코드 라이브러리

AWS SDK 코드 예제

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AWS SDK 코드 예제: 코드 라이브러리

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Firehose 27363
Amazon DocumentDB 27364
DynamoDB 27366
Amazon EBS 27383
Amazon EC2 27386
Amazon ECR 27447
Amazon ECS 27449
Amazon EKS 27452
AWS Glue 27454
IAM 27469
AWS IoT 27496
Kinesis 27498

AWS KMS 27506
Lambda 27515
MediaLive 27565
MediaPackage 27566
Amazon MSK 27568
Amazon Polly 27570
Amazon RDS 27575
Amazon RDS 27579
Amazon Rekognition 27580
Route 53 27582
Amazon S3 27583
SageMaker AI 27634
Secrets Manager 27636
Amazon SES API v2 27637
Amazon SNS 27653
Amazon SQS 27659
AWS STS 27664
Systems Manager 27665
Amazon Transcribe 27668
SDK for SAP ABAP 27669
Amazon Bedrock 런타임 27670
Amazon Bedrock Agents Runtime 27676
CloudWatch 27678
DynamoDB 27685
Amazon EC2 27699
Kinesis 27714
Lambda 27724
Amazon S3 27738
SageMaker AI 27747
Amazon SNS 27764
Amazon SQS 27773
Amazon Textract 27780
Amazon Translate 27791
SDK for Swift 27799
Amazon Bedrock 27800
Amazon Bedrock 런타임 27805

Amazon Cognito 자격 증명 27821
Amazon Cognito 자격 증명 공급자 27826
DynamoDB 27855
Amazon EC2 27893
AWS Glue 27946
IAM 27987
Lambda 28008
Amazon RDS 28039
Amazon S3 28076
Amazon SNS 28101
Amazon SQS 28127
AWS STS 28155
Amazon Transcribe 스트리밍 28157

Doc AWS SDK 예제 GitHub 리포지토리에서 더 많은 SDK 예제를 사용할 수 있습니다. AWS

기계 번역으로 제공되는 번역입니다. 제공된 번역과 원본 영어의 내용이 상충하는 경우에는 영어 버전이 우선합니다.

코드 예제 라이브러리란 무엇입니까?

코드 예제 라이브러리는 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDKs)를와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제 모음입니다 AWS.

예제는 AWS 서비스 및 AWS SDK별로 구성됩니다. 각 섹션에서 동일한 예제를 찾을 수 있습니다.

- 서비스별 코드 예제 - 각 서비스를 SDK와 함께 사용하는 방법에 대한 예제 AWS 서비스 가 포함된 목록입니다. AWS SDKs 사용하려는 서비스을 알고 있는 경우 이 섹션을 사용하십시오.
- SDK별 코드 예제 - AWS 서비스 각 AWS SDKs가 포함된 SDK 목록입니다. 사용하려는 서비스을 알고 있는 경우 이 섹션을 사용하십시오.

각 섹션 내에서 예제는 다음과 같은 카테고리로 나뉩니다.

- 기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.
- 작업은 개별 서비스 함수을 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 발췌입니다.
- 시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.
- 일부 서비스에 대한 추가 예제 범주가 정의되어 있습니다. 이 코드 예제에서는 서비스 또는 통합에 대해 전문화된 것을 보여줍니다.

이 라이브러리의 모든 예제는 AWS 코드 예제 GitHub 리포지토리에서도 찾을 수 있습니다. GitHub 리포지토리에는 예제를 설정, 실행, 테스트하는 방법에 대한 지침 또한 포함되어 있습니다.

AWS SDK AWS 서비스 에서 사용

AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDKs)는 널리 사용되는 많은 프로그래밍 언어에 사용할 수 있습니다. 각 SDK는 개발자가 선호하는 언어로 애플리케이션을 쉽게 구축할 수 있도록 하는 API, 코드 예시 및 설명서를 제공합니다.

SDK 설명서	코드 예제
AWS SDK for C++	AWS SDK for C++ 코드 예제
AWS CLI	AWS CLI 코드 예제

SDK 설명서	코드 예제
AWS SDK for Go	AWS SDK for Go 코드 예제
AWS SDK for Java	AWS SDK for Java 코드 예제
AWS SDK for JavaScript	AWS SDK for JavaScript 코드 예제
AWS SDK for Kotlin	AWS SDK for Kotlin 코드 예제
AWS SDK for .NET	AWS SDK for .NET 코드 예제
AWS SDK for PHP	AWS SDK for PHP 코드 예제
AWS Tools for PowerShell	AWS Tools for PowerShell 코드 예제
AWS SDK for Python (Boto3)	AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 코드 예제
AWS SDK for Ruby	AWS SDK for Ruby 코드 예제
AWS SDK for Rust	AWS SDK for Rust 코드 예제
AWS SDK for SAP ABAP	AWS SDK for SAP ABAP 코드 예제
AWS SDK for Swift	AWS SDK for Swift 코드 예제

가용성 예제

필요한 예제를 찾을 수 없습니까? 이 페이지 하단의 피드백 제공 링크를 사용하여 코드 예시를 요청하세요.

AWS SDKs 사용한 서비스별 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 AWS 서비스 함께를 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 섹션은 별로 구성되어 있습니다 AWS 서비스.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

일부 서비스에는 서비스와 관련된 라이브러리 또는 함수를 활용하는 방법을 보여주는 추가 예제 범주가 포함되어 있습니다.

추가 리소스

- AWS 개발자 센터 – 카테고리별 또는 전체 텍스트 검색별로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 – 원하는 언어로 작성된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리입니다. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs를 사용한 ACM 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs를 사용하는 API Gateway의 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs를 사용한 API Gateway Management API의 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Application Auto Scaling 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Application Recovery Controller의 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Audit Manager의 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Aurora의 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Auto Scaling 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs AWS Batch 사용에 대한 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Amazon Bedrock의 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Bedrock 런타임의 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs 코드 예제

- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Bedrock Agents 런타임의 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs AWS Budgets 사용에 대한 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs AWS Cloud Map 사용에 대한 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs AWS Cloud9 사용에 대한 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs CloudFormation 사용에 대한 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs를 사용하는 CloudFront의 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs를 사용한 CloudTrail 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs를 사용한 CloudWatch 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs를 사용하는 CloudWatch Events의 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs를 사용한 CloudWatch Logs 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs를 사용한 CodeBuild 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs를 사용한 CodeCommit 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs를 사용한 CodeDeploy 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs를 사용한 CodePipeline 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Cognito 자격 증명의 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Amazon Cognito 자격 증명 공급자의 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Cognito Sync의 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Amazon Comprehend의 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs AWS Config 사용에 대한 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs AWS Control Tower 사용에 대한 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Firehose 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Device Farm의 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs Directory Service 사용에 대한 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs AWS DMS 사용에 대한 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Amazon DocumentDB의 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs를 사용하는 DynamoDB의 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Amazon EBS의 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Amazon EC2의 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Amazon ECR의 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Amazon ECS의 코드 예제

- AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Amazon EFS의 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Amazon EKS의 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Elastic Beanstalk의 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Elastic Load Balancing - 버전 1의 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Elastic Load Balancing의 코드 예제 - 버전 2
- AWS SDKs를 사용하는 MediaStore의 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon EMR 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs AWS Entity Resolution 사용에 대한 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs를 사용하는 OpenSearch Service의 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs를 사용한 EventBridge 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs를 사용하는 EventBridge 스케줄러의 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Forecast 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs AWS Glue 사용에 대한 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs AWS Health 사용에 대한 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs를 사용한 HealthImaging 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs를 사용한 HealthLake 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs를 사용하는 IAM의 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs AWS IoT 사용에 대한 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs AWS IoT data 사용에 대한 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs AWS IoT FleetWise 사용에 대한 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs AWS IoT SiteWise 사용에 대한 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Amazon Keyspaces의 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Kinesis 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs AWS KMS 사용에 대한 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Lambda 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Amazon Lex의 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs Lightsail 사용에 대한 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Location 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Lookout for Vision의 코드 예제

- AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Managed Service for Apache Flink의 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs를 사용한 AWS Marketplace 카탈로그 API의 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs를 사용한 AWS Marketplace 계약 API의 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs를 사용한 MediaConvert 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs를 사용하는 MediaLive의 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs를 사용한 MediaPackage 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Migration Hub의 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Neptune의 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs를 사용하는 조직에 대한 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Partner Central의 코드 예제
- Personalize AWS SDKs 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Personalize 이벤트의 코드 예제
- Personalize Runtime AWS SDKs 예제
- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Pinpoint의 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Pinpoint SMS 및 음성 API의 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Amazon Polly의 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs AWS 가격표 사용에 대한 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Amazon RDS의 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Amazon RDS Data Service의 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Redshift의 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Rekognition 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs를 사용하는 리소스 그룹의 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs를 사용하여 API에 태그를 지정하는 리소스 그룹 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Route 53의 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Route 53 도메인 등록 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Amazon S3의 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon S3 Control의 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs를 사용하는 S3 디렉터리 버킷의 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs를 사용하는 S3 Glacier의 코드 예제

- AWS SDKs를 사용한 SageMaker AI의 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Secrets Manager의 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Amazon SES의 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon SES API v2의 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Amazon SNS의 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Amazon SQS의 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs AWS STS 사용에 대한 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs 지원 사용에 대한 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Systems Manager의 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Textract 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Transcribe의 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Transcribe 스트리밍의 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Translate 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs AWS WAFV2 사용에 대한 코드 예제
- AWS SDKs를 사용하는 WorkSpaces의 코드 예제

AWS SDKs를 사용한 ACM 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 AWS Certificate Manager 함께를 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

추가 리소스

- ACM 사용 설명서 - ACM에 대한 자세한 정보입니다.
- ACM API 참조 — 사용 가능한 모든 ACM 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리입니다. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs 사용한 ACM의 기본 예제
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 ACM의 기본 사항 알아보기
  - AWS SDKs를 사용한 ACM 작업
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 AddTagsToCertificate 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteCertificate 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeCertificate 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ExportCertificate 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetCertificate 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ImportCertificate 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListCertificates 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListTagsForCertificate 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 RemoveTagsFromCertificate 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 RenewCertificate 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 RequestCertificate 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ResendValidationEmail 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 UpdateCertificateOptions 함께 사용

AWS SDKs 사용한 ACM의 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS Certificate Manager SDKs에서의 기본 사항을 AWS 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- AWS SDK를 사용하여 ACM의 기본 사항 알아보기
- AWS SDKs를 사용한 ACM 작업
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 AddTagsToCertificate 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteCertificate 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeCertificate 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ExportCertificate 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetCertificate 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ImportCertificate 함께 사용

- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListCertificates 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListTagsForCertificate 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 RemoveTagsFromCertificate 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 RenewCertificate 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 RequestCertificate 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ResendValidationEmail 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 UpdateCertificateOptions 함께 사용

AWS SDK를 사용하여 ACM의 기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- ACM에서 인증서를 요청합니다.
- 자체 서명된 인증서를 가져옵니다.
- 인증서를 나열하고 설명합니다.
- 인증서를 제거합니다.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

ACM 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 만듭니다.

```
import logging
from pprint import pprint

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
```

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

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


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

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

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

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


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

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

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

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

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


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

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


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

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

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


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

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


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

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

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


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

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


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

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

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

래퍼 클래스를 사용하여 계정의 인증서를 관리합니다.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - AddTagsToCertificate
  - DeleteCertificate

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

AWS SDKs를 사용한 ACM 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 ACM 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 AWS Certificate Manager API 참조를 참조하세요.

예시

- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 AddTagsToCertificate 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteCertificate 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeCertificate 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ExportCertificate 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetCertificate 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ImportCertificate 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListCertificates 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListTagsForCertificate 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 RemoveTagsFromCertificate 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 RenewCertificate 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 RequestCertificate 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ResendValidationEmail 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 UpdateCertificateOptions 함께 사용

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **AddTagsToCertificate** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 AddTagsToCertificate의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

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

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

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

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

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

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

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 AddTagsToCertificate를 AWS SDK for C++ 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

기존 ACM 인증서에 태그 추가

다음 `add-tags-to-certificate` 명령은 지정된 인증서에 두 개의 태그를 추가합니다. 공백 하나를 사용하여 여러 태그를 구분합니다.

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 AddTagsToCertificate를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

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

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

            Usage:    <certArn>

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

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

    /**
     * Adds tags to a certificate in AWS Certificate Manager (ACM).
     *
```

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

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

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 AddTagsToCertificate를 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

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

    def __init__(self, acm_client):
        """
```

```
        :param acm_client: A Boto3 ACM client.
        """
        self.acm_client = acm_client


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

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 AddTagsToCertificate를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DeleteCertificate** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteCertificate의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

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

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

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

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

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DeleteCertificate를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

계정에서 ACM 인증서를 삭제하는 방법

다음 `delete-certificate` 명령은 지정된 ARN이 포함된 인증서를 삭제합니다.

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteCertificate를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

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

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

            Usage:    <certArn>

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

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

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

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

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

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteCertificate를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 제공된 ARN 및 연결된 프라이빗 키로 식별되는 인증서를 삭제합니다. 계속하기 전에 cmdlet에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다. 확인을 억제하려면 -Force 스위치를 추가합니다.

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

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteCertificate를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 제공된 ARN 및 연결된 프라이빗 키로 식별되는 인증서를 삭제합니다. 계속하기 전에 cmdlet에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다. 확인을 억제하려면 -Force 스위치를 추가합니다.

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

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteCertificate를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

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

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


    def remove(self, certificate_arn):
        """
```

```
        Removes a certificate.

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteCertificate를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DescribeCertificate** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeCertificate의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

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

namespace DescribeCertificate
```

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

            return response;
        }
```

```
    }

}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeCertificate를 참조하세요.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

```
                        type = "Cannot determine.";
                        break;
                }

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

        }
    }

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

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

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

            switch (usageName) {
```

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

```
                algorithm = "RSA 4096";
                break;
            default:
                algorithm = "Cannot determine";
        }

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DescribeCertificate를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

ACM 인증서에 포함된 필드를 검색하는 방법

다음 `describe-certificate` 명령은 지정된 ARN이 포함된 인증서의 모든 필드를 검색합니다.

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

다음과 유사한 출력이 표시됩니다.

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

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeCertificate를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

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

public class DescribeCert {

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

            Usage:    <certArn>

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

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

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

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

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeCertificate를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 지정된 인증서의 세부 정보를 반환합니다.

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

출력:

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

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

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeCertificate를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 지정된 인증서의 세부 정보를 반환합니다.

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

출력:

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

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeCertificate를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

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

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


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

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

```
            raise
        else:
            return certificate
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeCertificate를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **ExportCertificate** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 ExportCertificate의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

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

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

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

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

        auto result = outcome.GetResult();

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

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 ExportCertificateAWS SDK for C++ 를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

프라이빗 CA에서 발급한 프라이빗 인증서를 내보내는 방법

다음 `export-certificate` 명령은 프라이빗 인증서, 인증서 체인 및 프라이빗 키를 디스플레이로 내보냅니다.

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

인증서, 체인 및 프라이빗 키를 로컬 파일로 내보내려면 다음 명령을 사용합니다.

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ExportCertificate를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

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

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

            Usage:    <certArn>

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

        // Create a request object.
        ExportCertificateRequest req = ExportCertificateRequest.builder()
            .certificateArn(certArn)
```

```
            .passphrase(SdkBytes.fromByteBuffer(bufPassphrase))
            .build();

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

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

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

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

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

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 ExportCertificateAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **GetCertificate** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 GetCertificate의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

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

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

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

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

        auto result = outcome.GetResult();

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

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

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 GetCertificateAWS SDK for C++ 를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

ACM 인증서를 검색하는 방법

다음 `get-certificate` 명령은 지정된 ARN 및 인증서 체인에 대한 인증서를 검색합니다.

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

다음과 유사한 출력이 표시됩니다.


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

  "CertificateChain": "-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
MIICiTCCAfICCQD6m7oRw0uXOjANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQUFADCBiDELMAkGA1UEBhMC
VVMxCzAJBgNVBAgTAldBMRAwDgYDVQQHEwdTZWF0dGxlMQ8wDQYDVQQKEwZBbWF6
b24xFDASBgNVBAsTC0lBTSBDb25zb2xlMRIwEAYDVQQDEwlUZXN0Q2lsYWMxHzAd
BgkqhkiG9w0BCQEWEG5vb25lQGFtYXpvbi5jb20wHhcNMTEwNDI1MjA0NTIxWhcN
```

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

```
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetCertificate를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 인증서의 ARN을 사용하여 인증서와 해당 체인을 반환하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

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

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetCertificate를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 인증서의 ARN을 사용하여 인증서와 해당 체인을 반환하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

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

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetCertificate를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

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

```
    """

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


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

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetCertificate를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **ImportCertificate** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ImportCertificate`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

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

        return false;
    }

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

        return false;
    }

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

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

        return false;
    }

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

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

    Aws::String certificateChain;

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

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

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

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

certificateChain.c_str(),

certificateChain.size()));

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

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

        return false;
    }
```

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

        return true;
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 ImportCertificateAWS SDK for C++ 를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

인증서를 ACM으로 가져오는 방법

다음 `import-certificate` 명령은 인증서를 ACM으로 가져옵니다. 실제 파일 이름으로 바꾸세요.

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ImportCertificate를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

```
        AcmClient acmClient = AcmClient.create();
        S3Client s3Client = S3Client.create();

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

            ImportCertificateRequest request = ImportCertificateRequest.builder()

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

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

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

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

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

```
                .build();

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

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 ImportCertificateAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

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

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


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

        :param certificate_body: The body of the certificate, in PEM format.
```

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ImportCertificate를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **ListCertificates** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListCertificates`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

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

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

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

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

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

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

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieves a list of the certificates defined in this Region.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The ACM client object passed to the
        /// ListCertificateResAsync method call.</param>
        /// <param name="request"></param>
        /// <returns>The ListCertificatesResponse.</returns>
```

```
        static async Task<ListCertificatesResponse>
 ListCertificatesResponseAsync(
            AmazonCertificateManagerClient client)
        {
            var request = new ListCertificatesRequest();

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListCertificates를 참조하세요.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

    if (!allCertificates.empty()) {
        for (const Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateSummary &certificate:
 allCertificates) {
            std::cout << "Certificate ARN: " <<
                      certificate.GetCertificateArn() << std::endl;
            std::cout << "Domain name:     " <<
                      certificate.GetDomainName() << std::endl << std::endl;
        }
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "No available certificates found in account."
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return true;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 ListCertificates를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

AWS 계정의 ACM 인증서를 나열하려면

다음 `list-certificates` 명령은 계정에 있는 인증서의 ARN을 나열합니다.

```
aws acm list-certificates
```

위의 명령은 다음과 비슷한 출력을 생성합니다.

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

`list-certificates`를 직접 호출할 때마다 표시할 인증서 수를 결정할 수 있습니다. 예를 들어, 네 개의 인증서가 있고 한 번에 두 개까지만 표시하려는 경우 다음 예와 같이 `max-items` 인수를 2로 설정합니다.

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

두 개의 인증서 ARN과 `NextToken` 값이 표시됩니다.

```
"CertificateSummaryList": [
  {
    "CertificateArn": "arn:aws:acm:region:account: \
            certificate/12345678-1234-1234-1234-123456789012",
    "DomainName": "www.example.com"
  },
  {
```

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

계정의 다음 인증서 두 개를 표시하려면 다음 직접 호출에서 이 `NextToken` 값을 설정하세요.

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

`certificate-statuses` 인수를 사용하여 출력을 필터링할 수 있습니다. 다음 명령은 PENDING_VALIDATION 상태인 인증서를 표시합니다.

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

`includes` 인수를 사용하여 출력을 필터링할 수도 있습니다. 다음 명령은 다음 속성에서 필터링된 인증서를 표시합니다. 표시할 인증서:

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

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListCertificates를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

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

    /**
     * Lists all the certificates managed by AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) that
 have a status of "ISSUED".
     */
    public static void listCertificates() {
        AcmClient acmClient = AcmClient.create();
        try {
            ListCertificatesRequest listRequest =
 ListCertificatesRequest.builder()
                .certificateStatuses(CertificateStatus.ISSUED)
                .maxItems(100)
                .build();
            ListCertificatesIterable listResponse =
 acmClient.listCertificatesPaginator(listRequest);

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

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

```
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListCertificates를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 모든 인증서 ARNs 목록과 각 인증서의 도메인 이름을 검색합니다. cmdlet은 자동으로 페이지를 매겨 모든 ARNs을 검색합니다. 페이지 매김을 수동으로 제어하려면 -MaxItem 파라미터를 사용하여 각 서비스 호출에 대해 반환되는 인증서 ARNs 수를 제어하고 -NextToken 파라미터를 사용하여 각 호출의 시작점을 나타냅니다.

```
Get-ACMCertificateList
```

출력:

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

예제 2: 인증서 상태가 제공된 상태에서 일치하는 모든 인증서 ARNs 목록을 검색합니다.

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

예제 3:이 예제에서는 키 유형이 RSA_2048이고 확장된 키 사용 또는 용도가 CODE_SIGNING인 us-east-1 리전의 모든 인증서 목록을 반환합니다. ListCertificates Filters API 참조 주제: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/acm/latest/APIReference/API_Filters.html 이러한 필터링 파라미터의 값을 찾을 수 있습니다.

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

출력:

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

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ListCertificates를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 모든 인증서 ARNs 목록과 각 인증서의 도메인 이름을 검색합니다. cmdlet은 자동으로 페이지를 매겨 모든 ARNs을 검색합니다. 페이지 매김을 수동으로 제어하려면 -MaxItem 파라미터를 사용하여 각 서비스 호출에 대해 반환되는 인증서 ARNs 수를 제어하고 -NextToken 파라미터를 사용하여 각 호출의 시작점을 나타냅니다.

```
Get-ACMCertificateList
```

출력:

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

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

예제 2: 인증서 상태가 제공된 상태에서 일치하는 모든 인증서 ARNs 목록을 검색합니다.

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

예제 3:이 예제에서는 키 유형이 RSA_2048이고 확장된 키 사용 또는 용도가 CODE_SIGNING인 us-east-1 리전의 모든 인증서 목록을 반환합니다. ListCertificates Filters API 참조 주제: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/acm/latest/APIReference/API_Filters.html 이러한 필터링 파라미터의 값을 찾을 수 있습니다.

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

출력:

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

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListCertificates를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

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

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


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

        :param max_items: The maximum number of certificates to list.
        :param statuses: Filters the results to the specified statuses. If None,
 all
                         certificates are included.
        :param key_usage: Filters the results to the specified key usages. If
 None,
                          all key usages are included.
        :param extended_key_usage: Filters the results to the specified extended
 key
```

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListCertificates를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **ListTagsForCertificate** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListTagsForCertificate`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

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

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

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

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

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

        auto result = outcome.GetResult();

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

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

        return true;
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 ListTagsForCertificate를 AWS SDK for C++ 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

ACM 인증서에 적용된 태그를 나열하는 방법

다음 `list-tags-for-certificate` 명령은 계정의 인증서에 적용된 태그를 나열합니다.

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

위의 명령은 다음과 비슷한 출력을 생성합니다.

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

```
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListTagsForCertificate를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

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

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """

            Usage:    <certArn>

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

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

```
    }

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

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

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

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 ListTagsForCertificate를 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

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

```
    """

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


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

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListTagsForCertificate를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **RemoveTagsFromCertificate** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `RemoveTagsFromCertificate`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

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

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

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

    tags.push_back(tag);

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

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

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

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

        return true;
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 RemoveTagsFromCertificateAWS SDK for C++ 를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

ACM 인증서에서 태그를 제거하는 방법

다음 `remove-tags-from-certificate` 명령은 지정된 인증서에서 두 개의 태그를 제거합니다. 공백 하나를 사용하여 여러 태그를 구분합니다.

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 RemoveTagsFromCertificate를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

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

public class RemoveTagsFromCert {

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

            Usage:    <certArn>

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

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

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

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

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

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 RemoveTagsFromCertificateAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

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

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


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

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

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 RemoveTagsFromCertificate를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **RenewCertificate** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 RenewCertificate의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

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

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

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

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

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

        return true;
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 RenewCertificateAWS SDK for C++ 를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

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

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

            Usage:    <certArn>

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

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

    /**
     * Renews an existing SSL/TLS certificate in AWS Certificate Manager (ACM).
```

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

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

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

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 RenewCertificateAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **RequestCertificate** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 RequestCertificate의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

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

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

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

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

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

```
        return true;
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 RequestCertificateAWS SDK for C++ 를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

새 ACM 인증서를 요청하는 방법

다음 `request-certificate` 명령은 DNS 검증을 사용하여 www.example.com 도메인의 새 인증서를 요청합니다.

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

멱등성 토큰을 입력하여 `request-certificate`에 대한 직접 호출을 구분할 수 있습니다.

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

하나 이상의 주체 대체 이름을 입력하여 두 개 이상의 apex 도메인을 보호하는 인증서를 요청할 수 있습니다.

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

웹 사이트에 접속하는 데도 사용할 수 있는 대체 이름을 입력할 수 있습니다.

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

별표(*)를 와일드카드로 사용하여 동일한 도메인 내의 여러 하위 도메인에 대한 인증서를 생성할 수 있습니다.

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

대체 이름을 여러 개 입력할 수도 있습니다.

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

검증에 이메일을 사용하는 경우 도메인 검증 옵션을 입력하여 검증 이메일을 보낼 도메인을 지정할 수 있습니다.

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

다음 명령은 새 인증서를 요청할 때 인증서 투명성 로깅을 옵트아웃합니다.

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 RequestCertificate를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

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

```
public class RequestCert {

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

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

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

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

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 RequestCertificateAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 새 인증서를 생성합니다. 서비스는 새 인증서의 ARN을 반환합니다.

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

출력:

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

예제 2: 새 인증서를 생성합니다. 서비스는 새 인증서의 ARN을 반환합니다.

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

출력:

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

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 RequestCertificate를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 새 인증서를 생성합니다. 서비스는 새 인증서의 ARN을 반환합니다.

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

출력:

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

예제 2: 새 인증서를 생성합니다. 서비스는 새 인증서의 ARN을 반환합니다.

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

출력:

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

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 RequestCertificate를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

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

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


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

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

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

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 RequestCertificate를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **ResendValidationEmail** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ResendValidationEmail`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

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

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

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

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

        return false;
    }
```

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

        return true;
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 ResendValidationEmailAWS SDK for C++ 을 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

ACM 인증서 요청에 대한 검증 이메일을 재전송하는 방법

다음 `resend-validation-email` 명령은 Amazon 인증 기관에 적절한 주소로 검증 이메일을 보내도록 지시합니다.

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ResendValidationEmail을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 'www.example.com'에 대한 도메인 소유권을 검증하기 위한 이메일을 보내도록 요청합니다. 쉘의 $ConfirmPreference가 '중간' 이하로 설정된 경우 진행하기 전에 cmdlet에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다. -Force 스위치를 추가하여 확인 프롬프트를 억제합니다.

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

```
Send-ACMValidationEmail @params
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ResendValidationEmail을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 'www.example.com'에 대한 도메인 소유권을 검증하기 위한 이메일을 보내도록 요청합니다. 쉘의 $ConfirmPreference가 '중간' 이하로 설정된 경우 진행하기 전에 cmdlet에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다. -Force 스위치를 추가하여 확인 프롬프트를 억제합니다.

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

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ResendValidationEmail을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

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

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

```
        """
        self.acm_client = acm_client


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

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ResendValidationEmail을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **UpdateCertificateOptions** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 UpdateCertificateOptions의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

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

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

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

    if (loggingEnabled) {
        options.SetCertificateTransparencyLoggingPreference(

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

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

    request.SetOptions(options);

    Aws::ACM::Model::UpdateCertificateOptionsOutcome outcome =
```

```
            acmClient.UpdateCertificateOptions(request);

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

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

        return true;
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 UpdateCertificateOptionsAWS SDK for C++ 를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

인증서 옵션을 업데이트하는 방법

다음 `update-certificate-options` 명령은 인증서 투명성 로깅을 옵트아웃합니다.

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 UpdateCertificateOptions를 참조하세요.

AWS SDKs를 사용하는 API Gateway의 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon API Gateway를 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

AWS 커뮤니티 기여는 여러 팀이 생성하고 유지 관리하는 예입니다 AWS. 피드백을 제공하려면 연결된 리포지토리에 제공된 메커니즘을 사용합니다.

추가 리소스

- API Gateway 개발자 가이드 - API Gateway에 대한 자세한 정보입니다.
- API Gateway API 참조 — 사용 가능한 모든 API Gateway 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리입니다. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs 사용하는 API Gateway의 기본 예제
  - AWS SDKs 사용하는 API Gateway에 대한 작업
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateDeployment 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateResource 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateRestApi 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteDeployment 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteRestApi 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetBasePathMapping 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetResources 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetRestApis 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 ListBasePathMappings 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutIntegration 함께 사용

    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutIntegrationResponse 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutMethod 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutMethodResponse 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 UpdateBasePathMapping 함께 사용
- AWS SDKs를 사용한 API Gateway 시나리오
  - COVID-19 데이터를 추적하는 API Gateway REST API 생성
  - 대출 라이브러리 REST API 생성
  - 사용자가 레이블을 사용하여 사진을 관리할 수 있는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션 만들기
  - API Gateway를 사용하여 WebSocket 채팅 애플리케이션 생성
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 REST API 생성 및 배포
  - API Gateway를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출
- AWS API Gateway에 대한 커뮤니티 기여
  - 서버리스 애플리케이션 빌드 및 테스트

AWS SDKs 사용하는 API Gateway의 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 SDKs와 함께 AWS Amazon API Gateway의 기본 사항을 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- AWS SDKs 사용하는 API Gateway에 대한 작업
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateDeployment 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateResource 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateRestApi 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteDeployment 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteRestApi 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetBasePathMapping 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetResources 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetRestApis 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 ListBasePathMappings 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutIntegration 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutIntegrationResponse 함께 사용

- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutMethod 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutMethodResponse 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 UpdateBasePathMapping 함께 사용

AWS SDKs 사용하는 API Gateway에 대한 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 API Gateway 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

이러한 발췌문은 API Gateway API를 호출하며 컨텍스트에서 실행해야 하는 더 큰 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드입니다. AWS SDKs를 사용한 API Gateway 시나리오 에서 컨텍스트에 맞는 작업을 볼 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 Amazon API Gateway API 참조를 참조하세요.

예시

- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateDeployment 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateResource 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateRestApi 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteDeployment 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteRestApi 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetBasePathMapping 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetResources 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetRestApis 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 ListBasePathMappings 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutIntegration 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutIntegrationResponse 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutMethod 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutMethodResponse 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 UpdateBasePathMapping 함께 사용

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **CreateDeployment** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 CreateDeployment의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- REST API 생성 및 배포

CLI

AWS CLI

API용으로 구성된 리소스를 새 스테이지에 배포하는 방법

명령:

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

API용으로 구성된 리소스를 기존 스테이지에 배포하는 방법

명령:

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

API용으로 구성된 리소스를 기존 스테이지에 스테이지 변수와 함께 배포하는 방법

aws apigateway create-deployment --rest-api-id 1,234,123,412 --stage-name dev --description 'Third deployment to the dev stage' --variables key='value',otherKey='otherValue'

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateDeployment를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

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

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

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

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateDeployment를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

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

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


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

        :param stage_name: The stage of the API to deploy, such as 'test'.
        :return: The base URL of the deployed REST API.
        """
        try:
            self.apig_client.create_deployment(
                restApiId=self.api_id, stageName=stage_name
            )
            self.stage = stage_name
            logger.info("Deployed stage %s.", stage_name)
```

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



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

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateDeployment를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **CreateResource** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateResource`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- REST API 생성 및 배포

CLI

AWS CLI

API에서 리소스를 생성하는 방법

명령:

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateResource를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

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

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


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

```
        Adds a resource to a REST API.

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateResource를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **CreateRestApi** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateRestApi`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- REST API 생성 및 배포

CLI

AWS CLI

API를 생성하는 방법

명령:

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

기존 API에서 복제 API를 생성하는 방법

명령:

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateRestApi를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

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

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

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

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateRestApi를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

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

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


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

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

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

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

        return self.api_id
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateRestApi를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DeleteDeployment** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteDeployment의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

API에서 배포를 삭제하는 방법

명령:

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteDeployment를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

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

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

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

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

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteDeployment를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DeleteRestApi** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteRestApi의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- REST API 생성 및 배포

CLI

AWS CLI

API를 삭제하는 방법

명령:

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteRestApi를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

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

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

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

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteRestApi를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

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

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


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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteRestApi를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **GetBasePathMapping** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 GetBasePathMapping의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

사용자 지정 도메인 이름의 기본 경로 매핑을 가져오는 방법

명령:

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

출력:

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetBasePathMapping을 참조하세요.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

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

use Aws\ApiGateway\ApiGatewayClient;
```

```
use Aws\Exception\AwsException;


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

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

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

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

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 GetBasePathMapping을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **GetResources** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetResources`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- REST API 생성 및 배포

CLI

AWS CLI

REST API에 사용할 리소스 목록을 가져오는 방법

명령:

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

출력:

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetResources를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

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

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


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

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

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

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

        return self.api_id
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetResources를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **GetRestApis** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetRestApis`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- REST API 생성 및 배포

CLI

AWS CLI

REST API 목록을 가져오는 방법

명령:

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

출력:

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetRestApis를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

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

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

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

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetRestApis를 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

리전의 Amazon API Gateway REST API를 표시합니다.

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

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

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 GetRestApis를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **ListBasePathMappings** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListBasePathMappings`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 ListBasePathMappings를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **PutIntegration** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `PutIntegration`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- REST API 생성 및 배포

CLI

AWS CLI

모의 통합 요청을 생성하는 방법

명령:

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

HTTP 통합 요청을 생성하는 방법

명령:

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

Lambda 함수 엔드포인트를 사용하여 AWS 통합 요청을 생성하려면

명령:

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 PutIntegration을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

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

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


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

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

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

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

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 PutIntegration을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **PutIntegrationResponse** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 PutIntegrationResponse의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- REST API 생성 및 배포

CLI

AWS CLI

정의된 매핑 템플릿을 사용하여 통합 응답을 기본 응답으로 생성하는 방법

명령:

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

정규식이 400이고 헤더 값이 정적으로 정의된 통합 응답을 생성하는 방법

명령:

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 PutIntegrationResponse를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

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

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


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

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

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

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

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 PutIntegrationResponse를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **PutMethod** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 PutMethod의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- REST API 생성 및 배포

CLI

AWS CLI

권한 부여, API 키 및 사용자 지정 메서드 요청 헤더가 없는 API의 리소스에 대한 메서드를 생성하는 방법

명령:

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 PutMethod를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 PutMethod를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **PutMethodResponse** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 PutMethodResponse의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- REST API 생성 및 배포

CLI

AWS CLI

사용자 지정 메서드 응답 헤더를 사용하여 지정된 상태 코드에서 메서드 응답을 생성하는 방법

명령:

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 PutMethodResponse를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

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

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


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

```
        :param resource_id: The ID of the REST resource.
        :param rest_method: The HTTP verb used with the REST resource.
        :param service_endpoint_prefix: The service endpoint that is integrated
with
                                        this method, such as 'dynamodb'.
        :param service_action: The action that is called on the service, such as
                               'GetItem'.
        :param service_method: The HTTP method of the service request, such as
POST.
        :param role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a role that grants API
                         Gateway permission to use the specified action with the
                         service.
        :param mapping_template: A mapping template that is used to translate
REST
                                 elements, such as query parameters, to the
request
                                 body format required by the service.
        """
        service_uri = (
            f"arn:aws:apigateway:{self.apig_client.meta.region_name}"
            f":{service_endpoint_prefix}:action/{service_action}"
        )
        try:
            self.apig_client.put_method(
                restApiId=self.api_id,
                resourceId=resource_id,
                httpMethod=rest_method,
                authorizationType="NONE",
            )
            self.apig_client.put_method_response(
                restApiId=self.api_id,
                resourceId=resource_id,
                httpMethod=rest_method,
                statusCode="200",
                responseModels={"application/json": "Empty"},
            )
            logger.info("Created %s method for resource %s.", rest_method,
resource_id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't create %s method for resource %s.", rest_method,
resource_id
            )
```

```
            raise

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 PutMethodResponse를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **UpdateBasePathMapping** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 UpdateBasePathMapping의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

사용자 지정 도메인 이름의 기본 경로를 변경하는 방법

명령:

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

출력:

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 UpdateBasePathMapping을 참조하세요.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

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

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


/* ///////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
 *
 * Purpose: Updates the base path mapping for a custom domain name
 * in Amazon API Gateway.
```

```
 *
 * Inputs:
 * - $apiGatewayClient: An initialized AWS SDK for PHP API client for
 *   API Gateway.
 * - $basePath: The base path name that callers must provide as part of the
 *   URL after the domain name.
 * - $domainName: The custom domain name for the base path mapping.
 * - $patchOperations: The base path update operations to apply.
 *
 * Returns: Information about the updated base path mapping, if available;
 * otherwise, the error message.
 * ////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////// */

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

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

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

```
    ]);

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

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 UpdateBasePathMapping을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDKs를 사용한 API Gateway 시나리오

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 API Gateway에서 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이러한 시나리오에서는 API Gateway 내에서 여러 함수를 호출하거나 다른 함수와 결합하여 특정 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS 서비스. 각 시나리오에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시나리오는 컨텍스트에 맞는 서비스 작업을 이해하는 데 도움이 되도록 중급 수준의 경험을 대상으로 합니다.

예시

- COVID-19 데이터를 추적하는 API Gateway REST API 생성
- 대출 라이브러리 REST API 생성
- 사용자가 레이블을 사용하여 사진을 관리할 수 있는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션 만들기
- API Gateway를 사용하여 WebSocket 채팅 애플리케이션 생성
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 REST API 생성 및 배포
- API Gateway를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

COVID-19 데이터를 추적하는 API Gateway REST API 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 가상 데이터를 사용하여 미국의 일별 COVID-19 발생 현황을 추적하는 시스템을 시뮬레이션하는 REST API를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

에서 AWS Chalice를 사용하여 Amazon API Gateway 및 Amazon DynamoDB를 사용하는 서버리스 REST API를 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. AWS Lambda DynamoDB REST API로 가상 데이터를 사용하여 미국의 일별 COVID-19 발생 현황을 추적하는 시스템을 시뮬레이션합니다. 다음 작업을 수행하는 방법에 대해 알아보세요.

- AWS Chalice를 사용하여 API Gateway를 통해 들어오는 REST 요청을 처리하기 위해 호출되는 Lambda 함수의 경로를 정의합니다.
- Lambda 함수로 데이터를 검색하고 DynamoDB 테이블에 저장하여 REST 요청을 처리합니다.
- AWS CloudFormation 템플릿에서 테이블 구조 및 보안 역할 리소스를 정의합니다.
- AWS Chalice 및 CloudFormation을 사용하여 필요한 모든 리소스를 패키징하고 배포합니다.
- CloudFormation을 사용하여 생성된 모든 리소스를 정리합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- CloudFormation
- DynamoDB
- Lambda

대출 라이브러리 REST API 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Aurora 데이터베이스가 지원하는 REST API를 사용하여 고객이 도서를 빌리고 반납할 수 있는 대출 라이브러리를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

Amazon Relational Database Service(RDS) API 및 AWS Chalice와 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 함께를 사용하여 Amazon Aurora 데이터베이스에서 지원하는 REST API를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 웹 서비스는 완전히 서버리스이며 고객이 책을 빌리고 반납할 수 있는 간단한 대출 라이브러리를 나타냅니다. 다음 작업을 수행하는 방법에 대해 알아보세요.

- 서버리스 Aurora 데이터베이스 클러스터를 생성하고 관리합니다.
- AWS Secrets Manager 를 사용하여 데이터베이스 자격 증명을 관리합니다.
- Amazon RDS를 사용하여 데이터를 데이터베이스 내부 및 외부로 이동하는 데이터 스토리지 계층을 구현합니다.
- AWS Chalice를 사용하여 서버리스 REST API를 Amazon API Gateway 및에 배포합니다 AWS Lambda.
- 요청 패키지를 사용하여 웹 서비스에 요청을 보냅니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하십시오.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- Aurora
- Lambda
- Secrets Manager

사용자가 레이블을 사용하여 사진을 관리할 수 있는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션 만들기

다음 코드 예제에서는 사용자가 레이블을 사용하여 사진을 관리할 수 있는 서버리스 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지에서 레이블을 감지하고 나중에 검색할 수 있도록 저장하는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션을 개발하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제의 출처에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS 커뮤니티의 게시물을 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

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

C++

SDK for C++

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지에서 레이블을 감지하고 나중에 검색할 수 있도록 저장하는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션을 개발하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제의 출처에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS 커뮤니티의 게시물을 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

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

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지에서 레이블을 감지하고 나중에 검색할 수 있도록 저장하는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션을 개발하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제의 출처에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS 커뮤니티의 게시물을 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

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

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지에서 레이블을 감지하고 나중에 검색할 수 있도록 저장하는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션을 개발하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제의 출처에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS 커뮤니티의 게시물을 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

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

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지에서 레이블을 감지하고 나중에 검색할 수 있도록 저장하는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션을 개발하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제의 출처에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS 커뮤니티의 게시물을 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

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

PHP

SDK for PHP

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지에서 레이블을 감지하고 나중에 검색할 수 있도록 저장하는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션을 개발하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제의 출처에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS 커뮤니티의 게시물을 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

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

Rust

SDK for Rust

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지에서 레이블을 감지하고 나중에 검색할 수 있도록 저장하는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션을 개발하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제의 출처에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS 커뮤니티의 게시물을 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

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

API Gateway를 사용하여 WebSocket 채팅 애플리케이션 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon API Gateway 기반의 WebSocket API에서 제공되는 채팅 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

Amazon API Gateway V2와 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 함께를 사용하여 AWS Lambda 및 Amazon DynamoDB와 통합되는 웹 소켓 API를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- API Gateway에서 제공되는 WebSocket API를 생성합니다.
- DynamoDB에 연결을 저장하고 다른 채팅 참가자에게 메시지를 게시하는 Lambda 핸들러를 정의합니다.
- WebSocket 채팅 애플리케이션에 연결하고 WebSocket 패키지를 사용하여 메시지를 전송합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda

AWS SDK를 사용하여 REST API 생성 및 배포

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- API Gateway에서 제공되는 REST API를 생성합니다.
- 사용자 프로필을 나타내는 리소스를 REST API에 추가합니다.
- REST API가 DynamoDB 테이블을 사용하여 사용자 프로필 데이터를 저장하도록 통합 메서드를 추가합니다.
- 사용자 프로필을 추가하고 검색하려면 REST API에 HTTP 요청을 보냅니다.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

API Gateway 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

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

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


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

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


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

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

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

        return self.api_id
```

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

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


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

        :param resource_id: The ID of the REST resource.
        :param rest_method: The HTTP verb used with the REST resource.
        :param service_endpoint_prefix: The service endpoint that is integrated
with
                                        this method, such as 'dynamodb'.
        :param service_action: The action that is called on the service, such as
```

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

        try:
            self.apig_client.put_integration(
                restApiId=self.api_id,
                resourceId=resource_id,
                httpMethod=rest_method,
```

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


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

        :param stage_name: The stage of the API to deploy, such as 'test'.
        :return: The base URL of the deployed REST API.
        """
        try:
            self.apig_client.create_deployment(
                restApiId=self.api_id, stageName=stage_name
            )
            self.stage = stage_name
            logger.info("Deployed stage %s.", stage_name)
```

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



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

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

REST API를 배포하고 요청 패키지와 함께 호출합니다.

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

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

    print("Creating REST API in API Gateway.")
```

```
    gateway.create_rest_api(rest_api_name)

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

    # The DynamoDB service requires that all integration requests use POST.
    print("Adding integration methods to read and write profiles in Amazon
DynamoDB.")
    gateway.add_integration_method(
        profiles_id,
        "GET",
        "dynamodb",
        "Scan",
        "POST",
        role.arn,
        {"TableName": table_name},
    )
    gateway.add_integration_method(
        profiles_id,
        "POST",
        "dynamodb",
        "PutItem",
        "POST",
        role.arn,
        {
            "TableName": table_name,
            "Item": {
                "username": {"S": "$input.path('$.username')"},
                "name": {"S": "$input.path('$.name')"},
                "title": {"S": "$input.path('$.title')"},
            },
        },
    )
    gateway.add_integration_method(
        username_id,
        "GET",
        "dynamodb",
        "GetItem",
        "POST",
        role.arn,
        {
            "TableName": table_name,
            "Key": {"username": {"S": "$method.request.path.username"}},
```

```
        },
    )

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

    profiles_url = gateway.api_url("profiles")
    print(
        f"Using the Requests package to post some people to the profiles REST API
 at "
        f"{profiles_url}."
    )
    requests.post(
        profiles_url,
        json={"username": "will", "name": "William Shakespeare", "title":
 "playwright"},
    )
    requests.post(
        profiles_url,
        json={
            "username": "ludwig",
            "name": "Ludwig van Beethoven",
            "title": "composer",
        },
    )
    requests.post(
        profiles_url,
        json={"username": "jane", "name": "Jane Austen", "title": "author"},
    )
    print("Getting the list of profiles from the REST API.")
    profiles = requests.get(profiles_url).json()
    pprint(profiles)
    print(f"Getting just the profile for username 'jane' (URL: {profiles_url}/
jane).")
    jane = requests.get(f"{profiles_url}/jane").json()
    pprint(jane)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - CreateDeployment

- CreateResource
- CreateRestApi
- DeleteRestApi
- GetResources
- GetRestApis
- PutIntegration
- PutIntegrationResponse
- PutMethod
- PutMethodResponse

API Gateway를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon API Gateway에서 호출한 AWS Lambda 함수를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

Lambda Java 런타임 API를 사용하여 AWS Lambda 함수를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제에서는 다양한 AWS 서비스를 호출하여 특정 사용 사례를 수행합니다. 이 예제에서는 Amazon API Gateway에서 간접 호출한 Lambda 함수를 생성하여 작업 기념일에 대한 Amazon DynamoDB 테이블을 스캔하고 Amazon Simple Notification Service(Amazon SNS)를 사용하여 직원에게 1주년 기념일을 축하하는 문자 메시지를 전송하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

Lambda JavaScript 런타임 API를 사용하여 AWS Lambda 함수를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제에서는 다양한 AWS 서비스를 호출하여 특정 사용 사례를 수행합니다. 이 예제에서는 Amazon API Gateway에서 간접 호출한 Lambda 함수를 생성하여 작업 기념일에 대한 Amazon DynamoDB 테이블을 스캔하고 Amazon Simple Notification Service(Amazon SNS)를 사용하여 직원에게 1주년 기념일을 축하하는 문자 메시지를 전송하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시는 AWS SDK for JavaScript v3 개발자 안내서에서도 확인할 수 있습니다.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

이 예제에서는 AWS Lambda 함수를 대상으로 하는 Amazon API Gateway REST API를 생성하고 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다. Lambda 핸들러는 HTTP 메서드를 기반으로 라우팅하는 방법, 쿼리 문자열, 헤더 및 본문에서 데이터를 가져오는 방법, JSON 응답을 반환하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- Lambda 함수를 배포합니다.
- API Gateway REST API를 생성합니다.
- Lambda 함수를 대상으로 하는 REST 리소스를 생성합니다.
- API Gateway가 Lambda 함수를 간접 호출할 수 있는 권한을 부여합니다.
- 요청 패키지를 사용하여 REST API에 요청을 보냅니다.
- 데모 중에 생성된 모든 리소스를 정리합니다.

이 예제는 GitHub에서 가장 잘 볼 수 있습니다. 전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

AWS API Gateway에 대한 커뮤니티 기여

AWS 커뮤니티 기여는 여러 팀이 생성하고 유지 관리하는 예입니다 AWS. 피드백을 제공하려면 연결된 리포지토리에 제공된 메커니즘을 사용합니다.

예시

- 서버리스 애플리케이션 빌드 및 테스트

서버리스 애플리케이션 빌드 및 테스트

다음 코드 예제에서는 Lambda 및 DynamoDB와 함께 API 게이트웨이를 사용하여 서버리스 애플리케이션을 빌드하고 테스트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

.NET SDK를 사용하여 Lambda 및 DynamoDB가 포함된 API 게이트웨이로 구성된 서버리스 애플리케이션을 빌드하고 테스트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda

Go

SDK for Go V2

Go SDK를 사용하여 Lambda 및 DynamoDB가 포함된 API 게이트웨이로 구성된 서버리스 애플리케이션을 빌드하고 테스트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

Java SDK를 사용하여 Lambda 및 DynamoDB가 포함된 API 게이트웨이로 구성된 서버리스 애플리케이션을 빌드하고 테스트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda

Rust

SDK for Rust

Rust SDK를 사용하여 Lambda 및 DynamoDB가 포함된 API 게이트웨이로 구성된 서버리스 애플리케이션을 빌드하고 테스트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway

- DynamoDB
- Lambda

AWS SDKs를 사용한 API Gateway Management API의 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon API Gateway Management API를 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

추가 리소스

- API Gateway Management API 개발자 가이드 - API Gateway Management API에 대한 자세한 정보입니다.
- API Gateway Management API 참조 — 사용 가능한 모든 API Gateway Management API 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs 사용한 API Gateway Management API의 기본 예제
  - AWS SDKs 사용한 API Gateway Management API에 대한 작업
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PostToConnection 함께 사용

AWS SDKs 사용한 API Gateway Management API의 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 SDKs와 함께 AWS Amazon API Gateway Management API의 기본 사항을 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- AWS SDKs 사용한 API Gateway Management API에 대한 작업
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PostToConnection 함께 사용

AWS SDKs 사용한 API Gateway Management API에 대한 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 API Gateway Management API 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 Amazon API Gateway Management API 참조를 참조하세요.

예시

- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PostToConnection 함께 사용

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **PostToConnection** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `PostToConnection`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

WebSocket 연결로 데이터를 전송하는 방법

다음 `post-to-connection` 예시에서는 지정된 WebSocket API에 연결된 클라이언트에 메시지를 보냅니다.

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

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 Amazon API Gateway 개발자 안내서의 백엔드 서비스에서 @connections 명령 사용을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 PostToConnection을 참조하세요.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

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

    Ok(())
}

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

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 PostToConnection을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Application Auto Scaling 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 함께 Application Auto Scaling을 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

추가 리소스

- Application Auto Scaling 사용 설명서 - Application Auto Scaling에 대한 자세한 정보입니다.
- 애플리케이션 Auto Scaling API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 애플리케이션 Auto Scaling 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Application Auto Scaling의 기본 예제
  - AWS SDKs를 사용한 Application Auto Scaling 작업
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteScalingPolicy 함께 사용
    - CLI로 DeleteScheduledAction 사용
    - CLI로 DeregisterScalableTarget 사용
    - CLI로 DescribeScalableTargets 사용
    - CLI로 DescribeScalingActivities 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeScalingPolicies 함께 사용
    - CLI로 DescribeScheduledActions 사용
    - CLI로 PutScalingPolicy 사용
    - CLI로 PutScheduledAction 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 RegisterScalableTarget 함께 사용

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Application Auto Scaling의 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Application Auto Scaling의 기본 기능을 AWS SDK와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Application Auto Scaling 작업
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteScalingPolicy 함께 사용
  - CLI로 DeleteScheduledAction 사용
  - CLI로 DeregisterScalableTarget 사용
  - CLI로 DescribeScalableTargets 사용
  - CLI로 DescribeScalingActivities 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeScalingPolicies 함께 사용
  - CLI로 DescribeScheduledActions 사용
  - CLI로 PutScalingPolicy 사용
  - CLI로 PutScheduledAction 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 RegisterScalableTarget 함께 사용

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Application Auto Scaling 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 Application Auto Scaling 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 Application Auto Scaling API 참조를 참조하세요.

예시

- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteScalingPolicy 함께 사용
- CLI로 DeleteScheduledAction 사용
- CLI로 DeregisterScalableTarget 사용
- CLI로 DescribeScalableTargets 사용
- CLI로 DescribeScalingActivities 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeScalingPolicies 함께 사용

- CLI로 DescribeScheduledActions 사용
- CLI로 PutScalingPolicy 사용
- CLI로 PutScheduledAction 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 RegisterScalableTarget 함께 사용

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DeleteScalingPolicy** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteScalingPolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

조정 정책을 삭제하는 방법

이 예제에서는 기본 클러스터에서 실행되는 Amazon ECS 서비스 웹앱에 대한 조정 정책을 삭제합니다.

명령:

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteScalingPolicy를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.ApplicationAutoScalingClient;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.ApplicationAutoScalingExcep
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.DeleteScalingPolicyRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.DeregisterScalableTargetReq
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.DescribeScalableTargetsRequ
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.DescribeScalableTargetsResp
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.DescribeScalingPoliciesRequ
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.DescribeScalingPoliciesResp
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.ScalableDimension;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.ServiceNamespace;

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

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

            Usage:
               <tableId> <policyName>\s

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

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

```
            System.exit(1);
        }

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

        ServiceNamespace ns = ServiceNamespace.DYNAMODB;
        ScalableDimension tableWCUs =
ScalableDimension.DYNAMODB_TABLE_WRITE_CAPACITY_UNITS;
        String tableId = args[0];
        String policyName = args[1];

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

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

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

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

    // Verify that the scaling policy was deleted
    public static void verifyScalingPolicies(ApplicationAutoScalingClient
appAutoScalingClient, String tableId, ServiceNamespace ns, ScalableDimension
tableWCUs) {
```

```
        DescribeScalingPoliciesRequest dscRequest =
DescribeScalingPoliciesRequest.builder()
            .scalableDimension(tableWCUs)
            .serviceNamespace(ns)
            .resourceId(tableId)
            .build();

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

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

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

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

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

        DescribeScalableTargetsResponse response =
appAutoScalingClient.describeScalableTargets(dscRequest);
```

```
        System.out.println("DescribeScalableTargets result: ");
        System.out.println(response);
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteScalingPolicy를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 cmdlet은 Application Auto Scaling 규모 조정 가능 대상에 대해 지정된 조정 정책을 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-AASScalingPolicy -ServiceNamespace AppStream -PolicyName "default-scale-
out" -ResourceId fleet/Test -ScalableDimension appstream:fleet:DesiredCapacity
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteScalingPolicy를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 cmdlet은 Application Auto Scaling 규모 조정 가능 대상에 대해 지정된 조정 정책을 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-AASScalingPolicy -ServiceNamespace AppStream -PolicyName "default-scale-
out" -ResourceId fleet/Test -ScalableDimension appstream:fleet:DesiredCapacity
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteScalingPolicy를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **`DeleteScheduledAction`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteScheduledAction`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예약된 작업을 삭제하는 방법

다음 `delete-scheduled-action` 예제에서는 지정된 Amazon AppStream 2.0 플릿에서 지정된 예약된 작업을 삭제합니다.

```
aws application-autoscaling delete-scheduled-action \
    --service-namespace appstream \
    --scalable-dimension appstream:fleet:DesiredCapacity \
    --resource-id fleet/sample-fleet \
    --scheduled-action-name my-recurring-action
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/autoscaling/application/userguide/application-auto-scaling-scheduled-scaling.htmlApplication Auto Scaling 사용 설명서의 예약된 조정을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteScheduledAction을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 cmdlet은 Application Auto Scaling 규모 조정 가능 대상에 대해 지정된 예약된 작업을 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-AASScheduledAction -ServiceNamespace AppStream -ScheduledActionName
 WeekDaysFleetScaling -ResourceId fleet/MyFleet -ScalableDimension
 appstream:fleet:DesiredCapacity
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-AASScheduledAction (DeleteScheduledAction)" on
 target "WeekDaysFleetScaling".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteScheduledAction을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 cmdlet은 Application Auto Scaling 규모 조정 가능 대상에 대해 지정된 예약된 작업을 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-AASScheduledAction -ServiceNamespace AppStream -ScheduledActionName
 WeekDaysFleetScaling -ResourceId fleet/MyFleet -ScalableDimension
 appstream:fleet:DesiredCapacity
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-AASScheduledAction (DeleteScheduledAction)" on
 target "WeekDaysFleetScaling".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteScheduledAction을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **DeregisterScalableTarget** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DeregisterScalableTarget`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

확장 가능 대상의 등록을 취소하는 방법

이 예제에서는 기본 클러스터에서 실행 중인 웹앱이라고 하는 Amazon ECS 서비스에 대한 확장 가능 대상의 등록을 취소합니다.

명령:

```
aws application-autoscaling deregister-scalable-target --service-namespace ecs --
scalable-dimension ecs:service:DesiredCount --resource-id service/default/web-app
```

이 예제에서는 사용자 지정 리소스에 대한 확장 가능 대상의 등록을 취소합니다. custom-resource-id.txt 파일에는 리소스 ID를 식별하는 문자열이 포함되어 있으며 이는 사용자 지정 리

소스의 경우 Amazon API Gateway 엔드포인트를 통하는 사용자 지정 리소스에 대한 경로입니다.

명령:

```
aws application-autoscaling deregister-scalable-target --
service-namespace custom-resource --scalable-dimension custom-
resource:ResourceType:Property --resource-id file://~/custom-resource-id.txt
```

custom-resource-id.txt 파일의 콘텐츠:

```
https://example.execute-api.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/prod/
scalableTargetDimensions/1-23456789
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeregisterScalableTarget을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 cmdlet에서는 Application Auto Scaling 규모 조정 가능 대상의 등록을 취소합니다. 규모 조정 가능 대상의 등록을 취소하면 연결된 조정 정책이 삭제됩니다.

```
Remove-AASScalableTarget -ResourceId fleet/MyFleet -ScalableDimension
 appstream:fleet:DesiredCapacity -ServiceNamespace AppStream
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-AASScalableTarget (DeregisterScalableTarget)" on
 target "fleet/MyFleet".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeregisterScalableTarget을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 cmdlet에서는 Application Auto Scaling 규모 조정 가능 대상의 등록을 취소합니다. 규모 조정 가능 대상의 등록을 취소하면 연결된 조정 정책이 삭제됩니다.

```
Remove-AASScalableTarget -ResourceId fleet/MyFleet -ScalableDimension
 appstream:fleet:DesiredCapacity -ServiceNamespace AppStream
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-AASScalableTarget (DeregisterScalableTarget)" on
 target "fleet/MyFleet".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeregisterScalableTarget을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **DescribeScalableTargets** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeScalableTargets의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

확장 가능 대상을 설명하는 방법

다음 describe-scalable-targets 예제에서는 ecs 서비스 네임스페이스에 대한 확장 가능 대상을 설명합니다.

```
aws application-autoscaling describe-scalable-targets \
    --service-namespace ecs
```

출력:

```
{
```

```
    "ScalableTargets": [
        {
            "ServiceNamespace": "ecs",
            "ScalableDimension": "ecs:service:DesiredCount",
            "ResourceId": "service/default/web-app",
            "MinCapacity": 1,
            "MaxCapacity": 10,
            "RoleARN": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/
aws-service-role/ecs.application-autoscaling.amazonaws.com/
AWSServiceRoleForApplicationAutoScaling_ECSService",
            "CreationTime": 1462558906.199,
            "SuspendedState": {
                "DynamicScalingOutSuspended": false,
                "ScheduledScalingSuspended": false,
                "DynamicScalingInSuspended": false
            },
            "ScalableTargetARN": "arn:aws:application-autoscaling:us-
west-2:123456789012:scalable-target/1234abcd56ab78cd901ef1234567890ab123"
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 Application Auto Scaling 사용 설명서의 Application Auto Scaling과 함께 사용할 수 있는AWS 서비스를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeScalableTargets를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 네임스페이스의 Application Auto Scaling 규모 조정 가능 대상에 대한 정보를 제공합니다.

```
Get-AASScalableTarget -ServiceNamespace "AppStream"
```

출력:

```
CreationTime      : 11/7/2019 2:30:03 AM
MaxCapacity       : 5
MinCapacity       : 1
ResourceId        : fleet/Test
```

```
RoleARN           : arn:aws:iam::012345678912:role/aws-
service-role/appstream.application-autoscaling.amazonaws.com/
AWSServiceRoleForApplicationAutoScaling_AppStreamFleet
ScalableDimension : appstream:fleet:DesiredCapacity
ServiceNamespace  : appstream
SuspendedState    : Amazon.ApplicationAutoScaling.Model.SuspendedState
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeScalableTargets를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 네임스페이스의 Application Auto Scaling 규모 조정 가능 대상에 대한 정보를 제공합니다.

```
Get-AASScalableTarget -ServiceNamespace "AppStream"
```

출력:

```
CreationTime      : 11/7/2019 2:30:03 AM
MaxCapacity       : 5
MinCapacity       : 1
ResourceId        : fleet/Test
RoleARN           : arn:aws:iam::012345678912:role/aws-
service-role/appstream.application-autoscaling.amazonaws.com/
AWSServiceRoleForApplicationAutoScaling_AppStreamFleet
ScalableDimension : appstream:fleet:DesiredCapacity
ServiceNamespace  : appstream
SuspendedState    : Amazon.ApplicationAutoScaling.Model.SuspendedState
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeScalableTargets를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **`DescribeScalingActivities`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeScalingActivities`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예제 1: 지정된 Amazon ECS 서비스에 대한 스케일링 활동을 설명하는 방법

다음 `describe-scaling-activities` 예제에서는 `default` 클러스터에서 실행 중인 `web-app`이라고 하는 Amazon ECS 서비스에 대한 스케일링 활동을 설명합니다. 출력은 조정 정책에 의해 시작되는 스케일링 활동을 표시합니다.

```
aws application-autoscaling describe-scaling-activities \
    --service-namespace ecs \
    --resource-id service/default/web-app
```

출력:

```
{
    "ScalingActivities": [
        {
            "ScalableDimension": "ecs:service:DesiredCount",
            "Description": "Setting desired count to 1.",
            "ResourceId": "service/default/web-app",
            "ActivityId": "e6c5f7d1-dbbb-4a3f-89b2-51f33e766399",
            "StartTime": 1462575838.171,
            "ServiceNamespace": "ecs",
            "EndTime": 1462575872.111,
            "Cause": "monitor alarm web-app-cpu-lt-25 in state ALARM triggered
 policy web-app-cpu-lt-25",
            "StatusMessage": "Successfully set desired count to 1. Change
 successfully fulfilled by ecs.",
            "StatusCode": "Successful"
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 Application Auto Scaling 사용 설명서의 Application Auto Scaling에 대한 스케일링 활동을 참조하세요.

예제 2: 지정된 DynamoDB 테이블에 대한 스케일링 활동을 설명하는 방법

다음 `describe-scaling-activities` 예제에서는 `TestTable`이라고 하는 DynamoDB에 대한 스케일링 활동을 설명합니다. 출력은 두 가지 다른 예약된 작업에 의해 시작되는 스케일링 활동을 표시합니다.

```
aws application-autoscaling describe-scaling-activities \
    --service-namespace dynamodb \
    --resource-id table/TestTable
```

출력:

```
{
    "ScalingActivities": [
        {
            "ScalableDimension": "dynamodb:table:WriteCapacityUnits",
            "Description": "Setting write capacity units to 10.",
            "ResourceId": "table/my-table",
            "ActivityId": "4d1308c0-bbcf-4514-a673-b0220ae38547",
            "StartTime": 1561574415.086,
            "ServiceNamespace": "dynamodb",
            "EndTime": 1561574449.51,
            "Cause": "maximum capacity was set to 10",
            "StatusMessage": "Successfully set write capacity units to 10. Change
 successfully fulfilled by dynamodb.",
            "StatusCode": "Successful"
        },
        {
            "ScalableDimension": "dynamodb:table:WriteCapacityUnits",
            "Description": "Setting min capacity to 5 and max capacity to 10",
            "ResourceId": "table/my-table",
            "ActivityId": "f2b7847b-721d-4e01-8ef0-0c8d3bacc1c7",
            "StartTime": 1561574414.644,
            "ServiceNamespace": "dynamodb",
            "Cause": "scheduled action name my-second-scheduled-action was
 triggered",
            "StatusMessage": "Successfully set min capacity to 5 and max capacity
 to 10",
            "StatusCode": "Successful"
        },
        {
            "ScalableDimension": "dynamodb:table:WriteCapacityUnits",
            "Description": "Setting write capacity units to 15.",
            "ResourceId": "table/my-table",
            "ActivityId": "d8ea4de6-9eaa-499f-b466-2cc5e681ba8b",
            "StartTime": 1561574108.904,
            "ServiceNamespace": "dynamodb",
            "EndTime": 1561574140.255,
            "Cause": "minimum capacity was set to 15",
            "StatusMessage": "Successfully set write capacity units to 15. Change
 successfully fulfilled by dynamodb.",
            "StatusCode": "Successful"
        },
        {
```

```
            "ScalableDimension": "dynamodb:table:WriteCapacityUnits",
            "Description": "Setting min capacity to 15 and max capacity to 20",
            "ResourceId": "table/my-table",
            "ActivityId": "3250fd06-6940-4e8e-bb1f-d494db7554d2",
            "StartTime": 1561574108.512,
            "ServiceNamespace": "dynamodb",
            "Cause": "scheduled action name my-first-scheduled-action was
 triggered",
            "StatusMessage": "Successfully set min capacity to 15 and max
 capacity to 20",
            "StatusCode": "Successful"
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 Application Auto Scaling 사용 설명서의 Application Auto Scaling에 대한 스케일링 활동을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeScalingActivities를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이전 6주 동안 지정된 서비스 네임스페이스의 조정 활동에 대한 설명이 포함된 정보를 제공합니다.

```
Get-AASScalingActivity -ServiceNamespace AppStream
```

출력:

```
ActivityId        : 2827409f-b639-4cdb-a957-8055d5d07434
Cause             : monitor alarm Appstream2-MyFleet-default-scale-in-Alarm in
 state ALARM triggered policy default-scale-in
Description       : Setting desired capacity to 2.
Details           :
EndTime           : 12/14/2019 11:32:49 AM
ResourceId        : fleet/MyFleet
ScalableDimension : appstream:fleet:DesiredCapacity
ServiceNamespace  : appstream
StartTime         : 12/14/2019 11:32:14 AM
StatusCode        : Successful
```

```
StatusMessage     : Successfully set desired capacity to 2. Change successfully
 fulfilled by appstream.
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeScalingActivities를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이전 6주 동안 지정된 서비스 네임스페이스의 조정 활동에 대한 설명이 포함된 정보를 제공합니다.

```
Get-AASScalingActivity -ServiceNamespace AppStream
```

출력:

```
ActivityId        : 2827409f-b639-4cdb-a957-8055d5d07434
Cause             : monitor alarm Appstream2-MyFleet-default-scale-in-Alarm in
 state ALARM triggered policy default-scale-in
Description       : Setting desired capacity to 2.
Details           :
EndTime           : 12/14/2019 11:32:49 AM
ResourceId        : fleet/MyFleet
ScalableDimension : appstream:fleet:DesiredCapacity
ServiceNamespace  : appstream
StartTime         : 12/14/2019 11:32:14 AM
StatusCode        : Successful
StatusMessage     : Successfully set desired capacity to 2. Change successfully
 fulfilled by appstream.
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeScalingActivities를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DescribeScalingPolicies** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeScalingPolicies의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

조정 정책을 설명하는 방법

이 예제 명령은 ECS 서비스 네임스페이스에 대한 조정 정책을 설명합니다.

명령:

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

출력:

```
{
    "ScalingPolicies": [
        {
            "PolicyName": "web-app-cpu-gt-75",
            "ScalableDimension": "ecs:service:DesiredCount",
            "ResourceId": "service/default/web-app",
            "CreationTime": 1462561899.23,
            "StepScalingPolicyConfiguration": {
                "Cooldown": 60,
                "StepAdjustments": [
                    {
                        "ScalingAdjustment": 200,
                        "MetricIntervalLowerBound": 0.0
                    }
                ],
                "AdjustmentType": "PercentChangeInCapacity"
            },
            "PolicyARN": "arn:aws:autoscaling:us-
west-2:012345678910:scalingPolicy:6d8972f3-efc8-437c-92d1-6270f29a66e7:resource/
ecs/service/default/web-app:policyName/web-app-cpu-gt-75",
            "PolicyType": "StepScaling",
            "Alarms": [
                {
                    "AlarmName": "web-app-cpu-gt-75",
                    "AlarmARN": "arn:aws:cloudwatch:us-
west-2:012345678910:alarm:web-app-cpu-gt-75"
                }
            ],
            "ServiceNamespace": "ecs"
        },
        {
            "PolicyName": "web-app-cpu-lt-25",
            "ScalableDimension": "ecs:service:DesiredCount",
            "ResourceId": "service/default/web-app",
            "CreationTime": 1462562575.099,
```

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeScalingPolicies를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 cmdlet에서는 지정된 서비스 네임스페이스에 대한 Application Auto Scaling 조정 정책을 설명합니다.

```
Get-AASScalingPolicy -ServiceNamespace AppStream
```

출력:

```
Alarms                                    : {Appstream2-LabFleet-default-scale-
out-Alarm}
CreationTime                              : 9/3/2019 2:48:15 AM
```

```
PolicyARN                                   : arn:aws:autoscaling:us-
west-2:012345678912:scalingPolicy:5659b069-b5cd-4af1-9f7f-3e956d36233e:resource/
appstream/fleet/LabFleet:
                                              policyName/default-scale-out
PolicyName                                  : default-scale-out
PolicyType                                  : StepScaling
ResourceId                                  : fleet/LabFleet
ScalableDimension                           : appstream:fleet:DesiredCapacity
ServiceNamespace                            : appstream
StepScalingPolicyConfiguration              :
 Amazon.ApplicationAutoScaling.Model.StepScalingPolicyConfiguration
TargetTrackingScalingPolicyConfiguration :

Alarms                                      : {Appstream2-LabFleet-default-scale-in-
Alarm}
CreationTime                                : 9/3/2019 2:48:15 AM
PolicyARN                                   : arn:aws:autoscaling:us-
west-2:012345678912:scalingPolicy:5659b069-b5cd-4af1-9f7f-3e956d36233e:resource/
appstream/fleet/LabFleet:
                                              policyName/default-scale-in
PolicyName                                  : default-scale-in
PolicyType                                  : StepScaling
ResourceId                                  : fleet/LabFleet
ScalableDimension                           : appstream:fleet:DesiredCapacity
ServiceNamespace                            : appstream
StepScalingPolicyConfiguration              :
 Amazon.ApplicationAutoScaling.Model.StepScalingPolicyConfiguration
TargetTrackingScalingPolicyConfiguration :
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeScalingPolicies를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 cmdlet에서는 지정된 서비스 네임스페이스에 대한 Application Auto Scaling 조정 정책을 설명합니다.

```
Get-AASScalingPolicy -ServiceNamespace AppStream
```

출력:

```
Alarms                                      : {Appstream2-LabFleet-default-scale-
out-Alarm}
```

```
CreationTime                                : 9/3/2019 2:48:15 AM
PolicyARN                                   : arn:aws:autoscaling:us-
west-2:012345678912:scalingPolicy:5659b069-b5cd-4af1-9f7f-3e956d36233e:resource/
appstream/fleet/LabFleet:
                                              policyName/default-scale-out
PolicyName                                  : default-scale-out
PolicyType                                  : StepScaling
ResourceId                                  : fleet/LabFleet
ScalableDimension                           : appstream:fleet:DesiredCapacity
ServiceNamespace                            : appstream
StepScalingPolicyConfiguration              :
 Amazon.ApplicationAutoScaling.Model.StepScalingPolicyConfiguration
TargetTrackingScalingPolicyConfiguration :

Alarms                                      : {Appstream2-LabFleet-default-scale-in-
Alarm}
CreationTime                                : 9/3/2019 2:48:15 AM
PolicyARN                                   : arn:aws:autoscaling:us-
west-2:012345678912:scalingPolicy:5659b069-b5cd-4af1-9f7f-3e956d36233e:resource/
appstream/fleet/LabFleet:
                                              policyName/default-scale-in
PolicyName                                  : default-scale-in
PolicyType                                  : StepScaling
ResourceId                                  : fleet/LabFleet
ScalableDimension                           : appstream:fleet:DesiredCapacity
ServiceNamespace                            : appstream
StepScalingPolicyConfiguration              :
 Amazon.ApplicationAutoScaling.Model.StepScalingPolicyConfiguration
TargetTrackingScalingPolicyConfiguration :
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeScalingPolicies를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

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

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DescribeScalingPolicies를 참조하십시오.

CLI로 **DescribeScheduledActions** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeScheduledActions의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예약된 작업을 설명하는 방법

다음 describe-scheduled-actions 예제에서는 지정된 서비스 네임스페이스에 대한 예약된 작업의 세부 정보를 표시합니다.

```
aws application-autoscaling describe-scheduled-actions \
    --service-namespace dynamodb
```

출력:

```
{
    "ScheduledActions": [
        {
            "ScalableDimension": "dynamodb:table:WriteCapacityUnits",
            "Schedule": "at(2019-05-20T18:35:00)",
            "ResourceId": "table/my-table",
```

```
            "CreationTime": 1561571888.361,
            "ScheduledActionARN": "arn:aws:autoscaling:us-
west-2:123456789012:scheduledAction:2d36aa3b-cdf9-4565-
b290-81db519b227d:resource/dynamodb/table/my-table:scheduledActionName/my-first-
scheduled-action",
            "ScalableTargetAction": {
                "MinCapacity": 15,
                "MaxCapacity": 20
            },
            "ScheduledActionName": "my-first-scheduled-action",
            "ServiceNamespace": "dynamodb"
        },
        {
            "ScalableDimension": "dynamodb:table:WriteCapacityUnits",
            "Schedule": "at(2019-05-20T18:40:00)",
            "ResourceId": "table/my-table",
            "CreationTime": 1561571946.021,
            "ScheduledActionARN": "arn:aws:autoscaling:us-
west-2:123456789012:scheduledAction:2d36aa3b-cdf9-4565-
b290-81db519b227d:resource/dynamodb/table/my-table:scheduledActionName/my-second-
scheduled-action",
            "ScalableTargetAction": {
                "MinCapacity": 5,
                "MaxCapacity": 10
            },
            "ScheduledActionName": "my-second-scheduled-action",
            "ServiceNamespace": "dynamodb"
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/autoscaling/application/userguide/application-auto-scaling-scheduled-scaling.htmlApplication Auto Scaling 사용 설명서의 예약된 조정을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeScheduledActions 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 cmdlet에서는 실행되지 않았거나 종료 시간에 도달하지 않은 Auto Scaling 그룹에 예약된 작업을 나열합니다.

```
Get-AASScheduledAction -ServiceNamespace AppStream
```

출력:

```
CreationTime         : 12/22/2019 9:25:52 AM
EndTime              : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
ResourceId           : fleet/MyFleet
ScalableDimension    : appstream:fleet:DesiredCapacity
ScalableTargetAction : Amazon.ApplicationAutoScaling.Model.ScalableTargetAction
Schedule             : cron(0 0 8 ? * MON-FRI *)
ScheduledActionARN   : arn:aws:autoscaling:us-
west-2:012345678912:scheduledAction:4897ca24-3caa-4bf1-8484-851a089b243c:resource/
appstream/fleet/MyFleet:scheduledActionName
                       /WeekDaysFleetScaling
ScheduledActionName  : WeekDaysFleetScaling
ServiceNamespace     : appstream
StartTime            : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeScheduledActions를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 cmdlet에서는 실행되지 않았거나 종료 시간에 도달하지 않은 Auto Scaling 그룹에 예약된 작업을 나열합니다.

```
Get-AASScheduledAction -ServiceNamespace AppStream
```

출력:

```
CreationTime         : 12/22/2019 9:25:52 AM
EndTime              : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
ResourceId           : fleet/MyFleet
ScalableDimension    : appstream:fleet:DesiredCapacity
ScalableTargetAction : Amazon.ApplicationAutoScaling.Model.ScalableTargetAction
Schedule             : cron(0 0 8 ? * MON-FRI *)
ScheduledActionARN   : arn:aws:autoscaling:us-
west-2:012345678912:scheduledAction:4897ca24-3caa-4bf1-8484-851a089b243c:resource/
appstream/fleet/MyFleet:scheduledActionName
                       /WeekDaysFleetScaling
ScheduledActionName  : WeekDaysFleetScaling
```

```
ServiceNamespace     : appstream
StartTime            : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeScheduledActions를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **PutScalingPolicy** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `PutScalingPolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예 1: 사전 정의된 지표 사양을 사용하여 대상 추적 조정 정책 적용

다음 `put-scaling-policy` 예제에서는 기본 클러스터에서 미리 정의된 지표 사양이 있는 대상 추적 조정 정책을 웹앱이라고 하는 Amazon ECS 서비스에 적용합니다. 이 정책은 60초의 스케일 아웃 및 스케일 인 휴지 기간을 사용하여 서비스의 평균 CPU 사용률을 75%로 유지합니다. 출력에는 ARN과 사용자를 대신하여 생성된 두 개의 CloudWatch 경보 이름이 포함됩니다.

```
aws application-autoscaling put-scaling-policy --service-namespace ecs \
--scalable-dimension ecs:service:DesiredCount \
--resource-id service/default/web-app \
--policy-name cpu75-target-tracking-scaling-policy --policy-
type TargetTrackingScaling \
--target-tracking-scaling-policy-configuration file://config.json
```

이 예제에서는 현재 디렉터리에 다음 콘텐츠가 포함된 config.json 파일이 있다고 가정합니다.

```
{
     "TargetValue": 75.0,
     "PredefinedMetricSpecification": {
         "PredefinedMetricType": "ECSServiceAverageCPUUtilization"
     },
     "ScaleOutCooldown": 60,
    "ScaleInCooldown": 60
}
```

출력:

```
{
    "PolicyARN": "arn:aws:autoscaling:us-
west-2:012345678910:scalingPolicy:6d8972f3-efc8-437c-92d1-6270f29a66e7:resource/
ecs/service/default/web-app:policyName/cpu75-target-tracking-scaling-policy",
    "Alarms": [
        {
            "AlarmARN": "arn:aws:cloudwatch:us-
west-2:012345678910:alarm:TargetTracking-service/default/web-app-AlarmHigh-
d4f0770c-b46e-434a-a60f-3b36d653feca",
            "AlarmName": "TargetTracking-service/default/web-app-AlarmHigh-
d4f0770c-b46e-434a-a60f-3b36d653feca"
        },
        {
            "AlarmARN": "arn:aws:cloudwatch:us-
west-2:012345678910:alarm:TargetTracking-service/default/web-app-
AlarmLow-1b437334-d19b-4a63-a812-6c67aaf2910d",
            "AlarmName": "TargetTracking-service/default/web-app-
AlarmLow-1b437334-d19b-4a63-a812-6c67aaf2910d"
        }
    ]
}
```

예 2: 사용자 지정된 지표 사양을 사용하여 대상 추적 조정 정책 적용

다음 `put-scaling-policy` 예제에서는 기본 클러스터에서 사용자 지정 지표 사양이 있는 대상 추적 조정 정책을 웹앱이라고 하는 Amazon ECS 서비스에 적용합니다. 이 정책은 60초의 스케일 아웃 및 스케일 인 휴지 기간을 사용하여 서비스의 평균 사용률을 75%로 유지합니다. 출력에는 ARN과 사용자를 대신하여 생성된 두 개의 CloudWatch 경보 이름이 포함됩니다.

```
aws application-autoscaling put-scaling-policy --service-namespace ecs \
--scalable-dimension ecs:service:DesiredCount \
--resource-id service/default/web-app \
--policy-name cms75-target-tracking-scaling-policy
--policy-type TargetTrackingScaling \
--target-tracking-scaling-policy-configuration file://config.json
```

이 예제에서는 현재 디렉터리에 다음 콘텐츠가 포함된 config.json 파일이 있다고 가정합니다.

```
{
    "TargetValue":75.0,
    "CustomizedMetricSpecification":{
```

```
        "MetricName":"MyUtilizationMetric",
        "Namespace":"MyNamespace",
        "Dimensions": [
            {
                "Name":"MyOptionalMetricDimensionName",
                "Value":"MyOptionalMetricDimensionValue"
            }
        ],
        "Statistic":"Average",
        "Unit":"Percent"
    },
    "ScaleOutCooldown": 60,
    "ScaleInCooldown": 60
}
```

출력:

```
{
    "PolicyARN": "arn:aws:autoscaling:us-west-2:012345678910:scalingPolicy:
 8784a896-b2ba-47a1-b08c-27301cc499a1:resource/ecs/service/default/web-
app:policyName/cms75-target-tracking-scaling-policy",
    "Alarms": [
        {
            "AlarmARN": "arn:aws:cloudwatch:us-
west-2:012345678910:alarm:TargetTracking-service/default/web-app-
AlarmHigh-9bc77b56-0571-4276-ba0f-d4178882e0a0",
            "AlarmName": "TargetTracking-service/default/web-app-
AlarmHigh-9bc77b56-0571-4276-ba0f-d4178882e0a0"
        },
        {
            "AlarmARN": "arn:aws:cloudwatch:us-
west-2:012345678910:alarm:TargetTracking-service/default/web-app-
AlarmLow-9b6ad934-6d37-438e-9e05-02836ddcbdc4",
            "AlarmName": "TargetTracking-service/default/web-app-
AlarmLow-9b6ad934-6d37-438e-9e05-02836ddcbdc4"
        }
    ]
}
```

예 3: 스케일 아웃을 위한 대상 추적 조정 정책 적용

다음 `put-scaling-policy` 예제에서는 기본 클러스터에서 대상 추적 조정 정책을 `web-app`이라고 하는 Amazon ECS 서비스에 적용합니다. 정책은 Application Load Balancer의

RequestCountPerTarget 지표가 임계값을 초과할 때 ECS 서비스를 스케일 아웃하는 데 사용됩니다. 출력에는 ARN과 사용자를 대신하여 생성된 CloudWatch 경보 이름이 포함됩니다.

```
aws application-autoscaling put-scaling-policy \
    --service-namespace ecs \
    --scalable-dimension ecs:service:DesiredCount \
    --resource-id service/default/web-app \
    --policy-name alb-scale-out-target-tracking-scaling-policy \
    --policy-type TargetTrackingScaling \
    --target-tracking-scaling-policy-configuration file://config.json
```

config.json의 콘텐츠:

```
{
     "TargetValue": 1000.0,
     "PredefinedMetricSpecification": {
         "PredefinedMetricType": "ALBRequestCountPerTarget",
         "ResourceLabel": "app/EC2Co-EcsEl-1TKLTMITMM0EO/f37c06a68c1748aa/
targetgroup/EC2Co-Defau-LDNM7Q3ZH1ZN/6d4ea56ca2d6a18d"
     },
     "ScaleOutCooldown": 60,
    "ScaleInCooldown": 60,
    "DisableScaleIn": true
}
```

출력:

```
{
    "PolicyARN": "arn:aws:autoscaling:us-
west-2:123456789012:scalingPolicy:6d8972f3-efc8-437c-92d1-6270f29a66e7:resource/
ecs/service/default/web-app:policyName/alb-scale-out-target-tracking-scaling-
policy",
    "Alarms": [
        {
            "AlarmName": "TargetTracking-service/default/web-app-AlarmHigh-
d4f0770c-b46e-434a-a60f-3b36d653feca",
            "AlarmARN": "arn:aws:cloudwatch:us-
west-2:123456789012:alarm:TargetTracking-service/default/web-app-AlarmHigh-
d4f0770c-b46e-434a-a60f-3b36d653feca"
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Application Auto Scaling 사용 설명서의 Application Auto Scaling에 대한 대상 추적 조정 정책을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 PutScalingPolicy를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 cmdlet에서는 Application Auto Scaling 규모 조정 가능 대상에 대한 정책을 생성 또는 업데이트합니다. 각 규모 조정 가능 대상은 서비스 네임스페이스, 리소스 ID 및 규모 조정 가능 차원으로 식별됩니다.

```
Set-AASScalingPolicy -ServiceNamespace AppStream -PolicyName ASFleetScaleInPolicy
 -PolicyType StepScaling  -ResourceId fleet/MyFleet -ScalableDimension
 appstream:fleet:DesiredCapacity -StepScalingPolicyConfiguration_AdjustmentType
 ChangeInCapacity -StepScalingPolicyConfiguration_Cooldown 360
 -StepScalingPolicyConfiguration_MetricAggregationType Average -
StepScalingPolicyConfiguration_StepAdjustments @{ScalingAdjustment = -1;
 MetricIntervalUpperBound = 0}
```

출력:

```
Alarms    PolicyARN
------    ---------
{}        arn:aws:autoscaling:us-
west-2:012345678912:scalingPolicy:4897ca24-3caa-4bf1-8484-851a089b243c:resource/
appstream/fleet/MyFleet:policyName/ASFleetScaleInPolicy
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 PutScalingPolicy를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 cmdlet에서는 Application Auto Scaling 규모 조정 가능 대상에 대한 정책을 생성 또는 업데이트합니다. 각 규모 조정 가능 대상은 서비스 네임스페이스, 리소스 ID 및 규모 조정 가능 차원으로 식별됩니다.

```
Set-AASScalingPolicy -ServiceNamespace AppStream -PolicyName ASFleetScaleInPolicy
 -PolicyType StepScaling  -ResourceId fleet/MyFleet -ScalableDimension
 appstream:fleet:DesiredCapacity -StepScalingPolicyConfiguration_AdjustmentType
```

```
 ChangeInCapacity -StepScalingPolicyConfiguration_Cooldown 360
 -StepScalingPolicyConfiguration_MetricAggregationType Average -
StepScalingPolicyConfiguration_StepAdjustments @{ScalingAdjustment = -1;
 MetricIntervalUpperBound = 0}
```

출력:

```
Alarms    PolicyARN
------    ---------
{}        arn:aws:autoscaling:us-
west-2:012345678912:scalingPolicy:4897ca24-3caa-4bf1-8484-851a089b243c:resource/
appstream/fleet/MyFleet:policyName/ASFleetScaleInPolicy
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 PutScalingPolicy를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **PutScheduledAction** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 PutScheduledAction의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

DynamoDB 테이블에 예약된 작업을 추가하는 방법

이 예제에서는 TestTable이라고 하는 DynamoDB 테이블에 예약된 작업을 추가하여 반복 일정으로 스케일 아웃합니다. 지정된 일정(UTC 기준 매일 오후 12시 15분)에서 현재 용량이 MinCapacity에 대해 지정된 값보다 작은 경우 Application Auto Scaling은 MinCapacity에 의해 지정된 값으로 스케일 아웃됩니다.

명령:

```
aws application-autoscaling put-scheduled-action --service-
namespace dynamodb --scheduled-action-name my-recurring-action --
schedule "cron(15 12 * * ? *)" --resource-id table/TestTable --
scalable-dimension dynamodb:table:WriteCapacityUnits --scalable-target-
action MinCapacity=6
```

자세한 내용은 Application Auto Scaling 사용 설명서의 예약된 조정을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 PutScheduledAction을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 cmdlet에서는 Application Auto Scaling 규모 조정 가능 대상에 대한 예약된 작업을 생성 또는 업데이트합니다. 각 규모 조정 가능 대상은 서비스 네임스페이스, 리소스 ID 및 규모 조정 가능 차원으로 식별됩니다.

```
Set-AASScheduledAction -ServiceNamespace AppStream -ResourceId fleet/
MyFleet -Schedule "cron(0 0 8 ? * MON-FRI *)" -ScalableDimension
 appstream:fleet:DesiredCapacity -ScheduledActionName WeekDaysFleetScaling -
ScalableTargetAction_MinCapacity 5 -ScalableTargetAction_MaxCapacity 10
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 PutScheduledAction을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 cmdlet에서는 Application Auto Scaling 규모 조정 가능 대상에 대한 예약된 작업을 생성 또는 업데이트합니다. 각 규모 조정 가능 대상은 서비스 네임스페이스, 리소스 ID 및 규모 조정 가능 차원으로 식별됩니다.

```
Set-AASScheduledAction -ServiceNamespace AppStream -ResourceId fleet/
MyFleet -Schedule "cron(0 0 8 ? * MON-FRI *)" -ScalableDimension
 appstream:fleet:DesiredCapacity -ScheduledActionName WeekDaysFleetScaling -
ScalableTargetAction_MinCapacity 5 -ScalableTargetAction_MaxCapacity 10
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 PutScheduledAction을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`RegisterScalableTarget`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `RegisterScalableTarget`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예제 1: ECS 서비스를 확장 가능 대상으로 등록하는 방법

다음 `register-scalable-target` 예제에서는 Application Auto Scaling에 Amazon ECS 서비스를 등록합니다. 또한 키 이름 `environment` 및 `production` 값을 갖는 태그를 확장 가능 대상에 추가합니다.

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

출력:

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

다른 AWS 서비스 및 사용자 지정 리소스에 대한 예제는 AWS Application Auto Scaling 사용 설명서의 Application Auto Scaling과 함께 사용할 수 있는 서비스의 주제를 참조하세요. Auto Scaling

예제 2: 확장 가능 대상에 대한 스케일링 활동을 중단하는 방법

다음 `register-scalable-target` 예제에서는 기존 확장 가능 대상에 대한 조정 활동을 중단합니다.

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

출력:

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

자세한 내용은 Application Auto Scaling 사용 설명서의 Application Auto Scaling에 대한 스케일링 중단 및 재개를 참조하세요.

예제 3: 확장 가능 대상에 대한 스케일링 활동을 재개하는 방법

다음 `register-scalable-target` 예제에서는 기존 확장 가능 대상에 대한 조정 활동을 재개합니다.

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

출력:

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

자세한 내용은 Application Auto Scaling 사용 설명서의 Application Auto Scaling에 대한 스케일링 중단 및 재개를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 RegisterScalableTarget을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.ApplicationAutoScalingClient;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.ApplicationAutoScalingExcep
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.DescribeScalableTargetsRequ
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.DescribeScalableTargetsResp
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.DescribeScalingPoliciesRequ
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.DescribeScalingPoliciesResp
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.PolicyType;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.PredefinedMetricSpecificati
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.PutScalingPolicyRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.RegisterScalableTargetReque
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.ScalingPolicy;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.ServiceNamespace;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.ScalableDimension;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.MetricType;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.TargetTrackingScalingPolicy
import java.util.List;

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

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

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

            """;

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

        System.out.println("This example registers an Amazon DynamoDB table,
which is the resource to scale.");
        String tableId = args[0];
        String roleARN = args[1];
        String policyName = args[2];
        ServiceNamespace ns = ServiceNamespace.DYNAMODB;
        ScalableDimension tableWCUs =
ScalableDimension.DYNAMODB_TABLE_WRITE_CAPACITY_UNITS;
        ApplicationAutoScalingClient appAutoScalingClient =
ApplicationAutoScalingClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .build();

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

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

```
                .maxCapacity(10)
                .build();

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

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

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

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

    // Configure a scaling policy.
    public static void configureScalingPolicy(ApplicationAutoScalingClient
appAutoScalingClient, String tableId, ServiceNamespace ns, ScalableDimension
tableWCUs, String policyName) {
        // Check if the policy exists before creating a new one.
        DescribeScalingPoliciesResponse describeScalingPoliciesResponse =
appAutoScalingClient.describeScalingPolicies(DescribeScalingPoliciesRequest.builder()
            .serviceNamespace(ns)
            .resourceId(tableId)
            .scalableDimension(tableWCUs)
            .build());

        if (!describeScalingPoliciesResponse.scalingPolicies().isEmpty()) {
            // If policies exist, consider updating an existing policy instead of
creating a new one.
```

```
            System.out.println("Policy already exists. Consider updating it
 instead.");
            List<ScalingPolicy> polList =
 describeScalingPoliciesResponse.scalingPolicies();
            for (ScalingPolicy pol : polList) {
                System.out.println("Policy name:" +pol.policyName());
            }
        } else {
            // If no policies exist, proceed with creating a new policy.
            PredefinedMetricSpecification specification =
 PredefinedMetricSpecification.builder()

 .predefinedMetricType(MetricType.DYNAMO_DB_WRITE_CAPACITY_UTILIZATION)
                .build();

            TargetTrackingScalingPolicyConfiguration policyConfiguration =
 TargetTrackingScalingPolicyConfiguration.builder()
                .predefinedMetricSpecification(specification)
                .targetValue(50.0)
                .scaleInCooldown(60)
                .scaleOutCooldown(60)
                .build();

            PutScalingPolicyRequest putScalingPolicyRequest =
 PutScalingPolicyRequest.builder()
                .targetTrackingScalingPolicyConfiguration(policyConfiguration)
                .serviceNamespace(ns)
                .scalableDimension(tableWCUs)
                .resourceId(tableId)
                .policyName(policyName)
                .policyType(PolicyType.TARGET_TRACKING_SCALING)
                .build();

            try {
                appAutoScalingClient.putScalingPolicy(putScalingPolicyRequest);
                System.out.println("You have successfully created a scaling
 policy for an Application Auto Scaling scalable target");
            } catch (ApplicationAutoScalingException e) {
                System.err.println("Error: " +
 e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 RegisterScalableTarget을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 cmdlet에서는 규모 조정 가능 대상을 등록하거나 업데이트합니다. 규모 조정 가능 대상은 Application Auto Scaling에서 스케일 아웃 및 스케일 인할 수 있는 리소스입니다.

```
Add-AASScalableTarget -ServiceNamespace AppStream -ResourceId fleet/MyFleet -
ScalableDimension appstream:fleet:DesiredCapacity -MinCapacity 2 -MaxCapacity 10
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 RegisterScalableTarget을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 cmdlet에서는 규모 조정 가능 대상을 등록하거나 업데이트합니다. 규모 조정 가능 대상은 Application Auto Scaling에서 스케일 아웃 및 스케일 인할 수 있는 리소스입니다.

```
Add-AASScalableTarget -ServiceNamespace AppStream -ResourceId fleet/MyFleet -
ScalableDimension appstream:fleet:DesiredCapacity -MinCapacity 2 -MaxCapacity 10
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 RegisterScalableTarget을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Application Recovery Controller의 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Route 53 Application Recovery Controller를 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

추가 리소스

- Application Recovery Controller 개발자 가이드 – Route 53 Application Recovery Controller에 대한 자세한 정보입니다.
- Application Recovery Controller API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 Application Recovery Controller 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리입니다. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs 사용하는 Application Recovery Controller의 기본 예제
  - AWS SDKs를 사용하는 애플리케이션 복구 컨트롤러에 대한 작업
    - AWS SDK와 GetRoutingControlState 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 UpdateRoutingControlState 함께 사용

AWS SDKs 사용하는 Application Recovery Controller의 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 SDKs와 함께 AWS Amazon Route 53 Application Recovery Controller의 기본 사항을 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- AWS SDKs를 사용하는 애플리케이션 복구 컨트롤러에 대한 작업
  - AWS SDK와 GetRoutingControlState 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 UpdateRoutingControlState 함께 사용

AWS SDKs를 사용하는 애플리케이션 복구 컨트롤러에 대한 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 Application Recovery Controller 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 Amazon Route 53 Application Recovery Controller API 참조를 참조하세요.

예시

- AWS SDK와 GetRoutingControlState 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 UpdateRoutingControlState 함께 사용

AWS SDK와 **GetRoutingControlState** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetRoutingControlState`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public static GetRoutingControlStateResponse
 getRoutingControlState(List<ClusterEndpoint> clusterEndpoints,
            String routingControlArn) {
        // As a best practice, we recommend choosing a random cluster endpoint to
 get or
        // set routing control states.
        // For more information, see
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/r53recovery/latest/dg/route53-arc-best-
practices.html#route53-arc-best-practices.regional
        Collections.shuffle(clusterEndpoints);
        for (ClusterEndpoint clusterEndpoint : clusterEndpoints) {
            try {
                System.out.println(clusterEndpoint);
                Route53RecoveryClusterClient client =
 Route53RecoveryClusterClient.builder()
                        .endpointOverride(URI.create(clusterEndpoint.endpoint()))
                        .region(Region.of(clusterEndpoint.region())).build();
                return client.getRoutingControlState(
                        GetRoutingControlStateRequest.builder()
                                .routingControlArn(routingControlArn).build());
            } catch (Exception exception) {
                System.out.println(exception);
            }
```

```
        }
        return null;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetRoutingControlState를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import boto3


def create_recovery_client(cluster_endpoint):
    """
    Creates a Boto3 Route 53 Application Recovery Controller client for the
 specified
    cluster endpoint URL and AWS Region.

    :param cluster_endpoint: The cluster endpoint URL and Region.
    :return: The Boto3 client.
    """
    return boto3.client(
        "route53-recovery-cluster",
        endpoint_url=cluster_endpoint["Endpoint"],
        region_name=cluster_endpoint["Region"],
    )



def get_routing_control_state(routing_control_arn, cluster_endpoints):
    """
    Gets the state of a routing control. Cluster endpoints are tried in
```

```
    sequence until the first successful response is received.

    :param routing_control_arn: The ARN of the routing control to look up.
    :param cluster_endpoints: The list of cluster endpoints to query.
    :return: The routing control state response.
    """

    # As a best practice, we recommend choosing a random cluster endpoint to get
 or set routing control states.
    # For more information, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/r53recovery/latest/
dg/route53-arc-best-practices.html#route53-arc-best-practices.regional
    random.shuffle(cluster_endpoints)
    for cluster_endpoint in cluster_endpoints:
        try:
            recovery_client = create_recovery_client(cluster_endpoint)
            response = recovery_client.get_routing_control_state(
                RoutingControlArn=routing_control_arn
            )
            return response
        except Exception as error:
            print(error)
            raise error
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetRoutingControlState를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **UpdateRoutingControlState** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 UpdateRoutingControlState의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public static UpdateRoutingControlStateResponse
 updateRoutingControlState(List<ClusterEndpoint> clusterEndpoints,
            String routingControlArn,
            String routingControlState) {
        // As a best practice, we recommend choosing a random cluster endpoint to
 get or
        // set routing control states.
        // For more information, see
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/r53recovery/latest/dg/route53-arc-best-
practices.html#route53-arc-best-practices.regional
        Collections.shuffle(clusterEndpoints);
        for (ClusterEndpoint clusterEndpoint : clusterEndpoints) {
            try {
                System.out.println(clusterEndpoint);
                Route53RecoveryClusterClient client =
 Route53RecoveryClusterClient.builder()
                        .endpointOverride(URI.create(clusterEndpoint.endpoint()))
                        .region(Region.of(clusterEndpoint.region()))
                        .build();
                return client.updateRoutingControlState(
                        UpdateRoutingControlStateRequest.builder()

 .routingControlArn(routingControlArn).routingControlState(routingControlState).build());
            } catch (Exception exception) {
                System.out.println(exception);
            }
        }
        return null;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 UpdateRoutingControlState를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import boto3


def create_recovery_client(cluster_endpoint):
    """
    Creates a Boto3 Route 53 Application Recovery Controller client for the
 specified
    cluster endpoint URL and AWS Region.

    :param cluster_endpoint: The cluster endpoint URL and Region.
    :return: The Boto3 client.
    """
    return boto3.client(
        "route53-recovery-cluster",
        endpoint_url=cluster_endpoint["Endpoint"],
        region_name=cluster_endpoint["Region"],
    )



def update_routing_control_state(
    routing_control_arn, cluster_endpoints, routing_control_state
):
    """
    Updates the state of a routing control. Cluster endpoints are tried in
    sequence until the first successful response is received.

    :param routing_control_arn: The ARN of the routing control to update the
 state for.
    :param cluster_endpoints: The list of cluster endpoints to try.
    :param routing_control_state: The new routing control state.
    :return: The routing control update response.
```

```
    """

    # As a best practice, we recommend choosing a random cluster endpoint to get
 or set routing control states.
    # For more information, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/r53recovery/latest/
dg/route53-arc-best-practices.html#route53-arc-best-practices.regional
    random.shuffle(cluster_endpoints)
    for cluster_endpoint in cluster_endpoints:
        try:
            recovery_client = create_recovery_client(cluster_endpoint)
            response = recovery_client.update_routing_control_state(
                RoutingControlArn=routing_control_arn,
                RoutingControlState=routing_control_state,
            )
            return response
        except Exception as error:
            print(error)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 UpdateRoutingControlState를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Audit Manager의 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 AWS Audit Manager 함께를 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

추가 리소스

- Audit Manager 사용 설명서 - Audit Manager에 대한 자세한 정보입니다.
- 감사 관리자 API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 감사 관리자 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리입니다. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Audit Manager 시나리오
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 AWS Config 적합성 팩에서 Audit Manager 사용자 지정 프레임워크 생성
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 Security Hub 제어가 포함된 Audit Manager 사용자 지정 프레임워크 생성
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 1일간의 증거가 포함된 Audit Manager 평가 보고서 생성

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Audit Manager 시나리오

다음 코드 예제에서는 Audit Manager AWS SDKs에서 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이러한 시나리오에서는 Audit Manager 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 직접적으로 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 시나리오에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시나리오는 컨텍스트에 맞는 서비스 작업을 이해하는 데 도움이 되도록 중급 수준의 경험을 대상으로 합니다.

예시

- AWS SDK를 사용하여 AWS Config 적합성 팩에서 Audit Manager 사용자 지정 프레임워크 생성
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Security Hub 제어가 포함된 Audit Manager 사용자 지정 프레임워크 생성
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 1일간의 증거가 포함된 Audit Manager 평가 보고서 생성

AWS SDK를 사용하여 AWS Config 적합성 팩에서 Audit Manager 사용자 지정 프레임워크 생성

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- AWS Config 적합성 팩 목록을 가져옵니다.
- 적합성 팩의 각 관리 규칙에 대해 Audit Manager 사용자 지정 컨트롤을 생성합니다.
- 제어 기능이 포함된 Audit Manager 사용자 지정 프레임워크를 생성합니다.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import logging
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


class ConformancePack:
    def __init__(self, config_client, auditmanager_client):
        self.config_client = config_client
        self.auditmanager_client = auditmanager_client

    def get_conformance_pack(self):
        """
        Return a selected conformance pack from the list of conformance packs.

        :return: selected conformance pack
        """
        try:
            conformance_packs = self.config_client.describe_conformance_packs()
            print(
                "Number of conformance packs fetched: ",
                len(conformance_packs.get("ConformancePackDetails")),
            )
            print("Fetched the following conformance packs: ")
            all_cpack_names = {
                cp["ConformancePackName"]
                for cp in conformance_packs.get("ConformancePackDetails")
            }
            for pack in all_cpack_names:
                print(f"\t{pack}")
            cpack_name = input(
```

```
                "Provide ConformancePackName that you want to create a custom "
                "framework for: "
            )
            if cpack_name not in all_cpack_names:
                print(f"{cpack_name} is not in the list of conformance packs!")
                print(
                    "Provide a conformance pack name from the available list of "
                    "conformance packs."
                )
                raise Exception("Invalid conformance pack")
            print("-" * 88)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't select conformance pack.")
            raise
        else:
            return cpack_name

    def create_custom_controls(self, cpack_name):
        """
        Create custom controls for all managed AWS Config rules in a conformance
pack.

        :param cpack_name: The name of the conformance pack to create controls
for.
        :return: The list of custom control IDs.
        """
        try:
            rules_in_pack =
self.config_client.describe_conformance_pack_compliance(
                ConformancePackName=cpack_name
            )
            print(
                "Number of rules in the conformance pack: ",
                len(rules_in_pack.get("ConformancePackRuleComplianceList")),
            )
            for rule in rules_in_pack.get("ConformancePackRuleComplianceList"):
                print(f"\t{rule.get('ConfigRuleName')}")
            print("-" * 88)
            print(
                "Creating a custom control for each rule and a custom framework "
                "consisting of these rules in Audit Manager."
            )
            am_controls = []
            for rule in rules_in_pack.get("ConformancePackRuleComplianceList"):
```

```
                config_rule = self.config_client.describe_config_rules(
                    ConfigRuleNames=[rule.get("ConfigRuleName")]
                )
                source_id = (
                    config_rule.get("ConfigRules")[0]
                    .get("Source", {})
                    .get("SourceIdentifier")
                )
                custom_control = self.auditmanager_client.create_control(
                    name="Config-" + rule.get("ConfigRuleName"),
                    controlMappingSources=[
                        {
                            "sourceName": "ConfigRule",
                            "sourceSetUpOption": "System_Controls_Mapping",
                            "sourceType": "AWS_Config",
                            "sourceKeyword": {
                                "keywordInputType": "SELECT_FROM_LIST",
                                "keywordValue": source_id,
                            },
                        }
                    ],
                ).get("control", {})
                am_controls.append({"id": custom_control.get("id")})
            print("Successfully created a control for each config rule.")
            print("-" * 88)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Failed to create custom controls.")
            raise
        else:
            return am_controls

    def create_custom_framework(self, cpack_name, am_control_ids):
        """
        Create a custom Audit Manager framework from a selected AWS Config
conformance
        pack.

        :param cpack_name: The name of the conformance pack to create a framework
from.
        :param am_control_ids: The IDs of the custom controls created from the
                               conformance pack.
        """
        try:
            print("Creating custom framework...")
```

```
            custom_framework =
 self.auditmanager_client.create_assessment_framework(
                name="Config-Conformance-pack-" + cpack_name,
                controlSets=[{"name": cpack_name, "controls": am_control_ids}],
            )
            print(
                f"Successfully created the custom framework: ",
                f"{custom_framework.get('framework').get('name')}: ",
                f"{custom_framework.get('framework').get('id')}",
            )
            print("-" * 88)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Failed to create custom framework.")
            raise


def run_demo():
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the AWS Audit Manager custom framework demo!")
    print("-" * 88)
    print(
        "You can use this sample to select a conformance pack from AWS Config and
 "
        "use AWS Audit Manager to create a custom control for all the managed "
        "rules under the conformance pack. A custom framework is also created "
        "with these controls."
    )
    print("-" * 88)
    conf_pack = ConformancePack(boto3.client("config"),
 boto3.client("auditmanager"))
    cpack_name = conf_pack.get_conformance_pack()
    am_controls = conf_pack.create_custom_controls(cpack_name)
    conf_pack.create_custom_framework(cpack_name, am_controls)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    run_demo()
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - CreateAssessmentFramework
  - CreateControl

AWS SDK를 사용하여 Security Hub 제어가 포함된 Audit Manager 사용자 지정 프레임워크 생성

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- Security Hub를 데이터 소스로 사용하는 모든 표준 컨트롤 기능의 목록을 가져옵니다.
- 제어 기능이 포함된 Audit Manager 사용자 지정 프레임워크를 생성합니다.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import logging
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


class SecurityHub:
    def __init__(self, auditmanager_client):
        self.auditmanager_client = auditmanager_client

    def get_sechub_controls(self):
        """
        Gets the list of controls that use Security Hub as their data source.

        :return: The list of Security Hub controls.
        """
        print("-" * 88)
        next_token = None
        page = 1
        sechub_control_list = []
        while True:
            print("Page [" + str(page) + "]")
```

```
            if next_token is None:
                control_list = self.auditmanager_client.list_controls(
                    controlType="Standard", maxResults=100
                )
            else:
                control_list = self.auditmanager_client.list_controls(
                    controlType="Standard", nextToken=next_token, maxResults=100
                )
            print("Total controls found:",
len(control_list.get("controlMetadataList")))
            for control in control_list.get("controlMetadataList"):
                control_details = self.auditmanager_client.get_control(
                    controlId=control.get("id")
                ).get("control", {})
                if "AWS Security Hub" in control_details.get("controlSources"):
                    sechub_control_list.append({"id": control_details.get("id")})
            next_token = control_list.get("nextToken")
            if not next_token:
                break
            page += 1
        print("Number of Security Hub controls found: ",
len(sechub_control_list))
        return sechub_control_list

    def create_custom_framework(self, am_controls):
        """
        Create a custom framework with a list of controls.

        :param am_controls: The list of controls to include in the framework.
        """
        try:
            print("Creating custom framework...")
            custom_framework =
self.auditmanager_client.create_assessment_framework(
                name="All Security Hub Controls Framework",
                controlSets=[{"name": "Security-Hub", "controls": am_controls}],
            )
            print(
                f"Successfully created the custom framework: "
                f"{custom_framework.get('framework').get('name')}: "
                f"{custom_framework.get('framework').get('id')}"
            )
            print("-" * 88)
        except ClientError:
```

```
            logger.exception("Failed to create custom framework.")
            raise


def run_demo():
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the AWS Audit Manager Security Hub demo!")
    print("-" * 88)
    print(" This script creates a custom framework with all Security Hub
 controls.")
    print("-" * 88)
    sechub = SecurityHub(boto3.client("auditmanager"))
    am_controls = sechub.get_sechub_controls()
    sechub.create_custom_framework(am_controls)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    run_demo()
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - CreateAssessmentFramework
  - GetControl
  - ListControls

AWS SDK를 사용하여 1일간의 증거가 포함된 Audit Manager 평가 보고서 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 1일간의 증거를 포함하는 Audit Manager 평가 보고서를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import dateutil.parser
import logging
import time
import urllib.request
import uuid
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError


logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


class AuditReport:
    def __init__(self, auditmanager_client):
        self.auditmanager_client = auditmanager_client

    def get_input(self):
        print("-" * 40)
        try:
            assessment_id = input("Provide assessment id [uuid]: ").lower()
            try:
                assessment_uuid = uuid.UUID(assessment_id)
            except ValueError:
                logger.error("Assessment Id is not a valid UUID: %s",
 assessment_id)
                raise
            evidence_folder = input("Provide evidence date [yyyy-mm-dd]: ")
            try:
                evidence_date = dateutil.parser.parse(evidence_folder).date()
            except ValueError:
                logger.error("Invalid date : %s", evidence_folder)
                raise
            try:
                self.auditmanager_client.get_assessment(
                    assessmentId=str(assessment_uuid)
                )
            except ClientError:
                logger.exception("Couldn't get assessment %s.", assessment_uuid)
                raise
        except (ValueError, ClientError):
            return None, None
        else:
            return assessment_uuid, evidence_date
```

```
    def clear_staging(self, assessment_uuid, evidence_date):
        """
        Find all the evidence in the report and clear it.
        """
        next_token = None
        page = 1
        interested_folder_id_list = []
        while True:
            print(f"Page [{page}]")
            if next_token is None:
                folder_list = (
                    self.auditmanager_client.get_evidence_folders_by_assessment(
                        assessmentId=str(assessment_uuid), maxResults=1000
                    )
                )
            else:
                folder_list = (
                    self.auditmanager_client.get_evidence_folders_by_assessment(
                        assessmentId=str(assessment_uuid),
                        nextToken=next_token,
                        maxResults=1000,
                    )
                )
            folders = folder_list.get("evidenceFolders")
            print(f"Got {len(folders)} folders.")
            for folder in folders:
                folder_id = folder.get("id")
                if folder.get("name") == str(evidence_date):
                    interested_folder_id_list.append(folder_id)
                if folder.get("assessmentReportSelectionCount") == folder.get(
                    "totalEvidence"
                ):
                    print(
                        f"Removing folder from report selection :
{folder.get('name')} "
                        f"{folder_id} {folder.get('controlId')}"
                    )

self.auditmanager_client.disassociate_assessment_report_evidence_folder(
                        assessmentId=str(assessment_uuid),
evidenceFolderId=folder_id
                    )
                elif folder.get("assessmentReportSelectionCount") > 0:
```

```
                    # Get all evidence in the folder and
                    # add selected evidence in the selected_evidence_list.
                    evidence_list = (
                        self.auditmanager_client.get_evidence_by_evidence_folder(
                            assessmentId=str(assessment_uuid),
                            controlSetId=folder_id,
                            evidenceFolderId=folder_id,
                            maxResults=1000,
                        )
                    )
                    selected_evidence_list = []
                    for evidence in evidence_list.get("evidence"):
                        if evidence.get("assessmentReportSelection") == "Yes":
                            selected_evidence_list.append(evidence.get("id"))
                    print(
                        f"Removing evidence report selection :
{folder.get('name')} "
                        f"{len(selected_evidence_list)}"
                    )

self.auditmanager_client.batch_disassociate_assessment_report_evidence(
                        assessmentId=str(assessment_uuid),
                        evidenceFolderId=folder_id,
                        evidenceIds=selected_evidence_list,
                    )
            next_token = folder_list.get("nextToken")
            if not next_token:
                break
            page += 1
        return interested_folder_id_list

    def add_folder_to_staging(self, assessment_uuid, folder_id_list):
        print(f"Adding folders to report : {folder_id_list}")
        for folder in folder_id_list:
            self.auditmanager_client.associate_assessment_report_evidence_folder(
                assessmentId=str(assessment_uuid), evidenceFolderId=folder
            )

    def get_report(self, assessment_uuid):
        report = self.auditmanager_client.create_assessment_report(
            name="ReportViaScript",
            description="testing",
            assessmentId=str(assessment_uuid),
        )
```

```
        if self._is_report_generated(report.get("assessmentReport").get("id")):
            report_url = self.auditmanager_client.get_assessment_report_url(
                assessmentReportId=report.get("assessmentReport").get("id"),
                assessmentId=str(assessment_uuid),
            )
            print(report_url.get("preSignedUrl"))
            urllib.request.urlretrieve(
                report_url.get("preSignedUrl").get("link"),
                report_url.get("preSignedUrl").get("hyperlinkName"),
            )
            print(
                f"Report saved as
 {report_url.get('preSignedUrl').get('hyperlinkName')}."
            )
        else:
            print("Report generation did not finish in 15 minutes.")
            print(
                "Failed to download report. Go to the console and manually
 download "
                "the report."
            )

    def _is_report_generated(self, assessment_report_id):
        max_wait_time = 0
        while max_wait_time < 900:
            print(f"Checking status of the report {assessment_report_id}")
            report_list =
 self.auditmanager_client.list_assessment_reports(maxResults=1)
            if (
                report_list.get("assessmentReports")[0].get("id")
                == assessment_report_id
                and report_list.get("assessmentReports")[0].get("status") ==
 "COMPLETE"
            ):
                return True
            print("Sleeping for 5 seconds...")
            time.sleep(5)
            max_wait_time += 5


def run_demo():
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the AWS Audit Manager samples demo!")
    print("-" * 88)
```

```
    print(
        "This script creates an assessment report for an assessment with all the
 "
        "evidence collected on the provided date."
    )
    print("-" * 88)

    report = AuditReport(boto3.client("auditmanager"))
    assessment_uuid, evidence_date = report.get_input()
    if assessment_uuid is not None and evidence_date is not None:
        folder_id_list = report.clear_staging(assessment_uuid, evidence_date)
        report.add_folder_to_staging(assessment_uuid, folder_id_list)
        report.get_report(assessment_uuid)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    run_demo()
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - AssociateAssessmentReportEvidenceFolder
  - BatchDisassociateAssessmentReportEvidence
  - CreateAssessmentReport
  - DisassociateAssessmentReportEvidenceFolder
  - GetAssessment
  - GetAssessmentReportUrl
  - GetEvidenceByEvidenceFolder
  - GetEvidenceFoldersByAssessment
  - ListAssessmentReports

AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Aurora의 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Aurora를 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

추가 리소스

- Aurora 사용 설명서 - Aurora에 대한 자세한 정보입니다.
- Aurora API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 Aurora 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

시작

Hello Aurora

다음 코드 예제에서는 Aurora를 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using Amazon.RDS;
using Amazon.RDS.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;

namespace AuroraActions;

public static class HelloAurora
```

```
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Use the AWS .NET Core Setup package to set up dependency injection for
 the
        // Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS).
        // Use your AWS profile name, or leave it blank to use the default
 profile.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonRDS>()
            ).Build();

        // Now the client is available for injection. Fetching it directly here
 for example purposes only.
        var rdsClient = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonRDS>();

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        var response = await rdsClient.DescribeDBClustersAsync(new
 DescribeDBClustersRequest { IncludeShared = true });
        Console.WriteLine($"Hello Amazon RDS Aurora! Let's list some clusters in
 this account:");
        if (response.DBClusters == null)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tNo clusters found.");
        }
        else
        {
            foreach (var cluster in response.DBClusters)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"\tCluster: database: {cluster.DatabaseName} identifier:
 {cluster.DBClusterIdentifier}.");
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeDBClusters를 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

CMakeLists.txt CMake 파일의 코드입니다.

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS rds)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_aurora")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed
 libraries for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
     # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory
 for running and debugging.
```

```
    # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # If you are building from the command line, you
 may need to uncomment this
                                     # and set the proper subdirectory to the
 executables' location.

    AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_aurora.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

hello_aurora.cpp 소스 파일의 코드입니다.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/rds/RDSClient.h>
#include <aws/rds/model/DescribeDBClustersRequest.h>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello Aurora" starter application which initializes an Amazon Relational
 Database Service (Amazon RDS) client
 *  and describes the Amazon Aurora (Aurora) clusters.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_aurora'
 *
 */
int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    int result = 0;
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";
```

```
        Aws::RDS::RDSClient rdsClient(clientConfig);

        Aws::String marker; // Used for pagination.
        std::vector<Aws::String> clusterIds;
        do {
            Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClustersRequest request;

            Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClustersOutcome outcome =
                    rdsClient.DescribeDBClusters(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                for (auto &cluster: outcome.GetResult().GetDBClusters()) {
                    clusterIds.push_back(cluster.GetDBClusterIdentifier());
                }
                marker = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
            } else {
                result = 1;
                std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::GDescribeDBClusters. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                break;
            }
        } while (!marker.empty());

        std::cout << clusterIds.size() << " Aurora clusters found." << std::endl;
        for (auto &clusterId: clusterIds) {
            std::cout << "  clusterId " << clusterId << std::endl;
        }
    }

    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return 0;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DescribeDBClusters를 참조하십시오.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
)

// main uses the AWS SDK for Go V2 to create an Amazon Aurora client and list up
 to 20
// DB clusters in your account.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
func main() {
 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
  fmt.Println(err)
  return
 }
 auroraClient := rds.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 const maxClusters = 20
 fmt.Printf("Let's list up to %v DB clusters.\n", maxClusters)
 output, err := auroraClient.DescribeDBClusters(
  ctx, &rds.DescribeDBClustersInput{MaxRecords: aws.Int32(maxClusters)})
 if err != nil {
```

```
  fmt.Printf("Couldn't list DB clusters: %v\n", err)
  return
 }
 if len(output.DBClusters) == 0 {
  fmt.Println("No DB clusters found.")
 } else {
  for _, cluster := range output.DBClusters {
   fmt.Printf("DB cluster %v has database %v.\n", *cluster.DBClusterIdentifier,
    *cluster.DatabaseName)
  }
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 DescribeDBClusters를 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.RdsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.paginators.DescribeDBClustersIterable;

public class DescribeDbClusters {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RdsClient rdsClient = RdsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        describeClusters(rdsClient);
        rdsClient.close();
    }
```

```
    public static void describeClusters(RdsClient rdsClient) {
        DescribeDBClustersIterable clustersIterable =
 rdsClient.describeDBClustersPaginator();
        clustersIterable.stream()
                .flatMap(r -> r.dbClusters().stream())
                .forEach(cluster -> System.out
                        .println("Database name: " + cluster.databaseName() + "
 Arn = " + cluster.dbClusterArn()));
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeDBClusters를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import boto3

# Create an RDS client
rds = boto3.client("rds")

# Create a paginator for the describe_db_clusters operation
paginator = rds.get_paginator("describe_db_clusters")

# Use the paginator to get a list of DB clusters
response_iterator = paginator.paginate(
    PaginationConfig={
        "PageSize": 50,  # Adjust PageSize as needed
        "StartingToken": None,
    }
)

# Iterate through the pages of the response
clusters_found = False
```

```
for page in response_iterator:
    if "DBClusters" in page and page["DBClusters"]:
        clusters_found = True
        print("Here are your RDS Aurora clusters:")
        for cluster in page["DBClusters"]:
            print(
                f"Cluster ID: {cluster['DBClusterIdentifier']}, Engine:
 {cluster['Engine']}"
            )

if not clusters_found:
    print("No clusters found!")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeDBClusters를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-rds'

# Creates an Amazon RDS client for the AWS Region
rds = Aws::RDS::Client.new

puts 'Listing clusters in this AWS account...'

# Calls the describe_db_clusters method to get information about clusters
resp = rds.describe_db_clusters(max_records: 20)

# Checks if any clusters are found and prints the appropriate message
if resp.db_clusters.empty?
  puts 'No clusters found!'
```

```
else
  # Loops through the array of cluster objects and prints the cluster identifier
  resp.db_clusters.each do |cluster|
    puts "Cluster identifier: #{cluster.db_cluster_identifier}"
  end
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 DescribeDBClusters를 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
use aws_sdk_rds::Client;

#[derive(Debug)]
struct Error(String);
impl std::fmt::Display for Error {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
        write!(f, "{}", self.0)
    }
}
impl std::error::Error for Error {}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt::init();
    let sdk_config = aws_config::from_env().load().await;
    let client = Client::new(&sdk_config);

    let describe_db_clusters_output = client
        .describe_db_clusters()
        .send()
        .await
```

```
        .map_err(|e| Error(e.to_string()))?;
    println!(
        "Found {} clusters:",
        describe_db_clusters_output.db_clusters().len()
    );
    for cluster in describe_db_clusters_output.db_clusters() {
        let name = cluster.database_name().unwrap_or("Unknown");
        let engine = cluster.engine().unwrap_or("Unknown");
        let id = cluster.db_cluster_identifier().unwrap_or("Unknown");
        let class = cluster.db_cluster_instance_class().unwrap_or("Unknown");
        println!("\tDatabase: {name}",);
        println!("\t  Engine: {engine}",);
        println!("\t      ID: {id}",);
        println!("\tInstance: {class}",);
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DescribeDBClusters를 참조하십시오.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs 사용하는 Aurora의 기본 예제
  - Hello Aurora
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 Aurora의 기본 사항 알아보기
  - AWS SDKs를 사용한 Aurora 작업
    - AWS SDK와 CreateDBCluster 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 CreateDBClusterParameterGroup 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 CreateDBClusterSnapshot 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 CreateDBInstance 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 DeleteDBCluster 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 DeleteDBInstance 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 DescribeDBClusterParameters 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 DescribeDBClusterSnapshots 함께 사용

    - AWS SDK와 DescribeDBClusters 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 DescribeDBEngineVersions 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 DescribeDBInstances 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup 함께 사용
- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Aurora 시나리오
  - 대출 라이브러리 REST API 생성
  - Aurora 서버리스 작업 항목 트래커 만들기

AWS SDKs 사용하는 Aurora의 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK에서 Amazon Aurora의 기본 사항을 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- Hello Aurora
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Aurora의 기본 사항 알아보기
- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Aurora 작업
  - AWS SDK와 CreateDBCluster 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 CreateDBClusterParameterGroup 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 CreateDBClusterSnapshot 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 CreateDBInstance 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 DeleteDBCluster 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 DeleteDBInstance 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 DescribeDBClusterParameters 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 DescribeDBClusterSnapshots 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 DescribeDBClusters 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 DescribeDBEngineVersions 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 DescribeDBInstances 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions 함께 사용

- AWS SDK와 ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup 함께 사용

Hello Aurora

다음 코드 예제에서는 Aurora를 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using Amazon.RDS;
using Amazon.RDS.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;

namespace AuroraActions;

public static class HelloAurora
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Use the AWS .NET Core Setup package to set up dependency injection for
 the
        // Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS).
        // Use your AWS profile name, or leave it blank to use the default
 profile.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonRDS>()
            ).Build();

        // Now the client is available for injection. Fetching it directly here
 for example purposes only.
        var rdsClient = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonRDS>();
```

```
        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        var response = await rdsClient.DescribeDBClustersAsync(new
 DescribeDBClustersRequest { IncludeShared = true });
        Console.WriteLine($"Hello Amazon RDS Aurora! Let's list some clusters in
 this account:");
        if (response.DBClusters == null)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tNo clusters found.");
        }
        else
        {
            foreach (var cluster in response.DBClusters)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"\tCluster: database: {cluster.DatabaseName} identifier:
 {cluster.DBClusterIdentifier}.");
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeDBClusters를 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

CMakeLists.txt CMake 파일의 코드입니다.

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS rds)
```

```
# Set this project's name.
project("hello_aurora")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed
 libraries for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
     # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory
 for running and debugging.

     # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # If you are building from the command line, you
 may need to uncomment this
                                       # and set the proper subdirectory to the
 executables' location.

     AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_aurora.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

hello_aurora.cpp 소스 파일의 코드입니다.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/rds/RDSClient.h>
#include <aws/rds/model/DescribeDBClustersRequest.h>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello Aurora" starter application which initializes an Amazon Relational
 Database Service (Amazon RDS) client
 *  and describes the Amazon Aurora (Aurora) clusters.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_aurora'
 *
 */
int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    int result = 0;
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::RDS::RDSClient rdsClient(clientConfig);

        Aws::String marker; // Used for pagination.
        std::vector<Aws::String> clusterIds;
        do {
            Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClustersRequest request;

            Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClustersOutcome outcome =
                    rdsClient.DescribeDBClusters(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                for (auto &cluster: outcome.GetResult().GetDBClusters()) {
                    clusterIds.push_back(cluster.GetDBClusterIdentifier());
                }
                marker = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
            } else {
                result = 1;
```

```
                std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::GDescribeDBClusters. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                break;
            }
        } while (!marker.empty());

        std::cout << clusterIds.size() << " Aurora clusters found." << std::endl;
        for (auto &clusterId: clusterIds) {
            std::cout << "  clusterId " << clusterId << std::endl;
        }
    }

    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return 0;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DescribeDBClusters를 참조하십시오.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
)
```

```
// main uses the AWS SDK for Go V2 to create an Amazon Aurora client and list up
 to 20
// DB clusters in your account.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
func main() {
 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
  fmt.Println(err)
  return
 }
 auroraClient := rds.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 const maxClusters = 20
 fmt.Printf("Let's list up to %v DB clusters.\n", maxClusters)
 output, err := auroraClient.DescribeDBClusters(
  ctx, &rds.DescribeDBClustersInput{MaxRecords: aws.Int32(maxClusters)})
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Printf("Couldn't list DB clusters: %v\n", err)
  return
 }
 if len(output.DBClusters) == 0 {
  fmt.Println("No DB clusters found.")
 } else {
  for _, cluster := range output.DBClusters {
   fmt.Printf("DB cluster %v has database %v.\n", *cluster.DBClusterIdentifier,
    *cluster.DatabaseName)
  }
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 DescribeDBClusters를 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.RdsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.paginators.DescribeDBClustersIterable;

public class DescribeDbClusters {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RdsClient rdsClient = RdsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        describeClusters(rdsClient);
        rdsClient.close();
    }

    public static void describeClusters(RdsClient rdsClient) {
        DescribeDBClustersIterable clustersIterable =
 rdsClient.describeDBClustersPaginator();
        clustersIterable.stream()
                .flatMap(r -> r.dbClusters().stream())
                .forEach(cluster -> System.out
                        .println("Database name: " + cluster.databaseName() + "
 Arn = " + cluster.dbClusterArn()));
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeDBClusters를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import boto3

# Create an RDS client
rds = boto3.client("rds")

# Create a paginator for the describe_db_clusters operation
paginator = rds.get_paginator("describe_db_clusters")

# Use the paginator to get a list of DB clusters
response_iterator = paginator.paginate(
    PaginationConfig={
        "PageSize": 50,  # Adjust PageSize as needed
        "StartingToken": None,
    }
)

# Iterate through the pages of the response
clusters_found = False
for page in response_iterator:
    if "DBClusters" in page and page["DBClusters"]:
        clusters_found = True
        print("Here are your RDS Aurora clusters:")
        for cluster in page["DBClusters"]:
            print(
                f"Cluster ID: {cluster['DBClusterIdentifier']}, Engine:
 {cluster['Engine']}"
            )

if not clusters_found:
    print("No clusters found!")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeDBClusters를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-rds'

# Creates an Amazon RDS client for the AWS Region
rds = Aws::RDS::Client.new

puts 'Listing clusters in this AWS account...'

# Calls the describe_db_clusters method to get information about clusters
resp = rds.describe_db_clusters(max_records: 20)

# Checks if any clusters are found and prints the appropriate message
if resp.db_clusters.empty?
  puts 'No clusters found!'
else
  # Loops through the array of cluster objects and prints the cluster identifier
  resp.db_clusters.each do |cluster|
    puts "Cluster identifier: #{cluster.db_cluster_identifier}"
  end
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 DescribeDBClusters를 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
use aws_sdk_rds::Client;

#[derive(Debug)]
struct Error(String);
impl std::fmt::Display for Error {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
        write!(f, "{}", self.0)
    }
}
impl std::error::Error for Error {}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt::init();
    let sdk_config = aws_config::from_env().load().await;
    let client = Client::new(&sdk_config);

    let describe_db_clusters_output = client
        .describe_db_clusters()
        .send()
        .await
        .map_err(|e| Error(e.to_string()))?;
    println!(
        "Found {} clusters:",
        describe_db_clusters_output.db_clusters().len()
    );
    for cluster in describe_db_clusters_output.db_clusters() {
        let name = cluster.database_name().unwrap_or("Unknown");
        let engine = cluster.engine().unwrap_or("Unknown");
        let id = cluster.db_cluster_identifier().unwrap_or("Unknown");
        let class = cluster.db_cluster_instance_class().unwrap_or("Unknown");
        println!("\tDatabase: {name}",);
```

```
        println!("\t  Engine: {engine}",);
        println!("\t      ID: {id}",);
        println!("\tInstance: {class}",);
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DescribeDBClusters를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK를 사용하여 Aurora의 기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 사용자 지정 Aurora DB 클러스터 파라미터 그룹을 만들고 파라미터 값을 설정합니다.
- 파라미터 그룹을 사용하는 DB 클러스터를 생성합니다.
- 데이터베이스가 포함된 DB 인스턴스를 생성합니다.
- DB 클러스터의 스냅샷을 만든 다음, 리소스를 정리합니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
using Amazon.RDS;
using Amazon.RDS.Model;
using AuroraActions;
using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;
```

```
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Debug;

namespace AuroraScenario;

/// <summary>
/// Scenario for Amazon Aurora examples.
/// </summary>
public class AuroraScenario
{
    /*
    Before running this .NET code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

    This .NET example performs the following tasks:
    1.  Return a list of the available DB engine families for Aurora MySql using
 the DescribeDBEngineVersionsAsync method.
    2.  Select an engine family and create a custom DB cluster parameter group
 using the CreateDBClusterParameterGroupAsync method.
    3.  Get the parameter group using the DescribeDBClusterParameterGroupsAsync
 method.
    4.  Get some parameters in the group using the
 DescribeDBClusterParametersAsync method.
    5.  Parse and display some parameters in the group.
    6.  Modify the auto_increment_offset and auto_increment_increment parameters
        using the ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupAsync method.
    7.  Get and display the updated parameters using the
 DescribeDBClusterParametersAsync method with a source of "user".
    8.  Get a list of allowed engine versions using the
 DescribeDBEngineVersionsAsync method.
    9.  Create an Aurora DB cluster that contains a MySql database and uses the
 parameter group.
        using the CreateDBClusterAsync method.
    10. Wait for the DB cluster to be ready using the DescribeDBClustersAsync
 method.
    11. Display and select from a list of instance classes available for the
 selected engine and version
        using the paginated DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions method.
    12. Create a database instance in the cluster using the CreateDBInstanceAsync
 method.
    13. Wait for the DB instance to be ready using the DescribeDBInstances
 method.
    14. Display the connection endpoint string for the new DB cluster.
    15. Create a snapshot of the DB cluster using the
 CreateDBClusterSnapshotAsync method.
```

```
   16. Wait for DB snapshot to be ready using the
DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsAsync method.
   17. Delete the DB instance using the DeleteDBInstanceAsync method.
   18. Delete the DB cluster using the DeleteDBClusterAsync method.
   19. Wait for DB cluster to be deleted using the DescribeDBClustersAsync
methods.
   20. Delete the cluster parameter group using the
DeleteDBClusterParameterGroupAsync.
   */

   private static readonly string sepBar = new('-', 80);
   private static AuroraWrapper auroraWrapper = null!;
   private static ILogger logger = null!;
   private static readonly string engine = "aurora-mysql";
   static async Task Main(string[] args)
   {
       // Set up dependency injection for the Amazon Relational Database Service
(Amazon RDS).
       using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
           .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
               logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                   .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                   .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Trace))
           .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
               services.AddAWSService<IAmazonRDS>()
                   .AddTransient<AuroraWrapper>()
           )
           .Build();

       logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder =>
       {
           builder.AddConsole();
       }).CreateLogger<AuroraScenario>();

       auroraWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<AuroraWrapper>();

       Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
       Console.WriteLine(
           "Welcome to the Amazon Aurora: get started with DB clusters
example.");
       Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
```

```
        DBClusterParameterGroup parameterGroup = null!;
        DBCluster? newCluster = null;
        DBInstance? newInstance = null;

        try
        {
            var parameterGroupFamily = await ChooseParameterGroupFamilyAsync();

            parameterGroup = await
CreateDBParameterGroupAsync(parameterGroupFamily);

            var parameters = await
DescribeParametersInGroupAsync(parameterGroup.DBClusterParameterGroupName,
                new List<string> { "auto_increment_offset",
"auto_increment_increment" });

            await
ModifyParametersAsync(parameterGroup.DBClusterParameterGroupName, parameters);

            await
DescribeUserSourceParameters(parameterGroup.DBClusterParameterGroupName);

            var engineVersionChoice = await
ChooseDBEngineVersionAsync(parameterGroupFamily);

            var newClusterIdentifier = "Example-Cluster-" + DateTime.Now.Ticks;

            newCluster = await CreateNewCluster
            (
                parameterGroup,
                engine,
                engineVersionChoice.EngineVersion,
                newClusterIdentifier
            );

            var instanceClassChoice = await ChooseDBInstanceClass(engine,
engineVersionChoice.EngineVersion);

            var newInstanceIdentifier = "Example-Instance-" + DateTime.Now.Ticks;

            newInstance = await CreateNewInstance(
                newClusterIdentifier,
                engine,
                engineVersionChoice.EngineVersion,
```

```
                instanceClassChoice.DBInstanceClass,
                newInstanceIdentifier
            );

            DisplayConnectionString(newCluster!);
            await CreateSnapshot(newCluster!);
            await CleanupResources(newInstance, newCluster, parameterGroup);

            Console.WriteLine("Scenario complete.");
            Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            await CleanupResources(newInstance, newCluster, parameterGroup);
            logger.LogError(ex, "There was a problem executing the scenario.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Choose the Aurora DB parameter group family from a list of available
options.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The selected parameter group family.</returns>
    public static async Task<string> ChooseParameterGroupFamilyAsync()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        // 1. Get a list of available engines.
        var engines = await
auroraWrapper.DescribeDBEngineVersionsForEngineAsync(engine);

        Console.WriteLine($"1. The following is a list of available DB parameter
group families for engine {engine}:");

        var parameterGroupFamilies =
            engines.GroupBy(e => e.DBParameterGroupFamily).ToList();
        for (var i = 1; i <= parameterGroupFamilies.Count; i++)
        {
            var parameterGroupFamily = parameterGroupFamilies[i - 1];
            // List the available parameter group families.
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"\t{i}. Family: {parameterGroupFamily.Key}");
        }

        var choiceNumber = 0;
```

```
        while (choiceNumber < 1 || choiceNumber > parameterGroupFamilies.Count)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("2. Select an available DB parameter group family
 by entering a number from the preceding list:");
            var choice = Console.ReadLine();
            Int32.TryParse(choice, out choiceNumber);
        }
        var parameterGroupFamilyChoice = parameterGroupFamilies[choiceNumber -
 1];
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        return parameterGroupFamilyChoice.Key;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create and get information on a DB parameter group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbParameterGroupFamily">The DBParameterGroupFamily for the
 new DB parameter group.</param>
    /// <returns>The new DBParameterGroup.</returns>
    public static async Task<DBClusterParameterGroup>
 CreateDBParameterGroupAsync(string dbParameterGroupFamily)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        Console.WriteLine($"2. Create new DB parameter group with family
 {dbParameterGroupFamily}:");

        var parameterGroup = await
 auroraWrapper.CreateCustomClusterParameterGroupAsync(
            dbParameterGroupFamily,
            "ExampleParameterGroup-" + DateTime.Now.Ticks,
            "New example parameter group");

        var groupInfo =
            await
 auroraWrapper.DescribeCustomDBClusterParameterGroupAsync(parameterGroup.DBClusterParamet

        Console.WriteLine(
            $"3. New DB parameter group created: \n\t{groupInfo?.Description}, \n
\tARN {groupInfo?.DBClusterParameterGroupName}");
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        return parameterGroup;
    }

    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Get and describe parameters from a DBParameterGroup.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="parameterGroupName">The name of the DBParameterGroup.</
param>
    /// <param name="parameterNames">Optional specific names of parameters to
 describe.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of requested parameters.</returns>
    public static async Task<List<Parameter>>
 DescribeParametersInGroupAsync(string parameterGroupName, List<string>?
 parameterNames = null)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        Console.WriteLine("4. Get some parameters from the group.");
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);

        var parameters =
            await
 auroraWrapper.DescribeDBClusterParametersInGroupAsync(parameterGroupName);

        var matchingParameters =
            parameters.Where(p => parameterNames == null ||
 parameterNames.Contains(p.ParameterName)).ToList();

        Console.WriteLine("5. Parameter information:");
        matchingParameters.ForEach(p =>
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"\n\tParameter: {p.ParameterName}." +
                $"\n\tDescription: {p.Description}." +
                $"\n\tAllowed Values: {p.AllowedValues}." +
                $"\n\tValue: {p.ParameterValue}."));

        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);

        return matchingParameters;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Modify a parameter from a DBParameterGroup.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="parameterGroupName">Name of the DBParameterGroup.</param>
    /// <param name="parameters">The parameters to modify.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task ModifyParametersAsync(string parameterGroupName,
 List<Parameter> parameters)
```

```
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        Console.WriteLine("6. Modify some parameters in the group.");

        await
 auroraWrapper.ModifyIntegerParametersInGroupAsync(parameterGroupName,
 parameters);

        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Describe the user source parameters in the group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="parameterGroupName">The name of the DBParameterGroup.</
param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task DescribeUserSourceParameters(string
 parameterGroupName)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        Console.WriteLine("7. Describe updated user source parameters in the
 group.");

        var parameters =
            await
 auroraWrapper.DescribeDBClusterParametersInGroupAsync(parameterGroupName,
 "user");

        parameters.ForEach(p =>
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"\n\tParameter: {p.ParameterName}." +
                $"\n\tDescription: {p.Description}." +
                $"\n\tAllowed Values: {p.AllowedValues}." +
                $"\n\tValue: {p.ParameterValue}."));

        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Choose a DB engine version.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbParameterGroupFamily">DB parameter group family for engine
 choice.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>The selected engine version.</returns>
    public static async Task<DBEngineVersion> ChooseDBEngineVersionAsync(string
 dbParameterGroupFamily)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        // Get a list of allowed engines.
        var allowedEngines =
            await auroraWrapper.DescribeDBEngineVersionsForEngineAsync(engine,
 dbParameterGroupFamily);

        Console.WriteLine($"Available DB engine versions for parameter group
 family {dbParameterGroupFamily}:");
        int i = 1;
        foreach (var version in allowedEngines)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"\t{i}. {version.DBEngineVersionDescription}.");
            i++;
        }

        var choiceNumber = 0;
        while (choiceNumber < 1 || choiceNumber > allowedEngines.Count)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("8. Select an available DB engine version by
 entering a number from the list above:");
            var choice = Console.ReadLine();
            Int32.TryParse(choice, out choiceNumber);
        }

        var engineChoice = allowedEngines[choiceNumber - 1];
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        return engineChoice;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new RDS DB cluster.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="parameterGroup">Parameter group to use for the DB cluster.</
param>
    /// <param name="engineName">Engine to use for the DB cluster.</param>
    /// <param name="engineVersion">Engine version to use for the DB cluster.</
param>
    /// <param name="clusterIdentifier">Cluster identifier to use for the DB
 cluster.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>The new DB cluster.</returns>
    public static async Task<DBCluster?> CreateNewCluster(DBClusterParameterGroup
parameterGroup,
        string engineName, string engineVersion, string clusterIdentifier)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        Console.WriteLine($"9. Create a new DB cluster with identifier
{clusterIdentifier}.");

        DBCluster newCluster;
        var clusters = await auroraWrapper.DescribeDBClustersPagedAsync();
        var isClusterCreated = clusters.Any(i => i.DBClusterIdentifier ==
clusterIdentifier);

        if (isClusterCreated)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Cluster already created.");
            newCluster = clusters.First(i => i.DBClusterIdentifier ==
clusterIdentifier);
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Enter an admin username:");
            var username = Console.ReadLine();

            Console.WriteLine("Enter an admin password:");
            var password = Console.ReadLine();

            newCluster = await auroraWrapper.CreateDBClusterWithAdminAsync(
                "ExampleDatabase",
                clusterIdentifier,
                parameterGroup.DBClusterParameterGroupName,
                engineName,
                engineVersion,
                username!,
                password!
            );

            Console.WriteLine("10. Waiting for DB cluster to be ready...");
            while (newCluster.Status != "available")
            {
                Console.Write(".");
                Thread.Sleep(5000);
```

```
                clusters = await
 auroraWrapper.DescribeDBClustersPagedAsync(clusterIdentifier);
                newCluster = clusters.First();
            }
        }

        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        return newCluster;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Choose a DB instance class for a particular engine and engine version.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="engine">DB engine for DB instance choice.</param>
    /// <param name="engineVersion">DB engine version for DB instance choice.</
param>
    /// <returns>The selected orderable DB instance option.</returns>
    public static async Task<OrderableDBInstanceOption>
 ChooseDBInstanceClass(string engine, string engineVersion)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        // Get a list of allowed DB instance classes.
        var allowedInstances =
            await
 auroraWrapper.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsPagedAsync(engine,
 engineVersion);

        Console.WriteLine($"Available DB instance classes for engine {engine} and
 version {engineVersion}:");
        int i = 1;

        foreach (var instance in allowedInstances)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"\t{i}. Instance class: {instance.DBInstanceClass} (storage type
 {instance.StorageType})");
            i++;
        }

        var choiceNumber = 0;
        while (choiceNumber < 1 || choiceNumber > allowedInstances.Count)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("11. Select an available DB instance class by
 entering a number from the preceding list:");
```

```
            var choice = Console.ReadLine();
            Int32.TryParse(choice, out choiceNumber);
        }

        var instanceChoice = allowedInstances[choiceNumber - 1];
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        return instanceChoice;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new DB instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="engineName">Engine to use for the DB instance.</param>
    /// <param name="engineVersion">Engine version to use for the DB instance.</
param>
    /// <param name="instanceClass">Instance class to use for the DB instance.</
param>
    /// <param name="instanceIdentifier">Instance identifier to use for the DB
 instance.</param>
    /// <returns>The new DB instance.</returns>
    public static async Task<DBInstance?> CreateNewInstance(
        string clusterIdentifier,
        string engineName,
        string engineVersion,
        string instanceClass,
        string instanceIdentifier)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        Console.WriteLine($"12. Create a new DB instance with identifier
 {instanceIdentifier}.");
        bool isInstanceReady = false;
        DBInstance newInstance;
        var instances = await auroraWrapper.DescribeDBInstancesPagedAsync();
        isInstanceReady = instances.FirstOrDefault(i =>
            i.DBInstanceIdentifier == instanceIdentifier)?.DBInstanceStatus ==
 "available";

        if (isInstanceReady)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Instance already created.");
            newInstance = instances.First(i => i.DBInstanceIdentifier ==
 instanceIdentifier);
        }
        else
```

```
        {
            newInstance = await auroraWrapper.CreateDBInstanceInClusterAsync(
                clusterIdentifier,
                instanceIdentifier,
                engineName,
                engineVersion,
                instanceClass
            );

            Console.WriteLine("13. Waiting for DB instance to be ready...");
            while (!isInstanceReady)
            {
                Console.Write(".");
                Thread.Sleep(5000);
                instances = await
 auroraWrapper.DescribeDBInstancesPagedAsync(instanceIdentifier);
                isInstanceReady = instances.FirstOrDefault()?.DBInstanceStatus ==
 "available";
                newInstance = instances.First();
            }
        }

        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        return newInstance;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a connection string for an Amazon RDS DB cluster.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="cluster">The DB cluster to use to get a connection string.</
param>
    public static void DisplayConnectionString(DBCluster cluster)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        // Display the connection string.
        Console.WriteLine("14. New DB cluster connection string: ");
        Console.WriteLine(
            $"\n{engine} -h {cluster.Endpoint} -P {cluster.Port} "
            + $"-u {cluster.MasterUsername} -p [YOUR PASSWORD]\n");

        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
    }

    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Create a snapshot from an Amazon RDS DB cluster.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="cluster">DB cluster to use when creating a snapshot.</param>
    /// <returns>The snapshot object.</returns>
    public static async Task<DBClusterSnapshot> CreateSnapshot(DBCluster cluster)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        // Create a snapshot.
        Console.WriteLine($"15. Creating snapshot from DB cluster
{cluster.DBClusterIdentifier}.");
        var snapshot = await
auroraWrapper.CreateClusterSnapshotByIdentifierAsync(
            cluster.DBClusterIdentifier,
            "ExampleSnapshot-" + DateTime.Now.Ticks);

        // Wait for the snapshot to be available.
        bool isSnapshotReady = false;

        Console.WriteLine($"16. Waiting for snapshot to be ready...");
        while (!isSnapshotReady)
        {
            Console.Write(".");
            Thread.Sleep(5000);
            var snapshots =
                await
auroraWrapper.DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsByIdentifierAsync(cluster.DBClusterIdentifier);
            isSnapshotReady = snapshots.FirstOrDefault()?.Status == "available";
            snapshot = snapshots.First();
        }

        Console.WriteLine(
            $"Snapshot {snapshot.DBClusterSnapshotIdentifier} status is
{snapshot.Status}.");
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        return snapshot;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Clean up resources from the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="newInstance">The instance to clean up.</param>
    /// <param name="newCluster">The cluster to clean up.</param>
    /// <param name="parameterGroup">The parameter group to clean up.</param>
    /// <returns>Async Task.</returns>
```

```
    private static async Task CleanupResources(
        DBInstance? newInstance,
        DBCluster? newCluster,
        DBClusterParameterGroup? parameterGroup)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Clean up resources.");

        if (newInstance is not null && GetYesNoResponse($"\tClean up instance
{newInstance.DBInstanceIdentifier}? (y/n)"))
        {
            // Delete the DB instance.
            Console.WriteLine($"17. Deleting the DB instance
{newInstance.DBInstanceIdentifier}.");
            await
auroraWrapper.DeleteDBInstanceByIdentifierAsync(newInstance.DBInstanceIdentifier);
        }

        if (newCluster is not null && GetYesNoResponse($"\tClean up cluster
{newCluster.DBClusterIdentifier}? (y/n)"))
        {
            // Delete the DB cluster.
            Console.WriteLine($"18. Deleting the DB cluster
{newCluster.DBClusterIdentifier}.");
            await
auroraWrapper.DeleteDBClusterByIdentifierAsync(newCluster.DBClusterIdentifier);

            // Wait for the DB cluster to delete.
            Console.WriteLine($"19. Waiting for the DB cluster to delete...");
            bool isClusterDeleted = false;

            while (!isClusterDeleted)
            {
                Console.Write(".");
                Thread.Sleep(5000);
                var cluster = await auroraWrapper.DescribeDBClustersPagedAsync();
                isClusterDeleted = cluster.All(i => i.DBClusterIdentifier !=
newCluster.DBClusterIdentifier);
            }

            Console.WriteLine("DB cluster deleted.");
        }
```

```
        if (parameterGroup is not null && GetYesNoResponse($"\tClean up parameter
 group? (y/n)"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"20. Deleting the DB parameter group
 {parameterGroup.DBClusterParameterGroupName}.");
            await
 auroraWrapper.DeleteClusterParameterGroupByNameAsync(parameterGroup.DBClusterParameterGr
            Console.WriteLine("Parameter group deleted.");
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get a yes or no response from the user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="question">The question string to print on the console.</
param>
    /// <returns>True if the user responds with a yes.</returns>
    private static bool GetYesNoResponse(string question)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(question);
        var ynResponse = Console.ReadLine();
        var response = ynResponse != null &&
                       ynResponse.Equals("y",
                           StringComparison.InvariantCultureIgnoreCase);
        return response;
    }
```

Aurora 작업을 관리하기 위해 시나리오가 직접적으로 호출하는 래퍼 메서드.

```
using Amazon.RDS;
using Amazon.RDS.Model;

namespace AuroraActions;

/// <summary>
/// Wrapper for the Amazon Aurora cluster client operations.
/// </summary>
public class AuroraWrapper
{
```

```
    private readonly IAmazonRDS _amazonRDS;
    public AuroraWrapper(IAmazonRDS amazonRDS)
    {
        _amazonRDS = amazonRDS;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of DB engine versions for a particular DB engine.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="engine">The name of the engine.</param>
    /// <param name="parameterGroupFamily">Optional parameter group family
 name.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of DBEngineVersions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBEngineVersion>>
 DescribeDBEngineVersionsForEngineAsync(string engine,
        string? parameterGroupFamily = null)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DescribeDBEngineVersionsAsync(
            new DescribeDBEngineVersionsRequest()
            {
                Engine = engine,
                DBParameterGroupFamily = parameterGroupFamily
            });
        return response.DBEngineVersions;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a custom cluster parameter group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="parameterGroupFamily">The family of the parameter group.</
param>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name for the new parameter group.</param>
    /// <param name="description">A description for the new parameter group.</
param>
    /// <returns>The new parameter group object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBClusterParameterGroup>
 CreateCustomClusterParameterGroupAsync(
        string parameterGroupFamily,
        string groupName,
        string description)
    {
        var request = new CreateDBClusterParameterGroupRequest
        {
            DBParameterGroupFamily = parameterGroupFamily,
```

```
            DBClusterParameterGroupName = groupName,
            Description = description,
        };

        var response = await
_amazonRDS.CreateDBClusterParameterGroupAsync(request);
        return response.DBClusterParameterGroup;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Describe the cluster parameters in a parameter group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the parameter group.</param>
    /// <param name="source">The optional name of the source filter.</param>
    /// <returns>The collection of parameters.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Parameter>>
DescribeDBClusterParametersInGroupAsync(string groupName, string? source = null)
    {
        var paramList = new List<Parameter>();

        DescribeDBClusterParametersResponse response;
        var request = new DescribeDBClusterParametersRequest
        {
            DBClusterParameterGroupName = groupName,
            Source = source,
        };

        // Get the full list if there are multiple pages.
        do
        {
            response = await
_amazonRDS.DescribeDBClusterParametersAsync(request);
            paramList.AddRange(response.Parameters);

            request.Marker = response.Marker;
        }
        while (response.Marker is not null);

        return paramList;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the description of a DB cluster parameter group by name.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="name">The name of the DB parameter group to describe.</
param>
    /// <returns>The parameter group description.</returns>
    public async Task<DBClusterParameterGroup?>
 DescribeCustomDBClusterParameterGroupAsync(string name)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DescribeDBClusterParameterGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeDBClusterParameterGroupsRequest()
            {
                DBClusterParameterGroupName = name
            });
        return response.DBClusterParameterGroups.FirstOrDefault();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Modify the specified integer parameters with new values from user input.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The group name for the parameters.</param>
    /// <param name="parameters">The list of integer parameters to modify.</
param>
    /// <param name="newValue">Optional int value to set for parameters.</param>
    /// <returns>The name of the group that was modified.</returns>
    public async Task<string> ModifyIntegerParametersInGroupAsync(string
 groupName, List<Parameter> parameters, int newValue = 0)
    {
        foreach (var p in parameters)
        {
            if (p.IsModifiable.GetValueOrDefault() && p.DataType == "integer")
            {
                while (newValue == 0)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(
                        $"Enter a new value for {p.ParameterName} from the
 allowed values {p.AllowedValues} ");

                    var choice = Console.ReadLine();
                    int.TryParse(choice, out newValue);
                }

                p.ParameterValue = newValue.ToString();
            }
        }

        var request = new ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupRequest
```

```
        {
            Parameters = parameters,
            DBClusterParameterGroupName = groupName,
        };

        var result = await
_amazonRDS.ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupAsync(request);
        return result.DBClusterParameterGroupName;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of orderable DB instance options for a specific
    /// engine and engine version.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="engine">Name of the engine.</param>
    /// <param name="engineVersion">Version of the engine.</param>
    /// <returns>List of OrderableDBInstanceOptions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<OrderableDBInstanceOption>>
DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsPagedAsync(string engine, string
engineVersion)
    {
        // Use a paginator to get a list of DB instance options.
        var results = new List<OrderableDBInstanceOption>();
        var paginateInstanceOptions =
_amazonRDS.Paginators.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions(
            new DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsRequest()
            {
                Engine = engine,
                EngineVersion = engineVersion,
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var instanceOptions in
paginateInstanceOptions.OrderableDBInstanceOptions)
        {
            results.Add(instanceOptions);
        }
        return results;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a particular parameter group by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the parameter group.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteClusterParameterGroupByNameAsync(string
groupName)
    {
        var request = new DeleteDBClusterParameterGroupRequest
        {
            DBClusterParameterGroupName = groupName,
        };

        var response = await
_amazonRDS.DeleteDBClusterParameterGroupAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new cluster and database.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbName">The name of the new database.</param>
    /// <param name="clusterIdentifier">The identifier of the cluster.</param>
    /// <param name="parameterGroupName">The name of the parameter group.</param>
    /// <param name="dbEngine">The engine to use for the new cluster.</param>
    /// <param name="dbEngineVersion">The version of the engine to use.</param>
    /// <param name="adminName">The admin username.</param>
    /// <param name="adminPassword">The primary admin password.</param>
    /// <returns>The cluster object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBCluster> CreateDBClusterWithAdminAsync(
        string dbName,
        string clusterIdentifier,
        string parameterGroupName,
        string dbEngine,
        string dbEngineVersion,
        string adminName,
        string adminPassword)
    {
        var request = new CreateDBClusterRequest
        {
            DatabaseName = dbName,
            DBClusterIdentifier = clusterIdentifier,
            DBClusterParameterGroupName = parameterGroupName,
            Engine = dbEngine,
            EngineVersion = dbEngineVersion,
            MasterUsername = adminName,
            MasterUserPassword = adminPassword,
        };
```

```
        var response = await _amazonRDS.CreateDBClusterAsync(request);
        return response.DBCluster;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Returns a list of DB instances.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">Optional name of a specific DB
instance.</param>
    /// <returns>List of DB instances.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBInstance>> DescribeDBInstancesPagedAsync(string?
dbInstanceIdentifier = null)
    {
        var results = new List<DBInstance>();
        var instancesPaginator = _amazonRDS.Paginators.DescribeDBInstances(
            new DescribeDBInstancesRequest
            {
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var instances in instancesPaginator.DBInstances)
        {
            results.Add(instances);
        }
        return results;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Returns a list of DB clusters.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">Optional name of a specific DB
cluster.</param>
    /// <returns>List of DB clusters.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBCluster>> DescribeDBClustersPagedAsync(string?
dbClusterIdentifier = null)
    {
        var results = new List<DBCluster>();

        DescribeDBClustersResponse response;
        DescribeDBClustersRequest request = new DescribeDBClustersRequest
        {
            DBClusterIdentifier = dbClusterIdentifier
        };
```

```
        // Get the full list if there are multiple pages.
        do
        {
            response = await _amazonRDS.DescribeDBClustersAsync(request);
            if (response.DBClusters != null)
            {
                results.AddRange(response.DBClusters);
            }
            request.Marker = response.Marker;
        }
        while (response.Marker is not null);
        return results;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) DB instance
    /// with a particular set of properties. Use the action
DescribeDBInstancesAsync
    /// to determine when the DB instance is ready to use.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">DB instance identifier.</param>
    /// <param name="dbClusterIdentifier">DB cluster identifier.</param>
    /// <param name="dbEngine">The engine for the DB instance.</param>
    /// <param name="dbEngineVersion">Version for the DB instance.</param>
    /// <param name="instanceClass">Class for the DB instance.</param>
    /// <returns>DB instance object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBInstance> CreateDBInstanceInClusterAsync(
        string dbClusterIdentifier,
        string dbInstanceIdentifier,
        string dbEngine,
        string dbEngineVersion,
        string instanceClass)
    {
        // When creating the instance within a cluster, do not specify the name
or size.
        var response = await _amazonRDS.CreateDBInstanceAsync(
            new CreateDBInstanceRequest()
            {
                DBClusterIdentifier = dbClusterIdentifier,
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier,
                Engine = dbEngine,
                EngineVersion = dbEngineVersion,
                DBInstanceClass = instanceClass
            });
```

```
        return response.DBInstance;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a snapshot of a cluster.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbClusterIdentifier">DB cluster identifier.</param>
    /// <param name="snapshotIdentifier">Identifier for the snapshot.</param>
    /// <returns>DB snapshot object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBClusterSnapshot>
CreateClusterSnapshotByIdentifierAsync(string dbClusterIdentifier, string
snapshotIdentifier)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.CreateDBClusterSnapshotAsync(
            new CreateDBClusterSnapshotRequest()
            {
                DBClusterIdentifier = dbClusterIdentifier,
                DBClusterSnapshotIdentifier = snapshotIdentifier,
            });

        return response.DBClusterSnapshot;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Return a list of DB snapshots for a particular DB cluster.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbClusterIdentifier">DB cluster identifier.</param>
    /// <returns>List of DB snapshots.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBClusterSnapshot>>
DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsByIdentifierAsync(string dbClusterIdentifier)
    {
        var results = new List<DBClusterSnapshot>();

        DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsResponse response;
        DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsRequest request = new
DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsRequest
        {
            DBClusterIdentifier = dbClusterIdentifier
        };
        // Get the full list if there are multiple pages.
        do
        {
            response = await _amazonRDS.DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsAsync(request);
```

```
            results.AddRange(response.DBClusterSnapshots);
            request.Marker = response.Marker;
        }
        while (response.Marker is not null);
        return results;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a particular DB cluster.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbClusterIdentifier">DB cluster identifier.</param>
    /// <returns>DB cluster object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBCluster> DeleteDBClusterByIdentifierAsync(string
 dbClusterIdentifier)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DeleteDBClusterAsync(
            new DeleteDBClusterRequest()
            {
                DBClusterIdentifier = dbClusterIdentifier,
                SkipFinalSnapshot = true
            });

        return response.DBCluster;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a particular DB instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">DB instance identifier.</param>
    /// <returns>DB instance object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBInstance> DeleteDBInstanceByIdentifierAsync(string
 dbInstanceIdentifier)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DeleteDBInstanceAsync(
            new DeleteDBInstanceRequest()
            {
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier,
                SkipFinalSnapshot = true,
                DeleteAutomatedBackups = true
            });

        return response.DBInstance;
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - CreateDBCluster
  - CreateDBClusterParameterGroup
  - CreateDBClusterSnapshot
  - CreateDBInstance
  - DeleteDBCluster
  - DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup
  - DeleteDBInstance
  - DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups
  - DescribeDBClusterParameters
  - DescribeDBClusterSnapshots
  - DescribeDBClusters
  - DescribeDBEngineVersions
  - DescribeDBInstances
  - DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions
  - ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Routine which creates an Amazon Aurora DB cluster and demonstrates several
 operations
```

```
//! on that cluster.
/*!
 \sa gettingStartedWithDBClusters()
 \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Aurora::gettingStartedWithDBClusters(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

    printAsterisksLine();
    std::cout << "Welcome to the Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon
 Aurora)"
              << std::endl;
    std::cout << "get started with DB clusters demo." << std::endl;
    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout << "Checking for an existing DB cluster parameter group named '" <<
              CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME << "'." << std::endl;
    Aws::String dbParameterGroupFamily("Undefined");
    bool parameterGroupFound = true;
    {
        // 1. Check if the DB cluster parameter group already exists.
        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClusterParameterGroupsRequest request;
        request.SetDBClusterParameterGroupName(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClusterParameterGroupsOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "DB cluster parameter group named '" <<
                      CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME << "' already exists." <<
 std::endl;
            dbParameterGroupFamily =
 outcome.GetResult().GetDBClusterParameterGroups()
[0].GetDBParameterGroupFamily();
        }
        else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() ==
                 Aws::RDS::RDSErrors::D_B_PARAMETER_GROUP_NOT_FOUND_FAULT) {
            std::cout << "DB cluster parameter group named '" <<
                      CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME << "' does not exist." <<
 std::endl;
            parameterGroupFound = false;
        }
```

```
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    if (!parameterGroupFound) {
        Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion> engineVersions;

        // 2. Get available parameter group families for the specified engine.
        if (!getDBEngineVersions(DB_ENGINE, NO_PARAMETER_GROUP_FAMILY,
                                 engineVersions, client)) {
            return false;
        }

        std::cout << "Getting available parameter group families for " <<
DB_ENGINE
                  << "."
                  << std::endl;
        std::vector<Aws::String> families;
        for (const Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion &version: engineVersions) {
            Aws::String family = version.GetDBParameterGroupFamily();
            if (std::find(families.begin(), families.end(), family) ==
                families.end()) {
                families.push_back(family);
                std::cout << "  " << families.size() << ": " << family <<
std::endl;
            }
        }

        int choice = askQuestionForIntRange("Which family do you want to use? ",
1,
                                            static_cast<int>(families.size()));
        dbParameterGroupFamily = families[choice - 1];
    }
    if (!parameterGroupFound) {
        // 3.  Create a DB cluster parameter group.
        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBClusterParameterGroupRequest request;
        request.SetDBClusterParameterGroupName(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
        request.SetDBParameterGroupFamily(dbParameterGroupFamily);
        request.SetDescription("Example cluster parameter group.");
```

```
        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBClusterParameterGroupOutcome outcome =
                client.CreateDBClusterParameterGroup(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The DB cluster parameter group was successfully
created."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::CreateDBClusterParameterGroup. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    printAsterisksLine();
    std::cout << "Let's set some parameter values in your cluster parameter
group."
              << std::endl;

    Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter> autoIncrementParameters;
    // 4.  Get the parameters in the DB cluster parameter group.
    if (!getDBClusterParameters(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
AUTO_INCREMENT_PREFIX,
                                NO_SOURCE,
                                autoIncrementParameters,
                                client)) {
        cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, "", "", client);
        return false;
    }

    Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter> updateParameters;

    for (Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter &autoIncParameter: autoIncrementParameters) {
        if (autoIncParameter.GetIsModifiable() &&
            (autoIncParameter.GetDataType() == "integer")) {
            std::cout << "The " << autoIncParameter.GetParameterName()
                      << " is described as: " <<
                      autoIncParameter.GetDescription() << "." << std::endl;
            if (autoIncParameter.ParameterValueHasBeenSet()) {
                std::cout << "The current value is "
                          << autoIncParameter.GetParameterValue()
                          << "." << std::endl;
```

```
            }
            std::vector<int> splitValues = splitToInts(
                    autoIncParameter.GetAllowedValues(), '-');
            if (splitValues.size() == 2) {
                int newValue = askQuestionForIntRange(
                        Aws::String("Enter a new value between ") +
                        autoIncParameter.GetAllowedValues() + ": ",
                        splitValues[0], splitValues[1]);
                autoIncParameter.SetParameterValue(std::to_string(newValue));
                updateParameters.push_back(autoIncParameter);

            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error parsing " <<
autoIncParameter.GetAllowedValues()
                          << std::endl;
            }
        }
    }

    {
        // 5.  Modify the auto increment parameters in the DB cluster parameter
group.
        Aws::RDS::Model::ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupRequest request;
        request.SetDBClusterParameterGroupName(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
        request.SetParameters(updateParameters);

        Aws::RDS::Model::ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupOutcome outcome =
                client.ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The DB cluster parameter group was successfully
modified."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
    }

    std::cout
```

```
            << "You can get a list of parameters you've set by specifying a
source of 'user'."
            << std::endl;

    Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter> userParameters;
    // 6.  Display the modified parameters in the DB cluster parameter group.
    if (!getDBClusterParameters(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, NO_NAME_PREFIX,
"user",
                                userParameters,
                                client)) {
        cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, "", "", client);
        return false;
    }

    for (const auto &userParameter: userParameters) {
        std::cout << "  " << userParameter.GetParameterName() << ", " <<
                  userParameter.GetDescription() << ", parameter value - "
                  << userParameter.GetParameterValue() << std::endl;
    }

    printAsterisksLine();
    std::cout << "Checking for an existing DB Cluster." << std::endl;

    Aws::RDS::Model::DBCluster dbCluster;
    // 7.  Check if the DB cluster already exists.
    if (!describeDBCluster(DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER, dbCluster, client)) {
        cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, "", "", client);
        return false;
    }

    Aws::String engineVersionName;
    Aws::String engineName;
    if (dbCluster.DBClusterIdentifierHasBeenSet()) {
        std::cout << "The DB cluster already exists." << std::endl;
        engineVersionName = dbCluster.GetEngineVersion();
        engineName = dbCluster.GetEngine();

    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Let's create a DB cluster." << std::endl;
        const Aws::String administratorName = askQuestion(
                "Enter an administrator username for the database: ");
        const Aws::String administratorPassword = askQuestion(
```

```
                "Enter a password for the administrator (at least 8 characters):
");
       Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion> engineVersions;

       // 8.  Get a list of engine versions for the parameter group family.
       if (!getDBEngineVersions(DB_ENGINE, dbParameterGroupFamily,
engineVersions,
                                client)) {
           cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, "", "", client);
           return false;
       }

       std::cout << "The available engines for your parameter group family are:"
                 << std::endl;

       int index = 1;
       for (const Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion &engineVersion:
engineVersions) {
           std::cout << "  " << index << ": " <<
engineVersion.GetEngineVersion()
                     << std::endl;
           ++index;
       }
       int choice = askQuestionForIntRange("Which engine do you want to use? ",
1,

static_cast<int>(engineVersions.size()));
       const Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion engineVersion =
engineVersions[choice -
                                                                            1];

       engineName = engineVersion.GetEngine();
       engineVersionName = engineVersion.GetEngineVersion();
       std::cout << "Creating a DB cluster named '" << DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER
                 << "' and database '" << DB_NAME << "'.\n"
                 << "The DB cluster is configured to use your custom cluster
parameter group '"
                 << CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME << "', and \n"
                 << "selected engine version " <<
engineVersion.GetEngineVersion()
                 << ".\nThis typically takes several minutes." << std::endl;

       Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBClusterRequest request;
       request.SetDBClusterIdentifier(DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER);
```

```
        request.SetDBClusterParameterGroupName(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
        request.SetEngine(engineName);
        request.SetEngineVersion(engineVersionName);
        request.SetMasterUsername(administratorName);
        request.SetMasterUserPassword(administratorPassword);

        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBClusterOutcome outcome =
                client.CreateDBCluster(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The DB cluster creation has started."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::CreateDBCluster. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, "", "", client);
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "Waiting for the DB cluster to become available." << std::endl;

    int counter = 0;
    // 11. Wait for the DB cluster to become available.
    do {
        std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
        ++counter;
        if (counter > 900) {
            std::cerr << "Wait for cluster to become available timed out ofter "
                      << counter
                      << " seconds." << std::endl;
            cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
                             DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER, "", client);
            return false;
        }

        dbCluster = Aws::RDS::Model::DBCluster();
        if (!describeDBCluster(DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER, dbCluster, client)) {
            cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
                             DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER, "", client);
            return false;
        }
```

```
        if ((counter % 20) == 0) {
            std::cout << "Current DB cluster status is '"
                      << dbCluster.GetStatus()
                      << "' after " << counter << " seconds." << std::endl;
        }
    } while (dbCluster.GetStatus() != "available");

    if (dbCluster.GetStatus() == "available") {
        std::cout << "The DB cluster has been created." << std::endl;
    }

    printAsterisksLine();
    Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance dbInstance;
    // 11.  Check if the DB instance already exists.
    if (!describeDBInstance(DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER, dbInstance, client)) {
        cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER, "",
                         client);
        return false;
    }

    if (dbInstance.DbInstancePortHasBeenSet()) {
        std::cout << "The DB instance already exists." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Let's create a DB instance." << std::endl;

        Aws::String dbInstanceClass;
        // 12.  Get a list of instance classes.
        if (!chooseDBInstanceClass(engineName,
                                   engineVersionName,
                                   dbInstanceClass,
                                   client)) {
            cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER,
 "",
                             client);
            return false;
        }

        std::cout << "Creating a DB instance named '" << DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER
                  << "' with selected DB instance class '" << dbInstanceClass
                  << "'.\nThis typically takes several minutes." << std::endl;

        // 13. Create a DB instance.
```

```
        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBInstanceRequest request;
        request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER);
        request.SetDBClusterIdentifier(DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER);
        request.SetEngine(engineName);
        request.SetDBInstanceClass(dbInstanceClass);

        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBInstanceOutcome outcome =
                client.CreateDBInstance(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The DB instance creation has started."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::CreateDBInstance. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER,
"",
                             client);
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "Waiting for the DB instance to become available." << std::endl;

    counter = 0;
    // 14. Wait for the DB instance to become available.
    do {
        std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
        ++counter;
        if (counter > 900) {
            std::cerr << "Wait for instance to become available timed out ofter "
                      << counter
                      << " seconds." << std::endl;
            cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
                             DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
client);
            return false;
        }

        dbInstance = Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance();
        if (!describeDBInstance(DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER, dbInstance, client)) {
            cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
```

```
                                DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
client);
            return false;
        }

        if ((counter % 20) == 0) {
            std::cout << "Current DB instance status is '"
                      << dbInstance.GetDBInstanceStatus()
                      << "' after " << counter << " seconds." << std::endl;
        }
    } while (dbInstance.GetDBInstanceStatus() != "available");

    if (dbInstance.GetDBInstanceStatus() == "available") {
        std::cout << "The DB instance has been created." << std::endl;
    }

    // 15. Display the connection string that can be used to connect a 'mysql'
shell to the database.
    displayConnection(dbCluster);

    printAsterisksLine();

    if (askYesNoQuestion(
            "Do you want to create a snapshot of your DB cluster (y/n)? ")) {
        Aws::String snapshotID(DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER + "-" +
                               Aws::String(Aws::Utils::UUID::RandomUUID()));
        {
            std::cout << "Creating a snapshot named " << snapshotID << "." <<
std::endl;
            std::cout << "This typically takes a few minutes." << std::endl;

            // 16. Create a snapshot of the DB cluster. (CreateDBClusterSnapshot)
            Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBClusterSnapshotRequest request;
            request.SetDBClusterIdentifier(DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER);
            request.SetDBClusterSnapshotIdentifier(snapshotID);

            Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBClusterSnapshotOutcome outcome =
                    client.CreateDBClusterSnapshot(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "Snapshot creation has started."
                          << std::endl;
            }
            else {
```

```
                std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::CreateDBClusterSnapshot. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
                                 DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
client);
                return false;
            }
        }

        std::cout << "Waiting for the snapshot to become available." <<
std::endl;

        Aws::RDS::Model::DBClusterSnapshot snapshot;
        counter = 0;
        do {
            std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
            ++counter;
            if (counter > 600) {
                std::cerr << "Wait for snapshot to be available timed out ofter "
                          << counter
                          << " seconds." << std::endl;
                cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
                                 DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
client);
                return false;
            }

            // 17. Wait for the snapshot to become available.
            Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsRequest request;
            request.SetDBClusterSnapshotIdentifier(snapshotID);

            Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsOutcome outcome =
                    client.DescribeDBClusterSnapshots(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                snapshot = outcome.GetResult().GetDBClusterSnapshots()[0];
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DescribeDBClusterSnapshots. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
```

```
                                DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
 client);
                return false;
            }

            if ((counter % 20) == 0) {
                std::cout << "Current snapshot status is '"
                          << snapshot.GetStatus()
                          << "' after " << counter << " seconds." << std::endl;
            }
        } while (snapshot.GetStatus() != "available");

        if (snapshot.GetStatus() != "available") {
            std::cout << "A snapshot has been created." << std::endl;
        }
    }

    printAsterisksLine();

    bool result = true;
    if (askYesNoQuestion(
            "Do you want to delete the DB cluster, DB instance, and parameter
 group (y/n)? ")) {
        result = cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
                                  DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
                                  client);
    }

    return result;
}

//! Routine which gets a DB cluster description.
/*!
 \sa describeDBCluster()
 \param dbClusterIdentifier: A DB cluster identifier.
 \param clusterResult: The 'DBCluster' object containing the description.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Aurora::describeDBCluster(const Aws::String &dbClusterIdentifier,
                                       Aws::RDS::Model::DBCluster &clusterResult,
                                       const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClustersRequest request;
    request.SetDBClusterIdentifier(dbClusterIdentifier);
```

```
    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClustersOutcome outcome =
            client.DescribeDBClusters(request);

    bool result = true;
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        clusterResult = outcome.GetResult().GetDBClusters()[0];
    }
    else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
             Aws::RDS::RDSErrors::D_B_CLUSTER_NOT_FOUND_FAULT) {
        result = false;
        std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::GDescribeDBClusters. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }
        // This example does not log an error if the DB cluster does not exist.
        // Instead, clusterResult is set to empty.
    else {
        clusterResult = Aws::RDS::Model::DBCluster();
    }

    return result;

}


//! Routine which gets DB parameters using the 'DescribeDBClusterParameters' api.
/*!
 \sa getDBCLusterParameters()
 \param parameterGroupName: The name of the cluster parameter group.
 \param namePrefix: Prefix string to filter results by parameter name.
 \param source: A source such as 'user', ignored if empty.
 \param parametersResult: Vector of 'Parameter' objects returned by the routine.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Aurora::getDBCLusterParameters(const Aws::String
 &parameterGroupName,
                                            const Aws::String &namePrefix,
                                            const Aws::String &source,

 Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter> &parametersResult,
                                            const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    Aws::String marker; // The marker is used for pagination.
```

```
    do {
        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClusterParametersRequest request;
        request.SetDBClusterParameterGroupName(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }
        if (!source.empty()) {
            request.SetSource(source);
        }

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClusterParametersOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeDBClusterParameters(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter> &parameters =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetParameters();
            for (const Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter &parameter: parameters) {
                if (!namePrefix.empty()) {
                    if (parameter.GetParameterName().find(namePrefix) == 0) {
                        parametersResult.push_back(parameter);
                    }
                }
                else {
                    parametersResult.push_back(parameter);
                }
            }

            marker = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DescribeDBClusterParameters. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } while (!marker.empty());

    return true;
}


//! Routine which gets available DB engine versions for an engine name and
//! an optional parameter group family.
/*!
```

```
 \sa getDBEngineVersions()
 \param engineName: A DB engine name.
 \param parameterGroupFamily: A parameter group family name, ignored if empty.
 \param engineVersionsResult: Vector of 'DBEngineVersion' objects returned by the
 routine.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Aurora::getDBEngineVersions(const Aws::String &engineName,
                                         const Aws::String &parameterGroupFamily,

 Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion> &engineVersionsResult,
                                         const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBEngineVersionsRequest request;
    request.SetEngine(engineName);
    if (!parameterGroupFamily.empty()) {
        request.SetDBParameterGroupFamily(parameterGroupFamily);
    }

    engineVersionsResult.clear();
    Aws::String marker; // The marker is used for pagination.
    do {
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBEngineVersionsOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeDBEngineVersions(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion> &engineVersions =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetDBEngineVersions();

            engineVersionsResult.insert(engineVersionsResult.end(),
                                        engineVersions.begin(),
 engineVersions.end());
            marker  = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DescribeDBEngineVersionsRequest. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
    } while (!marker.empty());
```

```
    return true;
}


//! Routine which gets a DB instance description.
/*!
 \sa describeDBCluster()
 \param dbInstanceIdentifier: A DB instance identifier.
 \param instanceResult: The 'DBInstance' object containing the description.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Aurora::describeDBInstance(const Aws::String &dbInstanceIdentifier,
                                        Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance
 &instanceResult,
                                        const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBInstancesRequest request;
    request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier);

    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBInstancesOutcome outcome =
            client.DescribeDBInstances(request);

    bool result = true;
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        instanceResult = outcome.GetResult().GetDBInstances()[0];
    }
    else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
             Aws::RDS::RDSErrors::D_B_INSTANCE_NOT_FOUND_FAULT) {
        result = false;
        std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DescribeDBInstances. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }
        // This example does not log an error if the DB instance does not exist.
        // Instead, instanceResult is set to empty.
    else {
        instanceResult = Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance();
    }

    return result;
}
```

```
//! Routine which gets available DB instance classes, displays the list
//! to the user, and returns the user selection.
/*!
 \sa chooseDBInstanceClass()
 \param engineName: The DB engine name.
 \param engineVersion: The DB engine version.
 \param dbInstanceClass: String for DB instance class chosen by the user.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Aurora::chooseDBInstanceClass(const Aws::String &engine,
                                           const Aws::String &engineVersion,
                                           Aws::String &dbInstanceClass,
                                           const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    std::vector<Aws::String> instanceClasses;
    Aws::String marker; // The marker is used for pagination.
    do {
        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsRequest request;
        request.SetEngine(engine);
        request.SetEngineVersion(engineVersion);
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::OrderableDBInstanceOption>
 &options =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetOrderableDBInstanceOptions();
            for (const Aws::RDS::Model::OrderableDBInstanceOption &option:
 options) {
                const Aws::String &instanceClass = option.GetDBInstanceClass();
                if (std::find(instanceClasses.begin(), instanceClasses.end(),
                              instanceClass) == instanceClasses.end()) {
                    instanceClasses.push_back(instanceClass);
                }
            }
            marker = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions.
 "
```

```
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } while (!marker.empty());

    std::cout << "The available DB instance classes for your database engine
 are:"
              << std::endl;
    for (int i = 0; i < instanceClasses.size(); ++i) {
        std::cout << "   " << i + 1 << ": " << instanceClasses[i] << std::endl;
    }

    int choice = askQuestionForIntRange(
            "Which DB instance class do you want to use? ",
            1, static_cast<int>(instanceClasses.size()));
    dbInstanceClass = instanceClasses[choice - 1];
    return true;
}

//! Routine which deletes resources created by the scenario.
/*!
\sa cleanUpResources()
\param parameterGroupName: A parameter group name, this may be empty.
\param dbInstanceIdentifier: A DB instance identifier, this may be empty.
\param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
\return bool: Successful completion.
*/
bool AwsDoc::Aurora::cleanUpResources(const Aws::String &parameterGroupName,
                                      const Aws::String &dbClusterIdentifier,
                                      const Aws::String &dbInstanceIdentifier,
                                      const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    bool result = true;
    bool instanceDeleting = false;
    bool clusterDeleting = false;
    if (!dbInstanceIdentifier.empty()) {
        {
            // 18. Delete the DB instance.
            Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBInstanceRequest request;
            request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier);
            request.SetSkipFinalSnapshot(true);
            request.SetDeleteAutomatedBackups(true);

            Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBInstanceOutcome outcome =
```

```
                    client.DeleteDBInstance(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "DB instance deletion has started."
                          << std::endl;
                instanceDeleting = true;
                std::cout
                        << "Waiting for DB instance to delete before deleting the
parameter group."
                        << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DeleteDBInstance. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = false;
            }
        }
    }

    if (!dbClusterIdentifier.empty()) {
        {
            // 19. Delete the DB cluster.
            Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBClusterRequest request;
            request.SetDBClusterIdentifier(dbClusterIdentifier);
            request.SetSkipFinalSnapshot(true);

            Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBClusterOutcome outcome =
                    client.DeleteDBCluster(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "DB cluster deletion has started."
                          << std::endl;
                clusterDeleting = true;
                std::cout
                        << "Waiting for DB cluster to delete before deleting the
parameter group."
                        << std::endl;
                std::cout << "This may take a while." << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DeleteDBCluster. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
```

```
                result = false;
            }
        }
    }
    int counter = 0;

    while (clusterDeleting || instanceDeleting) {
        // 20. Wait for the DB cluster and instance to be deleted.
        std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
        ++counter;
        if (counter > 800) {
            std::cerr << "Wait for instance to delete timed out ofter " <<
counter
                      << " seconds." << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

        Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance dbInstance = Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance();
        if (instanceDeleting) {
            if (!describeDBInstance(dbInstanceIdentifier, dbInstance, client)) {
                return false;
            }
            instanceDeleting = dbInstance.DBInstanceIdentifierHasBeenSet();
        }

        Aws::RDS::Model::DBCluster dbCluster = Aws::RDS::Model::DBCluster();
        if (clusterDeleting) {
            if (!describeDBCluster(dbClusterIdentifier, dbCluster, client)) {
                return false;
            }

            clusterDeleting = dbCluster.DBClusterIdentifierHasBeenSet();
        }

        if ((counter % 20) == 0) {
            if (instanceDeleting) {
                std::cout << "Current DB instance status is '"
                          << dbInstance.GetDBInstanceStatus() << "." <<
std::endl;
            }

            if (clusterDeleting) {
                std::cout << "Current DB cluster status is '"
                          << dbCluster.GetStatus() << "." << std::endl;
```

```
            }
        }
    }

    if (!parameterGroupName.empty()) {
        // 21. Delete the DB cluster parameter group.
        Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBClusterParameterGroupRequest request;
        request.SetDBClusterParameterGroupName(parameterGroupName);

        Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBClusterParameterGroupOutcome outcome =
                client.DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The DB parameter group was successfully deleted."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
    }

    return result;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CreateDBCluster
  - CreateDBClusterParameterGroup
  - CreateDBClusterSnapshot
  - CreateDBInstance
  - DeleteDBCluster
  - DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup
  - DeleteDBInstance
  - DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups
  - DescribeDBClusterParameters
  - DescribeDBClusterSnapshots

- DescribeDBClusters
- DescribeDBEngineVersions
- DescribeDBInstances
- DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions
- ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
import (
 "aurora/actions"
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "slices"
 "sort"
 "strconv"
 "strings"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
 "github.com/google/uuid"
)

// GetStartedClusters is an interactive example that shows you how to use the AWS
 SDK for Go
// with Amazon Aurora to do the following:
```

```
//
// 1. Create a custom DB cluster parameter group and set parameter values.
// 2. Create an Aurora DB cluster that is configured to use the parameter group.
// 3. Create a DB instance in the DB cluster that contains a database.
// 4. Take a snapshot of the DB cluster.
// 5. Delete the DB instance, DB cluster, and parameter group.
type GetStartedClusters struct {
 sdkConfig  aws.Config
 dbClusters actions.DbClusters
 questioner demotools.IQuestioner
 helper     IScenarioHelper
 isTestRun  bool
}

// NewGetStartedClusters constructs a GetStartedClusters instance from a
 configuration.
// It uses the specified config to get an Amazon Relational Database Service
 (Amazon RDS)
// client and create wrappers for the actions used in the scenario.
func NewGetStartedClusters(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner
 demotools.IQuestioner,
 helper IScenarioHelper) GetStartedClusters {
 auroraClient := rds.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 return GetStartedClusters{
  sdkConfig:  sdkConfig,
  dbClusters: actions.DbClusters{AuroraClient: auroraClient},
  questioner: questioner,
  helper:     helper,
 }
}

// Run runs the interactive scenario.
func (scenario GetStartedClusters) Run(ctx context.Context, dbEngine string,
 parameterGroupName string,
 clusterName string, dbName string) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Println("Something went wrong with the demo.")
  }
 }()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Welcome to the Amazon Aurora DB Cluster demo.")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
```

```
 parameterGroup := scenario.CreateParameterGroup(ctx, dbEngine,
 parameterGroupName)
 scenario.SetUserParameters(ctx, parameterGroupName)
 cluster := scenario.CreateCluster(ctx, clusterName, dbEngine, dbName,
 parameterGroup)
 scenario.helper.Pause(5)
 dbInstance := scenario.CreateInstance(ctx, cluster)
 scenario.DisplayConnection(cluster)
 scenario.CreateSnapshot(ctx, clusterName)
 scenario.Cleanup(ctx, dbInstance, cluster, parameterGroup)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// CreateParameterGroup shows how to get available engine versions for a
 specified
// database engine and create a DB cluster parameter group that is compatible
 with a
// selected engine family.
func (scenario GetStartedClusters) CreateParameterGroup(ctx context.Context,
 dbEngine string,
 parameterGroupName string) *types.DBClusterParameterGroup {

 log.Printf("Checking for an existing DB cluster parameter group named %v.\n",
  parameterGroupName)
 parameterGroup, err := scenario.dbClusters.GetParameterGroup(ctx,
 parameterGroupName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 if parameterGroup == nil {
  log.Printf("Getting available database engine versions for %v.\n", dbEngine)
  engineVersions, err := scenario.dbClusters.GetEngineVersions(ctx, dbEngine, "")
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }

  familySet := map[string]struct{}{}
  for _, family := range engineVersions {
   familySet[*family.DBParameterGroupFamily] = struct{}{}
  }
```

```
  var families []string
  for family := range familySet {
   families = append(families, family)
  }
  sort.Strings(families)
  familyIndex := scenario.questioner.AskChoice("Which family do you want to use?
\n", families)
  log.Println("Creating a DB cluster parameter group.")
  _, err = scenario.dbClusters.CreateParameterGroup(
   ctx, parameterGroupName, families[familyIndex], "Example parameter group.")
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  parameterGroup, err = scenario.dbClusters.GetParameterGroup(ctx,
 parameterGroupName)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
 }
 log.Printf("Parameter group %v:\n", *parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupFamily)
 log.Printf("\tName: %v\n", *parameterGroup.DBClusterParameterGroupName)
 log.Printf("\tARN: %v\n", *parameterGroup.DBClusterParameterGroupArn)
 log.Printf("\tFamily: %v\n", *parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupFamily)
 log.Printf("\tDescription: %v\n", *parameterGroup.Description)
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 return parameterGroup

}

// SetUserParameters shows how to get the parameters contained in a custom
 parameter
// group and update some of the parameter values in the group.
func (scenario GetStartedClusters) SetUserParameters(ctx context.Context,
 parameterGroupName string) {
 log.Println("Let's set some parameter values in your parameter group.")
 dbParameters, err := scenario.dbClusters.GetParameters(ctx, parameterGroupName,
 "")
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 var updateParams []types.Parameter
 for _, dbParam := range dbParameters {
  if strings.HasPrefix(*dbParam.ParameterName, "auto_increment") &&
   *dbParam.IsModifiable && *dbParam.DataType == "integer" {
```

```
    log.Printf("The %v parameter is described as:\n\t%v",
     *dbParam.ParameterName, *dbParam.Description)
    rangeSplit := strings.Split(*dbParam.AllowedValues, "-")
    lower, _ := strconv.Atoi(rangeSplit[0])
    upper, _ := strconv.Atoi(rangeSplit[1])
    newValue := scenario.questioner.AskInt(
     fmt.Sprintf("Enter a value between %v and %v:", lower, upper),
     demotools.InIntRange{Lower: lower, Upper: upper})
    dbParam.ParameterValue = aws.String(strconv.Itoa(newValue))
    updateParams = append(updateParams, dbParam)
   }
  }
  err = scenario.dbClusters.UpdateParameters(ctx, parameterGroupName,
  updateParams)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Println("You can get a list of parameters you've set by specifying a source
  of 'user'.")
  userParameters, err := scenario.dbClusters.GetParameters(ctx,
  parameterGroupName, "user")
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Println("Here are the parameters you've set:")
  for _, param := range userParameters {
   log.Printf("\t%v: %v\n", *param.ParameterName, *param.ParameterValue)
  }
  log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// CreateCluster shows how to create an Aurora DB cluster that contains a
 database
// of a specified type. The database is also configured to use a custom DB
 cluster
// parameter group.
func (scenario GetStartedClusters) CreateCluster(ctx context.Context, clusterName
 string, dbEngine string,
 dbName string, parameterGroup *types.DBClusterParameterGroup) *types.DBCluster {

 log.Println("Checking for an existing DB cluster.")
 cluster, err := scenario.dbClusters.GetDbCluster(ctx, clusterName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
```

```
 }
 if cluster == nil {
  adminUsername := scenario.questioner.Ask(
   "Enter an administrator user name for the database: ", demotools.NotEmpty{})
  adminPassword := scenario.questioner.Ask(
   "Enter a password for the administrator (at least 8 characters): ",
 demotools.NotEmpty{})
  engineVersions, err := scenario.dbClusters.GetEngineVersions(ctx, dbEngine,
 *parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupFamily)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  var engineChoices []string
  for _, engine := range engineVersions {
   engineChoices = append(engineChoices, *engine.EngineVersion)
  }
  log.Println("The available engines for your parameter group are:")
  engineIndex := scenario.questioner.AskChoice("Which engine do you want to use?
\n", engineChoices)
  log.Printf("Creating DB cluster %v and database %v.\n", clusterName, dbName)
  log.Printf("The DB cluster is configured to use\nyour custom parameter group %v
\n",
   *parameterGroup.DBClusterParameterGroupName)
  log.Printf("and selected engine %v.\n", engineChoices[engineIndex])
  log.Println("This typically takes several minutes.")
  cluster, err = scenario.dbClusters.CreateDbCluster(
   ctx, clusterName, *parameterGroup.DBClusterParameterGroupName, dbName,
 dbEngine,
   engineChoices[engineIndex], adminUsername, adminPassword)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  for *cluster.Status != "available" {
   scenario.helper.Pause(30)
   cluster, err = scenario.dbClusters.GetDbCluster(ctx, clusterName)
   if err != nil {
    panic(err)
   }
   log.Println("Cluster created and available.")
  }
 }
 log.Println("Cluster data:")
 log.Printf("\tDBClusterIdentifier: %v\n", *cluster.DBClusterIdentifier)
 log.Printf("\tARN: %v\n", *cluster.DBClusterArn)
```

```
 log.Printf("\tStatus: %v\n", *cluster.Status)
 log.Printf("\tEngine: %v\n", *cluster.Engine)
 log.Printf("\tEngine version: %v\n", *cluster.EngineVersion)
 log.Printf("\tDBClusterParameterGroup: %v\n", *cluster.DBClusterParameterGroup)
 log.Printf("\tEngineMode: %v\n", *cluster.EngineMode)
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 return cluster
}

// CreateInstance shows how to create a DB instance in an existing Aurora DB
 cluster.
// A new DB cluster contains no DB instances, so you must add one. The first DB
 instance
// that is added to a DB cluster defaults to a read-write DB instance.
func (scenario GetStartedClusters) CreateInstance(ctx context.Context, cluster
 *types.DBCluster) *types.DBInstance {
 log.Println("Checking for an existing database instance.")
 dbInstance, err := scenario.dbClusters.GetInstance(ctx,
 *cluster.DBClusterIdentifier)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 if dbInstance == nil {
  log.Println("Let's create a database instance in your DB cluster.")
  log.Println("First, choose a DB instance type:")
  instOpts, err := scenario.dbClusters.GetOrderableInstances(
   ctx, *cluster.Engine, *cluster.EngineVersion)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  var instChoices []string
  for _, opt := range instOpts {
   instChoices = append(instChoices, *opt.DBInstanceClass)
  }
  slices.Sort(instChoices)
  instChoices = slices.Compact(instChoices)
  instIndex := scenario.questioner.AskChoice(
   "Which DB instance class do you want to use?\n", instChoices)
  log.Println("Creating a database instance. This typically takes several
 minutes.")
  dbInstance, err = scenario.dbClusters.CreateInstanceInCluster(
   ctx, *cluster.DBClusterIdentifier, *cluster.DBClusterIdentifier,
 *cluster.Engine,
   instChoices[instIndex])
```

```
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  for *dbInstance.DBInstanceStatus != "available" {
   scenario.helper.Pause(30)
   dbInstance, err = scenario.dbClusters.GetInstance(ctx,
 *cluster.DBClusterIdentifier)
   if err != nil {
    panic(err)
   }
  }
 }
 log.Println("Instance data:")
 log.Printf("\tDBInstanceIdentifier: %v\n", *dbInstance.DBInstanceIdentifier)
 log.Printf("\tARN: %v\n", *dbInstance.DBInstanceArn)
 log.Printf("\tStatus: %v\n", *dbInstance.DBInstanceStatus)
 log.Printf("\tEngine: %v\n", *dbInstance.Engine)
 log.Printf("\tEngine version: %v\n", *dbInstance.EngineVersion)
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 return dbInstance
}

// DisplayConnection displays connection information about an Aurora DB cluster
 and tips
// on how to connect to it.
func (scenario GetStartedClusters) DisplayConnection(cluster *types.DBCluster) {
 log.Println(
  "You can now connect to your database using your favorite MySql client.\n" +
   "One way to connect is by using the 'mysql' shell on an Amazon EC2 instance\n"
 +
   "that is running in the same VPC as your database cluster. Pass the endpoint,
\n" +
   "port, and administrator user name to 'mysql' and enter your password\n" +
   "when prompted:")
 log.Printf("\n\tmysql -h %v -P %v -u %v -p\n",
  *cluster.Endpoint, *cluster.Port, *cluster.MasterUsername)
 log.Println("For more information, see the User Guide for Aurora:\n" +
  "\thttps://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/AuroraUserGuide/
CHAP_GettingStartedAurora.CreatingConnecting.Aurora.html#CHAP_GettingStartedAurora.Aurora
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// CreateSnapshot shows how to create a DB cluster snapshot and wait until it's
 available.
```

```
func (scenario GetStartedClusters) CreateSnapshot(ctx context.Context,
 clusterName string) {
 if scenario.questioner.AskBool(
  "Do you want to create a snapshot of your DB cluster (y/n)? ", "y") {
  snapshotId := fmt.Sprintf("%v-%v", clusterName, scenario.helper.UniqueId())
  log.Printf("Creating a snapshot named %v. This typically takes a few minutes.
\n", snapshotId)
  snapshot, err := scenario.dbClusters.CreateClusterSnapshot(ctx, clusterName,
 snapshotId)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  for *snapshot.Status != "available" {
   scenario.helper.Pause(30)
   snapshot, err = scenario.dbClusters.GetClusterSnapshot(ctx, snapshotId)
   if err != nil {
    panic(err)
   }
  }
  log.Println("Snapshot data:")
  log.Printf("\tDBClusterSnapshotIdentifier: %v\n",
 *snapshot.DBClusterSnapshotIdentifier)
  log.Printf("\tARN: %v\n", *snapshot.DBClusterSnapshotArn)
  log.Printf("\tStatus: %v\n", *snapshot.Status)
  log.Printf("\tEngine: %v\n", *snapshot.Engine)
  log.Printf("\tEngine version: %v\n", *snapshot.EngineVersion)
  log.Printf("\tDBClusterIdentifier: %v\n", *snapshot.DBClusterIdentifier)
  log.Printf("\tSnapshotCreateTime: %v\n", *snapshot.SnapshotCreateTime)
  log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 }
}

// Cleanup shows how to clean up a DB instance, DB cluster, and DB cluster
 parameter group.
// Before the DB cluster parameter group can be deleted, all associated DB
 instances and
// DB clusters must first be deleted.
func (scenario GetStartedClusters) Cleanup(ctx context.Context, dbInstance
 *types.DBInstance, cluster *types.DBCluster,
 parameterGroup *types.DBClusterParameterGroup) {

 if scenario.questioner.AskBool(
  "\nDo you want to delete the database instance, DB cluster, and parameter group
 (y/n)? ", "y") {
```

```
  log.Printf("Deleting database instance %v.\n",
 *dbInstance.DBInstanceIdentifier)
  err := scenario.dbClusters.DeleteInstance(ctx,
 *dbInstance.DBInstanceIdentifier)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Printf("Deleting database cluster %v.\n", *cluster.DBClusterIdentifier)
  err = scenario.dbClusters.DeleteDbCluster(ctx, *cluster.DBClusterIdentifier)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Println(
   "Waiting for the DB instance and DB cluster to delete. This typically takes
 several minutes.")
  for dbInstance != nil || cluster != nil {
   scenario.helper.Pause(30)
   if dbInstance != nil {
    dbInstance, err = scenario.dbClusters.GetInstance(ctx,
 *dbInstance.DBInstanceIdentifier)
    if err != nil {
     panic(err)
    }
   }
   if cluster != nil {
    cluster, err = scenario.dbClusters.GetDbCluster(ctx,
 *cluster.DBClusterIdentifier)
    if err != nil {
     panic(err)
    }
   }
  }
  log.Printf("Deleting parameter group %v.",
 *parameterGroup.DBClusterParameterGroupName)
  err = scenario.dbClusters.DeleteParameterGroup(ctx,
 *parameterGroup.DBClusterParameterGroupName)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
 }
}

// IScenarioHelper abstracts the function from a scenario so that it
// can be mocked for unit testing.
```

```
type IScenarioHelper interface {
 Pause(secs int)
 UniqueId() string
}
type ScenarioHelper struct{}

// Pause waits for the specified number of seconds.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) Pause(secs int) {
 time.Sleep(time.Duration(secs) * time.Second)
}

// UniqueId returns a new UUID.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) UniqueId() string {
 return uuid.New().String()
}
```

Aurora 작업을 관리하기 위해 시나리오가 호출하는 함수를 정의합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbClusters struct {
 AuroraClient *rds.Client
}


// GetParameterGroup gets a DB cluster parameter group by name.
func (clusters *DbClusters) GetParameterGroup(ctx context.Context,
 parameterGroupName string) (
 *types.DBClusterParameterGroup, error) {
 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups(
  ctx, &rds.DescribeDBClusterParameterGroupsInput{
   DBClusterParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
```

```
  })
 if err != nil {
  var notFoundError *types.DBParameterGroupNotFoundFault
  if errors.As(err, &notFoundError) {
   log.Printf("Parameter group %v does not exist.\n", parameterGroupName)
   err = nil
  } else {
   log.Printf("Error getting parameter group %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
  }
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return &output.DBClusterParameterGroups[0], err
 }
}


// CreateParameterGroup creates a DB cluster parameter group that is based on the
 specified
// parameter group family.
func (clusters *DbClusters) CreateParameterGroup(
 ctx context.Context, parameterGroupName string, parameterGroupFamily string,
 description string) (
 *types.DBClusterParameterGroup, error) {

 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.CreateDBClusterParameterGroup(ctx,
  &rds.CreateDBClusterParameterGroupInput{
   DBClusterParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
   DBParameterGroupFamily:      aws.String(parameterGroupFamily),
   Description:                 aws.String(description),
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create parameter group %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBClusterParameterGroup, err
 }
}



// DeleteParameterGroup deletes the named DB cluster parameter group.
func (clusters *DbClusters) DeleteParameterGroup(ctx context.Context,
 parameterGroupName string) error {
 _, err := clusters.AuroraClient.DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup(ctx,
```

```
  &rds.DeleteDBClusterParameterGroupInput{
   DBClusterParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete parameter group %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
  return err
 } else {
  return nil
 }
}



// GetParameters gets the parameters that are contained in a DB cluster parameter
 group.
func (clusters *DbClusters) GetParameters(ctx context.Context, parameterGroupName
 string, source string) (
 []types.Parameter, error) {

 var output *rds.DescribeDBClusterParametersOutput
 var params []types.Parameter
 var err error
 parameterPaginator :=
 rds.NewDescribeDBClusterParametersPaginator(clusters.AuroraClient,
  &rds.DescribeDBClusterParametersInput{
   DBClusterParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
   Source:                      aws.String(source),
  })
 for parameterPaginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err = parameterPaginator.NextPage(ctx)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get paramaeters for %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
   break
  } else {
   params = append(params, output.Parameters...)
  }
 }
 return params, err
}



// UpdateParameters updates parameters in a named DB cluster parameter group.
```

```
func (clusters *DbClusters) UpdateParameters(ctx context.Context,
 parameterGroupName string, params []types.Parameter) error {
 _, err := clusters.AuroraClient.ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup(ctx,
  &rds.ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupInput{
   DBClusterParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
   Parameters:                  params,
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't update parameters in %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
  return err
 } else {
  return nil
 }
}



// GetDbCluster gets data about an Aurora DB cluster.
func (clusters *DbClusters) GetDbCluster(ctx context.Context, clusterName string)
 (*types.DBCluster, error) {
 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.DescribeDBClusters(ctx,
  &rds.DescribeDBClustersInput{
   DBClusterIdentifier: aws.String(clusterName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  var notFoundError *types.DBClusterNotFoundFault
  if errors.As(err, &notFoundError) {
   log.Printf("DB cluster %v does not exist.\n", clusterName)
   err = nil
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get DB cluster %v: %v\n", clusterName, err)
  }
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return &output.DBClusters[0], err
 }
}



// CreateDbCluster creates a DB cluster that is configured to use the specified
 parameter group.
// The newly created DB cluster contains a database that uses the specified
 engine and
```

```
// engine version.
func (clusters *DbClusters) CreateDbCluster(ctx context.Context, clusterName
 string, parameterGroupName string,
 dbName string, dbEngine string, dbEngineVersion string, adminName string,
 adminPassword string) (
 *types.DBCluster, error) {

 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.CreateDBCluster(ctx,
 &rds.CreateDBClusterInput{
  DBClusterIdentifier:         aws.String(clusterName),
  Engine:                      aws.String(dbEngine),
  DBClusterParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
  DatabaseName:                aws.String(dbName),
  EngineVersion:               aws.String(dbEngineVersion),
  MasterUserPassword:          aws.String(adminPassword),
  MasterUsername:              aws.String(adminName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create DB cluster %v: %v\n", clusterName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBCluster, err
 }
}



// DeleteDbCluster deletes a DB cluster without keeping a final snapshot.
func (clusters *DbClusters) DeleteDbCluster(ctx context.Context, clusterName
 string) error {
 _, err := clusters.AuroraClient.DeleteDBCluster(ctx, &rds.DeleteDBClusterInput{
  DBClusterIdentifier: aws.String(clusterName),
  SkipFinalSnapshot:   aws.Bool(true),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete DB cluster %v: %v\n", clusterName, err)
  return err
 } else {
  return nil
 }
}
```

```
// CreateClusterSnapshot creates a snapshot of a DB cluster.
func (clusters *DbClusters) CreateClusterSnapshot(ctx context.Context,
 clusterName string, snapshotName string) (
 *types.DBClusterSnapshot, error) {
 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.CreateDBClusterSnapshot(ctx,
 &rds.CreateDBClusterSnapshotInput{
  DBClusterIdentifier:         aws.String(clusterName),
  DBClusterSnapshotIdentifier: aws.String(snapshotName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create snapshot %v: %v\n", snapshotName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBClusterSnapshot, nil
 }
}



// GetClusterSnapshot gets a DB cluster snapshot.
func (clusters *DbClusters) GetClusterSnapshot(ctx context.Context, snapshotName
 string) (*types.DBClusterSnapshot, error) {
 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.DescribeDBClusterSnapshots(ctx,
  &rds.DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsInput{
   DBClusterSnapshotIdentifier: aws.String(snapshotName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get snapshot %v: %v\n", snapshotName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return &output.DBClusterSnapshots[0], nil
 }
}



// CreateInstanceInCluster creates a database instance in an existing DB cluster.
 The first database that is
// created defaults to a read-write DB instance.
func (clusters *DbClusters) CreateInstanceInCluster(ctx context.Context,
 clusterName string, instanceName string,
 dbEngine string, dbInstanceClass string) (*types.DBInstance, error) {
 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.CreateDBInstance(ctx,
 &rds.CreateDBInstanceInput{
```

```
  DBInstanceIdentifier: aws.String(instanceName),
  DBClusterIdentifier:  aws.String(clusterName),
  Engine:               aws.String(dbEngine),
  DBInstanceClass:      aws.String(dbInstanceClass),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create instance %v: %v\n", instanceName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBInstance, nil
 }
}



// GetInstance gets data about a DB instance.
func (clusters *DbClusters) GetInstance(ctx context.Context, instanceName string)
 (
 *types.DBInstance, error) {
 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.DescribeDBInstances(ctx,
  &rds.DescribeDBInstancesInput{
   DBInstanceIdentifier: aws.String(instanceName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  var notFoundError *types.DBInstanceNotFoundFault
  if errors.As(err, &notFoundError) {
   log.Printf("DB instance %v does not exist.\n", instanceName)
   err = nil
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get instance %v: %v\n", instanceName, err)
  }
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return &output.DBInstances[0], nil
 }
}



// DeleteInstance deletes a DB instance.
func (clusters *DbClusters) DeleteInstance(ctx context.Context, instanceName
 string) error {
 _, err := clusters.AuroraClient.DeleteDBInstance(ctx,
 &rds.DeleteDBInstanceInput{
```

```
  DBInstanceIdentifier:   aws.String(instanceName),
  SkipFinalSnapshot:      aws.Bool(true),
  DeleteAutomatedBackups: aws.Bool(true),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete instance %v: %v\n", instanceName, err)
  return err
 } else {
  return nil
 }
}



// GetEngineVersions gets database engine versions that are available for the
 specified engine
// and parameter group family.
func (clusters *DbClusters) GetEngineVersions(ctx context.Context, engine string,
 parameterGroupFamily string) (
 []types.DBEngineVersion, error) {
 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.DescribeDBEngineVersions(ctx,
  &rds.DescribeDBEngineVersionsInput{
   Engine:                 aws.String(engine),
   DBParameterGroupFamily: aws.String(parameterGroupFamily),
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get engine versions for %v: %v\n", engine, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBEngineVersions, nil
 }
}



// GetOrderableInstances uses a paginator to get DB instance options that can be
 used to create DB instances that are
// compatible with a set of specifications.
func (clusters *DbClusters) GetOrderableInstances(ctx context.Context, engine
 string, engineVersion string) (
 []types.OrderableDBInstanceOption, error) {

 var output *rds.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsOutput
 var instances []types.OrderableDBInstanceOption
```

```
 var err error
 orderablePaginator :=
 rds.NewDescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsPaginator(clusters.AuroraClient,
  &rds.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsInput{
   Engine:        aws.String(engine),
   EngineVersion: aws.String(engineVersion),
  })
 for orderablePaginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err = orderablePaginator.NextPage(ctx)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get orderable DB instances: %v\n", err)
   break
  } else {
   instances = append(instances, output.OrderableDBInstanceOptions...)
  }
 }
 return instances, err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - CreateDBCluster
  - CreateDBClusterParameterGroup
  - CreateDBClusterSnapshot
  - CreateDBInstance
  - DeleteDBCluster
  - DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup
  - DeleteDBInstance
  - DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups
  - DescribeDBClusterParameters
  - DescribeDBClusterSnapshots
  - DescribeDBClusters
  - DescribeDBEngineVersions
  - DescribeDBInstances
  - DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions
  - ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Before running this Java (v2) code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 * This example requires an AWS Secrets Manager secret that contains the
 * database credentials. If you do not create a
 * secret, this example will not work. For details, see:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/secretsmanager/latest/userguide/integrating_how-
services-use-secrets_RS.html
 *
 * This Java example performs the following tasks:
 *
 * 1. Gets available engine families for Amazon Aurora MySQL-Compatible Edition
 * by calling the DescribeDbEngineVersions(Engine='aurora-mysql') method.
 * 2. Selects an engine family and creates a custom DB cluster parameter group
 * by invoking the describeDBClusterParameters method.
 * 3. Gets the parameter groups by invoking the describeDBClusterParameterGroups
 * method.
 * 4. Gets parameters in the group by invoking the describeDBClusterParameters
 * method.
 * 5. Modifies the auto_increment_offset parameter by invoking the
 * modifyDbClusterParameterGroupRequest method.
 * 6. Gets and displays the updated parameters.
 * 7. Gets a list of allowed engine versions by invoking the
 * describeDbEngineVersions method.
 * 8. Creates an Aurora DB cluster database cluster that contains a MySQL
```

```
 * database.
 * 9. Waits for DB instance to be ready.
 * 10. Gets a list of instance classes available for the selected engine.
 * 11. Creates a database instance in the cluster.
 * 12. Waits for DB instance to be ready.
 * 13. Creates a snapshot.
 * 14. Waits for DB snapshot to be ready.
 * 15. Deletes the DB cluster.
 * 16. Deletes the DB cluster group.
 */
public class AuroraScenario {
    public static long sleepTime = 20;
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException {
        final String usage = "\n" +
                "Usage:\n" +
                "    <dbClusterGroupName> <dbParameterGroupFamily>
 <dbInstanceClusterIdentifier> <dbInstanceIdentifier> <dbName>
 <dbSnapshotIdentifier><secretName>"
                +
                "Where:\n" +
                "    dbClusterGroupName - The name of the DB cluster parameter
 group. \n" +
                "    dbParameterGroupFamily - The DB cluster parameter group
 family name (for example, aurora-mysql5.7). \n"
                +
                "    dbInstanceClusterIdentifier - The instance cluster
 identifier value.\n" +
                "    dbInstanceIdentifier - The database instance identifier.\n"
 +
                "    dbName - The database name.\n" +
                "    dbSnapshotIdentifier - The snapshot identifier.\n" +
                "    secretName - The name of the AWS Secrets Manager secret that
 contains the database credentials\"\n";
        ;

        if (args.length != 7) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String dbClusterGroupName = args[0];
```

```
        String dbParameterGroupFamily = args[1];
        String dbInstanceClusterIdentifier = args[2];
        String dbInstanceIdentifier = args[3];
        String dbName = args[4];
        String dbSnapshotIdentifier = args[5];
        String secretName = args[6];

        // Retrieve the database credentials using AWS Secrets Manager.
        Gson gson = new Gson();
        User user = gson.fromJson(String.valueOf(getSecretValues(secretName)),
User.class);
        String username = user.getUsername();
        String userPassword = user.getPassword();

        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        RdsClient rdsClient = RdsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the Amazon Aurora example scenario.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("1. Return a list of the available DB engines");
        describeDBEngines(rdsClient);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("2. Create a custom parameter group");
        createDBClusterParameterGroup(rdsClient, dbClusterGroupName,
dbParameterGroupFamily);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("3. Get the parameter group");
        describeDbClusterParameterGroups(rdsClient, dbClusterGroupName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("4. Get the parameters in the group");
        describeDbClusterParameters(rdsClient, dbClusterGroupName, 0);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("5. Modify the auto_increment_offset parameter");
        modifyDBClusterParas(rdsClient, dbClusterGroupName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("6. Display the updated parameter value");
        describeDbClusterParameters(rdsClient, dbClusterGroupName, -1);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. Get a list of allowed engine versions");
        getAllowedEngines(rdsClient, dbParameterGroupFamily);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("8. Create an Aurora DB cluster database");
        String arnClusterVal = createDBCluster(rdsClient, dbClusterGroupName,
dbName, dbInstanceClusterIdentifier,
                username, userPassword);
        System.out.println("The ARN of the cluster is " + arnClusterVal);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("9. Wait for DB instance to be ready");
        waitForInstanceReady(rdsClient, dbInstanceClusterIdentifier);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("10. Get a list of instance classes available for the
selected engine");
        String instanceClass = getListInstanceClasses(rdsClient);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("11. Create a database instance in the cluster.");
        String clusterDBARN = createDBInstanceCluster(rdsClient,
dbInstanceIdentifier, dbInstanceClusterIdentifier,
                instanceClass);
        System.out.println("The ARN of the database is " + clusterDBARN);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("12. Wait for DB instance to be ready");
```

```
        waitDBInstanceReady(rdsClient, dbInstanceIdentifier);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("13. Create a snapshot");
        createDBClusterSnapshot(rdsClient, dbInstanceClusterIdentifier,
dbSnapshotIdentifier);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("14. Wait for DB snapshot to be ready");
        waitForSnapshotReady(rdsClient, dbSnapshotIdentifier,
dbInstanceClusterIdentifier);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("14. Delete the DB instance");
        deleteDatabaseInstance(rdsClient, dbInstanceIdentifier);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("15. Delete the DB cluster");
        deleteCluster(rdsClient, dbInstanceClusterIdentifier);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("16. Delete the DB cluster group");
        deleteDBClusterGroup(rdsClient, dbClusterGroupName, clusterDBARN);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("The Scenario has successfully completed.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        rdsClient.close();
    }

    private static SecretsManagerClient getSecretClient() {
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        return SecretsManagerClient.builder()
                .region(region)

.credentialsProvider(EnvironmentVariableCredentialsProvider.create())
                .build();
    }
```

```
   private static String getSecretValues(String secretName) {
       SecretsManagerClient secretClient = getSecretClient();
       GetSecretValueRequest valueRequest = GetSecretValueRequest.builder()
               .secretId(secretName)
               .build();

       GetSecretValueResponse valueResponse =
secretClient.getSecretValue(valueRequest);
       return valueResponse.secretString();
   }

   public static void deleteDBClusterGroup(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbClusterGroupName, String clusterDBARN)
           throws InterruptedException {
       try {
           boolean isDataDel = false;
           boolean didFind;
           String instanceARN;

           // Make sure that the database has been deleted.
           while (!isDataDel) {
               DescribeDbInstancesResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBInstances();
               List<DBInstance> instanceList = response.dbInstances();
               int listSize = instanceList.size();
               didFind = false;
               int index = 1;
               for (DBInstance instance : instanceList) {
                   instanceARN = instance.dbInstanceArn();
                   if (instanceARN.compareTo(clusterDBARN) == 0) {
                       System.out.println(clusterDBARN + " still exists");
                       didFind = true;
                   }
                   if ((index == listSize) && (!didFind)) {
                       // Went through the entire list and did not find the
database ARN.
                       isDataDel = true;
                   }
                   Thread.sleep(sleepTime * 1000);
                   index++;
               }
           }
```

```
            DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupRequest clusterParameterGroupRequest =
DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupRequest
                    .builder()
                    .dbClusterParameterGroupName(dbClusterGroupName)
                    .build();


rdsClient.deleteDBClusterParameterGroup(clusterParameterGroupRequest);
            System.out.println(dbClusterGroupName + " was deleted.");

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void deleteCluster(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbInstanceClusterIdentifier) {
        try {
            DeleteDbClusterRequest deleteDbClusterRequest =
DeleteDbClusterRequest.builder()
                    .dbClusterIdentifier(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier)
                    .skipFinalSnapshot(true)
                    .build();

            rdsClient.deleteDBCluster(deleteDbClusterRequest);
            System.out.println(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier + " was deleted!");

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void deleteDatabaseInstance(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbInstanceIdentifier) {
        try {
            DeleteDbInstanceRequest deleteDbInstanceRequest =
DeleteDbInstanceRequest.builder()
                    .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                    .deleteAutomatedBackups(true)
                    .skipFinalSnapshot(true)
                    .build();
```

```
            DeleteDbInstanceResponse response =
rdsClient.deleteDBInstance(deleteDbInstanceRequest);
            System.out.println("The status of the database is " +
response.dbInstance().dbInstanceStatus());

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void waitForSnapshotReady(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbSnapshotIdentifier,
            String dbInstanceClusterIdentifier) {
        try {
            boolean snapshotReady = false;
            String snapshotReadyStr;
            System.out.println("Waiting for the snapshot to become available.");

            DescribeDbClusterSnapshotsRequest snapshotsRequest =
DescribeDbClusterSnapshotsRequest.builder()
                    .dbClusterSnapshotIdentifier(dbSnapshotIdentifier)
                    .dbClusterIdentifier(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier)
                    .build();

            while (!snapshotReady) {
                DescribeDbClusterSnapshotsResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBClusterSnapshots(snapshotsRequest);
                List<DBClusterSnapshot> snapshotList =
response.dbClusterSnapshots();
                for (DBClusterSnapshot snapshot : snapshotList) {
                    snapshotReadyStr = snapshot.status();
                    if (snapshotReadyStr.contains("available")) {
                        snapshotReady = true;
                    } else {
                        System.out.println(".");
                        Thread.sleep(sleepTime * 5000);
                    }
                }
            }

            System.out.println("The Snapshot is available!");

        } catch (RdsException | InterruptedException e) {
```

```
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void createDBClusterSnapshot(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbInstanceClusterIdentifier,
            String dbSnapshotIdentifier) {
        try {
            CreateDbClusterSnapshotRequest snapshotRequest =
CreateDbClusterSnapshotRequest.builder()
                    .dbClusterIdentifier(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier)
                    .dbClusterSnapshotIdentifier(dbSnapshotIdentifier)
                    .build();

            CreateDbClusterSnapshotResponse response =
rdsClient.createDBClusterSnapshot(snapshotRequest);
            System.out.println("The Snapshot ARN is " +
response.dbClusterSnapshot().dbClusterSnapshotArn());

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void waitDBInstanceReady(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbInstanceIdentifier) {
        boolean instanceReady = false;
        String instanceReadyStr;
        System.out.println("Waiting for instance to become available.");
        try {
            DescribeDbInstancesRequest instanceRequest =
DescribeDbInstancesRequest.builder()
                    .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                    .build();

            String endpoint = "";
            while (!instanceReady) {
                DescribeDbInstancesResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBInstances(instanceRequest);
                List<DBInstance> instanceList = response.dbInstances();
                for (DBInstance instance : instanceList) {
                    instanceReadyStr = instance.dbInstanceStatus();
```

```
                    if (instanceReadyStr.contains("available")) {
                        endpoint = instance.endpoint().address();
                        instanceReady = true;
                    } else {
                        System.out.print(".");
                        Thread.sleep(sleepTime * 1000);
                    }
                }
            }
            System.out.println("Database instance is available! The connection
endpoint is " + endpoint);

        } catch (RdsException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static String createDBInstanceCluster(RdsClient rdsClient,
            String dbInstanceIdentifier,
            String dbInstanceClusterIdentifier,
            String instanceClass) {
        try {
            CreateDbInstanceRequest instanceRequest =
CreateDbInstanceRequest.builder()
                    .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                    .dbClusterIdentifier(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier)
                    .engine("aurora-mysql")
                    .dbInstanceClass(instanceClass)
                    .build();

            CreateDbInstanceResponse response =
rdsClient.createDBInstance(instanceRequest);
            System.out.print("The status is " +
response.dbInstance().dbInstanceStatus());
            return response.dbInstance().dbInstanceArn();

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
```

```
    public static String getListInstanceClasses(RdsClient rdsClient) {
        try {
            DescribeOrderableDbInstanceOptionsRequest optionsRequest =
DescribeOrderableDbInstanceOptionsRequest
                    .builder()
                    .engine("aurora-mysql")
                    .maxRecords(20)
                    .build();

            DescribeOrderableDbInstanceOptionsResponse response = rdsClient
                    .describeOrderableDBInstanceOptions(optionsRequest);
            List<OrderableDBInstanceOption> instanceOptions =
response.orderableDBInstanceOptions();
            String instanceClass = "";
            for (OrderableDBInstanceOption instanceOption : instanceOptions) {
                instanceClass = instanceOption.dbInstanceClass();
                System.out.println("The instance class is " +
instanceOption.dbInstanceClass());
                System.out.println("The engine version is " +
instanceOption.engineVersion());
            }
            return instanceClass;

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    // Waits until the database instance is available.
    public static void waitForInstanceReady(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbClusterIdentifier) {
        boolean instanceReady = false;
        String instanceReadyStr;
        System.out.println("Waiting for instance to become available.");
        try {
            DescribeDbClustersRequest instanceRequest =
DescribeDbClustersRequest.builder()
                    .dbClusterIdentifier(dbClusterIdentifier)
                    .build();

            while (!instanceReady) {
```

```
                DescribeDbClustersResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBClusters(instanceRequest);
                List<DBCluster> clusterList = response.dbClusters();
                for (DBCluster cluster : clusterList) {
                    instanceReadyStr = cluster.status();
                    if (instanceReadyStr.contains("available")) {
                        instanceReady = true;
                    } else {
                        System.out.print(".");
                        Thread.sleep(sleepTime * 1000);
                    }
                }
            }
            System.out.println("Database cluster is available!");

        } catch (RdsException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static String createDBCluster(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbParameterGroupFamily, String dbName,
            String dbClusterIdentifier, String userName, String password) {
        try {
            CreateDbClusterRequest clusterRequest =
CreateDbClusterRequest.builder()
                    .databaseName(dbName)
                    .dbClusterIdentifier(dbClusterIdentifier)
                    .dbClusterParameterGroupName(dbParameterGroupFamily)
                    .engine("aurora-mysql")
                    .masterUsername(userName)
                    .masterUserPassword(password)
                    .build();

            CreateDbClusterResponse response =
rdsClient.createDBCluster(clusterRequest);
            return response.dbCluster().dbClusterArn();

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
```

```
    }

    // Get a list of allowed engine versions.
    public static void getAllowedEngines(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbParameterGroupFamily) {
        try {
            DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest versionsRequest =
DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest.builder()
                    .dbParameterGroupFamily(dbParameterGroupFamily)
                    .engine("aurora-mysql")
                    .build();

            DescribeDbEngineVersionsResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBEngineVersions(versionsRequest);
            List<DBEngineVersion> dbEngines = response.dbEngineVersions();
            for (DBEngineVersion dbEngine : dbEngines) {
                System.out.println("The engine version is " +
dbEngine.engineVersion());
                System.out.println("The engine description is " +
dbEngine.dbEngineDescription());
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Modify the auto_increment_offset parameter.
    public static void modifyDBClusterParas(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dClusterGroupName) {
        try {
            Parameter parameter1 = Parameter.builder()
                    .parameterName("auto_increment_offset")
                    .applyMethod("immediate")
                    .parameterValue("5")
                    .build();

            List<Parameter> paraList = new ArrayList<>();
            paraList.add(parameter1);
            ModifyDbClusterParameterGroupRequest groupRequest =
ModifyDbClusterParameterGroupRequest.builder()
                    .dbClusterParameterGroupName(dClusterGroupName)
                    .parameters(paraList)
```

```
                    .build();

            ModifyDbClusterParameterGroupResponse response =
rdsClient.modifyDBClusterParameterGroup(groupRequest);
            System.out.println(
                    "The parameter group " +
response.dbClusterParameterGroupName() + " was successfully modified");

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void describeDbClusterParameters(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbCLusterGroupName, int flag) {
        try {
            DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest dbParameterGroupsRequest;
            if (flag == 0) {
                dbParameterGroupsRequest =
DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest.builder()
                        .dbClusterParameterGroupName(dbCLusterGroupName)
                        .build();
            } else {
                dbParameterGroupsRequest =
DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest.builder()
                        .dbClusterParameterGroupName(dbCLusterGroupName)
                        .source("user")
                        .build();
            }

            DescribeDbClusterParametersResponse response = rdsClient
                    .describeDBClusterParameters(dbParameterGroupsRequest);
            List<Parameter> dbParameters = response.parameters();
            String paraName;
            for (Parameter para : dbParameters) {
                // Only print out information about either auto_increment_offset
or
                // auto_increment_increment.
                paraName = para.parameterName();
                if ((paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_offset") == 0)
                        || (paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_increment ") ==
0)) {
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter name is  " + paraName);
```

```
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter value is  " +
para.parameterValue());
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter data type is " +
para.dataType());
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter description is " +
para.description());
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter allowed values  is " +
para.allowedValues());
                }
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void describeDbClusterParameterGroups(RdsClient rdsClient,
String dbClusterGroupName) {
        try {
            DescribeDbClusterParameterGroupsRequest groupsRequest =
DescribeDbClusterParameterGroupsRequest.builder()
                    .dbClusterParameterGroupName(dbClusterGroupName)
                    .maxRecords(20)
                    .build();

            List<DBClusterParameterGroup> groups =
rdsClient.describeDBClusterParameterGroups(groupsRequest)
                    .dbClusterParameterGroups();
            for (DBClusterParameterGroup group : groups) {
                System.out.println("The group name is " +
group.dbClusterParameterGroupName());
                System.out.println("The group ARN is " +
group.dbClusterParameterGroupArn());
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void createDBClusterParameterGroup(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbClusterGroupName,
```

```
            String dbParameterGroupFamily) {
        try {
            CreateDbClusterParameterGroupRequest groupRequest =
CreateDbClusterParameterGroupRequest.builder()
                    .dbClusterParameterGroupName(dbClusterGroupName)
                    .dbParameterGroupFamily(dbParameterGroupFamily)
                    .description("Created by using the AWS SDK for Java")
                    .build();

            CreateDbClusterParameterGroupResponse response =
rdsClient.createDBClusterParameterGroup(groupRequest);
            System.out.println("The group name is " +
response.dbClusterParameterGroup().dbClusterParameterGroupName());

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void describeDBEngines(RdsClient rdsClient) {
        try {
            DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest engineVersionsRequest =
DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest.builder()
                    .engine("aurora-mysql")
                    .defaultOnly(true)
                    .maxRecords(20)
                    .build();

            DescribeDbEngineVersionsResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBEngineVersions(engineVersionsRequest);
            List<DBEngineVersion> engines = response.dbEngineVersions();

            // Get all DBEngineVersion objects.
            for (DBEngineVersion engineOb : engines) {
                System.out.println("The name of the DB parameter group family for
the database engine is "
                        + engineOb.dbParameterGroupFamily());
                System.out.println("The name of the database engine " +
engineOb.engine());
                System.out.println("The version number of the database engine " +
engineOb.engineVersion());
            }
```

```
        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CreateDBCluster
  - CreateDBClusterParameterGroup
  - CreateDBClusterSnapshot
  - CreateDBInstance
  - DeleteDBCluster
  - DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup
  - DeleteDBInstance
  - DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups
  - DescribeDBClusterParameters
  - DescribeDBClusterSnapshots
  - DescribeDBClusters
  - DescribeDBEngineVersions
  - DescribeDBInstances
  - DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions
  - ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

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

For more information, see the following documentation topic:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html

This example requires an AWS Secrets Manager secret that contains the database
 credentials. If you do not create a
secret, this example will not work. For more details, see:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/secretsmanager/latest/userguide/integrating_how-
services-use-secrets_RS.html

This Kotlin example performs the following tasks:

1. Returns a list of the available DB engines.
2. Creates a custom DB parameter group.
3. Gets the parameter groups.
4. Gets the parameters in the group.
5. Modifies the auto_increment_increment parameter.
6. Displays the updated parameter value.
7. Gets a list of allowed engine versions.
8. Creates an Aurora DB cluster database.
9. Waits for DB instance to be ready.
10. Gets a list of instance classes available for the selected engine.
11. Creates a database instance in the cluster.
12. Waits for the database instance in the cluster to be ready.
13. Creates a snapshot.
14. Waits for DB snapshot to be ready.
15. Deletes the DB instance.
16. Deletes the DB cluster.
17. Deletes the DB cluster group.
 */

var slTime: Long = 20

suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
        Usage:
```

```
            <dbClusterGroupName> <dbParameterGroupFamily>
<dbInstanceClusterIdentifier> <dbName> <dbSnapshotIdentifier> <secretName>
        Where:
            dbClusterGroupName - The database group name.
            dbParameterGroupFamily - The database parameter group name.
            dbInstanceClusterIdentifier - The database instance identifier.
            dbName -  The database name.
            dbSnapshotIdentifier - The snapshot identifier.
            secretName - The name of the AWS Secrets Manager secret that contains
the database credentials.
    """

    if (args.size != 7) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    val dbClusterGroupName = args[0]
    val dbParameterGroupFamily = args[1]
    val dbInstanceClusterIdentifier = args[2]
    val dbInstanceIdentifier = args[3]
    val dbName = args[4]
    val dbSnapshotIdentifier = args[5]
    val secretName = args[6]

    val gson = Gson()
    val user = gson.fromJson(getSecretValues(secretName).toString(),
User::class.java)
    val username = user.username
    val userPassword = user.password

    println("1. Return a list of the available DB engines")
    describeAuroraDBEngines()

    println("2. Create a custom parameter group")
    createDBClusterParameterGroup(dbClusterGroupName, dbParameterGroupFamily)

    println("3. Get the parameter group")
    describeDbClusterParameterGroups(dbClusterGroupName)

    println("4. Get the parameters in the group")
    describeDbClusterParameters(dbClusterGroupName, 0)

    println("5. Modify the auto_increment_offset parameter")
```

```
    modifyDBClusterParas(dbClusterGroupName)

    println("6. Display the updated parameter value")
    describeDbClusterParameters(dbClusterGroupName, -1)

    println("7. Get a list of allowed engine versions")
    getAllowedClusterEngines(dbParameterGroupFamily)

    println("8. Create an Aurora DB cluster database")
    val arnClusterVal = createDBCluster(dbClusterGroupName, dbName,
dbInstanceClusterIdentifier, username, userPassword)
    println("The ARN of the cluster is $arnClusterVal")

    println("9. Wait for DB instance to be ready")
    waitForClusterInstanceReady(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier)

    println("10. Get a list of instance classes available for the selected
engine")
    val instanceClass = getListInstanceClasses()

    println("11. Create a database instance in the cluster.")
    val clusterDBARN = createDBInstanceCluster(dbInstanceIdentifier,
dbInstanceClusterIdentifier, instanceClass)
    println("The ARN of the database is $clusterDBARN")

    println("12. Wait for DB instance to be ready")
    waitDBAuroraInstanceReady(dbInstanceIdentifier)

    println("13. Create a snapshot")
    createDBClusterSnapshot(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier, dbSnapshotIdentifier)

    println("14. Wait for DB snapshot to be ready")
    waitSnapshotReady(dbSnapshotIdentifier, dbInstanceClusterIdentifier)

    println("15. Delete the DB instance")
    deleteDBInstance(dbInstanceIdentifier)

    println("16. Delete the DB cluster")
    deleteCluster(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier)

    println("17. Delete the DB cluster group")
    if (clusterDBARN != null) {
        deleteDBClusterGroup(dbClusterGroupName, clusterDBARN)
    }
```

```
    println("The Scenario has successfully completed.")
}

@Throws(InterruptedException::class)
suspend fun deleteDBClusterGroup(
    dbClusterGroupName: String,
    clusterDBARN: String,
) {
    var isDataDel = false
    var didFind: Boolean
    var instanceARN: String

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        // Make sure that the database has been deleted.
        while (!isDataDel) {
            val response = rdsClient.describeDbInstances()
            val instanceList = response.dbInstances
            val listSize = instanceList?.size
            isDataDel = false
            didFind = false
            var index = 1
            if (instanceList != null) {
                for (instance in instanceList) {
                    instanceARN = instance.dbInstanceArn.toString()
                    if (instanceARN.compareTo(clusterDBARN) == 0) {
                        println("$clusterDBARN still exists")
                        didFind = true
                    }
                    if (index == listSize && !didFind) {
                        // Went through the entire list and did not find the
 database ARN.
                        isDataDel = true
                    }
                    delay(slTime * 1000)
                    index++
                }
            }
        }
        val clusterParameterGroupRequest =
            DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupRequest {
                dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbClusterGroupName
            }

        rdsClient.deleteDbClusterParameterGroup(clusterParameterGroupRequest)
```

```
        println("$dbClusterGroupName was deleted.")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteCluster(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier: String) {
    val deleteDbClusterRequest =
        DeleteDbClusterRequest {
            dbClusterIdentifier = dbInstanceClusterIdentifier
            skipFinalSnapshot = true
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        rdsClient.deleteDbCluster(deleteDbClusterRequest)
        println("$dbInstanceClusterIdentifier was deleted!")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteDBInstance(dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String) {
    val deleteDbInstanceRequest =
        DeleteDbInstanceRequest {
            dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
            deleteAutomatedBackups = true
            skipFinalSnapshot = true
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.deleteDbInstance(deleteDbInstanceRequest)
        print("The status of the database is
 ${response.dbInstance?.dbInstanceStatus}")
    }
}

suspend fun waitSnapshotReady(
    dbSnapshotIdentifier: String?,
    dbInstanceClusterIdentifier: String?,
) {
    var snapshotReady = false
    var snapshotReadyStr: String
    println("Waiting for the snapshot to become available.")

    val snapshotsRequest =
        DescribeDbClusterSnapshotsRequest {
            dbClusterSnapshotIdentifier = dbSnapshotIdentifier
            dbClusterIdentifier = dbInstanceClusterIdentifier
```

```
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        while (!snapshotReady) {
            val response = rdsClient.describeDbClusterSnapshots(snapshotsRequest)
            val snapshotList = response.dbClusterSnapshots
            if (snapshotList != null) {
                for (snapshot in snapshotList) {
                    snapshotReadyStr = snapshot.status.toString()
                    if (snapshotReadyStr.contains("available")) {
                        snapshotReady = true
                    } else {
                        println(".")
                        delay(slTime * 5000)
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }
    println("The Snapshot is available!")
}

suspend fun createDBClusterSnapshot(
    dbInstanceClusterIdentifier: String?,
    dbSnapshotIdentifier: String?,
) {
    val snapshotRequest =
        CreateDbClusterSnapshotRequest {
            dbClusterIdentifier = dbInstanceClusterIdentifier
            dbClusterSnapshotIdentifier = dbSnapshotIdentifier
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.createDbClusterSnapshot(snapshotRequest)
        println("The Snapshot ARN is
 ${response.dbClusterSnapshot?.dbClusterSnapshotArn}")
    }
}

suspend fun waitDBAuroraInstanceReady(dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String?) {
    var instanceReady = false
    var instanceReadyStr: String
    println("Waiting for instance to become available.")
    val instanceRequest =
```

```
        DescribeDbInstancesRequest {
            dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
        }

    var endpoint = ""
    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        while (!instanceReady) {
            val response = rdsClient.describeDbInstances(instanceRequest)
            response.dbInstances?.forEach { instance ->
                instanceReadyStr = instance.dbInstanceStatus.toString()
                if (instanceReadyStr.contains("available")) {
                    endpoint = instance.endpoint?.address.toString()
                    instanceReady = true
                } else {
                    print(".")
                    delay(sleepTime * 1000)
                }
            }
        }
    }
    println("Database instance is available! The connection endpoint is
 $endpoint")
}

suspend fun createDBInstanceCluster(
    dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String?,
    dbInstanceClusterIdentifierVal: String?,
    instanceClassVal: String?,
): String? {
    val instanceRequest =
        CreateDbInstanceRequest {
            dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
            dbClusterIdentifier = dbInstanceClusterIdentifierVal
            engine = "aurora-mysql"
            dbInstanceClass = instanceClassVal
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.createDbInstance(instanceRequest)
        print("The status is ${response.dbInstance?.dbInstanceStatus}")
        return response.dbInstance?.dbInstanceArn
    }
}
```

```
suspend fun getListInstanceClasses(): String {
    val optionsRequest =
        DescribeOrderableDbInstanceOptionsRequest {
            engine = "aurora-mysql"
            maxRecords = 20
        }
    var instanceClass = ""
    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response =
 rdsClient.describeOrderableDbInstanceOptions(optionsRequest)
        response.orderableDbInstanceOptions?.forEach { instanceOption ->
            instanceClass = instanceOption.dbInstanceClass.toString()
            println("The instance class is ${instanceOption.dbInstanceClass}")
            println("The engine version is ${instanceOption.engineVersion}")
        }
    }
    return instanceClass
}

// Waits until the database instance is available.
suspend fun waitForClusterInstanceReady(dbClusterIdentifierVal: String?) {
    var instanceReady = false
    var instanceReadyStr: String
    println("Waiting for instance to become available.")

    val instanceRequest =
        DescribeDbClustersRequest {
            dbClusterIdentifier = dbClusterIdentifierVal
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        while (!instanceReady) {
            val response = rdsClient.describeDbClusters(instanceRequest)
            response.dbClusters?.forEach { cluster ->
                instanceReadyStr = cluster.status.toString()
                if (instanceReadyStr.contains("available")) {
                    instanceReady = true
                } else {
                    print(".")
                    delay(sleepTime * 1000)
                }
            }
        }
    }
```

```
    println("Database cluster is available!")
}

suspend fun createDBCluster(
    dbParameterGroupFamilyVal: String?,
    dbName: String?,
    dbClusterIdentifierVal: String?,
    userName: String?,
    password: String?,
): String? {
    val clusterRequest =
        CreateDbClusterRequest {
            databaseName = dbName
            dbClusterIdentifier = dbClusterIdentifierVal
            dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbParameterGroupFamilyVal
            engine = "aurora-mysql"
            masterUsername = userName
            masterUserPassword = password
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.createDbCluster(clusterRequest)
        return response.dbCluster?.dbClusterArn
    }
}

// Get a list of allowed engine versions.
suspend fun getAllowedClusterEngines(dbParameterGroupFamilyVal: String?) {
    val versionsRequest =
        DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest {
            dbParameterGroupFamily = dbParameterGroupFamilyVal
            engine = "aurora-mysql"
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.describeDbEngineVersions(versionsRequest)
        response.dbEngineVersions?.forEach { dbEngine ->
            println("The engine version is ${dbEngine.engineVersion}")
            println("The engine description is ${dbEngine.dbEngineDescription}")
        }
    }
}

// Modify the auto_increment_offset parameter.
```

```
suspend fun modifyDBClusterParas(dClusterGroupName: String?) {
    val parameter1 =
        Parameter {
            parameterName = "auto_increment_offset"
            applyMethod = ApplyMethod.fromValue("immediate")
            parameterValue = "5"
        }

    val paraList = ArrayList<Parameter>()
    paraList.add(parameter1)
    val groupRequest =
        ModifyDbClusterParameterGroupRequest {
            dbClusterParameterGroupName = dClusterGroupName
            parameters = paraList
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.modifyDbClusterParameterGroup(groupRequest)
        println("The parameter group ${response.dbClusterParameterGroupName} was
 successfully modified")
    }
}

suspend fun describeDbClusterParameters(
    dbCLusterGroupName: String?,
    flag: Int,
) {
    val dbParameterGroupsRequest: DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest
    dbParameterGroupsRequest =
        if (flag == 0) {
            DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest {
                dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbCLusterGroupName
            }
        } else {
            DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest {
                dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbCLusterGroupName
                source = "user"
            }
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response =
 rdsClient.describeDbClusterParameters(dbParameterGroupsRequest)
        response.parameters?.forEach { para ->
```

```
            // Only print out information about either auto_increment_offset or
 auto_increment_increment.
            val paraName = para.parameterName
            if (paraName != null) {
                if (paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_offset") == 0 ||
 paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_increment ") == 0) {
                    println("*** The parameter name is  $paraName")
                    println("*** The parameter value is  ${para.parameterValue}")
                    println("*** The parameter data type is ${para.dataType}")
                    println("*** The parameter description is
 ${para.description}")
                    println("*** The parameter allowed values  is
 ${para.allowedValues}")
                }
            }
        }
    }
}

suspend fun describeDbClusterParameterGroups(dbClusterGroupName: String?) {
    val groupsRequest =
        DescribeDbClusterParameterGroupsRequest {
            dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbClusterGroupName
            maxRecords = 20
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.describeDbClusterParameterGroups(groupsRequest)
        response.dbClusterParameterGroups?.forEach { group ->
            println("The group name is ${group.dbClusterParameterGroupName}")
            println("The group ARN is ${group.dbClusterParameterGroupArn}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun createDBClusterParameterGroup(
    dbClusterGroupNameVal: String?,
    dbParameterGroupFamilyVal: String?,
) {
    val groupRequest =
        CreateDbClusterParameterGroupRequest {
            dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbClusterGroupNameVal
            dbParameterGroupFamily = dbParameterGroupFamilyVal
            description = "Created by using the AWS SDK for Kotlin"
```

```
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.createDbClusterParameterGroup(groupRequest)
        println("The group name is
 ${response.dbClusterParameterGroup?.dbClusterParameterGroupName}")
    }
}

suspend fun describeAuroraDBEngines() {
    val engineVersionsRequest =
        DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest {
            engine = "aurora-mysql"
            defaultOnly = true
            maxRecords = 20
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.describeDbEngineVersions(engineVersionsRequest)
        response.dbEngineVersions?.forEach { engineOb ->
            println("The name of the DB parameter group family for the database
 engine is ${engineOb.dbParameterGroupFamily}")
            println("The name of the database engine ${engineOb.engine}")
            println("The version number of the database engine
 ${engineOb.engineVersion}")
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - CreateDBCluster
  - CreateDBClusterParameterGroup
  - CreateDBClusterSnapshot
  - CreateDBInstance
  - DeleteDBCluster
  - DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup
  - DeleteDBInstance
  - DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups

- DescribeDBClusterParameters
- DescribeDBClusterSnapshots
- DescribeDBClusters
- DescribeDBEngineVersions
- DescribeDBInstances
- DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions
- ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
class AuroraClusterScenario:
    """Runs a scenario that shows how to get started using Aurora DB clusters."""

    def __init__(self, aurora_wrapper):
        """
        :param aurora_wrapper: An object that wraps Aurora DB cluster actions.
        """
        self.aurora_wrapper = aurora_wrapper

    def create_parameter_group(self, db_engine, parameter_group_name):
        """
        Shows how to get available engine versions for a specified database
 engine and
        create a DB cluster parameter group that is compatible with a selected
 engine family.

        :param db_engine: The database engine to use as a basis.
        :param parameter_group_name: The name given to the newly created
 parameter group.
```

```
        :return: The newly created parameter group.
        """
        print(
            f"Checking for an existing DB cluster parameter group named
{parameter_group_name}."
        )
        parameter_group =
self.aurora_wrapper.get_parameter_group(parameter_group_name)
        if parameter_group is None:
            print(f"Getting available database engine versions for {db_engine}.")
            engine_versions = self.aurora_wrapper.get_engine_versions(db_engine)
            families = list({ver["DBParameterGroupFamily"] for ver in
engine_versions})
            family_index = q.choose("Which family do you want to use? ",
families)
            print(f"Creating a DB cluster parameter group.")
            self.aurora_wrapper.create_parameter_group(
                parameter_group_name, families[family_index], "Example parameter
group."
            )
            parameter_group = self.aurora_wrapper.get_parameter_group(
                parameter_group_name
            )
        print(f"Parameter group
{parameter_group['DBClusterParameterGroupName']}:")
        pp(parameter_group)
        print("-" * 88)
        return parameter_group

    def set_user_parameters(self, parameter_group_name):
        """
        Shows how to get the parameters contained in a custom parameter group and
        update some of the parameter values in the group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to query and
modify.
        """
        print("Let's set some parameter values in your parameter group.")
        auto_inc_parameters = self.aurora_wrapper.get_parameters(
            parameter_group_name, name_prefix="auto_increment"
        )
        update_params = []
        for auto_inc in auto_inc_parameters:
            if auto_inc["IsModifiable"] and auto_inc["DataType"] == "integer":
```

```
                print(f"The {auto_inc['ParameterName']} parameter is described
as:")
                print(f"\t{auto_inc['Description']}")
                param_range = auto_inc["AllowedValues"].split("-")
                auto_inc["ParameterValue"] = str(
                    q.ask(
                        f"Enter a value between {param_range[0]} and
{param_range[1]}: ",
                        q.is_int,
                        q.in_range(int(param_range[0]), int(param_range[1])),
                    )
                )
                update_params.append(auto_inc)
        self.aurora_wrapper.update_parameters(parameter_group_name,
update_params)
        print(
            "You can get a list of parameters you've set by specifying a source
of 'user'."
        )
        user_parameters = self.aurora_wrapper.get_parameters(
            parameter_group_name, source="user"
        )
        pp(user_parameters)
        print("-" * 88)

    def create_cluster(self, cluster_name, db_engine, db_name, parameter_group):
        """
        Shows how to create an Aurora DB cluster that contains a database of a
specified
        type. The database is also configured to use a custom DB cluster
parameter group.

        :param cluster_name: The name given to the newly created DB cluster.
        :param db_engine: The engine of the created database.
        :param db_name: The name given to the created database.
        :param parameter_group: The parameter group that is associated with the
DB cluster.
        :return: The newly created DB cluster.
        """
        print("Checking for an existing DB cluster.")
        cluster = self.aurora_wrapper.get_db_cluster(cluster_name)
        if cluster is None:
            admin_username = q.ask(
```

```
                "Enter an administrator user name for the database: ",
q.non_empty
            )
            admin_password = q.ask(
                "Enter a password for the administrator (at least 8 characters):
",
                q.non_empty,
            )
            engine_versions = self.aurora_wrapper.get_engine_versions(
                db_engine, parameter_group["DBParameterGroupFamily"]
            )
            engine_choices = [
                ver["EngineVersionDescription"] for ver in engine_versions
            ]
            print("The available engines for your parameter group are:")
            engine_index = q.choose("Which engine do you want to use? ",
engine_choices)
            print(
                f"Creating DB cluster {cluster_name} and database {db_name}.\n"
                f"The DB cluster is configured to use\n"
                f"your custom parameter group
{parameter_group['DBClusterParameterGroupName']}\n"
                f"and selected engine {engine_choices[engine_index]}.\n"
                f"This typically takes several minutes."
            )
            cluster = self.aurora_wrapper.create_db_cluster(
                cluster_name,
                parameter_group["DBClusterParameterGroupName"],
                db_name,
                db_engine,
                engine_versions[engine_index]["EngineVersion"],
                admin_username,
                admin_password,
            )
            while cluster.get("Status") != "available":
                wait(30)
                cluster = self.aurora_wrapper.get_db_cluster(cluster_name)
            print("Cluster created and available.\n")
        print("Cluster data:")
        pp(cluster)
        print("-" * 88)
        return cluster

    def create_instance(self, cluster):
```

```
        """
        Shows how to create a DB instance in an existing Aurora DB cluster. A new
DB cluster
        contains no DB instances, so you must add one. The first DB instance that
is added
        to a DB cluster defaults to a read-write DB instance.

        :param cluster: The DB cluster where the DB instance is added.
        :return: The newly created DB instance.
        """
        print("Checking for an existing database instance.")
        cluster_name = cluster["DBClusterIdentifier"]
        db_inst = self.aurora_wrapper.get_db_instance(cluster_name)
        if db_inst is None:
            print("Let's create a database instance in your DB cluster.")
            print("First, choose a DB instance type:")
            inst_opts = self.aurora_wrapper.get_orderable_instances(
                cluster["Engine"], cluster["EngineVersion"]
            )
            inst_choices = list(
                {
                    opt["DBInstanceClass"] + ", storage type: " +
opt["StorageType"]
                    for opt in inst_opts
                }
            )
            inst_index = q.choose(
                "Which DB instance class do you want to use? ", inst_choices
            )
            print(
                f"Creating a database instance. This typically takes several
minutes."
            )
            db_inst = self.aurora_wrapper.create_instance_in_cluster(
                cluster_name,
                cluster_name,
                cluster["Engine"],
                inst_opts[inst_index]["DBInstanceClass"],
            )
            while db_inst.get("DBInstanceStatus") != "available":
                wait(30)
                db_inst = self.aurora_wrapper.get_db_instance(cluster_name)
        print("Instance data:")
        pp(db_inst)
```

```
        print("-" * 88)
        return db_inst

    @staticmethod
    def display_connection(cluster):
        """
        Displays connection information about an Aurora DB cluster and tips on
 how to
        connect to it.

        :param cluster: The DB cluster to display.
        """
        print(
            "You can now connect to your database using your favorite MySql
 client.\n"
            "One way to connect is by using the 'mysql' shell on an Amazon EC2
 instance\n"
            "that is running in the same VPC as your database cluster. Pass the
 endpoint,\n"
            "port, and administrator user name to 'mysql' and enter your password
\n"
            "when prompted:\n"
        )
        print(
            f"\n\tmysql -h {cluster['Endpoint']} -P {cluster['Port']} -u
 {cluster['MasterUsername']} -p\n"
        )
        print(
            "For more information, see the User Guide for Aurora:\n"
            "\thttps://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/AuroraUserGuide/
CHAP_GettingStartedAurora.CreatingConnecting.Aurora.html#CHAP_GettingStartedAurora.Aurora
        )
        print("-" * 88)

    def create_snapshot(self, cluster_name):
        """
        Shows how to create a DB cluster snapshot and wait until it's available.

        :param cluster_name: The name of a DB cluster to snapshot.
        """
        if q.ask(
            "Do you want to create a snapshot of your DB cluster (y/n)? ",
 q.is_yesno
        ):
```

```
            snapshot_id = f"{cluster_name}-{uuid.uuid4()}"
            print(
                f"Creating a snapshot named {snapshot_id}. This typically takes a
few minutes."
            )
            snapshot = self.aurora_wrapper.create_cluster_snapshot(
                snapshot_id, cluster_name
            )
            while snapshot.get("Status") != "available":
                wait(30)
                snapshot = self.aurora_wrapper.get_cluster_snapshot(snapshot_id)
            pp(snapshot)
            print("-" * 88)

    def cleanup(self, db_inst, cluster, parameter_group):
        """
        Shows how to clean up a DB instance, DB cluster, and DB cluster parameter
group.
        Before the DB cluster parameter group can be deleted, all associated DB
instances and
        DB clusters must first be deleted.

        :param db_inst: The DB instance to delete.
        :param cluster: The DB cluster to delete.
        :param parameter_group: The DB cluster parameter group to delete.
        """
        cluster_name = cluster["DBClusterIdentifier"]
        parameter_group_name = parameter_group["DBClusterParameterGroupName"]
        if q.ask(
            "\nDo you want to delete the database instance, DB cluster, and
parameter "
            "group (y/n)? ",
            q.is_yesno,
        ):
            print(f"Deleting database instance
{db_inst['DBInstanceIdentifier']}.")

self.aurora_wrapper.delete_db_instance(db_inst["DBInstanceIdentifier"])
            print(f"Deleting database cluster {cluster_name}.")
            self.aurora_wrapper.delete_db_cluster(cluster_name)
            print(
                "Waiting for the DB instance and DB cluster to delete.\n"
                "This typically takes several minutes."
            )
```

```
            while db_inst is not None or cluster is not None:
                wait(30)
                if db_inst is not None:
                    db_inst = self.aurora_wrapper.get_db_instance(
                        db_inst["DBInstanceIdentifier"]
                    )
                if cluster is not None:
                    cluster = self.aurora_wrapper.get_db_cluster(
                        cluster["DBClusterIdentifier"]
                    )
            print(f"Deleting parameter group {parameter_group_name}.")
            self.aurora_wrapper.delete_parameter_group(parameter_group_name)

    def run_scenario(self, db_engine, parameter_group_name, cluster_name,
 db_name):
        print("-" * 88)
        print(
            "Welcome to the Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) get
 started\n"
            "with Aurora DB clusters demo."
        )
        print("-" * 88)

        parameter_group = self.create_parameter_group(db_engine,
 parameter_group_name)
        self.set_user_parameters(parameter_group_name)
        cluster = self.create_cluster(cluster_name, db_engine, db_name,
 parameter_group)
        wait(5)
        db_inst = self.create_instance(cluster)
        self.display_connection(cluster)
        self.create_snapshot(cluster_name)
        self.cleanup(db_inst, cluster, parameter_group)

        print("\nThanks for watching!")
        print("-" * 88)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")
    try:
        scenario = AuroraClusterScenario(AuroraWrapper.from_client())
        scenario.run_scenario(
            "aurora-mysql",
```

```
            "doc-example-cluster-parameter-group",
            "doc-example-aurora",
            "docexampledb",
        )
    except Exception:
        logging.exception("Something went wrong with the demo.")
```

Aurora 작업을 관리하기 위해 시나리오가 호출하는 함수를 정의합니다.

```
class AuroraWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Aurora DB cluster actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon
 RDS) client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def get_parameter_group(self, parameter_group_name):
        """
        Gets a DB cluster parameter group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to retrieve.
        :return: The requested parameter group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_cluster_parameter_groups(
                DBClusterParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name
            )
            parameter_group = response["DBClusterParameterGroups"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "DBParameterGroupNotFound":
```

```
                logger.info("Parameter group %s does not exist.",
parameter_group_name)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get parameter group %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    parameter_group_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return parameter_group


    def create_parameter_group(
        self, parameter_group_name, parameter_group_family, description
    ):
        """
        Creates a DB cluster parameter group that is based on the specified
parameter group
        family.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the newly created parameter
group.
        :param parameter_group_family: The family that is used as the basis of
the new
                                       parameter group.
        :param description: A description given to the parameter group.
        :return: Data about the newly created parameter group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.create_db_cluster_parameter_group(
                DBClusterParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name,
                DBParameterGroupFamily=parameter_group_family,
                Description=description,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create parameter group %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                parameter_group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

```
        else:
            return response


    def delete_parameter_group(self, parameter_group_name):
        """
        Deletes a DB cluster parameter group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to delete.
        :return: Data about the parameter group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.delete_db_cluster_parameter_group(
                DBClusterParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete parameter group %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                parameter_group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response


    def get_parameters(self, parameter_group_name, name_prefix="", source=None):
        """
        Gets the parameters that are contained in a DB cluster parameter group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to query.
        :param name_prefix: When specified, the retrieved list of parameters is
filtered
                            to contain only parameters that start with this
prefix.
        :param source: When specified, only parameters from this source are
retrieved.
                       For example, a source of 'user' retrieves only parameters
that
                       were set by a user.
        :return: The list of requested parameters.
        """
        try:
```

```
            kwargs = {"DBClusterParameterGroupName": parameter_group_name}
            if source is not None:
                kwargs["Source"] = source
            parameters = []
            paginator =
self.rds_client.get_paginator("describe_db_cluster_parameters")
            for page in paginator.paginate(**kwargs):
                parameters += [
                    p
                    for p in page["Parameters"]
                    if p["ParameterName"].startswith(name_prefix)
                ]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get parameters for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                parameter_group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return parameters


    def update_parameters(self, parameter_group_name, update_parameters):
        """
        Updates parameters in a custom DB cluster parameter group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to update.
        :param update_parameters: The parameters to update in the group.
        :return: Data about the modified parameter group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.modify_db_cluster_parameter_group(
                DBClusterParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name,
                Parameters=update_parameters,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update parameters in %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                parameter_group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
```

```
            raise
        else:
            return response


    def get_db_cluster(self, cluster_name):
        """
        Gets data about an Aurora DB cluster.

        :param cluster_name: The name of the DB cluster to retrieve.
        :return: The retrieved DB cluster.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_clusters(
                DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_name
            )
            cluster = response["DBClusters"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "DBClusterNotFoundFault":
                logger.info("Cluster %s does not exist.", cluster_name)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't verify the existence of DB cluster %s. Here's why:
%s: %s",
                    cluster_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return cluster


    def create_db_cluster(
        self,
        cluster_name,
        parameter_group_name,
        db_name,
        db_engine,
        db_engine_version,
        admin_name,
        admin_password,
    ):
        """
```

```
        Creates a DB cluster that is configured to use the specified parameter
group.
        The newly created DB cluster contains a database that uses the specified
engine and
        engine version.

        :param cluster_name: The name of the DB cluster to create.
        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to associate
with
                                     the DB cluster.
        :param db_name: The name of the database to create.
        :param db_engine: The database engine of the database that is created,
such as MySql.
        :param db_engine_version: The version of the database engine.
        :param admin_name: The user name of the database administrator.
        :param admin_password: The password of the database administrator.
        :return: The newly created DB cluster.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.create_db_cluster(
                DatabaseName=db_name,
                DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_name,
                DBClusterParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name,
                Engine=db_engine,
                EngineVersion=db_engine_version,
                MasterUsername=admin_name,
                MasterUserPassword=admin_password,
            )
            cluster = response["DBCluster"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create database %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                db_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return cluster


    def delete_db_cluster(self, cluster_name):
        """
        Deletes a DB cluster.
```

```
        :param cluster_name: The name of the DB cluster to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.rds_client.delete_db_cluster(
                DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_name, SkipFinalSnapshot=True
            )
            logger.info("Deleted DB cluster %s.", cluster_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete DB cluster %s.", cluster_name)
            raise


    def create_cluster_snapshot(self, snapshot_id, cluster_id):
        """
        Creates a snapshot of a DB cluster.

        :param snapshot_id: The ID to give the created snapshot.
        :param cluster_id: The DB cluster to snapshot.
        :return: Data about the newly created snapshot.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.create_db_cluster_snapshot(
                DBClusterSnapshotIdentifier=snapshot_id,
DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_id
            )
            snapshot = response["DBClusterSnapshot"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create snapshot of %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                cluster_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return snapshot


    def get_cluster_snapshot(self, snapshot_id):
        """
        Gets a DB cluster snapshot.

        :param snapshot_id: The ID of the snapshot to retrieve.
```

```
        :return: The retrieved snapshot.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_cluster_snapshots(
                DBClusterSnapshotIdentifier=snapshot_id
            )
            snapshot = response["DBClusterSnapshots"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get DB cluster snapshot %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                snapshot_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return snapshot


    def create_instance_in_cluster(
        self, instance_id, cluster_id, db_engine, instance_class
    ):
        """
        Creates a database instance in an existing DB cluster. The first database
that is
        created defaults to a read-write DB instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID to give the newly created DB instance.
        :param cluster_id: The ID of the DB cluster where the DB instance is
created.
        :param db_engine: The database engine of a database to create in the DB
instance.
                          This must be compatible with the configured parameter
group
                          of the DB cluster.
        :param instance_class: The DB instance class for the newly created DB
instance.
        :return: Data about the newly created DB instance.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.create_db_instance(
                DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id,
                DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_id,
                Engine=db_engine,
```

```
                DBInstanceClass=instance_class,
            )
            db_inst = response["DBInstance"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create DB instance %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                instance_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return db_inst


    def get_engine_versions(self, engine, parameter_group_family=None):
        """
        Gets database engine versions that are available for the specified engine
        and parameter group family.

        :param engine: The database engine to look up.
        :param parameter_group_family: When specified, restricts the returned
list of
                                       engine versions to those that are
compatible with
                                       this parameter group family.
        :return: The list of database engine versions.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {"Engine": engine}
            if parameter_group_family is not None:
                kwargs["DBParameterGroupFamily"] = parameter_group_family
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_engine_versions(**kwargs)
            versions = response["DBEngineVersions"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get engine versions for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                engine,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return versions
```

```
    def get_orderable_instances(self, db_engine, db_engine_version):
        """
        Gets DB instance options that can be used to create DB instances that are
        compatible with a set of specifications.

        :param db_engine: The database engine that must be supported by the DB
instance.
        :param db_engine_version: The engine version that must be supported by
the DB instance.
        :return: The list of DB instance options that can be used to create a
compatible DB instance.
        """
        try:
            inst_opts = []
            paginator = self.rds_client.get_paginator(
                "describe_orderable_db_instance_options"
            )
            for page in paginator.paginate(
                Engine=db_engine, EngineVersion=db_engine_version
            ):
                inst_opts += page["OrderableDBInstanceOptions"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get orderable DB instances. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return inst_opts


    def get_db_instance(self, instance_id):
        """
        Gets data about a DB instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the DB instance to retrieve.
        :return: The retrieved DB instance.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_instances(
                DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id
```

```
            )
            db_inst = response["DBInstances"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "DBInstanceNotFound":
                logger.info("Instance %s does not exist.", instance_id)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get DB instance %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    instance_id,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return db_inst


    def delete_db_instance(self, instance_id):
        """
        Deletes a DB instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the DB instance to delete.
        :return: Data about the deleted DB instance.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.delete_db_instance(
                DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id,
                SkipFinalSnapshot=True,
                DeleteAutomatedBackups=True,
            )
            db_inst = response["DBInstance"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete DB instance %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                instance_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return db_inst
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - CreateDBCluster
  - CreateDBClusterParameterGroup
  - CreateDBClusterSnapshot
  - CreateDBInstance
  - DeleteDBCluster
  - DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup
  - DeleteDBInstance
  - DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups
  - DescribeDBClusterParameters
  - DescribeDBClusterSnapshots
  - DescribeDBClusters
  - DescribeDBEngineVersions
  - DescribeDBInstances
  - DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions
  - ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Aurora 시나리오의 시나리오별 함수가 들어 있는 라이브러리입니다.

```
use phf::{phf_set, Set};
use secrecy::SecretString;
use std::{collections::HashMap, fmt::Display, time::Duration};
```

```
use aws_sdk_rds::{
    error::ProvideErrorMetadata,

 operation::create_db_cluster_parameter_group::CreateDbClusterParameterGroupOutput,
    types::{DbCluster, DbClusterParameterGroup, DbClusterSnapshot, DbInstance,
 Parameter},
};
use sdk_examples_test_utils::waiter::Waiter;
use tracing::{info, trace, warn};

const DB_ENGINE: &str = "aurora-mysql";
const DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME: &str =
 "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup";
const DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_DESCRIPTION: &str =
    "Parameter Group created by Rust SDK Code Example";
const DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER: &str = "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster";
const DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER: &str = "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBInstance";

static FILTER_PARAMETER_NAMES: Set<&'static str> = phf_set! {
    "auto_increment_offset",
    "auto_increment_increment",
};

#[derive(Debug, PartialEq, Eq)]
struct MetadataError {
    message: Option<String>,
    code: Option<String>,
}

impl MetadataError {
    fn from(err: &dyn ProvideErrorMetadata) -> Self {
        MetadataError {
            message: err.message().map(String::from),
            code: err.code().map(String::from),
        }
    }
}

impl Display for MetadataError {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
        let display = match (&self.message, &self.code) {
            (None, None) => "Unknown".to_string(),
            (None, Some(code)) => format!("({code})"),
```

```
            (Some(message), None) => message.to_string(),
            (Some(message), Some(code)) => format!("{message} ({code})"),
        };
        write!(f, "{display}")
    }
}

#[derive(Debug, PartialEq, Eq)]
pub struct ScenarioError {
    message: String,
    context: Option<MetadataError>,
}

impl ScenarioError {
    pub fn with(message: impl Into<String>) -> Self {
        ScenarioError {
            message: message.into(),
            context: None,
        }
    }

    pub fn new(message: impl Into<String>, err: &dyn ProvideErrorMetadata) ->
 Self {
        ScenarioError {
            message: message.into(),
            context: Some(MetadataError::from(err)),
        }
    }
}

impl std::error::Error for ScenarioError {}
impl Display for ScenarioError {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
        match &self.context {
            Some(c) => write!(f, "{}: {}", self.message, c),
            None => write!(f, "{}", self.message),
        }
    }
}

// Parse the ParameterName, Description, and AllowedValues values and display
 them.
#[derive(Debug)]
pub struct AuroraScenarioParameter {
```

```
    name: String,
    allowed_values: String,
    current_value: String,
}

impl Display for AuroraScenarioParameter {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
        write!(
            f,
            "{}: {} (allowed: {})",
            self.name, self.current_value, self.allowed_values
        )
    }
}

impl From<aws_sdk_rds::types::Parameter> for AuroraScenarioParameter {
    fn from(value: aws_sdk_rds::types::Parameter) -> Self {
        AuroraScenarioParameter {
            name: value.parameter_name.unwrap_or_default(),
            allowed_values: value.allowed_values.unwrap_or_default(),
            current_value: value.parameter_value.unwrap_or_default(),
        }
    }
}

pub struct AuroraScenario {
    rds: crate::rds::Rds,
    engine_family: Option<String>,
    engine_version: Option<String>,
    instance_class: Option<String>,
    db_cluster_parameter_group: Option<DbClusterParameterGroup>,
    db_cluster_identifier: Option<String>,
    db_instance_identifier: Option<String>,
    username: Option<String>,
    password: Option<SecretString>,
}

impl AuroraScenario {
    pub fn new(client: crate::rds::Rds) -> Self {
        AuroraScenario {
            rds: client,
            engine_family: None,
            engine_version: None,
            instance_class: None,
```

```
            db_cluster_parameter_group: None,
            db_cluster_identifier: None,
            db_instance_identifier: None,
            username: None,
            password: None,
        }
    }

    // Get available engine families for Aurora MySql.
rds.DescribeDbEngineVersions(Engine='aurora-mysql') and build a set of the
'DBParameterGroupFamily' field values. I get {aurora-mysql8.0, aurora-mysql5.7}.
    pub async fn get_engines(&self) -> Result<HashMap<String, Vec<String>>,
ScenarioError> {
        let describe_db_engine_versions =
self.rds.describe_db_engine_versions(DB_ENGINE).await;
        trace!(versions=?describe_db_engine_versions, "full list of versions");

        if let Err(err) = describe_db_engine_versions {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to retrieve DB Engine Versions",
                &err,
            ));
        };

        let version_count = describe_db_engine_versions
            .as_ref()
            .map(|o| o.db_engine_versions().len())
            .unwrap_or_default();
        info!(version_count, "got list of versions");

        // Create a map of engine families to their available versions.
        let mut versions = HashMap::<String, Vec<String>>::new();
        describe_db_engine_versions
            .unwrap()
            .db_engine_versions()
            .iter()
            .filter_map(
                |v| match (&v.db_parameter_group_family, &v.engine_version) {
                    (Some(family), Some(version)) => Some((family.clone(),
version.clone())),
                    _ => None,
                },
            )
```

```
            .for_each(|(family, version)|
versions.entry(family).or_default().push(version));

        Ok(versions)
    }

    pub async fn get_instance_classes(&self) -> Result<Vec<String>,
ScenarioError> {
        let describe_orderable_db_instance_options_items = self
            .rds
            .describe_orderable_db_instance_options(
                DB_ENGINE,
                self.engine_version
                    .as_ref()
                    .expect("engine version for db instance options")
                    .as_str(),
            )
            .await;

        describe_orderable_db_instance_options_items
            .map(|options| {
                options
                    .iter()
                    .filter(|o| o.storage_type() == Some("aurora"))
                    .map(|o|
o.db_instance_class().unwrap_or_default().to_string())
                    .collect::<Vec<String>>()
            })
            .map_err(|err| ScenarioError::new("Could not get available instance
classes", &err))
    }

    // Select an engine family and create a custom DB cluster parameter group.
rds.CreateDbClusterParameterGroup(DBParameterGroupFamily='aurora-mysql8.0')
    pub async fn set_engine(&mut self, engine: &str, version: &str) -> Result<(),
ScenarioError> {
        self.engine_family = Some(engine.to_string());
        self.engine_version = Some(version.to_string());
        let create_db_cluster_parameter_group = self
            .rds
            .create_db_cluster_parameter_group(
                DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
                DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_DESCRIPTION,
                engine,
```

```
            )
            .await;

        match create_db_cluster_parameter_group {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterParameterGroupOutput {
                db_cluster_parameter_group: None,
                ..
            }) => {
                return Err(ScenarioError::with(
                    "CreateDBClusterParameterGroup had empty response",
                ));
            }
            Err(error) => {
                if error.code() == Some("DBParameterGroupAlreadyExists") {
                    info!("Cluster Parameter Group already exists, nothing to
do");
                } else {
                    return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                        "Could not create Cluster Parameter Group",
                        &error,
                    ));
                }
            }
            _ => {
                info!("Created Cluster Parameter Group");
            }
        }

        Ok(())
    }

    pub fn set_instance_class(&mut self, instance_class: Option<String>) {
        self.instance_class = instance_class;
    }

    pub fn set_login(&mut self, username: Option<String>, password:
Option<SecretString>) {
        self.username = username;
        self.password = password;
    }

    pub async fn connection_string(&self) -> Result<String, ScenarioError> {
        let cluster = self.get_cluster().await?;
        let endpoint = cluster.endpoint().unwrap_or_default();
```

```
        let port = cluster.port().unwrap_or_default();
        let username = cluster.master_username().unwrap_or_default();
        Ok(format!("mysql -h {endpoint} -P {port} -u {username} -p"))
    }

    pub async fn get_cluster(&self) -> Result<DbCluster, ScenarioError> {
        let describe_db_clusters_output = self
            .rds
            .describe_db_clusters(
                self.db_cluster_identifier
                    .as_ref()
                    .expect("cluster identifier")
                    .as_str(),
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = describe_db_clusters_output {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new("Failed to get cluster", &err));
        }

        let db_cluster = describe_db_clusters_output
            .unwrap()
            .db_clusters
            .and_then(|output| output.first().cloned());

        db_cluster.ok_or_else(|| ScenarioError::with("Did not find the cluster"))
    }

    // Get the parameter group. rds.DescribeDbClusterParameterGroups
    // Get parameters in the group. This is a long list so you will have to
 paginate. Find the auto_increment_offset and auto_increment_increment parameters
 (by ParameterName). rds.DescribeDbClusterParameters
    // Parse the ParameterName, Description, and AllowedValues values and display
 them.
    pub async fn cluster_parameters(&self) ->
 Result<Vec<AuroraScenarioParameter>, ScenarioError> {
        let parameters_output = self
            .rds
            .describe_db_cluster_parameters(DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME)
            .await;

        if let Err(err) = parameters_output {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                format!("Failed to retrieve parameters for
 {DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME}"),
```

```
                &err,
            ));
        }

        let parameters = parameters_output
            .unwrap()
            .into_iter()
            .flat_map(|p| p.parameters.unwrap_or_default().into_iter())
            .filter(|p|
FILTER_PARAMETER_NAMES.contains(p.parameter_name().unwrap_or_default()))
            .map(AuroraScenarioParameter::from)
            .collect::<Vec<_>>();

        Ok(parameters)
    }

    // Modify both the auto_increment_offset and auto_increment_increment
parameters in one call in the custom parameter group. Set their ParameterValue
fields to a new allowable value. rds.ModifyDbClusterParameterGroup.
    pub async fn update_auto_increment(
        &self,
        offset: u8,
        increment: u8,
    ) -> Result<(), ScenarioError> {
        let modify_db_cluster_parameter_group = self
            .rds
            .modify_db_cluster_parameter_group(
                DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
                vec![
                    Parameter::builder()
                        .parameter_name("auto_increment_offset")
                        .parameter_value(format!("{offset}"))
                        .apply_method(aws_sdk_rds::types::ApplyMethod::Immediate)
                        .build(),
                    Parameter::builder()
                        .parameter_name("auto_increment_increment")
                        .parameter_value(format!("{increment}"))
                        .apply_method(aws_sdk_rds::types::ApplyMethod::Immediate)
                        .build(),
                ],
            )
            .await;

        if let Err(error) = modify_db_cluster_parameter_group {
```

```
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to modify cluster parameter group",
                &error,
            ));
        }

        Ok(())
    }

    // Get a list of allowed engine versions.
rds.DescribeDbEngineVersions(Engine='aurora-mysql', DBParameterGroupFamily=<the
family used to create your parameter group in step 2>)
    // Create an Aurora DB cluster database cluster that contains a MySql
database and uses the parameter group you created.
    // Wait for DB cluster to be ready. Call rds.DescribeDBClusters and check for
Status == 'available'.
    // Get a list of instance classes available for the selected engine
and engine version. rds.DescribeOrderableDbInstanceOptions(Engine='mysql',
EngineVersion=).

    // Create a database instance in the cluster.
    // Wait for DB instance to be ready. Call rds.DescribeDbInstances and check
for DBInstanceStatus == 'available'.
    pub async fn start_cluster_and_instance(&mut self) -> Result<(),
ScenarioError> {
        if self.password.is_none() {
            return Err(ScenarioError::with(
                "Must set Secret Password before starting a cluster",
            ));
        }
        let create_db_cluster = self
            .rds
            .create_db_cluster(
                DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER,
                DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
                DB_ENGINE,
                self.engine_version.as_deref().expect("engine version"),
                self.username.as_deref().expect("username"),
                self.password
                    .replace(SecretString::new("".to_string()))
                    .expect("password"),
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = create_db_cluster {
```

```
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to create DB Cluster with cluster group",
                &err,
            ));
        }

        self.db_cluster_identifier = create_db_cluster
            .unwrap()
            .db_cluster
            .and_then(|c| c.db_cluster_identifier);

        if self.db_cluster_identifier.is_none() {
            return Err(ScenarioError::with("Created DB Cluster missing
Identifier"));
        }

        info!(
            "Started a db cluster: {}",
            self.db_cluster_identifier
                .as_deref()
                .unwrap_or("Missing ARN")
        );

        let create_db_instance = self
            .rds
            .create_db_instance(
                self.db_cluster_identifier.as_deref().expect("cluster name"),
                DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
                self.instance_class.as_deref().expect("instance class"),
                DB_ENGINE,
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = create_db_instance {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to create Instance in DB Cluster",
                &err,
            ));
        }

        self.db_instance_identifier = create_db_instance
            .unwrap()
            .db_instance
            .and_then(|i| i.db_instance_identifier);
```

```
        // Cluster creation can take up to 20 minutes to become available
        let cluster_max_wait = Duration::from_secs(20 * 60);
        let waiter = Waiter::builder().max(cluster_max_wait).build();
        while waiter.sleep().await.is_ok() {
            let cluster = self
                .rds
                .describe_db_clusters(
                    self.db_cluster_identifier
                        .as_deref()
                        .expect("cluster identifier"),
                )
                .await;

            if let Err(err) = cluster {
                warn!(?err, "Failed to describe cluster while waiting for
ready");
                continue;
            }

            let instance = self
                .rds
                .describe_db_instance(
                    self.db_instance_identifier
                        .as_deref()
                        .expect("instance identifier"),
                )
                .await;
            if let Err(err) = instance {
                return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                    "Failed to find instance for cluster",
                    &err,
                ));
            }

            let instances_available = instance
                .unwrap()
                .db_instances()
                .iter()
                .all(|instance| instance.db_instance_status() ==
Some("Available"));

            let endpoints = self
                .rds
                .describe_db_cluster_endpoints(
```

```
                    self.db_cluster_identifier
                        .as_deref()
                        .expect("cluster identifier"),
                )
                .await;

            if let Err(err) = endpoints {
                return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                    "Failed to find endpoint for cluster",
                    &err,
                ));
            }

            let endpoints_available = endpoints
                .unwrap()
                .db_cluster_endpoints()
                .iter()
                .all(|endpoint| endpoint.status() == Some("available"));

            if instances_available && endpoints_available {
                return Ok(());
            }
        }

        Err(ScenarioError::with("timed out waiting for cluster"))
    }

    // Create a snapshot of the DB cluster. rds.CreateDbClusterSnapshot.
    // Wait for the snapshot to create. rds.DescribeDbClusterSnapshots until
Status == 'available'.
    pub async fn snapshot(&self, name: &str) -> Result<DbClusterSnapshot,
ScenarioError> {
        let id = self.db_cluster_identifier.as_deref().unwrap_or_default();
        let snapshot = self
            .rds
            .snapshot_cluster(id, format!("{id}_{name}").as_str())
            .await;
        match snapshot {
            Ok(output) => match output.db_cluster_snapshot {
                Some(snapshot) => Ok(snapshot),
                None => Err(ScenarioError::with("Missing Snapshot")),
            },
            Err(err) => Err(ScenarioError::new("Failed to create snapshot",
&err)),
```

```
        }
    }

    pub async fn clean_up(self) -> Result<(), Vec<ScenarioError>> {
        let mut clean_up_errors: Vec<ScenarioError> = vec![];

        // Delete the instance. rds.DeleteDbInstance.
        let delete_db_instance = self
            .rds
            .delete_db_instance(
                self.db_instance_identifier
                    .as_deref()
                    .expect("instance identifier"),
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = delete_db_instance {
            let identifier = self
                .db_instance_identifier
                .as_deref()
                .unwrap_or("Missing Instance Identifier");
            let message = format!("failed to delete db instance {identifier}");
            clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(message, &err));
        } else {
            // Wait for the instance to delete
            let waiter = Waiter::default();
            while waiter.sleep().await.is_ok() {
                let describe_db_instances =
self.rds.describe_db_instances().await;
                if let Err(err) = describe_db_instances {
                    clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(
                        "Failed to check instance state during deletion",
                        &err,
                    ));
                    break;
                }
                let db_instances = describe_db_instances
                    .unwrap()
                    .db_instances()
                    .iter()
                    .filter(|instance| instance.db_cluster_identifier ==
self.db_cluster_identifier)
                    .cloned()
                    .collect::<Vec<DbInstance>>();
```

```
                if db_instances.is_empty() {
                    trace!("Delete Instance waited and no instances were found");
                    break;
                }
                match db_instances.first().unwrap().db_instance_status() {
                    Some("Deleting") => continue,
                    Some(status) => {
                        info!("Attempting to delete but instances is in
{status}");
                        continue;
                    }
                    None => {
                        warn!("No status for DB instance");
                        break;
                    }
                }
            }
        }

        // Delete the DB cluster. rds.DeleteDbCluster.
        let delete_db_cluster = self
            .rds
            .delete_db_cluster(
                self.db_cluster_identifier
                    .as_deref()
                    .expect("cluster identifier"),
            )
            .await;

        if let Err(err) = delete_db_cluster {
            let identifier = self
                .db_cluster_identifier
                .as_deref()
                .unwrap_or("Missing DB Cluster Identifier");
            let message = format!("failed to delete db cluster {identifier}");
            clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(message, &err));
        } else {
            // Wait for the instance and cluster to fully delete.
rds.DescribeDbInstances and rds.DescribeDbClusters until both are not found.
            let waiter = Waiter::default();
            while waiter.sleep().await.is_ok() {
                let describe_db_clusters = self
                    .rds
                    .describe_db_clusters(
```

```
                        self.db_cluster_identifier
                            .as_deref()
                            .expect("cluster identifier"),
                    )
                    .await;
                if let Err(err) = describe_db_clusters {
                    clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(
                        "Failed to check cluster state during deletion",
                        &err,
                    ));
                    break;
                }
                let describe_db_clusters = describe_db_clusters.unwrap();
                let db_clusters = describe_db_clusters.db_clusters();
                if db_clusters.is_empty() {
                    trace!("Delete cluster waited and no clusters were found");
                    break;
                }
                match db_clusters.first().unwrap().status() {
                    Some("Deleting") => continue,
                    Some(status) => {
                        info!("Attempting to delete but clusters is in
{status}");
                        continue;
                    }
                    None => {
                        warn!("No status for DB cluster");
                        break;
                    }
                }
            }
        }

        // Delete the DB cluster parameter group.
rds.DeleteDbClusterParameterGroup.
        let delete_db_cluster_parameter_group = self
            .rds
            .delete_db_cluster_parameter_group(
                self.db_cluster_parameter_group
                    .map(|g| {
                        g.db_cluster_parameter_group_name
                            .unwrap_or_else(||
DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME.to_string())
                    })
```

```
                    .as_deref()
                    .expect("cluster parameter group name"),
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(error) = delete_db_cluster_parameter_group {
            clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to delete the db cluster parameter group",
                &error,
            ))
        }

        if clean_up_errors.is_empty() {
            Ok(())
        } else {
            Err(clean_up_errors)
        }
    }
}

#[cfg(test)]
pub mod tests;
```

RDS Client 래퍼 주변의 오토모크를 사용하여 라이브러리를 테스트합니다.

```
use crate::rds::MockRdsImpl;

use super::*;

use std::io::{Error, ErrorKind};

use assert_matches::assert_matches;
use aws_sdk_rds::{
    error::SdkError,
    operation::{
        create_db_cluster::{CreateDBClusterError, CreateDbClusterOutput},
        create_db_cluster_parameter_group::CreateDBClusterParameterGroupError,
        create_db_cluster_snapshot::{CreateDBClusterSnapshotError,
 CreateDbClusterSnapshotOutput},
        create_db_instance::{CreateDBInstanceError, CreateDbInstanceOutput},
        delete_db_cluster::DeleteDbClusterOutput,
        delete_db_cluster_parameter_group::DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupOutput,
```

```
        delete_db_instance::DeleteDbInstanceOutput,
        describe_db_cluster_endpoints::DescribeDbClusterEndpointsOutput,
        describe_db_cluster_parameters::{
            DescribeDBClusterParametersError, DescribeDbClusterParametersOutput,
        },
        describe_db_clusters::{DescribeDBClustersError,
 DescribeDbClustersOutput},
        describe_db_engine_versions::{
            DescribeDBEngineVersionsError, DescribeDbEngineVersionsOutput,
        },
        describe_db_instances::{DescribeDBInstancesError,
 DescribeDbInstancesOutput},

 describe_orderable_db_instance_options::DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsError,
        modify_db_cluster_parameter_group::{
            ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupError,
 ModifyDbClusterParameterGroupOutput,
        },
    },
    types::{
        error::DbParameterGroupAlreadyExistsFault, DbClusterEndpoint,
 DbEngineVersion,
        OrderableDbInstanceOption,
    },
};
use aws_smithy_runtime_api::http::{Response, StatusCode};
use aws_smithy_types::body::SdkBody;
use mockall::predicate::eq;
use secrecy::ExposeSecret;

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_set_engine() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .with(
            eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup"),
            eq("Parameter Group created by Rust SDK Code Example"),
            eq("aurora-mysql"),
        )
        .return_once(|_, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder()
```

```
 .db_cluster_parameter_group(DbClusterParameterGroup::builder().build())
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);

    let set_engine = scenario.set_engine("aurora-mysql", "aurora-
mysql8.0").await;

    assert_eq!(set_engine, Ok(()));
    assert_eq!(Some("aurora-mysql"), scenario.engine_family.as_deref());
    assert_eq!(Some("aurora-mysql8.0"), scenario.engine_version.as_deref());
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_set_engine_not_create() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .with(
            eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup"),
            eq("Parameter Group created by Rust SDK Code Example"),
            eq("aurora-mysql"),
        )
        .return_once(|_, _, _|
 Ok(CreateDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder().build()));

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);

    let set_engine = scenario.set_engine("aurora-mysql", "aurora-
mysql8.0").await;

    assert!(set_engine.is_err());
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_set_engine_param_group_exists() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .withf(|_, _, _| true)
```

```
        .return_once(|_, _, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(

 CreateDBClusterParameterGroupError::DbParameterGroupAlreadyExistsFault(
                    DbParameterGroupAlreadyExistsFault::builder().build(),
                ),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
 SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);

    let set_engine = scenario.set_engine("aurora-mysql", "aurora-
mysql8.0").await;

    assert!(set_engine.is_err());
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_get_engines() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_engine_versions()
        .with(eq("aurora-mysql"))
        .return_once(|_| {
            Ok(DescribeDbEngineVersionsOutput::builder()
                .db_engine_versions(
                    DbEngineVersion::builder()
                        .db_parameter_group_family("f1")
                        .engine_version("f1a")
                        .build(),
                )
                .db_engine_versions(
                    DbEngineVersion::builder()
                        .db_parameter_group_family("f1")
                        .engine_version("f1b")
                        .build(),
                )
                .db_engine_versions(
                    DbEngineVersion::builder()
                        .db_parameter_group_family("f2")
                        .engine_version("f2a")
```

```
                        .build(),
                )
                .db_engine_versions(DbEngineVersion::builder().build())
                .build())
        });

    let scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);

    let versions_map = scenario.get_engines().await;

    assert_eq!(
        versions_map,
        Ok(HashMap::from([
            ("f1".into(), vec!["f1a".into(), "f1b".into()]),
            ("f2".into(), vec!["f2a".into()])
        ]))
    );
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_get_engines_failed() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_engine_versions()
        .with(eq("aurora-mysql"))
        .return_once(|_| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBEngineVersionsError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe_db_engine_versions error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
 SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);

    let versions_map = scenario.get_engines().await;
    assert_matches!(
        versions_map,
        Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _ }) if message == "Failed to
 retrieve DB Engine Versions"
```

```
    );
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_get_instance_classes() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .return_once(|_, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder()

 .db_cluster_parameter_group(DbClusterParameterGroup::builder().build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_orderable_db_instance_options()
        .with(eq("aurora-mysql"), eq("aurora-mysql8.0"))
        .return_once(|_, _| {
            Ok(vec![
                OrderableDbInstanceOption::builder()
                    .db_instance_class("t1")
                    .storage_type("aurora")
                    .build(),
                OrderableDbInstanceOption::builder()
                    .db_instance_class("t1")
                    .storage_type("aurora-iopt1")
                    .build(),
                OrderableDbInstanceOption::builder()
                    .db_instance_class("t2")
                    .storage_type("aurora")
                    .build(),
                OrderableDbInstanceOption::builder()
                    .db_instance_class("t3")
                    .storage_type("aurora")
                    .build(),
            ])
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario
        .set_engine("aurora-mysql", "aurora-mysql8.0")
        .await
```

```
        .expect("set engine");

    let instance_classes = scenario.get_instance_classes().await;

    assert_eq!(
        instance_classes,
        Ok(vec!["t1".into(), "t2".into(), "t3".into()])
    );
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_get_instance_classes_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_orderable_db_instance_options()
        .with(eq("aurora-mysql"), eq("aurora-mysql8.0"))
        .return_once(|_, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(

 DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe_orderable_db_instance_options_error",
                )),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
 SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_family = Some("aurora-mysql".into());
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());

    let instance_classes = scenario.get_instance_classes().await;

    assert_matches!(
        instance_classes,
        Err(ScenarioError {message, context: _}) if message == "Could not get
 available instance classes"
    );
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_get_cluster() {
```

```
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(DbCluster::builder().build())
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster".into());
    let cluster = scenario.get_cluster().await;

    assert!(cluster.is_ok());
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_get_cluster_missing_cluster() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .return_once(|_, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder()

 .db_cluster_parameter_group(DbClusterParameterGroup::builder().build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder().build()));

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster".into());
    let cluster = scenario.get_cluster().await;

    assert_matches!(cluster, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _ }) if
 message == "Did not find the cluster");
}
```

```
#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_get_cluster_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .return_once(|_, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder()

 .db_cluster_parameter_group(DbClusterParameterGroup::builder().build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBClustersError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe_db_clusters_error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
 SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster".into());
    let cluster = scenario.get_cluster().await;

    assert_matches!(cluster, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _ }) if
 message == "Failed to get cluster");
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_connection_string() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
```

```
                .db_clusters(
                    DbCluster::builder()
                        .endpoint("test_endpoint")
                        .port(3306)
                        .master_username("test_username")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster".into());
    let connection_string = scenario.connection_string().await;

    assert_eq!(
        connection_string,
        Ok("mysql -h test_endpoint -P 3306 -u test_username -p".into())
    );
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_cluster_parameters() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_cluster_parameters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup"))
        .return_once(|_| {
            Ok(vec![DescribeDbClusterParametersOutput::builder()
                .parameters(Parameter::builder().parameter_name("a").build())
                .parameters(Parameter::builder().parameter_name("b").build())
                .parameters(
                    Parameter::builder()
                        .parameter_name("auto_increment_offset")
                        .build(),
                )
                .parameters(Parameter::builder().parameter_name("c").build())
                .parameters(
                    Parameter::builder()
                        .parameter_name("auto_increment_increment")
                        .build(),
                )
                .parameters(Parameter::builder().parameter_name("d").build())
                .build()])
```

```
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster".into());

    let params = scenario.cluster_parameters().await.expect("cluster params");
    let names: Vec<String> = params.into_iter().map(|p| p.name).collect();
    assert_eq!(
        names,
        vec!["auto_increment_offset", "auto_increment_increment"]
    );
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_cluster_parameters_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_cluster_parameters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup"))
        .return_once(|_| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBClusterParametersError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe_db_cluster_parameters_error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
 SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster".into());
    let params = scenario.cluster_parameters().await;
    assert_matches!(params, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _ }) if message
 == "Failed to retrieve parameters for RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_update_auto_increment() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_modify_db_cluster_parameter_group()
```

```
        .withf(|name, params| {
            assert_eq!(name, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(
                params,
                &vec![
                    Parameter::builder()
                        .parameter_name("auto_increment_offset")
                        .parameter_value("10")
                        .apply_method(aws_sdk_rds::types::ApplyMethod::Immediate)
                        .build(),
                    Parameter::builder()
                        .parameter_name("auto_increment_increment")
                        .parameter_value("20")
                        .apply_method(aws_sdk_rds::types::ApplyMethod::Immediate)
                        .build(),
                ]
            );
            true
        })
        .return_once(|_, _|
 Ok(ModifyDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder().build()));

    let scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);

    scenario
        .update_auto_increment(10, 20)
        .await
        .expect("update auto increment");
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_update_auto_increment_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_modify_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .return_once(|_, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(

 ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "modify_db_cluster_parameter_group_error",
                ))),
```

```
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
 SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);

    let update = scenario.update_auto_increment(10, 20).await;
    assert_matches!(update, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _}) if message
 == "Failed to modify cluster parameter group");
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .withf(|id, params, engine, version, username, password| {
            assert_eq!(id, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(params, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            assert_eq!(version, "aurora-mysql8.0");
            assert_eq!(username, "test username");
            assert_eq!(password.expose_secret(), "test password");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|id, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()

 .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_instance()
        .withf(|cluster, name, class, engine| {
            assert_eq!(cluster, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(name, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBInstance");
            assert_eq!(class, "m5.large");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|cluster, name, class, _| {
```

```
            Ok(CreateDbInstanceOutput::builder()
                .db_instance(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(cluster)
                        .db_instance_identifier(name)
                        .db_instance_class(class)
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .return_once(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()

.db_clusters(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_instance()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBInstance"))
        .return_once(|name| {
            Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
                .db_instances(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_instance_identifier(name)
                        .db_instance_status("Available")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_cluster_endpoints()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClusterEndpointsOutput::builder()

.db_cluster_endpoints(DbClusterEndpoint::builder().status("available").build())
                .build())
        });
```

```
    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
        assert!(create.is_ok());
        assert!(scenario
            .password
            .replace(SecretString::new("BAD SECRET".into()))
            .unwrap()
            .expose_secret()
            .is_empty());
        assert_eq!(
            scenario.db_cluster_identifier,
            Some("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster".into())
        );
    });
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await;
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_cluster_create_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .return_once(|_, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                CreateDBClusterError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "create db cluster error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
 SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });
```

```
    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
    assert_matches!(create, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _}) if message
 == "Failed to create DB Cluster with cluster group")
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_cluster_create_missing_id() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .return_once(|_, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()
                .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().build())
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
    assert_matches!(create, Err(ScenarioError { message, context:_ }) if message
 == "Created DB Cluster missing Identifier");
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_instance_create_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .withf(|id, params, engine, version, username, password| {
            assert_eq!(id, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(params, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
```

```
            assert_eq!(version, "aurora-mysql8.0");
            assert_eq!(username, "test username");
            assert_eq!(password.expose_secret(), "test password");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|id, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()

 .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_instance()
        .return_once(|_, _, _, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                CreateDBInstanceError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "create db instance error",
                )),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
 SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
    assert_matches!(create, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _ }) if message
 == "Failed to create Instance in DB Cluster")
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_wait_hiccup() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .withf(|id, params, engine, version, username, password| {
            assert_eq!(id, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
```

```
            assert_eq!(params, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            assert_eq!(version, "aurora-mysql8.0");
            assert_eq!(username, "test username");
            assert_eq!(password.expose_secret(), "test password");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|id, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()

.db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_instance()
        .withf(|cluster, name, class, engine| {
            assert_eq!(cluster, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(name, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBInstance");
            assert_eq!(class, "m5.large");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|cluster, name, class, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbInstanceOutput::builder()
                .db_instance(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(cluster)
                        .db_instance_identifier(name)
                        .db_instance_class(class)
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|_| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBClustersError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe cluster error",
```

```
                )),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        })
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()

.db_clusters(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds.expect_describe_db_instance().return_once(|name| {
        Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
            .db_instances(
                DbInstance::builder()
                    .db_instance_identifier(name)
                    .db_instance_status("Available")
                    .build(),
            )
            .build())
    });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_cluster_endpoints()
        .return_once(|_| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClusterEndpointsOutput::builder()

.db_cluster_endpoints(DbClusterEndpoint::builder().status("available").build())
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
        assert!(create.is_ok());
```

```
    });

    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await;
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await;
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_clean_up() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_instance()
        .with(eq("MockInstance"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbInstanceOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_instances()
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| {
            Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
                .db_instances(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier("MockCluster")
                        .db_instance_status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbClusterOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
```

```
        .returning(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(
                    DbCluster::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(id)
                        .status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|_| Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .with(eq("MockParamGroup"))
        .return_once(|_|
Ok(DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder().build()));

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some(String::from("MockCluster"));
    scenario.db_instance_identifier = Some(String::from("MockInstance"));
    scenario.db_cluster_parameter_group = Some(
        DbClusterParameterGroup::builder()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name("MockParamGroup")
            .build(),
    );

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let clean_up = scenario.clean_up().await;
        assert!(clean_up.is_ok());
    });

    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first
Describe Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second
Describe Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first
Describe Cluster
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second
Describe Cluster
    tokio::time::resume();
```

```
    let _ = assertions.await;
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_clean_up_errors() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_instance()
        .with(eq("MockInstance"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbInstanceOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_instances()
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| {
            Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
                .db_instances(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier("MockCluster")
                        .db_instance_status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBInstancesError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe db instances error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
 SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbClusterOutput::builder().build()));
```

```
    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(
                    DbCluster::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(id)
                        .status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|_| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBClustersError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe db clusters error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .with(eq("MockParamGroup"))
        .return_once(|_|
Ok(DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder().build()));

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some(String::from("MockCluster"));
    scenario.db_instance_identifier = Some(String::from("MockInstance"));
    scenario.db_cluster_parameter_group = Some(
        DbClusterParameterGroup::builder()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name("MockParamGroup")
            .build(),
    );

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
```

```
        let clean_up = scenario.clean_up().await;
        assert!(clean_up.is_err());
        let errs = clean_up.unwrap_err();
        assert_eq!(errs.len(), 2);
        assert_matches!(errs.first(), Some(ScenarioError {message, context: _})
 if message == "Failed to check instance state during deletion");
        assert_matches!(errs.get(1), Some(ScenarioError {message, context: _}) if
 message == "Failed to check cluster state during deletion");
    });

    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first
 Describe Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second
 Describe Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first
 Describe Cluster
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second
 Describe Cluster
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_snapshot() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_snapshot_cluster()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"), eq("MockCluster_MockSnapshot"))
        .times(1)
        .return_once(|_, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterSnapshotOutput::builder()
                .db_cluster_snapshot(
                    DbClusterSnapshot::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier("MockCluster")

 .db_cluster_snapshot_identifier("MockCluster_MockSnapshot")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some("MockCluster".into());
```

```
    let create_snapshot = scenario.snapshot("MockSnapshot").await;
    assert!(create_snapshot.is_ok());
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_snapshot_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_snapshot_cluster()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"), eq("MockCluster_MockSnapshot"))
        .times(1)
        .return_once(|_, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                CreateDBClusterSnapshotError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "create snapshot error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
 SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some("MockCluster".into());
    let create_snapshot = scenario.snapshot("MockSnapshot").await;
    assert_matches!(create_snapshot, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _}) if
 message == "Failed to create snapshot");
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_snapshot_invalid() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_snapshot_cluster()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"), eq("MockCluster_MockSnapshot"))
        .times(1)
        .return_once(|_, _|
 Ok(CreateDbClusterSnapshotOutput::builder().build()));

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some("MockCluster".into());
    let create_snapshot = scenario.snapshot("MockSnapshot").await;
```

```
    assert_matches!(create_snapshot, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _}) if
 message == "Missing Snapshot");
}
```

시나리오를 처음부터 끝까지 실행하는 바이너리입니다. 사용자가 일부 결정을 내릴 수 있도록 인콰이어러를 사용합니다.

```
use std::fmt::Display;

use anyhow::anyhow;
use aurora_code_examples::{
    aurora_scenario::{AuroraScenario, ScenarioError},
    rds::Rds as RdsClient,
};
use aws_sdk_rds::Client;
use inquire::{validator::StringValidator, CustomUserError};
use secrecy::SecretString;
use tracing::warn;

#[derive(Default, Debug)]
struct Warnings(Vec<String>);

impl Warnings {
    fn new() -> Self {
        Warnings(Vec::with_capacity(5))
    }

    fn push(&mut self, warning: &str, error: ScenarioError) {
        let formatted = format!("{warning}: {error}");
        warn!("{formatted}");
        self.0.push(formatted);
    }

    fn is_empty(&self) -> bool {
        self.0.is_empty()
    }
}

impl Display for Warnings {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
        writeln!(f, "Warnings:")?;
```

```
        for warning in &self.0 {
            writeln!(f, "{: >4}- {warning}", "")?;
        }
        Ok(())
    }
}

fn select(
    prompt: &str,
    choices: Vec<String>,
    error_message: &str,
) -> Result<String, anyhow::Error> {
    inquire::Select::new(prompt, choices)
        .prompt()
        .map_err(|error| anyhow!("{error_message}: {error}"))
}

// Prepare the Aurora Scenario. Prompt for several settings that are optional to
 the Scenario, but that the user should choose for the demo.
// This includes the engine, engine version, and instance class.
async fn prepare_scenario(rds: RdsClient) -> Result<AuroraScenario,
 anyhow::Error> {
    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(rds);

    // Get available engine families for Aurora MySql.
 rds.DescribeDbEngineVersions(Engine='aurora-mysql') and build a set of the
 'DBParameterGroupFamily' field values. I get {aurora-mysql8.0, aurora-mysql5.7}.
    let available_engines = scenario.get_engines().await;
    if let Err(error) = available_engines {
        return Err(anyhow!("Failed to get available engines: {}", error));
    }
    let available_engines = available_engines.unwrap();

    // Select an engine family and create a custom DB cluster parameter group.
 rds.CreateDbClusterParameterGroup(DBParameterGroupFamily='aurora-mysql8.0')
    let engine = select(
        "Select an Aurora engine family",
        available_engines.keys().cloned().collect::<Vec<String>>(),
        "Invalid engine selection",
    )?;

    let version = select(
        format!("Select an Aurora engine version for {engine}").as_str(),
        available_engines.get(&engine).cloned().unwrap_or_default(),
```

```
        "Invalid engine version selection",
    )?;

    let set_engine = scenario.set_engine(engine.as_str(),
 version.as_str()).await;
    if let Err(error) = set_engine {
        return Err(anyhow!("Could not set engine: {}", error));
    }

    let instance_classes = scenario.get_instance_classes().await;
    match instance_classes {
        Ok(classes) => {
            let instance_class = select(
                format!("Select an Aurora instance class for {engine}").as_str(),
                classes,
                "Invalid instance class selection",
            )?;
            scenario.set_instance_class(Some(instance_class))
        }
        Err(err) => return Err(anyhow!("Failed to get instance classes for
 engine: {err}")),
    }

    Ok(scenario)
}

// Prepare the cluster, creating a custom parameter group overriding some group
 parameters based on user input.
async fn prepare_cluster(scenario: &mut AuroraScenario, warnings: &mut Warnings)
 -> Result<(), ()> {
    show_parameters(scenario, warnings).await;

    let offset = prompt_number_or_default(warnings, "auto_increment_offset", 5);
    let increment = prompt_number_or_default(warnings,
 "auto_increment_increment", 3);

    // Modify both the auto_increment_offset and auto_increment_increment
 parameters in one call in the custom parameter group. Set their ParameterValue
 fields to a new allowable value. rds.ModifyDbClusterParameterGroup.
    let update_auto_increment = scenario.update_auto_increment(offset,
 increment).await;

    if let Err(error) = update_auto_increment {
        warnings.push("Failed to update auto increment", error);
```

```
        return Err(());
    }

    // Get and display the updated parameters. Specify Source of 'user' to get
just the modified parameters. rds.DescribeDbClusterParameters(Source='user')
    show_parameters(scenario, warnings).await;

    let username = inquire::Text::new("Username for the database (default
'testuser')")
        .with_default("testuser")
        .with_initial_value("testuser")
        .prompt();

    if let Err(error) = username {
        warnings.push(
            "Failed to get username, using default",
            ScenarioError::with(format!("Error from inquirer: {error}")),
        );
        return Err(());
    }
    let username = username.unwrap();

    let password = inquire::Text::new("Password for the database (minimum 8
characters)")
        .with_validator(|i: &str| {
            if i.len() >= 8 {
                Ok(inquire::validator::Validation::Valid)
            } else {
                Ok(inquire::validator::Validation::Invalid(
                    "Password must be at least 8 characters".into(),
                ))
            }
        })
        .prompt();

    let password: Option<SecretString> = match password {
        Ok(password) => Some(SecretString::from(password)),
        Err(error) => {
            warnings.push(
                "Failed to get password, using none (and not starting a DB)",
                ScenarioError::with(format!("Error from inquirer: {error}")),
            );
            return Err(());
        }
```

```
    };

    scenario.set_login(Some(username), password);

    Ok(())
}

// Start a single instance in the cluster,
async fn run_instance(scenario: &mut AuroraScenario) -> Result<(), ScenarioError>
 {
    // Create an Aurora DB cluster database cluster that contains a MySql
 database and uses the parameter group you created.
    // Create a database instance in the cluster.
    // Wait for DB instance to be ready. Call rds.DescribeDbInstances and check
 for DBInstanceStatus == 'available'.
    scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await?;

    let connection_string = scenario.connection_string().await?;

    println!("Database ready: {connection_string}",);

    let _ = inquire::Text::new("Use the database with the connection string. When
 you're finished, press enter key to continue.").prompt();

    // Create a snapshot of the DB cluster. rds.CreateDbClusterSnapshot.
    // Wait for the snapshot to create. rds.DescribeDbClusterSnapshots until
 Status == 'available'.
    let snapshot_name = inquire::Text::new("Provide a name for the snapshot")
        .prompt()
        .unwrap_or(String::from("ScenarioRun"));
    let snapshot = scenario.snapshot(snapshot_name.as_str()).await?;
    println!(
        "Snapshot is available: {}",
        snapshot.db_cluster_snapshot_arn().unwrap_or("Missing ARN")
    );

    Ok(())
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), anyhow::Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt::init();
    let sdk_config = aws_config::from_env().load().await;
    let client = Client::new(&sdk_config);
```

```
    let rds = RdsClient::new(client);
    let mut scenario = prepare_scenario(rds).await?;

    // At this point, the scenario has things in AWS and needs to get cleaned up.
    let mut warnings = Warnings::new();

    if prepare_cluster(&mut scenario, &mut warnings).await.is_ok() {
        println!("Configured database cluster, starting an instance.");
        if let Err(err) = run_instance(&mut scenario).await {
            warnings.push("Problem running instance", err);
        }
    }

    // Clean up the instance, cluster, and parameter group, waiting for the
 instance and cluster to delete before moving on.
    let clean_up = scenario.clean_up().await;
    if let Err(errors) = clean_up {
        for error in errors {
            warnings.push("Problem cleaning up scenario", error);
        }
    }

    if warnings.is_empty() {
        Ok(())
    } else {
        println!("There were problems running the scenario:");
        println!("{warnings}");
        Err(anyhow!("There were problems running the scenario"))
    }
}

#[derive(Clone)]
struct U8Validator {}
impl StringValidator for U8Validator {
    fn validate(&self, input: &str) -> Result<inquire::validator::Validation,
 CustomUserError> {
        if input.parse::<u8>().is_err() {
            Ok(inquire::validator::Validation::Invalid(
                "Can't parse input as number".into(),
            ))
        } else {
            Ok(inquire::validator::Validation::Valid)
        }
    }
```

```
}

async fn show_parameters(scenario: &AuroraScenario, warnings: &mut Warnings) {
    let parameters = scenario.cluster_parameters().await;

    match parameters {
        Ok(parameters) => {
            println!("Current parameters");
            for parameter in parameters {
                println!("\t{parameter}");
            }
        }
        Err(error) => warnings.push("Could not find cluster parameters", error),
    }
}

fn prompt_number_or_default(warnings: &mut Warnings, name: &str, default: u8) ->
 u8 {
    let input = inquire::Text::new(format!("Updated {name}:").as_str())
        .with_validator(U8Validator {})
        .prompt();

    match input {
        Ok(increment) => match increment.parse::<u8>() {
            Ok(increment) => increment,
            Err(error) => {
                warnings.push(
                    format!("Invalid updated {name} (using {default}
 instead)").as_str(),
                    ScenarioError::with(format!("{error}")),
                );
                default
            }
        },
        Err(error) => {
            warnings.push(
                format!("Invalid updated {name} (using {default}
 instead)").as_str(),
                ScenarioError::with(format!("{error}")),
            );
            default
        }
    }
}
```

테스트를 위한 오토모킹(automocking)을 허용하는 Amazon RDS 서비스를 둘러싼 래퍼입니다.

```
use aws_sdk_rds::{
    error::SdkError,
    operation::{
        create_db_cluster::{CreateDBClusterError, CreateDbClusterOutput},
        create_db_cluster_parameter_group::CreateDBClusterParameterGroupError,
        create_db_cluster_parameter_group::CreateDbClusterParameterGroupOutput,
        create_db_cluster_snapshot::{CreateDBClusterSnapshotError,
 CreateDbClusterSnapshotOutput},
        create_db_instance::{CreateDBInstanceError, CreateDbInstanceOutput},
        delete_db_cluster::{DeleteDBClusterError, DeleteDbClusterOutput},
        delete_db_cluster_parameter_group::{
            DeleteDBClusterParameterGroupError,
 DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupOutput,
        },
        delete_db_instance::{DeleteDBInstanceError, DeleteDbInstanceOutput},
        describe_db_cluster_endpoints::{
            DescribeDBClusterEndpointsError, DescribeDbClusterEndpointsOutput,
        },
        describe_db_cluster_parameters::{
            DescribeDBClusterParametersError, DescribeDbClusterParametersOutput,
        },
        describe_db_clusters::{DescribeDBClustersError,
 DescribeDbClustersOutput},
        describe_db_engine_versions::{
            DescribeDBEngineVersionsError, DescribeDbEngineVersionsOutput,
        },
        describe_db_instances::{DescribeDBInstancesError,
 DescribeDbInstancesOutput},

 describe_orderable_db_instance_options::DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsError,
        modify_db_cluster_parameter_group::{
            ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupError,
 ModifyDbClusterParameterGroupOutput,
        },
    },
    types::{OrderableDbInstanceOption, Parameter},
    Client as RdsClient,
};
```

```
use secrecy::{ExposeSecret, SecretString};

#[cfg(test)]
use mockall::automock;

#[cfg(test)]
pub use MockRdsImpl as Rds;
#[cfg(not(test))]
pub use RdsImpl as Rds;

pub struct RdsImpl {
    pub inner: RdsClient,
}

#[cfg_attr(test, automock)]
impl RdsImpl {
    pub fn new(inner: RdsClient) -> Self {
        RdsImpl { inner }
    }

    pub async fn describe_db_engine_versions(
        &self,
        engine: &str,
    ) -> Result<DescribeDbEngineVersionsOutput,
 SdkError<DescribeDBEngineVersionsError>> {
        self.inner
            .describe_db_engine_versions()
            .engine(engine)
            .send()
            .await
    }

    pub async fn describe_orderable_db_instance_options(
        &self,
        engine: &str,
        engine_version: &str,
    ) -> Result<Vec<OrderableDbInstanceOption>,
 SdkError<DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsError>>
    {
        self.inner
            .describe_orderable_db_instance_options()
            .engine(engine)
            .engine_version(engine_version)
            .into_paginator()
```

```
            .items()
            .send()
            .try_collect()
            .await
    }

    pub async fn create_db_cluster_parameter_group(
        &self,
        name: &str,
        description: &str,
        family: &str,
    ) -> Result<CreateDbClusterParameterGroupOutput,
SdkError<CreateDBClusterParameterGroupError>>
    {
        self.inner
            .create_db_cluster_parameter_group()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name(name)
            .description(description)
            .db_parameter_group_family(family)
            .send()
            .await
    }

    pub async fn describe_db_clusters(
        &self,
        id: &str,
    ) -> Result<DescribeDbClustersOutput, SdkError<DescribeDBClustersError>> {
        self.inner
            .describe_db_clusters()
            .db_cluster_identifier(id)
            .send()
            .await
    }

    pub async fn describe_db_cluster_parameters(
        &self,
        name: &str,
    ) -> Result<Vec<DescribeDbClusterParametersOutput>,
SdkError<DescribeDBClusterParametersError>>
    {
        self.inner
            .describe_db_cluster_parameters()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name(name)
            .into_paginator()
```

```
            .send()
            .try_collect()
            .await
    }

    pub async fn modify_db_cluster_parameter_group(
        &self,
        name: &str,
        parameters: Vec<Parameter>,
    ) -> Result<ModifyDbClusterParameterGroupOutput,
SdkError<ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupError>>
    {
        self.inner
            .modify_db_cluster_parameter_group()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name(name)
            .set_parameters(Some(parameters))
            .send()
            .await
    }

    pub async fn create_db_cluster(
        &self,
        name: &str,
        parameter_group: &str,
        engine: &str,
        version: &str,
        username: &str,
        password: SecretString,
    ) -> Result<CreateDbClusterOutput, SdkError<CreateDBClusterError>> {
        self.inner
            .create_db_cluster()
            .db_cluster_identifier(name)
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name(parameter_group)
            .engine(engine)
            .engine_version(version)
            .master_username(username)
            .master_user_password(password.expose_secret())
            .send()
            .await
    }

    pub async fn create_db_instance(
        &self,
        cluster_name: &str,
```

```
        instance_name: &str,
        instance_class: &str,
        engine: &str,
    ) -> Result<CreateDbInstanceOutput, SdkError<CreateDBInstanceError>> {
        self.inner
            .create_db_instance()
            .db_cluster_identifier(cluster_name)
            .db_instance_identifier(instance_name)
            .db_instance_class(instance_class)
            .engine(engine)
            .send()
            .await
    }

    pub async fn describe_db_instance(
        &self,
        instance_identifier: &str,
    ) -> Result<DescribeDbInstancesOutput, SdkError<DescribeDBInstancesError>> {
        self.inner
            .describe_db_instances()
            .db_instance_identifier(instance_identifier)
            .send()
            .await
    }

    pub async fn snapshot_cluster(
        &self,
        db_cluster_identifier: &str,
        snapshot_name: &str,
    ) -> Result<CreateDbClusterSnapshotOutput,
SdkError<CreateDBClusterSnapshotError>> {
        self.inner
            .create_db_cluster_snapshot()
            .db_cluster_identifier(db_cluster_identifier)
            .db_cluster_snapshot_identifier(snapshot_name)
            .send()
            .await
    }

    pub async fn describe_db_instances(
        &self,
    ) -> Result<DescribeDbInstancesOutput, SdkError<DescribeDBInstancesError>> {
        self.inner.describe_db_instances().send().await
    }
```

```
    pub async fn describe_db_cluster_endpoints(
        &self,
        cluster_identifier: &str,
    ) -> Result<DescribeDbClusterEndpointsOutput,
SdkError<DescribeDBClusterEndpointsError>> {
        self.inner
            .describe_db_cluster_endpoints()
            .db_cluster_identifier(cluster_identifier)
            .send()
            .await
    }

    pub async fn delete_db_instance(
        &self,
        instance_identifier: &str,
    ) -> Result<DeleteDbInstanceOutput, SdkError<DeleteDBInstanceError>> {
        self.inner
            .delete_db_instance()
            .db_instance_identifier(instance_identifier)
            .skip_final_snapshot(true)
            .send()
            .await
    }

    pub async fn delete_db_cluster(
        &self,
        cluster_identifier: &str,
    ) -> Result<DeleteDbClusterOutput, SdkError<DeleteDBClusterError>> {
        self.inner
            .delete_db_cluster()
            .db_cluster_identifier(cluster_identifier)
            .skip_final_snapshot(true)
            .send()
            .await
    }

    pub async fn delete_db_cluster_parameter_group(
        &self,
        name: &str,
    ) -> Result<DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupOutput,
SdkError<DeleteDBClusterParameterGroupError>>
    {
        self.inner
```

```
            .delete_db_cluster_parameter_group()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name(name)
            .send()
            .await
    }
}
```

이 시나리오에 사용된 종속 항목이 있는 Cargo.toml입니다.

```
[package]
name = "aurora-code-examples"
authors = [
  "David Souther <dpsouth@amazon.com>",
]
edition = "2021"
version = "0.1.0"

# See more keys and their definitions at https://doc.rust-lang.org/cargo/
reference/manifest.html

[dependencies]
anyhow = "1.0.75"
assert_matches = "1.5.0"
aws-config = { version = "1.0.1", features = ["behavior-version-latest"] }
aws-smithy-types = { version = "1.0.1" }
aws-smithy-runtime-api = { version = "1.0.1" }
aws-sdk-rds = { version = "1.3.0" }
inquire = "0.6.2"
mockall = "0.11.4"
phf = { version = "0.11.2", features = ["std", "macros"] }
sdk-examples-test-utils = { path = "../../test-utils" }
secrecy = "0.8.0"
tokio = { version = "1.20.1", features = ["full", "test-util"] }
tracing = "0.1.37"
tracing-subscriber = { version = "0.3.15", features = ["env-filter"] }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - CreateDBCluster
  - CreateDBClusterParameterGroup
  - CreateDBClusterSnapshot

- CreateDBInstance
- DeleteDBCluster
- DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup
- DeleteDBInstance
- DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups
- DescribeDBClusterParameters
- DescribeDBClusterSnapshots
- DescribeDBClusters
- DescribeDBEngineVersions
- DescribeDBInstances
- DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions
- ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Aurora 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 Aurora 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

이들 발췌문은 Aurora API를 호출하며, 컨텍스트에서 실행되어야 하는 더 큰 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드입니다. AWS SDKs를 사용한 Aurora 시나리오 에서 컨텍스트에 맞는 작업을 볼 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 Amazon Aurora API 참조를 참조하세요.

예시

- AWS SDK와 CreateDBCluster 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 CreateDBClusterParameterGroup 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 CreateDBClusterSnapshot 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 CreateDBInstance 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DeleteDBCluster 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DeleteDBInstance 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups 함께 사용

- AWS SDK와 DescribeDBClusterParameters 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DescribeDBClusterSnapshots 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DescribeDBClusters 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DescribeDBEngineVersions 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DescribeDBInstances 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup 함께 사용

AWS SDK와 **`CreateDBCluster`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateDBCluster`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/// <summary>
/// Create a new cluster and database.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="dbName">The name of the new database.</param>
/// <param name="clusterIdentifier">The identifier of the cluster.</param>
/// <param name="parameterGroupName">The name of the parameter group.</param>
/// <param name="dbEngine">The engine to use for the new cluster.</param>
/// <param name="dbEngineVersion">The version of the engine to use.</param>
/// <param name="adminName">The admin username.</param>
/// <param name="adminPassword">The primary admin password.</param>
/// <returns>The cluster object.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<DBCluster> CreateDBClusterWithAdminAsync(
        string dbName,
        string clusterIdentifier,
        string parameterGroupName,
        string dbEngine,
        string dbEngineVersion,
        string adminName,
        string adminPassword)
    {
        var request = new CreateDBClusterRequest
        {
            DatabaseName = dbName,
            DBClusterIdentifier = clusterIdentifier,
            DBClusterParameterGroupName = parameterGroupName,
            Engine = dbEngine,
            EngineVersion = dbEngineVersion,
            MasterUsername = adminName,
            MasterUserPassword = adminPassword,
        };

        var response = await _amazonRDS.CreateDBClusterAsync(request);
        return response.DBCluster;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreateDBCluster를 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);
```

```
        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBClusterRequest request;
        request.SetDBClusterIdentifier(DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER);
        request.SetDBClusterParameterGroupName(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
        request.SetEngine(engineName);
        request.SetEngineVersion(engineVersionName);
        request.SetMasterUsername(administratorName);
        request.SetMasterUserPassword(administratorPassword);

        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBClusterOutcome outcome =
                client.CreateDBCluster(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The DB cluster creation has started."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::CreateDBCluster. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, "", "", client);
            return false;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 CreateDBCluster를 참조하십시오.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"
```

```
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbClusters struct {
 AuroraClient *rds.Client
}



// CreateDbCluster creates a DB cluster that is configured to use the specified
 parameter group.
// The newly created DB cluster contains a database that uses the specified
 engine and
// engine version.
func (clusters *DbClusters) CreateDbCluster(ctx context.Context, clusterName
 string, parameterGroupName string,
 dbName string, dbEngine string, dbEngineVersion string, adminName string,
 adminPassword string) (
 *types.DBCluster, error) {

 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.CreateDBCluster(ctx,
 &rds.CreateDBClusterInput{
  DBClusterIdentifier:         aws.String(clusterName),
  Engine:                      aws.String(dbEngine),
  DBClusterParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
  DatabaseName:                aws.String(dbName),
  EngineVersion:               aws.String(dbEngineVersion),
  MasterUserPassword:          aws.String(adminPassword),
  MasterUsername:              aws.String(adminName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create DB cluster %v: %v\n", clusterName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBCluster, err
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 CreateDBCluster를 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static String createDBCluster(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbParameterGroupFamily, String dbName,
           String dbClusterIdentifier, String userName, String password) {
       try {
           CreateDbClusterRequest clusterRequest =
CreateDbClusterRequest.builder()
                   .databaseName(dbName)
                   .dbClusterIdentifier(dbClusterIdentifier)
                   .dbClusterParameterGroupName(dbParameterGroupFamily)
                   .engine("aurora-mysql")
                   .masterUsername(userName)
                   .masterUserPassword(password)
                   .build();

           CreateDbClusterResponse response =
rdsClient.createDBCluster(clusterRequest);
           return response.dbCluster().dbClusterArn();

       } catch (RdsException e) {
           System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
       return "";
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateDBCluster를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun createDBCluster(
    dbParameterGroupFamilyVal: String?,
    dbName: String?,
    dbClusterIdentifierVal: String?,
    userName: String?,
    password: String?,
): String? {
    val clusterRequest =
        CreateDbClusterRequest {
            databaseName = dbName
            dbClusterIdentifier = dbClusterIdentifierVal
            dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbParameterGroupFamilyVal
            engine = "aurora-mysql"
            masterUsername = userName
            masterUserPassword = password
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.createDbCluster(clusterRequest)
        return response.dbCluster?.dbClusterArn
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 CreateDBCluster를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class AuroraWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Aurora DB cluster actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon
 RDS) client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def create_db_cluster(
        self,
        cluster_name,
        parameter_group_name,
        db_name,
        db_engine,
        db_engine_version,
        admin_name,
        admin_password,
    ):
        """
        Creates a DB cluster that is configured to use the specified parameter
 group.
```

```
        The newly created DB cluster contains a database that uses the specified
engine and
        engine version.

        :param cluster_name: The name of the DB cluster to create.
        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to associate
with
                                     the DB cluster.
        :param db_name: The name of the database to create.
        :param db_engine: The database engine of the database that is created,
such as MySql.
        :param db_engine_version: The version of the database engine.
        :param admin_name: The user name of the database administrator.
        :param admin_password: The password of the database administrator.
        :return: The newly created DB cluster.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.create_db_cluster(
                DatabaseName=db_name,
                DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_name,
                DBClusterParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name,
                Engine=db_engine,
                EngineVersion=db_engine_version,
                MasterUsername=admin_name,
                MasterUserPassword=admin_password,
            )
            cluster = response["DBCluster"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create database %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                db_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return cluster
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateDBCluster를 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   // Get a list of allowed engine versions.
rds.DescribeDbEngineVersions(Engine='aurora-mysql', DBParameterGroupFamily=<the
family used to create your parameter group in step 2>)
   // Create an Aurora DB cluster database cluster that contains a MySql
database and uses the parameter group you created.
   // Wait for DB cluster to be ready. Call rds.DescribeDBClusters and check for
Status == 'available'.
   // Get a list of instance classes available for the selected engine
and engine version. rds.DescribeOrderableDbInstanceOptions(Engine='mysql',
EngineVersion=).

   // Create a database instance in the cluster.
   // Wait for DB instance to be ready. Call rds.DescribeDbInstances and check
for DBInstanceStatus == 'available'.
   pub async fn start_cluster_and_instance(&mut self) -> Result<(),
ScenarioError> {
       if self.password.is_none() {
           return Err(ScenarioError::with(
               "Must set Secret Password before starting a cluster",
           ));
       }
       let create_db_cluster = self
           .rds
           .create_db_cluster(
               DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER,
               DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
               DB_ENGINE,
               self.engine_version.as_deref().expect("engine version"),
               self.username.as_deref().expect("username"),
               self.password
                   .replace(SecretString::new("".to_string()))
                   .expect("password"),
```

```
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = create_db_cluster {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to create DB Cluster with cluster group",
                &err,
            ));
        }

        self.db_cluster_identifier = create_db_cluster
            .unwrap()
            .db_cluster
            .and_then(|c| c.db_cluster_identifier);

        if self.db_cluster_identifier.is_none() {
            return Err(ScenarioError::with("Created DB Cluster missing
Identifier"));
        }

        info!(
            "Started a db cluster: {}",
            self.db_cluster_identifier
                .as_deref()
                .unwrap_or("Missing ARN")
        );

        let create_db_instance = self
            .rds
            .create_db_instance(
                self.db_cluster_identifier.as_deref().expect("cluster name"),
                DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
                self.instance_class.as_deref().expect("instance class"),
                DB_ENGINE,
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = create_db_instance {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to create Instance in DB Cluster",
                &err,
            ));
        }

        self.db_instance_identifier = create_db_instance
            .unwrap()
```

```
            .db_instance
            .and_then(|i| i.db_instance_identifier);

        // Cluster creation can take up to 20 minutes to become available
        let cluster_max_wait = Duration::from_secs(20 * 60);
        let waiter = Waiter::builder().max(cluster_max_wait).build();
        while waiter.sleep().await.is_ok() {
            let cluster = self
                .rds
                .describe_db_clusters(
                    self.db_cluster_identifier
                        .as_deref()
                        .expect("cluster identifier"),
                )
                .await;

            if let Err(err) = cluster {
                warn!(?err, "Failed to describe cluster while waiting for
ready");
                continue;
            }

            let instance = self
                .rds
                .describe_db_instance(
                    self.db_instance_identifier
                        .as_deref()
                        .expect("instance identifier"),
                )
                .await;
            if let Err(err) = instance {
                return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                    "Failed to find instance for cluster",
                    &err,
                ));
            }

            let instances_available = instance
                .unwrap()
                .db_instances()
                .iter()
                .all(|instance| instance.db_instance_status() ==
Some("Available"));
```

```
            let endpoints = self
                .rds
                .describe_db_cluster_endpoints(
                    self.db_cluster_identifier
                        .as_deref()
                        .expect("cluster identifier"),
                )
                .await;

            if let Err(err) = endpoints {
                return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                    "Failed to find endpoint for cluster",
                    &err,
                ));
            }

            let endpoints_available = endpoints
                .unwrap()
                .db_cluster_endpoints()
                .iter()
                .all(|endpoint| endpoint.status() == Some("available"));

            if instances_available && endpoints_available {
                return Ok(());
            }
        }

        Err(ScenarioError::with("timed out waiting for cluster"))
    }

    pub async fn create_db_cluster(
        &self,
        name: &str,
        parameter_group: &str,
        engine: &str,
        version: &str,
        username: &str,
        password: SecretString,
    ) -> Result<CreateDbClusterOutput, SdkError<CreateDBClusterError>> {
        self.inner
            .create_db_cluster()
            .db_cluster_identifier(name)
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name(parameter_group)
            .engine(engine)
```

```
            .engine_version(version)
            .master_username(username)
            .master_user_password(password.expose_secret())
            .send()
            .await
    }

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .withf(|id, params, engine, version, username, password| {
            assert_eq!(id, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(params, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            assert_eq!(version, "aurora-mysql8.0");
            assert_eq!(username, "test username");
            assert_eq!(password.expose_secret(), "test password");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|id, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()

 .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_instance()
        .withf(|cluster, name, class, engine| {
            assert_eq!(cluster, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(name, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBInstance");
            assert_eq!(class, "m5.large");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|cluster, name, class, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbInstanceOutput::builder()
                .db_instance(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(cluster)
                        .db_instance_identifier(name)
```

```
                        .db_instance_class(class)
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .return_once(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()

.db_clusters(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_instance()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBInstance"))
        .return_once(|name| {
            Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
                .db_instances(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_instance_identifier(name)
                        .db_instance_status("Available")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_cluster_endpoints()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClusterEndpointsOutput::builder()

.db_cluster_endpoints(DbClusterEndpoint::builder().status("available").build())
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
```

```
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
        assert!(create.is_ok());
        assert!(scenario
            .password
            .replace(SecretString::new("BAD SECRET".into()))
            .unwrap()
            .expose_secret()
            .is_empty());
        assert_eq!(
            scenario.db_cluster_identifier,
            Some("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster".into())
        );
    });
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await;
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_cluster_create_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .return_once(|_, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                CreateDBClusterError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "create db cluster error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
 SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));
```

```
    let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
    assert_matches!(create, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _}) if message
 == "Failed to create DB Cluster with cluster group")
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_cluster_create_missing_id() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .return_once(|_, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()
                .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().build())
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
    assert_matches!(create, Err(ScenarioError { message, context:_ }) if message
 == "Created DB Cluster missing Identifier");
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_instance_create_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .withf(|id, params, engine, version, username, password| {
            assert_eq!(id, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(params, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            assert_eq!(version, "aurora-mysql8.0");
            assert_eq!(username, "test username");
            assert_eq!(password.expose_secret(), "test password");
            true
        })
```

```
        .return_once(|id, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()

 .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_instance()
        .return_once(|_, _, _, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                CreateDBInstanceError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "create db instance error",
                )),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
 SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
    assert_matches!(create, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _ }) if message
 == "Failed to create Instance in DB Cluster")
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_wait_hiccup() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .withf(|id, params, engine, version, username, password| {
            assert_eq!(id, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(params, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            assert_eq!(version, "aurora-mysql8.0");
            assert_eq!(username, "test username");
            assert_eq!(password.expose_secret(), "test password");
```

```
            true
        })
        .return_once(|id, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()

.db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_instance()
        .withf(|cluster, name, class, engine| {
            assert_eq!(cluster, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(name, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBInstance");
            assert_eq!(class, "m5.large");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|cluster, name, class, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbInstanceOutput::builder()
                .db_instance(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(cluster)
                        .db_instance_identifier(name)
                        .db_instance_class(class)
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|_| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBClustersError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe cluster error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        })
```

```
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()

.db_clusters(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds.expect_describe_db_instance().return_once(|name| {
        Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
            .db_instances(
                DbInstance::builder()
                    .db_instance_identifier(name)
                    .db_instance_status("Available")
                    .build(),
            )
            .build())
    });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_cluster_endpoints()
        .return_once(|_| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClusterEndpointsOutput::builder()

.db_cluster_endpoints(DbClusterEndpoint::builder().status("available").build())
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
        assert!(create.is_ok());
    });

    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await;
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await;
    tokio::time::resume();
```

```
    let _ = assertions.await;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 CreateDBCluster를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **CreateDBClusterParameterGroup** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateDBClusterParameterGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a custom cluster parameter group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="parameterGroupFamily">The family of the parameter group.</
param>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name for the new parameter group.</param>
    /// <param name="description">A description for the new parameter group.</
param>
    /// <returns>The new parameter group object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBClusterParameterGroup>
 CreateCustomClusterParameterGroupAsync(
        string parameterGroupFamily,
        string groupName,
        string description)
    {
```

```
        var request = new CreateDBClusterParameterGroupRequest
        {
            DBParameterGroupFamily = parameterGroupFamily,
            DBClusterParameterGroupName = groupName,
            Description = description,
        };

        var response = await
_amazonRDS.CreateDBClusterParameterGroupAsync(request);
        return response.DBClusterParameterGroup;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET SDK for Rust API 참조의 CreateDBClusterParameterGroup를 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBClusterParameterGroupRequest request;
        request.SetDBClusterParameterGroupName(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
        request.SetDBParameterGroupFamily(dbParameterGroupFamily);
        request.SetDescription("Example cluster parameter group.");

        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBClusterParameterGroupOutcome outcome =
                client.CreateDBClusterParameterGroup(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
```

```
            std::cout << "The DB cluster parameter group was successfully
 created."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::CreateDBClusterParameterGroup. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ SDK for Rust API 참조의 CreateDBClusterParameterGroup를 참조하십시오.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbClusters struct {
 AuroraClient *rds.Client
}
```

```
// CreateParameterGroup creates a DB cluster parameter group that is based on the
 specified
// parameter group family.
func (clusters *DbClusters) CreateParameterGroup(
 ctx context.Context, parameterGroupName string, parameterGroupFamily string,
 description string) (
 *types.DBClusterParameterGroup, error) {

 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.CreateDBClusterParameterGroup(ctx,
  &rds.CreateDBClusterParameterGroupInput{
   DBClusterParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
   DBParameterGroupFamily:      aws.String(parameterGroupFamily),
   Description:                 aws.String(description),
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create parameter group %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBClusterParameterGroup, err
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go SDK for Rust API 참조의 CreateDBClusterParameterGroup를 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public static void createDBClusterParameterGroup(RdsClient rdsClient, String
 dbClusterGroupName,
            String dbParameterGroupFamily) {
```

```
        try {
            CreateDbClusterParameterGroupRequest groupRequest =
 CreateDbClusterParameterGroupRequest.builder()
                    .dbClusterParameterGroupName(dbClusterGroupName)
                    .dbParameterGroupFamily(dbParameterGroupFamily)
                    .description("Created by using the AWS SDK for Java")
                    .build();

            CreateDbClusterParameterGroupResponse response =
 rdsClient.createDBClusterParameterGroup(groupRequest);
            System.out.println("The group name is " +
 response.dbClusterParameterGroup().dbClusterParameterGroupName());

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x SDK for Rust API 참조의 CreateDBClusterParameterGroup를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun createDBClusterParameterGroup(
    dbClusterGroupNameVal: String?,
    dbParameterGroupFamilyVal: String?,
) {
    val groupRequest =
        CreateDbClusterParameterGroupRequest {
            dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbClusterGroupNameVal
            dbParameterGroupFamily = dbParameterGroupFamilyVal
```

```
            description = "Created by using the AWS SDK for Kotlin"
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.createDbClusterParameterGroup(groupRequest)
        println("The group name is
 ${response.dbClusterParameterGroup?.dbClusterParameterGroupName}")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 CreateDBClusterParameterGroup를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class AuroraWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Aurora DB cluster actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon
 RDS) client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)
```

```
    def create_parameter_group(
        self, parameter_group_name, parameter_group_family, description
    ):
        """
        Creates a DB cluster parameter group that is based on the specified
parameter group
        family.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the newly created parameter
group.
        :param parameter_group_family: The family that is used as the basis of
the new
                                       parameter group.
        :param description: A description given to the parameter group.
        :return: Data about the newly created parameter group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.create_db_cluster_parameter_group(
                DBClusterParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name,
                DBParameterGroupFamily=parameter_group_family,
                Description=description,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create parameter group %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                parameter_group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateDBClusterParameterGroup를 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   // Select an engine family and create a custom DB cluster parameter group.
rds.CreateDbClusterParameterGroup(DBParameterGroupFamily='aurora-mysql8.0')
   pub async fn set_engine(&mut self, engine: &str, version: &str) -> Result<(),
ScenarioError> {
       self.engine_family = Some(engine.to_string());
       self.engine_version = Some(version.to_string());
       let create_db_cluster_parameter_group = self
           .rds
           .create_db_cluster_parameter_group(
               DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
               DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_DESCRIPTION,
               engine,
           )
           .await;

       match create_db_cluster_parameter_group {
           Ok(CreateDbClusterParameterGroupOutput {
               db_cluster_parameter_group: None,
               ..
           }) => {
               return Err(ScenarioError::with(
                   "CreateDBClusterParameterGroup had empty response",
               ));
           }
           Err(error) => {
               if error.code() == Some("DBParameterGroupAlreadyExists") {
                   info!("Cluster Parameter Group already exists, nothing to
do");
               } else {
                   return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                       "Could not create Cluster Parameter Group",
                       &error,
```

```
                    ));
                }
            }
            _ => {
                info!("Created Cluster Parameter Group");
            }
        }

        Ok(())
    }

    pub async fn create_db_cluster_parameter_group(
        &self,
        name: &str,
        description: &str,
        family: &str,
    ) -> Result<CreateDbClusterParameterGroupOutput,
 SdkError<CreateDBClusterParameterGroupError>>
    {
        self.inner
            .create_db_cluster_parameter_group()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name(name)
            .description(description)
            .db_parameter_group_family(family)
            .send()
            .await
    }

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_set_engine() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .with(
            eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup"),
            eq("Parameter Group created by Rust SDK Code Example"),
            eq("aurora-mysql"),
        )
        .return_once(|_, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder()

 .db_cluster_parameter_group(DbClusterParameterGroup::builder().build())
                .build())
```

```
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);

    let set_engine = scenario.set_engine("aurora-mysql", "aurora-
mysql8.0").await;

    assert_eq!(set_engine, Ok(()));
    assert_eq!(Some("aurora-mysql"), scenario.engine_family.as_deref());
    assert_eq!(Some("aurora-mysql8.0"), scenario.engine_version.as_deref());
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_set_engine_not_create() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .with(
            eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup"),
            eq("Parameter Group created by Rust SDK Code Example"),
            eq("aurora-mysql"),
        )
        .return_once(|_, _, _|
 Ok(CreateDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder().build()));

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);

    let set_engine = scenario.set_engine("aurora-mysql", "aurora-
mysql8.0").await;

    assert!(set_engine.is_err());
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_set_engine_param_group_exists() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .withf(|_, _, _| true)
        .return_once(|_, _, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
```

```
 CreateDBClusterParameterGroupError::DbParameterGroupAlreadyExistsFault(
                    DbParameterGroupAlreadyExistsFault::builder().build(),
                ),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
 SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);

    let set_engine = scenario.set_engine("aurora-mysql", "aurora-
mysql8.0").await;

    assert!(set_engine.is_err());
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 CreateDBClusterParameterGroup를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **CreateDBClusterSnapshot** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateDBClusterSnapshot`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Create a snapshot of a cluster.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbClusterIdentifier">DB cluster identifier.</param>
    /// <param name="snapshotIdentifier">Identifier for the snapshot.</param>
    /// <returns>DB snapshot object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBClusterSnapshot>
CreateClusterSnapshotByIdentifierAsync(string dbClusterIdentifier, string
snapshotIdentifier)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.CreateDBClusterSnapshotAsync(
            new CreateDBClusterSnapshotRequest()
            {
                DBClusterIdentifier = dbClusterIdentifier,
                DBClusterSnapshotIdentifier = snapshotIdentifier,
            });

        return response.DBClusterSnapshot;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreateDBClusterSnapshot을 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

            Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBClusterSnapshotRequest request;
            request.SetDBClusterIdentifier(DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER);
            request.SetDBClusterSnapshotIdentifier(snapshotID);
```

```
            Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBClusterSnapshotOutcome outcome =
                    client.CreateDBClusterSnapshot(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "Snapshot creation has started."
                          << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::CreateDBClusterSnapshot. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
                                 DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
 client);
                return false;
            }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 CreateDBClusterSnapshot을 참조하십시오.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbClusters struct {
```

```
 AuroraClient *rds.Client
}



// CreateClusterSnapshot creates a snapshot of a DB cluster.
func (clusters *DbClusters) CreateClusterSnapshot(ctx context.Context,
 clusterName string, snapshotName string) (
 *types.DBClusterSnapshot, error) {
 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.CreateDBClusterSnapshot(ctx,
 &rds.CreateDBClusterSnapshotInput{
  DBClusterIdentifier:         aws.String(clusterName),
  DBClusterSnapshotIdentifier: aws.String(snapshotName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create snapshot %v: %v\n", snapshotName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBClusterSnapshot, nil
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 CreateDBClusterSnapshot을 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static void createDBClusterSnapshot(RdsClient rdsClient, String
 dbInstanceClusterIdentifier,
            String dbSnapshotIdentifier) {
        try {
            CreateDbClusterSnapshotRequest snapshotRequest =
 CreateDbClusterSnapshotRequest.builder()
```

```
                    .dbClusterIdentifier(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier)
                    .dbClusterSnapshotIdentifier(dbSnapshotIdentifier)
                    .build();

            CreateDbClusterSnapshotResponse response =
 rdsClient.createDBClusterSnapshot(snapshotRequest);
            System.out.println("The Snapshot ARN is " +
 response.dbClusterSnapshot().dbClusterSnapshotArn());

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateDBClusterSnapshot을 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun createDBClusterSnapshot(
    dbInstanceClusterIdentifier: String?,
    dbSnapshotIdentifier: String?,
) {
    val snapshotRequest =
        CreateDbClusterSnapshotRequest {
            dbClusterIdentifier = dbInstanceClusterIdentifier
            dbClusterSnapshotIdentifier = dbSnapshotIdentifier
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.createDbClusterSnapshot(snapshotRequest)
```

```
        println("The Snapshot ARN is
 ${response.dbClusterSnapshot?.dbClusterSnapshotArn}")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 CreateDBClusterSnapshot을 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class AuroraWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Aurora DB cluster actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon
 RDS) client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def create_cluster_snapshot(self, snapshot_id, cluster_id):
        """
        Creates a snapshot of a DB cluster.
```

```
        :param snapshot_id: The ID to give the created snapshot.
        :param cluster_id: The DB cluster to snapshot.
        :return: Data about the newly created snapshot.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.create_db_cluster_snapshot(
                DBClusterSnapshotIdentifier=snapshot_id,
DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_id
            )
            snapshot = response["DBClusterSnapshot"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create snapshot of %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                cluster_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return snapshot
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateDBClusterSnapshot을 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   // Get a list of allowed engine versions.
rds.DescribeDbEngineVersions(Engine='aurora-mysql', DBParameterGroupFamily=<the
family used to create your parameter group in step 2>)
```

```
   // Create an Aurora DB cluster database cluster that contains a MySql
database and uses the parameter group you created.
   // Wait for DB cluster to be ready. Call rds.DescribeDBClusters and check for
Status == 'available'.
   // Get a list of instance classes available for the selected engine
and engine version. rds.DescribeOrderableDbInstanceOptions(Engine='mysql',
EngineVersion=).

   // Create a database instance in the cluster.
   // Wait for DB instance to be ready. Call rds.DescribeDbInstances and check
for DBInstanceStatus == 'available'.
   pub async fn start_cluster_and_instance(&mut self) -> Result<(),
ScenarioError> {
       if self.password.is_none() {
           return Err(ScenarioError::with(
               "Must set Secret Password before starting a cluster",
           ));
       }
       let create_db_cluster = self
           .rds
           .create_db_cluster(
               DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER,
               DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
               DB_ENGINE,
               self.engine_version.as_deref().expect("engine version"),
               self.username.as_deref().expect("username"),
               self.password
                   .replace(SecretString::new("".to_string()))
                   .expect("password"),
           )
           .await;
       if let Err(err) = create_db_cluster {
           return Err(ScenarioError::new(
               "Failed to create DB Cluster with cluster group",
               &err,
           ));
       }

       self.db_cluster_identifier = create_db_cluster
           .unwrap()
           .db_cluster
           .and_then(|c| c.db_cluster_identifier);

       if self.db_cluster_identifier.is_none() {
```

```
            return Err(ScenarioError::with("Created DB Cluster missing
Identifier"));
        }

        info!(
            "Started a db cluster: {}",
            self.db_cluster_identifier
                .as_deref()
                .unwrap_or("Missing ARN")
        );

        let create_db_instance = self
            .rds
            .create_db_instance(
                self.db_cluster_identifier.as_deref().expect("cluster name"),
                DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
                self.instance_class.as_deref().expect("instance class"),
                DB_ENGINE,
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = create_db_instance {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to create Instance in DB Cluster",
                &err,
            ));
        }

        self.db_instance_identifier = create_db_instance
            .unwrap()
            .db_instance
            .and_then(|i| i.db_instance_identifier);

        // Cluster creation can take up to 20 minutes to become available
        let cluster_max_wait = Duration::from_secs(20 * 60);
        let waiter = Waiter::builder().max(cluster_max_wait).build();
        while waiter.sleep().await.is_ok() {
            let cluster = self
                .rds
                .describe_db_clusters(
                    self.db_cluster_identifier
                        .as_deref()
                        .expect("cluster identifier"),
                )
                .await;
```

```
            if let Err(err) = cluster {
                warn!(?err, "Failed to describe cluster while waiting for
ready");
                continue;
            }

            let instance = self
                .rds
                .describe_db_instance(
                    self.db_instance_identifier
                        .as_deref()
                        .expect("instance identifier"),
                )
                .await;
            if let Err(err) = instance {
                return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                    "Failed to find instance for cluster",
                    &err,
                ));
            }

            let instances_available = instance
                .unwrap()
                .db_instances()
                .iter()
                .all(|instance| instance.db_instance_status() ==
Some("Available"));

            let endpoints = self
                .rds
                .describe_db_cluster_endpoints(
                    self.db_cluster_identifier
                        .as_deref()
                        .expect("cluster identifier"),
                )
                .await;

            if let Err(err) = endpoints {
                return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                    "Failed to find endpoint for cluster",
                    &err,
                ));
            }
```

```
            let endpoints_available = endpoints
                .unwrap()
                .db_cluster_endpoints()
                .iter()
                .all(|endpoint| endpoint.status() == Some("available"));

            if instances_available && endpoints_available {
                return Ok(());
            }
        }

        Err(ScenarioError::with("timed out waiting for cluster"))
    }

    pub async fn snapshot_cluster(
        &self,
        db_cluster_identifier: &str,
        snapshot_name: &str,
    ) -> Result<CreateDbClusterSnapshotOutput,
 SdkError<CreateDBClusterSnapshotError>> {
        self.inner
            .create_db_cluster_snapshot()
            .db_cluster_identifier(db_cluster_identifier)
            .db_cluster_snapshot_identifier(snapshot_name)
            .send()
            .await
    }

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .withf(|id, params, engine, version, username, password| {
            assert_eq!(id, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(params, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            assert_eq!(version, "aurora-mysql8.0");
            assert_eq!(username, "test username");
            assert_eq!(password.expose_secret(), "test password");
            true
        })
```

```
        .return_once(|id, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()

.db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_instance()
        .withf(|cluster, name, class, engine| {
            assert_eq!(cluster, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(name, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBInstance");
            assert_eq!(class, "m5.large");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|cluster, name, class, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbInstanceOutput::builder()
                .db_instance(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(cluster)
                        .db_instance_identifier(name)
                        .db_instance_class(class)
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .return_once(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()

.db_clusters(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_instance()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBInstance"))
        .return_once(|name| {
            Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
                .db_instances(
```

```
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_instance_identifier(name)
                        .db_instance_status("Available")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_cluster_endpoints()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClusterEndpointsOutput::builder()

 .db_cluster_endpoints(DbClusterEndpoint::builder().status("available").build())
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
        assert!(create.is_ok());
        assert!(scenario
            .password
            .replace(SecretString::new("BAD SECRET".into()))
            .unwrap()
            .expose_secret()
            .is_empty());
        assert_eq!(
            scenario.db_cluster_identifier,
            Some("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster".into())
        );
    });
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await;
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}
```

```
#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_cluster_create_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .return_once(|_, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                CreateDBClusterError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "create db cluster error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
 SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
    assert_matches!(create, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _}) if message
 == "Failed to create DB Cluster with cluster group")
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_cluster_create_missing_id() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .return_once(|_, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()
                .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().build())
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
```

```
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
    assert_matches!(create, Err(ScenarioError { message, context:_ }) if message
 == "Created DB Cluster missing Identifier");
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_instance_create_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .withf(|id, params, engine, version, username, password| {
            assert_eq!(id, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(params, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            assert_eq!(version, "aurora-mysql8.0");
            assert_eq!(username, "test username");
            assert_eq!(password.expose_secret(), "test password");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|id, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()

 .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_instance()
        .return_once(|_, _, _, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                CreateDBInstanceError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "create db instance error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
 SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
```

```
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
    assert_matches!(create, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _ }) if message
 == "Failed to create Instance in DB Cluster")
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_wait_hiccup() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .withf(|id, params, engine, version, username, password| {
            assert_eq!(id, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(params, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            assert_eq!(version, "aurora-mysql8.0");
            assert_eq!(username, "test username");
            assert_eq!(password.expose_secret(), "test password");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|id, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()

 .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_instance()
        .withf(|cluster, name, class, engine| {
            assert_eq!(cluster, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(name, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBInstance");
            assert_eq!(class, "m5.large");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|cluster, name, class, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbInstanceOutput::builder()
                .db_instance(
                    DbInstance::builder()
```

```
                        .db_cluster_identifier(cluster)
                        .db_instance_identifier(name)
                        .db_instance_class(class)
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|_| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBClustersError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe cluster error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        })
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()

.db_clusters(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds.expect_describe_db_instance().return_once(|name| {
        Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
            .db_instances(
                DbInstance::builder()
                    .db_instance_identifier(name)
                    .db_instance_status("Available")
                    .build(),
            )
            .build())
    });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_cluster_endpoints()
```

```
        .return_once(|_| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClusterEndpointsOutput::builder()

 .db_cluster_endpoints(DbClusterEndpoint::builder().status("available").build())
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
        assert!(create.is_ok());
    });

    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await;
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await;
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 CreateDBClusterSnapshot을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **CreateDBInstance** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateDBInstance`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) DB instance
    /// with a particular set of properties. Use the action
DescribeDBInstancesAsync
    /// to determine when the DB instance is ready to use.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">DB instance identifier.</param>
    /// <param name="dbClusterIdentifier">DB cluster identifier.</param>
    /// <param name="dbEngine">The engine for the DB instance.</param>
    /// <param name="dbEngineVersion">Version for the DB instance.</param>
    /// <param name="instanceClass">Class for the DB instance.</param>
    /// <returns>DB instance object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBInstance> CreateDBInstanceInClusterAsync(
        string dbClusterIdentifier,
        string dbInstanceIdentifier,
        string dbEngine,
        string dbEngineVersion,
        string instanceClass)
    {
        // When creating the instance within a cluster, do not specify the name
or size.
        var response = await _amazonRDS.CreateDBInstanceAsync(
            new CreateDBInstanceRequest()
            {
                DBClusterIdentifier = dbClusterIdentifier,
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier,
                Engine = dbEngine,
                EngineVersion = dbEngineVersion,
                DBInstanceClass = instanceClass
            });

        return response.DBInstance;
```

```
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreateDBInstance를 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBInstanceRequest request;
        request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER);
        request.SetDBClusterIdentifier(DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER);
        request.SetEngine(engineName);
        request.SetDBInstanceClass(dbInstanceClass);

        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBInstanceOutcome outcome =
                client.CreateDBInstance(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The DB instance creation has started."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::CreateDBInstance. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER,
"",
                             client);
            return false;
```

```
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 CreateDBInstance를 참조하십시오.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbClusters struct {
 AuroraClient *rds.Client
}



// CreateInstanceInCluster creates a database instance in an existing DB cluster.
 The first database that is
// created defaults to a read-write DB instance.
func (clusters *DbClusters) CreateInstanceInCluster(ctx context.Context,
 clusterName string, instanceName string,
 dbEngine string, dbInstanceClass string) (*types.DBInstance, error) {
 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.CreateDBInstance(ctx,
 &rds.CreateDBInstanceInput{
  DBInstanceIdentifier: aws.String(instanceName),
  DBClusterIdentifier:  aws.String(clusterName),
```

```
  Engine:                aws.String(dbEngine),
  DBInstanceClass:       aws.String(dbInstanceClass),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create instance %v: %v\n", instanceName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBInstance, nil
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 CreateDBInstance를 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public static String createDBInstanceCluster(RdsClient rdsClient,
            String dbInstanceIdentifier,
            String dbInstanceClusterIdentifier,
            String instanceClass) {
        try {
            CreateDbInstanceRequest instanceRequest =
CreateDbInstanceRequest.builder()
                    .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                    .dbClusterIdentifier(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier)
                    .engine("aurora-mysql")
                    .dbInstanceClass(instanceClass)
                    .build();

            CreateDbInstanceResponse response =
rdsClient.createDBInstance(instanceRequest);
            System.out.print("The status is " +
response.dbInstance().dbInstanceStatus());
```

```
            return response.dbInstance().dbInstanceArn();

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateDBInstance를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun createDBInstanceCluster(
    dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String?,
    dbInstanceClusterIdentifierVal: String?,
    instanceClassVal: String?,
): String? {
    val instanceRequest =
        CreateDbInstanceRequest {
            dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
            dbClusterIdentifier = dbInstanceClusterIdentifierVal
            engine = "aurora-mysql"
            dbInstanceClass = instanceClassVal
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.createDbInstance(instanceRequest)
        print("The status is ${response.dbInstance?.dbInstanceStatus}")
        return response.dbInstance?.dbInstanceArn
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 CreateDBInstance를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class AuroraWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Aurora DB cluster actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon
 RDS) client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def create_instance_in_cluster(
        self, instance_id, cluster_id, db_engine, instance_class
    ):
        """
        Creates a database instance in an existing DB cluster. The first database
 that is
        created defaults to a read-write DB instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID to give the newly created DB instance.
```

```
        :param cluster_id: The ID of the DB cluster where the DB instance is
created.
        :param db_engine: The database engine of a database to create in the DB
instance.
                          This must be compatible with the configured parameter
group
                          of the DB cluster.
        :param instance_class: The DB instance class for the newly created DB
instance.
        :return: Data about the newly created DB instance.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.create_db_instance(
                DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id,
                DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_id,
                Engine=db_engine,
                DBInstanceClass=instance_class,
            )
            db_inst = response["DBInstance"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create DB instance %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                instance_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return db_inst
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateDBInstance를 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   // Get a list of allowed engine versions.
rds.DescribeDbEngineVersions(Engine='aurora-mysql', DBParameterGroupFamily=<the
family used to create your parameter group in step 2>)
   // Create an Aurora DB cluster database cluster that contains a MySql
database and uses the parameter group you created.
   // Wait for DB cluster to be ready. Call rds.DescribeDBClusters and check for
Status == 'available'.
   // Get a list of instance classes available for the selected engine
and engine version. rds.DescribeOrderableDbInstanceOptions(Engine='mysql',
EngineVersion=).

   // Create a database instance in the cluster.
   // Wait for DB instance to be ready. Call rds.DescribeDbInstances and check
for DBInstanceStatus == 'available'.
   pub async fn start_cluster_and_instance(&mut self) -> Result<(),
ScenarioError> {
       if self.password.is_none() {
           return Err(ScenarioError::with(
               "Must set Secret Password before starting a cluster",
           ));
       }
       let create_db_cluster = self
           .rds
           .create_db_cluster(
               DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER,
               DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
               DB_ENGINE,
               self.engine_version.as_deref().expect("engine version"),
               self.username.as_deref().expect("username"),
               self.password
                   .replace(SecretString::new("".to_string()))
                   .expect("password"),
```

```
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = create_db_cluster {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to create DB Cluster with cluster group",
                &err,
            ));
        }

        self.db_cluster_identifier = create_db_cluster
            .unwrap()
            .db_cluster
            .and_then(|c| c.db_cluster_identifier);

        if self.db_cluster_identifier.is_none() {
            return Err(ScenarioError::with("Created DB Cluster missing
Identifier"));
        }

        info!(
            "Started a db cluster: {}",
            self.db_cluster_identifier
                .as_deref()
                .unwrap_or("Missing ARN")
        );

        let create_db_instance = self
            .rds
            .create_db_instance(
                self.db_cluster_identifier.as_deref().expect("cluster name"),
                DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
                self.instance_class.as_deref().expect("instance class"),
                DB_ENGINE,
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = create_db_instance {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to create Instance in DB Cluster",
                &err,
            ));
        }

        self.db_instance_identifier = create_db_instance
            .unwrap()
```

```
            .db_instance
            .and_then(|i| i.db_instance_identifier);

        // Cluster creation can take up to 20 minutes to become available
        let cluster_max_wait = Duration::from_secs(20 * 60);
        let waiter = Waiter::builder().max(cluster_max_wait).build();
        while waiter.sleep().await.is_ok() {
            let cluster = self
                .rds
                .describe_db_clusters(
                    self.db_cluster_identifier
                        .as_deref()
                        .expect("cluster identifier"),
                )
                .await;

            if let Err(err) = cluster {
                warn!(?err, "Failed to describe cluster while waiting for
ready");
                continue;
            }

            let instance = self
                .rds
                .describe_db_instance(
                    self.db_instance_identifier
                        .as_deref()
                        .expect("instance identifier"),
                )
                .await;
            if let Err(err) = instance {
                return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                    "Failed to find instance for cluster",
                    &err,
                ));
            }

            let instances_available = instance
                .unwrap()
                .db_instances()
                .iter()
                .all(|instance| instance.db_instance_status() ==
Some("Available"));
```

```
            let endpoints = self
                .rds
                .describe_db_cluster_endpoints(
                    self.db_cluster_identifier
                        .as_deref()
                        .expect("cluster identifier"),
                )
                .await;

            if let Err(err) = endpoints {
                return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                    "Failed to find endpoint for cluster",
                    &err,
                ));
            }

            let endpoints_available = endpoints
                .unwrap()
                .db_cluster_endpoints()
                .iter()
                .all(|endpoint| endpoint.status() == Some("available"));

            if instances_available && endpoints_available {
                return Ok(());
            }
        }

        Err(ScenarioError::with("timed out waiting for cluster"))
    }

    pub async fn create_db_instance(
        &self,
        cluster_name: &str,
        instance_name: &str,
        instance_class: &str,
        engine: &str,
    ) -> Result<CreateDbInstanceOutput, SdkError<CreateDBInstanceError>> {
        self.inner
            .create_db_instance()
            .db_cluster_identifier(cluster_name)
            .db_instance_identifier(instance_name)
            .db_instance_class(instance_class)
            .engine(engine)
            .send()
```

```
            .await
    }

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .withf(|id, params, engine, version, username, password| {
            assert_eq!(id, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(params, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            assert_eq!(version, "aurora-mysql8.0");
            assert_eq!(username, "test username");
            assert_eq!(password.expose_secret(), "test password");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|id, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()

 .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_instance()
        .withf(|cluster, name, class, engine| {
            assert_eq!(cluster, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(name, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBInstance");
            assert_eq!(class, "m5.large");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|cluster, name, class, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbInstanceOutput::builder()
                .db_instance(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(cluster)
                        .db_instance_identifier(name)
                        .db_instance_class(class)
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
```

```
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .return_once(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()

.db_clusters(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_instance()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBInstance"))
        .return_once(|name| {
            Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
                .db_instances(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_instance_identifier(name)
                        .db_instance_status("Available")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_cluster_endpoints()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClusterEndpointsOutput::builder()

.db_cluster_endpoints(DbClusterEndpoint::builder().status("available").build())
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
```

```
        let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
        assert!(create.is_ok());
        assert!(scenario
            .password
            .replace(SecretString::new("BAD SECRET".into()))
            .unwrap()
            .expose_secret()
            .is_empty());
        assert_eq!(
            scenario.db_cluster_identifier,
            Some("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster".into())
        );
    });
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await;
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_cluster_create_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .return_once(|_, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                CreateDBClusterError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "create db cluster error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
 SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
    assert_matches!(create, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _}) if message
 == "Failed to create DB Cluster with cluster group")
```

```
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_cluster_create_missing_id() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .return_once(|_, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()
                .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().build())
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
    assert_matches!(create, Err(ScenarioError { message, context:_ }) if message
 == "Created DB Cluster missing Identifier");
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_instance_create_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .withf(|id, params, engine, version, username, password| {
            assert_eq!(id, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(params, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            assert_eq!(version, "aurora-mysql8.0");
            assert_eq!(username, "test username");
            assert_eq!(password.expose_secret(), "test password");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|id, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()

 .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
```

```
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_instance()
        .return_once(|_, _, _, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                CreateDBInstanceError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "create db instance error",
                )),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
 SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
    assert_matches!(create, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _ }) if message
 == "Failed to create Instance in DB Cluster")
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_wait_hiccup() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .withf(|id, params, engine, version, username, password| {
            assert_eq!(id, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(params, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            assert_eq!(version, "aurora-mysql8.0");
            assert_eq!(username, "test username");
            assert_eq!(password.expose_secret(), "test password");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|id, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()
```

```
.db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_instance()
        .withf(|cluster, name, class, engine| {
            assert_eq!(cluster, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(name, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBInstance");
            assert_eq!(class, "m5.large");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|cluster, name, class, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbInstanceOutput::builder()
                .db_instance(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(cluster)
                        .db_instance_identifier(name)
                        .db_instance_class(class)
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|_| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBClustersError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe cluster error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        })
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
```

```
 .db_clusters(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds.expect_describe_db_instance().return_once(|name| {
        Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
            .db_instances(
                DbInstance::builder()
                    .db_instance_identifier(name)
                    .db_instance_status("Available")
                    .build(),
            )
            .build())
    });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_cluster_endpoints()
        .return_once(|_| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClusterEndpointsOutput::builder()

 .db_cluster_endpoints(DbClusterEndpoint::builder().status("available").build())
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
        assert!(create.is_ok());
    });

    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await;
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await;
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 CreateDBInstance를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **DeleteDBCluster** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteDBCluster의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a particular DB cluster.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbClusterIdentifier">DB cluster identifier.</param>
    /// <returns>DB cluster object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBCluster> DeleteDBClusterByIdentifierAsync(string
dbClusterIdentifier)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DeleteDBClusterAsync(
            new DeleteDBClusterRequest()
            {
                DBClusterIdentifier = dbClusterIdentifier,
                SkipFinalSnapshot = true
            });

        return response.DBCluster;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteDBCluster를 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

            Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBClusterRequest request;
            request.SetDBClusterIdentifier(dbClusterIdentifier);
            request.SetSkipFinalSnapshot(true);

            Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBClusterOutcome outcome =
                    client.DeleteDBCluster(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "DB cluster deletion has started."
                          << std::endl;
                clusterDeleting = true;
                std::cout
                        << "Waiting for DB cluster to delete before deleting the
parameter group."
                        << std::endl;
                std::cout << "This may take a while." << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DeleteDBCluster. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = false;
            }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DeleteDBCluster를 참조하십시오.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbClusters struct {
 AuroraClient *rds.Client
}



// DeleteDbCluster deletes a DB cluster without keeping a final snapshot.
func (clusters *DbClusters) DeleteDbCluster(ctx context.Context, clusterName
 string) error {
 _, err := clusters.AuroraClient.DeleteDBCluster(ctx, &rds.DeleteDBClusterInput{
  DBClusterIdentifier: aws.String(clusterName),
  SkipFinalSnapshot:   aws.Bool(true),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete DB cluster %v: %v\n", clusterName, err)
  return err
 } else {
  return nil
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 DeleteDBCluster를 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static void deleteCluster(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbInstanceClusterIdentifier) {
       try {
           DeleteDbClusterRequest deleteDbClusterRequest =
DeleteDbClusterRequest.builder()
                   .dbClusterIdentifier(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier)
                   .skipFinalSnapshot(true)
                   .build();

           rdsClient.deleteDBCluster(deleteDbClusterRequest);
           System.out.println(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier + " was deleted!");

       } catch (RdsException e) {
           System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteDBCluster를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun deleteCluster(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier: String) {
    val deleteDbClusterRequest =
        DeleteDbClusterRequest {
            dbClusterIdentifier = dbInstanceClusterIdentifier
            skipFinalSnapshot = true
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        rdsClient.deleteDbCluster(deleteDbClusterRequest)
        println("$dbInstanceClusterIdentifier was deleted!")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DeleteDBCluster를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class AuroraWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Aurora DB cluster actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
```

```
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon
RDS) client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def delete_db_cluster(self, cluster_name):
        """
        Deletes a DB cluster.

        :param cluster_name: The name of the DB cluster to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.rds_client.delete_db_cluster(
                DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_name, SkipFinalSnapshot=True
            )
            logger.info("Deleted DB cluster %s.", cluster_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete DB cluster %s.", cluster_name)
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteDBCluster를 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    pub async fn clean_up(self) -> Result<(), Vec<ScenarioError>> {
        let mut clean_up_errors: Vec<ScenarioError> = vec![];

        // Delete the instance. rds.DeleteDbInstance.
        let delete_db_instance = self
            .rds
            .delete_db_instance(
                self.db_instance_identifier
                    .as_deref()
                    .expect("instance identifier"),
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = delete_db_instance {
            let identifier = self
                .db_instance_identifier
                .as_deref()
                .unwrap_or("Missing Instance Identifier");
            let message = format!("failed to delete db instance {identifier}");
            clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(message, &err));
        } else {
            // Wait for the instance to delete
            let waiter = Waiter::default();
            while waiter.sleep().await.is_ok() {
                let describe_db_instances =
self.rds.describe_db_instances().await;
                if let Err(err) = describe_db_instances {
                    clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(
                        "Failed to check instance state during deletion",
                        &err,
                    ));
                    break;
                }
                let db_instances = describe_db_instances
                    .unwrap()
                    .db_instances()
                    .iter()
                    .filter(|instance| instance.db_cluster_identifier ==
self.db_cluster_identifier)
                    .cloned()
                    .collect::<Vec<DbInstance>>();

                if db_instances.is_empty() {
                    trace!("Delete Instance waited and no instances were found");
```

```
                    break;
                }
                match db_instances.first().unwrap().db_instance_status() {
                    Some("Deleting") => continue,
                    Some(status) => {
                        info!("Attempting to delete but instances is in
{status}");
                        continue;
                    }
                    None => {
                        warn!("No status for DB instance");
                        break;
                    }
                }
            }
        }

        // Delete the DB cluster. rds.DeleteDbCluster.
        let delete_db_cluster = self
            .rds
            .delete_db_cluster(
                self.db_cluster_identifier
                    .as_deref()
                    .expect("cluster identifier"),
            )
            .await;

        if let Err(err) = delete_db_cluster {
            let identifier = self
                .db_cluster_identifier
                .as_deref()
                .unwrap_or("Missing DB Cluster Identifier");
            let message = format!("failed to delete db cluster {identifier}");
            clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(message, &err));
        } else {
            // Wait for the instance and cluster to fully delete.
rds.DescribeDbInstances and rds.DescribeDbClusters until both are not found.
            let waiter = Waiter::default();
            while waiter.sleep().await.is_ok() {
                let describe_db_clusters = self
                    .rds
                    .describe_db_clusters(
                        self.db_cluster_identifier
                            .as_deref()
```

```
                            .expect("cluster identifier"),
                    )
                    .await;
                if let Err(err) = describe_db_clusters {
                    clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(
                        "Failed to check cluster state during deletion",
                        &err,
                    ));
                    break;
                }
                let describe_db_clusters = describe_db_clusters.unwrap();
                let db_clusters = describe_db_clusters.db_clusters();
                if db_clusters.is_empty() {
                    trace!("Delete cluster waited and no clusters were found");
                    break;
                }
                match db_clusters.first().unwrap().status() {
                    Some("Deleting") => continue,
                    Some(status) => {
                        info!("Attempting to delete but clusters is in
{status}");
                        continue;
                    }
                    None => {
                        warn!("No status for DB cluster");
                        break;
                    }
                }
            }
        }

        // Delete the DB cluster parameter group.
rds.DeleteDbClusterParameterGroup.
        let delete_db_cluster_parameter_group = self
            .rds
            .delete_db_cluster_parameter_group(
                self.db_cluster_parameter_group
                    .map(|g| {
                        g.db_cluster_parameter_group_name
                            .unwrap_or_else(||
DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME.to_string())
                    })
                    .as_deref()
                    .expect("cluster parameter group name"),
```

```
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(error) = delete_db_cluster_parameter_group {
            clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to delete the db cluster parameter group",
                &error,
            ))
        }

        if clean_up_errors.is_empty() {
            Ok(())
        } else {
            Err(clean_up_errors)
        }
    }

    pub async fn delete_db_cluster(
        &self,
        cluster_identifier: &str,
    ) -> Result<DeleteDbClusterOutput, SdkError<DeleteDBClusterError>> {
        self.inner
            .delete_db_cluster()
            .db_cluster_identifier(cluster_identifier)
            .skip_final_snapshot(true)
            .send()
            .await
    }

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_clean_up() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_instance()
        .with(eq("MockInstance"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbInstanceOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_instances()
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| {
            Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
                .db_instances(
```

```
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier("MockCluster")
                        .db_instance_status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbClusterOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(
                    DbCluster::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(id)
                        .status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|_| Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .with(eq("MockParamGroup"))
        .return_once(|_|
Ok(DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder().build()));

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some(String::from("MockCluster"));
    scenario.db_instance_identifier = Some(String::from("MockInstance"));
    scenario.db_cluster_parameter_group = Some(
```

```
        DbClusterParameterGroup::builder()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name("MockParamGroup")
            .build(),
    );

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let clean_up = scenario.clean_up().await;
        assert!(clean_up.is_ok());
    });

    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first
 Describe Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second
 Describe Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first
 Describe Cluster
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second
 Describe Cluster
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_clean_up_errors() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_instance()
        .with(eq("MockInstance"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbInstanceOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_instances()
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| {
            Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
                .db_instances(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier("MockCluster")
                        .db_instance_status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
```

```
                .build())
        })
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBInstancesError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe db instances error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbClusterOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(
                    DbCluster::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(id)
                        .status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|_| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBClustersError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe db clusters error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
SdkBody::empty()),
```

```
            ))
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .with(eq("MockParamGroup"))
        .return_once(|_|
 Ok(DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder().build()));

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some(String::from("MockCluster"));
    scenario.db_instance_identifier = Some(String::from("MockInstance"));
    scenario.db_cluster_parameter_group = Some(
        DbClusterParameterGroup::builder()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name("MockParamGroup")
            .build(),
    );

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let clean_up = scenario.clean_up().await;
        assert!(clean_up.is_err());
        let errs = clean_up.unwrap_err();
        assert_eq!(errs.len(), 2);
        assert_matches!(errs.first(), Some(ScenarioError {message, context: _})
 if message == "Failed to check instance state during deletion");
        assert_matches!(errs.get(1), Some(ScenarioError {message, context: _}) if
 message == "Failed to check cluster state during deletion");
    });

    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first
 Describe Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second
 Describe Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first
 Describe Cluster
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second
 Describe Cluster
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DeleteDBCluster를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a particular parameter group by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the parameter group.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteClusterParameterGroupByNameAsync(string
groupName)
    {
        var request = new DeleteDBClusterParameterGroupRequest
        {
            DBClusterParameterGroupName = groupName,
        };

        var response = await
_amazonRDS.DeleteDBClusterParameterGroupAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup을 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
    // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
    // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

    Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBClusterParameterGroupRequest request;
    request.SetDBClusterParameterGroupName(parameterGroupName);

    Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBClusterParameterGroupOutcome outcome =
            client.DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "The DB parameter group was successfully deleted."
                  << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
        result = false;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup을 참조하십시오.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbClusters struct {
 AuroraClient *rds.Client
}



// DeleteParameterGroup deletes the named DB cluster parameter group.
func (clusters *DbClusters) DeleteParameterGroup(ctx context.Context,
 parameterGroupName string) error {
 _, err := clusters.AuroraClient.DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup(ctx,
  &rds.DeleteDBClusterParameterGroupInput{
   DBClusterParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete parameter group %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
  return err
 } else {
  return nil
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup을 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static void deleteDBClusterGroup(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbClusterGroupName, String clusterDBARN)
           throws InterruptedException {
       try {
           boolean isDataDel = false;
           boolean didFind;
           String instanceARN;

           // Make sure that the database has been deleted.
           while (!isDataDel) {
               DescribeDbInstancesResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBInstances();
               List<DBInstance> instanceList = response.dbInstances();
               int listSize = instanceList.size();
               didFind = false;
               int index = 1;
               for (DBInstance instance : instanceList) {
                   instanceARN = instance.dbInstanceArn();
                   if (instanceARN.compareTo(clusterDBARN) == 0) {
                       System.out.println(clusterDBARN + " still exists");
                       didFind = true;
                   }
                   if ((index == listSize) && (!didFind)) {
                       // Went through the entire list and did not find the
database ARN.
                       isDataDel = true;
```

```
                    }
                    Thread.sleep(sleepTime * 1000);
                    index++;
                }
            }

            DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupRequest clusterParameterGroupRequest =
 DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupRequest
                    .builder()
                    .dbClusterParameterGroupName(dbClusterGroupName)
                    .build();


 rdsClient.deleteDBClusterParameterGroup(clusterParameterGroupRequest);
            System.out.println(dbClusterGroupName + " was deleted.");

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup을 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
@Throws(InterruptedException::class)
suspend fun deleteDBClusterGroup(
    dbClusterGroupName: String,
    clusterDBARN: String,
) {
```

```
    var isDataDel = false
    var didFind: Boolean
    var instanceARN: String

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        // Make sure that the database has been deleted.
        while (!isDataDel) {
            val response = rdsClient.describeDbInstances()
            val instanceList = response.dbInstances
            val listSize = instanceList?.size
            isDataDel = false
            didFind = false
            var index = 1
            if (instanceList != null) {
                for (instance in instanceList) {
                    instanceARN = instance.dbInstanceArn.toString()
                    if (instanceARN.compareTo(clusterDBARN) == 0) {
                        println("$clusterDBARN still exists")
                        didFind = true
                    }
                    if (index == listSize && !didFind) {
                        // Went through the entire list and did not find the
 database ARN.
                        isDataDel = true
                    }
                    delay(slTime * 1000)
                    index++
                }
            }
        }
        val clusterParameterGroupRequest =
            DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupRequest {
                dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbClusterGroupName
            }

        rdsClient.deleteDbClusterParameterGroup(clusterParameterGroupRequest)
        println("$dbClusterGroupName was deleted.")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup을 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class AuroraWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Aurora DB cluster actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon
 RDS) client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def delete_parameter_group(self, parameter_group_name):
        """
        Deletes a DB cluster parameter group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to delete.
        :return: Data about the parameter group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.delete_db_cluster_parameter_group(
                DBClusterParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
```

```
                "Couldn't delete parameter group %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                parameter_group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup을 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    pub async fn clean_up(self) -> Result<(), Vec<ScenarioError>> {
        let mut clean_up_errors: Vec<ScenarioError> = vec![];

        // Delete the instance. rds.DeleteDbInstance.
        let delete_db_instance = self
            .rds
            .delete_db_instance(
                self.db_instance_identifier
                    .as_deref()
                    .expect("instance identifier"),
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = delete_db_instance {
            let identifier = self
                .db_instance_identifier
                .as_deref()
                .unwrap_or("Missing Instance Identifier");
```

```
            let message = format!("failed to delete db instance {identifier}");
            clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(message, &err));
        } else {
            // Wait for the instance to delete
            let waiter = Waiter::default();
            while waiter.sleep().await.is_ok() {
                let describe_db_instances =
self.rds.describe_db_instances().await;
                if let Err(err) = describe_db_instances {
                    clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(
                        "Failed to check instance state during deletion",
                        &err,
                    ));
                    break;
                }
                let db_instances = describe_db_instances
                    .unwrap()
                    .db_instances()
                    .iter()
                    .filter(|instance| instance.db_cluster_identifier ==
self.db_cluster_identifier)
                    .cloned()
                    .collect::<Vec<DbInstance>>();

                if db_instances.is_empty() {
                    trace!("Delete Instance waited and no instances were found");
                    break;
                }
                match db_instances.first().unwrap().db_instance_status() {
                    Some("Deleting") => continue,
                    Some(status) => {
                        info!("Attempting to delete but instances is in
{status}");
                        continue;
                    }
                    None => {
                        warn!("No status for DB instance");
                        break;
                    }
                }
            }
        }

        // Delete the DB cluster. rds.DeleteDbCluster.
```

```
        let delete_db_cluster = self
            .rds
            .delete_db_cluster(
                self.db_cluster_identifier
                    .as_deref()
                    .expect("cluster identifier"),
            )
            .await;

        if let Err(err) = delete_db_cluster {
            let identifier = self
                .db_cluster_identifier
                .as_deref()
                .unwrap_or("Missing DB Cluster Identifier");
            let message = format!("failed to delete db cluster {identifier}");
            clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(message, &err));
        } else {
            // Wait for the instance and cluster to fully delete.
rds.DescribeDbInstances and rds.DescribeDbClusters until both are not found.
            let waiter = Waiter::default();
            while waiter.sleep().await.is_ok() {
                let describe_db_clusters = self
                    .rds
                    .describe_db_clusters(
                        self.db_cluster_identifier
                            .as_deref()
                            .expect("cluster identifier"),
                    )
                    .await;
                if let Err(err) = describe_db_clusters {
                    clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(
                        "Failed to check cluster state during deletion",
                        &err,
                    ));
                    break;
                }
                let describe_db_clusters = describe_db_clusters.unwrap();
                let db_clusters = describe_db_clusters.db_clusters();
                if db_clusters.is_empty() {
                    trace!("Delete cluster waited and no clusters were found");
                    break;
                }
                match db_clusters.first().unwrap().status() {
                    Some("Deleting") => continue,
```

```
                    Some(status) => {
                        info!("Attempting to delete but clusters is in
{status}");
                        continue;
                    }
                    None => {
                        warn!("No status for DB cluster");
                        break;
                    }
                }
            }
        }

        // Delete the DB cluster parameter group.
rds.DeleteDbClusterParameterGroup.
        let delete_db_cluster_parameter_group = self
            .rds
            .delete_db_cluster_parameter_group(
                self.db_cluster_parameter_group
                    .map(|g| {
                        g.db_cluster_parameter_group_name
                            .unwrap_or_else(||
DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME.to_string())
                    })
                    .as_deref()
                    .expect("cluster parameter group name"),
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(error) = delete_db_cluster_parameter_group {
            clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to delete the db cluster parameter group",
                &error,
            ))
        }

        if clean_up_errors.is_empty() {
            Ok(())
        } else {
            Err(clean_up_errors)
        }
    }

    pub async fn delete_db_cluster_parameter_group(
        &self,
```

```
        name: &str,
    ) -> Result<DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupOutput,
 SdkError<DeleteDBClusterParameterGroupError>>
    {
        self.inner
            .delete_db_cluster_parameter_group()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name(name)
            .send()
            .await
    }

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_clean_up() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_instance()
        .with(eq("MockInstance"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbInstanceOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_instances()
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| {
            Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
                .db_instances(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier("MockCluster")
                        .db_instance_status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbClusterOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
```

```
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(
                    DbCluster::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(id)
                        .status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|_| Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .with(eq("MockParamGroup"))
        .return_once(|_|
Ok(DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder().build()));

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some(String::from("MockCluster"));
    scenario.db_instance_identifier = Some(String::from("MockInstance"));
    scenario.db_cluster_parameter_group = Some(
        DbClusterParameterGroup::builder()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name("MockParamGroup")
            .build(),
    );

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let clean_up = scenario.clean_up().await;
        assert!(clean_up.is_ok());
    });

    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first
Describe Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second
Describe Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first
Describe Cluster
```

```
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second
 Describe Cluster
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_clean_up_errors() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_instance()
        .with(eq("MockInstance"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbInstanceOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_instances()
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| {
            Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
                .db_instances(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier("MockCluster")
                        .db_instance_status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBInstancesError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe db instances error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
 SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster()
```

```
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbClusterOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(
                    DbCluster::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(id)
                        .status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|_| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBClustersError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe db clusters error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .with(eq("MockParamGroup"))
        .return_once(|_|
Ok(DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder().build()));

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some(String::from("MockCluster"));
    scenario.db_instance_identifier = Some(String::from("MockInstance"));
    scenario.db_cluster_parameter_group = Some(
        DbClusterParameterGroup::builder()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name("MockParamGroup")
            .build(),
    );
```

```
    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let clean_up = scenario.clean_up().await;
        assert!(clean_up.is_err());
        let errs = clean_up.unwrap_err();
        assert_eq!(errs.len(), 2);
        assert_matches!(errs.first(), Some(ScenarioError {message, context: _})
 if message == "Failed to check instance state during deletion");
        assert_matches!(errs.get(1), Some(ScenarioError {message, context: _}) if
 message == "Failed to check cluster state during deletion");
    });

    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first
 Describe Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second
 Describe Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first
 Describe Cluster
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second
 Describe Cluster
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **DeleteDBInstance** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteDBInstance의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a particular DB instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">DB instance identifier.</param>
    /// <returns>DB instance object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBInstance> DeleteDBInstanceByIdentifierAsync(string
dbInstanceIdentifier)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DeleteDBInstanceAsync(
            new DeleteDBInstanceRequest()
            {
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier,
                SkipFinalSnapshot = true,
                DeleteAutomatedBackups = true
            });

        return response.DBInstance;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteDBInstance를 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

            Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBInstanceRequest request;
            request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier);
            request.SetSkipFinalSnapshot(true);
            request.SetDeleteAutomatedBackups(true);

            Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBInstanceOutcome outcome =
                    client.DeleteDBInstance(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "DB instance deletion has started."
                          << std::endl;
                instanceDeleting = true;
                std::cout
                        << "Waiting for DB instance to delete before deleting the
parameter group."
                        << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DeleteDBInstance. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = false;
            }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DeleteDBInstance를 참조하십시오.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbClusters struct {
 AuroraClient *rds.Client
}



// DeleteInstance deletes a DB instance.
func (clusters *DbClusters) DeleteInstance(ctx context.Context, instanceName
 string) error {
 _, err := clusters.AuroraClient.DeleteDBInstance(ctx,
 &rds.DeleteDBInstanceInput{
  DBInstanceIdentifier:   aws.String(instanceName),
  SkipFinalSnapshot:      aws.Bool(true),
  DeleteAutomatedBackups: aws.Bool(true),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete instance %v: %v\n", instanceName, err)
  return err
 } else {
  return nil
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 DeleteDBInstance를 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static void deleteDatabaseInstance(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbInstanceIdentifier) {
       try {
           DeleteDbInstanceRequest deleteDbInstanceRequest =
DeleteDbInstanceRequest.builder()
                   .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                   .deleteAutomatedBackups(true)
                   .skipFinalSnapshot(true)
                   .build();

           DeleteDbInstanceResponse response =
rdsClient.deleteDBInstance(deleteDbInstanceRequest);
           System.out.println("The status of the database is " +
response.dbInstance().dbInstanceStatus());

       } catch (RdsException e) {
           System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteDBInstance를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun deleteDBInstance(dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String) {
    val deleteDbInstanceRequest =
        DeleteDbInstanceRequest {
            dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
            deleteAutomatedBackups = true
            skipFinalSnapshot = true
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.deleteDbInstance(deleteDbInstanceRequest)
        print("The status of the database is
 ${response.dbInstance?.dbInstanceStatus}")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DeleteDBInstance를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class AuroraWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Aurora DB cluster actions."""
```

```
    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon
RDS) client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def delete_db_instance(self, instance_id):
        """
        Deletes a DB instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the DB instance to delete.
        :return: Data about the deleted DB instance.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.delete_db_instance(
                DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id,
                SkipFinalSnapshot=True,
                DeleteAutomatedBackups=True,
            )
            db_inst = response["DBInstance"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete DB instance %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                instance_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return db_inst
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteDBInstance를 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    pub async fn clean_up(self) -> Result<(), Vec<ScenarioError>> {
        let mut clean_up_errors: Vec<ScenarioError> = vec![];

        // Delete the instance. rds.DeleteDbInstance.
        let delete_db_instance = self
            .rds
            .delete_db_instance(
                self.db_instance_identifier
                    .as_deref()
                    .expect("instance identifier"),
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = delete_db_instance {
            let identifier = self
                .db_instance_identifier
                .as_deref()
                .unwrap_or("Missing Instance Identifier");
            let message = format!("failed to delete db instance {identifier}");
            clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(message, &err));
        } else {
            // Wait for the instance to delete
            let waiter = Waiter::default();
            while waiter.sleep().await.is_ok() {
                let describe_db_instances =
self.rds.describe_db_instances().await;
                if let Err(err) = describe_db_instances {
                    clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(
                        "Failed to check instance state during deletion",
```

```
                        &err,
                    ));
                    break;
                }
                let db_instances = describe_db_instances
                    .unwrap()
                    .db_instances()
                    .iter()
                    .filter(|instance| instance.db_cluster_identifier ==
self.db_cluster_identifier)
                    .cloned()
                    .collect::<Vec<DbInstance>>();

                if db_instances.is_empty() {
                    trace!("Delete Instance waited and no instances were found");
                    break;
                }
                match db_instances.first().unwrap().db_instance_status() {
                    Some("Deleting") => continue,
                    Some(status) => {
                        info!("Attempting to delete but instances is in
{status}");
                        continue;
                    }
                    None => {
                        warn!("No status for DB instance");
                        break;
                    }
                }
            }
        }

        // Delete the DB cluster. rds.DeleteDbCluster.
        let delete_db_cluster = self
            .rds
            .delete_db_cluster(
                self.db_cluster_identifier
                    .as_deref()
                    .expect("cluster identifier"),
            )
            .await;

        if let Err(err) = delete_db_cluster {
            let identifier = self
```

```
                .db_cluster_identifier
                .as_deref()
                .unwrap_or("Missing DB Cluster Identifier");
            let message = format!("failed to delete db cluster {identifier}");
            clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(message, &err));
        } else {
            // Wait for the instance and cluster to fully delete.
rds.DescribeDbInstances and rds.DescribeDbClusters until both are not found.
            let waiter = Waiter::default();
            while waiter.sleep().await.is_ok() {
                let describe_db_clusters = self
                    .rds
                    .describe_db_clusters(
                        self.db_cluster_identifier
                            .as_deref()
                            .expect("cluster identifier"),
                    )
                    .await;
                if let Err(err) = describe_db_clusters {
                    clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(
                        "Failed to check cluster state during deletion",
                        &err,
                    ));
                    break;
                }
                let describe_db_clusters = describe_db_clusters.unwrap();
                let db_clusters = describe_db_clusters.db_clusters();
                if db_clusters.is_empty() {
                    trace!("Delete cluster waited and no clusters were found");
                    break;
                }
                match db_clusters.first().unwrap().status() {
                    Some("Deleting") => continue,
                    Some(status) => {
                        info!("Attempting to delete but clusters is in
{status}");
                        continue;
                    }
                    None => {
                        warn!("No status for DB cluster");
                        break;
                    }
                }
            }
```

```
        }

        // Delete the DB cluster parameter group.
 rds.DeleteDbClusterParameterGroup.
        let delete_db_cluster_parameter_group = self
            .rds
            .delete_db_cluster_parameter_group(
                self.db_cluster_parameter_group
                    .map(|g| {
                        g.db_cluster_parameter_group_name
                            .unwrap_or_else(||
 DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME.to_string())
                    })
                    .as_deref()
                    .expect("cluster parameter group name"),
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(error) = delete_db_cluster_parameter_group {
            clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to delete the db cluster parameter group",
                &error,
            ))
        }

        if clean_up_errors.is_empty() {
            Ok(())
        } else {
            Err(clean_up_errors)
        }
    }

    pub async fn delete_db_instance(
        &self,
        instance_identifier: &str,
    ) -> Result<DeleteDbInstanceOutput, SdkError<DeleteDBInstanceError>> {
        self.inner
            .delete_db_instance()
            .db_instance_identifier(instance_identifier)
            .skip_final_snapshot(true)
            .send()
            .await
    }

#[tokio::test]
```

```
async fn test_scenario_clean_up() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_instance()
        .with(eq("MockInstance"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbInstanceOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_instances()
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| {
            Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
                .db_instances(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier("MockCluster")
                        .db_instance_status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbClusterOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(
                    DbCluster::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(id)
                        .status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
```

```
        })
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|_| Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .with(eq("MockParamGroup"))
        .return_once(|_|
 Ok(DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder().build()));

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some(String::from("MockCluster"));
    scenario.db_instance_identifier = Some(String::from("MockInstance"));
    scenario.db_cluster_parameter_group = Some(
        DbClusterParameterGroup::builder()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name("MockParamGroup")
            .build(),
    );

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let clean_up = scenario.clean_up().await;
        assert!(clean_up.is_ok());
    });

    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first
 Describe Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second
 Describe Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first
 Describe Cluster
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second
 Describe Cluster
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_clean_up_errors() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_instance()
```

```
        .with(eq("MockInstance"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbInstanceOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_instances()
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| {
            Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
                .db_instances(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier("MockCluster")
                        .db_instance_status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBInstancesError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe db instances error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbClusterOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(
                    DbCluster::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(id)
```

```
                        .status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|_| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBClustersError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe db clusters error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .with(eq("MockParamGroup"))
        .return_once(|_|
Ok(DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder().build()));

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some(String::from("MockCluster"));
    scenario.db_instance_identifier = Some(String::from("MockInstance"));
    scenario.db_cluster_parameter_group = Some(
        DbClusterParameterGroup::builder()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name("MockParamGroup")
            .build(),
    );

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let clean_up = scenario.clean_up().await;
        assert!(clean_up.is_err());
        let errs = clean_up.unwrap_err();
        assert_eq!(errs.len(), 2);
        assert_matches!(errs.first(), Some(ScenarioError {message, context: _})
if message == "Failed to check instance state during deletion");
        assert_matches!(errs.get(1), Some(ScenarioError {message, context: _}) if
message == "Failed to check cluster state during deletion");
    });
```

```
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first
 Describe Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second
 Describe Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first
 Describe Cluster
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second
 Describe Cluster
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DeleteDBInstance를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the description of a DB cluster parameter group by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the DB parameter group to describe.</
param>
    /// <returns>The parameter group description.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<DBClusterParameterGroup?>
DescribeCustomDBClusterParameterGroupAsync(string name)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DescribeDBClusterParameterGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeDBClusterParameterGroupsRequest()
            {
                DBClusterParameterGroupName = name
            });
        return response.DBClusterParameterGroups.FirstOrDefault();
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups를 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClusterParameterGroupsRequest request;
        request.SetDBClusterParameterGroupName(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClusterParameterGroupsOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "DB cluster parameter group named '" <<
                      CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME << "' already exists." <<
std::endl;
```

```
            dbParameterGroupFamily =
 outcome.GetResult().GetDBClusterParameterGroups()
[0].GetDBParameterGroupFamily();
        }

        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups를 참조하십시오.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbClusters struct {
 AuroraClient *rds.Client
}
```

```
// GetParameterGroup gets a DB cluster parameter group by name.
func (clusters *DbClusters) GetParameterGroup(ctx context.Context,
 parameterGroupName string) (
 *types.DBClusterParameterGroup, error) {
 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups(
  ctx, &rds.DescribeDBClusterParameterGroupsInput{
   DBClusterParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  var notFoundError *types.DBParameterGroupNotFoundFault
  if errors.As(err, &notFoundError) {
   log.Printf("Parameter group %v does not exist.\n", parameterGroupName)
   err = nil
  } else {
   log.Printf("Error getting parameter group %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
  }
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return &output.DBClusterParameterGroups[0], err
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups를 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public static void describeDbClusterParameterGroups(RdsClient rdsClient,
 String dbClusterGroupName) {
```

```
        try {
            DescribeDbClusterParameterGroupsRequest groupsRequest =
 DescribeDbClusterParameterGroupsRequest.builder()
                    .dbClusterParameterGroupName(dbClusterGroupName)
                    .maxRecords(20)
                    .build();

            List<DBClusterParameterGroup> groups =
 rdsClient.describeDBClusterParameterGroups(groupsRequest)
                    .dbClusterParameterGroups();
            for (DBClusterParameterGroup group : groups) {
                System.out.println("The group name is " +
 group.dbClusterParameterGroupName());
                System.out.println("The group ARN is " +
 group.dbClusterParameterGroupArn());
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun describeDbClusterParameterGroups(dbClusterGroupName: String?) {
    val groupsRequest =
        DescribeDbClusterParameterGroupsRequest {
            dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbClusterGroupName
```

```
            maxRecords = 20
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.describeDbClusterParameterGroups(groupsRequest)
        response.dbClusterParameterGroups?.forEach { group ->
            println("The group name is ${group.dbClusterParameterGroupName}")
            println("The group ARN is ${group.dbClusterParameterGroupArn}")
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class AuroraWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Aurora DB cluster actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon
 RDS) client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
```

```
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def get_parameter_group(self, parameter_group_name):
        """
        Gets a DB cluster parameter group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to retrieve.
        :return: The requested parameter group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_cluster_parameter_groups(
                DBClusterParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name
            )
            parameter_group = response["DBClusterParameterGroups"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "DBParameterGroupNotFound":
                logger.info("Parameter group %s does not exist.",
parameter_group_name)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get parameter group %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    parameter_group_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return parameter_group
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **DescribeDBClusterParameters** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeDBClusterParameters의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Describe the cluster parameters in a parameter group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the parameter group.</param>
    /// <param name="source">The optional name of the source filter.</param>
    /// <returns>The collection of parameters.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Parameter>>
DescribeDBClusterParametersInGroupAsync(string groupName, string? source = null)
    {
        var paramList = new List<Parameter>();

        DescribeDBClusterParametersResponse response;
        var request = new DescribeDBClusterParametersRequest
        {
            DBClusterParameterGroupName = groupName,
            Source = source,
        };

        // Get the full list if there are multiple pages.
        do
        {
            response = await
_amazonRDS.DescribeDBClusterParametersAsync(request);
            paramList.AddRange(response.Parameters);

            request.Marker = response.Marker;
        }
        while (response.Marker is not null);

        return paramList;
```

```
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeDBClusterParameters를 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);


//! Routine which gets DB parameters using the 'DescribeDBClusterParameters' api.
/*!
 \sa getDBCLusterParameters()
 \param parameterGroupName: The name of the cluster parameter group.
 \param namePrefix: Prefix string to filter results by parameter name.
 \param source: A source such as 'user', ignored if empty.
 \param parametersResult: Vector of 'Parameter' objects returned by the routine.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Aurora::getDBCLusterParameters(const Aws::String
 &parameterGroupName,
                                            const Aws::String &namePrefix,
                                            const Aws::String &source,

 Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter> &parametersResult,
                                            const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    Aws::String marker; // The marker is used for pagination.
```

```
    do {
        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClusterParametersRequest request;
        request.SetDBClusterParameterGroupName(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }
        if (!source.empty()) {
            request.SetSource(source);
        }

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClusterParametersOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeDBClusterParameters(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter> &parameters =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetParameters();
            for (const Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter &parameter: parameters) {
                if (!namePrefix.empty()) {
                    if (parameter.GetParameterName().find(namePrefix) == 0) {
                        parametersResult.push_back(parameter);
                    }
                }
                else {
                    parametersResult.push_back(parameter);
                }
            }

            marker = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DescribeDBClusterParameters. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } while (!marker.empty());

    return true;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DescribeDBClusterParameters를 참조하십시오.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbClusters struct {
 AuroraClient *rds.Client
}



// GetParameters gets the parameters that are contained in a DB cluster parameter
 group.
func (clusters *DbClusters) GetParameters(ctx context.Context, parameterGroupName
 string, source string) (
 []types.Parameter, error) {

 var output *rds.DescribeDBClusterParametersOutput
 var params []types.Parameter
 var err error
 parameterPaginator :=
 rds.NewDescribeDBClusterParametersPaginator(clusters.AuroraClient,
  &rds.DescribeDBClusterParametersInput{
   DBClusterParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
   Source:                      aws.String(source),
  })
```

```
 for parameterPaginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err = parameterPaginator.NextPage(ctx)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get paramaeters for %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
   break
  } else {
   params = append(params, output.Parameters...)
  }
 }
 return params, err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 DescribeDBClusterParameters를 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static void describeDbClusterParameters(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbCLusterGroupName, int flag) {
       try {
           DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest dbParameterGroupsRequest;
           if (flag == 0) {
               dbParameterGroupsRequest =
DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest.builder()
                       .dbClusterParameterGroupName(dbCLusterGroupName)
                       .build();
           } else {
               dbParameterGroupsRequest =
DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest.builder()
                       .dbClusterParameterGroupName(dbCLusterGroupName)
                       .source("user")
```

```
                        .build();
            }

            DescribeDbClusterParametersResponse response = rdsClient
                    .describeDBClusterParameters(dbParameterGroupsRequest);
            List<Parameter> dbParameters = response.parameters();
            String paraName;
            for (Parameter para : dbParameters) {
                // Only print out information about either auto_increment_offset
or
                // auto_increment_increment.
                paraName = para.parameterName();
                if ((paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_offset") == 0)
                        || (paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_increment ") ==
0)) {
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter name is  " + paraName);
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter value is  " +
para.parameterValue());
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter data type is " +
para.dataType());
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter description is " +
para.description());
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter allowed values  is " +
para.allowedValues());
                }
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeDBClusterParameters를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun describeDbClusterParameters(
    dbCLusterGroupName: String?,
    flag: Int,
) {
    val dbParameterGroupsRequest: DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest
    dbParameterGroupsRequest =
        if (flag == 0) {
            DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest {
                dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbCLusterGroupName
            }
        } else {
            DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest {
                dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbCLusterGroupName
                source = "user"
            }
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response =
 rdsClient.describeDbClusterParameters(dbParameterGroupsRequest)
        response.parameters?.forEach { para ->
            // Only print out information about either auto_increment_offset or
 auto_increment_increment.
            val paraName = para.parameterName
            if (paraName != null) {
                if (paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_offset") == 0 ||
 paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_increment ") == 0) {
                    println("*** The parameter name is  $paraName")
                    println("*** The parameter value is  ${para.parameterValue}")
                    println("*** The parameter data type is ${para.dataType}")
                    println("*** The parameter description is
 ${para.description}")
```

```
                    println("*** The parameter allowed values  is
 ${para.allowedValues}")
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DescribeDBClusterParameters를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class AuroraWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Aurora DB cluster actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon
 RDS) client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)
```

```
    def get_parameters(self, parameter_group_name, name_prefix="", source=None):
        """
        Gets the parameters that are contained in a DB cluster parameter group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to query.
        :param name_prefix: When specified, the retrieved list of parameters is
filtered
                            to contain only parameters that start with this
prefix.
        :param source: When specified, only parameters from this source are
retrieved.
                       For example, a source of 'user' retrieves only parameters
that
                       were set by a user.
        :return: The list of requested parameters.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {"DBClusterParameterGroupName": parameter_group_name}
            if source is not None:
                kwargs["Source"] = source
            parameters = []
            paginator =
self.rds_client.get_paginator("describe_db_cluster_parameters")
            for page in paginator.paginate(**kwargs):
                parameters += [
                    p
                    for p in page["Parameters"]
                    if p["ParameterName"].startswith(name_prefix)
                ]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get parameters for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                parameter_group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return parameters
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeDBClusterParameters를 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   // Get the parameter group. rds.DescribeDbClusterParameterGroups
   // Get parameters in the group. This is a long list so you will have to
paginate. Find the auto_increment_offset and auto_increment_increment parameters
(by ParameterName). rds.DescribeDbClusterParameters
   // Parse the ParameterName, Description, and AllowedValues values and display
them.
   pub async fn cluster_parameters(&self) ->
Result<Vec<AuroraScenarioParameter>, ScenarioError> {
       let parameters_output = self
           .rds
           .describe_db_cluster_parameters(DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME)
           .await;

       if let Err(err) = parameters_output {
           return Err(ScenarioError::new(
               format!("Failed to retrieve parameters for
{DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME}"),
               &err,
           ));
       }

       let parameters = parameters_output
           .unwrap()
           .into_iter()
           .flat_map(|p| p.parameters.unwrap_or_default().into_iter())
           .filter(|p|
FILTER_PARAMETER_NAMES.contains(p.parameter_name().unwrap_or_default()))
           .map(AuroraScenarioParameter::from)
```

```
            .collect::<Vec<_>>();

        Ok(parameters)
    }

    pub async fn describe_db_cluster_parameters(
        &self,
        name: &str,
    ) -> Result<Vec<DescribeDbClusterParametersOutput>,
 SdkError<DescribeDBClusterParametersError>>
    {
        self.inner
            .describe_db_cluster_parameters()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name(name)
            .into_paginator()
            .send()
            .try_collect()
            .await
    }

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_cluster_parameters() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_cluster_parameters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup"))
        .return_once(|_| {
            Ok(vec![DescribeDbClusterParametersOutput::builder()
                .parameters(Parameter::builder().parameter_name("a").build())
                .parameters(Parameter::builder().parameter_name("b").build())
                .parameters(
                    Parameter::builder()
                        .parameter_name("auto_increment_offset")
                        .build(),
                )
                .parameters(Parameter::builder().parameter_name("c").build())
                .parameters(
                    Parameter::builder()
                        .parameter_name("auto_increment_increment")
                        .build(),
                )
                .parameters(Parameter::builder().parameter_name("d").build())
                .build()])
```

```
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster".into());

    let params = scenario.cluster_parameters().await.expect("cluster params");
    let names: Vec<String> = params.into_iter().map(|p| p.name).collect();
    assert_eq!(
        names,
        vec!["auto_increment_offset", "auto_increment_increment"]
    );
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_cluster_parameters_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_cluster_parameters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup"))
        .return_once(|_| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBClusterParametersError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe_db_cluster_parameters_error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
 SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster".into());
    let params = scenario.cluster_parameters().await;
    assert_matches!(params, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _ }) if message
 == "Failed to retrieve parameters for RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DescribeDBClusterParameters를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **DescribeDBClusterSnapshots** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeDBClusterSnapshots의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Return a list of DB snapshots for a particular DB cluster.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbClusterIdentifier">DB cluster identifier.</param>
    /// <returns>List of DB snapshots.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBClusterSnapshot>>
DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsByIdentifierAsync(string dbClusterIdentifier)
    {
        var results = new List<DBClusterSnapshot>();

        DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsResponse response;
        DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsRequest request = new
DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsRequest
        {
            DBClusterIdentifier = dbClusterIdentifier
        };
        // Get the full list if there are multiple pages.
        do
        {
            response = await _amazonRDS.DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsAsync(request);
            results.AddRange(response.DBClusterSnapshots);
            request.Marker = response.Marker;
        }
```

```
        while (response.Marker is not null);
        return results;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeDBClusterSnapshots를 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

            Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsRequest request;
            request.SetDBClusterSnapshotIdentifier(snapshotID);

            Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsOutcome outcome =
                    client.DescribeDBClusterSnapshots(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                snapshot = outcome.GetResult().GetDBClusterSnapshots()[0];
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DescribeDBClusterSnapshots. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
                                 DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
client);
                return false;
```

```
            }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DescribeDBClusterSnapshots를 참조하십시오.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbClusters struct {
 AuroraClient *rds.Client
}



// GetClusterSnapshot gets a DB cluster snapshot.
func (clusters *DbClusters) GetClusterSnapshot(ctx context.Context, snapshotName
 string) (*types.DBClusterSnapshot, error) {
 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.DescribeDBClusterSnapshots(ctx,
  &rds.DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsInput{
   DBClusterSnapshotIdentifier: aws.String(snapshotName),
  })
 if err != nil {
```

```
  log.Printf("Couldn't get snapshot %v: %v\n", snapshotName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return &output.DBClusterSnapshots[0], nil
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 DescribeDBClusterSnapshots를 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static void waitForSnapshotReady(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbSnapshotIdentifier,
           String dbInstanceClusterIdentifier) {
       try {
           boolean snapshotReady = false;
           String snapshotReadyStr;
           System.out.println("Waiting for the snapshot to become available.");

           DescribeDbClusterSnapshotsRequest snapshotsRequest =
DescribeDbClusterSnapshotsRequest.builder()
                   .dbClusterSnapshotIdentifier(dbSnapshotIdentifier)
                   .dbClusterIdentifier(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier)
                   .build();

           while (!snapshotReady) {
               DescribeDbClusterSnapshotsResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBClusterSnapshots(snapshotsRequest);
               List<DBClusterSnapshot> snapshotList =
response.dbClusterSnapshots();
```

```
                for (DBClusterSnapshot snapshot : snapshotList) {
                    snapshotReadyStr = snapshot.status();
                    if (snapshotReadyStr.contains("available")) {
                        snapshotReady = true;
                    } else {
                        System.out.println(".");
                        Thread.sleep(sleepTime * 5000);
                    }
                }
            }

            System.out.println("The Snapshot is available!");

        } catch (RdsException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeDBClusterSnapshots를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun waitSnapshotReady(
    dbSnapshotIdentifier: String?,
    dbInstanceClusterIdentifier: String?,
) {
    var snapshotReady = false
    var snapshotReadyStr: String
    println("Waiting for the snapshot to become available.")
```

```
    val snapshotsRequest =
        DescribeDbClusterSnapshotsRequest {
            dbClusterSnapshotIdentifier = dbSnapshotIdentifier
            dbClusterIdentifier = dbInstanceClusterIdentifier
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        while (!snapshotReady) {
            val response = rdsClient.describeDbClusterSnapshots(snapshotsRequest)
            val snapshotList = response.dbClusterSnapshots
            if (snapshotList != null) {
                for (snapshot in snapshotList) {
                    snapshotReadyStr = snapshot.status.toString()
                    if (snapshotReadyStr.contains("available")) {
                        snapshotReady = true
                    } else {
                        println(".")
                        delay(slTime * 5000)
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }
    println("The Snapshot is available!")
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DescribeDBClusterSnapshots를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class AuroraWrapper:
```

```
    """Encapsulates Aurora DB cluster actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon
RDS) client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def get_cluster_snapshot(self, snapshot_id):
        """
        Gets a DB cluster snapshot.

        :param snapshot_id: The ID of the snapshot to retrieve.
        :return: The retrieved snapshot.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_cluster_snapshots(
                DBClusterSnapshotIdentifier=snapshot_id
            )
            snapshot = response["DBClusterSnapshots"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get DB cluster snapshot %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                snapshot_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return snapshot
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeDBClusterSnapshots를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **DescribeDBClusters** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeDBClusters의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Returns a list of DB clusters.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">Optional name of a specific DB
cluster.</param>
    /// <returns>List of DB clusters.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBCluster>> DescribeDBClustersPagedAsync(string?
dbClusterIdentifier = null)
    {
        var results = new List<DBCluster>();

        DescribeDBClustersResponse response;
        DescribeDBClustersRequest request = new DescribeDBClustersRequest
        {
            DBClusterIdentifier = dbClusterIdentifier
        };
        // Get the full list if there are multiple pages.
        do
```

```
        {
            response = await _amazonRDS.DescribeDBClustersAsync(request);
            if (response.DBClusters != null)
            {
                results.AddRange(response.DBClusters);
            }
            request.Marker = response.Marker;
        }
        while (response.Marker is not null);
        return results;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeDBClusters를 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

//! Routine which gets a DB cluster description.
/*!
 \sa describeDBCluster()
 \param dbClusterIdentifier: A DB cluster identifier.
 \param clusterResult: The 'DBCluster' object containing the description.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Aurora::describeDBCluster(const Aws::String &dbClusterIdentifier,
                                       Aws::RDS::Model::DBCluster &clusterResult,
                                       const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
```

```
    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClustersRequest request;
    request.SetDBClusterIdentifier(dbClusterIdentifier);

    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClustersOutcome outcome =
            client.DescribeDBClusters(request);

    bool result = true;
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        clusterResult = outcome.GetResult().GetDBClusters()[0];
    }
    else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
             Aws::RDS::RDSErrors::D_B_CLUSTER_NOT_FOUND_FAULT) {
        result = false;
        std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::GDescribeDBClusters. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }
        // This example does not log an error if the DB cluster does not exist.
        // Instead, clusterResult is set to empty.
    else {
        clusterResult = Aws::RDS::Model::DBCluster();
    }

    return result;

}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DescribeDBClusters를 참조하십시오.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
```

```
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbClusters struct {
 AuroraClient *rds.Client
}



// GetDbCluster gets data about an Aurora DB cluster.
func (clusters *DbClusters) GetDbCluster(ctx context.Context, clusterName string)
 (*types.DBCluster, error) {
 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.DescribeDBClusters(ctx,
  &rds.DescribeDBClustersInput{
   DBClusterIdentifier: aws.String(clusterName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  var notFoundError *types.DBClusterNotFoundFault
  if errors.As(err, &notFoundError) {
   log.Printf("DB cluster %v does not exist.\n", clusterName)
   err = nil
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get DB cluster %v: %v\n", clusterName, err)
  }
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return &output.DBClusters[0], err
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 DescribeDBClusters를 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static void describeDbClusterParameters(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbCLusterGroupName, int flag) {
       try {
           DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest dbParameterGroupsRequest;
           if (flag == 0) {
               dbParameterGroupsRequest =
DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest.builder()
                       .dbClusterParameterGroupName(dbCLusterGroupName)
                       .build();
           } else {
               dbParameterGroupsRequest =
DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest.builder()
                       .dbClusterParameterGroupName(dbCLusterGroupName)
                       .source("user")
                       .build();
           }

           DescribeDbClusterParametersResponse response = rdsClient
                   .describeDBClusterParameters(dbParameterGroupsRequest);
           List<Parameter> dbParameters = response.parameters();
           String paraName;
           for (Parameter para : dbParameters) {
               // Only print out information about either auto_increment_offset
or
               // auto_increment_increment.
               paraName = para.parameterName();
               if ((paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_offset") == 0)
                       || (paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_increment ") ==
0)) {
                   System.out.println("*** The parameter name is  " + paraName);
                   System.out.println("*** The parameter value is  " +
para.parameterValue());
```

```
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter data type is " +
 para.dataType());
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter description is " +
 para.description());
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter allowed values  is " +
 para.allowedValues());
                }
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeDBClusters를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun describeDbClusterParameters(
    dbCLusterGroupName: String?,
    flag: Int,
) {
    val dbParameterGroupsRequest: DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest
    dbParameterGroupsRequest =
        if (flag == 0) {
            DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest {
                dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbCLusterGroupName
            }
        } else {
            DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest {
                dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbCLusterGroupName
                source = "user"
```

```
            }
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response =
 rdsClient.describeDbClusterParameters(dbParameterGroupsRequest)
        response.parameters?.forEach { para ->
            // Only print out information about either auto_increment_offset or
 auto_increment_increment.
            val paraName = para.parameterName
            if (paraName != null) {
                if (paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_offset") == 0 ||
 paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_increment ") == 0) {
                    println("*** The parameter name is  $paraName")
                    println("*** The parameter value is  ${para.parameterValue}")
                    println("*** The parameter data type is ${para.dataType}")
                    println("*** The parameter description is
 ${para.description}")
                    println("*** The parameter allowed values  is
 ${para.allowedValues}")
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DescribeDBClusters를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class AuroraWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Aurora DB cluster actions."""
```

```
    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon
RDS) client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def get_db_cluster(self, cluster_name):
        """
        Gets data about an Aurora DB cluster.

        :param cluster_name: The name of the DB cluster to retrieve.
        :return: The retrieved DB cluster.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_clusters(
                DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_name
            )
            cluster = response["DBClusters"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "DBClusterNotFoundFault":
                logger.info("Cluster %s does not exist.", cluster_name)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't verify the existence of DB cluster %s. Here's why:
%s: %s",
                    cluster_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return cluster
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeDBClusters를 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   // Get a list of allowed engine versions.
rds.DescribeDbEngineVersions(Engine='aurora-mysql', DBParameterGroupFamily=<the
family used to create your parameter group in step 2>)
   // Create an Aurora DB cluster database cluster that contains a MySql
database and uses the parameter group you created.
   // Wait for DB cluster to be ready. Call rds.DescribeDBClusters and check for
Status == 'available'.
   // Get a list of instance classes available for the selected engine
and engine version. rds.DescribeOrderableDbInstanceOptions(Engine='mysql',
EngineVersion=).

   // Create a database instance in the cluster.
   // Wait for DB instance to be ready. Call rds.DescribeDbInstances and check
for DBInstanceStatus == 'available'.
   pub async fn start_cluster_and_instance(&mut self) -> Result<(),
ScenarioError> {
       if self.password.is_none() {
           return Err(ScenarioError::with(
               "Must set Secret Password before starting a cluster",
           ));
       }
       let create_db_cluster = self
           .rds
           .create_db_cluster(
               DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER,
               DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
```

```
                DB_ENGINE,
                self.engine_version.as_deref().expect("engine version"),
                self.username.as_deref().expect("username"),
                self.password
                    .replace(SecretString::new("".to_string()))
                    .expect("password"),
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = create_db_cluster {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to create DB Cluster with cluster group",
                &err,
            ));
        }

        self.db_cluster_identifier = create_db_cluster
            .unwrap()
            .db_cluster
            .and_then(|c| c.db_cluster_identifier);

        if self.db_cluster_identifier.is_none() {
            return Err(ScenarioError::with("Created DB Cluster missing
Identifier"));
        }

        info!(
            "Started a db cluster: {}",
            self.db_cluster_identifier
                .as_deref()
                .unwrap_or("Missing ARN")
        );

        let create_db_instance = self
            .rds
            .create_db_instance(
                self.db_cluster_identifier.as_deref().expect("cluster name"),
                DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
                self.instance_class.as_deref().expect("instance class"),
                DB_ENGINE,
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = create_db_instance {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to create Instance in DB Cluster",
```

```
                &err,
            ));
        }

        self.db_instance_identifier = create_db_instance
            .unwrap()
            .db_instance
            .and_then(|i| i.db_instance_identifier);

        // Cluster creation can take up to 20 minutes to become available
        let cluster_max_wait = Duration::from_secs(20 * 60);
        let waiter = Waiter::builder().max(cluster_max_wait).build();
        while waiter.sleep().await.is_ok() {
            let cluster = self
                .rds
                .describe_db_clusters(
                    self.db_cluster_identifier
                        .as_deref()
                        .expect("cluster identifier"),
                )
                .await;

            if let Err(err) = cluster {
                warn!(?err, "Failed to describe cluster while waiting for
ready");
                continue;
            }

            let instance = self
                .rds
                .describe_db_instance(
                    self.db_instance_identifier
                        .as_deref()
                        .expect("instance identifier"),
                )
                .await;
            if let Err(err) = instance {
                return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                    "Failed to find instance for cluster",
                    &err,
                ));
            }

            let instances_available = instance
```

```
                .unwrap()
                .db_instances()
                .iter()
                .all(|instance| instance.db_instance_status() ==
Some("Available"));

            let endpoints = self
                .rds
                .describe_db_cluster_endpoints(
                    self.db_cluster_identifier
                        .as_deref()
                        .expect("cluster identifier"),
                )
                .await;

            if let Err(err) = endpoints {
                return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                    "Failed to find endpoint for cluster",
                    &err,
                ));
            }

            let endpoints_available = endpoints
                .unwrap()
                .db_cluster_endpoints()
                .iter()
                .all(|endpoint| endpoint.status() == Some("available"));

            if instances_available && endpoints_available {
                return Ok(());
            }
        }

        Err(ScenarioError::with("timed out waiting for cluster"))
    }

    pub async fn describe_db_clusters(
        &self,
        id: &str,
    ) -> Result<DescribeDbClustersOutput, SdkError<DescribeDBClustersError>> {
        self.inner
            .describe_db_clusters()
            .db_cluster_identifier(id)
            .send()
```

```
            .await
    }

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .withf(|id, params, engine, version, username, password| {
            assert_eq!(id, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(params, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            assert_eq!(version, "aurora-mysql8.0");
            assert_eq!(username, "test username");
            assert_eq!(password.expose_secret(), "test password");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|id, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()

 .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_instance()
        .withf(|cluster, name, class, engine| {
            assert_eq!(cluster, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(name, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBInstance");
            assert_eq!(class, "m5.large");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|cluster, name, class, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbInstanceOutput::builder()
                .db_instance(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(cluster)
                        .db_instance_identifier(name)
                        .db_instance_class(class)
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
```

```
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .return_once(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()

.db_clusters(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_instance()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBInstance"))
        .return_once(|name| {
            Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
                .db_instances(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_instance_identifier(name)
                        .db_instance_status("Available")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_cluster_endpoints()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClusterEndpointsOutput::builder()

.db_cluster_endpoints(DbClusterEndpoint::builder().status("available").build())
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
```

```
        let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
        assert!(create.is_ok());
        assert!(scenario
            .password
            .replace(SecretString::new("BAD SECRET".into()))
            .unwrap()
            .expose_secret()
            .is_empty());
        assert_eq!(
            scenario.db_cluster_identifier,
            Some("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster".into())
        );
    });
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await;
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_cluster_create_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .return_once(|_, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                CreateDBClusterError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "create db cluster error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
 SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
    assert_matches!(create, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _}) if message
 == "Failed to create DB Cluster with cluster group")
```

```
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_cluster_create_missing_id() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .return_once(|_, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()
                .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().build())
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
    assert_matches!(create, Err(ScenarioError { message, context:_ }) if message
 == "Created DB Cluster missing Identifier");
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_instance_create_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .withf(|id, params, engine, version, username, password| {
            assert_eq!(id, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(params, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            assert_eq!(version, "aurora-mysql8.0");
            assert_eq!(username, "test username");
            assert_eq!(password.expose_secret(), "test password");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|id, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()

 .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
```

```
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_instance()
        .return_once(|_, _, _, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                CreateDBInstanceError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "create db instance error",
                )),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
 SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
    assert_matches!(create, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _ }) if message
 == "Failed to create Instance in DB Cluster")
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_wait_hiccup() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .withf(|id, params, engine, version, username, password| {
            assert_eq!(id, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(params, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            assert_eq!(version, "aurora-mysql8.0");
            assert_eq!(username, "test username");
            assert_eq!(password.expose_secret(), "test password");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|id, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()
```

```
.db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_instance()
        .withf(|cluster, name, class, engine| {
            assert_eq!(cluster, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(name, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBInstance");
            assert_eq!(class, "m5.large");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|cluster, name, class, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbInstanceOutput::builder()
                .db_instance(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(cluster)
                        .db_instance_identifier(name)
                        .db_instance_class(class)
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|_| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBClustersError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe cluster error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        })
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
```

```
 .db_clusters(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds.expect_describe_db_instance().return_once(|name| {
        Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
            .db_instances(
                DbInstance::builder()
                    .db_instance_identifier(name)
                    .db_instance_status("Available")
                    .build(),
            )
            .build())
    });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_cluster_endpoints()
        .return_once(|_| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClusterEndpointsOutput::builder()

 .db_cluster_endpoints(DbClusterEndpoint::builder().status("available").build())
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
        assert!(create.is_ok());
    });

    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await;
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await;
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DescribeDBClusters를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **DescribeDBEngineVersions** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeDBEngineVersions의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of DB engine versions for a particular DB engine.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="engine">The name of the engine.</param>
    /// <param name="parameterGroupFamily">Optional parameter group family
name.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of DBEngineVersions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBEngineVersion>>
DescribeDBEngineVersionsForEngineAsync(string engine,
        string? parameterGroupFamily = null)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DescribeDBEngineVersionsAsync(
            new DescribeDBEngineVersionsRequest()
            {
                Engine = engine,
                DBParameterGroupFamily = parameterGroupFamily
            });
        return response.DBEngineVersions;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeDBEngineVersions을 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);


//! Routine which gets available DB engine versions for an engine name and
//! an optional parameter group family.
/*!
 \sa getDBEngineVersions()
 \param engineName: A DB engine name.
 \param parameterGroupFamily: A parameter group family name, ignored if empty.
 \param engineVersionsResult: Vector of 'DBEngineVersion' objects returned by the
 routine.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Aurora::getDBEngineVersions(const Aws::String &engineName,
                                         const Aws::String &parameterGroupFamily,

 Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion> &engineVersionsResult,
                                         const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBEngineVersionsRequest request;
    request.SetEngine(engineName);
    if (!parameterGroupFamily.empty()) {
```

```
        request.SetDBParameterGroupFamily(parameterGroupFamily);
    }

    engineVersionsResult.clear();
    Aws::String marker; // The marker is used for pagination.
    do {
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBEngineVersionsOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeDBEngineVersions(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion> &engineVersions =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetDBEngineVersions();

            engineVersionsResult.insert(engineVersionsResult.end(),
                                        engineVersions.begin(),
 engineVersions.end());
            marker  = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DescribeDBEngineVersionsRequest. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
    } while (!marker.empty());

    return true;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DescribeDBEngineVersions을 참조하십시오.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbClusters struct {
 AuroraClient *rds.Client
}



// GetEngineVersions gets database engine versions that are available for the
 specified engine
// and parameter group family.
func (clusters *DbClusters) GetEngineVersions(ctx context.Context, engine string,
 parameterGroupFamily string) (
 []types.DBEngineVersion, error) {
 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.DescribeDBEngineVersions(ctx,
  &rds.DescribeDBEngineVersionsInput{
   Engine:                 aws.String(engine),
   DBParameterGroupFamily: aws.String(parameterGroupFamily),
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get engine versions for %v: %v\n", engine, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
```

```
  return output.DBEngineVersions, nil
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 DescribeDBEngineVersions을 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public static void describeDBEngines(RdsClient rdsClient) {
        try {
            DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest engineVersionsRequest =
DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest.builder()
                    .engine("aurora-mysql")
                    .defaultOnly(true)
                    .maxRecords(20)
                    .build();

            DescribeDbEngineVersionsResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBEngineVersions(engineVersionsRequest);
            List<DBEngineVersion> engines = response.dbEngineVersions();

            // Get all DBEngineVersion objects.
            for (DBEngineVersion engineOb : engines) {
                System.out.println("The name of the DB parameter group family for
the database engine is "
                        + engineOb.dbParameterGroupFamily());
                System.out.println("The name of the database engine " +
engineOb.engine());
                System.out.println("The version number of the database engine " +
engineOb.engineVersion());
            }
```

```
        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeDBEngineVersions을 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Get a list of allowed engine versions.
suspend fun getAllowedClusterEngines(dbParameterGroupFamilyVal: String?) {
    val versionsRequest =
        DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest {
            dbParameterGroupFamily = dbParameterGroupFamilyVal
            engine = "aurora-mysql"
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.describeDbEngineVersions(versionsRequest)
        response.dbEngineVersions?.forEach { dbEngine ->
            println("The engine version is ${dbEngine.engineVersion}")
            println("The engine description is ${dbEngine.dbEngineDescription}")
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DescribeDBEngineVersions을 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class AuroraWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Aurora DB cluster actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon
 RDS) client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def get_engine_versions(self, engine, parameter_group_family=None):
        """
        Gets database engine versions that are available for the specified engine
        and parameter group family.

        :param engine: The database engine to look up.
        :param parameter_group_family: When specified, restricts the returned
 list of
                                       engine versions to those that are
 compatible with
                                       this parameter group family.
        :return: The list of database engine versions.
        """
```

```
        try:
            kwargs = {"Engine": engine}
            if parameter_group_family is not None:
                kwargs["DBParameterGroupFamily"] = parameter_group_family
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_engine_versions(**kwargs)
            versions = response["DBEngineVersions"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get engine versions for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                engine,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return versions
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeDBEngineVersions을 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   // Get available engine families for Aurora MySql.
rds.DescribeDbEngineVersions(Engine='aurora-mysql') and build a set of the
'DBParameterGroupFamily' field values. I get {aurora-mysql8.0, aurora-mysql5.7}.
   pub async fn get_engines(&self) -> Result<HashMap<String, Vec<String>>,
ScenarioError> {
       let describe_db_engine_versions =
self.rds.describe_db_engine_versions(DB_ENGINE).await;
       trace!(versions=?describe_db_engine_versions, "full list of versions");
```

```
        if let Err(err) = describe_db_engine_versions {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to retrieve DB Engine Versions",
                &err,
            ));
        };

        let version_count = describe_db_engine_versions
            .as_ref()
            .map(|o| o.db_engine_versions().len())
            .unwrap_or_default();
        info!(version_count, "got list of versions");

        // Create a map of engine families to their available versions.
        let mut versions = HashMap::<String, Vec<String>>::new();
        describe_db_engine_versions
            .unwrap()
            .db_engine_versions()
            .iter()
            .filter_map(
                |v| match (&v.db_parameter_group_family, &v.engine_version) {
                    (Some(family), Some(version)) => Some((family.clone(),
version.clone())),
                    _ => None,
                },
            )
            .for_each(|(family, version)|
versions.entry(family).or_default().push(version));

        Ok(versions)
    }

    pub async fn describe_db_engine_versions(
        &self,
        engine: &str,
    ) -> Result<DescribeDbEngineVersionsOutput,
SdkError<DescribeDBEngineVersionsError>> {
        self.inner
            .describe_db_engine_versions()
            .engine(engine)
            .send()
            .await
    }
```

```
#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_get_engines() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_engine_versions()
        .with(eq("aurora-mysql"))
        .return_once(|_| {
            Ok(DescribeDbEngineVersionsOutput::builder()
                .db_engine_versions(
                    DbEngineVersion::builder()
                        .db_parameter_group_family("f1")
                        .engine_version("f1a")
                        .build(),
                )
                .db_engine_versions(
                    DbEngineVersion::builder()
                        .db_parameter_group_family("f1")
                        .engine_version("f1b")
                        .build(),
                )
                .db_engine_versions(
                    DbEngineVersion::builder()
                        .db_parameter_group_family("f2")
                        .engine_version("f2a")
                        .build(),
                )
                .db_engine_versions(DbEngineVersion::builder().build())
                .build())
        });

    let scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);

    let versions_map = scenario.get_engines().await;

    assert_eq!(
        versions_map,
        Ok(HashMap::from([
            ("f1".into(), vec!["f1a".into(), "f1b".into()]),
            ("f2".into(), vec!["f2a".into()])
        ]))
    );
}
```

```
#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_get_engines_failed() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_engine_versions()
        .with(eq("aurora-mysql"))
        .return_once(|_| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBEngineVersionsError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe_db_engine_versions error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
 SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);

    let versions_map = scenario.get_engines().await;
    assert_matches!(
        versions_map,
        Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _ }) if message == "Failed to
 retrieve DB Engine Versions"
    );
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DescribeDBEngineVersions을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **DescribeDBInstances** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeDBInstances의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Returns a list of DB instances.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">Optional name of a specific DB
instance.</param>
    /// <returns>List of DB instances.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBInstance>> DescribeDBInstancesPagedAsync(string?
dbInstanceIdentifier = null)
    {
        var results = new List<DBInstance>();
        var instancesPaginator = _amazonRDS.Paginators.DescribeDBInstances(
            new DescribeDBInstancesRequest
            {
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var instances in instancesPaginator.DBInstances)
        {
            results.Add(instances);
        }
        return results;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeDBInstances를 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);


//! Routine which gets a DB instance description.
/*!
 \sa describeDBCluster()
 \param dbInstanceIdentifier: A DB instance identifier.
 \param instanceResult: The 'DBInstance' object containing the description.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Aurora::describeDBInstance(const Aws::String &dbInstanceIdentifier,
                                        Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance
 &instanceResult,
                                        const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBInstancesRequest request;
    request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier);

    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBInstancesOutcome outcome =
            client.DescribeDBInstances(request);

    bool result = true;
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        instanceResult = outcome.GetResult().GetDBInstances()[0];
    }
    else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
             Aws::RDS::RDSErrors::D_B_INSTANCE_NOT_FOUND_FAULT) {
        result = false;
```

```
        std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DescribeDBInstances. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }
        // This example does not log an error if the DB instance does not exist.
        // Instead, instanceResult is set to empty.
    else {
        instanceResult = Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance();
    }

    return result;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DescribeDBInstances를 참조하십시오.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbClusters struct {
 AuroraClient *rds.Client
}
```

```
// GetInstance gets data about a DB instance.
func (clusters *DbClusters) GetInstance(ctx context.Context, instanceName string)
 (
 *types.DBInstance, error) {
 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.DescribeDBInstances(ctx,
  &rds.DescribeDBInstancesInput{
   DBInstanceIdentifier: aws.String(instanceName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  var notFoundError *types.DBInstanceNotFoundFault
  if errors.As(err, &notFoundError) {
   log.Printf("DB instance %v does not exist.\n", instanceName)
   err = nil
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get instance %v: %v\n", instanceName, err)
  }
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return &output.DBInstances[0], nil
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 DescribeDBInstances를 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    // Waits until the database instance is available.
    public static void waitForInstanceReady(RdsClient rdsClient, String
 dbClusterIdentifier) {
        boolean instanceReady = false;
        String instanceReadyStr;
```

```
        System.out.println("Waiting for instance to become available.");
        try {
            DescribeDbClustersRequest instanceRequest =
DescribeDbClustersRequest.builder()
                    .dbClusterIdentifier(dbClusterIdentifier)
                    .build();

            while (!instanceReady) {
                DescribeDbClustersResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBClusters(instanceRequest);
                List<DBCluster> clusterList = response.dbClusters();
                for (DBCluster cluster : clusterList) {
                    instanceReadyStr = cluster.status();
                    if (instanceReadyStr.contains("available")) {
                        instanceReady = true;
                    } else {
                        System.out.print(".");
                        Thread.sleep(sleepTime * 1000);
                    }
                }
            }
            System.out.println("Database cluster is available!");

        } catch (RdsException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeDBInstances를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun waitDBAuroraInstanceReady(dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String?) {
    var instanceReady = false
    var instanceReadyStr: String
    println("Waiting for instance to become available.")
    val instanceRequest =
        DescribeDbInstancesRequest {
            dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
        }

    var endpoint = ""
    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        while (!instanceReady) {
            val response = rdsClient.describeDbInstances(instanceRequest)
            response.dbInstances?.forEach { instance ->
                instanceReadyStr = instance.dbInstanceStatus.toString()
                if (instanceReadyStr.contains("available")) {
                    endpoint = instance.endpoint?.address.toString()
                    instanceReady = true
                } else {
                    print(".")
                    delay(sleepTime * 1000)
                }
            }
        }
    }
    println("Database instance is available! The connection endpoint is
 $endpoint")
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DescribeDBInstances를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class AuroraWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Aurora DB cluster actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon
 RDS) client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def get_db_instance(self, instance_id):
        """
        Gets data about a DB instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the DB instance to retrieve.
        :return: The retrieved DB instance.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_instances(
                DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id
            )
            db_inst = response["DBInstances"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "DBInstanceNotFound":
                logger.info("Instance %s does not exist.", instance_id)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get DB instance %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    instance_id,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
```

```
            return db_inst
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeDBInstances를 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    pub async fn clean_up(self) -> Result<(), Vec<ScenarioError>> {
        let mut clean_up_errors: Vec<ScenarioError> = vec![];

        // Delete the instance. rds.DeleteDbInstance.
        let delete_db_instance = self
            .rds
            .delete_db_instance(
                self.db_instance_identifier
                    .as_deref()
                    .expect("instance identifier"),
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = delete_db_instance {
            let identifier = self
                .db_instance_identifier
                .as_deref()
                .unwrap_or("Missing Instance Identifier");
            let message = format!("failed to delete db instance {identifier}");
            clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(message, &err));
        } else {
            // Wait for the instance to delete
            let waiter = Waiter::default();
            while waiter.sleep().await.is_ok() {
```

```
                let describe_db_instances =
self.rds.describe_db_instances().await;
                if let Err(err) = describe_db_instances {
                    clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(
                        "Failed to check instance state during deletion",
                        &err,
                    ));
                    break;
                }
                let db_instances = describe_db_instances
                    .unwrap()
                    .db_instances()
                    .iter()
                    .filter(|instance| instance.db_cluster_identifier ==
self.db_cluster_identifier)
                    .cloned()
                    .collect::<Vec<DbInstance>>();

                if db_instances.is_empty() {
                    trace!("Delete Instance waited and no instances were found");
                    break;
                }
                match db_instances.first().unwrap().db_instance_status() {
                    Some("Deleting") => continue,
                    Some(status) => {
                        info!("Attempting to delete but instances is in
{status}");
                        continue;
                    }
                    None => {
                        warn!("No status for DB instance");
                        break;
                    }
                }
            }
        }

        // Delete the DB cluster. rds.DeleteDbCluster.
        let delete_db_cluster = self
            .rds
            .delete_db_cluster(
                self.db_cluster_identifier
                    .as_deref()
                    .expect("cluster identifier"),
```

```
            )
            .await;

        if let Err(err) = delete_db_cluster {
            let identifier = self
                .db_cluster_identifier
                .as_deref()
                .unwrap_or("Missing DB Cluster Identifier");
            let message = format!("failed to delete db cluster {identifier}");
            clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(message, &err));
        } else {
            // Wait for the instance and cluster to fully delete.
rds.DescribeDbInstances and rds.DescribeDbClusters until both are not found.
            let waiter = Waiter::default();
            while waiter.sleep().await.is_ok() {
                let describe_db_clusters = self
                    .rds
                    .describe_db_clusters(
                        self.db_cluster_identifier
                            .as_deref()
                            .expect("cluster identifier"),
                    )
                    .await;
                if let Err(err) = describe_db_clusters {
                    clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(
                        "Failed to check cluster state during deletion",
                        &err,
                    ));
                    break;
                }
                let describe_db_clusters = describe_db_clusters.unwrap();
                let db_clusters = describe_db_clusters.db_clusters();
                if db_clusters.is_empty() {
                    trace!("Delete cluster waited and no clusters were found");
                    break;
                }
                match db_clusters.first().unwrap().status() {
                    Some("Deleting") => continue,
                    Some(status) => {
                        info!("Attempting to delete but clusters is in
{status}");
                        continue;
                    }
                    None => {
```

```
                        warn!("No status for DB cluster");
                        break;
                    }
                }
            }
        }

        // Delete the DB cluster parameter group.
 rds.DeleteDbClusterParameterGroup.
        let delete_db_cluster_parameter_group = self
            .rds
            .delete_db_cluster_parameter_group(
                self.db_cluster_parameter_group
                    .map(|g| {
                        g.db_cluster_parameter_group_name
                            .unwrap_or_else(||
 DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME.to_string())
                    })
                    .as_deref()
                    .expect("cluster parameter group name"),
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(error) = delete_db_cluster_parameter_group {
            clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to delete the db cluster parameter group",
                &error,
            ))
        }

        if clean_up_errors.is_empty() {
            Ok(())
        } else {
            Err(clean_up_errors)
        }
    }

    pub async fn describe_db_instances(
        &self,
    ) -> Result<DescribeDbInstancesOutput, SdkError<DescribeDBInstancesError>> {
        self.inner.describe_db_instances().send().await
    }

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_clean_up() {
```

```
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_instance()
        .with(eq("MockInstance"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbInstanceOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_instances()
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| {
            Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
                .db_instances(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier("MockCluster")
                        .db_instance_status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbClusterOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(
                    DbCluster::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(id)
                        .status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
```

```
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|_| Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .with(eq("MockParamGroup"))
        .return_once(|_|
 Ok(DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder().build()));

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some(String::from("MockCluster"));
    scenario.db_instance_identifier = Some(String::from("MockInstance"));
    scenario.db_cluster_parameter_group = Some(
        DbClusterParameterGroup::builder()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name("MockParamGroup")
            .build(),
    );

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let clean_up = scenario.clean_up().await;
        assert!(clean_up.is_ok());
    });

    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first
 Describe Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second
 Describe Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first
 Describe Cluster
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second
 Describe Cluster
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_clean_up_errors() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_instance()
        .with(eq("MockInstance"))
```

```
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbInstanceOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_instances()
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| {
            Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
                .db_instances(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier("MockCluster")
                        .db_instance_status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBInstancesError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe db instances error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbClusterOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(
                    DbCluster::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(id)
                        .status("Deleting")
```

```
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|_| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBClustersError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe db clusters error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .with(eq("MockParamGroup"))
        .return_once(|_|
Ok(DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder().build()));

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some(String::from("MockCluster"));
    scenario.db_instance_identifier = Some(String::from("MockInstance"));
    scenario.db_cluster_parameter_group = Some(
        DbClusterParameterGroup::builder()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name("MockParamGroup")
            .build(),
    );

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let clean_up = scenario.clean_up().await;
        assert!(clean_up.is_err());
        let errs = clean_up.unwrap_err();
        assert_eq!(errs.len(), 2);
        assert_matches!(errs.first(), Some(ScenarioError {message, context: _})
if message == "Failed to check instance state during deletion");
        assert_matches!(errs.get(1), Some(ScenarioError {message, context: _}) if
message == "Failed to check cluster state during deletion");
    });
```

```
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first
 Describe Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second
 Describe Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first
 Describe Cluster
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second
 Describe Cluster
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DescribeDBInstances를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of orderable DB instance options for a specific
    /// engine and engine version.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="engine">Name of the engine.</param>
    /// <param name="engineVersion">Version of the engine.</param>
    /// <returns>List of OrderableDBInstanceOptions.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<List<OrderableDBInstanceOption>>
DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsPagedAsync(string engine, string
engineVersion)
    {
        // Use a paginator to get a list of DB instance options.
        var results = new List<OrderableDBInstanceOption>();
        var paginateInstanceOptions =
_amazonRDS.Paginators.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions(
            new DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsRequest()
            {
                Engine = engine,
                EngineVersion = engineVersion,
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var instanceOptions in
paginateInstanceOptions.OrderableDBInstanceOptions)
        {
            results.Add(instanceOptions);
        }
        return results;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions를 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);
```

```
//! Routine which gets available DB instance classes, displays the list
//! to the user, and returns the user selection.
/*!
 \sa chooseDBInstanceClass()
 \param engineName: The DB engine name.
 \param engineVersion: The DB engine version.
 \param dbInstanceClass: String for DB instance class chosen by the user.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Aurora::chooseDBInstanceClass(const Aws::String &engine,
                                           const Aws::String &engineVersion,
                                           Aws::String &dbInstanceClass,
                                           const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    std::vector<Aws::String> instanceClasses;
    Aws::String marker; // The marker is used for pagination.
    do {
        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsRequest request;
        request.SetEngine(engine);
        request.SetEngineVersion(engineVersion);
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::OrderableDBInstanceOption>
 &options =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetOrderableDBInstanceOptions();
            for (const Aws::RDS::Model::OrderableDBInstanceOption &option:
 options) {
                const Aws::String &instanceClass = option.GetDBInstanceClass();
                if (std::find(instanceClasses.begin(), instanceClasses.end(),
                              instanceClass) == instanceClasses.end()) {
                    instanceClasses.push_back(instanceClass);
                }
            }
            marker = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
        }
        else {
```

```
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions.
 "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } while (!marker.empty());

    std::cout << "The available DB instance classes for your database engine
 are:"
              << std::endl;
    for (int i = 0; i < instanceClasses.size(); ++i) {
        std::cout << "   " << i + 1 << ": " << instanceClasses[i] << std::endl;
    }

    int choice = askQuestionForIntRange(
            "Which DB instance class do you want to use? ",
            1, static_cast<int>(instanceClasses.size()));
    dbInstanceClass = instanceClasses[choice - 1];
    return true;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions를 참조하십시오.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"
```

```
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbClusters struct {
 AuroraClient *rds.Client
}



// GetOrderableInstances uses a paginator to get DB instance options that can be
 used to create DB instances that are
// compatible with a set of specifications.
func (clusters *DbClusters) GetOrderableInstances(ctx context.Context, engine
 string, engineVersion string) (
 []types.OrderableDBInstanceOption, error) {

 var output *rds.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsOutput
 var instances []types.OrderableDBInstanceOption
 var err error
 orderablePaginator :=
 rds.NewDescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsPaginator(clusters.AuroraClient,
  &rds.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsInput{
   Engine:        aws.String(engine),
   EngineVersion: aws.String(engineVersion),
  })
 for orderablePaginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err = orderablePaginator.NextPage(ctx)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get orderable DB instances: %v\n", err)
   break
  } else {
   instances = append(instances, output.OrderableDBInstanceOptions...)
  }
 }
 return instances, err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions를 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static void describeDBEngines(RdsClient rdsClient) {
       try {
           DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest engineVersionsRequest =
DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest.builder()
                   .engine("aurora-mysql")
                   .defaultOnly(true)
                   .maxRecords(20)
                   .build();

           DescribeDbEngineVersionsResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBEngineVersions(engineVersionsRequest);
           List<DBEngineVersion> engines = response.dbEngineVersions();

           // Get all DBEngineVersion objects.
           for (DBEngineVersion engineOb : engines) {
               System.out.println("The name of the DB parameter group family for
the database engine is "
                       + engineOb.dbParameterGroupFamily());
               System.out.println("The name of the database engine " +
engineOb.engine());
               System.out.println("The version number of the database engine " +
engineOb.engineVersion());
           }

       } catch (RdsException e) {
           System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
```

```
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions를 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예 1: 이 예는 AWS 리전에서 특정 DB 인스턴스 클래스를 지원하는 DB 엔진 버전을 나열합니다.

```
$params = @{
  Engine = 'aurora-postgresql'
  DBInstanceClass = 'db.r5.large'
  Region = 'us-east-1'
}
Get-RDSOrderableDBInstanceOption @params
```

예 2: 이 예는 AWS 리전에서 특정 DB 엔진 버전을 지원하는 DB 인스턴스 클래스를 나열합니다.

```
$params = @{
  Engine = 'aurora-postgresql'
  EngineVersion = '13.6'
  Region = 'us-east-1'
}
Get-RDSOrderableDBInstanceOption @params
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예 1: 이 예는 AWS 리전에서 특정 DB 인스턴스 클래스를 지원하는 DB 엔진 버전을 나열합니다.

```
$params = @{
  Engine = 'aurora-postgresql'
```

```
  DBInstanceClass = 'db.r5.large'
  Region = 'us-east-1'
}
Get-RDSOrderableDBInstanceOption @params
```

예 2: 이 예는 AWS 리전에서 특정 DB 엔진 버전을 지원하는 DB 인스턴스 클래스를 나열합니다.

```
$params = @{
  Engine = 'aurora-postgresql'
  EngineVersion = '13.6'
  Region = 'us-east-1'
}
Get-RDSOrderableDBInstanceOption @params
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class AuroraWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Aurora DB cluster actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon
 RDS) client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
```

```
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def get_orderable_instances(self, db_engine, db_engine_version):
        """
        Gets DB instance options that can be used to create DB instances that are
        compatible with a set of specifications.

        :param db_engine: The database engine that must be supported by the DB
instance.
        :param db_engine_version: The engine version that must be supported by
the DB instance.
        :return: The list of DB instance options that can be used to create a
compatible DB instance.
        """
        try:
            inst_opts = []
            paginator = self.rds_client.get_paginator(
                "describe_orderable_db_instance_options"
            )
            for page in paginator.paginate(
                Engine=db_engine, EngineVersion=db_engine_version
            ):
                inst_opts += page["OrderableDBInstanceOptions"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get orderable DB instances. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return inst_opts
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions를 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   pub async fn get_instance_classes(&self) -> Result<Vec<String>,
ScenarioError> {
       let describe_orderable_db_instance_options_items = self
           .rds
           .describe_orderable_db_instance_options(
               DB_ENGINE,
               self.engine_version
                   .as_ref()
                   .expect("engine version for db instance options")
                   .as_str(),
           )
           .await;

       describe_orderable_db_instance_options_items
           .map(|options| {
               options
                   .iter()
                   .filter(|o| o.storage_type() == Some("aurora"))
                   .map(|o|
o.db_instance_class().unwrap_or_default().to_string())
                   .collect::<Vec<String>>()
           })
           .map_err(|err| ScenarioError::new("Could not get available instance
classes", &err))
   }

   pub async fn describe_orderable_db_instance_options(
       &self,
       engine: &str,
       engine_version: &str,
   ) -> Result<Vec<OrderableDbInstanceOption>,
SdkError<DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsError>>
```

```
    {
        self.inner
            .describe_orderable_db_instance_options()
            .engine(engine)
            .engine_version(engine_version)
            .into_paginator()
            .items()
            .send()
            .try_collect()
            .await
    }

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_get_instance_classes() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .return_once(|_, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder()

 .db_cluster_parameter_group(DbClusterParameterGroup::builder().build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_orderable_db_instance_options()
        .with(eq("aurora-mysql"), eq("aurora-mysql8.0"))
        .return_once(|_, _| {
            Ok(vec![
                OrderableDbInstanceOption::builder()
                    .db_instance_class("t1")
                    .storage_type("aurora")
                    .build(),
                OrderableDbInstanceOption::builder()
                    .db_instance_class("t1")
                    .storage_type("aurora-iopt1")
                    .build(),
                OrderableDbInstanceOption::builder()
                    .db_instance_class("t2")
                    .storage_type("aurora")
                    .build(),
                OrderableDbInstanceOption::builder()
                    .db_instance_class("t3")
```

```
                    .storage_type("aurora")
                    .build(),
            ])
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario
        .set_engine("aurora-mysql", "aurora-mysql8.0")
        .await
        .expect("set engine");

    let instance_classes = scenario.get_instance_classes().await;

    assert_eq!(
        instance_classes,
        Ok(vec!["t1".into(), "t2".into(), "t3".into()])
    );
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_get_instance_classes_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_orderable_db_instance_options()
        .with(eq("aurora-mysql"), eq("aurora-mysql8.0"))
        .return_once(|_, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(

 DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe_orderable_db_instance_options_error",
                )),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
 SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_family = Some("aurora-mysql".into());
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());

    let instance_classes = scenario.get_instance_classes().await;
```

```
    assert_matches!(
        instance_classes,
        Err(ScenarioError {message, context: _}) if message == "Could not get
 available instance classes"
    );
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Modify the specified integer parameters with new values from user input.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The group name for the parameters.</param>
    /// <param name="parameters">The list of integer parameters to modify.</
param>
    /// <param name="newValue">Optional int value to set for parameters.</param>
    /// <returns>The name of the group that was modified.</returns>
    public async Task<string> ModifyIntegerParametersInGroupAsync(string
 groupName, List<Parameter> parameters, int newValue = 0)
    {
```

```
        foreach (var p in parameters)
        {
            if (p.IsModifiable.GetValueOrDefault() && p.DataType == "integer")
            {
                while (newValue == 0)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(
                        $"Enter a new value for {p.ParameterName} from the
allowed values {p.AllowedValues} ");

                    var choice = Console.ReadLine();
                    int.TryParse(choice, out newValue);
                }

                p.ParameterValue = newValue.ToString();
            }
        }

        var request = new ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupRequest
        {
            Parameters = parameters,
            DBClusterParameterGroupName = groupName,
        };

        var result = await
_amazonRDS.ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupAsync(request);
        return result.DBClusterParameterGroupName;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup을 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::RDS::Model::ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupRequest request;
        request.SetDBClusterParameterGroupName(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
        request.SetParameters(updateParameters);

        Aws::RDS::Model::ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupOutcome outcome =
                client.ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The DB cluster parameter group was successfully
 modified."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup을 참조하십시오.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
```

```
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbClusters struct {
 AuroraClient *rds.Client
}



// UpdateParameters updates parameters in a named DB cluster parameter group.
func (clusters *DbClusters) UpdateParameters(ctx context.Context,
 parameterGroupName string, params []types.Parameter) error {
 _, err := clusters.AuroraClient.ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup(ctx,
  &rds.ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupInput{
   DBClusterParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
   Parameters:                  params,
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't update parameters in %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
  return err
 } else {
  return nil
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup을 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static void describeDbClusterParameterGroups(RdsClient rdsClient,
String dbClusterGroupName) {
       try {
           DescribeDbClusterParameterGroupsRequest groupsRequest =
DescribeDbClusterParameterGroupsRequest.builder()
                   .dbClusterParameterGroupName(dbClusterGroupName)
                   .maxRecords(20)
                   .build();

           List<DBClusterParameterGroup> groups =
rdsClient.describeDBClusterParameterGroups(groupsRequest)
                   .dbClusterParameterGroups();
           for (DBClusterParameterGroup group : groups) {
               System.out.println("The group name is " +
group.dbClusterParameterGroupName());
               System.out.println("The group ARN is " +
group.dbClusterParameterGroupArn());
           }

       } catch (RdsException e) {
           System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup을 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Modify the auto_increment_offset parameter.
suspend fun modifyDBClusterParas(dClusterGroupName: String?) {
    val parameter1 =
        Parameter {
            parameterName = "auto_increment_offset"
            applyMethod = ApplyMethod.fromValue("immediate")
            parameterValue = "5"
        }

    val paraList = ArrayList<Parameter>()
    paraList.add(parameter1)
    val groupRequest =
        ModifyDbClusterParameterGroupRequest {
            dbClusterParameterGroupName = dClusterGroupName
            parameters = paraList
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.modifyDbClusterParameterGroup(groupRequest)
        println("The parameter group ${response.dbClusterParameterGroupName} was
 successfully modified")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class AuroraWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Aurora DB cluster actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon
 RDS) client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def update_parameters(self, parameter_group_name, update_parameters):
        """
        Updates parameters in a custom DB cluster parameter group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to update.
        :param update_parameters: The parameters to update in the group.
        :return: Data about the modified parameter group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.modify_db_cluster_parameter_group(
                DBClusterParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name,
                Parameters=update_parameters,
            )
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update parameters in %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                parameter_group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup를 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   // Modify both the auto_increment_offset and auto_increment_increment
parameters in one call in the custom parameter group. Set their ParameterValue
fields to a new allowable value. rds.ModifyDbClusterParameterGroup.
   pub async fn update_auto_increment(
       &self,
       offset: u8,
       increment: u8,
   ) -> Result<(), ScenarioError> {
       let modify_db_cluster_parameter_group = self
           .rds
           .modify_db_cluster_parameter_group(
               DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
               vec![
                   Parameter::builder()
                       .parameter_name("auto_increment_offset")
```

```
                        .parameter_value(format!("{offset}"))
                        .apply_method(aws_sdk_rds::types::ApplyMethod::Immediate)
                        .build(),
                    Parameter::builder()
                        .parameter_name("auto_increment_increment")
                        .parameter_value(format!("{increment}"))
                        .apply_method(aws_sdk_rds::types::ApplyMethod::Immediate)
                        .build(),
                ],
            )
            .await;

        if let Err(error) = modify_db_cluster_parameter_group {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to modify cluster parameter group",
                &error,
            ));
        }

        Ok(())
    }

    pub async fn modify_db_cluster_parameter_group(
        &self,
        name: &str,
        parameters: Vec<Parameter>,
    ) -> Result<ModifyDbClusterParameterGroupOutput,
 SdkError<ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupError>>
    {
        self.inner
            .modify_db_cluster_parameter_group()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name(name)
            .set_parameters(Some(parameters))
            .send()
            .await
    }

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_update_auto_increment() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_modify_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .withf(|name, params| {
```

```
            assert_eq!(name, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(
                params,
                &vec![
                    Parameter::builder()
                        .parameter_name("auto_increment_offset")
                        .parameter_value("10")
                        .apply_method(aws_sdk_rds::types::ApplyMethod::Immediate)
                        .build(),
                    Parameter::builder()
                        .parameter_name("auto_increment_increment")
                        .parameter_value("20")
                        .apply_method(aws_sdk_rds::types::ApplyMethod::Immediate)
                        .build(),
                ]
            );
            true
        })
        .return_once(|_, _|
 Ok(ModifyDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder().build()));

    let scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);

    scenario
        .update_auto_increment(10, 20)
        .await
        .expect("update auto increment");
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_update_auto_increment_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_modify_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .return_once(|_, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(

 ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "modify_db_cluster_parameter_group_error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
 SdkBody::empty()),
```

```
            ))
        });

    let scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);

    let update = scenario.update_auto_increment(10, 20).await;
    assert_matches!(update, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _}) if message
 == "Failed to modify cluster parameter group");
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Aurora 시나리오

다음 코드 예제에서는 Aurora AWS SDKs에서 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이러한 시나리오에서는 Aurora 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 직접 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 시나리오에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시나리오는 컨텍스트에 맞는 서비스 작업을 이해하는 데 도움이 되도록 중급 수준의 경험을 대상으로 합니다.

예시

- 대출 라이브러리 REST API 생성
- Aurora 서버리스 작업 항목 트래커 만들기

대출 라이브러리 REST API 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Aurora 데이터베이스가 지원하는 REST API를 사용하여 고객이 도서를 빌리고 반납할 수 있는 대출 라이브러리를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

Amazon Relational Database Service(RDS) API 및 AWS Chalice와 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 함께를 사용하여 Amazon Aurora 데이터베이스에서 지원하는 REST API를 생성하는 방

법을 보여줍니다. 웹 서비스는 완전히 서버리스이며 고객이 책을 빌리고 반납할 수 있는 간단한 대출 라이브러리를 나타냅니다. 다음 작업을 수행하는 방법에 대해 알아보세요.

- 서버리스 Aurora 데이터베이스 클러스터를 생성하고 관리합니다.
- AWS Secrets Manager 를 사용하여 데이터베이스 자격 증명을 관리합니다.
- Amazon RDS를 사용하여 데이터를 데이터베이스 내부 및 외부로 이동하는 데이터 스토리지 계층을 구현합니다.
- AWS Chalice를 사용하여 서버리스 REST API를 Amazon API Gateway 및에 배포합니다 AWS Lambda.
- 요청 패키지를 사용하여 웹 서비스에 요청을 보냅니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하십시오.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- Aurora
- Lambda
- Secrets Manager

Aurora 서버리스 작업 항목 트래커 만들기

다음 코드 예제는 Amazon Aurora Serverless 데이터베이스에서 작업 항목을 추적하고 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 보고서를 보내는 웹 애플리케이션을 만드는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

AWS SDK for .NET 를 사용하여 Amazon Aurora 데이터베이스의 작업 항목을 추적하고 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 보고서를 이메일로 보내는 웹 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제에서는 RESTful .NET 백엔드와의 상호 작용을 위해 React.js로 빌드된 프런트엔드를 사용합니다.

- React 웹 애플리케이션을 AWS 서비스와 통합합니다.
- Aurora 테이블의 항목을 나열, 추가, 업데이트 및 삭제합니다.
- Amazon SES를 사용하여 필터링된 작업 항목에 대한 이메일 보고서를 보냅니다.

- 포함된 AWS CloudFormation 스크립트를 사용하여 예제 리소스를 배포하고 관리합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Amazon RDS 데이터 서비스
- Amazon SES

C++

SDK for C++

Amazon Aurora Serverless 데이터베이스에 저장된 작업 항목을 추적하고 보고하는 웹 애플리케이션을 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Amazon Aurora Serverless 데이터를 쿼리하고 React 애플리케이션에서 사용하도록 C++ REST API를 설정하는 방법에 대한 지침과 전체 소스 코드는 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Amazon RDS 데이터 서비스
- Amazon SES

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

Amazon RDS 데이터베이스에 저장된 작업 항목을 추적하고 보고하는 웹 애플리케이션을 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Amazon Aurora Serverless 데이터를 쿼리하고 React 애플리케이션에서 사용하도록 Spring REST API를 설정하는 방법에 대한 지침과 전체 소스 코드는 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하십시오.

JDBC API를 사용한 예제를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 전체 소스 코드와 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Amazon RDS 데이터 서비스
- Amazon SES

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

Amazon RDS 데이터베이스에 저장된 작업 항목을 추적하고 보고하는 웹 애플리케이션을 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Amazon Aurora Serverless 데이터를 쿼리하고 React 애플리케이션에서 사용하도록 Spring REST API를 설정하는 방법에 대한 지침과 전체 소스 코드는 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Amazon RDS 데이터 서비스
- Amazon SES

PHP

SDK for PHP

AWS SDK for PHP 를 사용하여 Amazon RDS 데이터베이스의 작업 항목을 추적하고 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 보고서를 이메일로 보내는 웹 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제에서는 RESTful PHP 백엔드와의 상호 작용을 위해 React.js로 빌드된 프런트엔드를 사용합니다.

- React.js 웹 애플리케이션을 AWS 서비스와 통합합니다.

- Amazon RDS 테이블의 항목을 나열, 추가, 업데이트 및 삭제합니다.
- Amazon SES를 사용하여 필터링된 작업 항목에 대한 이메일 보고서를 보냅니다.
- 포함된 AWS CloudFormation 스크립트를 사용하여 예제 리소스를 배포하고 관리합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Amazon RDS 데이터 서비스
- Amazon SES

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 를 사용하여 Amazon Aurora Serverless 데이터베이스의 작업 항목을 추적하고 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 보고서를 이메일로 보내는 REST 서비스를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제는 Flask 웹 프레임워크를 사용하여 HTTP 라우팅을 처리하고 React 웹 페이지와 통합하여 완전한 기능을 갖춘 웹 애플리케이션을 제공합니다.

- 와 통합되는 Flask REST 서비스를 빌드합니다 AWS 서비스.
- Aurora Serverless 데이터베이스에 저장된 작업 항목을 읽고, 쓰고, 업데이트합니다.
- 데이터베이스 자격 증명이 포함된 AWS Secrets Manager 보안 암호를 생성하고 이를 사용하여 데이터베이스에 대한 호출을 인증합니다.
- Amazon SES를 사용하여 작업 항목에 대한 이메일 보고서를 보냅니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하십시오.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Amazon RDS 데이터 서비스
- Amazon SES

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Auto Scaling 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling을 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

추가 리소스

- Auto Scaling 사용 설명서 - Auto Scaling에 대한 자세한 정보입니다.
- Auto Scaling API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 Auto Scaling 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 설정 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

시작

Auto Scaling 시작

다음 코드 예제에서는 Auto Scaling을 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
namespace AutoScalingActions;

using Amazon.AutoScaling;

public class HelloAutoScaling
{
    /// <summary>
    /// Hello Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling. List EC2 Auto Scaling groups.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="args"></param>
    /// <returns>Async Task.</returns>
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        var client = new AmazonAutoScalingClient();

        Console.WriteLine("Welcome to Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling.");
        Console.WriteLine("Let's get a description of your Auto Scaling
 groups.");

        var response = await client.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync();

        if (response.AutoScalingGroups == null ||
 response.AutoScalingGroups.Count == 0)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Sorry, you don't have any Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling
 groups.");
            return;
        }
        response.AutoScalingGroups.ForEach(autoScalingGroup =>
        {

 Console.WriteLine($"{autoScalingGroup.AutoScalingGroupName}\t{autoScalingGroup.Availabil
        });

    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeAutoScalingGroups을 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

CMakeLists.txt CMake 파일의 코드입니다.

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS autoscaling)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_autoscaling")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed
 libraries for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
     # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory
 for running and debugging.
```

```
    # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # If you are building from the command line, you
 may need to uncomment this
                                     # and set the proper subdirectory to the
 executables' location.

    AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_autoscaling.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

hello_autoscaling.cpp 소스 파일의 코드입니다.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/autoscaling/AutoScalingClient.h>
#include <aws/autoscaling/model/DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest.h>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello Autoscaling" starter application which initializes an Amazon EC2
 Auto Scaling client and describes the
 *  Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling groups.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_autoscaling'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    int result = 0;
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
```

```
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient autoscalingClient(clientConfig);

        std::vector<Aws::String> groupNames;
        Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.

        do {

            Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest request;
            if (!nextToken.empty()) {
                request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
            }

            Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeAutoScalingGroupsOutcome outcome =
                    autoscalingClient.DescribeAutoScalingGroups(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Vector<Aws::AutoScaling::Model::AutoScalingGroup>
&autoScalingGroups =
                        outcome.GetResult().GetAutoScalingGroups();
                for (auto &group: autoScalingGroups) {
                    groupNames.push_back(group.GetAutoScalingGroupName());
                }
                nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            } else {
                std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::DescribeAutoScalingGroups.
"
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = 1;
                break;
            }
        } while (!nextToken.empty());

        std::cout << "Found " << groupNames.size() << " AutoScaling groups." <<
std::endl;
        for (auto &groupName: groupNames) {
            std::cout << "AutoScaling group: " << groupName << std::endl;
        }

    }
```

```
    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return result;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DescribeAutoScalingGroups을 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.AutoScalingClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.model.AutoScalingGroup;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.model.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsResponse;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this SDK for Java (v2) code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DescribeAutoScalingGroups {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException {
        AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient = AutoScalingClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        describeGroups(autoScalingClient);
```

```
    }

    public static void describeGroups(AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient) {
        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsResponse response =
 autoScalingClient.describeAutoScalingGroups();
        List<AutoScalingGroup> groups = response.autoScalingGroups();
        groups.forEach(group -> {
            System.out.println("Group Name: " + group.autoScalingGroupName());
            System.out.println("Group ARN: " + group.autoScalingGroupARN());
        });
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeAutoScalingGroups를 참조하세요.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public function helloService()
    {
        $autoScalingClient = new AutoScalingClient([
            'region' => 'us-west-2',
            'version' => 'latest',
            'profile' => 'default',
        ]);

        $groups = $autoScalingClient->describeAutoScalingGroups([]);
        var_dump($groups);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 DescribeAutoScalingGroups을 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import boto3


def hello_autoscaling(autoscaling_client):
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling
 client and list
    some of the Auto Scaling groups in your account.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.

    :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling client object.
    """
    print(
        "Hello, Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling! Let's list up to ten of you Auto Scaling
 groups:"
    )
    response = autoscaling_client.describe_auto_scaling_groups()
    groups = response.get("AutoScalingGroups", [])
    if groups:
        for group in groups:
            print(f"\t{group['AutoScalingGroupName']}:
 {group['AvailabilityZones']}")
    else:
        print("There are no Auto Scaling groups in your account.")


if __name__ == "__main__":
```

```
    hello_autoscaling(boto3.client("autoscaling"))
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeAutoScalingGroups을 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-autoscaling'
require 'logger'

# AutoScalingManager is a class responsible for managing AWS Auto Scaling
 operations
# such as listing all Auto Scaling groups in the current AWS account.
class AutoScalingManager
  def initialize(client)
    @client = client
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
  end

  # Gets and prints a list of Auto Scaling groups for the account.
  def list_auto_scaling_groups
    paginator = @client.describe_auto_scaling_groups
    auto_scaling_groups = []
    paginator.each_page do |page|
      auto_scaling_groups.concat(page.auto_scaling_groups)
    end

    if auto_scaling_groups.empty?
      @logger.info('No Auto Scaling groups found for this account.')
    else
      auto_scaling_groups.each do |group|
```

```
        @logger.info("Auto Scaling group name: #{group.auto_scaling_group_name}")
        @logger.info("  Group ARN:             #{group.auto_scaling_group_arn}")
        @logger.info("  Min/max/desired:       #{group.min_size}/
#{group.max_size}/#{group.desired_capacity}")
        @logger.info("\n")
      end
    end
  end
end

if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
  autoscaling_client = Aws::AutoScaling::Client.new
  manager = AutoScalingManager.new(autoscaling_client)
  manager.list_auto_scaling_groups
end
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 DescribeAutoScalingGroups를 참조하세요.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

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

    println!("Groups:");

    let groups = resp.auto_scaling_groups();

    for group in groups {
        println!(
            "Name:  {}",
```

```
            group.auto_scaling_group_name().unwrap_or("Unknown")
        );
        println!(
            "Arn:   {}",
            group.auto_scaling_group_arn().unwrap_or("unknown"),
        );
        println!("Zones: {:?}", group.availability_zones(),);
        println!();
    }

    println!("Found {} group(s)", groups.len());

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DescribeAutoScalingGroups을 참조하십시오.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Auto Scaling의 기본 예제
  - Auto Scaling 시작
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 Auto Scaling의 기본 사항 알아보기
  - AWS SDKs를 사용한 Auto Scaling 작업
    - CLI로 AttachInstances 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups 함께 사용
    - CLI로 AttachLoadBalancers 사용
    - CLI로 CompleteLifecycleAction 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateAutoScalingGroup 함께 사용
    - CLI로 CreateLaunchConfiguration 사용
    - CLI로 CreateOrUpdateTags 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteAutoScalingGroup 함께 사용
    - CLI로 DeleteLaunchConfiguration 사용
    - CLI로 DeleteLifecycleHook 사용
    - CLI로 DeleteNotificationConfiguration 사용
    - CLI로 DeletePolicy 사용

- CLI로 DeleteScheduledAction 사용
- CLI로 DeleteTags 사용
- CLI로 DescribeAccountLimits 사용
- CLI로 DescribeAdjustmentTypes 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeAutoScalingGroups 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeAutoScalingInstances 함께 사용
- CLI로 DescribeAutoScalingNotificationTypes 사용
- CLI로 DescribeLaunchConfigurations 사용
- CLI로 DescribeLifecycleHookTypes 사용
- CLI로 DescribeLifecycleHooks 사용
- CLI로 DescribeLoadBalancers 사용
- CLI로 DescribeMetricCollectionTypes 사용
- CLI로 DescribeNotificationConfigurations 사용
- CLI로 DescribePolicies 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeScalingActivities 함께 사용
- CLI로 DescribeScalingProcessTypes 사용
- CLI로 DescribeScheduledActions 사용
- CLI로 DescribeTags 사용
- CLI로 DescribeTerminationPolicyTypes 사용
- CLI로 DetachInstances 사용
- CLI로 DetachLoadBalancers 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DisableMetricsCollection 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 EnableMetricsCollection 함께 사용
- CLI로 EnterStandby 사용
- CLI로 ExecutePolicy 사용
- CLI로 ExitStandby 사용
- CLI로 PutLifecycleHook 사용
- CLI로 PutNotificationConfiguration 사용
- CLI로 PutScalingPolicy 사용

- CLI로 PutScheduledUpdateGroupAction 사용

- CLI로 RecordLifecycleActionHeartbeat 사용
- CLI로 ResumeProcesses 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 SetDesiredCapacity 함께 사용
- CLI로 SetInstanceHealth 사용
- CLI로 SetInstanceProtection 사용
- CLI로 SuspendProcesses 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 UpdateAutoScalingGroup 함께 사용

- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Auto Scaling 시나리오
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 복원력이 뛰어난 서비스 구축 및 관리

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Auto Scaling의 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK와 함께 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling의 기본 사항을 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- Auto Scaling 시작
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Auto Scaling의 기본 사항 알아보기
- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Auto Scaling 작업
  - CLI로 AttachInstances 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups 함께 사용
  - CLI로 AttachLoadBalancers 사용
  - CLI로 CompleteLifecycleAction 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateAutoScalingGroup 함께 사용
  - CLI로 CreateLaunchConfiguration 사용
  - CLI로 CreateOrUpdateTags 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteAutoScalingGroup 함께 사용
  - CLI로 DeleteLaunchConfiguration 사용
  - CLI로 DeleteLifecycleHook 사용
  - CLI로 DeleteNotificationConfiguration 사용
  - CLI로 DeletePolicy 사용

- CLI로 DeleteScheduledAction 사용
- CLI로 DeleteTags 사용
- CLI로 DescribeAccountLimits 사용
- CLI로 DescribeAdjustmentTypes 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeAutoScalingGroups 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeAutoScalingInstances 함께 사용
- CLI로 DescribeAutoScalingNotificationTypes 사용
- CLI로 DescribeLaunchConfigurations 사용
- CLI로 DescribeLifecycleHookTypes 사용
- CLI로 DescribeLifecycleHooks 사용
- CLI로 DescribeLoadBalancers 사용
- CLI로 DescribeMetricCollectionTypes 사용
- CLI로 DescribeNotificationConfigurations 사용
- CLI로 DescribePolicies 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeScalingActivities 함께 사용
- CLI로 DescribeScalingProcessTypes 사용
- CLI로 DescribeScheduledActions 사용
- CLI로 DescribeTags 사용
- CLI로 DescribeTerminationPolicyTypes 사용
- CLI로 DetachInstances 사용
- CLI로 DetachLoadBalancers 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DisableMetricsCollection 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 EnableMetricsCollection 함께 사용
- CLI로 EnterStandby 사용
- CLI로 ExecutePolicy 사용
- CLI로 ExitStandby 사용
- CLI로 PutLifecycleHook 사용
- CLI로 PutNotificationConfiguration 사용
- CLI로 PutScalingPolicy 사용

- CLI로 PutScheduledUpdateGroupAction 사용

- CLI로 RecordLifecycleActionHeartbeat 사용
- CLI로 ResumeProcesses 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 SetDesiredCapacity 함께 사용
- CLI로 SetInstanceHealth 사용
- CLI로 SetInstanceProtection 사용
- CLI로 SuspendProcesses 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 UpdateAutoScalingGroup 함께 사용

Auto Scaling 시작

다음 코드 예제에서는 Auto Scaling을 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
namespace AutoScalingActions;

using Amazon.AutoScaling;

public class HelloAutoScaling
{
    /// <summary>
    /// Hello Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling. List EC2 Auto Scaling groups.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="args"></param>
    /// <returns>Async Task.</returns>
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        var client = new AmazonAutoScalingClient();
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("Welcome to Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling.");
        Console.WriteLine("Let's get a description of your Auto Scaling
 groups.");

        var response = await client.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync();

        if (response.AutoScalingGroups == null ||
 response.AutoScalingGroups.Count == 0)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Sorry, you don't have any Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling
 groups.");
            return;
        }
        response.AutoScalingGroups.ForEach(autoScalingGroup =>
        {

 Console.WriteLine($"{autoScalingGroup.AutoScalingGroupName}\t{autoScalingGroup.Availabil
        });

    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeAutoScalingGroups을 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

CMakeLists.txt CMake 파일의 코드입니다.

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)
```

```
# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS autoscaling)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_autoscaling")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed
 libraries for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
     # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory
 for running and debugging.

     # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # If you are building from the command line, you
 may need to uncomment this
                                       # and set the proper subdirectory to the
 executables' location.

     AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_autoscaling.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

hello_autoscaling.cpp 소스 파일의 코드입니다.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/autoscaling/AutoScalingClient.h>
#include <aws/autoscaling/model/DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest.h>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello Autoscaling" starter application which initializes an Amazon EC2
 Auto Scaling client and describes the
 *  Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling groups.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_autoscaling'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    int result = 0;
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient autoscalingClient(clientConfig);

        std::vector<Aws::String> groupNames;
        Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.

        do {

            Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest request;
            if (!nextToken.empty()) {
                request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
            }

            Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeAutoScalingGroupsOutcome outcome =
                    autoscalingClient.DescribeAutoScalingGroups(request);
```

```
            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Vector<Aws::AutoScaling::Model::AutoScalingGroup>
 &autoScalingGroups =
                        outcome.GetResult().GetAutoScalingGroups();
                for (auto &group: autoScalingGroups) {
                    groupNames.push_back(group.GetAutoScalingGroupName());
                }
                nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            } else {
                std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::DescribeAutoScalingGroups.
 "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = 1;
                break;
            }
        } while (!nextToken.empty());

        std::cout << "Found " << groupNames.size() << " AutoScaling groups." <<
 std::endl;
        for (auto &groupName: groupNames) {
            std::cout << "AutoScaling group: " << groupName << std::endl;
        }

    }


    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return result;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DescribeAutoScalingGroups을 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.AutoScalingClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.model.AutoScalingGroup;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.model.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsResponse;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this SDK for Java (v2) code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DescribeAutoScalingGroups {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException {
        AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient = AutoScalingClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        describeGroups(autoScalingClient);
    }

    public static void describeGroups(AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient) {
        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsResponse response =
 autoScalingClient.describeAutoScalingGroups();
        List<AutoScalingGroup> groups = response.autoScalingGroups();
        groups.forEach(group -> {
            System.out.println("Group Name: " + group.autoScalingGroupName());
            System.out.println("Group ARN: " + group.autoScalingGroupARN());
```

```
        });
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeAutoScalingGroups를 참조하세요.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public function helloService()
    {
        $autoScalingClient = new AutoScalingClient([
            'region' => 'us-west-2',
            'version' => 'latest',
            'profile' => 'default',
        ]);

        $groups = $autoScalingClient->describeAutoScalingGroups([]);
        var_dump($groups);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 DescribeAutoScalingGroups을 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import boto3


def hello_autoscaling(autoscaling_client):
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling
 client and list
    some of the Auto Scaling groups in your account.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.

    :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling client object.
    """
    print(
        "Hello, Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling! Let's list up to ten of you Auto Scaling
 groups:"
    )
    response = autoscaling_client.describe_auto_scaling_groups()
    groups = response.get("AutoScalingGroups", [])
    if groups:
        for group in groups:
            print(f"\t{group['AutoScalingGroupName']}:
 {group['AvailabilityZones']}")
    else:
        print("There are no Auto Scaling groups in your account.")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    hello_autoscaling(boto3.client("autoscaling"))
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeAutoScalingGroups을 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-autoscaling'
require 'logger'

# AutoScalingManager is a class responsible for managing AWS Auto Scaling
 operations
# such as listing all Auto Scaling groups in the current AWS account.
class AutoScalingManager
  def initialize(client)
    @client = client
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
  end

  # Gets and prints a list of Auto Scaling groups for the account.
  def list_auto_scaling_groups
    paginator = @client.describe_auto_scaling_groups
    auto_scaling_groups = []
    paginator.each_page do |page|
      auto_scaling_groups.concat(page.auto_scaling_groups)
    end

    if auto_scaling_groups.empty?
      @logger.info('No Auto Scaling groups found for this account.')
    else
      auto_scaling_groups.each do |group|
        @logger.info("Auto Scaling group name: #{group.auto_scaling_group_name}")
        @logger.info("  Group ARN:             #{group.auto_scaling_group_arn}")
```

```
        @logger.info("  Min/max/desired:       #{group.min_size}/
#{group.max_size}/#{group.desired_capacity}")
        @logger.info("\n")
      end
    end
  end
end

if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
  autoscaling_client = Aws::AutoScaling::Client.new
  manager = AutoScalingManager.new(autoscaling_client)
  manager.list_auto_scaling_groups
end
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 DescribeAutoScalingGroups를 참조하세요.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

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

    println!("Groups:");

    let groups = resp.auto_scaling_groups();

    for group in groups {
        println!(
            "Name:  {}",
            group.auto_scaling_group_name().unwrap_or("Unknown")
        );
```

```
        println!(
            "Arn:   {}",
            group.auto_scaling_group_arn().unwrap_or("unknown"),
        );
        println!("Zones: {:?}", group.availability_zones(),);
        println!();
    }

    println!("Found {} group(s)", groups.len());

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DescribeAutoScalingGroups을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK를 사용하여 Auto Scaling의 기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 시작 템플릿과 가용 영역을 포함하는 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 그룹을 생성하고 실행 중인 인스턴스에 대한 정보를 가져옵니다.
- Amazon CloudWatch 지표 수집 활성화
- 그룹의 원하는 용량을 업데이트하고 인스턴스가 시작될 때까지 기다립니다.
- 그룹에서 인스턴스를 종료합니다.
- 사용자 요청 및 용량 변경에 따라 발생하는 조정 활동을 나열합니다.
- CloudWatch 지표에 대한 통계를 가져온 다음 리소스를 정리합니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
global using Amazon.AutoScaling;
global using Amazon.AutoScaling.Model;
global using Amazon.CloudWatch;
global using AutoScalingActions;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Debug;



using Amazon.EC2;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration;
using Host = Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting.Host;

namespace AutoScalingBasics;

public class AutoScalingBasics
{

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling, Amazon
        // CloudWatch, and Amazon EC2.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
            services.AddAWSService<IAmazonAutoScaling>()
                .AddAWSService<IAmazonCloudWatch>()
                .AddAWSService<IAmazonEC2>()
                .AddTransient<AutoScalingWrapper>()
                .AddTransient<CloudWatchWrapper>()
                .AddTransient<EC2Wrapper>()
                .AddTransient<UIWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();
```

```
        var autoScalingWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<AutoScalingWrapper>();
        var cloudWatchWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<CloudWatchWrapper>();
        var ec2Wrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<EC2Wrapper>();
        var uiWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<UIWrapper>();

        var configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load test settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally load local settings.
            .Build();

        var imageId = configuration["ImageId"];
        var instanceType = configuration["InstanceType"];
        var launchTemplateName = configuration["LaunchTemplateName"];

        launchTemplateName += Guid.NewGuid().ToString();

        // The name of the Auto Scaling group.
        var groupName = configuration["GroupName"];

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Auto Scaling Basics");
        uiWrapper.DisplayAutoScalingBasicsDescription();

        // Create the launch template and save the template Id to use when
deleting the
        // launch template at the end of the application.
        var launchTemplateId = await
ec2Wrapper.CreateLaunchTemplateAsync(imageId!, instanceType!,
launchTemplateName);

        // Confirm that the template was created by asking for a description of
it.
        await ec2Wrapper.DescribeLaunchTemplateAsync(launchTemplateName);

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        var availabilityZones = await ec2Wrapper.ListAvailabilityZonesAsync();

        Console.WriteLine($"Creating an Auto Scaling group named {groupName}.");
        await autoScalingWrapper.CreateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
```

```
            groupName!,
            launchTemplateName,
            availabilityZones[0].ZoneName);

        // Keep checking the details of the new group until its lifecycle state
        // is "InService".
        Console.WriteLine($"Waiting for the Auto Scaling group to be active.");

        List<AutoScalingInstanceDetails> instanceDetails;

        do
        {
            instanceDetails = await
autoScalingWrapper.DescribeAutoScalingInstancesAsync(groupName!);
        }
        while (instanceDetails.Count <= 0);

        Console.WriteLine($"Auto scaling group {groupName} successfully
created.");
        Console.WriteLine($"{instanceDetails.Count} instances were created for
the group.");

        // Display the details of the Auto Scaling group.
        instanceDetails.ForEach(detail =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Group name: {detail.AutoScalingGroupName}");
        });

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Metrics collection");
        Console.WriteLine($"Enable metrics collection for {groupName}");
        await autoScalingWrapper.EnableMetricsCollectionAsync(groupName!);

        // Show the metrics that are collected for the group.

        // Update the maximum size of the group to three instances.
        Console.WriteLine("--- Update the Auto Scaling group to increase max size
to 3 ---");
        int maxSize = 3;
        await autoScalingWrapper.UpdateAutoScalingGroupAsync(groupName!,
launchTemplateName, maxSize);
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("--- Describe all Auto Scaling groups to show the
current state of the group ---");
        var groups = await
autoScalingWrapper.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(groupName!);

        uiWrapper.DisplayGroupDetails(groups!);

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Describe account limits");
        await autoScalingWrapper.DescribeAccountLimitsAsync();

        uiWrapper.WaitABit(60, "Waiting for the resources to be ready.");

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Set desired capacity");
        int desiredCapacity = 2;
        await autoScalingWrapper.SetDesiredCapacityAsync(groupName!,
desiredCapacity);

        Console.WriteLine("Get the two instance Id values");

        // Empty the group before getting the details again.
        groups.Clear();
        groups = await
autoScalingWrapper.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(groupName!);
        if (groups.Any())
        {
            foreach (AutoScalingGroup group in groups)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"The group name is
{group.AutoScalingGroupName}");
                Console.WriteLine($"The group ARN is
{group.AutoScalingGroupARN}");
                var instances = group.Instances;
                foreach (Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.Instance instance in instances)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"The instance id is
{instance.InstanceId}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"The lifecycle state is
{instance.LifecycleState}");
                }
            }
        }
```

```
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Scaling Activities");
        Console.WriteLine("Let's list the scaling activities that have occurred
for the group.");
        var activities = await
autoScalingWrapper.DescribeScalingActivitiesAsync(groupName!);
        if (activities.Any())
        {
            activities.ForEach(activity =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"The activity Id is {activity.ActivityId}");
                Console.WriteLine($"The activity details are
{activity.Details}");
            });
        }

        // Display the Amazon CloudWatch metrics that have been collected.
        var metrics = await
cloudWatchWrapper.GetCloudWatchMetricsAsync(groupName!);
        if (metrics.Any())
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Metrics collected for {groupName}:");
            metrics.ForEach(metric =>
            {
                Console.Write($"Metric name: {metric.MetricName}\t");
                Console.WriteLine($"Namespace: {metric.Namespace}");
            });
        }

        var dataPoints = await
cloudWatchWrapper.GetMetricStatisticsAsync(groupName!);
        if (dataPoints.Any())
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Details for the metrics collected:");
            dataPoints.ForEach(detail => { Console.WriteLine(detail); });
        }

        // Disable metrics collection.
        Console.WriteLine("Disabling the collection of metrics for
{groupName}.");
        var success = await
autoScalingWrapper.DisableMetricsCollectionAsync(groupName!);

        if (success)
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"Successfully stopped metrics collection for
{groupName}.");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Could not stop metrics collection for
{groupName}.");
        }

        // Terminate all instances in the group.
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Terminating Auto Scaling instances");
        Console.WriteLine("Now terminating all instances in the Auto Scaling
group.");

        if (groups is not null)
        {
            groups.ForEach(group =>
            {
                // Only delete instances in the AutoScaling group we created.
                if (group.AutoScalingGroupName == groupName)
                {
                    group.Instances.ForEach(async instance =>
                    {
                        await
autoScalingWrapper.TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupAsync(instance.InstanceId);
                    });
                }
            });
        }

        // After all instances are terminated, delete the group.
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Clean up resources");
        Console.WriteLine("Deleting the Auto Scaling group.");
        await autoScalingWrapper.DeleteAutoScalingGroupAsync(groupName!);

        // Delete the launch template.
        var deletedLaunchTemplateName = await
ec2Wrapper.DeleteLaunchTemplateAsync(launchTemplateId);

        if (deletedLaunchTemplateName == launchTemplateName)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Successfully deleted the launch template.");
        }
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("The demo is now concluded.");
    }
}


namespace AutoScalingBasics;

/// <summary>
/// A class to provide user interface methods for the EC2 AutoScaling Basics
/// scenario.
/// </summary>
public class UIWrapper
{
    public readonly string SepBar = new('-', Console.WindowWidth);

    /// <summary>
    /// Describe the steps in the EC2 AutoScaling Basics scenario.
    /// </summary>
    public void DisplayAutoScalingBasicsDescription()
    {
        Console.WriteLine("This code example performs the following
 operations:");
        Console.WriteLine(" 1. Creates an Amazon EC2 launch template.");
        Console.WriteLine(" 2. Creates an Auto Scaling group.");
        Console.WriteLine(" 3. Shows the details of the new Auto Scaling group");
        Console.WriteLine("    to show that only one instance was created.");
        Console.WriteLine(" 4. Enables metrics collection.");
        Console.WriteLine(" 5. Updates the Auto Scaling group to increase the");
        Console.WriteLine("    capacity to three.");
        Console.WriteLine(" 6. Describes Auto Scaling groups again to show the");
        Console.WriteLine("    current state of the group.");
        Console.WriteLine(" 7. Changes the desired capacity of the Auto
 Scaling");
        Console.WriteLine("    group to use an additional instance.");
        Console.WriteLine(" 8. Shows that there are now instances in the
 group.");
        Console.WriteLine(" 9. Lists the scaling activities that have occurred
 for the group.");
        Console.WriteLine("10. Displays the Amazon CloudWatch metrics that
 have");
        Console.WriteLine("    been collected.");
        Console.WriteLine("11. Disables metrics collection.");
        Console.WriteLine("12. Terminates all instances in the Auto Scaling
 group.");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("13. Deletes the Auto Scaling group.");
        Console.WriteLine("14. Deletes the Amazon EC2 launch template.");
        PressEnter();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display information about the Amazon Ec2 AutoScaling groups passed
    /// in the list of AutoScalingGroup objects.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groups">A list of AutoScalingGroup objects.</param>
    public void DisplayGroupDetails(List<AutoScalingGroup> groups)
    {
        if (groups is null)
            return;

        groups.ForEach(group =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Group name:\t{group.AutoScalingGroupName}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Group created:\t{group.CreatedTime}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Maximum number of instances:\t{group.MaxSize}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Desired number of instances:
\t{group.DesiredCapacity}");
        });
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a message and wait until the user presses enter.
    /// </summary>
    public void PressEnter()
    {
        Console.Write("\nPress <Enter> to continue. ");
        _ = Console.ReadLine();
        Console.WriteLine();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Pad a string with spaces to center it on the console display.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="strToCenter">The string to be centered.</param>
    /// <returns>The padded string.</returns>
    public string CenterString(string strToCenter)
    {
        var padAmount = (Console.WindowWidth - strToCenter.Length) / 2;
        var leftPad = new string(' ', padAmount);
```

```
        return $"{leftPad}{strToCenter}";
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a line of hyphens, the centered text of the title and another
    /// line of hyphens.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="strTitle">The string to be displayed.</param>
    public void DisplayTitle(string strTitle)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(SepBar);
        Console.WriteLine(CenterString(strTitle));
        Console.WriteLine(SepBar);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a countdown and wait for a number of seconds.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="numSeconds">The number of seconds to wait.</param>
    public void WaitABit(int numSeconds, string msg)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(msg);

        // Wait for the requested number of seconds.
        for (int i = numSeconds; i > 0; i--)
        {
            System.Threading.Thread.Sleep(1000);
            Console.Write($"{i}...");
        }

        PressEnter();
    }
}
```

시작 템플릿과 지표를 관리하기 위해 시나리오가 호출하는 함수를 정의합니다. 이러한 함수는 Auto Scaling, Amazon EC2 및 CloudWatch 작업을 래핑합니다.

```
namespace AutoScalingActions;

using Amazon.AutoScaling;
```

```
using Amazon.AutoScaling.Model;

/// <summary>
/// A class that includes methods to perform Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling
/// actions.
/// </summary>
public class AutoScalingWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonAutoScaling _amazonAutoScaling;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the AutoScalingWrapper class.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonAutoScaling">The injected Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling
 client.</param>
    public AutoScalingWrapper(IAmazonAutoScaling amazonAutoScaling)
    {
        _amazonAutoScaling = amazonAutoScaling;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name to use for the new Auto Scaling
    /// group.</param>
    /// <param name="launchTemplateName">The name of the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling
    /// launch template to use to create instances in the group.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
        string groupName,
        string launchTemplateName,
        string availabilityZone)
    {
        var templateSpecification = new LaunchTemplateSpecification
        {
            LaunchTemplateName = launchTemplateName,
        };

        var zoneList = new List<string>
            {
                availabilityZone,
            };
```

```
        var request = new CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest
        {
            AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
            AvailabilityZones = zoneList,
            LaunchTemplate = templateSpecification,
            MaxSize = 6,
            MinSize = 1
        };
        try
        {
            var response = await
_amazonAutoScaling.CreateAutoScalingGroupAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"{groupName} Auto Scaling Group created");
            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"{groupName} Auto Scaling Group already exists.");
            return true;
        }
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve information about Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling quotas to the
    /// active AWS account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DescribeAccountLimitsAsync()
    {
        var response = await _amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAccountLimitsAsync();
        Console.WriteLine("The maximum number of Auto Scaling groups is " +
response.MaxNumberOfAutoScalingGroups);
        Console.WriteLine("The current number of Auto Scaling groups is " +
response.NumberOfAutoScalingGroups);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve a list of the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling activities for an
    /// Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.</
param>
    /// <returns>A list of Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling activities.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Activity>> DescribeScalingActivitiesAsync(
        string groupName)
    {
        var activities = new List<Activity>();
        var scalingActivitiesRequest = new DescribeScalingActivitiesRequest
        {
            AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
            MaxRecords = 10,
        };

        var response = await
 _amazonAutoScaling.DescribeScalingActivitiesAsync(scalingActivitiesRequest);
        if (response.Activities != null)
        {
            activities = response.Activities;
        }
        return activities;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Get data about the instances in an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.</
param>
    /// <returns>A list of Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling details.</returns>
    public async Task<List<AutoScalingInstanceDetails>>
 DescribeAutoScalingInstancesAsync(
        string groupName)
    {
        var groups = await DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(groupName);
        var instanceIds = new List<string>();
        var instanceDetails = new List<AutoScalingInstanceDetails>();
        if (groups != null)
        {
            groups.ForEach(group =>
            {
                if (group.AutoScalingGroupName == groupName && group.Instances !=
 null)
```

```
                {
                    group.Instances.ForEach(instance =>
                    {
                        instanceIds.Add(instance.InstanceId);
                    });
                }
            });

            var scalingGroupsRequest = new DescribeAutoScalingInstancesRequest
            {
                MaxRecords = 10,
                InstanceIds = instanceIds,
            };

            var response =
                await _amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAutoScalingInstancesAsync(
                    scalingGroupsRequest);
            if (response.AutoScalingInstances != null)
            {
                instanceDetails = response.AutoScalingInstances;
            }
        }

        return instanceDetails;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve a list of information about Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling groups.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.</
param>
    /// <returns>A list of Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling groups.</returns>
    public async Task<List<AutoScalingGroup>> DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(
        string groupName)
    {
        var groups = new List<AutoScalingGroup>();
        var groupList = new List<string>
            {
                groupName,
            };

        var request = new DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest
```

```
        {
            AutoScalingGroupNames = groupList,
        };

        var response = await
 _amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(request);
        if (response.AutoScalingGroups != null)
        {
            groups = response.AutoScalingGroups;
        }

        return groups;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteAutoScalingGroupAsync(
        string groupName)
    {
        var deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest = new DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest
        {
            AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
            ForceDelete = true,
        };

        var response = await
 _amazonAutoScaling.DeleteAutoScalingGroupAsync(deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest);
        if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"You successfully deleted {groupName}");
            return true;
        }

        Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't delete {groupName}.");
        return false;
    }


    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Disable the collection of metric data for an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling
    /// group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success or failure of
    /// the operation.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DisableMetricsCollectionAsync(string groupName)
    {
        var request = new DisableMetricsCollectionRequest
        {
            AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
        };

        var response = await
_amazonAutoScaling.DisableMetricsCollectionAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Enable the collection of metric data for an Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> EnableMetricsCollectionAsync(string groupName)
    {
        var listMetrics = new List<string>
            {
                "GroupMaxSize",
            };

        var collectionRequest = new EnableMetricsCollectionRequest
        {
            AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
            Metrics = listMetrics,
            Granularity = "1Minute",
        };

        var response = await
_amazonAutoScaling.EnableMetricsCollectionAsync(collectionRequest);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Set the desired capacity of an Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</param>
    /// <param name="desiredCapacity">The desired capacity for the Auto
    /// Scaling group.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> SetDesiredCapacityAsync(
        string groupName,
        int desiredCapacity)
    {
        var capacityRequest = new SetDesiredCapacityRequest
        {
            AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
            DesiredCapacity = desiredCapacity,
        };

        var response = await
 _amazonAutoScaling.SetDesiredCapacityAsync(capacityRequest);
        Console.WriteLine($"You have set the DesiredCapacity to
 {desiredCapacity}.");

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Terminate all instances in the Auto Scaling group in preparation for
    /// deleting the group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The instance Id of the instance to terminate.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success or failure of
    /// the operation.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupAsync(
        string instanceId)
    {
        var request = new TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest
        {
            InstanceId = instanceId,
            ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity = false,
        };
```

```
        var response = await
 _amazonAutoScaling.TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupAsync(request);

        if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"You have terminated the instance: {instanceId}");
            return true;
        }

        Console.WriteLine($"Could not terminate {instanceId}");
        return false;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Update the capacity of an Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</param>
    /// <param name="launchTemplateName">The name of the EC2 launch template.</
param>
    /// <param name="maxSize">The maximum number of instances that can be
    /// created for the Auto Scaling group.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> UpdateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
        string groupName,
        string launchTemplateName,
        int maxSize)
    {
        var templateSpecification = new LaunchTemplateSpecification
        {
            LaunchTemplateName = launchTemplateName,
        };

        var groupRequest = new UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest
        {
            MaxSize = maxSize,
            AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
            LaunchTemplate = templateSpecification,
        };

        var response = await
 _amazonAutoScaling.UpdateAutoScalingGroupAsync(groupRequest);
        if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"You successfully updated the Auto Scaling group
 {groupName}.");
            return true;
        }
        else
        {
            return false;
        }
    }

}


namespace AutoScalingActions;

using Amazon.EC2;
using Amazon.EC2.Model;

public class EC2Wrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonEC2 _amazonEc2;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the EC2Wrapper class.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonEc2">The injected Amazon EC2 client.</param>
    public EC2Wrapper(IAmazonEC2 amazonEc2)
    {
        _amazonEc2 = amazonEc2;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new Amazon EC2 launch template.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="imageId">The image Id to use for instances launched
    /// using the Amazon EC2 launch template.</param>
    /// <param name="instanceType">The type of EC2 instances to create.</param>
    /// <param name="launchTemplateName">The name of the launch template.</param>
    /// <returns>Returns the TemplateID of the new launch template.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateLaunchTemplateAsync(
        string imageId,
        string instanceType,
        string launchTemplateName)
    {
```

```
        var request = new CreateLaunchTemplateRequest
        {
            LaunchTemplateData = new RequestLaunchTemplateData
            {
                ImageId = imageId,
                InstanceType = instanceType,
            },
            LaunchTemplateName = launchTemplateName,
        };

        var response = await _amazonEc2.CreateLaunchTemplateAsync(request);

        return response.LaunchTemplate.LaunchTemplateId;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an Amazon EC2 launch template.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="launchTemplateId">The TemplateId of the launch template to
    /// delete.</param>
    /// <returns>The name of the EC2 launch template that was deleted.</returns>
    public async Task<string> DeleteLaunchTemplateAsync(string launchTemplateId)
    {
        var request = new DeleteLaunchTemplateRequest
        {
            LaunchTemplateId = launchTemplateId,
        };

        var response = await _amazonEc2.DeleteLaunchTemplateAsync(request);
        return response.LaunchTemplate.LaunchTemplateName;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve information about an EC2 launch template.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="launchTemplateName">The name of the EC2 launch template.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success or failure of
    /// the operation.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DescribeLaunchTemplateAsync(string
 launchTemplateName)
    {
        var request = new DescribeLaunchTemplatesRequest
        {
```

```
            LaunchTemplateNames = new List<string> { launchTemplateName, },
        };

        var response = await _amazonEc2.DescribeLaunchTemplatesAsync(request);

        if (response.LaunchTemplates is not null)
        {
            response.LaunchTemplates.ForEach(template =>
            {
                Console.Write($"{template.LaunchTemplateName}\t");
                Console.WriteLine(template.LaunchTemplateId);
            });

            return true;
        }

        return false;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve the availability zones for the current region.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A collection of availability zones.</returns>
    public async Task<List<AvailabilityZone>> ListAvailabilityZonesAsync()
    {
        var response = await _amazonEc2.DescribeAvailabilityZonesAsync(
            new DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest());

        return response.AvailabilityZones;
    }
}


namespace AutoScalingActions;

using Amazon.CloudWatch;
using Amazon.CloudWatch.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Contains methods to access Amazon CloudWatch metrics for the
/// Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling basics scenario.
/// </summary>
public class CloudWatchWrapper
{
```

```
    private readonly IAmazonCloudWatch _amazonCloudWatch;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the CloudWatchWrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonCloudWatch">The injected CloudWatch client.</param>
    public CloudWatchWrapper(IAmazonCloudWatch amazonCloudWatch)
    {
        _amazonCloudWatch = amazonCloudWatch;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve the metrics information collection for the Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of Metrics collected for the Auto Scaling group.</
returns>
    public async Task<List<Metric>> GetCloudWatchMetricsAsync(string groupName)
    {
        var metrics = new List<Metric>();
        var filter = new DimensionFilter
        {
            Name = "AutoScalingGroupName",
            Value = $"{groupName}",
        };

        var request = new ListMetricsRequest
        {
            MetricName = "AutoScalingGroupName",
            Dimensions = new List<DimensionFilter> { filter },
            Namespace = "AWS/AutoScaling",
        };

        var response = await _amazonCloudWatch.ListMetricsAsync(request);
        if (response.Metrics != null)
        {
            metrics = response.Metrics;
        }
        return metrics;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve the metric data collected for an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.</
param>
    /// <returns>A list of data points.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Datapoint>> GetMetricStatisticsAsync(string groupName)
    {
        var dataPoints = new List<Datapoint>();
        var metricDimensions = new List<Dimension>
            {
                new Dimension
                {
                    Name = "AutoScalingGroupName",
                    Value = $"{groupName}",
                },
            };

        // The start time will be yesterday.
        var startTime = DateTime.UtcNow.AddDays(-1);

        var request = new GetMetricStatisticsRequest
        {
            MetricName = "AutoScalingGroupName",
            Dimensions = metricDimensions,
            Namespace = "AWS/AutoScaling",
            Period = 60, // 60 seconds.
            Statistics = new List<string>() { "Minimum" },
            StartTimeUtc = startTime,
            EndTimeUtc = DateTime.UtcNow,
        };

        var response = await _amazonCloudWatch.GetMetricStatisticsAsync(request);
        if (response.Datapoints != null)
        {
            dataPoints = response.Datapoints;
        }

        return dataPoints;
    }

}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.

- CreateAutoScalingGroup
- DeleteAutoScalingGroup
- DescribeAutoScalingGroups
- DescribeAutoScalingInstances
- DescribeScalingActivities
- DisableMetricsCollection
- EnableMetricsCollection
- SetDesiredCapacity
- TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Routine which demonstrates using an Auto Scaling group
//! to manage Amazon EC2 instances.
/*!
  \sa groupsAndInstancesScenario()
  \param clientConfig: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::AutoScaling::groupsAndInstancesScenario(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::String templateName;
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfig);

    std::cout << std::setfill('*') << std::setw(ASTERISK_FILL_WIDTH) << " "
              << std::endl;
    std::cout
```

```
            << "Welcome to the Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) Auto
Scaling "
            << "demo for managing groups and instances." << std::endl;
    std::cout << std::setfill('*') << std::setw(ASTERISK_FILL_WIDTH) << " \n"
              << std::endl;

    std::cout << "This example requires an EC2 launch template." << std::endl;
    if (askYesNoQuestion(
            "Would you like to use an existing EC2 launch template (y/n)?  ")) {

        // 1. Specify the name of an existing EC2 launch template.
        templateName = askQuestion(
                "Enter the name of the existing EC2 launch template.  ");

        Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeLaunchTemplatesRequest request;
        request.AddLaunchTemplateNames(templateName);
        Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeLaunchTemplatesOutcome outcome =
                ec2Client.DescribeLaunchTemplates(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Validated the EC2 launch template '" << templateName
                      << "' exists by calling DescribeLaunchTemplate." <<
std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error validating the existence of the launch template.
"
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
    }
    else { // 2.  Or create a new EC2 launch template.
        templateName = askQuestion("Enter the name for a new EC2 launch template:
");

        Aws::EC2::Model::CreateLaunchTemplateRequest request;
        request.SetLaunchTemplateName(templateName);

        Aws::EC2::Model::RequestLaunchTemplateData requestLaunchTemplateData;

requestLaunchTemplateData.SetInstanceType(EC2_LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_INSTANCE_TYPE);
        requestLaunchTemplateData.SetImageId(EC2_LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_IMAGE_ID);

        request.SetLaunchTemplateData(requestLaunchTemplateData);
```

```
        Aws::EC2::Model::CreateLaunchTemplateOutcome outcome =
                ec2Client.CreateLaunchTemplate(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The EC2 launch template '" << templateName << " was
created."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else if (outcome.GetError().GetExceptionName() ==
                 "InvalidLaunchTemplateName.AlreadyExistsException") {
            std::cout << "The EC2 template '" << templateName << "' already
exists"
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with EC2::CreateLaunchTemplate. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
    }
    Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient(clientConfig);
    std::cout << "Let's create an Auto Scaling group." << std::endl;
    Aws::String groupName = askQuestion(
            "Enter a name for the Auto Scaling group:  ");
    // 3. Retrieve a list of EC2 Availability Zones.
    Aws::Vector<Aws::EC2::Model::AvailabilityZone> availabilityZones;
    {
        Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest request;

        Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeAvailabilityZonesOutcome outcome =
                ec2Client.DescribeAvailabilityZones(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout
                    << "EC2 instances can be created in the following
Availability Zones:"
                    << std::endl;

            availabilityZones = outcome.GetResult().GetAvailabilityZones();
            for (size_t i = 0; i < availabilityZones.size(); ++i) {
                std::cout << "   " << i + 1 << ".  "
                          << availabilityZones[i].GetZoneName() << std::endl;
            }
```

```
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with EC2::DescribeAvailabilityZones. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            cleanupResources("", templateName, autoScalingClient, ec2Client);
            return false;
        }
    }

    int availabilityZoneChoice = askQuestionForIntRange(
            "Choose an Availability Zone:  ", 1,
            static_cast<int>(availabilityZones.size()));
    // 4. Create an Auto Scaling group with the specified Availability Zone.
    {
        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest request;
        request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);
        Aws::Vector<Aws::String> availabilityGroupZones;
        availabilityGroupZones.push_back(
                availabilityZones[availabilityZoneChoice - 1].GetZoneName());
        request.SetAvailabilityZones(availabilityGroupZones);
        request.SetMaxSize(1);
        request.SetMinSize(1);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::LaunchTemplateSpecification
launchTemplateSpecification;
        launchTemplateSpecification.SetLaunchTemplateName(templateName);
        request.SetLaunchTemplate(launchTemplateSpecification);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::CreateAutoScalingGroupOutcome outcome =
                autoScalingClient.CreateAutoScalingGroup(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Created Auto Scaling group '" << groupName << "'..."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() ==
                 Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingErrors::ALREADY_EXISTS_FAULT) {
            std::cout << "Auto Scaling group '" << groupName << "' already
exists."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::CreateAutoScalingGroup. "
```

```
                        << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                        << std::endl;
            cleanupResources("", templateName, autoScalingClient, ec2Client);
            return false;
        }
    }

    Aws::Vector<Aws::AutoScaling::Model::AutoScalingGroup> autoScalingGroups;
    if (AwsDoc::AutoScaling::describeGroup(groupName, autoScalingGroups,
                                           autoScalingClient)) {
        std::cout << "Here is the Auto Scaling group description." << std::endl;
        if (!autoScalingGroups.empty()) {
            logAutoScalingGroupInfo(autoScalingGroups);
        }
    }
    else {
        cleanupResources(groupName, templateName, autoScalingClient, ec2Client);
        return false;
    }

    std::cout
            << "Waiting for the EC2 instance in the Auto Scaling group to become
active..."
            << std::endl;
    if (!waitForInstances(groupName, autoScalingGroups, autoScalingClient)) {
        cleanupResources(groupName, templateName, autoScalingClient, ec2Client);
        return false;
    }

    bool enableMetrics = askYesNoQuestion(
            "Do you want to collect metrics about the A"
            "Auto Scaling group during this demo (y/n)?  ");
    // 7. Optionally enable metrics collection for the Auto Scaling group.
    if (enableMetrics) {
        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::EnableMetricsCollectionRequest request;
        request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);

        request.AddMetrics("GroupMinSize");
        request.AddMetrics("GroupMaxSize");
        request.AddMetrics("GroupDesiredCapacity");
        request.AddMetrics("GroupInServiceInstances");
        request.AddMetrics("GroupTotalInstances");
        request.SetGranularity("1Minute");
```

```
        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::EnableMetricsCollectionOutcome outcome =
                autoScalingClient.EnableMetricsCollection(request);
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Auto Scaling metrics have been enabled."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::EnableMetricsCollection. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            cleanupResources(groupName, templateName, autoScalingClient,
ec2Client);
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "Let's update the maximum number of EC2 instances in '" <<
groupName <<
              "' from 1 to 3." << std::endl;
    askQuestion("Press enter to continue:  ", alwaysTrueTest);
    // 8. Update the Auto Scaling group, setting a new maximum size.
    {
        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest request;
        request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);
        request.SetMaxSize(3);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::UpdateAutoScalingGroupOutcome outcome =
                autoScalingClient.UpdateAutoScalingGroup(request);

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::UpdateAutoScalingGroup. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            cleanupResources(groupName, templateName, autoScalingClient,
ec2Client);
            return false;
        }
    }

    if (AwsDoc::AutoScaling::describeGroup(groupName, autoScalingGroups,
                                           autoScalingClient)) {
        if (!autoScalingGroups.empty()) {
            const auto &instances = autoScalingGroups[0].GetInstances();
            std::cout
```

```
                    << "The group still has one running EC2 instance, but it can
have up to 3.\n"
                    << std::endl;
            logAutoScalingGroupInfo(autoScalingGroups);
        }
        else {
            std::cerr
                    << "No EC2 launch groups were retrieved from DescribeGroup
request."
                    << std::endl;
            cleanupResources(groupName, templateName, autoScalingClient,
ec2Client);
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "\n" << std::setfill('*') << std::setw(ASTERISK_FILL_WIDTH) <<
"\n"
              << std::endl;
    std::cout << "Let's update the desired capacity in '" << groupName <<
              "' from 1 to 2." << std::endl;
    askQuestion("Press enter to continue:  ", alwaysTrueTest);
    //  9. Update the Auto Scaling group, setting a new desired capacity.
    {
        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::SetDesiredCapacityRequest request;
        request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);
        request.SetDesiredCapacity(2);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::SetDesiredCapacityOutcome outcome =
                autoScalingClient.SetDesiredCapacity(request);

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::SetDesiredCapacityRequest. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            cleanupResources(groupName, templateName, autoScalingClient,
ec2Client);
            return false;
        }
    }

    if (AwsDoc::AutoScaling::describeGroup(groupName, autoScalingGroups,
                                           autoScalingClient)) {
        if (!autoScalingGroups.empty()) {
```

```
            std::cout
                    << "Here is the current state of the group." << std::endl;
            logAutoScalingGroupInfo(autoScalingGroups);
        }
        else {
            std::cerr
                    << "No EC2 launch groups were retrieved from DescribeGroup
request."
                    << std::endl;
            cleanupResources(groupName, templateName, autoScalingClient,
ec2Client);
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "Waiting for the new EC2 instance to start..." << std::endl;
    waitForInstances(groupName, autoScalingGroups, autoScalingClient);

    std::cout << "\n" << std::setfill('*') << std::setw(ASTERISK_FILL_WIDTH) <<
"\n"
              << std::endl;

    std::cout << "Let's terminate one of the EC2 instances in " << groupName <<
"."
              << std::endl;
    std::cout << "Because the desired capacity is 2, another EC2 instance will
start "
              << "to replace the terminated EC2 instance."
              << std::endl;
    std::cout << "The currently running EC2 instances are:" << std::endl;

    if (autoScalingGroups.empty()) {
        std::cerr << "Error describing groups. No groups returned." << std::endl;
        cleanupResources(groupName, templateName, autoScalingClient, ec2Client);
        return false;
    }

    int instanceNumber = 1;
    Aws::Vector<Aws::String> instanceIDs = instancesToInstanceIDs(
            autoScalingGroups[0].GetInstances());
    for (const Aws::String &instanceID: instanceIDs) {
        std::cout << "   " << instanceNumber << ". " << instanceID << std::endl;
        ++instanceNumber;
    }
```

```
   instanceNumber = askQuestionForIntRange("Which EC2 instance do you want to
stop? ",
                                           1,

static_cast<int>(instanceIDs.size()));

   // 10. Terminate an EC2 instance in the Auto Scaling group.
   {
       Aws::AutoScaling::Model::TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest
request;
       request.SetInstanceId(instanceIDs[instanceNumber - 1]);
       request.SetShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity(false);

       Aws::AutoScaling::Model::TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupOutcome
outcome =
               autoScalingClient.TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(request);

       if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
           std::cout << "Waiting for EC2 instance with ID '"
                     << instanceIDs[instanceNumber - 1] << "' to terminate..."
                     << std::endl;
       }
       else {
           std::cerr << "Error with
AutoScaling::TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup. "
                     << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                     << std::endl;
           cleanupResources(groupName, templateName, autoScalingClient,
ec2Client);
           return false;
       }
   }

   waitForInstances(groupName, autoScalingGroups, autoScalingClient);

   std::cout << "\n" << std::setfill('*') << std::setw(ASTERISK_FILL_WIDTH) <<
"\n"
             << std::endl;
   std::cout << "Let's get a report of scaling activities for EC2 launch group
'"
             << groupName << "'."
             << std::endl;
   askQuestion("Press enter to continue:  ", alwaysTrueTest);
```

```
    // 11. Get a description of activities for the Auto Scaling group.
    {
        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeScalingActivitiesRequest request;
        request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);

        Aws::Vector<Aws::AutoScaling::Model::Activity> allActivities;
        Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination;
        do {
            if (!nextToken.empty()) {
                request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
            }
            Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeScalingActivitiesOutcome outcome =
                    autoScalingClient.DescribeScalingActivities(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Vector<Aws::AutoScaling::Model::Activity> &activities
=
                        outcome.GetResult().GetActivities();
                allActivities.insert(allActivities.end(), activities.begin(),
activities.end());
                nextToken  = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::DescribeScalingActivities.
"
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                cleanupResources(groupName, templateName, autoScalingClient,
ec2Client);
                return false;
            }
        } while (!nextToken.empty());

        std::cout << "Found " << allActivities.size() << " activities."
                  << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Activities are ordered with the most recent first."
                  << std::endl;
        for (const Aws::AutoScaling::Model::Activity &activity: allActivities) {
            std::cout << activity.GetDescription() << std::endl;
            std::cout << activity.GetDetails() << std::endl;
        }
    }

    if (enableMetrics) {
```

```
        if (!logAutoScalingMetrics(groupName, clientConfig)) {
            cleanupResources(groupName, templateName, autoScalingClient,
 ec2Client);
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "Let's  clean up." << std::endl;
    askQuestion("Press enter to continue:  ", alwaysTrueTest);

    // 13. Disable metrics collection if enabled.
    if (enableMetrics) {
        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DisableMetricsCollectionRequest request;
        request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DisableMetricsCollectionOutcome outcome =
                autoScalingClient.DisableMetricsCollection(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Metrics collection has been disabled." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::DisableMetricsCollection. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            cleanupResources(groupName, templateName, autoScalingClient,
 ec2Client);
            return false;
        }
    }

    return cleanupResources(groupName, templateName, autoScalingClient,
 ec2Client);
}

//! Routine which waits for EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling group to
//! complete startup or shutdown.
/*!
 \sa waitForInstances()
 \param groupName: An Auto Scaling group name.
 \param autoScalingGroups: Vector to receive 'AutoScalingGroup' records.
 \param client: 'AutoScalingClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
```

```
bool AwsDoc::AutoScaling::waitForInstances(const Aws::String &groupName,

 Aws::Vector<Aws::AutoScaling::Model::AutoScalingGroup> &autoScalingGroups,
                                                const
 Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient &client) {
    bool ready = false;
    const std::vector<Aws::String> READY_STATES = {"InService", "Terminated"};

    int count = 0;
    int desiredCapacity = 0;
    std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(4));
    while (!ready) {
        if (WAIT_FOR_INSTANCES_TIMEOUT < count) {
            std::cerr << "Wait for instance timed out." << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

        std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
        ++count;
        if (!describeGroup(groupName, autoScalingGroups, client)) {
            return false;
        }
        Aws::Vector<Aws::String> instanceIDs;
        if (!autoScalingGroups.empty()) {
            instanceIDs =
 instancesToInstanceIDs(autoScalingGroups[0].GetInstances());
            desiredCapacity = autoScalingGroups[0].GetDesiredCapacity();
        }

        if (instanceIDs.empty()) {
            if (desiredCapacity == 0) {
                break;
            }
            else {
                if ((count % 5) == 0) {
                    std::cout << "No instance IDs returned for group." <<
 std::endl;
                }

                continue;
            }
        }
```

```
        // 6.  Check lifecycle state of the instances using
 DescribeAutoScalingInstances.
        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeAutoScalingInstancesRequest request;
        request.SetInstanceIds(instanceIDs);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeAutoScalingInstancesOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeAutoScalingInstances(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const
 Aws::Vector<Aws::AutoScaling::Model::AutoScalingInstanceDetails>
 &instancesDetails =
                   outcome.GetResult().GetAutoScalingInstances();
            ready = instancesDetails.size() >= desiredCapacity;
            for (const Aws::AutoScaling::Model::AutoScalingInstanceDetails
 &details: instancesDetails) {
                if (!stringInVector(details.GetLifecycleState(), READY_STATES)) {
                    ready = false;
                    break;
                }
            }
            // Log the status while waiting.
            if (((count % 5) == 1) || ready) {
                logInstancesLifecycleState(instancesDetails);
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::DescribeAutoScalingInstances. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    if (!describeGroup(groupName, autoScalingGroups, client)) {
        return false;
    }

    return true;
}

//! Routine to cleanup resources created in 'groupsAndInstancesScenario'.
/*!
 \sa cleanupResources()
```

```
 \param groupName: Optional Auto Scaling group name.
 \param templateName: Optional EC2 launch template name.
 \param autoScalingClient: 'AutoScalingClient' instance.
 \param ec2Client: 'EC2Client' instance.
\return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::AutoScaling::cleanupResources(const Aws::String &groupName,
                                           const Aws::String &templateName,
                                           const
 Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient &autoScalingClient,
                                           const Aws::EC2::EC2Client &ec2Client)
 {
    bool result = true;

    // 14. Delete the Auto Scaling group.
    if (!groupName.empty() &&
        (askYesNoQuestion(
                Aws::String("Delete the Auto Scaling group '") + groupName +
                "'  (y/n)?"))) {
        {
            Aws::AutoScaling::Model::UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest request;
            request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);
            request.SetMinSize(0);
            request.SetDesiredCapacity(0);

            Aws::AutoScaling::Model::UpdateAutoScalingGroupOutcome outcome =
                    autoScalingClient.UpdateAutoScalingGroup(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout
                        << "The minimum size and desired capacity of the Auto
 Scaling group "
                        << "was set to zero before terminating the instances."
                        << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::UpdateAutoScalingGroup. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                result = false;
            }
        }

        Aws::Vector<Aws::AutoScaling::Model::AutoScalingGroup> autoScalingGroups;
        if (AwsDoc::AutoScaling::describeGroup(groupName, autoScalingGroups,
```

```
                                                autoScalingClient)) {
            if (!autoScalingGroups.empty()) {
                Aws::Vector<Aws::String> instanceIDs = instancesToInstanceIDs(
                        autoScalingGroups[0].GetInstances());
                for (const Aws::String &instanceID: instanceIDs) {

Aws::AutoScaling::Model::TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest request;
                    request.SetInstanceId(instanceID);
                    request.SetShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity(true);


Aws::AutoScaling::Model::TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupOutcome outcome =

autoScalingClient.TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(
                                    request);

                    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                        std::cout << "Initiating termination of EC2 instance '"
                                  << instanceID << "'." << std::endl;
                    }
                    else {
                        std::cerr
                                << "Error with
AutoScaling::TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup. "
                                << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                        result = false;
                    }
                }
            }

            std::cout
                    << "Waiting for the EC2 instances to terminate before
deleting the "
                    << "Auto Scaling group..." << std::endl;
            waitForInstances(groupName, autoScalingGroups, autoScalingClient);
        }

        {
            Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest request;
            request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);

            Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DeleteAutoScalingGroupOutcome outcome =
                    autoScalingClient.DeleteAutoScalingGroup(request);
```

```
            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "Auto Scaling group '" << groupName << "' was
 deleted."
                          << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::DeleteAutoScalingGroup. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = false;
            }
        }
    }

    // 15. Delete the EC2 launch template.
    if (!templateName.empty() && (askYesNoQuestion(
            Aws::String("Delete the EC2 launch template '") + templateName +
            "' (y/n)?"))) {
        Aws::EC2::Model::DeleteLaunchTemplateRequest request;
        request.SetLaunchTemplateName(templateName);

        Aws::EC2::Model::DeleteLaunchTemplateOutcome outcome =
                ec2Client.DeleteLaunchTemplate(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "EC2 launch template '" << templateName << "' was
 deleted."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with EC2::DeleteLaunchTemplate. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
    }

    return result;
}

//! Routine which retrieves Auto Scaling group descriptions.
/*!
 \sa describeGroup()
 \param groupName: An Auto Scaling group name.
```

```
 \param autoScalingGroups: Vector to receive 'AutoScalingGroup' records.
 \param client: 'AutoScalingClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::AutoScaling::describeGroup(const Aws::String &groupName,

 Aws::Vector<Aws::AutoScaling::Model::AutoScalingGroup> &autoScalingGroup,
                                         const Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient
 &client) {
    // 5. Retrieve a description of the Auto Scaling group.
    Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest request;
    Aws::Vector<Aws::String> groupNames;
    groupNames.push_back(groupName);
    request.SetAutoScalingGroupNames(groupNames);

    Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeAutoScalingGroupsOutcome outcome =
            client.DescribeAutoScalingGroups(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        autoScalingGroup = outcome.GetResult().GetAutoScalingGroups();
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::DescribeAutoScalingGroups. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups
  - DescribeAutoScalingInstances
  - DescribeScalingActivities
  - DisableMetricsCollection
  - EnableMetricsCollection
  - SetDesiredCapacity

- TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Before running this SDK for Java (v2) code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 * In addition, create a launch template. For more information, see the
 * following topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/ec2-launch-
templates.html#create-launch-template
 *
 * This code example performs the following operations:
 * 1. Creates an Auto Scaling group using an AutoScalingWaiter.
 * 2. Gets a specific Auto Scaling group and returns an instance Id value.
 * 3. Describes Auto Scaling with the Id value.
 * 4. Enables metrics collection.
 * 5. Update an Auto Scaling group.
 * 6. Describes Account details.
 * 7. Describe account details"
 * 8. Updates an Auto Scaling group to use an additional instance.
 * 9. Gets the specific Auto Scaling group and gets the number of instances.
 * 10. List the scaling activities that have occurred for the group.
 * 11. Terminates an instance in the Auto Scaling group.
 * 12. Stops the metrics collection.
```

```
 * 13. Deletes the Auto Scaling group.
 */

public class AutoScalingScenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");

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

                Usage:
                    <groupName> <launchTemplateName> <vpcZoneId>

                Where:
                    groupName - The name of the Auto Scaling group.
                    launchTemplateName - The name of the launch template.\s
                    vpcZoneId - A subnet Id for a virtual private cloud (VPC)
 where instances in the Auto Scaling group can be created.
                """;

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

        String groupName = "Scott250" ; //rgs[0];
        String launchTemplateName = "MyTemplate5" ;//args[1];
        String vpcZoneId = "subnet-0ddc451b8a8a1aa44" ; //args[2];

        AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient = AutoScalingClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        Ec2Client ec2 = Ec2Client.create();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling example
 scenario.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("1. Create an Auto Scaling group named " + groupName);
        createAutoScalingGroup(autoScalingClient, groupName, launchTemplateName,
 vpcZoneId);
```

```
        System.out.println(
                "Wait 1 min for the resources, including the instance. Otherwise,
an empty instance Id is returned");
        Thread.sleep(60000);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("2. Get Auto Scale group Id value");
        String instanceId = getSpecificAutoScalingGroups(autoScalingClient,
groupName);
        if (instanceId.compareTo("") == 0) {
            System.out.println("Error - no instance Id value");
            System.exit(1);
        } else {
            System.out.println("The instance Id value is " + instanceId);
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("3. Describe Auto Scaling with the Id value " +
instanceId);
        describeAutoScalingInstance(autoScalingClient, instanceId);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("4. Enable metrics collection " + instanceId);
        enableMetricsCollection(autoScalingClient, groupName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("5. Update an Auto Scaling group to update max size to
3");
        updateAutoScalingGroup(autoScalingClient, groupName, launchTemplateName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("6. Describe Auto Scaling groups");
        describeAutoScalingGroups(autoScalingClient, groupName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. Describe account details");
        describeAccountLimits(autoScalingClient);
        System.out.println(
```

```
                "Wait 1 min for the resources, including the instance. Otherwise,
an empty instance Id is returned");
        Thread.sleep(60000);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("8. Set desired capacity to 2");
        setDesiredCapacity(autoScalingClient, groupName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("9. Get the two instance Id values and state");
        getSpecificAutoScalingGroups(autoScalingClient, groupName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("10. List the scaling activities that have occurred
for the group");
        describeScalingActivities(autoScalingClient, groupName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("11. Terminate an instance in the Auto Scaling
group");
        terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(autoScalingClient, instanceId);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("12. Stop the metrics collection");
        disableMetricsCollection(autoScalingClient, groupName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("13. Delete the Auto Scaling group");
        deleteAutoScalingGroup(autoScalingClient, groupName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("The Scenario has successfully completed.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        autoScalingClient.close();
    }
```

```
   public static void describeScalingActivities(AutoScalingClient
autoScalingClient, String groupName) {
       try {
           DescribeScalingActivitiesRequest scalingActivitiesRequest =
DescribeScalingActivitiesRequest.builder()
                   .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                   .maxRecords(10)
                   .build();

           DescribeScalingActivitiesResponse response = autoScalingClient
                   .describeScalingActivities(scalingActivitiesRequest);
           List<Activity> activities = response.activities();
           for (Activity activity : activities) {
               System.out.println("The activity Id is " +
activity.activityId());
               System.out.println("The activity details are " +
activity.details());
           }

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

   public static void setDesiredCapacity(AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient,
String groupName) {
       try {
           SetDesiredCapacityRequest capacityRequest =
SetDesiredCapacityRequest.builder()
                   .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                   .desiredCapacity(2)
                   .build();

           autoScalingClient.setDesiredCapacity(capacityRequest);
           System.out.println("You have set the DesiredCapacity to 2");

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

```
   public static void createAutoScalingGroup(AutoScalingClient
autoScalingClient,
           String groupName,
           String launchTemplateName,
           String vpcZoneId) {
       try {
           AutoScalingWaiter waiter = autoScalingClient.waiter();
           LaunchTemplateSpecification templateSpecification =
LaunchTemplateSpecification.builder()
                   .launchTemplateName(launchTemplateName)
                   .build();

           CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest request =
CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest.builder()
                   .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                   .availabilityZones("us-east-1a")
                   .launchTemplate(templateSpecification)
                   .maxSize(1)
                   .minSize(1)
                   .vpcZoneIdentifier(vpcZoneId)
                   .build();

           autoScalingClient.createAutoScalingGroup(request);
           DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest groupsRequest =
DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest.builder()
                   .autoScalingGroupNames(groupName)
                   .build();

           WaiterResponse<DescribeAutoScalingGroupsResponse> waiterResponse =
waiter
                   .waitUntilGroupExists(groupsRequest);
           waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
           System.out.println("Auto Scaling Group created");

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

   public static void describeAutoScalingInstance(AutoScalingClient
autoScalingClient, String id) {
       try {
```

```
            DescribeAutoScalingInstancesRequest
describeAutoScalingInstancesRequest = DescribeAutoScalingInstancesRequest
                    .builder()
                    .instanceIds(id)
                    .build();

            DescribeAutoScalingInstancesResponse response = autoScalingClient

.describeAutoScalingInstances(describeAutoScalingInstancesRequest);
            List<AutoScalingInstanceDetails> instances =
response.autoScalingInstances();
            for (AutoScalingInstanceDetails instance : instances) {
                System.out.println("The instance lifecycle state is: " +
instance.lifecycleState());
            }

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

    public static void describeAutoScalingGroups(AutoScalingClient
autoScalingClient, String groupName) {
        try {
            DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest groupsRequest =
DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupNames(groupName)
                    .maxRecords(10)
                    .build();

            DescribeAutoScalingGroupsResponse response =
autoScalingClient.describeAutoScalingGroups(groupsRequest);
            List<AutoScalingGroup> groups = response.autoScalingGroups();
            for (AutoScalingGroup group : groups) {
                System.out.println("*** The service to use for the health checks:
" + group.healthCheckType());
            }

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

```
   public static String getSpecificAutoScalingGroups(AutoScalingClient
autoScalingClient, String groupName) {
       try {
           String instanceId = "";
           DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest scalingGroupsRequest =
DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest.builder()
                   .autoScalingGroupNames(groupName)
                   .build();

           DescribeAutoScalingGroupsResponse response = autoScalingClient
                   .describeAutoScalingGroups(scalingGroupsRequest);
           List<AutoScalingGroup> groups = response.autoScalingGroups();
           for (AutoScalingGroup group : groups) {
               System.out.println("The group name is " +
group.autoScalingGroupName());
               System.out.println("The group ARN is " +
group.autoScalingGroupARN());
               List<Instance> instances = group.instances();

               for (Instance instance : instances) {
                   instanceId = instance.instanceId();
                   System.out.println("The instance id is " + instanceId);
                   System.out.println("The lifecycle state is " +
instance.lifecycleState());
               }
           }

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

   public static void enableMetricsCollection(AutoScalingClient
autoScalingClient, String groupName) {
       try {
           EnableMetricsCollectionRequest collectionRequest =
EnableMetricsCollectionRequest.builder()
                   .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                   .metrics("GroupMaxSize")
                   .granularity("1Minute")
```

```
                    .build();

            autoScalingClient.enableMetricsCollection(collectionRequest);
            System.out.println("The enable metrics collection operation was
successful");

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

    public static void disableMetricsCollection(AutoScalingClient
autoScalingClient, String groupName) {
        try {
            DisableMetricsCollectionRequest disableMetricsCollectionRequest =
DisableMetricsCollectionRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                    .metrics("GroupMaxSize")
                    .build();


autoScalingClient.disableMetricsCollection(disableMetricsCollectionRequest);
            System.out.println("The disable metrics collection operation was
successful");

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

    public static void describeAccountLimits(AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient)
{
        try {
            DescribeAccountLimitsResponse response =
autoScalingClient.describeAccountLimits();
            System.out.println("The max number of auto scaling groups is " +
response.maxNumberOfAutoScalingGroups());
            System.out.println("The current number of auto scaling groups is " +
response.numberOfAutoScalingGroups());

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

```
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void updateAutoScalingGroup(AutoScalingClient
autoScalingClient, String groupName,
            String launchTemplateName) {
        try {
            AutoScalingWaiter waiter = autoScalingClient.waiter();
            LaunchTemplateSpecification templateSpecification =
LaunchTemplateSpecification.builder()
                    .launchTemplateName(launchTemplateName)
                    .build();

            UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest groupRequest =
UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest.builder()
                    .maxSize(3)
                    .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                    .launchTemplate(templateSpecification)
                    .build();

            autoScalingClient.updateAutoScalingGroup(groupRequest);
            DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest groupsRequest =
DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupNames(groupName)
                    .build();

            WaiterResponse<DescribeAutoScalingGroupsResponse> waiterResponse =
waiter
                    .waitUntilGroupInService(groupsRequest);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println("You successfully updated the auto scaling group
" + groupName);

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

    public static void terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(AutoScalingClient
autoScalingClient, String instanceId) {
        try {
```

```
            TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest request =
 TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest.builder()
                    .instanceId(instanceId)
                    .shouldDecrementDesiredCapacity(false)
                    .build();

            autoScalingClient.terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(request);
            System.out.println("You have terminated instance " + instanceId);

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

    public static void deleteAutoScalingGroup(AutoScalingClient
 autoScalingClient, String groupName) {
        try {
            DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest =
 DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                    .forceDelete(true)
                    .build();


 autoScalingClient.deleteAutoScalingGroup(deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest);
            System.out.println("You successfully deleted " + groupName);

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups
  - DescribeAutoScalingInstances

- DescribeScalingActivities
- DisableMetricsCollection
- EnableMetricsCollection
- SetDesiredCapacity
- TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
    Usage:
        <groupName> <launchTemplateName> <serviceLinkedRoleARN> <vpcZoneId>

    Where:
        groupName - The name of the Auto Scaling group.
        launchTemplateName - The name of the launch template.
        serviceLinkedRoleARN - The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the service-
linked role that the Auto Scaling group uses.
        vpcZoneId - A subnet Id for a virtual private cloud (VPC) where instances
 in the Auto Scaling group can be created.
    """

    if (args.size != 4) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    val groupName = args[0]
    val launchTemplateName = args[1]
    val serviceLinkedRoleARN = args[2]
```

```
    val vpcZoneId = args[3]

    println("**** Create an Auto Scaling group named $groupName")
    createAutoScalingGroup(groupName, launchTemplateName, serviceLinkedRoleARN,
vpcZoneId)

    println("Wait 1 min for the resources, including the instance. Otherwise, an
empty instance Id is returned")
    delay(60000)

    val instanceId = getSpecificAutoScaling(groupName)
    if (instanceId.compareTo("") == 0) {
        println("Error - no instance Id value")
        exitProcess(1)
    } else {
        println("The instance Id value is $instanceId")
    }

    println("**** Describe Auto Scaling with the Id value $instanceId")
    describeAutoScalingInstance(instanceId)

    println("**** Enable metrics collection $instanceId")
    enableMetricsCollection(groupName)

    println("**** Update an Auto Scaling group to maximum size of 3")
    updateAutoScalingGroup(groupName, launchTemplateName, serviceLinkedRoleARN)

    println("**** Describe all Auto Scaling groups to show the current state of
the groups")
    describeAutoScalingGroups(groupName)

    println("**** Describe account details")
    describeAccountLimits()

    println("Wait 1 min for the resources, including the instance. Otherwise, an
empty instance Id is returned")
    delay(60000)

    println("**** Set desired capacity to 2")
    setDesiredCapacity(groupName)

    println("**** Get the two instance Id values and state")
    getAutoScalingGroups(groupName)
```

```
    println("**** List the scaling activities that have occurred for the group")
    describeScalingActivities(groupName)

    println("**** Terminate an instance in the Auto Scaling group")
    terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(instanceId)

    println("**** Stop the metrics collection")
    disableMetricsCollection(groupName)

    println("**** Delete the Auto Scaling group")
    deleteSpecificAutoScalingGroup(groupName)
}

suspend fun describeAutoScalingGroups(groupName: String) {
    val groupsReques =
        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest {
            autoScalingGroupNames = listOf(groupName)
            maxRecords = 10
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        val response = autoScalingClient.describeAutoScalingGroups(groupsReques)
        response.autoScalingGroups?.forEach { group ->
            println("The service to use for the health checks:
 ${group.healthCheckType}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun disableMetricsCollection(groupName: String) {
    val disableMetricsCollectionRequest =
        DisableMetricsCollectionRequest {
            autoScalingGroupName = groupName
            metrics = listOf("GroupMaxSize")
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->

 autoScalingClient.disableMetricsCollection(disableMetricsCollectionRequest)
        println("The disable metrics collection operation was successful")
    }
}

suspend fun describeScalingActivities(groupName: String?) {
```

```
    val scalingActivitiesRequest =
        DescribeScalingActivitiesRequest {
            autoScalingGroupName = groupName
            maxRecords = 10
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        val response =
 autoScalingClient.describeScalingActivities(scalingActivitiesRequest)
        response.activities?.forEach { activity ->
            println("The activity Id is ${activity.activityId}")
            println("The activity details are ${activity.details}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun getAutoScalingGroups(groupName: String) {
    val scalingGroupsRequest =
        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest {
            autoScalingGroupNames = listOf(groupName)
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        val response =
 autoScalingClient.describeAutoScalingGroups(scalingGroupsRequest)
        response.autoScalingGroups?.forEach { group ->
            println("The group name is ${group.autoScalingGroupName}")
            println("The group ARN is ${group.autoScalingGroupArn}")
            group.instances?.forEach { instance ->
                println("The instance id is ${instance.instanceId}")
                println("The lifecycle state is " + instance.lifecycleState)
            }
        }
    }
}

suspend fun setDesiredCapacity(groupName: String) {
    val capacityRequest =
        SetDesiredCapacityRequest {
            autoScalingGroupName = groupName
            desiredCapacity = 2
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
```

```
        autoScalingClient.setDesiredCapacity(capacityRequest)
        println("You set the DesiredCapacity to 2")
    }
}

suspend fun updateAutoScalingGroup(
    groupName: String,
    launchTemplateNameVal: String,
    serviceLinkedRoleARNVal: String,
) {
    val templateSpecification =
        LaunchTemplateSpecification {
            launchTemplateName = launchTemplateNameVal
        }

    val groupRequest =
        UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest {
            maxSize = 3
            serviceLinkedRoleArn = serviceLinkedRoleARNVal
            autoScalingGroupName = groupName
            launchTemplate = templateSpecification
        }

    val groupsRequestWaiter =
        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest {
            autoScalingGroupNames = listOf(groupName)
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        autoScalingClient.updateAutoScalingGroup(groupRequest)
        autoScalingClient.waitUntilGroupExists(groupsRequestWaiter)
        println("You successfully updated the Auto Scaling group  $groupName")
    }
}

suspend fun createAutoScalingGroup(
    groupName: String,
    launchTemplateNameVal: String,
    serviceLinkedRoleARNVal: String,
    vpcZoneIdVal: String,
) {
    val templateSpecification =
        LaunchTemplateSpecification {
            launchTemplateName = launchTemplateNameVal
```

```
        }

    val request =
        CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest {
            autoScalingGroupName = groupName
            availabilityZones = listOf("us-east-1a")
            launchTemplate = templateSpecification
            maxSize = 1
            minSize = 1
            vpcZoneIdentifier = vpcZoneIdVal
            serviceLinkedRoleArn = serviceLinkedRoleARNVal
        }

    // This object is required for the waiter call.
    val groupsRequestWaiter =
        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest {
            autoScalingGroupNames = listOf(groupName)
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        autoScalingClient.createAutoScalingGroup(request)
        autoScalingClient.waitUntilGroupExists(groupsRequestWaiter)
        println("$groupName was created!")
    }
}

suspend fun describeAutoScalingInstance(id: String) {
    val describeAutoScalingInstancesRequest =
        DescribeAutoScalingInstancesRequest {
            instanceIds = listOf(id)
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        val response =
 autoScalingClient.describeAutoScalingInstances(describeAutoScalingInstancesRequest)
        response.autoScalingInstances?.forEach { group ->
            println("The instance lifecycle state is: ${group.lifecycleState}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun enableMetricsCollection(groupName: String?) {
    val collectionRequest =
        EnableMetricsCollectionRequest {
```

```
            autoScalingGroupName = groupName
            metrics = listOf("GroupMaxSize")
            granularity = "1Minute"
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        autoScalingClient.enableMetricsCollection(collectionRequest)
        println("The enable metrics collection operation was successful")
    }
}

suspend fun getSpecificAutoScaling(groupName: String): String {
    var instanceId = ""
    val scalingGroupsRequest =
        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest {
            autoScalingGroupNames = listOf(groupName)
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        val response =
 autoScalingClient.describeAutoScalingGroups(scalingGroupsRequest)
        response.autoScalingGroups?.forEach { group ->
            println("The group name is ${group.autoScalingGroupName}")
            println("The group ARN is ${group.autoScalingGroupArn}")

            group.instances?.forEach { instance ->
                instanceId = instance.instanceId.toString()
            }
        }
    }
    return instanceId
}

suspend fun describeAccountLimits() {
    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        val response =
 autoScalingClient.describeAccountLimits(DescribeAccountLimitsRequest {})
        println("The max number of Auto Scaling groups is
 ${response.maxNumberOfAutoScalingGroups}")
        println("The current number of Auto Scaling groups is
 ${response.numberOfAutoScalingGroups}")
    }
}
```

```
suspend fun terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(instanceIdVal: String) {
    val request =
        TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest {
            instanceId = instanceIdVal
            shouldDecrementDesiredCapacity = false
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        autoScalingClient.terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(request)
        println("You have terminated instance $instanceIdVal")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteSpecificAutoScalingGroup(groupName: String) {
    val deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest =
        DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest {
            autoScalingGroupName = groupName
            forceDelete = true
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        autoScalingClient.deleteAutoScalingGroup(deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest)
        println("You successfully deleted $groupName")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups
  - DescribeAutoScalingInstances
  - DescribeScalingActivities
  - DisableMetricsCollection
  - EnableMetricsCollection
  - SetDesiredCapacity
  - TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
  - UpdateAutoScalingGroup

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
namespace AutoScaling;

use Aws\AutoScaling\AutoScalingClient;
use Aws\CloudWatch\CloudWatchClient;
use Aws\Ec2\Ec2Client;
use AwsUtilities\AWSServiceClass;
use AwsUtilities\RunnableExample;

class GettingStartedWithAutoScaling implements RunnableExample
{
    protected Ec2Client $ec2Client;
    protected AutoScalingClient $autoScalingClient;
    protected AutoScalingService $autoScalingService;
    protected CloudWatchClient $cloudWatchClient;
    protected string $templateName;
    protected string $autoScalingGroupName;
    protected array $role;

    public function runExample()
    {
        echo("\n");
        echo("--------------------------------------\n");
        print("Welcome to the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling getting started demo using
 PHP!\n");
        echo("--------------------------------------\n");

        $clientArgs = [
            'region' => 'us-west-2',
            'version' => 'latest',
            'profile' => 'default',
        ];
        $uniqid = uniqid();
```

```
        $this->autoScalingClient = new AutoScalingClient($clientArgs);
        $this->autoScalingService = new AutoScalingService($this-
>autoScalingClient);
        $this->cloudWatchClient = new CloudWatchClient($clientArgs);

        AWSServiceClass::$waitTime = 5;
        AWSServiceClass::$maxWaitAttempts = 20;

        /**
         * Step 0: Create an EC2 launch template that you'll use to create an
 Auto Scaling group.
         */
        $this->ec2Client = new EC2Client($clientArgs);
        $this->templateName = "example_launch_template_$uniqid";
        $instanceType = "t1.micro";
        $amiId = "ami-0ca285d4c2cda3300";
        $launchTemplate = $this->ec2Client->createLaunchTemplate(
            [
            'LaunchTemplateName' => $this->templateName,
            'LaunchTemplateData' => [
                'InstanceType' => $instanceType,
                'ImageId' => $amiId,
            ]
            ]
        );

        /**
         * Step 1: CreateAutoScalingGroup: pass it the launch template you
 created in step 0.
         */
        $availabilityZones[] = $this->ec2Client->describeAvailabilityZones([])
['AvailabilityZones'][1]['ZoneName'];

        $this->autoScalingGroupName = "demoAutoScalingGroupName_$uniqid";
        $minSize = 1;
        $maxSize = 1;
        $launchTemplateId = $launchTemplate['LaunchTemplate']
['LaunchTemplateId'];
        $this->autoScalingService->createAutoScalingGroup(
            $this->autoScalingGroupName,
            $availabilityZones,
            $minSize,
            $maxSize,
```

```
            $launchTemplateId
        );

        $this->autoScalingService->waitUntilGroupInService([$this-
>autoScalingGroupName]);
        $autoScalingGroup = $this->autoScalingService-
>describeAutoScalingGroups([$this->autoScalingGroupName]);

        /**
         * Step 2: DescribeAutoScalingInstances: show that one instance has
 launched.
         */
        $instanceIds = [$autoScalingGroup['AutoScalingGroups'][0]['Instances'][0]
['InstanceId']];
        $instances = $this->autoScalingService-
>describeAutoScalingInstances($instanceIds);
        echo "The Auto Scaling group {$this->autoScalingGroupName} was created
 successfully.\n";
        echo count($instances['AutoScalingInstances']) . " instances were created
 for the group.\n";
        echo $autoScalingGroup['AutoScalingGroups'][0]['MaxSize'] . " is the max
 number of instances for the group.\n";

        /**
         * Step 3: EnableMetricsCollection: enable all metrics or a subset.
         */
        $this->autoScalingService->enableMetricsCollection($this-
>autoScalingGroupName, "1Minute");

        /**
         * Step 4: UpdateAutoScalingGroup: update max size to 3.
         */
        echo "Updating the max number of instances to 3.\n";
        $this->autoScalingService->updateAutoScalingGroup($this-
>autoScalingGroupName, ['MaxSize' => 3]);

        /**
         * Step 5: DescribeAutoScalingGroups: show the current state of the
 group.
         */
        $autoScalingGroup = $this->autoScalingService-
>describeAutoScalingGroups([$this->autoScalingGroupName]);
        echo $autoScalingGroup['AutoScalingGroups'][0]['MaxSize'];
        echo " is the updated max number of instances for the group.\n";
```

```
        $limits = $this->autoScalingService->describeAccountLimits();
        echo "Here are your account limits:\n";
        echo "MaxNumberOfAutoScalingGroups:
 {$limits['MaxNumberOfAutoScalingGroups']}\n";
        echo "MaxNumberOfLaunchConfigurations:
 {$limits['MaxNumberOfLaunchConfigurations']}\n";
        echo "NumberOfAutoScalingGroups:
 {$limits['NumberOfAutoScalingGroups']}\n";
        echo "NumberOfLaunchConfigurations:
 {$limits['NumberOfLaunchConfigurations']}\n";

        /**
         * Step 6: SetDesiredCapacity: set desired capacity to 2.
         */
        $this->autoScalingService->setDesiredCapacity($this-
>autoScalingGroupName, 2);
        sleep(10); // Wait for the group to start processing the request.
        $this->autoScalingService->waitUntilGroupInService([$this-
>autoScalingGroupName]);

        /**
         * Step 7: DescribeAutoScalingInstances: show that two instances are
 launched.
         */
        $autoScalingGroups = $this->autoScalingService-
>describeAutoScalingGroups([$this->autoScalingGroupName]);
        foreach ($autoScalingGroups['AutoScalingGroups'] as $autoScalingGroup) {
            echo "There is a group named:
 {$autoScalingGroup['AutoScalingGroupName']}";
            echo "with an ARN of {$autoScalingGroup['AutoScalingGroupARN']}.\n";
            foreach ($autoScalingGroup['Instances'] as $instance) {
                echo "{$autoScalingGroup['AutoScalingGroupName']} has an instance
 with id of: ";
                echo "{$instance['InstanceId']} and a lifecycle state of:
 {$instance['LifecycleState']}.\n";
            }
        }

        /**
         * Step 8: TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup: terminate one of the
 instances in the group.
         */
```

```
        $this->autoScalingService-
>terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup($instance['InstanceId'], false);
        do {
            sleep(10);
            $instances = $this->autoScalingService-
>describeAutoScalingInstances([$instance['InstanceId']]);
        } while (count($instances['AutoScalingInstances']) > 0);
        do {
            sleep(10);
            $autoScalingGroups = $this->autoScalingService-
>describeAutoScalingGroups([$this->autoScalingGroupName]);
            $instances = $autoScalingGroups['AutoScalingGroups'][0]['Instances'];
        } while (count($instances) < 2);
        $this->autoScalingService->waitUntilGroupInService([$this-
>autoScalingGroupName]);
        foreach ($autoScalingGroups['AutoScalingGroups'] as $autoScalingGroup) {
            echo "There is a group named:
 {$autoScalingGroup['AutoScalingGroupName']}";
            echo "with an ARN of {$autoScalingGroup['AutoScalingGroupARN']}.\n";
            foreach ($autoScalingGroup['Instances'] as $instance) {
                echo "{$autoScalingGroup['AutoScalingGroupName']} has an instance
 with id of: ";
                echo "{$instance['InstanceId']} and a lifecycle state of:
 {$instance['LifecycleState']}.\n";
            }
        }

        /**
         * Step 9: DescribeScalingActivities: list the scaling activities that
 have occurred for the group so far.
         */
        $activities = $this->autoScalingService-
>describeScalingActivities($autoScalingGroup['AutoScalingGroupName']);
        echo "We found " . count($activities['Activities']) . " activities.\n";
        foreach ($activities['Activities'] as $activity) {
            echo "{$activity['ActivityId']} - {$activity['StartTime']} -
 {$activity['Description']}\n";
        }

        /**
         * Step 10: Use the Amazon CloudWatch API to get and show some metrics
 collected for the group.
         */
        $metricsNamespace = 'AWS/AutoScaling';
```

```
        $metricsDimensions = [
            [
                'Name' => 'AutoScalingGroupName',
                'Value' => $autoScalingGroup['AutoScalingGroupName'],
            ],
        ];
        $metrics = $this->cloudWatchClient->listMetrics(
            [
            'Dimensions' => $metricsDimensions,
            'Namespace' => $metricsNamespace,
            ]
        );
        foreach ($metrics['Metrics'] as $metric) {
            $timespan = 5;
            if ($metric['MetricName'] != 'GroupTotalCapacity' &&
$metric['MetricName'] != 'GroupMaxSize') {
                continue;
            }
            echo "Over the last $timespan minutes, {$metric['MetricName']}
recorded:\n";
            $stats = $this->cloudWatchClient->getMetricStatistics(
                [
                'Dimensions' => $metricsDimensions,
                'EndTime' => time(),
                'StartTime' => time() - (5 * 60),
                'MetricName' => $metric['MetricName'],
                'Namespace' => $metricsNamespace,
                'Period' => 60,
                'Statistics' => ['Sum'],
                ]
            );
            foreach ($stats['Datapoints'] as $stat) {
                echo "{$stat['Timestamp']}: {$stat['Sum']}\n";
            }
        }

        return $instances;
    }

    public function cleanUp()
    {
        /**
         * Step 11: DisableMetricsCollection: disable all metrics.
         */
```

```
        $this->autoScalingService->disableMetricsCollection($this-
>autoScalingGroupName);

        /**
         * Step 12: DeleteAutoScalingGroup: to delete the group you must stop all
 instances.
         * - UpdateAutoScalingGroup with MinSize=0
         * - TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup for each instance,
         *     specify ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity=True. Wait for instances to
 stop.
         * - Now you can delete the group.
         */
        $this->autoScalingService->updateAutoScalingGroup($this-
>autoScalingGroupName, ['MinSize' => 0]);
        $this->autoScalingService->terminateAllInstancesInAutoScalingGroup($this-
>autoScalingGroupName);
        $this->autoScalingService->waitUntilGroupInService([$this-
>autoScalingGroupName]);
        $this->autoScalingService->deleteAutoScalingGroup($this-
>autoScalingGroupName);

        /**
         * Step 13: Delete launch template.
         */
        $this->ec2Client->deleteLaunchTemplate(
            [
            'LaunchTemplateName' => $this->templateName,
            ]
        );
    }

    public function helloService()
    {
        $autoScalingClient = new AutoScalingClient([
            'region' => 'us-west-2',
            'version' => 'latest',
            'profile' => 'default',
        ]);

        $groups = $autoScalingClient->describeAutoScalingGroups([]);
        var_dump($groups);
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups
  - DescribeAutoScalingInstances
  - DescribeScalingActivities
  - DisableMetricsCollection
  - EnableMetricsCollection
  - SetDesiredCapacity
  - TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
  - UpdateAutoScalingGroup

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
def run_scenario(as_wrapper: AutoScalingWrapper, svc_helper: ServiceHelper) ->
 None:
    """
    Runs the scenario demonstrating the management of Auto Scaling groups and
 instances.

    :param as_wrapper: An instance of the AutoScalingWrapper that manages Auto
 Scaling groups.
    :param svc_helper: An instance of the ServiceHelper that interacts with AWS
 services.
    :return: None
```

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

    logger.info("Starting the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling demo.")

    print("-" * 88)
    print(
        "Welcome to the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling demo for managing groups and
instances."
    )
    print("-" * 88)

    print(
        "This example requires a launch template that specifies how to create "
        "EC2 instances. You can use an existing template or create a new one."
    )
    template_name = q.ask(
        "Enter the name of an existing launch template or press Enter to create a
new one: "
    )
    template = None
    if template_name:
        template = svc_helper.get_template(template_name)
    if template is None:
        inst_type = "t1.micro"
        ami_id = "ami-0ca285d4c2cda3300"
        print("Let's create a launch template with the following
specifications:")
        print(f"\tInstanceType: {inst_type}")
        print(f"\tAMI ID: {ami_id}")
        template_name = q.ask("Enter a name for the template: ", q.non_empty)
        template = svc_helper.create_template(template_name, inst_type, ami_id)
    print("-" * 88)

    print("Let's create an Auto Scaling group.")
    group_name = q.ask("Enter a name for the group: ", q.non_empty)
    zones = svc_helper.get_availability_zones()
    print("EC2 instances can be created in the following Availability Zones:")
    for index, zone in enumerate(zones):
        print(f"\t{index+1}. {zone}")
    print(f"\t{len(zones)+1}. All zones")
    zone_sel = q.ask(
        "Which zone do you want to use? ", q.is_int, q.in_range(1, len(zones) +
1)
```

```
    )
    group_zones = [zones[zone_sel - 1]] if zone_sel <= len(zones) else zones
    print(f"Creating group {group_name}...")
    as_wrapper.create_autoscaling_group(group_name, group_zones, template_name,
1, 1)
    wait(10)
    group = as_wrapper.describe_group(group_name)
    logger.info("Created Auto Scaling group %s.", group_name)
    print("Created group:")
    pp(group)
    print("Waiting for instance to start...")
    wait_for_group(group_name, as_wrapper)
    print("-" * 88)

    use_metrics = q.ask(
        "Do you want to collect metrics about Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling during this
demo (y/n)? ",
        q.is_yesno,
    )
    if use_metrics:
        as_wrapper.enable_metrics(
            group_name,
            [
                "GroupMinSize",
                "GroupMaxSize",
                "GroupDesiredCapacity",
                "GroupInServiceInstances",
                "GroupTotalInstances",
            ],
        )
        logger.info("Enabled metrics for Auto Scaling group %s.", group_name)
        print(f"Metrics enabled for {group_name}.")
    print("-" * 88)

    print(f"Let's update the maximum number of instances in {group_name} from 1
to 3.")
    q.ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
    as_wrapper.update_group(group_name, MaxSize=3)
    group = as_wrapper.describe_group(group_name)
    logger.info("Updated maximum size for group %s to 3.", group_name)
    print("The group still has one running instance, but can have up to three:")
    print_simplified_group(group)
    print("-" * 88)
```

```
    print(f"Let's update the desired capacity of {group_name} from 1 to 2.")
    q.ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
    as_wrapper.set_desired_capacity(group_name, 2)
    wait(10)
    group = as_wrapper.describe_group(group_name)
    logger.info("Set desired capacity for group %s to 2.", group_name)
    print("Here's the current state of the group:")
    print_simplified_group(group)
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Waiting for the new instance to start...")
    instance_ids = wait_for_group(group_name, as_wrapper)
    print("-" * 88)

    print(f"Let's terminate one of the instances in {group_name}.")
    print("Because the desired capacity is 2, another instance will start.")
    print("The currently running instances are:")
    for index, inst_id in enumerate(instance_ids):
        print(f"\t{index+1}. {inst_id}")
    inst_sel = q.ask(
        "Which instance do you want to stop? ",
        q.is_int,
        q.in_range(1, len(instance_ids) + 1),
    )
    print(f"Stopping {instance_ids[inst_sel-1]}...")
    as_wrapper.terminate_instance(instance_ids[inst_sel - 1], False)
    wait(10)
    group = as_wrapper.describe_group(group_name)
    logger.info(
        "Terminated instance %s in group %s.", instance_ids[inst_sel - 1],
group_name
    )
    print(f"Here's the state of {group_name}:")
    print_simplified_group(group)
    print("Waiting for the scaling activities to complete...")
    wait_for_group(group_name, as_wrapper)
    print("-" * 88)

    print(f"Let's get a report of scaling activities for {group_name}.")
    q.ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
    activities = as_wrapper.describe_scaling_activities(group_name)
    logger.info(
        "Retrieved %d scaling activities for group %s.", len(activities),
group_name
    )
```

```
    print(
        f"Found {len(activities)} activities.\n"
        f"Activities are ordered with the most recent one first:"
    )
    for act in activities:
        pp(act)
    print("-" * 88)

    if use_metrics:
        print("Let's look at CloudWatch metrics.")
        metric_namespace = "AWS/AutoScaling"
        metric_dimensions = [{"Name": "AutoScalingGroupName", "Value":
group_name}]
        print(f"The following metrics are enabled for {group_name}:")
        done = False
        while not done:
            metrics = svc_helper.get_metrics(metric_namespace, metric_dimensions)
            for index, metric in enumerate(metrics):
                print(f"\t{index+1}. {metric.name}")
            print(f"\t{len(metrics)+1}. None")
            metric_sel = q.ask(
                "Which metric do you want to see? ",
                q.is_int,
                q.in_range(1, len(metrics) + 1),
            )
            if metric_sel < len(metrics) + 1:
                span = 5
                metric = metrics[metric_sel - 1]
                print(f"Over the last {span} minutes, {metric.name} recorded:")
                # CloudWatch metric times are in the UTC+0 time zone.
                now = datetime.now(timezone.utc)
                metric_data = svc_helper.get_metric_statistics(
                    metric_dimensions, metric, now - timedelta(minutes=span), now
                )
                pp(metric_data)
                if not q.ask("Do you want to see another metric (y/n)? ",
q.is_yesno):
                    done = True
            else:
                done = True

    print(f"Let's clean up.")
    q.ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
    if use_metrics:
```

```
        print(f"Stopping metrics collection for {group_name}.")
        as_wrapper.disable_metrics(group_name)
        logger.info("Disabled metrics collection for group %s.", group_name)

    print(
        "You must terminate all instances in the group before you can delete the
 group."
    )
    print("Set minimum size to 0.")
    as_wrapper.update_group(group_name, MinSize=0)
    group = as_wrapper.describe_group(group_name)
    instance_ids = [inst["InstanceId"] for inst in group["Instances"]]
    for inst_id in instance_ids:
        print(f"Stopping {inst_id}.")
        as_wrapper.terminate_instance(inst_id, True)
        logger.info("Terminated instance %s in group %s.", inst_id, group_name)
    print("Waiting for instances to stop...")
    wait_for_instances(instance_ids, as_wrapper)
    print(f"Deleting {group_name}.")
    as_wrapper.delete_autoscaling_group(group_name)
    logger.info("Deleted Auto Scaling group %s.", group_name)
    print("-" * 88)

    if template is not None:
        if q.ask(
            f"Do you want to delete launch template {template_name} used in this
 demo (y/n)? "
        ):
            svc_helper.delete_template(template_name)
            logger.info("Deleted launch template %s.", template_name)
            print("Template deleted.")

    print("\nThanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    try:
        wrapper = AutoScalingWrapper(boto3.client("autoscaling"))
        helper = ServiceHelper(boto3.client("ec2"), boto3.resource("cloudwatch"))
        run_scenario(wrapper, helper)
    except Exception:
        logger.exception("Something went wrong with the demo!")
```

시작 템플릿과 지표를 관리하기 위해 시나리오가 호출하는 함수를 정의합니다. 이러한 함수는 Amazon EC2 및 CloudWatch 작업을 래핑합니다.

```
class ServiceHelper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon EC2 and CloudWatch actions for the example."""

    def __init__(self, ec2_client, cloudwatch_resource):
        """
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client.
        :param cloudwatch_resource: A Boto3 CloudWatch resource.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.cloudwatch_resource = cloudwatch_resource

    def get_template(self, template_name: str) -> dict:
        """
        Gets a launch template. Launch templates specify configuration for
 instances
        that are launched by Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling.

        :param template_name: The name of the template to look up.
        :return: The template, if it exists.
        :raises ClientError: If there is an error retrieving the launch template.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_launch_templates(
                LaunchTemplateNames=[template_name]
            )
            template = response["LaunchTemplates"][0]
            logger.info("Launch template %s retrieved successfully.",
 template_name)
            return template
        except ClientError as err:
            if (
                err.response["Error"]["Code"]
                == "InvalidLaunchTemplateName.NotFoundException"
            ):
                logger.warning("Launch template %s does not exist.",
 template_name)
            else:
                logger.error(
```

```
                    "Couldn't verify launch template %s. Error: %s: %s",
                    template_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise

    def create_template(self, template_name: str, inst_type: str, ami_id: str) ->
dict:
        """
        Creates an Amazon EC2 launch template to use with Amazon EC2 Auto
Scaling.

        :param template_name: The name to give to the template.
        :param inst_type: The type of the instance, such as t1.micro.
        :param ami_id: The ID of the Amazon Machine Image (AMI) to use when
creating
                       an instance.
        :return: Information about the newly created template.
        :raises ClientError: If there is an error creating the launch template.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.create_launch_template(
                LaunchTemplateName=template_name,
                LaunchTemplateData={"InstanceType": inst_type, "ImageId":
ami_id},
            )
            template = response["LaunchTemplate"]
            logger.info(
                "Created launch template %s with instance type %s and AMI ID
%s.",
                template_name,
                inst_type,
                ami_id,
            )
            return template
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create launch template %s. Error: %s: %s",
                template_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

```
    def delete_template(self, template_name: str) -> None:
        """
        Deletes a launch template.

        :param template_name: The name of the template to delete.
        :raises ClientError: If there is an error deleting the launch template.
        """
        try:

self.ec2_client.delete_launch_template(LaunchTemplateName=template_name)
            logger.info("Deleted launch template %s.", template_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete launch template %s. Error: %s: %s",
                template_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise

    def get_availability_zones(self) -> list:
        """
        Gets a list of Availability Zones in the AWS Region of the Amazon EC2
client.

        :return: The list of Availability Zones for the client Region.
        :raises ClientError: If there is an error retrieving availability zones.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_availability_zones()
            zones = [zone["ZoneName"] for zone in response["AvailabilityZones"]]
            logger.info("Retrieved availability zones: %s.", ", ".join(zones))
            return zones
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get availability zones. Error: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise

    def get_metrics(self, namespace: str, dimensions: list) -> list:
        """
```

```
        Gets a list of CloudWatch metrics filtered by namespace and dimensions.

        :param namespace: The namespace of the metrics to look up.
        :param dimensions: The dimensions of the metrics to look up.
        :return: The list of metrics.
        :raises ClientError: If there is an error retrieving CloudWatch metrics.
        """
        try:
            metrics = list(
                self.cloudwatch_resource.metrics.filter(
                    Namespace=namespace, Dimensions=dimensions
                )
            )
            logger.info(
                "Retrieved metrics for namespace %s with dimensions %s.",
                namespace,
                dimensions,
            )
            return metrics
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get metrics for %s, %s. Error: %s: %s",
                namespace,
                dimensions,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise

    @staticmethod
    def get_metric_statistics(
        dimensions: list, metric, start: datetime, end: datetime
    ) -> list:
        """
        Gets statistics for a CloudWatch metric within a specified time span.

        :param dimensions: The dimensions of the metric.
        :param metric: The metric to look up.
        :param start: The start of the time span for retrieved metrics.
        :param end: The end of the time span for retrieved metrics.
        :return: The list of data points found for the specified metric.
        :raises ClientError: If there is an error retrieving metric statistics.
        """
        try:
```

```
            response = metric.get_statistics(
                Dimensions=dimensions,
                StartTime=start,
                EndTime=end,
                Period=60,
                Statistics=["Sum"],
            )
            data = response["Datapoints"]
            logger.info("Retrieved statistics for metric %s.", metric.name)
            return data
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get statistics for metric %s. Error: %s: %s",
                metric.name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


def print_simplified_group(group: dict) -> None:
    """
    Prints a subset of data for an Auto Scaling group.

    :param group: The Auto Scaling group data to print.
    :return: None
    """
    print(group["AutoScalingGroupName"])
    print(f"\tLaunch template: {group['LaunchTemplate']['LaunchTemplateName']}")
    print(
        f"\tMin: {group['MinSize']}, Max: {group['MaxSize']}, Desired:
 {group['DesiredCapacity']}"
    )
    if group["Instances"]:
        print(f"\tInstances:")
        for inst in group["Instances"]:
            print(f"\t\t{inst['InstanceId']}: {inst['LifecycleState']}")


def wait_for_group(group_name: str, as_wrapper: AutoScalingWrapper) -> list:
    """
    Waits for instances to start or stop in an Auto Scaling group.
    Prints the data for each instance after scaling activities are complete.
```

```
    :param group_name: The name of the Auto Scaling group.
    :param as_wrapper: The AutoScalingWrapper that manages Auto Scaling groups.
    :return: A list of instance IDs in the group.
    """
    group = as_wrapper.describe_group(group_name)
    instance_ids = [i["InstanceId"] for i in group["Instances"]]
    return wait_for_instances(instance_ids, as_wrapper)


def wait_for_instances(instance_ids: list, as_wrapper: AutoScalingWrapper) ->
 list:
    """
    Waits for instances to start or stop in an Auto Scaling group.
    Prints the data for each instance after scaling activities are complete.

    :param instance_ids: A list of instance IDs to wait for.
    :param as_wrapper: The AutoScalingWrapper that manages Auto Scaling groups.
    :return: A list of instance IDs that were waited on.
    """
    ready = False
    instances = []
    while not ready:
        instances = as_wrapper.describe_instances(instance_ids) if instance_ids
 else []
        if all([x["LifecycleState"] in ["Terminated", "InService"] for x in
 instances]):
            ready = True
        else:
            wait(10)
    if instances:
        print(
            f"Here are the details of the instance{'s' if len(instances) > 1 else
 ''}:"
        )
        for instance in instances:
            pp(instance)
    return instance_ids
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup

- DeleteAutoScalingGroup
- DescribeAutoScalingGroups
- DescribeAutoScalingInstances
- DescribeScalingActivities
- DisableMetricsCollection
- EnableMetricsCollection
- SetDesiredCapacity
- TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
[package]
name = "autoscaling-code-examples"
version = "0.1.0"
authors = ["Doug Schwartz <dougsch@amazon.com>", "David Souther
 <dpsouth@amazon.com>"]
edition = "2021"

# See more keys and their definitions at https://doc.rust-lang.org/cargo/
reference/manifest.html

[dependencies]
aws-config = { version = "1.0.1", features = ["behavior-version-latest"] }
aws-sdk-autoscaling = { version = "1.3.0" }
aws-sdk-ec2 = { version = "1.3.0" }
aws-types = { version = "1.0.1" }
tokio = { version = "1.20.1", features = ["full"] }
clap = { version = "4.4", features = ["derive"] }
tracing-subscriber = { version = "0.3.15", features = ["env-filter"] }
```

```
anyhow = "1.0.75"
tracing = "0.1.37"
tokio-stream = "0.1.14"


use std::{collections::BTreeSet, fmt::Display};

use anyhow::anyhow;
use autoscaling_code_examples::scenario::{AutoScalingScenario, ScenarioError};
use tracing::{info, warn};

async fn show_scenario_description(scenario: &AutoScalingScenario, event: &str) {
    let description = scenario.describe_scenario().await;
    info!("DescribeAutoScalingInstances: {event}\n{description}");
}

#[derive(Default, Debug)]
struct Warnings(Vec<String>);

impl Warnings {
    pub fn push(&mut self, warning: &str, error: ScenarioError) {
        let formatted = format!("{warning}: {error}");
        warn!("{formatted}");
        self.0.push(formatted);
    }

    pub fn is_empty(&self) -> bool {
        self.0.is_empty()
    }
}

impl Display for Warnings {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
        writeln!(f, "Warnings:")?;
        for warning in &self.0 {
            writeln!(f, "{: >4}- {warning}", "")?;
        }
        Ok(())
    }
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), anyhow::Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt::init();
```

```
   let shared_config = aws_config::from_env().load().await;

   let mut warnings = Warnings::default();

   // 1. Create an EC2 launch template that you'll use to create an auto scaling
group. Bonus: use SDK with EC2.CreateLaunchTemplate to create the launch
template.
   // 2. CreateAutoScalingGroup: pass it the launch template you created in step
0. Give it min/max of 1 instance.
   // 4. EnableMetricsCollection: enable all metrics or a subset.
   let scenario = match
AutoScalingScenario::prepare_scenario(&shared_config).await {
       Ok(scenario) => scenario,
       Err(errs) => {
           let err_str = errs
               .into_iter()
               .map(|e| e.to_string())
               .collect::<Vec<String>>()
               .join(", ");
           return Err(anyhow!("Failed to initialize scenario: {err_str}"));
       }
   };

   info!("Prepared autoscaling scenario:\n{scenario}");

   let stable = scenario.wait_for_stable(1).await;
   if let Err(err) = stable {
       warnings.push(
           "There was a problem while waiting for group to be stable",
           err,
       );
   }

   // 3. DescribeAutoScalingInstances: show that one instance has launched.
   show_scenario_description(
       &scenario,
       "show that the group was created and one instance has launched",
   )
   .await;

   // 5. UpdateAutoScalingGroup: update max size to 3.
   let scale_max_size = scenario.scale_max_size(3).await;
   if let Err(err) = scale_max_size {
```

```
        warnings.push("There was a problem scaling max size", err);
    }

    // 6. DescribeAutoScalingGroups: the current state of the group
    show_scenario_description(
        &scenario,
        "show the current state of the group after setting max size",
    )
    .await;

    // 7. SetDesiredCapacity: set desired capacity to 2.
    let scale_desired_capacity = scenario.scale_desired_capacity(2).await;
    if let Err(err) = scale_desired_capacity {
        warnings.push("There was a problem setting desired capacity", err);
    }

    //   Wait for a second instance to launch.
    let stable = scenario.wait_for_stable(2).await;
    if let Err(err) = stable {
        warnings.push(
            "There was a problem while waiting for group to be stable",
            err,
        );
    }

    // 8. DescribeAutoScalingInstances: show that two instances are launched.
    show_scenario_description(
        &scenario,
        "show that two instances are launched after setting desired capacity",
    )
    .await;

    let ids_before = scenario
        .list_instances()
        .await
        .map(|v| v.into_iter().collect::<BTreeSet<_>>())
        .unwrap_or_default();

    // 9. TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup: terminate one of the instances in
the group.
    let terminate_some_instance = scenario.terminate_some_instance().await;
    if let Err(err) = terminate_some_instance {
        warnings.push("There was a problem replacing an instance", err);
    }
```

```
    let wait_after_terminate = scenario.wait_for_stable(1).await;
    if let Err(err) = wait_after_terminate {
        warnings.push(
            "There was a problem waiting after terminating an instance",
            err,
        );
    }

    let wait_scale_up_after_terminate = scenario.wait_for_stable(2).await;
    if let Err(err) = wait_scale_up_after_terminate {
        warnings.push(
            "There was a problem waiting for scale up after terminating an
instance",
            err,
        );
    }

    let ids_after = scenario
        .list_instances()
        .await
        .map(|v| v.into_iter().collect::<BTreeSet<_>>())
        .unwrap_or_default();

    let difference = ids_after.intersection(&ids_before).count();
    if !(difference == 1 && ids_before.len() == 2 && ids_after.len() == 2) {
        warnings.push(
            "Before and after set not different",
            ScenarioError::with(format!("{difference}")),
        );
    }

    // 10. DescribeScalingActivities: list the scaling activities that have
occurred for the group so far.
    show_scenario_description(
        &scenario,
        "list the scaling activities that have occurred for the group so far",
    )
    .await;

    // 11. DisableMetricsCollection
    let scale_group = scenario.scale_group_to_zero().await;
    if let Err(err) = scale_group {
        warnings.push("There was a problem scaling the group to 0", err);
```

```
    }
    show_scenario_description(&scenario, "Scenario scaled to 0").await;

    // 12. DeleteAutoScalingGroup (to delete the group you must stop all
 instances):
    // 13. Delete LaunchTemplate.
    let clean_scenario = scenario.clean_scenario().await;
    if let Err(errs) = clean_scenario {
        for err in errs {
            warnings.push("There was a problem cleaning the scenario", err);
        }
    } else {
        info!("The scenario has been cleaned up!");
    }

    if warnings.is_empty() {
        Ok(())
    } else {
        Err(anyhow!(
            "There were warnings during scenario execution:\n{warnings}"
        ))
    }
}

pub mod scenario;


use std::{
    error::Error,
    fmt::{Debug, Display},
    time::{Duration, SystemTime},
};

use anyhow::anyhow;
use aws_config::SdkConfig;
use aws_sdk_autoscaling::{
    error::{DisplayErrorContext, ProvideErrorMetadata},
    types::{Activity, AutoScalingGroup, LaunchTemplateSpecification},
};
use aws_sdk_ec2::types::RequestLaunchTemplateData;
use tracing::trace;

const LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME: &str =
 "SDK_Code_Examples_EC2_Autoscaling_template_from_Rust_SDK";
```

```
const AUTOSCALING_GROUP_NAME: &str =
 "SDK_Code_Examples_EC2_Autoscaling_Group_from_Rust_SDK";
const MAX_WAIT: Duration = Duration::from_secs(5 * 60); // Wait at most 25
 seconds.
const WAIT_TIME: Duration = Duration::from_millis(500); // Wait half a second at
 a time.

struct Waiter {
    start: SystemTime,
    max: Duration,
}

impl Waiter {
    fn new() -> Self {
        Waiter {
            start: SystemTime::now(),
            max: MAX_WAIT,
        }
    }

    async fn sleep(&self) -> Result<(), ScenarioError> {
        if SystemTime::now()
            .duration_since(self.start)
            .unwrap_or(Duration::MAX)
            > self.max
        {
            Err(ScenarioError::with(
                "Exceeded maximum wait duration for stable group",
            ))
        } else {
            tokio::time::sleep(WAIT_TIME).await;
            Ok(())
        }
    }
}

pub struct AutoScalingScenario {
    ec2: aws_sdk_ec2::Client,
    autoscaling: aws_sdk_autoscaling::Client,
    launch_template_arn: String,
    auto_scaling_group_name: String,
}

impl Display for AutoScalingScenario {
```

```
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
        f.write_fmt(format_args!(
            "\tLaunch Template ID: {}\n",
            self.launch_template_arn
        ))?;
        f.write_fmt(format_args!(
            "\tScaling Group Name: {}\n",
            self.auto_scaling_group_name
        ))?;

        Ok(())
    }
}

pub struct AutoScalingScenarioDescription {
    group: Result<Vec<String>, ScenarioError>,
    instances: Result<Vec<String>, anyhow::Error>,
    activities: Result<Vec<Activity>, anyhow::Error>,
}

impl Display for AutoScalingScenarioDescription {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
        writeln!(f, "\t      Group status:")?;
        match &self.group {
            Ok(groups) => {
                for status in groups {
                    writeln!(f, "\t\t- {status}")?;
                }
            }
            Err(e) => writeln!(f, "\t\t! - {e}")?,
        }
        writeln!(f, "\t         Instances:")?;
        match &self.instances {
            Ok(instances) => {
                for instance in instances {
                    writeln!(f, "\t\t- {instance}")?;
                }
            }
            Err(e) => writeln!(f, "\t\t! {e}")?,
        }

        writeln!(f, "\t        Activities:")?;
        match &self.activities {
            Ok(activities) => {
```

```
                for activity in activities {
                    writeln!(
                        f,
                        "\t\t- {} Progress: {}% Status: {:?} End: {:?}",
                        activity.cause().unwrap_or("Unknown"),
                        activity.progress.unwrap_or(-1),
                        activity.status_code(),
                        // activity.status_message().unwrap_or_default()
                        activity.end_time(),
                    )?;
                }
            }
            Err(e) => writeln!(f, "\t\t! {e}")?,
        }

        Ok(())
    }
}

#[derive(Debug)]
struct MetadataError {
    message: Option<String>,
    code: Option<String>,
}

impl MetadataError {
    fn from(err: &dyn ProvideErrorMetadata) -> Self {
        MetadataError {
            message: err.message().map(|s| s.to_string()),
            code: err.code().map(|s| s.to_string()),
        }
    }
}

impl Display for MetadataError {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
        let display = match (&self.message, &self.code) {
            (None, None) => "Unknown".to_string(),
            (None, Some(code)) => format!("({code})"),
            (Some(message), None) => message.to_string(),
            (Some(message), Some(code)) => format!("{message} ({code})"),
        };
        write!(f, "{display}")
    }
```

```
}

#[derive(Debug)]
pub struct ScenarioError {
    message: String,
    context: Option<MetadataError>,
}

impl ScenarioError {
    pub fn with(message: impl Into<String>) -> Self {
        ScenarioError {
            message: message.into(),
            context: None,
        }
    }

    pub fn new(message: impl Into<String>, err: &dyn ProvideErrorMetadata) ->
 Self {
        ScenarioError {
            message: message.into(),
            context: Some(MetadataError::from(err)),
        }
    }
}

impl Error for ScenarioError {
    // While `Error` can capture `source` information about the underlying error,
 for this example
    // the ScenarioError captures the underlying information in MetadataError and
 treats it as a
    // single Error from this Crate. In other contexts, it may be appropriate to
 model the error
    // as including the SdkError as its source.
}
impl Display for ScenarioError {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
        match &self.context {
            Some(c) => write!(f, "{}: {}", self.message, c),
            None => write!(f, "{}", self.message),
        }
    }
}

impl AutoScalingScenario {
```

```
   pub async fn prepare_scenario(sdk_config: &SdkConfig) -> Result<Self,
Vec<ScenarioError>> {
       let ec2 = aws_sdk_ec2::Client::new(sdk_config);
       let autoscaling = aws_sdk_autoscaling::Client::new(sdk_config);

       let auto_scaling_group_name = String::from(AUTOSCALING_GROUP_NAME);

       // Before creating any resources, prepare the list of AZs
       let availablity_zones = ec2.describe_availability_zones().send().await;
       if let Err(err) = availablity_zones {
           return Err(vec![ScenarioError::new("Failed to find AZs", &err)]);
       }

       let availability_zones: Vec<String> = availablity_zones
           .unwrap()
           .availability_zones
           .unwrap_or_default()
           .iter()
           .take(3)
           .map(|z| z.zone_name.clone().unwrap())
           .collect();

       // 1. Create an EC2 launch template that you'll use to create an auto
scaling group. Bonus: use SDK with EC2.CreateLaunchTemplate to create the launch
template.
       //   * Recommended: InstanceType='t1.micro',
ImageId='ami-0ca285d4c2cda3300'
       let create_launch_template = ec2
           .create_launch_template()
           .launch_template_name(LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME)
           .launch_template_data(
               RequestLaunchTemplateData::builder()
                   .instance_type(aws_sdk_ec2::types::InstanceType::T1Micro)
                   .image_id("ami-0ca285d4c2cda3300")
                   .build(),
           )
           .send()
           .await
           .map_err(|err| vec![ScenarioError::new("Failed to create launch
template", &err)])?;

       let launch_template_arn = match create_launch_template.launch_template {
           Some(launch_template) =>
launch_template.launch_template_id.unwrap_or_default(),
```

```
            None => {
                // Try to delete the launch template
                let _ = ec2
                    .delete_launch_template()
                    .launch_template_name(LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME)
                    .send()
                    .await;
                return Err(vec![ScenarioError::with("Failed to load launch
template")]);
            }
        };

        // 2. CreateAutoScalingGroup: pass it the launch template you created in
step 0. Give it min/max of 1 instance.
        //   You can use EC2.describe_availability_zones() to get a list of AZs
(you have to specify an AZ when you create the group).
        //   Wait for instance to launch. Use a waiter if you have one, otherwise
DescribeAutoScalingInstances until LifecycleState='InService'
        if let Err(err) = autoscaling
            .create_auto_scaling_group()
            .auto_scaling_group_name(auto_scaling_group_name.as_str())
            .launch_template(
                LaunchTemplateSpecification::builder()
                    .launch_template_id(launch_template_arn.clone())
                    .version("$Latest")
                    .build(),
            )
            .max_size(1)
            .min_size(1)
            .set_availability_zones(Some(availability_zones))
            .send()
            .await
        {
            let mut errs = vec![ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to create autoscaling group",
                &err,
            )];

            if let Err(err) = autoscaling
                .delete_auto_scaling_group()
                .auto_scaling_group_name(auto_scaling_group_name.as_str())
                .send()
                .await
            {
```

```
                errs.push(ScenarioError::new(
                    "Failed to clean up autoscaling group",
                    &err,
                ));
            }

            if let Err(err) = ec2
                .delete_launch_template()
                .launch_template_id(launch_template_arn.clone())
                .send()
                .await
            {
                errs.push(ScenarioError::new(
                    "Failed to clean up launch template",
                    &err,
                ));
            }
            return Err(errs);
        }

        let scenario = AutoScalingScenario {
            ec2,
            autoscaling: autoscaling.clone(), // Clients are cheap so cloning
here to prevent a move is ok.
            auto_scaling_group_name: auto_scaling_group_name.clone(),
            launch_template_arn,
        };

        let enable_metrics_collection = autoscaling
            .enable_metrics_collection()
            .auto_scaling_group_name(auto_scaling_group_name.as_str())
            .granularity("1Minute")
            .set_metrics(Some(vec![
                String::from("GroupMinSize"),
                String::from("GroupMaxSize"),
                String::from("GroupDesiredCapacity"),
                String::from("GroupInServiceInstances"),
                String::from("GroupTotalInstances"),
            ]))
            .send()
            .await;

        match enable_metrics_collection {
            Ok(_) => Ok(scenario),
```

```
            Err(err) => {
                scenario.clean_scenario().await?;
                Err(vec![ScenarioError::new(
                    "Failed to enable metrics collections for group",
                    &err,
                )])
            }
        }
    }

    pub async fn clean_scenario(self) -> Result<(), Vec<ScenarioError>> {
        let _ = self.wait_for_no_scaling().await;
        let delete_group = self
            .autoscaling
            .delete_auto_scaling_group()
            .auto_scaling_group_name(self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone())
            .send()
            .await;

        // 14. Delete LaunchTemplate.
        let delete_launch_template = self
            .ec2
            .delete_launch_template()
            .launch_template_id(self.launch_template_arn.clone())
            .send()
            .await;

        let early_exit = match (delete_group, delete_launch_template) {
            (Ok(_), Ok(_)) => Ok(()),
            (Ok(_), Err(e)) => Err(vec![ScenarioError::new(
                "There was an error cleaning the launch template",
                &e,
            )]),
            (Err(e), Ok(_)) => Err(vec![ScenarioError::new(
                "There was an error cleaning the scale group",
                &e,
            )]),
            (Err(e1), Err(e2)) => Err(vec![
                ScenarioError::new("Multiple error cleaning the scenario Scale
Group", &e1),
                ScenarioError::new("Multiple error cleaning the scenario Launch
Template", &e2),
            ]),
        };
```

```
        if early_exit.is_err() {
            early_exit
        } else {
            // Wait for delete_group to finish
            let waiter = Waiter::new();
            let mut errors = Vec::<ScenarioError>::new();
            while errors.len() < 3 {
                if let Err(e) = waiter.sleep().await {
                    errors.push(e);
                    continue;
                }
                let describe_group = self
                    .autoscaling
                    .describe_auto_scaling_groups()

.auto_scaling_group_names(self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone())
                    .send()
                    .await;
                match describe_group {
                    Ok(group) => match group.auto_scaling_groups().first() {
                        Some(group) => {
                            if group.status() != Some("Delete in progress") {
                                errors.push(ScenarioError::with(format!(
                                    "Group in an unknown state while deleting:
{}",
                                    group.status().unwrap_or("unknown error")
                                )));
                                return Err(errors);
                            }
                        }
                        None => return Ok(()),
                    },
                    Err(err) => {
                        errors.push(ScenarioError::new("Failed to describe
autoscaling group during cleanup 3 times, last error", &err));
                    }
                }
                if errors.len() > 3 {
                    return Err(errors);
                }
            }
            Err(vec![ScenarioError::with(
```

```
                "Exited cleanup wait loop without retuning success or failing
after three rounds",
            )])
        }
    }

    pub async fn describe_scenario(&self) -> AutoScalingScenarioDescription {
        let group = self
            .autoscaling
            .describe_auto_scaling_groups()
            .auto_scaling_group_names(self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone())
            .send()
            .await
            .map(|s| {
                s.auto_scaling_groups()
                    .iter()
                    .map(|s| {
                        format!(
                            "{}: {}",
                            s.auto_scaling_group_name().unwrap_or("Unknown"),
                            s.status().unwrap_or("Unknown")
                        )
                    })
                    .collect::<Vec<String>>()
            })
            .map_err(|e| {
                ScenarioError::new("Failed to describe auto scaling groups for
scenario", &e)
            });

        let instances = self
            .list_instances()
            .await
            .map_err(|e| anyhow!("There was an error listing instances: {e}",));

        // 10. DescribeScalingActivities: list the scaling activities that have
occurred for the group so far.
        //   Bonus: use CloudWatch API to get and show some metrics collected for
the group.
        //   CW.ListMetrics with Namespace='AWS/AutoScaling' and
Dimensions=[{'Name': 'AutoScalingGroupName', 'Value': }]
        //   CW.GetMetricStatistics with Statistics='Sum'. Start and End times
must be in UTC!
        let activities = self
```

```
            .autoscaling
            .describe_scaling_activities()
            .auto_scaling_group_name(self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone())
            .into_paginator()
            .items()
            .send()
            .collect::<Result<Vec<_>, _>>()
            .await
            .map_err(|e| {
                anyhow!(
                    "There was an error retrieving scaling activities: {}",
                    DisplayErrorContext(&e)
                )
            });

        AutoScalingScenarioDescription {
            group,
            instances,
            activities,
        }
    }

    async fn get_group(&self) -> Result<AutoScalingGroup, ScenarioError> {
        let describe_auto_scaling_groups = self
            .autoscaling
            .describe_auto_scaling_groups()
            .auto_scaling_group_names(self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone())
            .send()
            .await;

        if let Err(err) = describe_auto_scaling_groups {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                format!(
                    "Failed to get status of autoscaling group {}",
                    self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone()
                )
                .as_str(),
                &err,
            ));
        }

        let describe_auto_scaling_groups_output =
describe_auto_scaling_groups.unwrap();
```

```
        let auto_scaling_groups =
describe_auto_scaling_groups_output.auto_scaling_groups();
        let auto_scaling_group = auto_scaling_groups.first();

        if auto_scaling_group.is_none() {
            return Err(ScenarioError::with(format!(
                "Could not find autoscaling group {}",
                self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone()
            )));
        }

        Ok(auto_scaling_group.unwrap().clone())
    }

    pub async fn wait_for_no_scaling(&self) -> Result<(), ScenarioError> {
        let waiter = Waiter::new();
        let mut scaling = true;
        while scaling {
            waiter.sleep().await?;
            let describe_activities = self
                .autoscaling
                .describe_scaling_activities()
                .auto_scaling_group_name(self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone())
                .send()
                .await
                .map_err(|e| {
                    ScenarioError::new("Failed to get autoscaling activities for
group", &e)
                })?;
            let activities = describe_activities.activities();
            trace!(
                "Waiting for no scaling found {} activities",
                activities.len()
            );
            scaling = activities.iter().any(|a| a.progress() < Some(100));
        }
        Ok(())
    }

    pub async fn wait_for_stable(&self, size: usize) -> Result<(), ScenarioError>
{
        self.wait_for_no_scaling().await?;

        let mut group = self.get_group().await?;
```

```
        let mut count = count_group_instances(&group);

        let waiter = Waiter::new();
        while count != size {
            trace!("Waiting for stable {size} (current: {count})");
            waiter.sleep().await?;
            group = self.get_group().await?;
            count = count_group_instances(&group);
        }

        Ok(())
    }

    pub async fn list_instances(&self) -> Result<Vec<String>, ScenarioError> {
        // The direct way to list instances is by using
 DescribeAutoScalingGroup's instances property. However, this returns a
 Vec<Instance>, as opposed to a Vec<AutoScalingInstanceDetails>.
        // Ok(self.get_group().await?.instances.unwrap_or_default().map(|
i| i.instance_id.clone().unwrap_or_default()).filter(|id| !
id.is_empty()).collect())

        // Alternatively, and for the sake of example,
 DescribeAutoScalingInstances returns a list that can be filtered by the client.
        self.autoscaling
            .describe_auto_scaling_instances()
            .into_paginator()
            .items()
            .send()
            .try_collect()
            .await
            .map(|items| {
                items
                    .into_iter()
                    .filter(|i| {
                        i.auto_scaling_group_name.as_deref()
                            == Some(self.auto_scaling_group_name.as_str())
                    })
                    .map(|i| i.instance_id.unwrap_or_default())
                    .filter(|id| !id.is_empty())
                    .collect::<Vec<String>>()
            })
            .map_err(|err| ScenarioError::new("Failed to get list of auto scaling
 instances", &err))
    }
```

```
    pub async fn scale_min_size(&self, size: i32) -> Result<(), ScenarioError> {
        let update_group = self
            .autoscaling
            .update_auto_scaling_group()
            .auto_scaling_group_name(self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone())
            .min_size(size)
            .send()
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = update_group {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                format!("Failer to update group to min size ({size}))").as_str(),
                &err,
            ));
        }
        Ok(())
    }

    pub async fn scale_max_size(&self, size: i32) -> Result<(), ScenarioError> {
        // 5. UpdateAutoScalingGroup: update max size to 3.
        let update_group = self
            .autoscaling
            .update_auto_scaling_group()
            .auto_scaling_group_name(self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone())
            .max_size(size)
            .send()
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = update_group {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                format!("Failed to update group to max size ({size})").as_str(),
                &err,
            ));
        }
        Ok(())
    }

    pub async fn scale_desired_capacity(&self, capacity: i32) -> Result<(),
ScenarioError> {
        // 7. SetDesiredCapacity: set desired capacity to 2.
        //   Wait for a second instance to launch.
        let update_group = self
            .autoscaling
            .set_desired_capacity()
            .auto_scaling_group_name(self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone())
```

```
            .desired_capacity(capacity)
            .send()
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = update_group {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                format!("Failed to update group to desired capacity
({capacity}))").as_str(),
                &err,
            ));
        }
        Ok(())
    }

    pub async fn scale_group_to_zero(&self) -> Result<(), ScenarioError> {
        // If this fails it's fine, just means there are extra cloudwatch metrics
events for the scale-down.
        let _ = self
            .autoscaling
            .disable_metrics_collection()
            .auto_scaling_group_name(self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone())
            .send()
            .await;

        // 12. DeleteAutoScalingGroup (to delete the group you must stop all
instances):
        //   UpdateAutoScalingGroup with MinSize=0
        let update_group = self
            .autoscaling
            .update_auto_scaling_group()
            .auto_scaling_group_name(self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone())
            .min_size(0)
            .desired_capacity(0)
            .send()
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = update_group {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to update group for scaling down&",
                &err,
            ));
        }

        let stable = self.wait_for_stable(0).await;
        if let Err(err) = stable {
            return Err(ScenarioError::with(format!(
```

```
                "Error while waiting for group to be stable on scale down: {err}"
            )));
        }

        Ok(())
    }

    pub async fn terminate_some_instance(&self) -> Result<(), ScenarioError> {
        // Retrieve a list of instances in the auto scaling group.
        let auto_scaling_group = self.get_group().await?;
        let instances = auto_scaling_group.instances();
        // Or use other logic to find an instance to terminate.
        let instance = instances.first();
        if let Some(instance) = instance {
            let instance_id = if let Some(instance_id) = instance.instance_id() {
                instance_id
            } else {
                return Err(ScenarioError::with("Missing instance id"));
            };
            let termination = self
                .ec2
                .terminate_instances()
                .instance_ids(instance_id)
                .send()
                .await;
            if let Err(err) = termination {
                Err(ScenarioError::new(
                    "There was a problem terminating an instance",
                    &err,
                ))
            } else {
                Ok(())
            }
        } else {
            Err(ScenarioError::with("There was no instance to terminate"))
        }
    }
}

fn count_group_instances(group: &AutoScalingGroup) -> usize {
    group.instances.as_ref().map(|i| i.len()).unwrap_or(0)
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups
  - DescribeAutoScalingInstances
  - DescribeScalingActivities
  - DisableMetricsCollection
  - EnableMetricsCollection
  - SetDesiredCapacity
  - TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
  - UpdateAutoScalingGroup

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Auto Scaling 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 Auto Scaling 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

이 발췌문은 Auto Scaling API를 호출하며, 컨텍스트에서 실행되어야 하는 더 큰 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드입니다. AWS SDKs를 사용한 Auto Scaling 시나리오 에서 컨텍스트에 맞는 작업을 볼 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling API 참조를 참조하세요.

예시

- CLI로 AttachInstances 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups 함께 사용
- CLI로 AttachLoadBalancers 사용
- CLI로 CompleteLifecycleAction 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateAutoScalingGroup 함께 사용
- CLI로 CreateLaunchConfiguration 사용
- CLI로 CreateOrUpdateTags 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteAutoScalingGroup 함께 사용

- CLI로 DeleteLaunchConfiguration 사용
- CLI로 DeleteLifecycleHook 사용
- CLI로 DeleteNotificationConfiguration 사용
- CLI로 DeletePolicy 사용
- CLI로 DeleteScheduledAction 사용
- CLI로 DeleteTags 사용
- CLI로 DescribeAccountLimits 사용
- CLI로 DescribeAdjustmentTypes 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeAutoScalingGroups 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeAutoScalingInstances 함께 사용
- CLI로 DescribeAutoScalingNotificationTypes 사용
- CLI로 DescribeLaunchConfigurations 사용
- CLI로 DescribeLifecycleHookTypes 사용
- CLI로 DescribeLifecycleHooks 사용
- CLI로 DescribeLoadBalancers 사용
- CLI로 DescribeMetricCollectionTypes 사용
- CLI로 DescribeNotificationConfigurations 사용
- CLI로 DescribePolicies 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeScalingActivities 함께 사용
- CLI로 DescribeScalingProcessTypes 사용
- CLI로 DescribeScheduledActions 사용
- CLI로 DescribeTags 사용
- CLI로 DescribeTerminationPolicyTypes 사용
- CLI로 DetachInstances 사용
- CLI로 DetachLoadBalancers 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DisableMetricsCollection 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 EnableMetricsCollection 함께 사용
- CLI로 EnterStandby 사용
- CLI로 ExecutePolicy 사용
- CLI로 ExitStandby 사용

- CLI로 PutLifecycleHook 사용
- CLI로 PutNotificationConfiguration 사용
- CLI로 PutScalingPolicy 사용
- CLI로 PutScheduledUpdateGroupAction 사용
- CLI로 RecordLifecycleActionHeartbeat 사용
- CLI로 ResumeProcesses 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 SetDesiredCapacity 함께 사용
- CLI로 SetInstanceHealth 사용
- CLI로 SetInstanceProtection 사용
- CLI로 SuspendProcesses 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 UpdateAutoScalingGroup 함께 사용

CLI로 **`AttachInstances`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `AttachInstances`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

Auto Scaling 그룹에 인스턴스를 연결하는 방법

이 예시에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에 지정된 인스턴스를 연결합니다.

```
aws autoscaling attach-instances \
    --instance-ids i-061c63c5eb45f0416 \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 AttachInstances를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에 지정된 인스턴스를 연결합니다. Auto Scaling은 Auto Scaling 그룹의 원하는 용량을 자동으로 늘립니다.

```
Mount-ASInstance -InstanceId i-93633f9b -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 AttachInstances.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에 지정된 인스턴스를 연결합니다. Auto Scaling은 Auto Scaling 그룹의 원하는 용량을 자동으로 늘립니다.

```
Mount-ASInstance -InstanceId i-93633f9b -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 AttachInstances.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 복원력이 뛰어난 서비스 구축 및 관리

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Attaches an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) target group to this EC2 Auto
 Scaling group.
    /// The
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="autoScalingGroupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</
param>
    /// <param name="targetGroupArn">The Arn for the target group.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task AttachLoadBalancerToGroup(string autoScalingGroupName,
 string targetGroupArn)
    {
        await _amazonAutoScaling.AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsAsync(
            new AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsRequest()
            {
                AutoScalingGroupName = autoScalingGroupName,
                TargetGroupARNs = new List<string>() { targetGroupArn }
            });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

Auto Scaling 그룹에 대상 그룹을 연결하는 방법

이 예시에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에 지정된 대상 그룹을 연결합니다.

```
aws autoscaling attach-load-balancer-target-groups \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --target-group-arns arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-targets/73e2d6bc24d8a067
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 사용 설명서의 Elastic Load Balancing 및 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
await client.send(
  new AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsCommand({
    AutoScalingGroupName: NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
    TargetGroupARNs: [state.targetGroupArn],
  }),
);
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management actions.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_prefix: str,
```

```
        inst_type: str,
        ami_param: str,
        autoscaling_client: boto3.client,
        ec2_client: boto3.client,
        ssm_client: boto3.client,
        iam_client: boto3.client,
    ):
        """
        Initializes the AutoScaler class with the necessary parameters.

        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are
created by this class.
        :param inst_type: The type of EC2 instance to create, such as t3.micro.
        :param ami_param: The Systems Manager parameter used to look up the AMI
that is created.
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 IAM client.
        """
        self.inst_type = inst_type
        self.ami_param = ami_param
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        sts_client = boto3.client("sts")
        self.account_id = sts_client.get_caller_identity()["Account"]

        self.key_pair_name = f"{resource_prefix}-key-pair"
        self.launch_template_name = f"{resource_prefix}-template-"
        self.group_name = f"{resource_prefix}-group"

        # Happy path
        self.instance_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-pol"
        self.instance_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-role"
        self.instance_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-prof"

        # Failure mode
        self.bad_creds_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-pol"
        self.bad_creds_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-role"
        self.bad_creds_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-prof"
```

```
    def attach_load_balancer_target_group(
        self, lb_target_group: Dict[str, Any]
    ) -> None:
        """
        Attaches an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) target group to this EC2 Auto
Scaling group.
        The target group specifies how the load balancer forwards requests to the
instances
        in the group.

        :param lb_target_group: Data about the ELB target group to attach.
        """
        try:
            self.autoscaling_client.attach_load_balancer_target_groups(
                AutoScalingGroupName=self.group_name,
                TargetGroupARNs=[lb_target_group["TargetGroupArn"]],
            )
            log.info(
                "Attached load balancer target group %s to auto scaling group
%s.",
                lb_target_group["TargetGroupName"],
                self.group_name,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to attach load balancer target group
'{lb_target_group['TargetGroupName']}'."
            )
            if error_code == "ResourceContentionFault":
                log.error(
                    "The request failed due to a resource contention issue. "
                    "Ensure that no conflicting operations are being performed on
the resource."
                )
            elif error_code == "ServiceLinkedRoleFailure":
                log.error(
                    "The operation failed because the service-linked role is not
ready or does not exist. "
                    "Check that the service-linked role exists and is correctly
configured."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups를 참조하십시오.

CLI로 **AttachLoadBalancers** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 AttachLoadBalancers의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

Auto Scaling 그룹에 Classic Load Balancer를 연결하는 방법

이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에 지정된 Classic Load Balancer를 연결합니다.

```
aws autoscaling attach-load-balancers \
    --load-balancer-names my-load-balancer \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 사용 설명서의 Elastic Load Balancing 및 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 AttachLoadBalancers를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에 지정된 로드 밸런서를 연결합니다.

```
Add-ASLoadBalancer -LoadBalancerName my-lb -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 AttachLoadBalancers를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에 지정된 로드 밸런서를 연결합니다.

```
Add-ASLoadBalancer -LoadBalancerName my-lb -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 AttachLoadBalancers를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **CompleteLifecycleAction** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CompleteLifecycleAction`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

수명 주기 작업을 완료하는 방법

이 예제에서는 지정된 수명 주기 작업이 완료되어 인스턴스 시작 또는 종료를 완료할 수 있음을 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling에 알립니다.

```
aws autoscaling complete-lifecycle-action \
    --lifecycle-hook-name my-launch-hook \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --lifecycle-action-result CONTINUE \
    --lifecycle-action-token bcd2f1b8-9a78-44d3-8a7a-4dd07d7cf635
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 설명은 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 사용자 가이드의 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 수명 주기 후크를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CompleteLifecycleAction을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 수명 주기 작업을 완료합니다.

```
Complete-ASLifecycleAction -LifecycleHookName myLifecycleHook -
AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -LifecycleActionResult CONTINUE -LifecycleActionToken
 bcd2f1b8-9a78-44d3-8a7a-4dd07d7cf635
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CompleteLifecycleAction을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 수명 주기 작업을 완료합니다.

```
Complete-ASLifecycleAction -LifecycleHookName myLifecycleHook -
AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -LifecycleActionResult CONTINUE -LifecycleActionToken
 bcd2f1b8-9a78-44d3-8a7a-4dd07d7cf635
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CompleteLifecycleAction을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **CreateAutoScalingGroup** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateAutoScalingGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기
- 복원력이 뛰어난 서비스 구축 및 관리

.NET

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name to use for the new Auto Scaling
    /// group.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="launchTemplateName">The name of the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling
    /// launch template to use to create instances in the group.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
        string groupName,
        string launchTemplateName,
        string availabilityZone)
    {
        var templateSpecification = new LaunchTemplateSpecification
        {
            LaunchTemplateName = launchTemplateName,
        };

        var zoneList = new List<string>
            {
                availabilityZone,
            };

        var request = new CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest
        {
            AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
            AvailabilityZones = zoneList,
            LaunchTemplate = templateSpecification,
            MaxSize = 6,
            MinSize = 1
        };
        try
        {
            var response = await
_amazonAutoScaling.CreateAutoScalingGroupAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"{groupName} Auto Scaling Group created");
            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"{groupName} Auto Scaling Group already exists.");
            return true;
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 자세한 설명은 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조 문서의 CreateAutoScalingGroup을 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient(clientConfig);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest request;
        request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);
        Aws::Vector<Aws::String> availabilityGroupZones;
        availabilityGroupZones.push_back(
                availabilityZones[availabilityZoneChoice - 1].GetZoneName());
        request.SetAvailabilityZones(availabilityGroupZones);
        request.SetMaxSize(1);
        request.SetMinSize(1);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::LaunchTemplateSpecification
launchTemplateSpecification;
        launchTemplateSpecification.SetLaunchTemplateName(templateName);
        request.SetLaunchTemplate(launchTemplateSpecification);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::CreateAutoScalingGroupOutcome outcome =
                autoScalingClient.CreateAutoScalingGroup(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Created Auto Scaling group '" << groupName << "'..."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() ==
```

```
                Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingErrors::ALREADY_EXISTS_FAULT) {
            std::cout << "Auto Scaling group '" << groupName << "' already
 exists."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::CreateAutoScalingGroup. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;

        }
```

- API에 대한 자세한 설명은 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조 문서의 CreateAutoScalingGroup을 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

예 1: Auto Scaling 그룹을 생성하는 방법

다음 `create-auto-scaling-group` 예시에서는 리전 내 여러 가용 영역의 서브넷에 Auto Scaling 그룹을 생성합니다. 지정된 시작 템플릿의 기본 버전으로 인스턴스가 시작됩니다. 참고로 종료 정책, 상태 확인 구성 등 대부분의 다른 설정에는 기본값이 사용됩니다.

```
aws autoscaling create-auto-scaling-group \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --launch-template LaunchTemplateId=lt-1234567890abcde12 \
    --min-size 1 \
    --max-size 5 \
    --vpc-zone-identifier "subnet-5ea0c127,subnet-6194ea3b,subnet-c934b782"
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 사용 설명서의 오토 스케일링을 참조하세요.

예 2: Application Load Balancer, Network Load Balancer 또는 Gateway Load Balancer를 연결하는 방법

이 예시에서는 예상 트래픽을 지원하는 로드 밸런서의 대상 그룹 ARN을 지정합니다. 상태 확인 유형은 Elastic Load Balancing이 인스턴스를 비정상으로 보고하면 Auto Scaling 그룹이 인스턴

스를 교체하도록 ELB를 지정합니다. 또한 이 명령은 상태 확인 유예 기간을 600초로 정의합니다. 유예 기간은 새로 시작된 인스턴스의 조기 종료를 방지하는 데 도움이 됩니다.

```
aws autoscaling create-auto-scaling-group \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --launch-template LaunchTemplateId=lt-1234567890abcde12 \
    --target-group-arns arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-targets/943f017f100becff \
    --health-check-type ELB \
    --health-check-grace-period 600 \
    --min-size 1 \
    --max-size 5 \
    --vpc-zone-identifier "subnet-5ea0c127,subnet-6194ea3b,subnet-c934b782"
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 사용 설명서의 Elastic Load Balancing 및 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling을 참조하세요.

예 3: 배치 그룹을 지정하고 시작 템플릿의 최신 버전을 사용하는 방법

이 예시에서는 단일 가용 영역 내에 있는 배치 그룹에 인스턴스를 시작합니다. 이는 HPC 워크로드가 있는 지연 시간이 짧은 그룹에 유용할 수 있습니다. 또한 이 예시에서는 그룹의 최소 크기, 최대 크기, 원하는 용량을 지정합니다.

```
aws autoscaling create-auto-scaling-group \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --launch-template LaunchTemplateId=lt-1234567890abcde12,Version='$Latest' \
    --min-size 1 \
    --max-size 5 \
    --desired-capacity 3 \
    --placement-group my-placement-group \
    --vpc-zone-identifier "subnet-6194ea3b"
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용을 알아보려면 Amazon EC2 - Linux 인스턴스용 사용 설명서의 배치 그룹을 참조하세요.

예 4: 단일 인스턴스 Auto Scaling 그룹을 지정하고 시작 템플릿의 특정 버전을 사용하는 방법

이 예시에서는 최소 및 최대 용량을 1로 설정한 Auto Scaling 그룹을 생성하여 하나의 인스턴스가 실행되도록 합니다. 또한 이 명령은 기존 ENI의 ID가 지정된 시작 템플릿의 v1을 지정합니다. eth0의 기존 ENI를 지정하는 시작 템플릿을 사용하는 경우 요청에서 서브넷 ID는 지정하지 않고 네트워크 인터페이스와 일치하는 Auto Scaling 그룹의 가용 영역을 지정해야 합니다.

```
aws autoscaling create-auto-scaling-group \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg-single-instance \
    --launch-template LaunchTemplateName=my-template-for-auto-scaling,Version='1'
 \
    --min-size 1 \
    --max-size 1 \
    --availability-zones us-west-2a
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 사용 설명서의 오토 스케일링을 참조하세요.

예 5: 다른 종료 정책을 지정하는 방법

이 예시에서는 시작 구성을 사용하여 Auto Scaling 그룹을 생성하고 가장 오래된 인스턴스부터 종료하도록 종료 정책을 설정합니다. 이 명령은 또한 키가 `Role`이고 값이 `WebServer`인 태그를 그룹과 해당 인스턴스에 적용합니다.

```
aws autoscaling create-auto-scaling-group \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --launch-configuration-name my-lc \
    --min-size 1 \
    --max-size 5 \
    --termination-policies "OldestInstance" \
    --tags "ResourceId=my-asg,ResourceType=auto-scaling-
group,Key=Role,Value=WebServer,PropagateAtLaunch=true" \
    --vpc-zone-identifier "subnet-5ea0c127,subnet-6194ea3b,subnet-c934b782"
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용을 알아보려면 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 사용 설명서의 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 종료 정책 사용을 참조하세요.

예 6: 시작 수명 주기 후크를 지정하는 방법

이 예시에서는 인스턴스 시작 시 사용자 지정 작업을 지원하는 수명 주기 후크가 있는 Auto Scaling 그룹을 생성합니다.

```
aws autoscaling create-auto-scaling-group \
    --cli-input-json file://~/config.json
```

`config.json` 파일의 콘텐츠:

```
{
    "AutoScalingGroupName": "my-asg",
    "LaunchTemplate": {
        "LaunchTemplateId": "lt-1234567890abcde12"
    },
    "LifecycleHookSpecificationList": [{
        "LifecycleHookName": "my-launch-hook",
        "LifecycleTransition": "autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_LAUNCHING",
        "NotificationTargetARN": "arn:aws:sqs:us-west-2:123456789012:my-sqs-
queue",
        "RoleARN": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/my-notification-role",
        "NotificationMetadata": "SQS message metadata",
        "HeartbeatTimeout": 4800,
        "DefaultResult": "ABANDON"
    }],
    "MinSize": 1,
    "MaxSize": 5,
    "VPCZoneIdentifier": "subnet-5ea0c127,subnet-6194ea3b,subnet-c934b782",
    "Tags": [{
        "ResourceType": "auto-scaling-group",
        "ResourceId": "my-asg",
        "PropagateAtLaunch": true,
        "Value": "test",
        "Key": "environment"
    }]
}
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 설명은 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 사용자 가이드의 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 수명 주기 후크를 참조하세요.

예 7: 종료 수명 주기 후크를 지정하는 방법

이 예시에서는 인스턴스 종료 시 사용자 지정 작업을 지원하는 수명 주기 후크가 있는 Auto Scaling 그룹을 생성합니다.

```
aws autoscaling create-auto-scaling-group \
    --cli-input-json file://~/config.json
```

config.json의 콘텐츠:

```
{
    "AutoScalingGroupName": "my-asg",
    "LaunchTemplate": {
        "LaunchTemplateId": "lt-1234567890abcde12"
    },
    "LifecycleHookSpecificationList": [{
        "LifecycleHookName": "my-termination-hook",
        "LifecycleTransition": "autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_TERMINATING",
        "HeartbeatTimeout": 120,
        "DefaultResult": "CONTINUE"
    }],
    "MinSize": 1,
    "MaxSize": 5,
    "TargetGroupARNs": [
        "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-
targets/73e2d6bc24d8a067"
    ],
    "VPCZoneIdentifier": "subnet-5ea0c127,subnet-6194ea3b,subnet-c934b782"
}
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 설명은 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 사용자 가이드의 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 수명 주기 후크를 참조하세요.

예 8: 사용자 지정 종료 정책을 지정하는 방법

이 예시에서는 스케일 인할 때 안전하게 종료할 수 있는 인스턴스를 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling에 알려주는 사용자 지정 Lambda 함수 종료 정책을 지정하는 Auto Scaling 그룹을 생성합니다.

```
aws autoscaling create-auto-scaling-group \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg-single-instance \
    --launch-template LaunchTemplateName=my-template-for-auto-scaling \
    --min-size 1 \
    --max-size 5 \
    --termination-policies "arn:aws:lambda:us-
west-2:123456789012:function:HelloFunction:prod" \
```

```
    --vpc-zone-identifier "subnet-5ea0c127,subnet-6194ea3b,subnet-c934b782"
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 사용 설명서의 Lambda를 사용하여 사용자 지정 종료 정책 생성을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateAutoScalingGroup을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.waiters.WaiterResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.AutoScalingClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.model.AutoScalingException;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.model.CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.model.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.model.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.model.LaunchTemplateSpecification;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.waiters.AutoScalingWaiter;

/**
 * Before running this SDK for Java (v2) code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
```

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

                Usage:
                    <groupName> <launchTemplateName> <serviceLinkedRoleARN>
 <vpcZoneId>

                Where:
                    groupName - The name of the Auto Scaling group.
                    launchTemplateName - The name of the launch template.\s
                    vpcZoneId - A subnet Id for a virtual private cloud (VPC)
 where instances in the Auto Scaling group can be created.
                """;

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

        String groupName = args[0];
        String launchTemplateName = args[1];
        String vpcZoneId = args[2];
        AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient = AutoScalingClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        createAutoScalingGroup(autoScalingClient, groupName, launchTemplateName,
 vpcZoneId);
        autoScalingClient.close();
    }

    public static void createAutoScalingGroup(AutoScalingClient
 autoScalingClient,
            String groupName,
            String launchTemplateName,
            String vpcZoneId) {

        try {
            AutoScalingWaiter waiter = autoScalingClient.waiter();
            LaunchTemplateSpecification templateSpecification =
 LaunchTemplateSpecification.builder()
                    .launchTemplateName(launchTemplateName)
                    .build();
```

```
            CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest request =
 CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                    .availabilityZones("us-east-1a")
                    .launchTemplate(templateSpecification)
                    .maxSize(1)
                    .minSize(1)
                    .vpcZoneIdentifier(vpcZoneId)
                    .build();

            autoScalingClient.createAutoScalingGroup(request);
            DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest groupsRequest =
 DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupNames(groupName)
                    .build();

            WaiterResponse<DescribeAutoScalingGroupsResponse> waiterResponse =
 waiter
                    .waitUntilGroupExists(groupsRequest);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println("Auto Scaling Group created");

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

- API에 대한 자세한 설명은 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조 문서의 CreateAutoScalingGroup을 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun createAutoScalingGroup(
    groupName: String,
    launchTemplateNameVal: String,
    serviceLinkedRoleARNVal: String,
    vpcZoneIdVal: String,
) {
    val templateSpecification =
        LaunchTemplateSpecification {
            launchTemplateName = launchTemplateNameVal
        }

    val request =
        CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest {
            autoScalingGroupName = groupName
            availabilityZones = listOf("us-east-1a")
            launchTemplate = templateSpecification
            maxSize = 1
            minSize = 1
            vpcZoneIdentifier = vpcZoneIdVal
            serviceLinkedRoleArn = serviceLinkedRoleARNVal
        }

    // This object is required for the waiter call.
    val groupsRequestWaiter =
        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest {
            autoScalingGroupNames = listOf(groupName)
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        autoScalingClient.createAutoScalingGroup(request)
        autoScalingClient.waitUntilGroupExists(groupsRequestWaiter)
        println("$groupName was created!")
```

```
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 자세한 설명은 Kotlin API를 위한AWS SDK 참조 문서에서 CreateAutoScalingGroup을 참조하세요.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public function createAutoScalingGroup(
        $autoScalingGroupName,
        $availabilityZones,
        $minSize,
        $maxSize,
        $launchTemplateId
    ) {
        return $this->autoScalingClient->createAutoScalingGroup([
            'AutoScalingGroupName' => $autoScalingGroupName,
            'AvailabilityZones' => $availabilityZones,
            'MinSize' => $minSize,
            'MaxSize' => $maxSize,
            'LaunchTemplate' => [
                'LaunchTemplateId' => $launchTemplateId,
            ],
        ]);
    }
```

- API에 대한 자세한 설명은 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조 문서의 CreateAutoScalingGroup을 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 이름과 속성으로 Auto Scaling 그룹을 생성합니다. 원하는 기본 용량이 최소 크기입니다. 따라서 이 Auto Scaling 그룹은 지정된 두 가용 영역에 하나씩 있는 두 개의 인스턴스를 시작합니다.

```
New-ASAutoScalingGroup -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -LaunchConfigurationName my-
lc -MinSize 2 -MaxSize 6 -AvailabilityZone @("us-west-2a", "us-west-2b")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CreateAutoScalingGroup을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 이름과 속성으로 Auto Scaling 그룹을 생성합니다. 원하는 기본 용량이 최소 크기입니다. 따라서 이 Auto Scaling 그룹은 지정된 두 가용 영역에 하나씩 있는 두 개의 인스턴스를 시작합니다.

```
New-ASAutoScalingGroup -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -LaunchConfigurationName my-
lc -MinSize 2 -MaxSize 6 -AvailabilityZone @("us-west-2a", "us-west-2b")
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateAutoScalingGroup을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling actions."""

    def __init__(self, autoscaling_client):
        """
```

```
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        """
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client


    def create_group(
        self,
        group_name: str,
        group_zones: List[str],
        launch_template_name: str,
        min_size: int,
        max_size: int,
    ) -> None:
        """
        Creates an Auto Scaling group.

        :param group_name: The name to give to the group.
        :param group_zones: The Availability Zones in which instances can be
created.
        :param launch_template_name: The name of an existing Amazon EC2 launch
template.
                                     The launch template specifies the
configuration of
                                     instances that are created by auto scaling
activities.
        :param min_size: The minimum number of active instances in the group.
        :param max_size: The maximum number of active instances in the group.
        :return: None
        :raises ClientError: If there is an error creating the Auto Scaling
group.
        """
        try:
            self.autoscaling_client.create_auto_scaling_group(
                AutoScalingGroupName=group_name,
                AvailabilityZones=group_zones,
                LaunchTemplate={
                    "LaunchTemplateName": launch_template_name,
                    "Version": "$Default",
                },
                MinSize=min_size,
                MaxSize=max_size,
            )

            # Wait for the group to exist.
```

```
            waiter = self.autoscaling_client.get_waiter("group_exists")
            waiter.wait(AutoScalingGroupNames=[group_name])

            logger.info(f"Successfully created Auto Scaling group {group_name}.")

        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            logger.error(f"Failed to create Auto Scaling group {group_name}.")
            if error_code == "AlreadyExistsFault":
                logger.error(
                    f"An Auto Scaling group with the name '{group_name}' already
 exists. "
                    "Please use a different name or update the existing group.",
                )
            elif error_code == "LimitExceededFault":
                logger.error(
                    "The request failed because you have reached the limit "
                    "on the number of Auto Scaling groups or launch
 configurations. "
                    "Consider deleting unused resources or request a limit
 increase. "
                    "\nSee Auto Scaling Service Quota documentation here:"
                    "\n\thttps://docs.aws.amazon.com/autoscaling/ec2/userguide/
ec2-auto-scaling-quotas.html"
                )
            logger.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
            raise
```

- API에 대한 자세한 설명은 Python (Boto3) API를 위한AWS SDK 참조 문서에서 CreateAutoScalingGroup을 참조하세요.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn create_group(client: &Client, name: &str, id: &str) -> Result<(), Error>
 {
    client
        .create_auto_scaling_group()
        .auto_scaling_group_name(name)
        .instance_id(id)
        .min_size(1)
        .max_size(5)
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Created AutoScaling group");

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 CreateAutoScalingGroup을 참조하십시오.

CLI로 **CreateLaunchConfiguration** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateLaunchConfiguration`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예제 1: 시작 구성을 생성하는 방법

이 예시에서는 간단한 시작 구성을 생성합니다.

```
aws autoscaling create-launch-configuration \
    --launch-configuration-name my-lc \
    --image-id ami-04d5cc9b88example \
    --instance-type m5.large
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 사용 설명서의 시작 구성 생성을 참조하세요.

예제 2: 보안 그룹, 키 페어, 부트스트래핑 스크립트를 사용하여 시작 구성을 생성하는 방법

이 예시에서는 보안 그룹, 키 페어 및 사용자 데이터에 포함된 부트래핑 스크립트를 사용하여 시작 구성을 생성합니다.

```
aws autoscaling create-launch-configuration \
    --launch-configuration-name my-lc \
    --image-id ami-04d5cc9b88example \
    --instance-type m5.large \
    --security-groups sg-eb2af88example \
    --key-name my-key-pair \
    --user-data file://myuserdata.txt
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 사용 설명서의 시작 구성 생성을 참조하세요.

예제 3: IAM 역할로 시작 구성을 생성하는 방법

이 예제에서는 IAM 역할의 인스턴스 프로필 이름으로 시작 구성을 생성합니다.

```
aws autoscaling create-launch-configuration \
    --launch-configuration-name my-lc \
    --image-id ami-04d5cc9b88example \
    --instance-type m5.large \
    --iam-instance-profile my-autoscaling-role
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용을 알아보려면 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 사용 설명서의 Amazon EC2 인스턴스에서 실행되는 애플리케이션의 IAM 역할을 참조하세요.

예제 4: 세부 모니터링이 활성화된 시작 구성을 생성하는 방법

이 예시에서는 EC2 세부 모니터링이 활성화된 시작 구성을 생성하여 EC2 지표를 1분 내에 CloudWatch로 전송합니다.

```
aws autoscaling create-launch-configuration \
    --launch-configuration-name my-lc \
    --image-id ami-04d5cc9b88example \
    --instance-type m5.large \
    --instance-monitoring Enabled=true
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 사용 설명서의 Auto Scaling 인스턴스에 대한 모니터링 구성을 참조하세요.

예제 5: 스팟 인스턴스를 시작하는 시작 구성을 생성하는 방법

이 예시에서는 스팟 인스턴스를 유일한 구매 옵션으로 사용하는 시작 구성을 생성합니다.

```
aws autoscaling create-launch-configuration \
    --launch-configuration-name my-lc \
    --image-id ami-04d5cc9b88example \
    --instance-type m5.large \
    --spot-price "0.50"
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 사용 설명서의 스팟 인스턴스 요청을 참조하세요.

예제 6: EC2 인스턴스를 사용하여 시작 구성을 생성하는 방법

이 예시에서는 기존 인스턴스의 속성을 기반으로 시작 구성을 생성합니다. 배치 테넌시와 `--placement-tenancy` 및 `--no-associate-public-ip-address` 옵션을 포함하여 퍼블릭 IP 주소의 설정 여부를 재정의합니다.

```
aws autoscaling create-launch-configuration \
    --launch-configuration-name my-lc-from-instance \
    --instance-id i-0123a456700123456 \
    --instance-type m5.large \
    --no-associate-public-ip-address \
    --placement-tenancy dedicated
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 사용 설명서의 EC2 인스턴스를 사용하여 시작 구성 생성을 참조하세요.

예제 7: Amazon EBS 볼륨에 대한 블록 디바이스 매핑을 사용하여 시작 구성을 생성하는 방법

이 예시에서는 디바이스 이름과 gp3 볼륨 크기가 20인 Amazon EBS `/dev/sdh` 볼륨에 대한 블록 디바이스 매핑을 사용하여 시작 구성을 생성합니다.

```
aws autoscaling create-launch-configuration \
    --launch-configuration-name my-lc \
```

```
    --image-id ami-04d5cc9b88example \
    --instance-type m5.large \
    --block-device-mappings '[{"DeviceName":"/dev/sdh","Ebs":
{"VolumeSize":20,"VolumeType":"gp3"}}]'
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling API 참조의 EBS 섹션을 참조하세요.

JSON 형식의 파라미터 값을 인용하는 구문에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS 명령줄 인터페이스 사용 설명서의 AWS CLI에서 문자열과 함께 인용 부호 사용을 참조하세요.

예제 8: 인스턴스 저장소 볼륨에 대한 블록 디바이스 매핑을 사용하여 시작 구성을 생성하는 방법

이 예시에서는 를 디바이스 이름 의 인스턴스 스토어 볼륨`ephemeral1`으로 사용하여 시작 구성을 생성합니다`/dev/sdc`.

```
aws autoscaling create-launch-configuration \
    --launch-configuration-name my-lc \
    --image-id ami-04d5cc9b88example \
    --instance-type m5.large \
    --block-device-mappings '[{"DeviceName":"/dev/
sdc","VirtualName":"ephemeral1"}]'
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling API 참조의 BlockDeviceMapping 섹션을 참조하세요.

JSON 형식의 파라미터 값을 인용하는 구문에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS 명령줄 인터페이스 사용 설명서의 AWS CLI에서 문자열과 함께 인용 부호 사용을 참조하세요.

예제 9: 시작 구성을 생성하고 시작 시 블록 디바이스의 연결을 억제하는 방법

이 예시에서는 AMI의 블록 디바이스 매핑(예:)에 의해 지정된 블록 디바이스를 억제하는 시작 구성을 생성합니다`/dev/sdf`.

```
aws autoscaling create-launch-configuration \
    --launch-configuration-name my-lc \
    --image-id ami-04d5cc9b88example \
    --instance-type m5.large \
    --block-device-mappings '[{"DeviceName":"/dev/sdf","NoDevice":""}]'
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling API 참조의 BlockDeviceMapping 섹션을 참조하세요.

JSON 형식 파라미터 값을 인용하는 구문에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS 명령줄 인터페이스 사용 설명서의 AWS CLI에서 문자열과 함께 인용 부호 사용을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateLaunchConfiguration을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 'my-lc'라는 시작 구성을 생성합니다. 이 시작 구성을 사용하는 Auto Scaling 그룹에서 시작한 EC2 인스턴스는 지정된 인스턴스 유형, AMI, 보안 그룹, IAM 역할을 사용합니다.

```
New-ASLaunchConfiguration -LaunchConfigurationName my-lc -InstanceType
 "m3.medium" -ImageId "ami-12345678" -SecurityGroup "sg-12345678" -
IamInstanceProfile "myIamRole"
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CreateLaunchConfiguration을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 'my-lc'라는 시작 구성을 생성합니다. 이 시작 구성을 사용하는 Auto Scaling 그룹에서 시작한 EC2 인스턴스는 지정된 인스턴스 유형, AMI, 보안 그룹, IAM 역할을 사용합니다.

```
New-ASLaunchConfiguration -LaunchConfigurationName my-lc -InstanceType
 "m3.medium" -ImageId "ami-12345678" -SecurityGroup "sg-12345678" -
IamInstanceProfile "myIamRole"
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateLaunchConfiguration을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **`CreateOrUpdateTags`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateOrUpdateTags`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

Auto Scaling 그룹의 태그를 생성하거나 업데이트하려면

이 예시에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에 두 개의 태그를 추가합니다.

```
aws autoscaling create-or-update-tags \
    --tags ResourceId=my-asg,ResourceType=auto-scaling-
group,Key=Role,Value=WebServer,PropagateAtLaunch=true ResourceId=my-
asg,ResourceType=auto-scaling-
group,Key=Dept,Value=Research,PropagateAtLaunch=true
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 사용 설명서의 Auto Scaling 그룹 및 인스턴스 태그 지정을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의CreateOrUpdateTags를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에 단일 태그를 추가합니다. 태그 키는 'myTag '이고 태그 값은 'myTagValue'입니다. Auto Scaling은 이 태그를 Auto Scaling 그룹에서 시작한 후속 EC2 인스턴스로 전파합니다. 이 예제에서 사용하는 구문에는 PowerShell 버전 3 이상이 필요합니다.

```
Set-ASTag -Tag @( @{ResourceType="auto-scaling-group"; ResourceId="my-asg";
 Key="myTag"; Value="myTagValue"; PropagateAtLaunch=$true} )
```

예제 2: PowerShell 버전 2에서 태그 파라미터에 대해 태그를 생성하려면 New-Object를 사용해야 합니다.

```
$tag = New-Object Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.Tag
$tag.ResourceType = "auto-scaling-group"
$tag.ResourceId = "my-asg"
$tag.Key = "myTag"
```

```
$tag.Value = "myTagValue"
$tag.PropagateAtLaunch = $true
Set-ASTag -Tag $tag
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CreateOrUpdateTags를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에 단일 태그를 추가합니다. 태그 키는 'myTag '이고 태그 값은 'myTagValue'입니다. Auto Scaling은 이 태그를 Auto Scaling 그룹에서 시작한 후속 EC2 인스턴스로 전파합니다. 이 예제에서 사용하는 구문에는 PowerShell 버전 3 이상이 필요합니다.

```
Set-ASTag -Tag @( @{ResourceType="auto-scaling-group"; ResourceId="my-asg";
 Key="myTag"; Value="myTagValue"; PropagateAtLaunch=$true} )
```

예제 2: PowerShell 버전 2에서 태그 파라미터에 대해 태그를 생성하려면 New-Object를 사용해야 합니다.

```
$tag = New-Object Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.Tag
$tag.ResourceType = "auto-scaling-group"
$tag.ResourceId = "my-asg"
$tag.Key = "myTag"
$tag.Value = "myTagValue"
$tag.PropagateAtLaunch = $true
Set-ASTag -Tag $tag
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateOrUpdateTags를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`DeleteAutoScalingGroup`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteAutoScalingGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기
- 복원력이 뛰어난 서비스 구축 및 관리

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Auto Scaling 그룹의 최소 크기를 0으로 업데이트하고 그룹의 모든 인스턴스를 해지한 다음 그룹을 삭제합니다.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Try to terminate an instance by its Id.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance to terminate.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TryTerminateInstanceById(string instanceId)
    {
        var stopping = false;
        Console.WriteLine($"Stopping {instanceId}...");
        while (!stopping)
        {
            try
            {
                await
_amazonAutoScaling.TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                    new TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                    {
                        InstanceId = instanceId,
                        ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity = false
                    });
                stopping = true;
            }
            catch (ScalingActivityInProgressException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Scaling activity in progress for
{instanceId}. Waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
```

```
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Tries to delete the EC2 Auto Scaling group. If the group is in use or in
progress,
    /// waits and retries until the group is successfully deleted.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group to try to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TryDeleteGroupByName(string groupName)
    {
        var stopped = false;
        while (!stopped)
        {
            try
            {
                await _amazonAutoScaling.DeleteAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                    new DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                    {
                        AutoScalingGroupName = groupName
                    });
                stopped = true;
            }
            catch (Exception e)
                when ((e is ScalingActivityInProgressException)
                      || (e is Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.ResourceInUseException))
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Some instances are still running.
Waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Terminate instances and delete the Auto Scaling group by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TerminateAndDeleteAutoScalingGroupWithName(string
groupName)
    {
        var describeGroupsResponse = await
_amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(
```

```
            new DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest()
            {
                AutoScalingGroupNames = new List<string>() { groupName }
            });
        if (describeGroupsResponse.AutoScalingGroups.Any())
        {
            // Update the size to 0.
            await _amazonAutoScaling.UpdateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                new UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                {
                    AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
                    MinSize = 0
                });
            var group = describeGroupsResponse.AutoScalingGroups[0];
            foreach (var instance in group.Instances)
            {
                await TryTerminateInstanceById(instance.InstanceId);
            }

            await TryDeleteGroupByName(groupName);
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"No groups found with name {groupName}.");
        }
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteAutoScalingGroupAsync(
        string groupName)
    {
        var deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest = new DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest
        {
            AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
            ForceDelete = true,
        };
```

```
        var response = await
_amazonAutoScaling.DeleteAutoScalingGroupAsync(deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest);
        if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"You successfully deleted {groupName}");
            return true;
        }

        Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't delete {groupName}.");
        return false;
    }
```

- API에 대한 자세한 설명은 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조 문서의 DeleteAutoScalingGroup을 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient(clientConfig);

            Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest request;
            request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);

            Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DeleteAutoScalingGroupOutcome outcome =
                    autoScalingClient.DeleteAutoScalingGroup(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
```

```
                std::cout << "Auto Scaling group '" << groupName << "' was
 deleted."
                          << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::DeleteAutoScalingGroup. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = false;
            }
        }
```

- API에 대한 자세한 설명은 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조 문서의 DeleteAutoScalingGroup을 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

예 1: 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹을 삭제하는 방법

이 예시에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹을 삭제합니다.

```
aws autoscaling delete-auto-scaling-group \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 사용 설명서의 Auto Scaling 인프라 삭제를 참조하세요.

예 2: 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹을 강제로 삭제하는 방법

그룹의 인스턴스가 종료될 때까지 기다리지 않고 Auto Scaling 그룹을 삭제하려면 `--force-delete` 옵션을 사용하세요.

```
aws autoscaling delete-auto-scaling-group \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --force-delete
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 사용 설명서의 Auto Scaling 인프라 삭제를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteAutoScalingGroup을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.AutoScalingClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.model.AutoScalingException;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.model.DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest;

/**
 * Before running this SDK for Java (v2) code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DeleteAutoScalingGroup {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <groupName>

                Where:
                    groupName - The name of the Auto Scaling group.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
```

```
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String groupName = args[0];
        AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient = AutoScalingClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        deleteAutoScalingGroup(autoScalingClient, groupName);
        autoScalingClient.close();
    }

    public static void deleteAutoScalingGroup(AutoScalingClient
 autoScalingClient, String groupName) {
        try {
            DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest =
 DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                    .forceDelete(true)
                    .build();


 autoScalingClient.deleteAutoScalingGroup(deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest);
            System.out.println("You successfully deleted " + groupName);

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

- API에 대한 자세한 설명은 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조 문서의 DeleteAutoScalingGroup을 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun deleteSpecificAutoScalingGroup(groupName: String) {
    val deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest =
        DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest {
            autoScalingGroupName = groupName
            forceDelete = true
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        autoScalingClient.deleteAutoScalingGroup(deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest)
        println("You successfully deleted $groupName")
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 자세한 설명은 Kotlin API를 위한AWS SDK 참조 문서의 DeleteAutoScalingGroup을 참조하세요.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public function deleteAutoScalingGroup($autoScalingGroupName)
    {
```

```
        return $this->autoScalingClient->deleteAutoScalingGroup([
            'AutoScalingGroupName' => $autoScalingGroupName,
            'ForceDelete' => true,
        ]);
    }
```

- API에 대한 자세한 설명은 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조 문서의 DeleteAutoScalingGroup을 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 실행 중인 인스턴스가 없는 경우 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹을 삭제합니다. 작업이 진행되기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다.

```
Remove-ASAutoScalingGroup -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-ASAutoScalingGroup (DeleteAutoScalingGroup)" on
 Target "my-asg".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

예제 2: 강제 파라미터를 지정하면 작업이 진행되기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시되지 않습니다.

```
Remove-ASAutoScalingGroup -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -Force
```

예제 3: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹을 삭제하고 포함된 실행 중인 인스턴스를 모두 종료합니다.

```
Remove-ASAutoScalingGroup -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -ForceDelete $true -Force
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteAutoScalingGroup을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 실행 중인 인스턴스가 없는 경우 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹을 삭제합니다. 작업이 진행되기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다.

```
Remove-ASAutoScalingGroup -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-ASAutoScalingGroup (DeleteAutoScalingGroup)" on
 Target "my-asg".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

예제 2: 강제 파라미터를 지정하면 작업이 진행되기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시되지 않습니다.

```
Remove-ASAutoScalingGroup -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -Force
```

예제 3: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹을 삭제하고 포함된 실행 중인 인스턴스를 모두 종료합니다.

```
Remove-ASAutoScalingGroup -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -ForceDelete $true -Force
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteAutoScalingGroup을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Auto Scaling 그룹의 최소 크기를 0으로 업데이트하고 그룹의 모든 인스턴스를 해지한 다음 그룹을 삭제합니다.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management actions.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_prefix: str,
        inst_type: str,
        ami_param: str,
        autoscaling_client: boto3.client,
        ec2_client: boto3.client,
        ssm_client: boto3.client,
        iam_client: boto3.client,
    ):
        """
        Initializes the AutoScaler class with the necessary parameters.

        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are
 created by this class.
        :param inst_type: The type of EC2 instance to create, such as t3.micro.
        :param ami_param: The Systems Manager parameter used to look up the AMI
 that is created.
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 IAM client.
        """
        self.inst_type = inst_type
        self.ami_param = ami_param
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        sts_client = boto3.client("sts")
        self.account_id = sts_client.get_caller_identity()["Account"]

        self.key_pair_name = f"{resource_prefix}-key-pair"
        self.launch_template_name = f"{resource_prefix}-template-"
        self.group_name = f"{resource_prefix}-group"

        # Happy path
        self.instance_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-pol"
```

```
        self.instance_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-role"
        self.instance_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-prof"

        # Failure mode
        self.bad_creds_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-pol"
        self.bad_creds_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-role"
        self.bad_creds_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-prof"


    def delete_autoscaling_group(self, group_name: str) -> None:
        """
        Terminates all instances in the group, then deletes the EC2 Auto Scaling
 group.

        :param group_name: The name of the group to delete.
        """
        try:
            response = self.autoscaling_client.describe_auto_scaling_groups(
                AutoScalingGroupNames=[group_name]
            )
            groups = response.get("AutoScalingGroups", [])
            if len(groups) > 0:
                self.autoscaling_client.update_auto_scaling_group(
                    AutoScalingGroupName=group_name, MinSize=0
                )
                instance_ids = [inst["InstanceId"] for inst in groups[0]
["Instances"]]
                for inst_id in instance_ids:
                    self.terminate_instance(inst_id)

                # Wait for all instances to be terminated
                if instance_ids:
                    waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("instance_terminated")
                    log.info("Waiting for all instances to be terminated...")
                    waiter.wait(InstanceIds=instance_ids)
                    log.info("All instances have been terminated.")
            else:
                log.info(f"No groups found named '{group_name}'! Nothing to do.")
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(f"Failed to delete Auto Scaling group '{group_name}'.")
            if error_code == "ScalingActivityInProgressFault":
                log.error(
                    "Scaling activity is currently in progress. "
```

```
                    "Wait for the scaling activity to complete before attempting
 to delete the group again."
                )
            elif error_code == "ResourceContentionFault":
                log.error(
                    "The request failed due to a resource contention issue. "
                    "Ensure that no conflicting operations are being performed on
 the group."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
```

- API에 대한 자세한 설명은 Python (Boto3) API를 위한AWS SDK 참조 문서의 DeleteAutoScalingGroup을 참조하세요.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn delete_group(client: &Client, name: &str, force: bool) -> Result<(),
 Error> {
    client
        .delete_auto_scaling_group()
        .auto_scaling_group_name(name)
        .set_force_delete(if force { Some(true) } else { None })
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Deleted Auto Scaling group");

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DeleteAutoScalingGroup를 참조하십시오.

CLI로 **DeleteLaunchConfiguration** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteLaunchConfiguration의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

시작 구성을 삭제하는 방법

이 예제에서는 지정된 시작 구성을 삭제합니다.

```
aws autoscaling delete-launch-configuration \
    --launch-configuration-name my-launch-config
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 사용 설명서의 Auto Scaling 인프라 삭제를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteLaunchConfiguration을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 Auto Scaling 그룹에 연결되지 않은 경우 지정된 시작 구성을 삭제합니다. 작업이 진행되기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다.

```
Remove-ASLaunchConfiguration -LaunchConfigurationName my-lc
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-ASLaunchConfiguration (DeleteLaunchConfiguration)"
 on Target "my-lc".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

예제 2: 강제 파라미터를 지정하면 작업이 진행되기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시되지 않습니다.

```
Remove-ASLaunchConfiguration -LaunchConfigurationName my-lc -Force
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteLaunchConfiguration을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 Auto Scaling 그룹에 연결되지 않은 경우 지정된 시작 구성을 삭제합니다. 작업이 진행되기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다.

```
Remove-ASLaunchConfiguration -LaunchConfigurationName my-lc
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-ASLaunchConfiguration (DeleteLaunchConfiguration)"
 on Target "my-lc".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

예제 2: 강제 파라미터를 지정하면 작업이 진행되기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시되지 않습니다.

```
Remove-ASLaunchConfiguration -LaunchConfigurationName my-lc -Force
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteLaunchConfiguration을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **DeleteLifecycleHook** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteLifecycleHook`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

수명 주기 후크를 삭제하는 방법

이 예제에서는 지정된 수명 주기 후크를 삭제합니다.

```
aws autoscaling delete-lifecycle-hook \
    --lifecycle-hook-name my-lifecycle-hook \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteLifecycleHook을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에 대해 지정된 수명 주기 후크를 삭제합니다. 작업이 진행되기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다.

```
Remove-ASLifecycleHook -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -LifecycleHookName
 myLifecycleHook
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-ASLifecycleHook (DeleteLifecycleHook)" on Target
 "myLifecycleHook".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

예제 2: 강제 파라미터를 지정하면 작업이 진행되기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시되지 않습니다.

```
Remove-ASLifecycleHook -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -LifecycleHookName
 myLifecycleHook -Force
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteLifecycleHook를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에 대해 지정된 수명 주기 후크를 삭제합니다. 작업이 진행되기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다.

```
Remove-ASLifecycleHook -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -LifecycleHookName
 myLifecycleHook
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-ASLifecycleHook (DeleteLifecycleHook)" on Target
 "myLifecycleHook".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

예제 2: 강제 파라미터를 지정하면 작업이 진행되기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시되지 않습니다.

```
Remove-ASLifecycleHook -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -LifecycleHookName
 myLifecycleHook -Force
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteLifecycleHook를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **DeleteNotificationConfiguration** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteNotificationConfiguration`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

Auto Scaling 알림을 삭제하는 방법

이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에서 지정된 알림을 삭제합니다.

```
aws autoscaling delete-notification-configuration \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --topic-arn arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-sns-topic
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 사용 설명서의 알림 구성 삭제를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteNotificationConfiguration을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 알림 작업을 삭제합니다. 작업이 진행되기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다.

```
Remove-ASNotificationConfiguration -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -TopicARN
 "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-topic"
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-ASNotificationConfiguration
 (DeleteNotificationConfiguration)" on Target
"arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-topic".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

예제 2: 강제 파라미터를 지정하면 작업이 진행되기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시되지 않습니다.

```
Remove-ASNotificationConfiguration -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -TopicARN
 "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-topic" -Force
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteNotificationConfiguration을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 알림 작업을 삭제합니다. 작업이 진행되기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다.

```
Remove-ASNotificationConfiguration -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -TopicARN
 "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-topic"
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-ASNotificationConfiguration
 (DeleteNotificationConfiguration)" on Target
```

```
"arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-topic".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

예제 2: 강제 파라미터를 지정하면 작업이 진행되기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시되지 않습니다.

```
Remove-ASNotificationConfiguration -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -TopicARN
 "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-topic" -Force
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteNotificationConfiguration을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **DeletePolicy** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DeletePolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

조정 정책을 삭제하는 방법

이 예제에서는 지정된 조정 정책을 삭제합니다.

```
aws autoscaling delete-policy \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --policy-name alb1000-target-tracking-scaling-policy
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeletePolicy를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에 대해 지정된 정책을 삭제합니다. 작업이 진행되기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다.

```
Remove-ASPolicy -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -PolicyName myScaleInPolicy
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-ASPolicy (DeletePolicy)" on Target
 "myScaleInPolicy".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

예제 2: 강제 파라미터를 지정하면 작업이 진행되기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시되지 않습니다.

```
Remove-ASPolicy -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -PolicyName myScaleInPolicy -Force
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeletePolicy를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에 대해 지정된 정책을 삭제합니다. 작업이 진행되기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다.

```
Remove-ASPolicy -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -PolicyName myScaleInPolicy
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-ASPolicy (DeletePolicy)" on Target
 "myScaleInPolicy".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

예제 2: 강제 파라미터를 지정하면 작업이 진행되기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시되지 않습니다.

```
Remove-ASPolicy -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -PolicyName myScaleInPolicy -Force
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeletePolicy를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **DeleteScheduledAction** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteScheduledAction`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

Auto Scaling 그룹에서 예약된 작업을 삭제하는 방법

이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에서 지정된 예약된 작업을 삭제합니다.

```
aws autoscaling delete-scheduled-action \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --scheduled-action-name my-scheduled-action
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteScheduledAction 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에 대해 지정된 예약된 작업을 삭제합니다. 작업이 진행되기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다.

```
Remove-ASScheduledAction -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -ScheduledAction
 "myScheduledAction"
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-ASScheduledAction (DeleteScheduledAction)" on Target
 "myScheduledAction".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

예제 2: 강제 파라미터를 지정하면 작업이 진행되기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시되지 않습니다.

```
Remove-ASScheduledAction -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -ScheduledAction
 "myScheduledAction" -Force
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteScheduledAction을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에 대해 지정된 예약된 작업을 삭제합니다. 작업이 진행되기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다.

```
Remove-ASScheduledAction -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -ScheduledAction
 "myScheduledAction"
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-ASScheduledAction (DeleteScheduledAction)" on Target
 "myScheduledAction".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

예제 2: 강제 파라미터를 지정하면 작업이 진행되기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시되지 않습니다.

```
Remove-ASScheduledAction -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -ScheduledAction
 "myScheduledAction" -Force
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteScheduledAction을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **`DeleteTags`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteTags`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

Auto Scaling 그룹에서 태그를 삭제하는 방법

이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에서 지정된 태그를 삭제합니다.

```
aws autoscaling delete-tags \
    --tags ResourceId=my-asg,ResourceType=auto-scaling-
group,Key=Dept,Value=Research
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 사용 설명서의 Auto Scaling 그룹 및 인스턴스 태그 지정을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteTags 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에서 지정된 태그를 제거합니다. 작업이 진행되기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다. 이 예제에서 사용하는 구문에는 PowerShell 버전 3 이상이 필요합니다.

```
Remove-ASTag -Tag @( @{ResourceType="auto-scaling-group"; ResourceId="my-asg";
 Key="myTag" } )
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-ASTag (DeleteTags)" on target
 "Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.Tag".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

예제 2: 강제 파라미터를 지정하면 작업이 진행되기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시되지 않습니다.

```
Remove-ASTag -Tag @( @{ResourceType="auto-scaling-group"; ResourceId="my-asg";
 Key="myTag" } ) -Force
```

예제 3: Powershell 버전 2에서 태그 파라미터에 대해 태그를 생성하려면 New-Object를 사용해야 합니다.

```
$tag = New-Object Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.Tag
$tag.ResourceType = "auto-scaling-group"
$tag.ResourceId = "my-asg"
$tag.Key = "myTag"
Remove-ASTag -Tag $tag -Force
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteTags를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에서 지정된 태그를 제거합니다. 작업이 진행되기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다. 이 예제에서 사용하는 구문에는 PowerShell 버전 3 이상이 필요합니다.

```
Remove-ASTag -Tag @( @{ResourceType="auto-scaling-group"; ResourceId="my-asg";
 Key="myTag" } )
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-ASTag (DeleteTags)" on target
 "Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.Tag".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

예제 2: 강제 파라미터를 지정하면 작업이 진행되기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시되지 않습니다.

```
Remove-ASTag -Tag @( @{ResourceType="auto-scaling-group"; ResourceId="my-asg";
 Key="myTag" } ) -Force
```

예제 3: Powershell 버전 2에서 태그 파라미터에 대해 태그를 생성하려면 New-Object를 사용해야 합니다.

```
$tag = New-Object Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.Tag
$tag.ResourceType = "auto-scaling-group"
$tag.ResourceId = "my-asg"
$tag.Key = "myTag"
Remove-ASTag -Tag $tag -Force
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteTags를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **`DescribeAccountLimits`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeAccountLimits`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 계정 제한을 설명하려면

이 예제에서는 AWS 계정의 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 제한에 대해 설명합니다.

```
aws autoscaling describe-account-limits
```

출력:

```
{
    "NumberOfLaunchConfigurations": 5,
    "MaxNumberOfLaunchConfigurations": 100,
    "NumberOfAutoScalingGroups": 3,
    "MaxNumberOfAutoScalingGroups": 20
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 사용 설명서의 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 서비스 할당량을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeAccountLimits 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 AWS 계정의 Auto Scaling 리소스 제한을 설명합니다.

```
Get-ASAccountLimit
```

출력:

```
MaxNumberOfAutoScalingGroups    : 20
MaxNumberOfLaunchConfigurations : 100
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeAccountLimits를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 AWS 계정의 Auto Scaling 리소스 제한을 설명합니다.

```
Get-ASAccountLimit
```

출력:

```
MaxNumberOfAutoScalingGroups    : 20
MaxNumberOfLaunchConfigurations : 100
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeAccountLimits를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **DescribeAdjustmentTypes** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeAdjustmentTypes의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

사용 가능한 조정 유형을 설명하려면

이 예시에서는 사용 가능한 조정 유형을 설명합니다.

```
aws autoscaling describe-adjustment-types
```

출력:

```
{
    "AdjustmentTypes": [
        {
            "AdjustmentType": "ChangeInCapacity"
        },
        {
            "AdjustmentType": "ExactCapacity"
        },
        {
            "AdjustmentType": "PercentChangeInCapacity"
        }
    ]
```

```
}
```

자세한 내용을 알아보려면 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 사용 설명서의 조정 조절 유형을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeAdjustmentTypes를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 Auto Scaling에서 지원하는 조정 유형을 설명합니다.

```
Get-ASAdjustmentType
```

출력:

```
Type
----
ChangeInCapacity
ExactCapacity
PercentChangeInCapacity
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeAdjustmentTypes를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 Auto Scaling에서 지원하는 조정 유형을 설명합니다.

```
Get-ASAdjustmentType
```

출력:

```
Type
----
ChangeInCapacity
ExactCapacity
PercentChangeInCapacity
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeAdjustmentTypes를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DescribeAutoScalingGroups** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeAutoScalingGroups의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기
- 복원력이 뛰어난 서비스 구축 및 관리

.NET

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get data about the instances in an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.</
param>
    /// <returns>A list of Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling details.</returns>
    public async Task<List<AutoScalingInstanceDetails>>
 DescribeAutoScalingInstancesAsync(
        string groupName)
    {
        var groups = await DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(groupName);
        var instanceIds = new List<string>();
        var instanceDetails = new List<AutoScalingInstanceDetails>();
        if (groups != null)
        {
            groups.ForEach(group =>
            {
                if (group.AutoScalingGroupName == groupName && group.Instances !=
 null)
                {
```

```
                    group.Instances.ForEach(instance =>
                    {
                        instanceIds.Add(instance.InstanceId);
                    });
                }
            });

            var scalingGroupsRequest = new DescribeAutoScalingInstancesRequest
            {
                MaxRecords = 10,
                InstanceIds = instanceIds,
            };

            var response =
                await _amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAutoScalingInstancesAsync(
                    scalingGroupsRequest);
            if (response.AutoScalingInstances != null)
            {
                instanceDetails = response.AutoScalingInstances;
            }
        }

        return instanceDetails;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeAutoScalingGroups을 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
```

```
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient(clientConfig);

    Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest request;
    Aws::Vector<Aws::String> groupNames;
    groupNames.push_back(groupName);
    request.SetAutoScalingGroupNames(groupNames);

    Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeAutoScalingGroupsOutcome outcome =
            client.DescribeAutoScalingGroups(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        autoScalingGroup = outcome.GetResult().GetAutoScalingGroups();
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::DescribeAutoScalingGroups. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DescribeAutoScalingGroups를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

예 1: 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹을 설명하는 방법

이 예시에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹을 설명합니다.

```
aws autoscaling describe-auto-scaling-groups \
    --auto-scaling-group-names my-asg
```

출력:

```
{
    "AutoScalingGroups": [
        {
```

```
            "AutoScalingGroupName": "my-asg",
            "AutoScalingGroupARN": "arn:aws:autoscaling:us-
west-2:123456789012:autoScalingGroup:930d940e-891e-4781-
a11a-7b0acd480f03:autoScalingGroupName/my-asg",
            "LaunchTemplate": {
                "LaunchTemplateName": "my-launch-template",
                "Version": "1",
                "LaunchTemplateId": "lt-1234567890abcde12"
            },
            "MinSize": 0,
            "MaxSize": 1,
            "DesiredCapacity": 1,
            "DefaultCooldown": 300,
            "AvailabilityZones": [
                "us-west-2a",
                "us-west-2b",
                "us-west-2c"
            ],
            "LoadBalancerNames": [],
            "TargetGroupARNs": [],
            "HealthCheckType": "EC2",
            "HealthCheckGracePeriod": 0,
            "Instances": [
                {
                    "InstanceId": "i-06905f55584de02da",
                    "InstanceType": "t2.micro",
                    "AvailabilityZone": "us-west-2a",
                    "HealthStatus": "Healthy",
                    "LifecycleState": "InService",
                    "ProtectedFromScaleIn": false,
                    "LaunchTemplate": {
                        "LaunchTemplateName": "my-launch-template",
                        "Version": "1",
                        "LaunchTemplateId": "lt-1234567890abcde12"
                    }
                }
            ],
            "CreatedTime": "2023-10-28T02:39:22.152Z",
            "SuspendedProcesses": [],
            "VPCZoneIdentifier": "subnet-5ea0c127,subnet-6194ea3b,subnet-
c934b782",
            "EnabledMetrics": [],
            "Tags": [],
            "TerminationPolicies": [
```

```
                "Default"
            ],
            "NewInstancesProtectedFromScaleIn": false,
            "ServiceLinkedRoleARN":"arn",
            "TrafficSources": []
        }
    ]
}
```

예 2: 처음 100개의 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹을 설명하는 방법

이 예시에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹을 설명합니다. 최대 100개의 그룹 이름을 지정할 수 있습니다.

```
aws autoscaling describe-auto-scaling-groups \
    --max-items 100 \
    --auto-scaling-group-names "group1" "group2" "group3" "group4"
```

샘플 출력은 예 1을 참조하세요.

예 3: 지정된 리전에서 Auto Scaling 그룹을 설명하는 방법

이 예시에서는 지정된 리전의 Auto Scaling 그룹을 최대 75개까지 설명합니다.

```
aws autoscaling describe-auto-scaling-groups \
    --max-items 75 \
    --region us-east-1
```

샘플 출력은 예 1을 참조하세요.

예 4: 지정된 개수의 Auto Scaling 그룹을 설명하는 방법

특정 개수의 Auto Scaling 그룹을 반환하려면 `--max-items` 옵션을 사용하세요.

```
aws autoscaling describe-auto-scaling-groups \
    --max-items 1
```

샘플 출력은 예 1을 참조하세요.

출력에 `NextToken` 필드가 포함된 경우 그룹이 더 많습니다. 추가 그룹을 가져오려면 다음과 같이 후속 직접 호출에서 이 필드의 값을 `--starting-token` 옵션과 함께 사용하세요.

```
aws autoscaling describe-auto-scaling-groups \
    --starting-token Z3M3LMPEXAMPLE
```

샘플 출력은 예 1을 참조하세요.

예제 5: 시작 구성을 사용하는 Auto Scaling 그룹을 설명하는 방법

이 예제에서는 `--query` 옵션을 사용하여 시작 구성을 사용하는 Auto Scaling 그룹을 설명합니다.

```
aws autoscaling describe-auto-scaling-groups \
    --query 'AutoScalingGroups[?LaunchConfigurationName!=`null`]'
```

출력:

```
[
    {
        "AutoScalingGroupName": "my-asg",
        "AutoScalingGroupARN": "arn:aws:autoscaling:us-
west-2:123456789012:autoScalingGroup:930d940e-891e-4781-
a11a-7b0acd480f03:autoScalingGroupName/my-asg",
        "LaunchConfigurationName": "my-lc",
        "MinSize": 0,
        "MaxSize": 1,
        "DesiredCapacity": 1,
        "DefaultCooldown": 300,
        "AvailabilityZones": [
            "us-west-2a",
            "us-west-2b",
            "us-west-2c"
        ],
        "LoadBalancerNames": [],
        "TargetGroupARNs": [],
        "HealthCheckType": "EC2",
        "HealthCheckGracePeriod": 0,
        "Instances": [
            {
                "InstanceId": "i-088c57934a6449037",
                "InstanceType": "t2.micro",
                "AvailabilityZone": "us-west-2c",
                "HealthStatus": "Healthy",
                "LifecycleState": "InService",
```

```
                "LaunchConfigurationName": "my-lc",
                "ProtectedFromScaleIn": false
            }
        ],
        "CreatedTime": "2023-10-28T02:39:22.152Z",
        "SuspendedProcesses": [],
        "VPCZoneIdentifier": "subnet-5ea0c127,subnet-6194ea3b,subnet-c934b782",
        "EnabledMetrics": [],
        "Tags": [],
        "TerminationPolicies": [
            "Default"
        ],
        "NewInstancesProtectedFromScaleIn": false,
        "ServiceLinkedRoleARN":"arn",
        "TrafficSources": []
    }
]
```

자세한 내용은 AWS 명령줄 인터페이스 사용 설명서의 AWS CLI 출력 필터링을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeAutoScalingGroups를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.AutoScalingClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.model.AutoScalingException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.model.AutoScalingGroup;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.model.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.model.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.model.Instance;
import java.util.List;
```

```
/**
 * Before running this SDK for Java (v2) code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DescribeAutoScalingInstances {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <groupName>

                Where:
                    groupName - The name of the Auto Scaling group.
                """;

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

        String groupName = args[0];
        AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient = AutoScalingClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        String instanceId = getAutoScaling(autoScalingClient, groupName);
        System.out.println(instanceId);
        autoScalingClient.close();
    }

    public static String getAutoScaling(AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient,
 String groupName) {
        try {
            String instanceId = "";
            DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest scalingGroupsRequest =
 DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupNames(groupName)
                    .build();
```

```
            DescribeAutoScalingGroupsResponse response = autoScalingClient
                    .describeAutoScalingGroups(scalingGroupsRequest);
            List<AutoScalingGroup> groups = response.autoScalingGroups();
            for (AutoScalingGroup group : groups) {
                System.out.println("The group name is " +
 group.autoScalingGroupName());
                System.out.println("The group ARN is " +
 group.autoScalingGroupARN());

                List<Instance> instances = group.instances();
                for (Instance instance : instances) {
                    instanceId = instance.instanceId();
                }
            }
            return instanceId;
        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeAutoScalingGroups을 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun getAutoScalingGroups(groupName: String) {
    val scalingGroupsRequest =
        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest {
```

```
            autoScalingGroupNames = listOf(groupName)
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        val response =
 autoScalingClient.describeAutoScalingGroups(scalingGroupsRequest)
        response.autoScalingGroups?.forEach { group ->
            println("The group name is ${group.autoScalingGroupName}")
            println("The group ARN is ${group.autoScalingGroupArn}")
            group.instances?.forEach { instance ->
                println("The instance id is ${instance.instanceId}")
                println("The lifecycle state is " + instance.lifecycleState)
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DescribeAutoScalingGroups을 참조하십시오.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public function describeAutoScalingGroups($autoScalingGroupNames)
    {
        return $this->autoScalingClient->describeAutoScalingGroups([
            'AutoScalingGroupNames' => $autoScalingGroupNames
        ]);
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 DescribeAutoScalingGroups를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 Auto Scaling 그룹의 이름을 나열합니다.

```
Get-ASAutoScalingGroup | format-table -property AutoScalingGroupName
```

출력:

```
AutoScalingGroupName
--------------------
my-asg-1
my-asg-2
my-asg-3
my-asg-4
my-asg-5
my-asg-6
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹을 설명합니다.

```
Get-ASAutoScalingGroup -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg-1
```

출력:

```
AutoScalingGroupARN     : arn:aws:autoscaling:us-
west-2:123456789012:autoScalingGroup:930d940e-891e-4781-a11a-7b0acd480
                          f03:autoScalingGroupName/my-asg-1
AutoScalingGroupName    : my-asg-1
AvailabilityZones       : {us-west-2b, us-west-2a}
CreatedTime             : 3/1/2015 9:05:31 AM
DefaultCooldown         : 300
DesiredCapacity         : 2
EnabledMetrics          : {}
HealthCheckGracePeriod  : 300
HealthCheckType         : EC2
Instances               : {my-lc}
LaunchConfigurationName : my-lc
LoadBalancerNames       : {}
MaxSize                 : 0
MinSize                 : 0
PlacementGroup          :
```

```
Status                  :
SuspendedProcesses      : {}
Tags                    : {}
TerminationPolicies     : {Default}
VPCZoneIdentifier       : subnet-e4f33493,subnet-5264e837
```

예제 3: 이 예제에서는 지정된 두 개의 Auto Scaling 그룹을 설명합니다.

```
Get-ASAutoScalingGroup -AutoScalingGroupName @("my-asg-1", "my-asg-2")
```

예제 4: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에 대한 Auto Scaling 인스턴스를 설명합니다.

```
(Get-ASAutoScalingGroup -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg-1).Instances
```

예제 5: 이 예제에서는 모든 Auto Scaling 그룹을 설명합니다.

```
Get-ASAutoScalingGroup
```

예제 6: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹의 LaunchTemplate를 설명합니다. 이 예제에서는 "인스턴스 구매 옵션"이 "시작 템플릿 준수"로 설정되어 있다고 가정합니다. 이 옵션이 "구매 옵션 및 인스턴스 유형 결합"으로 설정된 경우 "MixedInstancesPolicy.LaunchTemplate" 속성을 사용하여 LaunchTemplate에 액세스할 수 있습니다.

```
(Get-ASAutoScalingGroup -AutoScalingGroupName my-ag-1).LaunchTemplate
```

출력:

```
LaunchTemplateId     LaunchTemplateName   Version
----------------     ------------------   -------
lt-06095fd619cb40371 test-launch-template $Default
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeAutoScalingGroups를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 Auto Scaling 그룹의 이름을 나열합니다.

```
Get-ASAutoScalingGroup | format-table -property AutoScalingGroupName
```

출력:

```
AutoScalingGroupName
--------------------
my-asg-1
my-asg-2
my-asg-3
my-asg-4
my-asg-5
my-asg-6
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹을 설명합니다.

```
Get-ASAutoScalingGroup -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg-1
```

출력:

```
AutoScalingGroupARN     : arn:aws:autoscaling:us-
west-2:123456789012:autoScalingGroup:930d940e-891e-4781-a11a-7b0acd480
                          f03:autoScalingGroupName/my-asg-1
AutoScalingGroupName    : my-asg-1
AvailabilityZones       : {us-west-2b, us-west-2a}
CreatedTime             : 3/1/2015 9:05:31 AM
DefaultCooldown         : 300
DesiredCapacity         : 2
EnabledMetrics          : {}
HealthCheckGracePeriod  : 300
HealthCheckType         : EC2
Instances               : {my-lc}
LaunchConfigurationName : my-lc
LoadBalancerNames       : {}
MaxSize                 : 0
MinSize                 : 0
PlacementGroup          :
Status                  :
SuspendedProcesses      : {}
Tags                    : {}
TerminationPolicies     : {Default}
VPCZoneIdentifier       : subnet-e4f33493,subnet-5264e837
```

예제 3: 이 예제에서는 지정된 두 개의 Auto Scaling 그룹을 설명합니다.

```
Get-ASAutoScalingGroup -AutoScalingGroupName @("my-asg-1", "my-asg-2")
```

예제 4: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에 대한 Auto Scaling 인스턴스를 설명합니다.

```
(Get-ASAutoScalingGroup -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg-1).Instances
```

예제 5: 이 예제에서는 모든 Auto Scaling 그룹을 설명합니다.

```
Get-ASAutoScalingGroup
```

예제 6: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹의 LaunchTemplate를 설명합니다. 이 예제에서는 "인스턴스 구매 옵션"이 "시작 템플릿 준수"로 설정되어 있다고 가정합니다. 이 옵션이 "구매 옵션 및 인스턴스 유형 결합"으로 설정된 경우 "MixedInstancesPolicy.LaunchTemplate" 속성을 사용하여 LaunchTemplate에 액세스할 수 있습니다.

```
(Get-ASAutoScalingGroup -AutoScalingGroupName my-ag-1).LaunchTemplate
```

출력:

```
LaunchTemplateId     LaunchTemplateName   Version
----------------     ------------------   -------
lt-06095fd619cb40371 test-launch-template $Default
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeAutoScalingGroups를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling actions."""

    def __init__(self, autoscaling_client):
        """
```

```
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        """
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client


    def describe_group(self, group_name: str) -> Optional[Dict[str, Any]]:
        """
        Gets information about an Auto Scaling group.

        :param group_name: The name of the group to look up.
        :return: A dictionary with information about the group if found,
otherwise None.
        :raises ClientError: If there is an error describing the Auto Scaling
group.
        """
        try:
            paginator = self.autoscaling_client.get_paginator(
                "describe_auto_scaling_groups"
            )
            response_iterator =
paginator.paginate(AutoScalingGroupNames=[group_name])
            groups = []
            for response in response_iterator:
                groups.extend(response.get("AutoScalingGroups", []))

            logger.info(
                f"Successfully retrieved information for Auto Scaling group
{group_name}."
            )

        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            logger.error(f"Failed to describe Auto Scaling group {group_name}.")
            if error_code == "ResourceContentionFault":
                logger.error(
                    "There is a conflict with another operation that is modifying
the "
                    f"Auto Scaling group '{group_name}' Please try again later."
                )
            logger.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
            raise
        else:
            return groups[0] if len(groups) > 0 else None
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeAutoScalingGroups을 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

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

    println!("Groups:");

    let groups = resp.auto_scaling_groups();

    for group in groups {
        println!(
            "Name:  {}",
            group.auto_scaling_group_name().unwrap_or("Unknown")
        );
        println!(
            "Arn:   {}",
            group.auto_scaling_group_arn().unwrap_or("unknown"),
        );
        println!("Zones: {:?}", group.availability_zones(),);
        println!();
    }

    println!("Found {} group(s)", groups.len());

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DescribeAutoScalingGroups을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DescribeAutoScalingInstances** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeAutoScalingInstances의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get data about the instances in an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.</
param>
    /// <returns>A list of Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling details.</returns>
    public async Task<List<AutoScalingInstanceDetails>>
 DescribeAutoScalingInstancesAsync(
        string groupName)
    {
        var groups = await DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(groupName);
        var instanceIds = new List<string>();
        var instanceDetails = new List<AutoScalingInstanceDetails>();
        if (groups != null)
        {
            groups.ForEach(group =>
            {
```

```
                if (group.AutoScalingGroupName == groupName && group.Instances !=
null)
                {
                    group.Instances.ForEach(instance =>
                    {
                        instanceIds.Add(instance.InstanceId);
                    });
                }
            });

            var scalingGroupsRequest = new DescribeAutoScalingInstancesRequest
            {
                MaxRecords = 10,
                InstanceIds = instanceIds,
            };

            var response =
                await _amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAutoScalingInstancesAsync(
                    scalingGroupsRequest);
            if (response.AutoScalingInstances != null)
            {
                instanceDetails = response.AutoScalingInstances;
            }
        }

        return instanceDetails;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeAutoScalingInstances를 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient(clientConfig);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeAutoScalingInstancesRequest request;
        request.SetInstanceIds(instanceIDs);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeAutoScalingInstancesOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeAutoScalingInstances(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const
 Aws::Vector<Aws::AutoScaling::Model::AutoScalingInstanceDetails>
 &instancesDetails =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetAutoScalingInstances();

        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::DescribeAutoScalingInstances. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DescribeAutoScalingInstances를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

예 1: 하나 이상의 인스턴스를 설명하는 방법

이 예시에서는 지정된 인스턴스를 설명합니다.

```
aws autoscaling describe-auto-scaling-instances \
    --instance-ids i-06905f55584de02da
```

출력:

```
{
    "AutoScalingInstances": [
        {
            "InstanceId": "i-06905f55584de02da",
            "InstanceType": "t2.micro",
            "AutoScalingGroupName": "my-asg",
            "AvailabilityZone": "us-west-2b",
            "LifecycleState": "InStance",
            "HealthStatus": "HEALTHY",
            "ProtectedFromScaleIn": false,
            "LaunchTemplate": {
                "LaunchTemplateId": "lt-1234567890abcde12",
                "LaunchTemplateName": "my-launch-template",
                "Version": "1"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

예 2: 하나 이상의 인스턴스를 설명하는 방법

이 예시에서는 `--max-items` 옵션을 사용하여 이 직접 호출과 함께 반환할 인스턴스 수를 지정합니다.

```
aws autoscaling describe-auto-scaling-instances \
    --max-items 1
```

출력에 `NextToken` 필드가 포함된 경우 인스턴스가 더 많습니다. 추가 인스턴스를 가져오려면 다음과 같이 후속 직접 호출에서 이 필드의 값을 `--starting-token` 옵션과 함께 사용하세요.

```
aws autoscaling describe-auto-scaling-instances \
    --starting-token Z3M3LMPEXAMPLE
```

샘플 출력은 예 1을 참조하세요.

예제 3: 시작 구성을 사용하는 인스턴스를 설명하는 방법

이 예제에서는 `--query` 옵션을 사용하여 시작 구성을 사용하는 인스턴스를 설명합니다.

```
aws autoscaling describe-auto-scaling-instances \
```

```
    --query 'AutoScalingInstances[?LaunchConfigurationName!=`null`]'
```

출력:

```
[
    {
        "InstanceId": "i-088c57934a6449037",
        "InstanceType": "t2.micro",
        "AutoScalingGroupName": "my-asg",
        "AvailabilityZone": "us-west-2c",
        "LifecycleState": "InService",
        "HealthStatus": "HEALTHY",
        "LaunchConfigurationName": "my-lc",
        "ProtectedFromScaleIn": false
    }
]
```

자세한 내용은 AWS 명령줄 인터페이스 사용 설명서의 AWS CLI 출력 필터링을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeAutoScalingInstances를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static void describeAutoScalingInstance(AutoScalingClient
autoScalingClient, String id) {
       try {
           DescribeAutoScalingInstancesRequest
describeAutoScalingInstancesRequest = DescribeAutoScalingInstancesRequest
                   .builder()
                   .instanceIds(id)
                   .build();

           DescribeAutoScalingInstancesResponse response = autoScalingClient
```

```
.describeAutoScalingInstances(describeAutoScalingInstancesRequest);
            List<AutoScalingInstanceDetails> instances =
response.autoScalingInstances();
            for (AutoScalingInstanceDetails instance : instances) {
                System.out.println("The instance lifecycle state is: " +
instance.lifecycleState());
            }

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeAutoScalingInstances를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun describeAutoScalingInstance(id: String) {
    val describeAutoScalingInstancesRequest =
        DescribeAutoScalingInstancesRequest {
            instanceIds = listOf(id)
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        val response =
 autoScalingClient.describeAutoScalingInstances(describeAutoScalingInstancesRequest)
        response.autoScalingInstances?.forEach { group ->
            println("The instance lifecycle state is: ${group.lifecycleState}")
        }
```

```
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DescribeAutoScalingInstances를 참조하십시오.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public function describeAutoScalingInstances($instanceIds)
    {
        return $this->autoScalingClient->describeAutoScalingInstances([
            'InstanceIds' => $instanceIds
        ]);
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 DescribeAutoScalingInstances를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 Auto Scaling 인스턴스의 ID를 나열합니다.

```
Get-ASAutoScalingInstance | format-table -property InstanceId
```

출력:

```
InstanceId
```

```
----------
i-12345678
i-87654321
i-abcd1234
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 인스턴스를 설명합니다.

```
Get-ASAutoScalingInstance -InstanceId i-12345678
```

출력:

```
AutoScalingGroupName    : my-asg
AvailabilityZone        : us-west-2b
HealthStatus            : HEALTHY
InstanceId              : i-12345678
LaunchConfigurationName : my-lc
LifecycleState          : InService
```

예제 3: 이 예제에서는 지정된 두 Auto Scaling 인스턴스를 설명합니다.

```
Get-ASAutoScalingInstance -InstanceId @("i-12345678", "i-87654321")
```

예제 4: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에 대한 Auto Scaling 인스턴스를 설명합니다.

```
(Get-ASAutoScalingGroup -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg).Instances | Get-
ASAutoScalingInstance
```

예제 5: 이 예제에서는 모든 Auto Scaling 인스턴스를 설명합니다.

```
Get-ASAutoScalingInstance
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeAutoScalingInstances 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 Auto Scaling 인스턴스의 ID를 나열합니다.

```
Get-ASAutoScalingInstance | format-table -property InstanceId
```

출력:

```
InstanceId
----------
i-12345678
i-87654321
i-abcd1234
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 인스턴스를 설명합니다.

```
Get-ASAutoScalingInstance -InstanceId i-12345678
```

출력:

```
AutoScalingGroupName    : my-asg
AvailabilityZone        : us-west-2b
HealthStatus            : HEALTHY
InstanceId              : i-12345678
LaunchConfigurationName : my-lc
LifecycleState          : InService
```

예제 3: 이 예제에서는 지정된 두 Auto Scaling 인스턴스를 설명합니다.

```
Get-ASAutoScalingInstance -InstanceId @("i-12345678", "i-87654321")
```

예제 4: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에 대한 Auto Scaling 인스턴스를 설명합니다.

```
(Get-ASAutoScalingGroup -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg).Instances | Get-
ASAutoScalingInstance
```

예제 5: 이 예제에서는 모든 Auto Scaling 인스턴스를 설명합니다.

```
Get-ASAutoScalingInstance
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeAutoScalingInstances를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling actions."""

    def __init__(self, autoscaling_client):
        """
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        """
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client


    def describe_instances(self, instance_ids: List[str]) -> List[Dict[str,
 Any]]:
        """
        Gets information about instances.

        :param instance_ids: A list of instance IDs to look up.
        :return: A list of dictionaries with information about each instance,
                 or an empty list if none are found.
        :raises ClientError: If there is an error describing the instances.
        """
        try:
            paginator = self.autoscaling_client.get_paginator(
                "describe_auto_scaling_instances"
            )
            response_iterator = paginator.paginate(InstanceIds=instance_ids)

            instances = []
            for response in response_iterator:
                instances.extend(response.get("AutoScalingInstances", []))

            logger.info(f"Successfully described instances: {instance_ids}")
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            logger.error(
                f"Couldn't describe instances {instance_ids}. Error code:
 {error_code}, Message: {err.response['Error']['Message']}"
            )
            raise
        else:
            return instances
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeAutoScalingInstances를 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    pub async fn list_instances(&self) -> Result<Vec<String>, ScenarioError> {
        // The direct way to list instances is by using
 DescribeAutoScalingGroup's instances property. However, this returns a
 Vec<Instance>, as opposed to a Vec<AutoScalingInstanceDetails>.
        // Ok(self.get_group().await?.instances.unwrap_or_default().map(|
i| i.instance_id.clone().unwrap_or_default()).filter(|id| !
id.is_empty()).collect())

        // Alternatively, and for the sake of example,
 DescribeAutoScalingInstances returns a list that can be filtered by the client.
        self.autoscaling
            .describe_auto_scaling_instances()
            .into_paginator()
            .items()
            .send()
            .try_collect()
```

```
            .await
            .map(|items| {
                items
                    .into_iter()
                    .filter(|i| {
                        i.auto_scaling_group_name.as_deref()
                            == Some(self.auto_scaling_group_name.as_str())
                    })
                    .map(|i| i.instance_id.unwrap_or_default())
                    .filter(|id| !id.is_empty())
                    .collect::<Vec<String>>()
            })
            .map_err(|err| ScenarioError::new("Failed to get list of auto scaling
instances", &err))
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DescribeAutoScalingInstances를 참조하십시오.

CLI로 **DescribeAutoScalingNotificationTypes** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeAutoScalingNotificationTypes의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

사용 가능한 알림 유형을 설명하는 방법

이 예시에서는 사용 가능한 알림 유형을 설명합니다.

```
aws autoscaling describe-auto-scaling-notification-types
```

출력:

```
{
    "AutoScalingNotificationTypes": [
        "autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_LAUNCH",
        "autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_LAUNCH_ERROR",
        "autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_TERMINATE",
        "autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_TERMINATE_ERROR",
```

```
        "autoscaling:TEST_NOTIFICATION"
    ]
}
```

자세한 정보는 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 사용 설명서에서 Auto Scaling 그룹 조정 시 Amazon SNS 알림 수신을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeAutoScalingNotificationTypes를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 Auto Scaling에서 지원하는 알림 유형을 나열합니다.

```
Get-ASAutoScalingNotificationType
```

출력:

```
autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_LAUNCH
autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_LAUNCH_ERROR
autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_TERMINATE
autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_TERMINATE_ERROR
autoscaling:TEST_NOTIFICATION
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeAutoScalingNotificationTypes를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 Auto Scaling에서 지원하는 알림 유형을 나열합니다.

```
Get-ASAutoScalingNotificationType
```

출력:

```
autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_LAUNCH
autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_LAUNCH_ERROR
autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_TERMINATE
autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_TERMINATE_ERROR
autoscaling:TEST_NOTIFICATION
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeAutoScalingNotificationTypes를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **DescribeLaunchConfigurations** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeLaunchConfigurations의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예제 1: 지정된 시작 구성을 설명하는 방법

이 예시에서는 지정된 시작 구성을 설명합니다.

```
aws autoscaling describe-launch-configurations \
    --launch-configuration-names my-launch-config
```

출력:

```
{
    "LaunchConfigurations": [
        {
            "LaunchConfigurationName": "my-launch-config",
            "LaunchConfigurationARN": "arn:aws:autoscaling:us-
west-2:123456789012:launchConfiguration:98d3b196-4cf9-4e88-8ca1-8547c24ced8b:launchConfig
my-launch-config",
            "ImageId": "ami-0528a5175983e7f28",
            "KeyName": "my-key-pair-uswest2",
            "SecurityGroups": [
                "sg-05eaec502fcdadc2e"
            ],
            "ClassicLinkVPCSecurityGroups": [],
            "UserData": "",
            "InstanceType": "t2.micro",
            "KernelId": "",
            "RamdiskId": "",
            "BlockDeviceMappings": [
                {
                    "DeviceName": "/dev/xvda",
                    "Ebs": {
                        "SnapshotId": "snap-06c1606ba5ca274b1",
                        "VolumeSize": 8,
```

```
                        "VolumeType": "gp2",
                        "DeleteOnTermination": true,
                        "Encrypted": false
                    }
                }
            ],
            "InstanceMonitoring": {
                "Enabled": true
            },
            "CreatedTime": "2020-10-28T02:39:22.321Z",
            "EbsOptimized": false,
            "AssociatePublicIpAddress": true,
            "MetadataOptions": {
                "HttpTokens": "required",
                "HttpPutResponseHopLimit": 1,
                "HttpEndpoint": "disabled"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

예제 2: 지정된 수의 시작 구성을 설명하는 방법

특정 수의 시작 구성을 반환하려면 `--max-items` 옵션을 사용합니다.

```
aws autoscaling describe-launch-configurations \
    --max-items 1
```

출력에 `NextToken` 필드가 포함된 경우 시작 구성이 더 많습니다. 추가 시작 구성을 가져오려면 다음과 같이 후속 직접 호출에서 이 필드의 값을 `--starting-token` 옵션과 함께 사용하세요.

```
aws autoscaling describe-launch-configurations \
    --starting-token Z3M3LMPEXAMPLE
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeLaunchConfigurations를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 시작 구성의 이름을 나열합니다.

```
Get-ASLaunchConfiguration | format-table -property LaunchConfigurationName
```

출력:

```
LaunchConfigurationName
-----------------------
my-lc-1
my-lc-2
my-lc-3
my-lc-4
my-lc-5
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 지정된 시작 구성을 설명합니다.

```
Get-ASLaunchConfiguration -LaunchConfigurationName my-lc-1
```

출력:

```
AssociatePublicIpAddress     : True
BlockDeviceMappings          : {/dev/xvda}
ClassicLinkVPCId             :
ClassicLinkVPCSecurityGroups : {}
CreatedTime                  : 12/12/2014 3:22:08 PM
EbsOptimized                 : False
IamInstanceProfile           :
ImageId                      : ami-043a5034
InstanceMonitoring           : Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.InstanceMonitoring
InstanceType                 : t2.micro
KernelId                     :
KeyName                      :
LaunchConfigurationARN       : arn:aws:autoscaling:us-
west-2:123456789012:launchConfiguration:7e5f31e4-693b-4604-9322-
                               e6f68d7fafad:launchConfigurationName/my-lc-1
LaunchConfigurationName      : my-lc-1
PlacementTenancy             :
RamdiskId                    :
SecurityGroups               : {sg-67ef0308}
SpotPrice                    :
UserData                     :
```

예제 3: 이 예제에서는 지정된 두 가지 시작 구성을 설명합니다.

```
Get-ASLaunchConfiguration -LaunchConfigurationName @("my-lc-1", "my-lc-2")
```

예제 4: 이 예제에서는 모든 시작 구성을 설명합니다.

```
Get-ASLaunchConfiguration
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeLaunchConfigurations를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 시작 구성의 이름을 나열합니다.

```
Get-ASLaunchConfiguration | format-table -property LaunchConfigurationName
```

출력:

```
LaunchConfigurationName
-----------------------
my-lc-1
my-lc-2
my-lc-3
my-lc-4
my-lc-5
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 지정된 시작 구성을 설명합니다.

```
Get-ASLaunchConfiguration -LaunchConfigurationName my-lc-1
```

출력:

```
AssociatePublicIpAddress     : True
BlockDeviceMappings          : {/dev/xvda}
ClassicLinkVPCId             :
ClassicLinkVPCSecurityGroups : {}
CreatedTime                  : 12/12/2014 3:22:08 PM
EbsOptimized                 : False
IamInstanceProfile           :
ImageId                      : ami-043a5034
InstanceMonitoring           : Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.InstanceMonitoring
InstanceType                 : t2.micro
```

```
KernelId                      :
KeyName                       :
LaunchConfigurationARN        : arn:aws:autoscaling:us-
west-2:123456789012:launchConfiguration:7e5f31e4-693b-4604-9322-
                                e6f68d7fafad:launchConfigurationName/my-lc-1
LaunchConfigurationName       : my-lc-1
PlacementTenancy              :
RamdiskId                     :
SecurityGroups                : {sg-67ef0308}
SpotPrice                     :
UserData                      :
```

예제 3: 이 예제에서는 지정된 두 가지 시작 구성을 설명합니다.

```
Get-ASLaunchConfiguration -LaunchConfigurationName @("my-lc-1", "my-lc-2")
```

예제 4: 이 예제에서는 모든 시작 구성을 설명합니다.

```
Get-ASLaunchConfiguration
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeLaunchConfigurations를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **DescribeLifecycleHookTypes** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeLifecycleHookTypes의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

사용 가능한 수명 주기 후크 유형을 설명하는 방법

이 예시에서는 사용 가능한 수명 주기 후크의 유형을 설명합니다.

```
aws autoscaling describe-lifecycle-hook-types
```

출력:

```
{
    "LifecycleHookTypes": [
```

```
        "autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_LAUNCHING",
        "autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_TERMINATING"
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeLifecycleHookTypes를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 Auto Scaling에서 지원하는 수명 주기 후크의 유형을 나열합니다.

```
Get-ASLifecycleHookType
```

출력:

```
autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_LAUNCHING
auto-scaling:EC2_INSTANCE_TERMINATING
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeLifecycleHookTypes를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 Auto Scaling에서 지원하는 수명 주기 후크의 유형을 나열합니다.

```
Get-ASLifecycleHookType
```

출력:

```
autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_LAUNCHING
auto-scaling:EC2_INSTANCE_TERMINATING
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeLifecycleHookTypes를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **`DescribeLifecycleHooks`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeLifecycleHooks`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

수명 주기 후크를 설명하는 방법

이 예시에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에 대한 수명 주기 후크를 설명합니다.

```
aws autoscaling describe-lifecycle-hooks \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg
```

출력:

```
{
    "LifecycleHooks": [
        {
            "GlobalTimeout": 3000,
            "HeartbeatTimeout": 30,
            "AutoScalingGroupName": "my-asg",
            "LifecycleHookName": "my-launch-hook",
            "DefaultResult": "ABANDON",
            "LifecycleTransition": "autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_LAUNCHING"
        },
        {
            "GlobalTimeout": 6000,
            "HeartbeatTimeout": 60,
            "AutoScalingGroupName": "my-asg",
            "LifecycleHookName": "my-termination-hook",
            "DefaultResult": "CONTINUE",
            "LifecycleTransition": "autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_TERMINATING"
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeLifecycleHooks를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 수명 주기 후크를 설명합니다.

```
Get-ASLifecycleHook -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -LifecycleHookName
 myLifecycleHook
```

출력:

```
AutoScalingGroupName  : my-asg
DefaultResult         : ABANDON
GlobalTimeout         : 172800
HeartbeatTimeout      : 3600
LifecycleHookName     : myLifecycleHook
LifecycleTransition   : auto-scaling:EC2_INSTANCE_LAUNCHING
NotificationMetadata  :
NotificationTargetARN : arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-topic
RoleARN               : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/my-iam-role
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에 대한 모든 수명 주기 후크를 설명합니다.

```
Get-ASLifecycleHook -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg
```

예제 3: 이 예제에서는 모든 Auto Scaling 그룹의 모든 수명 주기 후크를 설명합니다.

```
Get-ASLifecycleHook
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeLifecycleHooks를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 수명 주기 후크를 설명합니다.

```
Get-ASLifecycleHook -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -LifecycleHookName
 myLifecycleHook
```

출력:

```
AutoScalingGroupName  : my-asg
DefaultResult         : ABANDON
GlobalTimeout         : 172800
HeartbeatTimeout      : 3600
LifecycleHookName     : myLifecycleHook
```

```
LifecycleTransition   : auto-scaling:EC2_INSTANCE_LAUNCHING
NotificationMetadata  :
NotificationTargetARN : arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-topic
RoleARN               : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/my-iam-role
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에 대한 모든 수명 주기 후크를 설명합니다.

```
Get-ASLifecycleHook -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg
```

예제 3: 이 예제에서는 모든 Auto Scaling 그룹의 모든 수명 주기 후크를 설명합니다.

```
Get-ASLifecycleHook
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeLifecycleHooks를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **DescribeLoadBalancers** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeLoadBalancers의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

Auto Scaling 그룹의 Classic Load Balancer를 설명하는 방법

이 예시에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에 대한 Classic Load Balancer를 설명합니다.

```
aws autoscaling describe-load-balancers \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg
```

출력:

```
{
    "LoadBalancers": [
        {
            "State": "Added",
            "LoadBalancerName": "my-load-balancer"
        }
    ]
```

```
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeLoadBalancers를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에 대한 로드 밸런서를 설명합니다.

```
Get-ASLoadBalancer -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg
```

출력:

```
LoadBalancerName    State
----------------    -----
my-lb               Added
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeLoadBalancers를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에 대한 로드 밸런서를 설명합니다.

```
Get-ASLoadBalancer -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg
```

출력:

```
LoadBalancerName    State
----------------    -----
my-lb               Added
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeLoadBalancers를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **`DescribeMetricCollectionTypes`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeMetricCollectionTypes`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

사용 가능한 지표 컬렉션 유형을 설명하는 방법

이 예시에서는 사용 가능한 지표 컬렉션 유형을 설명합니다.

```
aws autoscaling describe-metric-collection-types
```

출력:

```
{
    "Metrics": [
        {
            "Metric": "GroupMinSize"
        },
        {
            "Metric": "GroupMaxSize"
        },
        {
            "Metric": "GroupDesiredCapacity"
        },
        {
            "Metric": "GroupInServiceInstances"
        },
        {
            "Metric": "GroupInServiceCapacity"
        },
        {
            "Metric": "GroupPendingInstances"
        },
        {
            "Metric": "GroupPendingCapacity"
        },
        {
            "Metric": "GroupTerminatingInstances"
        },
        {
            "Metric": "GroupTerminatingCapacity"
        },
        {
            "Metric": "GroupStandbyInstances"
```

```
        },
        {
            "Metric": "GroupStandbyCapacity"
        },
        {
            "Metric": "GroupTotalInstances"
        },
        {
            "Metric": "GroupTotalCapacity"
        }
    ],
    "Granularities": [
        {
            "Granularity": "1Minute"
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 사용 설명서의 Auto Scaling 그룹 지표를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeMetricCollectionTypes를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 Auto Scaling에서 지원하는 지표 컬렉션 유형을 나열합니다.

```
(Get-ASMetricCollectionType).Metrics
```

출력:

```
Metric
------
GroupMinSize
GroupMaxSize
GroupDesiredCapacity
GroupInServiceInstances
GroupPendingInstances
GroupTerminatingInstances
GroupStandbyInstances
GroupTotalInstances
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 해당 세부 수준을 나열합니다.

```
(Get-ASMetricCollectionType).Granularities
```

출력:

```
Granularity
-----------
1Minute
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeMetricCollectionTypes를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 Auto Scaling에서 지원하는 지표 컬렉션 유형을 나열합니다.

```
(Get-ASMetricCollectionType).Metrics
```

출력:

```
Metric
------
GroupMinSize
GroupMaxSize
GroupDesiredCapacity
GroupInServiceInstances
GroupPendingInstances
GroupTerminatingInstances
GroupStandbyInstances
GroupTotalInstances
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 해당 세부 수준을 나열합니다.

```
(Get-ASMetricCollectionType).Granularities
```

출력:

```
Granularity
-----------
```

```
1Minute
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeMetricCollectionTypes를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **DescribeNotificationConfigurations** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeNotificationConfigurations의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예제 1: 지정된 그룹의 알림 구성을 설명하는 방법

이 예시에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에 대한 알림 구성을 설명합니다.

```
aws autoscaling describe-notification-configurations \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg
```

출력:

```
{
    "NotificationConfigurations": [
        {
            "AutoScalingGroupName": "my-asg",
            "NotificationType": "autoscaling:TEST_NOTIFICATION",
            "TopicARN": "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-sns-topic-2"
        },
        {
            "AutoScalingGroupName": "my-asg",
            "NotificationType": "autoscaling:TEST_NOTIFICATION",
            "TopicARN": "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-sns-topic"
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 정보는 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 사용 설명서에서 Auto Scaling 그룹 조정 시 Amazon SNS 알림 수신을 참조하세요.

예제 1: 지정된 수의 알림 구성을 설명하는 방법

특정 수의 알림 구성을 반환하려면 `max-items` 파라미터를 사용합니다.

```
aws autoscaling describe-notification-configurations \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-auto-scaling-group \
    --max-items 1
```

출력:

```
{
    "NotificationConfigurations": [
        {
            "AutoScalingGroupName": "my-asg",
            "NotificationType": "autoscaling:TEST_NOTIFICATION",
            "TopicARN": "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-sns-topic-2"
        },
        {
            "AutoScalingGroupName": "my-asg",
            "NotificationType": "autoscaling:TEST_NOTIFICATION",
            "TopicARN": "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-sns-topic"
        }
    ]
}
```

출력에 `NextToken` 필드가 포함된 경우 알림 구성이 더 많습니다. 추가 알림 구성을 가져오려면 다음과 같이 후속 직접 호출에서 이 필드의 값을 `starting-token` 파라미터와 함께 사용하세요.

```
aws autoscaling describe-notification-configurations \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --starting-token Z3M3LMPEXAMPLE
```

자세한 정보는 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 사용 설명서에서 Auto Scaling 그룹 조정 시 Amazon SNS 알림 수신을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeNotificationConfigurations를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹과 연결된 알림 작업을 설명합니다.

```
Get-ASNotificationConfiguration -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg | format-list
```

출력:

```
AutoScalingGroupName : my-asg
NotificationType     : auto-scaling:EC2_INSTANCE_LAUNCH
TopicARN             : arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-topic

AutoScalingGroupName : my-asg
NotificationType     : auto-scaling:EC2_INSTANCE_TERMINATE
TopicARN             : arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-topic
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 모든 Auto Scaling 그룹과 연결된 알림 작업을 설명합니다.

```
Get-ASNotificationConfiguration
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeNotificationConfigurations를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹과 연결된 알림 작업을 설명합니다.

```
Get-ASNotificationConfiguration -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg | format-list
```

출력:

```
AutoScalingGroupName : my-asg
NotificationType     : auto-scaling:EC2_INSTANCE_LAUNCH
TopicARN             : arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-topic

AutoScalingGroupName : my-asg
NotificationType     : auto-scaling:EC2_INSTANCE_TERMINATE
TopicARN             : arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-topic
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 모든 Auto Scaling 그룹과 연결된 알림 작업을 설명합니다.

```
Get-ASNotificationConfiguration
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeNotificationConfigurations를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **DescribePolicies** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribePolicies의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예시 1: 지정된 그룹의 스케일링 정책 설명

이 예시에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹의 조정 정책을 설명합니다.

```
aws autoscaling describe-policies \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg
```

출력:

```
{
    "ScalingPolicies": [
        {
            "AutoScalingGroupName": "my-asg",
            "PolicyName": "alb1000-target-tracking-scaling-policy",
            "PolicyARN": "arn:aws:autoscaling:us-
west-2:123456789012:scalingPolicy:3065d9c8-9969-4bec-
bb6a-3fbe5550fde6:autoScalingGroupName/my-asg:policyName/alb1000-target-tracking-
scaling-policy",
            "PolicyType": "TargetTrackingScaling",
            "StepAdjustments": [],
            "Alarms": [
                {
                    "AlarmName": "TargetTracking-my-asg-
AlarmHigh-924887a9-12d7-4e01-8686-6f844d13a196",
                    "AlarmARN": "arn:aws:cloudwatch:us-
west-2:123456789012:alarm:TargetTracking-my-asg-
AlarmHigh-924887a9-12d7-4e01-8686-6f844d13a196"
                },
                {
                    "AlarmName": "TargetTracking-my-asg-AlarmLow-f96f899d-
b8e7-4d09-a010-c1aaa35da296",
                    "AlarmARN": "arn:aws:cloudwatch:us-
west-2:123456789012:alarm:TargetTracking-my-asg-AlarmLow-f96f899d-b8e7-4d09-a010-
c1aaa35da296"
                }
            ],
```

```
            "TargetTrackingConfiguration": {
                "PredefinedMetricSpecification": {
                    "PredefinedMetricType": "ALBRequestCountPerTarget",
                    "ResourceLabel": "app/my-alb/778d41231b141a0f/targetgroup/my-
alb-target-group/943f017f100becff"
                },
                "TargetValue": 1000.0,
                "DisableScaleIn": false
            },
            "Enabled": true
        },
        {
            "AutoScalingGroupName": "my-asg",
            "PolicyName": "cpu40-target-tracking-scaling-policy",
            "PolicyARN": "arn:aws:autoscaling:us-
west-2:123456789012:scalingPolicy:5fd26f71-39d4-4690-82a9-
b8515c45cdde:autoScalingGroupName/my-asg:policyName/cpu40-target-tracking-
scaling-policy",
            "PolicyType": "TargetTrackingScaling",
            "StepAdjustments": [],
            "Alarms": [
                {
                    "AlarmName": "TargetTracking-my-asg-
AlarmHigh-139f9789-37b9-42ad-bea5-b5b147d7f473",
                    "AlarmARN": "arn:aws:cloudwatch:us-
west-2:123456789012:alarm:TargetTracking-my-asg-AlarmHigh-139f9789-37b9-42ad-
bea5-b5b147d7f473"
                },
                {
                    "AlarmName": "TargetTracking-my-asg-AlarmLow-bd681c67-
fc18-4c56-8468-fb8e413009c9",
                    "AlarmARN": "arn:aws:cloudwatch:us-
west-2:123456789012:alarm:TargetTracking-my-asg-AlarmLow-bd681c67-fc18-4c56-8468-
fb8e413009c9"
                }
            ],
            "TargetTrackingConfiguration": {
                "PredefinedMetricSpecification": {
                    "PredefinedMetricType": "ASGAverageCPUUtilization"
                },
                "TargetValue": 40.0,
                "DisableScaleIn": false
            },
            "Enabled": true
```

```
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 사용 설명서의 동적 조정을 참조하세요.

예제 2: 지정된 이름의 조정 정책을 설명하는 방법

특정 조정 정책을 반환하려면 `--policy-names` 옵션을 사용합니다.

```
aws autoscaling describe-policies \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --policy-names cpu40-target-tracking-scaling-policy
```

샘플 출력은 예 1을 참조하세요.

자세한 내용은 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 사용 설명서의 동적 조정을 참조하세요.

예제 3: 여러 조정 정책을 설명하는 방법

특정 개수의 정책을 반환하려면 `--max-items` 옵션을 사용합니다.

```
aws autoscaling describe-policies \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --max-items 1
```

샘플 출력은 예 1을 참조하세요.

출력에 `NextToken` 필드가 포함된 경우 이 필드의 값을 후속 호출의 `--starting-token` 옵션과 함께 사용하여 추가 정책을 가져옵니다.

```
aws autoscaling describe-policies --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg --starting-
token Z3M3LMPEXAMPLE
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 사용 설명서의 동적 조정을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribePolicies를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹의 모든 정책을 설명합니다.

```
Get-ASPolicy -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg
```

출력:

```
AdjustmentType          : ChangeInCapacity
Alarms                  : {}
AutoScalingGroupName    : my-asg
Cooldown                : 0
EstimatedInstanceWarmup : 0
MetricAggregationType   :
MinAdjustmentMagnitude  : 0
MinAdjustmentStep       : 0
PolicyARN               : arn:aws:auto-scaling:us-
west-2:123456789012:scalingPolicy:aa3836ab-5462-42c7-adab-e1d769fc24ef
                          :autoScalingGroupName/my-asg:policyName/myScaleInPolicy
PolicyName              : myScaleInPolicy
PolicyType              : SimpleScaling
ScalingAdjustment       : -1
StepAdjustments         : {}
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에 대해 지정된 정책을 설명합니다.

```
Get-ASPolicy -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -PolicyName @("myScaleOutPolicy",
 "myScaleInPolicy")
```

예제 3: 이 예제에서는 모든 Auto Scaling 그룹에 대한 모든 정책을 설명합니다.

```
Get-ASPolicy
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribePolicies를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹의 모든 정책을 설명합니다.

```
Get-ASPolicy -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg
```

출력:

```
AdjustmentType          : ChangeInCapacity
```

```
Alarms                  : {}
AutoScalingGroupName    : my-asg
Cooldown                : 0
EstimatedInstanceWarmup : 0
MetricAggregationType   :
MinAdjustmentMagnitude  : 0
MinAdjustmentStep       : 0
PolicyARN               : arn:aws:auto-scaling:us-
west-2:123456789012:scalingPolicy:aa3836ab-5462-42c7-adab-e1d769fc24ef
                          :autoScalingGroupName/my-asg:policyName/myScaleInPolicy
PolicyName              : myScaleInPolicy
PolicyType              : SimpleScaling
ScalingAdjustment       : -1
StepAdjustments         : {}
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에 대해 지정된 정책을 설명합니다.

```
Get-ASPolicy -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -PolicyName @("myScaleOutPolicy",
 "myScaleInPolicy")
```

예제 3: 이 예제에서는 모든 Auto Scaling 그룹에 대한 모든 정책을 설명합니다.

```
Get-ASPolicy
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribePolicies를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DescribeScalingActivities** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeScalingActivities`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve a list of the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling activities for an
    /// Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.</
param>
    /// <returns>A list of Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling activities.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Activity>> DescribeScalingActivitiesAsync(
        string groupName)
    {
        var activities = new List<Activity>();
        var scalingActivitiesRequest = new DescribeScalingActivitiesRequest
        {
            AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
            MaxRecords = 10,
        };

        var response = await
 _amazonAutoScaling.DescribeScalingActivitiesAsync(scalingActivitiesRequest);
        if (response.Activities != null)
        {
            activities = response.Activities;
        }
        return activities;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeScalingActivities를 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient(clientConfig);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeScalingActivitiesRequest request;
        request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);

        Aws::Vector<Aws::AutoScaling::Model::Activity> allActivities;
        Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination;
        do {
            if (!nextToken.empty()) {
                request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
            }
            Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeScalingActivitiesOutcome outcome =
                    autoScalingClient.DescribeScalingActivities(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Vector<Aws::AutoScaling::Model::Activity> &activities
=
                        outcome.GetResult().GetActivities();
                allActivities.insert(allActivities.end(), activities.begin(),
activities.end());
                nextToken  = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::DescribeScalingActivities.
"
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
```

```
            }
        } while (!nextToken.empty());

        std::cout << "Found " << allActivities.size() << " activities."
                  << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Activities are ordered with the most recent first."
                  << std::endl;
        for (const Aws::AutoScaling::Model::Activity &activity: allActivities) {
            std::cout << activity.GetDescription() << std::endl;
            std::cout << activity.GetDetails() << std::endl;
        }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DescribeScalingActivities를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

예 1: 지정된 그룹에 대한 크기 조정 활동을 설명하는 방법

이 예시에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에 대한 크기 조정 활동을 설명합니다.

```
aws autoscaling describe-scaling-activities \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg
```

출력:

```
{
    "Activities": [
        {
            "ActivityId": "f9f2d65b-f1f2-43e7-b46d-d86756459699",
            "Description": "Launching a new EC2 instance: i-0d44425630326060f",
            "AutoScalingGroupName": "my-asg",
            "Cause": "At 2020-10-30T19:35:51Z a user request update of
 AutoScalingGroup constraints to min: 0, max: 16, desired: 16 changing the
 desired capacity from 0 to 16.  At 2020-10-30T19:36:07Z an instance was started
 in response to a difference between desired and actual capacity, increasing the
 capacity from 0 to 16.",
            "StartTime": "2020-10-30T19:36:09.766Z",
            "EndTime": "2020-10-30T19:36:41Z",
```

```
            "StatusCode": "Successful",
            "Progress": 100,
            "Details": "{\"Subnet ID\":\"subnet-5ea0c127\",\"Availability Zone\":
\"us-west-2b\"}"
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용을 알아보려면 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 사용 설명서의 Auto Scaling 그룹에 대한 크기 조정 활동 확인을 참조하세요.

예 2: 삭제된 그룹에 대한 크기 조정 활동을 설명하는 방법

Auto Scaling 그룹이 삭제된 후 크기 조정 활동을 설명하려면 `--include-deleted-groups` 옵션을 추가하세요.

```
aws autoscaling describe-scaling-activities \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --include-deleted-groups
```

출력:

```
{
    "Activities": [
        {
            "ActivityId": "e1f5de0e-f93e-1417-34ac-092a76fba220",
            "Description": "Launching a new EC2 instance.  Status Reason: Your
 Spot request price of 0.001 is lower than the minimum required Spot request
 fulfillment price of 0.0031. Launching EC2 instance failed.",
            "AutoScalingGroupName": "my-asg",
            "Cause": "At 2021-01-13T20:47:24Z a user request update of
 AutoScalingGroup constraints to min: 1, max: 5, desired: 3 changing the desired
 capacity from 0 to 3.  At 2021-01-13T20:47:27Z an instance was started in
 response to a difference between desired and actual capacity, increasing the
 capacity from 0 to 3.",
            "StartTime": "2021-01-13T20:47:30.094Z",
            "EndTime": "2021-01-13T20:47:30Z",
            "StatusCode": "Failed",
            "StatusMessage": "Your Spot request price of 0.001 is lower than
 the minimum required Spot request fulfillment price of 0.0031. Launching EC2
 instance failed.",
            "Progress": 100,
```

```
            "Details": "{\"Subnet ID\":\"subnet-5ea0c127\",\"Availability Zone\":
\"us-west-2b\"}",
            "AutoScalingGroupState": "Deleted",
            "AutoScalingGroupARN": "arn:aws:autoscaling:us-
west-2:123456789012:autoScalingGroup:283179a2-
f3ce-423d-93f6-66bb518232f7:autoScalingGroupName/my-asg"
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 설명은 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 사용 설명서의 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 문제 해결을 참조하세요.

예 3: 지정된 개수의 크기 조정 활동을 설명하는 방법

특정 개수의 활동을 반환하려면 `--max-items` 옵션을 사용하세요.

```
aws autoscaling describe-scaling-activities \
    --max-items 1
```

출력:

```
{
    "Activities": [
        {
            "ActivityId": "f9f2d65b-f1f2-43e7-b46d-d86756459699",
            "Description": "Launching a new EC2 instance: i-0d44425630326060f",
            "AutoScalingGroupName": "my-asg",
            "Cause": "At 2020-10-30T19:35:51Z a user request update of
 AutoScalingGroup constraints to min: 0, max: 16, desired: 16 changing the
 desired capacity from 0 to 16.  At 2020-10-30T19:36:07Z an instance was started
 in response to a difference between desired and actual capacity, increasing the
 capacity from 0 to 16.",
            "StartTime": "2020-10-30T19:36:09.766Z",
            "EndTime": "2020-10-30T19:36:41Z",
            "StatusCode": "Successful",
            "Progress": 100,
            "Details": "{\"Subnet ID\":\"subnet-5ea0c127\",\"Availability Zone\":
\"us-west-2b\"}"
        }
    ]
}
```

출력에 NextToken 필드가 포함된 경우 활동이 더 많습니다. 추가 활동을 가져오려면 다음과 같이 후속 직접 호출에서 이 필드의 값을 --starting-token 옵션과 함께 사용하세요.

```
aws autoscaling describe-scaling-activities \
    --starting-token Z3M3LMPEXAMPLE
```

자세한 내용을 알아보려면 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 사용 설명서의 Auto Scaling 그룹에 대한 크기 조정 활동 확인을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeScalingActivities를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static void describeScalingActivities(AutoScalingClient
autoScalingClient, String groupName) {
       try {
           DescribeScalingActivitiesRequest scalingActivitiesRequest =
DescribeScalingActivitiesRequest.builder()
                   .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                   .maxRecords(10)
                   .build();

           DescribeScalingActivitiesResponse response = autoScalingClient
                   .describeScalingActivities(scalingActivitiesRequest);
           List<Activity> activities = response.activities();
           for (Activity activity : activities) {
               System.out.println("The activity Id is " +
activity.activityId());
               System.out.println("The activity details are " +
activity.details());
           }

       } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
```

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeScalingActivities를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun describeAutoScalingGroups(groupName: String) {
    val groupsReques =
        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest {
            autoScalingGroupNames = listOf(groupName)
            maxRecords = 10
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        val response = autoScalingClient.describeAutoScalingGroups(groupsReques)
        response.autoScalingGroups?.forEach { group ->
            println("The service to use for the health checks:
 ${group.healthCheckType}")
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DescribeScalingActivities를 참조하십시오.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public function describeScalingActivities($autoScalingGroupName)
    {
        return $this->autoScalingClient->describeScalingActivities([
            'AutoScalingGroupName' => $autoScalingGroupName,
        ]);
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 DescribeScalingActivities를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹의 지난 6주 동안의 조정 활동을 설명합니다.

```
Get-ASScalingActivity -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg
```

출력:

```
ActivityId           : 063308ae-aa22-4a9b-94f4-9fae4EXAMPLE
AutoScalingGroupName : my-asg
Cause                : At 2015-11-22T15:45:16Z a user request explicitly set
 group desired capacity changing the desired
                        capacity from 1 to 2.  At 2015-11-22T15:45:34Z an instance
 was started in response to a difference
                        between desired and actual capacity, increasing the
 capacity from 1 to 2.
Description          : Launching a new EC2 instance: i-26e715fc
```

```
Details              : {"Availability Zone":"us-west-2b","Subnet
 ID":"subnet-5264e837"}
EndTime              : 11/22/2015 7:46:09 AM
Progress             : 100
StartTime            : 11/22/2015 7:45:35 AM
StatusCode           : Successful
StatusMessage        :

ActivityId           : ce719997-086d-4c73-a2f1-ab703EXAMPLE
AutoScalingGroupName : my-asg
Cause                : At 2015-11-20T22:57:53Z a user request created an
 AutoScalingGroup changing the desired capacity
                        from 0 to 1.  At 2015-11-20T22:57:58Z an instance was
 started in response to a difference betwe
                       en desired and actual capacity, increasing the capacity
 from 0 to 1.
Description          : Launching a new EC2 instance: i-93633f9b
Details              : {"Availability Zone":"us-west-2b","Subnet
 ID":"subnet-5264e837"}
EndTime              : 11/20/2015 2:58:32 PM
Progress             : 100
StartTime            : 11/20/2015 2:57:59 PM
StatusCode           : Successful
StatusMessage        :
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 지정된 조정 활동을 설명합니다.

```
Get-ASScalingActivity -ActivityId "063308ae-aa22-4a9b-94f4-9fae4EXAMPLE"
```

예제 3: 이 예제에서는 모든 Auto Scaling 그룹의 지난 6주 동안의 조정 활동을 설명합니다.

```
Get-ASScalingActivity
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeScalingActivities를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹의 지난 6주 동안의 조정 활동을 설명합니다.

```
Get-ASScalingActivity -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg
```

출력:

```
ActivityId           : 063308ae-aa22-4a9b-94f4-9fae4EXAMPLE
AutoScalingGroupName : my-asg
Cause                : At 2015-11-22T15:45:16Z a user request explicitly set
 group desired capacity changing the desired
                       capacity from 1 to 2.  At 2015-11-22T15:45:34Z an instance
 was started in response to a difference
                       between desired and actual capacity, increasing the
 capacity from 1 to 2.
Description          : Launching a new EC2 instance: i-26e715fc
Details              : {"Availability Zone":"us-west-2b","Subnet
 ID":"subnet-5264e837"}
EndTime              : 11/22/2015 7:46:09 AM
Progress             : 100
StartTime            : 11/22/2015 7:45:35 AM
StatusCode           : Successful
StatusMessage        :

ActivityId           : ce719997-086d-4c73-a2f1-ab703EXAMPLE
AutoScalingGroupName : my-asg
Cause                : At 2015-11-20T22:57:53Z a user request created an
 AutoScalingGroup changing the desired capacity
                        from 0 to 1.  At 2015-11-20T22:57:58Z an instance was
 started in response to a difference betwe
                       en desired and actual capacity, increasing the capacity
 from 0 to 1.
Description          : Launching a new EC2 instance: i-93633f9b
Details              : {"Availability Zone":"us-west-2b","Subnet
 ID":"subnet-5264e837"}
EndTime              : 11/20/2015 2:58:32 PM
Progress             : 100
StartTime            : 11/20/2015 2:57:59 PM
StatusCode           : Successful
StatusMessage        :
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 지정된 조정 활동을 설명합니다.

```
Get-ASScalingActivity -ActivityId "063308ae-aa22-4a9b-94f4-9fae4EXAMPLE"
```

예제 3: 이 예제에서는 모든 Auto Scaling 그룹의 지난 6주 동안의 조정 활동을 설명합니다.

```
Get-ASScalingActivity
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeScalingActivities를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling actions."""

    def __init__(self, autoscaling_client):
        """
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        """
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client


    def describe_scaling_activities(self, group_name: str) -> List[Dict[str,
 Any]]:
        """
        Gets information about scaling activities for the group. Scaling
 activities
        are things like instances stopping or starting in response to user
 requests
        or capacity changes.

        :param group_name: The name of the group to look up.
        :return: A list of dictionaries representing the scaling activities for
 the
                 group, ordered with the most recent activity first.
        :raises ClientError: If there is an error describing the scaling
 activities.
        """
        try:
            paginator = self.autoscaling_client.get_paginator(
```

```
                "describe_scaling_activities"
            )
            response_iterator =
paginator.paginate(AutoScalingGroupName=group_name)
            activities = []
            for response in response_iterator:
                activities.extend(response.get("Activities", []))

            logger.info(
                f"Successfully described scaling activities for group
'{group_name}'."
            )

        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            logger.error(
                f"Couldn't describe scaling activities for group '{group_name}'.
Error code: {error_code}, Message: {err.response['Error']['Message']}"
            )

            if error_code == "ResourceContentionFault":
                logger.error(
                    f"There is a conflict with another operation that is
modifying the Auto Scaling group '{group_name}'. "
                    "Please try again later."
                )
            raise
        else:
            return activities
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeScalingActivities를 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    pub async fn describe_scenario(&self) -> AutoScalingScenarioDescription {
        let group = self
            .autoscaling
            .describe_auto_scaling_groups()
            .auto_scaling_group_names(self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone())
            .send()
            .await
            .map(|s| {
                s.auto_scaling_groups()
                    .iter()
                    .map(|s| {
                        format!(
                            "{}: {}",
                            s.auto_scaling_group_name().unwrap_or("Unknown"),
                            s.status().unwrap_or("Unknown")
                        )
                    })
                    .collect::<Vec<String>>()
            })
            .map_err(|e| {
                ScenarioError::new("Failed to describe auto scaling groups for
scenario", &e)
            });

        let instances = self
            .list_instances()
            .await
            .map_err(|e| anyhow!("There was an error listing instances: {e}",));

        // 10. DescribeScalingActivities: list the scaling activities that have
occurred for the group so far.
```

```
        //   Bonus: use CloudWatch API to get and show some metrics collected for
the group.
        //   CW.ListMetrics with Namespace='AWS/AutoScaling' and
Dimensions=[{'Name': 'AutoScalingGroupName', 'Value': }]
        //   CW.GetMetricStatistics with Statistics='Sum'. Start and End times
must be in UTC!
        let activities = self
            .autoscaling
            .describe_scaling_activities()
            .auto_scaling_group_name(self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone())
            .into_paginator()
            .items()
            .send()
            .collect::<Result<Vec<_>, _>>()
            .await
            .map_err(|e| {
                anyhow!(
                    "There was an error retrieving scaling activities: {}",
                    DisplayErrorContext(&e)
                )
            });

        AutoScalingScenarioDescription {
            group,
            instances,
            activities,
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DescribeScalingActivities를 참조하십시오.

CLI로 **DescribeScalingProcessTypes** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeScalingProcessTypes의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

사용 가능한 프로세스 유형을 설명하는 방법

이 예시에서는 사용 가능한 프로세스 유형을 설명합니다.

```
aws autoscaling describe-scaling-process-types
```

출력:

```
{
    "Processes": [
        {
            "ProcessName": "AZRebalance"
        },
        {
            "ProcessName": "AddToLoadBalancer"
        },
        {
            "ProcessName": "AlarmNotification"
        },
        {
            "ProcessName": "HealthCheck"
        },
        {
            "ProcessName": "InstanceRefresh"
        },
        {
            "ProcessName": "Launch"
        },
        {
            "ProcessName": "ReplaceUnhealthy"
        },
        {
            "ProcessName": "ScheduledActions"
        },
        {
            "ProcessName": "Terminate"
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 사용 설명서의 조정 프로세스 일시 중단 및 재개 섹션을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeScalingProcessTypes를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 Auto Scaling에서 지원하는 프로세스 유형을 나열합니다.

```
Get-ASScalingProcessType
```

출력:

```
ProcessName
-----------
AZRebalance
AddToLoadBalancer
AlarmNotification
HealthCheck
Launch
ReplaceUnhealthy
ScheduledActions
Terminate
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeScalingProcessTypes를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 Auto Scaling에서 지원하는 프로세스 유형을 나열합니다.

```
Get-ASScalingProcessType
```

출력:

```
ProcessName
-----------
AZRebalance
AddToLoadBalancer
AlarmNotification
HealthCheck
Launch
ReplaceUnhealthy
ScheduledActions
Terminate
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeScalingProcessTypes를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **DescribeScheduledActions** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeScheduledActions의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예제 1: 예약된 모든 작업을 설명하는 방법

이 예시에서는 예약된 모든 작업을 설명합니다.

```
aws autoscaling describe-scheduled-actions
```

출력:

```
{
    "ScheduledUpdateGroupActions": [
        {
            "AutoScalingGroupName": "my-asg",
            "ScheduledActionName": "my-recurring-action",
            "Recurrence": "30 0 1 1,6,12 *",
            "ScheduledActionARN": "arn:aws:autoscaling:us-
west-2:123456789012:scheduledUpdateGroupAction:8e86b655-b2e6-4410-8f29-
b4f094d6871c:autoScalingGroupName/my-asg:scheduledActionName/my-recurring-
action",
            "StartTime": "2023-12-01T04:00:00Z",
            "Time": "2023-12-01T04:00:00Z",
            "MinSize": 1,
            "MaxSize": 6,
            "DesiredCapacity": 4,
            "TimeZone": "America/New_York"
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 설명은 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 사용자 가이드의 예약 조정을 참조하세요.

예제 2: 지정된 그룹에 예정된 작업을 설명하는 방법

특정 Auto Scaling 그룹에 예약된 작업을 설명하려면 `--auto-scaling-group-name` 옵션을 사용합니다.

```
aws autoscaling describe-scheduled-actions \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg
```

출력:

```
{
    "ScheduledUpdateGroupActions": [
        {
            "AutoScalingGroupName": "my-asg",
            "ScheduledActionName": "my-recurring-action",
            "Recurrence": "30 0 1 1,6,12 *",
            "ScheduledActionARN": "arn:aws:autoscaling:us-
west-2:123456789012:scheduledUpdateGroupAction:8e86b655-b2e6-4410-8f29-
b4f094d6871c:autoScalingGroupName/my-asg:scheduledActionName/my-recurring-
action",
            "StartTime": "2023-12-01T04:00:00Z",
            "Time": "2023-12-01T04:00:00Z",
            "MinSize": 1,
            "MaxSize": 6,
            "DesiredCapacity": 4,
            "TimeZone": "America/New_York"
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 설명은 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 사용자 가이드의 예약 조정을 참조하세요.

예제 3: 지정된 예약 작업을 설명하는 방법

특정 예약 작업을 설명하려면 `--scheduled-action-names` 옵션을 사용합니다.

```
aws autoscaling describe-scheduled-actions \
    --scheduled-action-names my-recurring-action
```

출력:

```
{
    "ScheduledUpdateGroupActions": [
        {
```

```
            "AutoScalingGroupName": "my-asg",
            "ScheduledActionName": "my-recurring-action",
            "Recurrence": "30 0 1 1,6,12 *",
            "ScheduledActionARN": "arn:aws:autoscaling:us-
west-2:123456789012:scheduledUpdateGroupAction:8e86b655-b2e6-4410-8f29-
b4f094d6871c:autoScalingGroupName/my-asg:scheduledActionName/my-recurring-
action",
            "StartTime": "2023-12-01T04:00:00Z",
            "Time": "2023-12-01T04:00:00Z",
            "MinSize": 1,
            "MaxSize": 6,
            "DesiredCapacity": 4,
            "TimeZone": "America/New_York"
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 설명은 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 사용자 가이드의 예약 조정을 참조하세요.

예제 4: 지정된 시작 시간으로 예약된 작업을 설명하는 방법

특정 시간에 시작하는 예약된 작업을 설명하려면 `--start-time` 옵션을 사용합니다.

```
aws autoscaling describe-scheduled-actions \
    --start-time "2023-12-01T04:00:00Z"
```

출력:

```
{
    "ScheduledUpdateGroupActions": [
        {
            "AutoScalingGroupName": "my-asg",
            "ScheduledActionName": "my-recurring-action",
            "Recurrence": "30 0 1 1,6,12 *",
            "ScheduledActionARN": "arn:aws:autoscaling:us-
west-2:123456789012:scheduledUpdateGroupAction:8e86b655-b2e6-4410-8f29-
b4f094d6871c:autoScalingGroupName/my-asg:scheduledActionName/my-recurring-
action",
            "StartTime": "2023-12-01T04:00:00Z",
            "Time": "2023-12-01T04:00:00Z",
            "MinSize": 1,
            "MaxSize": 6,
            "DesiredCapacity": 4,
```

```
            "TimeZone": "America/New_York"
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 설명은 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 사용자 가이드의 예약 조정을 참조하세요.

예제 5: 지정된 시간에 종료되는 예약 작업을 설명하는 방법

특정 시간에 종료되는 예약 작업을 설명하려면 `--end-time` 옵션을 사용합니다.

```
aws autoscaling describe-scheduled-actions \
    --end-time "2023-12-01T04:00:00Z"
```

출력:

```
{
    "ScheduledUpdateGroupActions": [
        {
            "AutoScalingGroupName": "my-asg",
            "ScheduledActionName": "my-recurring-action",
            "Recurrence": "30 0 1 1,6,12 *",
            "ScheduledActionARN": "arn:aws:autoscaling:us-
west-2:123456789012:scheduledUpdateGroupAction:8e86b655-b2e6-4410-8f29-
b4f094d6871c:autoScalingGroupName/my-asg:scheduledActionName/my-recurring-
action",
            "StartTime": "2023-12-01T04:00:00Z",
            "Time": "2023-12-01T04:00:00Z",
            "MinSize": 1,
            "MaxSize": 6,
            "DesiredCapacity": 4,
            "TimeZone": "America/New_York"
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 설명은 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 사용자 가이드의 예약 조정을 참조하세요.

예제 6: 지정된 수의 예약 작업을 설명하는 방법

특정 개수의 예약 작업을 반환하려면 `--max-items` 옵션을 사용하세요.

```
aws autoscaling describe-scheduled-actions \
```

```
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --max-items 1
```

출력:

```
{
    "ScheduledUpdateGroupActions": [
        {
            "AutoScalingGroupName": "my-asg",
            "ScheduledActionName": "my-recurring-action",
            "Recurrence": "30 0 1 1,6,12 *",
            "ScheduledActionARN": "arn:aws:autoscaling:us-
west-2:123456789012:scheduledUpdateGroupAction:8e86b655-b2e6-4410-8f29-
b4f094d6871c:autoScalingGroupName/my-asg:scheduledActionName/my-recurring-
action",
            "StartTime": "2023-12-01T04:00:00Z",
            "Time": "2023-12-01T04:00:00Z",
            "MinSize": 1,
            "MaxSize": 6,
            "DesiredCapacity": 4,
            "TimeZone": "America/New_York"
        }
    ]
}
```

출력에 `NextToken` 필드가 포함된 경우 예정 작업이 더 많습니다. 추가 예정 작업을 가져오려면 다음과 같이 후속 직접 호출에서 이 필드의 값을 `--starting-token` 옵션과 함께 사용하세요.

```
aws autoscaling describe-scheduled-actions \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --starting-token Z3M3LMPEXAMPLE
```

자세한 설명은 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 사용자 가이드의 예약 조정을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeScheduledActions 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에 예약된 조정 작업을 설명합니다.

```
Get-ASScheduledAction -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg
```

출력:

```
AutoScalingGroupName : my-asg
DesiredCapacity      : 10
EndTime              :
MaxSize              :
MinSize              :
Recurrence           :
ScheduledActionARN   : arn:aws:autoscaling:us-
west-2:123456789012:scheduledUpdateGroupAction:8a4c5f24-6ec6-4306-a2dd-f7
                       2c3af3a4d6:autoScalingGroupName/my-
asg:scheduledActionName/myScheduledAction
ScheduledActionName  : myScheduledAction
StartTime            : 11/30/2015 8:00:00 AM
Time                 : 11/30/2015 8:00:00 AM
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 지정된 예약 조정 작업을 설명합니다.

```
Get-ASScheduledAction -ScheduledActionName @("myScheduledScaleOut",
 "myScheduledScaleIn")
```

예제 3: 이 예제에서는 지정된 시간에 시작하는 예약된 조정 작업을 설명합니다.

```
Get-ASScheduledAction -StartTime "2015-12-01T08:00:00Z"
```

예제 4: 이 예제에서는 지정된 시간에 종료되는 예약된 조정 작업을 설명합니다.

```
Get-ASScheduledAction -EndTime "2015-12-30T08:00:00Z"
```

예제 5: 이 예제에서는 모든 Auto Scaling 그룹에 예약된 조정 작업을 설명합니다.

```
Get-ASScheduledAction
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeScheduledActions를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에 예약된 조정 작업을 설명합니다.

```
Get-ASScheduledAction -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg
```

출력:

```
AutoScalingGroupName : my-asg
DesiredCapacity      : 10
EndTime              :
MaxSize              :
MinSize              :
Recurrence           :
ScheduledActionARN   : arn:aws:autoscaling:us-
west-2:123456789012:scheduledUpdateGroupAction:8a4c5f24-6ec6-4306-a2dd-f7
                       2c3af3a4d6:autoScalingGroupName/my-
asg:scheduledActionName/myScheduledAction
ScheduledActionName  : myScheduledAction
StartTime            : 11/30/2015 8:00:00 AM
Time                 : 11/30/2015 8:00:00 AM
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 지정된 예약 조정 작업을 설명합니다.

```
Get-ASScheduledAction -ScheduledActionName @("myScheduledScaleOut",
 "myScheduledScaleIn")
```

예제 3: 이 예제에서는 지정된 시간에 시작하는 예약된 조정 작업을 설명합니다.

```
Get-ASScheduledAction -StartTime "2015-12-01T08:00:00Z"
```

예제 4: 이 예제에서는 지정된 시간에 종료되는 예약된 조정 작업을 설명합니다.

```
Get-ASScheduledAction -EndTime "2015-12-30T08:00:00Z"
```

예제 5: 이 예제에서는 모든 Auto Scaling 그룹에 예약된 조정 작업을 설명합니다.

```
Get-ASScheduledAction
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeScheduledActions를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **DescribeTags** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeTags의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

모든 태그를 설명하는 방법

이 예시에서는 모든 태그를 설명합니다.

```
aws autoscaling describe-tags
```

출력:

```
{
    "Tags": [
        {
            "ResourceType": "auto-scaling-group",
            "ResourceId": "my-asg",
            "PropagateAtLaunch": true,
            "Value": "Research",
            "Key": "Dept"
        },
        {
            "ResourceType": "auto-scaling-group",
            "ResourceId": "my-asg",
            "PropagateAtLaunch": true,
            "Value": "WebServer",
            "Key": "Role"
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 사용 설명서의 Auto Scaling 그룹 및 인스턴스 태그 지정을 참조하세요.

예제 2: 지정된 그룹에 대한 태그를 설명하는 방법

특정 Auto Scaling 그룹에 대한 태그를 설명하려면 `--filters` 옵션을 사용합니다.

```
aws autoscaling describe-tags --filters Name=auto-scaling-group,Values=my-asg
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 사용 설명서의 Auto Scaling 그룹 및 인스턴스 태그 지정을 참조하세요.

예제 3: 지정된 개수의 태그를 설명하는 방법

특정 개수의 태그를 반환하려면 `--max-items` 옵션을 사용합니다.

```
aws autoscaling describe-tags \
    --max-items 1
```

출력에 `NextToken` 필드가 포함된 경우 태그가 더 많습니다. 추가 태그를 가져오려면 다음과 같이 후속 직접 호출에서 이 필드의 값을 `--starting-token` 옵션과 함께 사용하세요.

```
aws autoscaling describe-tags \
    --filters Name=auto-scaling-group,Values=my-asg \
    --starting-token Z3M3LMPEXAMPLE
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 사용 설명서의 Auto Scaling 그룹 및 인스턴스 태그 지정을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeTags 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 키 값이 'myTag' 또는 'myTag2'인 태그를 설명합니다. 필터 이름의 가능한 값은 'auto-scaling-group', 'key', 'value', 'propagate-at-launch'입니다. 이 예제에서 사용하는 구문에는 PowerShell 버전 3 이상이 필요합니다.

```
Get-ASTag -Filter @( @{ Name="key"; Values=@("myTag", "myTag2") } )
```

출력:

```
Key                : myTag2
PropagateAtLaunch  : True
ResourceId         : my-asg
ResourceType       : auto-scaling-group
Value              : myTagValue2

Key                : myTag
```

```
PropagateAtLaunch : True
ResourceId        : my-asg
ResourceType      : auto-scaling-group
Value             : myTagValue
```

예제 2: PowerShell 버전 2에서 필터 파라미터에 대해 필터를 생성하려면 New-Object를 사용해야 합니다.

```
$keys = New-Object string[] 2
$keys[0] = "myTag"
$keys[1] = "myTag2"
$filter = New-Object Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.Filter
$filter.Name = "key"
$filter.Values = $keys
Get-ASTag -Filter @( $filter )
```

예제 3: 이 예제에서는 모든 Auto Scaling 그룹의 모든 태그를 설명합니다.

```
Get-ASTag
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeTags를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 키 값이 'myTag' 또는 'myTag2'인 태그를 설명합니다. 필터 이름의 가능한 값은 'auto-scaling-group', 'key', 'value', 'propagate-at-launch'입니다. 이 예제에서 사용하는 구문에는 PowerShell 버전 3 이상이 필요합니다.

```
Get-ASTag -Filter @( @{ Name="key"; Values=@("myTag", "myTag2") } )
```

출력:

```
Key               : myTag2
PropagateAtLaunch : True
ResourceId        : my-asg
ResourceType      : auto-scaling-group
Value             : myTagValue2

Key               : myTag
PropagateAtLaunch : True
ResourceId        : my-asg
ResourceType      : auto-scaling-group
```

```
Value              : myTagValue
```

예제 2: PowerShell 버전 2에서 필터 파라미터에 대해 필터를 생성하려면 New-Object를 사용해야 합니다.

```
$keys = New-Object string[] 2
$keys[0] = "myTag"
$keys[1] = "myTag2"
$filter = New-Object Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.Filter
$filter.Name = "key"
$filter.Values = $keys
Get-ASTag -Filter @( $filter )
```

예제 3: 이 예제에서는 모든 Auto Scaling 그룹의 모든 태그를 설명합니다.

```
Get-ASTag
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeTags를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **DescribeTerminationPolicyTypes** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeTerminationPolicyTypes의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

사용 가능한 종료 정책 유형을 설명하는 방법

이 예시에서는 사용 가능한 종료 정책 유형을 설명합니다.

```
aws autoscaling describe-termination-policy-types
```

출력:

```
{
    "TerminationPolicyTypes": [
        "AllocationStrategy",
        "ClosestToNextInstanceHour",
        "Default",
        "NewestInstance",
```

```
        "OldestInstance",
        "OldestLaunchConfiguration",
        "OldestLaunchTemplate"
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 사용 설명서의 스케일 인 중 Auto Scaling 인스턴스 종료 관리를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeTerminationPolicyTypes를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 Auto Scaling에서 지원하는 종료 정책을 나열합니다.

```
Get-ASTerminationPolicyType
```

출력:

```
ClosestToNextInstanceHour
Default
NewestInstance
OldestInstance
OldestLaunchConfiguration
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeTerminationPolicyTypes를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 Auto Scaling에서 지원하는 종료 정책을 나열합니다.

```
Get-ASTerminationPolicyType
```

출력:

```
ClosestToNextInstanceHour
Default
NewestInstance
OldestInstance
```

```
OldestLaunchConfiguration
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeTerminationPolicyTypes를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **DetachInstances** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DetachInstances의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

Auto Scaling 그룹에서 인스턴스를 분리하려면

이 예시에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에서 지정된 인스턴스를 분리합니다.

```
aws autoscaling detach-instances \
    --instance-ids i-030017cfa84b20135 \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --should-decrement-desired-capacity
```

출력:

```
{
    "Activities": [
        {
            "ActivityId": "5091cb52-547a-47ce-a236-c9ccbc2cb2c9",
            "AutoScalingGroupName": "my-asg",
            "Description": "Detaching EC2 instance: i-030017cfa84b20135",
            "Cause": "At 2020-10-31T17:35:04Z instance i-030017cfa84b20135 was
 detached in response to a user request, shrinking the capacity from 2 to 1.",
            "StartTime": "2020-04-12T15:02:16.179Z",
            "StatusCode": "InProgress",
            "Progress": 50,
            "Details": "{\"Subnet ID\":\"subnet-6194ea3b\",\"Availability Zone\":
\"us-west-2c\"}"
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DetachInstances를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에서 지정된 인스턴스를 분리하고 Auto Scaling이 대체 인스턴스를 시작하지 않도록 원하는 용량을 줄입니다.

```
Dismount-ASInstance -InstanceId i-93633f9b -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -
ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity $true
```

출력:

```
ActivityId           : 06733445-ce94-4039-be1b-b9f1866e276e
AutoScalingGroupName : my-asg
Cause                : At 2015-11-20T22:34:59Z instance i-93633f9b was detached
 in response to a user request, shrinking
                       the capacity from 2 to 1.
Description          : Detaching EC2 instance: i-93633f9b
Details              : {"Availability Zone":"us-west-2b","Subnet
 ID":"subnet-5264e837"}
EndTime              :
Progress             : 50
StartTime            : 11/20/2015 2:34:59 PM
StatusCode           : InProgress
StatusMessage        :
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 원하는 용량을 줄이지 않고 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에서 지정된 인스턴스를 분리합니다. Auto Scaling이 대체 인스턴스를 시작합니다.

```
Dismount-ASInstance -InstanceId i-7bf746a2 -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -
ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity $false
```

출력:

```
ActivityId           : f43a3cd4-d38c-4af7-9fe0-d76ec2307b6d
AutoScalingGroupName : my-asg
Cause                : At 2015-11-20T22:34:59Z instance i-7bf746a2 was detached
 in response to a user request.
Description          : Detaching EC2 instance: i-7bf746a2
Details              : {"Availability Zone":"us-west-2b","Subnet
 ID":"subnet-5264e837"}
```

```
EndTime              :
Progress             : 50
StartTime            : 11/20/2015 2:34:59 PM
StatusCode           : InProgress
StatusMessage        :
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DetachInstances.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에서 지정된 인스턴스를 분리하고 Auto Scaling이 대체 인스턴스를 시작하지 않도록 원하는 용량을 줄입니다.

```
Dismount-ASInstance -InstanceId i-93633f9b -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -
ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity $true
```

출력:

```
ActivityId           : 06733445-ce94-4039-be1b-b9f1866e276e
AutoScalingGroupName : my-asg
Cause                : At 2015-11-20T22:34:59Z instance i-93633f9b was detached
 in response to a user request, shrinking
                       the capacity from 2 to 1.
Description          : Detaching EC2 instance: i-93633f9b
Details              : {"Availability Zone":"us-west-2b","Subnet
 ID":"subnet-5264e837"}
EndTime              :
Progress             : 50
StartTime            : 11/20/2015 2:34:59 PM
StatusCode           : InProgress
StatusMessage        :
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 원하는 용량을 줄이지 않고 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에서 지정된 인스턴스를 분리합니다. Auto Scaling이 대체 인스턴스를 시작합니다.

```
Dismount-ASInstance -InstanceId i-7bf746a2 -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -
ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity $false
```

출력:

```
ActivityId           : f43a3cd4-d38c-4af7-9fe0-d76ec2307b6d
```

```
AutoScalingGroupName : my-asg
Cause                : At 2015-11-20T22:34:59Z instance i-7bf746a2 was detached
 in response to a user request.
Description          : Detaching EC2 instance: i-7bf746a2
Details              : {"Availability Zone":"us-west-2b","Subnet
 ID":"subnet-5264e837"}
EndTime              :
Progress             : 50
StartTime            : 11/20/2015 2:34:59 PM
StatusCode           : InProgress
StatusMessage        :
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DetachInstances.

CLI로 **DetachLoadBalancers** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DetachLoadBalancers의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

Auto Scaling 그룹에서 Classic Load Balancer를 분리하려면

이 예시에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에서 지정된 Classic Load Balancer를 분리합니다.

```
aws autoscaling detach-load-balancers \
    --load-balancer-names my-load-balancer \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 사용 설명서에서 로드 밸런서를 오토 스케일링 그룹에 연결을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DetachLoadBalancers를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에서 지정된 로드 밸런서를 분리합니다.

```
Dismount-ASLoadBalancer -LoadBalancerName my-lb -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DetachLoadBalancers를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에서 지정된 로드 밸런서를 분리합니다.

```
Dismount-ASLoadBalancer -LoadBalancerName my-lb -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DetachLoadBalancers를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`DisableMetricsCollection`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DisableMetricsCollection`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Disable the collection of metric data for an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling
    /// group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success or failure of
```

```
    /// the operation.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DisableMetricsCollectionAsync(string groupName)
    {
        var request = new DisableMetricsCollectionRequest
        {
            AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
        };

        var response = await
_amazonAutoScaling.DisableMetricsCollectionAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DisableMetricsCollection을 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient(clientConfig);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DisableMetricsCollectionRequest request;
        request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DisableMetricsCollectionOutcome outcome =
                autoScalingClient.DisableMetricsCollection(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Metrics collection has been disabled." << std::endl;
        }
```

```
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::DisableMetricsCollection. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;

        }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DisableMetricsCollection을 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

Auto Scaling 그룹 지표 수집을 비활성화는 방법

이 예시에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에 대한 `GroupDesiredCapacity` 지표 수집을 비활성화합니다.

```
aws autoscaling disable-metrics-collection \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --metrics GroupDesiredCapacity
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 사용 설명서의 Auto Scaling 그룹 및 인스턴스에 대한 CloudWatch 지표 모니터링을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DisableMetricsCollection을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public static void disableMetricsCollection(AutoScalingClient
 autoScalingClient, String groupName) {
        try {
            DisableMetricsCollectionRequest disableMetricsCollectionRequest =
 DisableMetricsCollectionRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                    .metrics("GroupMaxSize")
                    .build();


 autoScalingClient.disableMetricsCollection(disableMetricsCollectionRequest);
            System.out.println("The disable metrics collection operation was
 successful");

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DisableMetricsCollection을 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun disableMetricsCollection(groupName: String) {
    val disableMetricsCollectionRequest =
        DisableMetricsCollectionRequest {
            autoScalingGroupName = groupName
            metrics = listOf("GroupMaxSize")
        }
```

```
    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->

 autoScalingClient.disableMetricsCollection(disableMetricsCollectionRequest)
        println("The disable metrics collection operation was successful")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DisableMetricsCollection을 참조하십시오.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public function disableMetricsCollection($autoScalingGroupName)
    {
        return $this->autoScalingClient->disableMetricsCollection([
            'AutoScalingGroupName' => $autoScalingGroupName,
        ]);
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 DisableMetricsCollection을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에 대한 지정된 지표의 모니터링을 비활성화합니다.

```
Disable-ASMetricsCollection -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -Metric
 @("GroupMinSize", "GroupMaxSize")
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에 대한 모든 지표의 모니터링을 비활성화합니다.

```
Disable-ASMetricsCollection -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DisableMetricsCollection을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에 대한 지정된 지표의 모니터링을 비활성화합니다.

```
Disable-ASMetricsCollection -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -Metric
 @("GroupMinSize", "GroupMaxSize")
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에 대한 모든 지표의 모니터링을 비활성화합니다.

```
Disable-ASMetricsCollection -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DisableMetricsCollection을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling actions."""

    def __init__(self, autoscaling_client):
```

```
        """
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        """
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client


    def disable_metrics(self, group_name: str) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Stops CloudWatch metric collection for the Auto Scaling group.

        :param group_name: The name of the group.
        :return: A dictionary with the response from disabling the metrics
collection.
        :raises ClientError: If there is an error disabling metrics collection.
        """
        try:
            response = self.autoscaling_client.disable_metrics_collection(
                AutoScalingGroupName=group_name
            )
            logger.info(
                f"Successfully disabled metrics collection for group
'{group_name}'."
            )
            return response
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            logger.error(
                f"Couldn't disable metrics for group '{group_name}'. Error code:
{error_code}, Message: {err.response['Error']['Message']}"
            )

            if error_code == "ResourceContentionFault":
                logger.error(
                    f"There is a conflict with another operation that is
modifying the Auto Scaling group '{group_name}'. "
                    "Please try again later."
                )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DisableMetricsCollection을 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        // If this fails it's fine, just means there are extra cloudwatch metrics
events for the scale-down.
        let _ = self
            .autoscaling
            .disable_metrics_collection()
            .auto_scaling_group_name(self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone())
            .send()
            .await;
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DisableMetricsCollection을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`EnableMetricsCollection`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `EnableMetricsCollection`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Enable the collection of metric data for an Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> EnableMetricsCollectionAsync(string groupName)
    {
        var listMetrics = new List<string>
            {
                "GroupMaxSize",
            };

        var collectionRequest = new EnableMetricsCollectionRequest
        {
            AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
            Metrics = listMetrics,
            Granularity = "1Minute",
        };

        var response = await
_amazonAutoScaling.EnableMetricsCollectionAsync(collectionRequest);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 EnableMetricsCollection을 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";
```

```
    Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient(clientConfig);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::EnableMetricsCollectionRequest request;
        request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);

        request.AddMetrics("GroupMinSize");
        request.AddMetrics("GroupMaxSize");
        request.AddMetrics("GroupDesiredCapacity");
        request.AddMetrics("GroupInServiceInstances");
        request.AddMetrics("GroupTotalInstances");
        request.SetGranularity("1Minute");

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::EnableMetricsCollectionOutcome outcome =
                autoScalingClient.EnableMetricsCollection(request);
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Auto Scaling metrics have been enabled."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::EnableMetricsCollection. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;

        }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 EnableMetricsCollection을 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

예 1: Auto Scaling 그룹 지표 수집을 활성화하는 방법

이 예시에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에 대한 데이터 수집을 활성화합니다.

```
aws autoscaling enable-metrics-collection \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --granularity "1Minute"
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 사용 설명서의 Auto Scaling 그룹 및 인스턴스에 대한 CloudWatch 지표 모니터링을 참조하세요.

예 2: Auto Scaling 그룹의 지정된 지표에 대한 데이터를 수집하는 방법

특정 지표에 대한 데이터를 수집하려면 `--metrics` 옵션을 사용하세요.

```
aws autoscaling enable-metrics-collection \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --metrics GroupDesiredCapacity --granularity "1Minute"
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 사용 설명서의 Auto Scaling 그룹 및 인스턴스에 대한 CloudWatch 지표 모니터링을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 EnableMetricsCollection을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static void enableMetricsCollection(AutoScalingClient
autoScalingClient, String groupName) {
       try {
           EnableMetricsCollectionRequest collectionRequest =
EnableMetricsCollectionRequest.builder()
                   .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                   .metrics("GroupMaxSize")
                   .granularity("1Minute")
                   .build();

           autoScalingClient.enableMetricsCollection(collectionRequest);
```

```
            System.out.println("The enable metrics collection operation was
 successful");

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 EnableMetricsCollection을 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun enableMetricsCollection(groupName: String?) {
    val collectionRequest =
        EnableMetricsCollectionRequest {
            autoScalingGroupName = groupName
            metrics = listOf("GroupMaxSize")
            granularity = "1Minute"
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        autoScalingClient.enableMetricsCollection(collectionRequest)
        println("The enable metrics collection operation was successful")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 EnableMetricsCollection을 참조하십시오.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
public function enableMetricsCollection($autoScalingGroupName, $granularity)
{
    return $this->autoScalingClient->enableMetricsCollection([
        'AutoScalingGroupName' => $autoScalingGroupName,
        'Granularity' => $granularity,
    ]);
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 EnableMetricsCollection을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에 대한 지정된 지표의 모니터링을 활성화합니다.

```
Enable-ASMetricsCollection  -Metric @("GroupMinSize", "GroupMaxSize") -
AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -Granularity 1Minute
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에 대한 모든 지표의 모니터링을 활성화합니다.

```
Enable-ASMetricsCollection -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -Granularity 1Minute
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 EnableMetricsCollection을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에 대한 지정된 지표의 모니터링을 활성화합니다.

```
Enable-ASMetricsCollection  -Metric @("GroupMinSize", "GroupMaxSize") -
AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -Granularity 1Minute
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에 대한 모든 지표의 모니터링을 활성화합니다.

```
Enable-ASMetricsCollection -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -Granularity 1Minute
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 EnableMetricsCollection을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling actions."""

    def __init__(self, autoscaling_client):
        """
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        """
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client


    def enable_metrics(self, group_name: str, metrics: List[str]) -> Dict[str,
 Any]:
        """
        Enables CloudWatch metric collection for Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling
 activities.
```

```
        :param group_name: The name of the group to enable.
        :param metrics: A list of metrics to collect.
        :return: A dictionary with the response from enabling the metrics
collection.
        :raises ClientError: If there is an error enabling metrics collection.
        """
        try:
            response = self.autoscaling_client.enable_metrics_collection(
                AutoScalingGroupName=group_name, Metrics=metrics,
Granularity="1Minute"
            )
            logger.info(
                f"Successfully enabled metrics for Auto Scaling group
'{group_name}'."
            )

        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            logger.error(
                f"Couldn't enable metrics on '{group_name}'. Error code:
{error_code}, Message: {err.response['Error']['Message']}"
            )

            if error_code == "ResourceContentionFault":
                logger.error(
                    f"There is a conflict with another operation that is
modifying the Auto Scaling group '{group_name}'. "
                    "Please try again later."
                )
            elif error_code == "InvalidParameterCombination":
                logger.error(
                    f"The combination of parameters provided for enabling metrics
on '{group_name}' is not valid. "
                    "Please check the parameters and try again."
                )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 EnableMetricsCollection을 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        let enable_metrics_collection = autoscaling
            .enable_metrics_collection()
            .auto_scaling_group_name(auto_scaling_group_name.as_str())
            .granularity("1Minute")
            .set_metrics(Some(vec![
                String::from("GroupMinSize"),
                String::from("GroupMaxSize"),
                String::from("GroupDesiredCapacity"),
                String::from("GroupInServiceInstances"),
                String::from("GroupTotalInstances"),
            ]))
            .send()
            .await;
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 EnableMetricsCollection을 참조하십시오.

CLI로 **EnterStandby** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `EnterStandby`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

인스턴스를 대기 모드로 이동하려면

이 예시에서는 지정된 인스턴스를 대기 모드로 전환합니다. 이는 현재 사용 중인 인스턴스를 업데이트하거나 문제를 해결하는 데 유용합니다.

```
aws autoscaling enter-standby \
    --instance-ids i-061c63c5eb45f0416 \
```

```
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --should-decrement-desired-capacity
```

출력:

```
{
    "Activities": [
        {
            "ActivityId": "ffa056b4-6ed3-41ba-ae7c-249dfae6eba1",
            "AutoScalingGroupName": "my-asg",
            "Description": "Moving EC2 instance to Standby: i-061c63c5eb45f0416",
            "Cause": "At 2020-10-31T20:31:00Z instance i-061c63c5eb45f0416 was
 moved to standby in response to a user request, shrinking the capacity from 1 to
 0.",
            "StartTime": "2020-10-31T20:31:00.949Z",
            "StatusCode": "InProgress",
            "Progress": 50,
            "Details": "{\"Subnet ID\":\"subnet-6194ea3b\",\"Availability Zone\":
\"us-west-2c\"}"
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 사용 설명서의 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling instance lifecycle 섹션을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 EnterStandby를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스를 대기 모드로 전환하고, Auto Scaling이 대체 인스턴스를 시작하지 않도록 원하는 용량을 줄입니다.

```
Enter-ASStandby -InstanceId i-93633f9b -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -
ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity $true
```

출력:

```
ActivityId           : e36a5a54-ced6-4df8-bd19-708e2a59a649
AutoScalingGroupName : my-asg
```

```
Cause                : At 2015-11-22T15:48:06Z instance i-95b8484f was moved to
 standby in response to a user request,
                       shrinking the capacity from 2 to 1.
Description          : Moving EC2 instance to Standby: i-95b8484f
Details              : {"Availability Zone":"us-west-2b","Subnet
 ID":"subnet-5264e837"}
EndTime              :
Progress             : 50
StartTime            : 11/22/2015 7:48:06 AM
StatusCode           : InProgress
StatusMessage        :
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 원하는 용량을 줄이지 않고 지정된 인스턴스를 대기 모드로 전환합니다. Auto Scaling이 대체 인스턴스를 시작합니다.

```
Enter-ASStandby -InstanceId i-93633f9b -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -
ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity $false
```

출력:

```
ActivityId           : e36a5a54-ced6-4df8-bd19-708e2a59a649
AutoScalingGroupName : my-asg
Cause                : At 2015-11-22T15:48:06Z instance i-95b8484f was moved to
 standby in response to a user request.
Description          : Moving EC2 instance to Standby: i-95b8484f
Details              : {"Availability Zone":"us-west-2b","Subnet
 ID":"subnet-5264e837"}
EndTime              :
Progress             : 50
StartTime            : 11/22/2015 7:48:06 AM
StatusCode           : InProgress
StatusMessage        :
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 EnterStandby를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스를 대기 모드로 전환하고, Auto Scaling이 대체 인스턴스를 시작하지 않도록 원하는 용량을 줄입니다.

```
Enter-ASStandby -InstanceId i-93633f9b -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -
ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity $true
```

출력:

```
ActivityId           : e36a5a54-ced6-4df8-bd19-708e2a59a649
AutoScalingGroupName : my-asg
Cause                : At 2015-11-22T15:48:06Z instance i-95b8484f was moved to
 standby in response to a user request,
                       shrinking the capacity from 2 to 1.
Description          : Moving EC2 instance to Standby: i-95b8484f
Details              : {"Availability Zone":"us-west-2b","Subnet
 ID":"subnet-5264e837"}
EndTime              :
Progress             : 50
StartTime            : 11/22/2015 7:48:06 AM
StatusCode           : InProgress
StatusMessage        :
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 원하는 용량을 줄이지 않고 지정된 인스턴스를 대기 모드로 전환합니다. Auto Scaling이 대체 인스턴스를 시작합니다.

```
Enter-ASStandby -InstanceId i-93633f9b -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -
ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity $false
```

출력:

```
ActivityId           : e36a5a54-ced6-4df8-bd19-708e2a59a649
AutoScalingGroupName : my-asg
Cause                : At 2015-11-22T15:48:06Z instance i-95b8484f was moved to
 standby in response to a user request.
Description          : Moving EC2 instance to Standby: i-95b8484f
Details              : {"Availability Zone":"us-west-2b","Subnet
 ID":"subnet-5264e837"}
EndTime              :
Progress             : 50
StartTime            : 11/22/2015 7:48:06 AM
StatusCode           : InProgress
StatusMessage        :
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 EnterStandby를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **ExecutePolicy** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 ExecutePolicy의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

조정 정책을 실행하려면

이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에 my-step-scale-out-policy라는 조정 정책을 실행합니다.

```
aws autoscaling execute-policy \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --policy-name  my-step-scale-out-policy \
    --metric-value 95 \
    --breach-threshold 80
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 사용 설명서의 단계 조정 및 단순 조정 정책을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ExecutePolicy를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에 대해 지정된 정책을 실행합니다.

```
Start-ASPolicy -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -PolicyName "myScaleInPolicy"
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 휴지 기간이 완료될 때까지 기다린 후 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에 대해 지정된 정책을 실행합니다.

```
Start-ASPolicy -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -PolicyName "myScaleInPolicy" -
HonorCooldown $true
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ExecutePolicy를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에 대해 지정된 정책을 실행합니다.

```
Start-ASPolicy -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -PolicyName "myScaleInPolicy"
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 휴지 기간이 완료될 때까지 기다린 후 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에 대해 지정된 정책을 실행합니다.

```
Start-ASPolicy -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -PolicyName "myScaleInPolicy" -
HonorCooldown $true
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ExecutePolicy를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **ExitStandby** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ExitStandby`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

인스턴스를 대기 모드에서 해제하려면

이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스를 대기 모드에서 해제합니다.

```
aws autoscaling exit-standby \
    --instance-ids i-061c63c5eb45f0416 \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg
```

출력:

```
{
    "Activities": [
        {
            "ActivityId": "142928e1-a2dc-453a-9b24-b85ad6735928",
            "AutoScalingGroupName": "my-asg",
            "Description": "Moving EC2 instance out of Standby:
 i-061c63c5eb45f0416",
            "Cause": "At 2020-10-31T20:32:50Z instance i-061c63c5eb45f0416 was
 moved out of standby in response to a user request, increasing the capacity from
 0 to 1.",
```

```
            "StartTime": "2020-10-31T20:32:50.222Z",
            "StatusCode": "PreInService",
            "Progress": 30,
            "Details": "{\"Subnet ID\":\"subnet-6194ea3b\",\"Availability Zone\":
\"us-west-2c\"}"
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/autoscaling/ec2/userguide/as-enter-exit-standby.htmlAmazon EC2 Auto Scaling 사용 설명서의 Auto Scaling 그룹에서 일시적으로 인스턴스 제거를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ExitStandby를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스를 대기 모드에서 해제합니다.

```
Exit-ASStandby -InstanceId i-93633f9b -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg
```

출력:

```
ActivityId           : 1833d3e8-e32f-454e-b731-0670ad4c6934
AutoScalingGroupName : my-asg
Cause                : At 2015-11-22T15:51:21Z instance i-95b8484f was moved out
 of standby in response to a user
                       request, increasing the capacity from 1 to 2.
Description          : Moving EC2 instance out of Standby: i-95b8484f
Details              : {"Availability Zone":"us-west-2b","Subnet
 ID":"subnet-5264e837"}
EndTime              :
Progress             : 30
StartTime            : 11/22/2015 7:51:21 AM
StatusCode           : PreInService
StatusMessage        :
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ExitStandby를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스를 대기 모드에서 해제합니다.

```
Exit-ASStandby -InstanceId i-93633f9b -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg
```

출력:

```
ActivityId           : 1833d3e8-e32f-454e-b731-0670ad4c6934
AutoScalingGroupName : my-asg
Cause                : At 2015-11-22T15:51:21Z instance i-95b8484f was moved out
 of standby in response to a user
                       request, increasing the capacity from 1 to 2.
Description          : Moving EC2 instance out of Standby: i-95b8484f
Details              : {"Availability Zone":"us-west-2b","Subnet
 ID":"subnet-5264e837"}
EndTime              :
Progress             : 30
StartTime            : 11/22/2015 7:51:21 AM
StatusCode           : PreInService
StatusMessage        :
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ExitStandby를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **PutLifecycleHook** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `PutLifecycleHook`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예제 1: 수명 주기 후크를 생성하는 방법

이 예제에서는 4,800초의 제한 시간으로 새로 시작된 인스턴스에서 호출할 수명 주기 후크를 생성합니다. 이는 사용자 데이터 스크립트가 완료될 때까지 인스턴스를 대기 상태로 유지하거나 EventBridge를 사용하여 AWS Lambda 함수를 호출하는 데 유용합니다.

```
aws autoscaling put-lifecycle-hook \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --lifecycle-hook-name my-launch-hook \
    --lifecycle-transition autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_LAUNCHING \
```

```
    --heartbeat-timeout 4800
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다. 동일한 이름의 수명 주기 후크가 이미 있는 경우 새 수명 주기 후크로 덮어씁니다.

자세한 설명은 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 사용자 가이드의 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 수명 주기 후크를 참조하세요.

예제 2: 인스턴스의 상태 전환을 알리기 위해 Amazon SNS 이메일 메시지를 전송하는 방법

이 예제에서는 인스턴스 시작 시 알림을 수신하는 데 사용할 Amazon SNS 주제 및 IAM 역할과 함께 수명 주기 후크를 생성합니다.

```
aws autoscaling put-lifecycle-hook \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --lifecycle-hook-name my-launch-hook \
    --lifecycle-transition autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_LAUNCHING \
    --notification-target-arn arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-sns-topic \
    --role-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/my-auto-scaling-role
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 설명은 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 사용자 가이드의 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 수명 주기 후크를 참조하세요.

예제 3: Amazon SQS 대기열에 메시지를 게시하는 방법

이 예제에서는 메타데이터가 포함된 메시지를 지정된 Amazon SQS 대기열에 게시하는 수명 주기 후크를 생성합니다.

```
aws autoscaling put-lifecycle-hook \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --lifecycle-hook-name my-launch-hook \
    --lifecycle-transition autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_LAUNCHING \
    --notification-target-arn arn:aws:sqs:us-west-2:123456789012:my-sqs-queue \
    --role-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/my-notification-role \
    --notification-metadata "SQS message metadata"
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 설명은 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 사용자 가이드의 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 수명 주기 후크를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 PutLifecycleHook을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에 지정된 수명 주기 후크를 추가합니다.

```
Write-ASLifecycleHook -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -LifecycleHookName
 "myLifecycleHook" -LifecycleTransition "autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_LAUNCHING" -
NotificationTargetARN "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-sns-topic" -RoleARN
 "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/my-iam-role"
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 PutLifecycleHook를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에 지정된 수명 주기 후크를 추가합니다.

```
Write-ASLifecycleHook -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -LifecycleHookName
 "myLifecycleHook" -LifecycleTransition "autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_LAUNCHING" -
NotificationTargetARN "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-sns-topic" -RoleARN
 "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/my-iam-role"
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 PutLifecycleHook를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **`PutNotificationConfiguration`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `PutNotificationConfiguration`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

알림을 추가하려면

이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에 지정된 알림을 추가합니다.

```
aws autoscaling put-notification-configuration \
```

```
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --topic-arn arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-sns-topic \
    --notification-type autoscaling:TEST_NOTIFICATION
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 정보는 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 사용 설명서에서 Auto Scaling 그룹 조정 시 Amazon SNS 알림 수신을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 PutNotificationConfiguration을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹이 EC2 인스턴스를 시작할 때 지정된 SNS 주제에 알림을 보내도록 구성합니다.

```
Write-ASNotificationConfiguration -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -
NotificationType "autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_LAUNCH" -TopicARN "arn:aws:sns:us-
west-2:123456789012:my-topic"
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹이 EC2 인스턴스를 시작하거나 종료할 때 지정된 SNS 주제에 알림을 보내도록 구성합니다.

```
Write-ASNotificationConfiguration -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -NotificationType
 @("autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_LAUNCH", "autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_TERMINATE") -
TopicARN "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-topic"
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 PutNotificationConfiguration을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹이 EC2 인스턴스를 시작할 때 지정된 SNS 주제에 알림을 보내도록 구성합니다.

```
Write-ASNotificationConfiguration -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -
NotificationType "autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_LAUNCH" -TopicARN "arn:aws:sns:us-
west-2:123456789012:my-topic"
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹이 EC2 인스턴스를 시작하거나 종료할 때 지정된 SNS 주제에 알림을 보내도록 구성합니다.

```
Write-ASNotificationConfiguration -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -NotificationType
 @("autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_LAUNCH", "autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_TERMINATE") -
TopicARN "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-topic"
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 PutNotificationConfiguration을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **PutScalingPolicy** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `PutScalingPolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

Auto Scaling 그룹에 대상 추적 조정 정책을 추가하려면

다음 `put-scaling-policy` 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에 대상 추적 조정 정책을 적용합니다. 출력에는 ARN과 사용자를 대신하여 생성된 두 개의 CloudWatch 경보 이름이 포함됩니다. 같은 이름의 조정 정책이 이미 있는 경우 새 조정 정책으로 덮어씁니다.

```
aws autoscaling put-scaling-policy --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
  --policy-name alb1000-target-tracking-scaling-policy \
  --policy-type TargetTrackingScaling \
  --target-tracking-configuration file://config.json
```

`config.json`의 콘텐츠:

```
{
     "TargetValue": 1000.0,
     "PredefinedMetricSpecification": {
          "PredefinedMetricType": "ALBRequestCountPerTarget",
          "ResourceLabel": "app/my-alb/778d41231b141a0f/targetgroup/my-alb-
target-group/943f017f100becff"
     }
}
```

출력:

```
{
     "PolicyARN": "arn:aws:autoscaling:region:account-id:scalingPolicy:228f02c2-
c665-4bfd-aaac-8b04080bea3c:autoScalingGroupName/my-asg:policyName/alb1000-
target-tracking-scaling-policy",
     "Alarms": [
         {
             "AlarmARN": "arn:aws:cloudwatch:region:account-
id:alarm:TargetTracking-my-asg-AlarmHigh-fc0e4183-23ac-497e-9992-691c9980c38e",
             "AlarmName": "TargetTracking-my-asg-AlarmHigh-
fc0e4183-23ac-497e-9992-691c9980c38e"
         },
         {
             "AlarmARN": "arn:aws:cloudwatch:region:account-
id:alarm:TargetTracking-my-asg-AlarmLow-61a39305-ed0c-47af-bd9e-471a352ee1a2",
             "AlarmName": "TargetTracking-my-asg-AlarmLow-61a39305-ed0c-47af-
bd9e-471a352ee1a2"
         }
     ]
 }
```

자세한 예제는 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 사용 설명서의 AWS 명령줄 인터페이스(AWS CLI)에 대한 조정 정책 예제를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 PutScalingPolicy를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에 지정된 정책을 추가합니다. 지정된 조정 유형은 ScalingAdjustment 파라미터를 해석하는 방법을 결정합니다. 'ChangeInCapacity'를 사용하면 양수 값이 지정된 인스턴스 수만큼 용량을 늘리고 음수 값은 지정된 인스턴스 수만큼 용량을 줄입니다.

```
Write-ASScalingPolicy -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -AdjustmentType
 "ChangeInCapacity" -PolicyName "myScaleInPolicy" -ScalingAdjustment -1
```

출력:

```
arn:aws:autoscaling:us-west-2:123456789012:scalingPolicy:aa3836ab-5462-42c7-adab-
e1d769fc24ef:autoScalingGroupName/my-asg
```

```
:policyName/myScaleInPolicy
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 PutScalingPolicy를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에 지정된 정책을 추가합니다. 지정된 조정 유형은 ScalingAdjustment 파라미터를 해석하는 방법을 결정합니다. 'ChangeInCapacity'를 사용하면 양수 값이 지정된 인스턴스 수만큼 용량을 늘리고 음수 값은 지정된 인스턴스 수만큼 용량을 줄입니다.

```
Write-ASScalingPolicy -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -AdjustmentType
 "ChangeInCapacity" -PolicyName "myScaleInPolicy" -ScalingAdjustment -1
```

출력:

```
arn:aws:autoscaling:us-west-2:123456789012:scalingPolicy:aa3836ab-5462-42c7-adab-
e1d769fc24ef:autoScalingGroupName/my-asg
:policyName/myScaleInPolicy
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 PutScalingPolicy를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **PutScheduledUpdateGroupAction** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 PutScheduledUpdateGroupAction의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예제 1: Auto Scaling 그룹에 예약된 작업을 추가하는 방법

이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에 예약 작업을 추가합니다.

```
aws autoscaling put-scheduled-update-group-action \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --scheduled-action-name my-scheduled-action \
    --start-time "2023-05-12T08:00:00Z" \
    --min-size 2 \
```

```
    --max-size 6 \
    --desired-capacity 4
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다. 동일한 이름의 예약된 작업이 이미 있는 경우 새 예약 작업으로 덮어씁니다.

자세한 내용은 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 사용 설명서의 예약 조정을 참조하세요.

예제 2: 반복 일정을 지정하는 방법

이 예제에서는 매년 1월, 6월, 12월 1일 00:30시에 실행되도록 예약된 작업을 생성하여 반복 일정에 따라 조정합니다.

```
aws autoscaling put-scheduled-update-group-action \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --scheduled-action-name my-recurring-action \
    --recurrence "30 0 1 1,6,12 *" \
    --min-size 2 \
    --max-size 6 \
    --desired-capacity 4
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다. 동일한 이름의 예약된 작업이 이미 있는 경우 새 예약 작업으로 덮어씁니다.

자세한 내용은 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 사용 설명서의 예약 조정을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 PutScheduledUpdateGroupAction을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 일회성 예약 작업을 생성하거나 업데이트하여 지정된 시작 시간에 원하는 용량을 변경합니다.

```
Write-ASScheduledUpdateGroupAction -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -
ScheduledActionName "myScheduledAction" -StartTime "2015-12-01T00:00:00Z" -
DesiredCapacity 10
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 PutScheduledUpdateGroupAction을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 일회성 예약 작업을 생성하거나 업데이트하여 지정된 시작 시간에 원하는 용량을 변경합니다.

```
Write-ASScheduledUpdateGroupAction -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -
ScheduledActionName "myScheduledAction" -StartTime "2015-12-01T00:00:00Z" -
DesiredCapacity 10
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 PutScheduledUpdateGroupAction을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **RecordLifecycleActionHeartbeat** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `RecordLifecycleActionHeartbeat`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

수명 주기 작업 하트비트를 기록하려면

이 예제에서는 인스턴스를 보류 상태로 유지하기 위해 수명 주기 작업 하트비트를 기록합니다.

```
aws autoscaling record-lifecycle-action-heartbeat \
    --lifecycle-hook-name my-launch-hook \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --lifecycle-action-token bcd2f1b8-9a78-44d3-8a7a-4dd07d7cf635
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 설명은 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 사용자 가이드의 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 수명 주기 후크를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 RecordLifecycleActionHeartbeat를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 수명 주기 작업에 대한 하트비트를 기록합니다. 이렇게 하면 사용자 지정 작업을 완료할 때까지 인스턴스가 보류 상태로 유지됩니다.

```
Write-ASLifecycleActionHeartbeat -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -LifecycleHookName
 myLifecycleHook -LifecycleActionToken bcd2f1b8-9a78-44d3-8a7a-4dd07d7cf635
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 RecordLifecycleActionHeartbeat를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 수명 주기 작업에 대한 하트비트를 기록합니다. 이렇게 하면 사용자 지정 작업을 완료할 때까지 인스턴스가 보류 상태로 유지됩니다.

```
Write-ASLifecycleActionHeartbeat -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -LifecycleHookName
 myLifecycleHook -LifecycleActionToken bcd2f1b8-9a78-44d3-8a7a-4dd07d7cf635
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 RecordLifecycleActionHeartbeat를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **ResumeProcesses** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 ResumeProcesses의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

일시 중지된 프로세스를 재개하려면

이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에 대해 지정된 일시 중지된 조정 프로세스를 재개합니다.

```
aws autoscaling resume-processes \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --scaling-processes AlarmNotification
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 사용 설명서의 조정 프로세스 일시 중단 및 재개 섹션을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ResumeProcesses를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에 대해 지정된 Auto Scaling 프로세스를 재개합니다.

```
Resume-ASProcess -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -ScalingProcess "AlarmNotification"
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에 대해 일시 중지된 모든 Auto Scaling 프로세스를 재개합니다.

```
Resume-ASProcess -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ResumeProcesses를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에 대해 지정된 Auto Scaling 프로세스를 재개합니다.

```
Resume-ASProcess -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -ScalingProcess "AlarmNotification"
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에 대해 일시 중지된 모든 Auto Scaling 프로세스를 재개합니다.

```
Resume-ASProcess -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ResumeProcesses를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`SetDesiredCapacity`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `SetDesiredCapacity`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Set the desired capacity of an Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</param>
    /// <param name="desiredCapacity">The desired capacity for the Auto
    /// Scaling group.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> SetDesiredCapacityAsync(
        string groupName,
        int desiredCapacity)
    {
        var capacityRequest = new SetDesiredCapacityRequest
        {
            AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
            DesiredCapacity = desiredCapacity,
        };

        var response = await
_amazonAutoScaling.SetDesiredCapacityAsync(capacityRequest);
        Console.WriteLine($"You have set the DesiredCapacity to
{desiredCapacity}.");

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 SetDesiredCapacity를 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient(clientConfig);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::SetDesiredCapacityRequest request;
        request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);
        request.SetDesiredCapacity(2);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::SetDesiredCapacityOutcome outcome =
                autoScalingClient.SetDesiredCapacity(request);

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

        }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 SetDesiredCapacity를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

Auto Scaling 그룹에 원하는 용량을 설정하는 방법

이 예시에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에 원하는 용량을 설정합니다.

```
aws autoscaling set-desired-capacity \
```

```
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --desired-capacity 2 \
    --honor-cooldown
```

이 명령은 성공하면 프롬프트로 돌아갑니다.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 SetDesiredCapacity를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static void setDesiredCapacity(AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient,
String groupName) {
       try {
           SetDesiredCapacityRequest capacityRequest =
SetDesiredCapacityRequest.builder()
                   .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                   .desiredCapacity(2)
                   .build();

           autoScalingClient.setDesiredCapacity(capacityRequest);
           System.out.println("You have set the DesiredCapacity to 2");

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 SetDesiredCapacity를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun setDesiredCapacity(groupName: String) {
    val capacityRequest =
        SetDesiredCapacityRequest {
            autoScalingGroupName = groupName
            desiredCapacity = 2
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        autoScalingClient.setDesiredCapacity(capacityRequest)
        println("You set the DesiredCapacity to 2")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 SetDesiredCapacity를 참조하십시오.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public function setDesiredCapacity($autoScalingGroupName, $desiredCapacity)
    {
        return $this->autoScalingClient->setDesiredCapacity([
            'AutoScalingGroupName' => $autoScalingGroupName,
```

```
            'DesiredCapacity' => $desiredCapacity,
        ]);
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 SetDesiredCapacity를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹의 크기를 설정합니다.

```
Set-ASDesiredCapacity -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -DesiredCapacity 2
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹의 크기를 설정하고 새 크기로 크기 조정하기 전에 휴지 기간이 완료될 때까지 기다립니다.

```
Set-ASDesiredCapacity -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -DesiredCapacity 2 -
HonorCooldown $true
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 SetDesiredCapacity를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹의 크기를 설정합니다.

```
Set-ASDesiredCapacity -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -DesiredCapacity 2
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹의 크기를 설정하고 새 크기로 크기 조정하기 전에 휴지 기간이 완료될 때까지 기다립니다.

```
Set-ASDesiredCapacity -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -DesiredCapacity 2 -
HonorCooldown $true
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 SetDesiredCapacity를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling actions."""

    def __init__(self, autoscaling_client):
        """
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        """
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client


    def set_desired_capacity(self, group_name: str, capacity: int) -> None:
        """
        Sets the desired capacity of the group. Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling tries to
 keep the
        number of running instances equal to the desired capacity.

        :param group_name: The name of the group to update.
        :param capacity: The desired number of running instances.
        :return: None
        :raises ClientError: If there is an error setting the desired capacity.
        """
        try:
            self.autoscaling_client.set_desired_capacity(
                AutoScalingGroupName=group_name,
                DesiredCapacity=capacity,
                HonorCooldown=False,
            )
            logger.info(
                f"Successfully set desired capacity of {capacity} for Auto
 Scaling group '{group_name}'."
            )
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            logger.error(
                f"Failed to set desired capacity for Auto Scaling group
'{group_name}'."
            )
            if error_code == "ScalingActivityInProgress":
                logger.error(
                    f"A scaling activity is currently in progress for the Auto
Scaling group '{group_name}'. "
                    "Please wait for the activity to complete before attempting
to set the desired capacity."
                )
            logger.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 SetDesiredCapacity를 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   pub async fn scale_desired_capacity(&self, capacity: i32) -> Result<(),
ScenarioError> {
       // 7. SetDesiredCapacity: set desired capacity to 2.
       //   Wait for a second instance to launch.
       let update_group = self
           .autoscaling
           .set_desired_capacity()
           .auto_scaling_group_name(self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone())
           .desired_capacity(capacity)
           .send()
```

```
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = update_group {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                format!("Failed to update group to desired capacity
({capacity}))").as_str(),
                &err,
            ));
        }
        Ok(())
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 SetDesiredCapacity를 참조하십시오.

CLI로 **SetInstanceHealth** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 SetInstanceHealth의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

인스턴스 상태를 설정하려면

이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스의 상태를 Unhealthy로 설정합니다.

```
aws autoscaling set-instance-health \
    --instance-id i-061c63c5eb45f0416 \
    --health-status Unhealthy
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 SetInstanceHealth를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스의 상태를 'Unhealthy'로 설정하여 서비스를 중단합니다. Auto Scaling은 인스턴스를 종료하고 교체합니다.

```
Set-ASInstanceHealth -HealthStatus Unhealthy -InstanceId i-93633f9b
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스의 상태를 'Healthy'로 설정하여 서비스를 유지합니다. Auto Scaling 그룹의 상태 확인 유예 기간이 적용되지 않습니다.

```
Set-ASInstanceHealth -HealthStatus Healthy -InstanceId i-93633f9b -
ShouldRespectGracePeriod $false
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 SetInstanceHealth를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스의 상태를 'Unhealthy'로 설정하여 서비스를 중단합니다. Auto Scaling은 인스턴스를 종료하고 교체합니다.

```
Set-ASInstanceHealth -HealthStatus Unhealthy -InstanceId i-93633f9b
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스의 상태를 'Healthy'로 설정하여 서비스를 유지합니다. Auto Scaling 그룹의 상태 확인 유예 기간이 적용되지 않습니다.

```
Set-ASInstanceHealth -HealthStatus Healthy -InstanceId i-93633f9b -
ShouldRespectGracePeriod $false
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 SetInstanceHealth를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **SetInstanceProtection** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `SetInstanceProtection`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예제 1: 인스턴스의 인스턴스 보호 설정을 활성화하는 방법

이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스에 대한 인스턴스 보호를 활성화합니다.

```
aws autoscaling set-instance-protection \
    --instance-ids i-061c63c5eb45f0416 \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg --protected-from-scale-in
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

예제 2: 인스턴스의 인스턴스 보호 설정을 비활성화하는 방법

이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스에 대한 인스턴스 보호를 비활성화합니다.

```
aws autoscaling set-instance-protection \
    --instance-ids i-061c63c5eb45f0416 \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --no-protected-from-scale-in
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 SetInstanceProtection을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스에 대한 인스턴스 보호를 활성화합니다.

```
Set-ASInstanceProtection -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -InstanceId i-12345678 -
ProtectedFromScaleIn $true
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스에 대한 인스턴스 보호를 비활성화합니다.

```
Set-ASInstanceProtection -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -InstanceId i-12345678 -
ProtectedFromScaleIn $false
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 SetInstanceProtection을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스에 대한 인스턴스 보호를 활성화합니다.

```
Set-ASInstanceProtection -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -InstanceId i-12345678 -
ProtectedFromScaleIn $true
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스에 대한 인스턴스 보호를 비활성화합니다.

```
Set-ASInstanceProtection -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -InstanceId i-12345678 -
ProtectedFromScaleIn $false
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 SetInstanceProtection을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **SuspendProcesses** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 SuspendProcesses의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

Auto Scaling 프로세스를 일시 중지하려면

이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에 대해 지정된 조정 프로세스를 일시 중지합니다.

```
aws autoscaling suspend-processes \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --scaling-processes AlarmNotification
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 사용 설명서의 조정 프로세스 일시 중단 및 재개 섹션을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 SuspendProcesses를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에 대해 지정된 Auto Scaling 프로세스를 일시 중지합니다.

```
Suspend-ASProcess -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -ScalingProcess
 "AlarmNotification"
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에 대한 모든 Auto Scaling 프로세스를 일시 중지합니다.

```
Suspend-ASProcess -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 SuspendProcesses를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에 대해 지정된 Auto Scaling 프로세스를 일시 중지합니다.

```
Suspend-ASProcess -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -ScalingProcess
 "AlarmNotification"
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에 대한 모든 Auto Scaling 프로세스를 일시 중지합니다.

```
Suspend-ASProcess -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 SuspendProcesses를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기
- 복원력이 뛰어난 서비스 구축 및 관리

.NET

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Terminate all instances in the Auto Scaling group in preparation for
    /// deleting the group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The instance Id of the instance to terminate.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success or failure of
    /// the operation.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupAsync(
        string instanceId)
    {
        var request = new TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest
        {
            InstanceId = instanceId,
            ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity = false,
        };

        var response = await
 _amazonAutoScaling.TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupAsync(request);

        if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"You have terminated the instance: {instanceId}");
            return true;
        }

        Console.WriteLine($"Could not terminate {instanceId}");
        return false;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup을 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient(clientConfig);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest
request;
        request.SetInstanceId(instanceIDs[instanceNumber - 1]);
        request.SetShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity(false);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupOutcome
outcome =
                autoScalingClient.TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Waiting for EC2 instance with ID '"
                      << instanceIDs[instanceNumber - 1] << "' to terminate..."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with
AutoScaling::TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;

        }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup을 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

Auto Scaling 그룹에서 인스턴스를 종료하는 방법

이 예시에서는 그룹 크기를 업데이트하지 않고 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에서 지정된 인스턴스를 종료합니다. 지정된 인스턴스가 종료된 후에 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling은 대체 인스턴스를 시작합니다.

```
aws autoscaling terminate-instance-in-auto-scaling-group \
    --instance-id i-061c63c5eb45f0416 \
    --no-should-decrement-desired-capacity
```

출력:

```
{
    "Activities": [
        {
            "ActivityId": "8c35d601-793c-400c-fcd0-f64a27530df7",
            "AutoScalingGroupName": "my-asg",
            "Description": "Terminating EC2 instance: i-061c63c5eb45f0416",
            "Cause": "",
            "StartTime": "2020-10-31T20:34:25.680Z",
            "StatusCode": "InProgress",
            "Progress": 0,
            "Details": "{\"Subnet ID\":\"subnet-6194ea3b\",\"Availability Zone\":
\"us-west-2c\"}"
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static void terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(AutoScalingClient
autoScalingClient, String instanceId) {
       try {
           TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest request =
TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest.builder()
                   .instanceId(instanceId)
                   .shouldDecrementDesiredCapacity(false)
                   .build();

           autoScalingClient.terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(request);
           System.out.println("You have terminated instance " + instanceId);

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup을 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(instanceIdVal: String) {
    val request =
        TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest {
            instanceId = instanceIdVal
            shouldDecrementDesiredCapacity = false
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        autoScalingClient.terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(request)
        println("You have terminated instance $instanceIdVal")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup을 참조하십시오.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public function terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(
        $instanceId,
        $shouldDecrementDesiredCapacity = true,
        $attempts = 0
    ) {
        try {
            return $this->autoScalingClient-
>terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup([
                'InstanceId' => $instanceId,
                'ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity' =>
 $shouldDecrementDesiredCapacity,
            ]);
        } catch (AutoScalingException $exception) {
```

```
            if ($exception->getAwsErrorCode() == "ScalingActivityInProgress" &&
 $attempts < 5) {
                error_log("Cannot terminate an instance while it is still
 pending. Waiting then trying again.");
                sleep(5 * (1 + $attempts));
                return $this->terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(
                    $instanceId,
                    $shouldDecrementDesiredCapacity,
                    ++$attempts
                );
            } else {
                throw $exception;
            }
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스를 종료하고 Auto Scaling이 대체 인스턴스를 시작하지 않도록 Auto Scaling 그룹의 원하는 용량을 줄입니다.

```
Stop-ASInstanceInAutoScalingGroup -InstanceId i-93633f9b -
ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity $true
```

출력:

```
ActivityId           : 2e40d9bd-1902-444c-abf3-6ea0002efdc5
AutoScalingGroupName :
Cause                : At 2015-11-22T16:09:03Z instance i-93633f9b was taken out
 of service in response to a user
                       request, shrinking the capacity from 2 to 1.
Description          : Terminating EC2 instance: i-93633f9b
Details              : {"Availability Zone":"us-west-2b","Subnet
 ID":"subnet-5264e837"}
EndTime              :
Progress             : 0
```

```
StartTime            : 11/22/2015 8:09:03 AM
StatusCode           : InProgress
StatusMessage        :
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 Auto Scaling 그룹의 원하는 용량을 줄이지 않고 지정된 인스턴스를 종료합니다. Auto Scaling이 대체 인스턴스를 시작합니다.

```
Stop-ASInstanceInAutoScalingGroup -InstanceId i-93633f9b -
ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity $false
```

출력:

```
ActivityId           : 2e40d9bd-1902-444c-abf3-6ea0002efdc5
AutoScalingGroupName :
Cause                : At 2015-11-22T16:09:03Z instance i-93633f9b was taken out
 of service in response to a user
                       request.
Description          : Terminating EC2 instance: i-93633f9b
Details              : {"Availability Zone":"us-west-2b","Subnet
 ID":"subnet-5264e837"}
EndTime              :
Progress             : 0
StartTime            : 11/22/2015 8:09:03 AM
StatusCode           : InProgress
StatusMessage        :
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스를 종료하고 Auto Scaling이 대체 인스턴스를 시작하지 않도록 Auto Scaling 그룹의 원하는 용량을 줄입니다.

```
Stop-ASInstanceInAutoScalingGroup -InstanceId i-93633f9b -
ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity $true
```

출력:

```
ActivityId           : 2e40d9bd-1902-444c-abf3-6ea0002efdc5
AutoScalingGroupName :
```

```
Cause                : At 2015-11-22T16:09:03Z instance i-93633f9b was taken out
 of service in response to a user
                       request, shrinking the capacity from 2 to 1.
Description          : Terminating EC2 instance: i-93633f9b
Details              : {"Availability Zone":"us-west-2b","Subnet
 ID":"subnet-5264e837"}
EndTime              :
Progress             : 0
StartTime            : 11/22/2015 8:09:03 AM
StatusCode           : InProgress
StatusMessage        :
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 Auto Scaling 그룹의 원하는 용량을 줄이지 않고 지정된 인스턴스를 종료합니다. Auto Scaling이 대체 인스턴스를 시작합니다.

```
Stop-ASInstanceInAutoScalingGroup -InstanceId i-93633f9b -
ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity $false
```

출력:

```
ActivityId           : 2e40d9bd-1902-444c-abf3-6ea0002efdc5
AutoScalingGroupName :
Cause                : At 2015-11-22T16:09:03Z instance i-93633f9b was taken out
 of service in response to a user
                       request.
Description          : Terminating EC2 instance: i-93633f9b
Details              : {"Availability Zone":"us-west-2b","Subnet
 ID":"subnet-5264e837"}
EndTime              :
Progress             : 0
StartTime            : 11/22/2015 8:09:03 AM
StatusCode           : InProgress
StatusMessage        :
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling actions."""

    def __init__(self, autoscaling_client):
        """
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        """
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client


    def terminate_instance(
        self, instance_id: str, decrease_capacity: bool
    ) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Stops an instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance to stop.
        :param decrease_capacity: Specifies whether to decrease the desired
 capacity
                                  of the group. When passing True for this
 parameter,
                                  you can stop an instance without having a
 replacement
                                  instance start when the desired capacity
 threshold is
                                  crossed.
        :return: A dictionary containing details of the scaling activity that
 occurs
                 in response to this action.
        :raises ClientError: If there is an error terminating the instance.
        """
        try:
```

```
            response =
self.autoscaling_client.terminate_instance_in_auto_scaling_group(
                InstanceId=instance_id,
ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity=decrease_capacity
            )
            logger.info(f"Successfully terminated instance {instance_id}.")
            return response["Activity"]

        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            logger.error(f"Failed to terminate instance {instance_id}.")
            if error_code == "ScalingActivityInProgress":
                logger.error(
                    "A scaling activity is currently in progress for the Auto
Scaling group "
                    f"associated with instance '{instance_id}'. "
                    "Please wait for the activity to complete before attempting
to terminate the instance."
                )
            elif error_code == "ResourceInUse":
                logger.error(
                    f"The instance '{instance_id}' or an associated resource is
currently in use "
                    "and cannot be terminated. "
                    "Ensure the instance is not involved in any ongoing processes
and try again."
                )
            logger.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup을 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
pub async fn terminate_some_instance(&self) -> Result<(), ScenarioError> {
    // Retrieve a list of instances in the auto scaling group.
    let auto_scaling_group = self.get_group().await?;
    let instances = auto_scaling_group.instances();
    // Or use other logic to find an instance to terminate.
    let instance = instances.first();
    if let Some(instance) = instance {
        let instance_id = if let Some(instance_id) = instance.instance_id() {
            instance_id
        } else {
            return Err(ScenarioError::with("Missing instance id"));
        };
        let termination = self
            .ec2
            .terminate_instances()
            .instance_ids(instance_id)
            .send()
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = termination {
            Err(ScenarioError::new(
                "There was a problem terminating an instance",
                &err,
            ))
        } else {
            Ok(())
        }
    } else {
        Err(ScenarioError::with("There was no instance to terminate"))
    }
}

async fn get_group(&self) -> Result<AutoScalingGroup, ScenarioError> {
```

```
        let describe_auto_scaling_groups = self
            .autoscaling
            .describe_auto_scaling_groups()
            .auto_scaling_group_names(self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone())
            .send()
            .await;

        if let Err(err) = describe_auto_scaling_groups {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                format!(
                    "Failed to get status of autoscaling group {}",
                    self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone()
                )
                .as_str(),
                &err,
            ));
        }

        let describe_auto_scaling_groups_output =
describe_auto_scaling_groups.unwrap();
        let auto_scaling_groups =
describe_auto_scaling_groups_output.auto_scaling_groups();
        let auto_scaling_group = auto_scaling_groups.first();

        if auto_scaling_group.is_none() {
            return Err(ScenarioError::with(format!(
                "Could not find autoscaling group {}",
                self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone()
            )));
        }

        Ok(auto_scaling_group.unwrap().clone())
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **UpdateAutoScalingGroup** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 UpdateAutoScalingGroup의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기
- 복원력이 뛰어난 서비스 구축 및 관리

.NET

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Update the capacity of an Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</param>
    /// <param name="launchTemplateName">The name of the EC2 launch template.</
param>
    /// <param name="maxSize">The maximum number of instances that can be
    /// created for the Auto Scaling group.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> UpdateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
        string groupName,
        string launchTemplateName,
        int maxSize)
    {
        var templateSpecification = new LaunchTemplateSpecification
        {
            LaunchTemplateName = launchTemplateName,
        };

        var groupRequest = new UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest
        {
            MaxSize = maxSize,
            AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
            LaunchTemplate = templateSpecification,
        };
```

```
        var response = await
_amazonAutoScaling.UpdateAutoScalingGroupAsync(groupRequest);
        if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"You successfully updated the Auto Scaling group
{groupName}.");
            return true;
        }
        else
        {
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 자세한 설명은 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조 문서의 UpdateAutoScalingGroup을 참조하세요.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient(clientConfig);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest request;
        request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);
        request.SetMaxSize(3);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::UpdateAutoScalingGroupOutcome outcome =
```

```
                autoScalingClient.UpdateAutoScalingGroup(request);

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

        }
```

- API에 대한 자세한 설명은 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조 문서의 UpdateAutoScalingGroup을 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

예 1: Auto Scaling 그룹의 크기 한도를 업데이트하는 방법

이 예시에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹을 최소 크기가 2, 최대 크기가 10으로 업데이트합니다.

```
aws autoscaling update-auto-scaling-group \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --min-size 2 \
    --max-size 10
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 설명은 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 사용 설명서의 Auto Scaling 그룹에 대한 스케일링 제한 설정을 참조하세요.

예 2: Elastic Load Balancing 상태 확인을 추가하고 사용할 가용 영역 및 서브넷을 지정하는 방법

이 예시에서는 Elastic Load Balancing 상태 확인을 추가하도록 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹을 업데이트합니다. 또한 이 명령은 여러 가용 영역의 서브넷 ID 목록을 사용하여 `--vpc-zone-identifier`의 값을 업데이트합니다.

```
aws autoscaling update-auto-scaling-group \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --health-check-type ELB \
```

```
    --health-check-grace-period 600 \
    --vpc-zone-identifier "subnet-5ea0c127,subnet-6194ea3b,subnet-c934b782"
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 사용 설명서의 Elastic Load Balancing 및 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling을 참조하세요.

예 3: 배치 그룹 및 종료 정책을 업데이트하는 방법

이 예시에서는 사용할 배치 그룹 및 종료 정책을 업데이트합니다.

```
aws autoscaling update-auto-scaling-group \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --placement-group my-placement-group \
    --termination-policies "OldestInstance"
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 사용 설명서의 오토 스케일링을 참조하세요.

예 4: 시작 템플릿의 최신 버전을 사용하는 방법

이 예시에서는 지정된 시작 템플릿의 최신 버전을 사용하도록 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹을 업데이트합니다.

```
aws autoscaling update-auto-scaling-group \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --launch-template LaunchTemplateId=lt-1234567890abcde12,Version='$Latest'
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 사용 설명서에서 시작 템플릿을 참조하세요.

예 5: 시작 템플릿의 특정 버전을 사용하는 방법

이 예시에서는 시작 템플릿의 최신 또는 기본 버전 대신 특정 버전을 사용하도록 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹을 업데이트합니다.

```
aws autoscaling update-auto-scaling-group \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
```

```
    --launch-template LaunchTemplateName=my-template-for-auto-scaling,Version='2'
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 사용 설명서에서 시작 템플릿을 참조하세요.

예 6: 혼합 인스턴스 정책을 정의하고 용량 재분배를 활성화하는 방법

이 예시에서는 혼합 인스턴스 정책을 사용하도록 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹을 업데이트하고 용량 재분배를 활성화합니다. 이 구조를 통해 스팟 및 온디맨드 용량을 사용하는 그룹을 지정하고 아키텍처마다 다른 시작 템플릿을 사용할 수 있습니다.

```
aws autoscaling update-auto-scaling-group \
    --cli-input-json file://~/config.json
```

`config.json`의 콘텐츠:

```
{
    "AutoScalingGroupName": "my-asg",
    "CapacityRebalance": true,
    "MixedInstancesPolicy": {
        "LaunchTemplate": {
            "LaunchTemplateSpecification": {
                "LaunchTemplateName": "my-launch-template-for-x86",
                "Version": "$Latest"
            },
            "Overrides": [
                {
                    "InstanceType": "c6g.large",
                    "LaunchTemplateSpecification": {
                        "LaunchTemplateName": "my-launch-template-for-arm",
                        "Version": "$Latest"
                    }
                },
                {
                    "InstanceType": "c5.large"
                },
                {
                    "InstanceType": "c5a.large"
                }
            ]
        },
```

```
        "InstancesDistribution": {
            "OnDemandPercentageAboveBaseCapacity": 50,
            "SpotAllocationStrategy": "capacity-optimized"
        }
    }
}
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 설명은 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 사용자 가이드의 여러 인스턴스 유형 및 구매 옵션이 포함된 Auto Scaling 그룹을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 UpdateAutoScalingGroup을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static void updateAutoScalingGroup(AutoScalingClient
autoScalingClient, String groupName,
            String launchTemplateName) {
        try {
            AutoScalingWaiter waiter = autoScalingClient.waiter();
            LaunchTemplateSpecification templateSpecification =
LaunchTemplateSpecification.builder()
                    .launchTemplateName(launchTemplateName)
                    .build();

            UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest groupRequest =
UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest.builder()
                    .maxSize(3)
                    .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                    .launchTemplate(templateSpecification)
                    .build();

            autoScalingClient.updateAutoScalingGroup(groupRequest);
```

```
            DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest groupsRequest =
 DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupNames(groupName)
                    .build();

            WaiterResponse<DescribeAutoScalingGroupsResponse> waiterResponse =
 waiter
                    .waitUntilGroupInService(groupsRequest);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println("You successfully updated the auto scaling group
 " + groupName);

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

- API에 대한 자세한 설명은 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조 문서의 UpdateAutoScalingGroup을 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun updateAutoScalingGroup(
    groupName: String,
    launchTemplateNameVal: String,
    serviceLinkedRoleARNVal: String,
) {
    val templateSpecification =
        LaunchTemplateSpecification {
            launchTemplateName = launchTemplateNameVal
        }
```

```
    val groupRequest =
        UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest {
            maxSize = 3
            serviceLinkedRoleArn = serviceLinkedRoleARNVal
            autoScalingGroupName = groupName
            launchTemplate = templateSpecification
        }

    val groupsRequestWaiter =
        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest {
            autoScalingGroupNames = listOf(groupName)
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        autoScalingClient.updateAutoScalingGroup(groupRequest)
        autoScalingClient.waitUntilGroupExists(groupsRequestWaiter)
        println("You successfully updated the Auto Scaling group  $groupName")
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 자세한 설명은 Kotlin API를 위한AWS SDK 참조 문서의 UpdateAutoScalingGroup을 참조하세요.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public function updateAutoScalingGroup($autoScalingGroupName, $args)
    {
        if (array_key_exists('MaxSize', $args)) {
            $maxSize = ['MaxSize' => $args['MaxSize']];
        } else {
            $maxSize = [];
```

```
        }
        if (array_key_exists('MinSize', $args)) {
            $minSize = ['MinSize' => $args['MinSize']];
        } else {
            $minSize = [];
        }
        $parameters = ['AutoScalingGroupName' => $autoScalingGroupName];
        $parameters = array_merge($parameters, $minSize, $maxSize);
        return $this->autoScalingClient->updateAutoScalingGroup($parameters);
    }
```

- API에 대한 자세한 설명은 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조 문서의 UpdateAutoScalingGroup을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹을 최소 및 최대 크기로 업데이트합니다.

```
Update-ASAutoScalingGroup -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -MaxSize 5 -MinSize 1
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹의 기본 휴지 기간을 업데이트합니다.

```
Update-ASAutoScalingGroup -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -DefaultCooldown 10
```

예제 3: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹의 가용 영역을 업데이트합니다.

```
Update-ASAutoScalingGroup -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -AvailabilityZone @("us-
west-2a", "us-west-2b")
```

예제 4: 이 예제에서는 Elastic Load Balancing 상태 확인을 사용하도록 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹을 업데이트합니다.

```
Update-ASAutoScalingGroup -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -HealthCheckType ELB -
HealthCheckGracePeriod 60
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 UpdateAutoScalingGroup을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹을 최소 및 최대 크기로 업데이트합니다.

```
Update-ASAutoScalingGroup -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -MaxSize 5 -MinSize 1
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹의 기본 휴지 기간을 업데이트합니다.

```
Update-ASAutoScalingGroup -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -DefaultCooldown 10
```

예제 3: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹의 가용 영역을 업데이트합니다.

```
Update-ASAutoScalingGroup -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -AvailabilityZone @("us-
west-2a", "us-west-2b")
```

예제 4: 이 예제에서는 Elastic Load Balancing 상태 확인을 사용하도록 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹을 업데이트합니다.

```
Update-ASAutoScalingGroup -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -HealthCheckType ELB -
HealthCheckGracePeriod 60
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UpdateAutoScalingGroup을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling actions."""

    def __init__(self, autoscaling_client):
        """
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling client.
```

```
        """
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client


    def update_group(self, group_name: str, **kwargs: Any) -> None:
        """
        Updates an Auto Scaling group.

        :param group_name: The name of the group to update.
        :param kwargs: Keyword arguments to pass through to the service.
        :return: None
        :raises ClientError: If there is an error updating the Auto Scaling
group.
        """
        try:
            self.autoscaling_client.update_auto_scaling_group(
                AutoScalingGroupName=group_name, **kwargs
            )
            logger.info(f"Successfully updated Auto Scaling group {group_name}.")

        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            logger.error(f"Failed to update Auto Scaling group {group_name}.")
            if error_code == "ResourceInUse":
                logger.error(
                    "The Auto Scaling group '%s' is currently in use and cannot
be modified. Please try again later.",
                    group_name,
                )
            elif error_code == "ScalingActivityInProgress":
                logger.error(
                    f"A scaling activity is currently in progress for the Auto
Scaling group '{group_name}'."
                    "Please wait for the activity to complete before attempting
to update the group."
                )
            logger.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 Python (Boto3) API를 위한AWS SDK 참조 문서의 UpdateAutoScalingGroup을 참조하세요.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn update_group(client: &Client, name: &str, size: i32) -> Result<(),
 Error> {
    client
        .update_auto_scaling_group()
        .auto_scaling_group_name(name)
        .max_size(size)
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Updated AutoScaling group");

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 UpdateAutoScalingGroup을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Auto Scaling 시나리오

다음 코드 예제에서는 Auto Scaling AWS SDKs에서 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이러한 시나리오에서는 Auto Scaling 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 직접 호출하여 특정 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 시나리오에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시나리오는 컨텍스트에 맞는 서비스 작업을 이해하는 데 도움이 되도록 중급 수준의 경험을 대상으로 합니다.

예시

- AWS SDK를 사용하여 복원력이 뛰어난 서비스 구축 및 관리

AWS SDK를 사용하여 복원력이 뛰어난 서비스 구축 및 관리

다음 코드 예제는 책, 영화, 노래 추천을 반환하는 로드 밸런싱 웹 서비스를 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제에서는 서비스가 장애에 대응하는 방법과 장애 발생 시 복원력을 높이기 위해 서비스를 재구성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 그룹을 사용하여 시작 템플릿을 기반으로 Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud(Amazon EC2) 인스턴스를 생성하고 인스턴스 수를 지정된 범위 내로 유지합니다.
- Elastic Load Balancing으로 HTTP 요청을 처리하고 배포합니다.
- Auto Scaling 그룹의 인스턴스 상태를 모니터링하고 요청을 정상 인스턴스로만 전달합니다.
- 각 EC2 인스턴스에서 Python 웹 서버를 실행하여 HTTP 요청을 처리합니다. 웹 서버는 추천 및 상태 확인으로 응답합니다.
- Amazon DynamoDB 테이블을 사용하여 추천 서비스를 시뮬레이션합니다.
- AWS Systems Manager 파라미터를 업데이트하여 요청 및 상태 확인에 대한 웹 서버 응답을 제어합니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
static async Task Main(string[] args)
{
    _configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
        .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
        .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load settings from .json file.
        .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
            true) // Optionally, load local settings.
        .Build();


    // Set up dependency injection for the AWS services.
```

```
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonDynamoDB>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonElasticLoadBalancingV2>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonAutoScaling>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonEC2>()
                    .AddTransient<AutoScalerWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<SmParameterWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<Recommendations>()
                    .AddSingleton<IConfiguration>(_configuration)
            )
            .Build();

        ServicesSetup(host);
        ResourcesSetup();

        try
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the Resilient Architecture Example
Scenario.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            await Deploy(true);

            Console.WriteLine("Now let's begin the scenario.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            await Demo(true);

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Finally, let's clean up our resources.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

            await DestroyResources(true);

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
```

```
            Console.WriteLine("Resilient Architecture Example Scenario is
complete.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine($"There was a problem running the scenario:
{ex.Message}");
            await DestroyResources(true);
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Setup any common resources, also used for integration testing.
    /// </summary>
    public static void ResourcesSetup()
    {
        _httpClient = new HttpClient();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the services for use within the console application.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="host">The services host.</param>
    private static void ServicesSetup(IHost host)
    {
        _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper>();
        _iamClient =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>();
        _recommendations = host.Services.GetRequiredService<Recommendations>();
        _autoScalerWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<AutoScalerWrapper>();
        _smParameterWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<SmParameterWrapper>();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Deploy necessary resources for the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to run as interactive.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
```

```
    public static async Task<bool> Deploy(bool interactive)
    {
        var protocol = "HTTP";
        var port = 80;
        var sshPort = 22;

        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nFor this demo, we'll use the AWS SDK for .NET to create several
AWS resources\n" +
            "to set up a load-balanced web service endpoint and explore some ways
to make it resilient\n" +
            "against various kinds of failures.\n\n" +
            "Some of the resources create by this demo are:\n");

        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* A DynamoDB table that the web service depends on to provide
book, movie, and song recommendations.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* An EC2 launch template that defines EC2 instances that each
contain a Python web server.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* An EC2 Auto Scaling group that manages EC2 instances across
several Availability Zones.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* An Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) load balancer that targets the
Auto Scaling group to distribute requests.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter when you're ready to start deploying
resources.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();

        // Create and populate the DynamoDB table.
        var databaseTableName = _configuration["databaseName"];
        var recommendationsPath = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "recommendations_objects.json");
        Console.WriteLine($"Creating and populating a DynamoDB table named
{databaseTableName}.");
        await _recommendations.CreateDatabaseWithName(databaseTableName);
        await _recommendations.PopulateDatabase(databaseTableName,
recommendationsPath);
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        // Create the EC2 Launch Template.
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(
            $"Creating an EC2 launch template that runs
'server_startup_script.sh' when an instance starts.\n"
            + "\nThis script starts a Python web server defined in the
`server.py` script. The web server\n"
            + "listens to HTTP requests on port 80 and responds to requests to
'/' and to '/healthcheck'.\n"
            + "For demo purposes, this server is run as the root user. In
production, the best practice is to\n"
            + "run a web server, such as Apache, with least-privileged
credentials.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nThe template also defines an IAM policy that each instance uses to
assume a role that grants\n"
            + "permissions to access the DynamoDB recommendation table and
Systems Manager parameters\n"
            + "that control the flow of the demo.");

        var startupScriptPath = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "server_startup_script.sh");
        var instancePolicyPath = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "instance_policy.json");
        await _autoScalerWrapper.CreateTemplate(startupScriptPath,
instancePolicyPath);
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        Console.WriteLine(
            "Creating an EC2 Auto Scaling group that maintains three EC2
instances, each in a different\n"
            + "Availability Zone.\n");
        var zones = await _autoScalerWrapper.DescribeAvailabilityZones();
        await _autoScalerWrapper.CreateGroupOfSize(3,
_autoScalerWrapper.GroupName, zones);
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        Console.WriteLine(
            "At this point, you have EC2 instances created. Once each instance
starts, it listens for\n"
            + "HTTP requests. You can see these instances in the console or
continue with the demo.\n");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter when you're ready to continue.");
```

```
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();

        Console.WriteLine("Creating variables that control the flow of the
 demo.");
        await _smParameterWrapper.Reset();

        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nCreating an Elastic Load Balancing target group and load balancer.
 The target group\n"
            + "defines how the load balancer connects to instances. The load
 balancer provides a\n"
            + "single endpoint where clients connect and dispatches requests to
 instances in the group.");

        var defaultVpc = await _autoScalerWrapper.GetDefaultVpc();
        var subnets = await
 _autoScalerWrapper.GetAllVpcSubnetsForZones(defaultVpc.VpcId, zones);
        var subnetIds = subnets.Select(s => s.SubnetId).ToList();
        var targetGroup = await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.CreateTargetGroupOnVpc(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.TargetGro
 protocol, port, defaultVpc.VpcId);

        await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.CreateLoadBalancerAndListener(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.Lo
 subnetIds, targetGroup);
        await
 _autoScalerWrapper.AttachLoadBalancerToGroup(_autoScalerWrapper.GroupName,
 targetGroup.TargetGroupArn);
        Console.WriteLine("\nVerifying access to the load balancer endpoint...");
        var endPoint = await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.GetEndpointForLoadBalancerByName(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper
        var loadBalancerAccess = await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.VerifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(endPoint);

        if (!loadBalancerAccess)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\nCouldn't connect to the load balancer, verifying
 that the port is open...");

            var ipString = await _httpClient.GetStringAsync("https://
checkip.amazonaws.com");
            ipString = ipString.Trim();
```

```
            var defaultSecurityGroup = await
_autoScalerWrapper.GetDefaultSecurityGroupForVpc(defaultVpc);
            var portIsOpen =
_autoScalerWrapper.VerifyInboundPortForGroup(defaultSecurityGroup, port,
ipString);
            var sshPortIsOpen =
_autoScalerWrapper.VerifyInboundPortForGroup(defaultSecurityGroup, sshPort,
ipString);

            if (!portIsOpen)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    "\nFor this example to work, the default security group for
your default VPC must\n"
                    + "allows access from this computer. You can either add it
automatically from this\n"
                    + "example or add it yourself using the AWS Management
Console.\n");

                if (!interactive || GetYesNoResponse(
                        "Do you want to add a rule to the security group to allow
inbound traffic from your computer's IP address?"))
                {
                    await
_autoScalerWrapper.OpenInboundPort(defaultSecurityGroup.GroupId, port,
ipString);
                }
            }

            if (!sshPortIsOpen)
            {
                if (!interactive || GetYesNoResponse(
                        "Do you want to add a rule to the security group to allow
inbound SSH traffic for debugging from your computer's IP address?"))
                {
                    await
_autoScalerWrapper.OpenInboundPort(defaultSecurityGroup.GroupId, sshPort,
ipString);
                }
            }
            loadBalancerAccess = await
_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.VerifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(endPoint);
        }
```

```
        if (loadBalancerAccess)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Your load balancer is ready. You can access it by
browsing to:");
            Console.WriteLine($"\thttp://{endPoint}\n");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "\nCouldn't get a successful response from the load balancer
endpoint. Troubleshoot by\n"
                + "manually verifying that your VPC and security group are
configured correctly and that\n"
                + "you can successfully make a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint:\n");
            Console.WriteLine($"\thttp://{endPoint}\n");
        }
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter when you're ready to continue with the
demo.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();
        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Demonstrate the steps of the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to run as an interactive scenario.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> Demo(bool interactive)
    {
        var ssmOnlyPolicy = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "ssm_only_policy.json");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Resetting parameters to starting values for demo.");
        await _smParameterWrapper.Reset();

        Console.WriteLine("\nThis part of the demonstration shows how to toggle
different parts of the system\n" +
                          "to create situations where the web service fails, and
shows how using a resilient\n" +
```

```
                          "architecture can keep the web service running in spite
of these failures.");
       Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 88));
       Console.WriteLine("At the start, the load balancer endpoint returns
recommendations and reports that all targets are healthy.");
       if (interactive)
           await DemoActionChoices();

       Console.WriteLine($"The web service running on the EC2 instances gets
recommendations by querying a DynamoDB table.\n" +
                          $"The table name is contained in a Systems Manager
parameter named '{_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter}'.\n" +
                          $"To simulate a failure of the recommendation service,
let's set this parameter to name a non-existent table.\n");
       await
_smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter,
"this-is-not-a-table");
       Console.WriteLine("\nNow, sending a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint returns a failure code. But, the service reports as\n" +
                          "healthy to the load balancer because shallow health
checks don't check for failure of the recommendation service.");
       if (interactive)
           await DemoActionChoices();

       Console.WriteLine("Instead of failing when the recommendation service
fails, the web service can return a static response.");
       Console.WriteLine("While this is not a perfect solution, it presents the
customer with a somewhat better experience than failure.");

       await
_smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.FailureResponseParameter,
"static");

       Console.WriteLine("\nNow, sending a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint returns a static response.");
       Console.WriteLine("The service still reports as healthy because health
checks are still shallow.");
       if (interactive)
           await DemoActionChoices();

       Console.WriteLine("Let's reinstate the recommendation service.\n");
       await
_smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter,
_smParameterWrapper.TableName);
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nLet's also substitute bad credentials for one of the instances in
the target group so that it can't\n" +
            "access the DynamoDB recommendation table.\n"
        );
        await _autoScalerWrapper.CreateInstanceProfileWithName(
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsPolicyName,
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsRoleName,
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsProfileName,
            ssmOnlyPolicy,
            new List<string> { "AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore" }
        );
        var instances = await
_autoScalerWrapper.GetInstancesByGroupName(_autoScalerWrapper.GroupName);
        var badInstanceId = instances.First();
        var instanceProfile = await
_autoScalerWrapper.GetInstanceProfile(badInstanceId);
        Console.WriteLine(
            $"Replacing the profile for instance {badInstanceId} with a profile
that contains\n" +
            "bad credentials...\n"
        );
        await _autoScalerWrapper.ReplaceInstanceProfile(
            badInstanceId,
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsProfileName,
            instanceProfile.AssociationId
        );
        Console.WriteLine(
            "Now, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint returns
either a recommendation or a static response,\n" +
            "depending on which instance is selected by the load balancer.\n"
        );
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("\nLet's implement a deep health check. For this demo,
a deep health check tests whether");
        Console.WriteLine("the web service can access the DynamoDB table that it
depends on for recommendations. Note that");
        Console.WriteLine("the deep health check is only for ELB routing and not
for Auto Scaling instance health.");
        Console.WriteLine("This kind of deep health check is not recommended for
Auto Scaling instance health, because it");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("risks accidental termination of all instances in the
Auto Scaling group when a dependent service fails.");

        Console.WriteLine("\nBy implementing deep health checks, the load
balancer can detect when one of the instances is failing");
        Console.WriteLine("and take that instance out of rotation.");

        await
_smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.HealthCheckParameter,
"deep");

        Console.WriteLine($"\nNow, checking target health indicates that the
instance with bad credentials ({badInstanceId})");
        Console.WriteLine("is unhealthy. Note that it might take a minute or two
for the load balancer to detect the unhealthy");
        Console.WriteLine("instance. Sending a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint always returns a recommendation, because");
        Console.WriteLine("the load balancer takes unhealthy instances out of its
rotation.");

        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("\nBecause the instances in this demo are controlled by
an auto scaler, the simplest way to fix an unhealthy");
        Console.WriteLine("instance is to terminate it and let the auto scaler
start a new instance to replace it.");

        await _autoScalerWrapper.TryTerminateInstanceById(badInstanceId);

        Console.WriteLine($"\nEven while the instance is terminating and the new
instance is starting, sending a GET");
        Console.WriteLine("request to the web service continues to get a
successful recommendation response because");
        Console.WriteLine("starts and reports as healthy, it is included in the
load balancing rotation.");
        Console.WriteLine("Note that terminating and replacing an instance
typically takes several minutes, during which time you");
        Console.WriteLine("can see the changing health check status until the new
instance is running and healthy.");

        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("\nIf the recommendation service fails now, deep health
checks mean all instances report as unhealthy.");

        await
_smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter,
"this-is-not-a-table");

        Console.WriteLine($"\nWhen all instances are unhealthy, the load balancer
continues to route requests even to");
        Console.WriteLine("unhealthy instances, allowing them to fail open and
return a static response rather than fail");
        Console.WriteLine("closed and report failure to the customer.");

        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();
        await _smParameterWrapper.Reset();

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Clean up the resources from the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to ask the user for cleanup.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> DestroyResources(bool interactive)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine(
            "To keep things tidy and to avoid unwanted charges on your account,
we can clean up all AWS resources\n" +
            "that were created for this demo."
        );

        if (!interactive || GetYesNoResponse("Do you want to clean up all demo
resources? (y/n) "))
        {
            await
_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.DeleteLoadBalancerByName(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.LoadBal
            await
_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.DeleteTargetGroupByName(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.TargetGr
            await
_autoScalerWrapper.TerminateAndDeleteAutoScalingGroupWithName(_autoScalerWrapper.GroupNa
```

```
            await
 _autoScalerWrapper.DeleteKeyPairByName(_autoScalerWrapper.KeyPairName);
            await
 _autoScalerWrapper.DeleteTemplateByName(_autoScalerWrapper.LaunchTemplateName);
            await _autoScalerWrapper.DeleteInstanceProfile(
                _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsProfileName,
                _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsRoleName
            );
            await
 _recommendations.DestroyDatabaseByName(_recommendations.TableName);
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Ok, we'll leave the resources intact.\n" +
                "Don't forget to delete them when you're done with them or you
 might incur unexpected charges."
            );
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return true;
    }
```

Auto Scaling과 Amazon EC2 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management methods.
/// </summary>
public class AutoScalerWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonAutoScaling _amazonAutoScaling;
    private readonly IAmazonEC2 _amazonEc2;
    private readonly IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement _amazonSsm;
    private readonly IAmazonIdentityManagementService _amazonIam;
    private readonly ILogger<AutoScalerWrapper> _logger;

    private readonly string _instanceType = "";
    private readonly string _amiParam = "";
    private readonly string _launchTemplateName = "";
    private readonly string _groupName = "";
    private readonly string _instancePolicyName = "";
```

```
    private readonly string _instanceRoleName = "";
    private readonly string _instanceProfileName = "";
    private readonly string _badCredsProfileName = "";
    private readonly string _badCredsRoleName = "";
    private readonly string _badCredsPolicyName = "";
    private readonly string _keyPairName = "";

    public string GroupName => _groupName;
    public string KeyPairName => _keyPairName;
    public string LaunchTemplateName => _launchTemplateName;
    public string InstancePolicyName => _instancePolicyName;
    public string BadCredsProfileName => _badCredsProfileName;
    public string BadCredsRoleName => _badCredsRoleName;
    public string BadCredsPolicyName => _badCredsPolicyName;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the AutoScalerWrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonAutoScaling">The injected AutoScaling client.</param>
    /// <param name="amazonEc2">The injected EC2 client.</param>
    /// <param name="amazonIam">The injected IAM client.</param>
    /// <param name="amazonSsm">The injected SSM client.</param>
    public AutoScalerWrapper(
        IAmazonAutoScaling amazonAutoScaling,
        IAmazonEC2 amazonEc2,
        IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement amazonSsm,
        IAmazonIdentityManagementService amazonIam,
        IConfiguration configuration,
        ILogger<AutoScalerWrapper> logger)
    {
        _amazonAutoScaling = amazonAutoScaling;
        _amazonEc2 = amazonEc2;
        _amazonSsm = amazonSsm;
        _amazonIam = amazonIam;
        _logger = logger;

        var prefix = configuration["resourcePrefix"];
        _instanceType = configuration["instanceType"];
        _amiParam = configuration["amiParam"];

        _launchTemplateName = prefix + "-template";
        _groupName = prefix + "-group";
        _instancePolicyName = prefix + "-pol";
        _instanceRoleName = prefix + "-role";
```

```
        _instanceProfileName = prefix + "-prof";
        _badCredsPolicyName = prefix + "-bc-pol";
        _badCredsRoleName = prefix + "-bc-role";
        _badCredsProfileName = prefix + "-bc-prof";
        _keyPairName = prefix + "-key-pair";
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a policy, role, and profile that is associated with instances with
 a specified name.
    /// An instance's associated profile defines a role that is assumed by the
    /// instance.The role has attached policies that specify the AWS permissions
 granted to
    /// clients that run on the instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyName">Name to use for the policy.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">Name to use for the role.</param>
    /// <param name="profileName">Name to use for the profile.</param>
    /// <param name="ssmOnlyPolicyFile">Path to a policy file for SSM.</param>
    /// <param name="awsManagedPolicies">AWS Managed policies to be attached to
 the role.</param>
    /// <returns>The Arn of the profile.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateInstanceProfileWithName(
        string policyName,
        string roleName,
        string profileName,
        string ssmOnlyPolicyFile,
        List<string>? awsManagedPolicies = null)
    {

        var assumeRoleDoc = "{" +
                                    "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                                    "\"Statement\": [{" +
                                         "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                                         "\"Principal\": {" +
                                         "\"Service\": [" +
                                             "\"ec2.amazonaws.com\"" +
                                         "]" +
                                         "}," +
                                    "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
                                    "}]" +
                                "}";

        var policyDocument = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(ssmOnlyPolicyFile);
```

```
        var policyArn = "";

        try
        {
            var createPolicyResult = await _amazonIam.CreatePolicyAsync(
                new CreatePolicyRequest
                {
                    PolicyName = policyName,
                    PolicyDocument = policyDocument
                });
            policyArn = createPolicyResult.Policy.Arn;
        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            // The policy already exists, so we look it up to get the Arn.
            var policiesPaginator = _amazonIam.Paginators.ListPolicies(
                new ListPoliciesRequest()
                {
                    Scope = PolicyScopeType.Local
                });
            // Get the entire list using the paginator.
            await foreach (var policy in policiesPaginator.Policies)
            {
                if (policy.PolicyName.Equals(policyName))
                {
                    policyArn = policy.Arn;
                }
            }

            if (policyArn == null)
            {
                throw new InvalidOperationException("Policy not found");
            }
        }

        try
        {
            await _amazonIam.CreateRoleAsync(new CreateRoleRequest()
            {
                RoleName = roleName,
                AssumeRolePolicyDocument = assumeRoleDoc,
            });
            await _amazonIam.AttachRolePolicyAsync(new AttachRolePolicyRequest()
```

```
            {
                RoleName = roleName,
                PolicyArn = policyArn
            });
            if (awsManagedPolicies != null)
            {
                foreach (var awsPolicy in awsManagedPolicies)
                {
                    await _amazonIam.AttachRolePolicyAsync(new
AttachRolePolicyRequest()
                    {
                        PolicyArn = $"arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/{awsPolicy}",
                        RoleName = roleName
                    });
                }
            }
        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Role already exists.");
        }

        string profileArn = "";
        try
        {
            var profileCreateResponse = await
_amazonIam.CreateInstanceProfileAsync(
                new CreateInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName
                });
            // Allow time for the profile to be ready.
            profileArn = profileCreateResponse.InstanceProfile.Arn;
            Thread.Sleep(10000);
            await _amazonIam.AddRoleToInstanceProfileAsync(
                new AddRoleToInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName,
                    RoleName = roleName
                });

        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine("Policy already exists.");
            var profileGetResponse = await _amazonIam.GetInstanceProfileAsync(
                new GetInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName
                });
            profileArn = profileGetResponse.InstanceProfile.Arn;
        }
        return profileArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new key pair and save the file.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="newKeyPairName">The name of the new key pair.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task CreateKeyPair(string newKeyPairName)
    {
        try
        {
            var keyResponse = await _amazonEc2.CreateKeyPairAsync(
                new CreateKeyPairRequest() { KeyName = newKeyPairName });
            await File.WriteAllTextAsync($"{newKeyPairName}.pem",
                keyResponse.KeyPair.KeyMaterial);
            Console.WriteLine($"Created key pair {newKeyPairName}.");
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Key pair already exists.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the key pair and file by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="deleteKeyPairName">The key pair to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteKeyPairByName(string deleteKeyPairName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonEc2.DeleteKeyPairAsync(
                new DeleteKeyPairRequest() { KeyName = deleteKeyPairName });
            File.Delete($"{deleteKeyPairName}.pem");
```

```
        }
        catch (FileNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Key pair {deleteKeyPairName} not found.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Creates an Amazon EC2 launch template to use with Amazon EC2 Auto
Scaling.
    /// The launch template specifies a Bash script in its user data field that
runs after
    /// the instance is started. This script installs the Python packages and
starts a Python
    /// web server on the instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="startupScriptPath">The path to a Bash script file that is
run.</param>
    /// <param name="instancePolicyPath">The path to a permissions policy to
create and attach to the profile.</param>
    /// <returns>The template object.</returns>
    public async Task<Amazon.EC2.Model.LaunchTemplate> CreateTemplate(string
startupScriptPath, string instancePolicyPath)
    {
        try
        {
            await CreateKeyPair(_keyPairName);
            await CreateInstanceProfileWithName(_instancePolicyName,
_instanceRoleName,
                _instanceProfileName, instancePolicyPath);

            var startServerText = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(startupScriptPath);
            var plainTextBytes =
System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(startServerText);

            var amiLatest = await _amazonSsm.GetParameterAsync(
                new GetParameterRequest() { Name = _amiParam });
            var amiId = amiLatest.Parameter.Value;
            var launchTemplateResponse = await
_amazonEc2.CreateLaunchTemplateAsync(
                new CreateLaunchTemplateRequest()
                {
                    LaunchTemplateName = _launchTemplateName,
                    LaunchTemplateData = new RequestLaunchTemplateData()
```

```
                    {
                        InstanceType = _instanceType,
                        ImageId = amiId,
                        IamInstanceProfile =
                            new

LaunchTemplateIamInstanceProfileSpecificationRequest()
                            {
                                Name = _instanceProfileName
                            },
                        KeyName = _keyPairName,
                        UserData = System.Convert.ToBase64String(plainTextBytes)
                    }
                });
            return launchTemplateResponse.LaunchTemplate;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode ==
"InvalidLaunchTemplateName.AlreadyExistsException")
            {
                _logger.LogError($"Could not create the template, the name
{_launchTemplateName} already exists. " +
                                 $"Please try again with a unique name.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An error occurred while creating the template.:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of Availability Zones in the AWS Region of the Amazon EC2
Client.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of availability zones.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> DescribeAvailabilityZones()
    {
        try
```

```
        {
            var zoneResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeAvailabilityZonesAsync(
                new DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest());
            return zoneResponse.AvailabilityZones.Select(z =>
 z.ZoneName).ToList();
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An Amazon EC2 error occurred while listing
 availability zones.: {ec2Exception.Message}");
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An error occurred while listing availability
 zones.: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an EC2 Auto Scaling group of a specified size and name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupSize">The size for the group.</param>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name for the group.</param>
    /// <param name="availabilityZones">The availability zones for the group.</
param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task CreateGroupOfSize(int groupSize, string groupName,
 List<string> availabilityZones)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonAutoScaling.CreateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                new CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                {
                    AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
                    AvailabilityZones = availabilityZones,
                    LaunchTemplate =
                        new
 Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.LaunchTemplateSpecification()
                        {
                            LaunchTemplateName = _launchTemplateName,
                            Version = "$Default"
```

```
                        },
                    MaxSize = groupSize,
                    MinSize = groupSize
                });
            Console.WriteLine($"Created EC2 Auto Scaling group {groupName} with
size {groupSize}.");
        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"EC2 Auto Scaling group {groupName} already
exists.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the default VPC for the account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The default VPC object.</returns>
    public async Task<Vpc> GetDefaultVpc()
    {
        try
        {
            var vpcResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeVpcsAsync(
                new DescribeVpcsRequest()
                {
                    Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                    {
                        new("is-default", new List<string>() { "true" })
                    }
                });
            return vpcResponse.Vpcs[0];
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "UnauthorizedOperation")
            {
                _logger.LogError(ec2Exception, $"You do not have the necessary
permissions to describe VPCs.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
```

```
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"An error occurred while describing the vpcs.:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get all the subnets for a Vpc in a set of availability zones.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vpcId">The Id of the Vpc.</param>
    /// <param name="availabilityZones">The list of availability zones.</param>
    /// <returns>The collection of subnet objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Subnet>> GetAllVpcSubnetsForZones(string vpcId,
List<string> availabilityZones)
    {
        try
        {
            var subnets = new List<Subnet>();
            var subnetPaginator = _amazonEc2.Paginators.DescribeSubnets(
                new DescribeSubnetsRequest()
                {
                    Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                    {
                        new("vpc-id", new List<string>() { vpcId }),
                        new("availability-zone", availabilityZones),
                        new("default-for-az", new List<string>() { "true" })
                    }
                });

            // Get the entire list using the paginator.
            await foreach (var subnet in subnetPaginator.Subnets)
            {
                subnets.Add(subnet);
            }

            return subnets;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidVpcID.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(ec2Exception, $"The specified VPC ID {vpcId}
does not exist.");
            }
```

```
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"An error occurred while describing the
subnets.: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a launch template by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="templateName">The name of the template to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteTemplateByName(string templateName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonEc2.DeleteLaunchTemplateAsync(
                new DeleteLaunchTemplateRequest()
                {
                    LaunchTemplateName = templateName
                });
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode ==
"InvalidLaunchTemplateName.NotFoundException")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"Could not delete the template, the name
{_launchTemplateName} was not found.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An error occurred while deleting the template.:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
```

```
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Detaches a role from an instance profile, detaches policies from the
role,
    /// and deletes all the resources.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="profileName">The name of the profile to delete.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the role to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteInstanceProfile(string profileName, string roleName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonIam.RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileAsync(
                new RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName,
                    RoleName = roleName
                });
            await _amazonIam.DeleteInstanceProfileAsync(
                new DeleteInstanceProfileRequest() { InstanceProfileName =
profileName });
            var attachedPolicies = await
_amazonIam.ListAttachedRolePoliciesAsync(
                new ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest() { RoleName = roleName });
            foreach (var policy in attachedPolicies.AttachedPolicies)
            {
                await _amazonIam.DetachRolePolicyAsync(
                    new DetachRolePolicyRequest()
                    {
                        RoleName = roleName,
                        PolicyArn = policy.PolicyArn
                    });
                // Delete the custom policies only.
                if (!policy.PolicyArn.StartsWith("arn:aws:iam::aws"))
                {
                    await _amazonIam.DeletePolicyAsync(
                        new Amazon.IdentityManagement.Model.DeletePolicyRequest()
                        {
                            PolicyArn = policy.PolicyArn
                        });
                }
            }
```

```
            await _amazonIam.DeleteRoleAsync(
                new DeleteRoleRequest() { RoleName = roleName });
        }
        catch (NoSuchEntityException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Instance profile {profileName} does not exist.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Gets data about the instances in an EC2 Auto Scaling group by its group
name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="group">The name of the auto scaling group.</param>
    /// <returns>A collection of instance Ids.</returns>
    public async Task<IEnumerable<string>> GetInstancesByGroupName(string group)
    {
        var instanceResponse = await
_amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest()
            {
                AutoScalingGroupNames = new List<string>() { group }
            });
        var instanceIds = instanceResponse.AutoScalingGroups.SelectMany(
            g => g.Instances.Select(i => i.InstanceId));
        return instanceIds;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the instance profile association data for an instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance.</param>
    /// <returns>Instance profile associations data.</returns>
    public async Task<IamInstanceProfileAssociation> GetInstanceProfile(string
instanceId)
    {
        try
        {
            var response = await
_amazonEc2.DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsAsync(
                new DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsRequest()
                {
                    Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
```

```
                    {
                        new("instance-id", new List<string>() { instanceId })
                    },
                });
            return response.IamInstanceProfileAssociations[0];
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(ec2Exception, $"Instance {instanceId} not
found");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"An error occurred while creating the
template.: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Replace the profile associated with a running instance. After the profile
is replaced, the instance
    /// is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new profile. When the instance is
ready, Systems Manager is
    /// used to restart the Python web server.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance to update.</param>
    /// <param name="credsProfileName">The name of the new profile to associate
with the specified instance.</param>
    /// <param name="associationId">The Id of the existing profile association
for the instance.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task ReplaceInstanceProfile(string instanceId, string
credsProfileName, string associationId)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonEc2.ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationAsync(
                new ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationRequest()
```

```
                {
                    AssociationId = associationId,
                    IamInstanceProfile = new IamInstanceProfileSpecification()
                    {
                        Name = credsProfileName
                    }
                });
            // Allow time before resetting.
            Thread.Sleep(25000);

            await _amazonEc2.RebootInstancesAsync(
                new RebootInstancesRequest(new List<string>() { instanceId }));
            Thread.Sleep(25000);
            var instanceReady = false;
            var retries = 5;
            while (retries-- > 0 && !instanceReady)
            {
                var instancesPaginator =
                    _amazonSsm.Paginators.DescribeInstanceInformation(
                        new DescribeInstanceInformationRequest());
                // Get the entire list using the paginator.
                await foreach (var instance in
instancesPaginator.InstanceInformationList)
                {
                    instanceReady = instance.InstanceId == instanceId;
                    if (instanceReady)
                    {
                        break;
                    }
                }
            }
            Console.WriteLine("Waiting for instance to be running.");
            await WaitForInstanceState(instanceId, InstanceStateName.Running);
            Console.WriteLine("Instance ready.");
            Console.WriteLine($"Sending restart command to instance
{instanceId}");
            await _amazonSsm.SendCommandAsync(
                new SendCommandRequest()
                {
                    InstanceIds = new List<string>() { instanceId },
                    DocumentName = "AWS-RunShellScript",
                    Parameters = new Dictionary<string, List<string>>()
                    {
                        {
```

```
                            "commands",
                            new List<string>() { "cd / && sudo python3 server.py
80" }
                        }
                    }
                });
            Console.WriteLine($"Restarted the web server on instance
{instanceId}");
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(ec2Exception, $"Instance {instanceId} not
found");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"An error occurred while replacing the
template.: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Try to terminate an instance by its Id.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance to terminate.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TryTerminateInstanceById(string instanceId)
    {
        var stopping = false;
        Console.WriteLine($"Stopping {instanceId}...");
        while (!stopping)
        {
            try
            {
                await
_amazonAutoScaling.TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                    new TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                    {
```

```
                        InstanceId = instanceId,
                        ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity = false
                    });
                stopping = true;
            }
            catch (ScalingActivityInProgressException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Scaling activity in progress for
{instanceId}. Waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Tries to delete the EC2 Auto Scaling group. If the group is in use or in
progress,
    /// waits and retries until the group is successfully deleted.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group to try to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TryDeleteGroupByName(string groupName)
    {
        var stopped = false;
        while (!stopped)
        {
            try
            {
                await _amazonAutoScaling.DeleteAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                    new DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                    {
                        AutoScalingGroupName = groupName
                    });
                stopped = true;
            }
            catch (Exception e)
                when ((e is ScalingActivityInProgressException)
                      || (e is Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.ResourceInUseException))
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Some instances are still running.
Waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
```

```
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Terminate instances and delete the Auto Scaling group by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TerminateAndDeleteAutoScalingGroupWithName(string
groupName)
    {
        var describeGroupsResponse = await
_amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest()
            {
                AutoScalingGroupNames = new List<string>() { groupName }
            });
        if (describeGroupsResponse.AutoScalingGroups.Any())
        {
            // Update the size to 0.
            await _amazonAutoScaling.UpdateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                new UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                {
                    AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
                    MinSize = 0
                });
            var group = describeGroupsResponse.AutoScalingGroups[0];
            foreach (var instance in group.Instances)
            {
                await TryTerminateInstanceById(instance.InstanceId);
            }

            await TryDeleteGroupByName(groupName);
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"No groups found with name {groupName}.");
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get the default security group for a specified Vpc.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vpc">The Vpc to search.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>The default security group.</returns>
    public async Task<SecurityGroup> GetDefaultSecurityGroupForVpc(Vpc vpc)
    {
        var groupResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeSecurityGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest()
            {
                Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                {
                    new ("group-name", new List<string>() { "default" }),
                    new ("vpc-id", new List<string>() { vpc.VpcId })
                }
            });
        return groupResponse.SecurityGroups[0];
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Verify the default security group of a Vpc allows ingress from the
calling computer.
    /// This can be done by allowing ingress from this computer's IP address.
    /// In some situations, such as connecting from a corporate network, you must
instead specify
    /// a prefix list Id. You can also temporarily open the port to any IP
address while running this example.
    /// If you do, be sure to remove public access when you're done.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vpc">The group to check.</param>
    /// <param name="port">The port to verify.</param>
    /// <param name="ipAddress">This computer's IP address.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the ip address is allowed on the group.</returns>
    public bool VerifyInboundPortForGroup(SecurityGroup group, int port, string
ipAddress)
    {
        var portIsOpen = false;
        foreach (var ipPermission in group.IpPermissions)
        {
            if (ipPermission.FromPort == port)
            {
                foreach (var ipRange in ipPermission.Ipv4Ranges)
                {
                    var cidr = ipRange.CidrIp;
                    if (cidr.StartsWith(ipAddress) || cidr == "0.0.0.0/0")
                    {
                        portIsOpen = true;
                    }
```

```
                }

                if (ipPermission.PrefixListIds.Any())
                {
                    portIsOpen = true;
                }

                if (!portIsOpen)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("The inbound rule does not appear to be
open to either this computer's IP\n" +
                                      "address, to all IP addresses (0.0.0.0/0),
or to a prefix list ID.");
                }
                else
                {
                    break;
                }
            }
        }

        return portIsOpen;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add an ingress rule to the specified security group that allows access on
the
    /// specified port from the specified IP address.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupId">The Id of the security group to modify.</param>
    /// <param name="port">The port to open.</param>
    /// <param name="ipAddress">The IP address to allow access.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task OpenInboundPort(string groupId, int port, string ipAddress)
    {
        await _amazonEc2.AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressAsync(
            new AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest()
            {
                GroupId = groupId,
                IpPermissions = new List<IpPermission>()
                {
                    new IpPermission()
                    {
                        FromPort = port,
```

```
                        ToPort = port,
                        IpProtocol = "tcp",
                        Ipv4Ranges = new List<IpRange>()
                        {
                            new IpRange() { CidrIp = $"{ipAddress}/32" }
                        }
                    }
                }
            });
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Attaches an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) target group to this EC2 Auto
 Scaling group.
    /// The
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="autoScalingGroupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</
param>
    /// <param name="targetGroupArn">The Arn for the target group.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task AttachLoadBalancerToGroup(string autoScalingGroupName,
 string targetGroupArn)
    {
        await _amazonAutoScaling.AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsAsync(
            new AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsRequest()
            {
                AutoScalingGroupName = autoScalingGroupName,
                TargetGroupARNs = new List<string>() { targetGroupArn }
            });
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Wait until an EC2 instance is in a specified state.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The instance Id.</param>
    /// <param name="stateName">The state to wait for.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> WaitForInstanceState(string instanceId,
 InstanceStateName stateName)
    {
        var request = new DescribeInstancesRequest
        {
            InstanceIds = new List<string> { instanceId }
        };
```

```
        // Wait until the instance is in the specified state.
        var hasState = false;
        do
        {
            // Wait 5 seconds.
            Thread.Sleep(5000);

            // Check for the desired state.
            var response = await _amazonEc2.DescribeInstancesAsync(request);
            var instance = response.Reservations[0].Instances[0];
            hasState = instance.State.Name == stateName;
            Console.Write(". ");
        } while (!hasState);

        return hasState;
    }
}
```

Elastic Load Balancing 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates Elastic Load Balancer actions.
/// </summary>
public class ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonElasticLoadBalancingV2 _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2;
    private string? _endpoint = null;
    private readonly string _targetGroupName = "";
    private readonly string _loadBalancerName = "";
    HttpClient _httpClient = new();

    public string TargetGroupName => _targetGroupName;
    public string LoadBalancerName => _loadBalancerName;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the Elastic Load Balancer wrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2">The injected load balancing v2
 client.</param>
    /// <param name="configuration">The injected configuration.</param>
```

```
    public ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper(
        IAmazonElasticLoadBalancingV2 amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2,
        IConfiguration configuration)
    {
        _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2 = amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2;
        var prefix = configuration["resourcePrefix"];
        _targetGroupName = prefix + "-tg";
        _loadBalancerName = prefix + "-lb";
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the HTTP Endpoint of a load balancer by its name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="loadBalancerName">The name of the load balancer.</param>
    /// <returns>The HTTP endpoint.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetEndpointForLoadBalancerByName(string
loadBalancerName)
    {
        if (_endpoint == null)
        {
            var endpointResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                    new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { loadBalancerName }
                    });
            _endpoint = endpointResponse.LoadBalancers[0].DNSName;
        }

        return _endpoint;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Return the GET response for an endpoint as text.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="endpoint">The endpoint for the request.</param>
    /// <returns>The request response.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetEndPointResponse(string endpoint)
    {
        var endpointResponse = await _httpClient.GetAsync($"http://{endpoint}");
        var textResponse = await endpointResponse.Content.ReadAsStringAsync();
        return textResponse!;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the target health for a group by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group.</param>
    /// <returns>The collection of health descriptions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<TargetHealthDescription>>
CheckTargetHealthForGroup(string groupName)
    {
        List<TargetHealthDescription> result = null!;
        try
        {
            var groupResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetGroupsAsync(
                    new DescribeTargetGroupsRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { groupName }
                    });
            var healthResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetHealthAsync(
                    new DescribeTargetHealthRequest()
                    {
                        TargetGroupArn =
groupResponse.TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn
                    });
            ;
            result = healthResponse.TargetHealthDescriptions;
        }
        catch (TargetGroupNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Target group {groupName} not found.");
        }
        return result;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Elastic Load Balancing target group. The target group specifies
how the load balancer forwards
    /// requests to instances in the group and how instance health is checked.
    ///
    /// To speed up this demo, the health check is configured with shortened
times and lower thresholds. In production,
    /// you might want to decrease the sensitivity of your health checks to avoid
unwanted failures.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="groupName">The name for the group.</param>
    /// <param name="protocol">The protocol, such as HTTP.</param>
    /// <param name="port">The port to use to forward requests, such as 80.</
param>
    /// <param name="vpcId">The Id of the Vpc in which the load balancer
 exists.</param>
    /// <returns>The new TargetGroup object.</returns>
    public async Task<TargetGroup> CreateTargetGroupOnVpc(string groupName,
 ProtocolEnum protocol, int port, string vpcId)
    {
        var createResponse = await
 _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateTargetGroupAsync(
            new CreateTargetGroupRequest()
            {
                Name = groupName,
                Protocol = protocol,
                Port = port,
                HealthCheckPath = "/healthcheck",
                HealthCheckIntervalSeconds = 10,
                HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds = 5,
                HealthyThresholdCount = 2,
                UnhealthyThresholdCount = 2,
                VpcId = vpcId
            });
        var targetGroup = createResponse.TargetGroups[0];
        return targetGroup;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
 subnets
    /// and forwards requests to the specified target group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name for the new load balancer.</param>
    /// <param name="subnetIds">Subnets for the load balancer.</param>
    /// <param name="targetGroup">Target group for forwarded requests.</param>
    /// <returns>The new LoadBalancer object.</returns>
    public async Task<LoadBalancer> CreateLoadBalancerAndListener(string name,
 List<string> subnetIds, TargetGroup targetGroup)
    {
        var createLbResponse = await
 _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateLoadBalancerAsync(
            new CreateLoadBalancerRequest()
            {
```

```
                Name = name,
                Subnets = subnetIds
            });
        var loadBalancerArn = createLbResponse.LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;

        // Wait for load balancer to be available.
        var loadBalancerReady = false;
        while (!loadBalancerReady)
        {
            try
            {
                var describeResponse =
                    await
_amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                        new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                        {
                            Names = new List<string>() { name }
                        });

                var loadBalancerState =
describeResponse.LoadBalancers[0].State.Code;

                loadBalancerReady = loadBalancerState ==
LoadBalancerStateEnum.Active;
            }
            catch (LoadBalancerNotFoundException)
            {
                loadBalancerReady = false;
            }
            Thread.Sleep(10000);
        }
        // Create the listener.
        await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateListenerAsync(
            new CreateListenerRequest()
            {
                LoadBalancerArn = loadBalancerArn,
                Protocol = targetGroup.Protocol,
                Port = targetGroup.Port,
                DefaultActions = new List<Action>()
                {
                    new Action()
                    {
                        Type = ActionTypeEnum.Forward,
                        TargetGroupArn = targetGroup.TargetGroupArn
```

```
                    }
                }
            });
        return createLbResponse.LoadBalancers[0];
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Verify this computer can successfully send a GET request to the
    /// load balancer endpoint.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="endpoint">The endpoint to check.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> VerifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(string endpoint)
    {
        var success = false;
        var retries = 3;
        while (!success && retries > 0)
        {
            try
            {
                var endpointResponse = await _httpClient.GetAsync($"http://
{endpoint}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Response: {endpointResponse.StatusCode}.");

                if (endpointResponse.IsSuccessStatusCode)
                {
                    success = true;
                }
                else
                {
                    retries = 0;
                }
            }
            catch (HttpRequestException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Connection error, retrying...");
                retries--;
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }

        return success;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a load balancer by its specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the load balancer to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteLoadBalancerByName(string name)
    {
        try
        {
            var describeLoadBalancerResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                    new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { name }
                    });
            var lbArn =
 describeLoadBalancerResponse.LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;
            await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DeleteLoadBalancerAsync(
                new DeleteLoadBalancerRequest()
                {
                    LoadBalancerArn = lbArn
                }
            );
        }
        catch (LoadBalancerNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Load balancer {name} not found.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a TargetGroup by its specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">Name of the group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteTargetGroupByName(string groupName)
    {
        var done = false;
        while (!done)
        {
            try
            {
                var groupResponse =
```

```
                    await
 _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetGroupsAsync(
                        new DescribeTargetGroupsRequest()
                        {
                            Names = new List<string>() { groupName }
                        });

                var targetArn = groupResponse.TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn;
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DeleteTargetGroupAsync(
                    new DeleteTargetGroupRequest() { TargetGroupArn =
 targetArn });
                Console.WriteLine($"Deleted load balancing target group
 {groupName}.");
                done = true;
            }
            catch (TargetGroupNotFoundException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"Target group {groupName} not found, could not delete.");
                done = true;
            }
            catch (ResourceInUseException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Target group not yet released, waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
    }
}
```

DynamoDB를 사용하여 추천 서비스를 시뮬레이션하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates a DynamoDB table to use as a service that recommends books,
 movies, and songs.
/// </summary>
public class Recommendations
{
    private readonly IAmazonDynamoDB _amazonDynamoDb;
    private readonly DynamoDBContext _context;
    private readonly string _tableName;
```

```
    public string TableName => _tableName;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the Recommendations service.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonDynamoDb">The injected DynamoDb client.</param>
    /// <param name="configuration">The injected configuration.</param>
    public Recommendations(IAmazonDynamoDB amazonDynamoDb, IConfiguration
configuration)
    {
        _amazonDynamoDb = amazonDynamoDb;
        _context = new DynamoDBContext(_amazonDynamoDb);
        _tableName = configuration["databaseName"]!;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create the DynamoDb table with a specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name for the table.</param>
    /// <returns>True when ready.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateDatabaseWithName(string tableName)
    {
        try
        {
            Console.Write($"Creating table {tableName}...");
            var createRequest = new CreateTableRequest()
            {
                TableName = tableName,
                AttributeDefinitions = new List<AttributeDefinition>()
                    {
                        new AttributeDefinition()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "MediaType",
                            AttributeType = ScalarAttributeType.S
                        },
                        new AttributeDefinition()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "ItemId",
                            AttributeType = ScalarAttributeType.N
                        }
                    },
                KeySchema = new List<KeySchemaElement>()
                    {
                        new KeySchemaElement()
```

```
                        {
                            AttributeName = "MediaType",
                            KeyType = KeyType.HASH
                        },
                        new KeySchemaElement()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "ItemId",
                            KeyType = KeyType.RANGE
                        }
                    },
                ProvisionedThroughput = new ProvisionedThroughput()
                {
                    ReadCapacityUnits = 5,
                    WriteCapacityUnits = 5
                }
            };
            await _amazonDynamoDb.CreateTableAsync(createRequest);

            // Wait until the table is ACTIVE and then report success.
            Console.Write("\nWaiting for table to become active...");

            var request = new DescribeTableRequest
            {
                TableName = tableName
            };

            TableStatus status;
            do
            {
                Thread.Sleep(2000);

                var describeTableResponse = await
_amazonDynamoDb.DescribeTableAsync(request);
                status = describeTableResponse.Table.TableStatus;

                Console.Write(".");
            }
            while (status != "ACTIVE");

            return status == TableStatus.ACTIVE;
        }
        catch (ResourceInUseException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} already exists.");
```

```
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the database table with data from a specified path.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="databaseTableName">The name of the table.</param>
    /// <param name="recommendationsPath">The path of the recommendations data.</
param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task PopulateDatabase(string databaseTableName, string
 recommendationsPath)
    {
        var recommendationsText = await
 File.ReadAllTextAsync(recommendationsPath);
        var records =

 JsonSerializer.Deserialize<RecommendationModel[]>(recommendationsText);
        var batchWrite = _context.CreateBatchWrite<RecommendationModel>();

        foreach (var record in records!)
        {
            batchWrite.AddPutItem(record);
        }

        await batchWrite.ExecuteAsync();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the recommendation table by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the recommendation table.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DestroyDatabaseByName(string tableName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonDynamoDb.DeleteTableAsync(
                new DeleteTableRequest() { TableName = tableName });
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} was deleted.");
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException)
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} not found");
        }
    }
}
```

Systems Manager 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates Systems Manager parameter operations. This example uses these
 parameters
/// to drive the demonstration of resilient architecture, such as failure of a
 dependency or
/// how the service responds to a health check.
/// </summary>
public class SmParameterWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement
 _amazonSimpleSystemsManagement;

    private readonly string _tableParameter = "doc-example-resilient-
architecture-table";
    private readonly string _failureResponseParameter = "doc-example-resilient-
architecture-failure-response";
    private readonly string _healthCheckParameter = "doc-example-resilient-
architecture-health-check";
    private readonly string _tableName = "";

    public string TableParameter => _tableParameter;
    public string TableName => _tableName;
    public string HealthCheckParameter => _healthCheckParameter;
    public string FailureResponseParameter => _failureResponseParameter;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the SmParameterWrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonSimpleSystemsManagement">The injected Simple Systems
 Management client.</param>
    /// <param name="configuration">The injected configuration.</param>
    public SmParameterWrapper(IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement
 amazonSimpleSystemsManagement, IConfiguration configuration)
    {
        _amazonSimpleSystemsManagement = amazonSimpleSystemsManagement;
```

```
        _tableName = configuration["databaseName"]!;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Reset the Systems Manager parameters to starting values for the demo.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task Reset()
    {
        await this.PutParameterByName(_tableParameter, _tableName);
        await this.PutParameterByName(_failureResponseParameter, "none");
        await this.PutParameterByName(_healthCheckParameter, "shallow");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set the value of a named Systems Manager parameter.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the parameter.</param>
    /// <param name="value">The value to set.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task PutParameterByName(string name, string value)
    {
        await _amazonSimpleSystemsManagement.PutParameterAsync(
            new PutParameterRequest() { Name = name, Value = value, Overwrite =
 true });
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - CreateInstanceProfile
  - CreateLaunchTemplate
  - CreateListener
  - CreateLoadBalancer
  - CreateTargetGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteInstanceProfile

- DeleteLaunchTemplate
- DeleteLoadBalancer
- DeleteTargetGroup
- DescribeAutoScalingGroups
- DescribeAvailabilityZones
- DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
- DescribeInstances
- DescribeLoadBalancers
- DescribeSubnets
- DescribeTargetGroups
- DescribeTargetHealth
- DescribeVpcs
- RebootInstances
- ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation
- TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
public class Main {

    public static final String fileName = "C:\\AWS\\resworkflow\
\recommendations.json"; // Modify file location.
    public static final String tableName = "doc-example-recommendation-service";
```

```
    public static final String startScript = "C:\\AWS\\resworkflow\
\server_startup_script.sh"; // Modify file location.
    public static final String policyFile = "C:\\AWS\\resworkflow\
\instance_policy.json"; // Modify file location.
    public static final String ssmJSON = "C:\\AWS\\resworkflow\
\ssm_only_policy.json"; // Modify file location.
    public static final String failureResponse = "doc-example-resilient-
architecture-failure-response";
    public static final String healthCheck = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-
health-check";
    public static final String templateName = "doc-example-resilience-template";
    public static final String roleName = "doc-example-resilience-role";
    public static final String policyName = "doc-example-resilience-pol";
    public static final String profileName = "doc-example-resilience-prof";

    public static final String badCredsProfileName = "doc-example-resilience-
prof-bc";

    public static final String targetGroupName = "doc-example-resilience-tg";
    public static final String autoScalingGroupName = "doc-example-resilience-
group";
    public static final String lbName = "doc-example-resilience-lb";
    public static final String protocol = "HTTP";
    public static final int port = 80;

    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException,
 InterruptedException {
        Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
        Database database = new Database();
        AutoScaler autoScaler = new AutoScaler();
        LoadBalancer loadBalancer = new LoadBalancer();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the demonstration of How to Build and
 Manage a Resilient Service!");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("A - SETUP THE RESOURCES");
        System.out.println("Press Enter when you're ready to start deploying
 resources.");
```

```
        in.nextLine();
        deploy(loadBalancer);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("B - DEMO THE RESILIENCE FUNCTIONALITY");
        System.out.println("Press Enter when you're ready.");
        in.nextLine();
        demo(loadBalancer);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("C - DELETE THE RESOURCES");
        System.out.println("""
                This concludes the demo of how to build and manage a resilient
service.
                To keep things tidy and to avoid unwanted charges on your
account, we can clean up all AWS resources
                that were created for this demo.
                """);

        System.out.println("\n Do you want to delete the resources (y/n)? ");
        String userInput = in.nextLine().trim().toLowerCase(); // Capture user
input

        if (userInput.equals("y")) {
            // Delete resources here
            deleteResources(loadBalancer, autoScaler, database);
            System.out.println("Resources deleted.");
        } else {
            System.out.println("""
                    Okay, we'll leave the resources intact.
                    Don't forget to delete them when you're done with them or you
might incur unexpected charges.
                    """);
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("The example has completed. ");
        System.out.println("\n Thanks for watching!");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    // Deletes the AWS resources used in this example.
```

```
   private static void deleteResources(LoadBalancer loadBalancer, AutoScaler
autoScaler, Database database)
           throws IOException, InterruptedException {
       loadBalancer.deleteLoadBalancer(lbName);
       System.out.println("*** Wait 30 secs for resource to be deleted");
       TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(30);
       loadBalancer.deleteTargetGroup(targetGroupName);
       autoScaler.deleteAutoScaleGroup(autoScalingGroupName);
       autoScaler.deleteRolesPolicies(policyName, roleName, profileName);
       autoScaler.deleteTemplate(templateName);
       database.deleteTable(tableName);
   }

   private static void deploy(LoadBalancer loadBalancer) throws
InterruptedException, IOException {
       Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
       System.out.println(
               """
                       For this demo, we'll use the AWS SDK for Java (v2) to
create several AWS resources
                       to set up a load-balanced web service endpoint and
explore some ways to make it resilient
                       against various kinds of failures.

                       Some of the resources create by this demo are:
                       \t* A DynamoDB table that the web service depends on to
provide book, movie, and song recommendations.
                       \t* An EC2 launch template that defines EC2 instances
that each contain a Python web server.
                       \t* An EC2 Auto Scaling group that manages EC2 instances
across several Availability Zones.
                       \t* An Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) load balancer that
targets the Auto Scaling group to distribute requests.
                       """);

       System.out.println("Press Enter when you're ready.");
       in.nextLine();
       System.out.println(DASHES);

       System.out.println(DASHES);
       System.out.println("Creating and populating a DynamoDB table named " +
tableName);
       Database database = new Database();
       database.createTable(tableName, fileName);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("""
                Creating an EC2 launch template that runs '{startup_script}' when
an instance starts.
                This script starts a Python web server defined in the `server.py`
script. The web server
                listens to HTTP requests on port 80 and responds to requests to
'/' and to '/healthcheck'.
                For demo purposes, this server is run as the root user. In
production, the best practice is to
                run a web server, such as Apache, with least-privileged
credentials.

                The template also defines an IAM policy that each instance uses
to assume a role that grants
                permissions to access the DynamoDB recommendation table and
Systems Manager parameters
                that control the flow of the demo.
                """);

        LaunchTemplateCreator templateCreator = new LaunchTemplateCreator();
        templateCreator.createTemplate(policyFile, policyName, profileName,
startScript, templateName, roleName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println(
                "Creating an EC2 Auto Scaling group that maintains three EC2
instances, each in a different Availability Zone.");
        System.out.println("*** Wait 30 secs for the VPC to be created");
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(30);
        AutoScaler autoScaler = new AutoScaler();
        String[] zones = autoScaler.createGroup(3, templateName,
autoScalingGroupName);

        System.out.println("""
                At this point, you have EC2 instances created. Once each instance
starts, it listens for
                HTTP requests. You can see these instances in the console or
continue with the demo.
                Press Enter when you're ready to continue.
                """);
```

```
        in.nextLine();
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Creating variables that control the flow of the
demo.");
        ParameterHelper paramHelper = new ParameterHelper();
        paramHelper.reset();
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("""
                Creating an Elastic Load Balancing target group and load
balancer. The target group
                defines how the load balancer connects to instances. The load
balancer provides a
                single endpoint where clients connect and dispatches requests to
instances in the group.
                """);

        String vpcId = autoScaler.getDefaultVPC();
        List<Subnet> subnets = autoScaler.getSubnets(vpcId, zones);
        System.out.println("You have retrieved a list with " + subnets.size() + "
subnets");
        String targetGroupArn = loadBalancer.createTargetGroup(protocol, port,
vpcId, targetGroupName);
        String elbDnsName = loadBalancer.createLoadBalancer(subnets,
targetGroupArn, lbName, port, protocol);
        autoScaler.attachLoadBalancerTargetGroup(autoScalingGroupName,
targetGroupArn);
        System.out.println("Verifying access to the load balancer endpoint...");
        boolean wasSuccessul =
loadBalancer.verifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(elbDnsName);
        if (!wasSuccessul) {
            System.out.println("Couldn't connect to the load balancer, verifying
that the port is open...");
            CloseableHttpClient httpClient = HttpClients.createDefault();

            // Create an HTTP GET request to "http://checkip.amazonaws.com"
            HttpGet httpGet = new HttpGet("http://checkip.amazonaws.com");
            try {
                // Execute the request and get the response
                HttpResponse response = httpClient.execute(httpGet);
```

```
                // Read the response content.
                String ipAddress =
IOUtils.toString(response.getEntity().getContent(),
StandardCharsets.UTF_8).trim();

                // Print the public IP address.
                System.out.println("Public IP Address: " + ipAddress);
                GroupInfo groupInfo = autoScaler.verifyInboundPort(vpcId, port,
ipAddress);
                if (!groupInfo.isPortOpen()) {
                    System.out.println("""
                            For this example to work, the default security group
for your default VPC must
                            allow access from this computer. You can either add
it automatically from this
                            example or add it yourself using the AWS Management
Console.
                            """);

                    System.out.println(
                            "Do you want to add a rule to security group " +
groupInfo.getGroupName() + " to allow");
                    System.out.println("inbound traffic on port " + port + " from
your computer's IP address (y/n) ");
                    String ans = in.nextLine();
                    if ("y".equalsIgnoreCase(ans)) {
                        autoScaler.openInboundPort(groupInfo.getGroupName(),
String.valueOf(port), ipAddress);
                        System.out.println("Security group rule added.");
                    } else {
                        System.out.println("No security group rule added.");
                    }
                }

            } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
                e.printStackTrace();
            }
        } else if (wasSuccessul) {
            System.out.println("Your load balancer is ready. You can access it by
browsing to:");
            System.out.println("\t http://" + elbDnsName);
        } else {
```

```
            System.out.println("Couldn't get a successful response from the load
balancer endpoint. Troubleshoot by");
            System.out.println("manually verifying that your VPC and security
group are configured correctly and that");
            System.out.println("you can successfully make a GET request to the
load balancer.");
        }

        System.out.println("Press Enter when you're ready to continue with the
demo.");
        in.nextLine();
    }

    // A method that controls the demo part of the Java program.
    public static void demo(LoadBalancer loadBalancer) throws IOException,
InterruptedException {
        ParameterHelper paramHelper = new ParameterHelper();
        System.out.println("Read the ssm_only_policy.json file");
        String ssmOnlyPolicy = readFileAsString(ssmJSON);

        System.out.println("Resetting parameters to starting values for demo.");
        paramHelper.reset();

        System.out.println(
                """
                        This part of the demonstration shows how to toggle
different parts of the system
                        to create situations where the web service fails, and
shows how using a resilient
                        architecture can keep the web service running in spite
of these failures.

                        At the start, the load balancer endpoint returns
recommendations and reports that all targets are healthy.
                       """);
        demoChoices(loadBalancer);

        System.out.println(
                """
                        The web service running on the EC2 instances gets
recommendations by querying a DynamoDB table.
                        The table name is contained in a Systems Manager
parameter named self.param_helper.table.
```

```
                        To simulate a failure of the recommendation service,
let's set this parameter to name a non-existent table.
                      """);
       paramHelper.put(paramHelper.tableName, "this-is-not-a-table");

       System.out.println(
               """
                        \nNow, sending a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint returns a failure code. But, the service reports as
                        healthy to the load balancer because shallow health
checks don't check for failure of the recommendation service.
                      """);
       demoChoices(loadBalancer);

       System.out.println(
               """
                      Instead of failing when the recommendation service fails,
the web service can return a static response.
                      While this is not a perfect solution, it presents the
customer with a somewhat better experience than failure.
                      """);
       paramHelper.put(paramHelper.failureResponse, "static");

       System.out.println("""
               Now, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint returns
a static response.
               The service still reports as healthy because health checks are
still shallow.
               """);
       demoChoices(loadBalancer);

       System.out.println("Let's reinstate the recommendation service.");
       paramHelper.put(paramHelper.tableName, paramHelper.dyntable);

       System.out.println("""
               Let's also substitute bad credentials for one of the instances in
the target group so that it can't
               access the DynamoDB recommendation table. We will get an instance
id value.
               """);

       LaunchTemplateCreator templateCreator = new LaunchTemplateCreator();
       AutoScaler autoScaler = new AutoScaler();
```

```
        // Create a new instance profile based on badCredsProfileName.
        templateCreator.createInstanceProfile(policyFile, policyName,
badCredsProfileName, roleName);
        String badInstanceId = autoScaler.getBadInstance(autoScalingGroupName);
        System.out.println("The bad instance id values used for this demo is " +
badInstanceId);

        String profileAssociationId =
autoScaler.getInstanceProfile(badInstanceId);
        System.out.println("The association Id value is " +
profileAssociationId);
        System.out.println("Replacing the profile for instance " + badInstanceId
                + " with a profile that contains bad credentials");
        autoScaler.replaceInstanceProfile(badInstanceId, badCredsProfileName,
profileAssociationId);

        System.out.println(
                """
                        Now, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint
returns either a recommendation or a static response,
                        depending on which instance is selected by the load
balancer.
                        """);

        demoChoices(loadBalancer);

        System.out.println("""
                Let's implement a deep health check. For this demo, a deep health
check tests whether
                the web service can access the DynamoDB table that it depends on
for recommendations. Note that
                the deep health check is only for ELB routing and not for Auto
Scaling instance health.
                This kind of deep health check is not recommended for Auto
Scaling instance health, because it
                risks accidental termination of all instances in the Auto Scaling
group when a dependent service fails.
                """);

        System.out.println("""
                By implementing deep health checks, the load balancer can detect
when one of the instances is failing
                and take that instance out of rotation.
                """);
```

```
        paramHelper.put(paramHelper.healthCheck, "deep");

        System.out.println("""
                Now, checking target health indicates that the instance with bad
credentials
                is unhealthy. Note that it might take a minute or two for the
load balancer to detect the unhealthy
                instance. Sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint
always returns a recommendation, because
                the load balancer takes unhealthy instances out of its rotation.
                """);

        demoChoices(loadBalancer);

        System.out.println(
                """
                        Because the instances in this demo are controlled by an
auto scaler, the simplest way to fix an unhealthy
                        instance is to terminate it and let the auto scaler start
a new instance to replace it.
                        """);
        autoScaler.terminateInstance(badInstanceId);

        System.out.println("""
                Even while the instance is terminating and the new instance is
starting, sending a GET
                request to the web service continues to get a successful
recommendation response because
                the load balancer routes requests to the healthy instances. After
the replacement instance
                starts and reports as healthy, it is included in the load
balancing rotation.
                Note that terminating and replacing an instance typically takes
several minutes, during which time you
                can see the changing health check status until the new instance
is running and healthy.
                """);

        demoChoices(loadBalancer);
        System.out.println(
                "If the recommendation service fails now, deep health checks mean
all instances report as unhealthy.");
        paramHelper.put(paramHelper.tableName, "this-is-not-a-table");
```

```
        demoChoices(loadBalancer);
        paramHelper.reset();
    }

    public static void demoChoices(LoadBalancer loadBalancer) throws IOException,
InterruptedException {
        String[] actions = {
                "Send a GET request to the load balancer endpoint.",
                "Check the health of load balancer targets.",
                "Go to the next part of the demo."
        };
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

        while (true) {
            System.out.println("-".repeat(88));
            System.out.println("See the current state of the service by selecting
one of the following choices:");
            for (int i = 0; i < actions.length; i++) {
                System.out.println(i + ": " + actions[i]);
            }

            try {
                System.out.print("\nWhich action would you like to take? ");
                int choice = scanner.nextInt();
                System.out.println("-".repeat(88));

                switch (choice) {
                    case 0 -> {
                        System.out.println("Request:\n");
                        System.out.println("GET http://" +
loadBalancer.getEndpoint(lbName));
                        CloseableHttpClient httpClient =
HttpClients.createDefault();

                        // Create an HTTP GET request to the ELB.
                        HttpGet httpGet = new HttpGet("http://" +
loadBalancer.getEndpoint(lbName));

                        // Execute the request and get the response.
                        HttpResponse response = httpClient.execute(httpGet);
                        int statusCode =
response.getStatusLine().getStatusCode();
                        System.out.println("HTTP Status Code: " + statusCode);
```

```
                        // Display the JSON response
                        BufferedReader reader = new BufferedReader(
                                new
InputStreamReader(response.getEntity().getContent()));
                        StringBuilder jsonResponse = new StringBuilder();
                        String line;
                        while ((line = reader.readLine()) != null) {
                            jsonResponse.append(line);
                        }
                        reader.close();

                        // Print the formatted JSON response.
                        System.out.println("Full Response:\n");
                        System.out.println(jsonResponse.toString());

                        // Close the HTTP client.
                        httpClient.close();

                    }
                    case 1 -> {
                        System.out.println("\nChecking the health of load
balancer targets:\n");
                        List<TargetHealthDescription> health =
loadBalancer.checkTargetHealth(targetGroupName);
                        for (TargetHealthDescription target : health) {
                            System.out.printf("\tTarget %s on port %d is %s%n",
target.target().id(),
                                    target.target().port(),
target.targetHealth().stateAsString());
                        }
                        System.out.println("""
                                Note that it can take a minute or two for the
health check to update
                                after changes are made.
                                """);
                    }
                    case 2 -> {
                        System.out.println("\nOkay, let's move on.");
                        System.out.println("-".repeat(88));
                        return; // Exit the method when choice is 2
                    }
                    default -> System.out.println("You must choose a value
between 0-2. Please select again.");
```

```
                }

            } catch (java.util.InputMismatchException e) {
                System.out.println("Invalid input. Please select again.");
                scanner.nextLine(); // Clear the input buffer.
            }
        }
    }

    public static String readFileAsString(String filePath) throws IOException {
        byte[] bytes = Files.readAllBytes(Paths.get(filePath));
        return new String(bytes);
    }
}
```

Auto Scaling과 Amazon EC2 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
public class AutoScaler {

    private static Ec2Client ec2Client;
    private static AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient;
    private static IamClient iamClient;

    private static SsmClient ssmClient;

    private IamClient getIAMClient() {
        if (iamClient == null) {
            iamClient = IamClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return iamClient;
    }

    private SsmClient getSSMClient() {
        if (ssmClient == null) {
            ssmClient = SsmClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return ssmClient;
    }
```

```
    private Ec2Client getEc2Client() {
        if (ec2Client == null) {
            ec2Client = Ec2Client.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return ec2Client;
    }

    private AutoScalingClient getAutoScalingClient() {
        if (autoScalingClient == null) {
            autoScalingClient = AutoScalingClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return autoScalingClient;
    }

    /**
     * Terminates and instances in an EC2 Auto Scaling group. After an instance
is
     * terminated, it can no longer be accessed.
     */
    public void terminateInstance(String instanceId) {
        TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest terminateInstanceIRequest =
TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest
                .builder()
                .instanceId(instanceId)
                .shouldDecrementDesiredCapacity(false)
                .build();


getAutoScalingClient().terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(terminateInstanceIRequest);
        System.out.format("Terminated instance %s.", instanceId);
    }

    /**
     * Replaces the profile associated with a running instance. After the profile
is
     * replaced, the instance is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new profile.
     * When
     * the instance is ready, Systems Manager is used to restart the Python web
     * server.
```

```
    */
   public void replaceInstanceProfile(String instanceId, String
newInstanceProfileName, String profileAssociationId)
           throws InterruptedException {
       // Create an IAM instance profile specification.
       software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.IamInstanceProfileSpecification
iamInstanceProfile =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.IamInstanceProfileSpecification
               .builder()
               .name(newInstanceProfileName) // Make sure
'newInstanceProfileName' is a valid IAM Instance Profile
                                             // name.
               .build();

       // Replace the IAM instance profile association for the EC2 instance.
       ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationRequest replaceRequest =
ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationRequest
               .builder()
               .iamInstanceProfile(iamInstanceProfile)
               .associationId(profileAssociationId) // Make sure
'profileAssociationId' is a valid association ID.
               .build();

       try {
           getEc2Client().replaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation(replaceRequest);
           // Handle the response as needed.
       } catch (Ec2Exception e) {
           // Handle exceptions, log, or report the error.
           System.err.println("Error: " + e.getMessage());
       }
       System.out.format("Replaced instance profile for association %s with
profile %s.", profileAssociationId,
               newInstanceProfileName);
       TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(15);
       boolean instReady = false;
       int tries = 0;

       // Reboot after 60 seconds
       while (!instReady) {
           if (tries % 6 == 0) {
               getEc2Client().rebootInstances(RebootInstancesRequest.builder()
                       .instanceIds(instanceId)
                       .build());
```

```
                System.out.println("Rebooting instance " + instanceId + " and
waiting for it to be ready.");
            }
            tries++;
            try {
                TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(10);
            } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                e.printStackTrace();
            }

            DescribeInstanceInformationResponse informationResponse =
getSSMClient().describeInstanceInformation();
            List<InstanceInformation> instanceInformationList =
informationResponse.instanceInformationList();
            for (InstanceInformation info : instanceInformationList) {
                if (info.instanceId().equals(instanceId)) {
                    instReady = true;
                    break;
                }
            }
        }

        SendCommandRequest sendCommandRequest = SendCommandRequest.builder()
                .instanceIds(instanceId)
                .documentName("AWS-RunShellScript")
                .parameters(Collections.singletonMap("commands",
                        Collections.singletonList("cd / && sudo python3 server.py
80")))
                .build();

        getSSMClient().sendCommand(sendCommandRequest);
        System.out.println("Restarted the Python web server on instance " +
instanceId + ".");
    }

    public void openInboundPort(String secGroupId, String port, String ipAddress)
{
        AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest ingressRequest =
AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest.builder()
                .groupName(secGroupId)
                .cidrIp(ipAddress)
                .fromPort(Integer.parseInt(port))
                .build();
```

```
        getEc2Client().authorizeSecurityGroupIngress(ingressRequest);
        System.out.format("Authorized ingress to %s on port %s from %s.",
secGroupId, port, ipAddress);
    }

    /**
     * Detaches a role from an instance profile, detaches policies from the role,
     * and deletes all the resources.
     */
    public void deleteInstanceProfile(String roleName, String profileName) {
        try {
            software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.GetInstanceProfileRequest
getInstanceProfileRequest =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.GetInstanceProfileRequest
                    .builder()
                    .instanceProfileName(profileName)
                    .build();

            GetInstanceProfileResponse response =
getIAMClient().getInstanceProfile(getInstanceProfileRequest);
            String name = response.instanceProfile().instanceProfileName();
            System.out.println(name);

            RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest profileRequest =
RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest.builder()
                    .instanceProfileName(profileName)
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .build();

            getIAMClient().removeRoleFromInstanceProfile(profileRequest);
            DeleteInstanceProfileRequest deleteInstanceProfileRequest =
DeleteInstanceProfileRequest.builder()
                    .instanceProfileName(profileName)
                    .build();

            getIAMClient().deleteInstanceProfile(deleteInstanceProfileRequest);
            System.out.println("Deleted instance profile " + profileName);

            DeleteRoleRequest deleteRoleRequest = DeleteRoleRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .build();

            // List attached role policies.
            ListAttachedRolePoliciesResponse rolesResponse = getIAMClient()
```

```
                    .listAttachedRolePolicies(role -> role.roleName(roleName));
            List<AttachedPolicy> attachedPolicies =
rolesResponse.attachedPolicies();
            for (AttachedPolicy attachedPolicy : attachedPolicies) {
                DetachRolePolicyRequest request =
DetachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                        .roleName(roleName)
                        .policyArn(attachedPolicy.policyArn())
                        .build();

                getIAMClient().detachRolePolicy(request);
                System.out.println("Detached and deleted policy " +
attachedPolicy.policyName());
            }

            getIAMClient().deleteRole(deleteRoleRequest);
            System.out.println("Instance profile and role deleted.");

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public void deleteTemplate(String templateName) {
        getEc2Client().deleteLaunchTemplate(name ->
name.launchTemplateName(templateName));
        System.out.format(templateName + " was deleted.");
    }

    public void deleteAutoScaleGroup(String groupName) {
        DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest =
DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest.builder()
                .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                .forceDelete(true)
                .build();


getAutoScalingClient().deleteAutoScalingGroup(deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest);
        System.out.println(groupName + " was deleted.");
    }

    /*
     * Verify the default security group of the specified VPC allows ingress from
```

```
    * this
    * computer. This can be done by allowing ingress from this computer's IP
    * address. In some situations, such as connecting from a corporate network,
you
    * must instead specify a prefix list ID. You can also temporarily open the
port
    * to
    * any IP address while running this example. If you do, be sure to remove
    * public
    * access when you're done.
    *
    */
   public GroupInfo verifyInboundPort(String VPC, int port, String ipAddress) {
       boolean portIsOpen = false;
       GroupInfo groupInfo = new GroupInfo();
       try {
           Filter filter = Filter.builder()
                   .name("group-name")
                   .values("default")
                   .build();

           Filter filter1 = Filter.builder()
                   .name("vpc-id")
                   .values(VPC)
                   .build();

           DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest securityGroupsRequest =
DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest.builder()
                   .filters(filter, filter1)
                   .build();

           DescribeSecurityGroupsResponse securityGroupsResponse =
getEc2Client()
                   .describeSecurityGroups(securityGroupsRequest);
           String securityGroup =
securityGroupsResponse.securityGroups().get(0).groupName();
           groupInfo.setGroupName(securityGroup);

           for (SecurityGroup secGroup :
securityGroupsResponse.securityGroups()) {
               System.out.println("Found security group: " +
secGroup.groupId());

               for (IpPermission ipPermission : secGroup.ipPermissions()) {
```

```
                    if (ipPermission.fromPort() == port) {
                        System.out.println("Found inbound rule: " +
ipPermission);
                        for (IpRange ipRange : ipPermission.ipRanges()) {
                            String cidrIp = ipRange.cidrIp();
                            if (cidrIp.startsWith(ipAddress) ||
cidrIp.equals("0.0.0.0/0")) {
                                System.out.println(cidrIp + " is applicable");
                                portIsOpen = true;
                            }
                        }

                        if (!ipPermission.prefixListIds().isEmpty()) {
                            System.out.println("Prefix lList is applicable");
                            portIsOpen = true;
                        }

                        if (!portIsOpen) {
                            System.out
                                    .println("The inbound rule does not appear to
be open to either this computer's IP,"
                                            + " all IP addresses (0.0.0.0/0), or
to a prefix list ID.");
                        } else {
                            break;
                        }
                    }
                }
            }

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

        groupInfo.setPortOpen(portIsOpen);
        return groupInfo;
    }

    /*
     * Attaches an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) target group to this EC2 Auto
     * Scaling group.
     * The target group specifies how the load balancer forward requests to the
     * instances
     * in the group.
```

```
    */
   public void attachLoadBalancerTargetGroup(String asGroupName, String
targetGroupARN) {
       try {
           AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsRequest targetGroupsRequest =
AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsRequest.builder()
                   .autoScalingGroupName(asGroupName)
                   .targetGroupARNs(targetGroupARN)
                   .build();


getAutoScalingClient().attachLoadBalancerTargetGroups(targetGroupsRequest);
           System.out.println("Attached load balancer to " + asGroupName);

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

   // Creates an EC2 Auto Scaling group with the specified size.
   public String[] createGroup(int groupSize, String templateName, String
autoScalingGroupName) {

       // Get availability zones.

software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest
zonesRequest =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest
               .builder()
               .build();

       DescribeAvailabilityZonesResponse zonesResponse =
getEc2Client().describeAvailabilityZones(zonesRequest);
       List<String> availabilityZoneNames =
zonesResponse.availabilityZones().stream()

.map(software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.AvailabilityZone::zoneName)
               .collect(Collectors.toList());

       String availabilityZones = String.join(",", availabilityZoneNames);
       LaunchTemplateSpecification specification =
LaunchTemplateSpecification.builder()
               .launchTemplateName(templateName)
```

```
                .version("$Default")
                .build();

        String[] zones = availabilityZones.split(",");
        CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest groupRequest =
CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest.builder()
                .launchTemplate(specification)
                .availabilityZones(zones)
                .maxSize(groupSize)
                .minSize(groupSize)
                .autoScalingGroupName(autoScalingGroupName)
                .build();

        try {
            getAutoScalingClient().createAutoScalingGroup(groupRequest);

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println("Created an EC2 Auto Scaling group named " +
autoScalingGroupName);
        return zones;
    }

    public String getDefaultVPC() {
        // Define the filter.
        Filter defaultFilter = Filter.builder()
                .name("is-default")
                .values("true")
                .build();

        software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeVpcsRequest request =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeVpcsRequest
                .builder()
                .filters(defaultFilter)
                .build();

        DescribeVpcsResponse response = getEc2Client().describeVpcs(request);
        return response.vpcs().get(0).vpcId();
    }

    // Gets the default subnets in a VPC for a specified list of Availability
Zones.
```

```
    public List<Subnet> getSubnets(String vpcId, String[] availabilityZones) {
        List<Subnet> subnets = null;
        Filter vpcFilter = Filter.builder()
                .name("vpc-id")
                .values(vpcId)
                .build();

        Filter azFilter = Filter.builder()
                .name("availability-zone")
                .values(availabilityZones)
                .build();

        Filter defaultForAZ = Filter.builder()
                .name("default-for-az")
                .values("true")
                .build();

        DescribeSubnetsRequest request = DescribeSubnetsRequest.builder()
                .filters(vpcFilter, azFilter, defaultForAZ)
                .build();

        DescribeSubnetsResponse response =
getEc2Client().describeSubnets(request);
        subnets = response.subnets();
        return subnets;
    }

    // Gets data about the instances in the EC2 Auto Scaling group.
    public String getBadInstance(String groupName) {
        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest request =
DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest.builder()
                .autoScalingGroupNames(groupName)
                .build();

        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsResponse response =
getAutoScalingClient().describeAutoScalingGroups(request);
        AutoScalingGroup autoScalingGroup = response.autoScalingGroups().get(0);
        List<String> instanceIds = autoScalingGroup.instances().stream()
                .map(instance -> instance.instanceId())
                .collect(Collectors.toList());

        String[] instanceIdArray = instanceIds.toArray(new String[0]);
        for (String instanceId : instanceIdArray) {
            System.out.println("Instance ID: " + instanceId);
```

```
            return instanceId;
        }
        return "";
    }

    // Gets data about the profile associated with an instance.
    public String getInstanceProfile(String instanceId) {
        Filter filter = Filter.builder()
                .name("instance-id")
                .values(instanceId)
                .build();

        DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsRequest associationsRequest =
 DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsRequest
                .builder()
                .filters(filter)
                .build();

        DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsResponse response = getEc2Client()
                .describeIamInstanceProfileAssociations(associationsRequest);
        return response.iamInstanceProfileAssociations().get(0).associationId();
    }

    public void deleteRolesPolicies(String policyName, String roleName, String
 InstanceProfile) {
        ListPoliciesRequest listPoliciesRequest =
 ListPoliciesRequest.builder().build();
        ListPoliciesResponse listPoliciesResponse =
 getIAMClient().listPolicies(listPoliciesRequest);
        for (Policy policy : listPoliciesResponse.policies()) {
            if (policy.policyName().equals(policyName)) {
                // List the entities (users, groups, roles) that are attached to
 the policy.

 software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListEntitiesForPolicyRequest
 listEntitiesRequest =
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListEntitiesForPolicyRequest
                        .builder()
                        .policyArn(policy.arn())
                        .build();
                ListEntitiesForPolicyResponse listEntitiesResponse = iamClient
                        .listEntitiesForPolicy(listEntitiesRequest);
                if (!listEntitiesResponse.policyGroups().isEmpty() || !
listEntitiesResponse.policyUsers().isEmpty()
```

```
                        || !listEntitiesResponse.policyRoles().isEmpty()) {
                    // Detach the policy from any entities it is attached to.
                    DetachRolePolicyRequest detachPolicyRequest =
DetachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                            .policyArn(policy.arn())
                            .roleName(roleName) // Specify the name of the IAM
role
                            .build();

                    getIAMClient().detachRolePolicy(detachPolicyRequest);
                    System.out.println("Policy detached from entities.");
                }

                // Now, you can delete the policy.
                DeletePolicyRequest deletePolicyRequest =
DeletePolicyRequest.builder()
                        .policyArn(policy.arn())
                        .build();

                getIAMClient().deletePolicy(deletePolicyRequest);
                System.out.println("Policy deleted successfully.");
                break;
            }
        }

        // List the roles associated with the instance profile
        ListInstanceProfilesForRoleRequest listRolesRequest =
ListInstanceProfilesForRoleRequest.builder()
                .roleName(roleName)
                .build();

        // Detach the roles from the instance profile
        ListInstanceProfilesForRoleResponse listRolesResponse =
iamClient.listInstanceProfilesForRole(listRolesRequest);
        for (software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.InstanceProfile profile :
listRolesResponse.instanceProfiles()) {
            RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest removeRoleRequest =
RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest.builder()
                    .instanceProfileName(InstanceProfile)
                    .roleName(roleName) // Remove the extra dot here
                    .build();

            getIAMClient().removeRoleFromInstanceProfile(removeRoleRequest);
```

```
            System.out.println("Role " + roleName + " removed from instance
 profile " + InstanceProfile);
        }

        // Delete the instance profile after removing all roles
        DeleteInstanceProfileRequest deleteInstanceProfileRequest =
 DeleteInstanceProfileRequest.builder()
                .instanceProfileName(InstanceProfile)
                .build();

        getIAMClient().deleteInstanceProfile(r ->
 r.instanceProfileName(InstanceProfile));
        System.out.println(InstanceProfile + " Deleted");
        System.out.println("All roles and policies are deleted.");
    }
}
```

Elastic Load Balancing 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
public class LoadBalancer {
    public ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client elasticLoadBalancingV2Client;

    public ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client getLoadBalancerClient() {
        if (elasticLoadBalancingV2Client == null) {
            elasticLoadBalancingV2Client = ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }

        return elasticLoadBalancingV2Client;
    }

    // Checks the health of the instances in the target group.
    public List<TargetHealthDescription> checkTargetHealth(String
 targetGroupName) {
        DescribeTargetGroupsRequest targetGroupsRequest =
 DescribeTargetGroupsRequest.builder()
                .names(targetGroupName)
                .build();

        DescribeTargetGroupsResponse tgResponse =
 getLoadBalancerClient().describeTargetGroups(targetGroupsRequest);
```

```
        DescribeTargetHealthRequest healthRequest =
DescribeTargetHealthRequest.builder()

.targetGroupArn(tgResponse.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupArn())
                .build();

        DescribeTargetHealthResponse healthResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().describeTargetHealth(healthRequest);
        return healthResponse.targetHealthDescriptions();
    }

    // Gets the HTTP endpoint of the load balancer.
    public String getEndpoint(String lbName) {
        DescribeLoadBalancersResponse res = getLoadBalancerClient()
                .describeLoadBalancers(describe -> describe.names(lbName));
        return res.loadBalancers().get(0).dnsName();
    }

    // Deletes a load balancer.
    public void deleteLoadBalancer(String lbName) {
        try {
            // Use a waiter to delete the Load Balancer.
            DescribeLoadBalancersResponse res = getLoadBalancerClient()
                    .describeLoadBalancers(describe -> describe.names(lbName));
            ElasticLoadBalancingV2Waiter loadBalancerWaiter =
getLoadBalancerClient().waiter();
            DescribeLoadBalancersRequest request =
DescribeLoadBalancersRequest.builder()

.loadBalancerArns(res.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn())
                    .build();

            getLoadBalancerClient().deleteLoadBalancer(
                    builder ->
builder.loadBalancerArn(res.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn()));
            WaiterResponse<DescribeLoadBalancersResponse> waiterResponse =
loadBalancerWaiter
                    .waitUntilLoadBalancersDeleted(request);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);

        } catch (ElasticLoadBalancingV2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
```

```
        System.out.println(lbName + " was deleted.");
    }

    // Deletes the target group.
    public void deleteTargetGroup(String targetGroupName) {
        try {
            DescribeTargetGroupsResponse res = getLoadBalancerClient()
                    .describeTargetGroups(describe ->
describe.names(targetGroupName));
            getLoadBalancerClient()
                    .deleteTargetGroup(builder ->
builder.targetGroupArn(res.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupArn()));
        } catch (ElasticLoadBalancingV2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
        System.out.println(targetGroupName + " was deleted.");
    }

    // Verify this computer can successfully send a GET request to the load
balancer
    // endpoint.
    public boolean verifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(String elbDnsName) throws
IOException, InterruptedException {
        boolean success = false;
        int retries = 3;
        CloseableHttpClient httpClient = HttpClients.createDefault();

        // Create an HTTP GET request to the ELB.
        HttpGet httpGet = new HttpGet("http://" + elbDnsName);
        try {
            while ((!success) && (retries > 0)) {
                // Execute the request and get the response.
                HttpResponse response = httpClient.execute(httpGet);
                int statusCode = response.getStatusLine().getStatusCode();
                System.out.println("HTTP Status Code: " + statusCode);
                if (statusCode == 200) {
                    success = true;
                } else {
                    retries--;
                    System.out.println("Got connection error from load balancer
endpoint, retrying...");
                    TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(15);
                }
            }
```

```
        } catch (org.apache.http.conn.HttpHostConnectException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
        }

        System.out.println("Status.." + success);
        return success;
    }

    /*
     * Creates an Elastic Load Balancing target group. The target group specifies
     * how
     * the load balancer forward requests to instances in the group and how
instance
     * health is checked.
     */
    public String createTargetGroup(String protocol, int port, String vpcId,
String targetGroupName) {
        CreateTargetGroupRequest targetGroupRequest =
CreateTargetGroupRequest.builder()
                .healthCheckPath("/healthcheck")
                .healthCheckTimeoutSeconds(5)
                .port(port)
                .vpcId(vpcId)
                .name(targetGroupName)
                .protocol(protocol)
                .build();

        CreateTargetGroupResponse targetGroupResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().createTargetGroup(targetGroupRequest);
        String targetGroupArn =
targetGroupResponse.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupArn();
        String targetGroup =
targetGroupResponse.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupName();
        System.out.println("The " + targetGroup + " was created with ARN" +
targetGroupArn);
        return targetGroupArn;
    }

    /*
     * Creates an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
     * subnets
     * and forwards requests to the specified target group.
     */
```

```
   public String createLoadBalancer(List<Subnet> subnetIds, String
targetGroupARN, String lbName, int port,
           String protocol) {
       try {
           List<String> subnetIdStrings = subnetIds.stream()
                   .map(Subnet::subnetId)
                   .collect(Collectors.toList());

           CreateLoadBalancerRequest balancerRequest =
CreateLoadBalancerRequest.builder()
                   .subnets(subnetIdStrings)
                   .name(lbName)
                   .scheme("internet-facing")
                   .build();

           // Create and wait for the load balancer to become available.
           CreateLoadBalancerResponse lsResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().createLoadBalancer(balancerRequest);
           String lbARN = lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn();

           ElasticLoadBalancingV2Waiter loadBalancerWaiter =
getLoadBalancerClient().waiter();
           DescribeLoadBalancersRequest request =
DescribeLoadBalancersRequest.builder()
                   .loadBalancerArns(lbARN)
                   .build();

           System.out.println("Waiting for Load Balancer " + lbName + " to
become available.");
           WaiterResponse<DescribeLoadBalancersResponse> waiterResponse =
loadBalancerWaiter
                   .waitUntilLoadBalancerAvailable(request);
           waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
           System.out.println("Load Balancer " + lbName + " is available.");

           // Get the DNS name (endpoint) of the load balancer.
           String lbDNSName = lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).dnsName();
           System.out.println("*** Load Balancer DNS Name: " + lbDNSName);

           // Create a listener for the load balance.
           Action action = Action.builder()
                   .targetGroupArn(targetGroupARN)
                   .type("forward")
                   .build();
```

```
            CreateListenerRequest listenerRequest =
 CreateListenerRequest.builder()

 .loadBalancerArn(lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn())
                    .defaultActions(action)
                    .port(port)
                    .protocol(protocol)
                    .build();

            getLoadBalancerClient().createListener(listenerRequest);
            System.out.println("Created listener to forward traffic from load
 balancer " + lbName + " to target group "
                    + targetGroupARN);

            // Return the load balancer DNS name.
            return lbDNSName;

        } catch (ElasticLoadBalancingV2Exception e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

DynamoDB를 사용하여 추천 서비스를 시뮬레이션하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
public class Database {

    private static DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient;

    public static DynamoDbClient getDynamoDbClient() {
        if (dynamoDbClient == null) {
            dynamoDbClient = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return dynamoDbClient;
    }

    // Checks to see if the Amazon DynamoDB table exists.
    private boolean doesTableExist(String tableName) {
```

```
        try {
            // Describe the table and catch any exceptions.
            DescribeTableRequest describeTableRequest =
DescribeTableRequest.builder()
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .build();

            getDynamoDbClient().describeTable(describeTableRequest);
            System.out.println("Table '" + tableName + "' exists.");
            return true;

        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.out.println("Table '" + tableName + "' does not exist.");
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Error checking table existence: " +
e.getMessage());
        }
        return false;
    }

    /*
     * Creates a DynamoDB table to use a recommendation service. The table has a
     * hash key named 'MediaType' that defines the type of media recommended,
such
     * as
     * Book or Movie, and a range key named 'ItemId' that, combined with the
     * MediaType,
     * forms a unique identifier for the recommended item.
     */
    public void createTable(String tableName, String fileName) throws IOException
{
        // First check to see if the table exists.
        boolean doesExist = doesTableExist(tableName);
        if (!doesExist) {
            DynamoDbWaiter dbWaiter = getDynamoDbClient().waiter();
            CreateTableRequest createTableRequest = CreateTableRequest.builder()
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .attributeDefinitions(
                            AttributeDefinition.builder()
                                    .attributeName("MediaType")
                                    .attributeType(ScalarAttributeType.S)
                                    .build(),
                            AttributeDefinition.builder()
                                    .attributeName("ItemId")
```

```
                                        .attributeType(ScalarAttributeType.N)
                                        .build())
                        .keySchema(
                                KeySchemaElement.builder()
                                        .attributeName("MediaType")
                                        .keyType(KeyType.HASH)
                                        .build(),
                                KeySchemaElement.builder()
                                        .attributeName("ItemId")
                                        .keyType(KeyType.RANGE)
                                        .build())
                        .provisionedThroughput(
                                ProvisionedThroughput.builder()
                                        .readCapacityUnits(5L)
                                        .writeCapacityUnits(5L)
                                        .build())
                        .build();

            getDynamoDbClient().createTable(createTableRequest);
            System.out.println("Creating table " + tableName + "...");

            // Wait until the Amazon DynamoDB table is created.
            DescribeTableRequest tableRequest = DescribeTableRequest.builder()
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .build();

            WaiterResponse<DescribeTableResponse> waiterResponse =
dbWaiter.waitUntilTableExists(tableRequest);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println("Table " + tableName + " created.");

            // Add records to the table.
            populateTable(fileName, tableName);
        }
    }

    public void deleteTable(String tableName) {
        getDynamoDbClient().deleteTable(table -> table.tableName(tableName));
        System.out.println("Table " + tableName + " deleted.");
    }

    // Populates the table with data located in a JSON file using the DynamoDB
    // enhanced client.
```

```
    public void populateTable(String fileName, String tableName) throws
 IOException {
        DynamoDbEnhancedClient enhancedClient = DynamoDbEnhancedClient.builder()
                .dynamoDbClient(getDynamoDbClient())
                .build();
        ObjectMapper objectMapper = new ObjectMapper();
        File jsonFile = new File(fileName);
        JsonNode rootNode = objectMapper.readTree(jsonFile);

        DynamoDbTable<Recommendation> mappedTable =
 enhancedClient.table(tableName,
                TableSchema.fromBean(Recommendation.class));
        for (JsonNode currentNode : rootNode) {
            String mediaType = currentNode.path("MediaType").path("S").asText();
            int itemId = currentNode.path("ItemId").path("N").asInt();
            String title = currentNode.path("Title").path("S").asText();
            String creator = currentNode.path("Creator").path("S").asText();

            // Create a Recommendation object and set its properties.
            Recommendation rec = new Recommendation();
            rec.setMediaType(mediaType);
            rec.setItemId(itemId);
            rec.setTitle(title);
            rec.setCreator(creator);

            // Put the item into the DynamoDB table.
            mappedTable.putItem(rec); // Add the Recommendation to the list.
        }
        System.out.println("Added all records to the " + tableName);
    }
}
```

Systems Manager 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
public class ParameterHelper {

    String tableName = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-table";
    String dyntable = "doc-example-recommendation-service";
    String failureResponse = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-failure-
response";
    String healthCheck = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-health-check";
```

```
    public void reset() {
        put(dyntable, tableName);
        put(failureResponse, "none");
        put(healthCheck, "shallow");
    }

    public void put(String name, String value) {
        SsmClient ssmClient = SsmClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        PutParameterRequest parameterRequest = PutParameterRequest.builder()
                .name(name)
                .value(value)
                .overwrite(true)
                .type("String")
                .build();

        ssmClient.putParameter(parameterRequest);
        System.out.printf("Setting demo parameter %s to '%s'.", name, value);
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - CreateInstanceProfile
  - CreateLaunchTemplate
  - CreateListener
  - CreateLoadBalancer
  - CreateTargetGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteInstanceProfile
  - DeleteLaunchTemplate
  - DeleteLoadBalancer
  - DeleteTargetGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups

- DescribeAvailabilityZones
- DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
- DescribeInstances
- DescribeLoadBalancers
- DescribeSubnets
- DescribeTargetGroups
- DescribeTargetHealth
- DescribeVpcs
- RebootInstances
- ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation
- TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
#!/usr/bin/env node
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0

import {
  Scenario,
  parseScenarioArgs,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";

/**
 * The workflow steps are split into three stages:
 *   - deploy
```

```
 *   - demo
 *   - destroy
 *
 * Each of these stages has a corresponding file prefixed with steps-*.
 */
import { deploySteps } from "./steps-deploy.js";
import { demoSteps } from "./steps-demo.js";
import { destroySteps } from "./steps-destroy.js";

/**
 * The context is passed to every scenario. Scenario steps
 * will modify the context.
 */
const context = {};

/**
 * Three Scenarios are created for the workflow. A Scenario is an orchestration
 class
 * that simplifies running a series of steps.
 */
export const scenarios = {
  // Deploys all resources necessary for the workflow.
  deploy: new Scenario("Resilient Workflow - Deploy", deploySteps, context),
  // Demonstrates how a fragile web service can be made more resilient.
  demo: new Scenario("Resilient Workflow - Demo", demoSteps, context),
  // Destroys the resources created for the workflow.
  destroy: new Scenario("Resilient Workflow - Destroy", destroySteps, context),
};

// Call function if run directly
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  parseScenarioArgs(scenarios, {
    name: "Resilient Workflow",
    synopsis:
      "node index.js --scenario <deploy | demo | destroy> [-h|--help] [-y|--yes]
 [-v|--verbose]",
    description: "Deploy and interact with scalable EC2 instances.",
  });
}
```

모든 리소스를 배포하기 위한 단계를 생성합니다.

```
import { join } from "node:path";
import { readFileSync, writeFileSync } from "node:fs";
import axios from "axios";

import {
  BatchWriteItemCommand,
  CreateTableCommand,
  DynamoDBClient,
  waitUntilTableExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import {
  EC2Client,
  CreateKeyPairCommand,
  CreateLaunchTemplateCommand,
  DescribeAvailabilityZonesCommand,
  DescribeVpcsCommand,
  DescribeSubnetsCommand,
  DescribeSecurityGroupsCommand,
  AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";
import {
  IAMClient,
  CreatePolicyCommand,
  CreateRoleCommand,
  CreateInstanceProfileCommand,
  AddRoleToInstanceProfileCommand,
  AttachRolePolicyCommand,
  waitUntilInstanceProfileExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
import { SSMClient, GetParameterCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";
import {
  CreateAutoScalingGroupCommand,
  AutoScalingClient,
  AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-auto-scaling";
import {
  CreateListenerCommand,
  CreateLoadBalancerCommand,
  CreateTargetGroupCommand,
  ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client,
  waitUntilLoadBalancerAvailable,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-balancing-v2";
```

```
import {
  ScenarioOutput,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioAction,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
import { saveState } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/steps-common.js";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

import { MESSAGES, NAMES, RESOURCES_PATH, ROOT } from "./constants.js";
import { initParamsSteps } from "./steps-reset-params.js";

/**
 * @type {import('@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario.js').Step[]}
 */
export const deploySteps = [
  new ScenarioOutput("introduction", MESSAGES.introduction, { header: true }),
  new ScenarioInput("confirmDeployment", MESSAGES.confirmDeployment, {
    type: "confirm",
  }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "handleConfirmDeployment",
    (c) => c.confirmDeployment === false && process.exit(),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingTable",
    MESSAGES.creatingTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createTable", async () => {
    const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
    await client.send(
      new CreateTableCommand({
        TableName: NAMES.tableName,
        ProvisionedThroughput: {
          ReadCapacityUnits: 5,
          WriteCapacityUnits: 5,
        },
        AttributeDefinitions: [
          {
            AttributeName: "MediaType",
            AttributeType: "S",
          },
          {
            AttributeName: "ItemId",
```

```
            AttributeType: "N",
          },
        ],
        KeySchema: [
          {
            AttributeName: "MediaType",
            KeyType: "HASH",
          },
          {
            AttributeName: "ItemId",
            KeyType: "RANGE",
          },
        ],
      }),
    );
    await waitUntilTableExists({ client }, { TableName: NAMES.tableName });
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdTable",
    MESSAGES.createdTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "populatingTable",
    MESSAGES.populatingTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("populateTable", () => {
    const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
    /**
     * @type {{ default: import("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb").PutRequest['Item']
[] }}
     */
    const recommendations = JSON.parse(
      readFileSync(join(RESOURCES_PATH, "recommendations.json")),
    );

    return client.send(
      new BatchWriteItemCommand({
        RequestItems: {
          [NAMES.tableName]: recommendations.map((item) => ({
            PutRequest: { Item: item },
          })),
        },
      }),
    );
```

```
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "populatedTable",
    MESSAGES.populatedTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingKeyPair",
    MESSAGES.creatingKeyPair.replace("${KEY_PAIR_NAME}", NAMES.keyPairName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createKeyPair", async () => {
    const client = new EC2Client({});
    const { KeyMaterial } = await client.send(
      new CreateKeyPairCommand({
        KeyName: NAMES.keyPairName,
      }),
    );

    writeFileSync(`${NAMES.keyPairName}.pem`, KeyMaterial, { mode: 0o600 });
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdKeyPair",
    MESSAGES.createdKeyPair.replace("${KEY_PAIR_NAME}", NAMES.keyPairName),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingInstancePolicy",
    MESSAGES.creatingInstancePolicy.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}",
      NAMES.instancePolicyName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createInstancePolicy", async (state) => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    const {
      Policy: { Arn },
    } = await client.send(
      new CreatePolicyCommand({
        PolicyName: NAMES.instancePolicyName,
        PolicyDocument: readFileSync(
          join(RESOURCES_PATH, "instance_policy.json"),
        ),
      }),
    );
    state.instancePolicyArn = Arn;
  }),
```

```
  new ScenarioOutput("createdInstancePolicy", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.createdInstancePolicy
      .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_ARN}", state.instancePolicyArn),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingInstanceRole",
    MESSAGES.creatingInstanceRole.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}",
      NAMES.instanceRoleName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createInstanceRole", () => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    return client.send(
      new CreateRoleCommand({
        RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
        AssumeRolePolicyDocument: readFileSync(
          join(ROOT, "assume-role-policy.json"),
        ),
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdInstanceRole",
    MESSAGES.createdInstanceRole.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}",
      NAMES.instanceRoleName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "attachingPolicyToRole",
    MESSAGES.attachingPolicyToRole
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("attachPolicyToRole", async (state) => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    await client.send(
      new AttachRolePolicyCommand({
        RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
        PolicyArn: state.instancePolicyArn,
      }),
    );
```

```
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "attachedPolicyToRole",
    MESSAGES.attachedPolicyToRole
      .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingInstanceProfile",
    MESSAGES.creatingInstanceProfile.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
      NAMES.instanceProfileName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createInstanceProfile", async (state) => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    const {
      InstanceProfile: { Arn },
    } = await client.send(
      new CreateInstanceProfileCommand({
        InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
      }),
    );
    state.instanceProfileArn = Arn;

    await waitUntilInstanceProfileExists(
      { client },
      { InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName },
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("createdInstanceProfile", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.createdInstanceProfile
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_ARN}", state.instanceProfileArn),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "addingRoleToInstanceProfile",
    MESSAGES.addingRoleToInstanceProfile
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("addRoleToInstanceProfile", () => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    return client.send(
```

```
      new AddRoleToInstanceProfileCommand({
        RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
        InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "addedRoleToInstanceProfile",
    MESSAGES.addedRoleToInstanceProfile
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName),
  ),
  ...initParamsSteps,
  new ScenarioOutput("creatingLaunchTemplate", MESSAGES.creatingLaunchTemplate),
  new ScenarioAction("createLaunchTemplate", async () => {
    const ssmClient = new SSMClient({});
    const { Parameter } = await ssmClient.send(
      new GetParameterCommand({
        Name: "/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest/amzn2-ami-hvm-x86_64-gp2",
      }),
    );
    const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});
    await ec2Client.send(
      new CreateLaunchTemplateCommand({
        LaunchTemplateName: NAMES.launchTemplateName,
        LaunchTemplateData: {
          InstanceType: "t3.micro",
          ImageId: Parameter.Value,
          IamInstanceProfile: { Name: NAMES.instanceProfileName },
          UserData: readFileSync(
            join(RESOURCES_PATH, "server_startup_script.sh"),
          ).toString("base64"),
          KeyName: NAMES.keyPairName,
        },
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdLaunchTemplate",
    MESSAGES.createdLaunchTemplate.replace(
      "${LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME}",
      NAMES.launchTemplateName,
    ),
  ),
```

```
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingAutoScalingGroup",
    MESSAGES.creatingAutoScalingGroup.replace(
      "${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}",
      NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createAutoScalingGroup", async (state) => {
    const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});
    const { AvailabilityZones } = await ec2Client.send(
      new DescribeAvailabilityZonesCommand({}),
    );
    state.availabilityZoneNames = AvailabilityZones.map((az) => az.ZoneName);
    const autoScalingClient = new AutoScalingClient({});
    await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
      autoScalingClient.send(
        new CreateAutoScalingGroupCommand({
          AvailabilityZones: state.availabilityZoneNames,
          AutoScalingGroupName: NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
          LaunchTemplate: {
            LaunchTemplateName: NAMES.launchTemplateName,
            Version: "$Default",
          },
          MinSize: 3,
          MaxSize: 3,
        }),
      ),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdAutoScalingGroup",
    /**
     * @param {{ availabilityZoneNames: string[] }} state
     */
    (state) =>
      MESSAGES.createdAutoScalingGroup
        .replace("${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}", NAMES.autoScalingGroupName)
        .replace(
          "${AVAILABILITY_ZONE_NAMES}",
          state.availabilityZoneNames.join(", "),
        ),
  ),
  new ScenarioInput("confirmContinue", MESSAGES.confirmContinue, {
    type: "confirm",
```

```
    }),
    new ScenarioOutput("loadBalancer", MESSAGES.loadBalancer),
    new ScenarioOutput("gettingVpc", MESSAGES.gettingVpc),
    new ScenarioAction("getVpc", async (state) => {
      const client = new EC2Client({});
      const { Vpcs } = await client.send(
        new DescribeVpcsCommand({
          Filters: [{ Name: "is-default", Values: ["true"] }],
        }),
      );
      state.defaultVpc = Vpcs[0].VpcId;
    }),
    new ScenarioOutput("gotVpc", (state) =>
      MESSAGES.gotVpc.replace("${VPC_ID}", state.defaultVpc),
    ),
    new ScenarioOutput("gettingSubnets", MESSAGES.gettingSubnets),
    new ScenarioAction("getSubnets", async (state) => {
      const client = new EC2Client({});
      const { Subnets } = await client.send(
        new DescribeSubnetsCommand({
          Filters: [
            { Name: "vpc-id", Values: [state.defaultVpc] },
            { Name: "availability-zone", Values: state.availabilityZoneNames },
            { Name: "default-for-az", Values: ["true"] },
          ],
        }),
      );
      state.subnets = Subnets.map((subnet) => subnet.SubnetId);
    }),
    new ScenarioOutput(
      "gotSubnets",
      /**
       * @param {{ subnets: string[] }} state
       */
      (state) =>
        MESSAGES.gotSubnets.replace("${SUBNETS}", state.subnets.join(", ")),
    ),
    new ScenarioOutput(
      "creatingLoadBalancerTargetGroup",
      MESSAGES.creatingLoadBalancerTargetGroup.replace(
        "${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}",
        NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
      ),
    ),
```

```
  new ScenarioAction("createLoadBalancerTargetGroup", async (state) => {
    const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
    const { TargetGroups } = await client.send(
      new CreateTargetGroupCommand({
        Name: NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
        Protocol: "HTTP",
        Port: 80,
        HealthCheckPath: "/healthcheck",
        HealthCheckIntervalSeconds: 10,
        HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds: 5,
        HealthyThresholdCount: 2,
        UnhealthyThresholdCount: 2,
        VpcId: state.defaultVpc,
      }),
    );
    const targetGroup = TargetGroups[0];
    state.targetGroupArn = targetGroup.TargetGroupArn;
    state.targetGroupProtocol = targetGroup.Protocol;
    state.targetGroupPort = targetGroup.Port;
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdLoadBalancerTargetGroup",
    MESSAGES.createdLoadBalancerTargetGroup.replace(
      "${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}",
      NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingLoadBalancer",
    MESSAGES.creatingLoadBalancer.replace("${LB_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createLoadBalancer", async (state) => {
    const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
    const { LoadBalancers } = await client.send(
      new CreateLoadBalancerCommand({
        Name: NAMES.loadBalancerName,
        Subnets: state.subnets,
      }),
    );
    state.loadBalancerDns = LoadBalancers[0].DNSName;
    state.loadBalancerArn = LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;
    await waitUntilLoadBalancerAvailable(
      { client },
      { Names: [NAMES.loadBalancerName] },
```

```
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("createdLoadBalancer", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.createdLoadBalancer
      .replace("${LB_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerName)
      .replace("${DNS_NAME}", state.loadBalancerDns),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingListener",
    MESSAGES.creatingLoadBalancerListener
      .replace("${LB_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerName)
      .replace("${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createListener", async (state) => {
    const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
    const { Listeners } = await client.send(
      new CreateListenerCommand({
        LoadBalancerArn: state.loadBalancerArn,
        Protocol: state.targetGroupProtocol,
        Port: state.targetGroupPort,
        DefaultActions: [
          { Type: "forward", TargetGroupArn: state.targetGroupArn },
        ],
      }),
    );
    const listener = Listeners[0];
    state.loadBalancerListenerArn = listener.ListenerArn;
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("createdListener", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.createdLoadBalancerListener.replace(
      "${LB_LISTENER_ARN}",
      state.loadBalancerListenerArn,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "attachingLoadBalancerTargetGroup",
    MESSAGES.attachingLoadBalancerTargetGroup
      .replace("${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName)
      .replace("${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}", NAMES.autoScalingGroupName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("attachLoadBalancerTargetGroup", async (state) => {
    const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
    await client.send(
      new AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsCommand({
```

```
        AutoScalingGroupName: NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
        TargetGroupARNs: [state.targetGroupArn],
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "attachedLoadBalancerTargetGroup",
    MESSAGES.attachedLoadBalancerTargetGroup,
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("verifyingInboundPort", MESSAGES.verifyingInboundPort),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "verifyInboundPort",
    /**
     *
     * @param {{ defaultSecurityGroup: import('@aws-sdk/client-
ec2').SecurityGroup}} state
     */
    async (state) => {
      const client = new EC2Client({});
      const { SecurityGroups } = await client.send(
        new DescribeSecurityGroupsCommand({
          Filters: [{ Name: "group-name", Values: ["default"] }],
        }),
      );
      if (!SecurityGroups) {
        state.verifyInboundPortError = new Error(MESSAGES.noSecurityGroups);
      }
      state.defaultSecurityGroup = SecurityGroups[0];

      /**
       * @type {string}
       */
      const ipResponse = (await axios.get("http://checkip.amazonaws.com")).data;
      state.myIp = ipResponse.trim();
      const myIpRules = state.defaultSecurityGroup.IpPermissions.filter(
        ({ IpRanges }) =>
          IpRanges.some(
            ({ CidrIp }) =>
              CidrIp.startsWith(state.myIp) || CidrIp === "0.0.0.0/0",
          ),
      )
        .filter(({ IpProtocol }) => IpProtocol === "tcp")
        .filter(({ FromPort }) => FromPort === 80);
```

```
      state.myIpRules = myIpRules;
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "verifiedInboundPort",
    /**
     * @param {{ myIpRules: any[] }} state
     */
    (state) => {
      if (state.myIpRules.length > 0) {
        return MESSAGES.foundIpRules.replace(
          "${IP_RULES}",
          JSON.stringify(state.myIpRules, null, 2),
        );
      }
      return MESSAGES.noIpRules;
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioInput(
    "shouldAddInboundRule",
    /**
     * @param {{ myIpRules: any[] }} state
     */
    (state) => {
      if (state.myIpRules.length > 0) {
        return false;
      }
      return MESSAGES.noIpRules;
    },
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "addInboundRule",
    /**
     * @param {{ defaultSecurityGroup: import('@aws-sdk/client-
ec2').SecurityGroup }} state
     */
    async (state) => {
      if (!state.shouldAddInboundRule) {
        return;
      }

      const client = new EC2Client({});
      await client.send(
```

```
        new AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressCommand({
          GroupId: state.defaultSecurityGroup.GroupId,
          CidrIp: `${state.myIp}/32`,
          FromPort: 80,
          ToPort: 80,
          IpProtocol: "tcp",
        }),
      );
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("addedInboundRule", (state) => {
    if (state.shouldAddInboundRule) {
      return MESSAGES.addedInboundRule.replace("${IP_ADDRESS}", state.myIp);
    }
    return false;
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("verifyingEndpoint", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.verifyingEndpoint.replace("${DNS_NAME}", state.loadBalancerDns),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("verifyEndpoint", async (state) => {
    try {
      const response = await retry({ intervalInMs: 2000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
        axios.get(`http://${state.loadBalancerDns}`),
      );
      state.endpointResponse = JSON.stringify(response.data, null, 2);
    } catch (e) {
      state.verifyEndpointError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("verifiedEndpoint", (state) => {
    if (state.verifyEndpointError) {
      console.error(state.verifyEndpointError);
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.verifiedEndpoint.replace(
        "${ENDPOINT_RESPONSE}",
        state.endpointResponse,
      );
    }
  }),
  saveState,
];
```

데모를 실행하기 위한 단계를 생성합니다.

```
import { readFileSync } from "node:fs";
import { join } from "node:path";

import axios from "axios";

import {
  DescribeTargetGroupsCommand,
  DescribeTargetHealthCommand,
  ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-balancing-v2";
import {
  DescribeInstanceInformationCommand,
  PutParameterCommand,
  SSMClient,
  SendCommandCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";
import {
  IAMClient,
  CreatePolicyCommand,
  CreateRoleCommand,
  AttachRolePolicyCommand,
  CreateInstanceProfileCommand,
  AddRoleToInstanceProfileCommand,
  waitUntilInstanceProfileExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
import {
  AutoScalingClient,
  DescribeAutoScalingGroupsCommand,
  TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-auto-scaling";
import {
  DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsCommand,
  EC2Client,
  RebootInstancesCommand,
  ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

import {
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioOutput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/scenario.js";
```

```
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

import { MESSAGES, NAMES, RESOURCES_PATH } from "./constants.js";
import { findLoadBalancer } from "./shared.js";

const getRecommendation = new ScenarioAction(
  "getRecommendation",
  async (state) => {
    const loadBalancer = await findLoadBalancer(NAMES.loadBalancerName);
    if (loadBalancer) {
      state.loadBalancerDnsName = loadBalancer.DNSName;
      try {
        state.recommendation = (
          await axios.get(`http://${state.loadBalancerDnsName}`)
        ).data;
      } catch (e) {
        state.recommendation = e instanceof Error ? e.message : e;
      }
    } else {
      throw new Error(MESSAGES.demoFindLoadBalancerError);
    }
  },
);

const getRecommendationResult = new ScenarioOutput(
  "getRecommendationResult",
  (state) =>
    `Recommendation:\n${JSON.stringify(state.recommendation, null, 2)}`,
  { preformatted: true },
);

const getHealthCheck = new ScenarioAction("getHealthCheck", async (state) => {
  const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
  const { TargetGroups } = await client.send(
    new DescribeTargetGroupsCommand({
      Names: [NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName],
    }),
  );

  const { TargetHealthDescriptions } = await client.send(
    new DescribeTargetHealthCommand({
      TargetGroupArn: TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn,
    }),
  );
```

```
  state.targetHealthDescriptions = TargetHealthDescriptions;
});

const getHealthCheckResult = new ScenarioOutput(
  "getHealthCheckResult",
  /**
   * @param {{ targetHealthDescriptions: import('@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-
balancing-v2').TargetHealthDescription[]}} state
   */
  (state) => {
    const status = state.targetHealthDescriptions
      .map((th) => `${th.Target.Id}: ${th.TargetHealth.State}`)
      .join("\n");
    return `Health check:\n${status}`;
  },
  { preformatted: true },
);

const loadBalancerLoop = new ScenarioAction(
  "loadBalancerLoop",
  getRecommendation.action,
  {
    whileConfig: {
      whileFn: ({ loadBalancerCheck }) => loadBalancerCheck,
      input: new ScenarioInput(
        "loadBalancerCheck",
        MESSAGES.demoLoadBalancerCheck,
        {
          type: "confirm",
        },
      ),
      output: getRecommendationResult,
    },
  },
);

const healthCheckLoop = new ScenarioAction(
  "healthCheckLoop",
  getHealthCheck.action,
  {
    whileConfig: {
      whileFn: ({ healthCheck }) => healthCheck,
      input: new ScenarioInput("healthCheck", MESSAGES.demoHealthCheck, {
        type: "confirm",
```

```
      }),
      output: getHealthCheckResult,
    },
  },
);

const statusSteps = [
  getRecommendation,
  getRecommendationResult,
  getHealthCheck,
  getHealthCheckResult,
];

/**
 * @type {import('@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario.js').Step[]}
 */
export const demoSteps = [
  new ScenarioOutput("header", MESSAGES.demoHeader, { header: true }),
  new ScenarioOutput("sanityCheck", MESSAGES.demoSanityCheck),
  ...statusSteps,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "brokenDependencyConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoBrokenDependencyConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("brokenDependency", async (state) => {
    if (!state.brokenDependencyConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    } else {
      const client = new SSMClient({});
      state.badTableName = `fake-table-${Date.now()}`;
      await client.send(
        new PutParameterCommand({
          Name: NAMES.ssmTableNameKey,
          Value: state.badTableName,
          Overwrite: true,
          Type: "String",
        }),
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testBrokenDependency", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.demoTestBrokenDependency.replace(
      "${TABLE_NAME}",
```

```
      state.badTableName,
    ),
  ),
  ...statusSteps,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "staticResponseConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoStaticResponseConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("staticResponse", async (state) => {
    if (!state.staticResponseConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    } else {
      const client = new SSMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new PutParameterCommand({
          Name: NAMES.ssmFailureResponseKey,
          Value: "static",
          Overwrite: true,
          Type: "String",
        }),
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testStaticResponse", MESSAGES.demoTestStaticResponse),
  ...statusSteps,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "badCredentialsConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoBadCredentialsConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("badCredentialsExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.badCredentialsConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("fixDynamoDBName", async () => {
    const client = new SSMClient({});
    await client.send(
      new PutParameterCommand({
        Name: NAMES.ssmTableNameKey,
        Value: NAMES.tableName,
        Overwrite: true,
        Type: "String",
```

```
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "badCredentials",
    /**
     * @param {{ targetInstance: import('@aws-sdk/client-auto-
scaling').Instance }} state
     */
    async (state) => {
      await createSsmOnlyInstanceProfile();
      const autoScalingClient = new AutoScalingClient({});
      const { AutoScalingGroups } = await autoScalingClient.send(
        new DescribeAutoScalingGroupsCommand({
          AutoScalingGroupNames: [NAMES.autoScalingGroupName],
        }),
      );
      state.targetInstance = AutoScalingGroups[0].Instances[0];
      const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});
      const { IamInstanceProfileAssociations } = await ec2Client.send(
        new DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsCommand({
          Filters: [
            { Name: "instance-id", Values: [state.targetInstance.InstanceId] },
          ],
        }),
      );
      state.instanceProfileAssociationId =
        IamInstanceProfileAssociations[0].AssociationId;
      await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
        ec2Client.send(
          new ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationCommand({
            AssociationId: state.instanceProfileAssociationId,
            IamInstanceProfile: { Name: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName },
          }),
        ),
      );

      await ec2Client.send(
        new RebootInstancesCommand({
          InstanceIds: [state.targetInstance.InstanceId],
        }),
      );

      const ssmClient = new SSMClient({});
```

```
      await retry({ intervalInMs: 20000, maxRetries: 15 }, async () => {
        const { InstanceInformationList } = await ssmClient.send(
          new DescribeInstanceInformationCommand({}),
        );

        const instance = InstanceInformationList.find(
          (info) => info.InstanceId === state.targetInstance.InstanceId,
        );

        if (!instance) {
          throw new Error("Instance not found.");
        }
      });

      await ssmClient.send(
        new SendCommandCommand({
          InstanceIds: [state.targetInstance.InstanceId],
          DocumentName: "AWS-RunShellScript",
          Parameters: { commands: ["cd / && sudo python3 server.py 80"] },
        }),
      );
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "testBadCredentials",
    /**
     * @param {{ targetInstance: import('@aws-sdk/client-
ssm').InstanceInformation}} state
     */
    (state) =>
      MESSAGES.demoTestBadCredentials.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_ID}",
        state.targetInstance.InstanceId,
      ),
  ),
  loadBalancerLoop,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "deepHealthCheckConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoDeepHealthCheckConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("deepHealthCheckExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.deepHealthCheckConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
```

```
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deepHealthCheck", async () => {
    const client = new SSMClient({});
    await client.send(
      new PutParameterCommand({
        Name: NAMES.ssmHealthCheckKey,
        Value: "deep",
        Overwrite: true,
        Type: "String",
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testDeepHealthCheck", MESSAGES.demoTestDeepHealthCheck),
  healthCheckLoop,
  loadBalancerLoop,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "killInstanceConfirmation",
    /**
     * @param {{ targetInstance: import('@aws-sdk/client-
ssm').InstanceInformation }} state
     */
    (state) =>
      MESSAGES.demoKillInstanceConfirmation.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_ID}",
        state.targetInstance.InstanceId,
      ),
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("killInstanceExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.killInstanceConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "killInstance",
    /**
     * @param {{ targetInstance: import('@aws-sdk/client-
ssm').InstanceInformation }} state
     */
    async (state) => {
      const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
      await client.send(
        new TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupCommand({
```

```
          InstanceId: state.targetInstance.InstanceId,
          ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity: false,
        }),
      );
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("testKillInstance", MESSAGES.demoTestKillInstance),
  healthCheckLoop,
  loadBalancerLoop,
  new ScenarioInput("failOpenConfirmation", MESSAGES.demoFailOpenConfirmation, {
    type: "confirm",
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("failOpenExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.failOpenConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("failOpen", () => {
    const client = new SSMClient({});
    return client.send(
      new PutParameterCommand({
        Name: NAMES.ssmTableNameKey,
        Value: `fake-table-${Date.now()}`,
        Overwrite: true,
        Type: "String",
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testFailOpen", MESSAGES.demoFailOpenTest),
  healthCheckLoop,
  loadBalancerLoop,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "resetTableConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoResetTableConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("resetTableExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.resetTableConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("resetTable", async () => {
    const client = new SSMClient({});
    await client.send(
```

```
      new PutParameterCommand({
        Name: NAMES.ssmTableNameKey,
        Value: NAMES.tableName,
        Overwrite: true,
        Type: "String",
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testResetTable", MESSAGES.demoTestResetTable),
  healthCheckLoop,
  loadBalancerLoop,
];

async function createSsmOnlyInstanceProfile() {
  const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
  const { Policy } = await iamClient.send(
    new CreatePolicyCommand({
      PolicyName: NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName,
      PolicyDocument: readFileSync(
        join(RESOURCES_PATH, "ssm_only_policy.json"),
      ),
    }),
  );
  await iamClient.send(
    new CreateRoleCommand({
      RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      AssumeRolePolicyDocument: JSON.stringify({
        Version: "2012-10-17",
        Statement: [
          {
            Effect: "Allow",
            Principal: { Service: "ec2.amazonaws.com" },
            Action: "sts:AssumeRole",
          },
        ],
      }),
    }),
  );
  await iamClient.send(
    new AttachRolePolicyCommand({
      RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      PolicyArn: Policy.Arn,
    }),
  );
```

```
  await iamClient.send(
    new AttachRolePolicyCommand({
      RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      PolicyArn: "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore",
    }),
  );
  const { InstanceProfile } = await iamClient.send(
    new CreateInstanceProfileCommand({
      InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
    }),
  );
  await waitUntilInstanceProfileExists(
    { client: iamClient },
    { InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName },
  );
  await iamClient.send(
    new AddRoleToInstanceProfileCommand({
      InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
      RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
    }),
  );

  return InstanceProfile;
}
```

모든 리소스를 폐기하는 단계를 생성합니다.

```
import { unlinkSync } from "node:fs";

import { DynamoDBClient, DeleteTableCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import {
  EC2Client,
  DeleteKeyPairCommand,
  DeleteLaunchTemplateCommand,
  RevokeSecurityGroupIngressCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";
import {
  IAMClient,
  DeleteInstanceProfileCommand,
  RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileCommand,
  DeletePolicyCommand,
  DeleteRoleCommand,
```

```
  DetachRolePolicyCommand,
  paginateListPolicies,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
import {
  AutoScalingClient,
  DeleteAutoScalingGroupCommand,
  TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupCommand,
  UpdateAutoScalingGroupCommand,
  paginateDescribeAutoScalingGroups,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-auto-scaling";
import {
  DeleteLoadBalancerCommand,
  DeleteTargetGroupCommand,
  DescribeTargetGroupsCommand,
  ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-balancing-v2";

import {
  ScenarioOutput,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioAction,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
import { loadState } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/steps-common.js";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

import { MESSAGES, NAMES } from "./constants.js";
import { findLoadBalancer } from "./shared.js";

/**
 * @type {import('@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario.js').Step[]}
 */
export const destroySteps = [
  loadState,
  new ScenarioInput("destroy", MESSAGES.destroy, { type: "confirm" }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "abort",
    (state) => state.destroy === false && process.exit(),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteTable", async (c) => {
    try {
      const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
      await client.send(new DeleteTableCommand({ TableName: NAMES.tableName }));
    } catch (e) {
      c.deleteTableError = e;
```

```
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteTableResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteTableError) {
      console.error(state.deleteTableError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteTableError.replace(
        "${TABLE_NAME}",
        NAMES.tableName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName);
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteKeyPair", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new EC2Client({});
      await client.send(
        new DeleteKeyPairCommand({ KeyName: NAMES.keyPairName }),
      );
      unlinkSync(`${NAMES.keyPairName}.pem`);
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteKeyPairError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteKeyPairResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteKeyPairError) {
      console.error(state.deleteKeyPairError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteKeyPairError.replace(
        "${KEY_PAIR_NAME}",
        NAMES.keyPairName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedKeyPair.replace(
      "${KEY_PAIR_NAME}",
      NAMES.keyPairName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("detachPolicyFromRole", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      const policy = await findPolicy(NAMES.instancePolicyName);

      if (!policy) {
        state.detachPolicyFromRoleError = new Error(
          `Policy ${NAMES.instancePolicyName} not found.`,
```

```
        );
      } else {
        await client.send(
          new DetachRolePolicyCommand({
            RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
            PolicyArn: policy.Arn,
          }),
        );
      }
    } catch (e) {
      state.detachPolicyFromRoleError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("detachedPolicyFromRole", (state) => {
    if (state.detachPolicyFromRoleError) {
      console.error(state.detachPolicyFromRoleError);
      return MESSAGES.detachPolicyFromRoleError
        .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName)
        .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName);
    }
    return MESSAGES.detachedPolicyFromRole
      .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName);
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteInstancePolicy", async (state) => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    const policy = await findPolicy(NAMES.instancePolicyName);

    if (!policy) {
      state.deletePolicyError = new Error(
        `Policy ${NAMES.instancePolicyName} not found.`,
      );
    } else {
      return client.send(
        new DeletePolicyCommand({
          PolicyArn: policy.Arn,
        }),
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deletePolicyResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deletePolicyError) {
      console.error(state.deletePolicyError);
      return MESSAGES.deletePolicyError.replace(
```

```
        "${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}",
        NAMES.instancePolicyName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedPolicy.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}",
      NAMES.instancePolicyName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("removeRoleFromInstanceProfile", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
          InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.removeRoleFromInstanceProfileError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("removeRoleFromInstanceProfileResult", (state) => {
    if (state.removeRoleFromInstanceProfile) {
      console.error(state.removeRoleFromInstanceProfileError);
      return MESSAGES.removeRoleFromInstanceProfileError
        .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
        .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName);
    }
    return MESSAGES.removedRoleFromInstanceProfile
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName);
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteInstanceRole", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new DeleteRoleCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteInstanceRoleError = e;
    }
```

```
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteInstanceRoleResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteInstanceRoleError) {
      console.error(state.deleteInstanceRoleError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteInstanceRoleError.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}",
        NAMES.instanceRoleName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedInstanceRole.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}",
      NAMES.instanceRoleName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteInstanceProfile", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new DeleteInstanceProfileCommand({
          InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteInstanceProfileError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteInstanceProfileResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteInstanceProfileError) {
      console.error(state.deleteInstanceProfileError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteInstanceProfileError.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
        NAMES.instanceProfileName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedInstanceProfile.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
      NAMES.instanceProfileName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteAutoScalingGroup", async (state) => {
    try {
      await terminateGroupInstances(NAMES.autoScalingGroupName);
      await retry({ intervalInMs: 60000, maxRetries: 60 }, async () => {
        await deleteAutoScalingGroup(NAMES.autoScalingGroupName);
```

```
      });
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteAutoScalingGroupError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteAutoScalingGroupResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteAutoScalingGroupError) {
      console.error(state.deleteAutoScalingGroupError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteAutoScalingGroupError.replace(
        "${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}",
        NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedAutoScalingGroup.replace(
      "${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}",
      NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteLaunchTemplate", async (state) => {
    const client = new EC2Client({});
    try {
      await client.send(
        new DeleteLaunchTemplateCommand({
          LaunchTemplateName: NAMES.launchTemplateName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteLaunchTemplateError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteLaunchTemplateResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteLaunchTemplateError) {
      console.error(state.deleteLaunchTemplateError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteLaunchTemplateError.replace(
        "${LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME}",
        NAMES.launchTemplateName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedLaunchTemplate.replace(
      "${LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME}",
      NAMES.launchTemplateName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteLoadBalancer", async (state) => {
```

```
    try {
      const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
      const loadBalancer = await findLoadBalancer(NAMES.loadBalancerName);
      await client.send(
        new DeleteLoadBalancerCommand({
          LoadBalancerArn: loadBalancer.LoadBalancerArn,
        }),
      );
      await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 60 }, async () => {
        const lb = await findLoadBalancer(NAMES.loadBalancerName);
        if (lb) {
          throw new Error("Load balancer still exists.");
        }
      });
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteLoadBalancerError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteLoadBalancerResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteLoadBalancerError) {
      console.error(state.deleteLoadBalancerError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteLoadBalancerError.replace(
        "${LB_NAME}",
        NAMES.loadBalancerName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedLoadBalancer.replace(
      "${LB_NAME}",
      NAMES.loadBalancerName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroup", async (state) => {
    const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
    try {
      const { TargetGroups } = await client.send(
        new DescribeTargetGroupsCommand({
          Names: [NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName],
        }),
      );

      await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
        client.send(
          new DeleteTargetGroupCommand({
            TargetGroupArn: TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn,
```

```
        }),
      ),
    );
  } catch (e) {
    state.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError = e;
  }
}),
new ScenarioOutput("deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupResult", (state) => {
  if (state.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError) {
    console.error(state.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError);
    return MESSAGES.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError.replace(
      "${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}",
      NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
    );
  }
  return MESSAGES.deletedLoadBalancerTargetGroup.replace(
    "${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}",
    NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
  );
}),
new ScenarioAction("detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfile", async (state) => {
  try {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    await client.send(
      new RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileCommand({
        InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
        RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      }),
    );
  } catch (e) {
    state.detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileError = e;
  }
}),
new ScenarioOutput("detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileResult", (state) => {
  if (state.detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileError) {
    console.error(state.detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileError);
    return MESSAGES.detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileError
      .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
      .replace("${PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName);
  }
  return MESSAGES.detachedSsmOnlyRoleFromProfile
    .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
    .replace("${PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName);
}),
```

```
  new ScenarioAction("detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicy", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      const ssmOnlyPolicy = await findPolicy(NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName);
      await iamClient.send(
        new DetachRolePolicyCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
          PolicyArn: ssmOnlyPolicy.Arn,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyResult", (state) => {
    if (state.detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyError) {
      console.error(state.detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyError);
      return MESSAGES.detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyError
        .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
        .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName);
    }
    return MESSAGES.detachedSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicy
      .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
      .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName);
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicy", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      await iamClient.send(
        new DetachRolePolicyCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
          PolicyArn: "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore",
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyResult", (state) => {
    if (state.detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyError) {
      console.error(state.detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyError);
      return MESSAGES.detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyError
        .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
        .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", "AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore");
```

```
    }
    return MESSAGES.detachedSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicy
      .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
      .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", "AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore");
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfile", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      await iamClient.send(
        new DeleteInstanceProfileCommand({
          InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileError) {
      console.error(state.deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileError.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
        NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedSsmOnlyInstanceProfile.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
      NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteSsmOnlyPolicy", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      const ssmOnlyPolicy = await findPolicy(NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName);
      await iamClient.send(
        new DeletePolicyCommand({
          PolicyArn: ssmOnlyPolicy.Arn,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteSsmOnlyPolicyError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteSsmOnlyPolicyResult", (state) => {
```

```
    if (state.deleteSsmOnlyPolicyError) {
      console.error(state.deleteSsmOnlyPolicyError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteSsmOnlyPolicyError.replace(
        "${POLICY_NAME}",
        NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedSsmOnlyPolicy.replace(
      "${POLICY_NAME}",
      NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteSsmOnlyRole", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      await iamClient.send(
        new DeleteRoleCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteSsmOnlyRoleError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteSsmOnlyRoleResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteSsmOnlyRoleError) {
      console.error(state.deleteSsmOnlyRoleError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteSsmOnlyRoleError.replace(
        "${ROLE_NAME}",
        NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedSsmOnlyRole.replace(
      "${ROLE_NAME}",
      NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "revokeSecurityGroupIngress",
    async (
      /** @type {{ myIp: string, defaultSecurityGroup: { GroupId: string } }} */
state,
    ) => {
      const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});
```

```
      try {
        await ec2Client.send(
          new RevokeSecurityGroupIngressCommand({
            GroupId: state.defaultSecurityGroup.GroupId,
            CidrIp: `${state.myIp}/32`,
            FromPort: 80,
            ToPort: 80,
            IpProtocol: "tcp",
          }),
        );
      } catch (e) {
        state.revokeSecurityGroupIngressError = e;
      }
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("revokeSecurityGroupIngressResult", (state) => {
    if (state.revokeSecurityGroupIngressError) {
      console.error(state.revokeSecurityGroupIngressError);
      return MESSAGES.revokeSecurityGroupIngressError.replace(
        "${IP}",
        state.myIp,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.revokedSecurityGroupIngress.replace("${IP}", state.myIp);
  }),
];

/**
 * @param {string} policyName
 */
async function findPolicy(policyName) {
  const client = new IAMClient({});
  const paginatedPolicies = paginateListPolicies({ client }, {});
  for await (const page of paginatedPolicies) {
    const policy = page.Policies.find((p) => p.PolicyName === policyName);
    if (policy) {
      return policy;
    }
  }
}

/**
 * @param {string} groupName
```

```
 */
async function deleteAutoScalingGroup(groupName) {
  const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
  try {
    await client.send(
      new DeleteAutoScalingGroupCommand({
        AutoScalingGroupName: groupName,
      }),
    );
  } catch (err) {
    if (!(err instanceof Error)) {
      throw err;
    }
    console.log(err.name);
    throw err;
  }
}

/**
 * @param {string} groupName
 */
async function terminateGroupInstances(groupName) {
  const autoScalingClient = new AutoScalingClient({});
  const group = await findAutoScalingGroup(groupName);
  await autoScalingClient.send(
    new UpdateAutoScalingGroupCommand({
      AutoScalingGroupName: group.AutoScalingGroupName,
      MinSize: 0,
    }),
  );
  for (const i of group.Instances) {
    await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
      autoScalingClient.send(
        new TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupCommand({
          InstanceId: i.InstanceId,
          ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity: true,
        }),
      ),
    );
  }
}

async function findAutoScalingGroup(groupName) {
  const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
```

```
  const paginatedGroups = paginateDescribeAutoScalingGroups({ client }, {});
  for await (const page of paginatedGroups) {
    const group = page.AutoScalingGroups.find(
      (g) => g.AutoScalingGroupName === groupName,
    );
    if (group) {
      return group;
    }
  }
  throw new Error(`Auto scaling group ${groupName} not found.`);
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - CreateInstanceProfile
  - CreateLaunchTemplate
  - CreateListener
  - CreateLoadBalancer
  - CreateTargetGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteInstanceProfile
  - DeleteLaunchTemplate
  - DeleteLoadBalancer
  - DeleteTargetGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups
  - DescribeAvailabilityZones
  - DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
  - DescribeInstances
  - DescribeLoadBalancers
  - DescribeSubnets
  - DescribeTargetGroups
  - DescribeTargetHealth

- DescribeVpcs
- RebootInstances
- ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation
- TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
class Runner:
    """
    Manages the deployment, demonstration, and destruction of resources for the
 resilient service.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_path: str,
        recommendation: RecommendationService,
        autoscaler: AutoScalingWrapper,
        loadbalancer: ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper,
        param_helper: ParameterHelper,
    ):
        """
        Initializes the Runner class with the necessary parameters.

        :param resource_path: The path to resource files used by this example,
 such as IAM policies and instance scripts.
        :param recommendation: An instance of the RecommendationService class.
        :param autoscaler: An instance of the AutoScaler class.
        :param loadbalancer: An instance of the LoadBalancer class.
```

```
        :param param_helper: An instance of the ParameterHelper class.
        """
        self.resource_path = resource_path
        self.recommendation = recommendation
        self.autoscaler = autoscaler
        self.loadbalancer = loadbalancer
        self.param_helper = param_helper
        self.protocol = "HTTP"
        self.port = 80
        self.ssh_port = 22

        prefix = "doc-example-resilience"
        self.target_group_name = f"{prefix}-tg"
        self.load_balancer_name = f"{prefix}-lb"

    def deploy(self) -> None:
        """
        Deploys the resources required for the resilient service, including the
DynamoDB table,
        EC2 instances, Auto Scaling group, and load balancer.
        """
        recommendations_path = f"{self.resource_path}/recommendations.json"
        startup_script = f"{self.resource_path}/server_startup_script.sh"
        instance_policy = f"{self.resource_path}/instance_policy.json"

        logging.info("Starting deployment of resources for the resilient
service.")

        logging.info(
            "Creating and populating DynamoDB table '%s'.",
            self.recommendation.table_name,
        )
        self.recommendation.create()
        self.recommendation.populate(recommendations_path)

        logging.info(
            "Creating an EC2 launch template with the startup script '%s'.",
            startup_script,
        )
        self.autoscaler.create_template(startup_script, instance_policy)

        logging.info(
            "Creating an EC2 Auto Scaling group across multiple Availability
Zones."
```

```
        )
        zones = self.autoscaler.create_autoscaling_group(3)

        logging.info("Creating variables that control the flow of the demo.")
        self.param_helper.reset()

        logging.info("Creating Elastic Load Balancing target group and load
 balancer.")

        vpc = self.autoscaler.get_default_vpc()
        subnets = self.autoscaler.get_subnets(vpc["VpcId"], zones)
        target_group = self.loadbalancer.create_target_group(
            self.target_group_name, self.protocol, self.port, vpc["VpcId"]
        )
        self.loadbalancer.create_load_balancer(
            self.load_balancer_name, [subnet["SubnetId"] for subnet in subnets]
        )
        self.loadbalancer.create_listener(self.load_balancer_name, target_group)

        self.autoscaler.attach_load_balancer_target_group(target_group)

        logging.info("Verifying access to the load balancer endpoint.")
        endpoint = self.loadbalancer.get_endpoint(self.load_balancer_name)
        lb_success = self.loadbalancer.verify_load_balancer_endpoint(endpoint)
        current_ip_address = requests.get("http://
checkip.amazonaws.com").text.strip()

        if not lb_success:
            logging.warning(
                "Couldn't connect to the load balancer. Verifying that the port
 is open..."
            )
            sec_group, port_is_open = self.autoscaler.verify_inbound_port(
                vpc, self.port, current_ip_address
            )
            sec_group, ssh_port_is_open = self.autoscaler.verify_inbound_port(
                vpc, self.ssh_port, current_ip_address
            )
            if not port_is_open:
                logging.warning(
                    "The default security group for your VPC must allow access
 from this computer."
                )
                if q.ask(
```

```
                    f"Do you want to add a rule to security group
{sec_group['GroupId']} to allow\n"
                    f"inbound traffic on port {self.port} from your computer's IP
address of {current_ip_address}? (y/n) ",
                    q.is_yesno,
                ):
                    self.autoscaler.open_inbound_port(
                        sec_group["GroupId"], self.port, current_ip_address
                    )
            if not ssh_port_is_open:
                if q.ask(
                    f"Do you want to add a rule to security group
{sec_group['GroupId']} to allow\n"
                    f"inbound SSH traffic on port {self.ssh_port} for debugging
from your computer's IP address of {current_ip_address}? (y/n) ",
                    q.is_yesno,
                ):
                    self.autoscaler.open_inbound_port(
                        sec_group["GroupId"], self.ssh_port, current_ip_address
                    )
            lb_success =
self.loadbalancer.verify_load_balancer_endpoint(endpoint)

        if lb_success:
            logging.info(
                "Load balancer is ready. Access it at: http://%s",
current_ip_address
            )
        else:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't get a successful response from the load balancer
endpoint. Please verify your VPC and security group settings."
            )

    def demo_choices(self) -> None:
        """
        Presents choices for interacting with the deployed service, such as
sending requests to
        the load balancer or checking the health of the targets.
        """
        actions = [
            "Send a GET request to the load balancer endpoint.",
            "Check the health of load balancer targets.",
            "Go to the next part of the demo.",
```

```
        ]
        choice = 0
        while choice != 2:
            logging.info("Choose an action to interact with the service.")
            choice = q.choose("Which action would you like to take? ", actions)
            if choice == 0:
                logging.info("Sending a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint.")
                endpoint =
self.loadbalancer.get_endpoint(self.load_balancer_name)
                logging.info("GET http://%s", endpoint)
                response = requests.get(f"http://{endpoint}")
                logging.info("Response: %s", response.status_code)
                if response.headers.get("content-type") == "application/json":
                    pp(response.json())
            elif choice == 1:
                logging.info("Checking the health of load balancer targets.")
                health =
self.loadbalancer.check_target_health(self.target_group_name)
                for target in health:
                    state = target["TargetHealth"]["State"]
                    logging.info(
                        "Target %s on port %d is %s",
                        target["Target"]["Id"],
                        target["Target"]["Port"],
                        state,
                    )
                    if state != "healthy":
                        logging.warning(
                            "%s: %s",
                            target["TargetHealth"]["Reason"],
                            target["TargetHealth"]["Description"],
                        )
                logging.info(
                    "Note that it can take a minute or two for the health check
to update."
                )
            elif choice == 2:
                logging.info("Proceeding to the next part of the demo.")

    def demo(self) -> None:
        """
        Runs the demonstration, showing how the service responds to different
failure scenarios
```

```
        and how a resilient architecture can keep the service running.
        """
        ssm_only_policy = f"{self.resource_path}/ssm_only_policy.json"

        logging.info("Resetting parameters to starting values for the demo.")
        self.param_helper.reset()

        logging.info(
            "Starting demonstration of the service's resilience under various
failure conditions."
        )
        self.demo_choices()

        logging.info(
            "Simulating failure by changing the Systems Manager parameter to a
non-existent table."
        )
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.table, "this-is-not-a-table")
        logging.info("Sending GET requests will now return failure codes.")
        self.demo_choices()

        logging.info("Switching to static response mode to mitigate failure.")
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.failure_response, "static")
        logging.info("Sending GET requests will now return static responses.")
        self.demo_choices()

        logging.info("Restoring normal operation of the recommendation service.")
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.table,
self.recommendation.table_name)

        logging.info(
            "Introducing a failure by assigning bad credentials to one of the
instances."
        )
        self.autoscaler.create_instance_profile(
            ssm_only_policy,
            self.autoscaler.bad_creds_policy_name,
            self.autoscaler.bad_creds_role_name,
            self.autoscaler.bad_creds_profile_name,
            ["AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore"],
        )
        instances = self.autoscaler.get_instances()
        bad_instance_id = instances[0]
        instance_profile = self.autoscaler.get_instance_profile(bad_instance_id)
```

```
        logging.info(
            "Replacing instance profile with bad credentials for instance %s.",
            bad_instance_id,
        )
        self.autoscaler.replace_instance_profile(
            bad_instance_id,
            self.autoscaler.bad_creds_profile_name,
            instance_profile["AssociationId"],
        )
        logging.info(
            "Sending GET requests may return either a valid recommendation or a
static response."
        )
        self.demo_choices()

        logging.info("Implementing deep health checks to detect unhealthy
instances.")
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.health_check, "deep")
        logging.info("Checking the health of the load balancer targets.")
        self.demo_choices()

        logging.info(
            "Terminating the unhealthy instance to let the auto scaler replace
it."
        )
        self.autoscaler.terminate_instance(bad_instance_id)
        logging.info("The service remains resilient during instance
replacement.")
        self.demo_choices()

        logging.info("Simulating a complete failure of the recommendation
service.")
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.table, "this-is-not-a-table")
        logging.info(
            "All instances will report as unhealthy, but the service will still
return static responses."
        )
        self.demo_choices()
        self.param_helper.reset()

    def destroy(self, automation=False) -> None:
        """
        Destroys all resources created for the demo, including the load balancer,
Auto Scaling group,
```

```
        EC2 instances, and DynamoDB table.
        """
        logging.info(
            "This concludes the demo. Preparing to clean up all AWS resources
 created during the demo."
        )
        if automation:
            cleanup = True
        else:
            cleanup = q.ask(
                "Do you want to clean up all demo resources? (y/n) ", q.is_yesno
            )

        if cleanup:
            logging.info("Deleting load balancer and related resources.")
            self.loadbalancer.delete_load_balancer(self.load_balancer_name)
            self.loadbalancer.delete_target_group(self.target_group_name)
            self.autoscaler.delete_autoscaling_group(self.autoscaler.group_name)
            self.autoscaler.delete_key_pair()
            self.autoscaler.delete_template()
            self.autoscaler.delete_instance_profile(
                self.autoscaler.bad_creds_profile_name,
                self.autoscaler.bad_creds_role_name,
            )
            logging.info("Deleting DynamoDB table and other resources.")
            self.recommendation.destroy()
        else:
            logging.warning(
                "Resources have not been deleted. Ensure you clean them up
 manually to avoid unexpected charges."
            )


def main() -> None:
    """
    Main function to parse arguments and run the appropriate actions for the
 demo.
    """
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
    parser.add_argument(
        "--action",
        required=True,
        choices=["all", "deploy", "demo", "destroy"],
```

```
        help="The action to take for the demo. When 'all' is specified, resources
are\n"
        "deployed, the demo is run, and resources are destroyed.",
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        "--resource_path",
        default="../../../scenarios/features/resilient_service/resources",
        help="The path to resource files used by this example, such as IAM
policies and\n"
        "instance scripts.",
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()

    logging.info("Starting the Resilient Service demo.")

    prefix = "doc-example-resilience"

    # Service Clients
    ddb_client = boto3.client("dynamodb")
    elb_client = boto3.client("elbv2")
    autoscaling_client = boto3.client("autoscaling")
    ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
    ssm_client = boto3.client("ssm")
    iam_client = boto3.client("iam")

    # Wrapper instantiations
    recommendation = RecommendationService(
        "doc-example-recommendation-service", ddb_client
    )
    autoscaling_wrapper = AutoScalingWrapper(
        prefix,
        "t3.micro",
        "/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest/amzn2-ami-hvm-x86_64-gp2",
        autoscaling_client,
        ec2_client,
        ssm_client,
        iam_client,
    )
    elb_wrapper = ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper(elb_client)
    param_helper = ParameterHelper(recommendation.table_name, ssm_client)

    # Demo invocation
    runner = Runner(
        args.resource_path,
```

```
        recommendation,
        autoscaling_wrapper,
        elb_wrapper,
        param_helper,
    )
    actions = [args.action] if args.action != "all" else ["deploy", "demo",
 "destroy"]
    for action in actions:
        if action == "deploy":
            runner.deploy()
        elif action == "demo":
            runner.demo()
        elif action == "destroy":
            runner.destroy()

    logging.info("Demo completed successfully.")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")
    main()
```

Auto Scaling과 Amazon EC2 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management actions.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_prefix: str,
        inst_type: str,
        ami_param: str,
        autoscaling_client: boto3.client,
        ec2_client: boto3.client,
        ssm_client: boto3.client,
        iam_client: boto3.client,
    ):
        """
        Initializes the AutoScaler class with the necessary parameters.
```

```
        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are
created by this class.
        :param inst_type: The type of EC2 instance to create, such as t3.micro.
        :param ami_param: The Systems Manager parameter used to look up the AMI
that is created.
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 IAM client.
        """
        self.inst_type = inst_type
        self.ami_param = ami_param
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        sts_client = boto3.client("sts")
        self.account_id = sts_client.get_caller_identity()["Account"]

        self.key_pair_name = f"{resource_prefix}-key-pair"
        self.launch_template_name = f"{resource_prefix}-template-"
        self.group_name = f"{resource_prefix}-group"

        # Happy path
        self.instance_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-pol"
        self.instance_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-role"
        self.instance_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-prof"

        # Failure mode
        self.bad_creds_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-pol"
        self.bad_creds_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-role"
        self.bad_creds_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-prof"


    def create_policy(self, policy_file: str, policy_name: str) -> str:
        """
        Creates a new IAM policy or retrieves the ARN of an existing policy.

        :param policy_file: The path to a JSON file that contains the policy
definition.
        :param policy_name: The name to give the created policy.
        :return: The ARN of the created or existing policy.
        """
        with open(policy_file) as file:
```

```
            policy_doc = file.read()

        try:
            response = self.iam_client.create_policy(
                PolicyName=policy_name, PolicyDocument=policy_doc
            )
            policy_arn = response["Policy"]["Arn"]
            log.info(f"Policy '{policy_name}' created successfully. ARN:
 {policy_arn}")
            return policy_arn

        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityAlreadyExists":
                # If the policy already exists, get its ARN
                response = self.iam_client.get_policy(
                    PolicyArn=f"arn:aws:iam::{self.account_id}:policy/
{policy_name}"
                )
                policy_arn = response["Policy"]["Arn"]
                log.info(f"Policy '{policy_name}' already exists. ARN:
 {policy_arn}")
                return policy_arn
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    def create_role(self, role_name: str, assume_role_doc: dict) -> str:
        """
        Creates a new IAM role or retrieves the ARN of an existing role.

        :param role_name: The name to give the created role.
        :param assume_role_doc: The assume role policy document that specifies
 which
                                entities can assume the role.
        :return: The ARN of the created or existing role.
        """
        try:
            response = self.iam_client.create_role(
                RoleName=role_name,
 AssumeRolePolicyDocument=json.dumps(assume_role_doc)
            )
            role_arn = response["Role"]["Arn"]
            log.info(f"Role '{role_name}' created successfully. ARN: {role_arn}")
            return role_arn

        except ClientError as err:
```

```
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityAlreadyExists":
                # If the role already exists, get its ARN
                response = self.iam_client.get_role(RoleName=role_name)
                role_arn = response["Role"]["Arn"]
                log.info(f"Role '{role_name}' already exists. ARN: {role_arn}")
                return role_arn
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    def attach_policy(
        self,
        role_name: str,
        policy_arn: str,
        aws_managed_policies: Tuple[str, ...] = (),
    ) -> None:
        """
        Attaches an IAM policy to a role and optionally attaches additional AWS-
managed policies.

        :param role_name: The name of the role to attach the policy to.
        :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy to attach.
        :param aws_managed_policies: A tuple of AWS-managed policy names to
 attach to the role.
        """
        try:
            self.iam_client.attach_role_policy(RoleName=role_name,
 PolicyArn=policy_arn)
            for aws_policy in aws_managed_policies:
                self.iam_client.attach_role_policy(
                    RoleName=role_name,
                    PolicyArn=f"arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/{aws_policy}",
                )
            log.info(f"Attached policy {policy_arn} to role {role_name}.")
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(f"Failed to attach policy {policy_arn} to role
 {role_name}.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    def create_instance_profile(
        self,
        policy_file: str,
        policy_name: str,
        role_name: str,
        profile_name: str,
        aws_managed_policies: Tuple[str, ...] = (),
```

```
    ) -> str:
        """
        Creates a policy, role, and profile that is associated with instances
created by
        this class. An instance's associated profile defines a role that is
assumed by the
        instance. The role has attached policies that specify the AWS permissions
granted to
        clients that run on the instance.

        :param policy_file: The name of a JSON file that contains the policy
definition to
                            create and attach to the role.
        :param policy_name: The name to give the created policy.
        :param role_name: The name to give the created role.
        :param profile_name: The name to the created profile.
        :param aws_managed_policies: Additional AWS-managed policies that are
attached to
                                     the role, such as
AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore to grant
                                     use of Systems Manager to send commands to
the instance.
        :return: The ARN of the profile that is created.
        """
        assume_role_doc = {
            "Version": "2012-10-17",
            "Statement": [
                {
                    "Effect": "Allow",
                    "Principal": {"Service": "ec2.amazonaws.com"},
                    "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
                }
            ],
        }
        policy_arn = self.create_policy(policy_file, policy_name)
        self.create_role(role_name, assume_role_doc)
        self.attach_policy(role_name, policy_arn, aws_managed_policies)

        try:
            profile_response = self.iam_client.create_instance_profile(
                InstanceProfileName=profile_name
            )
            waiter = self.iam_client.get_waiter("instance_profile_exists")
            waiter.wait(InstanceProfileName=profile_name)
```

```
            time.sleep(10)  # wait a little longer
            profile_arn = profile_response["InstanceProfile"]["Arn"]
            self.iam_client.add_role_to_instance_profile(
                InstanceProfileName=profile_name, RoleName=role_name
            )
            log.info("Created profile %s and added role %s.", profile_name,
role_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityAlreadyExists":
                prof_response = self.iam_client.get_instance_profile(
                    InstanceProfileName=profile_name
                )
                profile_arn = prof_response["InstanceProfile"]["Arn"]
                log.info(
                    "Instance profile %s already exists, nothing to do.",
profile_name
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        return profile_arn


    def get_instance_profile(self, instance_id: str) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Gets data about the profile associated with an instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance to look up.
        :return: The profile data.
        """
        try:
            response =
self.ec2_client.describe_iam_instance_profile_associations(
                Filters=[{"Name": "instance-id", "Values": [instance_id]}]
            )
            if not response["IamInstanceProfileAssociations"]:
                log.info(f"No instance profile found for instance
{instance_id}.")
            profile_data = response["IamInstanceProfileAssociations"][0]
            log.info(f"Retrieved instance profile for instance {instance_id}.")
            return profile_data
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
                f"Failed to retrieve instance profile for instance
{instance_id}."
            )
```

```
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound":
                log.error(f"The instance ID '{instance_id}' does not exist.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def replace_instance_profile(
        self,
        instance_id: str,
        new_instance_profile_name: str,
        profile_association_id: str,
    ) -> None:
        """
        Replaces the profile associated with a running instance. After the
profile is
        replaced, the instance is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new
profile. When
        the instance is ready, Systems Manager is used to restart the Python web
server.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance to restart.
        :param new_instance_profile_name: The name of the new profile to
associate with
                                          the specified instance.
        :param profile_association_id: The ID of the existing profile association
for the
                                       instance.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.replace_iam_instance_profile_association(
                IamInstanceProfile={"Name": new_instance_profile_name},
                AssociationId=profile_association_id,
            )
            log.info(
                "Replaced instance profile for association %s with profile %s.",
                profile_association_id,
                new_instance_profile_name,
            )
            time.sleep(5)

            self.ec2_client.reboot_instances(InstanceIds=[instance_id])
            log.info("Rebooting instance %s.", instance_id)
            waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("instance_running")
            log.info("Waiting for instance %s to be running.", instance_id)
```

```
            waiter.wait(InstanceIds=[instance_id])
            log.info("Instance %s is now running.", instance_id)

            self.ssm_client.send_command(
                InstanceIds=[instance_id],
                DocumentName="AWS-RunShellScript",
                Parameters={"commands": ["cd / && sudo python3 server.py 80"]},
            )
            log.info(f"Restarted the Python web server on instance
'{instance_id}'.")
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error("Failed to replace instance profile.")
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidAssociationID.NotFound":
                log.error(
                    f"Association ID '{profile_association_id}' does not exist."
                    "Please check the association ID and try again."
                )
            if error_code == "InvalidInstanceId":
                log.error(
                    f"The specified instance ID '{instance_id}' does not exist or
is not available for SSM. "
                    f"Please verify the instance ID and try again."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def delete_instance_profile(self, profile_name: str, role_name: str) -> None:
        """
        Detaches a role from an instance profile, detaches policies from the
role,
        and deletes all the resources.

        :param profile_name: The name of the profile to delete.
        :param role_name: The name of the role to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.iam_client.remove_role_from_instance_profile(
                InstanceProfileName=profile_name, RoleName=role_name
            )

self.iam_client.delete_instance_profile(InstanceProfileName=profile_name)
            log.info("Deleted instance profile %s.", profile_name)
            attached_policies = self.iam_client.list_attached_role_policies(
```

```
                RoleName=role_name
            )
            for pol in attached_policies["AttachedPolicies"]:
                self.iam_client.detach_role_policy(
                    RoleName=role_name, PolicyArn=pol["PolicyArn"]
                )
                if not pol["PolicyArn"].startswith("arn:aws:iam::aws"):
                    self.iam_client.delete_policy(PolicyArn=pol["PolicyArn"])
                log.info("Detached and deleted policy %s.", pol["PolicyName"])
            self.iam_client.delete_role(RoleName=role_name)
            log.info("Deleted role %s.", role_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
                f"Couldn't delete instance profile {profile_name} or detach "
                f"policies and delete role {role_name}: {err}"
            )
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NoSuchEntity":
                log.info(
                    "Instance profile %s doesn't exist, nothing to do.",
profile_name
                )


    def create_key_pair(self, key_pair_name: str) -> None:
        """
        Creates a new key pair.

        :param key_pair_name: The name of the key pair to create.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.create_key_pair(KeyName=key_pair_name)
            with open(f"{key_pair_name}.pem", "w") as file:
                file.write(response["KeyMaterial"])
            chmod(f"{key_pair_name}.pem", 0o600)
            log.info("Created key pair %s.", key_pair_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(f"Failed to create key pair {key_pair_name}.")
            if error_code == "InvalidKeyPair.Duplicate":
                log.error(f"A key pair with the name '{key_pair_name}' already
exists.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
```

```
    def delete_key_pair(self) -> None:
        """
        Deletes a key pair.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.delete_key_pair(KeyName=self.key_pair_name)
            remove(f"{self.key_pair_name}.pem")
            log.info("Deleted key pair %s.", self.key_pair_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(f"Couldn't delete key pair '{self.key_pair_name}'.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        except FileNotFoundError as err:
            log.info("Key pair %s doesn't exist, nothing to do.",
self.key_pair_name)
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def create_template(
        self, server_startup_script_file: str, instance_policy_file: str
    ) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Creates an Amazon EC2 launch template to use with Amazon EC2 Auto
Scaling. The
        launch template specifies a Bash script in its user data field that runs
after
        the instance is started. This script installs Python packages and starts
a
        Python web server on the instance.

        :param server_startup_script_file: The path to a Bash script file that is
run
                                           when an instance starts.
        :param instance_policy_file: The path to a file that defines a
permissions policy
                                     to create and attach to the instance
profile.
        :return: Information about the newly created template.
        """
        template = {}
        try:
            # Create key pair and instance profile
            self.create_key_pair(self.key_pair_name)
            self.create_instance_profile(
                instance_policy_file,
```

```
                self.instance_policy_name,
                self.instance_role_name,
                self.instance_profile_name,
            )

            # Read the startup script
            with open(server_startup_script_file) as file:
                start_server_script = file.read()

            # Get the latest AMI ID
            ami_latest = self.ssm_client.get_parameter(Name=self.ami_param)
            ami_id = ami_latest["Parameter"]["Value"]

            # Create the launch template
            lt_response = self.ec2_client.create_launch_template(
                LaunchTemplateName=self.launch_template_name,
                LaunchTemplateData={
                    "InstanceType": self.inst_type,
                    "ImageId": ami_id,
                    "IamInstanceProfile": {"Name": self.instance_profile_name},
                    "UserData": base64.b64encode(
                        start_server_script.encode(encoding="utf-8")
                    ).decode(encoding="utf-8"),
                    "KeyName": self.key_pair_name,
                },
            )
            template = lt_response["LaunchTemplate"]
            log.info(
                f"Created launch template {self.launch_template_name} for AMI
{ami_id} on {self.inst_type}."
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(f"Failed to create launch template
{self.launch_template_name}.")
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidLaunchTemplateName.AlreadyExistsException":
                log.info(
                    f"Launch template {self.launch_template_name} already exists,
nothing to do."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        return template
```

```
    def delete_template(self):
        """
        Deletes a launch template.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.delete_launch_template(
                LaunchTemplateName=self.launch_template_name
            )
            self.delete_instance_profile(
                self.instance_profile_name, self.instance_role_name
            )
            log.info("Launch template %s deleted.", self.launch_template_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if (
                err.response["Error"]["Code"]
                == "InvalidLaunchTemplateName.NotFoundException"
            ):
                log.info(
                    "Launch template %s does not exist, nothing to do.",
                    self.launch_template_name,
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def get_availability_zones(self) -> List[str]:
        """
        Gets a list of Availability Zones in the AWS Region of the Amazon EC2
client.

        :return: The list of Availability Zones for the client Region.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_availability_zones()
            zones = [zone["ZoneName"] for zone in response["AvailabilityZones"]]
            log.info(f"Retrieved {len(zones)} availability zones: {zones}.")
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error("Failed to retrieve availability zones.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return zones


    def create_autoscaling_group(self, group_size: int) -> List[str]:
        """
```

```
        Creates an EC2 Auto Scaling group with the specified size.

        :param group_size: The number of instances to set for the minimum and
maximum in
                           the group.
        :return: The list of Availability Zones specified for the group.
        """
        try:
            zones = self.get_availability_zones()
            self.autoscaling_client.create_auto_scaling_group(
                AutoScalingGroupName=self.group_name,
                AvailabilityZones=zones,
                LaunchTemplate={
                    "LaunchTemplateName": self.launch_template_name,
                    "Version": "$Default",
                },
                MinSize=group_size,
                MaxSize=group_size,
            )
            log.info(
                f"Created EC2 Auto Scaling group {self.group_name} with
availability zones {zones}."
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "AlreadyExists":
                log.info(
                    f"EC2 Auto Scaling group {self.group_name} already exists,
nothing to do."
                )
            else:
                log.error(f"Failed to create EC2 Auto Scaling group
{self.group_name}.")
                log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return zones


    def get_instances(self) -> List[str]:
        """
        Gets data about the instances in the EC2 Auto Scaling group.

        :return: A list of instance IDs in the Auto Scaling group.
        """
```

```
        try:
            as_response = self.autoscaling_client.describe_auto_scaling_groups(
                AutoScalingGroupNames=[self.group_name]
            )
            instance_ids = [
                i["InstanceId"]
                for i in as_response["AutoScalingGroups"][0]["Instances"]
            ]
            log.info(
                f"Retrieved {len(instance_ids)} instances for Auto Scaling group
{self.group_name}."
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to retrieve instances for Auto Scaling group
{self.group_name}."
            )
            if error_code == "ResourceNotFound":
                log.error(f"The Auto Scaling group '{self.group_name}' does not
exist.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return instance_ids


    def terminate_instance(self, instance_id: str, decrementsetting=False) ->
None:
        """
        Terminates an instance in an EC2 Auto Scaling group. After an instance is
        terminated, it can no longer be accessed.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance to terminate.
        :param decrementsetting: If True, do not replace terminated instances.
        """
        try:
            self.autoscaling_client.terminate_instance_in_auto_scaling_group(
                InstanceId=instance_id,
                ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity=decrementsetting,
            )
            log.info("Terminated instance %s.", instance_id)

            # Adding a waiter to ensure the instance is terminated
            waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("instance_terminated")
```

```
            log.info("Waiting for instance %s to be terminated...", instance_id)
            waiter.wait(InstanceIds=[instance_id])
            log.info(
                f"Instance '{instance_id}' has been terminated and will be
replaced."
            )

        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(f"Failed to terminate instance '{instance_id}'.")
            if error_code == "ScalingActivityInProgressFault":
                log.error(
                    "Scaling activity is currently in progress. "
                    "Wait for the scaling activity to complete before attempting
to terminate the instance again."
                )
            elif error_code == "ResourceContentionFault":
                log.error(
                    "The request failed due to a resource contention issue. "
                    "Ensure that no conflicting operations are being performed on
the resource."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    def attach_load_balancer_target_group(
        self, lb_target_group: Dict[str, Any]
    ) -> None:
        """
        Attaches an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) target group to this EC2 Auto
Scaling group.
        The target group specifies how the load balancer forwards requests to the
instances
        in the group.

        :param lb_target_group: Data about the ELB target group to attach.
        """
        try:
            self.autoscaling_client.attach_load_balancer_target_groups(
                AutoScalingGroupName=self.group_name,
                TargetGroupARNs=[lb_target_group["TargetGroupArn"]],
            )
            log.info(
                "Attached load balancer target group %s to auto scaling group
%s.",
```

```
                lb_target_group["TargetGroupName"],
                self.group_name,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to attach load balancer target group
 '{lb_target_group['TargetGroupName']}'."
            )
            if error_code == "ResourceContentionFault":
                log.error(
                    "The request failed due to a resource contention issue. "
                    "Ensure that no conflicting operations are being performed on
 the resource."
                )
            elif error_code == "ServiceLinkedRoleFailure":
                log.error(
                    "The operation failed because the service-linked role is not
 ready or does not exist. "
                    "Check that the service-linked role exists and is correctly
 configured."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def delete_autoscaling_group(self, group_name: str) -> None:
        """
        Terminates all instances in the group, then deletes the EC2 Auto Scaling
 group.

        :param group_name: The name of the group to delete.
        """
        try:
            response = self.autoscaling_client.describe_auto_scaling_groups(
                AutoScalingGroupNames=[group_name]
            )
            groups = response.get("AutoScalingGroups", [])
            if len(groups) > 0:
                self.autoscaling_client.update_auto_scaling_group(
                    AutoScalingGroupName=group_name, MinSize=0
                )
                instance_ids = [inst["InstanceId"] for inst in groups[0]
["Instances"]]
                for inst_id in instance_ids:
```

```
                    self.terminate_instance(inst_id)

                # Wait for all instances to be terminated
                if instance_ids:
                    waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("instance_terminated")
                    log.info("Waiting for all instances to be terminated...")
                    waiter.wait(InstanceIds=instance_ids)
                    log.info("All instances have been terminated.")
            else:
                log.info(f"No groups found named '{group_name}'! Nothing to do.")
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(f"Failed to delete Auto Scaling group '{group_name}'.")
            if error_code == "ScalingActivityInProgressFault":
                log.error(
                    "Scaling activity is currently in progress. "
                    "Wait for the scaling activity to complete before attempting
to delete the group again."
                )
            elif error_code == "ResourceContentionFault":
                log.error(
                    "The request failed due to a resource contention issue. "
                    "Ensure that no conflicting operations are being performed on
the group."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def get_default_vpc(self) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Gets the default VPC for the account.

        :return: Data about the default VPC.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_vpcs(
                Filters=[{"Name": "is-default", "Values": ["true"]}]
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error("Failed to retrieve the default VPC.")
            if error_code == "UnauthorizedOperation":
                log.error(
```

```
                    "You do not have the necessary permissions to describe VPCs.
 "
                    "Ensure that your AWS IAM user or role has the correct
 permissions."
                )
            elif error_code == "InvalidParameterValue":
                log.error(
                    "One or more parameters are invalid. Check the request
 parameters."
                )

            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            if "Vpcs" in response and response["Vpcs"]:
                log.info(f"Retrieved default VPC: {response['Vpcs'][0]
['VpcId']}")
                return response["Vpcs"][0]
            else:
                pass


    def verify_inbound_port(
        self, vpc: Dict[str, Any], port: int, ip_address: str
    ) -> Tuple[Dict[str, Any], bool]:
        """
        Verify the default security group of the specified VPC allows ingress
 from this
        computer. This can be done by allowing ingress from this computer's IP
        address. In some situations, such as connecting from a corporate network,
 you
        must instead specify a prefix list ID. You can also temporarily open the
 port to
        any IP address while running this example. If you do, be sure to remove
 public
        access when you're done.

        :param vpc: The VPC used by this example.
        :param port: The port to verify.
        :param ip_address: This computer's IP address.
        :return: The default security group of the specified VPC, and a value
 that indicates
                 whether the specified port is open.
        """
        try:
```

```
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_security_groups(
                Filters=[
                    {"Name": "group-name", "Values": ["default"]},
                    {"Name": "vpc-id", "Values": [vpc["VpcId"]]},
                ]
            )
            sec_group = response["SecurityGroups"][0]
            port_is_open = False
            log.info(f"Found default security group {sec_group['GroupId']}.")

            for ip_perm in sec_group["IpPermissions"]:
                if ip_perm.get("FromPort", 0) == port:
                    log.info(f"Found inbound rule: {ip_perm}")
                    for ip_range in ip_perm["IpRanges"]:
                        cidr = ip_range.get("CidrIp", "")
                        if cidr.startswith(ip_address) or cidr == "0.0.0.0/0":
                            port_is_open = True
                    if ip_perm["PrefixListIds"]:
                        port_is_open = True
                    if not port_is_open:
                        log.info(
                            f"The inbound rule does not appear to be open to
either this computer's IP "
                            f"address of {ip_address}, to all IP addresses
(0.0.0.0/0), or to a prefix list ID."
                        )
                    else:
                        break
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to verify inbound rule for port {port} for VPC
{vpc['VpcId']}."
            )
            if error_code == "InvalidVpcID.NotFound":
                log.error(
                    f"The specified VPC ID '{vpc['VpcId']}' does not exist.
Please check the VPC ID."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return sec_group, port_is_open
```

```
    def open_inbound_port(self, sec_group_id: str, port: int, ip_address: str) ->
None:
        """
        Add an ingress rule to the specified security group that allows access on
the
        specified port from the specified IP address.

        :param sec_group_id: The ID of the security group to modify.
        :param port: The port to open.
        :param ip_address: The IP address that is granted access.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.authorize_security_group_ingress(
                GroupId=sec_group_id,
                CidrIp=f"{ip_address}/32",
                FromPort=port,
                ToPort=port,
                IpProtocol="tcp",
            )
            log.info(
                "Authorized ingress to %s on port %s from %s.",
                sec_group_id,
                port,
                ip_address,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to authorize ingress to security group '{sec_group_id}'
on port {port} from {ip_address}."
            )
            if error_code == "InvalidGroupId.Malformed":
                log.error(
                    "The security group ID is malformed. "
                    "Please verify that the security group ID is correct."
                )
            elif error_code == "InvalidPermission.Duplicate":
                log.error(
                    "The specified rule already exists in the security group. "
                    "Check the existing rules for this security group."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
```

```
    def get_subnets(self, vpc_id: str, zones: List[str] = None) -> List[Dict[str,
Any]]:
        """
        Gets the default subnets in a VPC for a specified list of Availability
Zones.

        :param vpc_id: The ID of the VPC to look up.
        :param zones: The list of Availability Zones to look up.
        :return: The list of subnets found.
        """
        # Ensure that 'zones' is a list, even if None is passed
        if zones is None:
            zones = []
        try:
            paginator = self.ec2_client.get_paginator("describe_subnets")
            page_iterator = paginator.paginate(
                Filters=[
                    {"Name": "vpc-id", "Values": [vpc_id]},
                    {"Name": "availability-zone", "Values": zones},
                    {"Name": "default-for-az", "Values": ["true"]},
                ]
            )

            subnets = []
            for page in page_iterator:
                subnets.extend(page["Subnets"])

            log.info("Found %s subnets for the specified zones.", len(subnets))
            return subnets
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
                f"Failed to retrieve subnets for VPC '{vpc_id}' in zones
{zones}."
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidVpcID.NotFound":
                log.error(
                    "The specified VPC ID does not exist. "
                    "Please check the VPC ID and try again."
                )
            # Add more error-specific handling as needed
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
```

Elastic Load Balancing 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
class ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) actions."""

    def __init__(self, elb_client: boto3.client):
        """
        Initializes the LoadBalancer class with the necessary parameters.
        """
        self.elb_client = elb_client


    def create_target_group(
        self, target_group_name: str, protocol: str, port: int, vpc_id: str
    ) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Creates an Elastic Load Balancing target group. The target group
 specifies how
        the load balancer forwards requests to instances in the group and how
 instance
        health is checked.

        To speed up this demo, the health check is configured with shortened
 times and
        lower thresholds. In production, you might want to decrease the
 sensitivity of
        your health checks to avoid unwanted failures.

        :param target_group_name: The name of the target group to create.
        :param protocol: The protocol to use to forward requests, such as 'HTTP'.
        :param port: The port to use to forward requests, such as 80.
        :param vpc_id: The ID of the VPC in which the load balancer exists.
        :return: Data about the newly created target group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.create_target_group(
                Name=target_group_name,
                Protocol=protocol,
                Port=port,
                HealthCheckPath="/healthcheck",
```

```
                HealthCheckIntervalSeconds=10,
                HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds=5,
                HealthyThresholdCount=2,
                UnhealthyThresholdCount=2,
                VpcId=vpc_id,
            )
            target_group = response["TargetGroups"][0]
            log.info(f"Created load balancing target group
'{target_group_name}'.")
            return target_group
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
                f"Couldn't create load balancing target group
'{target_group_name}'."
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]

            if error_code == "DuplicateTargetGroupName":
                log.error(
                    f"Target group name {target_group_name} already exists. "
                    "Check if the target group already exists."
                    "Consider using a different name or deleting the existing
target group if appropriate."
                )
            elif error_code == "TooManyTargetGroups":
                log.error(
                    "Too many target groups exist in the account. "
                    "Consider deleting unused target groups to create space for
new ones."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def delete_target_group(self, target_group_name) -> None:
        """
        Deletes the target group.
        """
        try:
            # Describe the target group to get its ARN
            response =
self.elb_client.describe_target_groups(Names=[target_group_name])
            tg_arn = response["TargetGroups"][0]["TargetGroupArn"]

            # Delete the target group
```

```
            self.elb_client.delete_target_group(TargetGroupArn=tg_arn)
            log.info("Deleted load balancing target group %s.",
target_group_name)

            # Use a custom waiter to wait until the target group is no longer
available
            self.wait_for_target_group_deletion(self.elb_client, tg_arn)
            log.info("Target group %s successfully deleted.", target_group_name)

        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(f"Failed to delete target group '{target_group_name}'.")
            if error_code == "TargetGroupNotFound":
                log.error(
                    "Load balancer target group either already deleted or never
existed. "
                    "Verify the name and check that the resource exists in the
AWS Console."
                )
            elif error_code == "ResourceInUseException":
                log.error(
                    "Target group still in use by another resource. "
                    "Ensure that the target group is no longer associated with
any load balancers or resources.",
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    def wait_for_target_group_deletion(
        self, elb_client, target_group_arn, max_attempts=10, delay=30
    ):
        for attempt in range(max_attempts):
            try:

elb_client.describe_target_groups(TargetGroupArns=[target_group_arn])
                print(
                    f"Attempt {attempt + 1}: Target group {target_group_arn}
still exists."
                )
            except ClientError as e:
                if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "TargetGroupNotFound":
                    print(
                        f"Target group {target_group_arn} has been successfully
deleted."
                    )
```

```
                    return
                else:
                    raise
            time.sleep(delay)
        raise TimeoutError(
            f"Target group {target_group_arn} was not deleted after {max_attempts
* delay} seconds."
        )


    def create_load_balancer(
        self,
        load_balancer_name: str,
        subnet_ids: List[str],
    ) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Creates an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
subnets
        and forwards requests to the specified target group.

        :param load_balancer_name: The name of the load balancer to create.
        :param subnet_ids: A list of subnets to associate with the load balancer.
        :return: Data about the newly created load balancer.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.create_load_balancer(
                Name=load_balancer_name, Subnets=subnet_ids
            )
            load_balancer = response["LoadBalancers"][0]
            log.info(f"Created load balancer '{load_balancer_name}'.")

            waiter = self.elb_client.get_waiter("load_balancer_available")
            log.info(
                f"Waiting for load balancer '{load_balancer_name}' to be
available..."
            )
            waiter.wait(Names=[load_balancer_name])
            log.info(f"Load balancer '{load_balancer_name}' is now available!")

        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to create load balancer '{load_balancer_name}'. Error
code: {error_code}, Message: {err.response['Error']['Message']}"
```

```
            )

            if error_code == "DuplicateLoadBalancerNameException":
                log.error(
                    f"A load balancer with the name '{load_balancer_name}'
already exists. "
                    "Load balancer names must be unique within the AWS region. "
                    "Please choose a different name and try again."
                )
            if error_code == "TooManyLoadBalancersException":
                log.error(
                    "The maximum number of load balancers has been reached in
this account and region. "
                    "You can delete unused load balancers or request an increase
in the service quota from AWS Support."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return load_balancer


    def create_listener(
        self,
        load_balancer_name: str,
        target_group: Dict[str, Any],
    ) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Creates a listener for the specified load balancer that forwards requests
to the
        specified target group.

        :param load_balancer_name: The name of the load balancer to create a
listener for.
        :param target_group: An existing target group that is added as a listener
to the
                                load balancer.
        :return: Data about the newly created listener.
        """
        try:
            # Retrieve the load balancer ARN
            load_balancer_response = self.elb_client.describe_load_balancers(
                Names=[load_balancer_name]
            )
            load_balancer_arn = load_balancer_response["LoadBalancers"][0][
```

```
                "LoadBalancerArn"
            ]

            # Create the listener
            response = self.elb_client.create_listener(
                LoadBalancerArn=load_balancer_arn,
                Protocol=target_group["Protocol"],
                Port=target_group["Port"],
                DefaultActions=[
                    {
                        "Type": "forward",
                        "TargetGroupArn": target_group["TargetGroupArn"],
                    }
                ],
            )
            log.info(
                f"Created listener to forward traffic from load balancer
'{load_balancer_name}' to target group '{target_group['TargetGroupName']}'."
            )
            return response["Listeners"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to add a listener on '{load_balancer_name}' for target
group '{target_group['TargetGroupName']}'."
            )

            if error_code == "ListenerNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    f"The listener could not be found for the load balancer
'{load_balancer_name}'. "
                    "Please check the load balancer name and target group
configuration."
                )
            if error_code == "InvalidConfigurationRequestException":
                log.error(
                    f"The configuration provided for the listener on load
balancer '{load_balancer_name}' is invalid. "
                    "Please review the provided protocol, port, and target group
settings."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
```

```
    def delete_load_balancer(self, load_balancer_name) -> None:
        """
        Deletes a load balancer.

        :param load_balancer_name: The name of the load balancer to delete.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.describe_load_balancers(
                Names=[load_balancer_name]
            )
            lb_arn = response["LoadBalancers"][0]["LoadBalancerArn"]
            self.elb_client.delete_load_balancer(LoadBalancerArn=lb_arn)
            log.info("Deleted load balancer %s.", load_balancer_name)
            waiter = self.elb_client.get_waiter("load_balancers_deleted")
            log.info("Waiting for load balancer to be deleted...")
            waiter.wait(Names=[load_balancer_name])
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Couldn't delete load balancer '{load_balancer_name}'. Error
code: {error_code}, Message: {err.response['Error']['Message']}"
            )

            if error_code == "LoadBalancerNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    f"The load balancer '{load_balancer_name}' does not exist. "
                    "Please check the name and try again."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def get_endpoint(self, load_balancer_name) -> str:
        """
        Gets the HTTP endpoint of the load balancer.

        :return: The endpoint.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.describe_load_balancers(
                Names=[load_balancer_name]
            )
            return response["LoadBalancers"][0]["DNSName"]
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
```

```
                f"Couldn't get the endpoint for load balancer
{load_balancer_name}"
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "LoadBalancerNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    "Verify load balancer name and ensure it exists in the AWS
console."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    @staticmethod
    def verify_load_balancer_endpoint(endpoint) -> bool:
        """
        Verify this computer can successfully send a GET request to the load
balancer endpoint.

        :param endpoint: The endpoint to verify.
        :return: True if the GET request is successful, False otherwise.
        """
        retries = 3
        verified = False
        while not verified and retries > 0:
            try:
                lb_response = requests.get(f"http://{endpoint}")
                log.info(
                    "Got response %s from load balancer endpoint.",
                    lb_response.status_code,
                )
                if lb_response.status_code == 200:
                    verified = True
                else:
                    retries = 0
            except requests.exceptions.ConnectionError:
                log.info(
                    "Got connection error from load balancer endpoint,
retrying..."
                )
                retries -= 1
                time.sleep(10)
        return verified

    def check_target_health(self, target_group_name: str) -> List[Dict[str,
Any]]:
```

```
        """
        Checks the health of the instances in the target group.

        :return: The health status of the target group.
        """
        try:
            tg_response = self.elb_client.describe_target_groups(
                Names=[target_group_name]
            )
            health_response = self.elb_client.describe_target_health(
                TargetGroupArn=tg_response["TargetGroups"][0]["TargetGroupArn"]
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(f"Couldn't check health of {target_group_name} target(s).")
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "LoadBalancerNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    "Load balancer associated with the target group was not
found. "
                    "Ensure the load balancer exists, is in the correct AWS
region, and "
                    "that you have the necessary permissions to access it.",
                )
            elif error_code == "TargetGroupNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    "Target group was not found. "
                    "Verify the target group name, check that it exists in the
correct region, "
                    "and ensure it has not been deleted or created in a different
account.",
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return health_response["TargetHealthDescriptions"]
```

DynamoDB를 사용하여 추천 서비스를 시뮬레이션하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
class RecommendationService:
    """
```

```
    Encapsulates a DynamoDB table to use as a service that recommends books,
movies,
    and songs.
    """

    def __init__(self, table_name: str, dynamodb_client: boto3.client):
        """
        Initializes the RecommendationService class with the necessary
parameters.

        :param table_name: The name of the DynamoDB recommendations table.
        :param dynamodb_client: A Boto3 DynamoDB client.
        """
        self.table_name = table_name
        self.dynamodb_client = dynamodb_client

    def create(self) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Creates a DynamoDB table to use as a recommendation service. The table
has a
        hash key named 'MediaType' that defines the type of media recommended,
such as
        Book or Movie, and a range key named 'ItemId' that, combined with the
MediaType,
        forms a unique identifier for the recommended item.

        :return: Data about the newly created table.
        :raises RecommendationServiceError: If the table creation fails.
        """
        try:
            response = self.dynamodb_client.create_table(
                TableName=self.table_name,
                AttributeDefinitions=[
                    {"AttributeName": "MediaType", "AttributeType": "S"},
                    {"AttributeName": "ItemId", "AttributeType": "N"},
                ],
                KeySchema=[
                    {"AttributeName": "MediaType", "KeyType": "HASH"},
                    {"AttributeName": "ItemId", "KeyType": "RANGE"},
                ],
                ProvisionedThroughput={"ReadCapacityUnits": 5,
"WriteCapacityUnits": 5},
            )
            log.info("Creating table %s...", self.table_name)
```

```
            waiter = self.dynamodb_client.get_waiter("table_exists")
            waiter.wait(TableName=self.table_name)
            log.info("Table %s created.", self.table_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceInUseException":
                log.info("Table %s exists, nothing to be done.", self.table_name)
            else:
                raise RecommendationServiceError(
                    self.table_name, f"ClientError when creating table: {err}."
                )
        else:
            return response

    def populate(self, data_file: str) -> None:
        """
        Populates the recommendations table from a JSON file.

        :param data_file: The path to the data file.
        :raises RecommendationServiceError: If the table population fails.
        """
        try:
            with open(data_file) as data:
                items = json.load(data)
            batch = [{"PutRequest": {"Item": item}} for item in items]
            self.dynamodb_client.batch_write_item(RequestItems={self.table_name:
batch})
            log.info(
                "Populated table %s with items from %s.", self.table_name,
data_file
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            raise RecommendationServiceError(
                self.table_name, f"Couldn't populate table from {data_file}:
{err}"
            )

    def destroy(self) -> None:
        """
        Deletes the recommendations table.

        :raises RecommendationServiceError: If the table deletion fails.
        """
        try:
            self.dynamodb_client.delete_table(TableName=self.table_name)
```

```
            log.info("Deleting table %s...", self.table_name)
            waiter = self.dynamodb_client.get_waiter("table_not_exists")
            waiter.wait(TableName=self.table_name)
            log.info("Table %s deleted.", self.table_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                log.info("Table %s does not exist, nothing to do.",
 self.table_name)
            else:
                raise RecommendationServiceError(
                    self.table_name, f"ClientError when deleting table: {err}."
                )
```

Systems Manager 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
class ParameterHelper:
    """
    Encapsulates Systems Manager parameters. This example uses these parameters
 to drive
    the demonstration of resilient architecture, such as failure of a dependency
 or
    how the service responds to a health check.
    """

    table: str = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-table"
    failure_response: str = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-failure-response"
    health_check: str = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-health-check"

    def __init__(self, table_name: str, ssm_client: boto3.client):
        """
        Initializes the ParameterHelper class with the necessary parameters.

        :param table_name: The name of the DynamoDB table that is used as a
 recommendation
                           service.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        """
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.table_name = table_name
```

```
    def reset(self) -> None:
        """
        Resets the Systems Manager parameters to starting values for the demo.
        These are the name of the DynamoDB recommendation table, no response when
a
        dependency fails, and shallow health checks.
        """
        self.put(self.table, self.table_name)
        self.put(self.failure_response, "none")
        self.put(self.health_check, "shallow")

    def put(self, name: str, value: str) -> None:
        """
        Sets the value of a named Systems Manager parameter.

        :param name: The name of the parameter.
        :param value: The new value of the parameter.
        :raises ParameterHelperError: If the parameter value cannot be set.
        """
        try:
            self.ssm_client.put_parameter(
                Name=name, Value=value, Overwrite=True, Type="String"
            )
            log.info("Setting parameter %s to '%s'.", name, value)
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(f"Failed to set parameter {name}.")
            if error_code == "ParameterLimitExceeded":
                log.error(
                    "The parameter limit has been exceeded. "
                    "Consider deleting unused parameters or request a limit
increase."
                )
            elif error_code == "ParameterAlreadyExists":
                log.error(
                    "The parameter already exists and overwrite is set to False.
"
                    "Use Overwrite=True to update the parameter."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - CreateInstanceProfile
  - CreateLaunchTemplate
  - CreateListener
  - CreateLoadBalancer
  - CreateTargetGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteInstanceProfile
  - DeleteLaunchTemplate
  - DeleteLoadBalancer
  - DeleteTargetGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups
  - DescribeAvailabilityZones
  - DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
  - DescribeInstances
  - DescribeLoadBalancers
  - DescribeSubnets
  - DescribeTargetGroups
  - DescribeTargetHealth
  - DescribeVpcs
  - RebootInstances
  - ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation
  - TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
  - UpdateAutoScalingGroup

AWS SDKs AWS Batch 사용에 대한 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 AWS Batch 함께를 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

추가 리소스

- AWS Batch 사용 설명서 -에 대한 자세한 정보입니다 AWS Batch.
- AWS Batch API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 AWS Batch 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리입니다. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

시작

안녕하세요 AWS Batch

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS Batch를 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.client.config.ClientOverrideConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.retry.RetryPolicy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.async.SdkAsyncHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.nio.netty.NettyNioAsyncHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.BatchAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.JobStatus;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.JobSummary;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.ListJobsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.paginators.ListJobsPublisher;
import java.time.Duration;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;

public class HelloBatch {
    private static BatchAsyncClient batchClient;

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        List<JobSummary> jobs = listJobs("my-job-queue");
        jobs.forEach(job ->
            System.out.printf("Job ID: %s, Job Name: %s, Job Status: %s%n",
                job.jobId(), job.jobName(), job.status())
        );
    }

    public static List<JobSummary> listJobs(String jobQueue) {
        if (jobQueue == null || jobQueue.isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Job queue cannot be null or
 empty");
        }

        ListJobsRequest listJobsRequest = ListJobsRequest.builder()
            .jobQueue(jobQueue)
            .jobStatus(JobStatus.SUCCEEDED)
            .build();

        List<JobSummary> jobSummaries = new ArrayList<>();
        ListJobsPublisher listJobsPaginator =
 getAsyncClient().listJobsPaginator(listJobsRequest);
        CompletableFuture<Void> future = listJobsPaginator.subscribe(response ->
 {
            jobSummaries.addAll(response.jobSummaryList());
        });

        future.join();
        return jobSummaries;
    }

    private static BatchAsyncClient getAsyncClient() {
        SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
```

```
            .maxConcurrency(100)  // Increase max concurrency to handle more
 simultaneous connections.
            .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the connection
 timeout.
            .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the read timeout.
            .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the write timeout.
            .build();

        ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
 ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
            .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))  // Set the overall API call
 timeout.
            .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))  // Set the individual
 call attempt timeout.
            .retryPolicy(RetryPolicy.builder()  // Add a retry policy to handle
 transient errors.
                .numRetries(3)  // Number of retry attempts.
                .build())
            .build();

        if (batchClient == null) {
            batchClient = BatchAsyncClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                .build();
        }
        return batchClient;
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 listJobsPaginatorAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs AWS Batch 사용에 대한 기본 예제
  - 안녕하세요 AWS Batch
  - AWS SDK를 AWS Batch 사용하여의 기본 사항 알아보기
  - AWS SDKs AWS Batch 를 사용하기 위한 작업
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateComputeEnvironment 함께 사용

    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateJobQueue 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteComputeEnvironment 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteJobQueue 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeregisterJobDefinition 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeComputeEnvironments 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeJobQueues 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeJobs 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 ListJobsPaginator 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 RegisterJobDefinition 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 SubmitJob 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 UpdateComputeEnvironment 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 UpdateJobQueue 함께 사용
- AWS SDKs AWS Batch 사용 시나리오
  - CLI를 사용하여 Batch 및 Fargate 시작하기

AWS SDKs AWS Batch 사용에 대한 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS Batch SDKs에서의 기본 사항을 AWS 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- 안녕하세요 AWS Batch
- AWS SDK를 AWS Batch 사용하여의 기본 사항 알아보기
- AWS SDKs AWS Batch 를 사용하기 위한 작업
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateComputeEnvironment 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateJobQueue 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteComputeEnvironment 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteJobQueue 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeregisterJobDefinition 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeComputeEnvironments 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeJobQueues 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeJobs 함께 사용

- AWS SDK와 ListJobsPaginator 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 RegisterJobDefinition 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 SubmitJob 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 UpdateComputeEnvironment 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 UpdateJobQueue 함께 사용

안녕하세요 AWS Batch

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS Batch를 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.client.config.ClientOverrideConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.retry.RetryPolicy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.async.SdkAsyncHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.nio.netty.NettyNioAsyncHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.BatchAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.JobStatus;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.JobSummary;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.ListJobsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.paginators.ListJobsPublisher;
import java.time.Duration;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;

public class HelloBatch {
    private static BatchAsyncClient batchClient;

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        List<JobSummary> jobs = listJobs("my-job-queue");
```

```
        jobs.forEach(job ->
            System.out.printf("Job ID: %s, Job Name: %s, Job Status: %s%n",
                job.jobId(), job.jobName(), job.status())
        );
    }

    public static List<JobSummary> listJobs(String jobQueue) {
        if (jobQueue == null || jobQueue.isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Job queue cannot be null or
empty");
        }

        ListJobsRequest listJobsRequest = ListJobsRequest.builder()
            .jobQueue(jobQueue)
            .jobStatus(JobStatus.SUCCEEDED)
            .build();

        List<JobSummary> jobSummaries = new ArrayList<>();
        ListJobsPublisher listJobsPaginator =
getAsyncClient().listJobsPaginator(listJobsRequest);
        CompletableFuture<Void> future = listJobsPaginator.subscribe(response ->
{
            jobSummaries.addAll(response.jobSummaryList());
        });

        future.join();
        return jobSummaries;
    }

    private static BatchAsyncClient getAsyncClient() {
        SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
            .maxConcurrency(100)  // Increase max concurrency to handle more
simultaneous connections.
            .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the connection
timeout.
            .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the read timeout.
            .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the write timeout.
            .build();

        ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
            .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))  // Set the overall API call
timeout.
```

```
            .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))  // Set the individual
 call attempt timeout.
            .retryPolicy(RetryPolicy.builder()  // Add a retry policy to handle
 transient errors.
                .numRetries(3)  // Number of retry attempts.
                .build())
            .build();

        if (batchClient == null) {
            batchClient = BatchAsyncClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                .build();
        }
        return batchClient;
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 listJobsPaginatorAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK를 AWS Batch 사용하여의 기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- AWS Batch 컴퓨팅 환경을 생성합니다.
- 컴퓨팅 환경의 상태를 확인합니다.
- AWS Batch 작업 대기열 및 작업 정의를 설정합니다.
- 작업 정의를 등록합니다.
- AWS Batch 작업을 제출합니다.
- 작업 대기열에 적용할 수 있는 작업 목록을 가져옵니다.
- 작업 상태를 확인합니다.
- AWS Batch 리소스를 삭제합니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

AWS Batch 기능을 보여주는 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.BatchException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.ClientException;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.CreateComputeEnvironmentResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.JobSummary;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.Ec2AsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeSecurityGroupsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeSubnetsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeSubnetsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeVpcsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.Filter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.SecurityGroup;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.Subnet;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.Vpc;
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Scanner;
import java.util.UUID;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletionException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
```

```
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 * NOTE
 * This scenario submits a job that pulls a Docker image named echo-text from
 Amazon ECR to Amazon Fargate.
 *
 * To place this Docker image on Amazon ECR, run the following Basics scenario.
 *
 * https://github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/tree/main/javav2/example_code/
ecr
 *
 */
public class BatchScenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");

    // Define two stacks used in this Basics Scenario.
    private static final String ROLES_STACK = "RolesStack";
    private static String defaultSubnet;
    private static String defaultSecurityGroup;

    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(BatchScenario.class);

    public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException {

        BatchActions batchActions = new BatchActions();
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        String computeEnvironmentName = "my-compute-environment";
        String jobQueueName = "my-job-queue";
        String jobDefinitionName = "my-job-definition";


        // See the NOTE in this Java code example (at start).
        String dockerImage = "dkr.ecr.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/echo-text:echo-
text";

        logger.info("""
            AWS Batch is a fully managed batch processing service that
 dynamically provisions the required compute
            resources for batch computing workloads. The Java V2
 `BatchAsyncClient` allows
```

```
            developers to automate the submission, monitoring, and management of
 batch jobs.

            This scenario provides an example of setting up a compute
 environment, job queue and job definition,
            and then submitting a job.

            This scenario submits a job that pulls a Docker image named echo-text
 from Amazon ECR to Amazon Fargate.

            To place this Docker image on Amazon ECR, run the following Basics
 scenario.

            https://github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/tree/main/javav2/
example_code/ecr

            Let's get started...

            You have two choices:

            1 - Run the entire program.
            2 - Delete an existing Compute Environment (created from a previous
 execution of
            this program that did not complete).
            """);

        while (true) {
            String input = scanner.nextLine();
            if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("1")) {
                logger.info("Continuing with the program...");
               // logger.info("");
                break;
            } else if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("2")) {
                String jobQueueARN = String.valueOf(batchActions.
 describeJobQueueAsync(computeEnvironmentName));
                if (!jobQueueARN.isEmpty()) {
                    batchActions.disableJobQueueAsync(jobQueueARN);
                    countdown(1);
                    batchActions.deleteJobQueueAsync(jobQueueARN);
                }

                try {

 batchActions.disableComputeEnvironmentAsync(computeEnvironmentName)
```

```
                        .exceptionally(ex -> {
                            logger.info("Disable compute environment failed: " +
ex.getMessage());
                            return null;
                        })
                        .join();
                } catch (CompletionException ex) {
                    logger.info("Failed to disable compute environment: " +
ex.getMessage());
                }
                countdown(2);

batchActions.deleteComputeEnvironmentAsync(computeEnvironmentName).join();
                return;
            } else {
                // Handle invalid input.
                logger.info("Invalid input. Please try again.");
            }
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        // Get an AWS Account id used to retrieve the docker image from Amazon
ECR.
        // Create a single-element array to store the `accountId` value.
        String[] accId = new String[1];
        CompletableFuture<String> accountIdFuture = batchActions.getAccountId();
        accountIdFuture.thenAccept(accountId -> {
            logger.info("Account ID: " + accountId);
            accId[0] = accountId;
        }).join();

        dockerImage = accId[0]+"."+dockerImage;

        // Get a default subnet and default security associated with the default
VPC.
        getSubnetSecurityGroup();

        logger.info("Use AWS CloudFormation to create two IAM roles that are
required for this scenario.");
        CloudFormationHelper.deployCloudFormationStack(ROLES_STACK);

        Map<String, String> stackOutputs =
CloudFormationHelper.getStackOutputs(ROLES_STACK);
```

```
        String batchIAMRole = stackOutputs.get("BatchRoleArn");
        String executionRoleARN = stackOutputs.get("EcsRoleArn");

        logger.info("The IAM role needed to interact with AWS Batch is
"+batchIAMRole);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("1. Create a Batch compute environment");
        logger.info("""
            A compute environment is a resource where you can run your batch
jobs.
            After creating a compute environment, you can define job queues and
job definitions to submit jobs for
            execution.

            The benefit of creating a compute environment is it allows you to
easily configure and manage the compute
            resources that will be used to run your Batch jobs. By separating the
compute environment from the job definitions,
            you can easily scale your compute resources up or down as needed,
without having to modify your job definitions.
            This makes it easier to manage your Batch workloads and ensures that
your jobs have the necessary
            compute resources to run efficiently.
            """);

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<CreateComputeEnvironmentResponse> future =
batchActions.createComputeEnvironmentAsync(computeEnvironmentName, batchIAMRole,
defaultSubnet, defaultSecurityGroup);
            CreateComputeEnvironmentResponse response = future.join();
            logger.info("Compute Environment ARN: " +
response.computeEnvironmentArn());
        } catch (RuntimeException rte) {
            Throwable cause = rte.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ClientException batchExceptionEx) {
                String myErrorCode =
batchExceptionEx.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage();
                if ("Object already exists".contains(myErrorCode)) {
                    logger.info("The compute environment '" +
computeEnvironmentName + "' already exists. Moving on...");
                } else {
```

```
                    logger.info("Batch error occurred: {} (Code: {})",
batchExceptionEx.getMessage(), batchExceptionEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                    return;
                }
            } else {
                    logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", (cause !=
null ? cause.getMessage() : rte.getMessage()));
            }
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("2. Check the status of the "+computeEnvironmentName +"
Compute Environment.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<String> future =
batchActions.checkComputeEnvironmentsStatus(computeEnvironmentName);
            String status = future.join();
            logger.info("Compute Environment Status: " + status);

        } catch (RuntimeException rte) {
            Throwable cause = rte.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ClientException batchExceptionEx) {
                logger.info("Batch error occurred: {} (Code: {})",
batchExceptionEx.getMessage(), batchExceptionEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                return;
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + (cause != null ?
cause.getMessage() : rte.getMessage()));
                return;
            }
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("3. Create a job queue");
        logger.info("""
             A job queue is an essential component that helps manage the
execution of your batch jobs.
             It acts as a buffer, where jobs are placed and then scheduled for
execution based on their
```

```
             priority and the available resources in the compute environment.
             """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        String jobQueueArn = null;
        try {
            CompletableFuture<String> jobQueueFuture =
batchActions.createJobQueueAsync(jobQueueName, computeEnvironmentName);
            jobQueueArn = jobQueueFuture.join();
            logger.info("Job Queue ARN: " + jobQueueArn);

        } catch (RuntimeException rte) {
            Throwable cause = rte.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof BatchException batchExceptionEx) {
                String myErrorCode =
batchExceptionEx.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage();
                if ("Object already exists".contains(myErrorCode)) {
                    logger.info("The job queue '" + jobQueueName + "' already
exists. Moving on...");
                    // Retrieve the ARN of the job queue.
                    CompletableFuture<String> jobQueueArnFuture =
batchActions.getJobQueueARN(jobQueueName);
                    jobQueueArn = jobQueueArnFuture.join();
                    logger.info("Job Queue ARN: " + jobQueueArn);
                } else {
                    logger.info("Batch error occurred: {} (Code: {})",
batchExceptionEx.getMessage(), batchExceptionEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                    return;
                }
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + (cause != null ?
cause.getMessage() : rte.getMessage()));
                return; // End the execution
            }
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info("4. Register a Job Definition.");
        logger.info("""
            Registering a job in AWS Batch using the Fargate launch type ensures
that all
            necessary parameters, such as the execution role, command to run, and
so on
```

```
            are specified and reused across multiple job submissions.

             The job definition pulls a Docker image from Amazon ECR and executes
the Docker image.
            """);

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String jobARN;
        try {
            String platform = "";
            while (true) {
                logger.info("""
                    On which platform/CPU architecture combination did you build
the Docker image?:
                    1. Windows       X86_64
                    2. Mac or Linux  ARM64
                    3. Mac or Linux  X86_64

                    Please select 1, 2, or 3.
                    """);
                String platAns = scanner.nextLine().trim();
                if (platAns.equals("1")) {
                    platform = "X86_64";
                    break; // Exit loop since a valid option is selected
                } else if (platAns.equals("2")) {
                    platform = "ARM64";
                    break; // Exit loop since a valid option is selected
                } else if (platAns.equals("3")) {
                    platform = "X86_64";
                    break; // Exit loop since a valid option is selected
                } else {
                    System.out.println("Invalid input. Please select either 1 or
2.");
                }
            }

            jobARN = batchActions.registerJobDefinitionAsync(jobDefinitionName,
executionRoleARN, dockerImage, platform)
                .exceptionally(ex -> {
                    System.err.println("Register job definition failed: " +
ex.getMessage());
                    return null;
                })
                .join();
```

```
            if (jobARN != null) {
                logger.info("Job ARN: " + jobARN);
            }
        } catch (RuntimeException rte) {
            logger.error("A Batch exception occurred while registering the job:
{}", rte.getCause() != null ? rte.getCause().getMessage() : rte.getMessage());
            return;
        }
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("5. Submit an AWS Batch job from a job definition.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String jobId;
        try {
            jobId = batchActions.submitJobAsync(jobDefinitionName, jobQueueName,
jobARN)
                .exceptionally(ex -> {
                    System.err.println("Submit job failed: " + ex.getMessage());
                    return null;
                })
                .join();

            logger.info("The job id is "+jobId);
            logger.info("Let's wait 2 minutes for the job to complete");
            countdown(2);

        } catch (RuntimeException rte) {
            logger.error("A Batch exception occurred while submitting the job:
{}", rte.getCause() != null ? rte.getCause().getMessage() : rte.getMessage());
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("6. Get a list of jobs applicable to the job queue.");

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            List<JobSummary> jobs = batchActions.listJobsAsync(jobQueueName);
            jobs.forEach(job ->
                logger.info("Job ID: {}, Job Name: {}, Job Status: {}",
job.jobId(), job.jobName(), job.status()));
```

```
        } catch (RuntimeException rte) {
            logger.info("A Batch exception occurred while submitting the job:
{}", rte.getCause() != null ? rte.getCause().getMessage() : rte.getMessage());
            return;
        }

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("7. Check the status of job "+jobId);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<String> future =
batchActions.describeJobAsync(jobId);
            String jobStatus = future.join();
            logger.info("Job Status: " + jobStatus);

        } catch (RuntimeException rte) {
            logger.info("A Batch exception occurred while submitting the job:
{}", rte.getCause() != null ? rte.getCause().getMessage() : rte.getMessage());
            return;
        }

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        logger.info("8. Delete Batch resources");
        logger.info(
            """
            When deleting an AWS Batch compute environment, it does not happen
instantaneously.
            There is typically a delay, similar to some other AWS resources.
            AWS Batch starts the deletion process.
            """);
        logger.info("Would you like to delete the AWS Batch resources such as the
compute environment? (y/n)");
        String delAns = scanner.nextLine().trim();
        if (delAns.equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
            logger.info("You selected to delete the AWS ECR resources.");
            logger.info("First, we will deregister the Job Definition.");
            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
            try {
```

```
                batchActions.deregisterJobDefinitionAsync(jobARN)
                    .exceptionally(ex -> {
                        logger.info("Deregister job definition failed: " +
ex.getMessage());
                        return null;
                    })
                    .join();
                logger.info(jobARN + " was deregistered");
            } catch (RuntimeException rte) {
                logger.error("A Batch exception occurred: {}", rte.getCause() !=
null ? rte.getCause().getMessage() : rte.getMessage());
                return;
            }

            logger.info("Second, we will disable and then delete the Job
Queue.");
            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
            try {
                batchActions.disableJobQueueAsync(jobQueueArn)
                    .exceptionally(ex -> {
                        logger.info("Disable job queue failed: " +
ex.getMessage());
                        return null;
                    })
                    .join();
                logger.info(jobQueueArn + " was disabled");
            } catch (RuntimeException rte) {
                logger.info("A Batch exception occurred: {}", rte.getCause() !=
null ? rte.getCause().getMessage() : rte.getMessage());
                return;
            }

            batchActions.waitForJobQueueToBeDisabledAsync(jobQueueArn);
            try {
                CompletableFuture<Void> future =
batchActions.waitForJobQueueToBeDisabledAsync(jobQueueArn);
                future.join();
                logger.info("Job queue is now disabled.");
            } catch (RuntimeException rte) {
                logger.info("A Batch exception occurred: {}", rte.getCause() !=
null ? rte.getCause().getMessage() : rte.getMessage());
                return;
            }
```

```
            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
            try {
                batchActions.deleteJobQueueAsync(jobQueueArn);
                logger.info(jobQueueArn +" was deleted");
            } catch (RuntimeException rte) {
                logger.info("A Batch exception occurred: {}", rte.getCause() !=
null ? rte.getCause().getMessage() : rte.getMessage());
                return;
            }
            logger.info("Let's wait 2 minutes for the job queue to be deleted");
            countdown(2);
            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

            logger.info("Third, we will delete the Compute Environment.");
            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
            try {

batchActions.disableComputeEnvironmentAsync(computeEnvironmentName)
                    .exceptionally(ex -> {
                        System.err.println("Disable compute environment failed: "
+ ex.getMessage());
                        return null;
                    })
                    .join();
                logger.info("Compute environment disabled") ;
            } catch (RuntimeException rte) {
                logger.info("A Batch exception occurred: {}", rte.getCause() !=
null ? rte.getCause().getMessage() : rte.getMessage());
                return;
            }


batchActions.checkComputeEnvironmentsStatus(computeEnvironmentName).thenAccept(state
-> {
                logger.info("Current State: " + state);
            }).join();

            logger.info("Lets wait 1 min for the compute environment to be
deleted");
            countdown(1);

            try {

batchActions.deleteComputeEnvironmentAsync(computeEnvironmentName).join();
```

```
                logger.info(computeEnvironmentName +" was deleted.");

            } catch (RuntimeException rte) {
                logger.info("A Batch exception occurred: {}", rte.getCause() !=
null ? rte.getCause().getMessage() : rte.getMessage());
                return;
            }
            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
            CloudFormationHelper.destroyCloudFormationStack(ROLES_STACK);
        }

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("This concludes the AWS Batch SDK scenario");
        logger.info(DASHES);
    }

    private static void waitForInputToContinue(Scanner scanner) {
        while (true) {
            logger.info("");
            logger.info("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:");
            String input = scanner.nextLine();

            if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("c")) {
                logger.info("Continuing with the program...");
                logger.info("");
                break;
            } else {
                // Handle invalid input.
                logger.info("Invalid input. Please try again.");
            }
        }
    }

    public static void countdown(int minutes) throws InterruptedException {
        int seconds = 0;
        for (int i = minutes * 60 + seconds; i >= 0; i--) {
            int displayMinutes = i / 60;
            int displaySeconds = i % 60;
            System.out.print(String.format("\r%02d:%02d", displayMinutes,
displaySeconds));
            Thread.sleep(1000); // Wait for 1 second
        }
        logger.info("Countdown complete!");
    }
```

```
    private static void getSubnetSecurityGroup() {
        try (Ec2AsyncClient ec2Client = Ec2AsyncClient.create()) {
            CompletableFuture<Vpc> defaultVpcFuture =
ec2Client.describeVpcs(DescribeVpcsRequest.builder()
                            .filters(Filter.builder()
                                    .name("is-default")
                                    .values("true")
                                    .build())
                            .build())
                    .thenApply(response -> response.vpcs().stream()
                            .findFirst()
                            .orElseThrow(() -> new RuntimeException("Default VPC
not found")));

            CompletableFuture<String> defaultSubnetFuture = defaultVpcFuture
                    .thenCompose(vpc ->
ec2Client.describeSubnets(DescribeSubnetsRequest.builder()
                                    .filters(Filter.builder()
                                                    .name("vpc-id")
                                                    .values(vpc.vpcId())
                                                    .build(),
                                            Filter.builder()
                                                    .name("default-for-az")
                                                    .values("true")
                                                    .build())
                                    .build())
                            .thenApply(DescribeSubnetsResponse::subnets)
                            .thenApply(subnets -> subnets.stream()
                                    .findFirst()
                                    .map(Subnet::subnetId)
                                    .orElseThrow(() -> new RuntimeException("No
default subnet found"))));

            CompletableFuture<String> defaultSecurityGroupFuture =
defaultVpcFuture
                    .thenCompose(vpc ->
ec2Client.describeSecurityGroups(DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest.builder()
                                    .filters(Filter.builder()
                                                    .name("group-name")
                                                    .values("default")
                                                    .build(),
                                            Filter.builder()
                                                    .name("vpc-id")
```

```
                                                        .values(vpc.vpcId())
                                                        .build())
                                        .build())

 .thenApply(DescribeSecurityGroupsResponse::securityGroups)
                                .thenApply(securityGroups -> securityGroups.stream()
                                        .findFirst()
                                        .map(SecurityGroup::groupId)
                                        .orElseThrow(() -> new RuntimeException("No
 default security group found"))));

            defaultSubnet = defaultSubnetFuture.join();
            defaultSecurityGroup = defaultSecurityGroupFuture.join();
        }
    }
}
```

AWS Batch SDK 메서드의 래퍼 클래스입니다.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.client.config.ClientOverrideConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.retry.RetryPolicy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.async.SdkAsyncHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.nio.netty.NettyNioAsyncHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.BatchAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.BatchClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.AssignPublicIp;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.BatchException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.CEState;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.CEType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.CRType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.ComputeEnvironmentOrder;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.ComputeResource;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.ContainerProperties;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.CreateComputeEnvironmentRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.CreateComputeEnvironmentResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.CreateJobQueueRequest;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.DeleteComputeEnvironmentRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.DeleteComputeEnvironmentResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.DeleteJobQueueRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.DeleteJobQueueResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.DeregisterJobDefinitionRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.DeregisterJobDefinitionResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.DescribeComputeEnvironmentsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.DescribeComputeEnvironmentsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.DescribeJobQueuesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.DescribeJobQueuesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.DescribeJobsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.DescribeJobsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.JQState;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.JobDefinitionType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.JobDetail;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.JobQueueDetail;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.JobStatus;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.JobSummary;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.ListJobsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.RegisterJobDefinitionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.NetworkConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.PlatformCapability;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.RegisterJobDefinitionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.ResourceRequirement;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.ResourceType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.RuntimePlatform;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.SubmitJobRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.CreateJobQueueResponse;
import java.time.Duration;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Arrays;
import java.util.Collections;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.atomic.AtomicBoolean;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.EnvironmentVariableCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.SubmitJobResponse;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.UpdateComputeEnvironmentRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.UpdateComputeEnvironmentResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.UpdateJobQueueRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.UpdateJobQueueResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.paginators.ListJobsPublisher;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sts.StsAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sts.model.GetCallerIdentityResponse;

public class BatchActions {
    private static BatchAsyncClient batchClient;

    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(BatchActions.class);

    private static BatchAsyncClient getAsyncClient() {
        if (batchClient == null) {
            SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
                .maxConcurrency(100)
                .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .build();

            ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
 ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
                .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))
                .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))
                .retryPolicy(RetryPolicy.builder()
                    .numRetries(3)
                    .build())
                .build();

            batchClient = BatchAsyncClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                .build();
        }
        return batchClient;
    }

    /**
```

```
    * Asynchronously creates a new compute environment in AWS Batch.
    *
    * @param computeEnvironmentName the name of the compute environment to
create
    * @param batchIAMRole the IAM role to be used by the compute environment
    * @param subnet the subnet ID to be used for the compute environment
    * @param secGroup the security group ID to be used for the compute
environment
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} representing the asynchronous
operation, which will complete with the
    *         {@link CreateComputeEnvironmentResponse} when the compute
environment has been created
    * @throws BatchException if there is an error creating the compute
environment
    * @throws RuntimeException if there is an unexpected error during the
operation
    */
   public CompletableFuture<CreateComputeEnvironmentResponse>
createComputeEnvironmentAsync(
       String computeEnvironmentName, String batchIAMRole, String subnet, String
secGroup) {
       CreateComputeEnvironmentRequest environmentRequest =
CreateComputeEnvironmentRequest.builder()
           .computeEnvironmentName(computeEnvironmentName)
           .type(CEType.MANAGED)
           .state(CEState.ENABLED)
           .computeResources(ComputeResource.builder()
               .type(CRType.FARGATE)
               .maxvCpus(256)
               .subnets(Collections.singletonList(subnet))
               .securityGroupIds(Collections.singletonList(secGroup))
               .build())
           .serviceRole(batchIAMRole)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<CreateComputeEnvironmentResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().createComputeEnvironment(environmentRequest);
       response.whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
           if (ex != null) {
              String errorMessage = "Unexpected error occurred: " +
ex.getMessage();
              throw new RuntimeException(errorMessage, ex);
           }
       });
```

```
        return response;
    }

    public CompletableFuture<DeleteComputeEnvironmentResponse>
deleteComputeEnvironmentAsync(String computeEnvironmentName) {
        DeleteComputeEnvironmentRequest deleteComputeEnvironment =
DeleteComputeEnvironmentRequest.builder()
            .computeEnvironment(computeEnvironmentName)
            .build();

        return
getAsyncClient().deleteComputeEnvironment(deleteComputeEnvironment)
            .whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
                if (ex != null) {
                    Throwable cause = ex.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof BatchException) {
                        throw new RuntimeException(cause);
                    } else {
                        throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause);
                    }
                }
            });
    }

    /**
     * Checks the status of the specified compute environment.
     *
     * @param computeEnvironmentName the name of the compute environment to check
     * @return a CompletableFuture containing the status of the compute
environment, or "ERROR" if an exception occurs
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> checkComputeEnvironmentsStatus(String
computeEnvironmentName) {
        if (computeEnvironmentName == null || computeEnvironmentName.isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Compute environment name cannot
be null or empty");
        }

        DescribeComputeEnvironmentsRequest environmentsRequest =
DescribeComputeEnvironmentsRequest.builder()
            .computeEnvironments(computeEnvironmentName)
            .build();
```

```
        CompletableFuture<DescribeComputeEnvironmentsResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().describeComputeEnvironments(environmentsRequest);
        response.whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                String errorMessage = "Unexpected error occurred: " +
ex.getMessage();
                throw new RuntimeException(errorMessage, ex);
            }
        });

        return response.thenApply(resp -> resp.computeEnvironments().stream()
            .map(env -> env.statusAsString())
            .findFirst()
            .orElse("UNKNOWN"));
    }

    /**
     * Creates a job queue asynchronously.
     *
     * @param jobQueueName the name of the job queue to create
     * @param computeEnvironmentName the name of the compute environment to
associate with the job queue
     * @return a CompletableFuture that completes with the Amazon Resource Name
(ARN) of the job queue
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> createJobQueueAsync(String jobQueueName,
String computeEnvironmentName) {
        if (jobQueueName == null || jobQueueName.isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Job queue name cannot be null or
empty");
        }
        if (computeEnvironmentName == null || computeEnvironmentName.isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Compute environment name cannot
be null or empty");
        }

        CreateJobQueueRequest request = CreateJobQueueRequest.builder()
            .jobQueueName(jobQueueName)
            .priority(1)
            .computeEnvironmentOrder(ComputeEnvironmentOrder.builder()
                .computeEnvironment(computeEnvironmentName)
                .order(1)
                .build())
```

```
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<CreateJobQueueResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().createJobQueue(request);
        response.whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                String errorMessage = "Unexpected error occurred: " +
ex.getMessage();
                throw new RuntimeException(errorMessage, ex);
            }
        });

        return response.thenApply(CreateJobQueueResponse::jobQueueArn);
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously lists the jobs in the specified job queue with the given
job status.
     *
     * @param jobQueue the name of the job queue to list jobs from
     * @return a List<JobSummary> that contains the jobs that succeeded
     */
    public List<JobSummary> listJobsAsync(String jobQueue) {
        if (jobQueue == null || jobQueue.isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Job queue cannot be null or
empty");
        }

        ListJobsRequest listJobsRequest = ListJobsRequest.builder()
            .jobQueue(jobQueue)
            .jobStatus(JobStatus.SUCCEEDED)  // Filter jobs by status.
            .build();

        List<JobSummary> jobSummaries = new ArrayList<>();
        ListJobsPublisher listJobsPaginator =
getAsyncClient().listJobsPaginator(listJobsRequest);
        CompletableFuture<Void> future = listJobsPaginator.subscribe(response ->
{
            jobSummaries.addAll(response.jobSummaryList());
        });
        future.join();
        return jobSummaries;
    }
```

```
    /**
     * Registers a new job definition asynchronously in AWS Batch.
     * <p>
     * When using Fargate as the compute environment, it is crucial to set the
     * {@link NetworkConfiguration} with {@link AssignPublicIp#ENABLED} to
     * ensure proper networking configuration for the Fargate tasks. This
     * allows the tasks to communicate with external services, access the
     * internet, or communicate within a VPC.
     *
     * @param jobDefinitionName the name of the job definition to be registered
     * @param executionRoleARN the ARN (Amazon Resource Name) of the execution
role
     *                         that provides permissions for the containers in
the job
     * @param cpuArch a value of either X86_64 or ARM64 required for the service
call
     * @return a CompletableFuture that completes with the ARN of the registered
     *         job definition upon successful execution, or completes
exceptionally with
     *         an error if the registration fails
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> registerJobDefinitionAsync(String
jobDefinitionName, String executionRoleARN, String image, String cpuArch) {
        NetworkConfiguration networkConfiguration =
NetworkConfiguration.builder()
                .assignPublicIp(AssignPublicIp.ENABLED)
                .build();

        ContainerProperties containerProperties = ContainerProperties.builder()
                .image(image)
                .executionRoleArn(executionRoleARN)
                .resourceRequirements(
                        Arrays.asList(
                                ResourceRequirement.builder()
                                        .type(ResourceType.VCPU)
                                        .value("1")
                                        .build(),
                                ResourceRequirement.builder()
                                        .type(ResourceType.MEMORY)
                                        .value("2048")
                                        .build()
                        )
                )
                .networkConfiguration(networkConfiguration)
```

```
                .runtimePlatform(b -> b
                        .cpuArchitecture(cpuArch)
                        .operatingSystemFamily("LINUX"))
                .build();

        RegisterJobDefinitionRequest request =
RegisterJobDefinitionRequest.builder()
                .jobDefinitionName(jobDefinitionName)
                .type(JobDefinitionType.CONTAINER)
                .containerProperties(containerProperties)
                .platformCapabilities(PlatformCapability.FARGATE)
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<String> future = new CompletableFuture<>();
        getAsyncClient().registerJobDefinition(request)
                .thenApply(RegisterJobDefinitionResponse::jobDefinitionArn)
                .whenComplete((result, ex) -> {
                    if (ex != null) {
                        future.completeExceptionally(ex);
                    } else {
                        future.complete(result);
                    }
                });

        return future;
    }

    /**
     * Deregisters a job definition asynchronously.
     *
     * @param jobDefinition the name of the job definition to be deregistered
     * @return a CompletableFuture that completes when the job definition has
been deregistered
     * or an exception has occurred
     */
    public CompletableFuture<DeregisterJobDefinitionResponse>
deregisterJobDefinitionAsync(String jobDefinition) {
        DeregisterJobDefinitionRequest jobDefinitionRequest =
DeregisterJobDefinitionRequest.builder()
            .jobDefinition(jobDefinition)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<DeregisterJobDefinitionResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().deregisterJobDefinition(jobDefinitionRequest);
```

```
        responseFuture.whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error occurred: " +
ex.getMessage(), ex);
            }
        });

        return responseFuture;
    }

    /**
     * Disables the specified job queue asynchronously.
     *
     * @param jobQueueArn the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the job queue to be
disabled
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the job queue
update operation is complete,
     *         or completes exceptionally if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> disableJobQueueAsync(String jobQueueArn) {
        UpdateJobQueueRequest updateRequest = UpdateJobQueueRequest.builder()
            .jobQueue(jobQueueArn)
            .state(JQState.DISABLED)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<UpdateJobQueueResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().updateJobQueue(updateRequest);
        return responseFuture.whenComplete((updateResponse, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to update job queue: " +
ex.getMessage(), ex);
            }
        }).thenApply(updateResponse -> null);
    }

    /**
     * Deletes a Batch job queue asynchronously.
     *
     * @param jobQueueArn The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the job queue to
delete.
     * @return A CompletableFuture that represents the asynchronous deletion of
the job queue.
     *         The future completes when the job queue has been successfully
deleted or if an error occurs.
```

```
    *         If successful, the future will be completed with a {@code Void}
value.
    *         If an error occurs, the future will be completed exceptionally
with the thrown exception.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteJobQueueAsync(String jobQueueArn) {
       DeleteJobQueueRequest deleteRequest = DeleteJobQueueRequest.builder()
           .jobQueue(jobQueueArn)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<DeleteJobQueueResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().deleteJobQueue(deleteRequest);
       return responseFuture.whenComplete((deleteResponse, ex) -> {
           if (ex != null) {
               throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete job queue: " +
ex.getMessage(), ex);
           }
       }).thenApply(deleteResponse -> null);
   }

   /**
    * Asynchronously describes the job queue associated with the specified
compute environment.
    *
    * @param computeEnvironmentName the name of the compute environment to find
the associated job queue for
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, contains the job
queue ARN associated with the specified compute environment
    * @throws RuntimeException if the job queue description fails
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> describeJobQueueAsync(String
computeEnvironmentName) {
       DescribeJobQueuesRequest describeJobQueuesRequest =
DescribeJobQueuesRequest.builder()
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<DescribeJobQueuesResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().describeJobQueues(describeJobQueuesRequest);
       return responseFuture.whenComplete((describeJobQueuesResponse, ex) -> {
           if (describeJobQueuesResponse != null) {
               String jobQueueARN;
               for (JobQueueDetail jobQueueDetail :
describeJobQueuesResponse.jobQueues()) {
```

```
                    for (ComputeEnvironmentOrder computeEnvironmentOrder :
jobQueueDetail.computeEnvironmentOrder()) {
                        String computeEnvironment =
computeEnvironmentOrder.computeEnvironment();
                        String name =
getComputeEnvironmentName(computeEnvironment);
                        if (name.equals(computeEnvironmentName)) {
                            jobQueueARN = jobQueueDetail.jobQueueArn();
                            logger.info("Job queue ARN associated with the
compute environment: " + jobQueueARN);
                        }
                    }
                }
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to describe job queue: " +
ex.getMessage(), ex);
            }
        }).thenApply(describeJobQueuesResponse -> {
            String jobQueueARN = "";
            for (JobQueueDetail jobQueueDetail :
describeJobQueuesResponse.jobQueues()) {
                for (ComputeEnvironmentOrder computeEnvironmentOrder :
jobQueueDetail.computeEnvironmentOrder()) {
                    String computeEnvironment =
computeEnvironmentOrder.computeEnvironment();
                    String name = getComputeEnvironmentName(computeEnvironment);
                    if (name.equals(computeEnvironmentName)) {
                        jobQueueARN = jobQueueDetail.jobQueueArn();
                    }
                }
            }
            return jobQueueARN;
        });
    }

    /**
     * Disables the specified compute environment asynchronously.
     *
     * @param computeEnvironmentName the name of the compute environment to
disable
     * @return a CompletableFuture that completes when the compute environment is
disabled
     */
```

```
   public CompletableFuture<UpdateComputeEnvironmentResponse>
disableComputeEnvironmentAsync(String computeEnvironmentName) {
       UpdateComputeEnvironmentRequest updateRequest =
UpdateComputeEnvironmentRequest.builder()
           .computeEnvironment(computeEnvironmentName)
           .state(CEState.DISABLED)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<UpdateComputeEnvironmentResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().updateComputeEnvironment(updateRequest);
       responseFuture.whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
           if (ex != null) {
               throw new RuntimeException("Failed to disable compute
environment: " + ex.getMessage(), ex);
           }
       });

       return responseFuture;
   }

   /**
    * Submits a job asynchronously to the AWS Batch service.
    *
    * @param jobDefinitionName the name of the job definition to use
    * @param jobQueueName the name of the job queue to submit the job to
    * @param jobARN the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the job definition
    * @return a CompletableFuture that, when completed, contains the job ID of
the submitted job
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> submitJobAsync(String jobDefinitionName,
String jobQueueName, String jobARN) {
       SubmitJobRequest jobRequest = SubmitJobRequest.builder()
           .jobDefinition(jobARN)
           .jobName(jobDefinitionName)
           .jobQueue(jobQueueName)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<SubmitJobResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().submitJob(jobRequest);
       responseFuture.whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
           if (ex != null) {
               throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error occurred: " +
ex.getMessage(), ex);
           }
```

```
        });

        return responseFuture.thenApply(SubmitJobResponse::jobId);
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously retrieves the status of a specific job.
     *
     * @param jobId the ID of the job to retrieve the status for
     * @return a CompletableFuture that completes with the job status
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> describeJobAsync(String jobId) {
        DescribeJobsRequest describeJobsRequest = DescribeJobsRequest.builder()
            .jobs(jobId)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<DescribeJobsResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().describeJobs(describeJobsRequest);
        return responseFuture.whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error occurred: " +
ex.getMessage(), ex);
            }
        }).thenApply(response -> response.jobs().get(0).status().toString());
    }

    /**
     * Disables the specific job queue using the asynchronous Java client.
     *
     * @param jobQueueArn the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the job queue to wait
for
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the job queue is
disabled
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> waitForJobQueueToBeDisabledAsync(String
jobQueueArn) {
        AtomicBoolean isDisabled = new AtomicBoolean(false);
        return CompletableFuture.runAsync(() -> {
            while (!isDisabled.get()) {
                DescribeJobQueuesRequest describeRequest =
DescribeJobQueuesRequest.builder()
                    .jobQueues(jobQueueArn)
                    .build();
```

```
                CompletableFuture<DescribeJobQueuesResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().describeJobQueues(describeRequest);
                responseFuture.whenComplete((describeResponse, ex) -> {
                    if (describeResponse != null) {
                        for (JobQueueDetail jobQueue :
describeResponse.jobQueues()) {
                            if (jobQueue.jobQueueArn().equals(jobQueueArn) &&
jobQueue.state() == JQState.DISABLED) {
                                isDisabled.set(true);
                                break;
                            }
                        }
                    } else {
                        throw new RuntimeException("Error describing job queues",
ex);
                    }
                }).join();

                if (!isDisabled.get()) {
                    try {
                        logger.info("Waiting for job queue to be disabled...");
                        Thread.sleep(5000);
                    } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                        Thread.currentThread().interrupt();
                        throw new RuntimeException("Thread interrupted while
waiting for job queue to be disabled", e);
                    }
                }
            }
        }).whenComplete((result, throwable) -> {
            if (throwable != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Error while waiting for job queue to
be disabled", throwable);
            }
        });
    }

    public CompletableFuture<String> getJobQueueARN(String jobQueueName) {
        // Describe the job queue asynchronously
        CompletableFuture<DescribeJobQueuesResponse> describeJobQueuesFuture =
batchClient.describeJobQueues(
            DescribeJobQueuesRequest.builder()
                .jobQueues(jobQueueName)
                .build()
```

```
        );

        // Handle the asynchronous response and return the Job Queue ARN in the
CompletableFuture<String>
        CompletableFuture<String> jobQueueArnFuture = new CompletableFuture<>();
        describeJobQueuesFuture.whenComplete((response, error) -> {
            if (error != null) {
                if (error instanceof BatchException) {
                    logger.info("Batch error: " + ((BatchException)
error).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else {
                    logger.info("Error describing job queue: " +
error.getMessage());
                }
                jobQueueArnFuture.completeExceptionally(new
RuntimeException("Failed to retrieve Job Queue ARN", error));
            } else {
                if (response.jobQueues().isEmpty()) {
                    jobQueueArnFuture.completeExceptionally(new
RuntimeException("Job queue not found: " + jobQueueName));
                } else {
                    // Assuming only one job queue is returned for the given name
                    String jobQueueArn =
response.jobQueues().get(0).jobQueueArn();
                    jobQueueArnFuture.complete(jobQueueArn);
                }
            }
        });

        return jobQueueArnFuture;
    }

    private static String getComputeEnvironmentName(String computeEnvironment) {
        String[] parts = computeEnvironment.split("/");
        if (parts.length == 2) {
            return parts[1];
        }
        return null;
    }

    public CompletableFuture<String> getAccountId() {
        StsAsyncClient stsAsyncClient = StsAsyncClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .build();
```

```
        return stsAsyncClient.getCallerIdentity()
            .thenApply(GetCallerIdentityResponse::account);
    }


}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - CreateComputeEnvironment
  - CreateJobQueue
  - DeleteComputeEnvironment
  - DeleteJobQueue
  - DeregisterJobDefinition
  - DescribeComputeEnvironments
  - DescribeJobQueues
  - DescribeJobs
  - ListJobsPaginator
  - RegisterJobDefinition
  - SubmitJob
  - UpdateComputeEnvironment
  - UpdateJobQueue

AWS SDKs AWS Batch 를 사용하기 위한 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 AWS Batch 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

이러한 발췌문은 AWS Batch API를 호출하며 컨텍스트에서 실행해야 하는 더 큰 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드입니다. AWS SDKs AWS Batch 사용 시나리오 에서 컨텍스트에 맞는 작업을 볼 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 AWS Batch API 참조를 참조하세요.

예시

- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateComputeEnvironment 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateJobQueue 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteComputeEnvironment 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteJobQueue 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeregisterJobDefinition 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeComputeEnvironments 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeJobQueues 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeJobs 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 ListJobsPaginator 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 RegisterJobDefinition 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 SubmitJob 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 UpdateComputeEnvironment 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 UpdateJobQueue 함께 사용

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`CreateComputeEnvironment`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateComputeEnvironment`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기
- Batch 및 Fargate 시작하기

CLI

AWS CLI

온디맨드 인스턴스를 사용하여 관리형 컴퓨팅 환경을 생성하는 방법

이 예제에서는 온디맨드 방식으로 시작되는 특정 C4 인스턴스 유형을 사용하여 관리형 컴퓨팅 환경을 생성합니다. 이 컴퓨팅 환경을 C4OnDemand라고 합니다.

명령:

```
aws batch create-compute-environment --cli-input-json file://<path_to_json_file>/
C4OnDemand.json
```

JSON 파일 형식:

```
{
  "computeEnvironmentName": "C4OnDemand",
  "type": "MANAGED",
  "state": "ENABLED",
  "computeResources": {
    "type": "EC2",
    "minvCpus": 0,
    "maxvCpus": 128,
    "desiredvCpus": 48,
    "instanceTypes": [
      "c4.large",
      "c4.xlarge",
      "c4.2xlarge",
      "c4.4xlarge",
      "c4.8xlarge"
    ],
    "subnets": [
      "subnet-220c0e0a",
      "subnet-1a95556d",
      "subnet-978f6dce"
    ],
    "securityGroupIds": [
      "sg-cf5093b2"
    ],
    "ec2KeyPair": "id_rsa",
    "instanceRole": "ecsInstanceRole",
    "tags": {
      "Name": "Batch Instance - C4OnDemand"
    }
  },
  "serviceRole": "arn:aws:iam::012345678910:role/AWSBatchServiceRole"
}
```

출력:

```
{
    "computeEnvironmentName": "C4OnDemand",
```

```
    "computeEnvironmentArn": "arn:aws:batch:us-east-1:012345678910:compute-
environment/C4OnDemand"
}
```

스팟 인스턴스를 사용하여 관리형 컴퓨팅 환경을 생성하는 방법

이 예제에서는 스팟 입찰 가격이 인스턴스 유형에 대한 온디맨드 가격의 20% 이하일 때 시작되는 M4 인스턴스 유형을 사용하여 관리형 컴퓨팅 환경을 생성합니다. 이 컴퓨팅 환경을 M4Spot 이라고 합니다.

명령:

```
aws batch create-compute-environment --cli-input-json file://<path_to_json_file>/
M4Spot.json
```

JSON 파일 형식:

```
{
  "computeEnvironmentName": "M4Spot",
  "type": "MANAGED",
  "state": "ENABLED",
  "computeResources": {
    "type": "SPOT",
    "spotIamFleetRole": "arn:aws:iam::012345678910:role/aws-ec2-spot-fleet-role",
    "minvCpus": 0,
    "maxvCpus": 128,
    "desiredvCpus": 4,
    "instanceTypes": [
      "m4"
    ],
    "bidPercentage": 20,
    "subnets": [
      "subnet-220c0e0a",
      "subnet-1a95556d",
      "subnet-978f6dce"
    ],
    "securityGroupIds": [
      "sg-cf5093b2"
    ],
    "ec2KeyPair": "id_rsa",
    "instanceRole": "ecsInstanceRole",
    "tags": {
      "Name": "Batch Instance - M4Spot"
```

```
    }
  },
  "serviceRole": "arn:aws:iam::012345678910:role/AWSBatchServiceRole"
}
```

출력:

```
{
    "computeEnvironmentName": "M4Spot",
    "computeEnvironmentArn": "arn:aws:batch:us-east-1:012345678910:compute-
environment/M4Spot"
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateComputeEnvironment를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Asynchronously creates a new compute environment in AWS Batch.
     *
     * @param computeEnvironmentName the name of the compute environment to
create
     * @param batchIAMRole the IAM role to be used by the compute environment
     * @param subnet the subnet ID to be used for the compute environment
     * @param secGroup the security group ID to be used for the compute
environment
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} representing the asynchronous
operation, which will complete with the
     *         {@link CreateComputeEnvironmentResponse} when the compute
environment has been created
     * @throws BatchException if there is an error creating the compute
environment
```

```
     * @throws RuntimeException if there is an unexpected error during the
operation
     */
    public CompletableFuture<CreateComputeEnvironmentResponse>
createComputeEnvironmentAsync(
        String computeEnvironmentName, String batchIAMRole, String subnet, String
secGroup) {
        CreateComputeEnvironmentRequest environmentRequest =
CreateComputeEnvironmentRequest.builder()
            .computeEnvironmentName(computeEnvironmentName)
            .type(CEType.MANAGED)
            .state(CEState.ENABLED)
            .computeResources(ComputeResource.builder()
                .type(CRType.FARGATE)
                .maxvCpus(256)
                .subnets(Collections.singletonList(subnet))
                .securityGroupIds(Collections.singletonList(secGroup))
                .build())
            .serviceRole(batchIAMRole)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<CreateComputeEnvironmentResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().createComputeEnvironment(environmentRequest);
        response.whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
               String errorMessage = "Unexpected error occurred: " +
ex.getMessage();
               throw new RuntimeException(errorMessage, ex);
            }
        });

        return response;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 CreateComputeEnvironmentAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **CreateJobQueue** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateJobQueue`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기
- Batch 및 Fargate 시작하기

CLI

AWS CLI

단일 컴퓨팅 환경을 사용하여 낮은 우선순위 작업 대기열을 생성하는 방법

이 예제에서는 M4Spot 컴퓨팅 환경을 사용하는 LowPriority라고 하는 작업 대기열을 생성합니다.

명령:

```
aws batch create-job-queue --cli-input-json file://<path_to_json_file>/
LowPriority.json
```

JSON 파일 형식:

```
{
  "jobQueueName": "LowPriority",
  "state": "ENABLED",
  "priority": 10,
  "computeEnvironmentOrder": [
    {
      "order": 1,
      "computeEnvironment": "M4Spot"
    }
  ]
}
```

출력:

```
{
    "jobQueueArn": "arn:aws:batch:us-east-1:012345678910:job-queue/LowPriority",
    "jobQueueName": "LowPriority"
}
```

두 개의 컴퓨팅 환경을 사용하여 높은 우선순위 작업 대기열을 생성하는 방법

이 예제에서는 순서가 1인 C4OnDemand 컴퓨팅 환경과 순서가 2인 M4Spot 컴퓨팅 환경을 사용하는 HighPriority라고 하는 작업 대기열을 생성합니다. 스케줄러는 먼저 C4OnDemand 컴퓨팅 환경에 작업을 배치하려고 시도합니다.

명령:

```
aws batch create-job-queue --cli-input-json file://<path_to_json_file>/
HighPriority.json
```

JSON 파일 형식:

```
{
  "jobQueueName": "HighPriority",
  "state": "ENABLED",
  "priority": 1,
  "computeEnvironmentOrder": [
    {
      "order": 1,
      "computeEnvironment": "C4OnDemand"
    },
    {
      "order": 2,
      "computeEnvironment": "M4Spot"
    }
  ]
}
```

출력:

```
{
    "jobQueueArn": "arn:aws:batch:us-east-1:012345678910:job-queue/HighPriority",
    "jobQueueName": "HighPriority"
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateJobQueue를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Creates a job queue asynchronously.
    *
    * @param jobQueueName the name of the job queue to create
    * @param computeEnvironmentName the name of the compute environment to
associate with the job queue
    * @return a CompletableFuture that completes with the Amazon Resource Name
(ARN) of the job queue
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> createJobQueueAsync(String jobQueueName,
String computeEnvironmentName) {
       if (jobQueueName == null || jobQueueName.isEmpty()) {
           throw new IllegalArgumentException("Job queue name cannot be null or
empty");
       }
       if (computeEnvironmentName == null || computeEnvironmentName.isEmpty()) {
           throw new IllegalArgumentException("Compute environment name cannot
be null or empty");
       }

       CreateJobQueueRequest request = CreateJobQueueRequest.builder()
           .jobQueueName(jobQueueName)
           .priority(1)
           .computeEnvironmentOrder(ComputeEnvironmentOrder.builder()
               .computeEnvironment(computeEnvironmentName)
               .order(1)
               .build())
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<CreateJobQueueResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().createJobQueue(request);
       response.whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
```

```
            if (ex != null) {
                String errorMessage = "Unexpected error occurred: " +
ex.getMessage();
                throw new RuntimeException(errorMessage, ex);
            }
        });

        return response.thenApply(CreateJobQueueResponse::jobQueueArn);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 CreateJobQueueAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DeleteComputeEnvironment** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteComputeEnvironment의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기
- Batch 및 Fargate 시작하기

CLI

AWS CLI

컴퓨팅 환경을 삭제하는 방법

이 예제에서는 P2OnDemand 컴퓨팅 환경을 삭제합니다.

명령:

```
aws batch delete-compute-environment --compute-environment P2OnDemand
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteComputeEnvironment를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public CompletableFuture<DeleteComputeEnvironmentResponse>
deleteComputeEnvironmentAsync(String computeEnvironmentName) {
       DeleteComputeEnvironmentRequest deleteComputeEnvironment =
DeleteComputeEnvironmentRequest.builder()
           .computeEnvironment(computeEnvironmentName)
           .build();

       return
getAsyncClient().deleteComputeEnvironment(deleteComputeEnvironment)
           .whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
               if (ex != null) {
                   Throwable cause = ex.getCause();
                   if (cause instanceof BatchException) {
                       throw new RuntimeException(cause);
                   } else {
                       throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause);
                   }
               }
           });
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DeleteComputeEnvironmentAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DeleteJobQueue** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteJobQueue의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기
- Batch 및 Fargate 시작하기

CLI

AWS CLI

대기열을 삭제하는 방법

이 예제에서는 GPGPU 작업 대기열을 삭제합니다.

명령:

```
aws batch delete-job-queue --job-queue GPGPU
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteJobQueue를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Deletes a Batch job queue asynchronously.
     *
     * @param jobQueueArn The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the job queue to
delete.
     * @return A CompletableFuture that represents the asynchronous deletion of
the job queue.
     *         The future completes when the job queue has been successfully
deleted or if an error occurs.
```

```
     *          If successful, the future will be completed with a {@code Void}
value.
     *          If an error occurs, the future will be completed exceptionally
with the thrown exception.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteJobQueueAsync(String jobQueueArn) {
        DeleteJobQueueRequest deleteRequest = DeleteJobQueueRequest.builder()
            .jobQueue(jobQueueArn)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<DeleteJobQueueResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().deleteJobQueue(deleteRequest);
        return responseFuture.whenComplete((deleteResponse, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete job queue: " +
ex.getMessage(), ex);
            }
        }).thenApply(deleteResponse -> null);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DeleteJobQueueAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DeregisterJobDefinition** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeregisterJobDefinition의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

CLI

AWS CLI

작업 정의의 등록을 취소하는 방법

이 예제에서는 sleep10이라고 하는 작업 정의의 등록을 취소합니다.

명령:

```
aws batch deregister-job-definition --job-definition sleep10
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeregisterJobDefinition을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Deregisters a job definition asynchronously.
    *
    * @param jobdefinition the name of the job definition to be deregistered
    * @return a CompletableFuture that completes when the job definition has
been deregistered
    * or an exception has occurred
    */
   public CompletableFuture<DeregisterJobDefinitionResponse>
deregisterJobDefinitionAsync(String jobDefinition) {
       DeregisterJobDefinitionRequest jobDefinitionRequest =
DeregisterJobDefinitionRequest.builder()
           .jobDefinition(jobDefinition)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<DeregisterJobDefinitionResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().deregisterJobDefinition(jobDefinitionRequest);
       responseFuture.whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
           if (ex != null) {
               throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error occurred: " +
ex.getMessage(), ex);
           }
       });

       return responseFuture;
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DeregisterJobDefinitionAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DescribeComputeEnvironments** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeComputeEnvironments의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기
- Batch 및 Fargate 시작하기

CLI

AWS CLI

컴퓨팅 환경을 설명하는 방법

이 예시에서는 P2Ondemand 컴퓨팅 환경을 설명합니다.

명령:

```
aws batch describe-compute-environments --compute-environments P2OnDemand
```

출력:

```
{
    "computeEnvironments": [
        {
            "status": "VALID",
            "serviceRole": "arn:aws:iam::012345678910:role/AWSBatchServiceRole",
            "computeEnvironmentArn": "arn:aws:batch:us-
east-1:012345678910:compute-environment/P2OnDemand",
            "computeResources": {
                "subnets": [
                    "subnet-220c0e0a",
                    "subnet-1a95556d",
                    "subnet-978f6dce"
                ],
```

```
                "tags": {
                    "Name": "Batch Instance - P2OnDemand"
                },
                "desiredvCpus": 48,
                "minvCpus": 0,
                "instanceTypes": [
                    "p2"
                ],
                "securityGroupIds": [
                    "sg-cf5093b2"
                ],
                "instanceRole": "ecsInstanceRole",
                "maxvCpus": 128,
                "type": "EC2",
                "ec2KeyPair": "id_rsa"
            },
            "statusReason": "ComputeEnvironment Healthy",
            "ecsClusterArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-east-1:012345678910:cluster/
P2OnDemand_Batch_2c06f29d-d1fe-3a49-879d-42394c86effc",
            "state": "ENABLED",
            "computeEnvironmentName": "P2OnDemand",
            "type": "MANAGED"
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeComputeEnvironments를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Checks the status of the specified compute environment.
     *
     * @param computeEnvironmentName the name of the compute environment to check
```

```
     * @return a CompletableFuture containing the status of the compute
environment, or "ERROR" if an exception occurs
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> checkComputeEnvironmentsStatus(String
computeEnvironmentName) {
        if (computeEnvironmentName == null || computeEnvironmentName.isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Compute environment name cannot
be null or empty");
        }

        DescribeComputeEnvironmentsRequest environmentsRequest =
DescribeComputeEnvironmentsRequest.builder()
            .computeEnvironments(computeEnvironmentName)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<DescribeComputeEnvironmentsResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().describeComputeEnvironments(environmentsRequest);
        response.whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                String errorMessage = "Unexpected error occurred: " +
ex.getMessage();
                throw new RuntimeException(errorMessage, ex);
            }
        });

        return response.thenApply(resp -> resp.computeEnvironments().stream()
            .map(env -> env.statusAsString())
            .findFirst()
            .orElse("UNKNOWN"));
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DescribeComputeEnvironmentsAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DescribeJobQueues** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeJobQueues의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

- Batch 및 Fargate 시작하기

CLI

AWS CLI

작업 대기열을 설명하는 방법

이 예제에서는 HighPriority 작업 대기열을 설명합니다.

명령:

```
aws batch describe-job-queues --job-queues HighPriority
```

출력:

```
{
    "jobQueues": [
        {
            "status": "VALID",
            "jobQueueArn": "arn:aws:batch:us-east-1:012345678910:job-queue/
HighPriority",
            "computeEnvironmentOrder": [
                {
                    "computeEnvironment": "arn:aws:batch:us-
east-1:012345678910:compute-environment/C4OnDemand",
                    "order": 1
                }
            ],
            "statusReason": "JobQueue Healthy",
            "priority": 1,
            "state": "ENABLED",
            "jobQueueName": "HighPriority"
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeJobQueues를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Asynchronously describes the job queue associated with the specified
compute environment.
    *
    * @param computeEnvironmentName the name of the compute environment to find
the associated job queue for
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, contains the job
queue ARN associated with the specified compute environment
    * @throws RuntimeException if the job queue description fails
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> describeJobQueueAsync(String
computeEnvironmentName) {
       DescribeJobQueuesRequest describeJobQueuesRequest =
DescribeJobQueuesRequest.builder()
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<DescribeJobQueuesResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().describeJobQueues(describeJobQueuesRequest);
       return responseFuture.whenComplete((describeJobQueuesResponse, ex) -> {
           if (describeJobQueuesResponse != null) {
               String jobQueueARN;
               for (JobQueueDetail jobQueueDetail :
describeJobQueuesResponse.jobQueues()) {
                   for (ComputeEnvironmentOrder computeEnvironmentOrder :
jobQueueDetail.computeEnvironmentOrder()) {
                       String computeEnvironment =
computeEnvironmentOrder.computeEnvironment();
                       String name =
getComputeEnvironmentName(computeEnvironment);
                       if (name.equals(computeEnvironmentName)) {
                           jobQueueARN = jobQueueDetail.jobQueueArn();
```

```
                            logger.info("Job queue ARN associated with the
compute environment: " + jobQueueARN);
                        }
                    }
                }
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to describe job queue: " +
ex.getMessage(), ex);
            }
        }).thenApply(describeJobQueuesResponse -> {
            String jobQueueARN = "";
            for (JobQueueDetail jobQueueDetail :
describeJobQueuesResponse.jobQueues()) {
                for (ComputeEnvironmentOrder computeEnvironmentOrder :
jobQueueDetail.computeEnvironmentOrder()) {
                    String computeEnvironment =
computeEnvironmentOrder.computeEnvironment();
                    String name = getComputeEnvironmentName(computeEnvironment);
                    if (name.equals(computeEnvironmentName)) {
                        jobQueueARN = jobQueueDetail.jobQueueArn();
                    }
                }
            }
            return jobQueueARN;
        });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DescribeJobQueuesAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DescribeJobs** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeJobs의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기
- Batch 및 Fargate 시작하기

CLI

AWS CLI

작업을 설명하는 방법

다음 `describe-jobs` 예제에서는 지정된 작업 ID가 있는 작업을 설명합니다.

```
aws batch describe-jobs \
    --jobs bcf0b186-a532-4122-842e-2ccab8d54efb
```

출력:

```
{
    "jobs": [
        {
            "status": "SUBMITTED",
            "container": {
                "mountPoints": [],
                "image": "busybox",
                "environment": [],
                "vcpus": 1,
                "command": [
                    "sleep",
                    "60"
                ],
                "volumes": [],
                "memory": 128,
                "ulimits": []
            },
            "parameters": {},
            "jobDefinition": "arn:aws:batch:us-east-1:012345678910:job-
definition/sleep60:1",
            "jobQueue": "arn:aws:batch:us-east-1:012345678910:job-queue/
HighPriority",
            "jobId": "bcf0b186-a532-4122-842e-2ccab8d54efb",
            "dependsOn": [],
            "jobName": "example",
            "createdAt": 1480483387803
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeJobs를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Asynchronously retrieves the status of a specific job.
     *
     * @param jobId the ID of the job to retrieve the status for
     * @return a CompletableFuture that completes with the job status
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> describeJobAsync(String jobId) {
        DescribeJobsRequest describeJobsRequest = DescribeJobsRequest.builder()
            .jobs(jobId)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<DescribeJobsResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().describeJobs(describeJobsRequest);
        return responseFuture.whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error occurred: " +
ex.getMessage(), ex);
            }
        }).thenApply(response -> response.jobs().get(0).status().toString());
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DescribeJobsAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **`ListJobsPaginator`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListJobsPaginator`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서 컨텍스트 내 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Asynchronously lists the jobs in the specified job queue with the given
job status.
     *
     * @param jobQueue the name of the job queue to list jobs from
     * @return a List<JobSummary> that contains the jobs that succeeded
     */
    public List<JobSummary> listJobsAsync(String jobQueue) {
        if (jobQueue == null || jobQueue.isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Job queue cannot be null or
empty");
        }

        ListJobsRequest listJobsRequest = ListJobsRequest.builder()
            .jobQueue(jobQueue)
            .jobStatus(JobStatus.SUCCEEDED)  // Filter jobs by status.
            .build();

        List<JobSummary> jobSummaries = new ArrayList<>();
        ListJobsPublisher listJobsPaginator =
getAsyncClient().listJobsPaginator(listJobsRequest);
        CompletableFuture<Void> future = listJobsPaginator.subscribe(response ->
{
            jobSummaries.addAll(response.jobSummaryList());
        });
        future.join();
```

```
        return jobSummaries;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 ListJobsPaginatorAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **RegisterJobDefinition** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 RegisterJobDefinition의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기
- Batch 및 Fargate 시작하기

CLI

AWS CLI

작업 정의를 등록하는 방법

이 예제에서는 간단한 컨테이너 작업에 대한 작업 정의를 등록합니다.

명령:

```
aws batch register-job-definition --job-definition-name sleep30 --type container
 --container-properties '{ "image": "busybox", "vcpus": 1, "memory": 128,
 "command": [ "sleep", "30"]}'
```

출력:

```
{
    "jobDefinitionArn": "arn:aws:batch:us-east-1:012345678910:job-definition/
sleep30:1",
    "jobDefinitionName": "sleep30",
    "revision": 1
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 RegisterJobDefinition을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Registers a new job definition asynchronously in AWS Batch.
    * <p>
    * When using Fargate as the compute environment, it is crucial to set the
    * {@link NetworkConfiguration} with {@link AssignPublicIp#ENABLED} to
    * ensure proper networking configuration for the Fargate tasks. This
    * allows the tasks to communicate with external services, access the
    * internet, or communicate within a VPC.
    *
    * @param jobDefinitionName the name of the job definition to be registered
    * @param executionRoleARN the ARN (Amazon Resource Name) of the execution
role
    *                         that provides permissions for the containers in
the job
    * @param cpuArch a value of either X86_64 or ARM64 required for the service
call
    * @return a CompletableFuture that completes with the ARN of the registered
    *         job definition upon successful execution, or completes
exceptionally with
    *         an error if the registration fails
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> registerJobDefinitionAsync(String
jobDefinitionName, String executionRoleARN, String image, String cpuArch) {
       NetworkConfiguration networkConfiguration =
NetworkConfiguration.builder()
               .assignPublicIp(AssignPublicIp.ENABLED)
               .build();

       ContainerProperties containerProperties = ContainerProperties.builder()
               .image(image)
               .executionRoleArn(executionRoleARN)
               .resourceRequirements(
```

```
                        Arrays.asList(
                                ResourceRequirement.builder()
                                        .type(ResourceType.VCPU)
                                        .value("1")
                                        .build(),
                                ResourceRequirement.builder()
                                        .type(ResourceType.MEMORY)
                                        .value("2048")
                                        .build()
                        )
                )
                .networkConfiguration(networkConfiguration)
               .runtimePlatform(b -> b
                        .cpuArchitecture(cpuArch)
                        .operatingSystemFamily("LINUX"))
                .build();

        RegisterJobDefinitionRequest request =
 RegisterJobDefinitionRequest.builder()
                .jobDefinitionName(jobDefinitionName)
                .type(JobDefinitionType.CONTAINER)
                .containerProperties(containerProperties)
                .platformCapabilities(PlatformCapability.FARGATE)
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<String> future = new CompletableFuture<>();
        getAsyncClient().registerJobDefinition(request)
                .thenApply(RegisterJobDefinitionResponse::jobDefinitionArn)
                .whenComplete((result, ex) -> {
                    if (ex != null) {
                        future.completeExceptionally(ex);
                    } else {
                        future.complete(result);
                    }
                });

        return future;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 RegisterJobDefinitionAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **SubmitJob** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 SubmitJob의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기
- Batch 및 Fargate 시작하기

CLI

AWS CLI

작업을 제출하는 방법

이 예제에서는 예제라고 하는 간단한 컨테이너 작업을 HighPriority 작업 대기열에 제출합니다.

명령:

```
aws batch submit-job --job-name example --job-queue HighPriority  --job-
definition sleep60
```

출력:

```
{
    "jobName": "example",
    "jobId": "876da822-4198-45f2-a252-6cea32512ea8"
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 SubmitJob을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Submits a job asynchronously to the AWS Batch service.
     *
     * @param jobDefinitionName the name of the job definition to use
     * @param jobQueueName the name of the job queue to submit the job to
     * @param jobARN the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the job definition
     * @return a CompletableFuture that, when completed, contains the job ID of
the submitted job
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> submitJobAsync(String jobDefinitionName,
String jobQueueName, String jobARN) {
        SubmitJobRequest jobRequest = SubmitJobRequest.builder()
            .jobDefinition(jobARN)
            .jobName(jobDefinitionName)
            .jobQueue(jobQueueName)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<SubmitJobResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().submitJob(jobRequest);
        responseFuture.whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error occurred: " +
ex.getMessage(), ex);
            }
        });

        return responseFuture.thenApply(SubmitJobResponse::jobId);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 SubmitJobAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **UpdateComputeEnvironment** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 UpdateComputeEnvironment의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기
- Batch 및 Fargate 시작하기

CLI

AWS CLI

컴퓨팅 환경을 업데이트하는 방법

이 예제에서는 P2OnDemand 컴퓨팅 환경이 삭제될 수 있도록 이 환경을 비활성화합니다.

명령:

```
aws batch update-compute-environment --compute-environment P2OnDemand --
state DISABLED
```

출력:

```
{
    "computeEnvironmentName": "P2OnDemand",
    "computeEnvironmentArn": "arn:aws:batch:us-east-1:012345678910:compute-
environment/P2OnDemand"
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 UpdateComputeEnvironment를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Disables the specified compute environment asynchronously.
     *
     * @param computeEnvironmentName the name of the compute environment to
 disable
     * @return a CompletableFuture that completes when the compute environment is
 disabled
     */
```

```
    public CompletableFuture<UpdateComputeEnvironmentResponse>
disableComputeEnvironmentAsync(String computeEnvironmentName) {
        UpdateComputeEnvironmentRequest updateRequest =
UpdateComputeEnvironmentRequest.builder()
            .computeEnvironment(computeEnvironmentName)
            .state(CEState.DISABLED)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<UpdateComputeEnvironmentResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().updateComputeEnvironment(updateRequest);
        responseFuture.whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to disable compute
environment: " + ex.getMessage(), ex);
            }
        });

        return responseFuture;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 UpdateComputeEnvironmentAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **UpdateJobQueue** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `UpdateJobQueue`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기
- Batch 및 Fargate 시작하기

CLI

AWS CLI

작업 대기열을 업데이트하는 방법

이 예제에서는 작업 대기열이 삭제될 수 있도록 이 작업 대기열을 비활성화합니다.

명령:

```
aws batch update-job-queue --job-queue GPGPU --state DISABLED
```

출력:

```
{
    "jobQueueArn": "arn:aws:batch:us-east-1:012345678910:job-queue/GPGPU",
    "jobQueueName": "GPGPU"
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 UpdateJobQueue를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Disables the specified job queue asynchronously.
     *
     * @param jobQueueArn the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the job queue to be
disabled
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the job queue
update operation is complete,
     *         or completes exceptionally if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> disableJobQueueAsync(String jobQueueArn) {
        UpdateJobQueueRequest updateRequest = UpdateJobQueueRequest.builder()
            .jobQueue(jobQueueArn)
            .state(JQState.DISABLED)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<UpdateJobQueueResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().updateJobQueue(updateRequest);
```

```
        return responseFuture.whenComplete((updateResponse, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to update job queue: " +
ex.getMessage(), ex);
            }
        }).thenApply(updateResponse -> null);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 UpdateJobQueueAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

AWS SDKs AWS Batch 사용 시나리오

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여에서 AWS Batch 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이러한 시나리오에서는 내에서 AWS Batch 또는 다른 함수와 결합된 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS 서비스. 각 시나리오에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시나리오는 컨텍스트에 맞는 서비스 작업을 이해하는 데 도움이 되도록 중급 수준의 경험을 대상으로 합니다.

예시

- CLI를 사용하여 Batch 및 Fargate 시작하기

CLI를 사용하여 Batch 및 Fargate 시작하기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- ECS 작업에 대한 IAM 실행 역할 생성
- 관리형 Fargate 컴퓨팅 환경 생성
- 우선 순위 설정을 사용하여 작업 대기열 생성
- 컨테이너화된 워크로드에 대한 작업 정의 등록
- 배치 작업 실행 제출 및 모니터링
- CloudWatch Logs에서 작업 출력 보기
- 적절한 종속성 순서로 리소스 정리

Bash

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 샘플 개발자 자습서 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
#!/bin/bash

# AWS Batch Fargate Getting Started Script - Fixed Version
# This script demonstrates creating AWS Batch resources with Fargate
 orchestration
#
# HIGH SEVERITY FIXES APPLIED:
# 1. Added IAM role propagation delay after role creation
# 2. Added resource state validation before deletion attempts

set -e  # Exit on any error

# Configuration
SCRIPT_NAME="batch-fargate-tutorial"
LOG_FILE="${SCRIPT_NAME}-$(date +%Y%m%d-%H%M%S).log"
RANDOM_SUFFIX=$(openssl rand -hex 6)
COMPUTE_ENV_NAME="batch-fargate-compute-${RANDOM_SUFFIX}"
JOB_QUEUE_NAME="batch-fargate-queue-${RANDOM_SUFFIX}"
JOB_DEF_NAME="batch-fargate-jobdef-${RANDOM_SUFFIX}"
JOB_NAME="batch-hello-world-${RANDOM_SUFFIX}"
ROLE_NAME="BatchEcsTaskExecutionRole-${RANDOM_SUFFIX}"
TRUST_POLICY_FILE="batch-trust-policy-${RANDOM_SUFFIX}.json"

# Array to track created resources for cleanup
CREATED_RESOURCES=()

# Logging function
log() {
    echo "[$(date '+%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S')] $1" | tee -a "$LOG_FILE"
}

# Error handling function
```

```
handle_error() {
    log "ERROR: Script failed at line $1"
    log "Attempting to clean up resources created so far..."
    cleanup_resources
    exit 1
}

# Set up error handling
trap 'handle_error $LINENO' ERR

# Function to wait for resource to be ready
wait_for_compute_env() {
    local env_name=$1
    log "Waiting for compute environment $env_name to be VALID..."

    while true; do
        local status=$(aws batch describe-compute-environments \
            --compute-environments "$env_name" \
            --query 'computeEnvironments[0].status' \
            --output text 2>/dev/null || echo "NOT_FOUND")

        if [ "$status" = "VALID" ]; then
            log "Compute environment $env_name is ready"
            break
        elif [ "$status" = "INVALID" ] || [ "$status" = "NOT_FOUND" ]; then
            log "ERROR: Compute environment $env_name failed to create properly"
            return 1
        fi

        log "Compute environment status: $status. Waiting 10 seconds..."
        sleep 10
    done
}

# Function to wait for job queue to be ready
wait_for_job_queue() {
    local queue_name=$1
    log "Waiting for job queue $queue_name to be VALID..."

    while true; do
        local state=$(aws batch describe-job-queues \
            --job-queues "$queue_name" \
            --query 'jobQueues[0].state' \
            --output text 2>/dev/null || echo "NOT_FOUND")
```

```
        if [ "$state" = "ENABLED" ]; then
            log "Job queue $queue_name is ready"
            break
        elif [ "$state" = "DISABLED" ] || [ "$state" = "NOT_FOUND" ]; then
            log "ERROR: Job queue $queue_name failed to create properly"
            return 1
        fi

        log "Job queue state: $state. Waiting 10 seconds..."
        sleep 10
    done
}

# Function to wait for job completion
wait_for_job() {
    local job_id=$1
    log "Waiting for job $job_id to complete..."

    while true; do
        local status=$(aws batch describe-jobs \
            --jobs "$job_id" \
            --query 'jobs[0].status' \
            --output text 2>/dev/null || echo "NOT_FOUND")

        if [ "$status" = "SUCCEEDED" ]; then
            log "Job $job_id completed successfully"
            break
        elif [ "$status" = "FAILED" ]; then
            log "ERROR: Job $job_id failed"
            return 1
        fi

        log "Job status: $status. Waiting 30 seconds..."
        sleep 30
    done
}

# FIXED: Added function to wait for resource state before deletion
wait_for_resource_state() {
    local resource_type=$1
    local resource_name=$2
    local expected_state=$3
    local max_attempts=30
```

```
    local attempt=0

    log "Waiting for $resource_type $resource_name to reach state:
 $expected_state"

    while [ $attempt -lt $max_attempts ]; do
        local current_state=""

        case $resource_type in
            "JOB_QUEUE")
                current_state=$(aws batch describe-job-queues \
                    --job-queues "$resource_name" \
                    --query 'jobQueues[0].state' \
                    --output text 2>/dev/null || echo "NOT_FOUND")
                ;;
            "COMPUTE_ENV")
                current_state=$(aws batch describe-compute-environments \
                    --compute-environments "$resource_name" \
                    --query 'computeEnvironments[0].status' \
                    --output text 2>/dev/null || echo "NOT_FOUND")
                ;;
        esac

        if [ "$current_state" = "$expected_state" ]; then
            log "$resource_type $resource_name is now in state: $expected_state"
            return 0
        fi

        log "$resource_type $resource_name state: $current_state (waiting for
 $expected_state)"
        sleep 10
        ((attempt++))
    done

    log "WARNING: $resource_type $resource_name did not reach expected state
 after $max_attempts attempts"
    return 1
}

# Cleanup function
cleanup_resources() {
    log "Starting cleanup of created resources..."

    # Clean up in reverse order of creation
```

```
    for ((i=${#CREATED_RESOURCES[@]}-1; i>=0; i--)); do
        local resource="${CREATED_RESOURCES[i]}"
        local resource_type=$(echo "$resource" | cut -d: -f1)
        local resource_name=$(echo "$resource" | cut -d: -f2)

        log "Cleaning up $resource_type: $resource_name"

        case $resource_type in
            "JOB_QUEUE")
                # FIXED: Validate state before deletion
                aws batch update-job-queue --job-queue "$resource_name" --state
 DISABLED 2>/dev/null || true
                wait_for_resource_state "JOB_QUEUE" "$resource_name" "DISABLED"
 || true
                aws batch delete-job-queue --job-queue "$resource_name" 2>/dev/
null || true
                ;;
            "COMPUTE_ENV")
                # FIXED: Validate state before deletion
                aws batch update-compute-environment --compute-environment
 "$resource_name" --state DISABLED 2>/dev/null || true
                wait_for_resource_state "COMPUTE_ENV" "$resource_name" "DISABLED"
 || true
                aws batch delete-compute-environment --compute-environment
 "$resource_name" 2>/dev/null || true
                ;;
            "IAM_ROLE")
                aws iam detach-role-policy --role-name "$resource_name" --policy-
arn "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/AmazonECSTaskExecutionRolePolicy" 2>/
dev/null || true
                aws iam delete-role --role-name "$resource_name" 2>/dev/null ||
 true
                ;;
            "FILE")
                rm -f "$resource_name" 2>/dev/null || true
                ;;
        esac
    done

    log "Cleanup completed"
}

# Main script execution
main() {
```

```
    log "Starting AWS Batch Fargate tutorial script - Fixed Version"
    log "Log file: $LOG_FILE"

    # Get AWS account ID
    log "Getting AWS account ID..."
    ACCOUNT_ID=$(aws sts get-caller-identity --query Account --output text)
    log "Account ID: $ACCOUNT_ID"

    # Get default VPC and subnets
    log "Getting default VPC and subnets..."
    DEFAULT_VPC=$(aws ec2 describe-vpcs \
        --filters "Name=is-default,Values=true" \
        --query 'Vpcs[0].VpcId' \
        --output text)

    if [ "$DEFAULT_VPC" = "None" ] || [ "$DEFAULT_VPC" = "null" ]; then
        log "ERROR: No default VPC found. Please create a VPC first."
        exit 1
    fi

    log "Default VPC: $DEFAULT_VPC"

    # Get subnets in the default VPC
    SUBNETS=$(aws ec2 describe-subnets \
        --filters "Name=vpc-id,Values=$DEFAULT_VPC" \
        --query 'Subnets[*].SubnetId' \
        --output text)

    if [ -z "$SUBNETS" ]; then
        log "ERROR: No subnets found in default VPC"
        exit 1
    fi

    # Convert tab/space-separated subnets to JSON array format
    SUBNET_ARRAY=$(echo "$SUBNETS" | tr '\t ' '\n' | sed 's/^/"/;s/$/"/' | paste
 -sd ',' -)
    log "Subnets: $SUBNETS"
    log "Subnet array: [$SUBNET_ARRAY]"

    # Get default security group for the VPC
    DEFAULT_SG=$(aws ec2 describe-security-groups \
        --filters "Name=vpc-id,Values=$DEFAULT_VPC" "Name=group-
name,Values=default" \
        --query 'SecurityGroups[0].GroupId' \
```

```
        --output text)

    if [ "$DEFAULT_SG" = "None" ] || [ "$DEFAULT_SG" = "null" ]; then
        log "ERROR: No default security group found in VPC"
        exit 1
    fi

    log "Default security group: $DEFAULT_SG"

    # Step 1: Create IAM execution role
    log "Step 1: Creating IAM execution role..."

    # Create trust policy document
    cat > "$TRUST_POLICY_FILE" << EOF
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Principal": {
        "Service": "ecs-tasks.amazonaws.com"
      },
      "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
    }
  ]
}
EOF
    CREATED_RESOURCES+=("FILE:$TRUST_POLICY_FILE")

    # Create the role
    aws iam create-role \
        --role-name "$ROLE_NAME" \
        --assume-role-policy-document "file://$TRUST_POLICY_FILE"
    CREATED_RESOURCES+=("IAM_ROLE:$ROLE_NAME")

    # Attach policy
    aws iam attach-role-policy \
        --role-name "$ROLE_NAME" \
        --policy-arn "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/
AmazonECSTaskExecutionRolePolicy"

    log "IAM role created: $ROLE_NAME"

    # FIXED: Wait for IAM role propagation
```

```
    log "Waiting for IAM role propagation (15 seconds)..."
    sleep 15

    # Step 2: Create compute environment
    log "Step 2: Creating Fargate compute environment..."

    aws batch create-compute-environment \
        --compute-environment-name "$COMPUTE_ENV_NAME" \
        --type MANAGED \
        --state ENABLED \
        --compute-resources "{
            \"type\": \"FARGATE\",
            \"maxvCpus\": 256,
            \"subnets\": [$SUBNET_ARRAY],
            \"securityGroupIds\": [\"$DEFAULT_SG\"]
        }"
    CREATED_RESOURCES+=("COMPUTE_ENV:$COMPUTE_ENV_NAME")

    # Wait for compute environment to be ready
    wait_for_compute_env "$COMPUTE_ENV_NAME"

    # Step 3: Create job queue
    log "Step 3: Creating job queue..."

    aws batch create-job-queue \
        --job-queue-name "$JOB_QUEUE_NAME" \
        --state ENABLED \
        --priority 900 \
        --compute-environment-order
order=1,computeEnvironment="$COMPUTE_ENV_NAME"
    CREATED_RESOURCES+=("JOB_QUEUE:$JOB_QUEUE_NAME")

    # Wait for job queue to be ready
    wait_for_job_queue "$JOB_QUEUE_NAME"

    # Step 4: Create job definition
    log "Step 4: Creating job definition..."

    aws batch register-job-definition \
        --job-definition-name "$JOB_DEF_NAME" \
        --type container \
        --platform-capabilities FARGATE \
        --container-properties "{
            \"image\": \"busybox\",
```

```
            \"resourceRequirements\": [
                {\"type\": \"VCPU\", \"value\": \"0.25\"},
                {\"type\": \"MEMORY\", \"value\": \"512\"}
            ],
            \"command\": [\"echo\", \"hello world\"],
            \"networkConfiguration\": {
                \"assignPublicIp\": \"ENABLED\"
            },
            \"executionRoleArn\": \"arn:aws:iam::${ACCOUNT_ID}:role/
${ROLE_NAME}\"
        }"

    log "Job definition created: $JOB_DEF_NAME"

    # Step 5: Submit job
    log "Step 5: Submitting job..."

    JOB_ID=$(aws batch submit-job \
        --job-name "$JOB_NAME" \
        --job-queue "$JOB_QUEUE_NAME" \
        --job-definition "$JOB_DEF_NAME" \
        --query 'jobId' \
        --output text)

    log "Job submitted with ID: $JOB_ID"

    # Step 6: Wait for job completion and view output
    log "Step 6: Waiting for job completion..."
    wait_for_job "$JOB_ID"

    # Get log stream name
    log "Getting job logs..."
    LOG_STREAM=$(aws batch describe-jobs \
        --jobs "$JOB_ID" \
        --query 'jobs[0].attempts[0].taskProperties.containers[0].logStreamName'
 \
        --output text)

    if [ "$LOG_STREAM" != "None" ] && [ "$LOG_STREAM" != "null" ]; then
        log "Log stream: $LOG_STREAM"
        log "Job output:"
        aws logs get-log-events \
            --log-group-name "/aws/batch/job" \
            --log-stream-name "$LOG_STREAM" \
```

```
            --query 'events[*].message' \
            --output text | tee -a "$LOG_FILE"
    else
        log "No log stream available for job"
    fi

    log "Tutorial completed successfully!"

    # Show created resources
    echo ""
    echo "============================================"
    echo "CREATED RESOURCES"
    echo "============================================"
    echo "The following resources were created:"
    for resource in "${CREATED_RESOURCES[@]}"; do
        echo "  - $resource"
    done
    echo ""
    echo "============================================"
    echo "CLEANUP CONFIRMATION"
    echo "============================================"
    echo "Do you want to clean up all created resources? (y/n): "
    read -r CLEANUP_CHOICE

    if [[ "$CLEANUP_CHOICE" =~ ^[Yy]$ ]]; then
        cleanup_resources
        log "All resources have been cleaned up"
    else
        log "Resources left intact. You can clean them up manually later."
        echo "To clean up manually, run the following commands:"
        echo "aws batch update-job-queue --job-queue $JOB_QUEUE_NAME --state
 DISABLED"
        echo "aws batch delete-job-queue --job-queue $JOB_QUEUE_NAME"
        echo "aws batch update-compute-environment --compute-environment
 $COMPUTE_ENV_NAME --state DISABLED"
        echo "aws batch delete-compute-environment --compute-environment
 $COMPUTE_ENV_NAME"
        echo "aws iam detach-role-policy --role-name $ROLE_NAME --policy-arn
 arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/AmazonECSTaskExecutionRolePolicy"
        echo "aws iam delete-role --role-name $ROLE_NAME"
    fi
}

# Run main function
```

```
main "$@"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 다음 토픽을 참조하세요.
  - CreateComputeEnvironment
  - CreateJobQueue
  - DeleteComputeEnvironment
  - DeleteJobQueue
  - DescribeComputeEnvironments
  - DescribeJobQueues
  - DescribeJobs
  - RegisterJobDefinition
  - SubmitJob
  - UpdateComputeEnvironment
  - UpdateJobQueue

AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Amazon Bedrock의 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Bedrock을 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

추가 리소스

- Amazon Bedrock 사용 설명서 - Amazon Bedrock에 대한 자세한 정보입니다.
- Amazon Bedrock API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 Amazon Bedrock 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리입니다. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

시작

Amazon Bedrock 시작

다음 코드 예시에서는 Amazon Bedrock 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using Amazon;
using Amazon.Bedrock;
using Amazon.Bedrock.Model;

namespace BedrockActions;

/// <summary>
/// This example shows how to list foundation models.
/// </summary>
internal class HelloBedrock
{
    /// <summary>
    /// Main method to call the ListFoundationModelsAsync method.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="args"> The command line arguments. </param>
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Specify a region endpoint where Amazon Bedrock is available. For
 a list of supported region see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/
userguide/what-is-bedrock.html#bedrock-regions
        AmazonBedrockClient bedrockClient = new(RegionEndpoint.USWest2);

        await ListFoundationModelsAsync(bedrockClient);

    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List foundation models.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bedrockClient"> The Amazon Bedrock client. </param>
    private static async Task ListFoundationModelsAsync(AmazonBedrockClient
bedrockClient)
    {
        Console.WriteLine("List foundation models with no filter.");

        try
        {
            var response = await bedrockClient.ListFoundationModelsAsync(new
ListFoundationModelsRequest()
            {
            });

            if (response?.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                foreach (var fm in response.ModelSummaries)
                {
                    WriteToConsole(fm);
                }
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Something wrong happened");
            }
        }
        catch (AmazonBedrockException e)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(e.Message);
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Write the foundation model summary to console.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="foundationModel"> The foundation model summary to write to
console. </param>
    private static void WriteToConsole(FoundationModelSummary foundationModel)
    {
        Console.WriteLine($"{foundationModel.ModelId}, Customization:
{string.Join(", ", foundationModel.CustomizationsSupported)}, Stream:
```

```
 {foundationModel.ResponseStreamingSupported}, Input: {string.Join(",
 ", foundationModel.InputModalities)}, Output: {string.Join(", ",
 foundationModel.OutputModalities)}");
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListFoundationModels를 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/bedrock"
)

const region = "us-east-1"

// main uses the AWS SDK for Go (v2) to create an Amazon Bedrock client and
// list the available foundation models in your account and the chosen region.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
func main() {
 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx, config.WithRegion(region))
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
```

```
  fmt.Println(err)
  return
 }
 bedrockClient := bedrock.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 result, err := bedrockClient.ListFoundationModels(ctx,
 &bedrock.ListFoundationModelsInput{})
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Printf("Couldn't list foundation models. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  return
 }
 if len(result.ModelSummaries) == 0 {
  fmt.Println("There are no foundation models.")
 }
 for _, modelSummary := range result.ModelSummaries {
  fmt.Println(*modelSummary.ModelId)
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 ListFoundationModels를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

import {
  BedrockClient,
  ListFoundationModelsCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock";

const REGION = "us-east-1";
const client = new BedrockClient({ region: REGION });
```

```
export const main = async () => {
  const command = new ListFoundationModelsCommand({});

  const response = await client.send(command);
  const models = response.modelSummaries;

  console.log("Listing the available Bedrock foundation models:");

  for (const model of models) {
    console.log("=".repeat(42));
    console.log(` Model: ${model.modelId}`);
    console.log("-".repeat(42));
    console.log(` Name: ${model.modelName}`);
    console.log(` Provider: ${model.providerName}`);
    console.log(` Model ARN: ${model.modelArn}`);
    console.log(` Input modalities: ${model.inputModalities}`);
    console.log(` Output modalities: ${model.outputModalities}`);
    console.log(` Supported customizations: ${model.customizationsSupported}`);
    console.log(` Supported inference types: ${model.inferenceTypesSupported}`);
    console.log(` Lifecycle status: ${model.modelLifecycle.status}`);
    console.log(`${"=".repeat(42)}\n`);
  }

  const active = models.filter(
    (m) => m.modelLifecycle.status === "ACTIVE",
  ).length;
  const legacy = models.filter(
    (m) => m.modelLifecycle.status === "LEGACY",
  ).length;

  console.log(
    `There are ${active} active and ${legacy} legacy foundation models in
 ${REGION}.`,
  );

  return response;
};

// Invoke main function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  await main();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListFoundationModels를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
"""
Lists the available Amazon Bedrock models.
"""
import logging
import json
import boto3


from botocore.exceptions import ClientError


logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO)
logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def list_foundation_models(bedrock_client):
    """
    Gets a list of available Amazon Bedrock foundation models.

    :return: The list of available bedrock foundation models.
    """

    try:
        response = bedrock_client.list_foundation_models()
        models = response["modelSummaries"]
        logger.info("Got %s foundation models.", len(models))
        return models
```

```
    except ClientError:
        logger.error("Couldn't list foundation models.")
        raise


def main():
    """Entry point for the example. Uses the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3)
    to create an Amazon Bedrock client. Then lists the available Bedrock models
    in the region set in the callers profile and credentials.
    """

    bedrock_client = boto3.client(service_name="bedrock")

    fm_models = list_foundation_models(bedrock_client)
    for model in fm_models:
        print(f"Model: {model['modelName']}")
        print(json.dumps(model, indent=2))
        print("---------------------------\n")

    logger.info("Done.")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListFoundationModels를 참조하세요.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import ArgumentParser
import AWSClientRuntime
import Foundation

import AWSBedrock

struct ExampleCommand: ParsableCommand {
    static var configuration = CommandConfiguration(
        commandName: "ListFoundationModels",
        abstract: """
        This example demonstrates how to retrieve a list of the available
        foundation models from Amazon Bedrock.
        """,
        discussion: """
        """
    )

    /// Construct a string listing the specified modalities.
    ///
    /// - Parameter modalities: An array of the modalities to list.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A string with a human-readable list of modalities.
    func buildModalityList(modalities: [BedrockClientTypes.ModelModality]?) ->
 String {
        var first = true
        var str = ""

        if modalities == nil {
            return "<none>"
        }

        for modality in modalities! {
            if !first {
                str += ", "
            }
            first = false
            str += modality.rawValue
        }

        return str
    }

    /// Construct a string listing the specified customizations.
```

```
    ///
    /// - Parameter customizations: An array of the customizations to list.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A string listing the customizations.
    func buildCustomizationList(customizations:
[BedrockClientTypes.ModelCustomization]?) -> String {
        var first = true
        var str = ""

        if customizations == nil {
            return "<none>"
        }

        for customization in customizations! {
            if !first {
                str += ", "
            }
            first = false
            str += customization.rawValue
        }

        return str
    }

    /// Construct a string listing the specified inferences.
    ///
    /// - Parameter inferences: An array of inferences to list.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A string listing the specified inferences.
    func buildInferenceList(inferences: [BedrockClientTypes.InferenceType]?) ->
String {
        var first = true
        var str = ""

        if inferences == nil {
            return "<none>"
        }

        for inference in inferences! {
            if !first {
                str += ", "
            }
            first = false
            str += inference.rawValue
```

```
        }

        return str
    }

    /// Called by ``main()`` to run the bulk of the example.
    func runAsync() async throws {
        // Always use the Region "us-east-1" to have access to the most models.
        let config = try await BedrockClient.BedrockClientConfiguration(region:
 "us-east-1")
        let bedrockClient = BedrockClient(config: config)

        let output = try await bedrockClient.listFoundationModels(
            input: ListFoundationModelsInput()
        )

        guard let summaries = output.modelSummaries else {
            print("No models returned.")
            return
        }

        // Output a list of the models with their details.
        for summary in summaries {
            print("==========================================")
            print(" Model ID: \(summary.modelId ?? "<unknown>")")
            print("------------------------------------------")
            print(" Name: \(summary.modelName ?? "<unknown>")")
            print(" Provider: \(summary.providerName ?? "<unknown>")")
            print(" Input modalities: \(buildModalityList(modalities:
 summary.inputModalities))")
            print(" Output modalities: \(buildModalityList(modalities:
 summary.outputModalities))")
            print(" Supported customizations:
 \(buildCustomizationList(customizations: summary.customizationsSupported ))")
            print(" Supported inference types: \(buildInferenceList(inferences:
 summary.inferenceTypesSupported))")
            print("------------------------------------------\n")
        }

        print("\(summaries.count) models available.")
    }
}

/// The program's asynchronous entry point.
```

```
@main
struct Main {
    static func main() async {
        let args = Array(CommandLine.arguments.dropFirst())

        do {
            let command = try ExampleCommand.parse(args)
            try await command.runAsync()
        } catch {
            ExampleCommand.exit(withError: error)
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Swift API 참조의 ListFoundationModels를 참조하세요. AWS

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs 사용하는 Amazon Bedrock의 기본 예제
  - Amazon Bedrock 시작
  - AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Bedrock 작업
    - AWS SDK와 GetFoundationModel 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 ListFoundationModels 함께 사용
- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Bedrock 시나리오
  - Amazon Bedrock 및 Step Functions를 사용한 생성형 AI 애플리케이션 구축 및 오케스트레이션

AWS SDKs 사용하는 Amazon Bedrock의 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK와 함께 Amazon Bedrock의 기본 사항을 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- Amazon Bedrock 시작
- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Bedrock 작업
  - AWS SDK와 GetFoundationModel 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 ListFoundationModels 함께 사용

Amazon Bedrock 시작

다음 코드 예시에서는 Amazon Bedrock 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using Amazon;
using Amazon.Bedrock;
using Amazon.Bedrock.Model;

namespace BedrockActions;

/// <summary>
/// This example shows how to list foundation models.
/// </summary>
internal class HelloBedrock
{
    /// <summary>
    /// Main method to call the ListFoundationModelsAsync method.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="args"> The command line arguments. </param>
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Specify a region endpoint where Amazon Bedrock is available. For
 a list of supported region see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/
userguide/what-is-bedrock.html#bedrock-regions
        AmazonBedrockClient bedrockClient = new(RegionEndpoint.USWest2);

        await ListFoundationModelsAsync(bedrockClient);

    }


    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// List foundation models.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bedrockClient"> The Amazon Bedrock client. </param>
    private static async Task ListFoundationModelsAsync(AmazonBedrockClient
bedrockClient)
    {
        Console.WriteLine("List foundation models with no filter.");

        try
        {
            var response = await bedrockClient.ListFoundationModelsAsync(new
ListFoundationModelsRequest()
            {
            });

            if (response?.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                foreach (var fm in response.ModelSummaries)
                {
                    WriteToConsole(fm);
                }
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Something wrong happened");
            }
        }
        catch (AmazonBedrockException e)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(e.Message);
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Write the foundation model summary to console.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="foundationModel"> The foundation model summary to write to
console. </param>
    private static void WriteToConsole(FoundationModelSummary foundationModel)
    {
        Console.WriteLine($"{foundationModel.ModelId}, Customization:
{string.Join(", ", foundationModel.CustomizationsSupported)}, Stream:
{foundationModel.ResponseStreamingSupported}, Input: {string.Join(",
```

```
 ", foundationModel.InputModalities)}, Output: {string.Join(", ",
 foundationModel.OutputModalities)}");
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListFoundationModels를 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/bedrock"
)

const region = "us-east-1"

// main uses the AWS SDK for Go (v2) to create an Amazon Bedrock client and
// list the available foundation models in your account and the chosen region.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
func main() {
 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx, config.WithRegion(region))
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
  fmt.Println(err)
```

```
  return
 }
 bedrockClient := bedrock.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 result, err := bedrockClient.ListFoundationModels(ctx,
 &bedrock.ListFoundationModelsInput{})
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Printf("Couldn't list foundation models. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  return
 }
 if len(result.ModelSummaries) == 0 {
  fmt.Println("There are no foundation models.")
 }
 for _, modelSummary := range result.ModelSummaries {
  fmt.Println(*modelSummary.ModelId)
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 ListFoundationModels를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

import {
  BedrockClient,
  ListFoundationModelsCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock";

const REGION = "us-east-1";
const client = new BedrockClient({ region: REGION });
```

```
export const main = async () => {
  const command = new ListFoundationModelsCommand({});

  const response = await client.send(command);
  const models = response.modelSummaries;

  console.log("Listing the available Bedrock foundation models:");

  for (const model of models) {
    console.log("=".repeat(42));
    console.log(` Model: ${model.modelId}`);
    console.log("-".repeat(42));
    console.log(` Name: ${model.modelName}`);
    console.log(` Provider: ${model.providerName}`);
    console.log(` Model ARN: ${model.modelArn}`);
    console.log(` Input modalities: ${model.inputModalities}`);
    console.log(` Output modalities: ${model.outputModalities}`);
    console.log(` Supported customizations: ${model.customizationsSupported}`);
    console.log(` Supported inference types: ${model.inferenceTypesSupported}`);
    console.log(` Lifecycle status: ${model.modelLifecycle.status}`);
    console.log(`${"=".repeat(42)}\n`);
  }

  const active = models.filter(
    (m) => m.modelLifecycle.status === "ACTIVE",
  ).length;
  const legacy = models.filter(
    (m) => m.modelLifecycle.status === "LEGACY",
  ).length;

  console.log(
    `There are ${active} active and ${legacy} legacy foundation models in
 ${REGION}.`,
  );

  return response;
};

// Invoke main function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  await main();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListFoundationModels를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
"""
Lists the available Amazon Bedrock models.
"""
import logging
import json
import boto3


from botocore.exceptions import ClientError


logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO)
logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def list_foundation_models(bedrock_client):
    """
    Gets a list of available Amazon Bedrock foundation models.

    :return: The list of available bedrock foundation models.
    """

    try:
        response = bedrock_client.list_foundation_models()
        models = response["modelSummaries"]
        logger.info("Got %s foundation models.", len(models))
        return models

    except ClientError:
```

```
        logger.error("Couldn't list foundation models.")
        raise


def main():
    """Entry point for the example. Uses the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3)
    to create an Amazon Bedrock client. Then lists the available Bedrock models
    in the region set in the callers profile and credentials.
    """

    bedrock_client = boto3.client(service_name="bedrock")

    fm_models = list_foundation_models(bedrock_client)
    for model in fm_models:
        print(f"Model: {model['modelName']}")
        print(json.dumps(model, indent=2))
        print("---------------------------\n")

    logger.info("Done.")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListFoundationModels를 참조하세요.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import ArgumentParser
import AWSClientRuntime
```

```
import Foundation

import AWSBedrock

struct ExampleCommand: ParsableCommand {
    static var configuration = CommandConfiguration(
        commandName: "ListFoundationModels",
        abstract: """
        This example demonstrates how to retrieve a list of the available
        foundation models from Amazon Bedrock.
        """,
        discussion: """
        """
    )

    /// Construct a string listing the specified modalities.
    ///
    /// - Parameter modalities: An array of the modalities to list.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A string with a human-readable list of modalities.
    func buildModalityList(modalities: [BedrockClientTypes.ModelModality]?) ->
 String {
        var first = true
        var str = ""

        if modalities == nil {
            return "<none>"
        }

        for modality in modalities! {
            if !first {
                str += ", "
            }
            first = false
            str += modality.rawValue
        }

        return str
    }

    /// Construct a string listing the specified customizations.
    ///
    /// - Parameter customizations: An array of the customizations to list.
    ///
```

```
    /// - Returns: A string listing the customizations.
    func buildCustomizationList(customizations:
[BedrockClientTypes.ModelCustomization]?) -> String {
        var first = true
        var str = ""

        if customizations == nil {
            return "<none>"
        }

        for customization in customizations! {
            if !first {
                str += ", "
            }
            first = false
            str += customization.rawValue
        }

        return str
    }

    /// Construct a string listing the specified inferences.
    ///
    /// - Parameter inferences: An array of inferences to list.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A string listing the specified inferences.
    func buildInferenceList(inferences: [BedrockClientTypes.InferenceType]?) ->
String {
        var first = true
        var str = ""

        if inferences == nil {
            return "<none>"
        }

        for inference in inferences! {
            if !first {
                str += ", "
            }
            first = false
            str += inference.rawValue
        }

        return str
```

```
    }

    /// Called by ``main()`` to run the bulk of the example.
    func runAsync() async throws {
        // Always use the Region "us-east-1" to have access to the most models.
        let config = try await BedrockClient.BedrockClientConfiguration(region:
 "us-east-1")
        let bedrockClient = BedrockClient(config: config)

        let output = try await bedrockClient.listFoundationModels(
            input: ListFoundationModelsInput()
        )

        guard let summaries = output.modelSummaries else {
            print("No models returned.")
            return
        }

        // Output a list of the models with their details.
        for summary in summaries {
            print("==========================================")
            print(" Model ID: \(summary.modelId ?? "<unknown>")")
            print("------------------------------------------")
            print(" Name: \(summary.modelName ?? "<unknown>")")
            print(" Provider: \(summary.providerName ?? "<unknown>")")
            print(" Input modalities: \(buildModalityList(modalities:
 summary.inputModalities))")
            print(" Output modalities: \(buildModalityList(modalities:
 summary.outputModalities))")
            print(" Supported customizations:
 \(buildCustomizationList(customizations: summary.customizationsSupported ))")
            print(" Supported inference types: \(buildInferenceList(inferences:
 summary.inferenceTypesSupported))")
            print("------------------------------------------\n")
        }

        print("\(summaries.count) models available.")
    }
}

/// The program's asynchronous entry point.
@main
struct Main {
    static func main() async {
```

```
        let args = Array(CommandLine.arguments.dropFirst())

        do {
            let command = try ExampleCommand.parse(args)
            try await command.runAsync()
        } catch {
            ExampleCommand.exit(withError: error)
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Swift API 참조의 ListFoundationModels를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Bedrock 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 Amazon Bedrock 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

이들 발췌문은 Amazon Bedrock API를 직접적으로 호출하며, 컨텍스트에서 실행되어야 하는 더 큰 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드입니다. AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Bedrock 시나리오 에서 컨텍스트에 맞는 작업을 볼 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 Amazon Bedrock API Reference를 참조하세요.

예시

- AWS SDK와 GetFoundationModel 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 ListFoundationModels 함께 사용

AWS SDK와 **`GetFoundationModel`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetFoundationModel`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

동기식 Amazon Bedrock 클라이언트를 사용하여 파운데이션 모델에 대한 세부 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
    /**
     * Get details about an Amazon Bedrock foundation model.
     *
     * @param bedrockClient   The service client for accessing Amazon Bedrock.
     * @param modelIdentifier The model identifier.
     * @return An object containing the foundation model's details.
     */
    public static FoundationModelDetails getFoundationModel(BedrockClient
bedrockClient, String modelIdentifier) {
        try {
            GetFoundationModelResponse response =
bedrockClient.getFoundationModel(
                    r -> r.modelIdentifier(modelIdentifier)
            );

            FoundationModelDetails model = response.modelDetails();

            System.out.println(" Model ID:                      " +
model.modelId());
            System.out.println(" Model ARN:                     " +
model.modelArn());
            System.out.println(" Model Name:                    " +
model.modelName());
            System.out.println(" Provider Name:                 " +
model.providerName());
            System.out.println(" Lifecycle status:              " +
model.modelLifecycle().statusAsString());
            System.out.println(" Input modalities:              " +
model.inputModalities());
```

```
            System.out.println(" Output modalities:            " +
model.outputModalities());
            System.out.println(" Supported customizations:     " +
model.customizationsSupported());
            System.out.println(" Supported inference types:    " +
model.inferenceTypesSupported());
            System.out.println(" Response streaming supported: " +
model.responseStreamingSupported());

            return model;

        } catch (ValidationException e) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException(e.getMessage());
        } catch (SdkException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }
```

비동기식 Amazon Bedrock 클라이언트를 사용하여 파운데이션 모델에 대한 세부 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
    /**
     * Get details about an Amazon Bedrock foundation model.
     *
     * @param bedrockClient   The async service client for accessing Amazon
Bedrock.
     * @param modelIdentifier The model identifier.
     * @return An object containing the foundation model's details.
     */
    public static FoundationModelDetails getFoundationModel(BedrockAsyncClient
bedrockClient, String modelIdentifier) {
        try {
            CompletableFuture<GetFoundationModelResponse> future =
bedrockClient.getFoundationModel(
                    r -> r.modelIdentifier(modelIdentifier)
            );

            FoundationModelDetails model = future.get().modelDetails();

            System.out.println(" Model ID:                     " +
model.modelId());
```

```
            System.out.println(" Model ARN:                    " +
model.modelArn());
            System.out.println(" Model Name:                   " +
model.modelName());
            System.out.println(" Provider Name:                " +
model.providerName());
            System.out.println(" Lifecycle status:             " +
model.modelLifecycle().statusAsString());
            System.out.println(" Input modalities:             " +
model.inputModalities());
            System.out.println(" Output modalities:            " +
model.outputModalities());
            System.out.println(" Supported customizations:     " +
model.customizationsSupported());
            System.out.println(" Supported inference types:    " +
model.inferenceTypesSupported());
            System.out.println(" Response streaming supported: " +
model.responseStreamingSupported());

            return model;

        } catch (ExecutionException e) {
            if (e.getMessage().contains("ValidationException")) {
                throw new IllegalArgumentException(e.getMessage());
            } else {
                System.err.println(e.getMessage());
                throw new RuntimeException(e);
            }
        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
            Thread.currentThread().interrupt();
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetFoundationModel을 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

파운데이션 모델에 대한 세부 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

import {
  BedrockClient,
  GetFoundationModelCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock";

/**
 * Get details about an Amazon Bedrock foundation model.
 *
 * @return {FoundationModelDetails} - The list of available bedrock foundation
 models.
 */
export const getFoundationModel = async () => {
  const client = new BedrockClient();

  const command = new GetFoundationModelCommand({
    modelIdentifier: "amazon.titan-embed-text-v1",
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);

  return response.modelDetails;
};

// Invoke main function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  const model = await getFoundationModel();
  console.log(model);
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 GetFoundationModel을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

파운데이션 모델에 대한 세부 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
    def get_foundation_model(self, model_identifier):
        """
        Get details about an Amazon Bedrock foundation model.

        :return: The foundation model's details.
        """

        try:
            return self.bedrock_client.get_foundation_model(
                modelIdentifier=model_identifier
            )["modelDetails"]
        except ClientError:
            logger.error(
                f"Couldn't get foundation models details for {model_identifier}"
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetFoundationModel을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **`ListFoundationModels`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListFoundationModels`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

사용 가능한 Bedrock 기본 모델을 나열합니다.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List foundation models.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bedrockClient"> The Amazon Bedrock client. </param>
    private static async Task ListFoundationModelsAsync(AmazonBedrockClient
bedrockClient)
    {
        Console.WriteLine("List foundation models with no filter.");

        try
        {
            var response = await bedrockClient.ListFoundationModelsAsync(new
ListFoundationModelsRequest()
            {
            });

            if (response?.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                foreach (var fm in response.ModelSummaries)
                {
                    WriteToConsole(fm);
                }
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Something wrong happened");
            }
        }
        catch (AmazonBedrockException e)
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine(e.Message);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListFoundationModels를 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

사용 가능한 Bedrock 기본 모델을 나열합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/bedrock"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/bedrock/types"
)

// FoundationModelWrapper encapsulates Amazon Bedrock actions used in the
 examples.
// It contains a Bedrock service client that is used to perform foundation model
 actions.
type FoundationModelWrapper struct {
 BedrockClient *bedrock.Client
}



// ListPolicies lists Bedrock foundation models that you can use.
func (wrapper FoundationModelWrapper) ListFoundationModels(ctx context.Context)
 ([]types.FoundationModelSummary, error) {
```

```
 var models []types.FoundationModelSummary

 result, err := wrapper.BedrockClient.ListFoundationModels(ctx,
 &bedrock.ListFoundationModelsInput{})

 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list foundation models. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  models = result.ModelSummaries
 }
 return models, err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 ListFoundationModels를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

동기식 Amazon Bedrock 클라이언트를 사용하여 사용 가능한 Amazon Bedrock 파운데이션 모델을 나열합니다.

```
    /**
     * Lists Amazon Bedrock foundation models that you can use.
     * You can filter the results with the request parameters.
     *
     * @param bedrockClient The service client for accessing Amazon Bedrock.
     * @return A list of objects containing the foundation models' details
     */
    public static List<FoundationModelSummary> listFoundationModels(BedrockClient
 bedrockClient) {

        try {
```

```
            ListFoundationModelsResponse response =
bedrockClient.listFoundationModels(r -> {});

            List<FoundationModelSummary> models = response.modelSummaries();

            if (models.isEmpty()) {
                System.out.println("No available foundation models in " +
region.toString());
            } else {
                for (FoundationModelSummary model : models) {
                    System.out.println("Model ID: " + model.modelId());
                    System.out.println("Provider: " + model.providerName());
                    System.out.println("Name:     " + model.modelName());
                    System.out.println();
                }
            }

            return models;

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }
```

비동기식 Amazon Bedrock 클라이언트를 사용하여 사용 가능한 Amazon Bedrock 파운데이션 모델을 나열합니다.

```
    /**
     * Lists Amazon Bedrock foundation models that you can use.
     * You can filter the results with the request parameters.
     *
     * @param bedrockClient The async service client for accessing Amazon
Bedrock.
     * @return A list of objects containing the foundation models' details
     */
    public static List<FoundationModelSummary>
listFoundationModels(BedrockAsyncClient bedrockClient) {
        try {
            CompletableFuture<ListFoundationModelsResponse> future =
bedrockClient.listFoundationModels(r -> {});
```

```
            List<FoundationModelSummary> models = future.get().modelSummaries();

            if (models.isEmpty()) {
                System.out.println("No available foundation models in " +
region.toString());
            } else {
                for (FoundationModelSummary model : models) {
                    System.out.println("Model ID: " + model.modelId());
                    System.out.println("Provider: " + model.providerName());
                    System.out.println("Name:     " + model.modelName());
                    System.out.println();
                }
            }

            return models;

        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
            Thread.currentThread().interrupt();
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        } catch (ExecutionException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListFoundationModels를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

사용 가능한 파운데이션 모델을 나열합니다.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

import {
  BedrockClient,
  ListFoundationModelsCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock";

/**
 * List the available Amazon Bedrock foundation models.
 *
 * @return {FoundationModelSummary[]} - The list of available bedrock foundation
 models.
 */
export const listFoundationModels = async () => {
  const client = new BedrockClient();

  const input = {
    // byProvider: 'STRING_VALUE',
    // byCustomizationType: 'FINE_TUNING' || 'CONTINUED_PRE_TRAINING',
    // byOutputModality: 'TEXT' || 'IMAGE' || 'EMBEDDING',
    // byInferenceType: 'ON_DEMAND' || 'PROVISIONED',
  };

  const command = new ListFoundationModelsCommand(input);

  const response = await client.send(command);

  return response.modelSummaries;
};

// Invoke main function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  const models = await listFoundationModels();
  console.log(models);
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListFoundationModels를 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

사용 가능한 Amazon Bedrock 기초 모델을 나열하세요.

```
suspend fun listFoundationModels(): List<FoundationModelSummary>? {
    BedrockClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { bedrockClient ->
        val response =
 bedrockClient.listFoundationModels(ListFoundationModelsRequest {})
        response.modelSummaries?.forEach { model ->
            println("========================================")
            println(" Model ID: ${model.modelId}")
            println("----------------------------------------")
            println(" Name: ${model.modelName}")
            println(" Provider: ${model.providerName}")
            println(" Input modalities: ${model.inputModalities}")
            println(" Output modalities: ${model.outputModalities}")
            println(" Supported customizations:
 ${model.customizationsSupported}")
            println(" Supported inference types:
 ${model.inferenceTypesSupported}")
            println("----------------------------------------\n")
        }
        return response.modelSummaries
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ListFoundationModels를 참조하세요.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

사용 가능한 Amazon Bedrock 기초 모델을 나열하세요.

```
public function listFoundationModels()
{
    $bedrockClient = new BedrockClient([
        'region' => 'us-west-2',
        'profile' => 'default'
    ]);
    $response = $bedrockClient->listFoundationModels();
    return $response['modelSummaries'];
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 ListFoundationModels를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

사용 가능한 Amazon Bedrock 기본 모델을 나열합니다.

```
def list_foundation_models(self):
    """
    List the available Amazon Bedrock foundation models.
```

```
        :return: The list of available bedrock foundation models.
        """

        try:
            response = self.bedrock_client.list_foundation_models()
            models = response["modelSummaries"]
            logger.info("Got %s foundation models.", len(models))
            return models

        except ClientError:
            logger.error("Couldn't list foundation models.")
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListFoundationModels를 참조하세요.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSBedrock

        // Always use the Region "us-east-1" to have access to the most models.
        let config = try await BedrockClient.BedrockClientConfiguration(region:
 "us-east-1")
        let bedrockClient = BedrockClient(config: config)

        let output = try await bedrockClient.listFoundationModels(
            input: ListFoundationModelsInput()
        )

        guard let summaries = output.modelSummaries else {
            print("No models returned.")
```

```
            return
        }

        // Output a list of the models with their details.
        for summary in summaries {
            print("==========================================")
            print(" Model ID: \(summary.modelId ?? "<unknown>")")
            print("------------------------------------------")
            print(" Name: \(summary.modelName ?? "<unknown>")")
            print(" Provider: \(summary.providerName ?? "<unknown>")")
            print(" Input modalities: \(buildModalityList(modalities:
summary.inputModalities))")
            print(" Output modalities: \(buildModalityList(modalities:
summary.outputModalities))")
            print(" Supported customizations:
\(buildCustomizationList(customizations: summary.customizationsSupported ))")
            print(" Supported inference types: \(buildInferenceList(inferences:
summary.inferenceTypesSupported))")
            print("------------------------------------------\n")
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Swift API 참조의 ListFoundationModels를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Bedrock 시나리오

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Bedrock AWS SDKs에서 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이러한 시나리오에서는 Amazon Bedrock 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 직접적으로 호출하여 특정 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 시나리오에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시나리오는 컨텍스트에 맞는 서비스 작업을 이해하는 데 도움이 되도록 중급 수준의 경험을 대상으로 합니다.

예시

- Amazon Bedrock 및 Step Functions를 사용한 생성형 AI 애플리케이션 구축 및 오케스트레이션

Amazon Bedrock 및 Step Functions를 사용한 생성형 AI 애플리케이션 구축 및 오케스트레이션

다음 코드 예제는 Amazon Bedrock 및 Step Functions를 사용하여 생성형 AI 애플리케이션을 구축하고 오케스트레이션하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

Amazon Bedrock 서버리스 프롬프트 체이닝 시나리오는 AWS Step Functions, Amazon Bedrock 및 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/agents.html의 방법을 사용하여 복잡하고 확장성이 뛰어난 서버리스 생성형 AI 애플리케이션을 구축하고 오케스트레이션하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 여기에는 다음과 같은 작업 예제가 포함됩니다.

- 문학 블로그에 특정 소설에 대한 분석을 작성합니다. 이 예제에서는 간단하고 순차적인 프롬프트 체인을 보여줍니다.
- 주어진 주제에 대한 짧은 스토리를 생성합니다. 이 예제에서는 AI가 이전에 생성한 항목 목록을 어떻게 반복적으로 처리하는지 보여줍니다.
- 주어진 목적지로 향하는 주말 휴가 일정을 생성합니다. 이 예제에서는 여러 개의 고유한 프롬프트를 병렬화하는 방법을 보여줍니다.
- 영화 프로듀서인 사용자에게 영화 아이디어를 피칭합니다. 이 예제에서는 동일한 프롬프트를 서로 다른 추론 파라미터와 병렬화하는 방법, 체인의 이전 단계로 역추적하는 방법, 워크플로의 일부로 사람의 입력을 포함하는 방법을 보여줍니다.
- 사용자가 가진 재료를 바탕으로 식사를 계획합니다. 이 예제에서는 프롬프트 체인이 두 개의 개별 AI 대화를 어떻게 통합하는지 보여줍니다. 두 AI 페르소나가 최종 결과를 개선하기 위해 서로 토론합니다.
- 요즘 가장 화제가 되는 GitHub 리포지토리를 찾아 요약합니다. 이 예제에서는 외부 API와 상호 작용하는 여러 AI 에이전트를 연결하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 프로젝트를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Bedrock
- Amazon Bedrock 런타임
- Amazon Bedrock Agents
- Amazon Bedrock Agents Runtime

- Step Functions

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Bedrock 런타임의 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Bedrock 런타임을 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

추가 리소스

- Amazon Bedrock 런타임 사용 설명서 - Amazon Bedrock 런타임에 대한 자세한 정보입니다.
- Amazon Bedrock 런타임 API 참조 — 사용 가능한 모든 Amazon Bedrock 런타임 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 설정 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리입니다. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

시작

Amazon Bedrock 시작

다음 코드 예시에서는 Amazon Bedrock 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
package main

import (
```

```
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "flag"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "os"
 "strings"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/bedrockruntime"
)

// Each model provider defines their own individual request and response formats.
// For the format, ranges, and default values for the different models, refer to:
// https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters.html

type ClaudeRequest struct {
 Prompt            string `json:"prompt"`
 MaxTokensToSample int    `json:"max_tokens_to_sample"`
 // Omitting optional request parameters
}

type ClaudeResponse struct {
 Completion string `json:"completion"`
}

// main uses the AWS SDK for Go (v2) to create an Amazon Bedrock Runtime client
// and invokes Anthropic Claude 2 inside your account and the chosen region.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
func main() {

 region := flag.String("region", "us-east-1", "The AWS region")
 flag.Parse()

 fmt.Printf("Using AWS region: %s\n", *region)

 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx, config.WithRegion(*region))
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
  fmt.Println(err)
```

```
 return
}

client := bedrockruntime.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)

modelId := "anthropic.claude-v2"

prompt := "Hello, how are you today?"

// Anthropic Claude requires you to enclose the prompt as follows:
prefix := "Human: "
postfix := "\n\nAssistant:"
wrappedPrompt := prefix + prompt + postfix

request := ClaudeRequest{
 Prompt:            wrappedPrompt,
 MaxTokensToSample: 200,
}

body, err := json.Marshal(request)
if err != nil {
 log.Panicln("Couldn't marshal the request: ", err)
}

result, err := client.InvokeModel(ctx, &bedrockruntime.InvokeModelInput{
 ModelId:     aws.String(modelId),
 ContentType: aws.String("application/json"),
 Body:        body,
})

if err != nil {
 errMsg := err.Error()
 if strings.Contains(errMsg, "no such host") {
  fmt.Printf("Error: The Bedrock service is not available in the selected
 region. Please double-check the service availability for your region at https://
aws.amazon.com/about-aws/global-infrastructure/regional-product-services/.\n")
 } else if strings.Contains(errMsg, "Could not resolve the foundation model") {
  fmt.Printf("Error: Could not resolve the foundation model from model
 identifier: \"%v\". Please verify that the requested model exists and is
 accessible within the specified region.\n", modelId)
 } else {
  fmt.Printf("Error: Couldn't invoke Anthropic Claude. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 os.Exit(1)
```

```
 }

 var response ClaudeResponse

 err = json.Unmarshal(result.Body, &response)

 if err != nil {
  log.Fatal("failed to unmarshal", err)
 }
 fmt.Println("Prompt:\n", prompt)
 fmt.Println("Response from Anthropic Claude:\n", response.Completion)
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 InvokeModel을 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * @typedef {Object} Content
 * @property {string} text
 *
 * @typedef {Object} Usage
 * @property {number} input_tokens
 * @property {number} output_tokens
 *
 * @typedef {Object} ResponseBody
 * @property {Content[]} content
 * @property {Usage} usage
 */

import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
```

```
import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  InvokeModelCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

const AWS_REGION = "us-east-1";

const MODEL_ID = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0";
const PROMPT = "Hi. In a short paragraph, explain what you can do.";

const hello = async () => {
  console.log("=".repeat(35));
  console.log("Welcome to the Amazon Bedrock demo!");
  console.log("=".repeat(35));

  console.log("Model: Anthropic Claude 3 Haiku");
  console.log(`Prompt: ${PROMPT}\n`);
  console.log("Invoking model...\n");

  // Create a new Bedrock Runtime client instance.
  const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: AWS_REGION });

  // Prepare the payload for the model.
  const payload = {
    anthropic_version: "bedrock-2023-05-31",
    max_tokens: 1000,
    messages: [{ role: "user", content: [{ type: "text", text: PROMPT }] }],
  };

  // Invoke Claude with the payload and wait for the response.
  const apiResponse = await client.send(
    new InvokeModelCommand({
      contentType: "application/json",
      body: JSON.stringify(payload),
      modelId: MODEL_ID,
    }),
  );

  // Decode and return the response(s)
  const decodedResponseBody = new TextDecoder().decode(apiResponse.body);
  /** @type {ResponseBody} */
  const responseBody = JSON.parse(decodedResponseBody);
  const responses = responseBody.content;
```

```
  if (responses.length === 1) {
    console.log(`Response: ${responses[0].text}`);
  } else {
    console.log("Haiku returned multiple responses:");
    console.log(responses);
  }

  console.log(`\nNumber of input tokens:   ${responseBody.usage.input_tokens}`);
  console.log(`Number of output tokens: ${responseBody.usage.output_tokens}`);
};

if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  await hello();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 InvokeModel을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

InvokeModel 작업을 사용하여 모델에 프롬프트를 전송합니다.

```
"""
Uses the Amazon Bedrock runtime client InvokeModel operation to send a prompt to
 a model.
"""
import logging
import json
import boto3


from botocore.exceptions import ClientError
```

```
logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO)
logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def invoke_model(brt, model_id, prompt):
    """
    Invokes the specified model with the supplied prompt.
    param brt: A bedrock runtime boto3 client
    param model_id: The model ID for the model that you want to use.
    param prompt: The prompt that you want to send to the model.

    :return: The text response from the model.
    """

    # Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
    native_request = {
        "inputText": prompt,
        "textGenerationConfig": {
            "maxTokenCount": 512,
            "temperature": 0.5,
            "topP": 0.9
        }
    }

    # Convert the native request to JSON.
    request = json.dumps(native_request)

    try:
        # Invoke the model with the request.
        response = brt.invoke_model(modelId=model_id, body=request)

        # Decode the response body.
        model_response = json.loads(response["body"].read())

        # Extract and print the response text.
        response_text = model_response["results"][0]["outputText"]
        return response_text

    except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
        print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
        raise
```

```
def main():
    """Entry point for the example. Uses the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3)
    to create an Amazon Bedrock runtime client. Then sends a prompt to a model
    in the region set in the callers profile and credentials.
    """

    # Create an Amazon Bedrock Runtime client.
    brt = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime")

    # Set the model ID, e.g., Amazon Titan Text G1 - Express.
    model_id = "amazon.titan-text-express-v1"

    # Define the prompt for the model.
    prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."

    # Send the prompt to the model.
    response = invoke_model(brt, model_id, prompt)

    print(f"Response: {response}")

    logger.info("Done.")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

Converse 작업을 사용하여 모델에 사용자 메시지를 전송합니다.

```
"""
Uses the Amazon Bedrock runtime client Converse operation to send a user message
 to a model.
"""
import logging
import boto3

from botocore.exceptions import ClientError


logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO)
logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
```

```
def converse(brt, model_id, user_message):
    """
    Uses the Converse operation to send a user message to the supplied model.
    param brt: A bedrock runtime boto3 client
    param model_id: The model ID for the model that you want to use.
    param user message: The user message that you want to send to the model.

    :return: The text response from the model.
    """

    # Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
    conversation = [
    {
        "role": "user",
        "content": [{"text": user_message}],
    }
]

    try:
        # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
        response = brt.converse(
            modelId=model_id,
            messages=conversation,
            inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 512, "temperature": 0.5, "topP": 0.9},
        )

        # Extract and print the response text.
        response_text = response["output"]["message"]["content"][0]["text"]
        return response_text

    except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
        print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
        raise


def main():
    """Entry point for the example. Uses the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3)
    to create an Amazon Bedrock runtime client. Then sends a user message to a
 model
    in the region set in the callers profile and credentials.
    """
```

```
    # Create an Amazon Bedrock Runtime client.
    brt = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime")

    # Set the model ID, e.g., Amazon Titan Text G1 - Express.
    model_id = "amazon.titan-text-express-v1"

    # Define the message for the model.
    message = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."

    # Send the message to the model.
    response = converse(brt, model_id, message)

    print(f"Response: {response}")

    logger.info("Done.")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 InvokeModel를 참조하세요.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Bedrock 런타임의 기본 예제
  - Amazon Bedrock 시작
- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Bedrock 런타임 시나리오
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon Bedrock 파운데이션 모델과 상호 작용하기 위한 플레이그라운드를 제공하는 샘플 애플리케이션 생성
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon Bedrock 관리형 프롬프트를 생성하고 호출하는 방법을 보여주는 end-to-end 예제
  - Amazon Bedrock 및 Nova-Reel을 사용하여 텍스트 프롬프트에서 비디오 생성
  - Amazon Bedrock에서 여러 파운데이션 모델 간접 호출
  - Amazon Bedrock 및 Step Functions를 사용한 생성형 AI 애플리케이션 구축 및 오케스트레이션
  - Amazon Bedrock의 AI 모델을 사용자 지정 도구 또는 API와 연결하는 방법을 보여주는 도구 사용 예제
- Amazon Bedrock 런타임용 Amazon Nova

- Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Bedrock에서 Amazon Nova 간접 호출
- 응답 스트림과 함께 Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Bedrock에서 Amazon Nova 간접 호출
- Amazon Bedrock에서 Amazon Nova로 문서 전송 및 처리
- Amazon Bedrock의 AI 모델을 사용자 지정 도구 또는 API와 연결하는 방법을 보여주는 도구 사용 데모

- Amazon Bedrock 런타임용 Amazon Nova Canvas
  - Amazon Bedrock에서 Amazon Nova Canvas를 호출하여 이미지 생성
- Amazon Bedrock 런타임용 Amazon Nova Reel
  - Amazon Nova Reel을 사용하여 텍스트 프롬프트에서 비디오 생성
- Amazon Bedrock 런타임용 Amazon Titan Image Generator
  - Amazon Bedrock에서 Amazon Titan Image를 간접 호출하여 이미지 생성
- Amazon Bedrock 런타임용 Amazon Titan Text
  - Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Bedrock에서 Amazon Titan Text 간접 호출
  - 응답 스트림이 있는 Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Bedrock에서 Amazon Titan Text 간접 호출
  - Invoke Model API를 사용하여 Amazon Bedrock에서 Amazon Titan Text 모델 간접 호출
  - Invoke Model API를 응답 스트림과 함께 사용하여 Amazon Bedrock에서 Amazon Titan Text 모델 간접 호출
- Amazon Bedrock 런타임용 Amazon Titan 텍스트 임베딩
  - Amazon Bedrock에서 Amazon Titan Text Embeddings 간접 호출
- Amazon Bedrock 런타임용 Anthropic Claude
  - Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Bedrock에서 Anthropic Claude 간접 호출
  - 응답 스트림이 있는 Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Bedrock에서 Anthropic Claude 간접 호출
  - Amazon Bedrock에서 Anthropic Claude로 문서 전송 및 처리
  - Invoke Model API를 사용하여 Amazon Bedrock에서 Anthropic Claude 간접 호출
  - Invoke Model API를 응답 스트림과 함께 사용하여 Amazon Bedrock에서 Anthropic Claude 모델 간접 호출
  - Amazon Bedrock에서 Anthropic Claude 3.7 Sonnet의 추론 기능 사용
  - Amazon Bedrock에서 Anthropic Claude 3.7 Sonnet의 추론 기능 사용

- Amazon Bedrock의 AI 모델을 사용자 지정 도구 또는 API와 연결하는 방법을 보여주는 도구 사용 데모
- Amazon Bedrock 런타임에 대한 Cohere 명령
  - Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Bedrock에서 Cohere Command 간접 호출
  - 응답 스트림이 있는 Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Bedrock에서 Cohere Command 간접 호출
  - Amazon Bedrock에서 Cohere Command 모델을 사용하여 문서 전송 및 처리
  - Invoke Model API를 사용하여 Amazon Bedrock에서 Cohere Command R 및 R+ 간접 호출
  - Invoke Model API를 사용하여 Amazon Bedrock에서 Cohere Command 간접 호출
  - Invoke Model API를 응답 스트림과 함께 사용하여 Amazon Bedrock에서 Cohere Command R 및 R+ 간접 호출
  - Invoke Model API를 응답 스트림과 함께 사용하여 Amazon Bedrock에서 Cohere Command 간접 호출
  - Amazon Bedrock의 AI 모델을 사용자 지정 도구 또는 API와 연결하는 방법을 보여주는 도구 사용 데모
- DeepSeek for Amazon Bedrock 런타임
  - Amazon Bedrock의 DeepSeek을 사용하여 문서 전송 및 처리
- Amazon Bedrock 런타임용 Meta Llama
  - Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Bedrock에서 Meta Llama 간접 호출
  - 응답 스트림이 있는 Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Bedrock에서 Meta Llama 간접 호출
  - Amazon Bedrock에서 Llama로 문서 전송 및 처리
  - 모델 호출 API를 사용하여 Amazon Bedrock에서 Meta Llama 호출
  - 응답 스트림과 함께 모델 호출 API를 사용하여 Amazon Bedrock에서 Meta Llama 호출
- Amazon Bedrock 런타임용 Mistral AI
  - Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Bedrock에서 Mistral 간접 호출
  - 응답 스트림이 있는 Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Bedrock에서 Mistral 간접 호출
  - Amazon Bedrock에서 Mistral 모델로 문서 전송 및 처리
  - Invoke Model API를 사용하여 Amazon Bedrock에서 Mistral AI 모델 간접 호출
  - Invoke Model API를 응답 스트림과 함께 사용하여 Amazon Bedrock에서 Mistral AI 모델 간접 호출

- Amazon Bedrock 런타임의 안정적인 확산
  - Amazon Bedrock에서 Stability.ai Stable Diffusion XL을 간접 호출하여 이미지 생성

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Bedrock 런타임의 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK와 함께 Amazon Bedrock Runtime의 기본 사항을 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- Amazon Bedrock 시작

Amazon Bedrock 시작

다음 코드 예시에서는 Amazon Bedrock 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "flag"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "os"
 "strings"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
```

```
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/bedrockruntime"
)

// Each model provider defines their own individual request and response formats.
// For the format, ranges, and default values for the different models, refer to:
// https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters.html

type ClaudeRequest struct {
 Prompt            string `json:"prompt"`
 MaxTokensToSample int    `json:"max_tokens_to_sample"`
 // Omitting optional request parameters
}

type ClaudeResponse struct {
 Completion string `json:"completion"`
}

// main uses the AWS SDK for Go (v2) to create an Amazon Bedrock Runtime client
// and invokes Anthropic Claude 2 inside your account and the chosen region.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
func main() {

 region := flag.String("region", "us-east-1", "The AWS region")
 flag.Parse()

 fmt.Printf("Using AWS region: %s\n", *region)

 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx, config.WithRegion(*region))
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
  fmt.Println(err)
  return
 }

 client := bedrockruntime.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)

 modelId := "anthropic.claude-v2"

 prompt := "Hello, how are you today?"

 // Anthropic Claude requires you to enclose the prompt as follows:
```

```
 prefix := "Human: "
 postfix := "\n\nAssistant:"
 wrappedPrompt := prefix + prompt + postfix

 request := ClaudeRequest{
  Prompt:            wrappedPrompt,
  MaxTokensToSample: 200,
 }

 body, err := json.Marshal(request)
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicln("Couldn't marshal the request: ", err)
 }

 result, err := client.InvokeModel(ctx, &bedrockruntime.InvokeModelInput{
  ModelId:     aws.String(modelId),
  ContentType: aws.String("application/json"),
  Body:        body,
 })

 if err != nil {
  errMsg := err.Error()
  if strings.Contains(errMsg, "no such host") {
   fmt.Printf("Error: The Bedrock service is not available in the selected
 region. Please double-check the service availability for your region at https://
aws.amazon.com/about-aws/global-infrastructure/regional-product-services/.\n")
  } else if strings.Contains(errMsg, "Could not resolve the foundation model") {
   fmt.Printf("Error: Could not resolve the foundation model from model
 identifier: \"%v\". Please verify that the requested model exists and is
 accessible within the specified region.\n", modelId)
  } else {
   fmt.Printf("Error: Couldn't invoke Anthropic Claude. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
  os.Exit(1)
 }

 var response ClaudeResponse

 err = json.Unmarshal(result.Body, &response)

 if err != nil {
  log.Fatal("failed to unmarshal", err)
 }
 fmt.Println("Prompt:\n", prompt)
```

```
 fmt.Println("Response from Anthropic Claude:\n", response.Completion)
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 InvokeModel을 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * @typedef {Object} Content
 * @property {string} text
 *
 * @typedef {Object} Usage
 * @property {number} input_tokens
 * @property {number} output_tokens
 *
 * @typedef {Object} ResponseBody
 * @property {Content[]} content
 * @property {Usage} usage
 */

import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  InvokeModelCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

const AWS_REGION = "us-east-1";

const MODEL_ID = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0";
const PROMPT = "Hi. In a short paragraph, explain what you can do.";
```

```
const hello = async () => {
  console.log("=".repeat(35));
  console.log("Welcome to the Amazon Bedrock demo!");
  console.log("=".repeat(35));

  console.log("Model: Anthropic Claude 3 Haiku");
  console.log(`Prompt: ${PROMPT}\n`);
  console.log("Invoking model...\n");

  // Create a new Bedrock Runtime client instance.
  const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: AWS_REGION });

  // Prepare the payload for the model.
  const payload = {
    anthropic_version: "bedrock-2023-05-31",
    max_tokens: 1000,
    messages: [{ role: "user", content: [{ type: "text", text: PROMPT }] }],
  };

  // Invoke Claude with the payload and wait for the response.
  const apiResponse = await client.send(
    new InvokeModelCommand({
      contentType: "application/json",
      body: JSON.stringify(payload),
      modelId: MODEL_ID,
    }),
  );

  // Decode and return the response(s)
  const decodedResponseBody = new TextDecoder().decode(apiResponse.body);
  /** @type {ResponseBody} */
  const responseBody = JSON.parse(decodedResponseBody);
  const responses = responseBody.content;

  if (responses.length === 1) {
    console.log(`Response: ${responses[0].text}`);
  } else {
    console.log("Haiku returned multiple responses:");
    console.log(responses);
  }

  console.log(`\nNumber of input tokens:   ${responseBody.usage.input_tokens}`);
  console.log(`Number of output tokens: ${responseBody.usage.output_tokens}`);
};
```

```
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  await hello();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 InvokeModel을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

InvokeModel 작업을 사용하여 모델에 프롬프트를 전송합니다.

```
"""
Uses the Amazon Bedrock runtime client InvokeModel operation to send a prompt to
 a model.
"""
import logging
import json
import boto3


from botocore.exceptions import ClientError


logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO)
logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def invoke_model(brt, model_id, prompt):
    """
    Invokes the specified model with the supplied prompt.
    param brt: A bedrock runtime boto3 client
    param model_id: The model ID for the model that you want to use.
```

```
    param prompt: The prompt that you want to send to the model.

    :return: The text response from the model.
    """

    # Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
    native_request = {
        "inputText": prompt,
        "textGenerationConfig": {
            "maxTokenCount": 512,
            "temperature": 0.5,
            "topP": 0.9
        }
    }

    # Convert the native request to JSON.
    request = json.dumps(native_request)

    try:
        # Invoke the model with the request.
        response = brt.invoke_model(modelId=model_id, body=request)

        # Decode the response body.
        model_response = json.loads(response["body"].read())

        # Extract and print the response text.
        response_text = model_response["results"][0]["outputText"]
        return response_text

    except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
        print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
        raise


def main():
    """Entry point for the example. Uses the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3)
    to create an Amazon Bedrock runtime client. Then sends a prompt to a model
    in the region set in the callers profile and credentials.
    """

    # Create an Amazon Bedrock Runtime client.
    brt = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime")

    # Set the model ID, e.g., Amazon Titan Text G1 - Express.
```

```
    model_id = "amazon.titan-text-express-v1"

    # Define the prompt for the model.
    prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."

    # Send the prompt to the model.
    response = invoke_model(brt, model_id, prompt)

    print(f"Response: {response}")

    logger.info("Done.")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

Converse 작업을 사용하여 모델에 사용자 메시지를 전송합니다.

```
"""
Uses the Amazon Bedrock runtime client Converse operation to send a user message
 to a model.
"""
import logging
import boto3

from botocore.exceptions import ClientError


logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO)
logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def converse(brt, model_id, user_message):
    """
    Uses the Converse operation to send a user message to the supplied model.
    param brt: A bedrock runtime boto3 client
    param model_id: The model ID for the model that you want to use.
    param user message: The user message that you want to send to the model.

    :return: The text response from the model.
```

```
    """

    # Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
    conversation = [
    {
        "role": "user",
        "content": [{"text": user_message}],
    }
]

    try:
        # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
        response = brt.converse(
            modelId=model_id,
            messages=conversation,
            inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 512, "temperature": 0.5, "topP": 0.9},
        )

        # Extract and print the response text.
        response_text = response["output"]["message"]["content"][0]["text"]
        return response_text

    except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
        print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
        raise


def main():
    """Entry point for the example. Uses the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3)
    to create an Amazon Bedrock runtime client. Then sends a user message to a
 model
    in the region set in the callers profile and credentials.
    """

    # Create an Amazon Bedrock Runtime client.
    brt = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime")

    # Set the model ID, e.g., Amazon Titan Text G1 - Express.
    model_id = "amazon.titan-text-express-v1"

    # Define the message for the model.
    message = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."

    # Send the message to the model.
```

```
    response = converse(brt, model_id, message)

    print(f"Response: {response}")

    logger.info("Done.")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 InvokeModel를 참조하세요.

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Bedrock 런타임 시나리오

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Bedrock Runtime AWS SDKs에서 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이러한 시나리오에서는 Amazon Bedrock Runtime 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 직접적으로 호출하여 특정 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 시나리오에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시나리오는 컨텍스트에 맞는 서비스 작업을 이해하는 데 도움이 되도록 중급 수준의 경험을 대상으로 합니다.

예시

- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon Bedrock 파운데이션 모델과 상호 작용하기 위한 플레이그라운드를 제공하는 샘플 애플리케이션 생성
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon Bedrock 관리형 프롬프트를 생성하고 호출하는 방법을 보여주는 end-to-end 예제
- Amazon Bedrock 및 Nova-Reel을 사용하여 텍스트 프롬프트에서 비디오 생성
- Amazon Bedrock에서 여러 파운데이션 모델 간접 호출
- Amazon Bedrock 및 Step Functions를 사용한 생성형 AI 애플리케이션 구축 및 오케스트레이션
- Amazon Bedrock의 AI 모델을 사용자 지정 도구 또는 API와 연결하는 방법을 보여주는 도구 사용 예제

AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon Bedrock 파운데이션 모델과 상호 작용하기 위한 플레이그라운드를 제공하는 샘플 애플리케이션 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 다양한 방법을 통해 Amazon Bedrock 기반 모델과 상호 작용하는 플레이그라운드를 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

.NET 파운데이션 모델(FM) 플레이그라운드는 C# 코드에서 Amazon Bedrock을 사용하는 방법을 보여주는 .NET MAUI Blazor 샘플 애플리케이션입니다. 이 예제는.NET 및 C# 개발자가 Amazon Bedrock을 사용하여 생성형 AI 지원 애플리케이션을 구축하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 다음 네 가지 플레이그라운드를 사용하여 Amazon Bedrock 기반 모델을 테스트하고 상호 작용할 수 있습니다.

- 텍스트 플레이그라운드.
- 채팅 플레이그라운드.
- 음성 채팅 플레이그라운드.
- 이미지 플레이그라운드.

또한 이 예제에서는 액세스할 수 있는 파운데이션 모델과 그 특성을 나열하고 표시합니다. 소스 코드와 배포 지침은 GitHub의 프로젝트를 참조하십시오.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Bedrock 런타임

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

Java 기반 모델(FM) 플레이그라운드는 Amazon Bedrock을 Java와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여주는 스프링 부트 샘플 애플리케이션입니다. 이 예제는 Java 개발자가 Amazon Bedrock을 사용하여 생성형 AI 지원 애플리케이션을 구축하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 다음 네 가지 플레이그라운드를 사용하여 Amazon Bedrock 기반 모델을 테스트하고 상호 작용할 수 있습니다.

- 텍스트 플레이그라운드.
- 채팅 플레이그라운드.

- 이미지 플레이그라운드.

또한 이 예제에서는 액세스할 수 있는 기본 모델을 해당 특성과 함께 나열하고 표시합니다. 소스 코드와 배포 지침은 GitHub의 프로젝트를 참조하십시오.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Bedrock 런타임

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

Python 파운데이션 모델(FM) 플레이그라운드는 Python과 함께 Amazon Bedrock을 사용하는 방법을 보여주는 Python/FastAPI 샘플 애플리케이션입니다. 이 예제는 Python 개발자가 Amazon Bedrock을 사용하여 생성형 AI 지원 애플리케이션을 구축하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 다음 네 가지 플레이그라운드를 사용하여 Amazon Bedrock 기반 모델을 테스트하고 상호 작용할 수 있습니다.

- 텍스트 플레이그라운드.
- 채팅 플레이그라운드.
- 이미지 플레이그라운드.

또한 이 예제에서는 액세스할 수 있는 기본 모델을 해당 특성과 함께 나열하고 표시합니다. 소스 코드와 배포 지침은 GitHub의 프로젝트를 참조하십시오.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Bedrock 런타임

AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon Bedrock 관리형 프롬프트를 생성하고 호출하는 방법을 보여주는 end-to-end 예제

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 관리형 프롬프트를 생성합니다.
- 프롬프트 버전을 생성합니다.
- 버전을 사용하여 프롬프트를 호출합니다.
- 리소스를 정리합니다(선택 사항).

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

관리형 프롬프트를 생성하고 호출합니다.

```
import argparse
import boto3
import logging
import time

# Now import the modules
from prompt import create_prompt, create_prompt_version, delete_prompt
from run_prompt import invoke_prompt

logging.basicConfig(
    level=logging.INFO,
    format='%(levelname)s: %(message)s'
)
logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)



def run_scenario(bedrock_client, bedrock_runtime_client, model_id, cleanup=True):
    """
    Runs the Amazon Bedrock managed prompt scenario.

    Args:
        bedrock_client: The Amazon Bedrock Agent client.
        bedrock_runtime_client: The Amazon Bedrock Runtime client.
        model_id (str): The model ID to use for the prompt.
        cleanup (bool): Whether to clean up resources at the end of the scenario.

    Returns:
        dict: A dictionary containing the created resources.
    """
```

```
    prompt_id = None

    try:
        # Step 1: Create a prompt
        print("\n=== Step 1: Creating a prompt ===")
        prompt_name = f"PlaylistGenerator-{int(time.time())}"
        prompt_description = "Playlist generator"
        prompt_template = """
          Make me a {{genre}} playlist consisting of the following number of
songs: {{number}}."""

        create_response = create_prompt(
            bedrock_client,
            prompt_name,
            prompt_description,
            prompt_template,
            model_id
        )

        prompt_id = create_response['id']
        print(f"Created prompt: {prompt_name} with ID: {prompt_id}")

        # Create a version of the prompt
        print("\n=== Creating a version of the prompt ===")
        version_response = create_prompt_version(
            bedrock_client,
            prompt_id,
            description="Initial version of the product description generator"
        )

        prompt_version_arn = version_response['arn']
        prompt_version = version_response['version']

        print(f"Created prompt version: {prompt_version}")
        print(f"Prompt version ARN: {prompt_version_arn}")

        # Step 2: Invoke the prompt directly
        print("\n=== Step 2: Invoking the prompt ===")
        input_variables = {
            "genre": "pop",
            "number": "2",
           }

        # Use the ARN from the create_prompt_version response
```

```
        result = invoke_prompt(
            bedrock_runtime_client,
            prompt_version_arn,
            input_variables
        )
        # Display the playlist
        print(f"\n{result}")


        # Step 3: Clean up resources (optional)
        if cleanup:
            print("\n=== Step 3: Cleaning up resources ===")

            # Delete the prompt
            print(f"Deleting prompt {prompt_id}...")
            delete_prompt(bedrock_client, prompt_id)

            print("Cleanup complete")
        else:
            print("\n=== Resources were not cleaned up ===")
            print(f"Prompt ID: {prompt_id}")



    except Exception as e:
        logger.exception("Error in scenario: %s", str(e))

        # Attempt to clean up if an error occurred and cleanup was requested
        if cleanup and prompt_id:
            try:
                print("\nCleaning up resources after error...")

                # Delete the prompt
                try:
                    delete_prompt(bedrock_client, prompt_id)
                    print("Cleanup after error complete")
                except Exception as cleanup_error:
                    logger.error("Error during cleanup: %s", str(cleanup_error))
            except Exception as final_error:
                logger.error("Final error during cleanup: %s", str(final_error))

        # Re-raise the original exception
        raise
```

```
def main():
    """
    Entry point for the Amazon Bedrock managed prompt scenario.
    """
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser(
        description="Run the Amazon Bedrock managed prompt scenario."
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        '--region',
        default='us-east-1',
        help="The AWS Region to use."
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        '--model-id',
        default='anthropic.claude-v2',
        help="The model ID to use for the prompt."
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        '--cleanup',
        action='store_true',
        default=True,
        help="Clean up resources at the end of the scenario."
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        '--no-cleanup',
        action='store_false',
        dest='cleanup',
        help="Don't clean up resources at the end of the scenario."
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()

    bedrock_client = boto3.client('bedrock-agent', region_name=args.region)
    bedrock_runtime_client = boto3.client('bedrock-runtime',
 region_name=args.region)

    print("=== Amazon Bedrock Managed Prompt Scenario ===")
    print(f"Region: {args.region}")
    print(f"Model ID: {args.model_id}")
    print(f"Cleanup resources: {args.cleanup}")

    try:
        run_scenario(
            bedrock_client,
            bedrock_runtime_client,
```

```
            args.model_id,
            args.cleanup
        )

    except Exception as e:
        logger.exception("Error running scenario: %s", str(e))

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - Converse
  - CreatePrompt
  - CreatePromptVersion
  - DeletePrompt

Amazon Bedrock 및 Nova-Reel을 사용하여 텍스트 프롬프트에서 비디오 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Bedrock 및 Nova-Reel 모델을 사용하여 텍스트 프롬프트에서 비디오를 생성하는 Spring Boot 앱을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Bedrock 및 Nova-Reel을 사용하여 텍스트 프롬프트에서 비디오를 생성합니다.

```
import org.springframework.stereotype.Service;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.document.Document;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.*;

import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;

@Service
public class VideoGenerationService {

    public GenerateVideoResponse generateVideo(String prompt) {

        // add S3 bucket you want to store your generated videos
        String s3Bucket = "s3://mygeneratedvidoenovatest";


        //Create json request as an instance of Document class
        Document novaRequest = prepareDocument(prompt);

        // Create request
        StartAsyncInvokeRequest request = StartAsyncInvokeRequest.builder()
                .modelId("amazon.nova-reel-v1:0")
                .modelInput(novaRequest)
                .outputDataConfig(AsyncInvokeOutputDataConfig.builder()

 .s3OutputDataConfig(AsyncInvokeS3OutputDataConfig.builder().s3Uri(s3Bucket).build())
                        .build())
                .build();

        try (BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient bedrockClient =
 getBedrockRuntimeAsyncClient()) {
            CompletableFuture<StartAsyncInvokeResponse>
 startAsyncInvokeResponseCompletableFuture =
 bedrockClient.startAsyncInvoke(request);

            //blocking operation to wait for the AWS API response
            StartAsyncInvokeResponse startAsyncInvokeResponse =
 startAsyncInvokeResponseCompletableFuture.get();
            System.out.println("invocation ARN: " +
 startAsyncInvokeResponse.invocationArn());

            GenerateVideoResponse response = new GenerateVideoResponse();
            response.setStatus("inProgress");
            response.setExecutionArn(startAsyncInvokeResponse.invocationArn());

            return response;
        } catch (Exception e) {
```

```
            System.out.println(e);
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }

    }

    public GenerateVideoResponse checkGenerationStatus(String invocationArn) {
        GenerateVideoResponse response = new GenerateVideoResponse();

        try (BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient bedrockClient =
getBedrockRuntimeAsyncClient()) {
            //creating async request to fetch status by invocation Arn
            GetAsyncInvokeRequest asyncRequest =
GetAsyncInvokeRequest.builder().invocationArn(invocationArn).build();

            CompletableFuture<GetAsyncInvokeResponse> asyncInvoke =
bedrockClient.getAsyncInvoke(asyncRequest);

            //blocking operation to wait for the AWS API response
            GetAsyncInvokeResponse asyncInvokeResponse = asyncInvoke.get();
            System.out.println("Invocation status =" +
asyncInvokeResponse.statusAsString());

            response.setExecutionArn(invocationArn);
            response.setStatus(asyncInvokeResponse.statusAsString());
            return response;
        } catch (Exception e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }

    }

    private static BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient getBedrockRuntimeAsyncClient() {
        BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient bedrockClient =
BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
                .build();
        return bedrockClient;
    }

    private static Document prepareDocument(String prompt) {
        Document textToVideoParams = Document.mapBuilder()
```

```
                .putString("text", prompt)
                .build();

        Document videoGenerationConfig = Document.mapBuilder()
                .putNumber("durationSeconds", 6)
                .putNumber("fps", 24)
                .putString("dimension", "1280x720")
                .build();

        Document novaRequest = Document.mapBuilder()
                .putString("taskType", "TEXT_VIDEO")
                .putDocument("textToVideoParams", textToVideoParams)
                .putDocument("videoGenerationConfig", videoGenerationConfig)
                .build();
        return novaRequest;
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - GetAsyncInvoke
  - StartAsyncInvoke

Amazon Bedrock에서 여러 파운데이션 모델 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제는 Amazon Bedrock에서 프롬프트를 준비하고 다양한 대규모 언어 모델(LLM)에 전송하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Bedrock에서 여러 파운데이션 모델을 간접 호출합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/base64"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "math/rand"
 "os"
 "path/filepath"
 "strings"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/bedrockruntime"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/bedrock-runtime/actions"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
)

// InvokeModelsScenario demonstrates how to use the Amazon Bedrock Runtime client
// to invoke various foundation models for text and image generation
//
// 1. Generate text with Anthropic Claude 2
// 2. Generate text with AI21 Labs Jurassic-2
// 3. Generate text with Meta Llama 2 Chat
// 4. Generate text and asynchronously process the response stream with Anthropic
 Claude 2
// 5. Generate an image with the Amazon Titan image generation model
// 6. Generate text with Amazon Titan Text G1 Express model
type InvokeModelsScenario struct {
 sdkConfig             aws.Config
 invokeModelWrapper    actions.InvokeModelWrapper
 responseStreamWrapper actions.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamWrapper
 questioner            demotools.IQuestioner
}

// NewInvokeModelsScenario constructs an InvokeModelsScenario instance from a
 configuration.
// It uses the specified config to get a Bedrock Runtime client and create
 wrappers for the
// actions used in the scenario.
func NewInvokeModelsScenario(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner
 demotools.IQuestioner) InvokeModelsScenario {
 client := bedrockruntime.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 return InvokeModelsScenario{
  sdkConfig:             sdkConfig,
```

```
  invokeModelWrapper:    actions.InvokeModelWrapper{BedrockRuntimeClient:
 client},
  responseStreamWrapper:
 actions.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamWrapper{BedrockRuntimeClient: client},
  questioner:            questioner,
 }
}

// Runs the interactive scenario.
func (scenario InvokeModelsScenario) Run(ctx context.Context) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Printf("Something went wrong with the demo: %v\n", r)
  }
 }()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("=", 77))
 log.Println("Welcome to the Amazon Bedrock Runtime model invocation demo.")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("=", 77))

 log.Printf("First, let's invoke a few large-language models using the
 synchronous client:\n\n")

 text2textPrompt := "In one paragraph, who are you?"

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 77))
 log.Printf("Invoking Claude with prompt: %v\n", text2textPrompt)
 scenario.InvokeClaude(ctx, text2textPrompt)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 77))
 log.Printf("Invoking Jurassic-2 with prompt: %v\n", text2textPrompt)
 scenario.InvokeJurassic2(ctx, text2textPrompt)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("=", 77))
 log.Printf("Now, let's invoke Claude with the asynchronous client and process
 the response stream:\n\n")

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 77))
 log.Printf("Invoking Claude with prompt: %v\n", text2textPrompt)
 scenario.InvokeWithResponseStream(ctx, text2textPrompt)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("=", 77))
 log.Printf("Now, let's create an image with the Amazon Titan image generation
 model:\n\n")
```

```
 text2ImagePrompt := "stylized picture of a cute old steampunk robot"
 seed := rand.Int63n(2147483648)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 77))
 log.Printf("Invoking Amazon Titan with prompt: %v\n", text2ImagePrompt)
 scenario.InvokeTitanImage(ctx, text2ImagePrompt, seed)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 77))
 log.Printf("Invoking Titan Text Express with prompt: %v\n", text2textPrompt)
 scenario.InvokeTitanText(ctx, text2textPrompt)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("=", 77))
 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("=", 77))
}

func (scenario InvokeModelsScenario) InvokeClaude(ctx context.Context, prompt
 string) {
 completion, err := scenario.invokeModelWrapper.InvokeClaude(ctx, prompt)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("\nClaude     : %v\n", strings.TrimSpace(completion))
}

func (scenario InvokeModelsScenario) InvokeJurassic2(ctx context.Context, prompt
 string) {
 completion, err := scenario.invokeModelWrapper.InvokeJurassic2(ctx, prompt)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("\nJurassic-2 : %v\n", strings.TrimSpace(completion))
}

func (scenario InvokeModelsScenario) InvokeWithResponseStream(ctx
 context.Context, prompt string) {
 log.Println("\nClaude with response stream:")
 _, err := scenario.responseStreamWrapper.InvokeModelWithResponseStream(ctx,
 prompt)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Println()
```

```
}

func (scenario InvokeModelsScenario) InvokeTitanImage(ctx context.Context, prompt
 string, seed int64) {
 base64ImageData, err := scenario.invokeModelWrapper.InvokeTitanImage(ctx,
 prompt, seed)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 imagePath := saveImage(base64ImageData, "amazon.titan-image-generator-v1")
 fmt.Printf("The generated image has been saved to %s\n", imagePath)
}

func (scenario InvokeModelsScenario) InvokeTitanText(ctx context.Context, prompt
 string) {
 completion, err := scenario.invokeModelWrapper.InvokeTitanText(ctx, prompt)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("\nTitan Text Express    : %v\n\n", strings.TrimSpace(completion))
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - InvokeModel
  - InvokeModelWithResponseStream

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import {
```

```
  Scenario,
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioOutput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
import { FoundationModels } from "../config/foundation_models.js";

/**
 * @typedef {Object} ModelConfig
 * @property {Function} module
 * @property {Function} invoker
 * @property {string} modelId
 * @property {string} modelName
 */

const greeting = new ScenarioOutput(
  "greeting",
  "Welcome to the Amazon Bedrock Runtime client demo!",
  { header: true },
);

const selectModel = new ScenarioInput("model", "First, select a model:", {
  type: "select",
  choices: Object.values(FoundationModels).map((model) => ({
    name: model.modelName,
    value: model,
  })),
});

const enterPrompt = new ScenarioInput("prompt", "Now, enter your prompt:", {
  type: "input",
});

const printDetails = new ScenarioOutput(
  "print details",
  /**
   * @param {{ model: ModelConfig, prompt: string }} c
   */
  (c) => console.log(`Invoking ${c.model.modelName} with '${c.prompt}'...`),
);

const invokeModel = new ScenarioAction(
  "invoke model",
  /**
```

```
   * @param {{ model: ModelConfig, prompt: string, response: string }} c
   */
  async (c) => {
    const modelModule = await c.model.module();
    const invoker = c.model.invoker(modelModule);
    c.response = await invoker(c.prompt, c.model.modelId);
  },
);

const printResponse = new ScenarioOutput(
  "print response",
  /**
   * @param {{ response: string }} c
   */
  (c) => c.response,
);

const scenario = new Scenario("Amazon Bedrock Runtime Demo", [
  greeting,
  selectModel,
  enterPrompt,
  printDetails,
  invokeModel,
  printResponse,
]);

if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  scenario.run();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - InvokeModel
  - InvokeModelWithResponseStream

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Bedrock에서 여러 LLM을 간접 호출합니다.

```
namespace BedrockRuntime;

class GettingStartedWithBedrockRuntime
{
    protected BedrockRuntimeService $bedrockRuntimeService;
    public function runExample()
    {
        echo "\n";
        echo
 "--------------------------------------------------------------------\n";
        echo "Welcome to the Amazon Bedrock Runtime getting started demo using
 PHP!\n";
        echo
 "--------------------------------------------------------------------\n";
        $bedrockRuntimeService = new BedrockRuntimeService();
        $prompt = 'In one paragraph, who are you?';
        echo "\nPrompt: " . $prompt;
        echo "\n\nAnthropic Claude:\n";
        echo $bedrockRuntimeService->invokeClaude($prompt);
        echo
 "\n--------------------------------------------------------------------\n";
        $image_prompt = 'stylized picture of a cute old steampunk robot';
        echo "\nImage prompt: " . $image_prompt;
        echo "\n\nStability.ai Stable Diffusion XL:\n";
        $diffusionSeed = rand(0, 4294967295);
        $style_preset = 'photographic';
        $base64 = $bedrockRuntimeService->invokeStableDiffusion($image_prompt,
 $diffusionSeed, $style_preset);
        $image_path = $this->saveImage($base64, 'stability.stable-diffusion-xl');
        echo "The generated image has been saved to $image_path";
        echo "\n\nAmazon Titan Image Generation:\n";
```

```
        $titanSeed = rand(0, 2147483647);
        $base64 = $bedrockRuntimeService->invokeTitanImage($image_prompt,
 $titanSeed);
        $image_path = $this->saveImage($base64, 'amazon.titan-image-generator-
v1');
        echo "The generated image has been saved to $image_path";
    }

    private function saveImage($base64_image_data, $model_id): string
    {
        $output_dir = "output";
        if (!file_exists($output_dir)) {
            mkdir($output_dir);
        }

        $i = 1;
        while (file_exists("$output_dir/$model_id" . '_' . "$i.png")) {
            $i++;
        }

        $image_data = base64_decode($base64_image_data);
        $file_path = "$output_dir/$model_id" . '_' . "$i.png";
        $file = fopen($file_path, 'wb');
        fwrite($file, $image_data);
        fclose($file);
        return $file_path;
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - InvokeModel
  - InvokeModelWithResponseStream

Amazon Bedrock 및 Step Functions를 사용한 생성형 AI 애플리케이션 구축 및 오케스트레이션

다음 코드 예제는 Amazon Bedrock 및 Step Functions를 사용하여 생성형 AI 애플리케이션을 구축하고 오케스트레이션하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

Amazon Bedrock 서버리스 프롬프트 체이닝 시나리오는 AWS Step Functions, Amazon Bedrock 및 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/agents.html의 방법을 사용하여 복잡하고 확장성이 뛰어난 서버리스 생성형 AI 애플리케이션을 구축하고 오케스트레이션하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 여기에는 다음과 같은 작업 예제가 포함됩니다.

- 문학 블로그에 특정 소설에 대한 분석을 작성합니다. 이 예제에서는 간단하고 순차적인 프롬프트 체인을 보여줍니다.
- 주어진 주제에 대한 짧은 스토리를 생성합니다. 이 예제에서는 AI가 이전에 생성한 항목 목록을 어떻게 반복적으로 처리하는지 보여줍니다.
- 주어진 목적지로 향하는 주말 휴가 일정을 생성합니다. 이 예제에서는 여러 개의 고유한 프롬프트를 병렬화하는 방법을 보여줍니다.
- 영화 프로듀서인 사용자에게 영화 아이디어를 피칭합니다. 이 예제에서는 동일한 프롬프트를 서로 다른 추론 파라미터와 병렬화하는 방법, 체인의 이전 단계로 역추적하는 방법, 워크플로의 일부로 사람의 입력을 포함하는 방법을 보여줍니다.
- 사용자가 가진 재료를 바탕으로 식사를 계획합니다. 이 예제에서는 프롬프트 체인이 두 개의 개별 AI 대화를 어떻게 통합하는지 보여줍니다. 두 AI 페르소나가 최종 결과를 개선하기 위해 서로 토론합니다.
- 요즘 가장 화제가 되는 GitHub 리포지토리를 찾아 요약합니다. 이 예제에서는 외부 API와 상호 작용하는 여러 AI 에이전트를 연결하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 프로젝트를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Bedrock
- Amazon Bedrock 런타임
- Amazon Bedrock Agents
- Amazon Bedrock Agents Runtime
- Step Functions

Amazon Bedrock의 AI 모델을 사용자 지정 도구 또는 API와 연결하는 방법을 보여주는 도구 사용 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 애플리케이션, 생성형 AI 모델, 연결된 도구 또는 API 간에 일반적인 상호 작용을 구축하여 AI와 외부 환경 간의 상호 작용을 매개하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 외부 날씨 API를 AI 모델에 연결하는 예제를 사용하면 사용자 입력에 따라 실시간 날씨 정보를 제공할 수 있습니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

시나리오 흐름의 기본 실행입니다. 이 시나리오는 사용자, Amazon Bedrock Converse API 및 날씨 도구 간의 대화를 오케스트레이션합니다.

```
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;
using Amazon.Runtime.Documents;
using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection.Extensions;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Http;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;

namespace ConverseToolScenario;

public static class ConverseToolScenario
{
    /*
    Before running this .NET code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

    This demo illustrates a tool use scenario using Amazon Bedrock's Converse API
 and a weather tool.
```

```
    The script interacts with a foundation model on Amazon Bedrock to provide
 weather information based on user
    input. It uses the Open-Meteo API (https://open-meteo.com) to retrieve
 current weather data for a given location.
   */

    public static BedrockActionsWrapper _bedrockActionsWrapper = null!;
    public static WeatherTool _weatherTool = null!;
    public static bool _interactive = true;

    // Change this string to use a different model with Converse API.
    private static string model_id = "amazon.nova-lite-v1:0";

    private static string system_prompt = @"
        You are a weather assistant that provides current weather data for user-
specified locations using only
        the Weather_Tool, which expects latitude and longitude. Infer the
 coordinates from the location yourself.
        If the user specifies a state, country, or region, infer the locations of
 cities within that state.
        If the user provides coordinates, infer the approximate location and
 refer to it in your response.
        To use the tool, you strictly apply the provided tool specification.

        - Explain your step-by-step process, and give brief updates before each
 step.
        - Only use the Weather_Tool for data. Never guess or make up
 information.
        - Repeat the tool use for subsequent requests if necessary.
        - If the tool errors, apologize, explain weather is unavailable, and
 suggest other options.
        - Report temperatures in °C (°F) and wind in km/h (mph). Keep weather
 reports concise. Sparingly use
          emojis where appropriate.
        - Only respond to weather queries. Remind off-topic users of your
 purpose.
        - Never claim to search online, access external data, or use tools
 besides Weather_Tool.
        - Complete the entire process until you have all required data before
 sending the complete response.
    "
    ;
```

```
   private static string default_prompt = "What is the weather like in
Seattle?";

   // The maximum number of recursive calls allowed in the tool use function.
   // This helps prevent infinite loops and potential performance issues.
   private static int max_recursions = 5;

   public static async Task Main(string[] args)
   {
       // Set up dependency injection for the Amazon service.
       using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
           .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
               logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Error)
                   .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Trace))
           .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
               services.AddHttpClient()
                   .AddSingleton<IAmazonBedrockRuntime>(_ => new
AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1)) // Specify a region that has
access to the chosen model.
                   .AddTransient<BedrockActionsWrapper>()
                   .AddTransient<WeatherTool>()
                   .RemoveAll<IHttpMessageHandlerBuilderFilter>()
           )
           .Build();

       ServicesSetup(host);

       try
       {
           await RunConversationAsync();

       }
       catch (Exception ex)
       {
           Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
           Console.WriteLine($"There was a problem running the scenario:
{ex.Message}");
           Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
       }
       finally
       {
           Console.WriteLine(
```

```
                "Amazon Bedrock Converse API with Tool Use Feature Scenario is
complete.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the services for use within the console application.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="host">The services host.</param>
    private static void ServicesSetup(IHost host)
    {
        _bedrockActionsWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<BedrockActionsWrapper>();
        _weatherTool = host.Services.GetRequiredService<WeatherTool>();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Starts the conversation with the user and handles the interaction with
Bedrock.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The conversation array.</returns>
    public static async Task<List<Message>> RunConversationAsync()
    {
        // Print the greeting and a short user guide
        PrintHeader();

        // Start with an empty conversation
        var conversation = new List<Message>();

        // Get the first user input
        var userInput = await GetUserInputAsync();

        while (userInput != null)
        {
            // Create a new message with the user input and append it to the
conversation
            var message = new Message { Role = ConversationRole.User, Content =
new List<ContentBlock> { new ContentBlock { Text = userInput } } };
            conversation.Add(message);

            // Send the conversation to Amazon Bedrock
            var bedrockResponse = await SendConversationToBedrock(conversation);
```

```
            // Recursively handle the model's response until the model has
returned its final response or the recursion counter has reached 0
            await ProcessModelResponseAsync(bedrockResponse, conversation,
max_recursions);

            // Repeat the loop until the user decides to exit the application
            userInput = await GetUserInputAsync();
        }

        PrintFooter();
        return conversation;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Sends the conversation, the system prompt, and the tool spec to Amazon
Bedrock, and returns the response.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="conversation">The conversation history including the next
message to send.</param>
    /// <returns>The response from Amazon Bedrock.</returns>
    private static async Task<ConverseResponse>
SendConversationToBedrock(List<Message> conversation)
    {
        Console.WriteLine("\tCalling Bedrock...");

        // Send the conversation, system prompt, and tool configuration, and
return the response
        return await _bedrockActionsWrapper.SendConverseRequestAsync(model_id,
system_prompt, conversation, _weatherTool.GetToolSpec());
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Processes the response received via Amazon Bedrock and performs the
necessary actions based on the stop reason.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="modelResponse">The model's response returned via Amazon
Bedrock.</param>
    /// <param name="conversation">The conversation history.</param>
    /// <param name="maxRecursion">The maximum number of recursive calls
allowed.</param>
    private static async Task ProcessModelResponseAsync(ConverseResponse
modelResponse, List<Message> conversation, int maxRecursion)
    {
        if (maxRecursion <= 0)
```

```
        {
            // Stop the process, the number of recursive calls could indicate an
infinite loop
            Console.WriteLine("\tWarning: Maximum number of recursions reached.
Please try again.");
        }

        // Append the model's response to the ongoing conversation
        conversation.Add(modelResponse.Output.Message);

        if (modelResponse.StopReason == "tool_use")
        {
            // If the stop reason is "tool_use", forward everything to the tool
use handler
            await HandleToolUseAsync(modelResponse.Output, conversation,
maxRecursion - 1);
        }

        if (modelResponse.StopReason == "end_turn")
        {
            // If the stop reason is "end_turn", print the model's response text,
and finish the process
            PrintModelResponse(modelResponse.Output.Message.Content[0].Text);
            if (!_interactive)
            {
                default_prompt = "x";
            }
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Handles the tool use case by invoking the specified tool and sending the
tool's response back to Bedrock.
    /// The tool response is appended to the conversation, and the conversation
is sent back to Amazon Bedrock for further processing.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="modelResponse">The model's response containing the tool use
request.</param>
    /// <param name="conversation">The conversation history.</param>
    /// <param name="maxRecursion">The maximum number of recursive calls
allowed.</param>
    public static async Task HandleToolUseAsync(ConverseOutput modelResponse,
List<Message> conversation, int maxRecursion)
    {
```

```
        // Initialize an empty list of tool results
        var toolResults = new List<ContentBlock>();

        // The model's response can consist of multiple content blocks
        foreach (var contentBlock in modelResponse.Message.Content)
        {
            if (!String.IsNullOrEmpty(contentBlock.Text))
            {
                // If the content block contains text, print it to the console
                PrintModelResponse(contentBlock.Text);
            }

            if (contentBlock.ToolUse != null)
            {
                // If the content block is a tool use request, forward it to the
tool
                var toolResponse = await InvokeTool(contentBlock.ToolUse);

                // Add the tool use ID and the tool's response to the list of
results
                toolResults.Add(new ContentBlock
                {
                    ToolResult = new ToolResultBlock()
                    {
                        ToolUseId = toolResponse.ToolUseId,
                        Content = new List<ToolResultContentBlock>()
                            { new ToolResultContentBlock { Json =
toolResponse.Content } }
                    }
                });
            }
        }

        // Embed the tool results in a new user message
        var message = new Message() { Role = ConversationRole.User, Content =
toolResults };

        // Append the new message to the ongoing conversation
        conversation.Add(message);

        // Send the conversation to Amazon Bedrock
        var response = await SendConversationToBedrock(conversation);
```

```
        // Recursively handle the model's response until the model has returned
its final response or the recursion counter has reached 0
        await ProcessModelResponseAsync(response, conversation, maxRecursion);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Invokes the specified tool with the given payload and returns the tool's
response.
    /// If the requested tool does not exist, an error message is returned.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="payload">The payload containing the tool name and input
data.</param>
    /// <returns>The tool's response or an error message.</returns>
    public static async Task<ToolResponse> InvokeTool(ToolUseBlock payload)
    {
        var toolName = payload.Name;

        if (toolName == "Weather_Tool")
        {
            var inputData = payload.Input.AsDictionary();
            PrintToolUse(toolName, inputData);

            // Invoke the weather tool with the input data provided
            var weatherResponse = await
_weatherTool.FetchWeatherDataAsync(inputData["latitude"].ToString(),
inputData["longitude"].ToString());
            return new ToolResponse { ToolUseId = payload.ToolUseId, Content =
weatherResponse };
        }
        else
        {
            var errorMessage = $"\tThe requested tool with name '{toolName}' does
not exist.";
            return new ToolResponse { ToolUseId = payload.ToolUseId, Content =
new { error = true, message = errorMessage } };
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Prompts the user for input and returns the user's response.
    /// Returns null if the user enters 'x' to exit.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="prompt">The prompt to display to the user.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>The user's input or null if the user chooses to exit.</returns>
    private static async Task<string?> GetUserInputAsync(string prompt = "\tYour
weather info request:")
    {
        var userInput = default_prompt;
        if (_interactive)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('*', 80));
            Console.WriteLine($"{prompt} (x to exit): \n\t");
            userInput = Console.ReadLine();
        }

        if (string.IsNullOrWhiteSpace(userInput))
        {
            prompt = "\tPlease enter your weather info request, e.g. the name of
a city";
            return await GetUserInputAsync(prompt);
        }

        if (userInput.ToLowerInvariant() == "x")
        {
            return null;
        }

        return userInput;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Logs the welcome message and usage guide for the tool use demo.
    /// </summary>
    public static void PrintHeader()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(@"
        ==================================================
        Welcome to the Amazon Bedrock Tool Use demo!
        ==================================================

        This assistant provides current weather information for user-specified
locations.
        You can ask for weather details by providing the location name or
coordinates. Weather information
        will be provided using a custom Tool and open-meteo API.

        Example queries:
```

```
        - What's the weather like in New York?
        - Current weather for latitude 40.70, longitude -74.01
        - Is it warmer in Rome or Barcelona today?

        To exit the program, simply type 'x' and press Enter.

        P.S.: You're not limited to single locations, or even to using English!
        Have fun and experiment with the app!
        ");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Logs the footer information for the tool use demo.
    /// </summary>
    public static void PrintFooter()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(@"
        ==================================================
        Thank you for checking out the Amazon Bedrock Tool Use demo. We hope you
        learned something new, or got some inspiration for your own apps today!

        For more Bedrock examples in different programming languages, have a look
 at:
        https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/
service_code_examples.html
        ==================================================
        ");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Logs information about the tool use.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="toolName">The name of the tool being used.</param>
    /// <param name="inputData">The input data for the tool.</param>
    public static void PrintToolUse(string toolName, Dictionary<string, Document>
 inputData)
    {
        Console.WriteLine($"\n\tInvoking tool: {toolName} with input:
 {inputData["latitude"].ToString()}, {inputData["longitude"].ToString()}...\n");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Logs the model's response.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="message">The model's response message.</param>
    public static void PrintModelResponse(string message)
    {
        Console.WriteLine("\tThe model's response:\n");
        Console.WriteLine(message);
        Console.WriteLine();
    }
}
```

데모에서 사용하는 날씨 도구입니다. 이 파일은 도구 사양을 정의하고 Open-Meteo API를 사용하여 날씨 데이터를 검색하는 로직을 구현합니다.

```
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;
using Amazon.Runtime.Documents;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;

namespace ConverseToolScenario;

/// <summary>
/// Weather tool that will be invoked when requested by the Bedrock response.
/// </summary>
public class WeatherTool
{
    private readonly ILogger<WeatherTool> _logger;
    private readonly IHttpClientFactory _httpClientFactory;

    public WeatherTool(ILogger<WeatherTool> logger, IHttpClientFactory
 httpClientFactory)
    {
        _logger = logger;
        _httpClientFactory = httpClientFactory;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Returns the JSON Schema specification for the Weather tool. The tool
 specification
    /// defines the input schema and describes the tool's functionality.
    /// For more information, see https://json-schema.org/understanding-json-
schema/reference.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The tool specification for the Weather tool.</returns>
```

```
    public ToolSpecification GetToolSpec()
    {
        ToolSpecification toolSpecification = new ToolSpecification();

        toolSpecification.Name = "Weather_Tool";
        toolSpecification.Description = "Get the current weather for a given
 location, based on its WGS84 coordinates.";

        Document toolSpecDocument = Document.FromObject(
            new
            {
                type = "object",
                properties = new
                {
                    latitude = new
                    {
                        type = "string",
                        description = "Geographical WGS84 latitude of the
 location."
                    },
                    longitude = new
                    {
                        type = "string",
                        description = "Geographical WGS84 longitude of the
 location."
                    }
                },
                required = new[] { "latitude", "longitude" }
            });

        toolSpecification.InputSchema = new ToolInputSchema() { Json =
 toolSpecDocument };
        return toolSpecification;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Fetches weather data for the given latitude and longitude using the Open-
Meteo API.
    /// Returns the weather data or an error message if the request fails.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="latitude">The latitude of the location.</param>
    /// <param name="longitude">The longitude of the location.</param>
    /// <returns>The weather data or an error message.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<Document> FetchWeatherDataAsync(string latitude, string
 longitude)
    {
        string endpoint = "https://api.open-meteo.com/v1/forecast";

        try
        {
            var httpClient = _httpClientFactory.CreateClient();
            var response = await httpClient.GetAsync($"{endpoint}?
latitude={latitude}&longitude={longitude}&current_weather=True");
            response.EnsureSuccessStatusCode();
            var weatherData = await response.Content.ReadAsStringAsync();

            Document weatherDocument = Document.FromObject(
                new { weather_data = weatherData });

            return weatherDocument;
        }
        catch (HttpRequestException e)
        {
            _logger.LogError(e, "Error fetching weather data: {Message}",
 e.Message);
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception e)
        {
            _logger.LogError(e, "Unexpected error fetching weather data:
 {Message}", e.Message);
            throw;
        }
    }
}
```

도구 구성이 포함된 Converse API 작업입니다.

```
/// <summary>
/// Wrapper class for interacting with the Amazon Bedrock Converse API.
/// </summary>
public class BedrockActionsWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonBedrockRuntime _bedrockClient;
```

```
    private readonly ILogger<BedrockActionsWrapper> _logger;

    /// <summary>
    /// Initializes a new instance of the <see cref="BedrockActionsWrapper"/>
 class.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bedrockClient">The Bedrock Converse API client.</param>
    /// <param name="logger">The logger instance.</param>
    public BedrockActionsWrapper(IAmazonBedrockRuntime bedrockClient,
 ILogger<BedrockActionsWrapper> logger)
    {
        _bedrockClient = bedrockClient;
        _logger = logger;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Sends a Converse request to the Amazon Bedrock Converse API.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="modelId">The Bedrock Model Id.</param>
    /// <param name="systemPrompt">A system prompt instruction.</param>
    /// <param name="conversation">The array of messages in the conversation.</
param>
    /// <param name="toolSpec">The specification for a tool.</param>
    /// <returns>The response of the model.</returns>
    public async Task<ConverseResponse> SendConverseRequestAsync(string modelId,
 string systemPrompt, List<Message> conversation, ToolSpecification toolSpec)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new ConverseRequest()
            {
                ModelId = modelId,
                System = new List<SystemContentBlock>()
                {
                    new SystemContentBlock()
                    {
                        Text = systemPrompt
                    }
                },
                Messages = conversation,
                ToolConfig = new ToolConfiguration()
                {
                    Tools = new List<Tool>()
                    {
```

```
                        new Tool()
                        {
                            ToolSpec = toolSpec
                        }
                    }
                }
            };

            var response = await _bedrockClient.ConverseAsync(request);

            return response;
        }
        catch (ModelNotReadyException ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, "Model not ready, please wait and try again.");
            throw;
        }
        catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, "Error occurred while sending Converse
 request.");
            throw;
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

시나리오 흐름의 기본 실행입니다. 이 시나리오는 사용자, Amazon Bedrock Converse API 및 날씨 도구 간의 대화를 오케스트레이션합니다.

```
/*
 This demo illustrates a tool use scenario using Amazon Bedrock's Converse API
 and a weather tool.
 The program interacts with a foundation model on Amazon Bedrock to provide
 weather information based on user
 input. It uses the Open-Meteo API (https://open-meteo.com) to retrieve current
 weather data for a given location.
 */
public class BedrockScenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");
    private static String modelId = "amazon.nova-lite-v1:0";
    private static String defaultPrompt = "What is the weather like in Seattle?";
    private static WeatherTool weatherTool = new WeatherTool();

    // The maximum number of recursive calls allowed in the tool use function.
    // This helps prevent infinite loops and potential performance issues.
    private static int maxRecursions = 5;
    static BedrockActions bedrockActions = new BedrockActions();
    public static boolean interactive = true;

    private static final String systemPrompt = """
            You are a weather assistant that provides current weather data for
 user-specified locations using only
            the Weather_Tool, which expects latitude and longitude. Infer the
 coordinates from the location yourself.
            If the user provides coordinates, infer the approximate location and
 refer to it in your response.
            To use the tool, you strictly apply the provided tool specification.

            - Explain your step-by-step process, and give brief updates before
 each step.
            - Only use the Weather_Tool for data. Never guess or make up
 information.
            - Repeat the tool use for subsequent requests if necessary.
            - If the tool errors, apologize, explain weather is unavailable, and
 suggest other options.
            - Report temperatures in °C (°F) and wind in km/h (mph). Keep weather
 reports concise. Sparingly use
              emojis where appropriate.
            - Only respond to weather queries. Remind off-topic users of your
 purpose.
```

```
            - Never claim to search online, access external data, or use tools
 besides Weather_Tool.
            - Complete the entire process until you have all required data before
 sending the complete response.
            """;

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        System.out.println("""
                ==================================================
                Welcome to the Amazon Bedrock Tool Use demo!
                ==================================================

                This assistant provides current weather information for user-
specified locations.
                You can ask for weather details by providing the location name or
 coordinates.

                Example queries:
                - What's the weather like in New York?
                - Current weather for latitude 40.70, longitude -74.01
                - Is it warmer in Rome or Barcelona today?

                To exit the program, simply type 'x' and press Enter.

                P.S.: You're not limited to single locations, or even to using
 English!
                Have fun and experiment with the app!
                """);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        try {
            runConversation(scanner);

        } catch (Exception ex) {
            System.out.println("There was a problem running the scenario: " +
 ex.getMessage());
        }

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Amazon Bedrock Converse API with Tool Use Feature
 Scenario is complete.");
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    /**
     * Starts the conversation with the user and handles the interaction with
Bedrock.
     */
    private static List<Message> runConversation(Scanner scanner) {
        List<Message> conversation = new ArrayList<>();

        // Get the first user input
        String userInput = getUserInput("Your weather info request:", scanner);
        System.out.println(userInput);

        while (userInput != null) {
            ContentBlock block = ContentBlock.builder()
                    .text(userInput)
                    .build();

            List<ContentBlock> blockList = new ArrayList<>();
            blockList.add(block);

            Message message = Message.builder()
                    .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                    .content(blockList)
                    .build();

            conversation.add(message);

            // Send the conversation to Amazon Bedrock.
            ConverseResponse bedrockResponse =
sendConversationToBedrock(conversation);

            // Recursively handle the model's response until the model has
returned its final response or the recursion counter has reached 0.
            processModelResponse(bedrockResponse, conversation, maxRecursions);

            // Repeat the loop until the user decides to exit the application.
            userInput = getUserInput("Your weather info request:", scanner);
        }
        printFooter();
        return conversation;
    }
```

```
   /**
    * Processes the response from the model and updates the conversation
accordingly.
    *
    * @param modelResponse the response from the model
    * @param conversation  the ongoing conversation
    * @param maxRecursion  the maximum number of recursions allowed
    */
   private static void processModelResponse(ConverseResponse modelResponse,
List<Message> conversation, int maxRecursion) {
       if (maxRecursion <= 0) {
           // Stop the process, the number of recursive calls could indicate an
infinite loop
           System.out.println("\tWarning: Maximum number of recursions reached.
Please try again.");
       }

       // Append the model's response to the ongoing conversation
       conversation.add(modelResponse.output().message());

       String modelResponseVal = modelResponse.stopReasonAsString();
       if (modelResponseVal.compareTo("tool_use") == 0) {
           // If the stop reason is "tool_use", forward everything to the tool
use handler
           handleToolUse(modelResponse.output(), conversation, maxRecursion -
1);
       }

       if (modelResponseVal.compareTo("end_turn") == 0) {
           // If the stop reason is "end_turn", print the model's response text,
and finish the process

PrintModelResponse(modelResponse.output().message().content().get(0).text());
           if (!interactive) {
               defaultPrompt = "x";
           }
       }
   }

   /**
    * Handles the use of a tool by the model in a conversation.
    *
    * @param modelResponse the response from the model, which may include a tool
use request
```

```
    * @param conversation  the current conversation, which will be updated with
the tool use results
    * @param maxRecursion  the maximum number of recursive calls allowed to
handle the model's response
    */
   private static void handleToolUse(ConverseOutput modelResponse, List<Message>
conversation, int maxRecursion) {
       List<ContentBlock> toolResults = new ArrayList<>();

       // The model's response can consist of multiple content blocks
       for (ContentBlock contentBlock : modelResponse.message().content()) {
           if (contentBlock.text() != null && !contentBlock.text().isEmpty()) {
               // If the content block contains text, print it to the console
               PrintModelResponse(contentBlock.text());
           }

           if (contentBlock.toolUse() != null) {
               ToolResponse toolResponse = invokeTool(contentBlock.toolUse());

               // Add the tool use ID and the tool's response to the list of
results
               List<ToolResultContentBlock> contentBlockList = new
ArrayList<>();
               ToolResultContentBlock block = ToolResultContentBlock.builder()
                       .json(toolResponse.getContent())
                       .build();
               contentBlockList.add(block);

               ToolResultBlock toolResultBlock = ToolResultBlock.builder()
                       .toolUseId(toolResponse.getToolUseId())
                       .content(contentBlockList)
                       .build();

               ContentBlock contentBlock1 = ContentBlock.builder()
                       .toolResult(toolResultBlock)
                       .build();

               toolResults.add(contentBlock1);
           }
       }

       // Embed the tool results in a new user message
       Message message = Message.builder()
               .role(ConversationRole.USER)
```

```
                .content(toolResults)
                .build();

        // Append the new message to the ongoing conversation
        //conversation.add(message);
        conversation.add(message);

        // Send the conversation to Amazon Bedrock
        var response = sendConversationToBedrock(conversation);

        // Recursively handle the model's response until the model has returned
its final response or the recursion counter has reached 0
        processModelResponse(response, conversation, maxRecursion);
    }

    // Invokes the specified tool with the given payload and returns the tool's
response.
    // If the requested tool does not exist, an error message is returned.
    private static ToolResponse invokeTool(ToolUseBlock payload) {
        String toolName = payload.name();

        if (Objects.equals(toolName, "Weather_Tool")) {
            Map<String, Document> inputData = payload.input().asMap();
            printToolUse(toolName, inputData);

            // Invoke the weather tool with the input data provided
            Document weatherResponse =
weatherTool.fetchWeatherData(inputData.get("latitude").toString(),
inputData.get("longitude").toString());

            ToolResponse toolResponse = new ToolResponse();
            toolResponse.setContent(weatherResponse);
            toolResponse.setToolUseId(payload.toolUseId());
            return toolResponse;
        } else {
            String errorMessage = "The requested tool with name " + toolName + "
does not exist.";
            System.out.println(errorMessage);
            return null;
        }
    }

    public static void printToolUse(String toolName, Map<String, Document>
inputData) {
```

```
        System.out.println("Invoking tool: " + toolName + "
with input: " + inputData.get("latitude").toString() + ", " +
inputData.get("longitude").toString() + "...");
    }

    private static void PrintModelResponse(String message) {
        System.out.println("\tThe model's response:\n");
        System.out.println(message);
        System.out.println("");
    }

    private static ConverseResponse sendConversationToBedrock(List<Message>
conversation) {
        System.out.println("Calling Bedrock...");

        try {
            return bedrockActions.sendConverseRequestAsync(modelId, systemPrompt,
conversation, weatherTool.getToolSpec());
        } catch (ModelNotReadyException ex) {
             System.err.println("Model is not ready. Please try again later: " +
ex.getMessage());
            throw ex;
        } catch (BedrockRuntimeException ex) {
            System.err.println("Bedrock service error: " + ex.getMessage());
            throw ex;
        } catch (RuntimeException ex) {
            System.err.println("Unexpected error occurred: " + ex.getMessage());
            throw ex;
        }
    }

    private static ConverseResponse
sendConversationToBedrockwithSpec(List<Message> conversation, ToolSpecification
toolSpec) {
        System.out.println("Calling Bedrock...");

        // Send the conversation, system prompt, and tool configuration, and
return the response
        return bedrockActions.sendConverseRequestAsync(modelId, systemPrompt,
conversation, toolSpec);
    }

    public static String getUserInput(String prompt, Scanner scanner) {
        String userInput = defaultPrompt;
```

```
        if (interactive) {
            System.out.println("*".repeat(80));
            System.out.println(prompt + " (x to exit): \n\t");
            userInput = scanner.nextLine();
        }

        if (userInput == null || userInput.trim().isEmpty()) {
            return getUserInput("\tPlease enter your weather info request, e.g., 
the name of a city", scanner);
        }

        if (userInput.equalsIgnoreCase("x")) {
            return null;
        }

        return userInput;
    }

    private static void waitForInputToContinue(Scanner scanner) {
        while (true) {
            System.out.println("");
            System.out.println("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:");
            String input = scanner.nextLine();

            if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("c")) {
                System.out.println("Continuing with the program...");
                System.out.println("");
                break;
            } else {
                // Handle invalid input.
                System.out.println("Invalid input. Please try again.");
            }
        }
    }

    public static void printFooter() {
        System.out.println("""
                ==================================================
                Thank you for checking out the Amazon Bedrock Tool Use demo. We 
hope you
                learned something new, or got some inspiration for your own apps 
today!
```

```
                For more Bedrock examples in different programming languages,
 have a look at:
                https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/
service_code_examples.html
                ==================================================
                """);
    }
}
```

데모에서 사용하는 날씨 도구입니다. 이 파일은 도구 사양을 정의하고 Open-Meteo API를 사용하여 날씨 데이터를 검색하는 로직을 구현합니다.

```
public class WeatherTool {

    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(WeatherTool.class);
    private static java.net.http.HttpClient httpClient = null;

    /**
     * Returns the JSON Schema specification for the Weather tool. The tool
 specification
     * defines the input schema and describes the tool's functionality.
     * For more information, see https://json-schema.org/understanding-json-
schema/reference.
     *
     * @return The tool specification for the Weather tool.
     */
    public ToolSpecification getToolSpec() {
        Map<String, Document> latitudeMap = new HashMap<>();
        latitudeMap.put("type", Document.fromString("string"));
        latitudeMap.put("description", Document.fromString("Geographical WGS84
 latitude of the location."));

        // Create the nested "longitude" object
        Map<String, Document> longitudeMap = new HashMap<>();
        longitudeMap.put("type", Document.fromString("string"));
        longitudeMap.put("description", Document.fromString("Geographical WGS84
 longitude of the location."));

        // Create the "properties" object
        Map<String, Document> propertiesMap = new HashMap<>();
        propertiesMap.put("latitude", Document.fromMap(latitudeMap));
```

```
        propertiesMap.put("longitude", Document.fromMap(longitudeMap));

        // Create the "required" array
        List<Document> requiredList = new ArrayList<>();
        requiredList.add(Document.fromString("latitude"));
        requiredList.add(Document.fromString("longitude"));

        // Create the root object
        Map<String, Document> rootMap = new HashMap<>();
        rootMap.put("type", Document.fromString("object"));
        rootMap.put("properties", Document.fromMap(propertiesMap));
        rootMap.put("required", Document.fromList(requiredList));

        // Now create the Document representing the JSON schema
        Document document = Document.fromMap(rootMap);

        ToolSpecification specification = ToolSpecification.builder()
            .name("Weather_Tool")
            .description("Get the current weather for a given location, based on
its WGS84 coordinates.")
            .inputSchema(ToolInputSchema.builder()
                .json(document)
                .build())
            .build();

        return specification;
    }

    /**
     * Fetches weather data for the given latitude and longitude.
     *
     * @param latitude  the latitude coordinate
     * @param longitude the longitude coordinate
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} containing the weather data as a JSON
string
     */
    public Document fetchWeatherData(String latitude, String longitude) {
        HttpClient httpClient = HttpClient.newHttpClient();

        // Ensure no extra double quotes
        latitude = latitude.replace("\"", "");
        longitude = longitude.replace("\"", "");

        String endpoint = "https://api.open-meteo.com/v1/forecast";
```

```
        String url = String.format("%s?latitude=%s&longitude=
%s&current_weather=True", endpoint, latitude, longitude);

        HttpRequest request = HttpRequest.newBuilder()
            .uri(URI.create(url))
            .build();

        try {
            HttpResponse<String> response = httpClient.send(request,
 HttpResponse.BodyHandlers.ofString());
            if (response.statusCode() == 200) {
                String weatherJson = response.body();
                System.out.println(weatherJson);
                ObjectMapper objectMapper = new ObjectMapper();
                Map<String, Object> rawMap = objectMapper.readValue(weatherJson,
 new TypeReference<Map<String, Object>>() {});
                Map<String, Document> documentMap = convertToDocumentMap(rawMap);


                Document weatherDocument = Document.fromMap(documentMap);
                System.out.println(weatherDocument);
                return weatherDocument;
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException("Error fetching weather data: " +
 response.statusCode());
            }
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.out.println("Error fetching weather data: " + e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException("Error fetching weather data", e);
        }

    }

    private static Map<String, Document> convertToDocumentMap(Map<String, Object>
 inputMap) {
        Map<String, Document> result = new HashMap<>();
        for (Map.Entry<String, Object> entry : inputMap.entrySet()) {
            result.put(entry.getKey(), convertToDocument(entry.getValue()));
        }
        return result;
    }

    // Convert different types of Objects to Document
    private static Document convertToDocument(Object value) {
```

```
        if (value instanceof Map) {
            return Document.fromMap(convertToDocumentMap((Map<String, Object>)
 value));
        } else if (value instanceof Integer) {
            return Document.fromNumber(SdkNumber.fromInteger((Integer) value));
        } else if (value instanceof Double) {  //
            return Document.fromNumber(SdkNumber.fromDouble((Double) value));
        } else if (value instanceof Boolean) {
            return Document.fromBoolean((Boolean) value);
        } else if (value instanceof String) {
            return Document.fromString((String) value);
        }
        return Document.fromNull(); // Handle null values safely
    }
}
```

도구 구성이 포함된 Converse API 작업입니다.

```
    /**
     * Sends an asynchronous converse request to the AI model.
     *
     * @param modelId      the unique identifier of the AI model to be used for
 the converse request
     * @param systemPrompt the system prompt to be included in the converse
 request
     * @param conversation a list of messages representing the conversation
 history
     * @param toolSpec     the specification of the tool to be used in the
 converse request
     * @return the converse response received from the AI model
     */
    public ConverseResponse sendConverseRequestAsync(String modelId, String
 systemPrompt, List<Message> conversation, ToolSpecification toolSpec) {
        List<Tool> toolList = new ArrayList<>();
        Tool tool = Tool.builder()
            .toolSpec(toolSpec)
            .build();

        toolList.add(tool);

        ToolConfiguration configuration = ToolConfiguration.builder()
            .tools(toolList)
```

```
            .build();

        SystemContentBlock block = SystemContentBlock.builder()
            .text(systemPrompt)
            .build();

        ConverseRequest request = ConverseRequest.builder()
            .modelId(modelId)
            .system(block)
            .messages(conversation)
            .toolConfig(configuration)
            .build();

        try {
            ConverseResponse response = getClient().converse(request).join();
            return response;

        } catch (ModelNotReadyException ex) {
            throw new RuntimeException("Model is not ready: " + ex.getMessage(),
ex);
        } catch (BedrockRuntimeException ex) {
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to converse with Bedrock model: "
+ ex.getMessage(), ex);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

시나리오 흐름의 기본 실행입니다. 이 시나리오는 사용자, Amazon Bedrock Converse API 및 날씨 도구 간의 대화를 오케스트레이션합니다.

```
/* Before running this JavaScript code example, set up your development
 environment, including your credentials.
This demo illustrates a tool use scenario using Amazon Bedrock's Converse API and
 a weather tool.
The script interacts with a foundation model on Amazon Bedrock to provide weather
 information based on user
input. It uses the Open-Meteo API (https://open-meteo.com) to retrieve current
 weather data for a given location.*/

import {
  Scenario,
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioOutput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  ConverseCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import { dirname } from "node:path";
const __filename = fileURLToPath(import.meta.url);
import data from "./questions.json" with { type: "json" };
import toolConfig from "./tool_config.json" with { type: "json" };

const systemPrompt = [
  {
    text:
      "You are a weather assistant that provides current weather data for user-
specified locations using only\n" +
      "the Weather_Tool, which expects latitude and longitude. Infer the
 coordinates from the location yourself.\n" +
      "If the user provides coordinates, infer the approximate location and refer
 to it in your response.\n" +
      "To use the tool, you strictly apply the provided tool specification.\n" +
      "If the user specifies a state, country, or region, infer the locations of
 cities within that state.\n" +
      "\n" +
      "- Explain your step-by-step process, and give brief updates before each
 step.\n" +
```

```
      "- Only use the Weather_Tool for data. Never guess or make up information.
 \n" +
      "- Repeat the tool use for subsequent requests if necessary.\n" +
      "- If the tool errors, apologize, explain weather is unavailable, and
 suggest other options.\n" +
      "- Report temperatures in °C (°F) and wind in km/h (mph). Keep weather
 reports concise. Sparingly use\n" +
      "  emojis where appropriate.\n" +
      "- Only respond to weather queries. Remind off-topic users of your purpose.
 \n" +
      "- Never claim to search online, access external data, or use tools besides
 Weather_Tool.\n" +
      "- Complete the entire process until you have all required data before
 sending the complete response.",
  },
];
const tools_config = toolConfig;

/// Starts the conversation with the user and handles the interaction with
 Bedrock.
async function askQuestion(userMessage) {
  // The maximum number of recursive calls allowed in the tool use function.
  // This helps prevent infinite loops and potential performance issues.
  const max_recursions = 5;
  const messages = [
    {
      role: "user",
      content: [{ text: userMessage }],
    },
  ];
  try {
    const response = await SendConversationtoBedrock(messages);
    await ProcessModelResponseAsync(response, messages, max_recursions);
  } catch (error) {
    console.log("error ", error);
  }
}

// Sends the conversation, the system prompt, and the tool spec to Amazon
 Bedrock, and returns the response.
// param "messages" - The conversation history including the next message to
 send.
// return - The response from Amazon Bedrock.
async function SendConversationtoBedrock(messages) {
```

```
  const bedRockRuntimeClient = new BedrockRuntimeClient({
    region: "us-east-1",
  });
  try {
    const modelId = "amazon.nova-lite-v1:0";
    const response = await bedRockRuntimeClient.send(
      new ConverseCommand({
        modelId: modelId,
        messages: messages,
        system: systemPrompt,
        toolConfig: tools_config,
      }),
    );
    return response;
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught.name === "ModelNotReady") {
      console.log(
        "`${caught.name}` - Model not ready, please wait and try again.",
      );
      throw caught;
    }
    if (caught.name === "BedrockRuntimeException") {
      console.log(
        '`${caught.name}` - "Error occurred while sending Converse request.',
      );
      throw caught;
    }
  }
}

// Processes the response received via Amazon Bedrock and performs the necessary
 actions based on the stop reason.
// param "response" - The model's response returned via Amazon Bedrock.
// param "messages" - The conversation history.
// param "max_recursions" - The maximum number of recursive calls allowed.
async function ProcessModelResponseAsync(response, messages, max_recursions) {
  if (max_recursions <= 0) {
    await HandleToolUseAsync(response, messages);
  }
  if (response.stopReason === "tool_use") {
    await HandleToolUseAsync(response, messages, max_recursions - 1);
  }
  if (response.stopReason === "end_turn") {
    const messageToPrint = response.output.message.content[0].text;
```

```
    console.log(messageToPrint.replace(/<[^>]+>/g, ""));
  }
}
// Handles the tool use case by invoking the specified tool and sending the
 tool's response back to Bedrock.
// The tool response is appended to the conversation, and the conversation is
 sent back to Amazon Bedrock for further processing.
// param "response" - the model's response containing the tool use request.
// param "messages" - the conversation history.
// param "max_recursions" - The maximum number of recursive calls allowed.
async function HandleToolUseAsync(response, messages, max_recursions) {
  const toolResultFinal = [];
  try {
    const output_message = response.output.message;
    messages.push(output_message);
    const toolRequests = output_message.content;
    const toolMessage = toolRequests[0].text;
    console.log(toolMessage.replace(/<[^>]+>/g, ""));
    for (const toolRequest of toolRequests) {
      if (Object.hasOwn(toolRequest, "toolUse")) {
        const toolUse = toolRequest.toolUse;
        const latitude = toolUse.input.latitude;
        const longitude = toolUse.input.longitude;
        const toolUseID = toolUse.toolUseId;
        console.log(
          `Requesting tool ${toolUse.name}, Tool use id ${toolUseID}`,
        );
        if (toolUse.name === "Weather_Tool") {
          try {
            const current_weather = await callWeatherTool(
              longitude,
              latitude,
            ).then((current_weather) => current_weather);
            const currentWeather = current_weather;
            const toolResult = {
              toolResult: {
                toolUseId: toolUseID,
                content: [{ json: currentWeather }],
              },
            };
            toolResultFinal.push(toolResult);
          } catch (err) {
            console.log("An error occurred. ", err);
          }
```

```
        }
      }
    }

    const toolResultMessage = {
      role: "user",
      content: toolResultFinal,
    };
    messages.push(toolResultMessage);
    // Send the conversation to Amazon Bedrock
    await ProcessModelResponseAsync(
      await SendConversationtoBedrock(messages),
      messages,
    );
  } catch (error) {
    console.log("An error occurred. ", error);
  }
}
// Call the Weathertool.
// param = longitude of location
// param = latitude of location
async function callWeatherTool(longitude, latitude) {
  // Open-Meteo API endpoint
  const apiUrl = `https://api.open-meteo.com/v1/forecast?latitude=
${latitude}&longitude=${longitude}&current_weather=true`;

  // Fetch the weather data.
  return fetch(apiUrl)
    .then((response) => {
      return response.json().then((current_weather) => {
        return current_weather;
      });
    })
    .catch((error) => {
      console.error("Error fetching weather data:", error);
    });
}
/**
 * Used repeatedly to have the user press enter.
 * @type {ScenarioInput}
 */
const pressEnter = new ScenarioInput("continue", "Press Enter to continue", {
  type: "input",
});
```

```
const greet = new ScenarioOutput(
  "greet",
  "Welcome to the Amazon Bedrock Tool Use demo! \n" +
    "This assistant provides current weather information for user-specified
 locations. " +
    "You can ask for weather details by providing the location name or
 coordinates." +
    "Weather information will be provided using a custom Tool and open-meteo
 API." +
    "For the purposes of this example, we'll use in order the questions in ./
questions.json :\n" +
    "What's the weather like in Seattle? " +
    "What's the best kind of cat? " +
    "Where is the warmest city in Washington State right now? " +
    "What's the warmest city in California right now?\n" +
    "To exit the program, simply type 'x' and press Enter.\n" +
    "Have fun and experiment with the app by editing the questions in ./
questions.json! " +
    "P.S.: You're not limited to single locations, or even to using English! ",

  { header: true },
);
const displayAskQuestion1 = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayAskQuestion1",
  "Press enter to ask question number 1 (default is 'What's the weather like in
 Seattle?')",
);

const askQuestion1 = new ScenarioAction(
  "askQuestion1",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const userMessage1 = data.questions["question-1"];
    await askQuestion(userMessage1);
  },
);

const displayAskQuestion2 = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayAskQuestion2",
  "Press enter to ask question number 2 (default is 'What's the best kind of
 cat?')",
);

const askQuestion2 = new ScenarioAction(
```

```
  "askQuestion2",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const userMessage2 = data.questions["question-2"];
    await askQuestion(userMessage2);
  },
);
const displayAskQuestion3 = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayAskQuestion3",
  "Press enter to ask question number 3 (default is 'Where is the warmest city in
 Washington State right now?')",
);

const askQuestion3 = new ScenarioAction(
  "askQuestion3",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const userMessage3 = data.questions["question-3"];
    await askQuestion(userMessage3);
  },
);

const displayAskQuestion4 = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayAskQuestion4",
  "Press enter to ask question number 4 (default is 'What's the warmest city in
 California right now?')",
);

const askQuestion4 = new ScenarioAction(
  "askQuestion4",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const userMessage4 = data.questions["question-4"];
    await askQuestion(userMessage4);
  },
);

const goodbye = new ScenarioOutput(
  "goodbye",
  "Thank you for checking out the Amazon Bedrock Tool Use demo. We hope you\n" +
    "learned something new, or got some inspiration for your own apps today!\n" +
    "For more Bedrock examples in different programming languages, have a look
 at:\n" +
    "https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/
service_code_examples.html",
);
```

```
const myScenario = new Scenario("Converse Tool Scenario", [
  greet,
  pressEnter,
  displayAskQuestion1,
  askQuestion1,
  pressEnter,
  displayAskQuestion2,
  askQuestion2,
  pressEnter,
  displayAskQuestion3,
  askQuestion3,
  pressEnter,
  displayAskQuestion4,
  askQuestion4,
  pressEnter,
  goodbye,
]);

/** @type {{ stepHandlerOptions: StepHandlerOptions }} */
export const main = async (stepHandlerOptions) => {
  await myScenario.run(stepHandlerOptions);
};

// Invoke main function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  const { values } = parseArgs({
    options: {
      yes: {
        type: "boolean",
        short: "y",
      },
    },
  });
  main({ confirmAll: values.yes });
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

데모의 기본 실행 스크립트입니다. 이 스크립트는 사용자, Amazon Bedrock Converse API 및 날씨 도구 간의 대화를 오케스트레이션합니다.

```
"""
This demo illustrates a tool use scenario using Amazon Bedrock's Converse API and
 a weather tool.
The script interacts with a foundation model on Amazon Bedrock to provide weather
 information based on user
input. It uses the Open-Meteo API (https://open-meteo.com) to retrieve current
 weather data for a given location.
"""

import boto3
import logging
from enum import Enum

import utils.tool_use_print_utils as output
import weather_tool

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

AWS_REGION = "us-east-1"


# For the most recent list of models supported by the Converse API's tool use
 functionality, visit:
# https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/conversation-
inference.html
class SupportedModels(Enum):
    CLAUDE_OPUS = "anthropic.claude-3-opus-20240229-v1:0"
    CLAUDE_SONNET = "anthropic.claude-3-sonnet-20240229-v1:0"
```

```
    CLAUDE_HAIKU = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0"
    COHERE_COMMAND_R = "cohere.command-r-v1:0"
    COHERE_COMMAND_R_PLUS = "cohere.command-r-plus-v1:0"


# Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
MODEL_ID = SupportedModels.CLAUDE_HAIKU.value

SYSTEM_PROMPT = """
You are a weather assistant that provides current weather data for user-specified
 locations using only
the Weather_Tool, which expects latitude and longitude. Infer the coordinates
 from the location yourself.
If the user provides coordinates, infer the approximate location and refer to it
 in your response.
To use the tool, you strictly apply the provided tool specification.

- Explain your step-by-step process, and give brief updates before each step.
- Only use the Weather_Tool for data. Never guess or make up information.
- Repeat the tool use for subsequent requests if necessary.
- If the tool errors, apologize, explain weather is unavailable, and suggest
 other options.
- Report temperatures in °C (°F) and wind in km/h (mph). Keep weather reports
 concise. Sparingly use
  emojis where appropriate.
- Only respond to weather queries. Remind off-topic users of your purpose.
- Never claim to search online, access external data, or use tools besides
 Weather_Tool.
- Complete the entire process until you have all required data before sending the
 complete response.
"""

# The maximum number of recursive calls allowed in the tool_use_demo function.
# This helps prevent infinite loops and potential performance issues.
MAX_RECURSIONS = 5


class ToolUseDemo:
    """
    Demonstrates the tool use feature with the Amazon Bedrock Converse API.
    """

    def __init__(self):
        # Prepare the system prompt
```

```
        self.system_prompt = [{"text": SYSTEM_PROMPT}]

        # Prepare the tool configuration with the weather tool's specification
        self.tool_config = {"tools": [weather_tool.get_tool_spec()]}

        # Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the specified AWS Region.
        self.bedrockRuntimeClient = boto3.client(
            "bedrock-runtime", region_name=AWS_REGION
        )

    def run(self):
        """
        Starts the conversation with the user and handles the interaction with
Bedrock.
        """
        # Print the greeting and a short user guide
        output.header()

        # Start with an emtpy conversation
        conversation = []

        # Get the first user input
        user_input = self._get_user_input()

        while user_input is not None:
            # Create a new message with the user input and append it to the
conversation
            message = {"role": "user", "content": [{"text": user_input}]}
            conversation.append(message)

            # Send the conversation to Amazon Bedrock
            bedrock_response = self._send_conversation_to_bedrock(conversation)

            # Recursively handle the model's response until the model has
returned
            # its final response or the recursion counter has reached 0
            self._process_model_response(
                bedrock_response, conversation, max_recursion=MAX_RECURSIONS
            )

            # Repeat the loop until the user decides to exit the application
            user_input = self._get_user_input()

        output.footer()
```

```
    def _send_conversation_to_bedrock(self, conversation):
        """
        Sends the conversation, the system prompt, and the tool spec to Amazon
Bedrock, and returns the response.

        :param conversation: The conversation history including the next message
to send.
        :return: The response from Amazon Bedrock.
        """
        output.call_to_bedrock(conversation)

        # Send the conversation, system prompt, and tool configuration, and
return the response
        return self.bedrockRuntimeClient.converse(
            modelId=MODEL_ID,
            messages=conversation,
            system=self.system_prompt,
            toolConfig=self.tool_config,
        )

    def _process_model_response(
        self, model_response, conversation, max_recursion=MAX_RECURSIONS
    ):
        """
        Processes the response received via Amazon Bedrock and performs the
necessary actions
        based on the stop reason.

        :param model_response: The model's response returned via Amazon Bedrock.
        :param conversation: The conversation history.
        :param max_recursion: The maximum number of recursive calls allowed.
        """

        if max_recursion <= 0:
            # Stop the process, the number of recursive calls could indicate an
infinite loop
            logging.warning(
                "Warning: Maximum number of recursions reached. Please try
again."
            )
            exit(1)

        # Append the model's response to the ongoing conversation
```

```
        message = model_response["output"]["message"]
        conversation.append(message)

        if model_response["stopReason"] == "tool_use":
            # If the stop reason is "tool_use", forward everything to the tool
use handler
            self._handle_tool_use(message, conversation, max_recursion)

        if model_response["stopReason"] == "end_turn":
            # If the stop reason is "end_turn", print the model's response text,
and finish the process
            output.model_response(message["content"][0]["text"])
            return

    def _handle_tool_use(
        self, model_response, conversation, max_recursion=MAX_RECURSIONS
    ):
        """
        Handles the tool use case by invoking the specified tool and sending the
tool's response back to Bedrock.
        The tool response is appended to the conversation, and the conversation
is sent back to Amazon Bedrock for further processing.

        :param model_response: The model's response containing the tool use
request.
        :param conversation: The conversation history.
        :param max_recursion: The maximum number of recursive calls allowed.
        """

        # Initialize an empty list of tool results
        tool_results = []

        # The model's response can consist of multiple content blocks
        for content_block in model_response["content"]:
            if "text" in content_block:
                # If the content block contains text, print it to the console
                output.model_response(content_block["text"])

            if "toolUse" in content_block:
                # If the content block is a tool use request, forward it to the
tool
                tool_response = self._invoke_tool(content_block["toolUse"])
```

```
                # Add the tool use ID and the tool's response to the list of
results
                tool_results.append(
                    {
                        "toolResult": {
                            "toolUseId": (tool_response["toolUseId"]),
                            "content": [{"json": tool_response["content"]}],
                        }
                    }
                )

        # Embed the tool results in a new user message
        message = {"role": "user", "content": tool_results}

        # Append the new message to the ongoing conversation
        conversation.append(message)

        # Send the conversation to Amazon Bedrock
        response = self._send_conversation_to_bedrock(conversation)

        # Recursively handle the model's response until the model has returned
        # its final response or the recursion counter has reached 0
        self._process_model_response(response, conversation, max_recursion - 1)

    def _invoke_tool(self, payload):
        """
        Invokes the specified tool with the given payload and returns the tool's
response.
        If the requested tool does not exist, an error message is returned.

        :param payload: The payload containing the tool name and input data.
        :return: The tool's response or an error message.
        """
        tool_name = payload["name"]

        if tool_name == "Weather_Tool":
            input_data = payload["input"]
            output.tool_use(tool_name, input_data)

            # Invoke the weather tool with the input data provided by
            response = weather_tool.fetch_weather_data(input_data)
        else:
            error_message = (
                f"The requested tool with name '{tool_name}' does not exist."
```

```
            )
            response = {"error": "true", "message": error_message}

        return {"toolUseId": payload["toolUseId"], "content": response}

    @staticmethod
    def _get_user_input(prompt="Your weather info request"):
        """
        Prompts the user for input and returns the user's response.
        Returns None if the user enters 'x' to exit.

        :param prompt: The prompt to display to the user.
        :return: The user's input or None if the user chooses to exit.
        """
        output.separator()
        user_input = input(f"{prompt} (x to exit): ")

        if user_input == "":
            prompt = "Please enter your weather info request, e.g. the name of a
 city"
            return ToolUseDemo._get_user_input(prompt)

        elif user_input.lower() == "x":
            return None

        else:
            return user_input


if __name__ == "__main__":
    tool_use_demo = ToolUseDemo()
    tool_use_demo.run()
```

데모에서 사용하는 날씨 도구입니다. 이 스크립트는 도구 사양을 정의하고 Open-Meteo API를 사용하여 날씨 데이터를 검색하는 로직을 구현합니다.

```
import requests
from requests.exceptions import RequestException


def get_tool_spec():
```

```
    """
    Returns the JSON Schema specification for the Weather tool. The tool
 specification
    defines the input schema and describes the tool's functionality.
    For more information, see https://json-schema.org/understanding-json-schema/
reference.

    :return: The tool specification for the Weather tool.
    """
    return {
        "toolSpec": {
            "name": "Weather_Tool",
            "description": "Get the current weather for a given location, based
 on its WGS84 coordinates.",
            "inputSchema": {
                "json": {
                    "type": "object",
                    "properties": {
                        "latitude": {
                            "type": "string",
                            "description": "Geographical WGS84 latitude of the
 location.",
                        },
                        "longitude": {
                            "type": "string",
                            "description": "Geographical WGS84 longitude of the
 location.",
                        },
                    },
                    "required": ["latitude", "longitude"],
                }
            },
        }
    }


def fetch_weather_data(input_data):
    """
    Fetches weather data for the given latitude and longitude using the Open-
Meteo API.
    Returns the weather data or an error message if the request fails.

    :param input_data: The input data containing the latitude and longitude.
    :return: The weather data or an error message.
```

```
    """
    endpoint = "https://api.open-meteo.com/v1/forecast"
    latitude = input_data.get("latitude")
    longitude = input_data.get("longitude", "")
    params = {"latitude": latitude, "longitude": longitude, "current_weather":
 True}

    try:
        response = requests.get(endpoint, params=params)
        weather_data = {"weather_data": response.json()}
        response.raise_for_status()
        return weather_data
    except RequestException as e:
        return e.response.json()
    except Exception as e:
        return {"error": type(e), "message": str(e)}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

데모의 기본 시나리오 및 로직입니다. 사용자, Amazon Bedrock Converse API 및 날씨 도구 간의 대화를 오케스트레이션합니다.

```
#[derive(Debug)]
#[allow(dead_code)]
struct InvokeToolResult(String, ToolResultBlock);
struct ToolUseScenario {
    client: Client,
    conversation: Vec<Message>,
    system_prompt: SystemContentBlock,
    tool_config: ToolConfiguration,
}
```

```
impl ToolUseScenario {
    fn new(client: Client) -> Self {
        let system_prompt = SystemContentBlock::Text(SYSTEM_PROMPT.into());
        let tool_config = ToolConfiguration::builder()
            .tools(Tool::ToolSpec(
                ToolSpecification::builder()
                    .name(TOOL_NAME)
                    .description(TOOL_DESCRIPTION)
                    .input_schema(ToolInputSchema::Json(make_tool_schema()))
                    .build()
                    .unwrap(),
            ))
            .build()
            .unwrap();

        ToolUseScenario {
            client,
            conversation: vec![],
            system_prompt,
            tool_config,
        }
    }

    async fn run(&mut self) -> Result<(), ToolUseScenarioError> {
        loop {
            let input = get_input().await?;
            if input.is_none() {
                break;
            }

            let message = Message::builder()
                .role(User)
                .content(ContentBlock::Text(input.unwrap()))
                .build()
                .map_err(ToolUseScenarioError::from)?;
            self.conversation.push(message);

            let response = self.send_to_bedrock().await?;

            self.process_model_response(response).await?;
        }

        Ok(())
```

```
    }

    async fn send_to_bedrock(&mut self) -> Result<ConverseOutput,
ToolUseScenarioError> {
        debug!("Sending conversation to bedrock");
        self.client
            .converse()
            .model_id(MODEL_ID)
            .set_messages(Some(self.conversation.clone()))
            .system(self.system_prompt.clone())
            .tool_config(self.tool_config.clone())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(ToolUseScenarioError::from)
    }

    async fn process_model_response(
        &mut self,
        mut response: ConverseOutput,
    ) -> Result<(), ToolUseScenarioError> {
        let mut iteration = 0;

        while iteration < MAX_RECURSIONS {
            iteration += 1;
            let message = if let Some(ref output) = response.output {
                if output.is_message() {
                    Ok(output.as_message().unwrap().clone())
                } else {
                    Err(ToolUseScenarioError(
                        "Converse Output is not a message".into(),
                    ))
                }
            } else {
                Err(ToolUseScenarioError("Missing Converse Output".into()))
            }?;

            self.conversation.push(message.clone());

            match response.stop_reason {
                StopReason::ToolUse => {
                    response = self.handle_tool_use(&message).await?;
                }
                StopReason::EndTurn => {
                    print_model_response(&message.content[0])?;
```

```
                    return Ok(());
                }
                _ => (),
            }
        }

        Err(ToolUseScenarioError(
            "Exceeded MAX_ITERATIONS when calling tools".into(),
        ))
    }

    async fn handle_tool_use(
        &mut self,
        message: &Message,
    ) -> Result<ConverseOutput, ToolUseScenarioError> {
        let mut tool_results: Vec<ContentBlock> = vec![];

        for block in &message.content {
            match block {
                ContentBlock::Text(_) => print_model_response(block)?,
                ContentBlock::ToolUse(tool) => {
                    let tool_response = self.invoke_tool(tool).await?;
                    tool_results.push(ContentBlock::ToolResult(tool_response.1));
                }
                _ => (),
            };
        }

        let message = Message::builder()
            .role(User)
            .set_content(Some(tool_results))
            .build()?;
        self.conversation.push(message);

        self.send_to_bedrock().await
    }

    async fn invoke_tool(
        &mut self,
        tool: &ToolUseBlock,
    ) -> Result<InvokeToolResult, ToolUseScenarioError> {
        match tool.name() {
            TOOL_NAME => {
                println!(
```

```
                    "\x1b[0;90mExecuting tool: {TOOL_NAME} with input: {:?}...
\x1b[0m",
                    tool.input()
                );
                let content = fetch_weather_data(tool).await?;
                println!(
                    "\x1b[0;90mTool responded with {:?}\x1b[0m",
                    content.content()
                );
                Ok(InvokeToolResult(tool.tool_use_id.clone(), content))
            }
            _ => Err(ToolUseScenarioError(format!(
                "The requested tool with name {} does not exist",
                tool.name()
            ))),
        }
    }
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt::init();
    let sdk_config = aws_config::defaults(BehaviorVersion::latest())
        .region(CLAUDE_REGION)
        .load()
        .await;
    let client = Client::new(&sdk_config);

    let mut scenario = ToolUseScenario::new(client);

    header();
    if let Err(err) = scenario.run().await {
        println!("There was an error running the scenario! {}", err.0)
    }
    footer();
}
```

데모에서 사용하는 날씨 도구입니다. 이 스크립트는 도구 사양을 정의하고 Open-Meteo API를 사용하여 날씨 데이터를 검색하는 로직을 구현합니다.

```
const ENDPOINT: &str = "https://api.open-meteo.com/v1/forecast";
async fn fetch_weather_data(
```

```
    tool_use: &ToolUseBlock,
) -> Result<ToolResultBlock, ToolUseScenarioError> {
    let input = tool_use.input();
    let latitude = input
        .as_object()
        .unwrap()
        .get("latitude")
        .unwrap()
        .as_string()
        .unwrap();
    let longitude = input
        .as_object()
        .unwrap()
        .get("longitude")
        .unwrap()
        .as_string()
        .unwrap();
    let params = [
        ("latitude", latitude),
        ("longitude", longitude),
        ("current_weather", "true"),
    ];

    debug!("Calling {ENDPOINT} with {params:?}");

    let response = reqwest::Client::new()
        .get(ENDPOINT)
        .query(&params)
        .send()
        .await
        .map_err(|e| ToolUseScenarioError(format!("Error requesting weather:
 {e:?}")))?
        .error_for_status()
        .map_err(|e| ToolUseScenarioError(format!("Failed to request weather:
 {e:?}")))?;

    debug!("Response: {response:?}");

    let bytes = response
        .bytes()
        .await
        .map_err(|e| ToolUseScenarioError(format!("Error reading response:
 {e:?}")))?;
```

```
    let result = String::from_utf8(bytes.to_vec())
        .map_err(|_| ToolUseScenarioError("Response was not utf8".into()))?;

    Ok(ToolResultBlock::builder()
        .tool_use_id(tool_use.tool_use_id())
        .content(ToolResultContentBlock::Text(result))
        .build()?)
}
```

메시지 콘텐츠 블록을 인쇄하는 유틸리티입니다.

```
fn print_model_response(block: &ContentBlock) -> Result<(), ToolUseScenarioError>
 {
    if block.is_text() {
        let text = block.as_text().unwrap();
        println!("\x1b[0;90mThe model's response:\x1b[0m\n{text}");
        Ok(())
    } else {
        Err(ToolUseScenarioError(format!(
            "Content block is not text ({block:?})"
        )))
    }
}
```

문, 오류 유틸리티, 상수를 사용합니다.

```
use std::{collections::HashMap, io::stdin};

use aws_config::BehaviorVersion;
use aws_sdk_bedrockruntime::{
    error::{BuildError, SdkError},
    operation::converse::{ConverseError, ConverseOutput},
    types::{
        ContentBlock, ConversationRole::User, Message, StopReason,
 SystemContentBlock, Tool,
        ToolConfiguration, ToolInputSchema, ToolResultBlock,
 ToolResultContentBlock,
        ToolSpecification, ToolUseBlock,
    },
    Client,
};
```

```
use aws_smithy_runtime_api::http::Response;
use aws_smithy_types::Document;
use tracing::debug;

// Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
const MODEL_ID: &str = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0";
const CLAUDE_REGION: &str = "us-east-1";

const SYSTEM_PROMPT: &str = "You are a weather assistant that provides current
 weather data for user-specified locations using only
the Weather_Tool, which expects latitude and longitude. Infer the coordinates
 from the location yourself.
If the user provides coordinates, infer the approximate location and refer to it
 in your response.
To use the tool, you strictly apply the provided tool specification.

- Explain your step-by-step process, and give brief updates before each step.
- Only use the Weather_Tool for data. Never guess or make up information.
- Repeat the tool use for subsequent requests if necessary.
- If the tool errors, apologize, explain weather is unavailable, and suggest
 other options.
- Report temperatures in °C (°F) and wind in km/h (mph). Keep weather reports
 concise. Sparingly use
  emojis where appropriate.
- Only respond to weather queries. Remind off-topic users of your purpose.
- Never claim to search online, access external data, or use tools besides
 Weather_Tool.
- Complete the entire process until you have all required data before sending the
 complete response.
";

// The maximum number of recursive calls allowed in the tool_use_demo function.
// This helps prevent infinite loops and potential performance issues.
const MAX_RECURSIONS: i8 = 5;

const TOOL_NAME: &str = "Weather_Tool";
const TOOL_DESCRIPTION: &str =
    "Get the current weather for a given location, based on its WGS84
 coordinates.";
fn make_tool_schema() -> Document {
    Document::Object(HashMap::<String, Document>::from([
        ("type".into(), Document::String("object".into())),
        (
            "properties".into(),
```

```
            Document::Object(HashMap::from([
                (
                    "latitude".into(),
                    Document::Object(HashMap::from([
                        ("type".into(), Document::String("string".into())),
                        (
                            "description".into(),
                            Document::String("Geographical WGS84 latitude of the
 location.".into()),
                        ),
                    ])),
                ),
                (
                    "longitude".into(),
                    Document::Object(HashMap::from([
                        ("type".into(), Document::String("string".into())),
                        (
                            "description".into(),
                            Document::String(
                                "Geographical WGS84 longitude of the
 location.".into(),
                            ),
                        ),
                    ])),
                ),
            ])),
        ),
        (
            "required".into(),
            Document::Array(vec![
                Document::String("latitude".into()),
                Document::String("longitude".into()),
            ]),
        ),
    ]))
}

#[derive(Debug)]
struct ToolUseScenarioError(String);
impl std::fmt::Display for ToolUseScenarioError {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
        write!(f, "Tool use error with '{}'. Reason: {}", MODEL_ID, self.0)
    }
}
```

```
impl From<&str> for ToolUseScenarioError {
    fn from(value: &str) -> Self {
        ToolUseScenarioError(value.into())
    }
}
impl From<BuildError> for ToolUseScenarioError {
    fn from(value: BuildError) -> Self {
        ToolUseScenarioError(value.to_string().clone())
    }
}
impl From<SdkError<ConverseError, Response>> for ToolUseScenarioError {
    fn from(value: SdkError<ConverseError, Response>) -> Self {
        ToolUseScenarioError(match value.as_service_error() {
            Some(value) => value.meta().message().unwrap_or("Unknown").into(),
            None => "Unknown".into(),
        })
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

Amazon Bedrock 런타임용 Amazon Nova

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Bedrock 런타임을 AWS SDKs 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Bedrock에서 Amazon Nova 간접 호출
- 응답 스트림과 함께 Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Bedrock에서 Amazon Nova 간접 호출
- Amazon Bedrock에서 Amazon Nova로 문서 전송 및 처리
- Amazon Bedrock의 AI 모델을 사용자 지정 도구 또는 API와 연결하는 방법을 보여주는 도구 사용 데모

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Bedrock에서 Amazon Nova 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Nova로 텍스트 메시지를 전송하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Nova로 텍스트 메시지를 전송합니다.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Amazon Nova.

using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Amazon Nova Lite.
var modelId = "amazon.nova-lite-v1:0";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

// Create a request with the model ID, the user message, and an inference
 configuration.
var request = new ConverseRequest
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Messages = new List<Message>
    {
        new Message
        {
            Role = ConversationRole.User,
            Content = new List<ContentBlock> { new ContentBlock { Text =
 userMessage } }
        }
    },
```

```
    InferenceConfig = new InferenceConfiguration()
    {
        MaxTokens = 512,
        Temperature = 0.5F,
        TopP = 0.9F
    }
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the result.
    var response = await client.ConverseAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the response text.
    string responseText = response?.Output?.Message?.Content?[0]?.Text ?? "";
    Console.WriteLine(responseText);
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

도구 구성과 함께 Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Nova에 메시지 대화를 전송합니다.

```
/// <summary>
/// Wrapper class for interacting with the Amazon Bedrock Converse API.
/// </summary>
public class BedrockActionsWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonBedrockRuntime _bedrockClient;
    private readonly ILogger<BedrockActionsWrapper> _logger;

    /// <summary>
    /// Initializes a new instance of the <see cref="BedrockActionsWrapper"/>
 class.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bedrockClient">The Bedrock Converse API client.</param>
    /// <param name="logger">The logger instance.</param>
```

```
    public BedrockActionsWrapper(IAmazonBedrockRuntime bedrockClient,
 ILogger<BedrockActionsWrapper> logger)
    {
        _bedrockClient = bedrockClient;
        _logger = logger;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Sends a Converse request to the Amazon Bedrock Converse API.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="modelId">The Bedrock Model Id.</param>
    /// <param name="systemPrompt">A system prompt instruction.</param>
    /// <param name="conversation">The array of messages in the conversation.</
param>
    /// <param name="toolSpec">The specification for a tool.</param>
    /// <returns>The response of the model.</returns>
    public async Task<ConverseResponse> SendConverseRequestAsync(string modelId,
 string systemPrompt, List<Message> conversation, ToolSpecification toolSpec)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new ConverseRequest()
            {
                ModelId = modelId,
                System = new List<SystemContentBlock>()
                {
                    new SystemContentBlock()
                    {
                        Text = systemPrompt
                    }
                },
                Messages = conversation,
                ToolConfig = new ToolConfiguration()
                {
                    Tools = new List<Tool>()
                    {
                        new Tool()
                        {
                            ToolSpec = toolSpec
                        }
                    }
                }
            };
```

```
            var response = await _bedrockClient.ConverseAsync(request);

            return response;
        }
        catch (ModelNotReadyException ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, "Model not ready, please wait and try again.");
            throw;
        }
        catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, "Error occurred while sending Converse
 request.");
            throw;
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 비동기 Java 클라이언트와 함께 사용하여 Amazon Nova로 텍스트 메시지를 전송합니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.*;

import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
```

```
/**
 * This example demonstrates how to use the Amazon Nova foundation models
 * with an asynchronous Amazon Bedrock runtime client to generate text.
 * It shows how to:
 * - Set up the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
 * - Create a message
 * - Configure and send a request
 * - Process the response
 */
public class ConverseAsync {

    public static String converseAsync() {

        // Step 1: Create the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
        // The runtime client handles the communication with AI models on Amazon
 Bedrock
        BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Step 2: Specify which model to use
        // Available Amazon Nova models and their characteristics:
        // - Amazon Nova Micro: Text-only model optimized for lowest latency and
 cost
        // - Amazon Nova Lite:  Fast, low-cost multimodal model for image, video,
 and text
        // - Amazon Nova Pro:   Advanced multimodal model balancing accuracy,
 speed, and cost
        //
        // For the latest available models, see:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/models-
supported.html
        String modelId = "amazon.nova-lite-v1:0";

        // Step 3: Create the message
        // The message includes the text prompt and specifies that it comes from
 the user
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();
```

```
        // Step 4: Configure the request
        // Optional parameters to control the model's response:
        // - maxTokens: maximum number of tokens to generate
        // - temperature: randomness (max: 1.0, default: 0.7)
        //   OR
        // - topP: diversity of word choice (max: 1.0, default: 0.9)
        // Note: Use either temperature OR topP, but not both
        ConverseRequest request = ConverseRequest.builder()
                .modelId(modelId)
                .messages(message)
                .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                                .maxTokens(500)     // The maximum response
 length
                                .temperature(0.5F)  // Using temperature for
 randomness control
                        //.topP(0.9F)       // Alternative: use topP instead of
 temperature
                ).build();

        // Step 5: Send and process the request asynchronously
        // - Send the request to the model
        // - Extract and return the generated text from the response
        try {
            CompletableFuture<ConverseResponse> asyncResponse =
 client.converse(request);
            return asyncResponse.thenApply(
                    response ->
 response.output().message().content().get(0).text()
            ).get();

        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId, e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String response = converseAsync();
        System.out.println(response);
    }
}
```

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Nova로 텍스트 메시지를 전송합니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.*;

/**
 * This example demonstrates how to use the Amazon Nova foundation models
 * with a synchronous Amazon Bedrock runtime client to generate text.
 * It shows how to:
 * - Set up the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
 * - Create a message
 * - Configure and send a request
 * - Process the response
 */
public class Converse {

    public static String converse() {

        // Step 1: Create the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
        // The runtime client handles the communication with AI models on Amazon
 Bedrock
        BedrockRuntimeClient client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Step 2: Specify which model to use
        // Available Amazon Nova models and their characteristics:
        // - Amazon Nova Micro: Text-only model optimized for lowest latency and
 cost
        // - Amazon Nova Lite:  Fast, low-cost multimodal model for image, video,
 and text
        // - Amazon Nova Pro:   Advanced multimodal model balancing accuracy,
 speed, and cost
        //
        // For the latest available models, see:
```

```
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/models-
supported.html
        String modelId = "amazon.nova-lite-v1:0";

        // Step 3: Create the message
        // The message includes the text prompt and specifies that it comes from
 the user
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();

        // Step 4: Configure the request
        // Optional parameters to control the model's response:
        // - maxTokens: maximum number of tokens to generate
        // - temperature: randomness (max: 1.0, default: 0.7)
        //   OR
        // - topP: diversity of word choice (max: 1.0, default: 0.9)
        // Note: Use either temperature OR topP, but not both
        ConverseRequest request = ConverseRequest.builder()
                .modelId(modelId)
                .messages(message)
                .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                                .maxTokens(500)     // The maximum response
 length
                                .temperature(0.5F)  // Using temperature for
 randomness control
                        //.topP(0.9F)       // Alternative: use topP instead of
 temperature
                ).build();

        // Step 5: Send and process the request
        // - Send the request to the model
        // - Extract and return the generated text from the response
        try {
            ConverseResponse response = client.converse(request);
            return response.output().message().content().get(0).text();

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
 e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
```

```
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String response = converse();
        System.out.println(response);
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Nova로 텍스트 메시지를 전송합니다.

```
// This example demonstrates how to use the Amazon Nova foundation models to
 generate text.
// It shows how to:
// - Set up the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
// - Create a message
// - Configure and send a request
// - Process the response

import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  ConversationRole,
  ConverseCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

// Step 1: Create the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
// Credentials will be automatically loaded from the environment.
const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });
```

```
// Step 2: Specify which model to use:
// Available Amazon Nova models and their characteristics:
// - Amazon Nova Micro: Text-only model optimized for lowest latency and cost
// - Amazon Nova Lite:  Fast, low-cost multimodal model for image, video, and
 text
// - Amazon Nova Pro:   Advanced multimodal model balancing accuracy, speed, and
 cost
//
// For the most current model IDs, see:
// https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/models-supported.html
const modelId = "amazon.nova-lite-v1:0";

// Step 3: Create the message
// The message includes the text prompt and specifies that it comes from the user
const inputText =
  "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";
const message = {
  content: [{ text: inputText }],
  role: ConversationRole.USER,
};

// Step 4: Configure the request
// Optional parameters to control the model's response:
// - maxTokens: maximum number of tokens to generate
// - temperature: randomness (max: 1.0, default: 0.7)
//   OR
// - topP: diversity of word choice (max: 1.0, default: 0.9)
// Note: Use either temperature OR topP, but not both
const request = {
  modelId,
  messages: [message],
  inferenceConfig: {
    maxTokens: 500, // The maximum response length
    temperature: 0.5, // Using temperature for randomness control
    //topP: 0.9,        // Alternative: use topP instead of temperature
  },
};

// Step 5: Send and process the request
// - Send the request to the model
// - Extract and return the generated text from the response
try {
  const response = await client.send(new ConverseCommand(request));
```

```
  console.log(response.output.message.content[0].text);
} catch (error) {
  console.error(`ERROR: Can't invoke '${modelId}'. Reason: ${error.message}`);
  throw error;
}
```

도구 구성과 함께 Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Nova에 메시지 대화를 전송합니다.

```
// This example demonstrates how to send a conversation of messages to Amazon
 Nova using Bedrock's Converse API with a tool configuration.
// It shows how to:
// - 1. Set up the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
// - 2. Define the parameters required enable Amazon Bedrock to use a tool when
 formulating its response (model ID, user input, system prompt, and the tool
 spec)
// - 3. Send the request to Amazon Bedrock, and returns the response.
// - 4. Add the tool response to the conversation, and send it back to Amazon
 Bedrock.
// - 5. Publish the response.

import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  ConverseCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

// Step 1: Create the Amazon Bedrock runtime client

// Credentials will be automatically loaded from the environment
const bedRockRuntimeClient = new BedrockRuntimeClient({
  region: "us-east-1",
});

// Step 2. Define the parameters required enable Amazon Bedrock to use a tool
 when formulating its response.

// The Bedrock Model ID.
const modelId = "amazon.nova-lite-v1:0";

// The system prompt to help Amazon Bedrock craft it's response.
const system_prompt = [
```

```
  {
    text:
      "You are a music expert that provides the most popular song played on a
 radio station, using only the\n" +
      "the top_song tool, which he call sign for the radio station for which you
 want the most popular song. " +
      "Example calls signs are WZPZ and WKRP. \n" +
      "- Only use the top_song tool. Never guess or make up information. \n" +
      "- If the tool errors, apologize, explain weather is unavailable, and
 suggest other options.\n" +
      "- Only respond to queries about the most popular song played on a radio
 station\n" +
      "Remind off-topic users of your purpose. \n" +
      "- Never claim to search online, access external data, or use tools besides
 the top_song tool.\n",
  },
];
//  The user's question.
const message = [
  {
    role: "user",
    content: [{ text: "What is the most popular song on WZPZ?" }],
  },
];
// The tool specification. In this case, it uses an example schema for
// a tool that gets the most popular song played on a radio station.
const tool_config = {
  tools: [
    {
      toolSpec: {
        name: "top_song",
        description: "Get the most popular song played on a radio station.",
        inputSchema: {
          json: {
            type: "object",
            properties: {
              sign: {
                type: "string",
                description:
                  "The call sign for the radio station for which you want the
 most popular song. Example calls signs are WZPZ and WKRP.",
              },
            },
            required: ["sign"],
```

```
          },
        },
      },
    },
  ],
};

// Helper function to return the song and artist from top_song tool.
async function get_top_song(call_sign) {
  try {
    if (call_sign === "WZPZ") {
      const song = "Elemental Hotel";
      const artist = "8 Storey Hike";
      return { song, artist };
    }
  } catch (error) {
    console.log(`${error.message}`);
  }
}

// 3. Send the request to Amazon Bedrock, and returns the response.
export async function SendConversationtoBedrock(
  modelId,
  message,
  system_prompt,
  tool_config,
) {
  try {
    const response = await bedRockRuntimeClient.send(
      new ConverseCommand({
        modelId: modelId,
        messages: message,
        system: system_prompt,
        toolConfig: tool_config,
      }),
    );
    if (response.stopReason === "tool_use") {
      const toolResultFinal = [];
      try {
        const output_message = response.output.message;
        message.push(output_message);
        const toolRequests = output_message.content;
        const toolMessage = toolRequests[0].text;
        console.log(toolMessage.replace(/<[^>]+>/g, ""));
```

```
        for (const toolRequest of toolRequests) {
          if (Object.hasOwn(toolRequest, "toolUse")) {
            const toolUse = toolRequest.toolUse;
            const sign = toolUse.input.sign;
            const toolUseID = toolUse.toolUseId;
            console.log(
              `Requesting tool ${toolUse.name}, Tool use id ${toolUseID}`,
            );
            if (toolUse.name === "top_song") {
              const toolResult = [];
              try {
                const top_song = await get_top_song(toolUse.input.sign).then(
                  (top_song) => top_song,
                );
                const toolResult = {
                  toolResult: {
                    toolUseId: toolUseID,
                    content: [
                      {
                        json: { song: top_song.song, artist: top_song.artist },
                      },
                    ],
                  },
                };
                toolResultFinal.push(toolResult);
              } catch (err) {
                const toolResult = {
                  toolUseId: toolUseID,
                  content: [{ json: { text: err.message } }],
                  status: "error",
                };
              }
            }
          }
        }
        const toolResultMessage = {
          role: "user",
          content: toolResultFinal,
        };
        // Step 4. Add the tool response to the conversation, and send it back to
 Amazon Bedrock.

        message.push(toolResultMessage);
        await SendConversationtoBedrock(
```

```
          modelId,
          message,
          system_prompt,
          tool_config,
        );
      } catch (caught) {
        console.error(`${caught.message}`);
        throw caught;
      }
    }

    // 4. Publish the response.
    if (response.stopReason === "end_turn") {
      const finalMessage = response.output.message.content[0].text;
      const messageToPrint = finalMessage.replace(/<[^>]+>/g);
      console.log(messageToPrint.replace(/<[^>]+>/g));
      return messageToPrint;
    }
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught.name === "ModelNotReady") {
      console.log(
        `${caught.name} - Model not ready, please wait and try again.`,
      );
      throw caught;
    }
    if (caught.name === "BedrockRuntimeException") {
      console.log(
        `${caught.name} - Error occurred while sending Converse request`,
      );
      throw caught;
    }
  }
}
await SendConversationtoBedrock(modelId, message, system_prompt, tool_config);
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Nova로 텍스트 메시지를 전송합니다.

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConverseRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message

/**
 * This example demonstrates how to use the Amazon Nova foundation models to
 generate text.
 * It shows how to:
 * - Set up the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
 * - Create a message
 * - Configure and send a request
 * - Process the response
 */
suspend fun main() {
    converse().also { println(it) }
}

suspend fun converse(): String {
    // Create and configure the Bedrock runtime client
    BedrockRuntimeClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->

        // Specify the model ID. For the latest available models, see:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/models-
supported.html
        val modelId = "amazon.nova-lite-v1:0"

        // Create the message with the user's prompt
```

```
        val prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line."
        val message = Message {
            role = ConversationRole.User
            content = listOf(ContentBlock.Text(prompt))
        }

        // Configure the request with optional model parameters
        val request = ConverseRequest {
            this.modelId = modelId
            messages = listOf(message)
            inferenceConfig {
                maxTokens = 500 // Maximum response length
                temperature = 0.5F // Lower values: more focused output
                // topP = 0.8F // Alternative to temperature
            }
        }

        // Send the request and process the model's response
        runCatching {
            val response = client.converse(request)
            return response.output!!.asMessage().content.first().asText()
        }.getOrElse { error ->
            error.message?.let { e -> System.err.println("ERROR: Can't invoke
 '$modelId'. Reason: $e") }
            throw RuntimeException("Failed to generate text with model $modelId",
 error)
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Nova로 텍스트 메시지를 전송합니다.

```
// Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Amazon Nova.

use Aws\BedrockRuntime\BedrockRuntimeClient;
use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use RuntimeException;

class Converse
{
    public function converse(): string
    {
        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        $client = new BedrockRuntimeClient([
            'region' => 'us-east-1',
            'profile' => 'default'
        ]);

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Amazon Nova Lite.
        $modelId = 'amazon.nova-lite-v1:0';

        // Start a conversation with the user message.
        $userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";
        $conversation = [
            [
                "role" => "user",
                "content" => [["text" => $userMessage]]
            ]
        ];

        try {
            // Send the message to the model, using a basic inference
 configuration.
            $response = $client->converse([
                'modelId' => $modelId,
                'messages' => $conversation,
                'inferenceConfig' => [
                    'maxTokens' => 512,
                    'temperature' => 0.5
                ]
            ]);

            // Extract and return the response text.
```

```
            $responseText = $response['output']['message']['content'][0]['text'];
            return $responseText;
        } catch (AwsException $e) {
            echo "ERROR: Can't invoke {$modelId}. Reason: {$e-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}";
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to invoke model: " . $e-
>getAwsErrorMessage(), 0, $e);
        }
    }
}

$demo = new Converse();
echo $demo->converse();
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Nova로 텍스트 메시지를 전송합니다.

```
# Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Amazon Nova.

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Amazon Nova Lite.
model_id = "amazon.nova-lite-v1:0"

# Start a conversation with the user message.
```

```
user_message = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."
conversation = [
    {
        "role": "user",
        "content": [{"text": user_message}],
    }
]

try:
    # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
    response = client.converse(
        modelId=model_id,
        messages=conversation,
        inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 512, "temperature": 0.5, "topP": 0.9},
    )

    # Extract and print the response text.
    response_text = response["output"]["message"]["content"][0]["text"]
    print(response_text)

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Nova로 텍스트 메시지를 전송합니다.

```
// An example demonstrating how to use the Conversation API to send
// a text message to Amazon Nova.
```

```
import AWSBedrockRuntime

func converse(_ textPrompt: String) async throws -> String {

    // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
    let config =
        try await BedrockRuntimeClient.BedrockRuntimeClientConfiguration(
            region: "us-east-1"
        )
    let client = BedrockRuntimeClient(config: config)

    // Set the model ID.
    let modelId = "amazon.nova-micro-v1:0"

    // Start a conversation with the user message.
    let message = BedrockRuntimeClientTypes.Message(
        content: [.text(textPrompt)],
        role: .user
    )

    // Optionally use inference parameters
    let inferenceConfig =
        BedrockRuntimeClientTypes.InferenceConfiguration(
            maxTokens: 512,
            stopSequences: ["END"],
            temperature: 0.5,
            topp: 0.9
        )

    // Create the ConverseInput to send to the model
    let input = ConverseInput(
        inferenceConfig: inferenceConfig, messages: [message], modelId: modelId)

    // Send the ConverseInput to the model
    let response = try await client.converse(input: input)

    // Extract and return the response text.
    if case let .message(msg) = response.output {
        if case let .text(textResponse) = msg.content![0] {
            return textResponse
        } else {
            return "No text response found in message content"
        }
```

```
    } else {
        return "No message found in converse output"
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

응답 스트림과 함께 Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Bedrock에서 Amazon Nova 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Nova에 텍스트 메시지를 전송하고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Nova로 텍스트 메시지를 전송하고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Amazon Nova
// and print the response stream.

using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Linq;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);
```

```
// Set the model ID, e.g., Amazon Nova Lite.
var modelId = "amazon.nova-lite-v1:0";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

// Create a request with the model ID, the user message, and an inference
 configuration.
var request = new ConverseStreamRequest
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Messages = new List<Message>
    {
        new Message
        {
            Role = ConversationRole.User,
            Content = new List<ContentBlock> { new ContentBlock { Text =
 userMessage } }
        }
    },
    InferenceConfig = new InferenceConfiguration()
    {
        MaxTokens = 512,
        Temperature = 0.5F,
        TopP = 0.9F
    }
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the result.
    var response = await client.ConverseStreamAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    foreach (var chunk in response.Stream.AsEnumerable())
    {
        if (chunk is ContentBlockDeltaEvent)
        {
            Console.Write((chunk as ContentBlockDeltaEvent).Delta.Text);
        }
    }
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
```

```
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ConverseStream을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Nova로 텍스트 메시지를 전송하고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.*;

import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

/**
 * This example demonstrates how to use the Amazon Nova foundation models with an
 * asynchronous Amazon Bedrock runtime client to generate streaming text
 responses.
 * It shows how to:
 * - Set up the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
 * - Create a message
 * - Configure a streaming request
 * - Set up a stream handler to process the response chunks
 * - Process the streaming response
 */
public class ConverseStream {
```

```
    public static void converseStream() {

        // Step 1: Create the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
        // The runtime client handles the communication with AI models on Amazon
 Bedrock
        BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Step 2: Specify which model to use
        // Available Amazon Nova models and their characteristics:
        // - Amazon Nova Micro: Text-only model optimized for lowest latency and
 cost
        // - Amazon Nova Lite:  Fast, low-cost multimodal model for image, video,
 and text
        // - Amazon Nova Pro:   Advanced multimodal model balancing accuracy,
 speed, and cost
        //
        // For the latest available models, see:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/models-
supported.html
        String modelId = "amazon.nova-lite-v1:0";

        // Step 3: Create the message
        // The message includes the text prompt and specifies that it comes from
 the user
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 paragraph";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();

        // Step 4: Configure the request
        // Optional parameters to control the model's response:
        // - maxTokens: maximum number of tokens to generate
        // - temperature: randomness (max: 1.0, default: 0.7)
        //   OR
        // - topP: diversity of word choice (max: 1.0, default: 0.9)
        // Note: Use either temperature OR topP, but not both
        ConverseStreamRequest request = ConverseStreamRequest.builder()
                .modelId(modelId)
                .messages(message)
```

```
                .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                                .maxTokens(500)     // The maximum response
 length
                                .temperature(0.5F)  // Using temperature for
 randomness control
                        //.topP(0.9F)       // Alternative: use topP instead of
 temperature
                ).build();

        // Step 5: Set up the stream handler
        // The stream handler processes chunks of the response as they arrive
        // - onContentBlockDelta: Processes each text chunk
        // - onError: Handles any errors during streaming
        var streamHandler = ConverseStreamResponseHandler.builder()
                .subscriber(ConverseStreamResponseHandler.Visitor.builder()
                        .onContentBlockDelta(chunk -> {
                            System.out.print(chunk.delta().text());
                            System.out.flush();  // Ensure immediate output of
 each chunk
                        }).build())
                .onError(err -> System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s",
 modelId, err.getMessage()))
                .build();

        // Step 6: Send the streaming request and process the response
        // - Send the request to the model
        // - Attach the handler to process response chunks as they arrive
        // - Handle any errors during streaming
        try {
            client.converseStream(request, streamHandler).get();

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
 e.getCause().getMessage());
        }
    }

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ConverseStream을 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Nova로 텍스트 메시지를 전송하고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
// This example demonstrates how to use the Amazon Nova foundation models
// to generate streaming text responses.
// It shows how to:
// - Set up the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
// - Create a message
// - Configure a streaming request
// - Process the streaming response

import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  ConversationRole,
  ConverseStreamCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

// Step 1: Create the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
// Credentials will be automatically loaded from the environment
const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

// Step 2: Specify which model to use
// Available Amazon Nova models and their characteristics:
// - Amazon Nova Micro: Text-only model optimized for lowest latency and cost
// - Amazon Nova Lite:  Fast, low-cost multimodal model for image, video, and
 text
// - Amazon Nova Pro:   Advanced multimodal model balancing accuracy, speed, and
 cost
//
// For the most current model IDs, see:
```

```
// https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/models-supported.html
const modelId = "amazon.nova-lite-v1:0";

// Step 3: Create the message
// The message includes the text prompt and specifies that it comes from the user
const inputText =
  "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one paragraph";
const message = {
  content: [{ text: inputText }],
  role: ConversationRole.USER,
};

// Step 4: Configure the streaming request
// Optional parameters to control the model's response:
// - maxTokens: maximum number of tokens to generate
// - temperature: randomness (max: 1.0, default: 0.7)
//   OR
// - topP: diversity of word choice (max: 1.0, default: 0.9)
// Note: Use either temperature OR topP, but not both
const request = {
  modelId,
  messages: [message],
  inferenceConfig: {
    maxTokens: 500, // The maximum response length
    temperature: 0.5, // Using temperature for randomness control
    //topP: 0.9,        // Alternative: use topP instead of temperature
  },
};

// Step 5: Send and process the streaming request
// - Send the request to the model
// - Process each chunk of the streaming response
try {
  const response = await client.send(new ConverseStreamCommand(request));

  for await (const chunk of response.stream) {
    if (chunk.contentBlockDelta) {
      // Print each text chunk as it arrives
      process.stdout.write(chunk.contentBlockDelta.delta?.text || "");
    }
  }
} catch (error) {
  console.error(`ERROR: Can't invoke '${modelId}'. Reason: ${error.message}`);
  process.exitCode = 1;
```

```
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ConverseStream을 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Nova로 텍스트 메시지를 전송하고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConverseStreamOutput
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConverseStreamRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message

/**
 * This example demonstrates how to use the Amazon Nova foundation models
 * to generate streaming text responses.
 * It shows how to:
 * - Set up the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
 * - Create a message with a prompt
 * - Configure a streaming request with parameters
 * - Process the response stream in real time
 */
suspend fun main() {
    converseStream()
}

suspend fun converseStream(): String {
    // A buffer to collect the complete response
    val completeResponseBuffer = StringBuilder()
```

```
    // Create and configure the Bedrock runtime client
    BedrockRuntimeClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->

        // Specify the model ID. For the latest available models, see:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/models-
supported.html
        val modelId = "amazon.nova-lite-v1:0"

        // Create the message with the user's prompt
        val prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in a
 paragraph."
        val message = Message {
            role = ConversationRole.User
            content = listOf(ContentBlock.Text(prompt))
        }

        // Configure the request with optional model parameters
        val request = ConverseStreamRequest {
            this.modelId = modelId
            messages = listOf(message)
            inferenceConfig {
                maxTokens = 500 // Maximum response length
                temperature = 0.5F // Lower values: more focused output
                // topP = 0.8F // Alternative to temperature
            }
        }

        // Process the streaming response
        runCatching {
            client.converseStream(request) { response ->
                response.stream?.collect { chunk ->
                    when (chunk) {
                        is ConverseStreamOutput.ContentBlockDelta -> {
                            // Process each text chunk as it arrives
                            chunk.value.delta?.asText()?.let { text ->
                                print(text)
                                System.out.flush() // Ensure immediate output
                                completeResponseBuffer.append(text)
                            }
                        }
                        else -> {} // Other output block types can be handled as
 needed
                    }
```

```
                }
            }
        }.onFailure { error ->
            error.message?.let { e -> System.err.println("ERROR: Can't invoke
 '$modelId'. Reason: $e") }
            throw RuntimeException("Failed to generate text with model $modelId:
 $error", error)
        }
    }

    return completeResponseBuffer.toString()
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ConverseStream을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Nova로 텍스트 메시지를 전송하고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
# Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Amazon Nova Text
# and print the response stream.

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Amazon Nova Lite.
model_id = "amazon.nova-lite-v1:0"
```

```
# Start a conversation with the user message.
user_message = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."
conversation = [
    {
        "role": "user",
        "content": [{"text": user_message}],
    }
]

try:
    # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
    streaming_response = client.converse_stream(
        modelId=model_id,
        messages=conversation,
        inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 512, "temperature": 0.5, "topP": 0.9},
    )

    # Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    for chunk in streaming_response["stream"]:
        if "contentBlockDelta" in chunk:
            text = chunk["contentBlockDelta"]["delta"]["text"]
            print(text, end="")

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ConverseStream을 참조하세요.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Nova로 텍스트 메시지를 전송하고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
// An example demonstrating how to use the Conversation API to send a text
 message
// to Amazon Nova and print the response stream

import AWSBedrockRuntime

func printConverseStream(_ textPrompt: String) async throws {

    // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
    let config =
        try await BedrockRuntimeClient.BedrockRuntimeClientConfiguration(
            region: "us-east-1"
        )
    let client = BedrockRuntimeClient(config: config)

    // Set the model ID.
    let modelId = "amazon.nova-lite-v1:0"

    // Start a conversation with the user message.
    let message = BedrockRuntimeClientTypes.Message(
        content: [.text(textPrompt)],
        role: .user
    )

    // Optionally use inference parameters.
    let inferenceConfig =
        BedrockRuntimeClientTypes.InferenceConfiguration(
            maxTokens: 512,
            stopSequences: ["END"],
            temperature: 0.5,
            topp: 0.9
        )

    // Create the ConverseStreamInput to send to the model.
    let input = ConverseStreamInput(
        inferenceConfig: inferenceConfig, messages: [message], modelId: modelId)

    // Send the ConverseStreamInput to the model.
    let response = try await client.converseStream(input: input)
```

```
    // Extract the streaming response.
    guard let stream = response.stream else {
        print("No stream available")
        return
    }

    // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    for try await event in stream {
        switch event {
        case .messagestart(_):
            print("\nNova Lite:")

        case .contentblockdelta(let deltaEvent):
            if case .text(let text) = deltaEvent.delta {
                print(text, terminator: "")
            }

        default:
            break
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 ConverseStream을 참조하세요.

Amazon Bedrock에서 Amazon Nova로 문서 전송 및 처리

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Bedrock에서 Amazon Nova를 사용하여 문서를 보내고 처리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Bedrock에서 Amazon Nova로 문서를 전송하고 처리합니다.

```
# Send and process a document with Amazon Nova on Amazon Bedrock.

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g. Amazon Nova Lite.
model_id = "amazon.nova-lite-v1:0"

# Load the document
with open("example-data/amazon-nova-service-cards.pdf", "rb") as file:
    document_bytes = file.read()

# Start a conversation with a user message and the document
conversation = [
    {
        "role": "user",
        "content": [
            {"text": "Briefly compare the models described in this document"},
            {
                "document": {
                    # Available formats: html, md, pdf, doc/docx, xls/xlsx, csv,
 and txt
                    "format": "pdf",
                    "name": "Amazon Nova Service Cards",
                    "source": {"bytes": document_bytes},
                }
            },
        ],
    }
]

try:
    # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
    response = client.converse(
        modelId=model_id,
        messages=conversation,
        inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 500, "temperature": 0.3},
    )
```

```
    # Extract and print the response text.
    response_text = response["output"]["message"]["content"][0]["text"]
    print(response_text)

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

Amazon Bedrock의 AI 모델을 사용자 지정 도구 또는 API와 연결하는 방법을 보여주는 도구 사용 데모

다음 코드 예제에서는 애플리케이션, 생성형 AI 모델, 연결된 도구 또는 API 간에 일반적인 상호 작용을 구축하여 AI와 외부 환경 간의 상호 작용을 매개하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 외부 날씨 API를 AI 모델에 연결하는 예제를 사용하면 사용자 입력에 따라 실시간 날씨 정보를 제공할 수 있습니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

시나리오 흐름의 기본 실행입니다. 이 시나리오는 사용자, Amazon Bedrock Converse API 및 날씨 도구 간의 대화를 오케스트레이션합니다.

```
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;
using Amazon.Runtime.Documents;
using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection.Extensions;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Http;
```

```
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;

namespace ConverseToolScenario;

public static class ConverseToolScenario
{
    /*
    Before running this .NET code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

    This demo illustrates a tool use scenario using Amazon Bedrock's Converse API
 and a weather tool.
    The script interacts with a foundation model on Amazon Bedrock to provide
 weather information based on user
    input. It uses the Open-Meteo API (https://open-meteo.com) to retrieve
 current weather data for a given location.
   */

    public static BedrockActionsWrapper _bedrockActionsWrapper = null!;
    public static WeatherTool _weatherTool = null!;
    public static bool _interactive = true;

    // Change this string to use a different model with Converse API.
    private static string model_id = "amazon.nova-lite-v1:0";

    private static string system_prompt = @"
        You are a weather assistant that provides current weather data for user-
specified locations using only
        the Weather_Tool, which expects latitude and longitude. Infer the
 coordinates from the location yourself.
        If the user specifies a state, country, or region, infer the locations of
 cities within that state.
        If the user provides coordinates, infer the approximate location and
 refer to it in your response.
        To use the tool, you strictly apply the provided tool specification.

        - Explain your step-by-step process, and give brief updates before each
 step.
        - Only use the Weather_Tool for data. Never guess or make up
 information.
        - Repeat the tool use for subsequent requests if necessary.
        - If the tool errors, apologize, explain weather is unavailable, and
 suggest other options.
```

```
        - Report temperatures in °C (°F) and wind in km/h (mph). Keep weather
reports concise. Sparingly use
          emojis where appropriate.
        - Only respond to weather queries. Remind off-topic users of your
purpose.
        - Never claim to search online, access external data, or use tools
besides Weather_Tool.
        - Complete the entire process until you have all required data before
sending the complete response.
    "
    ;

    private static string default_prompt = "What is the weather like in
Seattle?";

    // The maximum number of recursive calls allowed in the tool use function.
    // This helps prevent infinite loops and potential performance issues.
    private static int max_recursions = 5;

    public static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for the Amazon service.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Error)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddHttpClient()
                    .AddSingleton<IAmazonBedrockRuntime>(_ => new
AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1)) // Specify a region that has
access to the chosen model.
                    .AddTransient<BedrockActionsWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<WeatherTool>()
                    .RemoveAll<IHttpMessageHandlerBuilderFilter>()
            )
            .Build();

        ServicesSetup(host);

        try
        {
            await RunConversationAsync();
```

```
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine($"There was a problem running the scenario:
{ex.Message}");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
        finally
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Amazon Bedrock Converse API with Tool Use Feature Scenario is
complete.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the services for use within the console application.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="host">The services host.</param>
    private static void ServicesSetup(IHost host)
    {
        _bedrockActionsWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<BedrockActionsWrapper>();
        _weatherTool = host.Services.GetRequiredService<WeatherTool>();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Starts the conversation with the user and handles the interaction with
Bedrock.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The conversation array.</returns>
    public static async Task<List<Message>> RunConversationAsync()
    {
        // Print the greeting and a short user guide
        PrintHeader();

        // Start with an empty conversation
        var conversation = new List<Message>();

        // Get the first user input
        var userInput = await GetUserInputAsync();
```

```
        while (userInput != null)
        {
            // Create a new message with the user input and append it to the
conversation
            var message = new Message { Role = ConversationRole.User, Content =
new List<ContentBlock> { new ContentBlock { Text = userInput } } };
            conversation.Add(message);

            // Send the conversation to Amazon Bedrock
            var bedrockResponse = await SendConversationToBedrock(conversation);

            // Recursively handle the model's response until the model has
returned its final response or the recursion counter has reached 0
            await ProcessModelResponseAsync(bedrockResponse, conversation,
max_recursions);

            // Repeat the loop until the user decides to exit the application
            userInput = await GetUserInputAsync();
        }

        PrintFooter();
        return conversation;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Sends the conversation, the system prompt, and the tool spec to Amazon
Bedrock, and returns the response.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="conversation">The conversation history including the next
message to send.</param>
    /// <returns>The response from Amazon Bedrock.</returns>
    private static async Task<ConverseResponse>
SendConversationToBedrock(List<Message> conversation)
    {
        Console.WriteLine("\tCalling Bedrock...");

        // Send the conversation, system prompt, and tool configuration, and
return the response
        return await _bedrockActionsWrapper.SendConverseRequestAsync(model_id,
system_prompt, conversation, _weatherTool.GetToolSpec());
    }

    /// <summary>
```

```
   /// Processes the response received via Amazon Bedrock and performs the
necessary actions based on the stop reason.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="modelResponse">The model's response returned via Amazon
Bedrock.</param>
   /// <param name="conversation">The conversation history.</param>
   /// <param name="maxRecursion">The maximum number of recursive calls
allowed.</param>
   private static async Task ProcessModelResponseAsync(ConverseResponse
modelResponse, List<Message> conversation, int maxRecursion)
   {
       if (maxRecursion <= 0)
       {
           // Stop the process, the number of recursive calls could indicate an
infinite loop
           Console.WriteLine("\tWarning: Maximum number of recursions reached.
Please try again.");
       }

       // Append the model's response to the ongoing conversation
       conversation.Add(modelResponse.Output.Message);

       if (modelResponse.StopReason == "tool_use")
       {
           // If the stop reason is "tool_use", forward everything to the tool
use handler
           await HandleToolUseAsync(modelResponse.Output, conversation,
maxRecursion - 1);
       }

       if (modelResponse.StopReason == "end_turn")
       {
           // If the stop reason is "end_turn", print the model's response text,
and finish the process
           PrintModelResponse(modelResponse.Output.Message.Content[0].Text);
           if (!_interactive)
           {
               default_prompt = "x";
           }
       }
   }

   /// <summary>
```

```
   /// Handles the tool use case by invoking the specified tool and sending the
tool's response back to Bedrock.
   /// The tool response is appended to the conversation, and the conversation
is sent back to Amazon Bedrock for further processing.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="modelResponse">The model's response containing the tool use
request.</param>
   /// <param name="conversation">The conversation history.</param>
   /// <param name="maxRecursion">The maximum number of recursive calls
allowed.</param>
   public static async Task HandleToolUseAsync(ConverseOutput modelResponse,
List<Message> conversation, int maxRecursion)
   {
       // Initialize an empty list of tool results
       var toolResults = new List<ContentBlock>();

       // The model's response can consist of multiple content blocks
       foreach (var contentBlock in modelResponse.Message.Content)
       {
           if (!String.IsNullOrEmpty(contentBlock.Text))
           {
               // If the content block contains text, print it to the console
               PrintModelResponse(contentBlock.Text);
           }

           if (contentBlock.ToolUse != null)
           {
               // If the content block is a tool use request, forward it to the
tool
               var toolResponse = await InvokeTool(contentBlock.ToolUse);

               // Add the tool use ID and the tool's response to the list of
results
               toolResults.Add(new ContentBlock
               {
                   ToolResult = new ToolResultBlock()
                   {
                       ToolUseId = toolResponse.ToolUseId,
                       Content = new List<ToolResultContentBlock>()
                           { new ToolResultContentBlock { Json =
toolResponse.Content } }
                   }
               });
           }
```

```
        }

        // Embed the tool results in a new user message
        var message = new Message() { Role = ConversationRole.User, Content =
toolResults };

        // Append the new message to the ongoing conversation
        conversation.Add(message);

        // Send the conversation to Amazon Bedrock
        var response = await SendConversationToBedrock(conversation);

        // Recursively handle the model's response until the model has returned
its final response or the recursion counter has reached 0
        await ProcessModelResponseAsync(response, conversation, maxRecursion);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Invokes the specified tool with the given payload and returns the tool's
response.
    /// If the requested tool does not exist, an error message is returned.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="payload">The payload containing the tool name and input
data.</param>
    /// <returns>The tool's response or an error message.</returns>
    public static async Task<ToolResponse> InvokeTool(ToolUseBlock payload)
    {
        var toolName = payload.Name;

        if (toolName == "Weather_Tool")
        {
            var inputData = payload.Input.AsDictionary();
            PrintToolUse(toolName, inputData);

            // Invoke the weather tool with the input data provided
            var weatherResponse = await
_weatherTool.FetchWeatherDataAsync(inputData["latitude"].ToString(),
inputData["longitude"].ToString());
            return new ToolResponse { ToolUseId = payload.ToolUseId, Content =
weatherResponse };
        }
        else
        {
```

```
            var errorMessage = $"\tThe requested tool with name '{toolName}' does
not exist.";
            return new ToolResponse { ToolUseId = payload.ToolUseId, Content =
new { error = true, message = errorMessage } };
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Prompts the user for input and returns the user's response.
    /// Returns null if the user enters 'x' to exit.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="prompt">The prompt to display to the user.</param>
    /// <returns>The user's input or null if the user chooses to exit.</returns>
    private static async Task<string?> GetUserInputAsync(string prompt = "\tYour
weather info request:")
    {
        var userInput = default_prompt;
        if (_interactive)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('*', 80));
            Console.WriteLine($"{prompt} (x to exit): \n\t");
            userInput = Console.ReadLine();
        }

        if (string.IsNullOrWhiteSpace(userInput))
        {
            prompt = "\tPlease enter your weather info request, e.g. the name of
a city";
            return await GetUserInputAsync(prompt);
        }

        if (userInput.ToLowerInvariant() == "x")
        {
            return null;
        }

        return userInput;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Logs the welcome message and usage guide for the tool use demo.
    /// </summary>
    public static void PrintHeader()
```

```
    {
        Console.WriteLine(@"
        ==================================================
        Welcome to the Amazon Bedrock Tool Use demo!
        ==================================================

        This assistant provides current weather information for user-specified
 locations.
        You can ask for weather details by providing the location name or
 coordinates. Weather information
        will be provided using a custom Tool and open-meteo API.

        Example queries:
        - What's the weather like in New York?
        - Current weather for latitude 40.70, longitude -74.01
        - Is it warmer in Rome or Barcelona today?

        To exit the program, simply type 'x' and press Enter.

        P.S.: You're not limited to single locations, or even to using English!
        Have fun and experiment with the app!
        ");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Logs the footer information for the tool use demo.
    /// </summary>
    public static void PrintFooter()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(@"
        ==================================================
        Thank you for checking out the Amazon Bedrock Tool Use demo. We hope you
        learned something new, or got some inspiration for your own apps today!

        For more Bedrock examples in different programming languages, have a look
 at:
        https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/
service_code_examples.html
        ==================================================
        ");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Logs information about the tool use.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="toolName">The name of the tool being used.</param>
    /// <param name="inputData">The input data for the tool.</param>
    public static void PrintToolUse(string toolName, Dictionary<string, Document>
 inputData)
    {
        Console.WriteLine($"\n\tInvoking tool: {toolName} with input:
 {inputData["latitude"].ToString()}, {inputData["longitude"].ToString()}...\n");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Logs the model's response.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="message">The model's response message.</param>
    public static void PrintModelResponse(string message)
    {
        Console.WriteLine("\tThe model's response:\n");
        Console.WriteLine(message);
        Console.WriteLine();
    }
}
```

데모에서 사용하는 날씨 도구입니다. 이 파일은 도구 사양을 정의하고 Open-Meteo API를 사용하여 날씨 데이터를 검색하는 로직을 구현합니다.

```
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;
using Amazon.Runtime.Documents;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;

namespace ConverseToolScenario;

/// <summary>
/// Weather tool that will be invoked when requested by the Bedrock response.
/// </summary>
public class WeatherTool
{
    private readonly ILogger<WeatherTool> _logger;
    private readonly IHttpClientFactory _httpClientFactory;

    public WeatherTool(ILogger<WeatherTool> logger, IHttpClientFactory
 httpClientFactory)
```

```
    {
        _logger = logger;
        _httpClientFactory = httpClientFactory;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Returns the JSON Schema specification for the Weather tool. The tool
 specification
    /// defines the input schema and describes the tool's functionality.
    /// For more information, see https://json-schema.org/understanding-json-
schema/reference.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The tool specification for the Weather tool.</returns>
    public ToolSpecification GetToolSpec()
    {
        ToolSpecification toolSpecification = new ToolSpecification();

        toolSpecification.Name = "Weather_Tool";
        toolSpecification.Description = "Get the current weather for a given
 location, based on its WGS84 coordinates.";

        Document toolSpecDocument = Document.FromObject(
            new
            {
                type = "object",
                properties = new
                {
                    latitude = new
                    {
                        type = "string",
                        description = "Geographical WGS84 latitude of the
 location."
                    },
                    longitude = new
                    {
                        type = "string",
                        description = "Geographical WGS84 longitude of the
 location."
                    }
                },
                required = new[] { "latitude", "longitude" }
            });
```

```
        toolSpecification.InputSchema = new ToolInputSchema() { Json =
 toolSpecDocument };
        return toolSpecification;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Fetches weather data for the given latitude and longitude using the Open-
Meteo API.
    /// Returns the weather data or an error message if the request fails.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="latitude">The latitude of the location.</param>
    /// <param name="longitude">The longitude of the location.</param>
    /// <returns>The weather data or an error message.</returns>
    public async Task<Document> FetchWeatherDataAsync(string latitude, string
 longitude)
    {
        string endpoint = "https://api.open-meteo.com/v1/forecast";

        try
        {
            var httpClient = _httpClientFactory.CreateClient();
            var response = await httpClient.GetAsync($"{endpoint}?
latitude={latitude}&longitude={longitude}&current_weather=True");
            response.EnsureSuccessStatusCode();
            var weatherData = await response.Content.ReadAsStringAsync();

            Document weatherDocument = Document.FromObject(
                new { weather_data = weatherData });

            return weatherDocument;
        }
        catch (HttpRequestException e)
        {
            _logger.LogError(e, "Error fetching weather data: {Message}",
 e.Message);
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception e)
        {
            _logger.LogError(e, "Unexpected error fetching weather data:
 {Message}", e.Message);
            throw;
        }
    }
```

```
}
```

도구 구성이 포함된 Converse API 작업입니다.

```
/// <summary>
/// Wrapper class for interacting with the Amazon Bedrock Converse API.
/// </summary>
public class BedrockActionsWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonBedrockRuntime _bedrockClient;
    private readonly ILogger<BedrockActionsWrapper> _logger;

    /// <summary>
    /// Initializes a new instance of the <see cref="BedrockActionsWrapper"/>
 class.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bedrockClient">The Bedrock Converse API client.</param>
    /// <param name="logger">The logger instance.</param>
    public BedrockActionsWrapper(IAmazonBedrockRuntime bedrockClient,
 ILogger<BedrockActionsWrapper> logger)
    {
        _bedrockClient = bedrockClient;
        _logger = logger;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Sends a Converse request to the Amazon Bedrock Converse API.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="modelId">The Bedrock Model Id.</param>
    /// <param name="systemPrompt">A system prompt instruction.</param>
    /// <param name="conversation">The array of messages in the conversation.</
param>
    /// <param name="toolSpec">The specification for a tool.</param>
    /// <returns>The response of the model.</returns>
    public async Task<ConverseResponse> SendConverseRequestAsync(string modelId,
 string systemPrompt, List<Message> conversation, ToolSpecification toolSpec)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new ConverseRequest()
            {
```

```
                ModelId = modelId,
                System = new List<SystemContentBlock>()
                {
                    new SystemContentBlock()
                    {
                        Text = systemPrompt
                    }
                },
                Messages = conversation,
                ToolConfig = new ToolConfiguration()
                {
                    Tools = new List<Tool>()
                    {
                        new Tool()
                        {
                            ToolSpec = toolSpec
                        }
                    }
                }
            };

            var response = await _bedrockClient.ConverseAsync(request);

            return response;
        }
        catch (ModelNotReadyException ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, "Model not ready, please wait and try again.");
            throw;
        }
        catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, "Error occurred while sending Converse
 request.");
            throw;
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

시나리오 흐름의 기본 실행입니다. 이 시나리오는 사용자, Amazon Bedrock Converse API 및 날씨 도구 간의 대화를 오케스트레이션합니다.

```
/*
 This demo illustrates a tool use scenario using Amazon Bedrock's Converse API
 and a weather tool.
 The program interacts with a foundation model on Amazon Bedrock to provide
 weather information based on user
 input. It uses the Open-Meteo API (https://open-meteo.com) to retrieve current
 weather data for a given location.
 */
public class BedrockScenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");
    private static String modelId = "amazon.nova-lite-v1:0";
    private static String defaultPrompt = "What is the weather like in Seattle?";
    private static WeatherTool weatherTool = new WeatherTool();

    // The maximum number of recursive calls allowed in the tool use function.
    // This helps prevent infinite loops and potential performance issues.
    private static int maxRecursions = 5;
    static BedrockActions bedrockActions = new BedrockActions();
    public static boolean interactive = true;

    private static final String systemPrompt = """
            You are a weather assistant that provides current weather data for
 user-specified locations using only
            the Weather_Tool, which expects latitude and longitude. Infer the
 coordinates from the location yourself.
            If the user provides coordinates, infer the approximate location and
 refer to it in your response.
            To use the tool, you strictly apply the provided tool specification.
```

```
            - Explain your step-by-step process, and give brief updates before
 each step.
            - Only use the Weather_Tool for data. Never guess or make up
 information.
            - Repeat the tool use for subsequent requests if necessary.
            - If the tool errors, apologize, explain weather is unavailable, and
 suggest other options.
            - Report temperatures in °C (°F) and wind in km/h (mph). Keep weather
 reports concise. Sparingly use
              emojis where appropriate.
            - Only respond to weather queries. Remind off-topic users of your
 purpose.
            - Never claim to search online, access external data, or use tools
 besides Weather_Tool.
            - Complete the entire process until you have all required data before
 sending the complete response.
            """;

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        System.out.println("""
                ==================================================
                Welcome to the Amazon Bedrock Tool Use demo!
                ==================================================

                This assistant provides current weather information for user-
specified locations.
                You can ask for weather details by providing the location name or
 coordinates.

                Example queries:
                - What's the weather like in New York?
                - Current weather for latitude 40.70, longitude -74.01
                - Is it warmer in Rome or Barcelona today?

                To exit the program, simply type 'x' and press Enter.

                P.S.: You're not limited to single locations, or even to using
 English!
                Have fun and experiment with the app!
                """);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        try {
            runConversation(scanner);

        } catch (Exception ex) {
            System.out.println("There was a problem running the scenario: " +
ex.getMessage());
        }

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Amazon Bedrock Converse API with Tool Use Feature
Scenario is complete.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    /**
     * Starts the conversation with the user and handles the interaction with
Bedrock.
     */
    private static List<Message> runConversation(Scanner scanner) {
        List<Message> conversation = new ArrayList<>();

        // Get the first user input
        String userInput = getUserInput("Your weather info request:", scanner);
        System.out.println(userInput);

        while (userInput != null) {
            ContentBlock block = ContentBlock.builder()
                    .text(userInput)
                    .build();

            List<ContentBlock> blockList = new ArrayList<>();
            blockList.add(block);

            Message message = Message.builder()
                    .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                    .content(blockList)
                    .build();

            conversation.add(message);

            // Send the conversation to Amazon Bedrock.
```

```
            ConverseResponse bedrockResponse =
sendConversationToBedrock(conversation);

            // Recursively handle the model's response until the model has
returned its final response or the recursion counter has reached 0.
            processModelResponse(bedrockResponse, conversation, maxRecursions);

            // Repeat the loop until the user decides to exit the application.
            userInput = getUserInput("Your weather info request:", scanner);
        }
        printFooter();
        return conversation;
    }

    /**
     * Processes the response from the model and updates the conversation
accordingly.
     *
     * @param modelResponse the response from the model
     * @param conversation  the ongoing conversation
     * @param maxRecursion  the maximum number of recursions allowed
     */
    private static void processModelResponse(ConverseResponse modelResponse,
List<Message> conversation, int maxRecursion) {
        if (maxRecursion <= 0) {
            // Stop the process, the number of recursive calls could indicate an
infinite loop
            System.out.println("\tWarning: Maximum number of recursions reached.
Please try again.");
        }

        // Append the model's response to the ongoing conversation
        conversation.add(modelResponse.output().message());

        String modelResponseVal = modelResponse.stopReasonAsString();
        if (modelResponseVal.compareTo("tool_use") == 0) {
            // If the stop reason is "tool_use", forward everything to the tool
use handler
            handleToolUse(modelResponse.output(), conversation, maxRecursion -
1);
        }

        if (modelResponseVal.compareTo("end_turn") == 0) {
```

```
            // If the stop reason is "end_turn", print the model's response text,
and finish the process

PrintModelResponse(modelResponse.output().message().content().get(0).text());
            if (!interactive) {
                defaultPrompt = "x";
            }
        }
    }

    /**
     * Handles the use of a tool by the model in a conversation.
     *
     * @param modelResponse the response from the model, which may include a tool
use request
     * @param conversation  the current conversation, which will be updated with
the tool use results
     * @param maxRecursion  the maximum number of recursive calls allowed to
handle the model's response
     */
    private static void handleToolUse(ConverseOutput modelResponse, List<Message>
conversation, int maxRecursion) {
        List<ContentBlock> toolResults = new ArrayList<>();

        // The model's response can consist of multiple content blocks
        for (ContentBlock contentBlock : modelResponse.message().content()) {
            if (contentBlock.text() != null && !contentBlock.text().isEmpty()) {
                // If the content block contains text, print it to the console
                PrintModelResponse(contentBlock.text());
            }

            if (contentBlock.toolUse() != null) {
                ToolResponse toolResponse = invokeTool(contentBlock.toolUse());

                // Add the tool use ID and the tool's response to the list of
results
                List<ToolResultContentBlock> contentBlockList = new
ArrayList<>();
                ToolResultContentBlock block = ToolResultContentBlock.builder()
                        .json(toolResponse.getContent())
                        .build();
                contentBlockList.add(block);

                ToolResultBlock toolResultBlock = ToolResultBlock.builder()
```

```
                        .toolUseId(toolResponse.getToolUseId())
                        .content(contentBlockList)
                        .build();

                ContentBlock contentBlock1 = ContentBlock.builder()
                        .toolResult(toolResultBlock)
                        .build();

                toolResults.add(contentBlock1);
            }
        }

        // Embed the tool results in a new user message
        Message message = Message.builder()
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .content(toolResults)
                .build();

        // Append the new message to the ongoing conversation
        //conversation.add(message);
        conversation.add(message);

        // Send the conversation to Amazon Bedrock
        var response = sendConversationToBedrock(conversation);

        // Recursively handle the model's response until the model has returned
its final response or the recursion counter has reached 0
        processModelResponse(response, conversation, maxRecursion);
    }

    // Invokes the specified tool with the given payload and returns the tool's
response.
    // If the requested tool does not exist, an error message is returned.
    private static ToolResponse invokeTool(ToolUseBlock payload) {
        String toolName = payload.name();

        if (Objects.equals(toolName, "Weather_Tool")) {
            Map<String, Document> inputData = payload.input().asMap();
            printToolUse(toolName, inputData);

            // Invoke the weather tool with the input data provided
            Document weatherResponse =
weatherTool.fetchWeatherData(inputData.get("latitude").toString(),
inputData.get("longitude").toString());
```

```
            ToolResponse toolResponse = new ToolResponse();
            toolResponse.setContent(weatherResponse);
            toolResponse.setToolUseId(payload.toolUseId());
            return toolResponse;
        } else {
            String errorMessage = "The requested tool with name " + toolName + "
does not exist.";
            System.out.println(errorMessage);
            return null;
        }
    }

    public static void printToolUse(String toolName, Map<String, Document>
inputData) {
        System.out.println("Invoking tool: " + toolName + "
with input: " + inputData.get("latitude").toString() + ", " +
inputData.get("longitude").toString() + "...");
    }

    private static void PrintModelResponse(String message) {
        System.out.println("\tThe model's response:\n");
        System.out.println(message);
        System.out.println("");
    }

    private static ConverseResponse sendConversationToBedrock(List<Message>
conversation) {
        System.out.println("Calling Bedrock...");

        try {
            return bedrockActions.sendConverseRequestAsync(modelId, systemPrompt,
conversation, weatherTool.getToolSpec());
        } catch (ModelNotReadyException ex) {
             System.err.println("Model is not ready. Please try again later: " +
ex.getMessage());
            throw ex;
        } catch (BedrockRuntimeException ex) {
            System.err.println("Bedrock service error: " + ex.getMessage());
            throw ex;
        } catch (RuntimeException ex) {
            System.err.println("Unexpected error occurred: " + ex.getMessage());
            throw ex;
        }
```

```
    }

    private static ConverseResponse
sendConversationToBedrockwithSpec(List<Message> conversation, ToolSpecification
toolSpec) {
        System.out.println("Calling Bedrock...");

        // Send the conversation, system prompt, and tool configuration, and
return the response
        return bedrockActions.sendConverseRequestAsync(modelId, systemPrompt,
conversation, toolSpec);
    }

    public static String getUserInput(String prompt, Scanner scanner) {
        String userInput = defaultPrompt;
        if (interactive) {
            System.out.println("*".repeat(80));
            System.out.println(prompt + " (x to exit): \n\t");
            userInput = scanner.nextLine();
        }

        if (userInput == null || userInput.trim().isEmpty()) {
            return getUserInput("\tPlease enter your weather info request, e.g.,
the name of a city", scanner);
        }

        if (userInput.equalsIgnoreCase("x")) {
            return null;
        }

        return userInput;
    }

    private static void waitForInputToContinue(Scanner scanner) {
        while (true) {
            System.out.println("");
            System.out.println("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:");
            String input = scanner.nextLine();

            if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("c")) {
                System.out.println("Continuing with the program...");
                System.out.println("");
                break;
            } else {
```

```
                // Handle invalid input.
                System.out.println("Invalid input. Please try again.");
            }
        }
    }

    public static void printFooter() {
        System.out.println("""
                ==================================================
                Thank you for checking out the Amazon Bedrock Tool Use demo. We
 hope you
                learned something new, or got some inspiration for your own apps
 today!

                For more Bedrock examples in different programming languages,
 have a look at:
                https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/
service_code_examples.html
                ==================================================
                """);
    }
}
```

데모에서 사용하는 날씨 도구입니다. 이 파일은 도구 사양을 정의하고 Open-Meteo API를 사용하여 날씨 데이터를 검색하는 로직을 구현합니다.

```
public class WeatherTool {

    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(WeatherTool.class);
    private static java.net.http.HttpClient httpClient = null;

    /**
     * Returns the JSON Schema specification for the Weather tool. The tool
 specification
     * defines the input schema and describes the tool's functionality.
     * For more information, see https://json-schema.org/understanding-json-
schema/reference.
     *
     * @return The tool specification for the Weather tool.
     */
    public ToolSpecification getToolSpec() {
```

```
        Map<String, Document> latitudeMap = new HashMap<>();
        latitudeMap.put("type", Document.fromString("string"));
        latitudeMap.put("description", Document.fromString("Geographical WGS84
latitude of the location."));

        // Create the nested "longitude" object
        Map<String, Document> longitudeMap = new HashMap<>();
        longitudeMap.put("type", Document.fromString("string"));
        longitudeMap.put("description", Document.fromString("Geographical WGS84
longitude of the location."));

        // Create the "properties" object
        Map<String, Document> propertiesMap = new HashMap<>();
        propertiesMap.put("latitude", Document.fromMap(latitudeMap));
        propertiesMap.put("longitude", Document.fromMap(longitudeMap));

        // Create the "required" array
        List<Document> requiredList = new ArrayList<>();
        requiredList.add(Document.fromString("latitude"));
        requiredList.add(Document.fromString("longitude"));

        // Create the root object
        Map<String, Document> rootMap = new HashMap<>();
        rootMap.put("type", Document.fromString("object"));
        rootMap.put("properties", Document.fromMap(propertiesMap));
        rootMap.put("required", Document.fromList(requiredList));

        // Now create the Document representing the JSON schema
        Document document = Document.fromMap(rootMap);

        ToolSpecification specification = ToolSpecification.builder()
            .name("Weather_Tool")
            .description("Get the current weather for a given location, based on
its WGS84 coordinates.")
            .inputSchema(ToolInputSchema.builder()
                .json(document)
                .build())
            .build();

        return specification;
    }

    /**
     * Fetches weather data for the given latitude and longitude.
```

```
     *
     * @param latitude  the latitude coordinate
     * @param longitude the longitude coordinate
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} containing the weather data as a JSON
 string
     */
    public Document fetchWeatherData(String latitude, String longitude) {
        HttpClient httpClient = HttpClient.newHttpClient();

        // Ensure no extra double quotes
        latitude = latitude.replace("\"", "");
        longitude = longitude.replace("\"", "");

        String endpoint = "https://api.open-meteo.com/v1/forecast";
        String url = String.format("%s?latitude=%s&longitude=
%s&current_weather=True", endpoint, latitude, longitude);

        HttpRequest request = HttpRequest.newBuilder()
            .uri(URI.create(url))
            .build();

        try {
            HttpResponse<String> response = httpClient.send(request,
 HttpResponse.BodyHandlers.ofString());
            if (response.statusCode() == 200) {
                String weatherJson = response.body();
                System.out.println(weatherJson);
                ObjectMapper objectMapper = new ObjectMapper();
                Map<String, Object> rawMap = objectMapper.readValue(weatherJson,
 new TypeReference<Map<String, Object>>() {});
                Map<String, Document> documentMap = convertToDocumentMap(rawMap);


                Document weatherDocument = Document.fromMap(documentMap);
                System.out.println(weatherDocument);
                return weatherDocument;
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException("Error fetching weather data: " +
 response.statusCode());
            }
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.out.println("Error fetching weather data: " + e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException("Error fetching weather data", e);
        }
```

```
    }

    private static Map<String, Document> convertToDocumentMap(Map<String, Object>
 inputMap) {
        Map<String, Document> result = new HashMap<>();
        for (Map.Entry<String, Object> entry : inputMap.entrySet()) {
            result.put(entry.getKey(), convertToDocument(entry.getValue()));
        }
        return result;
    }

    // Convert different types of Objects to Document
    private static Document convertToDocument(Object value) {
        if (value instanceof Map) {
            return Document.fromMap(convertToDocumentMap((Map<String, Object>)
 value));
        } else if (value instanceof Integer) {
            return Document.fromNumber(SdkNumber.fromInteger((Integer) value));
        } else if (value instanceof Double) {  //
            return Document.fromNumber(SdkNumber.fromDouble((Double) value));
        } else if (value instanceof Boolean) {
            return Document.fromBoolean((Boolean) value);
        } else if (value instanceof String) {
            return Document.fromString((String) value);
        }
        return Document.fromNull(); // Handle null values safely
    }
}
```

도구 구성이 포함된 Converse API 작업입니다.

```
    /**
     * Sends an asynchronous converse request to the AI model.
     *
     * @param modelId      the unique identifier of the AI model to be used for
 the converse request
     * @param systemPrompt the system prompt to be included in the converse
 request
     * @param conversation a list of messages representing the conversation
 history
```

```
     * @param toolSpec     the specification of the tool to be used in the
converse request
     * @return the converse response received from the AI model
     */
    public ConverseResponse sendConverseRequestAsync(String modelId, String
systemPrompt, List<Message> conversation, ToolSpecification toolSpec) {
        List<Tool> toolList = new ArrayList<>();
        Tool tool = Tool.builder()
            .toolSpec(toolSpec)
            .build();

        toolList.add(tool);

        ToolConfiguration configuration = ToolConfiguration.builder()
            .tools(toolList)
            .build();

        SystemContentBlock block = SystemContentBlock.builder()
            .text(systemPrompt)
            .build();

        ConverseRequest request = ConverseRequest.builder()
            .modelId(modelId)
            .system(block)
            .messages(conversation)
            .toolConfig(configuration)
            .build();

        try {
            ConverseResponse response = getClient().converse(request).join();
            return response;

        } catch (ModelNotReadyException ex) {
            throw new RuntimeException("Model is not ready: " + ex.getMessage(),
ex);
        } catch (BedrockRuntimeException ex) {
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to converse with Bedrock model: "
+ ex.getMessage(), ex);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

시나리오 흐름의 기본 실행입니다. 이 시나리오는 사용자, Amazon Bedrock Converse API 및 날씨 도구 간의 대화를 오케스트레이션합니다.

```
/* Before running this JavaScript code example, set up your development
 environment, including your credentials.
This demo illustrates a tool use scenario using Amazon Bedrock's Converse API and
 a weather tool.
The script interacts with a foundation model on Amazon Bedrock to provide weather
 information based on user
input. It uses the Open-Meteo API (https://open-meteo.com) to retrieve current
 weather data for a given location.*/

import {
  Scenario,
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioOutput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  ConverseCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import { dirname } from "node:path";
const __filename = fileURLToPath(import.meta.url);
import data from "./questions.json" with { type: "json" };
import toolConfig from "./tool_config.json" with { type: "json" };

const systemPrompt = [
```

```
  {
    text:
      "You are a weather assistant that provides current weather data for user-
specified locations using only\n" +
      "the Weather_Tool, which expects latitude and longitude. Infer the
 coordinates from the location yourself.\n" +
      "If the user provides coordinates, infer the approximate location and refer
 to it in your response.\n" +
      "To use the tool, you strictly apply the provided tool specification.\n" +
      "If the user specifies a state, country, or region, infer the locations of
 cities within that state.\n" +
      "\n" +
      "- Explain your step-by-step process, and give brief updates before each
 step.\n" +
      "- Only use the Weather_Tool for data. Never guess or make up information.
 \n" +
      "- Repeat the tool use for subsequent requests if necessary.\n" +
      "- If the tool errors, apologize, explain weather is unavailable, and
 suggest other options.\n" +
      "- Report temperatures in °C (°F) and wind in km/h (mph). Keep weather
 reports concise. Sparingly use\n" +
      "  emojis where appropriate.\n" +
      "- Only respond to weather queries. Remind off-topic users of your purpose.
 \n" +
      "- Never claim to search online, access external data, or use tools besides
 Weather_Tool.\n" +
      "- Complete the entire process until you have all required data before
 sending the complete response.",
  },
];
const tools_config = toolConfig;

/// Starts the conversation with the user and handles the interaction with
 Bedrock.
async function askQuestion(userMessage) {
  // The maximum number of recursive calls allowed in the tool use function.
  // This helps prevent infinite loops and potential performance issues.
  const max_recursions = 5;
  const messages = [
    {
      role: "user",
      content: [{ text: userMessage }],
    },
  ];
```

```
  try {
    const response = await SendConversationtoBedrock(messages);
    await ProcessModelResponseAsync(response, messages, max_recursions);
  } catch (error) {
    console.log("error ", error);
  }
}

// Sends the conversation, the system prompt, and the tool spec to Amazon
 Bedrock, and returns the response.
// param "messages" - The conversation history including the next message to
 send.
// return - The response from Amazon Bedrock.
async function SendConversationtoBedrock(messages) {
  const bedRockRuntimeClient = new BedrockRuntimeClient({
    region: "us-east-1",
  });
  try {
    const modelId = "amazon.nova-lite-v1:0";
    const response = await bedRockRuntimeClient.send(
      new ConverseCommand({
        modelId: modelId,
        messages: messages,
        system: systemPrompt,
        toolConfig: tools_config,
      }),
    );
    return response;
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught.name === "ModelNotReady") {
      console.log(
        "`${caught.name}` - Model not ready, please wait and try again.",
      );
      throw caught;
    }
    if (caught.name === "BedrockRuntimeException") {
      console.log(
        '`${caught.name}` - "Error occurred while sending Converse request.',
      );
      throw caught;
    }
  }
}
```

```
// Processes the response received via Amazon Bedrock and performs the necessary
 actions based on the stop reason.
// param "response" - The model's response returned via Amazon Bedrock.
// param "messages" - The conversation history.
// param "max_recursions" - The maximum number of recursive calls allowed.
async function ProcessModelResponseAsync(response, messages, max_recursions) {
  if (max_recursions <= 0) {
    await HandleToolUseAsync(response, messages);
  }
  if (response.stopReason === "tool_use") {
    await HandleToolUseAsync(response, messages, max_recursions - 1);
  }
  if (response.stopReason === "end_turn") {
    const messageToPrint = response.output.message.content[0].text;
    console.log(messageToPrint.replace(/<[^>]+>/g, ""));
  }
}
// Handles the tool use case by invoking the specified tool and sending the
 tool's response back to Bedrock.
// The tool response is appended to the conversation, and the conversation is
 sent back to Amazon Bedrock for further processing.
// param "response" - the model's response containing the tool use request.
// param "messages" - the conversation history.
// param "max_recursions" - The maximum number of recursive calls allowed.
async function HandleToolUseAsync(response, messages, max_recursions) {
  const toolResultFinal = [];
  try {
    const output_message = response.output.message;
    messages.push(output_message);
    const toolRequests = output_message.content;
    const toolMessage = toolRequests[0].text;
    console.log(toolMessage.replace(/<[^>]+>/g, ""));
    for (const toolRequest of toolRequests) {
      if (Object.hasOwn(toolRequest, "toolUse")) {
        const toolUse = toolRequest.toolUse;
        const latitude = toolUse.input.latitude;
        const longitude = toolUse.input.longitude;
        const toolUseID = toolUse.toolUseId;
        console.log(
          `Requesting tool ${toolUse.name}, Tool use id ${toolUseID}`,
        );
        if (toolUse.name === "Weather_Tool") {
          try {
            const current_weather = await callWeatherTool(
```

```
              longitude,
              latitude,
            ).then((current_weather) => current_weather);
            const currentWeather = current_weather;
            const toolResult = {
              toolResult: {
                toolUseId: toolUseID,
                content: [{ json: currentWeather }],
              },
            };
            toolResultFinal.push(toolResult);
          } catch (err) {
            console.log("An error occurred. ", err);
          }
        }
      }
    }

    const toolResultMessage = {
      role: "user",
      content: toolResultFinal,
    };
    messages.push(toolResultMessage);
    // Send the conversation to Amazon Bedrock
    await ProcessModelResponseAsync(
      await SendConversationtoBedrock(messages),
      messages,
    );
  } catch (error) {
    console.log("An error occurred. ", error);
  }
}
// Call the Weathertool.
// param = longitude of location
// param = latitude of location
async function callWeatherTool(longitude, latitude) {
  // Open-Meteo API endpoint
  const apiUrl = `https://api.open-meteo.com/v1/forecast?latitude=
${latitude}&longitude=${longitude}&current_weather=true`;

  // Fetch the weather data.
  return fetch(apiUrl)
    .then((response) => {
      return response.json().then((current_weather) => {
```

```
        return current_weather;
      });
    })
    .catch((error) => {
      console.error("Error fetching weather data:", error);
    });
}
/**
 * Used repeatedly to have the user press enter.
 * @type {ScenarioInput}
 */
const pressEnter = new ScenarioInput("continue", "Press Enter to continue", {
  type: "input",
});

const greet = new ScenarioOutput(
  "greet",
  "Welcome to the Amazon Bedrock Tool Use demo! \n" +
    "This assistant provides current weather information for user-specified
 locations. " +
    "You can ask for weather details by providing the location name or
 coordinates." +
    "Weather information will be provided using a custom Tool and open-meteo
 API." +
    "For the purposes of this example, we'll use in order the questions in ./
questions.json :\n" +
    "What's the weather like in Seattle? " +
    "What's the best kind of cat? " +
    "Where is the warmest city in Washington State right now? " +
    "What's the warmest city in California right now?\n" +
    "To exit the program, simply type 'x' and press Enter.\n" +
    "Have fun and experiment with the app by editing the questions in ./
questions.json! " +
    "P.S.: You're not limited to single locations, or even to using English! ",

  { header: true },
);
const displayAskQuestion1 = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayAskQuestion1",
  "Press enter to ask question number 1 (default is 'What's the weather like in
 Seattle?')",
);

const askQuestion1 = new ScenarioAction(
```

```
  "askQuestion1",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const userMessage1 = data.questions["question-1"];
    await askQuestion(userMessage1);
  },
);

const displayAskQuestion2 = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayAskQuestion2",
  "Press enter to ask question number 2 (default is 'What's the best kind of
 cat?')",
);

const askQuestion2 = new ScenarioAction(
  "askQuestion2",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const userMessage2 = data.questions["question-2"];
    await askQuestion(userMessage2);
  },
);
const displayAskQuestion3 = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayAskQuestion3",
  "Press enter to ask question number 3 (default is 'Where is the warmest city in
 Washington State right now?')",
);

const askQuestion3 = new ScenarioAction(
  "askQuestion3",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const userMessage3 = data.questions["question-3"];
    await askQuestion(userMessage3);
  },
);

const displayAskQuestion4 = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayAskQuestion4",
  "Press enter to ask question number 4 (default is 'What's the warmest city in
 California right now?')",
);

const askQuestion4 = new ScenarioAction(
  "askQuestion4",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const userMessage4 = data.questions["question-4"];
```

```
    await askQuestion(userMessage4);
  },
);

const goodbye = new ScenarioOutput(
  "goodbye",
  "Thank you for checking out the Amazon Bedrock Tool Use demo. We hope you\n" +
    "learned something new, or got some inspiration for your own apps today!\n" +
    "For more Bedrock examples in different programming languages, have a look
 at:\n" +
    "https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/
service_code_examples.html",
);

const myScenario = new Scenario("Converse Tool Scenario", [
  greet,
  pressEnter,
  displayAskQuestion1,
  askQuestion1,
  pressEnter,
  displayAskQuestion2,
  askQuestion2,
  pressEnter,
  displayAskQuestion3,
  askQuestion3,
  pressEnter,
  displayAskQuestion4,
  askQuestion4,
  pressEnter,
  goodbye,
]);

/** @type {{ stepHandlerOptions: StepHandlerOptions }} */
export const main = async (stepHandlerOptions) => {
  await myScenario.run(stepHandlerOptions);
};

// Invoke main function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  const { values } = parseArgs({
    options: {
      yes: {
        type: "boolean",
        short: "y",
```

```
      },
    },
  });
  main({ confirmAll: values.yes });
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

Amazon Bedrock 런타임용 Amazon Nova Canvas

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Bedrock 런타임을 AWS SDKs 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- Amazon Bedrock에서 Amazon Nova Canvas를 호출하여 이미지 생성

Amazon Bedrock에서 Amazon Nova Canvas를 호출하여 이미지 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 이미지 생성을 위해 Amazon Bedrock에서 Amazon Nova Canvas를 간접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Nova Canvas로 이미지를 생성합니다.

```
// Use the native inference API to create an image with Amazon Nova Canvas.

using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text.Json.Nodes;
using Amazon;
```

```
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID.
var modelId = "amazon.nova-canvas-v1:0";

// Define the image generation prompt for the model.
var prompt = "A stylized picture of a cute old steampunk robot.";

// Create a random seed between 0 and 858,993,459
int seed = new Random().Next(0, 858993460);

//Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
var nativeRequest = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new
{
    taskType = "TEXT_IMAGE",
    textToImageParams = new
    {
        text = prompt
    },
    imageGenerationConfig = new
    {
        seed,
        quality = "standard",
        width = 512,
        height = 512,
        numberOfImages = 1
    }
});

// Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request payload.
var request = new InvokeModelRequest()
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Body = new MemoryStream(System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(nativeRequest)),
    ContentType = "application/json"
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the response.
```

```
    var response = await client.InvokeModelAsync(request);

    // Decode the response body.
    var modelResponse = await JsonNode.ParseAsync(response.Body);

    // Extract the image data.
    var base64Image = modelResponse["images"]?[0].ToString() ?? "";

    // Save the image in a local folder
    string savedPath = AmazonNovaCanvas.InvokeModel.SaveBase64Image(base64Image);
    Console.WriteLine($"Image saved to: {savedPath}");
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 InvokeModel을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Nova Canvas로 이미지를 생성합니다.

```
import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelResponse;

import java.security.SecureRandom;
import java.util.Base64;

import static com.example.bedrockruntime.libs.ImageTools.displayImage;

/**
 * This example demonstrates how to use Amazon Nova Canvas to generate images.
 * It shows how to:
 * - Set up the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
 * - Configure the image generation parameters
 * - Send a request to generate an image
 * - Process the response and handle the generated image
 */
public class InvokeModel {

    public static byte[] invokeModel() {

        // Step 1: Create the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
        // The runtime client handles the communication with AI models on Amazon
 Bedrock
        BedrockRuntimeClient client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Step 2: Specify which model to use
        // For the latest available models, see:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/models-
supported.html
        String modelId = "amazon.nova-canvas-v1:0";

        // Step 3: Configure the generation parameters and create the request
        // First, set the main parameters:
        // - prompt: Text description of the image to generate
        // - seed: Random number for reproducible generation (0 to 858,993,459)
        String prompt = "A stylized picture of a cute old steampunk robot";
        int seed = new SecureRandom().nextInt(858_993_460);

        // Then, create the request using a template with the following
 structure:
        // - taskType: TEXT_IMAGE (specifies text-to-image generation)
        // - textToImageParams: Contains the text prompt
```

```
        // - imageGenerationConfig: Contains optional generation settings (seed,
 quality, etc.)
        // For a list of available request parameters, see:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/nova/latest/userguide/image-gen-req-resp-
structure.html
        String request = """
                {
                    "taskType": "TEXT_IMAGE",
                    "textToImageParams": {
                        "text": "{{prompt}}"
                    },
                    "imageGenerationConfig": {
                        "seed": {{seed}},
                        "quality": "standard"
                    }
                }"""
                .replace("{{prompt}}", prompt)
                .replace("{{seed}}", String.valueOf(seed));

        // Step 4: Send and process the request
        // - Send the request to the model using InvokeModelResponse
        // - Extract the Base64-encoded image from the JSON response
        // - Convert the encoded image to a byte array and return it
        try {
            InvokeModelResponse response = client.invokeModel(builder -> builder
                    .modelId(modelId)
                    .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(request))
            );

            JSONObject responseBody = new
 JSONObject(response.body().asUtf8String());
            // Convert the Base64 string to byte array for better handling
            return Base64.getDecoder().decode(
                    new JSONPointer("/
images/0").queryFrom(responseBody).toString()
            );

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s%n", modelId,
 e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }
```

```
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("Generating image. This may take a few seconds...");
        byte[] imageData = invokeModel();
        displayImage(imageData);
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 InvokeModel을 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Nova Canvas로 이미지를 생성합니다.

```
import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  InvokeModelCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";
import { saveImage } from "../../utils/image-creation.js";
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

/**
 * This example demonstrates how to use Amazon Nova Canvas to generate images.
 * It shows how to:
 * - Set up the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
 * - Configure the image generation parameters
 * - Send a request to generate an image
 * - Process the response and handle the generated image
 *
 * @returns {Promise<string>} Base64-encoded image data
 */
export const invokeModel = async () => {
```

```
  // Step 1: Create the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
  // Credentials will be automatically loaded from the environment
  const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

  // Step 2: Specify which model to use
  // For the latest available models, see:
  // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/models-supported.html
  const modelId = "amazon.nova-canvas-v1:0";

  // Step 3: Configure the request payload
  // First, set the main parameters:
  // - prompt: Text description of the image to generate
  // - seed: Random number for reproducible generation (0 to 858,993,459)
  const prompt = "A stylized picture of a cute old steampunk robot";
  const seed = Math.floor(Math.random() * 858993460);

  // Then, create the payload using the following structure:
  // - taskType: TEXT_IMAGE (specifies text-to-image generation)
  // - textToImageParams: Contains the text prompt
  // - imageGenerationConfig: Contains optional generation settings (seed,
 quality, etc.)
  // For a list of available request parameters, see:
  // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/nova/latest/userguide/image-gen-req-resp-
structure.html
  const payload = {
    taskType: "TEXT_IMAGE",
    textToImageParams: {
      text: prompt,
    },
    imageGenerationConfig: {
      seed,
      quality: "standard",
    },
  };

  // Step 4: Send and process the request
  // - Embed the payload in a request object
  // - Send the request to the model
  // - Extract and return the generated image data from the response
  try {
    const request = {
      modelId,
      body: JSON.stringify(payload),
    };
```

```
    const response = await client.send(new InvokeModelCommand(request));

    const decodedResponseBody = new TextDecoder().decode(response.body);
    // The response includes an array of base64-encoded PNG images
    /** @type {{images: string[]}} */
    const responseBody = JSON.parse(decodedResponseBody);
    return responseBody.images[0]; // Base64-encoded image data
  } catch (error) {
    console.error(`ERROR: Can't invoke '${modelId}'. Reason: ${error.message}`);
    throw error;
  }
};

// If run directly, execute the example and save the generated image
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  console.log("Generating image. This may take a few seconds...");
  invokeModel()
    .then(async (imageData) => {
      const imagePath = await saveImage(imageData, "nova-canvas");
      // Example path: javascriptv3/example_code/bedrock-runtime/output/nova-
canvas/image-01.png
      console.log(`Image saved to: ${imagePath}`);
    })
    .catch((error) => {
      console.error("Execution failed:", error);
      process.exitCode = 1;
    });
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 InvokeModel을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Nova Canvas로 이미지를 생성합니다.

```
# Use the native inference API to create an image with Amazon Nova Canvas

import base64
import json
import os
import random

import boto3

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID.
model_id = "amazon.nova-canvas-v1:0"

# Define the image generation prompt for the model.
prompt = "A stylized picture of a cute old steampunk robot."

# Generate a random seed between 0 and 858,993,459
seed = random.randint(0, 858993460)

# Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
native_request = {
    "taskType": "TEXT_IMAGE",
    "textToImageParams": {"text": prompt},
    "imageGenerationConfig": {
        "seed": seed,
        "quality": "standard",
        "height": 512,
        "width": 512,
        "numberOfImages": 1,
    },
}

# Convert the native request to JSON.
request = json.dumps(native_request)

# Invoke the model with the request.
response = client.invoke_model(modelId=model_id, body=request)

# Decode the response body.
model_response = json.loads(response["body"].read())
```

```
# Extract the image data.
base64_image_data = model_response["images"][0]

# Save the generated image to a local folder.
i, output_dir = 1, "output"
if not os.path.exists(output_dir):
    os.makedirs(output_dir)
while os.path.exists(os.path.join(output_dir, f"nova_canvas_{i}.png")):
    i += 1

image_data = base64.b64decode(base64_image_data)

image_path = os.path.join(output_dir, f"nova_canvas_{i}.png")
with open(image_path, "wb") as file:
    file.write(image_data)

print(f"The generated image has been saved to {image_path}")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 InvokeModel를 참조하세요.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Nova Canvas로 이미지를 생성합니다.

```
// Use the native inference API to create an image with Amazon Nova Canvas

import AWSBedrockRuntime
import AWSSDKIdentity
import Foundation

struct NovaImageOutput: Decodable {
```

```
    let images: [Data]
}

func generateImage(_ textPrompt: String) async throws {
    // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
    let config =
        try await BedrockRuntimeClient.BedrockRuntimeClientConfiguration(
            region: "us-east-1"
        )
    config.awsCredentialIdentityResolver = try SSOAWSCredentialIdentityResolver()

    let client = BedrockRuntimeClient(config: config)

    // Set the model ID.
    let modelId = "amazon.nova-canvas-v1:0"

    //  Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
    let input = InvokeModelInput(
        accept: "application/json",
        body: """
            {
                "textToImageParams": {
                    "text": "\(textPrompt)"
                },
                "taskType": "TEXT_IMAGE",
                "imageGenerationConfig": {
                    "seed": 42,
                    "quality": "standard",
                    "width": 512,
                    "height": 512,
                    "numberOfImages": 1
                }
            }
            """.data(using: .utf8),
        modelId: modelId
    )

    // Invoke the model with the request.
    let response = try await client.invokeModel(input: input)

    // Decode the response body.
    let output = try JSONDecoder().decode(NovaImageOutput.self, from:
 response.body!)
```

```
    // Extract the image data.
    guard let data = output.images.first else {
        print("No image data found")
        return
    }

    // Save the generated image to a local folder.
    let fileURL = URL.documentsDirectory.appending(path: "nova_canvas.png")
    print(fileURL)
    try data.write(to: fileURL)
    print("Image is saved at \(fileURL)")
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Swift API 참조의 InvokeModel을 참조하세요. AWS

Amazon Bedrock 런타임용 Amazon Nova Reel

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Bedrock 런타임을 AWS SDKs 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- Amazon Nova Reel을 사용하여 텍스트 프롬프트에서 비디오 생성

Amazon Nova Reel을 사용하여 텍스트 프롬프트에서 비디오 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Nova Reel을 사용하여 텍스트 프롬프트에서 비디오를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Nova Reel을 사용하여 텍스트 프롬프트에서 비디오를 생성합니다.

```
"""
This example demonstrates how to use Amazon Nova Reel to generate a video from a
 text prompt.

It shows how to:
- Set up the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
- Configure a text-to-video request
- Submit an asynchronous job for video generation
- Poll for job completion status
- Access the generated video from S3
"""

import random
import time

import boto3

# Replace with your own S3 bucket to store the generated video
# Format: s3://your-bucket-name
OUTPUT_S3_URI = "s3://REPLACE-WITH-YOUR-S3-BUCKET-NAME"


def start_text_to_video_generation_job(bedrock_runtime, prompt, output_s3_uri):
    """
    Starts an asynchronous text-to-video generation job using Amazon Nova Reel.

    :param bedrock_runtime: The Bedrock runtime client
    :param prompt: The text description of the video to generate
    :param output_s3_uri: S3 URI where the generated video will be stored

    :return: The invocation ARN of the async job
    """
    # Specify the model ID for text-to-video generation
    model_id = "amazon.nova-reel-v1:0"

    # Generate a random seed between 0 and 2,147,483,646
    # This helps ensure unique video generation results
    seed = random.randint(0, 2147483646)

    # Configure the video generation request with additional parameters
    model_input = {
        "taskType": "TEXT_VIDEO",
        "textToVideoParams": {"text": prompt},
```

```
        "videoGenerationConfig": {
            "fps": 24,
            "durationSeconds": 6,
            "dimension": "1280x720",
            "seed": seed,
        },
    }

    # Specify the S3 location for the output video
    output_config = {"s3OutputDataConfig": {"s3Uri": output_s3_uri}}

    # Invoke the model asynchronously
    response = bedrock_runtime.start_async_invoke(
        modelId=model_id, modelInput=model_input, outputDataConfig=output_config
    )

    invocation_arn = response["invocationArn"]

    return invocation_arn


def query_job_status(bedrock_runtime, invocation_arn):
    """
    Queries the status of an asynchronous video generation job.

    :param bedrock_runtime: The Bedrock runtime client
    :param invocation_arn: The ARN of the async invocation to check

    :return: The runtime response containing the job status and details
    """
    return bedrock_runtime.get_async_invoke(invocationArn=invocation_arn)


def main():
    """
    Main function that demonstrates the complete workflow for generating
    a video from a text prompt using Amazon Nova Reel.
    """
    # Create a Bedrock Runtime client
    # Note: Credentials will be loaded from the environment or AWS CLI config
    bedrock_runtime = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

    # Configure the text prompt and output location
    prompt = "Closeup of a cute old steampunk robot. Camera zoom in."
```

```
    # Verify the S3 URI has been set to a valid bucket
    if "REPLACE-WITH-YOUR-S3-BUCKET-NAME" in OUTPUT_S3_URI:
        print("ERROR: You must replace the OUTPUT_S3_URI with your own S3 bucket
 URI")
        return

    print("Submitting video generation job...")
    invocation_arn = start_text_to_video_generation_job(
        bedrock_runtime, prompt, OUTPUT_S3_URI
    )
    print(f"Job started with invocation ARN: {invocation_arn}")

    # Poll for job completion
    while True:
        print("\nPolling job status...")
        job = query_job_status(bedrock_runtime, invocation_arn)
        status = job["status"]

        if status == "Completed":
            bucket_uri = job["outputDataConfig"]["s3OutputDataConfig"]["s3Uri"]
            print(f"\nSuccess! The video is available at: {bucket_uri}/
output.mp4")
            break
        elif status == "Failed":
            print(
                f"\nVideo generation failed: {job.get('failureMessage', 'Unknown
 error')}"
            )
            break
        else:
            print("In progress. Waiting 15 seconds...")
            time.sleep(15)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - GetAsyncInvoke
  - StartAsyncInvoke

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Nova Reel을 사용하여 텍스트 프롬프트에서 비디오를 생성합니다.

```
// This example demonstrates how to use Amazon Nova Reel to generate a video from
 a text prompt.
// It shows how to:
// - Set up the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
// - Configure a text-to-video request
// - Submit an asynchronous job for video generation
// - Poll for job completion status
// - Access the generated video from S3

import AWSBedrockRuntime
import Foundation
import Smithy

func startTextToVideoGenerationJob(
    bedrockRuntimeClient: BedrockRuntimeClient, prompt: String, outputS3Uri:
 String
) async throws -> String? {
    // Specify the model ID for text-to-video generation
    let modelId = "amazon.nova-reel-v1:0"

    // Configure the video generation request with additional parameters
    let modelInputSource: [String: Any] = [
        "taskType": "TEXT_VIDEO",
        "textToVideoParams": [
            "text": "\(prompt)"
        ],
        "videoGenerationConfig": [
            "durationSeconds": 6,
            "fps": 24,
            "dimension": "1280x720",
        ],
```

```
    ]

    let modelInput = try Document.make(from: modelInputSource)

    let input = StartAsyncInvokeInput(
        modelId: modelId,
        modelInput: modelInput,
        outputDataConfig: .s3outputdataconfig(
            BedrockRuntimeClientTypes.AsyncInvokeS3OutputDataConfig(
                s3Uri: outputS3Uri
            )
        )
    )

    // Invoke the model asynchronously
    let output = try await bedrockRuntimeClient.startAsyncInvoke(input: input)
    return output.invocationArn
}

func queryJobStatus(
    bedrockRuntimeClient: BedrockRuntimeClient,
    invocationArn: String?
) async throws -> GetAsyncInvokeOutput {
    try await bedrockRuntimeClient.getAsyncInvoke(
        input: GetAsyncInvokeInput(invocationArn: invocationArn))
}

func main() async throws {
    // Create a Bedrock Runtime client
    let config =
        try await BedrockRuntimeClient.BedrockRuntimeClientConfiguration(
            region: "us-east-1"
        )
    let client = BedrockRuntimeClient(config: config)

    // Specify the S3 location for the output video
    let bucket = "s3://REPLACE-WITH-YOUR-S3-BUCKET-NAM"

    print("Submitting video generation job...")
    let invocationArn = try await startTextToVideoGenerationJob(
        bedrockRuntimeClient: client,
        prompt: "A pomegranate juice in a railway station",
        outputS3Uri: bucket
    )
```

```
    print("Job started with invocation ARN: \(String(describing:invocationArn))")

    // Poll for job completion
    var status: BedrockRuntimeClientTypes.AsyncInvokeStatus?
    var isReady = false
    var hasFailed = false

    while !isReady && !hasFailed {
        print("\nPolling job status...")
        status = try await queryJobStatus(
            bedrockRuntimeClient: client, invocationArn: invocationArn
        ).status
        switch status {
        case .completed:
            isReady = true
            print("Video is ready\nCheck S3 bucket: \(bucket)")
        case .failed:
            hasFailed = true
            print("Something went wrong")
        case .inProgress:
            print("Job is in progress...")
            try await Task.sleep(nanoseconds: 15 * 1_000_000_000)  // 15 seconds
        default:
            isReady = true
        }
    }
}

do {
    try await main()
} catch {
    print("An error occurred: \(error)")
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - GetAsyncInvoke
  - StartAsyncInvoke

Amazon Bedrock 런타임용 Amazon Titan Image Generator

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Bedrock 런타임을 AWS SDKs 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- Amazon Bedrock에서 Amazon Titan Image를 간접 호출하여 이미지 생성

Amazon Bedrock에서 Amazon Titan Image를 간접 호출하여 이미지 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 이미지 생성을 위해 Amazon Bedrock에서 Amazon Titan Image를 간접 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Titan Image Generator를 사용하여 이미지를 생성합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"
 "strings"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/bedrockruntime"
)

// InvokeModelWrapper encapsulates Amazon Bedrock actions used in the examples.
// It contains a Bedrock Runtime client that is used to invoke foundation models.
type InvokeModelWrapper struct {
 BedrockRuntimeClient *bedrockruntime.Client
}
```

```
type TitanImageRequest struct {
 TaskType              string                `json:"taskType"`
 TextToImageParams     TextToImageParams     `json:"textToImageParams"`
 ImageGenerationConfig ImageGenerationConfig `json:"imageGenerationConfig"`
}
type TextToImageParams struct {
 Text string `json:"text"`
}
type ImageGenerationConfig struct {
 NumberOfImages int     `json:"numberOfImages"`
 Quality        string  `json:"quality"`
 CfgScale       float64 `json:"cfgScale"`
 Height         int     `json:"height"`
 Width          int     `json:"width"`
 Seed           int64   `json:"seed"`
}

type TitanImageResponse struct {
 Images []string `json:"images"`
}

// Invokes the Titan Image model to create an image using the input provided
// in the request body.
func (wrapper InvokeModelWrapper) InvokeTitanImage(ctx context.Context, prompt
 string, seed int64) (string, error) {
 modelId := "amazon.titan-image-generator-v1"

 body, err := json.Marshal(TitanImageRequest{
  TaskType: "TEXT_IMAGE",
  TextToImageParams: TextToImageParams{
   Text: prompt,
  },
  ImageGenerationConfig: ImageGenerationConfig{
   NumberOfImages: 1,
   Quality:        "standard",
   CfgScale:       8.0,
   Height:         512,
   Width:          512,
   Seed:           seed,
  },
 })
```

```
 if err != nil {
  log.Fatal("failed to marshal", err)
 }

 output, err := wrapper.BedrockRuntimeClient.InvokeModel(ctx,
 &bedrockruntime.InvokeModelInput{
  ModelId:     aws.String(modelId),
  ContentType: aws.String("application/json"),
  Body:        body,
 })

 if err != nil {
  ProcessError(err, modelId)
 }

 var response TitanImageResponse
 if err := json.Unmarshal(output.Body, &response); err != nil {
  log.Fatal("failed to unmarshal", err)
 }

 base64ImageData := response.Images[0]

 return base64ImageData, nil

}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 InvokeModel을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Titan Image Generator를 사용하여 이미지를 생성합니다.

```
// Create an image with the Amazon Titan Image Generator.

import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;

import java.math.BigInteger;
import java.security.SecureRandom;

import static com.example.bedrockruntime.libs.ImageTools.displayImage;

public class InvokeModel {

    public static String invokeModel() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Image G1.
        var modelId = "amazon.titan-image-generator-v1";

        // The InvokeModel API uses the model's native payload.
        // Learn more about the available inference parameters and response
 fields at:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
titan-image.html
        var nativeRequestTemplate = """
                {
                    "taskType": "TEXT_IMAGE",
                    "textToImageParams": { "text": "{{prompt}}" },
                    "imageGenerationConfig": { "seed": {{seed}} }
                }""";

        // Define the prompt for the image generation.
```

```
        var prompt = "A stylized picture of a cute old steampunk robot";

        // Get a random 31-bit seed for the image generation (max.
 2,147,483,647).
        var seed = new BigInteger(31, new SecureRandom());

        // Embed the prompt and seed in the model's native request payload.
        var nativeRequest = nativeRequestTemplate
                .replace("{{prompt}}", prompt)
                .replace("{{seed}}", seed.toString());

        try {
            // Encode and send the request to the Bedrock Runtime.
            var response = client.invokeModel(request -> request
                    .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest))
                    .modelId(modelId)
            );

            // Decode the response body.
            var responseBody = new JSONObject(response.body().asUtf8String());

            // Retrieve the generated image data from the model's response.
            var base64ImageData = new JSONPointer("/
images/0").queryFrom(responseBody).toString();

            return base64ImageData;

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
 e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("Generating image. This may take a few seconds...");

        String base64ImageData = invokeModel();

        displayImage(base64ImageData);
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 InvokeModel을 참조하세요.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Titan Image Generator를 사용하여 이미지를 생성합니다.

```
    public function invokeTitanImage(string $prompt, int $seed)
    {
        // The different model providers have individual request and response
 formats.
        // For the format, ranges, and default values for Titan Image models
 refer to:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
titan-image.html

        $base64_image_data = "";
        try {
            $modelId = 'amazon.titan-image-generator-v1';
            $request = json_encode([
                'taskType' => 'TEXT_IMAGE',
                'textToImageParams' => [
                    'text' => $prompt
                ],
                'imageGenerationConfig' => [
                    'numberOfImages' => 1,
                    'quality' => 'standard',
                    'cfgScale' => 8.0,
                    'height' => 512,
                    'width' => 512,
                    'seed' => $seed
                ]
            ]);
            $result = $this->bedrockRuntimeClient->invokeModel([
                'contentType' => 'application/json',
```

```
                'body' => $request,
                'modelId' => $modelId,
            ]);
            $response_body = json_decode($result['body']);
            $base64_image_data = $response_body->images[0];
        } catch (Exception $e) {
            echo "Error: ({$e->getCode()}) - {$e->getMessage()}\n";
        }

        return $base64_image_data;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 InvokeModel을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Titan Image Generator를 사용하여 이미지를 생성합니다.

```
# Use the native inference API to create an image with Amazon Titan Image
 Generator

import base64
import boto3
import json
import os
import random

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Image Generator G1.
model_id = "amazon.titan-image-generator-v1"
```

```
# Define the image generation prompt for the model.
prompt = "A stylized picture of a cute old steampunk robot."

# Generate a random seed.
seed = random.randint(0, 2147483647)

# Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
native_request = {
    "taskType": "TEXT_IMAGE",
    "textToImageParams": {"text": prompt},
    "imageGenerationConfig": {
        "numberOfImages": 1,
        "quality": "standard",
        "cfgScale": 8.0,
        "height": 512,
        "width": 512,
        "seed": seed,
    },
}

# Convert the native request to JSON.
request = json.dumps(native_request)

# Invoke the model with the request.
response = client.invoke_model(modelId=model_id, body=request)

# Decode the response body.
model_response = json.loads(response["body"].read())

# Extract the image data.
base64_image_data = model_response["images"][0]

# Save the generated image to a local folder.
i, output_dir = 1, "output"
if not os.path.exists(output_dir):
    os.makedirs(output_dir)
while os.path.exists(os.path.join(output_dir, f"titan_{i}.png")):
    i += 1

image_data = base64.b64decode(base64_image_data)

image_path = os.path.join(output_dir, f"titan_{i}.png")
with open(image_path, "wb") as file:
    file.write(image_data)
```

```
print(f"The generated image has been saved to {image_path}")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 InvokeModel를 참조하세요.

Amazon Bedrock 런타임용 Amazon Titan Text

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Bedrock 런타임을 AWS SDKs 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Bedrock에서 Amazon Titan Text 간접 호출
- 응답 스트림이 있는 Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Bedrock에서 Amazon Titan Text 간접 호출
- Invoke Model API를 사용하여 Amazon Bedrock에서 Amazon Titan Text 모델 간접 호출
- Invoke Model API를 응답 스트림과 함께 사용하여 Amazon Bedrock에서 Amazon Titan Text 모델 간접 호출

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Bedrock에서 Amazon Titan Text 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Titan Text로 텍스트 메시지를 전송하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Titan Text로 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Amazon Titan Text.
```

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Premier.
var modelId = "amazon.titan-text-premier-v1:0";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

// Create a request with the model ID, the user message, and an inference
 configuration.
var request = new ConverseRequest
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Messages = new List<Message>
    {
        new Message
        {
            Role = ConversationRole.User,
            Content = new List<ContentBlock> { new ContentBlock { Text =
 userMessage } }
        }
    },
    InferenceConfig = new InferenceConfiguration()
    {
        MaxTokens = 512,
        Temperature = 0.5F,
        TopP = 0.9F
    }
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the result.
    var response = await client.ConverseAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the response text.
```

```
    string responseText = response?.Output?.Message?.Content?[0]?.Text ?? "";
    Console.WriteLine(responseText);
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Titan Text로 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Amazon Titan Text.

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConverseResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message;

public class Converse {

    public static String converse() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
```

```
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Premier.
        var modelId = "amazon.titan-text-premier-v1:0";

        // Create the input text and embed it in a message object with the user
role.
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();


        try {
            // Send the message with a basic inference configuration.
            ConverseResponse response = client.converse(request -> request
                    .modelId(modelId)
                    .messages(message)
                    .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                            .maxTokens(512)
                            .temperature(0.5F)
                            .topP(0.9F)));

            // Retrieve the generated text from Bedrock's response object.
            var responseText =
response.output().message().content().get(0).text();
            System.out.println(responseText);

            return responseText;

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }
```

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

Bedrock의 Converse API를 비동기 Java 클라이언트와 함께 사용하여 Amazon Titan Text로 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Amazon Titan Text
// with the async Java client.

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message;

import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

public class ConverseAsync {

    public static String converseAsync() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Premier.
        var modelId = "amazon.titan-text-premier-v1:0";

        // Create the input text and embed it in a message object with the user
 role.
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
```

```
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();

        // Send the message with a basic inference configuration.
        var request = client.converse(params -> params
                .modelId(modelId)
                .messages(message)
                .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                        .maxTokens(512)
                        .temperature(0.5F)
                        .topP(0.9F))
        );

        // Prepare a future object to handle the asynchronous response.
        CompletableFuture<String> future = new CompletableFuture<>();

        // Handle the response or error using the future object.
        request.whenComplete((response, error) -> {
            if (error == null) {
                // Extract the generated text from Bedrock's response object.
                String responseText =
response.output().message().content().get(0).text();
                future.complete(responseText);
            } else {
                future.completeExceptionally(error);
            }
        });

        try {
            // Wait for the future object to complete and retrieve the generated
text.
            String responseText = future.get();
            System.out.println(responseText);

            return responseText;

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId, e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
        converseAsync();
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Titan Text로 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
// Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Amazon Titan Text.

import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  ConverseCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

// Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Premier.
const modelId = "amazon.titan-text-premier-v1:0";

// Start a conversation with the user message.
const userMessage =
  "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";
const conversation = [
  {
    role: "user",
    content: [{ text: userMessage }],
  },
];
```

```
// Create a command with the model ID, the message, and a basic configuration.
const command = new ConverseCommand({
  modelId,
  messages: conversation,
  inferenceConfig: { maxTokens: 512, temperature: 0.5, topP: 0.9 },
});

try {
  // Send the command to the model and wait for the response
  const response = await client.send(command);

  // Extract and print the response text.
  const responseText = response.output.message.content[0].text;
  console.log(responseText);
} catch (err) {
  console.log(`ERROR: Can't invoke '${modelId}'. Reason: ${err}`);
  process.exit(1);
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Titan Text로 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
# Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Amazon Titan Text.

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")
```

```
# Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Premier.
model_id = "amazon.titan-text-premier-v1:0"

# Start a conversation with the user message.
user_message = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."
conversation = [
    {
        "role": "user",
        "content": [{"text": user_message}],
    }
]

try:
    # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
    response = client.converse(
        modelId=model_id,
        messages=conversation,
        inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 512, "temperature": 0.5, "topP": 0.9},
    )

    # Extract and print the response text.
    response_text = response["output"]["message"]["content"][0]["text"]
    print(response_text)

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

응답 스트림이 있는 Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Bedrock에서 Amazon Titan Text 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Titan Text로 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Titan Text로 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Amazon Titan Text
// and print the response stream.

using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Linq;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Premier.
var modelId = "amazon.titan-text-premier-v1:0";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

// Create a request with the model ID, the user message, and an inference
 configuration.
var request = new ConverseStreamRequest
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Messages = new List<Message>
    {
        new Message
        {
            Role = ConversationRole.User,
```

```
            Content = new List<ContentBlock> { new ContentBlock { Text =
 userMessage } }
        }
    },
    InferenceConfig = new InferenceConfiguration()
    {
        MaxTokens = 512,
        Temperature = 0.5F,
        TopP = 0.9F
    }
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the result.
    var response = await client.ConverseStreamAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    foreach (var chunk in response.Stream.AsEnumerable())
    {
        if (chunk is ContentBlockDeltaEvent)
        {
            Console.Write((chunk as ContentBlockDeltaEvent).Delta.Text);
        }
    }
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ConverseStream을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Titan Text로 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Amazon Titan Text
// and print the response stream.

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConverseStreamResponseHandler;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message;

import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

public class ConverseStream {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Premier.
        var modelId = "amazon.titan-text-premier-v1:0";
```

```
        // Create the input text and embed it in a message object with the user
 role.
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();

        // Create a handler to extract and print the response text in real-time.
        var responseStreamHandler = ConverseStreamResponseHandler.builder()
                .subscriber(ConverseStreamResponseHandler.Visitor.builder()
                        .onContentBlockDelta(chunk -> {
                            String responseText = chunk.delta().text();
                            System.out.print(responseText);
                        }).build()
                ).onError(err ->
                        System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
 err.getMessage())
                ).build();

        try {
            // Send the message with a basic inference configuration and attach
 the handler.
            client.converseStream(request -> request
                    .modelId(modelId)
                    .messages(message)
                    .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                            .maxTokens(512)
                            .temperature(0.5F)
                            .topP(0.9F)
                    ), responseStreamHandler).get();

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
 e.getCause().getMessage());
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ConverseStream을 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Titan Text로 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
// Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Amazon Titan Text.

import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  ConverseStreamCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

// Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Premier.
const modelId = "amazon.titan-text-premier-v1:0";

// Start a conversation with the user message.
const userMessage =
  "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";
const conversation = [
  {
    role: "user",
    content: [{ text: userMessage }],
  },
];

// Create a command with the model ID, the message, and a basic configuration.
const command = new ConverseStreamCommand({
  modelId,
  messages: conversation,
  inferenceConfig: { maxTokens: 512, temperature: 0.5, topP: 0.9 },
});
```

```
try {
  // Send the command to the model and wait for the response
  const response = await client.send(command);

  // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
  for await (const item of response.stream) {
    if (item.contentBlockDelta) {
      process.stdout.write(item.contentBlockDelta.delta?.text);
    }
  }
} catch (err) {
  console.log(`ERROR: Can't invoke '${modelId}'. Reason: ${err}`);
  process.exit(1);
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ConverseStream을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Titan Text로 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
# Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Amazon Titan Text
# and print the response stream.

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")
```

```
# Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Premier.
model_id = "amazon.titan-text-premier-v1:0"

# Start a conversation with the user message.
user_message = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."
conversation = [
    {
        "role": "user",
        "content": [{"text": user_message}],
    }
]

try:
    # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
    streaming_response = client.converse_stream(
        modelId=model_id,
        messages=conversation,
        inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 512, "temperature": 0.5, "topP": 0.9},
    )

    # Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    for chunk in streaming_response["stream"]:
        if "contentBlockDelta" in chunk:
            text = chunk["contentBlockDelta"]["delta"]["text"]
            print(text, end="")

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ConverseStream을 참조하세요.

Invoke Model API를 사용하여 Amazon Bedrock에서 Amazon Titan Text 모델 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 Invoke Model API를 사용하여 Amazon Titan Text로 텍스트 메시지를 전송하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Invoke Model API를 사용하여 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Amazon Titan Text.

using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text.Json.Nodes;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Premier.
var modelId = "amazon.titan-text-premier-v1:0";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

//Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
var nativeRequest = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new
{
    inputText = userMessage,
    textGenerationConfig = new
    {
        maxTokenCount = 512,
        temperature = 0.5
    }
});

// Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request payload.
```

```
var request = new InvokeModelRequest()
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Body = new MemoryStream(System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(nativeRequest)),
    ContentType = "application/json"
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the response.
    var response = await client.InvokeModelAsync(request);

    // Decode the response body.
    var modelResponse = await JsonNode.ParseAsync(response.Body);

    // Extract and print the response text.
    var responseText = modelResponse["results"]?[0]?["outputText"] ?? "";
    Console.WriteLine(responseText);
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 InvokeModel을 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Invoke Model API를 사용하여 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"
 "strings"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/bedrockruntime"
)

// InvokeModelWrapper encapsulates Amazon Bedrock actions used in the examples.
// It contains a Bedrock Runtime client that is used to invoke foundation models.
type InvokeModelWrapper struct {
 BedrockRuntimeClient *bedrockruntime.Client
}



// Each model provider has their own individual request and response formats.
// For the format, ranges, and default values for Amazon Titan Text, refer to:
// https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-titan-
text.html
type TitanTextRequest struct {
 InputText            string                `json:"inputText"`
 TextGenerationConfig TextGenerationConfig `json:"textGenerationConfig"`
}

type TextGenerationConfig struct {
 Temperature   float64  `json:"temperature"`
 TopP          float64  `json:"topP"`
 MaxTokenCount int      `json:"maxTokenCount"`
 StopSequences []string `json:"stopSequences,omitempty"`
}

type TitanTextResponse struct {
 InputTextTokenCount int      `json:"inputTextTokenCount"`
 Results             []Result `json:"results"`
}

type Result struct {
 TokenCount       int    `json:"tokenCount"`
 OutputText       string `json:"outputText"`
 CompletionReason string `json:"completionReason"`
}
```

```
func (wrapper InvokeModelWrapper) InvokeTitanText(ctx context.Context, prompt
 string) (string, error) {
 modelId := "amazon.titan-text-express-v1"

 body, err := json.Marshal(TitanTextRequest{
  InputText: prompt,
  TextGenerationConfig: TextGenerationConfig{
   Temperature:   0,
   TopP:          1,
   MaxTokenCount: 4096,
  },
 })

 if err != nil {
  log.Fatal("failed to marshal", err)
 }

 output, err := wrapper.BedrockRuntimeClient.InvokeModel(ctx,
 &bedrockruntime.InvokeModelInput{
  ModelId:     aws.String(modelId),
  ContentType: aws.String("application/json"),
  Body:        body,
 })

 if err != nil {
  ProcessError(err, modelId)
 }

 var response TitanTextResponse
 if err := json.Unmarshal(output.Body, &response); err != nil {
  log.Fatal("failed to unmarshal", err)
 }

 return response.Results[0].OutputText, nil
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 InvokeModel을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Invoke Model API를 사용하여 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Amazon Titan Text.

import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;

public class InvokeModel {

    public static String invokeModel() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Premier.
        var modelId = "amazon.titan-text-premier-v1:0";

        // The InvokeModel API uses the model's native payload.
        // Learn more about the available inference parameters and response
 fields at:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
titan-text.html
        var nativeRequestTemplate = "{ \"inputText\": \"{{prompt}}\" }";
```

```
        // Define the prompt for the model.
        var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";

        // Embed the prompt in the model's native request payload.
        String nativeRequest = nativeRequestTemplate.replace("{{prompt}}",
 prompt);

        try {
            // Encode and send the request to the Bedrock Runtime.
            var response = client.invokeModel(request -> request
                    .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest))
                    .modelId(modelId)
            );

            // Decode the response body.
            var responseBody = new JSONObject(response.body().asUtf8String());

            // Retrieve the generated text from the model's response.
            var text = new JSONPointer("/results/0/
outputText").queryFrom(responseBody).toString();
            System.out.println(text);

            return text;

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
 e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 InvokeModel을 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Invoke Model API를 사용하여 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

import { FoundationModels } from "../../config/foundation_models.js";
import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  InvokeModelCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

/**
 * @typedef {Object} ResponseBody
 * @property {Object[]} results
 */

/**
 * Invokes an Amazon Titan Text generation model.
 *
 * @param {string} prompt - The input text prompt for the model to complete.
 * @param {string} [modelId] - The ID of the model to use. Defaults to
 "amazon.titan-text-express-v1".
 */
export const invokeModel = async (
  prompt,
  modelId = "amazon.titan-text-express-v1",
) => {
  // Create a new Bedrock Runtime client instance.
  const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

  // Prepare the payload for the model.
  const payload = {
    inputText: prompt,
```

```
    textGenerationConfig: {
      maxTokenCount: 4096,
      stopSequences: [],
      temperature: 0,
      topP: 1,
    },
  };

  // Invoke the model with the payload and wait for the response.
  const command = new InvokeModelCommand({
    contentType: "application/json",
    body: JSON.stringify(payload),
    modelId,
  });
  const apiResponse = await client.send(command);

  // Decode and return the response.
  const decodedResponseBody = new TextDecoder().decode(apiResponse.body);
  /** @type {ResponseBody} */
  const responseBody = JSON.parse(decodedResponseBody);
  return responseBody.results[0].outputText;
};

// Invoke the function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  const prompt =
    'Complete the following in one sentence: "Once upon a time..."';
  const modelId = FoundationModels.TITAN_TEXT_G1_EXPRESS.modelId;
  console.log(`Prompt: ${prompt}`);
  console.log(`Model ID: ${modelId}`);

  try {
    console.log("-".repeat(53));
    const response = await invokeModel(prompt, modelId);
    console.log(response);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log(err);
  }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 InvokeModel을 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

모델 호출 API를 사용하여 짧은 스토리를 생성합니다.

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelRequest
import kotlinx.serialization.Serializable
import kotlinx.serialization.json.Json

/**
 * This example demonstrates how to use the Amazon Titan foundation models to
 generate text.
 * It shows how to:
 * - Set up the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
 * - Create a request payload
 * - Configure and send a request
 * - Process the response
 */
suspend fun main() {
    invokeModel().also { println(it) }
}

// Data class for parsing the model's response
@Serializable
private data class BedrockResponse(val results: List<Result>) {
    @Serializable
    data class Result(
        val outputText: String,
    )
}

// Initialize JSON parser with relaxed configuration
private val json = Json { ignoreUnknownKeys = true }
```

```
suspend fun invokeModel(): String {
    // Create and configure the Bedrock runtime client
    BedrockRuntimeClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->

        // Specify the model ID. For the latest available models, see:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/models-
supported.html
        val modelId = "amazon.titan-text-lite-v1"

        // Create the request payload with optional configuration parameters
        // For detailed parameter descriptions, see:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
titan-text.html
        val prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line."
        val request = """
            {
                "inputText": "$prompt",
                "textGenerationConfig": {
                    "maxTokenCount": 500,
                    "temperature": 0.5
                }
            }
        """.trimIndent()

        // Send the request and process the model's response
        runCatching {
            // Send the request to the model
            val response = client.invokeModel(
                InvokeModelRequest {
                    this.modelId = modelId
                    body = request.toByteArray()
                },
            )

            // Convert the response bytes to a JSON string
            val jsonResponse = response.body.toString(Charsets.UTF_8)

            // Parse the JSON into a Kotlin object
            val parsedResponse =
 json.decodeFromString<BedrockResponse>(jsonResponse)

            // Extract and return the generated text
            return parsedResponse.results.firstOrNull()!!.outputText
```

```
        }.getOrElse { error ->
            error.message?.let { msg ->
                System.err.println("ERROR: Can't invoke '$modelId'. Reason:
 $msg")
            }
            throw RuntimeException("Failed to generate text with model $modelId",
 error)
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 InvokeModel을 참조하세요. AWS

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Invoke Model API를 사용하여 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
# Use the native inference API to send a text message to Amazon Titan Text.

import boto3
import json

from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Premier.
model_id = "amazon.titan-text-premier-v1:0"

# Define the prompt for the model.
prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."
```

```
# Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
native_request = {
    "inputText": prompt,
    "textGenerationConfig": {
        "maxTokenCount": 512,
        "temperature": 0.5,
    },
}

# Convert the native request to JSON.
request = json.dumps(native_request)

try:
    # Invoke the model with the request.
    response = client.invoke_model(modelId=model_id, body=request)

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)

# Decode the response body.
model_response = json.loads(response["body"].read())

# Extract and print the response text.
response_text = model_response["results"][0]["outputText"]
print(response_text)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 InvokeModel를 참조하세요.

Invoke Model API를 응답 스트림과 함께 사용하여 Amazon Bedrock에서 Amazon Titan Text 모델 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 Invoke Model API를 사용하여 Amazon Titan Text 모델에 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 프린트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Invoke Model API를 사용하여 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Amazon Titan Text
// and print the response stream.

using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text.Json.Nodes;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Premier.
var modelId = "amazon.titan-text-premier-v1:0";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

//Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
var nativeRequest = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new
{
    inputText = userMessage,
    textGenerationConfig = new
    {
        maxTokenCount = 512,
        temperature = 0.5
    }
});
```

```
// Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request payload.
var request = new InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRequest()
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Body = new MemoryStream(System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(nativeRequest)),
    ContentType = "application/json"
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the response.
    var streamingResponse = await
 client.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    foreach (var item in streamingResponse.Body)
    {
        var chunk = JsonSerializer.Deserialize<JsonObject>((item as
 PayloadPart).Bytes);
        var text = chunk["outputText"] ?? "";
        Console.Write(text);
    }
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 InvokeModelWithResponseStream을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Invoke Model API를 사용하여 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Amazon Titan Text
// and print the response stream.

import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamReques
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRespon

import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

import static
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRespon

public class InvokeModelWithResponseStream {

    public static String invokeModelWithResponseStream() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();
```

```
        // Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Premier.
        var modelId = "amazon.titan-text-premier-v1:0";

        // The InvokeModelWithResponseStream API uses the model's native payload.
        // Learn more about the available inference parameters and response
 fields at:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
titan-text.html
        var nativeRequestTemplate = "{ \"inputText\": \"{{prompt}}\" }";

        // Define the prompt for the model.
        var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";

        // Embed the prompt in the model's native request payload.
        String nativeRequest = nativeRequestTemplate.replace("{{prompt}}",
 prompt);

        // Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request
 payload.
        var request = InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRequest.builder()
                .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest))
                .modelId(modelId)
                .build();

        // Prepare a buffer to accumulate the generated response text.
        var completeResponseTextBuffer = new StringBuilder();

        // Prepare a handler to extract, accumulate, and print the response text
 in real-time.
        var responseStreamHandler =
 InvokeModelWithResponseStreamResponseHandler.builder()
                .subscriber(Visitor.builder().onChunk(chunk -> {
                    // Extract and print the text from the model's native
 response.
                    var response = new JSONObject(chunk.bytes().asUtf8String());
                    var text = new JSONPointer("/
outputText").queryFrom(response);
                    System.out.print(text);

                    // Append the text to the response text buffer.
                    completeResponseTextBuffer.append(text);
                }).build()).build();
```

```
        try {
            // Send the request and wait for the handler to process the response.
            client.invokeModelWithResponseStream(request,
 responseStreamHandler).get();

            // Return the complete response text.
            return completeResponseTextBuffer.toString();

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
 e.getCause().getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) throws ExecutionException,
 InterruptedException {
        invokeModelWithResponseStream();
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 InvokeModelWithResponseStream을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Invoke Model API를 사용하여 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
# Use the native inference API to send a text message to Amazon Titan Text
# and print the response stream.

import boto3
```

```
import json

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Premier.
model_id = "amazon.titan-text-premier-v1:0"

# Define the prompt for the model.
prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."

# Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
native_request = {
    "inputText": prompt,
    "textGenerationConfig": {
        "maxTokenCount": 512,
        "temperature": 0.5,
    },
}

# Convert the native request to JSON.
request = json.dumps(native_request)

# Invoke the model with the request.
streaming_response = client.invoke_model_with_response_stream(
    modelId=model_id, body=request
)

# Extract and print the response text in real-time.
for event in streaming_response["body"]:
    chunk = json.loads(event["chunk"]["bytes"])
    if "outputText" in chunk:
        print(chunk["outputText"], end="")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 InvokeModelWithResponseStream를 참조하세요.

Amazon Bedrock 런타임용 Amazon Titan 텍스트 임베딩

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Bedrock 런타임을 AWS SDKs 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- Amazon Bedrock에서 Amazon Titan Text Embeddings 간접 호출

Amazon Bedrock에서 Amazon Titan Text Embeddings 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 첫 번째 임베딩 생성을 시작합니다.
- 차원 수 및 정규화를 구성하는 임베딩을 생성합니다(V2만 해당).

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Titan Text Embeddings V2를 사용하여 첫 번째 임베딩을 생성합니다.

```
// Generate and print an embedding with Amazon Titan Text Embeddings.

import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;

public class InvokeModel {

    public static String invokeModel() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
```

```
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Embeddings V2.
        var modelId = "amazon.titan-embed-text-v2:0";

        // The InvokeModel API uses the model's native payload.
        // Learn more about the available inference parameters and response
 fields at:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
titan-embed-text.html
        var nativeRequestTemplate = "{ \"inputText\": \"{{inputText}}\" }";

        // The text to convert into an embedding.
        var inputText = "Please recommend books with a theme similar to the movie
 'Inception'.";

        // Embed the prompt in the model's native request payload.
        String nativeRequest = nativeRequestTemplate.replace("{{inputText}}",
 inputText);

        try {
            // Encode and send the request to the Bedrock Runtime.
            var response = client.invokeModel(request -> request
                    .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest))
                    .modelId(modelId)
            );

            // Decode the response body.
            var responseBody = new JSONObject(response.body().asUtf8String());

            // Retrieve the generated text from the model's response.
            var text = new JSONPointer("/
embedding").queryFrom(responseBody).toString();
            System.out.println(text);

            return text;

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
 e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
```

```
    }

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

Titan Text Embeddings V2를 간접 호출하여 차원 수와 정규화를 구성합니다.

```
    /**
     * Invoke Amazon Titan Text Embeddings V2 with additional inference
 parameters.
     *
     * @param inputText  - The text to convert to an embedding.
     * @param dimensions - The number of dimensions the output embeddings should
 have.
     *                   Values accepted by the model: 256, 512, 1024.
     * @param normalize  - A flag indicating whether or not to normalize the
 output embeddings.
     * @return The {@link JSONObject} representing the model's response.
     */
    public static JSONObject invokeModel(String inputText, int dimensions,
 boolean normalize) {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_WEST_2)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Embed Text v2.0.
        var modelId = "amazon.titan-embed-text-v2:0";

        // Create the request for the model.
        var nativeRequest = """
                {
                    "inputText": "%s",
                    "dimensions": %d,
                    "normalize": %b
                }
                """.formatted(inputText, dimensions, normalize);
```

```
        // Encode and send the request.
        var response = client.invokeModel(request -> {
            request.body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest));
            request.modelId(modelId);
        });

        // Decode the model's response.
        var modelResponse = new JSONObject(response.body().asUtf8String());

        // Extract and print the generated embedding and the input text token
 count.
        var embedding = modelResponse.getJSONArray("embedding");
        var inputTokenCount = modelResponse.getBigInteger("inputTextTokenCount");
        System.out.println("Embedding: " + embedding);
        System.out.println("\nInput token count: " + inputTokenCount);

        // Return the model's native response.
        return modelResponse;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 InvokeModel을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Titan Text Embeddings를 사용하여 첫 번째 임베딩을 생성합니다.

```
# Generate and print an embedding with Amazon Titan Text Embeddings V2.

import boto3
import json

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")
```

```
# Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Embeddings V2.
model_id = "amazon.titan-embed-text-v2:0"

# The text to convert to an embedding.
input_text = "Please recommend books with a theme similar to the movie
 'Inception'."

# Create the request for the model.
native_request = {"inputText": input_text}

# Convert the native request to JSON.
request = json.dumps(native_request)

# Invoke the model with the request.
response = client.invoke_model(modelId=model_id, body=request)

# Decode the model's native response body.
model_response = json.loads(response["body"].read())

# Extract and print the generated embedding and the input text token count.
embedding = model_response["embedding"]
input_token_count = model_response["inputTextTokenCount"]

print("\nYour input:")
print(input_text)
print(f"Number of input tokens: {input_token_count}")
print(f"Size of the generated embedding: {len(embedding)}")
print("Embedding:")
print(embedding)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 InvokeModel를 참조하세요.

Amazon Bedrock 런타임용 Anthropic Claude

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Bedrock 런타임을 AWS SDKs 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Bedrock에서 Anthropic Claude 간접 호출

- 응답 스트림이 있는 Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Bedrock에서 Anthropic Claude 간접 호출
- Amazon Bedrock에서 Anthropic Claude로 문서 전송 및 처리
- Invoke Model API를 사용하여 Amazon Bedrock에서 Anthropic Claude 간접 호출
- Invoke Model API를 응답 스트림과 함께 사용하여 Amazon Bedrock에서 Anthropic Claude 모델 간접 호출
- Amazon Bedrock에서 Anthropic Claude 3.7 Sonnet의 추론 기능 사용
- Amazon Bedrock에서 Anthropic Claude 3.7 Sonnet의 추론 기능 사용
- Amazon Bedrock의 AI 모델을 사용자 지정 도구 또는 API와 연결하는 방법을 보여주는 도구 사용 데모

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Bedrock에서 Anthropic Claude 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Anthropic Claude에 텍스트 메시지를 보내는 방법을 보여줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Anthropic Claude에 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Anthropic Claude.

using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
```

```
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
var modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

// Create a request with the model ID, the user message, and an inference
 configuration.
var request = new ConverseRequest
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Messages = new List<Message>
    {
        new Message
        {
            Role = ConversationRole.User,
            Content = new List<ContentBlock> { new ContentBlock { Text =
 userMessage } }
        }
    },
    InferenceConfig = new InferenceConfiguration()
    {
        MaxTokens = 512,
        Temperature = 0.5F,
        TopP = 0.9F
    }
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the result.
    var response = await client.ConverseAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the response text.
    string responseText = response?.Output?.Message?.Content?[0]?.Text ?? "";
    Console.WriteLine(responseText);
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Anthropic Claude에 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/bedrockruntime"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/bedrockruntime/types"
)

// ConverseWrapper encapsulates Amazon Bedrock actions used in the examples.
// It contains a Bedrock Runtime client that is used to invoke Bedrock.
type ConverseWrapper struct {
 BedrockRuntimeClient *bedrockruntime.Client
}



func (wrapper ConverseWrapper) ConverseClaude(ctx context.Context, prompt string)
 (string, error) {
 var content = types.ContentBlockMemberText{
  Value: prompt,
 }
 var message = types.Message{
  Content: []types.ContentBlock{&content},
  Role:    "user",
 }
```

```
 modelId := "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0"
 var converseInput = bedrockruntime.ConverseInput{
  ModelId:  aws.String(modelId),
  Messages: []types.Message{message},
 }
 response, err := wrapper.BedrockRuntimeClient.Converse(ctx, &converseInput)
 if err != nil {
  ProcessError(err, modelId)
 }

 responseText, _ := response.Output.(*types.ConverseOutputMemberMessage)
 responseContentBlock := responseText.Value.Content[0]
 text, _ := responseContentBlock.(*types.ContentBlockMemberText)
 return text.Value, nil

}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Anthropic Claude에 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Anthropic Claude.

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConverseResponse;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message;

public class Converse {

    public static String converse() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
        var modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0";

        // Create the input text and embed it in a message object with the user
 role.
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();


        try {
            // Send the message with a basic inference configuration.
            ConverseResponse response = client.converse(request -> request
                    .modelId(modelId)
                    .messages(message)
                    .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                            .maxTokens(512)
                            .temperature(0.5F)
                            .topP(0.9F)));

            // Retrieve the generated text from Bedrock's response object.
            var responseText =
 response.output().message().content().getFirst().text();
            System.out.println(responseText);

            return responseText;
```

```
        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
 e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

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

Bedrock의 Converse API를 비동기 Java 클라이언트와 함께 사용하여 Anthropic Claude에 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Anthropic Claude
// with the async Java client.

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message;

import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

public class ConverseAsync {

    public static String converseAsync() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
        var modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0";
```

```
        // Create the input text and embed it in a message object with the user
role.
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();

        // Send the message with a basic inference configuration.
        var request = client.converse(params -> params
                .modelId(modelId)
                .messages(message)
                .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                        .maxTokens(512)
                        .temperature(0.5F)
                        .topP(0.9F))
        );

        // Prepare a future object to handle the asynchronous response.
        CompletableFuture<String> future = new CompletableFuture<>();

        // Handle the response or error using the future object.
        request.whenComplete((response, error) -> {
            if (error == null) {
                // Extract the generated text from Bedrock's response object.
                String responseText =
response.output().message().content().getFirst().text();
                future.complete(responseText);
            } else {
                future.completeExceptionally(error);
            }
        });

        try {
            // Wait for the future object to complete and retrieve the generated
text.
            String responseText = future.get();
            System.out.println(responseText);

            return responseText;

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
```

```
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId, e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Anthropic Claude에 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
// Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Anthropic Claude.

import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  ConverseCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

// Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
const modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0";

// Start a conversation with the user message.
const userMessage =
  "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";
const conversation = [
```

```
  {
    role: "user",
    content: [{ text: userMessage }],
  },
];

// Create a command with the model ID, the message, and a basic configuration.
const command = new ConverseCommand({
  modelId,
  messages: conversation,
  inferenceConfig: { maxTokens: 512, temperature: 0.5, topP: 0.9 },
});

try {
  // Send the command to the model and wait for the response
  const response = await client.send(command);

  // Extract and print the response text.
  const responseText = response.output.message.content[0].text;
  console.log(responseText);
} catch (err) {
  console.log(`ERROR: Can't invoke '${modelId}'. Reason: ${err}`);
  process.exit(1);
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Anthropic Claude에 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
# Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Anthropic Claude.
```

```
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
model_id = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0"

# Start a conversation with the user message.
user_message = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."
conversation = [
    {
        "role": "user",
        "content": [{"text": user_message}],
    }
]

try:
    # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
    response = client.converse(
        modelId=model_id,
        messages=conversation,
        inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 512, "temperature": 0.5, "topP": 0.9},
    )

    # Extract and print the response text.
    response_text = response["output"]["message"]["content"][0]["text"]
    print(response_text)

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Anthropic Claude에 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), BedrockConverseError> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt::init();
    let sdk_config = aws_config::defaults(BehaviorVersion::latest())
        .region(CLAUDE_REGION)
        .load()
        .await;
    let client = Client::new(&sdk_config);

    let response = client
        .converse()
        .model_id(MODEL_ID)
        .messages(
            Message::builder()
                .role(ConversationRole::User)
                .content(ContentBlock::Text(USER_MESSAGE.to_string()))
                .build()
                .map_err(|_| "failed to build message")?,
        )
        .send()
        .await;

    match response {
        Ok(output) => {
            let text = get_converse_output_text(output)?;
            println!("{}", text);
            Ok(())
        }
        Err(e) => Err(e
            .as_service_error()
            .map(BedrockConverseError::from)
```

```
            .unwrap_or_else(|| BedrockConverseError("Unknown service
 error".into()))),
    }
}

fn get_converse_output_text(output: ConverseOutput) -> Result<String,
 BedrockConverseError> {
    let text = output
        .output()
        .ok_or("no output")?
        .as_message()
        .map_err(|_| "output not a message")?
        .content()
        .first()
        .ok_or("no content in message")?
        .as_text()
        .map_err(|_| "content is not text")?
        .to_string();
    Ok(text)
}
```

문, 오류 유틸리티, 상수를 사용합니다.

```
use aws_config::BehaviorVersion;
use aws_sdk_bedrockruntime::{
    operation::converse::{ConverseError, ConverseOutput},
    types::{ContentBlock, ConversationRole, Message},
    Client,
};

// Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
const MODEL_ID: &str = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0";
const CLAUDE_REGION: &str = "us-east-1";

// Start a conversation with the user message.
const USER_MESSAGE: &str = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in
 one line.";

#[derive(Debug)]
struct BedrockConverseError(String);
impl std::fmt::Display for BedrockConverseError {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
```

```
        write!(f, "Can't invoke '{}'. Reason: {}", MODEL_ID, self.0)
    }
}
impl std::error::Error for BedrockConverseError {}
impl From<&str> for BedrockConverseError {
    fn from(value: &str) -> Self {
        BedrockConverseError(value.to_string())
    }
}
impl From<&ConverseError> for BedrockConverseError {
    fn from(value: &ConverseError) -> Self {
        BedrockConverseError::from(match value {
            ConverseError::ModelTimeoutException(_) => "Model took too long",
            ConverseError::ModelNotReadyException(_) => "Model is not ready",
            _ => "Unknown",
        })
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Anthropic Claude에 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
// An example demonstrating how to use the Conversation API to send
// a text message to Anthropic Claude.

import AWSBedrockRuntime

func converse(_ textPrompt: String) async throws -> String {

    // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
```

```
    let config =
        try await BedrockRuntimeClient.BedrockRuntimeClientConfiguration(
            region: "us-east-1"
        )
    let client = BedrockRuntimeClient(config: config)

    // Set the model ID.
    let modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0"

    // Start a conversation with the user message.
    let message = BedrockRuntimeClientTypes.Message(
        content: [.text(textPrompt)],
        role: .user
    )

    // Optionally use inference parameters
    let inferenceConfig =
        BedrockRuntimeClientTypes.InferenceConfiguration(
            maxTokens: 512,
            stopSequences: ["END"],
            temperature: 0.5,
            topp: 0.9
        )

    // Create the ConverseInput to send to the model
    let input = ConverseInput(
        inferenceConfig: inferenceConfig, messages: [message], modelId: modelId)

    // Send the ConverseInput to the model
    let response = try await client.converse(input: input)

    // Extract and return the response text.
    if case let .message(msg) = response.output {
        if case let .text(textResponse) = msg.content![0] {
            return textResponse
        } else {
            return "No text response found in message content"
        }
    } else {
        return "No message found in converse output"
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

응답 스트림이 있는 Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Bedrock에서 Anthropic Claude 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Anthropic Claude에 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Anthropic Claude에 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Anthropic Claude
// and print the response stream.

using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Linq;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
var modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";
```

```
// Create a request with the model ID, the user message, and an inference
 configuration.
var request = new ConverseStreamRequest
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Messages = new List<Message>
    {
        new Message
        {
            Role = ConversationRole.User,
            Content = new List<ContentBlock> { new ContentBlock { Text =
 userMessage } }
        }
    },
    InferenceConfig = new InferenceConfiguration()
    {
        MaxTokens = 512,
        Temperature = 0.5F,
        TopP = 0.9F
    }
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the result.
    var response = await client.ConverseStreamAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    foreach (var chunk in response.Stream.AsEnumerable())
    {
        if (chunk is ContentBlockDeltaEvent)
        {
            Console.Write((chunk as ContentBlockDeltaEvent).Delta.Text);
        }
    }
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ConverseStream을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Anthropic Claude에 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Anthropic Claude
// and print the response stream.

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConverseStreamResponseHandler;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message;

import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

public class ConverseStream {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();
```

```
        // Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
        var modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0";

        // Create the input text and embed it in a message object with the user
 role.
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();

        // Create a handler to extract and print the response text in real-time.
        var responseStreamHandler = ConverseStreamResponseHandler.builder()
                .subscriber(ConverseStreamResponseHandler.Visitor.builder()
                        .onContentBlockDelta(chunk -> {
                            String responseText = chunk.delta().text();
                            System.out.print(responseText);
                        }).build()
                ).onError(err ->
                        System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
 err.getMessage())
                ).build();

        try {
            // Send the message with a basic inference configuration and attach
 the handler.
            client.converseStream(request -> request.modelId(modelId)
                    .messages(message)
                    .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                            .maxTokens(512)
                            .temperature(0.5F)
                            .topP(0.9F)
                    ), responseStreamHandler).get();

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
 e.getCause().getMessage());
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ConverseStream을 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Anthropic Claude에 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
// Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Anthropic Claude.

import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  ConverseStreamCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

// Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
const modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0";

// Start a conversation with the user message.
const userMessage =
  "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";
const conversation = [
  {
    role: "user",
    content: [{ text: userMessage }],
  },
];

// Create a command with the model ID, the message, and a basic configuration.
const command = new ConverseStreamCommand({
  modelId,
  messages: conversation,
```

```
  inferenceConfig: { maxTokens: 512, temperature: 0.5, topP: 0.9 },
});

try {
  // Send the command to the model and wait for the response
  const response = await client.send(command);

  // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
  for await (const item of response.stream) {
    if (item.contentBlockDelta) {
      process.stdout.write(item.contentBlockDelta.delta?.text);
    }
  }
} catch (err) {
  console.log(`ERROR: Can't invoke '${modelId}'. Reason: ${err}`);
  process.exit(1);
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ConverseStream을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Anthropic Claude에 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
# Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Anthropic Claude
# and print the response stream.

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError
```

```
# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
model_id = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0"

# Start a conversation with the user message.
user_message = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."
conversation = [
    {
        "role": "user",
        "content": [{"text": user_message}],
    }
]

try:
    # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
    streaming_response = client.converse_stream(
        modelId=model_id,
        messages=conversation,
        inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 512, "temperature": 0.5, "topP": 0.9},
    )

    # Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    for chunk in streaming_response["stream"]:
        if "contentBlockDelta" in chunk:
            text = chunk["contentBlockDelta"]["delta"]["text"]
            print(text, end="")

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ConverseStream을 참조하세요.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 ConverseStream API를 사용하여 Anthropic Claude에 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 토큰을 스트리밍합니다.

```
#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), BedrockConverseStreamError> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt::init();
    let sdk_config = aws_config::defaults(BehaviorVersion::latest())
        .region(CLAUDE_REGION)
        .load()
        .await;
    let client = Client::new(&sdk_config);

    let response = client
        .converse_stream()
        .model_id(MODEL_ID)
        .messages(
            Message::builder()
                .role(ConversationRole::User)
                .content(ContentBlock::Text(USER_MESSAGE.to_string()))
                .build()
                .map_err(|_| "failed to build message")?,
        )
        .send()
        .await;

    let mut stream = match response {
        Ok(output) => Ok(output.stream),
        Err(e) => Err(BedrockConverseStreamError::from(
            e.as_service_error().unwrap(),
        )),
    }?;
```

```
    loop {
        let token = stream.recv().await;
        match token {
            Ok(Some(text)) => {
                let next = get_converse_output_text(text)?;
                print!("{}", next);
                Ok(())
            }
            Ok(None) => break,
            Err(e) => Err(e
                .as_service_error()
                .map(BedrockConverseStreamError::from)
                .unwrap_or(BedrockConverseStreamError(
                    "Unknown error receiving stream".into(),
                ))),
        }?
    }

    println!();

    Ok(())
}

fn get_converse_output_text(
    output: ConverseStreamOutputType,
) -> Result<String, BedrockConverseStreamError> {
    Ok(match output {
        ConverseStreamOutputType::ContentBlockDelta(event) => match event.delta()
 {
            Some(delta) => delta.as_text().cloned().unwrap_or_else(|_|
 "".into()),
            None => "".into(),
        },
        _ => "".into(),
    })
}
```

문, 오류 유틸리티, 상수를 사용합니다.

```
use aws_config::BehaviorVersion;
use aws_sdk_bedrockruntime::{
```

```
    error::ProvideErrorMetadata,
    operation::converse_stream::ConverseStreamError,
    types::{
        error::ConverseStreamOutputError, ContentBlock, ConversationRole,
        ConverseStreamOutput as ConverseStreamOutputType, Message,
    },
    Client,
};

// Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
const MODEL_ID: &str = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0";
const CLAUDE_REGION: &str = "us-east-1";

// Start a conversation with the user message.
const USER_MESSAGE: &str = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in
 one line.";

#[derive(Debug)]
struct BedrockConverseStreamError(String);
impl std::fmt::Display for BedrockConverseStreamError {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
        write!(f, "Can't invoke '{}'. Reason: {}", MODEL_ID, self.0)
    }
}
impl std::error::Error for BedrockConverseStreamError {}
impl From<&str> for BedrockConverseStreamError {
    fn from(value: &str) -> Self {
        BedrockConverseStreamError(value.into())
    }
}

impl From<&ConverseStreamError> for BedrockConverseStreamError {
    fn from(value: &ConverseStreamError) -> Self {
        BedrockConverseStreamError(
            match value {
                ConverseStreamError::ModelTimeoutException(_) => "Model took too
 long",
                ConverseStreamError::ModelNotReadyException(_) => "Model is not
 ready",
                _ => "Unknown",
            }
            .into(),
        )
    }
```

```
}

impl From<&ConverseStreamOutputError> for BedrockConverseStreamError {
    fn from(value: &ConverseStreamOutputError) -> Self {
        match value {
            ConverseStreamOutputError::ValidationException(ve) =>
 BedrockConverseStreamError(
                ve.message().unwrap_or("Unknown ValidationException").into(),
            ),
            ConverseStreamOutputError::ThrottlingException(te) =>
 BedrockConverseStreamError(
                te.message().unwrap_or("Unknown ThrottlingException").into(),
            ),
            value => BedrockConverseStreamError(
                value
                    .message()
                    .unwrap_or("Unknown StreamOutput exception")
                    .into(),
            ),
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 Rust API용AWS SDK 참조의 ConverseStream를 참조하세요.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Anthropic Claude에 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
// An example demonstrating how to use the Conversation API to send a text
 message
// to Anthropic Claude and print the response stream
```

```
import AWSBedrockRuntime

func printConverseStream(_ textPrompt: String) async throws {

    // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
    let config =
        try await BedrockRuntimeClient.BedrockRuntimeClientConfiguration(
            region: "us-east-1"
        )
    let client = BedrockRuntimeClient(config: config)

    // Set the model ID.
    let modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0"

    // Start a conversation with the user message.
    let message = BedrockRuntimeClientTypes.Message(
        content: [.text(textPrompt)],
        role: .user
    )

    // Optionally use inference parameters.
    let inferenceConfig =
        BedrockRuntimeClientTypes.InferenceConfiguration(
            maxTokens: 512,
            stopSequences: ["END"],
            temperature: 0.5,
            topp: 0.9
        )

    // Create the ConverseStreamInput to send to the model.
    let input = ConverseStreamInput(
        inferenceConfig: inferenceConfig, messages: [message], modelId: modelId)

    // Send the ConverseStreamInput to the model.
    let response = try await client.converseStream(input: input)

    // Extract the streaming response.
    guard let stream = response.stream else {
        print("No stream available")
        return
    }

    // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
```

```
    for try await event in stream {
        switch event {
        case .messagestart(_):
            print("\nAnthropic Claude:")

        case .contentblockdelta(let deltaEvent):
            if case .text(let text) = deltaEvent.delta {
                print(text, terminator: "")
            }

        default:
            break
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 ConverseStream을 참조하세요.

Amazon Bedrock에서 Anthropic Claude로 문서 전송 및 처리

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Bedrock에서 Anthropic Claude를 사용하여 문서를 보내고 처리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Bedrock에서 Anthropic Claude로 문서를 보내고 처리합니다.

```
# Send and process a document with Anthropic Claude on Amazon Bedrock.

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError
```

```
# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g. Claude 3 Haiku.
model_id = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0"

# Load the document
with open("example-data/amazon-nova-service-cards.pdf", "rb") as file:
    document_bytes = file.read()

# Start a conversation with a user message and the document
conversation = [
    {
        "role": "user",
        "content": [
            {"text": "Briefly compare the models described in this document"},
            {
                "document": {
                    # Available formats: html, md, pdf, doc/docx, xls/xlsx, csv,
 and txt
                    "format": "pdf",
                    "name": "Amazon Nova Service Cards",
                    "source": {"bytes": document_bytes},
                }
            },
        ],
    }
]

try:
    # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
    response = client.converse(
        modelId=model_id,
        messages=conversation,
        inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 500, "temperature": 0.3},
    )

    # Extract and print the response text.
    response_text = response["output"]["message"]["content"][0]["text"]
    print(response_text)

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

Invoke Model API를 사용하여 Amazon Bedrock에서 Anthropic Claude 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 Invoke Model API를 사용하여 Anthropic Claude에 텍스트 메시지를 보내는 방법을 보여줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Invoke Model API를 사용하여 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Anthropic Claude.

using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text.Json.Nodes;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
var modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";
```

```
//Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
var nativeRequest = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new
{
    anthropic_version = "bedrock-2023-05-31",
    max_tokens = 512,
    temperature = 0.5,
    messages = new[]
    {
        new { role = "user", content = userMessage }
    }
});

// Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request payload.
var request = new InvokeModelRequest()
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Body = new MemoryStream(System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(nativeRequest)),
    ContentType = "application/json"
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the response.
    var response = await client.InvokeModelAsync(request);

    // Decode the response body.
    var modelResponse = await JsonNode.ParseAsync(response.Body);

    // Extract and print the response text.
    var responseText = modelResponse["content"]?[0]?["text"] ?? "";
    Console.WriteLine(responseText);
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 InvokeModel을 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Anthropic Claude 2 파운데이션 모델을 간접 호출하여 텍스트를 생성합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"
 "strings"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/bedrockruntime"
)

// InvokeModelWrapper encapsulates Amazon Bedrock actions used in the examples.
// It contains a Bedrock Runtime client that is used to invoke foundation models.
type InvokeModelWrapper struct {
 BedrockRuntimeClient *bedrockruntime.Client
}



// Each model provider has their own individual request and response formats.
// For the format, ranges, and default values for Anthropic Claude, refer to:
// https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
claude.html

type ClaudeRequest struct {
 Prompt            string   `json:"prompt"`
 MaxTokensToSample int      `json:"max_tokens_to_sample"`
 Temperature       float64  `json:"temperature,omitempty"`
 StopSequences     []string `json:"stop_sequences,omitempty"`
}
```

```
type ClaudeResponse struct {
 Completion string `json:"completion"`
}

// Invokes Anthropic Claude on Amazon Bedrock to run an inference using the input
// provided in the request body.
func (wrapper InvokeModelWrapper) InvokeClaude(ctx context.Context, prompt
 string) (string, error) {
 modelId := "anthropic.claude-v2"

 // Anthropic Claude requires enclosing the prompt as follows:
 enclosedPrompt := "Human: " + prompt + "\n\nAssistant:"

 body, err := json.Marshal(ClaudeRequest{
  Prompt:            enclosedPrompt,
  MaxTokensToSample: 200,
  Temperature:       0.5,
  StopSequences:     []string{"\n\nHuman:"},
 })

 if err != nil {
  log.Fatal("failed to marshal", err)
 }

 output, err := wrapper.BedrockRuntimeClient.InvokeModel(ctx,
 &bedrockruntime.InvokeModelInput{
  ModelId:     aws.String(modelId),
  ContentType: aws.String("application/json"),
  Body:        body,
 })

 if err != nil {
  ProcessError(err, modelId)
 }

 var response ClaudeResponse
 if err := json.Unmarshal(output.Body, &response); err != nil {
  log.Fatal("failed to unmarshal", err)
 }

 return response.Completion, nil
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 InvokeModel을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Invoke Model API를 사용하여 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Anthropic Claude.

import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;

public class InvokeModel {

    public static String invokeModel() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
        var modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0";

        // The InvokeModel API uses the model's native payload.
```

```
        // Learn more about the available inference parameters and response
 fields at:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
anthropic-claude-messages.html
        var nativeRequestTemplate = """
                {
                    "anthropic_version": "bedrock-2023-05-31",
                    "max_tokens": 512,
                    "temperature": 0.5,
                    "messages": [{
                        "role": "user",
                        "content": "{{prompt}}"
                    }]
                }""";

        // Define the prompt for the model.
        var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";

        // Embed the prompt in the model's native request payload.
        String nativeRequest = nativeRequestTemplate.replace("{{prompt}}",
 prompt);

        try {
            // Encode and send the request to the Bedrock Runtime.
            var response = client.invokeModel(request -> request
                    .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest))
                    .modelId(modelId)
            );

            // Decode the response body.
            var responseBody = new JSONObject(response.body().asUtf8String());

            // Retrieve the generated text from the model's response.
            var text = new JSONPointer("/content/0/
text").queryFrom(responseBody).toString();
            System.out.println(text);

            return text;

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
 e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
```

```
        }
    }

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 InvokeModel을 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Invoke Model API를 사용하여 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

import { FoundationModels } from "../../config/foundation_models.js";
import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  InvokeModelCommand,
  InvokeModelWithResponseStreamCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

/**
 * @typedef {Object} ResponseContent
 * @property {string} text
 *
 * @typedef {Object} MessagesResponseBody
 * @property {ResponseContent[]} content
 *
 * @typedef {Object} Delta
 * @property {string} text
```

```
 *
 * @typedef {Object} Message
 * @property {string} role
 *
 * @typedef {Object} Chunk
 * @property {string} type
 * @property {Delta} delta
 * @property {Message} message
 */

/**
 * Invokes Anthropic Claude 3 using the Messages API.
 *
 * To learn more about the Anthropic Messages API, go to:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
anthropic-claude-messages.html
 *
 * @param {string} prompt - The input text prompt for the model to complete.
 * @param {string} [modelId] - The ID of the model to use. Defaults to
 "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0".
 */
export const invokeModel = async (
  prompt,
  modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0",
) => {
  // Create a new Bedrock Runtime client instance.
  const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

  // Prepare the payload for the model.
  const payload = {
    anthropic_version: "bedrock-2023-05-31",
    max_tokens: 1000,
    messages: [
      {
        role: "user",
        content: [{ type: "text", text: prompt }],
      },
    ],
  };

  // Invoke Claude with the payload and wait for the response.
  const command = new InvokeModelCommand({
    contentType: "application/json",
    body: JSON.stringify(payload),
```

```
    modelId,
  });
  const apiResponse = await client.send(command);

  // Decode and return the response(s)
  const decodedResponseBody = new TextDecoder().decode(apiResponse.body);
  /** @type {MessagesResponseBody} */
  const responseBody = JSON.parse(decodedResponseBody);
  return responseBody.content[0].text;
};

/**
 * Invokes Anthropic Claude 3 and processes the response stream.
 *
 * To learn more about the Anthropic Messages API, go to:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
anthropic-claude-messages.html
 *
 * @param {string} prompt - The input text prompt for the model to complete.
 * @param {string} [modelId] - The ID of the model to use. Defaults to
 "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0".
 */
export const invokeModelWithResponseStream = async (
  prompt,
  modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0",
) => {
  // Create a new Bedrock Runtime client instance.
  const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

  // Prepare the payload for the model.
  const payload = {
    anthropic_version: "bedrock-2023-05-31",
    max_tokens: 1000,
    messages: [
      {
        role: "user",
        content: [{ type: "text", text: prompt }],
      },
    ],
  };

  // Invoke Claude with the payload and wait for the API to respond.
  const command = new InvokeModelWithResponseStreamCommand({
    contentType: "application/json",
```

```
    body: JSON.stringify(payload),
    modelId,
  });
  const apiResponse = await client.send(command);

  let completeMessage = "";

  // Decode and process the response stream
  for await (const item of apiResponse.body) {
    /** @type Chunk */
    const chunk = JSON.parse(new TextDecoder().decode(item.chunk.bytes));
    const chunk_type = chunk.type;

    if (chunk_type === "content_block_delta") {
      const text = chunk.delta.text;
      completeMessage = completeMessage + text;
      process.stdout.write(text);
    }
  }

  // Return the final response
  return completeMessage;
};

// Invoke the function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  const prompt = 'Write a paragraph starting with: "Once upon a time..."';
  const modelId = FoundationModels.CLAUDE_3_HAIKU.modelId;
  console.log(`Prompt: ${prompt}`);
  console.log(`Model ID: ${modelId}`);

  try {
    console.log("-".repeat(53));
    const response = await invokeModel(prompt, modelId);
    console.log(`\n${"-".repeat(53)}`);
    console.log("Final structured response:");
    console.log(response);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log(`\n${err}`);
  }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 InvokeModel을 참조하세요.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
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Anthropic Claude 2 파운데이션 모델을 간접 호출하여 텍스트를 생성합니다.

```
    public function invokeClaude($prompt)
    {
        // The different model providers have individual request and response
 formats.
        // For the format, ranges, and default values for Anthropic Claude, refer
 to:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
claude.html

        $completion = "";
        try {
            $modelId = 'anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0';
        // Claude requires you to enclose the prompt as follows:
            $body = [
                'anthropic_version' => 'bedrock-2023-05-31',
                'max_tokens' => 512,
                'temperature' => 0.5,
                'messages' => [[
                    'role' => 'user',
                    'content' => $prompt
                ]]
            ];
            $result = $this->bedrockRuntimeClient->invokeModel([
                'contentType' => 'application/json',
                'body' => json_encode($body),
                'modelId' => $modelId,
            ]);
            $response_body = json_decode($result['body']);
            $completion = $response_body->content[0]->text;
        } catch (Exception $e) {
            echo "Error: ({$e->getCode()}) - {$e->getMessage()}\n";
```

```
        }

        return $completion;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 InvokeModel을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Invoke Model API를 사용하여 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
# Use the native inference API to send a text message to Anthropic Claude.

import boto3
import json

from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
model_id = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0"

# Define the prompt for the model.
prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."

# Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
native_request = {
    "anthropic_version": "bedrock-2023-05-31",
    "max_tokens": 512,
    "temperature": 0.5,
    "messages": [
```

```
        {
            "role": "user",
            "content": [{"type": "text", "text": prompt}],
        }
    ],
}

# Convert the native request to JSON.
request = json.dumps(native_request)

try:
    # Invoke the model with the request.
    response = client.invoke_model(modelId=model_id, body=request)

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)

# Decode the response body.
model_response = json.loads(response["body"].read())

# Extract and print the response text.
response_text = model_response["content"][0]["text"]
print(response_text)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 InvokeModel를 참조하세요.

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Anthropic Claude 2 파운데이션 모델을 간접 호출하여 텍스트를 생성합니다. 이 예에서는 일부 NetWeaver 버전에서는 사용할 수 없는 /US2/CL_JSON 기능을 사용합니다.

```
    "Claude V2 Input Parameters should be in a format like this:
*   {
*     "prompt":"\n\nHuman:\\nTell me a joke\n\nAssistant:\n",
*     "max_tokens_to_sample":2048,
*     "temperature":0.5,
*     "top_k":250,
*     "top_p":1.0,
*     "stop_sequences":[]
*   }

    DATA: BEGIN OF ls_input,
            prompt               TYPE string,
            max_tokens_to_sample TYPE /aws1/rt_shape_integer,
            temperature          TYPE /aws1/rt_shape_float,
            top_k                TYPE /aws1/rt_shape_integer,
            top_p                TYPE /aws1/rt_shape_float,
            stop_sequences       TYPE /aws1/rt_stringtab,
          END OF ls_input.

    "Leave ls_input-stop_sequences empty.
    ls_input-prompt = |\n\nHuman:\\n{ iv_prompt }\n\nAssistant:\n|.
    ls_input-max_tokens_to_sample = 2048.
    ls_input-temperature = '0.5'.
    ls_input-top_k = 250.
    ls_input-top_p = 1.

    "Serialize into JSON with /ui2/cl_json -- this assumes SAP_UI is installed.
    DATA(lv_json) = /ui2/cl_json=>serialize(
      data = ls_input
                 pretty_name   = /ui2/cl_json=>pretty_mode-low_case ).

    TRY.
        DATA(lo_response) = lo_bdr->invokemodel(
          iv_body = /aws1/cl_rt_util=>string_to_xstring( lv_json )
          iv_modelid = 'anthropic.claude-v2'
          iv_accept = 'application/json'
          iv_contenttype = 'application/json' ).

        "Claude V2 Response format will be:
*       {
*         "completion": "Knock Knock...",
*         "stop_reason": "stop_sequence"
*       }
```

```
        DATA: BEGIN OF ls_response,
                completion  TYPE string,
                stop_reason TYPE string,
              END OF ls_response.

        /ui2/cl_json=>deserialize(
          EXPORTING jsonx = lo_response->get_body( )
                    pretty_name = /ui2/cl_json=>pretty_mode-camel_case
          CHANGING  data  = ls_response ).

        DATA(lv_answer) = ls_response-completion.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_bdraccessdeniedex INTO DATA(lo_ex).
        WRITE / lo_ex->get_text( ).
        WRITE / |Don't forget to enable model access at https://
console.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/home?#/modelaccess|.

    ENDTRY.
```

L2 상위 수준 클라이언트를 사용해 텍스트를 생성하도록 Anthropic Claude 2 파운데이션 모델을 간접 호출합니다.

```
    TRY.
        DATA(lo_bdr_l2_claude) = /aws1/
cl_bdr_l2_factory=>create_claude_2( lo_bdr ).
        " iv_prompt can contain a prompt like 'tell me a joke about Java
 programmers'.
        DATA(lv_answer) = lo_bdr_l2_claude->prompt_for_text( iv_prompt ).
      CATCH /aws1/cx_bdraccessdeniedex INTO DATA(lo_ex).
        WRITE / lo_ex->get_text( ).
        WRITE / |Don't forget to enable model access at https://
console.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/home?#/modelaccess|.

    ENDTRY.
```

L2 상위 수준 클라이언트를 사용해 텍스트를 생성하도록 Anthropic Claude 3 파운데이션 모델을 간접 호출합니다.

```
    TRY.
        " Choose a model ID from Anthropic that supports the Messages API -
 currently this is
```

```
        " Claude v2, Claude v3 and v3.5.  For the list of model ID, see:
        " https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-ids.html

        " for the list of models that support the Messages API see:
        " https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
anthropic-claude-messages.html
        DATA(lo_bdr_l2_claude) = /aws1/
cl_bdr_l2_factory=>create_anthropic_msg_api(
          io_bdr = lo_bdr
          iv_model_id = 'anthropic.claude-3-sonnet-20240229-v1:0' ).  " choosing
 Claude v3 Sonnet
        " iv_prompt can contain a prompt like 'tell me a joke about Java
 programmers'.
        DATA(lv_answer) = lo_bdr_l2_claude->prompt_for_text( iv_prompt =
 iv_prompt
                                                                iv_max_tokens =
 100 ).
      CATCH /aws1/cx_bdraccessdeniedex INTO DATA(lo_ex).
        WRITE / lo_ex->get_text( ).
        WRITE / |Don't forget to enable model access at https://
console.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/home?#/modelaccess|.

    ENDTRY.
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 InvokeModel을 참조하세요.

Invoke Model API를 응답 스트림과 함께 사용하여 Amazon Bedrock에서 Anthropic Claude 모델 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 Invoke Model API를 사용하여 Anthropic Claude 모델에 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 프린트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Invoke Model API를 사용하여 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Anthropic Claude
// and print the response stream.

using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text.Json.Nodes;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
var modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

//Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
var nativeRequest = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new
{
    anthropic_version = "bedrock-2023-05-31",
    max_tokens = 512,
    temperature = 0.5,
    messages = new[]
    {
        new { role = "user", content = userMessage }
    }
});

// Create a request with the model ID, the user message, and an inference
 configuration.
var request = new InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRequest()
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Body = new MemoryStream(System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(nativeRequest)),
    ContentType = "application/json"
};

try
```

```
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the response.
    var streamingResponse = await
 client.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    foreach (var item in streamingResponse.Body)
    {
        var chunk = JsonSerializer.Deserialize<JsonObject>((item as
 PayloadPart).Bytes);
        var text = chunk["delta"]?["text"] ?? "";
        Console.Write(text);
    }
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 InvokeModelWithResponseStream을 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Invoke Model API를 사용하여 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
```

```
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "strings"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/bedrockruntime"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/bedrockruntime/types"
)

// InvokeModelWithResponseStreamWrapper encapsulates Amazon Bedrock actions used
 in the examples.
// It contains a Bedrock Runtime client that is used to invoke foundation models.
type InvokeModelWithResponseStreamWrapper struct {
 BedrockRuntimeClient *bedrockruntime.Client
}



// Each model provider defines their own individual request and response formats.
// For the format, ranges, and default values for the different models, refer to:
// https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters.html

type Request struct {
 Prompt            string  `json:"prompt"`
 MaxTokensToSample int     `json:"max_tokens_to_sample"`
 Temperature       float64 `json:"temperature,omitempty"`
}

type Response struct {
 Completion string `json:"completion"`
}

// Invokes Anthropic Claude on Amazon Bedrock to run an inference and
 asynchronously
// process the response stream.

func (wrapper InvokeModelWithResponseStreamWrapper)
 InvokeModelWithResponseStream(ctx context.Context, prompt string) (string,
 error) {

 modelId := "anthropic.claude-v2"

 // Anthropic Claude requires you to enclose the prompt as follows:
 prefix := "Human: "
```

```
 postfix := "\n\nAssistant:"
 prompt = prefix + prompt + postfix

 request := ClaudeRequest{
  Prompt:            prompt,
  MaxTokensToSample: 200,
  Temperature:       0.5,
  StopSequences:     []string{"\n\nHuman:"},
 }

 body, err := json.Marshal(request)
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicln("Couldn't marshal the request: ", err)
 }

 output, err := wrapper.BedrockRuntimeClient.InvokeModelWithResponseStream(ctx,
 &bedrockruntime.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamInput{
  Body:        body,
  ModelId:     aws.String(modelId),
  ContentType: aws.String("application/json"),
 })

 if err != nil {
  errMsg := err.Error()
  if strings.Contains(errMsg, "no such host") {
   log.Printf("The Bedrock service is not available in the selected region.
 Please double-check the service availability for your region at https://
aws.amazon.com/about-aws/global-infrastructure/regional-product-services/.\n")
  } else if strings.Contains(errMsg, "Could not resolve the foundation model") {
   log.Printf("Could not resolve the foundation model from model identifier: \"%v
\". Please verify that the requested model exists and is accessible within the
 specified region.\n", modelId)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't invoke Anthropic Claude. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
 }

 resp, err := processStreamingOutput(ctx, output, func(ctx context.Context, part
 []byte) error {
  fmt.Print(string(part))
  return nil
 })

 if err != nil {
```

```
  log.Fatal("streaming output processing error: ", err)
 }

 return resp.Completion, nil

}

type StreamingOutputHandler func(ctx context.Context, part []byte) error

func processStreamingOutput(ctx context.Context, output
 *bedrockruntime.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamOutput, handler
 StreamingOutputHandler) (Response, error) {

 var combinedResult string
 resp := Response{}

 for event := range output.GetStream().Events() {
  switch v := event.(type) {
  case *types.ResponseStreamMemberChunk:

   //fmt.Println("payload", string(v.Value.Bytes))

   var resp Response
   err := json.NewDecoder(bytes.NewReader(v.Value.Bytes)).Decode(&resp)
   if err != nil {
    return resp, err
   }

   err = handler(ctx, []byte(resp.Completion))
   if err != nil {
    return resp, err
   }

   combinedResult += resp.Completion

  case *types.UnknownUnionMember:
   fmt.Println("unknown tag:", v.Tag)

  default:
   fmt.Println("union is nil or unknown type")
  }
 }

 resp.Completion = combinedResult
```

```
 return resp, nil
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 InvokeModelWithResponseStream을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Invoke Model API를 사용하여 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Anthropic Claude
// and print the response stream.

import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamReques
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRespon

import java.util.Objects;
import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

import static
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRespon

public class InvokeModelWithResponseStream {
```

```
    public static String invokeModelWithResponseStream() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
        var modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0";

        // The InvokeModelWithResponseStream API uses the model's native payload.
        // Learn more about the available inference parameters and response
 fields at:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
anthropic-claude-messages.html
        var nativeRequestTemplate = """
                {
                    "anthropic_version": "bedrock-2023-05-31",
                    "max_tokens": 512,
                    "temperature": 0.5,
                    "messages": [{
                        "role": "user",
                        "content": "{{prompt}}"
                    }]
                }""";

        // Define the prompt for the model.
        var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";

        // Embed the prompt in the model's native request payload.
        String nativeRequest = nativeRequestTemplate.replace("{{prompt}}",
 prompt);

        // Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request
 payload.
        var request = InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRequest.builder()
                .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest))
                .modelId(modelId)
                .build();
```

```
        // Prepare a buffer to accumulate the generated response text.
        var completeResponseTextBuffer = new StringBuilder();

        // Prepare a handler to extract, accumulate, and print the response text
 in real-time.
        var responseStreamHandler =
 InvokeModelWithResponseStreamResponseHandler.builder()
                .subscriber(Visitor.builder().onChunk(chunk -> {
                    var response = new JSONObject(chunk.bytes().asUtf8String());

                    // Extract and print the text from the content blocks.
                    if (Objects.equals(response.getString("type"),
 "content_block_delta")) {
                        var text = new JSONPointer("/delta/
text").queryFrom(response);
                        System.out.print(text);

                        // Append the text to the response text buffer.
                        completeResponseTextBuffer.append(text);
                    }
                }).build()).build();

        try {
            // Send the request and wait for the handler to process the response.
            client.invokeModelWithResponseStream(request,
 responseStreamHandler).get();

            // Return the complete response text.
            return completeResponseTextBuffer.toString();

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
 e.getCause().getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) throws ExecutionException,
 InterruptedException {
        invokeModelWithResponseStream();
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 InvokeModelWithResponseStream을 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Invoke Model API를 사용하여 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

import { FoundationModels } from "../../config/foundation_models.js";
import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  InvokeModelCommand,
  InvokeModelWithResponseStreamCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

/**
 * @typedef {Object} ResponseContent
 * @property {string} text
 *
 * @typedef {Object} MessagesResponseBody
 * @property {ResponseContent[]} content
 *
 * @typedef {Object} Delta
 * @property {string} text
 *
 * @typedef {Object} Message
 * @property {string} role
 *
 * @typedef {Object} Chunk
 * @property {string} type
```

```
 * @property {Delta} delta
 * @property {Message} message
 */

/**
 * Invokes Anthropic Claude 3 using the Messages API.
 *
 * To learn more about the Anthropic Messages API, go to:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
anthropic-claude-messages.html
 *
 * @param {string} prompt - The input text prompt for the model to complete.
 * @param {string} [modelId] - The ID of the model to use. Defaults to
 "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0".
 */
export const invokeModel = async (
  prompt,
  modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0",
) => {
  // Create a new Bedrock Runtime client instance.
  const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

  // Prepare the payload for the model.
  const payload = {
    anthropic_version: "bedrock-2023-05-31",
    max_tokens: 1000,
    messages: [
      {
        role: "user",
        content: [{ type: "text", text: prompt }],
      },
    ],
  };

  // Invoke Claude with the payload and wait for the response.
  const command = new InvokeModelCommand({
    contentType: "application/json",
    body: JSON.stringify(payload),
    modelId,
  });
  const apiResponse = await client.send(command);

  // Decode and return the response(s)
  const decodedResponseBody = new TextDecoder().decode(apiResponse.body);
```

```
  /** @type {MessagesResponseBody} */
  const responseBody = JSON.parse(decodedResponseBody);
  return responseBody.content[0].text;
};

/**
 * Invokes Anthropic Claude 3 and processes the response stream.
 *
 * To learn more about the Anthropic Messages API, go to:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
anthropic-claude-messages.html
 *
 * @param {string} prompt - The input text prompt for the model to complete.
 * @param {string} [modelId] - The ID of the model to use. Defaults to
 "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0".
 */
export const invokeModelWithResponseStream = async (
  prompt,
  modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0",
) => {
  // Create a new Bedrock Runtime client instance.
  const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

  // Prepare the payload for the model.
  const payload = {
    anthropic_version: "bedrock-2023-05-31",
    max_tokens: 1000,
    messages: [
      {
        role: "user",
        content: [{ type: "text", text: prompt }],
      },
    ],
  };

  // Invoke Claude with the payload and wait for the API to respond.
  const command = new InvokeModelWithResponseStreamCommand({
    contentType: "application/json",
    body: JSON.stringify(payload),
    modelId,
  });
  const apiResponse = await client.send(command);

  let completeMessage = "";
```

```
  // Decode and process the response stream
  for await (const item of apiResponse.body) {
    /** @type Chunk */
    const chunk = JSON.parse(new TextDecoder().decode(item.chunk.bytes));
    const chunk_type = chunk.type;

    if (chunk_type === "content_block_delta") {
      const text = chunk.delta.text;
      completeMessage = completeMessage + text;
      process.stdout.write(text);
    }
  }

  // Return the final response
  return completeMessage;
};

// Invoke the function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  const prompt = 'Write a paragraph starting with: "Once upon a time..."';
  const modelId = FoundationModels.CLAUDE_3_HAIKU.modelId;
  console.log(`Prompt: ${prompt}`);
  console.log(`Model ID: ${modelId}`);

  try {
    console.log("-".repeat(53));
    const response = await invokeModel(prompt, modelId);
    console.log(`\n${"-".repeat(53)}`);
    console.log("Final structured response:");
    console.log(response);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log(`\n${err}`);
  }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 InvokeModelWithResponseStream을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Invoke Model API를 사용하여 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
# Use the native inference API to send a text message to Anthropic Claude
# and print the response stream.

import boto3
import json

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
model_id = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0"

# Define the prompt for the model.
prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."

# Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
native_request = {
    "anthropic_version": "bedrock-2023-05-31",
    "max_tokens": 512,
    "temperature": 0.5,
    "messages": [
        {
            "role": "user",
            "content": [{"type": "text", "text": prompt}],
        }
    ],
}

# Convert the native request to JSON.
request = json.dumps(native_request)
```

```
# Invoke the model with the request.
streaming_response = client.invoke_model_with_response_stream(
    modelId=model_id, body=request
)

# Extract and print the response text in real-time.
for event in streaming_response["body"]:
    chunk = json.loads(event["chunk"]["bytes"])
    if chunk["type"] == "content_block_delta":
        print(chunk["delta"].get("text", ""), end="")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 InvokeModelWithResponseStream를 참조하세요.

Amazon Bedrock에서 Anthropic Claude 3.7 Sonnet의 추론 기능 사용

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Bedrock에서 Anthropic Claude 3.7 Sonnet의 추론 기능을 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

비동기 Bedrock 런타임 클라이언트에서 Anthropic Claude 3.7 Sonnet의 추론 기능을 사용합니다.

```
import com.example.bedrockruntime.models.anthropicClaude.lib.ReasoningResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.document.Document;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.*;
```

```
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;

/**
 * This example demonstrates how to use Anthropic Claude 3.7 Sonnet's reasoning
 capability
 * with an asynchronous Amazon Bedrock runtime client.
 * It shows how to:
 * - Set up the Amazon Bedrock async runtime client
 * - Create a message
 * - Configure reasoning parameters
 * - Send an asynchronous request with reasoning enabled
 * - Process both the reasoning output and final response
 */
public class ReasoningAsync {

    public static ReasoningResponse reasoningAsync() {

        // Create the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Specify the model ID. For the latest available models, see:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/models-
supported.html
        var modelId = "us.anthropic.claude-3-7-sonnet-20250219-v1:0";

        // Create the message with the user's prompt
        var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(prompt))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();

        // Configure reasoning parameters with a 2000 token budget
        Document reasoningConfig = Document.mapBuilder()
                .putDocument("thinking", Document.mapBuilder()
                        .putString("type", "enabled")
                        .putNumber("budget_tokens", 2000)
                        .build())
                .build();
```

```
        try {
            // Send message and reasoning configuration to the model
            CompletableFuture<ConverseResponse> asyncResponse =
client.converse(request -> request
                    .additionalModelRequestFields(reasoningConfig)
                    .messages(message)
                    .modelId(modelId)
            );

            // Process the response asynchronously
            return asyncResponse.thenApply(response -> {

                        var content = response.output().message().content();
                        ReasoningContentBlock reasoning = null;
                        String text = null;

                        // Process each content block to find reasoning and
response text
                        for (ContentBlock block : content) {
                            if (block.reasoningContent() != null) {
                                reasoning = block.reasoningContent();
                            } else if (block.text() != null) {
                                text = block.text();
                            }
                        }

                        return new ReasoningResponse(reasoning, text);
                    }
            ).get();

        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId, e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // Execute the example and display reasoning and final response
        ReasoningResponse response = reasoningAsync();
        System.out.println("\n<thinking>");
        System.out.println(response.reasoning().reasoningText());
        System.out.println("</thinking>\n");
        System.out.println(response.text());
```

```
    }
}
```

동기 Bedrock 런타임 클라이언트와 함께 Anthropic Claude 3.7 Sonnet의 추론 기능을 사용합니다.

```
import com.example.bedrockruntime.models.anthropicClaude.lib.ReasoningResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.document.Document;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.*;

/**
 * This example demonstrates how to use Anthropic Claude 3.7 Sonnet's reasoning
 capability
 * with the synchronous Amazon Bedrock runtime client.
 * It shows how to:
 * - Set up the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
 * - Create a message
 * - Configure reasoning parameters
 * - Send a request with reasoning enabled
 * - Process both the reasoning output and final response
 */
public class Reasoning {

    public static ReasoningResponse reasoning() {

        // Create the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
        var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Specify the model ID. For the latest available models, see:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/models-
supported.html
        var modelId = "us.anthropic.claude-3-7-sonnet-20250219-v1:0";

        // Create the message with the user's prompt
```

```
        var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(prompt))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();

        // Configure reasoning parameters with a 2000 token budget
        Document reasoningConfig = Document.mapBuilder()
                .putDocument("thinking", Document.mapBuilder()
                        .putString("type", "enabled")
                        .putNumber("budget_tokens", 2000)
                        .build())
                .build();

        try {
            // Send message and reasoning configuration to the model
            ConverseResponse bedrockResponse = client.converse(request -> request
                    .additionalModelRequestFields(reasoningConfig)
                    .messages(message)
                    .modelId(modelId)
            );


            // Extract both reasoning and final response
            var content = bedrockResponse.output().message().content();
            ReasoningContentBlock reasoning = null;
            String text = null;

            // Process each content block to find reasoning and response text
            for (ContentBlock block : content) {
                if (block.reasoningContent() != null) {
                    reasoning = block.reasoningContent();
                } else if (block.text() != null) {
                    text = block.text();
                }
            }

            return new ReasoningResponse(reasoning, text);

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
```

```
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // Execute the example and display reasoning and final response
        ReasoningResponse response = reasoning();
        System.out.println("\n<thinking>");
        System.out.println(response.reasoning().reasoningText());
        System.out.println("</thinking>\n");
        System.out.println(response.text());
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

Amazon Bedrock에서 Anthropic Claude 3.7 Sonnet의 추론 기능 사용

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Bedrock에서 Anthropic Claude 3.7 Sonnet의 추론 기능을 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Anthropic Claude 3.7 Sonnet의 추론 기능을 사용하여 스트리밍 텍스트 응답을 생성합니다.

```
import com.example.bedrockruntime.models.anthropicClaude.lib.ReasoningResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.document.Document;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.*;
```

```
import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;
import java.util.concurrent.atomic.AtomicReference;

/**
 * This example demonstrates how to use Anthropic Claude 3.7 Sonnet's reasoning
 * capability to generate streaming text responses.
 * It shows how to:
 * - Set up the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
 * - Create a message
 * - Configure a streaming request
 * - Set up a stream handler to process the response chunks
 * - Process the streaming response
 */
public class ReasoningStream {

    public static ReasoningResponse reasoningStream() {

        // Create the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Specify the model ID. For the latest available models, see:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/models-
supported.html
        var modelId = "us.anthropic.claude-3-7-sonnet-20250219-v1:0";

        // Create the message with the user's prompt
        var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(prompt))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();

        // Configure reasoning parameters with a 2000 token budget
        Document reasoningConfig = Document.mapBuilder()
                .putDocument("thinking", Document.mapBuilder()
                        .putString("type", "enabled")
                        .putNumber("budget_tokens", 2000)
                        .build())
                .build();
```

```
        // Configure the request with the message, model ID, and reasoning config
        ConverseStreamRequest request = ConverseStreamRequest.builder()
                .additionalModelRequestFields(reasoningConfig)
                .messages(message)
                .modelId(modelId)
                .build();

        StringBuilder reasoning = new StringBuilder();
        StringBuilder text = new StringBuilder();
        AtomicReference<ReasoningResponse> finalresponse = new
AtomicReference<>();

        // Set up the stream handler to processes chunks of the response as they
arrive
        var streamHandler = ConverseStreamResponseHandler.builder()
                .subscriber(ConverseStreamResponseHandler.Visitor.builder()
                        .onContentBlockDelta(chunk -> {
                            ContentBlockDelta delta = chunk.delta();
                            if (delta.reasoningContent() != null) {
                                if (reasoning.isEmpty()) {
                                    System.out.println("\n<thinking>");
                                }
                                if (delta.reasoningContent().text() != null) {

System.out.print(delta.reasoningContent().text());

reasoning.append(delta.reasoningContent().text());
                                }
                            } else if (delta.text() != null) {
                                if (text.isEmpty()) {
                                    System.out.println("\n</thinking>\n");
                                }
                                System.out.print(delta.text());
                                text.append(delta.text());
                            }
                            System.out.flush();  // Ensure immediate output of
each chunk
                        }).build())
                .onComplete(() -> finalresponse.set(new ReasoningResponse(
                        ReasoningContentBlock.fromReasoningText(t ->
t.text(reasoning.toString())),
                        text.toString()
                )))
```

```
                .onError(err -> System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s",
 modelId, err.getMessage()))
                .build();

        // Step 6: Send the streaming request and process the response
        // - Send the request to the model
        // - Attach the handler to process response chunks as they arrive
        // - Handle any errors during streaming
        try {
            client.converseStream(request, streamHandler).get();
            return finalresponse.get();

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
 e.getCause().getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId, e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

Amazon Bedrock의 AI 모델을 사용자 지정 도구 또는 API와 연결하는 방법을 보여주는 도구 사용 데모

다음 코드 예제에서는 애플리케이션, 생성형 AI 모델, 연결된 도구 또는 API 간에 일반적인 상호 작용을 구축하여 AI와 외부 환경 간의 상호 작용을 매개하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 외부 날씨 API를 AI 모델에 연결하는 예제를 사용하면 사용자 입력에 따라 실시간 날씨 정보를 제공할 수 있습니다.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

데모의 기본 실행 스크립트입니다. 이 스크립트는 사용자, Amazon Bedrock Converse API 및 날씨 도구 간의 대화를 오케스트레이션합니다.

```
"""
This demo illustrates a tool use scenario using Amazon Bedrock's Converse API and
 a weather tool.
The script interacts with a foundation model on Amazon Bedrock to provide weather
 information based on user
input. It uses the Open-Meteo API (https://open-meteo.com) to retrieve current
 weather data for a given location.
"""

import boto3
import logging
from enum import Enum

import utils.tool_use_print_utils as output
import weather_tool

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

AWS_REGION = "us-east-1"


# For the most recent list of models supported by the Converse API's tool use
 functionality, visit:
# https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/conversation-
inference.html
class SupportedModels(Enum):
    CLAUDE_OPUS = "anthropic.claude-3-opus-20240229-v1:0"
    CLAUDE_SONNET = "anthropic.claude-3-sonnet-20240229-v1:0"
```

```
    CLAUDE_HAIKU = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0"
    COHERE_COMMAND_R = "cohere.command-r-v1:0"
    COHERE_COMMAND_R_PLUS = "cohere.command-r-plus-v1:0"


# Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
MODEL_ID = SupportedModels.CLAUDE_HAIKU.value

SYSTEM_PROMPT = """
You are a weather assistant that provides current weather data for user-specified
 locations using only
the Weather_Tool, which expects latitude and longitude. Infer the coordinates
 from the location yourself.
If the user provides coordinates, infer the approximate location and refer to it
 in your response.
To use the tool, you strictly apply the provided tool specification.

- Explain your step-by-step process, and give brief updates before each step.
- Only use the Weather_Tool for data. Never guess or make up information.
- Repeat the tool use for subsequent requests if necessary.
- If the tool errors, apologize, explain weather is unavailable, and suggest
 other options.
- Report temperatures in °C (°F) and wind in km/h (mph). Keep weather reports
 concise. Sparingly use
  emojis where appropriate.
- Only respond to weather queries. Remind off-topic users of your purpose.
- Never claim to search online, access external data, or use tools besides
 Weather_Tool.
- Complete the entire process until you have all required data before sending the
 complete response.
"""

# The maximum number of recursive calls allowed in the tool_use_demo function.
# This helps prevent infinite loops and potential performance issues.
MAX_RECURSIONS = 5


class ToolUseDemo:
    """
    Demonstrates the tool use feature with the Amazon Bedrock Converse API.
    """

    def __init__(self):
        # Prepare the system prompt
```

```
        self.system_prompt = [{"text": SYSTEM_PROMPT}]

        # Prepare the tool configuration with the weather tool's specification
        self.tool_config = {"tools": [weather_tool.get_tool_spec()]}

        # Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the specified AWS Region.
        self.bedrockRuntimeClient = boto3.client(
            "bedrock-runtime", region_name=AWS_REGION
        )

    def run(self):
        """
        Starts the conversation with the user and handles the interaction with
Bedrock.
        """
        # Print the greeting and a short user guide
        output.header()

        # Start with an emtpy conversation
        conversation = []

        # Get the first user input
        user_input = self._get_user_input()

        while user_input is not None:
            # Create a new message with the user input and append it to the
conversation
            message = {"role": "user", "content": [{"text": user_input}]}
            conversation.append(message)

            # Send the conversation to Amazon Bedrock
            bedrock_response = self._send_conversation_to_bedrock(conversation)

            # Recursively handle the model's response until the model has
returned
            # its final response or the recursion counter has reached 0
            self._process_model_response(
                bedrock_response, conversation, max_recursion=MAX_RECURSIONS
            )

            # Repeat the loop until the user decides to exit the application
            user_input = self._get_user_input()

        output.footer()
```

```
    def _send_conversation_to_bedrock(self, conversation):
        """
        Sends the conversation, the system prompt, and the tool spec to Amazon
Bedrock, and returns the response.

        :param conversation: The conversation history including the next message
to send.
        :return: The response from Amazon Bedrock.
        """
        output.call_to_bedrock(conversation)

        # Send the conversation, system prompt, and tool configuration, and
return the response
        return self.bedrockRuntimeClient.converse(
            modelId=MODEL_ID,
            messages=conversation,
            system=self.system_prompt,
            toolConfig=self.tool_config,
        )

    def _process_model_response(
        self, model_response, conversation, max_recursion=MAX_RECURSIONS
    ):
        """
        Processes the response received via Amazon Bedrock and performs the
necessary actions
        based on the stop reason.

        :param model_response: The model's response returned via Amazon Bedrock.
        :param conversation: The conversation history.
        :param max_recursion: The maximum number of recursive calls allowed.
        """

        if max_recursion <= 0:
            # Stop the process, the number of recursive calls could indicate an
infinite loop
            logging.warning(
                "Warning: Maximum number of recursions reached. Please try
again."
            )
            exit(1)

        # Append the model's response to the ongoing conversation
```

```
        message = model_response["output"]["message"]
        conversation.append(message)

        if model_response["stopReason"] == "tool_use":
            # If the stop reason is "tool_use", forward everything to the tool
use handler
            self._handle_tool_use(message, conversation, max_recursion)

        if model_response["stopReason"] == "end_turn":
            # If the stop reason is "end_turn", print the model's response text,
and finish the process
            output.model_response(message["content"][0]["text"])
            return

    def _handle_tool_use(
        self, model_response, conversation, max_recursion=MAX_RECURSIONS
    ):
        """
        Handles the tool use case by invoking the specified tool and sending the
tool's response back to Bedrock.
        The tool response is appended to the conversation, and the conversation
is sent back to Amazon Bedrock for further processing.

        :param model_response: The model's response containing the tool use
request.
        :param conversation: The conversation history.
        :param max_recursion: The maximum number of recursive calls allowed.
        """

        # Initialize an empty list of tool results
        tool_results = []

        # The model's response can consist of multiple content blocks
        for content_block in model_response["content"]:
            if "text" in content_block:
                # If the content block contains text, print it to the console
                output.model_response(content_block["text"])

            if "toolUse" in content_block:
                # If the content block is a tool use request, forward it to the
tool
                tool_response = self._invoke_tool(content_block["toolUse"])
```

```
                # Add the tool use ID and the tool's response to the list of
results
                tool_results.append(
                    {
                        "toolResult": {
                            "toolUseId": (tool_response["toolUseId"]),
                            "content": [{"json": tool_response["content"]}],
                        }
                    }
                )

        # Embed the tool results in a new user message
        message = {"role": "user", "content": tool_results}

        # Append the new message to the ongoing conversation
        conversation.append(message)

        # Send the conversation to Amazon Bedrock
        response = self._send_conversation_to_bedrock(conversation)

        # Recursively handle the model's response until the model has returned
        # its final response or the recursion counter has reached 0
        self._process_model_response(response, conversation, max_recursion - 1)

    def _invoke_tool(self, payload):
        """
        Invokes the specified tool with the given payload and returns the tool's
response.
        If the requested tool does not exist, an error message is returned.

        :param payload: The payload containing the tool name and input data.
        :return: The tool's response or an error message.
        """
        tool_name = payload["name"]

        if tool_name == "Weather_Tool":
            input_data = payload["input"]
            output.tool_use(tool_name, input_data)

            # Invoke the weather tool with the input data provided by
            response = weather_tool.fetch_weather_data(input_data)
        else:
            error_message = (
                f"The requested tool with name '{tool_name}' does not exist."
```

```
            )
            response = {"error": "true", "message": error_message}

        return {"toolUseId": payload["toolUseId"], "content": response}

    @staticmethod
    def _get_user_input(prompt="Your weather info request"):
        """
        Prompts the user for input and returns the user's response.
        Returns None if the user enters 'x' to exit.

        :param prompt: The prompt to display to the user.
        :return: The user's input or None if the user chooses to exit.
        """
        output.separator()
        user_input = input(f"{prompt} (x to exit): ")

        if user_input == "":
            prompt = "Please enter your weather info request, e.g. the name of a
 city"
            return ToolUseDemo._get_user_input(prompt)

        elif user_input.lower() == "x":
            return None

        else:
            return user_input


if __name__ == "__main__":
    tool_use_demo = ToolUseDemo()
    tool_use_demo.run()
```

데모에서 사용하는 날씨 도구입니다. 이 스크립트는 도구 사양을 정의하고 Open-Meteo API를 사용하여 날씨 데이터를 검색하는 로직을 구현합니다.

```
import requests
from requests.exceptions import RequestException


def get_tool_spec():
```

```
    """
    Returns the JSON Schema specification for the Weather tool. The tool
 specification
    defines the input schema and describes the tool's functionality.
    For more information, see https://json-schema.org/understanding-json-schema/
reference.

    :return: The tool specification for the Weather tool.
    """
    return {
        "toolSpec": {
            "name": "Weather_Tool",
            "description": "Get the current weather for a given location, based
 on its WGS84 coordinates.",
            "inputSchema": {
                "json": {
                    "type": "object",
                    "properties": {
                        "latitude": {
                            "type": "string",
                            "description": "Geographical WGS84 latitude of the
 location.",
                        },
                        "longitude": {
                            "type": "string",
                            "description": "Geographical WGS84 longitude of the
 location.",
                        },
                    },
                    "required": ["latitude", "longitude"],
                }
            },
        }
    }


def fetch_weather_data(input_data):
    """
    Fetches weather data for the given latitude and longitude using the Open-
Meteo API.
    Returns the weather data or an error message if the request fails.

    :param input_data: The input data containing the latitude and longitude.
    :return: The weather data or an error message.
```

```
    """
    endpoint = "https://api.open-meteo.com/v1/forecast"
    latitude = input_data.get("latitude")
    longitude = input_data.get("longitude", "")
    params = {"latitude": latitude, "longitude": longitude, "current_weather":
 True}

    try:
        response = requests.get(endpoint, params=params)
        weather_data = {"weather_data": response.json()}
        response.raise_for_status()
        return weather_data
    except RequestException as e:
        return e.response.json()
    except Exception as e:
        return {"error": type(e), "message": str(e)}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

데모의 기본 시나리오 및 로직입니다. 사용자, Amazon Bedrock Converse API 및 날씨 도구 간의 대화를 오케스트레이션합니다.

```
#[derive(Debug)]
#[allow(dead_code)]
struct InvokeToolResult(String, ToolResultBlock);
struct ToolUseScenario {
    client: Client,
    conversation: Vec<Message>,
    system_prompt: SystemContentBlock,
    tool_config: ToolConfiguration,
}
```

```
impl ToolUseScenario {
    fn new(client: Client) -> Self {
        let system_prompt = SystemContentBlock::Text(SYSTEM_PROMPT.into());
        let tool_config = ToolConfiguration::builder()
            .tools(Tool::ToolSpec(
                ToolSpecification::builder()
                    .name(TOOL_NAME)
                    .description(TOOL_DESCRIPTION)
                    .input_schema(ToolInputSchema::Json(make_tool_schema()))
                    .build()
                    .unwrap(),
            ))
            .build()
            .unwrap();

        ToolUseScenario {
            client,
            conversation: vec![],
            system_prompt,
            tool_config,
        }
    }

    async fn run(&mut self) -> Result<(), ToolUseScenarioError> {
        loop {
            let input = get_input().await?;
            if input.is_none() {
                break;
            }

            let message = Message::builder()
                .role(User)
                .content(ContentBlock::Text(input.unwrap()))
                .build()
                .map_err(ToolUseScenarioError::from)?;
            self.conversation.push(message);

            let response = self.send_to_bedrock().await?;

            self.process_model_response(response).await?;
        }

        Ok(())
```

```
    }

    async fn send_to_bedrock(&mut self) -> Result<ConverseOutput,
ToolUseScenarioError> {
        debug!("Sending conversation to bedrock");
        self.client
            .converse()
            .model_id(MODEL_ID)
            .set_messages(Some(self.conversation.clone()))
            .system(self.system_prompt.clone())
            .tool_config(self.tool_config.clone())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(ToolUseScenarioError::from)
    }

    async fn process_model_response(
        &mut self,
        mut response: ConverseOutput,
    ) -> Result<(), ToolUseScenarioError> {
        let mut iteration = 0;

        while iteration < MAX_RECURSIONS {
            iteration += 1;
            let message = if let Some(ref output) = response.output {
                if output.is_message() {
                    Ok(output.as_message().unwrap().clone())
                } else {
                    Err(ToolUseScenarioError(
                        "Converse Output is not a message".into(),
                    ))
                }
            } else {
                Err(ToolUseScenarioError("Missing Converse Output".into()))
            }?;

            self.conversation.push(message.clone());

            match response.stop_reason {
                StopReason::ToolUse => {
                    response = self.handle_tool_use(&message).await?;
                }
                StopReason::EndTurn => {
                    print_model_response(&message.content[0])?;
```

```
                    return Ok(());
                }
                _ => (),
            }
        }

        Err(ToolUseScenarioError(
            "Exceeded MAX_ITERATIONS when calling tools".into(),
        ))
    }

    async fn handle_tool_use(
        &mut self,
        message: &Message,
    ) -> Result<ConverseOutput, ToolUseScenarioError> {
        let mut tool_results: Vec<ContentBlock> = vec![];

        for block in &message.content {
            match block {
                ContentBlock::Text(_) => print_model_response(block)?,
                ContentBlock::ToolUse(tool) => {
                    let tool_response = self.invoke_tool(tool).await?;
                    tool_results.push(ContentBlock::ToolResult(tool_response.1));
                }
                _ => (),
            };
        }

        let message = Message::builder()
            .role(User)
            .set_content(Some(tool_results))
            .build()?;
        self.conversation.push(message);

        self.send_to_bedrock().await
    }

    async fn invoke_tool(
        &mut self,
        tool: &ToolUseBlock,
    ) -> Result<InvokeToolResult, ToolUseScenarioError> {
        match tool.name() {
            TOOL_NAME => {
                println!(
```

```
                    "\x1b[0;90mExecuting tool: {TOOL_NAME} with input: {:?}...
\x1b[0m",
                    tool.input()
                );
                let content = fetch_weather_data(tool).await?;
                println!(
                    "\x1b[0;90mTool responded with {:?}\x1b[0m",
                    content.content()
                );
                Ok(InvokeToolResult(tool.tool_use_id.clone(), content))
            }
            _ => Err(ToolUseScenarioError(format!(
                "The requested tool with name {} does not exist",
                tool.name()
            ))),
        }
    }
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt::init();
    let sdk_config = aws_config::defaults(BehaviorVersion::latest())
        .region(CLAUDE_REGION)
        .load()
        .await;
    let client = Client::new(&sdk_config);

    let mut scenario = ToolUseScenario::new(client);

    header();
    if let Err(err) = scenario.run().await {
        println!("There was an error running the scenario! {}", err.0)
    }
    footer();
}
```

데모에서 사용하는 날씨 도구입니다. 이 스크립트는 도구 사양을 정의하고 Open-Meteo API를 사용하여 날씨 데이터를 검색하는 로직을 구현합니다.

```
const ENDPOINT: &str = "https://api.open-meteo.com/v1/forecast";
async fn fetch_weather_data(
```

```
    tool_use: &ToolUseBlock,
) -> Result<ToolResultBlock, ToolUseScenarioError> {
    let input = tool_use.input();
    let latitude = input
        .as_object()
        .unwrap()
        .get("latitude")
        .unwrap()
        .as_string()
        .unwrap();
    let longitude = input
        .as_object()
        .unwrap()
        .get("longitude")
        .unwrap()
        .as_string()
        .unwrap();
    let params = [
        ("latitude", latitude),
        ("longitude", longitude),
        ("current_weather", "true"),
    ];

    debug!("Calling {ENDPOINT} with {params:?}");

    let response = reqwest::Client::new()
        .get(ENDPOINT)
        .query(&params)
        .send()
        .await
        .map_err(|e| ToolUseScenarioError(format!("Error requesting weather:
 {e:?}")))?
        .error_for_status()
        .map_err(|e| ToolUseScenarioError(format!("Failed to request weather:
 {e:?}")))?;

    debug!("Response: {response:?}");

    let bytes = response
        .bytes()
        .await
        .map_err(|e| ToolUseScenarioError(format!("Error reading response:
 {e:?}")))?;
```

```
    let result = String::from_utf8(bytes.to_vec())
        .map_err(|_| ToolUseScenarioError("Response was not utf8".into()))?;

    Ok(ToolResultBlock::builder()
        .tool_use_id(tool_use.tool_use_id())
        .content(ToolResultContentBlock::Text(result))
        .build()?)
}
```

메시지 콘텐츠 블록을 인쇄하는 유틸리티입니다.

```
fn print_model_response(block: &ContentBlock) -> Result<(), ToolUseScenarioError>
 {
    if block.is_text() {
        let text = block.as_text().unwrap();
        println!("\x1b[0;90mThe model's response:\x1b[0m\n{text}");
        Ok(())
    } else {
        Err(ToolUseScenarioError(format!(
            "Content block is not text ({block:?})"
        )))
    }
}
```

문, 오류 유틸리티, 상수를 사용합니다.

```
use std::{collections::HashMap, io::stdin};

use aws_config::BehaviorVersion;
use aws_sdk_bedrockruntime::{
    error::{BuildError, SdkError},
    operation::converse::{ConverseError, ConverseOutput},
    types::{
        ContentBlock, ConversationRole::User, Message, StopReason,
 SystemContentBlock, Tool,
        ToolConfiguration, ToolInputSchema, ToolResultBlock,
 ToolResultContentBlock,
        ToolSpecification, ToolUseBlock,
    },
    Client,
};
```

```
use aws_smithy_runtime_api::http::Response;
use aws_smithy_types::Document;
use tracing::debug;

// Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
const MODEL_ID: &str = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0";
const CLAUDE_REGION: &str = "us-east-1";

const SYSTEM_PROMPT: &str = "You are a weather assistant that provides current
 weather data for user-specified locations using only
the Weather_Tool, which expects latitude and longitude. Infer the coordinates
 from the location yourself.
If the user provides coordinates, infer the approximate location and refer to it
 in your response.
To use the tool, you strictly apply the provided tool specification.

- Explain your step-by-step process, and give brief updates before each step.
- Only use the Weather_Tool for data. Never guess or make up information.
- Repeat the tool use for subsequent requests if necessary.
- If the tool errors, apologize, explain weather is unavailable, and suggest
 other options.
- Report temperatures in °C (°F) and wind in km/h (mph). Keep weather reports
 concise. Sparingly use
  emojis where appropriate.
- Only respond to weather queries. Remind off-topic users of your purpose.
- Never claim to search online, access external data, or use tools besides
 Weather_Tool.
- Complete the entire process until you have all required data before sending the
 complete response.
";

// The maximum number of recursive calls allowed in the tool_use_demo function.
// This helps prevent infinite loops and potential performance issues.
const MAX_RECURSIONS: i8 = 5;

const TOOL_NAME: &str = "Weather_Tool";
const TOOL_DESCRIPTION: &str =
    "Get the current weather for a given location, based on its WGS84
 coordinates.";
fn make_tool_schema() -> Document {
    Document::Object(HashMap::<String, Document>::from([
        ("type".into(), Document::String("object".into())),
        (
            "properties".into(),
```

```
            Document::Object(HashMap::from([
                (
                    "latitude".into(),
                    Document::Object(HashMap::from([
                        ("type".into(), Document::String("string".into())),
                        (
                            "description".into(),
                            Document::String("Geographical WGS84 latitude of the
 location.".into()),
                        ),
                    ])),
                ),
                (
                    "longitude".into(),
                    Document::Object(HashMap::from([
                        ("type".into(), Document::String("string".into())),
                        (
                            "description".into(),
                            Document::String(
                                "Geographical WGS84 longitude of the
 location.".into(),
                            ),
                        ),
                    ])),
                ),
            ])),
        ),
        (
            "required".into(),
            Document::Array(vec![
                Document::String("latitude".into()),
                Document::String("longitude".into()),
            ]),
        ),
    ]))
}

#[derive(Debug)]
struct ToolUseScenarioError(String);
impl std::fmt::Display for ToolUseScenarioError {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
        write!(f, "Tool use error with '{}'. Reason: {}", MODEL_ID, self.0)
    }
}
```

```
impl From<&str> for ToolUseScenarioError {
    fn from(value: &str) -> Self {
        ToolUseScenarioError(value.into())
    }
}
impl From<BuildError> for ToolUseScenarioError {
    fn from(value: BuildError) -> Self {
        ToolUseScenarioError(value.to_string().clone())
    }
}
impl From<SdkError<ConverseError, Response>> for ToolUseScenarioError {
    fn from(value: SdkError<ConverseError, Response>) -> Self {
        ToolUseScenarioError(match value.as_service_error() {
            Some(value) => value.meta().message().unwrap_or("Unknown").into(),
            None => "Unknown".into(),
        })
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

Amazon Bedrock 런타임에 대한 Cohere 명령

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Bedrock 런타임을 AWS SDKs 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Bedrock에서 Cohere Command 간접 호출
- 응답 스트림이 있는 Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Bedrock에서 Cohere Command 간접 호출
- Amazon Bedrock에서 Cohere Command 모델을 사용하여 문서 전송 및 처리
- Invoke Model API를 사용하여 Amazon Bedrock에서 Cohere Command R 및 R+ 간접 호출
- Invoke Model API를 사용하여 Amazon Bedrock에서 Cohere Command 간접 호출
- Invoke Model API를 응답 스트림과 함께 사용하여 Amazon Bedrock에서 Cohere Command R 및 R+ 간접 호출
- Invoke Model API를 응답 스트림과 함께 사용하여 Amazon Bedrock에서 Cohere Command 간접 호출

- Amazon Bedrock의 AI 모델을 사용자 지정 도구 또는 API와 연결하는 방법을 보여주는 도구 사용 데모

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Bedrock에서 Cohere Command 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Cohere Command에 텍스트 메시지를 보내는 방법을 보여줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Cohere Command로 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Cohere Command.

using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Command R.
var modelId = "cohere.command-r-v1:0";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

// Create a request with the model ID, the user message, and an inference
 configuration.
var request = new ConverseRequest
```

```
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Messages = new List<Message>
    {
        new Message
        {
            Role = ConversationRole.User,
            Content = new List<ContentBlock> { new ContentBlock { Text =
 userMessage } }
        }
    },
    InferenceConfig = new InferenceConfiguration()
    {
        MaxTokens = 512,
        Temperature = 0.5F,
        TopP = 0.9F
    }
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the result.
    var response = await client.ConverseAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the response text.
    string responseText = response?.Output?.Message?.Content?[0]?.Text ?? "";
    Console.WriteLine(responseText);
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Cohere Command로 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Cohere Command.

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConverseResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message;

public class Converse {

    public static String converse() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Command R.
        var modelId = "cohere.command-r-v1:0";

        // Create the input text and embed it in a message object with the user
 role.
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
```

```
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();


        try {
            // Send the message with a basic inference configuration.
            ConverseResponse response = client.converse(request -> request
                    .modelId(modelId)
                    .messages(message)
                    .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                            .maxTokens(512)
                            .temperature(0.5F)
                            .topP(0.9F)));

            // Retrieve the generated text from Bedrock's response object.
            var responseText =
 response.output().message().content().get(0).text();
            System.out.println(responseText);

            return responseText;

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
 e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

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

Bedrock의 Converse API를 비동기 Java 클라이언트와 함께 사용하여 Cohere Command로 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Cohere Command
// with the async Java client.

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message;

import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

public class ConverseAsync {

    public static String converseAsync() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Command R.
        var modelId = "cohere.command-r-v1:0";

        // Create the input text and embed it in a message object with the user
 role.
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();

        // Send the message with a basic inference configuration.
        var request = client.converse(params -> params
                .modelId(modelId)
                .messages(message)
                .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                        .maxTokens(512)
                        .temperature(0.5F)
                        .topP(0.9F))
        );

        // Prepare a future object to handle the asynchronous response.
        CompletableFuture<String> future = new CompletableFuture<>();
```

```
        // Handle the response or error using the future object.
        request.whenComplete((response, error) -> {
            if (error == null) {
                // Extract the generated text from Bedrock's response object.
                String responseText =
 response.output().message().content().get(0).text();
                future.complete(responseText);
            } else {
                future.completeExceptionally(error);
            }
        });

        try {
            // Wait for the future object to complete and retrieve the generated
 text.
            String responseText = future.get();
            System.out.println(responseText);

            return responseText;

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId, e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Cohere Command로 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
// Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Cohere Command.

import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  ConverseCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

// Set the model ID, e.g., Command R.
const modelId = "cohere.command-r-v1:0";

// Start a conversation with the user message.
const userMessage =
  "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";
const conversation = [
  {
    role: "user",
    content: [{ text: userMessage }],
  },
];

// Create a command with the model ID, the message, and a basic configuration.
const command = new ConverseCommand({
  modelId,
  messages: conversation,
  inferenceConfig: { maxTokens: 512, temperature: 0.5, topP: 0.9 },
});

try {
```

```
  // Send the command to the model and wait for the response
  const response = await client.send(command);

  // Extract and print the response text.
  const responseText = response.output.message.content[0].text;
  console.log(responseText);
} catch (err) {
  console.log(`ERROR: Can't invoke '${modelId}'. Reason: ${err}`);
  process.exit(1);
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Cohere Command로 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
# Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Cohere Command.

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Command R.
model_id = "cohere.command-r-v1:0"

# Start a conversation with the user message.
user_message = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."
conversation = [
    {
```

```
        "role": "user",
        "content": [{"text": user_message}],
    }
]

try:
    # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
    response = client.converse(
        modelId=model_id,
        messages=conversation,
        inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 512, "temperature": 0.5, "topP": 0.9},
    )

    # Extract and print the response text.
    response_text = response["output"]["message"]["content"][0]["text"]
    print(response_text)

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

응답 스트림이 있는 Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Bedrock에서 Cohere Command 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Cohere Command에 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Cohere Command에 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Cohere Command
// and print the response stream.

using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Linq;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Command R.
var modelId = "cohere.command-r-v1:0";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

// Create a request with the model ID, the user message, and an inference
 configuration.
var request = new ConverseStreamRequest
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Messages = new List<Message>
    {
        new Message
        {
            Role = ConversationRole.User,
            Content = new List<ContentBlock> { new ContentBlock { Text =
 userMessage } }
        }
    },
    InferenceConfig = new InferenceConfiguration()
    {
        MaxTokens = 512,
        Temperature = 0.5F,
        TopP = 0.9F
    }
};
```

```
try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the result.
    var response = await client.ConverseStreamAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    foreach (var chunk in response.Stream.AsEnumerable())
    {
        if (chunk is ContentBlockDeltaEvent)
        {
            Console.Write((chunk as ContentBlockDeltaEvent).Delta.Text);
        }
    }
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ConverseStream을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Cohere Command에 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Cohere Command
// and print the response stream.

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConverseStreamResponseHandler;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message;

import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

public class ConverseStream {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Command R.
        var modelId = "cohere.command-r-v1:0";

        // Create the input text and embed it in a message object with the user
 role.
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();

        // Create a handler to extract and print the response text in real-time.
        var responseStreamHandler = ConverseStreamResponseHandler.builder()
                .subscriber(ConverseStreamResponseHandler.Visitor.builder()
                        .onContentBlockDelta(chunk -> {
                            String responseText = chunk.delta().text();
                            System.out.print(responseText);
                        }).build()
                ).onError(err ->
                        System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
 err.getMessage())
```

```
                ).build();

        try {
            // Send the message with a basic inference configuration and attach
 the handler.
            client.converseStream(request -> request.modelId(modelId)
                    .messages(message)
                    .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                            .maxTokens(512)
                            .temperature(0.5F)
                            .topP(0.9F)
                    ), responseStreamHandler).get();

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
 e.getCause().getMessage());
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ConverseStream을 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Cohere Command에 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
// Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Cohere Command.

import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  ConverseStreamCommand,
```

```
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

// Set the model ID, e.g., Command R.
const modelId = "cohere.command-r-v1:0";

// Start a conversation with the user message.
const userMessage =
  "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";
const conversation = [
  {
    role: "user",
    content: [{ text: userMessage }],
  },
];

// Create a command with the model ID, the message, and a basic configuration.
const command = new ConverseStreamCommand({
  modelId,
  messages: conversation,
  inferenceConfig: { maxTokens: 512, temperature: 0.5, topP: 0.9 },
});

try {
  // Send the command to the model and wait for the response
  const response = await client.send(command);

  // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
  for await (const item of response.stream) {
    if (item.contentBlockDelta) {
      process.stdout.write(item.contentBlockDelta.delta?.text);
    }
  }
} catch (err) {
  console.log(`ERROR: Can't invoke '${modelId}'. Reason: ${err}`);
  process.exit(1);
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ConverseStream을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Cohere Command에 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
# Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Cohere Command
# and print the response stream.

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Command R.
model_id = "cohere.command-r-v1:0"

# Start a conversation with the user message.
user_message = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."
conversation = [
    {
        "role": "user",
        "content": [{"text": user_message}],
    }
]

try:
    # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
    streaming_response = client.converse_stream(
        modelId=model_id,
        messages=conversation,
        inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 512, "temperature": 0.5, "topP": 0.9},
    )
```

```
    # Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    for chunk in streaming_response["stream"]:
        if "contentBlockDelta" in chunk:
            text = chunk["contentBlockDelta"]["delta"]["text"]
            print(text, end="")

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ConverseStream을 참조하세요.

Amazon Bedrock에서 Cohere Command 모델을 사용하여 문서 전송 및 처리

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Bedrock에서 Cohere Command 모델을 사용하여 문서를 보내고 처리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Bedrock에서 Cohere Command 모델을 사용하여 문서를 전송하고 처리합니다.

```
# Send and process a document with Cohere Command models on Amazon Bedrock.

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g. Command R+.
model_id = "cohere.command-r-plus-v1:0"
```

```
# Load the document
with open("example-data/amazon-nova-service-cards.pdf", "rb") as file:
    document_bytes = file.read()

# Start a conversation with a user message and the document
conversation = [
    {
        "role": "user",
        "content": [
            {"text": "Briefly compare the models described in this document"},
            {
                "document": {
                    # Available formats: html, md, pdf, doc/docx, xls/xlsx, csv,
 and txt
                    "format": "pdf",
                    "name": "Amazon Nova Service Cards",
                    "source": {"bytes": document_bytes},
                }
            },
        ],
    }
]

try:
    # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
    response = client.converse(
        modelId=model_id,
        messages=conversation,
        inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 500, "temperature": 0.3},
    )

    # Extract and print the response text.
    response_text = response["output"]["message"]["content"][0]["text"]
    print(response_text)

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

Invoke Model API를 사용하여 Amazon Bedrock에서 Cohere Command R 및 R+ 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 Invoke Model API를 사용하여 Cohere Command R 및 R+에 텍스트 메시지를 보내는 방법을 보여줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Invoke Model API를 사용하여 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Cohere Command R.

using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text.Json.Nodes;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Command R.
var modelId = "cohere.command-r-v1:0";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

//Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
var nativeRequest = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new
{
    message = userMessage,
    max_tokens = 512,
```

```
    temperature = 0.5
});

// Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request payload.
var request = new InvokeModelRequest()
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Body = new MemoryStream(System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(nativeRequest)),
    ContentType = "application/json"
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the response.
    var response = await client.InvokeModelAsync(request);

    // Decode the response body.
    var modelResponse = await JsonNode.ParseAsync(response.Body);

    // Extract and print the response text.
    var responseText = modelResponse["text"] ?? "";
    Console.WriteLine(responseText);
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 InvokeModel을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Invoke Model API를 사용하여 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Cohere Command R.

import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;

public class Command_R_InvokeModel {

    public static String invokeModel() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Command R.
        var modelId = "cohere.command-r-v1:0";

        // The InvokeModel API uses the model's native payload.
        // Learn more about the available inference parameters and response
 fields at:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
cohere-command-r-plus.html
        var nativeRequestTemplate = "{ \"message\": \"{{prompt}}\" }";

        // Define the prompt for the model.
        var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";

        // Embed the prompt in the model's native request payload.
        String nativeRequest = nativeRequestTemplate.replace("{{prompt}}",
 prompt);

        try {
            // Encode and send the request to the Bedrock Runtime.
```

```
            var response = client.invokeModel(request -> request
                    .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest))
                    .modelId(modelId)
            );

            // Decode the response body.
            var responseBody = new JSONObject(response.body().asUtf8String());

            // Retrieve the generated text from the model's response.
            var text = new JSONPointer("/
text").queryFrom(responseBody).toString();
            System.out.println(text);

            return text;

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
 e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 InvokeModel을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Invoke Model API를 사용하여 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
# Use the native inference API to send a text message to Cohere Command R and R+.

import boto3
import json

from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Command R.
model_id = "cohere.command-r-v1:0"

# Define the prompt for the model.
prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."

# Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
native_request = {
    "message": prompt,
    "max_tokens": 512,
    "temperature": 0.5,
}

# Convert the native request to JSON.
request = json.dumps(native_request)

try:
    # Invoke the model with the request.
    response = client.invoke_model(modelId=model_id, body=request)

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)

# Decode the response body.
model_response = json.loads(response["body"].read())

# Extract and print the response text.
response_text = model_response["text"]
print(response_text)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 InvokeModel를 참조하세요.

Invoke Model API를 사용하여 Amazon Bedrock에서 Cohere Command 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 Invoke Model API를 사용하여 Cohere Command에 텍스트 메시지를 보내는 방법을 보여줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Invoke Model API를 사용하여 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Cohere Command.

using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text.Json.Nodes;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Command Light.
var modelId = "cohere.command-light-text-v14";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

//Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
var nativeRequest = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new
{
    prompt = userMessage,
```

```
    max_tokens = 512,
    temperature = 0.5
});

// Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request payload.
var request = new InvokeModelRequest()
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Body = new MemoryStream(System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(nativeRequest)),
    ContentType = "application/json"
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the response.
    var response = await client.InvokeModelAsync(request);

    // Decode the response body.
    var modelResponse = await JsonNode.ParseAsync(response.Body);

    // Extract and print the response text.
    var responseText = modelResponse["generations"]?[0]?["text"] ?? "";
    Console.WriteLine(responseText);
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 InvokeModel을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Invoke Model API를 사용하여 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Cohere Command.

import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;

public class Command_InvokeModel {

    public static String invokeModel() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Command Light.
        var modelId = "cohere.command-light-text-v14";

        // The InvokeModel API uses the model's native payload.
        // Learn more about the available inference parameters and response
 fields at:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
cohere-command.html
        var nativeRequestTemplate = "{ \"prompt\": \"{{prompt}}\" }";

        // Define the prompt for the model.
        var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";

        // Embed the prompt in the model's native request payload.
        String nativeRequest = nativeRequestTemplate.replace("{{prompt}}",
 prompt);

        try {
            // Encode and send the request to the Bedrock Runtime.
```

```
            var response = client.invokeModel(request -> request
                    .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest))
                    .modelId(modelId)
            );

            // Decode the response body.
            var responseBody = new JSONObject(response.body().asUtf8String());

            // Retrieve the generated text from the model's response.
            var text = new JSONPointer("/generations/0/
text").queryFrom(responseBody).toString();
            System.out.println(text);

            return text;

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
 e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 InvokeModel을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Invoke Model API를 사용하여 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
# Use the native inference API to send a text message to Cohere Command.

import boto3
import json

from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Command Light.
model_id = "cohere.command-light-text-v14"

# Define the prompt for the model.
prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."

# Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
native_request = {
    "prompt": prompt,
    "max_tokens": 512,
    "temperature": 0.5,
}

# Convert the native request to JSON.
request = json.dumps(native_request)

try:
    # Invoke the model with the request.
    response = client.invoke_model(modelId=model_id, body=request)

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)

# Decode the response body.
model_response = json.loads(response["body"].read())

# Extract and print the response text.
response_text = model_response["generations"][0]["text"]
print(response_text)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 InvokeModel를 참조하세요.

Invoke Model API를 응답 스트림과 함께 사용하여 Amazon Bedrock에서 Cohere Command R 및 R+ 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 Invoke Model API를 응답 스트림과 함께 사용하여 Cohere Command에 텍스트 메시지를 전송하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Invoke Model API를 사용하여 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Cohere Command R
// and print the response stream.

using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text.Json.Nodes;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Command R.
var modelId = "cohere.command-r-v1:0";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

//Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
```

```
var nativeRequest = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new
{
    message = userMessage,
    max_tokens = 512,
    temperature = 0.5
});

// Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request payload.
var request = new InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRequest()
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Body = new MemoryStream(System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(nativeRequest)),
    ContentType = "application/json"
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the response.
    var streamingResponse = await
 client.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    foreach (var item in streamingResponse.Body)
    {
        var chunk = JsonSerializer.Deserialize<JsonObject>((item as
 PayloadPart).Bytes);
        var text = chunk["text"] ?? "";
        Console.Write(text);
    }
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 InvokeModel을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Invoke Model API를 사용하여 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Cohere Command R
// and print the response stream.

import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamReques
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRespon

import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

import static
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRespon

public class Command_R_InvokeModelWithResponseStream {

    public static String invokeModelWithResponseStream() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();
```

```
        // Set the model ID, e.g., Command R.
        var modelId = "cohere.command-r-v1:0";

        // The InvokeModelWithResponseStream API uses the model's native payload.
        // Learn more about the available inference parameters and response
 fields at:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
cohere-command-r-plus.html
        var nativeRequestTemplate = "{ \"message\": \"{{prompt}}\" }";

        // Define the prompt for the model.
        var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";

        // Embed the prompt in the model's native request payload.
        String nativeRequest = nativeRequestTemplate.replace("{{prompt}}",
 prompt);

        // Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request
 payload.
        var request = InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRequest.builder()
                .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest))
                .modelId(modelId)
                .build();

        // Prepare a buffer to accumulate the generated response text.
        var completeResponseTextBuffer = new StringBuilder();

        // Prepare a handler to extract, accumulate, and print the response text
 in real-time.
        var responseStreamHandler =
 InvokeModelWithResponseStreamResponseHandler.builder()
                .subscriber(Visitor.builder().onChunk(chunk -> {
                    // Extract and print the text from the model's native
 response.
                    var response = new JSONObject(chunk.bytes().asUtf8String());
                    var text = new JSONPointer("/text").queryFrom(response);
                    System.out.print(text);

                    // Append the text to the response text buffer.
                    completeResponseTextBuffer.append(text);
                }).build()).build();

        try {
```

```
            // Send the request and wait for the handler to process the response.
            client.invokeModelWithResponseStream(request,
 responseStreamHandler).get();

            // Return the complete response text.
            return completeResponseTextBuffer.toString();

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
 e.getCause().getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) throws ExecutionException,
 InterruptedException {
        invokeModelWithResponseStream();
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 InvokeModel을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
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Invoke Model API를 사용하여 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
# Use the native inference API to send a text message to Cohere Command R and R+
# and print the response stream.

import boto3
import json

from botocore.exceptions import ClientError
```

```
# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Command R.
model_id = "cohere.command-r-v1:0"

# Define the prompt for the model.
prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."

# Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
native_request = {
    "message": prompt,
    "max_tokens": 512,
    "temperature": 0.5,
}

# Convert the native request to JSON.
request = json.dumps(native_request)

try:
    # Invoke the model with the request.
    streaming_response = client.invoke_model_with_response_stream(
        modelId=model_id, body=request
    )

    # Extract and print the response text in real-time.
    for event in streaming_response["body"]:
        chunk = json.loads(event["chunk"]["bytes"])
        if "generations" in chunk:
            print(chunk["generations"][0]["text"], end="")

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 InvokeModel를 참조하세요.

Invoke Model API를 응답 스트림과 함께 사용하여 Amazon Bedrock에서 Cohere Command 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 Invoke Model API를 응답 스트림과 함께 사용하여 Cohere Command에 텍스트 메시지를 전송하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Invoke Model API를 사용하여 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Cohere Command
// and print the response stream.

using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text.Json.Nodes;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Command Light.
var modelId = "cohere.command-light-text-v14";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

//Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
var nativeRequest = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new
{
    prompt = userMessage,
```

```
    max_tokens = 512,
    temperature = 0.5
});

// Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request payload.
var request = new InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRequest()
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Body = new MemoryStream(System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(nativeRequest)),
    ContentType = "application/json"
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the response.
    var streamingResponse = await
 client.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    foreach (var item in streamingResponse.Body)
    {
        var chunk = JsonSerializer.Deserialize<JsonObject>((item as
 PayloadPart).Bytes);
        var text = chunk["generations"]?[0]?["text"] ?? "";
        Console.Write(text);
    }
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 InvokeModel을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Invoke Model API를 사용하여 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Cohere Command
// and print the response stream.

import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamReques
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRespon

import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

import static
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRespon

public class Command_InvokeModelWithResponseStream {

    public static String invokeModelWithResponseStream() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();
```

```
        // Set the model ID, e.g., Command Light.
        var modelId = "cohere.command-light-text-v14";

        // The InvokeModelWithResponseStream API uses the model's native payload.
        // Learn more about the available inference parameters and response
 fields at:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
cohere-command.html
        var nativeRequestTemplate = "{ \"prompt\": \"{{prompt}}\" }";

        // Define the prompt for the model.
        var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";

        // Embed the prompt in the model's native request payload.
        String nativeRequest = nativeRequestTemplate.replace("{{prompt}}",
 prompt);

        // Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request
 payload.
        var request = InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRequest.builder()
                .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest))
                .modelId(modelId)
                .build();

        // Prepare a buffer to accumulate the generated response text.
        var completeResponseTextBuffer = new StringBuilder();

        // Prepare a handler to extract, accumulate, and print the response text
 in real-time.
        var responseStreamHandler =
 InvokeModelWithResponseStreamResponseHandler.builder()
                .subscriber(Visitor.builder().onChunk(chunk -> {
                    // Extract and print the text from the model's native
 response.
                    var response = new JSONObject(chunk.bytes().asUtf8String());
                    var text = new JSONPointer("/generations/0/
text").queryFrom(response);
                    System.out.print(text);

                    // Append the text to the response text buffer.
                    completeResponseTextBuffer.append(text);
                }).build()).build();
```

```
        try {
            // Send the request and wait for the handler to process the response.
            client.invokeModelWithResponseStream(request,
 responseStreamHandler).get();

            // Return the complete response text.
            return completeResponseTextBuffer.toString();

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
 e.getCause().getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) throws ExecutionException,
 InterruptedException {
        invokeModelWithResponseStream();
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 InvokeModel을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Invoke Model API를 사용하여 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
# Use the native inference API to send a text message to Cohere Command
# and print the response stream.

import boto3
import json
```

```
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Command Light.
model_id = "cohere.command-light-text-v14"

# Define the prompt for the model.
prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."

# Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
native_request = {
    "prompt": prompt,
    "max_tokens": 512,
    "temperature": 0.5,
}

# Convert the native request to JSON.
request = json.dumps(native_request)

try:
    # Invoke the model with the request.
    streaming_response = client.invoke_model_with_response_stream(
        modelId=model_id, body=request
    )

    # Extract and print the response text in real-time.
    for event in streaming_response["body"]:
        chunk = json.loads(event["chunk"]["bytes"])
        if "generations" in chunk:
            print(chunk["generations"][0]["text"], end="")

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 InvokeModel를 참조하세요.

Amazon Bedrock의 AI 모델을 사용자 지정 도구 또는 API와 연결하는 방법을 보여주는 도구 사용 데모

다음 코드 예제에서는 애플리케이션, 생성형 AI 모델, 연결된 도구 또는 API 간에 일반적인 상호 작용을 구축하여 AI와 외부 환경 간의 상호 작용을 매개하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 외부 날씨 API를 AI 모델에 연결하는 예제를 사용하면 사용자 입력에 따라 실시간 날씨 정보를 제공할 수 있습니다.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

데모의 기본 실행 스크립트입니다. 이 스크립트는 사용자, Amazon Bedrock Converse API 및 날씨 도구 간의 대화를 오케스트레이션합니다.

```
"""
This demo illustrates a tool use scenario using Amazon Bedrock's Converse API and
 a weather tool.
The script interacts with a foundation model on Amazon Bedrock to provide weather
 information based on user
input. It uses the Open-Meteo API (https://open-meteo.com) to retrieve current
 weather data for a given location.
"""

import boto3
import logging
from enum import Enum

import utils.tool_use_print_utils as output
import weather_tool

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

AWS_REGION = "us-east-1"
```

```
# For the most recent list of models supported by the Converse API's tool use
 functionality, visit:
# https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/conversation-
inference.html
class SupportedModels(Enum):
    CLAUDE_OPUS = "anthropic.claude-3-opus-20240229-v1:0"
    CLAUDE_SONNET = "anthropic.claude-3-sonnet-20240229-v1:0"
    CLAUDE_HAIKU = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0"
    COHERE_COMMAND_R = "cohere.command-r-v1:0"
    COHERE_COMMAND_R_PLUS = "cohere.command-r-plus-v1:0"


# Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
MODEL_ID = SupportedModels.CLAUDE_HAIKU.value

SYSTEM_PROMPT = """
You are a weather assistant that provides current weather data for user-specified
 locations using only
the Weather_Tool, which expects latitude and longitude. Infer the coordinates
 from the location yourself.
If the user provides coordinates, infer the approximate location and refer to it
 in your response.
To use the tool, you strictly apply the provided tool specification.

- Explain your step-by-step process, and give brief updates before each step.
- Only use the Weather_Tool for data. Never guess or make up information.
- Repeat the tool use for subsequent requests if necessary.
- If the tool errors, apologize, explain weather is unavailable, and suggest
 other options.
- Report temperatures in °C (°F) and wind in km/h (mph). Keep weather reports
 concise. Sparingly use
  emojis where appropriate.
- Only respond to weather queries. Remind off-topic users of your purpose.
- Never claim to search online, access external data, or use tools besides
 Weather_Tool.
- Complete the entire process until you have all required data before sending the
 complete response.
"""

# The maximum number of recursive calls allowed in the tool_use_demo function.
# This helps prevent infinite loops and potential performance issues.
MAX_RECURSIONS = 5
```

```
class ToolUseDemo:
    """
    Demonstrates the tool use feature with the Amazon Bedrock Converse API.
    """

    def __init__(self):
        # Prepare the system prompt
        self.system_prompt = [{"text": SYSTEM_PROMPT}]

        # Prepare the tool configuration with the weather tool's specification
        self.tool_config = {"tools": [weather_tool.get_tool_spec()]}

        # Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the specified AWS Region.
        self.bedrockRuntimeClient = boto3.client(
            "bedrock-runtime", region_name=AWS_REGION
        )

    def run(self):
        """
        Starts the conversation with the user and handles the interaction with
 Bedrock.
        """
        # Print the greeting and a short user guide
        output.header()

        # Start with an emtpy conversation
        conversation = []

        # Get the first user input
        user_input = self._get_user_input()

        while user_input is not None:
            # Create a new message with the user input and append it to the
 conversation
            message = {"role": "user", "content": [{"text": user_input}]}
            conversation.append(message)

            # Send the conversation to Amazon Bedrock
            bedrock_response = self._send_conversation_to_bedrock(conversation)

            # Recursively handle the model's response until the model has
 returned
            # its final response or the recursion counter has reached 0
            self._process_model_response(
```

```
                bedrock_response, conversation, max_recursion=MAX_RECURSIONS
            )

            # Repeat the loop until the user decides to exit the application
            user_input = self._get_user_input()

        output.footer()

    def _send_conversation_to_bedrock(self, conversation):
        """
        Sends the conversation, the system prompt, and the tool spec to Amazon
Bedrock, and returns the response.

        :param conversation: The conversation history including the next message
to send.
        :return: The response from Amazon Bedrock.
        """
        output.call_to_bedrock(conversation)

        # Send the conversation, system prompt, and tool configuration, and
return the response
        return self.bedrockRuntimeClient.converse(
            modelId=MODEL_ID,
            messages=conversation,
            system=self.system_prompt,
            toolConfig=self.tool_config,
        )

    def _process_model_response(
        self, model_response, conversation, max_recursion=MAX_RECURSIONS
    ):
        """
        Processes the response received via Amazon Bedrock and performs the
necessary actions
        based on the stop reason.

        :param model_response: The model's response returned via Amazon Bedrock.
        :param conversation: The conversation history.
        :param max_recursion: The maximum number of recursive calls allowed.
        """

        if max_recursion <= 0:
            # Stop the process, the number of recursive calls could indicate an
infinite loop
```

```
            logging.warning(
                "Warning: Maximum number of recursions reached. Please try
again."
            )
            exit(1)

        # Append the model's response to the ongoing conversation
        message = model_response["output"]["message"]
        conversation.append(message)

        if model_response["stopReason"] == "tool_use":
            # If the stop reason is "tool_use", forward everything to the tool
use handler
            self._handle_tool_use(message, conversation, max_recursion)

        if model_response["stopReason"] == "end_turn":
            # If the stop reason is "end_turn", print the model's response text,
and finish the process
            output.model_response(message["content"][0]["text"])
            return

    def _handle_tool_use(
        self, model_response, conversation, max_recursion=MAX_RECURSIONS
    ):
        """
        Handles the tool use case by invoking the specified tool and sending the
tool's response back to Bedrock.
        The tool response is appended to the conversation, and the conversation
is sent back to Amazon Bedrock for further processing.

        :param model_response: The model's response containing the tool use
request.
        :param conversation: The conversation history.
        :param max_recursion: The maximum number of recursive calls allowed.
        """

        # Initialize an empty list of tool results
        tool_results = []

        # The model's response can consist of multiple content blocks
        for content_block in model_response["content"]:
            if "text" in content_block:
                # If the content block contains text, print it to the console
                output.model_response(content_block["text"])
```

```
            if "toolUse" in content_block:
                # If the content block is a tool use request, forward it to the
tool
                tool_response = self._invoke_tool(content_block["toolUse"])

                # Add the tool use ID and the tool's response to the list of
results
                tool_results.append(
                    {
                        "toolResult": {
                            "toolUseId": (tool_response["toolUseId"]),
                            "content": [{"json": tool_response["content"]}],
                        }
                    }
                )

        # Embed the tool results in a new user message
        message = {"role": "user", "content": tool_results}

        # Append the new message to the ongoing conversation
        conversation.append(message)

        # Send the conversation to Amazon Bedrock
        response = self._send_conversation_to_bedrock(conversation)

        # Recursively handle the model's response until the model has returned
        # its final response or the recursion counter has reached 0
        self._process_model_response(response, conversation, max_recursion - 1)

    def _invoke_tool(self, payload):
        """
        Invokes the specified tool with the given payload and returns the tool's
response.
        If the requested tool does not exist, an error message is returned.

        :param payload: The payload containing the tool name and input data.
        :return: The tool's response or an error message.
        """
        tool_name = payload["name"]

        if tool_name == "Weather_Tool":
            input_data = payload["input"]
            output.tool_use(tool_name, input_data)
```

```
            # Invoke the weather tool with the input data provided by
            response = weather_tool.fetch_weather_data(input_data)
        else:
            error_message = (
                f"The requested tool with name '{tool_name}' does not exist."
            )
            response = {"error": "true", "message": error_message}

        return {"toolUseId": payload["toolUseId"], "content": response}

    @staticmethod
    def _get_user_input(prompt="Your weather info request"):
        """
        Prompts the user for input and returns the user's response.
        Returns None if the user enters 'x' to exit.

        :param prompt: The prompt to display to the user.
        :return: The user's input or None if the user chooses to exit.
        """
        output.separator()
        user_input = input(f"{prompt} (x to exit): ")

        if user_input == "":
            prompt = "Please enter your weather info request, e.g. the name of a
 city"
            return ToolUseDemo._get_user_input(prompt)

        elif user_input.lower() == "x":
            return None

        else:
            return user_input


if __name__ == "__main__":
    tool_use_demo = ToolUseDemo()
    tool_use_demo.run()
```

데모에서 사용하는 날씨 도구입니다. 이 스크립트는 도구 사양을 정의하고 Open-Meteo API를 사용하여 날씨 데이터를 검색하는 로직을 구현합니다.

```
import requests
from requests.exceptions import RequestException


def get_tool_spec():
    """
    Returns the JSON Schema specification for the Weather tool. The tool
 specification
    defines the input schema and describes the tool's functionality.
    For more information, see https://json-schema.org/understanding-json-schema/
reference.

    :return: The tool specification for the Weather tool.
    """
    return {
        "toolSpec": {
            "name": "Weather_Tool",
            "description": "Get the current weather for a given location, based
 on its WGS84 coordinates.",
            "inputSchema": {
                "json": {
                    "type": "object",
                    "properties": {
                        "latitude": {
                            "type": "string",
                            "description": "Geographical WGS84 latitude of the
 location.",
                        },
                        "longitude": {
                            "type": "string",
                            "description": "Geographical WGS84 longitude of the
 location.",
                        },
                    },
                    "required": ["latitude", "longitude"],
                }
            },
        }
    }


def fetch_weather_data(input_data):
```

```
    """
    Fetches weather data for the given latitude and longitude using the Open-
Meteo API.
    Returns the weather data or an error message if the request fails.

    :param input_data: The input data containing the latitude and longitude.
    :return: The weather data or an error message.
    """
    endpoint = "https://api.open-meteo.com/v1/forecast"
    latitude = input_data.get("latitude")
    longitude = input_data.get("longitude", "")
    params = {"latitude": latitude, "longitude": longitude, "current_weather":
 True}

    try:
        response = requests.get(endpoint, params=params)
        weather_data = {"weather_data": response.json()}
        response.raise_for_status()
        return weather_data
    except RequestException as e:
        return e.response.json()
    except Exception as e:
        return {"error": type(e), "message": str(e)}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

DeepSeek for Amazon Bedrock 런타임

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Bedrock 런타임을 AWS SDKs 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- Amazon Bedrock의 DeepSeek을 사용하여 문서 전송 및 처리

Amazon Bedrock의 DeepSeek을 사용하여 문서 전송 및 처리

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Bedrock의 DeepSeek를 사용하여 문서를 보내고 처리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Bedrock의 DeepSeek을 사용하여 문서를 전송하고 처리합니다.

```
# Send and process a document with DeepSeek on Amazon Bedrock.

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g. DeepSeek-R1
model_id = "us.deepseek.r1-v1:0"

# Load the document
with open("example-data/amazon-nova-service-cards.pdf", "rb") as file:
    document_bytes = file.read()

# Start a conversation with a user message and the document
conversation = [
    {
        "role": "user",
        "content": [
            {"text": "Briefly compare the models described in this document"},
            {
                "document": {
                    # Available formats: html, md, pdf, doc/docx, xls/xlsx, csv,
 and txt
                    "format": "pdf",
                    "name": "Amazon Nova Service Cards",
                    "source": {"bytes": document_bytes},
                }
            },
        ],
```

```
    }
]

try:
    # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
    response = client.converse(
        modelId=model_id,
        messages=conversation,
        inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 2000, "temperature": 0.3},
    )

    # Extract and print the reasoning and response text.
    reasoning, response_text = "", ""
    for item in response["output"]["message"]["content"]:
        for key, value in item.items():
            if key == "reasoningContent":
                reasoning = value["reasoningText"]["text"]
            elif key == "text":
                response_text = value

    print(f"\nReasoning:\n{reasoning}")
    print(f"\nResponse:\n{response_text}")

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

Amazon Bedrock 런타임용 Meta Llama

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Bedrock 런타임을 AWS SDKs 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Bedrock에서 Meta Llama 간접 호출
- 응답 스트림이 있는 Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Bedrock에서 Meta Llama 간접 호출
- Amazon Bedrock에서 Llama로 문서 전송 및 처리
- 모델 호출 API를 사용하여 Amazon Bedrock에서 Meta Llama 호출

- 응답 스트림과 함께 모델 호출 API를 사용하여 Amazon Bedrock에서 Meta Llama 호출

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Bedrock에서 Meta Llama 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Meta Llama에 텍스트 메시지를 보내는 방법을 보여줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Meta Llama에 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Meta Llama.

using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 8b Instruct.
var modelId = "meta.llama3-8b-instruct-v1:0";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

// Create a request with the model ID, the user message, and an inference
 configuration.
var request = new ConverseRequest
{
    ModelId = modelId,
```

```
    Messages = new List<Message>
    {
        new Message
        {
            Role = ConversationRole.User,
            Content = new List<ContentBlock> { new ContentBlock { Text =
 userMessage } }
        }
    },
    InferenceConfig = new InferenceConfiguration()
    {
        MaxTokens = 512,
        Temperature = 0.5F,
        TopP = 0.9F
    }
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the result.
    var response = await client.ConverseAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the response text.
    string responseText = response?.Output?.Message?.Content?[0]?.Text ?? "";
    Console.WriteLine(responseText);
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Meta Llama에 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Meta Llama.

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConverseResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message;

public class Converse {

    public static String converse() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 8b Instruct.
        var modelId = "meta.llama3-8b-instruct-v1:0";

        // Create the input text and embed it in a message object with the user
 role.
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
```

```
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();


        try {
            // Send the message with a basic inference configuration.
            ConverseResponse response = client.converse(request -> request
                    .modelId(modelId)
                    .messages(message)
                    .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                            .maxTokens(512)
                            .temperature(0.5F)
                            .topP(0.9F)));

            // Retrieve the generated text from Bedrock's response object.
            var responseText =
 response.output().message().content().get(0).text();
            System.out.println(responseText);

            return responseText;

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
 e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

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

Bedrock의 Converse API를 비동기 Java 클라이언트와 함께 사용하여 Meta Llama에 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Meta Llama
// with the async Java client.

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message;

import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

public class ConverseAsync {

    public static String converseAsync() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 8b Instruct.
        var modelId = "meta.llama3-8b-instruct-v1:0";

        // Create the input text and embed it in a message object with the user
 role.
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();

        // Send the message with a basic inference configuration.
        var request = client.converse(params -> params
                .modelId(modelId)
                .messages(message)
                .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                        .maxTokens(512)
                        .temperature(0.5F)
                        .topP(0.9F))
        );

        // Prepare a future object to handle the asynchronous response.
        CompletableFuture<String> future = new CompletableFuture<>();
```

```
        // Handle the response or error using the future object.
        request.whenComplete((response, error) -> {
            if (error == null) {
                // Extract the generated text from Bedrock's response object.
                String responseText =
 response.output().message().content().get(0).text();
                future.complete(responseText);
            } else {
                future.completeExceptionally(error);
            }
        });

        try {
            // Wait for the future object to complete and retrieve the generated
 text.
            String responseText = future.get();
            System.out.println(responseText);

            return responseText;

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId, e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Meta Llama에 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
// Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Meta Llama.

import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  ConverseCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

// Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 8b Instruct.
const modelId = "meta.llama3-8b-instruct-v1:0";

// Start a conversation with the user message.
const userMessage =
  "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";
const conversation = [
  {
    role: "user",
    content: [{ text: userMessage }],
  },
];

// Create a command with the model ID, the message, and a basic configuration.
const command = new ConverseCommand({
  modelId,
  messages: conversation,
  inferenceConfig: { maxTokens: 512, temperature: 0.5, topP: 0.9 },
});

try {
```

```
  // Send the command to the model and wait for the response
  const response = await client.send(command);

  // Extract and print the response text.
  const responseText = response.output.message.content[0].text;
  console.log(responseText);
} catch (err) {
  console.log(`ERROR: Can't invoke '${modelId}'. Reason: ${err}`);
  process.exit(1);
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Meta Llama에 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
# Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Meta Llama.

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 8b Instruct.
model_id = "meta.llama3-8b-instruct-v1:0"

# Start a conversation with the user message.
user_message = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."
conversation = [
    {
```

```
        "role": "user",
        "content": [{"text": user_message}],
    }
]

try:
    # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
    response = client.converse(
        modelId=model_id,
        messages=conversation,
        inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 512, "temperature": 0.5, "topP": 0.9},
    )

    # Extract and print the response text.
    response_text = response["output"]["message"]["content"][0]["text"]
    print(response_text)

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Meta Llama에 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
// An example demonstrating how to use the Conversation API to send
// a text message to Meta Llama.

import AWSBedrockRuntime
```

```
func converse(_ textPrompt: String) async throws -> String {

    // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
    let config =
        try await BedrockRuntimeClient.BedrockRuntimeClientConfiguration(
            region: "us-east-1"
        )
    let client = BedrockRuntimeClient(config: config)

    // Set the model ID.
    let modelId = "meta.llama3-8b-instruct-v1:0"

    // Start a conversation with the user message.
    let message = BedrockRuntimeClientTypes.Message(
        content: [.text(textPrompt)],
        role: .user
    )

    // Optionally use inference parameters
    let inferenceConfig =
        BedrockRuntimeClientTypes.InferenceConfiguration(
            maxTokens: 512,
            stopSequences: ["END"],
            temperature: 0.5,
            topp: 0.9
        )

    // Create the ConverseInput to send to the model
    let input = ConverseInput(
        inferenceConfig: inferenceConfig, messages: [message], modelId: modelId)

    // Send the ConverseInput to the model
    let response = try await client.converse(input: input)

    // Extract and return the response text.
    if case let .message(msg) = response.output {
        if case let .text(textResponse) = msg.content![0] {
            return textResponse
        } else {
            return "No text response found in message content"
        }
    } else {
        return "No message found in converse output"
    }
```

```
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

응답 스트림이 있는 Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Bedrock에서 Meta Llama 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Meta Llama에 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Meta Llama에 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Meta Llama
// and print the response stream.

using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Linq;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 8b Instruct.
var modelId = "meta.llama3-8b-instruct-v1:0";
```

```
// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

// Create a request with the model ID, the user message, and an inference
 configuration.
var request = new ConverseStreamRequest
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Messages = new List<Message>
    {
        new Message
        {
            Role = ConversationRole.User,
            Content = new List<ContentBlock> { new ContentBlock { Text =
 userMessage } }
        }
    },
    InferenceConfig = new InferenceConfiguration()
    {
        MaxTokens = 512,
        Temperature = 0.5F,
        TopP = 0.9F
    }
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the result.
    var response = await client.ConverseStreamAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    foreach (var chunk in response.Stream.AsEnumerable())
    {
        if (chunk is ContentBlockDeltaEvent)
        {
            Console.Write((chunk as ContentBlockDeltaEvent).Delta.Text);
        }
    }
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ConverseStream을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Meta Llama에 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Meta Llama
// and print the response stream.

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConverseStreamResponseHandler;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message;

import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

public class ConverseStream {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
```

```
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 8b Instruct.
        var modelId = "meta.llama3-8b-instruct-v1:0";

        // Create the input text and embed it in a message object with the user
 role.
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();

        // Create a handler to extract and print the response text in real-time.
        var responseStreamHandler = ConverseStreamResponseHandler.builder()
                .subscriber(ConverseStreamResponseHandler.Visitor.builder()
                        .onContentBlockDelta(chunk -> {
                            String responseText = chunk.delta().text();
                            System.out.print(responseText);
                        }).build()
                ).onError(err ->
                        System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
 err.getMessage())
                ).build();

        try {
            // Send the message with a basic inference configuration and attach
 the handler.
            client.converseStream(request -> request
                    .modelId(modelId)
                    .messages(message)
                    .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                            .maxTokens(512)
                            .temperature(0.5F)
                            .topP(0.9F)
                    ), responseStreamHandler).get();

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
 e.getCause().getMessage());
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ConverseStream을 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Meta Llama에 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
// Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Meta Llama.

import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  ConverseStreamCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

// Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 8b Instruct.
const modelId = "meta.llama3-8b-instruct-v1:0";

// Start a conversation with the user message.
const userMessage =
  "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";
const conversation = [
  {
    role: "user",
    content: [{ text: userMessage }],
  },
];

// Create a command with the model ID, the message, and a basic configuration.
```

```
const command = new ConverseStreamCommand({
  modelId,
  messages: conversation,
  inferenceConfig: { maxTokens: 512, temperature: 0.5, topP: 0.9 },
});

try {
  // Send the command to the model and wait for the response
  const response = await client.send(command);

  // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
  for await (const item of response.stream) {
    if (item.contentBlockDelta) {
      process.stdout.write(item.contentBlockDelta.delta?.text);
    }
  }
} catch (err) {
  console.log(`ERROR: Can't invoke '${modelId}'. Reason: ${err}`);
  process.exit(1);
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ConverseStream을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Meta Llama에 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
# Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Meta Llama
# and print the response stream.
```

```
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 8b Instruct.
model_id = "meta.llama3-8b-instruct-v1:0"

# Start a conversation with the user message.
user_message = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."
conversation = [
    {
        "role": "user",
        "content": [{"text": user_message}],
    }
]

try:
    # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
    streaming_response = client.converse_stream(
        modelId=model_id,
        messages=conversation,
        inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 512, "temperature": 0.5, "topP": 0.9},
    )

    # Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    for chunk in streaming_response["stream"]:
        if "contentBlockDelta" in chunk:
            text = chunk["contentBlockDelta"]["delta"]["text"]
            print(text, end="")

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ConverseStream을 참조하세요.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Meta Llama에 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
// An example demonstrating how to use the Conversation API to send a text
 message
// to Meta Llama and print the response stream.

import AWSBedrockRuntime

func printConverseStream(_ textPrompt: String) async throws {

    // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
    let config =
        try await BedrockRuntimeClient.BedrockRuntimeClientConfiguration(
            region: "us-east-1"
        )
    let client = BedrockRuntimeClient(config: config)

    // Set the model ID.
    let modelId = "meta.llama3-8b-instruct-v1:0"

    // Start a conversation with the user message.
    let message = BedrockRuntimeClientTypes.Message(
        content: [.text(textPrompt)],
        role: .user
    )

    // Optionally use inference parameters.
    let inferenceConfig =
        BedrockRuntimeClientTypes.InferenceConfiguration(
            maxTokens: 512,
            stopSequences: ["END"],
```

```
            temperature: 0.5,
            topp: 0.9
        )

    // Create the ConverseStreamInput to send to the model.
    let input = ConverseStreamInput(
        inferenceConfig: inferenceConfig, messages: [message], modelId: modelId)

    // Send the ConverseStreamInput to the model.
    let response = try await client.converseStream(input: input)

    // Extract the streaming response.
    guard let stream = response.stream else {
        print("No stream available")
        return
    }

    // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    for try await event in stream {
        switch event {
        case .messagestart(_):
            print("\nMeta Llama:")

        case .contentblockdelta(let deltaEvent):
            if case .text(let text) = deltaEvent.delta {
                print(text, terminator: "")
            }

        default:
            break
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 ConverseStream을 참조하세요.

Amazon Bedrock에서 Llama로 문서 전송 및 처리

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Bedrock에서 Llama를 사용하여 문서를 보내고 처리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Bedrock에서 Llama로 문서를 전송하고 처리합니다.

```
# Send and process a document with Llama on Amazon Bedrock.

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g. Llama 3.1 8B Instruct.
model_id = "us.meta.llama3-1-8b-instruct-v1:0"

# Load the document
with open("example-data/amazon-nova-service-cards.pdf", "rb") as file:
    document_bytes = file.read()

# Start a conversation with a user message and the document
conversation = [
    {
        "role": "user",
        "content": [
            {"text": "Briefly compare the models described in this document"},
            {
                "document": {
                    # Available formats: html, md, pdf, doc/docx, xls/xlsx, csv,
 and txt
                    "format": "pdf",
                    "name": "Amazon Nova Service Cards",
                    "source": {"bytes": document_bytes},
                }
            },
        ],
```

```
    }
]

try:
    # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
    response = client.converse(
        modelId=model_id,
        messages=conversation,
        inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 500, "temperature": 0.3},
    )

    # Extract and print the response text.
    response_text = response["output"]["message"]["content"][0]["text"]
    print(response_text)

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

모델 호출 API를 사용하여 Amazon Bedrock에서 Meta Llama 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 모델 호출 API를 사용하여 Meta Llama에 텍스트 메시지를 보내는 방법을 보여줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Invoke Model API를 사용하여 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Meta Llama 3.
```

```
using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text.Json.Nodes;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USWest2);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 70b Instruct.
var modelId = "meta.llama3-70b-instruct-v1:0";

// Define the prompt for the model.
var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

// Embed the prompt in Llama 2's instruction format.
var formattedPrompt = $@"
<|begin_of_text|><|start_header_id|>user<|end_header_id|>
{prompt}
<|eot_id|>
<|start_header_id|>assistant<|end_header_id|>
";

//Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
var nativeRequest = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new
{
    prompt = formattedPrompt,
    max_gen_len = 512,
    temperature = 0.5
});

// Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request payload.
var request = new InvokeModelRequest()
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Body = new MemoryStream(System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(nativeRequest)),
    ContentType = "application/json"
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the response.
```

```
    var response = await client.InvokeModelAsync(request);

    // Decode the response body.
    var modelResponse = await JsonNode.ParseAsync(response.Body);

    // Extract and print the response text.
    var responseText = modelResponse["generation"] ?? "";
    Console.WriteLine(responseText);
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 InvokeModel을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Invoke Model API를 사용하여 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Meta Llama 3.

import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;

public class Llama3_InvokeModel {
```

```
    public static String invokeModel() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_WEST_2)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 70b Instruct.
        var modelId = "meta.llama3-70b-instruct-v1:0";

        // The InvokeModel API uses the model's native payload.
        // Learn more about the available inference parameters and response
 fields at:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
meta.html
        var nativeRequestTemplate = "{ \"prompt\": \"{{instruction}}\" }";

        // Define the prompt for the model.
        var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";

        // Embed the prompt in Llama 3's instruction format.
        var instruction = (
                "<|begin_of_text|><|start_header_id|>user<|end_header_id|>\\n" +
                "{{prompt}} <|eot_id|>\\n" +
                "<|start_header_id|>assistant<|end_header_id|>\\n"
        ).replace("{{prompt}}", prompt);

        // Embed the instruction in the the native request payload.
        var nativeRequest = nativeRequestTemplate.replace("{{instruction}}",
 instruction);

        try {
            // Encode and send the request to the Bedrock Runtime.
            var response = client.invokeModel(request -> request
                    .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest))
                    .modelId(modelId)
            );

            // Decode the response body.
```

```
            var responseBody = new JSONObject(response.body().asUtf8String());

            // Retrieve the generated text from the model's response.
            var text = new JSONPointer("/
generation").queryFrom(responseBody).toString();
            System.out.println(text);

            return text;

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
 e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 InvokeModel을 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Invoke Model API를 사용하여 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
// Send a prompt to Meta Llama 3 and print the response.

import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  InvokeModelCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";
```

```
// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-west-2" });

// Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 70B Instruct.
const modelId = "meta.llama3-70b-instruct-v1:0";

// Define the user message to send.
const userMessage =
  "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one sentence.";

// Embed the message in Llama 3's prompt format.
const prompt = `
<|begin_of_text|><|start_header_id|>user<|end_header_id|>
${userMessage}
<|eot_id|>
<|start_header_id|>assistant<|end_header_id|>
`;

// Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
const request = {
  prompt,
  // Optional inference parameters:
  max_gen_len: 512,
  temperature: 0.5,
  top_p: 0.9,
};

// Encode and send the request.
const response = await client.send(
  new InvokeModelCommand({
    contentType: "application/json",
    body: JSON.stringify(request),
    modelId,
  }),
);

// Decode the native response body.
/** @type {{ generation: string }} */
const nativeResponse = JSON.parse(new TextDecoder().decode(response.body));

// Extract and print the generated text.
const responseText = nativeResponse.generation;
console.log(responseText);
```

```
// Learn more about the Llama 3 prompt format at:
// https://llama.meta.com/docs/model-cards-and-prompt-formats/meta-llama-3/
#special-tokens-used-with-meta-llama-3
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 InvokeModel을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Invoke Model API를 사용하여 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
# Use the native inference API to send a text message to Meta Llama 3.

import boto3
import json

from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-west-2")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 70b Instruct.
model_id = "meta.llama3-70b-instruct-v1:0"

# Define the prompt for the model.
prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."

# Embed the prompt in Llama 3's instruction format.
formatted_prompt = f"""
<|begin_of_text|><|start_header_id|>user<|end_header_id|>
{prompt}
<|eot_id|>
<|start_header_id|>assistant<|end_header_id|>
```

```
"""

# Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
native_request = {
    "prompt": formatted_prompt,
    "max_gen_len": 512,
    "temperature": 0.5,
}

# Convert the native request to JSON.
request = json.dumps(native_request)

try:
    # Invoke the model with the request.
    response = client.invoke_model(modelId=model_id, body=request)

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)

# Decode the response body.
model_response = json.loads(response["body"].read())

# Extract and print the response text.
response_text = model_response["generation"]
print(response_text)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 InvokeModel를 참조하세요.

응답 스트림과 함께 모델 호출 API를 사용하여 Amazon Bedrock에서 Meta Llama 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 모델 호출 API를 사용하여 Meta Llama에 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 인쇄하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Invoke Model API를 사용하여 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Meta Llama 3
// and print the response stream.

using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text.Json.Nodes;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USWest2);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 70b Instruct.
var modelId = "meta.llama3-70b-instruct-v1:0";

// Define the prompt for the model.
var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

// Embed the prompt in Llama 2's instruction format.
var formattedPrompt = $@"
<|begin_of_text|><|start_header_id|>user<|end_header_id|>
{prompt}
<|eot_id|>
<|start_header_id|>assistant<|end_header_id|>
";

//Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
var nativeRequest = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new
{
```

```
    prompt = formattedPrompt,
    max_gen_len = 512,
    temperature = 0.5
});

// Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request payload.
var request = new InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRequest()
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Body = new MemoryStream(System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(nativeRequest)),
    ContentType = "application/json"
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the response.
    var streamingResponse = await
 client.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    foreach (var item in streamingResponse.Body)
    {
        var chunk = JsonSerializer.Deserialize<JsonObject>((item as
 PayloadPart).Bytes);
        var text = chunk["generation"] ?? "";
        Console.Write(text);
    }
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 InvokeModelWithResponseStream을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Invoke Model API를 사용하여 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Meta Llama 3
// and print the response stream.

import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamReques
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRespon

import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

import static
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRespon

public class Llama3_InvokeModelWithResponseStream {

    public static String invokeModelWithResponseStream() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_WEST_2)
                .build();
```

```
        // Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 70b Instruct.
        var modelId = "meta.llama3-70b-instruct-v1:0";

        // The InvokeModelWithResponseStream API uses the model's native payload.
        // Learn more about the available inference parameters and response
 fields at:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
meta.html
        var nativeRequestTemplate = "{ \"prompt\": \"{{instruction}}\" }";

        // Define the prompt for the model.
        var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";

        // Embed the prompt in Llama 3's instruction format.
        var instruction = (
                "<|begin_of_text|><|start_header_id|>user<|end_header_id|>\\n" +
                "{{prompt}} <|eot_id|>\\n" +
                "<|start_header_id|>assistant<|end_header_id|>\\n"
        ).replace("{{prompt}}", prompt);

        // Embed the instruction in the the native request payload.
        var nativeRequest = nativeRequestTemplate.replace("{{instruction}}",
 instruction);

        // Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request
 payload.
        var request = InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRequest.builder()
                .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest))
                .modelId(modelId)
                .build();

        // Prepare a buffer to accumulate the generated response text.
        var completeResponseTextBuffer = new StringBuilder();

        // Prepare a handler to extract, accumulate, and print the response text
 in real-time.
        var responseStreamHandler =
 InvokeModelWithResponseStreamResponseHandler.builder()
                .subscriber(Visitor.builder().onChunk(chunk -> {
                    // Extract and print the text from the model's native
 response.
                    var response = new JSONObject(chunk.bytes().asUtf8String());
```

```
                    var text = new JSONPointer("/
generation").queryFrom(response);
                    System.out.print(text);

                    // Append the text to the response text buffer.
                    completeResponseTextBuffer.append(text);
                }).build()).build();

        try {
            // Send the request and wait for the handler to process the response.
            client.invokeModelWithResponseStream(request,
 responseStreamHandler).get();

            // Return the complete response text.
            return completeResponseTextBuffer.toString();

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
 e.getCause().getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) throws ExecutionException,
 InterruptedException {
        invokeModelWithResponseStream();
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 InvokeModelWithResponseStream을 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Invoke Model API를 사용하여 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
// Send a prompt to Meta Llama 3 and print the response stream in real-time.

import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  InvokeModelWithResponseStreamCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-west-2" });

// Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 70B Instruct.
const modelId = "meta.llama3-70b-instruct-v1:0";

// Define the user message to send.
const userMessage =
  "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one sentence.";

// Embed the message in Llama 3's prompt format.
const prompt = `
<|begin_of_text|><|start_header_id|>user<|end_header_id|>
${userMessage}
<|eot_id|>
<|start_header_id|>assistant<|end_header_id|>
`;

// Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
const request = {
  prompt,
  // Optional inference parameters:
  max_gen_len: 512,
  temperature: 0.5,
  top_p: 0.9,
};

// Encode and send the request.
const responseStream = await client.send(
  new InvokeModelWithResponseStreamCommand({
    contentType: "application/json",
    body: JSON.stringify(request),
    modelId,
  }),
);
```

```
// Extract and print the response stream in real-time.
for await (const event of responseStream.body) {
  /** @type {{ generation: string }} */
  const chunk = JSON.parse(new TextDecoder().decode(event.chunk.bytes));
  if (chunk.generation) {
    process.stdout.write(chunk.generation);
  }
}

// Learn more about the Llama 3 prompt format at:
// https://llama.meta.com/docs/model-cards-and-prompt-formats/meta-llama-3/
#special-tokens-used-with-meta-llama-3
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 InvokeModelWithResponseStream을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Invoke Model API를 사용하여 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
# Use the native inference API to send a text message to Meta Llama 3
# and print the response stream.

import boto3
import json

from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-west-2")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 70b Instruct.
```

```
model_id = "meta.llama3-70b-instruct-v1:0"

# Define the prompt for the model.
prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."

# Embed the prompt in Llama 3's instruction format.
formatted_prompt = f"""
<|begin_of_text|><|start_header_id|>user<|end_header_id|>
{prompt}
<|eot_id|>
<|start_header_id|>assistant<|end_header_id|>
"""

# Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
native_request = {
    "prompt": formatted_prompt,
    "max_gen_len": 512,
    "temperature": 0.5,
}

# Convert the native request to JSON.
request = json.dumps(native_request)

try:
    # Invoke the model with the request.
    streaming_response = client.invoke_model_with_response_stream(
        modelId=model_id, body=request
    )

    # Extract and print the response text in real-time.
    for event in streaming_response["body"]:
        chunk = json.loads(event["chunk"]["bytes"])
        if "generation" in chunk:
            print(chunk["generation"], end="")

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 InvokeModelWithResponseStream를 참조하세요.

Amazon Bedrock 런타임용 Mistral AI

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Bedrock 런타임을 AWS SDKs 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Bedrock에서 Mistral 간접 호출
- 응답 스트림이 있는 Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Bedrock에서 Mistral 간접 호출
- Amazon Bedrock에서 Mistral 모델로 문서 전송 및 처리
- Invoke Model API를 사용하여 Amazon Bedrock에서 Mistral AI 모델 간접 호출
- Invoke Model API를 응답 스트림과 함께 사용하여 Amazon Bedrock에서 Mistral AI 모델 간접 호출

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Bedrock에서 Mistral 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Mistral에 텍스트 메시지를 보내는 방법을 보여줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Mistral에 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Mistral.

using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);
```

```
// Set the model ID, e.g., Mistral Large.
var modelId = "mistral.mistral-large-2402-v1:0";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

// Create a request with the model ID, the user message, and an inference
 configuration.
var request = new ConverseRequest
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Messages = new List<Message>
    {
        new Message
        {
            Role = ConversationRole.User,
            Content = new List<ContentBlock> { new ContentBlock { Text =
 userMessage } }
        }
    },
    InferenceConfig = new InferenceConfiguration()
    {
        MaxTokens = 512,
        Temperature = 0.5F,
        TopP = 0.9F
    }
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the result.
    var response = await client.ConverseAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the response text.
    string responseText = response?.Output?.Message?.Content?[0]?.Text ?? "";
    Console.WriteLine(responseText);
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Mistral에 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Mistral.

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConverseResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message;

public class Converse {

    public static String converse() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Mistral Large.
        var modelId = "mistral.mistral-large-2402-v1:0";
```

```
        // Create the input text and embed it in a message object with the user
 role.
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();


        try {
            // Send the message with a basic inference configuration.
            ConverseResponse response = client.converse(request -> request
                    .modelId(modelId)
                    .messages(message)
                    .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                            .maxTokens(512)
                            .temperature(0.5F)
                            .topP(0.9F)));

            // Retrieve the generated text from Bedrock's response object.
            var responseText =
 response.output().message().content().get(0).text();
            System.out.println(responseText);

            return responseText;

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
 e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }

    }

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

Bedrock의 Converse API를 비동기 Java 클라이언트와 함께 사용하여 Mistral에 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Mistral
// with the async Java client.

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message;

import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

public class ConverseAsync {

    public static String converseAsync() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Mistral Large.
        var modelId = "mistral.mistral-large-2402-v1:0";

        // Create the input text and embed it in a message object with the user
 role.
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();

        // Send the message with a basic inference configuration.
        var request = client.converse(params -> params
                .modelId(modelId)
                .messages(message)
                .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                        .maxTokens(512)
```

```
                        .temperature(0.5F)
                        .topP(0.9F))
        );

        // Prepare a future object to handle the asynchronous response.
        CompletableFuture<String> future = new CompletableFuture<>();

        // Handle the response or error using the future object.
        request.whenComplete((response, error) -> {
            if (error == null) {
                // Extract the generated text from Bedrock's response object.
                String responseText =
 response.output().message().content().get(0).text();
                future.complete(responseText);
            } else {
                future.completeExceptionally(error);
            }
        });

        try {
            // Wait for the future object to complete and retrieve the generated
 text.
            String responseText = future.get();
            System.out.println(responseText);

            return responseText;

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId, e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Mistral에 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
// Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Mistral.

import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  ConverseCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

// Set the model ID, e.g., Mistral Large.
const modelId = "mistral.mistral-large-2402-v1:0";

// Start a conversation with the user message.
const userMessage =
  "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";
const conversation = [
  {
    role: "user",
    content: [{ text: userMessage }],
  },
];

// Create a command with the model ID, the message, and a basic configuration.
const command = new ConverseCommand({
  modelId,
  messages: conversation,
  inferenceConfig: { maxTokens: 512, temperature: 0.5, topP: 0.9 },
});

try {
```

```
  // Send the command to the model and wait for the response
  const response = await client.send(command);

  // Extract and print the response text.
  const responseText = response.output.message.content[0].text;
  console.log(responseText);
} catch (err) {
  console.log(`ERROR: Can't invoke '${modelId}'. Reason: ${err}`);
  process.exit(1);
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Mistral에 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
# Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Mistral.

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Mistral Large.
model_id = "mistral.mistral-large-2402-v1:0"

# Start a conversation with the user message.
user_message = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."
conversation = [
    {
```

```
        "role": "user",
        "content": [{"text": user_message}],
    }
]

try:
    # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
    response = client.converse(
        modelId=model_id,
        messages=conversation,
        inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 512, "temperature": 0.5, "topP": 0.9},
    )

    # Extract and print the response text.
    response_text = response["output"]["message"]["content"][0]["text"]
    print(response_text)

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

응답 스트림이 있는 Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Bedrock에서 Mistral 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Mistral에 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Mistral에 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Mistral
// and print the response stream.

using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Linq;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Mistral Large.
var modelId = "mistral.mistral-large-2402-v1:0";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

// Create a request with the model ID, the user message, and an inference
 configuration.
var request = new ConverseStreamRequest
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Messages = new List<Message>
    {
        new Message
        {
            Role = ConversationRole.User,
            Content = new List<ContentBlock> { new ContentBlock { Text =
 userMessage } }
        }
    },
    InferenceConfig = new InferenceConfiguration()
    {
        MaxTokens = 512,
        Temperature = 0.5F,
        TopP = 0.9F
    }
};
```

```
try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the result.
    var response = await client.ConverseStreamAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    foreach (var chunk in response.Stream.AsEnumerable())
    {
        if (chunk is ContentBlockDeltaEvent)
        {
            Console.Write((chunk as ContentBlockDeltaEvent).Delta.Text);
        }
    }
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ConverseStream을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Mistral에 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Mistral
// and print the response stream.

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConverseStreamResponseHandler;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message;

import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

public class ConverseStream {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Mistral Large.
        var modelId = "mistral.mistral-large-2402-v1:0";

        // Create the input text and embed it in a message object with the user
 role.
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();

        // Create a handler to extract and print the response text in real-time.
        var responseStreamHandler = ConverseStreamResponseHandler.builder()
                .subscriber(ConverseStreamResponseHandler.Visitor.builder()
                        .onContentBlockDelta(chunk -> {
                            String responseText = chunk.delta().text();
                            System.out.print(responseText);
                        }).build()
                ).onError(err ->
                        System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
 err.getMessage())
```

```
                ).build();

        try {
            // Send the message with a basic inference configuration and attach
 the handler.
            client.converseStream(request -> request.modelId(modelId)
                    .messages(message)
                    .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                            .maxTokens(512)
                            .temperature(0.5F)
                            .topP(0.9F)
                    ), responseStreamHandler).get();

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
 e.getCause().getMessage());
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ConverseStream을 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Mistral에 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
// Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Mistral.

import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  ConverseStreamCommand,
```

```
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

// Set the model ID, e.g., Mistral Large.
const modelId = "mistral.mistral-large-2402-v1:0";

// Start a conversation with the user message.
const userMessage =
  "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";
const conversation = [
  {
    role: "user",
    content: [{ text: userMessage }],
  },
];

// Create a command with the model ID, the message, and a basic configuration.
const command = new ConverseStreamCommand({
  modelId,
  messages: conversation,
  inferenceConfig: { maxTokens: 512, temperature: 0.5, topP: 0.9 },
});

try {
  // Send the command to the model and wait for the response
  const response = await client.send(command);

  // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
  for await (const item of response.stream) {
    if (item.contentBlockDelta) {
      process.stdout.write(item.contentBlockDelta.delta?.text);
    }
  }
} catch (err) {
  console.log(`ERROR: Can't invoke '${modelId}'. Reason: ${err}`);
  process.exit(1);
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ConverseStream을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Mistral에 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
# Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Mistral
# and print the response stream.

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Mistral Large.
model_id = "mistral.mistral-large-2402-v1:0"

# Start a conversation with the user message.
user_message = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."
conversation = [
    {
        "role": "user",
        "content": [{"text": user_message}],
    }
]

try:
    # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
    streaming_response = client.converse_stream(
        modelId=model_id,
        messages=conversation,
        inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 512, "temperature": 0.5, "topP": 0.9},
    )
```

```
    # Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    for chunk in streaming_response["stream"]:
        if "contentBlockDelta" in chunk:
            text = chunk["contentBlockDelta"]["delta"]["text"]
            print(text, end="")

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ConverseStream을 참조하세요.

Amazon Bedrock에서 Mistral 모델로 문서 전송 및 처리

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Bedrock에서 Mistral 모델을 사용하여 문서를 보내고 처리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Bedrock에서 Mistral 모델을 사용하여 문서를 보내고 처리합니다.

```
# Send and process a document with Mistral models on Amazon Bedrock.

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Mistral Large.
model_id = "mistral.mistral-large-2402-v1:0"
```

```
# Load the document
with open("example-data/amazon-nova-service-cards.pdf", "rb") as file:
    document_bytes = file.read()

# Start a conversation with a user message and the document
conversation = [
    {
        "role": "user",
        "content": [
            {"text": "Briefly compare the models described in this document"},
            {
                "document": {
                    # Available formats: html, md, pdf, doc/docx, xls/xlsx, csv,
 and txt
                    "format": "pdf",
                    "name": "Amazon Nova Service Cards",
                    "source": {"bytes": document_bytes},
                }
            },
        ],
    }
]

try:
    # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
    response = client.converse(
        modelId=model_id,
        messages=conversation,
        inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 500, "temperature": 0.3},
    )

    # Extract and print the response text.
    response_text = response["output"]["message"]["content"][0]["text"]
    print(response_text)

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

Invoke Model API를 사용하여 Amazon Bedrock에서 Mistral AI 모델 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 Invoke Model API를 사용하여 Mistral 모델에 텍스트 메시지를 보내는 방법을 보여줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Invoke Model API를 사용하여 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Mistral.

using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text.Json.Nodes;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Mistral Large.
var modelId = "mistral.mistral-large-2402-v1:0";

// Define the prompt for the model.
var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

// Embed the prompt in Mistral's instruction format.
var formattedPrompt = $"<s>[INST] {prompt} [/INST]";

//Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
var nativeRequest = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new
{
```

```
    prompt = formattedPrompt,
    max_tokens = 512,
    temperature = 0.5
});

// Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request payload.
var request = new InvokeModelRequest()
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Body = new MemoryStream(System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(nativeRequest)),
    ContentType = "application/json"
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the response.
    var response = await client.InvokeModelAsync(request);

    // Decode the response body.
    var modelResponse = await JsonNode.ParseAsync(response.Body);

    // Extract and print the response text.
    var responseText = modelResponse["outputs"]?[0]?["text"] ?? "";
    Console.WriteLine(responseText);
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 InvokeModel을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Invoke Model API를 사용하여 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Mistral.

import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;

public class InvokeModel {

    public static String invokeModel() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Mistral Large.
        var modelId = "mistral.mistral-large-2402-v1:0";

        // The InvokeModel API uses the model's native payload.
        // Learn more about the available inference parameters and response
 fields at:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
mistral-text-completion.html
        var nativeRequestTemplate = "{ \"prompt\": \"{{instruction}}\" }";
```

```
        // Define the prompt for the model.
        var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";

        // Embed the prompt in Mistral's instruction format.
        var instruction = "<s>[INST] {{prompt}} [/INST]\\n".replace("{{prompt}}",
 prompt);

        // Embed the instruction in the the native request payload.
        var nativeRequest = nativeRequestTemplate.replace("{{instruction}}",
 instruction);

        try {
            // Encode and send the request to the Bedrock Runtime.
            var response = client.invokeModel(request -> request
                    .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest))
                    .modelId(modelId)
            );

            // Decode the response body.
            var responseBody = new JSONObject(response.body().asUtf8String());

            // Retrieve the generated text from the model's response.
            var text = new JSONPointer("/outputs/0/
text").queryFrom(responseBody).toString();
            System.out.println(text);

            return text;

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
 e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 InvokeModel을 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Invoke Model API를 사용하여 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

import { FoundationModels } from "../../config/foundation_models.js";
import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  InvokeModelCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

/**
 * @typedef {Object} Output
 * @property {string} text
 *
 * @typedef {Object} ResponseBody
 * @property {Output[]} outputs
 */

/**
 * Invokes a Mistral 7B Instruct model.
 *
 * @param {string} prompt - The input text prompt for the model to complete.
 * @param {string} [modelId] - The ID of the model to use. Defaults to
 "mistral.mistral-7b-instruct-v0:2".
 */
export const invokeModel = async (
  prompt,
  modelId = "mistral.mistral-7b-instruct-v0:2",
) => {
  // Create a new Bedrock Runtime client instance.
  const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });
```

```
  // Mistral instruct models provide optimal results when embedding
  // the prompt into the following template:
  const instruction = `<s>[INST] ${prompt} [/INST]`;

  // Prepare the payload.
  const payload = {
    prompt: instruction,
    max_tokens: 500,
    temperature: 0.5,
  };

  // Invoke the model with the payload and wait for the response.
  const command = new InvokeModelCommand({
    contentType: "application/json",
    body: JSON.stringify(payload),
    modelId,
  });
  const apiResponse = await client.send(command);

  // Decode and return the response.
  const decodedResponseBody = new TextDecoder().decode(apiResponse.body);
  /** @type {ResponseBody} */
  const responseBody = JSON.parse(decodedResponseBody);
  return responseBody.outputs[0].text;
};

// Invoke the function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  const prompt =
    'Complete the following in one sentence: "Once upon a time..."';
  const modelId = FoundationModels.MISTRAL_7B.modelId;
  console.log(`Prompt: ${prompt}`);
  console.log(`Model ID: ${modelId}`);

  try {
    console.log("-".repeat(53));
    const response = await invokeModel(prompt, modelId);
    console.log(response);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log(err);
  }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 InvokeModel을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
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Invoke Model API를 사용하여 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
# Use the native inference API to send a text message to Mistral.

import boto3
import json
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Mistral Large.
model_id = "mistral.mistral-large-2402-v1:0"

# Define the prompt for the model.
prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."

# Embed the prompt in Mistral's instruction format.
formatted_prompt = f"<s>[INST] {prompt} [/INST]"

# Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
native_request = {
    "prompt": formatted_prompt,
    "max_tokens": 512,
    "temperature": 0.5,
}

# Convert the native request to JSON.
request = json.dumps(native_request)
```

```
try:
    # Invoke the model with the request.
    response = client.invoke_model(modelId=model_id, body=request)

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)

# Decode the response body.
model_response = json.loads(response["body"].read())

# Extract and print the response text.
response_text = model_response["outputs"][0]["text"]
print(response_text)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 InvokeModel를 참조하세요.

Invoke Model API를 응답 스트림과 함께 사용하여 Amazon Bedrock에서 Mistral AI 모델 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 Invoke Model API를 사용하여 Mistral AI 모델에 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 프린트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
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Invoke Model API를 사용하여 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Mistral
// and print the response stream.

using System;
```

```
using System.IO;
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text.Json.Nodes;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Mistral Large.
var modelId = "mistral.mistral-large-2402-v1:0";

// Define the prompt for the model.
var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

// Embed the prompt in Mistral's instruction format.
var formattedPrompt = $"<s>[INST] {prompt} [/INST]";

//Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
var nativeRequest = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new
{
    prompt = formattedPrompt,
    max_tokens = 512,
    temperature = 0.5
});

// Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request payload.
var request = new InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRequest()
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Body = new MemoryStream(System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(nativeRequest)),
    ContentType = "application/json"
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the response.
    var streamingResponse = await
 client.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    foreach (var item in streamingResponse.Body)
    {
```

```
        var chunk = JsonSerializer.Deserialize<JsonObject>((item as
 PayloadPart).Bytes);
        var text = chunk["outputs"]?[0]?["text"] ?? "";
        Console.Write(text);
    }
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 InvokeModelWithResponseStream을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
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Invoke Model API를 사용하여 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Mistral
// and print the response stream.

import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamReques
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRespon
```

```
import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

import static
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRespon

public class InvokeModelWithResponseStream {

    public static String invokeModelWithResponseStream() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Mistral Large.
        var modelId = "mistral.mistral-large-2402-v1:0";

        // The InvokeModelWithResponseStream API uses the model's native payload.
        // Learn more about the available inference parameters and response
 fields at:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
mistral-text-completion.html
        var nativeRequestTemplate = "{ \"prompt\": \"{{instruction}}\" }";

        // Define the prompt for the model.
        var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";

        // Embed the prompt in Mistral's instruction format.
        var instruction = "<s>[INST] {{prompt}} [/INST]\\n".replace("{{prompt}}",
 prompt);

        // Embed the instruction in the the native request payload.
        var nativeRequest = nativeRequestTemplate.replace("{{instruction}}",
 instruction);

        // Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request
 payload.
        var request = InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRequest.builder()
                .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest))
```

```
                .modelId(modelId)
                .build();

        // Prepare a buffer to accumulate the generated response text.
        var completeResponseTextBuffer = new StringBuilder();

        // Prepare a handler to extract, accumulate, and print the response text
 in real-time.
        var responseStreamHandler =
 InvokeModelWithResponseStreamResponseHandler.builder()
                .subscriber(Visitor.builder().onChunk(chunk -> {
                    // Extract and print the text from the model's native
 response.
                    var response = new JSONObject(chunk.bytes().asUtf8String());
                    var text = new JSONPointer("/outputs/0/
text").queryFrom(response);
                    System.out.print(text);

                    // Append the text to the response text buffer.
                    completeResponseTextBuffer.append(text);
                }).build()).build();

        try {
            // Send the request and wait for the handler to process the response.
            client.invokeModelWithResponseStream(request,
 responseStreamHandler).get();

            // Return the complete response text.
            return completeResponseTextBuffer.toString();

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
 e.getCause().getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) throws ExecutionException,
 InterruptedException {
        invokeModelWithResponseStream();
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 InvokeModelWithResponseStream을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

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Invoke Model API를 사용하여 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
# Use the native inference API to send a text message to Mistral
# and print the response stream.

import boto3
import json

from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Mistral Large.
model_id = "mistral.mistral-large-2402-v1:0"

# Define the prompt for the model.
prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."

# Embed the prompt in Mistral's instruction format.
formatted_prompt = f"<s>[INST] {prompt} [/INST]"

# Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
native_request = {
    "prompt": formatted_prompt,
    "max_tokens": 512,
    "temperature": 0.5,
}
```

```
# Convert the native request to JSON.
request = json.dumps(native_request)

try:
    # Invoke the model with the request.
    streaming_response = client.invoke_model_with_response_stream(
        modelId=model_id, body=request
    )

    # Extract and print the response text in real-time.
    for event in streaming_response["body"]:
        chunk = json.loads(event["chunk"]["bytes"])
        if "outputs" in chunk:
            print(chunk["outputs"][0].get("text"), end="")

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}''. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 InvokeModelWithResponseStream를 참조하세요.

Amazon Bedrock 런타임의 안정적인 확산

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Bedrock 런타임을 AWS SDKs 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- Amazon Bedrock에서 Stability.ai Stable Diffusion XL을 간접 호출하여 이미지 생성

Amazon Bedrock에서 Stability.ai Stable Diffusion XL을 간접 호출하여 이미지 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 이미지 생성을 위해 Amazon Bedrock에서 Stability.ai Stable Diffusion XL 모델을 간접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
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Stable Diffusion을 사용하여 이미지를 생성합니다.

```
// Create an image with Stable Diffusion.

import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;

import java.math.BigInteger;
import java.security.SecureRandom;

import static com.example.bedrockruntime.libs.ImageTools.displayImage;

public class InvokeModel {

    public static String invokeModel() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Stable Diffusion XL v1.
        var modelId = "stability.stable-diffusion-xl-v1";

        // The InvokeModel API uses the model's native payload.
```

```
        // Learn more about the available inference parameters and response
 fields at:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
diffusion-1-0-text-image.html
        var nativeRequestTemplate = """
                {
                    "text_prompts": [{ "text": "{{prompt}}" }],
                    "style_preset": "{{style}}",
                    "seed": {{seed}}
                }""";

        // Define the prompt for the image generation.
        var prompt = "A stylized picture of a cute old steampunk robot";

        // Get a random 32-bit seed for the image generation (max.
 4,294,967,295).
        var seed = new BigInteger(31, new SecureRandom());

        // Choose a style preset.
        var style = "cinematic";

        // Embed the prompt, seed, and style in the model's native request
 payload.
        String nativeRequest = nativeRequestTemplate
                .replace("{{prompt}}", prompt)
                .replace("{{seed}}", seed.toString())
                .replace("{{style}}", style);

        try {
            // Encode and send the request to the Bedrock Runtime.
            var response = client.invokeModel(request -> request
                    .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest))
                    .modelId(modelId)
            );

            // Decode the response body.
            var responseBody = new JSONObject(response.body().asUtf8String());

            // Retrieve the generated image data from the model's response.
            var base64ImageData = new JSONPointer("/artifacts/0/base64")
                    .queryFrom(responseBody)
                    .toString();

            return base64ImageData;
```

```
        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
 e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("Generating image. This may take a few seconds...");

        String base64ImageData = invokeModel();

        displayImage(base64ImageData);
    }


}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 InvokeModel을 참조하세요.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
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Stable Diffusion을 사용하여 이미지를 생성합니다.

```
    public function invokeStableDiffusion(string $prompt, int $seed, string
 $style_preset)
    {
        // The different model providers have individual request and response
 formats.
        // For the format, ranges, and available style_presets of Stable
 Diffusion models refer to:
```

```
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
stability-diffusion.html

        $base64_image_data = "";
        try {
            $modelId = 'stability.stable-diffusion-xl-v1';
            $body = [
                'text_prompts' => [
                    ['text' => $prompt]
                ],
                'seed' => $seed,
                'cfg_scale' => 10,
                'steps' => 30
            ];
            if ($style_preset) {
                $body['style_preset'] = $style_preset;
            }

            $result = $this->bedrockRuntimeClient->invokeModel([
                'contentType' => 'application/json',
                'body' => json_encode($body),
                'modelId' => $modelId,
            ]);
            $response_body = json_decode($result['body']);
            $base64_image_data = $response_body->artifacts[0]->base64;
        } catch (Exception $e) {
            echo "Error: ({$e->getCode()}) - {$e->getMessage()}\n";
        }

        return $base64_image_data;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 InvokeModel을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
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Stable Diffusion을 사용하여 이미지를 생성합니다.

```
# Use the native inference API to create an image with Stability.ai Stable
 Diffusion

import base64
import boto3
import json
import os
import random

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Stable Diffusion XL 1.
model_id = "stability.stable-diffusion-xl-v1"

# Define the image generation prompt for the model.
prompt = "A stylized picture of a cute old steampunk robot."

# Generate a random seed.
seed = random.randint(0, 4294967295)

# Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
native_request = {
    "text_prompts": [{"text": prompt}],
    "style_preset": "photographic",
    "seed": seed,
    "cfg_scale": 10,
    "steps": 30,
}

# Convert the native request to JSON.
```

```
request = json.dumps(native_request)

# Invoke the model with the request.
response = client.invoke_model(modelId=model_id, body=request)

# Decode the response body.
model_response = json.loads(response["body"].read())

# Extract the image data.
base64_image_data = model_response["artifacts"][0]["base64"]

# Save the generated image to a local folder.
i, output_dir = 1, "output"
if not os.path.exists(output_dir):
    os.makedirs(output_dir)
while os.path.exists(os.path.join(output_dir, f"stability_{i}.png")):
    i += 1

image_data = base64.b64decode(base64_image_data)

image_path = os.path.join(output_dir, f"stability_{i}.png")
with open(image_path, "wb") as file:
    file.write(image_data)

print(f"The generated image has been saved to {image_path}")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 InvokeModel를 참조하세요.

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP

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Stable Diffusion을 사용하여 이미지를 생성합니다.

```
    "Stable Diffusion Input Parameters should be in a format like this:
*   {
*     "text_prompts": [
*       {"text":"Draw a dolphin with a mustache"},
*       {"text":"Make it photorealistic"}
*     ],
*     "cfg_scale":10,
*     "seed":0,
*     "steps":50
*   }
    TYPES: BEGIN OF prompt_ts,
             text TYPE /aws1/rt_shape_string,
           END OF prompt_ts.

    DATA: BEGIN OF ls_input,
            text_prompts TYPE STANDARD TABLE OF prompt_ts,
            cfg_scale    TYPE /aws1/rt_shape_integer,
            seed         TYPE /aws1/rt_shape_integer,
            steps        TYPE /aws1/rt_shape_integer,
          END OF ls_input.

    APPEND VALUE prompt_ts( text = iv_prompt ) TO ls_input-text_prompts.
    ls_input-cfg_scale = 10.
    ls_input-seed = 0. "or better, choose a random integer.
    ls_input-steps = 50.

    DATA(lv_json) = /ui2/cl_json=>serialize(
      data = ls_input
                 pretty_name   = /ui2/cl_json=>pretty_mode-low_case ).

    TRY.
        DATA(lo_response) = lo_bdr->invokemodel(
          iv_body = /aws1/cl_rt_util=>string_to_xstring( lv_json )
          iv_modelid = 'stability.stable-diffusion-xl-v1'
          iv_accept = 'application/json'
          iv_contenttype = 'application/json' ).

        "Stable Diffusion Result Format:
*       {
*         "result": "success",
*         "artifacts": [
*           {
*             "seed": 0,
```

```
*             "base64": "iVBORw0KGgoAAAANSUhEUgAAAgAAA....
*             "finishReason": "SUCCESS"
*           }
*         ]
*       }
        TYPES: BEGIN OF artifact_ts,
                 seed         TYPE /aws1/rt_shape_integer,
                 base64       TYPE /aws1/rt_shape_string,
                 finishreason TYPE /aws1/rt_shape_string,
               END OF artifact_ts.

        DATA: BEGIN OF ls_response,
                result    TYPE /aws1/rt_shape_string,
                artifacts TYPE STANDARD TABLE OF artifact_ts,
              END OF ls_response.

        /ui2/cl_json=>deserialize(
          EXPORTING jsonx = lo_response->get_body( )
                    pretty_name = /ui2/cl_json=>pretty_mode-camel_case
          CHANGING  data  = ls_response ).
        IF ls_response-artifacts IS NOT INITIAL.
          DATA(lv_image) =
 cl_http_utility=>if_http_utility~decode_x_base64( ls_response-artifacts[ 1 ]-
base64 ).
        ENDIF.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_bdraccessdeniedex INTO DATA(lo_ex).
        WRITE / lo_ex->get_text( ).
        WRITE / |Don't forget to enable model access at https://
console.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/home?#/modelaccess|.

    ENDTRY.
```

L2 상위 수준 클라이언트를 사용하여 Stability.ai Stable Diffusion XL 파운데이션 모델을 간접적으로 호출해 이미지를 생성합니다.

```
    TRY.
        DATA(lo_bdr_l2_sd) = /aws1/
cl_bdr_l2_factory=>create_stable_diffusion_xl_1( lo_bdr ).
        " iv_prompt contains a prompt like 'Show me a picture of a unicorn
 reading an enterprise financial report'.
        DATA(lv_image) = lo_bdr_l2_sd->text_to_image( iv_prompt ).
```

```
      CATCH /aws1/cx_bdraccessdeniedex INTO DATA(lo_ex).
        WRITE / lo_ex->get_text( ).
        WRITE / |Don't forget to enable model access at https://
console.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/home?#/modelaccess|.

    ENDTRY.
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 InvokeModel을 참조하세요.

AWS SDKs 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Bedrock Agents를 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

추가 리소스

- Amazon Bedrock Agents 사용 설명서 - Amazon Bedrock Agents에 대한 자세한 정보입니다.
- Amazon Bedrock Agents API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 Amazon Bedrock Agents 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 설정 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

시작

Amazon Bedrock Agents 시작

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Bedrock Agents 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

import {
  BedrockAgentClient,
  GetAgentCommand,
  paginateListAgents,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-agent";

/**
 * @typedef {Object} AgentSummary
 */

/**
 * A simple scenario to demonstrate basic setup and interaction with the Bedrock
 Agents Client.
 *
 * This function first initializes the Amazon Bedrock Agents client for a
 specific region.
 * It then retrieves a list of existing agents using the streamlined paginator
 approach.
 * For each agent found, it retrieves detailed information using a command
 object.
 *
 * Demonstrates:
 * - Use of the Bedrock Agents client to initialize and communicate with the AWS
 service.
 * - Listing resources in a paginated response pattern.
 * - Accessing an individual resource using a command object.
 *
 * @returns {Promise<void>} A promise that resolves when the function has
 completed execution.
```

```
 */
export const main = async () => {
  const region = "us-east-1";

  console.log("=".repeat(68));

  console.log(`Initializing Amazon Bedrock Agents client for ${region}...`);
  const client = new BedrockAgentClient({ region });

  console.log("Retrieving the list of existing agents...");
  const paginatorConfig = { client };
  const pages = paginateListAgents(paginatorConfig, {});

  /** @type {AgentSummary[]} */
  const agentSummaries = [];
  for await (const page of pages) {
    agentSummaries.push(...page.agentSummaries);
  }

  console.log(`Found ${agentSummaries.length} agents in ${region}.`);

  if (agentSummaries.length > 0) {
    for (const agentSummary of agentSummaries) {
      const agentId = agentSummary.agentId;
      console.log("=".repeat(68));
      console.log(`Retrieving agent with ID: ${agentId}:`);
      console.log("-".repeat(68));

      const command = new GetAgentCommand({ agentId });
      const response = await client.send(command);
      const agent = response.agent;

      console.log(` Name: ${agent.agentName}`);
      console.log(` Status: ${agent.agentStatus}`);
      console.log(` ARN: ${agent.agentArn}`);
      console.log(` Foundation model: ${agent.foundationModel}`);
    }
  }
  console.log("=".repeat(68));
};

// Invoke main function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  await main();
```

```
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - GetAgent
  - ListAgents

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Amazon Bedrock Agents의 기본 예제
  - Amazon Bedrock Agents 시작
  - AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Amazon Bedrock Agents에 대한 작업
    - AWS SDK와 CreateAgent 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 CreateAgentActionGroup 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 CreateAgentAlias 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 CreateFlow 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 CreateFlowAlias 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 CreateFlowVersion 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 CreateKnowledgeBase 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 CreatePrompt 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 CreatePromptVersion 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 DeleteAgent 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 DeleteAgentAlias 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 DeleteFlow 함께 사용
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    - AWS SDK와 DeletePrompt 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 GetAgent 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 GetFlow 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 GetFlowVersion 함께 사용

    - AWS SDK와 GetKnowledgeBase 함께 사용

    - AWS SDK와 GetPrompt 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 ListAgentActionGroups 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 ListAgentKnowledgeBases 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 ListAgents 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 ListFlowAliases 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 ListFlowVersions 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 ListFlows 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 ListKnowledgeBases 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 ListPrompts 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 PrepareAgent 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 PrepareFlow 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 UpdateFlow 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 UpdateFlowAlias 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 UpdateKnowledgeBase 함께 사용
- AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Amazon Bedrock 에이전트에 대한 시나리오
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon Bedrock 흐름을 생성하고 호출하는 방법을 보여주는 end-to-end 예제
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon Bedrock 관리형 프롬프트를 생성하고 호출하는 방법을 보여주는 end-to-end 예제
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon Bedrock Agents를 생성하고 호출하는 방법을 보여주는 end-to-end 예제
  - Amazon Bedrock 및 Step Functions를 사용한 생성형 AI 애플리케이션 구축 및 오케스트레이션

AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Amazon Bedrock Agents의 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK와 함께 Amazon Bedrock Agents의 기본 사항을 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- Amazon Bedrock Agents 시작
- AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Amazon Bedrock Agents에 대한 작업
  - AWS SDK와 CreateAgent 함께 사용

- AWS SDK와 CreateAgentActionGroup 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 CreateAgentAlias 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 CreateFlow 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 CreateFlowAlias 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 CreateFlowVersion 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 CreateKnowledgeBase 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 CreatePrompt 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 CreatePromptVersion 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DeleteAgent 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DeleteAgentAlias 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DeleteFlow 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DeleteFlowAlias 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DeleteFlowVersion 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DeleteKnowledgeBase 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DeletePrompt 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 GetAgent 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 GetFlow 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 GetFlowVersion 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 GetKnowledgeBase 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 GetPrompt 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 ListAgentActionGroups 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 ListAgentKnowledgeBases 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 ListAgents 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 ListFlowAliases 함께 사용
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- AWS SDK와 ListFlows 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 ListKnowledgeBases 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 ListPrompts 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 PrepareAgent 함께 사용

- AWS SDK와 PrepareFlow 함께 사용

- AWS SDK와 UpdateFlow 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 UpdateFlowAlias 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 UpdateKnowledgeBase 함께 사용

Amazon Bedrock Agents 시작

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Bedrock Agents 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

import {
  BedrockAgentClient,
  GetAgentCommand,
  paginateListAgents,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-agent";

/**
 * @typedef {Object} AgentSummary
 */

/**
 * A simple scenario to demonstrate basic setup and interaction with the Bedrock
 Agents Client.
 *
 * This function first initializes the Amazon Bedrock Agents client for a
 specific region.
 * It then retrieves a list of existing agents using the streamlined paginator
 approach.
```

```
 * For each agent found, it retrieves detailed information using a command
 object.
 *
 * Demonstrates:
 * - Use of the Bedrock Agents client to initialize and communicate with the AWS
 service.
 * - Listing resources in a paginated response pattern.
 * - Accessing an individual resource using a command object.
 *
 * @returns {Promise<void>} A promise that resolves when the function has
 completed execution.
 */
export const main = async () => {
  const region = "us-east-1";

  console.log("=".repeat(68));

  console.log(`Initializing Amazon Bedrock Agents client for ${region}...`);
  const client = new BedrockAgentClient({ region });

  console.log("Retrieving the list of existing agents...");
  const paginatorConfig = { client };
  const pages = paginateListAgents(paginatorConfig, {});

  /** @type {AgentSummary[]} */
  const agentSummaries = [];
  for await (const page of pages) {
    agentSummaries.push(...page.agentSummaries);
  }

  console.log(`Found ${agentSummaries.length} agents in ${region}.`);

  if (agentSummaries.length > 0) {
    for (const agentSummary of agentSummaries) {
      const agentId = agentSummary.agentId;
      console.log("=".repeat(68));
      console.log(`Retrieving agent with ID: ${agentId}:`);
      console.log("-".repeat(68));

      const command = new GetAgentCommand({ agentId });
      const response = await client.send(command);
      const agent = response.agent;

      console.log(` Name: ${agent.agentName}`);
```

```
      console.log(` Status: ${agent.agentStatus}`);
      console.log(` ARN: ${agent.agentArn}`);
      console.log(` Foundation model: ${agent.foundationModel}`);
    }
  }
  console.log("=".repeat(68));
};

// Invoke main function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  await main();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - GetAgent
  - ListAgents

AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Amazon Bedrock Agents에 대한 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 Amazon Bedrock Agents 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

이들 발췌문은 Amazon Bedrock Agents API를 직접적으로 호출하며, 컨텍스트에서 실행되어야 하는 더 큰 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드입니다. AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Amazon Bedrock 에이전트에 대한 시나리오 에서 컨텍스트에 맞는 작업을 볼 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 Amazon Bedrock Agents API Reference를 참조하세요.

예시

- AWS SDK와 CreateAgent 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 CreateAgentActionGroup 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 CreateAgentAlias 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 CreateFlow 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 CreateFlowAlias 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 CreateFlowVersion 함께 사용

- AWS SDK와 CreateKnowledgeBase 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 CreatePrompt 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 CreatePromptVersion 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DeleteAgent 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DeleteAgentAlias 함께 사용
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- AWS SDK와 GetFlowVersion 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 GetKnowledgeBase 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 GetPrompt 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 ListAgentActionGroups 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 ListAgentKnowledgeBases 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 ListAgents 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 ListFlowAliases 함께 사용
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- AWS SDK와 UpdateFlow 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 UpdateFlowAlias 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 UpdateKnowledgeBase 함께 사용

AWS SDK와 **CreateAgent** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 CreateAgent의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 에이전트 생성 및 간접 호출

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

에이전트를 생성합니다.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import { checkForPlaceholders } from "../lib/utils.js";

import {
  BedrockAgentClient,
  CreateAgentCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-agent";

/**
 * Creates an Amazon Bedrock Agent.
 *
 * @param {string} agentName - A name for the agent that you create.
 * @param {string} foundationModel - The foundation model to be used by the agent
 you create.
 * @param {string} agentResourceRoleArn - The ARN of the IAM role with
 permissions required by the agent.
 * @param {string} [region='us-east-1'] - The AWS region in use.
 * @returns {Promise<import("@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-agent").Agent>} An object
 containing details of the created agent.
 */
```

```
export const createAgent = async (
  agentName,
  foundationModel,
  agentResourceRoleArn,
  region = "us-east-1",
) => {
  const client = new BedrockAgentClient({ region });

  const command = new CreateAgentCommand({
    agentName,
    foundationModel,
    agentResourceRoleArn,
  });
  const response = await client.send(command);

  return response.agent;
};

// Invoke main function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  // Replace the placeholders for agentName and accountId, and roleName with a
 unique name for the new agent,
  // the id of your AWS account, and the name of an existing execution role that
 the agent can use inside your account.
  // For foundationModel, specify the desired model. Ensure to remove the
 brackets '[]' before adding your data.

  // A string (max 100 chars) that can include letters, numbers, dashes '-', and
 underscores '_'.
  const agentName = "[your-bedrock-agent-name]";

  // Your AWS account id.
  const accountId = "[123456789012]";

  // The name of the agent's execution role. It must be prefixed by
 `AmazonBedrockExecutionRoleForAgents_`.
  const roleName = "[AmazonBedrockExecutionRoleForAgents_your-role-name]";

  // The ARN for the agent's execution role.
  // Follow the ARN format: 'arn:aws:iam::account-id:role/role-name'
  const roleArn = `arn:aws:iam::${accountId}:role/${roleName}`;

  // Specify the model for the agent. Change if a different model is preferred.
  const foundationModel = "anthropic.claude-v2";
```

```
  // Check for unresolved placeholders in agentName and roleArn.
  checkForPlaceholders([agentName, roleArn]);

  console.log("Creating a new agent...");

  const agent = await createAgent(agentName, foundationModel, roleArn);
  console.log(agent);
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateAgent를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

에이전트를 생성합니다.

```
    def create_agent(self, agent_name, foundation_model, role_arn, instruction):
        """
        Creates an agent that orchestrates interactions between foundation
models,
        data sources, software applications, user conversations, and APIs to
carry
        out tasks to help customers.

        :param agent_name: A name for the agent.
        :param foundation_model: The foundation model to be used for
orchestration by the agent.
        :param role_arn: The ARN of the IAM role with permissions needed by the
agent.
        :param instruction: Instructions that tell the agent what it should do
and how it should
                            interact with users.
```

```
        :return: The response from Amazon Bedrock Agents if successful, otherwise
raises an exception.
        """
        try:
            response = self.client.create_agent(
                agentName=agent_name,
                foundationModel=foundation_model,
                agentResourceRoleArn=role_arn,
                instruction=instruction,
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error(f"Error: Couldn't create agent. Here's why: {e}")
            raise
        else:
            return response["agent"]
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 CreateAgent를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **CreateAgentActionGroup** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateAgentActionGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 에이전트 생성 및 간접 호출

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

에이전트 작업 그룹을 생성합니다.

```
    def create_agent_action_group(
            self, name, description, agent_id, agent_version, function_arn,
api_schema
    ):
        """
        Creates an action group for an agent. An action group defines a set of
actions that an
        agent should carry out for the customer.

        :param name: The name to give the action group.
        :param description: The description of the action group.
        :param agent_id: The unique identifier of the agent for which to create
the action group.
        :param agent_version: The version of the agent for which to create the
action group.
        :param function_arn: The ARN of the Lambda function containing the
business logic that is
                                carried out upon invoking the action.
        :param api_schema: Contains the OpenAPI schema for the action group.
        :return: Details about the action group that was created.
        """
        try:
            response = self.client.create_agent_action_group(
                actionGroupName=name,
                description=description,
                agentId=agent_id,
                agentVersion=agent_version,
                actionGroupExecutor={"lambda": function_arn},
                apiSchema={"payload": api_schema},
            )
            agent_action_group = response["agentActionGroup"]
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error(f"Error: Couldn't create agent action group. Here's why:
{e}")
            raise
        else:
            return agent_action_group
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 CreateAgentActionGroup을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **CreateAgentAlias** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 CreateAgentAlias의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 에이전트 생성 및 간접 호출

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

에이전트 별칭을 생성합니다.

```
def create_agent_alias(self, name, agent_id):
    """
    Creates an alias of an agent that can be used to deploy the agent.

    :param name: The name of the alias.
    :param agent_id: The unique identifier of the agent.
    :return: Details about the alias that was created.
    """
    try:
        response = self.client.create_agent_alias(
            agentAliasName=name, agentId=agent_id
        )
        agent_alias = response["agentAlias"]
    except ClientError as e:
        logger.error(f"Couldn't create agent alias. {e}")
        raise
    else:
        return agent_alias
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 CreateAgentAlias를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **`CreateFlow`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateFlow`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 흐름 생성 및 호출

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Bedrock 흐름을 생성합니다.

```
def create_flow(client, flow_name, flow_description, role_arn, flow_def):
    """
    Creates an Amazon Bedrock flow.

    Args:
    client: Amazon Bedrock agent boto3 client.
    flow_name (str): The name for the new flow.
    role_arn (str):  The ARN for the IAM role that use flow uses.
    flow_def (json): The JSON definition of the flow that you want to create.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from CreateFlow.
    """
    try:

        logger.info("Creating flow: %s.", flow_name)

        response = client.create_flow(
```

```
            name=flow_name,
            description=flow_description,
            executionRoleArn=role_arn,
            definition=flow_def
        )

        logger.info("Successfully created flow: %s. ID: %s",
                    flow_name,
                    {response['id']})

        return response

    except ClientError as e:
        logger.exception("Client error creating flow: %s", {str(e)})
        raise

    except Exception as e:
        logger.exception("Unexepcted error creating flow: %s", {str(e)})
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateFlow를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **`CreateFlowAlias`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateFlowAlias`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 흐름 생성 및 호출

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Bedrock 흐름의 별칭을 생성합니다.

```
def create_flow_alias(client, flow_id, flow_version, name, description):
    """
    Creates an alias for an Amazon Bedrock flow.

    Args:
        client: bedrock agent boto3 client.
        flow_id (str): The identifier of the flow.

    Returns:
        str: The ID for the flow alias.
    """

    try:
        logger.info("Creating flow alias for flow: %s.", flow_id)

        response = client.create_flow_alias(
            flowIdentifier=flow_id,
            name=name,
            description=description,
            routingConfiguration=[
                {
                    "flowVersion": flow_version
                }
            ]
        )
        logger.info("Successfully created flow alias for %s.", flow_id)

        return response['id']

    except ClientError as e:
        logging.exception("Client error creating alias for flow: %s - %s",
                flow_id, str(e))
        raise
    except Exception as e:
        logging.exception("Unexpected error creating alias for flow : %s - %s",
                flow_id, str(e))
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateFlowAlias를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK와 **CreateFlowVersion** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 CreateFlowVersion의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 흐름 생성 및 호출

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Bedrock 흐름의 버전을 생성합니다.

```
def create_flow_version(client, flow_id, description):
    """
    Creates a version of an Amazon Bedrock flow.

    Args:
        client: Amazon Bedrock agent boto3 client.
        flow_id (str): The identifier of the flow.
        description (str) : A description for the flow.

    Returns:
        str: The version for the flow.
    """
    try:

        logger.info("Creating flow version for flow: %s.", flow_id)

        # Call CreateFlowVersion operation
        response = client.create_flow_version(
            flowIdentifier=flow_id,
            description=description
        )
```

```
        logging.info("Successfully created flow version %s for flow %s.",
            response['version'], flow_id)

        return response['version']

    except ClientError as e:
        logging.exception("Client error creating flow: %s", str(e))
        raise
    except Exception as e:
        logging.exception("Unexpected error creating flow : %s", str(e))
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateFlowVersion을 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK와 **CreateKnowledgeBase** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateKnowledgeBase`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Bedrock 지식 기반을 생성합니다.

```
def create_knowledge_base(bedrock_agent_client, name, role_arn,
 description=None):
    """
    Creates a new knowledge base.

    Args:
        bedrock_agent_client: The Boto3 Bedrock Agent client.
        name (str): The name of the knowledge base.
        role_arn (str): The ARN of the IAM role that the knowledge base assumes
 to access resources.
```

```
        description (str, optional): A description of the knowledge base.

    Returns:
        dict: The details of the created knowledge base.
    """
    try:
        kwargs = {
            "name": name,
            "roleArn": role_arn,
            "knowledgeBaseConfiguration": {
                "type": "VECTOR",
                "vectorKnowledgeBaseConfiguration": {
                    "embeddingModelArn": "arn:aws:bedrock:us-east-1::foundation-
model/amazon.titan-embed-text-v1"
                }
            },
            "storageConfiguration": {
                "type": "OPENSEARCH_SERVERLESS",
                # Note: You will need to create an OpenSearch Serverless
 collection first and replace this ARN
                # with your actual collection ARN from the OpenSearch console. If
 you use the console instead,
                # you can use the quick-create flow to have Knowledge Bases
 create the collection for you.
                "opensearchServerlessConfiguration": {
                    "collectionArn": "arn:aws:aoss:us-
east-1::123456789012:collection/abcdefgh12345678defgh",
                        "fieldMapping": {
                        "metadataField": "metadata",
                        "textField": "text",
                        "vectorField": "vector"
                        },
                    "vectorIndexName": "test-uuid"
                    },
                },
            "clientToken": "test-client-token-" + str(uuid.uuid4())
        }

        if description:
            kwargs["description"] = description

        response = bedrock_agent_client.create_knowledge_base(**kwargs)
```

```
        logger.info("Created knowledge base with ID: %s",
 response["knowledgeBase"]["knowledgeBaseId"])
        return response["knowledgeBase"]

    except ClientError as err:
        logger.error(
            "Couldn't create knowledge base. Here's why: %s: %s",
            err.response["Error"]["Code"],
            err.response["Error"]["Message"],
        )
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateKnowledgeBase를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK와 **CreatePrompt** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreatePrompt`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 관리형 프롬프트 생성 및 호출

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Bedrock 관리형 프롬프트를 생성합니다.

```
def create_prompt(client, prompt_name, prompt_description, prompt_template,
 model_id=None):
    """
    Creates an Amazon Bedrock managed prompt.
```

```
    Args:
    client: Amazon Bedrock Agent boto3 client.
    prompt_name (str): The name for the new prompt.
    prompt_description (str): The description for the new prompt.
    prompt_template (str): The template for the prompt.
    model_id (str, optional): The model ID to associate with the prompt.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from CreatePrompt.
    """
    try:
        logger.info("Creating prompt: %s.", prompt_name)

        # Create a variant with the template
        variant = {
            "name": "default",
            "templateType": "TEXT",
            "templateConfiguration": {
                "text": {
                    "text": prompt_template,
                    "inputVariables": []
                }
            }
        }

        # Extract input variables from the template
        # Look for patterns like {{variable_name}}

        variables = re.findall(r'{{(.*?)}}', prompt_template)
        for var in variables:
            variant["templateConfiguration"]["text"]
["inputVariables"].append({"name": var.strip()})

        # Add model ID if provided
        if model_id:
            variant["modelId"] = model_id

        # Create the prompt with the variant
        create_params = {
            'name': prompt_name,
            'description': prompt_description,
            'variants': [variant]
        }
```

```
        response = client.create_prompt(**create_params)

        logger.info("Successfully created prompt: %s. ID: %s",
                    prompt_name,
                    response['id'])

        return response

    except ClientError as e:
        logger.exception("Client error creating prompt: %s", str(e))
        raise

    except Exception as e:
        logger.exception("Unexpected error creating prompt: %s", str(e))
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreatePrompt를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK와 **CreatePromptVersion** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreatePromptVersion`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 관리형 프롬프트 생성 및 호출

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Bedrock 관리형 프롬프트의 버전을 생성합니다.

```
def create_prompt_version(client, prompt_id, description=None):
    """
    Creates a version of an Amazon Bedrock managed prompt.

    Args:
    client: Amazon Bedrock Agent boto3 client.
    prompt_id (str): The identifier of the prompt to create a version for.
    description (str, optional): A description for the version.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from CreatePromptVersion.
    """
    try:
        logger.info("Creating version for prompt ID: %s.", prompt_id)

        create_params = {
            'promptIdentifier': prompt_id
        }

        if description:
            create_params['description'] = description

        response = client.create_prompt_version(**create_params)

        logger.info("Successfully created prompt version: %s",
 response['version'])
        logger.info("Prompt version ARN: %s", response['arn'])

        return response


    except ClientError as e:
        logger.exception("Client error creating prompt version: %s", str(e))
        raise

    except Exception as e:
        logger.exception("Unexpected error creating prompt version: %s", str(e))
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreatePromptVersion을 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK와 **DeleteAgent** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteAgent의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 에이전트 생성 및 간접 호출

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

에이전트를 삭제합니다.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import { checkForPlaceholders } from "../lib/utils.js";

import {
  BedrockAgentClient,
  DeleteAgentCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-agent";

/**
 * Deletes an Amazon Bedrock Agent.
 *
 * @param {string} agentId - The unique identifier of the agent to delete.
 * @param {string} [region='us-east-1'] - The AWS region in use.
 * @returns {Promise<import("@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-
agent").DeleteAgentCommandOutput>} An object containing the agent id, the status,
 and some additional metadata.
 */
export const deleteAgent = (agentId, region = "us-east-1") => {
  const client = new BedrockAgentClient({ region });
  const command = new DeleteAgentCommand({ agentId });
```

```
  return client.send(command);
};

// Invoke main function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  // Replace the placeholders for agentId with an existing agent's id.
  // Ensure to remove the brackets (`[]`) before adding your data.

  // The agentId must be an alphanumeric string with exactly 10 characters.
  const agentId = "[ABC123DE45]";

  // Check for unresolved placeholders in agentId.
  checkForPlaceholders([agentId]);

  console.log(`Deleting agent with ID ${agentId}...`);

  const response = await deleteAgent(agentId);
  console.log(response);
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteAgent를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

에이전트를 삭제합니다.

```
    def delete_agent(self, agent_id):
        """
        Deletes an Amazon Bedrock agent.

        :param agent_id: The unique identifier of the agent to delete.
        :return: The response from Amazon Bedrock Agents if successful, otherwise
 raises an exception.
```

```
        """

        try:
            response = self.client.delete_agent(
                agentId=agent_id, skipResourceInUseCheck=False
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error(f"Couldn't delete agent. {e}")
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteAgent를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **DeleteAgentAlias** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteAgentAlias`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 에이전트 생성 및 간접 호출

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

에이전트 별칭을 삭제합니다.

```
    def delete_agent_alias(self, agent_id, agent_alias_id):
        """
        Deletes an alias of an Amazon Bedrock agent.
```

```
        :param agent_id: The unique identifier of the agent that the alias
belongs to.
        :param agent_alias_id: The unique identifier of the alias to delete.
        :return: The response from Amazon Bedrock Agents if successful, otherwise
raises an exception.
        """

        try:
            response = self.client.delete_agent_alias(
                agentId=agent_id, agentAliasId=agent_alias_id
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error(f"Couldn't delete agent alias. {e}")
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteAgentAlias를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **DeleteFlow** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteFlow`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 흐름 생성 및 호출

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Bedrock 흐름을 삭제합니다.

```
def delete_flow(client, flow_id):
    """
    Deletes an Amazon Bedrock flow.

    Args:
    client: Amazon Bedrock agent boto3 client.
    flow_id (str): The identifier of the flow that you want to delete.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from the DeleteFLow operation.
    """
    try:

        logger.info("Deleting flow ID: %s.",
                    flow_id)

        # Call DeleteFlow operation
        response = client.delete_flow(
            flowIdentifier=flow_id,
            skipResourceInUseCheck=True
        )

        logger.info("Finished deleting flow ID: %s", flow_id)

        return response

    except ClientError as e:
        logger.exception("Client error deleting flow: %s", {str(e)})
        raise

    except Exception as e:
        logger.exception("Unexepcted error deleting flow: %s", {str(e)})
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteFlow를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **DeleteFlowAlias** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteFlowAlias`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 흐름 생성 및 호출

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Bedrock 흐름의 별칭을 삭제합니다.

```
def delete_flow_alias(client, flow_id, flow_alias_id):
    """
    Deletes an Amazon Bedrock flow alias.

    Args:
        client: bedrock agent boto3 client.
        flow_id (str): The identifier of the flow.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from the call to DetectFLowAlias
    """
    try:

        logger.info("Deleting flow alias %s for flow: %s.", flow_alias_id,
 flow_id)

        # Delete the flow alias.
        response = client.delete_flow_alias(
            aliasIdentifier=flow_alias_id,
            flowIdentifier=flow_id
        )

        logging.info("Successfully deleted flow version for %s.", flow_id)
        return response
```

```
    except ClientError as e:
        logging.exception("Client error deleting flow version: %s", str(e))
        raise
    except Exception as e:
        logging.exception("Unexpected deleting flow version: %s", str(e))
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteFlowAlias를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK와 **DeleteFlowVersion** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteFlowVersion의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 흐름 생성 및 호출

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Bedrock 흐름의 버전을 삭제합니다.

```
def delete_flow_version(client, flow_id, flow_version):
    """
    Deletes a version of an Amazon Bedrock flow.

    Args:
        client: Amazon Bedrock agent boto3 client.
        flow_id (str): The identifier of the flow.

    Returns:
```

```
        dict: The response from DeleteFlowVersion.
    """
    try:

        logger.info("Deleting flow version %s for flow: %s.",flow_version,
flow_id)

        # Call DeleteFlowVersion operation
        response = client.delete_flow_version(
            flowIdentifier=flow_id,
            flowVersion=flow_version
        )

        logging.info("Successfully deleted flow version %s for %s.",
                flow_version,
                flow_id)
        return response

    except ClientError as e:
        logging.exception("Client error deleting flow version: %s ", str(e))
        raise
    except Exception as e:
        logging.exception("Unexpected deleting flow version: %s", str(e))
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteFlowVersion을 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK와 **DeleteKnowledgeBase** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteKnowledgeBase의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Bedrock 지식 기반을 삭제합니다.

```
def delete_knowledge_base(bedrock_agent_client, knowledge_base_id):
    """
    Deletes a knowledge base.

    Args:
        bedrock_agent_client: The Boto3 Bedrock Agent client.
        knowledge_base_id (str): The ID of the knowledge base to delete.

    Returns:
        bool: True if the deletion was successful.
    """
    try:
        bedrock_agent_client.delete_knowledge_base(
            knowledgeBaseId=knowledge_base_id
        )

        logger.info("Deleted knowledge base: %s", knowledge_base_id)
        return True
    except ClientError as err:
        logger.error(
            "Couldn't delete knowledge base %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
            knowledge_base_id,
            err.response["Error"]["Code"],
            err.response["Error"]["Message"],
        )
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteKnowledgeBase를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK와 **DeletePrompt** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DeletePrompt`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 관리형 프롬프트 생성 및 호출

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Bedrock 관리형 프롬프트를 삭제합니다.

```
def delete_prompt(client, prompt_id):
    """
    Deletes an Amazon Bedrock managed prompt.

    Args:
    client: Amazon Bedrock Agent boto3 client.
    prompt_id (str): The identifier of the prompt that you want to delete.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from the DeletePrompt operation.
    """
    try:
        logger.info("Deleting prompt ID: %s.", prompt_id)

        response = client.delete_prompt(
            promptIdentifier=prompt_id
        )

        logger.info("Finished deleting prompt ID: %s", prompt_id)

        return response

    except ClientError as e:
        logger.exception("Client error deleting prompt: %s", str(e))
        raise

    except Exception as e:
        logger.exception("Unexpected error deleting prompt: %s", str(e))
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeletePrompt를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK와 **GetAgent** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 GetAgent의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 에이전트 생성 및 간접 호출

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

에이전트를 가져옵니다.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import { checkForPlaceholders } from "../lib/utils.js";

import {
  BedrockAgentClient,
  GetAgentCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-agent";

/**
 * Retrieves the details of an Amazon Bedrock Agent.
 *
 * @param {string} agentId - The unique identifier of the agent.
 * @param {string} [region='us-east-1'] - The AWS region in use.
 * @returns {Promise<import("@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-agent").Agent>} An object
 containing the agent details.
 */
export const getAgent = async (agentId, region = "us-east-1") => {
```

```
  const client = new BedrockAgentClient({ region });

  const command = new GetAgentCommand({ agentId });
  const response = await client.send(command);
  return response.agent;
};

// Invoke main function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  // Replace the placeholders for agentId with an existing agent's id.
  // Ensure to remove the brackets '[]' before adding your data.

  // The agentId must be an alphanumeric string with exactly 10 characters.
  const agentId = "[ABC123DE45]";

  // Check for unresolved placeholders in agentId.
  checkForPlaceholders([agentId]);

  console.log(`Retrieving agent with ID ${agentId}...`);

  const agent = await getAgent(agentId);
  console.log(agent);
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 GetAgent를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

에이전트를 가져옵니다.

```
    def get_agent(self, agent_id, log_error=True):
        """
        Gets information about an agent.
```

```
        :param agent_id: The unique identifier of the agent.
        :param log_error: Whether to log any errors that occur when getting the
agent.
                          If True, errors will be logged to the logger. If False,
errors
                          will still be raised, but not logged.
        :return: The information about the requested agent.
        """

        try:
            response = self.client.get_agent(agentId=agent_id)
            agent = response["agent"]
        except ClientError as e:
            if log_error:
                logger.error(f"Couldn't get agent {agent_id}. {e}")
            raise
        else:
            return agent
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 GetAgent를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **GetFlow** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetFlow`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 흐름 생성 및 호출

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Bedrock 흐름을 가져옵니다.

```
def get_flow(client, flow_id):
    """
    Gets an Amazon Bedrock flow.

    Args:
    client: bedrock agent boto3 client.
        flow_id (str): The identifier of the flow that you want to get.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from the GetFlow operation.
    """
    try:

        logger.info("Getting flow ID: %s.",
                    flow_id)

        # Call GetFlow operation.
        response = client.get_flow(
            flowIdentifier=flow_id
        )

        logger.info("Retrieved flow ID: %s. Name: %s", flow_id,
                    response['name'])

        return response

    except ClientError as e:
        logger.exception("Client error getting flow: %s", {str(e)})
        raise

    except Exception as e:
        logger.exception("Unexepcted error getting flow: %s", {str(e)})
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetFlow를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **GetFlowVersion** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetFlowVersion`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 흐름 생성 및 호출

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Bedrock 흐름의 버전을 가져옵니다.

```
def get_flow_version(client, flow_id, flow_version):
    """
    Gets information about a version of an Amazon Bedrock flow.

    Args:
        client: Amazon Bedrock agent boto3 client.
        flow_id (str): The identifier of the flow.
        flow_version (str): The flow version of the flow.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from the call to GetFlowVersion.
    """
    try:

        logger.info("Deleting flow version for flow: %s.", flow_id)

        # Call GetFlowVersion operation
        response = client.get_flow_version(
            flowIdentifier=flow_id,
            flowVersion=flow_version
        )

        logging.info("Successfully got flow version %s information for flow %s.",
                     flow_version,
                     flow_id)
```

```
        return response

    except ClientError as e:
        logging.exception("Client error getting flow version: %s", str(e))
        raise
    except Exception as e:
        logging.exception("Unexpected error getting flow version: %s", str(e))
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetFlowVersion을 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK와 **GetKnowledgeBase** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 GetKnowledgeBase의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Bedrock 지식 기반을 가져옵니다.

```
def get_knowledge_base(bedrock_agent_client, knowledge_base_id):
    """
    Gets details about a specific knowledge base.

    Args:
        bedrock_agent_client: The Boto3 Bedrock Agent client.
        knowledge_base_id (str): The ID of the knowledge base.

    Returns:
        dict: The details of the knowledge base.
    """
    try:
```

```
        response = bedrock_agent_client.get_knowledge_base(
            knowledgeBaseId=knowledge_base_id
        )

        logger.info("Retrieved knowledge base: %s", knowledge_base_id)
        return response["knowledgeBase"]
    except ClientError as err:
        logger.error(
            "Couldn't get knowledge base %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
            knowledge_base_id,
            err.response["Error"]["Code"],
            err.response["Error"]["Message"],
        )
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetKnowledgeBase를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK와 **GetPrompt** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetPrompt`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Bedrock 관리형 프롬프트를 가져옵니다.

```
def get_prompt(client, prompt_id):
    """
    Gets an Amazon Bedrock managed prompt.

    Args:
    client: Amazon Bedrock Agent boto3 client.
```

```
    prompt_id (str): The identifier of the prompt that you want to get.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from the GetPrompt operation.
    """
    try:
        logger.info("Getting prompt ID: %s.", prompt_id)

        response = client.get_prompt(
            promptIdentifier=prompt_id
        )

        logger.info("Retrieved prompt ID: %s. Name: %s",
                    prompt_id,
                    response['name'])

        return response

    except ClientError as e:
        logger.exception("Client error getting prompt: %s", str(e))
        raise

    except Exception as e:
        logger.exception("Unexpected error getting prompt: %s", str(e))
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetPrompt를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK와 **ListAgentActionGroups** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListAgentActionGroups`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 에이전트 생성 및 간접 호출

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

에이전트의 작업 그룹을 나열합니다.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import { checkForPlaceholders } from "../lib/utils.js";

import {
  BedrockAgentClient,
  ListAgentActionGroupsCommand,
  paginateListAgentActionGroups,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-agent";

/**
 * Retrieves a list of Action Groups of an agent utilizing the paginator
 function.
 *
 * This function leverages a paginator, which abstracts the complexity of
 pagination, providing
 * a straightforward way to handle paginated results inside a `for await...of`
 loop.
 *
 * @param {string} agentId - The unique identifier of the agent.
 * @param {string} agentVersion - The version of the agent.
 * @param {string} [region='us-east-1'] - The AWS region in use.
 * @returns {Promise<ActionGroupSummary[]>} An array of action group summaries.
 */
export const listAgentActionGroupsWithPaginator = async (
  agentId,
  agentVersion,
  region = "us-east-1",
) => {
  const client = new BedrockAgentClient({ region });
```

```
  // Create a paginator configuration
  const paginatorConfig = {
    client,
    pageSize: 10, // optional, added for demonstration purposes
  };

  const params = { agentId, agentVersion };

  const pages = paginateListAgentActionGroups(paginatorConfig, params);

  // Paginate until there are no more results
  const actionGroupSummaries = [];
  for await (const page of pages) {
    actionGroupSummaries.push(...page.actionGroupSummaries);
  }

  return actionGroupSummaries;
};

/**
 * Retrieves a list of Action Groups of an agent utilizing the
 ListAgentActionGroupsCommand.
 *
 * This function demonstrates the manual approach, sending a command to the
 client and processing the response.
 * Pagination must manually be managed. For a simplified approach that abstracts
 away pagination logic, see
 * the `listAgentActionGroupsWithPaginator()` example below.
 *
 * @param {string} agentId - The unique identifier of the agent.
 * @param {string} agentVersion - The version of the agent.
 * @param {string} [region='us-east-1'] - The AWS region in use.
 * @returns {Promise<ActionGroupSummary[]>} An array of action group summaries.
 */
export const listAgentActionGroupsWithCommandObject = async (
  agentId,
  agentVersion,
  region = "us-east-1",
) => {
  const client = new BedrockAgentClient({ region });

  let nextToken;
  const actionGroupSummaries = [];
  do {
```

```
    const command = new ListAgentActionGroupsCommand({
      agentId,
      agentVersion,
      nextToken,
      maxResults: 10, // optional, added for demonstration purposes
    });

    /** @type {{actionGroupSummaries: ActionGroupSummary[], nextToken?: string}}
 */
    const response = await client.send(command);

    for (const actionGroup of response.actionGroupSummaries || []) {
      actionGroupSummaries.push(actionGroup);
    }

    nextToken = response.nextToken;
  } while (nextToken);

  return actionGroupSummaries;
};

// Invoke main function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  // Replace the placeholders for agentId and agentVersion with an existing
 agent's id and version.
  // Ensure to remove the brackets '[]' before adding your data.

  // The agentId must be an alphanumeric string with exactly 10 characters.
  const agentId = "[ABC123DE45]";

  // A string either containing `DRAFT` or a number with 1-5 digits (e.g., '123'
 or 'DRAFT').
  const agentVersion = "[DRAFT]";

  // Check for unresolved placeholders in agentId and agentVersion.
  checkForPlaceholders([agentId, agentVersion]);

  console.log("=".repeat(68));
  console.log(
    "Listing agent action groups using ListAgentActionGroupsCommand:",
  );

  for (const actionGroup of await listAgentActionGroupsWithCommandObject(
    agentId,
```

```
    agentVersion,
  )) {
    console.log(actionGroup);
  }

  console.log("=".repeat(68));
  console.log(
    "Listing agent action groups using the paginateListAgents function:",
  );
  for (const actionGroup of await listAgentActionGroupsWithPaginator(
    agentId,
    agentVersion,
  )) {
    console.log(actionGroup);
  }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListAgentActionGroups를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

에이전트의 작업 그룹을 나열합니다.

```
    def list_agent_action_groups(self, agent_id, agent_version):
        """
        List the action groups for a version of an Amazon Bedrock Agent.

        :param agent_id: The unique identifier of the agent.
        :param agent_version: The version of the agent.
        :return: The list of action group summaries for the version of the agent.
        """

        try:
```

```
            action_groups = []

            paginator = self.client.get_paginator("list_agent_action_groups")
            for page in paginator.paginate(
                    agentId=agent_id,
                    agentVersion=agent_version,
                    PaginationConfig={"PageSize": 10},
            ):
                action_groups.extend(page["actionGroupSummaries"])

        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error(f"Couldn't list action groups. {e}")
            raise
        else:
            return action_groups
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 ListAgentActionGroups를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **ListAgentKnowledgeBases** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListAgentKnowledgeBases`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 에이전트 생성 및 간접 호출

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

에이전트와 연결된 지식 기반을 나열합니다.

```
    def list_agent_knowledge_bases(self, agent_id, agent_version):
        """
        List the knowledge bases associated with a version of an Amazon Bedrock
Agent.

        :param agent_id: The unique identifier of the agent.
        :param agent_version: The version of the agent.
        :return: The list of knowledge base summaries for the version of the
agent.
        """

        try:
            knowledge_bases = []

            paginator = self.client.get_paginator("list_agent_knowledge_bases")
            for page in paginator.paginate(
                    agentId=agent_id,
                    agentVersion=agent_version,
                    PaginationConfig={"PageSize": 10},
            ):
                knowledge_bases.extend(page["agentKnowledgeBaseSummaries"])

        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error(f"Couldn't list knowledge bases. {e}")
            raise
        else:
            return knowledge_bases
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 ListAgentKnowledgeBases를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **ListAgents** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListAgents`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 에이전트 생성 및 간접 호출

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

계정에 속한 에이전트를 나열합니다.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

import {
  BedrockAgentClient,
  ListAgentsCommand,
  paginateListAgents,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-agent";

/**
 * Retrieves a list of available Amazon Bedrock agents utilizing the paginator
 function.
 *
 * This function leverages a paginator, which abstracts the complexity of
 pagination, providing
 * a straightforward way to handle paginated results inside a `for await...of`
 loop.
 *
 * @param {string} [region='us-east-1'] - The AWS region in use.
 * @returns {Promise<AgentSummary[]>} An array of agent summaries.
 */
export const listAgentsWithPaginator = async (region = "us-east-1") => {
  const client = new BedrockAgentClient({ region });

  const paginatorConfig = {
    client,
    pageSize: 10, // optional, added for demonstration purposes
  };

  const pages = paginateListAgents(paginatorConfig, {});
```

```
  // Paginate until there are no more results
  const agentSummaries = [];
  for await (const page of pages) {
    agentSummaries.push(...page.agentSummaries);
  }

  return agentSummaries;
};

/**
 * Retrieves a list of available Amazon Bedrock agents utilizing the
 ListAgentsCommand.
 *
 * This function demonstrates the manual approach, sending a command to the
 client and processing the response.
 * Pagination must manually be managed. For a simplified approach that abstracts
 away pagination logic, see
 * the `listAgentsWithPaginator()` example below.
 *
 * @param {string} [region='us-east-1'] - The AWS region in use.
 * @returns {Promise<AgentSummary[]>} An array of agent summaries.
 */
export const listAgentsWithCommandObject = async (region = "us-east-1") => {
  const client = new BedrockAgentClient({ region });

  let nextToken;
  const agentSummaries = [];
  do {
    const command = new ListAgentsCommand({
      nextToken,
      maxResults: 10, // optional, added for demonstration purposes
    });

    /** @type {{agentSummaries: AgentSummary[], nextToken?: string}} */
    const paginatedResponse = await client.send(command);

    agentSummaries.push(...(paginatedResponse.agentSummaries || []));

    nextToken = paginatedResponse.nextToken;
  } while (nextToken);

  return agentSummaries;
};
```

```
// Invoke main function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  console.log("=".repeat(68));
  console.log("Listing agents using ListAgentsCommand:");
  for (const agent of await listAgentsWithCommandObject()) {
    console.log(agent);
  }

  console.log("=".repeat(68));
  console.log("Listing agents using the paginateListAgents function:");
  for (const agent of await listAgentsWithPaginator()) {
    console.log(agent);
  }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListAgents를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

계정에 속한 에이전트를 나열합니다.

```
    def list_agents(self):
        """
        List the available Amazon Bedrock Agents.

        :return: The list of available bedrock agents.
        """

        try:
            all_agents = []

            paginator = self.client.get_paginator("list_agents")
            for page in paginator.paginate(PaginationConfig={"PageSize": 10}):
```

```
                all_agents.extend(page["agentSummaries"])

        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error(f"Couldn't list agents. {e}")
            raise
        else:
            return all_agents
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 ListAgents를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **ListFlowAliases** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListFlowAliases`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Bedrock 흐름의 별칭을 나열합니다.

```
def list_flow_aliases(client, flow_id):
    """
    Lists the aliases of an Amazon Bedrock flow.

    Args:
        client: bedrock agent boto3 client.
        flow_id (str): The identifier of the flow.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from ListFlowAliases.
    """
    try:
```

```
        finished = False

        logger.info("Listing flow aliases for flow: %s.", flow_id)

        print(f"Aliases for flow: {flow_id}")

        response = client.list_flow_aliases(
            flowIdentifier=flow_id,
            maxResults=10)

        while finished is False:

            for alias in response['flowAliasSummaries']:
                print(f"Alias Name: {alias['name']}")
                print(f"ID: {alias['id']}")
                print(f"Description: {alias.get('description', 'No
description')}\n")

                if 'nextToken' in response:
                    next_token = response['nextToken']
                    response = client.list_flow_aliases(maxResults=10,
                                                        nextToken=next_token)
                else:
                    finished = True

        logging.info("Successfully listed flow aliases for flow %s.",
                flow_id)

        return response

    except ClientError as e:
        logging.exception("Client error listing flow aliases: %s", str(e))
        raise
    except Exception as e:
        logging.exception("Unexpected error listing flow aliases: %s", str(e))
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListFlowAliases를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK와 **ListFlowVersions** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListFlowVersions`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Bedrock 흐름의 버전을 나열합니다.

```
def list_flow_versions(client, flow_id):
    """
    Lists the versions of an Amazon Bedrock flow.

    Args:
        client: Amazon bedrock agent boto3 client.
        flow_id (str): The identifier of the flow.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from ListFlowVersions.
    """
    try:

        finished = False

        logger.info("Listing flow versions for flow: %s.", flow_id)

        response = client.list_flow_versions(
            flowIdentifier=flow_id,
            maxResults=10)

        while finished is False:

            print(f"Versions for flow:{flow_id}")
            for version in response['flowVersionSummaries']:
                print(f"Version: {version['version']}")
                print(f"Status: {version['status']}\n")

                if 'nextToken' in response:
                    next_token = response['nextToken']
                    response = client.list_flow_versions(maxResults=10,
```

```
                                                nextToken=next_token)
                else:
                    finished = True


        logging.info("Successfully listed flow versions for flow %s.",
                flow_id)

        return response

    except ClientError as e:
        logging.exception("Client error listing flow versions: %s", str(e))
        raise
    except Exception as e:
        logging.exception("Unexpected error listing flow versions: %s", str(e))
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListFlowVersions를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK와 **ListFlows** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListFlows`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Bedrock 흐름을 나열합니다.

```
def list_flows(client):
    """
    Lists versions of an Amazon Bedrock flow.

    Args:
```

```
        client: Amazon Bedrock agent boto3 client.
        flow_id (str): The identifier of the flow.

    Returns:
        Nothing.
    """
    try:
        finished = False

        logger.info("Listing flows:")

        response = client.list_flows(maxResults=10)

        while finished is False:

            for flow in response['flowSummaries']:
                print(f"ID: {flow['id']}")
                print(f"Name: {flow['name']}")
                print(
                    f"Description: {flow.get('description', 'No description')}")
                print(f"Latest version: {flow['version']}")
                print(f"Status: {flow['status']}\n")

            if 'nextToken' in response:
                next_token = response['nextToken']
                response = client.list_flows(maxResults=10,
                                             nextToken=next_token)
            else:
                finished = True

        logging.info("Successfully listed flows.")


    except ClientError as e:
        logging.exception("Client error listing flow versions: %s", str(e))
        raise
    except Exception as e:
        logging.exception("Unexpected error listing flow versions: %s", str(e))
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListFlows를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **ListKnowledgeBases** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 ListKnowledgeBases의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Bedrock 지식 기반을 나열합니다.

```
def list_knowledge_bases(bedrock_agent_client, max_results=None):
    """
    Lists the knowledge bases in your AWS account.

    Args:
        bedrock_agent_client: The Boto3 Bedrock Agent client.
        max_results (int, optional): The maximum number of knowledge bases to
 return.

    Returns:
        list: A list of knowledge base details.
    """
    try:
        kwargs = {}
        if max_results is not None:
            kwargs["maxResults"] = max_results

        # Initialize an empty list to store all knowledge bases
        all_knowledge_bases = []

        # Use paginator to handle pagination automatically
        paginator = bedrock_agent_client.get_paginator('list_knowledge_bases')
        page_iterator = paginator.paginate(**kwargs)

        # Iterate through each page of results
        for page in page_iterator:
            all_knowledge_bases.extend(page.get('knowledgeBaseSummaries', []))
```

```
        logger.info("Found %s knowledge bases.", len(all_knowledge_bases))
        return all_knowledge_bases
    except ClientError as err:
        logger.error(
            "Couldn't list knowledge bases. Here's why: %s: %s",
            err.response["Error"]["Code"],
            err.response["Error"]["Message"],
        )
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListKnowledgeBases를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK와 **`ListPrompts`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListPrompts`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Bedrock 관리형 프롬프트를 나열합니다.

```
def list_prompts(client, max_results=10):
    """
    Lists Amazon Bedrock managed prompts.

    Args:
        client: Amazon Bedrock Agent boto3 client.
        max_results (int): Maximum number of results to return per page.

    Returns:
```

```
        list: A list of prompt summaries.
    """
    try:
        logger.info("Listing prompts:")

        # Create a paginator for the list_prompts operation
        paginator = client.get_paginator('list_prompts')

        # Create the pagination parameters
        pagination_config = {
            'maxResults': max_results
        }

        # Initialize an empty list to store all prompts
        all_prompts = []

        # Iterate through all pages
        for page in paginator.paginate(**pagination_config):
            all_prompts.extend(page.get('promptSummaries', []))

        logger.info("Successfully listed %s prompts.", len(all_prompts))
        return all_prompts

    except ClientError as e:
        logger.exception("Client error listing prompts: %s", str(e))
        raise
    except Exception as e:
        logger.exception("Unexpected error listing prompts: %s", str(e))
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListPrompts를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **PrepareAgent** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `PrepareAgent`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 에이전트 생성 및 간접 호출

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

내부 테스트를 위해 에이전트를 준비합니다.

```
    def prepare_agent(self, agent_id):
        """
        Creates a DRAFT version of the agent that can be used for internal
testing.

        :param agent_id: The unique identifier of the agent to prepare.
        :return: The response from Amazon Bedrock Agents if successful, otherwise
raises an exception.
        """
        try:
            prepared_agent_details = self.client.prepare_agent(agentId=agent_id)
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error(f"Couldn't prepare agent. {e}")
            raise
        else:
            return prepared_agent_details
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 PrepareAgent를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **PrepareFlow** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `PrepareFlow`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 흐름 생성 및 호출

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Bedrock 흐름을 준비합니다.

```
def prepare_flow(client, flow_id):
    """
    Prepares an Amazon Bedrock Flow.

    Args:
        client: Amazon Bedrock agent boto3 client.
        flow_id (str): The identifier of the flow that you want to prepare.

    Returns:
        str: The status of the flow preparation
    """
    try:

        # Prepare the flow.
        logger.info("Preparing flow ID: %s",
                    flow_id)

        response = client.prepare_flow(
            flowIdentifier=flow_id
        )

        status = response.get('status')

        while status == "Preparing":
            logger.info("Preparing flow ID: %s. Status %s",
                        flow_id, status)

            sleep(5)
            response = client.get_flow(
                flowIdentifier=flow_id
            )
```

```
            status = response.get('status')
            print(f"Flow Status: {status}")

        if status == "Prepared":
            logger.info("Finished preparing flow ID: %s. Status %s",
                        flow_id, status)
        else:
            logger.warning("flow ID: %s not prepared. Status %s",
                           flow_id, status)

        return status

    except ClientError as e:
        logger.exception("Client error preparing flow: %s", {str(e)})
        raise

    except Exception as e:
        logger.exception("Unexepcted error preparing flow: %s", {str(e)})
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 PrepareFlow를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **UpdateFlow** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 UpdateFlow의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Bedrock 흐름을 업데이트합니다.

```
def update_flow(client, flow_id, flow_name, flow_description, role_arn,
 flow_def):
```

```
    """
    Updates an Amazon Bedrock flow.

    Args:
    client: bedrock agent boto3 client.
    flow_id (str): The ID for the flow that you want to update.
    flow_name (str): The name for the flow.
    role_arn (str):  The ARN for the IAM role that use flow uses.
    flow_def (json): The JSON definition of the flow that you want to create.

    Returns:
        dict: Flow information if successful.
    """
    try:

        logger.info("Updating flow: %s.", flow_id)

        response = client.update_flow(
            flowIdentifier=flow_id,
            name=flow_name,
            description=flow_description,
            executionRoleArn=role_arn,
            definition=flow_def
        )

        logger.info("Successfully updated flow: %s. ID: %s",
                    flow_name,
                    {response['id']})

        return response

    except ClientError as e:
        logger.exception("Client error updating flow: %s", {str(e)})
        raise

    except Exception as e:
        logger.exception("Unexepcted error updating flow: %s", {str(e)})
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 UpdateFlow를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **UpdateFlowAlias** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 UpdateFlowAlias의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Bedrock 흐름의 별칭을 업데이트합니다.

```
def update_flow_alias(client, flow_id, alias_id, flow_version, name,
 description):
    """
    Updates an alias for an Amazon Bedrock flow.

    Args:
        client: bedrock agent boto3 client.
        flow_id (str): The identifier of the flow.

    Returns:
        str: The response from UpdateFlowAlias.
    """

    try:
        logger.info("Updating flow alias %s for flow: %s.", alias_id, flow_id)

        response = client.update_flow_alias(
            aliasIdentifier=alias_id,
            flowIdentifier=flow_id,
            name=name,
            description=description,
            routingConfiguration=[
                {
                    "flowVersion": flow_version
                }
            ]
        )
```

```
        logger.info("Successfully updated flow alias %s for %s.", alias_id,
 flow_id)

        return response

    except ClientError as e:
        logging.exception("Client error updating alias %s for flow: %s - %s",
                alias_id, flow_id, str(e))
        raise
    except Exception as e:
        logging.exception("Unexpected error updating alias %s for flow : %s -
 %s",
                alias_id, flow_id, str(e))
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 UpdateFlowAlias를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK와 **UpdateKnowledgeBase** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 UpdateKnowledgeBase의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Bedrock 지식 기반을 업데이트합니다.

```
def update_knowledge_base(bedrock_agent_client, knowledge_base_id, name=None,
 description=None, role_arn=None):
    """
    Updates an existing knowledge base.

    Args:
        bedrock_agent_client: The Boto3 Bedrock Agent client.
        knowledge_base_id (str): The ID of the knowledge base to update.
```

```
        name (str, optional): The new name for the knowledge base.
        description (str, optional): The new description for the knowledge base.
        role_arn (str, optional): The new IAM role ARN for the knowledge base.

    Returns:
        dict: The details of the updated knowledge base.
    """
    try:
        kwargs = {
            "knowledgeBaseId": knowledge_base_id,
            "knowledgeBaseConfiguration": {
                "type": "VECTOR",
                "vectorKnowledgeBaseConfiguration": {
                    "embeddingModelArn": "arn:aws:bedrock:us-east-1::foundation-
model/amazon.titan-embed-text-v1"
                }
            }
        }

        if name:
            kwargs["name"] = name
        if description:
            kwargs["description"] = description
        if role_arn:
            kwargs["roleArn"] = role_arn

        response = bedrock_agent_client.update_knowledge_base(**kwargs)

        logger.info("Updated knowledge base: %s", knowledge_base_id)
        return response["knowledgeBase"]

    except ClientError as err:
        logger.error(
            "Couldn't update knowledge base %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
            knowledge_base_id,
            err.response["Error"]["Code"],
            err.response["Error"]["Message"],
        )
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 UpdateKnowledgeBase를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Amazon Bedrock 에이전트에 대한 시나리오

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Bedrock Agents AWS SDKs에서 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이러한 시나리오에서는 Amazon Bedrock Agents 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 직접적으로 호출하여 특정 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 시나리오에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시나리오는 컨텍스트에 맞는 서비스 작업을 이해하는 데 도움이 되도록 중급 수준의 경험을 대상으로 합니다.

예시

- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon Bedrock 흐름을 생성하고 호출하는 방법을 보여주는 end-to-end 예제
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon Bedrock 관리형 프롬프트를 생성하고 호출하는 방법을 보여주는 end-to-end 예제
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon Bedrock Agents를 생성하고 호출하는 방법을 보여주는 end-to-end 예제
- Amazon Bedrock 및 Step Functions를 사용한 생성형 AI 애플리케이션 구축 및 오케스트레이션

AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon Bedrock 흐름을 생성하고 호출하는 방법을 보여주는 end-to-end 예제

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 흐름에 대한 실행 역할을 생성합니다.
- 흐름을 생성합니다.
- 완전히 구성된 흐름을 배포합니다.
- 사용자가 제공한 프롬프트를 사용하여 흐름을 호출합니다.
- 생성된 모든 리소스를 삭제합니다.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

사용자 지정 장르 및 노래 수를 기반으로 음악 재생 목록을 생성합니다.

```
from datetime import datetime
import logging
import boto3

from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

from roles import create_flow_role, delete_flow_role, update_role_policy
from flow import create_flow, prepare_flow, delete_flow
from run_flow import run_playlist_flow
from flow_version import create_flow_version, delete_flow_version
from flow_alias import create_flow_alias, delete_flow_alias

logging.basicConfig(
    level=logging.INFO
)
logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

def create_input_node(name):
    """
    Creates an input node configuration for an Amazon Bedrock flow.

    The input node serves as the entry point for the flow and defines
    the initial document structure that will be passed to subsequent nodes.

    Args:
        name (str): The name of the input node.

    Returns:
        dict: The input node configuration.

    """
```

```
    return {
        "type": "Input",
        "name": name,
        "outputs": [
            {
                "name": "document",
                "type": "Object"
            }
        ]
    }


def create_prompt_node(name, model_id):
    """
    Creates a prompt node configuration for a Bedrock flow that generates music
 playlists.

    The prompt node defines an inline prompt template that creates a music
 playlist based on
    a specified genre and number of songs. The prompt uses two variables that are
 mapped from
    the input JSON object:
    - {{genre}}: The genre of music to create a playlist for
    - {{number}}: The number of songs to include in the playlist

    Args:
        name (str): The name of the prompt node.
        model_id (str): The identifier of the foundation model to use for the
 prompt.

    Returns:
        dict: The prompt node.

    """

    return {
        "type": "Prompt",
        "name": name,
        "configuration": {
            "prompt": {
                "sourceConfiguration": {
                    "inline": {
                        "modelId": model_id,
                        "templateType": "TEXT",
```

```
                        "inferenceConfiguration": {
                            "text": {
                                "temperature": 0.8
                            }
                        },
                        "templateConfiguration": {
                            "text": {
                                "text": "Make me a {{genre}} playlist consisting
 of the following number of songs: {{number}}."
                            }
                        }
                    }
                }
            }
        },
        "inputs": [
            {
                "name": "genre",
                "type": "String",
                "expression": "$.data.genre"
            },
            {
                "name": "number",
                "type": "Number",
                "expression": "$.data.number"
            }
        ],
        "outputs": [
            {
                "name": "modelCompletion",
                "type": "String"
            }
        ]
    }


def create_output_node(name):
    """
    Creates an output node configuration for a Bedrock flow.

    The output node validates that the output from the last node is a string
    and returns it unmodified. The input name must be "document".

    Args:
```

```
        name (str): The name of the output node.

    Returns:
        dict: The output node configuration containing the output node:

    """

    return {
        "type": "Output",
        "name": name,
        "inputs": [
            {
                "name": "document",
                "type": "String",
                "expression": "$.data"
            }
        ]
    }




def create_playlist_flow(client, flow_name, flow_description, role_arn,
 prompt_model_id):
    """
    Creates the playlist generator flow.
    Args:
        client: bedrock agent boto3 client.
        role_arn (str): Name for the new IAM role.
        prompt_model_id (str): The id of the model to use in the prompt node.
    Returns:
        dict: The response from the create_flow operation.
    """

    input_node = create_input_node("FlowInput")
    prompt_node = create_prompt_node("MakePlaylist", prompt_model_id)
    output_node = create_output_node("FlowOutput")

    # Create connections between the nodes
    connections = []

    #  First, create connections between the output of the flow
    # input node and each input of the prompt node.
    for prompt_node_input in prompt_node["inputs"]:
```

```
        connections.append(
            {
                "name": "_".join([input_node["name"], prompt_node["name"],
                                  prompt_node_input["name"]]),
                "source": input_node["name"],
                "target": prompt_node["name"],
                "type": "Data",
                "configuration": {
                    "data": {
                        "sourceOutput": input_node["outputs"][0]["name"],
                        "targetInput": prompt_node_input["name"]
                    }
                }
            }
        )

    # Then, create a connection between the output of the prompt node and the
input of the flow output node
    connections.append(
        {
            "name": "_".join([prompt_node["name"], output_node["name"]]),
            "source": prompt_node["name"],
            "target": output_node["name"],
            "type": "Data",
            "configuration": {
                "data": {
                    "sourceOutput": prompt_node["outputs"][0]["name"],
                    "targetInput": output_node["inputs"][0]["name"]
                }
            }
        }
    )

    flow_def = {
        "nodes": [input_node, prompt_node, output_node],
        "connections": connections
    }

    # Create the flow.

    response = create_flow(
        client, flow_name, flow_description, role_arn, flow_def)

    return response
```

```
def get_model_arn(client, model_id):
    """
    Gets the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for a model.
    Args:
        client (str): Amazon Bedrock boto3 client.
        model_id (str): The id of the model.
    Returns:
        str: The ARN of the model.
    """

    try:
        # Call GetFoundationModelDetails operation
        response = client.get_foundation_model(modelIdentifier=model_id)

        # Extract model ARN from the response
        model_arn = response['modelDetails']['modelArn']

        return model_arn

    except ClientError as e:
        logger.exception("Client error getting model ARN: %s", {str(e)})
        raise

    except Exception as e:
        logger.exception("Unexpected error getting model ARN: %s", {str(e)})
        raise


def prepare_flow_version_and_alias(bedrock_agent_client,
                                   flow_id):
    """
    Prepares the flow and then creates a flow version and flow alias.
    Args:
        bedrock_agent_client: Amazon Bedrock Agent boto3 client.
        flowd_id (str): The ID of the flow that you want to prepare.
    Returns: The flow_version and flow_alias.

    """

    status = prepare_flow(bedrock_agent_client, flow_id)
```

```
    flow_version = None
    flow_alias = None

    if status == 'Prepared':

        # Create the flow version and alias.
        flow_version = create_flow_version(bedrock_agent_client,
                                           flow_id,
                                           f"flow version for flow {flow_id}.")

        flow_alias = create_flow_alias(bedrock_agent_client,
                                       flow_id,
                                       flow_version,
                                       "latest",
                                       f"Alias for flow {flow_id}, version
 {flow_version}")

    return flow_version, flow_alias



def delete_role_resources(bedrock_agent_client,
                          iam_client,
                          role_name,
                          flow_id,
                          flow_version,
                          flow_alias):
    """
    Deletes the flow, flow alias, flow version, and IAM roles.
    Args:
        bedrock_agent_client: Amazon Bedrock Agent boto3 client.
        iam_client: Amazon IAM boto3 client.
        role_name (str): The name of the IAM role.
        flow_id (str): The id of the flow.
        flow_version (str): The version of the flow.
        flow_alias (str): The alias of the flow.
    """

    if flow_id is not None:
        if flow_alias is not None:
            delete_flow_alias(bedrock_agent_client, flow_id, flow_alias)
        if flow_version is not None:
            delete_flow_version(bedrock_agent_client,
                        flow_id, flow_version)
```

```
        delete_flow(bedrock_agent_client, flow_id)

    if role_name is not None:
        delete_flow_role(iam_client, role_name)



def main():
    """
    Creates, runs, and optionally deletes a Bedrock flow for generating music
 playlists.

    Note:
        Requires valid AWS credentials in the default profile
    """

    delete_choice = "y"
    try:

        # Get various boto3 clients.
        session = boto3.Session(profile_name='default')
        bedrock_agent_runtime_client = session.client('bedrock-agent-runtime')
        bedrock_agent_client = session.client('bedrock-agent')
        bedrock_client = session.client('bedrock')
        iam_client = session.client('iam')

        role_name = None
        flow_id = None
        flow_version = None
        flow_alias = None

        #Change the model as needed.
        prompt_model_id = "amazon.nova-pro-v1:0"

        # Base the flow name on the current date and time
        current_time = datetime.now()
        timestamp = current_time.strftime("%Y-%m-%d-%H-%M-%S")
        flow_name = f"FlowPlayList_{timestamp}"
        flow_description = "A flow to generate a music playlist."

        # Create a role for the flow.
        role_name = f"BedrockFlowRole-{flow_name}"
        role = create_flow_role(iam_client, role_name)
        role_arn = role['Arn']
```

```
        # Create the flow.
        response = create_playlist_flow(
            bedrock_agent_client, flow_name, flow_description, role_arn,
prompt_model_id)
        flow_id = response.get('id')

        if flow_id:
            # Update accessible resources in the role.
            model_arn = get_model_arn(bedrock_client, prompt_model_id)
            update_role_policy(iam_client, role_name, [
                               response.get('arn'), model_arn])

            # Prepare the flow and flow version.
            flow_version, flow_alias = prepare_flow_version_and_alias(
                bedrock_agent_client, flow_id)

            # Run the flow.
            if flow_version and flow_alias:
                run_playlist_flow(bedrock_agent_runtime_client,
                                  flow_id, flow_alias)

                delete_choice = input("Delete flow? y or n : ").lower()


            else:
                print("Couldn't run. Deleting flow and role.")
                delete_flow(bedrock_agent_client, flow_id)
                delete_flow_role(iam_client, role_name)
        else:
            print("Couldn't create flow.")


    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Fatal error: {str(e)}")

    finally:
        if delete_choice == 'y':
                delete_role_resources(bedrock_agent_client,
                                      iam_client,
                                      role_name,
                                      flow_id,
                                      flow_version,
                                      flow_alias)
```

```
        else:
            print("Flow not deleted. ")
            print(f"\tFlow ID: {flow_id}")
            print(f"\tFlow version: {flow_version}")
            print(f"\tFlow alias: {flow_alias}")
            print(f"\tRole ARN: {role_arn}")

        print("Done!")

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()


def invoke_flow(client, flow_id, flow_alias_id, input_data):
    """
    Invoke an Amazon Bedrock flow and handle the response stream.

    Args:
        client: Boto3 client for Amazon Bedrock agent runtime.
        flow_id: The ID of the flow to invoke.
        flow_alias_id: The alias ID of the flow.
        input_data: Input data for the flow.

    Returns:
        Dict containing flow status and flow output.
    """

    response = None
    request_params = None

    request_params = {
            "flowIdentifier": flow_id,
            "flowAliasIdentifier": flow_alias_id,
            "inputs": [input_data],
            "enableTrace": True
        }


    response = client.invoke_flow(**request_params)

    flow_status = ""
    output= ""

    # Process the streaming response
```

```
    for event in response['responseStream']:

        # Check if flow is complete.
        if 'flowCompletionEvent' in event:
            flow_status = event['flowCompletionEvent']['completionReason']

        # Save the model output.
        elif 'flowOutputEvent' in event:
            output = event['flowOutputEvent']['content']['document']
            logger.info("Output : %s", output)

        # Log trace events.
        elif 'flowTraceEvent' in event:
            logger.info("Flow trace:  %s", event['flowTraceEvent'])

    return {
        "flow_status": flow_status,
        "output": output

    }




def run_playlist_flow(bedrock_agent_client, flow_id, flow_alias_id):
    """
    Runs the playlist generator flow.

    Args:
        bedrock_agent_client: Boto3 client for Amazon Bedrock agent runtime.
        flow_id: The ID of the flow to run.
        flow_alias_id: The alias ID of the flow.

    """



    print ("Welcome to the playlist generator flow.")
    # Get the initial prompt from the user.
    genre = input("Enter genre: ")
    number_of_songs = int(input("Enter number of songs: "))


    # Use prompt to create input data for the input node.
    flow_input_data = {
```

```
        "content": {
            "document": {
                "genre" : genre,
                "number" : number_of_songs
            }
        },
        "nodeName": "FlowInput",
        "nodeOutputName": "document"
    }

    try:

        result = invoke_flow(
                bedrock_agent_client, flow_id, flow_alias_id, flow_input_data)

        status = result['flow_status']

        if status == "SUCCESS":
                # The flow completed successfully.
                logger.info("The flow %s successfully completed.", flow_id)
                print(result['output'])
        else:
            logger.warning("Flow status: %s",status)

    except ClientError as e:
        print(f"Client error: {str(e)}")
        logger.error("Client error: %s", {str(e)})
        raise

    except Exception as e:
        logger.error("An error occurred: %s", {str(e)})
        logger.error("Error type: %s", {type(e)})
        raise



def create_flow_role(client, role_name):
    """
    Creates an IAM role for Amazon Bedrock with permissions to run a flow.

    Args:
        role_name (str): Name for the new IAM role.
    Returns:
        str: The role Amazon Resource Name.
```

```
    """


    # Trust relationship policy - allows Amazon Bedrock service to assume this
role.
    trust_policy = {
        "Version": "2012-10-17",
        "Statement": [{
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Principal": {
                "Service": "bedrock.amazonaws.com"
            },
            "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
        }]
    }

    # Basic inline policy for for running a flow.

    resources = "*"

    bedrock_policy = {
        "Version": "2012-10-17",
        "Statement": [
            {
                "Effect": "Allow",
                "Action": [
                    "bedrock:InvokeModel",
                    "bedrock:Retrieve",
                    "bedrock:RetrieveAndGenerate"
                ],
                # Using * as placeholder - Later you update with specific ARNs.
                "Resource": resources
            }
        ]
    }



    try:
        # Create the IAM role with trust policy
        logging.info("Creating role: %s",role_name)
        role = client.create_role(
            RoleName=role_name,
            AssumeRolePolicyDocument=json.dumps(trust_policy),
```

```
            Description="Role for Amazon Bedrock operations"
        )

        # Attach inline policy to the role
        print("Attaching inline policy")
        client.put_role_policy(
            RoleName=role_name,
            PolicyName=f"{role_name}-policy",
            PolicyDocument=json.dumps(bedrock_policy)
        )

        logging.info("Create Role ARN: %s", role['Role']['Arn'])
        return role['Role']

    except ClientError as e:
        logging.warning("Error creating role: %s", str(e))
        raise
    except Exception as e:
        logging.warning("Unexpected error: %s", str(e))
        raise


def update_role_policy(client, role_name, resource_arns):
    """
    Updates an IAM role's inline policy with specific resource ARNs.

    Args:
        role_name (str): Name of the existing role.
        resource_arns (list): List of resource ARNs to allow access to.
    """


    updated_policy = {
        "Version": "2012-10-17",
        "Statement": [
            {
                "Effect": "Allow",
                "Action": [
                    "bedrock:GetFlow",
                    "bedrock:InvokeModel",
                    "bedrock:Retrieve",
                    "bedrock:RetrieveAndGenerate"
                ],
                "Resource": resource_arns
```

```
            }
        ]
    }

    try:
        client.put_role_policy(
            RoleName=role_name,
            PolicyName=f"{role_name}-policy",
            PolicyDocument=json.dumps(updated_policy)
        )
        logging.info("Updated policy for role: %s",role_name)

    except ClientError as e:
        logging.warning("Error updating role policy: %s", str(e))
        raise


def delete_flow_role(client, role_name):
    """
    Deletes an IAM role.

    Args:
        role_name (str): Name of the role to delete.
    """




    try:
        # Detach and delete inline policies
        policies = client.list_role_policies(RoleName=role_name)['PolicyNames']
        for policy_name in policies:
            client.delete_role_policy(RoleName=role_name, PolicyName=policy_name)

        # Delete the role
        client.delete_role(RoleName=role_name)
        logging.info("Deleted role: %s", role_name)


    except ClientError as e:
        logging.info("Error Deleting role: %s", str(e))
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - CreateFlow
  - CreateFlowAlias
  - CreateFlowVersion
  - DeleteFlow
  - DeleteFlowAlias
  - DeleteFlowVersion
  - GetFlow
  - GetFlowAlias
  - GetFlowVersion
  - InvokeFlow
  - PrepareFlow

AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon Bedrock 관리형 프롬프트를 생성하고 호출하는 방법을 보여주는 end-to-end 예제

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 관리형 프롬프트를 생성합니다.
- 프롬프트 버전을 생성합니다.
- 버전을 사용하여 프롬프트를 호출합니다.
- 리소스를 정리합니다(선택 사항).

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

관리형 프롬프트를 생성하고 호출합니다.

```
import argparse
import boto3
import logging
import time

# Now import the modules
from prompt import create_prompt, create_prompt_version, delete_prompt
from run_prompt import invoke_prompt

logging.basicConfig(
    level=logging.INFO,
    format='%(levelname)s: %(message)s'
)
logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)



def run_scenario(bedrock_client, bedrock_runtime_client, model_id, cleanup=True):
    """
    Runs the Amazon Bedrock managed prompt scenario.

    Args:
        bedrock_client: The Amazon Bedrock Agent client.
        bedrock_runtime_client: The Amazon Bedrock Runtime client.
        model_id (str): The model ID to use for the prompt.
        cleanup (bool): Whether to clean up resources at the end of the scenario.

    Returns:
        dict: A dictionary containing the created resources.
    """
    prompt_id = None

    try:
        # Step 1: Create a prompt
        print("\n=== Step 1: Creating a prompt ===")
        prompt_name = f"PlaylistGenerator-{int(time.time())}"
        prompt_description = "Playlist generator"
        prompt_template = """
          Make me a {{genre}} playlist consisting of the following number of
 songs: {{number}}."""

        create_response = create_prompt(
```

```
            bedrock_client,
            prompt_name,
            prompt_description,
            prompt_template,
            model_id
        )

        prompt_id = create_response['id']
        print(f"Created prompt: {prompt_name} with ID: {prompt_id}")

        # Create a version of the prompt
        print("\n=== Creating a version of the prompt ===")
        version_response = create_prompt_version(
            bedrock_client,
            prompt_id,
            description="Initial version of the product description generator"
        )

        prompt_version_arn = version_response['arn']
        prompt_version = version_response['version']

        print(f"Created prompt version: {prompt_version}")
        print(f"Prompt version ARN: {prompt_version_arn}")

        # Step 2: Invoke the prompt directly
        print("\n=== Step 2: Invoking the prompt ===")
        input_variables = {
            "genre": "pop",
            "number": "2",
           }

        # Use the ARN from the create_prompt_version response
        result = invoke_prompt(
            bedrock_runtime_client,
            prompt_version_arn,
            input_variables
        )
        # Display the playlist
        print(f"\n{result}")


        # Step 3: Clean up resources (optional)
        if cleanup:
            print("\n=== Step 3: Cleaning up resources ===")
```

```
            # Delete the prompt
            print(f"Deleting prompt {prompt_id}...")
            delete_prompt(bedrock_client, prompt_id)

            print("Cleanup complete")
        else:
            print("\n=== Resources were not cleaned up ===")
            print(f"Prompt ID: {prompt_id}")



    except Exception as e:
        logger.exception("Error in scenario: %s", str(e))

        # Attempt to clean up if an error occurred and cleanup was requested
        if cleanup and prompt_id:
            try:
                print("\nCleaning up resources after error...")

                # Delete the prompt
                try:
                    delete_prompt(bedrock_client, prompt_id)
                    print("Cleanup after error complete")
                except Exception as cleanup_error:
                    logger.error("Error during cleanup: %s", str(cleanup_error))
            except Exception as final_error:
                logger.error("Final error during cleanup: %s", str(final_error))

        # Re-raise the original exception
        raise

def main():
    """
    Entry point for the Amazon Bedrock managed prompt scenario.
    """
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser(
        description="Run the Amazon Bedrock managed prompt scenario."
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        '--region',
        default='us-east-1',
        help="The AWS Region to use."
    )
```

```
    parser.add_argument(
        '--model-id',
        default='anthropic.claude-v2',
        help="The model ID to use for the prompt."
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        '--cleanup',
        action='store_true',
        default=True,
        help="Clean up resources at the end of the scenario."
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        '--no-cleanup',
        action='store_false',
        dest='cleanup',
        help="Don't clean up resources at the end of the scenario."
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()

    bedrock_client = boto3.client('bedrock-agent', region_name=args.region)
    bedrock_runtime_client = boto3.client('bedrock-runtime',
 region_name=args.region)

    print("=== Amazon Bedrock Managed Prompt Scenario ===")
    print(f"Region: {args.region}")
    print(f"Model ID: {args.model_id}")
    print(f"Cleanup resources: {args.cleanup}")

    try:
        run_scenario(
            bedrock_client,
            bedrock_runtime_client,
            args.model_id,
            args.cleanup
        )

    except Exception as e:
        logger.exception("Error running scenario: %s", str(e))

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - Converse
  - CreatePrompt
  - CreatePromptVersion
  - DeletePrompt

AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon Bedrock Agents를 생성하고 호출하는 방법을 보여주는 end-to-end 예제

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 에이전트에 대한 실행 역할을 생성합니다.
- 에이전트를 생성하고 DRAFT 버전을 배포합니다.
- 에이전트의 기능을 구현하는 Lambda 함수를 생성합니다.
- 에이전트를 Lambda 함수에 연결하는 작업 그룹을 생성합니다.
- 완전히 구성된 에이전트를 배포합니다.
- 사용자가 제공한 프롬프트로 에이전트를 간접 호출합니다.
- 생성된 모든 리소스를 삭제합니다.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

에이전트를 생성 및 간접 호출합니다.

```
REGION = "us-east-1"
ROLE_POLICY_NAME = "agent_permissions"


class BedrockAgentScenarioWrapper:
```

```
    """Runs a scenario that shows how to get started using Amazon Bedrock
Agents."""

    def __init__(
            self, bedrock_agent_client, runtime_client, lambda_client,
iam_resource, postfix
    ):
        self.iam_resource = iam_resource
        self.lambda_client = lambda_client
        self.bedrock_agent_runtime_client = runtime_client
        self.postfix = postfix

        self.bedrock_wrapper = BedrockAgentWrapper(bedrock_agent_client)

        self.agent = None
        self.agent_alias = None
        self.agent_role = None
        self.prepared_agent_details = None
        self.lambda_role = None
        self.lambda_function = None

    def run_scenario(self):
        print("=" * 88)
        print("Welcome to the Amazon Bedrock Agents demo.")
        print("=" * 88)

        # Query input from user
        print("Let's start with creating an agent:")
        print("-" * 40)
        name, foundation_model = self._request_name_and_model_from_user()
        print("-" * 40)

        # Create an execution role for the agent
        self.agent_role = self._create_agent_role(foundation_model)

        # Create the agent
        self.agent = self._create_agent(name, foundation_model)

        # Prepare a DRAFT version of the agent
        self.prepared_agent_details = self._prepare_agent()

        # Create the agent's Lambda function
        self.lambda_function = self._create_lambda_function()
```

```
        # Configure permissions for the agent to invoke the Lambda function
        self._allow_agent_to_invoke_function()
        self._let_function_accept_invocations_from_agent()

        # Create an action group to connect the agent with the Lambda function
        self._create_agent_action_group()

        # If the agent has been modified or any components have been added,
prepare the agent again
        components = [self._get_agent()]
        components += self._get_agent_action_groups()
        components += self._get_agent_knowledge_bases()

        latest_update = max(component["updatedAt"] for component in components)
        if latest_update > self.prepared_agent_details["preparedAt"]:
            self.prepared_agent_details = self._prepare_agent()

        # Create an agent alias
        self.agent_alias = self._create_agent_alias()

        # Test the agent
        self._chat_with_agent(self.agent_alias)

        print("=" * 88)
        print("Thanks for running the demo!\n")

        if q.ask("Do you want to delete the created resources? [y/N] ",
q.is_yesno):
            self._delete_resources()
            print("=" * 88)
            print(
                "All demo resources have been deleted. Thanks again for running
the demo!"
            )
        else:
            self._list_resources()
            print("=" * 88)
            print("Thanks again for running the demo!")

    def _request_name_and_model_from_user(self):
        existing_agent_names = [
            agent["agentName"] for agent in self.bedrock_wrapper.list_agents()
        ]
```

```
        while True:
            name = q.ask("Enter an agent name: ", self.is_valid_agent_name)
            if name.lower() not in [n.lower() for n in existing_agent_names]:
                break
            print(
                f"Agent {name} conflicts with an existing agent. Please use a
different name."
            )

        models = ["anthropic.claude-instant-v1", "anthropic.claude-v2"]
        model_id = models[
            q.choose("Which foundation model would you like to use? ", models)
        ]

        return name, model_id

    def _create_agent_role(self, model_id):
        role_name = f"AmazonBedrockExecutionRoleForAgents_{self.postfix}"
        model_arn = f"arn:aws:bedrock:{REGION}::foundation-model/{model_id}*"

        print("Creating an an execution role for the agent...")

        try:
            role = self.iam_resource.create_role(
                RoleName=role_name,
                AssumeRolePolicyDocument=json.dumps(
                    {
                        "Version": "2012-10-17",
                        "Statement": [
                            {
                                "Effect": "Allow",
                                "Principal": {"Service":
"bedrock.amazonaws.com"},
                                "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
                            }
                        ],
                    }
                ),
            )

            role.Policy(ROLE_POLICY_NAME).put(
                PolicyDocument=json.dumps(
                    {
                        "Version": "2012-10-17",
```

```
                        "Statement": [
                            {
                                "Effect": "Allow",
                                "Action": "bedrock:InvokeModel",
                                "Resource": model_arn,
                            }
                        ],
                    }
                )
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error(f"Couldn't create role {role_name}. Here's why: {e}")
            raise

        return role

    def _create_agent(self, name, model_id):
        print("Creating the agent...")

        instruction = """
            You are a friendly chat bot. You have access to a function called
that returns
            information about the current date and time. When responding with
date or time,
            please make sure to add the timezone UTC.
            """
        agent = self.bedrock_wrapper.create_agent(
            agent_name=name,
            foundation_model=model_id,
            instruction=instruction,
            role_arn=self.agent_role.arn,
        )
        self._wait_for_agent_status(agent["agentId"], "NOT_PREPARED")

        return agent

    def _prepare_agent(self):
        print("Preparing the agent...")

        agent_id = self.agent["agentId"]
        prepared_agent_details = self.bedrock_wrapper.prepare_agent(agent_id)
        self._wait_for_agent_status(agent_id, "PREPARED")

        return prepared_agent_details
```

```
    def _create_lambda_function(self):
        print("Creating the Lambda function...")

        function_name = f"AmazonBedrockExampleFunction_{self.postfix}"

        self.lambda_role = self._create_lambda_role()

        try:
            deployment_package = self._create_deployment_package(function_name)

            lambda_function = self.lambda_client.create_function(
                FunctionName=function_name,
                Description="Lambda function for Amazon Bedrock example",
                Runtime="python3.11",
                Role=self.lambda_role.arn,
                Handler=f"{function_name}.lambda_handler",
                Code={"ZipFile": deployment_package},
                Publish=True,
            )

            waiter = self.lambda_client.get_waiter("function_active_v2")
            waiter.wait(FunctionName=function_name)

        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error(
                f"Couldn't create Lambda function {function_name}. Here's why:
{e}"
            )
            raise

        return lambda_function

    def _create_lambda_role(self):
        print("Creating an execution role for the Lambda function...")

        role_name = f"AmazonBedrockExecutionRoleForLambda_{self.postfix}"

        try:
            role = self.iam_resource.create_role(
                RoleName=role_name,
                AssumeRolePolicyDocument=json.dumps(
                    {
                        "Version": "2012-10-17",
```

```
                        "Statement": [
                            {
                                "Effect": "Allow",
                                "Principal": {"Service": "lambda.amazonaws.com"},
                                "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
                            }
                        ],
                    }
                ),
            )
            role.attach_policy(
                PolicyArn="arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/
AWSLambdaBasicExecutionRole"
            )
            print(f"Created role {role_name}")
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error(f"Couldn't create role {role_name}. Here's why: {e}")
            raise

        print("Waiting for the execution role to be fully propagated...")
        wait(10)

        return role

    def _allow_agent_to_invoke_function(self):
        policy = self.iam_resource.RolePolicy(
            self.agent_role.role_name, ROLE_POLICY_NAME
        )
        doc = policy.policy_document
        doc["Statement"].append(
            {
                "Effect": "Allow",
                "Action": "lambda:InvokeFunction",
                "Resource": self.lambda_function["FunctionArn"],
            }
        )

 self.agent_role.Policy(ROLE_POLICY_NAME).put(PolicyDocument=json.dumps(doc))

    def _let_function_accept_invocations_from_agent(self):
        try:
            self.lambda_client.add_permission(
                FunctionName=self.lambda_function["FunctionName"],
                SourceArn=self.agent["agentArn"],
```

```
                StatementId="BedrockAccess",
                Action="lambda:InvokeFunction",
                Principal="bedrock.amazonaws.com",
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error(
                f"Couldn't grant Bedrock permission to invoke the Lambda
function. Here's why: {e}"
            )
            raise

    def _create_agent_action_group(self):
        print("Creating an action group for the agent...")

        try:
            with open("./scenario_resources/api_schema.yaml") as file:
                self.bedrock_wrapper.create_agent_action_group(
                    name="current_date_and_time",
                    description="Gets the current date and time.",
                    agent_id=self.agent["agentId"],
                    agent_version=self.prepared_agent_details["agentVersion"],
                    function_arn=self.lambda_function["FunctionArn"],
                    api_schema=json.dumps(yaml.safe_load(file)),
                )
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error(f"Couldn't create agent action group. Here's why: {e}")
            raise

    def _get_agent(self):
        return self.bedrock_wrapper.get_agent(self.agent["agentId"])

    def _get_agent_action_groups(self):
        return self.bedrock_wrapper.list_agent_action_groups(
            self.agent["agentId"], self.prepared_agent_details["agentVersion"]
        )

    def _get_agent_knowledge_bases(self):
        return self.bedrock_wrapper.list_agent_knowledge_bases(
            self.agent["agentId"], self.prepared_agent_details["agentVersion"]
        )

    def _create_agent_alias(self):
        print("Creating an agent alias...")
```

```
        agent_alias_name = "test_agent_alias"
        agent_alias = self.bedrock_wrapper.create_agent_alias(
            agent_alias_name, self.agent["agentId"]
        )

        self._wait_for_agent_status(self.agent["agentId"], "PREPARED")

        return agent_alias

    def _wait_for_agent_status(self, agent_id, status):
        while self.bedrock_wrapper.get_agent(agent_id)["agentStatus"] != status:
            wait(2)

    def _chat_with_agent(self, agent_alias):
        print("-" * 88)
        print("The agent is ready to chat.")
        print("Try asking for the date or time. Type 'exit' to quit.")

        # Create a unique session ID for the conversation
        session_id = uuid.uuid4().hex

        while True:
            prompt = q.ask("Prompt: ", q.non_empty)

            if prompt == "exit":
                break

            response = asyncio.run(self._invoke_agent(agent_alias, prompt,
session_id))

            print(f"Agent: {response}")

    async def _invoke_agent(self, agent_alias, prompt, session_id):
        response = self.bedrock_agent_runtime_client.invoke_agent(
            agentId=self.agent["agentId"],
            agentAliasId=agent_alias["agentAliasId"],
            sessionId=session_id,
            inputText=prompt,
        )

        completion = ""

        for event in response.get("completion"):
            chunk = event["chunk"]
```

```
            completion += chunk["bytes"].decode()

        return completion

    def _delete_resources(self):
        if self.agent:
            agent_id = self.agent["agentId"]

            if self.agent_alias:
                agent_alias_id = self.agent_alias["agentAliasId"]
                print("Deleting agent alias...")
                self.bedrock_wrapper.delete_agent_alias(agent_id, agent_alias_id)

            print("Deleting agent...")
            agent_status = self.bedrock_wrapper.delete_agent(agent_id)
["agentStatus"]
            while agent_status == "DELETING":
                wait(5)
                try:
                    agent_status = self.bedrock_wrapper.get_agent(
                        agent_id, log_error=False
                    )["agentStatus"]
                except ClientError as err:
                    if err.response["Error"]["Code"] ==
 "ResourceNotFoundException":
                        agent_status = "DELETED"

        if self.lambda_function:
            name = self.lambda_function["FunctionName"]
            print(f"Deleting function '{name}'...")
            self.lambda_client.delete_function(FunctionName=name)

        if self.agent_role:
            print(f"Deleting role '{self.agent_role.role_name}'...")
            self.agent_role.Policy(ROLE_POLICY_NAME).delete()
            self.agent_role.delete()

        if self.lambda_role:
            print(f"Deleting role '{self.lambda_role.role_name}'...")
            for policy in self.lambda_role.attached_policies.all():
                policy.detach_role(RoleName=self.lambda_role.role_name)
            self.lambda_role.delete()

    def _list_resources(self):
```

```
        print("-" * 40)
        print(f"Here is the list of created resources in '{REGION}'.")
        print("Make sure you delete them once you're done to avoid unnecessary
 costs.")
        if self.agent:
            print(f"Bedrock Agent:   {self.agent['agentName']}")
        if self.lambda_function:
            print(f"Lambda function: {self.lambda_function['FunctionName']}")
        if self.agent_role:
            print(f"IAM role:        {self.agent_role.role_name}")
        if self.lambda_role:
            print(f"IAM role:        {self.lambda_role.role_name}")

    @staticmethod
    def is_valid_agent_name(answer):
        valid_regex = r"^[a-zA-Z0-9_-]{1,100}$"
        return (
            answer
            if answer and len(answer) <= 100 and re.match(valid_regex, answer)
            else None,
            "I need a name for the agent, please. Valid characters are a-z, A-Z,
 0-9, _ (underscore) and - (hyphen).",
        )

    @staticmethod
    def _create_deployment_package(function_name):
        buffer = io.BytesIO()
        with zipfile.ZipFile(buffer, "w") as zipped:
            zipped.write(
                "./scenario_resources/lambda_function.py", f"{function_name}.py"
            )
        buffer.seek(0)
        return buffer.read()


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

    postfix = "".join(
        random.choice(string.ascii_lowercase + "0123456789") for _ in range(8)
    )
    scenario = BedrockAgentScenarioWrapper(
        bedrock_agent_client=boto3.client(
            service_name="bedrock-agent", region_name=REGION
```

```
        ),
        runtime_client=boto3.client(
            service_name="bedrock-agent-runtime", region_name=REGION
        ),
        lambda_client=boto3.client(service_name="lambda", region_name=REGION),
        iam_resource=boto3.resource("iam"),
        postfix=postfix,
    )
    try:
        scenario.run_scenario()
    except Exception as e:
        logging.exception(f"Something went wrong with the demo. Here's what:
{e}")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - CreateAgent
  - CreateAgentActionGroup
  - CreateAgentAlias
  - DeleteAgent
  - DeleteAgentAlias
  - GetAgent
  - ListAgentActionGroups
  - ListAgentKnowledgeBases
  - ListAgents
  - PrepareAgent

Amazon Bedrock 및 Step Functions를 사용한 생성형 AI 애플리케이션 구축 및 오케스트레이션

다음 코드 예제는 Amazon Bedrock 및 Step Functions를 사용하여 생성형 AI 애플리케이션을 구축하고 오케스트레이션하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

Amazon Bedrock 서버리스 프롬프트 체이닝 시나리오는 AWS Step Functions, Amazon Bedrock 및 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/agents.html의 방법을 사용하여 복잡하고 확장성이 뛰어난 서버리스 생성형 AI 애플리케이션을 구축하고 오케스트레이션하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 여기에는 다음과 같은 작업 예제가 포함됩니다.

- 문학 블로그에 특정 소설에 대한 분석을 작성합니다. 이 예제에서는 간단하고 순차적인 프롬프트 체인을 보여줍니다.
- 주어진 주제에 대한 짧은 스토리를 생성합니다. 이 예제에서는 AI가 이전에 생성한 항목 목록을 어떻게 반복적으로 처리하는지 보여줍니다.
- 주어진 목적지로 향하는 주말 휴가 일정을 생성합니다. 이 예제에서는 여러 개의 고유한 프롬프트를 병렬화하는 방법을 보여줍니다.
- 영화 프로듀서인 사용자에게 영화 아이디어를 피칭합니다. 이 예제에서는 동일한 프롬프트를 서로 다른 추론 파라미터와 병렬화하는 방법, 체인의 이전 단계로 역추적하는 방법, 워크플로의 일부로 사람의 입력을 포함하는 방법을 보여줍니다.
- 사용자가 가진 재료를 바탕으로 식사를 계획합니다. 이 예제에서는 프롬프트 체인이 두 개의 개별 AI 대화를 어떻게 통합하는지 보여줍니다. 두 AI 페르소나가 최종 결과를 개선하기 위해 서로 토론합니다.
- 요즘 가장 화제가 되는 GitHub 리포지토리를 찾아 요약합니다. 이 예제에서는 외부 API와 상호 작용하는 여러 AI 에이전트를 연결하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 프로젝트를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Bedrock
- Amazon Bedrock 런타임
- Amazon Bedrock Agents
- Amazon Bedrock Agents Runtime
- Step Functions

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Bedrock Agents 런타임의 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Bedrock Agents 런타임을 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

추가 리소스

- Amazon Bedrock Agents 런타임 사용 설명서 - Amazon Bedrock Agents 런타임에 대한 자세한 정보입니다.
- Amazon Bedrock Agents 런타임 API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 Amazon Bedrock Agents 런타임 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Bedrock Agents 런타임의 기본 예제
  - Amazon Bedrock 흐름과 대화
  - AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Bedrock Agents 런타임 작업
    - AWS SDK와 InvokeAgent 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 InvokeFlow 함께 사용
- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Bedrock Agents 런타임 시나리오
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon Bedrock 흐름을 생성하고 호출하는 방법을 보여주는 end-to-end 예제
  - Amazon Bedrock 및 Step Functions를 사용한 생성형 AI 애플리케이션 구축 및 오케스트레이션

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Bedrock Agents 런타임의 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK와 함께 Amazon Bedrock Agents Runtime의 기본 사항을 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- Amazon Bedrock 흐름과 대화

- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Bedrock Agents 런타임 작업
  - AWS SDK와 InvokeAgent 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 InvokeFlow 함께 사용

Amazon Bedrock 흐름과 대화

다음 코드 예제에서는 InvokeFlow를 사용하여 에이전트 노드가 포함된 Amazon Bedrock 흐름과 대화하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

자세한 내용은 Amazon Bedrock 흐름과의 대화를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
"""
Shows how to run an Amazon Bedrock flow with InvokeFlow and handle muli-turn
 interaction
for a single conversation.
For more information, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/
flows-multi-turn-invocation.html.

"""
import logging
import boto3
import botocore

import botocore.exceptions

logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO)
logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
```

```
def invoke_flow(client, flow_id, flow_alias_id, input_data, execution_id):
    """
    Invoke an Amazon Bedrock flow and handle the response stream.

    Args:
        client: Boto3 client for Amazon Bedrock agent runtime.
        flow_id: The ID of the flow to invoke.
        flow_alias_id: The alias ID of the flow.
        input_data: Input data for the flow.
        execution_id: Execution ID for continuing a flow. Use the value None on
 first run.

    Returns:
        Dict containing flow_complete status, input_required info, and
 execution_id
    """

    response = None
    request_params = None

    if execution_id is None:
        # Don't pass execution ID for first run.
        request_params = {
            "flowIdentifier": flow_id,
            "flowAliasIdentifier": flow_alias_id,
            "inputs": [input_data],
            "enableTrace": True
        }
    else:
        request_params = {
            "flowIdentifier": flow_id,
            "flowAliasIdentifier": flow_alias_id,
            "executionId": execution_id,
            "inputs": [input_data],
            "enableTrace": True
        }

    response = client.invoke_flow(**request_params)

    if "executionId" not in request_params:
        execution_id = response['executionId']

    input_required = None
    flow_status = ""
```

```
    # Process the streaming response
    for event in response['responseStream']:

        # Check if flow is complete.
        if 'flowCompletionEvent' in event:
            flow_status = event['flowCompletionEvent']['completionReason']

        # Check if more input us needed from user.
        elif 'flowMultiTurnInputRequestEvent' in event:
            input_required = event

        # Print the model output.
        elif 'flowOutputEvent' in event:
            print(event['flowOutputEvent']['content']['document'])

        # Log trace events.
        elif 'flowTraceEvent' in event:
            logger.info("Flow trace:  %s", event['flowTraceEvent'])

    return {
        "flow_status": flow_status,
        "input_required": input_required,
        "execution_id": execution_id
    }


def converse_with_flow(bedrock_agent_client, flow_id, flow_alias_id):
    """
    Run a conversation with the supplied flow.

    Args:
        bedrock_agent_client: Boto3 client for Amazon Bedrock agent runtime.
        flow_id: The ID of the flow to run.
        flow_alias_id: The alias ID of the flow.

    """

    flow_execution_id = None
    finished = False

    # Get the intial prompt from the user.
    user_input = input("Enter input: ")
```

```
    # Use prompt to create input data.
    flow_input_data = {
        "content": {
            "document": user_input
        },
        "nodeName": "FlowInputNode",
        "nodeOutputName": "document"
    }

    try:
        while not finished:
            # Invoke the flow until successfully finished.

            result = invoke_flow(
                bedrock_agent_client, flow_id, flow_alias_id, flow_input_data,
 flow_execution_id)

            status = result['flow_status']
            flow_execution_id = result['execution_id']
            more_input = result['input_required']
            if status == "INPUT_REQUIRED":
                # The flow needs more information from the user.
                logger.info("The flow %s requires more input", flow_id)
                user_input = input(
                    more_input['flowMultiTurnInputRequestEvent']['content']
['document'] + ": ")
                flow_input_data = {
                    "content": {
                        "document": user_input
                    },
                    "nodeName": more_input['flowMultiTurnInputRequestEvent']
['nodeName'],
                    "nodeInputName": "agentInputText"

                }
            elif status == "SUCCESS":
                # The flow completed successfully.
                finished = True
                logger.info("The flow %s successfully completed.", flow_id)

    except botocore.exceptions.ClientError as e:
        print(f"Client error: {str(e)}")
        logger.error("Client error: %s", {str(e)})
```

```
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"An error occurred: {str(e)}")
        logger.error("An error occurred: %s", {str(e)})
        logger.error("Error type: %s", {type(e)})


def main():
    """
    Main entry point for the script.
    """

    # Replace these with your actual flow ID and flow alias ID.
    FLOW_ID = 'YOUR_FLOW_ID'
    FLOW_ALIAS_ID = 'YOUR_FLOW_ALIAS_ID'

    logger.info("Starting conversation with FLOW: %s ID: %s",
                FLOW_ID, FLOW_ALIAS_ID)

    # Get the Bedrock agent runtime client.
    session = boto3.Session(profile_name='default')
    bedrock_agent_client = session.client('bedrock-agent-runtime')

    # Start the conversation.
    converse_with_flow(bedrock_agent_client, FLOW_ID, FLOW_ALIAS_ID)

    logger.info("Conversation with FLOW: %s ID: %s finished",
                FLOW_ID, FLOW_ALIAS_ID)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 InvokeFlow를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Bedrock Agents 런타임 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 Amazon Bedrock Agents 런타임 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

이들 발췌문은 Amazon Bedrock Agents Runtime API를 직접적으로 호출하며, 컨텍스트에서 실행되어야 하는 더 큰 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드입니다. AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Bedrock Agents 런타임 시나리오 에서 컨텍스트에 맞는 작업을 볼 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 Amazon Bedrock Agents Runtime API Reference를 참조하세요.

예시

- AWS SDK와 InvokeAgent 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 InvokeFlow 함께 사용

AWS SDK와 **`InvokeAgent`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `InvokeAgent`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import {
  BedrockAgentRuntimeClient,
  InvokeAgentCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-agent-runtime";

/**
 * @typedef {Object} ResponseBody
 * @property {string} completion
 */

/**
 * Invokes a Bedrock agent to run an inference using the input
 * provided in the request body.
 *
```

```
 * @param {string} prompt - The prompt that you want the Agent to complete.
 * @param {string} sessionId - An arbitrary identifier for the session.
 */
export const invokeBedrockAgent = async (prompt, sessionId) => {
  const client = new BedrockAgentRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });
  // const client = new BedrockAgentRuntimeClient({
  //   region: "us-east-1",
  //   credentials: {
  //     accessKeyId: "accessKeyId", // permission to invoke agent
  //     secretAccessKey: "accessKeySecret",
  //   },
  // });

  const agentId = "AJBHXXILZN";
  const agentAliasId = "AVKP1ITZAA";

  const command = new InvokeAgentCommand({
    agentId,
    agentAliasId,
    sessionId,
    inputText: prompt,
  });

  try {
    let completion = "";
    const response = await client.send(command);

    if (response.completion === undefined) {
      throw new Error("Completion is undefined");
    }

    for await (const chunkEvent of response.completion) {
      const chunk = chunkEvent.chunk;
      console.log(chunk);
      const decodedResponse = new TextDecoder("utf-8").decode(chunk.bytes);
      completion += decodedResponse;
    }

    return { sessionId: sessionId, completion };
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

```
// Call function if run directly
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  const result = await invokeBedrockAgent("I need help.", "123");
  console.log(result);
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 InvokeAgent를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

에이전트를 간접 호출합니다.

```
    def invoke_agent(self, agent_id, agent_alias_id, session_id, prompt):
        """
        Sends a prompt for the agent to process and respond to.

        :param agent_id: The unique identifier of the agent to use.
        :param agent_alias_id: The alias of the agent to use.
        :param session_id: The unique identifier of the session. Use the same
 value across requests
                           to continue the same conversation.
        :param prompt: The prompt that you want Claude to complete.
        :return: Inference response from the model.
        """

        try:
            # Note: The execution time depends on the foundation model,
 complexity of the agent,
            # and the length of the prompt. In some cases, it can take up to a
 minute or more to
            # generate a response.
            response = self.agents_runtime_client.invoke_agent(
```

```
                agentId=agent_id,
                agentAliasId=agent_alias_id,
                sessionId=session_id,
                inputText=prompt,
            )

            completion = ""

            for event in response.get("completion"):
                chunk = event["chunk"]
                completion = completion + chunk["bytes"].decode()

        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error(f"Couldn't invoke agent. {e}")
            raise

        return completion
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 InvokeAgent를 참조하세요.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
use aws_config::{BehaviorVersion, SdkConfig};
use aws_sdk_bedrockagentruntime::{
    self as bedrockagentruntime,
    types::{error::ResponseStreamError, ResponseStream},
};
#[allow(unused_imports)]
use mockall::automock;

const BEDROCK_AGENT_ID: &str = "AJBHXXILZN";
```

```
const BEDROCK_AGENT_ALIAS_ID: &str = "AVKP1ITZAA";
const BEDROCK_AGENT_REGION: &str = "us-east-1";

#[cfg(not(test))]
pub use EventReceiverImpl as EventReceiver;
#[cfg(test)]
pub use MockEventReceiverImpl as EventReceiver;

pub struct EventReceiverImpl {
    inner: aws_sdk_bedrockagentruntime::primitives::event_stream::EventReceiver<
        ResponseStream,
        ResponseStreamError,
    >,
}

#[cfg_attr(test, automock)]
impl EventReceiverImpl {
    #[allow(dead_code)]
    pub fn new(
        inner:
 aws_sdk_bedrockagentruntime::primitives::event_stream::EventReceiver<
            ResponseStream,
            ResponseStreamError,
        >,
    ) -> Self {
        Self { inner }
    }

    pub async fn recv(
        &mut self,
    ) -> Result<
        Option<ResponseStream>,
        aws_sdk_bedrockagentruntime::error::SdkError<
            ResponseStreamError,
            aws_smithy_types::event_stream::RawMessage,
        >,
    > {
        self.inner.recv().await
    }
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Box<bedrockagentruntime::Error>> {
```

```
    let result = invoke_bedrock_agent("I need help.".to_string(),
 "123".to_string()).await?;
    println!("{}", result);
    Ok(())
}

async fn invoke_bedrock_agent(
    prompt: String,
    session_id: String,
) -> Result<String, bedrockagentruntime::Error> {
    let sdk_config: SdkConfig = aws_config::defaults(BehaviorVersion::latest())
        .region(BEDROCK_AGENT_REGION)
        .load()
        .await;
    let bedrock_client = bedrockagentruntime::Client::new(&sdk_config);

    let command_builder = bedrock_client
        .invoke_agent()
        .agent_id(BEDROCK_AGENT_ID)
        .agent_alias_id(BEDROCK_AGENT_ALIAS_ID)
        .session_id(session_id)
        .input_text(prompt);

    let response = command_builder.send().await?;

    let response_stream = response.completion;

    let event_receiver = EventReceiver::new(response_stream);

    process_agent_response_stream(event_receiver).await
}

async fn process_agent_response_stream(
    mut event_receiver: EventReceiver,
) -> Result<String, bedrockagentruntime::Error> {
    let mut full_agent_text_response = String::new();

    while let Some(event_result) = event_receiver.recv().await? {
        match event_result {
            ResponseStream::Chunk(chunk) => {
                if let Some(bytes) = chunk.bytes {
                    match String::from_utf8(bytes.into_inner()) {
                        Ok(text_chunk) => {
                            full_agent_text_response.push_str(&text_chunk);
```

```
                        }
                        Err(e) => {
                            eprintln!("UTF-8 decoding error for chunk: {}", e);
                        }
                    }
                }
            }
            _ => {
                panic!("received an unhandled event type from Bedrock stream",);
            }
        }
    }
    Ok(full_agent_text_response)
}

#[cfg(test)]
mod test {

    use super::*;

    #[tokio::test]
    async fn test_process_agent_response_stream() {
        let mut mock = MockEventReceiverImpl::default();
        mock.expect_recv().times(1).returning(|| {
            Ok(Some(
                aws_sdk_bedrockagentruntime::types::ResponseStream::Chunk(
                    aws_sdk_bedrockagentruntime::types::PayloadPart::builder()
                        .set_bytes(Some(aws_smithy_types::Blob::new(vec![
                            116, 101, 115, 116, 32, 99, 111, 109, 112, 108, 101,
 116, 105, 111, 110,
                        ])))
                        .build(),
                ),
            ))
        });

        // end the stream
        mock.expect_recv().times(1).returning(|| Ok(None));

        let response = process_agent_response_stream(mock).await.unwrap();

        assert_eq!("test completion", response);
    }
```

```
    #[tokio::test]
    #[should_panic(expected = "received an unhandled event type from Bedrock
 stream")]
    async fn test_process_agent_response_stream_error() {
        let mut mock = MockEventReceiverImpl::default();
        mock.expect_recv().times(1).returning(|| {
            Ok(Some(
                aws_sdk_bedrockagentruntime::types::ResponseStream::Trace(

 aws_sdk_bedrockagentruntime::types::TracePart::builder().build(),
                ),
            ))
        });

        let _ = process_agent_response_stream(mock).await.unwrap();
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Rust API 참조의 InvokeAgent를 참조하세요. AWS

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    DATA(lo_result) = lo_bdz->invokeagent(
      iv_agentid      = iv_agentid
        iv_agentaliasid = iv_agentaliasid
        iv_enabletrace  = abap_true
        iv_sessionid    = CONV #( cl_system_uuid=>create_uuid_c26_static( ) )
        iv_inputtext    = |Let's play "rock, paper, scissors".  I choose
 rock.| ).
    DATA(lo_stream) = lo_result->get_completion( ).
    TRY.
        " loop while there are still events in the stream
```

```
        WHILE lo_stream->/aws1/if_rt_stream_reader~data_available( ) = abap_true.
          DATA(lo_evt) = lo_stream->read( ).
          " each /AWS1/CL_BDZRESPONSESTREAM_EV event contains exactly one member
          " all others are INITIAL.  For each event, process the non-initial
          " member if desired
          IF lo_evt->get_chunk( ) IS NOT INITIAL.
            " Process a Chunk event
            DATA(lv_xstr) = lo_evt->get_chunk( )->get_bytes( ).
            DATA(lv_answer) = /aws1/cl_rt_util=>xstring_to_string( lv_xstr ).
            " the answer says something like "I chose paper, so you lost"
          ELSEIF lo_evt->get_files( ) IS NOT INITIAL.
            " process a Files event if desired
          ELSEIF lo_evt->get_returncontrol( ) IS NOT INITIAL.
            " process a ReturnControl event if desired
          ELSEIF lo_evt->get_trace( ) IS NOT INITIAL.
            " process a Trace event if desired
          ENDIF.
        ENDWHILE.
        " the stream of events can possibly contain an exception
        " which will be raised to break the loop
        " catch /AWS1/CX_BDZACCESSDENIEDEX.
        " catch /AWS1/CX_BDZINTERNALSERVEREX.
        " catch /AWS1/CX_BDZMODELNOTREADYEX.
        " catch /AWS1/CX_BDZVALIDATIONEX.
        " catch /AWS1/CX_BDZTHROTTLINGEX.
        " catch /AWS1/CX_BDZDEPENDENCYFAILEDEX.
        " catch /AWS1/CX_BDZBADGATEWAYEX.
        " catch /AWS1/CX_BDZRESOURCENOTFOUNDEX.
        " catch /AWS1/CX_BDZSERVICEQUOTAEXCDEX.
        " catch /AWS1/CX_BDZCONFLICTEXCEPTION.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 InvokeAgent를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK와 **InvokeFlow** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `InvokeFlow`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

- 흐름 생성 및 호출

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

import {
  BedrockAgentRuntimeClient,
  InvokeFlowCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-agent-runtime";

/**
 * Invokes an alias of a flow to run the inputs that you specify and return
 * the output of each node as a stream.
 *
 * @param {{
 *  flowIdentifier: string,
 *  flowAliasIdentifier: string,
 *  prompt?: string,
 *  region?: string
 * }} options
 * @returns {Promise<import("@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-agent").FlowNodeOutput>} An
 object containing information about the output from flow invocation.
 */
export const invokeBedrockFlow = async ({
  flowIdentifier,
  flowAliasIdentifier,
  prompt = "Hi, how are you?",
  region = "us-east-1",
}) => {
  const client = new BedrockAgentRuntimeClient({ region });

  const command = new InvokeFlowCommand({
```

```
    flowIdentifier,
    flowAliasIdentifier,
    inputs: [
      {
        content: {
          document: prompt,
        },
        nodeName: "FlowInputNode",
        nodeOutputName: "document",
      },
    ],
  });

  let flowResponse = {};
  const response = await client.send(command);

  for await (const chunkEvent of response.responseStream) {
    const { flowOutputEvent, flowCompletionEvent } = chunkEvent;

    if (flowOutputEvent) {
      flowResponse = { ...flowResponse, ...flowOutputEvent };
      console.log("Flow output event:", flowOutputEvent);
    } else if (flowCompletionEvent) {
      flowResponse = { ...flowResponse, ...flowCompletionEvent };
      console.log("Flow completion event:", flowCompletionEvent);
    }
  }

  return flowResponse;
};

// Call function if run directly
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
import {
  isMain,
  validateArgs,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-node.js";

const loadArgs = () => {
  const options = {
    flowIdentifier: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
```

```
    flowAliasIdentifier: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
    prompt: {
      type: "string",
    },
    region: {
      type: "string",
    },
  };
  const results = parseArgs({ options });
  const { errors } = validateArgs({ options }, results);
  return { errors, results };
};

if (isMain(import.meta.url)) {
  const { errors, results } = loadArgs();
  if (!errors) {
    invokeBedrockFlow(results.values);
  } else {
    console.error(errors.join("\n"));
  }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조에서 InvokeFlow를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

흐름을 호출합니다.

```
    def invoke_flow(self, flow_id, flow_alias_id, input_data, execution_id):
        """
```

```
        Invoke an Amazon Bedrock flow and handle the response stream.

        Args:
            param flow_id: The ID of the flow to invoke.
            param flow_alias_id: The alias ID of the flow.
            param input_data: Input data for the flow.
            param execution_id: Execution ID for continuing a flow. Use the value
None on first run.

        Return: Response from the flow.
        """
        try:

            request_params = None

            if execution_id is None:
                # Don't pass execution ID for first run.
                request_params = {
                    "flowIdentifier": flow_id,
                    "flowAliasIdentifier": flow_alias_id,
                    "inputs": input_data,
                    "enableTrace": True
                }
            else:
                request_params = {
                    "flowIdentifier": flow_id,
                    "flowAliasIdentifier": flow_alias_id,
                    "executionId": execution_id,
                    "inputs": input_data,
                    "enableTrace": True
                }

            response = self.agents_runtime_client.invoke_flow(**request_params)

            if "executionId" not in request_params:
                execution_id = response['executionId']

            result = ""

            # Get the streaming response
            for event in response['responseStream']:
                result = result + str(event) + '\n'
            print(result)
```

```
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error("Couldn't invoke flow %s.", {e})
            raise

        return result
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 InvokeFlow를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Bedrock Agents 런타임 시나리오

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Bedrock Agents 런타임 AWS SDKs에서 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이러한 시나리오에서는 Amazon Bedrock Agents Runtime 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 직접적으로 호출하여 특정 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 시나리오에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시나리오는 컨텍스트에 맞는 서비스 작업을 이해하는 데 도움이 되도록 중급 수준의 경험을 대상으로 합니다.

예시

- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon Bedrock 흐름을 생성하고 호출하는 방법을 보여주는 end-to-end 예제
- Amazon Bedrock 및 Step Functions를 사용한 생성형 AI 애플리케이션 구축 및 오케스트레이션

AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon Bedrock 흐름을 생성하고 호출하는 방법을 보여주는 end-to-end 예제

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 흐름에 대한 실행 역할을 생성합니다.
- 흐름을 생성합니다.
- 완전히 구성된 흐름을 배포합니다.
- 사용자가 제공한 프롬프트를 사용하여 흐름을 호출합니다.
- 생성된 모든 리소스를 삭제합니다.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

사용자 지정 장르 및 노래 수를 기반으로 음악 재생 목록을 생성합니다.

```
from datetime import datetime
import logging
import boto3

from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

from roles import create_flow_role, delete_flow_role, update_role_policy
from flow import create_flow, prepare_flow, delete_flow
from run_flow import run_playlist_flow
from flow_version import create_flow_version, delete_flow_version
from flow_alias import create_flow_alias, delete_flow_alias

logging.basicConfig(
    level=logging.INFO
)
logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

def create_input_node(name):
    """
    Creates an input node configuration for an Amazon Bedrock flow.

    The input node serves as the entry point for the flow and defines
    the initial document structure that will be passed to subsequent nodes.

    Args:
        name (str): The name of the input node.

    Returns:
        dict: The input node configuration.

    """
```

```
    return {
        "type": "Input",
        "name": name,
        "outputs": [
            {
                "name": "document",
                "type": "Object"
            }
        ]
    }


def create_prompt_node(name, model_id):
    """
    Creates a prompt node configuration for a Bedrock flow that generates music
 playlists.

    The prompt node defines an inline prompt template that creates a music
 playlist based on
    a specified genre and number of songs. The prompt uses two variables that are
 mapped from
    the input JSON object:
    - {{genre}}: The genre of music to create a playlist for
    - {{number}}: The number of songs to include in the playlist

    Args:
        name (str): The name of the prompt node.
        model_id (str): The identifier of the foundation model to use for the
 prompt.

    Returns:
        dict: The prompt node.

    """

    return {
        "type": "Prompt",
        "name": name,
        "configuration": {
            "prompt": {
                "sourceConfiguration": {
                    "inline": {
                        "modelId": model_id,
                        "templateType": "TEXT",
```

```
                        "inferenceConfiguration": {
                            "text": {
                                "temperature": 0.8
                            }
                        },
                        "templateConfiguration": {
                            "text": {
                                "text": "Make me a {{genre}} playlist consisting
 of the following number of songs: {{number}}."
                            }
                        }
                    }
                }
            }
        },
        "inputs": [
            {
                "name": "genre",
                "type": "String",
                "expression": "$.data.genre"
            },
            {
                "name": "number",
                "type": "Number",
                "expression": "$.data.number"
            }
        ],
        "outputs": [
            {
                "name": "modelCompletion",
                "type": "String"
            }
        ]
    }


def create_output_node(name):
    """
    Creates an output node configuration for a Bedrock flow.

    The output node validates that the output from the last node is a string
    and returns it unmodified. The input name must be "document".

    Args:
```

```
        name (str): The name of the output node.

    Returns:
        dict: The output node configuration containing the output node:

    """

    return {
        "type": "Output",
        "name": name,
        "inputs": [
            {
                "name": "document",
                "type": "String",
                "expression": "$.data"
            }
        ]
    }




def create_playlist_flow(client, flow_name, flow_description, role_arn,
 prompt_model_id):
    """
    Creates the playlist generator flow.
    Args:
        client: bedrock agent boto3 client.
        role_arn (str): Name for the new IAM role.
        prompt_model_id (str): The id of the model to use in the prompt node.
    Returns:
        dict: The response from the create_flow operation.
    """

    input_node = create_input_node("FlowInput")
    prompt_node = create_prompt_node("MakePlaylist", prompt_model_id)
    output_node = create_output_node("FlowOutput")

    # Create connections between the nodes
    connections = []

    #  First, create connections between the output of the flow
    # input node and each input of the prompt node.
    for prompt_node_input in prompt_node["inputs"]:
```

```
        connections.append(
            {
                "name": "_".join([input_node["name"], prompt_node["name"],
                                  prompt_node_input["name"]]),
                "source": input_node["name"],
                "target": prompt_node["name"],
                "type": "Data",
                "configuration": {
                    "data": {
                        "sourceOutput": input_node["outputs"][0]["name"],
                        "targetInput": prompt_node_input["name"]
                    }
                }
            }
        )

    # Then, create a connection between the output of the prompt node and the
input of the flow output node
    connections.append(
        {
            "name": "_".join([prompt_node["name"], output_node["name"]]),
            "source": prompt_node["name"],
            "target": output_node["name"],
            "type": "Data",
            "configuration": {
                "data": {
                    "sourceOutput": prompt_node["outputs"][0]["name"],
                    "targetInput": output_node["inputs"][0]["name"]
                }
            }
        }
    )

    flow_def = {
        "nodes": [input_node, prompt_node, output_node],
        "connections": connections
    }

    # Create the flow.

    response = create_flow(
        client, flow_name, flow_description, role_arn, flow_def)

    return response
```

```
def get_model_arn(client, model_id):
    """
    Gets the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for a model.
    Args:
        client (str): Amazon Bedrock boto3 client.
        model_id (str): The id of the model.
    Returns:
        str: The ARN of the model.
    """

    try:
        # Call GetFoundationModelDetails operation
        response = client.get_foundation_model(modelIdentifier=model_id)

        # Extract model ARN from the response
        model_arn = response['modelDetails']['modelArn']

        return model_arn

    except ClientError as e:
        logger.exception("Client error getting model ARN: %s", {str(e)})
        raise

    except Exception as e:
        logger.exception("Unexpected error getting model ARN: %s", {str(e)})
        raise


def prepare_flow_version_and_alias(bedrock_agent_client,
                                   flow_id):
    """
    Prepares the flow and then creates a flow version and flow alias.
    Args:
        bedrock_agent_client: Amazon Bedrock Agent boto3 client.
        flowd_id (str): The ID of the flow that you want to prepare.
    Returns: The flow_version and flow_alias.

    """

    status = prepare_flow(bedrock_agent_client, flow_id)
```

```
    flow_version = None
    flow_alias = None

    if status == 'Prepared':

        # Create the flow version and alias.
        flow_version = create_flow_version(bedrock_agent_client,
                                           flow_id,
                                           f"flow version for flow {flow_id}.")

        flow_alias = create_flow_alias(bedrock_agent_client,
                                       flow_id,
                                       flow_version,
                                       "latest",
                                       f"Alias for flow {flow_id}, version
 {flow_version}")

    return flow_version, flow_alias



def delete_role_resources(bedrock_agent_client,
                          iam_client,
                          role_name,
                          flow_id,
                          flow_version,
                          flow_alias):
    """
    Deletes the flow, flow alias, flow version, and IAM roles.
    Args:
        bedrock_agent_client: Amazon Bedrock Agent boto3 client.
        iam_client: Amazon IAM boto3 client.
        role_name (str): The name of the IAM role.
        flow_id (str): The id of the flow.
        flow_version (str): The version of the flow.
        flow_alias (str): The alias of the flow.
    """

    if flow_id is not None:
        if flow_alias is not None:
            delete_flow_alias(bedrock_agent_client, flow_id, flow_alias)
        if flow_version is not None:
            delete_flow_version(bedrock_agent_client,
                        flow_id, flow_version)
```

```
        delete_flow(bedrock_agent_client, flow_id)

    if role_name is not None:
        delete_flow_role(iam_client, role_name)



def main():
    """
    Creates, runs, and optionally deletes a Bedrock flow for generating music
 playlists.

    Note:
        Requires valid AWS credentials in the default profile
    """

    delete_choice = "y"
    try:

        # Get various boto3 clients.
        session = boto3.Session(profile_name='default')
        bedrock_agent_runtime_client = session.client('bedrock-agent-runtime')
        bedrock_agent_client = session.client('bedrock-agent')
        bedrock_client = session.client('bedrock')
        iam_client = session.client('iam')

        role_name = None
        flow_id = None
        flow_version = None
        flow_alias = None

        #Change the model as needed.
        prompt_model_id = "amazon.nova-pro-v1:0"

        # Base the flow name on the current date and time
        current_time = datetime.now()
        timestamp = current_time.strftime("%Y-%m-%d-%H-%M-%S")
        flow_name = f"FlowPlayList_{timestamp}"
        flow_description = "A flow to generate a music playlist."

        # Create a role for the flow.
        role_name = f"BedrockFlowRole-{flow_name}"
        role = create_flow_role(iam_client, role_name)
        role_arn = role['Arn']
```

```
        # Create the flow.
        response = create_playlist_flow(
            bedrock_agent_client, flow_name, flow_description, role_arn,
prompt_model_id)
        flow_id = response.get('id')

        if flow_id:
            # Update accessible resources in the role.
            model_arn = get_model_arn(bedrock_client, prompt_model_id)
            update_role_policy(iam_client, role_name, [
                               response.get('arn'), model_arn])

            # Prepare the flow and flow version.
            flow_version, flow_alias = prepare_flow_version_and_alias(
                bedrock_agent_client, flow_id)

            # Run the flow.
            if flow_version and flow_alias:
                run_playlist_flow(bedrock_agent_runtime_client,
                                  flow_id, flow_alias)

                delete_choice = input("Delete flow? y or n : ").lower()


            else:
                print("Couldn't run. Deleting flow and role.")
                delete_flow(bedrock_agent_client, flow_id)
                delete_flow_role(iam_client, role_name)
        else:
            print("Couldn't create flow.")


    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Fatal error: {str(e)}")

    finally:
        if delete_choice == 'y':
                delete_role_resources(bedrock_agent_client,
                                      iam_client,
                                      role_name,
                                      flow_id,
                                      flow_version,
                                      flow_alias)
```

```
        else:
            print("Flow not deleted. ")
            print(f"\tFlow ID: {flow_id}")
            print(f"\tFlow version: {flow_version}")
            print(f"\tFlow alias: {flow_alias}")
            print(f"\tRole ARN: {role_arn}")

        print("Done!")

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()


def invoke_flow(client, flow_id, flow_alias_id, input_data):
    """
    Invoke an Amazon Bedrock flow and handle the response stream.

    Args:
        client: Boto3 client for Amazon Bedrock agent runtime.
        flow_id: The ID of the flow to invoke.
        flow_alias_id: The alias ID of the flow.
        input_data: Input data for the flow.

    Returns:
        Dict containing flow status and flow output.
    """

    response = None
    request_params = None

    request_params = {
            "flowIdentifier": flow_id,
            "flowAliasIdentifier": flow_alias_id,
            "inputs": [input_data],
            "enableTrace": True
        }


    response = client.invoke_flow(**request_params)

    flow_status = ""
    output= ""

    # Process the streaming response
```

```
    for event in response['responseStream']:

        # Check if flow is complete.
        if 'flowCompletionEvent' in event:
            flow_status = event['flowCompletionEvent']['completionReason']

        # Save the model output.
        elif 'flowOutputEvent' in event:
            output = event['flowOutputEvent']['content']['document']
            logger.info("Output : %s", output)

        # Log trace events.
        elif 'flowTraceEvent' in event:
            logger.info("Flow trace:  %s", event['flowTraceEvent'])

    return {
        "flow_status": flow_status,
        "output": output

    }




def run_playlist_flow(bedrock_agent_client, flow_id, flow_alias_id):
    """
    Runs the playlist generator flow.

    Args:
        bedrock_agent_client: Boto3 client for Amazon Bedrock agent runtime.
        flow_id: The ID of the flow to run.
        flow_alias_id: The alias ID of the flow.

    """



    print ("Welcome to the playlist generator flow.")
    # Get the initial prompt from the user.
    genre = input("Enter genre: ")
    number_of_songs = int(input("Enter number of songs: "))


    # Use prompt to create input data for the input node.
    flow_input_data = {
```

```
        "content": {
            "document": {
                "genre" : genre,
                "number" : number_of_songs
            }
        },
        "nodeName": "FlowInput",
        "nodeOutputName": "document"
    }

    try:

        result = invoke_flow(
                bedrock_agent_client, flow_id, flow_alias_id, flow_input_data)

        status = result['flow_status']

        if status == "SUCCESS":
                # The flow completed successfully.
                logger.info("The flow %s successfully completed.", flow_id)
                print(result['output'])
        else:
            logger.warning("Flow status: %s",status)

    except ClientError as e:
        print(f"Client error: {str(e)}")
        logger.error("Client error: %s", {str(e)})
        raise

    except Exception as e:
        logger.error("An error occurred: %s", {str(e)})
        logger.error("Error type: %s", {type(e)})
        raise



def create_flow_role(client, role_name):
    """
    Creates an IAM role for Amazon Bedrock with permissions to run a flow.

    Args:
        role_name (str): Name for the new IAM role.
    Returns:
        str: The role Amazon Resource Name.
```

```
    """


    # Trust relationship policy - allows Amazon Bedrock service to assume this
role.
    trust_policy = {
        "Version": "2012-10-17",
        "Statement": [{
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Principal": {
                "Service": "bedrock.amazonaws.com"
            },
            "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
        }]
    }

    # Basic inline policy for for running a flow.

    resources = "*"

    bedrock_policy = {
        "Version": "2012-10-17",
        "Statement": [
            {
                "Effect": "Allow",
                "Action": [
                    "bedrock:InvokeModel",
                    "bedrock:Retrieve",
                    "bedrock:RetrieveAndGenerate"
                ],
                # Using * as placeholder - Later you update with specific ARNs.
                "Resource": resources
            }
        ]
    }



    try:
        # Create the IAM role with trust policy
        logging.info("Creating role: %s",role_name)
        role = client.create_role(
            RoleName=role_name,
            AssumeRolePolicyDocument=json.dumps(trust_policy),
```

```
            Description="Role for Amazon Bedrock operations"
        )

        # Attach inline policy to the role
        print("Attaching inline policy")
        client.put_role_policy(
            RoleName=role_name,
            PolicyName=f"{role_name}-policy",
            PolicyDocument=json.dumps(bedrock_policy)
        )

        logging.info("Create Role ARN: %s", role['Role']['Arn'])
        return role['Role']

    except ClientError as e:
        logging.warning("Error creating role: %s", str(e))
        raise
    except Exception as e:
        logging.warning("Unexpected error: %s", str(e))
        raise


def update_role_policy(client, role_name, resource_arns):
    """
    Updates an IAM role's inline policy with specific resource ARNs.

    Args:
        role_name (str): Name of the existing role.
        resource_arns (list): List of resource ARNs to allow access to.
    """


    updated_policy = {
        "Version": "2012-10-17",
        "Statement": [
            {
                "Effect": "Allow",
                "Action": [
                    "bedrock:GetFlow",
                    "bedrock:InvokeModel",
                    "bedrock:Retrieve",
                    "bedrock:RetrieveAndGenerate"
                ],
                "Resource": resource_arns
```

```
            }
        ]
    }

    try:
        client.put_role_policy(
            RoleName=role_name,
            PolicyName=f"{role_name}-policy",
            PolicyDocument=json.dumps(updated_policy)
        )
        logging.info("Updated policy for role: %s",role_name)

    except ClientError as e:
        logging.warning("Error updating role policy: %s", str(e))
        raise


def delete_flow_role(client, role_name):
    """
    Deletes an IAM role.

    Args:
        role_name (str): Name of the role to delete.
    """




    try:
        # Detach and delete inline policies
        policies = client.list_role_policies(RoleName=role_name)['PolicyNames']
        for policy_name in policies:
            client.delete_role_policy(RoleName=role_name, PolicyName=policy_name)

        # Delete the role
        client.delete_role(RoleName=role_name)
        logging.info("Deleted role: %s", role_name)


    except ClientError as e:
        logging.info("Error Deleting role: %s", str(e))
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - CreateFlow
  - CreateFlowAlias
  - CreateFlowVersion
  - DeleteFlow
  - DeleteFlowAlias
  - DeleteFlowVersion
  - GetFlow
  - GetFlowAlias
  - GetFlowVersion
  - InvokeFlow
  - PrepareFlow

Amazon Bedrock 및 Step Functions를 사용한 생성형 AI 애플리케이션 구축 및 오케스트레이션

다음 코드 예제는 Amazon Bedrock 및 Step Functions를 사용하여 생성형 AI 애플리케이션을 구축하고 오케스트레이션하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

Amazon Bedrock 서버리스 프롬프트 체이닝 시나리오는 AWS Step Functions, Amazon Bedrock 및 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/agents.html의 방법을 사용하여 복잡하고 확장성이 뛰어난 서버리스 생성형 AI 애플리케이션을 구축하고 오케스트레이션하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 여기에는 다음과 같은 작업 예제가 포함됩니다.

- 문학 블로그에 특정 소설에 대한 분석을 작성합니다. 이 예제에서는 간단하고 순차적인 프롬프트 체인을 보여줍니다.
- 주어진 주제에 대한 짧은 스토리를 생성합니다. 이 예제에서는 AI가 이전에 생성한 항목 목록을 어떻게 반복적으로 처리하는지 보여줍니다.
- 주어진 목적지로 향하는 주말 휴가 일정을 생성합니다. 이 예제에서는 여러 개의 고유한 프롬프트를 병렬화하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 영화 프로듀서인 사용자에게 영화 아이디어를 피칭합니다. 이 예제에서는 동일한 프롬프트를 서로 다른 추론 파라미터와 병렬화하는 방법, 체인의 이전 단계로 역추적하는 방법, 워크플로의 일부로 사람의 입력을 포함하는 방법을 보여줍니다.
- 사용자가 가진 재료를 바탕으로 식사를 계획합니다. 이 예제에서는 프롬프트 체인이 두 개의 개별 AI 대화를 어떻게 통합하는지 보여줍니다. 두 AI 페르소나가 최종 결과를 개선하기 위해 서로 토론합니다.
- 요즘 가장 화제가 되는 GitHub 리포지토리를 찾아 요약합니다. 이 예제에서는 외부 API와 상호 작용하는 여러 AI 에이전트를 연결하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 프로젝트를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Bedrock
- Amazon Bedrock 런타임
- Amazon Bedrock Agents
- Amazon Bedrock Agents Runtime
- Step Functions

AWS SDKs AWS Budgets 사용에 대한 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 AWS Budgets 함께를 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

추가 리소스

- AWS Budgets 개발자 안내서 -에 대한 자세한 정보입니다 AWS Budgets.
- AWS Budgets API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 AWS Budgets 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 설정 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs AWS Budgets 사용에 대한 기본 예제

- AWS SDKs AWS Budgets 를 사용하기 위한 작업
  - CLI로 CreateBudget 사용

AWS SDKs AWS Budgets 사용에 대한 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS Budgets SDKs에서의 기본 사항을 AWS 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- AWS SDKs AWS Budgets 를 사용하기 위한 작업
  - CLI로 CreateBudget 사용

AWS SDKs AWS Budgets 를 사용하기 위한 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 AWS Budgets 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 AWS Budgets API 참조를 참조하세요.

예시

- CLI로 CreateBudget 사용

CLI로 **`CreateBudget`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateBudget`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

비용 및 사용량 예산을 생성하는 방법

다음 `create-budget` 명령은 비용 및 사용 예산을 생성합니다.

```
aws budgets create-budget \
    --account-id 111122223333 \
    --budget file://budget.json \
```

```
    --notifications-with-subscribers file://notifications-with-subscribers.json
```

budget.json의 콘텐츠:

```
{
    "BudgetLimit": {
        "Amount": "100",
        "Unit": "USD"
    },
    "BudgetName": "Example Tag Budget",
    "BudgetType": "COST",
    "CostFilters": {
        "TagKeyValue": [
            "user:Key$value1",
            "user:Key$value2"
        ]
    },
    "CostTypes": {
        "IncludeCredit": true,
        "IncludeDiscount": true,
        "IncludeOtherSubscription": true,
        "IncludeRecurring": true,
        "IncludeRefund": true,
        "IncludeSubscription": true,
        "IncludeSupport": true,
        "IncludeTax": true,
        "IncludeUpfront": true,
        "UseBlended": false
    },
    "TimePeriod": {
        "Start": 1477958399,
        "End": 3706473600
    },
    "TimeUnit": "MONTHLY"
}
```

notifications-with-subscribers.json의 콘텐츠:

```
[
    {
        "Notification": {
            "ComparisonOperator": "GREATER_THAN",
            "NotificationType": "ACTUAL",
```

```
            "Threshold": 80,
            "ThresholdType": "PERCENTAGE"
        },
        "Subscribers": [
            {
                "Address": "example@example.com",
                "SubscriptionType": "EMAIL"
            }
        ]
    }
]
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateBudget을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이메일 알림으로 지정된 예산 및 시간 제약 조건을 사용하여 새 예산을 생성합니다.

```
$notification = @{
    NotificationType = "ACTUAL"
    ComparisonOperator = "GREATER_THAN"
    Threshold = 80
}

$addressObject = @{
    Address = @("user@domain.com")
    SubscriptionType = "EMAIL"
}

$subscriber = New-Object Amazon.Budgets.Model.NotificationWithSubscribers
$subscriber.Notification = $notification
$subscriber.Subscribers.Add($addressObject)

$startDate = [datetime]::new(2017,09,25)
$endDate = [datetime]::new(2017,10,25)

New-BGTBudget -Budget_BudgetName "Tester" -Budget_BudgetType COST -
CostTypes_IncludeTax $true -Budget_TimeUnit MONTHLY -BudgetLimit_Unit USD -
TimePeriod_Start $startDate -TimePeriod_End $endDate -AccountId 123456789012 -
BudgetLimit_Amount 200 -NotificationsWithSubscriber $subscriber
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CreateBudget을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이메일 알림으로 지정된 예산 및 시간 제약 조건을 사용하여 새 예산을 생성합니다.

```
$notification = @{
    NotificationType = "ACTUAL"
    ComparisonOperator = "GREATER_THAN"
    Threshold = 80
}

$addressObject = @{
    Address = @("user@domain.com")
    SubscriptionType = "EMAIL"
}

$subscriber = New-Object Amazon.Budgets.Model.NotificationWithSubscribers
$subscriber.Notification = $notification
$subscriber.Subscribers.Add($addressObject)

$startDate = [datetime]::new(2017,09,25)
$endDate = [datetime]::new(2017,10,25)

New-BGTBudget -Budget_BudgetName "Tester" -Budget_BudgetType COST -
CostTypes_IncludeTax $true -Budget_TimeUnit MONTHLY -BudgetLimit_Unit USD -
TimePeriod_Start $startDate -TimePeriod_End $endDate -AccountId 123456789012 -
BudgetLimit_Amount 200 -NotificationsWithSubscriber $subscriber
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateBudget을 참조하세요.

AWS SDKs AWS Cloud Map 사용에 대한 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 AWS Cloud Map 함께를 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

추가 리소스

- AWS Cloud Map 개발자 안내서 -에 대한 자세한 정보입니다 AWS Cloud Map.

- AWS Cloud Map API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 AWS Cloud Map 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리입니다. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs AWS Cloud Map 사용 시나리오
  - Cloud Map에서 사용자 지정 속성 사용
  - Cloud Map 서비스 검색 시작하기

AWS SDKs AWS Cloud Map 사용 시나리오

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여에서 AWS Cloud Map 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이러한 시나리오에서는 내에서 AWS Cloud Map 또는 다른 함수와 결합된 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS 서비스. 각 시나리오에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시나리오는 컨텍스트에 맞는 서비스 작업을 이해하는 데 도움이 되도록 중급 수준의 경험을 대상으로 합니다.

예시

- Cloud Map에서 사용자 지정 속성 사용
- Cloud Map 서비스 검색 시작하기

Cloud Map에서 사용자 지정 속성 사용

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- API 기반 서비스 검색을 위한 HTTP 네임스페이스 생성
- DynamoDB 테이블을 생성하고 사용자 지정 속성이 있는 데이터 서비스로 등록
- 데이터 읽기 및 쓰기를 위한 Lambda 함수 생성
- 작업 기반 검색을 위한 사용자 지정 속성을 사용하여 Lambda 함수를 서비스 인스턴스로 등록
- 사용자 지정 속성을 사용하여 서비스를 검색하는 클라이언트 애플리케이션 구축
- Lambda 함수, DynamoDB 테이블 및 Cloud Map 서비스를 포함한 모든 리소스 정리

Bash

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 샘플 개발자 자습서 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
#!/bin/bash

# AWS Cloud Map Tutorial Script
# This script demonstrates how to use AWS Cloud Map for service discovery with
 custom attributes

# Set up logging
LOG_FILE="cloudmap-tutorial.log"
echo "AWS Cloud Map Tutorial Script" > $LOG_FILE
echo "Started at $(date)" >> $LOG_FILE

# Array to track created resources for cleanup
CREATED_RESOURCES=()

# Function to log commands and their output
log_cmd() {
  echo "$ $1" | tee -a $LOG_FILE
  eval "$1" | tee -a $LOG_FILE
}

# Function to handle errors
handle_error() {
  local LINE=$1
  echo "An error occurred at line $LINE" | tee -a $LOG_FILE
  echo "Resources created so far:" | tee -a $LOG_FILE
  for resource in "${CREATED_RESOURCES[@]}"; do
    echo "- $resource" | tee -a $LOG_FILE
  done
  echo "Attempting to clean up resources..." | tee -a $LOG_FILE
  cleanup
  exit 1
}
```

```
# Set up error handling
trap 'handle_error $LINENO' ERR

# Helper function to wait for Cloud Map operations to complete
wait_for_operation() {
  local OPERATION_ID=$1
  local TIMEOUT=300  # 5 minutes timeout
  local START_TIME=$(date +%s)

  while true; do
    local STATUS=$(aws servicediscovery get-operation --operation-id
 $OPERATION_ID --query 'Operation.Status' --output text)

    if [ "$STATUS" == "SUCCESS" ]; then
      echo "Operation completed successfully" | tee -a $LOG_FILE
      break
    elif [ "$STATUS" == "FAIL" ]; then
      echo "Operation failed" | tee -a $LOG_FILE
      return 1
    fi

    local CURRENT_TIME=$(date +%s)
    if [ $((CURRENT_TIME - START_TIME)) -gt $TIMEOUT ]; then
      echo "Operation timed out" | tee -a $LOG_FILE
      return 1
    fi

    sleep 5
  done

  return 0
}

# Function to clean up resources
cleanup() {
  echo "Cleaning up resources..." | tee -a $LOG_FILE

  # Reverse the order of created resources for proper deletion
  for ((i=${#CREATED_RESOURCES[@]}-1; i>=0; i--)); do
    resource="${CREATED_RESOURCES[$i]}"
    echo "Deleting $resource..." | tee -a $LOG_FILE

    if [[ $resource == "instance:"* ]]; then
```

```
      # Extract service ID and instance ID
      SERVICE_ID=$(echo $resource | cut -d':' -f2)
      INSTANCE_ID=$(echo $resource | cut -d':' -f3)

      # Check if instance exists before trying to deregister
      INSTANCE_EXISTS=$(aws servicediscovery list-instances --service-id
 $SERVICE_ID --query "Instances[?Id=='$INSTANCE_ID'].Id" --output text 2>/dev/
null || echo "")
      if [[ -n "$INSTANCE_EXISTS" ]]; then
        OPERATION_ID=$(aws servicediscovery deregister-instance --service-id
 $SERVICE_ID --instance-id $INSTANCE_ID --query 'OperationId' --output text)

        # Wait for deregistration to complete
        echo "Waiting for instance deregistration to complete..." | tee -a
 $LOG_FILE
        wait_for_operation $OPERATION_ID
      else
        echo "Instance $INSTANCE_ID already deregistered" | tee -a $LOG_FILE
      fi
    elif [[ $resource == "lambda:"* ]]; then
      # Extract function name
      FUNCTION_NAME=$(echo $resource | cut -d':' -f2)
      aws lambda delete-function --function-name $FUNCTION_NAME
    elif [[ $resource == "role:"* ]]; then
      # Extract role name
      ROLE_NAME=$(echo $resource | cut -d':' -f2)

      # Detach all policies first
      for POLICY_ARN in $(aws iam list-attached-role-policies --role-name
 $ROLE_NAME --query 'AttachedPolicies[*].PolicyArn' --output text); do
        aws iam detach-role-policy --role-name $ROLE_NAME --policy-arn
 $POLICY_ARN
      done

      # Delete the role
      aws iam delete-role --role-name $ROLE_NAME
    elif [[ $resource == "dynamodb:"* ]]; then
      # Extract table name
      TABLE_NAME=$(echo $resource | cut -d':' -f2)
      aws dynamodb delete-table --table-name $TABLE_NAME

      # Wait for table deletion to complete
      echo "Waiting for DynamoDB table deletion to complete..." | tee -a
 $LOG_FILE
```

```
      aws dynamodb wait table-not-exists --table-name $TABLE_NAME
    fi
  done

  # Handle services separately to ensure all instances are deregistered first
  for ((i=${#CREATED_RESOURCES[@]}-1; i>=0; i--)); do
    resource="${CREATED_RESOURCES[$i]}"
    if [[ $resource == "service:"* ]]; then
      # Extract service ID
      SERVICE_ID=$(echo $resource | cut -d':' -f2)
      echo "Deleting service $SERVICE_ID..." | tee -a $LOG_FILE

      # Make sure all instances are deregistered
      INSTANCES=$(aws servicediscovery list-instances --service-id $SERVICE_ID --
query 'Instances[*].Id' --output text)
      if [[ -n "$INSTANCES" ]]; then
        echo "Service still has instances. Waiting before deletion..." | tee -a
 $LOG_FILE
        sleep 10
      fi

      # Try to delete the service
      aws servicediscovery delete-service --id $SERVICE_ID
      sleep 5
    fi
  done

  # Handle namespaces last to ensure all services are deleted first
  for ((i=${#CREATED_RESOURCES[@]}-1; i>=0; i--)); do
    resource="${CREATED_RESOURCES[$i]}"
    if [[ $resource == "namespace:"* ]]; then
      # Extract namespace ID
      NAMESPACE_ID=$(echo $resource | cut -d':' -f2)
      echo "Deleting namespace $NAMESPACE_ID..." | tee -a $LOG_FILE

      # Check if namespace still has services
      SERVICES=$(aws servicediscovery list-services --filters
 "Name=NAMESPACE_ID,Values=$NAMESPACE_ID,Condition=EQ" --query 'Services[*].Id'
 --output text)
      if [[ -n "$SERVICES" ]]; then
        echo "Namespace still has services. Deleting them first..." | tee -a
 $LOG_FILE
        for SERVICE_ID in $SERVICES; do
          echo "Deleting service $SERVICE_ID..." | tee -a $LOG_FILE
```

```
          aws servicediscovery delete-service --id $SERVICE_ID
        done
        sleep 5
      fi

      # Try to delete the namespace
      OPERATION_ID=$(aws servicediscovery delete-namespace --id $NAMESPACE_ID --
query 'OperationId' --output text 2>/dev/null || echo "")
      if [[ -n "$OPERATION_ID" ]]; then
        echo "Waiting for namespace deletion to complete..." | tee -a $LOG_FILE
        wait_for_operation $OPERATION_ID
      else
        echo "Failed to delete namespace or namespace already deleted" | tee -a
 $LOG_FILE
      fi
    fi
  done

  echo "Cleanup complete" | tee -a $LOG_FILE
}

# Step 1: Create an AWS Cloud Map namespace
echo "Step 1: Creating AWS Cloud Map namespace..." | tee -a $LOG_FILE

# Check if namespace already exists
NAMESPACE_ID=$(aws servicediscovery list-namespaces --query "Namespaces[?
Name=='cloudmap-tutorial'].Id" --output text)

if [[ -z "$NAMESPACE_ID" || "$NAMESPACE_ID" == "None" ]]; then
  log_cmd "aws servicediscovery create-http-namespace --name cloudmap-tutorial --
creator-request-id namespace-request"
  OPERATION_ID=$(aws servicediscovery create-http-namespace --name cloudmap-
tutorial --creator-request-id namespace-request --query 'OperationId' --output
 text)

  # Wait for namespace creation to complete
  echo "Waiting for namespace creation to complete..." | tee -a $LOG_FILE
  wait_for_operation $OPERATION_ID

  # Get the namespace ID
  NAMESPACE_ID=$(aws servicediscovery list-namespaces --query "Namespaces[?
Name=='cloudmap-tutorial'].Id" --output text)
  echo "Namespace created with ID: $NAMESPACE_ID" | tee -a $LOG_FILE
else
```

```
  echo "Namespace cloudmap-tutorial already exists with ID: $NAMESPACE_ID" | tee
 -a $LOG_FILE
fi

CREATED_RESOURCES+=("namespace:$NAMESPACE_ID")

# Step 2: Create a DynamoDB table
echo "Step 2: Creating DynamoDB table..." | tee -a $LOG_FILE

# Check if table already exists
TABLE_EXISTS=$(aws dynamodb describe-table --table-name cloudmap 2>&1 || echo
 "NOT_EXISTS")

if [[ $TABLE_EXISTS == *"ResourceNotFoundException"* || $TABLE_EXISTS ==
 "NOT_EXISTS" ]]; then
  log_cmd "aws dynamodb create-table --table-name cloudmap --
attribute-definitions AttributeName=id,AttributeType=S --key-schema
 AttributeName=id,KeyType=HASH --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST"

  # Wait for DynamoDB table to become active
  echo "Waiting for DynamoDB table to become active..." | tee -a $LOG_FILE
  aws dynamodb wait table-exists --table-name cloudmap
else
  echo "DynamoDB table cloudmap already exists" | tee -a $LOG_FILE
fi

CREATED_RESOURCES+=("dynamodb:cloudmap")

# Step 3: Create an AWS Cloud Map data service
echo "Step 3: Creating AWS Cloud Map data service..." | tee -a $LOG_FILE

# Get all services in the namespace
echo "Listing all services in namespace $NAMESPACE_ID..." | tee -a $LOG_FILE
SERVICES=$(aws servicediscovery list-services --filters
 "Name=NAMESPACE_ID,Values=$NAMESPACE_ID,Condition=EQ" --query 'Services[*].
[Id,Name]' --output text)
echo "Services found: $SERVICES" | tee -a $LOG_FILE

# Check if data service already exists
DATA_SERVICE_ID=""
while read -r id name || [[ -n "$id" ]]; do
  echo "Checking service: ID=$id, Name=$name" | tee -a $LOG_FILE
  if [[ "$name" == "data-service" ]]; then
    DATA_SERVICE_ID="$id"
```

```
    break
  fi
done <<< "$SERVICES"

if [[ -z "$DATA_SERVICE_ID" ]]; then
  echo "Data service does not exist, creating it..." | tee -a $LOG_FILE
  # Create the service and capture the ID directly
  echo "$ aws servicediscovery create-service --name data-service --namespace-id
 $NAMESPACE_ID --creator-request-id data-service-request" | tee -a $LOG_FILE
  CREATE_OUTPUT=$(aws servicediscovery create-service --name data-service --
namespace-id $NAMESPACE_ID --creator-request-id data-service-request)
  echo "$CREATE_OUTPUT" | tee -a $LOG_FILE

  # Extract the service ID using AWS CLI query
  DATA_SERVICE_ID=$(aws servicediscovery list-services --filters
 "Name=NAMESPACE_ID,Values=$NAMESPACE_ID,Condition=EQ" --query "Services[?
Name=='data-service'].Id" --output text)
  echo "Data service created with ID: $DATA_SERVICE_ID" | tee -a $LOG_FILE
else
  echo "Data service already exists with ID: $DATA_SERVICE_ID" | tee -a $LOG_FILE
fi

CREATED_RESOURCES+=("service:$DATA_SERVICE_ID")

# Register DynamoDB table as a service instance
echo "Registering DynamoDB table as a service instance..." | tee -a $LOG_FILE

# Check if instance already exists
INSTANCE_EXISTS=$(aws servicediscovery list-instances --service-id
 $DATA_SERVICE_ID --query "Instances[?Id=='data-instance'].Id" --output text)

if [[ -z "$INSTANCE_EXISTS" ]]; then
  log_cmd "aws servicediscovery register-instance --service-id $DATA_SERVICE_ID
 --instance-id data-instance --attributes tablename=cloudmap,region=$(aws
 configure get region)"
  OPERATION_ID=$(aws servicediscovery register-instance --service-
id $DATA_SERVICE_ID --instance-id data-instance --attributes
 tablename=cloudmap,region=$(aws configure get region) --query 'OperationId' --
output text)

  # Wait for instance registration to complete
  echo "Waiting for instance registration to complete..." | tee -a $LOG_FILE
  wait_for_operation $OPERATION_ID
else
```

```
  echo "Instance data-instance already exists" | tee -a $LOG_FILE
fi

CREATED_RESOURCES+=("instance:$DATA_SERVICE_ID:data-instance")

# Step 4: Create an IAM role for Lambda
echo "Step 4: Creating IAM role for Lambda..." | tee -a $LOG_FILE

# Create a trust policy for Lambda
cat > lambda-trust-policy.json << EOF
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Principal": {
        "Service": "lambda.amazonaws.com"
      },
      "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
    }
  ]
}
EOF

# Check if role already exists
echo "Checking if IAM role already exists..." | tee -a $LOG_FILE
ROLE_EXISTS=$(aws iam get-role --role-name cloudmap-tutorial-role 2>&1 || echo
 "NOT_EXISTS")

if [[ $ROLE_EXISTS == *"NoSuchEntity"* || $ROLE_EXISTS == "NOT_EXISTS" ]]; then
    log_cmd "aws iam create-role --role-name cloudmap-tutorial-role --assume-
role-policy-document file://lambda-trust-policy.json"
else
    echo "Role cloudmap-tutorial-role already exists, using existing role" | tee
 -a $LOG_FILE
fi

# FIXED: Create a custom policy with least privilege instead of using
 PowerUserAccess
cat > cloudmap-policy.json << EOF
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
```

```
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "logs:CreateLogGroup",
        "logs:CreateLogStream",
        "logs:PutLogEvents"
      ],
      "Resource": "arn:aws:logs:*:*:*"
    },
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "dynamodb:PutItem",
        "dynamodb:GetItem",
        "dynamodb:Scan"
      ],
      "Resource": "arn:aws:dynamodb:*:*:table/cloudmap"
    },
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "servicediscovery:DiscoverInstances"
      ],
      "Resource": "*"
    }
  ]
}
EOF

# Check if policy already exists
POLICY_ARN=$(aws iam list-policies --query "Policies[?
PolicyName=='CloudMapTutorialPolicy'].Arn" --output text)

if [[ -z "$POLICY_ARN" ]]; then
  echo "Creating CloudMapTutorialPolicy..." | tee -a $LOG_FILE
  echo "$ aws iam create-policy --policy-name CloudMapTutorialPolicy --policy-
document file://cloudmap-policy.json" | tee -a $LOG_FILE
  CREATE_OUTPUT=$(aws iam create-policy --policy-name CloudMapTutorialPolicy --
policy-document file://cloudmap-policy.json)
  echo "$CREATE_OUTPUT" | tee -a $LOG_FILE
  POLICY_ARN=$(aws iam list-policies --query "Policies[?
PolicyName=='CloudMapTutorialPolicy'].Arn" --output text)
else
  echo "Policy CloudMapTutorialPolicy already exists with ARN: $POLICY_ARN" | tee
 -a $LOG_FILE
```

```
fi

echo "$ aws iam attach-role-policy --role-name cloudmap-tutorial-role --policy-
arn $POLICY_ARN" | tee -a $LOG_FILE
aws iam attach-role-policy --role-name cloudmap-tutorial-role --policy-arn
 $POLICY_ARN | tee -a $LOG_FILE

echo "$ aws iam attach-role-policy --role-name cloudmap-tutorial-role --policy-
arn arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/AWSLambdaBasicExecutionRole" | tee -a
 $LOG_FILE
aws iam attach-role-policy --role-name cloudmap-tutorial-role --policy-arn
 arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/AWSLambdaBasicExecutionRole | tee -a
 $LOG_FILE

# Wait for role to propagate
echo "Waiting for IAM role to propagate..." | tee -a $LOG_FILE
sleep 10

ROLE_ARN=$(aws iam get-role --role-name cloudmap-tutorial-role --query 'Role.Arn'
 --output text)
CREATED_RESOURCES+=("role:cloudmap-tutorial-role")

# Step 5: Create an AWS Cloud Map app service
echo "Step 5: Creating AWS Cloud Map app service..." | tee -a $LOG_FILE

# Get all services in the namespace
SERVICES=$(aws servicediscovery list-services --filters
 "Name=NAMESPACE_ID,Values=$NAMESPACE_ID,Condition=EQ" --query 'Services[*].
[Id,Name]' --output text)

# Check if app service already exists
APP_SERVICE_ID=""
while read -r id name || [[ -n "$id" ]]; do
  if [[ "$name" == "app-service" ]]; then
    APP_SERVICE_ID="$id"
    break
  fi
done <<< "$SERVICES"

if [[ -z "$APP_SERVICE_ID" ]]; then
  echo "App service does not exist, creating it..." | tee -a $LOG_FILE
  # Create the service and capture the ID directly
  echo "$ aws servicediscovery create-service --name app-service --namespace-id
 $NAMESPACE_ID --creator-request-id app-service-request" | tee -a $LOG_FILE
```

```
  CREATE_OUTPUT=$(aws servicediscovery create-service --name app-service --
namespace-id $NAMESPACE_ID --creator-request-id app-service-request)
  echo "$CREATE_OUTPUT" | tee -a $LOG_FILE

  # Extract the service ID using AWS CLI query
  APP_SERVICE_ID=$(aws servicediscovery list-services --filters
 "Name=NAMESPACE_ID,Values=$NAMESPACE_ID,Condition=EQ" --query "Services[?
Name=='app-service'].Id" --output text)
  echo "App service created with ID: $APP_SERVICE_ID" | tee -a $LOG_FILE
else
  echo "App service already exists with ID: $APP_SERVICE_ID" | tee -a $LOG_FILE
fi

CREATED_RESOURCES+=("service:$APP_SERVICE_ID")

# Step 6: Create a Lambda function to write data
echo "Step 6: Creating Lambda function to write data..." | tee -a $LOG_FILE

# Create Lambda function code
cat > writefunction.py << EOF
import boto3
import json
import random

def lambda_handler(event, context):
    # Use AWS Cloud Map to discover the DynamoDB table
    serviceclient = boto3.client('servicediscovery')

    # Discover the data service instance
    response = serviceclient.discover_instances(
        NamespaceName='cloudmap-tutorial',
        ServiceName='data-service'
    )

    # Extract table name and region from the instance attributes
    tablename = response['Instances'][0]['Attributes']['tablename']
    region = response['Instances'][0]['Attributes']['region']

    # Create DynamoDB client in the specified region
    dynamodb = boto3.resource('dynamodb', region_name=region)
    table = dynamodb.Table(tablename)

    # Write data to the table
    table.put_item(
```

```
        Item={
            'id': str(random.randint(1,100)),
            'todo': event
        }
    )

    return {
        'statusCode': 200,
        'body': json.dumps('Data written successfully!')
    }
EOF

# Zip the function code
log_cmd "zip writefunction.zip writefunction.py"

# Create the Lambda function
FUNCTION_EXISTS=$(aws lambda list-functions --query "Functions[?
FunctionName=='writefunction'].FunctionName" --output text)
if [[ -z "$FUNCTION_EXISTS" ]]; then
  log_cmd "aws lambda create-function --function-name writefunction --runtime
 python3.12 --role $ROLE_ARN --handler writefunction.lambda_handler --zip-file
 fileb://writefunction.zip --architectures x86_64"

  # Wait for the Lambda function to be active before updating
  echo "Waiting for Lambda function to become active..." | tee -a $LOG_FILE
  function_state="Pending"
  while [ "$function_state" == "Pending" ]; do
      sleep 5
      function_state=$(aws lambda get-function --function-name writefunction --
query 'Configuration.State' --output text)
      echo "Current function state: $function_state" | tee -a $LOG_FILE
  done

  # Update the function timeout
  log_cmd "aws lambda update-function-configuration --function-name writefunction
 --timeout 5"
else
  echo "Lambda function writefunction already exists" | tee -a $LOG_FILE
fi
CREATED_RESOURCES+=("lambda:writefunction")

# Step 7: Register the Lambda write function as an AWS Cloud Map service instance
echo "Step 7: Registering Lambda write function as a service instance..." | tee -
a $LOG_FILE
```

```
# Check if instance already exists
INSTANCE_EXISTS=$(aws servicediscovery list-instances --service-id
 $APP_SERVICE_ID --query "Instances[?Id=='write-instance'].Id" --output text)

if [[ -z "$INSTANCE_EXISTS" ]]; then
  log_cmd "aws servicediscovery register-instance --service-id $APP_SERVICE_ID --
instance-id write-instance --attributes action=write,functionname=writefunction"
  OPERATION_ID=$(aws servicediscovery register-instance --service-
id $APP_SERVICE_ID --instance-id write-instance --attributes
 action=write,functionname=writefunction --query 'OperationId' --output text)

  # Wait for instance registration to complete
  echo "Waiting for write instance registration to complete..." | tee -a
 $LOG_FILE
  wait_for_operation $OPERATION_ID
else
  echo "Instance write-instance already exists" | tee -a $LOG_FILE
fi

CREATED_RESOURCES+=("instance:$APP_SERVICE_ID:write-instance")

# Step 8: Create a Lambda function to read data
echo "Step 8: Creating Lambda function to read data..." | tee -a $LOG_FILE

# Create Lambda function code
cat > readfunction.py << EOF
import boto3
import json

def lambda_handler(event, context):
    # Use AWS Cloud Map to discover the DynamoDB table
    serviceclient = boto3.client('servicediscovery')

    # Discover the data service instance
    response = serviceclient.discover_instances(
        NamespaceName='cloudmap-tutorial',
        ServiceName='data-service'
    )

    # Extract table name and region from the instance attributes
    tablename = response['Instances'][0]['Attributes']['tablename']
    region = response['Instances'][0]['Attributes']['region']
```

```
    # Create DynamoDB client in the specified region
    dynamodb = boto3.resource('dynamodb', region_name=region)
    table = dynamodb.Table(tablename)

    # Read data from the table
    response = table.scan()

    return {
        'statusCode': 200,
        'body': json.dumps(response['Items'])
    }
EOF

# Zip the function code
log_cmd "zip readfunction.zip readfunction.py"

# Create the Lambda function
FUNCTION_EXISTS=$(aws lambda list-functions --query "Functions[?
FunctionName=='readfunction'].FunctionName" --output text)
if [[ -z "$FUNCTION_EXISTS" ]]; then
  log_cmd "aws lambda create-function --function-name readfunction --runtime
 python3.12 --role $ROLE_ARN --handler readfunction.lambda_handler --zip-file
 fileb://readfunction.zip --architectures x86_64"

  # Wait for the Lambda function to be active before updating
  echo "Waiting for Lambda function to become active..." | tee -a $LOG_FILE
  function_state="Pending"
  while [ "$function_state" == "Pending" ]; do
      sleep 5
      function_state=$(aws lambda get-function --function-name readfunction --
query 'Configuration.State' --output text)
      echo "Current function state: $function_state" | tee -a $LOG_FILE
  done

  # Update the function timeout
  log_cmd "aws lambda update-function-configuration --function-name readfunction
 --timeout 5"
else
  echo "Lambda function readfunction already exists" | tee -a $LOG_FILE
fi
CREATED_RESOURCES+=("lambda:readfunction")

# Step 9: Register the Lambda read function as an AWS Cloud Map service instance
```

```
echo "Step 9: Registering Lambda read function as a service instance..." | tee -a
 $LOG_FILE

# Check if instance already exists
INSTANCE_EXISTS=$(aws servicediscovery list-instances --service-id
 $APP_SERVICE_ID --query "Instances[?Id=='read-instance'].Id" --output text)

if [[ -z "$INSTANCE_EXISTS" ]]; then
  log_cmd "aws servicediscovery register-instance --service-id $APP_SERVICE_ID --
instance-id read-instance --attributes action=read,functionname=readfunction"
  OPERATION_ID=$(aws servicediscovery register-instance --service-
id $APP_SERVICE_ID --instance-id read-instance --attributes
 action=read,functionname=readfunction --query 'OperationId' --output text)

  # Wait for read instance registration to complete
  echo "Waiting for read instance registration to complete..." | tee -a $LOG_FILE
  wait_for_operation $OPERATION_ID
else
  echo "Instance read-instance already exists" | tee -a $LOG_FILE
fi

CREATED_RESOURCES+=("instance:$APP_SERVICE_ID:read-instance")

# Step 10: Create Python clients to interact with the services
echo "Step 10: Creating Python clients..." | tee -a $LOG_FILE

cat > writeclient.py << EOF
import boto3

serviceclient = boto3.client('servicediscovery')

response = serviceclient.discover_instances(NamespaceName='cloudmap-tutorial',
 ServiceName='app-service', QueryParameters={ 'action': 'write' })

functionname = response["Instances"][0]["Attributes"]["functionname"]

lambdaclient = boto3.client('lambda')

resp = lambdaclient.invoke(FunctionName=functionname, Payload='"This is a test
 data"')

print(resp["Payload"].read())
EOF
```

```
cat > readclient.py << EOF
import boto3

serviceclient = boto3.client('servicediscovery')

response = serviceclient.discover_instances(NamespaceName='cloudmap-tutorial',
 ServiceName='app-service', QueryParameters={ 'action': 'read' })

functionname = response["Instances"][0]["Attributes"]["functionname"]

lambdaclient = boto3.client('lambda')

resp = lambdaclient.invoke(FunctionName=functionname,
 InvocationType='RequestResponse')

print(resp["Payload"].read())
EOF

echo "Running write client..." | tee -a $LOG_FILE
log_cmd "python3 writeclient.py"

echo "Running read client..." | tee -a $LOG_FILE
log_cmd "python3 readclient.py"

# Step 11: Clean up resources
echo "Resources created:" | tee -a $LOG_FILE
for resource in "${CREATED_RESOURCES[@]}"; do
  echo "- $resource" | tee -a $LOG_FILE
done

echo "" | tee -a $LOG_FILE
echo "==========================================" | tee -a $LOG_FILE
echo "CLEANUP CONFIRMATION" | tee -a $LOG_FILE
echo "==========================================" | tee -a $LOG_FILE
echo "Do you want to clean up all created resources? (y/n): " | tee -a $LOG_FILE
read -r CLEANUP_CONFIRM
if [[ $CLEANUP_CONFIRM == "y" || $CLEANUP_CONFIRM == "Y" ]]; then
  cleanup
else
  echo "Resources were not cleaned up. You can manually clean them up later." |
 tee -a $LOG_FILE
fi

echo "Script completed at $(date)" | tee -a $LOG_FILE
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 다음 토픽을 참조하세요.
  - CreateHttpNamespace
  - CreateService
  - DeleteNamespace
  - DeleteService
  - DeregisterInstance
  - GetOperation
  - ListNamespaces
  - ListServices
  - RegisterInstance

Cloud Map 서비스 검색 시작하기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- Route 53 호스팅 영역 통합을 사용하여 퍼블릭 DNS 네임스페이스 생성
- DNS 쿼리 및 API 호출을 통해 검색 가능한 서비스 생성
- 다른 검색 구성으로 서비스 인스턴스 등록
- DNS 쿼리와 Cloud Map API를 모두 사용하여 서비스 검색
- dig 명령 및 API 호출을 사용하여 서비스 검색 확인
- 적절한 순서로 리소스 정리(인스턴스, 서비스, 네임스페이스)

Bash

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 샘플 개발자 자습서 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
# AWS Cloud Map Private Namespace Tutorial Script
# This script demonstrates how to use AWS Cloud Map for service discovery
# with DNS queries and API calls

# Exit on error
set -e

# Configuration
REGION="us-east-2"
NAMESPACE_NAME="cloudmap-tutorial.com"
LOG_FILE="cloudmap-tutorial.log"
CREATOR_REQUEST_ID=$(date +%s)

# Function to log messages
log() {
    local message="$1"
    echo "$(date '+%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S') - $message" | tee -a "$LOG_FILE"
}

# Function to check operation status
check_operation() {
    local operation_id="$1"
    local status=""

    log "Checking operation status for $operation_id..."

    while [[ "$status" != "SUCCESS" ]]; do
        sleep 5
        status=$(aws servicediscovery get-operation \
            --operation-id "$operation_id" \
            --region "$REGION" \
            --query "Operation.Status" \
            --output text)

        log "Operation status: $status"

        if [[ "$status" == "FAIL" ]]; then
            log "Operation failed. Exiting."
            exit 1
        fi
    done

    log "Operation completed successfully."
```

```
}

# Function to clean up resources
cleanup() {
    log "Starting cleanup process..."

    if [[ -n "$FIRST_INSTANCE_ID" ]]; then
        log "Deregistering first service instance..."
        aws servicediscovery deregister-instance \
            --service-id "$PUBLIC_SERVICE_ID" \
            --instance-id "$FIRST_INSTANCE_ID" \
            --region "$REGION" || log "Failed to deregister first instance"
    fi

    if [[ -n "$SECOND_INSTANCE_ID" ]]; then
        log "Deregistering second service instance..."
        aws servicediscovery deregister-instance \
            --service-id "$BACKEND_SERVICE_ID" \
            --instance-id "$SECOND_INSTANCE_ID" \
            --region "$REGION" || log "Failed to deregister second instance"
    fi

    if [[ -n "$PUBLIC_SERVICE_ID" ]]; then
        log "Deleting public service..."
        aws servicediscovery delete-service \
            --id "$PUBLIC_SERVICE_ID" \
            --region "$REGION" || log "Failed to delete public service"
    fi

    if [[ -n "$BACKEND_SERVICE_ID" ]]; then
        log "Deleting backend service..."
        aws servicediscovery delete-service \
            --id "$BACKEND_SERVICE_ID" \
            --region "$REGION" || log "Failed to delete backend service"
    fi

    if [[ -n "$NAMESPACE_ID" ]]; then
        log "Deleting namespace..."
        aws servicediscovery delete-namespace \
            --id "$NAMESPACE_ID" \
            --region "$REGION" || log "Failed to delete namespace"
    fi

    log "Cleanup completed."
```

```
}

# Set up trap for cleanup on script exit
trap cleanup EXIT INT TERM

# Initialize log file
> "$LOG_FILE"
log "Starting AWS Cloud Map tutorial script"

# Step 1: Create an AWS Cloud Map namespace
log "Creating AWS Cloud Map namespace: $NAMESPACE_NAME"
OPERATION_RESULT=$(aws servicediscovery create-public-dns-namespace \
    --name "$NAMESPACE_NAME" \
    --creator-request-id "cloudmap-tutorial-$CREATOR_REQUEST_ID" \
    --region "$REGION")

OPERATION_ID=$(echo "$OPERATION_RESULT" | jq -r '.OperationId')
log "Namespace creation initiated. Operation ID: $OPERATION_ID"

# Check operation status
check_operation "$OPERATION_ID"

# Get the namespace ID
log "Getting namespace ID..."
NAMESPACE_ID=$(aws servicediscovery list-namespaces \
    --region "$REGION" \
    --query "Namespaces[?Name=='$NAMESPACE_NAME'].Id" \
    --output text)

log "Namespace ID: $NAMESPACE_ID"

# Get the hosted zone ID
log "Getting Route 53 hosted zone ID..."
HOSTED_ZONE_ID=$(aws route53 list-hosted-zones-by-name \
    --dns-name "$NAMESPACE_NAME" \
    --query "HostedZones[0].Id" \
    --output text | sed 's|/hostedzone/||')

log "Hosted Zone ID: $HOSTED_ZONE_ID"

# Step 2: Create the AWS Cloud Map services
log "Creating public service..."
PUBLIC_SERVICE_RESULT=$(aws servicediscovery create-service \
    --name "public-service" \
```

```
    --namespace-id "$NAMESPACE_ID" \
    --dns-config "RoutingPolicy=MULTIVALUE,DnsRecords=[{Type=A,TTL=300}]" \
    --region "$REGION")

PUBLIC_SERVICE_ID=$(echo "$PUBLIC_SERVICE_RESULT" | jq -r '.Service.Id')
log "Public service created. Service ID: $PUBLIC_SERVICE_ID"

log "Creating backend service..."
BACKEND_SERVICE_RESULT=$(aws servicediscovery create-service \
    --name "backend-service" \
    --namespace-id "$NAMESPACE_ID" \
    --type "HTTP" \
    --region "$REGION")

BACKEND_SERVICE_ID=$(echo "$BACKEND_SERVICE_RESULT" | jq -r '.Service.Id')
log "Backend service created. Service ID: $BACKEND_SERVICE_ID"

# Step 3: Register the AWS Cloud Map service instances
log "Registering first service instance..."
FIRST_INSTANCE_RESULT=$(aws servicediscovery register-instance \
    --service-id "$PUBLIC_SERVICE_ID" \
    --instance-id "first" \
    --attributes "AWS_INSTANCE_IPV4=192.168.2.1" \
    --region "$REGION")

FIRST_INSTANCE_ID="first"
FIRST_OPERATION_ID=$(echo "$FIRST_INSTANCE_RESULT" | jq -r '.OperationId')
log "First instance registration initiated. Operation ID: $FIRST_OPERATION_ID"

# Check operation status
check_operation "$FIRST_OPERATION_ID"

log "Registering second service instance..."
SECOND_INSTANCE_RESULT=$(aws servicediscovery register-instance \
    --service-id "$BACKEND_SERVICE_ID" \
    --instance-id "second" \
    --attributes "service-name=backend" \
    --region "$REGION")

SECOND_INSTANCE_ID="second"
SECOND_OPERATION_ID=$(echo "$SECOND_INSTANCE_RESULT" | jq -r '.OperationId')
log "Second instance registration initiated. Operation ID: $SECOND_OPERATION_ID"

# Check operation status
```

```
check_operation "$SECOND_OPERATION_ID"

# Step 4: Discover the AWS Cloud Map service instances
log "Getting Route 53 name servers..."
NAME_SERVERS=$(aws route53 get-hosted-zone \
    --id "$HOSTED_ZONE_ID" \
    --query "DelegationSet.NameServers[0]" \
    --output text)

log "Name server: $NAME_SERVERS"

log "Using dig to query DNS records (this will be simulated)..."
log "Command: dig @$NAME_SERVERS public-service.$NAMESPACE_NAME"
log "Expected output would show: public-service.$NAMESPACE_NAME. 300 IN A
 192.168.2.1"

log "Using AWS CLI to discover backend service instances..."
DISCOVER_RESULT=$(aws servicediscovery discover-instances \
    --namespace-name "$NAMESPACE_NAME" \
    --service-name "backend-service" \
    --region "$REGION")

log "Discovery result: $(echo "$DISCOVER_RESULT" | jq -c '.')"

# Display created resources
log "Resources created:"
log "- Namespace: $NAMESPACE_NAME (ID: $NAMESPACE_ID)"
log "- Public Service: public-service (ID: $PUBLIC_SERVICE_ID)"
log "- Backend Service: backend-service (ID: $BACKEND_SERVICE_ID)"
log "- Service Instance: first (Service: public-service)"
log "- Service Instance: second (Service: backend-service)"

# Ask user if they want to clean up resources
read -p "Do you want to clean up all created resources? (y/n): " CLEANUP_RESPONSE

if [[ "$CLEANUP_RESPONSE" == "y" || "$CLEANUP_RESPONSE" == "Y" ]]; then
    log "User confirmed cleanup. Proceeding with resource deletion."
    # Cleanup function will be called automatically on exit
else
    log "User chose not to clean up resources. Exiting without cleanup."
    trap - EXIT
    exit 0
fi
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 다음 토픽을 참조하세요.
  - CreatePublicDnsNamespace
  - CreateService
  - DeleteNamespace
  - DeleteService
  - DeregisterInstance
  - DiscoverInstances
  - GetOperation
  - ListNamespaces
  - RegisterInstance

AWS SDKs AWS Cloud9 사용에 대한 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 AWS Cloud9 함께를 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

추가 리소스

- AWS Cloud9 사용 설명서 -에 대한 자세한 정보입니다 AWS Cloud9.
- AWS Cloud9 API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 AWS Cloud9 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 설정 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리입니다. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs AWS Cloud9 사용에 대한 기본 예제
  - AWS SDKs AWS Cloud9 를 사용하기 위한 작업
    - CLI로 CreateEnvironmentEc2 사용
    - CLI로 CreateEnvironmentMembership 사용

- CLI로 DeleteEnvironment 사용
- CLI로 DeleteEnvironmentMembership 사용
- CLI로 DescribeEnvironmentMemberships 사용
- CLI로 DescribeEnvironmentStatus 사용
- CLI로 DescribeEnvironments 사용
- CLI로 ListEnvironments 사용
- CLI로 UpdateEnvironment 사용
- CLI로 UpdateEnvironmentMembership 사용

AWS SDKs AWS Cloud9 사용에 대한 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS Cloud9 SDKs에서의 기본 사항을 AWS 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- AWS SDKs AWS Cloud9 를 사용하기 위한 작업
  - CLI로 CreateEnvironmentEc2 사용
  - CLI로 CreateEnvironmentMembership 사용
  - CLI로 DeleteEnvironment 사용
  - CLI로 DeleteEnvironmentMembership 사용
  - CLI로 DescribeEnvironmentMemberships 사용
  - CLI로 DescribeEnvironmentStatus 사용
  - CLI로 DescribeEnvironments 사용
  - CLI로 ListEnvironments 사용
  - CLI로 UpdateEnvironment 사용
  - CLI로 UpdateEnvironmentMembership 사용

AWS SDKs AWS Cloud9 를 사용하기 위한 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 AWS Cloud9 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 AWS Cloud9 API 참조를 참조하세요.

예시

- CLI로 CreateEnvironmentEc2 사용
- CLI로 CreateEnvironmentMembership 사용
- CLI로 DeleteEnvironment 사용
- CLI로 DeleteEnvironmentMembership 사용
- CLI로 DescribeEnvironmentMemberships 사용
- CLI로 DescribeEnvironmentStatus 사용
- CLI로 DescribeEnvironments 사용
- CLI로 ListEnvironments 사용
- CLI로 UpdateEnvironment 사용
- CLI로 UpdateEnvironmentMembership 사용

CLI로 **`CreateEnvironmentEc2`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateEnvironmentEc2`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

AWS Cloud9 EC2 개발 환경을 생성하려면

다음 `create-environment-ec2` 예제에서는 지정된 설정으로 AWS Cloud9 개발 환경을 생성하고 Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud(Amazon EC2) 인스턴스를 시작한 다음 인스턴스에서 환경으로 연결합니다.

```
aws cloud9 create-environment-ec2 \
    --name my-demo-env \
    --description "My demonstration development environment." \
    --instance-type t2.micro --image-id amazonlinux-2023-x86_64 \
    --subnet-id subnet-1fab8aEX \
    --automatic-stop-time-minutes 60 \
    --owner-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/MyDemoUser
```

출력:

```
{
    "environmentId": "8a34f51ce1e04a08882f1e811bd706EX"
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Cloud9 사용 설명서의 EC2 환경 생성을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateEnvironmentEc2를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 설정으로 AWS Cloud9 개발 환경을 생성하고 Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud(Amazon EC2) 인스턴스를 시작한 다음 인스턴스에서 환경으로 연결합니다.

```
New-C9EnvironmentEC2 -Name my-demo-env -AutomaticStopTimeMinutes 60 -Description
 "My demonstration development environment." -InstanceType t2.micro -OwnerArn
 arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/MyDemoUser -SubnetId subnet-d43a46EX
```

출력:

```
ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CreateEnvironmentEc2를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 설정으로 AWS Cloud9 개발 환경을 생성하고 Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud(Amazon EC2) 인스턴스를 시작한 다음 인스턴스에서 환경으로 연결합니다.

```
New-C9EnvironmentEC2 -Name my-demo-env -AutomaticStopTimeMinutes 60 -Description
 "My demonstration development environment." -InstanceType t2.micro -OwnerArn
 arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/MyDemoUser -SubnetId subnet-d43a46EX
```

출력:

```
ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateEnvironmentEc2를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **CreateEnvironmentMembership** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 CreateEnvironmentMembership의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

AWS Cloud9 개발 환경에 환경 멤버를 추가하려면

이 예제에서는 지정된 환경 멤버를 지정된 AWS Cloud9 개발 환경에 추가합니다.

명령:

```
aws cloud9 create-environment-membership --environment-
id 8a34f51ce1e04a08882f1e811bd706EX --user-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/
AnotherDemoUser --permissions read-write
```

출력:

```
{
  "membership": {
    "environmentId": "8a34f51ce1e04a08882f1e811bd706EX",
    "userId": "AIDAJ3LOROMOUXTBSU6EX",
    "userArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/AnotherDemoUser",
    "permissions": "read-write"
  }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateEnvironmentMembership을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 환경 멤버를 지정된 AWS Cloud9 개발 환경에 추가합니다.

```
New-C9EnvironmentMembership -UserArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/
AnotherDemoUser -EnvironmentId ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX -Permission read-
write
```

출력:

```
EnvironmentId : ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX
LastAccess    : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
Permissions   : read-write
UserArn       : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/AnotherDemoUser
UserId        : AIDAJ3BA6O2FMJWCWXHEX
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CreateEnvironmentMembership을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 환경 멤버를 지정된 AWS Cloud9 개발 환경에 추가합니다.

```
New-C9EnvironmentMembership -UserArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/
AnotherDemoUser -EnvironmentId ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX -Permission read-
write
```

출력:

```
EnvironmentId : ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX
LastAccess    : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
Permissions   : read-write
UserArn       : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/AnotherDemoUser
UserId        : AIDAJ3BA6O2FMJWCWXHEX
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateEnvironmentMembership을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **`DeleteEnvironment`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteEnvironment`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

AWS Cloud9 개발 환경을 삭제하려면

이 예제에서는 지정된 AWS Cloud9 개발 환경을 삭제합니다. 환경에 Amazon EC2 인스턴스가 연결된 경우 해당 인스턴스도 종료됩니다.

명령:

```
aws cloud9 delete-environment --environment-id 8a34f51ce1e04a08882f1e811bd706EX
```

출력:

```
None.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteEnvironment를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 AWS Cloud9 개발 환경을 삭제합니다. Amazon EC2 인스턴스가 환경에 연결된 경우는 인스턴스도 종료합니다.

```
Remove-C9Environment -EnvironmentId ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteEnvironment를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 AWS Cloud9 개발 환경을 삭제합니다. Amazon EC2 인스턴스가 환경에 연결된 경우는 인스턴스도 종료합니다.

```
Remove-C9Environment -EnvironmentId ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteEnvironment를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **`DeleteEnvironmentMembership`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteEnvironmentMembership`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

AWS Cloud9 개발 환경에서 환경 멤버를 삭제하려면

이 예시에서는 지정된 AWS Cloud9 개발 환경에서 지정된 환경 멤버를 삭제합니다.

명령:

```
aws cloud9 delete-environment-membership --environment-
id 8a34f51ce1e04a08882f1e811bd706EX --user-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/
AnotherDemoUser
```

출력:

```
None.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteEnvironmentMembership을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제는 지정된 AWS Cloud9 개발 환경에서 지정된 환경 멤버를 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-C9EnvironmentMembership -UserArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/
AnotherDemoUser -EnvironmentId ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteEnvironmentMembership을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제는 지정된 AWS Cloud9 개발 환경에서 지정된 환경 멤버를 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-C9EnvironmentMembership -UserArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/
AnotherDemoUser -EnvironmentId ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteEnvironmentMembership을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **`DescribeEnvironmentMemberships`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeEnvironmentMemberships`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

AWS Cloud9 개발 환경의 환경 멤버에 대한 정보를 가져오는 방법

이 예제에서는 지정된 AWS Cloud9 개발 환경의 환경 멤버에 대한 정보를 가져옵니다.

명령:

```
aws cloud9 describe-environment-memberships --environment-
id 8a34f51ce1e04a08882f1e811bd706EX
```

출력:

```
{
  "memberships": [
    {
      "environmentId": "8a34f51ce1e04a08882f1e811bd706EX",
      "userId": "AIDAJ3LOROMOUXTBSU6EX",
      "userArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/AnotherDemoUser",
      "permissions": "read-write"
    },
    {
      "environmentId": "8a34f51ce1e04a08882f1e811bd706EX",
      "userId": "AIDAJNUEDQAQWFELJDLEX",
      "userArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/MyDemoUser",
      "permissions": "owner"
    }
  ]
}
```

an AWS Cloud9 개발 환경의 소유자에 대한 정보를 가져오는 방법

이 예제에서는 지정된 AWS Cloud9 개발 환경의 소유자에 대한 정보를 가져옵니다.

명령:

```
aws cloud9 describe-environment-memberships --environment-
id 8a34f51ce1e04a08882f1e811bd706EX --permissions owner
```

출력:

```
{
  "memberships": [
    {
      "environmentId": "8a34f51ce1e04a08882f1e811bd706EX",
      "userId": "AIDAJNUEDQAQWFELJDLEX",
      "userArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/MyDemoUser",
      "permissions": "owner"
    }
  ]
}
```

multiple AWS Cloud9 개발 환경의 환경 멤버에 대한 정보를 가져오는 방법

이 예제에서는 multiple AWS Cloud9 개발 환경의 지정된 환경 멤버에 대한 정보를 가져옵니다.

명령:

```
aws cloud9 describe-environment-memberships --user-
arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/MyDemoUser
```

출력:

```
{
  "memberships": [
    {
      "environmentId": "10a75714bd494714929e7f5ec4125aEX",
      "lastAccess": 1516213427.0,
      "userId": "AIDAJNUEDQAQWFELJDLEX",
      "userArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/MyDemoUser",
      "permissions": "owner"
    },
    {
      "environmentId": "1980b80e5f584920801c09086667f0EX",
      "lastAccess": 1516144884.0,
      "userId": "AIDAJNUEDQAQWFELJDLEX",
      "userArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/MyDemoUser",
      "permissions": "owner"
    }
  ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeEnvironmentMemberships를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 AWS Cloud9 개발 환경의 환경 멤버에 대한 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-C9EnvironmentMembershipList -EnvironmentId ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX
```

출력:

```
EnvironmentId : ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX
LastAccess    : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
Permissions   : read-write
UserArn       : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/AnotherDemoUser
UserId        : AIDAJ3BA6O2FMJWCWXHEX

EnvironmentId : ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX
LastAccess    : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
Permissions   : owner
UserArn       : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/MyDemoUser
UserId        : AIDAJ3LOROMOUXTBSU6EX
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 AWS Cloud9 개발 환경의 소유자에 대한 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-C9EnvironmentMembershipList -EnvironmentId ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX -
Permission owner
```

출력:

```
EnvironmentId : ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX
LastAccess    : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
Permissions   : owner
UserArn       : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/MyDemoUser
UserId        : AIDAJ3LOROMOUXTBSU6EX
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 multiple AWS Cloud9 개발 환경의 지정된 환경 멤버에 대한 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-C9EnvironmentMembershipList -UserArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/
MyDemoUser
```

출력:

```
EnvironmentId : ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX
LastAccess    : 1/17/2018 7:48:14 PM
Permissions   : owner
UserArn       : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/MyDemoUser
UserId        : AIDAJ3LOROMOUXTBSU6EX

EnvironmentId : 1980b80e5f584920801c09086667f0EX
LastAccess    : 1/16/2018 11:21:24 PM
Permissions   : owner
UserArn       : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/MyDemoUser
UserId        : AIDAJ3LOROMOUXTBSU6EX
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeEnvironmentMemberships를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 AWS Cloud9 개발 환경의 환경 멤버에 대한 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-C9EnvironmentMembershipList -EnvironmentId ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX
```

출력:

```
EnvironmentId : ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX
LastAccess    : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
Permissions   : read-write
UserArn       : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/AnotherDemoUser
UserId        : AIDAJ3BA6O2FMJWCWXHEX

EnvironmentId : ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX
LastAccess    : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
Permissions   : owner
UserArn       : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/MyDemoUser
UserId        : AIDAJ3LOROMOUXTBSU6EX
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 AWS Cloud9 개발 환경의 소유자에 대한 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-C9EnvironmentMembershipList -EnvironmentId ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX -
Permission owner
```

출력:

```
EnvironmentId : ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX
LastAccess    : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
Permissions   : owner
UserArn       : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/MyDemoUser
UserId        : AIDAJ3LOROMOUXTBSU6EX
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 multiple AWS Cloud9 개발 환경의 지정된 환경 멤버에 대한 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-C9EnvironmentMembershipList -UserArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/
MyDemoUser
```

출력:

```
EnvironmentId : ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX
LastAccess    : 1/17/2018 7:48:14 PM
Permissions   : owner
UserArn       : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/MyDemoUser
UserId        : AIDAJ3LOROMOUXTBSU6EX

EnvironmentId : 1980b80e5f584920801c09086667f0EX
LastAccess    : 1/16/2018 11:21:24 PM
Permissions   : owner
UserArn       : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/MyDemoUser
UserId        : AIDAJ3LOROMOUXTBSU6EX
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeEnvironmentMemberships를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **`DescribeEnvironmentStatus`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeEnvironmentStatus`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

an AWS Cloud9 개발 환경의 상태 정보를 가져오는 방법

이 예제에서는 지정된 AWS Cloud9 개발 환경에 대한 상태 정보를 가져옵니다.

명령:

```
aws cloud9 describe-environment-status --environment-
id 685f892f431b45c2b28cb69eadcdb0EX
```

출력:

```
{
  "status": "ready",
  "message": "Environment is ready to use"
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeEnvironmentStatus를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제는 지정된 AWS Cloud9 개발 환경에 대한 상태 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-C9EnvironmentStatus -EnvironmentId 349c86d4579e4e7298d500ff57a6b2EX
```

출력:

```
Message                     Status
-------                     ------
Environment is ready to use ready
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeEnvironmentStatus를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제는 지정된 AWS Cloud9 개발 환경에 대한 상태 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-C9EnvironmentStatus -EnvironmentId 349c86d4579e4e7298d500ff57a6b2EX
```

출력:

```
Message                     Status
-------                     ------
Environment is ready to use ready
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeEnvironmentStatus를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **DescribeEnvironments** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeEnvironments의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

AWS Cloud9 개발 환경에 대한 정보를 가져오는 방법

이 예제에서는 지정된 AWS Cloud9 개발 환경에 대한 정보를 가져옵니다.

명령:

```
aws cloud9 describe-environments --environment-
ids 685f892f431b45c2b28cb69eadcdb0EX 349c86d4579e4e7298d500ff57a6b2EX
```

출력:

```
{
  "environments": [
    {
      "id": "685f892f431b45c2b28cb69eadcdb0EX",
      "name": "my-demo-ec2-env",
      "description": "Created from CodeStar.",
      "type": "ec2",
      "arn": "arn:aws:cloud9:us-
east-1:123456789012:environment:685f892f431b45c2b28cb69eadcdb0EX",
      "ownerArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/MyDemoUser",
      "lifecycle": {
        "status": "CREATED"
      }
    },
    {
```

```
      "id": "349c86d4579e4e7298d500ff57a6b2EX",
      "name": my-demo-ssh-env",
      "description": "",
      "type": "ssh",
      "arn": "arn:aws:cloud9:us-
east-1:123456789012:environment:349c86d4579e4e7298d500ff57a6b2EX",
      "ownerArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/MyDemoUser",
      "lifecycle": {
        "status": "CREATED"
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeEnvironments를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 AWS Cloud9 개발 환경에 대한 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-C9EnvironmentData -EnvironmentId
 685f892f431b45c2b28cb69eadcdb0EX,1980b80e5f584920801c09086667f0EX
```

출력:

```
Arn         : arn:aws:cloud9:us-
east-1:123456789012:environment:685f892f431b45c2b28cb69eadcdb0EX
Description : Created from CodeStar.
Id          : 685f892f431b45c2b28cb69eadcdb0EX
Lifecycle   : Amazon.Cloud9.Model.EnvironmentLifecycle
Name        : my-demo-ec2-env
OwnerArn    : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/MyDemoUser
Type        : ec2

Arn         : arn:aws:cloud9:us-
east-1:123456789012:environment:1980b80e5f584920801c09086667f0EX
Description :
Id          : 1980b80e5f584920801c09086667f0EX
Lifecycle   : Amazon.Cloud9.Model.EnvironmentLifecycle
Name        : my-demo-ssh-env
```

```
OwnerArn     : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/MyDemoUser
Type         : ssh
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 AWS Cloud9 개발 환경의 수명 주기 상태에 대한 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
(Get-C9EnvironmentData -EnvironmentId 685f892f431b45c2b28cb69eadcdb0EX).Lifecycle
```

출력:

```
FailureResource Reason Status
--------------- ------ ------
                       CREATED
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeEnvironments를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 AWS Cloud9 개발 환경에 대한 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-C9EnvironmentData -EnvironmentId
 685f892f431b45c2b28cb69eadcdb0EX,1980b80e5f584920801c09086667f0EX
```

출력:

```
Arn         : arn:aws:cloud9:us-
east-1:123456789012:environment:685f892f431b45c2b28cb69eadcdb0EX
Description : Created from CodeStar.
Id          : 685f892f431b45c2b28cb69eadcdb0EX
Lifecycle   : Amazon.Cloud9.Model.EnvironmentLifecycle
Name        : my-demo-ec2-env
OwnerArn    : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/MyDemoUser
Type        : ec2

Arn         : arn:aws:cloud9:us-
east-1:123456789012:environment:1980b80e5f584920801c09086667f0EX
Description :
Id          : 1980b80e5f584920801c09086667f0EX
Lifecycle   : Amazon.Cloud9.Model.EnvironmentLifecycle
Name        : my-demo-ssh-env
OwnerArn    : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/MyDemoUser
```

```
Type        : ssh
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 AWS Cloud9 개발 환경의 수명 주기 상태에 대한 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
(Get-C9EnvironmentData -EnvironmentId 685f892f431b45c2b28cb69eadcdb0EX).Lifecycle
```

출력:

```
FailureResource Reason Status
--------------- ------ ------
                       CREATED
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeEnvironments를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **ListEnvironments** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListEnvironments`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

사용 가능한 AWS Cloud9 개발 환경 식별자 목록을 가져오는 방법

이 예제에서는 사용 가능한 AWS Cloud9 개발 환경 식별자 목록을 가져옵니다.

명령:

```
aws cloud9 list-environments
```

출력:

```
{
  "environmentIds": [
    "685f892f431b45c2b28cb69eadcdb0EX",
    "1980b80e5f584920801c09086667f0EX"
  ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListEnvironments를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 사용 가능한 AWS Cloud9 개발 환경 식별자 목록을 가져옵니다.

```
Get-C9EnvironmentList
```

출력:

```
685f892f431b45c2b28cb69eadcdb0EX
1980b80e5f584920801c09086667f0EX
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ListEnvironments를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 사용 가능한 AWS Cloud9 개발 환경 식별자 목록을 가져옵니다.

```
Get-C9EnvironmentList
```

출력:

```
685f892f431b45c2b28cb69eadcdb0EX
1980b80e5f584920801c09086667f0EX
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListEnvironments를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **`UpdateEnvironment`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `UpdateEnvironment`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

기존 AWS Cloud9 개발 환경의 설정을 변경하려면

이 예제에서는 지정된 기존 AWS Cloud9 개발 환경의 지정된 설정을 변경합니다.

명령:

```
aws cloud9 update-environment --environment-id 8a34f51ce1e04a08882f1e811bd706EX
 --name my-changed-demo-env --description "My changed demonstration development
 environment."
```

출력:

```
None.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 UpdateEnvironment를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 기존 AWS Cloud9 개발 환경의 지정된 설정을 변경합니다.

```
Update-C9Environment -EnvironmentId ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX -Description
 "My changed demonstration development environment." -Name my-changed-demo-env
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 UpdateEnvironment를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 기존 AWS Cloud9 개발 환경의 지정된 설정을 변경합니다.

```
Update-C9Environment -EnvironmentId ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX -Description
 "My changed demonstration development environment." -Name my-changed-demo-env
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UpdateEnvironment를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **UpdateEnvironmentMembership** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 UpdateEnvironmentMembership의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

AWS Cloud9 개발 환경에 대한 기존 환경 멤버의 설정을 변경하려면

이 예제에서는 지정된 AWS Cloud9 개발 환경에 대해 지정된 기존 환경 멤버의 설정을 변경합니다.

명령:

```
aws cloud9 update-environment-membership --environment-
id 8a34f51ce1e04a08882f1e811bd706EX --user-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/
AnotherDemoUser --permissions read-only
```

출력:

```
{
  "membership": {
    "environmentId": "8a34f51ce1e04a08882f1e811bd706EX",
    "userId": "AIDAJ3LOROMOUXTBSU6EX",
    "userArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/AnotherDemoUser",
    "permissions": "read-only"
  }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 UpdateEnvironmentMembership을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 AWS Cloud9 개발 환경에 대해 지정된 기존 환경 멤버의 설정을 변경합니다.

```
Update-C9EnvironmentMembership -UserArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/
AnotherDemoUser -EnvironmentId ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX -Permission read-
only
```

출력:

```
EnvironmentId : ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX
LastAccess    : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
Permissions   : read-only
UserArn       : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/AnotherDemoUser
UserId        : AIDAJ3BA6O2FMJWCWXHEX
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 UpdateEnvironmentMembership을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 AWS Cloud9 개발 환경에 대해 지정된 기존 환경 멤버의 설정을 변경합니다.

```
Update-C9EnvironmentMembership -UserArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/
AnotherDemoUser -EnvironmentId ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX -Permission read-
only
```

출력:

```
EnvironmentId : ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX
LastAccess    : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
Permissions   : read-only
UserArn       : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/AnotherDemoUser
UserId        : AIDAJ3BA6O2FMJWCWXHEX
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UpdateEnvironmentMembership을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

AWS SDKs CloudFormation 사용에 대한 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 AWS CloudFormation 함께를 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

추가 리소스

- CloudFormation 사용 설명서 -에 대한 자세한 정보입니다 CloudFormation.
- CloudFormation API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 CloudFormation 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 설정 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

시작

안녕하세요 CloudFormation

다음 코드 예제에서는 CloudFormation를 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using Amazon.CloudFormation;
using Amazon.CloudFormation.Model;
using Amazon.Runtime;

namespace CloudFormationActions;

public static class HelloCloudFormation
{
    public static IAmazonCloudFormation _amazonCloudFormation = null!;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Create the CloudFormation client
        _amazonCloudFormation = new AmazonCloudFormationClient();
        Console.WriteLine($"\nIn Region:
 {_amazonCloudFormation.Config.RegionEndpoint}");
```

```
        // List the resources for each stack
        await ListResources();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Method to list stack resources and other information.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> ListResources()
    {
        try
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Getting CloudFormation stack information...");

            // Get all stacks using the stack paginator.
            var paginatorForDescribeStacks =
                _amazonCloudFormation.Paginators.DescribeStacks(
                    new DescribeStacksRequest());
            if (paginatorForDescribeStacks.Stacks != null)
            {
                await foreach (Stack stack in paginatorForDescribeStacks.Stacks)
                {
                    // Basic information for each stack
                    Console.WriteLine(
                        "\n-----------------------------------------------");
                    Console.WriteLine($"\nStack: {stack.StackName}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"  Status: {stack.StackStatus.Value}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"  Created: {stack.CreationTime}");

                    // The tags of each stack (etc.)
                    if (stack.Tags != null && stack.Tags.Count > 0)
                    {
                        Console.WriteLine("  Tags:");
                        foreach (Tag tag in stack.Tags)
                            Console.WriteLine($"    {tag.Key}, {tag.Value}");
                    }

                    // The resources of each stack
                    DescribeStackResourcesResponse responseDescribeResources =
                        await _amazonCloudFormation.DescribeStackResourcesAsync(
                            new DescribeStackResourcesRequest
                            {
                                StackName = stack.StackName
```

```
                            });
                    if (responseDescribeResources.StackResources != null &&
responseDescribeResources.StackResources.Count > 0)
                    {
                        Console.WriteLine("  Resources:");
                        foreach (StackResource resource in
responseDescribeResources
                                        .StackResources)
                            Console.WriteLine(
                                $"    {resource.LogicalResourceId}:
{resource.ResourceStatus}");
                    }
                }
            }


Console.WriteLine("\n-----------------------------------------------");
            return true;
        }
        catch (AmazonCloudFormationException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Unable to get stack information:\n" + ex.Message);
            return false;
        }
        catch (AmazonServiceException ex)
        {
            if (ex.Message.Contains("Unable to get IAM security credentials"))
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
                Console.WriteLine("If you are usnig SSO, be sure to install" +
                                  " the AWSSDK.SSO and AWSSDK.SSOOIDC
packages.");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
                Console.WriteLine(ex.StackTrace);
            }

            return false;
        }
        catch (ArgumentNullException ex)
        {
```

```
            if (ex.Message.Contains("Options property cannot be empty:
ClientName"))
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
                Console.WriteLine("If you are using SSO, have you logged in?");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
                Console.WriteLine(ex.StackTrace);
            }

            return false;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeStackResources를 참조하세요.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs CloudFormation 사용에 대한 기본 예제
  - 안녕하세요 CloudFormation
  - AWS SDKs CloudFormation 를 사용하기 위한 작업
    - CLI로 CancelUpdateStack 사용
    - CLI로 ContinueUpdateRollback 사용
    - CLI로 CreateStack 사용
    - CLI로 DeleteStack 사용
    - CLI로 DescribeStackEvents 사용
    - CLI로 DescribeStackResource 사용
    - CLI로 DescribeStackResources 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeStacks 함께 사용
    - CLI로 EstimateTemplateCost 사용
    - CLI로 GetTemplate 사용
    - CLI로 ListStackResources 사용
    - CLI로 ListStacks 사용
    - CLI로 UpdateStack 사용

- CLI로 ValidateTemplate 사용
- AWS SDKs CloudFormation 사용 시나리오
  - COVID-19 데이터를 추적하는 API Gateway REST API 생성

AWS SDKs CloudFormation 사용에 대한 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS CloudFormation SDKs에서의 기본 사항을 AWS 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- 안녕하세요 CloudFormation
- AWS SDKs CloudFormation 를 사용하기 위한 작업
  - CLI로 CancelUpdateStack 사용
  - CLI로 ContinueUpdateRollback 사용
  - CLI로 CreateStack 사용
  - CLI로 DeleteStack 사용
  - CLI로 DescribeStackEvents 사용
  - CLI로 DescribeStackResource 사용
  - CLI로 DescribeStackResources 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeStacks 함께 사용
  - CLI로 EstimateTemplateCost 사용
  - CLI로 GetTemplate 사용
  - CLI로 ListStackResources 사용
  - CLI로 ListStacks 사용
  - CLI로 UpdateStack 사용
  - CLI로 ValidateTemplate 사용

안녕하세요 CloudFormation

다음 코드 예제에서는 CloudFormation를 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using Amazon.CloudFormation;
using Amazon.CloudFormation.Model;
using Amazon.Runtime;

namespace CloudFormationActions;

public static class HelloCloudFormation
{
    public static IAmazonCloudFormation _amazonCloudFormation = null!;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Create the CloudFormation client
        _amazonCloudFormation = new AmazonCloudFormationClient();
        Console.WriteLine($"\nIn Region:
 {_amazonCloudFormation.Config.RegionEndpoint}");

        // List the resources for each stack
        await ListResources();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Method to list stack resources and other information.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> ListResources()
    {
        try
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Getting CloudFormation stack information...");

            // Get all stacks using the stack paginator.
```

```
            var paginatorForDescribeStacks =
                _amazonCloudFormation.Paginators.DescribeStacks(
                    new DescribeStacksRequest());
            if (paginatorForDescribeStacks.Stacks != null)
            {
                await foreach (Stack stack in paginatorForDescribeStacks.Stacks)
                {
                    // Basic information for each stack
                    Console.WriteLine(
                        "\n-------------------------------------------------");
                    Console.WriteLine($"\nStack: {stack.StackName}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"  Status: {stack.StackStatus.Value}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"  Created: {stack.CreationTime}");

                    // The tags of each stack (etc.)
                    if (stack.Tags != null && stack.Tags.Count > 0)
                    {
                        Console.WriteLine("  Tags:");
                        foreach (Tag tag in stack.Tags)
                            Console.WriteLine($"    {tag.Key}, {tag.Value}");
                    }

                    // The resources of each stack
                    DescribeStackResourcesResponse responseDescribeResources =
                        await _amazonCloudFormation.DescribeStackResourcesAsync(
                            new DescribeStackResourcesRequest
                            {
                                StackName = stack.StackName
                            });
                    if (responseDescribeResources.StackResources != null &&
responseDescribeResources.StackResources.Count > 0)
                    {
                        Console.WriteLine("  Resources:");
                        foreach (StackResource resource in
responseDescribeResources
                                    .StackResources)
                            Console.WriteLine(
                                $"    {resource.LogicalResourceId}:
{resource.ResourceStatus}");
                    }
                }
            }
```

```
Console.WriteLine("\n-----------------------------------------------");
            return true;
        }
        catch (AmazonCloudFormationException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Unable to get stack information:\n" + ex.Message);
            return false;
        }
        catch (AmazonServiceException ex)
        {
            if (ex.Message.Contains("Unable to get IAM security credentials"))
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
                Console.WriteLine("If you are usnig SSO, be sure to install" +
                                  " the AWSSDK.SSO and AWSSDK.SSOOIDC
packages.");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
                Console.WriteLine(ex.StackTrace);
            }

            return false;
        }
        catch (ArgumentNullException ex)
        {
            if (ex.Message.Contains("Options property cannot be empty:
ClientName"))
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
                Console.WriteLine("If you are using SSO, have you logged in?");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
                Console.WriteLine(ex.StackTrace);
            }

            return false;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeStackResources를 참조하세요.

AWS SDKs CloudFormation 를 사용하기 위한 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 CloudFormation 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

이러한 발췌문은 CloudFormation API를 호출하며 컨텍스트에서 실행해야 하는 더 큰 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드입니다. AWS SDKs CloudFormation 사용 시나리오 에서 컨텍스트에 맞는 작업을 볼 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 AWS CloudFormation API 참조를 참조하세요.

예시

- CLI로 CancelUpdateStack 사용
- CLI로 ContinueUpdateRollback 사용
- CLI로 CreateStack 사용
- CLI로 DeleteStack 사용
- CLI로 DescribeStackEvents 사용
- CLI로 DescribeStackResource 사용
- CLI로 DescribeStackResources 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeStacks 함께 사용
- CLI로 EstimateTemplateCost 사용
- CLI로 GetTemplate 사용
- CLI로 ListStackResources 사용
- CLI로 ListStacks 사용
- CLI로 UpdateStack 사용
- CLI로 ValidateTemplate 사용

CLI로 **CancelUpdateStack** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 CancelUpdateStack의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

진행 중인 스택 업데이트를 취소하는 방법

다음 cancel-update-stack 명령은 myteststack 스택의 스택 업데이트를 취소합니다.

```
aws cloudformation cancel-update-stack --stack-name mytestsack
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CancelUpdateStack 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예 1: 지정된 스택에 대한 업데이트를 취소합니다.

```
Stop-CFNUpdateStack -StackName "myStack"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CancelUpdateStack을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예 1: 지정된 스택에 대한 업데이트를 취소합니다.

```
Stop-CFNUpdateStack -StackName "myStack"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CancelUpdateStack을 참조하세요.

CLI로 **ContinueUpdateRollback** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 ContinueUpdateRollback의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

업데이트 롤백을 재시도하는 방법

다음 `continue-update-rollback` 예제에서는 이전에 실패한 스택 업데이트에서 롤백 작업을 재개합니다.

```
aws cloudformation continue-update-rollback \
    --stack-name my-stack
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ContinueUpdateRollback 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예 1: 이름이 지정된 스택의 롤백을 계속합니다. 스택은 'UPDATE_ROLLBACK_FAILED' 상태여야 합니다. 계속된 롤백이 성공하면 스택은 'UPDATE_ROLLBACK_COMPLETE' 상태가 됩니다.

```
Resume-CFNUpdateRollback -StackName "myStack"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ContinueUpdateRollback을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예 1: 이름이 지정된 스택의 롤백을 계속합니다. 스택은 'UPDATE_ROLLBACK_FAILED' 상태여야 합니다. 계속된 롤백이 성공하면 스택은 'UPDATE_ROLLBACK_COMPLETE' 상태가 됩니다.

```
Resume-CFNUpdateRollback -StackName "myStack"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ContinueUpdateRollback을 참조하세요.

CLI로 **CreateStack** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateStack`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

AWS CloudFormation 스택을 생성하려면

다음 `create-stacks` 명령에서는 `sampletemplate.json` 템플릿을 사용하여 이름이 `myteststack`인 스택을 생성합니다.

```
aws cloudformation create-stack --stack-name myteststack --template-body file:// sampletemplate.json --parameters ParameterKey=KeyPairName,ParameterValue=TestKey ParameterKey=SubnetIDs,ParameterValue=SubnetID1\\,SubnetID2
```

출력:

```
{
    "StackId": "arn:aws:cloudformation:us-east-1:123456789012:stack/mytestsstack/466df9e0-0dff-08e3-8e2f-5088487c4896"
}
```

자세한 내용을 알아보려면 AWS CloudFormation 사용 설명서의 스택을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateStack 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예 1: 지정된 이름으로 새 스택을 생성합니다. 템플릿은 사용자 지정 파라미터를 사용하여 제공된 콘텐츠에서 구문 분석됩니다. 여기서, 'PK1' 및 'PK2'는 템플릿 콘텐츠에 선언된 파라미터의 이름을 나타내고, 'PV1' 및 'PV2'는 해당 파라미터의 값을 나타냅니다. 사용자 지정 파라미터는 'ParameterKey' 및 'ParameterValue' 대신 'Key' 및 'Value'를 사용하여 지정할 수도 있습니다. 스택 생성이 실패하면 롤백되지 않습니다.

```
New-CFNStack -StackName "myStack" `
             -TemplateBody "{TEMPLATE CONTENT HERE}" `
```

```
             -Parameter @( @{ ParameterKey="PK1"; ParameterValue="PV1" },
 @{ ParameterKey="PK2"; ParameterValue="PV2" }) `
             -DisableRollback $true
```

예 2: 지정된 이름으로 새 스택을 생성합니다. 템플릿은 사용자 지정 파라미터를 사용하여 제공된 콘텐츠에서 구문 분석됩니다. 여기서, 'PK1' 및 'PK2'는 템플릿 콘텐츠에 선언된 파라미터의 이름을 나타내고, 'PV1' 및 'PV2'는 해당 파라미터의 값을 나타냅니다. 사용자 지정 파라미터는 'ParameterKey' 및 'ParameterValue' 대신 'Key' 및 'Value'를 사용하여 지정할 수도 있습니다. 스택 생성이 실패하면 롤백됩니다.

```
$p1 = New-Object -Type Amazon.CloudFormation.Model.Parameter
$p1.ParameterKey = "PK1"
$p1.ParameterValue = "PV1"

$p2 = New-Object -Type Amazon.CloudFormation.Model.Parameter
$p2.ParameterKey = "PK2"
$p2.ParameterValue = "PV2"

New-CFNStack -StackName "myStack" `
             -TemplateBody "{TEMPLATE CONTENT HERE}" `
             -Parameter @( $p1, $p2 ) `
             -OnFailure "ROLLBACK"
```

예 3: 지정된 이름으로 새 스택을 생성합니다. 템플릿은 사용자 지정 파라미터를 사용하여 Amazon S3 URL에서 가져옵니다. 여기서, 'PK1'은 템플릿 콘텐츠에 선언된 파라미터의 이름을 나타내고, 'PV1'은 해당 파라미터의 값을 나타냅니다. 사용자 지정 파라미터는 'ParameterKey' 및 'ParameterValue' 대신 'Key' 및 'Value'를 사용하여 지정할 수도 있습니다. 스택 생성이 실패하면 롤백됩니다(-DisableRollback $false를 지정하는 것과 동일).

```
New-CFNStack -StackName "myStack" `
             -TemplateURL https://s3.amazonaws.com/amzn-s3-demo-bucket/
templatefile.template `
             -Parameter @{ ParameterKey="PK1"; ParameterValue="PV1" }
```

예 4: 지정된 이름으로 새 스택을 생성합니다. 템플릿은 사용자 지정 파라미터를 사용하여 Amazon S3 URL에서 가져옵니다. 여기서, 'PK1'은 템플릿 콘텐츠에 선언된 파라미터의 이름을 나타내고, 'PV1'은 해당 파라미터의 값을 나타냅니다. 사용자 지정 파라미터는 'ParameterKey' 및 'ParameterValue' 대신 'Key' 및 'Value'를 사용하여 지정할 수도 있습니다. 스택 생성이 실패하면 롤백됩니다(-DisableRollback $false를 지정하는 것과 동일). 지정된 알림 AEN은 게시된 스택 관련 이벤트를 수신합니다.

```
New-CFNStack -StackName "myStack" `
             -TemplateURL https://s3.amazonaws.com/amzn-s3-demo-bucket/
templatefile.template `
             -Parameter @{ ParameterKey="PK1"; ParameterValue="PV1" } `
             -NotificationARN @( "arn1", "arn2" )
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CreateStack을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예 1: 지정된 이름으로 새 스택을 생성합니다. 템플릿은 사용자 지정 파라미터를 사용하여 제공된 콘텐츠에서 구문 분석됩니다. 여기서, 'PK1' 및 'PK2'는 템플릿 콘텐츠에 선언된 파라미터의 이름을 나타내고, 'PV1' 및 'PV2'는 해당 파라미터의 값을 나타냅니다. 사용자 지정 파라미터는 'ParameterKey' 및 'ParameterValue' 대신 'Key' 및 'Value'를 사용하여 지정할 수도 있습니다. 스택 생성이 실패하면 롤백되지 않습니다.

```
New-CFNStack -StackName "myStack" `
             -TemplateBody "{TEMPLATE CONTENT HERE}" `
             -Parameter @( @{ ParameterKey="PK1"; ParameterValue="PV1" },
 @{ ParameterKey="PK2"; ParameterValue="PV2" }) `
             -DisableRollback $true
```

예 2: 지정된 이름으로 새 스택을 생성합니다. 템플릿은 사용자 지정 파라미터를 사용하여 제공된 콘텐츠에서 구문 분석됩니다. 여기서, 'PK1' 및 'PK2'는 템플릿 콘텐츠에 선언된 파라미터의 이름을 나타내고, 'PV1' 및 'PV2'는 해당 파라미터의 값을 나타냅니다. 사용자 지정 파라미터는 'ParameterKey' 및 'ParameterValue' 대신 'Key' 및 'Value'를 사용하여 지정할 수도 있습니다. 스택 생성이 실패하면 롤백됩니다.

```
$p1 = New-Object -Type Amazon.CloudFormation.Model.Parameter
$p1.ParameterKey = "PK1"
$p1.ParameterValue = "PV1"

$p2 = New-Object -Type Amazon.CloudFormation.Model.Parameter
$p2.ParameterKey = "PK2"
$p2.ParameterValue = "PV2"

New-CFNStack -StackName "myStack" `
             -TemplateBody "{TEMPLATE CONTENT HERE}" `
             -Parameter @( $p1, $p2 ) `
             -OnFailure "ROLLBACK"
```

예 3: 지정된 이름으로 새 스택을 생성합니다. 템플릿은 사용자 지정 파라미터를 사용하여 Amazon S3 URL에서 가져옵니다. 여기서, 'PK1'은 템플릿 콘텐츠에 선언된 파라미터의 이름을 나타내고, 'PV1'은 해당 파라미터의 값을 나타냅니다. 사용자 지정 파라미터는 'ParameterKey' 및 'ParameterValue' 대신 'Key' 및 'Value'를 사용하여 지정할 수도 있습니다. 스택 생성이 실패하면 롤백됩니다(-DisableRollback $false를 지정하는 것과 동일).

```
New-CFNStack -StackName "myStack" `
             -TemplateURL https://s3.amazonaws.com/amzn-s3-demo-bucket/
templatefile.template `
             -Parameter @{ ParameterKey="PK1"; ParameterValue="PV1" }
```

예 4: 지정된 이름으로 새 스택을 생성합니다. 템플릿은 사용자 지정 파라미터를 사용하여 Amazon S3 URL에서 가져옵니다. 여기서, 'PK1'은 템플릿 콘텐츠에 선언된 파라미터의 이름을 나타내고, 'PV1'은 해당 파라미터의 값을 나타냅니다. 사용자 지정 파라미터는 'ParameterKey' 및 'ParameterValue' 대신 'Key' 및 'Value'를 사용하여 지정할 수도 있습니다. 스택 생성이 실패하면 롤백됩니다(-DisableRollback $false를 지정하는 것과 동일). 지정된 알림 AEN은 게시된 스택 관련 이벤트를 수신합니다.

```
New-CFNStack -StackName "myStack" `
             -TemplateURL https://s3.amazonaws.com/amzn-s3-demo-bucket/
templatefile.template `
             -Parameter @{ ParameterKey="PK1"; ParameterValue="PV1" } `
             -NotificationARN @( "arn1", "arn2" )
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateStack을 참조하세요.

CLI로 **DeleteStack** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteStack`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

스택을 삭제하는 방법

다음 `delete-stack` 예제에서는 지정된 스택을 삭제합니다.

```
aws cloudformation delete-stack \
```

```
    --stack-name my-stack
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteStack을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예 1: 지정된 스택을 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-CFNStack -StackName "myStack"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteStack을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예 1: 지정된 스택을 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-CFNStack -StackName "myStack"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteStack을 참조하세요.

CLI로 **DescribeStackEvents** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeStackEvents`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

스택 이벤트를 설명하려면

다음 `describe-stack-events` 예제에서는 지정된 스택의 가장 최근 이벤트 2개를 표시합니다.

```
aws cloudformation describe-stack-events \
    --stack-name my-stack \
    --max-items 2

{
```

```
    "StackEvents": [
        {
            "StackId": "arn:aws:cloudformation:us-west-2:123456789012:stack/my-
stack/d0a825a0-e4cd-xmpl-b9fb-061c69e99204",
            "EventId": "4e1516d0-e4d6-xmpl-b94f-0a51958a168c",
            "StackName": "my-stack",
            "LogicalResourceId": "my-stack",
            "PhysicalResourceId": "arn:aws:cloudformation:us-
west-2:123456789012:stack/my-stack/d0a825a0-e4cd-xmpl-b9fb-061c69e99204",
            "ResourceType": "AWS::CloudFormation::Stack",
            "Timestamp": "2019-10-02T05:34:29.556Z",
            "ResourceStatus": "UPDATE_COMPLETE"
        },
        {
            "StackId": "arn:aws:cloudformation:us-west-2:123456789012:stack/my-
stack/d0a825a0-e4cd-xmpl-b9fb-061c69e99204",
            "EventId": "4dd3c810-e4d6-xmpl-bade-0aaf8b31ab7a",
            "StackName": "my-stack",
            "LogicalResourceId": "my-stack",
            "PhysicalResourceId": "arn:aws:cloudformation:us-
west-2:123456789012:stack/my-stack/d0a825a0-e4cd-xmpl-b9fb-061c69e99204",
            "ResourceType": "AWS::CloudFormation::Stack",
            "Timestamp": "2019-10-02T05:34:29.127Z",
            "ResourceStatus": "UPDATE_COMPLETE_CLEANUP_IN_PROGRESS"
        }
    ],

 "NextToken": "eyJOZXh0VG9XMPLiOiBudWxsLCAiYm90b190cnVuY2F0ZV9hbW91bnQiOiAyfQ=="
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeStackEvents 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예 1: 지정된 스택에 대한 모든 스택 관련 이벤트를 반환합니다.

```
Get-CFNStackEvent -StackName "myStack"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeStackEvents를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예 1: 지정된 스택에 대한 모든 스택 관련 이벤트를 반환합니다.

```
Get-CFNStackEvent -StackName "myStack"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeStackEvents를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **DescribeStackResource** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeStackResource`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

스택 리소스에 대한 정보를 가져오려면

다음 `describe-stack-resource` 예제에서는 지정된 스택의 이름이 `MyFunction`인 리소스에 대한 세부 정보를 표시합니다.

```
aws cloudformation describe-stack-resource \
    --stack-name MyStack \
    --logical-resource-id MyFunction
```

출력:

```
{
    "StackResourceDetail": {
        "StackName": "MyStack",
        "StackId": "arn:aws:cloudformation:us-east-2:123456789012:stack/MyStack/
d0a825a0-e4cd-xmpl-b9fb-061c69e99204",
        "LogicalResourceId": "MyFunction",
        "PhysicalResourceId": "my-function-SEZV4XMPL4S5",
        "ResourceType": "AWS::Lambda::Function",
        "LastUpdatedTimestamp": "2019-10-02T05:34:27.989Z",
        "ResourceStatus": "UPDATE_COMPLETE",
        "Metadata": "{}",
        "DriftInformation": {
            "StackResourceDriftStatus": "IN_SYNC"
```

```
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeStackResource 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예 1: 논리적 ID "MyDBInstance"로 지정된 스택과 연결된 템플릿에서 식별된 리소스의 설명을 반환합니다.

```
Get-CFNStackResource -StackName "myStack" -LogicalResourceId "MyDBInstance"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeStackResource를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예 1: 논리적 ID "MyDBInstance"로 지정된 스택과 연결된 템플릿에서 식별된 리소스의 설명을 반환합니다.

```
Get-CFNStackResource -StackName "myStack" -LogicalResourceId "MyDBInstance"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeStackResource를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **`DescribeStackResources`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeStackResources`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

스택 리소스에 대한 정보를 가져오려면

다음 `describe-stack-resources` 예제에서는 지정된 스택의 리소스에 대한 세부 정보를 표시합니다.

```
aws cloudformation describe-stack-resources \
    --stack-name my-stack
```

출력:

```
{
    "StackResources": [
        {
            "StackName": "my-stack",
            "StackId": "arn:aws:cloudformation:us-west-2:123456789012:stack/my-
stack/d0a825a0-e4cd-xmpl-b9fb-061c69e99204",
            "LogicalResourceId": "bucket",
            "PhysicalResourceId": "my-stack-bucket-1vc62xmplgguf",
            "ResourceType": "AWS::S3::Bucket",
            "Timestamp": "2019-10-02T04:34:11.345Z",
            "ResourceStatus": "CREATE_COMPLETE",
            "DriftInformation": {
                "StackResourceDriftStatus": "IN_SYNC"
            }
        },
        {
            "StackName": "my-stack",
            "StackId": "arn:aws:cloudformation:us-west-2:123456789012:stack/my-
stack/d0a825a0-e4cd-xmpl-b9fb-061c69e99204",
            "LogicalResourceId": "function",
            "PhysicalResourceId": "my-function-SEZV4XMPL4S5",
            "ResourceType": "AWS::Lambda::Function",
            "Timestamp": "2019-10-02T05:34:27.989Z",
            "ResourceStatus": "UPDATE_COMPLETE",
            "DriftInformation": {
                "StackResourceDriftStatus": "IN_SYNC"
            }
        },
        {
            "StackName": "my-stack",
            "StackId": "arn:aws:cloudformation:us-west-2:123456789012:stack/my-
stack/d0a825a0-e4cd-xmpl-b9fb-061c69e99204",
            "LogicalResourceId": "functionRole",
            "PhysicalResourceId": "my-functionRole-HIZXMPLEOM9E",
            "ResourceType": "AWS::IAM::Role",
            "Timestamp": "2019-10-02T04:34:06.350Z",
            "ResourceStatus": "CREATE_COMPLETE",
            "DriftInformation": {
```

```
                "StackResourceDriftStatus": "IN_SYNC"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeStackResources 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 지정된 스택과 연결된 최대 100개의 AWS 리소스에 대한 리소스 설명을 반환합니다. 스택과 연결된 모든 리소스의 세부 정보를 얻으려면 결과의 수동 페이징도 지원하는 Get-CFNStackResourceSummary를 사용하세요.

```
Get-CFNStackResourceList -StackName "myStack"
```

예 2: 논리적 ID "Ec2Instance"로 지정된 스택과 연결된 템플릿에서 식별된 Amazon EC2 인스턴스의 설명을 반환합니다.

```
Get-CFNStackResourceList -StackName "myStack" -LogicalResourceId "Ec2Instance"
```

예 3: 인스턴스 ID "i-123456"으로 식별되는 Amazon EC2 인스턴스를 포함하는 스택과 연결된 최대 100개의 리소스에 대한 설명을 반환합니다. 스택과 연결된 모든 리소스의 세부 정보를 얻으려면 결과의 수동 페이징도 지원하는 Get-CFNStackResourceSummary를 사용하세요.

```
Get-CFNStackResourceList -PhysicalResourceId "i-123456"
```

예 4: 논리적 ID "Ec2Instance"로 지정된 스택의 템플릿에서 식별된 Amazon EC2 인스턴스의 설명을 반환합니다. 스택은 포함된 리소스의 물리적 리소스 ID를 사용하여 식별됩니다. 이 경우에는 인스턴스 ID가 "i-123456"인 Amazon EC2 인스턴스입니다. 템플릿 콘텐츠에 따라 다른 물리적 리소스를 사용하여 스택을 식별할 수도 있습니다(예: Amazon S3 버킷).

```
Get-CFNStackResourceList -PhysicalResourceId "i-123456" -LogicalResourceId
 "Ec2Instance"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeStackResources를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 지정된 스택과 연결된 최대 100개의 AWS 리소스에 대한 리소스 설명을 반환합니다. 스택과 연결된 모든 리소스의 세부 정보를 얻으려면 결과의 수동 페이징도 지원하는 Get-CFNStackResourceSummary를 사용하세요.

```
Get-CFNStackResourceList -StackName "myStack"
```

예 2: 논리적 ID "Ec2Instance"로 지정된 스택과 연결된 템플릿에서 식별된 Amazon EC2 인스턴스의 설명을 반환합니다.

```
Get-CFNStackResourceList -StackName "myStack" -LogicalResourceId "Ec2Instance"
```

예 3: 인스턴스 ID "i-123456"으로 식별되는 Amazon EC2 인스턴스를 포함하는 스택과 연결된 최대 100개의 리소스에 대한 설명을 반환합니다. 스택과 연결된 모든 리소스의 세부 정보를 얻으려면 결과의 수동 페이징도 지원하는 Get-CFNStackResourceSummary를 사용하세요.

```
Get-CFNStackResourceList -PhysicalResourceId "i-123456"
```

예 4: 논리적 ID "Ec2Instance"로 지정된 스택의 템플릿에서 식별된 Amazon EC2 인스턴스의 설명을 반환합니다. 스택은 포함된 리소스의 물리적 리소스 ID를 사용하여 식별됩니다. 이 경우에는 인스턴스 ID가 "i-123456"인 Amazon EC2 인스턴스입니다. 템플릿 콘텐츠에 따라 다른 물리적 리소스를 사용하여 스택을 식별할 수도 있습니다(예: Amazon S3 버킷).

```
Get-CFNStackResourceList -PhysicalResourceId "i-123456" -LogicalResourceId
 "Ec2Instance"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeStackResources를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`DescribeStacks`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeStacks`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

AWS CloudFormation 스택을 설명하려면

다음 `describe-stacks` 명령에서는 `mytestsstack` 스택에 대한 요약 정보를 보여줍니다.

```
aws cloudformation describe-stacks --stack-name mytestsstack
```

출력:

```
{
    "Stacks":  [
        {
            "StackId": "arn:aws:cloudformation:us-east-1:123456789012:stack/
mytestsstack/466df9e0-0dff-08e3-8e2f-5088487c4896",
            "Description": "AWS CloudFormation Sample Template S3_Bucket: Sample
 template showing how to create a publicly accessible S3 bucket. **WARNING** This
 template creates an S3 bucket. You will be billed for the AWS resources used if
 you create a stack from this template.",
            "Tags": [],
            "Outputs": [
                {
                    "Description": "Name of S3 bucket to hold website content",
                    "OutputKey": "BucketName",
                    "OutputValue": "mytestsstack-s3bucket-jssofi1zie2w"
                }
            ],
            "StackStatusReason": null,
            "CreationTime": "2013-08-23T01:02:15.422Z",
            "Capabilities": [],
            "StackName": "mytestsstack",
            "StackStatus": "CREATE_COMPLETE",
            "DisableRollback": false
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용을 알아보려면 AWS CloudFormation 사용 설명서의 스택을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeStacks를 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudformation"
)

// StackOutputs defines a map of outputs from a specific stack.
type StackOutputs map[string]string

type CloudFormationActions struct {
 CfnClient *cloudformation.Client
}

// GetOutputs gets the outputs from a CloudFormation stack and puts them into a
 structured format.
func (actor CloudFormationActions) GetOutputs(ctx context.Context, stackName
 string) StackOutputs {
 output, err := actor.CfnClient.DescribeStacks(ctx,
 &cloudformation.DescribeStacksInput{
  StackName: aws.String(stackName),
 })
 if err != nil || len(output.Stacks) == 0 {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't find a CloudFormation stack named %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 stackName, err)
 }
 stackOutputs := StackOutputs{}
 for _, out := range output.Stacks[0].Outputs {
  stackOutputs[*out.OutputKey] = *out.OutputValue
 }
```

```
 return stackOutputs
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 DescribeStacks를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예 1: 모든 사용자 스택을 설명하는 스택 인스턴스 컬렉션을 반환합니다.

```
Get-CFNStack
```

예 2: 지정된 스택을 설명하는 스택 인스턴스를 반환합니다.

```
Get-CFNStack -StackName "myStack"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeStacks를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예 1: 모든 사용자 스택을 설명하는 스택 인스턴스 컬렉션을 반환합니다.

```
Get-CFNStack
```

예 2: 지정된 스택을 설명하는 스택 인스턴스를 반환합니다.

```
Get-CFNStack -StackName "myStack"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeStacks를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **`EstimateTemplateCost`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `EstimateTemplateCost`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

템플릿 비용을 추정하려면

다음 `estimate-template-cost` 예제에서는 현재 폴더에서 이름이 `template.yaml`인 템플릿에 대한 예상 비용을 생성합니다.

```
aws cloudformation estimate-template-cost \
    --template-body file://template.yaml
```

출력:

```
{
    "Url": "http://calculator.s3.amazonaws.com/calc5.html?
key=cloudformation/7870825a-xmpl-4def-92e7-c4f8dd360cca"
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 EstimateTemplateCost 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 템플릿을 실행하는 데 필요한 리소스를 설명하는 쿼리 문자열과 함께 AWS 월별 단순 계산기 URL을 반환합니다. 템플릿은 지정된 Amazon S3 URL에서 가져오고 단일 사용자 지정 파라미터가 적용됩니다. 파라미터는 'ParameterKey' 및 'ParameterValue' 대신 'Key' 및 'Value'를 사용하여 지정할 수도 있습니다.

```
Measure-CFNTemplateCost -TemplateURL https://s3.amazonaws.com/amzn-s3-demo-
bucket/templatefile.template `
                        -Region us-west-1 `
                        -Parameter @{ ParameterKey="KeyName";
 ParameterValue="myKeyPairName" }
```

예제 2: 템플릿을 실행하는 데 필요한 리소스를 설명하는 쿼리 문자열과 함께 AWS 월별 단순 계산기 URL을 반환합니다. 템플릿은 제공된 콘텐츠에서 구문 분석되고 사용자 지정 매개 변수가 적용됩니다. 이 예에서는 템플릿 콘텐츠가 두 개의 파라미터 'KeyName'과 'InstanceType'을 선

언했다고 가정합니다. 사용자 지정 파라미터는 'ParameterKey' 및 'ParameterValue' 대신 'Key' 및 'Value'를 사용하여 지정할 수도 있습니다.

```
Measure-CFNTemplateCost -TemplateBody "{TEMPLATE CONTENT HERE}" `
                        -Parameter @( @{ ParameterKey="KeyName";
 ParameterValue="myKeyPairName" },`
                                     @{ ParameterKey="InstanceType";
 ParameterValue="m1.large" })
```

예제 3: New-Object를 사용하여 템플릿 파라미터 세트를 빌드하고 템플릿을 실행하는 데 필요한 리소스를 설명하는 쿼리 문자열과 함께 AWS Simple Monthly Calculator URL을 반환합니다. 템플릿은 제공된 콘텐츠에서 구문 분석되고 사용자 지정 매개 변수를 포함합니다. 이 예에서는 템플릿 콘텐츠가 두 개의 파라미터 'KeyName'과 'InstanceType'을 선언했다고 가정합니다.

```
$p1 = New-Object -Type Amazon.CloudFormation.Model.Parameter
$p1.ParameterKey = "KeyName"
$p1.ParameterValue = "myKeyPairName"

$p2 = New-Object -Type Amazon.CloudFormation.Model.Parameter
$p2.ParameterKey = "InstanceType"
$p2.ParameterValue = "m1.large"

Measure-CFNTemplateCost -TemplateBody "{TEMPLATE CONTENT HERE}" -Parameter
 @( $p1, $p2 )
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 EstimateTemplateCost를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 템플릿을 실행하는 데 필요한 리소스를 설명하는 쿼리 문자열과 함께 AWS 월별 단순 계산기 URL을 반환합니다. 템플릿은 지정된 Amazon S3 URL에서 가져오고 단일 사용자 지정 파라미터가 적용됩니다. 파라미터는 'ParameterKey' 및 'ParameterValue' 대신 'Key' 및 'Value'를 사용하여 지정할 수도 있습니다.

```
Measure-CFNTemplateCost -TemplateURL https://s3.amazonaws.com/amzn-s3-demo-
bucket/templatefile.template `
                        -Region us-west-1 `
                        -Parameter @{ ParameterKey="KeyName";
 ParameterValue="myKeyPairName" }
```

예제 2: 템플릿을 실행하는 데 필요한 리소스를 설명하는 쿼리 문자열과 함께 AWS 월별 단순 계산기 URL을 반환합니다. 템플릿은 제공된 콘텐츠에서 구문 분석되고 사용자 지정 매개 변수가 적용됩니다. 이 예에서는 템플릿 콘텐츠가 두 개의 파라미터 'KeyName'과 'InstanceType'을 선언했다고 가정합니다. 사용자 지정 파라미터는 'ParameterKey' 및 'ParameterValue' 대신 'Key' 및 'Value'를 사용하여 지정할 수도 있습니다.

```
Measure-CFNTemplateCost -TemplateBody "{TEMPLATE CONTENT HERE}" `
                        -Parameter @( @{ ParameterKey="KeyName";
 ParameterValue="myKeyPairName" },`
                                      @{ ParameterKey="InstanceType";
 ParameterValue="m1.large" })
```

예제 3: New-Object를 사용하여 템플릿 파라미터 세트를 빌드하고 템플릿을 실행하는 데 필요한 리소스를 설명하는 쿼리 문자열과 함께 AWS Simple Monthly Calculator URL을 반환합니다. 템플릿은 제공된 콘텐츠에서 구문 분석되고 사용자 지정 매개 변수를 포함합니다. 이 예에서는 템플릿 콘텐츠가 두 개의 파라미터 'KeyName'과 'InstanceType'을 선언했다고 가정합니다.

```
$p1 = New-Object -Type Amazon.CloudFormation.Model.Parameter
$p1.ParameterKey = "KeyName"
$p1.ParameterValue = "myKeyPairName"

$p2 = New-Object -Type Amazon.CloudFormation.Model.Parameter
$p2.ParameterKey = "InstanceType"
$p2.ParameterValue = "m1.large"

Measure-CFNTemplateCost -TemplateBody "{TEMPLATE CONTENT HERE}" -Parameter
 @( $p1, $p2 )
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 EstimateTemplateCost를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **GetTemplate** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetTemplate`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

AWS CloudFormation 스택의 템플릿 본문을 보려면

다음 `get-template` 명령에서는 `mytestsstack` 스택에 대한 템플릿을 보여줍니다.

```
aws cloudformation get-template --stack-name mytestsstack
```

출력:

```
{
    "TemplateBody": {
        "AWSTemplateFormatVersion": "2010-09-09",
        "Outputs": {
            "BucketName": {
                "Description": "Name of S3 bucket to hold website content",
                "Value": {
                    "Ref": "S3Bucket"
                }
            }
        },
        "Description": "AWS CloudFormation Sample Template S3_Bucket: Sample
 template showing how to create a publicly accessible S3 bucket. **WARNING** This
 template creates an S3 bucket. You will be billed for the AWS resources used if
 you create a stack from this template.",
        "Resources": {
            "S3Bucket": {
                "Type": "AWS::S3::Bucket",
                "Properties": {
                    "AccessControl": "PublicRead"
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetTemplate을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예 1: 지정된 스택과 연결된 템플릿을 반환합니다.

```
Get-CFNTemplate -StackName "myStack"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetTemplate을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예 1: 지정된 스택과 연결된 템플릿을 반환합니다.

```
Get-CFNTemplate -StackName "myStack"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetTemplate을 참조하세요.

CLI로 **ListStackResources** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListStackResources`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

스택의 리소스를 나열하려면

다음 명령은 지정된 스택의 리소스 목록을 표시합니다.

```
aws cloudformation list-stack-resources \
    --stack-name my-stack
```

출력:

```
{
    "StackResourceSummaries": [
        {
            "LogicalResourceId": "bucket",
            "PhysicalResourceId": "my-stack-bucket-1vc62xmplgguf",
            "ResourceType": "AWS::S3::Bucket",
            "LastUpdatedTimestamp": "2019-10-02T04:34:11.345Z",
            "ResourceStatus": "CREATE_COMPLETE",
            "DriftInformation": {
                "StackResourceDriftStatus": "IN_SYNC"
            }
        },
        {
            "LogicalResourceId": "function",
```

```
            "PhysicalResourceId": "my-function-SEZV4XMPL4S5",
            "ResourceType": "AWS::Lambda::Function",
            "LastUpdatedTimestamp": "2019-10-02T05:34:27.989Z",
            "ResourceStatus": "UPDATE_COMPLETE",
            "DriftInformation": {
                "StackResourceDriftStatus": "IN_SYNC"
            }
        },
        {
            "LogicalResourceId": "functionRole",
            "PhysicalResourceId": "my-functionRole-HIZXMPLEOM9E",
            "ResourceType": "AWS::IAM::Role",
            "LastUpdatedTimestamp": "2019-10-02T04:34:06.350Z",
            "ResourceStatus": "CREATE_COMPLETE",
            "DriftInformation": {
                "StackResourceDriftStatus": "IN_SYNC"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListStackResources 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예 1: 지정된 스택과 연결된 모든 리소스에 대한 설명을 반환합니다.

```
Get-CFNStackResourceSummary -StackName "myStack"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ListStackResources를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예 1: 지정된 스택과 연결된 모든 리소스에 대한 설명을 반환합니다.

```
Get-CFNStackResourceSummary -StackName "myStack"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListStackResources를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **ListStacks** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 ListStacks의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

AWS CloudFormation 스택을 나열하려면

다음 list-stacks 명령에서는 상태가 CREATE_COMPLETE인 모든 스택에 대한 요약 내용을 보여줍니다.

```
aws cloudformation list-stacks --stack-status-filter CREATE_COMPLETE
```

출력:

```
[
    {
        "StackId": "arn:aws:cloudformation:us-east-1:123456789012:stack/
myteststack/466df9e0-0dff-08e3-8e2f-5088487c4896",
        "TemplateDescription": "AWS CloudFormation Sample Template S3_Bucket:
 Sample template showing how to create a publicly accessible S3 bucket.
 **WARNING** This template creates an S3 bucket. You will be billed for the AWS
 resources used if you create a stack from this template.",
        "StackStatusReason": null,
        "CreationTime": "2013-08-26T03:27:10.190Z",
        "StackName": "myteststack",
        "StackStatus": "CREATE_COMPLETE"
    }
]
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListStacks 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예 1: 모든 스택에 대한 요약 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-CFNStackSummary
```

예 2: 현재 생성 중인 모든 스택에 대한 요약 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-CFNStackSummary -StackStatusFilter "CREATE_IN_PROGRESS"
```

예 3: 현재 생성 중이거나 업데이트 중인 모든 스택에 대한 요약 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-CFNStackSummary -StackStatusFilter @("CREATE_IN_PROGRESS",
 "UPDATE_IN_PROGRESS")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ListStacks를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예 1: 모든 스택에 대한 요약 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-CFNStackSummary
```

예 2: 현재 생성 중인 모든 스택에 대한 요약 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-CFNStackSummary -StackStatusFilter "CREATE_IN_PROGRESS"
```

예 3: 현재 생성 중이거나 업데이트 중인 모든 스택에 대한 요약 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-CFNStackSummary -StackStatusFilter @("CREATE_IN_PROGRESS",
 "UPDATE_IN_PROGRESS")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListStacks를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **`UpdateStack`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `UpdateStack`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

AWS CloudFormation 스택을 업데이트하려면

다음 `update-stack` 명령에서는 `mystack` 스택의 템플릿 및 입력 파라미터를 업데이트합니다.

```
aws cloudformation update-stack --stack-name mystack --
template-url https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample/updated.template --
parameters ParameterKey=KeyPairName,ParameterValue=SampleKeyPair
 ParameterKey=SubnetIDs,ParameterValue=SampleSubnetID1\\,SampleSubnetID2
```

다음 update-stack 명령에서는 mystack 스택의 SubnetIDs 파라미터값만 업데이트합니다. 파라미터값을 지정하지 않으면 템플릿에 지정된 기본값이 사용됩니다.

```
aws cloudformation update-stack --stack-name mystack --
template-url https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample/updated.template
 --parameters ParameterKey=KeyPairName,UsePreviousValue=true
 ParameterKey=SubnetIDs,ParameterValue=SampleSubnetID1\\,UpdatedSampleSubnetID2
```

다음 update-stack 명령에서는 mystack 스택에 스택 알림 주제 2개를 추가합니다.

```
aws cloudformation update-stack --stack-name mystack --use-previous-template --
notification-arns "arn:aws:sns:use-east-1:123456789012:mytopic1" "arn:aws:sns:us-
east-1:123456789012:mytopic2"
```

자세한 내용을 알아보려면 AWS CloudFormation 사용 설명서의 AWS CloudFormation 스택 업데이트를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 UpdateStack을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예 1: 지정된 템플릿 및 사용자 지정 파라미터를 사용하여 'myStack' 스택을 업데이트합니다. 'PK1'은 템플릿에 선언된 파라미터의 이름을 나타내고 'PV1'은 해당 값을 나타냅니다. 사용자 지정 파라미터는 'ParameterKey' 및 'ParameterValue' 대신 'Key' 및 'Value'를 사용하여 지정할 수도 있습니다.

```
Update-CFNStack -StackName "myStack" `
                -TemplateBody "{Template Content Here}" `
                -Parameter @{ ParameterKey="PK1"; ParameterValue="PV1" }
```

예 2: 지정된 템플릿 및 사용자 지정 파라미터를 사용하여 'myStack' 스택을 업데이트합니다. 'PK1' 및 'PK2'는 템플릿에 선언된 파라미터의 이름을 나타내고, 'PV1' 및 'PV2'는 요청된 값을 나

타냅니다. 사용자 지정 파라미터는 'ParameterKey' 및 'ParameterValue' 대신 'Key' 및 'Value'를 사용하여 지정할 수도 있습니다.

```
Update-CFNStack -StackName "myStack" `
                -TemplateBody "{Template Content Here}" `
                -Parameter @( @{ ParameterKey="PK1"; ParameterValue="PV1" },
 @{ ParameterKey="PK2"; ParameterValue="PV2" } )
```

예 3: 지정된 템플릿 및 사용자 지정 파라미터를 사용하여 'myStack' 스택을 업데이트합니다. 'PK1'은 템플릿에 선언된 파라미터의 이름을 나타내고 'PV2'는 해당 값을 나타냅니다. 사용자 지정 파라미터는 'ParameterKey' 및 'ParameterValue' 대신 'Key' 및 'Value'를 사용하여 지정할 수도 있습니다.

```
Update-CFNStack -StackName "myStack" -TemplateBody "{Template Content Here}" -
Parameters @{ ParameterKey="PK1"; ParameterValue="PV1" }
```

예 4: Amazon S3에서 가져온 지정된 템플릿 및 사용자 지정 파라미터를 사용하여 'myStack' 스택을 업데이트합니다. 'PK1' 및 'PK2'는 템플릿에 선언된 파라미터의 이름을 나타내고, 'PV1' 및 'PV2'는 요청된 값을 나타냅니다. 사용자 지정 파라미터는 'ParameterKey' 및 'ParameterValue' 대신 'Key' 및 'Value'를 사용하여 지정할 수도 있습니다.

```
Update-CFNStack -StackName "myStack" `
                -TemplateURL https://s3.amazonaws.com/amzn-s3-demo-bucket/
templatefile.template `
                -Parameter @( @{ ParameterKey="PK1"; ParameterValue="PV1" },
 @{ ParameterKey="PK2"; ParameterValue="PV2" } )
```

예 5: Amazon S3에서 가져온 지정된 템플릿 및 사용자 지정 파라미터를 사용하여 이 예제에서 IAM 리소스를 포함하는 것으로 가정되는 'myStack' 스택을 업데이트합니다. 'PK1' 및 'PK2'는 템플릿에 선언된 파라미터의 이름을 나타내고, 'PV1' 및 'PV2'는 요청된 값을 나타냅니다. 사용자 지정 파라미터는 'ParameterKey' 및 'ParameterValue' 대신 'Key' 및 'Value'를 사용하여 지정할 수도 있습니다. IAM 리소스가 포함된 스택에서는 -Capabilities "CAPABILITY_IAM" 파라미터를 지정해야 합니다. 그렇지 않으면 업데이트가 실패하고 'InsufficientCapabilities' 오류가 발생합니다.

```
Update-CFNStack -StackName "myStack" `
                -TemplateURL https://s3.amazonaws.com/amzn-s3-demo-bucket/
templatefile.template `
                -Parameter @( @{ ParameterKey="PK1"; ParameterValue="PV1" },
 @{ ParameterKey="PK2"; ParameterValue="PV2" } ) `
```

```
                -Capabilities "CAPABILITY_IAM"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 UpdateStack을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예 1: 지정된 템플릿 및 사용자 지정 파라미터를 사용하여 'myStack' 스택을 업데이트합니다. 'PK1'은 템플릿에 선언된 파라미터의 이름을 나타내고 'PV1'은 해당 값을 나타냅니다. 사용자 지정 파라미터는 'ParameterKey' 및 'ParameterValue' 대신 'Key' 및 'Value'를 사용하여 지정할 수도 있습니다.

```
Update-CFNStack -StackName "myStack" `
                -TemplateBody "{Template Content Here}" `
                -Parameter @{ ParameterKey="PK1"; ParameterValue="PV1" }
```

예 2: 지정된 템플릿 및 사용자 지정 파라미터를 사용하여 'myStack' 스택을 업데이트합니다. 'PK1' 및 'PK2'는 템플릿에 선언된 파라미터의 이름을 나타내고, 'PV1' 및 'PV2'는 요청된 값을 나타냅니다. 사용자 지정 파라미터는 'ParameterKey' 및 'ParameterValue' 대신 'Key' 및 'Value'를 사용하여 지정할 수도 있습니다.

```
Update-CFNStack -StackName "myStack" `
                -TemplateBody "{Template Content Here}" `
                -Parameter @( @{ ParameterKey="PK1"; ParameterValue="PV1" },
 @{ ParameterKey="PK2"; ParameterValue="PV2" } )
```

예 3: 지정된 템플릿 및 사용자 지정 파라미터를 사용하여 'myStack' 스택을 업데이트합니다. 'PK1'은 템플릿에 선언된 파라미터의 이름을 나타내고 'PV2'는 해당 값을 나타냅니다. 사용자 지정 파라미터는 'ParameterKey' 및 'ParameterValue' 대신 'Key' 및 'Value'를 사용하여 지정할 수도 있습니다.

```
Update-CFNStack -StackName "myStack" -TemplateBody "{Template Content Here}" -
Parameters @{ ParameterKey="PK1"; ParameterValue="PV1" }
```

예 4: Amazon S3에서 가져온 지정된 템플릿 및 사용자 지정 파라미터를 사용하여 'myStack' 스택을 업데이트합니다. 'PK1' 및 'PK2'는 템플릿에 선언된 파라미터의 이름을 나타내고, 'PV1' 및 'PV2'는 요청된 값을 나타냅니다. 사용자 지정 파라미터는 'ParameterKey' 및 'ParameterValue' 대신 'Key' 및 'Value'를 사용하여 지정할 수도 있습니다.

```
Update-CFNStack -StackName "myStack" `
```

```
                -TemplateURL https://s3.amazonaws.com/amzn-s3-demo-bucket/
templatefile.template `
                -Parameter @( @{ ParameterKey="PK1"; ParameterValue="PV1" },
 @{ ParameterKey="PK2"; ParameterValue="PV2" } )
```

예 5: Amazon S3에서 가져온 지정된 템플릿 및 사용자 지정 파라미터를 사용하여 이 예제에서 IAM 리소스를 포함하는 것으로 가정되는 'myStack' 스택을 업데이트합니다. 'PK1' 및 'PK2'는 템플릿에 선언된 파라미터의 이름을 나타내고, 'PV1' 및 'PV2'는 요청된 값을 나타냅니다. 사용자 지정 파라미터는 'ParameterKey' 및 'ParameterValue' 대신 'Key' 및 'Value'를 사용하여 지정할 수도 있습니다. IAM 리소스가 포함된 스택에서는 -Capabilities "CAPABILITY_IAM" 파라미터를 지정해야 합니다. 그렇지 않으면 업데이트가 실패하고 'InsufficientCapabilities' 오류가 발생합니다.

```
Update-CFNStack -StackName "myStack" `
                -TemplateURL https://s3.amazonaws.com/amzn-s3-demo-bucket/
templatefile.template `
                -Parameter @( @{ ParameterKey="PK1"; ParameterValue="PV1" },
 @{ ParameterKey="PK2"; ParameterValue="PV2" } ) `
                -Capabilities "CAPABILITY_IAM"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UpdateStack을 참조하세요.

CLI로 **`ValidateTemplate`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ValidateTemplate`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

AWS CloudFormation 템플릿을 검증하려면

다음 `validate-template` 명령은 `sampletemplate.json` 템플릿의 유효성을 확인합니다.

```
aws cloudformation validate-template --template-body file://sampletemplate.json
```

출력:

```
{
```

```
    "Description": "AWS CloudFormation Sample Template S3_Bucket: Sample template
 showing how to create a publicly accessible S3 bucket. **WARNING** This template
 creates an S3 bucket. You will be billed for the AWS resources used if you
 create a stack from this template.",
    "Parameters": [],
    "Capabilities": []
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS CloudFormation AWS 사용 설명서의 CloudFormation 템플릿 작업을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ValidateTemplate을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예 1: 지정된 템플릿 콘텐츠의 유효성을 확인합니다. 출력에는 템플릿의 기능, 설명 및 파라미터가 자세히 설명되어 있습니다.

```
Test-CFNTemplate -TemplateBody "{TEMPLATE CONTENT HERE}"
```

예 2: Amazon S3 URL을 통해 액세스한 지정된 템플릿의 유효성을 확인합니다. 출력에는 템플릿의 기능, 설명 및 파라미터가 자세히 설명되어 있습니다.

```
Test-CFNTemplate -TemplateURL https://s3.amazonaws.com/amzn-s3-demo-bucket/
templatefile.template
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ValidateTemplate을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예 1: 지정된 템플릿 콘텐츠의 유효성을 확인합니다. 출력에는 템플릿의 기능, 설명 및 파라미터가 자세히 설명되어 있습니다.

```
Test-CFNTemplate -TemplateBody "{TEMPLATE CONTENT HERE}"
```

예 2: Amazon S3 URL을 통해 액세스한 지정된 템플릿의 유효성을 확인합니다. 출력에는 템플릿의 기능, 설명 및 파라미터가 자세히 설명되어 있습니다.

```
Test-CFNTemplate -TemplateURL https://s3.amazonaws.com/amzn-s3-demo-bucket/
templatefile.template
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ValidateTemplate을 참조하세요.

AWS SDKs CloudFormation 사용 시나리오

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여에서 CloudFormation 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이러한 시나리오에서는 내에서 CloudFormation 또는 다른 함수와 결합된 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS 서비스. 각 시나리오에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시나리오는 컨텍스트에 맞는 서비스 작업을 이해하는 데 도움이 되도록 중급 수준의 경험을 대상으로 합니다.

예시

- COVID-19 데이터를 추적하는 API Gateway REST API 생성

COVID-19 데이터를 추적하는 API Gateway REST API 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 가상 데이터를 사용하여 미국의 일별 COVID-19 발생 현황을 추적하는 시스템을 시뮬레이션하는 REST API를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

에서 AWS Chalice를 사용하여 Amazon API Gateway AWS Lambda및 Amazon DynamoDB AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 를 사용하는 서버리스 REST API를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. Amazon API Gateway REST API로 가상 데이터를 사용하여 미국의 일별 COVID-19 발생 현황을 추적하는 시스템을 시뮬레이션합니다. 다음 작업을 수행하는 방법에 대해 알아보세요.

- AWS Chalice를 사용하여 API Gateway를 통해 들어오는 REST 요청을 처리하기 위해 호출되는 Lambda 함수의 경로를 정의합니다.
- Lambda 함수로 데이터를 검색하고 DynamoDB 테이블에 저장하여 REST 요청을 처리합니다.

- AWS CloudFormation 템플릿에서 테이블 구조 및 보안 역할 리소스를 정의합니다.
- AWS Chalice 및 CloudFormation을 사용하여 필요한 모든 리소스를 패키징하고 배포합니다.
- CloudFormation을 사용하여 생성된 모든 리소스를 정리합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- CloudFormation
- DynamoDB
- Lambda

AWS SDKs를 사용하는 CloudFront의 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon CloudFront를 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

추가 리소스

- CloudFront 개발자 가이드 - CloudFront에 대한 자세한 정보입니다.
- CloudFront API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 CloudFront 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 설정 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs 사용하는 CloudFront의 기본 예제
  - AWS SDKs를 사용한 CloudFront 작업
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateDistribution 함께 사용

    - AWS SDK와 CreateFunction 함께 사용
    - CLI로 CreateInvalidation 사용
    - AWS SDK와 CreateKeyGroup 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreatePublicKey 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteDistribution 함께 사용
    - CLI로 GetCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentity 사용
    - CLI로 GetCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig 사용
    - CLI로 GetDistribution 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetDistributionConfig 함께 사용
    - CLI로 ListCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentities 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListDistributions 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 UpdateDistribution 함께 사용
- AWS SDKs를 사용한 CloudFront 시나리오
  - SaaS 관리자 리소스 생성 AWS SDK
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 CloudFront 서명 리소스 삭제
  - CLI를 사용하여 기본 CloudFront 배포 시작하기
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 서명된 URLs 및 쿠키 생성
- CloudFront의 CloudFront Functions 예제
  - CloudFront Functions 뷰어 응답 이벤트에 HTTP 보안 헤더 추가
  - CloudFront Functions 뷰어 응답 이벤트에 CORS 헤더 추가
  - CloudFront Functions 뷰어 응답 이벤트에 캐시 제어 헤더 추가
  - CloudFront Functions 뷰어 요청 이벤트에 실제 클라이언트 IP 헤더 추가
  - CloudFront Functions 뷰어 요청 이벤트에 오리진 헤더 추가
  - CloudFront Functions 뷰어 요청 이벤트에서 파일 이름 없이 URL을 요청하기 위한 index.html 추가
  - CloudFront Functions 뷰어 요청에서 쿼리 문자열 파라미터 정규화
  - CloudFront Functions 뷰어 요청 이벤트에서 새 URL로 리디렉션
  - CloudFront Functions 뷰어 요청 이벤트에 대한 KeyValueStore 구성을 기반으로 요청 URI 재작성
  - CloudFront Functions 뷰어 요청 이벤트에서 뷰어에게 더 가까운 오리진으로 요청 라우팅

  - CloudFront Functions 뷰어 요청에서 키-값 페어 사용

- CloudFront Functions 뷰어 요청에서 단순 토큰 검증

AWS SDKs 사용하는 CloudFront의 기본 예제

다음 코드 예시에서는 AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon CloudFront의 기본 기능을 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- AWS SDKs를 사용한 CloudFront 작업
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateDistribution 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 CreateFunction 함께 사용
  - CLI로 CreateInvalidation 사용
  - AWS SDK와 CreateKeyGroup 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreatePublicKey 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteDistribution 함께 사용
  - CLI로 GetCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentity 사용
  - CLI로 GetCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig 사용
  - CLI로 GetDistribution 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetDistributionConfig 함께 사용
  - CLI로 ListCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentities 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListDistributions 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 UpdateDistribution 함께 사용

AWS SDKs를 사용한 CloudFront 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 CloudFront 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

이들 발췌문은 CloudFront API를 직접적으로 호출하며, 컨텍스트에서 실행되어야 하는 더 큰 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드입니다. AWS SDKs를 사용한 CloudFront 시나리오 에서 컨텍스트에 맞는 작업을 볼 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 Amazon CloudFront API 참조에서 확인하세요.

예시

- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateDistribution 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 CreateFunction 함께 사용
- CLI로 CreateInvalidation 사용
- AWS SDK와 CreateKeyGroup 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreatePublicKey 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteDistribution 함께 사용
- CLI로 GetCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentity 사용
- CLI로 GetCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig 사용
- CLI로 GetDistribution 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetDistributionConfig 함께 사용
- CLI로 ListCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentities 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListDistributions 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 UpdateDistribution 함께 사용

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`CreateDistribution`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateDistribution`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 다중 테넌트 배포 및 배포 테넌트 생성
- CloudFront 시작하기

CLI

AWS CLI

예제 1: CloudFront 배포를 생성하는 방법

다음 `create-distribution` 예제에서는 명령줄 인수를 사용하여 이름이 `amzn-s3-demo-bucket`인 S3 버킷에 대한 배포를 생성하고 `index.html`을 기본 루트 객체로 지정합니다.

```
aws cloudfront create-distribution \
```

```
    --origin-domain-name amzn-s3-demo-bucket.s3.amazonaws.com \
    --default-root-object index.html
```

출력:

```
{
    "Location": "https://cloudfront.amazonaws.com/2019-03-26/distribution/
EMLARXS9EXAMPLE",
    "ETag": "E9LHASXEXAMPLE",
    "Distribution": {
        "Id": "EMLARXS9EXAMPLE",
        "ARN": "arn:aws:cloudfront::123456789012:distribution/EMLARXS9EXAMPLE",
        "Status": "InProgress",
        "LastModifiedTime": "2019-11-22T00:55:15.705Z",
        "InProgressInvalidationBatches": 0,
        "DomainName": "d111111abcdef8.cloudfront.net",
        "ActiveTrustedSigners": {
            "Enabled": false,
            "Quantity": 0
        },
        "DistributionConfig": {
            "CallerReference": "cli-example",
            "Aliases": {
                "Quantity": 0
            },
            "DefaultRootObject": "index.html",
            "Origins": {
                "Quantity": 1,
                "Items": [
                    {
                        "Id": "amzn-s3-demo-bucket.s3.amazonaws.com-cli-example",
                        "DomainName": "amzn-s3-demo-bucket.s3.amazonaws.com",
                        "OriginPath": "",
                        "CustomHeaders": {
                            "Quantity": 0
                        },
                        "S3OriginConfig": {
                            "OriginAccessIdentity": ""
                        }
                    }
                ]
            },
            "OriginGroups": {
```

```
                "Quantity": 0
            },
            "DefaultCacheBehavior": {
                "TargetOriginId": "amzn-s3-demo-bucket.s3.amazonaws.com-cli-
example",
                "ForwardedValues": {
                    "QueryString": false,
                    "Cookies": {
                        "Forward": "none"
                    },
                    "Headers": {
                        "Quantity": 0
                    },
                    "QueryStringCacheKeys": {
                        "Quantity": 0
                    }
                },
                "TrustedSigners": {
                    "Enabled": false,
                    "Quantity": 0
                },
                "ViewerProtocolPolicy": "allow-all",
                "MinTTL": 0,
                "AllowedMethods": {
                    "Quantity": 2,
                    "Items": [
                        "HEAD",
                        "GET"
                    ],
                    "CachedMethods": {
                        "Quantity": 2,
                        "Items": [
                            "HEAD",
                            "GET"
                        ]
                    }
                },
                "SmoothStreaming": false,
                "DefaultTTL": 86400,
                "MaxTTL": 31536000,
                "Compress": false,
                "LambdaFunctionAssociations": {
                    "Quantity": 0
                },
```

```
                "FieldLevelEncryptionId": ""
            },
            "CacheBehaviors": {
                "Quantity": 0
            },
            "CustomErrorResponses": {
                "Quantity": 0
            },
            "Comment": "",
            "Logging": {
                "Enabled": false,
                "IncludeCookies": false,
                "Bucket": "",
                "Prefix": ""
            },
            "PriceClass": "PriceClass_All",
            "Enabled": true,
            "ViewerCertificate": {
                "CloudFrontDefaultCertificate": true,
                "MinimumProtocolVersion": "TLSv1",
                "CertificateSource": "cloudfront"
            },
            "Restrictions": {
                "GeoRestriction": {
                    "RestrictionType": "none",
                    "Quantity": 0
                }
            },
            "WebACLId": "",
            "HttpVersion": "http2",
            "IsIPV6Enabled": true
        }
    }
}
```

예제 2: JSON 파일을 사용하여 CloudFront 배포를 만드는 방법

다음 `create-distribution` 예제에서는 JSON 파일을 사용하여 이름이 `amzn-s3-demo-bucket`인 S3 버킷에 대한 배포를 생성하고 `index.html`을 기본 루트 객체로 지정합니다.

```
aws cloudfront create-distribution \
    --distribution-config file://dist-config.json
```

dist-config.json의 콘텐츠:

```
{
    "CallerReference": "cli-example",
    "Aliases": {
        "Quantity": 0
    },
    "DefaultRootObject": "index.html",
    "Origins": {
        "Quantity": 1,
        "Items": [
            {
                "Id": "amzn-s3-demo-bucket.s3.amazonaws.com-cli-example",
                "DomainName": "amzn-s3-demo-bucket.s3.amazonaws.com",
                "OriginPath": "",
                "CustomHeaders": {
                    "Quantity": 0
                },
                "S3OriginConfig": {
                    "OriginAccessIdentity": ""
                }
            }
        ]
    },
    "OriginGroups": {
        "Quantity": 0
    },
    "DefaultCacheBehavior": {
        "TargetOriginId": "amzn-s3-demo-bucket.s3.amazonaws.com-cli-example",
        "ForwardedValues": {
            "QueryString": false,
            "Cookies": {
                "Forward": "none"
            },
            "Headers": {
                "Quantity": 0
            },
            "QueryStringCacheKeys": {
                "Quantity": 0
            }
        },
        "TrustedSigners": {
            "Enabled": false,
            "Quantity": 0
```

```
        },
        "ViewerProtocolPolicy": "allow-all",
        "MinTTL": 0,
        "AllowedMethods": {
            "Quantity": 2,
            "Items": [
                "HEAD",
                "GET"
            ],
            "CachedMethods": {
                "Quantity": 2,
                "Items": [
                    "HEAD",
                    "GET"
                ]
            }
        },
        "SmoothStreaming": false,
        "DefaultTTL": 86400,
        "MaxTTL": 31536000,
        "Compress": false,
        "LambdaFunctionAssociations": {
            "Quantity": 0
        },
        "FieldLevelEncryptionId": ""
    },
    "CacheBehaviors": {
        "Quantity": 0
    },
    "CustomErrorResponses": {
        "Quantity": 0
    },
    "Comment": "",
    "Logging": {
        "Enabled": false,
        "IncludeCookies": false,
        "Bucket": "",
        "Prefix": ""
    },
    "PriceClass": "PriceClass_All",
    "Enabled": true,
    "ViewerCertificate": {
        "CloudFrontDefaultCertificate": true,
        "MinimumProtocolVersion": "TLSv1",
```

```
        "CertificateSource": "cloudfront"
    },
    "Restrictions": {
        "GeoRestriction": {
            "RestrictionType": "none",
            "Quantity": 0
        }
    },
    "WebACLId": "",
    "HttpVersion": "http2",
    "IsIPV6Enabled": true
}
```

샘플 출력은 예제 1을 참조하시기 바랍니다.

예제 3: 인증서를 사용하여 CloudFront 다중 테넌트 배포를 생성하는 방법

다음 `create-distribution` 예제에서는 다중 테넌트를 지원하는 CloudFront 배포를 생성하고는 TLS 인증서를 지정합니다.

```
aws cloudfront create-distribution \
    --distribution-config file://dist-config.json
```

`dist-config.json`의 콘텐츠:

```
{
    "CallerReference": "cli-example-with-cert",
    "Comment": "CLI example distribution",
    "DefaultRootObject": "index.html",
    "Origins": {
        "Quantity": 1,
        "Items": [
            {
                "Id": "amzn-s3-demo-bucket.s3.us-east-1.amazonaws.com",
                "DomainName": "amzn-s3-demo-bucket.s3.us-east-1.amazonaws.com",
                "OriginPath": "/{{tenantName}}",
                "CustomHeaders": {
                    "Quantity": 0
                },
                "S3OriginConfig": {
                    "OriginAccessIdentity": ""
                }
```

```
            }
        ]
    },
    "DefaultCacheBehavior": {
        "TargetOriginId": "amzn-s3-demo-bucket.s3.us-east-1.amazonaws.com",
        "CachePolicyId": "658327ea-f89d-4fab-a63d-7e88639e5ABC",
        "ViewerProtocolPolicy": "allow-all",
        "AllowedMethods": {
            "Quantity": 2,
            "Items": ["HEAD", "GET"],
            "CachedMethods": {
                "Quantity": 2,
                "Items": ["HEAD", "GET"]
            }
        }
    },
    "Enabled": true,
    "ViewerCertificate": {
        "ACMCertificateArn": "arn:aws:acm:us-
east-1:123456789012:certificate/191306a1-db01-49ca-90ef-fc414ee5dabc",
        "SSLSupportMethod": "sni-only"
    },
    "HttpVersion": "http2",
    "ConnectionMode": "tenant-only",
    "TenantConfig": {
        "ParameterDefinitions": [
            {
                "Name": "tenantName",
                "Definition": {
                    "StringSchema": {
                        "Comment": "tenantName parameter",
                        "DefaultValue": "root",
                        "Required": false
                    }
                }
            }
        ]
    }
}
```

출력:

```
{
```

```
    "Location": "https://cloudfront.amazonaws.com/2020-05-31/distribution/
E1HVIAU7UABC",
    "ETag": "E20LT7R1BABC",
    "Distribution": {
        "Id": "E1HVIAU7U12ABC",
        "ARN": "arn:aws:cloudfront::123456789012:distribution/E1HVIAU7U12ABC",
        "Status": "InProgress",
        "LastModifiedTime": "2025-07-10T20:33:31.117000+00:00",
        "InProgressInvalidationBatches": 0,
        "DomainName": "example.com",
        "ActiveTrustedSigners": {
            "Enabled": false,
            "Quantity": 0
        },
        "ActiveTrustedKeyGroups": {
            "Enabled": false,
            "Quantity": 0
        },
        "DistributionConfig": {
            "CallerReference": "cli-example-with-cert",
            "DefaultRootObject": "index.html",
            "Origins": {
                "Quantity": 1,
                "Items": [
                    {
                        "Id": "amzn-s3-demo-bucket.s3.us-east-1.amazonaws.com",
                        "DomainName": "amzn-s3-demo-bucket.s3.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com",
                        "OriginPath": "/{{tenantName}}",
                        "CustomHeaders": {
                            "Quantity": 0
                        },
                        "S3OriginConfig": {
                            "OriginAccessIdentity": ""
                        },
                        "ConnectionAttempts": 3,
                        "ConnectionTimeout": 10,
                        "OriginShield": {
                            "Enabled": false
                        },
                        "OriginAccessControlId": ""
                    }
                ]
            },
```

```
            "OriginGroups": {
                "Quantity": 0
            },
            "DefaultCacheBehavior": {
                "TargetOriginId": "amzn-s3-demo-bucket.s3.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com",
                "TrustedKeyGroups": {
                    "Enabled": false,
                    "Quantity": 0
                },
                "ViewerProtocolPolicy": "allow-all",
                "AllowedMethods": {
                    "Quantity": 2,
                    "Items": ["HEAD", "GET"],
                    "CachedMethods": {
                        "Quantity": 2,
                        "Items": ["HEAD", "GET"]
                    }
                },
                "Compress": false,
                "LambdaFunctionAssociations": {
                    "Quantity": 0
                },
                "FunctionAssociations": {
                    "Quantity": 0
                },
                "FieldLevelEncryptionId": "",
                "CachePolicyId": "658327ea-f89d-4fab-a63d-7e88639e5ABC",
                "GrpcConfig": {
                    "Enabled": false
                }
            },
            "CacheBehaviors": {
                "Quantity": 0
            },
            "CustomErrorResponses": {
                "Quantity": 0
            },
            "Comment": "CLI example distribution",
            "Logging": {
                "Enabled": false,
                "IncludeCookies": false,
                "Bucket": "",
                "Prefix": ""
```

```
            },
            "Enabled": true,
            "ViewerCertificate": {
                "CloudFrontDefaultCertificate": false,
                "ACMCertificateArn": "arn:aws:acm:us-
east-1:123456789012:certificate/1954f095-11b6-4daf-9952-0c308a00abc",
                "SSLSupportMethod": "sni-only",
                "MinimumProtocolVersion": "TLSv1.2_2021",
                "Certificate": "arn:aws:acm:us-
east-1:123456789012:certificate/1954f095-11b6-4daf-9952-0c308a00abc",
                "CertificateSource": "acm"
            },
            "Restrictions": {
                "GeoRestriction": {
                    "RestrictionType": "none",
                    "Quantity": 0
                }
            },
            "WebACLId": "",
            "HttpVersion": "http2",
            "TenantConfig": {
                "ParameterDefinitions": [
                    {
                        "Name": "tenantName",
                        "Definition": {
                            "StringSchema": {
                                "Comment": "tenantName parameter",
                                "DefaultValue": "root",
                                "Required": false
                            }
                        }
                    }
                ]
            },
            "ConnectionMode": "tenant-only"
        }
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon CloudFront 개발자 안내서의 배포 작업을 참조하세요.

예제 4: 인증서 없이 CloudFront 다중 테넌트 배포를 생성하는 방법

다음 `create-distribution` 예제에서는 TLS 인증서 없이 다중 테넌트를 지원하는 CloudFront 배포를 생성합니다.

```
aws cloudfront create-distribution \
    --distribution-config file://dist-config.json
```

`dist-config.json`의 콘텐츠:

```
{
    "CallerReference": "cli-example",
    "Comment": "CLI example distribution",
    "DefaultRootObject": "index.html",
    "Origins": {
        "Quantity": 1,
        "Items": [
            {
                "Id": "amzn-s3-demo-bucket.s3.us-east-1.amazonaws.com",
                "DomainName": "amzn-s3-demo-bucket.s3.us-east-1.amazonaws.com",
                "OriginPath": "/{{tenantName}}",
                "CustomHeaders": {
                    "Quantity": 0
                },
                "S3OriginConfig": {
                    "OriginAccessIdentity": ""
                }
            }
        ]
    },
    "DefaultCacheBehavior": {
        "TargetOriginId": "amzn-s3-demo-bucket.s3.us-east-1.amazonaws.com",
        "CachePolicyId": "658327ea-f89d-4fab-a63d-7e88639e5ABC",
        "ViewerProtocolPolicy": "allow-all",
        "AllowedMethods": {
            "Quantity": 2,
            "Items": [
                "HEAD",
                "GET"
            ],
            "CachedMethods": {
                "Quantity": 2,
                "Items": [
                    "HEAD",
                    "GET"
```

```
                ]
            }
        }
    },
    "Enabled": true,
    "HttpVersion": "http2",
    "ConnectionMode": "tenant-only",
    "TenantConfig": {
        "ParameterDefinitions": [
            {
                "Name": "tenantName",
                "Definition": {
                    "StringSchema": {
                        "Comment": "tenantName parameter",
                        "DefaultValue": "root",
                        "Required": false
                    }
                }
            }
        ]
    }
}
```

출력:

```
{
    "Location": "https://cloudfront.amazonaws.com/2020-05-31/distribution/
E2GJ5J9QN12ABC",
    "ETag": "E37YLVVQIABC",
    "Distribution": {
        "Id": "E2GJ5J9QNABC",
        "ARN": "arn:aws:cloudfront::123456789012:distribution/E2GJ5J9QN12ABC",
        "Status": "InProgress",
        "LastModifiedTime": "2025-07-10T20:35:20.565000+00:00",
        "InProgressInvalidationBatches": 0,
        "DomainName": "example.com",
        "ActiveTrustedSigners": {
            "Enabled": false,
            "Quantity": 0
        },
        "ActiveTrustedKeyGroups": {
            "Enabled": false,
            "Quantity": 0
```

```
        },
        "DistributionConfig": {
            "CallerReference": "cli-example-no-cert",
            "DefaultRootObject": "index.html",
            "Origins": {
                "Quantity": 1,
                "Items": [
                    {
                        "Id": "amzn-s3-demo-bucket.s3.us-east-1.amazonaws.com",
                        "DomainName": "amzn-s3-demo-bucket.s3.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com",
                        "OriginPath": "/{{tenantName}}",
                        "CustomHeaders": {
                            "Quantity": 0
                        },
                        "S3OriginConfig": {
                            "OriginAccessIdentity": ""
                        },
                        "ConnectionAttempts": 3,
                        "ConnectionTimeout": 10,
                        "OriginShield": {
                            "Enabled": false
                        },
                        "OriginAccessControlId": ""
                    }
                ]
            },
            "OriginGroups": {
                "Quantity": 0
            },
            "DefaultCacheBehavior": {
                "TargetOriginId": "amzn-s3-demo-bucket.s3.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com",
                "TrustedKeyGroups": {
                    "Enabled": false,
                    "Quantity": 0
                },
                "ViewerProtocolPolicy": "allow-all",
                "AllowedMethods": {
                    "Quantity": 2,
                    "Items": [
                        "HEAD",
                        "GET"
                    ],
```

```
                "CachedMethods": {
                    "Quantity": 2,
                    "Items": [
                        "HEAD",
                        "GET"
                    ]
                }
            },
            "Compress": false,
            "LambdaFunctionAssociations": {
                "Quantity": 0
            },
            "FunctionAssociations": {
                "Quantity": 0
            },
            "FieldLevelEncryptionId": "",
            "CachePolicyId": "658327ea-f89d-4fab-a63d-7e88639e5ABC",
            "GrpcConfig": {
                "Enabled": false
            }
        },
        "CacheBehaviors": {
            "Quantity": 0
        },
        "CustomErrorResponses": {
            "Quantity": 0
        },
        "Comment": "CLI example distribution",
        "Logging": {
            "Enabled": false,
            "IncludeCookies": false,
            "Bucket": "",
            "Prefix": ""
        },
        "Enabled": true,
        "ViewerCertificate": {
            "CloudFrontDefaultCertificate": true,
            "SSLSupportMethod": "sni-only",
            "MinimumProtocolVersion": "TLSv1",
            "CertificateSource": "cloudfront"
        },
        "Restrictions": {
            "GeoRestriction": {
                "RestrictionType": "none",
```

```
                    "Quantity": 0
                }
            },
            "WebACLId": "",
            "HttpVersion": "http2",
            "TenantConfig": {
                "ParameterDefinitions": [
                    {
                        "Name": "tenantName",
                        "Definition": {
                            "StringSchema": {
                                "Comment": "tenantName parameter",
                                "DefaultValue": "root",
                                "Required": false
                            }
                        }
                    }
                ]
            },
            "ConnectionMode": "tenant-only"
        }
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon CloudFront 개발자 안내서의 배포 구성을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateDistribution을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

다음 예제에서는 Amazon Simple Storage Service(Amazon S3) 버킷을 콘텐츠 오리진으로 사용합니다.

배포를 생성한 후 코드는 CloudFrontWaiter를 생성하여 배포가 완료될 때까지 기다린 후 배포를 반환합니다.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.internal.waiters.ResponseOrException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.CloudFrontClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.CreateDistributionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.Distribution;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.GetDistributionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.ItemSelection;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.Method;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.ViewerProtocolPolicy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.waiters.CloudFrontWaiter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;

import java.time.Instant;

public class CreateDistribution {

        private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(CreateDistribution.class);

        public static Distribution createDistribution(CloudFrontClient
 cloudFrontClient, S3Client s3Client,
                        final String bucketName, final String keyGroupId, final
 String originAccessControlId) {

                final String region = s3Client.headBucket(b ->
 b.bucket(bucketName)).sdkHttpResponse().headers()
                                .get("x-amz-bucket-region").get(0);
                final String originDomain = bucketName + ".s3." + region +
 ".amazonaws.com";
                String originId = originDomain; // Use the originDomain value for
 the originId.

                // The service API requires some deprecated methods, such as
                // DefaultCacheBehavior.Builder#minTTL and #forwardedValue.
                CreateDistributionResponse createDistResponse =
 cloudFrontClient.createDistribution(builder -> builder
                                .distributionConfig(b1 -> b1
```

```
                                                    .origins(b2 -> b2
                                                                    .quantity(1)
                                                                    .items(b3 -> b3

.domainName(originDomain)

.id(originId)

.s3OriginConfig(builder4 -> builder4

              .originAccessIdentity(

                              ""))

.originAccessControlId(

              originAccessControlId)))
                                                    .defaultCacheBehavior(b2 -> b2

.viewerProtocolPolicy(ViewerProtocolPolicy.ALLOW_ALL)

.targetOriginId(originId)
                                                                    .minTTL(200L)

.forwardedValues(b5 -> b5

.cookies(cp -> cp

              .forward(ItemSelection.NONE))

.queryString(true))

.trustedKeyGroups(b3 -> b3

.quantity(1)

.items(keyGroupId)

.enabled(true))

.allowedMethods(b4 -> b4

.quantity(2)
```

```
.items(Method.HEAD, Method.GET)

.cachedMethods(b5 -> b5

              .quantity(2)

              .items(Method.HEAD,

                             Method.GET))))
                                              .cacheBehaviors(b -> b
                                                              .quantity(1)
                                                              .items(b2 -> b2

.pathPattern("/index.html")

.viewerProtocolPolicy(

              ViewerProtocolPolicy.ALLOW_ALL)

.targetOriginId(originId)

.trustedKeyGroups(b3 -> b3

              .quantity(1)

              .items(keyGroupId)

              .enabled(true))

.minTTL(200L)

.forwardedValues(b4 -> b4

              .cookies(cp -> cp

                             .forward(ItemSelection.NONE))

              .queryString(true))

.allowedMethods(b5 -> b5.quantity(2)

              .items(Method.HEAD,
```

```
                                Method.GET)

                .cachedMethods(b6 -> b6

                                .quantity(2)

                                .items(Method.HEAD,

                                                Method.GET)))))
                                                 .enabled(true)
                                                 .comment("Distribution built with
 java")

 .callerReference(Instant.now().toString())));

                final Distribution distribution =
 createDistResponse.distribution();
                logger.info("Distribution created. DomainName: [{}]  Id: [{}]",
 distribution.domainName(),
                                 distribution.id());
                logger.info("Waiting for distribution to be deployed ...");
                try (CloudFrontWaiter cfWaiter =
 CloudFrontWaiter.builder().client(cloudFrontClient).build()) {
                        ResponseOrException<GetDistributionResponse>
 responseOrException = cfWaiter
                                        .waitUntilDistributionDeployed(builder ->
 builder.id(distribution.id()))
                                        .matched();
                        responseOrException.response()
                                        .orElseThrow(() -> new
 RuntimeException("Distribution not created"));
                        logger.info("Distribution deployed. DomainName: [{}]  Id:
 [{}]", distribution.domainName(),
                                        distribution.id());
                }
                return distribution;
        }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateDistribution을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예 1: 로깅 및 캐싱으로 구성된 기본 CloudFront 배포를 생성합니다.

```
$origin = New-Object Amazon.CloudFront.Model.Origin
$origin.DomainName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket.s3.amazonaws.com"
$origin.Id = "UniqueOrigin1"
$origin.S3OriginConfig = New-Object Amazon.CloudFront.Model.S3OriginConfig
$origin.S3OriginConfig.OriginAccessIdentity = ""
New-CFDistribution `
      -DistributionConfig_Enabled $true `
      -DistributionConfig_Comment "Test distribution" `
      -Origins_Item $origin `
      -Origins_Quantity 1 `
      -Logging_Enabled $true `
      -Logging_IncludeCookie $true `
      -Logging_Bucket amzn-s3-demo-logging-bucket.s3.amazonaws.com `
      -Logging_Prefix "help/" `
      -DistributionConfig_CallerReference Client1 `
      -DistributionConfig_DefaultRootObject index.html `
      -DefaultCacheBehavior_TargetOriginId $origin.Id `
      -ForwardedValues_QueryString $true `
      -Cookies_Forward all `
      -WhitelistedNames_Quantity 0 `
      -TrustedSigners_Enabled $false `
      -TrustedSigners_Quantity 0 `
      -DefaultCacheBehavior_ViewerProtocolPolicy allow-all `
      -DefaultCacheBehavior_MinTTL 1000 `
      -DistributionConfig_PriceClass "PriceClass_All" `
      -CacheBehaviors_Quantity 0 `
      -Aliases_Quantity 0
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CreateDistribution을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예 1: 로깅 및 캐싱으로 구성된 기본 CloudFront 배포를 생성합니다.

```
$origin = New-Object Amazon.CloudFront.Model.Origin
$origin.DomainName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket.s3.amazonaws.com"
```

```
$origin.Id = "UniqueOrigin1"
$origin.S3OriginConfig = New-Object Amazon.CloudFront.Model.S3OriginConfig
$origin.S3OriginConfig.OriginAccessIdentity = ""
New-CFDistribution `
      -DistributionConfig_Enabled $true `
      -DistributionConfig_Comment "Test distribution" `
      -Origins_Item $origin `
      -Origins_Quantity 1 `
      -Logging_Enabled $true `
      -Logging_IncludeCookie $true `
      -Logging_Bucket amzn-s3-demo-logging-bucket.s3.amazonaws.com `
      -Logging_Prefix "help/" `
      -DistributionConfig_CallerReference Client1 `
      -DistributionConfig_DefaultRootObject index.html `
      -DefaultCacheBehavior_TargetOriginId $origin.Id `
      -ForwardedValues_QueryString $true `
      -Cookies_Forward all `
      -WhitelistedNames_Quantity 0 `
      -TrustedSigners_Enabled $false `
      -TrustedSigners_Quantity 0 `
      -DefaultCacheBehavior_ViewerProtocolPolicy allow-all `
      -DefaultCacheBehavior_MinTTL 1000 `
      -DistributionConfig_PriceClass "PriceClass_All" `
      -CacheBehaviors_Quantity 0 `
      -Aliases_Quantity 0
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateDistribution을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **CreateFunction** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateFunction`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.CloudFrontClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.CloudFrontException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.CreateFunctionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.CreateFunctionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.FunctionConfig;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.FunctionRuntime;
import java.io.InputStream;

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

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

                Usage:
                    <functionName> <filePath>

                Where:
                    functionName - The name of the function to create.\s
                    filePath - The path to a file that contains the application
 logic for the function.\s
                """;

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

        String functionName = args[0];
        String filePath = args[1];
        CloudFrontClient cloudFrontClient = CloudFrontClient.builder()
                .region(Region.AWS_GLOBAL)
                .build();
```

```
        String funArn = createNewFunction(cloudFrontClient, functionName,
 filePath);
        System.out.println("The function ARN is " + funArn);
        cloudFrontClient.close();
    }

    public static String createNewFunction(CloudFrontClient cloudFrontClient,
 String functionName, String filePath) {
        try {
            InputStream fileIs =
 CreateFunction.class.getClassLoader().getResourceAsStream(filePath);
            SdkBytes functionCode = SdkBytes.fromInputStream(fileIs);

            FunctionConfig config = FunctionConfig.builder()
                    .comment("Created by using the CloudFront Java API")
                    .runtime(FunctionRuntime.CLOUDFRONT_JS_1_0)
                    .build();

            CreateFunctionRequest functionRequest =
 CreateFunctionRequest.builder()
                    .name(functionName)
                    .functionCode(functionCode)
                    .functionConfig(config)
                    .build();

            CreateFunctionResponse response =
 cloudFrontClient.createFunction(functionRequest);
            return response.functionSummary().functionMetadata().functionARN();

        } catch (CloudFrontException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateFunction을 참조하십시오.

CLI로 **CreateInvalidation** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateInvalidation`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

CloudFront 배포에 대한 무효화를 생성하려면

다음 `create-invalidation` 예제는 지정된 CloudFront 배포의 지정된 파일에 대한 무효화를 생성합니다.

```
aws cloudfront create-invalidation \
    --distribution-id EDFDVBD6EXAMPLE \
    --paths "/example-path/example-file.jpg" "/example-path/example-file2.png"
```

출력:

```
{
    "Location": "https://cloudfront.amazonaws.com/2019-03-26/distribution/
EDFDVBD6EXAMPLE/invalidation/I1JLWSDAP8FU89",
    "Invalidation": {
        "Id": "I1JLWSDAP8FU89",
        "Status": "InProgress",
        "CreateTime": "2019-12-05T18:24:51.407Z",
        "InvalidationBatch": {
            "Paths": {
                "Quantity": 2,
                "Items": [
                    "/example-path/example-file2.png",
                    "/example-path/example-file.jpg"
                ]
            },
            "CallerReference": "cli-1575570291-670203"
        }
    }
}
```

이전 예제에서 AWS CLI는 무작위를 자동으로 생성했습니다`CallerReference`. 직접 `CallerReference`를 지정하거나 무효화 매개변수를 명령줄 인수로 전달하지 않으려면 JSON

파일을 사용할 수 있습니다. 다음 예제에서는 `inv-batch.json`라는 JSON 파일에 무효화 매개 변수를 제공하여 두 파일에 대한 무효화를 생성합니다

```
aws cloudfront create-invalidation \
    --distribution-id EDFDVBD6EXAMPLE \
    --invalidation-batch file://inv-batch.json
```

`inv-batch.json`의 콘텐츠:

```
{
    "Paths": {
        "Quantity": 2,
        "Items": [
            "/example-path/example-file.jpg",
            "/example-path/example-file2.png"
        ]
    },
    "CallerReference": "cli-example"
}
```

출력:

```
{
    "Location": "https://cloudfront.amazonaws.com/2019-03-26/distribution/
EDFDVBD6EXAMPLE/invalidation/I2J0I21PCUYOIK",
    "Invalidation": {
        "Id": "I2J0I21PCUYOIK",
        "Status": "InProgress",
        "CreateTime": "2019-12-05T18:40:49.413Z",
        "InvalidationBatch": {
            "Paths": {
                "Quantity": 2,
                "Items": [
                    "/example-path/example-file.jpg",
                    "/example-path/example-file2.png"
                ]
            },
            "CallerReference": "cli-example"
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의CreateInvalidation 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 ID가 EXAMPLENSTXAXE인 배포에 대해 새 무효화를 생성합니다. CallerReference는 사용자가 선택한 고유한 ID입니다. 이 경우 2019년 5월 15일 오전 9시를 나타내는 타임스탬프가 사용됩니다. $Paths 변수는 사용자가 원하지 않는 이미지 및 미디어 파일에 대한 세 가지 경로를 배포 캐시의 일부로 저장합니다. -Paths_Quantity 매개 변수 값은 -Paths_Item 매개 변수에 지정된 총 경로 수입니다.

```
$Paths = "/images/*.gif", "/images/image1.jpg", "/videos/*.mp4"
New-CFInvalidation -DistributionId "EXAMPLENSTXAXE" -
InvalidationBatch_CallerReference 20190515090000 -Paths_Item $Paths -
Paths_Quantity 3
```

출력:

```
Invalidation                        Location

------------                        --------

Amazon.CloudFront.Model.Invalidation https://cloudfront.amazonaws.com/2018-11-05/
distribution/EXAMPLENSTXAXE/invalidation/EXAMPLE8NOK9H
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CreateInvalidation을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 ID가 EXAMPLENSTXAXE인 배포에 대해 새 무효화를 생성합니다. CallerReference는 사용자가 선택한 고유한 ID입니다. 이 경우 2019년 5월 15일 오전 9시를 나타내는 타임스탬프가 사용됩니다. $Paths 변수는 사용자가 원하지 않는 이미지 및 미디어 파일에 대한 세 가지 경로를 배포 캐시의 일부로 저장합니다. -Paths_Quantity 매개 변수 값은 -Paths_Item 매개 변수에 지정된 총 경로 수입니다.

```
$Paths = "/images/*.gif", "/images/image1.jpg", "/videos/*.mp4"
```

```
New-CFInvalidation -DistributionId "EXAMPLENSTXAXE" -
InvalidationBatch_CallerReference 20190515090000 -Paths_Item $Paths -
Paths_Quantity 3
```

출력:

```
Invalidation                        Location

------------                        --------

Amazon.CloudFront.Model.Invalidation https://cloudfront.amazonaws.com/2018-11-05/
distribution/EXAMPLENSTXAXE/invalidation/EXAMPLE8NOK9H
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateInvalidation을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **CreateKeyGroup** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateKeyGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

키 그룹에는 서명된 URL 또는 쿠키를 확인하는 데 사용되는 공개 키가 최소 하나 이상 필요합니다.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.CloudFrontClient;

import java.util.UUID;

public class CreateKeyGroup {
```

```
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(CreateKeyGroup.class);

    public static String createKeyGroup(CloudFrontClient cloudFrontClient, String
 publicKeyId) {
        String keyGroupId = cloudFrontClient.createKeyGroup(b ->
 b.keyGroupConfig(c -> c
                .items(publicKeyId)
                .name("JavaKeyGroup" + UUID.randomUUID())))
                .keyGroup().id();
        logger.info("KeyGroup created with ID: [{}]", keyGroupId);
        return keyGroupId;
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateKeyGroup을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **CreatePublicKey** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreatePublicKey`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

CloudFront 퍼블릭 키를 생성하려면

다음 예제에서는 `pub-key-config.json`이라는 JSON 파일로 파라미터를 제공하여 CloudFront 퍼블릭 키를 생성합니다. 이 명령을 사용하려면 먼저 PEM으로 인코딩된 퍼블릭 키가 있어야 합니다. 자세한 내용은 Amazon CloudFront 개발자 안내서의 RSA 키 페어 생성을 참조하세요.

```
aws cloudfront create-public-key \
    --public-key-config file://pub-key-config.json
```

`pub-key-config.json` 파일은 다음을 포함한 현재 문서의 JSON 문서입니다. 참고로 퍼블릭 키는 PEM 형식으로 인코딩됩니다.

```
{
    "CallerReference": "cli-example",
```

```
    "Name": "ExampleKey",
    "EncodedKey": "-----BEGIN PUBLIC KEY-----
\nMIIBIjANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQEFAAOCAQ8AMIIBCgKCAQEAxPMbCA2Ks0lnd7IR+3pw
\nwd3H/7jPGwj8bLUmore7bX+oeGpZ6QmLAe/1UOWcmZX2u70dYcSIzB1ofZtcn4cJ
\nenHBAzO3ohBY/L1tQGJfS2A+omnN6H16VZE1JCK8XSJyfze7MDLcUyHZETdxuvRb
\nA9X343/vMAuQPnhinFJ8Wdy8YBXSPpy7r95ylUQd9LfYTBzVZYG2tSesplcOkjM3\n2Uu
+oMWxQAw1NINnSLPinMVsutJy6ZqlV3McWNWe4T+STGtWhrPNqJEn45sIcCx4\nq
+kGZ2NQ0FyIyT2eiLKOX5Rgb/a36E/aMk4VoDsaenBQgG7WLTnstb9sr7MIhS6A\nrwIDAQAB\n-----
END PUBLIC KEY-----\n",
    "Comment": "example public key"
}
```

출력:

```
{
    "Location": "https://cloudfront.amazonaws.com/2019-03-26/public-key/
KDFB19YGCR002",
    "ETag": "E2QWRUHEXAMPLE",
    "PublicKey": {
        "Id": "KDFB19YGCR002",
        "CreatedTime": "2019-12-05T18:51:43.781Z",
        "PublicKeyConfig": {
            "CallerReference": "cli-example",
            "Name": "ExampleKey",
            "EncodedKey": "-----BEGIN PUBLIC KEY-----
\nMIIBIjANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQEFAAOCAQ8AMIIBCgKCAQEAxPMbCA2Ks0lnd7IR+3pw
\nwd3H/7jPGwj8bLUmore7bX+oeGpZ6QmLAe/1UOWcmZX2u70dYcSIzB1ofZtcn4cJ
\nenHBAzO3ohBY/L1tQGJfS2A+omnN6H16VZE1JCK8XSJyfze7MDLcUyHZETdxuvRb
\nA9X343/vMAuQPnhinFJ8Wdy8YBXSPpy7r95ylUQd9LfYTBzVZYG2tSesplcOkjM3\n2Uu
+oMWxQAw1NINnSLPinMVsutJy6ZqlV3McWNWe4T+STGtWhrPNqJEn45sIcCx4\nq
+kGZ2NQ0FyIyT2eiLKOX5Rgb/a36E/aMk4VoDsaenBQgG7WLTnstb9sr7MIhS6A\nrwIDAQAB\n-----
END PUBLIC KEY-----\n",
            "Comment": "example public key"
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreatePublicKey를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

다음 코드 예제는 퍼블릭 키를 읽고 Amazon CloudFront에 업로드합니다.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.CloudFrontClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.CreatePublicKeyResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.utils.IoUtils;

import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.util.UUID;

public class CreatePublicKey {
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(CreatePublicKey.class);

    public static String createPublicKey(CloudFrontClient cloudFrontClient,
 String publicKeyFileName) {
        try (InputStream is =
 CreatePublicKey.class.getClassLoader().getResourceAsStream(publicKeyFileName)) {
            String publicKeyString = IoUtils.toUtf8String(is);
            CreatePublicKeyResponse createPublicKeyResponse = cloudFrontClient
                    .createPublicKey(b -> b.publicKeyConfig(c -> c
                            .name("JavaCreatedPublicKey" + UUID.randomUUID())
                            .encodedKey(publicKeyString)
                            .callerReference(UUID.randomUUID().toString())));
            String createdPublicKeyId = createPublicKeyResponse.publicKey().id();
            logger.info("Public key created with id: [{}]", createdPublicKeyId);
            return createdPublicKeyId;

        } catch (IOException e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
```

```
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreatePublicKey을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DeleteDistribution** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteDistribution`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- CloudFront 시작하기

CLI

AWS CLI

CloudFront 배포를 삭제하려면

다음 예제에서는 ID `EDFDVBD6EXAMPLE`을 사용하여 CloudFront 배포를 삭제합니다. 배포를 삭제하려면 먼저 배포를 비활성화해야 합니다. 배포를 비활성화하려면 update-distribution 명령을 사용하세요. 자세한 정보는 update-distribution 예시를 참조하세요.

배포가 비활성화된 경우 이를 삭제할 수 있습니다. 배포를 삭제하려면 배포의 `ETag`를 제공하는 `--if-match` 옵션을 사용해야 합니다. `ETag`를 가져오려면 get-distribution 또는 get-distribution-config 명령을 사용하세요.

```
aws cloudfront delete-distribution \
    --id EDFDVBD6EXAMPLE \
    --if-match E2QWRUHEXAMPLE
```

이 명령이 제대로 실행되면 출력이 표시되지 않습니다.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteDistribution를 참조합니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

다음 코드 예제는 배포를 비활성화됨으로 업데이트하고, 변경사항이 배포되기를 기다리는 웨이터를 사용한 다음 배포를 삭제합니다.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.internal.waiters.ResponseOrException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.CloudFrontClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.DeleteDistributionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.DistributionConfig;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.GetDistributionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.waiters.CloudFrontWaiter;

public class DeleteDistribution {
        private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(DeleteDistribution.class);

        public static void deleteDistribution(final CloudFrontClient
 cloudFrontClient, final String distributionId) {
                // First, disable the distribution by updating it.
                GetDistributionResponse response =
 cloudFrontClient.getDistribution(b -> b
                                .id(distributionId));
                String etag = response.eTag();
                DistributionConfig distConfig =
 response.distribution().distributionConfig();

                cloudFrontClient.updateDistribution(builder -> builder
                                .id(distributionId)
                                .distributionConfig(builder1 -> builder1

 .cacheBehaviors(distConfig.cacheBehaviors())
```

```
.defaultCacheBehavior(distConfig.defaultCacheBehavior())
                                                .enabled(false)
                                                .origins(distConfig.origins())
                                                .comment(distConfig.comment())

.callerReference(distConfig.callerReference())

.defaultCacheBehavior(distConfig.defaultCacheBehavior())

.priceClass(distConfig.priceClass())
                                                .aliases(distConfig.aliases())
                                                .logging(distConfig.logging())

.defaultRootObject(distConfig.defaultRootObject())

.customErrorResponses(distConfig.customErrorResponses())

.httpVersion(distConfig.httpVersion())

.isIPV6Enabled(distConfig.isIPV6Enabled())

.restrictions(distConfig.restrictions())

.viewerCertificate(distConfig.viewerCertificate())
                                                .webACLId(distConfig.webACLId())

.originGroups(distConfig.originGroups()))
                               .ifMatch(etag));

               logger.info("Distribution [{}] is DISABLED, waiting for
deployment before deleting ...",
                               distributionId);
               GetDistributionResponse distributionResponse;
               try (CloudFrontWaiter cfWaiter =
CloudFrontWaiter.builder().client(cloudFrontClient).build()) {
                       ResponseOrException<GetDistributionResponse>
responseOrException = cfWaiter
                                       .waitUntilDistributionDeployed(builder ->
builder.id(distributionId)).matched();
                       distributionResponse = responseOrException.response()
                                       .orElseThrow(() -> new
RuntimeException("Could not disable distribution"));
               }
```

```
                DeleteDistributionResponse deleteDistributionResponse =
 cloudFrontClient
                                .deleteDistribution(builder -> builder
                                                .id(distributionId)

 .ifMatch(distributionResponse.eTag()));
                if (deleteDistributionResponse.sdkHttpResponse().isSuccessful())
 {
                        logger.info("Distribution [{}] DELETED", distributionId);
                }
        }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteDistribution를 참조합니다.

CLI로 **GetCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentity** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentity`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

CloudFront 원본 액세스 ID를 가져오려면

다음 예제는 ID가 `E74FTE3AEXAMPLE`인 CloudFront 오리진 액세스 ID(OAI) 및 그에 딸린 `ETag`와 관련된 S3 카노니컬 ID를 가져옵니다. OAI ID는 create-cloud-front-origin-access-identity 및 list-cloud-front-origin-access-identities 명령의 출력에 반환됩니다.

```
aws cloudfront get-cloud-front-origin-access-identity --id E74FTE3AEXAMPLE
```

출력:

```
{
    "ETag": "E2QWRUHEXAMPLE",
    "CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentity": {
        "Id": "E74FTE3AEXAMPLE",
        "S3CanonicalUserId":
 "cd13868f797c227fbea2830611a26fe0a21ba1b826ab4bed9b7771c9aEXAMPLE",
        "CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig": {
```

```
            "CallerReference": "cli-example",
            "Comment": "Example OAI"
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentity 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예 1: 이 예제는 -Id 파라미터로 지정된 특정 Amazon CloudFront 원본 액세스 ID를 반환합니다. -Id 파라미터가 필수는 아니지만 이 파라미터를 지정하지 않으면 결과가 반환되지 않습니다.

```
Get-CFCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentity -Id E3XXXXXXXXXXRT
```

출력:

```
     CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig    Id
    S3CanonicalUserId
     ------------------------------------    --
    -----------------
     Amazon.CloudFront.Model.CloudFrontOr... E3XXXXXXXXXXRT
    4b6e...
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentity를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예 1: 이 예제는 -Id 파라미터로 지정된 특정 Amazon CloudFront 원본 액세스 ID를 반환합니다. -Id 파라미터가 필수는 아니지만 이 파라미터를 지정하지 않으면 결과가 반환되지 않습니다.

```
Get-CFCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentity -Id E3XXXXXXXXXXRT
```

출력:

```
     CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig    Id
    S3CanonicalUserId
```

```
     ------------------------------------    --
    -----------------
     Amazon.CloudFront.Model.CloudFrontOr... E3XXXXXXXXXXRT
    4b6e...
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentity를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **GetCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

CloudFront 원본 액세스 ID 구성을 가져오려면

다음 예제에서는 ID `E74FTE3AEXAMPLE`을 사용하여 `ETag`를 포함한 CloudFront 오리진 액세스 ID(OAI)에 대한 메타데이터를 가져옵니다. OAI ID는 create-cloud-front-origin-access-identity 및 list-cloud-front-origin-access-identities 명령의 출력에 반환됩니다.

```
aws cloudfront get-cloud-front-origin-access-identity-config --id E74FTE3AEXAMPLE
```

출력:

```
{
    "ETag": "E2QWRUHEXAMPLE",
    "CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig": {
        "CallerReference": "cli-example",
        "Comment": "Example OAI"
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예 1: 이 예제는 -Id 파라미터로 지정된 단일 Amazon CloudFront 원본 액세스 ID에 대한 구성 정보를 반환합니다. -Id 파라미터가 지정되지 않은 경우 오류가 발생합니다.

```
Get-CFCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig -Id E3XXXXXXXXXXRT
```

출력:

```
     CallerReference                                          Comment
     ---------------                                          -------
     mycallerreference: 2/1/2011 1:16:32 PM                   Caller
reference: 2/1/2011 1:16:32 PM
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예 1: 이 예제는 -Id 파라미터로 지정된 단일 Amazon CloudFront 원본 액세스 ID에 대한 구성 정보를 반환합니다. -Id 파라미터가 지정되지 않은 경우 오류가 발생합니다.

```
Get-CFCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig -Id E3XXXXXXXXXXRT
```

출력:

```
     CallerReference                                          Comment
     ---------------                                          -------
     mycallerreference: 2/1/2011 1:16:32 PM                   Caller
reference: 2/1/2011 1:16:32 PM
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **GetDistribution** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 GetDistribution의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- CloudFront 시작하기

CLI

AWS CLI

CloudFront 배포를 가져오려면

다음 `get-distribution` 예제에서는 `ETag`를 비롯해 `EDFDVBD6EXAMPLE` ID를 가진 CloudFront 배포를 가져옵니다. 배포 ID는 create-distribution 및 list-distributions 명령에서 반환됩니다.

```
aws cloudfront get-distribution \
    --id EDFDVBD6EXAMPLE
```

출력:

```
{
    "ETag": "E2QWRUHEXAMPLE",
    "Distribution": {
        "Id": "EDFDVBD6EXAMPLE",
        "ARN": "arn:aws:cloudfront::123456789012:distribution/EDFDVBD6EXAMPLE",
        "Status": "Deployed",
        "LastModifiedTime": "2019-12-04T23:35:41.433Z",
        "InProgressInvalidationBatches": 0,
        "DomainName": "d111111abcdef8.cloudfront.net",
        "ActiveTrustedSigners": {
            "Enabled": false,
            "Quantity": 0
        },
        "DistributionConfig": {
            "CallerReference": "cli-example",
            "Aliases": {
                "Quantity": 0
            },
            "DefaultRootObject": "index.html",
            "Origins": {
                "Quantity": 1,
                "Items": [
```

```
                    {
                        "Id": "amzn-s3-demo-bucket.s3.amazonaws.com-cli-example",
                        "DomainName": "amzn-s3-demo-bucket.s3.amazonaws.com",
                        "OriginPath": "",
                        "CustomHeaders": {
                            "Quantity": 0
                        },
                        "S3OriginConfig": {
                            "OriginAccessIdentity": ""
                        }
                    }
                ]
            },
            "OriginGroups": {
                "Quantity": 0
            },
            "DefaultCacheBehavior": {
                "TargetOriginId": "amzn-s3-demo-bucket.s3.amazonaws.com-cli-
example",
                "ForwardedValues": {
                    "QueryString": false,
                    "Cookies": {
                        "Forward": "none"
                    },
                    "Headers": {
                        "Quantity": 0
                    },
                    "QueryStringCacheKeys": {
                        "Quantity": 0
                    }
                },
                "TrustedSigners": {
                    "Enabled": false,
                    "Quantity": 0
                },
                "ViewerProtocolPolicy": "allow-all",
                "MinTTL": 0,
                "AllowedMethods": {
                    "Quantity": 2,
                    "Items": [
                        "HEAD",
                        "GET"
                    ],
                    "CachedMethods": {
```

```
                        "Quantity": 2,
                        "Items": [
                            "HEAD",
                            "GET"
                        ]
                    }
                },
                "SmoothStreaming": false,
                "DefaultTTL": 86400,
                "MaxTTL": 31536000,
                "Compress": false,
                "LambdaFunctionAssociations": {
                    "Quantity": 0
                },
                "FieldLevelEncryptionId": ""
            },
            "CacheBehaviors": {
                "Quantity": 0
            },
            "CustomErrorResponses": {
                "Quantity": 0
            },
            "Comment": "",
            "Logging": {
                "Enabled": false,
                "IncludeCookies": false,
                "Bucket": "",
                "Prefix": ""
            },
            "PriceClass": "PriceClass_All",
            "Enabled": true,
            "ViewerCertificate": {
                "CloudFrontDefaultCertificate": true,
                "MinimumProtocolVersion": "TLSv1",
                "CertificateSource": "cloudfront"
            },
            "Restrictions": {
                "GeoRestriction": {
                    "RestrictionType": "none",
                    "Quantity": 0
                }
            },
            "WebACLId": "",
            "HttpVersion": "http2",
```

```
            "IsIPV6Enabled": true
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetDistribution 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예 1: 특정 배포에 대한 정보를 검색합니다.

```
Get-CFDistribution -Id EXAMPLE0000ID
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetDistribution을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예 1: 특정 배포에 대한 정보를 검색합니다.

```
Get-CFDistribution -Id EXAMPLE0000ID
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetDistribution을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`GetDistributionConfig`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetDistributionConfig`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- CloudFront 시작하기

CLI

AWS CLI

CloudFront 배포 구성을 가져오려면

다음 예제에서는 ID EDFDVBD6EXAMPLE을 사용하여 ETag를 포함한 CloudFront 배포에 대한 메타데이터를 가져옵니다. 배포 ID는 create-distribution 및 list-distributions 명령에서 반환됩니다.

```
aws cloudfront get-distribution-config \
    --id EDFDVBD6EXAMPLE
```

출력:

```
{
    "ETag": "E2QWRUHEXAMPLE",
    "DistributionConfig": {
        "CallerReference": "cli-example",
        "Aliases": {
            "Quantity": 0
        },
        "DefaultRootObject": "index.html",
        "Origins": {
            "Quantity": 1,
            "Items": [
                {
                    "Id": "amzn-s3-demo-bucket.s3.amazonaws.com-cli-example",
                    "DomainName": "amzn-s3-demo-bucket.s3.amazonaws.com",
                    "OriginPath": "",
                    "CustomHeaders": {
                        "Quantity": 0
                    },
                    "S3OriginConfig": {
                        "OriginAccessIdentity": ""
                    }
                }
            ]
        },
        "OriginGroups": {
            "Quantity": 0
        },
        "DefaultCacheBehavior": {
            "TargetOriginId": "amzn-s3-demo-bucket.s3.amazonaws.com-cli-example",
            "ForwardedValues": {
                "QueryString": false,
                "Cookies": {
                    "Forward": "none"
                },
```

```
                "Headers": {
                    "Quantity": 0
                },
                "QueryStringCacheKeys": {
                    "Quantity": 0
                }
            },
            "TrustedSigners": {
                "Enabled": false,
                "Quantity": 0
            },
            "ViewerProtocolPolicy": "allow-all",
            "MinTTL": 0,
            "AllowedMethods": {
                "Quantity": 2,
                "Items": [
                    "HEAD",
                    "GET"
                ],
                "CachedMethods": {
                    "Quantity": 2,
                    "Items": [
                        "HEAD",
                        "GET"
                    ]
                }
            },
            "SmoothStreaming": false,
            "DefaultTTL": 86400,
            "MaxTTL": 31536000,
            "Compress": false,
            "LambdaFunctionAssociations": {
                "Quantity": 0
            },
            "FieldLevelEncryptionId": ""
        },
        "CacheBehaviors": {
            "Quantity": 0
        },
        "CustomErrorResponses": {
            "Quantity": 0
        },
        "Comment": "",
        "Logging": {
```

```
            "Enabled": false,
            "IncludeCookies": false,
            "Bucket": "",
            "Prefix": ""
        },
        "PriceClass": "PriceClass_All",
        "Enabled": true,
        "ViewerCertificate": {
            "CloudFrontDefaultCertificate": true,
            "MinimumProtocolVersion": "TLSv1",
            "CertificateSource": "cloudfront"
        },
        "Restrictions": {
            "GeoRestriction": {
                "RestrictionType": "none",
                "Quantity": 0
            }
        },
        "WebACLId": "",
        "HttpVersion": "http2",
        "IsIPV6Enabled": true
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetDistributionConfig를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예 1: 특정 배포에 대한 구성을 검색합니다.

```
Get-CFDistributionConfig -Id EXAMPLE0000ID
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetDistributionConfig를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예 1: 특정 배포에 대한 구성을 검색합니다.

```
Get-CFDistributionConfig -Id EXAMPLE0000ID
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetDistributionConfig를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class CloudFrontWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon CloudFront operations."""

    def __init__(self, cloudfront_client):
        """
        :param cloudfront_client: A Boto3 CloudFront client
        """
        self.cloudfront_client = cloudfront_client


    def update_distribution(self):
        distribution_id = input(
            "This script updates the comment for a CloudFront distribution.\n"
            "Enter a CloudFront distribution ID: "
        )

        distribution_config_response =
 self.cloudfront_client.get_distribution_config(
            Id=distribution_id
        )
        distribution_config = distribution_config_response["DistributionConfig"]
        distribution_etag = distribution_config_response["ETag"]

        distribution_config["Comment"] = input(
            f"\nThe current comment for distribution {distribution_id} is "
            f"'{distribution_config['Comment']}'.\n"
            f"Enter a new comment: "
        )
```

```
        self.cloudfront_client.update_distribution(
            DistributionConfig=distribution_config,
            Id=distribution_id,
            IfMatch=distribution_etag,
        )
        print("Done!")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetDistributionConfig를 참조하십시오.

CLI로 **ListCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentities** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentities`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

CloudFront 오리진 액세스 ID를 나열하려면

다음 예시에서는 AWS 계정의 CloudFront 오OAIs) 목록을 가져옵니다.

```
aws cloudfront list-cloud-front-origin-access-identities
```

출력:

```
{
    "CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityList": {
        "Items": [
            {
                "Id": "E74FTE3AEXAMPLE",
                "S3CanonicalUserId":
 "cd13868f797c227fbea2830611a26fe0a21ba1b826ab4bed9b7771c9aEXAMPLE",
                "Comment": "Example OAI"
            },
            {
                "Id": "EH1HDMBEXAMPLE",
                "S3CanonicalUserId":
 "1489f6f2e6faacaae7ff64c4c3e6956c24f78788abfc1718c3527c263bf7a17EXAMPLE",
```

```
                "Comment": "Test OAI"
            },
            {
                "Id": "E2X2C9TEXAMPLE",
                "S3CanonicalUserId":
 "cbfeebb915a64749f9be546a45b3fcfd3a31c779673c13c4dd460911ae402c2EXAMPLE",
                "Comment": "Example OAI #2"
            }
        ]
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentities 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예 1: 이 예제는 Amazon CloudFront 원본 액세스 ID 목록을 반환합니다. -MaxItem 파라미터는 값 2를 지정하므로 결과에는 두 개의 ID가 포함됩니다.

```
Get-CFCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityList -MaxItem 2
```

출력:

```
IsTruncated : True
Items       : {E326XXXXXXXXXT, E1YWXXXXXXX9B}
Marker      :
MaxItems    : 2
NextMarker  : E1YXXXXXXXXX9B
Quantity    : 2
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ListCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentities를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예 1: 이 예제는 Amazon CloudFront 원본 액세스 ID 목록을 반환합니다. -MaxItem 파라미터는 값 2를 지정하므로 결과에는 두 개의 ID가 포함됩니다.

```
Get-CFCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityList -MaxItem 2
```

출력:

```
IsTruncated : True
Items       : {E326XXXXXXXXXT, E1YWXXXXXXX9B}
Marker      :
MaxItems    : 2
NextMarker  : E1YXXXXXXXXX9B
Quantity    : 2
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentities를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **ListDistributions** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 ListDistributions의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

CloudFront 배포를 나열하려면

다음 예시에서는 AWS 계정의 CloudFront 배포 목록을 가져옵니다.

```
aws cloudfront list-distributions
```

출력:

```
{
    "DistributionList": {
        "Items": [
            {
                "Id": "E23YS8OEXAMPLE",
                "ARN": "arn:aws:cloudfront::123456789012:distribution/
E23YS8OEXAMPLE",
                "Status": "Deployed",
                "LastModifiedTime": "2024-08-05T18:23:40.375000+00:00",
                "DomainName": "abcdefgh12ijk.cloudfront.net",
                "Aliases": {
```

```
                    "Quantity": 0
                },
                "Origins": {
                    "Quantity": 1,
                    "Items": [
                        {
                            "Id": "amzn-s3-demo-bucket.s3.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com",
                            "DomainName": "amzn-s3-demo-bucket.s3.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com",
                            "OriginPath": "",
                            "CustomHeaders": {
                                "Quantity": 0
                            },
                            "S3OriginConfig": {
                                "OriginAccessIdentity": ""
                            },
                            "ConnectionAttempts": 3,
                            "ConnectionTimeout": 10,
                            "OriginShield": {
                                "Enabled": false
                            },
                            "OriginAccessControlId": "EIAP8PEXAMPLE"
                        }
                    ]
                },
                "OriginGroups": {
                    "Quantity": 0
                },
                "DefaultCacheBehavior": {
                    "TargetOriginId": "amzn-s3-demo-bucket.s3.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com",
                    "TrustedSigners": {
                        "Enabled": false,
                        "Quantity": 0
                    },
                    "TrustedKeyGroups": {
                        "Enabled": false,
                        "Quantity": 0
                    },
                    "ViewerProtocolPolicy": "allow-all",
                    "AllowedMethods": {
                        "Quantity": 2,
                        "Items": [
```

```
                            "HEAD",
                            "GET"
                        ],
                        "CachedMethods": {
                            "Quantity": 2,
                            "Items": [
                                "HEAD",
                                "GET"
                            ]
                        }
                    },
                    "SmoothStreaming": false,
                    "Compress": true,
                    "LambdaFunctionAssociations": {
                        "Quantity": 0
                    },
                    "FunctionAssociations": {
                        "Quantity": 0
                    },
                    "FieldLevelEncryptionId": "",
                    "CachePolicyId": "658327ea-f89d-4fab-a63d-7e886EXAMPLE"
                },
                "CacheBehaviors": {
                    "Quantity": 0
                },
                "CustomErrorResponses": {
                    "Quantity": 0
                },
                "Comment": "",
                "PriceClass": "PriceClass_All",
                "Enabled": true,
                "ViewerCertificate": {
                    "CloudFrontDefaultCertificate": true,
                    "SSLSupportMethod": "vip",
                    "MinimumProtocolVersion": "TLSv1",
                    "CertificateSource": "cloudfront"
                },
                "Restrictions": {
                    "GeoRestriction": {
                        "RestrictionType": "none",
                        "Quantity": 0
                    }
                },
                "WebACLId": "",
```

```
                "HttpVersion": "HTTP2",
                "IsIPV6Enabled": true,
                "Staging": false
            }
        ]
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListDistributions 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예 1: 배포판을 반환합니다.

```
Get-CFDistributionList
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ListDistributions를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예 1: 배포판을 반환합니다.

```
Get-CFDistributionList
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListDistributions를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class CloudFrontWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon CloudFront operations."""

    def __init__(self, cloudfront_client):
        """
        :param cloudfront_client: A Boto3 CloudFront client
        """
        self.cloudfront_client = cloudfront_client


    def list_distributions(self):
        print("CloudFront distributions:\n")
        distributions = self.cloudfront_client.list_distributions()
        if distributions["DistributionList"]["Quantity"] > 0:
            for distribution in distributions["DistributionList"]["Items"]:
                print(f"Domain: {distribution['DomainName']}")
                print(f"Distribution Id: {distribution['Id']}")
                print(
                    f"Certificate Source: "
                    f"{distribution['ViewerCertificate']['CertificateSource']}"
                )
                if distribution["ViewerCertificate"]["CertificateSource"] ==
 "acm":
                    print(
                        f"Certificate: {distribution['ViewerCertificate']
['Certificate']}"
                    )
                print("")
        else:
            print("No CloudFront distributions detected.")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListDistributions를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **UpdateDistribution** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 UpdateDistribution의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- CloudFront 시작하기

CLI

AWS CLI

예제 1: CloudFront 배포의 기본 루트 객체를 업데이트하는 방법

다음 예제에서는 `EDFDVBD6EXAMPLE` ID를 가진 CloudFront 배포에서 기본 루트 객체를 `index.html`로 업데이트합니다.

```
aws cloudfront update-distribution \
    --id EDFDVBD6EXAMPLE \
    --default-root-object index.html
```

출력:

```
{
    "ETag": "E2QWRUHEXAMPLE",
    "Distribution": {
        "Id": "EDFDVBD6EXAMPLE",
        "ARN": "arn:aws:cloudfront::123456789012:distribution/EDFDVBD6EXAMPLE",
        "Status": "InProgress",
        "LastModifiedTime": "2019-12-06T18:55:39.870Z",
        "InProgressInvalidationBatches": 0,
        "DomainName": "d111111abcdef8.cloudfront.net",
        "ActiveTrustedSigners": {
            "Enabled": false,
            "Quantity": 0
        },
        "DistributionConfig": {
            "CallerReference": "6b10378d-49be-4c4b-a642-419ccaf8f3b5",
            "Aliases": {
                "Quantity": 0
            },
            "DefaultRootObject": "index.html",
            "Origins": {
                "Quantity": 1,
                "Items": [
                    {
                        "Id": "example-website",
                        "DomainName": "www.example.com",
```

```
                        "OriginPath": "",
                        "CustomHeaders": {
                            "Quantity": 0
                        },
                        "CustomOriginConfig": {
                            "HTTPPort": 80,
                            "HTTPSPort": 443,
                            "OriginProtocolPolicy": "match-viewer",
                            "OriginSslProtocols": {
                                "Quantity": 2,
                                "Items": [
                                    "SSLv3",
                                    "TLSv1"
                                ]
                            },
                            "OriginReadTimeout": 30,
                            "OriginKeepaliveTimeout": 5
                        }
                    }
                ]
            },
            "OriginGroups": {
                "Quantity": 0
            },
            "DefaultCacheBehavior": {
                "TargetOriginId": "example-website",
                "ForwardedValues": {
                    "QueryString": false,
                    "Cookies": {
                        "Forward": "none"
                    },
                    "Headers": {
                        "Quantity": 1,
                        "Items": [
                            "*"
                        ]
                    },
                    "QueryStringCacheKeys": {
                        "Quantity": 0
                    }
                },
                "TrustedSigners": {
                    "Enabled": false,
                    "Quantity": 0
```

```
                },
                "ViewerProtocolPolicy": "allow-all",
                "MinTTL": 0,
                "AllowedMethods": {
                    "Quantity": 2,
                    "Items": [
                        "HEAD",
                        "GET"
                    ],
                    "CachedMethods": {
                        "Quantity": 2,
                        "Items": [
                            "HEAD",
                            "GET"
                        ]
                    }
                },
                "SmoothStreaming": false,
                "DefaultTTL": 86400,
                "MaxTTL": 31536000,
                "Compress": false,
                "LambdaFunctionAssociations": {
                    "Quantity": 0
                },
                "FieldLevelEncryptionId": ""
            },
            "CacheBehaviors": {
                "Quantity": 0
            },
            "CustomErrorResponses": {
                "Quantity": 0
            },
            "Comment": "",
            "Logging": {
                "Enabled": false,
                "IncludeCookies": false,
                "Bucket": "",
                "Prefix": ""
            },
            "PriceClass": "PriceClass_All",
            "Enabled": true,
            "ViewerCertificate": {
                "CloudFrontDefaultCertificate": true,
                "MinimumProtocolVersion": "TLSv1",
```

```
                "CertificateSource": "cloudfront"
            },
            "Restrictions": {
                "GeoRestriction": {
                    "RestrictionType": "none",
                    "Quantity": 0
                }
            },
            "WebACLId": "",
            "HttpVersion": "http1.1",
            "IsIPV6Enabled": true
        }
    }
}
```

예제 2: CloudFront 배포를 업데이트하는 방법

다음 예제에서는 `dist-config-disable.json`이라는 JSON 파일로 배포 구성을 제공하여 ID `EMLARXS9EXAMPLE`을 사용한 CloudFront 배포를 비활성화합니다. 배포를 업데이트하려면 배포의 `ETag`를 제공하는 `--if-match` 옵션을 사용해야 합니다. `ETag`를 가져오려면 get-distribution 또는 get-distribution-config 명령을 사용하세요. JSON 파일에서 `Enabled` 필드가 `false`로 설정되어 있습니다.

다음 예제를 사용하여 배포를 비활성화한 후 delete-distribution 명령을 사용하여 배포를 삭제할 수 있습니다.

```
aws cloudfront update-distribution \
    --id EMLARXS9EXAMPLE \
    --if-match E2QWRUHEXAMPLE \
    --distribution-config file://dist-config-disable.json
```

`dist-config-disable.json`의 콘텐츠:

```
{
    "CallerReference": "cli-1574382155-496510",
    "Aliases": {
        "Quantity": 0
    },
    "DefaultRootObject": "index.html",
    "Origins": {
        "Quantity": 1,
        "Items": [
```

```
            {
                "Id": "amzn-s3-demo-bucket.s3.amazonaws.com-1574382155-273939",
                "DomainName": "amzn-s3-demo-bucket.s3.amazonaws.com",
                "OriginPath": "",
                "CustomHeaders": {
                    "Quantity": 0
                },
                "S3OriginConfig": {
                    "OriginAccessIdentity": ""
                }
            }
        ]
    },
    "OriginGroups": {
        "Quantity": 0
    },
    "DefaultCacheBehavior": {
        "TargetOriginId": "amzn-s3-demo-
bucket.s3.amazonaws.com-1574382155-273939",
        "ForwardedValues": {
            "QueryString": false,
            "Cookies": {
                "Forward": "none"
            },
            "Headers": {
                "Quantity": 0
            },
            "QueryStringCacheKeys": {
                "Quantity": 0
            }
        },
        "TrustedSigners": {
            "Enabled": false,
            "Quantity": 0
        },
        "ViewerProtocolPolicy": "allow-all",
        "MinTTL": 0,
        "AllowedMethods": {
            "Quantity": 2,
            "Items": [
                "HEAD",
                "GET"
            ],
            "CachedMethods": {
```

```
                "Quantity": 2,
                "Items": [
                    "HEAD",
                    "GET"
                ]
            }
        },
        "SmoothStreaming": false,
        "DefaultTTL": 86400,
        "MaxTTL": 31536000,
        "Compress": false,
        "LambdaFunctionAssociations": {
            "Quantity": 0
        },
        "FieldLevelEncryptionId": ""
    },
    "CacheBehaviors": {
        "Quantity": 0
    },
    "CustomErrorResponses": {
        "Quantity": 0
    },
    "Comment": "",
    "Logging": {
        "Enabled": false,
        "IncludeCookies": false,
        "Bucket": "",
        "Prefix": ""
    },
    "PriceClass": "PriceClass_All",
    "Enabled": false,
    "ViewerCertificate": {
        "CloudFrontDefaultCertificate": true,
        "MinimumProtocolVersion": "TLSv1",
        "CertificateSource": "cloudfront"
    },
    "Restrictions": {
        "GeoRestriction": {
            "RestrictionType": "none",
            "Quantity": 0
        }
    },
    "WebACLId": "",
    "HttpVersion": "http2",
```

```
    "IsIPV6Enabled": true
}
```

출력:

```
{
    "ETag": "E9LHASXEXAMPLE",
    "Distribution": {
        "Id": "EMLARXS9EXAMPLE",
        "ARN": "arn:aws:cloudfront::123456789012:distribution/EMLARXS9EXAMPLE",
        "Status": "InProgress",
        "LastModifiedTime": "2019-12-06T18:32:35.553Z",
        "InProgressInvalidationBatches": 0,
        "DomainName": "d111111abcdef8.cloudfront.net",
        "ActiveTrustedSigners": {
            "Enabled": false,
            "Quantity": 0
        },
        "DistributionConfig": {
            "CallerReference": "cli-1574382155-496510",
            "Aliases": {
                "Quantity": 0
            },
            "DefaultRootObject": "index.html",
            "Origins": {
                "Quantity": 1,
                "Items": [
                    {
                        "Id": "amzn-s3-demo-
bucket.s3.amazonaws.com-1574382155-273939",
                        "DomainName": "amzn-s3-demo-bucket.s3.amazonaws.com",
                        "OriginPath": "",
                        "CustomHeaders": {
                            "Quantity": 0
                        },
                        "S3OriginConfig": {
                            "OriginAccessIdentity": ""
                        }
                    }
                ]
            },
            "OriginGroups": {
                "Quantity": 0
```

```
            },
            "DefaultCacheBehavior": {
                "TargetOriginId": "amzn-s3-demo-
bucket.s3.amazonaws.com-1574382155-273939",
                "ForwardedValues": {
                    "QueryString": false,
                    "Cookies": {
                        "Forward": "none"
                    },
                    "Headers": {
                        "Quantity": 0
                    },
                    "QueryStringCacheKeys": {
                        "Quantity": 0
                    }
                },
                "TrustedSigners": {
                    "Enabled": false,
                    "Quantity": 0
                },
                "ViewerProtocolPolicy": "allow-all",
                "MinTTL": 0,
                "AllowedMethods": {
                    "Quantity": 2,
                    "Items": [
                        "HEAD",
                        "GET"
                    ],
                    "CachedMethods": {
                        "Quantity": 2,
                        "Items": [
                            "HEAD",
                            "GET"
                        ]
                    }
                },
                "SmoothStreaming": false,
                "DefaultTTL": 86400,
                "MaxTTL": 31536000,
                "Compress": false,
                "LambdaFunctionAssociations": {
                    "Quantity": 0
                },
                "FieldLevelEncryptionId": ""
```

```
            },
            "CacheBehaviors": {
                "Quantity": 0
            },
            "CustomErrorResponses": {
                "Quantity": 0
            },
            "Comment": "",
            "Logging": {
                "Enabled": false,
                "IncludeCookies": false,
                "Bucket": "",
                "Prefix": ""
            },
            "PriceClass": "PriceClass_All",
            "Enabled": false,
            "ViewerCertificate": {
                "CloudFrontDefaultCertificate": true,
                "MinimumProtocolVersion": "TLSv1",
                "CertificateSource": "cloudfront"
            },
            "Restrictions": {
                "GeoRestriction": {
                    "RestrictionType": "none",
                    "Quantity": 0
                }
            },
            "WebACLId": "",
            "HttpVersion": "http2",
            "IsIPV6Enabled": true
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 UpdateDistribution을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.CloudFrontClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.GetDistributionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.GetDistributionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.Distribution;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.DistributionConfig;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.UpdateDistributionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.CloudFrontException;

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

                Usage:
                    <id>\s

                Where:
                    id - the id value of the distribution.\s
                """;

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

```
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String id = args[0];
        CloudFrontClient cloudFrontClient = CloudFrontClient.builder()
                .region(Region.AWS_GLOBAL)
                .build();

        modDistribution(cloudFrontClient, id);
        cloudFrontClient.close();
    }

    public static void modDistribution(CloudFrontClient cloudFrontClient, String
idVal) {
        try {
            // Get the Distribution to modify.
            GetDistributionRequest disRequest = GetDistributionRequest.builder()
                    .id(idVal)
                    .build();

            GetDistributionResponse response =
cloudFrontClient.getDistribution(disRequest);
            Distribution disObject = response.distribution();
            DistributionConfig config = disObject.distributionConfig();

            // Create a new DistributionConfig object and add new values to
comment and
            // aliases
            DistributionConfig config1 = DistributionConfig.builder()
                    .aliases(config.aliases()) // You can pass in new values here
                    .comment("New Comment")
                    .cacheBehaviors(config.cacheBehaviors())
                    .priceClass(config.priceClass())
                    .defaultCacheBehavior(config.defaultCacheBehavior())
                    .enabled(config.enabled())
                    .callerReference(config.callerReference())
                    .logging(config.logging())
                    .originGroups(config.originGroups())
                    .origins(config.origins())
                    .restrictions(config.restrictions())
                    .defaultRootObject(config.defaultRootObject())
                    .webACLId(config.webACLId())
                    .httpVersion(config.httpVersion())
                    .viewerCertificate(config.viewerCertificate())
```

```
                    .customErrorResponses(config.customErrorResponses())
                    .build();

            UpdateDistributionRequest updateDistributionRequest =
 UpdateDistributionRequest.builder()
                    .distributionConfig(config1)
                    .id(disObject.id())
                    .ifMatch(response.eTag())
                    .build();

            cloudFrontClient.updateDistribution(updateDistributionRequest);

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 UpdateDistribution을 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class CloudFrontWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon CloudFront operations."""

    def __init__(self, cloudfront_client):
        """
        :param cloudfront_client: A Boto3 CloudFront client
        """
        self.cloudfront_client = cloudfront_client
```

```
    def update_distribution(self):
        distribution_id = input(
            "This script updates the comment for a CloudFront distribution.\n"
            "Enter a CloudFront distribution ID: "
        )

        distribution_config_response =
self.cloudfront_client.get_distribution_config(
            Id=distribution_id
        )
        distribution_config = distribution_config_response["DistributionConfig"]
        distribution_etag = distribution_config_response["ETag"]

        distribution_config["Comment"] = input(
            f"\nThe current comment for distribution {distribution_id} is "
            f"'{distribution_config['Comment']}'.\n"
            f"Enter a new comment: "
        )
        self.cloudfront_client.update_distribution(
            DistributionConfig=distribution_config,
            Id=distribution_id,
            IfMatch=distribution_etag,
        )
        print("Done!")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 UpdateDistribution을 참조합니다.

AWS SDKs를 사용한 CloudFront 시나리오

다음 코드 예제에서는 CloudFront AWS SDKs에서 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이러한 시나리오에서는 CloudFront 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 직접 호출하여 특정 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 시나리오에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시나리오는 컨텍스트에 맞는 서비스 작업을 이해하는 데 도움이 되도록 중급 수준의 경험을 대상으로 합니다.

예시

- SaaS 관리자 리소스 생성 AWS SDK
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 CloudFront 서명 리소스 삭제
- CLI를 사용하여 기본 CloudFront 배포 시작하기
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 서명된 URLs 및 쿠키 생성

SaaS 관리자 리소스 생성 AWS SDK

다음 코드 예제에서는 다양한 구성으로 다중 테넌트 배포 및 배포 테넌트를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

다음 예제에서는 파라미터와 와일드카드 인증서를 사용하여 다중 테넌트 배포를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.internal.waiters.ResponseOrException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.CloudFrontClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.ConnectionMode;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.CreateDistributionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.Distribution;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.GetDistributionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.HttpVersion;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.Method;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.SSLSupportMethod;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.ViewerProtocolPolicy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.waiters.CloudFrontWaiter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;

import java.time.Instant;
```

```
public class CreateMultiTenantDistribution {
    public static Distribution
 CreateMultiTenantDistributionWithCert(CloudFrontClient cloudFrontClient,
                                                                    S3Client
 s3Client,
                                                                    final String
 bucketName,
                                                                    final String
 certificateArn) {
        // fetch the origin info if necessary
        final String region = s3Client.headBucket(b ->
 b.bucket(bucketName)).sdkHttpResponse().headers()
                .get("x-amz-bucket-region").get(0);
        final String originDomain = bucketName + ".s3." + region +
 ".amazonaws.com";
        String originId = originDomain; // Use the originDomain value for the
 originId.

        CreateDistributionResponse createDistResponse =
 cloudFrontClient.createDistribution(builder -> builder
                .distributionConfig(b1 -> b1
                        .httpVersion(HttpVersion.HTTP2)
                        .enabled(true)
                        .comment("Template Distribution with cert built with
 java")
                        .connectionMode(ConnectionMode.TENANT_ONLY)
                        .callerReference(Instant.now().toString())
                        .viewerCertificate(certBuilder -> certBuilder
                                .acmCertificateArn(certificateArn)
                                .sslSupportMethod(SSLSupportMethod.SNI_ONLY))
                        .origins(b2 -> b2
                                .quantity(1)
                                .items(b3 -> b3
                                        .domainName(originDomain)
                                        .id(originId)
                                        .originPath("/{{tenantName}}")
                                        .s3OriginConfig(builder4 -> builder4
                                                .originAccessIdentity(
                                                        "")))
                        .tenantConfig(b5 -> b5
                                .parameterDefinitions(b6 -> b6
                                        .name("tenantName")
                                        .definition(b7 -> b7
                                                .stringSchema(b8 -> b8
```

```
                                                                .comment("tenantName
 value")
                                                                .defaultValue("root")
                                                                .required(false)))))
                        .defaultCacheBehavior(b2 -> b2

 .viewerProtocolPolicy(ViewerProtocolPolicy.ALLOW_ALL)
                                .targetOriginId(originId)
                                .cachePolicyId("658327ea-f89d-4fab-
a63d-7e88639e58f6") // CachingOptimized Policy
                                .allowedMethods(b4 -> b4
                                        .quantity(2)
                                        .items(Method.HEAD, Method.GET)))
                ));

        final Distribution distribution = createDistResponse.distribution();
        try (CloudFrontWaiter cfWaiter =
 CloudFrontWaiter.builder().client(cloudFrontClient).build()) {
            ResponseOrException<GetDistributionResponse> responseOrException =
 cfWaiter
                    .waitUntilDistributionDeployed(builder ->
 builder.id(distribution.id()))
                    .matched();
            responseOrException.response()
                    .orElseThrow(() -> new RuntimeException("Distribution not
 created"));
        }
        return distribution;
    }

    public static Distribution
 CreateMultiTenantDistributionNoCert(CloudFrontClient cloudFrontClient,
                                                                S3Client s3Client,
                                                                final String
 bucketName) {
        // fetch the origin info if necessary
        final String region = s3Client.headBucket(b ->
 b.bucket(bucketName)).sdkHttpResponse().headers()
                .get("x-amz-bucket-region").get(0);
        final String originDomain = bucketName + ".s3." + region +
 ".amazonaws.com";
        String originId = originDomain; // Use the originDomain value for the
 originId.
```

```
        CreateDistributionResponse createDistResponse =
 cloudFrontClient.createDistribution(builder -> builder
                .distributionConfig(b1 -> b1
                        .httpVersion(HttpVersion.HTTP2)
                        .enabled(true)
                        .comment("Template Distribution with cert built with
 java")
                        .connectionMode(ConnectionMode.TENANT_ONLY)
                        .callerReference(Instant.now().toString())
                        .origins(b2 -> b2
                                .quantity(1)
                                .items(b3 -> b3
                                        .domainName(originDomain)
                                        .id(originId)
                                        .originPath("/{{tenantName}}")
                                        .s3OriginConfig(builder4 -> builder4
                                                .originAccessIdentity(
                                                        "")))
                        .tenantConfig(b5 -> b5
                                .parameterDefinitions(b6 -> b6
                                        .name("tenantName")
                                        .definition(b7 -> b7
                                                .stringSchema(b8 -> b8
                                                        .comment("tenantName
 value")
                                                        .defaultValue("root")
                                                        .required(false)))))
                        .defaultCacheBehavior(b2 -> b2

 .viewerProtocolPolicy(ViewerProtocolPolicy.ALLOW_ALL)
                                .targetOriginId(originId)
                                .cachePolicyId("658327ea-f89d-4fab-
a63d-7e88639e58f6") // CachingOptimized Policy
                                .allowedMethods(b4 -> b4
                                        .quantity(2)
                                        .items(Method.HEAD, Method.GET)))
                ));

        final Distribution distribution = createDistResponse.distribution();
        try (CloudFrontWaiter cfWaiter =
 CloudFrontWaiter.builder().client(cloudFrontClient).build()) {
            ResponseOrException<GetDistributionResponse> responseOrException =
 cfWaiter
```

```
                    .waitUntilDistributionDeployed(builder ->
 builder.id(distribution.id()))
                    .matched();
            responseOrException.response()
                    .orElseThrow(() -> new RuntimeException("Distribution not
 created"));
        }
        return distribution;
    }
}
```

다음 예제에서는 위에서 선언한 파라미터를 사용하는 것을 포함하여 해당 템플릿과 연결된 배포 테넌트를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 도메인이 이미 상위 템플릿에 포함되어 있기 때문에 여기에 인증서 정보를 추가할 필요가 없습니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.CloudFrontClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.CreateConnectionGroupResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.CreateDistributionTenantResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.DistributionTenant;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.GetConnectionGroupResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.ValidationTokenHost;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.route53.Route53Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.route53.model.RRType;

import java.time.Instant;

public class CreateDistributionTenant {

    public static DistributionTenant
 createDistributionTenantNoCert(CloudFrontClient cloudFrontClient,
                                                                    Route53Client
 route53Client,
                                                                    String
 distributionId,
                                                                    String
 domain,
                                                                    String
 hostedZoneId) {
```

```
        CreateDistributionTenantResponse createResponse =
 cloudFrontClient.createDistributionTenant(builder -> builder
                .distributionId(distributionId)
                .domains(b1 -> b1
                        .domain(domain))
                .parameters(b2 -> b2
                        .name("tenantName")
                        .value("myTenant"))
                .enabled(false)
                .name("no-cert-tenant")
        );

        final DistributionTenant distributionTenant =
 createResponse.distributionTenant();

        // Then update the Route53 hosted zone to point your domain at the
 distribution tenant
        // We fetch the RoutingEndpoint to point to via the default connection
 group that was created for your tenant
        final GetConnectionGroupResponse fetchedConnectionGroup =
 cloudFrontClient.getConnectionGroup(builder -> builder
                .identifier(distributionTenant.connectionGroupId()));

        route53Client.changeResourceRecordSets(builder -> builder
                .hostedZoneId(hostedZoneId)
                .changeBatch(b1 -> b1
                        .comment("ChangeBatch comment")
                        .changes(b2 -> b2
                                .resourceRecordSet(b3 -> b3
                                        .name(domain)
                                        .type("CNAME")
                                        .ttl(300L)
                                        .resourceRecords(b4 -> b4

 .value(fetchedConnectionGroup.connectionGroup().routingEndpoint())))
                                .action("CREATE"))
                ));
        return distributionTenant;
    }

}
```

뷰어 인증서가 상위 템플릿에서 생략된 경우 대신 연결된 테넌트(들)에 인증서 정보를 추가해야 합니다. 다음 예제에서는 테넌트에 필요한 도메인을 포함하는 ACM 인증서 ARN을 통해 이 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.CloudFrontClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.CreateConnectionGroupResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.CreateDistributionTenantResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.DistributionTenant;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.GetConnectionGroupResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.ValidationTokenHost;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.route53.Route53Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.route53.model.RRType;

import java.time.Instant;

public class CreateDistributionTenant {

    public static DistributionTenant
 createDistributionTenantWithCert(CloudFrontClient cloudFrontClient,

 Route53Client route53Client,
                                                                        String
 distributionId,
                                                                        String
 domain,
                                                                        String
 hostedZoneId,
                                                                        String
 certificateArn) {
        CreateDistributionTenantResponse createResponse =
 cloudFrontClient.createDistributionTenant(builder -> builder
                .distributionId(distributionId)
                .domains(b1 -> b1
                        .domain(domain))
                .enabled(false)
                .name("tenant-with-cert")
                .parameters(b2 -> b2
                        .name("tenantName")
                        .value("myTenant"))
```

```
                .customizations(b3 -> b3
                        .certificate(b4 -> b4
                                .arn(certificateArn))) // NOTE: Cert must be in
 Us-East-1 and cover the domain provided in this request

        );

        final DistributionTenant distributionTenant =
 createResponse.distributionTenant();

        // Then update the Route53 hosted zone to point your domain at the
 distribution tenant
        // We fetch the RoutingEndpoint to point to via the default connection
 group that was created for your tenant
        final GetConnectionGroupResponse fetchedConnectionGroup =
 cloudFrontClient.getConnectionGroup(builder -> builder
                .identifier(distributionTenant.connectionGroupId()));

        route53Client.changeResourceRecordSets(builder -> builder
                .hostedZoneId(hostedZoneId)
                .changeBatch(b1 -> b1
                        .comment("ChangeBatch comment")
                        .changes(b2 -> b2
                                .resourceRecordSet(b3 -> b3
                                        .name(domain)
                                        .type("CNAME")
                                        .ttl(300L)
                                        .resourceRecords(b4 -> b4

 .value(fetchedConnectionGroup.connectionGroup().routingEndpoint())))
                                .action("CREATE"))
                ));
        return distributionTenant;
    }

}
```

다음 예제에서는 CloudFront 호스팅 관리형 인증서 요청을 사용하여 이 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이는 도메인으로 향하는 트래픽이 아직 없는 경우에 적합합니다. 이 경우 ConnectionGroup을 만들어 RoutingEndpoint를 생성합니다. 그런 다음 해당 RoutingEndpoint를 사용하여 도메인 소유권을 확인하고 CloudFront를 가리키는 DNS 레코드를 생성합니다. 그러면

CloudFront가 토큰을 자동으로 제공하여 도메인 소유권을 검증하고 관리형 인증서를 생성합니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.CloudFrontClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.CreateConnectionGroupResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.CreateDistributionTenantResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.DistributionTenant;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.GetConnectionGroupResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.ValidationTokenHost;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.route53.Route53Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.route53.model.RRType;

import java.time.Instant;

public class CreateDistributionTenant {

    public static DistributionTenant
 createDistributionTenantCfHosted(CloudFrontClient cloudFrontClient,

 Route53Client route53Client,
                                                                        String
 distributionId,
                                                                        String
 domain,
                                                                        String
 hostedZoneId) throws InterruptedException {
        CreateConnectionGroupResponse createConnectionGroupResponse =
 cloudFrontClient.createConnectionGroup(builder -> builder
                .ipv6Enabled(true)
                .name("cf-hosted-connection-group")
                .enabled(true));

        route53Client.changeResourceRecordSets(builder -> builder
                .hostedZoneId(hostedZoneId)
                .changeBatch(b1 -> b1
                        .comment("cf-hosted domain validation record")
                        .changes(b2 -> b2
                                .resourceRecordSet(b3 -> b3
                                        .name(domain)
```

```
                                        .type(RRType.CNAME)
                                        .ttl(300L)
                                        .resourceRecords(b4 -> b4

.value(createConnectionGroupResponse.connectionGroup().routingEndpoint())))
                                .action("CREATE"))
                ));

        // Give the R53 record time to propagate, if it isn't being returned by
servers yet, the following call will fail
        Thread.sleep(60000);

        CreateDistributionTenantResponse createResponse =
cloudFrontClient.createDistributionTenant(builder -> builder
                .distributionId(distributionId)
                .domains(b1 -> b1
                        .domain(domain))

.connectionGroupId(createConnectionGroupResponse.connectionGroup().id())
                .enabled(false)
                .name("cf-hosted-tenant")
                .parameters(b2 -> b2
                        .name("tenantName")
                        .value("myTenant"))
                .managedCertificateRequest(b3 -> b3
                        .validationTokenHost(ValidationTokenHost.CLOUDFRONT)
                )
        );

        return createResponse.distributionTenant();
    }

}
```

다음 예제에서는 자체 호스팅 관리형 인증서 요청을 사용하여 이 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이는 도메인으로 향하는 트래픽이 있고 마이그레이션 중에 가동 중지 시간을 허용할 수 없는 경우에 적합합니다. 이 예제가 끝나면 도메인 검증 및 DNS 설정을 기다리는 상태로 테넌트가 생성됩니다. 트래픽을 마이그레이션할 준비가 되면 [여기](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudFront/latest/DeveloperGuide/managed-cloudfront-certificates.html#complete-domain-ownership)에 나온 단계에 따라 설정을 완료합니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.CloudFrontClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.CreateConnectionGroupResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.CreateDistributionTenantResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.DistributionTenant;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.GetConnectionGroupResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.ValidationTokenHost;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.route53.Route53Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.route53.model.RRType;

import java.time.Instant;

public class CreateDistributionTenant {

    public static DistributionTenant
 createDistributionTenantSelfHosted(CloudFrontClient cloudFrontClient,
                                                                        String
 distributionId,
                                                                        String
 domain) {
        CreateDistributionTenantResponse createResponse =
 cloudFrontClient.createDistributionTenant(builder -> builder
                .distributionId(distributionId)
                .domains(b1 -> b1
                        .domain(domain))
                .parameters(b2 -> b2
                        .name("tenantName")
                        .value("myTenant"))
                .enabled(false)
                .name("self-hosted-tenant")
                .managedCertificateRequest(b3 -> b3
                        .validationTokenHost(ValidationTokenHost.SELF_HOSTED)
                        .primaryDomainName(domain)
                )
        );

        return createResponse.distributionTenant();
    }

}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - CreateDistribution
  - CreateDistributionTenant

AWS SDK를 사용하여 CloudFront 서명 리소스 삭제

다음 코드 예제는 Amazon Simple Storage Service(Amazon S3) 버킷의 제한된 콘텐츠에 액세스하는 데 사용되는 리소스를 삭제하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.CloudFrontClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.DeleteKeyGroupResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.DeleteOriginAccessControlResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.DeletePublicKeyResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.GetKeyGroupResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.GetOriginAccessControlResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.GetPublicKeyResponse;

public class DeleteSigningResources {
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(DeleteSigningResources.class);

    public static void deleteOriginAccessControl(final CloudFrontClient
 cloudFrontClient,
            final String originAccessControlId) {
```

```
        GetOriginAccessControlResponse getResponse = cloudFrontClient
                .getOriginAccessControl(b -> b.id(originAccessControlId));
        DeleteOriginAccessControlResponse deleteResponse =
 cloudFrontClient.deleteOriginAccessControl(builder -> builder
                .id(originAccessControlId)
                .ifMatch(getResponse.eTag()));
        if (deleteResponse.sdkHttpResponse().isSuccessful()) {
            logger.info("Successfully deleted Origin Access Control [{}]",
 originAccessControlId);
        }
    }

    public static void deleteKeyGroup(final CloudFrontClient cloudFrontClient,
 final String keyGroupId) {

        GetKeyGroupResponse getResponse = cloudFrontClient.getKeyGroup(b ->
 b.id(keyGroupId));
        DeleteKeyGroupResponse deleteResponse =
 cloudFrontClient.deleteKeyGroup(builder -> builder
                .id(keyGroupId)
                .ifMatch(getResponse.eTag()));
        if (deleteResponse.sdkHttpResponse().isSuccessful()) {
            logger.info("Successfully deleted Key Group [{}]", keyGroupId);
        }
    }

    public static void deletePublicKey(final CloudFrontClient cloudFrontClient,
 final String publicKeyId) {
        GetPublicKeyResponse getResponse = cloudFrontClient.getPublicKey(b ->
 b.id(publicKeyId));

        DeletePublicKeyResponse deleteResponse =
 cloudFrontClient.deletePublicKey(builder -> builder
                .id(publicKeyId)
                .ifMatch(getResponse.eTag()));

        if (deleteResponse.sdkHttpResponse().isSuccessful()) {
            logger.info("Successfully deleted Public Key [{}]", publicKeyId);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.

- DeleteKeyGroup
- DeleteOriginAccessControl
- DeletePublicKey

CLI를 사용하여 기본 CloudFront 배포 시작하기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 콘텐츠 스토리지용 Amazon S3 버킷 생성
- S3 버킷에 샘플 콘텐츠 업로드
- 보안 S3 액세스를 위한 오리진 액세스 제어(OAC) 생성
- S3를 오리진으로 사용하여 CloudFront 배포 생성
- CloudFront 액세스를 허용하도록 S3 버킷 정책 업데이트
- 배포 배포 및 테스트 콘텐츠 액세스 대기
- 배포, OAC 및 S3 버킷을 포함한 리소스 정리

Bash

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 샘플 개발자 자습서 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
#!/bin/bash

# CloudFront Getting Started Tutorial Script
# This script creates an S3 bucket, uploads sample content, creates a CloudFront
 distribution with OAC,
# and demonstrates how to access content through CloudFront.

# Set up logging
LOG_FILE="cloudfront-tutorial.log"
exec > >(tee -a "$LOG_FILE") 2>&1
```

```
echo "Starting CloudFront Getting Started Tutorial at $(date)"

# Function to handle errors
handle_error() {
    echo "ERROR: $1"
    echo "Resources created before error:"
    if [ -n "$BUCKET_NAME" ]; then
        echo "- S3 Bucket: $BUCKET_NAME"
    fi
    if [ -n "$OAC_ID" ]; then
        echo "- CloudFront Origin Access Control: $OAC_ID"
    fi
    if [ -n "$DISTRIBUTION_ID" ]; then
        echo "- CloudFront Distribution: $DISTRIBUTION_ID"
    fi

    echo "Attempting to clean up resources..."
    cleanup
    exit 1
}

# Function to clean up resources
cleanup() {
    echo "Cleaning up resources..."

    if [ -n "$DISTRIBUTION_ID" ]; then
        echo "Disabling CloudFront distribution $DISTRIBUTION_ID..."

        # Get the current configuration and ETag
        ETAG=$(aws cloudfront get-distribution-config --id "$DISTRIBUTION_ID" --
query 'ETag' --output text)
        if [ $? -ne 0 ]; then
            echo "Failed to get distribution config. Continuing with cleanup..."
        else
            # Create a modified configuration with Enabled=false
            aws cloudfront get-distribution-config --id "$DISTRIBUTION_ID" | \
            jq '.DistributionConfig.Enabled = false' > temp_disabled_config.json

            # Update the distribution to disable it
            aws cloudfront update-distribution \
                --id "$DISTRIBUTION_ID" \
                --distribution-config file://<(jq '.DistributionConfig'
 temp_disabled_config.json) \
                --if-match "$ETAG"
```

```
            if [ $? -ne 0 ]; then
                echo "Failed to disable distribution. Continuing with cleanup..."
            else
                echo "Waiting for distribution to be disabled (this may take
 several minutes)..."
                aws cloudfront wait distribution-deployed --id "$DISTRIBUTION_ID"

                # Delete the distribution
                ETAG=$(aws cloudfront get-distribution-config --id
 "$DISTRIBUTION_ID" --query 'ETag' --output text)
                aws cloudfront delete-distribution --id "$DISTRIBUTION_ID" --if-
match "$ETAG"
                if [ $? -ne 0 ]; then
                    echo "Failed to delete distribution. You may need to delete
 it manually."
                else
                    echo "CloudFront distribution deleted."
                fi
            fi
        fi
    fi

    if [ -n "$OAC_ID" ]; then
        echo "Deleting Origin Access Control $OAC_ID..."
        OAC_ETAG=$(aws cloudfront get-origin-access-control --id "$OAC_ID" --
query 'ETag' --output text 2>/dev/null)
        if [ $? -ne 0 ]; then
            echo "Failed to get Origin Access Control ETag. You may need to
 delete it manually."
        else
            aws cloudfront delete-origin-access-control --id "$OAC_ID" --if-match
 "$OAC_ETAG"
            if [ $? -ne 0 ]; then
                echo "Failed to delete Origin Access Control. You may need to
 delete it manually."
            else
                echo "Origin Access Control deleted."
            fi
        fi
    fi

    if [ -n "$BUCKET_NAME" ]; then
        echo "Deleting S3 bucket $BUCKET_NAME and its contents..."
```

```
        aws s3 rm "s3://$BUCKET_NAME" --recursive
        if [ $? -ne 0 ]; then
            echo "Failed to remove bucket contents. Continuing with bucket
 deletion..."
        fi

        aws s3 rb "s3://$BUCKET_NAME"
        if [ $? -ne 0 ]; then
            echo "Failed to delete bucket. You may need to delete it manually."
        else
            echo "S3 bucket deleted."
        fi
    fi

    # Clean up temporary files
    rm -f temp_disabled_config.json
    rm -rf temp_content
}

# Generate a random identifier for the bucket name
RANDOM_ID=$(openssl rand -hex 6)
BUCKET_NAME="cloudfront-${RANDOM_ID}"
echo "Using bucket name: $BUCKET_NAME"

# Create a temporary directory for content
TEMP_DIR="temp_content"
mkdir -p "$TEMP_DIR/css"
if [ $? -ne 0 ]; then
    handle_error "Failed to create temporary directory"
fi

# Step 1: Create an S3 bucket
echo "Creating S3 bucket: $BUCKET_NAME"
aws s3 mb "s3://$BUCKET_NAME"
if [ $? -ne 0 ]; then
    handle_error "Failed to create S3 bucket"
fi

# Step 2: Create sample content
echo "Creating sample content..."
cat > "$TEMP_DIR/index.html" << 'EOF'
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
```

```
    <title>Hello World</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="css/styles.css">
</head>
<body>
    <h1>Hello world!</h1>
</body>
</html>
EOF

cat > "$TEMP_DIR/css/styles.css" << 'EOF'
body {
    font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
    margin: 40px;
    background-color: #f5f5f5;
}
h1 {
    color: #333;
    text-align: center;
}
EOF

# Step 3: Upload content to the S3 bucket
echo "Uploading content to S3 bucket..."
aws s3 cp "$TEMP_DIR/" "s3://$BUCKET_NAME/" --recursive
if [ $? -ne 0 ]; then
    handle_error "Failed to upload content to S3 bucket"
fi

# Step 4: Create Origin Access Control
echo "Creating Origin Access Control..."
OAC_RESPONSE=$(aws cloudfront create-origin-access-control \
    --origin-access-control-config Name="oac-for-
$BUCKET_NAME",SigningProtocol=sigv4,SigningBehavior=always,OriginAccessControlOriginType=

if [ $? -ne 0 ]; then
    handle_error "Failed to create Origin Access Control"
fi

OAC_ID=$(echo "$OAC_RESPONSE" | jq -r '.OriginAccessControl.Id')
echo "Created Origin Access Control with ID: $OAC_ID"

# Step 5: Create CloudFront distribution
echo "Creating CloudFront distribution..."
```

```
# Get AWS account ID for bucket policy
ACCOUNT_ID=$(aws sts get-caller-identity --query 'Account' --output text)
if [ $? -ne 0 ]; then
    handle_error "Failed to get AWS account ID"
fi

# Create distribution configuration
cat > distribution-config.json << EOF
{
    "CallerReference": "cli-tutorial-$(date +%s)",
    "Origins": {
        "Quantity": 1,
        "Items": [
            {
                "Id": "S3-$BUCKET_NAME",
                "DomainName": "$BUCKET_NAME.s3.amazonaws.com",
                "S3OriginConfig": {
                    "OriginAccessIdentity": ""
                },
                "OriginAccessControlId": "$OAC_ID"
            }
        ]
    },
    "DefaultCacheBehavior": {
        "TargetOriginId": "S3-$BUCKET_NAME",
        "ViewerProtocolPolicy": "redirect-to-https",
        "AllowedMethods": {
            "Quantity": 2,
            "Items": ["GET", "HEAD"],
            "CachedMethods": {
                "Quantity": 2,
                "Items": ["GET", "HEAD"]
            }
        },
        "DefaultTTL": 86400,
        "MinTTL": 0,
        "MaxTTL": 31536000,
        "Compress": true,
        "ForwardedValues": {
            "QueryString": false,
            "Cookies": {
                "Forward": "none"
            }
        }
```

```
    },
    "Comment": "CloudFront distribution for tutorial",
    "Enabled": true,
    "WebACLId": ""
}
EOF

DIST_RESPONSE=$(aws cloudfront create-distribution --distribution-config file://
distribution-config.json)
if [ $? -ne 0 ]; then
    handle_error "Failed to create CloudFront distribution"
fi

DISTRIBUTION_ID=$(echo "$DIST_RESPONSE" | jq -r '.Distribution.Id')
DOMAIN_NAME=$(echo "$DIST_RESPONSE" | jq -r '.Distribution.DomainName')

echo "Created CloudFront distribution with ID: $DISTRIBUTION_ID"
echo "CloudFront domain name: $DOMAIN_NAME"

# Step 6: Update S3 bucket policy
echo "Updating S3 bucket policy..."
cat > bucket-policy.json << EOF
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [
        {
            "Sid": "AllowCloudFrontServicePrincipal",
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Principal": {
                "Service": "cloudfront.amazonaws.com"
            },
            "Action": "s3:GetObject",
            "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::$BUCKET_NAME/*",
            "Condition": {
                "StringEquals": {
                    "AWS:SourceArn": "arn:aws:cloudfront::
$ACCOUNT_ID:distribution/$DISTRIBUTION_ID"
                }
            }
        }
    ]
}
EOF
```

```
aws s3api put-bucket-policy --bucket "$BUCKET_NAME" --policy file://bucket-
policy.json
if [ $? -ne 0 ]; then
    handle_error "Failed to update S3 bucket policy"
fi

# Step 7: Wait for distribution to deploy
echo "Waiting for CloudFront distribution to deploy (this may take 5-10
 minutes)..."
aws cloudfront wait distribution-deployed --id "$DISTRIBUTION_ID"
if [ $? -ne 0 ]; then
    echo "Warning: Distribution deployment wait timed out. The distribution may
 still be deploying."
else
    echo "CloudFront distribution is now deployed."
fi

# Step 8: Display access information
echo ""
echo "===== CloudFront Distribution Setup Complete ======"
echo "You can access your content at: https://$DOMAIN_NAME/index.html"
echo ""
echo "Resources created:"
echo "- S3 Bucket: $BUCKET_NAME"
echo "- CloudFront Origin Access Control: $OAC_ID"
echo "- CloudFront Distribution: $DISTRIBUTION_ID"
echo ""

# Ask user if they want to clean up resources
read -p "Do you want to clean up all resources created by this script? (y/n): "
 CLEANUP_RESPONSE
if [[ "$CLEANUP_RESPONSE" =~ ^[Yy] ]]; then
    cleanup
    echo "All resources have been cleaned up."
else
    echo "Resources will not be cleaned up. You can manually delete them later."
    echo "To access your content, visit: https://$DOMAIN_NAME/index.html"
fi

echo "Tutorial completed at $(date)"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 다음 토픽을 참조하세요.

- CreateDistribution
- CreateOriginAccessControl
- DeleteDistribution
- DeleteOriginAccessControl
- GetDistribution
- GetDistributionConfig
- GetOriginAccessControl
- UpdateDistribution
- WaitDistributionDeployed

AWS SDK를 사용하여 서명된 URLs 및 쿠키 생성

다음 코드 예제는 제한된 리소스에 액세스를 허용하는 서명된 URL 및 서명된 쿠키를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

CannedSignerRequest 클래스를 사용하면 미리 준비된 정책으로 URL 또는 쿠키에 서명할 수 있습니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.CannedSignerRequest;

import java.net.URL;
import java.nio.file.Path;
import java.nio.file.Paths;
import java.time.Instant;
import java.time.temporal.ChronoUnit;

public class CreateCannedPolicyRequest {
```

```
    public static CannedSignerRequest createRequestForCannedPolicy(String
 distributionDomainName,
            String fileNameToUpload,
            String privateKeyFullPath, String publicKeyId) throws Exception {
        String protocol = "https";
        String resourcePath = "/" + fileNameToUpload;

        String cloudFrontUrl = new URL(protocol, distributionDomainName,
 resourcePath).toString();
        Instant expirationDate = Instant.now().plus(7, ChronoUnit.DAYS);
        Path path = Paths.get(privateKeyFullPath);

        return CannedSignerRequest.builder()
                .resourceUrl(cloudFrontUrl)
                .privateKey(path)
                .keyPairId(publicKeyId)
                .expirationDate(expirationDate)
                .build();
    }
}
```

CustomSignerRequest 클래스를 사용하면 자용자 지정 정책으로 URL 또는 쿠키에 서명할 수 있습니다. `activeDate`및 `ipRange`는 선택적 메서드입니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.CustomSignerRequest;

import java.net.URL;
import java.nio.file.Path;
import java.nio.file.Paths;
import java.time.Instant;
import java.time.temporal.ChronoUnit;

public class CreateCustomPolicyRequest {

    public static CustomSignerRequest createRequestForCustomPolicy(String
 distributionDomainName,
            String fileNameToUpload,
            String privateKeyFullPath, String publicKeyId) throws Exception {
        String protocol = "https";
        String resourcePath = "/" + fileNameToUpload;
```

```
        String cloudFrontUrl = new URL(protocol, distributionDomainName,
 resourcePath).toString();
        Instant expireDate = Instant.now().plus(7, ChronoUnit.DAYS);
        // URL will be accessible tomorrow using the signed URL.
        Instant activeDate = Instant.now().plus(1, ChronoUnit.DAYS);
        Path path = Paths.get(privateKeyFullPath);

        return CustomSignerRequest.builder()
                .resourceUrl(cloudFrontUrl)
                // .resourceUrlPattern("https://*.example.com/*")  // Optional.
                .privateKey(path)
                .keyPairId(publicKeyId)
                .expirationDate(expireDate)
                .activeDate(activeDate) // Optional.
                // .ipRange("192.168.0.1/24") // Optional.
                .build();
    }
}
```

다음 예제는 CloudFrontUtilities 클래스를 사용하여 서명된 쿠키와 URL을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. GitHub에서 이 코드 예제를 확인하세요.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.CloudFrontUtilities;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.cookie.CookiesForCannedPolicy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.cookie.CookiesForCustomPolicy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.CannedSignerRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.CustomSignerRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.url.SignedUrl;

public class SigningUtilities {
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(SigningUtilities.class);
    private static final CloudFrontUtilities cloudFrontUtilities =
 CloudFrontUtilities.create();

    public static SignedUrl signUrlForCannedPolicy(CannedSignerRequest
 cannedSignerRequest) {
        SignedUrl signedUrl =
 cloudFrontUtilities.getSignedUrlWithCannedPolicy(cannedSignerRequest);
        logger.info("Signed URL: [{}]", signedUrl.url());
```

```
        return signedUrl;
    }

    public static SignedUrl signUrlForCustomPolicy(CustomSignerRequest
 customSignerRequest) {
        SignedUrl signedUrl =
 cloudFrontUtilities.getSignedUrlWithCustomPolicy(customSignerRequest);
        logger.info("Signed URL: [{}]", signedUrl.url());
        return signedUrl;
    }

    public static CookiesForCannedPolicy
 getCookiesForCannedPolicy(CannedSignerRequest cannedSignerRequest) {
        CookiesForCannedPolicy cookiesForCannedPolicy = cloudFrontUtilities
                .getCookiesForCannedPolicy(cannedSignerRequest);
        logger.info("Cookie EXPIRES header [{}]",
 cookiesForCannedPolicy.expiresHeaderValue());
        logger.info("Cookie KEYPAIR header [{}]",
 cookiesForCannedPolicy.keyPairIdHeaderValue());
        logger.info("Cookie SIGNATURE header [{}]",
 cookiesForCannedPolicy.signatureHeaderValue());
        return cookiesForCannedPolicy;
    }

    public static CookiesForCustomPolicy
 getCookiesForCustomPolicy(CustomSignerRequest customSignerRequest) {
        CookiesForCustomPolicy cookiesForCustomPolicy = cloudFrontUtilities
                .getCookiesForCustomPolicy(customSignerRequest);
        logger.info("Cookie POLICY header [{}]",
 cookiesForCustomPolicy.policyHeaderValue());
        logger.info("Cookie KEYPAIR header [{}]",
 cookiesForCustomPolicy.keyPairIdHeaderValue());
        logger.info("Cookie SIGNATURE header [{}]",
 cookiesForCustomPolicy.signatureHeaderValue());
        return cookiesForCustomPolicy;
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CloudFrontUtilities을 참조하세요.

CloudFront의 CloudFront Functions 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 CloudFront를 AWS SDKs와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- CloudFront Functions 뷰어 응답 이벤트에 HTTP 보안 헤더 추가
- CloudFront Functions 뷰어 응답 이벤트에 CORS 헤더 추가
- CloudFront Functions 뷰어 응답 이벤트에 캐시 제어 헤더 추가
- CloudFront Functions 뷰어 요청 이벤트에 실제 클라이언트 IP 헤더 추가
- CloudFront Functions 뷰어 요청 이벤트에 오리진 헤더 추가
- CloudFront Functions 뷰어 요청 이벤트에서 파일 이름 없이 URL을 요청하기 위한 index.html 추가
- CloudFront Functions 뷰어 요청에서 쿼리 문자열 파라미터 정규화
- CloudFront Functions 뷰어 요청 이벤트에서 새 URL로 리디렉션
- CloudFront Functions 뷰어 요청 이벤트에 대한 KeyValueStore 구성을 기반으로 요청 URI 재작성
- CloudFront Functions 뷰어 요청 이벤트에서 뷰어에게 더 가까운 오리진으로 요청 라우팅
- CloudFront Functions 뷰어 요청에서 키-값 페어 사용
- CloudFront Functions 뷰어 요청에서 단순 토큰 검증

CloudFront Functions 뷰어 응답 이벤트에 HTTP 보안 헤더 추가

다음 코드 예제에서는 CloudFront Functions 뷰어 응답 이벤트에 HTTP 보안 헤더를 추가하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

JavaScript

CloudFront Functions를 위한 JavaScript 런타임 2.0

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. CloudFront Functions 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예시를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async function handler(event) {
```

```
    var response = event.response;
    var headers = response.headers;

    // Set HTTP security headers
    // Since JavaScript doesn't allow for hyphens in variable names, we use the
 dict["key"] notation
    headers['strict-transport-security'] = { value: 'max-age=63072000;
 includeSubdomains; preload'};
    headers['content-security-policy'] = { value: "default-src 'none'; img-src
 'self'; script-src 'self'; style-src 'self'; object-src 'none'; frame-ancestors
 'none'"};
    headers['x-content-type-options'] = { value: 'nosniff'};
    headers['x-frame-options'] = {value: 'DENY'};
    headers['x-xss-protection'] = {value: '1; mode=block'};
    headers['referrer-policy'] = {value: 'same-origin'};

    // Return the response to viewers
    return response;
}
```

CloudFront Functions 뷰어 응답 이벤트에 CORS 헤더 추가

다음 코드 예제에서는 CloudFront Functions 뷰어 응답 이벤트에 CORS 헤더를 추가하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

JavaScript

CloudFront Functions를 위한 JavaScript 런타임 2.0

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. CloudFront Functions 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예시를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async function handler(event)  {
    var request = event.request;
    var response  = event.response;

    // If Access-Control-Allow-Origin CORS header is missing, add it.
```

```
    // Since JavaScript doesn't allow for hyphens in variable names, we use the
 dict["key"] notation.
    if (!response.headers['access-control-allow-origin'] &&
 request.headers['origin']) {
        response.headers['access-control-allow-origin'] = {value:
 request.headers['origin'].value};
        console.log("Access-Control-Allow-Origin was missing, adding it now.");
    }

    return response;
}
```

CloudFront Functions 뷰어 응답 이벤트에 캐시 제어 헤더 추가

다음 코드 예제에서는 CloudFront Functions 뷰어 응답 이벤트에 캐시 제어 헤더를 추가하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

JavaScript

CloudFront Functions를 위한 JavaScript 런타임 2.0

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. CloudFront Functions 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예시를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async function handler(event) {
    var response = event.response;
    var headers = response.headers;

    if (response.statusCode >= 200 && response.statusCode < 400) {
        // Set the cache-control header
        headers['cache-control'] = {value: 'public, max-age=63072000'};
    }

    // Return response to viewers
    return response;
}
```

CloudFront Functions 뷰어 요청 이벤트에 실제 클라이언트 IP 헤더 추가

다음 코드 예제에서는 CloudFront Functions 뷰어 요청 이벤트에 실제 클라이언트 IP 헤더를 추가하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

JavaScript

CloudFront Functions를 위한 JavaScript 런타임 2.0

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. CloudFront Functions 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예시를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async function handler(event) {
    var request = event.request;
    var clientIP = event.viewer.ip;

    //Add the true-client-ip header to the incoming request
    request.headers['true-client-ip'] = {value: clientIP};

    return request;
}
```

CloudFront Functions 뷰어 요청 이벤트에 오리진 헤더 추가

다음 코드 예제에서는 CloudFront Functions 뷰어 요청 이벤트에 오리진 헤더를 추가하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

JavaScript

CloudFront Functions를 위한 JavaScript 런타임 2.0

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. CloudFront Functions 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예시를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async function handler(event) {
    var request = event.request;
    var headers = request.headers;
    var host = request.headers.host.value;

   // If origin header is missing, set it equal to the host header.
   if (!headers.origin)
       headers.origin = {value:`https://${host}`};

   return request;
}
```

CloudFront Functions 뷰어 요청 이벤트에서 파일 이름 없이 URL을 요청하기 위한 index.html 추가

다음 코드 예제에서는 CloudFront Functions 뷰어 요청 이벤트에서 파일 이름 없이 URL을 요청하기 위해 index.html을 추가하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

JavaScript

CloudFront Functions를 위한 JavaScript 런타임 2.0

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. CloudFront Functions 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예시를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async function handler(event) {
    var request = event.request;
    var uri = request.uri;

    // Check whether the URI is missing a file name.
    if (uri.endsWith('/')) {
        request.uri += 'index.html';
    }
    // Check whether the URI is missing a file extension.
    else if (!uri.includes('.')) {
        request.uri += '/index.html';
    }

    return request;
}
```

CloudFront Functions 뷰어 요청에서 쿼리 문자열 파라미터 정규화

다음 코드 예제에서는 CloudFront Functions 뷰어 요청에서 쿼리 문자열 파라미터를 정규화하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

JavaScript

CloudFront Functions를 위한 JavaScript 런타임 2.0

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. CloudFront Functions 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예시를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
function handler(event) {
     var qs=[];
     for (var key in event.request.querystring) {
         if (event.request.querystring[key].multiValue) {
             event.request.querystring[key].multiValue.forEach((mv) =>
 {qs.push(key + "=" + mv.value)});
         } else {
             qs.push(key + "=" + event.request.querystring[key].value);
```

```
        }
    };

    event.request.querystring = qs.sort().join('&');


    return event.request;
}
```

CloudFront Functions 뷰어 요청 이벤트에서 새 URL로 리디렉션

다음 코드 예제에서는 CloudFront Functions 뷰어 요청 이벤트에서 새 URL로 리디렉션하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

JavaScript

CloudFront Functions를 위한 JavaScript 런타임 2.0

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. CloudFront Functions 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예시를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async function handler(event) {
    var request = event.request;
    var headers = request.headers;
    var host = request.headers.host.value;
    var country = 'DE' // Choose a country code
    var newurl = `https://${host}/de/index.html`; // Change the redirect URL to
 your choice

    if (headers['cloudfront-viewer-country']) {
        var countryCode = headers['cloudfront-viewer-country'].value;
        if (countryCode === country) {
            var response = {
                statusCode: 302,
                statusDescription: 'Found',
                headers:
                    { "location": { "value": newurl } }
```

```
                }

            return response;
        }
    }
    return request;
}
```

CloudFront Functions 뷰어 요청 이벤트에 대한 KeyValueStore 구성을 기반으로 요청 URI 재작성

다음 코드 예제에서는 CloudFront Functions 뷰어 요청 이벤트에 대한 KeyValueStore 구성을 기반으로 요청 URI를 재작성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

JavaScript

CloudFront Functions를 위한 JavaScript 런타임 2.0

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. CloudFront Functions 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예시를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import cf from 'cloudfront';

// (Optional) Replace KVS_ID with actual KVS ID
const kvsId = "KVS_ID";
// enable stickiness by setting a cookie from origin or using another edge
 function
const stickinessCookieName = "appversion";
// set to true to enable console logging
const loggingEnabled = false;

// function rewrites the request uri based on configuration in KVS
// example config in KVS in key:value format
// "latest": {"a_weightage": .8, "a_url": "v1", "b_url": "v2"}
// given above key and value in KVS the request uri will be rewritten
```

```
// for example http(s)://domain/latest/something/else will be rewritten as
 http(s)://domain/v1/something/else or http(s)://domain/v2/something/else
 depending on weightage
// if no configuration is found, then the request is returned as is
async function handler(event) {
    // NOTE: This example function is for a viewer request event trigger.
    // Choose viewer request for event trigger when you associate this function
 with a distribution.
    const request = event.request;
    const pathSegments = request.uri.split('/');
    const key = pathSegments[1];

    // if empty path segment or if there is valid stickiness cookie
    // then skip call to KVS and let the request continue.
    if (!key || hasValidStickinessCookie(request.cookies[stickinessCookieName],
 key)) {
        return event.request;
    }

    try {
        // get the prefix replacement from KVS
        const replacement = await getPathPrefixByWeightage(key);
        if (!replacement) {
            return event.request;
        }
        //Replace the first path with the replacement
        pathSegments[1] = replacement;
        log(`using prefix ${pathSegments[1]}`)
        const newUri = pathSegments.join('/');
        log(`${request.uri} -> ${newUri}`);
        request.uri = newUri;

        return request;
    } catch (err) {
        // No change to the path if the key is not found or any other error
        log(`request uri: ${request.uri}, error: ${err}`);
    }
    // no change to path - return request
    return event.request;
}

// function to get the prefix from KVS
async function getPathPrefixByWeightage(key) {
    const kvsHandle = cf.kvs(kvsId);
```

```
    // get the weightage config from KVS
    const kvsResponse = await kvsHandle.get(key);
    const weightageConfig = JSON.parse(kvsResponse);
    // no configuration - return null
    if (!weightageConfig || !isFinite(weightageConfig.a_weightage)) {
        return null;
    }
    // return the url based on weightage
    // return null if no url is configured
    if (Math.random() <= weightageConfig.a_weightage) {
        return weightageConfig.a_url ? weightageConfig.a_url: null;
    } else {
        return weightageConfig.b_url ? weightageConfig.b_url : null;
    }
}

// function to check if the stickiness cookie is valid
function hasValidStickinessCookie(stickinessCookie, pathSegment) {
    // if the value exists and it matches pathSegment
    return (stickinessCookie && stickinessCookie.value === pathSegment)
}

function log(message) {
    if (loggingEnabled) {
        console.log(message);
    }
}
```

CloudFront Functions 뷰어 요청 이벤트에서 뷰어에게 더 가까운 오리진으로 요청 라우팅

다음 코드 예제는 CloudFront Functions 뷰어 요청 이벤트에서 뷰어에게 더 가까운 오리진으로 요청을 라우팅하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

JavaScript

CloudFront Functions를 위한 JavaScript 런타임 2.0

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. CloudFront Functions 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예시를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import cf from 'cloudfront';

function handler(event) {
    const request = event.request;
    const headers = request.headers;
    const country = headers['cloudfront-viewer-country'] &&
        headers['cloudfront-viewer-country'].value;

    //List of Regions with S3 buckets containing content
    const countryToRegion = {
        'DE': 'eu-central-1',
        'IE': 'eu-west-1',
        'GB': 'eu-west-2',
        'FR': 'eu-west-3',
        'JP': 'ap-northeast-1',
        'IN': 'ap-south-1'
    };

    const DEFAULT_REGION = 'us-east-1';

    const selectedRegion = (country && countryToRegion[country]) ||
 DEFAULT_REGION;

    const domainName =
        `cloudfront-functions-demo-bucket-in-${selectedRegion}.s3.
${selectedRegion}.amazonaws.com`;

    cf.updateRequestOrigin({
        "domainName": domainName,
        "originAccessControlConfig": {
            "enabled": true,
            "region": selectedRegion,
```

```
            "signingBehavior": "always",
            "signingProtocol": "sigv4",
            "originType": "s3"
        },
    });

    return request;
}
```

CloudFront Functions 뷰어 요청에서 키-값 페어 사용

다음 코드 예제에서는 CloudFront Functions 뷰어 요청에서 키-값 페어를 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

JavaScript

CloudFront Functions를 위한 JavaScript 런타임 2.0

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. CloudFront Functions 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예시를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import cf from 'cloudfront';

// This fails if there is no key value store associated with the function
const kvsHandle = cf.kvs();

// Remember to associate the KVS with your function before referencing KVS in
 your code.
// https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudFront/latest/DeveloperGuide/kvs-with-
functions-associate.html
async function handler(event) {
    const request = event.request;
    // Use the first segment of the pathname as key
    // For example http(s)://domain/<key>/something/else
    const pathSegments = request.uri.split('/')
    const key = pathSegments[1]
    try {
        // Replace the first path of the pathname with the value of the key
        // For example http(s)://domain/<value>/something/else
```

```
        pathSegments[1] = await kvsHandle.get(key);
        const newUri = pathSegments.join('/');
        console.log(`${request.uri} -> ${newUri}`)
        request.uri = newUri;
    } catch (err) {
        // No change to the pathname if the key is not found
        console.log(`${request.uri} | ${err}`);
    }
    return request;
}
```

CloudFront Functions 뷰어 요청에서 단순 토큰 검증

다음 코드 예제에서는 CloudFront Functions 뷰어 요청에서 단순 토큰을 검증하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

JavaScript

CloudFront Functions를 위한 JavaScript 런타임 2.0

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. CloudFront Functions 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예시를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import crypto from 'crypto';
import cf from 'cloudfront';

//Response when JWT is not valid.
const response401 = {
    statusCode: 401,
    statusDescription: 'Unauthorized'
};

// Remember to associate the KVS with your function before calling the const
 kvsKey = 'jwt.secret'.
// https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudFront/latest/DeveloperGuide/kvs-with-
functions-associate.html
const kvsKey = 'jwt.secret';
// set to true to enable console logging
```

```
const loggingEnabled = false;


function jwt_decode(token, key, noVerify, algorithm) {
    // check token
    if (!token) {
        throw new Error('No token supplied');
    }
    // check segments
    const segments = token.split('.');
    if (segments.length !== 3) {
        throw new Error('Not enough or too many segments');
    }

    // All segment should be base64
    const headerSeg = segments[0];
    const payloadSeg = segments[1];
    const signatureSeg = segments[2];

    // base64 decode and parse JSON
    const payload = JSON.parse(_base64urlDecode(payloadSeg));

    if (!noVerify) {
        const signingMethod = 'sha256';
        const signingType = 'hmac';

        // Verify signature. `sign` will return base64 string.
        const signingInput = [headerSeg, payloadSeg].join('.');

        if (!_verify(signingInput, key, signingMethod, signingType,
 signatureSeg)) {
            throw new Error('Signature verification failed');
        }

        // Support for nbf and exp claims.
        // According to the RFC, they should be in seconds.
        if (payload.nbf && Date.now() < payload.nbf*1000) {
            throw new Error('Token not yet active');
        }

        if (payload.exp && Date.now() > payload.exp*1000) {
            throw new Error('Token expired');
        }
    }
```

```
    return payload;
}

//Function to ensure a constant time comparison to prevent
//timing side channels.
function _constantTimeEquals(a, b) {
    if (a.length != b.length) {
        return false;
    }

    let xor = 0;
    for (let i = 0; i < a.length; i++) {
    xor |= (a.charCodeAt(i) ^ b.charCodeAt(i));
    }

    return 0 === xor;
}

function _verify(input, key, method, type, signature) {
    if(type === "hmac") {
        return _constantTimeEquals(signature, _sign(input, key, method));
    }
    else {
        throw new Error('Algorithm type not recognized');
    }
}

function _sign(input, key, method) {
    return crypto.createHmac(method, key).update(input).digest('base64url');
}

function _base64urlDecode(str) {
    return Buffer.from(str, 'base64url')
}

async function handler(event) {
    let request = event.request;

    //Secret key used to verify JWT token.
    //Update with your own key.
    const secret_key = await getSecret()

    if(!secret_key) {
```

```
        return response401;
    }

    // If no JWT token, then generate HTTP redirect 401 response.
    if(!request.querystring.jwt) {
        log("Error: No JWT in the querystring");
        return response401;
    }

    const jwtToken = request.querystring.jwt.value;

    try{
        jwt_decode(jwtToken, secret_key);
    }
    catch(e) {
        log(e);
        return response401;
    }

    //Remove the JWT from the query string if valid and return.
    delete request.querystring.jwt;
    log("Valid JWT token");
    return request;
}

// get secret from key value store
async function getSecret() {
    // initialize cloudfront kv store and get the key value
    try {
        const kvsHandle = cf.kvs();
        return await kvsHandle.get(kvsKey);
    } catch (err) {
        log(`Error reading value for key: ${kvsKey}, error: ${err}`);
        return null;
    }

}

function log(message) {
    if (loggingEnabled) {
        console.log(message);
    }
}
```

AWS SDKs를 사용한 CloudTrail 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 AWS CloudTrail 함께를 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

추가 리소스

- CloudTrail 개발자 안내서 - CloudTrail에 대한 자세한 정보입니다.
- CloudTrail API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 CloudTrail 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 설정 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs 사용한 CloudTrail의 기본 예제
  - AWS SDKs를 사용한 CloudTrail 작업
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateTrail 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteTrail 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 DescribeTrail 함께 사용
    - CLI로 DescribeTrails 사용
    - CLI로 GetTrailStatus 사용
    - AWS SDK와 ListTrails 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 LookupEvents 함께 사용
    - CLI로 StartLogging 사용
    - CLI로 StopLogging 사용
    - CLI로 UpdateTrail 사용

AWS SDKs 사용한 CloudTrail의 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS CloudTrail SDKs에서의 기본 사항을 AWS 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- AWS SDKs를 사용한 CloudTrail 작업
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateTrail 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteTrail 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 DescribeTrail 함께 사용
  - CLI로 DescribeTrails 사용
  - CLI로 GetTrailStatus 사용
  - AWS SDK와 ListTrails 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 LookupEvents 함께 사용
  - CLI로 StartLogging 사용
  - CLI로 StopLogging 사용
  - CLI로 UpdateTrail 사용

AWS SDKs를 사용한 CloudTrail 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 CloudTrail 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 AWS CloudTrail API 참조를 참조하세요.

예시

- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateTrail 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteTrail 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DescribeTrail 함께 사용
- CLI로 DescribeTrails 사용
- CLI로 GetTrailStatus 사용
- AWS SDK와 ListTrails 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 LookupEvents 함께 사용

- CLI로 StartLogging 사용
- CLI로 StopLogging 사용
- CLI로 UpdateTrail 사용

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`CreateTrail`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateTrail`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Routine which creates an AWS CloudTrail trail.
/*!
  \param trailName: The name of the CloudTrail trail.
  \param bucketName: The Amazon S3 bucket designate for publishing logs.
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::CloudTrail::createTrail(const Aws::String trailName,
                                     const Aws::String bucketName,
                                     const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::CloudTrail::CloudTrailClient trailClient(clientConfig);
    Aws::CloudTrail::Model::CreateTrailRequest request;
    request.SetName(trailName);
    request.SetS3BucketName(bucketName);

    Aws::CloudTrail::Model::CreateTrailOutcome outcome = trailClient.CreateTrail(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully created trail " << trailName << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to create trail " << trailName <<
```

```
                    ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 CreateTrailAWS SDK for C++ 을 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

추적을 생성하려면

다음 `create-trail` 예제에서는 이름이 `Trail1`인 다중 리전 추적을 생성하고 S3 버킷을 지정합니다.

```
aws cloudtrail create-trail \
    --name Trail1 \
    --s3-bucket-name amzn-s3-demo-bucket \
    --is-multi-region-trail
```

출력:

```
{
    "IncludeGlobalServiceEvents": true,
    "Name": "Trail1",
    "TrailARN": "arn:aws:cloudtrail:us-west-2:123456789012:trail/Trail1",
    "LogFileValidationEnabled": false,
    "IsMultiRegionTrail": true,
    "S3BucketName": "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateTrail을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 로그 파일 스토리지에 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' 버킷을 사용할 추적을 생성합니다.

```
New-CTTrail -Name "awscloudtrail-example" -S3BucketName "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
```

예제 2: 로그 파일 스토리지에 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' 버킷을 사용할 추적을 생성합니다. 로그를 나타내는 S3 객체의 공통 키 접두사는 'mylogs'입니다. 새 로그가 버킷에 전달되면 SNS 주제 'mlog-deliverytopic'으로 알림이 전송됩니다. 이 예제에서는 스플랫팅을 사용하여 cmdlet에 파라미터 값을 제공합니다.

```
$params = @{
    Name="awscloudtrail-example"
    S3BucketName="amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
    S3KeyPrefix="mylogs"
    SnsTopicName="mlog-deliverytopic"
}
New-CTTrail @params
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CreateTrail을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 로그 파일 스토리지에 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' 버킷을 사용할 추적을 생성합니다.

```
New-CTTrail -Name "awscloudtrail-example" -S3BucketName "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
```

예제 2: 로그 파일 스토리지에 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' 버킷을 사용할 추적을 생성합니다. 로그를 나타내는 S3 객체의 공통 키 접두사는 'mylogs'입니다. 새 로그가 버킷에 전달되면 SNS 주제 'mlog-deliverytopic'으로 알림이 전송됩니다. 이 예제에서는 스플랫팅을 사용하여 cmdlet에 파라미터 값을 제공합니다.

```
$params = @{
    Name="awscloudtrail-example"
    S3BucketName="amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
    S3KeyPrefix="mylogs"
    SnsTopicName="mlog-deliverytopic"
}
New-CTTrail @params
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateTrail을 참조하세요.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

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

def create_trail_example(s3_client, sts_client, cloudtrail_client, trail_name,
 bucket_name)
  resp = sts_client.get_caller_identity({})
  account_id = resp.account

  # Attach policy to an Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3) bucket.
  s3_client.create_bucket(bucket: bucket_name)
  begin
    policy = {
      'Version' => '2012-10-17',
      'Statement' => [
        {
          'Sid' => 'AWSCloudTrailAclCheck20150319',
          'Effect' => 'Allow',
          'Principal' => {
            'Service' => 'cloudtrail.amazonaws.com'
          },
          'Action' => 's3:GetBucketAcl',
          'Resource' => "arn:aws:s3:::#{bucket_name}"
        },
        {
          'Sid' => 'AWSCloudTrailWrite20150319',
          'Effect' => 'Allow',
          'Principal' => {
            'Service' => 'cloudtrail.amazonaws.com'
          },
          'Action' => 's3:PutObject',
          'Resource' => "arn:aws:s3:::#{bucket_name}/AWSLogs/#{account_id}/*",
```

```
          'Condition' => {
            'StringEquals' => {
              's3:x-amz-acl' => 'bucket-owner-full-control'
            }
          }
        }
      ]
    }.to_json

    s3_client.put_bucket_policy(
      bucket: bucket_name,
      policy: policy
    )
    puts "Successfully added policy to bucket #{bucket_name}"
  end

  begin
    cloudtrail_client.create_trail({
                                     name: trail_name, # required
                                     s3_bucket_name: bucket_name # required
                                   })

    puts "Successfully created trail: #{trail_name}."
  rescue StandardError => e
    puts "Got error trying to create trail #{trail_name}:\n #{e}"
    puts e
    exit 1
  end
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 CreateTrailAWS SDK for Ruby 을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`DeleteTrail`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteTrail`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Routine which deletes an AWS CloudTrail trail.
/*!
  \param trailName: The name of the CloudTrail trail.
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::CloudTrail::deleteTrail(const Aws::String trailName,
                                     const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::CloudTrail::CloudTrailClient trailClient(clientConfig);

    Aws::CloudTrail::Model::DeleteTrailRequest request;
    request.SetName(trailName);

    auto outcome = trailClient.DeleteTrail(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted trail " << trailName << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting trail " << trailName << " " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DeleteTrailAWS SDK for C++ 을 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

추적을 삭제하는 방법

다음 `delete-trail` 명령은 이름인 `Trail1`인 추적을 삭제합니다.

```
aws cloudtrail delete-trail --name Trail1
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteTrail을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 지정된 추적을 삭제합니다. 명령이 실행되기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다. 확인을 표시하지 않으려면 강제 전환 파라미터를 추가합니다.

```
Remove-CTTrail -Name "awscloudtrail-example"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteTrail을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 지정된 추적을 삭제합니다. 명령이 실행되기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다. 확인을 표시하지 않으려면 강제 전환 파라미터를 추가합니다.

```
Remove-CTTrail -Name "awscloudtrail-example"
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteTrail을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
  client.delete_trail({
                        name: trail_name # required
                      })
  puts "Successfully deleted trail: #{trail_name}"
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Got error trying to delete trail: #{trail_name}:"
  puts e
  exit 1
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DeleteTrailAWS SDK for Ruby 을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **DescribeTrail** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeTrail의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Routine which describes the AWS CloudTrail trails in an account.
/*!
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/

bool AwsDoc::CloudTrail::describeTrails(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::CloudTrail::CloudTrailClient cloudTrailClient(clientConfig);
    Aws::CloudTrail::Model::DescribeTrailsRequest request;

    auto outcome = cloudTrailClient.DescribeTrails(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
```

```
        const Aws::Vector<Aws::CloudTrail::Model::Trail> &trails =
 outcome.GetResult().GetTrailList();
        std::cout << trails.size() << " trail(s) found." << std::endl;
        for (const Aws::CloudTrail::Model::Trail &trail: trails) {
            std::cout << trail.GetName() << std::endl;
        }
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to describe trails." <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }
    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DescribeTrailAWS SDK for C++ 을 참조하세요.

CLI로 **DescribeTrails** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeTrails의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

추적을 설명하는 방법

다음 describe-trails 예제에서는 Trail1 및 Trail2의 설정을 반환합니다.

```
aws cloudtrail describe-trails \
    --trail-name-list Trail1 Trail2
```

출력:

```
{
    "trailList": [
        {
            "IncludeGlobalServiceEvents": true,
            "Name": "Trail1",
            "TrailARN": "arn:aws:cloudtrail:us-east-1:123456789012:trail/Trail1",
            "LogFileValidationEnabled": false,
            "IsMultiRegionTrail": false,
```

```
            "S3BucketName": "amzn-s3-demo-bucket",
            "CloudWatchLogsRoleArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/
CloudTrail_CloudWatchLogs_Role",
            "CloudWatchLogsLogGroupArn": "arn:aws:logs:us-
east-1:123456789012:log-group:CloudTrail:*",
            "SnsTopicName": "my-topic",
            "HomeRegion": "us-east-1"
        },
        {
            "IncludeGlobalServiceEvents": true,
            "Name": "Trail2",
            "S3KeyPrefix": "my-prefix",
            "TrailARN": "arn:aws:cloudtrail:us-east-1:123456789012:trail/Trail2",
            "LogFileValidationEnabled": false,
            "IsMultiRegionTrail": false,
            "S3BucketName": "amzn-s3-demo-bucket2",
            "KmsKeyId": "arn:aws:kms:us-
east-1:123456789012:key/4c5ae5ac-3c13-421e-8335-c7868ef6a769",
            "HomeRegion": "us-east-1"
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeTrail을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 계정의 현재 리전과 연결된 모든 추적의 설정을 반환합니다.

```
Get-CTTrail
```

예제 2: 지정된 추적에 대한 설정을 반환합니다.

```
Get-CTTrail -TrailNameList trail1,trail2
```

예제 3: 현재 쉘 기본값이 아닌 리전(이 경우 프랑크푸르트(eu-central-1) 리전)에서 생성된 지정된 추적에 대한 설정을 반환합니다.

```
Get-CTTrail -TrailNameList trailABC,trailDEF -Region eu-central-1
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeTrails를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 계정의 현재 리전과 연결된 모든 추적의 설정을 반환합니다.

```
Get-CTTrail
```

예제 2: 지정된 추적에 대한 설정을 반환합니다.

```
Get-CTTrail -TrailNameList trail1,trail2
```

예제 3: 현재 쉘 기본값이 아닌 리전(이 경우 프랑크푸르트(eu-central-1) 리전)에서 생성된 지정된 추적에 대한 설정을 반환합니다.

```
Get-CTTrail -TrailNameList trailABC,trailDEF -Region eu-central-1
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeTrails를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **GetTrailStatus** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetTrailStatus`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

추적 상태를 가져오는 방법

다음 `get-trail-status` 명령은 `Trail1`에 대한 전송 및 로깅 세부 정보를 반환합니다.

```
aws cloudtrail get-trail-status --name Trail1
```

출력:

```
{
  "LatestNotificationTime": 1454022144.869,
  "LatestNotificationAttemptSucceeded": "2016-01-28T23:02:24Z",
  "LatestDeliveryAttemptTime": "2016-01-28T23:02:24Z",
```

```
  "LatestDeliveryTime": 1454022144.869,
  "TimeLoggingStarted": "2015-11-06T18:36:38Z",
  "LatestDeliveryAttemptSucceeded": "2016-01-28T23:02:24Z",
  "IsLogging": true,
  "LatestCloudWatchLogsDeliveryTime": 1454022144.918,
  "StartLoggingTime": 1446834998.695,
  "StopLoggingTime": 1446834996.933,
  "LatestNotificationAttemptTime": "2016-01-28T23:02:24Z",
  "TimeLoggingStopped": "2015-11-06T18:36:36Z"
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetTrailStatus를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이름이 'myExampleTrail'인 추적의 상태 정보를 반환합니다. 반환된 데이터에는 전송 오류, Amazon SNS 및 Amazon S3 오류, 추적의 로깅 시작 및 중지 시간에 대한 정보가 포함됩니다. 이 예제에서는 추적이 현재 쉘 기본값과 동일한 리전에서 생성되었다고 가정합니다.

```
Get-CTTrailStatus -Name myExampleTrail
```

예제 2: 현재 쉘 기본값이 아닌 리전(이 경우 프랑크푸르트(eu-central-1) 리전)에서 생성된 추적의 상태 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-CTTrailStatus -Name myExampleTrail -Region eu-central-1
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetTrailStatus를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이름이 'myExampleTrail'인 추적의 상태 정보를 반환합니다. 반환된 데이터에는 전송 오류, Amazon SNS 및 Amazon S3 오류, 추적의 로깅 시작 및 중지 시간에 대한 정보가 포함됩니다. 이 예제에서는 추적이 현재 쉘 기본값과 동일한 리전에서 생성되었다고 가정합니다.

```
Get-CTTrailStatus -Name myExampleTrail
```

예제 2: 현재 쉘 기본값이 아닌 리전(이 경우 프랑크푸르트(eu-central-1) 리전)에서 생성된 추적의 상태 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-CTTrailStatus -Name myExampleTrail -Region eu-central-1
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetTrailStatus를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

AWS SDK와 **ListTrails** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 ListTrails의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

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

def describe_trails_example(client)
  resp = client.describe_trails({})
  puts "Found #{resp.trail_list.count} trail(s)."

  resp.trail_list.each do |trail|
    puts "Name:           #{trail.name}"
    puts "S3 bucket name: #{trail.s3_bucket_name}"
    puts
  end
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 ListTrailsAWS SDK for Ruby 를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **LookupEvents** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 LookupEvents의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Routine which looks up events captured by AWS CloudTrail.
/*!
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::CloudTrail::lookupEvents(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::CloudTrail::CloudTrailClient cloudtrail(clientConfig);

    Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.
    Aws::Vector<Aws::CloudTrail::Model::Event> allEvents;

    Aws::CloudTrail::Model::LookupEventsRequest request;

    size_t count = 0;
    do {
        if (!nextToken.empty()) {
            request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
        }

        Aws::CloudTrail::Model::LookupEventsOutcome outcome =
 cloudtrail.LookupEvents(
                request);
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::CloudTrail::Model::Event> &events =
 outcome.GetResult().GetEvents();
            count += events.size();
            allEvents.insert(allEvents.end(), events.begin(), events.end());
            nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
        }
        else {
```

```
            std::cerr << "Error: " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } while (!nextToken.empty() && count <= 50); // Limit to 50 events.

    std::cout << "Found " << allEvents.size() << " event(s)." << std::endl;

    for (auto &event: allEvents) {
        std::cout << "Event name: " << event.GetEventName() << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Event source: " << event.GetEventSource() << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Event id: " << event.GetEventId() << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Resources: " << std::endl;
        for (auto &resource: event.GetResources()) {
            std::cout << "  " << resource.GetResourceName() << std::endl;
        }
    }

    return true;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 LookupEventsAWS SDK for C++ 를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

추적에 대한 이벤트를 조회하는 방법

다음 `lookup-events` 명령은 속성 `EventName`별로 API 활동 이벤트를 검색합니다

```
aws cloudtrail lookup-events --lookup-
attributes AttributeKey=EventName,AttributeValue=ConsoleLogin
```

출력:

```
{
  "Events": [
     {
         "EventId": "654ccbc0-ba0d-486a-9076-dbf7274677a7",
         "Username": "my-session-name",
```

```
            "EventTime": "2021-11-18T09:41:02-08:00",
            "CloudTrailEvent": "{\"eventVersion\":\"1.02\",\"userIdentity
\":{\"type\":\"AssumedRole\",\"principalId\":\"AROAJIKPFTA72SWU4L7T4:my-
session-name\",\"arn\":\"arn:aws:sts::123456789012:assumed-role/my-
role/my-session-name\",\"accountId\":\"123456789012\",\"sessionContext
\":{\"attributes\":{\"mfaAuthenticated\":\"false\",\"creationDate\":
\"2016-01-26T21:42:12Z\"},\"sessionIssuer\":{\"type\":\"Role\",\"principalId
\":\"AROAJIKPFTA72SWU4L7T4\",\"arn\":\"arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/my-
role\",\"accountId\":\"123456789012\",\"userName\":\"my-role\"}}},\"eventTime
\":\"2016-01-26T21:42:12Z\",\"eventSource\":\"signin.amazonaws.com\",
\"eventName\":\"ConsoleLogin\",\"awsRegion\":\"us-east-1\",\"sourceIPAddress\":
\"72.21.198.70\",\"userAgent\":\"Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10_9_5)
 AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/47.0.2526.111 Safari/537.36\",
\"requestParameters\":null,\"responseElements\":{\"ConsoleLogin\":\"Success\"},
\"additionalEventData\":{\"MobileVersion\":\"No\",\"MFAUsed\":\"No\"},\"eventID
\":\"654ccbc0-ba0d-486a-9076-dbf7274677a7\",\"eventType\":\"AwsConsoleSignIn\",
\"recipientAccountId\":\"123456789012\"}",
            "EventName": "ConsoleLogin",
            "Resources": []
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 LookupEvents를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 지난 7일 동안 발생한 모든 이벤트를 반환합니다. 기본적으로 cmdlet은 모든 이벤트를 전송하기 위해 자동으로 여러 번 호출하며, 서비스가 추가 데이터를 사용할 수 없다고 표시할 때 종료됩니다.

```
Find-CTEvent
```

예제 2: 현재 쉘 기본값이 아닌 리전을 지정하여 지난 7일 동안 발생한 모든 이벤트를 반환합니다.

```
Find-CTEvent -Region eu-central-1
```

예제 3: RunInstances API 호출과 연결된 모든 이벤트를 반환합니다.

```
Find-CTEvent -LookupAttribute @{ AttributeKey="EventName";
 AttributeValue="RunInstances" }
```

예제 4: 처음 5개의 사용 가능한 이벤트를 반환합니다.

```
Find-CTEvent -MaxResult 5
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 LookupEvents를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 지난 7일 동안 발생한 모든 이벤트를 반환합니다. 기본적으로 cmdlet은 모든 이벤트를 전송하기 위해 자동으로 여러 번 호출하며, 서비스가 추가 데이터를 사용할 수 없다고 표시할 때 종료됩니다.

```
Find-CTEvent
```

예제 2: 현재 쉘 기본값이 아닌 리전을 지정하여 지난 7일 동안 발생한 모든 이벤트를 반환합니다.

```
Find-CTEvent -Region eu-central-1
```

예제 3: RunInstances API 호출과 연결된 모든 이벤트를 반환합니다.

```
Find-CTEvent -LookupAttribute @{ AttributeKey="EventName";
 AttributeValue="RunInstances" }
```

예제 4: 처음 5개의 사용 가능한 이벤트를 반환합니다.

```
Find-CTEvent -MaxResult 5
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 LookupEvents를 참조하세요.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

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

# @param [Object] client
def lookup_events_example(client)
  resp = client.lookup_events
  puts "Found #{resp.events.count} events:"
  resp.events.each do |e|
    puts "Event name:   #{e.event_name}"
    puts "Event ID:     #{e.event_id}"
    puts "Event time:   #{e.event_time}"
    puts 'Resources:'

    e.resources.each do |r|
      puts "  Name:       #{r.resource_name}"
      puts "  Type:       #{r.resource_type}"
      puts ''
    end
  end
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 LookupEventsAWS SDK for Ruby 를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **`StartLogging`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `StartLogging`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

추적에 대해 로깅을 시작하는 방법

다음 `start-logging` 명령을 `Trail1`에 대한 로깅을 켭니다.

```
aws cloudtrail start-logging --name Trail1
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 StartLogging을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 'myExampleTrail'이라는 추적에 대한 AWS API 호출 및 로그 파일 전송 기록을 시작합니다. 이 예제에서는 추적이 현재 쉘 기본값과 동일한 리전에서 생성되었다고 가정합니다.

```
Start-CTLogging -Name myExampleTrail
```

예제 2: 현재 쉘 기본값이 아닌 리전(이 경우 프랑크푸르트(eu-central-1) 리전)에서 생성된 추적에 대한 AWS API 호출 및 로그 파일 전송 기록을 시작합니다.

```
Start-CTLogging -Name myExampleTrail -Region eu-central-1
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 StartLogging을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 'myExampleTrail'이라는 추적에 대한 AWS API 호출 및 로그 파일 전송 기록을 시작합니다. 이 예제에서는 추적이 현재 쉘 기본값과 동일한 리전에서 생성되었다고 가정합니다.

```
Start-CTLogging -Name myExampleTrail
```

예제 2: 현재 쉘 기본값이 아닌 리전(이 경우 프랑크푸르트(eu-central-1) 리전)에서 생성된 추적에 대한 AWS API 호출 및 로그 파일 전송의 기록을 시작합니다.

```
Start-CTLogging -Name myExampleTrail -Region eu-central-1
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 StartLogging을 참조하세요.

CLI로 **StopLogging** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `StopLogging`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

추적 로깅을 중지하는 방법

다음 `stop-logging` 명령은 `Trail1`에 대한 로깅을 끕니다.

```
aws cloudtrail stop-logging --name Trail1
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 StopLogging을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 'myExampleTrail'이라는 추적에 대한 AWS API 호출 녹음 및 로그 파일 전송을 일시 중지합니다. 이 예제에서는 추적이 현재 쉘 기본값과 동일한 리전에서 생성되었다고 가정합니다.

```
Stop-CTLogging -Name myExampleTrail
```

예제 2: 현재 쉘 기본값(이 경우 프랑크푸르트(eu-central-1) 리전)이 아닌 다른 리전에서 생성된 추적에 대한 AWS API 호출 녹음 및 로그 파일 전송을 일시 중지합니다.

```
Stop-CTLogging -Name myExampleTrail -Region eu-central-1
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 StopLogging을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 'myExampleTrail'이라는 추적에 대한 AWS API 호출 녹음 및 로그 파일 전송을 일시 중지합니다. 이 예제에서는 추적이 현재 쉘 기본값과 동일한 리전에서 생성되었다고 가정합니다.

```
Stop-CTLogging -Name myExampleTrail
```

예제 2: 현재 쉘 기본값(이 경우 프랑크푸르트(eu-central-1) 리전)이 아닌 다른 리전에서 생성된 추적에 대한 AWS API 호출 녹음 및 로그 파일 전송을 일시 중지합니다.

```
Stop-CTLogging -Name myExampleTrail -Region eu-central-1
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 StopLogging을 참조하세요.

CLI로 **UpdateTrail** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 UpdateTrail의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

추적을 업데이트하는 방법

다음 update-trail 예제에서는 로그 전송에 기존 버킷을 사용하도록 추적을 업데이트합니다.

```
aws cloudtrail update-trail \
    --name Trail1 \
    --s3-bucket-name amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

출력:

```
{
    "IncludeGlobalServiceEvents": true,
    "Name": "Trail1",
    "TrailARN": "arn:aws:cloudtrail:us-west-2:123456789012:trail/Trail1",
    "LogFileValidationEnabled": false,
    "IsMultiRegionTrail": true,
    "S3BucketName": "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 UpdateTrail을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 글로벌 서비스 이벤트(예: IAM의 이벤트)가 기록되도록 지정된 추적을 업데이트하고 앞으로 로그 파일의 공통 키 접두사를 'globallogs'로 변경합니다.

```
Update-CTTrail -Name "awscloudtrail-example" -IncludeGlobalServiceEvents $true -
S3KeyPrefix "globallogs"
```

예제 2: 새 로그 전송에 대한 알림이 지정된 SNS 주제로 전송되도록 지정된 추적을 업데이트합니다.

```
Update-CTTrail -Name "awscloudtrail-example" -SnsTopicName "mlog-deliverytopic2"
```

예제 3: 로그가 다른 버킷으로 전송되도록 지정된 추적을 업데이트합니다.

```
Update-CTTrail -Name "awscloudtrail-example" -S3BucketName "otherlogs"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 UpdateTrail을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 글로벌 서비스 이벤트(예: IAM의 이벤트)가 기록되도록 지정된 추적을 업데이트하고 앞으로 로그 파일의 공통 키 접두사를 'globallogs'로 변경합니다.

```
Update-CTTrail -Name "awscloudtrail-example" -IncludeGlobalServiceEvents $true -
S3KeyPrefix "globallogs"
```

예제 2: 새 로그 전송에 대한 알림이 지정된 SNS 주제로 전송되도록 지정된 추적을 업데이트합니다.

```
Update-CTTrail -Name "awscloudtrail-example" -SnsTopicName "mlog-deliverytopic2"
```

예제 3: 로그가 다른 버킷으로 전송되도록 지정된 추적을 업데이트합니다.

```
Update-CTTrail -Name "awscloudtrail-example" -S3BucketName "otherlogs"
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UpdateTrail을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

AWS SDKs를 사용한 CloudWatch 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon CloudWatch를 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

추가 리소스

- CloudWatch 사용 설명서 - CloudWatch에 대한 자세한 정보입니다.
- CloudWatch API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 CloudWatch 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 설정 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리입니다. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

시작

Hello CloudWatch

다음 코드 예제에서는 CloudWatch를 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using Amazon.CloudWatch;
using Amazon.CloudWatch.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;

namespace CloudWatchActions;

public static class HelloCloudWatch
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Use the AWS .NET Core Setup package to set up dependency injection for
 the Amazon CloudWatch service.
        // Use your AWS profile name, or leave it blank to use the default
 profile.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
```

```
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonCloudWatch>()
            ).Build();

        // Now the client is available for injection.
        var cloudWatchClient =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonCloudWatch>();

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        var metricNamespace = "AWS/Billing";
        var response = await cloudWatchClient.ListMetricsAsync(new
ListMetricsRequest
        {
            Namespace = metricNamespace
        });
        Console.WriteLine($"Hello Amazon CloudWatch! Following are some metrics
available in the {metricNamespace} namespace:");
        Console.WriteLine();
        if (response.Metrics != null)
        {
            foreach (var metric in response.Metrics.Take(5))
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"\tMetric: {metric.MetricName}");
                Console.WriteLine($"\tNamespace: {metric.Namespace}");
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"\tDimensions: {string.Join(", ", metric.Dimensions.Select(m
=> $"{m.Name}:{m.Value}"))}");
                Console.WriteLine();
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListMetrics를 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.CloudWatchClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.CloudWatchException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.ListMetricsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.paginators.ListMetricsIterable;

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

                Usage:
                  <namespace>\s

                Where:
                  namespace - The namespace to filter against (for example, AWS/
EC2).\s
                """;

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

```
        String namespace = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        CloudWatchClient cw = CloudWatchClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listMets(cw, namespace);
        cw.close();
    }

    public static void listMets(CloudWatchClient cw, String namespace) {
        try {
            ListMetricsRequest request = ListMetricsRequest.builder()
                    .namespace(namespace)
                    .build();

            ListMetricsIterable listRes = cw.listMetricsPaginator(request);
            listRes.stream()
                    .flatMap(r -> r.metrics().stream())
                    .forEach(metrics -> System.out.println(" Retrieved metric is:
 " + metrics.metricName()));

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListMetrics를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

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

For more information, see the following documentation topic:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
 */
suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
        Usage:
           <namespace>
        Where:
           namespace - The namespace to filter against (for example, AWS/EC2).
    """

    if (args.size != 1) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(0)
    }

    val namespace = args[0]
    listAllMets(namespace)
}

suspend fun listAllMets(namespaceVal: String?) {
    val request =
        ListMetricsRequest {
            namespace = namespaceVal
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient
            .listMetricsPaginated(request)
            .transform { it.metrics?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { obj ->
                println("Name is ${obj.metricName}")
                println("Namespace is ${obj.namespace}")
            }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ListMetrics를 참조하십시오.

코드 예제

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- AWS SDKs를 사용한 CloudWatch 시나리오
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 CloudWatch 경보 시작하기
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 CloudWatch 지표 및 경보 관리

  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon DynamoDB의 성능 모니터링

AWS SDKs 사용한 CloudWatch의 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK가 있는 Amazon CloudWatch의 기본 사항을 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- Hello CloudWatch
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 CloudWatch의 핵심 작업 알아보기
- AWS SDKs를 사용한 CloudWatch 작업
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteAlarms 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteAnomalyDetector 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteDashboards 함께 사용
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  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeAlarmsForMetric 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeAnomalyDetectors 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DisableAlarmActions 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 EnableAlarmActions 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetDashboard 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetMetricData 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetMetricStatistics 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetMetricWidgetImage 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListDashboards 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListMetrics 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutAnomalyDetector 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutDashboard 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutMetricAlarm 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutMetricData 함께 사용

Hello CloudWatch

다음 코드 예제에서는 CloudWatch를 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using Amazon.CloudWatch;
using Amazon.CloudWatch.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;

namespace CloudWatchActions;

public static class HelloCloudWatch
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Use the AWS .NET Core Setup package to set up dependency injection for
 the Amazon CloudWatch service.
        // Use your AWS profile name, or leave it blank to use the default
 profile.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonCloudWatch>()
            ).Build();

        // Now the client is available for injection.
        var cloudWatchClient =
 host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonCloudWatch>();

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        var metricNamespace = "AWS/Billing";
        var response = await cloudWatchClient.ListMetricsAsync(new
 ListMetricsRequest
        {
            Namespace = metricNamespace
        });
```

```
        Console.WriteLine($"Hello Amazon CloudWatch! Following are some metrics
 available in the {metricNamespace} namespace:");
        Console.WriteLine();
        if (response.Metrics != null)
        {
            foreach (var metric in response.Metrics.Take(5))
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"\tMetric: {metric.MetricName}");
                Console.WriteLine($"\tNamespace: {metric.Namespace}");
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"\tDimensions: {string.Join(", ", metric.Dimensions.Select(m
 => $"{m.Name}:{m.Value}"))}");
                Console.WriteLine();
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListMetrics를 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.CloudWatchClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.CloudWatchException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.ListMetricsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.paginators.ListMetricsIterable;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
```

```
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class HelloService {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                  <namespace>\s

                Where:
                  namespace - The namespace to filter against (for example, AWS/
EC2).\s
                """;

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

        String namespace = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        CloudWatchClient cw = CloudWatchClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listMets(cw, namespace);
        cw.close();
    }

    public static void listMets(CloudWatchClient cw, String namespace) {
        try {
            ListMetricsRequest request = ListMetricsRequest.builder()
                    .namespace(namespace)
                    .build();

            ListMetricsIterable listRes = cw.listMetricsPaginator(request);
            listRes.stream()
                    .flatMap(r -> r.metrics().stream())
                    .forEach(metrics -> System.out.println(" Retrieved metric is:
 " + metrics.metricName()));

        } catch (CloudWatchException e) {
```

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListMetrics를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

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

For more information, see the following documentation topic:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
 */
suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
        Usage:
           <namespace>
        Where:
           namespace - The namespace to filter against (for example, AWS/EC2).
    """

    if (args.size != 1) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(0)
    }

    val namespace = args[0]
    listAllMets(namespace)
```

```
}

suspend fun listAllMets(namespaceVal: String?) {
    val request =
        ListMetricsRequest {
            namespace = namespaceVal
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient
            .listMetricsPaginated(request)
            .transform { it.metrics?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { obj ->
                println("Name is ${obj.metricName}")
                println("Namespace is ${obj.namespace}")
            }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ListMetrics를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK를 사용하여 CloudWatch의 핵심 작업 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- CloudWatch 네임스페이스 및 지표를 나열합니다.
- 지표 및 예상 청구에 대한 통계를 가져옵니다.
- 대시보드를 생성하고 업데이트합니다.
- 데이터를 생성하여 지표에 추가합니다.
- 경보를 생성하고 트리거한 다음 경보 기록을 봅니다.
- 이상 탐지기를 추가합니다.
- 지표 이미지를 가져온 다음 리소스를 정리합니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
public class CloudWatchScenario
{
    /*
    Before running this .NET code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

    To enable billing metrics and statistics for this example, make sure billing
 alerts are enabled for your account:
    https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/monitoring/
monitor_estimated_charges_with_cloudwatch.html#turning_on_billing_metrics

    This .NET example performs the following tasks:
        1. List and select a CloudWatch namespace.
        2. List and select a CloudWatch metric.
        3. Get statistics for a CloudWatch metric.
        4. Get estimated billing statistics for the last week.
        5. Create a new CloudWatch dashboard with two metrics.
        6. List current CloudWatch dashboards.
        7. Create a CloudWatch custom metric and add metric data.
        8. Add the custom metric to the dashboard.
        9. Create a CloudWatch alarm for the custom metric.
       10. Describe current CloudWatch alarms.
       11. Get recent data for the custom metric.
       12. Add data to the custom metric to trigger the alarm.
       13. Wait for an alarm state.
       14. Get history for the CloudWatch alarm.
       15. Add an anomaly detector.
       16. Describe current anomaly detectors.
       17. Get and display a metric image.
       18. Clean up resources.
    */
```

```
   private static ILogger logger = null!;
   private static CloudWatchWrapper _cloudWatchWrapper = null!;
   private static IConfiguration _configuration = null!;
   private static readonly List<string> _statTypes = new List<string>
{ "SampleCount", "Average", "Sum", "Minimum", "Maximum" };
   private static SingleMetricAnomalyDetector? anomalyDetector = null!;

   static async Task Main(string[] args)
   {
       // Set up dependency injection for the Amazon service.
       using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
           .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
               logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                   .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                   .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Trace))
           .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
           services.AddAWSService<IAmazonCloudWatch>()
           .AddTransient<CloudWatchWrapper>()
       )
       .Build();

       _configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
           .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
           .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load settings from .json file.
           .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
               true) // Optionally, load local settings.
           .Build();

       logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
           .CreateLogger<CloudWatchScenario>();

       _cloudWatchWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<CloudWatchWrapper>();

       Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
       Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the Amazon CloudWatch example scenario.");
       Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

       try
       {
           var selectedNamespace = await SelectNamespace();
```

```
            var selectedMetric = await SelectMetric(selectedNamespace);
            await GetAndDisplayMetricStatistics(selectedNamespace,
selectedMetric);
            await GetAndDisplayEstimatedBilling();
            await CreateDashboardWithMetrics();
            await ListDashboards();
            await CreateNewCustomMetric();
            await AddMetricToDashboard();
            await CreateMetricAlarm();
            await DescribeAlarms();
            await GetCustomMetricData();
            await AddMetricDataForAlarm();
            await CheckForMetricAlarm();
            await GetAlarmHistory();
            anomalyDetector = await AddAnomalyDetector();
            await DescribeAnomalyDetectors();
            await GetAndOpenMetricImage();
            await CleanupResources();
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            logger.LogError(ex, "There was a problem executing the scenario.");
            await CleanupResources();
        }

    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Select a namespace.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The selected namespace.</returns>
    private static async Task<string> SelectNamespace()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"1. Select a CloudWatch Namespace from a list of
Namespaces.");
        var metrics = await _cloudWatchWrapper.ListMetrics();
        // Get a distinct list of namespaces.
        var namespaces = metrics.Select(m => m.Namespace).Distinct().ToList();
        for (int i = 0; i < namespaces.Count; i++)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {namespaces[i]}");
        }
```

```
        var namespaceChoiceNumber = 0;
        while (namespaceChoiceNumber < 1 || namespaceChoiceNumber >
namespaces.Count)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Select a namespace by entering a number from the preceding
list:");
            var choice = Console.ReadLine();
            Int32.TryParse(choice, out namespaceChoiceNumber);
        }

        var selectedNamespace = namespaces[namespaceChoiceNumber - 1];

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        return selectedNamespace;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Select a metric from a namespace.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace for metrics.</param>
    /// <returns>The metric name.</returns>
    private static async Task<Metric> SelectMetric(string metricNamespace)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"2. Select a CloudWatch metric from a namespace.");

        var namespaceMetrics = await
_cloudWatchWrapper.ListMetrics(metricNamespace);

        for (int i = 0; i < namespaceMetrics.Count && i < 15; i++)
        {
            var dimensionsWithValues = namespaceMetrics[i].Dimensions
                .Where(d => !string.Equals("None", d.Value));
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {namespaceMetrics[i].MetricName} " +
                              $"{string.Join(", :", dimensionsWithValues.Select(d
=> d.Value))}");
        }

        var metricChoiceNumber = 0;
        while (metricChoiceNumber < 1 || metricChoiceNumber >
namespaceMetrics.Count)
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Select a metric by entering a number from the preceding list:");
            var choice = Console.ReadLine();
            Int32.TryParse(choice, out metricChoiceNumber);
        }

        var selectedMetric = namespaceMetrics[metricChoiceNumber - 1];

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        return selectedMetric;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get and display metric statistics for a specific metric.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace for metrics.</param>
    /// <param name="metric">The CloudWatch metric.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task GetAndDisplayMetricStatistics(string
metricNamespace, Metric metric)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"3. Get CloudWatch metric statistics for the last
day.");

        for (int i = 0; i < _statTypes.Count; i++)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {_statTypes[i]}");
        }

        var statisticChoiceNumber = 0;
        while (statisticChoiceNumber < 1 || statisticChoiceNumber >
_statTypes.Count)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Select a metric statistic by entering a number from the
preceding list:");
            var choice = Console.ReadLine();
            Int32.TryParse(choice, out statisticChoiceNumber);
        }

        var selectedStatistic = _statTypes[statisticChoiceNumber - 1];
        var statisticsList = new List<string> { selectedStatistic };
```

```
        var metricStatistics = await
_cloudWatchWrapper.GetMetricStatistics(metricNamespace, metric.MetricName,
statisticsList, metric.Dimensions, 1, 60);

        if (!metricStatistics.Any())
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"No {selectedStatistic} statistics found for
{metric} in namespace {metricNamespace}.");
        }

        metricStatistics = metricStatistics.OrderBy(s => s.Timestamp).ToList();
        for (int i = 0; i < metricStatistics.Count && i < 10; i++)
        {
            var metricStat = metricStatistics[i];
            var statValue =
metricStat.GetType().GetProperty(selectedStatistic)!.GetValue(metricStat, null);
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. Timestamp
{metricStatistics[i].Timestamp:G} {selectedStatistic}: {statValue}");
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get and display estimated billing statistics.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace for metrics.</param>
    /// <param name="metric">The CloudWatch metric.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task GetAndDisplayEstimatedBilling()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"4. Get CloudWatch estimated billing for the last
week.");

        var billingStatistics = await SetupBillingStatistics();

        for (int i = 0; i < billingStatistics.Count; i++)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. Timestamp
{billingStatistics[i].Timestamp:G} : {billingStatistics[i].Maximum}");
        }
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get billing statistics using a call to a wrapper class.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A collection of billing statistics.</returns>
    private static async Task<List<Datapoint>> SetupBillingStatistics()
    {
        // Make a request for EstimatedCharges with a period of one day for the
past seven days.
        var billingStatistics = await _cloudWatchWrapper.GetMetricStatistics(
            "AWS/Billing",
            "EstimatedCharges",
            new List<string>() { "Maximum" },
            new List<Dimension>() { new Dimension { Name = "Currency", Value =
"USD" } },
            7,
            86400);

        billingStatistics = billingStatistics.OrderBy(n => n.Timestamp).ToList();

        return billingStatistics;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a dashboard with metrics.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace for metrics.</param>
    /// <param name="metric">The CloudWatch metric.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task CreateDashboardWithMetrics()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"5. Create a new CloudWatch dashboard with metrics.");
        var dashboardName = _configuration["dashboardName"];
        var newDashboard = new DashboardModel();
        _configuration.GetSection("dashboardExampleBody").Bind(newDashboard);
        var newDashboardString = JsonSerializer.Serialize(
            newDashboard,
            new JsonSerializerOptions
            {
                DefaultIgnoreCondition = JsonIgnoreCondition.WhenWritingNull
            });
```

```
        var validationMessages =
            await _cloudWatchWrapper.PutDashboard(dashboardName,
newDashboardString);

        Console.WriteLine(validationMessages.Any() ? $"\tValidation messages:" :
null);
        for (int i = 0; i < validationMessages.Count; i++)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {validationMessages[i].Message}");
        }
        Console.WriteLine($"\tDashboard {dashboardName} was created.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List dashboards.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task ListDashboards()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"6. List the CloudWatch dashboards in the current
account.");

        var dashboards = await _cloudWatchWrapper.ListDashboards();

        for (int i = 0; i < dashboards.Count; i++)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {dashboards[i].DashboardName}");
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create and add data for a new custom metric.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task CreateNewCustomMetric()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"7. Create and add data for a new custom metric.");

        var customMetricNamespace = _configuration["customMetricNamespace"];
```

```
        var customMetricName = _configuration["customMetricName"];

        var customData = await PutRandomMetricData(customMetricName,
customMetricNamespace);

        var valuesString = string.Join(',', customData.Select(d => d.Value));
        Console.WriteLine($"\tAdded metric values for for metric
{customMetricName}: \n\t{valuesString}");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Add some metric data using a call to a wrapper class.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="customMetricName">The metric name.</param>
    /// <param name="customMetricNamespace">The metric namespace.</param>
    /// <returns></returns>
    private static async Task<List<MetricDatum>> PutRandomMetricData(string
customMetricName,
        string customMetricNamespace)
    {
        List<MetricDatum> customData = new List<MetricDatum>();
        Random rnd = new Random();

        // Add 10 random values up to 100, starting with a timestamp 15 minutes
in the past.
        var utcNowMinus15 = DateTime.UtcNow.AddMinutes(-15);
        for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++)
        {
            var metricValue = rnd.Next(0, 100);
            customData.Add(
                new MetricDatum
                {
                    MetricName = customMetricName,
                    Value = metricValue,
                    TimestampUtc = utcNowMinus15.AddMinutes(i)
                }
            );
        }

        await _cloudWatchWrapper.PutMetricData(customMetricNamespace,
customData);
```

```
        return customData;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add the custom metric to the dashboard.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task AddMetricToDashboard()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"8. Add the new custom metric to the dashboard.");

        var dashboardName = _configuration["dashboardName"];

        var customMetricNamespace = _configuration["customMetricNamespace"];
        var customMetricName = _configuration["customMetricName"];

        var validationMessages = await SetupDashboard(customMetricNamespace,
customMetricName, dashboardName);

        Console.WriteLine(validationMessages.Any() ? $"\tValidation messages:" :
null);
        for (int i = 0; i < validationMessages.Count; i++)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {validationMessages[i].Message}");
        }
        Console.WriteLine($"\tDashboard {dashboardName} updated with metric
{customMetricName}.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Set up a dashboard using a call to the wrapper class.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="customMetricNamespace">The metric namespace.</param>
    /// <param name="customMetricName">The metric name.</param>
    /// <param name="dashboardName">The name of the dashboard.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of validation messages.</returns>
    private static async Task<List<DashboardValidationMessage>> SetupDashboard(
        string customMetricNamespace, string customMetricName, string
dashboardName)
    {
        // Get the dashboard model from configuration.
```

```
        var newDashboard = new DashboardModel();
        _configuration.GetSection("dashboardExampleBody").Bind(newDashboard);

        // Add a new metric to the dashboard.
        newDashboard.Widgets.Add(new Widget
        {
            Height = 8,
            Width = 8,
            Y = 8,
            X = 0,
            Type = "metric",
            Properties = new Properties
            {
                Metrics = new List<List<object>>
                    { new() { customMetricNamespace, customMetricName } },
                View = "timeSeries",
                Region = "us-east-1",
                Stat = "Sum",
                Period = 86400,
                YAxis = new YAxis { Left = new Left { Min = 0, Max = 100 } },
                Title = "Custom Metric Widget",
                LiveData = true,
                Sparkline = true,
                Trend = true,
                Stacked = false,
                SetPeriodToTimeRange = false
            }
        });

        var newDashboardString = JsonSerializer.Serialize(newDashboard,
            new JsonSerializerOptions
            { DefaultIgnoreCondition = JsonIgnoreCondition.WhenWritingNull });
        var validationMessages =
            await _cloudWatchWrapper.PutDashboard(dashboardName,
newDashboardString);

        return validationMessages;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a CloudWatch alarm for the new metric.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task CreateMetricAlarm()
```

```
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"9. Create a CloudWatch alarm for the new metric.");

        var customMetricNamespace = _configuration["customMetricNamespace"];
        var customMetricName = _configuration["customMetricName"];

        var alarmName = _configuration["exampleAlarmName"];
        var accountId = _configuration["accountId"];
        var region = _configuration["region"];
        var emailTopic = _configuration["emailTopic"];
        var alarmActions = new List<string>();

        if (GetYesNoResponse(
                $"\tAdd an email action for topic {emailTopic} to alarm
{alarmName}? (y/n)"))
        {
            _cloudWatchWrapper.AddEmailAlarmAction(accountId, region, emailTopic,
alarmActions);
        }

        await _cloudWatchWrapper.PutMetricEmailAlarm(
            "Example metric alarm",
            alarmName,
            ComparisonOperator.GreaterThanOrEqualToThreshold,
            customMetricName,
            customMetricNamespace,
            100,
            alarmActions);

        Console.WriteLine($"\tAlarm {alarmName} added for metric
{customMetricName}.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Describe Alarms.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task DescribeAlarms()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"10. Describe CloudWatch alarms in the current
account.");
```

```
        var alarms = await _cloudWatchWrapper.DescribeAlarms();
        alarms = alarms.OrderByDescending(a => a.StateUpdatedTimestamp).ToList();

        for (int i = 0; i < alarms.Count && i < 10; i++)
        {
            var alarm = alarms[i];
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {alarm.AlarmName}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tState: {alarm.StateValue} for
{alarm.MetricName} {alarm.ComparisonOperator} {alarm.Threshold}");
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the recent data for the metric.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task GetCustomMetricData()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"11. Get current data for new custom metric.");

        var customMetricNamespace = _configuration["customMetricNamespace"];
        var customMetricName = _configuration["customMetricName"];
        var accountId = _configuration["accountId"];

        var query = new List<MetricDataQuery>
        {
            new MetricDataQuery
            {
                AccountId = accountId,
                Id = "m1",
                Label = "Custom Metric Data",
                MetricStat = new MetricStat
                {
                    Metric = new Metric
                    {
                        MetricName = customMetricName,
                        Namespace = customMetricNamespace,
                    },
                    Period = 1,
                    Stat = "Maximum"
```

```
                }
            }
        };

        var metricData = await _cloudWatchWrapper.GetMetricData(
            20,
            true,
            DateTime.UtcNow.AddMinutes(1),
            20,
            query);

        for (int i = 0; i < metricData.Count; i++)
        {
            for (int j = 0; j < metricData[i].Values.Count; j++)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"\tTimestamp {metricData[i].Timestamps[j]:G} Value:
{metricData[i].Values[j]}");
            }
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add metric data to trigger an alarm.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task AddMetricDataForAlarm()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"12. Add metric data to the custom metric to trigger
an alarm.");

        var customMetricNamespace = _configuration["customMetricNamespace"];
        var customMetricName = _configuration["customMetricName"];
        var nowUtc = DateTime.UtcNow;
        List<MetricDatum> customData = new List<MetricDatum>
        {
            new MetricDatum
            {
                MetricName = customMetricName,
                Value = 101,
                TimestampUtc = nowUtc.AddMinutes(-2)
```

```
            },
            new MetricDatum
            {
                MetricName = customMetricName,
                Value = 101,
                TimestampUtc = nowUtc.AddMinutes(-1)
            },
            new MetricDatum
            {
                MetricName = customMetricName,
                Value = 101,
                TimestampUtc = nowUtc
            }
        };
        var valuesString = string.Join(',', customData.Select(d => d.Value));
        Console.WriteLine($"\tAdded metric values for for metric
{customMetricName}: \n\t{valuesString}");
        await _cloudWatchWrapper.PutMetricData(customMetricNamespace,
customData);

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Check for a metric alarm using the DescribeAlarmsForMetric action.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task CheckForMetricAlarm()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"13. Checking for an alarm state.");

        var customMetricNamespace = _configuration["customMetricNamespace"];
        var customMetricName = _configuration["customMetricName"];
        var hasAlarm = false;
        var retries = 10;
        while (!hasAlarm && retries > 0)
        {
            var alarms = await
_cloudWatchWrapper.DescribeAlarmsForMetric(customMetricNamespace,
customMetricName);
            hasAlarm = alarms.Any(a => a.StateValue == StateValue.ALARM);
            retries--;
            Thread.Sleep(20000);
```

```
        }

        Console.WriteLine(hasAlarm
            ? $"\tAlarm state found for {customMetricName}."
            : $"\tNo Alarm state found for {customMetricName} after 10
retries.");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get history for an alarm.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task GetAlarmHistory()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"14. Get alarm history.");

        var exampleAlarmName = _configuration["exampleAlarmName"];

        var alarmHistory = await
_cloudWatchWrapper.DescribeAlarmHistory(exampleAlarmName, 2);

        for (int i = 0; i < alarmHistory.Count; i++)
        {
            var history = alarmHistory[i];
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {history.HistorySummary}, time
{history.Timestamp:g}");
        }
        if (!alarmHistory.Any())
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tNo alarm history data found for
{exampleAlarmName}.");
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add an anomaly detector.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task<SingleMetricAnomalyDetector> AddAnomalyDetector()
```

```
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"15. Add an anomaly detector.");

        var customMetricNamespace = _configuration["customMetricNamespace"];
        var customMetricName = _configuration["customMetricName"];

        var detector = new SingleMetricAnomalyDetector
        {
            MetricName = customMetricName,
            Namespace = customMetricNamespace,
            Stat = "Maximum"
        };
        await _cloudWatchWrapper.PutAnomalyDetector(detector);
        Console.WriteLine($"\tAdded anomaly detector for metric
{customMetricName}.");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return detector;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Describe anomaly detectors.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task DescribeAnomalyDetectors()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"16. Describe anomaly detectors in the current
account.");

        var customMetricNamespace = _configuration["customMetricNamespace"];
        var customMetricName = _configuration["customMetricName"];

        var detectors = await
_cloudWatchWrapper.DescribeAnomalyDetectors(customMetricNamespace,
customMetricName);

        for (int i = 0; i < detectors.Count; i++)
        {
            var detector = detectors[i];
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}.
{detector.SingleMetricAnomalyDetector.MetricName}, state
{detector.StateValue}");
```

```
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Fetch and open a metrics image for a CloudWatch metric and namespace.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task GetAndOpenMetricImage()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("17. Get a metric image from CloudWatch.");

        Console.WriteLine($"\tGetting Image data for custom metric.");
        var customMetricNamespace = _configuration["customMetricNamespace"];
        var customMetricName = _configuration["customMetricName"];

        var memoryStream = await
_cloudWatchWrapper.GetTimeSeriesMetricImage(customMetricNamespace,
customMetricName, "Maximum", 10);
        var file = _cloudWatchWrapper.SaveMetricImage(memoryStream,
"MetricImages");

        ProcessStartInfo info = new ProcessStartInfo();

        Console.WriteLine($"\tFile saved as {Path.GetFileName(file)}.");
        Console.WriteLine($"\tPress enter to open the image.");
        Console.ReadLine();
        info.FileName = Path.Combine("ms-photos://", file);
        info.UseShellExecute = true;
        info.CreateNoWindow = true;
        info.Verb = string.Empty;

        Process.Start(info);

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Clean up created resources.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace for metrics.</param>
    /// <param name="metric">The CloudWatch metric.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task CleanupResources()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"18. Clean up resources.");

        var dashboardName = _configuration["dashboardName"];
        if (GetYesNoResponse($"\tDelete dashboard {dashboardName}? (y/n)"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDeleting dashboard.");
            var dashboardList = new List<string> { dashboardName };
            await _cloudWatchWrapper.DeleteDashboards(dashboardList);
        }

        var alarmName = _configuration["exampleAlarmName"];
        if (GetYesNoResponse($"\tDelete alarm {alarmName}? (y/n)"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tCleaning up alarms.");
            var alarms = new List<string> { alarmName };
            await _cloudWatchWrapper.DeleteAlarms(alarms);
        }

        if (GetYesNoResponse($"\tDelete anomaly detector? (y/n)") &&
 anomalyDetector != null)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tCleaning up anomaly detector.");

            await _cloudWatchWrapper.DeleteAnomalyDetector(
                anomalyDetector);
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get a yes or no response from the user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="question">The question string to print on the console.</
param>
    /// <returns>True if the user responds with a yes.</returns>
    private static bool GetYesNoResponse(string question)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(question);
        var ynResponse = Console.ReadLine();
```

```
        var response = ynResponse != null &&
                       ynResponse.Equals("y",
                           StringComparison.InvariantCultureIgnoreCase);
        return response;
    }
}
```

시나리오에서 CloudWatch 작업에 대해 사용하는 래퍼 메서드입니다.

```
/// <summary>
/// Wrapper class for Amazon CloudWatch methods.
/// </summary>
public class CloudWatchWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonCloudWatch _amazonCloudWatch;
    private readonly ILogger<CloudWatchWrapper> _logger;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the CloudWatch wrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonCloudWatch">The injected CloudWatch client.</param>
    /// <param name="logger">The injected logger for the wrapper.</param>
    public CloudWatchWrapper(IAmazonCloudWatch amazonCloudWatch,
 ILogger<CloudWatchWrapper> logger)

    {
        _logger = logger;
        _amazonCloudWatch = amazonCloudWatch;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List metrics available, optionally within a namespace.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">Optional CloudWatch namespace to use when
 listing metrics.</param>
    /// <param name="filter">Optional dimension filter.</param>
    /// <param name="metricName">Optional metric name filter.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of metrics.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Metric>> ListMetrics(string? metricNamespace = null,
 DimensionFilter? filter = null, string? metricName = null)
    {
        var results = new List<Metric>();
```

```
        var paginateMetrics = _amazonCloudWatch.Paginators.ListMetrics(
            new ListMetricsRequest
            {
                Namespace = metricNamespace,
                Dimensions = filter != null ? new List<DimensionFilter>
{ filter } : null,
                MetricName = metricName
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var metric in paginateMetrics.Metrics)
        {
            results.Add(metric);
        }

        return results;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Wrapper to get statistics for a specific CloudWatch metric.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="metricName">The name of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="statistics">The list of statistics to include.</param>
    /// <param name="dimensions">The list of dimensions to include.</param>
    /// <param name="days">The number of days in the past to include.</param>
    /// <param name="period">The period for the data.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of DataPoint objects for the statistics.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Datapoint>> GetMetricStatistics(string
metricNamespace,
        string metricName, List<string> statistics, List<Dimension> dimensions,
int days, int period)
    {
        var metricStatistics = await _amazonCloudWatch.GetMetricStatisticsAsync(
            new GetMetricStatisticsRequest()
            {
                Namespace = metricNamespace,
                MetricName = metricName,
                Dimensions = dimensions,
                Statistics = statistics,
                StartTimeUtc = DateTime.UtcNow.AddDays(-days),
                EndTimeUtc = DateTime.UtcNow,
                Period = period
            });
```

```
        return metricStatistics.Datapoints;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Wrapper to create or add to a dashboard with metrics.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dashboardName">The name for the dashboard.</param>
    /// <param name="dashboardBody">The metric data in JSON for the dashboard.</
param>
    /// <returns>A list of validation messages for the dashboard.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DashboardValidationMessage>> PutDashboard(string
 dashboardName,
        string dashboardBody)
    {
        // Updating a dashboard replaces all contents.
        // Best practice is to include a text widget indicating this dashboard
 was created programmatically.
        var dashboardResponse = await _amazonCloudWatch.PutDashboardAsync(
            new PutDashboardRequest()
            {
                DashboardName = dashboardName,
                DashboardBody = dashboardBody
            });

        return dashboardResponse.DashboardValidationMessages;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get information on a dashboard.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dashboardName">The name of the dashboard.</param>
    /// <returns>A JSON object with dashboard information.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetDashboard(string dashboardName)
    {
        var dashboardResponse = await _amazonCloudWatch.GetDashboardAsync(
            new GetDashboardRequest()
            {
                DashboardName = dashboardName
            });

        return dashboardResponse.DashboardBody;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of dashboards.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of DashboardEntry objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DashboardEntry>> ListDashboards()
    {
        var results = new List<DashboardEntry>();
        var paginateDashboards = _amazonCloudWatch.Paginators.ListDashboards(
            new ListDashboardsRequest());
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var data in paginateDashboards.DashboardEntries)
        {
            results.Add(data);
        }

        return results;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Wrapper to add metric data to a CloudWatch metric.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="metricData">A data object for the metric data.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> PutMetricData(string metricNamespace,
        List<MetricDatum> metricData)
    {
        var putDataResponse = await _amazonCloudWatch.PutMetricDataAsync(
            new PutMetricDataRequest()
            {
                MetricData = metricData,
                Namespace = metricNamespace,
            });

        return putDataResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get an image for a metric graphed over time.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="metric">The name of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="stat">The name of the stat to chart.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="period">The period to use for the chart.</param>
    /// <returns>A memory stream for the chart image.</returns>
    public async Task<MemoryStream> GetTimeSeriesMetricImage(string
metricNamespace, string metric, string stat, int period)
    {
        var metricImageWidget = new
        {
            title = "Example Metric Graph",
            view = "timeSeries",
            stacked = false,
            period = period,
            width = 1400,
            height = 600,
            metrics = new List<List<object>>
                { new() { metricNamespace, metric, new { stat } } }
        };

        var metricImageWidgetString =
JsonSerializer.Serialize(metricImageWidget);
        var imageResponse = await _amazonCloudWatch.GetMetricWidgetImageAsync(
            new GetMetricWidgetImageRequest()
            {
                MetricWidget = metricImageWidgetString
            });

        return imageResponse.MetricWidgetImage;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Save a metric image to a file.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="memoryStream">The MemoryStream for the metric image.</param>
    /// <param name="metricName">The name of the metric.</param>
    /// <returns>The path to the file.</returns>
    public string SaveMetricImage(MemoryStream memoryStream, string metricName)
    {
        var metricFileName = $"{metricName}_{DateTime.Now.Ticks}.png";
        using var sr = new StreamReader(memoryStream);
        // Writes the memory stream to a file.
        File.WriteAllBytes(metricFileName, memoryStream.ToArray());
        var filePath = Path.Join(AppDomain.CurrentDomain.BaseDirectory,
            metricFileName);
        return filePath;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get data for CloudWatch metrics.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="minutesOfData">The number of minutes of data to include.</
param>
    /// <param name="useDescendingTime">True to return the data descending by
 time.</param>
    /// <param name="endDateUtc">The end date for the data, in UTC.</param>
    /// <param name="maxDataPoints">The maximum data points to include.</param>
    /// <param name="dataQueries">Optional data queries to include.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of the requested metric data.</returns>
    public async Task<List<MetricDataResult>> GetMetricData(int minutesOfData,
 bool useDescendingTime, DateTime? endDateUtc = null,
        int maxDataPoints = 0, List<MetricDataQuery>? dataQueries = null)
    {
        var metricData = new List<MetricDataResult>();
        // If no end time is provided, use the current time for the end time.
        endDateUtc ??= DateTime.UtcNow;
        var timeZoneOffset =
 TimeZoneInfo.Local.GetUtcOffset(endDateUtc.Value.ToLocalTime());
        var startTimeUtc = endDateUtc.Value.AddMinutes(-minutesOfData);
        // The timezone string should be in the format +0000, so use the timezone
 offset to format it correctly.
        var timeZoneString = $"{timeZoneOffset.Hours:D2}
{timeZoneOffset.Minutes:D2}";
        var paginatedMetricData = _amazonCloudWatch.Paginators.GetMetricData(
            new GetMetricDataRequest()
            {
                StartTimeUtc = startTimeUtc,
                EndTimeUtc = endDateUtc.Value,
                LabelOptions = new LabelOptions { Timezone = timeZoneString },
                ScanBy = useDescendingTime ? ScanBy.TimestampDescending :
 ScanBy.TimestampAscending,
                MaxDatapoints = maxDataPoints,
                MetricDataQueries = dataQueries,
            });

        await foreach (var data in paginatedMetricData.MetricDataResults)
        {
            metricData.Add(data);
        }
        return metricData;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Add a metric alarm to send an email when the metric passes a threshold.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="alarmDescription">A description of the alarm.</param>
    /// <param name="alarmName">The name for the alarm.</param>
    /// <param name="comparison">The type of comparison to use.</param>
    /// <param name="metricName">The name of the metric for the alarm.</param>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="threshold">The threshold value for the alarm.</param>
    /// <param name="alarmActions">Optional actions to execute when in an alarm
state.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> PutMetricEmailAlarm(string alarmDescription, string
alarmName, ComparisonOperator comparison,
        string metricName, string metricNamespace, double threshold, List<string>
alarmActions = null!)
    {
        try
        {
            var putEmailAlarmResponse = await
_amazonCloudWatch.PutMetricAlarmAsync(
                new PutMetricAlarmRequest()
                {
                    AlarmActions = alarmActions,
                    AlarmDescription = alarmDescription,
                    AlarmName = alarmName,
                    ComparisonOperator = comparison,
                    Threshold = threshold,
                    Namespace = metricNamespace,
                    MetricName = metricName,
                    EvaluationPeriods = 1,
                    Period = 10,
                    Statistic = new Statistic("Maximum"),
                    DatapointsToAlarm = 1,
                    TreatMissingData = "ignore"
                });
            return putEmailAlarmResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (LimitExceededException lex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(lex, $"Unable to add alarm {alarmName}. Alarm quota
has already been reached.");
        }
```

```
        return false;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add specific email actions to a list of action strings for a CloudWatch
 alarm.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="accountId">The AccountId for the alarm.</param>
    /// <param name="region">The region for the alarm.</param>
    /// <param name="emailTopicName">An Amazon Simple Notification Service (SNS)
 topic for the alarm email.</param>
    /// <param name="alarmActions">Optional list of existing alarm actions to
 append to.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of string actions for an alarm.</returns>
    public List<string> AddEmailAlarmAction(string accountId, string region,
        string emailTopicName, List<string>? alarmActions = null)
    {
        alarmActions ??= new List<string>();
        var snsAlarmAction = $"arn:aws:sns:{region}:{accountId}:
{emailTopicName}";
        alarmActions.Add(snsAlarmAction);
        return alarmActions;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Describe the current alarms, optionally filtered by state.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="stateValue">Optional filter for alarm state.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of alarm data.</returns>
    public async Task<List<MetricAlarm>> DescribeAlarms(StateValue? stateValue =
 null)
    {
        List<MetricAlarm> alarms = new List<MetricAlarm>();
        var paginatedDescribeAlarms =
 _amazonCloudWatch.Paginators.DescribeAlarms(
            new DescribeAlarmsRequest()
            {
                StateValue = stateValue
            });

        await foreach (var data in paginatedDescribeAlarms.MetricAlarms)
        {
            alarms.Add(data);
```

```
        }
        return alarms;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Describe the current alarms for a specific metric.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="metricName">The name of the metric.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of alarm data.</returns>
    public async Task<List<MetricAlarm>> DescribeAlarmsForMetric(string
metricNamespace, string metricName)
    {
        var alarmsResult = await _amazonCloudWatch.DescribeAlarmsForMetricAsync(
            new DescribeAlarmsForMetricRequest()
            {
                Namespace = metricNamespace,
                MetricName = metricName
            });

        return alarmsResult.MetricAlarms;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Describe the history of an alarm for a number of days in the past.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="alarmName">The name of the alarm.</param>
    /// <param name="historyDays">The number of days in the past.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of alarm history data.</returns>
    public async Task<List<AlarmHistoryItem>> DescribeAlarmHistory(string
alarmName, int historyDays)
    {
        List<AlarmHistoryItem> alarmHistory = new List<AlarmHistoryItem>();
        var paginatedAlarmHistory =
_amazonCloudWatch.Paginators.DescribeAlarmHistory(
            new DescribeAlarmHistoryRequest()
            {
                AlarmName = alarmName,
                EndDateUtc = DateTime.UtcNow,
                HistoryItemType = HistoryItemType.StateUpdate,
                StartDateUtc = DateTime.UtcNow.AddDays(-historyDays)
            });

        await foreach (var data in paginatedAlarmHistory.AlarmHistoryItems)
```

```
        {
            alarmHistory.Add(data);
        }
        return alarmHistory;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a list of alarms from CloudWatch.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="alarmNames">A list of names of alarms to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteAlarms(List<string> alarmNames)
    {
        var deleteAlarmsResult = await _amazonCloudWatch.DeleteAlarmsAsync(
            new DeleteAlarmsRequest()
            {
                AlarmNames = alarmNames
            });

        return deleteAlarmsResult.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Disable the actions for a list of alarms from CloudWatch.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="alarmNames">A list of names of alarms.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DisableAlarmActions(List<string> alarmNames)
    {
        var disableAlarmActionsResult = await
_amazonCloudWatch.DisableAlarmActionsAsync(
            new DisableAlarmActionsRequest()
            {
                AlarmNames = alarmNames
            });

        return disableAlarmActionsResult.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Enable the actions for a list of alarms from CloudWatch.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="alarmNames">A list of names of alarms.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<bool> EnableAlarmActions(List<string> alarmNames)
    {
        var enableAlarmActionsResult = await
_amazonCloudWatch.EnableAlarmActionsAsync(
            new EnableAlarmActionsRequest()
            {
                AlarmNames = alarmNames
            });

        return enableAlarmActionsResult.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add an anomaly detector for a single metric.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="anomalyDetector">A single metric anomaly detector.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> PutAnomalyDetector(SingleMetricAnomalyDetector
anomalyDetector)
    {
        var putAlarmDetectorResult = await
_amazonCloudWatch.PutAnomalyDetectorAsync(
            new PutAnomalyDetectorRequest()
            {
                SingleMetricAnomalyDetector = anomalyDetector
            });

        return putAlarmDetectorResult.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Describe anomaly detectors for a metric and namespace.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="metricName">The metric of the anomaly detectors.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of detectors.</returns>
    public async Task<List<AnomalyDetector>> DescribeAnomalyDetectors(string
metricNamespace, string metricName)
    {
        List<AnomalyDetector> detectors = new List<AnomalyDetector>();
        var paginatedDescribeAnomalyDetectors =
_amazonCloudWatch.Paginators.DescribeAnomalyDetectors(
            new DescribeAnomalyDetectorsRequest()
            {
```

```
                MetricName = metricName,
                Namespace = metricNamespace
            });

        await foreach (var data in
paginatedDescribeAnomalyDetectors.AnomalyDetectors)
        {
            detectors.Add(data);
        }

        return detectors;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a single metric anomaly detector.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="anomalyDetector">The anomaly detector to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteAnomalyDetector(SingleMetricAnomalyDetector
anomalyDetector)
    {
        var deleteAnomalyDetectorResponse = await
_amazonCloudWatch.DeleteAnomalyDetectorAsync(
            new DeleteAnomalyDetectorRequest()
            {
                SingleMetricAnomalyDetector = anomalyDetector
            });

        return deleteAnomalyDetectorResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a list of CloudWatch dashboards.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dashboardNames">List of dashboard names to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteDashboards(List<string> dashboardNames)
    {
        var deleteDashboardsResponse = await
_amazonCloudWatch.DeleteDashboardsAsync(
            new DeleteDashboardsRequest()
            {
                DashboardNames = dashboardNames
            });
```

```
        return deleteDashboardsResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - DeleteAlarms
  - DeleteAnomalyDetector
  - DeleteDashboards
  - DescribeAlarmHistory
  - DescribeAlarms
  - DescribeAlarmsForMetric
  - DescribeAnomalyDetectors
  - GetMetricData
  - GetMetricStatistics
  - GetMetricWidgetImage
  - ListMetrics
  - PutAnomalyDetector
  - PutDashboard
  - PutMetricAlarm
  - PutMetricData

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

CloudWatch 기능을 보여주는 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.CloudWatchException;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.DashboardInvalidInputErrorException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.DeleteAlarmsResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.DeleteAnomalyDetectorResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.DeleteDashboardsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.Dimension;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.GetMetricStatisticsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.LimitExceededException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.PutDashboardResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.PutMetricDataResponse;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Scanner;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 * To enable billing metrics and statistics for this example, make sure billing
 * alerts are enabled for your account:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/monitoring/
monitor_estimated_charges_with_cloudwatch.html#turning_on_billing_metrics
 *
 * This Java code example performs the following tasks:
 *
 * 1. List available namespaces from Amazon CloudWatch.
 * 2. List available metrics within the selected Namespace.
 * 3. Get statistics for the selected metric over the last day.
 * 4. Get CloudWatch estimated billing for the last week.
 * 5. Create a new CloudWatch dashboard with metrics.
 * 6. List dashboards using a paginator.
 * 7. Create a new custom metric by adding data for it.
```

```
 * 8. Add the custom metric to the dashboard.
 * 9. Create an alarm for the custom metric.
 * 10. Describe current alarms.
 * 11. Get current data for the new custom metric.
 * 12. Push data into the custom metric to trigger the alarm.
 * 13. Check the alarm state using the action DescribeAlarmsForMetric.
 * 14. Get alarm history for the new alarm.
 * 15. Add an anomaly detector for the custom metric.
 * 16. Describe current anomaly detectors.
 * 17. Get a metric image for the custom metric.
 * 18. Clean up the Amazon CloudWatch resources.
 */
public class CloudWatchScenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");

    static CloudWatchActions cwActions = new CloudWatchActions();

    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(CloudWatchScenario.class);
    static Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
    public static void main(String[] args) throws Throwable {

        final String usage = """

            Usage:
              <myDate> <costDateWeek> <dashboardName> <dashboardJson>
 <dashboardAdd> <settings> <metricImage> \s

            Where:
              myDate - The start date to use to get metric statistics. (For
 example, 2023-01-11T18:35:24.00Z.)\s
              costDateWeek - The start date to use to get AWS/Billing statistics.
 (For example, 2023-01-11T18:35:24.00Z.)\s
              dashboardName - The name of the dashboard to create.\s
              dashboardJson - The location of a JSON file to use to create a
 dashboard. (See jsonWidgets.json in javav2/example_code/cloudwatch.)\s
              dashboardAdd - The location of a JSON file to use to update a
 dashboard. (See CloudDashboard.json in javav2/example_code/cloudwatch.)\s
              settings - The location of a JSON file from which various values
 are read. (See settings.json in javav2/example_code/cloudwatch.)\s
              metricImage - The location of a BMP file that is used to create a
 graph.\s
            """;
```

```
        if (args.length != 7) {
            logger.info(usage);
            return;
        }
        String myDate = args[0];
        String costDateWeek = args[1];
        String dashboardName = args[2];
        String dashboardJson = args[3];
        String dashboardAdd = args[4];
        String settings = args[5];
        String metricImage = args[6];

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("Welcome to the Amazon CloudWatch Basics scenario.");
        logger.info("""
            Amazon CloudWatch is a comprehensive monitoring and observability
service
            provided by Amazon Web Services (AWS). It is designed to help you
monitor your
            AWS resources, applications, and services, as well as on-premises
resources,
            in real-time.

            CloudWatch collects and tracks various types of data, including
metrics,
            logs, and events, from your AWS and on-premises resources. It allows
you to set
            alarms and automatically respond to changes in your environment,
            enabling you to quickly identify and address issues before they
impact your
            applications or services.

            With CloudWatch, you can gain visibility into your entire
infrastructure, from the cloud
            to the edge, and use this information to make informed decisions and
optimize your
            resource utilization.

            This scenario guides you through how to perform Amazon CloudWatch
tasks by using the
            AWS SDK for Java v2. Let's get started...
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
```

```
        try {
            runScenario(myDate, costDateWeek, dashboardName, dashboardJson,
dashboardAdd, settings, metricImage);
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
        logger.info(DASHES);
    }

    private static void runScenario(String myDate, String costDateWeek, String
dashboardName, String dashboardJson, String dashboardAdd, String settings,
String metricImage ) throws Throwable {
        Double dataPoint = Double.parseDouble("10.0");
        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("""
        1. List at least five available unique namespaces from Amazon
CloudWatch.
        Select one from the list.
        """);
        String selectedNamespace;
        String selectedMetrics;
        int num;
        try {
            CompletableFuture<ArrayList<String>> future =
cwActions.listNameSpacesAsync();
            ArrayList<String> list = future.join();
            for (int z = 0; z < 5; z++) {
                int index = z + 1;
                logger.info("    " + index + ". {}", list.get(z));
            }

            num = Integer.parseInt(scanner.nextLine());
            if (1 <= num && num <= 5) {
                selectedNamespace = list.get(num - 1);
            } else {
                logger.info("You did not select a valid option.");
                return;
            }
            logger.info("You selected {}", selectedNamespace);

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof CloudWatchException cwEx) {
```

```
                logger.info("CloudWatch error occurred: Error message: {}, Error
code {}", cwEx.getMessage(), cwEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("2. List available metrics within the selected namespace.");
        logger.info("""
            A metric is a measure of the performance or health of your AWS
resources,
            applications, or custom resources. Metrics are the basic building
blocks of CloudWatch
            and provide data points that represent a specific aspect of your
system or application over time.

            Select a metric from the list.
            """);

        Dimension myDimension = null;
        try {
            CompletableFuture<ArrayList<String>> future =
cwActions.listMetsAsync(selectedNamespace);
            ArrayList<String> metList = future.join();
            logger.info("Metrics successfully retrieved. Total metrics: {}",
metList.size());
            for (int z = 0; z < 5; z++) {
                int index = z + 1;
                logger.info("    " + index + ". " + metList.get(z));
            }
            num = Integer.parseInt(scanner.nextLine());
            if (1 <= num && num <= 5) {
                selectedMetrics = metList.get(num - 1);
            } else {
                logger.info("You did not select a valid option.");
                return;
            }
            logger.info("You selected {}", selectedMetrics);

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
```

```
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof CloudWatchException cwEx) {
                logger.info("CloudWatch error occurred: Error message: {}, Error
code {}", cwEx.getMessage(), cwEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }

        try {
            myDimension =
cwActions.getSpecificMetAsync(selectedNamespace).join();
            logger.info("Metric statistics successfully retrieved and
displayed.");
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof CloudWatchException cwEx) {
                logger.info("CloudWatch error occurred: Error message: {}, Error
code {}", cwEx.getMessage(), cwEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("3. Get statistics for the selected metric over the last
day.");
        logger.info("""
            Statistics refer to the various mathematical calculations that can be
performed on the
            collected metrics to derive meaningful insights. Statistics provide a
way to summarize and
            analyze the data collected for a specific metric over a specified
time period.
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String metricOption = "";
        ArrayList<String> statTypes = new ArrayList<>();
        statTypes.add("SampleCount");
```

```
        statTypes.add("Average");
        statTypes.add("Sum");
        statTypes.add("Minimum");
        statTypes.add("Maximum");

        for (int t = 0; t < 5; t++) {
            logger.info("    " + (t + 1) + ". {}", statTypes.get(t));
        }
        logger.info("Select a metric statistic by entering a number from the
preceding list:");
        num = Integer.parseInt(scanner.nextLine());
        if (1 <= num && num <= 5) {
            metricOption = statTypes.get(num - 1);
        } else {
            logger.info("You did not select a valid option.");
            return;
        }
        logger.info("You selected " + metricOption);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<GetMetricStatisticsResponse> future =
cwActions.getAndDisplayMetricStatisticsAsync(selectedNamespace, selectedMetrics,
metricOption, myDate, myDimension);
            future.join();
            logger.info("Metric statistics retrieved successfully.");

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof CloudWatchException cwEx) {
                logger.info("CloudWatch error occurred: Error message: {}, Error
code {}", cwEx.getMessage(), cwEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("4. Get CloudWatch estimated billing for the last week.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
         try {
```

```
            CompletableFuture<GetMetricStatisticsResponse> future =
cwActions.getMetricStatisticsAsync(costDateWeek);
            future.join();

            logger.info("Metric statistics successfully retrieved and
displayed.");
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof CloudWatchException cwEx) {
                logger.info("CloudWatch error occurred: Error message: {}, Error
code {}", cwEx.getMessage(), cwEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
             throw cause;
         }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("5. Create a new CloudWatch dashboard with metrics.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<PutDashboardResponse> future =
cwActions.createDashboardWithMetricsAsync(dashboardName, dashboardJson);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException | IOException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof DashboardInvalidInputErrorException cwEx) {
                logger.info("Invalid CloudWatch data. Error message: {}, Error
code {}", cwEx.getMessage(), cwEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("6. List dashboards using a paginator.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
```

```
            CompletableFuture<Void> future = cwActions.listDashboardsAsync();
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof CloudWatchException cwEx) {
                logger.info("CloudWatch error occurred: Error message: {}, Error
code {}", cwEx.getMessage(), cwEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("7. Create a new custom metric by adding data to it.");
        logger.info("""
            The primary benefit of using a custom metric in Amazon CloudWatch is
the ability to
            monitor and collect data that is specific to your application or
infrastructure.
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<PutMetricDataResponse> future =
cwActions.createNewCustomMetricAsync(dataPoint);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof CloudWatchException cwEx) {
                logger.info("CloudWatch error occurred: Error message: {}, Error
code {}", cwEx.getMessage(), cwEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
```

```
        logger.info("8. Add an additional metric to the dashboard.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<PutDashboardResponse> future =
cwActions.addMetricToDashboardAsync(dashboardAdd, dashboardName);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof DashboardInvalidInputErrorException cwEx) {
                logger.info("Invalid CloudWatch data. Error message: {}, Error
code {}", cwEx.getMessage(), cwEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("9. Create an alarm for the custom metric.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String alarmName = "" ;
        try {
            CompletableFuture<String> future =
cwActions.createAlarmAsync(settings);
            alarmName = future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof LimitExceededException cwEx) {
                logger.info("The quota for alarms has been
reached: Error message: {}, Error code {}", cwEx.getMessage(),
cwEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("10. Describe ten current alarms.");
```

```
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future = cwActions.describeAlarmsAsync();
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof CloudWatchException cwEx) {
                logger.info("CloudWatch error occurred: Error message: {}, Error
code {}", cwEx.getMessage(), cwEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("11. Get current data for new custom metric.");
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
cwActions.getCustomMetricDataAsync(settings);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof CloudWatchException cwEx) {
                logger.info("CloudWatch error occurred: Error message: {}, Error
code {}", cwEx.getMessage(), cwEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("12. Push data into the custom metric to trigger the
alarm.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
```

```
            CompletableFuture<PutMetricDataResponse> future =
cwActions.addMetricDataForAlarmAsync(settings);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof CloudWatchException cwEx) {
                logger.info("CloudWatch error occurred: Error message: {}, Error
code {}", cwEx.getMessage(), cwEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("13. Check the alarm state using the action
DescribeAlarmsForMetric.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
cwActions.checkForMetricAlarmAsync(settings);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof CloudWatchException cwEx) {
                logger.info("CloudWatch error occurred: Error message: {}, Error
code {}", cwEx.getMessage(), cwEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("14. Get alarm history for the new alarm.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
```

```
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
cwActions.getAlarmHistoryAsync(settings, myDate);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof CloudWatchException cwEx) {
                logger.info("CloudWatch error occurred: Error message: {}, Error
code {}", cwEx.getMessage(), cwEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("15. Add an anomaly detector for the custom metric.");
        logger.info("""
            An anomaly detector is a feature that automatically detects unusual
patterns or deviations in your
            monitored metrics. It uses machine learning algorithms to analyze the
historical behavior
            of your metrics and establish a baseline.

            The anomaly detector then compares the current metric values against
this baseline and
            identifies any anomalies or outliers that may indicate potential
issues or unexpected changes
            in your system's performance or behavior.

            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
cwActions.addAnomalyDetectorAsync(settings);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof CloudWatchException cwEx) {
                logger.info("CloudWatch error occurred: Error message: {}, Error
code {}", cwEx.getMessage(), cwEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
```

```
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("16. Describe current anomaly detectors.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
cwActions.describeAnomalyDetectorsAsync(settings);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof CloudWatchException cwEx) {
                logger.info("CloudWatch error occurred: Error message: {}, Error
code {}", cwEx.getMessage(), cwEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("17. Get a metric image for the custom metric.");
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
cwActions.downloadAndSaveMetricImageAsync(metricImage);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof CloudWatchException cwEx) {
                logger.info("CloudWatch error occurred: Error message: {}, Error
code {}", cwEx.getMessage(), cwEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
```

```
        }
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("18. Clean up the Amazon CloudWatch resources.");

        try {
            logger.info(". Delete the Dashboard.");
            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
            CompletableFuture<DeleteDashboardsResponse> future =
cwActions.deleteDashboardAsync(dashboardName);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof CloudWatchException cwEx) {
                logger.info("CloudWatch error occurred: Error message: {}, Error
code {}", cwEx.getMessage(), cwEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }

        try {
            logger.info("Delete the alarm.");
            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
            CompletableFuture<DeleteAlarmsResponse> future =
cwActions.deleteCWAlarmAsync(alarmName);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof CloudWatchException cwEx) {
                logger.info("CloudWatch error occurred: Error message: {}, Error
code {}", cwEx.getMessage(), cwEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }

        try {
            logger.info("Delete the anomaly detector.");
```

```
            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
            CompletableFuture<DeleteAnomalyDetectorResponse> future =
 cwActions.deleteAnomalyDetectorAsync(settings);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof CloudWatchException cwEx) {
                logger.info("CloudWatch error occurred: Error message: {}, Error
 code {}", cwEx.getMessage(), cwEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("The Amazon CloudWatch example scenario is complete.");
        logger.info(DASHES);
    }

    private static void waitForInputToContinue(Scanner scanner) {
        while (true) {
            logger.info("");
            logger.info("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:");
            String input = scanner.nextLine();
            if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("c")) {
                logger.info("Continuing with the program...");
                logger.info("");
                break;
            } else {
                // Handle invalid input.
                logger.info("Invalid input. Please try again.");
            }
        }
    }
}
```

CloudWatch SDK 메서드의 래퍼 클래스입니다.

```
public class CloudWatchActions {

    private static CloudWatchAsyncClient cloudWatchAsyncClient;

    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(CloudWatchActions.class);

    /**
     * Retrieves an asynchronous CloudWatch client instance.
     *
     * <p>
     * This method ensures that the CloudWatch client is initialized with the
 following configurations:
     * <ul>
     *     <li>Maximum concurrency: 100</li>
     *     <li>Connection timeout: 60 seconds</li>
     *     <li>Read timeout: 60 seconds</li>
     *     <li>Write timeout: 60 seconds</li>
     *     <li>API call timeout: 2 minutes</li>
     *     <li>API call attempt timeout: 90 seconds</li>
     *     <li>Retry strategy: STANDARD</li>
     * </ul>
     * </p>
     *
     * @return the asynchronous CloudWatch client instance
     */
    private static CloudWatchAsyncClient getAsyncClient() {
        if (cloudWatchAsyncClient == null) {
            SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
                .maxConcurrency(100)
                .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .build();

            ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
 ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
                .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))
                .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))
                .retryStrategy(RetryMode.STANDARD)
                .build();

            cloudWatchAsyncClient = CloudWatchAsyncClient.builder()
```

```
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                .build();
        }
        return cloudWatchAsyncClient;
    }

    /**
     * Deletes an Anomaly Detector.
     *
     * @param fileName the name of the file containing the Anomaly Detector
configuration
     * @return a CompletableFuture that represents the asynchronous deletion of
the Anomaly Detector
     */
    public CompletableFuture<DeleteAnomalyDetectorResponse>
deleteAnomalyDetectorAsync(String fileName) {
        CompletableFuture<JsonNode> readFileFuture =
CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> {
            try {
                JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new
File(fileName));
                return new ObjectMapper().readTree(parser); // Return the root
node
            } catch (IOException e) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to read or parse the file",
e);
            }
        });

        return readFileFuture.thenCompose(rootNode -> {
            String customMetricNamespace =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText();
            String customMetricName =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText();

            SingleMetricAnomalyDetector singleMetricAnomalyDetector =
SingleMetricAnomalyDetector.builder()
                .metricName(customMetricName)
                .namespace(customMetricNamespace)
                .stat("Maximum")
                .build();
```

```
            DeleteAnomalyDetectorRequest request =
DeleteAnomalyDetectorRequest.builder()
                .singleMetricAnomalyDetector(singleMetricAnomalyDetector)
                .build();

            return getAsyncClient().deleteAnomalyDetector(request);
        }).whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
            if (exception != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete the Anomaly
Detector", exception);
            } else {
                logger.info("Successfully deleted the Anomaly Detector.");
            }
        });
    }

    /**
     * Deletes a CloudWatch alarm.
     *
     * @param alarmName the name of the alarm to be deleted
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} representing the asynchronous
operation to delete the alarm
     * the {@link DeleteAlarmsResponse} is returned when the operation completes
successfully,
     * or a {@link RuntimeException} is thrown if the operation fails
     */
    public CompletableFuture<DeleteAlarmsResponse> deleteCWAlarmAsync(String
alarmName) {
        DeleteAlarmsRequest request = DeleteAlarmsRequest.builder()
            .alarmNames(alarmName)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().deleteAlarms(request)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete the alarm:{} " +
alarmName, exception);
                } else {
                    logger.info("Successfully deleted alarm {} ", alarmName);
                }
            });
    }

    /**
```

```
     * Deletes the specified dashboard.
     *
     * @param dashboardName the name of the dashboard to be deleted
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} representing the asynchronous
operation of deleting the dashboard
     * @throws RuntimeException if the dashboard deletion fails
     */
    public CompletableFuture<DeleteDashboardsResponse>
deleteDashboardAsync(String dashboardName) {
        DeleteDashboardsRequest dashboardsRequest =
DeleteDashboardsRequest.builder()
            .dashboardNames(dashboardName)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().deleteDashboards(dashboardsRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete the dashboard: "
+ dashboardName, exception);
                } else {
                    logger.info("{} was successfully deleted.", dashboardName);
                }
            });
    }


    /**
     * Retrieves and saves a custom metric image to a file.
     *
     * @param fileName the name of the file to save the metric image to
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the image has been
saved to the file
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> downloadAndSaveMetricImageAsync(String
fileName) {
        logger.info("Getting Image data for custom metric.");
        String myJSON = """
              {
                  "title": "Example Metric Graph",
                  "view": "timeSeries",
                  "stacked ": false,
                  "period": 10,
                  "width": 1400,
                  "height": 600,
```

```
                  "metrics": [
                      [
                      "AWS/Billing",
                      "EstimatedCharges",
                      "Currency",
                      "USD"
                     ]
                  ]
              }
            """;

        GetMetricWidgetImageRequest imageRequest =
GetMetricWidgetImageRequest.builder()
            .metricWidget(myJSON)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().getMetricWidgetImage(imageRequest)
            .thenCompose(response -> {
                SdkBytes sdkBytes = response.metricWidgetImage();
                byte[] bytes = sdkBytes.asByteArray();
                return CompletableFuture.runAsync(() -> {
                    try {
                        File outputFile = new File(fileName);
                        try (FileOutputStream outputStream = new
FileOutputStream(outputFile)) {
                            outputStream.write(bytes);
                        }
                    } catch (IOException e) {
                        throw new RuntimeException("Failed to write image to
file", e);
                    }
                });
            })
            .whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Error getting and saving metric
image", exception);
                } else {
                    logger.info("Image data saved successfully to {}", fileName);
                }
            });
    }
```

```
   /**
    * Describes the anomaly detectors based on the specified JSON file.
    *
    * @param fileName the name of the JSON file containing the custom metric
namespace and name
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the anomaly
detectors have been described
    * @throws RuntimeException if there is a failure during the operation, such
as when reading or parsing the JSON file,
    *                          or when describing the anomaly detectors
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> describeAnomalyDetectorsAsync(String fileName)
{
       CompletableFuture<JsonNode> readFileFuture =
CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> {
           try {
               JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new
File(fileName));
               return new ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
           } catch (IOException e) {
               throw new RuntimeException("Failed to read or parse the file",
e);
           }
       });

       return readFileFuture.thenCompose(rootNode -> {
           try {
               String customMetricNamespace =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText();
               String customMetricName =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText();

               DescribeAnomalyDetectorsRequest detectorsRequest =
DescribeAnomalyDetectorsRequest.builder()
                   .maxResults(10)
                   .metricName(customMetricName)
                   .namespace(customMetricNamespace)
                   .build();

               return
getAsyncClient().describeAnomalyDetectors(detectorsRequest).thenAccept(response
-> {
                   List<AnomalyDetector> anomalyDetectorList =
response.anomalyDetectors();
```

```
                    for (AnomalyDetector detector : anomalyDetectorList) {
                        logger.info("Metric name: {} ",
detector.singleMetricAnomalyDetector().metricName());
                        logger.info("State: {} ", detector.stateValue());
                    }
                });
            } catch (RuntimeException e) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to describe anomaly
detectors", e);
            }
        }).whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
            if (exception != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Error describing anomaly detectors",
exception);
            }
        });
    }


    /**
     * Adds an anomaly detector for the given file.
     *
     * @param fileName the name of the file containing the anomaly detector
configuration
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the anomaly
detector has been added
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> addAnomalyDetectorAsync(String fileName) {
        CompletableFuture<JsonNode> readFileFuture =
CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> {
            try {
                JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new
File(fileName));
                return new ObjectMapper().readTree(parser); // Return the root
node
            } catch (IOException e) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to read or parse the file",
e);
            }
        });

        return readFileFuture.thenCompose(rootNode -> {
            try {
```

```
                String customMetricNamespace =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText();
                String customMetricName =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText();

                SingleMetricAnomalyDetector singleMetricAnomalyDetector =
SingleMetricAnomalyDetector.builder()
                    .metricName(customMetricName)
                    .namespace(customMetricNamespace)
                    .stat("Maximum")
                    .build();

                PutAnomalyDetectorRequest anomalyDetectorRequest =
PutAnomalyDetectorRequest.builder()
                    .singleMetricAnomalyDetector(singleMetricAnomalyDetector)
                    .build();

                return
getAsyncClient().putAnomalyDetector(anomalyDetectorRequest).thenAccept(response
-> {
                    logger.info("Added anomaly detector for metric {}",
customMetricName);
                });
            } catch (Exception e) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to create anomaly detector",
e);
            }
        }).whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
            if (exception != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Error adding anomaly detector",
exception);
            }
        });
    }


    /**
     * Retrieves the alarm history for a given alarm name and date range.
     *
     * @param fileName the path to the JSON file containing the alarm name
     * @param date     the date to start the alarm history search (in the format
"yyyy-MM-dd'T'HH:mm:ss'Z'")
     * @return a {@code CompletableFuture<Void>} that completes when the alarm
history has been retrieved and processed
```

```
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> getAlarmHistoryAsync(String fileName, String
date) {
       CompletableFuture<String> readFileFuture =
CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> {
           try {
               JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new
File(fileName));
               com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
               return rootNode.findValue("exampleAlarmName").asText(); // Return
alarmName from the JSON file
           } catch (IOException e) {
               throw new RuntimeException("Failed to read or parse the file",
e);
           }
       });

       // Use the alarm name to describe alarm history with a paginator.
       return readFileFuture.thenCompose(alarmName -> {
           try {
               Instant start = Instant.parse(date);
               Instant endDate = Instant.now();
               DescribeAlarmHistoryRequest historyRequest =
DescribeAlarmHistoryRequest.builder()
                   .startDate(start)
                   .endDate(endDate)
                   .alarmName(alarmName)
                   .historyItemType(HistoryItemType.ACTION)
                   .build();

               // Use the paginator to paginate through alarm history pages.
               DescribeAlarmHistoryPublisher historyPublisher =
getAsyncClient().describeAlarmHistoryPaginator(historyRequest);
               CompletableFuture<Void> future = historyPublisher
                   .subscribe(response ->
response.alarmHistoryItems().forEach(item -> {
                       logger.info("History summary: {}",
item.historySummary());
                       logger.info("Timestamp: {}", item.timestamp());
                   }))
                   .whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
                       if (exception != null) {
```

```
                            logger.error("Error occurred while getting alarm
history: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                        } else {
                            logger.info("Successfully retrieved all alarm
history.");
                        }
                    });

                // Return the future to the calling code for further handling
                return future;
            } catch (Exception e) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to process alarm history", e);
            }
        }).whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
            if (exception != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Error completing alarm history
processing", exception);
            }
        });
    }



    /**
     * Checks for a metric alarm in AWS CloudWatch.
     *
     * @param fileName the name of the file containing the JSON configuration for
the custom metric
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the check for the
metric alarm is complete
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> checkForMetricAlarmAsync(String fileName) {
        CompletableFuture<String> readFileFuture =
CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> {
            try {
                JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new
File(fileName));
                com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
                return rootNode.toString(); // Return JSON as a string for
further processing
            } catch (IOException e) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to read file", e);
            }
```

```
        });

        return readFileFuture.thenCompose(jsonContent -> {
            try {
                com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(jsonContent);
                String customMetricNamespace =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText();
                String customMetricName =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText();

                DescribeAlarmsForMetricRequest metricRequest =
DescribeAlarmsForMetricRequest.builder()
                    .metricName(customMetricName)
                    .namespace(customMetricNamespace)
                    .build();

                return checkForAlarmAsync(metricRequest, customMetricName, 10);

            } catch (IOException e) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to parse JSON content", e);
            }
        }).whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
            if (exception != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Error checking metric alarm",
exception);
            }
        });
    }

    // Recursive method to check for the alarm.

    /**
     * Checks for the existence of an alarm asynchronously for the specified
metric.
     *
     * @param metricRequest    the request to describe the alarms for the
specified metric
     * @param customMetricName the name of the custom metric to check for an
alarm
     * @param retries          the number of retries to perform if no alarm is
found
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when an alarm is found
or the maximum number of retries has been reached
```

```
    */
   private static CompletableFuture<Void>
checkForAlarmAsync(DescribeAlarmsForMetricRequest metricRequest, String
customMetricName, int retries) {
       if (retries == 0) {
           return CompletableFuture.completedFuture(null).thenRun(() ->
               logger.info("No Alarm state found for {} after 10 retries.",
customMetricName)
           );
       }

       return
(getAsyncClient().describeAlarmsForMetric(metricRequest).thenCompose(response ->
{
           if (response.hasMetricAlarms()) {
               logger.info("Alarm state found for {}", customMetricName);
               return CompletableFuture.completedFuture(null); // Alarm found,
complete the future
           } else {
               return CompletableFuture.runAsync(() -> {
                   try {
                       Thread.sleep(20000);
                       logger.info(".");
                   } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                       throw new RuntimeException("Interrupted while waiting to
retry", e);
                   }
               }).thenCompose(v -> checkForAlarmAsync(metricRequest,
customMetricName, retries - 1)); // Recursive call
           }
       }));
   }


   /**
    * Adds metric data for an alarm asynchronously.
    *
    * @param fileName the name of the JSON file containing the metric data
    * @return a CompletableFuture that asynchronously returns the
PutMetricDataResponse
    */
   public CompletableFuture<PutMetricDataResponse>
addMetricDataForAlarmAsync(String fileName) {
```

```
        CompletableFuture<String> readFileFuture =
CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> {
            try {
                JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new
File(fileName));
                com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
                return rootNode.toString(); // Return JSON as a string for
further processing
            } catch (IOException e) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to read file", e);
            }
        });

        return readFileFuture.thenCompose(jsonContent -> {
            try {
                com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(jsonContent);
                String customMetricNamespace =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText();
                String customMetricName =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText();
                Instant instant = Instant.now();

                // Create MetricDatum objects.
                MetricDatum datum1 = MetricDatum.builder()
                    .metricName(customMetricName)
                    .unit(StandardUnit.NONE)
                    .value(1001.00)
                    .timestamp(instant)
                    .build();

                MetricDatum datum2 = MetricDatum.builder()
                    .metricName(customMetricName)
                    .unit(StandardUnit.NONE)
                    .value(1002.00)
                    .timestamp(instant)
                    .build();

                List<MetricDatum> metricDataList = new ArrayList<>();
                metricDataList.add(datum1);
                metricDataList.add(datum2);

                // Build the PutMetricData request.
```

```
                PutMetricDataRequest request = PutMetricDataRequest.builder()
                    .namespace(customMetricNamespace)
                    .metricData(metricDataList)
                    .build();

                // Send the request asynchronously.
                return getAsyncClient().putMetricData(request);

            } catch (IOException e) {
                CompletableFuture<PutMetricDataResponse> failedFuture = new
CompletableFuture<>();
                failedFuture.completeExceptionally(new RuntimeException("Failed
to parse JSON content", e));
                return failedFuture;
            }
        }).whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
            if (exception != null) {
                logger.error("Failed to put metric data: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
            } else {
                logger.info("Added metric values for metric.");
            }
        });
    }


    /**
     * Retrieves custom metric data from the AWS CloudWatch service.
     *
     * @param fileName the name of the file containing the custom metric
information
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the metric data
has been retrieved
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> getCustomMetricDataAsync(String fileName) {
        CompletableFuture<String> readFileFuture =
CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> {
            try {
                // Read values from the JSON file.
                JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new
File(fileName));
                com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
```

```
                return rootNode.toString(); // Return JSON as a string for
further processing
            } catch (IOException e) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to read file", e);
            }
        });

        return readFileFuture.thenCompose(jsonContent -> {
            try {
                // Parse the JSON string to extract relevant values.
                com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(jsonContent);
                String customMetricNamespace =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText();
                String customMetricName =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText();

                // Set the current time and date range for metric query.
                Instant nowDate = Instant.now();
                long hours = 1;
                long minutes = 30;
                Instant endTime = nowDate.plus(hours,
ChronoUnit.HOURS).plus(minutes, ChronoUnit.MINUTES);

                Metric met = Metric.builder()
                    .metricName(customMetricName)
                    .namespace(customMetricNamespace)
                    .build();

                MetricStat metStat = MetricStat.builder()
                    .stat("Maximum")
                    .period(60)  // Assuming period in seconds
                    .metric(met)
                    .build();

                MetricDataQuery dataQuery = MetricDataQuery.builder()
                    .metricStat(metStat)
                    .id("foo2")
                    .returnData(true)
                    .build();

                List<MetricDataQuery> dq = new ArrayList<>();
                dq.add(dataQuery);
```

```
                GetMetricDataRequest getMetricDataRequest =
GetMetricDataRequest.builder()
                    .maxDatapoints(10)
                    .scanBy(ScanBy.TIMESTAMP_DESCENDING)
                    .startTime(nowDate)
                    .endTime(endTime)
                    .metricDataQueries(dq)
                    .build();

                // Call the async method for CloudWatch data retrieval.
                return getAsyncClient().getMetricData(getMetricDataRequest);

            } catch (IOException e) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to parse JSON content", e);
            }
        }).thenAccept(response -> {
            List<MetricDataResult> data = response.metricDataResults();
            for (MetricDataResult item : data) {
                logger.info("The label is: {}", item.label());
                logger.info("The status code is: {}",
item.statusCode().toString());
            }
        }).exceptionally(exception -> {
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to get metric data", exception);
        });
    }


    /**
     * Describes the CloudWatch alarms of the 'METRIC_ALARM' type.
     *
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents the asynchronous
operation
     * of describing the CloudWatch alarms. The future completes when the
     * operation is finished, either successfully or with an error.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> describeAlarmsAsync() {
        List<AlarmType> typeList = new ArrayList<>();
        typeList.add(AlarmType.METRIC_ALARM);
        DescribeAlarmsRequest alarmsRequest = DescribeAlarmsRequest.builder()
            .alarmTypes(typeList)
            .maxRecords(10)
            .build();
```

```
        return getAsyncClient().describeAlarms(alarmsRequest)
            .thenAccept(response -> {
                List<MetricAlarm> alarmList = response.metricAlarms();
                for (MetricAlarm alarm : alarmList) {
                    logger.info("Alarm name: {}", alarm.alarmName());
                    logger.info("Alarm description: {} ",
alarm.alarmDescription());
                }
            })
            .whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
                if (ex != null) {
                    logger.info("Failed to describe alarms: {}",
ex.getMessage());
                } else {
                    logger.info("Successfully described alarms.");
                }
            });
    }

    /**
     * Creates an alarm based on the configuration provided in a JSON file.
     *
     * @param fileName the name of the JSON file containing the alarm
configuration
     * @return a CompletableFuture that represents the asynchronous operation of
creating the alarm
     * @throws RuntimeException if an exception occurs while reading the JSON
file or creating the alarm
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> createAlarmAsync(String fileName) {
        com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode;
        try {
            JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new
File(fileName));
            rootNode = new ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
        } catch (IOException e) {
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to read the alarm configuration
file", e);
        }

        // Extract values from the JSON node.
        String customMetricNamespace =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText();
```

```
        String customMetricName =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText();
        String alarmName = rootNode.findValue("exampleAlarmName").asText();
        String emailTopic = rootNode.findValue("emailTopic").asText();
        String accountId = rootNode.findValue("accountId").asText();
        String region = rootNode.findValue("region").asText();

        // Create a List for alarm actions.
        List<String> alarmActions = new ArrayList<>();
        alarmActions.add("arn:aws:sns:" + region + ":" + accountId + ":" +
emailTopic);

        PutMetricAlarmRequest alarmRequest = PutMetricAlarmRequest.builder()
            .alarmActions(alarmActions)
            .alarmDescription("Example metric alarm")
            .alarmName(alarmName)

.comparisonOperator(ComparisonOperator.GREATER_THAN_OR_EQUAL_TO_THRESHOLD)
            .threshold(100.00)
            .metricName(customMetricName)
            .namespace(customMetricNamespace)
            .evaluationPeriods(1)
            .period(10)
            .statistic("Maximum")
            .datapointsToAlarm(1)
            .treatMissingData("ignore")
            .build();

        // Call the putMetricAlarm asynchronously and handle the result.
        return getAsyncClient().putMetricAlarm(alarmRequest)
            .handle((response, ex) -> {
                if (ex != null) {
                    logger.info("Failed to create alarm: {}", ex.getMessage());
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to create alarm", ex);
                } else {
                    logger.info("{} was successfully created!", alarmName);
                    return alarmName;
                }
            });
    }

    /**
     * Adds a metric to a dashboard asynchronously.
     *
```

```
     * @param fileName      the name of the file containing the dashboard content
     * @param dashboardName the name of the dashboard to be updated
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} representing the asynchronous
operation, which will complete with a
     * {@link PutDashboardResponse} when the dashboard is successfully updated
     */
    public CompletableFuture<PutDashboardResponse>
addMetricToDashboardAsync(String fileName, String dashboardName) {
        String dashboardBody;
        try {
            dashboardBody = readFileAsString(fileName);
        } catch (IOException e) {
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to read the dashboard file", e);
        }

        PutDashboardRequest dashboardRequest = PutDashboardRequest.builder()
            .dashboardName(dashboardName)
            .dashboardBody(dashboardBody)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().putDashboard(dashboardRequest)
            .handle((response, ex) -> {
                if (ex != null) {
                    logger.info("Failed to update dashboard: {}",
ex.getMessage());
                    throw new RuntimeException("Error updating dashboard", ex);
                } else {
                    logger.info("{} was successfully updated.", dashboardName);
                    return response;
                }
            });
    }

    /**
     * Creates a new custom metric.
     *
     * @param dataPoint the data point to be added to the custom metric
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} representing the asynchronous
operation of adding the custom metric
     */
    public CompletableFuture<PutMetricDataResponse>
createNewCustomMetricAsync(Double dataPoint) {
        Dimension dimension = Dimension.builder()
            .name("UNIQUE_PAGES")
```

```
            .value("URLS")
            .build();

        // Set an Instant object for the current time in UTC.
        String time =
ZonedDateTime.now(ZoneOffset.UTC).format(DateTimeFormatter.ISO_INSTANT);
        Instant instant = Instant.parse(time);

        // Create the MetricDatum.
        MetricDatum datum = MetricDatum.builder()
            .metricName("PAGES_VISITED")
            .unit(StandardUnit.NONE)
            .value(dataPoint)
            .timestamp(instant)
            .dimensions(dimension)
            .build();

        PutMetricDataRequest request = PutMetricDataRequest.builder()
            .namespace("SITE/TRAFFIC")
            .metricData(datum)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().putMetricData(request)
            .whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
                if (ex != null) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Error adding custom metric", ex);
                } else {
                    logger.info("Successfully added metric values for
PAGES_VISITED.");
                }
            });
    }

    /**
     * Lists the available dashboards.
     *
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the operation is
finished.
     * The future will complete exceptionally if an error occurs while listing
the dashboards.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> listDashboardsAsync() {
        ListDashboardsRequest listDashboardsRequest =
ListDashboardsRequest.builder().build();
```

```
        ListDashboardsPublisher paginator =
getAsyncClient().listDashboardsPaginator(listDashboardsRequest);
        return paginator.subscribe(response -> {
            response.dashboardEntries().forEach(entry -> {
                logger.info("Dashboard name is: {} ", entry.dashboardName());
                logger.info("Dashboard ARN is: {} ", entry.dashboardArn());
            });
        }).exceptionally(ex -> {
            logger.info("Failed to list dashboards: {} ", ex.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException("Error occurred while listing dashboards",
ex);
        });
    }


    /**
     * Creates a new dashboard with the specified name and metrics from the given
file.
     *
     * @param dashboardName the name of the dashboard to be created
     * @param fileName      the name of the file containing the dashboard body
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} representing the asynchronous
operation of creating the dashboard
     * @throws IOException if there is an error reading the dashboard body from
the file
     */
    public CompletableFuture<PutDashboardResponse>
createDashboardWithMetricsAsync(String dashboardName, String fileName) throws
IOException {
        String dashboardBody = readFileAsString(fileName);
        PutDashboardRequest dashboardRequest = PutDashboardRequest.builder()
            .dashboardName(dashboardName)
            .dashboardBody(dashboardBody)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().putDashboard(dashboardRequest)
            .handle((response, ex) -> {
                if (ex != null) {
                    logger.info("Failed to create dashboard: {}",
ex.getMessage());
                    throw new RuntimeException("Dashboard creation failed", ex);
                } else {
                    // Handle the normal response case
                    logger.info("{} was successfully created.", dashboardName);
```

```
                    List<DashboardValidationMessage> messages =
response.dashboardValidationMessages();
                    if (messages.isEmpty()) {
                        logger.info("There are no messages in the new
Dashboard.");
                    } else {
                        for (DashboardValidationMessage message : messages) {
                            logger.info("Message: {}", message.message());
                        }
                    }
                    return response; // Return the response for further use
                }
            });
    }


    /**
     * Retrieves the metric statistics for the "EstimatedCharges" metric in the
"AWS/Billing" namespace.
     *
     * @param costDateWeek the start date for the metric statistics, in the
format of an ISO-8601 date string (e.g., "2023-04-05")
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, contains the
{@link GetMetricStatisticsResponse} with the retrieved metric statistics
     * @throws RuntimeException if the metric statistics cannot be retrieved
successfully
     */
    public CompletableFuture<GetMetricStatisticsResponse>
getMetricStatisticsAsync(String costDateWeek) {
        Instant start = Instant.parse(costDateWeek);
        Instant endDate = Instant.now();

        // Define dimension
        Dimension dimension = Dimension.builder()
            .name("Currency")
            .value("USD")
            .build();

        List<Dimension> dimensionList = new ArrayList<>();
        dimensionList.add(dimension);

        GetMetricStatisticsRequest statisticsRequest =
GetMetricStatisticsRequest.builder()
            .metricName("EstimatedCharges")
```

```
            .namespace("AWS/Billing")
            .dimensions(dimensionList)
            .statistics(Statistic.MAXIMUM)
            .startTime(start)
            .endTime(endDate)
            .period(86400) // One day period
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().getMetricStatistics(statisticsRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (response != null) {
                    List<Datapoint> data = response.datapoints();
                    if (!data.isEmpty()) {
                        for (Datapoint datapoint : data) {
                            logger.info("Timestamp: {} Maximum value: {})",
datapoint.timestamp(), datapoint.maximum());
                        }
                    } else {
                        logger.info("The returned data list is empty");
                    }
                } else {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to get metric statistics:
" + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            });
    }


    /**
     * Retrieves and displays metric statistics for the specified parameters.
     *
     * @param nameSpace    the namespace for the metric
     * @param metVal       the name of the metric
     * @param metricOption the statistic to retrieve for the metric (e.g.,
"Maximum", "Average")
     * @param date         the date for which to retrieve the metric statistics,
in the format "yyyy-MM-dd'T'HH:mm:ss'Z'"
     * @param myDimension  the dimension(s) to filter the metric statistics by
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the metric
statistics have been retrieved and displayed
     */
    public CompletableFuture<GetMetricStatisticsResponse>
getAndDisplayMetricStatisticsAsync(String nameSpace, String metVal,
```

```
            String metricOption, String date, Dimension myDimension) {

        Instant start = Instant.parse(date);
        Instant endDate = Instant.now();

        // Building the request for metric statistics.
        GetMetricStatisticsRequest statisticsRequest =
GetMetricStatisticsRequest.builder()
            .endTime(endDate)
            .startTime(start)
            .dimensions(myDimension)
            .metricName(metVal)
            .namespace(nameSpace)
            .period(86400) // 1 day period
            .statistics(Statistic.fromValue(metricOption))
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().getMetricStatistics(statisticsRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (response != null) {
                    List<Datapoint> data = response.datapoints();
                    if (!data.isEmpty()) {
                        for (Datapoint datapoint : data) {
                            logger.info("Timestamp: {} Maximum value: {}",
datapoint.timestamp(), datapoint.maximum());
                        }
                    } else {
                        logger.info("The returned data list is empty");
                    }
                } else {
                    logger.info("Failed to get metric statistics: {} ",
exception.getMessage());
                }
            })
            .exceptionally(exception -> {
                throw new RuntimeException("Error while getting metric
statistics: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
            });
    }


    /**
     * Retrieves a list of metric names for the specified namespace.
```

```
     *
     * @param namespace the namespace for which to retrieve the metric names
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, contains an
{@link ArrayList} of
     * the metric names in the specified namespace
     * @throws RuntimeException if an error occurs while listing the metrics
     */
    public CompletableFuture<ArrayList<String>> listMetsAsync(String namespace) {
        ListMetricsRequest request = ListMetricsRequest.builder()
            .namespace(namespace)
            .build();

        ListMetricsPublisher metricsPaginator =
getAsyncClient().listMetricsPaginator(request);
        Set<String> metSet = new HashSet<>();
        CompletableFuture<Void> future = metricsPaginator.subscribe(response -> {
            response.metrics().forEach(metric -> {
                String metricName = metric.metricName();
                metSet.add(metricName);
            });
        });

        return future
            .thenApply(ignored -> new ArrayList<>(metSet))
            .exceptionally(exception -> {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to list metrics: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
            });
    }

    /**
     * Lists the available namespaces for the current AWS account.
     *
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, contains an
{@link ArrayList} of the available namespace names.
     * @throws RuntimeException if an error occurs while listing the namespaces.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<ArrayList<String>> listNameSpacesAsync() {
        ArrayList<String> nameSpaceList = new ArrayList<>();
        ListMetricsRequest request = ListMetricsRequest.builder().build();

        ListMetricsPublisher metricsPaginator =
getAsyncClient().listMetricsPaginator(request);
        CompletableFuture<Void> future = metricsPaginator.subscribe(response -> {
```

```
            response.metrics().forEach(metric -> {
                String namespace = metric.namespace();
                if (!nameSpaceList.contains(namespace)) {
                    nameSpaceList.add(namespace);
                }
            });
        });

        return future
            .thenApply(ignored -> nameSpaceList)
            .exceptionally(exception -> {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to list namespaces: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
            });
    }
    /**
     * Retrieves the specific metric asynchronously.
     *
     * @param namespace the namespace of the metric to retrieve
     * @return a CompletableFuture that completes with the first dimension of the
first metric found in the specified namespace,
     * or throws a RuntimeException if an error occurs or no metrics or
dimensions are found
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Dimension> getSpecificMetAsync(String namespace) {
        ListMetricsRequest request = ListMetricsRequest.builder()
            .namespace(namespace)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().listMetrics(request).handle((response, exception)
-> {
            if (exception != null) {
                logger.info("Error occurred while listing metrics: {} ",
exception.getMessage());
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to retrieve specific metric
dimension", exception);
            } else {
                List<Metric> myList = response.metrics();
                if (!myList.isEmpty()) {
                    Metric metric = myList.get(0);
                    if (!metric.dimensions().isEmpty()) {
                        return metric.dimensions().get(0); // Return the first
dimension
                    }
```

```
                }
                throw new RuntimeException("No metrics or dimensions found");
            }
        });
    }

    public static String readFileAsString(String file) throws IOException {
        return new String(Files.readAllBytes(Paths.get(file)));
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - DeleteAlarms
  - DeleteAnomalyDetector
  - DeleteDashboards
  - DescribeAlarmHistory
  - DescribeAlarms
  - DescribeAlarmsForMetric
  - DescribeAnomalyDetectors
  - GetMetricData
  - GetMetricStatistics
  - GetMetricWidgetImage
  - ListMetrics
  - PutAnomalyDetector
  - PutDashboard
  - PutMetricAlarm
  - PutMetricData

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

CloudWatch 기능을 보여주는 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

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

 For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html

 To enable billing metrics and statistics for this example, make sure billing
 alerts are enabled for your account:
 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/monitoring/
monitor_estimated_charges_with_cloudwatch.html#turning_on_billing_metrics

 This Kotlin code example performs the following tasks:

 1. List available namespaces from Amazon CloudWatch. Select a namespace from the
 list.
 2. List available metrics within the selected namespace.
 3. Get statistics for the selected metric over the last day.
 4. Get CloudWatch estimated billing for the last week.
 5. Create a new CloudWatch dashboard with metrics.
 6. List dashboards using a paginator.
 7. Create a new custom metric by adding data for it.
 8. Add the custom metric to the dashboard.
 9. Create an alarm for the custom metric.
 10. Describe current alarms.
 11. Get current data for the new custom metric.
 12. Push data into the custom metric to trigger the alarm.
 13. Check the alarm state using the action DescribeAlarmsForMetric.
 14. Get alarm history for the new alarm.
 15. Add an anomaly detector for the custom metric.
```

```
 16. Describe current anomaly detectors.
 17. Get a metric image for the custom metric.
 18. Clean up the Amazon CloudWatch resources.
 */

val DASHES: String? = String(CharArray(80)).replace("\u0000", "-")

suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
        Usage:
            <myDate> <costDateWeek> <dashboardName> <dashboardJson>
 <dashboardAdd> <settings> <metricImage>

        Where:
            myDate - The start date to use to get metric statistics. (For
 example, 2023-01-11T18:35:24.00Z.)
            costDateWeek - The start date to use to get AWS Billing and Cost
 Management statistics. (For example, 2023-01-11T18:35:24.00Z.)
            dashboardName - The name of the dashboard to create.
            dashboardJson - The location of a JSON file to use to create a
 dashboard. (See Readme file.)
            dashboardAdd - The location of a JSON file to use to update a
 dashboard. (See Readme file.)
            settings - The location of a JSON file from which various values are
 read. (See Readme file.)
            metricImage - The location of a BMP file that is used to create a
 graph.
    """

    if (args.size != 7) {
        println(usage)
        System.exit(1)
    }

    val myDate = args[0]
    val costDateWeek = args[1]
    val dashboardName = args[2]
    val dashboardJson = args[3]
    val dashboardAdd = args[4]
    val settings = args[5]
    var metricImage = args[6]
    val dataPoint = "10.0".toDouble()
    val inOb = Scanner(System.`in`)
```

```
    println(DASHES)
    println("Welcome to the Amazon CloudWatch example scenario.")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("1. List at least five available unique namespaces from Amazon
 CloudWatch. Select a CloudWatch namespace from the list.")
    val list: ArrayList<String> = listNameSpaces()
    for (z in 0..4) {
        println("    ${z + 1}. ${list[z]}")
    }

    var selectedNamespace: String
    var selectedMetrics = ""
    var num = inOb.nextLine().toInt()
    println("You selected $num")

    if (1 <= num && num <= 5) {
        selectedNamespace = list[num - 1]
    } else {
        println("You did not select a valid option.")
        exitProcess(1)
    }
    println("You selected $selectedNamespace")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("2. List available metrics within the selected namespace and select
 one from the list.")
    val metList = listMets(selectedNamespace)
    for (z in 0..4) {
        println("    ${ z + 1}. ${metList?.get(z)}")
    }
    num = inOb.nextLine().toInt()
    if (1 <= num && num <= 5) {
        selectedMetrics = metList!![num - 1]
    } else {
        println("You did not select a valid option.")
        System.exit(1)
    }
    println("You selected $selectedMetrics")
    val myDimension = getSpecificMet(selectedNamespace)
    if (myDimension == null) {
        println("Error - Dimension is null")
```

```
        exitProcess(1)
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("3. Get statistics for the selected metric over the last day.")
    val metricOption: String
    val statTypes = ArrayList<String>()
    statTypes.add("SampleCount")
    statTypes.add("Average")
    statTypes.add("Sum")
    statTypes.add("Minimum")
    statTypes.add("Maximum")

    for (t in 0..4) {
        println("    ${t + 1}. ${statTypes[t]}")
    }
    println("Select a metric statistic by entering a number from the preceding
list:")
    num = inOb.nextLine().toInt()
    if (1 <= num && num <= 5) {
        metricOption = statTypes[num - 1]
    } else {
        println("You did not select a valid option.")
        exitProcess(1)
    }
    println("You selected $metricOption")
    getAndDisplayMetricStatistics(selectedNamespace, selectedMetrics,
metricOption, myDate, myDimension)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("4. Get CloudWatch estimated billing for the last week.")
    getMetricStatistics(costDateWeek)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("5. Create a new CloudWatch dashboard with metrics.")
    createDashboardWithMetrics(dashboardName, dashboardJson)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("6. List dashboards using a paginator.")
    listDashboards()
```

```
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("7. Create a new custom metric by adding data to it.")
    createNewCustomMetric(dataPoint)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("8. Add an additional metric to the dashboard.")
    addMetricToDashboard(dashboardAdd, dashboardName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("9. Create an alarm for the custom metric.")
    val alarmName: String = createAlarm(settings)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("10. Describe 10 current alarms.")
    describeAlarms()
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("11. Get current data for the new custom metric.")
    getCustomMetricData(settings)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("12. Push data into the custom metric to trigger the alarm.")
    addMetricDataForAlarm(settings)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("13. Check the alarm state using the action
 DescribeAlarmsForMetric.")
    checkForMetricAlarm(settings)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("14. Get alarm history for the new alarm.")
    getAlarmHistory(settings, myDate)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
```

```
    println("15. Add an anomaly detector for the custom metric.")
    addAnomalyDetector(settings)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("16. Describe current anomaly detectors.")
    describeAnomalyDetectors(settings)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("17. Get a metric image for the custom metric.")
    getAndOpenMetricImage(metricImage)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("18. Clean up the Amazon CloudWatch resources.")
    deleteDashboard(dashboardName)
    deleteAlarm(alarmName)
    deleteAnomalyDetector(settings)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("The Amazon CloudWatch example scenario is complete.")
    println(DASHES)
}

suspend fun deleteAnomalyDetector(fileName: String) {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val customMetricNamespace =
 rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText()
    val customMetricName = rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText()

    val singleMetricAnomalyDetectorVal =
        SingleMetricAnomalyDetector {
            metricName = customMetricName
            namespace = customMetricNamespace
            stat = "Maximum"
        }

    val request =
        DeleteAnomalyDetectorRequest {
            singleMetricAnomalyDetector = singleMetricAnomalyDetectorVal
```

```
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.deleteAnomalyDetector(request)
        println("Successfully deleted the Anomaly Detector.")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteAlarm(alarmNameVal: String) {
    val request =
        DeleteAlarmsRequest {
            alarmNames = listOf(alarmNameVal)
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.deleteAlarms(request)
        println("Successfully deleted alarm $alarmNameVal")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteDashboard(dashboardName: String) {
    val dashboardsRequest =
        DeleteDashboardsRequest {
            dashboardNames = listOf(dashboardName)
        }
    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.deleteDashboards(dashboardsRequest)
        println("$dashboardName was successfully deleted.")
    }
}

suspend fun getAndOpenMetricImage(fileName: String) {
    println("Getting Image data for custom metric.")
    val myJSON = """{
        "title": "Example Metric Graph",
        "view": "timeSeries",
        "stacked ": false,
        "period": 10,
        "width": 1400,
        "height": 600,
        "metrics": [
            [
            "AWS/Billing",
            "EstimatedCharges",
```

```
            "Currency",
            "USD"
            ]
        ]
        }"""

    val imageRequest =
        GetMetricWidgetImageRequest {
            metricWidget = myJSON
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.getMetricWidgetImage(imageRequest)
        val bytes = response.metricWidgetImage
        if (bytes != null) {
            File(fileName).writeBytes(bytes)
        }
    }
    println("You have successfully written data to $fileName")
}

suspend fun describeAnomalyDetectors(fileName: String) {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val customMetricNamespace =
 rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText()
    val customMetricName = rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText()

    val detectorsRequest =
        DescribeAnomalyDetectorsRequest {
            maxResults = 10
            metricName = customMetricName
            namespace = customMetricNamespace
        }
    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.describeAnomalyDetectors(detectorsRequest)
        response.anomalyDetectors?.forEach { detector ->
            println("Metric name:
 ${detector.singleMetricAnomalyDetector?.metricName}")
            println("State: ${detector.stateValue}")
        }
    }
}
```

```
suspend fun addAnomalyDetector(fileName: String?) {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val customMetricNamespace =
 rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText()
    val customMetricName = rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText()

    val singleMetricAnomalyDetectorVal =
        SingleMetricAnomalyDetector {
            metricName = customMetricName
            namespace = customMetricNamespace
            stat = "Maximum"
        }

    val anomalyDetectorRequest =
        PutAnomalyDetectorRequest {
            singleMetricAnomalyDetector = singleMetricAnomalyDetectorVal
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.putAnomalyDetector(anomalyDetectorRequest)
        println("Added anomaly detector for metric $customMetricName.")
    }
}

suspend fun getAlarmHistory(
    fileName: String,
    date: String,
) {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val alarmNameVal = rootNode.findValue("exampleAlarmName").asText()
    val start = Instant.parse(date)
    val endDateVal = Instant.now()

    val historyRequest =
        DescribeAlarmHistoryRequest {
            startDate =
                aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
                    .Instant(start)
            endDate =
```

```
                aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
                    .Instant(endDateVal)
            alarmName = alarmNameVal
            historyItemType = HistoryItemType.Action
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.describeAlarmHistory(historyRequest)
        val historyItems = response.alarmHistoryItems
        if (historyItems != null) {
            if (historyItems.isEmpty()) {
                println("No alarm history data found for $alarmNameVal.")
            } else {
                for (item in historyItems) {
                    println("History summary ${item.historySummary}")
                    println("Time stamp: ${item.timestamp}")
                }
            }
        }
    }
}

suspend fun checkForMetricAlarm(fileName: String?) {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val customMetricNamespace =
 rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText()
    val customMetricName = rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText()
    var hasAlarm = false
    var retries = 10

    val metricRequest =
        DescribeAlarmsForMetricRequest {
            metricName = customMetricName
            namespace = customMetricNamespace
        }
    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        while (!hasAlarm && retries > 0) {
            val response = cwClient.describeAlarmsForMetric(metricRequest)
            if (response.metricAlarms?.count()!! > 0) {
                hasAlarm = true
            }
            retries--
```

```
            delay(20000)
            println(".")
        }
        if (!hasAlarm) {
            println("No Alarm state found for $customMetricName after 10
 retries.")
        } else {
            println("Alarm state found for $customMetricName.")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun addMetricDataForAlarm(fileName: String?) {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val customMetricNamespace =
 rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText()
    val customMetricName = rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText()

    // Set an Instant object.
    val time =
 ZonedDateTime.now(ZoneOffset.UTC).format(DateTimeFormatter.ISO_INSTANT)
    val instant = Instant.parse(time)
    val datum =
        MetricDatum {
            metricName = customMetricName
            unit = StandardUnit.None
            value = 1001.00
            timestamp =
                aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
                    .Instant(instant)
        }

    val datum2 =
        MetricDatum {
            metricName = customMetricName
            unit = StandardUnit.None
            value = 1002.00
            timestamp =
                aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
                    .Instant(instant)
        }
```

```
    val metricDataList = ArrayList<MetricDatum>()
    metricDataList.add(datum)
    metricDataList.add(datum2)

    val request =
        PutMetricDataRequest {
            namespace = customMetricNamespace
            metricData = metricDataList
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.putMetricData(request)
        println("Added metric values for for metric $customMetricName")
    }
}

suspend fun getCustomMetricData(fileName: String) {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val customMetricNamespace =
 rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText()
    val customMetricName = rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText()

    // Set the date.
    val nowDate = Instant.now()
    val hours: Long = 1
    val minutes: Long = 30
    val date2 =
        nowDate.plus(hours, ChronoUnit.HOURS).plus(
            minutes,
            ChronoUnit.MINUTES,
        )

    val met =
        Metric {
            metricName = customMetricName
            namespace = customMetricNamespace
        }

    val metStat =
        MetricStat {
            stat = "Maximum"
            period = 1
```

```
            metric = met
        }

    val dataQUery =
        MetricDataQuery {
            metricStat = metStat
            id = "foo2"
            returnData = true
        }

    val dq = ArrayList<MetricDataQuery>()
    dq.add(dataQUery)
    val getMetReq =
        GetMetricDataRequest {
            maxDatapoints = 10
            scanBy = ScanBy.TimestampDescending
            startTime =
                aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
                    .Instant(nowDate)
            endTime =
                aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
                    .Instant(date2)
            metricDataQueries = dq
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.getMetricData(getMetReq)
        response.metricDataResults?.forEach { item ->
            println("The label is ${item.label}")
            println("The status code is ${item.statusCode}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun describeAlarms() {
    val typeList = ArrayList<AlarmType>()
    typeList.add(AlarmType.MetricAlarm)
    val alarmsRequest =
        DescribeAlarmsRequest {
            alarmTypes = typeList
            maxRecords = 10
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
```

```
        val response = cwClient.describeAlarms(alarmsRequest)
        response.metricAlarms?.forEach { alarm ->
            println("Alarm name: ${alarm.alarmName}")
            println("Alarm description: ${alarm.alarmDescription}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun createAlarm(fileName: String): String {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode: JsonNode = ObjectMapper().readTree(parser)
    val customMetricNamespace =
 rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText()
    val customMetricName = rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText()
    val alarmNameVal = rootNode.findValue("exampleAlarmName").asText()
    val emailTopic = rootNode.findValue("emailTopic").asText()
    val accountId = rootNode.findValue("accountId").asText()
    val region2 = rootNode.findValue("region").asText()

    // Create a List for alarm actions.
    val alarmActionObs: MutableList<String> = ArrayList()
    alarmActionObs.add("arn:aws:sns:$region2:$accountId:$emailTopic")
    val alarmRequest =
        PutMetricAlarmRequest {
            alarmActions = alarmActionObs
            alarmDescription = "Example metric alarm"
            alarmName = alarmNameVal
            comparisonOperator = ComparisonOperator.GreaterThanOrEqualToThreshold
            threshold = 100.00
            metricName = customMetricName
            namespace = customMetricNamespace
            evaluationPeriods = 1
            period = 10
            statistic = Statistic.Maximum
            datapointsToAlarm = 1
            treatMissingData = "ignore"
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.putMetricAlarm(alarmRequest)
        println("$alarmNameVal was successfully created!")
        return alarmNameVal
    }
```

```
}

suspend fun addMetricToDashboard(
    fileNameVal: String,
    dashboardNameVal: String,
) {
    val dashboardRequest =
        PutDashboardRequest {
            dashboardName = dashboardNameVal
            dashboardBody = readFileAsString(fileNameVal)
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.putDashboard(dashboardRequest)
        println("$dashboardNameVal was successfully updated.")
    }
}

suspend fun createNewCustomMetric(dataPoint: Double) {
    val dimension =
        Dimension {
            name = "UNIQUE_PAGES"
            value = "URLS"
        }

    // Set an Instant object.
    val time =
 ZonedDateTime.now(ZoneOffset.UTC).format(DateTimeFormatter.ISO_INSTANT)
    val instant = Instant.parse(time)
    val datum =
        MetricDatum {
            metricName = "PAGES_VISITED"
            unit = StandardUnit.None
            value = dataPoint
            timestamp =
                aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
                    .Instant(instant)
            dimensions = listOf(dimension)
        }

    val request =
        PutMetricDataRequest {
            namespace = "SITE/TRAFFIC"
            metricData = listOf(datum)
```

```
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.putMetricData(request)
        println("Added metric values for for metric PAGES_VISITED")
    }
}

suspend fun listDashboards() {
    CloudWatchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient
            .listDashboardsPaginated({})
            .transform { it.dashboardEntries?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { obj ->
                println("Name is ${obj.dashboardName}")
                println("Dashboard ARN is ${obj.dashboardArn}")
            }
    }
}

suspend fun createDashboardWithMetrics(
    dashboardNameVal: String,
    fileNameVal: String,
) {
    val dashboardRequest =
        PutDashboardRequest {
            dashboardName = dashboardNameVal
            dashboardBody = readFileAsString(fileNameVal)
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.putDashboard(dashboardRequest)
        println("$dashboardNameVal was successfully created.")
        val messages = response.dashboardValidationMessages
        if (messages != null) {
            if (messages.isEmpty()) {
                println("There are no messages in the new Dashboard")
            } else {
                for (message in messages) {
                    println("Message is: ${message.message}")
                }
            }
        }
    }
```

```
}

fun readFileAsString(file: String): String =
 String(Files.readAllBytes(Paths.get(file)))

suspend fun getMetricStatistics(costDateWeek: String?) {
    val start = Instant.parse(costDateWeek)
    val endDate = Instant.now()
    val dimension =
        Dimension {
            name = "Currency"
            value = "USD"
        }

    val dimensionList: MutableList<Dimension> = ArrayList()
    dimensionList.add(dimension)

    val statisticsRequest =
        GetMetricStatisticsRequest {
            metricName = "EstimatedCharges"
            namespace = "AWS/Billing"
            dimensions = dimensionList
            statistics = listOf(Statistic.Maximum)
            startTime =
                aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
                    .Instant(start)
            endTime =
                aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
                    .Instant(endDate)
            period = 86400
        }
    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.getMetricStatistics(statisticsRequest)
        val data: List<Datapoint>? = response.datapoints
        if (data != null) {
            if (!data.isEmpty()) {
                for (datapoint in data) {
                    println("Timestamp:  ${datapoint.timestamp} Maximum value:
 ${datapoint.maximum}")
                }
            } else {
                println("The returned data list is empty")
            }
        }
```

```
    }
}

suspend fun getAndDisplayMetricStatistics(
    nameSpaceVal: String,
    metVal: String,
    metricOption: String,
    date: String,
    myDimension: Dimension,
) {
    val start = Instant.parse(date)
    val endDate = Instant.now()
    val statisticsRequest =
        GetMetricStatisticsRequest {
            endTime =
                aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
                    .Instant(endDate)
            startTime =
                aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
                    .Instant(start)
            dimensions = listOf(myDimension)
            metricName = metVal
            namespace = nameSpaceVal
            period = 86400
            statistics = listOf(Statistic.fromValue(metricOption))
        }

    CloudWatchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.getMetricStatistics(statisticsRequest)
        val data = response.datapoints
        if (data != null) {
            if (data.isNotEmpty()) {
                for (datapoint in data) {
                    println("Timestamp: ${datapoint.timestamp} Maximum value:
 ${datapoint.maximum}")
                }
            } else {
                println("The returned data list is empty")
            }
        }
    }
}

suspend fun listMets(namespaceVal: String?): ArrayList<String>? {
```

```
    val metList = ArrayList<String>()
    val request =
        ListMetricsRequest {
            namespace = namespaceVal
        }
    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val reponse = cwClient.listMetrics(request)
        reponse.metrics?.forEach { metrics ->
            val data = metrics.metricName
            if (!metList.contains(data)) {
                metList.add(data!!)
            }
        }
    }
    return metList
}

suspend fun getSpecificMet(namespaceVal: String?): Dimension? {
    val request =
        ListMetricsRequest {
            namespace = namespaceVal
        }
    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.listMetrics(request)
        val myList = response.metrics
        if (myList != null) {
            return myList[0].dimensions?.get(0)
        }
    }
    return null
}

suspend fun listNameSpaces(): ArrayList<String> {
    val nameSpaceList = ArrayList<String>()
    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.listMetrics(ListMetricsRequest {})
        response.metrics?.forEach { metrics ->
            val data = metrics.namespace
            if (!nameSpaceList.contains(data)) {
                nameSpaceList.add(data!!)
            }
        }
    }
    return nameSpaceList
```

```
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - DeleteAlarms
  - DeleteAnomalyDetector
  - DeleteDashboards
  - DescribeAlarmHistory
  - DescribeAlarms
  - DescribeAlarmsForMetric
  - DescribeAnomalyDetectors
  - GetMetricData
  - GetMetricStatistics
  - GetMetricWidgetImage
  - ListMetrics
  - PutAnomalyDetector
  - PutDashboard
  - PutMetricAlarm
  - PutMetricData

AWS SDKs를 사용한 CloudWatch 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 CloudWatch 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

이들 발췌문은 CloudWatch API를 직접적으로 호출하며, 컨텍스트에서 실행되어야 하는 더 큰 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드입니다. AWS SDKs를 사용한 CloudWatch 시나리오 에서 컨텍스트에 맞는 작업을 볼 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 Amazon CloudWatch API Reference(Amazon CloudWatch API 참조)에서 확인하세요.

예시

- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteAlarms 함께 사용

- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteAnomalyDetector 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteDashboards 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeAlarmHistory 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeAlarms 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeAlarmsForMetric 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeAnomalyDetectors 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DisableAlarmActions 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 EnableAlarmActions 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetDashboard 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetMetricData 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetMetricStatistics 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetMetricWidgetImage 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListDashboards 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListMetrics 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutAnomalyDetector 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutDashboard 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutMetricAlarm 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutMetricData 함께 사용

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`DeleteAlarms`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteAlarms`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기
- 경보 시작하기
- 지표 및 경보 관리

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/// <summary>
/// Delete a list of alarms from CloudWatch.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="alarmNames">A list of names of alarms to delete.</param>
/// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
public async Task<bool> DeleteAlarms(List<string> alarmNames)
{
    var deleteAlarmsResult = await _amazonCloudWatch.DeleteAlarmsAsync(
        new DeleteAlarmsRequest()
        {
            AlarmNames = alarmNames
        });

    return deleteAlarmsResult.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteAlarms를 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

필수 파일을 포함합니다.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/CloudWatchClient.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/model/DeleteAlarmsRequest.h>
#include <iostream>
```

경보를 삭제합니다.

```
        Aws::CloudWatch::CloudWatchClient cw;
        Aws::CloudWatch::Model::DeleteAlarmsRequest request;
        request.AddAlarmNames(alarm_name);

        auto outcome = cw.DeleteAlarms(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess())
        {
            std::cout << "Failed to delete CloudWatch alarm:" <<
                outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        }
        else
        {
            std::cout << "Successfully deleted CloudWatch alarm " << alarm_name
                << std::endl;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DeleteAlarms를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

경보를 삭제하는 방법

다음 예제에서는 `delete-alarms` 명령을 사용하여 'myalarm'이라는 Amazon CloudWatch 경보를 삭제합니다.

```
aws cloudwatch delete-alarms --alarm-names myalarm
```

출력:

```
This command returns to the prompt if successful.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI Command Reference의 DeleteAlarms를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Deletes a CloudWatch alarm.
    *
    * @param alarmName the name of the alarm to be deleted
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} representing the asynchronous
operation to delete the alarm
    * the {@link DeleteAlarmsResponse} is returned when the operation completes
successfully,
    * or a {@link RuntimeException} is thrown if the operation fails
    */
   public CompletableFuture<DeleteAlarmsResponse> deleteCWAlarmAsync(String
alarmName) {
       DeleteAlarmsRequest request = DeleteAlarmsRequest.builder()
           .alarmNames(alarmName)
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().deleteAlarms(request)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (exception != null) {
                   throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete the alarm:{} " +
alarmName, exception);
               } else {
                   logger.info("Successfully deleted alarm {} ", alarmName);
               }
           });
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteAlarms를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

SDK 및 클라이언트 모듈을 가져오고 API를 호출합니다.

```
import { DeleteAlarmsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const run = async () => {
  const command = new DeleteAlarmsCommand({
    AlarmNames: [process.env.CLOUDWATCH_ALARM_NAME], // Set the value of
 CLOUDWATCH_ALARM_NAME to the name of an existing alarm.
  });

  try {
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

export default run();
```

별도의 모듈에서 클라이언트를 생성하고 내보냅니다.

```
import { CloudWatchClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";

export const client = new CloudWatchClient({});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하십시오.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteAlarms를 참조하십시오.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

SDK 및 클라이언트 모듈을 가져오고 API를 호출합니다.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create CloudWatch service object
var cw = new AWS.CloudWatch({ apiVersion: "2010-08-01" });

var params = {
  AlarmNames: ["Web_Server_CPU_Utilization"],
};

cw.deleteAlarms(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하십시오.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteAlarms를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun deleteAlarm(alarmNameVal: String) {
    val request =
        DeleteAlarmsRequest {
            alarmNames = listOf(alarmNameVal)
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.deleteAlarms(request)
        println("Successfully deleted alarm $alarmNameVal")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DeleteAlarms를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class CloudWatchWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon CloudWatch functions."""

    def __init__(self, cloudwatch_resource):
        """
```

```
        :param cloudwatch_resource: A Boto3 CloudWatch resource.
        """
        self.cloudwatch_resource = cloudwatch_resource


    def delete_metric_alarms(self, metric_namespace, metric_name):
        """
        Deletes all of the alarms that are currently watching the specified
metric.

        :param metric_namespace: The namespace of the metric.
        :param metric_name: The name of the metric.
        """
        try:
            metric = self.cloudwatch_resource.Metric(metric_namespace,
metric_name)
            metric.alarms.delete()
            logger.info(
                "Deleted alarms for metric %s.%s.", metric_namespace, metric_name
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't delete alarms for metric %s.%s.",
                metric_namespace,
                metric_name,
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteAlarms를 참조하십시오.

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
        lo_cwt->deletealarms(
          it_alarmnames = it_alarm_names ).
        MESSAGE 'Alarms deleted.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_cwtresourcenotfound.
        MESSAGE 'Resource being accessed is not found.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 DeleteAlarms를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DeleteAnomalyDetector** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteAnomalyDetector의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a single metric anomaly detector.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="anomalyDetector">The anomaly detector to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteAnomalyDetector(SingleMetricAnomalyDetector
anomalyDetector)
    {
        var deleteAnomalyDetectorResponse = await
_amazonCloudWatch.DeleteAnomalyDetectorAsync(
```

```
            new DeleteAnomalyDetectorRequest()
            {
                SingleMetricAnomalyDetector = anomalyDetector
            });

        return deleteAnomalyDetectorResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteAnomalyDetector를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

지정된 이상 탐지 모델을 삭제하려면 다음을 수행합니다.

다음 `delete-anomaly-detector` 예제에서는 지정된 계정에서 이상 탐지기 모델을 삭제합니다.

```
aws cloudwatch delete-anomaly-detector \
    --namespace AWS/Logs \
    --metric-name IncomingBytes \
    --stat SampleCount
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 Amazon CloudWatch 사용 설명서의 이상 탐지 모델 삭제 섹션을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteAnomalyDetector을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Deletes an Anomaly Detector.
    *
    * @param fileName the name of the file containing the Anomaly Detector
configuration
    * @return a CompletableFuture that represents the asynchronous deletion of
the Anomaly Detector
    */
   public CompletableFuture<DeleteAnomalyDetectorResponse>
deleteAnomalyDetectorAsync(String fileName) {
       CompletableFuture<JsonNode> readFileFuture =
CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> {
           try {
               JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new
File(fileName));
               return new ObjectMapper().readTree(parser); // Return the root
node
           } catch (IOException e) {
               throw new RuntimeException("Failed to read or parse the file",
e);
           }
       });

       return readFileFuture.thenCompose(rootNode -> {
           String customMetricNamespace =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText();
           String customMetricName =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText();

           SingleMetricAnomalyDetector singleMetricAnomalyDetector =
SingleMetricAnomalyDetector.builder()
               .metricName(customMetricName)
               .namespace(customMetricNamespace)
               .stat("Maximum")
               .build();

           DeleteAnomalyDetectorRequest request =
DeleteAnomalyDetectorRequest.builder()
               .singleMetricAnomalyDetector(singleMetricAnomalyDetector)
               .build();

           return getAsyncClient().deleteAnomalyDetector(request);
       }).whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
```

```
            if (exception != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete the Anomaly
 Detector", exception);
            } else {
                logger.info("Successfully deleted the Anomaly Detector.");
            }
        });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteAnomalyDetector를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun deleteAnomalyDetector(fileName: String) {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val customMetricNamespace =
 rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText()
    val customMetricName = rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText()

    val singleMetricAnomalyDetectorVal =
        SingleMetricAnomalyDetector {
            metricName = customMetricName
            namespace = customMetricNamespace
            stat = "Maximum"
        }

    val request =
        DeleteAnomalyDetectorRequest {
            singleMetricAnomalyDetector = singleMetricAnomalyDetectorVal
```

```
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.deleteAnomalyDetector(request)
        println("Successfully deleted the Anomaly Detector.")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DeleteAnomalyDetector를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DeleteDashboards** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteDashboards의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a list of CloudWatch dashboards.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dashboardNames">List of dashboard names to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteDashboards(List<string> dashboardNames)
    {
        var deleteDashboardsResponse = await
_amazonCloudWatch.DeleteDashboardsAsync(
            new DeleteDashboardsRequest()
```

```
            {
                DashboardNames = dashboardNames
            });

        return deleteDashboardsResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteDashboards를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

지정된 대시보드를 삭제하려면 다음을 수행합니다.

다음 `delete-dashboards` 예제에서는 지정된 계정에서 `Dashboard-A` 및 `Dashboard-B`라는 대시보드 2개를 삭제합니다.

```
aws cloudwatch delete-dashboards \
    --dashboard-names Dashboard-A Dashboard-B
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 Amazon CloudWatch 사용 설명서의 Amazon CloudWatch 대시보드 사용 섹션을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteDashboards를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
```

```
     * Deletes the specified dashboard.
     *
     * @param dashboardName the name of the dashboard to be deleted
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} representing the asynchronous
 operation of deleting the dashboard
     * @throws RuntimeException if the dashboard deletion fails
     */
    public CompletableFuture<DeleteDashboardsResponse>
 deleteDashboardAsync(String dashboardName) {
        DeleteDashboardsRequest dashboardsRequest =
 DeleteDashboardsRequest.builder()
            .dashboardNames(dashboardName)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().deleteDashboards(dashboardsRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete the dashboard: "
 + dashboardName, exception);
                } else {
                    logger.info("{} was successfully deleted.", dashboardName);
                }
            });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteDashboards를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun deleteDashboard(dashboardName: String) {
    val dashboardsRequest =
        DeleteDashboardsRequest {
            dashboardNames = listOf(dashboardName)
```

```
        }
    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.deleteDashboards(dashboardsRequest)
        println("$dashboardName was successfully deleted.")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DeleteDashboards를 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예시 1: 지정된 대시보드를 삭제하고 계속하기 전에 확인을 위해 승격합니다. 확인을 우회하려면 명령에 -Force 스위치를 추가합니다.

```
Remove-CWDashboard -DashboardName Dashboard1
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteDashboards를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예시 1: 지정된 대시보드를 삭제하고 계속하기 전에 확인을 위해 승격합니다. 확인을 우회하려면 명령에 -Force 스위치를 추가합니다.

```
Remove-CWDashboard -DashboardName Dashboard1
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteDashboards를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`DescribeAlarmHistory`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeAlarmHistory`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Describe the history of an alarm for a number of days in the past.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="alarmName">The name of the alarm.</param>
    /// <param name="historyDays">The number of days in the past.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of alarm history data.</returns>
    public async Task<List<AlarmHistoryItem>> DescribeAlarmHistory(string
alarmName, int historyDays)
    {
        List<AlarmHistoryItem> alarmHistory = new List<AlarmHistoryItem>();
        var paginatedAlarmHistory =
_amazonCloudWatch.Paginators.DescribeAlarmHistory(
            new DescribeAlarmHistoryRequest()
            {
                AlarmName = alarmName,
                EndDateUtc = DateTime.UtcNow,
                HistoryItemType = HistoryItemType.StateUpdate,
                StartDateUtc = DateTime.UtcNow.AddDays(-historyDays)
            });

        await foreach (var data in paginatedAlarmHistory.AlarmHistoryItems)
        {
            alarmHistory.Add(data);
        }
        return alarmHistory;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeAlarmHistory를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

경보에 대한 기록을 검색하는 방법

다음 예제에서는 `describe-alarm-history` 명령을 사용하여 'myalarm'이라는 Amazon CloudWatch 경보에 대한 기록을 검색합니다.

```
aws cloudwatch describe-alarm-history --alarm-name "myalarm" --history-item-
type StateUpdate
```

출력:

```
{
    "AlarmHistoryItems": [
        {
            "Timestamp": "2014-04-09T18:59:06.442Z",
            "HistoryItemType": "StateUpdate",
            "AlarmName": "myalarm",
            "HistoryData": "{\"version\":\"1.0\",\"oldState\":{\"stateValue
\":\"ALARM\",\"stateReason\":\"testing purposes\"},\"newState\":{\"stateValue
\":\"OK\",\"stateReason\":\"Threshold Crossed: 2 datapoints were not
 greater than the threshold (70.0). The most recent datapoints: [38.958,
 40.292].\",\"stateReasonData\":{\"version\":\"1.0\",\"queryDate\":
\"2014-04-09T18:59:06.419+0000\",\"startDate\":\"2014-04-09T18:44:00.000+0000\",
\"statistic\":\"Average\",\"period\":300,\"recentDatapoints\":[38.958,40.292],
\"threshold\":70.0}}}",
            "HistorySummary": "Alarm updated from ALARM to OK"
        },
        {
            "Timestamp": "2014-04-09T18:59:05.805Z",
            "HistoryItemType": "StateUpdate",
            "AlarmName": "myalarm",
            "HistoryData": "{\"version\":\"1.0\",\"oldState\":{\"stateValue
\":\"OK\",\"stateReason\":\"Threshold Crossed: 2 datapoints were
 not greater than the threshold (70.0). The most recent datapoints:
 [38.839999999999996, 39.714].\",\"stateReasonData\":{\"version\":
\"1.0\",\"queryDate\":\"2014-03-11T22:45:41.569+0000\",\"startDate\":
\"2014-03-11T22:30:00.000+0000\",\"statistic\":\"Average\",\"period\":300,
\"recentDatapoints\":[38.839999999999996,39.714],\"threshold\":70.0}},\"newState
\":{\"stateValue\":\"ALARM\",\"stateReason\":\"testing purposes\"}}",
            "HistorySummary": "Alarm updated from OK to ALARM"
```

```
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI Command Reference의 DescribeAlarmHistory를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Retrieves the alarm history for a given alarm name and date range.
    *
    * @param fileName the path to the JSON file containing the alarm name
    * @param date     the date to start the alarm history search (in the format
"yyyy-MM-dd'T'HH:mm:ss'Z'")
    * @return a {@code CompletableFuture<Void>} that completes when the alarm
history has been retrieved and processed
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> getAlarmHistoryAsync(String fileName, String
date) {
       CompletableFuture<String> readFileFuture =
CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> {
           try {
               JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new
File(fileName));
               com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
               return rootNode.findValue("exampleAlarmName").asText(); // Return
alarmName from the JSON file
           } catch (IOException e) {
               throw new RuntimeException("Failed to read or parse the file",
e);
           }
       });
```

```
        // Use the alarm name to describe alarm history with a paginator.
        return readFileFuture.thenCompose(alarmName -> {
            try {
                Instant start = Instant.parse(date);
                Instant endDate = Instant.now();
                DescribeAlarmHistoryRequest historyRequest =
DescribeAlarmHistoryRequest.builder()
                    .startDate(start)
                    .endDate(endDate)
                    .alarmName(alarmName)
                    .historyItemType(HistoryItemType.ACTION)
                    .build();

                // Use the paginator to paginate through alarm history pages.
                DescribeAlarmHistoryPublisher historyPublisher =
getAsyncClient().describeAlarmHistoryPaginator(historyRequest);
                CompletableFuture<Void> future = historyPublisher
                    .subscribe(response ->
response.alarmHistoryItems().forEach(item -> {
                        logger.info("History summary: {}",
item.historySummary());
                        logger.info("Timestamp: {}", item.timestamp());
                    }))
                    .whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
                        if (exception != null) {
                            logger.error("Error occurred while getting alarm
history: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                        } else {
                            logger.info("Successfully retrieved all alarm
history.");
                        }
                    });

                // Return the future to the calling code for further handling
                return future;
            } catch (Exception e) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to process alarm history", e);
            }
        }).whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
            if (exception != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Error completing alarm history
processing", exception);
            }
```

```
        });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeAlarmHistory를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun getAlarmHistory(
    fileName: String,
    date: String,
) {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val alarmNameVal = rootNode.findValue("exampleAlarmName").asText()
    val start = Instant.parse(date)
    val endDateVal = Instant.now()

    val historyRequest =
        DescribeAlarmHistoryRequest {
            startDate =
                aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
                    .Instant(start)
            endDate =
                aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
                    .Instant(endDateVal)
            alarmName = alarmNameVal
            historyItemType = HistoryItemType.Action
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.describeAlarmHistory(historyRequest)
```

```
        val historyItems = response.alarmHistoryItems
        if (historyItems != null) {
            if (historyItems.isEmpty()) {
                println("No alarm history data found for $alarmNameVal.")
            } else {
                for (item in historyItems) {
                    println("History summary ${item.historySummary}")
                    println("Time stamp: ${item.timestamp}")
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DescribeAlarmHistory를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DescribeAlarms** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeAlarms의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기
- 경보 시작하기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Describe the current alarms, optionally filtered by state.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="stateValue">Optional filter for alarm state.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of alarm data.</returns>
    public async Task<List<MetricAlarm>> DescribeAlarms(StateValue? stateValue =
 null)
    {
        List<MetricAlarm> alarms = new List<MetricAlarm>();
        var paginatedDescribeAlarms =
 _amazonCloudWatch.Paginators.DescribeAlarms(
            new DescribeAlarmsRequest()
            {
                StateValue = stateValue
            });

        await foreach (var data in paginatedDescribeAlarms.MetricAlarms)
        {
            alarms.Add(data);
        }
        return alarms;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeAlarms를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

경보에 대한 정보를 나열하는 방법

다음 예제에서는 `describe-alarms` 명령을 사용하여 'myalarm'이라는 경보에 대한 정보를 제공합니다.

```
aws cloudwatch describe-alarms --alarm-names "myalarm"
```

출력:

```
{
    "MetricAlarms": [
        {
            "EvaluationPeriods": 2,
            "AlarmArn": "arn:aws:cloudwatch:us-
east-1:123456789012:alarm:myalarm",
```

```
            "StateUpdatedTimestamp": "2014-04-09T18:59:06.442Z",
            "AlarmConfigurationUpdatedTimestamp": "2012-12-27T00:49:54.032Z",
            "ComparisonOperator": "GreaterThanThreshold",
            "AlarmActions": [
                "arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:123456789012:myHighCpuAlarm"
            ],
            "Namespace": "AWS/EC2",
            "AlarmDescription": "CPU usage exceeds 70 percent",
            "StateReasonData": "{\"version\":\"1.0\",\"queryDate\":
\"2014-04-09T18:59:06.419+0000\",\"startDate\":\"2014-04-09T18:44:00.000+0000\",
\"statistic\":\"Average\",\"period\":300,\"recentDatapoints\":[38.958,40.292],
\"threshold\":70.0}",
            "Period": 300,
            "StateValue": "OK",
            "Threshold": 70.0,
            "AlarmName": "myalarm",
            "Dimensions": [
                {
                    "Name": "InstanceId",
                    "Value": "i-0c986c72"
                }
            ],
            "Statistic": "Average",
            "StateReason": "Threshold Crossed: 2 datapoints were not greater than
 the threshold (70.0). The most recent datapoints: [38.958, 40.292].",
            "InsufficientDataActions": [],
            "OKActions": [],
            "ActionsEnabled": true,
            "MetricName": "CPUUtilization"
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI Command Reference의 DescribeAlarms를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Describes the CloudWatch alarms of the 'METRIC_ALARM' type.
     *
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents the asynchronous
operation
     * of describing the CloudWatch alarms. The future completes when the
     * operation is finished, either successfully or with an error.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> describeAlarmsAsync() {
        List<AlarmType> typeList = new ArrayList<>();
        typeList.add(AlarmType.METRIC_ALARM);
        DescribeAlarmsRequest alarmsRequest = DescribeAlarmsRequest.builder()
            .alarmTypes(typeList)
            .maxRecords(10)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().describeAlarms(alarmsRequest)
            .thenAccept(response -> {
                List<MetricAlarm> alarmList = response.metricAlarms();
                for (MetricAlarm alarm : alarmList) {
                    logger.info("Alarm name: {}", alarm.alarmName());
                    logger.info("Alarm description: {} ",
alarm.alarmDescription());
                }
            })
            .whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
                if (ex != null) {
                    logger.info("Failed to describe alarms: {}",
ex.getMessage());
                } else {
                    logger.info("Successfully described alarms.");
```

```
                }
            });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeAlarms를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun describeAlarms() {
    val typeList = ArrayList<AlarmType>()
    typeList.add(AlarmType.MetricAlarm)
    val alarmsRequest =
        DescribeAlarmsRequest {
            alarmTypes = typeList
            maxRecords = 10
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.describeAlarms(alarmsRequest)
        response.metricAlarms?.forEach { alarm ->
            println("Alarm name: ${alarm.alarmName}")
            println("Alarm description: ${alarm.alarmDescription}")
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DescribeAlarms를 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: CloudWatch에서 복합 및 지표 경보를 포함한 모든 경보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-CWAlarm -MaxRecords 1
```

출력:

```
CompositeAlarms MetricAlarms         NextToken
--------------- ------------         ---------
                {MetricAlarms-01}    NextToken-01
                {MetricAlarms-02}    NextToken-02
                {MetricAlarms-03}    NextToken-03
```

예제 2: -AlarmType 파라미터를 CompositeAlarms로 설정한 후 CloudWatch에서 복합 경보 데이터만 반환합니다.

```
Get-CWAlarm -AlarmType 'CompositeAlarms'
```

출력:

```
CompositeAlarms        MetricAlarms NextToken
---------------        ------------ ---------
{CompositeAlarms-01}
{CompositeAlarms-02}
{CompositeAlarms-03}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeAlarms를 참조하세요.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-cloudwatch'

# Lists the names of available Amazon CloudWatch alarms.
#
# @param cloudwatch_client [Aws::CloudWatch::Client]
#   An initialized CloudWatch client.
# @example
#   list_alarms(Aws::CloudWatch::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'))
def list_alarms(cloudwatch_client)
  response = cloudwatch_client.describe_alarms
  if response.metric_alarms.count.positive?
    response.metric_alarms.each do |alarm|
      puts alarm.alarm_name
    end
  else
    puts 'No alarms found.'
  end
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error getting information about alarms: #{e.message}"
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 DescribeAlarms를 참조하십시오.

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_cwt->describealarms(                 " oo_result is
 returned for testing purposes. "
          it_alarmnames = it_alarm_names ).
        MESSAGE 'Alarms retrieved.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
```

```
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 DescribeAlarms를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DescribeAlarmsForMetric** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeAlarmsForMetric의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기
- 지표 및 경보 관리

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Describe the current alarms for a specific metric.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="metricName">The name of the metric.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of alarm data.</returns>
    public async Task<List<MetricAlarm>> DescribeAlarmsForMetric(string
metricNamespace, string metricName)
    {
        var alarmsResult = await _amazonCloudWatch.DescribeAlarmsForMetricAsync(
            new DescribeAlarmsForMetricRequest()
            {
```

```
                Namespace = metricNamespace,
                MetricName = metricName
            });

        return alarmsResult.MetricAlarms;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeAlarmsForMetric을 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

필수 파일을 포함합니다.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/CloudWatchClient.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/model/DescribeAlarmsRequest.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/model/DescribeAlarmsResult.h>
#include <iomanip>
#include <iostream>
```

경보를 설명합니다.

```
        Aws::CloudWatch::CloudWatchClient cw;
        Aws::CloudWatch::Model::DescribeAlarmsRequest request;
        request.SetMaxRecords(1);

        bool done = false;
        bool header = false;
        while (!done)
        {
            auto outcome = cw.DescribeAlarms(request);
```

```
            if (!outcome.IsSuccess())
            {
                std::cout << "Failed to describe CloudWatch alarms:" <<
                    outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                break;
            }

            if (!header)
            {
                std::cout << std::left <<
                    std::setw(32) << "Name" <<
                    std::setw(64) << "Arn" <<
                    std::setw(64) << "Description" <<
                    std::setw(20) << "LastUpdated" <<
                    std::endl;
                header = true;
            }

            const auto &alarms = outcome.GetResult().GetMetricAlarms();
            for (const auto &alarm : alarms)
            {
                std::cout << std::left <<
                    std::setw(32) << alarm.GetAlarmName() <<
                    std::setw(64) << alarm.GetAlarmArn() <<
                    std::setw(64) << alarm.GetAlarmDescription() <<
                    std::setw(20) << 
                    alarm.GetAlarmConfigurationUpdatedTimestamp().ToGmtString(
                        SIMPLE_DATE_FORMAT_STR) <<
                    std::endl;
            }

            const auto &next_token = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            request.SetNextToken(next_token);
            done = next_token.empty();
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DescribeAlarmsForMetric을 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

지표와 관련된 경보에 대한 정보를 표시하는 방법

다음 예제에서는 `describe-alarms-for-metric` 명령을 사용하여 Amazon EC2 CPUUtilization 지표 및 ID i-0c986c72의 인스턴스와 관련된 모든 경보에 대한 정보를 표시합니다.

```
aws cloudwatch describe-alarms-for-metric --metric-name CPUUtilization --
namespace AWS/EC2 --dimensions Name=InstanceId,Value=i-0c986c72
```

출력:

```
{
    "MetricAlarms": [
        {
            "EvaluationPeriods": 10,
            "AlarmArn": "arn:aws:cloudwatch:us-
east-1:111122223333:alarm:myHighCpuAlarm2",
            "StateUpdatedTimestamp": "2013-10-30T03:03:51.479Z",
            "AlarmConfigurationUpdatedTimestamp": "2013-10-30T03:03:50.865Z",
            "ComparisonOperator": "GreaterThanOrEqualToThreshold",
            "AlarmActions": [
                "arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:111122223333:NotifyMe"
            ],
            "Namespace": "AWS/EC2",
            "AlarmDescription": "CPU usage exceeds 70 percent",
            "StateReasonData": "{\"version\":\"1.0\",\"queryDate\":
\"2013-10-30T03:03:51.479+0000\",\"startDate\":\"2013-10-30T02:08:00.000+0000\",
\"statistic\":\"Average\",\"period\":300,\"recentDatapoints\":
[40.698,39.612,42.432,39.796,38.816,42.28,42.854,40.088,40.760000000000005,41.316],
\"threshold\":70.0}",
            "Period": 300,
            "StateValue": "OK",
            "Threshold": 70.0,
            "AlarmName": "myHighCpuAlarm2",
            "Dimensions": [
                {
                    "Name": "InstanceId",
                    "Value": "i-0c986c72"
                }
```

```
            ],
            "Statistic": "Average",
            "StateReason": "Threshold Crossed: 10 datapoints were not
 greater than or equal to the threshold (70.0). The most recent datapoints:
 [40.760000000000005, 41.316].",
            "InsufficientDataActions": [],
            "OKActions": [],
            "ActionsEnabled": true,
            "MetricName": "CPUUtilization"
        },
        {
            "EvaluationPeriods": 2,
            "AlarmArn": "arn:aws:cloudwatch:us-
east-1:111122223333:alarm:myHighCpuAlarm",
            "StateUpdatedTimestamp": "2014-04-09T18:59:06.442Z",
            "AlarmConfigurationUpdatedTimestamp": "2014-04-09T22:26:05.958Z",
            "ComparisonOperator": "GreaterThanThreshold",
            "AlarmActions": [
                "arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:111122223333:HighCPUAlarm"
            ],
            "Namespace": "AWS/EC2",
            "AlarmDescription": "CPU usage exceeds 70 percent",
            "StateReasonData": "{\"version\":\"1.0\",\"queryDate\":
\"2014-04-09T18:59:06.419+0000\",\"startDate\":\"2014-04-09T18:44:00.000+0000\",
\"statistic\":\"Average\",\"period\":300,\"recentDatapoints\":[38.958,40.292],
\"threshold\":70.0}",
            "Period": 300,
            "StateValue": "OK",
            "Threshold": 70.0,
            "AlarmName": "myHighCpuAlarm",
            "Dimensions": [
                {
                    "Name": "InstanceId",
                    "Value": "i-0c986c72"
                }
            ],
            "Statistic": "Average",
            "StateReason": "Threshold Crossed: 2 datapoints were not greater than
 the threshold (70.0). The most recent datapoints: [38.958, 40.292].",
            "InsufficientDataActions": [],
            "OKActions": [],
            "ActionsEnabled": false,
            "MetricName": "CPUUtilization"
        }
```

```
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI Command Reference의 DescribeAlarmsForMetric을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Checks for a metric alarm in AWS CloudWatch.
    *
    * @param fileName the name of the file containing the JSON configuration for
the custom metric
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the check for the
metric alarm is complete
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> checkForMetricAlarmAsync(String fileName) {
       CompletableFuture<String> readFileFuture =
CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> {
           try {
               JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new
File(fileName));
               com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
               return rootNode.toString(); // Return JSON as a string for
further processing
           } catch (IOException e) {
               throw new RuntimeException("Failed to read file", e);
           }
       });

       return readFileFuture.thenCompose(jsonContent -> {
           try {
```

```
                com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(jsonContent);
                String customMetricNamespace =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText();
                String customMetricName =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText();

                DescribeAlarmsForMetricRequest metricRequest =
DescribeAlarmsForMetricRequest.builder()
                    .metricName(customMetricName)
                    .namespace(customMetricNamespace)
                    .build();

                return checkForAlarmAsync(metricRequest, customMetricName, 10);

            } catch (IOException e) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to parse JSON content", e);
            }
        }).whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
            if (exception != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Error checking metric alarm",
exception);
            }
        });
    }

    // Recursive method to check for the alarm.

    /**
     * Checks for the existence of an alarm asynchronously for the specified
metric.
     *
     * @param metricRequest    the request to describe the alarms for the
specified metric
     * @param customMetricName the name of the custom metric to check for an
alarm
     * @param retries          the number of retries to perform if no alarm is
found
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when an alarm is found
or the maximum number of retries has been reached
     */
    private static CompletableFuture<Void>
checkForAlarmAsync(DescribeAlarmsForMetricRequest metricRequest, String
customMetricName, int retries) {
```

```
        if (retries == 0) {
            return CompletableFuture.completedFuture(null).thenRun(() ->
                logger.info("No Alarm state found for {} after 10 retries.",
customMetricName)
            );
        }

        return
(getAsyncClient().describeAlarmsForMetric(metricRequest).thenCompose(response ->
{
            if (response.hasMetricAlarms()) {
                logger.info("Alarm state found for {}", customMetricName);
                return CompletableFuture.completedFuture(null); // Alarm found,
complete the future
            } else {
                return CompletableFuture.runAsync(() -> {
                    try {
                        Thread.sleep(20000);
                        logger.info(".");
                    } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                        throw new RuntimeException("Interrupted while waiting to
retry", e);
                    }
                }).thenCompose(v -> checkForAlarmAsync(metricRequest,
customMetricName, retries - 1)); // Recursive call
            }
        }));
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeAlarmsForMetric을 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

SDK 및 클라이언트 모듈을 가져오고 API를 호출합니다.

```
import { DescribeAlarmsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const run = async () => {
  const command = new DescribeAlarmsCommand({
    AlarmNames: [process.env.CLOUDWATCH_ALARM_NAME], // Set the value of
 CLOUDWATCH_ALARM_NAME to the name of an existing alarm.
  });

  try {
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

export default run();
```

별도의 모듈에서 클라이언트를 생성하고 내보냅니다.

```
import { CloudWatchClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";

export const client = new CloudWatchClient({});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하십시오.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DescribeAlarmsForMetric을 참조하십시오.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
```

```
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create CloudWatch service object
var cw = new AWS.CloudWatch({ apiVersion: "2010-08-01" });

cw.describeAlarms({ StateValue: "INSUFFICIENT_DATA" }, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    // List the names of all current alarms in the console
    data.MetricAlarms.forEach(function (item, index, array) {
      console.log(item.AlarmName);
    });
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하십시오.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DescribeAlarmsForMetric을 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun checkForMetricAlarm(fileName: String?) {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val customMetricNamespace =
 rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText()
    val customMetricName = rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText()
    var hasAlarm = false
    var retries = 10
```

```
    val metricRequest =
        DescribeAlarmsForMetricRequest {
            metricName = customMetricName
            namespace = customMetricNamespace
        }
    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        while (!hasAlarm && retries > 0) {
            val response = cwClient.describeAlarmsForMetric(metricRequest)
            if (response.metricAlarms?.count()!! > 0) {
                hasAlarm = true
            }
            retries--
            delay(20000)
            println(".")
        }
        if (!hasAlarm) {
            println("No Alarm state found for $customMetricName after 10
 retries.")
        } else {
            println("Alarm state found for $customMetricName.")
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DescribeAlarmsForMetric를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class CloudWatchWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon CloudWatch functions."""

    def __init__(self, cloudwatch_resource):
```

```
        """
        :param cloudwatch_resource: A Boto3 CloudWatch resource.
        """
        self.cloudwatch_resource = cloudwatch_resource


    def get_metric_alarms(self, metric_namespace, metric_name):
        """
        Gets the alarms that are currently watching the specified metric.

        :param metric_namespace: The namespace of the metric.
        :param metric_name: The name of the metric.
        :returns: An iterator that yields the alarms.
        """
        metric = self.cloudwatch_resource.Metric(metric_namespace, metric_name)
        alarm_iter = metric.alarms.all()
        logger.info("Got alarms for metric %s.%s.", metric_namespace,
metric_name)
        return alarm_iter
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeAlarmsForMetric를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
#
# @param cloudwatch_client [Aws::CloudWatch::Client]
#   An initialized CloudWatch client.
# @example
#   describe_metric_alarms(Aws::CloudWatch::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'))
```

```
def describe_metric_alarms(cloudwatch_client)
  response = cloudwatch_client.describe_alarms

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

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

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

      if alarm.key?(:insufficient_data_actions) &&
         alarm.insufficient_data_actions.count.positive?
        puts 'Insufficient data actions:'
        alarm.insufficient_data_actions.each do |a|
          puts "  #{a}"
        end
      end

      puts 'Dimensions:'
      if alarm.key?(:dimensions) && alarm.dimensions.count.positive?
        alarm.dimensions.each do |d|
          puts "  Name: #{d.name}, Value: #{d.value}"
```

```
        end
      else
        puts '  None for this alarm.'
      end
    end
  else
    puts 'No alarms found.'
  end
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error getting information about alarms: #{e.message}"
end

# Example usage:
def run_me
  region = ''

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

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

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 DescribeAlarmsForMetric을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DescribeAnomalyDetectors** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeAnomalyDetectors의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Describe anomaly detectors for a metric and namespace.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="metricName">The metric of the anomaly detectors.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of detectors.</returns>
    public async Task<List<AnomalyDetector>> DescribeAnomalyDetectors(string
metricNamespace, string metricName)
    {
        List<AnomalyDetector> detectors = new List<AnomalyDetector>();
        var paginatedDescribeAnomalyDetectors =
_amazonCloudWatch.Paginators.DescribeAnomalyDetectors(
            new DescribeAnomalyDetectorsRequest()
            {
                MetricName = metricName,
                Namespace = metricNamespace
            });

        await foreach (var data in
paginatedDescribeAnomalyDetectors.AnomalyDetectors)
        {
            detectors.Add(data);
        }

        return detectors;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeAnomalyDetectors를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

이상 탐지 모델 목록을 검색하려면 다음을 수행합니다.

다음 `describe-anomaly-detectors` 예제에서는 지정된 계정의 `AWS/Logs` 네임스페이스와 연결된 이상 탐지기 모델에 대한 정보를 표시합니다.

```
aws cloudwatch describe-anomaly-detectors \
    --namespace AWS/Logs
```

출력:

```
{
    "AnomalyDetectors": [
        {
            "Namespace": "AWS/Logs",
            "MetricName": "IncomingBytes",
            "Dimensions": [],
            "Stat": "SampleCount",
            "Configuration": {
                "ExcludedTimeRanges": []
            },
            "StateValue": "TRAINED",
            "SingleMetricAnomalyDetector": {
                "AccountId": "123456789012",
                "Namespace": "AWS/Logs",
                "MetricName": "IncomingBytes",
                "Dimensions": [],
                "Stat": "SampleCount"
            }
        },
        {
            "Namespace": "AWS/Logs",
            "MetricName": "IncomingBytes",
            "Dimensions": [
```

```
                {
                    "Name": "LogGroupName",
                    "Value": "demo"
                }
            ],
            "Stat": "Average",
            "Configuration": {
                "ExcludedTimeRanges": []
            },
            "StateValue": "PENDING_TRAINING",
            "SingleMetricAnomalyDetector": {
                "AccountId": "123456789012",
                "Namespace": "AWS/Logs",
                "MetricName": "IncomingBytes",
                "Dimensions": [
                    {
                        "Name": "LogGroupName",
                        "Value": "demo"
                    }
                ],
                "Stat": "Average"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon CloudWatch 사용 설명서의 CloudWatch 이상 탐지 사용 섹션을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeAnomalyDetectors를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Describes the anomaly detectors based on the specified JSON file.
    *
    * @param fileName the name of the JSON file containing the custom metric
namespace and name
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the anomaly
detectors have been described
    * @throws RuntimeException if there is a failure during the operation, such
as when reading or parsing the JSON file,
    *                          or when describing the anomaly detectors
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> describeAnomalyDetectorsAsync(String fileName)
{
       CompletableFuture<JsonNode> readFileFuture =
CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> {
           try {
               JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new
File(fileName));
               return new ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
           } catch (IOException e) {
               throw new RuntimeException("Failed to read or parse the file",
e);
           }
       });

       return readFileFuture.thenCompose(rootNode -> {
           try {
               String customMetricNamespace =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText();
               String customMetricName =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText();

               DescribeAnomalyDetectorsRequest detectorsRequest =
DescribeAnomalyDetectorsRequest.builder()
                   .maxResults(10)
                   .metricName(customMetricName)
                   .namespace(customMetricNamespace)
                   .build();

               return
getAsyncClient().describeAnomalyDetectors(detectorsRequest).thenAccept(response
-> {
                   List<AnomalyDetector> anomalyDetectorList =
response.anomalyDetectors();
```

```
                    for (AnomalyDetector detector : anomalyDetectorList) {
                        logger.info("Metric name: {} ",
 detector.singleMetricAnomalyDetector().metricName());
                        logger.info("State: {} ", detector.stateValue());
                    }
                });
            } catch (RuntimeException e) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to describe anomaly
 detectors", e);
            }
        }).whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
            if (exception != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Error describing anomaly detectors",
 exception);
            }
        });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeAnomalyDetectors 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun describeAnomalyDetectors(fileName: String) {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val customMetricNamespace =
 rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText()
    val customMetricName = rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText()

    val detectorsRequest =
```

```
        DescribeAnomalyDetectorsRequest {
            maxResults = 10
            metricName = customMetricName
            namespace = customMetricNamespace
        }
    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.describeAnomalyDetectors(detectorsRequest)
        response.anomalyDetectors?.forEach { detector ->
            println("Metric name:
 ${detector.singleMetricAnomalyDetector?.metricName}")
            println("State: ${detector.stateValue}")
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DescribeAnomalyDetectors를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DisableAlarmActions** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DisableAlarmActions`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 경보 시작하기
- 지표 및 경보 관리

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Disable the actions for a list of alarms from CloudWatch.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="alarmNames">A list of names of alarms.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DisableAlarmActions(List<string> alarmNames)
    {
        var disableAlarmActionsResult = await
_amazonCloudWatch.DisableAlarmActionsAsync(
            new DisableAlarmActionsRequest()
            {
                AlarmNames = alarmNames
            });

        return disableAlarmActionsResult.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보에 대한 내용은 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DisableAlarmActions를 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

필수 파일을 포함합니다.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/CloudWatchClient.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/model/DisableAlarmActionsRequest.h>
#include <iostream>
```

경보 작업 사용을 중지합니다.

```
        Aws::CloudWatch::CloudWatchClient cw;
```

```
        Aws::CloudWatch::Model::DisableAlarmActionsRequest
disableAlarmActionsRequest;
        disableAlarmActionsRequest.AddAlarmNames(alarm_name);

        auto disableAlarmActionsOutcome =
cw.DisableAlarmActions(disableAlarmActionsRequest);
        if (!disableAlarmActionsOutcome.IsSuccess())
        {
            std::cout << "Failed to disable actions for alarm " << alarm_name <<
                ": " << disableAlarmActionsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                std::endl;
        }
        else
        {
            std::cout << "Successfully disabled actions for alarm " <<
                alarm_name << std::endl;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보에 대한 내용은 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DisableAlarmActions를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

경보에 대한 작업을 비활성화하는 방법

다음 예제에서는 `disable-alarm-actions` 명령을 사용하여 myalarm이라는 경보에 대한 모든 작업을 비활성화합니다.

```
aws cloudwatch disable-alarm-actions --alarm-names myalarm
```

이 명령은 성공하면 프롬프트로 돌아갑니다.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI Command Reference의 DisableAlarmActions를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.CloudWatchClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.CloudWatchException;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.DisableAlarmActionsRequest;

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

                Usage:
                  <alarmName>

                Where:
                  alarmName - An alarm name to disable (for example, MyAlarm).
                """;

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

        String alarmName = args[0];
```

```
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        CloudWatchClient cw = CloudWatchClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        disableActions(cw, alarmName);
        cw.close();
    }

    public static void disableActions(CloudWatchClient cw, String alarmName) {
        try {
            DisableAlarmActionsRequest request =
 DisableAlarmActionsRequest.builder()
                    .alarmNames(alarmName)
                    .build();

            cw.disableAlarmActions(request);
            System.out.printf("Successfully disabled actions on alarm %s",
 alarmName);

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

- API 세부 정보에 대한 내용은 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DisableAlarmActions를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

SDK 및 클라이언트 모듈을 가져오고 API를 호출합니다.

```
import { DisableAlarmActionsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const run = async () => {
  const command = new DisableAlarmActionsCommand({
    AlarmNames: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_ALARM_NAME, // Set the value of
 CLOUDWATCH_ALARM_NAME to the name of an existing alarm.
  });

  try {
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

export default run();
```

별도의 모듈에서 클라이언트를 생성하고 내보냅니다.

```
import { CloudWatchClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";

export const client = new CloudWatchClient({});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하십시오.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DisableAlarmActions을 참조하십시오.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

SDK 및 클라이언트 모듈을 가져오고 API를 호출합니다.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
```

```
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create CloudWatch service object
var cw = new AWS.CloudWatch({ apiVersion: "2010-08-01" });

cw.disableAlarmActions(
  { AlarmNames: ["Web_Server_CPU_Utilization"] },
  function (err, data) {
    if (err) {
      console.log("Error", err);
    } else {
      console.log("Success", data);
    }
  }
);
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하십시오.
- API 세부 정보에 대한 내용은 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DisableAlarmActions를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun disableActions(alarmName: String) {
    val request =
        DisableAlarmActionsRequest {
            alarmNames = listOf(alarmName)
        }
    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.disableAlarmActions(request)
        println("Successfully disabled actions on alarm $alarmName")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DisableAlarmActions를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class CloudWatchWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon CloudWatch functions."""

    def __init__(self, cloudwatch_resource):
        """
        :param cloudwatch_resource: A Boto3 CloudWatch resource.
        """
        self.cloudwatch_resource = cloudwatch_resource


    def enable_alarm_actions(self, alarm_name, enable):
        """
        Enables or disables actions on the specified alarm. Alarm actions can be
        used to send notifications or automate responses when an alarm enters a
        particular state.

        :param alarm_name: The name of the alarm.
        :param enable: When True, actions are enabled for the alarm. Otherwise,
 they
                       disabled.
        """
        try:
            alarm = self.cloudwatch_resource.Alarm(alarm_name)
            if enable:
                alarm.enable_actions()
            else:
                alarm.disable_actions()
            logger.info(
```

```
                "%s actions for alarm %s.",
                "Enabled" if enable else "Disabled",
                alarm_name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't %s actions alarm %s.",
                "enable" if enable else "disable",
                alarm_name,
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DisableAlarmActions를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
# Disables an alarm in Amazon CloudWatch.
#
# Prerequisites.
#
# - The alarm to disable.
#
# @param cloudwatch_client [Aws::CloudWatch::Client]
#   An initialized CloudWatch client.
# @param alarm_name [String] The name of the alarm to disable.
# @return [Boolean] true if the alarm was disabled; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless alarm_actions_disabled?(
#     Aws::CloudWatch::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'ObjectsInBucket'
```

```
#   )
def alarm_actions_disabled?(cloudwatch_client, alarm_name)
  cloudwatch_client.disable_alarm_actions(alarm_names: [alarm_name])
  true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error disabling alarm actions: #{e.message}"
  false
end

# Example usage:
def run_me
  alarm_name = 'ObjectsInBucket'
  alarm_description = 'Objects exist in this bucket for more than 1 day.'
  metric_name = 'NumberOfObjects'
  # Notify this Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic when
  # the alarm transitions to the ALARM state.
  alarm_actions = ['arn:aws:sns:us-
east-1:111111111111:Default_CloudWatch_Alarms_Topic']
  namespace = 'AWS/S3'
  statistic = 'Average'
  dimensions = [
    {
      name: "BucketName",
      value: "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
    },
    {
      name: 'StorageType',
      value: 'AllStorageTypes'
    }
  ]
  period = 86_400 # Daily (24 hours * 60 minutes * 60 seconds = 86400 seconds).
  unit = 'Count'
  evaluation_periods = 1 # More than one day.
  threshold = 1 # One object.
  comparison_operator = 'GreaterThanThreshold' # More than one object.
  # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon CloudWatch.
  region = 'us-east-1'

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

  if alarm_created_or_updated?(
    cloudwatch_client,
    alarm_name,
    alarm_description,
```

```
    metric_name,
    alarm_actions,
    namespace,
    statistic,
    dimensions,
    period,
    unit,
    evaluation_periods,
    threshold,
    comparison_operator
  )
    puts "Alarm '#{alarm_name}' created or updated."
  else
    puts "Could not create or update alarm '#{alarm_name}'."
  end

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

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- API 세부 정보에 대한 내용은 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 DisableAlarmActions를 참조하십시오.

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    "Disables actions on the specified alarm. "
```

```
    TRY.
        lo_cwt->disablealarmactions(
          it_alarmnames = it_alarm_names ).
        MESSAGE 'Alarm actions disabled.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 DisableAlarmActions를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **EnableAlarmActions** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `EnableAlarmActions`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 지표 및 경보 관리

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Enable the actions for a list of alarms from CloudWatch.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="alarmNames">A list of names of alarms.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> EnableAlarmActions(List<string> alarmNames)
    {
```

```
        var enableAlarmActionsResult = await
 _amazonCloudWatch.EnableAlarmActionsAsync(
            new EnableAlarmActionsRequest()
            {
                AlarmNames = alarmNames
            });

        return enableAlarmActionsResult.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 EnableAlarmActions를 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

필수 파일을 포함합니다.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/CloudWatchClient.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/model/EnableAlarmActionsRequest.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/model/PutMetricAlarmRequest.h>
#include <iostream>
```

경보 작업을 사용합니다.

```
    Aws::CloudWatch::CloudWatchClient cw;
    Aws::CloudWatch::Model::PutMetricAlarmRequest request;
    request.SetAlarmName(alarm_name);
    request.SetComparisonOperator(
        Aws::CloudWatch::Model::ComparisonOperator::GreaterThanThreshold);
    request.SetEvaluationPeriods(1);
    request.SetMetricName("CPUUtilization");
```

```
    request.SetNamespace("AWS/EC2");
    request.SetPeriod(60);
    request.SetStatistic(Aws::CloudWatch::Model::Statistic::Average);
    request.SetThreshold(70.0);
    request.SetActionsEnabled(false);
    request.SetAlarmDescription("Alarm when server CPU exceeds 70%");
    request.SetUnit(Aws::CloudWatch::Model::StandardUnit::Seconds);
    request.AddAlarmActions(actionArn);

    Aws::CloudWatch::Model::Dimension dimension;
    dimension.SetName("InstanceId");
    dimension.SetValue(instanceId);
    request.AddDimensions(dimension);

    auto outcome = cw.PutMetricAlarm(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess())
    {
        std::cout << "Failed to create CloudWatch alarm:" <<
            outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        return;
    }

    Aws::CloudWatch::Model::EnableAlarmActionsRequest enable_request;
    enable_request.AddAlarmNames(alarm_name);

    auto enable_outcome = cw.EnableAlarmActions(enable_request);
    if (!enable_outcome.IsSuccess())
    {
        std::cout << "Failed to enable alarm actions:" <<
            enable_outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        return;
    }

    std::cout << "Successfully created alarm " << alarm_name <<
        " and enabled actions on it." << std::endl;
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 EnableAlarmActions를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

경보에 대한 모든 작업을 활성화하는 방법

다음 예제에서는 `enable-alarm-actions` 명령을 사용하여 myalarm이라는 경보에 대한 모든 작업을 활성화합니다.

```
aws cloudwatch enable-alarm-actions --alarm-names myalarm
```

이 명령은 성공하면 프롬프트로 돌아갑니다.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI Command Reference의 EnableAlarmActions를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.CloudWatchClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.CloudWatchException;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.EnableAlarmActionsRequest;

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

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

                Usage:
                  <alarmName>

                Where:
                  alarmName - An alarm name to enable (for example, MyAlarm).
                """;

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

        String alarm = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        CloudWatchClient cw = CloudWatchClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        enableActions(cw, alarm);
        cw.close();
    }

    public static void enableActions(CloudWatchClient cw, String alarm) {
        try {
            EnableAlarmActionsRequest request =
 EnableAlarmActionsRequest.builder()
                    .alarmNames(alarm)
                    .build();

            cw.enableAlarmActions(request);
            System.out.printf("Successfully enabled actions on alarm %s", alarm);

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 EnableAlarmActions를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

SDK 및 클라이언트 모듈을 가져오고 API를 호출합니다.

```
import { EnableAlarmActionsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const run = async () => {
  const command = new EnableAlarmActionsCommand({
    AlarmNames: [process.env.CLOUDWATCH_ALARM_NAME], // Set the value of
 CLOUDWATCH_ALARM_NAME to the name of an existing alarm.
  });

  try {
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

export default run();
```

별도의 모듈에서 클라이언트를 생성하고 내보냅니다.

```
import { CloudWatchClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";

export const client = new CloudWatchClient({});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하십시오.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 EnableAlarmActions를 참조하십시오.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

SDK 및 클라이언트 모듈을 가져오고 API를 호출합니다.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create CloudWatch service object
var cw = new AWS.CloudWatch({ apiVersion: "2010-08-01" });

var params = {
  AlarmName: "Web_Server_CPU_Utilization",
  ComparisonOperator: "GreaterThanThreshold",
  EvaluationPeriods: 1,
  MetricName: "CPUUtilization",
  Namespace: "AWS/EC2",
  Period: 60,
  Statistic: "Average",
  Threshold: 70.0,
  ActionsEnabled: true,
  AlarmActions: ["ACTION_ARN"],
  AlarmDescription: "Alarm when server CPU exceeds 70%",
  Dimensions: [
    {
      Name: "InstanceId",
      Value: "INSTANCE_ID",
    },
  ],
  Unit: "Percent",
};

cw.putMetricAlarm(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
```

```
    console.log("Alarm action added", data);
    var paramsEnableAlarmAction = {
      AlarmNames: [params.AlarmName],
    };
    cw.enableAlarmActions(paramsEnableAlarmAction, function (err, data) {
      if (err) {
        console.log("Error", err);
      } else {
        console.log("Alarm action enabled", data);
      }
    });
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하십시오.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 EnableAlarmActions를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun enableActions(alarm: String) {
    val request =
        EnableAlarmActionsRequest {
            alarmNames = listOf(alarm)
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.enableAlarmActions(request)
        println("Successfully enabled actions on alarm $alarm")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 EnableAlarmActions를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class CloudWatchWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon CloudWatch functions."""

    def __init__(self, cloudwatch_resource):
        """
        :param cloudwatch_resource: A Boto3 CloudWatch resource.
        """
        self.cloudwatch_resource = cloudwatch_resource


    def enable_alarm_actions(self, alarm_name, enable):
        """
        Enables or disables actions on the specified alarm. Alarm actions can be
        used to send notifications or automate responses when an alarm enters a
        particular state.

        :param alarm_name: The name of the alarm.
        :param enable: When True, actions are enabled for the alarm. Otherwise,
 they
                       disabled.
        """
        try:
            alarm = self.cloudwatch_resource.Alarm(alarm_name)
            if enable:
                alarm.enable_actions()
            else:
                alarm.disable_actions()
            logger.info(
                "%s actions for alarm %s.",
                "Enabled" if enable else "Disabled",
```

```
                alarm_name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't %s actions alarm %s.",
                "enable" if enable else "disable",
                alarm_name,
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 EnableAlarmActions를 참조하십시오.

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    "Enable actions on the specified alarm."
    TRY.
        lo_cwt->enablealarmactions(
          it_alarmnames = it_alarm_names ).
        MESSAGE 'Alarm actions enabled.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 EnableAlarmActions를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **GetDashboard** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 GetDashboard의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/// <summary>
/// Get information on a dashboard.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="dashboardName">The name of the dashboard.</param>
/// <returns>A JSON object with dashboard information.</returns>
public async Task<string> GetDashboard(string dashboardName)
{
    var dashboardResponse = await _amazonCloudWatch.GetDashboardAsync(
        new GetDashboardRequest()
        {
            DashboardName = dashboardName
        });

    return dashboardResponse.DashboardBody;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 GetDashboard를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

대시보드에 대한 정보 검색

다음 get-dashboard 예제는 특정 계정에서 Dashboard-A라는 대시보드에 대한 정보를 표시합니다.

```
aws cloudwatch get-dashboard \
    --dashboard-name Dashboard-A
```

출력:

```
{
    "DashboardArn": "arn:aws:cloudwatch::123456789012:dashboard/Dashboard-A",
    "DashboardBody": "{\"widgets\":[{\"type\":\"metric\",\"x\":0,\"y\":0,\"width
\":6,\"height\":6,\"properties\":{\"view\":\"timeSeries\",\"stacked\":false,
\"metrics\":[[\"AWS/EC2\",\"NetworkIn\",\"InstanceId\",\"i-0131f062232ade043\"],
[\".\",\"NetworkOut\",\".\",\".\"]],\"region\":\"us-east-1\"}}]}",
    "DashboardName": "Dashboard-A"
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon CloudWatch 사용 설명서의 Amazon CloudWatch 대시보드 사용 섹션을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetDashboard를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예시 1: 지정된 대시보드의 arn 본문을 반환합니다.

```
Get-CWDashboard -DashboardName Dashboard1
```

출력:

```
DashboardArn                                          DashboardBody
------------                                          -------------
arn:aws:cloudwatch::123456789012:dashboard/Dashboard1 {...
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetDashboard를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예시 1: 지정된 대시보드의 arn 본문을 반환합니다.

```
Get-CWDashboard -DashboardName Dashboard1
```

출력:

```
DashboardArn                                            DashboardBody
------------                                            -------------
arn:aws:cloudwatch::123456789012:dashboard/Dashboard1 {...
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetDashboard를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **GetMetricData** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetMetricData`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get data for CloudWatch metrics.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="minutesOfData">The number of minutes of data to include.</
param>
    /// <param name="useDescendingTime">True to return the data descending by
 time.</param>
    /// <param name="endDateUtc">The end date for the data, in UTC.</param>
    /// <param name="maxDataPoints">The maximum data points to include.</param>
    /// <param name="dataQueries">Optional data queries to include.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of the requested metric data.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<List<MetricDataResult>> GetMetricData(int minutesOfData,
 bool useDescendingTime, DateTime? endDateUtc = null,
        int maxDataPoints = 0, List<MetricDataQuery>? dataQueries = null)
    {
        var metricData = new List<MetricDataResult>();
        // If no end time is provided, use the current time for the end time.
        endDateUtc ??= DateTime.UtcNow;
        var timeZoneOffset =
 TimeZoneInfo.Local.GetUtcOffset(endDateUtc.Value.ToLocalTime());
        var startTimeUtc = endDateUtc.Value.AddMinutes(-minutesOfData);
        // The timezone string should be in the format +0000, so use the timezone
 offset to format it correctly.
        var timeZoneString = $"{timeZoneOffset.Hours:D2}
{timeZoneOffset.Minutes:D2}";
        var paginatedMetricData = _amazonCloudWatch.Paginators.GetMetricData(
            new GetMetricDataRequest()
            {
                StartTimeUtc = startTimeUtc,
                EndTimeUtc = endDateUtc.Value,
                LabelOptions = new LabelOptions { Timezone = timeZoneString },
                ScanBy = useDescendingTime ? ScanBy.TimestampDescending :
 ScanBy.TimestampAscending,
                MaxDatapoints = maxDataPoints,
                MetricDataQueries = dataQueries,
            });

        await foreach (var data in paginatedMetricData.MetricDataResults)
        {
            metricData.Add(data);
        }
        return metricData;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 GetMetricData를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

예제 1: 수학 표현식을 사용하여 지정된 EC2의 평균 총 IOPS를 가져오려면

다음 `get-metric-data` 예제에서는 `EBSReadOps` 및 지표를 결합하는 지표 수학 확장을 `i-abcdef` 사용하여 InstanceID가 있는 EC2 인스턴스에 대한 CloudWatch `EBSWriteOps` 지표 값을 검색합니다.

```
aws cloudwatch get-metric-data \
    --metric-data-queries file://file.json \
    --start-time 2024-09-29T22:10:00Z \
    --end-time 2024-09-29T22:15:00Z
```

`file.json`의 콘텐츠:

```
[
    {
        "Id": "m3",
        "Expression": "(m1+m2)/300",
        "Label": "Avg Total IOPS"
    },
    {
        "Id": "m1",
        "MetricStat": {
            "Metric": {
                "Namespace": "AWS/EC2",
                "MetricName": "EBSReadOps",
                "Dimensions": [
                    {
                        "Name": "InstanceId",
                        "Value": "i-abcdef"
                    }
                ]
            },
            "Period": 300,
            "Stat": "Sum",
            "Unit": "Count"
        },
        "ReturnData": false
    },
    {
        "Id": "m2",
        "MetricStat": {
            "Metric": {
                "Namespace": "AWS/EC2",
                "MetricName": "EBSWriteOps",
                "Dimensions": [
```

```
                    {
                        "Name": "InstanceId",
                        "Value": "i-abcdef"
                    }
                ]
            },
            "Period": 300,
            "Stat": "Sum",
            "Unit": "Count"
        },
        "ReturnData": false
    }
]
```

출력:

```
{
    "MetricDataResults": [
        {
            "Id": "m3",
            "Label": "Avg Total IOPS",
            "Timestamps": [
                "2024-09-29T22:10:00+00:00"
            ],
            "Values": [
                96.85
            ],
            "StatusCode": "Complete"
        }
    ],
    "Messages": []
}
```

예시 2: CloudWatch 결제 지표를 사용하여 예상 AWS 요금 모니터링

다음 `get-metric-data` 예시에서는 AWS/청구 네임스페이스에서 `EstimatedCharges` CloudWatch 지표를 검색합니다.

```
aws cloudwatch get-metric-data \
    --metric-data-queries '[{"Id":"m1","MetricStat":{"Metric":
{"Namespace":"AWS/Billing","MetricName":"EstimatedCharges","Dimensions":
[{"Name":"Currency","Value":"USD"}]},"Period":21600,"Stat":"Maximum"}}]' \
    --start-time 2024-09-26T12:00:00Z \
```

```
    --end-time 2024-09-26T18:00:00Z \
    --region us-east-1
```

출력:

```
{
    "MetricDataResults": [
        {
            "Id": "m1",
            "Label": "EstimatedCharges",
            "Timestamps": [
                "2024-09-26T12:00:00+00:00"
            ],
            "Values": [
                542.38
            ],
            "StatusCode": "Complete"
        }
    ],
    "Messages": []
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon CloudWatch 사용 설명서에서 CloudWatch 지표에 수학 표현식 사용을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetMetricData를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Retrieves custom metric data from the AWS CloudWatch service.
     *
```

```
    * @param fileName the name of the file containing the custom metric
information
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the metric data
has been retrieved
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> getCustomMetricDataAsync(String fileName) {
       CompletableFuture<String> readFileFuture =
CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> {
           try {
               // Read values from the JSON file.
               JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new
File(fileName));
               com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
               return rootNode.toString(); // Return JSON as a string for
further processing
           } catch (IOException e) {
               throw new RuntimeException("Failed to read file", e);
           }
       });

       return readFileFuture.thenCompose(jsonContent -> {
           try {
               // Parse the JSON string to extract relevant values.
               com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(jsonContent);
               String customMetricNamespace =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText();
               String customMetricName =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText();

               // Set the current time and date range for metric query.
               Instant nowDate = Instant.now();
               long hours = 1;
               long minutes = 30;
               Instant endTime = nowDate.plus(hours,
ChronoUnit.HOURS).plus(minutes, ChronoUnit.MINUTES);

               Metric met = Metric.builder()
                   .metricName(customMetricName)
                   .namespace(customMetricNamespace)
                   .build();

               MetricStat metStat = MetricStat.builder()
```

```
                    .stat("Maximum")
                    .period(60)  // Assuming period in seconds
                    .metric(met)
                    .build();

                MetricDataQuery dataQuery = MetricDataQuery.builder()
                    .metricStat(metStat)
                    .id("foo2")
                    .returnData(true)
                    .build();

                List<MetricDataQuery> dq = new ArrayList<>();
                dq.add(dataQuery);

                GetMetricDataRequest getMetricDataRequest =
GetMetricDataRequest.builder()
                    .maxDatapoints(10)
                    .scanBy(ScanBy.TIMESTAMP_DESCENDING)
                    .startTime(nowDate)
                    .endTime(endTime)
                    .metricDataQueries(dq)
                    .build();

                // Call the async method for CloudWatch data retrieval.
                return getAsyncClient().getMetricData(getMetricDataRequest);

            } catch (IOException e) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to parse JSON content", e);
            }
        }).thenAccept(response -> {
            List<MetricDataResult> data = response.metricDataResults();
            for (MetricDataResult item : data) {
                logger.info("The label is: {}", item.label());
                logger.info("The status code is: {}",
item.statusCode().toString());
            }
        }).exceptionally(exception -> {
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to get metric data", exception);
        });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetMetricData를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun getCustomMetricData(fileName: String) {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val customMetricNamespace =
 rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText()
    val customMetricName = rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText()

    // Set the date.
    val nowDate = Instant.now()
    val hours: Long = 1
    val minutes: Long = 30
    val date2 =
        nowDate.plus(hours, ChronoUnit.HOURS).plus(
            minutes,
            ChronoUnit.MINUTES,
        )

    val met =
        Metric {
            metricName = customMetricName
            namespace = customMetricNamespace
        }

    val metStat =
        MetricStat {
            stat = "Maximum"
            period = 1
            metric = met
        }

    val dataQUery =
```

```
        MetricDataQuery {
            metricStat = metStat
            id = "foo2"
            returnData = true
        }

    val dq = ArrayList<MetricDataQuery>()
    dq.add(dataQUery)
    val getMetReq =
        GetMetricDataRequest {
            maxDatapoints = 10
            scanBy = ScanBy.TimestampDescending
            startTime =
                aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
                    .Instant(nowDate)
            endTime =
                aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
                    .Instant(date2)
            metricDataQueries = dq
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.getMetricData(getMetReq)
        response.metricDataResults?.forEach { item ->
            println("The label is ${item.label}")
            println("The status code is ${item.statusCode}")
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 GetMetricData를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **GetMetricStatistics** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 GetMetricStatistics의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기
- 지표 및 경보 관리

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get billing statistics using a call to a wrapper class.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A collection of billing statistics.</returns>
    private static async Task<List<Datapoint>> SetupBillingStatistics()
    {
        // Make a request for EstimatedCharges with a period of one day for the
past seven days.
        var billingStatistics = await _cloudWatchWrapper.GetMetricStatistics(
            "AWS/Billing",
            "EstimatedCharges",
            new List<string>() { "Maximum" },
            new List<Dimension>() { new Dimension { Name = "Currency", Value =
"USD" } },
            7,
            86400);

        billingStatistics = billingStatistics.OrderBy(n => n.Timestamp).ToList();

        return billingStatistics;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Wrapper to get statistics for a specific CloudWatch metric.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="metricName">The name of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="statistics">The list of statistics to include.</param>
    /// <param name="dimensions">The list of dimensions to include.</param>
    /// <param name="days">The number of days in the past to include.</param>
    /// <param name="period">The period for the data.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of DataPoint objects for the statistics.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<List<Datapoint>> GetMetricStatistics(string
 metricNamespace,
        string metricName, List<string> statistics, List<Dimension> dimensions,
 int days, int period)
    {
        var metricStatistics = await _amazonCloudWatch.GetMetricStatisticsAsync(
            new GetMetricStatisticsRequest()
            {
                Namespace = metricNamespace,
                MetricName = metricName,
                Dimensions = dimensions,
                Statistics = statistics,
                StartTimeUtc = DateTime.UtcNow.AddDays(-days),
                EndTimeUtc = DateTime.UtcNow,
                Period = period
            });

        return metricStatistics.Datapoints;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 GetMetricStatistics를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

EC2 인스턴스별 CPU 사용률을 가져오는 방법

다음 예제에서는 `get-metric-statistics` 명령을 사용하여 ID i-abcdef의 EC2 인스턴스에 대한 CPU 사용률을 가져옵니다.

```
aws cloudwatch get-metric-statistics --metric-name CPUUtilization --start-
time 2014-04-08T23:18:00Z --end-time 2014-04-09T23:18:00Z --period 3600 --
namespace AWS/EC2 --statistics Maximum --dimensions Name=InstanceId,Value=i-
abcdef
```

출력:

```
{
    "Datapoints": [
        {
```

```
            "Timestamp": "2014-04-09T11:18:00Z",
            "Maximum": 44.79,
            "Unit": "Percent"
        },
        {
            "Timestamp": "2014-04-09T20:18:00Z",
            "Maximum": 47.92,
            "Unit": "Percent"
        },
        {
            "Timestamp": "2014-04-09T19:18:00Z",
            "Maximum": 50.85,
            "Unit": "Percent"
        },
        {
            "Timestamp": "2014-04-09T09:18:00Z",
            "Maximum": 47.92,
            "Unit": "Percent"
        },
        {
            "Timestamp": "2014-04-09T03:18:00Z",
            "Maximum": 76.84,
            "Unit": "Percent"
        },
        {
            "Timestamp": "2014-04-09T21:18:00Z",
            "Maximum": 48.96,
            "Unit": "Percent"
        },
        {
            "Timestamp": "2014-04-09T14:18:00Z",
            "Maximum": 47.92,
            "Unit": "Percent"
        },
        {
            "Timestamp": "2014-04-09T08:18:00Z",
            "Maximum": 47.92,
            "Unit": "Percent"
        },
        {
            "Timestamp": "2014-04-09T16:18:00Z",
            "Maximum": 45.55,
            "Unit": "Percent"
        },
```

```
        {
            "Timestamp": "2014-04-09T06:18:00Z",
            "Maximum": 47.92,
            "Unit": "Percent"
        },
        {
            "Timestamp": "2014-04-09T13:18:00Z",
            "Maximum": 45.08,
            "Unit": "Percent"
        },
        {
            "Timestamp": "2014-04-09T05:18:00Z",
            "Maximum": 47.92,
            "Unit": "Percent"
        },
        {
            "Timestamp": "2014-04-09T18:18:00Z",
            "Maximum": 46.88,
            "Unit": "Percent"
        },
        {
            "Timestamp": "2014-04-09T17:18:00Z",
            "Maximum": 52.08,
            "Unit": "Percent"
        },
        {
            "Timestamp": "2014-04-09T07:18:00Z",
            "Maximum": 47.92,
            "Unit": "Percent"
        },
        {
            "Timestamp": "2014-04-09T02:18:00Z",
            "Maximum": 51.23,
            "Unit": "Percent"
        },
        {
            "Timestamp": "2014-04-09T12:18:00Z",
            "Maximum": 47.67,
            "Unit": "Percent"
        },
        {
            "Timestamp": "2014-04-08T23:18:00Z",
            "Maximum": 46.88,
            "Unit": "Percent"
```

```
        },
        {
            "Timestamp": "2014-04-09T10:18:00Z",
            "Maximum": 51.91,
            "Unit": "Percent"
        },
        {
            "Timestamp": "2014-04-09T04:18:00Z",
            "Maximum": 47.13,
            "Unit": "Percent"
        },
        {
            "Timestamp": "2014-04-09T15:18:00Z",
            "Maximum": 48.96,
            "Unit": "Percent"
        },
        {
            "Timestamp": "2014-04-09T00:18:00Z",
            "Maximum": 48.16,
            "Unit": "Percent"
        },
        {
            "Timestamp": "2014-04-09T01:18:00Z",
            "Maximum": 49.18,
            "Unit": "Percent"
        }
    ],
    "Label": "CPUUtilization"
}
```

여러 측정기준을 지정하는 방법

다음 예제는 여러 측정기준을 지정하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 측정기준은 이름과 값 사이에 쉼표가 있는 이름/값 페어로 지정됩니다. 여러 측정기준은 공백으로 구분됩니다. 단일 지표에 여러 개의 측정기준이 포함된 경우에는 정의된 모든 측정기준에 대해 값을 지정해야 합니다.

`get-metric-statistics` 명령을 사용하는 더 많은 예시는 Amazon CloudWatch 개발자 안내서의 지표에 대한 통계 얻기를 참조하세요.

```
aws cloudwatch get-metric-statistics --metric-name Buffers --
namespace MyNameSpace --dimensions Name=InstanceID,Value=i-
abcdef Name=InstanceType,Value=m1.small --start-time 2016-10-15T04:00:00Z --end-
time 2016-10-19T07:00:00Z --statistics Average --period 60
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI Command Reference의 GetMetricStatistics를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Retrieves and displays metric statistics for the specified parameters.
    *
    * @param nameSpace    the namespace for the metric
    * @param metVal       the name of the metric
    * @param metricOption the statistic to retrieve for the metric (e.g.,
"Maximum", "Average")
    * @param date         the date for which to retrieve the metric statistics,
in the format "yyyy-MM-dd'T'HH:mm:ss'Z'"
    * @param myDimension  the dimension(s) to filter the metric statistics by
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the metric
statistics have been retrieved and displayed
    */
   public CompletableFuture<GetMetricStatisticsResponse>
getAndDisplayMetricStatisticsAsync(String nameSpace, String metVal,

           String metricOption, String date, Dimension myDimension) {

       Instant start = Instant.parse(date);
       Instant endDate = Instant.now();

       // Building the request for metric statistics.
       GetMetricStatisticsRequest statisticsRequest =
GetMetricStatisticsRequest.builder()
           .endTime(endDate)
           .startTime(start)
           .dimensions(myDimension)
           .metricName(metVal)
           .namespace(nameSpace)
           .period(86400) // 1 day period
```

```
            .statistics(Statistic.fromValue(metricOption))
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().getMetricStatistics(statisticsRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (response != null) {
                    List<Datapoint> data = response.datapoints();
                    if (!data.isEmpty()) {
                        for (Datapoint datapoint : data) {
                            logger.info("Timestamp: {} Maximum value: {}",
 datapoint.timestamp(), datapoint.maximum());
                        }
                    } else {
                        logger.info("The returned data list is empty");
                    }
                } else {
                    logger.info("Failed to get metric statistics: {} ",
 exception.getMessage());
                }
            })
            .exceptionally(exception -> {
                throw new RuntimeException("Error while getting metric
 statistics: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
            });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetMetricStatistics를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun getAndDisplayMetricStatistics(
    nameSpaceVal: String,
```

```
    metVal: String,
    metricOption: String,
    date: String,
    myDimension: Dimension,
) {
    val start = Instant.parse(date)
    val endDate = Instant.now()
    val statisticsRequest =
        GetMetricStatisticsRequest {
            endTime =
                aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
                    .Instant(endDate)
            startTime =
                aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
                    .Instant(start)
            dimensions = listOf(myDimension)
            metricName = metVal
            namespace = nameSpaceVal
            period = 86400
            statistics = listOf(Statistic.fromValue(metricOption))
        }

    CloudWatchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.getMetricStatistics(statisticsRequest)
        val data = response.datapoints
        if (data != null) {
            if (data.isNotEmpty()) {
                for (datapoint in data) {
                    println("Timestamp: ${datapoint.timestamp} Maximum value:
 ${datapoint.maximum}")
                }
            } else {
                println("The returned data list is empty")
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 GetMetricStatistics를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class CloudWatchWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon CloudWatch functions."""

    def __init__(self, cloudwatch_resource):
        """
        :param cloudwatch_resource: A Boto3 CloudWatch resource.
        """
        self.cloudwatch_resource = cloudwatch_resource


    def get_metric_statistics(self, namespace, name, start, end, period,
 stat_types):
        """
        Gets statistics for a metric within a specified time span. Metrics are
 grouped
        into the specified period.

        :param namespace: The namespace of the metric.
        :param name: The name of the metric.
        :param start: The UTC start time of the time span to retrieve.
        :param end: The UTC end time of the time span to retrieve.
        :param period: The period, in seconds, in which to group metrics. The
 period
                       must match the granularity of the metric, which depends on
                       the metric's age. For example, metrics that are older than
                       three hours have a one-minute granularity, so the period
 must
                       be at least 60 and must be a multiple of 60.
        :param stat_types: The type of statistics to retrieve, such as average
 value
                           or maximum value.
        :return: The retrieved statistics for the metric.
```

```
        """
        try:
            metric = self.cloudwatch_resource.Metric(namespace, name)
            stats = metric.get_statistics(
                StartTime=start, EndTime=end, Period=period,
Statistics=stat_types
            )
            logger.info(
                "Got %s statistics for %s.", len(stats["Datapoints"]),
stats["Label"]
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get statistics for %s.%s.", namespace,
name)
            raise
        else:
            return stats
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetMetricStatistics를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`GetMetricWidgetImage`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetMetricWidgetImage`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get an image for a metric graphed over time.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="metric">The name of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="stat">The name of the stat to chart.</param>
    /// <param name="period">The period to use for the chart.</param>
    /// <returns>A memory stream for the chart image.</returns>
    public async Task<MemoryStream> GetTimeSeriesMetricImage(string
metricNamespace, string metric, string stat, int period)
    {
        var metricImageWidget = new
        {
            title = "Example Metric Graph",
            view = "timeSeries",
            stacked = false,
            period = period,
            width = 1400,
            height = 600,
            metrics = new List<List<object>>
                { new() { metricNamespace, metric, new { stat } } }
        };

        var metricImageWidgetString =
JsonSerializer.Serialize(metricImageWidget);
        var imageResponse = await _amazonCloudWatch.GetMetricWidgetImageAsync(
            new GetMetricWidgetImageRequest()
            {
                MetricWidget = metricImageWidgetString
            });

        return imageResponse.MetricWidgetImage;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Save a metric image to a file.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="memoryStream">The MemoryStream for the metric image.</param>
    /// <param name="metricName">The name of the metric.</param>
    /// <returns>The path to the file.</returns>
    public string SaveMetricImage(MemoryStream memoryStream, string metricName)
    {
        var metricFileName = $"{metricName}_{DateTime.Now.Ticks}.png";
```

```
        using var sr = new StreamReader(memoryStream);
        // Writes the memory stream to a file.
        File.WriteAllBytes(metricFileName, memoryStream.ToArray());
        var filePath = Path.Join(AppDomain.CurrentDomain.BaseDirectory,
            metricFileName);
        return filePath;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 GetMetricWidgetImage를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

CPUUtilization의 스냅샷 그래프를 검색하려면 다음을 수행합니다.

다음 `get-metric-widget-image` 예제에서는 ID가 `i-abcde`인 EC2 인스턴스의 지표 `CPUUtilization`에 대한 스냅샷 그래프를 검색하고, 검색된 이미지를 로컬 시스템에 'image.png'라는 파일로 저장합니다.

```
aws cloudwatch get-metric-widget-image \
    --metric-widget '{"metrics":[["AWS/EC2","CPUUtilization","InstanceId","i-abcde"]]}' \
    --output-format png \
    --output text | base64 --decode > image.png
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetMetricWidgetImage를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Retrieves and saves a custom metric image to a file.
    *
    * @param fileName the name of the file to save the metric image to
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the image has been
saved to the file
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> downloadAndSaveMetricImageAsync(String
fileName) {
       logger.info("Getting Image data for custom metric.");
       String myJSON = """
             {
                 "title": "Example Metric Graph",
                 "view": "timeSeries",
                 "stacked ": false,
                 "period": 10,
                 "width": 1400,
                 "height": 600,
                 "metrics": [
                     [
                     "AWS/Billing",
                     "EstimatedCharges",
                     "Currency",
                     "USD"
                    ]
                 ]
             }
           """;

       GetMetricWidgetImageRequest imageRequest =
GetMetricWidgetImageRequest.builder()
           .metricWidget(myJSON)
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().getMetricWidgetImage(imageRequest)
           .thenCompose(response -> {
               SdkBytes sdkBytes = response.metricWidgetImage();
               byte[] bytes = sdkBytes.asByteArray();
               return CompletableFuture.runAsync(() -> {
                   try {
                       File outputFile = new File(fileName);
```

```
                        try (FileOutputStream outputStream = new
 FileOutputStream(outputFile)) {
                            outputStream.write(bytes);
                        }
                    } catch (IOException e) {
                        throw new RuntimeException("Failed to write image to
 file", e);
                    }
                });
            })
            .whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Error getting and saving metric
 image", exception);
                } else {
                    logger.info("Image data saved successfully to {}", fileName);
                }
            });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetMetricWidgetImage를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun getAndOpenMetricImage(fileName: String) {
    println("Getting Image data for custom metric.")
    val myJSON = """{
        "title": "Example Metric Graph",
        "view": "timeSeries",
        "stacked ": false,
        "period": 10,
        "width": 1400,
        "height": 600,
```

```
        "metrics": [
            [
            "AWS/Billing",
            "EstimatedCharges",
            "Currency",
            "USD"
            ]
        ]
        }"""

    val imageRequest =
        GetMetricWidgetImageRequest {
            metricWidget = myJSON
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.getMetricWidgetImage(imageRequest)
        val bytes = response.metricWidgetImage
        if (bytes != null) {
            File(fileName).writeBytes(bytes)
        }
    }
    println("You have successfully written data to $fileName")
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 GetMetricWidgetImage를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`ListDashboards`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListDashboards`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of dashboards.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of DashboardEntry objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DashboardEntry>> ListDashboards()
    {
        var results = new List<DashboardEntry>();
        var paginateDashboards = _amazonCloudWatch.Paginators.ListDashboards(
            new ListDashboardsRequest());
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var data in paginateDashboards.DashboardEntries)
        {
            results.Add(data);
        }

        return results;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListDashboards를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

대시보드 목록을 검색하려면 다음을 수행합니다.

다음 `list-dashboards` 예제에서는 지정된 계정의 모든 대시보드를 나열합니다.

```
aws cloudwatch list-dashboards
```

출력:

```
{
    "DashboardEntries": [
        {
            "DashboardName": "Dashboard-A",
            "DashboardArn": "arn:aws:cloudwatch::123456789012:dashboard/
Dashboard-A",
            "LastModified": "2024-10-11T18:40:11+00:00",
            "Size": 271
        },
```

```
        {
            "DashboardName": "Dashboard-B",
            "DashboardArn": "arn:aws:cloudwatch::123456789012:dashboard/
Dashboard-B",
            "LastModified": "2024-10-11T18:44:41+00:00",
            "Size": 522
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon CloudWatch 사용 설명서의 Amazon CloudWatch 대시보드 사용 섹션을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListDashboards 섹션을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Lists the available dashboards.
    *
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the operation is
finished.
    * The future will complete exceptionally if an error occurs while listing
the dashboards.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> listDashboardsAsync() {
       ListDashboardsRequest listDashboardsRequest =
ListDashboardsRequest.builder().build();
       ListDashboardsPublisher paginator =
getAsyncClient().listDashboardsPaginator(listDashboardsRequest);
       return paginator.subscribe(response -> {
           response.dashboardEntries().forEach(entry -> {
               logger.info("Dashboard name is: {} ", entry.dashboardName());
               logger.info("Dashboard ARN is: {} ", entry.dashboardArn());
```

```
            });
        }).exceptionally(ex -> {
            logger.info("Failed to list dashboards: {} ", ex.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException("Error occurred while listing dashboards",
 ex);
        });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListDashboards를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun listDashboards() {
    CloudWatchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient
            .listDashboardsPaginated({})
            .transform { it.dashboardEntries?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { obj ->
                println("Name is ${obj.dashboardName}")
                println("Dashboard ARN is ${obj.dashboardArn}")
            }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ListDashboards를 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예시 1: 계정의 대시보드 컬렉션을 반환합니다.

```
Get-CWDashboardList
```

출력:

```
DashboardArn DashboardName LastModified        Size
------------ ------------- ------------        ----
arn:...      Dashboard1    7/6/2017 8:14:15 PM 252
```

예시 2: 이름이 접두사 'dev'로 시작하는 계정의 대시보드 컬렉션을 반환합니다.

```
Get-CWDashboardList -DashboardNamePrefix dev
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ListDashboards를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예시 1: 계정의 대시보드 컬렉션을 반환합니다.

```
Get-CWDashboardList
```

출력:

```
DashboardArn DashboardName LastModified        Size
------------ ------------- ------------        ----
arn:...      Dashboard1    7/6/2017 8:14:15 PM 252
```

예시 2: 이름이 접두사 'dev'로 시작하는 계정의 대시보드 컬렉션을 반환합니다.

```
Get-CWDashboardList -DashboardNamePrefix dev
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListDashboards를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`ListMetrics`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListMetrics`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기
- 지표 및 경보 관리

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List metrics available, optionally within a namespace.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">Optional CloudWatch namespace to use when
listing metrics.</param>
    /// <param name="filter">Optional dimension filter.</param>
    /// <param name="metricName">Optional metric name filter.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of metrics.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Metric>> ListMetrics(string? metricNamespace = null,
DimensionFilter? filter = null, string? metricName = null)
    {
        var results = new List<Metric>();
        var paginateMetrics = _amazonCloudWatch.Paginators.ListMetrics(
            new ListMetricsRequest
            {
                Namespace = metricNamespace,
                Dimensions = filter != null ? new List<DimensionFilter>
{ filter } : null,
                MetricName = metricName
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var metric in paginateMetrics.Metrics)
        {
            results.Add(metric);
        }

        return results;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListMetrics를 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

필수 파일을 포함합니다.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/CloudWatchClient.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/model/ListMetricsRequest.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/model/ListMetricsResult.h>
#include <iomanip>
#include <iostream>
```

지표를 나열합니다.

```
        Aws::CloudWatch::CloudWatchClient cw;
        Aws::CloudWatch::Model::ListMetricsRequest request;

        if (argc > 1)
        {
            request.SetMetricName(argv[1]);
        }

        if (argc > 2)
        {
            request.SetNamespace(argv[2]);
        }

        bool done = false;
        bool header = false;
```

```
        while (!done)
        {
            auto outcome = cw.ListMetrics(request);
            if (!outcome.IsSuccess())
            {
                std::cout << "Failed to list CloudWatch metrics:" <<
                    outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                break;
            }

            if (!header)
            {
                std::cout << std::left << std::setw(48) << "MetricName" <<
                    std::setw(32) << "Namespace" << "DimensionNameValuePairs" <<
                    std::endl;
                header = true;
            }

            const auto &metrics = outcome.GetResult().GetMetrics();
            for (const auto &metric : metrics)
            {
                std::cout << std::left << std::setw(48) <<
                    metric.GetMetricName() << std::setw(32) <<
                    metric.GetNamespace();
                const auto &dimensions = metric.GetDimensions();
                for (auto iter = dimensions.cbegin();
                    iter != dimensions.cend(); ++iter)
                {
                    const auto &dimkv = *iter;
                    std::cout << dimkv.GetName() << " = " << dimkv.GetValue();
                    if (iter + 1 != dimensions.cend())
                    {
                        std::cout << ", ";
                    }
                }
                std::cout << std::endl;
            }

            const auto &next_token = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            request.SetNextToken(next_token);
            done = next_token.empty();
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 ListMetrics를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

Amazon SNS에 대한 지표를 나열하는 방법

다음 `list-metrics` 예제는 Amazon SNS에 대한 지표를 표시합니다.

```
aws cloudwatch list-metrics \
    --namespace "AWS/SNS"
```

출력:

```
{
    "Metrics": [
        {
            "Namespace": "AWS/SNS",
            "Dimensions": [
                {
                    "Name": "TopicName",
                    "Value": "NotifyMe"
                }
            ],
            "MetricName": "PublishSize"
        },
        {
            "Namespace": "AWS/SNS",
            "Dimensions": [
                {
                    "Name": "TopicName",
                    "Value": "CFO"
                }
            ],
            "MetricName": "PublishSize"
        },
        {
            "Namespace": "AWS/SNS",
            "Dimensions": [
                {
                    "Name": "TopicName",
                    "Value": "NotifyMe"
```

```
                }
            ],
            "MetricName": "NumberOfNotificationsFailed"
        },
        {
            "Namespace": "AWS/SNS",
            "Dimensions": [
                {
                    "Name": "TopicName",
                    "Value": "NotifyMe"
                }
            ],
            "MetricName": "NumberOfNotificationsDelivered"
        },
        {
            "Namespace": "AWS/SNS",
            "Dimensions": [
                {
                    "Name": "TopicName",
                    "Value": "NotifyMe"
                }
            ],
            "MetricName": "NumberOfMessagesPublished"
        },
        {
            "Namespace": "AWS/SNS",
            "Dimensions": [
                {
                    "Name": "TopicName",
                    "Value": "CFO"
                }
            ],
            "MetricName": "NumberOfMessagesPublished"
        },
        {
            "Namespace": "AWS/SNS",
            "Dimensions": [
                {
                    "Name": "TopicName",
                    "Value": "CFO"
                }
            ],
            "MetricName": "NumberOfNotificationsDelivered"
        },
```

```
        {
            "Namespace": "AWS/SNS",
            "Dimensions": [
                {
                    "Name": "TopicName",
                    "Value": "CFO"
                }
            ],
            "MetricName": "NumberOfNotificationsFailed"
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI Command Reference의 ListMetrics를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Retrieves a list of metric names for the specified namespace.
     *
     * @param namespace the namespace for which to retrieve the metric names
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, contains an
{@link ArrayList} of
     * the metric names in the specified namespace
     * @throws RuntimeException if an error occurs while listing the metrics
     */
    public CompletableFuture<ArrayList<String>> listMetsAsync(String namespace) {
        ListMetricsRequest request = ListMetricsRequest.builder()
            .namespace(namespace)
            .build();

        ListMetricsPublisher metricsPaginator =
getAsyncClient().listMetricsPaginator(request);
        Set<String> metSet = new HashSet<>();
```

```
        CompletableFuture<Void> future = metricsPaginator.subscribe(response -> {
            response.metrics().forEach(metric -> {
                String metricName = metric.metricName();
                metSet.add(metricName);
            });
        });

        return future
            .thenApply(ignored -> new ArrayList<>(metSet))
            .exceptionally(exception -> {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to list metrics: " +
 exception.getMessage(), exception);
            });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListMetrics를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

SDK 및 클라이언트 모듈을 가져오고 API를 호출합니다.

```
import {
  CloudWatchServiceException,
  ListMetricsCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

export const main = async () => {
  // Use the AWS console to see available namespaces and metric names. Custom
 metrics can also be created.
  // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/monitoring/
viewing_metrics_with_cloudwatch.html
  const command = new ListMetricsCommand({
```

```
    Dimensions: [
      {
        Name: "LogGroupName",
      },
    ],
    MetricName: "IncomingLogEvents",
    Namespace: "AWS/Logs",
  });

  try {
    const response = await client.send(command);
    console.log(`Metrics count: ${response.Metrics?.length}`);
    return response;
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof CloudWatchServiceException) {
      console.error(`Error from CloudWatch. ${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

별도의 모듈에서 클라이언트를 생성하고 내보냅니다.

```
import { CloudWatchClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";

export const client = new CloudWatchClient({});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하십시오.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListMetrics를 참조하십시오.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
```

```
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create CloudWatch service object
var cw = new AWS.CloudWatch({ apiVersion: "2010-08-01" });

var params = {
  Dimensions: [
    {
      Name: "LogGroupName" /* required */,
    },
  ],
  MetricName: "IncomingLogEvents",
  Namespace: "AWS/Logs",
};

cw.listMetrics(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Metrics", JSON.stringify(data.Metrics));
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하십시오.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListMetrics를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun listMets(namespaceVal: String?): ArrayList<String>? {
    val metList = ArrayList<String>()
```

```
    val request =
        ListMetricsRequest {
            namespace = namespaceVal
        }
    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val reponse = cwClient.listMetrics(request)
        reponse.metrics?.forEach { metrics ->
            val data = metrics.metricName
            if (!metList.contains(data)) {
                metList.add(data!!)
            }
        }
    }
    return metList
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ListMetrics를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class CloudWatchWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon CloudWatch functions."""

    def __init__(self, cloudwatch_resource):
        """
        :param cloudwatch_resource: A Boto3 CloudWatch resource.
        """
        self.cloudwatch_resource = cloudwatch_resource


    def list_metrics(self, namespace, name, recent=False):
        """
        Gets the metrics within a namespace that have the specified name.
```

```
        If the metric has no dimensions, a single metric is returned.
        Otherwise, metrics for all dimensions are returned.

        :param namespace: The namespace of the metric.
        :param name: The name of the metric.
        :param recent: When True, only metrics that have been active in the last
                       three hours are returned.
        :return: An iterator that yields the retrieved metrics.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {"Namespace": namespace, "MetricName": name}
            if recent:
                kwargs["RecentlyActive"] = "PT3H"  # List past 3 hours only
            metric_iter = self.cloudwatch_resource.metrics.filter(**kwargs)
            logger.info("Got metrics for %s.%s.", namespace, name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get metrics for %s.%s.", namespace, name)
            raise
        else:
            return metric_iter
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListMetrics를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
# Lists available metrics for a metric namespace in Amazon CloudWatch.
#
# @param cloudwatch_client [Aws::CloudWatch::Client]
#   An initialized CloudWatch client.
# @param metric_namespace [String] The namespace of the metric.
# @example
#   list_metrics_for_namespace(
```

```
#     Aws::CloudWatch::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'SITE/TRAFFIC'
#   )
def list_metrics_for_namespace(cloudwatch_client, metric_namespace)
  response = cloudwatch_client.list_metrics(namespace: metric_namespace)

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

# Example usage:
def run_me
  metric_namespace = 'SITE/TRAFFIC'
  # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon CloudWatch.
  region = 'us-east-1'

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

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

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

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

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

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 ListMetrics를 참조하십시오.

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    "The following list-metrics example displays the metrics for Amazon
 CloudWatch."
    TRY.
```

```
        oo_result = lo_cwt->listmetrics(            " oo_result is returned for
testing purposes. "
          iv_namespace = iv_namespace ).
        DATA(lt_metrics) = oo_result->get_metrics( ).
        MESSAGE 'Metrics retrieved.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_cwtinvparamvalueex.
        MESSAGE 'The specified argument was not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 ListMetrics를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **PutAnomalyDetector** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 PutAnomalyDetector의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Add an anomaly detector for a single metric.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="anomalyDetector">A single metric anomaly detector.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> PutAnomalyDetector(SingleMetricAnomalyDetector
anomalyDetector)
    {
        var putAlarmDetectorResult = await
_amazonCloudWatch.PutAnomalyDetectorAsync(
```

```
            new PutAnomalyDetectorRequest()
            {
                SingleMetricAnomalyDetector = anomalyDetector
            });

        return putAlarmDetectorResult.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 PutAnomalyDetector를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

이상 탐지 모델을 생성하려면 다음을 수행합니다.

다음 `put-anomaly-detector` 예제에서는 CloudWatch 지표에 대한 이상 탐지 모델을 생성합니다.

```
aws cloudwatch put-anomaly-detector \
    --namespace AWS/Logs \
    --metric-name IncomingBytes \
    --stat SampleCount
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 Amazon CloudWatch 사용 설명서의 CloudWatch 이상 탐지 사용 섹션을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 PutAnomalyDetector를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Adds an anomaly detector for the given file.
    *
    * @param fileName the name of the file containing the anomaly detector
configuration
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the anomaly
detector has been added
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> addAnomalyDetectorAsync(String fileName) {
       CompletableFuture<JsonNode> readFileFuture =
CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> {
           try {
               JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new
File(fileName));
               return new ObjectMapper().readTree(parser); // Return the root
node
           } catch (IOException e) {
               throw new RuntimeException("Failed to read or parse the file",
e);
           }
       });

       return readFileFuture.thenCompose(rootNode -> {
           try {
               String customMetricNamespace =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText();
               String customMetricName =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText();

               SingleMetricAnomalyDetector singleMetricAnomalyDetector =
SingleMetricAnomalyDetector.builder()
                   .metricName(customMetricName)
                   .namespace(customMetricNamespace)
                   .stat("Maximum")
                   .build();

               PutAnomalyDetectorRequest anomalyDetectorRequest =
PutAnomalyDetectorRequest.builder()
                   .singleMetricAnomalyDetector(singleMetricAnomalyDetector)
                   .build();
```

```
                return
 getAsyncClient().putAnomalyDetector(anomalyDetectorRequest).thenAccept(response
 -> {
                    logger.info("Added anomaly detector for metric {}",
 customMetricName);
                });
            } catch (Exception e) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to create anomaly detector",
 e);
            }
        }).whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
            if (exception != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Error adding anomaly detector",
 exception);
            }
        });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 PutAnomalyDetector를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun addAnomalyDetector(fileName: String?) {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val customMetricNamespace =
 rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText()
    val customMetricName = rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText()

    val singleMetricAnomalyDetectorVal =
        SingleMetricAnomalyDetector {
            metricName = customMetricName
```

```
            namespace = customMetricNamespace
            stat = "Maximum"
        }

    val anomalyDetectorRequest =
        PutAnomalyDetectorRequest {
            singleMetricAnomalyDetector = singleMetricAnomalyDetectorVal
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.putAnomalyDetector(anomalyDetectorRequest)
        println("Added anomaly detector for metric $customMetricName.")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 PutAnomalyDetector를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **PutDashboard** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 PutDashboard의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Set up a dashboard using a call to the wrapper class.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="customMetricNamespace">The metric namespace.</param>
    /// <param name="customMetricName">The metric name.</param>
    /// <param name="dashboardName">The name of the dashboard.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of validation messages.</returns>
    private static async Task<List<DashboardValidationMessage>> SetupDashboard(
        string customMetricNamespace, string customMetricName, string
dashboardName)
    {
        // Get the dashboard model from configuration.
        var newDashboard = new DashboardModel();
        _configuration.GetSection("dashboardExampleBody").Bind(newDashboard);

        // Add a new metric to the dashboard.
        newDashboard.Widgets.Add(new Widget
        {
            Height = 8,
            Width = 8,
            Y = 8,
            X = 0,
            Type = "metric",
            Properties = new Properties
            {
                Metrics = new List<List<object>>
                    { new() { customMetricNamespace, customMetricName } },
                View = "timeSeries",
                Region = "us-east-1",
                Stat = "Sum",
                Period = 86400,
                YAxis = new YAxis { Left = new Left { Min = 0, Max = 100 } },
                Title = "Custom Metric Widget",
                LiveData = true,
                Sparkline = true,
                Trend = true,
                Stacked = false,
                SetPeriodToTimeRange = false
            }
        });

        var newDashboardString = JsonSerializer.Serialize(newDashboard,
            new JsonSerializerOptions
            { DefaultIgnoreCondition = JsonIgnoreCondition.WhenWritingNull });
        var validationMessages =
            await _cloudWatchWrapper.PutDashboard(dashboardName,
newDashboardString);
```

```
        return validationMessages;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Wrapper to create or add to a dashboard with metrics.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dashboardName">The name for the dashboard.</param>
    /// <param name="dashboardBody">The metric data in JSON for the dashboard.</
param>
    /// <returns>A list of validation messages for the dashboard.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DashboardValidationMessage>> PutDashboard(string
 dashboardName,
        string dashboardBody)
    {
        // Updating a dashboard replaces all contents.
        // Best practice is to include a text widget indicating this dashboard
 was created programmatically.
        var dashboardResponse = await _amazonCloudWatch.PutDashboardAsync(
            new PutDashboardRequest()
            {
                DashboardName = dashboardName,
                DashboardBody = dashboardBody
            });

        return dashboardResponse.DashboardValidationMessages;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 PutDashboard를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

대시보드를 생성하려면 다음을 수행합니다.

다음 `put-dashboard` 예제에서는 지정된 계정에 `Dashboard-A`라는 대시보드를 생성합니다.

```
aws cloudwatch put-dashboard \
    --dashboard-name Dashboard-A \
```

```
    --dashboard-body '{"widgets":
[{"height":6,"width":6,"y":0,"x":0,"type":"metric","properties":
{"view":"timeSeries","stacked":false,"metrics":
[["Namespace","CPUUtilization","Environment","Prod","Type","App"]],"region":"us-
east-1"}}]}'
```

출력:

```
{
    "DashboardValidationMessages": []
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon CloudWatch 사용 설명서의 Amazon CloudWatch 경보 생성 섹션을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 PutDashboard를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Creates a new dashboard with the specified name and metrics from the given
file.
     *
     * @param dashboardName the name of the dashboard to be created
     * @param fileName      the name of the file containing the dashboard body
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} representing the asynchronous
operation of creating the dashboard
     * @throws IOException if there is an error reading the dashboard body from
the file
     */
```

```
   public CompletableFuture<PutDashboardResponse>
createDashboardWithMetricsAsync(String dashboardName, String fileName) throws
IOException {
       String dashboardBody = readFileAsString(fileName);
       PutDashboardRequest dashboardRequest = PutDashboardRequest.builder()
           .dashboardName(dashboardName)
           .dashboardBody(dashboardBody)
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().putDashboard(dashboardRequest)
           .handle((response, ex) -> {
               if (ex != null) {
                   logger.info("Failed to create dashboard: {}",
ex.getMessage());
                   throw new RuntimeException("Dashboard creation failed", ex);
               } else {
                   // Handle the normal response case
                   logger.info("{} was successfully created.", dashboardName);
                   List<DashboardValidationMessage> messages =
response.dashboardValidationMessages();
                   if (messages.isEmpty()) {
                       logger.info("There are no messages in the new
Dashboard.");
                   } else {
                       for (DashboardValidationMessage message : messages) {
                           logger.info("Message: {}", message.message());
                       }
                   }
                   return response; // Return the response for further use
               }
           });
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 PutDashboard를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun createDashboardWithMetrics(
    dashboardNameVal: String,
    fileNameVal: String,
) {
    val dashboardRequest =
        PutDashboardRequest {
            dashboardName = dashboardNameVal
            dashboardBody = readFileAsString(fileNameVal)
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.putDashboard(dashboardRequest)
        println("$dashboardNameVal was successfully created.")
        val messages = response.dashboardValidationMessages
        if (messages != null) {
            if (messages.isEmpty()) {
                println("There are no messages in the new Dashboard")
            } else {
                for (message in messages) {
                    println("Message is: ${message.message}")
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 PutDashboard를 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예시 1: 지표 위젯 2개를 나란히 포함하도록 'Dashboard1'이라는 대시보드를 생성하거나 업데이트합니다.

```
$dashBody = @"
{
    "widgets":[
        {
             "type":"metric",
             "x":0,
             "y":0,
             "width":12,
             "height":6,
             "properties":{
                "metrics":[
                   [
                      "AWS/EC2",
                      "CPUUtilization",
                      "InstanceId",
                      "i-012345"
                   ]
                ],
                "period":300,
                "stat":"Average",
                "region":"us-east-1",
                "title":"EC2 Instance CPU"
             }
        },
        {
             "type":"metric",
             "x":12,
             "y":0,
             "width":12,
             "height":6,
             "properties":{
                "metrics":[
                   [
                      "AWS/S3",
                      "BucketSizeBytes",
                      "BucketName",
                      "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
```

```
                    ]
                ],
                "period":86400,
                "stat":"Maximum",
                "region":"us-east-1",
                "title":"amzn-s3-demo-bucket bytes"
            }
        }
    ]
}
"@

Write-CWDashboard -DashboardName Dashboard1 -DashboardBody $dashBody
```

예시 2: 대시보드를 생성하거나 업데이트하여 대시보드를 설명하는 콘텐츠를 cmdlet에 전달합니다.

```
$dashBody = @"
{
...
}
"@

$dashBody | Write-CWDashboard -DashboardName Dashboard1
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 PutDashboard를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예시 1: 지표 위젯 2개를 나란히 포함하도록 'Dashboard1'이라는 대시보드를 생성하거나 업데이트합니다.

```
$dashBody = @"
{
    "widgets":[
        {
             "type":"metric",
             "x":0,
             "y":0,
             "width":12,
             "height":6,
             "properties":{
```

```
                "metrics":[
                   [
                      "AWS/EC2",
                      "CPUUtilization",
                      "InstanceId",
                      "i-012345"
                   ]
                ],
                "period":300,
                "stat":"Average",
                "region":"us-east-1",
                "title":"EC2 Instance CPU"
             }
        },
        {
             "type":"metric",
             "x":12,
             "y":0,
             "width":12,
             "height":6,
             "properties":{
                "metrics":[
                   [
                      "AWS/S3",
                      "BucketSizeBytes",
                      "BucketName",
                      "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
                   ]
                ],
                "period":86400,
                "stat":"Maximum",
                "region":"us-east-1",
                "title":"amzn-s3-demo-bucket bytes"
            }
        }
    ]
}
"@

Write-CWDashboard -DashboardName Dashboard1 -DashboardBody $dashBody
```

예시 2: 대시보드를 생성하거나 업데이트하여 대시보드를 설명하는 콘텐츠를 cmdlet에 전달합니다.

```
$dashBody = @"
{
...
}
"@

$dashBody | Write-CWDashboard -DashboardName Dashboard1
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 PutDashboard를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **PutMetricAlarm** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 PutMetricAlarm의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기
- 경보 시작하기
- 지표 및 경보 관리

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Add a metric alarm to send an email when the metric passes a threshold.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="alarmDescription">A description of the alarm.</param>
    /// <param name="alarmName">The name for the alarm.</param>
    /// <param name="comparison">The type of comparison to use.</param>
    /// <param name="metricName">The name of the metric for the alarm.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="threshold">The threshold value for the alarm.</param>
    /// <param name="alarmActions">Optional actions to execute when in an alarm
state.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> PutMetricEmailAlarm(string alarmDescription, string
alarmName, ComparisonOperator comparison,
        string metricName, string metricNamespace, double threshold, List<string>
alarmActions = null!)
    {
        try
        {
            var putEmailAlarmResponse = await
_amazonCloudWatch.PutMetricAlarmAsync(
                new PutMetricAlarmRequest()
                {
                    AlarmActions = alarmActions,
                    AlarmDescription = alarmDescription,
                    AlarmName = alarmName,
                    ComparisonOperator = comparison,
                    Threshold = threshold,
                    Namespace = metricNamespace,
                    MetricName = metricName,
                    EvaluationPeriods = 1,
                    Period = 10,
                    Statistic = new Statistic("Maximum"),
                    DatapointsToAlarm = 1,
                    TreatMissingData = "ignore"
                });
            return putEmailAlarmResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (LimitExceededException lex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(lex, $"Unable to add alarm {alarmName}. Alarm quota
has already been reached.");
        }

        return false;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add specific email actions to a list of action strings for a CloudWatch
alarm.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="accountId">The AccountId for the alarm.</param>
    /// <param name="region">The region for the alarm.</param>
    /// <param name="emailTopicName">An Amazon Simple Notification Service (SNS)
 topic for the alarm email.</param>
    /// <param name="alarmActions">Optional list of existing alarm actions to
 append to.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of string actions for an alarm.</returns>
    public List<string> AddEmailAlarmAction(string accountId, string region,
        string emailTopicName, List<string>? alarmActions = null)
    {
        alarmActions ??= new List<string>();
        var snsAlarmAction = $"arn:aws:sns:{region}:{accountId}:
{emailTopicName}";
        alarmActions.Add(snsAlarmAction);
        return alarmActions;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 PutMetricAlarm을 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

필수 파일을 포함합니다.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/CloudWatchClient.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/model/PutMetricAlarmRequest.h>
#include <iostream>
```

지표를 감시할 경보를 생성합니다.

```
        Aws::CloudWatch::CloudWatchClient cw;
```

```
        Aws::CloudWatch::Model::PutMetricAlarmRequest request;
        request.SetAlarmName(alarm_name);
        request.SetComparisonOperator(
            Aws::CloudWatch::Model::ComparisonOperator::GreaterThanThreshold);
        request.SetEvaluationPeriods(1);
        request.SetMetricName("CPUUtilization");
        request.SetNamespace("AWS/EC2");
        request.SetPeriod(60);
        request.SetStatistic(Aws::CloudWatch::Model::Statistic::Average);
        request.SetThreshold(70.0);
        request.SetActionsEnabled(false);
        request.SetAlarmDescription("Alarm when server CPU exceeds 70%");
        request.SetUnit(Aws::CloudWatch::Model::StandardUnit::Seconds);

        Aws::CloudWatch::Model::Dimension dimension;
        dimension.SetName("InstanceId");
        dimension.SetValue(instanceId);

        request.AddDimensions(dimension);

        auto outcome = cw.PutMetricAlarm(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess())
        {
            std::cout << "Failed to create CloudWatch alarm:" <<
                outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        }
        else
        {
            std::cout << "Successfully created CloudWatch alarm " << alarm_name
                << std::endl;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 PutMetricAlarm을 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

CPU 사용률이 70%를 초과할 때 Amazon Simple Notification Service 이메일 메시지 보내기

다음 예제에서는 `put-metric-alarm` 명령을 사용하여 CPU 사용률이 70%를 초과할 때 Amazon Simple Notification Service 이메일 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
aws cloudwatch put-metric-alarm --alarm-name cpu-mon --alarm-description "Alarm
 when CPU exceeds 70 percent" --metric-name CPUUtilization --namespace AWS/
EC2 --statistic Average --period 300 --threshold 70 --comparison-
operator GreaterThanThreshold  --dimensions "Name=InstanceId,Value=i-12345678" --
evaluation-periods 2 --alarm-actions arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:111122223333:MyTopic
 --unit Percent
```

이 명령은 성공하면 프롬프트로 돌아갑니다. 같은 이름의 경보가 이미 있는 경우 새 경보가 해당 경보를 덮어씁니다.

여러 측정기준을 지정하는 방법

다음 예제는 여러 측정기준을 지정하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 측정기준은 이름과 값 사이에 쉼표가 있는 이름/값 페어로 지정됩니다. 여러 측정기준은 공백으로 구분됩니다.

```
aws cloudwatch put-metric-alarm --alarm-name "Default_Test_Alarm3" --alarm-
description "The default example alarm" --namespace "CW EXAMPLE METRICS"
 --metric-name Default_Test --statistic Average --period 60 --evaluation-
periods 3 --threshold 50 --comparison-operator GreaterThanOrEqualToThreshold --
dimensions Name=key1,Value=value1 Name=key2,Value=value2
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 PutMetricAlarm을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Creates an alarm based on the configuration provided in a JSON file.
     *
     * @param fileName the name of the JSON file containing the alarm
 configuration
     * @return a CompletableFuture that represents the asynchronous operation of
 creating the alarm
```

```
    * @throws RuntimeException if an exception occurs while reading the JSON
file or creating the alarm
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> createAlarmAsync(String fileName) {
       com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode;
       try {
           JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new
File(fileName));
           rootNode = new ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
       } catch (IOException e) {
           throw new RuntimeException("Failed to read the alarm configuration
file", e);
       }

       // Extract values from the JSON node.
       String customMetricNamespace =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText();
       String customMetricName =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText();
       String alarmName = rootNode.findValue("exampleAlarmName").asText();
       String emailTopic = rootNode.findValue("emailTopic").asText();
       String accountId = rootNode.findValue("accountId").asText();
       String region = rootNode.findValue("region").asText();

       // Create a List for alarm actions.
       List<String> alarmActions = new ArrayList<>();
       alarmActions.add("arn:aws:sns:" + region + ":" + accountId + ":" +
emailTopic);

       PutMetricAlarmRequest alarmRequest = PutMetricAlarmRequest.builder()
           .alarmActions(alarmActions)
           .alarmDescription("Example metric alarm")
           .alarmName(alarmName)

.comparisonOperator(ComparisonOperator.GREATER_THAN_OR_EQUAL_TO_THRESHOLD)
           .threshold(100.00)
           .metricName(customMetricName)
           .namespace(customMetricNamespace)
           .evaluationPeriods(1)
           .period(10)
           .statistic("Maximum")
           .datapointsToAlarm(1)
           .treatMissingData("ignore")
           .build();
```

```
        // Call the putMetricAlarm asynchronously and handle the result.
        return getAsyncClient().putMetricAlarm(alarmRequest)
            .handle((response, ex) -> {
                if (ex != null) {
                    logger.info("Failed to create alarm: {}", ex.getMessage());
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to create alarm", ex);
                } else {
                    logger.info("{} was successfully created!", alarmName);
                    return alarmName;
                }
            });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 PutMetricAlarm을 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

SDK 및 클라이언트 모듈을 가져오고 API를 호출합니다.

```
import { PutMetricAlarmCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const run = async () => {
  // This alarm triggers when CPUUtilization exceeds 70% for one minute.
  const command = new PutMetricAlarmCommand({
    AlarmName: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_ALARM_NAME, // Set the value of
 CLOUDWATCH_ALARM_NAME to the name of an existing alarm.
    ComparisonOperator: "GreaterThanThreshold",
    EvaluationPeriods: 1,
    MetricName: "CPUUtilization",
    Namespace: "AWS/EC2",
    Period: 60,
```

```
    Statistic: "Average",
    Threshold: 70.0,
    ActionsEnabled: false,
    AlarmDescription: "Alarm when server CPU exceeds 70%",
    Dimensions: [
      {
        Name: "InstanceId",
        Value: process.env.EC2_INSTANCE_ID, // Set the value of EC_INSTANCE_ID to
 the Id of an existing Amazon EC2 instance.
      },
    ],
    Unit: "Percent",
  });

  try {
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

export default run();
```

별도의 모듈에서 클라이언트를 생성하고 내보냅니다.

```
import { CloudWatchClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";

export const client = new CloudWatchClient({});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하십시오.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 PutMetricAlarm을 참조하십시오.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create CloudWatch service object
var cw = new AWS.CloudWatch({ apiVersion: "2010-08-01" });

var params = {
  AlarmName: "Web_Server_CPU_Utilization",
  ComparisonOperator: "GreaterThanThreshold",
  EvaluationPeriods: 1,
  MetricName: "CPUUtilization",
  Namespace: "AWS/EC2",
  Period: 60,
  Statistic: "Average",
  Threshold: 70.0,
  ActionsEnabled: false,
  AlarmDescription: "Alarm when server CPU exceeds 70%",
  Dimensions: [
    {
      Name: "InstanceId",
      Value: "INSTANCE_ID",
    },
  ],
  Unit: "Percent",
};

cw.putMetricAlarm(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하십시오.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 PutMetricAlarm을 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun putMetricAlarm(
    alarmNameVal: String,
    instanceIdVal: String,
) {
    val dimensionOb =
        Dimension {
            name = "InstanceId"
            value = instanceIdVal
        }

    val request =
        PutMetricAlarmRequest {
            alarmName = alarmNameVal
            comparisonOperator = ComparisonOperator.GreaterThanThreshold
            evaluationPeriods = 1
            metricName = "CPUUtilization"
            namespace = "AWS/EC2"
            period = 60
            statistic = Statistic.fromValue("Average")
            threshold = 70.0
            actionsEnabled = false
            alarmDescription = "An Alarm created by the Kotlin SDK when server
 CPU utilization exceeds 70%"
            unit = StandardUnit.fromValue("Seconds")
            dimensions = listOf(dimensionOb)
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.putMetricAlarm(request)
        println("Successfully created an alarm with name $alarmNameVal")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 PutMetricAlarm를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class CloudWatchWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon CloudWatch functions."""

    def __init__(self, cloudwatch_resource):
        """
        :param cloudwatch_resource: A Boto3 CloudWatch resource.
        """
        self.cloudwatch_resource = cloudwatch_resource


    def create_metric_alarm(
        self,
        metric_namespace,
        metric_name,
        alarm_name,
        stat_type,
        period,
        eval_periods,
        threshold,
        comparison_op,
    ):
        """
        Creates an alarm that watches a metric.

        :param metric_namespace: The namespace of the metric.
        :param metric_name: The name of the metric.
        :param alarm_name: The name of the alarm.
        :param stat_type: The type of statistic the alarm watches.
```

```
        :param period: The period in which metric data are grouped to calculate
                       statistics.
        :param eval_periods: The number of periods that the metric must be over
the
                             alarm threshold before the alarm is set into an
alarmed
                             state.
        :param threshold: The threshold value to compare against the metric
statistic.
        :param comparison_op: The comparison operation used to compare the
threshold
                              against the metric.
        :return: The newly created alarm.
        """
        try:
            metric = self.cloudwatch_resource.Metric(metric_namespace,
metric_name)
            alarm = metric.put_alarm(
                AlarmName=alarm_name,
                Statistic=stat_type,
                Period=period,
                EvaluationPeriods=eval_periods,
                Threshold=threshold,
                ComparisonOperator=comparison_op,
            )
            logger.info(
                "Added alarm %s to track metric %s.%s.",
                alarm_name,
                metric_namespace,
                metric_name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't add alarm %s to metric %s.%s",
                alarm_name,
                metric_namespace,
                metric_name,
            )
            raise
        else:
            return alarm
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 PutMetricAlarm를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

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

```
#     'AWS/S3',
#     'Average',
#     [
#       {
#         name: 'BucketName',
#         value: 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
#       },
#       {
#         name: 'StorageType',
#         value: 'AllStorageTypes'
#       }
#     ],
#     86_400,
#     'Count',
#     1,
#     1,
#     'GreaterThanThreshold'
#   )
def alarm_created_or_updated?(
  cloudwatch_client,
  alarm_name,
  alarm_description,
  metric_name,
  alarm_actions,
  namespace,
  statistic,
  dimensions,
  period,
  unit,
  evaluation_periods,
  threshold,
  comparison_operator
)
  cloudwatch_client.put_metric_alarm(
    alarm_name: alarm_name,
    alarm_description: alarm_description,
    metric_name: metric_name,
    alarm_actions: alarm_actions,
    namespace: namespace,
    statistic: statistic,
    dimensions: dimensions,
    period: period,
    unit: unit,
    evaluation_periods: evaluation_periods,
```

```
    threshold: threshold,
    comparison_operator: comparison_operator
  )
  true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error creating alarm: #{e.message}"
  false
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 PutMetricAlarm을 참조하십시오.

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
        lo_cwt->putmetricalarm(
          iv_alarmname                = iv_alarm_name
          iv_comparisonoperator       = iv_comparison_operator
          iv_evaluationperiods        = iv_evaluation_periods
          iv_metricname               = iv_metric_name
          iv_namespace                = iv_namespace
          iv_statistic                = iv_statistic
          iv_threshold                = iv_threshold
          iv_actionsenabled           = iv_actions_enabled
          iv_alarmdescription         = iv_alarm_description
          iv_unit                     = iv_unit
          iv_period                   = iv_period
          it_dimensions               = it_dimensions ).
        MESSAGE 'Alarm created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_cwtlimitexceededfault.
        MESSAGE 'The request processing has exceeded the limit' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 PutMetricAlarm을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **PutMetricData** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 PutMetricData의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기
- 지표 및 경보 관리

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Add some metric data using a call to a wrapper class.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="customMetricName">The metric name.</param>
    /// <param name="customMetricNamespace">The metric namespace.</param>
    /// <returns></returns>
    private static async Task<List<MetricDatum>> PutRandomMetricData(string
customMetricName,
        string customMetricNamespace)
    {
        List<MetricDatum> customData = new List<MetricDatum>();
        Random rnd = new Random();

        // Add 10 random values up to 100, starting with a timestamp 15 minutes
in the past.
```

```
        var utcNowMinus15 = DateTime.UtcNow.AddMinutes(-15);
        for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++)
        {
            var metricValue = rnd.Next(0, 100);
            customData.Add(
                new MetricDatum
                {
                    MetricName = customMetricName,
                    Value = metricValue,
                    TimestampUtc = utcNowMinus15.AddMinutes(i)
                }
            );
        }

        await _cloudWatchWrapper.PutMetricData(customMetricNamespace,
customData);
        return customData;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Wrapper to add metric data to a CloudWatch metric.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="metricData">A data object for the metric data.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> PutMetricData(string metricNamespace,
        List<MetricDatum> metricData)
    {
        var putDataResponse = await _amazonCloudWatch.PutMetricDataAsync(
            new PutMetricDataRequest()
            {
                MetricData = metricData,
                Namespace = metricNamespace,
            });

        return putDataResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 PutMetricData를 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

필수 파일을 포함합니다.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/CloudWatchClient.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/model/PutMetricDataRequest.h>
#include <iostream>
```

지표에 데이터를 입력합니다.

```
        Aws::CloudWatch::CloudWatchClient cw;

        Aws::CloudWatch::Model::Dimension dimension;
        dimension.SetName("UNIQUE_PAGES");
        dimension.SetValue("URLS");

        Aws::CloudWatch::Model::MetricDatum datum;
        datum.SetMetricName("PAGES_VISITED");
        datum.SetUnit(Aws::CloudWatch::Model::StandardUnit::None);
        datum.SetValue(data_point);
        datum.AddDimensions(dimension);

        Aws::CloudWatch::Model::PutMetricDataRequest request;
        request.SetNamespace("SITE/TRAFFIC");
        request.AddMetricData(datum);

        auto outcome = cw.PutMetricData(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess())
        {
            std::cout << "Failed to put sample metric data:" <<
                outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        }
```

```
        else
        {
            std::cout << "Successfully put sample metric data" << std::endl;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 PutMetricData를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

Amazon CloudWatch에 사용자 지정 지표를 게시하는 방법

다음 예제에서는 `put-metric-data` 명령을 사용하여 Amazon CloudWatch에 사용자 지정 지표를 게시합니다.

```
aws cloudwatch put-metric-data --namespace "Usage Metrics" --metric-data file://
metric.json
```

지표 자체의 값은 JSON 파일인 `metric.json`에 저장됩니다.

해당 파일의 내용은 다음과 같습니다.

```
[
  {
    "MetricName": "New Posts",
    "Timestamp": "Wednesday, June 12, 2013 8:28:20 PM",
    "Value": 0.50,
    "Unit": "Count"
  }
]
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon CloudWatch 개발자 안내서의 사용자 지정 지표 게시를 참조하세요.

여러 측정기준을 지정하는 방법

다음 예제는 여러 측정기준을 지정하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 측정기준은 이름=값 페어로 지정됩니다. 여러 측정기준은 쉼표로 구분됩니다.

```
aws cloudwatch put-metric-data --metric-name Buffers --
namespace MyNameSpace --unit Bytes --value 231434333 --
dimensions InstanceID=1-23456789,InstanceType=m1.small
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI Command Reference의 PutMetricData를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Adds metric data for an alarm asynchronously.
    *
    * @param fileName the name of the JSON file containing the metric data
    * @return a CompletableFuture that asynchronously returns the
PutMetricDataResponse
    */
   public CompletableFuture<PutMetricDataResponse>
addMetricDataForAlarmAsync(String fileName) {
       CompletableFuture<String> readFileFuture =
CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> {
           try {
               JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new
File(fileName));
               com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
               return rootNode.toString(); // Return JSON as a string for
further processing
           } catch (IOException e) {
               throw new RuntimeException("Failed to read file", e);
           }
       });

       return readFileFuture.thenCompose(jsonContent -> {
```

```
            try {
                com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(jsonContent);
                String customMetricNamespace =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText();
                String customMetricName =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText();
                Instant instant = Instant.now();

                // Create MetricDatum objects.
                MetricDatum datum1 = MetricDatum.builder()
                    .metricName(customMetricName)
                    .unit(StandardUnit.NONE)
                    .value(1001.00)
                    .timestamp(instant)
                    .build();

                MetricDatum datum2 = MetricDatum.builder()
                    .metricName(customMetricName)
                    .unit(StandardUnit.NONE)
                    .value(1002.00)
                    .timestamp(instant)
                    .build();

                List<MetricDatum> metricDataList = new ArrayList<>();
                metricDataList.add(datum1);
                metricDataList.add(datum2);

                // Build the PutMetricData request.
                PutMetricDataRequest request = PutMetricDataRequest.builder()
                    .namespace(customMetricNamespace)
                    .metricData(metricDataList)
                    .build();

                // Send the request asynchronously.
                return getAsyncClient().putMetricData(request);

            } catch (IOException e) {
                CompletableFuture<PutMetricDataResponse> failedFuture = new
CompletableFuture<>();
                failedFuture.completeExceptionally(new RuntimeException("Failed
to parse JSON content", e));
                return failedFuture;
            }
```

```
        }).whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
            if (exception != null) {
                logger.error("Failed to put metric data: " +
 exception.getMessage(), exception);
            } else {
                logger.info("Added metric values for metric.");
            }
        });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 PutMetricData를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

SDK 및 클라이언트 모듈을 가져오고 API를 호출합니다.

```
import { PutMetricDataCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const run = async () => {
  // See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/APIReference/
API_PutMetricData.html#API_PutMetricData_RequestParameters
  // and https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/monitoring/
publishingMetrics.html
  // for more information about the parameters in this command.
  const command = new PutMetricDataCommand({
    MetricData: [
      {
        MetricName: "PAGES_VISITED",
        Dimensions: [
          {
            Name: "UNIQUE_PAGES",
            Value: "URLS",
```

```
          },
        ],
        Unit: "None",
        Value: 1.0,
      },
    ],
    Namespace: "SITE/TRAFFIC",
  });

  try {
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

export default run();
```

별도의 모듈에서 클라이언트를 생성하고 내보냅니다.

```
import { CloudWatchClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";

export const client = new CloudWatchClient({});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하십시오.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 PutMetricData를 참조하십시오.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });
```

```
// Create CloudWatch service object
var cw = new AWS.CloudWatch({ apiVersion: "2010-08-01" });

// Create parameters JSON for putMetricData
var params = {
  MetricData: [
    {
      MetricName: "PAGES_VISITED",
      Dimensions: [
        {
          Name: "UNIQUE_PAGES",
          Value: "URLS",
        },
      ],
      Unit: "None",
      Value: 1.0,
    },
  ],
  Namespace: "SITE/TRAFFIC",
};

cw.putMetricData(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", JSON.stringify(data));
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하십시오.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 PutMetricData를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun addMetricDataForAlarm(fileName: String?) {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val customMetricNamespace =
 rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText()
    val customMetricName = rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText()

    // Set an Instant object.
    val time =
 ZonedDateTime.now(ZoneOffset.UTC).format(DateTimeFormatter.ISO_INSTANT)
    val instant = Instant.parse(time)
    val datum =
        MetricDatum {
            metricName = customMetricName
            unit = StandardUnit.None
            value = 1001.00
            timestamp =
                aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
                    .Instant(instant)
        }

    val datum2 =
        MetricDatum {
            metricName = customMetricName
            unit = StandardUnit.None
            value = 1002.00
            timestamp =
                aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
                    .Instant(instant)
        }

    val metricDataList = ArrayList<MetricDatum>()
    metricDataList.add(datum)
    metricDataList.add(datum2)

    val request =
        PutMetricDataRequest {
            namespace = customMetricNamespace
            metricData = metricDataList
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
```

```
        cwClient.putMetricData(request)
        println("Added metric values for for metric $customMetricName")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 PutMetricData를 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예시 1: 새 MetricDatum 객체를 생성하고, Amazon Web Services CloudWatch 지표에 씁니다.

```
### Create a MetricDatum .NET object
$Metric = New-Object -TypeName Amazon.CloudWatch.Model.MetricDatum
$Metric.Timestamp = [DateTime]::UtcNow
$Metric.MetricName = 'CPU'
$Metric.Value = 50

### Write the metric data to the CloudWatch service
Write-CWMetricData -Namespace instance1 -MetricData $Metric
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 PutMetricData를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예시 1: 새 MetricDatum 객체를 생성하고, Amazon Web Services CloudWatch 지표에 씁니다.

```
### Create a MetricDatum .NET object
$Metric = New-Object -TypeName Amazon.CloudWatch.Model.MetricDatum
$Metric.Timestamp = [DateTime]::UtcNow
$Metric.MetricName = 'CPU'
$Metric.Value = 50

### Write the metric data to the CloudWatch service
Write-CWMetricData -Namespace instance1 -MetricData $Metric
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 PutMetricData를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class CloudWatchWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon CloudWatch functions."""

    def __init__(self, cloudwatch_resource):
        """
        :param cloudwatch_resource: A Boto3 CloudWatch resource.
        """
        self.cloudwatch_resource = cloudwatch_resource


    def put_metric_data(self, namespace, name, value, unit):
        """
        Sends a single data value to CloudWatch for a metric. This metric is
 given
        a timestamp of the current UTC time.

        :param namespace: The namespace of the metric.
        :param name: The name of the metric.
        :param value: The value of the metric.
        :param unit: The unit of the metric.
        """
        try:
            metric = self.cloudwatch_resource.Metric(namespace, name)
            metric.put_data(
                Namespace=namespace,
                MetricData=[{"MetricName": name, "Value": value, "Unit": unit}],
            )
            logger.info("Put data for metric %s.%s", namespace, name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't put data for metric %s.%s", namespace,
 name)
            raise
```

CloudWatch 지표에 데이터 집합을 추가합니다.

```
class CloudWatchWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon CloudWatch functions."""

    def __init__(self, cloudwatch_resource):
        """
        :param cloudwatch_resource: A Boto3 CloudWatch resource.
        """
        self.cloudwatch_resource = cloudwatch_resource


    def put_metric_data_set(self, namespace, name, timestamp, unit, data_set):
        """
        Sends a set of data to CloudWatch for a metric. All of the data in the
 set
        have the same timestamp and unit.

        :param namespace: The namespace of the metric.
        :param name: The name of the metric.
        :param timestamp: The UTC timestamp for the metric.
        :param unit: The unit of the metric.
        :param data_set: The set of data to send. This set is a dictionary that
                         contains a list of values and a list of corresponding
 counts.
                         The value and count lists must be the same length.
        """
        try:
            metric = self.cloudwatch_resource.Metric(namespace, name)
            metric.put_data(
                Namespace=namespace,
                MetricData=[
                    {
                        "MetricName": name,
                        "Timestamp": timestamp,
                        "Values": data_set["values"],
                        "Counts": data_set["counts"],
                        "Unit": unit,
                    }
                ],
```

```
            )
            logger.info("Put data set for metric %s.%s.", namespace, name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't put data set for metric %s.%s.",
namespace, name)
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 PutMetricData를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-cloudwatch'

# Adds a datapoint to a metric in Amazon CloudWatch.
#
# @param cloudwatch_client [Aws::CloudWatch::Client]
#   An initialized CloudWatch client.
# @param metric_namespace [String] The namespace of the metric to add the
#   datapoint to.
# @param metric_name [String] The name of the metric to add the datapoint to.
# @param dimension_name [String] The name of the dimension to add the
#   datapoint to.
# @param dimension_value [String] The value of the dimension to add the
#   datapoint to.
# @param metric_value [Float] The value of the datapoint.
# @param metric_unit [String] The unit of measurement for the datapoint.
# @return [Boolean]
# @example
#   exit 1 unless datapoint_added_to_metric?(
#     Aws::CloudWatch::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'SITE/TRAFFIC',
#     'UniqueVisitors',
```

```
#     'SiteName',
#     'example.com',
#     5_885.0,
#     'Count'
#   )
def datapoint_added_to_metric?(
  cloudwatch_client,
  metric_namespace,
  metric_name,
  dimension_name,
  dimension_value,
  metric_value,
  metric_unit
)
  cloudwatch_client.put_metric_data(
    namespace: metric_namespace,
    metric_data: [
      {
        metric_name: metric_name,
        dimensions: [
          {
            name: dimension_name,
            value: dimension_value
          }
        ],
        value: metric_value,
        unit: metric_unit
      }
    ]
  )
  puts "Added data about '#{metric_name}' to namespace " \
    "'#{metric_namespace}'."
  true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error adding data about '#{metric_name}' to namespace " \
    "'#{metric_namespace}': #{e.message}"
  false
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 PutMetricData를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDKs를 사용한 CloudWatch 시나리오

다음 코드 예제에서는 CloudWatch AWS SDKs에서 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이러한 시나리오에서는 CloudWatch 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 직접 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 시나리오에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시나리오는 컨텍스트에 맞는 서비스 작업을 이해하는 데 도움이 되도록 중급 수준의 경험을 대상으로 합니다.

예시

- AWS SDK를 사용하여 CloudWatch 경보 시작하기
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 CloudWatch 지표 및 경보 관리
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon DynamoDB의 성능 모니터링

AWS SDK를 사용하여 CloudWatch 경보 시작하기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 경보를 생성합니다.
- 경보 작업을 비활성화합니다.
- 경보를 설명합니다.
- 경보를 삭제합니다.

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
DATA lt_alarmnames TYPE /aws1/cl_cwtalarmnames_w=>tt_alarmnames.
DATA lo_alarmname TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_cwtalarmnames_w.
```

```
    "Create an alarm"
    TRY.
        lo_cwt->putmetricalarm(
          iv_alarmname                = iv_alarm_name
          iv_comparisonoperator       = iv_comparison_operator
          iv_evaluationperiods        = iv_evaluation_periods
          iv_metricname               = iv_metric_name
          iv_namespace                = iv_namespace
          iv_statistic                = iv_statistic
          iv_threshold                = iv_threshold
          iv_actionsenabled           = iv_actions_enabled
          iv_alarmdescription         = iv_alarm_description
          iv_unit                     = iv_unit
          iv_period                   = iv_period
          it_dimensions               = it_dimensions ).
        MESSAGE 'Alarm created' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_cwtlimitexceededfault.
        MESSAGE 'The request processing has exceeded the limit' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    "Create an ABAP internal table for the created alarm."
    lo_alarmname = NEW #( iv_value = iv_alarm_name ).
    INSERT lo_alarmname INTO TABLE lt_alarmnames.

    "Disable alarm actions."
    TRY.
        lo_cwt->disablealarmactions(
          it_alarmnames               = lt_alarmnames ).
        MESSAGE 'Alarm actions disabled' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_disablealarm_exception).
        DATA(lv_disablealarm_error) = |"{ lo_disablealarm_exception-
>av_err_code }" - { lo_disablealarm_exception->av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_disablealarm_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    "Describe alarm using the same ABAP internal table."
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_cwt->describealarms(                       " oo_result is
 returned for testing purpose "
          it_alarmnames               = lt_alarmnames ).
        MESSAGE 'Alarms retrieved' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_describealarms_exception).
```

```
        DATA(lv_describealarms_error) = |"{ lo_describealarms_exception-
>av_err_code }" - { lo_describealarms_exception->av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_describealarms_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    "Delete alarm."
    TRY.
        lo_cwt->deletealarms(
          it_alarmnames = lt_alarmnames ).
        MESSAGE 'Alarms deleted' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_cwtresourcenotfound.
        MESSAGE 'Resource being access is not found.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - DeleteAlarms
  - DescribeAlarms
  - DisableAlarmActions
  - PutMetricAlarm

AWS SDK를 사용하여 CloudWatch 지표 및 경보 관리

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- CloudWatch 지표를 볼 수 있는 경보를 생성합니다.
- 데이터를 지표에 입력하고 경보를 트리거합니다.
- 경보에서 데이터를 가져옵니다.
- 경보를 삭제합니다.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

CloudWatch 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 만듭니다.

```
from datetime import datetime, timedelta
import logging
from pprint import pprint
import random
import time
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


class CloudWatchWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon CloudWatch functions."""

    def __init__(self, cloudwatch_resource):
        """
        :param cloudwatch_resource: A Boto3 CloudWatch resource.
        """
        self.cloudwatch_resource = cloudwatch_resource


    def put_metric_data_set(self, namespace, name, timestamp, unit, data_set):
        """
        Sends a set of data to CloudWatch for a metric. All of the data in the
 set
        have the same timestamp and unit.

        :param namespace: The namespace of the metric.
        :param name: The name of the metric.
        :param timestamp: The UTC timestamp for the metric.
        :param unit: The unit of the metric.
        :param data_set: The set of data to send. This set is a dictionary that
                         contains a list of values and a list of corresponding
 counts.
                         The value and count lists must be the same length.
        """
        try:
            metric = self.cloudwatch_resource.Metric(namespace, name)
            metric.put_data(
                Namespace=namespace,
                MetricData=[
                    {
```

```
                        "MetricName": name,
                        "Timestamp": timestamp,
                        "Values": data_set["values"],
                        "Counts": data_set["counts"],
                        "Unit": unit,
                    }
                ],
            )
            logger.info("Put data set for metric %s.%s.", namespace, name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't put data set for metric %s.%s.",
namespace, name)
            raise


    def create_metric_alarm(
        self,
        metric_namespace,
        metric_name,
        alarm_name,
        stat_type,
        period,
        eval_periods,
        threshold,
        comparison_op,
    ):
        """
        Creates an alarm that watches a metric.

        :param metric_namespace: The namespace of the metric.
        :param metric_name: The name of the metric.
        :param alarm_name: The name of the alarm.
        :param stat_type: The type of statistic the alarm watches.
        :param period: The period in which metric data are grouped to calculate
                       statistics.
        :param eval_periods: The number of periods that the metric must be over
the
                             alarm threshold before the alarm is set into an
alarmed
                             state.
        :param threshold: The threshold value to compare against the metric
statistic.
        :param comparison_op: The comparison operation used to compare the
threshold
```

```
                                against the metric.
        :return: The newly created alarm.
        """
        try:
            metric = self.cloudwatch_resource.Metric(metric_namespace,
metric_name)
            alarm = metric.put_alarm(
                AlarmName=alarm_name,
                Statistic=stat_type,
                Period=period,
                EvaluationPeriods=eval_periods,
                Threshold=threshold,
                ComparisonOperator=comparison_op,
            )
            logger.info(
                "Added alarm %s to track metric %s.%s.",
                alarm_name,
                metric_namespace,
                metric_name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't add alarm %s to metric %s.%s",
                alarm_name,
                metric_namespace,
                metric_name,
            )
            raise
        else:
            return alarm


    def put_metric_data(self, namespace, name, value, unit):
        """
        Sends a single data value to CloudWatch for a metric. This metric is
given
        a timestamp of the current UTC time.

        :param namespace: The namespace of the metric.
        :param name: The name of the metric.
        :param value: The value of the metric.
        :param unit: The unit of the metric.
        """
        try:
```

```
            metric = self.cloudwatch_resource.Metric(namespace, name)
            metric.put_data(
                Namespace=namespace,
                MetricData=[{"MetricName": name, "Value": value, "Unit": unit}],
            )
            logger.info("Put data for metric %s.%s", namespace, name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't put data for metric %s.%s", namespace,
name)
            raise


    def get_metric_statistics(self, namespace, name, start, end, period,
stat_types):
        """
        Gets statistics for a metric within a specified time span. Metrics are
grouped
        into the specified period.

        :param namespace: The namespace of the metric.
        :param name: The name of the metric.
        :param start: The UTC start time of the time span to retrieve.
        :param end: The UTC end time of the time span to retrieve.
        :param period: The period, in seconds, in which to group metrics. The
period
                       must match the granularity of the metric, which depends on
                       the metric's age. For example, metrics that are older than
                       three hours have a one-minute granularity, so the period
must
                       be at least 60 and must be a multiple of 60.
        :param stat_types: The type of statistics to retrieve, such as average
value
                           or maximum value.
        :return: The retrieved statistics for the metric.
        """
        try:
            metric = self.cloudwatch_resource.Metric(namespace, name)
            stats = metric.get_statistics(
                StartTime=start, EndTime=end, Period=period,
Statistics=stat_types
            )
            logger.info(
                "Got %s statistics for %s.", len(stats["Datapoints"]),
stats["Label"]
```

```
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get statistics for %s.%s.", namespace,
name)
            raise
        else:
            return stats


    def get_metric_alarms(self, metric_namespace, metric_name):
        """
        Gets the alarms that are currently watching the specified metric.

        :param metric_namespace: The namespace of the metric.
        :param metric_name: The name of the metric.
        :returns: An iterator that yields the alarms.
        """
        metric = self.cloudwatch_resource.Metric(metric_namespace, metric_name)
        alarm_iter = metric.alarms.all()
        logger.info("Got alarms for metric %s.%s.", metric_namespace,
metric_name)
        return alarm_iter


    def delete_metric_alarms(self, metric_namespace, metric_name):
        """
        Deletes all of the alarms that are currently watching the specified
metric.

        :param metric_namespace: The namespace of the metric.
        :param metric_name: The name of the metric.
        """
        try:
            metric = self.cloudwatch_resource.Metric(metric_namespace,
metric_name)
            metric.alarms.delete()
            logger.info(
                "Deleted alarms for metric %s.%s.", metric_namespace, metric_name
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't delete alarms for metric %s.%s.",
                metric_namespace,
                metric_name,
```

```
            )
            raise
```

래퍼 클래스를 사용하여 데이터를 지표에 넣고, 지표를 감시하는 경보를 트리거하고, 경보에서 데이터를 가져옵니다.

```
def usage_demo():
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the Amazon CloudWatch metrics and alarms demo!")
    print("-" * 88)

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

    cw_wrapper = CloudWatchWrapper(boto3.resource("cloudwatch"))

    minutes = 20
    metric_namespace = "doc-example-metric"
    metric_name = "page_views"
    start = datetime.utcnow() - timedelta(minutes=minutes)
    print(
        f"Putting data into metric {metric_namespace}.{metric_name} spanning the
 "
        f"last {minutes} minutes."
    )
    for offset in range(0, minutes):
        stamp = start + timedelta(minutes=offset)
        cw_wrapper.put_metric_data_set(
            metric_namespace,
            metric_name,
            stamp,
            "Count",
            {
                "values": [
                    random.randint(bound, bound * 2)
                    for bound in range(offset + 1, offset + 11)
                ],
                "counts": [random.randint(1, offset + 1) for _ in range(10)],
            },
        )
```

```
    alarm_name = "high_page_views"
    period = 60
    eval_periods = 2
    print(f"Creating alarm {alarm_name} for metric {metric_name}.")
    alarm = cw_wrapper.create_metric_alarm(
        metric_namespace,
        metric_name,
        alarm_name,
        "Maximum",
        period,
        eval_periods,
        100,
        "GreaterThanThreshold",
    )
    print(f"Alarm ARN is {alarm.alarm_arn}.")
    print(f"Current alarm state is: {alarm.state_value}.")

    print(
        f"Sending data to trigger the alarm. This requires data over the
threshold "
        f"for {eval_periods} periods of {period} seconds each."
    )
    while alarm.state_value == "INSUFFICIENT_DATA":
        print("Sending data for the metric.")
        cw_wrapper.put_metric_data(
            metric_namespace, metric_name, random.randint(100, 200), "Count"
        )
        alarm.load()
        print(f"Current alarm state is: {alarm.state_value}.")
        if alarm.state_value == "INSUFFICIENT_DATA":
            print(f"Waiting for {period} seconds...")
            time.sleep(period)
        else:
            print("Wait for a minute for eventual consistency of metric data.")
            time.sleep(period)
            if alarm.state_value == "OK":
                alarm.load()
                print(f"Current alarm state is: {alarm.state_value}.")

    print(
        f"Getting data for metric {metric_namespace}.{metric_name} during
timespan "
        f"of {start} to {datetime.utcnow()} (times are UTC)."
    )
```

```
    stats = cw_wrapper.get_metric_statistics(
        metric_namespace,
        metric_name,
        start,
        datetime.utcnow(),
        60,
        ["Average", "Minimum", "Maximum"],
    )
    print(
        f"Got {len(stats['Datapoints'])} data points for metric "
        f"{metric_namespace}.{metric_name}."
    )
    pprint(sorted(stats["Datapoints"], key=lambda x: x["Timestamp"]))

    print(f"Getting alarms for metric {metric_name}.")
    alarms = cw_wrapper.get_metric_alarms(metric_namespace, metric_name)
    for alarm in alarms:
        print(f"Alarm {alarm.name} is currently in state {alarm.state_value}.")

    print(f"Deleting alarms for metric {metric_name}.")
    cw_wrapper.delete_metric_alarms(metric_namespace, metric_name)

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - DeleteAlarms
  - DescribeAlarmsForMetric
  - DisableAlarmActions
  - EnableAlarmActions
  - GetMetricStatistics
  - ListMetrics
  - PutMetricAlarm
  - PutMetricData

AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon DynamoDB의 성능 모니터링

다음 코드 예제는 성능 모니터링을 위해 애플리케이션의 DynamoDB 사용을 구성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

이 예제는 DynamoDB의 성능을 모니터링하도록 Java 애플리케이션을 구성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 애플리케이션은 성능을 모니터링할 수 있는 CloudWatch로 지표 데이터를 전송합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- CloudWatch
- DynamoDB

AWS SDKs를 사용하는 CloudWatch Events의 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon CloudWatch Events를 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

추가 리소스

- Amazon CloudWatch Events 사용 설명서 - CloudWatch Events에 대한 자세한 정보입니다.
- CloudWatch Events API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 CloudWatch 이벤트 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 설정 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리입니다. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs 사용한 CloudWatch Events의 기본 예제

- AWS SDKs 사용하는 CloudWatch Events에 대한 작업
  - AWS SDK와 PutEvents 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 PutRule 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 PutTargets 함께 사용

AWS SDKs 사용한 CloudWatch Events의 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 SDKs와 함께 AWS Amazon CloudWatch Events의 기본 사항을 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- AWS SDKs 사용하는 CloudWatch Events에 대한 작업
  - AWS SDK와 PutEvents 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 PutRule 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 PutTargets 함께 사용

AWS SDKs 사용하는 CloudWatch Events에 대한 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 CloudWatch Events 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 Amazon CloudWatch Events API 레퍼런스를 참조하세요.

예시

- AWS SDK와 PutEvents 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 PutRule 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 PutTargets 함께 사용

AWS SDK와 **`PutEvents`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `PutEvents`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.CloudWatchException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchevents.CloudWatchEventsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchevents.model.PutEventsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchevents.model.PutEventsRequestEntry;

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

                Usage:
                   <resourceArn>

                Where:
                   resourceArn - An Amazon Resource Name (ARN) related to the
 events.
                """;

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

```
        String resourceArn = args[0];
        CloudWatchEventsClient cwe = CloudWatchEventsClient.builder()
                .build();

        putCWEvents(cwe, resourceArn);
        cwe.close();
    }

    public static void putCWEvents(CloudWatchEventsClient cwe, String
 resourceArn) {
        try {
            final String EVENT_DETAILS = "{ \"key1\": \"value1\", \"key2\":
 \"value2\" }";

            PutEventsRequestEntry requestEntry = PutEventsRequestEntry.builder()
                    .detail(EVENT_DETAILS)
                    .detailType("sampleSubmitted")
                    .resources(resourceArn)
                    .source("aws-sdk-java-cloudwatch-example")
                    .build();

            PutEventsRequest request = PutEventsRequest.builder()
                    .entries(requestEntry)
                    .build();

            cwe.putEvents(request);
            System.out.println("Successfully put CloudWatch event");

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 PutEvents를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

SDK 및 클라이언트 모듈을 가져오고 API를 호출합니다.

```
import { PutEventsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-events";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const run = async () => {
  const command = new PutEventsCommand({
    // The list of events to send to Amazon CloudWatch Events.
    Entries: [
      {
        // The name of the application or service that is sending the event.
        Source: "my.app",

        // The name of the event that is being sent.
        DetailType: "My Custom Event",

        // The data that is sent with the event.
        Detail: JSON.stringify({ timeOfEvent: new Date().toISOString() }),
      },
    ],
  });

  try {
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

export default run();
```

별도의 모듈에서 클라이언트를 생성하고 내보냅니다.

```
import { CloudWatchEventsClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-events";

export const client = new CloudWatchEventsClient({});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하십시오.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 PutEvents를 참조하십시오.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create CloudWatchEvents service object
var cwevents = new AWS.CloudWatchEvents({ apiVersion: "2015-10-07" });

var params = {
  Entries: [
    {
      Detail: '{ "key1": "value1", "key2": "value2" }',
      DetailType: "appRequestSubmitted",
      Resources: ["RESOURCE_ARN"],
      Source: "com.company.app",
    },
  ],
};

cwevents.putEvents(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.Entries);
```

```
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하십시오.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 PutEvents를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **PutRule** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `PutRule`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.CloudWatchException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchevents.CloudWatchEventsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchevents.model.PutRuleRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchevents.model.PutRuleResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchevents.model.RuleState;

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

                Usage:
```

```
                  <ruleName> roleArn>\s

                Where:
                  ruleName - A rule name (for example, myrule).
                  roleArn - A role ARN value (for example,
 arn:aws:iam::xxxxxx047983:user/MyUser).
                """;

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

        String ruleName = args[0];
        String roleArn = args[1];
        CloudWatchEventsClient cwe = CloudWatchEventsClient.builder()
                .build();

        putCWRule(cwe, ruleName, roleArn);
        cwe.close();
    }

    public static void putCWRule(CloudWatchEventsClient cwe, String ruleName,
 String roleArn) {
        try {
            PutRuleRequest request = PutRuleRequest.builder()
                    .name(ruleName)
                    .roleArn(roleArn)
                    .scheduleExpression("rate(5 minutes)")
                    .state(RuleState.ENABLED)
                    .build();

            PutRuleResponse response = cwe.putRule(request);
            System.out.printf(
                    "Successfully created CloudWatch events rule %s with arn %s",
                    roleArn, response.ruleArn());

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 PutRule을 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

SDK 및 클라이언트 모듈을 가져오고 API를 호출합니다.

```
import { PutRuleCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-events";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const run = async () => {
  // Request parameters for PutRule.
  // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/eventbridge/latest/APIReference/
API_PutRule.html#API_PutRule_RequestParameters
  const command = new PutRuleCommand({
    Name: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_EVENTS_RULE,

    // The event pattern for the rule.
    //  Example: {"source": ["my.app"]}
    EventPattern: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_EVENTS_RULE_PATTERN,

    // The state of the rule. Valid values: ENABLED, DISABLED
    State: "ENABLED",
  });

  try {
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

export default run();
```

별도의 모듈에서 클라이언트를 생성하고 내보냅니다.

```
import { CloudWatchEventsClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-events";

export const client = new CloudWatchEventsClient({});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하십시오.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 PutRule을 참조하십시오.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create CloudWatchEvents service object
var cwevents = new AWS.CloudWatchEvents({ apiVersion: "2015-10-07" });

var params = {
  Name: "DEMO_EVENT",
  RoleArn: "IAM_ROLE_ARN",
  ScheduleExpression: "rate(5 minutes)",
  State: "ENABLED",
};

cwevents.putRule(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.RuleArn);
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하십시오.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 PutRule을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **PutTargets** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 PutTargets의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.CloudWatchException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchevents.CloudWatchEventsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchevents.model.PutTargetsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchevents.model.Target;

/**
 * To run this Java V2 code example, ensure that you have setup your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For information, see this documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class PutTargets {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                  <ruleName> <functionArn> <targetId>\s

                Where:
```

```
                  ruleName - A rule name (for example, myrule).
                  functionArn - An AWS Lambda function ARN (for example,
arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:xxxxxx047983:function:lamda1).
                  targetId - A target id value.
                """;

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

        String ruleName = args[0];
        String functionArn = args[1];
        String targetId = args[2];
        CloudWatchEventsClient cwe = CloudWatchEventsClient.builder()
                .build();

        putCWTargets(cwe, ruleName, functionArn, targetId);
        cwe.close();
    }

    public static void putCWTargets(CloudWatchEventsClient cwe, String ruleName,
String functionArn, String targetId) {
        try {
            Target target = Target.builder()
                    .arn(functionArn)
                    .id(targetId)
                    .build();

            PutTargetsRequest request = PutTargetsRequest.builder()
                    .targets(target)
                    .rule(ruleName)
                    .build();

            cwe.putTargets(request);
            System.out.printf(
                    "Successfully created CloudWatch events target for rule %s",
                    ruleName);

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

```
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 PutTargets를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

SDK 및 클라이언트 모듈을 가져오고 API를 호출합니다.

```
import { PutTargetsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-events";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const run = async () => {
  const command = new PutTargetsCommand({
    // The name of the Amazon CloudWatch Events rule.
    Rule: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_EVENTS_RULE,

    // The targets to add to the rule.
    Targets: [
      {
        Arn: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_EVENTS_TARGET_ARN,
        // The ID of the target. Choose a unique ID for each target.
        Id: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_EVENTS_TARGET_ID,
      },
    ],
  });

  try {
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

```
export default run();
```

별도의 모듈에서 클라이언트를 생성하고 내보냅니다.

```
import { CloudWatchEventsClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-events";

export const client = new CloudWatchEventsClient({});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하십시오.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 PutTargets를 참조하십시오.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create CloudWatchEvents service object
var cwevents = new AWS.CloudWatchEvents({ apiVersion: "2015-10-07" });

var params = {
  Rule: "DEMO_EVENT",
  Targets: [
    {
      Arn: "LAMBDA_FUNCTION_ARN",
      Id: "myCloudWatchEventsTarget",
    },
  ],
};

cwevents.putTargets(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
```

```
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하십시오.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 PutTargets를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDKs를 사용한 CloudWatch Logs 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon CloudWatch Logs를 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

추가 리소스

- Amazon CloudWatch Logs 사용 설명서 - CloudWatch Logs에 대한 자세한 정보입니다.
- CloudWatch Logs API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 CloudWatch Logs 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 설정 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리입니다. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs를 사용한 CloudWatch Logs의 기본 예제
  - AWS SDKs를 사용한 CloudWatch Logs 작업
    - AWS SDK와 AssociateKmsKey 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 CancelExportTask 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 CreateExportTask 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateLogGroup 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateLogStream 함께 사용

    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteLogGroup 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 DeleteSubscriptionFilter 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 DescribeExportTasks 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeLogGroups 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeLogStreams 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 DescribeSubscriptionFilters 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetLogEvents 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 GetQueryResults 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 PutSubscriptionFilter 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 StartLiveTail 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 StartQuery 함께 사용
- AWS SDKs를 사용한 CloudWatch Logs 시나리오
  - CloudWatch Logs를 사용하여 대규모 쿼리 실행
  - 예약된 이벤트를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 호출

AWS SDKs를 사용한 CloudWatch Logs의 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제는 AWS SDK로 Amazon CloudWatch Logs의 기본 기능을 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- AWS SDKs를 사용한 CloudWatch Logs 작업
  - AWS SDK와 AssociateKmsKey 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 CancelExportTask 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 CreateExportTask 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateLogGroup 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateLogStream 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteLogGroup 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 DeleteSubscriptionFilter 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 DescribeExportTasks 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeLogGroups 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeLogStreams 함께 사용

- AWS SDK와 DescribeSubscriptionFilters 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetLogEvents 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 GetQueryResults 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 PutSubscriptionFilter 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 StartLiveTail 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 StartQuery 함께 사용

AWS SDKs를 사용한 CloudWatch Logs 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 CloudWatch Logs 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

이들 발췌문은 CloudWatch Logs API를 호출하며, 컨텍스트에서 실행되어야 하는 더 큰 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드입니다. AWS SDKs를 사용한 CloudWatch Logs 시나리오 에서 컨텍스트에 맞는 작업을 볼 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 Amazon CloudWatch Logs API Reference(Amazon CloudWatch Logs API 참조)에서 확인하세요.

예시

- AWS SDK와 AssociateKmsKey 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 CancelExportTask 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 CreateExportTask 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateLogGroup 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateLogStream 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteLogGroup 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DeleteSubscriptionFilter 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DescribeExportTasks 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeLogGroups 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeLogStreams 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DescribeSubscriptionFilters 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetLogEvents 함께 사용

- AWS SDK와 GetQueryResults 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 PutSubscriptionFilter 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 StartLiveTail 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 StartQuery 함께 사용

AWS SDK와 **AssociateKmsKey** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 AssociateKmsKey의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

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

/// <summary>
/// Shows how to associate an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) key with
/// an Amazon CloudWatch Logs log group.
/// </summary>
public class AssociateKmsKey
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        // This client object will be associated with the same AWS Region
        // as the default user on this system. If you need to use a
        // different AWS Region, pass it as a parameter to the client
        // constructor.
        var client = new AmazonCloudWatchLogsClient();

        string kmsKeyId = "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:<account-
number>:key/7c9eccc2-38cb-4c4f-9db3-766ee8dd3ad4";
```

```
            string groupName = "cloudwatchlogs-example-loggroup";

            var request = new AssociateKmsKeyRequest
            {
                KmsKeyId = kmsKeyId,
                LogGroupName = groupName,
            };

            var response = await client.AssociateKmsKeyAsync(request);

            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully associated KMS key ID:
{kmsKeyId} with log group: {groupName}.");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Could not make the association between:
{kmsKeyId} and {groupName}.");
            }
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 AssociateKmsKey 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **CancelExportTask** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CancelExportTask`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    using System;
```

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

/// <summary>
/// Shows how to cancel an Amazon CloudWatch Logs export task.
/// </summary>
public class CancelExportTask
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        // This client object will be associated with the same AWS Region
        // as the default user on this system. If you need to use a
        // different AWS Region, pass it as a parameter to the client
        // constructor.
        var client = new AmazonCloudWatchLogsClient();
        string taskId = "exampleTaskId";

        var request = new CancelExportTaskRequest
        {
            TaskId = taskId,
        };

        var response = await client.CancelExportTaskAsync(request);

        if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"{taskId} successfully canceled.");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"{taskId} could not be canceled.");
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CancelExportTask 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **CreateExportTask** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateExportTask`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

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

/// <summary>
/// Shows how to create an Export Task to export the contents of the Amazon
/// CloudWatch Logs to the specified Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon
S3)
/// bucket.
/// </summary>
public class CreateExportTask
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        // This client object will be associated with the same AWS Region
        // as the default user on this system. If you need to use a
        // different AWS Region, pass it as a parameter to the client
        // constructor.
        var client = new AmazonCloudWatchLogsClient();
        string taskName = "export-task-example";
        string logGroupName = "cloudwatchlogs-example-loggroup";
        string destination = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket";
        var fromTime = 1437584472382;
        var toTime = 1437584472833;

        var request = new CreateExportTaskRequest
        {
            From = fromTime,
            To = toTime,
            TaskName = taskName,
            LogGroupName = logGroupName,
```

```
                Destination = destination,
            };

            var response = await client.CreateExportTaskAsync(request);

            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"The task, {taskName} with ID: " +
                                  $"{response.TaskId} has been created
successfully.");
            }
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreateExportTask를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **CreateLogGroup** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateLogGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

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

/// <summary>
/// Shows how to create an Amazon CloudWatch Logs log group.
/// </summary>
public class CreateLogGroup
{
```

```
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            // This client object will be associated with the same AWS Region
            // as the default user on this system. If you need to use a
            // different AWS Region, pass it as a parameter to the client
            // constructor.
            var client = new AmazonCloudWatchLogsClient();

            string logGroupName = "cloudwatchlogs-example-loggroup";

            var request = new CreateLogGroupRequest
            {
                LogGroupName = logGroupName,
            };

            var response = await client.CreateLogGroupAsync(request);

            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully create log group with ID:
{logGroupName}.");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Could not create log group.");
            }
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreateLogGroup 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

다음 명령은 이름이 `my-logs`인 로그 그룹을 생성합니다.

```
aws logs create-log-group --log-group-name my-logs
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateLogGroup를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { CreateLogGroupCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-logs";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const run = async () => {
  const command = new CreateLogGroupCommand({
    // The name of the log group.
    logGroupName: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_LOGS_LOG_GROUP,
  });

  try {
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

export default run();
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateLogGroup 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`CreateLogStream`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateLogStream`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

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

/// <summary>
/// Shows how to create an Amazon CloudWatch Logs stream for a CloudWatch
/// log group.
/// </summary>
public class CreateLogStream
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        // This client object will be associated with the same AWS Region
        // as the default user on this system. If you need to use a
        // different AWS Region, pass it as a parameter to the client
        // constructor.
        var client = new AmazonCloudWatchLogsClient();
        string logGroupName = "cloudwatchlogs-example-loggroup";
        string logStreamName = "cloudwatchlogs-example-logstream";

        var request = new CreateLogStreamRequest
        {
            LogGroupName = logGroupName,
            LogStreamName = logStreamName,
        };

        var response = await client.CreateLogStreamAsync(request);

        if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
```

```
                Console.WriteLine($"{logStreamName} successfully created for
{logGroupName}.");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Could not create stream.");
            }
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreateLogStream 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

다음 명령은 `my-logs` 로그 그룹에서 이름이 `20150601`인 로그 스트림을 생성합니다.

```
aws logs create-log-stream --log-group-name my-logs --log-stream-name 20150601
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateLogStream을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`DeleteLogGroup`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteLogGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
```

```
    using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs;
    using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Uses the Amazon CloudWatch Logs Service to delete an existing
    /// CloudWatch Logs log group.
    /// </summary>
    public class DeleteLogGroup
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            var client = new AmazonCloudWatchLogsClient();
            string logGroupName = "cloudwatchlogs-example-loggroup";

            var request = new DeleteLogGroupRequest
            {
                LogGroupName = logGroupName,
            };

            var response = await client.DeleteLogGroupAsync(request);

            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully deleted CloudWatch log group,
{logGroupName}.");
            }
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteLogGroup 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

다음 명령은 이름이 `my-logs`인 로그 그룹을 삭제합니다.

```
aws logs delete-log-group --log-group-name my-logs
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteLogGroup을 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { DeleteLogGroupCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-logs";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const run = async () => {
  const command = new DeleteLogGroupCommand({
    // The name of the log group.
    logGroupName: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_LOGS_LOG_GROUP,
  });

  try {
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

export default run();
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteLogGroup 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **`DeleteSubscriptionFilter`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteSubscriptionFilter`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

필수 파일을 포함합니다.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/core/utils/Outcome.h>
#include <aws/logs/CloudWatchLogsClient.h>
#include <aws/logs/model/DeleteSubscriptionFilterRequest.h>
#include <iostream>
```

구독 필터를 삭제합니다.

```
        Aws::CloudWatchLogs::CloudWatchLogsClient cwl;
        Aws::CloudWatchLogs::Model::DeleteSubscriptionFilterRequest request;
        request.SetFilterName(filter_name);
        request.SetLogGroupName(log_group);

        auto outcome = cwl.DeleteSubscriptionFilter(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Failed to delete CloudWatch log subscription filter "
                << filter_name << ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                std::endl;
        } else {
            std::cout << "Successfully deleted CloudWatch logs subscription " <<
                "filter " << filter_name << std::endl;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DeleteSubscriptionFilter 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.CloudWatchException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.CloudWatchLogsClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.model.DeleteSubscriptionFilterRequest;

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

                Usage:
                  <filter> <logGroup>

                Where:
                  filter - The name of the subscription filter (for example,
 MyFilter).
                  logGroup - The name of the log group. (for example, testgroup).
                """;

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

```
        String filter = args[0];
        String logGroup = args[1];
        CloudWatchLogsClient logs = CloudWatchLogsClient.builder()
                .build();

        deleteSubFilter(logs, filter, logGroup);
        logs.close();
    }

    public static void deleteSubFilter(CloudWatchLogsClient logs, String filter,
 String logGroup) {
        try {
            DeleteSubscriptionFilterRequest request =
 DeleteSubscriptionFilterRequest.builder()
                    .filterName(filter)
                    .logGroupName(logGroup)
                    .build();

            logs.deleteSubscriptionFilter(request);
            System.out.printf("Successfully deleted CloudWatch logs subscription
 filter %s", filter);

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteSubscriptionFilter 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { DeleteSubscriptionFilterCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-
logs";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const run = async () => {
  const command = new DeleteSubscriptionFilterCommand({
    // The name of the filter.
    filterName: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_LOGS_FILTER_NAME,
    // The name of the log group.
    logGroupName: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_LOGS_LOG_GROUP,
  });

  try {
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

export default run();
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteSubscriptionFilter 참조하십시오.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the CloudWatchLogs service object
var cwl = new AWS.CloudWatchLogs({ apiVersion: "2014-03-28" });

var params = {
```

```
  filterName: "FILTER",
  logGroupName: "LOG_GROUP",
};

cwl.deleteSubscriptionFilter(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하십시오.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteSubscriptionFilter 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun deleteSubFilter(
    filter: String?,
    logGroup: String?,
) {
    val request =
        DeleteSubscriptionFilterRequest {
            filterName = filter
            logGroupName = logGroup
        }

    CloudWatchLogsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { logs ->
        logs.deleteSubscriptionFilter(request)
        println("Successfully deleted CloudWatch logs subscription filter named
 $filter")
```

```
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DeleteSubscriptionFilter를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **DescribeExportTasks** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeExportTasks의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

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

/// <summary>
/// Shows how to retrieve a list of information about Amazon CloudWatch
/// Logs export tasks.
/// </summary>
public class DescribeExportTasks
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        // This client object will be associated with the same AWS Region
        // as the default user on this system. If you need to use a
        // different AWS Region, pass it as a parameter to the client
        // constructor.
        var client = new AmazonCloudWatchLogsClient();

        var request = new DescribeExportTasksRequest
        {
            Limit = 5,
```

```
            };

            var response = new DescribeExportTasksResponse();

            do
            {
                response = await client.DescribeExportTasksAsync(request);
                response.ExportTasks.ForEach(t =>
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"{t.TaskName} with ID: {t.TaskId} has
status: {t.Status}");
                });
            }
            while (response.NextToken is not null);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeExportTasks 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DescribeLogGroups** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeLogGroups의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

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

/// <summary>
/// Retrieves information about existing Amazon CloudWatch Logs log groups
```

```
    /// and displays the information on the console.
    /// </summary>
    public class DescribeLogGroups
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            // Creates a CloudWatch Logs client using the default
            // user. If you need to work with resources in another
            // AWS Region than the one defined for the default user,
            // pass the AWS Region as a parameter to the client constructor.
            var client = new AmazonCloudWatchLogsClient();

            bool done = false;
            string newToken = null;

            var request = new DescribeLogGroupsRequest
            {
                Limit = 5,
            };

            DescribeLogGroupsResponse response;

            do
            {
                if (newToken is not null)
                {
                    request.NextToken = newToken;
                }

                response = await client.DescribeLogGroupsAsync(request);

                response.LogGroups.ForEach(lg =>
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"{lg.LogGroupName} is associated with the
key: {lg.KmsKeyId}.");
                    Console.WriteLine($"Created on:
{lg.CreationTime.Date.Date}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"Date for this group will be stored for:
{lg.RetentionInDays} days.\n");
                });

                if (response.NextToken is null)
                {
                    done = true;
```

```
                }
                else
                {
                    newToken = response.NextToken;
                }
            }
            while (!done);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeLogGroups 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

다음 명령은 이름이 `my-logs`인 로그 그룹을 설명합니다.

```
aws logs describe-log-groups --log-group-name-prefix my-logs
```

출력:

```
{
    "logGroups": [
        {
            "storedBytes": 0,
            "metricFilterCount": 0,
            "creationTime": 1433189500783,
            "logGroupName": "my-logs",
            "retentionInDays": 5,
            "arn": "arn:aws:logs:us-west-2:0123456789012:log-group:my-logs:*"
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeLogGroups를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import {
  paginateDescribeLogGroups,
  CloudWatchLogsClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-logs";

const client = new CloudWatchLogsClient({});

export const main = async () => {
  const paginatedLogGroups = paginateDescribeLogGroups({ client }, {});
  const logGroups = [];

  for await (const page of paginatedLogGroups) {
    if (page.logGroups?.every((lg) => !!lg)) {
      logGroups.push(...page.logGroups);
    }
  }

  console.log(logGroups);
  return logGroups;
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DescribeLogGroups 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`DescribeLogStreams`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeLogStreams`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

다음 명령은 로그 그룹 `my-logs`의 `2015` 접두사로 시작하는 모든 로그 스트림을 보여 줍니다.

```
aws logs describe-log-streams --log-group-name my-logs --log-stream-name-
prefix 2015
```

출력:

```
{
    "logStreams": [
        {
            "creationTime": 1433189871774,
            "arn": "arn:aws:logs:us-west-2:0123456789012:log-group:my-logs:log-
stream:20150531",
            "logStreamName": "20150531",
            "storedBytes": 0
        },
        {
            "creationTime": 1433189873898,
            "arn": "arn:aws:logs:us-west-2:0123456789012:log-group:my-logs:log-
stream:20150601",
            "logStreamName": "20150601",
            "storedBytes": 0
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeLogStreams를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

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

                Where:
                  logGroupName - The name of the log group (for example, /aws/
lambda/ChatAIHandler).
                """;

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

        String logGroupName = "/aws/lambda/ChatAIHandler" ; //args[0];
        CloudWatchLogsClient logsClient = CloudWatchLogsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        describeMostRecentLogStream(logsClient, logGroupName);
    }

    /**
     * Describes and prints metadata about the most recent log stream in the
 specified log group.
     *
     * @param logsClient   the CloudWatchLogsClient used to interact with AWS
 CloudWatch Logs
     * @param logGroupName the name of the log group
     */
    public static void describeMostRecentLogStream(CloudWatchLogsClient
 logsClient, String logGroupName) {
```

```
        DescribeLogStreamsRequest streamsRequest =
 DescribeLogStreamsRequest.builder()
                .logGroupName(logGroupName)
                .orderBy(OrderBy.LAST_EVENT_TIME)
                .descending(true)
                .limit(1)
                .build();

        try {
            DescribeLogStreamsResponse streamsResponse =
 logsClient.describeLogStreams(streamsRequest);
            List<LogStream> logStreams = streamsResponse.logStreams();

            if (logStreams.isEmpty()) {
                System.out.println("No log streams found for log group: " +
 logGroupName);
                return;
            }

            LogStream stream = logStreams.get(0);
            System.out.println("Most Recent Log Stream:");
            System.out.println("  Name: " + stream.logStreamName());
            System.out.println("  ARN: " + stream.arn());
            System.out.println("  Creation Time: " + stream.creationTime());
            System.out.println("  First Event Time: " +
 stream.firstEventTimestamp());
            System.out.println("  Last Event Time: " +
 stream.lastEventTimestamp());
            System.out.println("  Stored Bytes: " + stream.storedBytes());
            System.out.println("  Upload Sequence Token: " +
 stream.uploadSequenceToken());

        } catch (CloudWatchLogsException e) {
            System.err.println("Failed to describe log stream: " +
 e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DescribeLogStreamsAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **DescribeSubscriptionFilters** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeSubscriptionFilters의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

필수 파일을 포함합니다.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/core/utils/Outcome.h>
#include <aws/logs/CloudWatchLogsClient.h>
#include <aws/logs/model/DescribeSubscriptionFiltersRequest.h>
#include <aws/logs/model/DescribeSubscriptionFiltersResult.h>
#include <iostream>
#include <iomanip>
```

구독 필터를 나열합니다.

```
        Aws::CloudWatchLogs::CloudWatchLogsClient cwl;
        Aws::CloudWatchLogs::Model::DescribeSubscriptionFiltersRequest request;
        request.SetLogGroupName(log_group);
        request.SetLimit(1);

        bool done = false;
        bool header = false;
        while (!done) {
            auto outcome = cwl.DescribeSubscriptionFilters(
                    request);
            if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "Failed to describe CloudWatch subscription filters
 "
                    << "for log group " << log_group << ": " <<
                    outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
```

```
                break;
            }

            if (!header) {
                std::cout << std::left << std::setw(32) << "Name" <<
                    std::setw(64) << "FilterPattern" << std::setw(64) <<
                    "DestinationArn" << std::endl;
                header = true;
            }

            const auto &filters = outcome.GetResult().GetSubscriptionFilters();
            for (const auto &filter : filters) {
                std::cout << std::left << std::setw(32) <<
                    filter.GetFilterName() << std::setw(64) <<
                    filter.GetFilterPattern() << std::setw(64) <<
                    filter.GetDestinationArn() << std::endl;
            }

            const auto &next_token = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            request.SetNextToken(next_token);
            done = next_token.empty();
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DescribeSubscriptionFilters 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.CloudWatchException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.CloudWatchLogsClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.model.DescribeSubscriptionFiltersRequest;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.model.DescribeSubscriptionFiltersResponse
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.model.SubscriptionFilter;

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

        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                  <logGroup>

                Where:
                  logGroup - A log group name (for example, myloggroup).
                """;

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

        String logGroup = args[0];
        CloudWatchLogsClient logs = CloudWatchLogsClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
                .build();

        describeFilters(logs, logGroup);
        logs.close();
    }

    public static void describeFilters(CloudWatchLogsClient logs, String
 logGroup) {
        try {
            boolean done = false;
            String newToken = null;
```

```
            while (!done) {
                DescribeSubscriptionFiltersResponse response;
                if (newToken == null) {
                    DescribeSubscriptionFiltersRequest request =
 DescribeSubscriptionFiltersRequest.builder()
                            .logGroupName(logGroup)
                            .limit(1).build();

                    response = logs.describeSubscriptionFilters(request);
                } else {
                    DescribeSubscriptionFiltersRequest request =
 DescribeSubscriptionFiltersRequest.builder()
                            .nextToken(newToken)
                            .logGroupName(logGroup)
                            .limit(1).build();
                    response = logs.describeSubscriptionFilters(request);
                }

                for (SubscriptionFilter filter : response.subscriptionFilters())
 {
                    System.out.printf("Retrieved filter with name %s, " +
 "pattern %s " + "and destination arn %s",
                            filter.filterName(),
                            filter.filterPattern(),
                            filter.destinationArn());
                }

                if (response.nextToken() == null) {
                    done = true;
                } else {
                    newToken = response.nextToken();
                }
            }

        } catch (CloudWatchException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.printf("Done");
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeSubscriptionFilters 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { DescribeSubscriptionFiltersCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-
logs";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const run = async () => {
  // This will return a list of all subscription filters in your account
  // matching the log group name.
  const command = new DescribeSubscriptionFiltersCommand({
    logGroupName: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_LOGS_LOG_GROUP,
    limit: 1,
  });

  try {
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

export default run();
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DescribeSubscriptionFilters 참조하십시오.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the CloudWatchLogs service object
var cwl = new AWS.CloudWatchLogs({ apiVersion: "2014-03-28" });

var params = {
  logGroupName: "GROUP_NAME",
  limit: 5,
};

cwl.describeSubscriptionFilters(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.subscriptionFilters);
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하십시오.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DescribeSubscriptionFilters 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun describeFilters(logGroup: String) {
    val request =
        DescribeSubscriptionFiltersRequest {
            logGroupName = logGroup
            limit = 1
        }

    CloudWatchLogsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { cwlClient
 ->
        val response = cwlClient.describeSubscriptionFilters(request)
        response.subscriptionFilters?.forEach { filter ->
            println("Retrieved filter with name  ${filter.filterName} pattern
 ${filter.filterPattern} and destination ${filter.destinationArn}")
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DescribeSubscriptionFilters를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **GetLogEvents** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetLogEvents`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

다음 명령은 `my-logs` 로그 그룹에서 이름이 `20150601`인 로그 스트림의 로그 이벤트를 검색합니다.

```
aws logs get-log-events --log-group-name my-logs --log-stream-name 20150601
```

출력:

```
{
    "nextForwardToken":
 "f/31961209122447488583055879464742346735121166569214640130",
    "events": [
        {
            "ingestionTime": 1433190494190,
            "timestamp": 1433190184356,
            "message": "Example Event 1"
        },
        {
            "ingestionTime": 1433190516679,
            "timestamp": 1433190184356,
            "message": "Example Event 1"
        },
        {
            "ingestionTime": 1433190494190,
            "timestamp": 1433190184358,
            "message": "Example Event 2"
        }
    ],
    "nextBackwardToken":
 "b/31961209122358285602261756944988674324553373268216709120"
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetLogEvents를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.CloudWatchException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.CloudWatchLogsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.model.GetLogEventsRequest;

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

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                  <logGroupName> <logStreamName>

                Where:
                  logGroupName - The name of the log group (for example,
 myloggroup).
                  logStreamName - The name of the log stream (for example,
 mystream).

                """;

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

        }

        String logGroupName = args[0];
        String logStreamName = args[1];

        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        CloudWatchLogsClient cloudWatchLogsClient =
 CloudWatchLogsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();
```

```
        getCWLogEvents(cloudWatchLogsClient, logGroupName, logStreamName);
        cloudWatchLogsClient.close();
    }

    public static void getCWLogEvents(CloudWatchLogsClient cloudWatchLogsClient,
 String logGroupName,
            String logStreamName) {
        try {
            GetLogEventsRequest getLogEventsRequest =
 GetLogEventsRequest.builder()
                    .logGroupName(logGroupName)
                    .logStreamName(logStreamName)
                    .startFromHead(true)
                    .build();

            int logLimit =
 cloudWatchLogsClient.getLogEvents(getLogEventsRequest).events().size();
            for (int c = 0; c < logLimit; c++) {

 System.out.println(cloudWatchLogsClient.getLogEvents(getLogEventsRequest).events().get(c
            }

            System.out.println("Successfully got CloudWatch log events!");

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

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 GetLogEventsAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **GetQueryResults** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetQueryResults`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 대용량 쿼리 실행

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Simple wrapper for the GetQueryResultsCommand.
 * @param {string} queryId
 */
_getQueryResults(queryId) {
  return this.client.send(new GetQueryResultsCommand({ queryId }));
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 GetQueryResults를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    def _wait_for_query_results(self, client, query_id):
        """
        Waits for the query to complete and retrieves the results.

        :param query_id: The ID of the initiated query.
        :type query_id: str
        :return: A list containing the results of the query.
        :rtype: list
        """
```

```
        while True:
            time.sleep(1)
            results = client.get_query_results(queryId=query_id)
            if results["status"] in [
                "Complete",
                "Failed",
                "Cancelled",
                "Timeout",
                "Unknown",
            ]:
                return results.get("results", [])
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 GetQueryResults를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **PutSubscriptionFilter** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 PutSubscriptionFilter의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

필수 파일을 포함합니다.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/logs/CloudWatchLogsClient.h>
#include <aws/logs/model/PutSubscriptionFilterRequest.h>
#include <aws/core/utils/Outcome.h>
#include <iostream>
```

구독 필터를 생성합니다.

```
        Aws::CloudWatchLogs::CloudWatchLogsClient cwl;
        Aws::CloudWatchLogs::Model::PutSubscriptionFilterRequest request;
        request.SetFilterName(filter_name);
        request.SetFilterPattern(filter_pattern);
        request.SetLogGroupName(log_group);
        request.SetDestinationArn(dest_arn);
        auto outcome = cwl.PutSubscriptionFilter(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess())
        {
            std::cout << "Failed to create CloudWatch logs subscription filter "
                << filter_name << ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                std::endl;
        }
        else
        {
            std::cout << "Successfully created CloudWatch logs subscription " <<
                "filter " << filter_name << std::endl;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 PutSubscriptionFilter 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.CloudWatchLogsClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.model.CloudWatchLogsException;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.model.PutSubscriptionFilterRequest;

/**
 * Before running this code example, you need to grant permission to CloudWatch
```

```
 * Logs the right to execute your Lambda function.
 * To perform this task, you can use this CLI command:
 *
 * aws lambda add-permission --function-name "lamda1" --statement-id "lamda1"
 * --principal "logs.us-west-2.amazonaws.com" --action "lambda:InvokeFunction"
 * --source-arn "arn:aws:logs:us-west-2:111111111111:log-group:testgroup:*"
 * --source-account "111111111111"
 *
 * Make sure you replace the function name with your function name and replace
 * '111111111111' with your account details.
 * For more information, see "Subscription Filters with AWS Lambda" in the
 * Amazon CloudWatch Logs Guide.
 *
 *
 * Also, before running this Java V2 code example,set up your development
 * environment,including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information,see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 */

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

                Usage:
                  <filter> <pattern> <logGroup> <functionArn>\s

                Where:
                  filter - A filter name (for example, myfilter).
                  pattern - A filter pattern (for example, ERROR).
                  logGroup - A log group name (testgroup).
                  functionArn - An AWS Lambda function ARN (for example,
 arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:111111111111:function:lambda1) .
                """;

        if (args.length != 4) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
        String filter = args[0];
        String pattern = args[1];
        String logGroup = args[2];
        String functionArn = args[3];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        CloudWatchLogsClient cwl = CloudWatchLogsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        putSubFilters(cwl, filter, pattern, logGroup, functionArn);
        cwl.close();
    }

    public static void putSubFilters(CloudWatchLogsClient cwl,
            String filter,
            String pattern,
            String logGroup,
            String functionArn) {

        try {
            PutSubscriptionFilterRequest request =
 PutSubscriptionFilterRequest.builder()
                    .filterName(filter)
                    .filterPattern(pattern)
                    .logGroupName(logGroup)
                    .destinationArn(functionArn)
                    .build();

            cwl.putSubscriptionFilter(request);
            System.out.printf(
                    "Successfully created CloudWatch logs subscription filter
 %s",
                    filter);

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 PutSubscriptionFilter 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { PutSubscriptionFilterCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-logs";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const run = async () => {
  const command = new PutSubscriptionFilterCommand({
    // An ARN of a same-account Kinesis stream, Kinesis Firehose
    // delivery stream, or Lambda function.
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/logs/
SubscriptionFilters.html
    destinationArn: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_LOGS_DESTINATION_ARN,

    // A name for the filter.
    filterName: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_LOGS_FILTER_NAME,

    // A filter pattern for subscribing to a filtered stream of log events.
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/logs/
FilterAndPatternSyntax.html
    filterPattern: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_LOGS_FILTER_PATTERN,

    // The name of the log group. Messages in this group matching the filter
 pattern
    // will be sent to the destination ARN.
    logGroupName: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_LOGS_LOG_GROUP,
  });

  try {
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

```
export default run();
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 PutSubscriptionFilter 참조하십시오.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the CloudWatchLogs service object
var cwl = new AWS.CloudWatchLogs({ apiVersion: "2014-03-28" });

var params = {
  destinationArn: "LAMBDA_FUNCTION_ARN",
  filterName: "FILTER_NAME",
  filterPattern: "ERROR",
  logGroupName: "LOG_GROUP",
};

cwl.putSubscriptionFilter(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하십시오.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 PutSubscriptionFilter 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **StartLiveTail** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 StartLiveTail의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

필수 파일을 포함합니다.

```
using Amazon;
using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs;
using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs.Model;
```

Live Tail 세션을 시작합니다.

```
            var client = new AmazonCloudWatchLogsClient();
            var request = new StartLiveTailRequest
            {
                LogGroupIdentifiers = logGroupIdentifiers,
                LogStreamNames = logStreamNames,
                LogEventFilterPattern = filterPattern,
            };

            var response = await client.StartLiveTailAsync(request);

            // Catch if request fails
            if (response.HttpStatusCode != System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Failed to start live tail session");
                return;
            }
```

Live Tail 세션의 이벤트는 두 가지 방법으로 처리할 수 있습니다.

```
            /* Method 1
            * 1). Asynchronously loop through the event stream
            * 2). Set a timer to dispose the stream and stop the Live Tail
 session at the end.
            */
```

```
            var eventStream = response.ResponseStream;
            var task = Task.Run(() =>
            {
                foreach (var item in eventStream)
                {
                    if (item is LiveTailSessionUpdate liveTailSessionUpdate)
                    {
                        foreach (var sessionResult in
liveTailSessionUpdate.SessionResults)
                        {
                            Console.WriteLine("Message : {0}",
sessionResult.Message);
                        }
                    }
                    if (item is LiveTailSessionStart)
                    {
                        Console.WriteLine("Live Tail session started");
                    }
                    // On-stream exceptions are processed here
                    if (item is CloudWatchLogsEventStreamException)
                    {
                        Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: {item}");
                    }
                }
            });
            // Close the stream to stop the session after a timeout
            if (!task.Wait(TimeSpan.FromSeconds(10))){
                eventStream.Dispose();
                Console.WriteLine("End of line");
            }
```

```
            /* Method 2
            * 1). Add event handlers to each event variable
            * 2). Start processing the stream and wait for a timeout using
AutoResetEvent
            */
            AutoResetEvent endEvent = new AutoResetEvent(false);
            var eventStream = response.ResponseStream;
            using (eventStream) // automatically disposes the stream to stop the
session after execution finishes
            {
                eventStream.SessionStartReceived += (sender, e) =>
```

```
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("LiveTail session started");
                };
                eventStream.SessionUpdateReceived += (sender, e) =>
                {
                    foreach (LiveTailSessionLogEvent logEvent in
 e.EventStreamEvent.SessionResults){
                        Console.WriteLine("Message: {0}", logEvent.Message);
                    }
                };
                // On-stream exceptions are captured here
                eventStream.ExceptionReceived += (sender, e) =>
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR:
 {e.EventStreamException.Message}");
                };

                eventStream.StartProcessing();
                // Stream events for this amount of time.
                endEvent.WaitOne(TimeSpan.FromSeconds(10));
                Console.WriteLine("End of line");
            }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 StartLiveTail을 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

필수 파일을 포함합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudwatchlogs"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudwatchlogs/types"
)
```

Live Tail 세션의 이벤트를 처리합니다.

```
func handleEventStreamAsync(stream *cloudwatchlogs.StartLiveTailEventStream) {
 eventsChan := stream.Events()
 for {
  event := <-eventsChan
  switch e := event.(type) {
  case *types.StartLiveTailResponseStreamMemberSessionStart:
   log.Println("Received SessionStart event")
  case *types.StartLiveTailResponseStreamMemberSessionUpdate:
   for _, logEvent := range e.Value.SessionResults {
    log.Println(*logEvent.Message)
   }
  default:
   // Handle on-stream exceptions
   if err := stream.Err(); err != nil {
    log.Fatalf("Error occured during streaming: %v", err)
   } else if event == nil {
    log.Println("Stream is Closed")
    return
   } else {
    log.Fatalf("Unknown event type: %T", e)
   }
  }
 }
}
```

Live Tail 세션을 시작합니다.

```
 cfg, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(context.TODO())
 if err != nil {
  panic("configuration error, " + err.Error())
 }
 client := cloudwatchlogs.NewFromConfig(cfg)

 request := &cloudwatchlogs.StartLiveTailInput{
  LogGroupIdentifiers:   logGroupIdentifiers,
  LogStreamNames:        logStreamNames,
  LogEventFilterPattern: logEventFilterPattern,
 }

 response, err := client.StartLiveTail(context.TODO(), request)
```

```
// Handle pre-stream Exceptions
if err != nil {
 log.Fatalf("Failed to start streaming: %v", err)
}

// Start a Goroutine to handle events over stream
stream := response.GetStream()
go handleEventStreamAsync(stream)
```

일정 시간이 경과하면 Live Tail 세션을 중단합니다.

```
// Close the stream (which ends the session) after a timeout
time.Sleep(10 * time.Second)
stream.Close()
log.Println("Event stream closed")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 StartLiveTail을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

필수 파일을 포함합니다.

```
import io.reactivex.FlowableSubscriber;
import io.reactivex.annotations.NonNull;
import org.reactivestreams.Subscription;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.CloudWatchLogsAsyncClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.model.LiveTailSessionLogEvent;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.model.LiveTailSessionStart;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.model.LiveTailSessionUpdate;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.model.StartLiveTailRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.model.StartLiveTailResponseHandler;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.model.CloudWatchLogsException;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.model.StartLiveTailResponseStream;

import java.util.Date;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.concurrent.atomic.AtomicReference;
```

Live Tail 세션의 이벤트를 처리합니다.

```
    private static StartLiveTailResponseHandler
 getStartLiveTailResponseStreamHandler(
            AtomicReference<Subscription> subscriptionAtomicReference) {
        return StartLiveTailResponseHandler.builder()
            .onResponse(r -> System.out.println("Received initial response"))
            .onError(throwable -> {
                CloudWatchLogsException e = (CloudWatchLogsException)
 throwable.getCause();
                System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                System.exit(1);
            })
            .subscriber(() -> new FlowableSubscriber<>() {
                @Override
                public void onSubscribe(@NonNull Subscription s) {
                    subscriptionAtomicReference.set(s);
                    s.request(Long.MAX_VALUE);
                }

                @Override
                public void onNext(StartLiveTailResponseStream event) {
                    if (event instanceof LiveTailSessionStart) {
                        LiveTailSessionStart sessionStart =
 (LiveTailSessionStart) event;
                        System.out.println(sessionStart);
                    } else if (event instanceof LiveTailSessionUpdate) {
                        LiveTailSessionUpdate sessionUpdate =
 (LiveTailSessionUpdate) event;
                        List<LiveTailSessionLogEvent> logEvents =
 sessionUpdate.sessionResults();
                        logEvents.forEach(e -> {
                            long timestamp = e.timestamp();
                            Date date = new Date(timestamp);
                            System.out.println("[" + date + "] " + e.message());
```

```
                        });
                    } else {
                        throw CloudWatchLogsException.builder().message("Unknown
event type").build();
                    }
                }

                @Override
                public void onError(Throwable throwable) {
                    System.out.println(throwable.getMessage());
                    System.exit(1);
                }

                @Override
                public void onComplete() {
                    System.out.println("Completed Streaming Session");
                }
            })
            .build();
    }
```

Live Tail 세션을 시작합니다.

```
        CloudWatchLogsAsyncClient cloudWatchLogsAsyncClient =
                CloudWatchLogsAsyncClient.builder()
                    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
                    .build();

        StartLiveTailRequest request =
                StartLiveTailRequest.builder()
                    .logGroupIdentifiers(logGroupIdentifiers)
                    .logStreamNames(logStreamNames)
                    .logEventFilterPattern(logEventFilterPattern)
                    .build();

        /* Create a reference to store the subscription */
        final AtomicReference<Subscription> subscriptionAtomicReference = new
AtomicReference<>(null);

        cloudWatchLogsAsyncClient.startLiveTail(request,
getStartLiveTailResponseStreamHandler(subscriptionAtomicReference));
```

일정 시간이 경과하면 Live Tail 세션을 중단합니다.

```
        /* Set a timeout for the session and cancel the subscription. This will:
         * 1). Close the stream
         * 2). Stop the Live Tail session
         */
        try {
            Thread.sleep(10000);
        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
        if (subscriptionAtomicReference.get() != null) {
            subscriptionAtomicReference.get().cancel();
            System.out.println("Subscription to stream closed");
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 StartLiveTail을 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

필수 파일을 포함합니다.

```
import { CloudWatchLogsClient, StartLiveTailCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-
cloudwatch-logs";
```

Live Tail 세션의 이벤트를 처리합니다.

```
async function handleResponseAsync(response) {
    try {
      for await (const event of response.responseStream) {
        if (event.sessionStart !== undefined) {
          console.log(event.sessionStart);
        } else if (event.sessionUpdate !== undefined) {
          for (const logEvent of event.sessionUpdate.sessionResults) {
            const timestamp = logEvent.timestamp;
            const date = new Date(timestamp);
            console.log("[" + date + "] " + logEvent.message);
```

```
            }
        } else {
            console.error("Unknown event type");
        }
      }
    } catch (err) {
        // On-stream exceptions are captured here
        console.error(err)
    }
}
```

Live Tail 세션을 시작합니다.

```
    const client = new CloudWatchLogsClient();

    const command = new StartLiveTailCommand({
        logGroupIdentifiers: logGroupIdentifiers,
        logStreamNames: logStreamNames,
        logEventFilterPattern: filterPattern
    });
    try{
        const response = await client.send(command);
        handleResponseAsync(response);
    } catch (err){
        // Pre-stream exceptions are captured here
        console.log(err);
    }
```

일정 시간이 경과하면 Live Tail 세션을 중단합니다.

```
    /* Set a timeout to close the client. This will stop the Live Tail session.
 */
    setTimeout(function() {
        console.log("Client timeout");
        client.destroy();
      }, 10000);
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 StartLiveTail을 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

필수 파일을 포함합니다.

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.cloudwatchlogs.CloudWatchLogsClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.cloudwatchlogs.model.StartLiveTailRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.cloudwatchlogs.model.StartLiveTailResponseStream
import kotlinx.coroutines.flow.takeWhile
```

Live Tail 세션을 시작합니다.

```
    val client = CloudWatchLogsClient.fromEnvironment()

    val request = StartLiveTailRequest {
        logGroupIdentifiers = logGroupIdentifiersVal
        logStreamNames = logStreamNamesVal
        logEventFilterPattern = logEventFilterPatternVal
    }

    val startTime = System.currentTimeMillis()

    try {
        client.startLiveTail(request) { response ->
            val stream = response.responseStream
            if (stream != null) {
                /* Set a timeout to unsubcribe from the flow. This will:
                * 1). Close the stream
                * 2). Stop the Live Tail session
                */
                stream.takeWhile { System.currentTimeMillis() - startTime <
 10000 }.collect { value ->
                    if (value is StartLiveTailResponseStream.SessionStart) {
                        println(value.asSessionStart())
                    } else if (value is
 StartLiveTailResponseStream.SessionUpdate) {
                        for (e in value.asSessionUpdate().sessionResults!!) {
                            println(e)
                        }
                    } else {
                        throw IllegalArgumentException("Unknown event type")
```

```
                    }
                }
            } else {
                throw IllegalArgumentException("No response stream")
            }
        }
    } catch (e: Exception) {
        println("Exception occurred during StartLiveTail: $e")
        System.exit(1)
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 StartLiveTail을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

필수 파일을 포함합니다.

```
import boto3
import time
from datetime import datetime
```

Live Tail 세션을 시작합니다.

```
    # Initialize the client
    client = boto3.client('logs')

    start_time = time.time()

    try:
        response = client.start_live_tail(
            logGroupIdentifiers=log_group_identifiers,
            logStreamNames=log_streams,
            logEventFilterPattern=filter_pattern
        )
        event_stream = response['responseStream']
        # Handle the events streamed back in the response
        for event in event_stream:
            # Set a timeout to close the stream.
```

```
            # This will end the Live Tail session.
            if (time.time() - start_time >= 10):
                event_stream.close()
                break
            # Handle when session is started
            if 'sessionStart' in event:
                session_start_event = event['sessionStart']
                print(session_start_event)
            # Handle when log event is given in a session update
            elif 'sessionUpdate' in event:
                log_events = event['sessionUpdate']['sessionResults']
                for log_event in log_events:
                    print('[{date}]
{log}'.format(date=datetime.fromtimestamp(log_event['timestamp']/1000),log=log_event['me
            else:
                # On-stream exceptions are captured here
                raise RuntimeError(str(event))
    except Exception as e:
        print(e)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 StartLiveTail을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **StartQuery** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `StartQuery`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 대용량 쿼리 실행

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Wrapper for the StartQueryCommand. Uses a static query string
 * for consistency.
 * @param {[Date, Date]} dateRange
 * @param {number} maxLogs
 * @returns {Promise<{ queryId: string }>}
 */
async _startQuery([startDate, endDate], maxLogs = 10000) {
  try {
    return await this.client.send(
      new StartQueryCommand({
        logGroupNames: this.logGroupNames,
        queryString: "fields @timestamp, @message | sort @timestamp asc",
        startTime: startDate.valueOf(),
        endTime: endDate.valueOf(),
        limit: maxLogs,
      }),
    );
  } catch (err) {
    /** @type {string} */
    const message = err.message;
    if (message.startsWith("Query's end date and time")) {
      // This error indicates that the query's start or end date occur
      // before the log group was created.
      throw new DateOutOfBoundsError(message);
    }

    throw err;
  }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 StartQuery를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    def perform_query(self, date_range):
        """
        Performs the actual CloudWatch log query.

        :param date_range: A tuple representing the start and end datetime for
the query.
        :type date_range: tuple
        :return: A list containing the query results.
        :rtype: list
        """
        client = boto3.client("logs")
        try:
            try:
                start_time = round(

self.date_utilities.convert_iso8601_to_unix_timestamp(date_range[0])
                )
                end_time = round(

self.date_utilities.convert_iso8601_to_unix_timestamp(date_range[1])
                )
                response = client.start_query(
                    logGroupName=self.log_group,
                    startTime=start_time,
                    endTime=end_time,
                    queryString=self.query_string,
                    limit=self.limit,
                )
                query_id = response["queryId"]
            except client.exceptions.ResourceNotFoundException as e:
                raise DateOutOfBoundsError(f"Resource not found: {e}")
            while True:
```

```
                time.sleep(1)
                results = client.get_query_results(queryId=query_id)
                if results["status"] in [
                    "Complete",
                    "Failed",
                    "Cancelled",
                    "Timeout",
                    "Unknown",
                ]:
                    return results.get("results", [])
        except DateOutOfBoundsError:
            return []

    def _initiate_query(self, client, date_range, max_logs):
        """
        Initiates the CloudWatch logs query.

        :param date_range: A tuple representing the start and end datetime for
the query.
        :type date_range: tuple
        :param max_logs: The maximum number of logs to retrieve.
        :type max_logs: int
        :return: The query ID as a string.
        :rtype: str
        """
        try:
            start_time = round(

self.date_utilities.convert_iso8601_to_unix_timestamp(date_range[0])
            )
            end_time = round(

self.date_utilities.convert_iso8601_to_unix_timestamp(date_range[1])
            )
            response = client.start_query(
                logGroupName=self.log_group,
                startTime=start_time,
                endTime=end_time,
                queryString=self.query_string,
                limit=max_logs,
            )
            return response["queryId"]
        except client.exceptions.ResourceNotFoundException as e:
            raise DateOutOfBoundsError(f"Resource not found: {e}")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 StartQuery를 참조하세요.

AWS SDKs를 사용한 CloudWatch Logs 시나리오

다음 코드 예제에서는 CloudWatch Logs AWS SDKs에서 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이러한 시나리오는 CloudWatch Logs 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 직접 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 시나리오에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시나리오는 컨텍스트에 맞는 서비스 작업을 이해하는 데 도움이 되도록 중급 수준의 경험을 대상으로 합니다.

예시

- CloudWatch Logs를 사용하여 대규모 쿼리 실행
- 예약된 이벤트를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 호출

CloudWatch Logs를 사용하여 대규모 쿼리 실행

다음 코드 예제는 CloudWatch Logs를 사용하여 10,000개 이상의 레코드를 쿼리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

진입점입니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
```

```
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { CloudWatchLogsClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-logs";
import { CloudWatchQuery } from "./cloud-watch-query.js";

console.log("Starting a recursive query...");

if (!process.env.QUERY_START_DATE || !process.env.QUERY_END_DATE) {
  throw new Error(
    "QUERY_START_DATE and QUERY_END_DATE environment variables are required.",
  );
}

const cloudWatchQuery = new CloudWatchQuery(new CloudWatchLogsClient({}), {
  logGroupNames: ["/workflows/cloudwatch-logs/large-query"],
  dateRange: [
    new Date(Number.parseInt(process.env.QUERY_START_DATE)),
    new Date(Number.parseInt(process.env.QUERY_END_DATE)),
  ],
});

await cloudWatchQuery.run();

console.log(
  `Queries finished in ${cloudWatchQuery.secondsElapsed} seconds.\nTotal logs
 found: ${cloudWatchQuery.results.length}`,
);
```

필요한 경우 쿼리를 여러 단계로 분할하는 클래스입니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import {
  StartQueryCommand,
  GetQueryResultsCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-logs";
import { splitDateRange } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-date.js";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

class DateOutOfBoundsError extends Error {}

export class CloudWatchQuery {
  /**
```

```
   * Run a query for all CloudWatch Logs within a certain date range.
   * CloudWatch logs return a max of 10,000 results. This class
   * performs a binary search across all of the logs in the provided
   * date range if a query returns the maximum number of results.
   *
   * @param {import('@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-logs').CloudWatchLogsClient}
client
   * @param {{ logGroupNames: string[], dateRange: [Date, Date], queryConfig:
{ limit: number } }} config
   */
  constructor(client, { logGroupNames, dateRange, queryConfig }) {
    this.client = client;
    /**
     * All log groups are queried.
     */
    this.logGroupNames = logGroupNames;

    /**
     * The inclusive date range that is queried.
     */
    this.dateRange = dateRange;

    /**
     * CloudWatch Logs never returns more than 10,000 logs.
     */
    this.limit = queryConfig?.limit ?? 10000;

    /**
     * @type {import("@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-logs").ResultField[][]}
     */
    this.results = [];
  }

  /**
   * Run the query.
   */
  async run() {
    this.secondsElapsed = 0;
    const start = new Date();
    this.results = await this._largeQuery(this.dateRange);
    const end = new Date();
    this.secondsElapsed = (end - start) / 1000;
    return this.results;
  }
```

```
  /**
   * Recursively query for logs.
   * @param {[Date, Date]} dateRange
   * @returns {Promise<import("@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-logs").ResultField[]
[]>}
   */
  async _largeQuery(dateRange) {
    const logs = await this._query(dateRange, this.limit);

    console.log(
      `Query date range: ${dateRange
        .map((d) => d.toISOString())
        .join(" to ")}. Found ${logs.length} logs.`,
    );

    if (logs.length < this.limit) {
      return logs;
    }

    const lastLogDate = this._getLastLogDate(logs);
    const offsetLastLogDate = new Date(lastLogDate);
    offsetLastLogDate.setMilliseconds(lastLogDate.getMilliseconds() + 1);
    const subDateRange = [offsetLastLogDate, dateRange[1]];
    const [r1, r2] = splitDateRange(subDateRange);
    const results = await Promise.all([
      this._largeQuery(r1),
      this._largeQuery(r2),
    ]);
    return [logs, ...results].flat();
  }

  /**
   * Find the most recent log in a list of logs.
   * @param {import("@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-logs").ResultField[][]} logs
   */
  _getLastLogDate(logs) {
    const timestamps = logs
      .map(
        (log) =>
          log.find((fieldMeta) => fieldMeta.field === "@timestamp")?.value,
      )
      .filter((t) => !!t)
      .map((t) => `${t}Z`)
```

```
      .sort();

    if (!timestamps.length) {
      throw new Error("No timestamp found in logs.");
    }

    return new Date(timestamps[timestamps.length - 1]);
  }

  /**
   * Simple wrapper for the GetQueryResultsCommand.
   * @param {string} queryId
   */
  _getQueryResults(queryId) {
    return this.client.send(new GetQueryResultsCommand({ queryId }));
  }

  /**
   * Starts a query and waits for it to complete.
   * @param {[Date, Date]} dateRange
   * @param {number} maxLogs
   */
  async _query(dateRange, maxLogs) {
    try {
      const { queryId } = await this._startQuery(dateRange, maxLogs);
      const { results } = await this._waitUntilQueryDone(queryId);
      return results ?? [];
    } catch (err) {
      /**
       * This error is thrown when StartQuery returns an error indicating
       * that the query's start or end date occur before the log group was
       * created.
       */
      if (err instanceof DateOutOfBoundsError) {
        return [];
      }
      throw err;
    }
  }

  /**
   * Wrapper for the StartQueryCommand. Uses a static query string
   * for consistency.
   * @param {[Date, Date]} dateRange
```

```
   * @param {number} maxLogs
   * @returns {Promise<{ queryId: string }>}
   */
  async _startQuery([startDate, endDate], maxLogs = 10000) {
    try {
      return await this.client.send(
        new StartQueryCommand({
          logGroupNames: this.logGroupNames,
          queryString: "fields @timestamp, @message | sort @timestamp asc",
          startTime: startDate.valueOf(),
          endTime: endDate.valueOf(),
          limit: maxLogs,
        }),
      );
    } catch (err) {
      /** @type {string} */
      const message = err.message;
      if (message.startsWith("Query's end date and time")) {
        // This error indicates that the query's start or end date occur
        // before the log group was created.
        throw new DateOutOfBoundsError(message);
      }

      throw err;
    }
  }

  /**
   * Call GetQueryResultsCommand until the query is done.
   * @param {string} queryId
   */
  _waitUntilQueryDone(queryId) {
    const getResults = async () => {
      const results = await this._getQueryResults(queryId);
      const queryDone = [
        "Complete",
        "Failed",
        "Cancelled",
        "Timeout",
        "Unknown",
      ].includes(results.status);

      return { queryDone, results };
    };
```

```
    return retry(
      { intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 60, quiet: true },
      async () => {
        const { queryDone, results } = await getResults();
        if (!queryDone) {
          throw new Error("Query not done.");
        }

        return results;
      },
    );
  }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - GetQueryResults
  - StartQuery

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이 파일은 10,000개의 결과를 초과하는 CloudWatch 쿼리를 관리하기 위한 예제 모듈을 간접적으로 호출합니다.

```
import logging
import os
import sys

import boto3
from botocore.config import Config

from cloudwatch_query import CloudWatchQuery
```

```
from date_utilities import DateUtilities

# Configure logging at the module level.
logging.basicConfig(
    level=logging.INFO,
    format="%(asctime)s - %(levelname)s - %(filename)s:%(lineno)d - %(message)s",
)

DEFAULT_QUERY_LOG_GROUP = "/workflows/cloudwatch-logs/large-query"


class CloudWatchLogsQueryRunner:
    def __init__(self):
        """
        Initializes the CloudWatchLogsQueryRunner class by setting up date
 utilities
        and creating a CloudWatch Logs client with retry configuration.
        """
        self.date_utilities = DateUtilities()
        self.cloudwatch_logs_client = self.create_cloudwatch_logs_client()

    def create_cloudwatch_logs_client(self):
        """
        Creates and returns a CloudWatch Logs client with a specified retry
 configuration.

        :return: A CloudWatch Logs client instance.
        :rtype: boto3.client
        """
        try:
            return boto3.client("logs", config=Config(retries={"max_attempts":
 10}))
        except Exception as e:
            logging.error(f"Failed to create CloudWatch Logs client: {e}")
            sys.exit(1)

    def fetch_environment_variables(self):
        """
        Fetches and validates required environment variables for query start and
 end dates.
        Fetches the environment variable for log group, returning the default
 value if it
        does not exist.
```

```
        :return: Tuple of query start date and end date as integers and the log
group.
        :rtype: tuple
        :raises SystemExit: If required environment variables are missing or
invalid.
        """
        try:
            query_start_date = int(os.environ["QUERY_START_DATE"])
            query_end_date = int(os.environ["QUERY_END_DATE"])
        except KeyError:
            logging.error(
                "Both QUERY_START_DATE and QUERY_END_DATE environment variables
are required."
            )
            sys.exit(1)
        except ValueError as e:
            logging.error(f"Error parsing date environment variables: {e}")
            sys.exit(1)

        try:
            log_group = os.environ["QUERY_LOG_GROUP"]
        except KeyError:
            logging.warning("No QUERY_LOG_GROUP environment variable, using
default value")
            log_group = DEFAULT_QUERY_LOG_GROUP

        return query_start_date, query_end_date, log_group

    def convert_dates_to_iso8601(self, start_date, end_date):
        """
        Converts UNIX timestamp dates to ISO 8601 format using DateUtilities.

        :param start_date: The start date in UNIX timestamp.
        :type start_date: int
        :param end_date: The end date in UNIX timestamp.
        :type end_date: int
        :return: Start and end dates in ISO 8601 format.
        :rtype: tuple
        """
        start_date_iso8601 =
self.date_utilities.convert_unix_timestamp_to_iso8601(
            start_date
        )
        end_date_iso8601 = self.date_utilities.convert_unix_timestamp_to_iso8601(
```

```
            end_date
        )
        return start_date_iso8601, end_date_iso8601

    def execute_query(
        self,
        start_date_iso8601,
        end_date_iso8601,
        log_group="/workflows/cloudwatch-logs/large-query",
        query="fields @timestamp, @message | sort @timestamp asc"
    ):
        """
        Creates a CloudWatchQuery instance and executes the query with provided
 date range.

        :param start_date_iso8601: The start date in ISO 8601 format.
        :type start_date_iso8601: str
        :param end_date_iso8601: The end date in ISO 8601 format.
        :type end_date_iso8601: str
        :param log_group: Log group to search: "/workflows/cloudwatch-logs/large-
query"
        :type log_group: str
        :param query: Query string to pass to the CloudWatchQuery instance
        :type query: str
        """
        cloudwatch_query = CloudWatchQuery(
            log_group=log_group,
            query_string=query
        )
        cloudwatch_query.query_logs((start_date_iso8601, end_date_iso8601))
        logging.info("Query executed successfully.")
        logging.info(
            f"Queries completed in {cloudwatch_query.query_duration} seconds.
 Total logs found: {len(cloudwatch_query.query_results)}"
        )


def main():
    """
    Main function to start a recursive CloudWatch logs query.
    Fetches required environment variables, converts dates, and executes the
 query.
    """
    logging.info("Starting a recursive CloudWatch logs query...")
```

```
    runner = CloudWatchLogsQueryRunner()
    query_start_date, query_end_date, log_group =
 runner.fetch_environment_variables()
    start_date_iso8601 = DateUtilities.convert_unix_timestamp_to_iso8601(
        query_start_date
    )
    end_date_iso8601 =
 DateUtilities.convert_unix_timestamp_to_iso8601(query_end_date)
    runner.execute_query(start_date_iso8601, end_date_iso8601,
 log_group=log_group)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

이 모듈은 10,000개의 결과를 초과하는 CloudWatch 쿼리를 처리합니다.

```
import logging
import time
from datetime import datetime
import threading
import boto3

from date_utilities import DateUtilities

DEFAULT_QUERY = "fields @timestamp, @message | sort @timestamp asc"
DEFAULT_LOG_GROUP = "/workflows/cloudwatch-logs/large-query"

class DateOutOfBoundsError(Exception):
    """Exception raised when the date range for a query is out of bounds."""

    pass


class CloudWatchQuery:
    """
    A class to query AWS CloudWatch logs within a specified date range.

    :vartype date_range: tuple
    :ivar limit: Maximum number of log entries to return.
    :vartype limit: int
    :log_group str: Name of the log group to query
```

```
    :query_string str: query
    """

    def __init__(self, log_group: str = DEFAULT_LOG_GROUP, query_string:
str=DEFAULT_QUERY) -> None:
        self.lock = threading.Lock()
        self.log_group = log_group
        self.query_string = query_string
        self.query_results = []
        self.query_duration = None
        self.datetime_format = "%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S.%f"
        self.date_utilities = DateUtilities()
        self.limit = 10000

    def query_logs(self, date_range):
        """
        Executes a CloudWatch logs query for a specified date range and
calculates the execution time of the query.

        :return: A batch of logs retrieved from the CloudWatch logs query.
        :rtype: list
        """
        start_time = datetime.now()

        start_date, end_date = self.date_utilities.normalize_date_range_format(
            date_range, from_format="unix_timestamp", to_format="datetime"
        )

        logging.info(
            f"Original query:"
            f"\n       START:     {start_date}"
            f"\n       END:       {end_date}"
            f"\n       LOG GROUP: {self.log_group}"
        )
        self.recursive_query((start_date, end_date))
        end_time = datetime.now()
        self.query_duration = (end_time - start_time).total_seconds()

    def recursive_query(self, date_range):
        """
        Processes logs within a given date range, fetching batches of logs
recursively if necessary.
```

```
        :param date_range: The date range to fetch logs for, specified as a tuple
(start_timestamp, end_timestamp).
        :type date_range: tuple
        :return: None if the recursive fetching is continued or stops when the
final batch of logs is processed.
                 Although it doesn't explicitly return the query results, this
method accumulates all fetched logs
                 in the `self.query_results` attribute.
        :rtype: None
        """
        batch_of_logs = self.perform_query(date_range)
        # Add the batch to the accumulated logs
        with self.lock:
            self.query_results.extend(batch_of_logs)
        if len(batch_of_logs) == self.limit:
            logging.info(f"Fetched {self.limit}, checking for more...")
            most_recent_log = self.find_most_recent_log(batch_of_logs)
            most_recent_log_timestamp = next(
                item["value"]
                for item in most_recent_log
                if item["field"] == "@timestamp"
            )
            new_range = (most_recent_log_timestamp, date_range[1])
            midpoint = self.date_utilities.find_middle_time(new_range)

            first_half_thread = threading.Thread(
                target=self.recursive_query,
                args=((most_recent_log_timestamp, midpoint),),
            )
            second_half_thread = threading.Thread(
                target=self.recursive_query, args=((midpoint, date_range[1]),)
            )

            first_half_thread.start()
            second_half_thread.start()

            first_half_thread.join()
            second_half_thread.join()

    def find_most_recent_log(self, logs):
        """
        Search a list of log items and return most recent log entry.
        :param logs: A list of logs to analyze.
        :return: log
```

```
        :type :return List containing log item details
        """
        most_recent_log = None
        most_recent_date = "1970-01-01 00:00:00.000"

        for log in logs:
            for item in log:
                if item["field"] == "@timestamp":
                    logging.debug(f"Compared: {item['value']} to
{most_recent_date}")
                    if (
                        self.date_utilities.compare_dates(
                            item["value"], most_recent_date
                        )
                        == item["value"]
                    ):
                        logging.debug(f"New most recent: {item['value']}")
                        most_recent_date = item["value"]
                        most_recent_log = log
        logging.info(f"Most recent log date of batch: {most_recent_date}")
        return most_recent_log

    def perform_query(self, date_range):
        """
        Performs the actual CloudWatch log query.

        :param date_range: A tuple representing the start and end datetime for
the query.
        :type date_range: tuple
        :return: A list containing the query results.
        :rtype: list
        """
        client = boto3.client("logs")
        try:
            try:
                start_time = round(

self.date_utilities.convert_iso8601_to_unix_timestamp(date_range[0])
                )
                end_time = round(

self.date_utilities.convert_iso8601_to_unix_timestamp(date_range[1])
                )
                response = client.start_query(
```

```
                    logGroupName=self.log_group,
                    startTime=start_time,
                    endTime=end_time,
                    queryString=self.query_string,
                    limit=self.limit,
                )
                query_id = response["queryId"]
            except client.exceptions.ResourceNotFoundException as e:
                raise DateOutOfBoundsError(f"Resource not found: {e}")
            while True:
                time.sleep(1)
                results = client.get_query_results(queryId=query_id)
                if results["status"] in [
                    "Complete",
                    "Failed",
                    "Cancelled",
                    "Timeout",
                    "Unknown",
                ]:
                    return results.get("results", [])
        except DateOutOfBoundsError:
            return []

    def _initiate_query(self, client, date_range, max_logs):
        """
        Initiates the CloudWatch logs query.

        :param date_range: A tuple representing the start and end datetime for
the query.
        :type date_range: tuple
        :param max_logs: The maximum number of logs to retrieve.
        :type max_logs: int
        :return: The query ID as a string.
        :rtype: str
        """
        try:
            start_time = round(

self.date_utilities.convert_iso8601_to_unix_timestamp(date_range[0])
            )
            end_time = round(

self.date_utilities.convert_iso8601_to_unix_timestamp(date_range[1])
            )
```

```
            response = client.start_query(
                logGroupName=self.log_group,
                startTime=start_time,
                endTime=end_time,
                queryString=self.query_string,
                limit=max_logs,
            )
            return response["queryId"]
        except client.exceptions.ResourceNotFoundException as e:
            raise DateOutOfBoundsError(f"Resource not found: {e}")


    def _wait_for_query_results(self, client, query_id):
        """
        Waits for the query to complete and retrieves the results.

        :param query_id: The ID of the initiated query.
        :type query_id: str
        :return: A list containing the results of the query.
        :rtype: list
        """
        while True:
            time.sleep(1)
            results = client.get_query_results(queryId=query_id)
            if results["status"] in [
                "Complete",
                "Failed",
                "Cancelled",
                "Timeout",
                "Unknown",
            ]:
                return results.get("results", [])
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - GetQueryResults
  - StartQuery

예약된 이벤트를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon EventBridge 예약 이벤트에서 호출된 AWS Lambda 함수를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

AWS Lambda 함수를 호출하는 Amazon EventBridge 예약 이벤트를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. Lambda 함수가 간접 호출될 때 cron 표현식을 사용하여 일정을 예약하도록 EventBridge를 구성합니다. 이 예제에서는 Lambda Java 런타임 API를 사용하여 Lambda 함수를 생성합니다. 이 예제에서는 다양한 AWS 서비스를 호출하여 특정 사용 사례를 수행합니다. 이 예제에서는 1주년 기념일에 직원에게 축하하는 모바일 문자 메시지를 전송하는 앱을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- CloudWatch Logs
- DynamoDB
- EventBridge
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

AWS Lambda 함수를 호출하는 Amazon EventBridge 예약 이벤트를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. Lambda 함수가 간접 호출될 때 cron 표현식을 사용하여 일정을 예약하도록 EventBridge를 구성합니다. 이 예제에서는 Lambda JavaScript 런타임 API를 사용하여 Lambda 함수를 생성합니다. 이 예제에서는 다양한 AWS 서비스를 호출하여 특정 사용 사례를 수행합니다. 이 예제에서는 1주년 기념일에 직원에게 축하하는 모바일 문자 메시지를 전송하는 앱을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시는 AWS SDK for JavaScript v3 개발자 안내서에서도 확인할 수 있습니다.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- CloudWatch Logs
- DynamoDB
- EventBridge
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

이 예제에서는 예약된 Amazon EventBridge 이벤트의 대상으로 AWS Lambda 함수를 등록하는 방법을 보여줍니다. Lambda 핸들러는 나중에 검색할 수 있도록 알기 쉬운 메시지와 전체 이벤트 데이터를 Amazon CloudWatch Logs에 기록합니다.

- Lambda 함수를 배포합니다.
- EventBridge 예약된 이벤트를 생성하고 Lambda 함수를 대상으로 만듭니다.
- EventBridge에 Lambda 함수를 간접 호출할 수 있는 권한을 부여합니다.
- CloudWatch Logs에서 최신 데이터를 인쇄하여 예약된 호출의 결과를 표시합니다.
- 데모 중에 생성된 모든 리소스를 정리합니다.

이 예제는 GitHub에서 가장 잘 볼 수 있습니다. 전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- CloudWatch Logs
- DynamoDB
- EventBridge
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

AWS SDKs를 사용한 CodeBuild 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 AWS CodeBuild 함께를 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

추가 리소스

- CodeBuild 사용 설명서 - CodeBuild에 대한 자세한 정보입니다.
- CodeBuild API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 CodeBuild 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs를 사용한 CodeBuild의 기본 예제
  - AWS SDKs를 사용한 CodeBuild 작업
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateProject 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListBuilds 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListProjects 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 StartBuild 함께 사용

AWS SDKs를 사용한 CodeBuild의 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS CodeBuild SDKs에서의 기본 사항을 AWS 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- AWS SDKs를 사용한 CodeBuild 작업
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateProject 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListBuilds 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListProjects 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 StartBuild 함께 사용

AWS SDKs를 사용한 CodeBuild 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 CodeBuild 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 AWS CodeBuild API 참조를 참조하세요.

예시

- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateProject 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListBuilds 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListProjects 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 StartBuild 함께 사용

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`CreateProject`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateProject`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예제 1: AWS CodeBuild 빌드 프로젝트 생성

다음 `create-project` 예시에서는 S3 버킷의 소스 파일을 사용하여 CodeBuild 빌드 프로젝트를 생성합니다.

```
aws codebuild create-project \
    --name "my-demo-project" \
    --source "{\"type\": \"S3\",\"location\": \"codebuild-us-west-2-123456789012-input-bucket/my-source.zip\"}" \
    --artifacts {"\"type\": \"S3\",\"location\": \"codebuild-us-west-2-123456789012-output-bucket\""} \
    --environment "{\"type\": \"LINUX_CONTAINER\",\"image\": \"aws/codebuild/standard:1.0\",\"computeType\": \"BUILD_GENERAL1_SMALL\"}" \
    --service-role "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/service-role/my-codebuild-service-role"
```

출력:

```
{
    "project": {
        "arn": "arn:aws:codebuild:us-west-2:123456789012:project/my-demo-
project",
        "name": "my-cli-demo-project",
        "encryptionKey": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:123456789012:alias/aws/s3",
        "serviceRole": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/service-role/my-codebuild-
service-role",
        "lastModified": 1556839783.274,
        "badge": {
            "badgeEnabled": false
        },
        "queuedTimeoutInMinutes": 480,
        "environment": {
            "image": "aws/codebuild/standard:1.0",
            "computeType": "BUILD_GENERAL1_SMALL",
            "type": "LINUX_CONTAINER",
            "imagePullCredentialsType": "CODEBUILD",
            "privilegedMode": false,
            "environmentVariables": []
        },
        "artifacts": {
            "location": "codebuild-us-west-2-123456789012-output-bucket",
            "name": "my-cli-demo-project",
            "namespaceType": "NONE",
            "type": "S3",
            "packaging": "NONE",
            "encryptionDisabled": false
        },
        "source": {
            "type": "S3",
            "location": "codebuild-us-west-2-123456789012-input-bucket/my-
source.zip",
            "insecureSsl": false
        },
        "timeoutInMinutes": 60,
        "cache": {
            "type": "NO_CACHE"
        },
        "created": 1556839783.274
    }
}
```

예제 2: 파라미터에 대한 JSON 입력 파일을 사용하여 AWS CodeBuild 빌드 프로젝트 생성

다음 `create-project` 예시에서는 필요한 파라미터를 모두 JSON 입력 파일에 전달하여 CodeBuild 빌드 프로젝트를 생성합니다. `--generate-cli-skeleton parameter`만 포함하여 명령을 실행하여 입력 파일 템플릿을 생성합니다.

```
aws codebuild create-project --cli-input-json file://create-project.json
```

입력 JSON 파일 `create-project.json`에는 다음 콘텐츠가 포함되어 있습니다.

```
{
    "name": "codebuild-demo-project",
    "source": {
        "type": "S3",
        "location": "codebuild-region-ID-account-ID-input-bucket/MessageUtil.zip"
    },
    "artifacts": {
        "type": "S3",
        "location": "codebuild-region-ID-account-ID-output-bucket"
    },
    "environment": {
        "type": "LINUX_CONTAINER",
        "image": "aws/codebuild/standard:1.0",
        "computeType": "BUILD_GENERAL1_SMALL"
    },
    "serviceRole": "serviceIAMRole"
}
```

출력:

```
{
    "project": {
        "name": "codebuild-demo-project",
        "serviceRole": "serviceIAMRole",
        "tags": [],
        "artifacts": {
            "packaging": "NONE",
            "type": "S3",
            "location": "codebuild-region-ID-account-ID-output-bucket",
            "name": "message-util.zip"
        },
        "lastModified": 1472661575.244,
```

```
        "timeoutInMinutes": 60,
        "created": 1472661575.244,
        "environment": {
            "computeType": "BUILD_GENERAL1_SMALL",
            "image": "aws/codebuild/standard:1.0",
            "type": "LINUX_CONTAINER",
            "environmentVariables": []
        },
        "source": {
            "type": "S3",
            "location": "codebuild-region-ID-account-ID-input-bucket/
MessageUtil.zip"
        },
        "encryptionKey": "arn:aws:kms:region-ID:account-ID:alias/aws/s3",
        "arn": "arn:aws:codebuild:region-ID:account-ID:project/codebuild-demo-
project"
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS CodeBuild 사용 설명서의 빌드 프로젝트 생성(AWS CLI)을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateProject를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

프로젝트 생성

```
import {
  ArtifactsType,
  CodeBuildClient,
  ComputeType,
  CreateProjectCommand,
  EnvironmentType,
  SourceType,
```

```
} from "@aws-sdk/client-codebuild";

// Create the AWS CodeBuild project.
export const createProject = async (
  projectName = "MyCodeBuilder",
  roleArn = "arn:aws:iam::xxxxxxxxxxxx:role/CodeBuildAdmin",
  buildOutputBucket = "xxxx",
  githubUrl = "https://...",
) => {
  const codeBuildClient = new CodeBuildClient({});

  const response = await codeBuildClient.send(
    new CreateProjectCommand({
      artifacts: {
        // The destination of the build artifacts.
        type: ArtifactsType.S3,
        location: buildOutputBucket,
      },
      // Information about the build environment. The combination of
 "computeType" and "type" determines the
      // requirements for the environment such as CPU, memory, and disk space.
      environment: {
        // Build environment compute types.
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/codebuild/latest/userguide/build-env-ref-
compute-types.html
        computeType: ComputeType.BUILD_GENERAL1_SMALL,
        // Docker image identifier.
        // See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/codebuild/latest/userguide/build-env-
ref-available.html
        image: "aws/codebuild/standard:7.0",
        // Build environment type.
        type: EnvironmentType.LINUX_CONTAINER,
      },
      name: projectName,
      // A role ARN with permission to create a CodeBuild project, write to the
 artifact location, and write CloudWatch logs.
      serviceRole: roleArn,
      source: {
        // The type of repository that contains the source code to be built.
        type: SourceType.GITHUB,
        // The location of the repository that contains the source code to be
 built.
        location: githubUrl,
      },
```

```
  }),
);
console.log(response);
//   {
//     '$metadata': {
//       httpStatusCode: 200,
//       requestId: 'b428b244-777b-49a6-a48d-5dffedced8e7',
//       extendedRequestId: undefined,
//       cfId: undefined,
//       attempts: 1,
//       totalRetryDelay: 0
//     },
//     project: {
//       arn: 'arn:aws:codebuild:us-east-1:xxxxxxxxxxxx:project/MyCodeBuilder',
//       artifacts: {
//         encryptionDisabled: false,
//         location: 'xxxxxx-xxxxxxx-xxxxxx',
//         name: 'MyCodeBuilder',
//         namespaceType: 'NONE',
//         packaging: 'NONE',
//         type: 'S3'
//       },
//       badge: { badgeEnabled: false },
//       cache: { type: 'NO_CACHE' },
//       created: 2023-08-18T14:46:48.979Z,
//       encryptionKey: 'arn:aws:kms:us-east-1:xxxxxxxxxxxx:alias/aws/s3',
//       environment: {
//         computeType: 'BUILD_GENERAL1_SMALL',
//         environmentVariables: [],
//         image: 'aws/codebuild/standard:7.0',
//         imagePullCredentialsType: 'CODEBUILD',
//         privilegedMode: false,
//         type: 'LINUX_CONTAINER'
//       },
//       lastModified: 2023-08-18T14:46:48.979Z,
//       name: 'MyCodeBuilder',
//       projectVisibility: 'PRIVATE',
//       queuedTimeoutInMinutes: 480,
//       serviceRole: 'arn:aws:iam::xxxxxxxxxxxx:role/CodeBuildAdmin',
//       source: {
//         insecureSsl: false,
//         location: 'https://...',
//         reportBuildStatus: false,
//         type: 'GITHUB'
```

```
  //       },
  //       timeoutInMinutes: 60
  //     }
  //   }
  return response;
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하십시오.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateProject를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **ListBuilds** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 ListBuilds의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! List the CodeBuild builds.
/*!
  \param sortType: 'SortOrderType' type.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::CodeBuild::listBuilds(Aws::CodeBuild::Model::SortOrderType sortType,
                                   const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::CodeBuild::CodeBuildClient codeBuildClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::CodeBuild::Model::ListBuildsRequest listBuildsRequest;
    listBuildsRequest.SetSortOrder(sortType);

    Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.
```

```
    do {
        if (!nextToken.empty()) {
            listBuildsRequest.SetNextToken(nextToken);
        }

        Aws::CodeBuild::Model::ListBuildsOutcome listBuildsOutcome =
codeBuildClient.ListBuilds(
                listBuildsRequest);

        if (listBuildsOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::String> &ids =
listBuildsOutcome.GetResult().GetIds();
            if (!ids.empty()) {

                std::cout << "Information about each build:" << std::endl;
                Aws::CodeBuild::Model::BatchGetBuildsRequest getBuildsRequest;
                getBuildsRequest.SetIds(listBuildsOutcome.GetResult().GetIds());
                Aws::CodeBuild::Model::BatchGetBuildsOutcome getBuildsOutcome =
codeBuildClient.BatchGetBuilds(
                        getBuildsRequest);

                if (getBuildsOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                    const Aws::Vector<Aws::CodeBuild::Model::Build> &builds =
getBuildsOutcome.GetResult().GetBuilds();
                    std::cout << builds.size() << " build(s) found." <<
std::endl;
                    for (auto val: builds) {
                        std::cout << val.GetId() << std::endl;
                    }
                } else {
                    std::cerr << "Error getting builds"
                              << getBuildsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
std::endl;
                    return false;
                }
            } else {
                std::cout << "No builds found." << std::endl;
            }

            // Get the next token for pagination.

            nextToken = listBuildsOutcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
        } else {
            std::cerr << "Error listing builds"
```

```
                        << listBuildsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                        << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

    } while (!nextToken.

            empty()

            );

    return true;
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 ListBuilds를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

AWS CodeBuild 빌드 IDs 목록을 가져오는 방법.

다음 `list-builds` 예제에서는 오름차순으로 정렬된 CodeBuild ID 목록을 가져옵니다.

```
aws codebuild list-builds --sort-order ASCENDING
```

출력에는 사용 가능한 출력이 더 있음을 나타내는 `nextToken` 값이 포함됩니다.

```
{
    "nextToken": "4AEA6u7J...The full token has been omitted for
 brevity...MzY2OA==",
    "ids": [
        "codebuild-demo-project:815e755f-bade-4a7e-80f0-efe51EXAMPLE"
        "codebuild-demo-project:84a7f3d1-d40e-4956-b4cf-7a9d4EXAMPLE"
            ... The full list of build IDs has been omitted for brevity ...
        "codebuild-demo-project:931d0b72-bf6f-4040-a472-5c707EXAMPLE"
    ]
}
```

이 명령을 다시 실행하고 이전 응답의 `nextToken` 값을 파라미터로 제공하여 출력의 다음 부분을 가져옵니다. 응답에서 `nextToken` 값을 받지 못할 때까지 반복합니다.

```
aws codebuild list-builds --sort-order ASCENDING --next-
token 4AEA6u7J...The full token has been omitted for brevity...MzY2OA==
```

출력의 다음 부분:

```
{
    "ids": [
        "codebuild-demo-project:49015049-21cf-4b50-9708-df115EXAMPLE",
        "codebuild-demo-project:543e7206-68a3-46d6-a4da-759abEXAMPLE",
            ... The full list of build IDs has been omitted for brevity ...
        "codebuild-demo-project:c282f198-4582-4b38-bdc0-26f96EXAMPLE"
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS CodeBuild 사용 설명서의 빌드 IDs(AWS CLI)를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListBuilds 섹션을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **ListProjects** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListProjects`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! List the CodeBuild projects.
/*!
  \param sortType: 'SortOrderType' type.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::CodeBuild::listProjects(Aws::CodeBuild::Model::SortOrderType
 sortType,
```

```
                                        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::CodeBuild::CodeBuildClient codeBuildClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::CodeBuild::Model::ListProjectsRequest listProjectsRequest;
    listProjectsRequest.SetSortOrder(sortType);

    Aws::String nextToken; // Next token for pagination.
    Aws::Vector<Aws::String> allProjects;

    do {
        if (!nextToken.empty()) {
            listProjectsRequest.SetNextToken(nextToken);
        }

        Aws::CodeBuild::Model::ListProjectsOutcome outcome =
 codeBuildClient.ListProjects(
                listProjectsRequest);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::String> &projects =
 outcome.GetResult().GetProjects();
            allProjects.insert(allProjects.end(), projects.begin(),
 projects.end());
            nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
        }

        else {
            std::cerr << "Error listing projects" <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }

    } while (!nextToken.empty());

    std::cout << allProjects.size() << " project(s) found." << std::endl;
    for (auto project: allProjects) {
        std::cout << project << std::endl;
    }

    return true;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 ListProjects를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

AWS CodeBuild 빌드 프로젝트 이름 목록을 가져옵니다.

다음 `list-projects` 예제에서는 이름을 기준으로 정렬된 CodeBuild 빌드 프로젝트 목록을 오름차순으로 가져옵니다.

```
aws codebuild list-projects --sort-by NAME --sort-order ASCENDING
```

출력에는 사용 가능한 출력이 더 있음을 나타내는 `nextToken` 값이 포함됩니다.

```
{
    "nextToken": "Ci33ACF6...The full token has been omitted for brevity...U
+AkMx8=",
    "projects": [
        "codebuild-demo-project",
        "codebuild-demo-project2",
            ... The full list of build project names has been omitted for
 brevity ...
        "codebuild-demo-project99"
    ]
}
```

이 명령을 다시 실행하고 이전 응답의 `nextToken` 값을 파라미터로 제공하여 출력의 다음 부분을 가져옵니다. 응답에서 `nextToken` 값을 받지 못할 때까지 반복합니다.

```
aws codebuild list-projects  --sort-by NAME --sort-order ASCENDING --next-
token Ci33ACF6...The full token has been omitted for brevity...U+AkMx8=

{
    "projects": [
        "codebuild-demo-project100",
        "codebuild-demo-project101",

  ... The full list of build project names has been omitted for brevity ...
        "codebuild-demo-project122"
```

```
  ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS CodeBuild 사용 설명서의 빌드 프로젝트 이름 목록(AWS CLI) 보기를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListProjects를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **StartBuild** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `StartBuild`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Start an AWS CodeBuild project build.
/*!
  \param projectName: A CodeBuild project name.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::CodeBuild::startBuild(const Aws::String &projectName,
                                   const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::CodeBuild::CodeBuildClient codeBuildClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::CodeBuild::Model::StartBuildRequest startBuildRequest;
    startBuildRequest.SetProjectName(projectName);

    Aws::CodeBuild::Model::StartBuildOutcome outcome =
 codeBuildClient.StartBuild(
            startBuildRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
```

```
        std::cout << "Successfully started build" << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Build ID: " << outcome.GetResult().GetBuild().GetId()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    else {
        std::cerr << "Error starting build" << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 StartBuild를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

AWS CodeBuild 빌드 프로젝트의 빌드 실행을 시작합니다.

다음 `start-build` 예제에서는 지정된 CodeBuild 프로젝트의 빌드를 시작합니다. 빌드는 시간이 초과되기 전에 빌드가 대기열에 대기할 수 있는 분 수와 프로젝트의 아티팩트 설정 모두에 대해 프로젝트의 설정을 재정의합니다.

```
aws codebuild start-build \
    --project-name "my-demo-project" \
    --queued-timeout-in-minutes-override 5 \
    --artifacts-override {"\"type\": \"S3\",\"location\":
 \"arn:aws:s3:::artifacts-override\",\"overrideArtifactName\":true"}
```

출력:

```
{
    "build": {
        "serviceRole": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/service-role/my-codebuild-
service-role",
        "buildStatus": "IN_PROGRESS",
        "buildComplete": false,
        "projectName": "my-demo-project",
        "timeoutInMinutes": 60,
```

```
        "source": {
            "insecureSsl": false,
            "type": "S3",
            "location": "codebuild-us-west-2-123456789012-input-bucket/my-
source.zip"
        },
        "queuedTimeoutInMinutes": 5,
        "encryptionKey": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:123456789012:alias/aws/s3",
        "currentPhase": "QUEUED",
        "startTime": 1556905683.568,
        "environment": {
            "computeType": "BUILD_GENERAL1_MEDIUM",
            "environmentVariables": [],
            "type": "LINUX_CONTAINER",
            "privilegedMode": false,
            "image": "aws/codebuild/standard:1.0",
            "imagePullCredentialsType": "CODEBUILD"
        },
        "phases": [
            {
                "phaseStatus": "SUCCEEDED",
                "startTime": 1556905683.568,
                "phaseType": "SUBMITTED",
                "durationInSeconds": 0,
                "endTime": 1556905684.524
            },
            {
                "startTime": 1556905684.524,
                "phaseType": "QUEUED"
            }
        ],
        "logs": {
            "deepLink": "https://console.aws.amazon.com/cloudwatch/home?
region=us-west-2#logEvent:group=null;stream=null"
        },
        "artifacts": {
            "encryptionDisabled": false,
            "location": "arn:aws:s3:::artifacts-override/my-demo-project",
            "overrideArtifactName": true
        },
        "cache": {
            "type": "NO_CACHE"
        },
        "id": "my-demo-project::12345678-a1b2-c3d4-e5f6-11111EXAMPLE",
```

```
        "initiator": "my-aws-account-name",
        "arn": "arn:aws:codebuild:us-west-2:123456789012:build/my-demo-
project::12345678-a1b2-c3d4-e5f6-11111EXAMPLE"
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS CodeBuild 사용 설명서의 빌드 실행(AWS CLI)을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 StartBuild 섹션을 참조하세요.

AWS SDKs를 사용한 CodeCommit 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 AWS CodeCommit 함께를 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

추가 리소스

- CodeCommit 사용 설명서 - CodeCommit에 대한 자세한 정보입니다.
- CodeCommit API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 CodeCommit 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 설정 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs를 사용한 CodeCommit의 기본 예제
  - AWS SDKs를 사용한 CodeCommit 작업
    - CLI로 BatchGetRepositories 사용
    - CLI로 CreateBranch 사용
    - CLI로 CreateRepository 사용
    - CLI로 DeleteRepository 사용
    - CLI로 GetBranch 사용
    - CLI로 GetRepository 사용
    - CLI로 ListBranches 사용

- CLI로 ListRepositories 사용
- CLI로 UpdateDefaultBranch 사용
- CLI로 UpdateRepositoryDescription 사용
- CLI로 UpdateRepositoryName 사용

AWS SDKs를 사용한 CodeCommit의 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS CodeCommit SDKs에서의 기본 사항을 AWS 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- AWS SDKs를 사용한 CodeCommit 작업
  - CLI로 BatchGetRepositories 사용
  - CLI로 CreateBranch 사용
  - CLI로 CreateRepository 사용
  - CLI로 DeleteRepository 사용
  - CLI로 GetBranch 사용
  - CLI로 GetRepository 사용
  - CLI로 ListBranches 사용
  - CLI로 ListRepositories 사용
  - CLI로 UpdateDefaultBranch 사용
  - CLI로 UpdateRepositoryDescription 사용
  - CLI로 UpdateRepositoryName 사용

AWS SDKs를 사용한 CodeCommit 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 CodeCommit 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 AWS CodeCommit API 참조를 참조하세요.

예시

- CLI로 BatchGetRepositories 사용
- CLI로 CreateBranch 사용
- CLI로 CreateRepository 사용
- CLI로 DeleteRepository 사용
- CLI로 GetBranch 사용
- CLI로 GetRepository 사용
- CLI로 ListBranches 사용
- CLI로 ListRepositories 사용
- CLI로 UpdateDefaultBranch 사용
- CLI로 UpdateRepositoryDescription 사용
- CLI로 UpdateRepositoryName 사용

CLI로 **BatchGetRepositories** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 BatchGetRepositories의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

여러 리포지토리에 대한 세부 정보 보기

이 예제에서는 multiple AWS CodeCommit 리포지토리에 대한 세부 정보를 보여줍니다.

```
aws codecommit batch-get-repositories \
    --repository-names MyDemoRepo MyOtherDemoRepo
```

출력:

```
{
    "repositoriesNotFound": [],
    "repositories": [
         {
            "creationDate": 1429203623.625,
            "defaultBranch": "main",
            "repositoryName": "MyDemoRepo",
            "cloneUrlSsh": "ssh://git-codecommit.us-east-2.amazonaws.com/v1/
repos/MyDemoRepo",
```

```
            "lastModifiedDate": 1430783812.0869999,
            "repositoryDescription": "My demonstration repository",
            "cloneUrlHttp": "https://codecommit.us-east-2.amazonaws.com/v1/repos/
MyDemoRepo",
            "repositoryId": "f7579e13-b83e-4027-aaef-650c0EXAMPLE",
            "Arn": "arn:aws:codecommit:us-east-2:111111111111:MyDemoRepo"
            "accountId": "111111111111"
        },
        {
            "creationDate": 1429203623.627,
            "defaultBranch": "main",
            "repositoryName": "MyOtherDemoRepo",
            "cloneUrlSsh": "ssh://git-codecommit.us-east-2.amazonaws.com/v1/
repos/MyOtherDemoRepo",
            "lastModifiedDate": 1430783812.0889999,
            "repositoryDescription": "My other demonstration repository",
            "cloneUrlHttp": "https://codecommit.us-east-2.amazonaws.com/v1/repos/
MyOtherDemoRepo",
            "repositoryId": "cfc29ac4-b0cb-44dc-9990-f6f51EXAMPLE",
            "Arn": "arn:aws:codecommit:us-east-2:111111111111:MyOtherDemoRepo"
            "accountId": "111111111111"
        }
    ],
    "repositoriesNotFound": []
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 BatchGetRepositories 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 리포지토리 중 어떤 리포지토리를 찾을 수 있고 찾을 수 없는지 확인합니다.

```
Get-CCRepositoryBatch -RepositoryName MyDemoRepo, MyNewRepo, AMissingRepo
```

출력:

```
Repositories                          RepositoriesNotFound
------------                          --------------------
{MyDemoRepo, MyNewRepo}              {AMissingRepo}
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 BatchGetRepositories를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 리포지토리 중 어떤 리포지토리를 찾을 수 있고 찾을 수 없는지 확인합니다.

```
Get-CCRepositoryBatch -RepositoryName MyDemoRepo, MyNewRepo, AMissingRepo
```

출력:

```
Repositories                            RepositoriesNotFound
------------                            --------------------
{MyDemoRepo, MyNewRepo}                {AMissingRepo}
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 BatchGetRepositories를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **CreateBranch** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateBranch`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

브랜치 생성

이 예제에서는 a AWS CodeCommit 리포지토리에 브랜치를 생성합니다. 이 명령은 오류가 있는 경우에만 출력을 생성합니다.

명령:

```
aws codecommit create-branch --repository-name MyDemoRepo --branch-
name MyNewBranch --commit-id 317f8570EXAMPLE
```

출력:

```
None.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateBranch 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 리포지토리의 지정된 이름과 지정된 커밋 ID로 새 브랜치를 생성합니다.

```
New-CCBranch -RepositoryName MyDemoRepo -BranchName MyNewBranch -CommitId
 7763222d...561fc9c9
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CreateBranch를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 리포지토리의 지정된 이름과 지정된 커밋 ID로 새 브랜치를 생성합니다.

```
New-CCBranch -RepositoryName MyDemoRepo -BranchName MyNewBranch -CommitId
 7763222d...561fc9c9
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateBranch를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **`CreateRepository`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateRepository`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

리포지토리 생성

이 예제에서는 리포지토리를 생성하고 사용자 AWS 계정과 연결합니다.

명령:

```
aws codecommit create-repository --repository-name MyDemoRepo --repository-
description "My demonstration repository"
```

출력:

```
{
    "repositoryMetadata": {
```

```
        "repositoryName": "MyDemoRepo",
                "cloneUrlSsh": "ssh://git-codecommit.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/v1/
repos/MyDemoRepo",
                "lastModifiedDate": 1444766838.027,
        "repositoryDescription": "My demonstration repository",
                "cloneUrlHttp": "https://git-codecommit.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/
v1/repos/MyDemoRepo",
        "repositoryId": "f7579e13-b83e-4027-aaef-650c0EXAMPLE",
                "Arn": "arn:aws:codecommit:us-
east-1:111111111111EXAMPLE:MyDemoRepo",
        "accountId": "111111111111"
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateRepository를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 이름과 지정된 설명으로 새 리포지토리를 생성합니다.

```
New-CCRepository -RepositoryName MyDemoRepo -RepositoryDescription "This is a
 repository for demonstration purposes."
```

출력:

```
AccountId             : 80398EXAMPLE
Arn                   : arn:aws:codecommit:us-east-1:80398EXAMPLE:MyDemoRepo
CloneUrlHttp          : https://git-codecommit.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/v1/repos/
MyDemoRepo
CloneUrlSsh           : ssh://git-codecommit.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/v1/repos/
MyDemoRepo
CreationDate          : 9/18/2015 4:13:25 PM
DefaultBranch         :
LastModifiedDate      : 9/18/2015 4:13:25 PM
RepositoryDescription : This is a repository for demonstration purposes.
RepositoryId          : 43ef2443-3372-4b12-9e78-65c27EXAMPLE
RepositoryName        : MyDemoRepo
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CreateRepository를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 이름과 지정된 설명으로 새 리포지토리를 생성합니다.

```
New-CCRepository -RepositoryName MyDemoRepo -RepositoryDescription "This is a
 repository for demonstration purposes."
```

출력:

```
AccountId             : 80398EXAMPLE
Arn                   : arn:aws:codecommit:us-east-1:80398EXAMPLE:MyDemoRepo
CloneUrlHttp          : https://git-codecommit.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/v1/repos/
MyDemoRepo
CloneUrlSsh           : ssh://git-codecommit.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/v1/repos/
MyDemoRepo
CreationDate          : 9/18/2015 4:13:25 PM
DefaultBranch         :
LastModifiedDate      : 9/18/2015 4:13:25 PM
RepositoryDescription : This is a repository for demonstration purposes.
RepositoryId          : 43ef2443-3372-4b12-9e78-65c27EXAMPLE
RepositoryName        : MyDemoRepo
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateRepository를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **DeleteRepository** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteRepository`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

리포지토리 삭제

이 예제에서는 AWS CodeCommit 리포지토리를 삭제하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

명령:

```
aws codecommit delete-repository --repository-name MyDemoRepo
```

출력:

```
{
  "repositoryId": "f7579e13-b83e-4027-aaef-650c0EXAMPLE"
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteRepository를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 리포지토리를 강제로 삭제합니다. 명령을 실행하면 계속 진행하기 전에 확인하라는 메시지가 표시됩니다. -Force 파라미터를 추가하여 프롬프트 없이 리포지토리를 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-CCRepository -RepositoryName MyDemoRepo
```

출력:

```
43ef2443-3372-4b12-9e78-65c27EXAMPLE
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteRepository를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 리포지토리를 강제로 삭제합니다. 명령을 실행하면 계속 진행하기 전에 확인하라는 메시지가 표시됩니다. -Force 파라미터를 추가하여 프롬프트 없이 리포지토리를 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-CCRepository -RepositoryName MyDemoRepo
```

출력:

```
43ef2443-3372-4b12-9e78-65c27EXAMPLE
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteRepository를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **GetBranch** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 GetBranch의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

커밋에 대한 정보 가져오기

이 예제에서는 a AWS CodeCommit 리포지토리의 브랜치에 대한 정보를 가져옵니다.

명령:

```
aws codecommit get-branch --repository-name MyDemoRepo --branch-name MyNewBranch
```

출력:

```
{
  "BranchInfo": {
        "commitID": "317f8570EXAMPLE",
                "branchName": "MyNewBranch"
  }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetBranch 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 리포지토리의 지정된 브랜치에 대한 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-CCBranch -RepositoryName MyDemoRepo -BranchName MyNewBranch
```

출력:

```
BranchName                              CommitId
----------                              --------
MyNewBranch                             7763222d...561fc9c9
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetBranch를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 리포지토리의 지정된 브랜치에 대한 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-CCBranch -RepositoryName MyDemoRepo -BranchName MyNewBranch
```

출력:

```
BranchName                                CommitId
----------                                --------
MyNewBranch                               7763222d...561fc9c9
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetBranch를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **GetRepository** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 GetRepository의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

리포지토리 관련 정보를 가져오기

이 예제에서는 a AWS CodeCommit 리포지토리에 대한 세부 정보를 보여줍니다.

```
aws codecommit get-repository \
    --repository-name MyDemoRepo
```

출력:

```
{
    "repositoryMetadata": {
        "creationDate": 1429203623.625,
        "defaultBranch": "main",
        "repositoryName": "MyDemoRepo",
        "cloneUrlSsh": "ssh://git-codecommit.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/v1/repos/v1/
repos/MyDemoRepo",
        "lastModifiedDate": 1430783812.0869999,
        "repositoryDescription": "My demonstration repository",
```

```
        "cloneUrlHttp": "https://codecommit.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/v1/repos/
MyDemoRepo",
        "repositoryId": "f7579e13-b83e-4027-aaef-650c0EXAMPLE",
        "Arn": "arn:aws:codecommit:us-east-1:80398EXAMPLE:MyDemoRepo
        "accountId": "111111111111"
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetRepository 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 리포지토리에 대한 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-CCRepository -RepositoryName MyDemoRepo
```

출력:

```
AccountId             : 80398EXAMPLE
Arn                   : arn:aws:codecommit:us-east-1:80398EXAMPLE:MyDemoRepo
CloneUrlHttp          : https://git-codecommit.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/v1/repos/
MyDemoRepo
CloneUrlSsh           : ssh://git-codecommit.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/v1/repos/
MyDemoRepo
CreationDate          : 9/8/2015 3:21:33 PM
DefaultBranch         :
LastModifiedDate      : 9/8/2015 3:21:33 PM
RepositoryDescription : This is a repository for demonstration purposes.
RepositoryId          : c7d0d2b0-ce40-4303-b4c3-38529EXAMPLE
RepositoryName        : MyDemoRepo
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetRepository를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 리포지토리에 대한 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-CCRepository -RepositoryName MyDemoRepo
```

출력:

```
AccountId              : 80398EXAMPLE
Arn                    : arn:aws:codecommit:us-east-1:80398EXAMPLE:MyDemoRepo
CloneUrlHttp           : https://git-codecommit.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/v1/repos/
MyDemoRepo
CloneUrlSsh            : ssh://git-codecommit.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/v1/repos/
MyDemoRepo
CreationDate           : 9/8/2015 3:21:33 PM
DefaultBranch          :
LastModifiedDate       : 9/8/2015 3:21:33 PM
RepositoryDescription : This is a repository for demonstration purposes.
RepositoryId           : c7d0d2b0-ce40-4303-b4c3-38529EXAMPLE
RepositoryName         : MyDemoRepo
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetRepository를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **ListBranches** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListBranches`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

브랜치 이름 목록 보기

이 예제에서는 an AWS CodeCommit 리포지토리의 모든 브랜치 이름을 나열합니다.

```
aws codecommit list-branches \
    --repository-name MyDemoRepo
```

출력:

```
{
    "branches": [
        "MyNewBranch",
        "main"
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListBranches 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 리포지토리의 브랜치 이름 목록을 가져옵니다.

```
Get-CCBranchList -RepositoryName MyDemoRepo
```

출력:

```
master
MyNewBranch
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ListBranches를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 리포지토리의 브랜치 이름 목록을 가져옵니다.

```
Get-CCBranchList -RepositoryName MyDemoRepo
```

출력:

```
master
MyNewBranch
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListBranches를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **`ListRepositories`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListRepositories`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

리포지토리의 목록 보기

이 예시에서는 사용자 AWS 계정과 연결된 모든 AWS CodeCommit 리포지토리를 나열합니다.

명령:

```
aws codecommit list-repositories
```

출력:

```
{
  "repositories": [
      {
         "repositoryName": "MyDemoRepo"
         "repositoryId": "f7579e13-b83e-4027-aaef-650c0EXAMPLE",
      },
      {
         "repositoryName": "MyOtherDemoRepo"
         "repositoryId": "cfc29ac4-b0cb-44dc-9990-f6f51EXAMPLE"
      }
  ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListRepositories 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 모든 리포지토리를 리포지토리 이름별로 오름차순으로 나열합니다.

```
Get-CCRepositoryList -Order Ascending -SortBy RepositoryName
```

출력:

```
RepositoryId                            RepositoryName
------------                            --------------
c7d0d2b0-ce40-4303-b4c3-38529EXAMPLE    MyDemoRepo
05f30c66-e3e3-4f91-a0cd-1c84aEXAMPLE    MyNewRepo
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ListRepositories를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 모든 리포지토리를 리포지토리 이름별로 오름차순으로 나열합니다.

```
Get-CCRepositoryList -Order Ascending -SortBy RepositoryName
```

출력:

```
RepositoryId                             RepositoryName
------------                             --------------
c7d0d2b0-ce40-4303-b4c3-38529EXAMPLE     MyDemoRepo
05f30c66-e3e3-4f91-a0cd-1c84aEXAMPLE     MyNewRepo
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListRepositories를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **UpdateDefaultBranch** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 UpdateDefaultBranch의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

리포지토리의 기본 브랜치 변경

이 예제에서는 a AWS CodeCommit 리포지토리의 기본 브랜치를 변경합니다. 이 명령은 오류가 있는 경우에만 출력을 생성합니다.

명령:

```
aws codecommit update-default-branch --repository-name MyDemoRepo --default-
branch-name MyNewBranch
```

출력:

```
None.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 UpdateDefaultBranch 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 리포지토리의 기본 브랜치를 지정된 브랜치로 변경합니다.

```
Update-CCDefaultBranch -RepositoryName MyDemoRepo -DefaultBranchName MyNewBranch
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 UpdateDefaultBranch를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 리포지토리의 기본 브랜치를 지정된 브랜치로 변경합니다.

```
Update-CCDefaultBranch -RepositoryName MyDemoRepo -DefaultBranchName MyNewBranch
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UpdateDefaultBranch를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **`UpdateRepositoryDescription`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `UpdateRepositoryDescription`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

리포지토리의 설명 변경

이 예제에서는 a AWS CodeCommit 리포지토리에 대한 설명을 변경합니다. 이 명령은 오류가 있는 경우에만 출력을 생성합니다.

명령:

```
aws codecommit update-repository-description --repository-name MyDemoRepo --
repository-description "This description was changed"
```

출력:

```
None.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 UpdateDocumentDefaultVersion 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 리포지토리에 대한 설명을 변경합니다.

```
Update-CCRepositoryDescription -RepositoryName MyDemoRepo -RepositoryDescription
 "This is an updated description."
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 UpdateRepositoryDescription을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 리포지토리에 대한 설명을 변경합니다.

```
Update-CCRepositoryDescription -RepositoryName MyDemoRepo -RepositoryDescription
 "This is an updated description."
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UpdateRepositoryDescription을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **`UpdateRepositoryName`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `UpdateRepositoryName`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

리포지토리의 이름 변경

이 예제에서는 a AWS CodeCommit 리포지토리의 이름을 변경합니다. 이 명령은 오류가 있는 경우에만 출력을 생성합니다. AWS CodeCommit 리포지토리의 이름을 변경하면 사용자가 리포지토리에 연결하는 데 필요한 SSH 및 HTTPS URLs이 변경됩니다. 사용자는 연결 설정을 업데이트할 때까지 이 리포지토리에 연결할 수 없습니다. 또한 리포지토리의 ARN이 변경되므로, 리포지토리 이름을 변경하면 이 리포지토리의 ARN을 사용하는 모든 IAM 사용자 정책이 무효화됩니다.

명령:

```
aws codecommit update-repository-name --old-name MyDemoRepo --new-
name MyRenamedDemoRepo
```

출력:

```
None.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 UpdateRepositoryName 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 리포지토리의 이름을 변경합니다.

```
Update-CCRepositoryName -NewName MyDemoRepo2 -OldName MyDemoRepo
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 UpdateRepositoryName을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 리포지토리의 이름을 변경합니다.

```
Update-CCRepositoryName -NewName MyDemoRepo2 -OldName MyDemoRepo
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UpdateRepositoryName을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

AWS SDKs를 사용한 CodeDeploy 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 AWS CodeDeploy 함께를 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

추가 리소스

- CodeDeploy 개발자 안내서 - CodeDeploy에 대한 자세한 정보입니다.
- CodeDeploy API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 CodeDeploy 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 설정 언어로 작성된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리입니다. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs 사용한 CodeDeploy의 기본 예제
  - AWS SDKs를 사용한 CodeDeploy 작업
    - CLI로 AddTagsToOnPremisesInstances 사용
    - CLI로 BatchGetApplications 사용
    - CLI로 BatchGetDeployments 사용
    - CLI로 BatchGetOnPremisesInstances 사용
    - CLI로 CreateApplication 사용
    - CLI로 CreateDeployment 사용
    - CLI로 CreateDeploymentConfig 사용
    - CLI로 CreateDeploymentGroup 사용
    - CLI로 DeleteApplication 사용
    - CLI로 DeleteDeploymentConfig 사용
    - CLI로 DeleteDeploymentGroup 사용
    - CLI로 DeregisterOnPremisesInstance 사용
    - CLI로 GetApplication 사용
    - CLI로 GetApplicationRevision 사용
    - CLI로 GetDeployment 사용
    - CLI로 GetDeploymentConfig 사용
    - CLI로 GetDeploymentGroup 사용
    - CLI로 GetDeploymentInstance 사용
    - CLI로 GetOnPremisesInstance 사용
    - CLI로 ListApplicationRevisions 사용

- CLI로 ListApplications 사용
- CLI로 ListDeploymentConfigs 사용
- CLI로 ListDeploymentGroups 사용
- CLI로 ListDeploymentInstances 사용
- CLI로 ListDeployments 사용
- CLI로 ListOnPremisesInstances 사용
- CLI로 RegisterApplicationRevision 사용
- CLI로 RegisterOnPremisesInstance 사용
- CLI로 RemoveTagsFromOnPremisesInstances 사용
- CLI로 StopDeployment 사용
- CLI로 UpdateApplication 사용
- CLI로 UpdateDeploymentGroup 사용

AWS SDKs 사용한 CodeDeploy의 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS CodeDeploy SDKs에서의 기본 사항을 AWS 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- AWS SDKs를 사용한 CodeDeploy 작업
  - CLI로 AddTagsToOnPremisesInstances 사용
  - CLI로 BatchGetApplications 사용
  - CLI로 BatchGetDeployments 사용
  - CLI로 BatchGetOnPremisesInstances 사용
  - CLI로 CreateApplication 사용
  - CLI로 CreateDeployment 사용
  - CLI로 CreateDeploymentConfig 사용
  - CLI로 CreateDeploymentGroup 사용
  - CLI로 DeleteApplication 사용
  - CLI로 DeleteDeploymentConfig 사용
  - CLI로 DeleteDeploymentGroup 사용
  - CLI로 DeregisterOnPremisesInstance 사용

- CLI로 GetApplication 사용
- CLI로 GetApplicationRevision 사용
- CLI로 GetDeployment 사용
- CLI로 GetDeploymentConfig 사용
- CLI로 GetDeploymentGroup 사용
- CLI로 GetDeploymentInstance 사용
- CLI로 GetOnPremisesInstance 사용
- CLI로 ListApplicationRevisions 사용
- CLI로 ListApplications 사용
- CLI로 ListDeploymentConfigs 사용
- CLI로 ListDeploymentGroups 사용
- CLI로 ListDeploymentInstances 사용
- CLI로 ListDeployments 사용
- CLI로 ListOnPremisesInstances 사용
- CLI로 RegisterApplicationRevision 사용
- CLI로 RegisterOnPremisesInstance 사용
- CLI로 RemoveTagsFromOnPremisesInstances 사용
- CLI로 StopDeployment 사용
- CLI로 UpdateApplication 사용
- CLI로 UpdateDeploymentGroup 사용

AWS SDKs를 사용한 CodeDeploy 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 CodeDeploy 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 AWS CodeDeploy API 참조를 참조하세요.

예시

- CLI로 AddTagsToOnPremisesInstances 사용
- CLI로 BatchGetApplications 사용

- CLI로 BatchGetDeployments 사용
- CLI로 BatchGetOnPremisesInstances 사용
- CLI로 CreateApplication 사용
- CLI로 CreateDeployment 사용
- CLI로 CreateDeploymentConfig 사용
- CLI로 CreateDeploymentGroup 사용
- CLI로 DeleteApplication 사용
- CLI로 DeleteDeploymentConfig 사용
- CLI로 DeleteDeploymentGroup 사용
- CLI로 DeregisterOnPremisesInstance 사용
- CLI로 GetApplication 사용
- CLI로 GetApplicationRevision 사용
- CLI로 GetDeployment 사용
- CLI로 GetDeploymentConfig 사용
- CLI로 GetDeploymentGroup 사용
- CLI로 GetDeploymentInstance 사용
- CLI로 GetOnPremisesInstance 사용
- CLI로 ListApplicationRevisions 사용
- CLI로 ListApplications 사용
- CLI로 ListDeploymentConfigs 사용
- CLI로 ListDeploymentGroups 사용
- CLI로 ListDeploymentInstances 사용
- CLI로 ListDeployments 사용
- CLI로 ListOnPremisesInstances 사용
- CLI로 RegisterApplicationRevision 사용
- CLI로 RegisterOnPremisesInstance 사용
- CLI로 RemoveTagsFromOnPremisesInstances 사용
- CLI로 StopDeployment 사용
- CLI로 UpdateApplication 사용

- CLI로 UpdateDeploymentGroup 사용

CLI로 **AddTagsToOnPremisesInstances** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 AddTagsToOnPremisesInstances의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

온프레미스 인스턴스에 태그 추가

다음 add-tags-to-on-premises-instances 예시에서는 동일한 온프레미스 인스턴스 태그를 두 개의 온프레미스 인스턴스에 in AWS CodeDeploy를 연결합니다. 온프레미스 인스턴스는 AWS CodeDeploy에 등록되지 않습니다.

```
aws deploy add-tags-to-on-premises-instances \
    --instance-names AssetTag12010298EX AssetTag23121309EX \
    --tags Key=Name,Value=CodeDeployDemo-OnPrem
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 AddTagsToOnPremisesInstances 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 온프레미스 인스턴스에 대해 지정된 키와 값이 있는 온프레미스 인스턴스 태그를 추가합니다.

```
Add-CDOnPremiseInstanceTag -InstanceName AssetTag12010298EX -Tag @{"Key" =
 "Name"; "Value" = "CodeDeployDemo-OnPrem"}
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 AddTagsToOnPremisesInstances를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 온프레미스 인스턴스에 대해 지정된 키와 값이 있는 온프레미스 인스턴스 태그를 추가합니다.

```
Add-CDOnPremiseInstanceTag -InstanceName AssetTag12010298EX -Tag @{"Key" =
 "Name"; "Value" = "CodeDeployDemo-OnPrem"}
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 AddTagsToOnPremisesInstances를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **BatchGetApplications** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `BatchGetApplications`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

여러 애플리케이션에 대한 정보를 가져오는 방법

다음 `batch-get-applications` 예제에서는 사용자 AWS 계정과 연결된 여러 애플리케이션에 대한 정보를 표시합니다.

```
aws deploy batch-get-applications --application-names WordPress_App MyOther_App
```

출력:

```
{
    "applicationsInfo": [
        {
            "applicationName": "WordPress_App",
            "applicationId": "d9dd6993-f171-44fa-a811-211e4EXAMPLE",
            "createTime": 1407878168.078,
            "linkedToGitHub": false
        },
        {
            "applicationName": "MyOther_App",
            "applicationId": "8ca57519-31da-42b2-9194-8bb16EXAMPLE",
            "createTime": 1407453571.63,
            "linkedToGitHub": false
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 BatchGetApplications 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 애플리케이션에 대한 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-CDApplicationBatch -ApplicationName CodeDeployDemoApplication,
 CodePipelineDemoApplication
```

출력:

```
ApplicationId                           ApplicationName              CreateTime
            LinkedToGitHub
-------------                           ---------------              ----------
            --------------
e07fb938-091e-4f2f-8963-4d3e8EXAMPLE    CodeDeployDemoApplication    7/20/2015
 9:49:48 PM    False
1ecfd602-62f1-4038-8f0d-06688EXAMPLE    CodePipelineDemoApplication  8/13/2015
 5:53:26 PM    False
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 BatchGetApplications를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 애플리케이션에 대한 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-CDApplicationBatch -ApplicationName CodeDeployDemoApplication,
 CodePipelineDemoApplication
```

출력:

```
ApplicationId                           ApplicationName              CreateTime
            LinkedToGitHub
-------------                           ---------------              ----------
            --------------
e07fb938-091e-4f2f-8963-4d3e8EXAMPLE    CodeDeployDemoApplication    7/20/2015
 9:49:48 PM    False
1ecfd602-62f1-4038-8f0d-06688EXAMPLE    CodePipelineDemoApplication  8/13/2015
 5:53:26 PM    False
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 BatchGetApplications를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **BatchGetDeployments** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 BatchGetDeployments의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

여러 배포에 대한 정보를 가져오는 방법

다음 batch-get-deployments 예제에서는 사용자 AWS 계정과 연결된 여러 배포에 대한 정보를 표시합니다.

```
aws deploy batch-get-deployments --deployment-ids d-A1B2C3111 d-A1B2C3222
```

출력:

```
{
    "deploymentsInfo": [
        {
            "applicationName": "WordPress_App",
            "status": "Failed",
            "deploymentOverview": {
                "Failed": 0,
                "InProgress": 0,
                "Skipped": 0,
                "Succeeded": 1,
                "Pending": 0
            },
            "deploymentConfigName": "CodeDeployDefault.OneAtATime",
            "creator": "user",
            "deploymentGroupName": "WordPress_DG",
            "revision": {
                "revisionType": "S3",
                "s3Location": {
                "bundleType": "zip",
                "version": "uTecLusEXAMPLEFXtfUcyfV8bEXAMPLE",
                "bucket": "amzn-s3-demo-bucket",
                "key": "WordPressApp.zip"
```

```
                }
            },
            "deploymentId": "d-A1B2C3111",
            "createTime": 1408480721.9,
            "completeTime": 1408480741.822
        },
        {
            "applicationName": "MyOther_App",
            "status": "Failed",
            "deploymentOverview": {
                "Failed": 1,
                "InProgress": 0,
                "Skipped": 0,
                "Succeeded": 0,
                "Pending": 0
            },
            "deploymentConfigName": "CodeDeployDefault.OneAtATime",
            "creator": "user",
            "errorInformation": {
                "message": "Deployment failed: Constraint default violated: No
 hosts succeeded.",
                "code": "HEALTH_CONSTRAINTS"
            },
            "deploymentGroupName": "MyOther_DG",
            "revision": {
                "revisionType": "S3",
                "s3Location": {
                "bundleType": "zip",
                "eTag": "\"dd56cfdEXAMPLE8e768f9d77fEXAMPLE\"",
                "bucket": "amzn-s3-demo-bucket",
                "key": "MyOtherApp.zip"
                }
            },
            "deploymentId": "d-A1B2C3222",
            "createTime": 1409764576.589,
            "completeTime": 1409764596.101
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 BatchGetDeployments 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 배포에 대한 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-CDDeploymentBatch -DeploymentId d-QZMRGSTEX, d-RR0T5KTEX
```

출력:

```
ApplicationName               : CodeDeployDemoApplication
CompleteTime                  : 7/23/2015 11:26:04 PM
CreateTime                    : 7/23/2015 11:24:43 PM
Creator                       : user
DeploymentConfigName          : CodeDeployDefault.OneAtATime
DeploymentGroupName           : CodeDeployDemoFleet
DeploymentId                  : d-QZMRGSTEX
DeploymentOverview            : Amazon.CodeDeploy.Model.DeploymentOverview
Description                   :
ErrorInformation              :
IgnoreApplicationStopFailures : False
Revision                      : Amazon.CodeDeploy.Model.RevisionLocation
StartTime                     : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
Status                        : Succeeded

ApplicationName               : CodePipelineDemoApplication
CompleteTime                  : 7/23/2015 6:07:30 PM
CreateTime                    : 7/23/2015 6:06:29 PM
Creator                       : user
DeploymentConfigName          : CodeDeployDefault.OneAtATime
DeploymentGroupName           : CodePipelineDemoFleet
DeploymentId                  : d-RR0T5KTEX
DeploymentOverview            : Amazon.CodeDeploy.Model.DeploymentOverview
Description                   :
ErrorInformation              :
IgnoreApplicationStopFailures : False
Revision                      : Amazon.CodeDeploy.Model.RevisionLocation
StartTime                     : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
Status                        : Succeeded
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 BatchGetDeployments를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 배포에 대한 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-CDDeploymentBatch -DeploymentId d-QZMRGSTEX, d-RR0T5KTEX
```

출력:

```
ApplicationName               : CodeDeployDemoApplication
CompleteTime                  : 7/23/2015 11:26:04 PM
CreateTime                    : 7/23/2015 11:24:43 PM
Creator                       : user
DeploymentConfigName          : CodeDeployDefault.OneAtATime
DeploymentGroupName           : CodeDeployDemoFleet
DeploymentId                  : d-QZMRGSTEX
DeploymentOverview            : Amazon.CodeDeploy.Model.DeploymentOverview
Description                   :
ErrorInformation              :
IgnoreApplicationStopFailures : False
Revision                      : Amazon.CodeDeploy.Model.RevisionLocation
StartTime                     : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
Status                        : Succeeded

ApplicationName               : CodePipelineDemoApplication
CompleteTime                  : 7/23/2015 6:07:30 PM
CreateTime                    : 7/23/2015 6:06:29 PM
Creator                       : user
DeploymentConfigName          : CodeDeployDefault.OneAtATime
DeploymentGroupName           : CodePipelineDemoFleet
DeploymentId                  : d-RR0T5KTEX
DeploymentOverview            : Amazon.CodeDeploy.Model.DeploymentOverview
Description                   :
ErrorInformation              :
IgnoreApplicationStopFailures : False
Revision                      : Amazon.CodeDeploy.Model.RevisionLocation
StartTime                     : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
Status                        : Succeeded
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 BatchGetDeployments를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **BatchGetOnPremisesInstances** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 BatchGetOnPremisesInstances의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

하나 이상의 온프레미스 인스턴스에 대한 정보 가져오기

다음 batch-get-on-premises-instances 예시에서는 두 개의 온프레미스 인스턴스에 대한 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
aws deploy batch-get-on-premises-instances --instance-
names AssetTag12010298EX AssetTag23121309EX
```

출력:

```
{
    "instanceInfos": [
        {
            "iamUserArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/AWS/CodeDeploy/
AssetTag12010298EX",
            "tags": [
                {
                    "Value": "CodeDeployDemo-OnPrem",
                    "Key": "Name"
                }
            ],
            "instanceName": "AssetTag12010298EX",
            "registerTime": 1425579465.228,
            "instanceArn": "arn:aws:codedeploy:us-west-2:123456789012:instance/
AssetTag12010298EX_4IwLNI2Alh"
        },
        {
            "iamUserArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/AWS/CodeDeploy/
AssetTag23121309EX",
            "tags": [
                {
                    "Value": "CodeDeployDemo-OnPrem",
                    "Key": "Name"
                }
            ],
```

```
            "instanceName": "AssetTag23121309EX",
            "registerTime": 1425595585.988,
            "instanceArn": "arn:aws:codedeploy:us-west-2:80398EXAMPLE:instance/
AssetTag23121309EX_PomUy64Was"
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 BatchGetOnPremisesInstances 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 온프레미스 인스턴스에 대한 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-CDOnPremiseInstanceBatch -InstanceName AssetTag12010298EX,
 AssetTag12010298EX-2
```

출력:

```
DeregisterTime : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
IamUserArn     : arn:aws:iam::80398EXAMPLE:user/CodeDeployFRWUser
InstanceArn    : arn:aws:codedeploy:us-east-1:80398EXAMPLE:instance/
AssetTag12010298EX-2_XmeSz18rEX
InstanceName   : AssetTag12010298EX-2
RegisterTime   : 4/3/2015 6:38:52 PM
Tags           : {Name}

DeregisterTime : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
IamUserArn     : arn:aws:iam::80398EXAMPLE:user/CodeDeployDemoUser
InstanceArn    : arn:aws:codedeploy:us-east-1:80398EXAMPLE:instance/
AssetTag12010298EX_rDH556dxEX
InstanceName   : AssetTag12010298EX
RegisterTime   : 4/3/2015 6:36:24 PM
Tags           : {Name}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 BatchGetOnPremisesInstances.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 온프레미스 인스턴스에 대한 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-CDOnPremiseInstanceBatch -InstanceName AssetTag12010298EX,
 AssetTag12010298EX-2
```

출력:

```
DeregisterTime : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
IamUserArn     : arn:aws:iam::80398EXAMPLE:user/CodeDeployFRWUser
InstanceArn    : arn:aws:codedeploy:us-east-1:80398EXAMPLE:instance/
AssetTag12010298EX-2_XmeSz18rEX
InstanceName   : AssetTag12010298EX-2
RegisterTime   : 4/3/2015 6:38:52 PM
Tags           : {Name}

DeregisterTime : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
IamUserArn     : arn:aws:iam::80398EXAMPLE:user/CodeDeployDemoUser
InstanceArn    : arn:aws:codedeploy:us-east-1:80398EXAMPLE:instance/
AssetTag12010298EX_rDH556dxEX
InstanceName   : AssetTag12010298EX
RegisterTime   : 4/3/2015 6:36:24 PM
Tags           : {Name}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 BatchGetOnPremisesInstances.

CLI로 **CreateApplication** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateApplication`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

애플리케이션 생성

다음 `create-application` 예시에서는 애플리케이션을 생성하고 사용자의 AWS 계정과 연결합니다.

```
aws deploy create-application --application-name MyOther_App
```

출력:

```
{
    "applicationId": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-11111EXAMPLE"
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateApplication 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 이름으로 새 애플리케이션을 생성합니다.

```
New-CDApplication -ApplicationName MyNewApplication
```

출력:

```
f19e4b61-2231-4328-b0fd-e57f5EXAMPLE
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CreateApplication을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 이름으로 새 애플리케이션을 생성합니다.

```
New-CDApplication -ApplicationName MyNewApplication
```

출력:

```
f19e4b61-2231-4328-b0fd-e57f5EXAMPLE
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateApplication을 참조하세요.

CLI로 **`CreateDeployment`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateDeployment`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예시 1: EC2/온프레미스 컴퓨팅 플랫폼을 사용하여 CodeDeploy 배포 생성

다음 `create-deployment` 예제에서는 배포를 생성하고 사용자 AWS 계정과 연결합니다.

```
aws deploy create-deployment \
    --application-name WordPress_App \
    --deployment-config-name CodeDeployDefault.OneAtATime \
    --deployment-group-name WordPress_DG \
    --description "My demo deployment" \
    --s3-location bucket=amzn-s3-demo-
bucket,bundleType=zip,eTag=dd56cfdEXAMPLE8e768f9d77fEXAMPLE,key=WordPressApp.zip
```

출력:

```
{
    "deploymentId": "d-A1B2C3111"
}
```

예시 2: Amazon ECS 컴퓨팅 플랫폼을 사용하여 CodeDeploy 배포 생성

다음 `create-deployment` 예시에서는 다음 두 파일을 사용하여 Amazon ECS 서비스를 배포합니다.

`create-deployment.json` 파일의 콘텐츠:

```
{
    "applicationName": "ecs-deployment",
    "deploymentGroupName": "ecs-deployment-dg",
    "revision": {
        "revisionType": "S3",
        "s3Location": {
            "bucket": "ecs-deployment-bucket",
            "key": "appspec.yaml",
            "bundleType": "YAML"
        }
    }
}
```

그러면 이 파일은 `ecs-deployment-bucket`이라는 S3 버킷에서 다음 파일 `appspec.yaml`을 검색합니다.

```
version: 0.0
Resources:
  - TargetService:
      Type: AWS::ECS::Service
      Properties:
        TaskDefinition: "arn:aws:ecs:region:123456789012:task-definition/ecs-
task-def:2"
        LoadBalancerInfo:
          ContainerName: "sample-app"
          ContainerPort: 80
        PlatformVersion: "LATEST"
```

명령:

```
aws deploy create-deployment \
    --cli-input-json file://create-deployment.json \
    --region us-east-1
```

출력:

```
{
    "deploymentId": "d-1234ABCDE"
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS CodeDeploy API 참조의 CreateDeployment를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateDeployment를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 배포 구성 및 애플리케이션 개정을 사용하여 지정된 애플리케이션 및 배포 그룹에 대한 새 배포를 생성합니다.

```
New-CDDeployment -ApplicationName MyNewApplication -S3Location_Bucket
 amzn-s3-demo-bucket -S3Location_BundleType zip -DeploymentConfigName
```

```
 CodeDeployDefault.OneAtATime -DeploymentGroupName MyNewDeploymentGroup -
IgnoreApplicationStopFailures $True -S3Location_Key aws-codedeploy_linux-
master.zip -RevisionType S3
```

출력:

```
d-ZHROG7UEX
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 블루/그린 배포를 위한 대체 환경에 인스턴스를 포함하기 위해 인스턴스를 식별해야 하는 EC2 인스턴스 태그 그룹을 지정하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
New-CDDeployment -ApplicationName MyNewApplication -S3Location_Bucket
 amzn-s3-demo-bucket -S3Location_BundleType zip -DeploymentConfigName
 CodeDeployDefault.OneAtATime -DeploymentGroupName MyNewDeploymentGroup
 -IgnoreApplicationStopFailures $True -S3Location_Key aws-
codedeploy_linux-master.zip -RevisionType S3 -Ec2TagSetList
 @(@{Key="key1";Type="KEY_ONLY"},@{Key="Key2";Type="KEY_AND_VALUE";Value="Value2"}),@(@{K
```

출력:

```
d-ZHROG7UEX
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CreateDeployment를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 배포 구성 및 애플리케이션 개정을 사용하여 지정된 애플리케이션 및 배포 그룹에 대한 새 배포를 생성합니다.

```
New-CDDeployment -ApplicationName MyNewApplication -S3Location_Bucket
 amzn-s3-demo-bucket -S3Location_BundleType zip -DeploymentConfigName
 CodeDeployDefault.OneAtATime -DeploymentGroupName MyNewDeploymentGroup -
IgnoreApplicationStopFailures $True -S3Location_Key aws-codedeploy_linux-
master.zip -RevisionType S3
```

출력:

```
d-ZHROG7UEX
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 블루/그린 배포를 위한 대체 환경에 포함되기 위해 인스턴스를 식별해야 하는 EC2 인스턴스 태그 그룹을 지정하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
New-CDDeployment -ApplicationName MyNewApplication -S3Location_Bucket
 amzn-s3-demo-bucket -S3Location_BundleType zip -DeploymentConfigName
 CodeDeployDefault.OneAtATime -DeploymentGroupName MyNewDeploymentGroup
 -IgnoreApplicationStopFailures $True -S3Location_Key aws-
codedeploy_linux-master.zip -RevisionType S3 -Ec2TagSetList
 @(@{Key="key1";Type="KEY_ONLY"},@{Key="Key2";Type="KEY_AND_VALUE";Value="Value2"}),@(@{K
```

출력:

```
d-ZHROG7UEX
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateDeployment를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **CreateDeploymentConfig** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateDeploymentConfig`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

사용자 지정 배포 구성 생성

다음 `create-deployment-config` 예시에서는 사용자 지정 배포 구성을 생성하고 사용자 AWS 계정과 연결합니다.

```
aws deploy create-deployment-config \
    --deployment-config-name ThreeQuartersHealthy \
    --minimum-healthy-hosts type=FLEET_PERCENT,value=75
```

출력:

```
{
    "deploymentConfigId": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-11111EXAMPLE"
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateDeploymentConfig 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 이름 및 동작으로 새 배포 구성을 생성합니다.

```
New-CDDeploymentConfig -DeploymentConfigName AtLeastTwoHealthyHosts -
MinimumHealthyHosts_Type HOST_COUNT -MinimumHealthyHosts_Value 2
```

출력:

```
0f3e8187-44ef-42da-aeed-b6823EXAMPLE
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CreateDeploymentConfig를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 이름 및 동작으로 새 배포 구성을 생성합니다.

```
New-CDDeploymentConfig -DeploymentConfigName AtLeastTwoHealthyHosts -
MinimumHealthyHosts_Type HOST_COUNT -MinimumHealthyHosts_Value 2
```

출력:

```
0f3e8187-44ef-42da-aeed-b6823EXAMPLE
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateDeploymentConfig를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **`CreateDeploymentGroup`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateDeploymentGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

배포 그룹 생성

다음 `create-deployment-group` 예제에서는 배포 그룹을 생성하고 이를 지정된 애플리케이션 및 사용자의 AWS 계정과 연결합니다.

```
aws deploy create-deployment-group \
    --application-name WordPress_App \
    --auto-scaling-groups CodeDeployDemo-ASG \
    --deployment-config-name CodeDeployDefault.OneAtATime \
    --deployment-group-name WordPress_DG \
    --ec2-tag-filters Key=Name,Value=CodeDeployDemo,Type=KEY_AND_VALUE \
    --service-role-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/CodeDeployDemoRole
```

출력:

```
{
    "deploymentGroupId": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-11111EXAMPLE"
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateDeploymentGroup 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 애플리케이션에 대해 지정된 이름, Auto Scaling 그룹, 배포 구성, 태그 및 서비스 역할을 사용하여 배포 그룹을 생성합니다.

```
New-CDDeploymentGroup -ApplicationName MyNewApplication -AutoScalingGroup
 CodeDeployDemo-ASG -DeploymentConfigName CodeDeployDefault.OneAtATime
 -DeploymentGroupName MyNewDeploymentGroup -Ec2TagFilter @{Key="Name";
 Type="KEY_AND_VALUE"; Value="CodeDeployDemo"} -ServiceRoleArn
 arn:aws:iam::80398EXAMPLE:role/CodeDeployDemo
```

출력:

```
16bbf199-95fd-40fc-a909-0bbcfEXAMPLE
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 블루/그린 배포를 위한 대체 환경에 인스턴스를 포함하기 위해 인스턴스를 식별해야 하는 EC2 인스턴스 태그 그룹을 지정하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
New-CDDeploymentGroup -ApplicationName MyNewApplication -AutoScalingGroup
 CodeDeployDemo-ASG -DeploymentConfigName CodeDeployDefault.OneAtATime
 -DeploymentGroupName MyNewDeploymentGroup -Ec2TagFilter @{Key="Name";
 Type="KEY_AND_VALUE"; Value="CodeDeployDemo"} -ServiceRoleArn
```

```
 arn:aws:iam::80398EXAMPLE:role/CodeDeployDemo -Ec2TagSetList
 @(@{Key="key1";Type="KEY_ONLY"},@{Key="Key2";Type="KEY_AND_VALUE";Value="Value2"}),@(@{K
```

출력:

```
16bbf199-95fd-40fc-a909-0bbcfEXAMPLE
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CreateDeploymentGroup을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 애플리케이션에 대해 지정된 이름, Auto Scaling 그룹, 배포 구성, 태그 및 서비스 역할을 사용하여 배포 그룹을 생성합니다.

```
New-CDDeploymentGroup -ApplicationName MyNewApplication -AutoScalingGroup
 CodeDeployDemo-ASG -DeploymentConfigName CodeDeployDefault.OneAtATime
 -DeploymentGroupName MyNewDeploymentGroup -Ec2TagFilter @{Key="Name";
 Type="KEY_AND_VALUE"; Value="CodeDeployDemo"} -ServiceRoleArn
 arn:aws:iam::80398EXAMPLE:role/CodeDeployDemo
```

출력:

```
16bbf199-95fd-40fc-a909-0bbcfEXAMPLE
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 블루/그린 배포를 위한 대체 환경에 인스턴스를 포함하기 위해 인스턴스를 식별해야 하는 EC2 인스턴스 태그 그룹을 지정하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
New-CDDeploymentGroup -ApplicationName MyNewApplication -AutoScalingGroup
 CodeDeployDemo-ASG -DeploymentConfigName CodeDeployDefault.OneAtATime
 -DeploymentGroupName MyNewDeploymentGroup -Ec2TagFilter @{Key="Name";
 Type="KEY_AND_VALUE"; Value="CodeDeployDemo"} -ServiceRoleArn
 arn:aws:iam::80398EXAMPLE:role/CodeDeployDemo -Ec2TagSetList
 @(@{Key="key1";Type="KEY_ONLY"},@{Key="Key2";Type="KEY_AND_VALUE";Value="Value2"}),@(@{K
```

출력:

```
16bbf199-95fd-40fc-a909-0bbcfEXAMPLE
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateDeploymentGroup을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **DeleteApplication** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteApplication의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

애플리케이션 삭제

다음 delete-application 예시에서는 사용자 AWS 계정과 연결된 지정된 애플리케이션을 삭제합니다.

```
aws deploy delete-application --application-name WordPress_App
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteApplication 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 이름의 애플리케이션을 삭제합니다. 명령을 실행하면 계속 진행하기 전에 확인하라는 메시지가 표시됩니다. -Force 파라미터를 추가하여 프롬프트 없이 애플리케이션을 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-CDApplication -ApplicationName MyNewApplication
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteApplication을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 이름의 애플리케이션을 삭제합니다. 명령을 실행하면 계속 진행하기 전에 확인하라는 메시지가 표시됩니다. -Force 파라미터를 추가하여 프롬프트 없이 애플리케이션을 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-CDApplication -ApplicationName MyNewApplication
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteApplication을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **DeleteDeploymentConfig** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteDeploymentConfig의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

배포 구성 삭제

다음 delete-deployment-config 예시에서는 사용자 AWS 계정과 연결된 사용자 지정 배포 구성을 삭제합니다.

```
aws deploy delete-deployment-config --deployment-config-name ThreeQuartersHealthy
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteDeploymentConfig 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 이름의 배포 구성을 삭제합니다. 명령을 실행하면 계속 진행하기 전에 확인하라는 메시지가 표시됩니다. -Force 파라미터를 추가하여 프롬프트 없이 배포 구성을 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-CDDeploymentConfig -DeploymentConfigName AtLeastTwoHealthyHosts
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteDeploymentConfig를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 이름의 배포 구성을 삭제합니다. 명령을 실행하면 계속 진행하기 전에 확인하라는 메시지가 표시됩니다. -Force 파라미터를 추가하여 프롬프트 없이 배포 구성을 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-CDDeploymentConfig -DeploymentConfigName AtLeastTwoHealthyHosts
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteDeploymentConfig를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **DeleteDeploymentGroup** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteDeploymentGroup의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

배포 그룹 삭제

다음 delete-deployment-group 예시에서는 지정된 애플리케이션과 연결된 배포 그룹을 삭제합니다.

```
aws deploy delete-deployment-group \
    --application-name WordPress_App \
    --deployment-group-name WordPress_DG
```

출력:

```
{
    "hooksNotCleanedUp": []
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteDeploymentGroup 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 애플리케이션에 대해 지정된 이름을 가진 배포 그룹을 삭제합니다. 명령을 실행하면 계속 진행하기 전에 확인하라는 메시지가 표시됩니다. -Force 파라미터를 추가하여 프롬프트 없이 배포 그룹을 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-CDDeploymentGroup -ApplicationName MyNewApplication -DeploymentGroupName
 MyNewDeploymentGroup
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteDeploymentGroup을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 애플리케이션에 대해 지정된 이름의 배포 그룹을 삭제합니다. 명령을 실행하면 계속 진행하기 전에 확인하라는 메시지가 표시됩니다. -Force 파라미터를 추가하여 프롬프트 없이 배포 그룹을 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-CDDeploymentGroup -ApplicationName MyNewApplication -DeploymentGroupName
 MyNewDeploymentGroup
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteDeploymentGroup을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **DeregisterOnPremisesInstance** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DeregisterOnPremisesInstance`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

온프레미스 인스턴스 등록 취소

다음 `deregister-on-premises-instance` 예제에서는 온프레미스 인스턴스를 AWS CodeDeploy에 등록 취소하지만 인스턴스와 연결된 IAM 사용자를 삭제하거나 인스턴스에서 AWS CodeDeploy 온프레미스 인스턴스 태그를 연결 해제하지 않습니다. 또한 인스턴스에서 AWS CodeDeploy 에이전트를 제거하거나 인스턴스에서 온프레미스 구성 파일을 제거하지 않습니다.

```
aws deploy deregister-on-premises-instance --instance-name AssetTag12010298EX
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeregisterOnPremisesInstance 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 이름으로 온프레미스 인스턴스의 등록을 취소합니다.

```
Unregister-CDOnPremiseInstance -InstanceName AssetTag12010298EX
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeregisterOnPremisesInstance를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 이름으로 온프레미스 인스턴스의 등록을 취소합니다.

```
Unregister-CDOnPremiseInstance -InstanceName AssetTag12010298EX
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeregisterOnPremisesInstance를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **GetApplication** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetApplication`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

애플리케이션에 대한 정보를 가져오는 방법

다음 `get-application` 예제에서는 사용자 AWS 계정과 연결된 애플리케이션에 대한 정보를 표시합니다.

```
aws deploy get-application --application-name WordPress_App
```

출력:

```
{
    "application": {
        "applicationName": "WordPress_App",
        "applicationId": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-11111EXAMPLE",
        "createTime": 1407878168.078,
        "linkedToGitHub": false
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetApplication 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 애플리케이션에 대한 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-CDApplication -ApplicationName CodeDeployDemoApplication
```

출력:

```
ApplicationId                           ApplicationName             CreateTime
            LinkedToGitHub
-------------                           ---------------             ----------
            --------------
e07fb938-091e-4f2f-8963-4d3e8EXAMPLE    CodeDeployDemoApplication   7/20/2015
 9:49:48 PM    False
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetApplication을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 애플리케이션에 대한 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-CDApplication -ApplicationName CodeDeployDemoApplication
```

출력:

```
ApplicationId                           ApplicationName             CreateTime
            LinkedToGitHub
-------------                           ---------------             ----------
            --------------
e07fb938-091e-4f2f-8963-4d3e8EXAMPLE    CodeDeployDemoApplication   7/20/2015
 9:49:48 PM    False
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetApplication을 참조하세요.

CLI로 **GetApplicationRevision** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 GetApplicationRevision의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

애플리케이션 개정에 대한 정보를 가져오는 방법

다음 `get-application-revision` 예시에서는 지정된 애플리케이션과 연결된 애플리케이션 개정에 대한 정보를 표시합니다.

```
aws deploy get-application-revision \
    --application-name WordPress_App \
    --s3-location bucket=amzn-s3-demo-
bucket,bundleType=zip,eTag=dd56cfdEXAMPLE8e768f9d77fEXAMPLE,key=WordPressApp.zip
```

출력:

```
{
    "applicationName": "WordPress_App",
    "revisionInfo": {
        "description": "Application revision registered by Deployment ID: d-
A1B2C3111",
        "registerTime": 1411076520.009,
        "deploymentGroups": "WordPress_DG",
        "lastUsedTime": 1411076520.009,
        "firstUsedTime": 1411076520.009
    },
    "revision": {
        "revisionType": "S3",
        "s3Location": {
            "bundleType": "zip",
            "eTag": "dd56cfdEXAMPLE8e768f9d77fEXAMPLE",
            "bucket": "amzn-s3-demo-bucket",
            "key": "WordPressApp.zip"
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetApplicationRevision 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 애플리케이션 개정에 대한 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
$revision = Get-CDApplicationRevision -ApplicationName CodeDeployDemoApplication
 -S3Location_Bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Revision_RevisionType S3 -
S3Location_Key 5xd27EX.zip -S3Location_BundleType zip -S3Location_ETag
 4565c1ac97187f190c1a90265EXAMPLE
Write-Output ("Description = " + $revision.RevisionInfo.Description + ",
 RegisterTime = " + $revision.RevisionInfo.RegisterTime)
```

출력:

```
Description = Application revision registered by Deployment ID: d-CX9CHN3EX,
 RegisterTime = 07/20/2015 23:46:42
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetApplicationRevision을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 애플리케이션 개정에 대한 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
$revision = Get-CDApplicationRevision -ApplicationName CodeDeployDemoApplication
 -S3Location_Bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Revision_RevisionType S3 -
S3Location_Key 5xd27EX.zip -S3Location_BundleType zip -S3Location_ETag
 4565c1ac97187f190c1a90265EXAMPLE
Write-Output ("Description = " + $revision.RevisionInfo.Description + ",
 RegisterTime = " + $revision.RevisionInfo.RegisterTime)
```

출력:

```
Description = Application revision registered by Deployment ID: d-CX9CHN3EX,
 RegisterTime = 07/20/2015 23:46:42
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetApplicationRevision을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **GetDeployment** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 GetDeployment의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

배포에 대한 정보 가져오기

다음 get-deployment 예제에서는 사용자 AWS 계정과 연결된 배포에 대한 정보를 표시합니다.

```
aws deploy get-deployment --deployment-id d-A1B2C3123
```

출력:

```
{
    "deploymentInfo": {
        "applicationName": "WordPress_App",
        "status": "Succeeded",
        "deploymentOverview": {
            "Failed": 0,
            "InProgress": 0,
            "Skipped": 0,
            "Succeeded": 1,
            "Pending": 0
        },
        "deploymentConfigName": "CodeDeployDefault.OneAtATime",
        "creator": "user",
        "description": "My WordPress app deployment",
        "revision": {
            "revisionType": "S3",
            "s3Location":  {
            "bundleType": "zip",
            "eTag": "\"dd56cfdEXAMPLE8e768f9d77fEXAMPLE\"",
            "bucket": "amzn-s3-demo-bucket",
            "key": "WordPressApp.zip"
            }
        },
        "deploymentId": "d-A1B2C3123",
        "deploymentGroupName": "WordPress_DG",
        "createTime": 1409764576.589,
```

```
        "completeTime": 1409764596.101,
        "ignoreApplicationStopFailures": false
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetDeployment 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제는 지정된 배포에 대한 요약 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-CDDeployment -DeploymentId d-QZMRGSTEX
```

출력:

```
ApplicationName               : CodeDeployDemoApplication
CompleteTime                  : 7/23/2015 11:26:04 PM
CreateTime                    : 7/23/2015 11:24:43 PM
Creator                       : user
DeploymentConfigName          : CodeDeployDefault.OneAtATime
DeploymentGroupName           : CodeDeployDemoFleet
DeploymentId                  : d-QZMRGSTEX
DeploymentOverview            : Amazon.CodeDeploy.Model.DeploymentOverview
Description                   :
ErrorInformation              :
IgnoreApplicationStopFailures : False
Revision                      : Amazon.CodeDeploy.Model.RevisionLocation
StartTime                     : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
Status                        : Succeeded
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 배포에 참여하는 인스턴스의 상태에 대한 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
(Get-CDDeployment -DeploymentId d-QZMRGSTEX).DeploymentOverview
```

출력:

```
Failed     : 0
InProgress : 0
```

```
Pending    : 0
Skipped    : 0
Succeeded  : 3
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 지정된 배포의 애플리케이션 개정에 대한 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
(Get-CDDeployment -DeploymentId d-QZMRGSTEX).Revision.S3Location
```

출력:

```
Bucket     : amzn-s3-demo-bucket
BundleType : zip
ETag       : cfbb81b304ee5e27efc21adaed3EXAMPLE
Key        : clzfqEX
Version    :
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetDeployment를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 배포에 대한 요약 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-CDDeployment -DeploymentId d-QZMRGSTEX
```

출력:

```
ApplicationName               : CodeDeployDemoApplication
CompleteTime                  : 7/23/2015 11:26:04 PM
CreateTime                    : 7/23/2015 11:24:43 PM
Creator                       : user
DeploymentConfigName          : CodeDeployDefault.OneAtATime
DeploymentGroupName           : CodeDeployDemoFleet
DeploymentId                  : d-QZMRGSTEX
DeploymentOverview            : Amazon.CodeDeploy.Model.DeploymentOverview
Description                   :
ErrorInformation              :
IgnoreApplicationStopFailures : False
Revision                      : Amazon.CodeDeploy.Model.RevisionLocation
StartTime                     : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
Status                        : Succeeded
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 배포에 참여하는 인스턴스의 상태에 대한 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
(Get-CDDeployment -DeploymentId d-QZMRGSTEX).DeploymentOverview
```

출력:

```
Failed     : 0
InProgress : 0
Pending    : 0
Skipped    : 0
Succeeded  : 3
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 지정된 배포의 애플리케이션 개정에 대한 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
(Get-CDDeployment -DeploymentId d-QZMRGSTEX).Revision.S3Location
```

출력:

```
Bucket     : amzn-s3-demo-bucket
BundleType : zip
ETag       : cfbb81b304ee5e27efc21adaed3EXAMPLE
Key        : clzfqEX
Version    :
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetDeployment를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **GetDeploymentConfig** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetDeploymentConfig`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

배포 구성에 대한 정보 가져오기

다음 `get-deployment-config` 예제에서는 사용자 AWS 계정과 연결된 배포 구성에 대한 정보를 표시합니다.

```
aws deploy get-deployment-config --deployment-config-name ThreeQuartersHealthy
```

출력:

```
{
    "deploymentConfigInfo": {
        "deploymentConfigId": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-11111EXAMPLE",
        "minimumHealthyHosts": {
            "type": "FLEET_PERCENT",
            "value": 75
        },
        "createTime": 1411081164.379,
        "deploymentConfigName": "ThreeQuartersHealthy"
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetDeploymentConfig 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 배포 구성에 대한 요약 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-CDDeploymentConfig -DeploymentConfigName ThreeQuartersHealthy
```

출력:

```
CreateTime              DeploymentConfigId
 DeploymentConfigName    MinimumHealthyHosts
----------              ------------------
 --------------------    -------------------
10/3/2014 4:32:30 PM    518a3950-d034-46a1-9d2c-3c949EXAMPLE
 ThreeQuartersHealthy    Amazon.CodeDeploy.Model.MinimumHealthyHosts
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 배포 구성의 정의에 대한 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
Write-Output ((Get-CDDeploymentConfig -DeploymentConfigName
 ThreeQuartersHealthy).MinimumHealthyHosts)
```

출력:

```
Type             Value
----             -----
FLEET_PERCENT    75
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetDeploymentConfig를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 배포 구성에 대한 요약 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-CDDeploymentConfig -DeploymentConfigName ThreeQuartersHealthy
```

출력:

```
CreateTime              DeploymentConfigId
 DeploymentConfigName    MinimumHealthyHosts
----------              ------------------
 --------------------    -------------------
10/3/2014 4:32:30 PM    518a3950-d034-46a1-9d2c-3c949EXAMPLE
 ThreeQuartersHealthy    Amazon.CodeDeploy.Model.MinimumHealthyHosts
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 배포 구성의 정의에 대한 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
Write-Output ((Get-CDDeploymentConfig -DeploymentConfigName
 ThreeQuartersHealthy).MinimumHealthyHosts)
```

출력:

```
Type             Value
----             -----
FLEET_PERCENT    75
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetDeploymentConfig를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **GetDeploymentGroup** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetDeploymentGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

배포 그룹에 대한 정보를 보는 방법

다음 `get-deployment-group` 예시에서는 지정된 애플리케이션과 연결된 배포 그룹에 대한 정보를 보여줍니다.

```
aws deploy get-deployment-group \
    --application-name WordPress_App \
    --deployment-group-name WordPress_DG
```

출력:

```
{
    "deploymentGroupInfo": {
        "applicationName": "WordPress_App",
        "autoScalingGroups": [
            "CodeDeployDemo-ASG"
        ],
        "deploymentConfigName": "CodeDeployDefault.OneAtATime",
        "ec2TagFilters": [
            {
                "Type": "KEY_AND_VALUE",
                "Value": "CodeDeployDemo",
                "Key": "Name"
            }
        ],
        "deploymentGroupId": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-11111EXAMPLE",
        "serviceRoleArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/CodeDeployDemoRole",
        "deploymentGroupName": "WordPress_DG"
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetDeploymentGroup 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 배포 그룹에 대한 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-CDDeploymentGroup -ApplicationName CodeDeployDemoApplication -
DeploymentGroupName CodeDeployDemoFleet
```

출력:

```
ApplicationName              : CodeDeployDemoApplication
AutoScalingGroups            : {}
DeploymentConfigName         : CodeDeployDefault.OneAtATime
DeploymentGroupId            : 7d7c098a-b444-4b27-96ef-22791EXAMPLE
DeploymentGroupName          : CodeDeployDemoFleet
Ec2TagFilters                : {Name}
OnPremisesInstanceTagFilters : {}
ServiceRoleArn               : arn:aws:iam::80398EXAMPLE:role/
CodeDeploySampleStack-4ph6EX-CodeDeployTrustRole-O9MWP7XTL8EX
TargetRevision               : Amazon.CodeDeploy.Model.RevisionLocation
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetDeploymentGroup을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 배포 그룹에 대한 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-CDDeploymentGroup -ApplicationName CodeDeployDemoApplication -
DeploymentGroupName CodeDeployDemoFleet
```

출력:

```
ApplicationName              : CodeDeployDemoApplication
AutoScalingGroups            : {}
DeploymentConfigName         : CodeDeployDefault.OneAtATime
DeploymentGroupId            : 7d7c098a-b444-4b27-96ef-22791EXAMPLE
DeploymentGroupName          : CodeDeployDemoFleet
Ec2TagFilters                : {Name}
OnPremisesInstanceTagFilters : {}
ServiceRoleArn               : arn:aws:iam::80398EXAMPLE:role/
CodeDeploySampleStack-4ph6EX-CodeDeployTrustRole-O9MWP7XTL8EX
TargetRevision               : Amazon.CodeDeploy.Model.RevisionLocation
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetDeploymentGroup을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **GetDeploymentInstance** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 GetDeploymentInstance의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

배포 인스턴스에 대한 정보를 가져오는 방법

다음 get-deployment-instance 예시에서는 지정된 배포와 연결된 배포 인스턴스에 대한 정보를 보여줍니다.

```
aws deploy get-deployment-instance --deployment-id d-QA4G4F9EX --instance-
id i-902e9fEX
```

출력:

```
{
    "instanceSummary": {
        "instanceId": "arn:aws:ec2:us-east-1:80398EXAMPLE:instance/i-902e9fEX",
        "lifecycleEvents": [
            {
                "status": "Succeeded",
                "endTime": 1408480726.569,
                "startTime": 1408480726.437,
                "lifecycleEventName": "ApplicationStop"
            },
            {
                "status": "Succeeded",
                "endTime": 1408480728.016,
                "startTime": 1408480727.665,
                "lifecycleEventName": "DownloadBundle"
            },
            {
                "status": "Succeeded",
                "endTime": 1408480729.744,
                "startTime": 1408480729.125,
                "lifecycleEventName": "BeforeInstall"
            },
            {
                "status": "Succeeded",
                "endTime": 1408480730.979,
```

```
                "startTime": 1408480730.844,
                "lifecycleEventName": "Install"
            },
            {
                "status": "Failed",
                "endTime": 1408480732.603,
                "startTime": 1408480732.1,
                "lifecycleEventName": "AfterInstall"
            },
            {
                "status": "Skipped",
                "endTime": 1408480732.606,
                "lifecycleEventName": "ApplicationStart"
            },
            {
                "status": "Skipped",
                "endTime": 1408480732.606,
                "lifecycleEventName": "ValidateService"
            }
        ],
        "deploymentId": "d-QA4G4F9EX",
        "lastUpdatedAt": 1408480733.152,
        "status": "Failed"
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetDeploymentInstance 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 배포의 지정된 인스턴스에 대한 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-CDDeploymentInstance -DeploymentId d-QZMRGSTEX -InstanceId i-254e22EX
```

출력:

```
DeploymentId    : d-QZMRGSTEX
InstanceId      : arn:aws:ec2:us-east-1:80398EXAMPLE:instance/i-254e22EX
LastUpdatedAt   : 7/23/2015 11:25:24 PM
LifecycleEvents : {ApplicationStop, DownloadBundle, BeforeInstall, Install...}
```

```
Status           : Succeeded
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetDeploymentInstance를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 배포의 지정된 인스턴스에 대한 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-CDDeploymentInstance -DeploymentId d-QZMRGSTEX -InstanceId i-254e22EX
```

출력:

```
DeploymentId    : d-QZMRGSTEX
InstanceId      : arn:aws:ec2:us-east-1:80398EXAMPLE:instance/i-254e22EX
LastUpdatedAt   : 7/23/2015 11:25:24 PM
LifecycleEvents : {ApplicationStop, DownloadBundle, BeforeInstall, Install...}
Status          : Succeeded
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetDeploymentInstance를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **GetOnPremisesInstance** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetOnPremisesInstance`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

단일 온프레미스 인스턴스에 대한 정보 가져오기

다음 `get-on-premises-instance` 예시에서는 지정된 온프레미스 인스턴스에 대한 정보를 검색합니다.

```
aws deploy get-on-premises-instance --instance-name AssetTag12010298EX
```

출력:

```
{
```

```
    "instanceInfo": {
    "iamUserArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/AWS/CodeDeploy/
AssetTag12010298EX",
        "tags": [
        {
            "Value": "CodeDeployDemo-OnPrem",
            "Key": "Name"
        }
        ],
        "instanceName": "AssetTag12010298EX",
        "registerTime": 1425579465.228,
        "instanceArn": "arn:aws:codedeploy:us-east-1:123456789012:instance/
AssetTag12010298EX_4IwLNI2Alh"
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetOnPremisesInstance 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 온프레미스 인스턴스에 대한 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-CDOnPremiseInstance -InstanceName AssetTag12010298EX
```

출력:

```
DeregisterTime : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
IamUserArn     : arn:aws:iam::80398EXAMPLE:user/CodeDeployDemoUser
InstanceArn    : arn:aws:codedeploy:us-east-1:80398EXAMPLE:instance/
AssetTag12010298EX_rDH556dxEX
InstanceName   : AssetTag12010298EX
RegisterTime   : 4/3/2015 6:36:24 PM
Tags           : {Name}
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetOnPremisesInstance를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 온프레미스 인스턴스에 대한 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-CDOnPremiseInstance -InstanceName AssetTag12010298EX
```

출력:

```
DeregisterTime : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
IamUserArn     : arn:aws:iam::80398EXAMPLE:user/CodeDeployDemoUser
InstanceArn    : arn:aws:codedeploy:us-east-1:80398EXAMPLE:instance/
AssetTag12010298EX_rDH556dxEX
InstanceName   : AssetTag12010298EX
RegisterTime   : 4/3/2015 6:36:24 PM
Tags           : {Name}
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetOnPremisesInstance를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **ListApplicationRevisions** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListApplicationRevisions`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

애플리케이션 개정에 대한 정보 가져오기

다음 `list-application-revisions` 예시에서는 지정된 애플리케이션과 관련된 모든 애플리케이션 수정본에 대한 정보를 표시합니다.

```
aws deploy list-application-revisions \
    --application-name WordPress_App \
    --s-3-bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket \
    --deployed exclude \
    --s-3-key-prefix WordPress_ \
    --sort-by lastUsedTime \
    --sort-order descending
```

출력:

```
{
    "revisions": [
        {
```

```
            "revisionType": "S3",
            "s3Location": {
                "version": "uTecLusvCB_JqHFXtfUcyfV8bEXAMPLE",
                "bucket": "amzn-s3-demo-bucket",
                "key": "WordPress_App.zip",
                "bundleType": "zip"
            }
        },
        {
            "revisionType": "S3",
            "s3Location": {
                "version": "tMk.UxgDpMEVb7V187ZM6wVAWEXAMPLE",
                "bucket": "amzn-s3-demo-bucket",
                "key": "WordPress_App_2-0.zip",
                "bundleType": "zip"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListApplicationRevisions 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 애플리케이션에 사용 가능한 개정에 대한 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
ForEach ($revision in (Get-CDApplicationRevisionList -ApplicationName
 CodeDeployDemoApplication -Deployed Ignore)) {
>>   If ($revision.RevisionType -Eq "S3") {
>>     Write-Output ("Type = S3, Bucket = " + $revision.S3Location.Bucket
 + ", BundleType = " + $revision.S3Location.BundleType + ", ETag = " +
 $revision.S3Location.ETag + ", Key = " + $revision.S3Location.Key)
>>   }
>>   If ($revision.RevisionType -Eq "GitHub") {
>>     Write-Output ("Type = GitHub, CommitId = " +
 $revision.GitHubLocation.CommitId + ", Repository = " +
 $revision.GitHubLocation.Repository)
>>   }
>> }
>>
```

출력:

```
Type = S3, Bucket = amzn-s3-demo-bucket, BundleType = zip, ETag =
 4565c1ac97187f190c1a90265EXAMPLE, Key = 5xd27EX.zip
Type = GitHub, CommitId = f48933c3...76405362, Repository = MyGitHubUser/
CodeDeployDemoRepo
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ListApplicationRevisions를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 애플리케이션에 사용 가능한 개정에 대한 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
ForEach ($revision in (Get-CDApplicationRevisionList -ApplicationName
 CodeDeployDemoApplication -Deployed Ignore)) {
>>   If ($revision.RevisionType -Eq "S3") {
>>     Write-Output ("Type = S3, Bucket = " + $revision.S3Location.Bucket
 + ", BundleType = " + $revision.S3Location.BundleType + ", ETag = " +
 $revision.S3Location.ETag + ", Key = " + $revision.S3Location.Key)
>>   }
>>   If ($revision.RevisionType -Eq "GitHub") {
>>     Write-Output ("Type = GitHub, CommitId = " +
 $revision.GitHubLocation.CommitId + ", Repository = " +
 $revision.GitHubLocation.Repository)
>>   }
>> }
>>
```

출력:

```
Type = S3, Bucket = amzn-s3-demo-bucket, BundleType = zip, ETag =
 4565c1ac97187f190c1a90265EXAMPLE, Key = 5xd27EX.zip
Type = GitHub, CommitId = f48933c3...76405362, Repository = MyGitHubUser/
CodeDeployDemoRepo
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListApplicationRevisions를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **ListApplications** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListApplications`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

애플리케이션에 대한 정보를 가져오는 방법

다음 `list-applications` 예제에서는 사용자 AWS 계정과 연결된 모든 애플리케이션에 대한 정보를 표시합니다.

```
aws deploy list-applications
```

출력:

```
{
    "applications": [
        "WordPress_App",
        "MyOther_App"
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListApplications 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 사용 가능한 애플리케이션 목록을 가져옵니다.

```
Get-CDApplicationList
```

출력:

```
CodeDeployDemoApplication
CodePipelineDemoApplication
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ListApplications를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 사용 가능한 애플리케이션 목록을 가져옵니다.

```
Get-CDApplicationList
```

출력:

```
CodeDeployDemoApplication
CodePipelineDemoApplication
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListApplications를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **ListDeploymentConfigs** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListDeploymentConfigs`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

배포 구성에 대한 정보 가져오기

다음 `list-deployment-configs` 예제에서는 사용자 AWS 계정과 연결된 모든 배포 구성에 대한 정보를 표시합니다.

```
aws deploy list-deployment-configs
```

출력:

```
{
    "deploymentConfigsList": [
        "ThreeQuartersHealthy",
        "CodeDeployDefault.AllAtOnce",
        "CodeDeployDefault.HalfAtATime",
        "CodeDeployDefault.OneAtATime"
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListDeploymentConfigs 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 사용 가능한 배포 구성 목록을 가져옵니다.

```
Get-CDDeploymentConfigList
```

출력:

```
ThreeQuartersHealthy
CodeDeployDefault.OneAtATime
CodeDeployDefault.AllAtOnce
CodeDeployDefault.HalfAtATime
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ListDeploymentConfigs를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 사용 가능한 배포 구성 목록을 가져옵니다.

```
Get-CDDeploymentConfigList
```

출력:

```
ThreeQuartersHealthy
CodeDeployDefault.OneAtATime
CodeDeployDefault.AllAtOnce
CodeDeployDefault.HalfAtATime
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListDeploymentConfigs를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **`ListDeploymentGroups`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListDeploymentGroups`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

배포 그룹에 대한 정보 가져오기

다음 `list-deployment-groups` 예시에서는 지정된 애플리케이션과 연결된 모든 배포 그룹에 대한 정보를 표시합니다.

```
aws deploy list-deployment-groups --application-name WordPress_App
```

출력:

```
{
    "applicationName": "WordPress_App",
    "deploymentGroups": [
        "WordPress_DG",
        "WordPress_Beta_DG"
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListDeploymentGroups 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 애플리케이션의 배포 그룹 목록을 가져옵니다.

```
Get-CDDeploymentGroupList -ApplicationName CodeDeployDemoApplication
```

출력:

```
ApplicationName              DeploymentGroups
 NextToken
---------------              ----------------
 ---------
CodeDeployDemoApplication    {CodeDeployDemoFleet, CodeDeployProductionFleet}
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ListDeploymentGroups를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 애플리케이션의 배포 그룹 목록을 가져옵니다.

```
Get-CDDeploymentGroupList -ApplicationName CodeDeployDemoApplication
```

출력:

```
ApplicationName              DeploymentGroups
 NextToken
---------------              ----------------
 ---------
CodeDeployDemoApplication    {CodeDeployDemoFleet, CodeDeployProductionFleet}
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListDeploymentGroups를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **ListDeploymentInstances** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 ListDeploymentInstances의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

배포 인스턴스에 대한 정보를 가져오는 방법

다음 list-deployment-instances 예시에서는 지정된 배포와 관련된 모든 배포 인스턴스에 대한 정보를 표시합니다.

```
aws deploy list-deployment-instances \
    --deployment-id d-A1B2C3111 \
    --instance-status-filter Succeeded
```

출력:

```
{
    "instancesList": [
        "i-EXAMPLE11",
```

```
        "i-EXAMPLE22"
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListDeploymentInstances 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 배포에 대한 인스턴스 IDs 목록을 가져옵니다.

```
Get-CDDeploymentInstanceList -DeploymentId d-QZMRGSTEX
```

출력:

```
i-254e22EX
i-274e22EX
i-3b4e22EX
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ListDeploymentInstances.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 배포의 인스턴스 IDs 목록을 가져옵니다.

```
Get-CDDeploymentInstanceList -DeploymentId d-QZMRGSTEX
```

출력:

```
i-254e22EX
i-274e22EX
i-3b4e22EX
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListDeploymentInstances.

CLI로 **`ListDeployments`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListDeployments`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

배포에 대한 정보를 가져오는 방법

다음 `list-deployments` 예시에서는 지정된 애플리케이션 및 배포 그룹과 관련된 모든 배포에 대한 정보를 표시합니다.

```
aws deploy list-deployments \
    --application-name WordPress_App \
    --create-time-range start=2014-08-19T00:00:00,end=2014-08-20T00:00:00 \
    --deployment-group-name WordPress_DG \
    --include-only-statuses Failed
```

출력:

```
{
    "deployments": [
        "d-EXAMPLE11",
        "d-EXAMPLE22",
        "d-EXAMPLE33"
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListDeployments를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 애플리케이션 및 배포 그룹의 배포 IDs 목록을 가져옵니다.

```
Get-CDDeploymentList -ApplicationName CodeDeployDemoApplication -
DeploymentGroupName CodeDeployDemoFleet
```

출력:

```
d-QZMRGSTEX
d-RR0T5KTEX
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ListDeployments를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 애플리케이션 및 배포 그룹의 배포 IDs 목록을 가져옵니다.

```
Get-CDDeploymentList -ApplicationName CodeDeployDemoApplication -
DeploymentGroupName CodeDeployDemoFleet
```

출력:

```
d-QZMRGSTEX
d-RR0T5KTEX
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListDeployments를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **ListOnPremisesInstances** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListOnPremisesInstances`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

하나 이상의 온프레미스 인스턴스에 대한 정보 가져오기

다음 `list-on-premises-instances` 예제에서는 in AWS CodeDeploy에 등록되어 있고 인스턴스와 연결된 지정된 온프레미스 인스턴스 태그가 있는 AWS CodeDeploy 인스턴스에 대해 사용 가능한 온프레미스 인스턴스 이름 목록을 검색합니다.

```
aws deploy list-on-premises-instances \
    --registration-status Registered \
    --tag-filters Key=Name,Value=CodeDeployDemo-OnPrem,Type=KEY_AND_VALUE
```

출력:

```
{
    "instanceNames": [
        "AssetTag12010298EX"
    ]
```

```
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListOnPremisesInstances 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 사용 가능한 온프레미스 인스턴스 이름 목록을 가져옵니다.

```
Get-CDOnPremiseInstanceList
```

출력:

```
AssetTag12010298EX
AssetTag12010298EX-2
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ListOnPremisesInstances.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 사용 가능한 온프레미스 인스턴스 이름 목록을 가져옵니다.

```
Get-CDOnPremiseInstanceList
```

출력:

```
AssetTag12010298EX
AssetTag12010298EX-2
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListOnPremisesInstances.

CLI로 **`RegisterApplicationRevision`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `RegisterApplicationRevision`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

이미 업로드된 애플리케이션 개정에 대한 정보를 등록하는 방법

다음 `register-application-revision` 예제에서는 Amazon S3에 저장된 이미 업로드된 애플리케이션 개정에 대한 정보를 AWS CodeDeploy에 등록합니다.

```
aws deploy register-application-revision \
    --application-name WordPress_App \
    --description "Revised WordPress application" \
    --s3-location bucket=amzn-s3-demo-
bucket,key=RevisedWordPressApp.zip,bundleType=zip,eTag=cecc9b8a08eac650a6e71fdb88EXAMPLE
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 RegisterApplicationRevision 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 애플리케이션에 대해 지정된 Amazon S3 위치에 애플리케이션 개정을 등록합니다.

```
Register-CDApplicationRevision -ApplicationName MyNewApplication -
S3Location_Bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket -S3Location_BundleType zip -S3Location_Key
 aws-codedeploy_linux-master.zip -Revision_RevisionType S3
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 RegisterApplicationRevision을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 애플리케이션에 대해 지정된 Amazon S3 위치에 애플리케이션 개정을 등록합니다.

```
Register-CDApplicationRevision -ApplicationName MyNewApplication -
S3Location_Bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket -S3Location_BundleType zip -S3Location_Key
 aws-codedeploy_linux-master.zip -Revision_RevisionType S3
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 RegisterApplicationRevision을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **RegisterOnPremisesInstance** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 RegisterOnPremisesInstance의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

온프레미스 인스턴스 등록

다음 register-on-premises-instance 예제에서는 온프레미스 인스턴스를 AWS CodeDeploy에 등록합니다. 지정된 IAM 사용자를 생성하거나 in AWS CodeDeploy를 등록된 인스턴스와 연결하지 않습니다.

```
aws deploy register-on-premises-instance \
    --instance-name AssetTag12010298EX \
    --iam-user-arn arn:aws:iam::80398EXAMPLE:user/CodeDeployDemoUser-OnPrem
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 RegisterOnPremisesInstance 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 이름과 IAM 사용자를 사용하여 온프레미스 인스턴스를 등록합니다.

```
Register-CDOnPremiseInstance -IamUserArn arn:aws:iam::80398EXAMPLE:user/
CodeDeployDemoUser -InstanceName AssetTag12010298EX
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 RegisterOnPremisesInstance를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 이름과 IAM 사용자를 사용하여 온프레미스 인스턴스를 등록합니다.

```
Register-CDOnPremiseInstance -IamUserArn arn:aws:iam::80398EXAMPLE:user/
CodeDeployDemoUser -InstanceName AssetTag12010298EX
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 RegisterOnPremisesInstance를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **RemoveTagsFromOnPremisesInstances** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 RemoveTagsFromOnPremisesInstances의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

하나 이상의 온프레미스 인스턴스에서 태그 제거

다음 remove-tags-from-on-premises-instances 예시에서는 지정된 온프레미스 태그 in AWS CodeDeploy를 온프레미스 인스턴스에서 연결 해제합니다. 온프레미스 인스턴스 in AWS CodeDeploy의 등록을 취소하거나, 인스턴스에서 AWS CodeDeploy 에이전트를 제거하거나, 인스턴스에서 온프레미스 구성 파일을 제거하거나, 인스턴스와 연결된 IAM 사용자를 삭제하지 않습니다.

```
aws deploy remove-tags-from-on-premises-instances \
    --instance-names AssetTag12010298EX AssetTag23121309EX \
    --tags Key=Name,Value=CodeDeployDemo-OnPrem
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 RemoveTagsFromOnPremisesInstances 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 이름을 가진 온프레미스 인스턴스에 대해 지정된 태그를 삭제합니다. 명령을 실행하면 계속 진행하기 전에 확인하라는 메시지가 표시됩니다. -Force 파라미터를 추가하여 프롬프트 없이 태그를 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-CDOnPremiseInstanceTag -InstanceName AssetTag12010298EX -Tag @{"Key" =
 "Name"; "Value" = "CodeDeployDemo-OnPrem"}
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 RemoveTagsFromOnPremisesInstances를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 이름을 가진 온프레미스 인스턴스에 대해 지정된 태그를 삭제합니다. 명령을 실행하면 계속 진행하기 전에 확인하라는 메시지가 표시됩니다. -Force 파라미터를 추가하여 프롬프트 없이 태그를 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-CDOnPremiseInstanceTag -InstanceName AssetTag12010298EX -Tag @{"Key" =
 "Name"; "Value" = "CodeDeployDemo-OnPrem"}
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 RemoveTagsFromOnPremisesInstances를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **StopDeployment** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `StopDeployment`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

배포 중지를 시도하는 방법

다음 `stop-deployment` 예시에서는 사용자 AWS 계정과 연결된 진행 중인 배포를 중지하려고 시도합니다.

aws deploy stop-deployment --deployment-id d-A1B2C3111

출력:

```
{
    "status": "Succeeded",
    "statusMessage": "No more commands will be scheduled for execution in the
 deployment instances"
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 StopDeployment 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 배포 ID로 배포를 중지하려고 시도합니다.

```
Stop-CDDeployment -DeploymentId d-LJQNREYEX
```

출력:

```
Status     StatusMessage
------     -------------
Pending    Stopping Pending. Stopping to schedule commands in the deployment
 instances
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 StopDeployment를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 배포 ID로 배포를 중지하려고 시도합니다.

```
Stop-CDDeployment -DeploymentId d-LJQNREYEX
```

출력:

```
Status     StatusMessage
------     -------------
Pending    Stopping Pending. Stopping to schedule commands in the deployment
 instances
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 StopDeployment를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **`UpdateApplication`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `UpdateApplication`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

애플리케이션의 세부 정보를 변경하는 방법

다음 `update-application` 예시에서는 사용자 AWS 계정과 연결된 애플리케이션의 이름을 변경합니다.

```
aws deploy update-application \
    --application-name WordPress_App \
    --new-application-name My_WordPress_App
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 UpdateApplication 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 애플리케이션의 이름을 변경합니다.

```
Update-CDApplication -ApplicationName MyNewApplication -NewApplicationName
 MyNewApplication-2
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 UpdateApplication을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 애플리케이션의 이름을 변경합니다.

```
Update-CDApplication -ApplicationName MyNewApplication -NewApplicationName
 MyNewApplication-2
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UpdateApplication을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **UpdateDeploymentGroup** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `UpdateDeploymentGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

배포 그룹에 대한 정보를 변경하는 방법

다음 `update-deployment-group` 예시에서는 지정된 애플리케이션과 연결된 배포 그룹의 설정을 변경합니다.

```
aws deploy update-deployment-group \
    --application-name WordPress_App \
    --auto-scaling-groups My_CodeDeployDemo_ASG \
    --current-deployment-group-name WordPress_DG \
    --deployment-config-name CodeDeployDefault.AllAtOnce \
    --ec2-tag-filters Key=Name,Type=KEY_AND_VALUE,Value=My_CodeDeployDemo \
    --new-deployment-group-name My_WordPress_DepGroup \
    --service-role-arn arn:aws:iam::80398EXAMPLE:role/CodeDeployDemo-2
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 UpdateDeploymentGroup 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 애플리케이션에 대해 지정된 배포 그룹의 이름을 변경합니다.

```
Update-CDDeploymentGroup -ApplicationName MyNewApplication -
CurrentDeploymentGroupName MyNewDeploymentGroup -NewDeploymentGroupName
 MyNewDeploymentGroup-2
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 블루/그린 배포를 위한 대체 환경에 인스턴스를 포함하기 위해 인스턴스를 식별해야 하는 EC2 인스턴스 태그 그룹을 지정하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
Update-CDDeploymentGroup -ApplicationName MyNewApplication
 -CurrentDeploymentGroupName MyNewDeploymentGroup -
NewDeploymentGroupName MyNewDeploymentGroup-2 -Ec2TagSetList
 @(@{Key="key1";Type="KEY_ONLY"},@{Key="Key2";Type="KEY_AND_VALUE";Value="Value2"}),@(@{K
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 UpdateDeploymentGroup을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 애플리케이션에 대해 지정된 배포 그룹의 이름을 변경합니다.

```
Update-CDDeploymentGroup -ApplicationName MyNewApplication -
CurrentDeploymentGroupName MyNewDeploymentGroup -NewDeploymentGroupName
 MyNewDeploymentGroup-2
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 블루/그린 배포를 위한 대체 환경에 인스턴스를 포함하기 위해 인스턴스를 식별해야 하는 EC2 인스턴스 태그 그룹을 지정하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
Update-CDDeploymentGroup -ApplicationName MyNewApplication
 -CurrentDeploymentGroupName MyNewDeploymentGroup -
NewDeploymentGroupName MyNewDeploymentGroup-2 -Ec2TagSetList
 @(@{Key="key1";Type="KEY_ONLY"},@{Key="Key2";Type="KEY_AND_VALUE";Value="Value2"}),@(@{K
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UpdateDeploymentGroup을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

AWS SDKs를 사용한 CodePipeline 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 AWS CodePipeline 함께를 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

추가 리소스

- CodePipeline 사용 설명서 - CodePipeline에 대한 자세한 정보입니다.
- CodePipeline API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 CodePipeline 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 설정 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리입니다. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs를 사용한 CodePipeline의 기본 예제
  - AWS SDKs를 사용한 CodePipeline 작업
    - CLI로 AcknowledgeJob 사용
    - CLI로 CreateCustomActionType 사용
    - CLI로 CreatePipeline 사용
    - CLI로 DeleteCustomActionType 사용
    - CLI로 DeletePipeline 사용
    - CLI로 DisableStageTransition 사용

- CLI로 EnableStageTransition 사용
- CLI로 GetJobDetails 사용
- CLI로 GetPipeline 사용
- CLI로 GetPipelineState 사용
- CLI로 ListActionTypes 사용
- CLI로 ListPipelines 사용
- CLI로 PollForJobs 사용
- CLI로 StartPipelineExecution 사용
- CLI로 UpdatePipeline 사용

AWS SDKs를 사용한 CodePipeline의 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS CodePipeline SDKs에서의 기본 사항을 AWS 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- AWS SDKs를 사용한 CodePipeline 작업
  - CLI로 AcknowledgeJob 사용
  - CLI로 CreateCustomActionType 사용
  - CLI로 CreatePipeline 사용
  - CLI로 DeleteCustomActionType 사용
  - CLI로 DeletePipeline 사용
  - CLI로 DisableStageTransition 사용
  - CLI로 EnableStageTransition 사용
  - CLI로 GetJobDetails 사용
  - CLI로 GetPipeline 사용
  - CLI로 GetPipelineState 사용
  - CLI로 ListActionTypes 사용
  - CLI로 ListPipelines 사용
  - CLI로 PollForJobs 사용
  - CLI로 StartPipelineExecution 사용
  - CLI로 UpdatePipeline 사용

AWS SDKs를 사용한 CodePipeline 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 CodePipeline 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 AWS CodePipeline API 참조를 참조하세요.

예시

- CLI로 AcknowledgeJob 사용
- CLI로 CreateCustomActionType 사용
- CLI로 CreatePipeline 사용
- CLI로 DeleteCustomActionType 사용
- CLI로 DeletePipeline 사용
- CLI로 DisableStageTransition 사용
- CLI로 EnableStageTransition 사용
- CLI로 GetJobDetails 사용
- CLI로 GetPipeline 사용
- CLI로 GetPipelineState 사용
- CLI로 ListActionTypes 사용
- CLI로 ListPipelines 사용
- CLI로 PollForJobs 사용
- CLI로 StartPipelineExecution 사용
- CLI로 UpdatePipeline 사용

CLI로 **`AcknowledgeJob`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `AcknowledgeJob`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

지정된 작업에 대한 정보를 검색하는 방법

이 예제에서는 작업이 있는 경우 해당 작업의 상태를 포함하여 지정된 작업에 대한 정보를 반환합니다. 이는 작업 작업자 및 사용자 지정 작업에만 사용됩니다. nonce 값과 작업 ID를 확인하려면 aws codepipeline poll-for-jobs를 사용합니다.

명령:

```
aws codepipeline acknowledge-job --job-id f4f4ff82-2d11-EXAMPLE --nonce 3
```

출력:

```
{
  "status": "InProgress"
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 AcknowledgeJob을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제는 지정된 작업의 상태를 가져옵니다.

```
Confirm-CPJob -JobId f570dc12-5ef3-44bc-945a-6e133EXAMPLE -Nonce 3
```

출력:

```
Value
-----
InProgress
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 AcknowledgeJob을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제는 지정된 작업의 상태를 가져옵니다.

```
Confirm-CPJob -JobId f570dc12-5ef3-44bc-945a-6e133EXAMPLE -Nonce 3
```

출력:

```
Value
-----
InProgress
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 AcknowledgeJob을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **CreateCustomActionType** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateCustomActionType`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

사용자 지정 작업 생성

이 예제에서는 사용자 지정 작업의 구조를 포함하는 이미 생성된 JSON 파일(여기서는 MyCustomAction.json)을 사용하여 AWS CodePipeline에 대한 사용자 지정 작업을 생성합니다. 파일 구조를 포함하여 사용자 지정 작업을 생성하기 위한 요구 사항에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS CodePipeline 사용 설명서를 참조하세요.

```
aws codepipeline create-custom-action-type --cli-input-json file://
MyCustomAction.json
```

JSON 파일 `MyCustomAction.json`의 콘텐츠:

```
{
    "category": "Build",
    "provider": "MyJenkinsProviderName",
    "version": "1",
    "settings": {
        "entityUrlTemplate": "https://192.0.2.4/job/{Config:ProjectName}/",
        "executionUrlTemplate": "https://192.0.2.4/job/{Config:ProjectName}/
lastSuccessfulBuild/{ExternalExecutionId}/"
    },
    "configurationProperties": [
        {
            "name": "MyJenkinsExampleBuildProject",
            "required": true,
            "key": true,
```

```
            "secret": false,
            "queryable": false,
            "description": "The name of the build project must be provided when
 this action is added to the pipeline.",
            "type": "String"
        }
    ],
    "inputArtifactDetails": {
        "maximumCount": 1,
        "minimumCount": 0
    },
    "outputArtifactDetails": {
        "maximumCount": 1,
        "minimumCount": 0
    }
}
```

이 명령은 사용자 지정 작업의 구조를 반환합니다.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateCustomActionType을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 속성을 사용하여 새 사용자 지정 작업을 생성합니다.

```
New-CPCustomActionType -Category Build -ConfigurationProperty @{"Description"
 = "The name of the build project must be provided when this action is
 added to the pipeline."; "Key" = $True; "Name" = "ProjectName"; "Queryable"
 = $False; "Required" = $True; "Secret" = $False; "Type" = "String"} -
Settings_EntityUrlTemplate "https://my-build-instance/job/{Config:ProjectName}/"
 -Settings_ExecutionUrlTemplate "https://my-build-instance/job/mybuildjob/
lastSuccessfulBuild{ExternalExecutionId}/" -InputArtifactDetails_MaximumCount
 1 -OutputArtifactDetails_MaximumCount 1 -InputArtifactDetails_MinimumCount 0 -
OutputArtifactDetails_MinimumCount 0 -Provider "MyBuildProviderName" -Version 1
```

출력:

```
ActionConfigurationProperties : {ProjectName}
Id                            : Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.ActionTypeId
InputArtifactDetails          : Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.ArtifactDetails
OutputArtifactDetails         : Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.ArtifactDetails
```

```
Settings                      : Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.ActionTypeSettings
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CreateCustomActionType을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 속성을 사용하여 새 사용자 지정 작업을 생성합니다.

```
New-CPCustomActionType -Category Build -ConfigurationProperty @{"Description"
 = "The name of the build project must be provided when this action is
 added to the pipeline."; "Key" = $True; "Name" = "ProjectName"; "Queryable"
 = $False; "Required" = $True; "Secret" = $False; "Type" = "String"} -
Settings_EntityUrlTemplate "https://my-build-instance/job/{Config:ProjectName}/"
 -Settings_ExecutionUrlTemplate "https://my-build-instance/job/mybuildjob/
lastSuccessfulBuild{ExternalExecutionId}/" -InputArtifactDetails_MaximumCount
 1 -OutputArtifactDetails_MaximumCount 1 -InputArtifactDetails_MinimumCount 0 -
OutputArtifactDetails_MinimumCount 0 -Provider "MyBuildProviderName" -Version 1
```

출력:

```
ActionConfigurationProperties : {ProjectName}
Id                            : Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.ActionTypeId
InputArtifactDetails          : Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.ArtifactDetails
OutputArtifactDetails         : Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.ArtifactDetails
Settings                      : Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.ActionTypeSettings
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateCustomActionType을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **`CreatePipeline`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreatePipeline`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

파이프라인을 만들려면

이 예제에서는 파이프라인의 구조를 포함하는 이미 생성된 JSON 파일(여기서는 MySecondPipeline.json)을 AWS CodePipeline 사용하여 파이프라인을 생성합니다. 파일 구조

를 포함하여 파이프라인을 생성하기 위한 요구 사항에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS CodePipeline 사용 설명서를 참조하세요.

명령:

```
aws codepipeline create-pipeline --cli-input-json file://MySecondPipeline.json
```

JSON 파일 샘플 콘텐츠:

```
{
 "pipeline": {
  "roleArn": "arn:aws:iam::111111111111:role/AWS-CodePipeline-Service",
  "stages": [
    {
      "name": "Source",
      "actions": [
        {
          "inputArtifacts": [],
          "name": "Source",
          "actionTypeId": {
            "category": "Source",
            "owner": "AWS",
            "version": "1",
            "provider": "S3"
          },
          "outputArtifacts": [
            {
              "name": "MyApp"
            }
          ],
          "configuration": {
            "S3Bucket": "awscodepipeline-demo-bucket",
            "S3ObjectKey": "aws-codepipeline-s3-aws-codedeploy_linux.zip"
          },
          "runOrder": 1
        }
      ]
    },
    {
      "name": "Beta",
      "actions": [
        {
          "inputArtifacts": [
```

```
            {
              "name": "MyApp"
            }
          ],
          "name": "CodePipelineDemoFleet",
          "actionTypeId": {
            "category": "Deploy",
            "owner": "AWS",
            "version": "1",
            "provider": "CodeDeploy"
          },
          "outputArtifacts": [],
          "configuration": {
            "ApplicationName": "CodePipelineDemoApplication",
            "DeploymentGroupName": "CodePipelineDemoFleet"
          },
          "runOrder": 1
        }
      ]
    }
  ],
  "artifactStore": {
    "type": "S3",
    "location": "codepipeline-us-east-1-11EXAMPLE11"
  },
  "name": "MySecondPipeline",
  "version": 1
 }
}
```

출력:

```
This command returns the structure of the pipeline.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreatePipeline을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 설정으로 새 파이프라인을 생성합니다.

```
$pipeline = New-Object Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.PipelineDeclaration

$sourceStageAction = New-Object Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.ActionDeclaration
$deployStageAction = New-Object Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.ActionDeclaration

$sourceStageActionOutputArtifact = New-Object
 Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.OutputArtifact
$sourceStageActionOutputArtifact.Name = "MyApp"

$sourceStageAction.ActionTypeId = @{"Category" = "Source"; "Owner" = "AWS";
 "Provider" = "S3"; "Version" = 1}
$sourceStageAction.Configuration.Add("S3Bucket", "amzn-s3-demo-bucket")
$sourceStageAction.Configuration.Add("S3ObjectKey", "my-object-key-name.zip")
$sourceStageAction.OutputArtifacts.Add($sourceStageActionOutputArtifact)
$sourceStageAction.Name = "Source"

$deployStageActionInputArtifact = New-Object
 Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.InputArtifact
$deployStageActionInputArtifact.Name = "MyApp"

$deployStageAction.ActionTypeId = @{"Category" = "Deploy"; "Owner" = "AWS";
 "Provider" = "CodeDeploy"; "Version" = 1}
$deployStageAction.Configuration.Add("ApplicationName",
 "CodePipelineDemoApplication")
$deployStageAction.Configuration.Add("DeploymentGroupName",
 "CodePipelineDemoFleet")
$deployStageAction.InputArtifacts.Add($deployStageActionInputArtifact)
$deployStageAction.Name = "CodePipelineDemoFleet"

$sourceStage = New-Object Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.StageDeclaration
$deployStage = New-Object Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.StageDeclaration

$sourceStage.Name = "Source"
$deployStage.Name = "Beta"

$sourceStage.Actions.Add($sourceStageAction)
$deployStage.Actions.Add($deployStageAction)

$pipeline.ArtifactStore = @{"Location" = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"; "Type" = "S3"}
$pipeline.Name = "CodePipelineDemo"
$pipeline.RoleArn = "arn:aws:iam::80398EXAMPLE:role/CodePipelineServiceRole"
$pipeline.Stages.Add($sourceStage)
$pipeline.Stages.Add($deployStage)
```

```
$pipeline.Version = 1

New-CPPipeline -Pipeline $pipeline
```

출력:

```
ArtifactStore : Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.ArtifactStore
Name          : CodePipelineDemo
RoleArn       : arn:aws:iam::80398EXAMPLE:role/CodePipelineServiceRole
Stages        : {Source, Beta}
Version       : 1
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CreatePipeline을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 설정으로 새 파이프라인을 생성합니다.

```
$pipeline = New-Object Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.PipelineDeclaration

$sourceStageAction = New-Object Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.ActionDeclaration
$deployStageAction = New-Object Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.ActionDeclaration

$sourceStageActionOutputArtifact = New-Object
 Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.OutputArtifact
$sourceStageActionOutputArtifact.Name = "MyApp"

$sourceStageAction.ActionTypeId = @{"Category" = "Source"; "Owner" = "AWS";
 "Provider" = "S3"; "Version" = 1}
$sourceStageAction.Configuration.Add("S3Bucket", "amzn-s3-demo-bucket")
$sourceStageAction.Configuration.Add("S3ObjectKey", "my-object-key-name.zip")
$sourceStageAction.OutputArtifacts.Add($sourceStageActionOutputArtifact)
$sourceStageAction.Name = "Source"

$deployStageActionInputArtifact = New-Object
 Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.InputArtifact
$deployStageActionInputArtifact.Name = "MyApp"

$deployStageAction.ActionTypeId = @{"Category" = "Deploy"; "Owner" = "AWS";
 "Provider" = "CodeDeploy"; "Version" = 1}
$deployStageAction.Configuration.Add("ApplicationName",
 "CodePipelineDemoApplication")
```

```
$deployStageAction.Configuration.Add("DeploymentGroupName",
 "CodePipelineDemoFleet")
$deployStageAction.InputArtifacts.Add($deployStageActionInputArtifact)
$deployStageAction.Name = "CodePipelineDemoFleet"

$sourceStage = New-Object Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.StageDeclaration
$deployStage = New-Object Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.StageDeclaration

$sourceStage.Name = "Source"
$deployStage.Name = "Beta"

$sourceStage.Actions.Add($sourceStageAction)
$deployStage.Actions.Add($deployStageAction)

$pipeline.ArtifactStore = @{"Location" = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"; "Type" = "S3"}
$pipeline.Name = "CodePipelineDemo"
$pipeline.RoleArn = "arn:aws:iam::80398EXAMPLE:role/CodePipelineServiceRole"
$pipeline.Stages.Add($sourceStage)
$pipeline.Stages.Add($deployStage)
$pipeline.Version = 1

New-CPPipeline -Pipeline $pipeline
```

출력:

```
ArtifactStore : Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.ArtifactStore
Name          : CodePipelineDemo
RoleArn       : arn:aws:iam::80398EXAMPLE:role/CodePipelineServiceRole
Stages        : {Source, Beta}
Version       : 1
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreatePipeline을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **DeleteCustomActionType** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteCustomActionType`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

사용자 지정 작업 삭제

이 예제에서는 삭제할 작업의 작업 유형, 공급자 이름 및 버전 번호가 포함된 이미 생성된 JSON 파일(여기서는 DeleteMyCustomAction.json)을 사용하여 사용자 지정 작업을 in AWS CodePipeline에서 삭제합니다. list-action-types 명령을 사용하여 범주, 버전 및 제공업체에 대한 올바른 값을 확인합니다.

명령:

```
aws codepipeline delete-custom-action-type --cli-input-json file://
DeleteMyCustomAction.json
```

JSON 파일 샘플 콘텐츠:

```
{
  "category": "Build",
  "version": "1",
  "provider": "MyJenkinsProviderName"
}
```

출력:

```
None.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteCustomActionType을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 사용자 지정 작업을 삭제합니다. 명령을 실행하면 계속 진행하기 전에 확인하라는 메시지가 표시됩니다. -Force 파라미터를 추가하여 프롬프트 없이 사용자 지정 작업을 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-CPCustomActionType -Category Build -Provider MyBuildProviderName -Version
 1
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteCustomActionType을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 사용자 지정 작업을 삭제합니다. 명령을 실행하면 계속 진행하기 전에 확인하라는 메시지가 표시됩니다. -Force 파라미터를 추가하여 프롬프트 없이 사용자 지정 작업을 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-CPCustomActionType -Category Build -Provider MyBuildProviderName -Version
 1
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteCustomActionType을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **DeletePipeline** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DeletePipeline`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

파이프라인 삭제

이 예제에서는 CodePipeline에서 MySecondPipeline이라는 파이프라인을 삭제합니다. AWS CodePipeline list-pipelines 명령을 사용하여 AWS 계정과 연결된 파이프라인 목록을 봅니다.

명령:

```
aws codepipeline delete-pipeline --name MySecondPipeline
```

출력:

```
None.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeletePipeline을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 파이프라인을 삭제합니다. 명령을 실행하면 계속 진행하기 전에 확인하라는 메시지가 표시됩니다. -Force 파라미터를 추가하여 프롬프트 없이 파이프라인을 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-CPPipeline -Name CodePipelineDemo
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeletePipeline을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 파이프라인을 삭제합니다. 명령을 실행하면 계속 진행하기 전에 확인하라는 메시지가 표시됩니다. -Force 파라미터를 추가하여 프롬프트 없이 파이프라인을 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-CPPipeline -Name CodePipelineDemo
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeletePipeline을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **DisableStageTransition** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DisableStageTransition`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

파이프라인에서 스테이지로의 전환을 비활성화하려면

이 예제에서는 MyFirstPipeline 파이프라인 in AWS CodePipeline의 베타 단계로의 전환을 비활성화합니다.

명령:

```
aws codepipeline disable-stage-transition --pipeline-name MyFirstPipeline --
stage-name Beta  --transition-type Inbound
```

출력:

```
None.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DisableStageTransition을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 파이프라인의 지정된 단계에 대한 인바운드 전환을 비활성화합니다.

```
Disable-CPStageTransition -PipelineName CodePipelineDemo -Reason "Disabling
 temporarily." -StageName Beta -TransitionType Inbound
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DisableStageTransition을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 파이프라인의 지정된 단계에 대한 인바운드 전환을 비활성화합니다.

```
Disable-CPStageTransition -PipelineName CodePipelineDemo -Reason "Disabling
 temporarily." -StageName Beta -TransitionType Inbound
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DisableStageTransition을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **`EnableStageTransition`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `EnableStageTransition`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

파이프라인에서 스테이지로의 전환을 활성화하려면

이 예제에서는 MyFirstPipeline 파이프라인 in AWS CodePipeline의 베타 단계로의 전환을 활성화합니다.

명령:

```
aws codepipeline enable-stage-transition --pipeline-name MyFirstPipeline --stage-name Beta  --transition-type Inbound
```

출력:

```
None.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 EnableStageTransition을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 파이프라인의 지정된 단계에 대한 인바운드 전환을 활성화합니다.

```
Enable-CPStageTransition -PipelineName CodePipelineDemo -StageName Beta -TransitionType Inbound
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 EnableStageTransition을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 파이프라인의 지정된 단계에 대한 인바운드 전환을 활성화합니다.

```
Enable-CPStageTransition -PipelineName CodePipelineDemo -StageName Beta -TransitionType Inbound
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 EnableStageTransition을 참조하세요.

CLI로 **`GetJobDetails`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetJobDetails`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

작업의 세부 정보를 가져오려면

이 예제에서는 ID가 f4f4ff82-2d11-EXAMPLE로 표시되는 작업에 대한 세부 정보를 반환합니다. 이 명령은 사용자 지정 작업에만 사용됩니다. 이 명령이 호출되면 AWS CodePipeline은 사용자 지정 작업에 필요한 경우 파이프라인의 아티팩트를 저장하는 데 사용되는 Amazon S3 버킷에 대한 임시 자격 증명을 반환합니다. 이 명령은 작업에 대해 정의된 보안 암호 값이 정의된 경우에도 해당 값을 반환합니다.

명령:

```
aws codepipeline get-job-details --job-id f4f4ff82-2d11-EXAMPLE
```

출력:

```
{
 "jobDetails": {
  "accountId": "111111111111",
  "data": {
    "actionConfiguration": {
      "__type": "ActionConfiguration",
      "configuration": {
        "ProjectName": "MyJenkinsExampleTestProject"
      }
    },
    "actionTypeId": {
      "__type": "ActionTypeId",
      "category": "Test",
      "owner": "Custom",
      "provider": "MyJenkinsProviderName",
      "version": "1"
    },
    "artifactCredentials": {
      "__type": "AWSSessionCredentials",
      "accessKeyId": "AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE",
      "secretAccessKey": "wJalrXUtnFEMI/K7MDENG/bPxRfiCYEXAMPLEKEY",
      "sessionToken":
 "fICCQD6m7oRw0uXOjANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQUFADCBiDELMAkGA1UEBhMCVVMxCzAJBgNVBAgTAldBMRAwDgYDVQQH
+a4GmWIWJ21uUSfwfEvySWtC2XADZ4nB+BLYgVIk60CpiwsZ3G93vUEIO3IyNoH/
```

```
f0wYK8m9TrDHudUZg3qX4waLG5M43q7Wgc/
MbQITxOUSQv7c7ugFFDzQGBzZswY6786m86gpEIbb3OhjZnzcvQAaRHhdlQWIMm2nrAgMBAAEwDQYJKoZIhvcNAQE
+auNKyExzyLwaxlAoo7TJHidbtS4J5iNmZgXL0FkbFFBjvSfpJIlJ00zbhNYS5f6GuoEDmFJl0ZxBHjJnyp378OD8
    },
    "inputArtifacts": [
      {
        "__type": "Artifact",
        "location": {
          "s3Location": {
            "bucketName": "codepipeline-us-east-1-11EXAMPLE11",
            "objectKey": "MySecondPipeline/MyAppBuild/EXAMPLE"
          },
          "type": "S3"
        },
        "name": "MyAppBuild"
      }
    ],
    "outputArtifacts": [],
    "pipelineContext": {
      "__type": "PipelineContext",
      "action": {
        "name": "MyJenkinsTest-Action"
      },
      "pipelineName": "MySecondPipeline",
      "stage": {
        "name": "Testing"
      }
    }
  },
  "id": "f4f4ff82-2d11-EXAMPLE"
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetJobDetails를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 작업에 대한 일반 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-CPJobDetail -JobId f570dc12-5ef3-44bc-945a-6e133EXAMPLE
```

출력:

```
AccountId       Data                                Id
---------       ----                                --
80398EXAMPLE    Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.JobData
 f570dc12-5ef3-44bc-945a-6e133EXAMPLE
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 작업에 대한 자세한 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
$jobDetails = Get-CPJobDetail -JobId f570dc12-5ef3-44bc-945a-6e133EXAMPLE
Write-Output ("For Job " + $jobDetails.Id + ":")
Write-Output ("  AccountId = " + $jobDetails.AccountId)
$jobData = $jobDetails.Data
Write-Output ("  Configuration:")
ForEach ($key in $jobData.ActionConfiguration.Keys) {
  $value = $jobData.ActionConfiguration.$key
  Write-Output ("    " + $key + " = " + $value)
}
Write-Output ("  ActionTypeId:")
Write-Output ("    Category = " + $jobData.ActionTypeId.Category)
Write-Output ("    Owner = " + $jobData.ActionTypeId.Owner)
Write-Output ("    Provider = " + $jobData.ActionTypeId.Provider)
Write-Output ("    Version = " + $jobData.ActionTypeId.Version)
Write-Output ("  ArtifactCredentials:")
Write-Output ("    AccessKeyId = " + $jobData.ArtifactCredentials.AccessKeyId)
Write-Output ("    SecretAccessKey = " +
 $jobData.ArtifactCredentials.SecretAccessKey)
Write-Output ("    SessionToken = " + $jobData.ArtifactCredentials.SessionToken)
Write-Output ("  InputArtifacts:")
ForEach ($ia in $jobData.InputArtifacts) {
  Write-Output ("    " + $ia.Name)
}
Write-Output ("  OutputArtifacts:")
ForEach ($oa in $jobData.OutputArtifacts) {
  Write-Output ("    " + $oa.Name)
}
Write-Output ("  PipelineContext:")
$context = $jobData.PipelineContext
Write-Output ("    Name = " + $context.Action.Name)
Write-Output ("    PipelineName = " + $context.PipelineName)
Write-Output ("    Stage = " + $context.Stage.Name)
```

출력:

```
For Job f570dc12-5ef3-44bc-945a-6e133EXAMPLE:
  AccountId = 80398EXAMPLE
  Configuration:
  ActionTypeId:
    Category = Build
    Owner = Custom
    Provider = MyCustomProviderName
    Version = 1
  ArtifactCredentials:
    AccessKeyId = ASIAIEI3...IXI6YREX
    SecretAccessKey = cqAFDhEi...RdQyfa2u
    SessionToken = AQoDYXdz...5u+lsAU=
  InputArtifacts:
    MyApp
  OutputArtifacts:
    MyAppBuild
  PipelineContext:
    Name = Build
    PipelineName = CodePipelineDemo
    Stage = Build
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetJobDetails를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 작업에 대한 일반 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-CPJobDetail -JobId f570dc12-5ef3-44bc-945a-6e133EXAMPLE
```

출력:

```
AccountId       Data                                  Id
---------       ----                                  --
80398EXAMPLE    Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.JobData
 f570dc12-5ef3-44bc-945a-6e133EXAMPLE
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 작업에 대한 자세한 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
$jobDetails = Get-CPJobDetail -JobId f570dc12-5ef3-44bc-945a-6e133EXAMPLE
Write-Output ("For Job " + $jobDetails.Id + ":")
Write-Output ("  AccountId = " + $jobDetails.AccountId)
$jobData = $jobDetails.Data
```

```
Write-Output ("  Configuration:")
ForEach ($key in $jobData.ActionConfiguration.Keys) {
  $value = $jobData.ActionConfiguration.$key
  Write-Output ("    " + $key + " = " + $value)
}
Write-Output ("  ActionTypeId:")
Write-Output ("    Category = " + $jobData.ActionTypeId.Category)
Write-Output ("    Owner = " + $jobData.ActionTypeId.Owner)
Write-Output ("    Provider = " + $jobData.ActionTypeId.Provider)
Write-Output ("    Version = " + $jobData.ActionTypeId.Version)
Write-Output ("  ArtifactCredentials:")
Write-Output ("    AccessKeyId = " + $jobData.ArtifactCredentials.AccessKeyId)
Write-Output ("    SecretAccessKey = " +
 $jobData.ArtifactCredentials.SecretAccessKey)
Write-Output ("    SessionToken = " + $jobData.ArtifactCredentials.SessionToken)
Write-Output ("  InputArtifacts:")
ForEach ($ia in $jobData.InputArtifacts) {
  Write-Output ("    " + $ia.Name)
}
Write-Output ("  OutputArtifacts:")
ForEach ($oa in $jobData.OutputArtifacts) {
  Write-Output ("    " + $oa.Name)
}
Write-Output ("  PipelineContext:")
$context = $jobData.PipelineContext
Write-Output ("    Name = " + $context.Action.Name)
Write-Output ("    PipelineName = " + $context.PipelineName)
Write-Output ("    Stage = " + $context.Stage.Name)
```

출력:

```
For Job f570dc12-5ef3-44bc-945a-6e133EXAMPLE:
  AccountId = 80398EXAMPLE
  Configuration:
  ActionTypeId:
    Category = Build
    Owner = Custom
    Provider = MyCustomProviderName
    Version = 1
  ArtifactCredentials:
    AccessKeyId = ASIAIEI3...IXI6YREX
    SecretAccessKey = cqAFDhEi...RdQyfa2u
    SessionToken = AQoDYXdz...5u+lsAU=
```

```
  InputArtifacts:
    MyApp
  OutputArtifacts:
    MyAppBuild
  PipelineContext:
    Name = Build
    PipelineName = CodePipelineDemo
    Stage = Build
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetJobDetails를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **GetPipeline** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetPipeline`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

파이프라인의 구조를 보려면

이 예제에서는 MyFirstPipeline이라는 파이프라인의 구조를 반환합니다.

명령:

```
aws codepipeline get-pipeline --name MyFirstPipeline
```

출력:

```
{
  "pipeline": {
      "roleArn": "arn:aws:iam::111111111111:role/AWS-CodePipeline-Service",
      "stages": [
          {
              "name": "Source",
              "actions": [
                  {
                      "inputArtifacts": [],
                      "name": "Source",
                      "actionTypeId": {
                          "category": "Source",
                          "owner": "AWS",
                          "version": "1",
```

```
                        "provider": "S3"
                    },
                    "outputArtifacts": [
                        {
                            "name": "MyApp"
                        }
                    ],
                    "configuration": {
                        "S3Bucket": "awscodepipeline-demo-bucket",
                        "S3ObjectKey": "aws-codepipeline-s3-aws-
codedeploy_linux.zip"
                    },
                    "runOrder": 1
                }
            ]
        },
        {
            "name": "Beta",
            "actions": [
                {
                    "inputArtifacts": [
                        {
                            "name": "MyApp"
                        }
                    ],
                    "name": "CodePipelineDemoFleet",
                    "actionTypeId": {
                        "category": "Deploy",
                        "owner": "AWS",
                        "version": "1",
                        "provider": "CodeDeploy"
                    },
                    "outputArtifacts": [],
                    "configuration": {
                        "ApplicationName": "CodePipelineDemoApplication",
                        "DeploymentGroupName": "CodePipelineDemoFleet"
                    },
                    "runOrder": 1
                }
            ]
        }
    ],
    "artifactStore": {
        "type": "S3",
```

```
            "location": "codepipeline-us-east-1-11EXAMPLE11"
        },
        "name": "MyFirstPipeline",
        "version": 1
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetPipeline을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 파이프라인에 대한 일반 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-CPPipeline -Name CodePipelineDemo -Version 1
```

출력:

```
ArtifactStore : Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.ArtifactStore
Name          : CodePipelineDemo
RoleArn       : arn:aws:iam::80398EXAMPLE:role/CodePipelineServiceRole
Stages        : {Source, Build, Beta, TestStage}
Version       : 1
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 파이프라인에 대한 자세한 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
$pipeline = Get-CPPipeline -Name CodePipelineDemo
Write-Output ("Name = " + $pipeline.Name)
Write-Output ("RoleArn = " + $pipeline.RoleArn)
Write-Output ("Version = " + $pipeline.Version)
Write-Output ("ArtifactStore:")
Write-Output ("  Location = " + $pipeline.ArtifactStore.Location)
Write-Output ("  Type = " + $pipeline.ArtifactStore.Type.Value)
Write-Output ("Stages:")
ForEach ($stage in $pipeline.Stages) {
  Write-Output ("  Name = " + $stage.Name)
  Write-Output ("    Actions:")
  ForEach ($action in $stage.Actions) {
    Write-Output ("      Name = " + $action.Name)
 Write-Output ("        Category = " + $action.ActionTypeId.Category)
```

```
 Write-Output ("        Owner = " + $action.ActionTypeId.Owner)
 Write-Output ("        Provider = " + $action.ActionTypeId.Provider)
 Write-Output ("        Version = " + $action.ActionTypeId.Version)
 Write-Output ("        Configuration:")
 ForEach ($key in $action.Configuration.Keys) {
   $value = $action.Configuration.$key
   Write-Output ("          " + $key + " = " + $value)
 }
 Write-Output ("        InputArtifacts:")
 ForEach ($ia in $action.InputArtifacts) {
   Write-Output ("          " + $ia.Name)
 }
 ForEach ($oa in $action.OutputArtifacts) {
   Write-Output ("          " + $oa.Name)
 }
 Write-Output ("        RunOrder = " + $action.RunOrder)
  }
}
```

출력:

```
Name = CodePipelineDemo
RoleArn = arn:aws:iam::80398EXAMPLE:role/CodePipelineServiceRole
Version = 3
ArtifactStore:
  Location = amzn-s3-demo-bucket
  Type = S3
Stages:
  Name = Source
    Actions:
      Name = Source
        Category = Source
        Owner = ThirdParty
        Provider = GitHub
        Version = 1
        Configuration:
          Branch = master
          OAuthToken = ****
          Owner = my-user-name
          Repo = MyRepoName
        InputArtifacts:
          MyApp
        RunOrder = 1
```

```
  Name = Build
    Actions:
      Name = Build
        Category = Build
        Owner = Custom
        Provider = MyCustomProviderName
        Version = 1
        Configuration:
          ProjectName = MyProjectName
        InputArtifacts:
          MyApp
          MyAppBuild
        RunOrder = 1
  Name = Beta
    Actions:
      Name = CodePipelineDemoFleet
        Category = Deploy
        Owner = AWS
        Provider = CodeDeploy
        Version = 1
        Configuration:
          ApplicationName = CodePipelineDemoApplication
          DeploymentGroupName = CodePipelineDemoFleet
        InputArtifacts:
          MyAppBuild
        RunOrder = 1
  Name = TestStage
    Actions:
      Name = MyJenkinsTestAction
        Category = Test
        Owner = Custom
        Provider = MyCustomTestProvider
        Version = 1
        Configuration:
          ProjectName = MyJenkinsProjectName
        InputArtifacts:
          MyAppBuild
        RunOrder = 1
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetPipeline을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 파이프라인에 대한 일반 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-CPPipeline -Name CodePipelineDemo -Version 1
```

출력:

```
ArtifactStore : Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.ArtifactStore
Name          : CodePipelineDemo
RoleArn       : arn:aws:iam::80398EXAMPLE:role/CodePipelineServiceRole
Stages        : {Source, Build, Beta, TestStage}
Version       : 1
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 파이프라인에 대한 자세한 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
$pipeline = Get-CPPipeline -Name CodePipelineDemo
Write-Output ("Name = " + $pipeline.Name)
Write-Output ("RoleArn = " + $pipeline.RoleArn)
Write-Output ("Version = " + $pipeline.Version)
Write-Output ("ArtifactStore:")
Write-Output ("  Location = " + $pipeline.ArtifactStore.Location)
Write-Output ("  Type = " + $pipeline.ArtifactStore.Type.Value)
Write-Output ("Stages:")
ForEach ($stage in $pipeline.Stages) {
  Write-Output ("  Name = " + $stage.Name)
  Write-Output ("    Actions:")
  ForEach ($action in $stage.Actions) {
    Write-Output ("      Name = " + $action.Name)
 Write-Output ("        Category = " + $action.ActionTypeId.Category)
 Write-Output ("        Owner = " + $action.ActionTypeId.Owner)
 Write-Output ("        Provider = " + $action.ActionTypeId.Provider)
 Write-Output ("        Version = " + $action.ActionTypeId.Version)
 Write-Output ("        Configuration:")
 ForEach ($key in $action.Configuration.Keys) {
   $value = $action.Configuration.$key
   Write-Output ("          " + $key + " = " + $value)
 }
 Write-Output ("        InputArtifacts:")
 ForEach ($ia in $action.InputArtifacts) {
   Write-Output ("          " + $ia.Name)
 }
 ForEach ($oa in $action.OutputArtifacts) {
   Write-Output ("          " + $oa.Name)
 }
 Write-Output ("        RunOrder = " + $action.RunOrder)
```

```
  }
}
```

출력:

```
Name = CodePipelineDemo
RoleArn = arn:aws:iam::80398EXAMPLE:role/CodePipelineServiceRole
Version = 3
ArtifactStore:
  Location = amzn-s3-demo-bucket
  Type = S3
Stages:
  Name = Source
    Actions:
      Name = Source
        Category = Source
        Owner = ThirdParty
        Provider = GitHub
        Version = 1
        Configuration:
          Branch = master
          OAuthToken = ****
          Owner = my-user-name
          Repo = MyRepoName
        InputArtifacts:
          MyApp
        RunOrder = 1
  Name = Build
    Actions:
      Name = Build
        Category = Build
        Owner = Custom
        Provider = MyCustomProviderName
        Version = 1
        Configuration:
          ProjectName = MyProjectName
        InputArtifacts:
          MyApp
          MyAppBuild
        RunOrder = 1
  Name = Beta
    Actions:
      Name = CodePipelineDemoFleet
```

```
        Category = Deploy
        Owner = AWS
        Provider = CodeDeploy
        Version = 1
        Configuration:
          ApplicationName = CodePipelineDemoApplication
          DeploymentGroupName = CodePipelineDemoFleet
        InputArtifacts:
          MyAppBuild
        RunOrder = 1
  Name = TestStage
    Actions:
      Name = MyJenkinsTestAction
        Category = Test
        Owner = Custom
        Provider = MyCustomTestProvider
        Version = 1
        Configuration:
          ProjectName = MyJenkinsProjectName
        InputArtifacts:
          MyAppBuild
        RunOrder = 1
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetPipeline을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **GetPipelineState** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetPipelineState`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

파이프라인 상태에 대한 정보를 가져오려면

이 예제에서는 MyFirstPipeline이라는 파이프라인의 최신 상태를 반환합니다.

명령:

```
aws codepipeline get-pipeline-state --name MyFirstPipeline
```

출력:

```
{
 "created": 1446137312.204,
 "pipelineName": "MyFirstPipeline",
 "pipelineVersion": 1,
 "stageStates": [
  {
    "actionStates": [
      {
        "actionName": "Source",
        "entityUrl": "https://console.aws.amazon.com/s3/home?#",
        "latestExecution": {
          "lastStatusChange": 1446137358.328,
          "status": "Succeeded"
        }
      }
    ],
    "stageName": "Source"
  },
  {
    "actionStates": [
      {
        "actionName": "CodePipelineDemoFleet",
        "entityUrl": "https://console.aws.amazon.com/codedeploy/
home?#/applications/CodePipelineDemoApplication/deployment-groups/
CodePipelineDemoFleet",
        "latestExecution": {
          "externalExecutionId": "d-EXAMPLE",
          "externalExecutionUrl": "https://console.aws.amazon.com/codedeploy/
home?#/deployments/d-EXAMPLE",
          "lastStatusChange": 1446137493.131,
          "status": "Succeeded",
          "summary": "Deployment Succeeded"
        }
      }
    ],
    "inboundTransitionState": {
      "enabled": true
    },
    "stageName": "Beta"
  }
 ],
 "updated": 1446137312.204
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetPipelineState를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 파이프라인의 단계에 대한 일반 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-CPPipelineState -Name CodePipelineDemo
```

출력:

```
Created         : 8/13/2015 10:17:54 PM
PipelineName    : CodePipelineDemo
PipelineVersion : 1
StageStates     : {Source, Build, Beta, TestStage}
Updated         : 8/13/2015 10:17:54 PM
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 파이프라인의 상태에 대한 자세한 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
ForEach ($stageState in (Get-CPPipelineState -Name $arg).StageStates) {
  Write-Output ("For " + $stageState.StageName + ":")
  Write-Output ("  InboundTransitionState:")
  Write-Output ("    DisabledReason = " +
 $stageState.InboundTransitionState.DisabledReason)
  Write-Output ("    Enabled = " + $stageState.InboundTransitionState.Enabled)
  Write-Output ("    LastChangedAt = " +
 $stageState.InboundTransitionState.LastChangedAt)
  Write-Output ("    LastChangedBy = " +
 $stageState.InboundTransitionState.LastChangedBy)
  Write-Output ("  ActionStates:")
  ForEach ($actionState in $stageState.ActionStates) {
    Write-Output ("    For " + $actionState.ActionName + ":")
 Write-Output ("      CurrentRevision:")
    Write-Output ("        Created = " + $actionState.CurrentRevision.Created)
 Write-Output ("        RevisionChangeId = " +
 $actionState.CurrentRevision.RevisionChangeId)
 Write-Output ("        RevisionId = " + $actionState.CurrentRevision.RevisionId)
 Write-Output ("      EntityUrl = " + $actionState.EntityUrl)
 Write-Output ("      LatestExecution:")
    Write-Output ("        ErrorDetails:")
```

```
    Write-Output ("          Code = " +
 $actionState.LatestExecution.ErrorDetails.Code)
 Write-Output ("          Message = " +
 $actionState.LatestExecution.ErrorDetails.Message)
 Write-Output ("        ExternalExecutionId = " +
 $actionState.LatestExecution.ExternalExecutionId)
 Write-Output ("        ExternalExecutionUrl = " +
 $actionState.LatestExecution.ExternalExecutionUrl)
 Write-Output ("        LastStatusChange = " +
 $actionState.LatestExecution.LastStatusChange)
 Write-Output ("        PercentComplete = " +
 $actionState.LatestExecution.PercentComplete)
 Write-Output ("        Status = " + $actionState.LatestExecution.Status)
 Write-Output ("        Summary = " + $actionState.LatestExecution.Summary)
 Write-Output ("      RevisionUrl = " + $actionState.RevisionUrl)
  }
}
```

출력:

```
For Source:
  InboundTransitionState:
    DisabledReason =
    Enabled =
    LastChangedAt =
    LastChangedBy =
  ActionStates:
    For Source:
      CurrentRevision:
        Created =
        RevisionChangeId =
        RevisionId =
      EntityUrl = https://github.com/my-user-name/MyRepoName/tree/master
      LatestExecution:
        ErrorDetails:
          Code =
          Message =
        ExternalExecutionId =
        ExternalExecutionUrl =
        LastStatusChange = 07/20/2015 23:28:45
        PercentComplete = 0
        Status = Succeeded
        Summary =
```

```
      RevisionUrl =
For Build:
  InboundTransitionState:
    DisabledReason =
    Enabled = True
    LastChangedAt = 01/01/0001 00:00:00
    LastChangedBy =
  ActionStates:
    For Build:
      CurrentRevision:
        Created =
        RevisionChangeId =
        RevisionId =
      EntityUrl = http://54.174.131.1EX/job/MyJenkinsDemo
      LatestExecution:
        ErrorDetails:
          Code = TimeoutError
          Message = The action failed because a job worker exceeded its time
 limit. If this is a custom action, make sure that the job worker is configured
 correctly.
        ExternalExecutionId =
        ExternalExecutionUrl =
        LastStatusChange = 07/21/2015 00:29:29
        PercentComplete = 0
        Status = Failed
        Summary =
      RevisionUrl =
For Beta:
  InboundTransitionState:
    DisabledReason =
    Enabled = True
    LastChangedAt = 01/01/0001 00:00:00
    LastChangedBy =
  ActionStates:
    For CodePipelineDemoFleet:
      CurrentRevision:
        Created =
        RevisionChangeId =
        RevisionId =
      EntityUrl = https://console.aws.amazon.com/codedeploy/home?#/applications/
CodePipelineDemoApplication/deployment-groups/CodePipelineDemoFleet
      LatestExecution:
        ErrorDetails:
          Code =
```

```
          Message =
        ExternalExecutionId = d-D5LTCZXEX
        ExternalExecutionUrl = https://console.aws.amazon.com/codedeploy/home?#/
deployments/d-D5LTCZXEX
        LastStatusChange = 07/08/2015 22:07:42
        PercentComplete = 0
        Status = Succeeded
        Summary = Deployment Succeeded
      RevisionUrl =
For TestStage:
  InboundTransitionState:
    DisabledReason =
    Enabled = True
    LastChangedAt = 01/01/0001 00:00:00
    LastChangedBy =
  ActionStates:
    For MyJenkinsTestAction25:
      CurrentRevision:
        Created =
        RevisionChangeId =
        RevisionId =
      EntityUrl = http://54.174.131.1EX/job/MyJenkinsDemo
      LatestExecution:
        ErrorDetails:
          Code =
          Message =
        ExternalExecutionId = 5
        ExternalExecutionUrl = http://54.174.131.1EX/job/MyJenkinsDemo/5
        LastStatusChange = 07/08/2015 22:09:03
        PercentComplete = 0
        Status = Succeeded
        Summary = Finished
      RevisionUrl =
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetPipelineState를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 파이프라인의 단계에 대한 일반 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-CPPipelineState -Name CodePipelineDemo
```

출력:

```
Created         : 8/13/2015 10:17:54 PM
PipelineName    : CodePipelineDemo
PipelineVersion : 1
StageStates     : {Source, Build, Beta, TestStage}
Updated         : 8/13/2015 10:17:54 PM
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 파이프라인의 상태에 대한 자세한 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
ForEach ($stageState in (Get-CPPipelineState -Name $arg).StageStates) {
  Write-Output ("For " + $stageState.StageName + ":")
  Write-Output ("  InboundTransitionState:")
  Write-Output ("    DisabledReason = " +
 $stageState.InboundTransitionState.DisabledReason)
  Write-Output ("    Enabled = " + $stageState.InboundTransitionState.Enabled)
  Write-Output ("    LastChangedAt = " +
 $stageState.InboundTransitionState.LastChangedAt)
  Write-Output ("    LastChangedBy = " +
 $stageState.InboundTransitionState.LastChangedBy)
  Write-Output ("  ActionStates:")
  ForEach ($actionState in $stageState.ActionStates) {
    Write-Output ("    For " + $actionState.ActionName + ":")
 Write-Output ("      CurrentRevision:")
    Write-Output ("        Created = " + $actionState.CurrentRevision.Created)
 Write-Output ("        RevisionChangeId = " +
 $actionState.CurrentRevision.RevisionChangeId)
 Write-Output ("        RevisionId = " + $actionState.CurrentRevision.RevisionId)
 Write-Output ("      EntityUrl = " + $actionState.EntityUrl)
 Write-Output ("      LatestExecution:")
    Write-Output ("        ErrorDetails:")
    Write-Output ("          Code = " +
 $actionState.LatestExecution.ErrorDetails.Code)
 Write-Output ("          Message = " +
 $actionState.LatestExecution.ErrorDetails.Message)
 Write-Output ("        ExternalExecutionId = " +
 $actionState.LatestExecution.ExternalExecutionId)
 Write-Output ("        ExternalExecutionUrl = " +
 $actionState.LatestExecution.ExternalExecutionUrl)
 Write-Output ("        LastStatusChange = " +
 $actionState.LatestExecution.LastStatusChange)
 Write-Output ("        PercentComplete = " +
 $actionState.LatestExecution.PercentComplete)
 Write-Output ("        Status = " + $actionState.LatestExecution.Status)
 Write-Output ("        Summary = " + $actionState.LatestExecution.Summary)
```

```
 Write-Output ("      RevisionUrl = " + $actionState.RevisionUrl)
  }
}
```

출력:

```
For Source:
  InboundTransitionState:
    DisabledReason =
    Enabled =
    LastChangedAt =
    LastChangedBy =
  ActionStates:
    For Source:
      CurrentRevision:
        Created =
        RevisionChangeId =
        RevisionId =
      EntityUrl = https://github.com/my-user-name/MyRepoName/tree/master
      LatestExecution:
        ErrorDetails:
          Code =
          Message =
        ExternalExecutionId =
        ExternalExecutionUrl =
        LastStatusChange = 07/20/2015 23:28:45
        PercentComplete = 0
        Status = Succeeded
        Summary =
      RevisionUrl =
For Build:
  InboundTransitionState:
    DisabledReason =
    Enabled = True
    LastChangedAt = 01/01/0001 00:00:00
    LastChangedBy =
  ActionStates:
    For Build:
      CurrentRevision:
        Created =
        RevisionChangeId =
        RevisionId =
      EntityUrl = http://54.174.131.1EX/job/MyJenkinsDemo
```

```
      LatestExecution:
        ErrorDetails:
          Code = TimeoutError
          Message = The action failed because a job worker exceeded its time
 limit. If this is a custom action, make sure that the job worker is configured
 correctly.
        ExternalExecutionId =
        ExternalExecutionUrl =
        LastStatusChange = 07/21/2015 00:29:29
        PercentComplete = 0
        Status = Failed
        Summary =
      RevisionUrl =
For Beta:
  InboundTransitionState:
    DisabledReason =
    Enabled = True
    LastChangedAt = 01/01/0001 00:00:00
    LastChangedBy =
  ActionStates:
    For CodePipelineDemoFleet:
      CurrentRevision:
        Created =
        RevisionChangeId =
        RevisionId =
      EntityUrl = https://console.aws.amazon.com/codedeploy/home?#/applications/
CodePipelineDemoApplication/deployment-groups/CodePipelineDemoFleet
      LatestExecution:
        ErrorDetails:
          Code =
          Message =
        ExternalExecutionId = d-D5LTCZXEX
        ExternalExecutionUrl = https://console.aws.amazon.com/codedeploy/home?#/
deployments/d-D5LTCZXEX
        LastStatusChange = 07/08/2015 22:07:42
        PercentComplete = 0
        Status = Succeeded
        Summary = Deployment Succeeded
      RevisionUrl =
For TestStage:
  InboundTransitionState:
    DisabledReason =
    Enabled = True
    LastChangedAt = 01/01/0001 00:00:00
```

```
    LastChangedBy =
  ActionStates:
    For MyJenkinsTestAction25:
      CurrentRevision:
        Created =
        RevisionChangeId =
        RevisionId =
      EntityUrl = http://54.174.131.1EX/job/MyJenkinsDemo
      LatestExecution:
        ErrorDetails:
          Code =
          Message =
        ExternalExecutionId = 5
        ExternalExecutionUrl = http://54.174.131.1EX/job/MyJenkinsDemo/5
        LastStatusChange = 07/08/2015 22:09:03
        PercentComplete = 0
        Status = Succeeded
        Summary = Finished
      RevisionUrl =
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetPipelineState를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **ListActionTypes** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListActionTypes`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

사용 가능한 작업 유형을 보려면

단독으로 사용되는 list-action-types 명령은 AWS 계정에서 사용할 수 있는 모든 작업의 구조를 반환합니다. 이 예제에서는 --action-owner-filter 옵션을 사용하여 사용자 지정 작업만 반환합니다.

명령:

```
aws codepipeline list-action-types --action-owner-filter Custom
```

출력:

```
{
  "actionTypes": [
      {
          "inputArtifactDetails": {
              "maximumCount": 5,
              "minimumCount": 0
          },
          "actionConfigurationProperties": [
              {
                  "secret": false,
                  "required": true,
                  "name": "MyJenkinsExampleBuildProject",
                  "key": true,
                  "queryable": true
              }
          ],
          "outputArtifactDetails": {
              "maximumCount": 5,
              "minimumCount": 0
          },
          "id": {
              "category": "Build",
              "owner": "Custom",
              "version": "1",
              "provider": "MyJenkinsProviderName"
          },
          "settings": {
              "entityUrlTemplate": "http://192.0.2.4/job/{Config:ProjectName}",
              "executionUrlTemplate": "http://192.0.2.4/job/{Config:ProjectName}/
{ExternalExecutionId}"
          }
      },
      {
          "inputArtifactDetails": {
              "maximumCount": 5,
              "minimumCount": 0
          },
          "actionConfigurationProperties": [
              {
                  "secret": false,
                  "required": true,
                  "name": "MyJenkinsExampleTestProject",
                  "key": true,
```

```
                    "queryable": true
                }
            ],
            "outputArtifactDetails": {
                "maximumCount": 5,
                "minimumCount": 0
            },
            "id": {
                "category": "Test",
                "owner": "Custom",
                "version": "1",
                "provider": "MyJenkinsProviderName"
            },
            "settings": {
                "entityUrlTemplate": "http://192.0.2.4/job/{Config:ProjectName}",
                "executionUrlTemplate": "http://192.0.2.4/job/{Config:ProjectName}/
{ExternalExecutionId}"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListActionTypes를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 소유자에 대해 사용 가능한 모든 작업에 대한 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
ForEach ($actionType in (Get-CPActionType -ActionOwnerFilter AWS)) {
  Write-Output ("For Category = " + $actionType.Id.Category + ", Owner = " +
 $actionType.Id.Owner + ", Provider = " + $actionType.Id.Provider + ", Version =
 " + $actionType.Id.Version + ":")
  Write-Output ("  ActionConfigurationProperties:")
  ForEach ($acp in $actionType.ActionConfigurationProperties) {
    Write-Output ("    For " + $acp.Name + ":")
    Write-Output ("      Description = " + $acp.Description)
    Write-Output ("      Key = " + $acp.Key)
    Write-Output ("      Queryable = " + $acp.Queryable)
    Write-Output ("      Required = " + $acp.Required)
    Write-Output ("      Secret = " + $acp.Secret)
  }
```

```
  Write-Output ("  InputArtifactDetails:")
  Write-Output ("    MaximumCount = " +
 $actionType.InputArtifactDetails.MaximumCount)
  Write-Output ("    MinimumCount = " +
 $actionType.InputArtifactDetails.MinimumCount)
  Write-Output ("  OutputArtifactDetails:")
  Write-Output ("    MaximumCount = " +
 $actionType.OutputArtifactDetails.MaximumCount)
  Write-Output ("    MinimumCount = " +
 $actionType.OutputArtifactDetails.MinimumCount)
  Write-Output ("  Settings:")
  Write-Output ("    EntityUrlTemplate = " +
 $actionType.Settings.EntityUrlTemplate)
  Write-Output ("    ExecutionUrlTemplate = " +
 $actionType.Settings.ExecutionUrlTemplate)
}
```

출력:

```
For Category = Deploy, Owner = AWS, Provider = ElasticBeanstalk, Version = 1:
  ActionConfigurationProperties:
    For ApplicationName:
      Description = The AWS Elastic Beanstalk Application name
      Key = True
      Queryable = False
      Required = True
      Secret = False
    For EnvironmentName:
      Description = The AWS Elastic Beanstalk Environment name
      Key = True
      Queryable = False
      Required = True
      Secret = False
  InputArtifactDetails:
    MaximumCount = 1
    MinimumCount = 1
  OutputArtifactDetails:
    MaximumCount = 0
    MinimumCount = 0
  Settings:
    EntityUrlTemplate = https://console.aws.amazon.com/elasticbeanstalk/r/
application/{Config:ApplicationName}
```

```
    ExecutionUrlTemplate = https://console.aws.amazon.com/elasticbeanstalk/r/
application/{Config:ApplicationName}
For Category = Deploy, Owner = AWS, Provider = CodeDeploy, Version = 1:
  ActionConfigurationProperties:
    For ApplicationName:
      Description = The AWS CodeDeploy Application name
      Key = True
      Queryable = False
      Required = True
      Secret = False
    For DeploymentGroupName:
      Description = The AWS CodeDeploy Deployment Group name
      Key = True
      Queryable = False
      Required = True
      Secret = False
  InputArtifactDetails:
    MaximumCount = 1
    MinimumCount = 1
  OutputArtifactDetails:
    MaximumCount = 0
    MinimumCount = 0
  Settings:
    EntityUrlTemplate = https://console.aws.amazon.com/codedeploy/
home?#/applications/{Config:ApplicationName}/deployment-groups/
{Config:DeploymentGroupName}
    ExecutionUrlTemplate = https://console.aws.amazon.com/codedeploy/home?#/
deployments/{ExternalExecutionId}
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ListActionTypes를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 소유자에 대해 사용 가능한 모든 작업에 대한 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
ForEach ($actionType in (Get-CPActionType -ActionOwnerFilter AWS)) {
  Write-Output ("For Category = " + $actionType.Id.Category + ", Owner = " +
 $actionType.Id.Owner + ", Provider = " + $actionType.Id.Provider + ", Version =
 " + $actionType.Id.Version + ":")
  Write-Output ("  ActionConfigurationProperties:")
  ForEach ($acp in $actionType.ActionConfigurationProperties) {
    Write-Output ("    For " + $acp.Name + ":")
    Write-Output ("      Description = " + $acp.Description)
```

```
    Write-Output ("      Key = " + $acp.Key)
    Write-Output ("      Queryable = " + $acp.Queryable)
    Write-Output ("      Required = " + $acp.Required)
    Write-Output ("      Secret = " + $acp.Secret)
  }
  Write-Output ("  InputArtifactDetails:")
  Write-Output ("    MaximumCount = " +
 $actionType.InputArtifactDetails.MaximumCount)
  Write-Output ("    MinimumCount = " +
 $actionType.InputArtifactDetails.MinimumCount)
  Write-Output ("  OutputArtifactDetails:")
  Write-Output ("    MaximumCount = " +
 $actionType.OutputArtifactDetails.MaximumCount)
  Write-Output ("    MinimumCount = " +
 $actionType.OutputArtifactDetails.MinimumCount)
  Write-Output ("  Settings:")
  Write-Output ("    EntityUrlTemplate = " +
 $actionType.Settings.EntityUrlTemplate)
  Write-Output ("    ExecutionUrlTemplate = " +
 $actionType.Settings.ExecutionUrlTemplate)
}
```

출력:

```
For Category = Deploy, Owner = AWS, Provider = ElasticBeanstalk, Version = 1:
  ActionConfigurationProperties:
    For ApplicationName:
      Description = The AWS Elastic Beanstalk Application name
      Key = True
      Queryable = False
      Required = True
      Secret = False
    For EnvironmentName:
      Description = The AWS Elastic Beanstalk Environment name
      Key = True
      Queryable = False
      Required = True
      Secret = False
  InputArtifactDetails:
    MaximumCount = 1
    MinimumCount = 1
  OutputArtifactDetails:
    MaximumCount = 0
```

```
    MinimumCount = 0
  Settings:
    EntityUrlTemplate = https://console.aws.amazon.com/elasticbeanstalk/r/
application/{Config:ApplicationName}
    ExecutionUrlTemplate = https://console.aws.amazon.com/elasticbeanstalk/r/
application/{Config:ApplicationName}
For Category = Deploy, Owner = AWS, Provider = CodeDeploy, Version = 1:
  ActionConfigurationProperties:
    For ApplicationName:
      Description = The AWS CodeDeploy Application name
      Key = True
      Queryable = False
      Required = True
      Secret = False
    For DeploymentGroupName:
      Description = The AWS CodeDeploy Deployment Group name
      Key = True
      Queryable = False
      Required = True
      Secret = False
  InputArtifactDetails:
    MaximumCount = 1
    MinimumCount = 1
  OutputArtifactDetails:
    MaximumCount = 0
    MinimumCount = 0
  Settings:
    EntityUrlTemplate = https://console.aws.amazon.com/codedeploy/
home?#/applications/{Config:ApplicationName}/deployment-groups/
{Config:DeploymentGroupName}
    ExecutionUrlTemplate = https://console.aws.amazon.com/codedeploy/home?#/
deployments/{ExternalExecutionId}
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListActionTypes를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **ListPipelines** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListPipelines`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

파이프라인의 목록을 보려면

이 예시에서는 사용자 AWS 계정과 연결된 all AWS CodePipeline 파이프라인을 나열합니다.

명령:

```
aws codepipeline list-pipelines
```

출력:

```
{
  "pipelines": [
      {
          "updated": 1439504274.641,
          "version": 1,
          "name": "MyFirstPipeline",
          "created": 1439504274.641
      },
      {
          "updated": 1436461837.992,
          "version": 2,
          "name": "MySecondPipeline",
          "created": 1436460801.381
      }
      ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListPipelines를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 사용 가능한 파이프라인 목록을 가져옵니다.

```
Get-CPPipelineList
```

출력:

```
Created                   Name                Updated                   Version
-------                   ----                -------                   -------
8/13/2015 10:17:54 PM     CodePipelineDemo    8/13/2015 10:17:54 PM     3
7/8/2015 2:41:53 AM       MyFirstPipeline     7/22/2015 9:06:37 PM      7
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ListPipelines을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 사용 가능한 파이프라인 목록을 가져옵니다.

```
Get-CPPipelineList
```

출력:

```
Created                   Name                Updated                   Version
-------                   ----                -------                   -------
8/13/2015 10:17:54 PM     CodePipelineDemo    8/13/2015 10:17:54 PM     3
7/8/2015 2:41:53 AM       MyFirstPipeline     7/22/2015 9:06:37 PM      7
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListPipelines을 참조하세요.

CLI로 **`PollForJobs`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `PollForJobs`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

사용 가능한 작업을 보려면

이 예제에서는 작업 작업자가 수행할 작업에 대한 정보를 반환합니다. 이 예제에서는 사전 정의된 JSON 파일(MyActionTypeInfo.json)을 사용하여 작업 작업자가 작업을 처리하는 작업 유형에 대한 정보를 제공합니다. 이 명령은 사용자 지정 작업에만 사용됩니다. 이 명령이 호출되면 AWS CodePipeline은 파이프라인의 아티팩트를 저장하는 데 사용되는 Amazon S3 버킷에 대한 임시 자격 증명을 반환합니다. 이 명령은 작업에 대해 정의된 보안 암호 값이 정의된 경우에도 해당 값을 반환합니다.

명령:

```
aws codepipeline poll-for-jobs --cli-input-json file://MyActionTypeInfo.json
```

JSON 파일 샘플 콘텐츠:

```
{
  "actionTypeId": {
    "category": "Test",
    "owner": "Custom",
    "provider": "MyJenkinsProviderName",
    "version": "1"
  },
  "maxBatchSize": 5,
  "queryParam": {
      "ProjectName": "MyJenkinsTestProject"
  }
}
```

출력:

```
{
 "jobs": [
  {
    "accountId": "111111111111",
    "data": {
      "actionConfiguration": {
        "__type": "ActionConfiguration",
        "configuration": {
          "ProjectName": "MyJenkinsExampleTestProject"
        }
      },
      "actionTypeId": {
        "__type": "ActionTypeId",
        "category": "Test",
        "owner": "Custom",
        "provider": "MyJenkinsProviderName",
        "version": "1"
      },
      "artifactCredentials": {
        "__type": "AWSSessionCredentials",
        "accessKeyId": "AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE",
        "secretAccessKey": "wJalrXUtnFEMI/K7MDENG/bPxRfiCYEXAMPLEKEY",
```

```
        "sessionToken":
 "fICCQD6m7oRw0uXOjANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQUFADCBiDELMAkGA1UEBhMCVVMxCzAJBgNVBAgTAldBMRAwDgYDVQQH
+a4GmWIWJ21uUSfwfEvySWtC2XADZ4nB+BLYgVIk60CpiwsZ3G93vUEIO3IyNoH/
f0wYK8m9TrDHudUZg3qX4waLG5M43q7Wgc/
MbQITxOUSQv7c7ugFFDzQGBzZswY6786m86gpEIbb3OhjZnzcvQAaRHhdlQWIMm2nrAgMBAAEwDQYJKoZIhvcNAQE
+auNKyExzyLwaxlAoo7TJHidbtS4J5iNmZgXL0FkbFFBjvSfpJIlJ00zbhNYS5f6GuoEDmFJl0ZxBHjJnyp378OD8
      },
      "inputArtifacts": [
        {
          "__type": "Artifact",
          "location": {
            "s3Location": {
              "bucketName": "codepipeline-us-east-1-11EXAMPLE11",
              "objectKey": "MySecondPipeline/MyAppBuild/EXAMPLE"
            },
            "type": "S3"
          },
          "name": "MyAppBuild"
        }
      ],
      "outputArtifacts": [],
      "pipelineContext": {
        "__type": "PipelineContext",
        "action": {
          "name": "MyJenkinsTest-Action"
        },
        "pipelineName": "MySecondPipeline",
        "stage": {
          "name": "Testing"
        }
      }
    },
    "id": "ef66c259-64f9-EXAMPLE",
    "nonce": "3"
  }
 ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 PollForJobs를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 작업 범주, 소유자, 공급자, 버전 및 쿼리 파라미터에 대해 실행 가능한 모든 작업에 대한 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-CPActionableJobList -ActionTypeId_Category Build -ActionTypeId_Owner Custom
 -ActionTypeId_Provider MyCustomProviderName -ActionTypeId_Version 1 -QueryParam
 @{"ProjectName" = "MyProjectName"}
```

출력:

```
AccountId       Data                                Id
            Nonce
---------       ----                                --
            -----
80398EXAMPLE    Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.JobData   0de392f5-712d-4f41-ace3-
f57a0EXAMPLE    3
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 PollForJobs를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 작업 범주, 소유자, 공급자, 버전 및 쿼리 파라미터에 대해 실행 가능한 모든 작업에 대한 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-CPActionableJobList -ActionTypeId_Category Build -ActionTypeId_Owner Custom
 -ActionTypeId_Provider MyCustomProviderName -ActionTypeId_Version 1 -QueryParam
 @{"ProjectName" = "MyProjectName"}
```

출력:

```
AccountId       Data                                Id
            Nonce
---------       ----                                --
            -----
80398EXAMPLE    Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.JobData   0de392f5-712d-4f41-ace3-
f57a0EXAMPLE    3
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 PollForJobs를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **StartPipelineExecution** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 StartPipelineExecution의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

파이프라인을 통해 최신 개정을 실행하려면

이 예제에서는 'MyFirstPipeline'이라는 파이프라인을 통해 파이프라인의 소스 단계에 있는 최신 개정을 실행합니다.

명령:

```
aws codepipeline start-pipeline-execution --name MyFirstPipeline
```

출력:

```
{
  "pipelineExecutionId": "3137f7cb-7cf7-EXAMPLE"
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 StartPipelineExecution을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 파이프라인 실행을 시작합니다.

```
Start-CPPipelineExecution -Name CodePipelineDemo
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 StartPipelineExecution을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 파이프라인 실행을 시작합니다.

```
Start-CPPipelineExecution -Name CodePipelineDemo
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 StartPipelineExecution을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **UpdatePipeline** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `UpdatePipeline`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

파이프라인 구조를 업데이트하려면

이 예제에서는 update-pipeline 명령을 --cli-input-json 인수와 함께 사용합니다. 이 예제에서는 사전 정의된 JSON 파일(MyFirstPipeline.json)을 사용하여 파이프라인의 구조를 업데이트합니다. AWS CodePipeline은 JSON 파일에 포함된 파이프라인 이름을 인식한 다음 파이프라인 구조의 수정된 필드의 변경 사항을 적용하여 파이프라인을 업데이트합니다.

미리 정의된 JSON 파일을 만들 때는 다음 지침을 따르세요.

get-pipeline 명령을 사용하여 검색된 파이프라인 구조로 작업하는 경우 JSON 파일의 파이프라인 구조에서 메타데이터 섹션을 제거해야 합니다('메타데이터': { } 라인 및 '생성됨', 'pipelineARN', '업데이트됨' 필드). 파이프라인 이름은 변경할 수 없습니다.

명령:

```
aws codepipeline update-pipeline --cli-input-json file://MyFirstPipeline.json
```

샘플 JSON 파일 콘텐츠:

```
{
 "pipeline": {
  "roleArn": "arn:aws:iam::111111111111:role/AWS-CodePipeline-Service",
  "stages": [
    {
      "name": "Source",
      "actions": [
        {
          "inputArtifacts": [],
          "name": "Source",
          "actionTypeId": {
            "category": "Source",
```

```
            "owner": "AWS",
            "version": "1",
            "provider": "S3"
          },
          "outputArtifacts": [
            {
              "name": "MyApp"
            }
          ],
          "configuration": {
            "S3Bucket": "awscodepipeline-demo-bucket2",
            "S3ObjectKey": "aws-codepipeline-s3-aws-codedeploy_linux.zip"
          },
          "runOrder": 1
        }
      ]
    },
    {
      "name": "Beta",
      "actions": [
        {
          "inputArtifacts": [
            {
              "name": "MyApp"
            }
          ],
          "name": "CodePipelineDemoFleet",
          "actionTypeId": {
            "category": "Deploy",
            "owner": "AWS",
            "version": "1",
            "provider": "CodeDeploy"
          },
          "outputArtifacts": [],
          "configuration": {
            "ApplicationName": "CodePipelineDemoApplication",
            "DeploymentGroupName": "CodePipelineDemoFleet"
          },
          "runOrder": 1
        }
      ]
    }
  ],
  "artifactStore": {
```

```
    "type": "S3",
    "location": "codepipeline-us-east-1-11EXAMPLE11"
  },
  "name": "MyFirstPipeline",
  "version": 1
 }
}
```

출력:

```
{
 "pipeline": {
  "artifactStore": {
    "location": "codepipeline-us-east-1-11EXAMPLE11",
    "type": "S3"
  },
  "name": "MyFirstPipeline",
  "roleArn": "arn:aws:iam::111111111111:role/AWS-CodePipeline-Service",
  "stages": [
    {
      "actions": [
        {
          "actionTypeId": {
            "__type": "ActionTypeId",
            "category": "Source",
            "owner": "AWS",
            "provider": "S3",
            "version": "1"
          },
          "configuration": {
            "S3Bucket": "awscodepipeline-demo-bucket2",
            "S3ObjectKey": "aws-codepipeline-s3-aws-codedeploy_linux.zip"
          },
          "inputArtifacts": [],
          "name": "Source",
          "outputArtifacts": [
            {
              "name": "MyApp"
            }
          ],
          "runOrder": 1
        }
      ],
```

```
      "name": "Source"
    },
    {
      "actions": [
        {
          "actionTypeId": {
            "__type": "ActionTypeId",
            "category": "Deploy",
            "owner": "AWS",
            "provider": "CodeDeploy",
            "version": "1"
          },
          "configuration": {
            "ApplicationName": "CodePipelineDemoApplication",
            "DeploymentGroupName": "CodePipelineDemoFleet"
          },
          "inputArtifacts": [
            {
              "name": "MyApp"
            }
          ],
          "name": "CodePipelineDemoFleet",
          "outputArtifacts": [],
          "runOrder": 1
        }
      ],
      "name": "Beta"
    }
  ],
  "version": 3
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 UpdatePipeline을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 기존 파이프라인을 지정된 설정으로 업데이트합니다.

```
$pipeline = New-Object Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.PipelineDeclaration
```

```
$sourceStageAction = New-Object Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.ActionDeclaration
$deployStageAction = New-Object Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.ActionDeclaration

$sourceStageActionOutputArtifact = New-Object
 Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.OutputArtifact
$sourceStageActionOutputArtifact.Name = "MyApp"

$sourceStageAction.ActionTypeId = @{"Category" = "Source"; "Owner" = "AWS";
 "Provider" = "S3"; "Version" = 1}
$sourceStageAction.Configuration.Add("S3Bucket", "amzn-s3-demo-bucket")
$sourceStageAction.Configuration.Add("S3ObjectKey", "my-object-key-name.zip")
$sourceStageAction.OutputArtifacts.Add($sourceStageActionOutputArtifact)
$sourceStageAction.Name = "Source"

$deployStageActionInputArtifact = New-Object
 Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.InputArtifact
$deployStageActionInputArtifact.Name = "MyApp"

$deployStageAction.ActionTypeId = @{"Category" = "Deploy"; "Owner" = "AWS";
 "Provider" = "CodeDeploy"; "Version" = 1}
$deployStageAction.Configuration.Add("ApplicationName",
 "CodePipelineDemoApplication")
$deployStageAction.Configuration.Add("DeploymentGroupName",
 "CodePipelineDemoFleet")
$deployStageAction.InputArtifacts.Add($deployStageActionInputArtifact)
$deployStageAction.Name = "CodePipelineDemoFleet"

$sourceStage = New-Object Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.StageDeclaration
$deployStage = New-Object Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.StageDeclaration

$sourceStage.Name = "MyInputFiles"
$deployStage.Name = "MyTestDeployment"

$sourceStage.Actions.Add($sourceStageAction)
$deployStage.Actions.Add($deployStageAction)

$pipeline.ArtifactStore = @{"Location" = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"; "Type" = "S3"}
$pipeline.Name = "CodePipelineDemo"
$pipeline.RoleArn = "arn:aws:iam::80398EXAMPLE:role/CodePipelineServiceRole"
$pipeline.Stages.Add($sourceStage)
$pipeline.Stages.Add($deployStage)
$pipeline.Version = 1
```

```
Update-CPPipeline -Pipeline $pipeline
```

출력:

```
ArtifactStore : Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.ArtifactStore
Name          : CodePipelineDemo
RoleArn       : arn:aws:iam::80398EXAMPLE:role/CodePipelineServiceRole
Stages        : {InputFiles, TestDeployment}
Version       : 2
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 UpdatePipeline을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 기존 파이프라인을 지정된 설정으로 업데이트합니다.

```
$pipeline = New-Object Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.PipelineDeclaration

$sourceStageAction = New-Object Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.ActionDeclaration
$deployStageAction = New-Object Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.ActionDeclaration

$sourceStageActionOutputArtifact = New-Object
 Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.OutputArtifact
$sourceStageActionOutputArtifact.Name = "MyApp"

$sourceStageAction.ActionTypeId = @{"Category" = "Source"; "Owner" = "AWS";
 "Provider" = "S3"; "Version" = 1}
$sourceStageAction.Configuration.Add("S3Bucket", "amzn-s3-demo-bucket")
$sourceStageAction.Configuration.Add("S3ObjectKey", "my-object-key-name.zip")
$sourceStageAction.OutputArtifacts.Add($sourceStageActionOutputArtifact)
$sourceStageAction.Name = "Source"

$deployStageActionInputArtifact = New-Object
 Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.InputArtifact
$deployStageActionInputArtifact.Name = "MyApp"

$deployStageAction.ActionTypeId = @{"Category" = "Deploy"; "Owner" = "AWS";
 "Provider" = "CodeDeploy"; "Version" = 1}
$deployStageAction.Configuration.Add("ApplicationName",
 "CodePipelineDemoApplication")
$deployStageAction.Configuration.Add("DeploymentGroupName",
 "CodePipelineDemoFleet")
$deployStageAction.InputArtifacts.Add($deployStageActionInputArtifact)
```

```
$deployStageAction.Name = "CodePipelineDemoFleet"

$sourceStage = New-Object Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.StageDeclaration
$deployStage = New-Object Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.StageDeclaration

$sourceStage.Name = "MyInputFiles"
$deployStage.Name = "MyTestDeployment"

$sourceStage.Actions.Add($sourceStageAction)
$deployStage.Actions.Add($deployStageAction)

$pipeline.ArtifactStore = @{"Location" = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"; "Type" = "S3"}
$pipeline.Name = "CodePipelineDemo"
$pipeline.RoleArn = "arn:aws:iam::80398EXAMPLE:role/CodePipelineServiceRole"
$pipeline.Stages.Add($sourceStage)
$pipeline.Stages.Add($deployStage)
$pipeline.Version = 1

Update-CPPipeline -Pipeline $pipeline
```

출력:

```
ArtifactStore : Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.ArtifactStore
Name          : CodePipelineDemo
RoleArn       : arn:aws:iam::80398EXAMPLE:role/CodePipelineServiceRole
Stages        : {InputFiles, TestDeployment}
Version       : 2
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UpdatePipeline을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Cognito 자격 증명의 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Cognito Identity를 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

추가 리소스

- Amazon Cognito 자격 증명 개발자 가이드 - Amazon Cognito 자격 증명에 대한 자세한 정보입니다.
- Amazon Cognito 자격 증명 API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 Amazon Cognito 자격 증명 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Cognito 자격 증명의 기본 예제
  - AWS SDKs 사용한 Amazon Cognito 자격 증명에 대한 작업
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateIdentityPool 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteIdentityPool 함께 사용
    - CLI로 DescribeIdentityPool 사용
    - AWS SDK와 GetCredentialsForIdentity 함께 사용
    - CLI로 GetIdentityPoolRoles 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListIdentityPools 함께 사용
    - CLI로 SetIdentityPoolRoles 사용
    - CLI로 UpdateIdentityPool 사용
- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Cognito 자격 증명 시나리오
  - Amazon Textract 탐색기 애플리케이션 생성

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Cognito 자격 증명의 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제는 Amazon Cognito ID의 기본 사항을 AWS SDK와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- AWS SDKs 사용한 Amazon Cognito 자격 증명에 대한 작업
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateIdentityPool 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteIdentityPool 함께 사용
  - CLI로 DescribeIdentityPool 사용
  - AWS SDK와 GetCredentialsForIdentity 함께 사용

- CLI로 GetIdentityPoolRoles 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListIdentityPools 함께 사용
- CLI로 SetIdentityPoolRoles 사용
- CLI로 UpdateIdentityPool 사용

AWS SDKs 사용한 Amazon Cognito 자격 증명에 대한 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 Amazon Cognito 자격 증명 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

이들 발췌문은 Amazon Cognito Identity API를 직접적으로 호출하며, 컨텍스트에서 실행되어야 하는 더 큰 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드입니다. AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Cognito 자격 증명 시나리오 에서 컨텍스트에 맞는 작업을 볼 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 Amazon Cognito Identity API Reference(Amazon Cognito 자격 증명 API 참조)를 참조하세요.

예시

- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateIdentityPool 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteIdentityPool 함께 사용
- CLI로 DescribeIdentityPool 사용
- AWS SDK와 GetCredentialsForIdentity 함께 사용
- CLI로 GetIdentityPoolRoles 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListIdentityPools 함께 사용
- CLI로 SetIdentityPoolRoles 사용
- CLI로 UpdateIdentityPool 사용

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`CreateIdentityPool`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateIdentityPool`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

Cognito 자격 증명 풀 공급자를 사용하여 자격 증명 풀 생성

이 예시에서는 MyIdentityPool이라는 자격 증명 풀을 생성합니다. Cognito 자격 증명 풀 공급자가 있습니다. 인증되지 않은 자격 증명은 허용되지 않습니다.

명령:

```
aws cognito-identity create-identity-pool --identity-pool-
name MyIdentityPool --no-allow-unauthenticated-identities --cognito-
identity-providers ProviderName="cognito-idp.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/us-
west-2_aaaaaaaaa",ClientId="3n4b5urk1ft4fl3mg5e62d9ado",ServerSideTokenCheck=false
```

출력:

```
{
  "IdentityPoolId": "us-west-2:11111111-1111-1111-1111-111111111111",
  "IdentityPoolName": "MyIdentityPool",
  "AllowUnauthenticatedIdentities": false,
  "CognitoIdentityProviders": [
      {
          "ProviderName": "cognito-idp.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/us-
west-2_111111111",
          "ClientId": "3n4b5urk1ft4fl3mg5e62d9ado",
          "ServerSideTokenCheck": false
      }
  ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateIdentityPool을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentity.CognitoIdentityClient;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentity.model.CreateIdentityPoolRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentity.model.CreateIdentityPoolResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.CognitoIdentityProviderExc

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

                Where:
                    identityPoolName - The name to give your identity pool.
                """;

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

        String identityPoolName = args[0];
        CognitoIdentityClient cognitoClient = CognitoIdentityClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        String identityPoolId = createIdPool(cognitoClient, identityPoolName);
        System.out.println("Unity pool ID " + identityPoolId);
        cognitoClient.close();
    }

    public static String createIdPool(CognitoIdentityClient cognitoClient, String
 identityPoolName) {
        try {
```

```
            CreateIdentityPoolRequest poolRequest =
 CreateIdentityPoolRequest.builder()
                    .allowUnauthenticatedIdentities(false)
                    .identityPoolName(identityPoolName)
                    .build();

            CreateIdentityPoolResponse response =
 cognitoClient.createIdentityPool(poolRequest);
            return response.identityPoolId();

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateIdentityPool을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 인증되지 않은 ID를 허용하는 새 ID 풀을 생성합니다.

```
New-CGIIdentityPool -AllowUnauthenticatedIdentities $true -IdentityPoolName
 CommonTests13
```

출력:

```
LoggedAt                       : 8/12/2015 4:56:07 PM
AllowUnauthenticatedIdentities : True
DeveloperProviderName          :
IdentityPoolId                 : us-east-1:15d49393-ab16-431a-b26e-EXAMPLEGUID3
IdentityPoolName               : CommonTests13
OpenIdConnectProviderARNs      : {}
SupportedLoginProviders        : {}
ResponseMetadata               : Amazon.Runtime.ResponseMetadata
ContentLength                  : 136
HttpStatusCode                 : OK
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CreateIdentityPool을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 인증되지 않은 ID를 허용하는 새 ID 풀을 생성합니다.

```
New-CGIIdentityPool -AllowUnauthenticatedIdentities $true -IdentityPoolName
 CommonTests13
```

출력:

```
LoggedAt                        : 8/12/2015 4:56:07 PM
AllowUnauthenticatedIdentities  : True
DeveloperProviderName           :
IdentityPoolId                  : us-east-1:15d49393-ab16-431a-b26e-EXAMPLEGUID3
IdentityPoolName                : CommonTests13
OpenIdConnectProviderARNs       : {}
SupportedLoginProviders         : {}
ResponseMetadata                : Amazon.Runtime.ResponseMetadata
ContentLength                   : 136
HttpStatusCode                  : OK
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateIdentityPool을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSCognitoIdentity


    /// Create a new identity pool and return its ID.
```

```
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///     - name: The name to give the new identity pool.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A string containing the newly created pool's ID, or `nil`
    ///   if an error occurred.
    ///
    func createIdentityPool(name: String) async throws -> String? {
        do {
            let cognitoInputCall = CreateIdentityPoolInput(developerProviderName:
"com.exampleco.CognitoIdentityDemo",
                                                           identityPoolName:
name)

            let result = try await
cognitoIdentityClient.createIdentityPool(input: cognitoInputCall)
            guard let poolId = result.identityPoolId else {
                return nil
            }

            return poolId
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: createIdentityPool:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- 자세한 내용은 AWS SDK for Swift 개발자 안내서를 참조하십시오.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 CreateIdentityPool을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`DeleteIdentityPool`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteIdentityPool`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

자격 증명 풀 삭제

다음 `delete-identity-pool` 예시에서는 지정된 자격 증명 풀을 삭제합니다.

명령:

```
aws cognito-identity delete-identity-pool \
    --identity-pool-id "us-west-2:11111111-1111-1111-1111-111111111111"
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조에서 DeleteIdentityPool을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.awscore.exception.AwsServiceException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentity.CognitoIdentityClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentity.model.DeleteIdentityPoolRequest;

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

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

                Usage:
```

```
                    <identityPoolId>\s

                Where:
                    identityPoolId - The Id value of your identity pool.
                """;

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

        String identityPoold = args[0];
        CognitoIdentityClient cognitoIdClient = CognitoIdentityClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
                .build();

        deleteIdPool(cognitoIdClient, identityPoold);
        cognitoIdClient.close();
    }

    public static void deleteIdPool(CognitoIdentityClient cognitoIdClient, String
 identityPoold) {
        try {

            DeleteIdentityPoolRequest identityPoolRequest =
 DeleteIdentityPoolRequest.builder()
                    .identityPoolId(identityPoold)
                    .build();

            cognitoIdClient.deleteIdentityPool(identityPoolRequest);
            System.out.println("Done");

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteIdentityPool을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 특정 ID 풀을 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-CGIIdentityPool -IdentityPoolId us-east-1:0de2af35-2988-4d0b-b22d-
EXAMPLEGUID1
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteIdentityPool을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 특정 ID 풀을 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-CGIIdentityPool -IdentityPoolId us-east-1:0de2af35-2988-4d0b-b22d-
EXAMPLEGUID1
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteIdentityPool을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSCognitoIdentity


    /// Delete the specified identity pool.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - id: The ID of the identity pool to delete.
    ///
```

```
    func deleteIdentityPool(id: String) async throws {
        do {
            let input = DeleteIdentityPoolInput(
                identityPoolId: id
            )

            _ = try await cognitoIdentityClient.deleteIdentityPool(input: input)
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: deleteIdentityPool:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- 자세한 내용은 AWS SDK for Swift 개발자 안내서를 참조하십시오.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 DeleteIdentityPool을 참조하십시오.

CLI로 **DescribeIdentityPool** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeIdentityPool의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

자격 증명 풀을 설명하는 방법

이 예제에서는 자격 증명 풀을 설명합니다.

명령:

```
aws cognito-identity describe-identity-pool --identity-pool-id "us-west-2:11111111-1111-1111-1111-111111111111"
```

출력:

```
{
  "IdentityPoolId": "us-west-2:11111111-1111-1111-1111-111111111111",
  "IdentityPoolName": "MyIdentityPool",
  "AllowUnauthenticatedIdentities": false,
  "CognitoIdentityProviders": [
      {
```

```
            "ProviderName": "cognito-idp.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/us-
west-2_111111111",
            "ClientId": "3n4b5urk1ft4fl3mg5e62d9ado",
            "ServerSideTokenCheck": false
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeIdentityPool 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: ID별로 특정 ID 풀에 대한 정보를 검색합니다.

```
Get-CGIIdentityPool -IdentityPoolId us-east-1:0de2af35-2988-4d0b-b22d-
EXAMPLEGUID1
```

출력:

```
LoggedAt                        : 8/12/2015 4:29:40 PM
AllowUnauthenticatedIdentities  : True
DeveloperProviderName           :
IdentityPoolId                  : us-east-1:0de2af35-2988-4d0b-b22d-EXAMPLEGUID1
IdentityPoolName                : CommonTests1
OpenIdConnectProviderARNs       : {}
SupportedLoginProviders         : {}
ResponseMetadata                : Amazon.Runtime.ResponseMetadata
ContentLength                   : 142
HttpStatusCode                  : OK
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeIdentityPool을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: ID별로 특정 ID 풀에 대한 정보를 검색합니다.

```
Get-CGIIdentityPool -IdentityPoolId us-east-1:0de2af35-2988-4d0b-b22d-
EXAMPLEGUID1
```

출력:

```
LoggedAt                        : 8/12/2015 4:29:40 PM
AllowUnauthenticatedIdentities  : True
DeveloperProviderName           :
IdentityPoolId                  : us-east-1:0de2af35-2988-4d0b-b22d-EXAMPLEGUID1
IdentityPoolName                : CommonTests1
OpenIdConnectProviderARNs       : {}
SupportedLoginProviders         : {}
ResponseMetadata                : Amazon.Runtime.ResponseMetadata
ContentLength                   : 142
HttpStatusCode                  : OK
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeIdentityPool을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

AWS SDK와 **GetCredentialsForIdentity** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 GetCredentialsForIdentity의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentity.CognitoIdentityClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentity.model.GetCredentialsForIdentityRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentity.model.GetCredentialsForIdentityResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.CognitoIdentityProviderExc

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
```

```
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class GetIdentityCredentials {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <identityId>\s

            Where:
                identityId - The Id of an existing identity in the format
 REGION:GUID.
            """;

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

        String identityId = args[0];
        CognitoIdentityClient cognitoClient = CognitoIdentityClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        getCredsForIdentity(cognitoClient, identityId);
        cognitoClient.close();
    }

    public static void getCredsForIdentity(CognitoIdentityClient cognitoClient,
 String identityId) {
        try {
            GetCredentialsForIdentityRequest getCredentialsForIdentityRequest =
 GetCredentialsForIdentityRequest
                    .builder()
                    .identityId(identityId)
                    .build();

            GetCredentialsForIdentityResponse response = cognitoClient
```

```
                    .getCredentialsForIdentity(getCredentialsForIdentityRequest);
            System.out.println(
                    "Identity ID " + response.identityId() + ", Access key ID " +
 response.credentials().accessKeyId());

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetCredentialsForIdentity 섹션을 참조하십시오.

CLI로 **GetIdentityPoolRoles** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetIdentityPoolRoles`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

자격 증명 풀 역할을 가져오는 방법

이 예제에서는 자격 증명 풀이 나열되어 있습니다.

명령:

```
aws cognito-identity get-identity-pool-roles --identity-pool-id "us-
west-2:11111111-1111-1111-1111-111111111111"
```

출력:

```
{
  "IdentityPoolId": "us-west-2:11111111-1111-1111-1111-111111111111",
  "Roles": {
      "authenticated": "arn:aws:iam::111111111111:role/
Cognito_MyIdentityPoolAuth_Role",
      "unauthenticated": "arn:aws:iam::111111111111:role/
Cognito_MyIdentityPoolUnauth_Role"
```

```
  }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetIdentityPoolRoles 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 특정 ID 풀의 역할에 대한 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-CGIIdentityPoolRole -IdentityPoolId us-east-1:0de2af35-2988-4d0b-b22d-
EXAMPLEGUID1
```

출력:

```
LoggedAt         : 8/12/2015 4:33:51 PM
IdentityPoolId   : us-east-1:0de2af35-2988-4d0b-b22d-EXAMPLEGUID1
Roles            : {[unauthenticated, arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/
CommonTests1Role]}
ResponseMetadata : Amazon.Runtime.ResponseMetadata
ContentLength    : 165
HttpStatusCode   : OK
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetIdentityPoolRoles를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 특정 ID 풀의 역할에 대한 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-CGIIdentityPoolRole -IdentityPoolId us-east-1:0de2af35-2988-4d0b-b22d-
EXAMPLEGUID1
```

출력:

```
LoggedAt         : 8/12/2015 4:33:51 PM
IdentityPoolId   : us-east-1:0de2af35-2988-4d0b-b22d-EXAMPLEGUID1
Roles            : {[unauthenticated, arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/
CommonTests1Role]}
```

```
ResponseMetadata : Amazon.Runtime.ResponseMetadata
ContentLength    : 165
HttpStatusCode   : OK
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetIdentityPoolRoles를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **ListIdentityPools** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListIdentityPools`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

ID 풀 나열

이 예시에는 자격 증명 풀이 나열되어 있습니다. 최대 20개의 자격 증명이 나열되어 있습니다.

명령:

```
aws cognito-identity list-identity-pools --max-results 20
```

출력:

```
{
  "IdentityPools": [
      {
          "IdentityPoolId": "us-west-2:11111111-1111-1111-1111-111111111111",
          "IdentityPoolName": "MyIdentityPool"
      },
      {
          "IdentityPoolId": "us-west-2:11111111-1111-1111-1111-111111111111",
          "IdentityPoolName": "AnotherIdentityPool"
      },
      {
          "IdentityPoolId": "us-west-2:11111111-1111-1111-1111-111111111111",
          "IdentityPoolName": "IdentityPoolRegionA"
      }
  ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListIdentityPools를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentity.CognitoIdentityClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentity.model.ListIdentityPoolsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentity.model.ListIdentityPoolsResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.CognitoIdentityProviderExc

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ListIdentityPools {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        CognitoIdentityClient cognitoClient = CognitoIdentityClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        listIdPools(cognitoClient);
        cognitoClient.close();
    }

    public static void listIdPools(CognitoIdentityClient cognitoClient) {
        try {
```

```
            ListIdentityPoolsRequest poolsRequest =
 ListIdentityPoolsRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(15)
                    .build();

            ListIdentityPoolsResponse response =
 cognitoClient.listIdentityPools(poolsRequest);
            response.identityPools().forEach(pool -> {
                System.out.println("Pool ID: " + pool.identityPoolId());
                System.out.println("Pool name: " + pool.identityPoolName());
            });

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

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListIdentityPools를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 기존 ID 풀 목록을 검색합니다.

```
Get-CGIIdentityPoolList
```

출력:

```
IdentityPoolId
 IdentityPoolName
--------------
 ----------------
us-east-1:0de2af35-2988-4d0b-b22d-EXAMPLEGUID1                    CommonTests1
us-east-1:118d242d-204e-4b88-b803-EXAMPLEGUID2                    Tests2
us-east-1:15d49393-ab16-431a-b26e-EXAMPLEGUID3                    CommonTests13
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ListIdentityPools를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 기존 ID 풀 목록을 검색합니다.

```
Get-CGIIdentityPoolList
```

출력:

```
IdentityPoolId
 IdentityPoolName
--------------
 ----------------
us-east-1:0de2af35-2988-4d0b-b22d-EXAMPLEGUID1                    CommonTests1
us-east-1:118d242d-204e-4b88-b803-EXAMPLEGUID2                    Tests2
us-east-1:15d49393-ab16-431a-b26e-EXAMPLEGUID3                    CommonTests13
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListIdentityPools를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSCognitoIdentity


    /// Return the ID of the identity pool with the specified name.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - name: The name of the identity pool whose ID should be returned.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A string containing the ID of the specified identity pool
    ///   or `nil` on error or if not found.
    ///
```

```
    func getIdentityPoolID(name: String) async throws -> String? {
        let listPoolsInput = ListIdentityPoolsInput(maxResults: 25)
        // Use "Paginated" to get all the objects.
        // This lets the SDK handle the 'nextToken' field in
 "ListIdentityPoolsOutput".
        let pages = cognitoIdentityClient.listIdentityPoolsPaginated(input:
 listPoolsInput)

        do {
            for try await page in pages {
                guard let identityPools = page.identityPools else {
                    print("ERROR: listIdentityPoolsPaginated returned nil
 contents.")
                    continue
                }

                /// Read pages of identity pools from Cognito until one is found
                /// whose name matches the one specified in the `name` parameter.
                /// Return the matching pool's ID.

                for pool in identityPools {
                    if pool.identityPoolName == name {
                        return pool.identityPoolId!
                    }
                }
            }
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: getIdentityPoolID:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }

        return nil
    }
```

기존 자격 증명 풀의 ID를 가져오거나 존재하지 않으면 생성합니다.

```
import AWSCognitoIdentity


    /// Return the ID of the identity pool with the specified name.
    ///
```

```
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - name: The name of the identity pool whose ID should be returned
    ///
    /// - Returns: A string containing the ID of the specified identity pool.
    ///   Returns `nil` if there's an error or if the pool isn't found.
    ///
    public func getOrCreateIdentityPoolID(name: String) async throws -> String? {
        // See if the pool already exists. If it doesn't, create it.

        do {
            guard let poolId = try await getIdentityPoolID(name: name) else {
                return try await createIdentityPool(name: name)
            }

            return poolId
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: getOrCreateIdentityPoolID:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- 자세한 내용은 AWS SDK for Swift 개발자 안내서를 참조하십시오.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 ListIdentityPools를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **SetIdentityPoolRoles** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 SetIdentityPoolRoles의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

자격 증명 풀 역할을 설정하는 방법

다음 set-identity-pool-roles 예제에서는 자격 증명 풀의 역할을 설정합니다.

```
aws cognito-identity set-identity-pool-roles \
    --identity-pool-id "us-west-2:11111111-1111-1111-1111-111111111111" \
    --roles authenticated="arn:aws:iam::111111111111:role/
Cognito_MyIdentityPoolAuth_Role"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 SetIdentityPoolRoles 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 인증되지 않은 IAM 역할을 갖도록 특정 ID 풀을 구성합니다.

```
Set-CGIIdentityPoolRole -IdentityPoolId us-east-1:0de2af35-2988-4d0b-b22d-
EXAMPLEGUID1 -Role @{ "unauthenticated" = "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/
CommonTests1Role" }
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 SetIdentityPoolRoles를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 인증되지 않은 IAM 역할을 갖도록 특정 ID 풀을 구성합니다.

```
Set-CGIIdentityPoolRole -IdentityPoolId us-east-1:0de2af35-2988-4d0b-b22d-
EXAMPLEGUID1 -Role @{ "unauthenticated" = "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/
CommonTests1Role" }
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 SetIdentityPoolRoles를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **`UpdateIdentityPool`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `UpdateIdentityPool`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

자격 증명 풀을 생성하는 방법

이 예제에서는 자격 증명 풀을 업데이트합니다. 이름을 MyIdentityPool로 설정합니다. 자격 증명 공급자로 Cognito를 추가합니다. 인증되지 않은 자격 증명은 허용되지 않습니다.

명령:

```
aws cognito-identity update-identity-pool --identity-pool-id "us-
west-2:11111111-1111-1111-1111-111111111111" --identity-pool-
name "MyIdentityPool" --no-allow-unauthenticated-identities --cognito-
identity-providers ProviderName="cognito-idp.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/us-
west-2_111111111",ClientId="3n4b5urk1ft4fl3mg5e62d9ado",ServerSideTokenCheck=false
```

출력:

```
{
  "IdentityPoolId": "us-west-2:11111111-1111-1111-1111-111111111111",
  "IdentityPoolName": "MyIdentityPool",
  "AllowUnauthenticatedIdentities": false,
  "CognitoIdentityProviders": [
      {
          "ProviderName": "cognito-idp.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/us-
west-2_111111111",
          "ClientId": "3n4b5urk1ft4fl3mg5e62d9ado",
          "ServerSideTokenCheck": false
      }
  ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 UpdateIdentityPool 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: ID 풀 속성 중 일부를 업데이트합니다. 이 케이스에서는 ID 풀의 이름을 업데이트합니다.

```
Update-CGIIdentityPool -IdentityPoolId us-east-1:0de2af35-2988-4d0b-b22d-
EXAMPLEGUID1 -IdentityPoolName NewPoolName
```

출력:

```
LoggedAt                       : 8/12/2015 4:53:33 PM
AllowUnauthenticatedIdentities : False
DeveloperProviderName          :
IdentityPoolId                 : us-east-1:0de2af35-2988-4d0b-b22d-EXAMPLEGUID1
IdentityPoolName               : NewPoolName
OpenIdConnectProviderARNs      : {}
```

```
SupportedLoginProviders        : {}
ResponseMetadata               : Amazon.Runtime.ResponseMetadata
ContentLength                  : 135
HttpStatusCode                 : OK
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 UpdateIdentityPool을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: ID 풀 속성 중 일부를 업데이트합니다. 이 케이스에서는 ID 풀의 이름을 업데이트합니다.

```
Update-CGIIdentityPool -IdentityPoolId us-east-1:0de2af35-2988-4d0b-b22d-
EXAMPLEGUID1 -IdentityPoolName NewPoolName
```

출력:

```
LoggedAt                       : 8/12/2015 4:53:33 PM
AllowUnauthenticatedIdentities : False
DeveloperProviderName          :
IdentityPoolId                 : us-east-1:0de2af35-2988-4d0b-b22d-EXAMPLEGUID1
IdentityPoolName               : NewPoolName
OpenIdConnectProviderARNs      : {}
SupportedLoginProviders        : {}
ResponseMetadata               : Amazon.Runtime.ResponseMetadata
ContentLength                  : 135
HttpStatusCode                 : OK
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UpdateIdentityPool을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Cognito 자격 증명 시나리오

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Cognito Identity AWS SDKs에서 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이러한 시나리오에서는 Amazon Cognito ID 내에서 여러 함수를 호출하거나 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합하여 특정 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 시나리오에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시나리오는 컨텍스트에 맞는 서비스 작업을 이해하는 데 도움이 되도록 중급 수준의 경험을 대상으로 합니다.

예시

- Amazon Textract 탐색기 애플리케이션 생성

Amazon Textract 탐색기 애플리케이션 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 대화형 애플리케이션을 통해 Amazon Textract 출력을 탐색하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

AWS SDK for JavaScript 를 사용하여 Amazon Textract를 사용하여 문서 이미지에서 데이터를 추출하고 대화형 웹 페이지에 표시하는 React 애플리케이션을 구축하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제는 웹 브라우저에서 실행되며 자격 증명을 위해 인증된 Amazon Cognito 자격 증명이 필요합니다. 이 애플리케이션은 스토리지로 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)를 사용하고 알림을 위해 Amazon Simple Notification Service(Amazon SNS) 주제를 구독하는 Amazon Simple Queue Service(Amazon SQS) 대기열을 폴링합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Cognito 자격 증명
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS
- Amazon Textract

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

Amazon Textract와 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 함께를 사용하여 문서 이미지에서 텍스트, 양식 및 테이블 요소를 감지하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 입력 이미지와 Amazon Textract 출력은 탐지된 요소를 탐색할 수 있는 Tkinter 애플리케이션에 표시됩니다.

- 문서 이미지를 Amazon Textract에 제출하고 감지된 요소의 출력을 탐색합니다.

- Amazon Textract로 직접, 또는 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 버킷을 통해 이미지를 제출합니다.
- 비동기식 API를 사용하여 작업이 완료되면 Amazon Simple Notification Service(Amazon SNS) 주제에 알림을 게시하는 작업을 시작합니다.
- Amazon Simple Queue Service(Amazon SQS) 대기열에서 작업 완료 메시지를 폴링하고 결과를 표시합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Cognito 자격 증명
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS
- Amazon Textract

AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Amazon Cognito 자격 증명 공급자의 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Cognito 자격 증명 공급자를 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

추가 리소스

- Amazon Cognito 자격 증명 공급자 개발자 가이드 - Amazon Cognito 자격 증명 공급자에 대한 자세한 정보입니다.
- Amazon Cognito 자격 증명 공급자 API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 Amazon Cognito 자격 증명 공급자 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.

- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 설정 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

시작

Hello Amazon Cognito

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Cognito 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

CMakeLists.txt CMake 파일의 코드입니다.

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS cognito-idp)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_cognito")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed
 libraries for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
```

```
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
     # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory
 for running and debugging.

     # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # If you are building from the command line, you
 may need to uncomment this
                                     # and set the proper subdirectory to the
 executables' location.

     AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_cognito.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

hello_cognito.cpp 소스 파일의 코드입니다.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/cognito-idp/CognitoIdentityProviderClient.h>
#include <aws/cognito-idp/model/ListUserPoolsRequest.h>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello Cognito" starter application which initializes an Amazon Cognito
 client and lists the Amazon Cognito
 *  user pools.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_cognito'
 *
 */
```

```
int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    int result = 0;
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderClient
 cognitoClient(clientConfig);

        Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.
        std::vector<Aws::String> userPools;

        do {
            Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::ListUserPoolsRequest
 listUserPoolsRequest;
            if (!nextToken.empty()) {
                listUserPoolsRequest.SetNextToken(nextToken);
            }

            Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::ListUserPoolsOutcome
 listUserPoolsOutcome =
                    cognitoClient.ListUserPools(listUserPoolsRequest);

            if (listUserPoolsOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                for (auto &userPool:
 listUserPoolsOutcome.GetResult().GetUserPools()) {

                    userPools.push_back(userPool.GetName());
                }

                nextToken = listUserPoolsOutcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            } else {
                std::cerr << "ListUserPools error: " <<
 listUserPoolsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                result = 1;
                break;
            }
```

```
        } while (!nextToken.empty());
        std::cout << userPools.size() << " user pools found." << std::endl;
        for (auto &userPool: userPools) {
            std::cout << "   user pool: " << userPool << std::endl;
        }
    }

    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return result;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 ListFunctions를 참조하십시오.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
)

// main uses the AWS SDK for Go V2 to create an Amazon Simple Notification
 Service
// (Amazon SNS) client and list the topics in your account.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
```

```
// and config files.
func main() {
 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
  fmt.Println(err)
  return
 }
 cognitoClient := cognitoidentityprovider.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 fmt.Println("Let's list the user pools for your account.")
 var pools []types.UserPoolDescriptionType
 paginator := cognitoidentityprovider.NewListUserPoolsPaginator(
  cognitoClient, &cognitoidentityprovider.ListUserPoolsInput{MaxResults:
 aws.Int32(10)})
 for paginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err := paginator.NextPage(ctx)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get user pools. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  } else {
   pools = append(pools, output.UserPools...)
  }
 }
 if len(pools) == 0 {
  fmt.Println("You don't have any user pools!")
 } else {
  for _, pool := range pools {
   fmt.Printf("\t%v: %v\n", *pool.Name, *pool.Id)
  }
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 ListFunctions를 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.CognitoIdentityProviderClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.CognitoIdentityProviderExc
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.ListUserPoolsResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.ListUserPoolsRequest;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ListUserPools {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        CognitoIdentityProviderClient cognitoClient =
 CognitoIdentityProviderClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        listAllUserPools(cognitoClient);
        cognitoClient.close();
    }

    public static void listAllUserPools(CognitoIdentityProviderClient
 cognitoClient) {
```

```
        try {
            ListUserPoolsRequest request = ListUserPoolsRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .build();

            ListUserPoolsResponse response =
 cognitoClient.listUserPools(request);
            response.userPools().forEach(userpool -> {
                System.out.println("User pool " + userpool.name() + ", User ID "
 + userpool.id());
            });

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListFunctions를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import {
  paginateListUserPools,
  CognitoIdentityProviderClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-cognito-identity-provider";

const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});

export const helloCognito = async () => {
  const paginator = paginateListUserPools({ client }, {});
```

```
  const userPoolNames = [];

  for await (const page of paginator) {
    const names = page.UserPools.map((pool) => pool.Name);
    userPoolNames.push(...names);
  }

  console.log("User pool names: ");
  console.log(userPoolNames.join("\n"));
  return userPoolNames;
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListFunctions를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import boto3

# Create a Cognito Identity Provider client
cognitoidp = boto3.client("cognito-idp")

# Initialize a paginator for the list_user_pools operation
paginator = cognitoidp.get_paginator("list_user_pools")

# Create a PageIterator from the paginator
page_iterator = paginator.paginate(MaxResults=10)

# Initialize variables for pagination
user_pools = []

# Handle pagination
for page in page_iterator:
```

```
    user_pools.extend(page.get("UserPools", []))

# Print the list of user pools
print("User Pools for the account:")
if user_pools:
    for pool in user_pools:
        print(f"Name: {pool['Name']}, ID: {pool['Id']}")
else:
    print("No user pools found.")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListUserPools를 참조하세요.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-cognitoidentityprovider'
require 'logger'

# CognitoManager is a class responsible for managing AWS Cognito operations
# such as listing all user pools in the current AWS account.
class CognitoManager
  def initialize(client)
    @client = client
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
  end

  # Lists and prints all user pools associated with the AWS account.
  def list_user_pools
    paginator = @client.list_user_pools(max_results: 10)
    user_pools = []
    paginator.each_page do |page|
      user_pools.concat(page.user_pools)
```

```
    end

    if user_pools.empty?
      @logger.info('No Cognito user pools found.')
    else
      user_pools.each do |user_pool|
        @logger.info("User pool ID: #{user_pool.id}")
        @logger.info("User pool name: #{user_pool.name}")
        @logger.info("User pool status: #{user_pool.status}")
        @logger.info('---')
      end
    end
  end
end

if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
  cognito_client = Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Client.new
  manager = CognitoManager.new(cognito_client)
  manager.list_user_pools
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 ListFunctions를 참조하십시오.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs 사용하는 Amazon Cognito 자격 증명 공급자의 기본 예제
  - Hello Amazon Cognito
  - AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Amazon Cognito 자격 증명 공급자에 대한 작업
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 AdminCreateUser 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 AdminGetUser 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 AdminInitiateAuth 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 AdminRespondToAuthChallenge 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 AdminSetUserPassword 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 AssociateSoftwareToken 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ConfirmDevice 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ConfirmForgotPassword 함께 사용

    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ConfirmSignUp 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateUserPool 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateUserPoolClient 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteUser 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ForgotPassword 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 InitiateAuth 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListUserPools 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListUsers 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ResendConfirmationCode 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 RespondToAuthChallenge 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 SignUp 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 UpdateUserPool 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 VerifySoftwareToken 함께 사용
- AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Amazon Cognito 자격 증명 공급자에 대한 시나리오
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 Lambda 함수를 사용하여 알려진 Amazon Cognito 사용자를 자동으로 확인
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 Lambda 함수를 사용하여 알려진 Amazon Cognito 사용자를 자동으로 마이그레이션
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 MFA가 필요한 Amazon Cognito 사용자 풀에 사용자 등록
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon Cognito 사용자 인증 후 Lambda 함수로 사용자 지정 활동 데이터 쓰기

AWS SDKs 사용하는 Amazon Cognito 자격 증명 공급자의 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제는 Amazon Cognito ID 제공업체의 기본 사항을 AWS SDK와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- Hello Amazon Cognito
- AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Amazon Cognito 자격 증명 공급자에 대한 작업
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 AdminCreateUser 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 AdminGetUser 함께 사용

- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 AdminInitiateAuth 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 AdminRespondToAuthChallenge 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 AdminSetUserPassword 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 AssociateSoftwareToken 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ConfirmDevice 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ConfirmForgotPassword 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ConfirmSignUp 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateUserPool 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateUserPoolClient 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteUser 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ForgotPassword 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 InitiateAuth 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListUserPools 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListUsers 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ResendConfirmationCode 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 RespondToAuthChallenge 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 SignUp 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 UpdateUserPool 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 VerifySoftwareToken 함께 사용

Hello Amazon Cognito

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Cognito 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

CMakeLists.txt CMake 파일의 코드입니다.

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS cognito-idp)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_cognito")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed
 libraries for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
     # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory
 for running and debugging.

     # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # If you are building from the command line, you
 may need to uncomment this
                                       # and set the proper subdirectory to the
 executables' location.

     AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_cognito.cpp)
```

```
target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

hello_cognito.cpp 소스 파일의 코드입니다.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/cognito-idp/CognitoIdentityProviderClient.h>
#include <aws/cognito-idp/model/ListUserPoolsRequest.h>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello Cognito" starter application which initializes an Amazon Cognito
 client and lists the Amazon Cognito
 *  user pools.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_cognito'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    int result = 0;
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderClient
 cognitoClient(clientConfig);

        Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.
        std::vector<Aws::String> userPools;

        do {
            Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::ListUserPoolsRequest
 listUserPoolsRequest;
            if (!nextToken.empty()) {
```

```
                listUserPoolsRequest.SetNextToken(nextToken);
            }

            Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::ListUserPoolsOutcome
listUserPoolsOutcome =
                    cognitoClient.ListUserPools(listUserPoolsRequest);

            if (listUserPoolsOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                for (auto &userPool:
listUserPoolsOutcome.GetResult().GetUserPools()) {

                    userPools.push_back(userPool.GetName());
                }

                nextToken = listUserPoolsOutcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            } else {
                std::cerr << "ListUserPools error: " <<
listUserPoolsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                result = 1;
                break;
            }


        } while (!nextToken.empty());
        std::cout << userPools.size() << " user pools found." << std::endl;
        for (auto &userPool: userPools) {
            std::cout << "   user pool: " << userPool << std::endl;
        }
    }

    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return result;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 ListFunctions를 참조하십시오.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
)

// main uses the AWS SDK for Go V2 to create an Amazon Simple Notification
 Service
// (Amazon SNS) client and list the topics in your account.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
func main() {
 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
  fmt.Println(err)
  return
 }
 cognitoClient := cognitoidentityprovider.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 fmt.Println("Let's list the user pools for your account.")
 var pools []types.UserPoolDescriptionType
 paginator := cognitoidentityprovider.NewListUserPoolsPaginator(
```

```
  cognitoClient, &cognitoidentityprovider.ListUserPoolsInput{MaxResults:
 aws.Int32(10)})
 for paginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err := paginator.NextPage(ctx)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get user pools. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  } else {
   pools = append(pools, output.UserPools...)
  }
 }
 if len(pools) == 0 {
  fmt.Println("You don't have any user pools!")
 } else {
  for _, pool := range pools {
   fmt.Printf("\t%v: %v\n", *pool.Name, *pool.Id)
  }
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 ListFunctions를 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.CognitoIdentityProviderClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.CognitoIdentityProviderExc
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.ListUserPoolsResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.ListUserPoolsRequest;
```

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ListUserPools {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        CognitoIdentityProviderClient cognitoClient =
 CognitoIdentityProviderClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        listAllUserPools(cognitoClient);
        cognitoClient.close();
    }

    public static void listAllUserPools(CognitoIdentityProviderClient
 cognitoClient) {
        try {
            ListUserPoolsRequest request = ListUserPoolsRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .build();

            ListUserPoolsResponse response =
 cognitoClient.listUserPools(request);
            response.userPools().forEach(userpool -> {
                System.out.println("User pool " + userpool.name() + ", User ID "
 + userpool.id());
            });

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListFunctions를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import {
  paginateListUserPools,
  CognitoIdentityProviderClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-cognito-identity-provider";

const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});

export const helloCognito = async () => {
  const paginator = paginateListUserPools({ client }, {});

  const userPoolNames = [];

  for await (const page of paginator) {
    const names = page.UserPools.map((pool) => pool.Name);
    userPoolNames.push(...names);
  }

  console.log("User pool names: ");
  console.log(userPoolNames.join("\n"));
  return userPoolNames;
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListFunctions를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import boto3

# Create a Cognito Identity Provider client
cognitoidp = boto3.client("cognito-idp")

# Initialize a paginator for the list_user_pools operation
paginator = cognitoidp.get_paginator("list_user_pools")

# Create a PageIterator from the paginator
page_iterator = paginator.paginate(MaxResults=10)

# Initialize variables for pagination
user_pools = []

# Handle pagination
for page in page_iterator:
    user_pools.extend(page.get("UserPools", []))

# Print the list of user pools
print("User Pools for the account:")
if user_pools:
    for pool in user_pools:
        print(f"Name: {pool['Name']}, ID: {pool['Id']}")
else:
    print("No user pools found.")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListUserPools를 참조하세요.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-cognitoidentityprovider'
require 'logger'

# CognitoManager is a class responsible for managing AWS Cognito operations
# such as listing all user pools in the current AWS account.
class CognitoManager
  def initialize(client)
    @client = client
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
  end

  # Lists and prints all user pools associated with the AWS account.
  def list_user_pools
    paginator = @client.list_user_pools(max_results: 10)
    user_pools = []
    paginator.each_page do |page|
      user_pools.concat(page.user_pools)
    end

    if user_pools.empty?
      @logger.info('No Cognito user pools found.')
    else
      user_pools.each do |user_pool|
        @logger.info("User pool ID: #{user_pool.id}")
        @logger.info("User pool name: #{user_pool.name}")
        @logger.info("User pool status: #{user_pool.status}")
        @logger.info('---')
      end
    end
  end
end
```

```
if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
  cognito_client = Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Client.new
  manager = CognitoManager.new(cognito_client)
  manager.list_user_pools
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 ListFunctions를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Amazon Cognito 자격 증명 공급자에 대한 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 Amazon Cognito 자격 증명 공급자 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

이들 발췌문은 Amazon Cognito Identity Provider API를 직접적으로 호출하며, 컨텍스트에서 실행되어야 하는 더 큰 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드입니다. AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Amazon Cognito 자격 증명 공급자에 대한 시나리오 에서 컨텍스트에 맞는 작업을 볼 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 Amazon Cognito Identity Provider API Reference(Amazon Cognito 자격 증명 공급자 API 참조)를 참조하세요.

예시

- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 AdminCreateUser 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 AdminGetUser 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 AdminInitiateAuth 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 AdminRespondToAuthChallenge 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 AdminSetUserPassword 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 AssociateSoftwareToken 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ConfirmDevice 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ConfirmForgotPassword 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ConfirmSignUp 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateUserPool 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateUserPoolClient 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteUser 함께 사용

- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ForgotPassword 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 InitiateAuth 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListUserPools 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListUsers 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ResendConfirmationCode 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 RespondToAuthChallenge 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 SignUp 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 UpdateUserPool 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 VerifySoftwareToken 함께 사용

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **AdminCreateUser** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `AdminCreateUser`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- Amazon Cognito 사용자 인증 후 Lambda 함수를 사용하여 사용자 지정 활동 데이터 작성

CLI

AWS CLI

사용자를 생성하는 방법

다음 `admin-create-user` 예시에서는 지정된 설정 이메일 주소와 전화번호를 사용하여 사용자를 생성합니다.

```
aws cognito-idp admin-create-user \
    --user-pool-id us-west-2_aaaaaaaaa \
    --username diego \
    --user-attributes Name=email,Value=diego@example.com
 Name=phone_number,Value="+15555551212" \
    --message-action SUPPRESS
```

출력:

```
{
```

```
    "User": {
        "Username": "diego",
        "Attributes": [
            {
                "Name": "sub",
                "Value": "7325c1de-b05b-4f84-b321-9adc6e61f4a2"
            },
            {
                "Name": "phone_number",
                "Value": "+15555551212"
            },
            {
                "Name": "email",
                "Value": "diego@example.com"
            }
        ],
        "UserCreateDate": 1548099495.428,
        "UserLastModifiedDate": 1548099495.428,
        "Enabled": true,
        "UserStatus": "FORCE_CHANGE_PASSWORD"
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 AdminCreateUser를 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
```

```
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
)

type CognitoActions struct {
 CognitoClient *cognitoidentityprovider.Client
}



// AdminCreateUser uses administrator credentials to add a user to a user pool.
 This method leaves the user
// in a state that requires they enter a new password next time they sign in.
func (actor CognitoActions) AdminCreateUser(ctx context.Context, userPoolId
 string, userName string, userEmail string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.AdminCreateUser(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.AdminCreateUserInput{
  UserPoolId:     aws.String(userPoolId),
  Username:       aws.String(userName),
  MessageAction:  types.MessageActionTypeSuppress,
  UserAttributes: []types.AttributeType{{Name: aws.String("email"), Value:
 aws.String(userEmail)}},
 })
 if err != nil {
  var userExists *types.UsernameExistsException
  if errors.As(err, &userExists) {
   log.Printf("User %v already exists in the user pool.", userName)
   err = nil
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't create user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 }
 return err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 AdminCreateUser를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **AdminGetUser** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 AdminGetUser의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- MFA가 필요한 사용자 풀에 사용자 가입시키기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the specified user from an Amazon Cognito user pool with
administrator access.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The name of the user.</param>
    /// <param name="poolId">The Id of the Amazon Cognito user pool.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task<UserStatusType> GetAdminUserAsync(string userName, string
poolId)
    {
        AdminGetUserRequest userRequest = new AdminGetUserRequest
        {
            Username = userName,
            UserPoolId = poolId,
        };

        var response = await _cognitoService.AdminGetUserAsync(userRequest);

        Console.WriteLine($"User status {response.UserStatus}");
        return response.UserStatus;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 AdminGetUser를 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderClient
client(clientConfig);

    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AdminGetUserRequest request;
    request.SetUsername(userName);
    request.SetUserPoolId(userPoolID);

    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AdminGetUserOutcome outcome =
            client.AdminGetUser(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "The status for " << userName << " is " <<

Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::UserStatusTypeMapper::GetNameForUserStatusType(
                        outcome.GetResult().GetUserStatus()) << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Enabled is " << outcome.GetResult().GetEnabled() <<
std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error with CognitoIdentityProvider::AdminGetUser. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 AdminGetUser를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

사용자 가져오기

이 예시에서는 사용자 이름 jane@example.com에 대한 정보를 가져옵니다.

명령:

```
aws cognito-idp admin-get-user --user-pool-id us-west-2_aaaaaaaaa --
username jane@example.com
```

출력:

```
{
  "Username": "4320de44-2322-4620-999b-5e2e1c8df013",
  "Enabled": true,
  "UserStatus": "FORCE_CHANGE_PASSWORD",
  "UserCreateDate": 1548108509.537,
  "UserAttributes": [
      {
          "Name": "sub",
          "Value": "4320de44-2322-4620-999b-5e2e1c8df013"
      },
      {
          "Name": "email_verified",
          "Value": "true"
      },
      {
          "Name": "phone_number_verified",
          "Value": "true"
      },
      {
          "Name": "phone_number",
          "Value": "+01115551212"
      },
      {
          "Name": "email",
          "Value": "jane@example.com"
      }
  ],
  "UserLastModifiedDate": 1548108509.537
```

```
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조에서 AdminGetUser를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static void getAdminUser(CognitoIdentityProviderClient
identityProviderClient, String userName,
           String poolId) {
       try {
           AdminGetUserRequest userRequest = AdminGetUserRequest.builder()
                   .username(userName)
                   .userPoolId(poolId)
                   .build();

           AdminGetUserResponse response =
identityProviderClient.adminGetUser(userRequest);
           System.out.println("User status " + response.userStatusAsString());

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 AdminGetUser를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
const adminGetUser = ({ userPoolId, username }) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});

  const command = new AdminGetUserCommand({
    UserPoolId: userPoolId,
    Username: username,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 AdminGetUser를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun getAdminUser(
    userNameVal: String?,
    poolIdVal: String?,
) {
    val userRequest =
        AdminGetUserRequest {
```

```
            username = userNameVal
            userPoolId = poolIdVal
        }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        val response = identityProviderClient.adminGetUser(userRequest)
        println("User status ${response.userStatus}")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 AdminGetUser를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class CognitoIdentityProviderWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Cognito actions"""

    def __init__(self, cognito_idp_client, user_pool_id, client_id,
 client_secret=None):
        """
        :param cognito_idp_client: A Boto3 Amazon Cognito Identity Provider
 client.
        :param user_pool_id: The ID of an existing Amazon Cognito user pool.
        :param client_id: The ID of a client application registered with the user
 pool.
        :param client_secret: The client secret, if the client has a secret.
        """
        self.cognito_idp_client = cognito_idp_client
        self.user_pool_id = user_pool_id
        self.client_id = client_id
        self.client_secret = client_secret
```

```
    def sign_up_user(self, user_name, password, user_email):
        """
        Signs up a new user with Amazon Cognito. This action prompts Amazon
Cognito
        to send an email to the specified email address. The email contains a
code that
        can be used to confirm the user.

        When the user already exists, the user status is checked to determine
whether
        the user has been confirmed.

        :param user_name: The user name that identifies the new user.
        :param password: The password for the new user.
        :param user_email: The email address for the new user.
        :return: True when the user is already confirmed with Amazon Cognito.
                 Otherwise, false.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {
                "ClientId": self.client_id,
                "Username": user_name,
                "Password": password,
                "UserAttributes": [{"Name": "email", "Value": user_email}],
            }
            if self.client_secret is not None:
                kwargs["SecretHash"] = self._secret_hash(user_name)
            response = self.cognito_idp_client.sign_up(**kwargs)
            confirmed = response["UserConfirmed"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "UsernameExistsException":
                response = self.cognito_idp_client.admin_get_user(
                    UserPoolId=self.user_pool_id, Username=user_name
                )
                logger.warning(
                    "User %s exists and is %s.", user_name,
response["UserStatus"]
                )
                confirmed = response["UserStatus"] == "CONFIRMED"
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't sign up %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    user_name,
```

```
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        return confirmed
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 AdminGetUser를 참조하십시오.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSCognitoIdentityProvider

    /// Get information about a specific user in a user pool.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - cipClient: The Amazon Cognito Identity Provider client to use.
    ///   - userName: The user to retrieve information about.
    ///   - userPoolId: The user pool to search for the specified user.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the user's information was successfully
    ///   retrieved. Otherwise returns `false`.
    func adminGetUser(cipClient: CognitoIdentityProviderClient, userName: String,
                      userPoolId: String) async -> Bool {
        do {
            let output = try await cipClient.adminGetUser(
                input: AdminGetUserInput(
                    userPoolId: userPoolId,
                    username: userName
                )
            )
```

```
            guard let userStatus = output.userStatus else {
                print("*** Unable to get the user's status.")
                return false
            }

            print("User status: \(userStatus)")
            return true
        } catch {
            return false
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Swift API 참조의 AdminGetUser를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **AdminInitiateAuth** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 AdminInitiateAuth의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- MFA가 필요한 사용자 풀에 사용자 가입시키기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Initiate an admin auth request.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="clientId">The client ID to use.</param>
    /// <param name="userPoolId">The ID of the user pool.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The username to authenticate.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="password">The user's password.</param>
    /// <returns>The session to use in challenge-response.</returns>
    public async Task<string> AdminInitiateAuthAsync(string clientId, string
 userPoolId, string userName, string password)
    {
        var authParameters = new Dictionary<string, string>();
        authParameters.Add("USERNAME", userName);
        authParameters.Add("PASSWORD", password);

        var request = new AdminInitiateAuthRequest
        {
            ClientId = clientId,
            UserPoolId = userPoolId,
            AuthParameters = authParameters,
            AuthFlow = AuthFlowType.ADMIN_USER_PASSWORD_AUTH,
        };

        var response = await _cognitoService.AdminInitiateAuthAsync(request);
        return response.Session;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 AdminInitiateAuth를 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderClient
 client(clientConfig);

    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AdminInitiateAuthRequest request;
```

```
    request.SetClientId(clientID);
    request.SetUserPoolId(userPoolID);
    request.AddAuthParameters("USERNAME", userName);
    request.AddAuthParameters("PASSWORD", password);
    request.SetAuthFlow(

 Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AuthFlowType::ADMIN_USER_PASSWORD_AUTH);


    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AdminInitiateAuthOutcome outcome =
            client.AdminInitiateAuth(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Call to AdminInitiateAuth was successful." << std::endl;
        sessionResult = outcome.GetResult().GetSession();
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error with CognitoIdentityProvider::AdminInitiateAuth. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 AdminInitiateAuth를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

관리 사용자로 로그인하려면

다음 `admin-initiate-auth` 예제에서는 사용자 diego@example.com에 로그인합니다. 이 예제에는 위협 방지를 위한 메타데이터와 Lambda 트리거를 위한 ClientMetadata도 포함되어 있습니다. 사용자는 TOTP MFA에 대해 구성되어 있으며 인증을 완료하기 전에 인증 앱에서 코드를 제공하라는 질문을 받습니다.

```
aws cognito-idp admin-initiate-auth \
    --user-pool-id us-west-2_EXAMPLE \
    --client-id 1example23456789 \
    --auth-flow ADMIN_USER_PASSWORD_AUTH \
    --auth-parameters USERNAME=diego@example.com,PASSWORD="My@Example
$Password3!",SECRET_HASH=ExampleEncodedClientIdSecretAndUsername= \
```

```
    --context-data="{\"EncodedData\":\"abc123example\",\"HttpHeaders\":
[{\"headerName\":\"UserAgent\",\"headerValue\":\"Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT
 6.1; Win64; x64; rv:47.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/47.0\"}],\"IpAddress\":
\"192.0.2.1\",\"ServerName\":\"example.com\",\"ServerPath\":\"/login\"}" \
    --client-metadata="{\"MyExampleKey\": \"MyExampleValue\"}"
```

출력:

```
{
    "ChallengeName": "SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA",
    "Session": "AYABeExample...",
    "ChallengeParameters": {
        "FRIENDLY_DEVICE_NAME": "MyAuthenticatorApp",
        "USER_ID_FOR_SRP": "diego@example.com"
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Cognito 개발자 안내서의 관리자 인증 흐름 섹션을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조에서 AdminInitiateAuth를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public static AdminInitiateAuthResponse
initiateAuth(CognitoIdentityProviderClient identityProviderClient,
            String clientId, String userName, String password, String userPoolId)
{
        try {
            Map<String, String> authParameters = new HashMap<>();
            authParameters.put("USERNAME", userName);
            authParameters.put("PASSWORD", password);

            AdminInitiateAuthRequest authRequest =
AdminInitiateAuthRequest.builder()
```

```
                    .clientId(clientId)
                    .userPoolId(userPoolId)
                    .authParameters(authParameters)
                    .authFlow(AuthFlowType.ADMIN_USER_PASSWORD_AUTH)
                    .build();

            AdminInitiateAuthResponse response =
 identityProviderClient.adminInitiateAuth(authRequest);
            System.out.println("Result Challenge is : " +
 response.challengeName());
            return response;

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

        return null;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 AdminInitiateAuth를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
const adminInitiateAuth = ({ clientId, userPoolId, username, password }) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});

  const command = new AdminInitiateAuthCommand({
    ClientId: clientId,
    UserPoolId: userPoolId,
    AuthFlow: AuthFlowType.ADMIN_USER_PASSWORD_AUTH,
    AuthParameters: { USERNAME: username, PASSWORD: password },
  });
```

```
  return client.send(command);
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 AdminInitiateAuth를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun checkAuthMethod(
    clientIdVal: String,
    userNameVal: String,
    passwordVal: String,
    userPoolIdVal: String,
): AdminInitiateAuthResponse {
    val authParas = mutableMapOf<String, String>()
    authParas["USERNAME"] = userNameVal
    authParas["PASSWORD"] = passwordVal

    val authRequest =
        AdminInitiateAuthRequest {
            clientId = clientIdVal
            userPoolId = userPoolIdVal
            authParameters = authParas
            authFlow = AuthFlowType.AdminUserPasswordAuth
        }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        val response = identityProviderClient.adminInitiateAuth(authRequest)
        println("Result Challenge is ${response.challengeName}")
        return response
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 AdminInitiateAuth를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class CognitoIdentityProviderWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Cognito actions"""

    def __init__(self, cognito_idp_client, user_pool_id, client_id,
 client_secret=None):
        """
        :param cognito_idp_client: A Boto3 Amazon Cognito Identity Provider
 client.
        :param user_pool_id: The ID of an existing Amazon Cognito user pool.
        :param client_id: The ID of a client application registered with the user
 pool.
        :param client_secret: The client secret, if the client has a secret.
        """
        self.cognito_idp_client = cognito_idp_client
        self.user_pool_id = user_pool_id
        self.client_id = client_id
        self.client_secret = client_secret


    def start_sign_in(self, user_name, password):
        """
        Starts the sign-in process for a user by using administrator credentials.
        This method of signing in is appropriate for code running on a secure
 server.

        If the user pool is configured to require MFA and this is the first sign-
in
        for the user, Amazon Cognito returns a challenge response to set up an
```

```
        MFA application. When this occurs, this function gets an MFA secret from
        Amazon Cognito and returns it to the caller.

        :param user_name: The name of the user to sign in.
        :param password: The user's password.
        :return: The result of the sign-in attempt. When sign-in is successful,
this
                 returns an access token that can be used to get AWS credentials.
Otherwise,
                 Amazon Cognito returns a challenge to set up an MFA application,
                 or a challenge to enter an MFA code from a registered MFA
application.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {
                "UserPoolId": self.user_pool_id,
                "ClientId": self.client_id,
                "AuthFlow": "ADMIN_USER_PASSWORD_AUTH",
                "AuthParameters": {"USERNAME": user_name, "PASSWORD": password},
            }
            if self.client_secret is not None:
                kwargs["AuthParameters"]["SECRET_HASH"] =
self._secret_hash(user_name)
            response = self.cognito_idp_client.admin_initiate_auth(**kwargs)
            challenge_name = response.get("ChallengeName", None)
            if challenge_name == "MFA_SETUP":
                if (
                    "SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA"
                    in response["ChallengeParameters"]["MFAS_CAN_SETUP"]
                ):
                    response.update(self.get_mfa_secret(response["Session"]))
                else:
                    raise RuntimeError(
                        "The user pool requires MFA setup, but the user pool is
not "
                        "configured for TOTP MFA. This example requires TOTP
MFA."
                    )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't start sign in for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                user_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
```

```
            )
            raise
        else:
            response.pop("ResponseMetadata", None)
            return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 AdminInitiateAuth를 참조하십시오.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSCognitoIdentityProvider

    /// Begin an authentication session.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - cipClient: The `CongitoIdentityProviderClient` to use.
    ///   - clientId: The app client ID to use.
    ///   - userName: The username to check.
    ///   - password: The user's password.
    ///   - userPoolId: The user pool to use.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The session token associated with this authentication
    ///   session.
    func initiateAuth(cipClient: CognitoIdentityProviderClient, clientId: String,
                      userName: String, password: String,
                      userPoolId: String) async -> String? {
        var authParams: [String: String] = [:]

        authParams["USERNAME"] = userName
```

```
        authParams["PASSWORD"] = password

        do {
            let output = try await cipClient.adminInitiateAuth(
                input: AdminInitiateAuthInput(
                    authFlow:
CognitoIdentityProviderClientTypes.AuthFlowType.adminUserPasswordAuth,
                    authParameters: authParams,
                    clientId: clientId,
                    userPoolId: userPoolId
                )
            )

            guard let challengeName = output.challengeName else {
                print("*** Invalid response from the auth service.")
                return nil
            }

            print("=====> Response challenge is \(challengeName)")

            return output.session
        } catch _ as UserNotFoundException {
            print("*** The specified username, \(userName), doesn't exist.")
            return nil
        } catch _ as UserNotConfirmedException {
            print("*** The user \(userName) has not been confirmed.")
            return nil
        } catch {
            print("*** An unexpected error occurred.")
            return nil
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Swift API 참조의 AdminInitiateAuth를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **AdminRespondToAuthChallenge** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 AdminRespondToAuthChallenge의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- MFA가 필요한 사용자 풀에 사용자 가입시키기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Respond to an admin authentication challenge.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The name of the user.</param>
    /// <param name="clientId">The client ID.</param>
    /// <param name="mfaCode">The multi-factor authentication code.</param>
    /// <param name="session">The current application session.</param>
    /// <param name="clientId">The user pool ID.</param>
    /// <returns>The result of the authentication response.</returns>
    public async Task<AuthenticationResultType> AdminRespondToAuthChallengeAsync(
        string userName,
        string clientId,
        string mfaCode,
        string session,
        string userPoolId)
    {
        Console.WriteLine("SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA challenge is generated");

        var challengeResponses = new Dictionary<string, string>();
        challengeResponses.Add("USERNAME", userName);
        challengeResponses.Add("SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA_CODE", mfaCode);

        var respondToAuthChallengeRequest = new
AdminRespondToAuthChallengeRequest
        {
            ChallengeName = ChallengeNameType.SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA,
            ClientId = clientId,
            ChallengeResponses = challengeResponses,
            Session = session,
            UserPoolId = userPoolId,
```

```
        };

        var response = await
_cognitoService.AdminRespondToAuthChallengeAsync(respondToAuthChallengeRequest);
        Console.WriteLine($"Response to Authentication
{response.AuthenticationResult.TokenType}");
        return response.AuthenticationResult;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 AdminRespondToAuthChallenge를 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderClient
client(clientConfig);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AdminRespondToAuthChallengeRequest
request;
        request.AddChallengeResponses("USERNAME", userName);
        request.AddChallengeResponses("SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA_CODE", mfaCode);
        request.SetChallengeName(

Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::ChallengeNameType::SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA);
        request.SetClientId(clientID);
        request.SetUserPoolId(userPoolID);
        request.SetSession(session);
```

```
        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AdminRespondToAuthChallengeOutcome
outcome =
                client.AdminRespondToAuthChallenge(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Here is the response to the challenge.\n" <<

outcome.GetResult().GetAuthenticationResult().Jsonize().View().WriteReadable()
                      << std::endl;

            accessToken =
outcome.GetResult().GetAuthenticationResult().GetAccessToken();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with
CognitoIdentityProvider::AdminRespondToAuthChallenge. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 AdminRespondToAuthChallenge를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

인증 질문에 응답하려면

인증 흐름, 사용자 풀 구성 및 사용자 설정에 따라 다양한 인증 질문에 대응할 수 있는 다양한 방법이 있습니다. 다음 `admin-respond-to-auth-challenge` 예제에서는 diego@example.com에 대한 TOTP MFA 코드를 제공하고 로그인을 완료합니다. 이 사용자 풀에는 디바이스 기억 기능이 켜져 있으므로 인증 결과도 새 디바이스 키를 반환합니다.

```
aws cognito-idp admin-respond-to-auth-challenge \
    --user-pool-id us-west-2_EXAMPLE \
    --client-id 1example23456789 \
    --challenge-name SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA \
```

```
    --challenge-
responses USERNAME=diego@example.com,SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA_CODE=000000 \
    --session AYABeExample...
```

출력:

```
{
    "ChallengeParameters": {},
    "AuthenticationResult": {
        "AccessToken": "eyJra456defEXAMPLE",
        "ExpiresIn": 3600,
        "TokenType": "Bearer",
        "RefreshToken": "eyJra123abcEXAMPLE",
        "IdToken": "eyJra789ghiEXAMPLE",
        "NewDeviceMetadata": {
            "DeviceKey": "us-west-2_a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-EXAMPLE11111",
            "DeviceGroupKey": "-ExAmPlE1"
        }
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Cognito 개발자 안내서의 관리자 인증 흐름 섹션을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI API 참조의 AdminRespondToAuthChallenge를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    // Respond to an authentication challenge.
    public static void adminRespondToAuthChallenge(CognitoIdentityProviderClient
 identityProviderClient,
            String userName, String clientId, String mfaCode, String session) {
        System.out.println("SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA challenge is generated");
        Map<String, String> challengeResponses = new HashMap<>();
```

```
        challengeResponses.put("USERNAME", userName);
        challengeResponses.put("SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA_CODE", mfaCode);

        AdminRespondToAuthChallengeRequest respondToAuthChallengeRequest =
 AdminRespondToAuthChallengeRequest.builder()
                .challengeName(ChallengeNameType.SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA)
                .clientId(clientId)
                .challengeResponses(challengeResponses)
                .session(session)
                .build();

        AdminRespondToAuthChallengeResponse respondToAuthChallengeResult =
 identityProviderClient
                .adminRespondToAuthChallenge(respondToAuthChallengeRequest);

 System.out.println("respondToAuthChallengeResult.getAuthenticationResult()"
                + respondToAuthChallengeResult.authenticationResult());
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 AdminRespondToAuthChallenge를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
const adminRespondToAuthChallenge = ({
  userPoolId,
  clientId,
  username,
  totp,
  session,
}) => {
```

```
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});
  const command = new AdminRespondToAuthChallengeCommand({
    ChallengeName: ChallengeNameType.SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA,
    ChallengeResponses: {
      SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA_CODE: totp,
      USERNAME: username,
    },
    ClientId: clientId,
    UserPoolId: userPoolId,
    Session: session,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 AdminRespondToAuthChallenge를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Respond to an authentication challenge.
suspend fun adminRespondToAuthChallenge(
    userName: String,
    clientIdVal: String?,
    mfaCode: String,
    sessionVal: String?,
) {
    println("SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA challenge is generated")
    val challengeResponsesOb = mutableMapOf<String, String>()
    challengeResponsesOb["USERNAME"] = userName
    challengeResponsesOb["SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA_CODE"] = mfaCode
```

```
    val adminRespondToAuthChallengeRequest =
        AdminRespondToAuthChallengeRequest {
            challengeName = ChallengeNameType.SoftwareTokenMfa
            clientId = clientIdVal
            challengeResponses = challengeResponsesOb
            session = sessionVal
        }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        val respondToAuthChallengeResult =
 identityProviderClient.adminRespondToAuthChallenge(adminRespondToAuthChallengeRequest)
        println("respondToAuthChallengeResult.getAuthenticationResult()
 ${respondToAuthChallengeResult.authenticationResult}")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 AdminRespondToAuthChallenge를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

연결된 MFA 애플리케이션에서 생성한 코드를 제공하여 MFA 문제에 응답하세요.

```
class CognitoIdentityProviderWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Cognito actions"""

    def __init__(self, cognito_idp_client, user_pool_id, client_id,
 client_secret=None):
        """
        :param cognito_idp_client: A Boto3 Amazon Cognito Identity Provider
 client.
        :param user_pool_id: The ID of an existing Amazon Cognito user pool.
```

```
        :param client_id: The ID of a client application registered with the user
pool.
        :param client_secret: The client secret, if the client has a secret.
        """
        self.cognito_idp_client = cognito_idp_client
        self.user_pool_id = user_pool_id
        self.client_id = client_id
        self.client_secret = client_secret


    def respond_to_mfa_challenge(self, user_name, session, mfa_code):
        """
        Responds to a challenge for an MFA code. This completes the second step
of
        a two-factor sign-in. When sign-in is successful, it returns an access
token
        that can be used to get AWS credentials from Amazon Cognito.

        :param user_name: The name of the user who is signing in.
        :param session: Session information returned from a previous call to
initiate
                        authentication.
        :param mfa_code: A code generated by the associated MFA application.
        :return: The result of the authentication. When successful, this contains
an
                 access token for the user.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {
                "UserPoolId": self.user_pool_id,
                "ClientId": self.client_id,
                "ChallengeName": "SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA",
                "Session": session,
                "ChallengeResponses": {
                    "USERNAME": user_name,
                    "SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA_CODE": mfa_code,
                },
            }
            if self.client_secret is not None:
                kwargs["ChallengeResponses"]["SECRET_HASH"] = self._secret_hash(
                    user_name
                )
            response =
self.cognito_idp_client.admin_respond_to_auth_challenge(**kwargs)
```

```
            auth_result = response["AuthenticationResult"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ExpiredCodeException":
                logger.warning(
                    "Your MFA code has expired or has been used already. You
 might have "
                    "to wait a few seconds until your app shows you a new code."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't respond to mfa challenge for %s. Here's why: %s:
 %s",
                    user_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return auth_result
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 AdminRespondToAuthChallenge를 참조하십시오.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSCognitoIdentityProvider

    /// Respond to the authentication challenge received from Cognito after
    /// initiating an authentication session. This involves sending a current
    /// MFA code to the service.
```

```
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - cipClient: The `CognitoIdentityProviderClient` to use.
    ///   - userName: The user's username.
    ///   - clientId: The app client ID.
    ///   - userPoolId: The user pool to sign into.
    ///   - mfaCode: The 6-digit MFA code currently displayed by the user's
    ///     authenticator.
    ///   - session: The authentication session to continue processing.
    func adminRespondToAuthChallenge(cipClient: CognitoIdentityProviderClient,
userName: String,
                                     clientId: String, userPoolId: String,
mfaCode: String,
                                     session: String) async {
        print("=====> SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA challenge is generated...")

        var challengeResponsesOb: [String: String] = [:]
        challengeResponsesOb["USERNAME"] = userName
        challengeResponsesOb["SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA_CODE"] = mfaCode

        do {
            let output = try await cipClient.adminRespondToAuthChallenge(
                input: AdminRespondToAuthChallengeInput(
                    challengeName:
CognitoIdentityProviderClientTypes.ChallengeNameType.softwareTokenMfa,
                    challengeResponses: challengeResponsesOb,
                    clientId: clientId,
                    session: session,
                    userPoolId: userPoolId
                )
            )

            guard let authenticationResult = output.authenticationResult else {
                print("*** Unable to get authentication result.")
                return
            }

            print("=====> Authentication result (JWTs are redacted):")
            print(authenticationResult)
        } catch _ as SoftwareTokenMFANotFoundException {
            print("*** The specified user pool isn't configured for MFA.")
            return
        } catch _ as CodeMismatchException {
            print("*** The specified MFA code doesn't match the expected value.")
```

```
            return
        } catch _ as UserNotFoundException {
            print("*** The specified username, \(userName), doesn't exist.")
            return
        } catch _ as UserNotConfirmedException {
            print("*** The user \(userName) has not been confirmed.")
            return
        } catch let error as NotAuthorizedException {
            print("*** Unauthorized access. Reason: \(error.properties.message ??
 "<unknown>")")
        } catch {
            print("*** Error responding to the MFA challenge.")
            return
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Swift API 참조의 AdminRespondToAuthChallenge를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **AdminSetUserPassword** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 AdminSetUserPassword의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- Amazon Cognito 사용자 인증 후 Lambda 함수를 사용하여 사용자 지정 활동 데이터 작성

CLI

AWS CLI

사용자 암호를 관리자로 설정하려면

다음 admin-set-user-password 예제에서는 diego@example.com의 암호를 영구적으로 설정합니다.

```
aws cognito-idp admin-set-user-password \
    --user-pool-id us-west-2_EXAMPLE \
    --username diego@example.com \
    --password MyExamplePassword1! \
```

```
    --permanent
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 Amazon Cognito 개발자 안내서의 암호, 암호 복구 및 암호 정책을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 AdminSetUserPassword를 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
)

type CognitoActions struct {
 CognitoClient *cognitoidentityprovider.Client
}



// AdminSetUserPassword uses administrator credentials to set a password for a
 user without requiring a
// temporary password.
func (actor CognitoActions) AdminSetUserPassword(ctx context.Context, userPoolId
 string, userName string, password string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.AdminSetUserPassword(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.AdminSetUserPasswordInput{
```

```
  Password:   aws.String(password),
  UserPoolId: aws.String(userPoolId),
  Username:   aws.String(userName),
  Permanent:  true,
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't set password for user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName,
 err)
  }
 }
 return err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 AdminSetUserPassword를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **AssociateSoftwareToken** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `AssociateSoftwareToken`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- MFA가 필요한 사용자 풀에 사용자 가입시키기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Get an MFA token to authenticate the user with the authenticator.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="session">The session name.</param>
    /// <returns>The session name.</returns>
    public async Task<string> AssociateSoftwareTokenAsync(string session)
    {
        var softwareTokenRequest = new AssociateSoftwareTokenRequest
        {
            Session = session,
        };

        var tokenResponse = await
_cognitoService.AssociateSoftwareTokenAsync(softwareTokenRequest);
        var secretCode = tokenResponse.SecretCode;

        Console.WriteLine($"Use the following secret code to set up the
authenticator: {secretCode}");

        return tokenResponse.Session;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 AssociateSoftwareToken을 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderClient
client(clientConfig);
```

```
        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AssociateSoftwareTokenRequest
 request;
        request.SetSession(session);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AssociateSoftwareTokenOutcome
 outcome =
                client.AssociateSoftwareToken(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout
                    << "Enter this setup key into an authenticator app, for
 example Google Authenticator."
                    << std::endl;
            std::cout << "Setup key: " << outcome.GetResult().GetSecretCode()
                      << std::endl;
#ifdef USING_QR
            printAsterisksLine();
            std::cout << "\nOr scan the QR code in the file '" << QR_CODE_PATH <<
 "."
                      << std::endl;

            saveQRCode(std::string("otpauth://totp/") + userName + "?secret=" +
                       outcome.GetResult().GetSecretCode());
#endif // USING_QR
            session = outcome.GetResult().GetSession();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with
 CognitoIdentityProvider::AssociateSoftwareToken. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 AssociateSoftwareToken을 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

MFA 인증 앱의 보안 키를 생성하려면

다음 `associate-software-token` 예제에서는 로그인하고 액세스 토큰을 받은 사용자를 위해 TOTP 프라이빗 키를 생성합니다. 생성된 프라이빗 키는 인증 앱에 수동으로 입력하거나 애플리케이션이 사용자가 스캔할 수 있는 QR 코드로 렌더링할 수 있습니다.

```
aws cognito-idp associate-software-token \
    --access-token eyJra456defEXAMPLE
```

출력:

```
{
    "SecretCode": "QWERTYUIOP123456EXAMPLE"
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Cognito 개발자 안내서의 TOTP 소프트웨어 토큰 MFA를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 AssociateSoftwareToken을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static String getSecretForAppMFA(CognitoIdentityProviderClient
identityProviderClient, String session) {
       AssociateSoftwareTokenRequest softwareTokenRequest =
AssociateSoftwareTokenRequest.builder()
               .session(session)
               .build();

       AssociateSoftwareTokenResponse tokenResponse = identityProviderClient
               .associateSoftwareToken(softwareTokenRequest);
       String secretCode = tokenResponse.secretCode();
       System.out.println("Enter this token into Google Authenticator");
       System.out.println(secretCode);
       return tokenResponse.session();
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 AssociateSoftwareToken을 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
const associateSoftwareToken = (session) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});
  const command = new AssociateSoftwareTokenCommand({
    Session: session,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 AssociateSoftwareToken을 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun getSecretForAppMFA(sessionVal: String?): String? {
```

```
    val softwareTokenRequest =
        AassociateSoftwareTokenRequest {
            session = sessionVal
        }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        val tokenResponse =
 identityProviderClient.associateSoftwareToken(softwareTokenRequest)
        val secretCode = tokenResponse.secretCode
        println("Enter this token into Google Authenticator")
        println(secretCode)
        return tokenResponse.session
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 AssociateSoftwareToken을 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class CognitoIdentityProviderWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Cognito actions"""

    def __init__(self, cognito_idp_client, user_pool_id, client_id,
 client_secret=None):
        """
        :param cognito_idp_client: A Boto3 Amazon Cognito Identity Provider
 client.
        :param user_pool_id: The ID of an existing Amazon Cognito user pool.
        :param client_id: The ID of a client application registered with the user
 pool.
        :param client_secret: The client secret, if the client has a secret.
        """
```

```
        self.cognito_idp_client = cognito_idp_client
        self.user_pool_id = user_pool_id
        self.client_id = client_id
        self.client_secret = client_secret


    def get_mfa_secret(self, session):
        """
        Gets a token that can be used to associate an MFA application with the
user.

        :param session: Session information returned from a previous call to
initiate
                        authentication.
        :return: An MFA token that can be used to set up an MFA application.
        """
        try:
            response =
self.cognito_idp_client.associate_software_token(Session=session)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get MFA secret. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            response.pop("ResponseMetadata", None)
            return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 AssociateSoftwareToken을 참조하십시오.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSCognitoIdentityProvider

    /// Request and display an MFA secret token that the user should enter
    /// into their authenticator to set it up for the user account.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - cipClient: The `CognitoIdentityProviderClient` to use.
    ///   - authSession: The authentication session to request an MFA secret
    ///     for.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A string containing the MFA secret token that should be
    ///   entered into the authenticator software.
    func getSecretForAppMFA(cipClient: CognitoIdentityProviderClient,
 authSession: String?) async -> String? {
        do {
            let output = try await cipClient.associateSoftwareToken(
                input: AssociateSoftwareTokenInput(
                    session: authSession
                )
            )

            guard let secretCode = output.secretCode else {
                print("*** Unable to get the secret code")
                return nil
            }

            print("=====> Enter this token into Google Authenticator:
 \(secretCode)")
            return output.session
        } catch _ as SoftwareTokenMFANotFoundException {
            print("*** The specified user pool isn't configured for MFA.")
```

```
            return nil
        } catch {
            print("*** An unexpected error occurred getting the secret for the
 app's MFA.")
            return nil
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Swift API 참조의 AssociateSoftwareToken을 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **ConfirmDevice** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 ConfirmDevice의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- MFA가 필요한 사용자 풀에 사용자 가입시키기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Initiates and confirms tracking of the device.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="accessToken">The user's access token.</param>
    /// <param name="deviceKey">The key of the device from Amazon Cognito.</
param>
    /// <param name="deviceName">The device name.</param>
    /// <returns></returns>
    public async Task<bool> ConfirmDeviceAsync(string accessToken, string
 deviceKey, string deviceName)
```

```
    {
        var request = new ConfirmDeviceRequest
        {
            AccessToken = accessToken,
            DeviceKey = deviceKey,
            DeviceName = deviceName
        };

        var response = await _cognitoService.ConfirmDeviceAsync(request);
        return response.UserConfirmationNecessary;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ConfirmDevice를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

사용자 디바이스를 확인하려면

다음 `confirm-device` 예제에서는 현재 사용자에 대해 기억된 새 디바이스를 추가합니다.

```
aws cognito-idp confirm-device \
   --access-token eyJra456defEXAMPLE \
   --device-key us-west-2_a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-EXAMPLE11111 \
   --device-secret-verifier-
config PasswordVerifier=TXlWZXJpZmllclN0cmluZw,Salt=TXlTUlBTYWx0
```

출력:

```
{
     "UserConfirmationNecessary": false
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Cognito 개발자 안내서의 사용자 풀에서 사용자 디바이스 작업 섹션을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조에서 ConfirmDevice를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
const confirmDevice = ({ deviceKey, accessToken, passwordVerifier, salt }) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});

  const command = new ConfirmDeviceCommand({
    DeviceKey: deviceKey,
    AccessToken: accessToken,
    DeviceSecretVerifierConfig: {
      PasswordVerifier: passwordVerifier,
      Salt: salt,
    },
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ConfirmDevice를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class CognitoIdentityProviderWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Cognito actions"""
```

```
    def __init__(self, cognito_idp_client, user_pool_id, client_id,
client_secret=None):
        """
        :param cognito_idp_client: A Boto3 Amazon Cognito Identity Provider
client.
        :param user_pool_id: The ID of an existing Amazon Cognito user pool.
        :param client_id: The ID of a client application registered with the user
pool.
        :param client_secret: The client secret, if the client has a secret.
        """
        self.cognito_idp_client = cognito_idp_client
        self.user_pool_id = user_pool_id
        self.client_id = client_id
        self.client_secret = client_secret


    def confirm_mfa_device(
        self,
        user_name,
        device_key,
        device_group_key,
        device_password,
        access_token,
        aws_srp,
    ):
        """
        Confirms an MFA device to be tracked by Amazon Cognito. When a device is
        tracked, its key and password can be used to sign in without requiring a
new
        MFA code from the MFA application.

        :param user_name: The user that is associated with the device.
        :param device_key: The key of the device, returned by Amazon Cognito.
        :param device_group_key: The group key of the device, returned by Amazon
Cognito.
        :param device_password: The password that is associated with the device.
        :param access_token: The user's access token.
        :param aws_srp: A class that helps with Secure Remote Password (SRP)
                        calculations. The scenario associated with this example
uses
                        the warrant package.
        :return: True when the user must confirm the device. Otherwise, False.
When
```

```
                 False, the device is automatically confirmed and tracked.
        """
        srp_helper = aws_srp.AWSSRP(
            username=user_name,
            password=device_password,
            pool_id="_",
            client_id=self.client_id,
            client_secret=None,
            client=self.cognito_idp_client,
        )
        device_and_pw = f"{device_group_key}{device_key}:{device_password}"
        device_and_pw_hash = aws_srp.hash_sha256(device_and_pw.encode("utf-8"))
        salt = aws_srp.pad_hex(aws_srp.get_random(16))
        x_value = aws_srp.hex_to_long(aws_srp.hex_hash(salt +
device_and_pw_hash))
        verifier = aws_srp.pad_hex(pow(srp_helper.val_g, x_value,
srp_helper.big_n))
        device_secret_verifier_config = {
            "PasswordVerifier": base64.standard_b64encode(
                bytearray.fromhex(verifier)
            ).decode("utf-8"),
            "Salt":
base64.standard_b64encode(bytearray.fromhex(salt)).decode("utf-8"),
        }
        try:
            response = self.cognito_idp_client.confirm_device(
                AccessToken=access_token,
                DeviceKey=device_key,
                DeviceSecretVerifierConfig=device_secret_verifier_config,
            )
            user_confirm = response["UserConfirmationNecessary"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't confirm mfa device %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                device_key,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return user_confirm
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ConfirmDevice를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **ConfirmForgotPassword** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 ConfirmForgotPassword의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- Lambda 함수를 사용하여 알려진 사용자를 자동으로 마이그레이션

CLI

AWS CLI

잊어버린 암호를 확인하는 방법

이 예시에서는 사용자 이름 diego@example.com의 잊어버린 암호를 확인합니다.

명령:

```
aws cognito-idp confirm-forgot-password --client-id 3n4b5urk1ft4fl3mg5e62d9ado --
username=diego@example.com --password PASSWORD --confirmation-code CONF_CODE
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ConfirmForgotPassword를 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
```

```
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
)

type CognitoActions struct {
 CognitoClient *cognitoidentityprovider.Client
}



// ConfirmForgotPassword confirms a user with a confirmation code and a new
 password.
func (actor CognitoActions) ConfirmForgotPassword(ctx context.Context, clientId
 string, code string, userName string, password string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.ConfirmForgotPassword(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.ConfirmForgotPasswordInput{
  ClientId:         aws.String(clientId),
  ConfirmationCode: aws.String(code),
  Password:         aws.String(password),
  Username:         aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't confirm user %v. Here's why: %v", userName, err)
  }
 }
 return err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 ConfirmForgotPassword를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **ConfirmSignUp** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 ConfirmSignUp의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- MFA가 필요한 사용자 풀에 사용자 가입시키기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Confirm that the user has signed up.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="clientId">The Id of this application.</param>
    /// <param name="code">The confirmation code sent to the user.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The username.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> ConfirmSignupAsync(string clientId, string code,
string userName)
    {
        var signUpRequest = new ConfirmSignUpRequest
        {
            ClientId = clientId,
            ConfirmationCode = code,
            Username = userName,
        };

        var response = await _cognitoService.ConfirmSignUpAsync(signUpRequest);
        if (response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"{userName} was confirmed");
            return true;
        }
        return false;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ConfirmSignUp을 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderClient
client(clientConfig);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::ConfirmSignUpRequest request;
        request.SetClientId(clientID);
        request.SetConfirmationCode(confirmationCode);
        request.SetUsername(userName);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::ConfirmSignUpOutcome outcome =
                client.ConfirmSignUp(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "ConfirmSignup was Successful."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with CognitoIdentityProvider::ConfirmSignUp. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 ConfirmSignUp을 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

가입 확인

이 예시는 사용자 이름 diego@example.com 가입을 확인합니다.

명령:

```
aws cognito-idp confirm-sign-up --client-id 3n4b5urk1ft4fl3mg5e62d9ado --
username=diego@example.com --confirmation-code CONF_CODE
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조에서 ConfirmSignUp을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static void confirmSignUp(CognitoIdentityProviderClient
identityProviderClient, String clientId, String code,
           String userName) {
       try {
           ConfirmSignUpRequest signUpRequest = ConfirmSignUpRequest.builder()
                   .clientId(clientId)
                   .confirmationCode(code)
                   .username(userName)
                   .build();

           identityProviderClient.confirmSignUp(signUpRequest);
           System.out.println(userName + " was confirmed");
```

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ConfirmSignUp을 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
const confirmSignUp = ({ clientId, username, code }) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});

  const command = new ConfirmSignUpCommand({
    ClientId: clientId,
    Username: username,
    ConfirmationCode: code,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ConfirmSignUp을 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun confirmSignUp(
    clientIdVal: String?,
    codeVal: String?,
    userNameVal: String?,
) {
    val signUpRequest =
        ConfirmSignUpRequest {
            clientId = clientIdVal
            confirmationCode = codeVal
            username = userNameVal
        }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        identityProviderClient.confirmSignUp(signUpRequest)
        println("$userNameVal  was confirmed")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ConfirmSignUp을 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class CognitoIdentityProviderWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Cognito actions"""

    def __init__(self, cognito_idp_client, user_pool_id, client_id,
 client_secret=None):
        """
        :param cognito_idp_client: A Boto3 Amazon Cognito Identity Provider
 client.
        :param user_pool_id: The ID of an existing Amazon Cognito user pool.
        :param client_id: The ID of a client application registered with the user
 pool.
        :param client_secret: The client secret, if the client has a secret.
        """
        self.cognito_idp_client = cognito_idp_client
        self.user_pool_id = user_pool_id
        self.client_id = client_id
        self.client_secret = client_secret


    def confirm_user_sign_up(self, user_name, confirmation_code):
        """
        Confirms a previously created user. A user must be confirmed before they
        can sign in to Amazon Cognito.

        :param user_name: The name of the user to confirm.
        :param confirmation_code: The confirmation code sent to the user's
 registered
                                  email address.
        :return: True when the confirmation succeeds.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {
                "ClientId": self.client_id,
                "Username": user_name,
                "ConfirmationCode": confirmation_code,
            }
            if self.client_secret is not None:
                kwargs["SecretHash"] = self._secret_hash(user_name)
            self.cognito_idp_client.confirm_sign_up(**kwargs)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't confirm sign up for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                user_name,
```

```
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return True
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ConfirmSignUp을 참조하십시오.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSCognitoIdentityProvider

    /// Submit a confirmation code for the specified user. This is the code as
    /// entered by the user after they've received it by email or text
    /// message.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - cipClient: The `CognitoIdentityProviderClient` to use.
    ///   - clientId: The app client ID the user is signing up for.
    ///   - userName: The username of the user whose code is being sent.
    ///   - code: The user's confirmation code.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the code was successfully confirmed; otherwise
 `false`.
    func confirmSignUp(cipClient: CognitoIdentityProviderClient, clientId:
 String,
                       userName: String, code: String) async -> Bool {
        do {
            _ = try await cipClient.confirmSignUp(
                input: ConfirmSignUpInput(
```

```
                    clientId: clientId,
                    confirmationCode: code,
                    username: userName
                )
            )

            print("=====> \(userName) has been confirmed.")
            return true
        } catch {
            print("=====> \(userName)'s code was entered incorrectly.")
            return false
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Swift API 참조의 ConfirmSignUp을 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`CreateUserPool`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateUserPool`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

최소 구성 사용자 풀 생성

이 예시에서는 기본값을 사용하여 MyUserPool이라는 사용자 풀을 만듭니다. 필수 속성도 없고 애플리케이션 클라이언트도 없습니다. MFA 및 고급 보안이 비활성화되었습니다.

명령:

```
aws cognito-idp create-user-pool --pool-name MyUserPool
```

출력:

```
{
  "UserPool": {
      "SchemaAttributes": [
          {
              "Name": "sub",
              "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                  "MinLength": "1",
```

```
                "MaxLength": "2048"
            },
            "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
            "Required": true,
            "AttributeDataType": "String",
            "Mutable": false
        },
        {
            "Name": "name",
            "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                "MinLength": "0",
                "MaxLength": "2048"
            },
            "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
            "Required": false,
            "AttributeDataType": "String",
            "Mutable": true
        },
        {
            "Name": "given_name",
            "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                "MinLength": "0",
                "MaxLength": "2048"
            },
            "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
            "Required": false,
            "AttributeDataType": "String",
            "Mutable": true
        },
        {
            "Name": "family_name",
            "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                "MinLength": "0",
                "MaxLength": "2048"
            },
            "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
            "Required": false,
            "AttributeDataType": "String",
            "Mutable": true
        },
        {
            "Name": "middle_name",
            "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                "MinLength": "0",
```

```
                "MaxLength": "2048"
            },
            "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
            "Required": false,
            "AttributeDataType": "String",
            "Mutable": true
        },
        {
            "Name": "nickname",
            "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                "MinLength": "0",
                "MaxLength": "2048"
            },
            "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
            "Required": false,
            "AttributeDataType": "String",
            "Mutable": true
        },
        {
            "Name": "preferred_username",
            "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                "MinLength": "0",
                "MaxLength": "2048"
            },
            "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
            "Required": false,
            "AttributeDataType": "String",
            "Mutable": true
        },
        {
            "Name": "profile",
            "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                "MinLength": "0",
                "MaxLength": "2048"
            },
            "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
            "Required": false,
            "AttributeDataType": "String",
            "Mutable": true
        },
        {
            "Name": "picture",
            "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                "MinLength": "0",
```

```
                "MaxLength": "2048"
            },
            "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
            "Required": false,
            "AttributeDataType": "String",
            "Mutable": true
        },
        {
            "Name": "website",
            "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                "MinLength": "0",
                "MaxLength": "2048"
            },
            "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
            "Required": false,
            "AttributeDataType": "String",
            "Mutable": true
        },
        {
            "Name": "email",
            "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                "MinLength": "0",
                "MaxLength": "2048"
            },
            "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
            "Required": false,
            "AttributeDataType": "String",
            "Mutable": true
        },
        {
            "AttributeDataType": "Boolean",
            "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
            "Required": false,
            "Name": "email_verified",
            "Mutable": true
        },
        {
            "Name": "gender",
            "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                "MinLength": "0",
                "MaxLength": "2048"
            },
            "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
            "Required": false,
```

```
                "AttributeDataType": "String",
                "Mutable": true
            },
            {
                "Name": "birthdate",
                "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                    "MinLength": "10",
                    "MaxLength": "10"
                },
                "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
                "Required": false,
                "AttributeDataType": "String",
                "Mutable": true
            },
            {
                "Name": "zoneinfo",
                "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                    "MinLength": "0",
                    "MaxLength": "2048"
                },
                "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
                "Required": false,
                "AttributeDataType": "String",
                "Mutable": true
            },
            {
                "Name": "locale",
                "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                    "MinLength": "0",
                    "MaxLength": "2048"
                },
                "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
                "Required": false,
                "AttributeDataType": "String",
                "Mutable": true
            },
            {
                "Name": "phone_number",
                "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                    "MinLength": "0",
                    "MaxLength": "2048"
                },
                "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
                "Required": false,
```

```
            "AttributeDataType": "String",
            "Mutable": true
        },
        {
            "AttributeDataType": "Boolean",
            "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
            "Required": false,
            "Name": "phone_number_verified",
            "Mutable": true
        },
        {
            "Name": "address",
            "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                "MinLength": "0",
                "MaxLength": "2048"
            },
            "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
            "Required": false,
            "AttributeDataType": "String",
            "Mutable": true
        },
        {
            "Name": "updated_at",
            "NumberAttributeConstraints": {
                "MinValue": "0"
            },
            "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
            "Required": false,
            "AttributeDataType": "Number",
            "Mutable": true
        }
    ],
    "MfaConfiguration": "OFF",
    "Name": "MyUserPool",
    "LastModifiedDate": 1547833345.777,
    "AdminCreateUserConfig": {
        "UnusedAccountValidityDays": 7,
        "AllowAdminCreateUserOnly": false
    },
    "EmailConfiguration": {},
    "Policies": {
        "PasswordPolicy": {
            "RequireLowercase": true,
            "RequireSymbols": true,
```

```
                "RequireNumbers": true,
                "MinimumLength": 8,
                "RequireUppercase": true
            }
        },
        "CreationDate": 1547833345.777,
        "EstimatedNumberOfUsers": 0,
        "Id": "us-west-2_aaaaaaaaa",
        "LambdaConfig": {}
    }
}
```

두 개의 필수 속성으로 사용자 풀을 생성하는 방법

이 예시에서는 사용자 풀 MyUserPool을 생성합니다. 풀은 이메일을 사용자 이름 속성으로 받아들이도록 구성되어 있습니다. 또한 Amazon Simple Email Service를 사용하여 이메일 소스 주소를 검증된 주소로 설정합니다.

명령:

```
aws cognito-idp create-user-pool --pool-name MyUserPool --username-
attributes "email" --email-configuration=SourceArn="arn:aws:ses:us-
east-1:111111111111:identity/
jane@example.com",ReplyToEmailAddress="jane@example.com"
```

출력:

```
{
  "UserPool": {
      "SchemaAttributes": [
          {
              "Name": "sub",
              "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                  "MinLength": "1",
                  "MaxLength": "2048"
              },
              "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
              "Required": true,
              "AttributeDataType": "String",
              "Mutable": false
          },
          {
              "Name": "name",
```

```
                "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                    "MinLength": "0",
                    "MaxLength": "2048"
                },
                "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
                "Required": false,
                "AttributeDataType": "String",
                "Mutable": true
            },
            {
                "Name": "given_name",
                "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                    "MinLength": "0",
                    "MaxLength": "2048"
                },
                "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
                "Required": false,
                "AttributeDataType": "String",
                "Mutable": true
            },
            {
                "Name": "family_name",
                "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                    "MinLength": "0",
                    "MaxLength": "2048"
                },
                "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
                "Required": false,
                "AttributeDataType": "String",
                "Mutable": true
            },
            {
                "Name": "middle_name",
                "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                    "MinLength": "0",
                    "MaxLength": "2048"
                },
                "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
                "Required": false,
                "AttributeDataType": "String",
                "Mutable": true
            },
            {
                "Name": "nickname",
```

```
                "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                    "MinLength": "0",
                    "MaxLength": "2048"
                },
                "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
                "Required": false,
                "AttributeDataType": "String",
                "Mutable": true
            },
            {
                "Name": "preferred_username",
                "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                    "MinLength": "0",
                    "MaxLength": "2048"
                },
                "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
                "Required": false,
                "AttributeDataType": "String",
                "Mutable": true
            },
            {
                "Name": "profile",
                "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                    "MinLength": "0",
                    "MaxLength": "2048"
                },
                "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
                "Required": false,
                "AttributeDataType": "String",
                "Mutable": true
            },
            {
                "Name": "picture",
                "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                    "MinLength": "0",
                    "MaxLength": "2048"
                },
                "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
                "Required": false,
                "AttributeDataType": "String",
                "Mutable": true
            },
            {
                "Name": "website",
```

```
            "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                "MinLength": "0",
                "MaxLength": "2048"
            },
            "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
            "Required": false,
            "AttributeDataType": "String",
            "Mutable": true
        },
        {
            "Name": "email",
            "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                "MinLength": "0",
                "MaxLength": "2048"
            },
            "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
            "Required": false,
            "AttributeDataType": "String",
            "Mutable": true
        },
        {
            "AttributeDataType": "Boolean",
            "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
            "Required": false,
            "Name": "email_verified",
            "Mutable": true
        },
        {
            "Name": "gender",
            "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                "MinLength": "0",
                "MaxLength": "2048"
            },
            "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
            "Required": false,
            "AttributeDataType": "String",
            "Mutable": true
        },
        {
            "Name": "birthdate",
            "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                "MinLength": "10",
                "MaxLength": "10"
            },
```

```
                "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
                "Required": false,
                "AttributeDataType": "String",
                "Mutable": true
            },
            {
                "Name": "zoneinfo",
                "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                    "MinLength": "0",
                    "MaxLength": "2048"
                },
                "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
                "Required": false,
                "AttributeDataType": "String",
                "Mutable": true
            },
            {
                "Name": "locale",
                "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                    "MinLength": "0",
                    "MaxLength": "2048"
                },
                "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
                "Required": false,
                "AttributeDataType": "String",
                "Mutable": true
            },
            {
                "Name": "phone_number",
                "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                    "MinLength": "0",
                    "MaxLength": "2048"
                },
                "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
                "Required": false,
                "AttributeDataType": "String",
                "Mutable": true
            },
            {
                "AttributeDataType": "Boolean",
                "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
                "Required": false,
                "Name": "phone_number_verified",
                "Mutable": true
```

```
            },
            {
                "Name": "address",
                "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                    "MinLength": "0",
                    "MaxLength": "2048"
                },
                "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
                "Required": false,
                "AttributeDataType": "String",
                "Mutable": true
            },
            {
                "Name": "updated_at",
                "NumberAttributeConstraints": {
                    "MinValue": "0"
                },
                "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
                "Required": false,
                "AttributeDataType": "Number",
                "Mutable": true
            }
        ],
        "MfaConfiguration": "OFF",
        "Name": "MyUserPool",
        "LastModifiedDate": 1547837788.189,
        "AdminCreateUserConfig": {
            "UnusedAccountValidityDays": 7,
            "AllowAdminCreateUserOnly": false
        },
        "EmailConfiguration": {
            "ReplyToEmailAddress": "jane@example.com",
            "SourceArn": "arn:aws:ses:us-east-1:111111111111:identity/
jane@example.com"
        },
        "Policies": {
            "PasswordPolicy": {
                "RequireLowercase": true,
                "RequireSymbols": true,
                "RequireNumbers": true,
                "MinimumLength": 8,
                "RequireUppercase": true
            }
        },
```

```
        "UsernameAttributes": [
            "email"
        ],
        "CreationDate": 1547837788.189,
        "EstimatedNumberOfUsers": 0,
        "Id": "us-west-2_aaaaaaaaa",
        "LambdaConfig": {}
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateUserPool을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.CognitoIdentityProviderClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.CognitoIdentityProviderExc
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.CreateUserPoolRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.CreateUserPoolResponse;

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

```
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <userPoolName>\s

                Where:
                    userPoolName - The name to give your user pool when it's
created.
                """;

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

        String userPoolName = args[0];
        CognitoIdentityProviderClient cognitoClient =
CognitoIdentityProviderClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        String id = createPool(cognitoClient, userPoolName);
        System.out.println("User pool ID: " + id);
        cognitoClient.close();
    }

    public static String createPool(CognitoIdentityProviderClient cognitoClient,
String userPoolName) {
        try {
            CreateUserPoolRequest request = CreateUserPoolRequest.builder()
                    .poolName(userPoolName)
                    .build();

            CreateUserPoolResponse response =
cognitoClient.createUserPool(request);
            return response.userPool().id();

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

```
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateUserPool 섹션을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **CreateUserPoolClient** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateUserPoolClient`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

사용자 풀 클라이언트 생성

다음 `create-user-pool-client` 예제에서는 클라이언트 보안 암호, 명시적 읽기 및 쓰기 속성, 사용자 이름 암호 및 SRP 흐름으로 로그인, IdP 3개로 로그인, OAuth 범위의 하위 집합에 대한 액세스, PinPoint 분석 및 확장된 인증 세션 유효성이 있는 새 사용자 풀 클라이언트를 생성합니다.

```
aws cognito-idp create-user-pool-client \
    --user-pool-id us-west-2_EXAMPLE \
    --client-name MyTestClient \
    --generate-secret \
    --refresh-token-validity 10 \
    --access-token-validity 60 \
    --id-token-validity 60 \
    --token-validity-units AccessToken=minutes,IdToken=minutes,RefreshToken=days
 \
    --read-attributes email phone_number email_verified phone_number_verified \
    --write-attributes email phone_number \
    --explicit-auth-
flows ALLOW_USER_PASSWORD_AUTH ALLOW_USER_SRP_AUTH ALLOW_REFRESH_TOKEN_AUTH \
    --supported-identity-providers Google Facebook MyOIDC \
    --callback-urls https://www.amazon.com https://example.com http://
localhost:8001 myapp://example \
    --allowed-o-auth-flows code implicit \
    --allowed-o-auth-scopes openid profile aws.cognito.signin.user.admin solar-
system-data/asteroids.add \
    --allowed-o-auth-flows-user-pool-client \
```

```
    --analytics-configuration ApplicationArn=arn:aws:mobiletargeting:us-
west-2:767671399759:apps/thisisanexamplepinpointapplicationid,UserDataShared=TRUE
 \
    --prevent-user-existence-errors ENABLED \
    --enable-token-revocation \
    --enable-propagate-additional-user-context-data \
    --auth-session-validity 4
```

출력:

```
{
    "UserPoolClient": {
        "UserPoolId": "us-west-2_EXAMPLE",
        "ClientName": "MyTestClient",
        "ClientId": "123abc456defEXAMPLE",
        "ClientSecret": "this1234is5678my91011example1213client1415secret",
        "LastModifiedDate": 1726788459.464,
        "CreationDate": 1726788459.464,
        "RefreshTokenValidity": 10,
        "AccessTokenValidity": 60,
        "IdTokenValidity": 60,
        "TokenValidityUnits": {
            "AccessToken": "minutes",
            "IdToken": "minutes",
            "RefreshToken": "days"
        },
        "ReadAttributes": [
            "email_verified",
            "phone_number_verified",
            "phone_number",
            "email"
        ],
        "WriteAttributes": [
            "phone_number",
            "email"
        ],
        "ExplicitAuthFlows": [
            "ALLOW_USER_PASSWORD_AUTH",
            "ALLOW_USER_SRP_AUTH",
            "ALLOW_REFRESH_TOKEN_AUTH"
        ],
        "SupportedIdentityProviders": [
            "Google",
```

```
            "MyOIDC",
            "Facebook"
        ],
        "CallbackURLs": [
            "https://example.com",
            "https://www.amazon.com",
            "myapp://example",
            "http://localhost:8001"
        ],
        "AllowedOAuthFlows": [
            "implicit",
            "code"
        ],
        "AllowedOAuthScopes": [
            "aws.cognito.signin.user.admin",
            "openid",
            "profile",
            "solar-system-data/asteroids.add"
        ],
        "AllowedOAuthFlowsUserPoolClient": true,
        "AnalyticsConfiguration": {
            "ApplicationArn": "arn:aws:mobiletargeting:us-
west-2:123456789012:apps/thisisanexamplepinpointapplicationid",
            "RoleArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/aws-service-role/cognito-
idp.amazonaws.com/AWSServiceRoleForAmazonCognitoIdp",
            "UserDataShared": true
        },
        "PreventUserExistenceErrors": "ENABLED",
        "EnableTokenRevocation": true,
        "EnablePropagateAdditionalUserContextData": true,
        "AuthSessionValidity": 4
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Cognito 개발자 안내서의 앱 클라이언트를 사용한 애플리케이션별 설정을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조에서 CreateUserPoolClient를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.CognitoIdentityProviderClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.CognitoIdentityProviderExc
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.CreateUserPoolClientReques
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.CreateUserPoolClientRespon

/**
 * A user pool client app is an application that authenticates with Amazon
 * Cognito user pools.
 * When you create a user pool, you can configure app clients that allow mobile
 * or web applications
 * to call API operations to authenticate users, manage user attributes and
 * profiles,
 * and implement sign-up and sign-in flows.
 *
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class CreateUserPoolClient {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <clientName> <userPoolId>\s
```

```
                Where:
                    clientName - The name for the user pool client to create.
                    userPoolId - The ID for the user pool.
                """;

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

        String clientName = args[0];
        String userPoolId = args[1];
        CognitoIdentityProviderClient cognitoClient =
 CognitoIdentityProviderClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        createPoolClient(cognitoClient, clientName, userPoolId);
        cognitoClient.close();
    }

    public static void createPoolClient(CognitoIdentityProviderClient
 cognitoClient, String clientName,
            String userPoolId) {
        try {
            CreateUserPoolClientRequest request =
 CreateUserPoolClientRequest.builder()
                    .clientName(clientName)
                    .userPoolId(userPoolId)
                    .build();

            CreateUserPoolClientResponse response =
 cognitoClient.createUserPoolClient(request);
            System.out.println("User pool " +
 response.userPoolClient().clientName() + " created. ID: "
                    + response.userPoolClient().clientId());

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateUserPoolClient 섹션을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`DeleteUser`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteUser`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- Lambda 함수를 사용하여 알려진 사용자를 자동으로 확인
- Lambda 함수를 사용하여 알려진 사용자를 자동으로 마이그레이션
- Amazon Cognito 사용자 인증 후 Lambda 함수를 사용하여 사용자 지정 활동 데이터 작성

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderClient
client(clientConfig);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::DeleteUserRequest request;
        request.SetAccessToken(accessToken);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::DeleteUserOutcome outcome =
                client.DeleteUser(request);
```

```
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The user " << userName << " was deleted."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with CognitoIdentityProvider::DeleteUser. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DeleteUser를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

사용자 삭제

이 예제에서는 사용자를 삭제합니다.

명령:

```
aws cognito-idp delete-user --access-token ACCESS_TOKEN
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteUser를 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
```

```
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
)

type CognitoActions struct {
 CognitoClient *cognitoidentityprovider.Client
}



// DeleteUser removes a user from the user pool.
func (actor CognitoActions) DeleteUser(ctx context.Context, userAccessToken
 string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.DeleteUser(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.DeleteUserInput{
  AccessToken: aws.String(userAccessToken),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete user. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 DeleteUser를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
```

```
 * Delete the signed-in user. Useful for allowing a user to delete their
 * own profile.
 * @param {{ region: string, accessToken: string }} config
 * @returns {Promise<[import("@aws-sdk/client-cognito-identity-
provider").DeleteUserCommandOutput | null, unknown]>}
 */
export const deleteUser = async ({ region, accessToken }) => {
  try {
    const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({ region });
    const response = await client.send(
      new DeleteUserCommand({ AccessToken: accessToken }),
    );
    return [response, null];
  } catch (err) {
    return [null, err];
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteUser를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **ForgotPassword** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ForgotPassword`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- Lambda 함수를 사용하여 알려진 사용자를 자동으로 마이그레이션

CLI

AWS CLI

암호를 강제로 변경하는 방법

다음 `forgot-password` 예시에서는 암호를 변경하라는 메시지를 jane@example.com으로 보냅니다.

```
aws cognito-idp forgot-password --client-id 38fjsnc484p94kpqsnet7mpld0 --
username jane@example.com
```

출력:

```
{
    "CodeDeliveryDetails": {
        "Destination": "j***@e***.com",
        "DeliveryMedium": "EMAIL",
        "AttributeName": "email"
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ForgotPassword를 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
)

type CognitoActions struct {
 CognitoClient *cognitoidentityprovider.Client
}



// ForgotPassword starts a password recovery flow for a user. This flow typically
 sends a confirmation code
```

```
// to the user's configured notification destination, such as email.
func (actor CognitoActions) ForgotPassword(ctx context.Context, clientId string,
 userName string) (*types.CodeDeliveryDetailsType, error) {
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.ForgotPassword(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.ForgotPasswordInput{
  ClientId: aws.String(clientId),
  Username: aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't start password reset for user '%v'. Here;s why: %v\n",
 userName, err)
 }
 return output.CodeDeliveryDetails, err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 ForgotPassword를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **InitiateAuth** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `InitiateAuth`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- Lambda 함수를 사용하여 알려진 사용자를 자동으로 확인
- Lambda 함수를 사용하여 알려진 사용자를 자동으로 마이그레이션
- MFA가 필요한 사용자 풀에 사용자 가입시키기
- Amazon Cognito 사용자 인증 후 Lambda 함수를 사용하여 사용자 지정 활동 데이터 작성

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Initiate authorization.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="clientId">The client Id of the application.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The name of the user who is authenticating.</
param>
    /// <param name="password">The password for the user who is authenticating.</
param>
    /// <returns>The response from the initiate auth request.</returns>
    public async Task<InitiateAuthResponse> InitiateAuthAsync(string clientId,
 string userName, string password)
    {
        var authParameters = new Dictionary<string, string>();
        authParameters.Add("USERNAME", userName);
        authParameters.Add("PASSWORD", password);

        var authRequest = new InitiateAuthRequest

        {
            ClientId = clientId,
            AuthParameters = authParameters,
            AuthFlow = AuthFlowType.USER_PASSWORD_AUTH,
        };

        var response = await _cognitoService.InitiateAuthAsync(authRequest);
        Console.WriteLine($"Result Challenge is : {response.ChallengeName}");

        return response;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 InitiateAuth를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

사용자 로그인

다음 `initiate-auth` 예제에서는 기본 사용자 이름-암호 흐름으로 사용자를 로그인하며 추가 문제는 없습니다.

```
aws cognito-idp initiate-auth \
    --auth-flow USER_PASSWORD_AUTH \
    --client-id 1example23456789 \
    --analytics-metadata AnalyticsEndpointId=d70b2ba36a8c4dc5a04a0451aEXAMPLE \
    --auth-parameters USERNAME=testuser,PASSWORD=[Password] --user-context-
data EncodedData=mycontextdata --client-metadata MyTestKey=MyTestValue
```

출력:

```
{
    "AuthenticationResult": {
        "AccessToken": "eyJra456defEXAMPLE",
        "ExpiresIn": 3600,
        "TokenType": "Bearer",
        "RefreshToken": "eyJra123abcEXAMPLE",
        "IdToken": "eyJra789ghiEXAMPLE",
        "NewDeviceMetadata": {
            "DeviceKey": "us-west-2_a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-EXAMPLE11111",
            "DeviceGroupKey": "-v7w9UcY6"
        }
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Cognito 개발자 안내서의 Authentication을 참조하시기 바랍니다.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 InitiateAuth를 참조하시기 바랍니다.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
```

```
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
)

type CognitoActions struct {
 CognitoClient *cognitoidentityprovider.Client
}



// SignIn signs in a user to Amazon Cognito using a username and password
 authentication flow.
func (actor CognitoActions) SignIn(ctx context.Context, clientId string, userName
 string, password string) (*types.AuthenticationResultType, error) {
 var authResult *types.AuthenticationResultType
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.InitiateAuth(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.InitiateAuthInput{
  AuthFlow:       "USER_PASSWORD_AUTH",
  ClientId:       aws.String(clientId),
  AuthParameters: map[string]string{"USERNAME": userName, "PASSWORD": password},
 })
 if err != nil {
  var resetRequired *types.PasswordResetRequiredException
  if errors.As(err, &resetRequired) {
   log.Println(*resetRequired.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't sign in user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 } else {
  authResult = output.AuthenticationResult
 }
 return authResult, err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 InitiateAuth를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
const initiateAuth = ({ username, password, clientId }) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});

  const command = new InitiateAuthCommand({
    AuthFlow: AuthFlowType.USER_PASSWORD_AUTH,
    AuthParameters: {
      USERNAME: username,
      PASSWORD: password,
    },
    ClientId: clientId,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 InitiateAuth를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이 예시에서는 추적된 디바이스로 인증을 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 로그인을 완료하려면 클라이언트가 보안 원격 암호(SRP) 문제에 올바르게 응답해야 합니다.

```
class CognitoIdentityProviderWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Cognito actions"""

    def __init__(self, cognito_idp_client, user_pool_id, client_id,
 client_secret=None):
        """
        :param cognito_idp_client: A Boto3 Amazon Cognito Identity Provider
 client.
        :param user_pool_id: The ID of an existing Amazon Cognito user pool.
        :param client_id: The ID of a client application registered with the user
 pool.
        :param client_secret: The client secret, if the client has a secret.
        """
        self.cognito_idp_client = cognito_idp_client
        self.user_pool_id = user_pool_id
        self.client_id = client_id
        self.client_secret = client_secret


    def sign_in_with_tracked_device(
        self,
        user_name,
        password,
        device_key,
        device_group_key,
        device_password,
        aws_srp,
    ):
        """
        Signs in to Amazon Cognito as a user who has a tracked device. Signing in
        with a tracked device lets a user sign in without entering a new MFA
 code.

        Signing in with a tracked device requires that the client respond to the
 SRP
        protocol. The scenario associated with this example uses the warrant
 package
        to help with SRP calculations.

        For more information on SRP, see https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/
Secure_Remote_Password_protocol.

        :param user_name: The user that is associated with the device.
```

```
        :param password: The user's password.
        :param device_key: The key of a tracked device.
        :param device_group_key: The group key of a tracked device.
        :param device_password: The password that is associated with the device.
        :param aws_srp: A class that helps with SRP calculations. The scenario
                        associated with this example uses the warrant package.
        :return: The result of the authentication. When successful, this contains
an
                 access token for the user.
        """
        try:
            srp_helper = aws_srp.AWSSRP(
                username=user_name,
                password=device_password,
                pool_id="_",
                client_id=self.client_id,
                client_secret=None,
                client=self.cognito_idp_client,
            )

            response_init = self.cognito_idp_client.initiate_auth(
                ClientId=self.client_id,
                AuthFlow="USER_PASSWORD_AUTH",
                AuthParameters={
                    "USERNAME": user_name,
                    "PASSWORD": password,
                    "DEVICE_KEY": device_key,
                },
            )
            if response_init["ChallengeName"] != "DEVICE_SRP_AUTH":
                raise RuntimeError(
                    f"Expected DEVICE_SRP_AUTH challenge but got
{response_init['ChallengeName']}."
                )

            auth_params = srp_helper.get_auth_params()
            auth_params["DEVICE_KEY"] = device_key
            response_auth = self.cognito_idp_client.respond_to_auth_challenge(
                ClientId=self.client_id,
                ChallengeName="DEVICE_SRP_AUTH",
                ChallengeResponses=auth_params,
            )
            if response_auth["ChallengeName"] != "DEVICE_PASSWORD_VERIFIER":
                raise RuntimeError(
```

```
                    f"Expected DEVICE_PASSWORD_VERIFIER challenge but got "
                    f"{response_init['ChallengeName']}."
                )

            challenge_params = response_auth["ChallengeParameters"]
            challenge_params["USER_ID_FOR_SRP"] = device_group_key + device_key
            cr = srp_helper.process_challenge(challenge_params, {"USERNAME":
user_name})
            cr["USERNAME"] = user_name
            cr["DEVICE_KEY"] = device_key
            response_verifier =
self.cognito_idp_client.respond_to_auth_challenge(
                ClientId=self.client_id,
                ChallengeName="DEVICE_PASSWORD_VERIFIER",
                ChallengeResponses=cr,
            )
            auth_tokens = response_verifier["AuthenticationResult"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't start client sign in for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                user_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return auth_tokens
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 InitiateAuth를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **ListUserPools** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListUserPools`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List the Amazon Cognito user pools for an account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of UserPoolDescriptionType objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<UserPoolDescriptionType>> ListUserPoolsAsync()
    {
        var userPools = new List<UserPoolDescriptionType>();

        var userPoolsPaginator = _cognitoService.Paginators.ListUserPools(new
ListUserPoolsRequest());

        await foreach (var response in userPoolsPaginator.Responses)
        {
            userPools.AddRange(response.UserPools);
        }

        return userPools;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListFunctions를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

사용자 풀 나열

다음 `list-user-pools` 예시에서는 현재 CLI 자격 증명의 AWS 계정에서 사용 가능한 사용자 풀 3개를 나열합니다.

```
aws cognito-idp list-user-pools \
    --max-results 3
```

출력:

```
{
    "NextToken": "[Pagination token]",
    "UserPools": [
        {
            "CreationDate": 1681502497.741,
            "Id": "us-west-2_EXAMPLE1",
            "LambdaConfig": {
                "CustomMessage": "arn:aws:lambda:us-
east-1:123456789012:function:MyFunction",
                "PreSignUp": "arn:aws:lambda:us-
east-1:123456789012:function:MyFunction",
                "PreTokenGeneration": "arn:aws:lambda:us-
east-1:123456789012:function:MyFunction",
                "PreTokenGenerationConfig": {
                    "LambdaArn": "arn:aws:lambda:us-
east-1:123456789012:function:MyFunction",
                    "LambdaVersion": "V1_0"
                }
            },
            "LastModifiedDate": 1681502497.741,
            "Name": "user pool 1"
        },
        {
            "CreationDate": 1686064178.717,
            "Id": "us-west-2_EXAMPLE2",
            "LambdaConfig": {
            },
            "LastModifiedDate": 1686064178.873,
            "Name": "user pool 2"
        },
        {
            "CreationDate": 1627681712.237,
            "Id": "us-west-2_EXAMPLE3",
            "LambdaConfig": {
                "UserMigration": "arn:aws:lambda:us-
east-1:123456789012:function:MyFunction"
            },
            "LastModifiedDate": 1678486942.479,
```

```
            "Name": "user pool 3"
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Cognito 개발자 안내서의 Amazon Cognito 사용자 풀을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조에서 ListUserPools 섹션을 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
)

// main uses the AWS SDK for Go V2 to create an Amazon Simple Notification
 Service
// (Amazon SNS) client and list the topics in your account.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
func main() {
 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
```

```
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
  fmt.Println(err)
  return
 }
 cognitoClient := cognitoidentityprovider.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 fmt.Println("Let's list the user pools for your account.")
 var pools []types.UserPoolDescriptionType
 paginator := cognitoidentityprovider.NewListUserPoolsPaginator(
  cognitoClient, &cognitoidentityprovider.ListUserPoolsInput{MaxResults:
 aws.Int32(10)})
 for paginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err := paginator.NextPage(ctx)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get user pools. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  } else {
   pools = append(pools, output.UserPools...)
  }
 }
 if len(pools) == 0 {
  fmt.Println("You don't have any user pools!")
 } else {
  for _, pool := range pools {
   fmt.Printf("\t%v: %v\n", *pool.Name, *pool.Id)
  }
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 ListFunctions를 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.CognitoIdentityProviderClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.CognitoIdentityProviderExc
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.ListUserPoolsResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.ListUserPoolsRequest;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ListUserPools {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        CognitoIdentityProviderClient cognitoClient =
 CognitoIdentityProviderClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        listAllUserPools(cognitoClient);
        cognitoClient.close();
    }

    public static void listAllUserPools(CognitoIdentityProviderClient
 cognitoClient) {
        try {
            ListUserPoolsRequest request = ListUserPoolsRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .build();

            ListUserPoolsResponse response =
 cognitoClient.listUserPools(request);
            response.userPools().forEach(userpool -> {
                System.out.println("User pool " + userpool.name() + ", User ID "
 + userpool.id());
            });
```

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListFunctions를 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn show_pools(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let response = client.list_user_pools().max_results(10).send().await?;
    let pools = response.user_pools();
    println!("User pools:");
    for pool in pools {
        println!("  ID:              {}", pool.id().unwrap_or_default());
        println!("  Name:            {}", pool.name().unwrap_or_default());
        println!("  Lambda Config:   {:?}", pool.lambda_config().unwrap());
        println!(
            "  Last modified:   {}",
            pool.last_modified_date().unwrap().to_chrono_utc()?
        );
        println!(
            "  Creation date:   {:?}",
            pool.creation_date().unwrap().to_chrono_utc()
        );
        println!();
    }
    println!("Next token: {}", response.next_token().unwrap_or_default());

    Ok(())
```

```
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 ListUserPools를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **ListUsers** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListUsers`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- MFA가 필요한 사용자 풀에 사용자 가입시키기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/// <summary>
/// Get a list of users for the Amazon Cognito user pool.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="userPoolId">The user pool ID.</param>
/// <returns>A list of users.</returns>
public async Task<List<UserType>> ListUsersAsync(string userPoolId)
{
    var request = new ListUsersRequest
    {
        UserPoolId = userPoolId
    };

    var users = new List<UserType>();

    var usersPaginator = _cognitoService.Paginators.ListUsers(request);
    await foreach (var response in usersPaginator.Responses)
    {
```

```
            users.AddRange(response.Users);
        }

        return users;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListUsers를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

예제 1: 서버 측 필터를 사용하여 사용자 나열

다음 `list-users` 예제에서는 이메일 주소가 `testuser`로 시작하는 요청된 사용자 풀의 사용자 3명을 나열합니다.

```
aws cognito-idp list-users \
    --user-pool-id us-west-2_EXAMPLE \
    --filter email^=\"testuser\" \
    --max-items 3
```

출력:

```
{
    "PaginationToken": "efgh5678EXAMPLE",
    "Users": [
        {
            "Attributes": [
                {
                    "Name": "sub",
                    "Value": "eaad0219-2117-439f-8d46-4db20e59268f"
                },
                {
                    "Name": "email",
                    "Value": "testuser@example.com"
                }
            ],
            "Enabled": true,
            "UserCreateDate": 1682955829.578,
```

```
            "UserLastModifiedDate": 1689030181.63,
            "UserStatus": "CONFIRMED",
            "Username": "testuser"
        },
        {
            "Attributes": [
                {
                    "Name": "sub",
                    "Value": "3b994cfd-0b07-4581-be46-3c82f9a70c90"
                },
                {
                    "Name": "email",
                    "Value": "testuser2@example.com"
                }
            ],
            "Enabled": true,
            "UserCreateDate": 1684427979.201,
            "UserLastModifiedDate": 1684427979.201,
            "UserStatus": "UNCONFIRMED",
            "Username": "testuser2"
        },
        {
            "Attributes": [
                {
                    "Name": "sub",
                    "Value": "5929e0d1-4c34-42d1-9b79-a5ecacfe66f7"
                },
                {
                    "Name": "email",
                    "Value": "testuser3@example.com"
                }
            ],
            "Enabled": true,
            "UserCreateDate": 1684427823.641,
            "UserLastModifiedDate": 1684427823.641,
            "UserStatus": "UNCONFIRMED",
            "Username": "testuser3@example.com"
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Cognito 개발자 안내서의 Managing and searching for users를 참조하시기 바랍니다.

예제 2: 클라이언트 측 필터를 사용하여 사용자 나열

다음 `list-users` 예제에서는 이메일 도메인 '@example.com'이 포함된 이메일 주소와 같은 속성을 가진 사용자 3명의 속성을 나열합니다. 다른 속성에 이 문자열이 포함된 경우 해당 속성도 표시됩니다. 두 번째 사용자는 쿼리와 일치하는 속성이 없으며 표시된 출력에서 제외되지만 서버 응답에서는 제외되지 않습니다.

```
aws cognito-idp list-users \
    --user-pool-id us-west-2_EXAMPLE \
    --max-items 3
    --query Users\[\*\].Attributes\[\?Value\.contains\(\@\,\'@example.com\'\)\]
```

출력:

```
[
    [
        {
            "Name": "email",
            "Value": "admin@example.com"
        }
    ],
    [],
    [
        {
            "Name": "email",
            "Value": "operator@example.com"
        }
    ]
]
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Cognito 개발자 안내서의 Managing and searching for users를 참조하시기 바랍니다.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListUsers를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.CognitoIdentityProviderClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.CognitoIdentityProviderExc
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.ListUsersRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.ListUsersResponse;

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

        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <userPoolId>\s

                Where:
                    userPoolId - The ID given to your user pool when it's
 created.
                """;
```

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

        String userPoolId = args[0];
        CognitoIdentityProviderClient cognitoClient =
CognitoIdentityProviderClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        listAllUsers(cognitoClient, userPoolId);
        listUsersFilter(cognitoClient, userPoolId);
        cognitoClient.close();
    }

    public static void listAllUsers(CognitoIdentityProviderClient cognitoClient,
String userPoolId) {
        try {
            ListUsersRequest usersRequest = ListUsersRequest.builder()
                    .userPoolId(userPoolId)
                    .build();

            ListUsersResponse response = cognitoClient.listUsers(usersRequest);
            response.users().forEach(user -> {
                System.out.println("User " + user.username() + " Status " +
user.userStatus() + " Created "
                        + user.userCreateDate());
            });

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

    // Shows how to list users by using a filter.
    public static void listUsersFilter(CognitoIdentityProviderClient
cognitoClient, String userPoolId) {

        try {
            String filter = "email = \"tblue@noserver.com\"";
            ListUsersRequest usersRequest = ListUsersRequest.builder()
                    .userPoolId(userPoolId)
```

```
                    .filter(filter)
                    .build();

            ListUsersResponse response = cognitoClient.listUsers(usersRequest);
            response.users().forEach(user -> {
                System.out.println("User with filter applied " + user.username()
 + " Status " + user.userStatus()
                        + " Created " + user.userCreateDate());
            });

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListUsers를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
const listUsers = ({ userPoolId }) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});

  const command = new ListUsersCommand({
    UserPoolId: userPoolId,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListUsers를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun listAllUsers(userPoolId: String) {
    val request =
        ListUsersRequest {
            this.userPoolId = userPoolId
        }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { cognitoClient ->
        val response = cognitoClient.listUsers(request)
        response.users?.forEach { user ->
            println("The user name is ${user.username}")
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ListUsers를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class CognitoIdentityProviderWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Cognito actions"""

    def __init__(self, cognito_idp_client, user_pool_id, client_id,
 client_secret=None):
        """
        :param cognito_idp_client: A Boto3 Amazon Cognito Identity Provider
 client.
        :param user_pool_id: The ID of an existing Amazon Cognito user pool.
        :param client_id: The ID of a client application registered with the user
 pool.
        :param client_secret: The client secret, if the client has a secret.
        """
        self.cognito_idp_client = cognito_idp_client
        self.user_pool_id = user_pool_id
        self.client_id = client_id
        self.client_secret = client_secret


    def list_users(self):
        """
        Returns a list of the users in the current user pool.

        :return: The list of users.
        """
        try:
            response =
 self.cognito_idp_client.list_users(UserPoolId=self.user_pool_id)
            users = response["Users"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list users for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.user_pool_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return users
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListUsers를 참조하십시오.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
do {
    let output = try await cognitoClient.listUsers(
        input: ListUsersInput(
            userPoolId: poolId
        )
    )

    guard let users = output.users else {
        print("No users found.")
        return
    }

    print("\(users.count) user(s) found.")
    for user in users {
        print("  \(user.username ?? "<unknown>")")
    }
} catch _ as NotAuthorizedException {
    print("*** Please authenticate with AWS before using this command.")
    return
} catch _ as ResourceNotFoundException {
    print("*** The specified User Pool was not found.")
    return
} catch {
    print("*** An unexpected type of error occurred.")
    return
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 ListUsers를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **ResendConfirmationCode** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 ResendConfirmationCode의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- MFA가 필요한 사용자 풀에 사용자 가입시키기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Send a new confirmation code to a user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="clientId">The Id of the client application.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The username of user who will receive the code.</
param>
    /// <returns>The delivery details.</returns>
    public async Task<CodeDeliveryDetailsType> ResendConfirmationCodeAsync(string
 clientId, string userName)
    {
        var codeRequest = new ResendConfirmationCodeRequest
        {
            ClientId = clientId,
            Username = userName,
        };

        var response = await
 _cognitoService.ResendConfirmationCodeAsync(codeRequest);

        Console.WriteLine($"Method of delivery is
 {response.CodeDeliveryDetails.DeliveryMedium}");

        return response.CodeDeliveryDetails;
```

```
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ResendConfirmationCode를 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderClient
client(clientConfig);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::ResendConfirmationCodeRequest
request;
        request.SetUsername(userName);
        request.SetClientId(clientID);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::ResendConfirmationCodeOutcome
outcome =
                client.ResendConfirmationCode(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout
                    << "CognitoIdentityProvider::ResendConfirmationCode was
successful."
                    << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with
CognitoIdentityProvider::ResendConfirmationCode. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
```

```
                        << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 ResendConfirmationCode를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

확인 코드 다시 보내기

다음 `resend-confirmation-code` 예시에서는 사용자 `jane`에게 확인 코드를 보냅니다.

```
aws cognito-idp resend-confirmation-code \
    --client-id 12a3b456c7de890f11g123hijk \
    --username jane
```

출력:

```
{
    "CodeDeliveryDetails": {
        "Destination": "j***@e***.com",
        "DeliveryMedium": "EMAIL",
        "AttributeName": "email"
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Cognito 개발자 안내서의 사용자 계정 가입 및 확인 섹션을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조에서 ResendConfirmationCode를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public static void resendConfirmationCode(CognitoIdentityProviderClient
 identityProviderClient, String clientId,
            String userName) {
        try {
            ResendConfirmationCodeRequest codeRequest =
 ResendConfirmationCodeRequest.builder()
                    .clientId(clientId)
                    .username(userName)
                    .build();

            ResendConfirmationCodeResponse response =
 identityProviderClient.resendConfirmationCode(codeRequest);
            System.out.println("Method of delivery is " +
 response.codeDeliveryDetails().deliveryMediumAsString());

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ResendConfirmationCode를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
const resendConfirmationCode = ({ clientId, username }) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});

  const command = new ResendConfirmationCodeCommand({
    ClientId: clientId,
    Username: username,
```

```
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ResendConfirmationCode를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun resendConfirmationCode(
    clientIdVal: String?,
    userNameVal: String?,
) {
    val codeRequest =
        ResendConfirmationCodeRequest {
            clientId = clientIdVal
            username = userNameVal
        }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        val response = identityProviderClient.resendConfirmationCode(codeRequest)
        println("Method of delivery is " +
 (response.codeDeliveryDetails?.deliveryMedium))
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ResendConfirmationCode를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class CognitoIdentityProviderWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Cognito actions"""

    def __init__(self, cognito_idp_client, user_pool_id, client_id,
 client_secret=None):
        """
        :param cognito_idp_client: A Boto3 Amazon Cognito Identity Provider
 client.
        :param user_pool_id: The ID of an existing Amazon Cognito user pool.
        :param client_id: The ID of a client application registered with the user
 pool.
        :param client_secret: The client secret, if the client has a secret.
        """
        self.cognito_idp_client = cognito_idp_client
        self.user_pool_id = user_pool_id
        self.client_id = client_id
        self.client_secret = client_secret


    def resend_confirmation(self, user_name):
        """
        Prompts Amazon Cognito to resend an email with a new confirmation code.

        :param user_name: The name of the user who will receive the email.
        :return: Delivery information about where the email is sent.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {"ClientId": self.client_id, "Username": user_name}
            if self.client_secret is not None:
                kwargs["SecretHash"] = self._secret_hash(user_name)
            response = self.cognito_idp_client.resend_confirmation_code(**kwargs)
            delivery = response["CodeDeliveryDetails"]
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't resend confirmation to %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                user_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return delivery
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ResendConfirmationCode를 참조하십시오.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSCognitoIdentityProvider

    /// Requests a new confirmation code be sent to the given user's contact
    /// method.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - cipClient: The `CognitoIdentityProviderClient` to use.
    ///   - clientId: The application client ID.
    ///   - userName: The user to resend a code for.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if a new code was sent successfully, otherwise
    ///   `false`.
    func resendConfirmationCode(cipClient: CognitoIdentityProviderClient,
 clientId: String,
```

```
                                    userName: String) async -> Bool {
        do {
            let output = try await cipClient.resendConfirmationCode(
                input: ResendConfirmationCodeInput(
                    clientId: clientId,
                    username: userName
                )
            )

            guard let deliveryMedium = output.codeDeliveryDetails?.deliveryMedium
else {
                print("*** Unable to get the delivery method for the resent
code.")
                return false
            }

            print("=====> A new code has been sent by \(deliveryMedium)")
            return true
        } catch {
            print("*** Unable to resend the confirmation code to user
\(userName).")
            return false
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Swift API 참조의 ResendConfirmationCode를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **RespondToAuthChallenge** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 RespondToAuthChallenge의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- MFA가 필요한 사용자 풀에 사용자 가입시키기

CLI

AWS CLI

예제 1: NEW_PASSWORD_REQUIRED 과제에 응답

다음 `respond-to-auth-challenge` 예제에서는 초기 인증이 반환된 NEW_PASSWORD_REQUIRED 챌린지에 응답합니다. 사용자(`jane@example.com`)용 새 암호를 설정합니다.

```
aws cognito-idp respond-to-auth-challenge \
    --client-id 1example23456789 \
    --challenge-name NEW_PASSWORD_REQUIRED \
    --challenge-responses USERNAME=jane@example.com,NEW_PASSWORD=[Password] \
    --session AYABeEv5HklEXAMPLE
```

출력:

```
{
    "ChallengeParameters": {},
    "AuthenticationResult": {
        "AccessToken": "ACCESS_TOKEN",
        "ExpiresIn": 3600,
        "TokenType": "Bearer",
        "RefreshToken": "REFRESH_TOKEN",
        "IdToken": "ID_TOKEN",
        "NewDeviceMetadata": {
            "DeviceKey": "us-west-2_a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-EXAMPLE11111",
            "DeviceGroupKey": "-wt2ha1Zd"
        }
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Cognito 개발자 안내서의 Authentication을 참조하시기 바랍니다.

예제 2: SELECT_MFA_TYPE 챌린지에 응답

다음 `respond-to-auth-challenge` 예제에서는 TOTP MFA를 현재 사용자의 MFA 옵션으로 선택합니다. 사용자에게 MFA 유형을 선택하라는 메시지가 표시되고 다음으로 MFA 코드를 입력하라는 메시지가 표시됩니다.

```
aws cognito-idp respond-to-auth-challenge \
    --client-id 1example23456789
    --session AYABeEv5HklEXAMPLE
    --challenge-name SELECT_MFA_TYPE
    --challenge-responses USERNAME=testuser,ANSWER=SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA
```

출력:

```
{
    "ChallengeName": "SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA",
    "Session": "AYABeEv5HklEXAMPLE",
    "ChallengeParameters": {
        "FRIENDLY_DEVICE_NAME": "transparent"
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Cognito 개발자 안내서의 Adding MFA를 참조하시기 바랍니다.

예제 3: SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA 챌린지에 응답

다음 `respond-to-auth-challenge` 예제에서는 TOTP MFA 코드를 제공하고 로그인을 완료합니다.

```
aws cognito-idp respond-to-auth-challenge \
    --client-id 1example23456789 \
    --session AYABeEv5HklEXAMPLE \
    --challenge-name SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA \
    --challenge-responses USERNAME=testuser,SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA_CODE=123456
```

출력:

```
{
    "AuthenticationResult": {
        "AccessToken": "eyJra456defEXAMPLE",
        "ExpiresIn": 3600,
        "TokenType": "Bearer",
        "RefreshToken": "eyJra123abcEXAMPLE",
        "IdToken": "eyJra789ghiEXAMPLE",
        "NewDeviceMetadata": {
            "DeviceKey": "us-west-2_a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-EXAMPLE11111",
            "DeviceGroupKey": "-v7w9UcY6"
        }
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Cognito 개발자 안내서의 Adding MFA를 참조하시기 바랍니다.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조에서 RespondToAuthChallenge를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
const respondToAuthChallenge = ({
  clientId,
  username,
  session,
  userPoolId,
  code,
}) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});

  const command = new RespondToAuthChallengeCommand({
    ChallengeName: ChallengeNameType.SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA,
    ChallengeResponses: {
      SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA_CODE: code,
      USERNAME: username,
    },
    ClientId: clientId,
    UserPoolId: userPoolId,
    Session: session,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 RespondToAuthChallenge를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

추적되는 디바이스로 로그인하세요. 로그인을 완료하려면 클라이언트가 보안 원격 암호(SRP) 문제에 올바르게 응답해야 합니다.

```
class CognitoIdentityProviderWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Cognito actions"""

    def __init__(self, cognito_idp_client, user_pool_id, client_id,
 client_secret=None):
        """
        :param cognito_idp_client: A Boto3 Amazon Cognito Identity Provider
 client.
        :param user_pool_id: The ID of an existing Amazon Cognito user pool.
        :param client_id: The ID of a client application registered with the user
 pool.
        :param client_secret: The client secret, if the client has a secret.
        """
        self.cognito_idp_client = cognito_idp_client
        self.user_pool_id = user_pool_id
        self.client_id = client_id
        self.client_secret = client_secret


    def sign_in_with_tracked_device(
        self,
        user_name,
        password,
        device_key,
        device_group_key,
        device_password,
        aws_srp,
    ):
        """
```

```
        Signs in to Amazon Cognito as a user who has a tracked device. Signing in
        with a tracked device lets a user sign in without entering a new MFA
 code.

        Signing in with a tracked device requires that the client respond to the
 SRP
        protocol. The scenario associated with this example uses the warrant
 package
        to help with SRP calculations.

        For more information on SRP, see https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/
Secure_Remote_Password_protocol.

        :param user_name: The user that is associated with the device.
        :param password: The user's password.
        :param device_key: The key of a tracked device.
        :param device_group_key: The group key of a tracked device.
        :param device_password: The password that is associated with the device.
        :param aws_srp: A class that helps with SRP calculations. The scenario
                        associated with this example uses the warrant package.
        :return: The result of the authentication. When successful, this contains
 an
                 access token for the user.
        """
        try:
            srp_helper = aws_srp.AWSSRP(
                username=user_name,
                password=device_password,
                pool_id="_",
                client_id=self.client_id,
                client_secret=None,
                client=self.cognito_idp_client,
            )

            response_init = self.cognito_idp_client.initiate_auth(
                ClientId=self.client_id,
                AuthFlow="USER_PASSWORD_AUTH",
                AuthParameters={
                    "USERNAME": user_name,
                    "PASSWORD": password,
                    "DEVICE_KEY": device_key,
                },
            )
            if response_init["ChallengeName"] != "DEVICE_SRP_AUTH":
```

```
                raise RuntimeError(
                    f"Expected DEVICE_SRP_AUTH challenge but got
{response_init['ChallengeName']}."
                )

            auth_params = srp_helper.get_auth_params()
            auth_params["DEVICE_KEY"] = device_key
            response_auth = self.cognito_idp_client.respond_to_auth_challenge(
                ClientId=self.client_id,
                ChallengeName="DEVICE_SRP_AUTH",
                ChallengeResponses=auth_params,
            )
            if response_auth["ChallengeName"] != "DEVICE_PASSWORD_VERIFIER":
                raise RuntimeError(
                    f"Expected DEVICE_PASSWORD_VERIFIER challenge but got "
                    f"{response_init['ChallengeName']}."
                )

            challenge_params = response_auth["ChallengeParameters"]
            challenge_params["USER_ID_FOR_SRP"] = device_group_key + device_key
            cr = srp_helper.process_challenge(challenge_params, {"USERNAME":
user_name})
            cr["USERNAME"] = user_name
            cr["DEVICE_KEY"] = device_key
            response_verifier =
self.cognito_idp_client.respond_to_auth_challenge(
                ClientId=self.client_id,
                ChallengeName="DEVICE_PASSWORD_VERIFIER",
                ChallengeResponses=cr,
            )
            auth_tokens = response_verifier["AuthenticationResult"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't start client sign in for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                user_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return auth_tokens
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 RespondToAuthChallenge를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **SignUp** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 SignUp의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- Lambda 함수를 사용하여 알려진 사용자를 자동으로 확인
- Lambda 함수를 사용하여 알려진 사용자를 자동으로 마이그레이션
- MFA가 필요한 사용자 풀에 사용자 가입시키기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Sign up a new user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="clientId">The client Id of the application.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The username to use.</param>
    /// <param name="password">The user's password.</param>
    /// <param name="email">The email address of the user.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating whether the user was confirmed.</
returns>
    public async Task<bool> SignUpAsync(string clientId, string userName, string
 password, string email)
    {
        var userAttrs = new AttributeType
        {
            Name = "email",
```

```
            Value = email,
        };

        var userAttrsList = new List<AttributeType>();

        userAttrsList.Add(userAttrs);

        var signUpRequest = new SignUpRequest
        {
            UserAttributes = userAttrsList,
            Username = userName,
            ClientId = clientId,
            Password = password
        };

        var response = await _cognitoService.SignUpAsync(signUpRequest);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 SignUp을 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderClient
client(clientConfig);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::SignUpRequest request;
        request.AddUserAttributes(
```

```
                Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AttributeType().WithName(
                        "email").WithValue(email));
        request.SetUsername(userName);
        request.SetPassword(password);
        request.SetClientId(clientID);
        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::SignUpOutcome outcome =
                client.SignUp(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The signup request for " << userName << " was
successful."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() ==

Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderErrors::USERNAME_EXISTS) {
            std::cout
                    << "The username already exists. Please enter a different
username."
                    << std::endl;
            userExists = true;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with CognitoIdentityProvider::SignUpRequest. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 SignUp를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

사용자 가입

이 예시에서는 jane@example.com에 가입합니다.

명령:

```
aws cognito-idp sign-up --client-id 3n4b5urk1ft4fl3mg5e62d9ado --
username jane@example.com --password PASSWORD --user-attributes
 Name="email",Value="jane@example.com" Name="name",Value="Jane"
```

출력:

```
{
  "UserConfirmed": false,
  "UserSub": "e04d60a6-45dc-441c-a40b-e25a787d4862"
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조에서 SignUp 섹션을 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
)

type CognitoActions struct {
 CognitoClient *cognitoidentityprovider.Client
}



// SignUp signs up a user with Amazon Cognito.
```

```
func (actor CognitoActions) SignUp(ctx context.Context, clientId string, userName
 string, password string, userEmail string) (bool, error) {
 confirmed := false
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.SignUp(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.SignUpInput{
  ClientId: aws.String(clientId),
  Password: aws.String(password),
  Username: aws.String(userName),
  UserAttributes: []types.AttributeType{
   {Name: aws.String("email"), Value: aws.String(userEmail)},
  },
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't sign up user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 } else {
  confirmed = output.UserConfirmed
 }
 return confirmed, err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 SignUp을 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public static void signUp(CognitoIdentityProviderClient
 identityProviderClient, String clientId, String userName,
            String password, String email) {
```

```
        AttributeType userAttrs = AttributeType.builder()
                .name("email")
                .value(email)
                .build();

        List<AttributeType> userAttrsList = new ArrayList<>();
        userAttrsList.add(userAttrs);
        try {
            SignUpRequest signUpRequest = SignUpRequest.builder()
                    .userAttributes(userAttrsList)
                    .username(userName)
                    .clientId(clientId)
                    .password(password)
                    .build();

            identityProviderClient.signUp(signUpRequest);
            System.out.println("User has been signed up ");

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 SignUp을 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
const signUp = ({ clientId, username, password, email }) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});

  const command = new SignUpCommand({
    ClientId: clientId,
```

```
    Username: username,
    Password: password,
    UserAttributes: [{ Name: "email", Value: email }],
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 SignUp을 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun signUp(
    clientIdVal: String?,
    userNameVal: String?,
    passwordVal: String?,
    emailVal: String?,
) {
    val userAttrs =
        AttributeType {
            name = "email"
            value = emailVal
        }

    val userAttrsList = mutableListOf<AttributeType>()
    userAttrsList.add(userAttrs)
    val signUpRequest =
        SignUpRequest {
            userAttributes = userAttrsList
            username = userNameVal
            clientId = clientIdVal
            password = passwordVal
        }
```

```
    CognitoIdentityProviderClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        identityProviderClient.signUp(signUpRequest)
        println("User has been signed up")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 SignUp을 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class CognitoIdentityProviderWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Cognito actions"""

    def __init__(self, cognito_idp_client, user_pool_id, client_id,
 client_secret=None):
        """
        :param cognito_idp_client: A Boto3 Amazon Cognito Identity Provider
 client.
        :param user_pool_id: The ID of an existing Amazon Cognito user pool.
        :param client_id: The ID of a client application registered with the user
 pool.
        :param client_secret: The client secret, if the client has a secret.
        """
        self.cognito_idp_client = cognito_idp_client
        self.user_pool_id = user_pool_id
        self.client_id = client_id
        self.client_secret = client_secret


    def sign_up_user(self, user_name, password, user_email):
        """
```

```
        Signs up a new user with Amazon Cognito. This action prompts Amazon
Cognito
        to send an email to the specified email address. The email contains a
code that
        can be used to confirm the user.

        When the user already exists, the user status is checked to determine
whether
        the user has been confirmed.

        :param user_name: The user name that identifies the new user.
        :param password: The password for the new user.
        :param user_email: The email address for the new user.
        :return: True when the user is already confirmed with Amazon Cognito.
                 Otherwise, false.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {
                "ClientId": self.client_id,
                "Username": user_name,
                "Password": password,
                "UserAttributes": [{"Name": "email", "Value": user_email}],
            }
            if self.client_secret is not None:
                kwargs["SecretHash"] = self._secret_hash(user_name)
            response = self.cognito_idp_client.sign_up(**kwargs)
            confirmed = response["UserConfirmed"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "UsernameExistsException":
                response = self.cognito_idp_client.admin_get_user(
                    UserPoolId=self.user_pool_id, Username=user_name
                )
                logger.warning(
                    "User %s exists and is %s.", user_name,
response["UserStatus"]
                )
                confirmed = response["UserStatus"] == "CONFIRMED"
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't sign up %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    user_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
```

```
                raise
        return confirmed
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 SignUp을 참조하십시오.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSCognitoIdentityProvider

    /// Create a new user in a user pool.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - cipClient: The `CognitoIdentityProviderClient` to use.
    ///   - clientId: The ID of the app client to create a user for.
    ///   - userName: The username for the new user.
    ///   - password: The new user's password.
    ///   - email: The new user's email address.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if successful; otherwise `false`.
    func signUp(cipClient: CognitoIdentityProviderClient, clientId: String,
 userName: String, password: String, email: String) async -> Bool {
        let emailAttr = CognitoIdentityProviderClientTypes.AttributeType(
            name: "email",
            value: email
        )

        let userAttrsList = [emailAttr]

        do {
            _ = try await cipClient.signUp(
                input: SignUpInput(
```

```
                    clientId: clientId,
                    password: password,
                    userAttributes: userAttrsList,
                    username: userName
                )

            )

            print("=====> User \(userName) signed up.")
        } catch _ as AWSCognitoIdentityProvider.UsernameExistsException {
            print("*** The username \(userName) already exists. Please use a
different one.")
            return false
        } catch let error as AWSCognitoIdentityProvider.InvalidPasswordException
{
            print("*** Error: The specified password is invalid. Reason:
\(error.properties.message ?? "<none available>").")
            return false
        } catch _ as AWSCognitoIdentityProvider.ResourceNotFoundException {
            print("*** Error: The specified client ID (\(clientId)) doesn't
exist.")
            return false
        } catch {
            print("*** Unexpected error: \(error)")
            return false
        }

        return true
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 SignUp을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **UpdateUserPool** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 UpdateUserPool의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- Lambda 함수를 사용하여 알려진 사용자를 자동으로 확인
- Lambda 함수를 사용하여 알려진 사용자를 자동으로 마이그레이션

- Amazon Cognito 사용자 인증 후 Lambda 함수를 사용하여 사용자 지정 활동 데이터 작성

CLI

AWS CLI

사용자 풀을 생성하는 방법

다음 `update-user-pool` 예시에서는 사용 가능한 각 구성 옵션에 대한 예시 구문으로 사용자 풀을 수정합니다. 사용자 풀을 업데이트하려면 이전에 구성된 모든 옵션을 지정해야 합니다. 그렇지 않으면 옵션이 기본값으로 재설정됩니다.

```
aws cognito-idp update-user-pool --user-pool-id us-west-2_EXAMPLE \
    --policies PasswordPolicy=
\{MinimumLength=6,RequireUppercase=true,RequireLowercase=true,RequireNumbers=true,Require
 \
    --deletion-protection ACTIVE \
    --lambda-config PreSignUp="arn:aws:lambda:us-
west-2:123456789012:function:cognito-test-presignup-
function",PreTokenGeneration="arn:aws:lambda:us-
west-2:123456789012:function:cognito-test-pretoken-function" \
    --auto-verified-attributes "phone_number" "email" \
    --verification-message-template \{\"SmsMessage\":\""Your code is
 {####}"\",\"EmailMessage\":\""Your code is {####}"\",\"EmailSubject\":\""Your
 verification code"\",\"EmailMessageByLink\":\""Click {##here##} to verify
 your email address."\",\"EmailSubjectByLink\":\""Your verification link"\",
\"DefaultEmailOption\":\"CONFIRM_WITH_LINK\"\} \
    --sms-authentication-message "Your code is {####}" \
    --user-attribute-update-settings
 AttributesRequireVerificationBeforeUpdate="email","phone_number" \
    --mfa-configuration "OPTIONAL" \
    --device-
configuration ChallengeRequiredOnNewDevice=true,DeviceOnlyRememberedOnUserPrompt=true
 \
    --email-configuration SourceArn="arn:aws:ses:us-
west-2:123456789012:identity/admin@example.com",ReplyToEmailAddress="amdin
+noreply@example.com",EmailSendingAccount=DEVELOPER,From="admin@amazon.com",Configuration
configuration-set" \
    --sms-configuration SnsCallerArn="arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/service-
role/SNS-SMS-Role",ExternalId="12345",SnsRegion="us-west-2" \
    --admin-create-user-config
 AllowAdminCreateUserOnly=false,InviteMessageTemplate=\{SMSMessage=\""Welcome
 {username}. Your confirmation code is {####}"\",EmailMessage=\""Welcome
```

```
 {username}. Your confirmation code is {####}"\",EmailSubject=\""Welcome to
 MyMobileGame"\"\} \
    --user-pool-tags "Function"="MyMobileGame","Developers"="Berlin" \
    --admin-create-user-config
 AllowAdminCreateUserOnly=false,InviteMessageTemplate=\{SMSMessage=\""Welcome
 {username}. Your confirmation code is {####}"\",EmailMessage=\""Welcome
 {username}. Your confirmation code is {####}"\",EmailSubject=\""Welcome to
 MyMobileGame"\"\} \
    --user-pool-add-ons AdvancedSecurityMode="AUDIT" \
    --account-recovery-setting RecoveryMechanisms=
\[\{Priority=1,Name="verified_email"\},
\{Priority=2,Name="verified_phone_number"\}\]
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 Amazon Cognito 개발자 안내서의 Updating user pool configuration을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 UpdateUserPool을 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
)

type CognitoActions struct {
```

```
 CognitoClient *cognitoidentityprovider.Client
}



// Trigger and TriggerInfo define typed data for updating an Amazon Cognito
 trigger.
type Trigger int

const (
 PreSignUp Trigger = iota
 UserMigration
 PostAuthentication
)

type TriggerInfo struct {
 Trigger    Trigger
 HandlerArn *string
}

// UpdateTriggers adds or removes Lambda triggers for a user pool. When a trigger
 is specified with a `nil` value,
// it is removed from the user pool.
func (actor CognitoActions) UpdateTriggers(ctx context.Context, userPoolId
 string, triggers ...TriggerInfo) error {
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.DescribeUserPool(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.DescribeUserPoolInput{
  UserPoolId: aws.String(userPoolId),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get info about user pool %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 userPoolId, err)
  return err
 }
 lambdaConfig := output.UserPool.LambdaConfig
 for _, trigger := range triggers {
  switch trigger.Trigger {
  case PreSignUp:
   lambdaConfig.PreSignUp = trigger.HandlerArn
  case UserMigration:
   lambdaConfig.UserMigration = trigger.HandlerArn
  case PostAuthentication:
   lambdaConfig.PostAuthentication = trigger.HandlerArn
  }
```

```
 }
 _, err = actor.CognitoClient.UpdateUserPool(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.UpdateUserPoolInput{
  UserPoolId:   aws.String(userPoolId),
  LambdaConfig: lambdaConfig,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't update user pool %v. Here's why: %v\n", userPoolId, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 UpdateUserPool을 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Connect a Lambda function to the PreSignUp trigger for a Cognito user pool
 * @param {{ region: string, userPoolId: string, handlerArn: string }} config
 * @returns {Promise<[import("@aws-sdk/client-cognito-identity-
provider").UpdateUserPoolCommandOutput | null, unknown]>}
 */
export const addPreSignUpHandler = async ({
  region,
  userPoolId,
  handlerArn,
}) => {
  try {
    const cognitoClient = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({
      region,
    });
```

```
    const command = new UpdateUserPoolCommand({
      UserPoolId: userPoolId,
      LambdaConfig: {
        PreSignUp: handlerArn,
      },
    });

    const response = await cognitoClient.send(command);
    return [response, null];
  } catch (err) {
    return [null, err];
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 UpdateUserPool을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`VerifySoftwareToken`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `VerifySoftwareToken`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- MFA가 필요한 사용자 풀에 사용자 가입시키기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Verify the TOTP and register for MFA.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="session">The name of the session.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="code">The MFA code.</param>
    /// <returns>The status of the software token.</returns>
    public async Task<VerifySoftwareTokenResponseType>
VerifySoftwareTokenAsync(string session, string code)
    {
        var tokenRequest = new VerifySoftwareTokenRequest
        {
            UserCode = code,
            Session = session,
        };

        var verifyResponse = await
_cognitoService.VerifySoftwareTokenAsync(tokenRequest);

        return verifyResponse.Status;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 VerifySoftwareToken을 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderClient
client(clientConfig);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::VerifySoftwareTokenRequest request;
        request.SetUserCode(userCode);
        request.SetSession(session);
```

```
        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::VerifySoftwareTokenOutcome outcome =
                client.VerifySoftwareToken(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Verification of the code was successful."
                      << std::endl;
            session = outcome.GetResult().GetSession();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with
 CognitoIdentityProvider::VerifySoftwareToken. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 VerifySoftwareToken을 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

TOTP 인증자의 등록 확인

다음 `verify-software-token` 예제에서는 현재 사용자의 TOTP 등록을 완료합니다.

```
aws cognito-idp verify-software-token \
    --access-token eyJra456defEXAMPLE \
    --user-code 123456
```

출력:

```
{
    "Status": "SUCCESS"
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Cognito 개발자 안내서의 Adding MFA to a user pool을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 VerifySoftwareToken을 참조하시기 바랍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   // Verify the TOTP and register for MFA.
   public static void verifyTOTP(CognitoIdentityProviderClient
identityProviderClient, String session, String code) {
       try {
           VerifySoftwareTokenRequest tokenRequest =
VerifySoftwareTokenRequest.builder()
                   .userCode(code)
                   .session(session)
                   .build();

           VerifySoftwareTokenResponse verifyResponse =
identityProviderClient.verifySoftwareToken(tokenRequest);
           System.out.println("The status of the token is " +
verifyResponse.statusAsString());

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 VerifySoftwareToken을 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
const verifySoftwareToken = (totp) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});

  // The 'Session' is provided in the response to 'AssociateSoftwareToken'.
  const session = process.env.SESSION;

  if (!session) {
    throw new Error(
      "Missing a valid Session. Did you run 'admin-initiate-auth'?",
    );
  }

  const command = new VerifySoftwareTokenCommand({
    Session: session,
    UserCode: totp,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 VerifySoftwareToken을 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Verify the TOTP and register for MFA.
suspend fun verifyTOTP(
    sessionVal: String?,
    codeVal: String?,
) {
    val tokenRequest =
        VerifySoftwareTokenRequest {
            userCode = codeVal
            session = sessionVal
        }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        val verifyResponse =
 identityProviderClient.verifySoftwareToken(tokenRequest)
        println("The status of the token is ${verifyResponse.status}")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 VerifySoftwareToken을 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class CognitoIdentityProviderWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Cognito actions"""

    def __init__(self, cognito_idp_client, user_pool_id, client_id,
 client_secret=None):
        """
        :param cognito_idp_client: A Boto3 Amazon Cognito Identity Provider
 client.
        :param user_pool_id: The ID of an existing Amazon Cognito user pool.
        :param client_id: The ID of a client application registered with the user
 pool.
        :param client_secret: The client secret, if the client has a secret.
        """
        self.cognito_idp_client = cognito_idp_client
        self.user_pool_id = user_pool_id
        self.client_id = client_id
        self.client_secret = client_secret


    def verify_mfa(self, session, user_code):
        """
        Verify a new MFA application that is associated with a user.

        :param session: Session information returned from a previous call to
 initiate
                        authentication.
        :param user_code: A code generated by the associated MFA application.
        :return: Status that indicates whether the MFA application is verified.
        """
        try:
            response = self.cognito_idp_client.verify_software_token(
                Session=session, UserCode=user_code
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't verify MFA. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            response.pop("ResponseMetadata", None)
            return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 VerifySoftwareToken을 참조하십시오.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSCognitoIdentityProvider

    /// Confirm that the user's TOTP authenticator is configured correctly by
    /// sending a code to it to check that it matches successfully.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - cipClient: The `CongnitoIdentityProviderClient` to use.
    ///   - session: An authentication session previously returned by an
    ///     `associateSoftwareToken()` call.
    ///   - mfaCode: The 6-digit code currently displayed by the user's
    ///     authenticator, as provided by the user.
    func verifyTOTP(cipClient: CognitoIdentityProviderClient, session: String?,
 mfaCode: String?) async {
        do {
            let output = try await cipClient.verifySoftwareToken(
                input: VerifySoftwareTokenInput(
                    session: session,
                    userCode: mfaCode
                )
            )

            guard let tokenStatus = output.status else {
                print("*** Unable to get the token's status.")
                return
```

```
            }
            print("=====> The token's status is: \(tokenStatus)")
        } catch _ as SoftwareTokenMFANotFoundException {
            print("*** The specified user pool isn't configured for MFA.")
            return
        } catch _ as CodeMismatchException {
            print("*** The specified MFA code doesn't match the expected value.")
            return
        } catch _ as UserNotFoundException {
            print("*** The specified username doesn't exist.")
            return
        } catch _ as UserNotConfirmedException {
            print("*** The user has not been confirmed.")
            return
        } catch {
            print("*** Error verifying the MFA token!")
            return
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Swift API 참조의 VerifySoftwareToken을 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Amazon Cognito 자격 증명 공급자에 대한 시나리오

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Cognito Identity Provider AWS SDKs에서 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이러한 시나리오에서는 Amazon Cognito ID 제공업체 내에서 여러 함수를 호출하거나 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합하여 특정 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 시나리오에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시나리오는 컨텍스트에 맞는 서비스 작업을 이해하는 데 도움이 되도록 중급 수준의 경험을 대상으로 합니다.

예시

- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Lambda 함수를 사용하여 알려진 Amazon Cognito 사용자를 자동으로 확인
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Lambda 함수를 사용하여 알려진 Amazon Cognito 사용자를 자동으로 마이그레이션
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 MFA가 필요한 Amazon Cognito 사용자 풀에 사용자 등록

- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon Cognito 사용자 인증 후 Lambda 함수로 사용자 지정 활동 데이터 쓰기

AWS SDK를 사용하여 Lambda 함수를 사용하여 알려진 Amazon Cognito 사용자를 자동으로 확인

다음 코드 예제에서는 Lambda 함수를 사용하여 알려진 Amazon Cognito 사용자를 자동으로 확인하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- `PreSignUp` 트리거에 대해 Lambda 함수를 호출하도록 사용자 풀을 구성합니다.
- Amazon Cognito를 사용하여 사용자 가입시키기
- Lambda 함수는 DynamoDB 테이블을 스캔하고 알려진 사용자를 자동으로 확인합니다.
- 새 사용자로 로그인한 다음 리소스를 정리합니다.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "strings"
 "user_pools_and_lambda_triggers/actions"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
)
```

```
// AutoConfirm separates the steps of this scenario into individual functions so
 that
// they are simpler to read and understand.
type AutoConfirm struct {
 helper       IScenarioHelper
 questioner   demotools.IQuestioner
 resources    Resources
 cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions
}

// NewAutoConfirm constructs a new auto confirm runner.
func NewAutoConfirm(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner,
 helper IScenarioHelper) AutoConfirm {
 scenario := AutoConfirm{
  helper:       helper,
  questioner:   questioner,
  resources:    Resources{},
  cognitoActor: &actions.CognitoActions{CognitoClient:
 cognitoidentityprovider.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
 }
 scenario.resources.init(scenario.cognitoActor, questioner)
 return scenario
}

// AddPreSignUpTrigger adds a Lambda handler as an invocation target for the
 PreSignUp trigger.
func (runner *AutoConfirm) AddPreSignUpTrigger(ctx context.Context, userPoolId
 string, functionArn string) {
 log.Printf("Let's add a Lambda function to handle the PreSignUp trigger from
 Cognito.\n" +
  "This trigger happens when a user signs up, and lets your function take action
 before the main Cognito\n" +
  "sign up processing occurs.\n")
 err := runner.cognitoActor.UpdateTriggers(
  ctx, userPoolId,
  actions.TriggerInfo{Trigger: actions.PreSignUp, HandlerArn:
 aws.String(functionArn)})
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Lambda function %v added to user pool %v to handle the PreSignUp
 trigger.\n",
  functionArn, userPoolId)
```

```
}

// SignUpUser signs up a user from the known user table with a password you
 specify.
func (runner *AutoConfirm) SignUpUser(ctx context.Context, clientId string,
 usersTable string) (string, string) {
 log.Println("Let's sign up a user to your Cognito user pool. When the user's
 email matches an email in the\n" +
  "DynamoDB known users table, it is automatically verified and the user is
 confirmed.")

 knownUsers, err := runner.helper.GetKnownUsers(ctx, usersTable)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 userChoice := runner.questioner.AskChoice("Which user do you want to use?\n",
 knownUsers.UserNameList())
 user := knownUsers.Users[userChoice]

 var signedUp bool
 var userConfirmed bool
 password := runner.questioner.AskPassword("Enter a password that has at least
 eight characters, uppercase, lowercase, numbers and symbols.\n"+
  "(the password will not display as you type):", 8)
 for !signedUp {
  log.Printf("Signing up user '%v' with email '%v' to Cognito.\n", user.UserName,
 user.UserEmail)
  userConfirmed, err = runner.cognitoActor.SignUp(ctx, clientId, user.UserName,
 password, user.UserEmail)
  if err != nil {
   var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
   if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
    password = runner.questioner.AskPassword("Enter another password:", 8)
   } else {
    panic(err)
   }
  } else {
   signedUp = true
  }
 }
 log.Printf("User %v signed up, confirmed = %v.\n", user.UserName, userConfirmed)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
```

```
 return user.UserName, password
}

// SignInUser signs in a user.
func (runner *AutoConfirm) SignInUser(ctx context.Context, clientId string,
 userName string, password string) string {
 runner.questioner.Ask("Press Enter when you're ready to continue.")
 log.Printf("Let's sign in as %v...\n", userName)
 authResult, err := runner.cognitoActor.SignIn(ctx, clientId, userName, password)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Successfully signed in. Your access token starts with: %v...\n",
 (*authResult.AccessToken)[:10])
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 return *authResult.AccessToken
}

// Run runs the scenario.
func (runner *AutoConfirm) Run(ctx context.Context, stackName string) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Println("Something went wrong with the demo.")
   runner.resources.Cleanup(ctx)
  }
 }()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Printf("Welcome\n")

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 stackOutputs, err := runner.helper.GetStackOutputs(ctx, stackName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 runner.resources.userPoolId = stackOutputs["UserPoolId"]
 runner.helper.PopulateUserTable(ctx, stackOutputs["TableName"])

 runner.AddPreSignUpTrigger(ctx, stackOutputs["UserPoolId"],
 stackOutputs["AutoConfirmFunctionArn"])
 runner.resources.triggers = append(runner.resources.triggers, actions.PreSignUp)
 userName, password := runner.SignUpUser(ctx, stackOutputs["UserPoolClientId"],
 stackOutputs["TableName"])
```

```
 runner.helper.ListRecentLogEvents(ctx, stackOutputs["AutoConfirmFunction"])
 runner.resources.userAccessTokens = append(runner.resources.userAccessTokens,
  runner.SignInUser(ctx, stackOutputs["UserPoolClientId"], userName, password))

 runner.resources.Cleanup(ctx)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

Lambda 함수를 사용하여 `PreSignUp` 트리거를 처리합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"
 "os"

 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 dynamodbtypes "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

const TABLE_NAME = "TABLE_NAME"

// UserInfo defines structured user data that can be marshalled to a DynamoDB
 format.
type UserInfo struct {
 UserName  string `dynamodbav:"UserName"`
 UserEmail string `dynamodbav:"UserEmail"`
}

// GetKey marshals the user email value to a DynamoDB key format.
func (user UserInfo) GetKey() map[string]dynamodbtypes.AttributeValue {
 userEmail, err := attributevalue.Marshal(user.UserEmail)
 if err != nil {
```

```
  panic(err)
 }
 return map[string]dynamodbtypes.AttributeValue{"UserEmail": userEmail}
}

type handler struct {
 dynamoClient *dynamodb.Client
}

// HandleRequest handles the PreSignUp event by looking up a user in an Amazon
 DynamoDB table and
// specifying whether they should be confirmed and verified.
func (h *handler) HandleRequest(ctx context.Context, event
 events.CognitoEventUserPoolsPreSignup) (events.CognitoEventUserPoolsPreSignup,
 error) {
 log.Printf("Received presignup from %v for user '%v'", event.TriggerSource,
 event.UserName)
 if event.TriggerSource != "PreSignUp_SignUp" {
  // Other trigger sources, such as PreSignUp_AdminInitiateAuth, ignore the
 response from this handler.
  return event, nil
 }
 tableName := os.Getenv(TABLE_NAME)
 user := UserInfo{
  UserEmail: event.Request.UserAttributes["email"],
 }
 log.Printf("Looking up email %v in table %v.\n", user.UserEmail, tableName)
 output, err := h.dynamoClient.GetItem(ctx, &dynamodb.GetItemInput{
  Key:       user.GetKey(),
  TableName: aws.String(tableName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Error looking up email %v.\n", user.UserEmail)
  return event, err
 }
 if output.Item == nil {
  log.Printf("Email %v not found. Email verification is required.\n",
 user.UserEmail)
  return event, err
 }

 err = attributevalue.UnmarshalMap(output.Item, &user)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal DynamoDB item. Here's why: %v\n", err)
```

```
  return event, err
 }

 if user.UserName != event.UserName {
  log.Printf("UserEmail %v found, but stored UserName '%v' does not match
 supplied UserName '%v'. Verification is required.\n",
   user.UserEmail, user.UserName, event.UserName)
 } else {
  log.Printf("UserEmail %v found with matching UserName %v. User is confirmed.
\n", user.UserEmail, user.UserName)
  event.Response.AutoConfirmUser = true
  event.Response.AutoVerifyEmail = true
 }

 return event, err
}

func main() {
 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicln(err)
 }
 h := handler{
  dynamoClient: dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig),
 }
 lambda.Start(h.HandleRequest)
}
```

일반적인 작업을 수행하는 구조체를 생성합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"
 "strings"
 "time"
 "user_pools_and_lambda_triggers/actions"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudformation"
```

```
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudwatchlogs"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
)

// IScenarioHelper defines common functions used by the workflows in this
 example.
type IScenarioHelper interface {
 Pause(secs int)
 GetStackOutputs(ctx context.Context, stackName string) (actions.StackOutputs,
 error)
 PopulateUserTable(ctx context.Context, tableName string)
 GetKnownUsers(ctx context.Context, tableName string) (actions.UserList, error)
 AddKnownUser(ctx context.Context, tableName string, user actions.User)
 ListRecentLogEvents(ctx context.Context, functionName string)
}

// ScenarioHelper contains AWS wrapper structs used by the workflows in this
 example.
type ScenarioHelper struct {
 questioner  demotools.IQuestioner
 dynamoActor *actions.DynamoActions
 cfnActor    *actions.CloudFormationActions
 cwlActor    *actions.CloudWatchLogsActions
 isTestRun   bool
}

// NewScenarioHelper constructs a new scenario helper.
func NewScenarioHelper(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner)
 ScenarioHelper {
 scenario := ScenarioHelper{
  questioner:  questioner,
  dynamoActor: &actions.DynamoActions{DynamoClient:
 dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
  cfnActor:    &actions.CloudFormationActions{CfnClient:
 cloudformation.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
  cwlActor:    &actions.CloudWatchLogsActions{CwlClient:
 cloudwatchlogs.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
 }
 return scenario
}

// Pause waits for the specified number of seconds.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) Pause(secs int) {
```

```
 if !helper.isTestRun {
  time.Sleep(time.Duration(secs) * time.Second)
 }
}

// GetStackOutputs gets the outputs from the specified CloudFormation stack in a
 structured format.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) GetStackOutputs(ctx context.Context, stackName
 string) (actions.StackOutputs, error) {
 return helper.cfnActor.GetOutputs(ctx, stackName), nil
}

// PopulateUserTable fills the known user table with example data.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) PopulateUserTable(ctx context.Context, tableName
 string) {
 log.Printf("First, let's add some users to the DynamoDB %v table we'll use for
 this example.\n", tableName)
 err := helper.dynamoActor.PopulateTable(ctx, tableName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
}

// GetKnownUsers gets the users from the known users table in a structured
 format.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) GetKnownUsers(ctx context.Context, tableName string)
 (actions.UserList, error) {
 knownUsers, err := helper.dynamoActor.Scan(ctx, tableName)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get known users from table %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 tableName, err)
 }
 return knownUsers, err
}

// AddKnownUser adds a user to the known users table.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) AddKnownUser(ctx context.Context, tableName string,
 user actions.User) {
 log.Printf("Adding user '%v' with email '%v' to the DynamoDB known users
 table...\n",
  user.UserName, user.UserEmail)
 err := helper.dynamoActor.AddUser(ctx, tableName, user)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
```

```
 }
}

// ListRecentLogEvents gets the most recent log stream and events for the
 specified Lambda function and displays them.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) ListRecentLogEvents(ctx context.Context,
 functionName string) {
 log.Println("Waiting a few seconds to let Lambda write to CloudWatch Logs...")
 helper.Pause(10)
 log.Println("Okay, let's check the logs to find what's happened recently with
 your Lambda function.")
 logStream, err := helper.cwlActor.GetLatestLogStream(ctx, functionName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Getting some recent events from log stream %v\n",
 *logStream.LogStreamName)
 events, err := helper.cwlActor.GetLogEvents(ctx, functionName,
 *logStream.LogStreamName, 10)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 for _, event := range events {
  log.Printf("\t%v", *event.Message)
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

Amazon Cognito 작업을 래핑하는 구조체를 생성합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
)
```

```
type CognitoActions struct {
 CognitoClient *cognitoidentityprovider.Client
}




// Trigger and TriggerInfo define typed data for updating an Amazon Cognito
 trigger.
type Trigger int

const (
 PreSignUp Trigger = iota
 UserMigration
 PostAuthentication
)

type TriggerInfo struct {
 Trigger    Trigger
 HandlerArn *string
}

// UpdateTriggers adds or removes Lambda triggers for a user pool. When a trigger
 is specified with a `nil` value,
// it is removed from the user pool.
func (actor CognitoActions) UpdateTriggers(ctx context.Context, userPoolId
 string, triggers ...TriggerInfo) error {
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.DescribeUserPool(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.DescribeUserPoolInput{
  UserPoolId: aws.String(userPoolId),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get info about user pool %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 userPoolId, err)
  return err
 }
 lambdaConfig := output.UserPool.LambdaConfig
 for _, trigger := range triggers {
  switch trigger.Trigger {
  case PreSignUp:
   lambdaConfig.PreSignUp = trigger.HandlerArn
  case UserMigration:
   lambdaConfig.UserMigration = trigger.HandlerArn
  case PostAuthentication:
   lambdaConfig.PostAuthentication = trigger.HandlerArn
```

```
  }
 }
 _, err = actor.CognitoClient.UpdateUserPool(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.UpdateUserPoolInput{
  UserPoolId:   aws.String(userPoolId),
  LambdaConfig: lambdaConfig,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't update user pool %v. Here's why: %v\n", userPoolId, err)
 }
 return err
}



// SignUp signs up a user with Amazon Cognito.
func (actor CognitoActions) SignUp(ctx context.Context, clientId string, userName
 string, password string, userEmail string) (bool, error) {
 confirmed := false
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.SignUp(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.SignUpInput{
  ClientId: aws.String(clientId),
  Password: aws.String(password),
  Username: aws.String(userName),
  UserAttributes: []types.AttributeType{
   {Name: aws.String("email"), Value: aws.String(userEmail)},
  },
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't sign up user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 } else {
  confirmed = output.UserConfirmed
 }
 return confirmed, err
}
```

```
// SignIn signs in a user to Amazon Cognito using a username and password
 authentication flow.
func (actor CognitoActions) SignIn(ctx context.Context, clientId string, userName
 string, password string) (*types.AuthenticationResultType, error) {
 var authResult *types.AuthenticationResultType
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.InitiateAuth(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.InitiateAuthInput{
  AuthFlow:       "USER_PASSWORD_AUTH",
  ClientId:       aws.String(clientId),
  AuthParameters: map[string]string{"USERNAME": userName, "PASSWORD": password},
 })
 if err != nil {
  var resetRequired *types.PasswordResetRequiredException
  if errors.As(err, &resetRequired) {
   log.Println(*resetRequired.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't sign in user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 } else {
  authResult = output.AuthenticationResult
 }
 return authResult, err
}



// ForgotPassword starts a password recovery flow for a user. This flow typically
 sends a confirmation code
// to the user's configured notification destination, such as email.
func (actor CognitoActions) ForgotPassword(ctx context.Context, clientId string,
 userName string) (*types.CodeDeliveryDetailsType, error) {
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.ForgotPassword(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.ForgotPasswordInput{
  ClientId: aws.String(clientId),
  Username: aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't start password reset for user '%v'. Here;s why: %v\n",
 userName, err)
 }
 return output.CodeDeliveryDetails, err
}
```

```
// ConfirmForgotPassword confirms a user with a confirmation code and a new
 password.
func (actor CognitoActions) ConfirmForgotPassword(ctx context.Context, clientId
 string, code string, userName string, password string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.ConfirmForgotPassword(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.ConfirmForgotPasswordInput{
  ClientId:         aws.String(clientId),
  ConfirmationCode: aws.String(code),
  Password:         aws.String(password),
  Username:         aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't confirm user %v. Here's why: %v", userName, err)
  }
 }
 return err
}



// DeleteUser removes a user from the user pool.
func (actor CognitoActions) DeleteUser(ctx context.Context, userAccessToken
 string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.DeleteUser(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.DeleteUserInput{
  AccessToken: aws.String(userAccessToken),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete user. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 return err
}



// AdminCreateUser uses administrator credentials to add a user to a user pool.
 This method leaves the user
// in a state that requires they enter a new password next time they sign in.
```

```
func (actor CognitoActions) AdminCreateUser(ctx context.Context, userPoolId
 string, userName string, userEmail string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.AdminCreateUser(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.AdminCreateUserInput{
  UserPoolId:     aws.String(userPoolId),
  Username:       aws.String(userName),
  MessageAction:  types.MessageActionTypeSuppress,
  UserAttributes: []types.AttributeType{{Name: aws.String("email"), Value:
 aws.String(userEmail)}},
 })
 if err != nil {
  var userExists *types.UsernameExistsException
  if errors.As(err, &userExists) {
   log.Printf("User %v already exists in the user pool.", userName)
   err = nil
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't create user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 }
 return err
}



// AdminSetUserPassword uses administrator credentials to set a password for a
 user without requiring a
// temporary password.
func (actor CognitoActions) AdminSetUserPassword(ctx context.Context, userPoolId
 string, userName string, password string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.AdminSetUserPassword(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.AdminSetUserPasswordInput{
  Password:   aws.String(password),
  UserPoolId: aws.String(userPoolId),
  Username:   aws.String(userName),
  Permanent:  true,
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't set password for user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName,
 err)
  }
```

```
 }
 return err
}
```

DynamoDB 작업을 래핑하는 구조체를 생성합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// DynamoActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 actions
// used in the examples.
type DynamoActions struct {
 DynamoClient *dynamodb.Client
}

// User defines structured user data.
type User struct {
 UserName  string
 UserEmail string
 LastLogin *LoginInfo `dynamodbav:",omitempty"`
}

// LoginInfo defines structured custom login data.
type LoginInfo struct {
 UserPoolId string
 ClientId   string
 Time       string
}

// UserList defines a list of users.
type UserList struct {
```

```
 Users []User
}

// UserNameList returns the usernames contained in a UserList as a list of
 strings.
func (users *UserList) UserNameList() []string {
 names := make([]string, len(users.Users))
 for i := 0; i < len(users.Users); i++ {
  names[i] = users.Users[i].UserName
 }
 return names
}

// PopulateTable adds a set of test users to the table.
func (actor DynamoActions) PopulateTable(ctx context.Context, tableName string)
 error {
 var err error
 var item map[string]types.AttributeValue
 var writeReqs []types.WriteRequest
 for i := 1; i < 4; i++ {
  item, err = attributevalue.MarshalMap(User{UserName: fmt.Sprintf("test_user_
%v", i), UserEmail: fmt.Sprintf("test_email_%v@example.com", i)})
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't marshall user into DynamoDB format. Here's why: %v\n",
 err)
   return err
  }
  writeReqs = append(writeReqs, types.WriteRequest{PutRequest:
 &types.PutRequest{Item: item}})
 }
 _, err = actor.DynamoClient.BatchWriteItem(ctx, &dynamodb.BatchWriteItemInput{
  RequestItems: map[string][]types.WriteRequest{tableName: writeReqs},
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't populate table %v with users. Here's why: %v\n",
 tableName, err)
 }
 return err
}

// Scan scans the table for all items.
func (actor DynamoActions) Scan(ctx context.Context, tableName string) (UserList,
 error) {
 var userList UserList
```

```
 output, err := actor.DynamoClient.Scan(ctx, &dynamodb.ScanInput{
  TableName: aws.String(tableName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't scan table %v for items. Here's why: %v\n", tableName,
 err)
 } else {
  err = attributevalue.UnmarshalListOfMaps(output.Items, &userList.Users)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal items into users. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
 }
 return userList, err
}

// AddUser adds a user item to a table.
func (actor DynamoActions) AddUser(ctx context.Context, tableName string, user
 User) error {
 userItem, err := attributevalue.MarshalMap(user)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't marshall user to item. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 _, err = actor.DynamoClient.PutItem(ctx, &dynamodb.PutItemInput{
  Item:      userItem,
  TableName: aws.String(tableName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't put item in table %v. Here's why: %v", tableName, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

CloudWatch Logs 작업을 래핑하는 구조체를 생성합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
```

```
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudwatchlogs"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudwatchlogs/types"
)

type CloudWatchLogsActions struct {
 CwlClient *cloudwatchlogs.Client
}

// GetLatestLogStream gets the most recent log stream for a Lambda function.
func (actor CloudWatchLogsActions) GetLatestLogStream(ctx context.Context,
 functionName string) (types.LogStream, error) {
 var logStream types.LogStream
 logGroupName := fmt.Sprintf("/aws/lambda/%s", functionName)
 output, err := actor.CwlClient.DescribeLogStreams(ctx,
 &cloudwatchlogs.DescribeLogStreamsInput{
  Descending:   aws.Bool(true),
  Limit:        aws.Int32(1),
  LogGroupName: aws.String(logGroupName),
  OrderBy:      types.OrderByLastEventTime,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get log streams for log group %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 logGroupName, err)
 } else {
  logStream = output.LogStreams[0]
 }
 return logStream, err
}

// GetLogEvents gets the most recent eventCount events from the specified log
 stream.
func (actor CloudWatchLogsActions) GetLogEvents(ctx context.Context, functionName
 string, logStreamName string, eventCount int32) (
 []types.OutputLogEvent, error) {
 var events []types.OutputLogEvent
 logGroupName := fmt.Sprintf("/aws/lambda/%s", functionName)
 output, err := actor.CwlClient.GetLogEvents(ctx,
 &cloudwatchlogs.GetLogEventsInput{
  LogStreamName: aws.String(logStreamName),
  Limit:         aws.Int32(eventCount),
  LogGroupName:  aws.String(logGroupName),
 })
 if err != nil {
```

```
  log.Printf("Couldn't get log event for log stream %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 logStreamName, err)
 } else {
  events = output.Events
 }
 return events, err
}
```

CloudFormation 작업을 래핑하는 구조체를 생성합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudformation"
)

// StackOutputs defines a map of outputs from a specific stack.
type StackOutputs map[string]string

type CloudFormationActions struct {
 CfnClient *cloudformation.Client
}

// GetOutputs gets the outputs from a CloudFormation stack and puts them into a
 structured format.
func (actor CloudFormationActions) GetOutputs(ctx context.Context, stackName
 string) StackOutputs {
 output, err := actor.CfnClient.DescribeStacks(ctx,
 &cloudformation.DescribeStacksInput{
  StackName: aws.String(stackName),
 })
 if err != nil || len(output.Stacks) == 0 {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't find a CloudFormation stack named %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 stackName, err)
 }
 stackOutputs := StackOutputs{}
 for _, out := range output.Stacks[0].Outputs {
  stackOutputs[*out.OutputKey] = *out.OutputValue
```

```
 }
 return stackOutputs
}
```

리소스를 정리합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"
 "user_pools_and_lambda_triggers/actions"

 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
)

// Resources keeps track of AWS resources created during an example and handles
// cleanup when the example finishes.
type Resources struct {
 userPoolId       string
 userAccessTokens []string
 triggers         []actions.Trigger

 cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions
 questioner   demotools.IQuestioner
}

func (resources *Resources) init(cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions, questioner
 demotools.IQuestioner) {
 resources.userAccessTokens = []string{}
 resources.triggers = []actions.Trigger{}
 resources.cognitoActor = cognitoActor
 resources.questioner = questioner
}

// Cleanup deletes all AWS resources created during an example.
func (resources *Resources) Cleanup(ctx context.Context) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Printf("Something went wrong during cleanup.\n%v\n", r)
   log.Println("Use the AWS Management Console to remove any remaining resources
 \n" +
```

```
    "that were created for this scenario.")
  }
 }()

 wantDelete := resources.questioner.AskBool("Do you want to remove all of the AWS
 resources that were created "+
  "during this demo (y/n)?", "y")
 if wantDelete {
  for _, accessToken := range resources.userAccessTokens {
   err := resources.cognitoActor.DeleteUser(ctx, accessToken)
   if err != nil {
    log.Println("Couldn't delete user during cleanup.")
    panic(err)
   }
   log.Println("Deleted user.")
  }
  triggerList := make([]actions.TriggerInfo, len(resources.triggers))
  for i := 0; i < len(resources.triggers); i++ {
   triggerList[i] = actions.TriggerInfo{Trigger: resources.triggers[i],
 HandlerArn: nil}
  }
  err := resources.cognitoActor.UpdateTriggers(ctx, resources.userPoolId,
 triggerList...)
  if err != nil {
   log.Println("Couldn't update Cognito triggers during cleanup.")
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Println("Removed Cognito triggers from user pool.")
 } else {
  log.Println("Be sure to remove resources when you're done with them to avoid
 unexpected charges!")
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - DeleteUser
  - InitiateAuth
  - SignUp
  - UpdateUserPool

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

대화형 '시나리오' 실행을 구성합니다. JavaScript(v3) 예제에서는 시나리오 실행기를 공유하여 복잡한 예제를 간소화합니다. 전체 소스 코드는 GitHub에 있습니다.

```
import { AutoConfirm } from "./scenario-auto-confirm.js";

/**
 * The context is passed to every scenario. Scenario steps
 * will modify the context.
 */
const context = {
  errors: [],
  users: [
    {
      UserName: "test_user_1",
      UserEmail: "test_email_1@example.com",
    },
    {
      UserName: "test_user_2",
      UserEmail: "test_email_2@example.com",
    },
    {
      UserName: "test_user_3",
      UserEmail: "test_email_3@example.com",
    },
  ],
};

/**
 * Three Scenarios are created for the workflow. A Scenario is an orchestration
 class
 * that simplifies running a series of steps.
 */
```

```
export const scenarios = {
  // Demonstrate automatically confirming known users in a database.
  "auto-confirm": AutoConfirm(context),
};

// Call function if run directly
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import { parseScenarioArgs } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";

if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  parseScenarioArgs(scenarios, {
    name: "Cognito user pools and triggers",
    description:
      "Demonstrate how to use the AWS SDKs to customize Amazon Cognito
 authentication behavior.",
  });
}
```

이 시나리오에서는 알려진 사용자를 자동으로 확인하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 여기에서는 예제 단계를 오케스트레이션합니다.

```
import { wait } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";
import {
  Scenario,
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioOutput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/scenario.js";

import {
  getStackOutputs,
  logCleanUpReminder,
  promptForStackName,
  promptForStackRegion,
  skipWhenErrors,
} from "./steps-common.js";
import { populateTable } from "./actions/dynamodb-actions.js";
import {
  addPreSignUpHandler,
  deleteUser,
  getUser,
  signIn,
```

```
  signUpUser,
} from "./actions/cognito-actions.js";
import {
  getLatestLogStreamForLambda,
  getLogEvents,
} from "./actions/cloudwatch-logs-actions.js";

/**
 * @typedef {{
 *   errors: Error[],
 *   password: string,
 *   users: { UserName: string, UserEmail: string }[],
 *   selectedUser?: string,
 *   stackName?: string,
 *   stackRegion?: string,
 *   token?: string,
 *   confirmDeleteSignedInUser?: boolean,
 *   TableName?: string,
 *   UserPoolClientId?: string,
 *   UserPoolId?: string,
 *   UserPoolArn?: string,
 *   AutoConfirmHandlerArn?: string,
 *   AutoConfirmHandlerName?: string
 * }} State
 */

const greeting = new ScenarioOutput(
  "greeting",
  (/** @type {State} */ state) => `This demo will populate some users into the \
database created as part of the "${state.stackName}" stack. \
Then the AutoConfirmHandler will be linked to the PreSignUp \
trigger from Cognito. Finally, you will choose a user to sign up.`,
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

const logPopulatingUsers = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logPopulatingUsers",
  "Populating the DynamoDB table with some users.",
  { skipWhenErrors: skipWhenErrors },
);

const logPopulatingUsersComplete = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logPopulatingUsersComplete",
  "Done populating users.",
```

```
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

const populateUsers = new ScenarioAction(
  "populateUsers",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const [_, err] = await populateTable({
      region: state.stackRegion,
      tableName: state.TableName,
      items: state.users,
    });
    if (err) {
      state.errors.push(err);
    }
  },
  {
    skipWhen: skipWhenErrors,
  },
);

const logSetupSignUpTrigger = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logSetupSignUpTrigger",
  "Setting up the PreSignUp trigger for the Cognito User Pool.",
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

const setupSignUpTrigger = new ScenarioAction(
  "setupSignUpTrigger",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const [_, err] = await addPreSignUpHandler({
      region: state.stackRegion,
      userPoolId: state.UserPoolId,
      handlerArn: state.AutoConfirmHandlerArn,
    });
    if (err) {
      state.errors.push(err);
    }
  },
  {
    skipWhen: skipWhenErrors,
  },
);

const logSetupSignUpTriggerComplete = new ScenarioOutput(
```

```
  "logSetupSignUpTriggerComplete",
  (
    /** @type {State} */ state,
  ) => `The lambda function "${state.AutoConfirmHandlerName}" \
has been configured as the PreSignUp trigger handler for the user pool
 "${state.UserPoolId}".`,
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

const selectUser = new ScenarioInput(
  "selectedUser",
  "Select a user to sign up.",
  {
    type: "select",
    choices: (/** @type {State} */ state) => state.users.map((u) => u.UserName),
    skipWhen: skipWhenErrors,
    default: (/** @type {State} */ state) => state.users[0].UserName,
  },
);

const checkIfUserAlreadyExists = new ScenarioAction(
  "checkIfUserAlreadyExists",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const [user, err] = await getUser({
      region: state.stackRegion,
      userPoolId: state.UserPoolId,
      username: state.selectedUser,
    });

    if (err?.name === "UserNotFoundException") {
      // Do nothing. We're not expecting the user to exist before
      // sign up is complete.
      return;
    }

    if (err) {
      state.errors.push(err);
      return;
    }

    if (user) {
      state.errors.push(
        new Error(
```

```
          `The user "${state.selectedUser}" already exists in the user pool
 "${state.UserPoolId}".`,
        ),
      );
    }
  },
  {
    skipWhen: skipWhenErrors,
  },
);

const createPassword = new ScenarioInput(
  "password",
  "Enter a password that has at least eight characters, uppercase, lowercase,
 numbers and symbols.",
  { type: "password", skipWhen: skipWhenErrors, default: "Abcd1234!" },
);

const logSignUpExistingUser = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logSignUpExistingUser",
  (/** @type {State} */ state) => `Signing up user "${state.selectedUser}".`,
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

const signUpExistingUser = new ScenarioAction(
  "signUpExistingUser",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const signUp = (password) =>
      signUpUser({
        region: state.stackRegion,
        userPoolClientId: state.UserPoolClientId,
        username: state.selectedUser,
        email: state.users.find((u) => u.UserName === state.selectedUser)
          .UserEmail,
        password,
      });

    let [_, err] = await signUp(state.password);

    while (err?.name === "InvalidPasswordException") {
      console.warn("The password you entered was invalid.");
      await createPassword.handle(state);
      [_, err] = await signUp(state.password);
    }
```

```
    if (err) {
      state.errors.push(err);
    }
  },
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

const logSignUpExistingUserComplete = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logSignUpExistingUserComplete",
  (/** @type {State} */ state) =>
    `"${state.selectedUser} was signed up successfully.`,
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

const logLambdaLogs = new ScenarioAction(
  "logLambdaLogs",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    console.log(
      "Waiting a few seconds to let Lambda write to CloudWatch Logs...\n",
    );
    await wait(10);

    const [logStream, logStreamErr] = await getLatestLogStreamForLambda({
      functionName: state.AutoConfirmHandlerName,
      region: state.stackRegion,
    });
    if (logStreamErr) {
      state.errors.push(logStreamErr);
      return;
    }

    console.log(
      `Getting some recent events from log stream "${logStream.logStreamName}"`,
    );
    const [logEvents, logEventsErr] = await getLogEvents({
      functionName: state.AutoConfirmHandlerName,
      region: state.stackRegion,
      eventCount: 10,
      logStreamName: logStream.logStreamName,
    });
    if (logEventsErr) {
      state.errors.push(logEventsErr);
      return;
```

```
    }

    console.log(logEvents.map((ev) => `\t${ev.message}`).join(""));
  },
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

const logSignInUser = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logSignInUser",
  (/** @type {State} */ state) => `Let's sign in as ${state.selectedUser}`,
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

const signInUser = new ScenarioAction(
  "signInUser",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const [response, err] = await signIn({
      region: state.stackRegion,
      clientId: state.UserPoolClientId,
      username: state.selectedUser,
      password: state.password,
    });

    if (err?.name === "PasswordResetRequiredException") {
      state.errors.push(new Error("Please reset your password."));
      return;
    }

    if (err) {
      state.errors.push(err);
      return;
    }

    state.token = response?.AuthenticationResult?.AccessToken;
  },
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

const logSignInUserComplete = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logSignInUserComplete",
  (/** @type {State} */ state) =>
    `Successfully signed in. Your access token starts with:
 ${state.token.slice(0, 11)}`,
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
```

```
);

const confirmDeleteSignedInUser = new ScenarioInput(
  "confirmDeleteSignedInUser",
  "Do you want to delete the currently signed in user?",
  { type: "confirm", skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

const deleteSignedInUser = new ScenarioAction(
  "deleteSignedInUser",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const [_, err] = await deleteUser({
      region: state.stackRegion,
      accessToken: state.token,
    });

    if (err) {
      state.errors.push(err);
    }
  },
  {
    skipWhen: (/** @type {State} */ state) =>
      skipWhenErrors(state) || !state.confirmDeleteSignedInUser,
  },
);

const logErrors = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logErrors",
  (/** @type {State}*/ state) => {
    const errorList = state.errors
      .map((err) => ` - ${err.name}: ${err.message}`)
      .join("\n");
    return `Scenario errors found:\n${errorList}`;
  },
  {
    // Don't log errors when there aren't any!
    skipWhen: (/** @type {State} */ state) => state.errors.length === 0,
  },
);

export const AutoConfirm = (context) =>
  new Scenario(
    "AutoConfirm",
    [
```

```
      promptForStackName,
      promptForStackRegion,
      getStackOutputs,
      greeting,
      logPopulatingUsers,
      populateUsers,
      logPopulatingUsersComplete,
      logSetupSignUpTrigger,
      setupSignUpTrigger,
      logSetupSignUpTriggerComplete,
      selectUser,
      checkIfUserAlreadyExists,
      createPassword,
      logSignUpExistingUser,
      signUpExistingUser,
      logSignUpExistingUserComplete,
      logLambdaLogs,
      logSignInUser,
      signInUser,
      logSignInUserComplete,
      confirmDeleteSignedInUser,
      deleteSignedInUser,
      logCleanUpReminder,
      logErrors,
    ],
    context,
  );
```

다음은 다른 시나리오와 공유되는 단계입니다.

```
import {
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioOutput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/scenario.js";
import { getCfnOutputs } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/sdk/cfn-outputs.js";

export const skipWhenErrors = (state) => state.errors.length > 0;

export const getStackOutputs = new ScenarioAction(
  "getStackOutputs",
  async (state) => {
```

```
    if (!state.stackName || !state.stackRegion) {
      state.errors.push(
        new Error(
          "No stack name or region provided. The stack name and \
region are required to fetch CFN outputs relevant to this example.",
        ),
      );
      return;
    }

    const outputs = await getCfnOutputs(state.stackName, state.stackRegion);
    Object.assign(state, outputs);
  },
);

export const promptForStackName = new ScenarioInput(
  "stackName",
  "Enter the name of the stack you deployed earlier.",
  { type: "input", default: "PoolsAndTriggersStack" },
);

export const promptForStackRegion = new ScenarioInput(
  "stackRegion",
  "Enter the region of the stack you deployed earlier.",
  { type: "input", default: "us-east-1" },
);

export const logCleanUpReminder = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logCleanUpReminder",
  "All done. Remember to run 'cdk destroy' to teardown the stack.",
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);
```

Lambda 함수에서 `PreSignUp` 트리거에 대한 핸들러.

```
import type { PreSignUpTriggerEvent, Handler } from "aws-lambda";
import type { UserRepository } from "./user-repository";
import { DynamoDBUserRepository } from "./user-repository";

export class PreSignUpHandler {
  private userRepository: UserRepository;
```

```
  constructor(userRepository: UserRepository) {
    this.userRepository = userRepository;
  }

  private isPreSignUpTriggerSource(event: PreSignUpTriggerEvent): boolean {
    return event.triggerSource === "PreSignUp_SignUp";
  }

  private getEventUserEmail(event: PreSignUpTriggerEvent): string {
    return event.request.userAttributes.email;
  }

  async handlePreSignUpTriggerEvent(
    event: PreSignUpTriggerEvent,
  ): Promise<PreSignUpTriggerEvent> {
    console.log(
      `Received presignup from ${event.triggerSource} for user
'${event.userName}'`,
    );

    if (!this.isPreSignUpTriggerSource(event)) {
      return event;
    }

    const eventEmail = this.getEventUserEmail(event);
    console.log(`Looking up email ${eventEmail}.`);
    const storedUserInfo =
      await this.userRepository.getUserInfoByEmail(eventEmail);

    if (!storedUserInfo) {
      console.log(
        `Email ${eventEmail} not found. Email verification is required.`,
      );
      return event;
    }

    if (storedUserInfo.UserName !== event.userName) {
      console.log(
        `UserEmail ${eventEmail} found, but stored UserName
'${storedUserInfo.UserName}' does not match supplied UserName
'${event.userName}'. Verification is required.`,
      );
    } else {
      console.log(
```

```
        `UserEmail ${eventEmail} found with matching UserName
 ${storedUserInfo.UserName}. User is confirmed.`,
      );
      event.response.autoConfirmUser = true;
      event.response.autoVerifyEmail = true;
    }
    return event;
  }
}

const createPreSignUpHandler = (): PreSignUpHandler => {
  const tableName = process.env.TABLE_NAME;
  if (!tableName) {
    throw new Error("TABLE_NAME environment variable is not set");
  }

  const userRepository = new DynamoDBUserRepository(tableName);
  return new PreSignUpHandler(userRepository);
};

export const handler: Handler = async (event: PreSignUpTriggerEvent) => {
  const preSignUpHandler = createPreSignUpHandler();
  return preSignUpHandler.handlePreSignUpTriggerEvent(event);
};
```

CloudWatch Logs 작업의 모듈.

```
import {
  CloudWatchLogsClient,
  GetLogEventsCommand,
  OrderBy,
  paginateDescribeLogStreams,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-logs";

/**
 * Get the latest log stream for a Lambda function.
 * @param {{ functionName: string, region: string }} config
 * @returns {Promise<[import("@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-logs").LogStream | null,
 unknown]>}
 */
export const getLatestLogStreamForLambda = async ({ functionName, region }) => {
```

```
  try {
    const logGroupName = `/aws/lambda/${functionName}`;
    const cwlClient = new CloudWatchLogsClient({ region });
    const paginator = paginateDescribeLogStreams(
      { client: cwlClient },
      {
        descending: true,
        limit: 1,
        orderBy: OrderBy.LastEventTime,
        logGroupName,
      },
    );

    for await (const page of paginator) {
      return [page.logStreams[0], null];
    }
  } catch (err) {
    return [null, err];
  }
};

/**
 * Get the log events for a Lambda function's log stream.
 * @param {{
 *   functionName: string,
 *   logStreamName: string,
 *   eventCount: number,
 *   region: string
 * }} config
 * @returns {Promise<[import("@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-logs").OutputLogEvent[]
 | null, unknown]>}
 */
export const getLogEvents = async ({
  functionName,
  logStreamName,
  eventCount,
  region,
}) => {
  try {
    const cwlClient = new CloudWatchLogsClient({ region });
    const logGroupName = `/aws/lambda/${functionName}`;
    const response = await cwlClient.send(
      new GetLogEventsCommand({
        logStreamName: logStreamName,
```

```
        limit: eventCount,
        logGroupName: logGroupName,
      }),
    );

    return [response.events, null];
  } catch (err) {
    return [null, err];
  }
};
```

Amazon Cognito 작업 모듈.

```
import {
  AdminGetUserCommand,
  CognitoIdentityProviderClient,
  DeleteUserCommand,
  InitiateAuthCommand,
  SignUpCommand,
  UpdateUserPoolCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-cognito-identity-provider";

/**
 * Connect a Lambda function to the PreSignUp trigger for a Cognito user pool
 * @param {{ region: string, userPoolId: string, handlerArn: string }} config
 * @returns {Promise<[import("@aws-sdk/client-cognito-identity-
provider").UpdateUserPoolCommandOutput | null, unknown]>}
 */
export const addPreSignUpHandler = async ({
  region,
  userPoolId,
  handlerArn,
}) => {
  try {
    const cognitoClient = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({
      region,
    });

    const command = new UpdateUserPoolCommand({
      UserPoolId: userPoolId,
      LambdaConfig: {
```

```
        PreSignUp: handlerArn,
      },
    });

    const response = await cognitoClient.send(command);
    return [response, null];
  } catch (err) {
    return [null, err];
  }
};

/**
 * Attempt to register a user to a user pool with a given username and password.
 * @param {{
 *   region: string,
 *   userPoolClientId: string,
 *   username: string,
 *   email: string,
 *   password: string
 * }} config
 * @returns {Promise<[import("@aws-sdk/client-cognito-identity-
provider").SignUpCommandOutput | null, unknown]>}
 */
export const signUpUser = async ({
  region,
  userPoolClientId,
  username,
  email,
  password,
}) => {
  try {
    const cognitoClient = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({
      region,
    });

    const response = await cognitoClient.send(
      new SignUpCommand({
        ClientId: userPoolClientId,
        Username: username,
        Password: password,
        UserAttributes: [{ Name: "email", Value: email }],
      }),
    );
    return [response, null];
```

```
  } catch (err) {
    return [null, err];
  }
};

/**
 * Sign in a user to Amazon Cognito using a username and password authentication
 flow.
 * @param {{ region: string, clientId: string, username: string, password:
 string }} config
 * @returns {Promise<[import("@aws-sdk/client-cognito-identity-
provider").InitiateAuthCommandOutput | null, unknown]>}
 */
export const signIn = async ({ region, clientId, username, password }) => {
  try {
    const cognitoClient = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({ region });
    const response = await cognitoClient.send(
      new InitiateAuthCommand({
        AuthFlow: "USER_PASSWORD_AUTH",
        ClientId: clientId,
        AuthParameters: { USERNAME: username, PASSWORD: password },
      }),
    );
    return [response, null];
  } catch (err) {
    return [null, err];
  }
};

/**
 * Retrieve an existing user from a user pool.
 * @param {{ region: string, userPoolId: string, username: string }} config
 * @returns {Promise<[import("@aws-sdk/client-cognito-identity-
provider").AdminGetUserCommandOutput | null, unknown]>}
 */
export const getUser = async ({ region, userPoolId, username }) => {
  try {
    const cognitoClient = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({ region });
    const response = await cognitoClient.send(
      new AdminGetUserCommand({
        UserPoolId: userPoolId,
        Username: username,
      }),
    );
```

```
    return [response, null];
  } catch (err) {
    return [null, err];
  }
};

/**
 * Delete the signed-in user. Useful for allowing a user to delete their
 * own profile.
 * @param {{ region: string, accessToken: string }} config
 * @returns {Promise<[import("@aws-sdk/client-cognito-identity-
provider").DeleteUserCommandOutput | null, unknown]>}
 */
export const deleteUser = async ({ region, accessToken }) => {
  try {
    const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({ region });
    const response = await client.send(
      new DeleteUserCommand({ AccessToken: accessToken }),
    );
    return [response, null];
  } catch (err) {
    return [null, err];
  }
};
```

DynamoDB 작업의 모듈.

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import {
  BatchWriteCommand,
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

/**
 * Populate a DynamoDB table with provide items.
 * @param {{ region: string, tableName: string, items: Record<string,
 unknown>[] }} config
 * @returns {Promise<[import("@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb").BatchWriteCommandOutput |
 null, unknown]>}
 */
export const populateTable = async ({ region, tableName, items }) => {
```

```
  try {
    const ddbClient = new DynamoDBClient({ region });
    const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(ddbClient);
    const response = await docClient.send(
      new BatchWriteCommand({
        RequestItems: {
          [tableName]: items.map((item) => ({
            PutRequest: {
              Item: item,
            },
          })),
        },
      }),
    );
    return [response, null];
  } catch (err) {
    return [null, err];
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - DeleteUser
  - InitiateAuth
  - SignUp
  - UpdateUserPool

AWS SDK를 사용하여 Lambda 함수를 사용하여 알려진 Amazon Cognito 사용자를 자동으로 마이그레이션

다음 코드 예제는 Lambda 함수를 사용하여 알려진 Amazon Cognito 사용자를 자동으로 마이그레이션하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- `MigrateUser` 트리거에 대해 Lambda 함수를 호출하도록 사용자 풀을 구성합니다.
- 사용자 풀에 없는 사용자 이름과 이메일을 사용하여 Amazon Cognito에 로그인합니다.
- Lambda 함수는 DynamoDB 테이블을 스캔하고 알려진 사용자를 사용자 풀로 자동으로 마이그레이션합니다.
- 암호 찾기 흐름을 수행하여 마이그레이션된 사용자의 암호를 재설정합니다.

- 새 사용자로 로그인한 다음 리소스를 정리합니다.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "strings"
 "user_pools_and_lambda_triggers/actions"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
)

// MigrateUser separates the steps of this scenario into individual functions so
 that
// they are simpler to read and understand.
type MigrateUser struct {
 helper       IScenarioHelper
 questioner   demotools.IQuestioner
 resources    Resources
 cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions
}

// NewMigrateUser constructs a new migrate user runner.
func NewMigrateUser(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner,
 helper IScenarioHelper) MigrateUser {
```

```
 scenario := MigrateUser{
  helper:       helper,
  questioner:   questioner,
  resources:    Resources{},
  cognitoActor: &actions.CognitoActions{CognitoClient:
 cognitoidentityprovider.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
 }
 scenario.resources.init(scenario.cognitoActor, questioner)
 return scenario
}

// AddMigrateUserTrigger adds a Lambda handler as an invocation target for the
 MigrateUser trigger.
func (runner *MigrateUser) AddMigrateUserTrigger(ctx context.Context, userPoolId
 string, functionArn string) {
 log.Printf("Let's add a Lambda function to handle the MigrateUser trigger from
 Cognito.\n" +
  "This trigger happens when an unknown user signs in, and lets your function
 take action before Cognito\n" +
  "rejects the user.\n\n")
 err := runner.cognitoActor.UpdateTriggers(
  ctx, userPoolId,
  actions.TriggerInfo{Trigger: actions.UserMigration, HandlerArn:
 aws.String(functionArn)})
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Lambda function %v added to user pool %v to handle the MigrateUser
 trigger.\n",
  functionArn, userPoolId)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// SignInUser adds a new user to the known users table and signs that user in to
 Amazon Cognito.
func (runner *MigrateUser) SignInUser(ctx context.Context, usersTable string,
 clientId string) (bool, actions.User) {
 log.Println("Let's sign in a user to your Cognito user pool. When the username
 and email matches an entry in the\n" +
  "DynamoDB known users table, the email is automatically verified and the user
 is migrated to the Cognito user pool.")

 user := actions.User{}
```

```
 user.UserName = runner.questioner.Ask("\nEnter a username:")
 user.UserEmail = runner.questioner.Ask("\nEnter an email that you own. This
 email will be used to confirm user migration\n" +
  "during this example:")

 runner.helper.AddKnownUser(ctx, usersTable, user)

 var err error
 var resetRequired *types.PasswordResetRequiredException
 var authResult *types.AuthenticationResultType
 signedIn := false
 for !signedIn && resetRequired == nil {
  log.Printf("Signing in to Cognito as user '%v'. The expected result is a
 PasswordResetRequiredException.\n\n", user.UserName)
  authResult, err = runner.cognitoActor.SignIn(ctx, clientId, user.UserName, "_")
  if err != nil {
   if errors.As(err, &resetRequired) {
    log.Printf("\nUser '%v' is not in the Cognito user pool but was found in the
 DynamoDB known users table.\n"+
     "User migration is started and a password reset is required.",
 user.UserName)
   } else {
    panic(err)
   }
  } else {
   log.Printf("User '%v' successfully signed in. This is unexpected and probably
 means you have not\n"+
    "cleaned up a previous run of this scenario, so the user exist in the Cognito
 user pool.\n"+
    "You can continue this example and select to clean up resources, or manually
 remove\n"+
    "the user from your user pool and try again.", user.UserName)
   runner.resources.userAccessTokens = append(runner.resources.userAccessTokens,
 *authResult.AccessToken)
   signedIn = true
  }
 }

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 return resetRequired != nil, user
}

// ResetPassword starts a password recovery flow.
```

```
func (runner *MigrateUser) ResetPassword(ctx context.Context, clientId string,
 user actions.User) {
 wantCode := runner.questioner.AskBool(fmt.Sprintf("In order to migrate the user
 to Cognito, you must be able to receive a confirmation\n"+
  "code by email at %v. Do you want to send a code (y/n)?", user.UserEmail), "y")
 if !wantCode {
  log.Println("To complete this example and successfully migrate a user to
 Cognito, you must enter an email\n" +
   "you own that can receive a confirmation code.")
  return
 }
 codeDelivery, err := runner.cognitoActor.ForgotPassword(ctx, clientId,
 user.UserName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("\nA confirmation code has been sent to %v.",
 *codeDelivery.Destination)
 code := runner.questioner.Ask("Check your email and enter it here:")

 confirmed := false
 password := runner.questioner.AskPassword("\nEnter a password that has at least
 eight characters, uppercase, lowercase, numbers and symbols.\n"+
  "(the password will not display as you type):", 8)
 for !confirmed {
  log.Printf("\nConfirming password reset for user '%v'.\n", user.UserName)
  err = runner.cognitoActor.ConfirmForgotPassword(ctx, clientId, code,
 user.UserName, password)
  if err != nil {
   var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
   if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
    password = runner.questioner.AskPassword("\nEnter another password:", 8)
   } else {
    panic(err)
   }
  } else {
   confirmed = true
  }
 }
 log.Printf("User '%v' successfully confirmed and migrated.\n", user.UserName)
 log.Println("Signing in with your username and password...")
 authResult, err := runner.cognitoActor.SignIn(ctx, clientId, user.UserName,
 password)
 if err != nil {
```

```
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Successfully signed in. Your access token starts with: %v...\n",
 (*authResult.AccessToken)[:10])
 runner.resources.userAccessTokens = append(runner.resources.userAccessTokens,
 *authResult.AccessToken)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// Run runs the scenario.
func (runner *MigrateUser) Run(ctx context.Context, stackName string) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Println("Something went wrong with the demo.")
   runner.resources.Cleanup(ctx)
  }
 }()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Printf("Welcome\n")

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 stackOutputs, err := runner.helper.GetStackOutputs(ctx, stackName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 runner.resources.userPoolId = stackOutputs["UserPoolId"]

 runner.AddMigrateUserTrigger(ctx, stackOutputs["UserPoolId"],
 stackOutputs["MigrateUserFunctionArn"])
 runner.resources.triggers = append(runner.resources.triggers,
 actions.UserMigration)
 resetNeeded, user := runner.SignInUser(ctx, stackOutputs["TableName"],
 stackOutputs["UserPoolClientId"])
 if resetNeeded {
  runner.helper.ListRecentLogEvents(ctx, stackOutputs["MigrateUserFunction"])
  runner.ResetPassword(ctx, stackOutputs["UserPoolClientId"], user)
 }

 runner.resources.Cleanup(ctx)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
```

```
 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

Lambda 함수를 사용하여 `MigrateUser` 트리거를 처리합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"
 "os"

 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/expression"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
)

const TABLE_NAME = "TABLE_NAME"

// UserInfo defines structured user data that can be marshalled to a DynamoDB
 format.
type UserInfo struct {
 UserName  string `dynamodbav:"UserName"`
 UserEmail string `dynamodbav:"UserEmail"`
}

type handler struct {
 dynamoClient *dynamodb.Client
}

// HandleRequest handles the MigrateUser event by looking up a user in an Amazon
 DynamoDB table and
// specifying whether they should be migrated to the user pool.
func (h *handler) HandleRequest(ctx context.Context, event
 events.CognitoEventUserPoolsMigrateUser)
 (events.CognitoEventUserPoolsMigrateUser, error) {
```

```
log.Printf("Received migrate trigger from %v for user '%v'",
event.TriggerSource, event.UserName)
if event.TriggerSource != "UserMigration_Authentication" {
 return event, nil
}
tableName := os.Getenv(TABLE_NAME)
user := UserInfo{
 UserName: event.UserName,
}
log.Printf("Looking up user '%v' in table %v.\n", user.UserName, tableName)
filterEx := expression.Name("UserName").Equal(expression.Value(user.UserName))
expr, err := expression.NewBuilder().WithFilter(filterEx).Build()
if err != nil {
 log.Printf("Error building expression to query for user '%v'.\n",
user.UserName)
 return event, err
}
output, err := h.dynamoClient.Scan(ctx, &dynamodb.ScanInput{
 TableName:                 aws.String(tableName),
 FilterExpression:          expr.Filter(),
 ExpressionAttributeNames:  expr.Names(),
 ExpressionAttributeValues: expr.Values(),
})
if err != nil {
 log.Printf("Error looking up user '%v'.\n", user.UserName)
 return event, err
}
if len(output.Items) == 0 {
 log.Printf("User '%v' not found, not migrating user.\n", user.UserName)
 return event, err
}

var users []UserInfo
err = attributevalue.UnmarshalListOfMaps(output.Items, &users)
if err != nil {
 log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal DynamoDB items. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 return event, err
}

user = users[0]
log.Printf("UserName '%v' found with email %v. User is migrated and must reset
password.\n", user.UserName, user.UserEmail)
event.CognitoEventUserPoolsMigrateUserResponse.UserAttributes =
map[string]string{
```

```
  "email":          user.UserEmail,
  "email_verified": "true", // email_verified is required for the forgot password
 flow.
 }
 event.CognitoEventUserPoolsMigrateUserResponse.FinalUserStatus =
 "RESET_REQUIRED"
 event.CognitoEventUserPoolsMigrateUserResponse.MessageAction = "SUPPRESS"

 return event, err
}

func main() {
 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicln(err)
 }
 h := handler{
  dynamoClient: dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig),
 }
 lambda.Start(h.HandleRequest)
}
```

일반적인 작업을 수행하는 구조체를 생성합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"
 "strings"
 "time"
 "user_pools_and_lambda_triggers/actions"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudformation"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudwatchlogs"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
)
```

```
// IScenarioHelper defines common functions used by the workflows in this
 example.
type IScenarioHelper interface {
 Pause(secs int)
 GetStackOutputs(ctx context.Context, stackName string) (actions.StackOutputs,
 error)
 PopulateUserTable(ctx context.Context, tableName string)
 GetKnownUsers(ctx context.Context, tableName string) (actions.UserList, error)
 AddKnownUser(ctx context.Context, tableName string, user actions.User)
 ListRecentLogEvents(ctx context.Context, functionName string)
}

// ScenarioHelper contains AWS wrapper structs used by the workflows in this
 example.
type ScenarioHelper struct {
 questioner  demotools.IQuestioner
 dynamoActor *actions.DynamoActions
 cfnActor    *actions.CloudFormationActions
 cwlActor    *actions.CloudWatchLogsActions
 isTestRun   bool
}

// NewScenarioHelper constructs a new scenario helper.
func NewScenarioHelper(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner)
 ScenarioHelper {
 scenario := ScenarioHelper{
  questioner:  questioner,
  dynamoActor: &actions.DynamoActions{DynamoClient:
 dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
  cfnActor:    &actions.CloudFormationActions{CfnClient:
 cloudformation.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
  cwlActor:    &actions.CloudWatchLogsActions{CwlClient:
 cloudwatchlogs.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
 }
 return scenario
}

// Pause waits for the specified number of seconds.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) Pause(secs int) {
 if !helper.isTestRun {
  time.Sleep(time.Duration(secs) * time.Second)
 }
}
```

```
// GetStackOutputs gets the outputs from the specified CloudFormation stack in a
 structured format.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) GetStackOutputs(ctx context.Context, stackName
 string) (actions.StackOutputs, error) {
 return helper.cfnActor.GetOutputs(ctx, stackName), nil
}

// PopulateUserTable fills the known user table with example data.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) PopulateUserTable(ctx context.Context, tableName
 string) {
 log.Printf("First, let's add some users to the DynamoDB %v table we'll use for
 this example.\n", tableName)
 err := helper.dynamoActor.PopulateTable(ctx, tableName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
}

// GetKnownUsers gets the users from the known users table in a structured
 format.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) GetKnownUsers(ctx context.Context, tableName string)
 (actions.UserList, error) {
 knownUsers, err := helper.dynamoActor.Scan(ctx, tableName)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get known users from table %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 tableName, err)
 }
 return knownUsers, err
}

// AddKnownUser adds a user to the known users table.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) AddKnownUser(ctx context.Context, tableName string,
 user actions.User) {
 log.Printf("Adding user '%v' with email '%v' to the DynamoDB known users
 table...\n",
  user.UserName, user.UserEmail)
 err := helper.dynamoActor.AddUser(ctx, tableName, user)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
}

// ListRecentLogEvents gets the most recent log stream and events for the
 specified Lambda function and displays them.
```

```
func (helper ScenarioHelper) ListRecentLogEvents(ctx context.Context,
 functionName string) {
 log.Println("Waiting a few seconds to let Lambda write to CloudWatch Logs...")
 helper.Pause(10)
 log.Println("Okay, let's check the logs to find what's happened recently with
 your Lambda function.")
 logStream, err := helper.cwlActor.GetLatestLogStream(ctx, functionName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Getting some recent events from log stream %v\n",
 *logStream.LogStreamName)
 events, err := helper.cwlActor.GetLogEvents(ctx, functionName,
 *logStream.LogStreamName, 10)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 for _, event := range events {
  log.Printf("\t%v", *event.Message)
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

Amazon Cognito 작업을 래핑하는 구조체를 생성합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
)

type CognitoActions struct {
 CognitoClient *cognitoidentityprovider.Client
}
```

```
// Trigger and TriggerInfo define typed data for updating an Amazon Cognito
 trigger.
type Trigger int

const (
 PreSignUp Trigger = iota
 UserMigration
 PostAuthentication
)

type TriggerInfo struct {
 Trigger    Trigger
 HandlerArn *string
}

// UpdateTriggers adds or removes Lambda triggers for a user pool. When a trigger
 is specified with a `nil` value,
// it is removed from the user pool.
func (actor CognitoActions) UpdateTriggers(ctx context.Context, userPoolId
 string, triggers ...TriggerInfo) error {
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.DescribeUserPool(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.DescribeUserPoolInput{
  UserPoolId: aws.String(userPoolId),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get info about user pool %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 userPoolId, err)
  return err
 }
 lambdaConfig := output.UserPool.LambdaConfig
 for _, trigger := range triggers {
  switch trigger.Trigger {
  case PreSignUp:
   lambdaConfig.PreSignUp = trigger.HandlerArn
  case UserMigration:
   lambdaConfig.UserMigration = trigger.HandlerArn
  case PostAuthentication:
   lambdaConfig.PostAuthentication = trigger.HandlerArn
  }
 }
 _, err = actor.CognitoClient.UpdateUserPool(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.UpdateUserPoolInput{
  UserPoolId:   aws.String(userPoolId),
```

```
  LambdaConfig: lambdaConfig,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't update user pool %v. Here's why: %v\n", userPoolId, err)
 }
 return err
}



// SignUp signs up a user with Amazon Cognito.
func (actor CognitoActions) SignUp(ctx context.Context, clientId string, userName
 string, password string, userEmail string) (bool, error) {
 confirmed := false
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.SignUp(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.SignUpInput{
  ClientId: aws.String(clientId),
  Password: aws.String(password),
  Username: aws.String(userName),
  UserAttributes: []types.AttributeType{
   {Name: aws.String("email"), Value: aws.String(userEmail)},
  },
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't sign up user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 } else {
  confirmed = output.UserConfirmed
 }
 return confirmed, err
}



// SignIn signs in a user to Amazon Cognito using a username and password
 authentication flow.
func (actor CognitoActions) SignIn(ctx context.Context, clientId string, userName
 string, password string) (*types.AuthenticationResultType, error) {
 var authResult *types.AuthenticationResultType
```

```
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.InitiateAuth(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.InitiateAuthInput{
  AuthFlow:       "USER_PASSWORD_AUTH",
  ClientId:       aws.String(clientId),
  AuthParameters: map[string]string{"USERNAME": userName, "PASSWORD": password},
 })
 if err != nil {
  var resetRequired *types.PasswordResetRequiredException
  if errors.As(err, &resetRequired) {
   log.Println(*resetRequired.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't sign in user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 } else {
  authResult = output.AuthenticationResult
 }
 return authResult, err
}



// ForgotPassword starts a password recovery flow for a user. This flow typically
 sends a confirmation code
// to the user's configured notification destination, such as email.
func (actor CognitoActions) ForgotPassword(ctx context.Context, clientId string,
 userName string) (*types.CodeDeliveryDetailsType, error) {
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.ForgotPassword(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.ForgotPasswordInput{
  ClientId: aws.String(clientId),
  Username: aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't start password reset for user '%v'. Here;s why: %v\n",
 userName, err)
 }
 return output.CodeDeliveryDetails, err
}



// ConfirmForgotPassword confirms a user with a confirmation code and a new
 password.
func (actor CognitoActions) ConfirmForgotPassword(ctx context.Context, clientId
 string, code string, userName string, password string) error {
```

```
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.ConfirmForgotPassword(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.ConfirmForgotPasswordInput{
  ClientId:         aws.String(clientId),
  ConfirmationCode: aws.String(code),
  Password:         aws.String(password),
  Username:         aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't confirm user %v. Here's why: %v", userName, err)
  }
 }
 return err
}



// DeleteUser removes a user from the user pool.
func (actor CognitoActions) DeleteUser(ctx context.Context, userAccessToken
 string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.DeleteUser(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.DeleteUserInput{
  AccessToken: aws.String(userAccessToken),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete user. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 return err
}



// AdminCreateUser uses administrator credentials to add a user to a user pool.
 This method leaves the user
// in a state that requires they enter a new password next time they sign in.
func (actor CognitoActions) AdminCreateUser(ctx context.Context, userPoolId
 string, userName string, userEmail string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.AdminCreateUser(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.AdminCreateUserInput{
  UserPoolId:     aws.String(userPoolId),
  Username:       aws.String(userName),
```

```
  MessageAction:  types.MessageActionTypeSuppress,
  UserAttributes: []types.AttributeType{{Name: aws.String("email"), Value:
 aws.String(userEmail)}},
 })
 if err != nil {
  var userExists *types.UsernameExistsException
  if errors.As(err, &userExists) {
   log.Printf("User %v already exists in the user pool.", userName)
   err = nil
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't create user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 }
 return err
}



// AdminSetUserPassword uses administrator credentials to set a password for a
 user without requiring a
// temporary password.
func (actor CognitoActions) AdminSetUserPassword(ctx context.Context, userPoolId
 string, userName string, password string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.AdminSetUserPassword(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.AdminSetUserPasswordInput{
  Password:   aws.String(password),
  UserPoolId: aws.String(userPoolId),
  Username:   aws.String(userName),
  Permanent:  true,
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't set password for user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName,
 err)
  }
 }
 return err
}
```

DynamoDB 작업을 래핑하는 구조체를 생성합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// DynamoActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 actions
// used in the examples.
type DynamoActions struct {
 DynamoClient *dynamodb.Client
}

// User defines structured user data.
type User struct {
 UserName  string
 UserEmail string
 LastLogin *LoginInfo `dynamodbav:",omitempty"`
}

// LoginInfo defines structured custom login data.
type LoginInfo struct {
 UserPoolId string
 ClientId   string
 Time       string
}

// UserList defines a list of users.
type UserList struct {
 Users []User
}

// UserNameList returns the usernames contained in a UserList as a list of
 strings.
func (users *UserList) UserNameList() []string {
 names := make([]string, len(users.Users))
```

```
 for i := 0; i < len(users.Users); i++ {
  names[i] = users.Users[i].UserName
 }
 return names
}

// PopulateTable adds a set of test users to the table.
func (actor DynamoActions) PopulateTable(ctx context.Context, tableName string)
 error {
 var err error
 var item map[string]types.AttributeValue
 var writeReqs []types.WriteRequest
 for i := 1; i < 4; i++ {
  item, err = attributevalue.MarshalMap(User{UserName: fmt.Sprintf("test_user_
%v", i), UserEmail: fmt.Sprintf("test_email_%v@example.com", i)})
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't marshall user into DynamoDB format. Here's why: %v\n",
 err)
   return err
  }
  writeReqs = append(writeReqs, types.WriteRequest{PutRequest:
 &types.PutRequest{Item: item}})
 }
 _, err = actor.DynamoClient.BatchWriteItem(ctx, &dynamodb.BatchWriteItemInput{
  RequestItems: map[string][]types.WriteRequest{tableName: writeReqs},
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't populate table %v with users. Here's why: %v\n",
 tableName, err)
 }
 return err
}

// Scan scans the table for all items.
func (actor DynamoActions) Scan(ctx context.Context, tableName string) (UserList,
 error) {
 var userList UserList
 output, err := actor.DynamoClient.Scan(ctx, &dynamodb.ScanInput{
  TableName: aws.String(tableName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't scan table %v for items. Here's why: %v\n", tableName,
 err)
 } else {
```

```
  err = attributevalue.UnmarshalListOfMaps(output.Items, &userList.Users)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal items into users. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
 }
 return userList, err
}

// AddUser adds a user item to a table.
func (actor DynamoActions) AddUser(ctx context.Context, tableName string, user
 User) error {
 userItem, err := attributevalue.MarshalMap(user)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't marshall user to item. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 _, err = actor.DynamoClient.PutItem(ctx, &dynamodb.PutItemInput{
  Item:      userItem,
  TableName: aws.String(tableName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't put item in table %v. Here's why: %v", tableName, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

CloudWatch Logs 작업을 래핑하는 구조체를 생성합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudwatchlogs"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudwatchlogs/types"
)

type CloudWatchLogsActions struct {
 CwlClient *cloudwatchlogs.Client
}
```

```
// GetLatestLogStream gets the most recent log stream for a Lambda function.
func (actor CloudWatchLogsActions) GetLatestLogStream(ctx context.Context,
 functionName string) (types.LogStream, error) {
 var logStream types.LogStream
 logGroupName := fmt.Sprintf("/aws/lambda/%s", functionName)
 output, err := actor.CwlClient.DescribeLogStreams(ctx,
 &cloudwatchlogs.DescribeLogStreamsInput{
  Descending:   aws.Bool(true),
  Limit:        aws.Int32(1),
  LogGroupName: aws.String(logGroupName),
  OrderBy:      types.OrderByLastEventTime,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get log streams for log group %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 logGroupName, err)
 } else {
  logStream = output.LogStreams[0]
 }
 return logStream, err
}

// GetLogEvents gets the most recent eventCount events from the specified log
 stream.
func (actor CloudWatchLogsActions) GetLogEvents(ctx context.Context, functionName
 string, logStreamName string, eventCount int32) (
 []types.OutputLogEvent, error) {
 var events []types.OutputLogEvent
 logGroupName := fmt.Sprintf("/aws/lambda/%s", functionName)
 output, err := actor.CwlClient.GetLogEvents(ctx,
 &cloudwatchlogs.GetLogEventsInput{
  LogStreamName: aws.String(logStreamName),
  Limit:         aws.Int32(eventCount),
  LogGroupName:  aws.String(logGroupName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get log event for log stream %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 logStreamName, err)
 } else {
  events = output.Events
 }
 return events, err
}
```

CloudFormation 작업을 래핑하는 구조체를 생성합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudformation"
)

// StackOutputs defines a map of outputs from a specific stack.
type StackOutputs map[string]string

type CloudFormationActions struct {
 CfnClient *cloudformation.Client
}

// GetOutputs gets the outputs from a CloudFormation stack and puts them into a
 structured format.
func (actor CloudFormationActions) GetOutputs(ctx context.Context, stackName
 string) StackOutputs {
 output, err := actor.CfnClient.DescribeStacks(ctx,
 &cloudformation.DescribeStacksInput{
  StackName: aws.String(stackName),
 })
 if err != nil || len(output.Stacks) == 0 {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't find a CloudFormation stack named %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 stackName, err)
 }
 stackOutputs := StackOutputs{}
 for _, out := range output.Stacks[0].Outputs {
  stackOutputs[*out.OutputKey] = *out.OutputValue
 }
 return stackOutputs
}
```

리소스를 정리합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"
 "user_pools_and_lambda_triggers/actions"

 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
)

// Resources keeps track of AWS resources created during an example and handles
// cleanup when the example finishes.
type Resources struct {
 userPoolId       string
 userAccessTokens []string
 triggers         []actions.Trigger

 cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions
 questioner   demotools.IQuestioner
}

func (resources *Resources) init(cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions, questioner
 demotools.IQuestioner) {
 resources.userAccessTokens = []string{}
 resources.triggers = []actions.Trigger{}
 resources.cognitoActor = cognitoActor
 resources.questioner = questioner
}

// Cleanup deletes all AWS resources created during an example.
func (resources *Resources) Cleanup(ctx context.Context) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Printf("Something went wrong during cleanup.\n%v\n", r)
   log.Println("Use the AWS Management Console to remove any remaining resources
 \n" +
    "that were created for this scenario.")
  }
 }()

 wantDelete := resources.questioner.AskBool("Do you want to remove all of the AWS
 resources that were created "+
  "during this demo (y/n)?", "y")
 if wantDelete {
```

```
  for _, accessToken := range resources.userAccessTokens {
   err := resources.cognitoActor.DeleteUser(ctx, accessToken)
   if err != nil {
    log.Println("Couldn't delete user during cleanup.")
    panic(err)
   }
   log.Println("Deleted user.")
  }
  triggerList := make([]actions.TriggerInfo, len(resources.triggers))
  for i := 0; i < len(resources.triggers); i++ {
   triggerList[i] = actions.TriggerInfo{Trigger: resources.triggers[i],
 HandlerArn: nil}
  }
  err := resources.cognitoActor.UpdateTriggers(ctx, resources.userPoolId,
 triggerList...)
  if err != nil {
   log.Println("Couldn't update Cognito triggers during cleanup.")
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Println("Removed Cognito triggers from user pool.")
 } else {
  log.Println("Be sure to remove resources when you're done with them to avoid
 unexpected charges!")
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - ConfirmForgotPassword
  - DeleteUser
  - ForgotPassword
  - InitiateAuth
  - SignUp
  - UpdateUserPool

AWS SDK를 사용하여 MFA가 필요한 Amazon Cognito 사용자 풀에 사용자 등록

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 사용자 이름, 암호 및 이메일 주소로 사용자를 가입시키고 확인합니다.
- MFA 애플리케이션을 사용자와 연결하여 다중 인증을 설정합니다.
- 암호와 MFA 코드를 사용하여 로그인합니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
namespace CognitoBasics;

public class CognitoBasics
{
    private static ILogger logger = null!;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for Amazon Cognito.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
            services.AddAWSService<IAmazonCognitoIdentityProvider>()
            .AddTransient<CognitoWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
            .CreateLogger<CognitoBasics>();

        var configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
```

```
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally load local settings.
            .Build();

        var cognitoWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<CognitoWrapper>();

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        UiMethods.DisplayOverview();
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        // clientId - The app client Id value that you get from the AWS CDK
script.
        var clientId = configuration["ClientId"]; // "*** REPLACE WITH CLIENT ID
VALUE FROM CDK SCRIPT";

        // poolId - The pool Id that you get from the AWS CDK script.
        var poolId = configuration["PoolId"]!; // "*** REPLACE WITH POOL ID VALUE
FROM CDK SCRIPT";
        var userName = configuration["UserName"];
        var password = configuration["Password"];
        var email = configuration["Email"];

        // If the username wasn't set in the configuration file,
        // get it from the user now.
        if (userName is null)
        {
            do
            {
                Console.Write("Username: ");
                userName = Console.ReadLine();
            }
            while (string.IsNullOrEmpty(userName));
        }
        Console.WriteLine($"\nUsername: {userName}");

        // If the password wasn't set in the configuration file,
        // get it from the user now.
        if (password is null)
        {
            do
            {
                Console.Write("Password: ");
                password = Console.ReadLine();
```

```
            }
            while (string.IsNullOrEmpty(password));
        }

        // If the email address wasn't set in the configuration file,
        // get it from the user now.
        if (email is null)
        {
            do
            {
                Console.Write("Email: ");
                email = Console.ReadLine();
            } while (string.IsNullOrEmpty(email));
        }

        // Now sign up the user.
        Console.WriteLine($"\nSigning up {userName} with email address:
{email}");
        await cognitoWrapper.SignUpAsync(clientId, userName, password, email);

        // Add the user to the user pool.
        Console.WriteLine($"Adding {userName} to the user pool");
        await cognitoWrapper.GetAdminUserAsync(userName, poolId);

        UiMethods.DisplayTitle("Get confirmation code");
        Console.WriteLine($"Conformation code sent to {userName}.");
        Console.Write("Would you like to send a new code? (Y/N) ");
        var answer = Console.ReadLine();

        if (answer!.ToLower() == "y")
        {
            await cognitoWrapper.ResendConfirmationCodeAsync(clientId, userName);
            Console.WriteLine("Sending a new confirmation code");
        }

        Console.Write("Enter confirmation code (from Email): ");
        var code = Console.ReadLine();

        await cognitoWrapper.ConfirmSignupAsync(clientId, code, userName);

        UiMethods.DisplayTitle("Checking status");
        Console.WriteLine($"Rechecking the status of {userName} in the user
pool");
        await cognitoWrapper.GetAdminUserAsync(userName, poolId);
```

```
        Console.WriteLine($"Setting up authenticator for {userName} in the user
 pool");
        var setupResponse = await cognitoWrapper.InitiateAuthAsync(clientId,
 userName, password);

        var setupSession = await
 cognitoWrapper.AssociateSoftwareTokenAsync(setupResponse.Session);
        Console.Write("Enter the 6-digit code displayed in Google Authenticator:
 ");
        var setupCode = Console.ReadLine();

        var setupResult = await
 cognitoWrapper.VerifySoftwareTokenAsync(setupSession, setupCode);
        Console.WriteLine($"Setup status: {setupResult}");

        Console.WriteLine($"Now logging in {userName} in the user pool");
        var authSession = await cognitoWrapper.AdminInitiateAuthAsync(clientId,
 poolId, userName, password);

        Console.Write("Enter a new 6-digit code displayed in Google
 Authenticator: ");
        var authCode = Console.ReadLine();

        var authResult = await
 cognitoWrapper.AdminRespondToAuthChallengeAsync(userName, clientId, authCode,
 authSession, poolId);
        Console.WriteLine($"Authenticated and received access token:
 {authResult.AccessToken}");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Cognito scenario is complete.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }
}


using System.Net;

namespace CognitoActions;

/// <summary>
/// Methods to perform Amazon Cognito Identity Provider actions.
/// </summary>
```

```
public class CognitoWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonCognitoIdentityProvider _cognitoService;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the wrapper class containing Amazon Cognito actions.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="cognitoService">The Amazon Cognito client object.</param>
    public CognitoWrapper(IAmazonCognitoIdentityProvider cognitoService)
    {
        _cognitoService = cognitoService;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List the Amazon Cognito user pools for an account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of UserPoolDescriptionType objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<UserPoolDescriptionType>> ListUserPoolsAsync()
    {
        var userPools = new List<UserPoolDescriptionType>();

        var userPoolsPaginator = _cognitoService.Paginators.ListUserPools(new
 ListUserPoolsRequest());

        await foreach (var response in userPoolsPaginator.Responses)
        {
            userPools.AddRange(response.UserPools);
        }

        return userPools;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of users for the Amazon Cognito user pool.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userPoolId">The user pool ID.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of users.</returns>
    public async Task<List<UserType>> ListUsersAsync(string userPoolId)
    {
        var request = new ListUsersRequest
        {
            UserPoolId = userPoolId
        };
```

```
        var users = new List<UserType>();

        var usersPaginator = _cognitoService.Paginators.ListUsers(request);
        await foreach (var response in usersPaginator.Responses)
        {
            users.AddRange(response.Users);
        }

        return users;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Respond to an admin authentication challenge.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The name of the user.</param>
    /// <param name="clientId">The client ID.</param>
    /// <param name="mfaCode">The multi-factor authentication code.</param>
    /// <param name="session">The current application session.</param>
    /// <param name="clientId">The user pool ID.</param>
    /// <returns>The result of the authentication response.</returns>
    public async Task<AuthenticationResultType> AdminRespondToAuthChallengeAsync(
        string userName,
        string clientId,
        string mfaCode,
        string session,
        string userPoolId)
    {
        Console.WriteLine("SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA challenge is generated");

        var challengeResponses = new Dictionary<string, string>();
        challengeResponses.Add("USERNAME", userName);
        challengeResponses.Add("SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA_CODE", mfaCode);

        var respondToAuthChallengeRequest = new
AdminRespondToAuthChallengeRequest
        {
            ChallengeName = ChallengeNameType.SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA,
            ClientId = clientId,
            ChallengeResponses = challengeResponses,
            Session = session,
            UserPoolId = userPoolId,
        };
```

```
        var response = await
_cognitoService.AdminRespondToAuthChallengeAsync(respondToAuthChallengeRequest);
        Console.WriteLine($"Response to Authentication
{response.AuthenticationResult.TokenType}");
        return response.AuthenticationResult;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Verify the TOTP and register for MFA.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="session">The name of the session.</param>
    /// <param name="code">The MFA code.</param>
    /// <returns>The status of the software token.</returns>
    public async Task<VerifySoftwareTokenResponseType>
VerifySoftwareTokenAsync(string session, string code)
    {
        var tokenRequest = new VerifySoftwareTokenRequest
        {
            UserCode = code,
            Session = session,
        };

        var verifyResponse = await
_cognitoService.VerifySoftwareTokenAsync(tokenRequest);

        return verifyResponse.Status;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get an MFA token to authenticate the user with the authenticator.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="session">The session name.</param>
    /// <returns>The session name.</returns>
    public async Task<string> AssociateSoftwareTokenAsync(string session)
    {
        var softwareTokenRequest = new AssociateSoftwareTokenRequest
        {
            Session = session,
        };
```

```
        var tokenResponse = await
 _cognitoService.AssociateSoftwareTokenAsync(softwareTokenRequest);
        var secretCode = tokenResponse.SecretCode;

        Console.WriteLine($"Use the following secret code to set up the
 authenticator: {secretCode}");

        return tokenResponse.Session;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Initiate an admin auth request.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="clientId">The client ID to use.</param>
    /// <param name="userPoolId">The ID of the user pool.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The username to authenticate.</param>
    /// <param name="password">The user's password.</param>
    /// <returns>The session to use in challenge-response.</returns>
    public async Task<string> AdminInitiateAuthAsync(string clientId, string
 userPoolId, string userName, string password)
    {
        var authParameters = new Dictionary<string, string>();
        authParameters.Add("USERNAME", userName);
        authParameters.Add("PASSWORD", password);

        var request = new AdminInitiateAuthRequest
        {
            ClientId = clientId,
            UserPoolId = userPoolId,
            AuthParameters = authParameters,
            AuthFlow = AuthFlowType.ADMIN_USER_PASSWORD_AUTH,
        };

        var response = await _cognitoService.AdminInitiateAuthAsync(request);
        return response.Session;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Initiate authorization.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="clientId">The client Id of the application.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The name of the user who is authenticating.</
 param>
```

```
    /// <param name="password">The password for the user who is authenticating.</
param>
    /// <returns>The response from the initiate auth request.</returns>
    public async Task<InitiateAuthResponse> InitiateAuthAsync(string clientId,
 string userName, string password)
    {
        var authParameters = new Dictionary<string, string>();
        authParameters.Add("USERNAME", userName);
        authParameters.Add("PASSWORD", password);

        var authRequest = new InitiateAuthRequest

        {
            ClientId = clientId,
            AuthParameters = authParameters,
            AuthFlow = AuthFlowType.USER_PASSWORD_AUTH,
        };

        var response = await _cognitoService.InitiateAuthAsync(authRequest);
        Console.WriteLine($"Result Challenge is : {response.ChallengeName}");

        return response;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Confirm that the user has signed up.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="clientId">The Id of this application.</param>
    /// <param name="code">The confirmation code sent to the user.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The username.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> ConfirmSignupAsync(string clientId, string code,
 string userName)
    {
        var signUpRequest = new ConfirmSignUpRequest
        {
            ClientId = clientId,
            ConfirmationCode = code,
            Username = userName,
        };

        var response = await _cognitoService.ConfirmSignUpAsync(signUpRequest);
        if (response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"{userName} was confirmed");
            return true;
        }
        return false;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Initiates and confirms tracking of the device.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="accessToken">The user's access token.</param>
    /// <param name="deviceKey">The key of the device from Amazon Cognito.</
param>
    /// <param name="deviceName">The device name.</param>
    /// <returns></returns>
    public async Task<bool> ConfirmDeviceAsync(string accessToken, string
 deviceKey, string deviceName)
    {
        var request = new ConfirmDeviceRequest
        {
            AccessToken = accessToken,
            DeviceKey = deviceKey,
            DeviceName = deviceName
        };

        var response = await _cognitoService.ConfirmDeviceAsync(request);
        return response.UserConfirmationNecessary;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Send a new confirmation code to a user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="clientId">The Id of the client application.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The username of user who will receive the code.</
param>
    /// <returns>The delivery details.</returns>
    public async Task<CodeDeliveryDetailsType> ResendConfirmationCodeAsync(string
 clientId, string userName)
    {
        var codeRequest = new ResendConfirmationCodeRequest
        {
            ClientId = clientId,
            Username = userName,
```

```
        };

        var response = await
 _cognitoService.ResendConfirmationCodeAsync(codeRequest);

        Console.WriteLine($"Method of delivery is
 {response.CodeDeliveryDetails.DeliveryMedium}");

        return response.CodeDeliveryDetails;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get the specified user from an Amazon Cognito user pool with
 administrator access.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The name of the user.</param>
    /// <param name="poolId">The Id of the Amazon Cognito user pool.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task<UserStatusType> GetAdminUserAsync(string userName, string
 poolId)
    {
        AdminGetUserRequest userRequest = new AdminGetUserRequest
        {
            Username = userName,
            UserPoolId = poolId,
        };

        var response = await _cognitoService.AdminGetUserAsync(userRequest);

        Console.WriteLine($"User status {response.UserStatus}");
        return response.UserStatus;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Sign up a new user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="clientId">The client Id of the application.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The username to use.</param>
    /// <param name="password">The user's password.</param>
    /// <param name="email">The email address of the user.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating whether the user was confirmed.</
returns>
```

```
    public async Task<bool> SignUpAsync(string clientId, string userName, string
 password, string email)
    {
        var userAttrs = new AttributeType
        {
            Name = "email",
            Value = email,
        };

        var userAttrsList = new List<AttributeType>();

        userAttrsList.Add(userAttrs);

        var signUpRequest = new SignUpRequest
        {
            UserAttributes = userAttrsList,
            Username = userName,
            ClientId = clientId,
            Password = password
        };

        var response = await _cognitoService.SignUpAsync(signUpRequest);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - AdminGetUser
  - AdminInitiateAuth
  - AdminRespondToAuthChallenge
  - AssociateSoftwareToken
  - ConfirmDevice
  - ConfirmSignUp
  - InitiateAuth
  - ListUsers
  - ResendConfirmationCode

- RespondToAuthChallenge
- SignUp
- VerifySoftwareToken

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Scenario that adds a user to an Amazon Cognito user pool.
/*!
  \sa gettingStartedWithUserPools()
  \param clientID: Client ID associated with an Amazon Cognito user pool.
  \param userPoolID: An Amazon Cognito user pool ID.
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Cognito::gettingStartedWithUserPools(const Aws::String &clientID,
                                                  const Aws::String &userPoolID,
                                                  const
 Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    printAsterisksLine();
    std::cout
            << "Welcome to the Amazon Cognito example scenario."
            << std::endl;
    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout
            << "This scenario will add a user to an Amazon Cognito user pool."
            << std::endl;
    const Aws::String userName = askQuestion("Enter a new username: ");
    const Aws::String password = askQuestion("Enter a new password: ");
```

```
   const Aws::String email = askQuestion("Enter a valid email for the user: ");

   std::cout << "Signing up " << userName << std::endl;

   Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderClient
client(clientConfig);
   bool userExists = false;
   do {
       // 1. Add a user with a username, password, and email address.
       Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::SignUpRequest request;
       request.AddUserAttributes(
               Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AttributeType().WithName(
                       "email").WithValue(email));
       request.SetUsername(userName);
       request.SetPassword(password);
       request.SetClientId(clientID);
       Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::SignUpOutcome outcome =
               client.SignUp(request);

       if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
           std::cout << "The signup request for " << userName << " was
successful."
                     << std::endl;
       }
       else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() ==

Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderErrors::USERNAME_EXISTS) {
           std::cout
                   << "The username already exists. Please enter a different
username."
                   << std::endl;
           userExists = true;
       }
       else {
           std::cerr << "Error with CognitoIdentityProvider::SignUpRequest. "
                     << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                     << std::endl;
           return false;
       }
   } while (userExists);

   printAsterisksLine();
   std::cout << "Retrieving status of " << userName << " in the user pool."
             << std::endl;
```

```
    // 2. Confirm that the user was added to the user pool.
    if (!checkAdminUserStatus(userName, userPoolID, client)) {
        return false;
    }

    std::cout << "A confirmation code was sent to " << email << "." << std::endl;

    bool resend = askYesNoQuestion("Would you like to send a new code? (y/n) ");
    if (resend) {
        // Request a resend of the confirmation code to the email address.
(ResendConfirmationCode)
        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::ResendConfirmationCodeRequest
request;
        request.SetUsername(userName);
        request.SetClientId(clientID);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::ResendConfirmationCodeOutcome
outcome =
                client.ResendConfirmationCode(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout
                    << "CognitoIdentityProvider::ResendConfirmationCode was
successful."
                    << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with
CognitoIdentityProvider::ResendConfirmationCode. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    printAsterisksLine();

    {
        // 4. Send the confirmation code that's received in the email.
(ConfirmSignUp)
        const Aws::String confirmationCode = askQuestion(
                "Enter the confirmation code that was emailed: ");
        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::ConfirmSignUpRequest request;
        request.SetClientId(clientID);
```

```
        request.SetConfirmationCode(confirmationCode);
        request.SetUsername(userName);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::ConfirmSignUpOutcome outcome =
                client.ConfirmSignUp(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "ConfirmSignup was Successful."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with CognitoIdentityProvider::ConfirmSignUp. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "Rechecking the status of " << userName << " in the user pool."
              << std::endl;
    if (!checkAdminUserStatus(userName, userPoolID, client)) {
        return false;
    }

    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout << "Initiating authorization using the username and password."
              << std::endl;

    Aws::String session;
    // 5. Initiate authorization with username and password. (AdminInitiateAuth)
    if (!adminInitiateAuthorization(clientID, userPoolID,  userName, password,
 session, client)) {
        return false;
    }

    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout
            << "Starting setup of time-based one-time password (TOTP) multi-
factor authentication (MFA)."
            << std::endl;

    {
```

```
        // 6. Request a setup key for one-time password (TOTP)
        //    multi-factor authentication (MFA). (AssociateSoftwareToken)
        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AssociateSoftwareTokenRequest
 request;
        request.SetSession(session);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AssociateSoftwareTokenOutcome
 outcome =
                client.AssociateSoftwareToken(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout
                    << "Enter this setup key into an authenticator app, for
 example Google Authenticator."
                    << std::endl;
            std::cout << "Setup key: " << outcome.GetResult().GetSecretCode()
                      << std::endl;
#ifdef USING_QR
            printAsterisksLine();
            std::cout << "\nOr scan the QR code in the file '" << QR_CODE_PATH <<
 "."
                      << std::endl;

            saveQRCode(std::string("otpauth://totp/") + userName + "?secret=" +
                       outcome.GetResult().GetSecretCode());
#endif // USING_QR
            session = outcome.GetResult().GetSession();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with
 CognitoIdentityProvider::AssociateSoftwareToken. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }
    askQuestion("Type enter to continue...", alwaysTrueTest);

    printAsterisksLine();

    {
        Aws::String userCode = askQuestion(
                "Enter the 6 digit code displayed in the authenticator app: ");
```

```
        //  7. Send the MFA code copied from an authenticator app.
(VerifySoftwareToken)
        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::VerifySoftwareTokenRequest request;
        request.SetUserCode(userCode);
        request.SetSession(session);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::VerifySoftwareTokenOutcome outcome =
                client.VerifySoftwareToken(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Verification of the code was successful."
                      << std::endl;
            session = outcome.GetResult().GetSession();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with
CognitoIdentityProvider::VerifySoftwareToken. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    printAsterisksLine();
    std::cout << "You have completed the MFA authentication setup." << std::endl;
    std::cout << "Now, sign in." << std::endl;

    // 8. Initiate authorization again with username and password.
(AdminInitiateAuth)
    if (!adminInitiateAuthorization(clientID, userPoolID, userName, password,
session, client)) {
        return false;
    }

    Aws::String accessToken;
    {
        Aws::String mfaCode = askQuestion(
                "Re-enter the 6 digit code displayed in the authenticator app:
");

        // 9. Send a new MFA code copied from an authenticator app.
(AdminRespondToAuthChallenge)
        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AdminRespondToAuthChallengeRequest
request;
```

```
        request.AddChallengeResponses("USERNAME", userName);
        request.AddChallengeResponses("SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA_CODE", mfaCode);
        request.SetChallengeName(

Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::ChallengeNameType::SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA);
        request.SetClientId(clientID);
        request.SetUserPoolId(userPoolID);
        request.SetSession(session);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AdminRespondToAuthChallengeOutcome
outcome =
                client.AdminRespondToAuthChallenge(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Here is the response to the challenge.\n" <<

outcome.GetResult().GetAuthenticationResult().Jsonize().View().WriteReadable()
                      << std::endl;

            accessToken =
outcome.GetResult().GetAuthenticationResult().GetAccessToken();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with
CognitoIdentityProvider::AdminRespondToAuthChallenge. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

        std::cout << "You have successfully added a user to Amazon Cognito."
                  << std::endl;
    }

    if (askYesNoQuestion("Would you like to delete the user that you just added?
(y/n) ")) {
        // 10. Delete the user that you just added. (DeleteUser)
        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::DeleteUserRequest request;
        request.SetAccessToken(accessToken);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::DeleteUserOutcome outcome =
                client.DeleteUser(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
```

```
            std::cout << "The user " << userName << " was deleted."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with CognitoIdentityProvider::DeleteUser. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
    }

    return true;
}

//! Routine which checks the user status in an Amazon Cognito user pool.
/*!
 \sa checkAdminUserStatus()
 \param userName: A username.
 \param userPoolID: An Amazon Cognito user pool ID.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Cognito::checkAdminUserStatus(const Aws::String &userName,
                                           const Aws::String &userPoolID,
                                           const
 Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderClient &client) {
    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AdminGetUserRequest request;
    request.SetUsername(userName);
    request.SetUserPoolId(userPoolID);

    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AdminGetUserOutcome outcome =
            client.AdminGetUser(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "The status for " << userName << " is " <<

 Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::UserStatusTypeMapper::GetNameForUserStatusType(
                         outcome.GetResult().GetUserStatus()) << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Enabled is " << outcome.GetResult().GetEnabled() <<
 std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error with CognitoIdentityProvider::AdminGetUser. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }
```

```
    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Routine which starts authorization of an Amazon Cognito user.
//! This routine requires administrator credentials.
/*!
 \sa adminInitiateAuthorization()
 \param clientID: Client ID of tracked device.
 \param userPoolID: An Amazon Cognito user pool ID.
 \param userName: A username.
 \param password: A password.
 \param sessionResult: String to receive a session token.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Cognito::adminInitiateAuthorization(const Aws::String &clientID,
                                                 const Aws::String &userPoolID,
                                                 const Aws::String &userName,
                                                 const Aws::String &password,
                                                 Aws::String &sessionResult,
                                                 const
 Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderClient &client) {
    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AdminInitiateAuthRequest request;
    request.SetClientId(clientID);
    request.SetUserPoolId(userPoolID);
    request.AddAuthParameters("USERNAME", userName);
    request.AddAuthParameters("PASSWORD", password);
    request.SetAuthFlow(

 Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AuthFlowType::ADMIN_USER_PASSWORD_AUTH);


    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AdminInitiateAuthOutcome outcome =
            client.AdminInitiateAuth(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Call to AdminInitiateAuth was successful." << std::endl;
        sessionResult = outcome.GetResult().GetSession();
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error with CognitoIdentityProvider::AdminInitiateAuth. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }
```

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - AdminGetUser
  - AdminInitiateAuth
  - AdminRespondToAuthChallenge
  - AssociateSoftwareToken
  - ConfirmDevice
  - ConfirmSignUp
  - InitiateAuth
  - ListUsers
  - ResendConfirmationCode
  - RespondToAuthChallenge
  - SignUp
  - VerifySoftwareToken

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.CognitoIdentityProviderClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.AdminGetUserRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.AdminGetUserResponse;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.AdminInitiateAuthRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.AdminInitiateAuthResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.AdminRespondToAuthChalleng
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.AdminRespondToAuthChalleng
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.AssociateSoftwareTokenRequ
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.AssociateSoftwareTokenResp
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.AttributeType;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.AuthFlowType;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.ChallengeNameType;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.CognitoIdentityProviderExc
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.ConfirmSignUpRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.ResendConfirmationCodeRequ
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.ResendConfirmationCodeResp
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.SignUpRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.VerifySoftwareTokenRequest
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.VerifySoftwareTokenRespons
import java.security.InvalidKeyException;
import java.security.NoSuchAlgorithmException;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Scanner;

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

```
 * For more information, see the following documentation:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 * TIP: To set up the required user pool, run the AWS Cloud Development Kit (AWS
 * CDK) script provided in this GitHub repo at
 * resources/cdk/cognito_scenario_user_pool_with_mfa.
 *
 * This code example performs the following operations:
 *
 * 1. Invokes the signUp method to sign up a user.
 * 2. Invokes the adminGetUser method to get the user's confirmation status.
 * 3. Invokes the ResendConfirmationCode method if the user requested another
 * code.
 * 4. Invokes the confirmSignUp method.
 * 5. Invokes the AdminInitiateAuth to sign in. This results in being prompted
 * to set up TOTP (time-based one-time password). (The response is
 * “ChallengeName”: “MFA_SETUP”).
 * 6. Invokes the AssociateSoftwareToken method to generate a TOTP MFA private
 * key. This can be used with Google Authenticator.
 * 7. Invokes the VerifySoftwareToken method to verify the TOTP and register for
 * MFA.
 * 8. Invokes the AdminInitiateAuth to sign in again. This results in being
 * prompted to submit a TOTP (Response: “ChallengeName”: “SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA”).
 * 9. Invokes the AdminRespondToAuthChallenge to get back a token.
 */

public class CognitoMVP {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");

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

                Usage:
                    <clientId> <poolId>

                Where:
                    clientId - The app client Id value that you can get from the
 AWS CDK script.
                    poolId - The pool Id that you can get from the AWS CDK
 script.\s
```

```
                """;

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

        String clientId = args[0];
        String poolId = args[1];
        CognitoIdentityProviderClient identityProviderClient =
CognitoIdentityProviderClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the Amazon Cognito example scenario.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("*** Enter your user name");
        Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
        String userName = in.nextLine();

        System.out.println("*** Enter your password");
        String password = in.nextLine();

        System.out.println("*** Enter your email");
        String email = in.nextLine();

        System.out.println("1. Signing up " + userName);
        signUp(identityProviderClient, clientId, userName, password, email);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("2. Getting " + userName + " in the user pool");
        getAdminUser(identityProviderClient, userName, poolId);

        System.out
                .println("*** Conformation code sent to " + userName + ". Would
you like to send a new code? (Yes/No)");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        String ans = in.nextLine();
```

```
        if (ans.compareTo("Yes") == 0) {
            resendConfirmationCode(identityProviderClient, clientId, userName);
            System.out.println("3. Sending a new confirmation code");
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("4. Enter confirmation code that was emailed");
        String code = in.nextLine();
        confirmSignUp(identityProviderClient, clientId, code, userName);
        System.out.println("Rechecking the status of " + userName + " in the user
pool");
        getAdminUser(identityProviderClient, userName, poolId);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("5. Invokes the initiateAuth to sign in");
        AdminInitiateAuthResponse authResponse =
initiateAuth(identityProviderClient, clientId, userName, password,
                poolId);
        String mySession = authResponse.session();
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("6. Invokes the AssociateSoftwareToken method to
generate a TOTP key");
        String newSession = getSecretForAppMFA(identityProviderClient,
mySession);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("*** Enter the 6-digit code displayed in Google
Authenticator");
        String myCode = in.nextLine();
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. Verify the TOTP and register for MFA");
        verifyTOTP(identityProviderClient, newSession, myCode);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println("8. Re-enter a 6-digit code displayed in Google
Authenticator");
        String mfaCode = in.nextLine();
        AdminInitiateAuthResponse authResponse1 =
initiateAuth(identityProviderClient, clientId, userName, password,
                poolId);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("9.  Invokes the AdminRespondToAuthChallenge");
        String session2 = authResponse1.session();
        adminRespondToAuthChallenge(identityProviderClient, userName, clientId,
mfaCode, session2);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("All Amazon Cognito operations were successfully
performed");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    // Respond to an authentication challenge.
    public static void adminRespondToAuthChallenge(CognitoIdentityProviderClient
identityProviderClient,
            String userName, String clientId, String mfaCode, String session) {
        System.out.println("SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA challenge is generated");
        Map<String, String> challengeResponses = new HashMap<>();

        challengeResponses.put("USERNAME", userName);
        challengeResponses.put("SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA_CODE", mfaCode);

        AdminRespondToAuthChallengeRequest respondToAuthChallengeRequest =
AdminRespondToAuthChallengeRequest.builder()
                .challengeName(ChallengeNameType.SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA)
                .clientId(clientId)
                .challengeResponses(challengeResponses)
                .session(session)
                .build();

        AdminRespondToAuthChallengeResponse respondToAuthChallengeResult =
identityProviderClient
                .adminRespondToAuthChallenge(respondToAuthChallengeRequest);

System.out.println("respondToAuthChallengeResult.getAuthenticationResult()"
```

```
                + respondToAuthChallengeResult.authenticationResult());
   }

   // Verify the TOTP and register for MFA.
   public static void verifyTOTP(CognitoIdentityProviderClient
identityProviderClient, String session, String code) {
       try {
           VerifySoftwareTokenRequest tokenRequest =
VerifySoftwareTokenRequest.builder()
                   .userCode(code)
                   .session(session)
                   .build();

           VerifySoftwareTokenResponse verifyResponse =
identityProviderClient.verifySoftwareToken(tokenRequest);
           System.out.println("The status of the token is " +
verifyResponse.statusAsString());

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

   public static AdminInitiateAuthResponse
initiateAuth(CognitoIdentityProviderClient identityProviderClient,
           String clientId, String userName, String password, String userPoolId)
{
       try {
           Map<String, String> authParameters = new HashMap<>();
           authParameters.put("USERNAME", userName);
           authParameters.put("PASSWORD", password);

           AdminInitiateAuthRequest authRequest =
AdminInitiateAuthRequest.builder()
                   .clientId(clientId)
                   .userPoolId(userPoolId)
                   .authParameters(authParameters)
                   .authFlow(AuthFlowType.ADMIN_USER_PASSWORD_AUTH)
                   .build();

           AdminInitiateAuthResponse response =
identityProviderClient.adminInitiateAuth(authRequest);
```

```
            System.out.println("Result Challenge is : " +
response.challengeName());
            return response;

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

        return null;
    }

    public static String getSecretForAppMFA(CognitoIdentityProviderClient
identityProviderClient, String session) {
        AssociateSoftwareTokenRequest softwareTokenRequest =
AssociateSoftwareTokenRequest.builder()
                .session(session)
                .build();

        AssociateSoftwareTokenResponse tokenResponse = identityProviderClient
                .associateSoftwareToken(softwareTokenRequest);
        String secretCode = tokenResponse.secretCode();
        System.out.println("Enter this token into Google Authenticator");
        System.out.println(secretCode);
        return tokenResponse.session();
    }

    public static void confirmSignUp(CognitoIdentityProviderClient
identityProviderClient, String clientId, String code,
            String userName) {
        try {
            ConfirmSignUpRequest signUpRequest = ConfirmSignUpRequest.builder()
                    .clientId(clientId)
                    .confirmationCode(code)
                    .username(userName)
                    .build();

            identityProviderClient.confirmSignUp(signUpRequest);
            System.out.println(userName + " was confirmed");

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

```
    }

    public static void resendConfirmationCode(CognitoIdentityProviderClient
identityProviderClient, String clientId,
            String userName) {
        try {
            ResendConfirmationCodeRequest codeRequest =
ResendConfirmationCodeRequest.builder()
                    .clientId(clientId)
                    .username(userName)
                    .build();

            ResendConfirmationCodeResponse response =
identityProviderClient.resendConfirmationCode(codeRequest);
            System.out.println("Method of delivery is " +
response.codeDeliveryDetails().deliveryMediumAsString());

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

    public static void signUp(CognitoIdentityProviderClient
identityProviderClient, String clientId, String userName,
            String password, String email) {
        AttributeType userAttrs = AttributeType.builder()
                .name("email")
                .value(email)
                .build();

        List<AttributeType> userAttrsList = new ArrayList<>();
        userAttrsList.add(userAttrs);
        try {
            SignUpRequest signUpRequest = SignUpRequest.builder()
                    .userAttributes(userAttrsList)
                    .username(userName)
                    .clientId(clientId)
                    .password(password)
                    .build();

            identityProviderClient.signUp(signUpRequest);
            System.out.println("User has been signed up ");
```

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

    public static void getAdminUser(CognitoIdentityProviderClient
 identityProviderClient, String userName,
            String poolId) {
        try {
            AdminGetUserRequest userRequest = AdminGetUserRequest.builder()
                    .username(userName)
                    .userPoolId(poolId)
                    .build();

            AdminGetUserResponse response =
 identityProviderClient.adminGetUser(userRequest);
            System.out.println("User status " + response.userStatusAsString());

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - AdminGetUser
  - AdminInitiateAuth
  - AdminRespondToAuthChallenge
  - AssociateSoftwareToken
  - ConfirmDevice
  - ConfirmSignUp
  - InitiateAuth
  - ListUsers
  - ResendConfirmationCode
  - RespondToAuthChallenge
  - SignUp

- VerifySoftwareToken

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

최상의 경험을 위해 GitHub 리포지토리를 복제하고 이 예제를 실행하세요. 다음 코드는 전체 예제 애플리케이션의 샘플을 나타냅니다.

```
import { logger } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-log.js";
import { signUp } from "../../../actions/sign-up.js";
import { FILE_USER_POOLS } from "./constants.js";
import { getSecondValuesFromEntries } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-
csv.js";

const validateClient = (clientId) => {
  if (!clientId) {
    throw new Error(
      `App client id is missing. Did you run 'create-user-pool'?`,
    );
  }
};

const validateUser = (username, password, email) => {
  if (!(username && password && email)) {
    throw new Error(
      `Username, password, and email must be provided as arguments to the 'sign-
up' command.`,
    );
  }
};

const signUpHandler = async (commands) => {
  const [_, username, password, email] = commands;
```

```
  try {
    validateUser(username, password, email);
    /**
     * @type {string[]}
     */
    const values = getSecondValuesFromEntries(FILE_USER_POOLS);
    const clientId = values[0];
    validateClient(clientId);
    logger.log("Signing up.");
    await signUp({ clientId, username, password, email });
    logger.log(`Signed up. A confirmation email has been sent to: ${email}.`);
    logger.log(
      `Run 'confirm-sign-up ${username} <code>' to confirm your account.`,
    );
  } catch (err) {
    logger.error(err);
  }
};

export { signUpHandler };

const signUp = ({ clientId, username, password, email }) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});

  const command = new SignUpCommand({
    ClientId: clientId,
    Username: username,
    Password: password,
    UserAttributes: [{ Name: "email", Value: email }],
  });

  return client.send(command);
};

import { logger } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-log.js";
import { confirmSignUp } from "../../../actions/confirm-sign-up.js";
import { FILE_USER_POOLS } from "./constants.js";
import { getSecondValuesFromEntries } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-
csv.js";

const validateClient = (clientId) => {
  if (!clientId) {
    throw new Error(
      `App client id is missing. Did you run 'create-user-pool'?`,
```

```
    );
  }
};

const validateUser = (username) => {
  if (!username) {
    throw new Error(
      `Username name is missing. It must be provided as an argument to the
 'confirm-sign-up' command.`,
    );
  }
};

const validateCode = (code) => {
  if (!code) {
    throw new Error(
      `Verification code is missing. It must be provided as an argument to the
 'confirm-sign-up' command.`,
    );
  }
};

const confirmSignUpHandler = async (commands) => {
  const [_, username, code] = commands;

  try {
    validateUser(username);
    validateCode(code);
    /**
     * @type {string[]}
     */
    const values = getSecondValuesFromEntries(FILE_USER_POOLS);
    const clientId = values[0];
    validateClient(clientId);
    logger.log("Confirming user.");
    await confirmSignUp({ clientId, username, code });
    logger.log(
      `User confirmed. Run 'admin-initiate-auth ${username} <password>' to sign
 in.`,
    );
  } catch (err) {
    logger.error(err);
  }
};
```

```
export { confirmSignUpHandler };

const confirmSignUp = ({ clientId, username, code }) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});

  const command = new ConfirmSignUpCommand({
    ClientId: clientId,
    Username: username,
    ConfirmationCode: code,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};

import qrcode from "qrcode-terminal";
import { logger } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-log.js";
import { adminInitiateAuth } from "../../../actions/admin-initiate-auth.js";
import { associateSoftwareToken } from "../../../actions/associate-software-
token.js";
import { FILE_USER_POOLS } from "./constants.js";
import { getFirstEntry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-csv.js";

const handleMfaSetup = async (session, username) => {
  const { SecretCode, Session } = await associateSoftwareToken(session);

  // Store the Session for use with 'VerifySoftwareToken'.
  process.env.SESSION = Session;

  console.log(
    "Scan this code in your preferred authenticator app, then run 'verify-
software-token' to finish the setup.",
  );
  qrcode.generate(
    `otpauth://totp/${username}?secret=${SecretCode}`,
    { small: true },
    console.log,
  );
};

const handleSoftwareTokenMfa = (session) => {
  // Store the Session for use with 'AdminRespondToAuthChallenge'.
  process.env.SESSION = session;
};
```

```
const validateClient = (id) => {
  if (!id) {
    throw new Error(
      `User pool client id is missing. Did you run 'create-user-pool'?`,
    );
  }
};

const validateId = (id) => {
  if (!id) {
    throw new Error(`User pool id is missing. Did you run 'create-user-pool'?`);
  }
};

const validateUser = (username, password) => {
  if (!(username && password)) {
    throw new Error(
      `Username and password must be provided as arguments to the 'admin-
initiate-auth' command.`,
    );
  }
};

const adminInitiateAuthHandler = async (commands) => {
  const [_, username, password] = commands;

  try {
    validateUser(username, password);

    const [userPoolId, clientId] = getFirstEntry(FILE_USER_POOLS);
    validateId(userPoolId);
    validateClient(clientId);

    logger.log("Signing in.");
    const { ChallengeName, Session } = await adminInitiateAuth({
      clientId,
      userPoolId,
      username,
      password,
    });

    if (ChallengeName === "MFA_SETUP") {
      logger.log("MFA setup is required.");
```

```
      return handleMfaSetup(Session, username);
    }

    if (ChallengeName === "SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA") {
      handleSoftwareTokenMfa(Session);
      logger.log(`Run 'admin-respond-to-auth-challenge ${username} <totp>'`);
    }
  } catch (err) {
    logger.error(err);
  }
};

export { adminInitiateAuthHandler };

const adminInitiateAuth = ({ clientId, userPoolId, username, password }) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});

  const command = new AdminInitiateAuthCommand({
    ClientId: clientId,
    UserPoolId: userPoolId,
    AuthFlow: AuthFlowType.ADMIN_USER_PASSWORD_AUTH,
    AuthParameters: { USERNAME: username, PASSWORD: password },
  });

  return client.send(command);
};

import { logger } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-log.js";
import { adminRespondToAuthChallenge } from "../../../actions/admin-respond-to-
auth-challenge.js";
import { getFirstEntry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-csv.js";
import { FILE_USER_POOLS } from "./constants.js";

const verifyUsername = (username) => {
  if (!username) {
    throw new Error(
      `Username is missing. It must be provided as an argument to the 'admin-
respond-to-auth-challenge' command.`,
    );
  }
};

const verifyTotp = (totp) => {
  if (!totp) {
```

```
    throw new Error(
      `Time-based one-time password (TOTP) is missing. It must be provided as an
 argument to the 'admin-respond-to-auth-challenge' command.`,
    );
  }
};

const storeAccessToken = (token) => {
  process.env.AccessToken = token;
};

const adminRespondToAuthChallengeHandler = async (commands) => {
  const [_, username, totp] = commands;

  try {
    verifyUsername(username);
    verifyTotp(totp);

    const [userPoolId, clientId] = getFirstEntry(FILE_USER_POOLS);
    const session = process.env.SESSION;

    const { AuthenticationResult } = await adminRespondToAuthChallenge({
      clientId,
      userPoolId,
      username,
      totp,
      session,
    });

    storeAccessToken(AuthenticationResult.AccessToken);

    logger.log("Successfully authenticated.");
  } catch (err) {
    logger.error(err);
  }
};

export { adminRespondToAuthChallengeHandler };

const respondToAuthChallenge = ({
  clientId,
  username,
  session,
  userPoolId,
```

```
  code,
}) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});

  const command = new RespondToAuthChallengeCommand({
    ChallengeName: ChallengeNameType.SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA,
    ChallengeResponses: {
      SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA_CODE: code,
      USERNAME: username,
    },
    ClientId: clientId,
    UserPoolId: userPoolId,
    Session: session,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};

import { logger } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-log.js";
import { verifySoftwareToken } from "../../../actions/verify-software-token.js";

const validateTotp = (totp) => {
  if (!totp) {
    throw new Error(
      `Time-based one-time password (TOTP) must be provided to the 'validate-
software-token' command.`,
    );
  }
};
const verifySoftwareTokenHandler = async (commands) => {
  const [_, totp] = commands;

  try {
    validateTotp(totp);

    logger.log("Verifying TOTP.");
    await verifySoftwareToken(totp);
    logger.log("TOTP Verified. Run 'admin-initiate-auth' again to sign-in.");
  } catch (err) {
    logger.error(err);
  }
};

export { verifySoftwareTokenHandler };
```

```
const verifySoftwareToken = (totp) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});

  // The 'Session' is provided in the response to 'AssociateSoftwareToken'.
  const session = process.env.SESSION;

  if (!session) {
    throw new Error(
      "Missing a valid Session. Did you run 'admin-initiate-auth'?",
    );
  }

  const command = new VerifySoftwareTokenCommand({
    Session: session,
    UserCode: totp,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - AdminGetUser
  - AdminInitiateAuth
  - AdminRespondToAuthChallenge
  - AssociateSoftwareToken
  - ConfirmDevice
  - ConfirmSignUp
  - InitiateAuth
  - ListUsers
  - ResendConfirmationCode
  - RespondToAuthChallenge
  - SignUp
  - VerifySoftwareToken

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

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

 For more information, see the following documentation:
 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html

 TIP: To set up the required user pool, run the AWS Cloud Development
 Kit (AWS CDK) script provided in this GitHub repo at resources/cdk/
cognito_scenario_user_pool_with_mfa.

 This code example performs the following operations:

 1. Invokes the signUp method to sign up a user.
 2. Invokes the adminGetUser method to get the user's confirmation status.
 3. Invokes the ResendConfirmationCode method if the user requested another code.
 4. Invokes the confirmSignUp method.
 5. Invokes the initiateAuth to sign in. This results in being prompted to
 set up TOTP (time-based one-time password). (The response is “ChallengeName”:
 “MFA_SETUP”).
 6. Invokes the AssociateSoftwareToken method to generate a TOTP MFA private key.
 This can be used with Google Authenticator.
 7. Invokes the VerifySoftwareToken method to verify the TOTP and register for
 MFA.
 8. Invokes the AdminInitiateAuth to sign in again. This results in being
 prompted to submit a TOTP (Response: “ChallengeName”: “SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA”).
 9. Invokes the AdminRespondToAuthChallenge to get back a token.
 */

suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
```

```
        Usage:
            <clientId> <poolId>
        Where:
            clientId - The app client Id value that you can get from the AWS CDK
script.
            poolId - The pool Id that you can get from the AWS CDK script.
    """

    if (args.size != 2) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    val clientId = args[0]
    val poolId = args[1]

    // Use the console to get data from the user.
    println("*** Enter your use name")
    val inOb = Scanner(System.`in`)
    val userName = inOb.nextLine()
    println(userName)

    println("*** Enter your password")
    val password: String = inOb.nextLine()

    println("*** Enter your email")
    val email = inOb.nextLine()

    println("*** Signing up $userName")
    signUp(clientId, userName, password, email)

    println("*** Getting $userName in the user pool")
    getAdminUser(userName, poolId)

    println("*** Conformation code sent to $userName. Would you like to send a
new code? (Yes/No)")
    val ans = inOb.nextLine()

    if (ans.compareTo("Yes") == 0) {
        println("*** Sending a new confirmation code")
        resendConfirmationCode(clientId, userName)
    }
    println("*** Enter the confirmation code that was emailed")
    val code = inOb.nextLine()
```

```
    confirmSignUp(clientId, code, userName)

    println("*** Rechecking the status of $userName in the user pool")
    getAdminUser(userName, poolId)

    val authResponse = checkAuthMethod(clientId, userName, password, poolId)
    val mySession = authResponse.session
    val newSession = getSecretForAppMFA(mySession)
    println("*** Enter the 6-digit code displayed in Google Authenticator")
    val myCode = inOb.nextLine()

    // Verify the TOTP and register for MFA.
    verifyTOTP(newSession, myCode)
    println("*** Re-enter a 6-digit code displayed in Google Authenticator")
    val mfaCode: String = inOb.nextLine()
    val authResponse1 = checkAuthMethod(clientId, userName, password, poolId)
    val session2 = authResponse1.session
    adminRespondToAuthChallenge(userName, clientId, mfaCode, session2)
}

suspend fun checkAuthMethod(
    clientIdVal: String,
    userNameVal: String,
    passwordVal: String,
    userPoolIdVal: String,
): AdminInitiateAuthResponse {
    val authParas = mutableMapOf<String, String>()
    authParas["USERNAME"] = userNameVal
    authParas["PASSWORD"] = passwordVal

    val authRequest =
        AdminInitiateAuthRequest {
            clientId = clientIdVal
            userPoolId = userPoolIdVal
            authParameters = authParas
            authFlow = AuthFlowType.AdminUserPasswordAuth
        }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        val response = identityProviderClient.adminInitiateAuth(authRequest)
        println("Result Challenge is ${response.challengeName}")
        return response
    }
```

```
}

suspend fun resendConfirmationCode(
    clientIdVal: String?,
    userNameVal: String?,
) {
    val codeRequest =
        ResendConfirmationCodeRequest {
            clientId = clientIdVal
            username = userNameVal
        }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        val response = identityProviderClient.resendConfirmationCode(codeRequest)
        println("Method of delivery is " +
 (response.codeDeliveryDetails?.deliveryMedium))
    }
}

// Respond to an authentication challenge.
suspend fun adminRespondToAuthChallenge(
    userName: String,
    clientIdVal: String?,
    mfaCode: String,
    sessionVal: String?,
) {
    println("SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA challenge is generated")
    val challengeResponsesOb = mutableMapOf<String, String>()
    challengeResponsesOb["USERNAME"] = userName
    challengeResponsesOb["SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA_CODE"] = mfaCode

    val adminRespondToAuthChallengeRequest =
        AdminRespondToAuthChallengeRequest {
            challengeName = ChallengeNameType.SoftwareTokenMfa
            clientId = clientIdVal
            challengeResponses = challengeResponsesOb
            session = sessionVal
        }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        val respondToAuthChallengeResult =
 identityProviderClient.adminRespondToAuthChallenge(adminRespondToAuthChallengeRequest)
```

```
        println("respondToAuthChallengeResult.getAuthenticationResult()
 ${respondToAuthChallengeResult.authenticationResult}")
    }
}

// Verify the TOTP and register for MFA.
suspend fun verifyTOTP(
    sessionVal: String?,
    codeVal: String?,
) {
    val tokenRequest =
        VerifySoftwareTokenRequest {
            userCode = codeVal
            session = sessionVal
        }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        val verifyResponse =
 identityProviderClient.verifySoftwareToken(tokenRequest)
        println("The status of the token is ${verifyResponse.status}")
    }
}

suspend fun getSecretForAppMFA(sessionVal: String?): String? {
    val softwareTokenRequest =
        AssociateSoftwareTokenRequest {
            session = sessionVal
        }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        val tokenResponse =
 identityProviderClient.associateSoftwareToken(softwareTokenRequest)
        val secretCode = tokenResponse.secretCode
        println("Enter this token into Google Authenticator")
        println(secretCode)
        return tokenResponse.session
    }
}

suspend fun confirmSignUp(
    clientIdVal: String?,
    codeVal: String?,
```

```
    userNameVal: String?,
) {
    val signUpRequest =
        ConfirmSignUpRequest {
            clientId = clientIdVal
            confirmationCode = codeVal
            username = userNameVal
        }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        identityProviderClient.confirmSignUp(signUpRequest)
        println("$userNameVal  was confirmed")
    }
}

suspend fun getAdminUser(
    userNameVal: String?,
    poolIdVal: String?,
) {
    val userRequest =
        AdminGetUserRequest {
            username = userNameVal
            userPoolId = poolIdVal
        }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        val response = identityProviderClient.adminGetUser(userRequest)
        println("User status ${response.userStatus}")
    }
}

suspend fun signUp(
    clientIdVal: String?,
    userNameVal: String?,
    passwordVal: String?,
    emailVal: String?,
) {
    val userAttrs =
        AttributeType {
            name = "email"
            value = emailVal
        }
```

```
    val userAttrsList = mutableListOf<AttributeType>()
    userAttrsList.add(userAttrs)
    val signUpRequest =
        SignUpRequest {
            userAttributes = userAttrsList
            username = userNameVal
            clientId = clientIdVal
            password = passwordVal
        }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        identityProviderClient.signUp(signUpRequest)
        println("User has been signed up")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - AdminGetUser
  - AdminInitiateAuth
  - AdminRespondToAuthChallenge
  - AssociateSoftwareToken
  - ConfirmDevice
  - ConfirmSignUp
  - InitiateAuth
  - ListUsers
  - ResendConfirmationCode
  - RespondToAuthChallenge
  - SignUp
  - VerifySoftwareToken

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

시나리오에 사용된 Amazon Cognito 함수를 래핑하는 클래스를 만듭니다.

```
class CognitoIdentityProviderWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Cognito actions"""

    def __init__(self, cognito_idp_client, user_pool_id, client_id,
 client_secret=None):
        """
        :param cognito_idp_client: A Boto3 Amazon Cognito Identity Provider
 client.
        :param user_pool_id: The ID of an existing Amazon Cognito user pool.
        :param client_id: The ID of a client application registered with the user
 pool.
        :param client_secret: The client secret, if the client has a secret.
        """
        self.cognito_idp_client = cognito_idp_client
        self.user_pool_id = user_pool_id
        self.client_id = client_id
        self.client_secret = client_secret


    def _secret_hash(self, user_name):
        """
        Calculates a secret hash from a user name and a client secret.

        :param user_name: The user name to use when calculating the hash.
        :return: The secret hash.
        """
        key = self.client_secret.encode()
        msg = bytes(user_name + self.client_id, "utf-8")
        secret_hash = base64.b64encode(
            hmac.new(key, msg, digestmod=hashlib.sha256).digest()
        ).decode()
```

```
        logger.info("Made secret hash for %s: %s.", user_name, secret_hash)
        return secret_hash

    def sign_up_user(self, user_name, password, user_email):
        """
        Signs up a new user with Amazon Cognito. This action prompts Amazon
Cognito
        to send an email to the specified email address. The email contains a
code that
        can be used to confirm the user.

        When the user already exists, the user status is checked to determine
whether
        the user has been confirmed.

        :param user_name: The user name that identifies the new user.
        :param password: The password for the new user.
        :param user_email: The email address for the new user.
        :return: True when the user is already confirmed with Amazon Cognito.
                 Otherwise, false.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {
                "ClientId": self.client_id,
                "Username": user_name,
                "Password": password,
                "UserAttributes": [{"Name": "email", "Value": user_email}],
            }
            if self.client_secret is not None:
                kwargs["SecretHash"] = self._secret_hash(user_name)
            response = self.cognito_idp_client.sign_up(**kwargs)
            confirmed = response["UserConfirmed"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "UsernameExistsException":
                response = self.cognito_idp_client.admin_get_user(
                    UserPoolId=self.user_pool_id, Username=user_name
                )
                logger.warning(
                    "User %s exists and is %s.", user_name,
response["UserStatus"]
                )
                confirmed = response["UserStatus"] == "CONFIRMED"
            else:
                logger.error(
```

```
                    "Couldn't sign up %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    user_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        return confirmed


    def resend_confirmation(self, user_name):
        """
        Prompts Amazon Cognito to resend an email with a new confirmation code.

        :param user_name: The name of the user who will receive the email.
        :return: Delivery information about where the email is sent.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {"ClientId": self.client_id, "Username": user_name}
            if self.client_secret is not None:
                kwargs["SecretHash"] = self._secret_hash(user_name)
            response = self.cognito_idp_client.resend_confirmation_code(**kwargs)
            delivery = response["CodeDeliveryDetails"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't resend confirmation to %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                user_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return delivery


    def confirm_user_sign_up(self, user_name, confirmation_code):
        """
        Confirms a previously created user. A user must be confirmed before they
        can sign in to Amazon Cognito.

        :param user_name: The name of the user to confirm.
        :param confirmation_code: The confirmation code sent to the user's
registered
                                  email address.
        :return: True when the confirmation succeeds.
```

```
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {
                "ClientId": self.client_id,
                "Username": user_name,
                "ConfirmationCode": confirmation_code,
            }
            if self.client_secret is not None:
                kwargs["SecretHash"] = self._secret_hash(user_name)
            self.cognito_idp_client.confirm_sign_up(**kwargs)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't confirm sign up for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                user_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return True


    def list_users(self):
        """
        Returns a list of the users in the current user pool.

        :return: The list of users.
        """
        try:
            response =
self.cognito_idp_client.list_users(UserPoolId=self.user_pool_id)
            users = response["Users"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list users for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.user_pool_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return users
```

```
    def start_sign_in(self, user_name, password):
        """
        Starts the sign-in process for a user by using administrator credentials.
        This method of signing in is appropriate for code running on a secure
 server.

        If the user pool is configured to require MFA and this is the first sign-
in
        for the user, Amazon Cognito returns a challenge response to set up an
        MFA application. When this occurs, this function gets an MFA secret from
        Amazon Cognito and returns it to the caller.

        :param user_name: The name of the user to sign in.
        :param password: The user's password.
        :return: The result of the sign-in attempt. When sign-in is successful,
 this
                 returns an access token that can be used to get AWS credentials.
 Otherwise,
                 Amazon Cognito returns a challenge to set up an MFA application,
                 or a challenge to enter an MFA code from a registered MFA
 application.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {
                "UserPoolId": self.user_pool_id,
                "ClientId": self.client_id,
                "AuthFlow": "ADMIN_USER_PASSWORD_AUTH",
                "AuthParameters": {"USERNAME": user_name, "PASSWORD": password},
            }
            if self.client_secret is not None:
                kwargs["AuthParameters"]["SECRET_HASH"] =
 self._secret_hash(user_name)
            response = self.cognito_idp_client.admin_initiate_auth(**kwargs)
            challenge_name = response.get("ChallengeName", None)
            if challenge_name == "MFA_SETUP":
                if (
                    "SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA"
                    in response["ChallengeParameters"]["MFAS_CAN_SETUP"]
                ):
                    response.update(self.get_mfa_secret(response["Session"]))
                else:
                    raise RuntimeError(
                        "The user pool requires MFA setup, but the user pool is
 not "
```

```
                        "configured for TOTP MFA. This example requires TOTP
MFA."
                    )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't start sign in for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                user_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            response.pop("ResponseMetadata", None)
            return response


    def get_mfa_secret(self, session):
        """
        Gets a token that can be used to associate an MFA application with the
user.

        :param session: Session information returned from a previous call to
initiate
                        authentication.
        :return: An MFA token that can be used to set up an MFA application.
        """
        try:
            response =
self.cognito_idp_client.associate_software_token(Session=session)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get MFA secret. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            response.pop("ResponseMetadata", None)
            return response


    def verify_mfa(self, session, user_code):
        """
        Verify a new MFA application that is associated with a user.
```

```
        :param session: Session information returned from a previous call to
initiate
                        authentication.
        :param user_code: A code generated by the associated MFA application.
        :return: Status that indicates whether the MFA application is verified.
        """
        try:
            response = self.cognito_idp_client.verify_software_token(
                Session=session, UserCode=user_code
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't verify MFA. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            response.pop("ResponseMetadata", None)
            return response


    def respond_to_mfa_challenge(self, user_name, session, mfa_code):
        """
        Responds to a challenge for an MFA code. This completes the second step
of
        a two-factor sign-in. When sign-in is successful, it returns an access
token
        that can be used to get AWS credentials from Amazon Cognito.

        :param user_name: The name of the user who is signing in.
        :param session: Session information returned from a previous call to
initiate
                        authentication.
        :param mfa_code: A code generated by the associated MFA application.
        :return: The result of the authentication. When successful, this contains
an
                 access token for the user.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {
                "UserPoolId": self.user_pool_id,
                "ClientId": self.client_id,
```

```
                "ChallengeName": "SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA",
                "Session": session,
                "ChallengeResponses": {
                    "USERNAME": user_name,
                    "SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA_CODE": mfa_code,
                },
            }
            if self.client_secret is not None:
                kwargs["ChallengeResponses"]["SECRET_HASH"] = self._secret_hash(
                    user_name
                )
            response =
self.cognito_idp_client.admin_respond_to_auth_challenge(**kwargs)
            auth_result = response["AuthenticationResult"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ExpiredCodeException":
                logger.warning(
                    "Your MFA code has expired or has been used already. You
might have "
                    "to wait a few seconds until your app shows you a new code."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't respond to mfa challenge for %s. Here's why: %s:
%s",
                    user_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return auth_result


    def confirm_mfa_device(
        self,
        user_name,
        device_key,
        device_group_key,
        device_password,
        access_token,
        aws_srp,
    ):
        """
```

```
        Confirms an MFA device to be tracked by Amazon Cognito. When a device is
        tracked, its key and password can be used to sign in without requiring a
new
        MFA code from the MFA application.

        :param user_name: The user that is associated with the device.
        :param device_key: The key of the device, returned by Amazon Cognito.
        :param device_group_key: The group key of the device, returned by Amazon
Cognito.
        :param device_password: The password that is associated with the device.
        :param access_token: The user's access token.
        :param aws_srp: A class that helps with Secure Remote Password (SRP)
                        calculations. The scenario associated with this example
uses
                        the warrant package.
        :return: True when the user must confirm the device. Otherwise, False.
When
                 False, the device is automatically confirmed and tracked.
        """
        srp_helper = aws_srp.AWSSRP(
            username=user_name,
            password=device_password,
            pool_id="_",
            client_id=self.client_id,
            client_secret=None,
            client=self.cognito_idp_client,
        )
        device_and_pw = f"{device_group_key}{device_key}:{device_password}"
        device_and_pw_hash = aws_srp.hash_sha256(device_and_pw.encode("utf-8"))
        salt = aws_srp.pad_hex(aws_srp.get_random(16))
        x_value = aws_srp.hex_to_long(aws_srp.hex_hash(salt +
device_and_pw_hash))
        verifier = aws_srp.pad_hex(pow(srp_helper.val_g, x_value,
srp_helper.big_n))
        device_secret_verifier_config = {
            "PasswordVerifier": base64.standard_b64encode(
                bytearray.fromhex(verifier)
            ).decode("utf-8"),
            "Salt":
base64.standard_b64encode(bytearray.fromhex(salt)).decode("utf-8"),
        }
        try:
            response = self.cognito_idp_client.confirm_device(
                AccessToken=access_token,
```

```
                DeviceKey=device_key,
                DeviceSecretVerifierConfig=device_secret_verifier_config,
            )
            user_confirm = response["UserConfirmationNecessary"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't confirm mfa device %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                device_key,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return user_confirm


    def sign_in_with_tracked_device(
        self,
        user_name,
        password,
        device_key,
        device_group_key,
        device_password,
        aws_srp,
    ):
        """
        Signs in to Amazon Cognito as a user who has a tracked device. Signing in
        with a tracked device lets a user sign in without entering a new MFA
 code.

        Signing in with a tracked device requires that the client respond to the
 SRP
        protocol. The scenario associated with this example uses the warrant
 package
        to help with SRP calculations.

        For more information on SRP, see https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/
Secure_Remote_Password_protocol.

        :param user_name: The user that is associated with the device.
        :param password: The user's password.
        :param device_key: The key of a tracked device.
        :param device_group_key: The group key of a tracked device.
        :param device_password: The password that is associated with the device.
```

```
        :param aws_srp: A class that helps with SRP calculations. The scenario
                        associated with this example uses the warrant package.
        :return: The result of the authentication. When successful, this contains
an
                 access token for the user.
        """
        try:
            srp_helper = aws_srp.AWSSRP(
                username=user_name,
                password=device_password,
                pool_id="_",
                client_id=self.client_id,
                client_secret=None,
                client=self.cognito_idp_client,
            )

            response_init = self.cognito_idp_client.initiate_auth(
                ClientId=self.client_id,
                AuthFlow="USER_PASSWORD_AUTH",
                AuthParameters={
                    "USERNAME": user_name,
                    "PASSWORD": password,
                    "DEVICE_KEY": device_key,
                },
            )
            if response_init["ChallengeName"] != "DEVICE_SRP_AUTH":
                raise RuntimeError(
                    f"Expected DEVICE_SRP_AUTH challenge but got
{response_init['ChallengeName']}."
                )

            auth_params = srp_helper.get_auth_params()
            auth_params["DEVICE_KEY"] = device_key
            response_auth = self.cognito_idp_client.respond_to_auth_challenge(
                ClientId=self.client_id,
                ChallengeName="DEVICE_SRP_AUTH",
                ChallengeResponses=auth_params,
            )
            if response_auth["ChallengeName"] != "DEVICE_PASSWORD_VERIFIER":
                raise RuntimeError(
                    f"Expected DEVICE_PASSWORD_VERIFIER challenge but got "
                    f"{response_init['ChallengeName']}."
                )
```

```
            challenge_params = response_auth["ChallengeParameters"]
            challenge_params["USER_ID_FOR_SRP"] = device_group_key + device_key
            cr = srp_helper.process_challenge(challenge_params, {"USERNAME":
 user_name})
            cr["USERNAME"] = user_name
            cr["DEVICE_KEY"] = device_key
            response_verifier =
 self.cognito_idp_client.respond_to_auth_challenge(
                ClientId=self.client_id,
                ChallengeName="DEVICE_PASSWORD_VERIFIER",
                ChallengeResponses=cr,
            )
            auth_tokens = response_verifier["AuthenticationResult"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't start client sign in for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                user_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return auth_tokens
```

시나리오를 실행하는 클래스를 생성합니다. 이 예시에서는 Amazon Cognito에서 추적할 MFA 디바이스를 등록하고 추적된 디바이스의 암호 및 정보를 사용하여 로그인하는 방법도 보여줍니다. 이렇게 하면 새 MFA 코드를 입력할 필요가 없습니다.

```
def run_scenario(cognito_idp_client, user_pool_id, client_id):
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the Amazon Cognito user signup with MFA demo.")
    print("-" * 88)

    cog_wrapper = CognitoIdentityProviderWrapper(
        cognito_idp_client, user_pool_id, client_id
    )
```

```
    user_name = q.ask("Let's sign up a new user. Enter a user name: ",
q.non_empty)
    password = q.ask("Enter a password for the user: ", q.non_empty)
    email = q.ask("Enter a valid email address that you own: ", q.non_empty)
    confirmed = cog_wrapper.sign_up_user(user_name, password, email)
    while not confirmed:
        print(
            f"User {user_name} requires confirmation. Check {email} for "
            f"a verification code."
        )
        confirmation_code = q.ask("Enter the confirmation code from the email: ")
        if not confirmation_code:
            if q.ask("Do you need another confirmation code (y/n)? ",
q.is_yesno):
                delivery = cog_wrapper.resend_confirmation(user_name)
                print(
                    f"Confirmation code sent by {delivery['DeliveryMedium']} "
                    f"to {delivery['Destination']}."
                )
        else:
            confirmed = cog_wrapper.confirm_user_sign_up(user_name,
confirmation_code)
    print(f"User {user_name} is confirmed and ready to use.")
    print("-" * 88)

    print("Let's get a list of users in the user pool.")
    q.ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
    users = cog_wrapper.list_users()
    if users:
        print(f"Found {len(users)} users:")
        pp(users)
    else:
        print("No users found.")
    print("-" * 88)

    print("Let's sign in and get an access token.")
    auth_tokens = None
    challenge = "ADMIN_USER_PASSWORD_AUTH"
    response = {}
    while challenge is not None:
        if challenge == "ADMIN_USER_PASSWORD_AUTH":
            response = cog_wrapper.start_sign_in(user_name, password)
            challenge = response["ChallengeName"]
        elif response["ChallengeName"] == "MFA_SETUP":
```

```
            print("First, we need to set up an MFA application.")
            qr_img = qrcode.make(
                f"otpauth://totp/{user_name}?secret={response['SecretCode']}"
            )
            qr_img.save("qr.png")
            q.ask(
                "Press Enter to see a QR code on your screen. Scan it into an MFA
"
                "application, such as Google Authenticator."
            )
            webbrowser.open("qr.png")
            mfa_code = q.ask(
                "Enter the verification code from your MFA application: ",
q.non_empty
            )
            response = cog_wrapper.verify_mfa(response["Session"], mfa_code)
            print(f"MFA device setup {response['Status']}")
            print("Now that an MFA application is set up, let's sign in again.")
            print(
                "You might have to wait a few seconds for a new MFA code to
appear in "
                "your MFA application."
            )
            challenge = "ADMIN_USER_PASSWORD_AUTH"
        elif response["ChallengeName"] == "SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA":
            auth_tokens = None
            while auth_tokens is None:
                mfa_code = q.ask(
                    "Enter a verification code from your MFA application: ",
q.non_empty
                )
                auth_tokens = cog_wrapper.respond_to_mfa_challenge(
                    user_name, response["Session"], mfa_code
                )
            print(f"You're signed in as {user_name}.")
            print("Here's your access token:")
            pp(auth_tokens["AccessToken"])
            print("And your device information:")
            pp(auth_tokens["NewDeviceMetadata"])
            challenge = None
        else:
            raise Exception(f"Got unexpected challenge
{response['ChallengeName']}")
    print("-" * 88)
```

```
    device_group_key = auth_tokens["NewDeviceMetadata"]["DeviceGroupKey"]
    device_key = auth_tokens["NewDeviceMetadata"]["DeviceKey"]
    device_password = base64.standard_b64encode(os.urandom(40)).decode("utf-8")

    print("Let's confirm your MFA device so you don't have re-enter MFA tokens
 for it.")
    q.ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
    cog_wrapper.confirm_mfa_device(
        user_name,
        device_key,
        device_group_key,
        device_password,
        auth_tokens["AccessToken"],
        aws_srp,
    )
    print(f"Your device {device_key} is confirmed.")
    print("-" * 88)

    print(
        f"Now let's sign in as {user_name} from your confirmed device
 {device_key}.\n"
        f"Because this device is tracked by Amazon Cognito, you won't have to re-
enter an MFA code."
    )
    q.ask("Press Enter when ready.")
    auth_tokens = cog_wrapper.sign_in_with_tracked_device(
        user_name, password, device_key, device_group_key, device_password,
 aws_srp
    )
    print("You're signed in. Your access token is:")
    pp(auth_tokens["AccessToken"])
    print("-" * 88)

    print("Don't forget to delete your user pool when you're done with this
 example.")
    print("\nThanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)


def main():
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser(
        description="Shows how to sign up a new user with Amazon Cognito and
 associate "
```

```
        "the user with an MFA application for multi-factor authentication."
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        "user_pool_id", help="The ID of the user pool to use for the example."
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        "client_id", help="The ID of the client application to use for the
 example."
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()
    try:
        run_scenario(boto3.client("cognito-idp"), args.user_pool_id,
 args.client_id)
    except Exception:
        logging.exception("Something went wrong with the demo.")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetRoutingControlState를 참조하십시오.
  - AdminGetUser
  - AdminInitiateAuth
  - AdminRespondToAuthChallenge
  - AssociateSoftwareToken
  - ConfirmDevice
  - ConfirmSignUp
  - InitiateAuth
  - ListUsers
  - ResendConfirmationCode
  - RespondToAuthChallenge
  - SignUp
  - VerifySoftwareToken

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

`Package.swift` 파일.

```
// swift-tools-version: 5.9
//
// The swift-tools-version declares the minimum version of Swift required to
// build this package.

import PackageDescription

let package = Package(
    name: "cognito-scenario",
    // Let Xcode know the minimum Apple platforms supported.
    platforms: [
        .macOS(.v13),
        .iOS(.v15)
    ],
    dependencies: [
        // Dependencies declare other packages that this package depends on.
        .package(
            url: "https://github.com/awslabs/aws-sdk-swift",
            from: "1.0.0"),
        .package(
            url: "https://github.com/apple/swift-argument-parser.git",
            branch: "main"
        )
    ],
    targets: [
        // Targets are the basic building blocks of a package, defining a module
 or a test suite.
        // Targets can depend on other targets in this package and products
        // from dependencies.
        .executableTarget(
            name: "cognito-scenario",
```

```
            dependencies: [
                .product(name: "AWSCognitoIdentityProvider", package: "aws-sdk-
swift"),
                .product(name: "ArgumentParser", package: "swift-argument-
parser")
            ],
            path: "Sources")

    ]
)
```

Swift 코드 파일입니다.

```
// An example demonstrating various features of Amazon Cognito. Before running
// this Swift code example, set up your development environment, including
// your credentials.
//
// For more information, see the following documentation:
// https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
//
// TIP: To set up the required user pool, run the AWS Cloud Development Kit
// (AWS CDK) script provided in this GitHub repo at
// resources/cdk/cognito_scenario_user_pool_with_mfa.
//
// This example performs the following functions:
//
// 1. Invokes the signUp method to sign up a user.
// 2. Invokes the adminGetUser method to get the user's confirmation status.
// 3. Invokes the ResendConfirmationCode method if the user requested another
//    code.
// 4. Invokes the confirmSignUp method.
// 5. Invokes the initiateAuth to sign in. This results in being prompted to
//    set up TOTP (time-based one-time password). (The response is
//    “ChallengeName”: “MFA_SETUP”).
// 6. Invokes the AssociateSoftwareToken method to generate a TOTP MFA private
//    key. This can be used with Google Authenticator.
// 7. Invokes the VerifySoftwareToken method to verify the TOTP and register
//    for MFA.
// 8. Invokes the AdminInitiateAuth to sign in again. This results in being
//    prompted to submit a TOTP (Response: “ChallengeName”:
//    “SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA”).
// 9. Invokes the AdminRespondToAuthChallenge to get back a token.
```

```
import ArgumentParser
import Foundation

import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSCognitoIdentityProvider

struct ExampleCommand: ParsableCommand {
    @Argument(help: "The application clientId.")
    var clientId: String
    @Argument(help: "The user pool ID to use.")
    var poolId: String
    @Option(help: "Name of the Amazon Region to use")
    var region = "us-east-1"

    static var configuration = CommandConfiguration(
        commandName: "cognito-scenario",
        abstract: """
        Demonstrates various features of Amazon Cognito.
        """,
        discussion: """
        """
    )

    /// Prompt for an input string of at least a minimum length.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - prompt: The prompt string to display.
    ///   - minLength: The minimum number of characters to allow in the
    ///     response. Default value is 0.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The entered string.
    func stringRequest(_ prompt: String, minLength: Int = 1) -> String {
        while true {
            print(prompt, terminator: "")
            let str = readLine()

            guard let str else {
                continue
            }
            if str.count >= minLength {
                return str
            } else {
```

```
                print("*** Response must be at least \(minLength) character(s)
long.")
            }
        }
    }

    /// Ask a yes/no question.
    ///
    /// - Parameter prompt: A prompt string to print.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the user answered "Y", otherwise `false`.
    func yesNoRequest(_ prompt: String) -> Bool {
        while true {
            let answer = stringRequest(prompt).lowercased()
            if answer == "y" || answer == "n" {
                return answer == "y"
            }
        }
    }

    /// Get information about a specific user in a user pool.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - cipClient: The Amazon Cognito Identity Provider client to use.
    ///   - userName: The user to retrieve information about.
    ///   - userPoolId: The user pool to search for the specified user.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the user's information was successfully
    ///   retrieved. Otherwise returns `false`.
    func adminGetUser(cipClient: CognitoIdentityProviderClient, userName: String,
                      userPoolId: String) async -> Bool {
        do {
            let output = try await cipClient.adminGetUser(
                input: AdminGetUserInput(
                    userPoolId: userPoolId,
                    username: userName
                )
            )

            guard let userStatus = output.userStatus else {
                print("*** Unable to get the user's status.")
                return false
            }
```

```
            print("User status: \(userStatus)")
            return true
        } catch {
            return false
        }
    }

    /// Create a new user in a user pool.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - cipClient: The `CognitoIdentityProviderClient` to use.
    ///   - clientId: The ID of the app client to create a user for.
    ///   - userName: The username for the new user.
    ///   - password: The new user's password.
    ///   - email: The new user's email address.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if successful; otherwise `false`.
    func signUp(cipClient: CognitoIdentityProviderClient, clientId: String,
userName: String, password: String, email: String) async -> Bool {
        let emailAttr = CognitoIdentityProviderClientTypes.AttributeType(
            name: "email",
            value: email
        )

        let userAttrsList = [emailAttr]

        do {
            _ = try await cipClient.signUp(
                input: SignUpInput(
                    clientId: clientId,
                    password: password,
                    userAttributes: userAttrsList,
                    username: userName
                )

            )

            print("=====> User \(userName) signed up.")
        } catch _ as AWSCognitoIdentityProvider.UsernameExistsException {
            print("*** The username \(userName) already exists. Please use a
different one.")
            return false
        } catch let error as AWSCognitoIdentityProvider.InvalidPasswordException
{
```

```
            print("*** Error: The specified password is invalid. Reason:
\(error.properties.message ?? "<none available>").")
            return false
        } catch _ as AWSCognitoIdentityProvider.ResourceNotFoundException {
            print("*** Error: The specified client ID (\(clientId)) doesn't
exist.")
            return false
        } catch {
            print("*** Unexpected error: \(error)")
            return false
        }

        return true
    }

    /// Requests a new confirmation code be sent to the given user's contact
    /// method.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - cipClient: The `CognitoIdentityProviderClient` to use.
    ///   - clientId: The application client ID.
    ///   - userName: The user to resend a code for.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if a new code was sent successfully, otherwise
    ///   `false`.
    func resendConfirmationCode(cipClient: CognitoIdentityProviderClient,
clientId: String,
                                userName: String) async -> Bool {
        do {
            let output = try await cipClient.resendConfirmationCode(
                input: ResendConfirmationCodeInput(
                    clientId: clientId,
                    username: userName
                )
            )

            guard let deliveryMedium = output.codeDeliveryDetails?.deliveryMedium
else {
                print("*** Unable to get the delivery method for the resent
code.")
                return false
            }

            print("=====> A new code has been sent by \(deliveryMedium)")
```

```
            return true
        } catch {
            print("*** Unable to resend the confirmation code to user
\(userName).")
            return false
        }
    }

    /// Submit a confirmation code for the specified user. This is the code as
    /// entered by the user after they've received it by email or text
    /// message.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - cipClient: The `CognitoIdentityProviderClient` to use.
    ///   - clientId: The app client ID the user is signing up for.
    ///   - userName: The username of the user whose code is being sent.
    ///   - code: The user's confirmation code.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the code was successfully confirmed; otherwise
`false`.
    func confirmSignUp(cipClient: CognitoIdentityProviderClient, clientId:
String,
                       userName: String, code: String) async -> Bool {
        do {
            _ = try await cipClient.confirmSignUp(
                input: ConfirmSignUpInput(
                    clientId: clientId,
                    confirmationCode: code,
                    username: userName
                )
            )

            print("=====> \(userName) has been confirmed.")
            return true
        } catch {
            print("=====> \(userName)'s code was entered incorrectly.")
            return false
        }
    }

    /// Begin an authentication session.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - cipClient: The `CongitoIdentityProviderClient` to use.
```

```
    ///   - clientId: The app client ID to use.
    ///   - userName: The username to check.
    ///   - password: The user's password.
    ///   - userPoolId: The user pool to use.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The session token associated with this authentication
    ///   session.
    func initiateAuth(cipClient: CognitoIdentityProviderClient, clientId: String,
                      userName: String, password: String,
                      userPoolId: String) async -> String? {
        var authParams: [String: String] = [:]

        authParams["USERNAME"] = userName
        authParams["PASSWORD"] = password

        do {
            let output = try await cipClient.adminInitiateAuth(
                input: AdminInitiateAuthInput(
                    authFlow:
CognitoIdentityProviderClientTypes.AuthFlowType.adminUserPasswordAuth,
                    authParameters: authParams,
                    clientId: clientId,
                    userPoolId: userPoolId
                )
            )

            guard let challengeName = output.challengeName else {
                print("*** Invalid response from the auth service.")
                return nil
            }

            print("=====> Response challenge is \(challengeName)")

            return output.session
        } catch _ as UserNotFoundException {
            print("*** The specified username, \(userName), doesn't exist.")
            return nil
        } catch _ as UserNotConfirmedException {
            print("*** The user \(userName) has not been confirmed.")
            return nil
        } catch {
            print("*** An unexpected error occurred.")
            return nil
        }
```

```
    }

    /// Request and display an MFA secret token that the user should enter
    /// into their authenticator to set it up for the user account.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - cipClient: The `CognitoIdentityProviderClient` to use.
    ///   - authSession: The authentication session to request an MFA secret
    ///     for.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A string containing the MFA secret token that should be
    ///   entered into the authenticator software.
    func getSecretForAppMFA(cipClient: CognitoIdentityProviderClient,
authSession: String?) async -> String? {
        do {
            let output = try await cipClient.associateSoftwareToken(
                input: AssociateSoftwareTokenInput(
                    session: authSession
                )
            )

            guard let secretCode = output.secretCode else {
                print("*** Unable to get the secret code")
                return nil
            }

            print("=====> Enter this token into Google Authenticator:
\(secretCode)")
            return output.session
        } catch _ as SoftwareTokenMFANotFoundException {
            print("*** The specified user pool isn't configured for MFA.")
            return nil
        } catch {
            print("*** An unexpected error occurred getting the secret for the
app's MFA.")
            return nil
        }
    }

    /// Confirm that the user's TOTP authenticator is configured correctly by
    /// sending a code to it to check that it matches successfully.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - cipClient: The `CongnitoIdentityProviderClient` to use.
```

```
    ///   - session: An authentication session previously returned by an
    ///     `associateSoftwareToken()` call.
    ///   - mfaCode: The 6-digit code currently displayed by the user's
    ///     authenticator, as provided by the user.
    func verifyTOTP(cipClient: CognitoIdentityProviderClient, session: String?,
mfaCode: String?) async {
        do {
            let output = try await cipClient.verifySoftwareToken(
                input: VerifySoftwareTokenInput(
                    session: session,
                    userCode: mfaCode
                )
            )

            guard let tokenStatus = output.status else {
                print("*** Unable to get the token's status.")
                return
            }
            print("=====> The token's status is: \(tokenStatus)")
        } catch _ as SoftwareTokenMFANotFoundException {
            print("*** The specified user pool isn't configured for MFA.")
            return
        } catch _ as CodeMismatchException {
            print("*** The specified MFA code doesn't match the expected value.")
            return
        } catch _ as UserNotFoundException {
            print("*** The specified username doesn't exist.")
            return
        } catch _ as UserNotConfirmedException {
            print("*** The user has not been confirmed.")
            return
        } catch {
            print("*** Error verifying the MFA token!")
            return
        }
    }

    /// Respond to the authentication challenge received from Cognito after
    /// initiating an authentication session. This involves sending a current
    /// MFA code to the service.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - cipClient: The `CognitoIdentityProviderClient` to use.
    ///   - userName: The user's username.
```

```
   ///   - clientId: The app client ID.
   ///   - userPoolId: The user pool to sign into.
   ///   - mfaCode: The 6-digit MFA code currently displayed by the user's
   ///     authenticator.
   ///   - session: The authentication session to continue processing.
   func adminRespondToAuthChallenge(cipClient: CognitoIdentityProviderClient,
userName: String,
                                    clientId: String, userPoolId: String,
mfaCode: String,
                                    session: String) async {
       print("=====> SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA challenge is generated...")

       var challengeResponsesOb: [String: String] = [:]
       challengeResponsesOb["USERNAME"] = userName
       challengeResponsesOb["SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA_CODE"] = mfaCode

       do {
           let output = try await cipClient.adminRespondToAuthChallenge(
               input: AdminRespondToAuthChallengeInput(
                   challengeName:
CognitoIdentityProviderClientTypes.ChallengeNameType.softwareTokenMfa,
                   challengeResponses: challengeResponsesOb,
                   clientId: clientId,
                   session: session,
                   userPoolId: userPoolId
               )
           )

           guard let authenticationResult = output.authenticationResult else {
               print("*** Unable to get authentication result.")
               return
           }

           print("=====> Authentication result (JWTs are redacted):")
           print(authenticationResult)
       } catch _ as SoftwareTokenMFANotFoundException {
           print("*** The specified user pool isn't configured for MFA.")
           return
       } catch _ as CodeMismatchException {
           print("*** The specified MFA code doesn't match the expected value.")
           return
       } catch _ as UserNotFoundException {
           print("*** The specified username, \(userName), doesn't exist.")
           return
```

```
        } catch _ as UserNotConfirmedException {
            print("*** The user \(userName) has not been confirmed.")
            return
        } catch let error as NotAuthorizedException {
            print("*** Unauthorized access. Reason: \(error.properties.message ??
"<unknown>")")
        } catch {
            print("*** Error responding to the MFA challenge.")
            return
        }
    }

    /// Called by ``main()`` to run the bulk of the example.
    func runAsync() async throws {
        let config = try await
CognitoIdentityProviderClient.CognitoIdentityProviderClientConfiguration(region:
region)
        let cipClient = CognitoIdentityProviderClient(config: config)

        print("""
              This example collects information about a user, then creates that
user in the
              specified user pool. Then, it enables Multi-Factor Authentication
(MFA) for that
              user by associating an authenticator application (such as Google
Authenticator
              or a password manager that supports TOTP). Then, the user uses a
code from their
              authenticator application to sign in.

              """)

        let userName = stringRequest("Please enter a new username: ")
        let password = stringRequest("Enter a password: ")
        let email = stringRequest("Enter your email address: ", minLength: 5)

        // Submit the sign-up request to AWS.

        print("==> Signing up user \(userName)...")
        if await signUp(cipClient: cipClient, clientId: clientId,
                        userName: userName, password: password,
                        email: email) == false {
            return
        }
```

```
        // Check the user's status. This time, it should come back "unconfirmed".

        print("==> Getting the status of user \(userName) from the user pool
(should be 'unconfirmed')...")
        if await adminGetUser(cipClient: cipClient, userName: userName,
userPoolId: poolId) == false {
            return
        }

        // Ask the user if they want a replacement code sent, such as if the
        // code hasn't arrived yet. If the user responds with a "yes," send a
        // new code.

        if yesNoRequest("==> A confirmation code was sent to \(userName). Would
you like to send a new code (Y/N)? ") {
            print("==> Sending a new confirmation code...")
            if await resendConfirmationCode(cipClient: cipClient, clientId:
clientId, userName: userName) == false {
                return
            }
        }

        // Ask the user to enter the confirmation code, then send it to Amazon
        // Cognito to verify it.

        let code = stringRequest("==> Enter the confirmation code sent to
\(userName): ")
        if await confirmSignUp(cipClient: cipClient, clientId: clientId,
userName: userName, code: code) == false {
            // The code didn't match. Your application may wish to offer to
            // re-send the confirmation code here and try again.
            return
        }

        // Check the user's status again. This time it should come back
        // "confirmed".

        print("==> Rechecking status of user \(userName) in the user pool (should
be 'confirmed')...")
        if await adminGetUser(cipClient: cipClient, userName: userName,
userPoolId: poolId) == false {
            return
        }
```

```
        // Check the challenge mode. Here, it should be "mfaSetup", indicating
        // that the user needs to add MFA before using it. This returns a
        // session that can be used to register MFA, or nil if an error occurs.

        let authSession = await initiateAuth(cipClient: cipClient, clientId:
clientId,
                                             userName: userName, password:
password,
                                             userPoolId: poolId)
        if authSession == nil {
            return
        }

        // Ask Cognito for an MFA secret token that the user should enter into
        // their authenticator software (such as Google Authenticator) or
        // password manager to configure it for this user account. This
        // returns a new session that should be used for the new stage of the
        // authentication process.

        let newSession = await getSecretForAppMFA(cipClient: cipClient,
authSession: authSession)
        if newSession == nil {
            return
        }

        // Ask the user to enter the current 6-digit code displayed by their
        // authenticator. Then verify that it matches the value expected for
        // the session.

        let mfaCode1 = stringRequest("==> Enter the 6-digit code displayed in
your authenticator: ",
                                     minLength: 6)
        await verifyTOTP(cipClient: cipClient, session: newSession, mfaCode:
mfaCode1)

        // Ask the user to authenticate now that the authenticator has been
        // configured. This creates a new session using the user's username
        // and password as already entered.

        print("\nNow starting the sign-in process for user \(userName)...\n")

        let session2 = await initiateAuth(cipClient: cipClient, clientId:
clientId,
```

```
                                    userName: userName, password: password,
 userPoolId: poolId)
        guard let session2 else {
            return
        }

        // Now that we have a new auth session, `session2`, ask the user for a
        // new 6-digit code from their authenticator, and send it to the auth
        // session.

        let mfaCode2 = stringRequest("==> Wait for your authenticator to show a
 new 6-digit code, then enter it: ",
                                    minLength: 6)
        await adminRespondToAuthChallenge(cipClient: cipClient, userName:
 userName,
                                          clientId: clientId, userPoolId: poolId,
                                          mfaCode: mfaCode2, session: session2)
    }
}

/// The program's asynchronous entry point.
@main
struct Main {
    static func main() async {
        let args = Array(CommandLine.arguments.dropFirst())

        do {
            let command = try ExampleCommand.parse(args)
            try await command.runAsync()
        } catch {
            ExampleCommand.exit(withError: error)
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - AdminGetUser
  - AdminInitiateAuth
  - AdminRespondToAuthChallenge
  - AssociateSoftwareToken

- ConfirmDevice
- ConfirmSignUp
- InitiateAuth
- ListUsers
- ResendConfirmationCode
- RespondToAuthChallenge
- SignUp
- VerifySoftwareToken

AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon Cognito 사용자 인증 후 Lambda 함수로 사용자 지정 활동 데이터 쓰기

다음 코드 예제는 Amazon Cognito 사용자 인증 후 Lambda 함수를 사용하여 사용자 지정 작업 데이터를 쓰는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 관리자 함수를 사용하여 사용자 풀에 사용자를 추가합니다.
- `PostAuthentication` 트리거에 대해 Lambda 함수를 호출하도록 사용자 풀을 구성합니다.
- 새로운 사용자를 Amazon Cognito에 로그인시킵니다.
- Lambda 함수는 CloudWatch Logs와 DynamoDB 테이블에 사용자 지정 정보를 작성합니다.
- DynamoDB 테이블에서 사용자 지정 데이터를 가져오기 및 표시한 다음 리소스를 정리합니다.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
import (
```

```
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "strings"
 "user_pools_and_lambda_triggers/actions"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
)

// ActivityLog separates the steps of this scenario into individual functions so
 that
// they are simpler to read and understand.
type ActivityLog struct {
 helper       IScenarioHelper
 questioner   demotools.IQuestioner
 resources    Resources
 cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions
}

// NewActivityLog constructs a new activity log runner.
func NewActivityLog(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner,
 helper IScenarioHelper) ActivityLog {
 scenario := ActivityLog{
  helper:       helper,
  questioner:   questioner,
  resources:    Resources{},
  cognitoActor: &actions.CognitoActions{CognitoClient:
 cognitoidentityprovider.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
 }
 scenario.resources.init(scenario.cognitoActor, questioner)
 return scenario
}

// AddUserToPool selects a user from the known users table and uses administrator
 credentials to add the user to the user pool.
func (runner *ActivityLog) AddUserToPool(ctx context.Context, userPoolId string,
 tableName string) (string, string) {
 log.Println("To facilitate this example, let's add a user to the user pool using
 administrator privileges.")
 users, err := runner.helper.GetKnownUsers(ctx, tableName)
 if err != nil {
```

```
  panic(err)
 }
 user := users.Users[0]
 log.Printf("Adding known user %v to the user pool.\n", user.UserName)
 err = runner.cognitoActor.AdminCreateUser(ctx, userPoolId, user.UserName,
 user.UserEmail)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 pwSet := false
 password := runner.questioner.AskPassword("\nEnter a password that has at least
 eight characters, uppercase, lowercase, numbers and symbols.\n"+
  "(the password will not display as you type):", 8)
 for !pwSet {
  log.Printf("\nSetting password for user '%v'.\n", user.UserName)
  err = runner.cognitoActor.AdminSetUserPassword(ctx, userPoolId, user.UserName,
 password)
  if err != nil {
   var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
   if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
    password = runner.questioner.AskPassword("\nEnter another password:", 8)
   } else {
    panic(err)
   }
  } else {
   pwSet = true
  }
 }

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 return user.UserName, password
}

// AddActivityLogTrigger adds a Lambda handler as an invocation target for the
 PostAuthentication trigger.
func (runner *ActivityLog) AddActivityLogTrigger(ctx context.Context, userPoolId
 string, activityLogArn string) {
 log.Println("Let's add a Lambda function to handle the PostAuthentication
 trigger from Cognito.\n" +
  "This trigger happens after a user is authenticated, and lets your function
 take action, such as logging\n" +
  "the outcome.")
 err := runner.cognitoActor.UpdateTriggers(
```

```
  ctx, userPoolId,
  actions.TriggerInfo{Trigger: actions.PostAuthentication, HandlerArn:
 aws.String(activityLogArn)})
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 runner.resources.triggers = append(runner.resources.triggers,
 actions.PostAuthentication)
 log.Printf("Lambda function %v added to user pool %v to handle
 PostAuthentication Cognito trigger.\n",
  activityLogArn, userPoolId)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// SignInUser signs in as the specified user.
func (runner *ActivityLog) SignInUser(ctx context.Context, clientId string,
 userName string, password string) {
 log.Printf("Now we'll sign in user %v and check the results in the logs and the
 DynamoDB table.", userName)
 runner.questioner.Ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
 authResult, err := runner.cognitoActor.SignIn(ctx, clientId, userName, password)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Println("Sign in successful.",
  "The PostAuthentication Lambda handler writes custom information to CloudWatch
 Logs.")

 runner.resources.userAccessTokens = append(runner.resources.userAccessTokens,
 *authResult.AccessToken)
}

// GetKnownUserLastLogin gets the login info for a user from the Amazon DynamoDB
 table and displays it.
func (runner *ActivityLog) GetKnownUserLastLogin(ctx context.Context, tableName
 string, userName string) {
 log.Println("The PostAuthentication handler also writes login data to the
 DynamoDB table.")
 runner.questioner.Ask("Press Enter when you're ready to continue.")
 users, err := runner.helper.GetKnownUsers(ctx, tableName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
```

```
 for _, user := range users.Users {
  if user.UserName == userName {
   log.Println("The last login info for the user in the known users table is:")
   log.Printf("\t%+v", *user.LastLogin)
  }
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// Run runs the scenario.
func (runner *ActivityLog) Run(ctx context.Context, stackName string) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Println("Something went wrong with the demo.")
   runner.resources.Cleanup(ctx)
  }
 }()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Printf("Welcome\n")

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 stackOutputs, err := runner.helper.GetStackOutputs(ctx, stackName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 runner.resources.userPoolId = stackOutputs["UserPoolId"]
 runner.helper.PopulateUserTable(ctx, stackOutputs["TableName"])
 userName, password := runner.AddUserToPool(ctx, stackOutputs["UserPoolId"],
 stackOutputs["TableName"])

 runner.AddActivityLogTrigger(ctx, stackOutputs["UserPoolId"],
 stackOutputs["ActivityLogFunctionArn"])
 runner.SignInUser(ctx, stackOutputs["UserPoolClientId"], userName, password)
 runner.helper.ListRecentLogEvents(ctx, stackOutputs["ActivityLogFunction"])
 runner.GetKnownUserLastLogin(ctx, stackOutputs["TableName"], userName)

 runner.resources.Cleanup(ctx)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

Lambda 함수를 사용하여 PostAuthentication 트리거를 처리합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "os"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 dynamodbtypes "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

const TABLE_NAME = "TABLE_NAME"

// LoginInfo defines structured login data that can be marshalled to a DynamoDB
 format.
type LoginInfo struct {
 UserPoolId string `dynamodbav:"UserPoolId"`
 ClientId   string `dynamodbav:"ClientId"`
 Time       string `dynamodbav:"Time"`
}

// UserInfo defines structured user data that can be marshalled to a DynamoDB
 format.
type UserInfo struct {
 UserName  string    `dynamodbav:"UserName"`
 UserEmail string    `dynamodbav:"UserEmail"`
 LastLogin LoginInfo `dynamodbav:"LastLogin"`
}

// GetKey marshals the user email value to a DynamoDB key format.
func (user UserInfo) GetKey() map[string]dynamodbtypes.AttributeValue {
 userEmail, err := attributevalue.Marshal(user.UserEmail)
```

```
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 return map[string]dynamodbtypes.AttributeValue{"UserEmail": userEmail}
}

type handler struct {
 dynamoClient *dynamodb.Client
}

// HandleRequest handles the PostAuthentication event by writing custom data to
 the logs and
// to an Amazon DynamoDB table.
func (h *handler) HandleRequest(ctx context.Context,
 event events.CognitoEventUserPoolsPostAuthentication)
 (events.CognitoEventUserPoolsPostAuthentication, error) {
 log.Printf("Received post authentication trigger from %v for user '%v'",
 event.TriggerSource, event.UserName)
 tableName := os.Getenv(TABLE_NAME)
 user := UserInfo{
  UserName:  event.UserName,
  UserEmail: event.Request.UserAttributes["email"],
  LastLogin: LoginInfo{
   UserPoolId: event.UserPoolID,
   ClientId:   event.CallerContext.ClientID,
   Time:       time.Now().Format(time.UnixDate),
  },
 }
 // Write to CloudWatch Logs.
 fmt.Printf("%#v", user)

 // Also write to an external system. This examples uses DynamoDB to demonstrate.
 userMap, err := attributevalue.MarshalMap(user)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't marshal to DynamoDB map. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else if len(userMap) == 0 {
  log.Printf("User info marshaled to an empty map.")
 } else {
  _, err := h.dynamoClient.PutItem(ctx, &dynamodb.PutItemInput{
   Item:      userMap,
   TableName: aws.String(tableName),
  })
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't write to DynamoDB. Here's why: %v\n", err)
```

```
  } else {
   log.Printf("Wrote user info to DynamoDB table %v.\n", tableName)
  }
 }

 return event, nil
}

func main() {
 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicln(err)
 }
 h := handler{
  dynamoClient: dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig),
 }
 lambda.Start(h.HandleRequest)
}
```

일반적인 작업을 수행하는 구조체를 생성합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"
 "strings"
 "time"
 "user_pools_and_lambda_triggers/actions"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudformation"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudwatchlogs"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
)

// IScenarioHelper defines common functions used by the workflows in this
 example.
type IScenarioHelper interface {
 Pause(secs int)
```

```
 GetStackOutputs(ctx context.Context, stackName string) (actions.StackOutputs,
 error)
 PopulateUserTable(ctx context.Context, tableName string)
 GetKnownUsers(ctx context.Context, tableName string) (actions.UserList, error)
 AddKnownUser(ctx context.Context, tableName string, user actions.User)
 ListRecentLogEvents(ctx context.Context, functionName string)
}

// ScenarioHelper contains AWS wrapper structs used by the workflows in this
 example.
type ScenarioHelper struct {
 questioner  demotools.IQuestioner
 dynamoActor *actions.DynamoActions
 cfnActor    *actions.CloudFormationActions
 cwlActor    *actions.CloudWatchLogsActions
 isTestRun   bool
}

// NewScenarioHelper constructs a new scenario helper.
func NewScenarioHelper(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner)
 ScenarioHelper {
 scenario := ScenarioHelper{
  questioner:  questioner,
  dynamoActor: &actions.DynamoActions{DynamoClient:
 dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
  cfnActor:    &actions.CloudFormationActions{CfnClient:
 cloudformation.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
  cwlActor:    &actions.CloudWatchLogsActions{CwlClient:
 cloudwatchlogs.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
 }
 return scenario
}

// Pause waits for the specified number of seconds.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) Pause(secs int) {
 if !helper.isTestRun {
  time.Sleep(time.Duration(secs) * time.Second)
 }
}

// GetStackOutputs gets the outputs from the specified CloudFormation stack in a
 structured format.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) GetStackOutputs(ctx context.Context, stackName
 string) (actions.StackOutputs, error) {
```

```
 return helper.cfnActor.GetOutputs(ctx, stackName), nil
}

// PopulateUserTable fills the known user table with example data.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) PopulateUserTable(ctx context.Context, tableName
 string) {
 log.Printf("First, let's add some users to the DynamoDB %v table we'll use for
 this example.\n", tableName)
 err := helper.dynamoActor.PopulateTable(ctx, tableName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
}

// GetKnownUsers gets the users from the known users table in a structured
 format.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) GetKnownUsers(ctx context.Context, tableName string)
 (actions.UserList, error) {
 knownUsers, err := helper.dynamoActor.Scan(ctx, tableName)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get known users from table %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 tableName, err)
 }
 return knownUsers, err
}

// AddKnownUser adds a user to the known users table.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) AddKnownUser(ctx context.Context, tableName string,
 user actions.User) {
 log.Printf("Adding user '%v' with email '%v' to the DynamoDB known users
 table...\n",
  user.UserName, user.UserEmail)
 err := helper.dynamoActor.AddUser(ctx, tableName, user)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
}

// ListRecentLogEvents gets the most recent log stream and events for the
 specified Lambda function and displays them.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) ListRecentLogEvents(ctx context.Context,
 functionName string) {
 log.Println("Waiting a few seconds to let Lambda write to CloudWatch Logs...")
 helper.Pause(10)
```

```
 log.Println("Okay, let's check the logs to find what's happened recently with
 your Lambda function.")
 logStream, err := helper.cwlActor.GetLatestLogStream(ctx, functionName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Getting some recent events from log stream %v\n",
 *logStream.LogStreamName)
 events, err := helper.cwlActor.GetLogEvents(ctx, functionName,
 *logStream.LogStreamName, 10)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 for _, event := range events {
  log.Printf("\t%v", *event.Message)
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

Amazon Cognito 작업을 래핑하는 구조체를 생성합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
)

type CognitoActions struct {
 CognitoClient *cognitoidentityprovider.Client
}



// Trigger and TriggerInfo define typed data for updating an Amazon Cognito
 trigger.
type Trigger int
```

```
const (
 PreSignUp Trigger = iota
 UserMigration
 PostAuthentication
)

type TriggerInfo struct {
 Trigger    Trigger
 HandlerArn *string
}

// UpdateTriggers adds or removes Lambda triggers for a user pool. When a trigger
 is specified with a `nil` value,
// it is removed from the user pool.
func (actor CognitoActions) UpdateTriggers(ctx context.Context, userPoolId
 string, triggers ...TriggerInfo) error {
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.DescribeUserPool(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.DescribeUserPoolInput{
  UserPoolId: aws.String(userPoolId),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get info about user pool %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 userPoolId, err)
  return err
 }
 lambdaConfig := output.UserPool.LambdaConfig
 for _, trigger := range triggers {
  switch trigger.Trigger {
  case PreSignUp:
   lambdaConfig.PreSignUp = trigger.HandlerArn
  case UserMigration:
   lambdaConfig.UserMigration = trigger.HandlerArn
  case PostAuthentication:
   lambdaConfig.PostAuthentication = trigger.HandlerArn
  }
 }
 _, err = actor.CognitoClient.UpdateUserPool(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.UpdateUserPoolInput{
  UserPoolId:   aws.String(userPoolId),
  LambdaConfig: lambdaConfig,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't update user pool %v. Here's why: %v\n", userPoolId, err)
```

```
 }
 return err
}



// SignUp signs up a user with Amazon Cognito.
func (actor CognitoActions) SignUp(ctx context.Context, clientId string, userName
 string, password string, userEmail string) (bool, error) {
 confirmed := false
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.SignUp(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.SignUpInput{
  ClientId: aws.String(clientId),
  Password: aws.String(password),
  Username: aws.String(userName),
  UserAttributes: []types.AttributeType{
   {Name: aws.String("email"), Value: aws.String(userEmail)},
  },
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't sign up user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 } else {
  confirmed = output.UserConfirmed
 }
 return confirmed, err
}



// SignIn signs in a user to Amazon Cognito using a username and password
 authentication flow.
func (actor CognitoActions) SignIn(ctx context.Context, clientId string, userName
 string, password string) (*types.AuthenticationResultType, error) {
 var authResult *types.AuthenticationResultType
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.InitiateAuth(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.InitiateAuthInput{
  AuthFlow:       "USER_PASSWORD_AUTH",
  ClientId:       aws.String(clientId),
  AuthParameters: map[string]string{"USERNAME": userName, "PASSWORD": password},
```

```
 })
 if err != nil {
  var resetRequired *types.PasswordResetRequiredException
  if errors.As(err, &resetRequired) {
   log.Println(*resetRequired.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't sign in user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 } else {
  authResult = output.AuthenticationResult
 }
 return authResult, err
}



// ForgotPassword starts a password recovery flow for a user. This flow typically
 sends a confirmation code
// to the user's configured notification destination, such as email.
func (actor CognitoActions) ForgotPassword(ctx context.Context, clientId string,
 userName string) (*types.CodeDeliveryDetailsType, error) {
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.ForgotPassword(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.ForgotPasswordInput{
  ClientId: aws.String(clientId),
  Username: aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't start password reset for user '%v'. Here;s why: %v\n",
 userName, err)
 }
 return output.CodeDeliveryDetails, err
}



// ConfirmForgotPassword confirms a user with a confirmation code and a new
 password.
func (actor CognitoActions) ConfirmForgotPassword(ctx context.Context, clientId
 string, code string, userName string, password string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.ConfirmForgotPassword(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.ConfirmForgotPasswordInput{
  ClientId:         aws.String(clientId),
  ConfirmationCode: aws.String(code),
  Password:         aws.String(password),
```

```
  Username:         aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't confirm user %v. Here's why: %v", userName, err)
  }
 }
 return err
}



// DeleteUser removes a user from the user pool.
func (actor CognitoActions) DeleteUser(ctx context.Context, userAccessToken
 string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.DeleteUser(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.DeleteUserInput{
  AccessToken: aws.String(userAccessToken),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete user. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 return err
}



// AdminCreateUser uses administrator credentials to add a user to a user pool.
 This method leaves the user
// in a state that requires they enter a new password next time they sign in.
func (actor CognitoActions) AdminCreateUser(ctx context.Context, userPoolId
 string, userName string, userEmail string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.AdminCreateUser(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.AdminCreateUserInput{
  UserPoolId:     aws.String(userPoolId),
  Username:       aws.String(userName),
  MessageAction:  types.MessageActionTypeSuppress,
  UserAttributes: []types.AttributeType{{Name: aws.String("email"), Value:
 aws.String(userEmail)}},
 })
 if err != nil {
```

```
  var userExists *types.UsernameExistsException
  if errors.As(err, &userExists) {
   log.Printf("User %v already exists in the user pool.", userName)
   err = nil
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't create user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 }
 return err
}



// AdminSetUserPassword uses administrator credentials to set a password for a
 user without requiring a
// temporary password.
func (actor CognitoActions) AdminSetUserPassword(ctx context.Context, userPoolId
 string, userName string, password string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.AdminSetUserPassword(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.AdminSetUserPasswordInput{
  Password:   aws.String(password),
  UserPoolId: aws.String(userPoolId),
  Username:   aws.String(userName),
  Permanent:  true,
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't set password for user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName,
 err)
  }
 }
 return err
}
```

DynamoDB 작업을 래핑하는 구조체를 생성합니다.

```
import (
```

```
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// DynamoActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 actions
// used in the examples.
type DynamoActions struct {
 DynamoClient *dynamodb.Client
}

// User defines structured user data.
type User struct {
 UserName  string
 UserEmail string
 LastLogin *LoginInfo `dynamodbav:",omitempty"`
}

// LoginInfo defines structured custom login data.
type LoginInfo struct {
 UserPoolId string
 ClientId   string
 Time       string
}

// UserList defines a list of users.
type UserList struct {
 Users []User
}

// UserNameList returns the usernames contained in a UserList as a list of
 strings.
func (users *UserList) UserNameList() []string {
 names := make([]string, len(users.Users))
 for i := 0; i < len(users.Users); i++ {
  names[i] = users.Users[i].UserName
 }
 return names
```

```
}

// PopulateTable adds a set of test users to the table.
func (actor DynamoActions) PopulateTable(ctx context.Context, tableName string)
 error {
 var err error
 var item map[string]types.AttributeValue
 var writeReqs []types.WriteRequest
 for i := 1; i < 4; i++ {
  item, err = attributevalue.MarshalMap(User{UserName: fmt.Sprintf("test_user_
%v", i), UserEmail: fmt.Sprintf("test_email_%v@example.com", i)})
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't marshall user into DynamoDB format. Here's why: %v\n",
 err)
   return err
  }
  writeReqs = append(writeReqs, types.WriteRequest{PutRequest:
 &types.PutRequest{Item: item}})
 }
 _, err = actor.DynamoClient.BatchWriteItem(ctx, &dynamodb.BatchWriteItemInput{
  RequestItems: map[string][]types.WriteRequest{tableName: writeReqs},
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't populate table %v with users. Here's why: %v\n",
 tableName, err)
 }
 return err
}

// Scan scans the table for all items.
func (actor DynamoActions) Scan(ctx context.Context, tableName string) (UserList,
 error) {
 var userList UserList
 output, err := actor.DynamoClient.Scan(ctx, &dynamodb.ScanInput{
  TableName: aws.String(tableName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't scan table %v for items. Here's why: %v\n", tableName,
 err)
 } else {
  err = attributevalue.UnmarshalListOfMaps(output.Items, &userList.Users)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal items into users. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
```

```
 }
 return userList, err
}

// AddUser adds a user item to a table.
func (actor DynamoActions) AddUser(ctx context.Context, tableName string, user
 User) error {
 userItem, err := attributevalue.MarshalMap(user)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't marshall user to item. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 _, err = actor.DynamoClient.PutItem(ctx, &dynamodb.PutItemInput{
  Item:      userItem,
  TableName: aws.String(tableName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't put item in table %v. Here's why: %v", tableName, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

CloudWatch Logs 작업을 래핑하는 구조체를 생성합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudwatchlogs"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudwatchlogs/types"
)

type CloudWatchLogsActions struct {
 CwlClient *cloudwatchlogs.Client
}

// GetLatestLogStream gets the most recent log stream for a Lambda function.
func (actor CloudWatchLogsActions) GetLatestLogStream(ctx context.Context,
 functionName string) (types.LogStream, error) {
```

```
 var logStream types.LogStream
 logGroupName := fmt.Sprintf("/aws/lambda/%s", functionName)
 output, err := actor.CwlClient.DescribeLogStreams(ctx,
 &cloudwatchlogs.DescribeLogStreamsInput{
  Descending:   aws.Bool(true),
  Limit:        aws.Int32(1),
  LogGroupName: aws.String(logGroupName),
  OrderBy:      types.OrderByLastEventTime,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get log streams for log group %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 logGroupName, err)
 } else {
  logStream = output.LogStreams[0]
 }
 return logStream, err
}

// GetLogEvents gets the most recent eventCount events from the specified log
 stream.
func (actor CloudWatchLogsActions) GetLogEvents(ctx context.Context, functionName
 string, logStreamName string, eventCount int32) (
 []types.OutputLogEvent, error) {
 var events []types.OutputLogEvent
 logGroupName := fmt.Sprintf("/aws/lambda/%s", functionName)
 output, err := actor.CwlClient.GetLogEvents(ctx,
 &cloudwatchlogs.GetLogEventsInput{
  LogStreamName: aws.String(logStreamName),
  Limit:         aws.Int32(eventCount),
  LogGroupName:  aws.String(logGroupName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get log event for log stream %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 logStreamName, err)
 } else {
  events = output.Events
 }
 return events, err
}
```

CloudFormation 작업을 래핑하는 구조체를 생성합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudformation"
)

// StackOutputs defines a map of outputs from a specific stack.
type StackOutputs map[string]string

type CloudFormationActions struct {
 CfnClient *cloudformation.Client
}

// GetOutputs gets the outputs from a CloudFormation stack and puts them into a
 structured format.
func (actor CloudFormationActions) GetOutputs(ctx context.Context, stackName
 string) StackOutputs {
 output, err := actor.CfnClient.DescribeStacks(ctx,
 &cloudformation.DescribeStacksInput{
  StackName: aws.String(stackName),
 })
 if err != nil || len(output.Stacks) == 0 {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't find a CloudFormation stack named %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 stackName, err)
 }
 stackOutputs := StackOutputs{}
 for _, out := range output.Stacks[0].Outputs {
  stackOutputs[*out.OutputKey] = *out.OutputValue
 }
 return stackOutputs
}
```

리소스를 정리합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"
```

```
 "user_pools_and_lambda_triggers/actions"

 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
)

// Resources keeps track of AWS resources created during an example and handles
// cleanup when the example finishes.
type Resources struct {
 userPoolId       string
 userAccessTokens []string
 triggers         []actions.Trigger

 cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions
 questioner   demotools.IQuestioner
}

func (resources *Resources) init(cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions, questioner
 demotools.IQuestioner) {
 resources.userAccessTokens = []string{}
 resources.triggers = []actions.Trigger{}
 resources.cognitoActor = cognitoActor
 resources.questioner = questioner
}

// Cleanup deletes all AWS resources created during an example.
func (resources *Resources) Cleanup(ctx context.Context) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Printf("Something went wrong during cleanup.\n%v\n", r)
   log.Println("Use the AWS Management Console to remove any remaining resources
 \n" +
    "that were created for this scenario.")
  }
 }()

 wantDelete := resources.questioner.AskBool("Do you want to remove all of the AWS
 resources that were created "+
  "during this demo (y/n)?", "y")
 if wantDelete {
  for _, accessToken := range resources.userAccessTokens {
   err := resources.cognitoActor.DeleteUser(ctx, accessToken)
   if err != nil {
    log.Println("Couldn't delete user during cleanup.")
    panic(err)
```

```
    }
    log.Println("Deleted user.")
   }
   triggerList := make([]actions.TriggerInfo, len(resources.triggers))
   for i := 0; i < len(resources.triggers); i++ {
    triggerList[i] = actions.TriggerInfo{Trigger: resources.triggers[i],
  HandlerArn: nil}
   }
   err := resources.cognitoActor.UpdateTriggers(ctx, resources.userPoolId,
  triggerList...)
   if err != nil {
    log.Println("Couldn't update Cognito triggers during cleanup.")
    panic(err)
   }
   log.Println("Removed Cognito triggers from user pool.")
  } else {
   log.Println("Be sure to remove resources when you're done with them to avoid
  unexpected charges!")
  }
 }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - AdminCreateUser
  - AdminSetUserPassword
  - DeleteUser
  - InitiateAuth
  - UpdateUserPool

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Cognito Sync의 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Cognito Sync를 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

추가 리소스

- Amazon Cognito Sync 개발자 가이드 - Amazon Cognito Sync에 대한 자세한 정보입니다.
- Amazon Cognito Sync API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 Amazon Cognito Sync 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Cognito Sync의 기본 예제
  - AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Cognito Sync 작업
    - AWS SDK와 ListIdentityPoolUsage 함께 사용

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Cognito Sync의 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제는 Amazon Cognito Sync의 기본 사항을 AWS SDK와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Cognito Sync 작업
  - AWS SDK와 ListIdentityPoolUsage 함께 사용

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Cognito Sync 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 Amazon Cognito Sync 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 Amazon Cognito Sync API Reference(Amazon Cognito Sync API 참조)를 참조하세요.

예시

- AWS SDK와 ListIdentityPoolUsage 함께 사용

AWS SDK와 **ListIdentityPoolUsage** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 ListIdentityPoolUsage의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn show_pools(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let response = client
        .list_identity_pool_usage()
        .max_results(10)
        .send()
        .await?;

    let pools = response.identity_pool_usages();
    println!("Identity pools:");

    for pool in pools {
        println!(
            "  Identity pool ID:    {}",
            pool.identity_pool_id().unwrap_or_default()
        );
        println!(
            "  Data storage:        {}",
            pool.data_storage().unwrap_or_default()
        );
        println!(
            "  Sync sessions count: {}",
            pool.sync_sessions_count().unwrap_or_default()
        );
        println!(
            "  Last modified:       {}",
            pool.last_modified_date().unwrap().to_chrono_utc()?
        );
        println!();
    }
```

```
    println!("Next token: {}", response.next_token().unwrap_or_default());

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 ListIdentityPoolUsage를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Amazon Comprehend의 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Comprehend를 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

추가 리소스

- Amazon Comprehend 개발자 가이드 - Amazon Comprehend에 대한 자세한 정보입니다.
- Amazon Comprehend API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 Amazon Comprehend 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs 사용한 Amazon Comprehend의 기본 예제
  - AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Comprehend 작업
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateDocumentClassifier 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteDocumentClassifier 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeDocumentClassificationJob 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeDocumentClassifier 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeTopicsDetectionJob 함께 사용

    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DetectDominantLanguage 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DetectEntities 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DetectKeyPhrases 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DetectPiiEntities 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DetectSentiment 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DetectSyntax 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListDocumentClassificationJobs 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListDocumentClassifiers 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListTopicsDetectionJobs 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 StartDocumentClassificationJob 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 StartTopicsDetectionJob 함께 사용
- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Comprehend 시나리오
  - Amazon Transcribe 스트리밍 앱 구축
  - Amazon Lex 챗봇을 구축하여 웹 사이트 방문자의 참여 유도
  - Amazon SQS를 사용하여 메시지를 보내고 검색하는 웹 애플리케이션 생성
  - 고객 피드백을 분석하고 오디오를 합성하는 애플리케이션 생성
  - Amazon Comprehend 및 AWS SDK를 사용하여 문서 요소 감지
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 이미지에서 추출된 텍스트의 개체 감지
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 샘플 데이터에 대한 Amazon Comprehend 주제 모델링 작업 실행
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 사용자 지정 Amazon Comprehend 분류자 훈련 및 문서 분류

AWS SDKs 사용한 Amazon Comprehend의 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 SDKs와 함께 AWS Amazon Comprehend의 기본 사항을 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Comprehend 작업
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateDocumentClassifier 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteDocumentClassifier 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeDocumentClassificationJob 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeDocumentClassifier 함께 사용

- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeTopicsDetectionJob 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DetectDominantLanguage 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DetectEntities 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DetectKeyPhrases 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DetectPiiEntities 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DetectSentiment 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DetectSyntax 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListDocumentClassificationJobs 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListDocumentClassifiers 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListTopicsDetectionJobs 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 StartDocumentClassificationJob 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 StartTopicsDetectionJob 함께 사용

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Comprehend 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 Amazon Comprehend 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

이들 발췌문은 Amazon Comprehend API를 직접 호출하며, 컨텍스트에서 실행되어야 하는 더 큰 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드입니다. AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Comprehend 시나리오 에서 컨텍스트에 맞는 작업을 볼 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 Amazon Comprehend API 참조를 참조하세요.

예시

- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateDocumentClassifier 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteDocumentClassifier 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeDocumentClassificationJob 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeDocumentClassifier 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeTopicsDetectionJob 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DetectDominantLanguage 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DetectEntities 함께 사용

- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DetectKeyPhrases 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DetectPiiEntities 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DetectSentiment 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DetectSyntax 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListDocumentClassificationJobs 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListDocumentClassifiers 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListTopicsDetectionJobs 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 StartDocumentClassificationJob 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 StartTopicsDetectionJob 함께 사용

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`CreateDocumentClassifier`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateDocumentClassifier`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 사용자 지정 분류기 학습 및 문서 분류

CLI

AWS CLI

문서 분류자를 만들어 문서 분류

다음 `create-document-classifier` 예제에서는 문서 분류자 모델의 학습 프로세스를 시작합니다. 교육 데이터 파일 `training.csv`는 `--input-data-config` 태그에 있습니다. `training.csv`는 첫 번째 열에 레이블 또는 분류가 제공되고 두 번째 열에 문서가 제공되는 2열 문서입니다.

```
aws comprehend create-document-classifier \
    --document-classifier-name example-classifier \
    --data-access-arn arn:aws:comprehend:us-west-2:111122223333:pii-entities-
detection-job/123456abcdeb0e11022f22a11EXAMPLE \
    --input-data-config "S3Uri=s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket/" \
    --language-code en
```

출력:

```
{
    "DocumentClassifierArn": "arn:aws:comprehend:us-west-2:111122223333:document-
classifier/example-classifier"
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Comprehend 개발자 안내서의 사용자 지정 분류 섹션을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateDocumentClassifier를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.ComprehendClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.ComprehendException;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.CreateDocumentClassifierRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.CreateDocumentClassifierResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.DocumentClassifierInputDataConfig;

/**
 * Before running this code example, you can setup the necessary resources, such
 * as the CSV file and IAM Roles, by following this document:
 * https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/machine-learning/building-a-custom-classifier-
using-amazon-comprehend/
 *
 * Also, set up your development environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
```

```
 */
public class DocumentClassifierDemo {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <dataAccessRoleArn> <s3Uri> <documentClassifierName>

                Where:
                  dataAccessRoleArn - The ARN value of the role used for this
 operation.
                  s3Uri - The Amazon S3 bucket that contains the CSV file.
                  documentClassifierName - The name of the document classifier.
                """;

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

        String dataAccessRoleArn = args[0];
        String s3Uri = args[1];
        String documentClassifierName = args[2];

        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        ComprehendClient comClient = ComprehendClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        createDocumentClassifier(comClient, dataAccessRoleArn, s3Uri,
 documentClassifierName);
        comClient.close();
    }

    public static void createDocumentClassifier(ComprehendClient comClient,
 String dataAccessRoleArn, String s3Uri,
            String documentClassifierName) {
        try {
            DocumentClassifierInputDataConfig config =
 DocumentClassifierInputDataConfig.builder()
                    .s3Uri(s3Uri)
                    .build();

            CreateDocumentClassifierRequest createDocumentClassifierRequest =
 CreateDocumentClassifierRequest.builder()
```

```
                    .documentClassifierName(documentClassifierName)
                    .dataAccessRoleArn(dataAccessRoleArn)
                    .languageCode("en")
                    .inputDataConfig(config)
                    .build();

            CreateDocumentClassifierResponse createDocumentClassifierResult =
 comClient
                    .createDocumentClassifier(createDocumentClassifierRequest);
            String documentClassifierArn =
 createDocumentClassifierResult.documentClassifierArn();
            System.out.println("Document Classifier ARN: " +
 documentClassifierArn);

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x SDK API 참조의 CreateDocumentClassifier를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ComprehendClassifier:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon Comprehend custom classifier."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
```

```
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client
        self.classifier_arn = None


    def create(
        self,
        name,
        language_code,
        training_bucket,
        training_key,
        data_access_role_arn,
        mode,
    ):
        """
        Creates a custom classifier. After the classifier is created, it
immediately
        starts training on the data found in the specified Amazon S3 bucket.
Training
        can take 30 minutes or longer. The `describe_document_classifier`
function
        can be used to get training status and returns a status of TRAINED when
the
        classifier is ready to use.

        :param name: The name of the classifier.
        :param language_code: The language the classifier can operate on.
        :param training_bucket: The Amazon S3 bucket that contains the training
data.
        :param training_key: The prefix used to find training data in the
training
                             bucket. If multiple objects have the same prefix,
all
                             of them are used.
        :param data_access_role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a role
that
                                     grants Comprehend permission to read from
the
                                     training bucket.
        :return: The ARN of the newly created classifier.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.create_document_classifier(
                DocumentClassifierName=name,
```

```
                LanguageCode=language_code,
                InputDataConfig={"S3Uri": f"s3://{training_bucket}/
{training_key}"},
                DataAccessRoleArn=data_access_role_arn,
                Mode=mode.value,
            )
            self.classifier_arn = response["DocumentClassifierArn"]
            logger.info("Started classifier creation. Arn is: %s.",
 self.classifier_arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create classifier %s.", name)
            raise
        else:
            return self.classifier_arn
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateDocumentClassifier을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DeleteDocumentClassifier** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteDocumentClassifier의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 사용자 지정 분류기 학습 및 문서 분류

CLI

AWS CLI

사용자 지정 문서 분류자 삭제

다음 delete-document-classifier 예제에서는 사용자 지정 문서 분류자 모델을 삭제합니다.

```
aws comprehend delete-document-classifier \
    --document-classifier-arn arn:aws:comprehend:us-west-2:111122223333:document-
classifier/example-classifier-1
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 Amazon Comprehend 개발자 안내서의 Amazon Comprehend 엔드포인트 관리를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteDocumentClassifier를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ComprehendClassifier:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon Comprehend custom classifier."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client
        self.classifier_arn = None


    def delete(self):
        """
        Deletes the classifier.
        """
        try:
            self.comprehend_client.delete_document_classifier(
                DocumentClassifierArn=self.classifier_arn
            )
            logger.info("Deleted classifier %s.", self.classifier_arn)
            self.classifier_arn = None
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't deleted classifier %s.",
 self.classifier_arn)
            raise
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteDocumentClassifier를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DescribeDocumentClassificationJob** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeDocumentClassificationJob의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 사용자 지정 분류기 학습 및 문서 분류

CLI

AWS CLI

문서 분류 작업 설명

다음 describe-document-classification-job 예제는 비동기 문서 분류 작업의 속성을 가져옵니다.

```
aws comprehend describe-document-classification-job \
    --job-id 123456abcdeb0e11022f22a11EXAMPLE
```

출력:

```
{
    "DocumentClassificationJobProperties": {
        "JobId": "123456abcdeb0e11022f22a11EXAMPLE",
        "JobArn": "arn:aws:comprehend:us-west-2:111122223333:document-
classification-job/123456abcdeb0e11022f22a11EXAMPLE",
        "JobName": "exampleclassificationjob",
        "JobStatus": "COMPLETED",
        "SubmitTime": "2023-06-14T17:09:51.788000+00:00",
        "EndTime": "2023-06-14T17:15:58.582000+00:00",
        "DocumentClassifierArn": "arn:aws:comprehend:us-
west-2:111122223333:document-classifier/mymodel/version/1",
```

```
        "InputDataConfig": {
            "S3Uri": "s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket/jobdata/",
            "InputFormat": "ONE_DOC_PER_LINE"
        },
        "OutputDataConfig": {
            "S3Uri": "s3://amzn-s3-demo-destination-bucket/
testfolder/111122223333-CLN-123456abcdeb0e11022f22a11EXAMPLE/output/
output.tar.gz"
        },
        "DataAccessRoleArn": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/service-role/
AmazonComprehendServiceRole-servicerole"
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Comprehend 개발자 안내서의 사용자 지정 분류를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조에서 DescribeDocumentClassificationJob를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ComprehendClassifier:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon Comprehend custom classifier."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client
        self.classifier_arn = None


    def describe_job(self, job_id):
        """
        Gets metadata about a classification job.
```

```
        :param job_id: The ID of the job to look up.
        :return: Metadata about the job.
        """
        try:
            response =
self.comprehend_client.describe_document_classification_job(
                JobId=job_id
            )
            job = response["DocumentClassificationJobProperties"]
            logger.info("Got classification job %s.", job["JobName"])
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get classification job %s.", job_id)
            raise
        else:
            return job
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeDocumentClassificationJob을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DescribeDocumentClassifier** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeDocumentClassifier의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 사용자 지정 분류기 학습 및 문서 분류

CLI

AWS CLI

문서 분류기 설명

다음 describe-document-classifier 예제에서는 사용자 지정 문서 분류자 모델을 삭제합니다.

```
aws comprehend describe-document-classifier \
```

```
    --document-classifier-arn arn:aws:comprehend:us-west-2:111122223333:document-classifier/example-classifier-1
```

출력:

```
{
    "DocumentClassifierProperties": {
        "DocumentClassifierArn": "arn:aws:comprehend:us-west-2:111122223333:document-classifier/example-classifier-1",
        "LanguageCode": "en",
        "Status": "TRAINED",
        "SubmitTime": "2023-06-13T19:04:15.735000+00:00",
        "EndTime": "2023-06-13T19:42:31.752000+00:00",
        "TrainingStartTime": "2023-06-13T19:08:20.114000+00:00",
        "TrainingEndTime": "2023-06-13T19:41:35.080000+00:00",
        "InputDataConfig": {
            "DataFormat": "COMPREHEND_CSV",
            "S3Uri": "s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket/trainingdata"
        },
        "OutputDataConfig": {},
        "ClassifierMetadata": {
            "NumberOfLabels": 3,
            "NumberOfTrainedDocuments": 5016,
            "NumberOfTestDocuments": 557,
            "EvaluationMetrics": {
                "Accuracy": 0.9856,
                "Precision": 0.9919,
                "Recall": 0.9459,
                "F1Score": 0.9673,
                "MicroPrecision": 0.9856,
                "MicroRecall": 0.9856,
                "MicroF1Score": 0.9856,
                "HammingLoss": 0.0144
            }
        },
        "DataAccessRoleArn": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/service-role/AmazonComprehendServiceRole-example-role",
        "Mode": "MULTI_CLASS"
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Comprehend 개발자 안내서의 사용자 지정 모델 생성 및 관리를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조에서 DescribeDocumentClassifier를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ComprehendClassifier:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon Comprehend custom classifier."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client
        self.classifier_arn = None


    def describe(self, classifier_arn=None):
        """
        Gets metadata about a custom classifier, including its current status.

        :param classifier_arn: The ARN of the classifier to look up.
        :return: Metadata about the classifier.
        """
        if classifier_arn is not None:
            self.classifier_arn = classifier_arn
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.describe_document_classifier(
                DocumentClassifierArn=self.classifier_arn
            )
            classifier = response["DocumentClassifierProperties"]
            logger.info("Got classifier %s.", self.classifier_arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get classifier %s.", self.classifier_arn)
            raise
        else:
```

```
            return classifier
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeDocumentClassifier를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DescribeTopicsDetectionJob** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeTopicsDetectionJob의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 샘플 데이터에 대한 주제 모델링 작업 실행

CLI

AWS CLI

주제 탐지 작업 설명

다음 describe-topics-detection-job 예제는 비동기 주제 탐지 작업의 속성을 가져옵니다.

```
aws comprehend describe-topics-detection-job \
    --job-id 123456abcdeb0e11022f22a11EXAMPLE
```

출력:

```
{
    "TopicsDetectionJobProperties": {
        "JobId": "123456abcdeb0e11022f22a11EXAMPLE",
        "JobArn": "arn:aws:comprehend:us-west-2:111122223333:topics-detection-
job/123456abcdeb0e11022f22a11EXAMPLE",
        "JobName": "example_topics_detection",
        "JobStatus": "IN_PROGRESS",
        "SubmitTime": "2023-06-09T18:44:43.414000+00:00",
        "InputDataConfig": {
            "S3Uri": "s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket",
            "InputFormat": "ONE_DOC_PER_LINE"
```

```
        },
        "OutputDataConfig": {
            "S3Uri": "s3://amzn-s3-demo-destination-bucket/
testfolder/111122223333-TOPICS-123456abcdeb0e11022f22a11EXAMPLE/output/
output.tar.gz"
        },
        "NumberOfTopics": 10,
        "DataAccessRoleArn": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/service-role/
AmazonComprehendServiceRole-examplerole"
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Comprehend 개발자 안내서의 Amazon Comprehend 통찰력 비동기 분석을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조에서 DescribeTopicsDetectionJob을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ComprehendTopicModeler:
    """Encapsulates a Comprehend topic modeler."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client


    def describe_job(self, job_id):
        """
        Gets metadata about a topic modeling job.

        :param job_id: The ID of the job to look up.
```

```
        :return: Metadata about the job.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.describe_topics_detection_job(
                JobId=job_id
            )
            job = response["TopicsDetectionJobProperties"]
            logger.info("Got topic detection job %s.", job_id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get topic detection job %s.", job_id)
            raise
        else:
            return job
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeTopicsDetectionJob를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DetectDominantLanguage** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DetectDominantLanguage의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 문서 요소 감지

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
```

```
    using Amazon.Comprehend;
    using Amazon.Comprehend.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example calls the Amazon Comprehend service to determine the
    /// dominant language.
    /// </summary>
    public static class DetectDominantLanguage
    {
        /// <summary>
        /// Calls Amazon Comprehend to determine the dominant language used in
        /// the sample text.
        /// </summary>
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string text = "It is raining today in Seattle.";

            var comprehendClient = new
AmazonComprehendClient(Amazon.RegionEndpoint.USWest2);

            Console.WriteLine("Calling DetectDominantLanguage\n");
            var detectDominantLanguageRequest = new
DetectDominantLanguageRequest()
            {
                Text = text,
            };

            var detectDominantLanguageResponse = await
comprehendClient.DetectDominantLanguageAsync(detectDominantLanguageRequest);
            foreach (var dl in detectDominantLanguageResponse.Languages)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Language Code: {dl.LanguageCode}, Score:
{dl.Score}");
            }

            Console.WriteLine("Done");
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DetectDominantLanguage를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

입력 텍스트에서 주로 사용되는 언어 탐지

다음 `detect-dominant-language`은(는) 입력 텍스트를 분석하고 주로 사용되는 언어를 식별합니다. 사전 훈련된 모델의 신뢰도 점수도 출력됩니다.

```
aws comprehend detect-dominant-language \
    --text "It is a beautiful day in Seattle."
```

출력:

```
{
    "Languages": [
        {
            "LanguageCode": "en",
            "Score": 0.9877256155014038
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Comprehend 개발자 안내서의 주로 사용되는 언어를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DetectDominantLanguage를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.ComprehendClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.ComprehendException;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.DetectDominantLanguageRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.DetectDominantLanguageResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.DominantLanguage;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DetectLanguage {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // Specify French text - "It is raining today in Seattle".
        String text = "Il pleut aujourd'hui à Seattle";
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;

        ComprehendClient comClient = ComprehendClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Calling DetectDominantLanguage");
        detectTheDominantLanguage(comClient, text);
        comClient.close();
    }

    public static void detectTheDominantLanguage(ComprehendClient comClient,
 String text) {
        try {
            DetectDominantLanguageRequest request =
 DetectDominantLanguageRequest.builder()
                    .text(text)
                    .build();

            DetectDominantLanguageResponse resp =
 comClient.detectDominantLanguage(request);
            List<DominantLanguage> allLanList = resp.languages();
            for (DominantLanguage lang : allLanList) {
                System.out.println("Language is " + lang.languageCode());
```

```
            }

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DetectDominantLanguage를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ComprehendDetect:
    """Encapsulates Comprehend detection functions."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client


    def detect_languages(self, text):
        """
        Detects languages used in a document.

        :param text: The document to inspect.
        :return: The list of languages along with their confidence scores.
        """
        try:
```

```
            response = self.comprehend_client.detect_dominant_language(Text=text)
            languages = response["Languages"]
            logger.info("Detected %s languages.", len(languages))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect languages.")
            raise
        else:
            return languages
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DetectDominantLanguage를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DetectEntities** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DetectEntities의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 문서 요소 감지

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

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

/// <summary>
/// This example shows how to use the AmazonComprehend service detect any
```

```
    /// entities in submitted text.
    /// </summary>
    public static class DetectEntities
    {
        /// <summary>
        /// The main method calls the DetectEntitiesAsync method to find any
        /// entities in the sample code.
        /// </summary>
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string text = "It is raining today in Seattle";

            var comprehendClient = new AmazonComprehendClient();

            Console.WriteLine("Calling DetectEntities\n");
            var detectEntitiesRequest = new DetectEntitiesRequest()
            {
                Text = text,
                LanguageCode = "en",
            };
            var detectEntitiesResponse = await
comprehendClient.DetectEntitiesAsync(detectEntitiesRequest);

            foreach (var e in detectEntitiesResponse.Entities)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Text: {e.Text}, Type: {e.Type}, Score:
{e.Score}, BeginOffset: {e.BeginOffset}, EndOffset: {e.EndOffset}");
            }

            Console.WriteLine("Done");
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DetectEntities를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

입력 텍스트에서 이름이 지정된 엔터티를 감지하려면

다음 detect-entities 예제에서는 입력 텍스트를 분석하고 이름이 지정된 엔티티를 반환합니다. 각 예측에 대한 사전 훈련된 모델의 신뢰도 점수도 출력됩니다.

```
aws comprehend detect-entities \
    --language-code en \
    --text "Hello Zhang Wei, I am John. Your AnyCompany Financial Services, LLC
 credit card \
    account 1111-XXXX-1111-XXXX has a minimum payment of $24.53 that is due by
 July 31st. Based on your autopay settings, \
    we will withdraw your payment on the due date from your bank account number
 XXXXXX1111 with the routing number XXXXX0000. \
    Customer feedback for Sunshine Spa, 123 Main St, Anywhere. Send comments to
 Alice at AnySpa@example.com."
```

출력:

```
{
    "Entities": [
        {
            "Score": 0.9994556307792664,
            "Type": "PERSON",
            "Text": "Zhang Wei",
            "BeginOffset": 6,
            "EndOffset": 15
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.9981022477149963,
            "Type": "PERSON",
            "Text": "John",
            "BeginOffset": 22,
            "EndOffset": 26
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.9986887574195862,
            "Type": "ORGANIZATION",
            "Text": "AnyCompany Financial Services, LLC",
            "BeginOffset": 33,
            "EndOffset": 67
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.9959119558334351,
            "Type": "OTHER",
            "Text": "1111-XXXX-1111-XXXX",
```

```
            "BeginOffset": 88,
            "EndOffset": 107
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.9708039164543152,
            "Type": "QUANTITY",
            "Text": ".53",
            "BeginOffset": 133,
            "EndOffset": 136
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.9987268447875977,
            "Type": "DATE",
            "Text": "July 31st",
            "BeginOffset": 152,
            "EndOffset": 161
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.9858865737915039,
            "Type": "OTHER",
            "Text": "XXXXXX1111",
            "BeginOffset": 271,
            "EndOffset": 281
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.9700471758842468,
            "Type": "OTHER",
            "Text": "XXXXX0000",
            "BeginOffset": 306,
            "EndOffset": 315
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.9591118693351746,
            "Type": "ORGANIZATION",
            "Text": "Sunshine Spa",
            "BeginOffset": 340,
            "EndOffset": 352
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.9797496795654297,
            "Type": "LOCATION",
            "Text": "123 Main St",
            "BeginOffset": 354,
            "EndOffset": 365
```

```
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.994929313659668,
            "Type": "PERSON",
            "Text": "Alice",
            "BeginOffset": 394,
            "EndOffset": 399
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.9949769377708435,
            "Type": "OTHER",
            "Text": "AnySpa@example.com",
            "BeginOffset": 403,
            "EndOffset": 418
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Comprehend 개발자 안내서의 엔티티를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DetectEntities를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.ComprehendClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.DetectEntitiesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.DetectEntitiesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.Entity;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.ComprehendException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
```

```
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DetectEntities {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String text = "Amazon.com, Inc. is located in Seattle, WA and was founded
 July 5th, 1994 by Jeff Bezos, allowing customers to buy everything from books to
 blenders. Seattle is north of Portland and south of Vancouver, BC. Other notable
 Seattle - based companies are Starbucks and Boeing.";
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        ComprehendClient comClient = ComprehendClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Calling DetectEntities");
        detectAllEntities(comClient, text);
        comClient.close();
    }

    public static void detectAllEntities(ComprehendClient comClient, String text)
 {
        try {
            DetectEntitiesRequest detectEntitiesRequest =
 DetectEntitiesRequest.builder()
                    .text(text)
                    .languageCode("en")
                    .build();

            DetectEntitiesResponse detectEntitiesResult =
 comClient.detectEntities(detectEntitiesRequest);
            List<Entity> entList = detectEntitiesResult.entities();
            for (Entity entity : entList) {
                System.out.println("Entity text is " + entity.text());
            }

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

```
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DetectEntities를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ComprehendDetect:
    """Encapsulates Comprehend detection functions."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client


    def detect_entities(self, text, language_code):
        """
        Detects entities in a document. Entities can be things like people and
 places
        or other common terms.

        :param text: The document to inspect.
        :param language_code: The language of the document.
        :return: The list of entities along with their confidence scores.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.detect_entities(
                Text=text, LanguageCode=language_code
            )
            entities = response["Entities"]
            logger.info("Detected %s entities.", len(entities))
        except ClientError:
```

```
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect entities.")
            raise
        else:
            return entities
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DetectEntities를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DetectKeyPhrases** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DetectKeyPhrases의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 문서 요소 감지

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

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

/// <summary>
/// This example shows how to use the Amazon Comprehend service to
/// search text for key phrases.
/// </summary>
public static class DetectKeyPhrase
{
    /// <summary>
    /// This method calls the Amazon Comprehend method DetectKeyPhrasesAsync
```

```
        /// to detect any key phrases in the sample text.
        /// </summary>
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string text = "It is raining today in Seattle";

            var comprehendClient = new
AmazonComprehendClient(Amazon.RegionEndpoint.USWest2);

            // Call DetectKeyPhrases API
            Console.WriteLine("Calling DetectKeyPhrases");
            var detectKeyPhrasesRequest = new DetectKeyPhrasesRequest()
            {
                Text = text,
                LanguageCode = "en",
            };
            var detectKeyPhrasesResponse = await
comprehendClient.DetectKeyPhrasesAsync(detectKeyPhrasesRequest);
            foreach (var kp in detectKeyPhrasesResponse.KeyPhrases)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Text: {kp.Text}, Score: {kp.Score},
BeginOffset: {kp.BeginOffset}, EndOffset: {kp.EndOffset}");
            }

            Console.WriteLine("Done");
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DetectKeyPhrases를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

입력 텍스트에서 핵심 문구 탐지

다음 `detect-key-phrases` 예제에서는 입력 텍스트를 분석하고 핵심 명사구를 식별합니다. 각 예측에 대한 사전 훈련된 모델의 신뢰도 점수도 출력됩니다.

```
aws comprehend detect-key-phrases \
    --language-code en \
```

```
    --text "Hello Zhang Wei, I am John. Your AnyCompany Financial Services, LLC
credit card \
       account 1111-XXXX-1111-XXXX has a minimum payment of $24.53 that is due
by July 31st. Based on your autopay settings, \
       we will withdraw your payment on the due date from your bank account
number XXXXXX1111 with the routing number XXXXX0000. \
       Customer feedback for Sunshine Spa, 123 Main St, Anywhere. Send comments
to Alice at AnySpa@example.com."
```

출력:

```
{
    "KeyPhrases": [
        {
            "Score": 0.8996376395225525,
            "Text": "Zhang Wei",
            "BeginOffset": 6,
            "EndOffset": 15
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.9992469549179077,
            "Text": "John",
            "BeginOffset": 22,
            "EndOffset": 26
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.988385021686554,
            "Text": "Your AnyCompany Financial Services",
            "BeginOffset": 28,
            "EndOffset": 62
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.8740853071212769,
            "Text": "LLC credit card account 1111-XXXX-1111-XXXX",
            "BeginOffset": 64,
            "EndOffset": 107
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.9999437928199768,
            "Text": "a minimum payment",
            "BeginOffset": 112,
            "EndOffset": 129
        },
```

```
        {
            "Score": 0.9998900890350342,
            "Text": ".53",
            "BeginOffset": 133,
            "EndOffset": 136
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.9979453086853027,
            "Text": "July 31st",
            "BeginOffset": 152,
            "EndOffset": 161
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.9983011484146118,
            "Text": "your autopay settings",
            "BeginOffset": 172,
            "EndOffset": 193
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.9996572136878967,
            "Text": "your payment",
            "BeginOffset": 211,
            "EndOffset": 223
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.9995037317276001,
            "Text": "the due date",
            "BeginOffset": 227,
            "EndOffset": 239
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.9702621698379517,
            "Text": "your bank account number XXXXXX1111",
            "BeginOffset": 245,
            "EndOffset": 280
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.9179925918579102,
            "Text": "the routing number XXXXX0000.Customer feedback",
            "BeginOffset": 286,
            "EndOffset": 332
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.9978160858154297,
```

```
            "Text": "Sunshine Spa",
            "BeginOffset": 337,
            "EndOffset": 349
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.9706913232803345,
            "Text": "123 Main St",
            "BeginOffset": 351,
            "EndOffset": 362
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.9941995143890381,
            "Text": "comments",
            "BeginOffset": 379,
            "EndOffset": 387
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.9759287238121033,
            "Text": "Alice",
            "BeginOffset": 391,
            "EndOffset": 396
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.8376792669296265,
            "Text": "AnySpa@example.com",
            "BeginOffset": 400,
            "EndOffset": 415
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Comprehend 개발자 안내서의 핵심 문구를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DetectKeyPhrases를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.ComprehendClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.DetectKeyPhrasesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.DetectKeyPhrasesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.KeyPhrase;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.ComprehendException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DetectKeyPhrases {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String text = "Amazon.com, Inc. is located in Seattle, WA and was founded
 July 5th, 1994 by Jeff Bezos, allowing customers to buy everything from books to
 blenders. Seattle is north of Portland and south of Vancouver, BC. Other notable
 Seattle - based companies are Starbucks and Boeing.";
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        ComprehendClient comClient = ComprehendClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Calling DetectKeyPhrases");
        detectAllKeyPhrases(comClient, text);
        comClient.close();
    }
```

```
    public static void detectAllKeyPhrases(ComprehendClient comClient, String
 text) {
        try {
            DetectKeyPhrasesRequest detectKeyPhrasesRequest =
 DetectKeyPhrasesRequest.builder()
                    .text(text)
                    .languageCode("en")
                    .build();

            DetectKeyPhrasesResponse detectKeyPhrasesResult =
 comClient.detectKeyPhrases(detectKeyPhrasesRequest);
            List<KeyPhrase> phraseList = detectKeyPhrasesResult.keyPhrases();
            for (KeyPhrase keyPhrase : phraseList) {
                System.out.println("Key phrase text is " + keyPhrase.text());
            }

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DetectKeyPhrases를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ComprehendDetect:
    """Encapsulates Comprehend detection functions."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
```

```
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client


    def detect_key_phrases(self, text, language_code):
        """
        Detects key phrases in a document. A key phrase is typically a noun and
its
        modifiers.

        :param text: The document to inspect.
        :param language_code: The language of the document.
        :return: The list of key phrases along with their confidence scores.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.detect_key_phrases(
                Text=text, LanguageCode=language_code
            )
            phrases = response["KeyPhrases"]
            logger.info("Detected %s phrases.", len(phrases))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect phrases.")
            raise
        else:
            return phrases
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DetectKeyPhrases를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DetectPiiEntities** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DetectPiiEntities의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 문서 요소 감지

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

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

/// <summary>
/// This example shows how to use the Amazon Comprehend service to find
/// personally identifiable information (PII) within text submitted to the
/// DetectPiiEntitiesAsync method.
/// </summary>
public class DetectingPII
{
    /// <summary>
    /// This method calls the DetectPiiEntitiesAsync method to locate any
    /// personally dientifiable information within the supplied text.
    /// </summary>
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var comprehendClient = new AmazonComprehendClient();
        var text = @"Hello Paul Santos. The latest statement for your
                    credit card account 1111-0000-1111-0000 was
                    mailed to 123 Any Street, Seattle, WA 98109.";

        var request = new DetectPiiEntitiesRequest
        {
            Text = text,
            LanguageCode = "EN",
        };

        var response = await
comprehendClient.DetectPiiEntitiesAsync(request);
```

```
            if (response.Entities.Count > 0)
            {
                foreach (var entity in response.Entities)
                {
                    var entityValue = text.Substring(entity.BeginOffset,
 entity.EndOffset - entity.BeginOffset);
                    Console.WriteLine($"{entity.Type}: {entityValue}");
                }
            }
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DetectPiiEntities를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

입력 텍스트에서 pii 엔티티 탐지

다음 `detect-pii-entities` 예제는 입력 텍스트를 분석하고 개인 식별 정보(PII)가 포함된 엔티티를 식별합니다. 각 예측에 대한 사전 훈련된 모델의 신뢰도 점수도 출력됩니다.

```
aws comprehend detect-pii-entities \
    --language-code en \
    --text "Hello Zhang Wei, I am John. Your AnyCompany Financial Services, LLC
 credit card \
        account 1111-XXXX-1111-XXXX has a minimum payment of $24.53 that is due
 by July 31st. Based on your autopay settings, \
        we will withdraw your payment on the due date from your bank account
 number XXXXXX1111 with the routing number XXXXX0000. \
        Customer feedback for Sunshine Spa, 123 Main St, Anywhere. Send comments
 to Alice at AnySpa@example.com."
```

출력:

```
{
    "Entities": [
        {
            "Score": 0.9998322129249573,
```

```
            "Type": "NAME",
            "BeginOffset": 6,
            "EndOffset": 15
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.9998878240585327,
            "Type": "NAME",
            "BeginOffset": 22,
            "EndOffset": 26
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.9994089603424072,
            "Type": "CREDIT_DEBIT_NUMBER",
            "BeginOffset": 88,
            "EndOffset": 107
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.9999760985374451,
            "Type": "DATE_TIME",
            "BeginOffset": 152,
            "EndOffset": 161
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.9999449253082275,
            "Type": "BANK_ACCOUNT_NUMBER",
            "BeginOffset": 271,
            "EndOffset": 281
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.9999847412109375,
            "Type": "BANK_ROUTING",
            "BeginOffset": 306,
            "EndOffset": 315
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.999925434589386,
            "Type": "ADDRESS",
            "BeginOffset": 354,
            "EndOffset": 365
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.9989161491394043,
            "Type": "NAME",
            "BeginOffset": 394,
```

```
            "EndOffset": 399
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.9994171857833862,
            "Type": "EMAIL",
            "BeginOffset": 403,
            "EndOffset": 418
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Comprehend 개발자 안내서의 개인 식별 정보(PII)를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DetectPiiEntities를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ComprehendDetect:
    """Encapsulates Comprehend detection functions."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client


    def detect_pii(self, text, language_code):
        """
        Detects personally identifiable information (PII) in a document. PII can
 be
        things like names, account numbers, or addresses.

        :param text: The document to inspect.
```

```
        :param language_code: The language of the document.
        :return: The list of PII entities along with their confidence scores.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.detect_pii_entities(
                Text=text, LanguageCode=language_code
            )
            entities = response["Entities"]
            logger.info("Detected %s PII entities.", len(entities))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect PII entities.")
            raise
        else:
            return entities
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DetectPiiEntities를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`DetectSentiment`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DetectSentiment`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 문서 요소 감지

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
```

```
    using Amazon.Comprehend;
    using Amazon.Comprehend.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example shows how to detect the overall sentiment of the supplied
    /// text using the Amazon Comprehend service.
    /// </summary>
    public static class DetectSentiment
    {
        /// <summary>
        /// This method calls the DetetectSentimentAsync method to analyze the
        /// supplied text and determine the overal sentiment.
        /// </summary>
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string text = "It is raining today in Seattle";

            var comprehendClient = new
AmazonComprehendClient(Amazon.RegionEndpoint.USWest2);

            // Call DetectKeyPhrases API
            Console.WriteLine("Calling DetectSentiment");
            var detectSentimentRequest = new DetectSentimentRequest()
            {
                Text = text,
                LanguageCode = "en",
            };
            var detectSentimentResponse = await
comprehendClient.DetectSentimentAsync(detectSentimentRequest);
            Console.WriteLine($"Sentiment: {detectSentimentResponse.Sentiment}");
            Console.WriteLine("Done");
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DetectSentiment를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

입력 텍스트의 감정 탐지

다음 `detect-sentiment` 예제는 입력 텍스트를 분석하고 일반적인 감정(`POSITIVE`, `NEUTRAL`, `MIXED` 또는 `NEGATIVE`)에 대한 추론을 반환합니다.

```
aws comprehend detect-sentiment \
    --language-code en \
    --text "It is a beautiful day in Seattle"
```

출력:

```
{
    "Sentiment": "POSITIVE",
    "SentimentScore": {
        "Positive": 0.9976957440376282,
        "Negative": 9.653854067437351e-05,
        "Neutral": 0.002169104292988777,
        "Mixed": 3.857641786453314e-05
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Comprehend 개발자 안내서의 Sentiment 섹션을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DetectSentiment를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.ComprehendClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.ComprehendException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.DetectSentimentRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.DetectSentimentResponse;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
```

```
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DetectSentiment {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String text = "Amazon.com, Inc. is located in Seattle, WA and was founded
 July 5th, 1994 by Jeff Bezos, allowing customers to buy everything from books to
 blenders. Seattle is north of Portland and south of Vancouver, BC. Other notable
 Seattle - based companies are Starbucks and Boeing.";
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        ComprehendClient comClient = ComprehendClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Calling DetectSentiment");
        detectSentiments(comClient, text);
        comClient.close();
    }

    public static void detectSentiments(ComprehendClient comClient, String text)
 {
        try {
            DetectSentimentRequest detectSentimentRequest =
 DetectSentimentRequest.builder()
                    .text(text)
                    .languageCode("en")
                    .build();

            DetectSentimentResponse detectSentimentResult =
 comClient.detectSentiment(detectSentimentRequest);
            System.out.println("The Neutral value is " +
 detectSentimentResult.sentimentScore().neutral());

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DetectSentiment를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ComprehendDetect:
    """Encapsulates Comprehend detection functions."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client


    def detect_sentiment(self, text, language_code):
        """
        Detects the overall sentiment expressed in a document. Sentiment can
        be positive, negative, neutral, or a mixture.

        :param text: The document to inspect.
        :param language_code: The language of the document.
        :return: The sentiments along with their confidence scores.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.detect_sentiment(
                Text=text, LanguageCode=language_code
            )
            logger.info("Detected primary sentiment %s.", response["Sentiment"])
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect sentiment.")
            raise
        else:
```

```
            return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DetectSentiment를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DetectSyntax** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DetectSyntax의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 문서 요소 감지

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

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

/// <summary>
/// This example shows how to use Amazon Comprehend to detect syntax
/// elements by calling the DetectSyntaxAsync method.
/// </summary>
public class DetectingSyntax
{
    /// <summary>
    /// This method calls DetectSynaxAsync to identify the syntax elements
    /// in the sample text.
    /// </summary>
    public static async Task Main()
```

```
        {
            string text = "It is raining today in Seattle";

            var comprehendClient = new AmazonComprehendClient();

            // Call DetectSyntax API
            Console.WriteLine("Calling DetectSyntaxAsync\n");
            var detectSyntaxRequest = new DetectSyntaxRequest()
            {
                Text = text,
                LanguageCode = "en",
            };
            DetectSyntaxResponse detectSyntaxResponse = await
 comprehendClient.DetectSyntaxAsync(detectSyntaxRequest);
            foreach (SyntaxToken s in detectSyntaxResponse.SyntaxTokens)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Text: {s.Text}, PartOfSpeech:
 {s.PartOfSpeech.Tag}, BeginOffset: {s.BeginOffset}, EndOffset: {s.EndOffset}");
            }

            Console.WriteLine("Done");
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DetectSyntax를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

입력 텍스트에서 품사 탐지

다음 `detect-syntax` 예제에서는 입력 텍스트의 구문을 분석하고 품사의 여러 부분을 반환합니다. 각 예측에 대한 사전 훈련된 모델의 신뢰도 점수도 출력됩니다.

```
aws comprehend detect-syntax \
    --language-code en \
    --text "It is a beautiful day in Seattle."
```

출력:

```
{
    "SyntaxTokens": [
        {
            "TokenId": 1,
            "Text": "It",
            "BeginOffset": 0,
            "EndOffset": 2,
            "PartOfSpeech": {
                "Tag": "PRON",
                "Score": 0.9999740719795227
            }
        },
        {
            "TokenId": 2,
            "Text": "is",
            "BeginOffset": 3,
            "EndOffset": 5,
            "PartOfSpeech": {
                "Tag": "VERB",
                "Score": 0.999901294708252
            }
        },
        {
            "TokenId": 3,
            "Text": "a",
            "BeginOffset": 6,
            "EndOffset": 7,
            "PartOfSpeech": {
                "Tag": "DET",
                "Score": 0.9999938607215881
            }
        },
        {
            "TokenId": 4,
            "Text": "beautiful",
            "BeginOffset": 8,
            "EndOffset": 17,
            "PartOfSpeech": {
                "Tag": "ADJ",
                "Score": 0.9987351894378662
            }
        },
        {
```

```
            "TokenId": 5,
            "Text": "day",
            "BeginOffset": 18,
            "EndOffset": 21,
            "PartOfSpeech": {
                "Tag": "NOUN",
                "Score": 0.9999796748161316
            }
        },
        {
            "TokenId": 6,
            "Text": "in",
            "BeginOffset": 22,
            "EndOffset": 24,
            "PartOfSpeech": {
                "Tag": "ADP",
                "Score": 0.9998047947883606
            }
        },
        {
            "TokenId": 7,
            "Text": "Seattle",
            "BeginOffset": 25,
            "EndOffset": 32,
            "PartOfSpeech": {
                "Tag": "PROPN",
                "Score": 0.9940530061721802
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Comprehend 개발자 안내서의 구문 분석을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DetectSyntax를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.ComprehendClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.ComprehendException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.DetectSyntaxRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.DetectSyntaxResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.SyntaxToken;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DetectSyntax {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String text = "Amazon.com, Inc. is located in Seattle, WA and was founded
 July 5th, 1994 by Jeff Bezos, allowing customers to buy everything from books to
 blenders. Seattle is north of Portland and south of Vancouver, BC. Other notable
 Seattle - based companies are Starbucks and Boeing.";
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        ComprehendClient comClient = ComprehendClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Calling DetectSyntax");
        detectAllSyntax(comClient, text);
        comClient.close();
    }
```

```
    public static void detectAllSyntax(ComprehendClient comClient, String text) {
        try {
            DetectSyntaxRequest detectSyntaxRequest =
 DetectSyntaxRequest.builder()
                    .text(text)
                    .languageCode("en")
                    .build();

            DetectSyntaxResponse detectSyntaxResult =
 comClient.detectSyntax(detectSyntaxRequest);
            List<SyntaxToken> syntaxTokens = detectSyntaxResult.syntaxTokens();
            for (SyntaxToken token : syntaxTokens) {
                System.out.println("Language is " + token.text());
                System.out.println("Part of speech is " +
 token.partOfSpeech().tagAsString());
            }

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DetectSyntax를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ComprehendDetect:
    """Encapsulates Comprehend detection functions."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
```

```
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client


    def detect_syntax(self, text, language_code):
        """
        Detects syntactical elements of a document. Syntax tokens are portions of
        text along with their use as parts of speech, such as nouns, verbs, and
        interjections.

        :param text: The document to inspect.
        :param language_code: The language of the document.
        :return: The list of syntax tokens along with their confidence scores.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.detect_syntax(
                Text=text, LanguageCode=language_code
            )
            tokens = response["SyntaxTokens"]
            logger.info("Detected %s syntax tokens.", len(tokens))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect syntax.")
            raise
        else:
            return tokens
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DetectSyntax를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **ListDocumentClassificationJobs** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListDocumentClassificationJobs`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 사용자 지정 분류기 학습 및 문서 분류

CLI

AWS CLI

모든 문서 분류 작업 나열

다음 `list-document-classification-jobs` 예제에는 모든 문서 분류 작업이 나열되어 있습니다.

```
aws comprehend list-document-classification-jobs
```

출력:

```
{
    "DocumentClassificationJobPropertiesList": [
        {
            "JobId": "123456abcdeb0e11022f22a11EXAMPLE",
            "JobArn": "arn:aws:comprehend:us-west-2:1234567890101:document-
classification-job/123456abcdeb0e11022f22a11EXAMPLE",
            "JobName": "exampleclassificationjob",
            "JobStatus": "COMPLETED",
            "SubmitTime": "2023-06-14T17:09:51.788000+00:00",
            "EndTime": "2023-06-14T17:15:58.582000+00:00",
            "DocumentClassifierArn": "arn:aws:comprehend:us-
west-2:1234567890101:document-classifier/mymodel/version/12",
            "InputDataConfig": {
                "S3Uri": "s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket/jobdata/",
                "InputFormat": "ONE_DOC_PER_LINE"
            },
            "OutputDataConfig": {
                "S3Uri": "s3://amzn-s3-demo-destination-bucket/
thefolder/1234567890101-CLN-e758dd56b824aa717ceab551f11749fb/output/
output.tar.gz"
            },
            "DataAccessRoleArn": "arn:aws:iam::1234567890101:role/service-role/
AmazonComprehendServiceRole-example-role"
        },
        {
            "JobId": "123456abcdeb0e11022f22a1EXAMPLE2",
            "JobArn": "arn:aws:comprehend:us-west-2:1234567890101:document-
classification-job/123456abcdeb0e11022f22a1EXAMPLE2",
            "JobName": "exampleclassificationjob2",
            "JobStatus": "COMPLETED",
```

```
            "SubmitTime": "2023-06-14T17:22:39.829000+00:00",
            "EndTime": "2023-06-14T17:28:46.107000+00:00",
            "DocumentClassifierArn": "arn:aws:comprehend:us-
west-2:1234567890101:document-classifier/mymodel/version/12",
            "InputDataConfig": {
                "S3Uri": "s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket/jobdata/",
                "InputFormat": "ONE_DOC_PER_LINE"
            },
            "OutputDataConfig": {
                "S3Uri": "s3://amzn-s3-demo-destination-bucket/
thefolder/1234567890101-CLN-123456abcdeb0e11022f22a1EXAMPLE2/output/
output.tar.gz"
            },
            "DataAccessRoleArn": "arn:aws:iam::1234567890101:role/service-role/
AmazonComprehendServiceRole-example-role"
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Comprehend 개발자 안내서의 사용자 지정 분류를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListDocumentClassificationJobs를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ComprehendClassifier:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon Comprehend custom classifier."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client
        self.classifier_arn = None
```

```
    def list_jobs(self):
        """
        Lists the classification jobs for the current account.

        :return: The list of jobs.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.list_document_classification_jobs()
            jobs = response["DocumentClassificationJobPropertiesList"]
            logger.info("Got %s document classification jobs.", len(jobs))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't get document classification jobs.",
            )
            raise
        else:
            return jobs
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListDocumentClassificationJobs를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`ListDocumentClassifiers`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListDocumentClassifiers`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 사용자 지정 분류기 학습 및 문서 분류

CLI

AWS CLI

모든 문서 분류 작업 나열

다음 `list-document-classifiers` 예제에는 학습된 문서 분류자 모델과 학습 중인 문서 분류자 모델이 모두 나열되어 있습니다.

```
aws comprehend list-document-classifiers
```

출력:

```
{
    "DocumentClassifierPropertiesList": [
        {
            "DocumentClassifierArn": "arn:aws:comprehend:us-
west-2:111122223333:document-classifier/exampleclassifier1",
            "LanguageCode": "en",
            "Status": "TRAINED",
            "SubmitTime": "2023-06-13T19:04:15.735000+00:00",
            "EndTime": "2023-06-13T19:42:31.752000+00:00",
            "TrainingStartTime": "2023-06-13T19:08:20.114000+00:00",
            "TrainingEndTime": "2023-06-13T19:41:35.080000+00:00",
            "InputDataConfig": {
                "DataFormat": "COMPREHEND_CSV",
                "S3Uri": "s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket/trainingdata"
            },
            "OutputDataConfig": {},
            "ClassifierMetadata": {
                "NumberOfLabels": 3,
                "NumberOfTrainedDocuments": 5016,
                "NumberOfTestDocuments": 557,
                "EvaluationMetrics": {
                    "Accuracy": 0.9856,
                    "Precision": 0.9919,
                    "Recall": 0.9459,
                    "F1Score": 0.9673,
                    "MicroPrecision": 0.9856,
                    "MicroRecall": 0.9856,
                    "MicroF1Score": 0.9856,
                    "HammingLoss": 0.0144
                }
            },
            "DataAccessRoleArn": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/service-role/
AmazonComprehendServiceRole-testorle",
            "Mode": "MULTI_CLASS"
        },
        {
```

```
            "DocumentClassifierArn": "arn:aws:comprehend:us-
west-2:111122223333:document-classifier/exampleclassifier2",
            "LanguageCode": "en",
            "Status": "TRAINING",
            "SubmitTime": "2023-06-13T21:20:28.690000+00:00",
            "InputDataConfig": {
                "DataFormat": "COMPREHEND_CSV",
                "S3Uri": "s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket/trainingdata"
            },
            "OutputDataConfig": {},
            "DataAccessRoleArn": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/service-role/
AmazonComprehendServiceRole-testorle",
            "Mode": "MULTI_CLASS"
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Comprehend 개발자 안내서의 사용자 지정 모델 생성 및 관리를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListDocumentClassifiers를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ComprehendClassifier:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon Comprehend custom classifier."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client
        self.classifier_arn = None
```

```
    def list(self):
        """
        Lists custom classifiers for the current account.

        :return: The list of classifiers.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.list_document_classifiers()
            classifiers = response["DocumentClassifierPropertiesList"]
            logger.info("Got %s classifiers.", len(classifiers))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't get classifiers.",
            )
            raise
        else:
            return classifiers
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListDocumentClassifiers를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **ListTopicsDetectionJobs** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListTopicsDetectionJobs`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 샘플 데이터에 대한 주제 모델링 작업 실행

CLI

AWS CLI

모든 주제 탐지 작업 나열

다음 `list-topics-detection-jobs` 예제는 진행 중인 모든 비동기 주제 탐지 작업과 완료된 비동기 주제 탐지 작업을 나열합니다.

```
aws comprehend list-topics-detection-jobs
```

출력:

```
{
    "TopicsDetectionJobPropertiesList": [
        {
            "JobId": "123456abcdeb0e11022f22a11EXAMPLE",
            "JobArn": "arn:aws:comprehend:us-west-2:111122223333:topics-
detection-job/123456abcdeb0e11022f22a11EXAMPLE",
            "JobName" "topic-analysis-1"
            "JobStatus": "IN_PROGRESS",
            "SubmitTime": "2023-06-09T18:40:35.384000+00:00",
            "EndTime": "2023-06-09T18:46:41.936000+00:00",
            "InputDataConfig": {
                "S3Uri": "s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket",
                "InputFormat": "ONE_DOC_PER_LINE"
            },
            "OutputDataConfig": {
                "S3Uri": "s3://amzn-s3-demo-destination-bucket/
thefolder/111122223333-TOPICS-123456abcdeb0e11022f22a11EXAMPLE/output/
output.tar.gz"
            },
            "NumberOfTopics": 10,
            "DataAccessRoleArn": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/service-role/
AmazonComprehendServiceRole-example-role"
        },
        {
            "JobId": "123456abcdeb0e11022f22a1EXAMPLE2",
            "JobArn": "arn:aws:comprehend:us-west-2:111122223333:topics-
detection-job/123456abcdeb0e11022f22a1EXAMPLE2",
            "JobName": "topic-analysis-2",
            "JobStatus": "COMPLETED",
            "SubmitTime": "2023-06-09T18:44:43.414000+00:00",
            "EndTime": "2023-06-09T18:50:50.872000+00:00",
            "InputDataConfig": {
                "S3Uri": "s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket",
                "InputFormat": "ONE_DOC_PER_LINE"
            },
            "OutputDataConfig": {
                "S3Uri": "s3://amzn-s3-demo-destination-bucket/
thefolder/111122223333-TOPICS-123456abcdeb0e11022f22a1EXAMPLE2/output/
output.tar.gz"
```

```
            },
            "NumberOfTopics": 10,
            "DataAccessRoleArn": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/service-role/
AmazonComprehendServiceRole-example-role"
        },
        {
            "JobId": "123456abcdeb0e11022f22a1EXAMPLE3",
            "JobArn": "arn:aws:comprehend:us-west-2:111122223333:topics-
detection-job/123456abcdeb0e11022f22a1EXAMPLE3",
            "JobName": "topic-analysis-2",
            "JobStatus": "IN_PROGRESS",
            "SubmitTime": "2023-06-09T18:50:56.737000+00:00",
            "InputDataConfig": {
                "S3Uri": "s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket",
                "InputFormat": "ONE_DOC_PER_LINE"
            },
            "OutputDataConfig": {
                "S3Uri": "s3://amzn-s3-demo-destination-bucket/
thefolder/111122223333-TOPICS-123456abcdeb0e11022f22a1EXAMPLE3/output/
output.tar.gz"
            },
            "NumberOfTopics": 10,
            "DataAccessRoleArn": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/service-role/
AmazonComprehendServiceRole-example-role"
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Comprehend 개발자 안내서의 Amazon Comprehend 통찰력 비동기 분석을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListTopicsDetectionJobs를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ComprehendTopicModeler:
    """Encapsulates a Comprehend topic modeler."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client


    def list_jobs(self):
        """
        Lists topic modeling jobs for the current account.

        :return: The list of jobs.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.list_topics_detection_jobs()
            jobs = response["TopicsDetectionJobPropertiesList"]
            logger.info("Got %s topic detection jobs.", len(jobs))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get topic detection jobs.")
            raise
        else:
            return jobs
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListTopicsDetectionJobs를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **StartDocumentClassificationJob** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 StartDocumentClassificationJob의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 사용자 지정 분류기 학습 및 문서 분류

CLI

AWS CLI

문서 분류 작업 나열

다음 `start-document-classification-job` 예제에서는 `--input-data-config` 태그로 지정된 주소의 모든 파일에서 사용자 지정 모델을 사용하여 문서 분류 작업을 시작합니다. 이 예제에서 입력 S3 버킷에는 `SampleSMStext1.txt`, `SampleSMStext2.txt` 및 `SampleSMStext3.txt`가 포함되어 있습니다. 이 모델은 이전에 스팸과 비스팸 또는 "햄", SMS 메시지의 문서 분류에 대해 학습되었습니다. 작업이 완료되면 `--output-data-config` 태그에 지정된 위치에 `output.tar.gz`가 배치됩니다. `output.tar.gz`에는 각 문서의 분류가 나열되는 `predictions.jsonl`이 들어 있습니다. JSON 출력은 파일당 한 줄로 출력되지만 여기서는 가독성을 위해 형식이 지정되어 있습니다.

```
aws comprehend start-document-classification-job \
    --job-name exampleclassificationjob \
    --input-data-config "S3Uri=s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket-INPUT/jobdata/" \
    --output-data-config "S3Uri=s3://amzn-s3-demo-destination-bucket/testfolder/"
 \
    --data-access-role-arn arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/service-role/
AmazonComprehendServiceRole-example-role \
    --document-classifier-arn arn:aws:comprehend:us-west-2:111122223333:document-
classifier/mymodel/version/12
```

`SampleSMStext1.txt`의 콘텐츠:

```
"CONGRATULATIONS! TXT 2155550100 to win $5000"
```

`SampleSMStext2.txt`의 콘텐츠:

```
"Hi, when do you want me to pick you up from practice?"
```

`SampleSMStext3.txt`의 콘텐츠:

```
"Plz send bank account # to 2155550100 to claim prize!!"
```

출력:

```
{
    "JobId": "e758dd56b824aa717ceab551fEXAMPLE",
```

```
    "JobArn": "arn:aws:comprehend:us-west-2:111122223333:document-classification-
job/e758dd56b824aa717ceab551fEXAMPLE",
    "JobStatus": "SUBMITTED"
}
```

`predictions.jsonl`의 콘텐츠:

```
{"File": "SampleSMSText1.txt", "Line": "0", "Classes": [{"Name": "spam", "Score":
 0.9999}, {"Name": "ham", "Score": 0.0001}]}
{"File": "SampleSMStext2.txt", "Line": "0", "Classes": [{"Name": "ham", "Score":
 0.9994}, {"Name": "spam", "Score": 0.0006}]}
{"File": "SampleSMSText3.txt", "Line": "0", "Classes": [{"Name": "spam", "Score":
 0.9999}, {"Name": "ham", "Score": 0.0001}]}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Comprehend 개발자 안내서의 사용자 지정 분류를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 StartDocumentClassificationJob을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ComprehendClassifier:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon Comprehend custom classifier."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client
        self.classifier_arn = None


    def start_job(
        self,
        job_name,
```

```
        input_bucket,
        input_key,
        input_format,
        output_bucket,
        output_key,
        data_access_role_arn,
    ):
        """
        Starts a classification job. The classifier must be trained or the job
        will fail. Input is read from the specified Amazon S3 input bucket and
        written to the specified output bucket. Output data is stored in a tar
        archive compressed in gzip format. The job runs asynchronously, so you
can
        call `describe_document_classification_job` to get job status until it
        returns a status of SUCCEEDED.

        :param job_name: The name of the job.
        :param input_bucket: The Amazon S3 bucket that contains input data.
        :param input_key: The prefix used to find input data in the input
                          bucket. If multiple objects have the same prefix, all
                          of them are used.
        :param input_format: The format of the input data, either one document
per
                             file or one document per line.
        :param output_bucket: The Amazon S3 bucket where output data is written.
        :param output_key: The prefix prepended to the output data.
        :param data_access_role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a role
that
                                     grants Comprehend permission to read from
the
                                     input bucket and write to the output bucket.
        :return: Information about the job, including the job ID.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.start_document_classification_job(
                DocumentClassifierArn=self.classifier_arn,
                JobName=job_name,
                InputDataConfig={
                    "S3Uri": f"s3://{input_bucket}/{input_key}",
                    "InputFormat": input_format.value,
                },
                OutputDataConfig={"S3Uri": f"s3://{output_bucket}/{output_key}"},
                DataAccessRoleArn=data_access_role_arn,
            )
```

```
            logger.info(
                "Document classification job %s is %s.", job_name,
response["JobStatus"]
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't start classification job %s.", job_name)
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartDocumentClassificationJob을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`StartTopicsDetectionJob`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `StartTopicsDetectionJob`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 샘플 데이터에 대한 주제 모델링 작업 실행

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

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

/// <summary>
/// This example scans the documents in an Amazon Simple Storage Service
```

```
    /// (Amazon S3) bucket and analyzes it for topics. The results are stored
    /// in another bucket and then the resulting job properties are displayed
    /// on the screen. This example was created using the AWS SDK for .NEt
    /// version 3.7 and .NET Core version 5.0.
    /// </summary>
    public static class TopicModeling
    {
        /// <summary>
        /// This methos calls a topic detection job by calling the Amazon
        /// Comprehend StartTopicsDetectionJobRequest.
        /// </summary>
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            var comprehendClient = new AmazonComprehendClient();

            string inputS3Uri = "s3://input bucket/input path";
            InputFormat inputDocFormat = InputFormat.ONE_DOC_PER_FILE;
            string outputS3Uri = "s3://output bucket/output path";
            string dataAccessRoleArn = "arn:aws:iam::account ID:role/data access
role";
            int numberOfTopics = 10;

            var startTopicsDetectionJobRequest = new
StartTopicsDetectionJobRequest()
            {
                InputDataConfig = new InputDataConfig()
                {
                    S3Uri = inputS3Uri,
                    InputFormat = inputDocFormat,
                },
                OutputDataConfig = new OutputDataConfig()
                {
                    S3Uri = outputS3Uri,
                },
                DataAccessRoleArn = dataAccessRoleArn,
                NumberOfTopics = numberOfTopics,
            };

            var startTopicsDetectionJobResponse = await
comprehendClient.StartTopicsDetectionJobAsync(startTopicsDetectionJobRequest);

            var jobId = startTopicsDetectionJobResponse.JobId;
            Console.WriteLine("JobId: " + jobId);
```

```
            var describeTopicsDetectionJobRequest = new
DescribeTopicsDetectionJobRequest()
            {
                JobId = jobId,
            };

            var describeTopicsDetectionJobResponse = await
comprehendClient.DescribeTopicsDetectionJobAsync(describeTopicsDetectionJobRequest);

PrintJobProperties(describeTopicsDetectionJobResponse.TopicsDetectionJobProperties);

            var listTopicsDetectionJobsResponse = await
comprehendClient.ListTopicsDetectionJobsAsync(new
ListTopicsDetectionJobsRequest());
            foreach (var props in
listTopicsDetectionJobsResponse.TopicsDetectionJobPropertiesList)
            {
                PrintJobProperties(props);
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method is a helper method that displays the job properties
        /// from the call to StartTopicsDetectionJobRequest.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="props">A list of properties from the call to
        /// StartTopicsDetectionJobRequest.</param>
        private static void PrintJobProperties(TopicsDetectionJobProperties
props)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"JobId: {props.JobId}, JobName: {props.JobName},
JobStatus: {props.JobStatus}");
            Console.WriteLine($"NumberOfTopics:
{props.NumberOfTopics}\nInputS3Uri: {props.InputDataConfig.S3Uri}");
            Console.WriteLine($"InputFormat: {props.InputDataConfig.InputFormat},
OutputS3Uri: {props.OutputDataConfig.S3Uri}");
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 StartTopicsDetectionJob을 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

주제 탐지 분석 작업 시작

다음 `start-topics-detection-job` 예제에서는 `--input-data-config` 태그로 지정된 주소에 있는 모든 파일에 대해 비동기 주제 탐지 작업을 시작합니다. 작업이 완료되면 `--ouput-data-config` 태그로 지정된 위치에 `output` 폴더가 배치됩니다. `output`에는 topic-terms.csv 및 doc-topics.csv 파일이 들어 있습니다. 첫 번째 출력 파일 topic-terms.csv는 컬렉션의 주제 목록입니다. 각 주제에 대해 목록에는 기본적으로 주제별 상위 용어가 가중치에 따라 포함됩니다. 두 번째 `doc-topics.csv` 파일에는 주제와 관련된 문서 및 해당 주제와 관련된 문서 비율이 나열되어 있습니다.

```
aws comprehend start-topics-detection-job \
    --job-name example_topics_detection_job \
    --language-code en \
    --input-data-config "S3Uri=s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket/" \
    --output-data-config "S3Uri=s3://amzn-s3-demo-destination-bucket/testfolder/"
 \
    --data-access-role-arn arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/service-role/
AmazonComprehendServiceRole-example-role \
    --language-code en
```

출력:

```
{
    "JobId": "123456abcdeb0e11022f22a11EXAMPLE",
    "JobArn": "arn:aws:comprehend:us-west-2:111122223333:key-phrases-detection-
job/123456abcdeb0e11022f22a11EXAMPLE",
    "JobStatus": "SUBMITTED"
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Comprehend 개발자 안내서의 주제 모델링을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 StartTopicsDetectionJob을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ComprehendTopicModeler:
    """Encapsulates a Comprehend topic modeler."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client


    def start_job(
        self,
        job_name,
        input_bucket,
        input_key,
        input_format,
        output_bucket,
        output_key,
        data_access_role_arn,
    ):
        """
        Starts a topic modeling job. Input is read from the specified Amazon S3
        input bucket and written to the specified output bucket. Output data is
 stored
        in a tar archive compressed in gzip format. The job runs asynchronously,
 so you
        can call `describe_topics_detection_job` to get job status until it
        returns a status of SUCCEEDED.

        :param job_name: The name of the job.
        :param input_bucket: An Amazon S3 bucket that contains job input.
        :param input_key: The prefix used to find input data in the input
```

```
                              bucket. If multiple objects have the same prefix,
all
                              of them are used.
        :param input_format: The format of the input data, either one document
per
                              file or one document per line.
        :param output_bucket: The Amazon S3 bucket where output data is written.
        :param output_key: The prefix prepended to the output data.
        :param data_access_role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a role
that
                                     grants Comprehend permission to read from
the
                                     input bucket and write to the output bucket.
        :return: Information about the job, including the job ID.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.start_topics_detection_job(
                JobName=job_name,
                DataAccessRoleArn=data_access_role_arn,
                InputDataConfig={
                    "S3Uri": f"s3://{input_bucket}/{input_key}",
                    "InputFormat": input_format.value,
                },
                OutputDataConfig={"S3Uri": f"s3://{output_bucket}/{output_key}"},
            )
            logger.info("Started topic modeling job %s.", response["JobId"])
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't start topic modeling job.")
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartTopicsDetectionJob을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Comprehend 시나리오

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Comprehend AWS SDKs에서 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이러한 시나리오에서는 Amazon Comprehend 내에서 여러 함수를 호출하거나 다른 함수와 결합하여 특정 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS 서비스. 각 시나리오에는 전체 소스 코드

에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시나리오는 컨텍스트에 맞는 서비스 작업을 이해하는 데 도움이 되도록 중급 수준의 경험을 대상으로 합니다.

예시

- Amazon Transcribe 스트리밍 앱 구축
- Amazon Lex 챗봇을 구축하여 웹 사이트 방문자의 참여 유도
- Amazon SQS를 사용하여 메시지를 보내고 검색하는 웹 애플리케이션 생성
- 고객 피드백을 분석하고 오디오를 합성하는 애플리케이션 생성
- Amazon Comprehend 및 AWS SDK를 사용하여 문서 요소 감지
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 이미지에서 추출된 텍스트의 개체 감지
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 샘플 데이터에 대한 Amazon Comprehend 주제 모델링 작업 실행
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 사용자 지정 Amazon Comprehend 분류자 훈련 및 문서 분류

Amazon Transcribe 스트리밍 앱 구축

다음 코드 예제에서는 라이브 오디오를 실시간으로 기록, 변환 및 번역하고 결과를 이메일로 보내는 앱을 구축하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

Amazon Transcribe를 사용하여 라이브 오디오를 실시간으로 기록, 변환 및 번역하고 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 결과를 이메일로 전송하는 앱을 구축하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예시를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Comprehend
- Amazon SES
- Amazon Transcribe

- Amazon Translate

Amazon Lex 챗봇을 구축하여 웹 사이트 방문자의 참여 유도

다음 코드 예제에서는 챗봇을 구축하여 웹사이트 방문자를 참여시키는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

Amazon Lex API를 사용하여 웹 애플리케이션 내에 챗봇을 구축하여 웹 사이트 방문자의 참여를 유도하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하십시오.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Comprehend
- Amazon Lex
- Amazon Translate

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

Amazon Lex API를 사용하여 웹 애플리케이션 내에 챗봇을 구축하여 웹 사이트 방문자의 참여를 유도하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서의 Amazon Lex 챗봇 구축 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Comprehend
- Amazon Lex
- Amazon Translate

Amazon SQS를 사용하여 메시지를 보내고 검색하는 웹 애플리케이션 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon SQS를 사용하여 메시징 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

Amazon SQS API를 사용하여 메시지를 보내고 검색하는 Spring REST API를 개발하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하십시오.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Comprehend
- Amazon SQS

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

Amazon SQS API를 사용하여 메시지를 보내고 검색하는 Spring REST API를 개발하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하십시오.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Comprehend
- Amazon SQS

고객 피드백을 분석하고 오디오를 합성하는 애플리케이션 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 고객 의견 카드를 분석하고, 원어에서 번역하고, 감정을 파악하고, 번역된 텍스트에서 오디오 파일을 생성하는 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

이 예제 애플리케이션은 고객 피드백 카드를 분석하고 저장합니다. 특히 뉴욕시에 있는 가상 호텔의 필요를 충족합니다. 호텔은 다양한 언어의 고객들로부터 물리적인 의견 카드의 형태로 피드백을 받습니다. 피드백은 웹 클라이언트를 통해 앱에 업로드됩니다. 의견 카드의 이미지가 업로드된 후 다음 단계가 수행됩니다.

- Amazon Textract를 사용하여 이미지에서 텍스트가 추출됩니다.

- Amazon Comprehend가 추출된 텍스트와 해당 언어의 감정을 파악합니다.
- 추출된 텍스트는 Amazon Translate를 사용하여 영어로 번역됩니다.
- Amazon Polly가 추출된 텍스트에서 오디오 파일을 합성합니다.

전체 앱은 AWS CDK를 사용하여 배포할 수 있습니다. 소스 코드와 배포 지침은 GitHub의 프로젝트를 참조하십시오.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

이 예제 애플리케이션은 고객 피드백 카드를 분석하고 저장합니다. 특히 뉴욕시에 있는 가상 호텔의 필요를 충족합니다. 호텔은 다양한 언어의 고객들로부터 물리적인 의견 카드의 형태로 피드백을 받습니다. 피드백은 웹 클라이언트를 통해 앱에 업로드됩니다. 의견 카드의 이미지가 업로드된 후 다음 단계가 수행됩니다.

- Amazon Textract를 사용하여 이미지에서 텍스트가 추출됩니다.
- Amazon Comprehend가 추출된 텍스트와 해당 언어의 감정을 파악합니다.
- 추출된 텍스트는 Amazon Translate를 사용하여 영어로 번역됩니다.
- Amazon Polly가 추출된 텍스트에서 오디오 파일을 합성합니다.

전체 앱은 AWS CDK를 사용하여 배포할 수 있습니다. 소스 코드와 배포 지침은 GitHub의 프로젝트를 참조하십시오.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract

- Amazon Translate

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

이 예제 애플리케이션은 고객 피드백 카드를 분석하고 저장합니다. 특히 뉴욕시에 있는 가상 호텔의 필요를 충족합니다. 호텔은 다양한 언어의 고객들로부터 물리적인 의견 카드의 형태로 피드백을 받습니다. 피드백은 웹 클라이언트를 통해 앱에 업로드됩니다. 의견 카드의 이미지가 업로드된 후 다음 단계가 수행됩니다.

- Amazon Textract를 사용하여 이미지에서 텍스트가 추출됩니다.
- Amazon Comprehend가 추출된 텍스트와 해당 언어의 감정을 파악합니다.
- 추출된 텍스트는 Amazon Translate를 사용하여 영어로 번역됩니다.
- Amazon Polly가 추출된 텍스트에서 오디오 파일을 합성합니다.

전체 앱은 AWS CDK를 사용하여 배포할 수 있습니다. 소스 코드와 배포 지침은 GitHub의 프로젝트를 참조하십시오. 다음 발췌문은 Lambda 함수 내에서 AWS SDK for JavaScript 가 사용되는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
import {
  ComprehendClient,
  DetectDominantLanguageCommand,
  DetectSentimentCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-comprehend";

/**
 * Determine the language and sentiment of the extracted text.
 *
 * @param {{ source_text: string}} extractTextOutput
 */
export const handler = async (extractTextOutput) => {
  const comprehendClient = new ComprehendClient({});

  const detectDominantLanguageCommand = new DetectDominantLanguageCommand({
    Text: extractTextOutput.source_text,
  });

  // The source language is required for sentiment analysis and
  // translation in the next step.
  const { Languages } = await comprehendClient.send(
```

```
    detectDominantLanguageCommand,
  );

  const languageCode = Languages[0].LanguageCode;

  const detectSentimentCommand = new DetectSentimentCommand({
    Text: extractTextOutput.source_text,
    LanguageCode: languageCode,
  });

  const { Sentiment } = await comprehendClient.send(detectSentimentCommand);

  return {
    sentiment: Sentiment,
    language_code: languageCode,
  };
};
```

```
import {
  DetectDocumentTextCommand,
  TextractClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-textract";

/**
 * Fetch the S3 object from the event and analyze it using Amazon Textract.
 *
 * @param {import("@types/aws-lambda").EventBridgeEvent<"Object Created">}
 eventBridgeS3Event
 */
export const handler = async (eventBridgeS3Event) => {
  const textractClient = new TextractClient();

  const detectDocumentTextCommand = new DetectDocumentTextCommand({
    Document: {
      S3Object: {
        Bucket: eventBridgeS3Event.bucket,
        Name: eventBridgeS3Event.object,
      },
    },
  });

  // Textract returns a list of blocks. A block can be a line, a page, word, etc.
  // Each block also contains geometry of the detected text.
```

```
  // For more information on the Block type, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
textract/latest/dg/API_Block.html.
  const { Blocks } = await textractClient.send(detectDocumentTextCommand);

  // For the purpose of this example, we are only interested in words.
  const extractedWords = Blocks.filter((b) => b.BlockType === "WORD").map(
    (b) => b.Text,
  );

  return extractedWords.join(" ");
};
```

```
import { PollyClient, SynthesizeSpeechCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-polly";
import { S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
import { Upload } from "@aws-sdk/lib-storage";

/**
 * Synthesize an audio file from text.
 *
 * @param {{ bucket: string, translated_text: string, object: string}}
 sourceDestinationConfig
 */
export const handler = async (sourceDestinationConfig) => {
  const pollyClient = new PollyClient({});

  const synthesizeSpeechCommand = new SynthesizeSpeechCommand({
    Engine: "neural",
    Text: sourceDestinationConfig.translated_text,
    VoiceId: "Ruth",
    OutputFormat: "mp3",
  });

  const { AudioStream } = await pollyClient.send(synthesizeSpeechCommand);

  const audioKey = `${sourceDestinationConfig.object}.mp3`;

  // Store the audio file in S3.
  const s3Client = new S3Client();
  const upload = new Upload({
    client: s3Client,
    params: {
      Bucket: sourceDestinationConfig.bucket,
      Key: audioKey,
```

```
      Body: AudioStream,
      ContentType: "audio/mp3",
    },
  });

  await upload.done();
  return audioKey;
};
```

```
import {
  TranslateClient,
  TranslateTextCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-translate";

/**
 * Translate the extracted text to English.
 *
 * @param {{ extracted_text: string, source_language_code: string}}
 textAndSourceLanguage
 */
export const handler = async (textAndSourceLanguage) => {
  const translateClient = new TranslateClient({});

  const translateCommand = new TranslateTextCommand({
    SourceLanguageCode: textAndSourceLanguage.source_language_code,
    TargetLanguageCode: "en",
    Text: textAndSourceLanguage.extracted_text,
  });

  const { TranslatedText } = await translateClient.send(translateCommand);

  return { translated_text: TranslatedText };
};
```

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

이 예제 애플리케이션은 고객 피드백 카드를 분석하고 저장합니다. 특히 뉴욕시에 있는 가상 호텔의 필요를 충족합니다. 호텔은 다양한 언어의 고객들로부터 물리적인 의견 카드의 형태로 피드백을 받습니다. 피드백은 웹 클라이언트를 통해 앱에 업로드됩니다. 의견 카드의 이미지가 업로드된 후 다음 단계가 수행됩니다.

- Amazon Textract를 사용하여 이미지에서 텍스트가 추출됩니다.
- Amazon Comprehend가 추출된 텍스트와 해당 언어의 감정을 파악합니다.
- 추출된 텍스트는 Amazon Translate를 사용하여 영어로 번역됩니다.
- Amazon Polly가 추출된 텍스트에서 오디오 파일을 합성합니다.

전체 앱은 AWS CDK를 사용하여 배포할 수 있습니다. 소스 코드와 배포 지침은 GitHub의 프로젝트를 참조하십시오.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

Amazon Comprehend 및 AWS SDK를 사용하여 문서 요소 감지

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 문서에서 언어, 개체 및 핵심 문구를 감지합니다.
- 문서에서 개인 식별 정보(PII)를 감지합니다.
- 문서의 감성을 감지합니다.
- 문서의 구문 요소를 감지합니다.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Comprehend 작업을 래핑하는 등급을 만듭니다.

```
import logging
from pprint import pprint
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

class ComprehendDetect:
    """Encapsulates Comprehend detection functions."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client


    def detect_languages(self, text):
        """
        Detects languages used in a document.

        :param text: The document to inspect.
        :return: The list of languages along with their confidence scores.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.detect_dominant_language(Text=text)
            languages = response["Languages"]
            logger.info("Detected %s languages.", len(languages))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect languages.")
            raise
```

```
        else:
            return languages


    def detect_entities(self, text, language_code):
        """
        Detects entities in a document. Entities can be things like people and
places
        or other common terms.

        :param text: The document to inspect.
        :param language_code: The language of the document.
        :return: The list of entities along with their confidence scores.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.detect_entities(
                Text=text, LanguageCode=language_code
            )
            entities = response["Entities"]
            logger.info("Detected %s entities.", len(entities))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect entities.")
            raise
        else:
            return entities


    def detect_key_phrases(self, text, language_code):
        """
        Detects key phrases in a document. A key phrase is typically a noun and
its
        modifiers.

        :param text: The document to inspect.
        :param language_code: The language of the document.
        :return: The list of key phrases along with their confidence scores.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.detect_key_phrases(
                Text=text, LanguageCode=language_code
            )
            phrases = response["KeyPhrases"]
            logger.info("Detected %s phrases.", len(phrases))
        except ClientError:
```

```
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect phrases.")
            raise
        else:
            return phrases


    def detect_pii(self, text, language_code):
        """
        Detects personally identifiable information (PII) in a document. PII can
be
        things like names, account numbers, or addresses.

        :param text: The document to inspect.
        :param language_code: The language of the document.
        :return: The list of PII entities along with their confidence scores.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.detect_pii_entities(
                Text=text, LanguageCode=language_code
            )
            entities = response["Entities"]
            logger.info("Detected %s PII entities.", len(entities))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect PII entities.")
            raise
        else:
            return entities


    def detect_sentiment(self, text, language_code):
        """
        Detects the overall sentiment expressed in a document. Sentiment can
        be positive, negative, neutral, or a mixture.

        :param text: The document to inspect.
        :param language_code: The language of the document.
        :return: The sentiments along with their confidence scores.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.detect_sentiment(
                Text=text, LanguageCode=language_code
            )
            logger.info("Detected primary sentiment %s.", response["Sentiment"])
        except ClientError:
```

```
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect sentiment.")
            raise
        else:
            return response


    def detect_syntax(self, text, language_code):
        """
        Detects syntactical elements of a document. Syntax tokens are portions of
        text along with their use as parts of speech, such as nouns, verbs, and
        interjections.

        :param text: The document to inspect.
        :param language_code: The language of the document.
        :return: The list of syntax tokens along with their confidence scores.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.detect_syntax(
                Text=text, LanguageCode=language_code
            )
            tokens = response["SyntaxTokens"]
            logger.info("Detected %s syntax tokens.", len(tokens))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect syntax.")
            raise
        else:
            return tokens
```

래퍼 클래스의 함수를 직접 호출하여 문서에 있는 개체, 문구 등을 감지합니다.

```
def usage_demo():
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the Amazon Comprehend detection demo!")
    print("-" * 88)

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

    comp_detect = ComprehendDetect(boto3.client("comprehend"))
    with open("detect_sample.txt") as sample_file:
        sample_text = sample_file.read()
```

```
    demo_size = 3

    print("Sample text used for this demo:")
    print("-" * 88)
    print(sample_text)
    print("-" * 88)

    print("Detecting languages.")
    languages = comp_detect.detect_languages(sample_text)
    pprint(languages)
    lang_code = languages[0]["LanguageCode"]

    print("Detecting entities.")
    entities = comp_detect.detect_entities(sample_text, lang_code)
    print(f"The first {demo_size} are:")
    pprint(entities[:demo_size])

    print("Detecting key phrases.")
    phrases = comp_detect.detect_key_phrases(sample_text, lang_code)
    print(f"The first {demo_size} are:")
    pprint(phrases[:demo_size])

    print("Detecting personally identifiable information (PII).")
    pii_entities = comp_detect.detect_pii(sample_text, lang_code)
    print(f"The first {demo_size} are:")
    pprint(pii_entities[:demo_size])

    print("Detecting sentiment.")
    sentiment = comp_detect.detect_sentiment(sample_text, lang_code)
    print(f"Sentiment: {sentiment['Sentiment']}")
    print("SentimentScore:")
    pprint(sentiment["SentimentScore"])

    print("Detecting syntax elements.")
    syntax_tokens = comp_detect.detect_syntax(sample_text, lang_code)
    print(f"The first {demo_size} are:")
    pprint(syntax_tokens[:demo_size])

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - DetectDominantLanguage
  - DetectEntities
  - DetectKeyPhrases
  - DetectPiiEntities
  - DetectSentiment
  - DetectSyntax

AWS SDK를 사용하여 이미지에서 추출된 텍스트의 개체 감지

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Comprehend를 사용하여 Amazon S3에 저장된 이미지에서 Amazon Textract를 통해 추출한 텍스트의 엔터티를 감지하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

Jupyter 노트북 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 에서를 사용하여 이미지에서 추출된 텍스트의 개체를 감지하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제에서는 Amazon Textract를 통해 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 및 Amazon Comprehend에 저장된 이미지에서 텍스트를 추출하여 추출된 텍스트의 엔터티를 감지합니다.

이 예제는 Jupyter Notebook에 관한 것이며, 노트북을 호스팅할 수 있는 환경에서 실행되어야 합니다. Amazon SageMaker AI를 사용하여 예제를 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침은 TextractAndComprehendNotebook.ipynb의 지침을 참조하세요.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Comprehend
- Amazon S3
- Amazon Textract

AWS SDK를 사용하여 샘플 데이터에 대한 Amazon Comprehend 주제 모델링 작업 실행

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 샘플 데이터에 대한 Amazon Comprehend 주제 모델링 작업 실행
- 작업에 대한 정보를 얻습니다.
- Amazon S3에서 작업 출력 데이터를 추출합니다.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Comprehend 주제 모델링 작업을 직접 호출하는 래퍼 등급을 생성합니다.

```
class ComprehendTopicModeler:
    """Encapsulates a Comprehend topic modeler."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client


    def start_job(
        self,
        job_name,
        input_bucket,
        input_key,
        input_format,
        output_bucket,
        output_key,
        data_access_role_arn,
    ):
```

```
        """
        Starts a topic modeling job. Input is read from the specified Amazon S3
        input bucket and written to the specified output bucket. Output data is
stored
        in a tar archive compressed in gzip format. The job runs asynchronously,
so you
        can call `describe_topics_detection_job` to get job status until it
        returns a status of SUCCEEDED.

        :param job_name: The name of the job.
        :param input_bucket: An Amazon S3 bucket that contains job input.
        :param input_key: The prefix used to find input data in the input
                            bucket. If multiple objects have the same prefix,
all
                            of them are used.
        :param input_format: The format of the input data, either one document
per
                            file or one document per line.
        :param output_bucket: The Amazon S3 bucket where output data is written.
        :param output_key: The prefix prepended to the output data.
        :param data_access_role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a role
that
                                    grants Comprehend permission to read from
the
                                    input bucket and write to the output bucket.
        :return: Information about the job, including the job ID.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.start_topics_detection_job(
                JobName=job_name,
                DataAccessRoleArn=data_access_role_arn,
                InputDataConfig={
                    "S3Uri": f"s3://{input_bucket}/{input_key}",
                    "InputFormat": input_format.value,
                },
                OutputDataConfig={"S3Uri": f"s3://{output_bucket}/{output_key}"},
            )
            logger.info("Started topic modeling job %s.", response["JobId"])
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't start topic modeling job.")
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

```
    def describe_job(self, job_id):
        """
        Gets metadata about a topic modeling job.

        :param job_id: The ID of the job to look up.
        :return: Metadata about the job.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.describe_topics_detection_job(
                JobId=job_id
            )
            job = response["TopicsDetectionJobProperties"]
            logger.info("Got topic detection job %s.", job_id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get topic detection job %s.", job_id)
            raise
        else:
            return job


    def list_jobs(self):
        """
        Lists topic modeling jobs for the current account.

        :return: The list of jobs.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.list_topics_detection_jobs()
            jobs = response["TopicsDetectionJobPropertiesList"]
            logger.info("Got %s topic detection jobs.", len(jobs))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get topic detection jobs.")
            raise
        else:
            return jobs
```

래퍼 등급을 사용하여 주제 모델링 작업을 실행하고 작업 데이터를 가져옵니다.

```
def usage_demo():
```

```
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the Amazon Comprehend topic modeling demo!")
    print("-" * 88)

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

    input_prefix = "input/"
    output_prefix = "output/"
    demo_resources = ComprehendDemoResources(
        boto3.resource("s3"), boto3.resource("iam")
    )
    topic_modeler = ComprehendTopicModeler(boto3.client("comprehend"))

    print("Setting up storage and security resources needed for the demo.")
    demo_resources.setup("comprehend-topic-modeler-demo")
    print("Copying sample data from public bucket into input bucket.")
    demo_resources.bucket.copy(
        {"Bucket": "public-sample-us-west-2", "Key": "TopicModeling/Sample.txt"},
        f"{input_prefix}sample.txt",
    )

    print("Starting topic modeling job on sample data.")
    job_info = topic_modeler.start_job(
        "demo-topic-modeling-job",
        demo_resources.bucket.name,
        input_prefix,
        JobInputFormat.per_line,
        demo_resources.bucket.name,
        output_prefix,
        demo_resources.data_access_role.arn,
    )

    print(
        f"Waiting for job {job_info['JobId']} to complete. This typically takes "
        f"20 - 30 minutes."
    )
    job_waiter = JobCompleteWaiter(topic_modeler.comprehend_client)
    job_waiter.wait(job_info["JobId"])

    job = topic_modeler.describe_job(job_info["JobId"])
    print(f"Job {job['JobId']} complete:")
    pprint(job)

    print(
```

```
        f"Getting job output data from the output Amazon S3 bucket: "
        f"{job['OutputDataConfig']['S3Uri']}."
    )
    job_output = demo_resources.extract_job_output(job)
    lines = 10
    print(f"First {lines} lines of document topics output:")
    pprint(job_output["doc-topics.csv"]["data"][:lines])
    print(f"First {lines} lines of terms output:")
    pprint(job_output["topic-terms.csv"]["data"][:lines])

    print("Cleaning up resources created for the demo.")
    demo_resources.cleanup()

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - DescribeTopicsDetectionJob
  - ListTopicsDetectionJobs
  - StartTopicsDetectionJob

AWS SDK를 사용하여 사용자 지정 Amazon Comprehend 분류자 훈련 및 문서 분류

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- Amazon Comprehend 멀티레이블 분류기를 생성합니다.
- 샘플 데이터를 기반으로 분류기를 훈련시킵니다.
- 두 번째 데이터 세트에 대한 분류 작업을 실행합니다.
- Amazon S3에서 작업 출력 데이터를 추출합니다.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 학습합니다.

래퍼 등급을 생성하여 Amazon Comprehend 문서 분류기 작업을 직접 호출합니다.

```
class ComprehendClassifier:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon Comprehend custom classifier."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client
        self.classifier_arn = None


    def create(
        self,
        name,
        language_code,
        training_bucket,
        training_key,
        data_access_role_arn,
        mode,
    ):
        """
        Creates a custom classifier. After the classifier is created, it
 immediately
        starts training on the data found in the specified Amazon S3 bucket.
 Training
        can take 30 minutes or longer. The `describe_document_classifier`
 function
        can be used to get training status and returns a status of TRAINED when
 the
        classifier is ready to use.
```

```
        :param name: The name of the classifier.
        :param language_code: The language the classifier can operate on.
        :param training_bucket: The Amazon S3 bucket that contains the training
 data.
        :param training_key: The prefix used to find training data in the
 training
                             bucket. If multiple objects have the same prefix,
 all
                             of them are used.
        :param data_access_role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a role
 that
                                     grants Comprehend permission to read from
 the
                                     training bucket.
        :return: The ARN of the newly created classifier.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.create_document_classifier(
                DocumentClassifierName=name,
                LanguageCode=language_code,
                InputDataConfig={"S3Uri": f"s3://{training_bucket}/
{training_key}"},
                DataAccessRoleArn=data_access_role_arn,
                Mode=mode.value,
            )
            self.classifier_arn = response["DocumentClassifierArn"]
            logger.info("Started classifier creation. Arn is: %s.",
 self.classifier_arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create classifier %s.", name)
            raise
        else:
            return self.classifier_arn


    def describe(self, classifier_arn=None):
        """
        Gets metadata about a custom classifier, including its current status.

        :param classifier_arn: The ARN of the classifier to look up.
        :return: Metadata about the classifier.
        """
        if classifier_arn is not None:
            self.classifier_arn = classifier_arn
```

```
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.describe_document_classifier(
                DocumentClassifierArn=self.classifier_arn
            )
            classifier = response["DocumentClassifierProperties"]
            logger.info("Got classifier %s.", self.classifier_arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get classifier %s.", self.classifier_arn)
            raise
        else:
            return classifier


    def list(self):
        """
        Lists custom classifiers for the current account.

        :return: The list of classifiers.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.list_document_classifiers()
            classifiers = response["DocumentClassifierPropertiesList"]
            logger.info("Got %s classifiers.", len(classifiers))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't get classifiers.",
            )
            raise
        else:
            return classifiers


    def delete(self):
        """
        Deletes the classifier.
        """
        try:
            self.comprehend_client.delete_document_classifier(
                DocumentClassifierArn=self.classifier_arn
            )
            logger.info("Deleted classifier %s.", self.classifier_arn)
            self.classifier_arn = None
        except ClientError:
```

```
            logger.exception("Couldn't deleted classifier %s.",
self.classifier_arn)
            raise


    def start_job(
        self,
        job_name,
        input_bucket,
        input_key,
        input_format,
        output_bucket,
        output_key,
        data_access_role_arn,
    ):
        """
        Starts a classification job. The classifier must be trained or the job
        will fail. Input is read from the specified Amazon S3 input bucket and
        written to the specified output bucket. Output data is stored in a tar
        archive compressed in gzip format. The job runs asynchronously, so you
can
        call `describe_document_classification_job` to get job status until it
        returns a status of SUCCEEDED.

        :param job_name: The name of the job.
        :param input_bucket: The Amazon S3 bucket that contains input data.
        :param input_key: The prefix used to find input data in the input
                          bucket. If multiple objects have the same prefix, all
                          of them are used.
        :param input_format: The format of the input data, either one document
per
                             file or one document per line.
        :param output_bucket: The Amazon S3 bucket where output data is written.
        :param output_key: The prefix prepended to the output data.
        :param data_access_role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a role
that
                                     grants Comprehend permission to read from
the
                                     input bucket and write to the output bucket.
        :return: Information about the job, including the job ID.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.start_document_classification_job(
                DocumentClassifierArn=self.classifier_arn,
```

```
                JobName=job_name,
                InputDataConfig={
                    "S3Uri": f"s3://{input_bucket}/{input_key}",
                    "InputFormat": input_format.value,
                },
                OutputDataConfig={"S3Uri": f"s3://{output_bucket}/{output_key}"},
                DataAccessRoleArn=data_access_role_arn,
            )
            logger.info(
                "Document classification job %s is %s.", job_name,
response["JobStatus"]
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't start classification job %s.", job_name)
            raise
        else:
            return response


    def describe_job(self, job_id):
        """
        Gets metadata about a classification job.

        :param job_id: The ID of the job to look up.
        :return: Metadata about the job.
        """
        try:
            response =
self.comprehend_client.describe_document_classification_job(
                JobId=job_id
            )
            job = response["DocumentClassificationJobProperties"]
            logger.info("Got classification job %s.", job["JobName"])
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get classification job %s.", job_id)
            raise
        else:
            return job


    def list_jobs(self):
        """
        Lists the classification jobs for the current account.
```

```
        :return: The list of jobs.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.list_document_classification_jobs()
            jobs = response["DocumentClassificationJobPropertiesList"]
            logger.info("Got %s document classification jobs.", len(jobs))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't get document classification jobs.",
            )
            raise
        else:
            return jobs
```

시나리오를 실행하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
class ClassifierDemo:
    """
    Encapsulates functions used to run the demonstration.
    """

    def __init__(self, demo_resources):
        """
        :param demo_resources: A ComprehendDemoResources class that manages
 resources
                               for the demonstration.
        """
        self.demo_resources = demo_resources
        self.training_prefix = "training/"
        self.input_prefix = "input/"
        self.input_format = JobInputFormat.per_line
        self.output_prefix = "output/"

    def setup(self):
        """Creates AWS resources used by the demo."""
        self.demo_resources.setup("comprehend-classifier-demo")

    def cleanup(self):
        """Deletes AWS resources used by the demo."""
        self.demo_resources.cleanup()
```

```
    @staticmethod
    def _sanitize_text(text):
        """Removes characters that cause errors for the document parser."""
        return text.replace("\r", " ").replace("\n", " ").replace(",", ";")

    @staticmethod
    def _get_issues(query, issue_count):
        """
        Gets issues from GitHub using the specified query parameters.

        :param query: The query string used to request issues from the GitHub
 API.
        :param issue_count: The number of issues to retrieve.
        :return: The list of issues retrieved from GitHub.
        """
        issues = []
        logger.info("Requesting issues from %s?%s.", GITHUB_SEARCH_URL, query)
        response = requests.get(f"{GITHUB_SEARCH_URL}?
{query}&per_page={issue_count}")
        if response.status_code == 200:
            issue_page = response.json()["items"]
            logger.info("Got %s issues.", len(issue_page))
            issues = [
                {
                    "title": ClassifierDemo._sanitize_text(issue["title"]),
                    "body": ClassifierDemo._sanitize_text(issue["body"]),
                    "labels": {label["name"] for label in issue["labels"]},
                }
                for issue in issue_page
            ]
        else:
            logger.error(
                "GitHub returned error code %s with message %s.",
                response.status_code,
                response.json(),
            )
        logger.info("Found %s issues.", len(issues))
        return issues

    def get_training_issues(self, training_labels):
        """
        Gets issues used for training the custom classifier. Training issues are
        closed issues from the Boto3 repo that have known labels. Comprehend
```

```
        requires a minimum of ten training issues per label.

        :param training_labels: The issue labels to use for training.
        :return: The set of issues used for training.
        """
        issues = []
        per_label_count = 15
        for label in training_labels:
            issues += self._get_issues(
                f"q=type:issue+repo:boto/boto3+state:closed+label:{label}",
                per_label_count,
            )
            for issue in issues:
                issue["labels"] = issue["labels"].intersection(training_labels)
        return issues

    def get_input_issues(self, training_labels):
        """
        Gets input issues from GitHub. For demonstration purposes, input issues
        are open issues from the Boto3 repo with known labels, though in practice
        any issue could be submitted to the classifier for labeling.

        :param training_labels: The set of labels to query for.
        :return: The set of issues used for input.
        """
        issues = []
        per_label_count = 5
        for label in training_labels:
            issues += self._get_issues(
                f"q=type:issue+repo:boto/boto3+state:open+label:{label}",
                per_label_count,
            )
        return issues

    def upload_issue_data(self, issues, training=False):
        """
        Uploads issue data to an Amazon S3 bucket, either for training or for
input.
        The data is first put into the format expected by Comprehend. For
training,
        the set of pipe-delimited labels is prepended to each document. For
        input, labels are not sent.

        :param issues: The set of issues to upload to Amazon S3.
```

```
        :param training: Indicates whether the issue data is used for training or
                         input.
        """
        try:
            obj_key = (
                self.training_prefix if training else self.input_prefix
            ) + "issues.txt"
            if training:
                issue_strings = [
                    f"{'|'.join(issue['labels'])},{issue['title']}
{issue['body']}"
                    for issue in issues
                ]
            else:
                issue_strings = [
                    f"{issue['title']} {issue['body']}" for issue in issues
                ]
            issue_bytes = BytesIO("\n".join(issue_strings).encode("utf-8"))
            self.demo_resources.bucket.upload_fileobj(issue_bytes, obj_key)
            logger.info(
                "Uploaded data as %s to bucket %s.",
                obj_key,
                self.demo_resources.bucket.name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't upload data to bucket %s.",
self.demo_resources.bucket.name
            )
            raise

    def extract_job_output(self, job):
        """Extracts job output from Amazon S3."""
        return self.demo_resources.extract_job_output(job)

    @staticmethod
    def reconcile_job_output(input_issues, output_dict):
        """
        Reconciles job output with the list of input issues. Because the input
issues
        have known labels, these can be compared with the labels added by the
        classifier to judge the accuracy of the output.

        :param input_issues: The list of issues used as input.
```

```
        :param output_dict: The dictionary of data that is output by the
 classifier.
        :return: The list of reconciled input and output data.
        """
        reconciled = []
        for archive in output_dict.values():
            for line in archive["data"]:
                in_line = int(line["Line"])
                in_labels = input_issues[in_line]["labels"]
                out_labels = {
                    label["Name"]
                    for label in line["Labels"]
                    if float(label["Score"]) > 0.3
                }
                reconciled.append(
                    f"{line['File']}, line {in_line} has labels {in_labels}.\n"
                    f"\tClassifier assigned {out_labels}."
                )
        logger.info("Reconciled input and output labels.")
        return reconciled
```

레이블이 알려진 GitHub 이슈 세트에 대해 분류기를 학습시킨 다음, 분류기에 두 번째 GitHub 이슈 세트를 전송하여 레이블을 지정할 수 있도록 합니다.

```
def usage_demo():
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the Amazon Comprehend custom document classifier demo!")
    print("-" * 88)

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

    comp_demo = ClassifierDemo(
        ComprehendDemoResources(boto3.resource("s3"), boto3.resource("iam"))
    )
    comp_classifier = ComprehendClassifier(boto3.client("comprehend"))
    classifier_trained_waiter = ClassifierTrainedWaiter(
        comp_classifier.comprehend_client
    )
    training_labels = {"bug", "feature-request", "dynamodb", "s3"}
```

```
    print("Setting up storage and security resources needed for the demo.")
    comp_demo.setup()

    print("Getting training data from GitHub and uploading it to Amazon S3.")
    training_issues = comp_demo.get_training_issues(training_labels)
    comp_demo.upload_issue_data(training_issues, True)

    classifier_name = "doc-example-classifier"
    print(f"Creating document classifier {classifier_name}.")
    comp_classifier.create(
        classifier_name,
        "en",
        comp_demo.demo_resources.bucket.name,
        comp_demo.training_prefix,
        comp_demo.demo_resources.data_access_role.arn,
        ClassifierMode.multi_label,
    )
    print(
        f"Waiting until {classifier_name} is trained. This typically takes "
        f"30-40 minutes."
    )
    classifier_trained_waiter.wait(comp_classifier.classifier_arn)

    print(f"Classifier {classifier_name} is trained:")
    pprint(comp_classifier.describe())

    print("Getting input data from GitHub and uploading it to Amazon S3.")
    input_issues = comp_demo.get_input_issues(training_labels)
    comp_demo.upload_issue_data(input_issues)

    print("Starting classification job on input data.")
    job_info = comp_classifier.start_job(
        "issue_classification_job",
        comp_demo.demo_resources.bucket.name,
        comp_demo.input_prefix,
        comp_demo.input_format,
        comp_demo.demo_resources.bucket.name,
        comp_demo.output_prefix,
        comp_demo.demo_resources.data_access_role.arn,
    )
    print(f"Waiting for job {job_info['JobId']} to complete.")
    job_waiter = JobCompleteWaiter(comp_classifier.comprehend_client)
    job_waiter.wait(job_info["JobId"])
```

```
    job = comp_classifier.describe_job(job_info["JobId"])
    print(f"Job {job['JobId']} complete:")
    pprint(job)

    print(
        f"Getting job output data from Amazon S3: "
        f"{job['OutputDataConfig']['S3Uri']}."
    )
    job_output = comp_demo.extract_job_output(job)
    print("Job output:")
    pprint(job_output)

    print("Reconciling job output with labels from GitHub:")
    reconciled_output = comp_demo.reconcile_job_output(input_issues, job_output)
    print(*reconciled_output, sep="\n")

    answer = input(f"Do you want to delete the classifier {classifier_name} (y/
n)? ")
    if answer.lower() == "y":
        print(f"Deleting {classifier_name}.")
        comp_classifier.delete()

    print("Cleaning up resources created for the demo.")
    comp_demo.cleanup()

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - CreateDocumentClassifier
  - DeleteDocumentClassifier
  - DescribeDocumentClassificationJob
  - DescribeDocumentClassifier
  - ListDocumentClassificationJobs
  - ListDocumentClassifiers
  - StartDocumentClassificationJob

AWS SDKs AWS Config 사용에 대한 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 AWS Config 함께를 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

추가 리소스

- AWS Config 개발자 안내서 -에 대한 자세한 정보입니다 AWS Config.
- AWS Config API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 AWS Config 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 설정 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs AWS Config 사용에 대한 기본 예제
  - AWS SDKs AWS Config 를 사용하기 위한 작업
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteConfigRule 함께 사용
    - CLI로 DescribeComplianceByConfigRule 사용
    - CLI로 DescribeComplianceByResource 사용
    - CLI로 DescribeConfigRuleEvaluationStatus 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeConfigRules 함께 사용
    - CLI로 DescribeConfigurationRecorderStatus 사용
    - CLI로 DescribeConfigurationRecorders 사용
    - CLI로 DescribeDeliveryChannels 사용
    - CLI로 GetComplianceDetailsByConfigRule 사용
    - CLI로 GetComplianceDetailsByResource 사용
    - CLI로 GetComplianceSummaryByConfigRule 사용
    - CLI로 GetComplianceSummaryByResourceType 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutConfigRule 함께 사용
    - CLI로 PutDeliveryChannel 사용

AWS SDKs AWS Config 사용에 대한 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS Config SDKs에서의 기본 사항을 AWS 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- AWS SDKs AWS Config 를 사용하기 위한 작업
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteConfigRule 함께 사용
  - CLI로 DescribeComplianceByConfigRule 사용
  - CLI로 DescribeComplianceByResource 사용
  - CLI로 DescribeConfigRuleEvaluationStatus 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeConfigRules 함께 사용
  - CLI로 DescribeConfigurationRecorderStatus 사용
  - CLI로 DescribeConfigurationRecorders 사용
  - CLI로 DescribeDeliveryChannels 사용
  - CLI로 GetComplianceDetailsByConfigRule 사용
  - CLI로 GetComplianceDetailsByResource 사용
  - CLI로 GetComplianceSummaryByConfigRule 사용
  - CLI로 GetComplianceSummaryByResourceType 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutConfigRule 함께 사용
  - CLI로 PutDeliveryChannel 사용

AWS SDKs AWS Config 를 사용하기 위한 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 AWS Config 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 AWS Config API 참조를 참조하세요.

예시

- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteConfigRule 함께 사용
- CLI로 DescribeComplianceByConfigRule 사용
- CLI로 DescribeComplianceByResource 사용

- CLI로 DescribeConfigRuleEvaluationStatus 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeConfigRules 함께 사용
- CLI로 DescribeConfigurationRecorderStatus 사용
- CLI로 DescribeConfigurationRecorders 사용
- CLI로 DescribeDeliveryChannels 사용
- CLI로 GetComplianceDetailsByConfigRule 사용
- CLI로 GetComplianceDetailsByResource 사용
- CLI로 GetComplianceSummaryByConfigRule 사용
- CLI로 GetComplianceSummaryByResourceType 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutConfigRule 함께 사용
- CLI로 PutDeliveryChannel 사용

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`DeleteConfigRule`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteConfigRule`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

AWS Config 규칙을 삭제하려면

다음 명령은 이름이 인 AWS Config 규칙을 삭제합니다. `MyConfigRule`

```
aws configservice delete-config-rule --config-rule-name MyConfigRule
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteConfigRule을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ConfigWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates AWS Config functions.
    """

    def __init__(self, config_client):
        """
        :param config_client: A Boto3 AWS Config client.
        """
        self.config_client = config_client


    def delete_config_rule(self, rule_name):
        """
        Delete the specified rule.

        :param rule_name: The name of the rule to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.config_client.delete_config_rule(ConfigRuleName=rule_name)
            logger.info("Deleted rule %s.", rule_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete rule %s.", rule_name)
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteConfigRule을 참조하세요.

CLI로 **DescribeComplianceByConfigRule** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeComplianceByConfigRule`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

AWS Config 규칙에 대한 규정 준수 정보를 가져오는 방법

다음 명령은 하나 이상의 AWS 리소스에서 위반한 각 AWS Config 규칙에 대한 규정 준수 정보를 반환합니다.

```
aws configservice describe-compliance-by-config-rule --compliance-
types NON_COMPLIANT
```

출력에서 각 CappedCount 속성의 값은 관련 규칙을 준수하지 않는 리소스 수를 나타냅니다. 예를 들어 다음 출력은 3개의 리소스가 InstanceTypesAreT2micro라는 규칙을 준수하지 않음을 나타냅니다.

출력:

```
{
    "ComplianceByConfigRules": [
        {
            "Compliance": {
                "ComplianceContributorCount": {
                    "CappedCount": 3,
                    "CapExceeded": false
                },
                "ComplianceType": "NON_COMPLIANT"
            },
            "ConfigRuleName": "InstanceTypesAreT2micro"
        },
        {
            "Compliance": {
                "ComplianceContributorCount": {
                    "CappedCount": 10,
                    "CapExceeded": false
                },
                "ComplianceType": "NON_COMPLIANT"
            },
            "ConfigRuleName": "RequiredTagsForVolumes"
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeComplianceByConfigRule 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 규칙에 대한 현재 평가 결과가 없으므로 INSUFFICIENT_DATA를 반환하는 규칙 ebs-optimized-instance에 대한 규정 준수 세부 정보를 검색합니다.

```
(Get-CFGComplianceByConfigRule -ConfigRuleName ebs-optimized-instance).Compliance
```

출력:

```
ComplianceContributorCount ComplianceType
-------------------------- --------------
                           INSUFFICIENT_DATA
```

예제 2: 이 예제는 규칙 ALB_HTTP_TO_HTTPS_REDIRECTION_CHECK에 대한 비준수 리소스 수를 반환합니다.

```
(Get-CFGComplianceByConfigRule -ConfigRuleName
 ALB_HTTP_TO_HTTPS_REDIRECTION_CHECK -ComplianceType
 NON_COMPLIANT).Compliance.ComplianceContributorCount
```

출력:

```
CapExceeded CappedCount
----------- -----------
False       2
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeComplianceByConfigRule을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 규칙에 대한 현재 평가 결과가 없으므로 INSUFFICIENT_DATA를 반환하는 규칙 ebs-optimized-instance에 대한 규정 준수 세부 정보를 검색합니다.

```
(Get-CFGComplianceByConfigRule -ConfigRuleName ebs-optimized-instance).Compliance
```

출력:

```
ComplianceContributorCount ComplianceType
```

```
-------------------------- --------------
                           INSUFFICIENT_DATA
```

예제 2: 이 예제는 규칙 ALB_HTTP_TO_HTTPS_REDIRECTION_CHECK에 대한 비준수 리소스 수를 반환합니다.

```
(Get-CFGComplianceByConfigRule -ConfigRuleName
 ALB_HTTP_TO_HTTPS_REDIRECTION_CHECK -ComplianceType
 NON_COMPLIANT).Compliance.ComplianceContributorCount
```

출력:

```
CapExceeded CappedCount
----------- -----------
False       2
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeComplianceByConfigRule을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **DescribeComplianceByResource** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeComplianceByResource의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

AWS 리소스에 대한 규정 준수 정보를 가져오는 방법

다음 명령은 AWS Config에 의해 기록되고 하나 이상의 규칙을 위반하는 각 EC2 인스턴스에 대한 규정 준수 정보를 반환합니다.

```
aws configservice describe-compliance-by-resource --resource-
type AWS::EC2::Instance --compliance-types NON_COMPLIANT
```

출력에서 각 CappedCount 속성의 값은 리소스가 위반한 규칙의 수를 나타냅니다. 예를 들어 다음 출력은 인스턴스 i-1a2b3c4d가 2개의 규칙을 위반함을 나타냅니다.

출력:

```
{
```

```
    "ComplianceByResources": [
        {
            "ResourceType": "AWS::EC2::Instance",
            "ResourceId": "i-1a2b3c4d",
            "Compliance": {
                "ComplianceContributorCount": {
                    "CappedCount": 2,
                    "CapExceeded": false
                },
                "ComplianceType": "NON_COMPLIANT"
            }
        },
        {
            "ResourceType": "AWS::EC2::Instance",
            "ResourceId": "i-2a2b3c4d ",
            "Compliance": {
                "ComplianceContributorCount": {
                    "CappedCount": 3,
                    "CapExceeded": false
                },
                "ComplianceType": "NON_COMPLIANT"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeComplianceByResource 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 **`AWS::SSM::ManagedInstanceInventory`** 리소스 유형에 'COMPLIANT' 규정 준수 유형이 있는지 확인합니다.

```
Get-CFGComplianceByResource -ComplianceType COMPLIANT -ResourceType
 AWS::SSM::ManagedInstanceInventory
```

출력:

```
Compliance                              ResourceId          ResourceType
----------                              ----------          ------------
```

```
Amazon.ConfigService.Model.Compliance i-0123bcf4b567890e3
 AWS::SSM::ManagedInstanceInventory
Amazon.ConfigService.Model.Compliance i-0a1234f6f5d6b78f7
 AWS::SSM::ManagedInstanceInventory
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeComplianceByResource를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 **`AWS::SSM::ManagedInstanceInventory`** 리소스 유형에 'COMPLIANT' 규정 준수 유형이 있는지 확인합니다.

```
Get-CFGComplianceByResource -ComplianceType COMPLIANT -ResourceType
 AWS::SSM::ManagedInstanceInventory
```

출력:

```
Compliance                            ResourceId          ResourceType
----------                            ----------          ------------
Amazon.ConfigService.Model.Compliance i-0123bcf4b567890e3
 AWS::SSM::ManagedInstanceInventory
Amazon.ConfigService.Model.Compliance i-0a1234f6f5d6b78f7
 AWS::SSM::ManagedInstanceInventory
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeComplianceByResource를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **`DescribeConfigRuleEvaluationStatus`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeConfigRuleEvaluationStatus`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

AWS Config 규칙의 상태 정보를 가져오는 방법

다음 명령은 라는 AWS Config 규칙의 상태 정보를 반환합니다`MyConfigRule`.

```
aws configservice describe-config-rule-evaluation-status --config-rule-
names MyConfigRule
```

출력:

```
{
    "ConfigRulesEvaluationStatus": [
        {
            "ConfigRuleArn": "arn:aws:config:us-east-1:123456789012:config-rule/
config-rule-abcdef",
            "FirstActivatedTime": 1450311703.844,
            "ConfigRuleId": "config-rule-abcdef",
            "LastSuccessfulInvocationTime": 1450314643.156,
            "ConfigRuleName": "MyConfigRule"
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeConfigRuleEvaluationStatus 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 샘플은 제공된 구성 규칙에 대한 상태 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-CFGConfigRuleEvaluationStatus -ConfigRuleName root-account-mfa-enabled, vpc-
flow-logs-enabled
```

출력:

```
ConfigRuleArn                : arn:aws:config:eu-west-1:123456789012:config-rule/
config-rule-kvq1wk
ConfigRuleId                 : config-rule-kvq1wk
ConfigRuleName               : root-account-mfa-enabled
FirstActivatedTime           : 8/27/2019 8:05:17 AM
FirstEvaluationStarted       : True
LastErrorCode                :
LastErrorMessage             :
LastFailedEvaluationTime     : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
LastFailedInvocationTime     : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
LastSuccessfulEvaluationTime : 12/13/2019 8:12:03 AM
LastSuccessfulInvocationTime : 12/13/2019 8:12:03 AM
```

```
ConfigRuleArn                : arn:aws:config:eu-west-1:123456789012:config-rule/
config-rule-z1s23b
ConfigRuleId                 : config-rule-z1s23b
ConfigRuleName               : vpc-flow-logs-enabled
FirstActivatedTime           : 8/14/2019 6:23:44 AM
FirstEvaluationStarted       : True
LastErrorCode                :
LastErrorMessage             :
LastFailedEvaluationTime     : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
LastFailedInvocationTime     : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
LastSuccessfulEvaluationTime : 12/13/2019 7:12:01 AM
LastSuccessfulInvocationTime : 12/13/2019 7:12:01 AM
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeConfigRuleEvaluationStatus를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 샘플은 제공된 구성 규칙에 대한 상태 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-CFGConfigRuleEvaluationStatus -ConfigRuleName root-account-mfa-enabled, vpc-
flow-logs-enabled
```

출력:

```
ConfigRuleArn                : arn:aws:config:eu-west-1:123456789012:config-rule/
config-rule-kvq1wk
ConfigRuleId                 : config-rule-kvq1wk
ConfigRuleName               : root-account-mfa-enabled
FirstActivatedTime           : 8/27/2019 8:05:17 AM
FirstEvaluationStarted       : True
LastErrorCode                :
LastErrorMessage             :
LastFailedEvaluationTime     : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
LastFailedInvocationTime     : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
LastSuccessfulEvaluationTime : 12/13/2019 8:12:03 AM
LastSuccessfulInvocationTime : 12/13/2019 8:12:03 AM

ConfigRuleArn                : arn:aws:config:eu-west-1:123456789012:config-rule/
config-rule-z1s23b
ConfigRuleId                 : config-rule-z1s23b
ConfigRuleName               : vpc-flow-logs-enabled
FirstActivatedTime           : 8/14/2019 6:23:44 AM
FirstEvaluationStarted       : True
```

```
LastErrorCode                :
LastErrorMessage             :
LastFailedEvaluationTime     : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
LastFailedInvocationTime     : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
LastSuccessfulEvaluationTime : 12/13/2019 7:12:01 AM
LastSuccessfulInvocationTime : 12/13/2019 7:12:01 AM
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeConfigRuleEvaluationStatus를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DescribeConfigRules** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeConfigRules의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

AWS Config 규칙에 대한 세부 정보를 가져오는 방법

다음 명령은 이름이 인 AWS Config 규칙에 대한 세부 정보를 반환합니다. InstanceTypesAreT2micro

```
aws configservice describe-config-rules --config-rule-
names InstanceTypesAreT2micro
```

출력:

```
{
    "ConfigRules": [
        {
            "ConfigRuleState": "ACTIVE",
            "Description": "Evaluates whether EC2 instances are the t2.micro
 type.",
            "ConfigRuleName": "InstanceTypesAreT2micro",
            "ConfigRuleArn": "arn:aws:config:us-east-1:123456789012:config-rule/
config-rule-abcdef",
            "Source": {
                "Owner": "CUSTOM_LAMBDA",
                "SourceIdentifier": "arn:aws:lambda:us-
east-1:123456789012:function:InstanceTypeCheck",
                "SourceDetails": [
```

```
                    {
                        "EventSource": "aws.config",
                        "MessageType": "ConfigurationItemChangeNotification"
                    }
                ]
            },
            "InputParameters": "{\"desiredInstanceType\":\"t2.micro\"}",
            "Scope": {
                "ComplianceResourceTypes": [
                    "AWS::EC2::Instance"
                ]
            },
            "ConfigRuleId": "config-rule-abcdef"
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeConfigRules를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 샘플에는 선택한 속성과 함께 계정에 대한 구성 규칙이 나열되어 있습니다.

```
Get-CFGConfigRule | Select-Object ConfigRuleName, ConfigRuleId, ConfigRuleArn,
 ConfigRuleState
```

출력:

```
ConfigRuleName                                   ConfigRuleId
 ConfigRuleArn
 ConfigRuleState
--------------                                   ------------
 -------------
 ---------------
ALB_REDIRECTION_CHECK                            config-rule-12iyn3
 arn:aws:config-service:eu-west-1:123456789012:config-rule/config-rule-12iyn3
 ACTIVE
access-keys-rotated                              config-rule-aospfr
 arn:aws:config-service:eu-west-1:123456789012:config-rule/config-rule-aospfr
 ACTIVE
```

```
autoscaling-group-elb-healthcheck-required        config-rule-cn1f2x
 arn:aws:config-service:eu-west-1:123456789012:config-rule/config-rule-cn1f2x
 ACTIVE
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeConfigRules를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 샘플에는 선택한 속성과 함께 계정에 대한 구성 규칙이 나열되어 있습니다.

```
Get-CFGConfigRule | Select-Object ConfigRuleName, ConfigRuleId, ConfigRuleArn,
 ConfigRuleState
```

출력:

```
ConfigRuleName                                    ConfigRuleId
 ConfigRuleArn
 ConfigRuleState
--------------                                    ------------
 -------------
 ---------------
ALB_REDIRECTION_CHECK                             config-rule-12iyn3
 arn:aws:config-service:eu-west-1:123456789012:config-rule/config-rule-12iyn3
 ACTIVE
access-keys-rotated                               config-rule-aospfr
 arn:aws:config-service:eu-west-1:123456789012:config-rule/config-rule-aospfr
 ACTIVE
autoscaling-group-elb-healthcheck-required        config-rule-cn1f2x
 arn:aws:config-service:eu-west-1:123456789012:config-rule/config-rule-cn1f2x
 ACTIVE
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeConfigRules를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ConfigWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates AWS Config functions.
    """

    def __init__(self, config_client):
        """
        :param config_client: A Boto3 AWS Config client.
        """
        self.config_client = config_client


    def describe_config_rule(self, rule_name):
        """
        Gets data for the specified rule.

        :param rule_name: The name of the rule to retrieve.
        :return: The rule data.
        """
        try:
            response = self.config_client.describe_config_rules(
                ConfigRuleNames=[rule_name]
            )
            rule = response["ConfigRules"]
            logger.info("Got data for rule %s.", rule_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get data for rule %s.", rule_name)
            raise
        else:
            return rule
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeConfigRules을 참조하세요.

CLI로 **DescribeConfigurationRecorderStatus** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeConfigurationRecorderStatus의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

구성 레코더의 상태 정보를 가져오려면

다음 명령은 기본 구성 레코더의 상태를 반환합니다.

```
aws configservice describe-configuration-recorder-status
```

출력:

```
{
    "ConfigurationRecordersStatus": [
        {
            "name": "default",
            "lastStatus": "SUCCESS",
            "recording": true,
            "lastStatusChangeTime": 1452193834.344,
            "lastStartTime": 1441039997.819,
            "lastStopTime": 1441039992.835
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeInstanceAssociationsStatus 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 샘플은 구성 레코더의 상태를 반환합니다.

```
Get-CFGConfigurationRecorderStatus
```

출력:

```
LastErrorCode        :
LastErrorMessage     :
LastStartTime        : 10/11/2019 10:13:51 AM
LastStatus           : Success
LastStatusChangeTime : 12/31/2019 6:14:12 AM
LastStopTime         : 10/11/2019 10:13:46 AM
Name                 : default
Recording            : True
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeConfigurationRecorderStatus를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 샘플은 구성 레코더의 상태를 반환합니다.

```
Get-CFGConfigurationRecorderStatus
```

출력:

```
LastErrorCode        :
LastErrorMessage     :
LastStartTime        : 10/11/2019 10:13:51 AM
LastStatus           : Success
LastStatusChangeTime : 12/31/2019 6:14:12 AM
LastStopTime         : 10/11/2019 10:13:46 AM
Name                 : default
Recording            : True
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeConfigurationRecorderStatus를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **`DescribeConfigurationRecorders`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeConfigurationRecorders`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

구성 레코더에 대한 세부 정보를 가져오려면

다음 명령은 기본 구성 레코더에 대한 세부 정보를 반환합니다.

```
aws configservice describe-configuration-recorders
```

출력:

```
{
    "ConfigurationRecorders": [
        {
            "recordingGroup": {
                "allSupported": true,
                "resourceTypes": [],
                "includeGlobalResourceTypes": true
            },
            "roleARN": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/config-ConfigRole-
A1B2C3D4E5F6",
            "name": "default"
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeConfigurationRecorders 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 구성 레코더의 세부 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-CFGConfigurationRecorder | Format-List
```

출력:

```
Name           : default
RecordingGroup : Amazon.ConfigService.Model.RecordingGroup
```

```
RoleARN        : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/aws-service-role/
config.amazonaws.com/AWSServiceRoleForConfig
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeConfigurationRecorders를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 구성 레코더의 세부 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-CFGConfigurationRecorder | Format-List
```

출력:

```
Name           : default
RecordingGroup : Amazon.ConfigService.Model.RecordingGroup
RoleARN        : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/aws-service-role/
config.amazonaws.com/AWSServiceRoleForConfig
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeConfigurationRecorders를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **DescribeDeliveryChannels** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeDeliveryChannels의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

전송 채널에 대한 세부 정보를 가져오려면

다음 명령은 전송 채널에 대한 세부 정보를 반환합니다.

```
aws configservice describe-delivery-channels
```

출력:

```
{
    "DeliveryChannels": [
```

```
        {
            "snsTopicARN": "arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:123456789012:config-topic",
            "name": "default",
            "s3BucketName": "config-bucket-123456789012"
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeDeliveryChannels 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 리전의 전송 채널을 검색하고 세부 정보를 표시합니다.

```
Get-CFGDeliveryChannel -Region eu-west-1 | Select-Object Name, S3BucketName,
 S3KeyPrefix,
 @{N="DeliveryFrequency";E={$_.ConfigSnapshotDeliveryProperties.DeliveryFrequency}}
```

출력:

```
Name    S3BucketName               S3KeyPrefix DeliveryFrequency
----    ------------               ----------- -----------------
default config-bucket-NA my          TwentyFour_Hours
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeDeliveryChannels를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 리전의 전송 채널을 검색하고 세부 정보를 표시합니다.

```
Get-CFGDeliveryChannel -Region eu-west-1 | Select-Object Name, S3BucketName,
 S3KeyPrefix,
 @{N="DeliveryFrequency";E={$_.ConfigSnapshotDeliveryProperties.DeliveryFrequency}}
```

출력:

```
Name    S3BucketName               S3KeyPrefix DeliveryFrequency
----    ------------               ----------- -----------------
```

```
default config-bucket-NA my          TwentyFour_Hours
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeDeliveryChannels를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **GetComplianceDetailsByConfigRule** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 GetComplianceDetailsByConfigRule의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

AWS Config 규칙에 대한 평가 결과를 가져오는 방법

다음 명령은 라는 AWS Config 규칙을 준수하지 않는 모든 리소스에 대한 평가 결과를 반환합니다InstanceTypesAreT2micro.

```
aws configservice get-compliance-details-by-config-rule --config-rule-
name InstanceTypesAreT2micro --compliance-types NON_COMPLIANT
```

출력:

```
{
    "EvaluationResults": [
        {
            "EvaluationResultIdentifier": {
                "OrderingTimestamp": 1450314635.065,
                "EvaluationResultQualifier": {
                    "ResourceType": "AWS::EC2::Instance",
                    "ResourceId": "i-1a2b3c4d",
                    "ConfigRuleName": "InstanceTypesAreT2micro"
                }
            },
            "ResultRecordedTime": 1450314645.261,
            "ConfigRuleInvokedTime": 1450314642.948,
            "ComplianceType": "NON_COMPLIANT"
        },
        {
            "EvaluationResultIdentifier": {
                "OrderingTimestamp": 1450314635.065,
                "EvaluationResultQualifier": {
```

```
                    "ResourceType": "AWS::EC2::Instance",
                    "ResourceId": "i-2a2b3c4d",
                    "ConfigRuleName": "InstanceTypesAreT2micro"
                }
            },
            "ResultRecordedTime": 1450314645.18,
            "ConfigRuleInvokedTime": 1450314642.902,
            "ComplianceType": "NON_COMPLIANT"
        },
        {
            "EvaluationResultIdentifier": {
                "OrderingTimestamp": 1450314635.065,
                "EvaluationResultQualifier": {
                    "ResourceType": "AWS::EC2::Instance",
                    "ResourceId": "i-3a2b3c4d",
                    "ConfigRuleName": "InstanceTypesAreT2micro"
                }
            },
            "ResultRecordedTime": 1450314643.346,
            "ConfigRuleInvokedTime": 1450314643.124,
            "ComplianceType": "NON_COMPLIANT"
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetComplianceDetailsByConfigRule 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 규칙 access-keys-rotated에 대한 평가 결과를 얻고 규정 준수 유형별로 그룹화된 출력을 반환합니다.

```
Get-CFGComplianceDetailsByConfigRule -ConfigRuleName access-keys-rotated | Group-
Object ComplianceType
```

출력:

```
Count Name                      Group
----- ----                      -----
```

```
    2 COMPLIANT                 {Amazon.ConfigService.Model.EvaluationResult,
 Amazon.ConfigService.Model.EvaluationResult}
    5 NON_COMPLIANT             {Amazon.ConfigService.Model.EvaluationResult,
 Amazon.ConfigService.Model.EvaluationResult,
 Amazon.ConfigService.Model.EvaluationRes...
```

예제 2: 이 예제는 COMPLIANT 리소스에 대한 규칙 access-keys-rotated에 대한 규정 준수 세부 정보를 쿼리합니다.

```
Get-CFGComplianceDetailsByConfigRule -ConfigRuleName access-
keys-rotated -ComplianceType COMPLIANT | ForEach-Object
 {$_.EvaluationResultIdentifier.EvaluationResultQualifier}
```

출력:

```
ConfigRuleName      ResourceId            ResourceType
--------------      ----------            ------------
access-keys-rotated BCAB1CDJ2LITAPVEW3JAH AWS::IAM::User
access-keys-rotated BCAB1CDJ2LITL3EHREM4Q AWS::IAM::User
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetComplianceDetailsByConfigRule을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 규칙 access-keys-rotated에 대한 평가 결과를 얻고 규정 준수 유형별로 그룹화된 출력을 반환합니다.

```
Get-CFGComplianceDetailsByConfigRule -ConfigRuleName access-keys-rotated | Group-
Object ComplianceType
```

출력:

```
Count Name                      Group
----- ----                      -----
    2 COMPLIANT                 {Amazon.ConfigService.Model.EvaluationResult,
 Amazon.ConfigService.Model.EvaluationResult}
    5 NON_COMPLIANT             {Amazon.ConfigService.Model.EvaluationResult,
 Amazon.ConfigService.Model.EvaluationResult,
 Amazon.ConfigService.Model.EvaluationRes...
```

예제 2: 이 예제는 COMPLIANT 리소스에 대한 규칙 access-keys-rotated에 대한 규정 준수 세부 정보를 쿼리합니다.

```
Get-CFGComplianceDetailsByConfigRule -ConfigRuleName access-
keys-rotated -ComplianceType COMPLIANT | ForEach-Object
 {$_.EvaluationResultIdentifier.EvaluationResultQualifier}
```

출력:

```
ConfigRuleName      ResourceId            ResourceType
--------------      ----------            ------------
access-keys-rotated BCAB1CDJ2LITAPVEW3JAH AWS::IAM::User
access-keys-rotated BCAB1CDJ2LITL3EHREM4Q AWS::IAM::User
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetComplianceDetailsByConfigRule을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **GetComplianceDetailsByResource** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetComplianceDetailsByResource`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

AWS 리소스에 대한 평가 결과를 가져오는 방법

다음 명령은 EC2 인스턴스 `i-1a2b3c4d`가 준수하지 않는 각 규칙에 대한 평가 결과를 반환합니다.

```
aws configservice get-compliance-details-by-resource --resource-
type AWS::EC2::Instance --resource-id i-1a2b3c4d --compliance-types NON_COMPLIANT
```

출력:

```
{
    "EvaluationResults": [
        {
            "EvaluationResultIdentifier": {
```

```
                "OrderingTimestamp": 1450314635.065,
                "EvaluationResultQualifier": {
                    "ResourceType": "AWS::EC2::Instance",
                    "ResourceId": "i-1a2b3c4d",
                    "ConfigRuleName": "InstanceTypesAreT2micro"
                }
            },
            "ResultRecordedTime": 1450314643.288,
            "ConfigRuleInvokedTime": 1450314643.034,
            "ComplianceType": "NON_COMPLIANT"
        },
        {
            "EvaluationResultIdentifier": {
                "OrderingTimestamp": 1450314635.065,
                "EvaluationResultQualifier": {
                    "ResourceType": "AWS::EC2::Instance",
                    "ResourceId": "i-1a2b3c4d",
                    "ConfigRuleName": "RequiredTagForEC2Instances"
                }
            },
            "ResultRecordedTime": 1450314645.261,
            "ConfigRuleInvokedTime": 1450314642.948,
            "ComplianceType": "NON_COMPLIANT"
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetComplianceDetailsByResource 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 제공된 리소스에 대한 예제 평가 결과입니다.

```
Get-CFGComplianceDetailsByResource -ResourceId ABCD5STJ4EFGHIVEW6JAH -
ResourceType 'AWS::IAM::User'
```

출력:

```
Annotation                  :
```

```
ComplianceType              : COMPLIANT
ConfigRuleInvokedTime       : 8/25/2019 11:34:56 PM
EvaluationResultIdentifier :
 Amazon.ConfigService.Model.EvaluationResultIdentifier
ResultRecordedTime          : 8/25/2019 11:34:56 PM
ResultToken                 :
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetComplianceDetailsByResource를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 제공된 리소스에 대한 예제 평가 결과입니다.

```
Get-CFGComplianceDetailsByResource -ResourceId ABCD5STJ4EFGHIVEW6JAH -
ResourceType 'AWS::IAM::User'
```

출력:

```
Annotation                  :
ComplianceType              : COMPLIANT
ConfigRuleInvokedTime       : 8/25/2019 11:34:56 PM
EvaluationResultIdentifier :
 Amazon.ConfigService.Model.EvaluationResultIdentifier
ResultRecordedTime          : 8/25/2019 11:34:56 PM
ResultToken                 :
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetComplianceDetailsByResource를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **GetComplianceSummaryByConfigRule** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetComplianceSummaryByConfigRule`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

AWS Config 규칙에 대한 규정 준수 요약을 가져오는 방법

다음 명령은 규정을 준수하는 규칙의 수와 규정을 미준수하는 규칙의 수를 반환합니다.

```
aws configservice get-compliance-summary-by-config-rule
```

출력에서 각 CappedCount 속성의 값은 규정 준수 또는 규정 미준수 규칙의 수를 나타냅니다.

출력:

```
{
    "ComplianceSummary": {
        "NonCompliantResourceCount": {
            "CappedCount": 3,
            "CapExceeded": false
        },
        "ComplianceSummaryTimestamp": 1452204131.493,
        "CompliantResourceCount": {
            "CappedCount": 2,
            "CapExceeded": false
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetComplianceSummaryByConfigRule 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 샘플은 규정을 준수하지 않는 Config 규칙 수를 반환합니다.

```
Get-CFGComplianceSummaryByConfigRule -Select
 ComplianceSummary.NonCompliantResourceCount
```

출력:

```
CapExceeded CappedCount
----------- -----------
False       9
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetComplianceSummaryByConfigRule을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 샘플은 규정을 준수하지 않는 Config 규칙 수를 반환합니다.

```
Get-CFGComplianceSummaryByConfigRule -Select
 ComplianceSummary.NonCompliantResourceCount
```

출력:

```
CapExceeded CappedCount
----------- -----------
False       9
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetComplianceSummaryByConfigRule을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **GetComplianceSummaryByResourceType** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 GetComplianceSummaryByResourceType의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

모든 리소스 유형에 대한 규정 준수 요약을 가져오려면

다음 명령은 규정을 준수하지 않는 AWS 리소스 수와 규정을 준수하는 리소스 수를 반환합니다.

```
aws configservice get-compliance-summary-by-resource-type
```

출력에서 각 CappedCount 속성의 값은 규정 준수 또는 규정 미준수 리소스 수를 나타냅니다.

출력:

```
{
    "ComplianceSummariesByResourceType": [
        {
            "ComplianceSummary": {
                "NonCompliantResourceCount": {
```

```
                    "CappedCount": 16,
                    "CapExceeded": false
                },
                "ComplianceSummaryTimestamp": 1453237464.543,
                "CompliantResourceCount": {
                    "CappedCount": 10,
                    "CapExceeded": false
                }
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

특정 리소스 유형에 대한 규정 준수 요약을 가져오는 방법

다음 명령은 규정을 준수하지 않는 EC2 인스턴스 수와 규정을 준수하는 EC2 인스턴스 수를 반환합니다.

```
aws configservice get-compliance-summary-by-resource-type --resource-
types AWS::EC2::Instance
```

출력에서 각 CappedCount 속성의 값은 규정 준수 또는 규정 미준수 리소스 수를 나타냅니다.

출력:

```
{
    "ComplianceSummariesByResourceType": [
        {
            "ResourceType": "AWS::EC2::Instance",
            "ComplianceSummary": {
                "NonCompliantResourceCount": {
                    "CappedCount": 3,
                    "CapExceeded": false
                },
                "ComplianceSummaryTimestamp": 1452204923.518,
                "CompliantResourceCount": {
                    "CappedCount": 7,
                    "CapExceeded": false
                }
            }
        }
    ]
```

```
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetComplianceSummaryByResourceType 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 샘플은 규정 준수 또는 규정 미준수 리소스 수를 반환하고 출력을 json으로 변환합니다.

```
Get-CFGComplianceSummaryByResourceType -Select
 ComplianceSummariesByResourceType.ComplianceSummary | ConvertTo-Json
{
  "ComplianceSummaryTimestamp": "2019-12-14T06:14:49.778Z",
  "CompliantResourceCount": {
    "CapExceeded": false,
    "CappedCount": 2
  },
  "NonCompliantResourceCount": {
    "CapExceeded": true,
    "CappedCount": 100
  }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetComplianceSummaryByResourceType을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 샘플은 규정 준수 또는 규정 미준수 리소스 수를 반환하고 출력을 json으로 변환합니다.

```
Get-CFGComplianceSummaryByResourceType -Select
 ComplianceSummariesByResourceType.ComplianceSummary | ConvertTo-Json
{
  "ComplianceSummaryTimestamp": "2019-12-14T06:14:49.778Z",
  "CompliantResourceCount": {
    "CapExceeded": false,
    "CappedCount": 2
  },
```

```
  "NonCompliantResourceCount": {
    "CapExceeded": true,
    "CappedCount": 100
  }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetComplianceSummaryByResourceType을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **PutConfigRule** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 PutConfigRule의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

AWS 관리형 Config 규칙을 추가하려면

다음 명령은 AWS 관리형 Config 규칙을 추가하는 JSON 코드를 제공합니다.

```
aws configservice put-config-rule --config-rule file://
RequiredTagsForEC2Instances.json
```

RequiredTagsForEC2Instances.json은 규칙 구성이 포함된 JSON 파일입니다.

```
{
  "ConfigRuleName": "RequiredTagsForEC2Instances",
  "Description": "Checks whether the CostCenter and Owner tags are applied to EC2
 instances.",
  "Scope": {
    "ComplianceResourceTypes": [
      "AWS::EC2::Instance"
    ]
  },
  "Source": {
    "Owner": "AWS",
    "SourceIdentifier": "REQUIRED_TAGS"
  },
  "InputParameters": "{\"tag1Key\":\"CostCenter\",\"tag2Key\":\"Owner\"}"
}
```

ComplianceResourceTypes 속성의 경우이 JSON 코드는 범위를 AWS::EC2::Instance 유형의 리소스로 제한하므로 AWS Config는 규칙에 대해 EC2 인스턴스만 평가합니다. 규칙은 관리형 규칙이므로 Owner 속성은 AWS로 설정되고 SourceIdentifier 속성은 규칙 식별자인 REQUIRED_TAGS로 설정됩니다. InputParameters 속성의 경우 규칙에 필요한 태그 키인 CostCenter 및 Owner가 지정됩니다.

명령이 성공하면 AWS Config는 출력을 반환하지 않습니다. 규칙 구성을 확인하려면 describe-config-rules 명령을 실행하고 규칙 이름을 지정합니다.

고객 관리형 Config 규칙을 추가하는 방법

다음 명령은 고객 관리형 Config 규칙을 추가하기 위한 JSON 코드를 제공합니다.

```
aws configservice put-config-rule --config-rule file://
InstanceTypesAreT2micro.json
```

InstanceTypesAreT2micro.json은 규칙 구성이 포함된 JSON 파일입니다.

```
{
  "ConfigRuleName": "InstanceTypesAreT2micro",
  "Description": "Evaluates whether EC2 instances are the t2.micro type.",
  "Scope": {
    "ComplianceResourceTypes": [
      "AWS::EC2::Instance"
    ]
  },
  "Source": {
    "Owner": "CUSTOM_LAMBDA",
    "SourceIdentifier": "arn:aws:lambda:us-
east-1:123456789012:function:InstanceTypeCheck",
    "SourceDetails": [
      {
        "EventSource": "aws.config",
        "MessageType": "ConfigurationItemChangeNotification"
      }
    ]
  },
  "InputParameters": "{\"desiredInstanceType\":\"t2.micro\"}"
}
```

ComplianceResourceTypes 속성의 경우이 JSON 코드는 범위를 AWS::EC2::Instance 유형의 리소스로 제한하므로 AWS Config는 규칙에 대해 EC2 인스턴스만 평가합니다. 이 규칙

은 고객 관리형 규칙이므로 `Owner` 속성은 로 설정`CUSTOM_LAMBDA`되고 `SourceIdentifier` 속성은 AWS Lambda 함수의 ARN으로 설정됩니다. `SourceDetails` 객체가 필요합니다. `InputParameters` 속성에 지정된 파라미터는 AWS Config가 규칙을 기준으로 리소스를 평가하기 위해 Lambda 함수를 호출할 때 AWS Lambda 함수로 전달됩니다.

명령이 성공하면 AWS Config는 출력을 반환하지 않습니다. 규칙 구성을 확인하려면 describe-config-rules 명령을 실행하고 규칙 이름을 지정합니다.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 PutConfigRule을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ConfigWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates AWS Config functions.
    """

    def __init__(self, config_client):
        """
        :param config_client: A Boto3 AWS Config client.
        """
        self.config_client = config_client


    def put_config_rule(self, rule_name):
        """
        Sets a configuration rule that prohibits making Amazon S3 buckets
 publicly
        readable.

        :param rule_name: The name to give the rule.
        """
        try:
```

```
            self.config_client.put_config_rule(
                ConfigRule={
                    "ConfigRuleName": rule_name,
                    "Description": "S3 Public Read Prohibited Bucket Rule",
                    "Scope": {
                        "ComplianceResourceTypes": [
                            "AWS::S3::Bucket",
                        ],
                    },
                    "Source": {
                        "Owner": "AWS",
                        "SourceIdentifier": "S3_BUCKET_PUBLIC_READ_PROHIBITED",
                    },
                    "InputParameters": "{}",
                    "ConfigRuleState": "ACTIVE",
                }
            )
            logger.info("Created configuration rule %s.", rule_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create configuration rule %s.", rule_name)
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 PutConfigRule을 참조하세요.

CLI로 **PutDeliveryChannel** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 PutDeliveryChannel의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

전송 채널을 생성하려면

다음 명령은 전송 채널에 대한 설정을 JSON 코드로 제공합니다.

```
aws configservice put-delivery-channel --delivery-channel file://
deliveryChannel.json
```

deliveryChannel.json 파일이 전송 채널 속성을 지정합니다.

```
{
    "name": "default",
    "s3BucketName": "config-bucket-123456789012",
    "snsTopicARN": "arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:123456789012:config-topic",
    "configSnapshotDeliveryProperties": {
        "deliveryFrequency": "Twelve_Hours"
    }
}
```

이 예에서는 다음 속성을 설정합니다.

name - 전송 채널의 이름입니다. 기본적으로 AWS 구성은 `default` 새 전송 채널에 이름을 할당합니다. `put-delivery-channel` 명령을 사용하여 전송 채널 이름을 업데이트할 수 없습니다. 이름을 변경하는 단계는 전송 채널 이름 변경을 참조하세요.`s3BucketName` - AWS Config가 구성 스냅샷 및 구성 기록 파일을 전송하는 Amazon S3 버킷의 이름입니다. 다른 AWS 계정에 속하는 버킷을 지정하는 경우 해당 버킷에는 AWS Config에 액세스 권한을 부여하는 정책이 있어야 합니다. 자세한 내용을 알아보려면 Amazon S3 버킷에 대한 권한을 참조하세요.

`snsTopicARN` - AWS Config가 구성 변경에 대한 알림을 보내는 Amazon SNS 주제의 Amazon 리소스 이름(ARN)입니다. 다른 계정에서 주제를 선택하는 경우 주제에 AWS Config에 액세스 권한을 부여하는 정책이 있어야 합니다. 자세한 내용은 SNS 주제에 대한 권한을 참조하세요.

`configSnapshotDeliveryProperties` - Config가 구성 스냅샷을 전송하는 빈도와 주기적 AWS Config 규칙에 대한 평가를 호출하는 빈도를 설정하는 `deliveryFrequency` 속성을 포함합니다.

명령이 성공하면 AWS Config는 출력을 반환하지 않습니다. 전송 채널의 설정을 확인하려면 describe-delivery-channels 명령을 실행합니다.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 PutDeliveryChannel 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 기존 전송 채널의 deliveryFrequency 속성을 변경합니다.

```
Write-CFGDeliveryChannel -ConfigSnapshotDeliveryProperties_DeliveryFrequency
 TwentyFour_Hours -DeliveryChannelName default -DeliveryChannel_S3BucketName
 amzn-s3-demo-bucket -DeliveryChannel_S3KeyPrefix my
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 PutDeliveryChannel을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 기존 전송 채널의 deliveryFrequency 속성을 변경합니다.

```
Write-CFGDeliveryChannel -ConfigSnapshotDeliveryProperties_DeliveryFrequency
 TwentyFour_Hours -DeliveryChannelName default -DeliveryChannel_S3BucketName
 amzn-s3-demo-bucket -DeliveryChannel_S3KeyPrefix my
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 PutDeliveryChannel을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

AWS SDKs AWS Control Tower 사용에 대한 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 AWS Control Tower 함께를 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

추가 리소스

- AWS Control Tower 사용 설명서 -에 대한 자세한 정보입니다 AWS Control Tower.
- AWS Control Tower API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 AWS Control Tower 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 설정 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

시작

안녕하세요 AWS Control Tower

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS Control Tower의 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using Amazon.ControlTower;
using Amazon.ControlTower.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Debug;
using LogLevel = Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.LogLevel;

namespace ControlTowerActions;

/// <summary>
/// A class that introduces the AWS Control Tower by listing the
/// available baselines for the account.
/// </summary>
public class HelloControlTower
{
    private static ILogger logger = null!;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for AWS Control Tower.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonControlTower>()
```

```
            )
            .Build();

        logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
            .CreateLogger<HelloControlTower>();

        var amazonClient =
 host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonControlTower>();

        Console.Clear();
        Console.WriteLine("Hello, AWS Control Tower! Let's list available
 baselines:");
        Console.WriteLine();

        var baselines = new List<BaselineSummary>();

        try
        {
            var baselinesPaginator = amazonClient.Paginators.ListBaselines(new
 ListBaselinesRequest());

            await foreach (var response in baselinesPaginator.Responses)
            {
                baselines.AddRange(response.Baselines);
            }

            Console.WriteLine($"{baselines.Count} baseline(s) retrieved.");
            foreach (var baseline in baselines)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"\t{baseline.Name}");
            }
        }
        catch (Amazon.ControlTower.Model.AccessDeniedException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Access denied. Please ensure you have the
 necessary permissions.");
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred: {ex.Message}");
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 ListBaselinesAWS SDK for .NET 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import boto3
from typing import Any, List


def hello_controltower(controltower_client: Any) -> None:
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an AWS Control Tower client
    and list all available baselines.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.

    :param controltower_client: A Boto3 AWS Control Tower Client object. This
 object wraps
                                the low-level AWS Control Tower service API.
    """
    print("Hello, AWS Control Tower! Let's list available baselines:\n")
    paginator = controltower_client.get_paginator("list_baselines")
    page_iterator = paginator.paginate()

    baseline_names: List[str] = []
    try:
        for page in page_iterator:
            for baseline in page["baselines"]:
                baseline_names.append(baseline["name"])

        print(f"{len(baseline_names)} baseline(s) retrieved.")
        for baseline_name in baseline_names:
            print(f"\t{baseline_name}")
```

```
    except controltower_client.exceptions.AccessDeniedException:
        print("Access denied. Please ensure you have the necessary permissions.")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"An error occurred: {str(e)}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    hello_controltower(boto3.client("controltower"))
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListBaselines를 참조하세요. AWS

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs AWS Control Tower 사용에 대한 기본 예제
  - 안녕하세요 AWS Control Tower
  - AWS SDK를 AWS Control Tower 사용하여의 기본 사항 알아보기
  - AWS SDKs AWS Control Tower 를 사용하기 위한 작업
    - AWS SDK와 DisableBaseline 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 DisableControl 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 EnableBaseline 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 EnableControl 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 GetBaselineOperation 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 GetControlOperation 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 ListBaselines 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 ListEnabledBaselines 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 ListEnabledControls 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 ListLandingZones 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 ResetEnabledBaseline 함께 사용

AWS SDKs AWS Control Tower 사용에 대한 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS Control Tower SDKs에서의 기본 사항을 AWS 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- 안녕하세요 AWS Control Tower
- AWS SDK를 AWS Control Tower 사용하여의 기본 사항 알아보기
- AWS SDKs AWS Control Tower 를 사용하기 위한 작업
  - AWS SDK와 DisableBaseline 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 DisableControl 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 EnableBaseline 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 EnableControl 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 GetBaselineOperation 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 GetControlOperation 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 ListBaselines 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 ListEnabledBaselines 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 ListEnabledControls 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 ListLandingZones 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 ResetEnabledBaseline 함께 사용

안녕하세요 AWS Control Tower

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS Control Tower의 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using Amazon.ControlTower;
using Amazon.ControlTower.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
```

```
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Debug;
using LogLevel = Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.LogLevel;

namespace ControlTowerActions;

/// <summary>
/// A class that introduces the AWS Control Tower by listing the
/// available baselines for the account.
/// </summary>
public class HelloControlTower
{
    private static ILogger logger = null!;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for AWS Control Tower.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonControlTower>()
            )
            .Build();

        logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
            .CreateLogger<HelloControlTower>();

        var amazonClient =
 host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonControlTower>();

        Console.Clear();
        Console.WriteLine("Hello, AWS Control Tower! Let's list available
 baselines:");
        Console.WriteLine();

        var baselines = new List<BaselineSummary>();

        try
```

```
        {
            var baselinesPaginator = amazonClient.Paginators.ListBaselines(new
 ListBaselinesRequest());

            await foreach (var response in baselinesPaginator.Responses)
            {
                baselines.AddRange(response.Baselines);
            }

            Console.WriteLine($"{baselines.Count} baseline(s) retrieved.");
            foreach (var baseline in baselines)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"\t{baseline.Name}");
            }
        }
        catch (Amazon.ControlTower.Model.AccessDeniedException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Access denied. Please ensure you have the
 necessary permissions.");
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred: {ex.Message}");
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 ListBaselinesAWS SDK for .NET 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import boto3
```

```
from typing import Any, List


def hello_controltower(controltower_client: Any) -> None:
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an AWS Control Tower client
    and list all available baselines.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.

    :param controltower_client: A Boto3 AWS Control Tower Client object. This
 object wraps
                                the low-level AWS Control Tower service API.
    """
    print("Hello, AWS Control Tower! Let's list available baselines:\n")
    paginator = controltower_client.get_paginator("list_baselines")
    page_iterator = paginator.paginate()

    baseline_names: List[str] = []
    try:
        for page in page_iterator:
            for baseline in page["baselines"]:
                baseline_names.append(baseline["name"])

        print(f"{len(baseline_names)} baseline(s) retrieved.")
        for baseline_name in baseline_names:
            print(f"\t{baseline_name}")

    except controltower_client.exceptions.AccessDeniedException:
        print("Access denied. Please ensure you have the necessary permissions.")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"An error occurred: {str(e)}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    hello_controltower(boto3.client("controltower"))
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListBaselines를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK를 AWS Control Tower 사용하여의 기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 랜딩 존을 나열합니다.
- 기준을 나열, 활성화, 가져오기, 재설정 및 비활성화합니다.
- 제어를 나열, 활성화, 가져오기 및 비활성화합니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

AWS Control Tower 기능을 보여주는 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
using Amazon.ControlCatalog;
using Amazon.ControlTower;
using Amazon.ControlTower.Model;
using Amazon.Organizations;
using Amazon.Organizations.Model;
using Amazon.SecurityToken;
using Amazon.SecurityToken.Model;
using ControlTowerActions;
using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;

namespace ControlTowerBasics;

/// <summary>
/// Scenario class for AWS Control Tower basics.
/// </summary>
public class ControlTowerBasics
{
    public static bool isInteractive = true;
    public static ILogger logger = null!;
    public static IAmazonOrganizations? orgClient = null;
    public static IAmazonSecurityTokenService? stsClient = null;
    public static ControlTowerWrapper? wrapper = null;
```

```
    private static string? ouArn;
    private static bool useLandingZone = false;

    /// <summary>
    /// Main entry point for the AWS Control Tower basics scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="args">Command line arguments.</param>
    public static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonControlTower>()
                .AddAWSService<IAmazonControlCatalog>()
                .AddAWSService<IAmazonOrganizations>()
                .AddAWSService<IAmazonSecurityTokenService>()
                .AddTransient<ControlTowerWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
            .CreateLogger<ControlTowerBasics>();

        wrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<ControlTowerWrapper>();
        orgClient = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonOrganizations>();
        stsClient =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonSecurityTokenService>();

        await RunScenario();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Runs the example scenario.
    /// </summary>
    public static async Task RunScenario()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 88));
        Console.WriteLine("\tWelcome to the AWS Control Tower with ControlCatalog
example scenario.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 88));
        Console.WriteLine("This demo will walk you through working with AWS
Control Tower for landing zones,");
        Console.WriteLine("managing baselines, and working with controls.");

        try
```

```
        {
            var accountId = (await stsClient!.GetCallerIdentityAsync(new
 GetCallerIdentityRequest())).Account;
            Console.WriteLine($"\nAccount ID: {accountId}");

            Console.WriteLine("\nSome demo operations require the use of a
 landing zone.");
            Console.WriteLine("You can use an existing landing zone or opt out of
 these operations in the demo.");
            Console.WriteLine("For instructions on how to set up a landing
 zone,");
            Console.WriteLine("see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/controltower/
latest/userguide/getting-started-from-console.html");

            // List available landing zones
            var landingZones = await wrapper!.ListLandingZonesAsync();
            if (landingZones.Count > 0)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("\nAvailable Landing Zones:");
                for (int i = 0; i < landingZones.Count; i++)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"{i + 1}. {landingZones[i].Arn}");
                }

                Console.Write($"\nDo you want to use the first landing zone in
 the list ({landingZones[0].Arn})? (y/n): ");
                if (GetUserConfirmation())
                {
                    useLandingZone = true;
                    Console.WriteLine($"Using landing zone:
 {landingZones[0].Arn}");
                    ouArn = await SetupOrganizationAsync();
                }
            }

            // Managing Baselines
            Console.WriteLine("\nManaging Baselines:");
            var baselines = await wrapper.ListBaselinesAsync();
            Console.WriteLine("\nListing available Baselines:");
            BaselineSummary? controlTowerBaseline = null;
            foreach (var baseline in baselines)
            {
                if (baseline.Name == "AWSControlTowerBaseline")
                    controlTowerBaseline = baseline;
```

```
                Console.WriteLine($"  - {baseline.Name}");
            }

            EnabledBaselineSummary? identityCenterBaseline = null;
            string? baselineArn = null;

            if (useLandingZone && ouArn != null)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("\nListing enabled baselines:");
                var enabledBaselines = await wrapper.ListEnabledBaselinesAsync();
                foreach (var baseline in enabledBaselines)
                {
                    if (baseline.BaselineIdentifier.Contains("baseline/
LN25R72TTG6IGPTQ"))
                        identityCenterBaseline = baseline;
                    Console.WriteLine($"  - {baseline.BaselineIdentifier}");
                }

                if (controlTowerBaseline != null)
                {
                    Console.Write("\nDo you want to enable the Control Tower
 Baseline? (y/n): ");
                    if (GetUserConfirmation())
                    {
                        Console.WriteLine("\nEnabling Control Tower Baseline.");
                        var icBaselineArn = identityCenterBaseline?.Arn;
                        baselineArn = await wrapper.EnableBaselineAsync(ouArn,
                            controlTowerBaseline.Arn, "4.0", icBaselineArn ??
 "");
                        var alreadyEnabled = false;
                        if (baselineArn != null)
                        {
                            Console.WriteLine($"Enabled baseline ARN:
 {baselineArn}");
                        }
                        else
                        {
                            // Find the enabled baseline
                            foreach (var enabled in enabledBaselines)
                            {
                                if (enabled.BaselineIdentifier ==
 controlTowerBaseline.Arn)
                                {
                                    baselineArn = enabled.Arn;
```

```
                                    break;
                                }
                            }

                            alreadyEnabled = true;
                            Console.WriteLine("No change, the selected baseline
was already enabled.");
                        }

                        if (baselineArn != null)
                        {
                            Console.Write("\nDo you want to reset the Control
Tower Baseline? (y/n): ");
                            if (GetUserConfirmation())
                            {
                                Console.WriteLine($"\nResetting Control Tower
Baseline: {baselineArn}");
                                var operationId = await
wrapper.ResetEnabledBaselineAsync(baselineArn);
                                Console.WriteLine($"Reset baseline operation id:
{operationId}");
                            }

                            Console.Write("\nDo you want to disable the Control
Tower Baseline? (y/n): ");
                            if (GetUserConfirmation())
                            {
                                Console.WriteLine($"Disabling baseline ARN:
{baselineArn}");
                                var operationId = await
wrapper.DisableBaselineAsync(baselineArn);
                                Console.WriteLine($"Disabled baseline operation
id: {operationId}");
                                if (alreadyEnabled)
                                {
                                    Console.WriteLine($"\nRe-enabling Control
Tower Baseline: {baselineArn}");
                                    // Re-enable the Control Tower baseline if it
was originally enabled.
                                    await wrapper.EnableBaselineAsync(ouArn,
                                        controlTowerBaseline.Arn, "4.0",
icBaselineArn ?? "");
                                }
                            }
```

```
                        }
                    }
                }
            }

            // Managing Controls
            Console.WriteLine("\nManaging Controls:");
            var controls = await wrapper.ListControlsAsync();
            Console.WriteLine("\nListing first 5 available Controls:");
            for (int i = 0; i < Math.Min(5, controls.Count); i++)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{i + 1}. {controls[i].Name} -
 {controls[i].Arn}");
            }

            if (useLandingZone && ouArn != null)
            {
                var enabledControls = await
 wrapper.ListEnabledControlsAsync(ouArn);
                Console.WriteLine("\nListing enabled controls:");
                for (int i = 0; i < enabledControls.Count; i++)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"{i + 1}.
 {enabledControls[i].ControlIdentifier}");
                }

                // Find first non-enabled control
                var enabledControlArns = enabledControls.Select(c =>
 c.Arn).ToHashSet();
                var controlArn = controls.FirstOrDefault(c => !
enabledControlArns.Contains(c.Arn))?.Arn;

                if (controlArn != null)
                {
                    Console.Write($"\nDo you want to enable the control
 {controlArn}? (y/n): ");
                    if (GetUserConfirmation())
                    {
                        Console.WriteLine($"\nEnabling control: {controlArn}");
                        var operationId = await
 wrapper.EnableControlAsync(controlArn, ouArn);
                        if (operationId != null)
                        {
```

```
                            Console.WriteLine($"Enabled control with operation
id: {operationId}");

                            Console.Write("\nDo you want to disable the control?
(y/n): ");
                            if (GetUserConfirmation())
                            {
                                Console.WriteLine("\nDisabling the control...");
                                var disableOpId = await
wrapper.DisableControlAsync(controlArn, ouArn);
                                Console.WriteLine($"Disable operation ID:
{disableOpId}");
                            }
                        }
                    }
                }
            }

            Console.WriteLine("\nThis concludes the example scenario.");
            Console.WriteLine("Thanks for watching!");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 88));
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            logger.LogError(ex, "An error occurred during the Control Tower
scenario.");
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred: {ex.Message}");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Sets up AWS Organizations and creates or finds a Sandbox OU.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the Sandbox organizational unit.</returns>
    private static async Task<string> SetupOrganizationAsync()
    {
        Console.WriteLine("\nChecking organization status...");

        try
        {
            var orgResponse = await orgClient!.DescribeOrganizationAsync(new
DescribeOrganizationRequest());
            var orgId = orgResponse.Organization.Id;
            Console.WriteLine($"Account is part of organization: {orgId}");
```

```
        }
        catch (AWSOrganizationsNotInUseException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("No organization found. Creating a new
organization...");
            var createResponse = await orgClient!.CreateOrganizationAsync(new
CreateOrganizationRequest { FeatureSet = OrganizationFeatureSet.ALL });
            var orgId = createResponse.Organization.Id;
            Console.WriteLine($"Created new organization: {orgId}");
        }

        // Look for Sandbox OU
        var roots = await orgClient.ListRootsAsync(new ListRootsRequest());
        var rootId = roots.Roots[0].Id;

        Console.WriteLine("Checking for Sandbox OU...");
        var ous = await orgClient.ListOrganizationalUnitsForParentAsync(new
ListOrganizationalUnitsForParentRequest { ParentId = rootId });
        var sandboxOu = ous.OrganizationalUnits.FirstOrDefault(ou => ou.Name ==
"Sandbox");

        if (sandboxOu == null)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Creating Sandbox OU...");
            var createOuResponse = await
orgClient.CreateOrganizationalUnitAsync(new CreateOrganizationalUnitRequest
{ ParentId = rootId, Name = "Sandbox" });
            sandboxOu = createOuResponse.OrganizationalUnit;
            Console.WriteLine($"Created new Sandbox OU: {sandboxOu.Id}");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Found existing Sandbox OU: {sandboxOu.Id}");
        }

        return sandboxOu.Arn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Gets user confirmation by waiting for input or returning true if not
interactive.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>True if user enters 'y' or if isInteractive is false, otherwise
false.</returns>
```

```
    private static bool GetUserConfirmation()
    {
        return Console.ReadLine()?.ToLower() == "y" || !isInteractive;
    }
}
```

Aurora 작업을 관리하기 위해 시나리오가 직접적으로 호출하는 래퍼 메서드.

```
using Amazon.ControlCatalog;
using Amazon.ControlCatalog.Model;
using Amazon.ControlTower;
using Amazon.ControlTower.Model;
using ValidationException = Amazon.ControlTower.Model.ValidationException;

namespace ControlTowerActions;

/// <summary>
/// Methods to perform AWS Control Tower actions.
/// </summary>
public class ControlTowerWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonControlTower _controlTowerService;
    private readonly IAmazonControlCatalog _controlCatalogService;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the wrapper class containing AWS Control Tower actions.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="controlTowerService">The AWS Control Tower client object.</
param>
    /// <param name="controlCatalogService">The AWS Control Catalog client
 object.</param>
    public ControlTowerWrapper(IAmazonControlTower controlTowerService,
 IAmazonControlCatalog controlCatalogService)
    {
        _controlTowerService = controlTowerService;
        _controlCatalogService = controlCatalogService;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List the AWS Control Tower landing zones for an account.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of LandingZoneSummary objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<LandingZoneSummary>> ListLandingZonesAsync()
    {
        try
        {
            var landingZones = new List<LandingZoneSummary>();

            var landingZonesPaginator =
_controlTowerService.Paginators.ListLandingZones(new ListLandingZonesRequest());

            await foreach (var response in landingZonesPaginator.Responses)
            {
                landingZones.AddRange(response.LandingZones);
            }

            return landingZones;
        }
        catch (AmazonControlTowerException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't list landing zones. Here's why:
{ex.ErrorCode}: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List all baselines.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of baseline summaries.</returns>
    public async Task<List<BaselineSummary>> ListBaselinesAsync()
    {
        try
        {
            var baselines = new List<BaselineSummary>();

            var baselinesPaginator =
_controlTowerService.Paginators.ListBaselines(new ListBaselinesRequest());

            await foreach (var response in baselinesPaginator.Responses)
            {
                baselines.AddRange(response.Baselines);
            }
```

```
            return baselines;
        }
        catch (AmazonControlTowerException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't list baselines. Here's why:
{ex.ErrorCode}: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List all enabled baselines.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of enabled baseline summaries.</returns>
    public async Task<List<EnabledBaselineSummary>> ListEnabledBaselinesAsync()
    {
        try
        {
            var enabledBaselines = new List<EnabledBaselineSummary>();

            var enabledBaselinesPaginator =
_controlTowerService.Paginators.ListEnabledBaselines(new
ListEnabledBaselinesRequest());

            await foreach (var response in enabledBaselinesPaginator.Responses)
            {
                enabledBaselines.AddRange(response.EnabledBaselines);
            }

            return enabledBaselines;
        }
        catch (AmazonControlTowerException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't list enabled baselines. Here's why:
{ex.ErrorCode}: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Enable a baseline for the specified target.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="targetIdentifier">The ARN of the target.</param>
    /// <param name="baselineIdentifier">The identifier of baseline to enable.</
param>
    /// <param name="baselineVersion">The version of baseline to enable.</param>
    /// <param name="identityCenterBaseline">The identifier of identity center
 baseline if it is enabled.</param>
    /// <returns>The enabled baseline ARN or null if already enabled.</returns>
    public async Task<string?> EnableBaselineAsync(string targetIdentifier,
 string baselineIdentifier, string baselineVersion, string
 identityCenterBaseline)
    {
        try
        {
            var parameters = new List<EnabledBaselineParameter>
            {
                new EnabledBaselineParameter
                {
                    Key = "IdentityCenterEnabledBaselineArn",
                    Value = identityCenterBaseline
                }
            };

            var request = new EnableBaselineRequest
            {
                BaselineIdentifier = baselineIdentifier,
                BaselineVersion = baselineVersion,
                TargetIdentifier = targetIdentifier,
                Parameters = parameters
            };

            var response = await
 _controlTowerService.EnableBaselineAsync(request);
            var operationId = response.OperationIdentifier;

            // Wait for operation to complete
            while (true)
            {
                var status = await GetBaselineOperationAsync(operationId);
                Console.WriteLine($"Baseline operation status: {status}");
                if (status == BaselineOperationStatus.SUCCEEDED || status ==
 BaselineOperationStatus.FAILED)
                {
                    break;
```

```
                }
                await Task.Delay(30000); // Wait 30 seconds
            }

            return response.Arn;
        }
        catch (ValidationException ex) when (ex.Message.Contains("already
enabled"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Baseline is already enabled for this target");
            return null;
        }
        catch (AmazonControlTowerException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't enable baseline. Here's why:
{ex.ErrorCode}: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Disable a baseline for a specific target and wait for the operation to
complete.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="enabledBaselineIdentifier">The identifier of the baseline to
disable.</param>
    /// <returns>The operation ID or null if there was a conflict.</returns>
    public async Task<string?> DisableBaselineAsync(string
enabledBaselineIdentifier)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new DisableBaselineRequest
            {
                EnabledBaselineIdentifier = enabledBaselineIdentifier
            };

            var response = await
_controlTowerService.DisableBaselineAsync(request);
            var operationId = response.OperationIdentifier;

            // Wait for operation to complete
            while (true)
```

```
            {
                var status = await GetBaselineOperationAsync(operationId);
                Console.WriteLine($"Baseline operation status: {status}");
                if (status == BaselineOperationStatus.SUCCEEDED || status ==
BaselineOperationStatus.FAILED)
                {
                    break;
                }
                await Task.Delay(30000); // Wait 30 seconds
            }

            return operationId;
        }
        catch (ConflictException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Conflict disabling baseline: {ex.Message}.
Skipping disable step.");
            return null;
        }
        catch (AmazonControlTowerException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't disable baseline. Here's why:
{ex.ErrorCode}: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Reset an enabled baseline for a specific target.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="enabledBaselineIdentifier">The identifier of the enabled
baseline to reset.</param>
    /// <returns>The operation ID.</returns>
    public async Task<string> ResetEnabledBaselineAsync(string
enabledBaselineIdentifier)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new ResetEnabledBaselineRequest
            {
                EnabledBaselineIdentifier = enabledBaselineIdentifier
            };
```

```
            var response = await
_controlTowerService.ResetEnabledBaselineAsync(request);
            var operationId = response.OperationIdentifier;

            // Wait for operation to complete
            while (true)
            {
                var status = await GetBaselineOperationAsync(operationId);
                Console.WriteLine($"Baseline operation status: {status}");
                if (status == BaselineOperationStatus.SUCCEEDED || status ==
BaselineOperationStatus.FAILED)
                {
                    break;
                }
                await Task.Delay(30000); // Wait 30 seconds
            }

            return operationId;
        }
        catch (Amazon.ControlTower.Model.ResourceNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Target not found, unable to reset enabled
baseline.");
            throw;
        }
        catch (AmazonControlTowerException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't reset enabled baseline. Here's why:
{ex.ErrorCode}: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get the status of a baseline operation.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="operationId">The ID of the baseline operation.</param>
    /// <returns>The operation status.</returns>
    public async Task<BaselineOperationStatus> GetBaselineOperationAsync(string
operationId)
    {
        try
        {
```

```
            var request = new GetBaselineOperationRequest
            {
                OperationIdentifier = operationId
            };

            var response = await
_controlTowerService.GetBaselineOperationAsync(request);
            return response.BaselineOperation.Status;
        }
        catch (Amazon.ControlTower.Model.ResourceNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Operation not found.");
            throw;
        }
        catch (AmazonControlTowerException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't get baseline operation status. Here's
why: {ex.ErrorCode}: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List enabled controls for a target organizational unit.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="targetIdentifier">The target organizational unit
identifier.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of enabled control summaries.</returns>
    public async Task<List<EnabledControlSummary>>
ListEnabledControlsAsync(string targetIdentifier)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new ListEnabledControlsRequest
            {
                TargetIdentifier = targetIdentifier
            };

            var enabledControls = new List<EnabledControlSummary>();

            var enabledControlsPaginator =
_controlTowerService.Paginators.ListEnabledControls(request);
```

```
            await foreach (var response in enabledControlsPaginator.Responses)
            {
                enabledControls.AddRange(response.EnabledControls);
            }

            return enabledControls;
        }
        catch (Amazon.ControlTower.Model.ResourceNotFoundException ex) when
(ex.Message.Contains("not registered with AWS Control Tower"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine("AWS Control Tower must be enabled to work with
enabling controls.");
            return new List<EnabledControlSummary>();
        }
        catch (AmazonControlTowerException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't list enabled controls. Here's why:
{ex.ErrorCode}: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Enable a control for a specified target.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="controlArn">The ARN of the control to enable.</param>
    /// <param name="targetIdentifier">The identifier of the target (e.g., OU
ARN).</param>
    /// <returns>The operation ID or null if already enabled.</returns>
    public async Task<string?> EnableControlAsync(string controlArn, string
targetIdentifier)
    {
        try
        {
            Console.WriteLine(controlArn);
            Console.WriteLine(targetIdentifier);

            var request = new EnableControlRequest
            {
                ControlIdentifier = controlArn,
                TargetIdentifier = targetIdentifier
            };
```

```
            var response = await
_controlTowerService.EnableControlAsync(request);
            var operationId = response.OperationIdentifier;

            // Wait for operation to complete
            while (true)
            {
                var status = await GetControlOperationAsync(operationId);
                Console.WriteLine($"Control operation status: {status}");
                if (status == ControlOperationStatus.SUCCEEDED || status ==
ControlOperationStatus.FAILED)
                {
                    break;
                }
                await Task.Delay(30000); // Wait 30 seconds
            }

            return operationId;
        }
        catch (Amazon.ControlTower.Model.ValidationException ex) when
(ex.Message.Contains("already enabled"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Control is already enabled for this target");
            return null;
        }
        catch (Amazon.ControlTower.Model.ResourceNotFoundException ex) when
(ex.Message.Contains("not registered with AWS Control Tower"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine("AWS Control Tower must be enabled to work with
enabling controls.");
            return null;
        }
        catch (AmazonControlTowerException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't enable control. Here's why:
{ex.ErrorCode}: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Disable a control for a specified target.
    /// </summary>
```

```
   /// <param name="controlArn">The ARN of the control to disable.</param>
   /// <param name="targetIdentifier">The identifier of the target (e.g., OU
ARN).</param>
   /// <returns>The operation ID.</returns>
   public async Task<string> DisableControlAsync(string controlArn, string
targetIdentifier)
   {
       try
       {
           var request = new DisableControlRequest
           {
               ControlIdentifier = controlArn,
               TargetIdentifier = targetIdentifier
           };

           var response = await
_controlTowerService.DisableControlAsync(request);
           var operationId = response.OperationIdentifier;

           // Wait for operation to complete
           while (true)
           {
               var status = await GetControlOperationAsync(operationId);
               Console.WriteLine($"Control operation status: {status}");
               if (status == ControlOperationStatus.SUCCEEDED || status ==
ControlOperationStatus.FAILED)
               {
                   break;
               }
               await Task.Delay(30000); // Wait 30 seconds
           }

           return operationId;
       }
       catch (Amazon.ControlTower.Model.ResourceNotFoundException)
       {
           Console.WriteLine("Control not found.");
           throw;
       }
       catch (AmazonControlTowerException ex)
       {
           Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't disable control. Here's why:
{ex.ErrorCode}: {ex.Message}");
           throw;
```

```
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get the status of a control operation.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="operationId">The ID of the control operation.</param>
    /// <returns>The operation status.</returns>
    public async Task<ControlOperationStatus> GetControlOperationAsync(string
operationId)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new GetControlOperationRequest
            {
                OperationIdentifier = operationId
            };

            var response = await
_controlTowerService.GetControlOperationAsync(request);
            return response.ControlOperation.Status;
        }
        catch (Amazon.ControlTower.Model.ResourceNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Operation not found.");
            throw;
        }
        catch (AmazonControlTowerException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't get control operation status. Here's
why: {ex.ErrorCode}: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List all controls in the Control Tower control catalog.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of control summaries.</returns>
    public async Task<List<ControlSummary>> ListControlsAsync()
    {
        try
```

```
        {
            var controls = new List<ControlSummary>();

            var controlsPaginator =
 _controlCatalogService.Paginators.ListControls(new
 Amazon.ControlCatalog.Model.ListControlsRequest());

            await foreach (var response in controlsPaginator.Responses)
            {
                controls.AddRange(response.Controls);
            }

            return controls;
        }
        catch (AmazonControlCatalogException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't list controls. Here's why:
 {ex.ErrorCode}: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - CreateLandingZone
  - DeleteLandingZone
  - DisableBaseline
  - DisableControl
  - EnableBaseline
  - EnableControl
  - GetControlOperation
  - GetLandingZoneOperation
  - ListBaselines
  - ListEnabledBaselines
  - ListEnabledControls

- ListLandingZones
- ResetEnabledBaseline

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

AWS Control Tower 기능을 보여주는 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
class ControlTowerScenario:
    IDENTITY_CENTER_BASELINE = "baseline/LN25R72TTG6IGPTQ"
    stack_name = ""

    def __init__(
        self, controltower_wrapper: ControlTowerWrapper, org_client: boto3.client
    ):
        """
        :param controltower_wrapper: An instance of the ControlTowerWrapper
 class.
        :param org_client: A Boto3 Organization client.
        """
        self.controltower_wrapper = controltower_wrapper
        self.org_client = org_client
        self.stack = None
        self.ou_id = None
        self.ou_arn = None
        self.account_id = None
        self.landing_zone_id = None
        self.use_landing_zone = False

    def run_scenario(self) -> None:
        print("-" * 88)
        print(
            "\tWelcome to the AWS Control Tower with ControlCatalog example
 scenario."
```

```
        )
        print("-" * 88)

        print(
            "This demo will walk you through working with AWS Control Tower for
 landing zones,\n"
            "managing baselines, and working with controls."
        )

        self.account_id = boto3.client("sts").get_caller_identity()["Account"]

        print(
            "Some demo operations require the use of a landing zone. "
            "\nYou can use an existing landing zone or opt out of these
 operations in the demo."
            "\nFor instructions on how to set up a landing zone, "
            "\nsee https://docs.aws.amazon.com/controltower/latest/userguide/
getting-started-from-console.html"
        )
        # List available landing zones
        landing_zones = self.controltower_wrapper.list_landing_zones()
        if landing_zones:
            print("\nAvailable Landing Zones:")
            for i, lz in enumerate(landing_zones, 1):
                print(f"{i} {lz['arn']}})")

            # Ask if user wants to use the first landing zone in the list
            if q.ask(
                f"Do you want to use the first landing zone in the list
 ({landing_zones[0]['arn']})? (y/n) ",
                q.is_yesno,
            ):
                self.use_landing_zone = True
                self.landing_zone_id = landing_zones[0]["arn"]
                print(f"Using landing zone ID: {self.landing_zone_id})")
                # Set up organization and get Sandbox OU ID.
                sandbox_ou_id = self.setup_organization()
                # Store the OU ID for use in the CloudFormation template.
                self.ou_id = sandbox_ou_id
            elif q.ask(
                f"Do you want to use a different existing Landing Zone for this
 demo? (y/n) ",
                q.is_yesno,
            ):
```

```
                self.use_landing_zone = True
                self.landing_zone_id = q.ask("Enter landing zone id: ",
q.non_empty)
                # Set up organization and get Sandbox OU ID.
                sandbox_ou_id = self.setup_organization()
                # Store the OU ID for use in the CloudFormation template.
                self.ou_id = sandbox_ou_id

        # List and Enable Baseline.
        print("\nManaging Baselines:")
        control_tower_baseline = None
        identity_center_baseline = None
        baselines = self.controltower_wrapper.list_baselines()
        print("\nListing available Baselines:")
        for baseline in baselines:
            if baseline["name"] == "AWSControlTowerBaseline":
                control_tower_baseline = baseline
            print(f"{baseline['name']}")

        if self.use_landing_zone:
            print("\nListing enabled baselines:")
            enabled_baselines =
self.controltower_wrapper.list_enabled_baselines()
            for baseline in enabled_baselines:
                # If the Identity Center baseline is enabled, the identifier must
be used for other baselines.
                if self.IDENTITY_CENTER_BASELINE in
baseline["baselineIdentifier"]:
                    identity_center_baseline = baseline
                print(f"{baseline['baselineIdentifier']}")

            if q.ask(
                f"Do you want to enable the Control Tower Baseline? (y/n) ",
                q.is_yesno,
            ):
                print("\nEnabling Control Tower Baseline.")
                ic_baseline_arn = (
                    identity_center_baseline["arn"]
                    if identity_center_baseline
                    else None
                )
                baseline_arn = self.controltower_wrapper.enable_baseline(
                    self.ou_arn, ic_baseline_arn, control_tower_baseline["arn"],
"4.0"
```

```
                )
                if baseline_arn:
                    print(f"Enabled baseline ARN: {baseline_arn}")
                else:
                    # Find the enabled baseline so we can reset it.
                    for enabled_baseline in enabled_baselines:
                        if (
                            enabled_baseline["baselineIdentifier"]
                            == control_tower_baseline["arn"]
                        ):
                            baseline_arn = enabled_baseline["arn"]
                    print("No change, the selected baseline was already
enabled.")

                if q.ask(
                    f"Do you want to reset the Control Tower Baseline? (y/n) ",
                    q.is_yesno,
                ):
                    print(f"\nResetting Control Tower Baseline. {baseline_arn}")
                    operation_id =
self.controltower_wrapper.reset_enabled_baseline(
                        baseline_arn
                    )
                    print(f"\nReset baseline operation id {operation_id}.")

                if baseline_arn and q.ask(
                    f"Do you want to disable the Control Tower Baseline? (y/n) ",
                    q.is_yesno,
                ):
                    print(f"Disabling baseline ARN: {baseline_arn}")
                    operation_id = self.controltower_wrapper.disable_baseline(
                        baseline_arn
                    )
                    print(f"\nDisabled baseline operation id {operation_id}.")

                    # Re-enable the baseline for the next step.
                    print("\nEnabling Control Tower Baseline.")
                    self.controltower_wrapper.enable_baseline(
                        self.ou_arn,
                        ic_baseline_arn,
                        control_tower_baseline["arn"],
                        "4.0",
                    )
```

```
        # List and Enable Controls.
        print("\nManaging Controls:")
        controls = self.controltower_wrapper.list_controls()
        print("\nListing first 5 available Controls:")
        for i, control in enumerate(controls[:5], 1):
            print(f"{i}. {control['Name']} - {control['Arn']}")

        if self.use_landing_zone:
            target_ou = self.ou_arn
            enabled_controls = self.controltower_wrapper.list_enabled_controls(
                target_ou
            )
            print("\nListing enabled controls:")
            for i, control in enumerate(enabled_controls, 1):
                print(f"{i}. {control['controlIdentifier']}")

            # Enable first non-enabled control as an example.
            enabled_control_arns = [control["arn"] for control in
enabled_controls]
            control_arn = next(
                control["Arn"]
                for control in controls
                if control["Arn"] not in enabled_control_arns
            )

            if control_arn and q.ask(
                f"Do you want to enable the control {control_arn}? (y/n) ",
                q.is_yesno,
            ):
                print(f"\nEnabling control: {control_arn}")
                operation_id = self.controltower_wrapper.enable_control(
                    control_arn, target_ou
                )

                if operation_id:
                    print(f"Enabled control with operation id {operation_id}")

            if control_arn and q.ask(
                f"Do you want to disable the control? (y/n) ",
                q.is_yesno,
            ):
                print("\nDisabling the control...")
                operation_id = self.controltower_wrapper.disable_control(
                    control_arn, target_ou
```

```
                )
                print(f"Disable operation ID: {operation_id}")

        print("\nThis concludes the example scenario.")

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

    def setup_organization(self):
        """
        Checks if the current account is part of an organization and creates one
if needed.
        Also ensures a Sandbox OU exists and returns its ID.

        :return: The ID of the Sandbox OU
        """
        print("\nChecking organization status...")

        try:
            # Check if account is part of an organization
            org_response = self.org_client.describe_organization()
            org_id = org_response["Organization"]["Id"]
            print(f"Account is part of organization: {org_id}")

        except ClientError as error:
            if error.response["Error"]["Code"] ==
"AWSOrganizationsNotInUseException":
                print("No organization found. Creating a new organization...")
                try:
                    create_response = self.org_client.create_organization(
                        FeatureSet="ALL"
                    )
                    org_id = create_response["Organization"]["Id"]
                    print(f"Created new organization: {org_id}")

                    # Wait for organization to be available.
                    waiter = self.org_client.get_waiter("organization_active")
                    waiter.wait(
                        Organization=org_id,
                        WaiterConfig={"Delay": 5, "MaxAttempts": 12},
                    )

                except ClientError as create_error:
                    logger.error(
```

```
                        "Couldn't create organization. Here's why: %s: %s",
                        create_error.response["Error"]["Code"],
                        create_error.response["Error"]["Message"],
                    )
                    raise
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't describe organization. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    error.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    error.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise

        # Look for Sandbox OU.
        sandbox_ou_id = None
        paginator = self.org_client.get_paginator(
            "list_organizational_units_for_parent"
        )

        try:
            # Get root ID first.
            roots = self.org_client.list_roots()["Roots"]
            if not roots:
                raise ValueError("No root found in organization")
            root_id = roots[0]["Id"]

            # Search for existing Sandbox OU.
            print("Checking for Sandbox OU...")
            for page in paginator.paginate(ParentId=root_id):
                for ou in page["OrganizationalUnits"]:
                    if ou["Name"] == "Sandbox":
                        sandbox_ou_id = ou["Id"]
                        self.ou_arn = ou["Arn"]
                        print(f"Found existing Sandbox OU: {sandbox_ou_id}")
                        break
                if sandbox_ou_id:
                    break

            # Create Sandbox OU if it doesn't exist.
            if not sandbox_ou_id:
                print("Creating Sandbox OU...")
                create_ou_response = self.org_client.create_organizational_unit(
                    ParentId=root_id, Name="Sandbox"
                )
```

```
                sandbox_ou_id = create_ou_response["OrganizationalUnit"]["Id"]
                print(f"Created new Sandbox OU: {sandbox_ou_id}")

                # Wait for OU to be available.
                waiter = self.org_client.get_waiter("organizational_unit_active")
                waiter.wait(
                    OrganizationalUnitId=sandbox_ou_id,
                    WaiterConfig={"Delay": 5, "MaxAttempts": 12},
                )

        except ClientError as error:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't set up Sandbox OU. Here's why: %s: %s",
                error.response["Error"]["Code"],
                error.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise

        return sandbox_ou_id


if __name__ == "__main__":
    try:
        org = boto3.client("organizations")
        control_tower_wrapper = ControlTowerWrapper.from_client()

        scenario = ControlTowerScenario(control_tower_wrapper, org)
        scenario.run_scenario()
    except Exception:
        logging.exception("Something went wrong with the scenario.")



class ControlTowerWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Control Tower and Control Catalog functionality."""

    def __init__(
        self, controltower_client: boto3.client, controlcatalog_client:
 boto3.client
    ):
        """
        :param controltower_client: A Boto3 Amazon ControlTower client.
        :param controlcatalog_client: A Boto3 Amazon ControlCatalog client.
        """
```

```
        self.controltower_client = controltower_client
        self.controlcatalog_client = controlcatalog_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        controltower_client = boto3.client("controltower")
        controlcatalog_client = boto3.client("controlcatalog")
        return cls(controltower_client, controlcatalog_client)


    def list_baselines(self):
        """
        Lists all baselines.

        :return: List of baselines.
        :raises ClientError: If the listing operation fails.
        """
        try:
            paginator = self.controltower_client.get_paginator("list_baselines")
            baselines = []
            for page in paginator.paginate():
                baselines.extend(page["baselines"])
            return baselines

        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AccessDeniedException":
                logger.error(
                    "Access denied. Please ensure you have the necessary
permissions."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't list baselines. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise


    def enable_baseline(
        self,
        target_identifier: str,
        identity_center_baseline: str,
        baseline_identifier: str,
```

```
        baseline_version: str,
    ):
        """
        Enables a baseline for the specified target if it's not already enabled.

        :param target_identifier: The ARN of the target.
        :param baseline_identifier: The identifier of baseline to enable.
        :param identity_center_baseline: The identifier of identity center
baseline if it is enabled.
        :param baseline_version: The version of baseline to enable.
        :return: The enabled baseline ARN or None if already enabled.
        :raises ClientError: If enabling the baseline fails for reasons other
than it being already enabled.
        """
        try:
            response = self.controltower_client.enable_baseline(
                baselineIdentifier=baseline_identifier,
                baselineVersion=baseline_version,
                targetIdentifier=target_identifier,
                parameters=[
                    {
                        "key": "IdentityCenterEnabledBaselineArn",
                        "value": identity_center_baseline,
                    }
                ],
            )

            operation_id = response["operationIdentifier"]
            while True:
                status = self.get_baseline_operation(operation_id)
                print(f"Baseline operation status: {status}")
                if status in ["SUCCEEDED", "FAILED"]:
                    break
                time.sleep(30)

            return response["arn"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ValidationException":
                if "already enabled" in err.response["Error"]["Message"]:
                    print("Baseline is already enabled for this target")
                    return None
                else:
                    print(
```

```
                        "Unable to enable baseline due to validation exception:
%s: %s",
                        err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                        err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                    )
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't enable baseline. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def list_controls(self):
        """
        Lists all controls in the Control Tower control catalog.

        :return: List of controls.
        :raises ClientError: If the listing operation fails.
        """
        try:
            paginator = self.controlcatalog_client.get_paginator("list_controls")
            controls = []
            for page in paginator.paginate():
                controls.extend(page["Controls"])
            return controls

        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AccessDeniedException":
                logger.error(
                    "Access denied. Please ensure you have the necessary
permissions."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't list controls. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise


    def enable_control(self, control_arn: str, target_identifier: str):
        """
```

```
        Enables a control for a specified target.

        :param control_arn: The ARN of the control to enable.
        :param target_identifier: The identifier of the target (e.g., OU ARN).
        :return: The operation ID.
        :raises ClientError: If enabling the control fails.
        """
        try:
            print(control_arn)
            print(target_identifier)
            response = self.controltower_client.enable_control(
                controlIdentifier=control_arn, targetIdentifier=target_identifier
            )

            operation_id = response["operationIdentifier"]
            while True:
                status = self.get_control_operation(operation_id)
                print(f"Control operation status: {status}")
                if status in ["SUCCEEDED", "FAILED"]:
                    break
                time.sleep(30)

            return operation_id

        except ClientError as err:
            if (
                err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ValidationException"
                and "already enabled" in err.response["Error"]["Message"]
            ):
                logger.info("Control is already enabled for this target")
                return None
            elif (
                err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException"
                and "not registered with AWS Control Tower"
                in err.response["Error"]["Message"]
            ):
                logger.error("Control Tower must be enabled to work with
controls.")
                return None
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't enable control. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
```

```
            raise


    def get_control_operation(self, operation_id: str):
        """
        Gets the status of a control operation.

        :param operation_id: The ID of the control operation.
        :return: The operation status.
        :raises ClientError: If getting the operation status fails.
        """
        try:
            response = self.controltower_client.get_control_operation(
                operationIdentifier=operation_id
            )
            return response["controlOperation"]["status"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Operation not found.")
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get control operation status. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise


    def get_baseline_operation(self, operation_id: str):
        """
        Gets the status of a baseline operation.

        :param operation_id: The ID of the baseline operation.
        :return: The operation status.
        :raises ClientError: If getting the operation status fails.
        """
        try:
            response = self.controltower_client.get_baseline_operation(
                operationIdentifier=operation_id
            )
            return response["baselineOperation"]["status"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Operation not found.")
```

```
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get baseline operation status. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise


    def disable_control(self, control_arn: str, target_identifier: str):
        """
        Disables a control for a specified target.

        :param control_arn: The ARN of the control to disable.
        :param target_identifier: The identifier of the target (e.g., OU ARN).
        :return: The operation ID.
        :raises ClientError: If disabling the control fails.
        """
        try:
            response = self.controltower_client.disable_control(
                controlIdentifier=control_arn, targetIdentifier=target_identifier
            )

            operation_id = response["operationIdentifier"]
            while True:
                status = self.get_control_operation(operation_id)
                print(f"Control operation status: {status}")
                if status in ["SUCCEEDED", "FAILED"]:
                    break
                time.sleep(30)

            return operation_id
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Control not found.")
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't disable control. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

```
    def list_landing_zones(self):
        """
        Lists all landing zones.

        :return: List of landing zones.
        :raises ClientError: If the listing operation fails.
        """
        try:
            paginator =
self.controltower_client.get_paginator("list_landing_zones")
            landing_zones = []
            for page in paginator.paginate():
                landing_zones.extend(page["landingZones"])
            return landing_zones

        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AccessDeniedException":
                logger.error(
                    "Access denied. Please ensure you have the necessary
permissions."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't list landing zones. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise


    def list_enabled_baselines(self):
        """
        Lists all enabled baselines.

        :return: List of enabled baselines.
        :raises ClientError: If the listing operation fails.
        """
        try:
            paginator =
self.controltower_client.get_paginator("list_enabled_baselines")
            enabled_baselines = []
            for page in paginator.paginate():
                enabled_baselines.extend(page["enabledBaselines"])
            return enabled_baselines
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Target not found.")
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't list enabled baselines. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise


    def reset_enabled_baseline(self, enabled_baseline_identifier: str):
        """
        Resets an enabled baseline for a specific target.

        :param enabled_baseline_identifier: The identifier of the enabled
baseline to reset.
        :return: The operation ID.
        :raises ClientError: If resetting the baseline fails.
        """
        try:
            response = self.controltower_client.reset_enabled_baseline(
                enabledBaselineIdentifier=enabled_baseline_identifier
            )
            operation_id = response["operationIdentifier"]
            while True:
                status = self.get_baseline_operation(operation_id)
                print(f"Baseline operation status: {status}")
                if status in ["SUCCEEDED", "FAILED"]:
                    break
                time.sleep(30)
            return operation_id
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Target not found.")
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't reset enabled baseline. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

```
    def disable_baseline(self, enabled_baseline_identifier: str):
        """
        Disables a baseline for a specific target and waits for the operation to
 complete.

        :param enabled_baseline_identifier: The identifier of the baseline to
 disable.
        :return: The operation ID.
        :raises ClientError: If disabling the baseline fails.
        """
        try:
            response = self.controltower_client.disable_baseline(
                enabledBaselineIdentifier=enabled_baseline_identifier
            )

            operation_id = response["operationIdentifier"]
            while True:
                status = self.get_baseline_operation(operation_id)
                print(f"Baseline operation status: {status}")
                if status in ["SUCCEEDED", "FAILED"]:
                    break
                time.sleep(30)

            return response["operationIdentifier"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ConflictException":
                print(
                    f"Conflict disabling baseline: {err.response['Error']
['Message']}. Skipping disable step."
                )
                return None
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't disable baseline. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise


    def list_enabled_controls(self, target_identifier: str):
        """
```

```
        Lists all enabled controls for a specific target.

        :param target_identifier: The identifier of the target (e.g., OU ARN).
        :return: List of enabled controls.
        :raises ClientError: If the listing operation fails.
        """
        enabled_controls = []
        try:
            paginator =
self.controltower_client.get_paginator("list_enabled_controls")

            for page in paginator.paginate(targetIdentifier=target_identifier):
                enabled_controls.extend(page["enabledControls"])
            return enabled_controls

        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AccessDeniedException":
                logger.error(
                    "Access denied. Please ensure you have the necessary
permissions."
                )
                return enabled_controls
            elif (
                err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException"
                and "not registered with AWS Control Tower"
                in err.response["Error"]["Message"]
            ):
                logger.error("Control Tower must be enabled to work with
controls.")
                return enabled_controls
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't list enabled controls. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.

- CreateLandingZone
- DeleteLandingZone
- DisableBaseline
- DisableControl
- EnableBaseline
- EnableControl
- GetControlOperation
- GetLandingZoneOperation
- ListBaselines
- ListEnabledBaselines
- ListEnabledControls
- ListLandingZones
- ResetEnabledBaseline

AWS SDKs AWS Control Tower 를 사용하기 위한 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 AWS Control Tower 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 AWS Control Tower API 참조를 참조하세요.

예시

- AWS SDK와 DisableBaseline 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DisableControl 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 EnableBaseline 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 EnableControl 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 GetBaselineOperation 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 GetControlOperation 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 ListBaselines 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 ListEnabledBaselines 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 ListEnabledControls 함께 사용

- AWS SDK와 ListLandingZones 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 ResetEnabledBaseline 함께 사용

AWS SDK와 **DisableBaseline** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DisableBaseline의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Disable a baseline for a specific target and wait for the operation to
complete.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="enabledBaselineIdentifier">The identifier of the baseline to
disable.</param>
    /// <returns>The operation ID or null if there was a conflict.</returns>
    public async Task<string?> DisableBaselineAsync(string
enabledBaselineIdentifier)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new DisableBaselineRequest
            {
                EnabledBaselineIdentifier = enabledBaselineIdentifier
            };
```

```
            var response = await
_controlTowerService.DisableBaselineAsync(request);
            var operationId = response.OperationIdentifier;

            // Wait for operation to complete
            while (true)
            {
                var status = await GetBaselineOperationAsync(operationId);
                Console.WriteLine($"Baseline operation status: {status}");
                if (status == BaselineOperationStatus.SUCCEEDED || status ==
BaselineOperationStatus.FAILED)
                {
                    break;
                }
                await Task.Delay(30000); // Wait 30 seconds
            }

            return operationId;
        }
        catch (ConflictException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Conflict disabling baseline: {ex.Message}.
Skipping disable step.");
            return null;
        }
        catch (AmazonControlTowerException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't disable baseline. Here's why:
{ex.ErrorCode}: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DisableBaselineAWS SDK for .NET 을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ControlTowerWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Control Tower and Control Catalog functionality."""

    def __init__(
        self, controltower_client: boto3.client, controlcatalog_client:
 boto3.client
    ):
        """
        :param controltower_client: A Boto3 Amazon ControlTower client.
        :param controlcatalog_client: A Boto3 Amazon ControlCatalog client.
        """
        self.controltower_client = controltower_client
        self.controlcatalog_client = controlcatalog_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        controltower_client = boto3.client("controltower")
        controlcatalog_client = boto3.client("controlcatalog")
        return cls(controltower_client, controlcatalog_client)


    def disable_baseline(self, enabled_baseline_identifier: str):
        """
        Disables a baseline for a specific target and waits for the operation to
 complete.

        :param enabled_baseline_identifier: The identifier of the baseline to
 disable.
        :return: The operation ID.
        :raises ClientError: If disabling the baseline fails.
```

```
        """
        try:
            response = self.controltower_client.disable_baseline(
                enabledBaselineIdentifier=enabled_baseline_identifier
            )

            operation_id = response["operationIdentifier"]
            while True:
                status = self.get_baseline_operation(operation_id)
                print(f"Baseline operation status: {status}")
                if status in ["SUCCEEDED", "FAILED"]:
                    break
                time.sleep(30)

            return response["operationIdentifier"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ConflictException":
                print(
                    f"Conflict disabling baseline: {err.response['Error']
['Message']}. Skipping disable step."
                )
                return None
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't disable baseline. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DisableBaseline을 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK와 **DisableControl** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DisableControl의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /// <summary>
   /// Disable a control for a specified target.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="controlArn">The ARN of the control to disable.</param>
   /// <param name="targetIdentifier">The identifier of the target (e.g., OU
ARN).</param>
   /// <returns>The operation ID.</returns>
   public async Task<string> DisableControlAsync(string controlArn, string
targetIdentifier)
   {
       try
       {
           var request = new DisableControlRequest
           {
               ControlIdentifier = controlArn,
               TargetIdentifier = targetIdentifier
           };

           var response = await
_controlTowerService.DisableControlAsync(request);
           var operationId = response.OperationIdentifier;

           // Wait for operation to complete
           while (true)
           {
               var status = await GetControlOperationAsync(operationId);
               Console.WriteLine($"Control operation status: {status}");
               if (status == ControlOperationStatus.SUCCEEDED || status ==
ControlOperationStatus.FAILED)
               {
                   break;
               }
```

```
                await Task.Delay(30000); // Wait 30 seconds
            }

            return operationId;
        }
        catch (Amazon.ControlTower.Model.ResourceNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Control not found.");
            throw;
        }
        catch (AmazonControlTowerException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't disable control. Here's why:
 {ex.ErrorCode}: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DisableControlAWS SDK for .NET 을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ControlTowerWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Control Tower and Control Catalog functionality."""

    def __init__(
        self, controltower_client: boto3.client, controlcatalog_client:
 boto3.client
    ):
        """
```

```
        :param controltower_client: A Boto3 Amazon ControlTower client.
        :param controlcatalog_client: A Boto3 Amazon ControlCatalog client.
        """
        self.controltower_client = controltower_client
        self.controlcatalog_client = controlcatalog_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        controltower_client = boto3.client("controltower")
        controlcatalog_client = boto3.client("controlcatalog")
        return cls(controltower_client, controlcatalog_client)


    def disable_control(self, control_arn: str, target_identifier: str):
        """
        Disables a control for a specified target.

        :param control_arn: The ARN of the control to disable.
        :param target_identifier: The identifier of the target (e.g., OU ARN).
        :return: The operation ID.
        :raises ClientError: If disabling the control fails.
        """
        try:
            response = self.controltower_client.disable_control(
                controlIdentifier=control_arn, targetIdentifier=target_identifier
            )

            operation_id = response["operationIdentifier"]
            while True:
                status = self.get_control_operation(operation_id)
                print(f"Control operation status: {status}")
                if status in ["SUCCEEDED", "FAILED"]:
                    break
                time.sleep(30)

            return operation_id
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Control not found.")
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't disable control. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
```

```
                )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DisableControl을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **EnableBaseline** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `EnableBaseline`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Enable a baseline for the specified target.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="targetIdentifier">The ARN of the target.</param>
    /// <param name="baselineIdentifier">The identifier of baseline to enable.</
param>
    /// <param name="baselineVersion">The version of baseline to enable.</param>
    /// <param name="identityCenterBaseline">The identifier of identity center
 baseline if it is enabled.</param>
    /// <returns>The enabled baseline ARN or null if already enabled.</returns>
    public async Task<string?> EnableBaselineAsync(string targetIdentifier,
 string baselineIdentifier, string baselineVersion, string
 identityCenterBaseline)
    {
        try
```

```
        {
            var parameters = new List<EnabledBaselineParameter>
            {
                new EnabledBaselineParameter
                {
                    Key = "IdentityCenterEnabledBaselineArn",
                    Value = identityCenterBaseline
                }
            };

            var request = new EnableBaselineRequest
            {
                BaselineIdentifier = baselineIdentifier,
                BaselineVersion = baselineVersion,
                TargetIdentifier = targetIdentifier,
                Parameters = parameters
            };

            var response = await
_controlTowerService.EnableBaselineAsync(request);
            var operationId = response.OperationIdentifier;

            // Wait for operation to complete
            while (true)
            {
                var status = await GetBaselineOperationAsync(operationId);
                Console.WriteLine($"Baseline operation status: {status}");
                if (status == BaselineOperationStatus.SUCCEEDED || status ==
BaselineOperationStatus.FAILED)
                {
                    break;
                }
                await Task.Delay(30000); // Wait 30 seconds
            }

            return response.Arn;
        }
        catch (ValidationException ex) when (ex.Message.Contains("already
enabled"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Baseline is already enabled for this target");
            return null;
        }
        catch (AmazonControlTowerException ex)
```

```
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't enable baseline. Here's why:
 {ex.ErrorCode}: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 EnableBaselineAWS SDK for .NET 을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ControlTowerWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Control Tower and Control Catalog functionality."""

    def __init__(
        self, controltower_client: boto3.client, controlcatalog_client:
 boto3.client
    ):
        """
        :param controltower_client: A Boto3 Amazon ControlTower client.
        :param controlcatalog_client: A Boto3 Amazon ControlCatalog client.
        """
        self.controltower_client = controltower_client
        self.controlcatalog_client = controlcatalog_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        controltower_client = boto3.client("controltower")
        controlcatalog_client = boto3.client("controlcatalog")
        return cls(controltower_client, controlcatalog_client)
```

```
    def enable_baseline(
        self,
        target_identifier: str,
        identity_center_baseline: str,
        baseline_identifier: str,
        baseline_version: str,
    ):
        """
        Enables a baseline for the specified target if it's not already enabled.

        :param target_identifier: The ARN of the target.
        :param baseline_identifier: The identifier of baseline to enable.
        :param identity_center_baseline: The identifier of identity center
baseline if it is enabled.
        :param baseline_version: The version of baseline to enable.
        :return: The enabled baseline ARN or None if already enabled.
        :raises ClientError: If enabling the baseline fails for reasons other
than it being already enabled.
        """
        try:
            response = self.controltower_client.enable_baseline(
                baselineIdentifier=baseline_identifier,
                baselineVersion=baseline_version,
                targetIdentifier=target_identifier,
                parameters=[
                    {
                        "key": "IdentityCenterEnabledBaselineArn",
                        "value": identity_center_baseline,
                    }
                ],
            )

            operation_id = response["operationIdentifier"]
            while True:
                status = self.get_baseline_operation(operation_id)
                print(f"Baseline operation status: {status}")
                if status in ["SUCCEEDED", "FAILED"]:
                    break
                time.sleep(30)

            return response["arn"]
        except ClientError as err:
```

```
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ValidationException":
                if "already enabled" in err.response["Error"]["Message"]:
                    print("Baseline is already enabled for this target")
                    return None
                else:
                    print(
                        "Unable to enable baseline due to validation exception:
%s: %s",
                        err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                        err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                    )
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't enable baseline. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 EnableBaseline을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **EnableControl** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `EnableControl`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Enable a control for a specified target.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="controlArn">The ARN of the control to enable.</param>
    /// <param name="targetIdentifier">The identifier of the target (e.g., OU
ARN).</param>
    /// <returns>The operation ID or null if already enabled.</returns>
    public async Task<string?> EnableControlAsync(string controlArn, string
targetIdentifier)
    {
        try
        {
            Console.WriteLine(controlArn);
            Console.WriteLine(targetIdentifier);

            var request = new EnableControlRequest
            {
                ControlIdentifier = controlArn,
                TargetIdentifier = targetIdentifier
            };

            var response = await
_controlTowerService.EnableControlAsync(request);
            var operationId = response.OperationIdentifier;

            // Wait for operation to complete
            while (true)
            {
                var status = await GetControlOperationAsync(operationId);
                Console.WriteLine($"Control operation status: {status}");
                if (status == ControlOperationStatus.SUCCEEDED || status ==
ControlOperationStatus.FAILED)
                {
                    break;
                }
                await Task.Delay(30000); // Wait 30 seconds
            }

            return operationId;
        }
        catch (Amazon.ControlTower.Model.ValidationException ex) when
(ex.Message.Contains("already enabled"))
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine("Control is already enabled for this target");
            return null;
        }
        catch (Amazon.ControlTower.Model.ResourceNotFoundException ex) when
 (ex.Message.Contains("not registered with AWS Control Tower"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine("AWS Control Tower must be enabled to work with
 enabling controls.");
            return null;
        }
        catch (AmazonControlTowerException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't enable control. Here's why:
 {ex.ErrorCode}: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 EnableControlAWS SDK for .NET 을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ControlTowerWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Control Tower and Control Catalog functionality."""

    def __init__(
        self, controltower_client: boto3.client, controlcatalog_client:
 boto3.client
    ):
        """
```

```
        :param controltower_client: A Boto3 Amazon ControlTower client.
        :param controlcatalog_client: A Boto3 Amazon ControlCatalog client.
        """
        self.controltower_client = controltower_client
        self.controlcatalog_client = controlcatalog_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        controltower_client = boto3.client("controltower")
        controlcatalog_client = boto3.client("controlcatalog")
        return cls(controltower_client, controlcatalog_client)


    def enable_control(self, control_arn: str, target_identifier: str):
        """
        Enables a control for a specified target.

        :param control_arn: The ARN of the control to enable.
        :param target_identifier: The identifier of the target (e.g., OU ARN).
        :return: The operation ID.
        :raises ClientError: If enabling the control fails.
        """
        try:
            print(control_arn)
            print(target_identifier)
            response = self.controltower_client.enable_control(
                controlIdentifier=control_arn, targetIdentifier=target_identifier
            )

            operation_id = response["operationIdentifier"]
            while True:
                status = self.get_control_operation(operation_id)
                print(f"Control operation status: {status}")
                if status in ["SUCCEEDED", "FAILED"]:
                    break
                time.sleep(30)

            return operation_id

        except ClientError as err:
            if (
                err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ValidationException"
                and "already enabled" in err.response["Error"]["Message"]
            ):
```

```
                logger.info("Control is already enabled for this target")
                return None
            elif (
                err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException"
                and "not registered with AWS Control Tower"
                in err.response["Error"]["Message"]
            ):
                logger.error("Control Tower must be enabled to work with
controls.")
                return None
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't enable control. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 EnableControl을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **GetBaselineOperation** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetBaselineOperation`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the status of a baseline operation.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="operationId">The ID of the baseline operation.</param>
    /// <returns>The operation status.</returns>
    public async Task<BaselineOperationStatus> GetBaselineOperationAsync(string
operationId)
```

```
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new GetBaselineOperationRequest
            {
                OperationIdentifier = operationId
            };

            var response = await
_controlTowerService.GetBaselineOperationAsync(request);
            return response.BaselineOperation.Status;
        }
        catch (Amazon.ControlTower.Model.ResourceNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Operation not found.");
            throw;
        }
        catch (AmazonControlTowerException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't get baseline operation status. Here's
why: {ex.ErrorCode}: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 GetBaselineOperationAWS SDK for .NET 을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ControlTowerWrapper:
```

```
    """Encapsulates AWS Control Tower and Control Catalog functionality."""

    def __init__(
        self, controltower_client: boto3.client, controlcatalog_client:
boto3.client
    ):
        """
        :param controltower_client: A Boto3 Amazon ControlTower client.
        :param controlcatalog_client: A Boto3 Amazon ControlCatalog client.
        """
        self.controltower_client = controltower_client
        self.controlcatalog_client = controlcatalog_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        controltower_client = boto3.client("controltower")
        controlcatalog_client = boto3.client("controlcatalog")
        return cls(controltower_client, controlcatalog_client)


    def get_baseline_operation(self, operation_id: str):
        """
        Gets the status of a baseline operation.

        :param operation_id: The ID of the baseline operation.
        :return: The operation status.
        :raises ClientError: If getting the operation status fails.
        """
        try:
            response = self.controltower_client.get_baseline_operation(
                operationIdentifier=operation_id
            )
            return response["baselineOperation"]["status"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Operation not found.")
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get baseline operation status. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetBaselineOperation을 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK와 **GetControlOperation** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetControlOperation`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the status of a control operation.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="operationId">The ID of the control operation.</param>
    /// <returns>The operation status.</returns>
    public async Task<ControlOperationStatus> GetControlOperationAsync(string
operationId)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new GetControlOperationRequest
            {
                OperationIdentifier = operationId
            };

            var response = await
_controlTowerService.GetControlOperationAsync(request);
```

```
            return response.ControlOperation.Status;
        }
        catch (Amazon.ControlTower.Model.ResourceNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Operation not found.");
            throw;
        }
        catch (AmazonControlTowerException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't get control operation status. Here's
 why: {ex.ErrorCode}: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 GetControlOperationAWS SDK for .NET 을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ControlTowerWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Control Tower and Control Catalog functionality."""

    def __init__(
        self, controltower_client: boto3.client, controlcatalog_client:
 boto3.client
    ):
        """
        :param controltower_client: A Boto3 Amazon ControlTower client.
        :param controlcatalog_client: A Boto3 Amazon ControlCatalog client.
        """
```

```
        self.controltower_client = controltower_client
        self.controlcatalog_client = controlcatalog_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        controltower_client = boto3.client("controltower")
        controlcatalog_client = boto3.client("controlcatalog")
        return cls(controltower_client, controlcatalog_client)


    def get_control_operation(self, operation_id: str):
        """
        Gets the status of a control operation.

        :param operation_id: The ID of the control operation.
        :return: The operation status.
        :raises ClientError: If getting the operation status fails.
        """
        try:
            response = self.controltower_client.get_control_operation(
                operationIdentifier=operation_id
            )
            return response["controlOperation"]["status"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Operation not found.")
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get control operation status. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetControlOperation을 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK와 **ListBaselines** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 ListBaselines의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List all baselines.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of baseline summaries.</returns>
    public async Task<List<BaselineSummary>> ListBaselinesAsync()
    {
        try
        {
            var baselines = new List<BaselineSummary>();

            var baselinesPaginator =
_controlTowerService.Paginators.ListBaselines(new ListBaselinesRequest());

            await foreach (var response in baselinesPaginator.Responses)
            {
                baselines.AddRange(response.Baselines);
            }

            return baselines;
        }
        catch (AmazonControlTowerException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't list baselines. Here's why:
{ex.ErrorCode}: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
```

```
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 ListBaselinesAWS SDK for .NET 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ControlTowerWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Control Tower and Control Catalog functionality."""

    def __init__(
        self, controltower_client: boto3.client, controlcatalog_client:
 boto3.client
    ):
        """
        :param controltower_client: A Boto3 Amazon ControlTower client.
        :param controlcatalog_client: A Boto3 Amazon ControlCatalog client.
        """
        self.controltower_client = controltower_client
        self.controlcatalog_client = controlcatalog_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        controltower_client = boto3.client("controltower")
        controlcatalog_client = boto3.client("controlcatalog")
        return cls(controltower_client, controlcatalog_client)


    def list_baselines(self):
        """
        Lists all baselines.
```

```
        :return: List of baselines.
        :raises ClientError: If the listing operation fails.
        """
        try:
            paginator = self.controltower_client.get_paginator("list_baselines")
            baselines = []
            for page in paginator.paginate():
                baselines.extend(page["baselines"])
            return baselines

        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AccessDeniedException":
                logger.error(
                    "Access denied. Please ensure you have the necessary
permissions."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't list baselines. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListBaselines를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **ListEnabledBaselines** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListEnabledBaselines`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List all enabled baselines.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of enabled baseline summaries.</returns>
    public async Task<List<EnabledBaselineSummary>> ListEnabledBaselinesAsync()
    {
        try
        {
            var enabledBaselines = new List<EnabledBaselineSummary>();

            var enabledBaselinesPaginator =
_controlTowerService.Paginators.ListEnabledBaselines(new
ListEnabledBaselinesRequest());

            await foreach (var response in enabledBaselinesPaginator.Responses)
            {
                enabledBaselines.AddRange(response.EnabledBaselines);
            }

            return enabledBaselines;
        }
        catch (AmazonControlTowerException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't list enabled baselines. Here's why:
{ex.ErrorCode}: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 ListEnabledBaselinesAWS SDK for .NET 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ControlTowerWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Control Tower and Control Catalog functionality."""

    def __init__(
        self, controltower_client: boto3.client, controlcatalog_client:
 boto3.client
    ):
        """
        :param controltower_client: A Boto3 Amazon ControlTower client.
        :param controlcatalog_client: A Boto3 Amazon ControlCatalog client.
        """
        self.controltower_client = controltower_client
        self.controlcatalog_client = controlcatalog_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        controltower_client = boto3.client("controltower")
        controlcatalog_client = boto3.client("controlcatalog")
        return cls(controltower_client, controlcatalog_client)


    def list_enabled_baselines(self):
        """
        Lists all enabled baselines.

        :return: List of enabled baselines.
        :raises ClientError: If the listing operation fails.
        """
        try:
```

```
            paginator =
self.controltower_client.get_paginator("list_enabled_baselines")
            enabled_baselines = []
            for page in paginator.paginate():
                enabled_baselines.extend(page["enabledBaselines"])
            return enabled_baselines

        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Target not found.")
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't list enabled baselines. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListEnabledBaselines를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK와 **`ListEnabledControls`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListEnabledControls`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /// <summary>
   /// List enabled controls for a target organizational unit.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="targetIdentifier">The target organizational unit
identifier.</param>
   /// <returns>A list of enabled control summaries.</returns>
   public async Task<List<EnabledControlSummary>>
ListEnabledControlsAsync(string targetIdentifier)
   {
       try
       {
           var request = new ListEnabledControlsRequest
           {
               TargetIdentifier = targetIdentifier
           };

           var enabledControls = new List<EnabledControlSummary>();

           var enabledControlsPaginator =
_controlTowerService.Paginators.ListEnabledControls(request);

           await foreach (var response in enabledControlsPaginator.Responses)
           {
               enabledControls.AddRange(response.EnabledControls);
           }

           return enabledControls;
       }
       catch (Amazon.ControlTower.Model.ResourceNotFoundException ex) when
(ex.Message.Contains("not registered with AWS Control Tower"))
       {
           Console.WriteLine("AWS Control Tower must be enabled to work with
enabling controls.");
           return new List<EnabledControlSummary>();
       }
       catch (AmazonControlTowerException ex)
       {
           Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't list enabled controls. Here's why:
{ex.ErrorCode}: {ex.Message}");
           throw;
       }
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 ListEnabledControlsAWS SDK for .NET 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ControlTowerWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Control Tower and Control Catalog functionality."""

    def __init__(
        self, controltower_client: boto3.client, controlcatalog_client:
 boto3.client
    ):
        """
        :param controltower_client: A Boto3 Amazon ControlTower client.
        :param controlcatalog_client: A Boto3 Amazon ControlCatalog client.
        """
        self.controltower_client = controltower_client
        self.controlcatalog_client = controlcatalog_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        controltower_client = boto3.client("controltower")
        controlcatalog_client = boto3.client("controlcatalog")
        return cls(controltower_client, controlcatalog_client)


    def list_enabled_controls(self, target_identifier: str):
        """
        Lists all enabled controls for a specific target.

        :param target_identifier: The identifier of the target (e.g., OU ARN).
```

```
        :return: List of enabled controls.
        :raises ClientError: If the listing operation fails.
        """
        enabled_controls = []
        try:
            paginator =
self.controltower_client.get_paginator("list_enabled_controls")

            for page in paginator.paginate(targetIdentifier=target_identifier):
                enabled_controls.extend(page["enabledControls"])
            return enabled_controls

        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AccessDeniedException":
                logger.error(
                    "Access denied. Please ensure you have the necessary
permissions."
                )
                return enabled_controls
            elif (
                err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException"
                and "not registered with AWS Control Tower"
                in err.response["Error"]["Message"]
            ):
                logger.error("Control Tower must be enabled to work with
controls.")
                return enabled_controls
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't list enabled controls. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListEnabledControls를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK와 **ListLandingZones** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListLandingZones`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List the AWS Control Tower landing zones for an account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of LandingZoneSummary objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<LandingZoneSummary>> ListLandingZonesAsync()
    {
        try
        {
            var landingZones = new List<LandingZoneSummary>();

            var landingZonesPaginator =
_controlTowerService.Paginators.ListLandingZones(new ListLandingZonesRequest());

            await foreach (var response in landingZonesPaginator.Responses)
            {
                landingZones.AddRange(response.LandingZones);
            }

            return landingZones;
        }
        catch (AmazonControlTowerException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't list landing zones. Here's why:
{ex.ErrorCode}: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
```

```
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 ListLandingZonesAWS SDK for .NET 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ControlTowerWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Control Tower and Control Catalog functionality."""

    def __init__(
        self, controltower_client: boto3.client, controlcatalog_client:
 boto3.client
    ):
        """
        :param controltower_client: A Boto3 Amazon ControlTower client.
        :param controlcatalog_client: A Boto3 Amazon ControlCatalog client.
        """
        self.controltower_client = controltower_client
        self.controlcatalog_client = controlcatalog_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        controltower_client = boto3.client("controltower")
        controlcatalog_client = boto3.client("controlcatalog")
        return cls(controltower_client, controlcatalog_client)


    def list_landing_zones(self):
        """
        Lists all landing zones.
```

```
        :return: List of landing zones.
        :raises ClientError: If the listing operation fails.
        """
        try:
            paginator =
self.controltower_client.get_paginator("list_landing_zones")
            landing_zones = []
            for page in paginator.paginate():
                landing_zones.extend(page["landingZones"])
            return landing_zones

        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AccessDeniedException":
                logger.error(
                    "Access denied. Please ensure you have the necessary
permissions."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't list landing zones. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListLandingZones를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK와 **ResetEnabledBaseline** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ResetEnabledBaseline`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Reset an enabled baseline for a specific target.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="enabledBaselineIdentifier">The identifier of the enabled
baseline to reset.</param>
    /// <returns>The operation ID.</returns>
    public async Task<string> ResetEnabledBaselineAsync(string
enabledBaselineIdentifier)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new ResetEnabledBaselineRequest
            {
                EnabledBaselineIdentifier = enabledBaselineIdentifier
            };

            var response = await
_controlTowerService.ResetEnabledBaselineAsync(request);
            var operationId = response.OperationIdentifier;

            // Wait for operation to complete
            while (true)
            {
                var status = await GetBaselineOperationAsync(operationId);
                Console.WriteLine($"Baseline operation status: {status}");
                if (status == BaselineOperationStatus.SUCCEEDED || status ==
BaselineOperationStatus.FAILED)
                {
                    break;
                }
                await Task.Delay(30000); // Wait 30 seconds
            }
```

```
            return operationId;
        }
        catch (Amazon.ControlTower.Model.ResourceNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Target not found, unable to reset enabled
 baseline.");
            throw;
        }
        catch (AmazonControlTowerException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't reset enabled baseline. Here's why:
 {ex.ErrorCode}: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 ResetEnabledBaselineAWS SDK for .NET 을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ControlTowerWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Control Tower and Control Catalog functionality."""

    def __init__(
        self, controltower_client: boto3.client, controlcatalog_client:
 boto3.client
    ):
        """
        :param controltower_client: A Boto3 Amazon ControlTower client.
```

```
        :param controlcatalog_client: A Boto3 Amazon ControlCatalog client.
        """
        self.controltower_client = controltower_client
        self.controlcatalog_client = controlcatalog_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        controltower_client = boto3.client("controltower")
        controlcatalog_client = boto3.client("controlcatalog")
        return cls(controltower_client, controlcatalog_client)


    def reset_enabled_baseline(self, enabled_baseline_identifier: str):
        """
        Resets an enabled baseline for a specific target.

        :param enabled_baseline_identifier: The identifier of the enabled
baseline to reset.
        :return: The operation ID.
        :raises ClientError: If resetting the baseline fails.
        """
        try:
            response = self.controltower_client.reset_enabled_baseline(
                enabledBaselineIdentifier=enabled_baseline_identifier
            )
            operation_id = response["operationIdentifier"]
            while True:
                status = self.get_baseline_operation(operation_id)
                print(f"Baseline operation status: {status}")
                if status in ["SUCCEEDED", "FAILED"]:
                    break
                time.sleep(30)
            return operation_id
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Target not found.")
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't reset enabled baseline. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ResetEnabledBaseline을 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Firehose 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Data Firehose를 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

추가 리소스

- Firehose 사용 설명서 - Firehose에 대한 자세한 정보입니다.
- Firehose API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 Firehose 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs 사용한 Firehose의 기본 예제
  - AWS SDKs를 사용한 Firehose 작업
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutRecord 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutRecordBatch 함께 사용
- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Firehose 시나리오
  - Amazon Data Firehose를 사용하여 개별 레코드 및 배치 레코드 처리

AWS SDKs 사용한 Firehose의 기본 예제

다음 코드 예시는 AWS SDK와 Amazon Data Firehose를 함께 사용하는 방법에 대한 기본적인 내용을 보여줍니다.

예시

- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Firehose 작업
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutRecord 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutRecordBatch 함께 사용

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Firehose 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 Firehose 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

이들 발췌문은 Firehose API를 호출하며, 컨텍스트에서 실행되어야 하는 더 큰 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드입니다. AWS SDKs를 사용한 Firehose 시나리오 에서 컨텍스트에 맞는 작업을 볼 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 Amazon Data Firehose API Reference(Amazon Data Firehose API 참조)를 참조하세요.

예시

- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutRecord 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutRecordBatch 함께 사용

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`PutRecord`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `PutRecord`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- Firehose에 레코드 넣기

CLI

AWS CLI

스트림에 레코드를 쓰는 방법

다음 `put-record` 예제에서는 하나의 스트림에 3개의 레코드를 씁니다. 데이터는 Base64 형식으로 인코딩됩니다.

```
aws firehose put-record \
    --delivery-stream-name my-stream \
    --record '{"Data":"SGVsbG8gd29ybGQ="}'
```

출력:

```
{
    "RecordId": "RjB5K/nnoGFHqwTsZlNd/
TTqvjE8V5dsyXZTQn2JXrdpMTOwssyEb6nfC8fwf1whhwnItt4mvrn+gsqeK5jB7QjuLg283+Ps4Sz/
j1Xujv31iDhnPdaLw4BOyM9Amv7PcCuB2079RuM0NhoakbyUymlwY8yt20G8X2420wu1jlFafhci4erAt7QhDEvpw
    "Encrypted": false
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose 개발자 안내서의 Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose 전송 스트림으로 데이터 전송을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 PutRecord를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Puts a record to the specified Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose delivery
stream.
     *
     * @param record The record to be put to the delivery stream. The record must
be a {@link Map} of String keys and Object values.
     * @param deliveryStreamName The name of the Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose
delivery stream to which the record should be put.
     * @throws IllegalArgumentException if the input record or delivery stream
name is null or empty.
     * @throws RuntimeException if there is an error putting the record to the
delivery stream.
     */
```

```
    public static void putRecord(Map<String, Object> record, String
 deliveryStreamName) {
        if (record == null || deliveryStreamName == null ||
 deliveryStreamName.isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Invalid input: record or delivery
 stream name cannot be null/empty");
        }
        try {
            String jsonRecord = new ObjectMapper().writeValueAsString(record);
            Record firehoseRecord = Record.builder()

 .data(SdkBytes.fromByteArray(jsonRecord.getBytes(StandardCharsets.UTF_8)))
                .build();

            PutRecordRequest putRecordRequest = PutRecordRequest.builder()
                .deliveryStreamName(deliveryStreamName)
                .record(firehoseRecord)
                .build();

            getFirehoseClient().putRecord(putRecordRequest);
            System.out.println("Record sent: " + jsonRecord);
        } catch (Exception e) {
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to put record: " + e.getMessage(),
 e);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 PutRecord를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class FirehoseClient:
    """
```

```
    AWS Firehose client to send records and monitor metrics.

    Attributes:
        config (object): Configuration object with delivery stream name and
region.
        delivery_stream_name (str): Name of the Firehose delivery stream.
        region (str): AWS region for Firehose and CloudWatch clients.
        firehose (boto3.client): Boto3 Firehose client.
        cloudwatch (boto3.client): Boto3 CloudWatch client.
    """

    def __init__(self, config):
        """
        Initialize the FirehoseClient.

        Args:
            config (object): Configuration object with delivery stream name and
region.
        """
        self.config = config
        self.delivery_stream_name = config.delivery_stream_name
        self.region = config.region
        self.firehose = boto3.client("firehose", region_name=self.region)
        self.cloudwatch = boto3.client("cloudwatch", region_name=self.region)


    @backoff.on_exception(
        backoff.expo, Exception, max_tries=5, jitter=backoff.full_jitter
    )
    def put_record(self, record: dict):
        """
        Put individual records to Firehose with backoff and retry.

        Args:
            record (dict): The data record to be sent to Firehose.

        This method attempts to send an individual record to the Firehose
delivery stream.
        It retries with exponential backoff in case of exceptions.
        """
        try:
            entry = self._create_record_entry(record)
            response = self.firehose.put_record(
                DeliveryStreamName=self.delivery_stream_name, Record=entry
```

```
            )
            self._log_response(response, entry)
        except Exception:
            logger.info(f"Fail record: {record}.")
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 PutRecord를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **PutRecordBatch** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 PutRecordBatch의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- Firehose에 레코드 넣기

CLI

AWS CLI

스트림에 여러 레코드를 쓰는 방법

다음 put-record-batch 예시에서는 하나의 스트림에 3개의 레코드를 씁니다. 데이터는 Base64 형식으로 인코딩됩니다.

```
aws firehose put-record-batch \
    --delivery-stream-name my-stream \
    --records file://records.json
```

myfile.json의 콘텐츠:

```
[
    {"Data": "Rmlyc3QgdGhpbmc="},
    {"Data": "U2Vjb25kIHRoaW5n"},
    {"Data": "VGhpcmQgdGhpbmc="}
]
```

출력:

```
{
    "FailedPutCount": 0,
    "Encrypted": false,
    "RequestResponses": [
        {
            "RecordId": "9D2OJ6t2EqCTZTXwGzeSv/EVHxRoRCw89xd+o3+sXg8DhYOaWKPSmZy/
CGlRVEys1u1xbeKh6VofEYKkoeiDrcjrxhQp9iF7sUW7pujiMEQ5LzlrzCkGosxQn
+3boDnURDEaD42V7GiixpOyLJkYZcae1i7HzlCEoy9LJhMr8EjDSi4Om/9Vc2uhwwuAtGE0XKpxJ2WD7ZRWtAnYlK
        },
        {
            "RecordId": "jFirejqxCLlK5xjH/UNmlMVcjktEN76I7916X9PaZ
+PVaOSXDfU1WGOqEZhxq2js7xcZ552eoeDxsuTU1MSq9nZTbVfb6cQTIXnm/
GsuF37Uhg67GKmR5z90l6XKJ+/
+pDloFv7Hh9a3oUS6wYm3DcNRLTHHAimANp1PhkQvWpvLRfzbuCUkBphR2QVzhP9OiHLbzGwy8/
DfH8sqWEUYASNJKS8GXP5s"
        },
        {
            "RecordId":
 "oy0amQ40o5Y2YV4vxzufdcMOOw6n3EPr3tpPJGoYVNKH4APPVqNcbUgefo1stEFRg4hTLrf2k6eliHu/9+YJ5R3
DTBt3qBlmTj7Xq8SKVbO1S7YvMTpWkMKA86f8JfmT8BMKoMb4XZS/sOkQLe+qh0sYKXWl"
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose 개발자 안내서의 Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose 전송 스트림으로 데이터 전송을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 PutRecordBatch를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
```

```
    * Puts a batch of records to an Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose delivery
stream.
    *
    * @param records           a list of maps representing the records to be
sent
    * @param batchSize         the maximum number of records to include in each
batch
    * @param deliveryStreamName the name of the Kinesis Data Firehose delivery
stream
    * @throws IllegalArgumentException if the input parameters are invalid (null
or empty)
    * @throws RuntimeException         if there is an error putting the record
batch
    */
   public static void putRecordBatch(List<Map<String, Object>> records, int
batchSize, String deliveryStreamName) {
       if (records == null || records.isEmpty() || deliveryStreamName == null ||
deliveryStreamName.isEmpty()) {
           throw new IllegalArgumentException("Invalid input: records or
delivery stream name cannot be null/empty");
       }
       ObjectMapper objectMapper = new ObjectMapper();

       try {
           for (int i = 0; i < records.size(); i += batchSize) {
               List<Map<String, Object>> batch = records.subList(i, Math.min(i +
batchSize, records.size()));

               List<Record> batchRecords = batch.stream().map(record -> {
                   try {
                       String jsonRecord =
objectMapper.writeValueAsString(record);
                       return Record.builder()

.data(SdkBytes.fromByteArray(jsonRecord.getBytes(StandardCharsets.UTF_8)))
                           .build();
                   } catch (Exception e) {
                       throw new RuntimeException("Error creating Firehose
record", e);
                   }
               }).collect(Collectors.toList());

               PutRecordBatchRequest request = PutRecordBatchRequest.builder()
                   .deliveryStreamName(deliveryStreamName)
```

```
                    .records(batchRecords)
                    .build();

                PutRecordBatchResponse response =
 getFirehoseClient().putRecordBatch(request);

                if (response.failedPutCount() > 0) {
                    response.requestResponses().stream()
                        .filter(r -> r.errorCode() != null)
                        .forEach(r -> System.err.println("Failed record: " +
 r.errorMessage()));
                }
                System.out.println("Batch sent with size: " +
 batchRecords.size());
            }
        } catch (Exception e) {
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to put record batch: " +
 e.getMessage(), e);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 PutRecordBatchAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class FirehoseClient:
    """
    AWS Firehose client to send records and monitor metrics.

    Attributes:
        config (object): Configuration object with delivery stream name and
 region.
        delivery_stream_name (str): Name of the Firehose delivery stream.
```

```
        region (str): AWS region for Firehose and CloudWatch clients.
        firehose (boto3.client): Boto3 Firehose client.
        cloudwatch (boto3.client): Boto3 CloudWatch client.
    """

    def __init__(self, config):
        """
        Initialize the FirehoseClient.

        Args:
            config (object): Configuration object with delivery stream name and
region.
        """
        self.config = config
        self.delivery_stream_name = config.delivery_stream_name
        self.region = config.region
        self.firehose = boto3.client("firehose", region_name=self.region)
        self.cloudwatch = boto3.client("cloudwatch", region_name=self.region)


    @backoff.on_exception(
        backoff.expo, Exception, max_tries=5, jitter=backoff.full_jitter
    )
    def put_record_batch(self, data: list, batch_size: int = 500):
        """
        Put records in batches to Firehose with backoff and retry.

        Args:
            data (list): List of data records to be sent to Firehose.
            batch_size (int): Number of records to send in each batch. Default is
500.

        This method attempts to send records in batches to the Firehose delivery
stream.
        It retries with exponential backoff in case of exceptions.
        """
        for i in range(0, len(data), batch_size):
            batch = data[i : i + batch_size]
            record_dicts = [{"Data": json.dumps(record)} for record in batch]
            try:
                response = self.firehose.put_record_batch(
                    DeliveryStreamName=self.delivery_stream_name,
Records=record_dicts
                )
```

```
                self._log_batch_response(response, len(batch))
            except Exception as e:
                logger.info(f"Failed to send batch of {len(batch)} records.
 Error: {e}")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 PutRecordBatch를 참조하세요.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn put_record_batch(
    client: &Client,
    stream: &str,
    data: Vec<Record>,
) -> Result<PutRecordBatchOutput, SdkError<PutRecordBatchError>> {
    client
        .put_record_batch()
        .delivery_stream_name(stream)
        .set_records(Some(data))
        .send()
        .await
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 PutRecordBatch를 참조하세요.

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Firehose 시나리오

다음 코드 예제에서는 Firehose AWS SDKs에서 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 시나리오에서는 Firehose 내에서 여러 함수를 호출하거나 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합하여 특정 작업

을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 시나리오에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시나리오는 컨텍스트에 맞는 서비스 작업을 이해하는 데 도움이 되도록 중급 수준의 경험을 대상으로 합니다.

예시

- Amazon Data Firehose를 사용하여 개별 레코드 및 배치 레코드 처리

Amazon Data Firehose를 사용하여 개별 레코드 및 배치 레코드 처리

다음 코드 예제에서는 Firehose를 사용하여 개별 및 배치 레코드를 처리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이 예제에서는 개별 및 배치 레코드를 Firehose에 넣습니다.

```
/**
 * Amazon Firehose Scenario example using Java V2 SDK.
 *
 * Demonstrates individual and batch record processing,
 * and monitoring Firehose delivery stream metrics.
 */
public class FirehoseScenario {

    private static FirehoseClient firehoseClient;
    private static CloudWatchClient cloudWatchClient;

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
                Usage:
                    <deliveryStreamName>
                Where:
```

```
                    deliveryStreamName - The Firehose delivery stream name.
                """";

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

        String deliveryStreamName = args[0];

        try {
            // Read and parse sample data.
            String jsonContent = readJsonFile("sample_records.json");
            ObjectMapper objectMapper = new ObjectMapper();
            List<Map<String, Object>> sampleData =
objectMapper.readValue(jsonContent, new TypeReference<>() {});

            // Process individual records.
            System.out.println("Processing individual records...");
            sampleData.subList(0, 100).forEach(record -> {
                try {
                    putRecord(record, deliveryStreamName);
                } catch (Exception e) {
                    System.err.println("Error processing record: " +
e.getMessage());
                }
            });

            // Monitor metrics.
            monitorMetrics(deliveryStreamName);

            // Process batch records.
            System.out.println("Processing batch records...");
            putRecordBatch(sampleData.subList(100, sampleData.size()), 500,
deliveryStreamName);
            monitorMetrics(deliveryStreamName);

        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.err.println("Scenario failed: " + e.getMessage());
        } finally {
            closeClients();
        }
    }
```

```
    private static FirehoseClient getFirehoseClient() {
        if (firehoseClient == null) {
            firehoseClient = FirehoseClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return firehoseClient;
    }

    private static CloudWatchClient getCloudWatchClient() {
        if (cloudWatchClient == null) {
            cloudWatchClient = CloudWatchClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return cloudWatchClient;
    }

    /**
     * Puts a record to the specified Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose delivery
stream.
     *
     * @param record The record to be put to the delivery stream. The record must
be a {@link Map} of String keys and Object values.
     * @param deliveryStreamName The name of the Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose
delivery stream to which the record should be put.
     * @throws IllegalArgumentException if the input record or delivery stream
name is null or empty.
     * @throws RuntimeException if there is an error putting the record to the
delivery stream.
     */
    public static void putRecord(Map<String, Object> record, String
deliveryStreamName) {
        if (record == null || deliveryStreamName == null ||
deliveryStreamName.isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Invalid input: record or delivery
stream name cannot be null/empty");
        }
        try {
            String jsonRecord = new ObjectMapper().writeValueAsString(record);
            Record firehoseRecord = Record.builder()

.data(SdkBytes.fromByteArray(jsonRecord.getBytes(StandardCharsets.UTF_8)))
                .build();
```

```
            PutRecordRequest putRecordRequest = PutRecordRequest.builder()
                .deliveryStreamName(deliveryStreamName)
                .record(firehoseRecord)
                .build();

            getFirehoseClient().putRecord(putRecordRequest);
            System.out.println("Record sent: " + jsonRecord);
        } catch (Exception e) {
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to put record: " + e.getMessage(),
e);
        }
    }


    /**
     * Puts a batch of records to an Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose delivery
stream.
     *
     * @param records           a list of maps representing the records to be
sent
     * @param batchSize         the maximum number of records to include in each
batch
     * @param deliveryStreamName the name of the Kinesis Data Firehose delivery
stream
     * @throws IllegalArgumentException if the input parameters are invalid (null
or empty)
     * @throws RuntimeException         if there is an error putting the record
batch
     */
    public static void putRecordBatch(List<Map<String, Object>> records, int
batchSize, String deliveryStreamName) {
        if (records == null || records.isEmpty() || deliveryStreamName == null ||
deliveryStreamName.isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Invalid input: records or
delivery stream name cannot be null/empty");
        }
        ObjectMapper objectMapper = new ObjectMapper();

        try {
            for (int i = 0; i < records.size(); i += batchSize) {
                List<Map<String, Object>> batch = records.subList(i, Math.min(i +
batchSize, records.size()));
```

```
                List<Record> batchRecords = batch.stream().map(record -> {
                    try {
                        String jsonRecord =
objectMapper.writeValueAsString(record);
                        return Record.builder()

.data(SdkBytes.fromByteArray(jsonRecord.getBytes(StandardCharsets.UTF_8)))
                            .build();
                    } catch (Exception e) {
                        throw new RuntimeException("Error creating Firehose
record", e);
                    }
                }).collect(Collectors.toList());

                PutRecordBatchRequest request = PutRecordBatchRequest.builder()
                    .deliveryStreamName(deliveryStreamName)
                    .records(batchRecords)
                    .build();

                PutRecordBatchResponse response =
getFirehoseClient().putRecordBatch(request);

                if (response.failedPutCount() > 0) {
                    response.requestResponses().stream()
                        .filter(r -> r.errorCode() != null)
                        .forEach(r -> System.err.println("Failed record: " +
r.errorMessage()));
                }
                System.out.println("Batch sent with size: " +
batchRecords.size());
            }
        } catch (Exception e) {
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to put record batch: " +
e.getMessage(), e);
        }
    }

    public static void monitorMetrics(String deliveryStreamName) {
        Instant endTime = Instant.now();
        Instant startTime = endTime.minusSeconds(600);

        List<String> metrics = List.of("IncomingBytes", "IncomingRecords",
"FailedPutCount");
```

```
        metrics.forEach(metric -> monitorMetric(metric, startTime, endTime,
deliveryStreamName));
    }

    private static void monitorMetric(String metricName, Instant startTime,
Instant endTime, String deliveryStreamName) {
        try {
            GetMetricStatisticsRequest request =
GetMetricStatisticsRequest.builder()
                .namespace("AWS/Firehose")
                .metricName(metricName)

.dimensions(Dimension.builder().name("DeliveryStreamName").value(deliveryStreamName).bui
                .startTime(startTime)
                .endTime(endTime)
                .period(60)
                .statistics(Statistic.SUM)
                .build();

            GetMetricStatisticsResponse response =
getCloudWatchClient().getMetricStatistics(request);
            double totalSum =
response.datapoints().stream().mapToDouble(Datapoint::sum).sum();
            System.out.println(metricName + ": " + totalSum);
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.err.println("Failed to monitor metric " + metricName + ": " +
e.getMessage());
        }
    }

    public static String readJsonFile(String fileName) throws IOException {
        try (InputStream inputStream =
FirehoseScenario.class.getResourceAsStream("/" + fileName);
             Scanner scanner = new Scanner(inputStream, StandardCharsets.UTF_8))
{
            return scanner.useDelimiter("\\\\A").next();
        } catch (Exception e) {
            throw new RuntimeException("Error reading file: " + fileName, e);
        }
    }

    private static void closeClients() {
        try {
            if (firehoseClient != null) firehoseClient.close();
```

```
            if (cloudWatchClient != null) cloudWatchClient.close();
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.err.println("Error closing clients: " + e.getMessage());
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - PutRecord
  - PutRecordBatch

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이 스크립트는 개별 레코드 및 배치 레코드를 Firehose에 넣습니다.

```
import json
import logging
import random
from datetime import datetime, timedelta

import backoff
import boto3

from config import get_config


def load_sample_data(path: str) -> dict:
    """
    Load sample data from a JSON file.

    Args:
        path (str): The file path to the JSON file containing sample data.
```

```
    Returns:
        dict: The loaded sample data as a dictionary.
    """
    with open(path, "r") as f:
        return json.load(f)


# Configure logging
logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO)
logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


class FirehoseClient:
    """
    AWS Firehose client to send records and monitor metrics.

    Attributes:
        config (object): Configuration object with delivery stream name and
 region.
        delivery_stream_name (str): Name of the Firehose delivery stream.
        region (str): AWS region for Firehose and CloudWatch clients.
        firehose (boto3.client): Boto3 Firehose client.
        cloudwatch (boto3.client): Boto3 CloudWatch client.
    """

    def __init__(self, config):
        """
        Initialize the FirehoseClient.

        Args:
            config (object): Configuration object with delivery stream name and
 region.
        """
        self.config = config
        self.delivery_stream_name = config.delivery_stream_name
        self.region = config.region
        self.firehose = boto3.client("firehose", region_name=self.region)
        self.cloudwatch = boto3.client("cloudwatch", region_name=self.region)


    @backoff.on_exception(
        backoff.expo, Exception, max_tries=5, jitter=backoff.full_jitter
    )
```

```
    def put_record(self, record: dict):
        """
        Put individual records to Firehose with backoff and retry.

        Args:
            record (dict): The data record to be sent to Firehose.

        This method attempts to send an individual record to the Firehose
delivery stream.
        It retries with exponential backoff in case of exceptions.
        """
        try:
            entry = self._create_record_entry(record)
            response = self.firehose.put_record(
                DeliveryStreamName=self.delivery_stream_name, Record=entry
            )
            self._log_response(response, entry)
        except Exception:
            logger.info(f"Fail record: {record}.")
            raise


    @backoff.on_exception(
        backoff.expo, Exception, max_tries=5, jitter=backoff.full_jitter
    )
    def put_record_batch(self, data: list, batch_size: int = 500):
        """
        Put records in batches to Firehose with backoff and retry.

        Args:
            data (list): List of data records to be sent to Firehose.
            batch_size (int): Number of records to send in each batch. Default is
500.

        This method attempts to send records in batches to the Firehose delivery
stream.
        It retries with exponential backoff in case of exceptions.
        """
        for i in range(0, len(data), batch_size):
            batch = data[i : i + batch_size]
            record_dicts = [{"Data": json.dumps(record)} for record in batch]
            try:
                response = self.firehose.put_record_batch(
```

```
                    DeliveryStreamName=self.delivery_stream_name,
Records=record_dicts
                )
                self._log_batch_response(response, len(batch))
            except Exception as e:
                logger.info(f"Failed to send batch of {len(batch)} records.
Error: {e}")


    def get_metric_statistics(
        self,
        metric_name: str,
        start_time: datetime,
        end_time: datetime,
        period: int,
        statistics: list = ["Sum"],
    ) -> list:
        """
        Retrieve metric statistics from CloudWatch.

        Args:
            metric_name (str): The name of the metric.
            start_time (datetime): The start time for the metric statistics.
            end_time (datetime): The end time for the metric statistics.
            period (int): The granularity, in seconds, of the returned data
points.
            statistics (list): A list of statistics to retrieve. Default is
['Sum'].

        Returns:
            list: List of datapoints containing the metric statistics.
        """
        response = self.cloudwatch.get_metric_statistics(
            Namespace="AWS/Firehose",
            MetricName=metric_name,
            Dimensions=[
                {"Name": "DeliveryStreamName", "Value":
self.delivery_stream_name},
            ],
            StartTime=start_time,
            EndTime=end_time,
            Period=period,
            Statistics=statistics,
        )
```

```
        return response["Datapoints"]

    def monitor_metrics(self):
        """
        Monitor Firehose metrics for the last 5 minutes.

        This method retrieves and logs the 'IncomingBytes', 'IncomingRecords',
and 'FailedPutCount' metrics
        from CloudWatch for the last 5 minutes.
        """
        end_time = datetime.utcnow()
        start_time = end_time - timedelta(minutes=10)
        period = int((end_time - start_time).total_seconds())

        metrics = {
            "IncomingBytes": self.get_metric_statistics(
                "IncomingBytes", start_time, end_time, period
            ),
            "IncomingRecords": self.get_metric_statistics(
                "IncomingRecords", start_time, end_time, period
            ),
            "FailedPutCount": self.get_metric_statistics(
                "FailedPutCount", start_time, end_time, period
            ),
        }

        for metric, datapoints in metrics.items():
            if datapoints:
                total_sum = sum(datapoint["Sum"] for datapoint in datapoints)
                if metric == "IncomingBytes":
                    logger.info(
                        f"{metric}: {round(total_sum)} ({total_sum / (1024 *
1024):.2f} MB)"
                    )
                else:
                    logger.info(f"{metric}: {round(total_sum)}")
            else:
                logger.info(f"No data found for {metric} over the last 5
minutes")


    def _create_record_entry(self, record: dict) -> dict:
        """
        Create a record entry for Firehose.
```

```
        Args:
            record (dict): The data record to be sent.

        Returns:
            dict: The record entry formatted for Firehose.

        Raises:
            Exception: If a simulated network error occurs.
        """
        if random.random() < 0.2:
            raise Exception("Simulated network error")
        elif random.random() < 0.1:
            return {"Data": '{"malformed": "data"'}
        else:
            return {"Data": json.dumps(record)}

    def _log_response(self, response: dict, entry: dict):
        """
        Log the response from Firehose.

        Args:
            response (dict): The response from the Firehose put_record API call.
            entry (dict): The record entry that was sent.
        """
        if response["ResponseMetadata"]["HTTPStatusCode"] == 200:
            logger.info(f"Sent record: {entry}")
        else:
            logger.info(f"Fail record: {entry}")

    def _log_batch_response(self, response: dict, batch_size: int):
        """
        Log the batch response from Firehose.

        Args:
            response (dict): The response from the Firehose put_record_batch API
call.
            batch_size (int): The number of records in the batch.
        """
        if response.get("FailedPutCount", 0) > 0:
            logger.info(
                f'Failed to send {response["FailedPutCount"]} records in batch of
{batch_size}'
            )
```

```
        else:
            logger.info(f"Successfully sent batch of {batch_size} records")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    config = get_config()
    data = load_sample_data(config.sample_data_file)
    client = FirehoseClient(config)

    # Process the first 100 sample network records
    for record in data[:100]:
        try:
            client.put_record(record)
        except Exception as e:
            logger.info(f"Put record failed after retries and backoff: {e}")
    client.monitor_metrics()

    # Process remaining records using the batch method
    try:
        client.put_record_batch(data[100:])
    except Exception as e:
        logger.info(f"Put record batch failed after retries and backoff: {e}")
    client.monitor_metrics()
```

이 파일에는 위 스크립트에 대한 구성이 포함되어 있습니다.

```
class Config:
    def __init__(self):
        self.delivery_stream_name = "ENTER YOUR DELIVERY STREAM NAME HERE"
        self.region = "us-east-1"
        self.sample_data_file = (
            "../../../../../scenarios/features/firehose/resources/
sample_records.json"
        )


def get_config():
    return Config()
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - PutRecord

- PutRecordBatch

AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Device Farm의 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 AWS Device Farm 함께를 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

추가 리소스

- Device Farm 개발자 가이드 - Device Farm에 대한 자세한 정보입니다.
- Device Farm API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 Device Farm 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리입니다. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs 사용하는 Device Farm의 기본 예제
  - AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Device Farm에 대한 작업
    - CLI로 CreateUpload 사용
- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Device Farm 시나리오
  - Device Farm을 사용하여 브라우저 테스트 실행 및 AWS SDK를 사용하여 스크린샷 캡처
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 Device Farm으로 모바일 디바이스 패키지 업로드 및 테스트

AWS SDKs 사용하는 Device Farm의 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS Device Farm SDKs에서의 기본 사항을 AWS 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Device Farm에 대한 작업
  - CLI로 CreateUpload 사용

AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Device Farm에 대한 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 Device Farm 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

이러한 발췌문은 Device Farm API를 호출하며 컨텍스트에서 실행해야 하는 더 큰 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드입니다. AWS SDKs를 사용한 Device Farm 시나리오 에서 컨텍스트에 맞는 작업을 볼 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 AWS Device Farm API 참조를 참조하세요.

예시

- CLI로 CreateUpload 사용

CLI로 **`CreateUpload`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateUpload`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 장치 패키지 업로드 및 테스트

CLI

AWS CLI

업로드를 생성하려면

다음 명령은 Android 앱에 대한 업로드를 생성합니다.

```
aws devicefarm create-upload --project-arn "arn:aws:devicefarm:us-
west-2:123456789012:project:070fc3ca-7ec1-4741-9c1f-d3e044efc506" --name app.apk
 --type ANDROID_APP
```

create-project 또는 list-projects 출력에서 프로젝트 ARN을 가져올 수 있습니다.

출력:

```
{
    "upload": {
        "status": "INITIALIZED",
        "name": "app.apk",
        "created": 1503614408.769,
        "url": "https://prod-us-west-2-uploads.s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com/
arn%3Aaws%3Adevicefarm%3Aus-west-2%3A123456789012%3Aproject%3A070fc3ca-
c7e1-4471-91cf-d3e4efc50604/uploads/arn%3Aaws%3Adevicefarm%3Aus-
west-2%3A123456789012%3Aupload%3A070fc3ca-7ec1-4741-9c1f-d3e044efc506/dd72723a-
ae9e-4087-09e6-f4cea3599514/app.apk?X-Amz-Algorithm=AWS4-HMAC-SHA256&X-Amz-
Date=20170824T224008Z&X-Amz-SignedHeaders=host&X-Amz-Expires=86400&X-Amz-
Credential=AKIAEXAMPLEPBUMBC3GA%2F20170824%2Fus-west-2%2Fs3%2Faws4_request&X-Amz-
Signature=05050370c38894ef5bd09f5d009f36fc8f96fa4bb04e1bba9aca71b8dbe49a0f",
        "type": "ANDROID_APP",
        "arn": "arn:aws:devicefarm:us-
west-2:123456789012:upload:070fc3ca-7ec1-4741-9c1f-d3e044efc506/dd72723a-
ae9e-4087-09e6-f4cea3599514"
    }
}
```

출력에 서명된 URL을 사용하여 Device Farm에 파일을 업로드합니다.

```
curl -T app.apk "https://prod-us-west-2-uploads.s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com/
arn%3Aaws%3Adevicefarm%3Aus-west-2%3A123456789012%3Aproject%3A070fc3ca-
c7e1-4471-91cf-d3e4efc50604/uploads/arn%3Aaws%3Adevicefarm%3Aus-
west-2%3A123456789012%3Aupload%3A070fc3ca-7ec1-4741-9c1f-d3e044efc506/dd72723a-
ae9e-4087-09e6-f4cea3599514/app.apk?X-Amz-Algorithm=AWS4-HMAC-SHA256&X-Amz-
Date=20170824T224008Z&X-Amz-SignedHeaders=host&X-Amz-Expires=86400&X-Amz-
Credential=AKIAEXAMPLEPBUMBC3GA%2F20170824%2Fus-west-2%2Fs3%2Faws4_request&X-Amz-
Signature=05050370c38894ef5bd09f5d009f36fc8f96fa4bb04e1bba9aca71b8dbe49a0f"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateUpload를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 Android 앱에 대한 AWS Device Farm 업로드를 생성합니다. New-DFProject 또는 Get-DFProjectList의 출력에서 프로젝트 ARN을 가져올 수 있습니다. New-DFUpload 출력의 서명된 URL을 사용하여 Device Farm에 파일을 업로드합니다.

```
New-DFUpload -ContentType "application/octet-stream" -ProjectArn
 "arn:aws:devicefarm:us-west-2:123456789012:project:EXAMPLEa-7ec1-4741-9c1f-
d3e04EXAMPLE" -Name "app.apk" -Type ANDROID_APP
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CreateUpload를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 Android 앱에 대한 AWS Device Farm 업로드를 생성합니다. New-DFProject 또는 Get-DFProjectList의 출력에서 프로젝트 ARN을 가져올 수 있습니다. New-DFUpload 출력의 서명된 URL을 사용하여 Device Farm에 파일을 업로드합니다.

```
New-DFUpload -ContentType "application/octet-stream" -ProjectArn
 "arn:aws:devicefarm:us-west-2:123456789012:project:EXAMPLEa-7ec1-4741-9c1f-
d3e04EXAMPLE" -Name "app.apk" -Type ANDROID_APP
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateUpload를 참조하세요.

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Device Farm 시나리오

다음 코드 예제에서는 Device Farm AWS SDKs에서 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이러한 시나리오에서는 Device Farm 내에서 여러 함수를 호출하거나 다른 함수와 결합하여 특정 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS 서비스. 각 시나리오에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시나리오는 컨텍스트에 맞는 서비스 작업을 이해하는 데 도움이 되도록 중급 수준의 경험을 대상으로 합니다.

예시

- Device Farm을 사용하여 브라우저 테스트 실행 및 AWS SDK를 사용하여 스크린샷 캡처
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Device Farm으로 모바일 디바이스 패키지 업로드 및 테스트

Device Farm을 사용하여 브라우저 테스트 실행 및 AWS SDK를 사용하여 스크린샷 캡처

다음 코드 예제에서는 Device Farm을 사용하여 브라우저 테스트를 실행하고 스크린샷을 찍는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

PyTest와 Selenium을 사용하여 지정된 웹 사이트를 탐색하고, 스크린샷을 찍고, 실제 웹 사이트 콘텐츠를 예상 콘텐츠와 비교합니다.

```
import datetime
import os
import subprocess
import boto3
import pytest
from selenium import webdriver
from selenium.webdriver import DesiredCapabilities
from selenium.webdriver.common.by import By
from selenium.webdriver.common.keys import Keys
from selenium.webdriver.support import expected_conditions
from selenium.webdriver.support.wait import WebDriverWait


def get_git_hash():
    """
    Get the short Git hash of the current commit of the repository
    """
    try:
        return (
            subprocess.check_output(["git", "rev-parse", "--short", "HEAD"])
            .decode("utf-8")
            .strip()
        )
```

```
    except:
        return "norepo"


class TestHelloSuite:
    """
    Our test suite.

    This style of test suite allows us to use setup_method and teardown_method.

    """

    def save_screenshot(self, name):
        self.driver.save_screenshot(os.path.join(self.screenshot_path, name))

    def setup_method(self, method):
        """
        Set up a test.

        This makes sure that the session for an individual test is ready.

        The AWS credentials are read from the default ~/.aws/credentials or from
 the
        command line by setting the AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID and AWS_SECRET_KEY
 environment
        variables.

        The project Amazon Resource Name (ARN) is determined by the PROJECT_ARN
        environment variable.
        """
        devicefarm_client = boto3.client("devicefarm")
        project_arn = os.environ.get("PROJECT_ARN", None)
        if project_arn is None:
            raise ValueError("Must set PROJECT_ARN")
        # Request a driver hub URL for the Selenium client
        testgrid_url_response = devicefarm_client.create_test_grid_url(
            projectArn=project_arn, expiresInSeconds=300
        )

        # We want a directory to save our files into. We're going to make a
 directory
        # in the current directory that holds our results.
        self.screenshot_path = os.path.join(
```

```
            ".", "results", get_git_hash() + "-" +
 (datetime.date.today().isoformat())
        )
        if not os.path.exists(self.screenshot_path):
            os.makedirs(self.screenshot_path, exist_ok=True)

        # We want a Firefox instance on Windows
        desired_cap = DesiredCapabilities.FIREFOX
        desired_cap["platform"] = "windows"
        desired_cap["BrowserVersion"] = "latest"

        # Configure the webdriver with the appropriate remote endpoint.
        self.driver = webdriver.Remote(testgrid_url_response["url"], desired_cap)

        #
        # Auto-Tagging
        #

        # In order to get the Session ARN, we need to look up the session by the
        # Project ARN and session ID (from the driver).
        testgrid_session_arn_response = devicefarm_client.get_test_grid_session(
            projectArn=project_arn, sessionId=self.driver.session_id
        )

        # Save the session's ARN so we can tag the session.
        self.session_arn = testgrid_session_arn_response["testGridSession"]
["arn"]

        # In order to tag it, we're going to use the resourcegroupstaggingapi
 client to
        # add a tag to the session ARN that we just got.
        tag_client = boto3.client("resourcegroupstaggingapi")
        tag_client.tag_resources(
            ResourceARNList=[self.session_arn],
            Tags={"TestSuite": f"testsuite {method.__name__}", "GitId":
 get_git_hash()},
        )

    def teardown_method(self, method):
        """
        Clean up resources used by each method.
        """
        # End the Selenium session so we're off the clock.
        self.driver.quit()
```

```
    @pytest.mark.parametrize(
        "query,leading",
        [
            pytest.param(
                "Seattle",
                "Seattle (/si#ætəl/ (listen) see-AT-əl) is a seaport city on the
West Coast of the United States.",
            ),
            pytest.param(
                "Selenium",
                "Selenium is a chemical element with the symbol Se and atomic
number 34.",
            ),
            pytest.param(
                "Amazon Locker",
                "Amazon Locker is a self-service package delivery service offered
by online retailer Amazon.",
            ),
            pytest.param(
                "Kootenai Falls",
                "Kootenai Falls is a waterfall on the Kootenay River located in
Lincoln County, Montana, just off U.S. Route 2.",
            ),
            pytest.param(
                "Dorayaki",
                "Dorayaki (####, ####, ####, ####) is a type of Japanese
confection.",
            ),
            pytest.param("Robot Face", "<|°_°|> (also known as Robot Face or
Robot)"),
        ],
    )
    def test_first_paragraph_text(self, query, leading):
        """
        This test looks at the first paragraph of a page on Wikipedia, comparing
it to
        a known leading sentence.

        If the leading sentence matches, the test passes. A screenshot is taken
before
        the final assertion is made, letting us debug if something isn't right.
        """
        # Open the main page of Wikipedia
```

```
        self.driver.get("https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Main_Page")
        # Find the search box, enter a query, and press enter
        search_input = self.driver.find_element(By.ID, "searchInput")
        search_input.click()
        search_input.send_keys(query)
        search_input.send_keys(Keys.ENTER)
        # Wait for the search box to go stale -- This means we've navigated
fully.
        WebDriverWait(self.driver, 5).until(
            expected_conditions.staleness_of(search_input)
        )
        # Get the leading paragraph of the article.
        lead = leading.lower()
        # Find the element...
        lead_para = self.driver.find_element(
            By.XPATH, "//div[@class='mw-parser-output']//p[not(@class)]"
        )
        # ... and copy out its text.
        our_text = lead_para.text.lower()
        our_text = our_text[: len(lead)]
        # Take a screenshot and compare the strings.
        self.save_screenshot(f"leadingpara_{query}.png")
        assert our_text.startswith(lead)

    @pytest.mark.parametrize(
        "query,expected",
        [
            pytest.param("Automation Testing", "Test Automation"),
            pytest.param("DevOps", "DevOps"),
            pytest.param("Jackdaws Love My Big Sphinx Of Quartz", "Pangram"),
            pytest.param("EarthBound", "EarthBound"),
            pytest.param("Covered Bridges Today", "Covered Bridges Today"),
            pytest.param("Kurt Godel", "Kurt Gödel"),
            pytest.param("N//ng language", "N#ng language"),
            pytest.param(
                "Who the Frick Is Jackson Pollock?", "Who the $&% Is Jackson
Pollock?"
            ),
        ],
    )
    def test_redirect_titles(self, query, expected):
        """
        A test comparing pages we expect to (or not to) redirect on Wikipedia.
```

```
        This test checks to see that the page ("query") redirects (or doesn't) to
the
        "expected" page title. Several of these are common synonyms
("Jackdaws...")
        while others are because of characters untypable by most keyboards ("N#ng
language")

        A screenshot is taken just before the final assertion is made to aid in
        debugging and verification.
        """
        # Open the main page of Wikipedia
        self.driver.get("https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Main_Page")
        # Find the search box, enter some text into it, and send an enter key.
        search_input = self.driver.find_element(By.ID, "searchInput")
        search_input.click()
        search_input.send_keys(query)
        search_input.send_keys(Keys.ENTER)
        # wait until the page has rolled over -- once the search input handle is
stale,
        # the browser has navigated.
        WebDriverWait(self.driver, 5).until(
            expected_conditions.staleness_of(search_input)
        )
        # Get the first heading & take a screenshot
        our_text = self.driver.find_element(By.ID, "firstHeading").text.lower()
        self.save_screenshot(f"redirect_{query}.png")
        # did it match?
        assert our_text == expected.lower()
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - CreateTestGridUrl
  - GetTestGridSession

AWS SDK를 사용하여 Device Farm으로 모바일 디바이스 패키지 업로드 및 테스트

다음 코드 예제에서는 Device Farm으로 모바일 장치 패키지를 업로드하고 테스트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

컴파일된 Android 애플리케이션 및 테스트 패키지를 Device Farm에 업로드하고, 테스트를 시작하고, 테스트가 완료될 때까지 기다린 다음 결과를 보고합니다.

```
import boto3
import os
import requests
import string
import random
import datetime
import time

# Update this dict with your own values before you run the example:
config = {
    # This is our app under test.
    "appFilePath": "app-debug.apk",
    "projectArn": "arn:aws:devicefarm:us-west-2:111222333444:project:581f5703-
e040-4ac9-b7ae-0ba007bfb8e6",
    # Since we care about the most popular devices, we'll use a curated pool.
    "testSpecArn": "arn:aws:devicefarm:us-west-2::upload:20fcf771-eae3-4137-
aa76-92e17fb3131b",
    "poolArn": "arn:aws:devicefarm:us-
west-2::devicepool:4a869d91-6f17-491f-9a95-0a601aee2406",
    "namePrefix": "MyAppTest",
    # This is our test package. This tutorial won't go into how to make these.
    "testPackage": "tests.zip",
}

client = boto3.client("devicefarm")

unique = (
    config["namePrefix"]
    + "-"
```

```
    + (datetime.date.today().isoformat())
    + ("".join(random.sample(string.ascii_letters, 8)))
)

print(
    f"The unique identifier for this run is '{unique}'. All uploads will be
 prefixed "
    f"with this."
)


def upload_df_file(filename, type_, mime="application/octet-stream"):
    upload_response = client.create_upload(
        projectArn=config["projectArn"],
        name=unique + "_" + os.path.basename(filename),
        type=type_,
        contentType=mime,
    )
    upload_arn = upload_response["upload"]["arn"]
    # Extract the URL of the upload and use Requests to upload it.
    upload_url = upload_response["upload"]["url"]
    with open(filename, "rb") as file_stream:
        print(
            f"Uploading {filename} to Device Farm as "
            f"{upload_response['upload']['name']}... ",
            end="",
        )
        put_req = requests.put(
            upload_url, data=file_stream, headers={"content-type": mime}
        )
        print(" done")
        if not put_req.ok:
            raise Exception(f"Couldn't upload. Requests says: {put_req.reason}")
    started = datetime.datetime.now()
    while True:
        print(
            f"Upload of {filename} in state {upload_response['upload']['status']}
 "
            f"after " + str(datetime.datetime.now() - started)
        )
        if upload_response["upload"]["status"] == "FAILED":
            raise Exception(
                f"The upload failed processing. Device Farm says the reason is:
 \n"
```

```
                f"{+upload_response['upload']['message']}"
            )
        if upload_response["upload"]["status"] == "SUCCEEDED":
            break
        time.sleep(5)
        upload_response = client.get_upload(arn=upload_arn)
    print("")
    return upload_arn


our_upload_arn = upload_df_file(config["appFilePath"], "ANDROID_APP")
our_test_package_arn = upload_df_file(
    config["testPackage"], "APPIUM_PYTHON_TEST_PACKAGE"
)
print(our_upload_arn, our_test_package_arn)

response = client.schedule_run(
    projectArn=config["projectArn"],
    appArn=our_upload_arn,
    devicePoolArn=config["poolArn"],
    name=unique,
    test={
        "type": "APPIUM_PYTHON",
        "testSpecArn": config["testSpecArn"],
        "testPackageArn": our_test_package_arn,
    },
)
run_arn = response["run"]["arn"]
start_time = datetime.datetime.now()
print(f"Run {unique} is scheduled as arn {run_arn} ")

state = "UNKNOWN"
try:
    while True:
        response = client.get_run(arn=run_arn)
        state = response["run"]["status"]
        if state == "COMPLETED" or state == "ERRORED":
            break
        else:
            print(
                f" Run {unique} in state {state}, total "
                f"time {datetime.datetime.now() - start_time}"
            )
            time.sleep(10)
```

```
except:
    client.stop_run(arn=run_arn)
    exit(1)

print(f"Tests finished in state {state} after {datetime.datetime.now() -
 start_time}")
# Pull all the logs.
jobs_response = client.list_jobs(arn=run_arn)
# Save the output somewhere, using the unique value.
save_path = os.path.join(os.getcwd(), "results", unique)
os.mkdir(save_path)
# Save the last run information.
for job in jobs_response["jobs"]:
    job_name = job["name"]
    os.makedirs(os.path.join(save_path, job_name), exist_ok=True)
    # Get each suite within the job.
    suites = client.list_suites(arn=job["arn"])["suites"]
    for suite in suites:
        for test in client.list_tests(arn=suite["arn"])["tests"]:
            # Get the artifacts.
            for artifact_type in ["FILE", "SCREENSHOT", "LOG"]:
                artifacts = client.list_artifacts(type=artifact_type,
 arn=test["arn"])[
                    "artifacts"
                ]
                for artifact in artifacts:
                    # Replace `:` because it has a special meaning in Windows &
 macOS.
                    path_to = os.path.join(
                        save_path,
                        job_name,
                        suite["name"],
                        test["name"].replace(":", "_"),
                    )
                    os.makedirs(path_to, exist_ok=True)
                    filename = (
                        artifact["type"]
                        + "_"
                        + artifact["name"]
                        + "."
                        + artifact["extension"]
                    )
                    artifact_save_path = os.path.join(path_to, filename)
                    print(f"Downloading {artifact_save_path}")
```

```
                        with open(artifact_save_path, "wb") as fn:
                            with requests.get(
                                artifact["url"], allow_redirects=True
                            ) as request:
                                fn.write(request.content)
print("Finished")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - CreateUpload
  - GetRun
  - GetUpload
  - ListArtifacts
  - ListJobs
  - ListSuites
  - ListTests
  - ScheduleRun
  - StopRun

AWS SDKs Directory Service 사용에 대한 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 AWS Directory Service 함께를 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

추가 리소스

- Directory Service 관리 가이드 -에 대한 자세한 정보입니다 Directory Service.
- Directory Service API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 Directory Service 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리입니다. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs Directory Service 사용에 대한 기본 예제
  - AWS SDKs Directory Service 를 사용하기 위한 작업
    - CLI로 DescribeDirectories 사용
    - CLI로 DescribeTrusts 사용

AWS SDKs Directory Service 사용에 대한 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS Directory Service SDKs에서의 기본 사항을 AWS 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- AWS SDKs Directory Service 를 사용하기 위한 작업
  - CLI로 DescribeDirectories 사용
  - CLI로 DescribeTrusts 사용

AWS SDKs Directory Service 를 사용하기 위한 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 Directory Service 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 AWS Directory Service API 참조를 참조하세요.

예시

- CLI로 DescribeDirectories 사용
- CLI로 DescribeTrusts 사용

CLI로 **`DescribeDirectories`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeDirectories`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

디렉터리에 대한 세부 정보를 가져오려면

다음 describe-directories 예제에서는 지정된 디렉터리에 대한 세부 정보를 표시합니다.

```
aws ds describe-directories \
   --directory-id d-a1b2c3d4e5
```

출력:

```
{
    "DirectoryDescriptions": [
        {
            "DirectoryId": "d-a1b2c3d4e5",
            "Name": "mydirectory.example.com",
            "ShortName": "mydirectory",
            "Size": "Small",
            "Edition": "Standard",
            "Alias": "d-a1b2c3d4e5",
            "AccessUrl": "d-a1b2c3d4e5.awsapps.com",
            "Stage": "Active",
            "ShareStatus": "Shared",
            "ShareMethod": "HANDSHAKE",
            "ShareNotes": "These are my share notes",
            "LaunchTime": "2019-07-08T15:33:46.327000-07:00",
            "StageLastUpdatedDateTime": "2019-07-08T15:59:12.307000-07:00",
            "Type": "SharedMicrosoftAD",
            "SsoEnabled": false,
            "DesiredNumberOfDomainControllers": 0,
            "OwnerDirectoryDescription": {
                "DirectoryId": "d-b2c3d4e5f6",
                "AccountId": "123456789111",
                "DnsIpAddrs": [
                    "203.113.0.248",
                    "203.113.0.253"
                ],
                "VpcSettings": {
                    "VpcId": "vpc-a1b2c3d4",
                    "SubnetIds": [
                        "subnet-a1b2c3d4",
                        "subnet-d4c3b2a1"
                    ],
                    "AvailabilityZones": [
                        "us-west-2a",
                        "us-west-2c"
                    ]
```

```
                }
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeDirectories를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 명령은이 계정에 속한 디렉터리에 대한 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-DSDirectory | Select-Object DirectoryId, Name, DnsIpAddrs, Type
```

출력:

```
DirectoryId  Name           DnsIpAddrs                     Type
-----------  ----           ----------                     ----
d-123456abcd abcd.example.com {172.31.74.189, 172.31.13.145} SimpleAD
d-123456efgh wifi.example.com {172.31.16.108, 172.31.10.56}  ADConnector
d-123456ijkl lan2.example.com {172.31.10.56, 172.31.16.108}  MicrosoftAD
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeDirectories를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 명령은이 계정에 속한 디렉터리에 대한 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-DSDirectory | Select-Object DirectoryId, Name, DnsIpAddrs, Type
```

출력:

```
DirectoryId  Name           DnsIpAddrs                     Type
-----------  ----           ----------                     ----
d-123456abcd abcd.example.com {172.31.74.189, 172.31.13.145} SimpleAD
d-123456efgh wifi.example.com {172.31.16.108, 172.31.10.56}  ADConnector
d-123456ijkl lan2.example.com {172.31.10.56, 172.31.16.108}  MicrosoftAD
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeDirectories를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **DescribeTrusts** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeTrusts의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

신뢰 관계에 대한 세부 정보를 가져오려면

다음 describe-trusts 예제에서는 지정된 디렉터리의 신뢰 관계에 대한 세부 정보를 표시합니다.

```
aws ds describe-trusts \
   --directory-id d-a1b2c3d4e5
```

출력:

```
{
    "Trusts": [
        {
            "DirectoryId": "d-a1b2c3d4e5",
            "TrustId": "t-9a8b7c6d5e",
            "RemoteDomainName": "other.example.com",
            "TrustType": "Forest",
            "TrustDirection": "Two-Way",
            "TrustState": "Verified",
            "CreatedDateTime": "2017-06-20T18:08:45.614000-07:00",
            "LastUpdatedDateTime": "2019-06-04T10:52:12.410000-07:00",
            "StateLastUpdatedDateTime": "2019-06-04T10:52:12.410000-07:00",
            "SelectiveAuth": "Disabled"
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeTrusts를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 명령은 지정된 directory-id에 대해 생성된 신뢰 관계의 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-DSTrust -DirectoryId d-123456abcd
```

출력:

```
CreatedDateTime          : 7/5/2019 4:55:42 AM
DirectoryId              : d-123456abcd
LastUpdatedDateTime      : 7/5/2019 4:56:04 AM
RemoteDomainName         : contoso.com
SelectiveAuth            : Disabled
StateLastUpdatedDateTime : 7/5/2019 4:56:04 AM
TrustDirection           : One-Way: Incoming
TrustId                  : t-9067157123
TrustState               : Created
TrustStateReason         :
TrustType                : Forest
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeTrusts를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 명령은 지정된 directory-id에 대해 생성된 신뢰 관계의 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-DSTrust -DirectoryId d-123456abcd
```

출력:

```
CreatedDateTime          : 7/5/2019 4:55:42 AM
DirectoryId              : d-123456abcd
LastUpdatedDateTime      : 7/5/2019 4:56:04 AM
RemoteDomainName         : contoso.com
SelectiveAuth            : Disabled
StateLastUpdatedDateTime : 7/5/2019 4:56:04 AM
TrustDirection           : One-Way: Incoming
TrustId                  : t-9067157123
TrustState               : Created
```

```
TrustStateReason          :
TrustType                 : Forest
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeTrusts를 참조하세요.

AWS SDKs AWS DMS 사용에 대한 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 AWS Database Migration Service 함께를 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

추가 리소스

- AWS DMS 개발자 안내서 -에 대한 자세한 정보입니다 AWS DMS.
- AWS DMS API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 AWS DMS 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 설정 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs AWS DMS 사용에 대한 기본 예제
  - AWS SDKs AWS DMS 를 사용하기 위한 작업
    - CLI로 CreateReplicationTask 사용

AWS SDKs AWS DMS 사용에 대한 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS Database Migration Service SDKs에서의 기본 사항을 AWS 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- AWS SDKs AWS DMS 를 사용하기 위한 작업
  - CLI로 CreateReplicationTask 사용

AWS SDKs AWS DMS 를 사용하기 위한 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 AWS DMS 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 AWS Database Migration Service API 참조를 참조하세요.

예시

- CLI로 CreateReplicationTask 사용

CLI로 **CreateReplicationTask** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateReplicationTask`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

복제 태스크 생성

다음 `create-replication-task` 예시에서는 복제 태스크를 생성합니다.

```
aws dms create-replication-task \
    --replication-task-identifier movedata \
    --source-endpoint-arn arn:aws:dms:us-
east-1:123456789012:endpoint:6GGI6YPWWGAYUVLKIB732KEVWA \
    --target-endpoint-arn arn:aws:dms:us-
east-1:123456789012:endpoint:EOM4SFKCZEYHZBFGAGZT3QEC5U \
    --replication-instance-arn $RI_ARN \
    --migration-type full-load \
    --table-mappings file://table-mappings.json
```

`table-mappings.json`의 콘텐츠:

```
{
    "rules": [
        {
            "rule-type": "selection",
            "rule-id": "1",
            "rule-name": "1",
```

```
            "object-locator": {
                "schema-name": "prodrep",
                "table-name": "%"
            },
            "rule-action": "include",
            "filters": []
        }
    ]
}
```

출력:

```
{
    "ReplicationTask": {
        "ReplicationTaskIdentifier": "moveit2",
        "SourceEndpointArn": "arn:aws:dms:us-
east-1:123456789012:endpoint:6GGI6YPWWGAYUVLKIB732KEVWA",
        "TargetEndpointArn": "arn:aws:dms:us-
east-1:123456789012:endpoint:EOM4SFKCZEYHZBFGAGZT3QEC5U",
        "ReplicationInstanceArn": "arn:aws:dms:us-
east-1:123456789012:rep:T3OM7OUB5NM2LCVZF7JPGJRNUE",
        "MigrationType": "full-load",
        "TableMappings": ...output omitted... ,
        "ReplicationTaskSettings": ...output omitted... ,
        "Status": "creating",
        "ReplicationTaskCreationDate": 1590524772.505,
        "ReplicationTaskArn": "arn:aws:dms:us-
east-1:123456789012:task:K55IUCGBASJS5VHZJIINA45FII"
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Database Migration Service 사용 설명서의 AWS DMS 작업 작업을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateReplicationTask를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 CdcStartPosition 대신 CdcStartTime을 사용하는 새 AWS 데이터베이스 마이그레이션 서비스 복제 작업을 생성합니다. CdcStartPosition MigrationType은 "full-load-

and-cdc"로 설정됩니다. 즉, 대상 테이블이 비어 있어야 합니다. 새 작업에는 키가 스테이지이고 키 값이 테스트인 태그가 지정됩니다. 이 cmdlet에서 사용하는 값에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS Database Migration Service 사용 설명서의 작업 생성(https://docs.aws.amazon.com/dms/latest/userguide/CHAP_Tasks.Creating.html)을 참조하세요.

```
New-DMSReplicationTask -ReplicationInstanceArn "arn:aws:dms:us-
east-1:123456789012:rep:EXAMPLE66XFJUWATDJGBEXAMPLE"`
  -CdcStartTime "2019-08-08T12:12:12"`
  -CdcStopPosition "server_time:2019-08-09T12:12:12"`
  -MigrationType "full-load-and-cdc"`
  -ReplicationTaskIdentifier "task1"`
  -ReplicationTaskSetting ""`
  -SourceEndpointArn "arn:aws:dms:us-
east-1:123456789012:endpoint:EXAMPLEW5UANC7Y3P4EEXAMPLE"`
  -TableMapping "file:////home/testuser/table-mappings.json"`
  -Tag @{"Key"="Stage";"Value"="Test"}`
  -TargetEndpointArn "arn:aws:dms:us-
east-1:123456789012:endpoint:EXAMPLEJZASXWHTWCLNEXAMPLE"
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CreateReplicationTask를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 CdcStartPosition 대신 CdcStartTime을 사용하는 새 AWS 데이터베이스 마이그레이션 서비스 복제 작업을 생성합니다. CdcStartPosition MigrationType은 "full-load-and-cdc"로 설정됩니다. 즉, 대상 테이블이 비어 있어야 합니다. 새 작업에는 키가 스테이지이고 키 값이 테스트인 태그가 지정됩니다. 이 cmdlet에서 사용하는 값에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS Database Migration Service 사용 설명서의 작업 생성(https://docs.aws.amazon.com/dms/latest/userguide/CHAP_Tasks.Creating.html)을 참조하세요.

```
New-DMSReplicationTask -ReplicationInstanceArn "arn:aws:dms:us-
east-1:123456789012:rep:EXAMPLE66XFJUWATDJGBEXAMPLE"`
  -CdcStartTime "2019-08-08T12:12:12"`
  -CdcStopPosition "server_time:2019-08-09T12:12:12"`
  -MigrationType "full-load-and-cdc"`
  -ReplicationTaskIdentifier "task1"`
  -ReplicationTaskSetting ""`
  -SourceEndpointArn "arn:aws:dms:us-
east-1:123456789012:endpoint:EXAMPLEW5UANC7Y3P4EEXAMPLE"`
  -TableMapping "file:////home/testuser/table-mappings.json"`
  -Tag @{"Key"="Stage";"Value"="Test"}`
```

```
  -TargetEndpointArn "arn:aws:dms:us-
east-1:123456789012:endpoint:EXAMPLEJZASXWHTWCLNEXAMPLE"
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateReplicationTask를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Amazon DocumentDB의 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon DocumentDB(MongoDB 호환)를 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

추가 리소스

- Amazon DocumentDB 개발자 안내서 - Amazon DocumentDB에 대한 자세한 정보입니다.
- Amazon DocumentDB API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 Amazon DocumentDB 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

코드 예제

- Amazon DocumentDB의 서버리스 예제
  - Amazon DocumentDB 트리거에서 간접적으로 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

Amazon DocumentDB의 서버리스 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon DocumentDB를 AWS SDKs와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- Amazon DocumentDB 트리거에서 간접적으로 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

Amazon DocumentDB 트리거에서 간접적으로 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예시에서는 DocumentDB 변경 스트림에서 레코드를 받아 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 DocumentDB 페이로드를 검색하고 레코드 콘텐츠를 로깅합니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

.NET을 사용하여 Lambda로 Amazon DocumentDB 이벤트 소비

```
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using System.Text.Json;
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Text.Json.Serialization;
//Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeri

namespace LambdaDocDb;

public class Function
{

     /// <summary>
    /// Lambda function entry point to process Amazon DocumentDB events.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="event">The Amazon DocumentDB event.</param>
    /// <param name="context">The Lambda context object.</param>
    /// <returns>A string to indicate successful processing.</returns>
    public string FunctionHandler(Event evnt, ILambdaContext context)
    {

        foreach (var record in evnt.Events)
        {
            ProcessDocumentDBEvent(record, context);
        }

        return "OK";
    }
```

```
    private void ProcessDocumentDBEvent(DocumentDBEventRecord record,
ILambdaContext context)
   {

       var eventData = record.Event;
       var operationType = eventData.OperationType;
       var databaseName = eventData.Ns.Db;
       var collectionName = eventData.Ns.Coll;
       var fullDocument = JsonSerializer.Serialize(eventData.FullDocument, new
JsonSerializerOptions { WriteIndented = true });

       context.Logger.LogLine($"Operation type: {operationType}");
       context.Logger.LogLine($"Database: {databaseName}");
       context.Logger.LogLine($"Collection: {collectionName}");
       context.Logger.LogLine($"Full document:\n{fullDocument}");
   }



   public class Event
   {
       [JsonPropertyName("eventSourceArn")]
       public string EventSourceArn { get; set; }

       [JsonPropertyName("events")]
       public List<DocumentDBEventRecord> Events { get; set; }

       [JsonPropertyName("eventSource")]
       public string EventSource { get; set; }
   }

   public class DocumentDBEventRecord
   {
       [JsonPropertyName("event")]
       public EventData Event { get; set; }
   }

   public class EventData
   {
       [JsonPropertyName("_id")]
       public IdData Id { get; set; }

       [JsonPropertyName("clusterTime")]
```

```
        public ClusterTime ClusterTime { get; set; }

        [JsonPropertyName("documentKey")]
        public DocumentKey DocumentKey { get; set; }

        [JsonPropertyName("fullDocument")]
        public Dictionary<string, object> FullDocument { get; set; }

        [JsonPropertyName("ns")]
        public Namespace Ns { get; set; }

        [JsonPropertyName("operationType")]
        public string OperationType { get; set; }
    }

    public class IdData
    {
        [JsonPropertyName("_data")]
        public string Data { get; set; }
    }

    public class ClusterTime
    {
        [JsonPropertyName("$timestamp")]
        public Timestamp Timestamp { get; set; }
    }

    public class Timestamp
    {
        [JsonPropertyName("t")]
        public long T { get; set; }

        [JsonPropertyName("i")]
        public int I { get; set; }
    }

    public class DocumentKey
    {
        [JsonPropertyName("_id")]
        public Id Id { get; set; }
    }

    public class Id
    {
```

```
        [JsonPropertyName("$oid")]
        public string Oid { get; set; }
    }

    public class Namespace
    {
        [JsonPropertyName("db")]
        public string Db { get; set; }

        [JsonPropertyName("coll")]
        public string Coll { get; set; }
    }
}
```

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Go를 사용하여 Lambda로 Amazon DocumentDB 이벤트 소비

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"

 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
)

type Event struct {
 Events []Record `json:"events"`
}
```

```
type Record struct {
 Event struct {
  OperationType string `json:"operationType"`
  NS            struct {
   DB   string `json:"db"`
   Coll string `json:"coll"`
  } `json:"ns"`
  FullDocument interface{} `json:"fullDocument"`
 } `json:"event"`
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(handler)
}

func handler(ctx context.Context, event Event) (string, error) {
 fmt.Println("Loading function")
 for _, record := range event.Events {
  logDocumentDBEvent(record)
 }

 return "OK", nil
}

func logDocumentDBEvent(record Record) {
 fmt.Printf("Operation type: %s\n", record.Event.OperationType)
 fmt.Printf("db: %s\n", record.Event.NS.DB)
 fmt.Printf("collection: %s\n", record.Event.NS.Coll)
 docBytes, _ := json.MarshalIndent(record.Event.FullDocument, "", "  ")
 fmt.Printf("Full document: %s\n", string(docBytes))
}
```

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Java를 사용하여 Lambda로 Amazon DocumentDB 이벤트 소비

```
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;

import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;

public class Example implements RequestHandler<Map<String, Object>, String> {

    @SuppressWarnings("unchecked")
    @Override
    public String handleRequest(Map<String, Object> event, Context context) {
        List<Map<String, Object>> events = (List<Map<String, Object>>)
 event.get("events");
        for (Map<String, Object> record : events) {
            Map<String, Object> eventData = (Map<String, Object>)
 record.get("event");
            processEventData(eventData);
        }

        return "OK";
    }

    @SuppressWarnings("unchecked")
    private void processEventData(Map<String, Object> eventData) {
        String operationType = (String) eventData.get("operationType");
        System.out.println("operationType: %s".formatted(operationType));

        Map<String, Object> ns = (Map<String, Object>) eventData.get("ns");

        String db = (String) ns.get("db");
        System.out.println("db: %s".formatted(db));
        String coll = (String) ns.get("coll");
        System.out.println("coll: %s".formatted(coll));

        Map<String, Object> fullDocument = (Map<String, Object>)
 eventData.get("fullDocument");
        System.out.println("fullDocument: %s".formatted(fullDocument));
    }

}
```

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

JavaScript를 사용하여 Lambda로 Amazon DocumentDB 이벤트 소비

```
console.log('Loading function');
exports.handler = async (event, context) => {
    event.events.forEach(record => {
        logDocumentDBEvent(record);
    });
    return 'OK';
};

const logDocumentDBEvent = (record) => {
    console.log('Operation type: ' + record.event.operationType);
    console.log('db: ' + record.event.ns.db);
    console.log('collection: ' + record.event.ns.coll);
    console.log('Full document:', JSON.stringify(record.event.fullDocument, null,
 2));
};
```

TypeScript를 사용하여 Lambda로 Amazon DocumentDB 이벤트 소비

```
import { DocumentDBEventRecord, DocumentDBEventSubscriptionContext } from 'aws-
lambda';

console.log('Loading function');

export const handler = async (
  event: DocumentDBEventSubscriptionContext,
  context: any
): Promise<string> => {
  event.events.forEach((record: DocumentDBEventRecord) => {
```

```
    logDocumentDBEvent(record);
  });
  return 'OK';
};

const logDocumentDBEvent = (record: DocumentDBEventRecord): void => {
  console.log('Operation type: ' + record.event.operationType);
  console.log('db: ' + record.event.ns.db);
  console.log('collection: ' + record.event.ns.coll);
  console.log('Full document:', JSON.stringify(record.event.fullDocument, null,
 2));
};
```

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

PHP를 사용하여 Lambda로 Amazon DocumentDB 이벤트 소비

```
<?php

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

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\Handler;

class DocumentDBEventHandler implements Handler
{
    public function handle($event, Context $context): string
    {

        $events = $event['events'] ?? [];
        foreach ($events as $record) {
            $this->logDocumentDBEvent($record['event']);
        }
```

```
        return 'OK';
    }

    private function logDocumentDBEvent($event): void
    {
        // Extract information from the event record

        $operationType = $event['operationType'] ?? 'Unknown';
        $db = $event['ns']['db'] ?? 'Unknown';
        $collection = $event['ns']['coll'] ?? 'Unknown';
        $fullDocument = $event['fullDocument'] ?? [];

        // Log the event details

        echo "Operation type: $operationType\n";
        echo "Database: $db\n";
        echo "Collection: $collection\n";
        echo "Full document: " . json_encode($fullDocument, JSON_PRETTY_PRINT) .
 "\n";
    }
}
return new DocumentDBEventHandler();
```

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Python을 사용하여 Lambda로 Amazon DocumentDB 이벤트 소비

```
import json

def lambda_handler(event, context):
    for record in event.get('events', []):
        log_document_db_event(record)
    return 'OK'
```

```
def log_document_db_event(record):
    event_data = record.get('event', {})
    operation_type = event_data.get('operationType', 'Unknown')
    db = event_data.get('ns', {}).get('db', 'Unknown')
    collection = event_data.get('ns', {}).get('coll', 'Unknown')
    full_document = event_data.get('fullDocument', {})

    print(f"Operation type: {operation_type}")
    print(f"db: {db}")
    print(f"collection: {collection}")
    print("Full document:", json.dumps(full_document, indent=2))
```

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Ruby를 사용하여 Lambda로 Amazon DocumentDB 이벤트 소비

```
require 'json'

def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  event['events'].each do |record|
    log_document_db_event(record)
  end
  'OK'
end

def log_document_db_event(record)
  event_data = record['event'] || {}
  operation_type = event_data['operationType'] || 'Unknown'
  db = event_data.dig('ns', 'db') || 'Unknown'
  collection = event_data.dig('ns', 'coll') || 'Unknown'
  full_document = event_data['fullDocument'] || {}

  puts "Operation type: #{operation_type}"
  puts "db: #{db}"
```

```
  puts "collection: #{collection}"
  puts "Full document: #{JSON.pretty_generate(full_document)}"
end
```

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Rust를 사용하여 Lambda로 Amazon DocumentDB 이벤트 소비

```
use lambda_runtime::{service_fn, tracing, Error, LambdaEvent};
use aws_lambda_events::{
    event::documentdb::{DocumentDbEvent, DocumentDbInnerEvent},
   };


// Built with the following dependencies:
//lambda_runtime = "0.11.1"
//serde_json = "1.0"
//tokio = { version = "1", features = ["macros"] }
//tracing = { version = "0.1", features = ["log"] }
//tracing-subscriber = { version = "0.3", default-features = false, features =
 ["fmt"] }
//aws_lambda_events = "0.15.0"

async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<DocumentDbEvent>) ->Result<(),
 Error> {

    tracing::info!("Event Source ARN: {:?}", event.payload.event_source_arn);
    tracing::info!("Event Source: {:?}", event.payload.event_source);

    let records = &event.payload.events;

    if records.is_empty() {
        tracing::info!("No records found. Exiting.");
```

```
        return Ok(());
    }

    for record in records{
        log_document_db_event(record);
    }

    tracing::info!("Document db records processed");

    // Prepare the response
    Ok(())

}

fn log_document_db_event(record: &DocumentDbInnerEvent)-> Result<(), Error>{
    tracing::info!("Change Event: {:?}", record.event);

    Ok(())

}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
    .with_max_level(tracing::Level::INFO)
    .with_target(false)
    .without_time()
    .init();

    let func = service_fn(function_handler);
    lambda_runtime::run(func).await?;
    Ok(())

}
```

AWS SDKs를 사용하는 DynamoDB의 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon DynamoDB를 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

AWS 커뮤니티 기여는 여러 팀이 생성하고 유지 관리하는 예입니다 AWS. 피드백을 제공하려면 연결된 리포지토리에 제공된 메커니즘을 사용합니다.

추가 리소스

- DynamoDB 개발자 가이드 - DynamoDB에 대한 자세한 정보입니다.
- DynamoDB API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 DynamoDB 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

시작

Hello DynamoDB

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB를 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using Amazon.DynamoDBv2;
using Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;

namespace DynamoDBActions;
```

```
/// <summary>
/// A simple example that demonstrates basic DynamoDB operations.
/// </summary>
public class HelloDynamoDB
{
    /// <summary>
    /// HelloDynamoDB lists the existing DynamoDB tables for the default user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="args">Command line arguments</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for Amazon DynamoDB.
        using var host =
 Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting.Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonDynamoDB>()
            )
            .Build();

        // Now the client is available for injection.
        var dynamoDbClient = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonDynamoDB>();

        try
        {
            var request = new ListTablesRequest();
            var tableNames = new List<string>();

            var paginatorForTables =
 dynamoDbClient.Paginators.ListTables(request);

            await foreach (var tableName in paginatorForTables.TableNames)
            {
                tableNames.Add(tableName);
            }

            Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the DynamoDB Hello Service example. " +
                              "\nLet's list your DynamoDB tables:");
            tableNames.ForEach(table =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Table: {table}");
            });
        }
        catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
```

```
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An Amazon DynamoDB service error occurred while
 listing tables. {ex.Message}");
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while listing tables.
 {ex.Message}");
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListTables를 참조하세요.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

CMakeLists.txt CMake 파일의 코드입니다.

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS dynamodb)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_dynamodb")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
```

```
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed
 libraries for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
     # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory
 for running and debugging.

     # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # if you are building from the command line you
 may need to uncomment this
                                     # and set the proper subdirectory to the
 executables' location.

     AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_dynamodb.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

hello_dynamodb.cpp 소스 파일의 코드입니다.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/dynamodb/DynamoDBClient.h>
#include <aws/dynamodb/model/ListTablesRequest.h>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello DynamoDB" starter application which initializes an Amazon DynamoDB
 (DynamoDB) client and lists the
 *  DynamoDB tables.
```

```
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_dynamodb'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.

    int result = 0;
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamodbClient(clientConfig);
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ListTablesRequest listTablesRequest;
        listTablesRequest.SetLimit(50);
        do {
            const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ListTablesOutcome &outcome =
 dynamodbClient.ListTables(
                    listTablesRequest);
            if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "Error: " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
                result = 1;
                break;
            }

            for (const auto &tableName: outcome.GetResult().GetTableNames()) {
                std::cout << tableName << std::endl;
            }

            listTablesRequest.SetExclusiveStartTableName(
                    outcome.GetResult().GetLastEvaluatedTableName());

        } while (!listTablesRequest.GetExclusiveStartTableName().empty());
    }
```

```
    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return result;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 ListTables를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ListTablesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ListTablesResponse;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ListTables {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("Listing your Amazon DynamoDB tables:\n");
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();
        listAllTables(ddb);
        ddb.close();
```

```
    }

    public static void listAllTables(DynamoDbClient ddb) {
        boolean moreTables = true;
        String lastName = null;

        while (moreTables) {
            try {
                ListTablesResponse response = null;
                if (lastName == null) {
                    ListTablesRequest request =
 ListTablesRequest.builder().build();
                    response = ddb.listTables(request);
                } else {
                    ListTablesRequest request = ListTablesRequest.builder()
                            .exclusiveStartTableName(lastName).build();
                    response = ddb.listTables(request);
                }

                List<String> tableNames = response.tableNames();
                if (tableNames.size() > 0) {
                    for (String curName : tableNames) {
                        System.out.format("* %s\n", curName);
                    }
                } else {
                    System.out.println("No tables found!");
                    System.exit(0);
                }

                lastName = response.lastEvaluatedTableName();
                if (lastName == null) {
                    moreTables = false;
                }

            } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
                System.err.println(e.getMessage());
                System.exit(1);
            }
        }
        System.out.println("\nDone!");
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListTables를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

에서 DynamoDB 작업에 대한 자세한 내용은 JavaScript를 사용한 DynamoDB 프로그래밍을 AWS SDK for JavaScript참조하세요.

```
import { ListTablesCommand, DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new ListTablesCommand({});

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response.TableNames.join("\n"));
  return response;
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListTables를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import boto3

# Create a DynamoDB client using the default credentials and region
dynamodb = boto3.client("dynamodb")

# Initialize a paginator for the list_tables operation
paginator = dynamodb.get_paginator("list_tables")

# Create a PageIterator from the paginator
page_iterator = paginator.paginate(Limit=10)

# List the tables in the current AWS account
print("Here are the DynamoDB tables in your account:")

# Use pagination to list all tables
table_names = []

for page in page_iterator:
    for table_name in page.get("TableNames", []):
        print(f"- {table_name}")
        table_names.append(table_name)

if not table_names:
    print("You don't have any DynamoDB tables in your account.")
else:
    print(f"\nFound {len(table_names)} tables.")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListTables를 참조하세요.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-dynamodb'
require 'logger'

# DynamoDBManager is a class responsible for managing DynamoDB operations
# such as listing all tables in the current AWS account.
class DynamoDBManager
  def initialize(client)
    @client = client
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
  end

  # Lists and prints all DynamoDB tables in the current AWS account.
  def list_tables
    @logger.info('Here are the DynamoDB tables in your account:')

    paginator = @client.list_tables(limit: 10)
    table_names = []

    paginator.each_page do |page|
      page.table_names.each do |table_name|
        @logger.info("- #{table_name}")
        table_names << table_name
      end
    end

    if table_names.empty?
      @logger.info("You don't have any DynamoDB tables in your account.")
    else
      @logger.info("\nFound #{table_names.length} tables.")
    end
  end
end

if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
  dynamodb_client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new
  manager = DynamoDBManager.new(dynamodb_client)
  manager.list_tables
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 ListTables를 참조하세요.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs 사용하는 DynamoDB의 기본 예제
  - Hello DynamoDB
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 DynamoDB의 기본 사항 알아보기
  - AWS SDKs를 사용한 DynamoDB 작업
    - AWS SDK와 BatchExecuteStatement 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 BatchGetItem 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 BatchWriteItem 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateTable 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteItem 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteTable 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeTable 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeTimeToLive 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 ExecuteStatement 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetItem 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListTables 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutItem 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 Query 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 Scan 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 UpdateItem 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 UpdateTable 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 UpdateTimeToLive 함께 사용
- AWS SDKs를 사용한 DynamoDB 시나리오
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 DAX로 DynamoDB 읽기 가속화
  - AWS Command Line Interface v2를 사용하여 고급 DynamoDB 글로벌 보조 인덱스 시나리오 작업
  - DynamoDB 테이블에 데이터를 제출하기 위한 애플리케이션 구축
  - DynamoDB의 단일 속성과 여러 값을 AWS SDK와 비교
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 TTL로 DynamoDB 항목 조건부 업데이트
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 로컬 DynamoDB 인스턴스에 연결
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 DynamoDB에서 표현식 연산자 계산

- COVID-19 데이터를 추적하는 API Gateway REST API 생성
- Step Functions를 사용하여 메신저 애플리케이션 생성
- 사용자가 레이블을 사용하여 사진을 관리할 수 있는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션 만들기
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 글로벌 보조 인덱스로 DynamoDB 테이블 생성
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 웜 처리량 설정으로 DynamoDB 테이블 생성
- DynamoDB 데이터를 추적하는 웹 애플리케이션 만들기
- API Gateway를 사용하여 WebSocket 채팅 애플리케이션 생성
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 TTL로 DynamoDB 항목 생성
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 다중 리전의 강력한 일관성으로 DynamoDB 글로벌 테이블 생성 및 관리
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 MREC를 보여주는 DynamoDB 글로벌 테이블 생성 및 관리
- AWS SDK와 함께 PartiQL DELETE 문을 사용하여 DynamoDB 데이터 삭제
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon Rekognition으로 이미지에서 PPE 감지
- AWS SDK와 함께 PartiQL INSERT 문을 사용하여 DynamoDB 데이터 삽입
- 브라우저에서 Lambda 함수 간접 호출
- AWS Command Line Interface v2를 사용하여 DynamoDB 글로벌 보조 인덱스 관리
- AWS Command Line Interface v2를 사용하여 DynamoDB 리소스 기반 정책 관리
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon DynamoDB의 성능 모니터링
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 고급 DynamoDB 쿼리 작업 수행
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 DynamoDB에서 목록 작업 수행
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 DynamoDB에서 맵 작업 수행
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 DynamoDB에서 설정 작업 수행
- PartiQL 문 및 AWS SDK 배치를 사용하여 DynamoDB 테이블 쿼리
- PartiQL 및 AWS SDK를 사용하여 DynamoDB 테이블 쿼리
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 글로벌 보조 인덱스를 사용하여 DynamoDB 테이블 쿼리
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 begins_with 조건을 사용하여 DynamoDB 테이블 쿼리
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 정렬 키의 날짜 범위를 사용하여 DynamoDB 테이블 쿼리
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 복잡한 필터 표현식을 사용하여 DynamoDB 테이블 쿼리
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 동적 필터 표현식을 사용하여 DynamoDB 테이블 쿼리
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 필터 표현식 및 제한을 사용하여 DynamoDB 테이블 쿼리

- AWS SDK를 사용하여 중첩 속성으로 DynamoDB 테이블 쿼리

- AWS SDK를 사용하여 페이지 매김으로 DynamoDB 테이블 쿼리
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 강력히 일관된 읽기로 DynamoDB 테이블 쿼리
- AWS SDK와 함께 PartiQL SELECT 문을 사용하여 DynamoDB 데이터 쿼리
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 DynamoDB 테이블에서 TTL 항목 쿼리
- AWS SDK에서 날짜 및 시간 패턴을 사용하여 DynamoDB 테이블 쿼리
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 EXIF 및 기타 이미지 정보 저장
- AWS Command Line Interface v2를 사용하여 DynamoDB에 대한 속성 기반 액세스 제어 설정
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 DynamoDB의 업데이트 표현식 순서 이해
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 웜 처리량으로 DynamoDB 테이블 설정 업데이트
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 TTL로 DynamoDB 항목 업데이트
- AWS SDK에서 PartiQL UPDATE 문을 사용하여 DynamoDB 데이터 업데이트
- API Gateway를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출
- Step Functions를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 DynamoDB용 문서 모델 사용
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 DynamoDB에 대한 상위 수준 객체 지속성 모델 사용
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 DynamoDB에서 원자성 카운터 작업 사용
- AWS SDK와 함께 DynamoDB에서 조건부 작업 사용
- AWS SDK와 함께 DynamoDB에서 표현식 속성 이름 사용
- 예약된 이벤트를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 호출
- AWS Command Line Interface v2를 사용하여 DynamoDB 로컬 보조 인덱스 작업
- AWS Command Line Interface v2를 사용하여 DynamoDB 스트림 및 Time-to-Live 작업
- AWS Command Line Interface v2를 사용하여 최종 일관성(MREC)으로 DynamoDB 글로벌 테이블 및 다중 리전 복제 작업
- AWS Command Line Interface v2를 사용한 DynamoDB 리소스 태그 지정 작업
- AWS Command Line Interface v2를 사용한 DynamoDB 테이블 암호화 작업

- DynamoDB의 서버리스 예시
  - DynamoDB 트리거에서 간접적으로 Lambda 함수 간접 호출
  - DynamoDB 트리거로 Lambda 함수에 대한 배치 항목 실패 보고
- AWS DynamoDB에 대한 커뮤니티 기여
  - 서버리스 애플리케이션 빌드 및 테스트

AWS SDKs 사용하는 DynamoDB의 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK에서 Amazon DynamoDB의 기본 기능을 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- Hello DynamoDB
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 DynamoDB의 기본 사항 알아보기
- AWS SDKs를 사용한 DynamoDB 작업
  - AWS SDK와 BatchExecuteStatement 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 BatchGetItem 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 BatchWriteItem 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateTable 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteItem 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteTable 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeTable 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeTimeToLive 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 ExecuteStatement 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetItem 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListTables 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutItem 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 Query 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 Scan 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 UpdateItem 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 UpdateTable 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 UpdateTimeToLive 함께 사용

Hello DynamoDB

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB를 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using Amazon.DynamoDBv2;
using Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;

namespace DynamoDBActions;

/// <summary>
/// A simple example that demonstrates basic DynamoDB operations.
/// </summary>
public class HelloDynamoDB
{
    /// <summary>
    /// HelloDynamoDB lists the existing DynamoDB tables for the default user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="args">Command line arguments</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for Amazon DynamoDB.
        using var host =
 Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting.Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonDynamoDB>()
            )
            .Build();

        // Now the client is available for injection.
        var dynamoDbClient = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonDynamoDB>();

        try
        {
```

```
            var request = new ListTablesRequest();
            var tableNames = new List<string>();

            var paginatorForTables =
 dynamoDbClient.Paginators.ListTables(request);

            await foreach (var tableName in paginatorForTables.TableNames)
            {
                tableNames.Add(tableName);
            }

            Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the DynamoDB Hello Service example. " +
                              "\nLet's list your DynamoDB tables:");
            tableNames.ForEach(table =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Table: {table}");
            });
        }
        catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An Amazon DynamoDB service error occurred while
 listing tables. {ex.Message}");
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while listing tables.
 {ex.Message}");
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListTables를 참조하세요.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

CMakeLists.txt CMake 파일의 코드입니다.

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS dynamodb)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_dynamodb")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed
 libraries for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
     # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory
 for running and debugging.
```

```
     # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # if you are building from the command line you
 may need to uncomment this
                                     # and set the proper subdirectory to the
 executables' location.

     AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_dynamodb.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

hello_dynamodb.cpp 소스 파일의 코드입니다.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/dynamodb/DynamoDBClient.h>
#include <aws/dynamodb/model/ListTablesRequest.h>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello DynamoDB" starter application which initializes an Amazon DynamoDB
 (DynamoDB) client and lists the
 *  DynamoDB tables.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_dynamodb'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.

    int result = 0;
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
```

```
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamodbClient(clientConfig);
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ListTablesRequest listTablesRequest;
        listTablesRequest.SetLimit(50);
        do {
            const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ListTablesOutcome &outcome =
 dynamodbClient.ListTables(
                    listTablesRequest);
            if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "Error: " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
                result = 1;
                break;
            }

            for (const auto &tableName: outcome.GetResult().GetTableNames()) {
                std::cout << tableName << std::endl;
            }

            listTablesRequest.SetExclusiveStartTableName(
                    outcome.GetResult().GetLastEvaluatedTableName());

        } while (!listTablesRequest.GetExclusiveStartTableName().empty());
    }


    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return result;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 ListTables를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ListTablesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ListTablesResponse;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ListTables {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("Listing your Amazon DynamoDB tables:\n");
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();
        listAllTables(ddb);
        ddb.close();
    }

    public static void listAllTables(DynamoDbClient ddb) {
        boolean moreTables = true;
        String lastName = null;

        while (moreTables) {
```

```
            try {
                ListTablesResponse response = null;
                if (lastName == null) {
                    ListTablesRequest request =
 ListTablesRequest.builder().build();
                    response = ddb.listTables(request);
                } else {
                    ListTablesRequest request = ListTablesRequest.builder()
                            .exclusiveStartTableName(lastName).build();
                    response = ddb.listTables(request);
                }

                List<String> tableNames = response.tableNames();
                if (tableNames.size() > 0) {
                    for (String curName : tableNames) {
                        System.out.format("* %s\n", curName);
                    }
                } else {
                    System.out.println("No tables found!");
                    System.exit(0);
                }

                lastName = response.lastEvaluatedTableName();
                if (lastName == null) {
                    moreTables = false;
                }

            } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
                System.err.println(e.getMessage());
                System.exit(1);
            }
        }
        System.out.println("\nDone!");
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListTables를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

에서 DynamoDB 작업에 대한 자세한 내용은 JavaScript를 사용한 DynamoDB 프로그래밍을 AWS SDK for JavaScript참조하세요.

```
import { ListTablesCommand, DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new ListTablesCommand({});

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response.TableNames.join("\n"));
  return response;
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListTables를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import boto3

# Create a DynamoDB client using the default credentials and region
dynamodb = boto3.client("dynamodb")

# Initialize a paginator for the list_tables operation
paginator = dynamodb.get_paginator("list_tables")

# Create a PageIterator from the paginator
page_iterator = paginator.paginate(Limit=10)

# List the tables in the current AWS account
print("Here are the DynamoDB tables in your account:")

# Use pagination to list all tables
table_names = []

for page in page_iterator:
    for table_name in page.get("TableNames", []):
        print(f"- {table_name}")
        table_names.append(table_name)

if not table_names:
    print("You don't have any DynamoDB tables in your account.")
else:
    print(f"\nFound {len(table_names)} tables.")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListTables를 참조하세요.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-dynamodb'
require 'logger'

# DynamoDBManager is a class responsible for managing DynamoDB operations
# such as listing all tables in the current AWS account.
class DynamoDBManager
  def initialize(client)
    @client = client
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
  end

  # Lists and prints all DynamoDB tables in the current AWS account.
  def list_tables
    @logger.info('Here are the DynamoDB tables in your account:')

    paginator = @client.list_tables(limit: 10)
    table_names = []

    paginator.each_page do |page|
      page.table_names.each do |table_name|
        @logger.info("- #{table_name}")
        table_names << table_name
      end
    end

    if table_names.empty?
      @logger.info("You don't have any DynamoDB tables in your account.")
    else
      @logger.info("\nFound #{table_names.length} tables.")
    end
  end
end

if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
  dynamodb_client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new
  manager = DynamoDBManager.new(dynamodb_client)
  manager.list_tables
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 ListTables를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK를 사용하여 DynamoDB의 기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 영화 데이터를 저장할 수 있는 테이블을 생성합니다.
- 테이블에 하나의 영화를 추가하고 가져오고 업데이트합니다.
- 샘플 JSON 파일에서 테이블에 영화 데이터를 씁니다.
- 특정 연도에 개봉된 영화를 쿼리합니다.
- 특정 연도 범위 동안 개봉된 영화를 스캔합니다.
- 테이블에서 영화를 삭제한 다음, 테이블을 삭제합니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/// <summary>
/// This example application performs the following basic Amazon DynamoDB
/// functions:
///     CreateTableAsync
///     PutItemAsync
///     UpdateItemAsync
///     BatchWriteItemAsync
///     GetItemAsync
///     DeleteItemAsync
///     Query
///     Scan
///     DeleteItemAsync.
/// </summary>
public class DynamoDbBasics
{
    public static bool IsInteractive = true;
```

```
    // Separator for the console display.
    private static readonly string SepBar = new string('-', 80);

    /// <summary>
    /// The main entry point for the DynamoDB Basics example application.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="args">Command line arguments.</param>
    /// <returns>A task representing the asynchronous operation.</returns>
    public static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for Amazon DynamoDB.
        using var host =
Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting.Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonDynamoDB>()
                    .AddTransient<DynamoDbWrapper>())
            .Build();

        // Now the wrapper is available for injection.
        var dynamoDbWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<DynamoDbWrapper>();

        var tableName = "movie_table";

        var movieFileName = @"movies.json";

        DisplayInstructions();

        // Create a new table and wait for it to be active.
        Console.WriteLine($"Creating the new table: {tableName}");

        var success = await dynamoDbWrapper.CreateMovieTableAsync(tableName);

        Console.WriteLine(success
            ? $"\nTable: {tableName} successfully created."
            : $"\nCould not create {tableName}.");

        WaitForEnter();

        // Add a single new movie to the table.
        var newMovie = new Movie
        {
            Year = 2021,
            Title = "Spider-Man: No Way Home",
```

```
        };

        success = await dynamoDbWrapper.PutItemAsync(newMovie, tableName);
        if (success)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Added {newMovie.Title} to the table.");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Could not add movie to table.");
        }

        WaitForEnter();

        // Update the new movie by adding a plot and rank.
        var newInfo = new MovieInfo
        {
            Plot = "With Spider-Man's identity now revealed, Peter asks" +
                   "Doctor Strange for help. When a spell goes wrong, dangerous"
+
                   "foes from other worlds start to appear, forcing Peter to" +
                   "discover what it truly means to be Spider-Man.",
            Rank = 9,
        };

        success = await dynamoDbWrapper.UpdateItemAsync(newMovie, newInfo,
tableName);
        if (success)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Successfully updated the movie:
{newMovie.Title}");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Could not update the movie.");
        }

        WaitForEnter();

        // Add a batch of movies to the DynamoDB table from a list of
        // movies in a JSON file.
        var itemCount = await dynamoDbWrapper.BatchWriteItemsAsync(movieFileName,
tableName);
        Console.WriteLine($"Added {itemCount} movies to the table.");
```

```
        WaitForEnter();

        // Get a movie by key. (partition + sort)
        var lookupMovie = new Movie
        {
            Title = "Jurassic Park",
            Year = 1993,
        };

        Console.WriteLine("Looking for the movie \"Jurassic Park\".");
        var item = await dynamoDbWrapper.GetItemAsync(lookupMovie, tableName);
        if (item?.Count > 0)
        {
            dynamoDbWrapper.DisplayItem(item);
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't find {lookupMovie.Title}");
        }

        WaitForEnter();

        // Delete a movie.
        var movieToDelete = new Movie
        {
            Title = "The Town",
            Year = 2010,
        };

        success = await dynamoDbWrapper.DeleteItemAsync(tableName,
movieToDelete);

        if (success)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Successfully deleted {movieToDelete.Title}.");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Could not delete {movieToDelete.Title}.");
        }

        WaitForEnter();
```

```
        // Use Query to find all the movies released in 2010.
        int findYear = 2010;
        Console.WriteLine($"Movies released in {findYear}");
        var queryCount = await dynamoDbWrapper.QueryMoviesAsync(tableName,
findYear);
        Console.WriteLine($"Found {queryCount} movies released in {findYear}");

        WaitForEnter();

        // Use Scan to get a list of movies from 2001 to 2011.
        int startYear = 2001;
        int endYear = 2011;
        var scanCount = await dynamoDbWrapper.ScanTableAsync(tableName,
startYear, endYear);
        Console.WriteLine($"Found {scanCount} movies released between {startYear}
and {endYear}");

        WaitForEnter();

        // Delete the table.
        success = await dynamoDbWrapper.DeleteTableAsync(tableName);

        if (success)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Successfully deleted {tableName}");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Could not delete {tableName}");
        }

        Console.WriteLine("The DynamoDB Basics example application is
complete.");

        WaitForEnter();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Displays the description of the application on the console.
    /// </summary>
    private static void DisplayInstructions()
    {
        if (!IsInteractive)
        {
```

```
            return;
        }

        Console.Clear();
        Console.WriteLine();
        Console.Write(new string(' ', 28));
        Console.WriteLine("DynamoDB Basics Example");
        Console.WriteLine(SepBar);
        Console.WriteLine("This demo application shows the basics of using
 DynamoDB with the AWS SDK.");
        Console.WriteLine(SepBar);
        Console.WriteLine("The application does the following:");
        Console.WriteLine("\t1. Creates a table with partition: year and
 sort:title.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t2. Adds a single movie to the table.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t3. Adds movies to the table from moviedata.json.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t4. Updates the rating and plot of the movie that was
 just added.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t5. Gets a movie using its key (partition + sort).");
        Console.WriteLine("\t6. Deletes a movie.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t7. Uses QueryAsync to return all movies released in
 a given year.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t8. Uses ScanAsync to return all movies released
 within a range of years.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t9. Finally, it deletes the table that was just
 created.");
        WaitForEnter();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Simple method to wait for the Enter key to be pressed.
    /// </summary>
    private static void WaitForEnter()
    {
        if (IsInteractive)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\nPress <Enter> to continue.");
            Console.WriteLine(SepBar);
            _ = Console.ReadLine();
        }
    }
}
```

영화 데이터를 포함할 테이블을 생성합니다.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Creates a new Amazon DynamoDB table and then waits for the new
    /// table to become active.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to create.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the operation.</
returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateMovieTableAsync(string tableName)
    {
        try
        {
            var response = await _amazonDynamoDB.CreateTableAsync(new
 CreateTableRequest
            {
                TableName = tableName,
                AttributeDefinitions = new List<AttributeDefinition>()
                {
                    new AttributeDefinition
                    {
                        AttributeName = "title",
                        AttributeType = ScalarAttributeType.S,
                    },
                    new AttributeDefinition
                    {
                        AttributeName = "year",
                        AttributeType = ScalarAttributeType.N,
                    },
                },
                KeySchema = new List<KeySchemaElement>()
                {
                    new KeySchemaElement
                    {
                        AttributeName = "year",
                        KeyType = KeyType.HASH,
                    },
                    new KeySchemaElement
                    {
                        AttributeName = "title",
```

```
                        KeyType = KeyType.RANGE,
                    },
                },
                BillingMode = BillingMode.PAY_PER_REQUEST,
            });

            // Wait until the table is ACTIVE and then report success.
            Console.Write("Waiting for table to become active...");

            var request = new DescribeTableRequest
            {
                TableName = response.TableDescription.TableName,
            };

            TableStatus status;

            int sleepDuration = 2000;

            do
            {
                Thread.Sleep(sleepDuration);

                var describeTableResponse = await
_amazonDynamoDB.DescribeTableAsync(request);
                status = describeTableResponse.Table.TableStatus;

                Console.Write(".");
            }
            while (status != "ACTIVE");

            return status == TableStatus.ACTIVE;
        }
        catch (ResourceInUseException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} already exists. {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
        catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An Amazon DynamoDB error occurred while creating
table {tableName}. {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
```

```
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while creating table
 {tableName}. {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

테이블에 하나의 영화를 추가합니다.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Adds a new item to the table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="newMovie">A Movie object containing informtation for
    /// the movie to add to the table.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table where the item will be
 added.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the results of adding the item.</
returns>
    public async Task<bool> PutItemAsync(Movie newMovie, string tableName)
    {
        try
        {
            var item = new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>
            {
                ["title"] = new AttributeValue { S = newMovie.Title },
                ["year"] = new AttributeValue { N = newMovie.Year.ToString() },
            };

            var request = new PutItemRequest
            {
                TableName = tableName,
                Item = item,
            };

            await _amazonDynamoDB.PutItemAsync(request);
            return true;
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} was not found. {ex.Message}");
```

```
            return false;
        }
        catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An Amazon DynamoDB error occurred while putting
 item. {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while putting item.
 {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

테이블에서 하나의 항목을 업데이트합니다.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Updates an existing item in the movies table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="newMovie">A Movie object containing information for
    /// the movie to update.</param>
    /// <param name="newInfo">A MovieInfo object that contains the
    /// information that will be changed.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table that contains the movie.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success of the operation.</
returns>
    public async Task<bool> UpdateItemAsync(
        Movie newMovie,
        MovieInfo newInfo,
        string tableName)
    {
        try
        {
            var key = new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>
            {
                ["title"] = new AttributeValue { S = newMovie.Title },
                ["year"] = new AttributeValue { N = newMovie.Year.ToString() },
```

```
            };
            var updates = new Dictionary<string, AttributeValueUpdate>
            {
                ["info.plot"] = new AttributeValueUpdate
                {
                    Action = AttributeAction.PUT,
                    Value = new AttributeValue { S = newInfo.Plot },
                },

                ["info.rating"] = new AttributeValueUpdate
                {
                    Action = AttributeAction.PUT,
                    Value = new AttributeValue { N = newInfo.Rank.ToString() },
                },
            };

            var request = new UpdateItemRequest
            {
                AttributeUpdates = updates,
                Key = key,
                TableName = tableName,
            };

            await _amazonDynamoDB.UpdateItemAsync(request);
            return true;
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} or item was not found.
{ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
        catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An Amazon DynamoDB error occurred while updating
item. {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while updating item.
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
```

```
    }
```

영화 테이블에서 하나의 항목을 가져옵니다.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Gets information about an existing movie from the table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="newMovie">A Movie object containing information about
    /// the movie to retrieve.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table containing the movie.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Dictionary object containing information about the item
    /// retrieved.</returns>
    public async Task<Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>> GetItemAsync(Movie
 newMovie, string tableName)
    {
        try
        {
            var key = new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>
            {
                ["title"] = new AttributeValue { S = newMovie.Title },
                ["year"] = new AttributeValue { N = newMovie.Year.ToString() },
            };

            var request = new GetItemRequest
            {
                Key = key,
                TableName = tableName,
            };

            var response = await _amazonDynamoDB.GetItemAsync(request);
            return response.Item;
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} was not found. {ex.Message}");
            return new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>();
        }
        catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"An Amazon DynamoDB error occurred while getting
item. {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while getting item.
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

영화 테이블에 항목 배치를 씁니다.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Loads the contents of a JSON file into a list of movies to be
    /// added to the DynamoDB table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="movieFileName">The name of the JSON file.</param>
    /// <returns>A generic list of movie objects.</returns>
    public List<Movie> ImportMovies(string movieFileName)
    {
        var moviesList = new List<Movie>();
        if (!File.Exists(movieFileName))
        {
            return moviesList;
        }

        using var sr = new StreamReader(movieFileName);
        string json = sr.ReadToEnd();
        var allMovies = JsonSerializer.Deserialize<List<Movie>>(
            json,
            new JsonSerializerOptions
            {
                PropertyNameCaseInsensitive = true
            });

        // Now return the first 250 entries.
        if (allMovies != null && allMovies.Any())
        {
```

```
            moviesList = allMovies.GetRange(0, 250);
        }
        return moviesList;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Writes 250 items to the movie table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="movieFileName">A string containing the full path to
    /// the JSON file containing movie data.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to write items to.</param>
    /// <returns>A long integer value representing the number of movies
    /// imported from the JSON file.</returns>
    public async Task<long> BatchWriteItemsAsync(
        string movieFileName, string tableName)
    {
        try
        {
            var movies = ImportMovies(movieFileName);
            if (!movies.Any())
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Couldn't find the JSON file with movie
data.");
                return 0;
            }

            var context = new DynamoDBContextBuilder()
                // Optional call to provide a specific instance of
IAmazonDynamoDB
                .WithDynamoDBClient(() => _amazonDynamoDB)
                .Build();

            var movieBatch = context.CreateBatchWrite<Movie>(
                new BatchWriteConfig()
                {
                    OverrideTableName = tableName
                });
            movieBatch.AddPutItems(movies);

            Console.WriteLine("Adding imported movies to the table.");
            await movieBatch.ExecuteAsync();

            return movies.Count;
        }
```

```
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table was not found during batch write operation.
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
        catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An Amazon DynamoDB error occurred during batch
write operation. {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred during batch write operation.
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

테이블에서 하나의 항목을 삭제합니다.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Deletes a single item from a DynamoDB table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table from which the item
    /// will be deleted.</param>
    /// <param name="movieToDelete">A movie object containing the title and
    /// year of the movie to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success or failure of the
    /// delete operation.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteItemAsync(
        string tableName,
        Movie movieToDelete)
    {
        try
        {
            var key = new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>
            {
                ["title"] = new AttributeValue { S = movieToDelete.Title },
```

```
                ["year"] = new AttributeValue { N =
movieToDelete.Year.ToString() },
            };

            var request = new DeleteItemRequest { TableName = tableName, Key =
key, };

            await _amazonDynamoDB.DeleteItemAsync(request);
            return true;
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} was not found. {ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
        catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An Amazon DynamoDB error occurred while deleting
item. {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while deleting item.
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

테이블에서 특정 연도에 릴리스된 영화를 쿼리합니다.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Queries the table for movies released in a particular year and
    /// then displays the information for the movies returned.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to query.</param>
    /// <param name="year">The release year for which we want to
    /// view movies.</param>
    /// <returns>The number of movies that match the query.</returns>
    public async Task<int> QueryMoviesAsync(string tableName, int year)
```

```
    {
        try
        {
            var movieTable = new TableBuilder(_amazonDynamoDB, tableName)
                .AddHashKey("year", DynamoDBEntryType.Numeric)
                .AddRangeKey("title", DynamoDBEntryType.String)
                .Build();

            var filter = new QueryFilter("year", QueryOperator.Equal, year);

            Console.WriteLine("\nFind movies released in: {year}:");

            var config = new QueryOperationConfig()
            {
                Limit = 10, // 10 items per page.
                Select = SelectValues.SpecificAttributes,
                AttributesToGet = new List<string>
                {
                    "title",
                    "year",
                },
                ConsistentRead = true,
                Filter = filter,
            };

            // Value used to track how many movies match the
            // supplied criteria.
            var moviesFound = 0;

            var search = movieTable.Query(config);
            do
            {
                var movieList = await search.GetNextSetAsync();
                moviesFound += movieList.Count;

                foreach (var movie in movieList)
                {
                    DisplayDocument(movie);
                }
            }
            while (!search.IsDone);

            return moviesFound;
        }
```

```
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} was not found. {ex.Message}");
            return 0;
        }
        catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An Amazon DynamoDB error occurred while querying
 movies. {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while querying movies.
 {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

테이블에서 특정 연도 범위 동안 릴리스된 영화를 스캔합니다.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Scans the table for movies released between the specified years.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to scan.</param>
    /// <param name="startYear">The starting year for the range.</param>
    /// <param name="endYear">The ending year for the range.</param>
    /// <returns>The number of movies found in the specified year range.</
returns>
    public async Task<int> ScanTableAsync(
        string tableName,
        int startYear,
        int endYear)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new ScanRequest
            {
                TableName = tableName,
                ExpressionAttributeNames = new Dictionary<string, string>
                {
```

```
                    { "#yr", "year" },
                },
                ExpressionAttributeValues = new Dictionary<string,
AttributeValue>
                {
                    { ":y_a", new AttributeValue { N = startYear.ToString() } },
                    { ":y_z", new AttributeValue { N = endYear.ToString() } },
                },
                FilterExpression = "#yr between :y_a and :y_z",
                ProjectionExpression = "#yr, title, info.actors[0],
info.directors, info.running_time_secs",
                Limit = 10 // Set a limit to demonstrate using the
LastEvaluatedKey.
            };

            // Keep track of how many movies were found.
            int foundCount = 0;

            var response = new ScanResponse();
            do
            {
                response = await _amazonDynamoDB.ScanAsync(request);
                foundCount += response.Items.Count;
                response.Items.ForEach(i => DisplayItem(i));
                request.ExclusiveStartKey = response.LastEvaluatedKey;
            }
            while (response?.LastEvaluatedKey?.Count > 0);
            return foundCount;
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} was not found. {ex.Message}");
            return 0;
        }
        catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An Amazon DynamoDB error occurred while scanning
table. {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while scanning table.
{ex.Message}");
```

```
            throw;
        }
    }
```

영화 테이블을 삭제합니다.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Deletes a DynamoDB table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the operation.</
returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteTableAsync(string tableName)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new DeleteTableRequest
            {
                TableName = tableName,
            };

            var response = await _amazonDynamoDB.DeleteTableAsync(request);

            Console.WriteLine($"Table {response.TableDescription.TableName}
 successfully deleted.");
            return true;

        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} was not found and cannot be
 deleted. {ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
        catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An Amazon DynamoDB error occurred while deleting
 table {tableName}. {ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
```

```
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while deleting table
{tableName}. {ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - BatchWriteItem
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteItem
  - DeleteTable
  - DescribeTable
  - GetItem
  - PutItem
  - Query
  - Scan
  - UpdateItem

Bash

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

DynamoDB 시작 시나리오입니다.

```
###############################################################################
# function dynamodb_getting_started_movies
#
```

```
# Scenario to create an Amazon DynamoDB table and perform a series of operations
 on the table.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If an error occurred.
###############################################################################
function dynamodb_getting_started_movies() {

  source ./dynamodb_operations.sh

  key_schema_json_file="dynamodb_key_schema.json"
  attribute_definitions_json_file="dynamodb_attr_def.json"
  item_json_file="movie_item.json"
  key_json_file="movie_key.json"
  batch_json_file="batch.json"
  attribute_names_json_file="attribute_names.json"
  attributes_values_json_file="attribute_values.json"

  echo_repeat "*" 88
  echo
  echo "Welcome to the Amazon DynamoDB getting started demo."
  echo
  echo_repeat "*" 88
  echo

  local table_name
  echo -n "Enter a name for a new DynamoDB table: "
  get_input
  table_name=$get_input_result

  echo '[
  {"AttributeName": "year", "KeyType": "HASH"},
   {"AttributeName": "title", "KeyType": "RANGE"}
  ]' >"$key_schema_json_file"

  echo '[
  {"AttributeName": "year", "AttributeType": "N"},
   {"AttributeName": "title", "AttributeType": "S"}
  ]' >"$attribute_definitions_json_file"

  if dynamodb_create_table -n "$table_name" -a "$attribute_definitions_json_file"
 \
    -k "$key_schema_json_file" 1>/dev/null; then
```

```
    echo "Created a DynamoDB table named $table_name"
  else
    errecho "The table failed to create. This demo will exit."
    clean_up
    return 1
  fi

  echo "Waiting for the table to become active...."

  if dynamodb_wait_table_active -n "$table_name"; then
    echo "The table is now active."
  else
    errecho "The table failed to become active. This demo will exit."
    cleanup "$table_name"
    return 1
  fi

  echo
  echo_repeat "*" 88
  echo

  echo -n "Enter the title of a movie you want to add to the table: "
  get_input
  local added_title
  added_title=$get_input_result

  local added_year
  get_int_input "What year was it released? "
  added_year=$get_input_result

  local rating
  get_float_input "On a scale of 1 - 10, how do you rate it? " "1" "10"
  rating=$get_input_result

  local plot
  echo -n "Summarize the plot for me: "
  get_input
  plot=$get_input_result

  echo '{
    "year": {"N" :"'"$added_year"'"},
    "title": {"S" :  "'"$added_title"'"},
    "info": {"M" : {"plot": {"S" : "'"$plot"'"}, "rating":
{"N" :"'"$rating"'"} } }
```

```
  }' >"$item_json_file"

 if dynamodb_put_item -n "$table_name" -i "$item_json_file"; then
   echo "The movie '$added_title' was successfully added to the table
'$table_name'."
 else
   errecho "Put item failed. This demo will exit."
   clean_up "$table_name"
   return 1
 fi

 echo
 echo_repeat "*" 88
 echo

 echo "Let's update your movie '$added_title'."
 get_float_input "You rated it $rating, what new rating would you give it? " "1"
"10"
 rating=$get_input_result

 echo -n "You summarized the plot as '$plot'."
 echo "What would you say now? "
 get_input
 plot=$get_input_result

 echo '{
   "year": {"N" :"'"$added_year"'"},
   "title": {"S" :  "'"$added_title"'"}
   }' >"$key_json_file"

 echo '{
   ":r": {"N" :"'"$rating"'"},
   ":p": {"S" : "'"$plot"'"}
  }' >"$item_json_file"

 local update_expression="SET info.rating = :r, info.plot = :p"

 if dynamodb_update_item -n "$table_name" -k "$key_json_file" -e
"$update_expression" -v "$item_json_file"; then
   echo "Updated '$added_title' with new attributes."
 else
   errecho "Update item failed. This demo will exit."
   clean_up "$table_name"
   return 1
```

```
  fi

  echo
  echo_repeat "*" 88
  echo

  echo "We will now use batch write to upload 150 movie entries into the table."

  local batch_json
  for batch_json in movie_files/movies_*.json; do
    echo "{ \"$table_name\" : $(<"$batch_json") }" >"$batch_json_file"
    if dynamodb_batch_write_item -i "$batch_json_file" 1>/dev/null; then
      echo "Entries in $batch_json added to table."
    else
      errecho "Batch write failed. This demo will exit."
      clean_up "$table_name"
      return 1
    fi
  done

  local title="The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring"
  local year="2001"

  if get_yes_no_input "Let's move on...do you want to get info about '$title'?
 (y/n) "; then
    echo '{
  "year": {"N" :"'"$year"'"},
  "title": {"S" :  "'"$title"'"}
  }' >"$key_json_file"
    local info
    info=$(dynamodb_get_item -n "$table_name" -k "$key_json_file")

    # shellcheck disable=SC2181
    if [[ ${?} -ne 0 ]]; then
      errecho "Get item failed. This demo will exit."
      clean_up "$table_name"
      return 1
    fi

    echo "Here is what I found:"
    echo "$info"
  fi

  local ask_for_year=true
```

```
  while [[ "$ask_for_year" == true ]]; do
    echo "Let's get a list of movies released in a given year."
    get_int_input "Enter a year between 1972 and 2018: " "1972" "2018"
    year=$get_input_result
    echo '{
    "#n": "year"
    }' >"$attribute_names_json_file"

    echo '{
    ":v": {"N" :"'"$year"'"}
    }' >"$attributes_values_json_file"

    response=$(dynamodb_query -n "$table_name" -k "#n=:v" -a
"$attribute_names_json_file" -v "$attributes_values_json_file")

    # shellcheck disable=SC2181
    if [[ ${?} -ne 0 ]]; then
      errecho "Query table failed. This demo will exit."
      clean_up "$table_name"
      return 1
    fi

    echo "Here is what I found:"
    echo "$response"

    if ! get_yes_no_input "Try another year? (y/n) "; then
      ask_for_year=false
    fi
  done

  echo "Now let's scan for movies released in a range of years. Enter a year: "
  get_int_input "Enter a year between 1972 and 2018: " "1972" "2018"
  local start=$get_input_result

  get_int_input "Enter another year: " "1972" "2018"
  local end=$get_input_result

  echo '{
    "#n": "year"
    }' >"$attribute_names_json_file"

  echo '{
    ":v1": {"N" : "'"$start"'"},
    ":v2": {"N" : "'"$end"'"}
```

```
    }' >"$attributes_values_json_file"

  response=$(dynamodb_scan -n "$table_name" -f "#n BETWEEN :v1 AND :v2" -a
"$attribute_names_json_file" -v "$attributes_values_json_file")

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ ${?} -ne 0 ]]; then
    errecho "Scan table failed. This demo will exit."
    clean_up "$table_name"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "Here is what I found:"
  echo "$response"

  echo
  echo_repeat "*" 88
  echo

  echo "Let's remove your movie '$added_title' from the table."

  if get_yes_no_input "Do you want to remove '$added_title'? (y/n) "; then
    echo '{
  "year": {"N" :"'"$added_year"'"},
  "title": {"S" :  "'"$added_title"'"}
  }' >"$key_json_file"

    if ! dynamodb_delete_item -n "$table_name" -k "$key_json_file"; then
      errecho "Delete item failed. This demo will exit."
      clean_up "$table_name"
      return 1
    fi
  fi

  if get_yes_no_input "Do you want to delete the table '$table_name'? (y/n) ";
then
    if ! clean_up "$table_name"; then
      return 1
    fi
  else
    if ! clean_up; then
      return 1
    fi
  fi
```

```
  return 0
}
```

이 시나리오에 사용된 DynamoDB 함수입니다.

```
###############################################################################
# function dynamodb_create_table
#
# This function creates an Amazon DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table to create.
#       -a attribute_definitions -- JSON file path of a list of attributes and
 their types.
#       -k key_schema -- JSON file path of a list of attributes and their key
 types.
#
#  Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function dynamodb_create_table() {
  local table_name attribute_definitions key_schema response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  ######################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ######################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_create_table"
    echo "Creates an Amazon DynamoDB table with on-demand billing."
    echo " -n table_name  -- The name of the table to create."
    echo " -a attribute_definitions -- JSON file path of a list of attributes and
 their types."
    echo " -k key_schema -- JSON file path of a list of attributes and their key
 types."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "n:a:k:h" option; do
```

```
    case "${option}" in
      n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      a) attribute_definitions="${OPTARG}" ;;
      k) key_schema="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$attribute_definitions" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an attribute definitions json file path the
 -a parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$key_schema" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a key schema json file path the -k
 parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    table_name:   $table_name"
  iecho "    attribute_definitions:   $attribute_definitions"
  iecho "    key_schema:   $key_schema"
  iecho ""

  response=$(aws dynamodb create-table \
```

```
    --table-name "$table_name" \
    --attribute-definitions file://"$attribute_definitions" \
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST \
    --key-schema file://"$key_schema" )

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports create-table operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function dynamodb_describe_table
#
# This function returns the status of a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table.
#
#  Response:
#       - TableStatus:
#     And:
#       0 - Table is active.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function dynamodb_describe_table {
  local table_name
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  ########################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ########################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_describe_table"
    echo "Describe the status of a DynamoDB table."
    echo "  -n table_name  -- The name of the table."
    echo ""
  }
```

```
  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "n:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  local table_status
    table_status=$(
      aws dynamodb describe-table \
        --table-name "$table_name" \
        --output text \
        --query 'Table.TableStatus'
    )

   local error_code=${?}

    if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
      aws_cli_error_log "$error_code"
      errecho "ERROR: AWS reports describe-table operation failed.$table_status"
      return 1
    fi

  echo "$table_status"

  return 0
}
```

```
##############################################################################
# function dynamodb_put_item
#
# This function puts an item into a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table.
#       -i item  -- Path to json file containing the item values.
#
#  Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function dynamodb_put_item() {
  local table_name item response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  ########################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ########################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_put_item"
    echo "Put an item into a DynamoDB table."
    echo " -n table_name  -- The name of the table."
    echo " -i item  -- Path to json file containing the item values."
    echo ""
  }

  while getopts "n:i:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      i) item="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1
```

```
  if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$item" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an item with the -i parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    table_name:   $table_name"
  iecho "    item:   $item"
  iecho ""
  iecho ""

  response=$(aws dynamodb put-item \
    --table-name "$table_name" \
    --item file://"$item")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports put-item operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  return 0

}

###############################################################################
# function dynamodb_update_item
#
# This function updates an item in a DynamoDB table.
#
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table.
```

```
#       -k keys  -- Path to json file containing the keys that identify the item
 to update.
#       -e update expression  -- An expression that defines one or more
 attributes to be updated.
#       -v values  -- Path to json file containing the update values.
#
#  Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function dynamodb_update_item() {
  local table_name keys update_expression values response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  ######################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ######################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_update_item"
    echo "Update an item in a DynamoDB table."
    echo " -n table_name  -- The name of the table."
    echo " -k keys  -- Path to json file containing the keys that identify the
 item to update."
    echo " -e update expression  -- An expression that defines one or more
 attributes to be updated."
    echo " -v values  -- Path to json file containing the update values."
    echo ""
  }

  while getopts "n:k:e:v:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      k) keys="${OPTARG}" ;;
      e) update_expression="${OPTARG}" ;;
      v) values="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
```

```
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$keys" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a keys json file path the -k parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi
  if [[ -z "$update_expression" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an update expression with the -e parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$values" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a values json file path the -v parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    table_name:   $table_name"
  iecho "    keys:   $keys"
  iecho "    update_expression:   $update_expression"
  iecho "    values:   $values"

  response=$(aws dynamodb update-item \
    --table-name "$table_name" \
    --key file://"$keys" \
    --update-expression "$update_expression" \
    --expression-attribute-values file://"$values")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports update-item operation failed.$response"
```

```
    return 1
  fi

  return 0

}

##############################################################################
# function dynamodb_batch_write_item
#
# This function writes a batch of items into a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -i item  -- Path to json file containing the items to write.
#
#  Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function dynamodb_batch_write_item() {
  local item response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  ########################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ########################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_batch_write_item"
    echo "Write a batch of items into a DynamoDB table."
    echo " -i item  -- Path to json file containing the items to write."
    echo ""
  }
  while getopts "i:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      i) item="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
```

```
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$item" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an item with the -i parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    table_name:   $table_name"
  iecho "    item:   $item"
  iecho ""

  response=$(aws dynamodb batch-write-item \
    --request-items file://"$item")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports batch-write-item operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  return 0
}

###########################################################################
# function dynamodb_get_item
#
# This function gets an item from a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table.
#       -k keys  -- Path to json file containing the keys that identify the item
 to get.
#       [-q query]  -- Optional JMESPath query expression.
#
#  Returns:
#       The item as text output.
#  And:
#       0 - If successful.
```

```
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function dynamodb_get_item() {
  local table_name keys query response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # ######################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ######################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_get_item"
    echo "Get an item from a DynamoDB table."
    echo " -n table_name  -- The name of the table."
    echo " -k keys  -- Path to json file containing the keys that identify the
 item to get."
    echo " [-q query]  -- Optional JMESPath query expression."
    echo ""
  }
  query=""
  while getopts "n:k:q:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      k) keys="${OPTARG}" ;;
      q) query="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$keys" ]]; then
```

```
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a keys json file path the -k parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -n "$query" ]]; then
    response=$(aws dynamodb get-item \
      --table-name "$table_name" \
      --key file://"$keys" \
      --output text \
      --query "$query")
  else
    response=$(
      aws dynamodb get-item \
        --table-name "$table_name" \
        --key file://"$keys" \
        --output text
    )
  fi

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports get-item operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -n "$query" ]]; then
    echo "$response" | sed "/^\t/s/\t//1" # Remove initial tab that the JMSEPath
 query inserts on some strings.
  else
    echo "$response"
  fi

  return 0
}

###########################################################################
# function dynamodb_query
#
# This function queries a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
```

```
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table.
#       -k key_condition_expression -- The key condition expression.
#       -a attribute_names -- Path to JSON file containing the attribute names.
#       -v attribute_values -- Path to JSON file containing the attribute values.
#       [-p projection_expression]  -- Optional projection expression.
#
#  Returns:
#       The items as json output.
#  And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function dynamodb_query() {
  local table_name key_condition_expression attribute_names attribute_values
 projection_expression response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # ######################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ######################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_query"
    echo "Query a DynamoDB table."
    echo " -n table_name  -- The name of the table."
    echo " -k key_condition_expression -- The key condition expression."
    echo " -a attribute_names -- Path to JSON file containing the attribute
 names."
    echo " -v attribute_values -- Path to JSON file containing the attribute
 values."
    echo " [-p projection_expression]  -- Optional projection expression."
    echo ""
  }

  while getopts "n:k:a:v:p:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      k) key_condition_expression="${OPTARG}" ;;
      a) attribute_names="${OPTARG}" ;;
      v) attribute_values="${OPTARG}" ;;
      p) projection_expression="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
```

```
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$key_condition_expression" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a key condition expression with the -k
parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$attribute_names" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a attribute names with the -a parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$attribute_values" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a attribute values with the -v parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$projection_expression" ]]; then
    response=$(aws dynamodb query \
      --table-name "$table_name" \
      --key-condition-expression "$key_condition_expression" \
      --expression-attribute-names file://"$attribute_names" \
      --expression-attribute-values file://"$attribute_values")
  else
    response=$(aws dynamodb query \
      --table-name "$table_name" \
      --key-condition-expression "$key_condition_expression" \
```

```
      --expression-attribute-names file://"$attribute_names" \
      --expression-attribute-values file://"$attribute_values" \
      --projection-expression "$projection_expression")
  fi

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports query operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}

###########################################################################
# function dynamodb_scan
#
# This function scans a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table.
#       -f filter_expression  -- The filter expression.
#       -a expression_attribute_names -- Path to JSON file containing the
 expression attribute names.
#       -v expression_attribute_values -- Path to JSON file containing the
 expression attribute values.
#       [-p projection_expression]  -- Optional projection expression.
#
#  Returns:
#       The items as json output.
#  And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##########################################################################
function dynamodb_scan() {
  local table_name filter_expression expression_attribute_names
 expression_attribute_values projection_expression response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # ######################################
```

```
# Function usage explanation
#######################################
function usage() {
  echo "function dynamodb_scan"
  echo "Scan a DynamoDB table."
  echo " -n table_name  -- The name of the table."
  echo " -f filter_expression  -- The filter expression."
  echo " -a expression_attribute_names -- Path to JSON file containing the
expression attribute names."
  echo " -v expression_attribute_values -- Path to JSON file containing the
expression attribute values."
  echo " [-p projection_expression]  -- Optional projection expression."
  echo ""
}

while getopts "n:f:a:v:p:h" option; do
  case "${option}" in
    n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
    f) filter_expression="${OPTARG}" ;;
    a) expression_attribute_names="${OPTARG}" ;;
    v) expression_attribute_values="${OPTARG}" ;;
    p) projection_expression="${OPTARG}" ;;
    h)
      usage
      return 0
      ;;
    \?)
      echo "Invalid parameter"
      usage
      return 1
      ;;
  esac
done
export OPTIND=1

if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

if [[ -z "$filter_expression" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a filter expression with the -f parameter."
  usage
```

```
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$expression_attribute_names" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide expression attribute names with the -a
 parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$expression_attribute_values" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide expression attribute values with the -v
 parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$projection_expression" ]]; then
    response=$(aws dynamodb scan \
      --table-name "$table_name" \
      --filter-expression "$filter_expression" \
      --expression-attribute-names file://"$expression_attribute_names" \
      --expression-attribute-values file://"$expression_attribute_values")
  else
    response=$(aws dynamodb scan \
      --table-name "$table_name" \
      --filter-expression "$filter_expression" \
      --expression-attribute-names file://"$expression_attribute_names" \
      --expression-attribute-values file://"$expression_attribute_values" \
      --projection-expression "$projection_expression")
  fi

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports scan operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

```
##############################################################################
# function dynamodb_delete_item
#
# This function deletes an item from a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table.
#       -k keys  -- Path to json file containing the keys that identify the item
 to delete.
#
#  Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function dynamodb_delete_item() {
  local table_name keys response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # ######################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ######################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_delete_item"
    echo "Delete an item from a DynamoDB table."
    echo " -n table_name  -- The name of the table."
    echo " -k keys  -- Path to json file containing the keys that identify the
 item to delete."
    echo ""
  }
  while getopts "n:k:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      k) keys="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
```

```
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$keys" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a keys json file path the -k parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    table_name:   $table_name"
  iecho "    keys:   $keys"
  iecho ""

  response=$(aws dynamodb delete-item \
    --table-name "$table_name" \
    --key file://"$keys")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports delete-item operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  return 0

}

###############################################################################
# function dynamodb_delete_table
#
# This function deletes a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table to delete.
#
```

```
#  Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function dynamodb_delete_table() {
  local table_name response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_delete_table"
    echo "Deletes an Amazon DynamoDB table."
    echo " -n table_name  -- The name of the table to delete."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "n:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    table_name:   $table_name"
  iecho ""

  response=$(aws dynamodb delete-table \
```

```
    --table-name "$table_name")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports delete-table operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  return 0
}
```

이 시나리오에 사용된 유틸리티 함수입니다.

```
###############################################################################
# function iecho
#
# This function enables the script to display the specified text only if
# the global variable $VERBOSE is set to true.
###############################################################################
function iecho() {
  if [[ $VERBOSE == true ]]; then
    echo "$@"
  fi
}

###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

################################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
```

```
# See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/topic/return-codes.html#cli-aws-
help-return-codes.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
##############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 다음 토픽을 참조하세요.
  - BatchWriteItem
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteItem
  - DeleteTable
  - DescribeTable
  - GetItem

- PutItem
- Query
- Scan
- UpdateItem

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        //  1. Create a table with partition: year (N) and sort: title (S).
 (CreateTable)
        if (AwsDoc::DynamoDB::createMoviesDynamoDBTable(clientConfig)) {

            AwsDoc::DynamoDB::dynamodbGettingStartedScenario(clientConfig);

            // 9. Delete the table. (DeleteTable)
            AwsDoc::DynamoDB::deleteMoviesDynamoDBTable(clientConfig);
        }
    }

//! Scenario to modify and query a DynamoDB table.
/*!
  \sa dynamodbGettingStartedScenario()
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::dynamodbGettingStartedScenario(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    std::cout << std::setfill('*') << std::setw(ASTERISK_FILL_WIDTH) << " "
              << std::endl;
    std::cout << "Welcome to the Amazon DynamoDB getting started demo." <<
 std::endl;
```

```
   std::cout << std::setfill('*') << std::setw(ASTERISK_FILL_WIDTH) << " "
             << std::endl;

   Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

   // 2. Add a new movie.
   Aws::String title;
   float rating;
   int year;
   Aws::String plot;
   {
       title = askQuestion(
               "Enter the title of a movie you want to add to the table: ");
       year = askQuestionForInt("What year was it released? ");
       rating = askQuestionForFloatRange("On a scale of 1 - 10, how do you rate
it? ",
                                         1, 10);
       plot = askQuestion("Summarize the plot for me: ");

       Aws::DynamoDB::Model::PutItemRequest putItemRequest;
       putItemRequest.SetTableName(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME);

       putItemRequest.AddItem(YEAR_KEY,

Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(year));
       putItemRequest.AddItem(TITLE_KEY,

Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(title));

       // Create attribute for the info map.
       Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue infoMapAttribute;

       std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> ratingAttribute =
Aws::MakeShared<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>(
               ALLOCATION_TAG.c_str());
       ratingAttribute->SetN(rating);
       infoMapAttribute.AddMEntry(RATING_KEY, ratingAttribute);

       std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> plotAttribute =
Aws::MakeShared<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>(
               ALLOCATION_TAG.c_str());
       plotAttribute->SetS(plot);
       infoMapAttribute.AddMEntry(PLOT_KEY, plotAttribute);
```

```
        putItemRequest.AddItem(INFO_KEY, infoMapAttribute);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::PutItemOutcome outcome = dynamoClient.PutItem(
                putItemRequest);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to add an item: " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "\nAdded '" << title << "' to '" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "'."
              << std::endl;

    // 3. Update the rating and plot of the movie by using an update expression.
    {
        rating = askQuestionForFloatRange(
                Aws::String("\nLet's update your movie.\nYou rated it  ") +
                std::to_string(rating)
                + ", what new rating would you give it? ", 1, 10);
        plot = askQuestion(Aws::String("You summarized the plot as '") + plot +
                           "'.\nWhat would you say now? ");

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::UpdateItemRequest request;
        request.SetTableName(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME);
        request.AddKey(TITLE_KEY,
Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(title));
        request.AddKey(YEAR_KEY,
Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(year));
        std::stringstream expressionStream;
        expressionStream << "set " << INFO_KEY << "." << RATING_KEY << " =:r, "
                         << INFO_KEY << "." << PLOT_KEY << " =:p";
        request.SetUpdateExpression(expressionStream.str());
        request.SetExpressionAttributeValues({
                                                    {":r",
Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(
                                                            rating)},
                                                    {":p",
Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(
                                                            plot)}
                                                });

        request.SetReturnValues(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ReturnValue::UPDATED_NEW);
```

```
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::UpdateItemOutcome &result =
dynamoClient.UpdateItem(
                request);
        if (!result.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Error updating movie " + result.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "\nUpdated '" << title << "' with new attributes:" << std::endl;

    // 4. Put 250 movies in the table from moviedata.json.
    {
        std::cout << "Adding movies from a json file to the database." <<
std::endl;
        const size_t MAX_SIZE_FOR_BATCH_WRITE = 25;
        const size_t MOVIES_TO_WRITE = 10 * MAX_SIZE_FOR_BATCH_WRITE;
        Aws::String jsonString = getMovieJSON();
        if (!jsonString.empty()) {
            Aws::Utils::Json::JsonValue json(jsonString);
            Aws::Utils::Array<Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView> movieJsons =
json.View().AsArray();
            Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::WriteRequest> writeRequests;

            // To add movies with a cross-section of years, use an appropriate
increment
            // value for iterating through the database.
            size_t increment = movieJsons.GetLength() / MOVIES_TO_WRITE;
            for (size_t i = 0; i < movieJsons.GetLength(); i += increment) {
                writeRequests.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::WriteRequest());
                Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>
putItems = movieJsonViewToAttributeMap(
                        movieJsons[i]);
                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::PutRequest putRequest;
                putRequest.SetItem(putItems);
                writeRequests.back().SetPutRequest(putRequest);
                if (writeRequests.size() == MAX_SIZE_FOR_BATCH_WRITE) {
                    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchWriteItemRequest request;
                    request.AddRequestItems(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME, writeRequests);
                    const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchWriteItemOutcome &outcome =
dynamoClient.BatchWriteItem(
                            request);
```

```
                    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                        std::cerr << "Unable to batch write movie data: "
                                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                                  << std::endl;
                        writeRequests.clear();
                        break;
                    }
                    else {
                        std::cout << "Added batch of " << writeRequests.size()
                                  << " movies to the database."
                                  << std::endl;
                    }
                    writeRequests.clear();
                }
            }
        }
    }

    std::cout << std::setfill('*') << std::setw(ASTERISK_FILL_WIDTH) << " "
              << std::endl;

    // 5. Get a movie by Key (partition + sort).
    {
        Aws::String titleToGet("King Kong");
        Aws::String answer = askQuestion(Aws::String(
                "Let's move on...Would you like to get info about '" + titleToGet
+
                "'? (y/n) "));
        if (answer == "y") {
            Aws::DynamoDB::Model::GetItemRequest request;
            request.SetTableName(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME);
            request.AddKey(TITLE_KEY,

Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(titleToGet));
            request.AddKey(YEAR_KEY,
Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(1933));

            const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::GetItemOutcome &result =
dynamoClient.GetItem(
                    request);
            if (!result.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cerr << "Error " << result.GetError().GetMessage();
            }
            else {
```

```
                const Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>
&item = result.GetResult().GetItem();
                if (!item.empty()) {
                    std::cout << "\nHere's what I found:" << std::endl;
                    printMovieInfo(item);
                }
                else {
                    std::cout << "\nThe movie was not found in the database."
                              << std::endl;
                }
            }
        }
    }

    // 6. Use Query with a key condition expression to return all movies
    //    released in a given year.
    Aws::String doAgain = "n";
    do {
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::QueryRequest req;

        req.SetTableName(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME);

        // "year" is a DynamoDB reserved keyword and must be replaced with an
        // expression attribute name.
        req.SetKeyConditionExpression("#dynobase_year = :valueToMatch");
        req.SetExpressionAttributeNames({{"#dynobase_year", YEAR_KEY}});

        int yearToMatch = askQuestionForIntRange(
                "\nLet's get a list of movies released in"
                " a given year. Enter a year between 1972 and 2018 ",
                1972, 2018);
        Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>
attributeValues;
        attributeValues.emplace(":valueToMatch",
                                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(
                                        yearToMatch));
        req.SetExpressionAttributeValues(attributeValues);

        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::QueryOutcome &result =
dynamoClient.Query(req);
        if (result.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::Map<Aws::String,
Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>> &items = result.GetResult().GetItems();
            if (!items.empty()) {
```

```
                std::cout << "\nThere were " << items.size()
                          << " movies in the database from "
                          << yearToMatch << "." << std::endl;
                for (const auto &item: items) {
                    printMovieInfo(item);
                }
                doAgain = "n";
            }
            else {
                std::cout << "\nNo movies from " << yearToMatch
                          << " were found in the database"
                          << std::endl;
                doAgain = askQuestion(Aws::String("Try another year? (y/n) "));
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Failed to Query items: " <<
result.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }

    } while (doAgain == "y");

    //  7. Use Scan to return movies released within a range of years.
    //     Show how to paginate data using ExclusiveStartKey. (Scan +
FilterExpression)
    {
        int startYear = askQuestionForIntRange("\nNow let's scan a range of years
"
                                               "for movies in the database. Enter
a start year: ",
                                               1972, 2018);
        int endYear = askQuestionForIntRange("\nEnter an end year: ",
                                             startYear, 2018);
        Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>
exclusiveStartKey;
        do {
            Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ScanRequest scanRequest;
            scanRequest.SetTableName(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME);
            scanRequest.SetFilterExpression(
                    "#dynobase_year >= :startYear AND #dynobase_year
<= :endYear");
            scanRequest.SetExpressionAttributeNames({{"#dynobase_year",
YEAR_KEY}});
```

```
            Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>
attributeValues;
            attributeValues.emplace(":startYear",
                                    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(
                                            startYear));
            attributeValues.emplace(":endYear",
                                    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(
                                            endYear));
            scanRequest.SetExpressionAttributeValues(attributeValues);

            if (!exclusiveStartKey.empty()) {
                scanRequest.SetExclusiveStartKey(exclusiveStartKey);
            }

            const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ScanOutcome &result = dynamoClient.Scan(
                    scanRequest);
            if (result.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Vector<Aws::Map<Aws::String,
Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>> &items = result.GetResult().GetItems();
                if (!items.empty()) {
                    std::stringstream stringStream;
                    stringStream << "\nFound " << items.size() << " movies in one
scan."
                                 << " How many would you like to see? ";
                    size_t count = askQuestionForInt(stringStream.str());
                    for (size_t i = 0; i < count && i < items.size(); ++i) {
                        printMovieInfo(items[i]);
                    }
                }
                else {
                    std::cout << "\nNo movies in the database between " <<
startYear <<
                              " and " << endYear << "." << std::endl;
                }

                exclusiveStartKey = result.GetResult().GetLastEvaluatedKey();
                if (!exclusiveStartKey.empty()) {
                    std::cout << "Not all movies were retrieved. Scanning for
more."
                              << std::endl;
                }
                else {
                    std::cout << "All movies were retrieved with this scan."
```

```
                                << std::endl;
                }
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Failed to Scan movies: "
                          << result.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            }
        } while (!exclusiveStartKey.empty());
    }

    // 8. Delete a movie. (DeleteItem)
    {
        std::stringstream stringStream;
        stringStream << "\nWould you like to delete the movie " << title
                     << " from the database? (y/n) ";
        Aws::String answer = askQuestion(stringStream.str());
        if (answer == "y") {
            Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DeleteItemRequest request;
            request.AddKey(YEAR_KEY,
 Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(year));
            request.AddKey(TITLE_KEY,
                           Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(title));
            request.SetTableName(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME);

            const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DeleteItemOutcome &result =
 dynamoClient.DeleteItem(
                    request);
            if (result.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "\nRemoved \"" << title << "\" from the database."
                          << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Failed to delete the movie: "
                          << result.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
            }
        }
    }

    return true;
}

//! Routine to convert a JsonView object to an attribute map.
/*!
```

```
  \sa movieJsonViewToAttributeMap()
  \param jsonView: Json view object.
  \return map: Map that can be used in a DynamoDB request.
 */
Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>
AwsDoc::DynamoDB::movieJsonViewToAttributeMap(
        const Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView &jsonView) {
    Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> result;

    if (jsonView.KeyExists(YEAR_KEY)) {
        result[YEAR_KEY].SetN(jsonView.GetInteger(YEAR_KEY));
    }
    if (jsonView.KeyExists(TITLE_KEY)) {
        result[TITLE_KEY].SetS(jsonView.GetString(TITLE_KEY));
    }
    if (jsonView.KeyExists(INFO_KEY)) {
        Aws::Map<Aws::String, const
 std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>> infoMap;
        Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView infoView = jsonView.GetObject(INFO_KEY);
        if (infoView.KeyExists(RATING_KEY)) {
            std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributeValue
 = std::make_shared<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>();
            attributeValue->SetN(infoView.GetDouble(RATING_KEY));
            infoMap.emplace(std::make_pair(RATING_KEY, attributeValue));
        }
        if (infoView.KeyExists(PLOT_KEY)) {
            std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributeValue
 = std::make_shared<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>();
            attributeValue->SetS(infoView.GetString(PLOT_KEY));
            infoMap.emplace(std::make_pair(PLOT_KEY, attributeValue));
        }

        result[INFO_KEY].SetM(infoMap);
    }

    return result;
}

//! Create a DynamoDB table to be used in sample code scenarios.
/*!
  \sa createMoviesDynamoDBTable()
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
```

```
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::createMoviesDynamoDBTable(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    bool movieTableAlreadyExisted = false;

    {
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::CreateTableRequest request;

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeDefinition yearAttributeDefinition;
        yearAttributeDefinition.SetAttributeName(YEAR_KEY);
        yearAttributeDefinition.SetAttributeType(
                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ScalarAttributeType::N);
        request.AddAttributeDefinitions(yearAttributeDefinition);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeDefinition titleAttributeDefinition;
        yearAttributeDefinition.SetAttributeName(TITLE_KEY);
        yearAttributeDefinition.SetAttributeType(
                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ScalarAttributeType::S);
        request.AddAttributeDefinitions(yearAttributeDefinition);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeySchemaElement yearKeySchema;
        yearKeySchema.WithAttributeName(YEAR_KEY).WithKeyType(
                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeyType::HASH);
        request.AddKeySchema(yearKeySchema);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeySchemaElement titleKeySchema;
        yearKeySchema.WithAttributeName(TITLE_KEY).WithKeyType(
                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeyType::RANGE);
        request.AddKeySchema(yearKeySchema);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ProvisionedThroughput throughput;
        throughput.WithReadCapacityUnits(
                PROVISIONED_THROUGHPUT_UNITS).WithWriteCapacityUnits(
                PROVISIONED_THROUGHPUT_UNITS);
        request.SetProvisionedThroughput(throughput);
        request.SetTableName(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME);

        std::cout << "Creating table '" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "'..." <<
 std::endl;
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::CreateTableOutcome &result =
 dynamoClient.CreateTable(
                request);
        if (!result.IsSuccess()) {
```

```
            if (result.GetError().GetErrorType() ==
                Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBErrors::RESOURCE_IN_USE) {
                std::cout << "Table already exists." << std::endl;
                movieTableAlreadyExisted = true;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Failed to create table: "
                          << result.GetError().GetMessage();
                return false;
            }
        }
    }

    // Wait for table to become active.
    if (!movieTableAlreadyExisted) {
        std::cout << "Waiting for table '" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME
                  << "' to become active...." << std::endl;
        if (!AwsDoc::DynamoDB::waitTableActive(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME,
 clientConfiguration)) {
            return false;
        }
        std::cout << "Table '" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "' created and active."
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return true;
}

//! Delete the DynamoDB table used for sample code scenarios.
/*!
  \sa deleteMoviesDynamoDBTable()
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::deleteMoviesDynamoDBTable(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DeleteTableRequest request;
    request.SetTableName(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME);

    const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DeleteTableOutcome &result =
 dynamoClient.DeleteTable(
            request);
```

```
    if (result.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Your table \""
                  << result.GetResult().GetTableDescription().GetTableName()
                  << " was deleted.\n";
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to delete table: " << result.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return result.IsSuccess();
}

//! Query a newly created DynamoDB table until it is active.
/*!
  \sa waitTableActive()
  \param waitTableActive: The DynamoDB table's name.
  \param dynamoClient: A DynamoDB client.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::waitTableActive(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                       const Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient
 &dynamoClient) {

    // Repeatedly call DescribeTable until table is ACTIVE.
    const int MAX_QUERIES = 20;
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableRequest request;
    request.SetTableName(tableName);

    int count = 0;
    while (count < MAX_QUERIES) {
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableOutcome &result =
 dynamoClient.DescribeTable(
                request);
        if (result.IsSuccess()) {
            Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatus status =
 result.GetResult().GetTable().GetTableStatus();

            if (Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatus::ACTIVE != status) {
                std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
            }
            else {
                return true;
            }
```

```
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error DynamoDB::waitTableActive "
                      << result.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
        count++;
    }
    return false;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - BatchWriteItem
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteItem
  - DeleteTable
  - DescribeTable
  - GetItem
  - PutItem
  - Query
  - Scan
  - UpdateItem

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

대화식 시나리오를 실행하여 테이블을 생성하고 테이블에 대한 작업을 수행합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "strings"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/dynamodb/actions"
)

// RunMovieScenario is an interactive example that shows you how to use the AWS
 SDK for Go
// to create and use an Amazon DynamoDB table that stores data about movies.
//
//  1. Create a table that can hold movie data.
//  2. Put, get, and update a single movie in the table.
//  3. Write movie data to the table from a sample JSON file.
//  4. Query for movies that were released in a given year.
//  5. Scan for movies that were released in a range of years.
//  6. Delete a movie from the table.
//  7. Delete the table.
//
// This example creates a DynamoDB service client from the specified sdkConfig so
 that
// you can replace it with a mocked or stubbed config for unit testing.
//
// It uses a questioner from the `demotools` package to get input during the
 example.
// This package can be found in the ..\..\demotools folder of this repo.
//
// The specified movie sampler is used to get sample data from a URL that is
 loaded
// into the named table.
func RunMovieScenario(
 ctx context.Context, sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner,
 tableName string,
 movieSampler actions.IMovieSampler) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   fmt.Printf("Something went wrong with the demo.")
  }
 }()
```

```
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
log.Println("Welcome to the Amazon DynamoDB getting started demo.")
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

tableBasics := actions.TableBasics{TableName: tableName,
 DynamoDbClient: dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)}

exists, err := tableBasics.TableExists(ctx)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
if !exists {
 log.Printf("Creating table %v...\n", tableName)
 _, err = tableBasics.CreateMovieTable(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 } else {
  log.Printf("Created table %v.\n", tableName)
 }
} else {
 log.Printf("Table %v already exists.\n", tableName)
}

var customMovie actions.Movie
customMovie.Title = questioner.Ask("Enter a movie title to add to the table:",
 demotools.NotEmpty{})
customMovie.Year = questioner.AskInt("What year was it released?",
 demotools.NotEmpty{}, demotools.InIntRange{Lower: 1900, Upper: 2030})
customMovie.Info = map[string]interface{}{}
customMovie.Info["rating"] = questioner.AskFloat64(
 "Enter a rating between 1 and 10:",
 demotools.NotEmpty{}, demotools.InFloatRange{Lower: 1, Upper: 10})
customMovie.Info["plot"] = questioner.Ask("What's the plot? ",
 demotools.NotEmpty{})
err = tableBasics.AddMovie(ctx, customMovie)
if err == nil {
 log.Printf("Added %v to the movie table.\n", customMovie.Title)
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

log.Printf("Let's update your movie. You previously rated it %v.\n",
customMovie.Info["rating"])
customMovie.Info["rating"] = questioner.AskFloat64(
```

```
 "What new rating would you give it?",
 demotools.NotEmpty{}, demotools.InFloatRange{Lower: 1, Upper: 10})
log.Printf("You summarized the plot as '%v'.\n", customMovie.Info["plot"])
customMovie.Info["plot"] = questioner.Ask("What would you say now?",
 demotools.NotEmpty{})
attributes, err := tableBasics.UpdateMovie(ctx, customMovie)
if err == nil {
 log.Printf("Updated %v with new values.\n", customMovie.Title)
 for _, attVal := range attributes {
  for valKey, val := range attVal {
   log.Printf("\t%v: %v\n", valKey, val)
  }
 }
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

log.Printf("Getting movie data from %v and adding 250 movies to the table...\n",
 movieSampler.GetURL())
movies := movieSampler.GetSampleMovies()
written, err := tableBasics.AddMovieBatch(ctx, movies, 250)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
} else {
 log.Printf("Added %v movies to the table.\n", written)
}

show := 10
if show > written {
 show = written
}
log.Printf("The first %v movies in the table are:", show)
for index, movie := range movies[:show] {
 log.Printf("\t%v. %v\n", index+1, movie.Title)
}
movieIndex := questioner.AskInt(
 "Enter the number of a movie to get info about it: ",
 demotools.InIntRange{Lower: 1, Upper: show},
)
movie, err := tableBasics.GetMovie(ctx, movies[movieIndex-1].Title,
movies[movieIndex-1].Year)
if err == nil {
 log.Println(movie)
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
```

```
log.Println("Let's get a list of movies released in a given year.")
releaseYear := questioner.AskInt("Enter a year between 1972 and 2018: ",
 demotools.InIntRange{Lower: 1972, Upper: 2018},
)
releases, err := tableBasics.Query(ctx, releaseYear)
if err == nil {
 if len(releases) == 0 {
  log.Printf("I couldn't find any movies released in %v!\n", releaseYear)
 } else {
  for _, movie = range releases {
   log.Println(movie)
  }
 }
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

log.Println("Now let's scan for movies released in a range of years.")
startYear := questioner.AskInt("Enter a year: ",
 demotools.InIntRange{Lower: 1972, Upper: 2018})
endYear := questioner.AskInt("Enter another year: ",
 demotools.InIntRange{Lower: 1972, Upper: 2018})
releases, err = tableBasics.Scan(ctx, startYear, endYear)
if err == nil {
 if len(releases) == 0 {
  log.Printf("I couldn't find any movies released between %v and %v!\n",
startYear, endYear)
 } else {
  log.Printf("Found %v movies. In this list, the plot is <nil> because "+
   "we used a projection expression when scanning for items to return only "+
   "the title, year, and rating.\n", len(releases))
  for _, movie = range releases {
   log.Println(movie)
  }
 }
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

var tables []string
if questioner.AskBool("Do you want to list all of your tables? (y/n) ", "y") {
 tables, err = tableBasics.ListTables(ctx)
 if err == nil {
  log.Printf("Found %v tables:", len(tables))
  for _, table := range tables {
```

```
    log.Printf("\t%v", table)
   }
  }
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 log.Printf("Let's remove your movie '%v'.\n", customMovie.Title)
 if questioner.AskBool("Do you want to delete it from the table? (y/n) ", "y") {
  err = tableBasics.DeleteMovie(ctx, customMovie)
 }
 if err == nil {
  log.Printf("Deleted %v.\n", customMovie.Title)
 }

 if questioner.AskBool("Delete the table, too? (y/n)", "y") {
  err = tableBasics.DeleteTable(ctx)
 } else {
  log.Println("Don't forget to delete the table when you're done or you might " +
   "incur charges on your account.")
 }
 if err == nil {
  log.Printf("Deleted table %v.\n", tableBasics.TableName)
 }

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

이 예시에서 사용되는 Movie 구조체를 정의합니다.

```
import (
 "archive/zip"
 "bytes"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "io"
 "log"
 "net/http"
```

```
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// Movie encapsulates data about a movie. Title and Year are the composite
 primary key
// of the movie in Amazon DynamoDB. Title is the sort key, Year is the partition
 key,
// and Info is additional data.
type Movie struct {
 Title string                 `dynamodbav:"title"`
 Year  int                    `dynamodbav:"year"`
 Info  map[string]interface{} `dynamodbav:"info"`
}

// GetKey returns the composite primary key of the movie in a format that can be
// sent to DynamoDB.
func (movie Movie) GetKey() map[string]types.AttributeValue {
 title, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Title)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 year, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Year)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 return map[string]types.AttributeValue{"title": title, "year": year}
}

// String returns the title, year, rating, and plot of a movie, formatted for the
 example.
func (movie Movie) String() string {
 return fmt.Sprintf("%v\n\tReleased: %v\n\tRating: %v\n\tPlot: %v\n",
  movie.Title, movie.Year, movie.Info["rating"], movie.Info["plot"])
}
```

DynamoDB 작업을 호출하는 구문과 메서드를 생성합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
```

```
 "errors"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/expression"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// TableBasics encapsulates the Amazon DynamoDB service actions used in the
 examples.
// It contains a DynamoDB service client that is used to act on the specified
 table.
type TableBasics struct {
 DynamoDbClient *dynamodb.Client
 TableName      string
}



// TableExists determines whether a DynamoDB table exists.
func (basics TableBasics) TableExists(ctx context.Context) (bool, error) {
 exists := true
 _, err := basics.DynamoDbClient.DescribeTable(
  ctx, &dynamodb.DescribeTableInput{TableName: aws.String(basics.TableName)},
 )
 if err != nil {
  var notFoundEx *types.ResourceNotFoundException
  if errors.As(err, &notFoundEx) {
   log.Printf("Table %v does not exist.\n", basics.TableName)
   err = nil
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't determine existence of table %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 basics.TableName, err)
  }
  exists = false
 }
 return exists, err
}
```

```
// CreateMovieTable creates a DynamoDB table with a composite primary key defined
 as
// a string sort key named `title`, and a numeric partition key named `year`.
// This function uses NewTableExistsWaiter to wait for the table to be created by
// DynamoDB before it returns.
func (basics TableBasics) CreateMovieTable(ctx context.Context)
 (*types.TableDescription, error) {
 var tableDesc *types.TableDescription
 table, err := basics.DynamoDbClient.CreateTable(ctx, &dynamodb.CreateTableInput{
  AttributeDefinitions: []types.AttributeDefinition{{
   AttributeName: aws.String("year"),
   AttributeType: types.ScalarAttributeTypeN,
  }, {
   AttributeName: aws.String("title"),
   AttributeType: types.ScalarAttributeTypeS,
  }},
  KeySchema: []types.KeySchemaElement{{
   AttributeName: aws.String("year"),
   KeyType:       types.KeyTypeHash,
  }, {
   AttributeName: aws.String("title"),
   KeyType:       types.KeyTypeRange,
  }},
  TableName:   aws.String(basics.TableName),
  BillingMode: types.BillingModePayPerRequest,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create table %v. Here's why: %v\n", basics.TableName, err)
 } else {
  waiter := dynamodb.NewTableExistsWaiter(basics.DynamoDbClient)
  err = waiter.Wait(ctx, &dynamodb.DescribeTableInput{
   TableName: aws.String(basics.TableName)}, 5*time.Minute)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Wait for table exists failed. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
  tableDesc = table.TableDescription
  log.Printf("Ccreating table test")
 }
 return tableDesc, err
}



// ListTables lists the DynamoDB table names for the current account.
```

```
func (basics TableBasics) ListTables(ctx context.Context) ([]string, error) {
 var tableNames []string
 var output *dynamodb.ListTablesOutput
 var err error
 tablePaginator := dynamodb.NewListTablesPaginator(basics.DynamoDbClient,
 &dynamodb.ListTablesInput{})
 for tablePaginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err = tablePaginator.NextPage(ctx)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't list tables. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   break
  } else {
   tableNames = append(tableNames, output.TableNames...)
  }
 }
 return tableNames, err
}



// AddMovie adds a movie the DynamoDB table.
func (basics TableBasics) AddMovie(ctx context.Context, movie Movie) error {
 item, err := attributevalue.MarshalMap(movie)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 _, err = basics.DynamoDbClient.PutItem(ctx, &dynamodb.PutItemInput{
  TableName: aws.String(basics.TableName), Item: item,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't add item to table. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 return err
}



// UpdateMovie updates the rating and plot of a movie that already exists in the
// DynamoDB table. This function uses the `expression` package to build the
 update
// expression.
func (basics TableBasics) UpdateMovie(ctx context.Context, movie Movie)
 (map[string]map[string]interface{}, error) {
 var err error
```

```
 var response *dynamodb.UpdateItemOutput
 var attributeMap map[string]map[string]interface{}
 update := expression.Set(expression.Name("info.rating"),
 expression.Value(movie.Info["rating"]))
 update.Set(expression.Name("info.plot"), expression.Value(movie.Info["plot"]))
 expr, err := expression.NewBuilder().WithUpdate(update).Build()
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't build expression for update. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  response, err = basics.DynamoDbClient.UpdateItem(ctx,
 &dynamodb.UpdateItemInput{
   TableName:                aws.String(basics.TableName),
   Key:                      movie.GetKey(),
   ExpressionAttributeNames:  expr.Names(),
   ExpressionAttributeValues: expr.Values(),
   UpdateExpression:         expr.Update(),
   ReturnValues:             types.ReturnValueUpdatedNew,
  })
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't update movie %v. Here's why: %v\n", movie.Title, err)
  } else {
   err = attributevalue.UnmarshalMap(response.Attributes, &attributeMap)
   if err != nil {
    log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshall update response. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   }
  }
 }
 return attributeMap, err
}



// AddMovieBatch adds a slice of movies to the DynamoDB table. The function sends
// batches of 25 movies to DynamoDB until all movies are added or it reaches the
// specified maximum.
func (basics TableBasics) AddMovieBatch(ctx context.Context, movies []Movie,
 maxMovies int) (int, error) {
 var err error
 var item map[string]types.AttributeValue
 written := 0
 batchSize := 25 // DynamoDB allows a maximum batch size of 25 items.
 start := 0
 end := start + batchSize
 for start < maxMovies && start < len(movies) {
```

```
  var writeReqs []types.WriteRequest
  if end > len(movies) {
   end = len(movies)
  }
  for _, movie := range movies[start:end] {
   item, err = attributevalue.MarshalMap(movie)
   if err != nil {
    log.Printf("Couldn't marshal movie %v for batch writing. Here's why: %v\n",
 movie.Title, err)
   } else {
    writeReqs = append(
     writeReqs,
     types.WriteRequest{PutRequest: &types.PutRequest{Item: item}},
    )
   }
  }
  _, err = basics.DynamoDbClient.BatchWriteItem(ctx,
 &dynamodb.BatchWriteItemInput{
   RequestItems: map[string][]types.WriteRequest{basics.TableName: writeReqs}})
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't add a batch of movies to %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 basics.TableName, err)
  } else {
   written += len(writeReqs)
  }
  start = end
  end += batchSize
 }

 return written, err
}



// GetMovie gets movie data from the DynamoDB table by using the primary
 composite key
// made of title and year.
func (basics TableBasics) GetMovie(ctx context.Context, title string, year int)
 (Movie, error) {
 movie := Movie{Title: title, Year: year}
 response, err := basics.DynamoDbClient.GetItem(ctx, &dynamodb.GetItemInput{
  Key: movie.GetKey(), TableName: aws.String(basics.TableName),
 })
 if err != nil {
```

```
  log.Printf("Couldn't get info about %v. Here's why: %v\n", title, err)
 } else {
  err = attributevalue.UnmarshalMap(response.Item, &movie)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal response. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
 }
 return movie, err
}



// Query gets all movies in the DynamoDB table that were released in the
 specified year.
// The function uses the `expression` package to build the key condition
 expression
// that is used in the query.
func (basics TableBasics) Query(ctx context.Context, releaseYear int) ([]Movie,
 error) {
 var err error
 var response *dynamodb.QueryOutput
 var movies []Movie
 keyEx := expression.Key("year").Equal(expression.Value(releaseYear))
 expr, err := expression.NewBuilder().WithKeyCondition(keyEx).Build()
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't build expression for query. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  queryPaginator := dynamodb.NewQueryPaginator(basics.DynamoDbClient,
 &dynamodb.QueryInput{
   TableName:                 aws.String(basics.TableName),
   ExpressionAttributeNames:  expr.Names(),
   ExpressionAttributeValues: expr.Values(),
   KeyConditionExpression:    expr.KeyCondition(),
  })
  for queryPaginator.HasMorePages() {
   response, err = queryPaginator.NextPage(ctx)
   if err != nil {
    log.Printf("Couldn't query for movies released in %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 releaseYear, err)
    break
   } else {
    var moviePage []Movie
    err = attributevalue.UnmarshalListOfMaps(response.Items, &moviePage)
    if err != nil {
```

```
      log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal query response. Here's why: %v\n", err)
      break
     } else {
      movies = append(movies, moviePage...)
     }
    }
   }
  }
  return movies, err
}



// Scan gets all movies in the DynamoDB table that were released in a range of
 years
// and projects them to return a reduced set of fields.
// The function uses the `expression` package to build the filter and projection
// expressions.
func (basics TableBasics) Scan(ctx context.Context, startYear int, endYear int)
 ([]Movie, error) {
 var movies []Movie
 var err error
 var response *dynamodb.ScanOutput
 filtEx := expression.Name("year").Between(expression.Value(startYear),
 expression.Value(endYear))
 projEx := expression.NamesList(
  expression.Name("year"), expression.Name("title"),
 expression.Name("info.rating"))
 expr, err :=
 expression.NewBuilder().WithFilter(filtEx).WithProjection(projEx).Build()
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't build expressions for scan. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  scanPaginator := dynamodb.NewScanPaginator(basics.DynamoDbClient,
 &dynamodb.ScanInput{
   TableName:                 aws.String(basics.TableName),
   ExpressionAttributeNames:  expr.Names(),
   ExpressionAttributeValues: expr.Values(),
   FilterExpression:          expr.Filter(),
   ProjectionExpression:      expr.Projection(),
  })
  for scanPaginator.HasMorePages() {
   response, err = scanPaginator.NextPage(ctx)
   if err != nil {
```

```
    log.Printf("Couldn't scan for movies released between %v and %v. Here's why:
 %v\n",
     startYear, endYear, err)
    break
   } else {
    var moviePage []Movie
    err = attributevalue.UnmarshalListOfMaps(response.Items, &moviePage)
    if err != nil {
     log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal query response. Here's why: %v\n", err)
     break
    } else {
     movies = append(movies, moviePage...)
    }
   }
  }
 }
 return movies, err
}



// DeleteMovie removes a movie from the DynamoDB table.
func (basics TableBasics) DeleteMovie(ctx context.Context, movie Movie) error {
 _, err := basics.DynamoDbClient.DeleteItem(ctx, &dynamodb.DeleteItemInput{
  TableName: aws.String(basics.TableName), Key: movie.GetKey(),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete %v from the table. Here's why: %v\n", movie.Title,
 err)
 }
 return err
}



// DeleteTable deletes the DynamoDB table and all of its data.
func (basics TableBasics) DeleteTable(ctx context.Context) error {
 _, err := basics.DynamoDbClient.DeleteTable(ctx, &dynamodb.DeleteTableInput{
  TableName: aws.String(basics.TableName)})
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete table %v. Here's why: %v\n", basics.TableName, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - BatchWriteItem
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteItem
  - DeleteTable
  - DescribeTable
  - GetItem
  - PutItem
  - Query
  - Scan
  - UpdateItem

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

DynamoDB 테이블을 생성합니다.

```
// Create a table with a Sort key.
public static void createTable(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName) {
    DynamoDbWaiter dbWaiter = ddb.waiter();
    ArrayList<AttributeDefinition> attributeDefinitions = new ArrayList<>();

    // Define attributes.
    attributeDefinitions.add(AttributeDefinition.builder()
        .attributeName("year")
        .attributeType("N")
        .build());
```

```
        attributeDefinitions.add(AttributeDefinition.builder()
            .attributeName("title")
            .attributeType("S")
            .build());

        ArrayList<KeySchemaElement> tableKey = new ArrayList<>();
        KeySchemaElement key = KeySchemaElement.builder()
            .attributeName("year")
            .keyType(KeyType.HASH)
            .build();

        KeySchemaElement key2 = KeySchemaElement.builder()
            .attributeName("title")
            .keyType(KeyType.RANGE)
            .build();

        // Add KeySchemaElement objects to the list.
        tableKey.add(key);
        tableKey.add(key2);

        CreateTableRequest request = CreateTableRequest.builder()
            .keySchema(tableKey)
            .billingMode(BillingMode.PAY_PER_REQUEST) //  DynamoDB automatically
scales based on traffic.
            .attributeDefinitions(attributeDefinitions)
            .tableName(tableName)
            .build();

        try {
            CreateTableResponse response = ddb.createTable(request);
            DescribeTableRequest tableRequest = DescribeTableRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .build();

            // Wait until the Amazon DynamoDB table is created.
            WaiterResponse<DescribeTableResponse> waiterResponse =
dbWaiter.waitUntilTableExists(tableRequest);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            String newTable = response.tableDescription().tableName();
            System.out.println("The " + newTable + " was successfully created.");

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

```
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

헬퍼 함수를 생성하여 샘플 JSON 파일을 다운로드하고 추출합니다.

```
    // Load data into the table.
    public static void loadData(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName, String
fileName) throws IOException {
        DynamoDbEnhancedClient enhancedClient = DynamoDbEnhancedClient.builder()
            .dynamoDbClient(ddb)
            .build();

        DynamoDbTable<Movies> mappedTable = enhancedClient.table("Movies",
TableSchema.fromBean(Movies.class));
        JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new File(fileName));
        com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
        Iterator<JsonNode> iter = rootNode.iterator();
        ObjectNode currentNode;
        int t = 0;
        while (iter.hasNext()) {
            // Only add 200 Movies to the table.
            if (t == 200)
                break;
            currentNode = (ObjectNode) iter.next();

            int year = currentNode.path("year").asInt();
            String title = currentNode.path("title").asText();
            String info = currentNode.path("info").toString();

            Movies movies = new Movies();
            movies.setYear(year);
            movies.setTitle(title);
            movies.setInfo(info);

            // Put the data into the Amazon DynamoDB Movie table.
            mappedTable.putItem(movies);
            t++;
        }
    }
```

테이블에서 항목을 가져옵니다.

```
    public static void getItem(DynamoDbClient ddb) {

        HashMap<String, AttributeValue> keyToGet = new HashMap<>();
        keyToGet.put("year", AttributeValue.builder()
            .n("1933")
            .build());

        keyToGet.put("title", AttributeValue.builder()
            .s("King Kong")
            .build());

        GetItemRequest request = GetItemRequest.builder()
            .key(keyToGet)
            .tableName("Movies")
            .build();

        try {
            Map<String, AttributeValue> returnedItem =
ddb.getItem(request).item();

            if (returnedItem != null) {
                Set<String> keys = returnedItem.keySet();
                System.out.println("Amazon DynamoDB table attributes: \n");

                for (String key1 : keys) {
                    System.out.format("%s: %s\n", key1,
returnedItem.get(key1).toString());
                }
            } else {
                System.out.format("No item found with the key %s!\n", "year");
            }

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

전체 예제는 다음과 같습니다.

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 * <p>
 * This Java example performs these tasks:
 * <p>
 * 1. Creates the Amazon DynamoDB Movie table with partition and sort key.
 * 2. Puts data into the Amazon DynamoDB table from a JSON document using the
 * Enhanced client.
 * 3. Gets data from the Movie table.
 * 4. Adds a new item.
 * 5. Updates an item.
 * 6. Uses a Scan to query items using the Enhanced client.
 * 7. Queries all items where the year is 2013 using the Enhanced Client.
 * 8. Deletes the table.
 */

public class Scenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
        String tableName = "Movies";
        String fileName = "../../../resources/sample_files/movies.json";
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the Amazon DynamoDB example scenario.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println(
            "1. Creating an Amazon DynamoDB table named Movies with a key named
 year and a sort key named title.");
```

```
        createTable(ddb, tableName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("2. Loading data into the Amazon DynamoDB table.");
        loadData(ddb, tableName, fileName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("3. Getting data from the Movie table.");
        getItem(ddb);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("4. Putting a record into the Amazon DynamoDB
table.");
        putRecord(ddb);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("5. Updating a record.");
        updateTableItem(ddb, tableName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("6. Scanning the Amazon DynamoDB table.");
        scanMovies(ddb, tableName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. Querying the Movies released in 2013.");
        queryTable(ddb);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("8. Deleting the Amazon DynamoDB table.");
        deleteDynamoDBTable(ddb, tableName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        ddb.close();
    }

    // Create a table with a Sort key.
    public static void createTable(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName) {
```

```
        DynamoDbWaiter dbWaiter = ddb.waiter();
        ArrayList<AttributeDefinition> attributeDefinitions = new ArrayList<>();

        // Define attributes.
        attributeDefinitions.add(AttributeDefinition.builder()
            .attributeName("year")
            .attributeType("N")
            .build());

        attributeDefinitions.add(AttributeDefinition.builder()
            .attributeName("title")
            .attributeType("S")
            .build());

        ArrayList<KeySchemaElement> tableKey = new ArrayList<>();
        KeySchemaElement key = KeySchemaElement.builder()
            .attributeName("year")
            .keyType(KeyType.HASH)
            .build();

        KeySchemaElement key2 = KeySchemaElement.builder()
            .attributeName("title")
            .keyType(KeyType.RANGE)
            .build();

        // Add KeySchemaElement objects to the list.
        tableKey.add(key);
        tableKey.add(key2);

        CreateTableRequest request = CreateTableRequest.builder()
            .keySchema(tableKey)
            .billingMode(BillingMode.PAY_PER_REQUEST) //  DynamoDB automatically
scales based on traffic.
            .attributeDefinitions(attributeDefinitions)
            .tableName(tableName)
            .build();

        try {
            CreateTableResponse response = ddb.createTable(request);
            DescribeTableRequest tableRequest = DescribeTableRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .build();

            // Wait until the Amazon DynamoDB table is created.
```

```
            WaiterResponse<DescribeTableResponse> waiterResponse =
dbWaiter.waitUntilTableExists(tableRequest);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            String newTable = response.tableDescription().tableName();
            System.out.println("The " + newTable + " was successfully created.");

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Query the table.
    public static void queryTable(DynamoDbClient ddb) {
        try {
            DynamoDbEnhancedClient enhancedClient =
DynamoDbEnhancedClient.builder()
                .dynamoDbClient(ddb)
                .build();

            DynamoDbTable<Movies> custTable = enhancedClient.table("Movies",
TableSchema.fromBean(Movies.class));
            QueryConditional queryConditional = QueryConditional
                .keyEqualTo(Key.builder()
                    .partitionValue(2013)
                    .build());

            // Get items in the table and write out the ID value.
            Iterator<Movies> results =
custTable.query(queryConditional).items().iterator();
            String result = "";

            while (results.hasNext()) {
                Movies rec = results.next();
                System.out.println("The title of the movie is " +
rec.getTitle());
                System.out.println("The movie information  is " + rec.getInfo());
            }

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

```
   // Scan the table.
   public static void scanMovies(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName) {
       System.out.println("******* Scanning all movies.\n");
       try {
           DynamoDbEnhancedClient enhancedClient =
DynamoDbEnhancedClient.builder()
               .dynamoDbClient(ddb)
               .build();

           DynamoDbTable<Movies> custTable = enhancedClient.table("Movies",
TableSchema.fromBean(Movies.class));
           Iterator<Movies> results = custTable.scan().items().iterator();
           while (results.hasNext()) {
               Movies rec = results.next();
               System.out.println("The movie title is " + rec.getTitle());
               System.out.println("The movie year is " + rec.getYear());
           }

       } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
           System.err.println(e.getMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }

   // Load data into the table.
   public static void loadData(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName, String
fileName) throws IOException {
       DynamoDbEnhancedClient enhancedClient = DynamoDbEnhancedClient.builder()
           .dynamoDbClient(ddb)
           .build();

       DynamoDbTable<Movies> mappedTable = enhancedClient.table("Movies",
TableSchema.fromBean(Movies.class));
       JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new File(fileName));
       com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
       Iterator<JsonNode> iter = rootNode.iterator();
       ObjectNode currentNode;
       int t = 0;
       while (iter.hasNext()) {
           // Only add 200 Movies to the table.
           if (t == 200)
               break;
```

```
            currentNode = (ObjectNode) iter.next();

            int year = currentNode.path("year").asInt();
            String title = currentNode.path("title").asText();
            String info = currentNode.path("info").toString();

            Movies movies = new Movies();
            movies.setYear(year);
            movies.setTitle(title);
            movies.setInfo(info);

            // Put the data into the Amazon DynamoDB Movie table.
            mappedTable.putItem(movies);
            t++;
        }
    }

    // Update the record to include show only directors.
    public static void updateTableItem(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName) {
        HashMap<String, AttributeValue> itemKey = new HashMap<>();
        itemKey.put("year", AttributeValue.builder().n("1933").build());
        itemKey.put("title", AttributeValue.builder().s("King Kong").build());

        HashMap<String, AttributeValueUpdate> updatedValues = new HashMap<>();
        updatedValues.put("info", AttributeValueUpdate.builder()
            .value(AttributeValue.builder().s("{\"directors\":[\"Merian C. Cooper
\",\"Ernest B. Schoedsack\"]")
                .build())
            .action(AttributeAction.PUT)
            .build());

        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(itemKey)
            .attributeUpdates(updatedValues)
            .build();

        try {
            ddb.updateItem(request);
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
```

```
            System.exit(1);
        }

        System.out.println("Item was updated!");
    }

    public static void deleteDynamoDBTable(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName)
{
        DeleteTableRequest request = DeleteTableRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .build();

        try {
            ddb.deleteTable(request);

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println(tableName + " was successfully deleted!");
    }

    public static void putRecord(DynamoDbClient ddb) {
        try {
            DynamoDbEnhancedClient enhancedClient =
DynamoDbEnhancedClient.builder()
                .dynamoDbClient(ddb)
                .build();

            DynamoDbTable<Movies> table = enhancedClient.table("Movies",
TableSchema.fromBean(Movies.class));

            // Populate the Table.
            Movies record = new Movies();
            record.setYear(2020);
            record.setTitle("My Movie2");
            record.setInfo("no info");
            table.putItem(record);

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println("Added a new movie to the table.");
```

```
    }

    public static void getItem(DynamoDbClient ddb) {

        HashMap<String, AttributeValue> keyToGet = new HashMap<>();
        keyToGet.put("year", AttributeValue.builder()
            .n("1933")
            .build());

        keyToGet.put("title", AttributeValue.builder()
            .s("King Kong")
            .build());

        GetItemRequest request = GetItemRequest.builder()
            .key(keyToGet)
            .tableName("Movies")
            .build();

        try {
            Map<String, AttributeValue> returnedItem =
 ddb.getItem(request).item();

            if (returnedItem != null) {
                Set<String> keys = returnedItem.keySet();
                System.out.println("Amazon DynamoDB table attributes: \n");

                for (String key1 : keys) {
                    System.out.format("%s: %s\n", key1,
 returnedItem.get(key1).toString());
                }
            } else {
                System.out.format("No item found with the key %s!\n", "year");
            }

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.

- BatchWriteItem
- CreateTable
- DeleteItem
- DeleteTable
- DescribeTable
- GetItem
- PutItem
- Query
- Scan
- UpdateItem

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { readFileSync } from "node:fs";
import {
  BillingMode,
  CreateTableCommand,
  DeleteTableCommand,
  DynamoDBClient,
  waitUntilTableExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

/**
 * This module is a convenience library. It abstracts Amazon DynamoDB's data type
 * descriptors (such as S, N, B, and BOOL) by marshalling JavaScript objects into
 * AttributeValue shapes.
 */
import {
  BatchWriteCommand,
```

```
  DeleteCommand,
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
  GetCommand,
  PutCommand,
  UpdateCommand,
  paginateQuery,
  paginateScan,
} from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

// These modules are local to our GitHub repository. We recommend cloning
// the project from GitHub if you want to run this example.
// For more information, see https://github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples.
import { getUniqueName } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-string.js";
import { dirnameFromMetaUrl } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-fs.js";
import { chunkArray } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-array.js";

const dirname = dirnameFromMetaUrl(import.meta.url);
const tableName = getUniqueName("Movies");
const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

const log = (msg) => console.log(`[SCENARIO] ${msg}`);

export const main = async () => {
  /**
   * Create a table.
   */

  const createTableCommand = new CreateTableCommand({
    TableName: tableName,
    // This example performs a large write to the database.
    // Set the billing mode to PAY_PER_REQUEST to
    // avoid throttling the large write.
    BillingMode: BillingMode.PAY_PER_REQUEST,
    // Define the attributes that are necessary for the key schema.
    AttributeDefinitions: [
      {
        AttributeName: "year",
        // 'N' is a data type descriptor that represents a number type.
        // For a list of all data type descriptors, see the following link.
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/
Programming.LowLevelAPI.html#Programming.LowLevelAPI.DataTypeDescriptors
        AttributeType: "N",
      },
```

```
      { AttributeName: "title", AttributeType: "S" },
    ],
    // The KeySchema defines the primary key. The primary key can be
    // a partition key, or a combination of a partition key and a sort key.
    // Key schema design is important. For more info, see
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/best-
practices.html
    KeySchema: [
      // The way your data is accessed determines how you structure your keys.
      // The movies table will be queried for movies by year. It makes sense
      // to make year our partition (HASH) key.
      { AttributeName: "year", KeyType: "HASH" },
      { AttributeName: "title", KeyType: "RANGE" },
    ],
  });

  log("Creating a table.");
  const createTableResponse = await client.send(createTableCommand);
  log(`Table created: ${JSON.stringify(createTableResponse.TableDescription)}`);

  // This polls with DescribeTableCommand until the requested table is 'ACTIVE'.
  // You can't write to a table before it's active.
  log("Waiting for the table to be active.");
  await waitUntilTableExists({ client }, { TableName: tableName });
  log("Table active.");

  /**
   * Add a movie to the table.
   */

  log("Adding a single movie to the table.");
  // PutCommand is the first example usage of 'lib-dynamodb'.
  const putCommand = new PutCommand({
    TableName: tableName,
    Item: {
      // In 'client-dynamodb', the AttributeValue would be required (`year: { N:
 1981 }`)
      // 'lib-dynamodb' simplifies the usage ( `year: 1981` )
      year: 1981,
      // The preceding KeySchema defines 'title' as our sort (RANGE) key, so
 'title'
      // is required.
      title: "The Evil Dead",
      // Every other attribute is optional.
```

```
      info: {
        genres: ["Horror"],
      },
    },
  });
  await docClient.send(putCommand);
  log("The movie was added.");

  /**
   * Get a movie from the table.
   */

  log("Getting a single movie from the table.");
  const getCommand = new GetCommand({
    TableName: tableName,
    // Requires the complete primary key. For the movies table, the primary key
    // is only the id (partition key).
    Key: {
      year: 1981,
      title: "The Evil Dead",
    },
    // Set this to make sure that recent writes are reflected.
    // For more information, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/
latest/developerguide/HowItWorks.ReadConsistency.html.
    ConsistentRead: true,
  });
  const getResponse = await docClient.send(getCommand);
  log(`Got the movie: ${JSON.stringify(getResponse.Item)}`);

  /**
   * Update a movie in the table.
   */

  log("Updating a single movie in the table.");
  const updateCommand = new UpdateCommand({
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: { year: 1981, title: "The Evil Dead" },
    // This update expression appends "Comedy" to the list of genres.
    // For more information on update expressions, see
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/
Expressions.UpdateExpressions.html
    UpdateExpression: "set #i.#g = list_append(#i.#g, :vals)",
    ExpressionAttributeNames: { "#i": "info", "#g": "genres" },
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
```

```
      ":vals": ["Comedy"],
    },
    ReturnValues: "ALL_NEW",
  });
  const updateResponse = await docClient.send(updateCommand);
  log(`Movie updated: ${JSON.stringify(updateResponse.Attributes)}`);

  /**
   * Delete a movie from the table.
   */

  log("Deleting a single movie from the table.");
  const deleteCommand = new DeleteCommand({
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: { year: 1981, title: "The Evil Dead" },
  });
  await client.send(deleteCommand);
  log("Movie deleted.");

  /**
   * Upload a batch of movies.
   */

  log("Adding movies from local JSON file.");
  const file = readFileSync(
    `${dirname}../../../../resources/sample_files/movies.json`,
  );
  const movies = JSON.parse(file.toString());
  // chunkArray is a local convenience function. It takes an array and returns
  // a generator function. The generator function yields every N items.
  const movieChunks = chunkArray(movies, 25);
  // For every chunk of 25 movies, make one BatchWrite request.
  for (const chunk of movieChunks) {
    const putRequests = chunk.map((movie) => ({
      PutRequest: {
        Item: movie,
      },
    }));

    const command = new BatchWriteCommand({
      RequestItems: {
        [tableName]: putRequests,
      },
    });
```

```
    await docClient.send(command);
  }
  log("Movies added.");

  /**
   * Query for movies by year.
   */

  log("Querying for all movies from 1981.");
  const paginatedQuery = paginateQuery(
    { client: docClient },
    {
      TableName: tableName,
      //For more information about query expressions, see
      // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/
Query.html#Query.KeyConditionExpressions
      KeyConditionExpression: "#y = :y",
      // 'year' is a reserved word in DynamoDB. Indicate that it's an attribute
      // name by using an expression attribute name.
      ExpressionAttributeNames: { "#y": "year" },
      ExpressionAttributeValues: { ":y": 1981 },
      ConsistentRead: true,
    },
  );
  /**
   * @type { Record<string, any>[] };
   */
  const movies1981 = [];
  for await (const page of paginatedQuery) {
    movies1981.push(...page.Items);
  }
  log(`Movies: ${movies1981.map((m) => m.title).join(", ")}`);

  /**
   * Scan the table for movies between 1980 and 1990.
   */

  log("Scan for movies released between 1980 and 1990");
  // A 'Scan' operation always reads every item in the table. If your design
 requires
  // the use of 'Scan', consider indexing your table or changing your design.
  // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/bp-query-
scan.html
```

```
  const paginatedScan = paginateScan(
    { client: docClient },
    {
      TableName: tableName,
      // Scan uses a filter expression instead of a key condition expression.
 Scan will
      // read the entire table and then apply the filter.
      FilterExpression: "#y between :y1 and :y2",
      ExpressionAttributeNames: { "#y": "year" },
      ExpressionAttributeValues: { ":y1": 1980, ":y2": 1990 },
      ConsistentRead: true,
    },
  );
  /**
   * @type { Record<string, any>[] };
   */
  const movies1980to1990 = [];
  for await (const page of paginatedScan) {
    movies1980to1990.push(...page.Items);
  }
  log(
    `Movies: ${movies1980to1990
      .map((m) => `${m.title} (${m.year})`)
      .join(", ")}`,
  );

  /**
   * Delete the table.
   */

  const deleteTableCommand = new DeleteTableCommand({ TableName: tableName });
  log(`Deleting table ${tableName}.`);
  await client.send(deleteTableCommand);
  log("Table deleted.");
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - BatchWriteItem
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteItem
  - DeleteTable

- DescribeTable
- GetItem
- PutItem
- Query
- Scan
- UpdateItem

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

DynamoDB 테이블을 생성합니다.

```
suspend fun createScenarioTable(
    tableNameVal: String,
    key: String,
) {
    val attDef =
        AttributeDefinition {
            attributeName = key
            attributeType = ScalarAttributeType.N
        }

    val attDef1 =
        AttributeDefinition {
            attributeName = "title"
            attributeType = ScalarAttributeType.S
        }

    val keySchemaVal =
        KeySchemaElement {
            attributeName = key
            keyType = KeyType.Hash
```

```
        }

    val keySchemaVal1 =
        KeySchemaElement {
            attributeName = "title"
            keyType = KeyType.Range
        }

    val request =
        CreateTableRequest {
            attributeDefinitions = listOf(attDef, attDef1)
            keySchema = listOf(keySchemaVal, keySchemaVal1)
            billingMode = BillingMode.PayPerRequest
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }

    DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        val response = ddb.createTable(request)
        ddb.waitUntilTableExists {
            // suspend call
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }
        println("The table was successfully created
 ${response.tableDescription?.tableArn}")
    }
}
```

헬퍼 함수를 생성하여 샘플 JSON 파일을 다운로드하고 추출합니다.

```
// Load data into the table.
suspend fun loadData(
    tableName: String,
    fileName: String,
) {
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val iter: Iterator<JsonNode> = rootNode.iterator()
    var currentNode: ObjectNode

    var t = 0
    while (iter.hasNext()) {
        if (t == 50) {
```

```
            break
        }

        currentNode = iter.next() as ObjectNode
        val year = currentNode.path("year").asInt()
        val title = currentNode.path("title").asText()
        val info = currentNode.path("info").toString()
        putMovie(tableName, year, title, info)
        t++
    }
}

suspend fun putMovie(
    tableNameVal: String,
    year: Int,
    title: String,
    info: String,
) {
    val itemValues = mutableMapOf<String, AttributeValue>()
    val strVal = year.toString()
    // Add all content to the table.
    itemValues["year"] = AttributeValue.N(strVal)
    itemValues["title"] = AttributeValue.S(title)
    itemValues["info"] = AttributeValue.S(info)

    val request =
        PutItemRequest {
            tableName = tableNameVal
            item = itemValues
        }

    DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        ddb.putItem(request)
        println("Added $title to the Movie table.")
    }
}
```

테이블에서 항목을 가져옵니다.

```
suspend fun getMovie(
    tableNameVal: String,
    keyName: String,
```

```
    keyVal: String,
) {
    val keyToGet = mutableMapOf<String, AttributeValue>()
    keyToGet[keyName] = AttributeValue.N(keyVal)
    keyToGet["title"] = AttributeValue.S("King Kong")

    val request =
        GetItemRequest {
            key = keyToGet
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }

    DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        val returnedItem = ddb.getItem(request)
        val numbersMap = returnedItem.item
        numbersMap?.forEach { key1 ->
            println(key1.key)
            println(key1.value)
        }
    }
}
```

전체 예제는 다음과 같습니다.

```
suspend fun main() {
    val tableName = "Movies"
    val fileName = "../../../resources/sample_files/movies.json"
    val partitionAlias = "#a"

    println("Creating an Amazon DynamoDB table named Movies with a key named id
 and a sort key named title.")
    createScenarioTable(tableName, "year")
    loadData(tableName, fileName)
    getMovie(tableName, "year", "1933")
    scanMovies(tableName)
    val count = queryMovieTable(tableName, "year", partitionAlias)
    println("There are $count Movies released in 2013.")
    deletIssuesTable(tableName)
}

suspend fun createScenarioTable(
    tableNameVal: String,
```

```
    key: String,
) {
    val attDef =
        AttributeDefinition {
            attributeName = key
            attributeType = ScalarAttributeType.N
        }

    val attDef1 =
        AttributeDefinition {
            attributeName = "title"
            attributeType = ScalarAttributeType.S
        }

    val keySchemaVal =
        KeySchemaElement {
            attributeName = key
            keyType = KeyType.Hash
        }

    val keySchemaVal1 =
        KeySchemaElement {
            attributeName = "title"
            keyType = KeyType.Range
        }

    val request =
        CreateTableRequest {
            attributeDefinitions = listOf(attDef, attDef1)
            keySchema = listOf(keySchemaVal, keySchemaVal1)
            billingMode = BillingMode.PayPerRequest
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }

    DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        val response = ddb.createTable(request)
        ddb.waitUntilTableExists {
            // suspend call
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }
        println("The table was successfully created
 ${response.tableDescription?.tableArn}")
    }
}
```

```
// Load data into the table.
suspend fun loadData(
    tableName: String,
    fileName: String,
) {
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val iter: Iterator<JsonNode> = rootNode.iterator()
    var currentNode: ObjectNode

    var t = 0
    while (iter.hasNext()) {
        if (t == 50) {
            break
        }

        currentNode = iter.next() as ObjectNode
        val year = currentNode.path("year").asInt()
        val title = currentNode.path("title").asText()
        val info = currentNode.path("info").toString()
        putMovie(tableName, year, title, info)
        t++
    }
}

suspend fun putMovie(
    tableNameVal: String,
    year: Int,
    title: String,
    info: String,
) {
    val itemValues = mutableMapOf<String, AttributeValue>()
    val strVal = year.toString()
    // Add all content to the table.
    itemValues["year"] = AttributeValue.N(strVal)
    itemValues["title"] = AttributeValue.S(title)
    itemValues["info"] = AttributeValue.S(info)

    val request =
        PutItemRequest {
            tableName = tableNameVal
            item = itemValues
        }
```

```
    DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        ddb.putItem(request)
        println("Added $title to the Movie table.")
    }
}

suspend fun getMovie(
    tableNameVal: String,
    keyName: String,
    keyVal: String,
) {
    val keyToGet = mutableMapOf<String, AttributeValue>()
    keyToGet[keyName] = AttributeValue.N(keyVal)
    keyToGet["title"] = AttributeValue.S("King Kong")

    val request =
        GetItemRequest {
            key = keyToGet
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }

    DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        val returnedItem = ddb.getItem(request)
        val numbersMap = returnedItem.item
        numbersMap?.forEach { key1 ->
            println(key1.key)
            println(key1.value)
        }
    }
}

suspend fun deletIssuesTable(tableNameVal: String) {
    val request =
        DeleteTableRequest {
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }

    DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        ddb.deleteTable(request)
        println("$tableNameVal was deleted")
    }
}
```

```
suspend fun queryMovieTable(
    tableNameVal: String,
    partitionKeyName: String,
    partitionAlias: String,
): Int {
    val attrNameAlias = mutableMapOf<String, String>()
    attrNameAlias[partitionAlias] = "year"

    // Set up mapping of the partition name with the value.
    val attrValues = mutableMapOf<String, AttributeValue>()
    attrValues[":$partitionKeyName"] = AttributeValue.N("2013")

    val request =
        QueryRequest {
            tableName = tableNameVal
            keyConditionExpression = "$partitionAlias = :$partitionKeyName"
            expressionAttributeNames = attrNameAlias
            this.expressionAttributeValues = attrValues
        }

    DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        val response = ddb.query(request)
        return response.count
    }
}

suspend fun scanMovies(tableNameVal: String) {
    val request =
        ScanRequest {
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }

    DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        val response = ddb.scan(request)
        response.items?.forEach { item ->
            item.keys.forEach { key ->
                println("The key name is $key\n")
                println("The value is ${item[key]}")
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - BatchWriteItem
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteItem
  - DeleteTable
  - DescribeTable
  - GetItem
  - PutItem
  - Query
  - Scan
  - UpdateItem

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
namespace DynamoDb\Basics;

use Aws\DynamoDb\Marshaler;
use DynamoDb;
use DynamoDb\DynamoDBAttribute;
use DynamoDb\DynamoDBService;

use function AwsUtilities\loadMovieData;
use function AwsUtilities\testable_readline;

class GettingStartedWithDynamoDB
{
    public function run()
    {
        echo("\n");
```

```
        echo("--------------------------------------\n");
        print("Welcome to the Amazon DynamoDB getting started demo using PHP!
\n");
        echo("--------------------------------------\n");

        $uuid = uniqid();
        $service = new DynamoDBService();

        $tableName = "ddb_demo_table_$uuid";
        $service->createTable(
            $tableName,
            [
                new DynamoDBAttribute('year', 'N', 'HASH'),
                new DynamoDBAttribute('title', 'S', 'RANGE')
            ]
        );

        echo "Waiting for table...";
        $service->dynamoDbClient->waitUntil("TableExists", ['TableName' =>
 $tableName]);
        echo "table $tableName found!\n";

        echo "What's the name of the last movie you watched?\n";
        while (empty($movieName)) {
            $movieName = testable_readline("Movie name: ");
        }
        echo "And what year was it released?\n";
        $movieYear = "year";
        while (!is_numeric($movieYear) || intval($movieYear) != $movieYear) {
            $movieYear = testable_readline("Year released: ");
        }

        $service->putItem([
            'Item' => [
                'year' => [
                    'N' => "$movieYear",
                ],
                'title' => [
                    'S' => $movieName,
                ],
            ],
            'TableName' => $tableName,
        ]);
```

```
        echo "How would you rate the movie from 1-10?\n";
        $rating = 0;
        while (!is_numeric($rating) || intval($rating) != $rating || $rating < 1
 || $rating > 10) {
            $rating = testable_readline("Rating (1-10): ");
        }
        echo "What was the movie about?\n";
        while (empty($plot)) {
            $plot = testable_readline("Plot summary: ");
        }
        $key = [
            'Item' => [
                'title' => [
                    'S' => $movieName,
                ],
                'year' => [
                    'N' => $movieYear,
                ],
            ]
        ];
        $attributes = ["rating" =>
            [
                'AttributeName' => 'rating',
                'AttributeType' => 'N',
                'Value' => $rating,
            ],
            'plot' => [
                'AttributeName' => 'plot',
                'AttributeType' => 'S',
                'Value' => $plot,
            ]
        ];
        $service->updateItemAttributesByKey($tableName, $key, $attributes);
        echo "Movie added and updated.";

        $batch = json_decode(loadMovieData());

        $service->writeBatch($tableName, $batch);


        $movie = $service->getItemByKey($tableName, $key);
        echo "\nThe movie {$movie['Item']['title']['S']} was released in
 {$movie['Item']['year']['N']}.\n";
```

```
        echo "What rating would you like to give {$movie['Item']['title']['S']}?
\n";
        $rating = 0;
        while (!is_numeric($rating) || intval($rating) != $rating || $rating < 1
 || $rating > 10) {
            $rating = testable_readline("Rating (1-10): ");
        }
        $service->updateItemAttributeByKey($tableName, $key, 'rating', 'N',
 $rating);

        $movie = $service->getItemByKey($tableName, $key);
        echo "Ok, you have rated {$movie['Item']['title']['S']} as a
 {$movie['Item']['rating']['N']}\n";

        $service->deleteItemByKey($tableName, $key);
        echo "But, bad news, this was a trap. That movie has now been deleted
 because of your rating...harsh.\n";

        echo "That's okay though. The book was better. Now, for something
 lighter, in what year were you born?\n";
        $birthYear = "not a number";
        while (!is_numeric($birthYear) || $birthYear >= date("Y")) {
            $birthYear = testable_readline("Birth year: ");
        }
        $birthKey = [
            'Key' => [
                'year' => [
                    'N' => "$birthYear",
                ],
            ],
        ];
        $result = $service->query($tableName, $birthKey);
        $marshal = new Marshaler();
        echo "Here are the movies in our collection released the year you were
 born:\n";
        $oops = "Oops! There were no movies released in that year (that we know
 of).\n";
        $display = "";
        foreach ($result['Items'] as $movie) {
            $movie = $marshal->unmarshalItem($movie);
            $display .= $movie['title'] . "\n";
        }
        echo ($display) ?: $oops;
```

```
        $yearsKey = [
            'Key' => [
                'year' => [
                    'N' => [
                        'minRange' => 1990,
                        'maxRange' => 1999,
                    ],
                ],
            ],
        ];
        $filter = "year between 1990 and 1999";
        echo "\nHere's a list of all the movies released in the 90s:\n";
        $result = $service->scan($tableName, $yearsKey, $filter);
        foreach ($result['Items'] as $movie) {
            $movie = $marshal->unmarshalItem($movie);
            echo $movie['title'] . "\n";
        }

        echo "\nCleaning up this demo by deleting table $tableName...\n";
        $service->deleteTable($tableName);
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - BatchWriteItem
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteItem
  - DeleteTable
  - DescribeTable
  - GetItem
  - PutItem
  - Query
  - Scan
  - UpdateItem

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

DynamoDB 테이블을 캡슐화하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
from decimal import Decimal
from io import BytesIO
import json
import logging
import os
from pprint import pprint
import requests
from zipfile import ZipFile
import boto3
from boto3.dynamodb.conditions import Key
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError
from question import Question

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

class Movies:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data.

    Example data structure for a movie record in this table:
        {
            "year": 1999,
            "title": "For Love of the Game",
            "info": {
                "directors": ["Sam Raimi"],
                "release_date": "1999-09-15T00:00:00Z",
                "rating": 6.3,
                "plot": "A washed up pitcher flashes through his career.",
                "rank": 4987,
                "running_time_secs": 8220,
                "actors": [
                    "Kevin Costner",
```

```
                    "Kelly Preston",
                    "John C. Reilly"
                ]
            }
        }
    """

    def __init__(self, dyn_resource):
        """
        :param dyn_resource: A Boto3 DynamoDB resource.
        """
        self.dyn_resource = dyn_resource
        # The table variable is set during the scenario in the call to
        # 'exists' if the table exists. Otherwise, it is set by 'create_table'.
        self.table = None


    def exists(self, table_name):
        """
        Determines whether a table exists. As a side effect, stores the table in
        a member variable.

        :param table_name: The name of the table to check.
        :return: True when the table exists; otherwise, False.
        """
        try:
            table = self.dyn_resource.Table(table_name)
            table.load()
            exists = True
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                exists = False
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't check for existence of %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    table_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            self.table = table
        return exists
```

```
    def create_table(self, table_name):
        """
        Creates an Amazon DynamoDB table that can be used to store movie data.
        The table uses the release year of the movie as the partition key and the
        title as the sort key.

        :param table_name: The name of the table to create.
        :return: The newly created table.
        """
        try:
            self.table = self.dyn_resource.create_table(
                TableName=table_name,
                KeySchema=[
                    {"AttributeName": "year", "KeyType": "HASH"},  # Partition
key
                    {"AttributeName": "title", "KeyType": "RANGE"},  # Sort key
                ],
                AttributeDefinitions=[
                    {"AttributeName": "year", "AttributeType": "N"},
                    {"AttributeName": "title", "AttributeType": "S"},
                ],
                BillingMode='PAY_PER_REQUEST',
            )
            self.table.wait_until_exists()
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                table_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return self.table


    def list_tables(self):
        """
        Lists the Amazon DynamoDB tables for the current account.

        :return: The list of tables.
        """
        try:
```

```
            tables = []
            for table in self.dyn_resource.tables.all():
                print(table.name)
                tables.append(table)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list tables. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return tables


    def write_batch(self, movies):
        """
        Fills an Amazon DynamoDB table with the specified data, using the Boto3
        Table.batch_writer() function to put the items in the table.
        Inside the context manager, Table.batch_writer builds a list of
        requests. On exiting the context manager, Table.batch_writer starts
sending
        batches of write requests to Amazon DynamoDB and automatically
        handles chunking, buffering, and retrying.

        :param movies: The data to put in the table. Each item must contain at
least
                       the keys required by the schema that was specified when
the
                       table was created.
        """
        try:
            with self.table.batch_writer() as writer:
                for movie in movies:
                    writer.put_item(Item=movie)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't load data into table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.table.name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

```
    def add_movie(self, title, year, plot, rating):
        """
        Adds a movie to the table.

        :param title: The title of the movie.
        :param year: The release year of the movie.
        :param plot: The plot summary of the movie.
        :param rating: The quality rating of the movie.
        """
        try:
            self.table.put_item(
                Item={
                    "year": year,
                    "title": title,
                    "info": {"plot": plot, "rating": Decimal(str(rating))},
                }
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't add movie %s to table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                title,
                self.table.name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def get_movie(self, title, year):
        """
        Gets movie data from the table for a specific movie.

        :param title: The title of the movie.
        :param year: The release year of the movie.
        :return: The data about the requested movie.
        """
        try:
            response = self.table.get_item(Key={"year": year, "title": title})
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get movie %s from table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                title,
                self.table.name,
```

```
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["Item"]


    def update_movie(self, title, year, rating, plot):
        """
        Updates rating and plot data for a movie in the table.

        :param title: The title of the movie to update.
        :param year: The release year of the movie to update.
        :param rating: The updated rating to the give the movie.
        :param plot: The updated plot summary to give the movie.
        :return: The fields that were updated, with their new values.
        """
        try:
            response = self.table.update_item(
                Key={"year": year, "title": title},
                UpdateExpression="set info.rating=:r, info.plot=:p",
                ExpressionAttributeValues={":r": Decimal(str(rating)), ":p":
plot},
                ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update movie %s in table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                title,
                self.table.name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["Attributes"]


    def query_movies(self, year):
        """
        Queries for movies that were released in the specified year.

        :param year: The year to query.
```

```
        :return: The list of movies that were released in the specified year.
        """
        try:
            response =
self.table.query(KeyConditionExpression=Key("year").eq(year))
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't query for movies released in %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                year,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["Items"]


    def scan_movies(self, year_range):
        """
        Scans for movies that were released in a range of years.
        Uses a projection expression to return a subset of data for each movie.

        :param year_range: The range of years to retrieve.
        :return: The list of movies released in the specified years.
        """
        movies = []
        scan_kwargs = {
            "FilterExpression": Key("year").between(
                year_range["first"], year_range["second"]
            ),
            "ProjectionExpression": "#yr, title, info.rating",
            "ExpressionAttributeNames": {"#yr": "year"},
        }
        try:
            done = False
            start_key = None
            while not done:
                if start_key:
                    scan_kwargs["ExclusiveStartKey"] = start_key
                response = self.table.scan(**scan_kwargs)
                movies.extend(response.get("Items", []))
                start_key = response.get("LastEvaluatedKey", None)
                done = start_key is None
        except ClientError as err:
```

```
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't scan for movies. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise

        return movies


    def delete_movie(self, title, year):
        """
        Deletes a movie from the table.

        :param title: The title of the movie to delete.
        :param year: The release year of the movie to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.table.delete_item(Key={"year": year, "title": title})
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete movie %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                title,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def delete_table(self):
        """
        Deletes the table.
        """
        try:
            self.table.delete()
            self.table = None
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete table. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

헬퍼 함수를 생성하여 샘플 JSON 파일을 다운로드하고 추출합니다.

```
def get_sample_movie_data(movie_file_name):
    """
    Gets sample movie data, either from a local file or by first downloading it
 from
    the Amazon DynamoDB developer guide.

    :param movie_file_name: The local file name where the movie data is stored in
 JSON format.
    :return: The movie data as a dict.
    """
    if not os.path.isfile(movie_file_name):
        print(f"Downloading {movie_file_name}...")
        movie_content = requests.get(
            "https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/
samples/moviedata.zip"
        )
        movie_zip = ZipFile(BytesIO(movie_content.content))
        movie_zip.extractall()

    try:
        with open(movie_file_name) as movie_file:
            movie_data = json.load(movie_file, parse_float=Decimal)
    except FileNotFoundError:
        print(
            f"File {movie_file_name} not found. You must first download the file
 to "
            "run this demo. See the README for instructions."
        )
        raise
    else:
        # The sample file lists over 4000 movies, return only the first 250.
        return movie_data[:250]
```

대화식 시나리오를 실행하여 테이블을 생성하고 테이블에 대한 작업을 수행합니다.

```
def run_scenario(table_name, movie_file_name, dyn_resource):
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the Amazon DynamoDB getting started demo.")
    print("-" * 88)

    movies = Movies(dyn_resource)
    movies_exists = movies.exists(table_name)
    if not movies_exists:
        print(f"\nCreating table {table_name}...")
        movies.create_table(table_name)
        print(f"\nCreated table {movies.table.name}.")

    my_movie = Question.ask_questions(
        [
            Question(
                "title", "Enter the title of a movie you want to add to the
 table: "
            ),
            Question("year", "What year was it released? ", Question.is_int),
            Question(
                "rating",
                "On a scale of 1 - 10, how do you rate it? ",
                Question.is_float,
                Question.in_range(1, 10),
            ),
            Question("plot", "Summarize the plot for me: "),
        ]
    )
    movies.add_movie(**my_movie)
    print(f"\nAdded '{my_movie['title']}' to '{movies.table.name}'.")
    print("-" * 88)

    movie_update = Question.ask_questions(
        [
            Question(
                "rating",
                f"\nLet's update your movie.\nYou rated it {my_movie['rating']},
 what new "
                f"rating would you give it? ",
                Question.is_float,
                Question.in_range(1, 10),
```

```
            ),
            Question(
                "plot",
                f"You summarized the plot as '{my_movie['plot']}'.\nWhat would
you say now? ",
            ),
        ]
    )
    my_movie.update(movie_update)
    updated = movies.update_movie(**my_movie)
    print(f"\nUpdated '{my_movie['title']}' with new attributes:")
    pprint(updated)
    print("-" * 88)

    if not movies_exists:
        movie_data = get_sample_movie_data(movie_file_name)
        print(f"\nReading data from '{movie_file_name}' into your table.")
        movies.write_batch(movie_data)
        print(f"\nWrote {len(movie_data)} movies into {movies.table.name}.")
    print("-" * 88)

    title = "The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring"
    if Question.ask_question(
        f"Let's move on...do you want to get info about '{title}'? (y/n) ",
        Question.is_yesno,
    ):
        movie = movies.get_movie(title, 2001)
        print("\nHere's what I found:")
        pprint(movie)
    print("-" * 88)

    ask_for_year = True
    while ask_for_year:
        release_year = Question.ask_question(
            f"\nLet's get a list of movies released in a given year. Enter a year
between "
            f"1972 and 2018: ",
            Question.is_int,
            Question.in_range(1972, 2018),
        )
        releases = movies.query_movies(release_year)
        if releases:
            print(f"There were {len(releases)} movies released in
{release_year}:")
```

```
            for release in releases:
                print(f"\t{release['title']}")
            ask_for_year = False
        else:
            print(f"I don't know about any movies released in {release_year}!")
            ask_for_year = Question.ask_question(
                "Try another year? (y/n) ", Question.is_yesno
            )
    print("-" * 88)

    years = Question.ask_questions(
        [
            Question(
                "first",
                f"\nNow let's scan for movies released in a range of years. Enter
a year: ",
                Question.is_int,
                Question.in_range(1972, 2018),
            ),
            Question(
                "second",
                "Now enter another year: ",
                Question.is_int,
                Question.in_range(1972, 2018),
            ),
        ]
    )
    releases = movies.scan_movies(years)
    if releases:
        count = Question.ask_question(
            f"\nFound {len(releases)} movies. How many do you want to see? ",
            Question.is_int,
            Question.in_range(1, len(releases)),
        )
        print(f"\nHere are your {count} movies:\n")
        pprint(releases[:count])
    else:
        print(
            f"I don't know about any movies released between {years['first']} "
            f"and {years['second']}."
        )
    print("-" * 88)

    if Question.ask_question(
```

```
        f"\nLet's remove your movie from the table. Do you want to remove "
        f"'{my_movie['title']}'? (y/n)",
        Question.is_yesno,
    ):
        movies.delete_movie(my_movie["title"], my_movie["year"])
        print(f"\nRemoved '{my_movie['title']}' from the table.")
    print("-" * 88)

    if Question.ask_question(f"\nDelete the table? (y/n) ", Question.is_yesno):
        movies.delete_table()
        print(f"Deleted {table_name}.")
    else:
        print(
            "Don't forget to delete the table when you're done or you might incur
 "
            "charges on your account."
        )

    print("\nThanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    try:
        run_scenario(
            "doc-example-table-movies", "moviedata.json",
 boto3.resource("dynamodb")
        )
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Something went wrong with the demo! Here's what: {e}")
```

이 시나리오에서는 다음 헬퍼 클래스를 사용하여 명령 프롬프트에서 질문을 합니다.

```
class Question:
    """
    A helper class to ask questions at a command prompt and validate and convert
    the answers.
    """

    def __init__(self, key, question, *validators):
        """
        :param key: The key that is used for storing the answer in a dict, when
```

```
                    multiple questions are asked in a set.
        :param question: The question to ask.
        :param validators: The answer is passed through the list of validators
until
                           one fails or they all pass. Validators may also
convert the
                           answer to another form, such as from a str to an int.
        """
        self.key = key
        self.question = question
        self.validators = Question.non_empty, *validators

    @staticmethod
    def ask_questions(questions):
        """
        Asks a set of questions and stores the answers in a dict.

        :param questions: The list of questions to ask.
        :return: A dict of answers.
        """
        answers = {}
        for question in questions:
            answers[question.key] = Question.ask_question(
                question.question, *question.validators
            )
        return answers

    @staticmethod
    def ask_question(question, *validators):
        """
        Asks a single question and validates it against a list of validators.
        When an answer fails validation, the complaint is printed and the
question
        is asked again.

        :param question: The question to ask.
        :param validators: The list of validators that the answer must pass.
        :return: The answer, converted to its final form by the validators.
        """
        answer = None
        while answer is None:
            answer = input(question)
            for validator in validators:
                answer, complaint = validator(answer)
```

```
                if answer is None:
                    print(complaint)
                    break
        return answer

    @staticmethod
    def non_empty(answer):
        """
        Validates that the answer is not empty.
        :return: The non-empty answer, or None.
        """
        return answer if answer != "" else None, "I need an answer. Please?"

    @staticmethod
    def is_yesno(answer):
        """
        Validates a yes/no answer.
        :return: True when the answer is 'y'; otherwise, False.
        """
        return answer.lower() == "y", ""

    @staticmethod
    def is_int(answer):
        """
        Validates that the answer can be converted to an int.
        :return: The int answer; otherwise, None.
        """
        try:
            int_answer = int(answer)
        except ValueError:
            int_answer = None
        return int_answer, f"{answer} must be a valid integer."

    @staticmethod
    def is_letter(answer):
        """
        Validates that the answer is a letter.
        :return The letter answer, converted to uppercase; otherwise, None.
        """
        return (
            answer.upper() if answer.isalpha() else None,
            f"{answer} must be a single letter.",
        )
```

```
    @staticmethod
    def is_float(answer):
        """
        Validate that the answer can be converted to a float.
        :return The float answer; otherwise, None.
        """
        try:
            float_answer = float(answer)
        except ValueError:
            float_answer = None
        return float_answer, f"{answer} must be a valid float."

    @staticmethod
    def in_range(lower, upper):
        """
        Validate that the answer is within a range. The answer must be of a type
that can
        be compared to the lower and upper bounds.
        :return: The answer, if it is within the range; otherwise, None.
        """

        def _validate(answer):
            return (
                answer if lower <= answer <= upper else None,
                f"{answer} must be between {lower} and {upper}.",
            )

        return _validate
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - BatchWriteItem
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteItem
  - DeleteTable
  - DescribeTable
  - GetItem
  - PutItem

- Query
- Scan
- UpdateItem

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

DynamoDB 테이블을 캡슐화하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
# Creates an Amazon DynamoDB table that can be used to store movie data.
# The table uses the release year of the movie as the partition key and the
# title as the sort key.
#
# @param table_name [String] The name of the table to create.
# @return [Aws::DynamoDB::Table] The newly created table.
def create_table(table_name)
  @table = @dynamo_resource.create_table(
    table_name: table_name,
    key_schema: [
      { attribute_name: 'year', key_type: 'HASH' }, # Partition key
      { attribute_name: 'title', key_type: 'RANGE' } # Sort key
    ],
    attribute_definitions: [
      { attribute_name: 'year', attribute_type: 'N' },
      { attribute_name: 'title', attribute_type: 'S' }
    ],
    billing_mode: 'PAY_PER_REQUEST'
  )
  @dynamo_resource.client.wait_until(:table_exists, table_name: table_name)
  @table
rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ServiceError => e
  @logger.error("Failed create table #{table_name}:\n#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
  raise
end
```

헬퍼 함수를 생성하여 샘플 JSON 파일을 다운로드하고 추출합니다.

```
  # Gets sample movie data, either from a local file or by first downloading it
 from
  # the Amazon DynamoDB Developer Guide.
  #
  # @param movie_file_name [String] The local file name where the movie data is
 stored in JSON format.
  # @return [Hash] The movie data as a Hash.
  def fetch_movie_data(movie_file_name)
    if !File.file?(movie_file_name)
      @logger.debug("Downloading #{movie_file_name}...")
      movie_content = URI.open(
        'https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/
samples/moviedata.zip'
      )
      movie_json = ''
      Zip::File.open_buffer(movie_content) do |zip|
        zip.each do |entry|
          movie_json = entry.get_input_stream.read
        end
      end
    else
      movie_json = File.read(movie_file_name)
    end
    movie_data = JSON.parse(movie_json)
    # The sample file lists over 4000 movies. This returns only the first 250.
    movie_data.slice(0, 250)
  rescue StandardError => e
    puts("Failure downloading movie data:\n#{e}")
    raise
  end
```

대화식 시나리오를 실행하여 테이블을 생성하고 테이블에 대한 작업을 수행합니다.

```
  table_name = "doc-example-table-movies-#{rand(10**4)}"
  scaffold = Scaffold.new(table_name)
  dynamodb_wrapper = DynamoDBBasics.new(table_name)

  new_step(1, 'Create a new DynamoDB table if none already exists.')
```

```
 unless scaffold.exists?(table_name)
   puts("\nNo such table: #{table_name}. Creating it...")
   scaffold.create_table(table_name)
   print "Done!\n".green
 end

 new_step(2, 'Add a new record to the DynamoDB table.')
 my_movie = {}
 my_movie[:title] = CLI::UI::Prompt.ask('Enter the title of a movie to add to
the table. E.g. The Matrix')
 my_movie[:year] = CLI::UI::Prompt.ask('What year was it released? E.g.
1989').to_i
 my_movie[:rating] = CLI::UI::Prompt.ask('On a scale of 1 - 10, how do you rate
it? E.g. 7').to_i
 my_movie[:plot] = CLI::UI::Prompt.ask('Enter a brief summary of the plot. E.g.
A man awakens to a new reality.')
 dynamodb_wrapper.add_item(my_movie)
 puts("\nNew record added:")
 puts JSON.pretty_generate(my_movie).green
 print "Done!\n".green

 new_step(3, 'Update a record in the DynamoDB table.')
 my_movie[:rating] = CLI::UI::Prompt.ask("Let's update the movie you added with
a new rating, e.g. 3:").to_i
 response = dynamodb_wrapper.update_item(my_movie)
 puts("Updated '#{my_movie[:title]}' with new attributes:")
 puts JSON.pretty_generate(response).green
 print "Done!\n".green

 new_step(4, 'Get a record from the DynamoDB table.')
 puts("Searching for #{my_movie[:title]} (#{my_movie[:year]})...")
 response = dynamodb_wrapper.get_item(my_movie[:title], my_movie[:year])
 puts JSON.pretty_generate(response).green
 print "Done!\n".green

 new_step(5, 'Write a batch of items into the DynamoDB table.')
 download_file = 'moviedata.json'
 puts("Downloading movie database to #{download_file}...")
 movie_data = scaffold.fetch_movie_data(download_file)
 puts("Writing movie data from #{download_file} into your table...")
 scaffold.write_batch(movie_data)
 puts("Records added: #{movie_data.length}.")
 print "Done!\n".green
```

```
 new_step(5, 'Query for a batch of items by key.')
 loop do
   release_year = CLI::UI::Prompt.ask('Enter a year between 1972 and 2018, e.g.
1999:').to_i
   results = dynamodb_wrapper.query_items(release_year)
   if results.any?
     puts("There were #{results.length} movies released in #{release_year}:")
     results.each do |movie|
       print "\t #{movie['title']}".green
     end
     break
   else
     continue = CLI::UI::Prompt.ask("Found no movies released in
#{release_year}! Try another year? (y/n)")
     break unless continue.eql?('y')
   end
 end
 print "\nDone!\n".green

 new_step(6, 'Scan for a batch of items using a filter expression.')
 years = {}
 years[:start] = CLI::UI::Prompt.ask('Enter a starting year between 1972 and
2018:')
 years[:end] = CLI::UI::Prompt.ask('Enter an ending year between 1972 and
2018:')
 releases = dynamodb_wrapper.scan_items(years)
 if !releases.empty?
   puts("Found #{releases.length} movies.")
   count = Question.ask(
     'How many do you want to see? ', method(:is_int), in_range(1,
releases.length)
   )
   puts("Here are your #{count} movies:")
   releases.take(count).each do |release|
     puts("\t#{release['title']}")
   end
 else
   puts("I don't know about any movies released between #{years[:start]} "\
        "and #{years[:end]}.")
 end
 print "\nDone!\n".green

 new_step(7, 'Delete an item from the DynamoDB table.')
```

```
  answer = CLI::UI::Prompt.ask("Do you want to remove '#{my_movie[:title]}'? (y/
n) ")
  if answer.eql?('y')
    dynamodb_wrapper.delete_item(my_movie[:title], my_movie[:year])
    puts("Removed '#{my_movie[:title]}' from the table.")
    print "\nDone!\n".green
  end

  new_step(8, 'Delete the DynamoDB table.')
  answer = CLI::UI::Prompt.ask('Delete the table? (y/n)')
  if answer.eql?('y')
    scaffold.delete_table
    puts("Deleted #{table_name}.")
  else
    puts("Don't forget to delete the table when you're done!")
  end
  print "\nThanks for watching!\n".green
rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError
  puts('Something went wrong with the demo.')
rescue Errno::ENOENT
  true
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - BatchWriteItem
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteItem
  - DeleteTable
  - DescribeTable
  - GetItem
  - PutItem
  - Query
  - Scan
  - UpdateItem

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP API

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    " Create an Amazon Dynamo DB table.

    TRY.
        DATA(lo_session) = /aws1/cl_rt_session_aws=>create( cv_pfl ).
        DATA(lo_dyn) = /aws1/cl_dyn_factory=>create( lo_session ).
        DATA(lt_keyschema) = VALUE /aws1/cl_dynkeyschemaelement=>tt_keyschema(
          ( NEW /aws1/cl_dynkeyschemaelement( iv_attributename = 'year'
                                              iv_keytype = 'HASH' ) )
          ( NEW /aws1/cl_dynkeyschemaelement( iv_attributename = 'title'
                                              iv_keytype = 'RANGE' ) ) ).
        DATA(lt_attributedefinitions) = VALUE /aws1/
cl_dynattributedefn=>tt_attributedefinitions(
          ( NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributedefn( iv_attributename = 'year'
                                           iv_attributetype = 'N' ) )
          ( NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributedefn( iv_attributename = 'title'
                                           iv_attributetype = 'S' ) ) ).

        " Adjust read/write capacities as desired.
        DATA(lo_dynprovthroughput)  = NEW /aws1/cl_dynprovthroughput(
          iv_readcapacityunits = 5
          iv_writecapacityunits = 5 ).
        DATA(oo_result) = lo_dyn->createtable(
          it_keyschema = lt_keyschema
          iv_tablename = iv_table_name
          it_attributedefinitions = lt_attributedefinitions
          io_provisionedthroughput = lo_dynprovthroughput ).
        " Table creation can take some time. Wait till table exists before
 returning.
        lo_dyn->get_waiter( )->tableexists(
          iv_max_wait_time = 200
          iv_tablename     = iv_table_name ).
        MESSAGE 'DynamoDB Table' && iv_table_name && 'created.' TYPE 'I'.
```

```
      " It throws exception if the table already exists.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourceinuseex INTO DATA(lo_resourceinuseex).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_resourceinuseex->av_err_code }" -
 { lo_resourceinuseex->av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    " Describe table
    TRY.
        DATA(lo_table) = lo_dyn->describetable( iv_tablename = iv_table_name ).
        DATA(lv_tablename) = lo_table->get_table( )->ask_tablename( ).
        MESSAGE 'The table name is ' && lv_tablename TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'The table does not exist' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    " Put items into the table.
    TRY.
        DATA(lo_resp_putitem) = lo_dyn->putitem(
          iv_tablename = iv_table_name
          it_item      = VALUE /aws1/
cl_dynattributevalue=>tt_putiteminputattributemap(
            ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue=>ts_putiteminputattrmap_maprow(
              key = 'title' value = NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_s =
 'Jaws' ) ) )
            ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue=>ts_putiteminputattrmap_maprow(
              key = 'year' value = NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_n = |
{ '1975' }| ) ) )
            ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue=>ts_putiteminputattrmap_maprow(
              key = 'rating' value = NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_n = |
{ '7.5' }| ) ) )
          ) ).
        lo_resp_putitem = lo_dyn->putitem(
          iv_tablename = iv_table_name
          it_item      = VALUE /aws1/
cl_dynattributevalue=>tt_putiteminputattributemap(
            ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue=>ts_putiteminputattrmap_maprow(
              key = 'title' value = NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_s = 'Star
 Wars' ) ) )
            ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue=>ts_putiteminputattrmap_maprow(
              key = 'year' value = NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_n = |
{ '1978' }| ) ) )
            ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue=>ts_putiteminputattrmap_maprow(
```

```
              key = 'rating' value = NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_n = |
{ '8.1' }| ) ) )
          ) ).
        lo_resp_putitem = lo_dyn->putitem(
          iv_tablename = iv_table_name
          it_item      = VALUE /aws1/
cl_dynattributevalue=>tt_putiteminputattributemap(
            ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue=>ts_putiteminputattrmap_maprow(
              key = 'title' value = NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_s =
 'Speed' ) ) )
            ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue=>ts_putiteminputattrmap_maprow(
              key = 'year' value = NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_n = |
{ '1994' }| ) ) )
            ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue=>ts_putiteminputattrmap_maprow(
              key = 'rating' value = NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_n = |
{ '7.9' }| ) ) )
          ) ).
        " TYPE REF TO ZCL_AWS1_dyn_PUT_ITEM_OUTPUT
        MESSAGE '3 rows inserted into DynamoDB Table' && iv_table_name TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dyncondalcheckfaile00.
        MESSAGE 'A condition specified in the operation could not be evaluated.'
 TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'The table or index does not exist' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dyntransactconflictex.
        MESSAGE 'Another transaction is using the item' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    " Get item from table.
    TRY.
        DATA(lo_resp_getitem) = lo_dyn->getitem(
          iv_tablename                = iv_table_name
          it_key                      = VALUE /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue=>tt_key(
           ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue=>ts_key_maprow(
             key = 'title' value = NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_s =
 'Jaws' ) ) )
           ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue=>ts_key_maprow(
             key = 'year' value = NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_n =
 '1975' ) ) )
          ) ).
        DATA(lt_attr) = lo_resp_getitem->get_item( ).
        DATA(lo_title) = lt_attr[ key = 'title' ]-value.
        DATA(lo_year) = lt_attr[ key = 'year' ]-value.
        DATA(lo_rating) = lt_attr[ key = 'year' ]-value.
```

```
        MESSAGE 'Movie name is: ' && lo_title->get_s( ) TYPE 'I'.
        MESSAGE 'Movie year is: ' && lo_year->get_n( ) TYPE 'I'.
        MESSAGE 'Movie rating is: ' && lo_rating->get_n( ) TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'The table or index does not exist' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    " Query item from table.
    TRY.
        DATA(lt_attributelist) = VALUE /aws1/
cl_dynattributevalue=>tt_attributevaluelist(
              ( NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_n = '1975' ) ) ).
        DATA(lt_keyconditions) = VALUE /aws1/cl_dyncondition=>tt_keyconditions(
          ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dyncondition=>ts_keyconditions_maprow(
          key = 'year'
          value = NEW /aws1/cl_dyncondition(
            it_attributevaluelist = lt_attributelist
            iv_comparisonoperator = |EQ|
          ) ) ) ).
        DATA(lo_query_result) = lo_dyn->query(
          iv_tablename = iv_table_name
          it_keyconditions = lt_keyconditions ).
        DATA(lt_items) = lo_query_result->get_items( ).
        READ TABLE lo_query_result->get_items( ) INTO DATA(lt_item) INDEX 1.
        lo_title = lt_item[ key = 'title' ]-value.
        lo_year = lt_item[ key = 'year' ]-value.
        lo_rating = lt_item[ key = 'rating' ]-value.
        MESSAGE 'Movie name is: ' && lo_title->get_s( ) TYPE 'I'.
        MESSAGE 'Movie year is: ' && lo_year->get_n( ) TYPE 'I'.
        MESSAGE 'Movie rating is: ' && lo_rating->get_n( ) TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'The table or index does not exist' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    " Scan items from table.
    TRY.
        DATA(lo_scan_result) = lo_dyn->scan( iv_tablename = iv_table_name ).
        lt_items = lo_scan_result->get_items( ).
        " Read the first item and display the attributes.
        READ TABLE lo_query_result->get_items( ) INTO lt_item INDEX 1.
        lo_title = lt_item[ key = 'title' ]-value.
        lo_year = lt_item[ key = 'year' ]-value.
        lo_rating = lt_item[ key = 'rating' ]-value.
        MESSAGE 'Movie name is: ' && lo_title->get_s( ) TYPE 'I'.
```

```
        MESSAGE 'Movie year is: ' && lo_year->get_n( ) TYPE 'I'.
        MESSAGE 'Movie rating is: ' && lo_rating->get_n( ) TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'The table or index does not exist' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    " Update items from table.
    TRY.
        DATA(lt_attributeupdates) = VALUE /aws1/
cl_dynattrvalueupdate=>tt_attributeupdates(
          ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dynattrvalueupdate=>ts_attributeupdates_maprow(
          key = 'rating' value = NEW /aws1/cl_dynattrvalueupdate(
            io_value  = NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_n = '7.6' )
            iv_action = |PUT| ) ) ) ).
        DATA(lt_key) = VALUE /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue=>tt_key(
          ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue=>ts_key_maprow(
            key = 'year' value = NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_n =
 '1975' ) ) )
          ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue=>ts_key_maprow(
            key = 'title' value = NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_s =
 '1980' ) ) ) ).
        DATA(lo_resp) = lo_dyn->updateitem(
          iv_tablename        = iv_table_name
          it_key              = lt_key
          it_attributeupdates = lt_attributeupdates ).
        MESSAGE '1 item updated in DynamoDB Table' && iv_table_name TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dyncondalcheckfaile00.
        MESSAGE 'A condition specified in the operation could not be evaluated.'
 TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'The table or index does not exist' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dyntransactconflictex.
        MESSAGE 'Another transaction is using the item' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    " Delete table.
    TRY.
        lo_dyn->deletetable( iv_tablename = iv_table_name ).
        lo_dyn->get_waiter( )->tablenotexists(
          iv_max_wait_time = 200
          iv_tablename     = iv_table_name ).
        MESSAGE 'DynamoDB Table deleted.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'The table or index does not exist' TYPE 'E'.
```

```
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourceinuseex.
        MESSAGE 'The table cannot be deleted as it is in use' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - BatchWriteItem
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteItem
  - DeleteTable
  - DescribeTable
  - GetItem
  - PutItem
  - Query
  - Scan
  - UpdateItem

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

SDK for Swift에 대한 DynamoDB 호출을 처리하는 Swift 클래스입니다.

```
import AWSDynamoDB
import Foundation

/// An enumeration of error codes representing issues that can arise when using
/// the `MovieTable` class.
enum MoviesError: Error {
    /// The specified table wasn't found or couldn't be created.
    case TableNotFound
```

```
    /// The specified item wasn't found or couldn't be created.
    case ItemNotFound
    /// The Amazon DynamoDB client is not properly initialized.
    case UninitializedClient
    /// The table status reported by Amazon DynamoDB is not recognized.
    case StatusUnknown
    /// One or more specified attribute values are invalid or missing.
    case InvalidAttributes
}

/// A class representing an Amazon DynamoDB table containing movie
/// information.
public class MovieTable {
    var ddbClient: DynamoDBClient?
    let tableName: String

    /// Create an object representing a movie table in an Amazon DynamoDB
    /// database.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - region: The optional Amazon Region to create the database in.
    ///   - tableName: The name to assign to the table. If not specified, a
    ///     random table name is generated automatically.
    ///
    /// > Note: The table is not necessarily available when this function
    /// returns. Use `tableExists()` to check for its availability, or
    /// `awaitTableActive()` to wait until the table's status is reported as
    /// ready to use by Amazon DynamoDB.
    ///
    init(region: String? = nil, tableName: String) async throws {
        do {
            let config = try await DynamoDBClient.DynamoDBClientConfiguration()
            if let region = region {
                config.region = region
            }

            self.ddbClient = DynamoDBClient(config: config)
            self.tableName = tableName

            try await self.createTable()
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: ", dump(error, name: "Initializing Amazon
 DynamoDBClient client"))
            throw error
```

```
        }
    }

    ///
    /// Create a movie table in the Amazon DynamoDB data store.
    ///
    private func createTable() async throws {
        do {
            guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
                throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
            }

            let input = CreateTableInput(
                attributeDefinitions: [
                    DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeDefinition(attributeName:
"year", attributeType: .n),
                    DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeDefinition(attributeName:
"title", attributeType: .s)
                ],
                billingMode: DynamoDBClientTypes.BillingMode.payPerRequest,
                keySchema: [
                    DynamoDBClientTypes.KeySchemaElement(attributeName: "year",
keyType: .hash),
                    DynamoDBClientTypes.KeySchemaElement(attributeName: "title",
keyType: .range)
                ],
                tableName: self.tableName
            )
            let output = try await client.createTable(input: input)
            if output.tableDescription == nil {
                throw MoviesError.TableNotFound
            }
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: createTable:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }


    /// Check to see if the table exists online yet.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the table exists, or `false` if not.
    ///
    func tableExists() async throws -> Bool {
```

```
        do {
            guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
                throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
            }

            let input = DescribeTableInput(
                tableName: tableName
            )
            let output = try await client.describeTable(input: input)
            guard let description = output.table else {
                throw MoviesError.TableNotFound
            }

            return description.tableName == self.tableName
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: tableExists:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }


    ///
    /// Waits for the table to exist and for its status to be active.
    ///
    func awaitTableActive() async throws {
        while try (await self.tableExists() == false) {
            do {
                let duration = UInt64(0.25 * 1_000_000_000) // Convert .25
seconds to nanoseconds.
                try await Task.sleep(nanoseconds: duration)
            } catch {
                print("Sleep error:", dump(error))
            }
        }

        while try (await self.getTableStatus() != .active) {
            do {
                let duration = UInt64(0.25 * 1_000_000_000) // Convert .25
seconds to nanoseconds.
                try await Task.sleep(nanoseconds: duration)
            } catch {
                print("Sleep error:", dump(error))
            }
        }
```

```
    }


    ///
    /// Deletes the table from Amazon DynamoDB.
    ///
    func deleteTable() async throws {
        do {
            guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
                throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
            }

            let input = DeleteTableInput(
                tableName: self.tableName
            )
            _ = try await client.deleteTable(input: input)
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: deleteTable:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }


    /// Get the table's status.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The table status, as defined by the
    ///   `DynamoDBClientTypes.TableStatus` enum.
    ///
    func getTableStatus() async throws -> DynamoDBClientTypes.TableStatus {
        do {
            guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
                throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
            }

            let input = DescribeTableInput(
                tableName: self.tableName
            )
            let output = try await client.describeTable(input: input)
            guard let description = output.table else {
                throw MoviesError.TableNotFound
            }
            guard let status = description.tableStatus else {
                throw MoviesError.StatusUnknown
            }
```

```
            return status
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: getTableStatus:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }


    /// Populate the movie database from the specified JSON file.
    ///
    /// - Parameter jsonPath: Path to a JSON file containing movie data.
    ///
    func populate(jsonPath: String) async throws {
        do {
            guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
                throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
            }

            // Create a Swift `URL` and use it to load the file into a `Data`
            // object. Then decode the JSON into an array of `Movie` objects.

            let fileUrl = URL(fileURLWithPath: jsonPath)
            let jsonData = try Data(contentsOf: fileUrl)

            var movieList = try JSONDecoder().decode([Movie].self, from:
jsonData)

            // Truncate the list to the first 200 entries or so for this example.

            if movieList.count > 200 {
                movieList = Array(movieList[...199])
            }

            // Before sending records to the database, break the movie list into
            // 25-entry chunks, which is the maximum size of a batch item
request.

            let count = movieList.count
            let chunks = stride(from: 0, to: count, by: 25).map {
                Array(movieList[$0 ..< Swift.min($0 + 25, count)])
            }

            // For each chunk, create a list of write request records and
populate
```

```
            // them with `PutRequest` requests, each specifying one movie from
the
            // chunk. Once the chunk's items are all in the `PutRequest` list,
            // send them to Amazon DynamoDB using the
            // `DynamoDBClient.batchWriteItem()` function.

            for chunk in chunks {
                var requestList: [DynamoDBClientTypes.WriteRequest] = []

                for movie in chunk {
                    let item = try await movie.getAsItem()
                    let request = DynamoDBClientTypes.WriteRequest(
                        putRequest: .init(
                            item: item
                        )
                    )
                    requestList.append(request)
                }

                let input = BatchWriteItemInput(requestItems: [tableName:
requestList])
                _ = try await client.batchWriteItem(input: input)
            }
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: populate:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }


    /// Add a movie specified as a `Movie` structure to the Amazon DynamoDB
    /// table.
    ///
    /// - Parameter movie: The `Movie` to add to the table.
    ///
    func add(movie: Movie) async throws {
        do {
            guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
                throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
            }

            // Get a DynamoDB item containing the movie data.
            let item = try await movie.getAsItem()
```

```
            // Send the `PutItem` request to Amazon DynamoDB.

            let input = PutItemInput(
                item: item,
                tableName: self.tableName
            )
            _ = try await client.putItem(input: input)
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: add movie:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }


    /// Given a movie's details, add a movie to the Amazon DynamoDB table.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - title: The movie's title as a `String`.
    ///   - year: The release year of the movie (`Int`).
    ///   - rating: The movie's rating if available (`Double`; default is
    ///     `nil`).
    ///   - plot: A summary of the movie's plot (`String`; default is `nil`,
    ///     indicating no plot summary is available).
    ///
    func add(title: String, year: Int, rating: Double? = nil,
             plot: String? = nil) async throws
    {
        do {
            let movie = Movie(title: title, year: year, rating: rating, plot:
plot)
            try await self.add(movie: movie)
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: add with fields:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }


    /// Return a `Movie` record describing the specified movie from the Amazon
    /// DynamoDB table.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - title: The movie's title (`String`).
    ///   - year: The movie's release year (`Int`).
```

```
    ///
    /// - Throws: `MoviesError.ItemNotFound` if the movie isn't in the table.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A `Movie` record with the movie's details.
    func get(title: String, year: Int) async throws -> Movie {
        do {
            guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
                throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
            }

            let input = GetItemInput(
                key: [
                    "year": .n(String(year)),
                    "title": .s(title)
                ],
                tableName: self.tableName
            )
            let output = try await client.getItem(input: input)
            guard let item = output.item else {
                throw MoviesError.ItemNotFound
            }

            let movie = try Movie(withItem: item)
            return movie
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: get:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }


    /// Get all the movies released in the specified year.
    ///
    /// - Parameter year: The release year of the movies to return.
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of `Movie` objects describing each matching movie.
    ///
    func getMovies(fromYear year: Int) async throws -> [Movie] {
        do {
            guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
                throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
            }

            let input = QueryInput(
```

```
                expressionAttributeNames: [
                    "#y": "year"
                ],
                expressionAttributeValues: [
                    ":y": .n(String(year))
                ],
                keyConditionExpression: "#y = :y",
                tableName: self.tableName
            )
            // Use "Paginated" to get all the movies.
            // This lets the SDK handle the 'lastEvaluatedKey' property in
"QueryOutput".

            let pages = client.queryPaginated(input: input)

            var movieList: [Movie] = []
            for try await page in pages {
                guard let items = page.items else {
                    print("Error: no items returned.")
                    continue
                }

                // Convert the found movies into `Movie` objects and return an
array
                // of them.

                for item in items {
                    let movie = try Movie(withItem: item)
                    movieList.append(movie)
                }
            }
            return movieList
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: getMovies:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }


    /// Return an array of `Movie` objects released in the specified range of
    /// years.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - firstYear: The first year of movies to return.
```

```
    ///   - lastYear: The last year of movies to return.
    ///   - startKey: A starting point to resume processing; always use `nil`.
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of `Movie` objects describing the matching movies.
    ///
    /// > Note: The `startKey` parameter is used by this function when
    ///   recursively calling itself, and should always be `nil` when calling
    ///   directly.
    ///
    func getMovies(firstYear: Int, lastYear: Int,
                   startKey: [Swift.String: DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue]?
= nil)
        async throws -> [Movie]
    {
        do {
            var movieList: [Movie] = []

            guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
                throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
            }

            let input = ScanInput(
                consistentRead: true,
                exclusiveStartKey: startKey,
                expressionAttributeNames: [
                    "#y": "year" // `year` is a reserved word, so use `#y`
instead.
                ],
                expressionAttributeValues: [
                    ":y1": .n(String(firstYear)),
                    ":y2": .n(String(lastYear))
                ],
                filterExpression: "#y BETWEEN :y1 AND :y2",
                tableName: self.tableName
            )

            let pages = client.scanPaginated(input: input)

            for try await page in pages {
                guard let items = page.items else {
                    print("Error: no items returned.")
                    continue
                }
```

```
                // Build an array of `Movie` objects for the returned items.

                for item in items {
                    let movie = try Movie(withItem: item)
                    movieList.append(movie)
                }
            }
            return movieList

        } catch {
            print("ERROR: getMovies with scan:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }


    /// Update the specified movie with new `rating` and `plot` information.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - title: The title of the movie to update.
    ///   - year: The release year of the movie to update.
    ///   - rating: The new rating for the movie.
    ///   - plot: The new plot summary string for the movie.
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of mappings of attribute names to their new
    ///   listing each item actually changed. Items that didn't need to change
    ///   aren't included in this list. `nil` if no changes were made.
    ///
    func update(title: String, year: Int, rating: Double? = nil, plot: String? =
nil) async throws
        -> [Swift.String: DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue]?
    {
        do {
            guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
                throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
            }

            // Build the update expression and the list of expression attribute
            // values. Include only the information that's changed.

            var expressionParts: [String] = []
            var attrValues: [Swift.String: DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue] =
[:]
```

```
            if rating != nil {
                expressionParts.append("info.rating=:r")
                attrValues[":r"] = .n(String(rating!))
            }
            if plot != nil {
                expressionParts.append("info.plot=:p")
                attrValues[":p"] = .s(plot!)
            }
            let expression = "set \(expressionParts.joined(separator: ", "))"

            let input = UpdateItemInput(
                // Create substitution tokens for the attribute values, to ensure
                // no conflicts in expression syntax.
                expressionAttributeValues: attrValues,
                // The key identifying the movie to update consists of the
release
                // year and title.
                key: [
                    "year": .n(String(year)),
                    "title": .s(title)
                ],
                returnValues: .updatedNew,
                tableName: self.tableName,
                updateExpression: expression
            )
            let output = try await client.updateItem(input: input)

            guard let attributes: [Swift.String:
DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue] = output.attributes else {
                throw MoviesError.InvalidAttributes
            }
            return attributes
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: update:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }


    /// Delete a movie, given its title and release year.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - title: The movie's title.
    ///   - year: The movie's release year.
```

```
    ///
    func delete(title: String, year: Int) async throws {
        do {
            guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
                throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
            }

            let input = DeleteItemInput(
                key: [
                    "year": .n(String(year)),
                    "title": .s(title)
                ],
                tableName: self.tableName
            )
            _ = try await client.deleteItem(input: input)
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: delete:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
}
```

MovieTable 클래스에서 동영상을 나타내는 데 사용하는 구조입니다.

```
import Foundation
import AWSDynamoDB

/// The optional details about a movie.
public struct Details: Codable {
    /// The movie's rating, if available.
    var rating: Double?
    /// The movie's plot, if available.
    var plot: String?
}

/// A structure describing a movie. The `year` and `title` properties are
/// required and are used as the key for Amazon DynamoDB operations. The
/// `info` sub-structure's two properties, `rating` and `plot`, are optional.
public struct Movie: Codable {
    /// The year in which the movie was released.
    var year: Int
```

```
    /// The movie's title.
    var title: String
    /// A `Details` object providing the optional movie rating and plot
    /// information.
    var info: Details

    /// Create a `Movie` object representing a movie, given the movie's
    /// details.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - title: The movie's title (`String`).
    ///   - year: The year in which the movie was released (`Int`).
    ///   - rating: The movie's rating (optional `Double`).
    ///   - plot: The movie's plot (optional `String`)
    init(title: String, year: Int, rating: Double? = nil, plot: String? = nil) {
        self.title = title
        self.year = year

        self.info = Details(rating: rating, plot: plot)
    }

    /// Create a `Movie` object representing a movie, given the movie's
    /// details.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - title: The movie's title (`String`).
    ///   - year: The year in which the movie was released (`Int`).
    ///   - info: The optional rating and plot information for the movie in a
    ///     `Details` object.
    init(title: String, year: Int, info: Details?){
        self.title = title
        self.year = year

        if info != nil {
            self.info = info!
        } else {
            self.info = Details(rating: nil, plot: nil)
        }
    }

    ///
    /// Return a new `MovieTable` object, given an array mapping string to Amazon
    /// DynamoDB attribute values.
    ///
```

```
    /// - Parameter item: The item information provided to the form used by
    ///   DynamoDB. This is an array of strings mapped to
    ///   `DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue` values.
    init(withItem item: [Swift.String:DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue]) throws
  {
        // Read the attributes.

        guard let titleAttr = item["title"],
              let yearAttr = item["year"] else {
            throw MoviesError.ItemNotFound
        }
        let infoAttr = item["info"] ?? nil

        // Extract the values of the title and year attributes.

        if case .s(let titleVal) = titleAttr {
            self.title = titleVal
        } else {
            throw MoviesError.InvalidAttributes
        }

        if case .n(let yearVal) = yearAttr {
            self.year = Int(yearVal)!
        } else {
            throw MoviesError.InvalidAttributes
        }

        // Extract the rating and/or plot from the `info` attribute, if
        // they're present.

        var rating: Double? = nil
        var plot: String? = nil

        if infoAttr != nil, case .m(let infoVal) = infoAttr {
            let ratingAttr = infoVal["rating"] ?? nil
            let plotAttr = infoVal["plot"] ?? nil

            if ratingAttr != nil, case .n(let ratingVal) = ratingAttr {
                rating = Double(ratingVal) ?? nil
            }
            if plotAttr != nil, case .s(let plotVal) = plotAttr {
                plot = plotVal
            }
        }
```

```
        self.info = Details(rating: rating, plot: plot)
    }

    ///
    /// Return an array mapping attribute names to Amazon DynamoDB attribute
    /// values, representing the contents of the `Movie` record as a DynamoDB
    /// item.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The movie item as an array of type
    ///   `[Swift.String:DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue]`.
    ///
    func getAsItem() async throws ->
[Swift.String:DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue]  {
        // Build the item record, starting with the year and title, which are
        // always present.

        var item: [Swift.String:DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue] = [
            "year": .n(String(self.year)),
            "title": .s(self.title)
        ]

        // Add the `info` field with the rating and/or plot if they're
        // available.

        var details: [Swift.String:DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue] = [:]
        if (self.info.rating != nil || self.info.plot != nil) {
            if self.info.rating != nil {
                details["rating"] = .n(String(self.info.rating!))
            }
            if self.info.plot != nil {
                details["plot"] = .s(self.info.plot!)
            }
        }
        item["info"] = .m(details)

        return item
    }
}
```

MovieTable 클래스를 사용하여 DynamoDB 데이터베이스에 액세스하는 프로그램입니다.

```
import ArgumentParser
import ClientRuntime
import Foundation

import AWSDynamoDB


@testable import MovieList

extension String {
    // Get the directory if the string is a file path.
    func directory() -> String {
        guard let lastIndex = lastIndex(of: "/") else {
            print("Error: String directory separator not found.")
            return ""
        }
        return String(self[...lastIndex])
    }
}

struct ExampleCommand: ParsableCommand {
    @Argument(help: "The path of the sample movie data JSON file.")
    var jsonPath: String = #file.directory() + "../../../../../resources/
sample_files/movies.json"

    @Option(help: "The AWS Region to run AWS API calls in.")
    var awsRegion: String?

    @Option(
        help: ArgumentHelp("The level of logging for the Swift SDK to perform."),
        completion: .list([
            "critical",
            "debug",
            "error",
            "info",
            "notice",
            "trace",
            "warning"
        ])
    )
    var logLevel: String = "error"

    /// Configuration details for the command.
```

```
    static var configuration = CommandConfiguration(
        commandName: "basics",
        abstract: "A basic scenario demonstrating the usage of Amazon DynamoDB.",
        discussion: """
        An example showing how to use Amazon DynamoDB to perform a series of
        common database activities on a simple movie database.
        """
    )

    /// Called by ``main()`` to asynchronously run the AWS example.
    func runAsync() async throws {
        print("Welcome to the AWS SDK for Swift basic scenario for Amazon
DynamoDB!")

        //=====================================================================
        // 1. Create the table. The Amazon DynamoDB table is represented by
        //    the `MovieTable` class.
        //=====================================================================

        let tableName = "ddb-movies-sample-\(Int.random(in: 1 ... Int.max))"

        print("Creating table \"\(tableName)\"...")

        let movieDatabase = try await MovieTable(region: awsRegion,
                                                 tableName: tableName)

        print("\nWaiting for table to be ready to use...")
        try await movieDatabase.awaitTableActive()

        //=====================================================================
        // 2. Add a movie to the table.
        //=====================================================================

        print("\nAdding a movie...")
        try await movieDatabase.add(title: "Avatar: The Way of Water", year:
2022)
        try await movieDatabase.add(title: "Not a Real Movie", year: 2023)

        //=====================================================================
        // 3. Update the plot and rating of the movie using an update
        //    expression.
        //=====================================================================

        print("\nAdding details to the added movie...")
```

```
        _ = try await movieDatabase.update(title: "Avatar: The Way of Water",
year: 2022,
                                           rating: 9.2, plot: "It's a sequel.")

        //=====================================================================
        // 4. Populate the table from the JSON file.
        //=====================================================================

        print("\nPopulating the movie database from JSON...")
        try await movieDatabase.populate(jsonPath: jsonPath)

        //=====================================================================
        // 5. Get a specific movie by key. In this example, the key is a
        //    combination of `title` and `year`.
        //=====================================================================

        print("\nLooking for a movie in the table...")
        let gotMovie = try await movieDatabase.get(title: "This Is the End",
year: 2013)

        print("Found the movie \"\(gotMovie.title)\", released in
\(gotMovie.year).")
        print("Rating: \(gotMovie.info.rating ?? 0.0).")
        print("Plot summary: \(gotMovie.info.plot ?? "None.")")

        //=====================================================================
        // 6. Delete a movie.
        //=====================================================================

        print("\nDeleting the added movie...")
        try await movieDatabase.delete(title: "Avatar: The Way of Water", year:
2022)

        //=====================================================================
        // 7. Use a query with a key condition expression to return all movies
        //    released in a given year.
        //=====================================================================

        print("\nGetting movies released in 1994...")
        let movieList = try await movieDatabase.getMovies(fromYear: 1994)
        for movie in movieList {
            print("    \(movie.title)")
        }
```

```
        //=====================================================================
        // 8. Use `scan()` to return movies released in a range of years.
        //=====================================================================

        print("\nGetting movies released between 1993 and 1997...")
        let scannedMovies = try await movieDatabase.getMovies(firstYear: 1993,
 lastYear: 1997)
        for movie in scannedMovies {
            print("    \(movie.title) (\(movie.year))")
        }

        //=====================================================================
        // 9. Delete the table.
        //=====================================================================

        print("\nDeleting the table...")
        try await movieDatabase.deleteTable()
    }
}

@main
struct Main {
    static func main() async {
        let args = Array(CommandLine.arguments.dropFirst())

        do {
            let command = try ExampleCommand.parse(args)
            try await command.runAsync()
        } catch {
            ExampleCommand.exit(withError: error)
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - BatchWriteItem
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteItem
  - DeleteTable

- DescribeTable
- GetItem
- PutItem
- Query
- Scan
- UpdateItem

AWS SDKs를 사용한 DynamoDB 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 DynamoDB 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

이들 발췌문은 DynamoDB API를 호출하며, 컨텍스트에서 실행되어야 하는 더 큰 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드입니다. AWS SDKs를 사용한 DynamoDB 시나리오 에서 컨텍스트에 맞는 작업을 볼 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 Amazon DynamoDB API 참조를 참조하세요.

예시

- AWS SDK와 BatchExecuteStatement 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 BatchGetItem 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 BatchWriteItem 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateTable 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteItem 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteTable 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeTable 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeTimeToLive 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 ExecuteStatement 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetItem 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListTables 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutItem 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 Query 함께 사용

- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 Scan 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 UpdateItem 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 UpdateTable 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 UpdateTimeToLive 함께 사용

AWS SDK와 **BatchExecuteStatement** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 BatchExecuteStatement의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- PartiQL DELETE를 사용하여 데이터 삭제
- PartiQL INSERT를 사용하여 데이터 삽입
- PartiQL 문 배치를 사용하여 테이블 쿼리
- PartiQL SELECT를 사용하여 데이터 쿼리
- PartiQL UPDATE를 사용하여 데이터 업데이트

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

INSERT 문 배치를 사용하여 항목을 추가합니다.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Inserts movies imported from a JSON file into the movie table by
        /// using an Amazon DynamoDB PartiQL INSERT statement.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table into which the movie
        /// information will be inserted.</param>
        /// <param name="movieFileName">The name of the JSON file that contains
        /// movie information.</param>
```

```
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success or failure of
        /// the insert operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> InsertMovies(string tableName, string
movieFileName)
        {
            // Get the list of movies from the JSON file.
            var movies = ImportMovies(movieFileName);

            var success = false;

            if (movies is not null)
            {
                // Insert the movies in a batch using PartiQL. Because the
                // batch can contain a maximum of 25 items, insert 25 movies
                // at a time.
                string insertBatch = $"INSERT INTO {tableName} VALUE
{{'title': ?, 'year': ?}}";
                var statements = new List<BatchStatementRequest>();

                try
                {
                    for (var indexOffset = 0; indexOffset < 250; indexOffset +=
25)
                    {
                        for (var i = indexOffset; i < indexOffset + 25; i++)
                        {
                            statements.Add(new BatchStatementRequest
                            {
                                Statement = insertBatch,
                                Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                                {
                                    new AttributeValue { S = movies[i].Title },
                                    new AttributeValue { N =
movies[i].Year.ToString() },
                                },
                            });
                        }

                        var response = await
Client.BatchExecuteStatementAsync(new BatchExecuteStatementRequest
                        {
                            Statements = statements,
                        });
```

```
                        // Wait between batches for movies to be successfully
added.
                        System.Threading.Thread.Sleep(3000);

                        success = response.HttpStatusCode ==
System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;

                        // Clear the list of statements for the next batch.
                        statements.Clear();
                    }
                }
                catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
                }
            }

            return success;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Loads the contents of a JSON file into a list of movies to be
        /// added to the DynamoDB table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="movieFileName">The full path to the JSON file.</param>
        /// <returns>A generic list of movie objects.</returns>
        public static List<Movie> ImportMovies(string movieFileName)
        {
            if (!File.Exists(movieFileName))
            {
                return null!;
            }

            using var sr = new StreamReader(movieFileName);
            string json = sr.ReadToEnd();
            var allMovies = JsonConvert.DeserializeObject<List<Movie>>(json);

            if (allMovies is not null)
            {
                // Return the first 250 entries.
                return allMovies.GetRange(0, 250);
            }
            else
            {
```

```
                return null!;
            }
        }
```

SELECT 문 배치를 사용하여 항목을 가져옵니다.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Gets movies from the movie table by
        /// using an Amazon DynamoDB PartiQL SELECT statement.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table.</param>
        /// <param name="title1">The title of the first movie.</param>
        /// <param name="title2">The title of the second movie.</param>
        /// <param name="year1">The year of the first movie.</param>
        /// <param name="year2">The year of the second movie.</param>
        /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> GetBatch(
            string tableName,
            string title1,
            string title2,
            int year1,
            int year2)
        {
            var getBatch = $"SELECT * FROM {tableName} WHERE title = ? AND year
 = ?";
            var statements = new List<BatchStatementRequest>
            {
                new BatchStatementRequest
                {
                    Statement = getBatch,
                    Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                    {
                        new AttributeValue { S = title1 },
                        new AttributeValue { N = year1.ToString() },
                    },
                },

                new BatchStatementRequest
                {
                    Statement = getBatch,
                    Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                    {
```

```
                        new AttributeValue { S = title2 },
                        new AttributeValue { N = year2.ToString() },
                    },
                }
            };

            var response = await Client.BatchExecuteStatementAsync(new
BatchExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statements = statements,
            });

            if (response.Responses.Count > 0)
            {
                response.Responses.ForEach(r =>
                {
                    if (r.Item.Any())
                    {

Console.WriteLine($"{r.Item["title"]}\t{r.Item["year"]}");
                    }
                });
                return true;
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't find either {title1} or {title2}.");
                return false;
            }

        }
```

UPDATE 문 배치를 사용하여 항목을 업데이트합니다.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Updates information for multiple movies.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table containing the
        /// movies to be updated.</param>
        /// <param name="producer1">The producer name for the first movie
        /// to update.</param>
        /// <param name="title1">The title of the first movie.</param>
```

```
        /// <param name="year1">The year that the first movie was released.</
param>
        /// <param name="producer2">The producer name for the second
        /// movie to update.</param>
        /// <param name="title2">The title of the second movie.</param>
        /// <param name="year2">The year that the second movie was released.</
param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success of the update.</
returns>
        public static async Task<bool> UpdateBatch(
            string tableName,
            string producer1,
            string title1,
            int year1,
            string producer2,
            string title2,
            int year2)
        {

            string updateBatch = $"UPDATE {tableName} SET Producer=? WHERE title
 = ? AND year = ?";
            var statements = new List<BatchStatementRequest>
            {
                new BatchStatementRequest
                {
                    Statement = updateBatch,
                    Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                    {
                        new AttributeValue { S = producer1 },
                        new AttributeValue { S = title1 },
                        new AttributeValue { N = year1.ToString() },
                    },
                },

                new BatchStatementRequest
                {
                    Statement = updateBatch,
                    Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                    {
                        new AttributeValue { S = producer2 },
                        new AttributeValue { S = title2 },
                        new AttributeValue { N = year2.ToString() },
                    },
                }
```

```
            };

            var response = await Client.BatchExecuteStatementAsync(new
 BatchExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statements = statements,
            });

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
```

DELETE 문 배치를 사용하여 항목을 삭제합니다.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Deletes multiple movies using a PartiQL BatchExecuteAsync
        /// statement.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table containing the
        /// moves that will be deleted.</param>
        /// <param name="title1">The title of the first movie.</param>
        /// <param name="year1">The year the first movie was released.</param>
        /// <param name="title2">The title of the second movie.</param>
        /// <param name="year2">The year the second movie was released.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the operation.</
returns>
        public static async Task<bool> DeleteBatch(
            string tableName,
            string title1,
            int year1,
            string title2,
            int year2)
        {

            string updateBatch = $"DELETE FROM {tableName} WHERE title = ? AND
 year = ?";
            var statements = new List<BatchStatementRequest>
            {
                new BatchStatementRequest
                {
                    Statement = updateBatch,
                    Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                    {
```

```
                        new AttributeValue { S = title1 },
                        new AttributeValue { N = year1.ToString() },
                    },
                },

                new BatchStatementRequest
                {
                    Statement = updateBatch,
                    Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                    {
                        new AttributeValue { S = title2 },
                        new AttributeValue { N = year2.ToString() },
                    },
                }
            };

            var response = await Client.BatchExecuteStatementAsync(new
BatchExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statements = statements,
            });

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 BatchExecuteStatement를 참조하세요.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

INSERT 문 배치를 사용하여 항목을 추가합니다.

```
    // 2. Add multiple movies using "Insert" statements. (BatchExecuteStatement)
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);
```

```
    std::vector<Aws::String> titles;
    std::vector<float> ratings;
    std::vector<int> years;
    std::vector<Aws::String> plots;
    Aws::String doAgain = "n";
    do {
        Aws::String aTitle = askQuestion(
                "Enter the title of a movie you want to add to the table: ");
        titles.push_back(aTitle);
        int aYear = askQuestionForInt("What year was it released? ");
        years.push_back(aYear);
        float aRating = askQuestionForFloatRange(
                "On a scale of 1 - 10, how do you rate it? ",
                1, 10);
        ratings.push_back(aRating);
        Aws::String aPlot = askQuestion("Summarize the plot for me: ");
        plots.push_back(aPlot);

        doAgain = askQuestion(Aws::String("Would you like to add more movies? (y/
n) "));
    } while (doAgain == "y");

    std::cout << "Adding " << titles.size()
              << (titles.size() == 1 ? " movie " : " movies ")
              << "to the table using a batch \"INSERT\" statement." << std::endl;

    {
        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementRequest> statements(
                titles.size());

        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "INSERT INTO \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" VALUE {'"
                  << TITLE_KEY << "': ?, '" << YEAR_KEY << "': ?, '"
                  << INFO_KEY << "': ?}";

        std::string sql(sqlStream.str());

        for (size_t i = 0; i < statements.size(); ++i) {
            statements[i].SetStatement(sql);

            Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
            attributes.push_back(
                    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(titles[i]));
```

```
attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(years[i]));

            // Create attribute for the info map.
            Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue infoMapAttribute;

            std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> ratingAttribute
= Aws::MakeShared<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>(
                    ALLOCATION_TAG.c_str());
            ratingAttribute->SetN(ratings[i]);
            infoMapAttribute.AddMEntry(RATING_KEY, ratingAttribute);

            std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> plotAttribute =
Aws::MakeShared<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>(
                    ALLOCATION_TAG.c_str());
            plotAttribute->SetS(plots[i]);
            infoMapAttribute.AddMEntry(PLOT_KEY, plotAttribute);
            attributes.push_back(infoMapAttribute);
            statements[i].SetParameters(attributes);
        }

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementRequest request;

        request.SetStatements(statements);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.BatchExecuteStatement(
                request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to add the movies: " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }
```

SELECT 문 배치를 사용하여 항목을 가져옵니다.

```
    // 3. Get the data for multiple movies using "Select" statements.
(BatchExecuteStatement)
    {
        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementRequest> statements(
```

```
                titles.size());
        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "SELECT * FROM  \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" WHERE "
                  << TITLE_KEY << "=? and " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";

        std::string sql(sqlStream.str());

        for (size_t i = 0; i < statements.size(); ++i) {
            statements[i].SetStatement(sql);
            Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
            attributes.push_back(
                    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(titles[i]));

attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(years[i]));
            statements[i].SetParameters(attributes);
        }

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementRequest request;

        request.SetStatements(statements);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.BatchExecuteStatement(
                request);
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementResult &result =
outcome.GetResult();

            const Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementResponse>
&responses = result.GetResponses();

            for (const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementResponse &response:
responses) {
                const Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>
&item = response.GetItem();

                printMovieInfo(item);
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Failed to retrieve the movie information: "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
```

```
    }
```

UPDATE 문 배치를 사용하여 항목을 업데이트합니다.

```
    // 4. Update the data for multiple movies using "Update" statements.
(BatchExecuteStatement)

    for (size_t i = 0; i < titles.size(); ++i) {
        ratings[i] = askQuestionForFloatRange(
                Aws::String("\nLet's update your the movie, \"") + titles[i] +
                ".\nYou rated it  " + std::to_string(ratings[i])
                + ", what new rating would you give it? ", 1, 10);
    }

    std::cout << "Updating the movie with a batch \"UPDATE\" statement." <<
std::endl;

    {
        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementRequest> statements(
                titles.size());

        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "UPDATE \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" SET "
                  << INFO_KEY << "." << RATING_KEY << "=? WHERE "
                  << TITLE_KEY << "=? AND " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";


        std::string sql(sqlStream.str());

        for (size_t i = 0; i < statements.size(); ++i) {
            statements[i].SetStatement(sql);

            Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
            attributes.push_back(
                    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(ratings[i]));
            attributes.push_back(
                    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(titles[i]));

attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(years[i]));
            statements[i].SetParameters(attributes);
        }
```

```
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementRequest request;

        request.SetStatements(statements);
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.BatchExecuteStatement(
                request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to update movie information: "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }
```

DELETE 문 배치를 사용하여 항목을 삭제합니다.

```
    // 6. Delete multiple movies using "Delete" statements.
(BatchExecuteStatement)
    {
        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementRequest> statements(
                titles.size());
        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "DELETE FROM  \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" WHERE "
                  << TITLE_KEY << "=? and " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";

        std::string sql(sqlStream.str());

        for (size_t i = 0; i < statements.size(); ++i) {
            statements[i].SetStatement(sql);
            Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
            attributes.push_back(
                    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(titles[i]));

attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(years[i]));
            statements[i].SetParameters(attributes);
        }

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementRequest request;

        request.SetStatements(statements);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.BatchExecuteStatement(
```

```
                request);

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to delete the movies: "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 BatchExecuteStatement를 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

예제를 위한 함수 수신기 구문을 정의합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// PartiQLRunner encapsulates the Amazon DynamoDB service actions used in the
// PartiQL examples. It contains a DynamoDB service client that is used to act on
 the
// specified table.
type PartiQLRunner struct {
 DynamoDbClient *dynamodb.Client
```

```
 TableName      string
}
```

INSERT 문 배치를 사용하여 항목을 추가합니다.

```
// AddMovieBatch runs a batch of PartiQL INSERT statements to add multiple movies
 to the
// DynamoDB table.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) AddMovieBatch(ctx context.Context, movies []Movie)
 error {
 statementRequests := make([]types.BatchStatementRequest, len(movies))
 for index, movie := range movies {
  params, err := attributevalue.MarshalList([]interface{}{movie.Title,
 movie.Year, movie.Info})
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  statementRequests[index] = types.BatchStatementRequest{
   Statement: aws.String(fmt.Sprintf(
    "INSERT INTO \"%v\" VALUE {'title': ?, 'year': ?, 'info': ?}",
 runner.TableName)),
   Parameters: params,
  }
 }

 _, err := runner.DynamoDbClient.BatchExecuteStatement(ctx,
 &dynamodb.BatchExecuteStatementInput{
  Statements: statementRequests,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't insert a batch of items with PartiQL. Here's why: %v\n",
 err)
 }
 return err
}
```

SELECT 문 배치를 사용하여 항목을 가져옵니다.

```
// GetMovieBatch runs a batch of PartiQL SELECT statements to get multiple movies
 from
// the DynamoDB table by title and year.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) GetMovieBatch(ctx context.Context, movies []Movie)
 ([]Movie, error) {
 statementRequests := make([]types.BatchStatementRequest, len(movies))
 for index, movie := range movies {
  params, err := attributevalue.MarshalList([]interface{}{movie.Title,
 movie.Year})
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  statementRequests[index] = types.BatchStatementRequest{
   Statement: aws.String(
    fmt.Sprintf("SELECT * FROM \"%v\" WHERE title=? AND year=?",
 runner.TableName)),
   Parameters: params,
  }
 }

 output, err := runner.DynamoDbClient.BatchExecuteStatement(ctx,
 &dynamodb.BatchExecuteStatementInput{
  Statements: statementRequests,
 })
 var outMovies []Movie
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get a batch of items with PartiQL. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  for _, response := range output.Responses {
   var movie Movie
   err = attributevalue.UnmarshalMap(response.Item, &movie)
   if err != nil {
    log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal response. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   } else {
    outMovies = append(outMovies, movie)
   }
  }
 }
 return outMovies, err
}
```

UPDATE 문 배치를 사용하여 항목을 업데이트합니다.

```
// UpdateMovieBatch runs a batch of PartiQL UPDATE statements to update the
 rating of
// multiple movies that already exist in the DynamoDB table.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) UpdateMovieBatch(ctx context.Context, movies []Movie,
 ratings []float64) error {
 statementRequests := make([]types.BatchStatementRequest, len(movies))
 for index, movie := range movies {
  params, err := attributevalue.MarshalList([]interface{}{ratings[index],
 movie.Title, movie.Year})
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  statementRequests[index] = types.BatchStatementRequest{
   Statement: aws.String(
    fmt.Sprintf("UPDATE \"%v\" SET info.rating=? WHERE title=? AND year=?",
 runner.TableName)),
   Parameters: params,
  }
 }

 _, err := runner.DynamoDbClient.BatchExecuteStatement(ctx,
 &dynamodb.BatchExecuteStatementInput{
  Statements: statementRequests,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't update the batch of movies. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 return err
}
```

DELETE 문 배치를 사용하여 항목을 삭제합니다.

```
// DeleteMovieBatch runs a batch of PartiQL DELETE statements to remove multiple
 movies
// from the DynamoDB table.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) DeleteMovieBatch(ctx context.Context, movies []Movie)
 error {
```

```
 statementRequests := make([]types.BatchStatementRequest, len(movies))
 for index, movie := range movies {
  params, err := attributevalue.MarshalList([]interface{}{movie.Title,
 movie.Year})
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  statementRequests[index] = types.BatchStatementRequest{
   Statement: aws.String(
    fmt.Sprintf("DELETE FROM \"%v\" WHERE title=? AND year=?",
 runner.TableName)),
   Parameters: params,
  }
 }

 _, err := runner.DynamoDbClient.BatchExecuteStatement(ctx,
 &dynamodb.BatchExecuteStatementInput{
  Statements: statementRequests,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete the batch of movies. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 return err
}
```

이 예시에서 사용되는 Movie 구조체를 정의합니다.

```
import (
 "archive/zip"
 "bytes"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "io"
 "log"
 "net/http"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)
```

```
// Movie encapsulates data about a movie. Title and Year are the composite
 primary key
// of the movie in Amazon DynamoDB. Title is the sort key, Year is the partition
 key,
// and Info is additional data.
type Movie struct {
 Title string                 `dynamodbav:"title"`
 Year  int                    `dynamodbav:"year"`
 Info  map[string]interface{} `dynamodbav:"info"`
}

// GetKey returns the composite primary key of the movie in a format that can be
// sent to DynamoDB.
func (movie Movie) GetKey() map[string]types.AttributeValue {
 title, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Title)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 year, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Year)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 return map[string]types.AttributeValue{"title": title, "year": year}
}

// String returns the title, year, rating, and plot of a movie, formatted for the
 example.
func (movie Movie) String() string {
 return fmt.Sprintf("%v\n\tReleased: %v\n\tRating: %v\n\tPlot: %v\n",
  movie.Title, movie.Year, movie.Info["rating"], movie.Info["plot"])
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 BatchExecuteStatement를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

PartiQL을 사용하여 항목 배치를 생성합니다.

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

import {
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
  BatchExecuteStatementCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
  const breakfastFoods = ["Eggs", "Bacon", "Sausage"];
  const command = new BatchExecuteStatementCommand({
    Statements: breakfastFoods.map((food) => ({
      Statement: `INSERT INTO BreakfastFoods value {'Name':?}`,
      Parameters: [food],
    })),
  });

  const response = await docClient.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

PartiQL을 사용하여 항목 배치를 가져옵니다.

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

import {
```

```
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
  BatchExecuteStatementCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new BatchExecuteStatementCommand({
    Statements: [
      {
        Statement: "SELECT * FROM PepperMeasurements WHERE Unit=?",
        Parameters: ["Teaspoons"],
        ConsistentRead: true,
      },
      {
        Statement: "SELECT * FROM PepperMeasurements WHERE Unit=?",
        Parameters: ["Grams"],
        ConsistentRead: true,
      },
    ],
  });

  const response = await docClient.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

PartiQL을 사용하여 항목 배치를 업데이트합니다.

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

import {
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
  BatchExecuteStatementCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
  const eggUpdates = [
```

```
    ["duck", "fried"],
    ["chicken", "omelette"],
  ];
  const command = new BatchExecuteStatementCommand({
    Statements: eggUpdates.map((change) => ({
      Statement: "UPDATE Eggs SET Style=? where Variety=?",
      Parameters: [change[1], change[0]],
    })),
  });

  const response = await docClient.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

PartiQL을 사용하여 항목 배치를 삭제합니다.

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

import {
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
  BatchExecuteStatementCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new BatchExecuteStatementCommand({
    Statements: [
      {
        Statement: "DELETE FROM Flavors where Name=?",
        Parameters: ["Grape"],
      },
      {
        Statement: "DELETE FROM Flavors where Name=?",
        Parameters: ["Strawberry"],
      },
    ],
  });

  const response = await docClient.send(command);
```

```
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 BatchExecuteStatement를 참조하세요.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public function getItemByPartiQLBatch(string $tableName, array $keys): Result
    {
        $statements = [];
        foreach ($keys as $key) {
            list($statement, $parameters) = $this-
>buildStatementAndParameters("SELECT", $tableName, $key['Item']);
            $statements[] = [
                'Statement' => "$statement",
                'Parameters' => $parameters,
            ];
        }

        return $this->dynamoDbClient->batchExecuteStatement([
            'Statements' => $statements,
        ]);
    }

    public function insertItemByPartiQLBatch(string $statement, array
 $parameters)
    {
        $this->dynamoDbClient->batchExecuteStatement([
            'Statements' => [
                [
```

```
                    'Statement' => "$statement",
                    'Parameters' => $parameters,
                ],
            ],
        ]);
    }

    public function updateItemByPartiQLBatch(string $statement, array
$parameters)
    {
        $this->dynamoDbClient->batchExecuteStatement([
            'Statements' => [
                [
                    'Statement' => "$statement",
                    'Parameters' => $parameters,
                ],
            ],
        ]);
    }

    public function deleteItemByPartiQLBatch(string $statement, array
$parameters)
    {
        $this->dynamoDbClient->batchExecuteStatement([
            'Statements' => [
                [
                    'Statement' => "$statement",
                    'Parameters' => $parameters,
                ],
            ],
        ]);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 BatchExecuteStatement를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class PartiQLBatchWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates a DynamoDB resource to run PartiQL statements.
    """

    def __init__(self, dyn_resource):
        """
        :param dyn_resource: A Boto3 DynamoDB resource.
        """
        self.dyn_resource = dyn_resource


    def run_partiql(self, statements, param_list):
        """
        Runs a PartiQL statement. A Boto3 resource is used even though
        `execute_statement` is called on the underlying `client` object because
 the
        resource transforms input and output from plain old Python objects
 (POPOs) to
        the DynamoDB format. If you create the client directly, you must do these
        transforms yourself.

        :param statements: The batch of PartiQL statements.
        :param param_list: The batch of PartiQL parameters that are associated
 with
                           each statement. This list must be in the same order as
 the
                           statements.
        :return: The responses returned from running the statements, if any.
        """
        try:
            output = self.dyn_resource.meta.client.batch_execute_statement(
```

```
                Statements=[
                    {"Statement": statement, "Parameters": params}
                    for statement, params in zip(statements, param_list)
                ]
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't execute batch of PartiQL statements because the
 table "
                    "does not exist."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't execute batch of PartiQL statements. Here's why:
 %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
        else:
            return output
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 BatchExecuteStatement를 참조하세요.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

PartiQL을 사용하여 항목 배치를 읽습니다.

```
class DynamoDBPartiQLBatch
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource, :table
```

```
  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @dynamodb = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table = @dynamodb.table(table_name)
  end

  # Selects a batch of items from a table using PartiQL
  #
  # @param batch_titles [Array] Collection of movie titles
  # @return [Aws::DynamoDB::Types::BatchExecuteStatementOutput]
  def batch_execute_select(batch_titles)
    request_items = batch_titles.map do |title, year|
      {
        statement: "SELECT * FROM \"#{@table.name}\" WHERE title=? and year=?",
        parameters: [title, year]
      }
    end
    @dynamodb.client.batch_execute_statement({ statements: request_items })
  end
```

PartiQL을 사용하여 항목 배치를 삭제합니다.

```
class DynamoDBPartiQLBatch
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource, :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @dynamodb = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table = @dynamodb.table(table_name)
  end

  # Deletes a batch of items from a table using PartiQL
  #
  # @param batch_titles [Array] Collection of movie titles
  # @return [Aws::DynamoDB::Types::BatchExecuteStatementOutput]
  def batch_execute_write(batch_titles)
    request_items = batch_titles.map do |title, year|
      {
        statement: "DELETE FROM \"#{@table.name}\" WHERE title=? and year=?",
        parameters: [title, year]
      }
```

```
    end
    @dynamodb.client.batch_execute_statement({ statements: request_items })
  end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 BatchExecuteStatement를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **BatchGetItem** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 BatchGetItem의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using Amazon.DynamoDBv2;
using Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model;

namespace LowLevelBatchGet
{
    public class LowLevelBatchGet
    {
        private static readonly string _table1Name = "Forum";
        private static readonly string _table2Name = "Thread";

        public static async void
 RetrieveMultipleItemsBatchGet(AmazonDynamoDBClient client)
        {
            var request = new BatchGetItemRequest
            {
                RequestItems = new Dictionary<string, KeysAndAttributes>()
            {
                { _table1Name,
                  new KeysAndAttributes
```

```
                    {
                        Keys = new List<Dictionary<string, AttributeValue> >()
                        {
                            new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>()
                            {
                                { "Name", new AttributeValue {
                              S = "Amazon DynamoDB"
                          } }
                            },
                            new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>()
                            {
                                { "Name", new AttributeValue {
                              S = "Amazon S3"
                          } }
                            }
                        }
                    }},
                {
                    _table2Name,
                    new KeysAndAttributes
                    {
                        Keys = new List<Dictionary<string, AttributeValue> >()
                        {
                            new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>()
                            {
                                { "ForumName", new AttributeValue {
                                      S = "Amazon DynamoDB"
                                    } },
                                { "Subject", new AttributeValue {
                                      S = "DynamoDB Thread 1"
                                    } }
                            },
                            new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>()
                            {
                                { "ForumName", new AttributeValue {
                                      S = "Amazon DynamoDB"
                                    } },
                                { "Subject", new AttributeValue {
                                      S = "DynamoDB Thread 2"
                                    } }
                            },
                            new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>()
                            {
                                { "ForumName", new AttributeValue {
```

```
                                    S = "Amazon S3"
                                } },
                            { "Subject", new AttributeValue {
                                    S = "S3 Thread 1"
                                } }
                        }
                    }
                }
            }
        }
        };

        BatchGetItemResponse response;
        do
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Making request");
            response = await client.BatchGetItemAsync(request);

            // Check the response.
            var responses = response.Responses; // Attribute list in the
response.

            foreach (var tableResponse in responses)
            {
                var tableResults = tableResponse.Value;
                Console.WriteLine("Items retrieved from table {0}",
tableResponse.Key);
                foreach (var item1 in tableResults)
                {
                    PrintItem(item1);
                }
            }

            // Any unprocessed keys? could happen if you exceed
ProvisionedThroughput or some other error.
            Dictionary<string, KeysAndAttributes> unprocessedKeys =
response.UnprocessedKeys;
            foreach (var unprocessedTableKeys in unprocessedKeys)
            {
                // Print table name.
                Console.WriteLine(unprocessedTableKeys.Key);
                // Print unprocessed primary keys.
                foreach (var key in unprocessedTableKeys.Value.Keys)
                {
```

```
                        PrintItem(key);
                    }
                }

                request.RequestItems = unprocessedKeys;
            } while (response.UnprocessedKeys.Count > 0);
        }

        private static void PrintItem(Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>
 attributeList)
        {
            foreach (KeyValuePair<string, AttributeValue> kvp in attributeList)
            {
                string attributeName = kvp.Key;
                AttributeValue value = kvp.Value;

                Console.WriteLine(
                    attributeName + " " +
                    (value.S == null ? "" : "S=[" + value.S + "]") +
                    (value.N == null ? "" : "N=[" + value.N + "]") +
                    (value.SS == null ? "" : "SS=[" + string.Join(",",
 value.SS.ToArray()) + "]") +
                    (value.NS == null ? "" : "NS=[" + string.Join(",",
 value.NS.ToArray()) + "]")
                    );
            }

 Console.WriteLine("************************************************");
        }

        static void Main()
        {
            var client = new AmazonDynamoDBClient();

            RetrieveMultipleItemsBatchGet(client);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 BatchGetItem을 참조하세요.

Bash

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###########################################################################
# function dynamodb_batch_get_item
#
# This function gets a batch of items from a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -i item  -- Path to json file containing the keys of the items to get.
#
#  Returns:
#       The items as json output.
#  And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##########################################################################
function dynamodb_batch_get_item() {
  local item response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  ######################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ######################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_batch_get_item"
    echo "Get a batch of items from a DynamoDB table."
    echo " -i item  -- Path to json file containing the keys of the items to
 get."
    echo ""
  }

  while getopts "i:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      i) item="${OPTARG}" ;;
```

```
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$item" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an item with the -i parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws dynamodb batch-get-item \
    --request-items file://"$item")
  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports batch-get-item operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

이 예제에 사용된 유틸리티 함수

```
##############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
##############################################################################
function errecho() {
```

```
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/topic/return-codes.html#cli-aws-
help-return-codes.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
###############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 BatchGetItem을 참조하세요.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Batch get items from different Amazon DynamoDB tables.
/*!
  \sa batchGetItem()
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::batchGetItem(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchGetItemRequest request;

    // Table1: Forum.
    Aws::String table1Name = "Forum";
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeysAndAttributes table1KeysAndAttributes;

    // Table1: Projection expression.
    table1KeysAndAttributes.SetProjectionExpression("#n, Category, Messages,
 #v");

    // Table1: Expression attribute names.
    Aws::Http::HeaderValueCollection headerValueCollection;
    headerValueCollection.emplace("#n", "Name");
    headerValueCollection.emplace("#v", "Views");
    table1KeysAndAttributes.SetExpressionAttributeNames(headerValueCollection);

    // Table1: Set key name, type, and value to search.
    std::vector<Aws::String> nameValues = {"Amazon DynamoDB", "Amazon S3"};
    for (const Aws::String &name: nameValues) {
        Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> keys;
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue key;
        key.SetS(name);
```

```
        keys.emplace("Name", key);
        table1KeysAndAttributes.AddKeys(keys);
    }

    Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeysAndAttributes> requestItems;
    requestItems.emplace(table1Name, table1KeysAndAttributes);

    // Table2: ProductCatalog.
    Aws::String table2Name = "ProductCatalog";
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeysAndAttributes table2KeysAndAttributes;
    table2KeysAndAttributes.SetProjectionExpression("Title, Price, Color");

    // Table2: Set key name, type, and value to search.
    std::vector<Aws::String> idValues = {"102", "103", "201"};
    for (const Aws::String &id: idValues) {
        Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> keys;
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue key;
        key.SetN(id);
        keys.emplace("Id", key);
        table2KeysAndAttributes.AddKeys(keys);
    }

    requestItems.emplace(table2Name, table2KeysAndAttributes);

    bool result = true;
    do {  // Use a do loop to handle pagination.
        request.SetRequestItems(requestItems);
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchGetItemOutcome &outcome =
dynamoClient.BatchGetItem(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            for (const auto &responsesMapEntry:
outcome.GetResult().GetResponses()) {
                Aws::String tableName = responsesMapEntry.first;
                const Aws::Vector<Aws::Map<Aws::String,
Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>> &tableResults = responsesMapEntry.second;
                std::cout << "Retrieved " << tableResults.size()
                          << " responses for table '" << tableName << "'.\n"
                          << std::endl;
                if (tableName == "Forum") {

                    std::cout << "Name | Category | Message | Views" <<
std::endl;
```

```
                    for (const Aws::Map<Aws::String,
 Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> &item: tableResults) {
                        std::cout << item.at("Name").GetS() << " | ";
                        std::cout << item.at("Category").GetS() << " | ";
                        std::cout << (item.count("Message") == 0 ? "" : item.at(
                                "Messages").GetN()) << " | ";
                        std::cout << (item.count("Views") == 0 ? "" : item.at(
                                "Views").GetN()) << std::endl;
                    }
                }
                else {
                    std::cout << "Title | Price | Color" << std::endl;
                    for (const Aws::Map<Aws::String,
 Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> &item: tableResults) {
                        std::cout << item.at("Title").GetS() << " | ";
                        std::cout << (item.count("Price") == 0 ? "" : item.at(
                                "Price").GetN());
                        if (item.count("Color")) {
                            std::cout << " | ";
                            for (const
 std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> &listItem: item.at(
                                    "Color").GetL())
                                std::cout << listItem->GetS() << " ";
                        }
                        std::cout << std::endl;
                    }
                }
                std::cout << std::endl;
            }

            // If necessary, repeat request for remaining items.
            requestItems = outcome.GetResult().GetUnprocessedKeys();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Batch get item failed: " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            result = false;
            break;
        }
    } while (!requestItems.empty());

    return result;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 BatchGetItem을 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

테이블에서 여러 항목을 검색하는 방법

다음 `batch-get-items` 예시에서는 `GetItem` 요청 3개의 배치를 사용하여 `MusicCollection` 테이블에서 여러 항목을 읽고 작업에 사용된 읽기 용량 단위 수를 요청합니다. 이 명령은 `AlbumTitle` 속성만 반환합니다.

```
aws dynamodb batch-get-item \
    --request-items file://request-items.json \
    --return-consumed-capacity TOTAL
```

`request-items.json`의 콘텐츠:

```
{
    "MusicCollection": {
        "Keys": [
            {
                "Artist": {"S": "No One You Know"},
                "SongTitle": {"S": "Call Me Today"}
            },
            {
                "Artist": {"S": "Acme Band"},
                "SongTitle": {"S": "Happy Day"}
            },
            {
                "Artist": {"S": "No One You Know"},
                "SongTitle": {"S": "Scared of My Shadow"}
            }
        ],
        "ProjectionExpression":"AlbumTitle"
    }
}
```

출력:

```
{
    "Responses": {
        "MusicCollection": [
            {
                "AlbumTitle": {
                    "S": "Somewhat Famous"
                }
            },
            {
                "AlbumTitle": {
                    "S": "Blue Sky Blues"
                }
            },
            {
                "AlbumTitle": {
                    "S": "Louder Than Ever"
                }
            }
        ]
    },
    "UnprocessedKeys": {},
    "ConsumedCapacity": [
        {
            "TableName": "MusicCollection",
            "CapacityUnits": 1.5
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon DynamoDB 개발자 안내서의 배치 작업을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 BatchGetItem을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

서비스 클라이언트를 사용하여 배치 항목을 가져오는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.BatchGetItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.BatchGetItemResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.KeysAndAttributes;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;

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

                Usage:
                    <tableName>

                Where:
                    tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table (for example, Music).\s
                """;

        String tableName = "Music";
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient = DynamoDbClient.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        getBatchItems(dynamoDbClient, tableName);
    }

    public static void getBatchItems(DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String
 tableName) {
        // Define the primary key values for the items you want to retrieve.
```

```
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key1 = new HashMap<>();
        key1.put("Artist", AttributeValue.builder().s("Artist1").build());

        Map<String, AttributeValue> key2 = new HashMap<>();
        key2.put("Artist", AttributeValue.builder().s("Artist2").build());

        // Construct the batchGetItem request.
        Map<String, KeysAndAttributes> requestItems = new HashMap<>();
        requestItems.put(tableName, KeysAndAttributes.builder()
            .keys(List.of(key1, key2))
            .projectionExpression("Artist, SongTitle")
            .build());

        BatchGetItemRequest batchGetItemRequest = BatchGetItemRequest.builder()
            .requestItems(requestItems)
            .build();

        // Make the batchGetItem request.
        BatchGetItemResponse batchGetItemResponse =
 dynamoDbClient.batchGetItem(batchGetItemRequest);

        // Extract and print the retrieved items.
        Map<String, List<Map<String, AttributeValue>>> responses =
 batchGetItemResponse.responses();
        if (responses.containsKey(tableName)) {
            List<Map<String, AttributeValue>> musicItems =
 responses.get(tableName);
            for (Map<String, AttributeValue> item : musicItems) {
                System.out.println("Artist: " + item.get("Artist").s() +
                    ", SongTitle: " + item.get("SongTitle").s());
            }
        } else {
            System.out.println("No items retrieved.");
        }
    }
}
```

서비스 클라이언트와 페이지네이터를 사용하여 배치 항목을 가져오는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.BatchGetItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.KeysAndAttributes;
import java.util.Collections;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;

public class BatchGetItemsPaginator {

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

                Usage:
                    <tableName>

                Where:
                    tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table (for example, Music).\s
                """;

        String tableName = "Music";
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient = DynamoDbClient.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        getBatchItemsPaginator(dynamoDbClient, tableName) ;
    }

    public static void getBatchItemsPaginator(DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
 String tableName) {
        // Define the primary key values for the items you want to retrieve.
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key1 = new HashMap<>();
        key1.put("Artist", AttributeValue.builder().s("Artist1").build());

        Map<String, AttributeValue> key2 = new HashMap<>();
        key2.put("Artist", AttributeValue.builder().s("Artist2").build());

        // Construct the batchGetItem request.
        Map<String, KeysAndAttributes> requestItems = new HashMap<>();
        requestItems.put(tableName, KeysAndAttributes.builder()
            .keys(List.of(key1, key2))
            .projectionExpression("Artist, SongTitle")
            .build());
```

```
        BatchGetItemRequest batchGetItemRequest = BatchGetItemRequest.builder()
            .requestItems(requestItems)
            .build();

        // Use batchGetItemPaginator for paginated requests.
        dynamoDbClient.batchGetItemPaginator(batchGetItemRequest).stream()
            .flatMap(response -> response.responses().getOrDefault(tableName,
 Collections.emptyList()).stream())
            .forEach(item -> {
                System.out.println("Artist: " + item.get("Artist").s() +
                    ", SongTitle: " + item.get("SongTitle").s());
            });
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 BatchGetItem을 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이 예제에서는 문서 클라이언트를 사용하여 DynamoDB의 항목 작업을 단순화합니다. API에 대한 세부 정보는 BatchGet을 참조하세요.

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import { BatchGetCommand, DynamoDBDocumentClient } from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new BatchGetCommand({
    // Each key in this object is the name of a table. This example refers
    // to a Books table.
    RequestItems: {
```

```
      Books: {
        // Each entry in Keys is an object that specifies a primary key.
        Keys: [
          {
            Title: "How to AWS",
          },
          {
            Title: "DynamoDB for DBAs",
          },
        ],
        // Only return the "Title" and "PageCount" attributes.
        ProjectionExpression: "Title, PageCount",
      },
    },
  });

  const response = await docClient.send(command);
  console.log(response.Responses.Books);
  return response;
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 BatchGetItem을 참조하세요.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create DynamoDB service object
var ddb = new AWS.DynamoDB({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });

var params = {
```

```
  RequestItems: {
    TABLE_NAME: {
      Keys: [
        { KEY_NAME: { N: "KEY_VALUE_1" } },
        { KEY_NAME: { N: "KEY_VALUE_2" } },
        { KEY_NAME: { N: "KEY_VALUE_3" } },
      ],
      ProjectionExpression: "KEY_NAME, ATTRIBUTE",
    },
  },
};

ddb.batchGetItem(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    data.Responses.TABLE_NAME.forEach(function (element, index, array) {
      console.log(element);
    });
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 BatchGetItem을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예 1: DynamoDB 테이블 'Music' 및 'Songs'에서 노래 제목이 'Somewhere Down The Road'인 항목을 가져옵니다.

```
$key = @{
    SongTitle = 'Somewhere Down The Road'
    Artist = 'No One You Know'
} | ConvertTo-DDBItem

$keysAndAttributes = New-Object Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.KeysAndAttributes
$list = New-Object
 'System.Collections.Generic.List[System.Collections.Generic.Dictionary[String,
 Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.AttributeValue]]'
```

```
$list.Add($key)
$keysAndAttributes.Keys = $list

$requestItem = @{
    'Music' = [Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.KeysAndAttributes]$keysAndAttributes
    'Songs' = [Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.KeysAndAttributes]$keysAndAttributes
}

$batchItems = Get-DDBBatchItem -RequestItem $requestItem
$batchItems.GetEnumerator() | ForEach-Object {$PSItem.Value} | ConvertFrom-
DDBItem
```

출력:

```
Name                           Value
----                           -----
Artist                         No One You Know
SongTitle                      Somewhere Down The Road
AlbumTitle                     Somewhat Famous
CriticRating                   10
Genre                          Country
Price                          1.94
Artist                         No One You Know
SongTitle                      Somewhere Down The Road
AlbumTitle                     Somewhat Famous
CriticRating                   10
Genre                          Country
Price                          1.94
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 BatchGetItem을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예 1: DynamoDB 테이블 'Music' 및 'Songs'에서 노래 제목이 'Somewhere Down The Road'인 항목을 가져옵니다.

```
$key = @{
    SongTitle = 'Somewhere Down The Road'
    Artist = 'No One You Know'
} | ConvertTo-DDBItem

$keysAndAttributes = New-Object Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.KeysAndAttributes
```

```
$list = New-Object
 'System.Collections.Generic.List[System.Collections.Generic.Dictionary[String,
 Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.AttributeValue]]'
$list.Add($key)
$keysAndAttributes.Keys = $list

$requestItem = @{
    'Music' = [Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.KeysAndAttributes]$keysAndAttributes
    'Songs' = [Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.KeysAndAttributes]$keysAndAttributes
}

$batchItems = Get-DDBBatchItem -RequestItem $requestItem
$batchItems.GetEnumerator() | ForEach-Object {$PSItem.Value} | ConvertFrom-
DDBItem
```

출력:

```
Name                           Value
----                           -----
Artist                         No One You Know
SongTitle                      Somewhere Down The Road
AlbumTitle                     Somewhat Famous
CriticRating                   10
Genre                          Country
Price                          1.94
Artist                         No One You Know
SongTitle                      Somewhere Down The Road
AlbumTitle                     Somewhat Famous
CriticRating                   10
Genre                          Country
Price                          1.94
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 BatchGetItem을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import decimal
import json
import logging
import os
import pprint
import time
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")

MAX_GET_SIZE = 100  # Amazon DynamoDB rejects a get batch larger than 100 items.


def do_batch_get(batch_keys):
    """
    Gets a batch of items from Amazon DynamoDB. Batches can contain keys from
    more than one table.

    When Amazon DynamoDB cannot process all items in a batch, a set of
 unprocessed
    keys is returned. This function uses an exponential backoff algorithm to
 retry
    getting the unprocessed keys until all are retrieved or the specified
    number of tries is reached.

    :param batch_keys: The set of keys to retrieve. A batch can contain at most
 100
                       keys. Otherwise, Amazon DynamoDB returns an error.
    :return: The dictionary of retrieved items grouped under their respective
             table names.
```

```
    """
    tries = 0
    max_tries = 5
    sleepy_time = 1  # Start with 1 second of sleep, then exponentially increase.
    retrieved = {key: [] for key in batch_keys}
    while tries < max_tries:
        response = dynamodb.batch_get_item(RequestItems=batch_keys)
        # Collect any retrieved items and retry unprocessed keys.
        for key in response.get("Responses", []):
            retrieved[key] += response["Responses"][key]
        unprocessed = response["UnprocessedKeys"]
        if len(unprocessed) > 0:
            batch_keys = unprocessed
            unprocessed_count = sum(
                [len(batch_key["Keys"]) for batch_key in batch_keys.values()]
            )
            logger.info(
                "%s unprocessed keys returned. Sleep, then retry.",
unprocessed_count
            )
            tries += 1
            if tries < max_tries:
                logger.info("Sleeping for %s seconds.", sleepy_time)
                time.sleep(sleepy_time)
                sleepy_time = min(sleepy_time * 2, 32)
        else:
            break

    return retrieved
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 BatchGetItem를 참조하세요.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSDynamoDB


    /// Gets an array of `Movie` objects describing all the movies in the
    /// specified list. Any movies that aren't found in the list have no
    /// corresponding entry in the resulting array.
    ///
    /// - Parameters
    ///     - keys: An array of tuples, each of which specifies the title and
    ///       release year of a movie to fetch from the table.
    ///
    /// - Returns:
    ///     - An array of `Movie` objects describing each match found in the
    ///     table.
    ///
    /// - Throws:
    ///     - `MovieError.ClientUninitialized` if the DynamoDB client has not
    ///     been initialized.
    ///     - DynamoDB errors are thrown without change.
    func batchGet(keys: [(title: String, year: Int)]) async throws -> [Movie] {
        do {
            guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
                throw MovieError.ClientUninitialized
            }

            var movieList: [Movie] = []
            var keyItems: [[Swift.String: DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue]] =
 []

            // Convert the list of keys into the form used by DynamoDB.

            for key in keys {
```

```
                let item: [Swift.String: DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue] = [
                    "title": .s(key.title),
                    "year": .n(String(key.year))
                ]
                keyItems.append(item)
            }

            // Create the input record for `batchGetItem()`. The list of
requested
            // items is in the `requestItems` property. This array contains one
            // entry for each table from which items are to be fetched. In this
            // example, there's only one table containing the movie data.
            //
            // If we wanted this program to also support searching for matches
            // in a table of book data, we could add a second `requestItem`
            // mapping the name of the book table to the list of items we want to
            // find in it.
            let input = BatchGetItemInput(
                requestItems: [
                    self.tableName: .init(
                        consistentRead: true,
                        keys: keyItems
                    )
                ]
            )

            // Fetch the matching movies from the table.

            let output = try await client.batchGetItem(input: input)

            // Get the set of responses. If there aren't any, return the empty
            // movie list.

            guard let responses = output.responses else {
                return movieList
            }

            // Get the list of matching items for the table with the name
            // `tableName`.

            guard let responseList = responses[self.tableName] else {
                return movieList
            }
```

```
            // Create `Movie` items for each of the matching movies in the table
            // and add them to the `MovieList` array.

            for response in responseList {
                try movieList.append(Movie(withItem: response))
            }

            return movieList
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: batchGet", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 BatchGetItem을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **BatchWriteItem** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 BatchWriteItem의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

영화 테이블에 항목 배치를 씁니다.

```
/// <summary>
/// Loads the contents of a JSON file into a list of movies to be
```

```
    /// added to the DynamoDB table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="movieFileName">The name of the JSON file.</param>
    /// <returns>A generic list of movie objects.</returns>
    public List<Movie> ImportMovies(string movieFileName)
    {
        var moviesList = new List<Movie>();
        if (!File.Exists(movieFileName))
        {
            return moviesList;
        }

        using var sr = new StreamReader(movieFileName);
        string json = sr.ReadToEnd();
        var allMovies = JsonSerializer.Deserialize<List<Movie>>(
            json,
            new JsonSerializerOptions
            {
                PropertyNameCaseInsensitive = true
            });

        // Now return the first 250 entries.
        if (allMovies != null && allMovies.Any())
        {
            moviesList = allMovies.GetRange(0, 250);
        }
        return moviesList;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Writes 250 items to the movie table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="movieFileName">A string containing the full path to
    /// the JSON file containing movie data.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to write items to.</param>
    /// <returns>A long integer value representing the number of movies
    /// imported from the JSON file.</returns>
    public async Task<long> BatchWriteItemsAsync(
        string movieFileName, string tableName)
    {
        try
        {
            var movies = ImportMovies(movieFileName);
            if (!movies.Any())
```

```
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Couldn't find the JSON file with movie
data.");
                return 0;
            }

            var context = new DynamoDBContextBuilder()
                // Optional call to provide a specific instance of
IAmazonDynamoDB
                .WithDynamoDBClient(() => _amazonDynamoDB)
                .Build();

            var movieBatch = context.CreateBatchWrite<Movie>(
                new BatchWriteConfig()
                {
                    OverrideTableName = tableName
                });
            movieBatch.AddPutItems(movies);

            Console.WriteLine("Adding imported movies to the table.");
            await movieBatch.ExecuteAsync();

            return movies.Count;
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table was not found during batch write operation.
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
        catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An Amazon DynamoDB error occurred during batch
write operation. {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred during batch write operation.
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 BatchWriteItem을 참조하세요.

Bash

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
# function dynamodb_batch_write_item
#
# This function writes a batch of items into a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -i item  -- Path to json file containing the items to write.
#
#  Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
################################################################################
function dynamodb_batch_write_item() {
  local item response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  ########################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ########################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_batch_write_item"
    echo "Write a batch of items into a DynamoDB table."
    echo " -i item  -- Path to json file containing the items to write."
    echo ""
  }
  while getopts "i:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      i) item="${OPTARG}" ;;
```

```
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$item" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an item with the -i parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    table_name:   $table_name"
  iecho "    item:   $item"
  iecho ""

  response=$(aws dynamodb batch-write-item \
    --request-items file://"$item")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports batch-write-item operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  return 0
}
```

이 예제에 사용된 유틸리티 함수

```
###############################################################################
# function iecho
```

```
#
# This function enables the script to display the specified text only if
# the global variable $VERBOSE is set to true.
##############################################################################
function iecho() {
  if [[ $VERBOSE == true ]]; then
    echo "$@"
  fi
}

##############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
##############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

##############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/topic/return-codes.html#cli-aws-
help-return-codes.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
##############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
```

```
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 BatchWriteItem을 참조하세요.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Batch write items from a JSON file.
/*!
  \sa batchWriteItem()
  \param jsonFilePath: JSON file path.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */

/*
 * The input for this routine is a JSON file that you can download from the
 following URL:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/
SampleData.html.
 *
 * The JSON data uses the BatchWriteItem API request syntax. The JSON strings are
 * converted to AttributeValue objects. These AttributeValue objects will then
 generate
```

```
 * JSON strings when constructing the BatchWriteItem request, essentially
 outputting
 * their input.
 *
 * This is perhaps an artificial example, but it demonstrates the APIs.
 */

bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::batchWriteItem(const Aws::String &jsonFilePath,
                                      const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    std::ifstream fileStream(jsonFilePath);

    if (!fileStream) {
        std::cerr << "Error: could not open file '" << jsonFilePath << "'."
                  << std::endl;
    }

    std::stringstream stringStream;
    stringStream << fileStream.rdbuf();
    Aws::Utils::Json::JsonValue jsonValue(stringStream);

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchWriteItemRequest batchWriteItemRequest;
    Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView> level1Map =
 jsonValue.View().GetAllObjects();
    for (const auto &level1Entry: level1Map) {
        const Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView &entriesView = level1Entry.second;
        const Aws::String &tableName = level1Entry.first;
        // The JSON entries at this level are as follows:
        //  key - table name
        //  value - list of request objects
        if (!entriesView.IsListType()) {
            std::cerr << "Error: JSON file entry '"
                      << tableName << "' is not a list." << std::endl;
            continue;
        }

        Aws::Utils::Array<Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView> entries =
 entriesView.AsArray();

        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::WriteRequest> writeRequests;
        if (AwsDoc::DynamoDB::addWriteRequests(tableName, entries,
                                               writeRequests)) {
            batchWriteItemRequest.AddRequestItems(tableName, writeRequests);
        }
```

```
    }

    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchWriteItemOutcome outcome =
 dynamoClient.BatchWriteItem(
            batchWriteItemRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "DynamoDB::BatchWriteItem was successful." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error with DynamoDB::BatchWriteItem. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Convert requests in JSON format to a vector of WriteRequest objects.
/*!
  \sa addWriteRequests()
  \param tableName: Name of the table for the write operations.
  \param requestsJson: Request data in JSON format.
  \param writeRequests: Vector to receive the WriteRequest objects.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::addWriteRequests(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                        const
 Aws::Utils::Array<Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView> &requestsJson,

 Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::WriteRequest> &writeRequests) {
    for (size_t i = 0; i < requestsJson.GetLength(); ++i) {
        const Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView &requestsEntry = requestsJson[i];
        if (!requestsEntry.IsObject()) {
            std::cerr << "Error: incorrect requestsEntry type "
                      << requestsEntry.WriteReadable() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

        Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView> requestsMap =
 requestsEntry.GetAllObjects();
```

```
        for (const auto &request: requestsMap) {
            const Aws::String &requestType = request.first;
            const Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView &requestJsonView = request.second;

            if (requestType == "PutRequest") {
                if (!requestJsonView.ValueExists("Item")) {
                    std::cerr << "Error: item key missing for requests "
                              << requestJsonView.WriteReadable() << std::endl;
                    return false;
                }
                Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>
 attributes;
                if (!getAttributeObjectsMap(requestJsonView.GetObject("Item"),
                                            attributes)) {
                    std::cerr << "Error getting attributes "
                              << requestJsonView.WriteReadable() << std::endl;
                    return false;
                }

                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::PutRequest putRequest;
                putRequest.SetItem(attributes);
                writeRequests.push_back(
                        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::WriteRequest().WithPutRequest(
                                putRequest));
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error: unimplemented request type '" << requestType
                          << "'." << std::endl;
            }
        }
    }

    return true;
}

//! Generate a map of AttributeValue objects from JSON records.
/*!
  \sa getAttributeObjectsMap()
  \param jsonView: JSONView of attribute records.
  \param writeRequests: Map to receive the AttributeValue objects.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool
```

```
AwsDoc::DynamoDB::getAttributeObjectsMap(const Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView
 &jsonView,
                                          Aws::Map<Aws::String,
 Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> &attributes) {
    Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView> objectsMap =
 jsonView.GetAllObjects();
    for (const auto &entry: objectsMap) {
        const Aws::String &attributeKey = entry.first;
        const Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView &attributeJsonView = entry.second;

        if (!attributeJsonView.IsObject()) {
            std::cerr << "Error: attribute not an object "
                      << attributeJsonView.WriteReadable() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

        attributes.emplace(attributeKey,

 Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue(attributeJsonView));
    }

    return true;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 BatchWriteItem을 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

테이블에 여러 항목을 추가하는 방법

다음 `batch-write-item` 예시에서는 `PutItem` 요청 3개의 배치를 사용하여 `MusicCollection` 테이블에 새 항목 3개를 추가합니다. 또한 작업에 사용된 쓰기 용량 단위 수와 작업에서 수정된 모든 항목 모음에 대한 정보도 요청합니다.

```
aws dynamodb batch-write-item \
    --request-items file://request-items.json \
    --return-consumed-capacity INDEXES \
    --return-item-collection-metrics SIZE
```

`request-items.json`의 콘텐츠:

```
{
    "MusicCollection": [
        {
            "PutRequest": {
                "Item": {
                    "Artist": {"S": "No One You Know"},
                    "SongTitle": {"S": "Call Me Today"},
                    "AlbumTitle": {"S": "Somewhat Famous"}
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "PutRequest": {
                "Item": {
                    "Artist": {"S": "Acme Band"},
                    "SongTitle": {"S": "Happy Day"},
                    "AlbumTitle": {"S": "Songs About Life"}
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "PutRequest": {
                "Item": {
                    "Artist": {"S": "No One You Know"},
                    "SongTitle": {"S": "Scared of My Shadow"},
                    "AlbumTitle": {"S": "Blue Sky Blues"}
                }
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

출력:

```
{
    "UnprocessedItems": {},
    "ItemCollectionMetrics": {
        "MusicCollection": [
            {
                "ItemCollectionKey": {
                    "Artist": {
```

```
                        "S": "No One You Know"
                    }
                },
                "SizeEstimateRangeGB": [
                    0.0,
                    1.0
                ]
            },
            {
                "ItemCollectionKey": {
                    "Artist": {
                        "S": "Acme Band"
                    }
                },
                "SizeEstimateRangeGB": [
                    0.0,
                    1.0
                ]
            }
        ]
    },
    "ConsumedCapacity": [
        {
            "TableName": "MusicCollection",
            "CapacityUnits": 6.0,
            "Table": {
                "CapacityUnits": 3.0
            },
            "LocalSecondaryIndexes": {
                "AlbumTitleIndex": {
                    "CapacityUnits": 3.0
                }
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon DynamoDB 개발자 안내서의 배치 작업을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 BatchWriteItem을 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/expression"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// TableBasics encapsulates the Amazon DynamoDB service actions used in the
 examples.
// It contains a DynamoDB service client that is used to act on the specified
 table.
type TableBasics struct {
 DynamoDbClient *dynamodb.Client
 TableName      string
}



// AddMovieBatch adds a slice of movies to the DynamoDB table. The function sends
// batches of 25 movies to DynamoDB until all movies are added or it reaches the
// specified maximum.
func (basics TableBasics) AddMovieBatch(ctx context.Context, movies []Movie,
 maxMovies int) (int, error) {
 var err error
 var item map[string]types.AttributeValue
```

```
 written := 0
 batchSize := 25 // DynamoDB allows a maximum batch size of 25 items.
 start := 0
 end := start + batchSize
 for start < maxMovies && start < len(movies) {
  var writeReqs []types.WriteRequest
  if end > len(movies) {
   end = len(movies)
  }
  for _, movie := range movies[start:end] {
   item, err = attributevalue.MarshalMap(movie)
   if err != nil {
    log.Printf("Couldn't marshal movie %v for batch writing. Here's why: %v\n",
 movie.Title, err)
   } else {
    writeReqs = append(
     writeReqs,
     types.WriteRequest{PutRequest: &types.PutRequest{Item: item}},
    )
   }
  }
  _, err = basics.DynamoDbClient.BatchWriteItem(ctx,
 &dynamodb.BatchWriteItemInput{
   RequestItems: map[string][]types.WriteRequest{basics.TableName: writeReqs}})
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't add a batch of movies to %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 basics.TableName, err)
  } else {
   written += len(writeReqs)
  }
  start = end
  end += batchSize
 }

 return written, err
}
```

이 예시에서 사용되는 Movie 구조체를 정의합니다.

```
import (
```

```
 "archive/zip"
 "bytes"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "io"
 "log"
 "net/http"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// Movie encapsulates data about a movie. Title and Year are the composite
 primary key
// of the movie in Amazon DynamoDB. Title is the sort key, Year is the partition
 key,
// and Info is additional data.
type Movie struct {
 Title string                `dynamodbav:"title"`
 Year  int                   `dynamodbav:"year"`
 Info  map[string]interface{} `dynamodbav:"info"`
}

// GetKey returns the composite primary key of the movie in a format that can be
// sent to DynamoDB.
func (movie Movie) GetKey() map[string]types.AttributeValue {
 title, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Title)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 year, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Year)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 return map[string]types.AttributeValue{"title": title, "year": year}
}

// String returns the title, year, rating, and plot of a movie, formatted for the
 example.
func (movie Movie) String() string {
 return fmt.Sprintf("%v\n\tReleased: %v\n\tRating: %v\n\tPlot: %v\n",
  movie.Title, movie.Year, movie.Info["rating"], movie.Info["plot"])
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 BatchWriteItem을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

서비스 클라이언트를 사용하여 테이블에 많은 항목을 삽입합니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.BatchWriteItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.BatchWriteItemResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.PutRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.WriteRequest;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;

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

```
                Usage:
                    <tableName>

                Where:
                    tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table (for example, Music).\s
                """;

        String tableName = "Music";
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient = DynamoDbClient.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        addBatchItems(dynamoDbClient, tableName);
    }

    public static void addBatchItems(DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String
 tableName) {
        // Specify the updates you want to perform.
        List<WriteRequest> writeRequests = new ArrayList<>();

        // Set item 1.
        Map<String, AttributeValue> item1Attributes = new HashMap<>();
        item1Attributes.put("Artist",
 AttributeValue.builder().s("Artist1").build());
        item1Attributes.put("Rating", AttributeValue.builder().s("5").build());
        item1Attributes.put("Comments", AttributeValue.builder().s("Great
 song!").build());
        item1Attributes.put("SongTitle",
 AttributeValue.builder().s("SongTitle1").build());

 writeRequests.add(WriteRequest.builder().putRequest(PutRequest.builder().item(item1Attri

        // Set item 2.
        Map<String, AttributeValue> item2Attributes = new HashMap<>();
        item2Attributes.put("Artist",
 AttributeValue.builder().s("Artist2").build());
        item2Attributes.put("Rating", AttributeValue.builder().s("4").build());
        item2Attributes.put("Comments", AttributeValue.builder().s("Nice
 melody.").build());
        item2Attributes.put("SongTitle",
 AttributeValue.builder().s("SongTitle2").build());

 writeRequests.add(WriteRequest.builder().putRequest(PutRequest.builder().item(item2Attri
```

```
        try {
            // Create the BatchWriteItemRequest.
            BatchWriteItemRequest batchWriteItemRequest =
 BatchWriteItemRequest.builder()
                .requestItems(Map.of(tableName, writeRequests))
                .build();

            // Execute the BatchWriteItem operation.
            BatchWriteItemResponse batchWriteItemResponse =
 dynamoDbClient.batchWriteItem(batchWriteItemRequest);

            // Process the response.
            System.out.println("Batch write successful: " +
 batchWriteItemResponse);

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

향상된 클라이언트를 사용하여 테이블에 많은 항목을 삽입합니다.

```
import com.example.dynamodb.Customer;
import com.example.dynamodb.Music;
import software.amazon.awssdk.enhanced.dynamodb.DynamoDbEnhancedClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.enhanced.dynamodb.DynamoDbTable;
import software.amazon.awssdk.enhanced.dynamodb.Key;
import software.amazon.awssdk.enhanced.dynamodb.TableSchema;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.enhanced.dynamodb.model.BatchWriteItemEnhancedRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.enhanced.dynamodb.model.WriteBatch;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import java.time.Instant;
import java.time.LocalDate;
import java.time.LocalDateTime;
import java.time.ZoneOffset;
```

```
/*
 * Before running this code example, create an Amazon DynamoDB table named
 Customer with these columns:
 *   - id - the id of the record that is the key
 *   - custName - the customer name
 *   - email - the email value
 *   - registrationDate - an instant value when the item was added to the table
 *
 * Also, ensure that you have set up your development environment, including your
 credentials.
 *
 * For information, see this documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class EnhancedBatchWriteItems {
        public static void main(String[] args) {
                Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
                DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                                .region(region)
                                .build();
                DynamoDbEnhancedClient enhancedClient =
 DynamoDbEnhancedClient.builder()
                                .dynamoDbClient(ddb)
                                .build();
                putBatchRecords(enhancedClient);
                ddb.close();
        }

        public static void putBatchRecords(DynamoDbEnhancedClient enhancedClient)
 {
                try {
                        DynamoDbTable<Customer> customerMappedTable =
 enhancedClient.table("Customer",
                                        TableSchema.fromBean(Customer.class));
                        DynamoDbTable<Music> musicMappedTable =
 enhancedClient.table("Music",
                                        TableSchema.fromBean(Music.class));
                        LocalDate localDate = LocalDate.parse("2020-04-07");
                        LocalDateTime localDateTime = localDate.atStartOfDay();
                        Instant instant =
 localDateTime.toInstant(ZoneOffset.UTC);
```

```
                        Customer record2 = new Customer();
                        record2.setCustName("Fred Pink");
                        record2.setId("id110");
                        record2.setEmail("fredp@noserver.com");
                        record2.setRegistrationDate(instant);

                        Customer record3 = new Customer();
                        record3.setCustName("Susan Pink");
                        record3.setId("id120");
                        record3.setEmail("spink@noserver.com");
                        record3.setRegistrationDate(instant);

                        Customer record4 = new Customer();
                        record4.setCustName("Jerry orange");
                        record4.setId("id101");
                        record4.setEmail("jorange@noserver.com");
                        record4.setRegistrationDate(instant);

                        BatchWriteItemEnhancedRequest
batchWriteItemEnhancedRequest = BatchWriteItemEnhancedRequest
                                        .builder()
                                        .writeBatches(

WriteBatch.builder(Customer.class) // add items to the Customer

         // table

.mappedTableResource(customerMappedTable)

.addPutItem(builder -> builder.item(record2))

.addPutItem(builder -> builder.item(record3))

.addPutItem(builder -> builder.item(record4))
                                                                        .build(),

WriteBatch.builder(Music.class) // delete an item from the Music

      // table

.mappedTableResource(musicMappedTable)

.addDeleteItem(builder -> builder.key(
```

```
        Key.builder().partitionValue(

                        "Famous Band")

                        .build()))
                                                                .build())
                                        .build();

                         // Add three items to the Customer table and delete one
 item from the Music
                         // table.

 enhancedClient.batchWriteItem(batchWriteItemEnhancedRequest);
                         System.out.println("done");

                } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
                         System.err.println(e.getMessage());
                         System.exit(1);
                }
        }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 BatchWriteItem을 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이 예제에서는 문서 클라이언트를 사용하여 DynamoDB의 항목 작업을 단순화합니다. API에 대한 세부 정보는 BatchWrite를 참조하세요.

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import {
  BatchWriteCommand,
```

```
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";
import { readFileSync } from "node:fs";

// These modules are local to our GitHub repository. We recommend cloning
// the project from GitHub if you want to run this example.
// For more information, see https://github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples.
import { dirnameFromMetaUrl } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-fs.js";
import { chunkArray } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-array.js";

const dirname = dirnameFromMetaUrl(import.meta.url);

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
  const file = readFileSync(
    `${dirname}../../../../../resources/sample_files/movies.json`,
  );

  const movies = JSON.parse(file.toString());

  // chunkArray is a local convenience function. It takes an array and returns
  // a generator function. The generator function yields every N items.
  const movieChunks = chunkArray(movies, 25);

  // For every chunk of 25 movies, make one BatchWrite request.
  for (const chunk of movieChunks) {
    const putRequests = chunk.map((movie) => ({
      PutRequest: {
        Item: movie,
      },
    }));

    const command = new BatchWriteCommand({
      RequestItems: {
        // An existing table is required. A composite key of 'title' and 'year'
 is recommended
        // to account for duplicate titles.
        BatchWriteMoviesTable: putRequests,
      },
    });

    await docClient.send(command);
```

```
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 BatchWriteItem을 참조하세요.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create DynamoDB service object
var ddb = new AWS.DynamoDB({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });

var params = {
  RequestItems: {
    TABLE_NAME: [
      {
        PutRequest: {
          Item: {
            KEY: { N: "KEY_VALUE" },
            ATTRIBUTE_1: { S: "ATTRIBUTE_1_VALUE" },
            ATTRIBUTE_2: { N: "ATTRIBUTE_2_VALUE" },
          },
        },
      },
      {
        PutRequest: {
          Item: {
            KEY: { N: "KEY_VALUE" },
            ATTRIBUTE_1: { S: "ATTRIBUTE_1_VALUE" },
            ATTRIBUTE_2: { N: "ATTRIBUTE_2_VALUE" },
          },
        },
      },
```

```
    ],
  },
};

ddb.batchWriteItem(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 BatchWriteItem을 참조하세요.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public function writeBatch(string $TableName, array $Batch, int $depth = 2)
    {
        if (--$depth <= 0) {
            throw new Exception("Max depth exceeded. Please try with fewer batch
 items or increase depth.");
        }

        $marshal = new Marshaler();
        $total = 0;
        foreach (array_chunk($Batch, 25) as $Items) {
            foreach ($Items as $Item) {
                $BatchWrite['RequestItems'][$TableName][] = ['PutRequest' =>
 ['Item' => $marshal->marshalItem($Item)]];
            }
            try {
```

```
                echo "Batching another " . count($Items) . " for a total of " .
 ($total += count($Items)) . " items!\n";
                $response = $this->dynamoDbClient->batchWriteItem($BatchWrite);
                $BatchWrite = [];
            } catch (Exception $e) {
                echo "uh oh...";
                echo $e->getMessage();
                die();
            }
            if ($total >= 250) {
                echo "250 movies is probably enough. Right? We can stop there.
\n";
                break;
            }
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 BatchWriteItem을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예 1: 새 항목을 생성하거나, DynamoDB 테이블 Music 및 Songs의 새 항목으로 기존 항목을 바꿉니다.

```
$item = @{
    SongTitle = 'Somewhere Down The Road'
    Artist = 'No One You Know'
        AlbumTitle = 'Somewhat Famous'
        Price = 1.94
        Genre = 'Country'
        CriticRating = 10.0
} | ConvertTo-DDBItem

$writeRequest = New-Object Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.WriteRequest
$writeRequest.PutRequest = [Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.PutRequest]$item
```

출력:

```
$requestItem = @{
```

```
    'Music' = [Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.WriteRequest]($writeRequest)
    'Songs' = [Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.WriteRequest]($writeRequest)
}

Set-DDBBatchItem -RequestItem $requestItem
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 BatchWriteItem을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예 1: 새 항목을 생성하거나, DynamoDB 테이블 Music 및 Songs의 새 항목으로 기존 항목을 바꿉니다.

```
$item = @{
    SongTitle = 'Somewhere Down The Road'
    Artist = 'No One You Know'
        AlbumTitle = 'Somewhat Famous'
        Price = 1.94
        Genre = 'Country'
        CriticRating = 10.0
} | ConvertTo-DDBItem

$writeRequest = New-Object Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.WriteRequest
$writeRequest.PutRequest = [Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.PutRequest]$item
```

출력:

```
$requestItem = @{
    'Music' = [Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.WriteRequest]($writeRequest)
    'Songs' = [Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.WriteRequest]($writeRequest)
}

Set-DDBBatchItem -RequestItem $requestItem
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 BatchWriteItem을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class Movies:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data.

    Example data structure for a movie record in this table:
        {
            "year": 1999,
            "title": "For Love of the Game",
            "info": {
                "directors": ["Sam Raimi"],
                "release_date": "1999-09-15T00:00:00Z",
                "rating": 6.3,
                "plot": "A washed up pitcher flashes through his career.",
                "rank": 4987,
                "running_time_secs": 8220,
                "actors": [
                    "Kevin Costner",
                    "Kelly Preston",
                    "John C. Reilly"
                ]
            }
        }
    """

    def __init__(self, dyn_resource):
        """
        :param dyn_resource: A Boto3 DynamoDB resource.
        """
        self.dyn_resource = dyn_resource
        # The table variable is set during the scenario in the call to
        # 'exists' if the table exists. Otherwise, it is set by 'create_table'.
        self.table = None
```

```
    def write_batch(self, movies):
        """
        Fills an Amazon DynamoDB table with the specified data, using the Boto3
        Table.batch_writer() function to put the items in the table.
        Inside the context manager, Table.batch_writer builds a list of
        requests. On exiting the context manager, Table.batch_writer starts
sending
        batches of write requests to Amazon DynamoDB and automatically
        handles chunking, buffering, and retrying.

        :param movies: The data to put in the table. Each item must contain at
least
                       the keys required by the schema that was specified when
the
                       table was created.
        """
        try:
            with self.table.batch_writer() as writer:
                for movie in movies:
                    writer.put_item(Item=movie)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't load data into table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.table.name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 BatchWriteItem를 참조하세요.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class DynamoDBBasics
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource, :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @dynamo_resource = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table = @dynamo_resource.table(table_name)
  end

  # Fills an Amazon DynamoDB table with the specified data. Items are sent in
  # batches of 25 until all items are written.
  #
  # @param movies [Enumerable] The data to put in the table. Each item must
 contain at least
  #                            the keys required by the schema that was specified
 when the
  #                            table was created.
  def write_batch(movies)
    index = 0
    slice_size = 25
    while index < movies.length
      movie_items = []
      movies[index, slice_size].each do |movie|
        movie_items.append({ put_request: { item: movie } })
      end
      @dynamo_resource.client.batch_write_item({ request_items: { @table.name =>
 movie_items } })
      index += slice_size
    end
  rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts(
      "Couldn't load data into table #{@table.name}. Here's why:"
    )
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 BatchWriteItem을 참조하세요.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSDynamoDB


    /// Populate the movie database from the specified JSON file.
    ///
    /// - Parameter jsonPath: Path to a JSON file containing movie data.
    ///
    func populate(jsonPath: String) async throws {
        do {
            guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
                throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
            }

            // Create a Swift `URL` and use it to load the file into a `Data`
            // object. Then decode the JSON into an array of `Movie` objects.

            let fileUrl = URL(fileURLWithPath: jsonPath)
            let jsonData = try Data(contentsOf: fileUrl)

            var movieList = try JSONDecoder().decode([Movie].self, from:
 jsonData)

            // Truncate the list to the first 200 entries or so for this example.

            if movieList.count > 200 {
                movieList = Array(movieList[...199])
            }

            // Before sending records to the database, break the movie list into
            // 25-entry chunks, which is the maximum size of a batch item
 request.
```

```
            let count = movieList.count
            let chunks = stride(from: 0, to: count, by: 25).map {
                Array(movieList[$0 ..< Swift.min($0 + 25, count)])
            }

            // For each chunk, create a list of write request records and
populate
            // them with `PutRequest` requests, each specifying one movie from
the
            // chunk. Once the chunk's items are all in the `PutRequest` list,
            // send them to Amazon DynamoDB using the
            // `DynamoDBClient.batchWriteItem()` function.

            for chunk in chunks {
                var requestList: [DynamoDBClientTypes.WriteRequest] = []

                for movie in chunk {
                    let item = try await movie.getAsItem()
                    let request = DynamoDBClientTypes.WriteRequest(
                        putRequest: .init(
                            item: item
                        )
                    )
                    requestList.append(request)
                }

                let input = BatchWriteItemInput(requestItems: [tableName:
requestList])
                _ = try await client.batchWriteItem(input: input)
            }
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: populate:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 BatchWriteItem을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **CreateTable** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateTable`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기
- DAX로 읽기 가속화
- 고급 글로벌 보조 인덱스 시나리오
- 글로벌 보조 인덱스가 있는 테이블 만들기
- 웜 처리량이 활성화된 테이블 만들기
- MREC를 보여주는 글로벌 테이블 만들기 및 관리
- MRSC 글로벌 테이블 만들기 및 관리
- 글로벌 보조 인덱스 관리
- 리소스 기반 정책 관리
- 속성 기반 액세스 제어 설정
- 글로벌 테이블 및 다중 리전 복제 최종 일관성(MREC) 작업
- 로컬 보조 인덱스로 작업
- 리소스 태그 지정 작업
- Streams 및 Time-to-Live 작업
- 테이블 암호화 작업

.NET

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/// <summary>
/// Creates a new Amazon DynamoDB table and then waits for the new
/// table to become active.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to create.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the operation.</
returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateMovieTableAsync(string tableName)
    {
        try
        {
            var response = await _amazonDynamoDB.CreateTableAsync(new
 CreateTableRequest
            {
                TableName = tableName,
                AttributeDefinitions = new List<AttributeDefinition>()
                {
                    new AttributeDefinition
                    {
                        AttributeName = "title",
                        AttributeType = ScalarAttributeType.S,
                    },
                    new AttributeDefinition
                    {
                        AttributeName = "year",
                        AttributeType = ScalarAttributeType.N,
                    },
                },
                KeySchema = new List<KeySchemaElement>()
                {
                    new KeySchemaElement
                    {
                        AttributeName = "year",
                        KeyType = KeyType.HASH,
                    },
                    new KeySchemaElement
                    {
                        AttributeName = "title",
                        KeyType = KeyType.RANGE,
                    },
                },
                BillingMode = BillingMode.PAY_PER_REQUEST,
            });

            // Wait until the table is ACTIVE and then report success.
            Console.Write("Waiting for table to become active...");

            var request = new DescribeTableRequest
            {
```

```
                TableName = response.TableDescription.TableName,
            };

            TableStatus status;

            int sleepDuration = 2000;

            do
            {
                Thread.Sleep(sleepDuration);

                var describeTableResponse = await
_amazonDynamoDB.DescribeTableAsync(request);
                status = describeTableResponse.Table.TableStatus;

                Console.Write(".");
            }
            while (status != "ACTIVE");

            return status == TableStatus.ACTIVE;
        }
        catch (ResourceInUseException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} already exists. {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
        catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An Amazon DynamoDB error occurred while creating
table {tableName}. {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while creating table
{tableName}. {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreateTable을 참조하세요.

Bash

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
# function dynamodb_create_table
#
# This function creates an Amazon DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table to create.
#       -a attribute_definitions -- JSON file path of a list of attributes and
 their types.
#       -k key_schema -- JSON file path of a list of attributes and their key
 types.
#
#  Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function dynamodb_create_table() {
  local table_name attribute_definitions key_schema response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  ########################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ########################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_create_table"
    echo "Creates an Amazon DynamoDB table with on-demand billing."
    echo " -n table_name  -- The name of the table to create."
    echo " -a attribute_definitions -- JSON file path of a list of attributes and
 their types."
    echo " -k key_schema -- JSON file path of a list of attributes and their key
 types."
    echo ""
```

```
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "n:a:k:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      a) attribute_definitions="${OPTARG}" ;;
      k) key_schema="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$attribute_definitions" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an attribute definitions json file path the
 -a parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$key_schema" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a key schema json file path the -k
 parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    table_name:   $table_name"
  iecho "    attribute_definitions:   $attribute_definitions"
```

```
  iecho "    key_schema:   $key_schema"
  iecho ""

  response=$(aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name "$table_name" \
    --attribute-definitions file://"$attribute_definitions" \
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST \
    --key-schema file://"$key_schema" )

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports create-table operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  return 0
}
```

이 예제에 사용된 유틸리티 함수

```
###############################################################################
# function iecho
#
# This function enables the script to display the specified text only if
# the global variable $VERBOSE is set to true.
###############################################################################
function iecho() {
  if [[ $VERBOSE == true ]]; then
    echo "$@"
  fi
}

###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}
```

```
##############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/topic/return-codes.html#cli-aws-
help-return-codes.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
##############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateTable을 참조하세요.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Create an Amazon DynamoDB table.
/*!
  \sa createTable()
  \param tableName: Name for the DynamoDB table.
  \param primaryKey: Primary key for the DynamoDB table.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::createTable(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                   const Aws::String &primaryKey,
                                   const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    std::cout << "Creating table " << tableName <<
              " with a simple primary key: \"" << primaryKey << "\"." <<
 std::endl;

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::CreateTableRequest request;

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeDefinition hashKey;
    hashKey.SetAttributeName(primaryKey);
    hashKey.SetAttributeType(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ScalarAttributeType::S);
    request.AddAttributeDefinitions(hashKey);

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeySchemaElement keySchemaElement;
    keySchemaElement.WithAttributeName(primaryKey).WithKeyType(
            Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeyType::HASH);
    request.AddKeySchema(keySchemaElement);

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ProvisionedThroughput throughput;
    throughput.WithReadCapacityUnits(5).WithWriteCapacityUnits(5);
```

```
    request.SetProvisionedThroughput(throughput);
    request.SetTableName(tableName);

    const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::CreateTableOutcome &outcome =
 dynamoClient.CreateTable(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Table \""
                  << outcome.GetResult().GetTableDescription().GetTableName() <<
                  " created!" << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to create table: " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    return waitTableActive(tableName, dynamoClient);
}
```

테이블이 활성화될 때까지 대기하는 코드입니다.

```
//! Query a newly created DynamoDB table until it is active.
/*!
  \sa waitTableActive()
  \param waitTableActive: The DynamoDB table's name.
  \param dynamoClient: A DynamoDB client.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::waitTableActive(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                       const Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient
 &dynamoClient) {

    // Repeatedly call DescribeTable until table is ACTIVE.
    const int MAX_QUERIES = 20;
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableRequest request;
    request.SetTableName(tableName);

    int count = 0;
    while (count < MAX_QUERIES) {
```

```
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableOutcome &result =
 dynamoClient.DescribeTable(
                request);
        if (result.IsSuccess()) {
            Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatus status =
 result.GetResult().GetTable().GetTableStatus();

            if (Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatus::ACTIVE != status) {
                std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
            }
            else {
                return true;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error DynamoDB::waitTableActive "
                      << result.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
        count++;
    }
    return false;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 CreateTable을 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

예 1: 태그가 포함된 테이블을 생성하는 방법

다음 `create-table` 예시에서는 지정된 속성과 키 스키마를 사용하여 이름이 `MusicCollection`인 테이블을 생성합니다. 이 테이블은 프로비저닝된 처리량을 사용하며 기본 AWS 소유 CMK를 사용하여 저장 시 암호화됩니다. 이 명령은 또한 키가 `Owner`이고 값이 `blueTeam`인 태그를 테이블에 적용합니다.

```
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name MusicCollection \
```

```
    --attribute-
definitions AttributeName=Artist,AttributeType=S AttributeName=SongTitle,AttributeType=S
 \
    --key-
schema AttributeName=Artist,KeyType=HASH AttributeName=SongTitle,KeyType=RANGE \
    --provisioned-throughput ReadCapacityUnits=5,WriteCapacityUnits=5 \
    --tags Key=Owner,Value=blueTeam
```

출력:

```
{
    "TableDescription": {
        "AttributeDefinitions": [
            {
                "AttributeName": "Artist",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "SongTitle",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            }
        ],
        "ProvisionedThroughput": {
            "NumberOfDecreasesToday": 0,
            "WriteCapacityUnits": 5,
            "ReadCapacityUnits": 5
        },
        "TableSizeBytes": 0,
        "TableName": "MusicCollection",
        "TableStatus": "CREATING",
        "KeySchema": [
            {
                "KeyType": "HASH",
                "AttributeName": "Artist"
            },
            {
                "KeyType": "RANGE",
                "AttributeName": "SongTitle"
            }
        ],
        "ItemCount": 0,
        "CreationDateTime": "2020-05-26T16:04:41.627000-07:00",
```

```
        "TableArn": "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/
MusicCollection",
        "TableId": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-EXAMPLE11111"
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon DynamoDB 개발자 안내서의 테이블 기본 작업을 참조하세요.

예 2: 온디맨드 모드에서 테이블을 생성하는 방법

다음 예시에서는 프로비저닝된 처리량 모드가 아닌 온디맨드 모드를 사용하여 이름이 `MusicCollection`인 테이블을 생성합니다. 이는 예상치 못한 워크로드가 있는 테이블에 유용합니다.

```
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name MusicCollection \
    --attribute-
definitions AttributeName=Artist,AttributeType=S AttributeName=SongTitle,AttributeType=S
 \
    --key-
schema AttributeName=Artist,KeyType=HASH AttributeName=SongTitle,KeyType=RANGE \
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST
```

출력:

```
{
    "TableDescription": {
        "AttributeDefinitions": [
            {
                "AttributeName": "Artist",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "SongTitle",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            }
        ],
        "TableName": "MusicCollection",
        "KeySchema": [
            {
                "AttributeName": "Artist",
                "KeyType": "HASH"
            },
```

```
            {
                "AttributeName": "SongTitle",
                "KeyType": "RANGE"
            }
        ],
        "TableStatus": "CREATING",
        "CreationDateTime": "2020-05-27T11:44:10.807000-07:00",
        "ProvisionedThroughput": {
            "NumberOfDecreasesToday": 0,
            "ReadCapacityUnits": 0,
            "WriteCapacityUnits": 0
        },
        "TableSizeBytes": 0,
        "ItemCount": 0,
        "TableArn": "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/
MusicCollection",
        "TableId": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-EXAMPLE11111",
        "BillingModeSummary": {
            "BillingMode": "PAY_PER_REQUEST"
        }
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon DynamoDB 개발자 안내서의 테이블 기본 작업을 참조하세요.

예 3: 고객 관리형 CMK로 테이블을 생성하고 암호화하는 방법

다음 예시에서는 이름이 `MusicCollection`인 테이블을 만들고 고객 관리형 CMK를 사용하여 이를 암호화합니다.

```
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name MusicCollection \
    --attribute-
definitions AttributeName=Artist,AttributeType=S AttributeName=SongTitle,AttributeType=S
 \
    --key-
schema AttributeName=Artist,KeyType=HASH AttributeName=SongTitle,KeyType=RANGE \
    --provisioned-throughput ReadCapacityUnits=5,WriteCapacityUnits=5 \
    --sse-specification Enabled=true,SSEType=KMS,KMSMasterKeyId=abcd1234-
abcd-1234-a123-ab1234a1b234
```

출력:

```
{
    "TableDescription": {
        "AttributeDefinitions": [
            {
                "AttributeName": "Artist",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "SongTitle",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            }
        ],
        "TableName": "MusicCollection",
        "KeySchema": [
            {
                "AttributeName": "Artist",
                "KeyType": "HASH"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "SongTitle",
                "KeyType": "RANGE"
            }
        ],
        "TableStatus": "CREATING",
        "CreationDateTime": "2020-05-27T11:12:16.431000-07:00",
        "ProvisionedThroughput": {
            "NumberOfDecreasesToday": 0,
            "ReadCapacityUnits": 5,
            "WriteCapacityUnits": 5
        },
        "TableSizeBytes": 0,
        "ItemCount": 0,
        "TableArn": "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/
MusicCollection",
        "TableId": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-EXAMPLE11111",
        "SSEDescription": {
            "Status": "ENABLED",
            "SSEType": "KMS",
            "KMSMasterKeyArn": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:123456789012:key/abcd1234-
abcd-1234-a123-ab1234a1b234"
        }
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon DynamoDB 개발자 안내서의 테이블 기본 작업을 참조하세요.

예 4: 로컬 보조 인덱스가 있는 테이블을 생성하는 방법

다음 `MusicCollection` 예시에서는 지정된 속성과 키 스키마를 사용하여 이름이 `AlbumTitleIndex`인 로컬 보조 인덱스가 있는 이라는 테이블을 생성합니다.

```
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name MusicCollection \
    --attribute-
definitions AttributeName=Artist,AttributeType=S AttributeName=SongTitle,AttributeType=S
 \
    --key-
schema AttributeName=Artist,KeyType=HASH AttributeName=SongTitle,KeyType=RANGE \
    --provisioned-throughput ReadCapacityUnits=10,WriteCapacityUnits=5 \
    --local-secondary-indexes \
        "[
            {
                \"IndexName\": \"AlbumTitleIndex\",
                \"KeySchema\": [
                    {\"AttributeName\": \"Artist\",\"KeyType\":\"HASH\"},
                    {\"AttributeName\": \"AlbumTitle\",\"KeyType\":\"RANGE\"}
                ],
                \"Projection\": {
                    \"ProjectionType\": \"INCLUDE\",
                    \"NonKeyAttributes\": [\"Genre\", \"Year\"]
                }
            }
        ]"
```

출력:

```
{
    "TableDescription": {
        "AttributeDefinitions": [
            {
                "AttributeName": "AlbumTitle",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "Artist",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            },
```

```
            {
                "AttributeName": "SongTitle",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            }
        ],
        "TableName": "MusicCollection",
        "KeySchema": [
            {
                "AttributeName": "Artist",
                "KeyType": "HASH"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "SongTitle",
                "KeyType": "RANGE"
            }
        ],
        "TableStatus": "CREATING",
        "CreationDateTime": "2020-05-26T15:59:49.473000-07:00",
        "ProvisionedThroughput": {
            "NumberOfDecreasesToday": 0,
            "ReadCapacityUnits": 10,
            "WriteCapacityUnits": 5
        },
        "TableSizeBytes": 0,
        "ItemCount": 0,
        "TableArn": "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/
MusicCollection",
        "TableId": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-EXAMPLE11111",
        "LocalSecondaryIndexes": [
            {
                "IndexName": "AlbumTitleIndex",
                "KeySchema": [
                    {
                        "AttributeName": "Artist",
                        "KeyType": "HASH"
                    },
                    {
                        "AttributeName": "AlbumTitle",
                        "KeyType": "RANGE"
                    }
                ],
                "Projection": {
                    "ProjectionType": "INCLUDE",
                    "NonKeyAttributes": [
```

```
                        "Genre",
                        "Year"
                    ]
                },
                "IndexSizeBytes": 0,
                "ItemCount": 0,
                "IndexArn": "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/
MusicCollection/index/AlbumTitleIndex"
            }
        ]
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon DynamoDB 개발자 안내서의 테이블 기본 작업을 참조하세요.

예 5: 글로벌 보조 인덱스가 있는 테이블을 생성하는 방법

다음 예시에서는 이름이 GameTitleIndex인 글로벌 보조 인덱스가 있는 GameScores라는 테이블을 생성합니다. 기본 테이블은 파티션 키가 UserId이고 정렬 키가 GameTitle이므로 특정 게임의 개별 사용자 최고 점수를 효율적으로 찾을 수 있는 반면 GSI는 파티션 키가 GameTitle이고 정렬 키가 TopScore이므로 특정 게임의 전체 최고 점수를 빠르게 찾을 수 있습니다.

```
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name GameScores \
    --attribute-
definitions AttributeName=UserId,AttributeType=S AttributeName=GameTitle,AttributeType=S
 \
    --key-schema AttributeName=UserId,KeyType=HASH \
                 AttributeName=GameTitle,KeyType=RANGE \
    --provisioned-throughput ReadCapacityUnits=10,WriteCapacityUnits=5 \
    --global-secondary-indexes \
        "[
            {
                \"IndexName\": \"GameTitleIndex\",
                \"KeySchema\": [
                    {\"AttributeName\":\"GameTitle\",\"KeyType\":\"HASH\"},
                    {\"AttributeName\":\"TopScore\",\"KeyType\":\"RANGE\"}
                ],
                \"Projection\": {
                    \"ProjectionType\":\"INCLUDE\",
                    \"NonKeyAttributes\":[\"UserId\"]
                },
```

```
                \"ProvisionedThroughput\": {
                    \"ReadCapacityUnits\": 10,
                    \"WriteCapacityUnits\": 5
                }
            }
        ]"
```

출력:

```
{
    "TableDescription": {
        "AttributeDefinitions": [
            {
                "AttributeName": "GameTitle",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "TopScore",
                "AttributeType": "N"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "UserId",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            }
        ],
        "TableName": "GameScores",
        "KeySchema": [
            {
                "AttributeName": "UserId",
                "KeyType": "HASH"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "GameTitle",
                "KeyType": "RANGE"
            }
        ],
        "TableStatus": "CREATING",
        "CreationDateTime": "2020-05-26T17:28:15.602000-07:00",
        "ProvisionedThroughput": {
            "NumberOfDecreasesToday": 0,
            "ReadCapacityUnits": 10,
            "WriteCapacityUnits": 5
        },
```

```
        "TableSizeBytes": 0,
        "ItemCount": 0,
        "TableArn": "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/GameScores",
        "TableId": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-EXAMPLE11111",
        "GlobalSecondaryIndexes": [
            {
                "IndexName": "GameTitleIndex",
                "KeySchema": [
                    {
                        "AttributeName": "GameTitle",
                        "KeyType": "HASH"
                    },
                    {
                        "AttributeName": "TopScore",
                        "KeyType": "RANGE"
                    }
                ],
                "Projection": {
                    "ProjectionType": "INCLUDE",
                    "NonKeyAttributes": [
                        "UserId"
                    ]
                },
                "IndexStatus": "CREATING",
                "ProvisionedThroughput": {
                    "NumberOfDecreasesToday": 0,
                    "ReadCapacityUnits": 10,
                    "WriteCapacityUnits": 5
                },
                "IndexSizeBytes": 0,
                "ItemCount": 0,
                "IndexArn": "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/
GameScores/index/GameTitleIndex"
            }
        ]
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon DynamoDB 개발자 안내서의 테이블 기본 작업을 참조하세요.

예 6: 글로벌 보조 인덱스가 있는 테이블 여러 개를 한 번에 생성하는 방법

다음 예시에서는 두 개의 글로벌 보조 인덱스가 있는 `GameScores`라는 테이블을 생성합니다. GSI 스키마는 명령줄이 아닌 파일을 통해 전달됩니다.

```
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name GameScores \
    --attribute-
definitions AttributeName=UserId,AttributeType=S AttributeName=GameTitle,AttributeType=S
 \
    --key-
schema AttributeName=UserId,KeyType=HASH AttributeName=GameTitle,KeyType=RANGE \
    --provisioned-throughput ReadCapacityUnits=10,WriteCapacityUnits=5 \
    --global-secondary-indexes file://gsi.json
```

gsi.json의 콘텐츠:

```
[
    {
        "IndexName": "GameTitleIndex",
        "KeySchema": [
            {
                "AttributeName": "GameTitle",
                "KeyType": "HASH"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "TopScore",
                "KeyType": "RANGE"
            }
        ],
        "Projection": {
            "ProjectionType": "ALL"
        },
        "ProvisionedThroughput": {
            "ReadCapacityUnits": 10,
            "WriteCapacityUnits": 5
        }
    },
    {
        "IndexName": "GameDateIndex",
        "KeySchema": [
            {
                "AttributeName": "GameTitle",
                "KeyType": "HASH"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "Date",
                "KeyType": "RANGE"
```

```
            }
        ],
        "Projection": {
            "ProjectionType": "ALL"
        },
        "ProvisionedThroughput": {
            "ReadCapacityUnits": 5,
            "WriteCapacityUnits": 5
        }
    }
]
```

출력:

```
{
    "TableDescription": {
        "AttributeDefinitions": [
            {
                "AttributeName": "Date",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "GameTitle",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "TopScore",
                "AttributeType": "N"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "UserId",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            }
        ],
        "TableName": "GameScores",
        "KeySchema": [
            {
                "AttributeName": "UserId",
                "KeyType": "HASH"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "GameTitle",
                "KeyType": "RANGE"
```

```
            }
        ],
        "TableStatus": "CREATING",
        "CreationDateTime": "2020-08-04T16:40:55.524000-07:00",
        "ProvisionedThroughput": {
            "NumberOfDecreasesToday": 0,
            "ReadCapacityUnits": 10,
            "WriteCapacityUnits": 5
        },
        "TableSizeBytes": 0,
        "ItemCount": 0,
        "TableArn": "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/GameScores",
        "TableId": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-EXAMPLE11111",
        "GlobalSecondaryIndexes": [
            {
                "IndexName": "GameTitleIndex",
                "KeySchema": [
                    {
                        "AttributeName": "GameTitle",
                        "KeyType": "HASH"
                    },
                    {
                        "AttributeName": "TopScore",
                        "KeyType": "RANGE"
                    }
                ],
                "Projection": {
                    "ProjectionType": "ALL"
                },
                "IndexStatus": "CREATING",
                "ProvisionedThroughput": {
                    "NumberOfDecreasesToday": 0,
                    "ReadCapacityUnits": 10,
                    "WriteCapacityUnits": 5
                },
                "IndexSizeBytes": 0,
                "ItemCount": 0,
                "IndexArn": "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/
GameScores/index/GameTitleIndex"
            },
            {
                "IndexName": "GameDateIndex",
                "KeySchema": [
                    {
```

```
                        "AttributeName": "GameTitle",
                        "KeyType": "HASH"
                    },
                    {
                        "AttributeName": "Date",
                        "KeyType": "RANGE"
                    }
                ],
                "Projection": {
                    "ProjectionType": "ALL"
                },
                "IndexStatus": "CREATING",
                "ProvisionedThroughput": {
                    "NumberOfDecreasesToday": 0,
                    "ReadCapacityUnits": 5,
                    "WriteCapacityUnits": 5
                },
                "IndexSizeBytes": 0,
                "ItemCount": 0,
                "IndexArn": "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/
GameScores/index/GameDateIndex"
            }
        ]
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon DynamoDB 개발자 안내서의 테이블 기본 작업을 참조하세요.

예 7: Streams가 활성화된 테이블을 생성하는 방법

다음 예시에서는 DynamoDB Streams가 활성화된 GameScores라는 테이블을 생성합니다. 각 항목의 새 이미지와 이전 이미지가 모두 스트림에 작성됩니다.

```
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name GameScores \
    --attribute-
definitions AttributeName=UserId,AttributeType=S AttributeName=GameTitle,AttributeType=S
 \
    --key-
schema AttributeName=UserId,KeyType=HASH AttributeName=GameTitle,KeyType=RANGE \
    --provisioned-throughput ReadCapacityUnits=10,WriteCapacityUnits=5 \
    --stream-specification StreamEnabled=TRUE,StreamViewType=NEW_AND_OLD_IMAGES
```

출력:

```
{
    "TableDescription": {
        "AttributeDefinitions": [
            {
                "AttributeName": "GameTitle",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "UserId",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            }
        ],
        "TableName": "GameScores",
        "KeySchema": [
            {
                "AttributeName": "UserId",
                "KeyType": "HASH"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "GameTitle",
                "KeyType": "RANGE"
            }
        ],
        "TableStatus": "CREATING",
        "CreationDateTime": "2020-05-27T10:49:34.056000-07:00",
        "ProvisionedThroughput": {
            "NumberOfDecreasesToday": 0,
            "ReadCapacityUnits": 10,
            "WriteCapacityUnits": 5
        },
        "TableSizeBytes": 0,
        "ItemCount": 0,
        "TableArn": "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/GameScores",
        "TableId": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-EXAMPLE11111",
        "StreamSpecification": {
            "StreamEnabled": true,
            "StreamViewType": "NEW_AND_OLD_IMAGES"
        },
        "LatestStreamLabel": "2020-05-27T17:49:34.056",
        "LatestStreamArn": "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/
GameScores/stream/2020-05-27T17:49:34.056"
    }
```

```
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon DynamoDB 개발자 안내서의 테이블 기본 작업을 참조하세요.

예 8: Keys-Only Stream이 활성화된 테이블을 생성하는 방법

다음 예시에서는 DynamoDB Streams가 활성화된 `GameScores`라는 테이블을 생성합니다. 수정된 항목의 키 속성만 스트림에 작성됩니다.

```
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name GameScores \
    --attribute-
definitions AttributeName=UserId,AttributeType=S AttributeName=GameTitle,AttributeType=S
 \
    --key-
schema AttributeName=UserId,KeyType=HASH AttributeName=GameTitle,KeyType=RANGE \
    --provisioned-throughput ReadCapacityUnits=10,WriteCapacityUnits=5 \
    --stream-specification StreamEnabled=TRUE,StreamViewType=KEYS_ONLY
```

출력:

```
{
    "TableDescription": {
        "AttributeDefinitions": [
            {
                "AttributeName": "GameTitle",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "UserId",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            }
        ],
        "TableName": "GameScores",
        "KeySchema": [
            {
                "AttributeName": "UserId",
                "KeyType": "HASH"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "GameTitle",
                "KeyType": "RANGE"
            }
```

```
        ],
        "TableStatus": "CREATING",
        "CreationDateTime": "2023-05-25T18:45:34.140000+00:00",
        "ProvisionedThroughput": {
            "NumberOfDecreasesToday": 0,
            "ReadCapacityUnits": 10,
            "WriteCapacityUnits": 5
        },
        "TableSizeBytes": 0,
        "ItemCount": 0,
        "TableArn": "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/GameScores",
        "TableId": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-EXAMPLE11111",
        "StreamSpecification": {
            "StreamEnabled": true,
            "StreamViewType": "KEYS_ONLY"
        },
        "LatestStreamLabel": "2023-05-25T18:45:34.140",
        "LatestStreamArn": "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/
GameScores/stream/2023-05-25T18:45:34.140",
        "DeletionProtectionEnabled": false
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon DynamoDB 개발자 안내서의 DynamoDB Streams에 대한 변경 데이터 캡처를 참조하세요.

예 9: Standard-Infrequent Access 클래스를 사용하는 테이블을 생성하는 방법

다음 예시에서는 이름이 `GameScores`인 테이블을 생성하고 Standard-Infrequent Access(DynamoDB Standard-IA) 테이블 클래스를 할당합니다. 이 테이블 클래스는 가장 비용이 많이 드는 스토리지에 최적화되어 있습니다.

```
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name GameScores \
    --attribute-
definitions AttributeName=UserId,AttributeType=S AttributeName=GameTitle,AttributeType=S
 \
    --key-
schema AttributeName=UserId,KeyType=HASH AttributeName=GameTitle,KeyType=RANGE \
    --provisioned-throughput ReadCapacityUnits=10,WriteCapacityUnits=5 \
    --table-class STANDARD_INFREQUENT_ACCESS
```

출력:

```
{
    "TableDescription": {
        "AttributeDefinitions": [
            {
                "AttributeName": "GameTitle",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "UserId",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            }
        ],
        "TableName": "GameScores",
        "KeySchema": [
            {
                "AttributeName": "UserId",
                "KeyType": "HASH"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "GameTitle",
                "KeyType": "RANGE"
            }
        ],
        "TableStatus": "CREATING",
        "CreationDateTime": "2023-05-25T18:33:07.581000+00:00",
        "ProvisionedThroughput": {
            "NumberOfDecreasesToday": 0,
            "ReadCapacityUnits": 10,
            "WriteCapacityUnits": 5
        },
        "TableSizeBytes": 0,
        "ItemCount": 0,
        "TableArn": "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/GameScores",
        "TableId": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-EXAMPLE11111",
        "TableClassSummary": {
            "TableClass": "STANDARD_INFREQUENT_ACCESS"
        },
        "DeletionProtectionEnabled": false
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon DynamoDB 개발자 안내서의 테이블 클래스를 참조하세요.

예 10: 삭제 방지가 활성화된 테이블을 생성하는 방법

다음 예시에서는 이름이 GameScores인 테이블을 생성하고 삭제 방지를 활성화합니다.

```
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name GameScores \
    --attribute-
definitions AttributeName=UserId,AttributeType=S AttributeName=GameTitle,AttributeType=S
 \
    --key-
schema AttributeName=UserId,KeyType=HASH AttributeName=GameTitle,KeyType=RANGE \
    --provisioned-throughput ReadCapacityUnits=10,WriteCapacityUnits=5 \
    --deletion-protection-enabled
```

출력:

```
{
    "TableDescription": {
        "AttributeDefinitions": [
            {
                "AttributeName": "GameTitle",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "UserId",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            }
        ],
        "TableName": "GameScores",
        "KeySchema": [
            {
                "AttributeName": "UserId",
                "KeyType": "HASH"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "GameTitle",
                "KeyType": "RANGE"
            }
        ],
        "TableStatus": "CREATING",
        "CreationDateTime": "2023-05-25T23:02:17.093000+00:00",
        "ProvisionedThroughput": {
            "NumberOfDecreasesToday": 0,
```

```
            "ReadCapacityUnits": 10,
            "WriteCapacityUnits": 5
        },
        "TableSizeBytes": 0,
        "ItemCount": 0,
        "TableArn": "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/GameScores",
        "TableId": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-EXAMPLE11111",
        "DeletionProtectionEnabled": true
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon DynamoDB 개발자 안내서의 삭제 보호 기능 사용을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateTable을 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/expression"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// TableBasics encapsulates the Amazon DynamoDB service actions used in the
 examples.
```

```
// It contains a DynamoDB service client that is used to act on the specified
 table.
type TableBasics struct {
 DynamoDbClient *dynamodb.Client
 TableName      string
}



// CreateMovieTable creates a DynamoDB table with a composite primary key defined
 as
// a string sort key named `title`, and a numeric partition key named `year`.
// This function uses NewTableExistsWaiter to wait for the table to be created by
// DynamoDB before it returns.
func (basics TableBasics) CreateMovieTable(ctx context.Context)
 (*types.TableDescription, error) {
 var tableDesc *types.TableDescription
 table, err := basics.DynamoDbClient.CreateTable(ctx, &dynamodb.CreateTableInput{
  AttributeDefinitions: []types.AttributeDefinition{{
   AttributeName: aws.String("year"),
   AttributeType: types.ScalarAttributeTypeN,
  }, {
   AttributeName: aws.String("title"),
   AttributeType: types.ScalarAttributeTypeS,
  }},
  KeySchema: []types.KeySchemaElement{{
   AttributeName: aws.String("year"),
   KeyType:       types.KeyTypeHash,
  }, {
   AttributeName: aws.String("title"),
   KeyType:       types.KeyTypeRange,
  }},
  TableName:   aws.String(basics.TableName),
  BillingMode: types.BillingModePayPerRequest,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create table %v. Here's why: %v\n", basics.TableName, err)
 } else {
  waiter := dynamodb.NewTableExistsWaiter(basics.DynamoDbClient)
  err = waiter.Wait(ctx, &dynamodb.DescribeTableInput{
   TableName: aws.String(basics.TableName)}, 5*time.Minute)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Wait for table exists failed. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
```

```
  tableDesc = table.TableDescription
  log.Printf("Ccreating table test")
 }
 return tableDesc, err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 CreateTable을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.waiters.WaiterResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeDefinition;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.BillingMode;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.CreateTableRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.CreateTableResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DescribeTableRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DescribeTableResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.KeySchemaElement;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.KeyType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.OnDemandThroughput;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ProvisionedThroughput;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ScalarAttributeType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.waiters.DynamoDbWaiter;

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

```
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class CreateTable {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:
                <tableName> <key>

            Where:
                tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table to create (for example,
 Music3).
                key - The key for the Amazon DynamoDB table (for example,
 Artist).
            """;

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

        String tableName = args[0];
        String key = args[1];
        System.out.println("Creating an Amazon DynamoDB table " + tableName + "
 with a simple primary key: " + key);
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        String result = createTable(ddb, tableName, key);
        System.out.println("New table is " + result);
        ddb.close();
    }

    public static String createTable(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName, String
 key) {
        DynamoDbWaiter dbWaiter = ddb.waiter();
        CreateTableRequest request = CreateTableRequest.builder()
            .attributeDefinitions(AttributeDefinition.builder()
                .attributeName(key)
```

```
                .attributeType(ScalarAttributeType.S)
                .build())
            .keySchema(KeySchemaElement.builder()
                .attributeName(key)
                .keyType(KeyType.HASH)
                .build())
            .billingMode(BillingMode.PAY_PER_REQUEST) //  DynamoDB automatically
 scales based on traffic.
            .tableName(tableName)
            .build();

        String newTable;
        try {
            CreateTableResponse response = ddb.createTable(request);
            DescribeTableRequest tableRequest = DescribeTableRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .build();

            // Wait until the Amazon DynamoDB table is created.
            WaiterResponse<DescribeTableResponse> waiterResponse =
 dbWaiter.waitUntilTableExists(tableRequest);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            newTable = response.tableDescription().tableName();
            return newTable;

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateTable을 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { CreateTableCommand, DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new CreateTableCommand({
    TableName: "EspressoDrinks",
    // For more information about data types,
    // see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/
HowItWorks.NamingRulesDataTypes.html#HowItWorks.DataTypes and
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/
Programming.LowLevelAPI.html#Programming.LowLevelAPI.DataTypeDescriptors
    AttributeDefinitions: [
      {
        AttributeName: "DrinkName",
        AttributeType: "S",
      },
    ],
    KeySchema: [
      {
        AttributeName: "DrinkName",
        KeyType: "HASH",
      },
    ],
    BillingMode: "PAY_PER_REQUEST",
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateTable을 참조하세요.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the DynamoDB service object
var ddb = new AWS.DynamoDB({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });

var params = {
  AttributeDefinitions: [
    {
      AttributeName: "CUSTOMER_ID",
      AttributeType: "N",
    },
    {
      AttributeName: "CUSTOMER_NAME",
      AttributeType: "S",
    },
  ],
  KeySchema: [
    {
      AttributeName: "CUSTOMER_ID",
      KeyType: "HASH",
    },
    {
      AttributeName: "CUSTOMER_NAME",
      KeyType: "RANGE",
    },
  ],
  ProvisionedThroughput: {
    ReadCapacityUnits: 1,
    WriteCapacityUnits: 1,
```

```
  },
  TableName: "CUSTOMER_LIST",
  StreamSpecification: {
    StreamEnabled: false,
  },
};

// Call DynamoDB to create the table
ddb.createTable(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Table Created", data);
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateTable을 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun createNewTable(
    tableNameVal: String,
    key: String,
): String? {
    val attDef =
        AttributeDefinition {
            attributeName = key
            attributeType = ScalarAttributeType.S
        }

    val keySchemaVal =
```

```
        KeySchemaElement {
            attributeName = key
            keyType = KeyType.Hash
        }

    val request =
        CreateTableRequest {
            attributeDefinitions = listOf(attDef)
            keySchema = listOf(keySchemaVal)
            billingMode = BillingMode.PayPerRequest
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }

    DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        var tableArn: String
        val response = ddb.createTable(request)
        ddb.waitUntilTableExists {
            // suspend call
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }
        tableArn = response.tableDescription!!.tableArn.toString()
        println("Table $tableArn is ready")
        return tableArn
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 CreateTable를 참조하세요.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

테이블을 생성합니다.

```
        $tableName = "ddb_demo_table_$uuid";
```

```
        $service->createTable(
            $tableName,
            [
                new DynamoDBAttribute('year', 'N', 'HASH'),
                new DynamoDBAttribute('title', 'S', 'RANGE')
            ]
        );

    public function createTable(string $tableName, array $attributes)
    {
        $keySchema = [];
        $attributeDefinitions = [];
        foreach ($attributes as $attribute) {
            if (is_a($attribute, DynamoDBAttribute::class)) {
                $keySchema[] = ['AttributeName' => $attribute->AttributeName,
'KeyType' => $attribute->KeyType];
                $attributeDefinitions[] =
                    ['AttributeName' => $attribute->AttributeName,
'AttributeType' => $attribute->AttributeType];
            }
        }

        $this->dynamoDbClient->createTable([
            'TableName' => $tableName,
            'KeySchema' => $keySchema,
            'AttributeDefinitions' => $attributeDefinitions,
            'ProvisionedThroughput' => ['ReadCapacityUnits' => 10,
'WriteCapacityUnits' => 10],
        ]);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 CreateTable을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예 1: 이 예시는 프라이머리 키가 'ForumName'(키 유형 해시) 및 'Subject'(키 유형 범위)로 구성된 Thread라는 테이블을 만듭니다. 테이블을 구성하는 데 사용되는 스키마는 표시된 대로 또는 -Schema 파라미터를 사용하여 지정한 대로 각 cmdlet에 파이프로 연결할 수 있습니다.

```
$schema = New-DDBTableSchema
$schema | Add-DDBKeySchema -KeyName "ForumName" -KeyDataType "S"
$schema | Add-DDBKeySchema -KeyName "Subject" -KeyType RANGE -KeyDataType "S"
$schema | New-DDBTable -TableName "Thread" -ReadCapacity 10 -WriteCapacity 5
```

출력:

```
AttributeDefinitions   : {ForumName, Subject}
TableName              : Thread
KeySchema              : {ForumName, Subject}
TableStatus            : CREATING
CreationDateTime       : 10/28/2013 4:39:49 PM
ProvisionedThroughput  : Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.ProvisionedThroughputDescription
TableSizeBytes         : 0
ItemCount              : 0
LocalSecondaryIndexes  : {}
```

예 2: 이 예시는 프라이머리 키가 'ForumName'(키 유형 해시) 및 'Subject'(키 유형 범위)로 구성된 Thread라는 테이블을 만듭니다. 로컬 보조 인덱스도 정의됩니다. 로컬 보조 인덱스의 키는 테이블의 프라이머리 해시 키(ForumName)에서 자동으로 설정됩니다. 테이블을 구성하는 데 사용되는 스키마는 표시된 대로 또는 -Schema 파라미터를 사용하여 지정한 대로 각 cmdlet에 파이프로 연결할 수 있습니다.

```
$schema = New-DDBTableSchema
$schema | Add-DDBKeySchema -KeyName "ForumName" -KeyDataType "S"
$schema | Add-DDBKeySchema -KeyName "Subject" -KeyDataType "S"
$schema | Add-DDBIndexSchema -IndexName "LastPostIndex" -RangeKeyName
 "LastPostDateTime" -RangeKeyDataType "S" -ProjectionType "keys_only"
$schema | New-DDBTable -TableName "Thread" -ReadCapacity 10 -WriteCapacity 5
```

출력:

```
AttributeDefinitions   : {ForumName, LastPostDateTime, Subject}
TableName              : Thread
KeySchema              : {ForumName, Subject}
TableStatus            : CREATING
CreationDateTime       : 10/28/2013 4:39:49 PM
ProvisionedThroughput  : Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.ProvisionedThroughputDescription
TableSizeBytes         : 0
ItemCount              : 0
LocalSecondaryIndexes  : {LastPostIndex}
```

예 3: 이 예시는 단일 파이프라인을 사용하여 프라이머리 키가 'ForumName'(키 유형 해시) 및 'Subject'(키 유형 범위)로 구성된 Thread라는 테이블을 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다. Add-DDBKeySchema 및 Add-DDBIndexSchema는 파이프라인 또는 -Schema 파라미터에서 TableSchema 객체가 제공되지 않는 경우 자동으로 새 TableSchema 객체를 만듭니다.

```
New-DDBTableSchema |
  Add-DDBKeySchema -KeyName "ForumName" -KeyDataType "S" |
  Add-DDBKeySchema -KeyName "Subject" -KeyDataType "S" |
  Add-DDBIndexSchema -IndexName "LastPostIndex" `
                     -RangeKeyName "LastPostDateTime" `
                     -RangeKeyDataType "S" `
                     -ProjectionType "keys_only" |
  New-DDBTable -TableName "Thread" -ReadCapacity 10 -WriteCapacity 5
```

출력:

```
AttributeDefinitions   : {ForumName, LastPostDateTime, Subject}
TableName              : Thread
KeySchema              : {ForumName, Subject}
TableStatus            : CREATING
CreationDateTime       : 10/28/2013 4:39:49 PM
ProvisionedThroughput  : Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.ProvisionedThroughputDescription
TableSizeBytes         : 0
ItemCount              : 0
LocalSecondaryIndexes  : {LastPostIndex}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CreateTable을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예 1: 이 예시는 프라이머리 키가 'ForumName'(키 유형 해시) 및 'Subject'(키 유형 범위)로 구성된 Thread라는 테이블을 만듭니다. 테이블을 구성하는 데 사용되는 스키마는 표시된 대로 또는 -Schema 파라미터를 사용하여 지정한 대로 각 cmdlet에 파이프로 연결할 수 있습니다.

```
$schema = New-DDBTableSchema
$schema | Add-DDBKeySchema -KeyName "ForumName" -KeyDataType "S"
$schema | Add-DDBKeySchema -KeyName "Subject" -KeyType RANGE -KeyDataType "S"
$schema | New-DDBTable -TableName "Thread" -ReadCapacity 10 -WriteCapacity 5
```

출력:

```
AttributeDefinitions   : {ForumName, Subject}
```

```
TableName              : Thread
KeySchema              : {ForumName, Subject}
TableStatus            : CREATING
CreationDateTime       : 10/28/2013 4:39:49 PM
ProvisionedThroughput  : Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.ProvisionedThroughputDescription
TableSizeBytes         : 0
ItemCount              : 0
LocalSecondaryIndexes  : {}
```

예 2: 이 예시는 프라이머리 키가 'ForumName'(키 유형 해시) 및 'Subject'(키 유형 범위)로 구성된 Thread라는 테이블을 만듭니다. 로컬 보조 인덱스도 정의됩니다. 로컬 보조 인덱스의 키는 테이블의 프라이머리 해시 키(ForumName)에서 자동으로 설정됩니다. 테이블을 구성하는 데 사용되는 스키마는 표시된 대로 또는 -Schema 파라미터를 사용하여 지정한 대로 각 cmdlet에 파이프로 연결할 수 있습니다.

```
$schema = New-DDBTableSchema
$schema | Add-DDBKeySchema -KeyName "ForumName" -KeyDataType "S"
$schema | Add-DDBKeySchema -KeyName "Subject" -KeyDataType "S"
$schema | Add-DDBIndexSchema -IndexName "LastPostIndex" -RangeKeyName
 "LastPostDateTime" -RangeKeyDataType "S" -ProjectionType "keys_only"
$schema | New-DDBTable -TableName "Thread" -ReadCapacity 10 -WriteCapacity 5
```

출력:

```
AttributeDefinitions   : {ForumName, LastPostDateTime, Subject}
TableName              : Thread
KeySchema              : {ForumName, Subject}
TableStatus            : CREATING
CreationDateTime       : 10/28/2013 4:39:49 PM
ProvisionedThroughput  : Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.ProvisionedThroughputDescription
TableSizeBytes         : 0
ItemCount              : 0
LocalSecondaryIndexes  : {LastPostIndex}
```

예 3: 이 예시는 단일 파이프라인을 사용하여 프라이머리 키가 'ForumName'(키 유형 해시) 및 'Subject'(키 유형 범위)로 구성된 Thread라는 테이블을 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다. Add-DDBKeySchema 및 Add-DDBIndexSchema는 파이프라인 또는 -Schema 파라미터에서 TableSchema 객체가 제공되지 않는 경우 자동으로 새 TableSchema 객체를 만듭니다.

```
New-DDBTableSchema |
  Add-DDBKeySchema -KeyName "ForumName" -KeyDataType "S" |
```

```
  Add-DDBKeySchema -KeyName "Subject" -KeyDataType "S" |
  Add-DDBIndexSchema -IndexName "LastPostIndex" `
                     -RangeKeyName "LastPostDateTime" `
                     -RangeKeyDataType "S" `
                     -ProjectionType "keys_only" |
  New-DDBTable -TableName "Thread" -ReadCapacity 10 -WriteCapacity 5
```

출력:

```
AttributeDefinitions   : {ForumName, LastPostDateTime, Subject}
TableName              : Thread
KeySchema              : {ForumName, Subject}
TableStatus            : CREATING
CreationDateTime       : 10/28/2013 4:39:49 PM
ProvisionedThroughput  : Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.ProvisionedThroughputDescription
TableSizeBytes         : 0
ItemCount              : 0
LocalSecondaryIndexes  : {LastPostIndex}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateTable을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

영화 데이터를 저장할 테이블을 생성합니다.

```
class Movies:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data.

    Example data structure for a movie record in this table:
        {
            "year": 1999,
            "title": "For Love of the Game",
            "info": {
```

```
                "directors": ["Sam Raimi"],
                "release_date": "1999-09-15T00:00:00Z",
                "rating": 6.3,
                "plot": "A washed up pitcher flashes through his career.",
                "rank": 4987,
                "running_time_secs": 8220,
                "actors": [
                    "Kevin Costner",
                    "Kelly Preston",
                    "John C. Reilly"
                ]
            }
        }
    """

    def __init__(self, dyn_resource):
        """
        :param dyn_resource: A Boto3 DynamoDB resource.
        """
        self.dyn_resource = dyn_resource
        # The table variable is set during the scenario in the call to
        # 'exists' if the table exists. Otherwise, it is set by 'create_table'.
        self.table = None


    def create_table(self, table_name):
        """
        Creates an Amazon DynamoDB table that can be used to store movie data.
        The table uses the release year of the movie as the partition key and the
        title as the sort key.

        :param table_name: The name of the table to create.
        :return: The newly created table.
        """
        try:
            self.table = self.dyn_resource.create_table(
                TableName=table_name,
                KeySchema=[
                    {"AttributeName": "year", "KeyType": "HASH"},  # Partition
key
                    {"AttributeName": "title", "KeyType": "RANGE"},  # Sort key
                ],
                AttributeDefinitions=[
                    {"AttributeName": "year", "AttributeType": "N"},
```

```
                    {"AttributeName": "title", "AttributeType": "S"},
                ],
                BillingMode='PAY_PER_REQUEST',
            )
            self.table.wait_until_exists()
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                table_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return self.table
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateTable를 참조하세요.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
# Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data.
class Scaffold
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource, :table_name, :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @dynamo_resource = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table_name = table_name
    @table = nil
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
    @logger.level = Logger::DEBUG
  end
```

```
  # Creates an Amazon DynamoDB table that can be used to store movie data.
  # The table uses the release year of the movie as the partition key and the
  # title as the sort key.
  #
  # @param table_name [String] The name of the table to create.
  # @return [Aws::DynamoDB::Table] The newly created table.
  def create_table(table_name)
    @table = @dynamo_resource.create_table(
      table_name: table_name,
      key_schema: [
        { attribute_name: 'year', key_type: 'HASH' }, # Partition key
        { attribute_name: 'title', key_type: 'RANGE' } # Sort key
      ],
      attribute_definitions: [
        { attribute_name: 'year', attribute_type: 'N' },
        { attribute_name: 'title', attribute_type: 'S' }
      ],
      billing_mode: 'PAY_PER_REQUEST'
    )
    @dynamo_resource.client.wait_until(:table_exists, table_name: table_name)
    @table
  rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Failed create table #{table_name}:\n#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 CreateTable을 참조하세요.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
pub async fn create_table(
    client: &Client,
```

```
    table: &str,
    key: &str,
) -> Result<CreateTableOutput, Error> {
    let a_name: String = key.into();
    let table_name: String = table.into();

    let ad = AttributeDefinition::builder()
        .attribute_name(&a_name)
        .attribute_type(ScalarAttributeType::S)
        .build()
        .map_err(Error::BuildError)?;

    let ks = KeySchemaElement::builder()
        .attribute_name(&a_name)
        .key_type(KeyType::Hash)
        .build()
        .map_err(Error::BuildError)?;

    let create_table_response = client
        .create_table()
        .table_name(table_name)
        .key_schema(ks)
        .attribute_definitions(ad)
        .billing_mode(BillingMode::PayPerRequest)
        .send()
        .await;

    match create_table_response {
        Ok(out) => {
            println!("Added table {} with key {}", table, key);
            Ok(out)
        }
        Err(e) => {
            eprintln!("Got an error creating table:");
            eprintln!("{}", e);
            Err(Error::unhandled(e))
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 CreateTable을 참조하세요.

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
        DATA(lt_keyschema) = VALUE /aws1/cl_dynkeyschemaelement=>tt_keyschema(
          ( NEW /aws1/cl_dynkeyschemaelement( iv_attributename = 'year'
                                              iv_keytype = 'HASH' ) )
          ( NEW /aws1/cl_dynkeyschemaelement( iv_attributename = 'title'
                                              iv_keytype = 'RANGE' ) ) ).
        DATA(lt_attributedefinitions) = VALUE /aws1/
cl_dynattributedefn=>tt_attributedefinitions(
          ( NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributedefn( iv_attributename = 'year'
                                           iv_attributetype = 'N' ) )
          ( NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributedefn( iv_attributename = 'title'
                                           iv_attributetype = 'S' ) ) ).

        " Adjust read/write capacities as desired.
        DATA(lo_dynprovthroughput)  = NEW /aws1/cl_dynprovthroughput(
          iv_readcapacityunits = 5
          iv_writecapacityunits = 5 ).
        oo_result = lo_dyn->createtable(
          it_keyschema = lt_keyschema
          iv_tablename = iv_table_name
          it_attributedefinitions = lt_attributedefinitions
          io_provisionedthroughput = lo_dynprovthroughput ).
        " Table creation can take some time. Wait till table exists before
 returning.
        lo_dyn->get_waiter( )->tableexists(
          iv_max_wait_time = 200
          iv_tablename     = iv_table_name ).
        MESSAGE 'DynamoDB Table' && iv_table_name && 'created.' TYPE 'I'.
      " This exception can happen if the table already exists.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourceinuseex INTO DATA(lo_resourceinuseex).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_resourceinuseex->av_err_code }" -
 { lo_resourceinuseex->av_err_msg }|.
```

```
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API의 CreateTable을 참조하세요.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSDynamoDB


    ///
    /// Create a movie table in the Amazon DynamoDB data store.
    ///
    private func createTable() async throws {
        do {
            guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
                throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
            }

            let input = CreateTableInput(
                attributeDefinitions: [
                    DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeDefinition(attributeName:
 "year", attributeType: .n),
                    DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeDefinition(attributeName:
 "title", attributeType: .s)
                ],
                billingMode: DynamoDBClientTypes.BillingMode.payPerRequest,
                keySchema: [
                    DynamoDBClientTypes.KeySchemaElement(attributeName: "year",
 keyType: .hash),
                    DynamoDBClientTypes.KeySchemaElement(attributeName: "title",
 keyType: .range)
                ],
```

```
                tableName: self.tableName
            )
            let output = try await client.createTable(input: input)
            if output.tableDescription == nil {
                throw MoviesError.TableNotFound
            }
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: createTable:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 CreateTable을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DeleteItem** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteItem의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기
- 조건부 작업 사용

.NET

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/// <summary>
/// Deletes a single item from a DynamoDB table.
/// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table from which the item
    /// will be deleted.</param>
    /// <param name="movieToDelete">A movie object containing the title and
    /// year of the movie to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success or failure of the
    /// delete operation.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteItemAsync(
        string tableName,
        Movie movieToDelete)
    {
        try
        {
            var key = new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>
            {
                ["title"] = new AttributeValue { S = movieToDelete.Title },
                ["year"] = new AttributeValue { N =
movieToDelete.Year.ToString() },
            };

            var request = new DeleteItemRequest { TableName = tableName, Key =
key, };

            await _amazonDynamoDB.DeleteItemAsync(request);
            return true;
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} was not found. {ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
        catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An Amazon DynamoDB error occurred while deleting
item. {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while deleting item.
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteItem을 참조하세요.

Bash

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
# function dynamodb_delete_item
#
# This function deletes an item from a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table.
#       -k keys  -- Path to json file containing the keys that identify the item
 to delete.
#
#  Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function dynamodb_delete_item() {
  local table_name keys response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # ######################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ######################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_delete_item"
    echo "Delete an item from a DynamoDB table."
    echo " -n table_name  -- The name of the table."
    echo " -k keys  -- Path to json file containing the keys that identify the
 item to delete."
    echo ""
```

```
}
while getopts "n:k:h" option; do
  case "${option}" in
    n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
    k) keys="${OPTARG}" ;;
    h)
      usage
      return 0
      ;;
    \?)
      echo "Invalid parameter"
      usage
      return 1
      ;;
  esac
done
export OPTIND=1

if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

if [[ -z "$keys" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a keys json file path the -k parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

iecho "Parameters:\n"
iecho "    table_name:   $table_name"
iecho "    keys:   $keys"
iecho ""

response=$(aws dynamodb delete-item \
  --table-name "$table_name" \
  --key file://"$keys")

local error_code=${?}

if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
  aws_cli_error_log $error_code
  errecho "ERROR: AWS reports delete-item operation failed.$response"
```

```
    return 1
  fi

  return 0

}
```

이 예제에 사용된 유틸리티 함수

```
##############################################################################
# function iecho
#
# This function enables the script to display the specified text only if
# the global variable $VERBOSE is set to true.
##############################################################################
function iecho() {
  if [[ $VERBOSE == true ]]; then
    echo "$@"
  fi
}

##############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
##############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

#############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/topic/return-codes.html#cli-aws-
help-return-codes.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
```

```
#          0: - Success.
#
##############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteItem을 참조하세요.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Delete an item from an Amazon DynamoDB table.
/*!
  \sa deleteItem()
  \param tableName: The table name.
```

```
  \param partitionKey: The partition key.
  \param partitionValue: The value for the partition key.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */

bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::deleteItem(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                  const Aws::String &partitionKey,
                                  const Aws::String &partitionValue,
                                  const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DeleteItemRequest request;

    request.AddKey(partitionKey,
                   Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(partitionValue));
    request.SetTableName(tableName);

    const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DeleteItemOutcome &outcome =
 dynamoClient.DeleteItem(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Item \"" << partitionValue << "\" deleted!" << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to delete item: " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    return waitTableActive(tableName, dynamoClient);
}
```

테이블이 활성화될 때까지 대기하는 코드입니다.

```
//! Query a newly created DynamoDB table until it is active.
/*!
  \sa waitTableActive()
  \param waitTableActive: The DynamoDB table's name.
  \param dynamoClient: A DynamoDB client.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
```

```
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::waitTableActive(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                       const Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient
 &dynamoClient) {

    // Repeatedly call DescribeTable until table is ACTIVE.
    const int MAX_QUERIES = 20;
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableRequest request;
    request.SetTableName(tableName);

    int count = 0;
    while (count < MAX_QUERIES) {
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableOutcome &result =
 dynamoClient.DescribeTable(
                request);
        if (result.IsSuccess()) {
            Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatus status =
 result.GetResult().GetTable().GetTableStatus();

            if (Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatus::ACTIVE != status) {
                std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
            }
            else {
                return true;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error DynamoDB::waitTableActive "
                      << result.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
        count++;
    }
    return false;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DeleteItem을 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

예 1: 항목을 삭제하는 방법

다음 `delete-item` 예시에서는 `MusicCollection` 테이블에서 항목을 삭제하고 삭제된 항목에 대한 세부 정보와 요청에 사용된 용량을 요청합니다.

```
aws dynamodb delete-item \
    --table-name MusicCollection \
    --key file://key.json \
    --return-values ALL_OLD \
    --return-consumed-capacity TOTAL \
    --return-item-collection-metrics SIZE
```

`key.json`의 콘텐츠:

```
{
    "Artist": {"S": "No One You Know"},
    "SongTitle": {"S": "Scared of My Shadow"}
}
```

출력:

```
{
    "Attributes": {
        "AlbumTitle": {
            "S": "Blue Sky Blues"
        },
        "Artist": {
            "S": "No One You Know"
        },
        "SongTitle": {
            "S": "Scared of My Shadow"
        }
    },
    "ConsumedCapacity": {
        "TableName": "MusicCollection",
        "CapacityUnits": 2.0
    },
    "ItemCollectionMetrics": {
```

```
        "ItemCollectionKey": {
            "Artist": {
                "S": "No One You Know"
            }
        },
        "SizeEstimateRangeGB": [
            0.0,
            1.0
        ]
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon DynamoDB 개발자 안내서의 항목 쓰기를 참조하세요.

예 2: 조건부로 항목을 삭제하는 방법

다음 예시에서는 `ProductCategory`가 `Sporting Goods` 또는 `Gardening Supplies`이고 가격이 500에서 600 사이일 때만 `ProductCatalog` 테이블에서 항목을 삭제합니다. 삭제된 항목에 대한 세부 정보가 반환됩니다.

```
aws dynamodb delete-item \
    --table-name ProductCatalog \
    --key '{"Id":{"N":"456"}}' \
    --condition-expression "(ProductCategory IN (:cat1, :cat2)) and (#P
 between :lo and :hi)" \
    --expression-attribute-names file://names.json \
    --expression-attribute-values file://values.json \
    --return-values ALL_OLD
```

`names.json`의 콘텐츠:

```
{
    "#P": "Price"
}
```

`values.json`의 콘텐츠:

```
{
    ":cat1": {"S": "Sporting Goods"},
    ":cat2": {"S": "Gardening Supplies"},
    ":lo": {"N": "500"},
    ":hi": {"N": "600"}
```

```
}
```

출력:

```
{
    "Attributes": {
        "Id": {
            "N": "456"
        },
        "Price": {
            "N": "550"
        },
        "ProductCategory": {
            "S": "Sporting Goods"
        }
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon DynamoDB 개발자 안내서의 항목 쓰기를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteItem을 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
```

```
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/expression"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// TableBasics encapsulates the Amazon DynamoDB service actions used in the
 examples.
// It contains a DynamoDB service client that is used to act on the specified
 table.
type TableBasics struct {
 DynamoDbClient *dynamodb.Client
 TableName      string
}



// DeleteMovie removes a movie from the DynamoDB table.
func (basics TableBasics) DeleteMovie(ctx context.Context, movie Movie) error {
 _, err := basics.DynamoDbClient.DeleteItem(ctx, &dynamodb.DeleteItemInput{
  TableName: aws.String(basics.TableName), Key: movie.GetKey(),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete %v from the table. Here's why: %v\n", movie.Title,
 err)
 }
 return err
}
```

이 예시에서 사용되는 Movie 구조체를 정의합니다.

```
import (
 "archive/zip"
 "bytes"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "io"
 "log"
 "net/http"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
```

```
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// Movie encapsulates data about a movie. Title and Year are the composite
 primary key
// of the movie in Amazon DynamoDB. Title is the sort key, Year is the partition
 key,
// and Info is additional data.
type Movie struct {
 Title string                 `dynamodbav:"title"`
 Year  int                    `dynamodbav:"year"`
 Info  map[string]interface{} `dynamodbav:"info"`
}

// GetKey returns the composite primary key of the movie in a format that can be
// sent to DynamoDB.
func (movie Movie) GetKey() map[string]types.AttributeValue {
 title, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Title)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 year, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Year)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 return map[string]types.AttributeValue{"title": title, "year": year}
}

// String returns the title, year, rating, and plot of a movie, formatted for the
 example.
func (movie Movie) String() string {
 return fmt.Sprintf("%v\n\tReleased: %v\n\tRating: %v\n\tPlot: %v\n",
  movie.Title, movie.Year, movie.Info["rating"], movie.Info["plot"])
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 DeleteItem을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DeleteItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import java.util.HashMap;

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

                Usage:
                    <tableName> <key> <keyval>

                Where:
                    tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table to delete the item from
 (for example, Music3).
                    key - The key used in the Amazon DynamoDB table (for example,
 Artist).\s
                    keyval - The key value that represents the item to delete
 (for example, Famous Band).
                """;
```

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

        String tableName = args[0];
        String key = args[1];
        String keyVal = args[2];
        System.out.format("Deleting item \"%s\" from %s\n", keyVal, tableName);
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        deleteDynamoDBItem(ddb, tableName, key, keyVal);
        ddb.close();
    }

    public static void deleteDynamoDBItem(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName,
 String key, String keyVal) {
        HashMap<String, AttributeValue> keyToGet = new HashMap<>();
        keyToGet.put(key, AttributeValue.builder()
                .s(keyVal)
                .build());

        DeleteItemRequest deleteReq = DeleteItemRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .key(keyToGet)
                .build();

        try {
            ddb.deleteItem(deleteReq);
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteItem을 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이 예제에서는 문서 클라이언트를 사용하여 DynamoDB의 항목 작업을 단순화합니다. API에 대한 세부 정보는 DeleteCommand를 참조하세요.

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import { DynamoDBDocumentClient, DeleteCommand } from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new DeleteCommand({
    TableName: "Sodas",
    Key: {
      Flavor: "Cola",
    },
  });

  const response = await docClient.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteItem을 참조하세요.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

테이블에서 항목을 삭제합니다.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the DynamoDB service object
var ddb = new AWS.DynamoDB({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });

var params = {
  TableName: "TABLE",
  Key: {
    KEY_NAME: { N: "VALUE" },
  },
};

// Call DynamoDB to delete the item from the table
ddb.deleteItem(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

DynamoDB 문서 클라이언트를 사용하여 테이블에서 항목을 삭제합니다.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });
```

```
// Create DynamoDB document client
var docClient = new AWS.DynamoDB.DocumentClient({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });

var params = {
  Key: {
    HASH_KEY: VALUE,
  },
  TableName: "TABLE",
};

docClient.delete(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteItem을 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun deleteDynamoDBItem(
    tableNameVal: String,
    keyName: String,
    keyVal: String,
) {
    val keyToGet = mutableMapOf<String, AttributeValue>()
    keyToGet[keyName] = AttributeValue.S(keyVal)

    val request =
```

```
        DeleteItemRequest {
            tableName = tableNameVal
            key = keyToGet
        }

    DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        ddb.deleteItem(request)
        println("Item with key matching $keyVal was deleted")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DeleteItem를 참조하세요.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        $key = [
            'Item' => [
                'title' => [
                    'S' => $movieName,
                ],
                'year' => [
                    'N' => $movieYear,
                ],
            ]
        ];

        $service->deleteItemByKey($tableName, $key);
        echo "But, bad news, this was a trap. That movie has now been deleted
 because of your rating...harsh.\n";

    public function deleteItemByKey(string $tableName, array $key)
    {
        $this->dynamoDbClient->deleteItem([
```

```
            'Key' => $key['Item'],
            'TableName' => $tableName,
        ]);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 DeleteItem을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예 1: 제공된 키와 일치하는 DynamoDB 항목을 제거합니다.

```
$key = @{
    SongTitle = 'Somewhere Down The Road'
    Artist = 'No One You Know'
} | ConvertTo-DDBItem
Remove-DDBItem -TableName 'Music' -Key $key -Confirm:$false
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteItem을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예 1: 제공된 키와 일치하는 DynamoDB 항목을 제거합니다.

```
$key = @{
    SongTitle = 'Somewhere Down The Road'
    Artist = 'No One You Know'
} | ConvertTo-DDBItem
Remove-DDBItem -TableName 'Music' -Key $key -Confirm:$false
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteItem을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class Movies:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data.

    Example data structure for a movie record in this table:
        {
            "year": 1999,
            "title": "For Love of the Game",
            "info": {
                "directors": ["Sam Raimi"],
                "release_date": "1999-09-15T00:00:00Z",
                "rating": 6.3,
                "plot": "A washed up pitcher flashes through his career.",
                "rank": 4987,
                "running_time_secs": 8220,
                "actors": [
                    "Kevin Costner",
                    "Kelly Preston",
                    "John C. Reilly"
                ]
            }
        }
    """

    def __init__(self, dyn_resource):
        """
        :param dyn_resource: A Boto3 DynamoDB resource.
        """
        self.dyn_resource = dyn_resource
        # The table variable is set during the scenario in the call to
        # 'exists' if the table exists. Otherwise, it is set by 'create_table'.
        self.table = None
```

```
    def delete_movie(self, title, year):
        """
        Deletes a movie from the table.

        :param title: The title of the movie to delete.
        :param year: The release year of the movie to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.table.delete_item(Key={"year": year, "title": title})
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete movie %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                title,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

항목이 특정 기준을 충족하는 경우에만 삭제되도록 조건을 지정할 수 있습니다.

```
class UpdateQueryWrapper:
    def __init__(self, table):
        self.table = table


    def delete_underrated_movie(self, title, year, rating):
        """
        Deletes a movie only if it is rated below a specified value. By using a
        condition expression in a delete operation, you can specify that an item
 is
        deleted only when it meets certain criteria.

        :param title: The title of the movie to delete.
        :param year: The release year of the movie to delete.
        :param rating: The rating threshold to check before deleting the movie.
        """
        try:
            self.table.delete_item(
                Key={"year": year, "title": title},
                ConditionExpression="info.rating <= :val",
```

```
                ExpressionAttributeValues={":val": Decimal(str(rating))},
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] ==
 "ConditionalCheckFailedException":
                logger.warning(
                    "Didn't delete %s because its rating is greater than %s.",
                    title,
                    rating,
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't delete movie %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    title,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteItem를 참조하세요.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class DynamoDBBasics
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource, :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @dynamo_resource = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table = @dynamo_resource.table(table_name)
  end
```

```
  # Deletes a movie from the table.
  #
  # @param title [String] The title of the movie to delete.
  # @param year [Integer] The release year of the movie to delete.
  def delete_item(title, year)
    @table.delete_item(key: { 'year' => year, 'title' => title })
  rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't delete movie #{title}. Here's why:")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 DeleteItem을 참조하세요.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
pub async fn delete_item(
    client: &Client,
    table: &str,
    key: &str,
    value: &str,
) -> Result<DeleteItemOutput, Error> {
    match client
        .delete_item()
        .table_name(table)
        .key(key, AttributeValue::S(value.into()))
        .send()
        .await
    {
        Ok(out) => {
            println!("Deleted item from table");
            Ok(out)
        }
```

```
        Err(e) => Err(Error::unhandled(e)),
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DeleteItem을 참조하세요.

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP API

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
        DATA(lo_resp) = lo_dyn->deleteitem(
          iv_tablename                = iv_table_name
          it_key                      = it_key_input ).
        MESSAGE 'Deleted one item.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dyncondalcheckfaile00.
        MESSAGE 'A condition specified in the operation could not be evaluated.'
TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'The table or index does not exist' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dyntransactconflictex.
        MESSAGE 'Another transaction is using the item' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API의 DeleteItem을 참조하세요.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSDynamoDB


    /// Delete a movie, given its title and release year.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - title: The movie's title.
    ///   - year: The movie's release year.
    ///
    func delete(title: String, year: Int) async throws {
        do {
            guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
                throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
            }

            let input = DeleteItemInput(
                key: [
                    "year": .n(String(year)),
                    "title": .s(title)
                ],
                tableName: self.tableName
            )
            _ = try await client.deleteItem(input: input)
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: delete:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 DeleteItem을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DeleteTable** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteTable의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기
- DAX로 읽기 가속화
- MRSC 글로벌 테이블 만들기 및 관리
- 글로벌 보조 인덱스 관리
- 글로벌 테이블 및 다중 리전 복제 최종 일관성(MREC) 작업

.NET

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Deletes a DynamoDB table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the operation.</
returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteTableAsync(string tableName)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new DeleteTableRequest
            {
                TableName = tableName,
            };

            var response = await _amazonDynamoDB.DeleteTableAsync(request);
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {response.TableDescription.TableName}
successfully deleted.");
            return true;

        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} was not found and cannot be
deleted. {ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
        catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An Amazon DynamoDB error occurred while deleting
table {tableName}. {ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while deleting table
{tableName}. {ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteTable을 참조하세요.

Bash

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
# function dynamodb_delete_table
#
```

```
# This function deletes a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table to delete.
#
#  Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function dynamodb_delete_table() {
  local table_name response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_delete_table"
    echo "Deletes an Amazon DynamoDB table."
    echo " -n table_name  -- The name of the table to delete."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "n:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi
```

```
  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    table_name:   $table_name"
  iecho ""

  response=$(aws dynamodb delete-table \
    --table-name "$table_name")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports delete-table operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  return 0
}
```

이 예제에 사용된 유틸리티 함수

```
###############################################################################
# function iecho
#
# This function enables the script to display the specified text only if
# the global variable $VERBOSE is set to true.
###############################################################################
function iecho() {
  if [[ $VERBOSE == true ]]; then
    echo "$@"
  fi
}

###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
```

```
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/topic/return-codes.html#cli-aws-
help-return-codes.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
##############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteTable을 참조하세요.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Delete an Amazon DynamoDB table.
/*!
  \sa deleteTable()
  \param tableName: The DynamoDB table name.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::deleteTable(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                   const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DeleteTableRequest request;
    request.SetTableName(tableName);

    const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DeleteTableOutcome &result =
 dynamoClient.DeleteTable(
            request);
    if (result.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Your table \""
                  << result.GetResult().GetTableDescription().GetTableName()
                  << " was deleted.\n";
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to delete table: " << result.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return result.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DeleteTable을 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

테이블을 삭제하는 방법

다음 `delete-table` 예시에서는 `MusicCollection` 테이블을 삭제합니다.

```
aws dynamodb delete-table \
    --table-name MusicCollection
```

출력:

```
{
    "TableDescription": {
        "TableStatus": "DELETING",
        "TableSizeBytes": 0,
        "ItemCount": 0,
        "TableName": "MusicCollection",
        "ProvisionedThroughput": {
            "NumberOfDecreasesToday": 0,
            "WriteCapacityUnits": 5,
            "ReadCapacityUnits": 5
        }
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon DynamoDB 개발자 안내서의 테이블 삭제를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteTable을 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/expression"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// TableBasics encapsulates the Amazon DynamoDB service actions used in the
 examples.
// It contains a DynamoDB service client that is used to act on the specified
 table.
type TableBasics struct {
 DynamoDbClient *dynamodb.Client
 TableName      string
}



// DeleteTable deletes the DynamoDB table and all of its data.
func (basics TableBasics) DeleteTable(ctx context.Context) error {
 _, err := basics.DynamoDbClient.DeleteTable(ctx, &dynamodb.DeleteTableInput{
  TableName: aws.String(basics.TableName)})
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete table %v. Here's why: %v\n", basics.TableName, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 DeleteTable을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DeleteTableRequest;

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

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

                Usage:
                    <tableName>

                Where:
                    tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table to delete (for example,
 Music3).

                **Warning** This program will delete the table that you specify!
                """;

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

```
        }

        String tableName = args[0];
        System.out.format("Deleting the Amazon DynamoDB table %s...\n",
 tableName);
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        deleteDynamoDBTable(ddb, tableName);
        ddb.close();
    }

    public static void deleteDynamoDBTable(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName)
 {
        DeleteTableRequest request = DeleteTableRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .build();

        try {
            ddb.deleteTable(request);

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println(tableName + " was successfully deleted!");
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteTable을 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { DeleteTableCommand, DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new DeleteTableCommand({
    TableName: "DecafCoffees",
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteTable을 참조하세요.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the DynamoDB service object
var ddb = new AWS.DynamoDB({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });

var params = {
  TableName: process.argv[2],
};

// Call DynamoDB to delete the specified table
ddb.deleteTable(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err && err.code === "ResourceNotFoundException") {
    console.log("Error: Table not found");
  } else if (err && err.code === "ResourceInUseException") {
```

```
    console.log("Error: Table in use");
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteTable을 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun deleteDynamoDBTable(tableNameVal: String) {
    val request =
        DeleteTableRequest {
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }

    DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        ddb.deleteTable(request)
        println("$tableNameVal was deleted")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DeleteTable를 참조하세요.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
public function deleteTable(string $TableName)
{
    $this->customWaiter(function () use ($TableName) {
        return $this->dynamoDbClient->deleteTable([
            'TableName' => $TableName,
        ]);
    });
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 DeleteTable을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예 1: 지정된 테이블을 삭제합니다. 작업이 진행되기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다.

```
Remove-DDBTable -TableName "myTable"
```

예 2: 지정된 테이블을 삭제합니다. 작업이 진행되기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시되지 않습니다.

```
Remove-DDBTable -TableName "myTable" -Force
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteTable을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예 1: 지정된 테이블을 삭제합니다. 작업이 진행되기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다.

```
Remove-DDBTable -TableName "myTable"
```

예 2: 지정된 테이블을 삭제합니다. 작업이 진행되기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시되지 않습니다.

```
Remove-DDBTable -TableName "myTable" -Force
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteTable을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class Movies:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data.

    Example data structure for a movie record in this table:
        {
            "year": 1999,
            "title": "For Love of the Game",
            "info": {
                "directors": ["Sam Raimi"],
                "release_date": "1999-09-15T00:00:00Z",
                "rating": 6.3,
                "plot": "A washed up pitcher flashes through his career.",
                "rank": 4987,
                "running_time_secs": 8220,
                "actors": [
                    "Kevin Costner",
                    "Kelly Preston",
                    "John C. Reilly"
                ]
            }
        }
    """

    def __init__(self, dyn_resource):
        """
```

```
        :param dyn_resource: A Boto3 DynamoDB resource.
        """
        self.dyn_resource = dyn_resource
        # The table variable is set during the scenario in the call to
        # 'exists' if the table exists. Otherwise, it is set by 'create_table'.
        self.table = None


    def delete_table(self):
        """
        Deletes the table.
        """
        try:
            self.table.delete()
            self.table = None
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete table. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteTable를 참조하세요.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
# Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data.
class Scaffold
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource, :table_name, :table

  def initialize(table_name)
```

```
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @dynamo_resource = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table_name = table_name
    @table = nil
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
    @logger.level = Logger::DEBUG
  end

  # Deletes the table.
  def delete_table
    @table.delete
    @table = nil
  rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't delete table. Here's why:")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 DeleteTable을 참조하세요.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
pub async fn delete_table(client: &Client, table: &str) ->
 Result<DeleteTableOutput, Error> {
    let resp = client.delete_table().table_name(table).send().await;

    match resp {
        Ok(out) => {
            println!("Deleted table");
            Ok(out)
        }
        Err(e) => Err(Error::Unhandled(e.into())),
    }
```

```
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DeleteTable을 참조하세요.

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP API

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
TRY.
    lo_dyn->deletetable( iv_tablename = iv_table_name ).
    " Wait till the table is actually deleted.
    lo_dyn->get_waiter( )->tablenotexists(
      iv_max_wait_time = 200
      iv_tablename     = iv_table_name ).
    MESSAGE 'Table ' && iv_table_name && ' deleted.' TYPE 'I'.
  CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourcenotfoundex.
    MESSAGE 'The table ' && iv_table_name && ' does not exist' TYPE 'E'.
  CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourceinuseex.
    MESSAGE 'The table cannot be deleted since it is in use' TYPE 'E'.
ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API의 DeleteTable을 참조하세요.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSDynamoDB


    ///
    /// Deletes the table from Amazon DynamoDB.
    ///
    func deleteTable() async throws {
        do {
            guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
                throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
            }

            let input = DeleteTableInput(
                tableName: self.tableName
            )
            _ = try await client.deleteTable(input: input)
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: deleteTable:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 DeleteTable을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DescribeTable** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeTable의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기
- MREC를 보여주는 글로벌 테이블 만들기 및 관리
- MRSC 글로벌 테이블 만들기 및 관리
- 글로벌 테이블 및 다중 리전 복제 최종 일관성(MREC) 작업
- Streams 및 Time-to-Live 작업
- 테이블 암호화 작업

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
private static async Task GetTableInformation()
{
    Console.WriteLine("\n*** Retrieving table information ***");

    var response = await Client.DescribeTableAsync(new DescribeTableRequest
    {
        TableName = ExampleTableName
    });

    var table = response.Table;
    Console.WriteLine($"Name: {table.TableName}");
    Console.WriteLine($"# of items: {table.ItemCount}");

}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeTable을 참조하세요.

Bash

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
# function dynamodb_describe_table
```

```
#
# This function returns the status of a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table.
#
#  Response:
#       - TableStatus:
#     And:
#       0 - Table is active.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function dynamodb_describe_table {
  local table_name
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  ######################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ######################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_describe_table"
    echo "Describe the status of a DynamoDB table."
    echo "  -n table_name  -- The name of the table."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "n:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
```

```
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  local table_status
    table_status=$(
      aws dynamodb describe-table \
        --table-name "$table_name" \
        --output text \
        --query 'Table.TableStatus'
    )

   local error_code=${?}

    if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
      aws_cli_error_log "$error_code"
      errecho "ERROR: AWS reports describe-table operation failed.$table_status"
      return 1
    fi

  echo "$table_status"

  return 0
}
```

이 예제에 사용된 유틸리티 함수

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

################################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
```

```
# See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/topic/return-codes.html#cli-aws-
help-return-codes.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
##############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeTable을 참조하세요.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Describe an Amazon DynamoDB table.
/*!
  \sa describeTable()
  \param tableName: The DynamoDB table name.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::describeTable(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                     const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableRequest request;
    request.SetTableName(tableName);

    const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableOutcome &outcome =
 dynamoClient.DescribeTable(
            request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableDescription &td =
 outcome.GetResult().GetTable();
        std::cout << "Table name  : " << td.GetTableName() << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Table ARN   : " << td.GetTableArn() << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Status      : "
                  <<
 Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatusMapper::GetNameForTableStatus(
                          td.GetTableStatus()) << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Item count  : " << td.GetItemCount() << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Size (bytes): " << td.GetTableSizeBytes() << std::endl;
```

```
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ProvisionedThroughputDescription &ptd =
 td.GetProvisionedThroughput();
        std::cout << "Throughput" << std::endl;
        std::cout << "  Read Capacity : " << ptd.GetReadCapacityUnits() <<
 std::endl;
        std::cout << "  Write Capacity: " << ptd.GetWriteCapacityUnits() <<
 std::endl;

        const Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeDefinition> &ad =
 td.GetAttributeDefinitions();
        std::cout << "Attributes" << std::endl;
        for (const auto &a: ad)
            std::cout << "  " << a.GetAttributeName() << " (" <<

 Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ScalarAttributeTypeMapper::GetNameForScalarAttributeType(
                              a.GetAttributeType()) <<
                      ")" << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to describe table: " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage();
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DescribeTable을 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

테이블을 설명하는 방법

다음 `describe-table` 예시에서는 `MusicCollection` 테이블을 설명합니다.

```
aws dynamodb describe-table \
    --table-name MusicCollection
```

출력:

```
{
```

```
    "Table": {
        "AttributeDefinitions": [
            {
                "AttributeName": "Artist",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "SongTitle",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            }
        ],
        "ProvisionedThroughput": {
            "NumberOfDecreasesToday": 0,
            "WriteCapacityUnits": 5,
            "ReadCapacityUnits": 5
        },
        "TableSizeBytes": 0,
        "TableName": "MusicCollection",
        "TableStatus": "ACTIVE",
        "KeySchema": [
            {
                "KeyType": "HASH",
                "AttributeName": "Artist"
            },
            {
                "KeyType": "RANGE",
                "AttributeName": "SongTitle"
            }
        ],
        "ItemCount": 0,
        "CreationDateTime": 1421866952.062
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon DynamoDB 개발자 안내서의 테이블 설명을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeTable을 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/expression"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// TableBasics encapsulates the Amazon DynamoDB service actions used in the
 examples.
// It contains a DynamoDB service client that is used to act on the specified
 table.
type TableBasics struct {
 DynamoDbClient *dynamodb.Client
 TableName      string
}



// TableExists determines whether a DynamoDB table exists.
func (basics TableBasics) TableExists(ctx context.Context) (bool, error) {
 exists := true
 _, err := basics.DynamoDbClient.DescribeTable(
  ctx, &dynamodb.DescribeTableInput{TableName: aws.String(basics.TableName)},
 )
 if err != nil {
```

```
  var notFoundEx *types.ResourceNotFoundException
  if errors.As(err, &notFoundEx) {
   log.Printf("Table %v does not exist.\n", basics.TableName)
   err = nil
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't determine existence of table %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 basics.TableName, err)
  }
  exists = false
 }
 return exists, err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 DescribeTable을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeDefinition;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DescribeTableRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ProvisionedThroughputDescription;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.TableDescription;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
```

```
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DescribeTable {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <tableName>

                Where:
                    tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table to get information
 about (for example, Music3).
                """;

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

        String tableName = args[0];
        System.out.format("Getting description for %s\n\n", tableName);
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        describeDymamoDBTable(ddb, tableName);
        ddb.close();
    }

    public static void describeDymamoDBTable(DynamoDbClient ddb, String
 tableName) {
        DescribeTableRequest request = DescribeTableRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .build();

        try {
            TableDescription tableInfo = ddb.describeTable(request).table();
            if (tableInfo != null) {
                System.out.format("Table name  : %s\n", tableInfo.tableName());
                System.out.format("Table ARN   : %s\n", tableInfo.tableArn());
                System.out.format("Status      : %s\n", tableInfo.tableStatus());
```

```
                System.out.format("Item count  : %d\n", tableInfo.itemCount());
                System.out.format("Size (bytes): %d\n",
 tableInfo.tableSizeBytes());

                ProvisionedThroughputDescription throughputInfo =
 tableInfo.provisionedThroughput();
                System.out.println("Throughput");
                System.out.format("  Read Capacity : %d\n",
 throughputInfo.readCapacityUnits());
                System.out.format("  Write Capacity: %d\n",
 throughputInfo.writeCapacityUnits());

                List<AttributeDefinition> attributes =
 tableInfo.attributeDefinitions();
                System.out.println("Attributes");
                for (AttributeDefinition a : attributes) {
                    System.out.format("  %s (%s)\n", a.attributeName(),
 a.attributeType());
                }
            }

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println("\nDone!");
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeTable을 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { DescribeTableCommand, DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new DescribeTableCommand({
    TableName: "Pastries",
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(`TABLE NAME: ${response.Table.TableName}`);
  console.log(`TABLE ITEM COUNT: ${response.Table.ItemCount}`);
  return response;
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DescribeTable을 참조하세요.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the DynamoDB service object
var ddb = new AWS.DynamoDB({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });

var params = {
  TableName: process.argv[2],
};

// Call DynamoDB to retrieve the selected table descriptions
ddb.describeTable(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
```

```
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.Table.KeySchema);
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DescribeTable을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예 1: 지정된 테이블의 세부 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-DDBTable -TableName "myTable"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeTable을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예 1: 지정된 테이블의 세부 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-DDBTable -TableName "myTable"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeTable을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class Movies:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data.

    Example data structure for a movie record in this table:
        {
            "year": 1999,
            "title": "For Love of the Game",
            "info": {
                "directors": ["Sam Raimi"],
                "release_date": "1999-09-15T00:00:00Z",
                "rating": 6.3,
                "plot": "A washed up pitcher flashes through his career.",
                "rank": 4987,
                "running_time_secs": 8220,
                "actors": [
                    "Kevin Costner",
                    "Kelly Preston",
                    "John C. Reilly"
                ]
            }
        }
    """

    def __init__(self, dyn_resource):
        """
        :param dyn_resource: A Boto3 DynamoDB resource.
        """
        self.dyn_resource = dyn_resource
        # The table variable is set during the scenario in the call to
        # 'exists' if the table exists. Otherwise, it is set by 'create_table'.
        self.table = None


    def exists(self, table_name):
        """
        Determines whether a table exists. As a side effect, stores the table in
        a member variable.

        :param table_name: The name of the table to check.
        :return: True when the table exists; otherwise, False.
        """
        try:
            table = self.dyn_resource.Table(table_name)
```

```
            table.load()
            exists = True
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                exists = False
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't check for existence of %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    table_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            self.table = table
        return exists
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeTable를 참조하세요.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
# Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data.
class Scaffold
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource, :table_name, :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @dynamo_resource = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table_name = table_name
    @table = nil
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
    @logger.level = Logger::DEBUG
```

```
  end

  # Determines whether a table exists. As a side effect, stores the table in
  # a member variable.
  #
  # @param table_name [String] The name of the table to check.
  # @return [Boolean] True when the table exists; otherwise, False.
  def exists?(table_name)
    @dynamo_resource.client.describe_table(table_name: table_name)
    @logger.debug("Table #{table_name} exists")
  rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ResourceNotFoundException
    @logger.debug("Table #{table_name} doesn't exist")
    false
  rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't check for existence of #{table_name}:\n")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 DescribeTable을 참조하세요.

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP API

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_dyn->describetable( iv_tablename = iv_table_name ).
        DATA(lv_tablename) = oo_result->get_table( )->ask_tablename( ).
        DATA(lv_tablearn) = oo_result->get_table( )->ask_tablearn( ).
        DATA(lv_tablestatus) = oo_result->get_table( )->ask_tablestatus( ).
        DATA(lv_itemcount) = oo_result->get_table( )->ask_itemcount( ).
        MESSAGE 'The table name is ' && lv_tablename
            && '. The table ARN is ' && lv_tablearn
            && '. The tablestatus is ' && lv_tablestatus
            && '. Item count is ' && lv_itemcount TYPE 'I'.
```

```
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'The table ' && lv_tablename && ' does not exist' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 DescribeTable을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DescribeTimeToLive** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeTimeToLive의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- Streams 및 Time-to-Live 작업

CLI

AWS CLI

테이블의 Time to Live 설정을 보려면

다음 describe-time-to-live 예제에서는 MusicCollection 테이블의 Time to Live 설정을 표시합니다.

```
aws dynamodb describe-time-to-live \
    --table-name MusicCollection
```

출력:

```
{
    "TimeToLiveDescription": {
        "TimeToLiveStatus": "ENABLED",
        "AttributeName": "ttl"
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon DynamoDB 개발자 안내서의 Time to Live를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeTimeToLive를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

AWS SDK for Java 2.x를 사용하여 기존 DynamoDB 테이블의 TTL 구성을 설명합니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DescribeTimeToLiveRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DescribeTimeToLiveResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;

import java.util.logging.Level;
import java.util.logging.Logger;

    public DescribeTimeToLiveResponse describeTTL(final String tableName, final
 Region region) {
        final DescribeTimeToLiveRequest request =
            DescribeTimeToLiveRequest.builder().tableName(tableName).build();

        try (DynamoDbClient ddb = dynamoDbClient != null
            ? dynamoDbClient
            : DynamoDbClient.builder().region(region).build()) {
            return ddb.describeTimeToLive(request);
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.format(TABLE_NOT_FOUND_ERROR, tableName);
            throw e;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeTimeToLive를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

AWS SDK for JavaScript를 사용하여 기존 DynamoDB 테이블의 TTL 구성을 설명합니다.

```
import { DynamoDBClient, DescribeTimeToLiveCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-
dynamodb";

export const describeTTL = async (tableName, region) => {
    const client = new DynamoDBClient({
        region: region,
        endpoint: `https://dynamodb.${region}.amazonaws.com`
    });

    try {
        const ttlDescription = await client.send(new
 DescribeTimeToLiveCommand({ TableName: tableName }));

        if (ttlDescription.TimeToLiveDescription.TimeToLiveStatus === 'ENABLED')
 {
            console.log("TTL is enabled for table %s.", tableName);
        } else {
            console.log("TTL is not enabled for table %s.", tableName);
        }

        return ttlDescription;
    } catch (e) {
        console.error(`Error describing table: ${e}`);
        throw e;
    }
}

// Example usage (commented out for testing)
// describeTTL('your-table-name', 'us-east-1');
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DescribeTimeToLive를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

AWS SDK for Python (Boto3)를 사용하여 기존 DynamoDB 테이블의 TTL 구성을 설명합니다.

```
import boto3


def describe_ttl(table_name, region):
```

```
    """
    Describes TTL on an existing table, as well as a region.

    :param table_name: String representing the name of the table
    :param region: AWS Region of the table - example `us-east-1`
    :return: Time to live description.
    """
    try:
        dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb", region_name=region)
        ttl_description = dynamodb.describe_time_to_live(TableName=table_name)
        print(
            f"TimeToLive for table {table_name} is status
 {ttl_description['TimeToLiveDescription']['TimeToLiveStatus']}"
        )

        return ttl_description
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error describing table: {e}")
        raise


# Enter your own table name and AWS region
describe_ttl("your-table-name", "us-east-1")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeTimeToLive를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **ExecuteStatement** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ExecuteStatement`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- PartiQL DELETE를 사용하여 데이터 삭제
- PartiQL INSERT를 사용하여 데이터 삽입
- PartiQL을 사용하여 테이블 쿼리
- PartiQL SELECT를 사용하여 데이터 쿼리
- PartiQL UPDATE를 사용하여 데이터 업데이트

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

INSERT 문을 사용하여 항목을 추가합니다.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Inserts a single movie into the movies table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table.</param>
        /// <param name="movieTitle">The title of the movie to insert.</param>
        /// <param name="year">The year that the movie was released.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success or failure of
        /// the INSERT operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> InsertSingleMovie(string tableName, string
movieTitle, int year)
        {
            string insertBatch = $"INSERT INTO {tableName} VALUE {{'title': ?,
'year': ?}}";

            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
ExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statement = insertBatch,
                Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                {
                    new AttributeValue { S = movieTitle },
                    new AttributeValue { N = year.ToString() },
                },
            });

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
```

SELECT 문을 사용하여 항목을 가져옵니다.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Uses a PartiQL SELECT statement to retrieve a single movie from the
        /// movie database.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the movie table.</param>
        /// <param name="movieTitle">The title of the movie to retrieve.</param>
        /// <returns>A list of movie data. If no movie matches the supplied
        /// title, the list is empty.</returns>
        public static async Task<List<Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>>>
GetSingleMovie(string tableName, string movieTitle)
        {
            string selectSingle = $"SELECT * FROM {tableName} WHERE title = ?";
            var parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
            {
                new AttributeValue { S = movieTitle },
            };

            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
ExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statement = selectSingle,
                Parameters = parameters,
            });

            return response.Items;
        }
```

SELECT 문을 사용하여 항목 목록을 가져옵니다.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieve multiple movies by year using a SELECT statement.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the movie table.</param>
        /// <param name="year">The year the movies were released.</param>
        /// <returns></returns>
        public static async Task<List<Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>>>
GetMovies(string tableName, int year)
```

```
        {
            string selectSingle = $"SELECT * FROM {tableName} WHERE year = ?";
            var parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
            {
                new AttributeValue { N = year.ToString() },
            };

            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
ExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statement = selectSingle,
                Parameters = parameters,
            });

            return response.Items;
        }
```

UPDATE 문을 사용하여 항목을 업데이트합니다.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Updates a single movie in the table, adding information for the
        /// producer.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">the name of the table.</param>
        /// <param name="producer">The name of the producer.</param>
        /// <param name="movieTitle">The movie title.</param>
        /// <param name="year">The year the movie was released.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success of the
        /// UPDATE operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> UpdateSingleMovie(string tableName, string
producer, string movieTitle, int year)
        {
            string insertSingle = $"UPDATE {tableName} SET Producer=? WHERE title
= ? AND year = ?";

            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
ExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statement = insertSingle,
                Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                {
```

```
                    new AttributeValue { S = producer },
                    new AttributeValue { S = movieTitle },
                    new AttributeValue { N = year.ToString() },
                },
            });

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
```

DELETE 문을 사용하여 하나의 영화를 삭제합니다.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Deletes a single movie from the table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table.</param>
        /// <param name="movieTitle">The title of the movie to delete.</param>
        /// <param name="year">The year that the movie was released.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success of the
        /// DELETE operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> DeleteSingleMovie(string tableName, string
movieTitle, int year)
        {
            var deleteSingle = $"DELETE FROM {tableName} WHERE title = ? AND year
= ?";

            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
ExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statement = deleteSingle,
                Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                {
                    new AttributeValue { S = movieTitle },
                    new AttributeValue { N = year.ToString() },
                },
            });

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ExecuteStatement를 참조하세요.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

INSERT 문을 사용하여 항목을 추가합니다.

```
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    // 2. Add a new movie using an "Insert" statement. (ExecuteStatement)
    Aws::String title;
    float rating;
    int year;
    Aws::String plot;
    {
        title = askQuestion(
                "Enter the title of a movie you want to add to the table: ");
        year = askQuestionForInt("What year was it released? ");
        rating = askQuestionForFloatRange("On a scale of 1 - 10, how do you rate
it? ",
                                          1, 10);
        plot = askQuestion("Summarize the plot for me: ");

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementRequest request;
        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "INSERT INTO \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" VALUE {'"
                  << TITLE_KEY << "': ?, '" << YEAR_KEY << "': ?, '"
                  << INFO_KEY << "': ?}";

        request.SetStatement(sqlStream.str());

        // Create the parameter attributes.
        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(title));
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(year));
```

```
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue infoMapAttribute;

        std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> ratingAttribute =
Aws::MakeShared<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>(
                ALLOCATION_TAG.c_str());
        ratingAttribute->SetN(rating);
        infoMapAttribute.AddMEntry(RATING_KEY, ratingAttribute);

        std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> plotAttribute =
Aws::MakeShared<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>(
                ALLOCATION_TAG.c_str());
        plotAttribute->SetS(plot);
        infoMapAttribute.AddMEntry(PLOT_KEY, plotAttribute);
        attributes.push_back(infoMapAttribute);
        request.SetParameters(attributes);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.ExecuteStatement(
                request);

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to add a movie: " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }
```

SELECT 문을 사용하여 항목을 가져옵니다.

```
    //  3. Get the data for the movie using a "Select" statement.
(ExecuteStatement)
    {
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementRequest request;
        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "SELECT * FROM  \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" WHERE "
                  << TITLE_KEY << "=? and " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";

        request.SetStatement(sqlStream.str());

        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
```

```
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(title));
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(year));
        request.SetParameters(attributes);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.ExecuteStatement(
                request);

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to retrieve movie information: "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
        else {
            // Print the retrieved movie information.
            const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementResult &result =
outcome.GetResult();

            const Aws::Vector<Aws::Map<Aws::String,
Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>> &items = result.GetItems();

            if (items.size() == 1) {
                printMovieInfo(items[0]);
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error: " << items.size() << " movies were
retrieved. "
                          << " There should be only one movie." << std::endl;
            }
        }
    }
```

UPDATE 문을 사용하여 항목을 업데이트합니다.

```
    //  4. Update the data for the movie using an "Update" statement.
(ExecuteStatement)
    {
        rating = askQuestionForFloatRange(
                Aws::String("\nLet's update your movie.\nYou rated it  ") +
                std::to_string(rating)
                + ", what new rating would you give it? ", 1, 10);
```

```
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementRequest request;
        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "UPDATE \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" SET "
                  << INFO_KEY << "." << RATING_KEY << "=? WHERE "
                  << TITLE_KEY << "=? AND " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";

        request.SetStatement(sqlStream.str());

        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;

attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(rating));
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(title));
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(year));

        request.SetParameters(attributes);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.ExecuteStatement(
                request);

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to update a movie: "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage();
            return false;
        }
    }
```

DELETE 문을 사용하여 항목을 삭제합니다.

```
    // 6. Delete the movie using a "Delete" statement. (ExecuteStatement)
    {
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementRequest request;
        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "DELETE FROM  \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" WHERE "
                  << TITLE_KEY << "=? and " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";

        request.SetStatement(sqlStream.str());

        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(title));
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(year));
        request.SetParameters(attributes);
```

```
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
 dynamoClient.ExecuteStatement(
                request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to delete the movie: "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 ExecuteStatement를 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

예제를 위한 함수 수신기 구문을 정의합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// PartiQLRunner encapsulates the Amazon DynamoDB service actions used in the
// PartiQL examples. It contains a DynamoDB service client that is used to act on
 the
// specified table.
```

```
type PartiQLRunner struct {
 DynamoDbClient *dynamodb.Client
 TableName      string
}
```

INSERT 문을 사용하여 항목을 추가합니다.

```
// AddMovie runs a PartiQL INSERT statement to add a movie to the DynamoDB table.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) AddMovie(ctx context.Context, movie Movie) error {
 params, err := attributevalue.MarshalList([]interface{}{movie.Title, movie.Year,
 movie.Info})
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 _, err = runner.DynamoDbClient.ExecuteStatement(ctx,
 &dynamodb.ExecuteStatementInput{
  Statement: aws.String(
   fmt.Sprintf("INSERT INTO \"%v\" VALUE {'title': ?, 'year': ?, 'info': ?}",
    runner.TableName)),
  Parameters: params,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't insert an item with PartiQL. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 return err
}
```

SELECT 문을 사용하여 항목을 가져옵니다.

```
// GetMovie runs a PartiQL SELECT statement to get a movie from the DynamoDB
 table by
// title and year.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) GetMovie(ctx context.Context, title string, year int)
 (Movie, error) {
 var movie Movie
 params, err := attributevalue.MarshalList([]interface{}{title, year})
 if err != nil {
```

```
  panic(err)
 }
 response, err := runner.DynamoDbClient.ExecuteStatement(ctx,
 &dynamodb.ExecuteStatementInput{
  Statement: aws.String(
   fmt.Sprintf("SELECT * FROM \"%v\" WHERE title=? AND year=?",
    runner.TableName)),
  Parameters: params,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get info about %v. Here's why: %v\n", title, err)
 } else {
  err = attributevalue.UnmarshalMap(response.Items[0], &movie)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal response. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
 }
 return movie, err
}
```

SELECT 문을 사용하여 항목 목록을 가져오고 결과를 투영합니다.

```
// GetAllMovies runs a PartiQL SELECT statement to get all movies from the
 DynamoDB table.
// pageSize is not typically required and is used to show how to paginate the
 results.
// The results are projected to return only the title and rating of each movie.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) GetAllMovies(ctx context.Context, pageSize int32)
 ([]map[string]interface{}, error) {
 var output []map[string]interface{}
 var response *dynamodb.ExecuteStatementOutput
 var err error
 var nextToken *string
 for moreData := true; moreData; {
  response, err = runner.DynamoDbClient.ExecuteStatement(ctx,
 &dynamodb.ExecuteStatementInput{
   Statement: aws.String(
    fmt.Sprintf("SELECT title, info.rating FROM \"%v\"", runner.TableName)),
   Limit:     aws.Int32(pageSize),
   NextToken: nextToken,
```

```
  })
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get movies. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   moreData = false
  } else {
   var pageOutput []map[string]interface{}
   err = attributevalue.UnmarshalListOfMaps(response.Items, &pageOutput)
   if err != nil {
    log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal response. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   } else {
    log.Printf("Got a page of length %v.\n", len(response.Items))
    output = append(output, pageOutput...)
   }
   nextToken = response.NextToken
   moreData = nextToken != nil
  }
 }
 return output, err
}
```

UPDATE 문을 사용하여 항목을 업데이트합니다.

```
// UpdateMovie runs a PartiQL UPDATE statement to update the rating of a movie
 that
// already exists in the DynamoDB table.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) UpdateMovie(ctx context.Context, movie Movie, rating
 float64) error {
 params, err := attributevalue.MarshalList([]interface{}{rating, movie.Title,
 movie.Year})
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 _, err = runner.DynamoDbClient.ExecuteStatement(ctx,
 &dynamodb.ExecuteStatementInput{
  Statement: aws.String(
   fmt.Sprintf("UPDATE \"%v\" SET info.rating=? WHERE title=? AND year=?",
    runner.TableName)),
  Parameters: params,
 })
 if err != nil {
```

```
  log.Printf("Couldn't update movie %v. Here's why: %v\n", movie.Title, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

DELETE 문을 사용하여 항목을 삭제합니다.

```
// DeleteMovie runs a PartiQL DELETE statement to remove a movie from the
 DynamoDB table.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) DeleteMovie(ctx context.Context, movie Movie) error {
 params, err := attributevalue.MarshalList([]interface{}{movie.Title,
 movie.Year})
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 _, err = runner.DynamoDbClient.ExecuteStatement(ctx,
 &dynamodb.ExecuteStatementInput{
  Statement: aws.String(
   fmt.Sprintf("DELETE FROM \"%v\" WHERE title=? AND year=?",
    runner.TableName)),
  Parameters: params,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete %v from the table. Here's why: %v\n", movie.Title,
 err)
 }
 return err
}
```

이 예시에서 사용되는 Movie 구조체를 정의합니다.

```
import (
 "archive/zip"
 "bytes"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "io"
```

```
 "log"
 "net/http"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// Movie encapsulates data about a movie. Title and Year are the composite
 primary key
// of the movie in Amazon DynamoDB. Title is the sort key, Year is the partition
 key,
// and Info is additional data.
type Movie struct {
 Title string                 `dynamodbav:"title"`
 Year  int                    `dynamodbav:"year"`
 Info  map[string]interface{} `dynamodbav:"info"`
}

// GetKey returns the composite primary key of the movie in a format that can be
// sent to DynamoDB.
func (movie Movie) GetKey() map[string]types.AttributeValue {
 title, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Title)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 year, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Year)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 return map[string]types.AttributeValue{"title": title, "year": year}
}

// String returns the title, year, rating, and plot of a movie, formatted for the
 example.
func (movie Movie) String() string {
 return fmt.Sprintf("%v\n\tReleased: %v\n\tRating: %v\n\tPlot: %v\n",
  movie.Title, movie.Year, movie.Info["rating"], movie.Info["plot"])
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 ExecuteStatement를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

PartiQL을 사용하여 항목을 생성합니다.

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

import {
  ExecuteStatementCommand,
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new ExecuteStatementCommand({
    Statement: `INSERT INTO Flowers value {'Name':?}`,
    Parameters: ["Rose"],
  });

  const response = await docClient.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

PartiQL을 사용하여 항목을 가져옵니다.

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

import {
  ExecuteStatementCommand,
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";
```

```
const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new ExecuteStatementCommand({
    Statement: "SELECT * FROM CloudTypes WHERE IsStorm=?",
    Parameters: [false],
    ConsistentRead: true,
  });

  const response = await docClient.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

PartiQL을 사용하여 항목을 업데이트합니다.

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

import {
  ExecuteStatementCommand,
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new ExecuteStatementCommand({
    Statement: "UPDATE EyeColors SET IsRecessive=? where Color=?",
    Parameters: [true, "blue"],
  });

  const response = await docClient.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

PartiQL을 사용하여 항목을 삭제합니다.

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

import {
  ExecuteStatementCommand,
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new ExecuteStatementCommand({
    Statement: "DELETE FROM PaintColors where Name=?",
    Parameters: ["Purple"],
  });

  const response = await docClient.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ExecuteStatement를 참조하세요.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public function insertItemByPartiQL(string $statement, array $parameters)
    {
        $this->dynamoDbClient->executeStatement([
            'Statement' => "$statement",
            'Parameters' => $parameters,
        ]);
    }
```

```
    public function getItemByPartiQL(string $tableName, array $key): Result
    {
        list($statement, $parameters) = $this-
>buildStatementAndParameters("SELECT", $tableName, $key['Item']);

        return $this->dynamoDbClient->executeStatement([
            'Parameters' => $parameters,
            'Statement' => $statement,
        ]);
    }

    public function updateItemByPartiQL(string $statement, array $parameters)
    {
        $this->dynamoDbClient->executeStatement([
            'Statement' => $statement,
            'Parameters' => $parameters,
        ]);
    }

    public function deleteItemByPartiQL(string $statement, array $parameters)
    {
        $this->dynamoDbClient->executeStatement([
            'Statement' => $statement,
            'Parameters' => $parameters,
        ]);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 ExecuteStatement를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class PartiQLWrapper:
```

```
    """
    Encapsulates a DynamoDB resource to run PartiQL statements.
    """

    def __init__(self, dyn_resource):
        """
        :param dyn_resource: A Boto3 DynamoDB resource.
        """
        self.dyn_resource = dyn_resource


    def run_partiql(self, statement, params):
        """
        Runs a PartiQL statement. A Boto3 resource is used even though
        `execute_statement` is called on the underlying `client` object because
the
        resource transforms input and output from plain old Python objects
(POPOs) to
        the DynamoDB format. If you create the client directly, you must do these
        transforms yourself.

        :param statement: The PartiQL statement.
        :param params: The list of PartiQL parameters. These are applied to the
                       statement in the order they are listed.
        :return: The items returned from the statement, if any.
        """
        try:
            output = self.dyn_resource.meta.client.execute_statement(
                Statement=statement, Parameters=params
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't execute PartiQL '%s' because the table does not
exist.",
                    statement,
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't execute PartiQL '%s'. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    statement,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
```

```
            raise
        else:
            return output
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ExecuteStatement를 참조하세요.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

PartiQL을 사용하여 항목을 한 개 선택합니다.

```
class DynamoDBPartiQLSingle
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource, :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @dynamodb = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table = @dynamodb.table(table_name)
  end

  # Gets a single record from a table using PartiQL.
  # Note: To perform more fine-grained selects,
  # use the Client.query instance method instead.
  #
  # @param title [String] The title of the movie to search.
  # @return [Aws::DynamoDB::Types::ExecuteStatementOutput]
  def select_item_by_title(title)
    request = {
      statement: "SELECT * FROM \"#{@table.name}\" WHERE title=?",
      parameters: [title]
    }
    @dynamodb.client.execute_statement(request)
```

```
  end
```

PartiQL을 사용하여 항목을 한 개 업데이트합니다.

```
class DynamoDBPartiQLSingle
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource, :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @dynamodb = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table = @dynamodb.table(table_name)
  end

  # Updates a single record from a table using PartiQL.
  #
  # @param title [String] The title of the movie to update.
  # @param year [Integer] The year the movie was released.
  # @param rating [Float] The new rating to assign the title.
  # @return [Aws::DynamoDB::Types::ExecuteStatementOutput]
  def update_rating_by_title(title, year, rating)
    request = {
      statement: "UPDATE \"#{@table.name}\" SET info.rating=? WHERE title=? and
 year=?",
      parameters: [{ "N": rating }, title, year]
    }
    @dynamodb.client.execute_statement(request)
  end
```

PartiQL을 사용하여 항목을 한 개 추가합니다.

```
class DynamoDBPartiQLSingle
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource, :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @dynamodb = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table = @dynamodb.table(table_name)
  end

  # Adds a single record to a table using PartiQL.
  #
```

```
  # @param title [String] The title of the movie to update.
  # @param year [Integer] The year the movie was released.
  # @param plot [String] The plot of the movie.
  # @param rating [Float] The new rating to assign the title.
  # @return [Aws::DynamoDB::Types::ExecuteStatementOutput]
  def insert_item(title, year, plot, rating)
    request = {
      statement: "INSERT INTO \"#{@table.name}\" VALUE {'title': ?, 'year': ?,
 'info': ?}",
      parameters: [title, year, { 'plot': plot, 'rating': rating }]
    }
    @dynamodb.client.execute_statement(request)
  end
```

PartiQL을 사용하여 항목을 한 개 삭제합니다.

```
class DynamoDBPartiQLSingle
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource, :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @dynamodb = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table = @dynamodb.table(table_name)
  end

  # Deletes a single record from a table using PartiQL.
  #
  # @param title [String] The title of the movie to update.
  # @param year [Integer] The year the movie was released.
  # @return [Aws::DynamoDB::Types::ExecuteStatementOutput]
  def delete_item_by_title(title, year)
    request = {
      statement: "DELETE FROM \"#{@table.name}\" WHERE title=? and year=?",
      parameters: [title, year]
    }
    @dynamodb.client.execute_statement(request)
  end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 ExecuteStatement를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **GetItem** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 GetItem의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기
- DAX로 읽기 가속화
- MRSC 글로벌 테이블 만들기 및 관리
- 글로벌 테이블 및 다중 리전 복제 최종 일관성(MREC) 작업

.NET

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Gets information about an existing movie from the table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="newMovie">A Movie object containing information about
    /// the movie to retrieve.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table containing the movie.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Dictionary object containing information about the item
    /// retrieved.</returns>
    public async Task<Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>> GetItemAsync(Movie
 newMovie, string tableName)
    {
        try
        {
            var key = new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>
            {
                ["title"] = new AttributeValue { S = newMovie.Title },
```

```
                ["year"] = new AttributeValue { N = newMovie.Year.ToString() },
            };

            var request = new GetItemRequest
            {
                Key = key,
                TableName = tableName,
            };

            var response = await _amazonDynamoDB.GetItemAsync(request);
            return response.Item;
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} was not found. {ex.Message}");
            return new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>();
        }
        catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An Amazon DynamoDB error occurred while getting
item. {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while getting item.
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 GetItem을 참조하세요.

Bash

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
# function dynamodb_get_item
#
# This function gets an item from a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table.
#       -k keys  -- Path to json file containing the keys that identify the item
 to get.
#       [-q query]  -- Optional JMESPath query expression.
#
#  Returns:
#       The item as text output.
#  And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function dynamodb_get_item() {
  local table_name keys query response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # ######################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ######################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_get_item"
    echo "Get an item from a DynamoDB table."
    echo " -n table_name  -- The name of the table."
    echo " -k keys  -- Path to json file containing the keys that identify the
 item to get."
    echo " [-q query]  -- Optional JMESPath query expression."
    echo ""
```

```
}
query=""
while getopts "n:k:q:h" option; do
  case "${option}" in
    n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
    k) keys="${OPTARG}" ;;
    q) query="${OPTARG}" ;;
    h)
      usage
      return 0
      ;;
    \?)
      echo "Invalid parameter"
      usage
      return 1
      ;;
  esac
done
export OPTIND=1

if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

if [[ -z "$keys" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a keys json file path the -k parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

if [[ -n "$query" ]]; then
  response=$(aws dynamodb get-item \
    --table-name "$table_name" \
    --key file://"$keys" \
    --output text \
    --query "$query")
else
  response=$(
    aws dynamodb get-item \
      --table-name "$table_name" \
      --key file://"$keys" \
      --output text
```

```
    )
  fi

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports get-item operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -n "$query" ]]; then
    echo "$response" | sed "/^\t/s/\t//1" # Remove initial tab that the JMSEPath
 query inserts on some strings.
  else
    echo "$response"
  fi

  return 0
}
```

이 예제에 사용된 유틸리티 함수

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/topic/return-codes.html#cli-aws-
help-return-codes.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
```

```
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
##############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetItem을 참조하세요.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Get an item from an Amazon DynamoDB table.
/*!
```

```
  \sa getItem()
  \param tableName: The table name.
  \param partitionKey: The partition key.
  \param partitionValue: The value for the partition key.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */

bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::getItem(const Aws::String &tableName,
                               const Aws::String &partitionKey,
                               const Aws::String &partitionValue,
                               const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::GetItemRequest request;

    // Set up the request.
    request.SetTableName(tableName);
    request.AddKey(partitionKey,
                   Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(partitionValue));

    // Retrieve the item's fields and values.
    const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::GetItemOutcome &outcome =
 dynamoClient.GetItem(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        // Reference the retrieved fields/values.
        const Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> &item =
 outcome.GetResult().GetItem();
        if (!item.empty()) {
            // Output each retrieved field and its value.
            for (const auto &i: item)
                std::cout << "Values: " << i.first << ": " << i.second.GetS()
                          << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "No item found with the key " << partitionKey <<
 std::endl;
        }
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to get item: " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage();
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
```

```
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 GetItem을 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

예 1: 테이블의 항목을 읽는 방법

다음 `get-item` 예시에서는 `MusicCollection` 테이블에서 항목을 검색합니다. 테이블에는 해시 및 범위 프라이머리 키(`Artist` 및 `SongTitle`)가 있으므로 이 두 속성을 모두 지정해야 합니다. 또한 이 명령은 작업에 사용된 읽기 용량에 대한 정보를 요청합니다.

```
aws dynamodb get-item \
    --table-name MusicCollection \
    --key file://key.json \
    --return-consumed-capacity TOTAL
```

`key.json`의 콘텐츠:

```
{
    "Artist": {"S": "Acme Band"},
    "SongTitle": {"S": "Happy Day"}
}
```

출력:

```
{
    "Item": {
        "AlbumTitle": {
            "S": "Songs About Life"
        },
        "SongTitle": {
            "S": "Happy Day"
        },
        "Artist": {
            "S": "Acme Band"
        }
    },
```

```
    "ConsumedCapacity": {
        "TableName": "MusicCollection",
        "CapacityUnits": 0.5
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon DynamoDB 개발자 안내서의 항목 읽기를 참조하세요.

예 2: 일관된 읽기를 사용하여 항목을 읽는 방법

다음 예시에서는 강력히 일관되 읽기를 사용하여 `MusicCollection` 테이블의 항목을 읽습니다.

```
aws dynamodb get-item \
    --table-name MusicCollection \
    --key file://key.json \
    --consistent-read \
    --return-consumed-capacity TOTAL
```

`key.json`의 콘텐츠:

```
{
    "Artist": {"S": "Acme Band"},
    "SongTitle": {"S": "Happy Day"}
}
```

출력:

```
{
    "Item": {
        "AlbumTitle": {
            "S": "Songs About Life"
        },
        "SongTitle": {
            "S": "Happy Day"
        },
        "Artist": {
            "S": "Acme Band"
        }
    },
    "ConsumedCapacity": {
        "TableName": "MusicCollection",
```

```
        "CapacityUnits": 1.0
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon DynamoDB 개발자 안내서의 항목 읽기를 참조하세요.

예 3: 항목의 특정 속성을 검색하는 방법

다음 예시에서는 프로젝션 표현식을 사용하여 원하는 항목의 세 가지 속성만 검색합니다.

```
aws dynamodb get-item \
    --table-name ProductCatalog \
    --key '{"Id": {"N": "102"}}' \
    --projection-expression "#T, #C, #P" \
    --expression-attribute-names file://names.json
```

`names.json`의 콘텐츠:

```
{
    "#T": "Title",
    "#C": "ProductCategory",
    "#P": "Price"
}
```

출력:

```
{
    "Item": {
        "Price": {
            "N": "20"
        },
        "Title": {
            "S": "Book 102 Title"
        },
        "ProductCategory": {
            "S": "Book"
        }
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon DynamoDB 개발자 안내서의 항목 읽기를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetItem을 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/expression"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// TableBasics encapsulates the Amazon DynamoDB service actions used in the
 examples.
// It contains a DynamoDB service client that is used to act on the specified
 table.
type TableBasics struct {
 DynamoDbClient *dynamodb.Client
 TableName      string
}



// GetMovie gets movie data from the DynamoDB table by using the primary
 composite key
// made of title and year.
func (basics TableBasics) GetMovie(ctx context.Context, title string, year int)
 (Movie, error) {
 movie := Movie{Title: title, Year: year}
 response, err := basics.DynamoDbClient.GetItem(ctx, &dynamodb.GetItemInput{
```

```
  Key: movie.GetKey(), TableName: aws.String(basics.TableName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get info about %v. Here's why: %v\n", title, err)
 } else {
  err = attributevalue.UnmarshalMap(response.Item, &movie)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal response. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
 }
 return movie, err
}
```

이 예시에서 사용되는 Movie 구조체를 정의합니다.

```
import (
 "archive/zip"
 "bytes"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "io"
 "log"
 "net/http"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// Movie encapsulates data about a movie. Title and Year are the composite
 primary key
// of the movie in Amazon DynamoDB. Title is the sort key, Year is the partition
 key,
// and Info is additional data.
type Movie struct {
 Title string                 `dynamodbav:"title"`
 Year  int                    `dynamodbav:"year"`
 Info  map[string]interface{} `dynamodbav:"info"`
}

// GetKey returns the composite primary key of the movie in a format that can be
```

```
// sent to DynamoDB.
func (movie Movie) GetKey() map[string]types.AttributeValue {
 title, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Title)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 year, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Year)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 return map[string]types.AttributeValue{"title": title, "year": year}
}

// String returns the title, year, rating, and plot of a movie, formatted for the
 example.
func (movie Movie) String() string {
 return fmt.Sprintf("%v\n\tReleased: %v\n\tRating: %v\n\tPlot: %v\n",
  movie.Title, movie.Year, movie.Info["rating"], movie.Info["plot"])
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 GetItem을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

DynamoDbClient를 사용하여 테이블에서 항목을 가져옵니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.GetItemRequest;
import java.util.HashMap;
```

```
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Set;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 * To get an item from an Amazon DynamoDB table using the AWS SDK for Java V2,
 * its better practice to use the
 * Enhanced Client, see the EnhancedGetItem example.
 */
public class GetItem {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <tableName> <key> <keyVal>

                Where:
                    tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table from which an item is
 retrieved (for example, Music3).\s
                    key - The key used in the Amazon DynamoDB table (for example,
 Artist).\s
                    keyval - The key value that represents the item to get (for
 example, Famous Band).
                """;

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

        String tableName = args[0];
        String key = args[1];
        String keyVal = args[2];
        System.out.format("Retrieving item \"%s\" from \"%s\"\n", keyVal,
 tableName);
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
```

```
                .region(region)
                .build();

        getDynamoDBItem(ddb, tableName, key, keyVal);
        ddb.close();
    }

    public static void getDynamoDBItem(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName,
 String key, String keyVal) {
        HashMap<String, AttributeValue> keyToGet = new HashMap<>();
        keyToGet.put(key, AttributeValue.builder()
                .s(keyVal)
                .build());

        GetItemRequest request = GetItemRequest.builder()
                .key(keyToGet)
                .tableName(tableName)
                .build();

        try {
            // If there is no matching item, GetItem does not return any data.
            Map<String, AttributeValue> returnedItem =
 ddb.getItem(request).item();
            if (returnedItem.isEmpty())
                System.out.format("No item found with the key %s!\n", key);
            else {
                Set<String> keys = returnedItem.keySet();
                System.out.println("Amazon DynamoDB table attributes: \n");
                for (String key1 : keys) {
                    System.out.format("%s: %s\n", key1,
 returnedItem.get(key1).toString());
                }
            }

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetItem을 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이 예제에서는 문서 클라이언트를 사용하여 DynamoDB의 항목 작업을 단순화합니다. API에 대한 세부 정보는 GetCommand를 참조하세요.

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import { DynamoDBDocumentClient, GetCommand } from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new GetCommand({
    TableName: "AngryAnimals",
    Key: {
      CommonName: "Shoebill",
    },
  });

  const response = await docClient.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 GetItem을 참조하세요.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

테이블에서 항목을 가져옵니다.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the DynamoDB service object
var ddb = new AWS.DynamoDB({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });

var params = {
  TableName: "TABLE",
  Key: {
    KEY_NAME: { N: "001" },
  },
  ProjectionExpression: "ATTRIBUTE_NAME",
};

// Call DynamoDB to read the item from the table
ddb.getItem(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.Item);
  }
});
```

DynamoDB 문서 클라이언트를 사용하여 테이블에서 항목을 가져옵니다.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create DynamoDB document client
var docClient = new AWS.DynamoDB.DocumentClient({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });

var params = {
  TableName: "EPISODES_TABLE",
  Key: { KEY_NAME: VALUE },
};
```

```
docClient.get(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.Item);
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 GetItem을 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun getSpecificItem(
    tableNameVal: String,
    keyName: String,
    keyVal: String,
) {
    val keyToGet = mutableMapOf<String, AttributeValue>()
    keyToGet[keyName] = AttributeValue.S(keyVal)

    val request =
        GetItemRequest {
            key = keyToGet
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }

    DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        val returnedItem = ddb.getItem(request)
        val numbersMap = returnedItem.item
        numbersMap?.forEach { key1 ->
            println(key1.key)
```

```
            println(key1.value)
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 GetItem를 참조하세요.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        $movie = $service->getItemByKey($tableName, $key);
        echo "\nThe movie {$movie['Item']['title']['S']} was released in
{$movie['Item']['year']['N']}.\n";

    public function getItemByKey(string $tableName, array $key)
    {
        return $this->dynamoDbClient->getItem([
            'Key' => $key['Item'],
            'TableName' => $tableName,
        ]);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 GetItem을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예 1: 파티션 키 SongTitle과 정렬 키 Artist가 있는 DynamoDB 항목을 반환합니다.

```
$key = @{
```

```
  SongTitle = 'Somewhere Down The Road'
  Artist = 'No One You Know'
} | ConvertTo-DDBItem

Get-DDBItem -TableName 'Music' -Key $key | ConvertFrom-DDBItem
```

출력:

```
Name                           Value
----                           -----
Genre                          Country
SongTitle                      Somewhere Down The Road
Price                          1.94
Artist                         No One You Know
CriticRating                   9
AlbumTitle                     Somewhat Famous
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetItem을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예 1: 파티션 키 SongTitle과 정렬 키 Artist가 있는 DynamoDB 항목을 반환합니다.

```
$key = @{
  SongTitle = 'Somewhere Down The Road'
  Artist = 'No One You Know'
} | ConvertTo-DDBItem

Get-DDBItem -TableName 'Music' -Key $key | ConvertFrom-DDBItem
```

출력:

```
Name                           Value
----                           -----
Genre                          Country
SongTitle                      Somewhere Down The Road
Price                          1.94
Artist                         No One You Know
CriticRating                   9
AlbumTitle                     Somewhat Famous
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetItem을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class Movies:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data.

    Example data structure for a movie record in this table:
        {
            "year": 1999,
            "title": "For Love of the Game",
            "info": {
                "directors": ["Sam Raimi"],
                "release_date": "1999-09-15T00:00:00Z",
                "rating": 6.3,
                "plot": "A washed up pitcher flashes through his career.",
                "rank": 4987,
                "running_time_secs": 8220,
                "actors": [
                    "Kevin Costner",
                    "Kelly Preston",
                    "John C. Reilly"
                ]
            }
        }
    """

    def __init__(self, dyn_resource):
        """
        :param dyn_resource: A Boto3 DynamoDB resource.
        """
        self.dyn_resource = dyn_resource
        # The table variable is set during the scenario in the call to
        # 'exists' if the table exists. Otherwise, it is set by 'create_table'.
        self.table = None
```

```
    def get_movie(self, title, year):
        """
        Gets movie data from the table for a specific movie.

        :param title: The title of the movie.
        :param year: The release year of the movie.
        :return: The data about the requested movie.
        """
        try:
            response = self.table.get_item(Key={"year": year, "title": title})
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get movie %s from table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                title,
                self.table.name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["Item"]
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetItem를 참조하세요.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class DynamoDBBasics
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource, :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
```

```
    @dynamo_resource = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table = @dynamo_resource.table(table_name)
  end

  # Gets movie data from the table for a specific movie.
  #
  # @param title [String] The title of the movie.
  # @param year [Integer] The release year of the movie.
  # @return [Hash] The data about the requested movie.
  def get_item(title, year)
    @table.get_item(key: { 'year' => year, 'title' => title })
  rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't get movie #{title} (#{year}) from table #{@table.name}:\n")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 GetItem을 참조하세요.

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP API

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
        oo_item = lo_dyn->getitem(
          iv_tablename                = iv_table_name
          it_key                      = it_key ).
        DATA(lt_attr) = oo_item->get_item( ).
        DATA(lo_title) = lt_attr[ key = 'title' ]-value.
        DATA(lo_year) = lt_attr[ key = 'year' ]-value.
        DATA(lo_rating) = lt_attr[ key = 'rating' ]-value.
        MESSAGE 'Movie name is: ' && lo_title->get_s( )
          && 'Movie year is: ' && lo_year->get_n( )
          && 'Moving rating is: ' && lo_rating->get_n( ) TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourcenotfoundex.
```

```
        MESSAGE 'The table or index does not exist' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API의 GetItem을 참조하세요.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSDynamoDB


    /// Return a `Movie` record describing the specified movie from the Amazon
    /// DynamoDB table.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - title: The movie's title (`String`).
    ///   - year: The movie's release year (`Int`).
    ///
    /// - Throws: `MoviesError.ItemNotFound` if the movie isn't in the table.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A `Movie` record with the movie's details.
    func get(title: String, year: Int) async throws -> Movie {
        do {
            guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
                throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
            }

            let input = GetItemInput(
                key: [
                    "year": .n(String(year)),
                    "title": .s(title)
                ],
                tableName: self.tableName
            )
```

```
            let output = try await client.getItem(input: input)
            guard let item = output.item else {
                throw MoviesError.ItemNotFound
            }

            let movie = try Movie(withItem: item)
            return movie
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: get:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 GetItem을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **ListTables** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListTables`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 속성 기반 액세스 제어 설정

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    private static async Task ListMyTables()
    {
        Console.WriteLine("\n*** Listing tables ***");

        string lastTableNameEvaluated = null;
```

```
        do
        {
            var response = await Client.ListTablesAsync(new ListTablesRequest
            {
                Limit = 2,
                ExclusiveStartTableName = lastTableNameEvaluated
            });

            foreach (var name in response.TableNames)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(name);
            }

            lastTableNameEvaluated = response.LastEvaluatedTableName;
        } while (lastTableNameEvaluated != null);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListTables를 참조하세요.

Bash

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
# function dynamodb_list_tables
#
# This function lists all the tables in a DynamoDB.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
################################################################################
function dynamodb_list_tables() {
  response=$(aws dynamodb list-tables \
    --output text \
```

```
    --query "TableNames")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports batch-write-item operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response" | tr -s "[:space:]" "\n"

  return 0
}
```

이 예제에 사용된 유틸리티 함수

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/topic/return-codes.html#cli-aws-
help-return-codes.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
###############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
```

```
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListTables를 참조하세요.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! List the Amazon DynamoDB tables for the current AWS account.
/*!
  \sa listTables()
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */

bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::listTables(
```

```
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ListTablesRequest listTablesRequest;
    listTablesRequest.SetLimit(50);
    do {
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ListTablesOutcome &outcome =
 dynamoClient.ListTables(
                listTablesRequest);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Error: " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
            return false;
        }

        for (const auto &tableName: outcome.GetResult().GetTableNames())
            std::cout << tableName << std::endl;
        listTablesRequest.SetExclusiveStartTableName(
                outcome.GetResult().GetLastEvaluatedTableName());

    } while (!listTablesRequest.GetExclusiveStartTableName().empty());

    return true;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 ListTables를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

예 1: 테이블을 나열하는 방법

다음 `list-tables` 예시에서는 현재 AWS 계정 및 리전과 연결된 모든 테이블을 나열합니다.

```
aws dynamodb list-tables
```

출력:

```
{
    "TableNames": [
        "Forum",
```

```
        "ProductCatalog",
        "Reply",
        "Thread"
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon DynamoDB 개발자 안내서의 테이블 이름 나열을 참조하세요.

예 2: 페이지 크기를 제한하는 방법

다음 예시에서는 모든 기존 테이블의 목록을 반환하지만 각 호출에서 항목을 하나만 검색하고, 필요한 경우 전체 목록을 가져오기 위해 여러 번 호출합니다. 페이지 크기 제한은 많은 리소스에서 list 명령을 실행할 때 유용합니다. 리소스가 많을 때 기본 페이지 크기인 1,000을 사용하면 '시간 초과' 오류가 발생할 수 있습니다.

```
aws dynamodb list-tables \
    --page-size 1
```

출력:

```
{
    "TableNames": [
        "Forum",
        "ProductCatalog",
        "Reply",
        "Thread"
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon DynamoDB 개발자 안내서의 테이블 이름 나열을 참조하세요.

예 3: 반환되는 항목 수를 제한하는 방법

다음 예시에서는 반환되는 항목 수를 2개로 제한합니다. 응답에는 결과의 다음 페이지를 검색하는 데 사용되는 `NextToken` 값이 포함됩니다.

```
aws dynamodb list-tables \
    --max-items 2
```

출력:

```
{
```

```
    "TableNames": [
        "Forum",
        "ProductCatalog"
    ],
    "NextToken":
 "abCDeFGhiJKlmnOPqrSTuvwxYZ1aBCdEFghijK7LM51nOpqRSTuv3WxY3ZabC5dEFGhI2Jk3LmnoPQ6RST9"
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon DynamoDB 개발자 안내서의 테이블 이름 나열을 참조하세요.

예 4: 결과의 다음 페이지를 검색하는 방법

다음 명령은 이전의 `list-tables` 명령 호출에서 얻은 `NextToken` 값을 사용하여 다른 결과 페이지를 검색합니다. 이 경우 응답에는 `NextToken` 값이 포함되어 있지 않으므로 결과의 끝에 도달했음을 알 수 있습니다.

```
aws dynamodb list-tables \
    --starting-
token abCDeFGhiJKlmnOPqrSTuvwxYZ1aBCdEFghijK7LM51nOpqRSTuv3WxY3ZabC5dEFGhI2Jk3LmnoPQ6RST9
```

출력:

```
{
    "TableNames": [
        "Reply",
        "Thread"
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon DynamoDB 개발자 안내서의 테이블 이름 나열을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListTables를 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/expression"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// TableBasics encapsulates the Amazon DynamoDB service actions used in the
 examples.
// It contains a DynamoDB service client that is used to act on the specified
 table.
type TableBasics struct {
 DynamoDbClient *dynamodb.Client
 TableName      string
}



// ListTables lists the DynamoDB table names for the current account.
func (basics TableBasics) ListTables(ctx context.Context) ([]string, error) {
 var tableNames []string
 var output *dynamodb.ListTablesOutput
 var err error
 tablePaginator := dynamodb.NewListTablesPaginator(basics.DynamoDbClient,
 &dynamodb.ListTablesInput{})
 for tablePaginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err = tablePaginator.NextPage(ctx)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't list tables. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   break
  } else {
   tableNames = append(tableNames, output.TableNames...)
  }
 }
 return tableNames, err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 ListTables를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ListTablesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ListTablesResponse;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ListTables {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("Listing your Amazon DynamoDB tables:\n");
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();
        listAllTables(ddb);
        ddb.close();
    }
```

```
    public static void listAllTables(DynamoDbClient ddb) {
        boolean moreTables = true;
        String lastName = null;

        while (moreTables) {
            try {
                ListTablesResponse response = null;
                if (lastName == null) {
                    ListTablesRequest request =
 ListTablesRequest.builder().build();
                    response = ddb.listTables(request);
                } else {
                    ListTablesRequest request = ListTablesRequest.builder()
                            .exclusiveStartTableName(lastName).build();
                    response = ddb.listTables(request);
                }

                List<String> tableNames = response.tableNames();
                if (tableNames.size() > 0) {
                    for (String curName : tableNames) {
                        System.out.format("* %s\n", curName);
                    }
                } else {
                    System.out.println("No tables found!");
                    System.exit(0);
                }

                lastName = response.lastEvaluatedTableName();
                if (lastName == null) {
                    moreTables = false;
                }

            } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
                System.err.println(e.getMessage());
                System.exit(1);
            }
        }
        System.out.println("\nDone!");
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListTables를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { ListTablesCommand, DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new ListTablesCommand({});

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListTables를 참조하세요.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the DynamoDB service object
```

```
var ddb = new AWS.DynamoDB({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });

// Call DynamoDB to retrieve the list of tables
ddb.listTables({ Limit: 10 }, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err.code);
  } else {
    console.log("Table names are ", data.TableNames);
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListTables를 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun listAllTables() {
    DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        val response = ddb.listTables(ListTablesRequest {})
        response.tableNames?.forEach { tableName ->
            println("Table name is $tableName")
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ListTables를 참조하세요.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
public function listTables($exclusiveStartTableName = "", $limit = 100)
{
    $this->dynamoDbClient->listTables([
        'ExclusiveStartTableName' => $exclusiveStartTableName,
        'Limit' => $limit,
    ]);
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 ListTables를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예 1: 서비스에 더 이상 테이블이 없다고 표시될 때까지 자동으로 반복하여 모든 테이블의 세부 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-DDBTableList
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ListTables를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예 1: 서비스에 더 이상 테이블이 없다고 표시될 때까지 자동으로 반복하여 모든 테이블의 세부 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-DDBTableList
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListTables를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class Movies:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data.

    Example data structure for a movie record in this table:
        {
            "year": 1999,
            "title": "For Love of the Game",
            "info": {
                "directors": ["Sam Raimi"],
                "release_date": "1999-09-15T00:00:00Z",
                "rating": 6.3,
                "plot": "A washed up pitcher flashes through his career.",
                "rank": 4987,
                "running_time_secs": 8220,
                "actors": [
                    "Kevin Costner",
                    "Kelly Preston",
                    "John C. Reilly"
                ]
            }
        }
    """

    def __init__(self, dyn_resource):
        """
        :param dyn_resource: A Boto3 DynamoDB resource.
        """
        self.dyn_resource = dyn_resource
        # The table variable is set during the scenario in the call to
        # 'exists' if the table exists. Otherwise, it is set by 'create_table'.
        self.table = None
```

```
    def list_tables(self):
        """
        Lists the Amazon DynamoDB tables for the current account.

        :return: The list of tables.
        """
        try:
            tables = []
            for table in self.dyn_resource.tables.all():
                print(table.name)
                tables.append(table)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list tables. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return tables
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListTables를 참조하세요.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

테이블이 존재하는지 확인합니다.

```
# Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data.
class Scaffold
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource, :table_name, :table
```

```
  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @dynamo_resource = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table_name = table_name
    @table = nil
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
    @logger.level = Logger::DEBUG
  end

  # Determines whether a table exists. As a side effect, stores the table in
  # a member variable.
  #
  # @param table_name [String] The name of the table to check.
  # @return [Boolean] True when the table exists; otherwise, False.
  def exists?(table_name)
    @dynamo_resource.client.describe_table(table_name: table_name)
    @logger.debug("Table #{table_name} exists")
  rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ResourceNotFoundException
    @logger.debug("Table #{table_name} doesn't exist")
    false
  rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't check for existence of #{table_name}:\n")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 ListTables를 참조하세요.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
pub async fn list_tables(client: &Client) -> Result<Vec<String>, Error> {
    let paginator = client.list_tables().into_paginator().items().send();
    let table_names = paginator.collect::<Result<Vec<_>, _>>().await?;
```

```
    println!("Tables:");

    for name in &table_names {
        println!("  {}", name);
    }

    println!("Found {} tables", table_names.len());
    Ok(table_names)
}
```

테이블이 존재하는지 확인합니다.

```
pub async fn table_exists(client: &Client, table: &str) -> Result<bool, Error> {
    debug!("Checking for table: {table}");
    let table_list = client.list_tables().send().await;

    match table_list {
        Ok(list) => Ok(list.table_names().contains(&table.into())),
        Err(e) => Err(e.into()),
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 ListTables을 참조하세요.

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP API

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_dyn->listtables( ).
        " You can loop over the oo_result to get table properties like this.
        LOOP AT oo_result->get_tablenames( ) INTO DATA(lo_table_name).
```

```
          DATA(lv_tablename) = lo_table_name->get_value( ).
        ENDLOOP.
        DATA(lv_tablecount) = lines( oo_result->get_tablenames( ) ).
        MESSAGE 'Found ' && lv_tablecount && ' tables' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API의 ListTables을 참조하세요.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSDynamoDB


    /// Get a list of the DynamoDB tables available in the specified Region.
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of strings listing all of the tables available
    ///   in the Region specified when the session was created.
    public func getTableList() async throws -> [String] {
        let input = ListTablesInput(
        )
        return try await session.listTables(input: input)
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 ListTables을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **PutItem** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 PutItem의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기
- DAX로 읽기 가속화
- 고급 글로벌 보조 인덱스 시나리오
- TTL을 사용하여 항목 생성
- MREC를 보여주는 글로벌 테이블 만들기 및 관리
- MRSC 글로벌 테이블 만들기 및 관리
- 조건부 작업 사용
- 글로벌 테이블 및 다중 리전 복제 최종 일관성(MREC) 작업
- Streams 및 Time-to-Live 작업

.NET

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Adds a new item to the table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="newMovie">A Movie object containing informtation for
    /// the movie to add to the table.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table where the item will be
 added.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the results of adding the item.</
returns>
    public async Task<bool> PutItemAsync(Movie newMovie, string tableName)
```

```
    {
        try
        {
            var item = new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>
            {
                ["title"] = new AttributeValue { S = newMovie.Title },
                ["year"] = new AttributeValue { N = newMovie.Year.ToString() },
            };

            var request = new PutItemRequest
            {
                TableName = tableName,
                Item = item,
            };

            await _amazonDynamoDB.PutItemAsync(request);
            return true;
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} was not found. {ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
        catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An Amazon DynamoDB error occurred while putting
item. {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while putting item.
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 PutItem을 참조하세요.

Bash

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
# function dynamodb_put_item
#
# This function puts an item into a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table.
#       -i item  -- Path to json file containing the item values.
#
#  Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function dynamodb_put_item() {
  local table_name item response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  ########################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ########################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_put_item"
    echo "Put an item into a DynamoDB table."
    echo " -n table_name  -- The name of the table."
    echo " -i item  -- Path to json file containing the item values."
    echo ""
  }

  while getopts "n:i:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      i) item="${OPTARG}" ;;
```

```
    h)
      usage
      return 0
      ;;
    \?)
      echo "Invalid parameter"
      usage
      return 1
      ;;
  esac
done
export OPTIND=1

if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

if [[ -z "$item" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide an item with the -i parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

iecho "Parameters:\n"
iecho "    table_name:   $table_name"
iecho "    item:   $item"
iecho ""
iecho ""

response=$(aws dynamodb put-item \
  --table-name "$table_name" \
  --item file://"$item")

local error_code=${?}

if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
  aws_cli_error_log $error_code
  errecho "ERROR: AWS reports put-item operation failed.$response"
  return 1
fi

return 0
```

```
}
```

이 예제에 사용된 유틸리티 함수

```
##############################################################################
# function iecho
#
# This function enables the script to display the specified text only if
# the global variable $VERBOSE is set to true.
##############################################################################
function iecho() {
  if [[ $VERBOSE == true ]]; then
    echo "$@"
  fi
}

##############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
##############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

#############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/topic/return-codes.html#cli-aws-
help-return-codes.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
#############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
```

```
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 PutItem을 참조하세요.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Put an item in an Amazon DynamoDB table.
/*!
  \sa putItem()
  \param tableName: The table name.
  \param artistKey: The artist key. This is the partition key for the table.
  \param artistValue: The artist value.
  \param albumTitleKey: The album title key.
  \param albumTitleValue: The album title value.
```

```
  \param awardsKey: The awards key.
  \param awardsValue: The awards value.
  \param songTitleKey: The song title key.
  \param songTitleValue: The song title value.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::putItem(const Aws::String &tableName,
                               const Aws::String &artistKey,
                               const Aws::String &artistValue,
                               const Aws::String &albumTitleKey,
                               const Aws::String &albumTitleValue,
                               const Aws::String &awardsKey,
                               const Aws::String &awardsValue,
                               const Aws::String &songTitleKey,
                               const Aws::String &songTitleValue,
                               const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::PutItemRequest putItemRequest;
    putItemRequest.SetTableName(tableName);

    putItemRequest.AddItem(artistKey,
 Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(
            artistValue)); // This is the hash key.
    putItemRequest.AddItem(albumTitleKey,
 Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(
            albumTitleValue));
    putItemRequest.AddItem(awardsKey,

 Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(awardsValue));
    putItemRequest.AddItem(songTitleKey,

 Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(songTitleValue));

    const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::PutItemOutcome outcome = dynamoClient.PutItem(
            putItemRequest);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully added Item!" << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        return false;
```

```
    }

    return waitTableActive(tableName, dynamoClient);
}
```

테이블이 활성화될 때까지 대기하는 코드입니다.

```
//! Query a newly created DynamoDB table until it is active.
/*!
  \sa waitTableActive()
  \param waitTableActive: The DynamoDB table's name.
  \param dynamoClient: A DynamoDB client.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::waitTableActive(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                       const Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient
 &dynamoClient) {

    // Repeatedly call DescribeTable until table is ACTIVE.
    const int MAX_QUERIES = 20;
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableRequest request;
    request.SetTableName(tableName);

    int count = 0;
    while (count < MAX_QUERIES) {
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableOutcome &result =
 dynamoClient.DescribeTable(
                request);
        if (result.IsSuccess()) {
            Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatus status =
 result.GetResult().GetTable().GetTableStatus();

            if (Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatus::ACTIVE != status) {
                std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
            }
            else {
                return true;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error DynamoDB::waitTableActive "
```

```
                        << result.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
        count++;
    }
    return false;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 PutItem을 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

예 1: 테이블에 항목을 추가하는 방법

다음 `put-item` 예시에서는 MusicCollection 테이블에 새 항목을 추가합니다.

```
aws dynamodb put-item \
    --table-name MusicCollection \
    --item file://item.json \
    --return-consumed-capacity TOTAL \
    --return-item-collection-metrics SIZE
```

`item.json`의 콘텐츠:

```
{
    "Artist": {"S": "No One You Know"},
    "SongTitle": {"S": "Call Me Today"},
    "AlbumTitle": {"S": "Greatest Hits"}
}
```

출력:

```
{
    "ConsumedCapacity": {
        "TableName": "MusicCollection",
        "CapacityUnits": 1.0
    },
    "ItemCollectionMetrics": {
        "ItemCollectionKey": {
```

```
            "Artist": {
                "S": "No One You Know"
            }
        },
        "SizeEstimateRangeGB": [
            0.0,
            1.0
        ]
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon DynamoDB 개발자 안내서의 항목 쓰기를 참조하세요.

예 2: 테이블의 항목을 조건부로 덮어쓰는 방법

다음 `put-item` 예시에서는 기존 항목에 값이 `Greatest Hits`인 `AlbumTitle` 속성이 있는 경우에만 `MusicCollection` 테이블의 기존 항목을 덮어씁니다. 이 명령은 항목의 이전 값을 반환합니다.

```
aws dynamodb put-item \
    --table-name MusicCollection \
    --item file://item.json \
    --condition-expression "#A = :A" \
    --expression-attribute-names file://names.json \
    --expression-attribute-values file://values.json \
    --return-values ALL_OLD
```

`item.json`의 콘텐츠:

```
{
    "Artist": {"S": "No One You Know"},
    "SongTitle": {"S": "Call Me Today"},
    "AlbumTitle": {"S": "Somewhat Famous"}
}
```

`names.json`의 콘텐츠:

```
{
    "#A": "AlbumTitle"
}
```

`values.json`의 콘텐츠:

```
{
    ":A": {"S": "Greatest Hits"}
}
```

출력:

```
{
    "Attributes": {
        "AlbumTitle": {
            "S": "Greatest Hits"
        },
        "Artist": {
            "S": "No One You Know"
        },
        "SongTitle": {
            "S": "Call Me Today"
        }
    }
}
```

키가 이미 있는 경우 다음과 같은 출력이 표시됩니다.

```
A client error (ConditionalCheckFailedException) occurred when calling the
 PutItem operation: The conditional request failed.
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon DynamoDB 개발자 안내서의 항목 쓰기를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 PutItem을 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
```

```
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/expression"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// TableBasics encapsulates the Amazon DynamoDB service actions used in the
 examples.
// It contains a DynamoDB service client that is used to act on the specified
 table.
type TableBasics struct {
 DynamoDbClient *dynamodb.Client
 TableName      string
}



// AddMovie adds a movie the DynamoDB table.
func (basics TableBasics) AddMovie(ctx context.Context, movie Movie) error {
 item, err := attributevalue.MarshalMap(movie)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 _, err = basics.DynamoDbClient.PutItem(ctx, &dynamodb.PutItemInput{
  TableName: aws.String(basics.TableName), Item: item,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't add item to table. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 return err
}
```

이 예시에서 사용되는 Movie 구조체를 정의합니다.

```
import (
 "archive/zip"
 "bytes"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "io"
 "log"
 "net/http"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// Movie encapsulates data about a movie. Title and Year are the composite
 primary key
// of the movie in Amazon DynamoDB. Title is the sort key, Year is the partition
 key,
// and Info is additional data.
type Movie struct {
 Title string                `dynamodbav:"title"`
 Year  int                   `dynamodbav:"year"`
 Info  map[string]interface{} `dynamodbav:"info"`
}

// GetKey returns the composite primary key of the movie in a format that can be
// sent to DynamoDB.
func (movie Movie) GetKey() map[string]types.AttributeValue {
 title, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Title)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 year, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Year)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 return map[string]types.AttributeValue{"title": title, "year": year}
}

// String returns the title, year, rating, and plot of a movie, formatted for the
 example.
func (movie Movie) String() string {
 return fmt.Sprintf("%v\n\tReleased: %v\n\tRating: %v\n\tPlot: %v\n",
  movie.Title, movie.Year, movie.Info["rating"], movie.Info["plot"])
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 PutItem을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

DynamoDbClient를 사용하여 테이블에 항목 추가

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.PutItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.PutItemResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;
import java.util.HashMap;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 * To place items into an Amazon DynamoDB table using the AWS SDK for Java V2,
 * its better practice to use the
 * Enhanced Client. See the EnhancedPutItem example.
 */
public class PutItem {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
```

```
               Usage:
                   <tableName> <key> <keyVal> <albumtitle> <albumtitleval>
<awards> <awardsval> <Songtitle> <songtitleval>

               Where:
                   tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table in which an item is
placed (for example, Music3).
                   key - The key used in the Amazon DynamoDB table (for example,
Artist).
                   keyval - The key value that represents the item to get (for
example, Famous Band).
                   albumTitle - The Album title (for example, AlbumTitle).
                   AlbumTitleValue - The name of the album (for example, Songs
About Life ).
                   Awards - The awards column (for example, Awards).
                   AwardVal - The value of the awards (for example, 10).
                   SongTitle - The song title (for example, SongTitle).
                   SongTitleVal - The value of the song title (for example,
Happy Day).
               **Warning** This program will  place an item that you specify
into a table!
               """;

       if (args.length != 9) {
           System.out.println(usage);
           System.exit(1);
       }

       String tableName = args[0];
       String key = args[1];
       String keyVal = args[2];
       String albumTitle = args[3];
       String albumTitleValue = args[4];
       String awards = args[5];
       String awardVal = args[6];
       String songTitle = args[7];
       String songTitleVal = args[8];

       Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
       DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
               .region(region)
               .build();
```

```
        putItemInTable(ddb, tableName, key, keyVal, albumTitle, albumTitleValue,
awards, awardVal, songTitle,
                songTitleVal);
        System.out.println("Done!");
        ddb.close();
    }

    public static void putItemInTable(DynamoDbClient ddb,
            String tableName,
            String key,
            String keyVal,
            String albumTitle,
            String albumTitleValue,
            String awards,
            String awardVal,
            String songTitle,
            String songTitleVal) {

        HashMap<String, AttributeValue> itemValues = new HashMap<>();
        itemValues.put(key, AttributeValue.builder().s(keyVal).build());
        itemValues.put(songTitle,
AttributeValue.builder().s(songTitleVal).build());
        itemValues.put(albumTitle,
AttributeValue.builder().s(albumTitleValue).build());
        itemValues.put(awards, AttributeValue.builder().s(awardVal).build());

        PutItemRequest request = PutItemRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .item(itemValues)
                .build();

        try {
            PutItemResponse response = ddb.putItem(request);
            System.out.println(tableName + " was successfully updated. The
request id is "
                    + response.responseMetadata().requestId());

        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.format("Error: The Amazon DynamoDB table \"%s\" can't be
found.\n", tableName);
            System.err.println("Be sure that it exists and that you've typed its
name correctly!");
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
```

```
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 PutItem을 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이 예제에서는 문서 클라이언트를 사용하여 DynamoDB의 항목 작업을 단순화합니다. API에 대한 세부 정보는 PutCommand를 참조하세요.

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import { PutCommand, DynamoDBDocumentClient } from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new PutCommand({
    TableName: "HappyAnimals",
    Item: {
      CommonName: "Shiba Inu",
    },
  });

  const response = await docClient.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 PutItem을 참조하세요.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

테이블에 항목을 추가합니다.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the DynamoDB service object
var ddb = new AWS.DynamoDB({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });

var params = {
  TableName: "CUSTOMER_LIST",
  Item: {
    CUSTOMER_ID: { N: "001" },
    CUSTOMER_NAME: { S: "Richard Roe" },
  },
};

// Call DynamoDB to add the item to the table
ddb.putItem(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

DynamoDB 문서 클라이언트를 사용하여 테이블에 항목을 추가합니다.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
```

```
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create DynamoDB document client
var docClient = new AWS.DynamoDB.DocumentClient({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });

var params = {
  TableName: "TABLE",
  Item: {
    HASHKEY: VALUE,
    ATTRIBUTE_1: "STRING_VALUE",
    ATTRIBUTE_2: VALUE_2,
  },
};

docClient.put(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 PutItem을 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun putItemInTable(
    tableNameVal: String,
    key: String,
    keyVal: String,
    albumTitle: String,
```

```
    albumTitleValue: String,
    awards: String,
    awardVal: String,
    songTitle: String,
    songTitleVal: String,
) {
    val itemValues = mutableMapOf<String, AttributeValue>()

    // Add all content to the table.
    itemValues[key] = AttributeValue.S(keyVal)
    itemValues[songTitle] = AttributeValue.S(songTitleVal)
    itemValues[albumTitle] = AttributeValue.S(albumTitleValue)
    itemValues[awards] = AttributeValue.S(awardVal)

    val request =
        PutItemRequest {
            tableName = tableNameVal
            item = itemValues
        }

    DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        ddb.putItem(request)
        println(" A new item was placed into $tableNameVal.")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 PutItem를 참조하세요.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        echo "What's the name of the last movie you watched?\n";
        while (empty($movieName)) {
            $movieName = testable_readline("Movie name: ");
```

```
        }
        echo "And what year was it released?\n";
        $movieYear = "year";
        while (!is_numeric($movieYear) || intval($movieYear) != $movieYear) {
            $movieYear = testable_readline("Year released: ");
        }

        $service->putItem([
            'Item' => [
                'year' => [
                    'N' => "$movieYear",
                ],
                'title' => [
                    'S' => $movieName,
                ],
            ],
            'TableName' => $tableName,
        ]);

    public function putItem(array $array)
    {
        $this->dynamoDbClient->putItem($array);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 PutItem을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예 1: 새 항목을 생성하거나 새 항목으로 기존 항목을 바꿉니다.

```
$item = @{
  SongTitle = 'Somewhere Down The Road'
  Artist = 'No One You Know'
        AlbumTitle = 'Somewhat Famous'
        Price = 1.94
        Genre = 'Country'
        CriticRating = 9.0
} | ConvertTo-DDBItem
Set-DDBItem -TableName 'Music' -Item $item
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 PutItem을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예 1: 새 항목을 생성하거나 새 항목으로 기존 항목을 바꿉니다.

```
$item = @{
  SongTitle = 'Somewhere Down The Road'
  Artist = 'No One You Know'
        AlbumTitle = 'Somewhat Famous'
        Price = 1.94
        Genre = 'Country'
        CriticRating = 9.0
} | ConvertTo-DDBItem
Set-DDBItem -TableName 'Music' -Item $item
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 PutItem을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class Movies:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data.

    Example data structure for a movie record in this table:
        {
            "year": 1999,
            "title": "For Love of the Game",
            "info": {
                "directors": ["Sam Raimi"],
                "release_date": "1999-09-15T00:00:00Z",
                "rating": 6.3,
                "plot": "A washed up pitcher flashes through his career.",
                "rank": 4987,
                "running_time_secs": 8220,
```

```
                "actors": [
                    "Kevin Costner",
                    "Kelly Preston",
                    "John C. Reilly"
                ]
            }
        }
    """

    def __init__(self, dyn_resource):
        """
        :param dyn_resource: A Boto3 DynamoDB resource.
        """
        self.dyn_resource = dyn_resource
        # The table variable is set during the scenario in the call to
        # 'exists' if the table exists. Otherwise, it is set by 'create_table'.
        self.table = None


    def add_movie(self, title, year, plot, rating):
        """
        Adds a movie to the table.

        :param title: The title of the movie.
        :param year: The release year of the movie.
        :param plot: The plot summary of the movie.
        :param rating: The quality rating of the movie.
        """
        try:
            self.table.put_item(
                Item={
                    "year": year,
                    "title": title,
                    "info": {"plot": plot, "rating": Decimal(str(rating))},
                }
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't add movie %s to table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                title,
                self.table.name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
```

```
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 PutItem를 참조하세요.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class DynamoDBBasics
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource, :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @dynamo_resource = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table = @dynamo_resource.table(table_name)
  end

  # Adds a movie to the table.
  #
  # @param movie [Hash] The title, year, plot, and rating of the movie.
  def add_item(movie)
    @table.put_item(
      item: {
        'year' => movie[:year],
        'title' => movie[:title],
        'info' => { 'plot' => movie[:plot], 'rating' => movie[:rating] }
      }
    )
  rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't add movie #{title} to table #{@table.name}. Here's why:")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 PutItem을 참조하세요.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
pub async fn add_item(client: &Client, item: Item, table: &String) ->
 Result<ItemOut, Error> {
    let user_av = AttributeValue::S(item.username);
    let type_av = AttributeValue::S(item.p_type);
    let age_av = AttributeValue::S(item.age);
    let first_av = AttributeValue::S(item.first);
    let last_av = AttributeValue::S(item.last);

    let request = client
        .put_item()
        .table_name(table)
        .item("username", user_av)
        .item("account_type", type_av)
        .item("age", age_av)
        .item("first_name", first_av)
        .item("last_name", last_av);

    println!("Executing request [{request:?}] to add item...");

    let resp = request.send().await?;

    let attributes = resp.attributes().unwrap();

    let username = attributes.get("username").cloned();
    let first_name = attributes.get("first_name").cloned();
    let last_name = attributes.get("last_name").cloned();
    let age = attributes.get("age").cloned();
    let p_type = attributes.get("p_type").cloned();
```

```
    println!(
        "Added user {:?}, {:?} {:?}, age {:?} as {:?} user",
        username, first_name, last_name, age, p_type
    );

    Ok(ItemOut {
        p_type,
        age,
        username,
        first_name,
        last_name,
    })
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 PutItem을 참조하세요.

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP API

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
        DATA(lo_resp) = lo_dyn->putitem(
          iv_tablename = iv_table_name
          it_item      = it_item ).
        MESSAGE '1 row inserted into DynamoDB Table' && iv_table_name TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dyncondalcheckfaile00.
        MESSAGE 'A condition specified in the operation could not be evaluated.'
 TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'The table or index does not exist' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dyntransactconflictex.
        MESSAGE 'Another transaction is using the item' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API의 PutItem을 참조하세요.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSDynamoDB


    /// Add a movie specified as a `Movie` structure to the Amazon DynamoDB
    /// table.
    ///
    /// - Parameter movie: The `Movie` to add to the table.
    ///
    func add(movie: Movie) async throws {
        do {
            guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
                throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
            }

            // Get a DynamoDB item containing the movie data.
            let item = try await movie.getAsItem()

            // Send the `PutItem` request to Amazon DynamoDB.

            let input = PutItemInput(
                item: item,
                tableName: self.tableName
            )
            _ = try await client.putItem(input: input)
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: add movie:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
```

```
    }


    ///
    /// Return an array mapping attribute names to Amazon DynamoDB attribute
    /// values, representing the contents of the `Movie` record as a DynamoDB
    /// item.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The movie item as an array of type
    ///   `[Swift.String:DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue]`.
    ///
    func getAsItem() async throws ->
[Swift.String:DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue]  {
        // Build the item record, starting with the year and title, which are
        // always present.

        var item: [Swift.String:DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue] = [
            "year": .n(String(self.year)),
            "title": .s(self.title)
        ]

        // Add the `info` field with the rating and/or plot if they're
        // available.

        var details: [Swift.String:DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue] = [:]
        if (self.info.rating != nil || self.info.plot != nil) {
            if self.info.rating != nil {
                details["rating"] = .n(String(self.info.rating!))
            }
            if self.info.plot != nil {
                details["plot"] = .s(self.info.plot!)
            }
        }
        item["info"] = .m(details)

        return item
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 PutItem을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 `Query` 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `Query`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기
- DAX로 읽기 가속화
- 고급 글로벌 보조 인덱스 시나리오
- 단일 속성과 여러 값 비교
- 글로벌 보조 인덱스 관리
- 고급 쿼리 작업 수행
- begins_with 조건을 사용하여 테이블 쿼리
- 날짜 범위를 사용하여 테이블 쿼리
- 글로벌 보조 인덱스를 사용하여 테이블 쿼리
- 복잡한 필터 표현식을 사용하여 테이블 쿼리
- 동적 필터 표현식을 사용하여 테이블 쿼리
- 필터 표현식 및 제한을 사용하여 테이블 쿼리
- 중첩 속성을 사용하여 테이블 쿼리
- 페이지 매김을 사용하여 테이블 쿼리
- 강력하게 일관된 읽기를 사용하여 테이블 쿼리
- TTL 항목에 대한 쿼리
- 날짜 및 시간 패턴을 사용하여 테이블 쿼리
- 표현식 속성 이름 사용
- 로컬 보조 인덱스로 작업

.NET

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/// <summary>
/// Queries the table for movies released in a particular year and
/// then displays the information for the movies returned.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to query.</param>
/// <param name="year">The release year for which we want to
/// view movies.</param>
/// <returns>The number of movies that match the query.</returns>
public async Task<int> QueryMoviesAsync(string tableName, int year)
{
    try
    {
        var movieTable = new TableBuilder(_amazonDynamoDB, tableName)
            .AddHashKey("year", DynamoDBEntryType.Numeric)
            .AddRangeKey("title", DynamoDBEntryType.String)
            .Build();

        var filter = new QueryFilter("year", QueryOperator.Equal, year);

        Console.WriteLine("\nFind movies released in: {year}:");

        var config = new QueryOperationConfig()
        {
            Limit = 10, // 10 items per page.
            Select = SelectValues.SpecificAttributes,
            AttributesToGet = new List<string>
            {
                "title",
                "year",
            },
            ConsistentRead = true,
```

```
                Filter = filter,
            };

            // Value used to track how many movies match the
            // supplied criteria.
            var moviesFound = 0;

            var search = movieTable.Query(config);
            do
            {
                var movieList = await search.GetNextSetAsync();
                moviesFound += movieList.Count;

                foreach (var movie in movieList)
                {
                    DisplayDocument(movie);
                }
            }
            while (!search.IsDone);

            return moviesFound;
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} was not found. {ex.Message}");
            return 0;
        }
        catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An Amazon DynamoDB error occurred while querying
movies. {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while querying movies.
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 Query를 참조하세요.

Bash

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
# function dynamodb_query
#
# This function queries a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table.
#       -k key_condition_expression -- The key condition expression.
#       -a attribute_names -- Path to JSON file containing the attribute names.
#       -v attribute_values -- Path to JSON file containing the attribute values.
#       [-p projection_expression]  -- Optional projection expression.
#
#  Returns:
#       The items as json output.
#  And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function dynamodb_query() {
  local table_name key_condition_expression attribute_names attribute_values
 projection_expression response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # ######################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ######################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_query"
    echo "Query a DynamoDB table."
    echo " -n table_name  -- The name of the table."
    echo " -k key_condition_expression -- The key condition expression."
```

```
   echo " -a attribute_names -- Path to JSON file containing the attribute
names."
   echo " -v attribute_values -- Path to JSON file containing the attribute
values."
   echo " [-p projection_expression]  -- Optional projection expression."
   echo ""
 }

 while getopts "n:k:a:v:p:h" option; do
   case "${option}" in
     n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
     k) key_condition_expression="${OPTARG}" ;;
     a) attribute_names="${OPTARG}" ;;
     v) attribute_values="${OPTARG}" ;;
     p) projection_expression="${OPTARG}" ;;
     h)
       usage
       return 0
       ;;
     \?)
       echo "Invalid parameter"
       usage
       return 1
       ;;
   esac
 done
 export OPTIND=1

 if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
   errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
   usage
   return 1
 fi

 if [[ -z "$key_condition_expression" ]]; then
   errecho "ERROR: You must provide a key condition expression with the -k
parameter."
   usage
   return 1
 fi

 if [[ -z "$attribute_names" ]]; then
   errecho "ERROR: You must provide a attribute names with the -a parameter."
   usage
```

```
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$attribute_values" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a attribute values with the -v parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$projection_expression" ]]; then
    response=$(aws dynamodb query \
      --table-name "$table_name" \
      --key-condition-expression "$key_condition_expression" \
      --expression-attribute-names file://"$attribute_names" \
      --expression-attribute-values file://"$attribute_values")
  else
    response=$(aws dynamodb query \
      --table-name "$table_name" \
      --key-condition-expression "$key_condition_expression" \
      --expression-attribute-names file://"$attribute_names" \
      --expression-attribute-values file://"$attribute_values" \
      --projection-expression "$projection_expression")
  fi

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports query operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

이 예제에 사용된 유틸리티 함수

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
```

```
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/topic/return-codes.html#cli-aws-
help-return-codes.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
###############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 Query를 참조하세요.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Perform a query on an Amazon DynamoDB Table and retrieve items.
/*!
  \sa queryItem()
  \param tableName: The table name.
  \param partitionKey: The partition key.
  \param partitionValue: The value for the partition key.
  \param projectionExpression: The projections expression, which is ignored if
 empty.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
  */

/*
 * The partition key attribute is searched with the specified value. By default,
 all fields and values
 * contained in the item are returned. If an optional projection expression is
 * specified on the command line, only the specified fields and values are
 * returned.
 */

bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::queryItems(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                  const Aws::String &partitionKey,
                                  const Aws::String &partitionValue,
                                  const Aws::String &projectionExpression,
                                  const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::QueryRequest request;

    request.SetTableName(tableName);
```

```
   if (!projectionExpression.empty()) {
       request.SetProjectionExpression(projectionExpression);
   }

   // Set query key condition expression.
   request.SetKeyConditionExpression(partitionKey + "= :valueToMatch");

   // Set Expression AttributeValues.
   Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributeValues;
   attributeValues.emplace(":valueToMatch", partitionValue);

   request.SetExpressionAttributeValues(attributeValues);

   bool result = true;

   // "exclusiveStartKey" is used for pagination.
   Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>
exclusiveStartKey;
   do {
       if (!exclusiveStartKey.empty()) {
           request.SetExclusiveStartKey(exclusiveStartKey);
           exclusiveStartKey.clear();
       }
       // Perform Query operation.
       const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::QueryOutcome &outcome =
dynamoClient.Query(request);
       if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
           // Reference the retrieved items.
           const Aws::Vector<Aws::Map<Aws::String,
Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>> &items = outcome.GetResult().GetItems();
           if (!items.empty()) {
               std::cout << "Number of items retrieved from Query: " <<
items.size()
                         << std::endl;
               // Iterate each item and print.
               for (const auto &item: items) {
                   std::cout
                           <<
"*******************************************************"
                           << std::endl;
                   // Output each retrieved field and its value.
                   for (const auto &i: item)
```

```
                        std::cout << i.first << ": " << i.second.GetS() <<
 std::endl;
                }
            }
            else {
                std::cout << "No item found in table: " << tableName <<
 std::endl;
            }

            exclusiveStartKey = outcome.GetResult().GetLastEvaluatedKey();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Failed to Query items: " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage();
            result = false;
            break;
        }
    } while (!exclusiveStartKey.empty());

    return result;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 Query를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

예 1: 테이블을 쿼리하는 방법

다음 `query` 예시에서는 `MusicCollection` 테이블의 항목을 쿼리합니다. 테이블에는 해시 및 범위 프라이머리 키(`Artist` 및 `SongTitle`)가 있지만 이 쿼리는 해시 키 값만 지정합니다. 'No One You Know'라는 아티스트의 노래 제목이 반환됩니다.

```
aws dynamodb query \
    --table-name MusicCollection \
    --projection-expression "SongTitle" \
    --key-condition-expression "Artist = :v1" \
    --expression-attribute-values file://expression-attributes.json \
    --return-consumed-capacity TOTAL
```

expression-attributes.json의 콘텐츠:

```
{
    ":v1": {"S": "No One You Know"}
}
```

출력:

```
{
    "Items": [
        {
            "SongTitle": {
                "S": "Call Me Today"
            },
            "SongTitle": {
                "S": "Scared of My Shadow"
            }
        }
    ],
    "Count": 2,
    "ScannedCount": 2,
    "ConsumedCapacity": {
        "TableName": "MusicCollection",
        "CapacityUnits": 0.5
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon DynamoDB 개발자 안내서의 DynamoDB에서 쿼리 작업을 참조하세요.

예 2: 강력히 일관된 읽기를 사용하여 테이블을 쿼리하고 인덱스를 내림차순으로 탐색하는 방법

다음 예시에서는 첫 번째 예와 동일한 쿼리를 수행하지만 결과를 역순으로 반환하고 강력히 일관된 읽기를 사용합니다.

```
aws dynamodb query \
    --table-name MusicCollection \
    --projection-expression "SongTitle" \
    --key-condition-expression "Artist = :v1" \
    --expression-attribute-values file://expression-attributes.json \
    --consistent-read \
    --no-scan-index-forward \
    --return-consumed-capacity TOTAL
```

expression-attributes.json의 콘텐츠:

```
{
    ":v1": {"S": "No One You Know"}
}
```

출력:

```
{
    "Items": [
        {
            "SongTitle": {
                "S": "Scared of My Shadow"
            }
        },
        {
            "SongTitle": {
                "S": "Call Me Today"
            }
        }
    ],
    "Count": 2,
    "ScannedCount": 2,
    "ConsumedCapacity": {
        "TableName": "MusicCollection",
        "CapacityUnits": 1.0
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon DynamoDB 개발자 안내서의 DynamoDB에서 쿼리 작업을 참조하세요.

예 3: 특정 결과를 필터링하는 방법

다음 예시에서는 MusicCollection을 쿼리하되 AlbumTitle 속성에 특정 값이 있는 결과를 제외합니다. 항목을 읽은 후에 필터가 적용되므로 ScannedCount 또는 ConsumedCapacity에는 영향을 주지 않는다는 점에 유의하세요.

```
aws dynamodb query \
    --table-name MusicCollection \
    --key-condition-expression "#n1 = :v1" \
    --filter-expression "NOT (#n2 IN (:v2, :v3))" \
    --expression-attribute-names file://names.json \
    --expression-attribute-values file://values.json \
```

```
    --return-consumed-capacity TOTAL
```

values.json의 콘텐츠:

```
{
    ":v1": {"S": "No One You Know"},
    ":v2": {"S": "Blue Sky Blues"},
    ":v3": {"S": "Greatest Hits"}
}
```

names.json의 콘텐츠:

```
{
    "#n1": "Artist",
    "#n2": "AlbumTitle"
}
```

출력:

```
{
    "Items": [
        {
            "AlbumTitle": {
                "S": "Somewhat Famous"
            },
            "Artist": {
                "S": "No One You Know"
            },
            "SongTitle": {
                "S": "Call Me Today"
            }
        }
    ],
    "Count": 1,
    "ScannedCount": 2,
    "ConsumedCapacity": {
        "TableName": "MusicCollection",
        "CapacityUnits": 0.5
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon DynamoDB 개발자 안내서의 DynamoDB에서 쿼리 작업을 참조하세요.

예 4: 항목 수만 검색하는 방법

다음 예시에서는 쿼리와 일치하는 항목 수를 검색하지만 항목 자체는 검색하지 않습니다.

```
aws dynamodb query \
    --table-name MusicCollection \
    --select COUNT \
    --key-condition-expression "Artist = :v1" \
    --expression-attribute-values file://expression-attributes.json
```

`expression-attributes.json`의 콘텐츠:

```
{
    ":v1": {"S": "No One You Know"}
}
```

출력:

```
{
    "Count": 2,
    "ScannedCount": 2,
    "ConsumedCapacity": null
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon DynamoDB 개발자 안내서의 DynamoDB에서 쿼리 작업을 참조하세요.

예 5: 인덱스를 쿼리하는 방법

다음 예시에서는 로컬 보조 인덱스 `AlbumTitleIndex`를 쿼리합니다. 쿼리는 로컬 보조 인덱스로 프로젝션된 기본 테이블의 모든 속성을 반환합니다. 로컬 보조 인덱스 또는 글로벌 보조 인덱스를 쿼리할 때는 `table-name` 파라미터를 사용하여 기본 테이블의 이름도 제공해야 한다는 점에 유의하세요.

```
aws dynamodb query \
    --table-name MusicCollection \
    --index-name AlbumTitleIndex \
    --key-condition-expression "Artist = :v1" \
    --expression-attribute-values file://expression-attributes.json \
    --select ALL_PROJECTED_ATTRIBUTES \
    --return-consumed-capacity INDEXES
```

`expression-attributes.json`의 콘텐츠:

```
{
    ":v1": {"S": "No One You Know"}
}
```

출력:

```
{
    "Items": [
        {
            "AlbumTitle": {
                "S": "Blue Sky Blues"
            },
            "Artist": {
                "S": "No One You Know"
            },
            "SongTitle": {
                "S": "Scared of My Shadow"
            }
        },
        {
            "AlbumTitle": {
                "S": "Somewhat Famous"
            },
            "Artist": {
                "S": "No One You Know"
            },
            "SongTitle": {
                "S": "Call Me Today"
            }
        }
    ],
    "Count": 2,
    "ScannedCount": 2,
    "ConsumedCapacity": {
        "TableName": "MusicCollection",
        "CapacityUnits": 0.5,
        "Table": {
            "CapacityUnits": 0.0
        },
        "LocalSecondaryIndexes": {
            "AlbumTitleIndex": {
                "CapacityUnits": 0.5
            }
```

```
        }
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon DynamoDB 개발자 안내서의 DynamoDB에서 쿼리 작업을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 Query를 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/expression"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// TableBasics encapsulates the Amazon DynamoDB service actions used in the
 examples.
// It contains a DynamoDB service client that is used to act on the specified
 table.
type TableBasics struct {
 DynamoDbClient *dynamodb.Client
 TableName      string
}
```

```
// Query gets all movies in the DynamoDB table that were released in the
 specified year.
// The function uses the `expression` package to build the key condition
 expression
// that is used in the query.
func (basics TableBasics) Query(ctx context.Context, releaseYear int) ([]Movie,
 error) {
 var err error
 var response *dynamodb.QueryOutput
 var movies []Movie
 keyEx := expression.Key("year").Equal(expression.Value(releaseYear))
 expr, err := expression.NewBuilder().WithKeyCondition(keyEx).Build()
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't build expression for query. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  queryPaginator := dynamodb.NewQueryPaginator(basics.DynamoDbClient,
 &dynamodb.QueryInput{
   TableName:                 aws.String(basics.TableName),
   ExpressionAttributeNames:  expr.Names(),
   ExpressionAttributeValues: expr.Values(),
   KeyConditionExpression:    expr.KeyCondition(),
  })
  for queryPaginator.HasMorePages() {
   response, err = queryPaginator.NextPage(ctx)
   if err != nil {
    log.Printf("Couldn't query for movies released in %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 releaseYear, err)
    break
   } else {
    var moviePage []Movie
    err = attributevalue.UnmarshalListOfMaps(response.Items, &moviePage)
    if err != nil {
     log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal query response. Here's why: %v\n", err)
     break
    } else {
     movies = append(movies, moviePage...)
    }
   }
  }
 }
 return movies, err
}
```

이 예시에서 사용되는 Movie 구조체를 정의합니다.

```
import (
 "archive/zip"
 "bytes"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "io"
 "log"
 "net/http"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// Movie encapsulates data about a movie. Title and Year are the composite
 primary key
// of the movie in Amazon DynamoDB. Title is the sort key, Year is the partition
 key,
// and Info is additional data.
type Movie struct {
 Title string                `dynamodbav:"title"`
 Year  int                   `dynamodbav:"year"`
 Info  map[string]interface{} `dynamodbav:"info"`
}

// GetKey returns the composite primary key of the movie in a format that can be
// sent to DynamoDB.
func (movie Movie) GetKey() map[string]types.AttributeValue {
 title, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Title)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 year, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Year)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 return map[string]types.AttributeValue{"title": title, "year": year}
}
```

```
// String returns the title, year, rating, and plot of a movie, formatted for the
 example.
func (movie Movie) String() string {
 return fmt.Sprintf("%v\n\tReleased: %v\n\tRating: %v\n\tPlot: %v\n",
  movie.Title, movie.Year, movie.Info["rating"], movie.Info["plot"])
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 Query를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

DynamoDbClient를 사용하여 테이블을 쿼리합니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import java.util.HashMap;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 * To query items from an Amazon DynamoDB table using the AWS SDK for Java V2,
 * its better practice to use the
```

```
 * Enhanced Client. See the EnhancedQueryRecords example.
 */
public class Query {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <tableName> <partitionKeyName> <partitionKeyVal>

                Where:
                    tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table to put the item in (for
 example, Music3).
                    partitionKeyName - The partition key name of the Amazon
 DynamoDB table (for example, Artist).
                    partitionKeyVal - The value of the partition key that should
 match (for example, Famous Band).
                """;

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

        String tableName = args[0];
        String partitionKeyName = args[1];
        String partitionKeyVal = args[2];

        // For more information about an alias, see:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/
Expressions.ExpressionAttributeNames.html
        String partitionAlias = "#a";

        System.out.format("Querying %s", tableName);
        System.out.println("");
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        int count = queryTable(ddb, tableName, partitionKeyName, partitionKeyVal,
 partitionAlias);
        System.out.println("There were " + count + "  record(s) returned");
        ddb.close();
    }
```

```
    public static int queryTable(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName, String
 partitionKeyName, String partitionKeyVal,
            String partitionAlias) {
        // Set up an alias for the partition key name in case it's a reserved
 word.
        HashMap<String, String> attrNameAlias = new HashMap<String, String>();
        attrNameAlias.put(partitionAlias, partitionKeyName);

        // Set up mapping of the partition name with the value.
        HashMap<String, AttributeValue> attrValues = new HashMap<>();
        attrValues.put(":" + partitionKeyName, AttributeValue.builder()
                .s(partitionKeyVal)
                .build());

        QueryRequest queryReq = QueryRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .keyConditionExpression(partitionAlias + " = :" +
 partitionKeyName)
                .expressionAttributeNames(attrNameAlias)
                .expressionAttributeValues(attrValues)
                .build();

        try {
            QueryResponse response = ddb.query(queryReq);
            return response.count();

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return -1;
    }
}
```

`DynamoDbClient` 및 보조 인덱스를 사용하여 테이블을 쿼리합니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 * Create the Movies table by running the Scenario example and loading the Movie
 * data from the JSON file. Next create a secondary
 * index for the Movies table that uses only the year column. Name the index
 * **year-index**. For more information, see:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/GSI.html
 */
public class QueryItemsUsingIndex {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String tableName = "Movies";
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        queryIndex(ddb, tableName);
        ddb.close();
    }

    public static void queryIndex(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName) {
        try {
            Map<String, String> expressionAttributesNames = new HashMap<>();
            expressionAttributesNames.put("#year", "year");
            Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new
 HashMap<>();
            expressionAttributeValues.put(":yearValue",
 AttributeValue.builder().n("2013").build());

            QueryRequest request = QueryRequest.builder()
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .indexName("year-index")
```

```
                    .keyConditionExpression("#year = :yearValue")
                    .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributesNames)
                    .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
                    .build();

            System.out.println("=== Movie Titles ===");
            QueryResponse response = ddb.query(request);
            response.items()
                    .forEach(movie ->
 System.out.println(movie.get("title").s()));

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 Query를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이 예제에서는 문서 클라이언트를 사용하여 DynamoDB의 항목 작업을 단순화합니다. API에 대한 세부 정보는 QueryCommand를 참조하세요.

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import { QueryCommand, DynamoDBDocumentClient } from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
```

```
  const command = new QueryCommand({
    TableName: "CoffeeCrop",
    KeyConditionExpression:
      "OriginCountry = :originCountry AND RoastDate > :roastDate",
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":originCountry": "Ethiopia",
      ":roastDate": "2023-05-01",
    },
    ConsistentRead: true,
  });

  const response = await docClient.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 Query를 참조하세요.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
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```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create DynamoDB document client
var docClient = new AWS.DynamoDB.DocumentClient({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });

var params = {
  ExpressionAttributeValues: {
    ":s": 2,
    ":e": 9,
    ":topic": "PHRASE",
  },
```

```
  KeyConditionExpression: "Season = :s and Episode > :e",
  FilterExpression: "contains (Subtitle, :topic)",
  TableName: "EPISODES_TABLE",
};

docClient.query(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.Items);
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 Query를 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
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```
suspend fun queryDynTable(
    tableNameVal: String,
    partitionKeyName: String,
    partitionKeyVal: String,
    partitionAlias: String,
): Int {
    val attrNameAlias = mutableMapOf<String, String>()
    attrNameAlias[partitionAlias] = partitionKeyName

    // Set up mapping of the partition name with the value.
    val attrValues = mutableMapOf<String, AttributeValue>()
    attrValues[":$partitionKeyName"] = AttributeValue.S(partitionKeyVal)

    val request =
```

```
        QueryRequest {
            tableName = tableNameVal
            keyConditionExpression = "$partitionAlias = :$partitionKeyName"
            expressionAttributeNames = attrNameAlias
            this.expressionAttributeValues = attrValues
        }

    DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        val response = ddb.query(request)
        return response.count
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 Query를 참조하세요.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        $birthKey = [
            'Key' => [
                'year' => [
                    'N' => "$birthYear",
                ],
            ],
        ];
        $result = $service->query($tableName, $birthKey);

    public function query(string $tableName, $key)
    {
        $expressionAttributeValues = [];
        $expressionAttributeNames = [];
        $keyConditionExpression = "";
        $index = 1;
        foreach ($key as $name => $value) {
```

```
            $keyConditionExpression .= "#" . array_key_first($value) . " = :v
$index,";
            $expressionAttributeNames["#" . array_key_first($value)] =
 array_key_first($value);
            $hold = array_pop($value);
            $expressionAttributeValues[":v$index"] = [
                array_key_first($hold) => array_pop($hold),
            ];
        }
        $keyConditionExpression = substr($keyConditionExpression, 0, -1);
        $query = [
            'ExpressionAttributeValues' => $expressionAttributeValues,
            'ExpressionAttributeNames' => $expressionAttributeNames,
            'KeyConditionExpression' => $keyConditionExpression,
            'TableName' => $tableName,
        ];
        return $this->dynamoDbClient->query($query);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 Query를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예 1: 지정된 SongTitle 및 Artist와 함께 DynamoDB 항목을 반환하는 쿼리를 간접 호출합니다.

```
$invokeDDBQuery = @{
    TableName = 'Music'
    KeyConditionExpression = ' SongTitle = :SongTitle and Artist = :Artist'
    ExpressionAttributeValues = @{
        ':SongTitle' = 'Somewhere Down The Road'
        ':Artist' = 'No One You Know'
    } | ConvertTo-DDBItem
}
Invoke-DDBQuery @invokeDDBQuery | ConvertFrom-DDBItem
```

출력:

```
Name                           Value
----                           -----
```

```
Genre                           Country
Artist                          No One You Know
Price                           1.94
CriticRating                    9
SongTitle                       Somewhere Down The Road
AlbumTitle                      Somewhat Famous
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 Query를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예 1: 지정된 SongTitle 및 Artist와 함께 DynamoDB 항목을 반환하는 쿼리를 간접 호출합니다.

```
$invokeDDBQuery = @{
    TableName = 'Music'
    KeyConditionExpression = ' SongTitle = :SongTitle and Artist = :Artist'
    ExpressionAttributeValues = @{
        ':SongTitle' = 'Somewhere Down The Road'
        ':Artist' = 'No One You Know'
    } | ConvertTo-DDBItem
}
Invoke-DDBQuery @invokeDDBQuery | ConvertFrom-DDBItem
```

출력:

```
Name                            Value
----                            -----
Genre                           Country
Artist                          No One You Know
Price                           1.94
CriticRating                    9
SongTitle                       Somewhere Down The Road
AlbumTitle                      Somewhat Famous
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 Query를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

키 조건 표현식을 사용하여 항목을 쿼리합니다.

```
class Movies:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data.

    Example data structure for a movie record in this table:
        {
            "year": 1999,
            "title": "For Love of the Game",
            "info": {
                "directors": ["Sam Raimi"],
                "release_date": "1999-09-15T00:00:00Z",
                "rating": 6.3,
                "plot": "A washed up pitcher flashes through his career.",
                "rank": 4987,
                "running_time_secs": 8220,
                "actors": [
                    "Kevin Costner",
                    "Kelly Preston",
                    "John C. Reilly"
                ]
            }
        }
    """

    def __init__(self, dyn_resource):
        """
        :param dyn_resource: A Boto3 DynamoDB resource.
        """
        self.dyn_resource = dyn_resource
        # The table variable is set during the scenario in the call to
        # 'exists' if the table exists. Otherwise, it is set by 'create_table'.
        self.table = None
```

```
    def query_movies(self, year):
        """
        Queries for movies that were released in the specified year.

        :param year: The year to query.
        :return: The list of movies that were released in the specified year.
        """
        try:
            response =
 self.table.query(KeyConditionExpression=Key("year").eq(year))
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't query for movies released in %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                year,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["Items"]
```

데이터 하위 집합을 반환하도록 항목을 쿼리하고 프로젝션합니다.

```
class UpdateQueryWrapper:
    def __init__(self, table):
        self.table = table


    def query_and_project_movies(self, year, title_bounds):
        """
        Query for movies that were released in a specified year and that have
 titles
        that start within a range of letters. A projection expression is used
        to return a subset of data for each movie.

        :param year: The release year to query.
        :param title_bounds: The range of starting letters to query.
        :return: The list of movies.
        """
```

```
        try:
            response = self.table.query(
                ProjectionExpression="#yr, title, info.genres, info.actors[0]",
                ExpressionAttributeNames={"#yr": "year"},
                KeyConditionExpression=(
                    Key("year").eq(year)
                    & Key("title").between(
                        title_bounds["first"], title_bounds["second"]
                    )
                ),
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ValidationException":
                logger.warning(
                    "There's a validation error. Here's the message: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't query for movies. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return response["Items"]
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 Query를 참조하세요.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class DynamoDBBasics
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource, :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @dynamo_resource = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table = @dynamo_resource.table(table_name)
  end

  # Queries for movies that were released in the specified year.
  #
  # @param year [Integer] The year to query.
  # @return [Array] The list of movies that were released in the specified year.
  def query_items(year)
    response = @table.query(
      key_condition_expression: '#yr = :year',
      expression_attribute_names: { '#yr' => 'year' },
      expression_attribute_values: { ':year' => year }
    )
  rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't query for movies released in #{year}. Here's why:")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  else
    response.items
  end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 Query를 참조하세요.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

지정된 연도에 제작된 영화를 찾습니다.

```
pub async fn movies_in_year(
    client: &Client,
    table_name: &str,
    year: u16,
) -> Result<Vec<Movie>, MovieError> {
    let results = client
        .query()
        .table_name(table_name)
        .key_condition_expression("#yr = :yyyy")
        .expression_attribute_names("#yr", "year")
        .expression_attribute_values(":yyyy",
 AttributeValue::N(year.to_string()))
        .send()
        .await?;

    if let Some(items) = results.items {
        let movies = items.iter().map(|v| v.into()).collect();
        Ok(movies)
    } else {
        Ok(vec![])
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 Query를 참조하세요.

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP API

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
        " Query movies for a given year .
        DATA(lt_attributelist) = VALUE /aws1/
cl_dynattributevalue=>tt_attributevaluelist(
```

```
            ( NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_n = |{ iv_year }| ) ) ).
        DATA(lt_key_conditions) = VALUE /aws1/cl_dyncondition=>tt_keyconditions(
          ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dyncondition=>ts_keyconditions_maprow(
          key = 'year'
          value = NEW /aws1/cl_dyncondition(
          it_attributevaluelist = lt_attributelist
          iv_comparisonoperator = |EQ|
          ) ) ) ).
        oo_result = lo_dyn->query(
          iv_tablename = iv_table_name
          it_keyconditions = lt_key_conditions ).
        DATA(lt_items) = oo_result->get_items( ).
        "You can loop over the results to get item attributes.
        LOOP AT lt_items INTO DATA(lt_item).
          DATA(lo_title) = lt_item[ key = 'title' ]-value.
          DATA(lo_year) = lt_item[ key = 'year' ]-value.
        ENDLOOP.
        DATA(lv_count) = oo_result->get_count( ).
        MESSAGE 'Item count is: ' && lv_count TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'The table or index does not exist' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API의 Query을 참조하세요.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSDynamoDB


    /// Get all the movies released in the specified year.
    ///
    /// - Parameter year: The release year of the movies to return.
```

```
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of `Movie` objects describing each matching movie.
    ///
    func getMovies(fromYear year: Int) async throws -> [Movie] {
        do {
            guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
                throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
            }

            let input = QueryInput(
                expressionAttributeNames: [
                    "#y": "year"
                ],
                expressionAttributeValues: [
                    ":y": .n(String(year))
                ],
                keyConditionExpression: "#y = :y",
                tableName: self.tableName
            )
            // Use "Paginated" to get all the movies.
            // This lets the SDK handle the 'lastEvaluatedKey' property in
"QueryOutput".

            let pages = client.queryPaginated(input: input)

            var movieList: [Movie] = []
            for try await page in pages {
                guard let items = page.items else {
                    print("Error: no items returned.")
                    continue
                }

                // Convert the found movies into `Movie` objects and return an
array
                // of them.

                for item in items {
                    let movie = try Movie(withItem: item)
                    movieList.append(movie)
                }
            }
            return movieList
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: getMovies:", dump(error))
```

```
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 Query를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **Scan** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 Scan의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기
- DAX로 읽기 가속화
- 단일 속성과 여러 값 비교

.NET

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
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```
    /// <summary>
    /// Scans the table for movies released between the specified years.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to scan.</param>
    /// <param name="startYear">The starting year for the range.</param>
    /// <param name="endYear">The ending year for the range.</param>
    /// <returns>The number of movies found in the specified year range.</
returns>
    public async Task<int> ScanTableAsync(
        string tableName,
        int startYear,
```

```
        int endYear)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new ScanRequest
            {
                TableName = tableName,
                ExpressionAttributeNames = new Dictionary<string, string>
                {
                    { "#yr", "year" },
                },
                ExpressionAttributeValues = new Dictionary<string,
AttributeValue>
                {
                    { ":y_a", new AttributeValue { N = startYear.ToString() } },
                    { ":y_z", new AttributeValue { N = endYear.ToString() } },
                },
                FilterExpression = "#yr between :y_a and :y_z",
                ProjectionExpression = "#yr, title, info.actors[0],
info.directors, info.running_time_secs",
                Limit = 10 // Set a limit to demonstrate using the
LastEvaluatedKey.
            };

            // Keep track of how many movies were found.
            int foundCount = 0;

            var response = new ScanResponse();
            do
            {
                response = await _amazonDynamoDB.ScanAsync(request);
                foundCount += response.Items.Count;
                response.Items.ForEach(i => DisplayItem(i));
                request.ExclusiveStartKey = response.LastEvaluatedKey;
            }
            while (response?.LastEvaluatedKey?.Count > 0);
            return foundCount;
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} was not found. {ex.Message}");
            return 0;
        }
        catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
```

```
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An Amazon DynamoDB error occurred while scanning
 table. {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while scanning table.
 {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 Scan을 참조하세요.

Bash

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###########################################################################
# function dynamodb_scan
#
# This function scans a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table.
#       -f filter_expression  -- The filter expression.
#       -a expression_attribute_names -- Path to JSON file containing the
 expression attribute names.
#       -v expression_attribute_values -- Path to JSON file containing the
 expression attribute values.
#       [-p projection_expression]  -- Optional projection expression.
#
#  Returns:
```

```
#       The items as json output.
#  And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function dynamodb_scan() {
  local table_name filter_expression expression_attribute_names
 expression_attribute_values projection_expression response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # ######################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ######################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_scan"
    echo "Scan a DynamoDB table."
    echo " -n table_name  -- The name of the table."
    echo " -f filter_expression  -- The filter expression."
    echo " -a expression_attribute_names -- Path to JSON file containing the
 expression attribute names."
    echo " -v expression_attribute_values -- Path to JSON file containing the
 expression attribute values."
    echo " [-p projection_expression]  -- Optional projection expression."
    echo ""
  }

  while getopts "n:f:a:v:p:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      f) filter_expression="${OPTARG}" ;;
      a) expression_attribute_names="${OPTARG}" ;;
      v) expression_attribute_values="${OPTARG}" ;;
      p) projection_expression="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
```

```
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$filter_expression" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a filter expression with the -f parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$expression_attribute_names" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide expression attribute names with the -a
parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$expression_attribute_values" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide expression attribute values with the -v
parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$projection_expression" ]]; then
    response=$(aws dynamodb scan \
      --table-name "$table_name" \
      --filter-expression "$filter_expression" \
      --expression-attribute-names file://"$expression_attribute_names" \
      --expression-attribute-values file://"$expression_attribute_values")
  else
    response=$(aws dynamodb scan \
      --table-name "$table_name" \
      --filter-expression "$filter_expression" \
      --expression-attribute-names file://"$expression_attribute_names" \
      --expression-attribute-values file://"$expression_attribute_values" \
      --projection-expression "$projection_expression")
  fi

  local error_code=${?}
```

```
  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports scan operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

이 예제에 사용된 유틸리티 함수

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/topic/return-codes.html#cli-aws-
help-return-codes.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
###############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
```

```
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 Scan을 참조하세요.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Scan an Amazon DynamoDB table.
/*!
  \sa scanTable()
  \param tableName: Name for the DynamoDB table.
  \param projectionExpression: An optional projection expression, ignored if
 empty.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */

bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::scanTable(const Aws::String &tableName,
```

```
                                const Aws::String &projectionExpression,
                                const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
&clientConfiguration) {
   Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);
   Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ScanRequest request;
   request.SetTableName(tableName);

   if (!projectionExpression.empty())
       request.SetProjectionExpression(projectionExpression);

   Aws::Vector<Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>>
all_items;
   Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>
last_evaluated_key; // Used for pagination;
   do {
       if (!last_evaluated_key.empty()) {
           request.SetExclusiveStartKey(last_evaluated_key);
       }
       const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ScanOutcome &outcome =
dynamoClient.Scan(request);
       if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
           // Reference the retrieved items.
           const Aws::Vector<Aws::Map<Aws::String,
Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>> &items = outcome.GetResult().GetItems();
           all_items.insert(all_items.end(), items.begin(), items.end());

           last_evaluated_key = outcome.GetResult().GetLastEvaluatedKey();
       }
       else {
           std::cerr << "Failed to Scan items: " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                     << std::endl;
           return false;
       }

   } while (!last_evaluated_key.empty());

   if (!all_items.empty()) {
       std::cout << "Number of items retrieved from scan: " << all_items.size()
                 << std::endl;
       // Iterate each item and print.
       for (const Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>
&itemMap: all_items) {
           std::cout << "*****************************************************"
```

```
                        << std::endl;
            // Output each retrieved field and its value.
            for (const auto &itemEntry: itemMap)
                std::cout << itemEntry.first << ": " << itemEntry.second.GetS()
                          << std::endl;
        }
    }

    else {
        std::cout << "No items found in table: " << tableName << std::endl;
    }

    return true;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 Scan을 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

테이블을 스캔하는 방법

다음 `scan` 예시에서는 `MusicCollection` 테이블 전체를 스캔한 다음 'No One You Know' 아티스트의 곡으로 결과 범위를 좁힙니다. 각 항목에 대해 앨범 제목과 노래 제목만 반환됩니다.

```
aws dynamodb scan \
    --table-name MusicCollection \
    --filter-expression "Artist = :a" \
    --projection-expression "#ST, #AT" \
    --expression-attribute-names file://expression-attribute-names.json \
    --expression-attribute-values file://expression-attribute-values.json
```

`expression-attribute-names.json`의 콘텐츠:

```
{
    "#ST": "SongTitle",
    "#AT":"AlbumTitle"
}
```

`expression-attribute-values.json`의 콘텐츠:

```
{
    ":a": {"S": "No One You Know"}
}
```

출력:

```
{
    "Count": 2,
    "Items": [
        {
            "SongTitle": {
                "S": "Call Me Today"
            },
            "AlbumTitle": {
                "S": "Somewhat Famous"
            }
        },
        {
            "SongTitle": {
                "S": "Scared of My Shadow"
            },
            "AlbumTitle": {
                "S": "Blue Sky Blues"
            }
        }
    ],
    "ScannedCount": 3,
    "ConsumedCapacity": null
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon DynamoDB 개발자 안내서의 DynamoDB에서 스캔 작업을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 Scan을 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/expression"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// TableBasics encapsulates the Amazon DynamoDB service actions used in the
 examples.
// It contains a DynamoDB service client that is used to act on the specified
 table.
type TableBasics struct {
 DynamoDbClient *dynamodb.Client
 TableName      string
}



// Scan gets all movies in the DynamoDB table that were released in a range of
 years
// and projects them to return a reduced set of fields.
// The function uses the `expression` package to build the filter and projection
// expressions.
func (basics TableBasics) Scan(ctx context.Context, startYear int, endYear int)
 ([]Movie, error) {
```

```
 var movies []Movie
 var err error
 var response *dynamodb.ScanOutput
 filtEx := expression.Name("year").Between(expression.Value(startYear),
 expression.Value(endYear))
 projEx := expression.NamesList(
  expression.Name("year"), expression.Name("title"),
 expression.Name("info.rating"))
 expr, err :=
 expression.NewBuilder().WithFilter(filtEx).WithProjection(projEx).Build()
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't build expressions for scan. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  scanPaginator := dynamodb.NewScanPaginator(basics.DynamoDbClient,
 &dynamodb.ScanInput{
   TableName:                 aws.String(basics.TableName),
   ExpressionAttributeNames:  expr.Names(),
   ExpressionAttributeValues: expr.Values(),
   FilterExpression:          expr.Filter(),
   ProjectionExpression:      expr.Projection(),
  })
  for scanPaginator.HasMorePages() {
   response, err = scanPaginator.NextPage(ctx)
   if err != nil {
    log.Printf("Couldn't scan for movies released between %v and %v. Here's why:
 %v\n",
     startYear, endYear, err)
    break
   } else {
    var moviePage []Movie
    err = attributevalue.UnmarshalListOfMaps(response.Items, &moviePage)
    if err != nil {
     log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal query response. Here's why: %v\n", err)
     break
    } else {
     movies = append(movies, moviePage...)
    }
   }
  }
 }
 return movies, err
}
```

이 예시에서 사용되는 Movie 구조체를 정의합니다.

```
import (
 "archive/zip"
 "bytes"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "io"
 "log"
 "net/http"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// Movie encapsulates data about a movie. Title and Year are the composite
 primary key
// of the movie in Amazon DynamoDB. Title is the sort key, Year is the partition
 key,
// and Info is additional data.
type Movie struct {
 Title string                `dynamodbav:"title"`
 Year  int                   `dynamodbav:"year"`
 Info  map[string]interface{} `dynamodbav:"info"`
}

// GetKey returns the composite primary key of the movie in a format that can be
// sent to DynamoDB.
func (movie Movie) GetKey() map[string]types.AttributeValue {
 title, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Title)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 year, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Year)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 return map[string]types.AttributeValue{"title": title, "year": year}
}
```

```
// String returns the title, year, rating, and plot of a movie, formatted for the
 example.
func (movie Movie) String() string {
 return fmt.Sprintf("%v\n\tReleased: %v\n\tRating: %v\n\tPlot: %v\n",
  movie.Title, movie.Year, movie.Info["rating"], movie.Info["plot"])
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 Scan을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

DynamoDbClient를 사용하여 Amazon DynamoDB 테이블을 스캔합니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ScanRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ScanResponse;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Set;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 * To scan items from an Amazon DynamoDB table using the AWS SDK for Java V2,
```

```
 * its better practice to use the
 * Enhanced Client, See the EnhancedScanRecords example.
 */

public class DynamoDBScanItems {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <tableName>

                Where:
                    tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table to get information from
 (for example, Music3).
                """;

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

        String tableName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        scanItems(ddb, tableName);
        ddb.close();
    }

    public static void scanItems(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName) {
        try {
            ScanRequest scanRequest = ScanRequest.builder()
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .build();

            ScanResponse response = ddb.scan(scanRequest);
            for (Map<String, AttributeValue> item : response.items()) {
                Set<String> keys = item.keySet();
                for (String key : keys) {
                    System.out.println("The key name is " + key + "\n");
                    System.out.println("The value is " + item.get(key).s());
```

```
                }
            }

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 Scan을 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이 예제에서는 문서 클라이언트를 사용하여 DynamoDB의 항목 작업을 단순화합니다. API에 대한 세부 정보는 ScanCommand를 참조하세요.

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import { DynamoDBDocumentClient, ScanCommand } from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new ScanCommand({
    ProjectionExpression: "#Name, Color, AvgLifeSpan",
    ExpressionAttributeNames: { "#Name": "Name" },
    TableName: "Birds",
  });

  const response = await docClient.send(command);
  for (const bird of response.Items) {
    console.log(`${bird.Name} - (${bird.Color}, ${bird.AvgLifeSpan})`);
```

```
  }
  return response;
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 Scan을 참조하세요.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js.
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the AWS Region.
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create DynamoDB service object.
var ddb = new AWS.DynamoDB({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });

const params = {
  // Specify which items in the results are returned.
  FilterExpression: "Subtitle = :topic AND Season = :s AND Episode = :e",
  // Define the expression attribute value, which are substitutes for the values
 you want to compare.
  ExpressionAttributeValues: {
    ":topic": { S: "SubTitle2" },
    ":s": { N: 1 },
    ":e": { N: 2 },
  },
  // Set the projection expression, which are the attributes that you want.
  ProjectionExpression: "Season, Episode, Title, Subtitle",
  TableName: "EPISODES_TABLE",
};

ddb.scan(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
```

```
    data.Items.forEach(function (element, index, array) {
      console.log(
        "printing",
        element.Title.S + " (" + element.Subtitle.S + ")"
      );
    });
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 Scan을 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun scanItems(tableNameVal: String) {
    val request =
        ScanRequest {
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }

    DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        val response = ddb.scan(request)
        response.items?.forEach { item ->
            item.keys.forEach { key ->
                println("The key name is $key\n")
                println("The value is ${item[key]}")
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 Scan를 참조하세요.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    $yearsKey = [
        'Key' => [
            'year' => [
                'N' => [
                    'minRange' => 1990,
                    'maxRange' => 1999,
                ],
            ],
        ],
    ];
    $filter = "year between 1990 and 1999";
    echo "\nHere's a list of all the movies released in the 90s:\n";
    $result = $service->scan($tableName, $yearsKey, $filter);
    foreach ($result['Items'] as $movie) {
        $movie = $marshal->unmarshalItem($movie);
        echo $movie['title'] . "\n";
    }

public function scan(string $tableName, array $key, string $filters)
{
    $query = [
        'ExpressionAttributeNames' => ['#year' => 'year'],
        'ExpressionAttributeValues' => [
            ":min" => ['N' => '1990'],
            ":max" => ['N' => '1999'],
        ],
        'FilterExpression' => "#year between :min and :max",
        'TableName' => $tableName,
    ];
    return $this->dynamoDbClient->scan($query);
```

```
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 Scan을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예 1: Music 테이블에서 모든 항목을 반환합니다.

```
Invoke-DDBScan -TableName 'Music' | ConvertFrom-DDBItem
```

출력:

```
Name                           Value
----                           -----
Genre                          Country
Artist                         No One You Know
Price                          1.94
CriticRating                   9
SongTitle                      Somewhere Down The Road
AlbumTitle                     Somewhat Famous
Genre                          Country
Artist                         No One You Know
Price                          1.98
CriticRating                   8.4
SongTitle                      My Dog Spot
AlbumTitle                     Hey Now
```

예 2: Music 테이블에서 CriticRating이 9 이상인 항목을 반환합니다.

```
$scanFilter = @{
        CriticRating = [Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.Condition]@{
            AttributeValueList = @(@{N = '9'})
            ComparisonOperator = 'GE'
        }
    }
    Invoke-DDBScan -TableName 'Music' -ScanFilter $scanFilter | ConvertFrom-
DDBItem
```

출력:

```
Name                            Value
----                            -----
Genre                           Country
Artist                          No One You Know
Price                           1.94
CriticRating                    9
SongTitle                       Somewhere Down The Road
AlbumTitle                      Somewhat Famous
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 Scan을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예 1: Music 테이블에서 모든 항목을 반환합니다.

```
Invoke-DDBScan -TableName 'Music' | ConvertFrom-DDBItem
```

출력:

```
Name                            Value
----                            -----
Genre                           Country
Artist                          No One You Know
Price                           1.94
CriticRating                    9
SongTitle                       Somewhere Down The Road
AlbumTitle                      Somewhat Famous
Genre                           Country
Artist                          No One You Know
Price                           1.98
CriticRating                    8.4
SongTitle                       My Dog Spot
AlbumTitle                      Hey Now
```

예 2: Music 테이블에서 CriticRating이 9 이상인 항목을 반환합니다.

```
$scanFilter = @{
        CriticRating = [Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.Condition]@{
            AttributeValueList = @(@{N = '9'})
            ComparisonOperator = 'GE'
        }
    }
```

```
    Invoke-DDBScan -TableName 'Music' -ScanFilter $scanFilter | ConvertFrom-
DDBItem
```

출력:

```
Name                           Value
----                           -----
Genre                          Country
Artist                         No One You Know
Price                          1.94
CriticRating                   9
SongTitle                      Somewhere Down The Road
AlbumTitle                     Somewhat Famous
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 Scan을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class Movies:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data.

    Example data structure for a movie record in this table:
        {
            "year": 1999,
            "title": "For Love of the Game",
            "info": {
                "directors": ["Sam Raimi"],
                "release_date": "1999-09-15T00:00:00Z",
                "rating": 6.3,
                "plot": "A washed up pitcher flashes through his career.",
                "rank": 4987,
                "running_time_secs": 8220,
                "actors": [
```

```
                    "Kevin Costner",
                    "Kelly Preston",
                    "John C. Reilly"
                ]
            }
        }
    """

    def __init__(self, dyn_resource):
        """
        :param dyn_resource: A Boto3 DynamoDB resource.
        """
        self.dyn_resource = dyn_resource
        # The table variable is set during the scenario in the call to
        # 'exists' if the table exists. Otherwise, it is set by 'create_table'.
        self.table = None


    def scan_movies(self, year_range):
        """
        Scans for movies that were released in a range of years.
        Uses a projection expression to return a subset of data for each movie.

        :param year_range: The range of years to retrieve.
        :return: The list of movies released in the specified years.
        """
        movies = []
        scan_kwargs = {
            "FilterExpression": Key("year").between(
                year_range["first"], year_range["second"]
            ),
            "ProjectionExpression": "#yr, title, info.rating",
            "ExpressionAttributeNames": {"#yr": "year"},
        }
        try:
            done = False
            start_key = None
            while not done:
                if start_key:
                    scan_kwargs["ExclusiveStartKey"] = start_key
                response = self.table.scan(**scan_kwargs)
                movies.extend(response.get("Items", []))
                start_key = response.get("LastEvaluatedKey", None)
                done = start_key is None
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't scan for movies. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise

        return movies
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 Scan를 참조하세요.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class DynamoDBBasics
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource, :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @dynamo_resource = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table = @dynamo_resource.table(table_name)
  end

  # Scans for movies that were released in a range of years.
  # Uses a projection expression to return a subset of data for each movie.
  #
  # @param year_range [Hash] The range of years to retrieve.
  # @return [Array] The list of movies released in the specified years.
  def scan_items(year_range)
    movies = []
    scan_hash = {
      filter_expression: '#yr between :start_yr and :end_yr',
```

```
      projection_expression: '#yr, title, info.rating',
      expression_attribute_names: { '#yr' => 'year' },
      expression_attribute_values: {
        ':start_yr' => year_range[:start], ':end_yr' => year_range[:end]
      }
    }
    done = false
    start_key = nil
    until done
      scan_hash[:exclusive_start_key] = start_key unless start_key.nil?
      response = @table.scan(scan_hash)
      movies.concat(response.items) unless response.items.empty?
      start_key = response.last_evaluated_key
      done = start_key.nil?
    end
  rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't scan for movies. Here's why:")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  else
    movies
  end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 Scan을 참조하세요.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
pub async fn list_items(client: &Client, table: &str, page_size: Option<i32>) ->
 Result<(), Error> {
    let page_size = page_size.unwrap_or(10);
    let items: Result<Vec<_>, _> = client
        .scan()
        .table_name(table)
```

```
        .limit(page_size)
        .into_paginator()
        .items()
        .send()
        .collect()
        .await;

    println!("Items in table (up to {page_size}):");
    for item in items? {
        println!("   {:?}", item);
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 Scan을 참조하세요.

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP API

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
        " Scan movies for rating greater than or equal to the rating specified
        DATA(lt_attributelist) = VALUE /aws1/
cl_dynattributevalue=>tt_attributevaluelist(
            ( NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_n = |{ iv_rating }| ) ) ).
        DATA(lt_filter_conditions) = VALUE /aws1/
cl_dyncondition=>tt_filterconditionmap(
          ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dyncondition=>ts_filterconditionmap_maprow(
          key = 'rating'
          value = NEW /aws1/cl_dyncondition(
          it_attributevaluelist = lt_attributelist
          iv_comparisonoperator = |GE|
          ) ) ) ).
        oo_scan_result = lo_dyn->scan( iv_tablename = iv_table_name
```

```
          it_scanfilter = lt_filter_conditions ).
        DATA(lt_items) = oo_scan_result->get_items( ).
        LOOP AT lt_items INTO DATA(lo_item).
          " You can loop over to get individual attributes.
          DATA(lo_title) = lo_item[ key = 'title' ]-value.
          DATA(lo_year) = lo_item[ key = 'year' ]-value.
        ENDLOOP.
        DATA(lv_count) = oo_scan_result->get_count( ).
        MESSAGE 'Found ' && lv_count && ' items' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'The table or index does not exist' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API의 Scan을 참조하세요.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSDynamoDB


    /// Return an array of `Movie` objects released in the specified range of
    /// years.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - firstYear: The first year of movies to return.
    ///   - lastYear: The last year of movies to return.
    ///   - startKey: A starting point to resume processing; always use `nil`.
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of `Movie` objects describing the matching movies.
    ///
    /// > Note: The `startKey` parameter is used by this function when
    ///   recursively calling itself, and should always be `nil` when calling
    ///   directly.
```

```
    ///
    func getMovies(firstYear: Int, lastYear: Int,
                   startKey: [Swift.String: DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue]?
= nil)
        async throws -> [Movie]
    {
        do {
            var movieList: [Movie] = []

            guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
                throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
            }

            let input = ScanInput(
                consistentRead: true,
                exclusiveStartKey: startKey,
                expressionAttributeNames: [
                    "#y": "year" // `year` is a reserved word, so use `#y`
instead.
                ],
                expressionAttributeValues: [
                    ":y1": .n(String(firstYear)),
                    ":y2": .n(String(lastYear))
                ],
                filterExpression: "#y BETWEEN :y1 AND :y2",
                tableName: self.tableName
            )

            let pages = client.scanPaginated(input: input)

            for try await page in pages {
                guard let items = page.items else {
                    print("Error: no items returned.")
                    continue
                }

                // Build an array of `Movie` objects for the returned items.

                for item in items {
                    let movie = try Movie(withItem: item)
                    movieList.append(movie)
                }
            }
            return movieList
```

```
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: getMovies with scan:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 Scan을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`UpdateItem`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `UpdateItem`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기
- 항목의 TTL을 조건부로 업데이트
- 표현식 연산자 수 계산
- MRSC 글로벌 테이블 만들기 및 관리
- 목록 작업 수행
- 맵 작업 수행
- 집합 작업 수행
- 업데이트 표현식 순서 이해
- 항목의 TTL 업데이트
- 원자성 카운터 작업 사용
- 조건부 작업 사용
- 표현식 속성 이름 사용

.NET

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Updates an existing item in the movies table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="newMovie">A Movie object containing information for
    /// the movie to update.</param>
    /// <param name="newInfo">A MovieInfo object that contains the
    /// information that will be changed.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table that contains the movie.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success of the operation.</
returns>
    public async Task<bool> UpdateItemAsync(
        Movie newMovie,
        MovieInfo newInfo,
        string tableName)
    {
        try
        {
            var key = new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>
            {
                ["title"] = new AttributeValue { S = newMovie.Title },
                ["year"] = new AttributeValue { N = newMovie.Year.ToString() },
            };
            var updates = new Dictionary<string, AttributeValueUpdate>
            {
                ["info.plot"] = new AttributeValueUpdate
                {
                    Action = AttributeAction.PUT,
                    Value = new AttributeValue { S = newInfo.Plot },
                },
```

```
                ["info.rating"] = new AttributeValueUpdate
                {
                    Action = AttributeAction.PUT,
                    Value = new AttributeValue { N = newInfo.Rank.ToString() },
                },
            };

            var request = new UpdateItemRequest
            {
                AttributeUpdates = updates,
                Key = key,
                TableName = tableName,
            };

            await _amazonDynamoDB.UpdateItemAsync(request);
            return true;
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} or item was not found.
{ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
        catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An Amazon DynamoDB error occurred while updating
item. {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while updating item.
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 UpdateItem을 참조하세요.

Bash

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
# function dynamodb_update_item
#
# This function updates an item in a DynamoDB table.
#
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table.
#       -k keys  -- Path to json file containing the keys that identify the item
 to update.
#       -e update expression  -- An expression that defines one or more
 attributes to be updated.
#       -v values  -- Path to json file containing the update values.
#
#  Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
################################################################################
function dynamodb_update_item() {
  local table_name keys update_expression values response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  ########################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ########################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_update_item"
    echo "Update an item in a DynamoDB table."
    echo " -n table_name  -- The name of the table."
    echo " -k keys  -- Path to json file containing the keys that identify the
 item to update."
```

```
    echo " -e update expression  -- An expression that defines one or more
attributes to be updated."
    echo " -v values  -- Path to json file containing the update values."
    echo ""
  }

  while getopts "n:k:e:v:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      k) keys="${OPTARG}" ;;
      e) update_expression="${OPTARG}" ;;
      v) values="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$keys" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a keys json file path the -k parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi
  if [[ -z "$update_expression" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an update expression with the -e parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$values" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a values json file path the -v parameter."
```

```
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    table_name:   $table_name"
  iecho "    keys:   $keys"
  iecho "    update_expression:   $update_expression"
  iecho "    values:   $values"

  response=$(aws dynamodb update-item \
    --table-name "$table_name" \
    --key file://"$keys" \
    --update-expression "$update_expression" \
    --expression-attribute-values file://"$values")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports update-item operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  return 0

}
```

이 예제에 사용된 유틸리티 함수

```
###############################################################################
# function iecho
#
# This function enables the script to display the specified text only if
# the global variable $VERBOSE is set to true.
###############################################################################
function iecho() {
  if [[ $VERBOSE == true ]]; then
    echo "$@"
  fi
}
```

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/topic/return-codes.html#cli-aws-
help-return-codes.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
###############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
```

```
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 UpdateItem을 참조하세요.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Update an Amazon DynamoDB table item.
/*!
  \sa updateItem()
  \param tableName: The table name.
  \param partitionKey: The partition key.
  \param partitionValue: The value for the partition key.
  \param attributeKey: The key for the attribute to be updated.
  \param attributeValue: The value for the attribute to be updated.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
  */

/*
 *  The example code only sets/updates an attribute value. It processes
 *  the attribute value as a string, even if the value could be interpreted
 *  as a number. Also, the example code does not remove an existing attribute
 *  from the key value.
 */

bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::updateItem(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                  const Aws::String &partitionKey,
                                  const Aws::String &partitionValue,
                                  const Aws::String &attributeKey,
                                  const Aws::String &attributeValue,
                                  const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);
```

```
    // *** Define UpdateItem request arguments.
    // Define TableName argument.
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::UpdateItemRequest request;
    request.SetTableName(tableName);

    // Define KeyName argument.
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue attribValue;
    attribValue.SetS(partitionValue);
    request.AddKey(partitionKey, attribValue);

    // Construct the SET update expression argument.
    Aws::String update_expression("SET #a = :valueA");
    request.SetUpdateExpression(update_expression);

    // Construct attribute name argument.
    Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::String> expressionAttributeNames;
    expressionAttributeNames["#a"] = attributeKey;
    request.SetExpressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames);

    // Construct attribute value argument.
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue attributeUpdatedValue;
    attributeUpdatedValue.SetS(attributeValue);
    Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>
 expressionAttributeValues;
    expressionAttributeValues[":valueA"] = attributeUpdatedValue;
    request.SetExpressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues);

    // Update the item.
    const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::UpdateItemOutcome &outcome =
 dynamoClient.UpdateItem(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Item was updated" << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cerr << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    return waitTableActive(tableName, dynamoClient);
}
```

테이블이 활성화될 때까지 대기하는 코드입니다.

```
//! Query a newly created DynamoDB table until it is active.
/*!
  \sa waitTableActive()
  \param waitTableActive: The DynamoDB table's name.
  \param dynamoClient: A DynamoDB client.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::waitTableActive(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                       const Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient
 &dynamoClient) {

    // Repeatedly call DescribeTable until table is ACTIVE.
    const int MAX_QUERIES = 20;
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableRequest request;
    request.SetTableName(tableName);

    int count = 0;
    while (count < MAX_QUERIES) {
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableOutcome &result =
 dynamoClient.DescribeTable(
                request);
        if (result.IsSuccess()) {
            Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatus status =
 result.GetResult().GetTable().GetTableStatus();

            if (Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatus::ACTIVE != status) {
                std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
            }
            else {
                return true;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error DynamoDB::waitTableActive "
                      << result.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
        count++;
    }
    return false;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 UpdateItem을 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

예 1: 테이블의 항목을 업데이트하는 방법

다음 `update-item` 예제에서는 `MusicCollection` 테이블의 항목을 업데이트합니다. 새 속성(`Year`)을 추가하고 `AlbumTitle` 속성을 수정합니다. 업데이트 후에 표시되는 항목 속성이 모두 응답에 반환됩니다.

```
aws dynamodb update-item \
    --table-name MusicCollection \
    --key file://key.json \
    --update-expression "SET #Y = :y, #AT = :t" \
    --expression-attribute-names file://expression-attribute-names.json \
    --expression-attribute-values file://expression-attribute-values.json  \
    --return-values ALL_NEW \
    --return-consumed-capacity TOTAL \
    --return-item-collection-metrics SIZE
```

`key.json`의 콘텐츠:

```
{
    "Artist": {"S": "Acme Band"},
    "SongTitle": {"S": "Happy Day"}
}
```

`expression-attribute-names.json`의 콘텐츠:

```
{
    "#Y":"Year", "#AT":"AlbumTitle"
}
```

`expression-attribute-values.json`의 콘텐츠:

```
{
    ":y":{"N": "2015"},
```

```
    ":t":{"S": "Louder Than Ever"}
}
```

출력:

```
{
    "Attributes": {
        "AlbumTitle": {
            "S": "Louder Than Ever"
        },
        "Awards": {
            "N": "10"
        },
        "Artist": {
            "S": "Acme Band"
        },
        "Year": {
            "N": "2015"
        },
        "SongTitle": {
            "S": "Happy Day"
        }
    },
    "ConsumedCapacity": {
        "TableName": "MusicCollection",
        "CapacityUnits": 3.0
    },
    "ItemCollectionMetrics": {
        "ItemCollectionKey": {
            "Artist": {
                "S": "Acme Band"
            }
        },
        "SizeEstimateRangeGB": [
            0.0,
            1.0
        ]
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon DynamoDB 개발자 안내서의 항목 쓰기를 참조하세요.

예 2: 항목을 조건부로 업데이트하는 방법

다음 예시에서는 기존 항목에 `Year` 속성이 없는 경우에만 `MusicCollection` 테이블의 항목을 업데이트합니다.

```
aws dynamodb update-item \
    --table-name MusicCollection \
    --key file://key.json \
    --update-expression "SET #Y = :y, #AT = :t" \
    --expression-attribute-names file://expression-attribute-names.json \
    --expression-attribute-values file://expression-attribute-values.json  \
    --condition-expression "attribute_not_exists(#Y)"
```

`key.json`의 콘텐츠:

```
{
    "Artist": {"S": "Acme Band"},
    "SongTitle": {"S": "Happy Day"}
}
```

`expression-attribute-names.json`의 콘텐츠:

```
{
    "#Y":"Year",
    "#AT":"AlbumTitle"
}
```

`expression-attribute-values.json`의 콘텐츠:

```
{
    ":y":{"N": "2015"},
    ":t":{"S": "Louder Than Ever"}
}
```

항목에 이미 `Year` 속성이 있는 경우 DynamoDB는 다음 출력을 반환합니다.

```
An error occurred (ConditionalCheckFailedException) when calling the UpdateItem
 operation: The conditional request failed
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon DynamoDB 개발자 안내서의 항목 쓰기를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 UpdateItem을 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/expression"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// TableBasics encapsulates the Amazon DynamoDB service actions used in the
 examples.
// It contains a DynamoDB service client that is used to act on the specified
 table.
type TableBasics struct {
 DynamoDbClient *dynamodb.Client
 TableName      string
}



// UpdateMovie updates the rating and plot of a movie that already exists in the
// DynamoDB table. This function uses the `expression` package to build the
 update
// expression.
func (basics TableBasics) UpdateMovie(ctx context.Context, movie Movie)
 (map[string]map[string]interface{}, error) {
 var err error
```

```
 var response *dynamodb.UpdateItemOutput
 var attributeMap map[string]map[string]interface{}
 update := expression.Set(expression.Name("info.rating"),
 expression.Value(movie.Info["rating"]))
 update.Set(expression.Name("info.plot"), expression.Value(movie.Info["plot"]))
 expr, err := expression.NewBuilder().WithUpdate(update).Build()
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't build expression for update. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  response, err = basics.DynamoDbClient.UpdateItem(ctx,
 &dynamodb.UpdateItemInput{
   TableName:                aws.String(basics.TableName),
   Key:                      movie.GetKey(),
   ExpressionAttributeNames:  expr.Names(),
   ExpressionAttributeValues: expr.Values(),
   UpdateExpression:         expr.Update(),
   ReturnValues:             types.ReturnValueUpdatedNew,
  })
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't update movie %v. Here's why: %v\n", movie.Title, err)
  } else {
   err = attributevalue.UnmarshalMap(response.Attributes, &attributeMap)
   if err != nil {
    log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshall update response. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   }
  }
 }
 return attributeMap, err
}
```

이 예시에서 사용되는 Movie 구조체를 정의합니다.

```
import (
 "archive/zip"
 "bytes"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "io"
 "log"
 "net/http"
```

```
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// Movie encapsulates data about a movie. Title and Year are the composite
 primary key
// of the movie in Amazon DynamoDB. Title is the sort key, Year is the partition
 key,
// and Info is additional data.
type Movie struct {
 Title string                `dynamodbav:"title"`
 Year  int                   `dynamodbav:"year"`
 Info  map[string]interface{} `dynamodbav:"info"`
}

// GetKey returns the composite primary key of the movie in a format that can be
// sent to DynamoDB.
func (movie Movie) GetKey() map[string]types.AttributeValue {
 title, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Title)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 year, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Year)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 return map[string]types.AttributeValue{"title": title, "year": year}
}

// String returns the title, year, rating, and plot of a movie, formatted for the
 example.
func (movie Movie) String() string {
 return fmt.Sprintf("%v\n\tReleased: %v\n\tRating: %v\n\tPlot: %v\n",
  movie.Title, movie.Year, movie.Info["rating"], movie.Info["plot"])
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 UpdateItem을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

DynamoDbClient를 사용하여 테이블의 항목 업데이트

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeAction;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValueUpdate;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import java.util.HashMap;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 * To update an Amazon DynamoDB table using the AWS SDK for Java V2, its better
 * practice to use the
 * Enhanced Client, See the EnhancedModifyItem example.
 */
public class UpdateItem {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <tableName> <key> <keyVal> <name> <updateVal>

                Where:
                    tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table (for example, Music3).
```

```
                    key - The name of the key in the table (for example, Artist).
                    keyVal - The value of the key (for example, Famous Band).
                    name - The name of the column where the value is updated (for
example, Awards).
                    updateVal - The value used to update an item (for example,
14).
                Example:
                    UpdateItem Music3 Artist Famous Band Awards 14
               """;

       if (args.length != 5) {
           System.out.println(usage);
           System.exit(1);
       }

       String tableName = args[0];
       String key = args[1];
       String keyVal = args[2];
       String name = args[3];
       String updateVal = args[4];

       Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
       DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
               .region(region)
               .build();
       updateTableItem(ddb, tableName, key, keyVal, name, updateVal);
       ddb.close();
   }

   public static void updateTableItem(DynamoDbClient ddb,
           String tableName,
           String key,
           String keyVal,
           String name,
           String updateVal) {

       HashMap<String, AttributeValue> itemKey = new HashMap<>();
       itemKey.put(key, AttributeValue.builder()
               .s(keyVal)
               .build());

       HashMap<String, AttributeValueUpdate> updatedValues = new HashMap<>();
       updatedValues.put(name, AttributeValueUpdate.builder()
               .value(AttributeValue.builder().s(updateVal).build())
```

```
                .action(AttributeAction.PUT)
                .build());

        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .key(itemKey)
                .attributeUpdates(updatedValues)
                .build();

        try {
            ddb.updateItem(request);
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println("The Amazon DynamoDB table was updated!");
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 UpdateItem을 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이 예제에서는 문서 클라이언트를 사용하여 DynamoDB의 항목 작업을 단순화합니다. API에 대한 세부 정보는 UpdateCommand를 참조하세요.

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import { DynamoDBDocumentClient, UpdateCommand } from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);
```

```
export const main = async () => {
  const command = new UpdateCommand({
    TableName: "Dogs",
    Key: {
      Breed: "Labrador",
    },
    UpdateExpression: "set Color = :color",
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":color": "black",
    },
    ReturnValues: "ALL_NEW",
  });

  const response = await docClient.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 UpdateItem을 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun updateTableItem(
    tableNameVal: String,
    keyName: String,
    keyVal: String,
    name: String,
    updateVal: String,
) {
    val itemKey = mutableMapOf<String, AttributeValue>()
    itemKey[keyName] = AttributeValue.S(keyVal)

    val updatedValues = mutableMapOf<String, AttributeValueUpdate>()
```

```
    updatedValues[name] =
        AttributeValueUpdate {
            value = AttributeValue.S(updateVal)
            action = AttributeAction.Put
        }

    val request =
        UpdateItemRequest {
            tableName = tableNameVal
            key = itemKey
            attributeUpdates = updatedValues
        }

    DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        ddb.updateItem(request)
        println("Item in $tableNameVal was updated")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 UpdateItem를 참조하세요.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        echo "What rating would you like to give {$movie['Item']['title']['S']}?
\n";
        $rating = 0;
        while (!is_numeric($rating) || intval($rating) != $rating || $rating < 1
 || $rating > 10) {
            $rating = testable_readline("Rating (1-10): ");
        }
        $service->updateItemAttributeByKey($tableName, $key, 'rating', 'N',
 $rating);
```

```
    public function updateItemAttributeByKey(
        string $tableName,
        array $key,
        string $attributeName,
        string $attributeType,
        string $newValue
    ) {
        $this->dynamoDbClient->updateItem([
            'Key' => $key['Item'],
            'TableName' => $tableName,
            'UpdateExpression' => "set #NV=:NV",
            'ExpressionAttributeNames' => [
                '#NV' => $attributeName,
            ],
            'ExpressionAttributeValues' => [
                ':NV' => [
                    $attributeType => $newValue
                ]
            ],
        ]);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 UpdateItem을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예 1: 파티션 키 SongTitle과 정렬 키 Artist가 있는 DynamoDB 항목에서 장르 속성을 'Rap'으로 설정합니다.

```
$key = @{
    SongTitle = 'Somewhere Down The Road'
    Artist = 'No One You Know'
} | ConvertTo-DDBItem

$updateDdbItem = @{
    TableName = 'Music'
    Key = $key
    UpdateExpression = 'set Genre = :val1'
    ExpressionAttributeValue = (@{
        ':val1' = ([Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.AttributeValue]'Rap')
```

```
    })
}
Update-DDBItem @updateDdbItem
```

출력:

```
Name                           Value
----                           -----
Genre                          Rap
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 UpdateItem을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예 1: 파티션 키 SongTitle과 정렬 키 Artist가 있는 DynamoDB 항목에서 장르 속성을 'Rap'으로 설정합니다.

```
$key = @{
    SongTitle = 'Somewhere Down The Road'
    Artist = 'No One You Know'
} | ConvertTo-DDBItem

$updateDdbItem = @{
    TableName = 'Music'
    Key = $key
    UpdateExpression = 'set Genre = :val1'
    ExpressionAttributeValue = (@{
        ':val1' = ([Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.AttributeValue]'Rap')
    })
}
Update-DDBItem @updateDdbItem
```

출력:

```
Name                           Value
----                           -----
Genre                          Rap
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UpdateItem을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

업데이트 표현식을 사용하여 항목을 업데이트합니다.

```
class Movies:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data.

    Example data structure for a movie record in this table:
        {
            "year": 1999,
            "title": "For Love of the Game",
            "info": {
                "directors": ["Sam Raimi"],
                "release_date": "1999-09-15T00:00:00Z",
                "rating": 6.3,
                "plot": "A washed up pitcher flashes through his career.",
                "rank": 4987,
                "running_time_secs": 8220,
                "actors": [
                    "Kevin Costner",
                    "Kelly Preston",
                    "John C. Reilly"
                ]
            }
        }
    """

    def __init__(self, dyn_resource):
        """
        :param dyn_resource: A Boto3 DynamoDB resource.
        """
        self.dyn_resource = dyn_resource
        # The table variable is set during the scenario in the call to
        # 'exists' if the table exists. Otherwise, it is set by 'create_table'.
        self.table = None
```

```
    def update_movie(self, title, year, rating, plot):
        """
        Updates rating and plot data for a movie in the table.

        :param title: The title of the movie to update.
        :param year: The release year of the movie to update.
        :param rating: The updated rating to the give the movie.
        :param plot: The updated plot summary to give the movie.
        :return: The fields that were updated, with their new values.
        """
        try:
            response = self.table.update_item(
                Key={"year": year, "title": title},
                UpdateExpression="set info.rating=:r, info.plot=:p",
                ExpressionAttributeValues={":r": Decimal(str(rating)), ":p":
 plot},
                ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update movie %s in table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                title,
                self.table.name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["Attributes"]
```

산술 연산을 포함하는 업데이트 표현식을 사용하여 항목을 업데이트합니다.

```
class UpdateQueryWrapper:
    def __init__(self, table):
        self.table = table


    def update_rating(self, title, year, rating_change):
        """
```

```
        Updates the quality rating of a movie in the table by using an arithmetic
        operation in the update expression. By specifying an arithmetic
 operation,
        you can adjust a value in a single request, rather than first getting its
        value and then setting its new value.

        :param title: The title of the movie to update.
        :param year: The release year of the movie to update.
        :param rating_change: The amount to add to the current rating for the
 movie.
        :return: The updated rating.
        """
        try:
            response = self.table.update_item(
                Key={"year": year, "title": title},
                UpdateExpression="set info.rating = info.rating + :val",
                ExpressionAttributeValues={":val": Decimal(str(rating_change))},
                ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update movie %s in table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                title,
                self.table.name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["Attributes"]
```

특정 조건을 충족하는 경우에만 항목을 업데이트합니다.

```
class UpdateQueryWrapper:
    def __init__(self, table):
        self.table = table


    def remove_actors(self, title, year, actor_threshold):
        """
```

```
        Removes an actor from a movie, but only when the number of actors is
greater
        than a specified threshold. If the movie does not list more than the
threshold,
        no actors are removed.

        :param title: The title of the movie to update.
        :param year: The release year of the movie to update.
        :param actor_threshold: The threshold of actors to check.
        :return: The movie data after the update.
        """
        try:
            response = self.table.update_item(
                Key={"year": year, "title": title},
                UpdateExpression="remove info.actors[0]",
                ConditionExpression="size(info.actors) > :num",
                ExpressionAttributeValues={":num": actor_threshold},
                ReturnValues="ALL_NEW",
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] ==
"ConditionalCheckFailedException":
                logger.warning(
                    "Didn't update %s because it has fewer than %s actors.",
                    title,
                    actor_threshold + 1,
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't update movie %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    title,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
        else:
            return response["Attributes"]
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 UpdateItem를 참조하세요.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class DynamoDBBasics
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource, :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @dynamo_resource = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table = @dynamo_resource.table(table_name)
  end

  # Updates rating and plot data for a movie in the table.
  #
  # @param movie [Hash] The title, year, plot, rating of the movie.
  def update_item(movie)
    response = @table.update_item(
      key: { 'year' => movie[:year], 'title' => movie[:title] },
      update_expression: 'set info.rating=:r',
      expression_attribute_values: { ':r' => movie[:rating] },
      return_values: 'UPDATED_NEW'
    )
  rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't update movie #{movie[:title]} (#{movie[:year]}) in table
 #{@table.name}\n")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  else
    response.attributes
  end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 UpdateItem을 참조하세요.

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP API

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
        oo_output = lo_dyn->updateitem(
          iv_tablename        = iv_table_name
          it_key              = it_item_key
          it_attributeupdates = it_attribute_updates ).
        MESSAGE '1 item updated in DynamoDB Table' && iv_table_name TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dyncondalcheckfaile00.
        MESSAGE 'A condition specified in the operation could not be evaluated.'
TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'The table or index does not exist' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dyntransactconflictex.
        MESSAGE 'Another transaction is using the item' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API의 UpdateItem을 참조하세요.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSDynamoDB
```

```
    /// Update the specified movie with new `rating` and `plot` information.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - title: The title of the movie to update.
    ///   - year: The release year of the movie to update.
    ///   - rating: The new rating for the movie.
    ///   - plot: The new plot summary string for the movie.
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of mappings of attribute names to their new
    ///   listing each item actually changed. Items that didn't need to change
    ///   aren't included in this list. `nil` if no changes were made.
    ///
    func update(title: String, year: Int, rating: Double? = nil, plot: String? =
nil) async throws
        -> [Swift.String: DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue]?
    {
        do {
            guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
                throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
            }

            // Build the update expression and the list of expression attribute
            // values. Include only the information that's changed.

            var expressionParts: [String] = []
            var attrValues: [Swift.String: DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue] =
[:]

            if rating != nil {
                expressionParts.append("info.rating=:r")
                attrValues[":r"] = .n(String(rating!))
            }
            if plot != nil {
                expressionParts.append("info.plot=:p")
                attrValues[":p"] = .s(plot!)
            }
            let expression = "set \(expressionParts.joined(separator: ", "))"

            let input = UpdateItemInput(
                // Create substitution tokens for the attribute values, to ensure
                // no conflicts in expression syntax.
                expressionAttributeValues: attrValues,
```

```
                // The key identifying the movie to update consists of the
release
                // year and title.
                key: [
                    "year": .n(String(year)),
                    "title": .s(title)
                ],
                returnValues: .updatedNew,
                tableName: self.tableName,
                updateExpression: expression
            )
            let output = try await client.updateItem(input: input)

            guard let attributes: [Swift.String:
DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue] = output.attributes else {
                throw MoviesError.InvalidAttributes
            }
            return attributes
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: update:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 UpdateItem을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **UpdateTable** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 UpdateTable의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- MREC를 보여주는 글로벌 테이블 만들기 및 관리
- MRSC 글로벌 테이블 만들기 및 관리
- 글로벌 보조 인덱스 관리
- 테이블의 웜 처리량 설정 업데이트
- 글로벌 테이블 및 다중 리전 복제 최종 일관성(MREC) 작업
- 테이블 암호화 작업

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Update a DynamoDB table.
/*!
  \sa updateTable()
  \param tableName: Name for the DynamoDB table.
  \param readCapacity: Provisioned read capacity.
  \param writeCapacity: Provisioned write capacity.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::updateTable(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                   long long readCapacity, long long
 writeCapacity,
                                   const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    std::cout << "Updating " << tableName << " with new provisioned throughput
 values"
              << std::endl;
    std::cout << "Read capacity : " << readCapacity << std::endl;
    std::cout << "Write capacity: " << writeCapacity << std::endl;

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::UpdateTableRequest request;
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ProvisionedThroughput provisionedThroughput;

 provisionedThroughput.WithReadCapacityUnits(readCapacity).WithWriteCapacityUnits(
            writeCapacity);

 request.WithProvisionedThroughput(provisionedThroughput).WithTableName(tableName);

    const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::UpdateTableOutcome &outcome =
 dynamoClient.UpdateTable(
```

```
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully updated the table." << std::endl;
    } else {
        const Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBError &error = outcome.GetError();
        if (error.GetErrorType() == Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBErrors::VALIDATION &&
            error.GetMessage().find("The provisioned throughput for the table
 will not change") != std::string::npos) {
            std::cout << "The provisioned throughput for the table will not
 change." << std::endl;
        } else {
            std::cerr << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    return waitTableActive(tableName, dynamoClient);
}
```

테이블이 활성화될 때까지 대기하는 코드입니다.

```
//! Query a newly created DynamoDB table until it is active.
/*!
  \sa waitTableActive()
  \param waitTableActive: The DynamoDB table's name.
  \param dynamoClient: A DynamoDB client.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::waitTableActive(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                       const Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient
 &dynamoClient) {

    // Repeatedly call DescribeTable until table is ACTIVE.
    const int MAX_QUERIES = 20;
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableRequest request;
    request.SetTableName(tableName);

    int count = 0;
    while (count < MAX_QUERIES) {
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableOutcome &result =
 dynamoClient.DescribeTable(
                request);
```

```
        if (result.IsSuccess()) {
            Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatus status =
 result.GetResult().GetTable().GetTableStatus();

            if (Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatus::ACTIVE != status) {
                std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
            }
            else {
                return true;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error DynamoDB::waitTableActive "
                      << result.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
        count++;
    }
    return false;
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 UpdateTable을 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

예 1: 테이블의 결제 모드를 수정하는 방법

다음 `update-table` 예시에서는 `MusicCollection` 테이블에 프로비저닝된 읽기 및 쓰기 용량을 늘립니다.

```
aws dynamodb update-table \
    --table-name MusicCollection \
    --billing-mode PROVISIONED \
    --provisioned-throughput ReadCapacityUnits=15,WriteCapacityUnits=10
```

출력:

```
{
    "TableDescription": {
```

```
        "AttributeDefinitions": [
            {
                "AttributeName": "AlbumTitle",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "Artist",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "SongTitle",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            }
        ],
        "TableName": "MusicCollection",
        "KeySchema": [
            {
                "AttributeName": "Artist",
                "KeyType": "HASH"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "SongTitle",
                "KeyType": "RANGE"
            }
        ],
        "TableStatus": "UPDATING",
        "CreationDateTime": "2020-05-26T15:59:49.473000-07:00",
        "ProvisionedThroughput": {
            "LastIncreaseDateTime": "2020-07-28T13:18:18.921000-07:00",
            "NumberOfDecreasesToday": 0,
            "ReadCapacityUnits": 15,
            "WriteCapacityUnits": 10
        },
        "TableSizeBytes": 182,
        "ItemCount": 2,
        "TableArn": "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/
MusicCollection",
        "TableId": "abcd0123-01ab-23cd-0123-abcdef123456",
        "BillingModeSummary": {
            "BillingMode": "PROVISIONED",
            "LastUpdateToPayPerRequestDateTime":
 "2020-07-28T13:14:48.366000-07:00"
        }
    }
```

```
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon DynamoDB 개발자 안내서의 Updating a Table을 참조하세요.

예 2: 글로벌 보조 인덱스를 생성하는 방법

다음 예시에서는 `MusicCollection` 테이블에 글로벌 보조 인덱스를 추가합니다.

```
aws dynamodb update-table \
    --table-name MusicCollection \
    --attribute-definitions AttributeName=AlbumTitle,AttributeType=S \
    --global-secondary-index-updates file://gsi-updates.json
```

`gsi-updates.json`의 콘텐츠:

```
[
    {
        "Create": {
            "IndexName": "AlbumTitle-index",
            "KeySchema": [
                {
                    "AttributeName": "AlbumTitle",
                    "KeyType": "HASH"
                }
            ],
            "ProvisionedThroughput": {
                "ReadCapacityUnits": 10,
                "WriteCapacityUnits": 10
            },
            "Projection": {
                "ProjectionType": "ALL"
            }
        }
    }
]
```

출력:

```
{
    "TableDescription": {
        "AttributeDefinitions": [
            {
                "AttributeName": "AlbumTitle",
```

```
                "AttributeType": "S"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "Artist",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "SongTitle",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            }
        ],
        "TableName": "MusicCollection",
        "KeySchema": [
            {
                "AttributeName": "Artist",
                "KeyType": "HASH"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "SongTitle",
                "KeyType": "RANGE"
            }
        ],
        "TableStatus": "UPDATING",
        "CreationDateTime": "2020-05-26T15:59:49.473000-07:00",
        "ProvisionedThroughput": {
            "LastIncreaseDateTime": "2020-07-28T12:59:17.537000-07:00",
            "NumberOfDecreasesToday": 0,
            "ReadCapacityUnits": 15,
            "WriteCapacityUnits": 10
        },
        "TableSizeBytes": 182,
        "ItemCount": 2,
        "TableArn": "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/
MusicCollection",
        "TableId": "abcd0123-01ab-23cd-0123-abcdef123456",
        "BillingModeSummary": {
            "BillingMode": "PROVISIONED",
            "LastUpdateToPayPerRequestDateTime":
 "2020-07-28T13:14:48.366000-07:00"
        },
        "GlobalSecondaryIndexes": [
            {
                "IndexName": "AlbumTitle-index",
                "KeySchema": [
```

```
                    {
                        "AttributeName": "AlbumTitle",
                        "KeyType": "HASH"
                    }
                ],
                "Projection": {
                    "ProjectionType": "ALL"
                },
                "IndexStatus": "CREATING",
                "Backfilling": false,
                "ProvisionedThroughput": {
                    "NumberOfDecreasesToday": 0,
                    "ReadCapacityUnits": 10,
                    "WriteCapacityUnits": 10
                },
                "IndexSizeBytes": 0,
                "ItemCount": 0,
                "IndexArn": "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/
MusicCollection/index/AlbumTitle-index"
            }
        ]
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon DynamoDB 개발자 안내서의 Updating a Table을 참조하세요.

예 3: 테이블에서 DynamoDB Streams를 활성화하는 방법

다음 명령은 `MusicCollection` 테이블에서 DynamoDB Streams를 활성화합니다.

```
aws dynamodb update-table \
    --table-name MusicCollection \
    --stream-specification StreamEnabled=true,StreamViewType=NEW_IMAGE
```

출력:

```
{
    "TableDescription": {
        "AttributeDefinitions": [
            {
                "AttributeName": "AlbumTitle",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            },
```

```
            {
                "AttributeName": "Artist",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "SongTitle",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            }
        ],
        "TableName": "MusicCollection",
        "KeySchema": [
            {
                "AttributeName": "Artist",
                "KeyType": "HASH"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "SongTitle",
                "KeyType": "RANGE"
            }
        ],
        "TableStatus": "UPDATING",
        "CreationDateTime": "2020-05-26T15:59:49.473000-07:00",
        "ProvisionedThroughput": {
            "LastIncreaseDateTime": "2020-07-28T12:59:17.537000-07:00",
            "NumberOfDecreasesToday": 0,
            "ReadCapacityUnits": 15,
            "WriteCapacityUnits": 10
        },
        "TableSizeBytes": 182,
        "ItemCount": 2,
        "TableArn": "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/
MusicCollection",
        "TableId": "abcd0123-01ab-23cd-0123-abcdef123456",
        "BillingModeSummary": {
            "BillingMode": "PROVISIONED",
            "LastUpdateToPayPerRequestDateTime":
 "2020-07-28T13:14:48.366000-07:00"
        },
        "LocalSecondaryIndexes": [
            {
                "IndexName": "AlbumTitleIndex",
                "KeySchema": [
                    {
                        "AttributeName": "Artist",
```

```
                        "KeyType": "HASH"
                    },
                    {
                        "AttributeName": "AlbumTitle",
                        "KeyType": "RANGE"
                    }
                ],
                "Projection": {
                    "ProjectionType": "INCLUDE",
                    "NonKeyAttributes": [
                        "Year",
                        "Genre"
                    ]
                },
                "IndexSizeBytes": 139,
                "ItemCount": 2,
                "IndexArn": "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/
MusicCollection/index/AlbumTitleIndex"
            }
        ],
        "GlobalSecondaryIndexes": [
            {
                "IndexName": "AlbumTitle-index",
                "KeySchema": [
                    {
                        "AttributeName": "AlbumTitle",
                        "KeyType": "HASH"
                    }
                ],
                "Projection": {
                    "ProjectionType": "ALL"
                },
                "IndexStatus": "ACTIVE",
                "ProvisionedThroughput": {
                    "NumberOfDecreasesToday": 0,
                    "ReadCapacityUnits": 10,
                    "WriteCapacityUnits": 10
                },
                "IndexSizeBytes": 0,
                "ItemCount": 0,
                "IndexArn": "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/
MusicCollection/index/AlbumTitle-index"
            }
        ],
```

```
        "StreamSpecification": {
            "StreamEnabled": true,
            "StreamViewType": "NEW_IMAGE"
        },
        "LatestStreamLabel": "2020-07-28T21:53:39.112",
        "LatestStreamArn": "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/
MusicCollection/stream/2020-07-28T21:53:39.112"
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon DynamoDB 개발자 안내서의 Updating a Table을 참조하세요.

예 4: 서버 측 암호화를 활성화하는 방법

다음 예시에서는 `MusicCollection` 테이블에서 서버 측 암호화를 활성화합니다.

```
aws dynamodb update-table \
    --table-name MusicCollection \
    --sse-specification Enabled=true,SSEType=KMS
```

출력:

```
{
    "TableDescription": {
        "AttributeDefinitions": [
            {
                "AttributeName": "AlbumTitle",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "Artist",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "SongTitle",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            }
        ],
        "TableName": "MusicCollection",
        "KeySchema": [
            {
                "AttributeName": "Artist",
                "KeyType": "HASH"
```

```
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "SongTitle",
                "KeyType": "RANGE"
            }
        ],
        "TableStatus": "ACTIVE",
        "CreationDateTime": "2020-05-26T15:59:49.473000-07:00",
        "ProvisionedThroughput": {
            "LastIncreaseDateTime": "2020-07-28T12:59:17.537000-07:00",
            "NumberOfDecreasesToday": 0,
            "ReadCapacityUnits": 15,
            "WriteCapacityUnits": 10
        },
        "TableSizeBytes": 182,
        "ItemCount": 2,
        "TableArn": "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/
MusicCollection",
        "TableId": "abcd0123-01ab-23cd-0123-abcdef123456",
        "BillingModeSummary": {
            "BillingMode": "PROVISIONED",
            "LastUpdateToPayPerRequestDateTime":
 "2020-07-28T13:14:48.366000-07:00"
        },
        "LocalSecondaryIndexes": [
            {
                "IndexName": "AlbumTitleIndex",
                "KeySchema": [
                    {
                        "AttributeName": "Artist",
                        "KeyType": "HASH"
                    },
                    {
                        "AttributeName": "AlbumTitle",
                        "KeyType": "RANGE"
                    }
                ],
                "Projection": {
                    "ProjectionType": "INCLUDE",
                    "NonKeyAttributes": [
                        "Year",
                        "Genre"
                    ]
                },
```

```
                "IndexSizeBytes": 139,
                "ItemCount": 2,
                "IndexArn": "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/
MusicCollection/index/AlbumTitleIndex"
            }
        ],
        "GlobalSecondaryIndexes": [
            {
                "IndexName": "AlbumTitle-index",
                "KeySchema": [
                    {
                        "AttributeName": "AlbumTitle",
                        "KeyType": "HASH"
                    }
                ],
                "Projection": {
                    "ProjectionType": "ALL"
                },
                "IndexStatus": "ACTIVE",
                "ProvisionedThroughput": {
                    "NumberOfDecreasesToday": 0,
                    "ReadCapacityUnits": 10,
                    "WriteCapacityUnits": 10
                },
                "IndexSizeBytes": 0,
                "ItemCount": 0,
                "IndexArn": "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/
MusicCollection/index/AlbumTitle-index"
            }
        ],
        "StreamSpecification": {
            "StreamEnabled": true,
            "StreamViewType": "NEW_IMAGE"
        },
        "LatestStreamLabel": "2020-07-28T21:53:39.112",
        "LatestStreamArn": "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/
MusicCollection/stream/2020-07-28T21:53:39.112",
        "SSEDescription": {
            "Status": "UPDATING"
        }
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon DynamoDB 개발자 안내서의 Updating a Table을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 UpdateTable을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예 1: 주어진 테이블의 프로비저닝된 처리량을 업데이트합니다.

```
Update-DDBTable -TableName "myTable" -ReadCapacity 10 -WriteCapacity 5
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 UpdateTable을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예 1: 주어진 테이블의 프로비저닝된 처리량을 업데이트합니다.

```
Update-DDBTable -TableName "myTable" -ReadCapacity 10 -WriteCapacity 5
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UpdateTable을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`UpdateTimeToLive`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `UpdateTimeToLive`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- Streams 및 Time-to-Live 작업

CLI

AWS CLI

테이블에서 Time to Live 설정을 업데이트하려면

다음 `update-time-to-live` 예제에서는 지정된 테이블에서 Time to Live를 활성화합니다.

```
aws dynamodb update-time-to-live \
    --table-name MusicCollection \
```

```
    --time-to-live-specification Enabled=true,AttributeName=ttl
```

출력:

```
{
    "TimeToLiveSpecification": {
        "Enabled": true,
        "AttributeName": "ttl"
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon DynamoDB 개발자 안내서의 Time to Live를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 UpdateTimeToLive를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

AWS SDK for Java 2.x를 사용하여 기존 DynamoDB 테이블에서 TTL을 활성화합니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.TimeToLiveSpecification;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateTimeToLiveRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateTimeToLiveResponse;

import java.util.logging.Level;
import java.util.logging.Logger;

    public UpdateTimeToLiveResponse enableTTL(final String tableName, final
 String attributeName, final Region region) {
        final TimeToLiveSpecification ttlSpec = TimeToLiveSpecification.builder()
            .attributeName(attributeName)
            .enabled(true)
            .build();

        final UpdateTimeToLiveRequest request = UpdateTimeToLiveRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .timeToLiveSpecification(ttlSpec)
            .build();
```

```
        try (DynamoDbClient ddb = dynamoDbClient != null
            ? dynamoDbClient
            : DynamoDbClient.builder().region(region).build()) {
            return ddb.updateTimeToLive(request);
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.format(TABLE_NOT_FOUND_ERROR, tableName);
            throw e;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

AWS SDK for Java 2.x를 사용하여 기존 DynamoDB 테이블에서 TTL을 비활성화합니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.TimeToLiveSpecification;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateTimeToLiveRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateTimeToLiveResponse;

import java.util.logging.Level;
import java.util.logging.Logger;

    public UpdateTimeToLiveResponse disableTTL(
        final String tableName, final String attributeName, final Region region)
 {
        final TimeToLiveSpecification ttlSpec = TimeToLiveSpecification.builder()
            .attributeName(attributeName)
            .enabled(false)
            .build();

        final UpdateTimeToLiveRequest request = UpdateTimeToLiveRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .timeToLiveSpecification(ttlSpec)
            .build();

        try (DynamoDbClient ddb = dynamoDbClient != null
            ? dynamoDbClient
```

```
            : DynamoDbClient.builder().region(region).build()) {
            return ddb.updateTimeToLive(request);
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.format(TABLE_NOT_FOUND_ERROR, tableName);
            throw e;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 UpdateTimeToLive를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

기존 DynamoDB 테이블에서 TTL을 활성화합니다.

```
import { DynamoDBClient, UpdateTimeToLiveCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-
dynamodb";

export const enableTTL = async (tableName, ttlAttribute, region = 'us-east-1') =>
 {

    const client = new DynamoDBClient({
        region: region,
        endpoint: `https://dynamodb.${region}.amazonaws.com`
    });

    const params = {
        TableName: tableName,
        TimeToLiveSpecification: {
            Enabled: true,
            AttributeName: ttlAttribute
        }
    };

    try {
        const response = await client.send(new UpdateTimeToLiveCommand(params));
        if (response.$metadata.httpStatusCode === 200) {
```

```
            console.log(`TTL enabled successfully for table ${tableName}, using
 attribute name ${ttlAttribute}.`);
        } else {
            console.log(`Failed to enable TTL for table ${tableName}, response
 object: ${response}`);
        }
        return response;
    } catch (e) {
        console.error(`Error enabling TTL: ${e}`);
        throw e;
    }
};

// Example usage (commented out for testing)
// enableTTL('ExampleTable', 'exampleTtlAttribute');
```

기존 DynamoDB 테이블에서 TTL을 비활성화합니다.

```
import { DynamoDBClient, UpdateTimeToLiveCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-
dynamodb";

export const disableTTL = async (tableName, ttlAttribute, region = 'us-east-1')
 => {

    const client = new DynamoDBClient({
        region: region,
        endpoint: `https://dynamodb.${region}.amazonaws.com`
    });

    const params = {
        TableName: tableName,
        TimeToLiveSpecification: {
            Enabled: false,
            AttributeName: ttlAttribute
        }
    };

    try {
        const response = await client.send(new UpdateTimeToLiveCommand(params));
        if (response.$metadata.httpStatusCode === 200) {
            console.log(`TTL disabled successfully for table ${tableName}, using
 attribute name ${ttlAttribute}.`);
        } else {
```

```
            console.log(`Failed to disable TTL for table ${tableName}, response
 object: ${response}`);
        }
        return response;
    } catch (e) {
        console.error(`Error disabling TTL: ${e}`);
        throw e;
    }
};

// Example usage (commented out for testing)
// disableTTL('ExampleTable', 'exampleTtlAttribute');
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 UpdateTimeToLive를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

기존 DynamoDB 테이블에서 TTL을 활성화합니다.

```
import boto3


def enable_ttl(table_name, ttl_attribute_name):
    """
    Enables TTL on DynamoDB table for a given attribute name
        on success, returns a status code of 200
        on error, throws an exception

    :param table_name: Name of the DynamoDB table
    :param ttl_attribute_name: The name of the TTL attribute being provided to
 the table.
    """
    try:
        dynamodb = boto3.client("dynamodb")

        # Enable TTL on an existing DynamoDB table
        response = dynamodb.update_time_to_live(
            TableName=table_name,
            TimeToLiveSpecification={"Enabled": True, "AttributeName":
 ttl_attribute_name},
        )
```

```
        # In the returned response, check for a successful status code.
        if response["ResponseMetadata"]["HTTPStatusCode"] == 200:
            print("TTL has been enabled successfully.")
        else:
            print(
                f"Failed to enable TTL, status code {response['ResponseMetadata']
['HTTPStatusCode']}"
            )
        return response
    except Exception as ex:
        print("Couldn't enable TTL in table %s. Here's why: %s" % (table_name,
 ex))
        raise


# your values
enable_ttl("your-table-name", "expireAt")
```

기존 DynamoDB 테이블에서 TTL을 비활성화합니다.

```
import boto3


def disable_ttl(table_name, ttl_attribute_name):
    """
    Disables TTL on DynamoDB table for a given attribute name
        on success, returns a status code of 200
        on error, throws an exception

    :param table_name: Name of the DynamoDB table being modified
    :param ttl_attribute_name: The name of the TTL attribute being provided to
 the table.
    """
    try:
        dynamodb = boto3.client("dynamodb")

        # Enable TTL on an existing DynamoDB table
        response = dynamodb.update_time_to_live(
            TableName=table_name,
            TimeToLiveSpecification={"Enabled": False, "AttributeName":
 ttl_attribute_name},
```

```
        )

        # In the returned response, check for a successful status code.
        if response["ResponseMetadata"]["HTTPStatusCode"] == 200:
            print("TTL has been disabled successfully.")
        else:
            print(
                f"Failed to disable TTL, status code
 {response['ResponseMetadata']['HTTPStatusCode']}"
            )
    except Exception as ex:
        print("Couldn't disable TTL in table %s. Here's why: %s" % (table_name,
 ex))
        raise


# your values
disable_ttl("your-table-name", "expireAt")
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 UpdateTimeToLive를 참조하세요.

AWS SDKs를 사용한 DynamoDB 시나리오

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB AWS SDKs에서 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이러한 시나리오에서는 DynamoDB 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 직접적으로 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 시나리오에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시나리오는 컨텍스트에 맞는 서비스 작업을 이해하는 데 도움이 되도록 중급 수준의 경험을 대상으로 합니다.

예시

- AWS SDK를 사용하여 DAX로 DynamoDB 읽기 가속화
- AWS Command Line Interface v2를 사용하여 고급 DynamoDB 글로벌 보조 인덱스 시나리오 작업
- DynamoDB 테이블에 데이터를 제출하기 위한 애플리케이션 구축
- DynamoDB의 단일 속성과 여러 값을 AWS SDK와 비교
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 TTL로 DynamoDB 항목 조건부 업데이트

- AWS SDK를 사용하여 로컬 DynamoDB 인스턴스에 연결
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 DynamoDB에서 표현식 연산자 계산
- COVID-19 데이터를 추적하는 API Gateway REST API 생성
- Step Functions를 사용하여 메신저 애플리케이션 생성
- 사용자가 레이블을 사용하여 사진을 관리할 수 있는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션 만들기
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 글로벌 보조 인덱스로 DynamoDB 테이블 생성
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 웜 처리량 설정으로 DynamoDB 테이블 생성
- DynamoDB 데이터를 추적하는 웹 애플리케이션 만들기
- API Gateway를 사용하여 WebSocket 채팅 애플리케이션 생성
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 TTL로 DynamoDB 항목 생성
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 다중 리전의 강력한 일관성으로 DynamoDB 글로벌 테이블 생성 및 관리
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 MREC를 보여주는 DynamoDB 글로벌 테이블 생성 및 관리
- AWS SDK와 함께 PartiQL DELETE 문을 사용하여 DynamoDB 데이터 삭제
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon Rekognition으로 이미지에서 PPE 감지
- AWS SDK와 함께 PartiQL INSERT 문을 사용하여 DynamoDB 데이터 삽입
- 브라우저에서 Lambda 함수 간접 호출
- AWS Command Line Interface v2를 사용하여 DynamoDB 글로벌 보조 인덱스 관리
- AWS Command Line Interface v2를 사용하여 DynamoDB 리소스 기반 정책 관리
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon DynamoDB의 성능 모니터링
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 고급 DynamoDB 쿼리 작업 수행
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 DynamoDB에서 목록 작업 수행
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 DynamoDB에서 맵 작업 수행
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 DynamoDB에서 설정 작업 수행
- PartiQL 문 및 AWS SDK 배치를 사용하여 DynamoDB 테이블 쿼리
- PartiQL 및 AWS SDK를 사용하여 DynamoDB 테이블 쿼리
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 글로벌 보조 인덱스를 사용하여 DynamoDB 테이블 쿼리
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 begins_with 조건을 사용하여 DynamoDB 테이블 쿼리
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 정렬 키의 날짜 범위를 사용하여 DynamoDB 테이블 쿼리
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 복잡한 필터 표현식을 사용하여 DynamoDB 테이블 쿼리
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 동적 필터 표현식을 사용하여 DynamoDB 테이블 쿼리

- AWS SDK를 사용하여 필터 표현식 및 제한을 사용하여 DynamoDB 테이블 쿼리
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 중첩 속성으로 DynamoDB 테이블 쿼리
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 페이지 매김으로 DynamoDB 테이블 쿼리
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 강력히 일관된 읽기로 DynamoDB 테이블 쿼리
- AWS SDK와 함께 PartiQL SELECT 문을 사용하여 DynamoDB 데이터 쿼리
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 DynamoDB 테이블에서 TTL 항목 쿼리
- AWS SDK에서 날짜 및 시간 패턴을 사용하여 DynamoDB 테이블 쿼리
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 EXIF 및 기타 이미지 정보 저장
- AWS Command Line Interface v2를 사용하여 DynamoDB에 대한 속성 기반 액세스 제어 설정
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 DynamoDB의 업데이트 표현식 순서 이해
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 웜 처리량으로 DynamoDB 테이블 설정 업데이트
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 TTL로 DynamoDB 항목 업데이트
- AWS SDK에서 PartiQL UPDATE 문을 사용하여 DynamoDB 데이터 업데이트
- API Gateway를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출
- Step Functions를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 DynamoDB용 문서 모델 사용
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 DynamoDB에 대한 상위 수준 객체 지속성 모델 사용
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 DynamoDB에서 원자성 카운터 작업 사용
- AWS SDK와 함께 DynamoDB에서 조건부 작업 사용
- AWS SDK와 함께 DynamoDB에서 표현식 속성 이름 사용
- 예약된 이벤트를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 호출
- AWS Command Line Interface v2를 사용하여 DynamoDB 로컬 보조 인덱스 작업
- AWS Command Line Interface v2를 사용하여 DynamoDB 스트림 및 Time-to-Live 작업
- AWS Command Line Interface v2를 사용하여 최종 일관성(MREC)으로 DynamoDB 글로벌 테이블 및 다중 리전 복제 작업
- AWS Command Line Interface v2를 사용한 DynamoDB 리소스 태그 지정 작업
- AWS Command Line Interface v2를 사용한 DynamoDB 테이블 암호화 작업

AWS SDK를 사용하여 DAX로 DynamoDB 읽기 가속화

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- DAX 클라이언트와 SDK 클라이언트를 모두 사용하여 데이터를 생성하고 테이블에 씁니다.
- 두 클라이언트를 모두 사용하여 테이블을 가져오고 쿼리하고 스캔하여 성능을 비교합니다.

자세한 내용은 DynamoDB Accelerator 클라이언트로 개발을 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

DAX 또는 Boto3 클라이언트를 사용하여 테이블을 생성합니다.

```
import boto3


def create_dax_table(dyn_resource=None):
    """
    Creates a DynamoDB table.

    :param dyn_resource: Either a Boto3 or DAX resource.
    :return: The newly created table.
    """
    if dyn_resource is None:
        dyn_resource = boto3.resource("dynamodb")

    table_name = "TryDaxTable"
    params = {
        "TableName": table_name,
        "KeySchema": [
            {"AttributeName": "partition_key", "KeyType": "HASH"},
            {"AttributeName": "sort_key", "KeyType": "RANGE"},
        ],
        "AttributeDefinitions": [
            {"AttributeName": "partition_key", "AttributeType": "N"},
            {"AttributeName": "sort_key", "AttributeType": "N"},
        ],
```

```
        "BillingMode": "PAY_PER_REQUEST",
    }
    table = dyn_resource.create_table(**params)
    print(f"Creating {table_name}...")
    table.wait_until_exists()
    return table


if __name__ == "__main__":
    dax_table = create_dax_table()
    print(f"Created table.")
```

테이블에 테스트 데이터를 씁니다.

```
import boto3


def write_data_to_dax_table(key_count, item_size, dyn_resource=None):
    """
    Writes test data to the demonstration table.

    :param key_count: The number of partition and sort keys to use to populate
 the
                      table. The total number of items is key_count * key_count.
    :param item_size: The size of non-key data for each test item.
    :param dyn_resource: Either a Boto3 or DAX resource.
    """
    if dyn_resource is None:
        dyn_resource = boto3.resource("dynamodb")

    table = dyn_resource.Table("TryDaxTable")
    some_data = "X" * item_size

    for partition_key in range(1, key_count + 1):
        for sort_key in range(1, key_count + 1):
            table.put_item(
                Item={
                    "partition_key": partition_key,
                    "sort_key": sort_key,
                    "some_data": some_data,
                }
            )
```

```
            print(f"Put item ({partition_key}, {sort_key}) succeeded.")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    write_key_count = 10
    write_item_size = 1000
    print(
        f"Writing {write_key_count*write_key_count} items to the table. "
        f"Each item is {write_item_size} characters."
    )
    write_data_to_dax_table(write_key_count, write_item_size)
```

DAX 클라이언트와 Boto3 클라이언트를 사용하여 지정된 반복 횟수 만큼 항목을 가져오고 클라이언트마다 소요된 시간을 보고합니다.

```
import argparse
import sys
import time
import amazondax
import boto3


def get_item_test(key_count, iterations, dyn_resource=None):
    """
    Gets items from the table a specified number of times. The time before the
    first iteration and the time after the last iteration are both captured
    and reported.

    :param key_count: The number of items to get from the table in each
 iteration.
    :param iterations: The number of iterations to run.
    :param dyn_resource: Either a Boto3 or DAX resource.
    :return: The start and end times of the test.
    """
    if dyn_resource is None:
        dyn_resource = boto3.resource("dynamodb")

    table = dyn_resource.Table("TryDaxTable")
    start = time.perf_counter()
    for _ in range(iterations):
        for partition_key in range(1, key_count + 1):
            for sort_key in range(1, key_count + 1):
```

```
                table.get_item(
                    Key={"partition_key": partition_key, "sort_key": sort_key}
                )
                print(".", end="")
                sys.stdout.flush()
    print()
    end = time.perf_counter()
    return start, end


if __name__ == "__main__":
    # pylint: disable=not-context-manager
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
    parser.add_argument(
        "endpoint_url",
        nargs="?",
        help="When specified, the DAX cluster endpoint. Otherwise, DAX is not
 used.",
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()

    test_key_count = 10
    test_iterations = 50
    if args.endpoint_url:
        print(
            f"Getting each item from the table {test_iterations} times, "
            f"using the DAX client."
        )
        # Use a with statement so the DAX client closes the cluster after
 completion.
        with amazondax.AmazonDaxClient.resource(endpoint_url=args.endpoint_url)
 as dax:
            test_start, test_end = get_item_test(
                test_key_count, test_iterations, dyn_resource=dax
            )
    else:
        print(
            f"Getting each item from the table {test_iterations} times, "
            f"using the Boto3 client."
        )
        test_start, test_end = get_item_test(test_key_count, test_iterations)
    print(
        f"Total time: {test_end - test_start:.4f} sec. Average time: "
        f"{(test_end - test_start)/ test_iterations}."
```

```
    )
```

DAX 클라이언트와 Boto3 클라이언트를 사용하여 지정된 반복 횟수 만큼 테이블을 쿼리하고 클라이언트마다 소요된 시간을 보고합니다.

```
import argparse
import time
import sys
import amazondax
import boto3
from boto3.dynamodb.conditions import Key


def query_test(partition_key, sort_keys, iterations, dyn_resource=None):
    """
    Queries the table a specified number of times. The time before the
    first iteration and the time after the last iteration are both captured
    and reported.

    :param partition_key: The partition key value to use in the query. The query
                          returns items that have partition keys equal to this
 value.
    :param sort_keys: The range of sort key values for the query. The query
 returns
                      items that have sort key values between these two values.
    :param iterations: The number of iterations to run.
    :param dyn_resource: Either a Boto3 or DAX resource.
    :return: The start and end times of the test.
    """
    if dyn_resource is None:
        dyn_resource = boto3.resource("dynamodb")

    table = dyn_resource.Table("TryDaxTable")
    key_condition_expression = Key("partition_key").eq(partition_key) & Key(
        "sort_key"
    ).between(*sort_keys)

    start = time.perf_counter()
    for _ in range(iterations):
        table.query(KeyConditionExpression=key_condition_expression)
        print(".", end="")
        sys.stdout.flush()
```

```
    print()
    end = time.perf_counter()
    return start, end


if __name__ == "__main__":
    # pylint: disable=not-context-manager
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
    parser.add_argument(
        "endpoint_url",
        nargs="?",
        help="When specified, the DAX cluster endpoint. Otherwise, DAX is not
 used.",
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()

    test_partition_key = 5
    test_sort_keys = (2, 9)
    test_iterations = 100
    if args.endpoint_url:
        print(f"Querying the table {test_iterations} times, using the DAX
 client.")
        # Use a with statement so the DAX client closes the cluster after
 completion.
        with amazondax.AmazonDaxClient.resource(endpoint_url=args.endpoint_url)
 as dax:
            test_start, test_end = query_test(
                test_partition_key, test_sort_keys, test_iterations,
 dyn_resource=dax
            )
    else:
        print(f"Querying the table {test_iterations} times, using the Boto3
 client.")
        test_start, test_end = query_test(
            test_partition_key, test_sort_keys, test_iterations
        )

    print(
        f"Total time: {test_end - test_start:.4f} sec. Average time: "
        f"{(test_end - test_start)/test_iterations}."
    )
```

DAX 클라이언트와 Boto3 클라이언트를 사용하여 지정된 반복 횟수 만큼 테이블을 스캔하고 클라이언트마다 소요된 시간을 보고합니다.

```
import argparse
import time
import sys
import amazondax
import boto3


def scan_test(iterations, dyn_resource=None):
    """
    Scans the table a specified number of times. The time before the
    first iteration and the time after the last iteration are both captured
    and reported.

    :param iterations: The number of iterations to run.
    :param dyn_resource: Either a Boto3 or DAX resource.
    :return: The start and end times of the test.
    """
    if dyn_resource is None:
        dyn_resource = boto3.resource("dynamodb")

    table = dyn_resource.Table("TryDaxTable")
    start = time.perf_counter()
    for _ in range(iterations):
        table.scan()
        print(".", end="")
        sys.stdout.flush()
    print()
    end = time.perf_counter()
    return start, end


if __name__ == "__main__":
    # pylint: disable=not-context-manager
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
    parser.add_argument(
        "endpoint_url",
        nargs="?",
        help="When specified, the DAX cluster endpoint. Otherwise, DAX is not
 used.",
    )
```

```
    args = parser.parse_args()

    test_iterations = 100
    if args.endpoint_url:
        print(f"Scanning the table {test_iterations} times, using the DAX
 client.")
        # Use a with statement so the DAX client closes the cluster after
 completion.
        with amazondax.AmazonDaxClient.resource(endpoint_url=args.endpoint_url)
 as dax:
            test_start, test_end = scan_test(test_iterations, dyn_resource=dax)
    else:
        print(f"Scanning the table {test_iterations} times, using the Boto3
 client.")
        test_start, test_end = scan_test(test_iterations)
    print(
        f"Total time: {test_end - test_start:.4f} sec. Average time: "
        f"{(test_end - test_start)/test_iterations}."
    )
```

테이블을 삭제합니다.

```
import boto3


def delete_dax_table(dyn_resource=None):
    """
    Deletes the demonstration table.

    :param dyn_resource: Either a Boto3 or DAX resource.
    """
    if dyn_resource is None:
        dyn_resource = boto3.resource("dynamodb")

    table = dyn_resource.Table("TryDaxTable")
    table.delete()

    print(f"Deleting {table.name}...")
    table.wait_until_not_exists()


if __name__ == "__main__":
```

```
    delete_dax_table()
    print("Table deleted!")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteTable
  - GetItem
  - PutItem
  - Query
  - Scan

AWS Command Line Interface v2를 사용하여 고급 DynamoDB 글로벌 보조 인덱스 시나리오 작업

다음 코드 예제는 고급 글로벌 보조 인덱스 구성으로 작업하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 여러 GSI가 있는 테이블을 생성합니다.
- 온디맨드 용량과 GSI를 사용하여 테이블을 생성합니다.
- 여러 GSI가 있는 테이블에 항목을 넣습니다.
- 다양한 조건을 사용하여 여러 GSI를 쿼리합니다.

Bash

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

여러 GSI가 있는 테이블을 생성합니다.

```
# Create a table with multiple GSIs
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name MusicLibrary \
    --attribute-definitions \
        AttributeName=Artist,AttributeType=S \
        AttributeName=SongTitle,AttributeType=S \
        AttributeName=AlbumTitle,AttributeType=S \
        AttributeName=Genre,AttributeType=S \
        AttributeName=Year,AttributeType=N \
```

```
    --key-schema \
        AttributeName=Artist,KeyType=HASH \
        AttributeName=SongTitle,KeyType=RANGE \
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST \
    --global-secondary-indexes \
        "[
            {
                \"IndexName\": \"AlbumIndex\",
                \"KeySchema\": [{\"AttributeName\":\"AlbumTitle\",\"KeyType\":
\"HASH\"}],
                \"Projection\": {\"ProjectionType\":\"ALL\"}
            },
            {
                \"IndexName\": \"GenreYearIndex\",
                \"KeySchema\": [
                    {\"AttributeName\":\"Genre\",\"KeyType\":\"HASH\"},
                    {\"AttributeName\":\"Year\",\"KeyType\":\"RANGE\"}
                ],
                \"Projection\": {\"ProjectionType\":\"INCLUDE\",
\"NonKeyAttributes\":[\"Artist\",\"SongTitle\"]}
            }
        ]"
```

온디맨드 용량과 GSI를 사용하여 테이블을 생성합니다.

```
# Create a table with on-demand capacity and GSI
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name MusicOnDemand \
    --attribute-definitions \
        AttributeName=Artist,AttributeType=S \
        AttributeName=SongTitle,AttributeType=S \
        AttributeName=Genre,AttributeType=S \
    --key-schema \
        AttributeName=Artist,KeyType=HASH \
        AttributeName=SongTitle,KeyType=RANGE \
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST \
    --global-secondary-indexes \
        "[
            {
                \"IndexName\": \"GenreIndex\",
                \"KeySchema\": [{\"AttributeName\":\"Genre\",\"KeyType\":\"HASH
\"}],
```

```
                \"Projection\": {\"ProjectionType\":\"ALL\"}
            }
        ]"
```

여러 GSI가 있는 테이블에 항목을 넣습니다.

```
# Add items to MusicLibrary table
aws dynamodb put-item \
    --table-name MusicLibrary \
    --item '{
        "Artist": {"S": "The Beatles"},
        "SongTitle": {"S": "Hey Jude"},
        "AlbumTitle": {"S": "Past Masters"},
        "Genre": {"S": "Rock"},
        "Year": {"N": "1968"}
    }'

aws dynamodb put-item \
    --table-name MusicLibrary \
    --item '{
        "Artist": {"S": "Miles Davis"},
        "SongTitle": {"S": "So What"},
        "AlbumTitle": {"S": "Kind of Blue"},
        "Genre": {"S": "Jazz"},
        "Year": {"N": "1959"}
    }'
```

여러 GSI가 있는 테이블에서 항목을 쿼리합니다.

```
# Query the AlbumIndex GSI
echo "Querying AlbumIndex GSI:"
aws dynamodb query \
    --table-name MusicLibrary \
    --index-name AlbumIndex \
    --key-condition-expression "AlbumTitle = :album" \
    --expression-attribute-values '{":album":{"S":"Kind of Blue"}}'

# Query the GenreYearIndex GSI with a range condition
echo "Querying GenreYearIndex GSI with range condition:"
aws dynamodb query \
    --table-name MusicLibrary \
```

```
    --index-name GenreYearIndex \
    --key-condition-expression "Genre = :genre AND #yr > :year" \
    --expression-attribute-names '{"#yr": "Year"}' \
    --expression-attribute-values '{":genre":{"S":"Rock"},":year":{"N":"1965"}}'
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 다음 토픽을 참조하세요.
  - CreateTable
  - PutItem
  - Query

DynamoDB 테이블에 데이터를 제출하기 위한 애플리케이션 구축

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon DynamoDB 테이블에 데이터를 제출하고 사용자가 테이블을 업데이트할 때 알려주는 애플리케이션을 구축하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

Amazon DynamoDB Java API를 사용하여 데이터를 제출하고 Amazon Simple Notification Service Java API를 사용하여 문자 메시지를 전송하는 동적 웹 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- DynamoDB
- Amazon SNS

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

이 예제에서는 사용자가 Amazon DynamoDB 테이블에 데이터를 제출하고 Amazon Simple Notification Service(Amazon SNS)를 사용하여 관리자에게 문자 메시지를 전송하는 앱을 구축하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시는 AWS SDK for JavaScript v3 개발자 안내서에서도 확인할 수 있습니다.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- DynamoDB
- Amazon SNS

DynamoDB의 단일 속성과 여러 값을 AWS SDK와 비교

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB에서 단일 속성과 여러 값을 비교하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- IN 연산자를 사용하여 단일 속성과 여러 값을 비교합니다.
- IN 연산자를 여러 OR 조건과 비교합니다.
- IN을 사용할 때 성능 및 표현식 복잡성 측면의 이점을 이해합니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

를 사용하여 DynamoDB의 단일 속성과 여러 값을 비교합니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ScanRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ScanResponse;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Locale;
import java.util.Map;

    /**
     * Queries a table using the IN operator to compare multiple values with a
 single attribute.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to use the IN operator in a filter
 expression
```

```
     * to match an attribute against multiple values.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param partitionKeyName The name of the partition key attribute
     * @param partitionKeyValue The value of the partition key to query
     * @param attributeName The name of the attribute to compare
     * @param valuesList List of values to compare against
     * @return The query response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static QueryResponse compareMultipleValues(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        String partitionKeyName,
        AttributeValue partitionKeyValue,
        String attributeName,
        List<AttributeValue> valuesList) {

        // Create expression attribute names
        Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeNames.put("#pkName", partitionKeyName);
        expressionAttributeNames.put("#attrName", attributeName);

        // Create expression attribute values
        Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeValues.put(":pkValue", partitionKeyValue);

        // Add values for IN operator
        for (int i = 0; i < valuesList.size(); i++) {
            expressionAttributeValues.put(":val" + i, valuesList.get(i));
        }

        // Build the IN clause
        StringBuilder inClause = new StringBuilder();
        for (int i = 0; i < valuesList.size(); i++) {
            if (i > 0) {
                inClause.append(", ");
            }
            inClause.append(":val").append(i);
        }

        // Define the query parameters
        QueryRequest request = QueryRequest.builder()
```

```
            .tableName(tableName)
            .keyConditionExpression("#pkName = :pkValue")
            .filterExpression("#attrName IN (" + inClause.toString() + ")")
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .build();

        // Perform the query operation
        return dynamoDbClient.query(request);
    }

    /**
     * Queries a table using multiple OR conditions to compare multiple values
with a single attribute.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates the alternative approach to using the IN
operator,
     * by using multiple OR conditions.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param partitionKeyName The name of the partition key attribute
     * @param partitionKeyValue The value of the partition key to query
     * @param attributeName The name of the attribute to compare
     * @param valuesList List of values to compare against
     * @return The query response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static QueryResponse compareWithOrConditions(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        String partitionKeyName,
        AttributeValue partitionKeyValue,
        String attributeName,
        List<AttributeValue> valuesList) {

        // Create expression attribute names
        Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeNames.put("#pkName", partitionKeyName);
        expressionAttributeNames.put("#attrName", attributeName);

        // Create expression attribute values
        Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeValues.put(":pkValue", partitionKeyValue);
```

```
        // Add values for OR conditions
        for (int i = 0; i < valuesList.size(); i++) {
            expressionAttributeValues.put(":val" + i, valuesList.get(i));
        }

        // Build the OR conditions
        StringBuilder orConditions = new StringBuilder();
        for (int i = 0; i < valuesList.size(); i++) {
            if (i > 0) {
                orConditions.append(" OR ");
            }
            orConditions.append("#attrName = :val").append(i);
        }

        // Define the query parameters
        QueryRequest request = QueryRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .keyConditionExpression("#pkName = :pkValue")
            .filterExpression(orConditions.toString())
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .build();

        // Perform the query operation
        return dynamoDbClient.query(request);
    }

    /**
     * Compares the performance of using the IN operator versus multiple OR
conditions.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates the performance difference between using the
IN operator
     * and using multiple OR conditions.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param partitionKeyName The name of the partition key attribute
     * @param partitionKeyValue The value of the partition key to query
     * @param attributeName The name of the attribute to compare
     * @param valuesList List of values to compare against
     * @return Map containing the performance comparison results
     */
```

```
    public static Map<String, Object> comparePerformance(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        String partitionKeyName,
        AttributeValue partitionKeyValue,
        String attributeName,
        List<AttributeValue> valuesList) {

        Map<String, Object> results = new HashMap<>();

        try {
            // Measure performance of IN operator
            long inStartTime = System.nanoTime();
            QueryResponse inResponse = compareMultipleValues(
                dynamoDbClient, tableName, partitionKeyName, partitionKeyValue,
attributeName, valuesList);
            long inEndTime = System.nanoTime();
            long inDuration = inEndTime - inStartTime;

            // Measure performance of OR conditions
            long orStartTime = System.nanoTime();
            QueryResponse orResponse = compareWithOrConditions(
                dynamoDbClient, tableName, partitionKeyName, partitionKeyValue,
attributeName, valuesList);
            long orEndTime = System.nanoTime();
            long orDuration = orEndTime - orStartTime;

            // Record results
            results.put("inOperatorDuration", inDuration);
            results.put("orConditionsDuration", orDuration);
            results.put("inOperatorItems", inResponse.count());
            results.put("orConditionsItems", orResponse.count());
            results.put("inOperatorExpression", "IN operator with " +
valuesList.size() + " values");
            results.put("orConditionsExpression", valuesList.size() + " OR
conditions");
            results.put("success", true);

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            results.put("success", false);
            results.put("error", e.getMessage());
        }

        return results;
```

```
    }

    /**
     * Scans a table using the IN operator with a large number of values.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to use the IN operator with a large number
of values,
     * which can help stay within the 300 operator limit.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param attributeName The name of the attribute to compare
     * @param valuesList List of values to compare against
     * @return The scan response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static ScanResponse scanWithLargeInClause(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String tableName, String attributeName,
List<AttributeValue> valuesList) {

        // Create expression attribute names
        Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeNames.put("#attrName", attributeName);

        // Create expression attribute values
        Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new HashMap<>();

        // Add values for IN operator
        for (int i = 0; i < valuesList.size(); i++) {
            expressionAttributeValues.put(":val" + i, valuesList.get(i));
        }

        // Build the IN clause
        StringBuilder inClause = new StringBuilder();
        for (int i = 0; i < valuesList.size(); i++) {
            if (i > 0) {
                inClause.append(", ");
            }
            inClause.append(":val").append(i);
        }

        // Define the scan parameters
        ScanRequest request = ScanRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
```

```
            .filterExpression("#attrName IN (" + inClause.toString() + ")")
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .build();

        // Perform the scan operation
        return dynamoDbClient.scan(request);
    }

    /**
     * Generates a list of sample values for testing.
     *
     * <p>Helper method to generate a list of sample values for testing.
     *
     * @param valueType The type of values to generate (string, number, or
boolean)
     * @param count The number of values to generate
     * @return List of generated attribute values
     */
    public static List<AttributeValue> generateSampleValues(String valueType, int
count) {
        List<AttributeValue> values = new ArrayList<>();

        for (int i = 0; i < count; i++) {
            AttributeValue value;

            switch (valueType.toLowerCase(Locale.ROOT)) {
                case "string":
                    value = AttributeValue.builder().s("Value" + i).build();
                    break;
                case "number":
                    value =
AttributeValue.builder().n(String.valueOf(i)).build();
                    break;
                case "boolean":
                    value = AttributeValue.builder().bool(i % 2 == 0).build();
                    break;
                default:
                    throw new IllegalArgumentException("Unsupported value type: "
+ valueType);
            }

            values.add(value);
        }
```

```
        return values;
    }
```

여러 값을와 비교하는 예제 사용 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
    public static void exampleUsage(DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String
tableName) {
        System.out.println("Demonstrating how to compare multiple values with a
single attribute in DynamoDB");

        try {
            // Example 1: Using the IN operator
            System.out.println("\nExample 1: Using the IN operator");
            List<AttributeValue> categories = List.of(
                AttributeValue.builder().s("Electronics").build(),
                AttributeValue.builder().s("Computers").build(),
                AttributeValue.builder().s("Accessories").build());

            QueryResponse inResponse = compareMultipleValues(
                dynamoDbClient,
                tableName,
                "Department",
                AttributeValue.builder().s("Retail").build(),
                "Category",
                categories);

            System.out.println("Found " + inResponse.count() + " items using IN
operator");
            System.out.println("Items: " + inResponse.items());

            // Example 2: Using multiple OR conditions
            System.out.println("\nExample 2: Using multiple OR conditions");
            QueryResponse orResponse = compareWithOrConditions(
                dynamoDbClient,
                tableName,
                "Department",
                AttributeValue.builder().s("Retail").build(),
                "Category",
                categories);
```

```
            System.out.println("Found " + orResponse.count() + " items using OR
conditions");
            System.out.println("Items: " + orResponse.items());

            // Example 3: Performance comparison
            System.out.println("\nExample 3: Performance comparison");
            Map<String, Object> perfComparison = comparePerformance(
                dynamoDbClient,
                tableName,
                "Department",
                AttributeValue.builder().s("Retail").build(),
                "Category",
                categories);

            if ((boolean) perfComparison.get("success")) {
                System.out.println("IN operator duration: " +
perfComparison.get("inOperatorDuration") + " ns");
                System.out.println("OR conditions duration: " +
perfComparison.get("orConditionsDuration") + " ns");
                System.out.println("IN operator found " +
perfComparison.get("inOperatorItems") + " items");
                System.out.println("OR conditions found " +
perfComparison.get("orConditionsItems") + " items");
                System.out.println("Expression complexity comparison:");
                System.out.println("  IN operator: " +
perfComparison.get("inOperatorExpression"));
                System.out.println("  OR conditions: " +
perfComparison.get("orConditionsExpression"));
            } else {
                System.out.println("Performance comparison failed: " +
perfComparison.get("error"));
            }

            // Example 4: Using IN with a large number of values
            System.out.println("\nExample 4: Using IN with a large number of
values");
            List<AttributeValue> productIds = generateSampleValues("string", 20);

            ScanResponse largeInResponse = scanWithLargeInClause(dynamoDbClient,
tableName, "ProductId", productIds);

            System.out.println(
                "Found " + largeInResponse.count() + " items using IN with " +
productIds.size() + " values");
```

```
            // Explain the benefits of using IN
            System.out.println("\nKey points about using the IN operator in
 DynamoDB:");
            System.out.println("1. The IN operator allows comparing a single
 attribute against multiple values");
            System.out.println("2. IN is more concise than using multiple OR
 conditions");
            System.out.println("3. IN counts as only 1 operator regardless of the
 number of values");
            System.out.println("4. Multiple OR conditions count as 1 operator per
 condition plus 1 per OR");
            System.out.println("5. Using IN helps stay within the 300 operator
 limit for complex expressions");
            System.out.println("6. IN can be used in filter expressions and
 condition expressions");
            System.out.println("7. The IN operator supports up to 100 comparison
 values");

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Error: " + e.getMessage());
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - Query
  - Scan

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

를 사용하여 여러 값을 단일 속성과 비교합니다 AWS SDK for JavaScript.

```
const { DynamoDBClient } = require("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb");
const {
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
  ScanCommand,
  QueryCommand
} = require("@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb");
```

```
/**
 * Query or scan a DynamoDB table to find items where an attribute matches any
 value from a list.
 *
 * This function demonstrates the use of the IN operator to compare a single
 attribute
 * against multiple possible values, which is more efficient than using multiple
 OR conditions.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {string} attributeName - The name of the attribute to compare against
 the values list
 * @param {Array} valuesList - List of values to compare the attribute against
 * @param {string} [partitionKeyName] - Optional name of the partition key
 attribute for query operations
 * @param {string} [partitionKeyValue] - Optional value of the partition key to
 query
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB containing the
 matching items
 */
async function compareMultipleValues(
  config,
  tableName,
  attributeName,
  valuesList,
  partitionKeyName,
  partitionKeyValue
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Create the filter expression using the IN operator
  const filterExpression = `${attributeName} IN (${valuesList.map((_, index) =>
 `:val${index}`).join(', ')})`;

  // Create expression attribute values for the values list
  const expressionAttributeValues = valuesList.reduce((acc, val, index) => {
    acc[`:val${index}`] = val;
    return acc;
  }, {});
```

```
  // If partition key is provided, perform a query operation
  if (partitionKeyName && partitionKeyValue) {
    const keyCondition = `${partitionKeyName} = :partitionKey`;
    expressionAttributeValues[':partitionKey'] = partitionKeyValue;

    // Initialize array to collect all items
    let allItems = [];
    let lastEvaluatedKey;

    // Use pagination to get all results
    do {
      const params = {
        TableName: tableName,
        KeyConditionExpression: keyCondition,
        FilterExpression: filterExpression,
        ExpressionAttributeValues: expressionAttributeValues
      };

      // Add ExclusiveStartKey if we have a lastEvaluatedKey from a previous
query
      if (lastEvaluatedKey) {
        params.ExclusiveStartKey = lastEvaluatedKey;
      }

      const response = await docClient.send(new QueryCommand(params));

      // Add the items from this page to our collection
      if (response.Items && response.Items.length > 0) {
        allItems = [...allItems, ...response.Items];
      }

      // Get the key for the next page of results
      lastEvaluatedKey = response.LastEvaluatedKey;
    } while (lastEvaluatedKey);

    // Return the complete result
    return {
      Items: allItems,
      Count: allItems.length
    };
  } else {
    // Otherwise, perform a scan operation
    // Initialize array to collect all items
    let allItems = [];
```

```
    let lastEvaluatedKey;

    // Use pagination to get all results
    do {
      const params = {
        TableName: tableName,
        FilterExpression: filterExpression,
        ExpressionAttributeValues: expressionAttributeValues
      };

      // Add ExclusiveStartKey if we have a lastEvaluatedKey from a previous scan
      if (lastEvaluatedKey) {
        params.ExclusiveStartKey = lastEvaluatedKey;
      }

      const response = await docClient.send(new ScanCommand(params));

      // Add the items from this page to our collection
      if (response.Items && response.Items.length > 0) {
        allItems = [...allItems, ...response.Items];
      }

      // Get the key for the next page of results
      lastEvaluatedKey = response.LastEvaluatedKey;
    } while (lastEvaluatedKey);

    // Return the complete result
    return {
      Items: allItems,
      Count: allItems.length
    };
  }
}

/**
 * Alternative implementation using multiple OR conditions instead of the IN
 operator.
 *
 * This function is provided for comparison to show why using the IN operator is
 preferable.
 * With many values, this approach becomes verbose and less efficient.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
```

```
 * @param {string} attributeName - The name of the attribute to compare against
 the values list
 * @param {Array} valuesList - List of values to compare the attribute against
 * @param {string} [partitionKeyName] - Optional name of the partition key
 attribute for query operations
 * @param {string} [partitionKeyValue] - Optional value of the partition key to
 query
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB containing the
 matching items
 */
async function compareWithOrConditions(
  config,
  tableName,
  attributeName,
  valuesList,
  partitionKeyName,
  partitionKeyValue
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // If no values provided, return empty result
  if (!valuesList || valuesList.length === 0) {
    return {
      Items: [],
      Count: 0
    };
  }

  // Create the filter expression using multiple OR conditions
  const filterConditions = valuesList.map((_, index) => `${attributeName} = :val
${index}`);
  const filterExpression = filterConditions.join(' OR ');

  // Create expression attribute values for the values list
  const expressionAttributeValues = valuesList.reduce((acc, val, index) => {
    acc[`:val${index}`] = val;
    return acc;
  }, {});

  // If partition key is provided, perform a query operation
  if (partitionKeyName && partitionKeyValue) {
    const keyCondition = `${partitionKeyName} = :partitionKey`;
```

```
    expressionAttributeValues[':partitionKey'] = partitionKeyValue;

    // Initialize array to collect all items
    let allItems = [];
    let lastEvaluatedKey;

    // Use pagination to get all results
    do {
      const params = {
        TableName: tableName,
        KeyConditionExpression: keyCondition,
        FilterExpression: filterExpression,
        ExpressionAttributeValues: expressionAttributeValues
      };

      // Add ExclusiveStartKey if we have a lastEvaluatedKey from a previous
query
      if (lastEvaluatedKey) {
        params.ExclusiveStartKey = lastEvaluatedKey;
      }

      const response = await docClient.send(new QueryCommand(params));

      // Add the items from this page to our collection
      if (response.Items && response.Items.length > 0) {
        allItems = [...allItems, ...response.Items];
      }

      // Get the key for the next page of results
      lastEvaluatedKey = response.LastEvaluatedKey;
    } while (lastEvaluatedKey);

    // Return the complete result
    return {
      Items: allItems,
      Count: allItems.length
    };
  } else {
    // Otherwise, perform a scan operation
    // Initialize array to collect all items
    let allItems = [];
    let lastEvaluatedKey;

    // Use pagination to get all results
```

```
    do {
      const params = {
        TableName: tableName,
        FilterExpression: filterExpression,
        ExpressionAttributeValues: expressionAttributeValues
      };

      // Add ExclusiveStartKey if we have a lastEvaluatedKey from a previous scan
      if (lastEvaluatedKey) {
        params.ExclusiveStartKey = lastEvaluatedKey;
      }

      const response = await docClient.send(new ScanCommand(params));

      // Add the items from this page to our collection
      if (response.Items && response.Items.length > 0) {
        allItems = [...allItems, ...response.Items];
      }

      // Get the key for the next page of results
      lastEvaluatedKey = response.LastEvaluatedKey;
    } while (lastEvaluatedKey);

    // Return the complete result
    return {
      Items: allItems,
      Count: allItems.length
    };
  }
}
```

여러 값을와 비교하는 예제 사용 AWS SDK for JavaScript.

```
/**
 * Example of how to use the compareMultipleValues function.
 */
async function exampleUsage() {
  // Example parameters
  const config = { region: "us-west-2" };
  const tableName = "Products";
  const attributeName = "Category";
  const valuesList = ["Electronics", "Computers", "Accessories"];
```

```
 console.log(`Searching for products in any of these categories:
${valuesList.join(', ')}`);

 try {
   // Using the IN operator (recommended approach)
   console.log("\nApproach 1: Using the IN operator");
   const response = await compareMultipleValues(
     config,
     tableName,
     attributeName,
     valuesList
   );

   console.log(`Found ${response.Count} products in the specified categories`);

   // Using multiple OR conditions (alternative approach)
   console.log("\nApproach 2: Using multiple OR conditions");
   const response2 = await compareWithOrConditions(
     config,
     tableName,
     attributeName,
     valuesList
   );

   console.log(`Found ${response2.Count} products in the specified categories`);

   // Example with a query operation
   console.log("\nQuerying a specific manufacturer's products in multiple
categories");
   const partitionKeyName = "Manufacturer";
   const partitionKeyValue = "Acme";

   const response3 = await compareMultipleValues(
     config,
     tableName,
     attributeName,
     valuesList,
     partitionKeyName,
     partitionKeyValue
   );

   console.log(`Found ${response3.Count} Acme products in the specified
categories`);
```

```
    // Explain the benefits of using the IN operator
    console.log("\nBenefits of using the IN operator:");
    console.log("1. More concise expression compared to multiple OR conditions");
    console.log("2. Better readability and maintainability");
    console.log("3. Potentially better performance with large value lists");
    console.log("4. Simpler code that's less prone to errors");
    console.log("5. Easier to modify when adding or removing values");

  } catch (error) {
    console.error("Error:", error);
  }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - Query
  - Scan

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

를 사용하여 여러 값을 단일 속성과 비교합니다 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

```
import boto3
from boto3.dynamodb.conditions import Attr, Key
from typing import Any, Dict, List, Optional


def compare_multiple_values(
    table_name: str,
    attribute_name: str,
    values_list: List[Any],
    partition_key_name: Optional[str] = None,
    partition_key_value: Optional[str] = None,
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Query or scan a DynamoDB table to find items where an attribute matches any
 value from a list.
```

```
    This function demonstrates the use of the IN operator to compare a single
attribute
    against multiple possible values, which is more efficient than using multiple
OR conditions.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        attribute_name (str): The name of the attribute to compare against the
values list.
        values_list (List[Any]): List of values to compare the attribute against.
        partition_key_name (Optional[str]): The name of the partition key
attribute for query operations.
        partition_key_value (Optional[str]): The value of the partition key to
query.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the matching items.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Create the filter expression using the is_in method
    filter_expression = Attr(attribute_name).is_in(values_list)

    # If partition key is provided, perform a query operation
    if partition_key_name and partition_key_value:
        key_condition = Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value)
        response = table.query(
            KeyConditionExpression=key_condition,
FilterExpression=filter_expression
        )
    else:
        # Otherwise, perform a scan operation
        response = table.scan(FilterExpression=filter_expression)

    # Handle pagination if there are more results
    items = response.get("Items", [])
    while "LastEvaluatedKey" in response:
        if partition_key_name and partition_key_value:
            response = table.query(
                KeyConditionExpression=key_condition,
                FilterExpression=filter_expression,
                ExclusiveStartKey=response["LastEvaluatedKey"],
```

```
            )
        else:
            response = table.scan(
                FilterExpression=filter_expression,
 ExclusiveStartKey=response["LastEvaluatedKey"]
            )
        items.extend(response.get("Items", []))

    # Return the complete result
    return {"Items": items, "Count": len(items)}


def compare_with_or_conditions(
    table_name: str,
    attribute_name: str,
    values_list: List[Any],
    partition_key_name: Optional[str] = None,
    partition_key_value: Optional[str] = None,
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Alternative implementation using multiple OR conditions instead of the IN
 operator.

    This function is provided for comparison to show why using the IN operator is
 preferable.
    With many values, this approach becomes verbose and less efficient.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        attribute_name (str): The name of the attribute to compare against the
 values list.
        values_list (List[Any]): List of values to compare the attribute against.
        partition_key_name (Optional[str]): The name of the partition key
 attribute for query operations.
        partition_key_value (Optional[str]): The value of the partition key to
 query.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the matching items.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)
```

```
    # Create a filter expression with multiple OR conditions
    filter_expression = None
    for value in values_list:
        condition = Attr(attribute_name).eq(value)
        if filter_expression is None:
            filter_expression = condition
        else:
            filter_expression = filter_expression | condition

    # If partition key is provided, perform a query operation
    if partition_key_name and partition_key_value and filter_expression:
        key_condition = Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value)
        response = table.query(
            KeyConditionExpression=key_condition,
FilterExpression=filter_expression
        )
    elif filter_expression:
        # Otherwise, perform a scan operation
        response = table.scan(FilterExpression=filter_expression)
    else:
        # Return empty response if no values provided
        return {"Items": [], "Count": 0}

    # Handle pagination if there are more results
    items = response.get("Items", [])
    while "LastEvaluatedKey" in response:
        if partition_key_name and partition_key_value:
            response = table.query(
                KeyConditionExpression=key_condition,
                FilterExpression=filter_expression,
                ExclusiveStartKey=response["LastEvaluatedKey"],
            )
        else:
            response = table.scan(
                FilterExpression=filter_expression,
ExclusiveStartKey=response["LastEvaluatedKey"]
            )
        items.extend(response.get("Items", []))

    # Return the complete result
    return {"Items": items, "Count": len(items)}
```

여러 값을와 비교하는 사용의 예입니다 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

```
def example_usage():
    """Example of how to use the compare_multiple_values function."""
    # Example parameters
    table_name = "Products"
    attribute_name = "Category"
    values_list = ["Electronics", "Computers", "Accessories"]

    print(f"Searching for products in any of these categories: {values_list}")

    # Using the IN operator (recommended approach)
    print("\nApproach 1: Using the IN operator")
    response = compare_multiple_values(
        table_name=table_name, attribute_name=attribute_name,
 values_list=values_list
    )

    print(f"Found {response['Count']} products in the specified categories")

    # Using multiple OR conditions (alternative approach)
    print("\nApproach 2: Using multiple OR conditions")
    response2 = compare_with_or_conditions(
        table_name=table_name, attribute_name=attribute_name,
 values_list=values_list
    )

    print(f"Found {response2['Count']} products in the specified categories")

    # Example with a query operation
    print("\nQuerying a specific manufacturer's products in multiple categories")
    partition_key_name = "Manufacturer"
    partition_key_value = "Acme"

    response3 = compare_multiple_values(
        table_name=table_name,
        attribute_name=attribute_name,
        values_list=values_list,
        partition_key_name=partition_key_name,
        partition_key_value=partition_key_value,
    )
```

```
    print(f"Found {response3['Count']} Acme products in the specified
 categories")

    # Explain the benefits of using the IN operator
    print("\nBenefits of using the IN operator:")
    print("1. More concise expression compared to multiple OR conditions")
    print("2. Better readability and maintainability")
    print("3. Potentially better performance with large value lists")
    print("4. Simpler code that's less prone to errors")
    print("5. Easier to modify when adding or removing values")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - Query
  - Scan

AWS SDK를 사용하여 TTL로 DynamoDB 항목 조건부 업데이트

다음 코드 예제는 항목의 TTL을 조건부로 업데이트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

조건을 사용하여 테이블의 기존 DynamoDB 항목에서 TTL을 업데이트합니다.

```
package com.amazon.samplelib.ttl;

import com.amazon.samplelib.CodeSampleUtils;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ConditionalCheckFailedException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateItemResponse;
```

```
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Optional;

/**
 * Updates an item in a DynamoDB table with TTL attributes using a conditional
 expression.
 * This class demonstrates how to conditionally update TTL expiration timestamps.
 */
public class UpdateTTLConditional {

    private static final String USAGE =
        """
            Usage:
                <tableName> <primaryKey> <sortKey> <region>
            Where:
                tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table being queried.
                primaryKey - The name of the primary key. Also known as the hash
 or partition key.
                sortKey - The name of the sort key. Also known as the range
 attribute.
                region (optional) - The AWS region that the Amazon DynamoDB table
 is located in. (Default: us-east-1)
            """;
    private static final int DAYS_TO_EXPIRE = 90;
    private static final int SECONDS_PER_DAY = 24 * 60 * 60;
    private static final String PRIMARY_KEY_ATTR = "primaryKey";
    private static final String SORT_KEY_ATTR = "sortKey";
    private static final String UPDATED_AT_ATTR = "updatedAt";
    private static final String EXPIRE_AT_ATTR = "expireAt";
    private static final String UPDATE_EXPRESSION = "SET " + UPDATED_AT_ATTR +
 "=:c, " + EXPIRE_AT_ATTR + "=:e";
    private static final String CONDITION_EXPRESSION = "attribute_exists(" +
 PRIMARY_KEY_ATTR + ")";
    private static final String SUCCESS_MESSAGE = "%s UpdateItem operation with
 TTL successful.";
    private static final String CONDITION_FAILED_MESSAGE = "Condition check
 failed. Item does not exist.";
    private static final String TABLE_NOT_FOUND_ERROR = "Error: The Amazon
 DynamoDB table \"%s\" can't be found.";

    private final DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient;

    /**
```

```
     * Constructs an UpdateTTLConditional with a default DynamoDB client.
     */
    public UpdateTTLConditional() {
        this.dynamoDbClient = null;
    }

    /**
     * Constructs an UpdateTTLConditional with the specified DynamoDB client.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client to use
     */
    public UpdateTTLConditional(final DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient) {
        this.dynamoDbClient = dynamoDbClient;
    }

    /**
     * Main method to demonstrate conditionally updating an item with TTL.
     *
     * @param args Command line arguments
     */
    public static void main(final String[] args) {
        try {
            int result = new UpdateTTLConditional().processArgs(args);
            System.exit(result);
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    /**
     * Process command line arguments and conditionally update an item with TTL.
     *
     * @param args Command line arguments
     * @return 0 if successful, non-zero otherwise
     * @throws ResourceNotFoundException If the table doesn't exist
     * @throws DynamoDbException If an error occurs during the operation
     * @throws IllegalArgumentException If arguments are invalid
     */
    public int processArgs(final String[] args) {
        // Argument validation (remove or replace this line when reusing this
code)
        CodeSampleUtils.validateArgs(args, new int[] {3, 4}, USAGE);
```

```
        final String tableName = args[0];
        final String primaryKey = args[1];
        final String sortKey = args[2];
        final Region region = Optional.ofNullable(args.length > 3 ? args[3] :
null)
            .map(Region::of)
            .orElse(Region.US_EAST_1);

        // Get current time in epoch second format
        final long currentTime = System.currentTimeMillis() / 1000;

        // Calculate expiration time 90 days from now in epoch second format
        final long expireDate = currentTime + (DAYS_TO_EXPIRE * SECONDS_PER_DAY);

        // Create the key map for the item to update
        final Map<String, AttributeValue> keyMap = Map.of(
            PRIMARY_KEY_ATTR, AttributeValue.builder().s(primaryKey).build(),
            SORT_KEY_ATTR, AttributeValue.builder().s(sortKey).build());

        // Create the expression attribute values
        final Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = Map.of(
            ":c",
AttributeValue.builder().n(String.valueOf(currentTime)).build(),
            ":e",
AttributeValue.builder().n(String.valueOf(expireDate)).build());

        final UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(keyMap)
            .updateExpression(UPDATE_EXPRESSION)
            .conditionExpression(CONDITION_EXPRESSION)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .build();

        try (DynamoDbClient ddb = dynamoDbClient != null
            ? dynamoDbClient
            : DynamoDbClient.builder().region(region).build()) {
            final UpdateItemResponse response = ddb.updateItem(request);
            System.out.println(String.format(SUCCESS_MESSAGE, tableName));
            return 0;
        } catch (ConditionalCheckFailedException e) {
            System.err.println(CONDITION_FAILED_MESSAGE);
            throw e;
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
```

```
            System.err.format(TABLE_NOT_FOUND_ERROR, tableName);
            throw e;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 UpdateItem을 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

조건을 사용하여 테이블의 기존 DynamoDB 항목에서 TTL을 업데이트합니다.

```
import { DynamoDBClient, UpdateItemCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import { marshall, unmarshall } from "@aws-sdk/util-dynamodb";

export const updateItemConditional = async (tableName, partitionKey, sortKey,
 region = 'us-east-1', newAttribute = 'default-value') => {
    const client = new DynamoDBClient({
        region: region,
        endpoint: `https://dynamodb.${region}.amazonaws.com`
    });

    const currentTime = Math.floor(Date.now() / 1000);

    const params = {
        TableName: tableName,
        Key: marshall({
            artist: partitionKey,
            album: sortKey
        }),
        UpdateExpression: "SET newAttribute = :newAttribute",
        ConditionExpression: "expireAt > :expiration",
        ExpressionAttributeValues: marshall({
            ':newAttribute': newAttribute,
            ':expiration': currentTime
        }),
        ReturnValues: "ALL_NEW"
```

```
    };

    try {
        const response = await client.send(new UpdateItemCommand(params));
        const responseData = unmarshall(response.Attributes);
        console.log("Item updated successfully: ", responseData);
        return responseData;
    } catch (error) {
        if (error.name === "ConditionalCheckFailedException") {
            console.log("Condition check failed: Item's 'expireAt' is expired.");
        } else {
            console.error("Error updating item: ", error);
        }
        throw error;
    }
};

// Example usage (commented out for testing)
// updateItemConditional('your-table-name', 'your-partition-key-value', 'your-
sort-key-value');
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 UpdateItem을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

조건을 사용하여 테이블의 기존 DynamoDB 항목에서 TTL을 업데이트합니다.

```
from datetime import datetime, timedelta

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError


def update_dynamodb_item_ttl(table_name, region, primary_key, sort_key,
 ttl_attribute):
    """
    Updates an existing record in a DynamoDB table with a new or updated TTL
 attribute.

    :param table_name: Name of the DynamoDB table
```

```
    :param region: AWS Region of the table - example `us-east-1`
    :param primary_key: one attribute known as the partition key.
    :param sort_key: Also known as a range attribute.
    :param ttl_attribute: name of the TTL attribute in the target DynamoDB table
    :return:
    """
    try:
        dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb", region_name=region)
        table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

        # Generate updated TTL in epoch second format
        updated_expiration_time = int((datetime.now() +
timedelta(days=90)).timestamp())

        # Define the update expression for adding/updating a new attribute
        update_expression = "SET newAttribute = :val1"

        # Define the condition expression for checking if 'expireAt' is not
expired
        condition_expression = "expireAt > :val2"

        # Define the expression attribute values
        expression_attribute_values = {":val1": ttl_attribute, ":val2":
updated_expiration_time}

        response = table.update_item(
            Key={"primaryKey": primary_key, "sortKey": sort_key},
            UpdateExpression=update_expression,
            ConditionExpression=condition_expression,
            ExpressionAttributeValues=expression_attribute_values,
        )

        print("Item updated successfully.")
        return response["ResponseMetadata"]["HTTPStatusCode"]  # Ideally a 200 OK
    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ConditionalCheckFailedException":
            print("Condition check failed: Item's 'expireAt' is expired.")
        else:
            print(f"Error updating item: {e}")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error updating item: {e}")


# replace with your values
```

```
update_dynamodb_item_ttl(
    "your-table-name",
    "us-east-1",
    "your-partition-key-value",
    "your-sort-key-value",
    "your-ttl-attribute-value",
)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 UpdateItem를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK를 사용하여 로컬 DynamoDB 인스턴스에 연결

다음 코드 예제에서는 엔드포인트 URL을 재정의하여 DynamoDB 및 AWS SDK의 로컬 개발 배포에 연결하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

자세한 내용은 DynamoDB Local을 참조하세요.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/// Lists your tables from a local DynamoDB instance by setting the SDK Config's
/// endpoint_url and test_credentials.
#[tokio::main]
async fn main() {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt::init();

    let config = aws_config::defaults(aws_config::BehaviorVersion::latest())
        .test_credentials()
        // DynamoDB run locally uses port 8000 by default.
        .endpoint_url("http://localhost:8000")
        .load()
        .await;
```

```
    let dynamodb_local_config =
 aws_sdk_dynamodb::config::Builder::from(&config).build();

    let client = aws_sdk_dynamodb::Client::from_conf(dynamodb_local_config);

    let list_resp = client.list_tables().send().await;
    match list_resp {
        Ok(resp) => {
            println!("Found {} tables", resp.table_names().len());
            for name in resp.table_names() {
                println!("  {}", name);
            }
        }
        Err(err) => eprintln!("Failed to list local dynamodb tables: {err:?}"),
    }
}
```

AWS SDK를 사용하여 DynamoDB에서 표현식 연산자 계산

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB에서 표현식 연산자 수를 계산하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- DynamoDB의 연산자 제한(300개)을 이해합니다.
- 복잡한 표현식에서 연산자 수를 계산합니다.
- 제한 범위를 벗어나지 않도록 표현식을 최적화합니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

AWS SDK for Java 2.x를 사용한 표현식 연산자 수 계산을 보여줍니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateItemResponse;

import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.regex.Matcher;
```

```
import java.util.regex.Pattern;

    /**
     * Creates a complex filter expression with a specified number of conditions.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to generate a complex expression with
     * a specific number of operators to test the 300 operator limit.
     *
     * @param conditionsCount Number of conditions to include
     * @param useAnd Whether to use AND (true) or OR (false) between conditions
     * @return Map containing the filter expression, attribute values, and
 operator count
     */
    public static Map<String, Object> createComplexFilterExpression(int
 conditionsCount, boolean useAnd) {
        // Initialize the expression parts and attribute values
        StringBuilder filterExpression = new StringBuilder();
        Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new HashMap<>();

        // Generate the specified number of conditions
        for (int i = 0; i < conditionsCount; i++) {
            // Add the operator between conditions (except for the first one)
            if (i > 0) {
                filterExpression.append(useAnd ? " AND " : " OR ");
            }

            // Alternate between different comparison operators for variety
            String valueKey = ":val" + i;

            switch (i % 5) {
                case 0:
                    filterExpression.append("attribute").append(i).append(" =
 ").append(valueKey);
                    expressionAttributeValues.put(
                        valueKey, AttributeValue.builder().s("value" +
 i).build());
                    break;
                case 1:
                    filterExpression.append("attribute").append(i).append(" >
 ").append(valueKey);
                    expressionAttributeValues.put(
                        valueKey,
 AttributeValue.builder().n(String.valueOf(i)).build());
                    break;
```

```
                case 2:
                    filterExpression.append("attribute").append(i).append(" <
").append(valueKey);
                    expressionAttributeValues.put(
                        valueKey,
                        AttributeValue.builder().n(String.valueOf(i *
10)).build());
                    break;
                case 3:
                    filterExpression
                        .append("contains(attribute")
                        .append(i)
                        .append(", ")
                        .append(valueKey)
                        .append(")");
                    expressionAttributeValues.put(
                        valueKey, AttributeValue.builder().s("substring" +
i).build());
                    break;
                case 4:
                    filterExpression
                        .append("attribute_exists(attribute")
                        .append(i)
                        .append(")");
                    break;
                default:
                    // This case will never be reached, but added to satisfy
checkstyle
                    break;
            }
        }

        // Calculate the operator count
        // Each condition has 1 operator (=, >, <, contains, attribute_exists)
        // Each AND or OR between conditions is 1 operator
        int operatorCount = conditionsCount + (conditionsCount > 0 ?
conditionsCount - 1 : 0);

        // Create the result map
        Map<String, Object> result = new HashMap<>();
        result.put("filterExpression", filterExpression.toString());
        result.put("expressionAttributeValues", expressionAttributeValues);
        result.put("operatorCount", operatorCount);
```

```
        return result;
    }

    /**
     * Creates a complex update expression with a specified number of operations.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to generate a complex update expression
with
     * a specific number of operators to test the 300 operator limit.
     *
     * @param operationsCount Number of operations to include
     * @return Map containing the update expression, attribute values, and
operator count
     */
    public static Map<String, Object> createComplexUpdateExpression(int
operationsCount) {
        // Initialize the expression parts and attribute values
        StringBuilder updateExpression = new StringBuilder("SET ");
        Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new HashMap<>();

        // Generate the specified number of SET operations
        for (int i = 0; i < operationsCount; i++) {
            // Add comma between operations (except for the first one)
            if (i > 0) {
                updateExpression.append(", ");
            }

            // Alternate between different types of SET operations
            String valueKey = ":val" + i;

            switch (i % 3) {
                case 0:
                    // Simple assignment (1 operator: =)
                    updateExpression.append("attribute").append(i).append(" =
").append(valueKey);
                    expressionAttributeValues.put(
                        valueKey, AttributeValue.builder().s("value" +
i).build());
                    break;
                case 1:
                    // Addition (2 operators: = and +)
                    updateExpression
                        .append("attribute")
                        .append(i)
```

```
                        .append(" = attribute")
                        .append(i)
                        .append(" + ")
                        .append(valueKey);
                    expressionAttributeValues.put(
                        valueKey,
AttributeValue.builder().n(String.valueOf(i)).build());
                    break;
                case 2:
                    // Conditional assignment with if_not_exists (2 operators: =
and if_not_exists)
                    updateExpression
                        .append("attribute")
                        .append(i)
                        .append(" = if_not_exists(attribute")
                        .append(i)
                        .append(", ")
                        .append(valueKey)
                        .append(")");
                    expressionAttributeValues.put(
                        valueKey,
                        AttributeValue.builder().n(String.valueOf(i *
10)).build());
                    break;
                default:
                    // This case will never be reached, but added to satisfy
checkstyle
                    break;
            }
        }

        // Calculate the operator count
        // Each operation has 1-2 operators as noted above
        int operatorCount = 0;
        for (int i = 0; i < operationsCount; i++) {
            operatorCount += (i % 3 == 0) ? 1 : 2;
        }

        // Create the result map
        Map<String, Object> result = new HashMap<>();
        result.put("updateExpression", updateExpression.toString());
        result.put("expressionAttributeValues", expressionAttributeValues);
        result.put("operatorCount", operatorCount);
```

```
        return result;
    }

    /**
     * Test the operator limit by attempting an operation with a complex
expression.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates what happens when an expression approaches or
     * exceeds the 300 operator limit.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param operatorCount Target number of operators to include
     * @return Map containing the result of the operation attempt
     */
    public static Map<String, Object> testOperatorLimit(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String tableName, Map<String,
AttributeValue> key, int operatorCount) {

        // Create a complex update expression with the specified operator count
        Map<String, Object> expressionData =
            createComplexUpdateExpression((int) Math.ceil(operatorCount /
1.5)); // Adjust to get close to target count

        String updateExpression = (String)
expressionData.get("updateExpression");
        @SuppressWarnings("unchecked")
        Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues =
            (Map<String, AttributeValue>)
expressionData.get("expressionAttributeValues");
        int actualCount = (int) expressionData.get("operatorCount");

        System.out.println("Generated update expression with approximately " +
actualCount + " operators");

        // Define the update parameters
        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .updateExpression(updateExpression)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .returnValues("UPDATED_NEW")
            .build();
```

```
        try {
            // Attempt the update operation
            UpdateItemResponse response = dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);

            Map<String, Object> result = new HashMap<>();
            result.put("success", true);
            result.put("message", "Operation succeeded with " + actualCount + "
operators");
            result.put("data", response);
            return result;

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            // Check if the error is due to exceeding the operator limit
            if (e.getMessage().contains("too many operators")) {
                Map<String, Object> result = new HashMap<>();
                result.put("success", false);
                result.put("message", "Operation failed: " + e.getMessage());
                result.put("operatorCount", actualCount);
                return result;
            }

            // Return other errors
            Map<String, Object> result = new HashMap<>();
            result.put("success", false);
            result.put("message", "Operation failed: " + e.getMessage());
            result.put("error", e);
            return result;
        }
    }

    /**
     * Break down a complex expression into multiple simpler operations.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to handle expressions that would exceed
     * the 300 operator limit by breaking them into multiple operations.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param totalOperations Total number of operations to perform
     * @return Map containing the results of the operations
     */
    public static Map<String, Object> breakDownComplexExpression(
```

```
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String tableName, Map<String,
AttributeValue> key, int totalOperations) {

        // Calculate how many operations we can safely include in each batch
        // Using 150 as a conservative limit (well below 300)
        final int operationsPerBatch = 100;
        final int batchCount = (int) Math.ceil((double) totalOperations /
operationsPerBatch);

        System.out.println("Breaking down " + totalOperations + " operations into
" + batchCount + " batches");

        Map<String, Object> results = new HashMap<>();
        results.put("totalBatches", batchCount);

        Map<Integer, Map<String, Object>> batchResults = new HashMap<>();

        // Process each batch
        for (int batch = 0; batch < batchCount; batch++) {
            // Calculate the operations for this batch
            int batchStart = batch * operationsPerBatch;
            int batchEnd = Math.min(batchStart + operationsPerBatch,
totalOperations);
            int batchSize = batchEnd - batchStart;

            System.out.println(
                "Processing batch " + (batch + 1) + "/" + batchCount + " with " +
batchSize + " operations");

            // Create an update expression for this batch
            Map<String, Object> expressionData =
createComplexUpdateExpression(batchSize);

            String updateExpression = (String)
expressionData.get("updateExpression");
            @SuppressWarnings("unchecked")
            Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues =
                (Map<String, AttributeValue>)
expressionData.get("expressionAttributeValues");
            int operatorCount = (int) expressionData.get("operatorCount");

            // Define the update parameters
            UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
```

```
                .key(key)
                .updateExpression(updateExpression)
                .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
                .returnValues("UPDATED_NEW")
                .build();

            try {
                // Perform the update operation for this batch
                UpdateItemResponse response = dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);

                Map<String, Object> batchResult = new HashMap<>();
                batchResult.put("batch", batch + 1);
                batchResult.put("success", true);
                batchResult.put("operatorCount", operatorCount);
                batchResult.put("attributes", response.attributes());

                batchResults.put(batch, batchResult);

            } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
                Map<String, Object> batchResult = new HashMap<>();
                batchResult.put("batch", batch + 1);
                batchResult.put("success", false);
                batchResult.put("operatorCount", operatorCount);
                batchResult.put("error", e.getMessage());

                batchResults.put(batch, batchResult);

                // Continue with next batch instead of breaking
                continue;
            }
        }

        results.put("results", batchResults);
        return results;
    }

    /**
     * Count operators in a DynamoDB expression based on the rules in the
documentation.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how operators are counted according to the
     * DynamoDB documentation.
     *
     * @param expression The DynamoDB expression to analyze
```

```
     * @return Map containing the breakdown of operator counts
     */
    public static Map<String, Integer> countOperatorsInExpression(String
 expression) {
        // Initialize counters for different operator types
        Map<String, Integer> counts = new HashMap<>();
        counts.put("comparisonOperators", 0);
        counts.put("logicalOperators", 0);
        counts.put("functions", 0);
        counts.put("arithmeticOperators", 0);
        counts.put("specialOperators", 0);
        counts.put("total", 0);

        // Count comparison operators (=, <>, <, <=, >, >=)
        // This is a simplified approach and may not catch all cases
        int comparisonCount = 0;
        Pattern comparisonPattern = Pattern.compile("(=|<>|<=|>=|<|>)");
        Matcher comparisonMatcher = comparisonPattern.matcher(expression);
        while (comparisonMatcher.find()) {
            comparisonCount++;
        }
        counts.put("comparisonOperators", comparisonCount);

        // Count logical operators (AND, OR, NOT)
        int andCount = countOccurrences(expression, "\\bAND\\b");
        int orCount = countOccurrences(expression, "\\bOR\\b");
        int notCount = countOccurrences(expression, "\\bNOT\\b");
        counts.put("logicalOperators", andCount + orCount + notCount);

        // Count functions (attribute_exists, attribute_not_exists,
 attribute_type, begins_with, contains, size)
        int functionCount = countOccurrences(
            expression,
            "\\b(attribute_exists|attribute_not_exists|attribute_type|
begins_with|contains|size|if_not_exists)\\(");
        counts.put("functions", functionCount);

        // Count arithmetic operators (+ and -)
        // This is a simplified approach and may not catch all cases
        int arithmeticCount = 0;
        Pattern arithmeticPattern = Pattern.compile("[a-zA-Z0-9_)\\]]\\s*[\\+\
\-]\\s*[a-zA-Z0-9_:(]");
        Matcher arithmeticMatcher = arithmeticPattern.matcher(expression);
        while (arithmeticMatcher.find()) {
```

```
            arithmeticCount++;
        }
        counts.put("arithmeticOperators", arithmeticCount);

        // Count special operators (BETWEEN, IN)
        int betweenCount = countOccurrences(expression, "\\bBETWEEN\\b");
        int inCount = countOccurrences(expression, "\\bIN\\b");
        counts.put("specialOperators", betweenCount + inCount);

        // Add extra operators for BETWEEN (each BETWEEN includes an AND)
        int currentLogicalOps = counts.getOrDefault("logicalOperators", 0);
        counts.put("logicalOperators", currentLogicalOps + betweenCount);

        // Calculate total
        int total = counts.getOrDefault("comparisonOperators", 0)
            + counts.getOrDefault("logicalOperators", 0)
            + counts.getOrDefault("functions", 0)
            + counts.getOrDefault("arithmeticOperators", 0)
            + counts.getOrDefault("specialOperators", 0);
        counts.put("total", total);

        return counts;
    }

    /**
     * Helper method to count occurrences of a pattern in a string.
     *
     * @param text The text to search in
     * @param regex The regular expression pattern to search for
     * @return The number of occurrences
     */
    private static int countOccurrences(String text, String regex) {
        final Pattern pattern = Pattern.compile(regex);
        final Matcher matcher = pattern.matcher(text);
        int count = 0;
        while (matcher.find()) {
            count++;
        }
        return count;
    }
```

에서 계산하는 표현식 연산자의 사용 예입니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
   public static void exampleUsage(DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String
tableName) {
       // Example key
       Map<String, AttributeValue> key = new HashMap<>();
       key.put("ProductId", AttributeValue.builder().s("P12345").build());

       System.out.println("Demonstrating DynamoDB expression operator counting
and the 300 operator limit");

       try {
           // Example 1: Analyze a simple expression
           System.out.println("\nExample 1: Analyzing a simple expression");
           String simpleExpression = "Price = :price AND Rating > :rating AND
Category IN (:cat1, :cat2, :cat3)";
           Map<String, Integer> simpleCount =
countOperatorsInExpression(simpleExpression);

           System.out.println("Expression: " + simpleExpression);
           System.out.println("Operator count breakdown:");
           System.out.println("- Comparison operators: " +
simpleCount.get("comparisonOperators"));
           System.out.println("- Logical operators: " +
simpleCount.get("logicalOperators"));
           System.out.println("- Functions: " + simpleCount.get("functions"));
           System.out.println("- Arithmetic operators: " +
simpleCount.get("arithmeticOperators"));
           System.out.println("- Special operators: " +
simpleCount.get("specialOperators"));
           System.out.println("- Total operators: " + simpleCount.get("total"));

           // Example 2: Analyze a complex expression
           System.out.println("\nExample 2: Analyzing a complex expression");
           String complexExpression = "(attribute_exists(Category) AND Size
BETWEEN :min AND :max) OR "
               + "(Price > :price AND contains(Description, :keyword) AND "
               + "(Rating >= :minRating OR Reviews > :minReviews))";
           Map<String, Integer> complexCount =
countOperatorsInExpression(complexExpression);

           System.out.println("Expression: " + complexExpression);
           System.out.println("Operator count breakdown:");
           System.out.println("- Comparison operators: " +
complexCount.get("comparisonOperators"));
```

```
            System.out.println("- Logical operators: " +
complexCount.get("logicalOperators"));
            System.out.println("- Functions: " + complexCount.get("functions"));
            System.out.println("- Arithmetic operators: " +
complexCount.get("arithmeticOperators"));
            System.out.println("- Special operators: " +
complexCount.get("specialOperators"));
            System.out.println("- Total operators: " +
complexCount.get("total"));

            // Example 3: Test approaching the operator limit
            System.out.println("\nExample 3: Testing an expression approaching
the operator limit");
            Map<String, Object> approachingLimit =
testOperatorLimit(dynamoDbClient, tableName, key, 290);
            System.out.println(approachingLimit.get("message"));

            // Example 4: Test exceeding the operator limit
            System.out.println("\nExample 4: Testing an expression exceeding the
operator limit");
            Map<String, Object> exceedingLimit =
testOperatorLimit(dynamoDbClient, tableName, key, 310);
            System.out.println(exceedingLimit.get("message"));

            // Example 5: Breaking down a complex expression
            System.out.println("\nExample 5: Breaking down a complex expression
into multiple operations");
            Map<String, Object> breakdownResult =
breakDownComplexExpression(dynamoDbClient, tableName, key, 500);
            @SuppressWarnings("unchecked")
            Map<Integer, Map<String, Object>> results =
                (Map<Integer, Map<String, Object>>)
breakdownResult.get("results");
            System.out.println(
                "Processed " + results.size() + " of " +
breakdownResult.get("totalBatches") + " batches");

            // Explain the operator counting rules
            System.out.println("\nKey points about DynamoDB expression operator
counting:");
            System.out.println("1. The maximum number of operators in any
expression is 300");
            System.out.println("2. Each comparison operator (=, <>, <, <=, >, >=)
counts as 1 operator");
```

```
            System.out.println("3. Each logical operator (AND, OR, NOT) counts as
 1 operator");
            System.out.println("4. Each function call (attribute_exists,
 contains, etc.) counts as 1 operator");
            System.out.println("5. Each arithmetic operator (+ or -) counts as 1
 operator");
            System.out.println("6. BETWEEN counts as 2 operators (BETWEEN itself
 and the AND within it)");
            System.out.println("7. IN counts as 1 operator regardless of the
 number of values");
            System.out.println("8. Parentheses for grouping and attribute paths
 don't count as operators");
            System.out.println("9. When you exceed the limit, the error always
 reports '301 operators'");
            System.out.println("10. For complex operations, break them into
 multiple smaller operations");

        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.err.println("Error: " + e.getMessage());
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 UpdateItem을 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

AWS SDK for JavaScript를 사용한 표현식 연산자 수 계산을 보여줍니다.

```
const { DynamoDBClient } = require("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb");
const {
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
  UpdateCommand,
  QueryCommand
} = require("@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb");

/**
 * Create a complex filter expression with a specified number of conditions.
 *
 * This function demonstrates how to generate a complex expression with
```

```
 * a specific number of operators to test the 300 operator limit.
 *
 * @param {number} conditionsCount - Number of conditions to include
 * @param {boolean} useAnd - Whether to use AND (true) or OR (false) between
 conditions
 * @returns {Object} - Object containing the filter expression and attribute
 values
 */
function createComplexFilterExpression(conditionsCount, useAnd = true) {
  // Initialize the expression parts and attribute values
  const conditions = [];
  const expressionAttributeValues = {};

  // Generate the specified number of conditions
  for (let i = 0; i < conditionsCount; i++) {
    // Alternate between different comparison operators for variety
    let condition;
    const valueKey = `:val${i}`;

    switch (i % 5) {
      case 0:
        condition = `attribute${i} = ${valueKey}`;
        expressionAttributeValues[valueKey] = `value${i}`;
        break;
      case 1:
        condition = `attribute${i} > ${valueKey}`;
        expressionAttributeValues[valueKey] = i;
        break;
      case 2:
        condition = `attribute${i} < ${valueKey}`;
        expressionAttributeValues[valueKey] = i * 10;
        break;
      case 3:
        condition = `contains(attribute${i}, ${valueKey})`;
        expressionAttributeValues[valueKey] = `substring${i}`;
        break;
      case 4:
        condition = `attribute_exists(attribute${i})`;
        break;
    }

    conditions.push(condition);
  }
```

```
  // Join the conditions with AND or OR
  const operator = useAnd ? " AND " : " OR ";
  const filterExpression = conditions.join(operator);

  // Calculate the operator count
  // Each condition has 1 operator (=, >, <, contains, attribute_exists)
  // Each AND or OR between conditions is 1 operator
  const operatorCount = conditionsCount + (conditionsCount > 0 ? conditionsCount
 - 1 : 0);

  return {
    filterExpression,
    expressionAttributeValues,
    operatorCount
  };
}

/**
 * Create a complex update expression with a specified number of operations.
 *
 * This function demonstrates how to generate a complex update expression with
 * a specific number of operators to test the 300 operator limit.
 *
 * @param {number} operationsCount - Number of operations to include
 * @returns {Object} - Object containing the update expression and attribute
 values
 */
function createComplexUpdateExpression(operationsCount) {
  // Initialize the expression parts and attribute values
  const setOperations = [];
  const expressionAttributeValues = {};

  // Generate the specified number of SET operations
  for (let i = 0; i < operationsCount; i++) {
    // Alternate between different types of SET operations
    let operation;
    const valueKey = `:val${i}`;

    switch (i % 3) {
      case 0:
        // Simple assignment (1 operator: =)
        operation = `attribute${i} = ${valueKey}`;
        expressionAttributeValues[valueKey] = `value${i}`;
        break;
```

```
      case 1:
        // Addition (2 operators: = and +)
        operation = `attribute${i} = attribute${i} + ${valueKey}`;
        expressionAttributeValues[valueKey] = i;
        break;
      case 2:
        // Conditional assignment with if_not_exists (2 operators: = and
 if_not_exists)
        operation = `attribute${i} = if_not_exists(attribute${i}, ${valueKey})`;
        expressionAttributeValues[valueKey] = i * 10;
        break;
    }

    setOperations.push(operation);
  }

  // Create the update expression
  const updateExpression = `SET ${setOperations.join(", ")}`;

  // Calculate the operator count
  // Each operation has 1-2 operators as noted above
  let operatorCount = 0;
  for (let i = 0; i < operationsCount; i++) {
    operatorCount += (i % 3 === 0) ? 1 : 2;
  }

  return {
    updateExpression,
    expressionAttributeValues,
    operatorCount
  };
}

/**
 * Test the operator limit by attempting an operation with a complex expression.
 *
 * This function demonstrates what happens when an expression approaches or
 * exceeds the 300 operator limit.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {number} operatorCount - Target number of operators to include
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - Result of the operation attempt
```

```
 */
async function testOperatorLimit(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  operatorCount
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Create a complex update expression with the specified operator count
  const { updateExpression, expressionAttributeValues, operatorCount:
 actualCount } =
    createComplexUpdateExpression(Math.ceil(operatorCount / 1.5)); // Adjust to
 get close to target count

  console.log(`Generated update expression with approximately ${actualCount}
 operators`);

  // Define the update parameters
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: updateExpression,
    ExpressionAttributeValues: expressionAttributeValues,
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  try {
    // Attempt the update operation
    const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));
    return {
      success: true,
      message: `Operation succeeded with ${actualCount} operators`,
      data: response
    };
  } catch (error) {
    // Check if the error is due to exceeding the operator limit
    if (error.name === "ValidationException" &&
        error.message.includes("too many operators")) {
      return {
        success: false,
        message: `Operation failed: ${error.message}`,
```

```
        operatorCount: actualCount
      };
    }

    // Return other errors
    return {
      success: false,
      message: `Operation failed: ${error.message}`,
      error
    };
  }
}

/**
 * Break down a complex expression into multiple simpler operations.
 *
 * This function demonstrates how to handle expressions that would exceed
 * the 300 operator limit by breaking them into multiple operations.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {number} totalOperations - Total number of operations to perform
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - Result of the operations
 */
async function breakDownComplexExpression(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  totalOperations
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Calculate how many operations we can safely include in each batch
  // Using 150 as a conservative limit (well below 300)
  const operationsPerBatch = 100;
  const batchCount = Math.ceil(totalOperations / operationsPerBatch);

  console.log(`Breaking down ${totalOperations} operations into ${batchCount}
 batches`);

  const results = [];
```

```
  // Process each batch
  for (let batch = 0; batch < batchCount; batch++) {
    // Calculate the operations for this batch
    const batchStart = batch * operationsPerBatch;
    const batchEnd = Math.min(batchStart + operationsPerBatch, totalOperations);
    const batchSize = batchEnd - batchStart;

    console.log(`Processing batch ${batch + 1}/${batchCount} with ${batchSize}
 operations`);

    // Create an update expression for this batch
    const { updateExpression, expressionAttributeValues, operatorCount } =
      createComplexUpdateExpression(batchSize);

    // Define the update parameters
    const params = {
      TableName: tableName,
      Key: key,
      UpdateExpression: updateExpression,
      ExpressionAttributeValues: expressionAttributeValues,
      ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
    };

    try {
      // Perform the update operation for this batch
      const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));

      results.push({
        batch: batch + 1,
        success: true,
        operatorCount,
        attributes: response.Attributes
      });
    } catch (error) {
      results.push({
        batch: batch + 1,
        success: false,
        operatorCount,
        error: error.message
      });

      // Stop processing if an error occurs
      break;
```

```
    }
  }

  return {
    totalBatches: batchCount,
    results
  };
}

/**
 * Count operators in a DynamoDB expression based on the rules in the
 documentation.
 *
 * This function demonstrates how operators are counted according to the
 * DynamoDB documentation.
 *
 * @param {string} expression - The DynamoDB expression to analyze
 * @returns {Object} - Breakdown of operator counts
 */
function countOperatorsInExpression(expression) {
  // Initialize counters for different operator types
  const counts = {
    comparisonOperators: 0,
    logicalOperators: 0,
    functions: 0,
    arithmeticOperators: 0,
    specialOperators: 0,
    total: 0
  };

  // Count comparison operators (=, <>, <, <=, >, >=)
  const comparisonRegex = /[^<>]=[^=]|<>|<=|>=|[^<]>[^=]|[^>]<[^=]/g;
  const comparisonMatches = expression.match(comparisonRegex) || [];
  counts.comparisonOperators = comparisonMatches.length;

  // Count logical operators (AND, OR, NOT)
  const andMatches = expression.match(/\bAND\b/g) || [];
  const orMatches = expression.match(/\bOR\b/g) || [];
  const notMatches = expression.match(/\bNOT\b/g) || [];
  counts.logicalOperators = andMatches.length + orMatches.length +
 notMatches.length;

  // Count functions (attribute_exists, attribute_not_exists, attribute_type,
 begins_with, contains, size)
```

```
  const functionRegex = /\b(attribute_exists|attribute_not_exists|attribute_type|
begins_with|contains|size|if_not_exists)\(/g;
  const functionMatches = expression.match(functionRegex) || [];
  counts.functions = functionMatches.length;

  // Count arithmetic operators (+ and -)
  const arithmeticMatches = expression.match(/[a-zA-Z0-9_)\]]\s*[\+\-]\s*[a-zA-
Z0-9_(:]/g) || [];
  counts.arithmeticOperators = arithmeticMatches.length;

  // Count special operators (BETWEEN, IN)
  const betweenMatches = expression.match(/\bBETWEEN\b/g) || [];
  const inMatches = expression.match(/\bIN\b/g) || [];
  counts.specialOperators = betweenMatches.length + inMatches.length;

  // Add extra operators for BETWEEN (each BETWEEN includes an AND)
  counts.logicalOperators += betweenMatches.length;

  // Calculate total
  counts.total = counts.comparisonOperators +
                 counts.logicalOperators +
                 counts.functions +
                 counts.arithmeticOperators +
                 counts.specialOperators;

  return counts;
}
```

에서 계산하는 표현식 연산자의 사용 예입니다 AWS SDK for JavaScript.

```
/**
 * Example of how to work with expression operator counting.
 */
async function exampleUsage() {
  // Example parameters
  const config = { region: "us-west-2" };
  const tableName = "Products";
  const key = { ProductId: "P12345" };

  console.log("Demonstrating DynamoDB expression operator counting and the 300
 operator limit");
```

```
 try {
   // Example 1: Analyze a simple expression
   console.log("\nExample 1: Analyzing a simple expression");
   const simpleExpression = "Price = :price AND Rating > :rating AND Category IN
(:cat1, :cat2, :cat3)";
   const simpleCount = countOperatorsInExpression(simpleExpression);

   console.log(`Expression: ${simpleExpression}`);
   console.log("Operator count breakdown:");
   console.log(`- Comparison operators: ${simpleCount.comparisonOperators}`);
   console.log(`- Logical operators: ${simpleCount.logicalOperators}`);
   console.log(`- Functions: ${simpleCount.functions}`);
   console.log(`- Arithmetic operators: ${simpleCount.arithmeticOperators}`);
   console.log(`- Special operators: ${simpleCount.specialOperators}`);
   console.log(`- Total operators: ${simpleCount.total}`);

   // Example 2: Analyze a complex expression
   console.log("\nExample 2: Analyzing a complex expression");
   const complexExpression =
     "(attribute_exists(Category) AND Size BETWEEN :min AND :max) OR " +
     "(Price > :price AND contains(Description, :keyword) AND " +
     "(Rating >= :minRating OR Reviews > :minReviews))";
   const complexCount = countOperatorsInExpression(complexExpression);

   console.log(`Expression: ${complexExpression}`);
   console.log("Operator count breakdown:");
   console.log(`- Comparison operators: ${complexCount.comparisonOperators}`);
   console.log(`- Logical operators: ${complexCount.logicalOperators}`);
   console.log(`- Functions: ${complexCount.functions}`);
   console.log(`- Arithmetic operators: ${complexCount.arithmeticOperators}`);
   console.log(`- Special operators: ${complexCount.specialOperators}`);
   console.log(`- Total operators: ${complexCount.total}`);

   // Example 3: Test approaching the operator limit
   console.log("\nExample 3: Testing an expression approaching the operator
limit");
   const approachingLimit = await testOperatorLimit(config, tableName, key,
290);
   console.log(approachingLimit.message);

   // Example 4: Test exceeding the operator limit
   console.log("\nExample 4: Testing an expression exceeding the operator
limit");
   const exceedingLimit = await testOperatorLimit(config, tableName, key, 310);
```

```
    console.log(exceedingLimit.message);

    // Example 5: Breaking down a complex expression
    console.log("\nExample 5: Breaking down a complex expression into multiple
 operations");
    const breakdownResult = await breakDownComplexExpression(config, tableName,
 key, 500);
    console.log(`Processed ${breakdownResult.results.length} of
 ${breakdownResult.totalBatches} batches`);

    // Explain the operator counting rules
    console.log("\nKey points about DynamoDB expression operator counting:");
    console.log("1. The maximum number of operators in any expression is 300");
    console.log("2. Each comparison operator (=, <>, <, <=, >, >=) counts as 1
 operator");
    console.log("3. Each logical operator (AND, OR, NOT) counts as 1 operator");
    console.log("4. Each function call (attribute_exists, contains, etc.) counts
 as 1 operator");
    console.log("5. Each arithmetic operator (+ or -) counts as 1 operator");
    console.log("6. BETWEEN counts as 2 operators (BETWEEN itself and the AND
 within it)");
    console.log("7. IN counts as 1 operator regardless of the number of values");
    console.log("8. Parentheses for grouping and attribute paths don't count as
 operators");
    console.log("9. When you exceed the limit, the error always reports '301
 operators'");
    console.log("10. For complex operations, break them into multiple smaller
 operations");

  } catch (error) {
    console.error("Error:", error);
  }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 UpdateItem을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

AWS SDK for Python (Boto3)를 사용한 표현식 연산자 수 계산을 보여줍니다.

```
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError
from typing import Any, Dict, List, Optional, Tuple



def create_complex_filter_expression(
    attribute_name: str, values: List[Any], use_or: bool = True
) -> Tuple[str, Dict[str, Any], Dict[str, str], int]:
    """
    Create a complex filter expression with multiple conditions.

    This function demonstrates how to build a complex filter expression
    and count the number of operators used.

    Args:
        attribute_name (str): The name of the attribute to filter on.
        values (List[Any]): List of values to compare against.
        use_or (bool, optional): Whether to use OR between conditions. Defaults
 to True.

    Returns:
        Tuple[str, Dict[str, Any], Dict[str, str], int]: A tuple containing:
            - The filter expression string
            - Expression attribute values
            - Expression attribute names
            - The number of operators used
    """
    if not values:
        return "", {}, {}, 0

    # Initialize expression components
    filter_expression = ""
    expression_attribute_values = {}
    expression_attribute_names = {"#attr": attribute_name}
    operator_count = 0

    # Build the filter expression
    for i, value in enumerate(values):
        value_placeholder = f":val{i}"
        expression_attribute_values[value_placeholder] = value

        if i > 0:
```

```
            # Add OR or AND operator between conditions
            filter_expression += " OR " if use_or else " AND "
            operator_count += 1  # Count the OR/AND operator

        # Add the condition
        filter_expression += f"#attr = {value_placeholder}"
        operator_count += 1  # Count the = operator

    return (
        filter_expression,
        expression_attribute_values,
        expression_attribute_names,
        operator_count,
    )


def create_nested_filter_expression(
    depth: int, conditions_per_level: int
) -> Tuple[str, Dict[str, Any], Dict[str, str], int]:
    """
    Create a deeply nested filter expression with multiple conditions.

    This function demonstrates how to build a complex nested filter expression
    and count the number of operators used.

    Args:
        depth (int): The depth of nesting.
        conditions_per_level (int): Number of conditions at each level.

    Returns:
        Tuple[str, Dict[str, Any], Dict[str, str], int]: A tuple containing:
            - The filter expression string
            - Expression attribute values
            - Expression attribute names
            - The number of operators used
    """
    if depth <= 0 or conditions_per_level <= 0:
        return "", {}, {}, 0

    # Initialize expression components
    expression_attribute_values = {}
    expression_attribute_names = {}
    operator_count = 0
```

```
    def build_nested_expression(current_depth: int, prefix: str) -> str:
        nonlocal operator_count

        if current_depth <= 0:
            return ""

        # Build conditions at this level
        conditions = []
        for i in range(conditions_per_level):
            attr_name = f"attr{prefix}_{i}"
            attr_placeholder = f"#attr{prefix}_{i}"
            val_placeholder = f":val{prefix}_{i}"

            expression_attribute_names[attr_placeholder] = attr_name
            expression_attribute_values[val_placeholder] = i

            conditions.append(f"{attr_placeholder} = {val_placeholder}")
            operator_count += 1  # Count the = operator

        # Join conditions with AND
        level_expression = " AND ".join(conditions)
        operator_count += max(0, len(conditions) - 1)  # Count the AND operators

        # If not at the deepest level, add nested expressions
        if current_depth > 1:
            nested_expr = build_nested_expression(current_depth - 1,
f"{prefix}_{current_depth}")
            if nested_expr:
                level_expression = f"({level_expression}) OR ({nested_expr})"
                operator_count += 1  # Count the OR operator

        return level_expression

    # Build the expression starting from the top level
    filter_expression = build_nested_expression(depth, "1")

    return (
        filter_expression,
        expression_attribute_values,
        expression_attribute_names,
        operator_count,
    )
```

```
def count_operators_in_update_expression(update_expression: str) -> int:
    """
    Count the number of operators in an update expression.

    This function demonstrates how to count operators in an update expression
    based on DynamoDB's rules.

    Args:
        update_expression (str): The update expression to analyze.

    Returns:
        int: The number of operators in the expression.
    """
    operator_count = 0

    # Count SET operations
    if "SET" in update_expression:
        set_section = (
            update_expression.split("SET")[1].split("REMOVE")[0].split("ADD")
[0].split("DELETE")[0]
        )

        # Count assignment operators (=)
        operator_count += set_section.count("=")

        # Count arithmetic operators (+, -)
        operator_count += set_section.count("+")
        operator_count += set_section.count("-")

        # Count list_append function calls (each counts as 1 operator)
        operator_count += set_section.lower().count("list_append")

        # Count if_not_exists function calls (each counts as 1 operator)
        operator_count += set_section.lower().count("if_not_exists")

    # Count REMOVE operations (no additional operators)

    # Count ADD operations (each ADD counts as 1 operator)
    if "ADD" in update_expression:
        add_section = (
            update_expression.split("ADD")[1].split("DELETE")[0].split("SET")
[0].split("REMOVE")[0]
        )
        operator_count += add_section.count(",") + 1
```

```
    # Count DELETE operations (each DELETE counts as 1 operator)
    if "DELETE" in update_expression:
        delete_section = (
            update_expression.split("DELETE")[1].split("SET")[0].split("ADD")
[0].split("REMOVE")[0]
        )
        operator_count += delete_section.count(",") + 1

    return operator_count


def count_operators_in_condition_expression(condition_expression: str) -> int:
    """
    Count the number of operators in a condition expression.

    This function demonstrates how to count operators in a condition expression
    based on DynamoDB's rules.

    Args:
        condition_expression (str): The condition expression to analyze.

    Returns:
        int: The number of operators in the expression.
    """
    operator_count = 0

    # Count comparison operators
    comparison_operators = ["=", "<>", "<", "<=", ">", ">="]
    for op in comparison_operators:
        operator_count += condition_expression.count(op)

    # Count logical operators
    operator_count += condition_expression.upper().count(" AND ")
    operator_count += condition_expression.upper().count(" OR ")
    operator_count += condition_expression.upper().count("NOT ")

    # Count BETWEEN operator (counts as 2: BETWEEN + AND)
    between_count = condition_expression.upper().count(" BETWEEN ")
    operator_count += between_count * 2

    # Count IN operator (counts as 1 regardless of number of values)
    operator_count += condition_expression.upper().count(" IN ")
```

```
    # Count functions (each counts as 1 operator)
    functions = [
        "attribute_exists",
        "attribute_not_exists",
        "attribute_type",
        "begins_with",
        "contains",
        "size",
    ]
    for func in functions:
        operator_count += condition_expression.lower().count(func)

    return operator_count


# Note: This function is for demonstration purposes only and should be called
 from example_usage()
# It's not meant to be used directly as a test function
def _test_expression_limit(
    table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any], operator_count: int, attribute_name:
 str = "TestAttribute"
) -> Tuple[bool, Optional[str]]:
    """
    Test if an expression with a specific number of operators exceeds the limit.

    This function demonstrates how to test the 300 operator limit by creating
    an expression with a specified number of operators.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        operator_count (int): The number of operators to include in the
 expression.
        attribute_name (str, optional): The name of the attribute to update.
 Defaults to "TestAttribute".

    Returns:
        Tuple[bool, Optional[str]]: A tuple containing:
            - A boolean indicating if the operation succeeded
            - The error message if it failed, None otherwise
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)
```

```
    # Create an update expression with the specified number of operators
    update_expression = f"SET #{attribute_name} = :val0"
    expression_attribute_names = {f"#{attribute_name}": attribute_name}
    expression_attribute_values = {":val0": 0}

    # Add additional SET operations to reach the desired operator count
    # Each assignment adds 1 operator
    for i in range(1, operator_count):
        attr_name = f"{attribute_name}{i}"
        attr_placeholder = f"#attr{i}"
        val_placeholder = f":val{i}"

        update_expression += f", {attr_placeholder} = {val_placeholder}"
        expression_attribute_names[attr_placeholder] = attr_name
        expression_attribute_values[val_placeholder] = i

    try:
        # Attempt the update operation
        table.update_item(
            Key=key,
            UpdateExpression=update_expression,
            ExpressionAttributeNames=expression_attribute_names,
            ExpressionAttributeValues=expression_attribute_values,
        )
        return True, None
    except ClientError as e:
        error_message = e.response["Error"]["Message"]

        if "expression contains too many operators" in error_message.lower():
            return False, error_message
        else:
            # Other error occurred
            raise
```

에서 계산하는 표현식 연산자의 사용 예입니다 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

```
def example_usage():
    """Example of how to use the expression operator counting functions."""
```

```
    print("Example 1: Creating a complex filter expression with multiple
conditions")
    attribute_name = "Status"
    values = ["Active", "Pending", "Processing", "Shipped", "Delivered"]

    filter_expr, expr_attr_vals, expr_attr_names, op_count =
create_complex_filter_expression(
        attribute_name=attribute_name, values=values, use_or=True
    )

    print(f"Filter Expression: {filter_expr}")
    print(f"Expression Attribute Values: {expr_attr_vals}")
    print(f"Expression Attribute Names: {expr_attr_names}")
    print(f"Operator Count: {op_count}")

    print("\nExample 2: Creating a nested filter expression")
    nested_expr, nested_vals, nested_names, nested_count =
create_nested_filter_expression(
        depth=3, conditions_per_level=2
    )

    print(f"Nested Filter Expression: {nested_expr}")
    print(f"Operator Count: {nested_count}")

    print("\nExample 3: Counting operators in an update expression")
    update_expression = "SET #name = :name, #age = :age + :increment,
#address.#city = :city, #status = if_not_exists(#status, :default_status) REMOVE
#old_field ADD #counter :value DELETE #set_attr :set_val"
    update_op_count = count_operators_in_update_expression(update_expression)

    print(f"Update Expression: {update_expression}")
    print(f"Operator Count: {update_op_count}")

    print("\nExample 4: Counting operators in a condition expression")
    condition_expression = "(#status = :active OR #status = :pending) AND #price
BETWEEN :min_price AND :max_price AND attribute_exists(#category) AND NOT
(#stock <= :min_stock)"
    condition_op_count =
count_operators_in_condition_expression(condition_expression)

    print(f"Condition Expression: {condition_expression}")
    print(f"Operator Count: {condition_op_count}")

    print("\nExample 5: Testing the 300 operator limit")
```

```
    # This is just for demonstration - in a real application, you would use your
actual table
    # Note: This function is renamed to _test_expression_limit to avoid pytest
trying to run it
    print("In a real application, you would test with _test_expression_limit
function")
    print("Expression with 250 operators would be under the limit")
    print("Expression with 350 operators would exceed the 300 operator limit")

    print("\nOperator Counting Rules in DynamoDB:")
    print("1. Comparison Operators (=, <>, <, <=, >, >=): 1 operator each")
    print("2. Logical Operators (AND, OR, NOT): 1 operator each")
    print("3. BETWEEN: 2 operators (BETWEEN + AND)")
    print("4. IN: 1 operator (regardless of number of values)")
    print("5. Functions (attribute_exists, begins_with, etc.): 1 operator each")
    print("6. Arithmetic Operators (+, -): 1 operator each")
    print("7. SET assignments (=): 1 operator each")
    print("8. ADD and DELETE operations: 1 operator each")

    print("\nStrategies for Working Within the 300 Operator Limit:")
    print("1. Break operations into multiple requests")
    print("2. Use DynamoDB Transactions for complex operations")
    print("3. Optimize data model to reduce query complexity")
    print("4. Use application-side filtering for less critical filters")
    print("5. Consider using IN operator instead of multiple OR conditions")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 UpdateItem를 참조하세요.

COVID-19 데이터를 추적하는 API Gateway REST API 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 가상 데이터를 사용하여 미국의 일별 COVID-19 발생 현황을 추적하는 시스템을 시뮬레이션하는 REST API를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

AWS Chalice를와 함께 사용하여 Amazon API Gateway AWS Lambda및 Amazon DynamoDB AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 를 사용하는 서버리스 REST API를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. Amazon API Gateway REST API로 가상 데이터를 사용하여 미국의 일별 COVID-19 발생 현황을 추적하는 시스템을 시뮬레이션합니다. 다음 작업을 수행하는 방법에 대해 알아보세요.

- AWS Chalice를 사용하여 API Gateway를 통해 들어오는 REST 요청을 처리하기 위해 호출되는 Lambda 함수의 경로를 정의합니다.
- Lambda 함수로 데이터를 검색하고 DynamoDB 테이블에 저장하여 REST 요청을 처리합니다.
- AWS CloudFormation 템플릿에서 테이블 구조 및 보안 역할 리소스를 정의합니다.
- AWS Chalice 및 CloudFormation을 사용하여 필요한 모든 리소스를 패키징하고 배포합니다.
- CloudFormation을 사용하여 생성된 모든 리소스를 정리합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- CloudFormation
- DynamoDB
- Lambda

Step Functions를 사용하여 메신저 애플리케이션 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 데이터베이스 테이블에서 메시지 레코드를 검색하는 AWS Step Functions 메신저 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 와 함께를 사용하여 Amazon DynamoDB 테이블에서 메시지 레코드를 검색하고 Amazon Simple Queue Service(Amazon SQS)를 통해 보내는 메신저 애플리케이션을 AWS Step Functions 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 상태 시스템은 AWS Lambda 함수와 통합되어 데이터베이스에 전송되지 않은 메시지가 있는지 스캔합니다.

- Amazon DynamoDB 테이블에서 메시지 레코드를 검색하고 업데이트하는 상태 머신을 생성합니다.
- 상태 머신 정의를 업데이트하여 메시지를 Amazon Simple Queue Service(Amazon SQS)에도 전송합니다.
- 상태 머신의 실행을 시작하고 중지합니다.
- 서비스 통합을 사용하여 상태 머신에서 Lambda, DynamoDB 및 Amazon SQS에 연결합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SQS
- Step Functions

사용자가 레이블을 사용하여 사진을 관리할 수 있는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션 만들기

다음 코드 예제에서는 사용자가 레이블을 사용하여 사진을 관리할 수 있는 서버리스 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지에서 레이블을 감지하고 나중에 검색할 수 있도록 저장하는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션을 개발하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제의 출처에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS 커뮤니티의 게시물을 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition

- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

C++

SDK for C++

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지에서 레이블을 감지하고 나중에 검색할 수 있도록 저장하는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션을 개발하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제의 출처에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS 커뮤니티의 게시물을 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

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

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지에서 레이블을 감지하고 나중에 검색할 수 있도록 저장하는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션을 개발하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제의 출처에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS 커뮤니티의 게시물을 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition

- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지에서 레이블을 감지하고 나중에 검색할 수 있도록 저장하는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션을 개발하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

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이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

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

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지에서 레이블을 감지하고 나중에 검색할 수 있도록 저장하는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션을 개발하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

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이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition

- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

PHP

SDK for PHP

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지에서 레이블을 감지하고 나중에 검색할 수 있도록 저장하는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션을 개발하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제의 출처에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS 커뮤니티의 게시물을 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

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

Rust

SDK for Rust

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지에서 레이블을 감지하고 나중에 검색할 수 있도록 저장하는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션을 개발하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제의 출처에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS 커뮤니티의 게시물을 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition

- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

AWS SDK를 사용하여 글로벌 보조 인덱스로 DynamoDB 테이블 생성

다음 코드 예제는 글로벌 보조 인덱스로 테이블을 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

를 사용하여 글로벌 보조 인덱스가 있는 DynamoDB 테이블을 생성합니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.waiters.WaiterResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeDefinition;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.CreateTableRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DeleteTableRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DescribeTableRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DescribeTableResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.GlobalSecondaryIndex;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.KeySchemaElement;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.KeyType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.Projection;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ProjectionType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ProvisionedThroughput;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.PutItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ScalarAttributeType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.waiters.DynamoDbWaiter;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;
```

```
    public void createTable() {
        try {
            // Attribute definitions
            final List<AttributeDefinition> attributeDefinitions = new
 ArrayList<>();
            attributeDefinitions.add(AttributeDefinition.builder()
                .attributeName(ISSUE_ID_ATTR)
                .attributeType(ScalarAttributeType.S)
                .build());
            attributeDefinitions.add(AttributeDefinition.builder()
                .attributeName(TITLE_ATTR)
                .attributeType(ScalarAttributeType.S)
                .build());
            attributeDefinitions.add(AttributeDefinition.builder()
                .attributeName(CREATE_DATE_ATTR)
                .attributeType(ScalarAttributeType.S)
                .build());
            attributeDefinitions.add(AttributeDefinition.builder()
                .attributeName(DUE_DATE_ATTR)
                .attributeType(ScalarAttributeType.S)
                .build());

            // Key schema for table
            final List<KeySchemaElement> tableKeySchema = new ArrayList<>();
            tableKeySchema.add(KeySchemaElement.builder()
                .attributeName(ISSUE_ID_ATTR)
                .keyType(KeyType.HASH)
                .build()); // Partition key
            tableKeySchema.add(KeySchemaElement.builder()
                .attributeName(TITLE_ATTR)
                .keyType(KeyType.RANGE)
                .build()); // Sort key

            // Initial provisioned throughput settings for the indexes
            final ProvisionedThroughput ptIndex = ProvisionedThroughput.builder()
                .readCapacityUnits(1L)
                .writeCapacityUnits(1L)
                .build();

            // CreateDateIndex
            final List<KeySchemaElement> createDateKeySchema = new ArrayList<>();
            createDateKeySchema.add(KeySchemaElement.builder()
                .attributeName(CREATE_DATE_ATTR)
                .keyType(KeyType.HASH)
```

```
                .build());
            createDateKeySchema.add(KeySchemaElement.builder()
                .attributeName(ISSUE_ID_ATTR)
                .keyType(KeyType.RANGE)
                .build());

            final Projection createDateProjection = Projection.builder()
                .projectionType(ProjectionType.INCLUDE)
                .nonKeyAttributes(DESCRIPTION_ATTR, STATUS_ATTR)
                .build();

            final GlobalSecondaryIndex createDateIndex =
GlobalSecondaryIndex.builder()
                .indexName(CREATE_DATE_INDEX)
                .keySchema(createDateKeySchema)
                .projection(createDateProjection)
                .provisionedThroughput(ptIndex)
                .build();

            // TitleIndex
            final List<KeySchemaElement> titleKeySchema = new ArrayList<>();
            titleKeySchema.add(KeySchemaElement.builder()
                .attributeName(TITLE_ATTR)
                .keyType(KeyType.HASH)
                .build());
            titleKeySchema.add(KeySchemaElement.builder()
                .attributeName(ISSUE_ID_ATTR)
                .keyType(KeyType.RANGE)
                .build());

            final Projection titleProjection =

Projection.builder().projectionType(ProjectionType.KEYS_ONLY).build();

            final GlobalSecondaryIndex titleIndex =
GlobalSecondaryIndex.builder()
                .indexName(TITLE_INDEX)
                .keySchema(titleKeySchema)
                .projection(titleProjection)
                .provisionedThroughput(ptIndex)
                .build();

            // DueDateIndex
            final List<KeySchemaElement> dueDateKeySchema = new ArrayList<>();
```

```
            dueDateKeySchema.add(KeySchemaElement.builder()
                .attributeName(DUE_DATE_ATTR)
                .keyType(KeyType.HASH)
                .build());

            final Projection dueDateProjection =
                Projection.builder().projectionType(ProjectionType.ALL).build();

            final GlobalSecondaryIndex dueDateIndex =
GlobalSecondaryIndex.builder()
                .indexName(DUE_DATE_INDEX)
                .keySchema(dueDateKeySchema)
                .projection(dueDateProjection)
                .provisionedThroughput(ptIndex)
                .build();

            final CreateTableRequest createTableRequest =
CreateTableRequest.builder()
                .tableName(TABLE_NAME)
                .keySchema(tableKeySchema)
                .attributeDefinitions(attributeDefinitions)
                .globalSecondaryIndexes(createDateIndex, titleIndex,
dueDateIndex)
                .provisionedThroughput(ProvisionedThroughput.builder()
                    .readCapacityUnits(1L)
                    .writeCapacityUnits(1L)
                    .build())
                .build();

            System.out.println("Creating table " + TABLE_NAME + "...");
            dynamoDbClient.createTable(createTableRequest);

            // Wait for table to become active
            System.out.println("Waiting for " + TABLE_NAME + " to become
ACTIVE...");
            final DynamoDbWaiter waiter = dynamoDbClient.waiter();
            final DescribeTableRequest describeTableRequest =
                DescribeTableRequest.builder().tableName(TABLE_NAME).build();

            final WaiterResponse<DescribeTableResponse> waiterResponse =
                waiter.waitUntilTableExists(describeTableRequest);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(response ->
System.out.println("Table is now ready for use"));
```

```
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Error creating table: " + e.getMessage());
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateTable을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK를 사용하여 웜 처리량 설정으로 DynamoDB 테이블 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 웜 처리량이 활성화된 테이블을 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

AWS SDK for Java 2.x를 사용하여 웜 처리량 설정이 있는 DynamoDB 테이블을 만듭니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeDefinition;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.CreateTableRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.CreateTableResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.GlobalSecondaryIndex;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.KeySchemaElement;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.KeyType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.Projection;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ProvisionedThroughput;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ScalarAttributeType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.WarmThroughput;

    public static WarmThroughput buildWarmThroughput(final Long
 readUnitsPerSecond, final Long writeUnitsPerSecond) {
        return WarmThroughput.builder()
            .readUnitsPerSecond(readUnitsPerSecond)
            .writeUnitsPerSecond(writeUnitsPerSecond)
            .build();
    }

    /**
     * Builds a ProvisionedThroughput object with the specified read and write
 capacity units.
     *
```

```
     * @param readCapacityUnits The read capacity units
     * @param writeCapacityUnits The write capacity units
     * @return A configured ProvisionedThroughput object
     */
    public static ProvisionedThroughput buildProvisionedThroughput(
        final Long readCapacityUnits, final Long writeCapacityUnits) {
        return ProvisionedThroughput.builder()
            .readCapacityUnits(readCapacityUnits)
            .writeCapacityUnits(writeCapacityUnits)
            .build();
    }

    /**
     * Builds an AttributeDefinition with the specified name and type.
     *
     * @param attributeName The attribute name
     * @param scalarAttributeType The attribute type
     * @return A configured AttributeDefinition
     */
    private static AttributeDefinition buildAttributeDefinition(
        final String attributeName, final ScalarAttributeType
 scalarAttributeType) {
        return AttributeDefinition.builder()
            .attributeName(attributeName)
            .attributeType(scalarAttributeType)
            .build();
    }

    /**
     * Builds a KeySchemaElement with the specified name and key type.
     *
     * @param attributeName The attribute name
     * @param keyType The key type (HASH or RANGE)
     * @return A configured KeySchemaElement
     */
    private static KeySchemaElement buildKeySchemaElement(final String
 attributeName, final KeyType keyType) {
        return KeySchemaElement.builder()
            .attributeName(attributeName)
            .keyType(keyType)
            .build();
    }

    /**
```

```
    * Creates a DynamoDB table with the specified configuration including warm
throughput settings.
    *
    * @param ddb The DynamoDB client
    * @param tableName The name of the table to create
    * @param partitionKey The partition key attribute name
    * @param sortKey The sort key attribute name
    * @param miscellaneousKeyAttribute Additional key attribute name for GSI
    * @param nonKeyAttribute Non-key attribute to include in GSI projection
    * @param tableReadCapacityUnits Read capacity units for the table
    * @param tableWriteCapacityUnits Write capacity units for the table
    * @param tableWarmReadUnitsPerSecond Warm read units per second for the
table
    * @param tableWarmWriteUnitsPerSecond Warm write units per second for the
table
    * @param globalSecondaryIndexName The name of the GSI to create
    * @param globalSecondaryIndexReadCapacityUnits Read capacity units for the
GSI
    * @param globalSecondaryIndexWriteCapacityUnits Write capacity units for the
GSI
    * @param globalSecondaryIndexWarmReadUnitsPerSecond Warm read units per
second for the GSI
    * @param globalSecondaryIndexWarmWriteUnitsPerSecond Warm write units per
second for the GSI
    */
   public static void createDynamoDBTable(
       final DynamoDbClient ddb,
       final String tableName,
       final String partitionKey,
       final String sortKey,
       final String miscellaneousKeyAttribute,
       final String nonKeyAttribute,
       final Long tableReadCapacityUnits,
       final Long tableWriteCapacityUnits,
       final Long tableWarmReadUnitsPerSecond,
       final Long tableWarmWriteUnitsPerSecond,
       final String globalSecondaryIndexName,
       final Long globalSecondaryIndexReadCapacityUnits,
       final Long globalSecondaryIndexWriteCapacityUnits,
       final Long globalSecondaryIndexWarmReadUnitsPerSecond,
       final Long globalSecondaryIndexWarmWriteUnitsPerSecond) {

       // Define the table attributes
```

```
        final AttributeDefinition partitionKeyAttribute =
buildAttributeDefinition(partitionKey, ScalarAttributeType.S);
        final AttributeDefinition sortKeyAttribute =
buildAttributeDefinition(sortKey, ScalarAttributeType.S);
        final AttributeDefinition miscellaneousKeyAttributeDefinition =
            buildAttributeDefinition(miscellaneousKeyAttribute,
ScalarAttributeType.N);
        final AttributeDefinition[] attributeDefinitions = {
            partitionKeyAttribute, sortKeyAttribute,
miscellaneousKeyAttributeDefinition
        };

        // Define the table key schema
        final KeySchemaElement partitionKeyElement =
buildKeySchemaElement(partitionKey, KeyType.HASH);
        final KeySchemaElement sortKeyElement = buildKeySchemaElement(sortKey,
KeyType.RANGE);
        final KeySchemaElement[] keySchema = {partitionKeyElement,
sortKeyElement};

        // Define the provisioned throughput for the table
        final ProvisionedThroughput provisionedThroughput =
            buildProvisionedThroughput(tableReadCapacityUnits,
tableWriteCapacityUnits);

        // Define the Global Secondary Index (GSI)
        final KeySchemaElement globalSecondaryIndexPartitionKeyElement =
buildKeySchemaElement(sortKey, KeyType.HASH);
        final KeySchemaElement globalSecondaryIndexSortKeyElement =
            buildKeySchemaElement(miscellaneousKeyAttribute, KeyType.RANGE);
        final KeySchemaElement[] gsiKeySchema = {
            globalSecondaryIndexPartitionKeyElement,
globalSecondaryIndexSortKeyElement
        };

        final Projection gsiProjection = Projection.builder()
            .projectionType(PROJECTION_TYPE_INCLUDE)
            .nonKeyAttributes(nonKeyAttribute)
            .build();

        final ProvisionedThroughput gsiProvisionedThroughput =
            buildProvisionedThroughput(globalSecondaryIndexReadCapacityUnits,
globalSecondaryIndexWriteCapacityUnits);
```

```
        // Define the warm throughput for the Global Secondary Index (GSI)
        final WarmThroughput gsiWarmThroughput = buildWarmThroughput(
            globalSecondaryIndexWarmReadUnitsPerSecond,
globalSecondaryIndexWarmWriteUnitsPerSecond);

        final GlobalSecondaryIndex globalSecondaryIndex =
GlobalSecondaryIndex.builder()
            .indexName(globalSecondaryIndexName)
            .keySchema(gsiKeySchema)
            .projection(gsiProjection)
            .provisionedThroughput(gsiProvisionedThroughput)
            .warmThroughput(gsiWarmThroughput)
            .build();

        // Define the warm throughput for the table
        final WarmThroughput tableWarmThroughput =
            buildWarmThroughput(tableWarmReadUnitsPerSecond,
tableWarmWriteUnitsPerSecond);

        final CreateTableRequest request = CreateTableRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .attributeDefinitions(attributeDefinitions)
            .keySchema(keySchema)
            .provisionedThroughput(provisionedThroughput)
            .globalSecondaryIndexes(globalSecondaryIndex)
            .warmThroughput(tableWarmThroughput)
            .build();

        final CreateTableResponse response = ddb.createTable(request);
        System.out.println(response);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateTable을 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

AWS SDK for JavaScript를 사용하여 웜 처리량 설정이 있는 DynamoDB 테이블을 만듭니다.

```
import { DynamoDBClient, CreateTableCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
```

```
export async function createDynamoDBTableWithWarmThroughput(
  tableName,
  partitionKey,
  sortKey,
  miscKeyAttr,
  nonKeyAttr,
  tableProvisionedReadUnits,
  tableProvisionedWriteUnits,
  tableWarmReads,
  tableWarmWrites,
  indexName,
  indexProvisionedReadUnits,
  indexProvisionedWriteUnits,
  indexWarmReads,
  indexWarmWrites,
  region = "us-east-1"
) {
  try {
    const ddbClient = new DynamoDBClient({ region: region });
    const command = new CreateTableCommand({
      TableName: tableName,
      AttributeDefinitions: [
          { AttributeName: partitionKey, AttributeType: "S" },
          { AttributeName: sortKey, AttributeType: "S" },
          { AttributeName: miscKeyAttr, AttributeType: "N" },
      ],
      KeySchema: [
          { AttributeName: partitionKey, KeyType: "HASH" },
          { AttributeName: sortKey, KeyType: "RANGE" },
      ],
      ProvisionedThroughput: {
          ReadCapacityUnits: tableProvisionedReadUnits,
          WriteCapacityUnits: tableProvisionedWriteUnits,
      },
      WarmThroughput: {
          ReadUnitsPerSecond: tableWarmReads,
          WriteUnitsPerSecond: tableWarmWrites,
      },
      GlobalSecondaryIndexes: [
          {
            IndexName: indexName,
            KeySchema: [
                { AttributeName: sortKey, KeyType: "HASH" },
                { AttributeName: miscKeyAttr, KeyType: "RANGE" },
```

```
            ],
            Projection: {
                ProjectionType: "INCLUDE",
                NonKeyAttributes: [nonKeyAttr],
            },
            ProvisionedThroughput: {
                ReadCapacityUnits: indexProvisionedReadUnits,
                WriteCapacityUnits: indexProvisionedWriteUnits,
            },
            WarmThroughput: {
                ReadUnitsPerSecond: indexWarmReads,
                WriteUnitsPerSecond: indexWarmWrites,
            },
          },
      ],
    });
    const response = await ddbClient.send(command);
    console.log(response);
    return response;
  } catch (error) {
    console.error(`Error creating table: ${error}`);
    throw error;
  }
}

// Example usage (commented out for testing)
/*
createDynamoDBTableWithWarmThroughput(
  'example-table',
  'pk',
  'sk',
  'gsiKey',
  'data',
  10, 10, 5, 5,
  'example-index',
  5, 5, 2, 2
);
*/
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateTable을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

AWS SDK for Python (Boto3)를 사용하여 웜 처리량 설정이 있는 DynamoDB 테이블을 만듭니다.

```
from boto3 import client
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError


def create_dynamodb_table_warm_throughput(
    table_name,
    partition_key,
    sort_key,
    misc_key_attr,
    non_key_attr,
    table_provisioned_read_units,
    table_provisioned_write_units,
    table_warm_reads,
    table_warm_writes,
    gsi_name,
    gsi_provisioned_read_units,
    gsi_provisioned_write_units,
    gsi_warm_reads,
    gsi_warm_writes,
    region_name="us-east-1",
):
    """
    Creates a DynamoDB table with a warm throughput setting configured.

    :param table_name: The name of the table to be created.
    :param partition_key: The partition key for the table being created.
    :param sort_key: The sort key for the table being created.
    :param misc_key_attr: A miscellaneous key attribute for the table being
 created.
    :param non_key_attr: A non-key attribute for the table being created.
    :param table_provisioned_read_units: The newly created table's provisioned
 read capacity units.
    :param table_provisioned_write_units: The newly created table's provisioned
 write capacity units.
    :param table_warm_reads: The read units per second setting for the table's
 warm throughput.
```

```
    :param table_warm_writes: The write units per second setting for the table's
warm throughput.
    :param gsi_name: The name of the Global Secondary Index (GSI) to be created
on the table.
    :param gsi_provisioned_read_units: The configured Global Secondary Index
(GSI) provisioned read capacity units.
    :param gsi_provisioned_write_units: The configured Global Secondary Index
(GSI) provisioned write capacity units.
    :param gsi_warm_reads: The read units per second setting for the Global
Secondary Index (GSI)'s warm throughput.
    :param gsi_warm_writes: The write units per second setting for the Global
Secondary Index (GSI)'s warm throughput.
    :param region_name: The AWS Region name to target. defaults to us-east-1
    """
    try:
        ddb = client("dynamodb", region_name=region_name)

        # Define the table attributes
        attribute_definitions = [
            {"AttributeName": partition_key, "AttributeType": "S"},
            {"AttributeName": sort_key, "AttributeType": "S"},
            {"AttributeName": misc_key_attr, "AttributeType": "N"},
        ]

        # Define the table key schema
        key_schema = [
            {"AttributeName": partition_key, "KeyType": "HASH"},
            {"AttributeName": sort_key, "KeyType": "RANGE"},
        ]

        # Define the provisioned throughput for the table
        provisioned_throughput = {
            "ReadCapacityUnits": table_provisioned_read_units,
            "WriteCapacityUnits": table_provisioned_write_units,
        }

        # Define the global secondary index
        gsi_key_schema = [
            {"AttributeName": sort_key, "KeyType": "HASH"},
            {"AttributeName": misc_key_attr, "KeyType": "RANGE"},
        ]
        gsi_projection = {"ProjectionType": "INCLUDE", "NonKeyAttributes":
[non_key_attr]}
        gsi_provisioned_throughput = {
```

```
            "ReadCapacityUnits": gsi_provisioned_read_units,
            "WriteCapacityUnits": gsi_provisioned_write_units,
        }
        gsi_warm_throughput = {
            "ReadUnitsPerSecond": gsi_warm_reads,
            "WriteUnitsPerSecond": gsi_warm_writes,
        }
        global_secondary_indexes = [
            {
                "IndexName": gsi_name,
                "KeySchema": gsi_key_schema,
                "Projection": gsi_projection,
                "ProvisionedThroughput": gsi_provisioned_throughput,
                "WarmThroughput": gsi_warm_throughput,
            }
        ]

        # Define the warm throughput for the table
        warm_throughput = {
            "ReadUnitsPerSecond": table_warm_reads,
            "WriteUnitsPerSecond": table_warm_writes,
        }

        # Create the DynamoDB client and create the table
        response = ddb.create_table(
            TableName=table_name,
            AttributeDefinitions=attribute_definitions,
            KeySchema=key_schema,
            ProvisionedThroughput=provisioned_throughput,
            GlobalSecondaryIndexes=global_secondary_indexes,
            WarmThroughput=warm_throughput,
        )

        print(response)
        return response
    except ClientError as e:
        print(f"Error creating table: {e}")
        raise e
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateTable를 참조하세요.

DynamoDB 데이터를 추적하는 웹 애플리케이션 만들기

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon DynamoDB 테이블에서 작업 항목을 추적하고 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 보고서를 보내는 웹 애플리케이션 생성 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

Amazon DynamoDB .NET API를 사용하여 DynamoDB 작업 데이터를 추적하는 동적 웹 애플리케이션을 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- DynamoDB
- Amazon SES

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

Amazon DynamoDB API를 사용하여 DynamoDB 작업 데이터를 추적하는 동적 웹 애플리케이션을 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- DynamoDB
- Amazon SES

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

Amazon DynamoDB API를 사용하여 DynamoDB 작업 데이터를 추적하는 동적 웹 애플리케이션을 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- DynamoDB
- Amazon SES

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 를 사용하여 Amazon DynamoDB의 작업 항목을 추적하고 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 보고서를 이메일로 보내는 REST 서비스를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제는 Flask 웹 프레임워크를 사용하여 HTTP 라우팅을 처리하고 React 웹 페이지와 통합하여 완전한 기능을 갖춘 웹 애플리케이션을 제공합니다.

- 와 통합되는 Flask REST 서비스를 빌드합니다 AWS 서비스.
- DynamoDB 테이블에 저장된 작업 항목을 읽고, 쓰고, 업데이트합니다.
- Amazon SES를 사용하여 작업 항목에 대한 이메일 보고서를 보냅니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub의 AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- DynamoDB
- Amazon SES

API Gateway를 사용하여 WebSocket 채팅 애플리케이션 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon API Gateway 기반의 WebSocket API에서 제공되는 채팅 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

Amazon API Gateway V2와 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 함께를 사용하여 AWS Lambda 및 Amazon DynamoDB와 통합되는 웹 소켓 API를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- API Gateway에서 제공되는 WebSocket API를 생성합니다.
- DynamoDB에 연결을 저장하고 다른 채팅 참가자에게 메시지를 게시하는 Lambda 핸들러를 정의합니다.

- WebSocket 채팅 애플리케이션에 연결하고 WebSocket 패키지를 사용하여 메시지를 전송합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda

AWS SDK를 사용하여 TTL로 DynamoDB 항목 생성

다음 코드 예제는 TTL로 항목을 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

```
package com.amazon.samplelib.ttl;

import com.amazon.samplelib.CodeSampleUtils;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.PutItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.PutItemResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;

import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Optional;

/**
 * Creates an item in a DynamoDB table with TTL attributes.
 * This class demonstrates how to add TTL expiration timestamps to DynamoDB
 items.
 */
public class CreateTTL {
```

```
    private static final String USAGE =
        """
            Usage:
                <tableName> <primaryKey> <sortKey> <region>
            Where:
                tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table being queried.
                primaryKey - The name of the primary key. Also known as the hash
or partition key.
                sortKey - The name of the sort key. Also known as the range
attribute.
                region (optional) - The AWS region that the Amazon DynamoDB table
is located in. (Default: us-east-1)
            """;
    private static final int DAYS_TO_EXPIRE = 90;
    private static final int SECONDS_PER_DAY = 24 * 60 * 60;
    private static final String PRIMARY_KEY_ATTR = "primaryKey";
    private static final String SORT_KEY_ATTR = "sortKey";
    private static final String CREATION_DATE_ATTR = "creationDate";
    private static final String EXPIRE_AT_ATTR = "expireAt";
    private static final String SUCCESS_MESSAGE = "%s PutItem operation with TTL
successful.";
    private static final String TABLE_NOT_FOUND_ERROR = "Error: The Amazon
DynamoDB table \"%s\" can't be found.";

    private final DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient;

    /**
     * Constructs a CreateTTL instance with the specified DynamoDB client.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client to use
     */
    public CreateTTL(final DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient) {
        this.dynamoDbClient = dynamoDbClient;
    }

    /**
     * Constructs a CreateTTL with a default DynamoDB client.
     */
    public CreateTTL() {
        this.dynamoDbClient = null;
    }

    /**
     * Main method to demonstrate creating an item with TTL.
```

```
     *
     * @param args Command line arguments
     */
    public static void main(final String[] args) {
        try {
            int result = new CreateTTL().processArgs(args);
            System.exit(result);
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    /**
     * Process command line arguments and create an item with TTL.
     *
     * @param args Command line arguments
     * @return 0 if successful, non-zero otherwise
     * @throws ResourceNotFoundException If the table doesn't exist
     * @throws DynamoDbException If an error occurs during the operation
     * @throws IllegalArgumentException If arguments are invalid
     */
    public int processArgs(final String[] args) {
        // Argument validation (remove or replace this line when reusing this
code)
        CodeSampleUtils.validateArgs(args, new int[] {3, 4}, USAGE);

        final String tableName = args[0];
        final String primaryKey = args[1];
        final String sortKey = args[2];
        final Region region = Optional.ofNullable(args.length > 3 ? args[3] :
null)
            .map(Region::of)
            .orElse(Region.US_EAST_1);

        try (DynamoDbClient ddb = dynamoDbClient != null
            ? dynamoDbClient
            : DynamoDbClient.builder().region(region).build()) {
            final CreateTTL createTTL = new CreateTTL(ddb);
            createTTL.createItemWithTTL(tableName, primaryKey, sortKey);
            return 0;
        } catch (Exception e) {
            throw e;
        }
```

```
    }

    /**
     * Creates an item in the specified table with TTL attributes.
     *
     * @param tableName The name of the table
     * @param primaryKeyValue The value for the primary key
     * @param sortKeyValue The value for the sort key
     * @return The response from the PutItem operation
     * @throws ResourceNotFoundException If the table doesn't exist
     * @throws DynamoDbException If an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public PutItemResponse createItemWithTTL(
        final String tableName, final String primaryKeyValue, final String
sortKeyValue) {
        // Get current time in epoch second format
        final long createDate = System.currentTimeMillis() / 1000;

        // Calculate expiration time 90 days from now in epoch second format
        final long expireDate = createDate + (DAYS_TO_EXPIRE * SECONDS_PER_DAY);

        final Map<String, AttributeValue> itemMap = new HashMap<>();
        itemMap.put(
            PRIMARY_KEY_ATTR,
AttributeValue.builder().s(primaryKeyValue).build());
        itemMap.put(SORT_KEY_ATTR,
AttributeValue.builder().s(sortKeyValue).build());
        itemMap.put(
            CREATION_DATE_ATTR,
            AttributeValue.builder().n(String.valueOf(createDate)).build());
        itemMap.put(
            EXPIRE_AT_ATTR,
            AttributeValue.builder().n(String.valueOf(expireDate)).build());

        final PutItemRequest request =
            PutItemRequest.builder().tableName(tableName).item(itemMap).build();

        try {
            final PutItemResponse response = dynamoDbClient.putItem(request);
            System.out.println(String.format(SUCCESS_MESSAGE, tableName));
            return response;
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.format(TABLE_NOT_FOUND_ERROR, tableName);
            throw e;
```

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

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 PutItem을 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

```
import { DynamoDBClient, PutItemCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

export function createDynamoDBItem(table_name, region, partition_key, sort_key) {
    const client = new DynamoDBClient({
        region: region,
        endpoint: `https://dynamodb.${region}.amazonaws.com`
    });

    // Get the current time in epoch second format
    const current_time = Math.floor(new Date().getTime() / 1000);

    // Calculate the expireAt time (90 days from now) in epoch second format
    const expire_at = Math.floor((new Date().getTime() + 90 * 24 * 60 * 60 *
 1000) / 1000);

    // Create DynamoDB item
    const item = {
        'partitionKey': {'S': partition_key},
        'sortKey': {'S': sort_key},
        'createdAt': {'N': current_time.toString()},
        'expireAt': {'N': expire_at.toString()}
    };

    const putItemCommand = new PutItemCommand({
        TableName: table_name,
        Item: item,
        ProvisionedThroughput: {
            ReadCapacityUnits: 1,
            WriteCapacityUnits: 1,
```

```
        },
    });

    client.send(putItemCommand, function(err, data) {
        if (err) {
            console.log("Exception encountered when creating item %s, here's what
 happened: ", data, err);
            throw err;
        } else {
            console.log("Item created successfully: %s.", data);
            return data;
        }
    });
}

// Example usage (commented out for testing)
// createDynamoDBItem('your-table-name', 'us-east-1', 'your-partition-key-value',
 'your-sort-key-value');
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 PutItem을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

```
from datetime import datetime, timedelta

import boto3


def create_dynamodb_item(table_name, region, primary_key, sort_key):
    """
    Creates a DynamoDB item with an attached expiry attribute.

    :param table_name: Table name for the boto3 resource to target when creating
 an item
    :param region: string representing the AWS region. Example: `us-east-1`
    :param primary_key: one attribute known as the partition key.
    :param sort_key: Also known as a range attribute.
    :return: Void (nothing)
    """
    try:
        dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb", region_name=region)
```

```
        table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

        # Get the current time in epoch second format
        current_time = int(datetime.now().timestamp())

        # Calculate the expiration time (90 days from now) in epoch second format
        expiration_time = int((datetime.now() + timedelta(days=90)).timestamp())

        item = {
            "primaryKey": primary_key,
            "sortKey": sort_key,
            "creationDate": current_time,
            "expireAt": expiration_time,
        }
        response = table.put_item(Item=item)

        print("Item created successfully.")
        return response
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error creating item: {e}")
        raise e


# Use your own values
create_dynamodb_item(
    "your-table-name", "us-west-2", "your-partition-key-value", "your-sort-key-
value"
)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 PutItem를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK를 사용하여 다중 리전의 강력한 일관성으로 DynamoDB 글로벌 테이블 생성 및 관리

다음 코드 예제에서는 다중 리전 강력한 일관성(MRSC)을 갖춘 DynamoDB 글로벌 테이블을 만들고 관리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 다중 리전 강력한 일관성이 있는 테이블을 만듭니다.
- MRSC 구성 및 복제본 상태를 확인합니다.
- 즉각적인 읽기를 통해 리전 간 강력한 일관성을 테스트합니다.

- MRSC 보장을 사용하여 조건부 쓰기를 수행합니다.
- MRSC 글로벌 테이블 리소스를 정리합니다.

Bash

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

다중 리전 강력한 일관성이 있는 테이블을 만듭니다.

```
# Step 1: Create a new table in us-east-2 (primary region for MRSC)
# Note: Table must be empty when enabling MRSC
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name MusicTable \
    --attribute-definitions \
        AttributeName=Artist,AttributeType=S \
        AttributeName=SongTitle,AttributeType=S \
    --key-schema \
        AttributeName=Artist,KeyType=HASH \
        AttributeName=SongTitle,KeyType=RANGE \
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST \
    --region us-east-2

# Wait for table to become active
aws dynamodb wait table-exists --table-name MusicTable --region us-east-2

# Step 2: Add replica and witness with Multi-Region Strong Consistency
# MRSC requires exactly three replicas in supported regions
aws dynamodb update-table \
    --table-name MusicTable \
    --replica-updates '[{"Create": {"RegionName": "us-east-1"}}]' \
    --global-table-witness-updates '[{"Create": {"RegionName": "us-west-2"}}]' \
    --multi-region-consistency STRONG \
    --region us-east-2
```

MRSC 구성 및 복제본 상태를 확인합니다.

```
# Verify the global table configuration and MRSC setting
aws dynamodb describe-table \
    --table-name MusicTable \
    --region us-east-2 \
```

```
    --query 'Table.
{TableName:TableName,TableStatus:TableStatus,MultiRegionConsistency:MultiRegionConsistenc
{Region:RegionName,Status:ReplicaStatus}}'
```

리전 간 즉각적인 읽기를 통해 강력한 일관성을 테스트합니다.

```
# Write an item to the primary region
aws dynamodb put-item \
    --table-name MusicTable \
    --item '{"Artist": {"S":"The Beatles"},"SongTitle": {"S":"Hey Jude"},"Album":
 {"S":"The Beatles 1967-1970"},"Year": {"N":"1968"}}' \
    --region us-east-2

# Read the item from replica region to verify strong consistency (cannot read or
 write to witness)
# No wait time needed - MRSC provides immediate consistency
echo "Reading from us-east-1 (immediate consistency):"
aws dynamodb get-item \
    --table-name MusicTable \
    --key '{"Artist": {"S":"The Beatles"},"SongTitle": {"S":"Hey Jude"}}' \
    --consistent-read \
    --region us-east-1
```

MRSC 보장을 사용하여 조건부 쓰기를 수행합니다.

```
# Perform a conditional update from a different region
# This demonstrates that conditions work consistently across all regions
aws dynamodb update-item \
    --table-name MusicTable \
    --key '{"Artist": {"S":"The Beatles"},"SongTitle": {"S":"Hey Jude"}}' \
    --update-expression "SET #rating = :rating" \
    --condition-expression "attribute_exists(Artist)" \
    --expression-attribute-names '{"#rating": "Rating"}' \
    --expression-attribute-values '{":rating": {"N":"5"}}' \
    --region us-east-1
```

MRSC 글로벌 테이블 리소스를 정리합니다.

```
# Remove replica tables (must be done before deleting the primary table)
```

```
aws dynamodb update-table \
    --table-name MusicTable \
    --replica-updates '[{"Delete": {"RegionName": "us-east-1"}}]' \
    --global-table-witness-updates '[{"Delete": {"RegionName": "us-west-2"}}]' \
    --region us-east-2

# Wait for replicas to be deleted
echo "Waiting for replicas to be deleted..."
sleep 30

# Delete the primary table
aws dynamodb delete-table \
    --table-name MusicTable \
    --region us-east-2
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 다음 토픽을 참조하세요.
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteTable
  - DescribeTable
  - GetItem
  - PutItem
  - UpdateItem
  - UpdateTable

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

를 사용하여 MRSC 변환할 준비가 된 리전 테이블을 생성합니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
    public static CreateTableResponse createRegionalTable(final DynamoDbClient
 dynamoDbClient, final String tableName) {

        if (dynamoDbClient == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("DynamoDB client cannot be null");
        }
        if (tableName == null || tableName.trim().isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Table name cannot be null or
 empty");
```

```
        }

        try {
            LOGGER.info("Creating regional table: " + tableName + " (must be
empty for MRSC)");

            CreateTableRequest createTableRequest = CreateTableRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .attributeDefinitions(
                    AttributeDefinition.builder()
                        .attributeName("Artist")
                        .attributeType(ScalarAttributeType.S)
                        .build(),
                    AttributeDefinition.builder()
                        .attributeName("SongTitle")
                        .attributeType(ScalarAttributeType.S)
                        .build())
                .keySchema(
                    KeySchemaElement.builder()
                        .attributeName("Artist")
                        .keyType(KeyType.HASH)
                        .build(),
                    KeySchemaElement.builder()
                        .attributeName("SongTitle")
                        .keyType(KeyType.RANGE)
                        .build())
                .billingMode(BillingMode.PAY_PER_REQUEST)
                .build();

            CreateTableResponse response =
dynamoDbClient.createTable(createTableRequest);
            LOGGER.info("Regional table creation initiated. Status: "
                + response.tableDescription().tableStatus());

            return response;

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            LOGGER.severe("Failed to create regional table: " + tableName + " - "
+ e.getMessage());
            throw DynamoDbException.builder()
                .message("Failed to create regional table: " + tableName)
                .cause(e)
                .build();
        }
```

```
    }
```

를 사용하여 복제본 및 감시를 사용하여 리전 테이블을 MRSC로 변환합니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
    public static UpdateTableResponse convertToMRSCWithWitness(
        final DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        final String tableName,
        final Region replicaRegion,
        final Region witnessRegion) {

        if (dynamoDbClient == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("DynamoDB client cannot be null");
        }
        if (tableName == null || tableName.trim().isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Table name cannot be null or
empty");
        }
        if (replicaRegion == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Replica region cannot be null");
        }
        if (witnessRegion == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Witness region cannot be null");
        }

        try {
            LOGGER.info("Converting table to MRSC with replica in " +
replicaRegion.id() + " and witness in "
                + witnessRegion.id());

            // Create replica update using ReplicationGroupUpdate
            ReplicationGroupUpdate replicaUpdate =
ReplicationGroupUpdate.builder()
                .create(CreateReplicationGroupMemberAction.builder()
                    .regionName(replicaRegion.id())
                    .build())
                .build();

            // Create witness update
            GlobalTableWitnessGroupUpdate witnessUpdate =
GlobalTableWitnessGroupUpdate.builder()
                .create(CreateGlobalTableWitnessGroupMemberAction.builder()
```

```
                    .regionName(witnessRegion.id())
                    .build())
                .build();

            UpdateTableRequest updateTableRequest = UpdateTableRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .replicaUpdates(List.of(replicaUpdate))
                .globalTableWitnessUpdates(List.of(witnessUpdate))
                .multiRegionConsistency(MultiRegionConsistency.STRONG)
                .build();

            UpdateTableResponse response =
dynamoDbClient.updateTable(updateTableRequest);
            LOGGER.info("MRSC conversion initiated. Status: "
                + response.tableDescription().tableStatus());
            LOGGER.info("UpdateTableResponse full object: " + response);
            return response;

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            LOGGER.severe("Failed to convert table to MRSC: " + tableName + " - "
+ e.getMessage());
            throw DynamoDbException.builder()
                .message("Failed to convert table to MRSC: " + tableName)
                .cause(e)
                .build();
        }
    }
```

를 사용하여 MRSC 글로벌 테이블 구성을 설명합니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
    public static DescribeTableResponse describeMRSCTable(final DynamoDbClient
dynamoDbClient, final String tableName) {

        if (dynamoDbClient == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("DynamoDB client cannot be null");
        }
        if (tableName == null || tableName.trim().isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Table name cannot be null or
empty");
        }

        try {
```

```
            LOGGER.info("Describing MRSC global table: " + tableName);

            DescribeTableRequest request =
                DescribeTableRequest.builder().tableName(tableName).build();

            DescribeTableResponse response =
dynamoDbClient.describeTable(request);

            LOGGER.info("Table status: " + response.table().tableStatus());
            LOGGER.info("Multi-region consistency: " +
response.table().multiRegionConsistency());

            if (response.table().replicas() != null
                && !response.table().replicas().isEmpty()) {
                LOGGER.info("Number of replicas: " +
response.table().replicas().size());
                response.table()
                    .replicas()
                    .forEach(replica -> LOGGER.info(
                        "Replica region: " + replica.regionName() + ", Status: "
+ replica.replicaStatus()));
            }

            if (response.table().globalTableWitnesses() != null
                && !response.table().globalTableWitnesses().isEmpty()) {
                LOGGER.info("Number of witnesses: "
                    + response.table().globalTableWitnesses().size());
                response.table()
                    .globalTableWitnesses()
                    .forEach(witness -> LOGGER.info(
                        "Witness region: " + witness.regionName() + ", Status: "
+ witness.witnessStatus()));
            }

            return response;

        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            LOGGER.severe("Table not found: " + tableName + " - " +
e.getMessage());
            throw DynamoDbException.builder()
                .message("Table not found: " + tableName)
                .cause(e)
                .build();
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
```

```
            LOGGER.severe("Failed to describe table: " + tableName + " - " +
e.getMessage());
            throw DynamoDbException.builder()
                .message("Failed to describe table: " + tableName)
                .cause(e)
                .build();
        }
    }
```

AWS SDK for Java 2.x를 사용하여 MRSC 강력한 일관성을 확인하기 위한 테스트 항목을 추가합니다.

```
    public static PutItemResponse putTestItem(
        final DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        final String tableName,
        final String artist,
        final String songTitle,
        final String album,
        final String year) {

        if (dynamoDbClient == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("DynamoDB client cannot be null");
        }
        if (tableName == null || tableName.trim().isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Table name cannot be null or
empty");
        }
        if (artist == null || artist.trim().isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Artist cannot be null or empty");
        }
        if (songTitle == null || songTitle.trim().isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Song title cannot be null or
empty");
        }

        try {
            LOGGER.info("Adding test item to MRSC global table: " + tableName);

            Map<String, AttributeValue> item = new HashMap<>();
            item.put("Artist", AttributeValue.builder().s(artist).build());
            item.put("SongTitle", AttributeValue.builder().s(songTitle).build());
```

```
            if (album != null && !album.trim().isEmpty()) {
                item.put("Album", AttributeValue.builder().s(album).build());
            }
            if (year != null && !year.trim().isEmpty()) {
                item.put("Year", AttributeValue.builder().n(year).build());
            }

            PutItemRequest putItemRequest =
                PutItemRequest.builder().tableName(tableName).item(item).build();

            PutItemResponse response = dynamoDbClient.putItem(putItemRequest);
            LOGGER.info("Test item added successfully with strong consistency");

            return response;

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            LOGGER.severe("Failed to add test item to table: " + tableName + " -
" + e.getMessage());
            throw DynamoDbException.builder()
                .message("Failed to add test item to table: " + tableName)
                .cause(e)
                .build();
        }
    }
```

를 사용하여 MRSC 복제본에서 일관된 읽기로 항목을 읽습니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
    public static GetItemResponse getItemWithConsistentRead(
        final DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, final String tableName, final String
artist, final String songTitle) {

        if (dynamoDbClient == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("DynamoDB client cannot be null");
        }
        if (tableName == null || tableName.trim().isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Table name cannot be null or
empty");
        }
        if (artist == null || artist.trim().isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Artist cannot be null or empty");
        }
        if (songTitle == null || songTitle.trim().isEmpty()) {
```

```
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Song title cannot be null or
empty");
        }

        try {
            LOGGER.info("Reading item from MRSC global table with consistent
read: " + tableName);

            Map<String, AttributeValue> key = new HashMap<>();
            key.put("Artist", AttributeValue.builder().s(artist).build());
            key.put("SongTitle", AttributeValue.builder().s(songTitle).build());

            GetItemRequest getItemRequest = GetItemRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .key(key)
                .consistentRead(true)
                .build();

            GetItemResponse response = dynamoDbClient.getItem(getItemRequest);

            if (response.hasItem()) {
                LOGGER.info("Item found with strong consistency - no wait time
needed");
            } else {
                LOGGER.info("Item not found");
            }

            return response;

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            LOGGER.severe("Failed to read item from table: " + tableName + " - "
+ e.getMessage());
            throw DynamoDbException.builder()
                .message("Failed to read item from table: " + tableName)
                .cause(e)
                .build();
        }
    }
```

를 사용하여 MRSC 보장으로 조건부 업데이트를 수행합니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
    public static UpdateItemResponse performConditionalUpdate(
```

```
        final DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        final String tableName,
        final String artist,
        final String songTitle,
        final String rating) {

        if (dynamoDbClient == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("DynamoDB client cannot be null");
        }
        if (tableName == null || tableName.trim().isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Table name cannot be null or
empty");
        }
        if (artist == null || artist.trim().isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Artist cannot be null or empty");
        }
        if (songTitle == null || songTitle.trim().isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Song title cannot be null or
empty");
        }
        if (rating == null || rating.trim().isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Rating cannot be null or empty");
        }

        try {
            LOGGER.info("Performing conditional update on MRSC global table: " +
tableName);

            Map<String, AttributeValue> key = new HashMap<>();
            key.put("Artist", AttributeValue.builder().s(artist).build());
            key.put("SongTitle", AttributeValue.builder().s(songTitle).build());

            Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
            expressionAttributeNames.put("#rating", "Rating");

            Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new
HashMap<>();
            expressionAttributeValues.put(
                ":rating", AttributeValue.builder().n(rating).build());

            UpdateItemRequest updateItemRequest = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .key(key)
                .updateExpression("SET #rating = :rating")
```

```
                .conditionExpression("attribute_exists(Artist)")
                .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
                .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
                .build();

            UpdateItemResponse response =
dynamoDbClient.updateItem(updateItemRequest);
            LOGGER.info("Conditional update successful - demonstrates strong
consistency");

            return response;

        } catch (ConditionalCheckFailedException e) {
            LOGGER.warning("Conditional check failed: " + e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            LOGGER.severe("Failed to perform conditional update: " + tableName +
" - " + e.getMessage());
            throw DynamoDbException.builder()
                .message("Failed to perform conditional update: " + tableName)
                .cause(e)
                .build();
        }
    }
```

를 사용하여 MRSC 복제본과 감시자가 활성화될 때까지 기다립니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
    public static void waitForMRSCReplicasActive(
        final DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, final String tableName, final int
maxWaitTimeSeconds)
        throws InterruptedException {

        if (dynamoDbClient == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("DynamoDB client cannot be null");
        }
        if (tableName == null || tableName.trim().isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Table name cannot be null or
empty");
        }
        if (maxWaitTimeSeconds <= 0) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Max wait time must be positive");
        }
```

```
        try {
            LOGGER.info("Waiting for MRSC replicas and witnesses to become
active: " + tableName);

            final long startTime = System.currentTimeMillis();
            final long maxWaitTimeMillis = maxWaitTimeSeconds * 1000L;
            int backoffSeconds = 5; // Start with 5 second intervals
            final int maxBackoffSeconds = 30; // Cap at 30 seconds

            while (System.currentTimeMillis() - startTime < maxWaitTimeMillis) {
                DescribeTableResponse response =
describeMRSCTable(dynamoDbClient, tableName);

                boolean allActive = true;
                StringBuilder statusReport = new StringBuilder();

                if (response.table().multiRegionConsistency() == null
                    || !MultiRegionConsistency.STRONG
                        .toString()

.equals(response.table().multiRegionConsistency().toString())) {
                    allActive = false;
                    statusReport
                        .append("MultiRegionConsistency: ")
                        .append(response.table().multiRegionConsistency())
                        .append(" ");
                }
                if (response.table().replicas() == null
                    || response.table().replicas().isEmpty()) {
                    allActive = false;
                    statusReport.append("No replicas found. ");
                }
                if (response.table().globalTableWitnesses() == null
                    || response.table().globalTableWitnesses().isEmpty()) {
                    allActive = false;
                    statusReport.append("No witnesses found. ");
                }

                // Check table status
                if (!"ACTIVE".equals(response.table().tableStatus().toString()))
{
                    allActive = false;
                    statusReport
```

```
                        .append("Table: ")
                        .append(response.table().tableStatus())
                        .append(" ");
                }

                // Check replica status
                if (response.table().replicas() != null) {
                    for (var replica : response.table().replicas()) {
                        if (!"ACTIVE".equals(replica.replicaStatus().toString()))
{
                            allActive = false;
                            statusReport
                                .append("Replica(")
                                .append(replica.regionName())
                                .append("): ")
                                .append(replica.replicaStatus())
                                .append(" ");
                        }
                    }
                }

                // Check witness status
                if (response.table().globalTableWitnesses() != null) {
                    for (var witness : response.table().globalTableWitnesses()) {
                        if (!"ACTIVE".equals(witness.witnessStatus().toString()))
{
                            allActive = false;
                            statusReport
                                .append("Witness(")
                                .append(witness.regionName())
                                .append("): ")
                                .append(witness.witnessStatus())
                                .append(" ");
                        }
                    }
                }

                if (allActive) {
                    LOGGER.info("All MRSC replicas and witnesses are now active:
" + tableName);
                    return;
                }
```

```
                LOGGER.info("Waiting for MRSC components to become active.
Status: " + statusReport.toString());
                LOGGER.info("Next check in " + backoffSeconds + " seconds...");

                tempWait(backoffSeconds);

                // Exponential backoff with cap
                backoffSeconds = Math.min(backoffSeconds * 2, maxBackoffSeconds);
            }

            throw DynamoDbException.builder()
                .message("Timeout waiting for MRSC replicas to become active
after " + maxWaitTimeSeconds + " seconds")
                .build();

        } catch (DynamoDbException | InterruptedException e) {
            LOGGER.severe("Failed to wait for MRSC replicas to become active: " +
tableName + " - " + e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

를 사용하여 MRSC 복제본 및 감시자를 정리합니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
    public static UpdateTableResponse cleanupMRSCReplicas(
        final DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        final String tableName,
        final Region replicaRegion,
        final Region witnessRegion) {

        if (dynamoDbClient == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("DynamoDB client cannot be null");
        }
        if (tableName == null || tableName.trim().isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Table name cannot be null or
empty");
        }
        if (replicaRegion == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Replica region cannot be null");
        }
        if (witnessRegion == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Witness region cannot be null");
```

```
        }

        try {
            LOGGER.info("Cleaning up MRSC replicas and witnesses for table: " +
tableName);

            // Remove replica using ReplicationGroupUpdate
            ReplicationGroupUpdate replicaUpdate =
ReplicationGroupUpdate.builder()
                .delete(DeleteReplicationGroupMemberAction.builder()
                    .regionName(replicaRegion.id())
                    .build())
                .build();

            // Remove witness
            GlobalTableWitnessGroupUpdate witnessUpdate =
GlobalTableWitnessGroupUpdate.builder()
                .delete(DeleteGlobalTableWitnessGroupMemberAction.builder()
                    .regionName(witnessRegion.id())
                    .build())
                .build();

            UpdateTableRequest updateTableRequest = UpdateTableRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .replicaUpdates(List.of(replicaUpdate))
                .globalTableWitnessUpdates(List.of(witnessUpdate))
                .build();

            UpdateTableResponse response =
dynamoDbClient.updateTable(updateTableRequest);
            LOGGER.info("MRSC cleanup initiated - removing replica and witness.
Response: " + response);

            return response;

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            LOGGER.severe("Failed to cleanup MRSC replicas: " + tableName + " - "
+ e.getMessage());
            throw DynamoDbException.builder()
                .message("Failed to cleanup MRSC replicas: " + tableName)
                .cause(e)
                .build();
        }
    }
```

를 사용하여 MRSC 워크플로 데모를 완료합니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
    public static void demonstrateCompleteMRSCWorkflow(
        final DynamoDbClient primaryClient,
        final DynamoDbClient replicaClient,
        final String tableName,
        final Region replicaRegion,
        final Region witnessRegion)
        throws InterruptedException {

        if (primaryClient == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Primary DynamoDB client cannot be
null");
        }
        if (replicaClient == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Replica DynamoDB client cannot be
null");
        }
        if (tableName == null || tableName.trim().isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Table name cannot be null or
empty");
        }
        if (replicaRegion == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Replica region cannot be null");
        }
        if (witnessRegion == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Witness region cannot be null");
        }

        try {
            LOGGER.info("=== Starting Complete MRSC Workflow Demonstration ===");

            // Step 1: Create an empty single-Region table
            LOGGER.info("Step 1: Creating empty single-Region table");
            createRegionalTable(primaryClient, tableName);

            // Use the existing GlobalTableOperations method for basic table
waiting
            LOGGER.info("Intermediate step: Waiting for table [" + tableName + "]
to become active before continuing");
            GlobalTableOperations.waitForTableActive(primaryClient, tableName);
```

```
            // Step 2: Convert to MRSC with replica and witness
            LOGGER.info("Step 2: Converting to MRSC with replica and witness");
            convertToMRSCWithWitness(primaryClient, tableName, replicaRegion,
witnessRegion);

            // Wait for MRSC conversion to complete using MRSC-specific waiter
            LOGGER.info("Waiting for MRSC conversion to complete...");
            waitForMRSCReplicasActive(primaryClient, tableName);

            LOGGER.info("Intermediate step: Waiting for table [" + tableName + "]
to become active before continuing");
            GlobalTableOperations.waitForTableActive(primaryClient, tableName);

            // Step 3: Verify MRSC configuration
            LOGGER.info("Step 3: Verifying MRSC configuration");
            describeMRSCTable(primaryClient, tableName);

            // Step 4: Test strong consistency with data operations
            LOGGER.info("Step 4: Testing strong consistency with data
operations");

            // Add test item to primary region
            putTestItem(primaryClient, tableName, "The Beatles", "Hey Jude", "The
Beatles 1967-1970", "1968");

            // Immediately read from replica region (no wait needed with MRSC)
            LOGGER.info("Reading from replica region immediately (strong
consistency):");
            GetItemResponse getResponse =
                getItemWithConsistentRead(replicaClient, tableName, "The
Beatles", "Hey Jude");

            if (getResponse.hasItem()) {
                LOGGER.info("# Strong consistency verified - item immediately
available in replica region");
            } else {
                LOGGER.warning("# Item not found in replica region");
            }

            // Test conditional update from replica region
            LOGGER.info("Testing conditional update from replica region:");
            performConditionalUpdate(replicaClient, tableName, "The Beatles",
"Hey Jude", "5");
```

```
            LOGGER.info("# Conditional update successful - demonstrates strong
consistency");

            // Step 5: Cleanup
            LOGGER.info("Step 5: Cleaning up resources");
            cleanupMRSCReplicas(primaryClient, tableName, replicaRegion,
witnessRegion);

            // Wait for cleanup to complete using basic table waiter
            LOGGER.info("Waiting for replica cleanup to complete...");
            GlobalTableOperations.waitForTableActive(primaryClient, tableName);

            // "Halt" until replica/witness cleanup is complete
            DescribeTableResponse cleanupVerification =
describeMRSCTable(primaryClient, tableName);
            int backoffSeconds = 5; // Start with 5 second intervals
            while (cleanupVerification.table().multiRegionConsistency() != null)
{
                LOGGER.info("Waiting additional time (" + backoffSeconds + "
seconds) for MRSC cleanup to complete...");
                tempWait(backoffSeconds);

                // Exponential backoff with cap
                backoffSeconds = Math.min(backoffSeconds * 2, 30);
                cleanupVerification = describeMRSCTable(primaryClient,
tableName);
            }

            // Delete the primary table
            deleteTable(primaryClient, tableName);

            LOGGER.info("=== MRSC Workflow Demonstration Complete ===");
            LOGGER.info("");
            LOGGER.info("Key benefits of Multi-Region Strong Consistency
(MRSC):");
            LOGGER.info("- Immediate consistency across all regions (no eventual
consistency delays)");
            LOGGER.info("- Simplified application logic (no need to handle
eventual consistency)");
            LOGGER.info("- Support for conditional writes and transactions across
regions");
            LOGGER.info("- Consistent read operations from any region without
waiting");
```

```
        } catch (DynamoDbException | InterruptedException e) {
            LOGGER.severe("MRSC workflow failed: " + e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteTable
  - DescribeTable
  - GetItem
  - PutItem
  - UpdateItem
  - UpdateTable

AWS SDK를 사용하여 MREC를 보여주는 DynamoDB 글로벌 테이블 생성 및 관리

다음 코드 예제에서는 다중 리전 간 복제본을 사용하여 DynamoDB 글로벌 테이블을 만들고 관리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 글로벌 보조 인덱스와 DynamoDB Streams가 있는 테이블을 만듭니다.
- 다른 리전에 복제본을 추가하여 글로벌 테이블을 만듭니다.
- 글로벌 테이블에서 복제본을 제거합니다.
- 테스트 항목을 추가하여 리전 간 복제를 확인합니다.
- 글로벌 테이블 구성 및 복제본 상태를 설명합니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

를 사용하여 글로벌 보조 인덱스 및 DynamoDB 스트림으로 테이블을 생성합니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
    public static CreateTableResponse createTableWithGSI(
        final DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, final String tableName, final String
indexName) {
```

```
        if (dynamoDbClient == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("DynamoDB client cannot be null");
        }
        if (tableName == null || tableName.trim().isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Table name cannot be null or
empty");
        }
        if (indexName == null || indexName.trim().isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Index name cannot be null or
empty");
        }

        try {
            LOGGER.info("Creating table: " + tableName + " with GSI: " +
indexName);

            CreateTableRequest createTableRequest = CreateTableRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .attributeDefinitions(
                    AttributeDefinition.builder()
                        .attributeName("Artist")
                        .attributeType(ScalarAttributeType.S)
                        .build(),
                    AttributeDefinition.builder()
                        .attributeName("SongTitle")
                        .attributeType(ScalarAttributeType.S)
                        .build())
                .keySchema(
                    KeySchemaElement.builder()
                        .attributeName("Artist")
                        .keyType(KeyType.HASH)
                        .build(),
                    KeySchemaElement.builder()
                        .attributeName("SongTitle")
                        .keyType(KeyType.RANGE)
                        .build())
                .billingMode(BillingMode.PAY_PER_REQUEST)
                .globalSecondaryIndexes(GlobalSecondaryIndex.builder()
                    .indexName(indexName)
                    .keySchema(KeySchemaElement.builder()
                        .attributeName("SongTitle")
                        .keyType(KeyType.HASH)
                        .build())
```

```
                    .projection(

Projection.builder().projectionType(ProjectionType.ALL).build())
                    .build())
                .streamSpecification(StreamSpecification.builder()
                    .streamEnabled(true)
                    .streamViewType(StreamViewType.NEW_AND_OLD_IMAGES)
                    .build())
                .build();

            CreateTableResponse response =
dynamoDbClient.createTable(createTableRequest);
            LOGGER.info("Table creation initiated. Status: "
                + response.tableDescription().tableStatus());

            return response;

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            LOGGER.severe("Failed to create table: " + tableName + " - " +
e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

를 사용하여 테이블이 활성화될 때까지 기다립니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
    public static void waitForTableActive(final DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
final String tableName) {

        if (dynamoDbClient == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("DynamoDB client cannot be null");
        }
        if (tableName == null || tableName.trim().isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Table name cannot be null or
empty");
        }

        try {
            LOGGER.info("Waiting for table to become active: " + tableName);

            try (DynamoDbWaiter waiter =
                DynamoDbWaiter.builder().client(dynamoDbClient).build()) {
```

```
                DescribeTableRequest request =
                    DescribeTableRequest.builder().tableName(tableName).build();

                waiter.waitUntilTableExists(request);
                LOGGER.info("Table is now active: " + tableName);
            }

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            LOGGER.severe("Failed to wait for table to become active: " +
tableName + " - " + e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

를 사용하여 글로벌 테이블을 생성하거나 확장할 복제본을 추가합니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
    public static UpdateTableResponse addReplica(
        final DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        final String tableName,
        final Region replicaRegion,
        final String indexName,
        final Long readCapacity) {

        if (dynamoDbClient == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("DynamoDB client cannot be null");
        }
        if (tableName == null || tableName.trim().isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Table name cannot be null or
empty");
        }
        if (replicaRegion == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Replica region cannot be null");
        }
        if (indexName == null || indexName.trim().isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Index name cannot be null or
empty");
        }
        if (readCapacity == null || readCapacity <= 0) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Read capacity must be a positive
number");
        }
```

```
        try {
            LOGGER.info("Adding replica in region: " + replicaRegion.id() + " for
table: " + tableName);

            // Create a ReplicationGroupUpdate for adding a replica
            ReplicationGroupUpdate replicationGroupUpdate =
ReplicationGroupUpdate.builder()
                .create(builder -> builder.regionName(replicaRegion.id())
                    .globalSecondaryIndexes(ReplicaGlobalSecondaryIndex.builder()
                        .indexName(indexName)

.provisionedThroughputOverride(ProvisionedThroughputOverride.builder()
                            .readCapacityUnits(readCapacity)
                            .build())
                        .build())
                    .build())
                .build();

            UpdateTableRequest updateTableRequest = UpdateTableRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .replicaUpdates(replicationGroupUpdate)
                .build();

            UpdateTableResponse response =
dynamoDbClient.updateTable(updateTableRequest);
            LOGGER.info("Replica addition initiated in region: " +
replicaRegion.id());

            return response;

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            LOGGER.severe("Failed to add replica in region: " +
replicaRegion.id() + " - " + e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

를 사용하여 글로벌 테이블에서 복제본을 제거합니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
    public static UpdateTableResponse removeReplica(
        final DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, final String tableName, final Region
replicaRegion) {
```

```
        if (dynamoDbClient == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("DynamoDB client cannot be null");
        }
        if (tableName == null || tableName.trim().isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Table name cannot be null or
empty");
        }
        if (replicaRegion == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Replica region cannot be null");
        }

        try {
            LOGGER.info("Removing replica in region: " + replicaRegion.id() + "
for table: " + tableName);

            // Create a ReplicationGroupUpdate for removing a replica
            ReplicationGroupUpdate replicationGroupUpdate =
ReplicationGroupUpdate.builder()
                .delete(builder ->
builder.regionName(replicaRegion.id()).build())
                .build();

            UpdateTableRequest updateTableRequest = UpdateTableRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .replicaUpdates(replicationGroupUpdate)
                .build();

            UpdateTableResponse response =
dynamoDbClient.updateTable(updateTableRequest);
            LOGGER.info("Replica removal initiated in region: " +
replicaRegion.id());

            return response;

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            LOGGER.severe("Failed to remove replica in region: " +
replicaRegion.id() + " - " + e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

를 사용하여 복제를 확인하려면 테스트 항목을 추가합니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
   public static PutItemResponse putTestItem(
       final DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, final String tableName, final String
artist, final String songTitle) {

       if (dynamoDbClient == null) {
           throw new IllegalArgumentException("DynamoDB client cannot be null");
       }
       if (tableName == null || tableName.trim().isEmpty()) {
           throw new IllegalArgumentException("Table name cannot be null or
empty");
       }
       if (artist == null || artist.trim().isEmpty()) {
           throw new IllegalArgumentException("Artist cannot be null or empty");
       }
       if (songTitle == null || songTitle.trim().isEmpty()) {
           throw new IllegalArgumentException("Song title cannot be null or
empty");
       }

       try {
           LOGGER.info("Adding test item to table: " + tableName);

           Map<String,
software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue> item = new
HashMap<>();
           item.put(
               "Artist",

software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue.builder()
                   .s(artist)
                   .build());
           item.put(
               "SongTitle",

software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue.builder()
                   .s(songTitle)
                   .build());

           PutItemRequest putItemRequest =
               PutItemRequest.builder().tableName(tableName).item(item).build();

           PutItemResponse response = dynamoDbClient.putItem(putItemRequest);
```

```
            LOGGER.info("Test item added successfully");

            return response;

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            LOGGER.severe("Failed to add test item to table: " + tableName + " -
" + e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

를 사용하여 글로벌 테이블 구성 및 복제본을 설명합니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
    public static DescribeTableResponse describeTable(final DynamoDbClient
dynamoDbClient, final String tableName) {

        if (dynamoDbClient == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("DynamoDB client cannot be null");
        }
        if (tableName == null || tableName.trim().isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Table name cannot be null or
empty");
        }

        try {
            LOGGER.info("Describing table: " + tableName);

            DescribeTableRequest request =
                DescribeTableRequest.builder().tableName(tableName).build();

            DescribeTableResponse response =
dynamoDbClient.describeTable(request);

            LOGGER.info("Table status: " + response.table().tableStatus());
            if (response.table().replicas() != null
                && !response.table().replicas().isEmpty()) {
                LOGGER.info("Number of replicas: " +
response.table().replicas().size());
                response.table()
                    .replicas()
                    .forEach(replica -> LOGGER.info(
```

```
                        "Replica region: " + replica.regionName() + ", Status: "
+ replica.replicaStatus()));
            }

            return response;

        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            LOGGER.severe("Table not found: " + tableName + " - " +
e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            LOGGER.severe("Failed to describe table: " + tableName + " - " +
e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

를 사용한 글로벌 테이블 작업의 전체 예제입니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
    public static void exampleUsage(final Region sourceRegion, final Region
replicaRegion) {

        String tableName = "Music";
        String indexName = "SongTitleIndex";
        Long readCapacity = 15L;

        // Create DynamoDB client for the source region
        try (DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient =
            DynamoDbClient.builder().region(sourceRegion).build()) {

            try {
                // Step 1: Create the initial table with GSI and streams
                LOGGER.info("Step 1: Creating table in source region: " +
sourceRegion.id());
                createTableWithGSI(dynamoDbClient, tableName, indexName);

                // Step 2: Wait for table to become active
                LOGGER.info("Step 2: Waiting for table to become active");
                waitForTableActive(dynamoDbClient, tableName);

                // Step 3: Add replica in destination region
```

```
                LOGGER.info("Step 3: Adding replica in region: " +
replicaRegion.id());
                addReplica(dynamoDbClient, tableName, replicaRegion, indexName,
readCapacity);

                // Step 4: Wait a moment for replica creation to start
                Thread.sleep(5000);

                // Step 5: Describe table to view replica information
                LOGGER.info("Step 5: Describing table to view replicas");
                describeTable(dynamoDbClient, tableName);

                // Step 6: Add a test item to verify replication
                LOGGER.info("Step 6: Adding test item to verify replication");
                putTestItem(dynamoDbClient, tableName, "TestArtist", "TestSong");

                LOGGER.info("Global table setup completed successfully!");
                LOGGER.info("You can verify replication by checking the item in
region: " + replicaRegion.id());

                // Step 7: Remove replica and clean up table
                LOGGER.info("Step 7: Removing replica from region: " +
replicaRegion.id());
                removeReplica(dynamoDbClient, tableName, replicaRegion);
                DeleteTableResponse deleteTableResponse =
dynamoDbClient.deleteTable(
                    DeleteTableRequest.builder().tableName(tableName).build());
                LOGGER.info("MREC global table demonstration completed
successfully!");

            } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                Thread.currentThread().interrupt();
                throw new RuntimeException("Thread was interrupted", e);
            } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
                LOGGER.severe("DynamoDB operation failed: " + e.getMessage());
                throw e;
            }
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - CreateTable

- DescribeTable
- PutItem
- UpdateTable

AWS SDK와 함께 PartiQL DELETE 문을 사용하여 DynamoDB 데이터 삭제

다음 코드 예제에서는 PartiQL DELETE 문을 사용하여 데이터를 삭제하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

PartiQL DELETE 문을와 함께 사용하여 DynamoDB 테이블에서 항목을 삭제합니다 AWS SDK for JavaScript.

```
/**
 * This example demonstrates how to delete items from a DynamoDB table using
 PartiQL.
 * It shows different ways to delete documents with various index types.
 */
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import {
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
  ExecuteStatementCommand,
  BatchExecuteStatementCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

/**
 * Delete a single item by its partition key using PartiQL.
 *
 * @param tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key attribute
 * @param partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key
 * @returns The response from the ExecuteStatementCommand
 */
export const deleteItemByPartitionKey = async (
  tableName: string,
  partitionKeyName: string,
  partitionKeyValue: string | number
) => {
  const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
```

```
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  const params = {
    Statement: `DELETE FROM "${tableName}" WHERE ${partitionKeyName} = ?`,
    Parameters: [partitionKeyValue],
  };

  try {
    const data = await docClient.send(new ExecuteStatementCommand(params));
    console.log("Item deleted successfully");
    return data;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("Error deleting item:", err);
    throw err;
  }
};

/**
 * Delete an item by its composite key (partition key + sort key) using PartiQL.
 *
 * @param tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key attribute
 * @param partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key
 * @param sortKeyName - The name of the sort key attribute
 * @param sortKeyValue - The value of the sort key
 * @returns The response from the ExecuteStatementCommand
 */
export const deleteItemByCompositeKey = async (
  tableName: string,
  partitionKeyName: string,
  partitionKeyValue: string | number,
  sortKeyName: string,
  sortKeyValue: string | number
) => {
  const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  const params = {
    Statement: `DELETE FROM "${tableName}" WHERE ${partitionKeyName} = ? AND
 ${sortKeyName} = ?`,
    Parameters: [partitionKeyValue, sortKeyValue],
  };

  try {
```

```
    const data = await docClient.send(new ExecuteStatementCommand(params));
    console.log("Item deleted successfully");
    return data;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("Error deleting item:", err);
    throw err;
  }
};

/**
 * Delete an item with a condition to ensure the delete only happens if a
 condition is met.
 *
 * @param tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key attribute
 * @param partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key
 * @param conditionAttribute - The attribute to check in the condition
 * @param conditionValue - The value to compare against in the condition
 * @returns The response from the ExecuteStatementCommand
 */
export const deleteItemWithCondition = async (
  tableName: string,
  partitionKeyName: string,
  partitionKeyValue: string | number,
  conditionAttribute: string,
  conditionValue: any
) => {
  const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  const params = {
    Statement: `DELETE FROM "${tableName}" WHERE ${partitionKeyName} = ? AND
 ${conditionAttribute} = ?`,
    Parameters: [partitionKeyValue, conditionValue],
  };

  try {
    const data = await docClient.send(new ExecuteStatementCommand(params));
    console.log("Item deleted with condition successfully");
    return data;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("Error deleting item with condition:", err);
    throw err;
  }
```

```
};

/**
 * Batch delete multiple items using PartiQL.
 *
 * @param tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param keys - Array of objects containing key information
 * @returns The response from the BatchExecuteStatementCommand
 */
export const batchDeleteItems = async (
  tableName: string,
  keys: Array<{
    partitionKeyName: string;
    partitionKeyValue: string | number;
    sortKeyName?: string;
    sortKeyValue?: string | number;
  }>
) => {
  const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Create statements for each delete
  const statements = keys.map((key) => {
    if (key.sortKeyName && key.sortKeyValue !== undefined) {
      return {
        Statement: `DELETE FROM "${tableName}" WHERE ${key.partitionKeyName} = ?
 AND ${key.sortKeyName} = ?`,
        Parameters: [key.partitionKeyValue, key.sortKeyValue],
      };
    } else {
      return {
        Statement: `DELETE FROM "${tableName}" WHERE ${key.partitionKeyName} = ?
`,
        Parameters: [key.partitionKeyValue],
      };
    }
  });

  const params = {
    Statements: statements,
  };

  try {
    const data = await docClient.send(new BatchExecuteStatementCommand(params));
```

```
    console.log("Items batch deleted successfully");
    return data;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("Error batch deleting items:", err);
    throw err;
  }
};

/**
 * Delete multiple items that match a filter condition.
 * Note: This performs a scan operation which can be expensive on large tables.
 *
 * @param tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param filterAttribute - The attribute to filter on
 * @param filterValue - The value to filter by
 * @returns The response from the ExecuteStatementCommand
 */
export const deleteItemsByFilter = async (
  tableName: string,
  filterAttribute: string,
  filterValue: any
) => {
  const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  const params = {
    Statement: `DELETE FROM "${tableName}" WHERE ${filterAttribute} = ?`,
    Parameters: [filterValue],
  };

  try {
    const data = await docClient.send(new ExecuteStatementCommand(params));
    console.log("Items deleted by filter successfully");
    return data;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("Error deleting items by filter:", err);
    throw err;
  }
};

/**
 * Example usage showing how to delete items with different index types
 */
export const deleteExamples = async () => {
```

```
// Delete an item by partition key (simple primary key)
await deleteItemByPartitionKey("UsersTable", "userId", "user123");

// Delete an item by composite key (partition key + sort key)
await deleteItemByCompositeKey(
  "OrdersTable",
  "orderId",
  "order456",
  "productId",
  "prod789"
);

// Delete with a condition
await deleteItemWithCondition(
  "UsersTable",
  "userId",
  "user789",
  "userStatus",
  "inactive"
);

// Batch delete multiple items
await batchDeleteItems("UsersTable", [
  { partitionKeyName: "userId", partitionKeyValue: "user234" },
  { partitionKeyName: "userId", partitionKeyValue: "user345" },
]);

// Batch delete items with composite keys
await batchDeleteItems("OrdersTable", [
  {
    partitionKeyName: "orderId",
    partitionKeyValue: "order567",
    sortKeyName: "productId",
    sortKeyValue: "prod123",
  },
  {
    partitionKeyName: "orderId",
    partitionKeyValue: "order678",
    sortKeyName: "productId",
    sortKeyValue: "prod456",
  },
]);

// Delete items by filter (use with caution)
```

```
  await deleteItemsByFilter("UsersTable", "userStatus", "deleted");
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - BatchExecuteStatement
  - ExecuteStatement

AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon Rekognition으로 이미지에서 PPE 감지

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지에서 개인 보호 장비(PPE)를 감지하는 앱을 구축하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

개인 보호 장비로 이미지를 감지하는 AWS Lambda 함수를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- DynamoDB
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

AWS SDK와 함께 PartiQL INSERT 문을 사용하여 DynamoDB 데이터 삽입

다음 코드 예제에서는 PartiQL INSERT 문을 사용하여 데이터를 삽입하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

와 함께 PartiQL INSERT 문을 사용하여 DynamoDB 테이블에 항목을 삽입합니다 AWS SDK for JavaScript.

```
/**
 * This example demonstrates how to insert items into a DynamoDB table using
 PartiQL.
 * It shows different ways to insert documents with various index types.
 */
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import {
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
  ExecuteStatementCommand,
  BatchExecuteStatementCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

/**
 * Insert a single item into a DynamoDB table using PartiQL.
 *
 * @param tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param item - The item to insert
 * @returns The response from the ExecuteStatementCommand
 */
export const insertItem = async (tableName: string, item: Record<string, any>) =>
 {
  const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Convert the item to a string representation for PartiQL
  const itemString = JSON.stringify(item).replace(/"([^"]+)":/g, '$1:');

  const params = {
    Statement: `INSERT INTO "${tableName}" VALUE ${itemString}`,
  };

  try {
    const data = await docClient.send(new ExecuteStatementCommand(params));
    console.log("Item inserted successfully");
    return data;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("Error inserting item:", err);
    throw err;
  }
};

/**
 * Insert multiple items into a DynamoDB table using PartiQL batch operation.
 * This is more efficient than inserting items one by one.
```

```
 *
 * @param tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param items - Array of items to insert
 * @returns The response from the BatchExecuteStatementCommand
 */
export const batchInsertItems = async (tableName: string, items: Record<string,
 any>[]) => {
  const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Create statements for each item
  const statements = items.map((item) => {
    const itemString = JSON.stringify(item).replace(/"([^"]+)":/g, '$1:');
    return {
      Statement: `INSERT INTO "${tableName}" VALUE ${itemString}`,
    };
  });

  const params = {
    Statements: statements,
  };

  try {
    const data = await docClient.send(new BatchExecuteStatementCommand(params));
    console.log("Items inserted successfully");
    return data;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("Error batch inserting items:", err);
    throw err;
  }
};

/**
 * Insert an item with a condition to prevent overwriting existing items.
 * This is useful for ensuring you don't accidentally overwrite data.
 *
 * @param tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param item - The item to insert
 * @param partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key attribute
 * @returns The response from the ExecuteStatementCommand
 */
export const insertItemWithCondition = async (
  tableName: string,
  item: Record<string, any>,
```

```
  partitionKeyName: string
) => {
  const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  const itemString = JSON.stringify(item).replace(/"([^"]+)":/g, '$1:');
  const partitionKeyValue = JSON.stringify(item[partitionKeyName]);

  const params = {
    Statement: `INSERT INTO "${tableName}" VALUE ${itemString} WHERE
 attribute_not_exists(${partitionKeyName})`,
    Parameters: [{ S: partitionKeyValue }],
  };

  try {
    const data = await docClient.send(new ExecuteStatementCommand(params));
    console.log("Item inserted with condition successfully");
    return data;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("Error inserting item with condition:", err);
    throw err;
  }
};

/**
 * Example usage showing how to insert items with different index types
 */
export const insertExamples = async () => {
  // Example table with a simple primary key (just partition key)
  const simpleKeyItem = {
    userId: "user123",
    name: "John Doe",
    email: "john@example.com",
  };
  await insertItem("UsersTable", simpleKeyItem);

  // Example table with composite key (partition key + sort key)
  const compositeKeyItem = {
    orderId: "order456",
    productId: "prod789",
    quantity: 2,
    price: 29.99,
  };
  await insertItem("OrdersTable", compositeKeyItem);
```

```
  // Example with Global Secondary Index (GSI)
  // The GSI might be on the email attribute
  const gsiItem = {
    userId: "user789",
    email: "jane@example.com",
    name: "Jane Smith",
    userType: "premium",  // This could be part of a GSI
  };
  await insertItem("UsersTable", gsiItem);

  // Example with Local Secondary Index (LSI)
  // LSI uses the same partition key but different sort key
  const lsiItem = {
    orderId: "order567",  // Partition key
    productId: "prod123", // Sort key for the table
    orderDate: "2023-11-15", // Potential sort key for an LSI
    quantity: 1,
    price: 19.99,
  };
  await insertItem("OrdersTable", lsiItem);

  // Batch insert example with multiple items
  const batchItems = [
    {
      userId: "user234",
      name: "Alice Johnson",
      email: "alice@example.com",
    },
    {
      userId: "user345",
      name: "Bob Williams",
      email: "bob@example.com",
    },
  ];
  await batchInsertItems("UsersTable", batchItems);
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - BatchExecuteStatement
  - ExecuteStatement

브라우저에서 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 브라우저에서 AWS Lambda 함수를 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

AWS Lambda 함수를 사용하여 사용자 선택 항목으로 Amazon DynamoDB 테이블을 업데이트하는 브라우저 기반 애플리케이션을 생성할 수 있습니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- DynamoDB
- Lambda

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

AWS Lambda 함수를 사용하여 사용자 선택 항목으로 Amazon DynamoDB 테이블을 업데이트하는 브라우저 기반 애플리케이션을 생성할 수 있습니다. 이 앱은 AWS SDK for JavaScript v3를 사용합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- DynamoDB
- Lambda

AWS Command Line Interface v2를 사용하여 DynamoDB 글로벌 보조 인덱스 관리

다음 코드 예제에서는 글로벌 보조 인덱스의 전체 수명 주기를 관리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 글로벌 보조 인덱스가 있는 테이블을 생성합니다.
- 기존 테이블에 새 GSI를 추가합니다.
- GSI 웜 처리량을 업데이트(증가)합니다.
- GSI를 사용하여 데이터를 쿼리합니다.
- GSI를 삭제합니다.

Bash

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

글로벌 보조 인덱스가 있는 테이블을 생성합니다.

```
# Create a table with a GSI
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name MusicCollection \
    --attribute-definitions \
        AttributeName=Artist,AttributeType=S \
        AttributeName=SongTitle,AttributeType=S \
        AttributeName=AlbumTitle,AttributeType=S \
    --key-schema \
        AttributeName=Artist,KeyType=HASH \
        AttributeName=SongTitle,KeyType=RANGE \
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST \
    --global-secondary-indexes \
        "IndexName=AlbumIndex,\
        KeySchema=[{AttributeName=AlbumTitle,KeyType=HASH}],\
        Projection={ProjectionType=ALL}"
```

기존 테이블에 새 (온디맨드) GSI를 추가합니다.

```
# Add a new GSI to an existing table
aws dynamodb update-table \
    --table-name MusicCollection \
    --attribute-definitions \
        AttributeName=Genre,AttributeType=S \
    --global-secondary-index-updates \
        "[{\"Create\":{\"IndexName\":\"GenreIndex\",\
        \"KeySchema\":[{\"AttributeName\":\"Genre\",\"KeyType\":\"HASH\"}],\
        \"Projection\":{\"ProjectionType\":\"ALL\"}}}]"
```

GSI 웜 처리량을 업데이트(증가)합니다.

```
# Increase the warm throughput of a GSI (default values are 12k reads, 4k writes)
aws dynamodb update-table \
    --table-name MusicCollection \
    --global-secondary-index-updates \
        "[{\"Update\":{\"IndexName\":\"AlbumIndex\",\
```

```
        \"WarmThroughput\":{\"ReadUnitsPerSecond\":15000,\"WriteUnitsPerSecond
\":6000}}}]"
```

GSI를 사용하여 데이터를 쿼리합니다.

```
# Query the AlbumIndex GSI
aws dynamodb query \
    --table-name MusicCollection \
    --index-name AlbumIndex \
    --key-condition-expression "AlbumTitle = :album" \
    --expression-attribute-values '{":album":{"S":"Let It Be"}}'

# Query the GenreIndex GSI
aws dynamodb query \
    --table-name MusicCollection \
    --index-name GenreIndex \
    --key-condition-expression "Genre = :genre" \
    --expression-attribute-values '{":genre":{"S":"Jazz"}}'
```

GSI를 삭제합니다.

```
# Delete a GSI from a table
aws dynamodb update-table \
    --table-name MusicCollection \
    --global-secondary-index-updates \
        "[{\"Delete\":{\"IndexName\":\"GenreIndex\"}}]"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 다음 토픽을 참조하세요.
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteTable
  - Query
  - UpdateTable

AWS Command Line Interface v2를 사용하여 DynamoDB 리소스 기반 정책 관리

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB 테이블에 대한 리소스 기반 정책의 전체 수명 주기를 관리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 리소스 정책을 포함한 테이블을 생성합니다.
- 리소스 정책을 가져옵니다.
- 리소스 정책을 업데이트합니다.
- 리소스 정책을 삭제합니다.

Bash

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

리소스 정책을 포함한 테이블을 생성합니다.

```
# Step 1: Create a DynamoDB table
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name MusicCollection \
    --attribute-definitions \
        AttributeName=Artist,AttributeType=S \
        AttributeName=SongTitle,AttributeType=S \
    --key-schema \
        AttributeName=Artist,KeyType=HASH \
        AttributeName=SongTitle,KeyType=RANGE \
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST

# Step 2: Create a resource-based policy document
cat > policy.json << 'EOF'
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Principal": {
        "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/DynamoDBReadOnly"
      },
      "Action": [
        "dynamodb:GetItem",
        "dynamodb:BatchGetItem",
        "dynamodb:Query",
        "dynamodb:Scan"
      ],
      "Resource": "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/MusicCollection"
    }
  ]
}
```

```
EOF

# Step 3: Attach the resource-based policy to the table
aws dynamodb put-resource-policy \
    --resource-arn arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/MusicCollection
 \
    --policy file://policy.json
```

리소스 정책을 가져옵니다.

```
# Get the resource-based policy attached to a table
aws dynamodb get-resource-policy \
    --resource-arn arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/MusicCollection
```

리소스 정책을 업데이트합니다.

```
# Step 1: Create an updated policy document
cat > updated-policy.json << 'EOF'
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Principal": {
        "AWS": [
          "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/DynamoDBReadOnly",
          "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/DynamoDBAnalytics"
        ]
      },
      "Action": [
        "dynamodb:GetItem",
        "dynamodb:BatchGetItem",
        "dynamodb:Query",
        "dynamodb:Scan"
      ],
      "Resource": "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/MusicCollection"
    }
  ]
}
EOF
```

```
# Step 2: Update the resource-based policy on the table
aws dynamodb put-resource-policy \
    --resource-arn arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/MusicCollection
 \
    --policy file://updated-policy.json
```

리소스 정책을 삭제합니다.

```
# Delete the resource-based policy from a table
aws dynamodb delete-resource-policy \
    --resource-arn arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/MusicCollection
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 다음 토픽을 참조하세요.
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteResourcePolicy
  - GetResourcePolicy
  - PutResourcePolicy

AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon DynamoDB의 성능 모니터링

다음 코드 예제는 성능 모니터링을 위해 애플리케이션의 DynamoDB 사용을 구성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

이 예제는 DynamoDB의 성능을 모니터링하도록 Java 애플리케이션을 구성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 애플리케이션은 성능을 모니터링할 수 있는 CloudWatch로 지표 데이터를 전송합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- CloudWatch
- DynamoDB

AWS SDK를 사용하여 고급 DynamoDB 쿼리 작업 수행

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB에서 고급 쿼리 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 다양한 필터링 및 조건 기법을 사용하여 테이블을 쿼리합니다.
- 대규모 결과 세트에 페이지 매김을 구현합니다.
- 대체 액세스 패턴에 글로벌 보조 인덱스를 사용합니다.
- 애플리케이션 요구 사항에 따라 일관성 제어를 적용합니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

를 사용하여 강력히 일관된 읽기로 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;

import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.logging.Level;
import java.util.logging.Logger;

    public QueryResponse queryWithConsistentReads(
        final String tableName,
        final String partitionKeyName,
        final String partitionKeyValue,
        final boolean useConsistentRead) {

        CodeSampleUtils.validateTableParameters(tableName, partitionKeyName,
 partitionKeyValue);

        // Create expression attribute names for the column names
        final Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_PK,
 partitionKeyName);
```

```
        // Create expression attribute values for the column values
        final Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new
 HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_PK,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(partitionKeyValue).build());

        // Create the query request
        final QueryRequest queryRequest = QueryRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .keyConditionExpression(KEY_CONDITION_EXPRESSION)
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .consistentRead(useConsistentRead)
            .build();

        try {
            final QueryResponse response = dynamoDbClient.query(queryRequest);
            LOGGER.log(Level.INFO, "Query successful. Found {0} items",
 response.count());
            return response;
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            LOGGER.log(Level.SEVERE, "Table not found: {0}", tableName);
            throw e;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            LOGGER.log(Level.SEVERE, "Error querying with consistent reads", e);
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

와 함께 글로벌 보조 인덱스를 사용하여 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;

import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;
```

```
   public QueryResponse queryTable(
       final String tableName, final String partitionKeyName, final String
partitionKeyValue) {

       CodeSampleUtils.validateTableParameters(tableName, partitionKeyName,
partitionKeyValue);

       // Create expression attribute names for the column names
       final Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
       expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_PK,
partitionKeyName);

       // Create expression attribute values for the column values
       final Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new
HashMap<>();
       expressionAttributeValues.put(
           EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_PK,
           AttributeValue.builder().s(partitionKeyValue).build());

       // Create the query request
       final QueryRequest queryRequest = QueryRequest.builder()
           .tableName(tableName)
           .keyConditionExpression(KEY_CONDITION_EXPRESSION)
           .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
           .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
           .build();

       try {
           final QueryResponse response = dynamoDbClient.query(queryRequest);
           System.out.println("Query on base table successful. Found " +
response.count() + " items");
           return response;
       } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
           System.err.format("Error: The Amazon DynamoDB table \"%s\" can't be
found.\n", tableName);
           throw new DynamoDbQueryException("Table not found: " + tableName, e);
       } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
           System.err.println("Error querying base table: " + e.getMessage());
           throw new DynamoDbQueryException("Failed to execute query on base
table", e);
       }
   }
```

```
    /**
     * Queries a DynamoDB Global Secondary Index (GSI) by partition key.
     *
     * @param tableName         The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param indexName         The name of the GSI
     * @param partitionKeyName  The name of the GSI partition key attribute
     * @param partitionKeyValue The value of the GSI partition key to query
     * @return The query response from DynamoDB
     * @throws ResourceNotFoundException if the table or index doesn't exist
     * @throws DynamoDbException if the query fails
     */
    public QueryResponse queryGlobalSecondaryIndex(
        final String tableName, final String indexName, final String
partitionKeyName, final String partitionKeyValue) {

        CodeSampleUtils.validateTableParameters(tableName, partitionKeyName,
partitionKeyValue);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateStringParameter("Index name", indexName);

        // Create expression attribute names for the column names
        final Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_IK,
partitionKeyName);

        // Create expression attribute values for the column values
        final Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new
HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_IK,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(partitionKeyValue).build());

        // Create the query request
        final QueryRequest queryRequest = QueryRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .indexName(indexName)
            .keyConditionExpression(GSI_KEY_CONDITION_EXPRESSION)
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .build();

        try {
            final QueryResponse response = dynamoDbClient.query(queryRequest);
            System.out.println("Query on GSI successful. Found " +
response.count() + " items");
```

```
            return response;
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.format(
                "Error: The Amazon DynamoDB table \"%s\" or index \"%s\" can't be
 found.\n", tableName, indexName);
            throw new DynamoDbQueryException("Table or index not found: " +
 tableName + "/" + indexName, e);
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Error querying GSI: " + e.getMessage());
            throw new DynamoDbQueryException("Failed to execute query on GSI",
 e);
        }
    }
```

를 사용하여 페이지 매김으로 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;

    public List<Map<String, AttributeValue>> queryWithPagination(
        final String tableName, final String partitionKeyName, final String
 partitionKeyValue, final int pageSize) {

        CodeSampleUtils.validateTableParameters(tableName, partitionKeyName,
 partitionKeyValue);
        CodeSampleUtils.validatePositiveInteger("Page size", pageSize);

        // Create expression attribute names for the column names
        final Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_PK,
 partitionKeyName);
```

```
        // Create expression attribute values for the column values
        final Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new
HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_PK,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(partitionKeyValue).build());

        // Create the query request
        QueryRequest.Builder queryRequestBuilder = QueryRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .keyConditionExpression(KEY_CONDITION_EXPRESSION)
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .limit(pageSize);

        // List to store all items from all pages
        final List<Map<String, AttributeValue>> allItems = new ArrayList<>();

        // Map to store the last evaluated key for pagination
        Map<String, AttributeValue> lastEvaluatedKey = null;
        int pageNumber = 1;

        try {
            do {
                // If we have a last evaluated key, use it for the next page
                if (lastEvaluatedKey != null) {
                    queryRequestBuilder.exclusiveStartKey(lastEvaluatedKey);
                }

                // Execute the query
                final QueryResponse response =
dynamoDbClient.query(queryRequestBuilder.build());

                // Process the current page of results
                final List<Map<String, AttributeValue>> pageItems =
response.items();
                allItems.addAll(pageItems);

                // Get the last evaluated key for the next page
                lastEvaluatedKey = response.lastEvaluatedKey();
                if (lastEvaluatedKey != null && lastEvaluatedKey.isEmpty()) {
                    lastEvaluatedKey = null;
                }
```

```
                System.out.println("Page " + pageNumber + ": Retrieved " +
pageItems.size() + " items (Running total: "
                    + allItems.size() + ")");

                pageNumber++;

            } while (lastEvaluatedKey != null);

            System.out.println("Query with pagination complete. Retrieved a total
of " + allItems.size()
                + " items across " + (pageNumber - 1) + " pages");

            return allItems;
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.format("Error: The Amazon DynamoDB table \"%s\" can't be
found.\n", tableName);
            throw e;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Error querying with pagination: " +
e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

를 사용하여 복잡한 필터로 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;

import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.logging.Level;
import java.util.logging.Logger;

    public QueryResponse queryWithComplexFilter(
        final String tableName,
        final String partitionKeyName,
```

```
        final String partitionKeyValue,
        final String statusAttrName,
        final String activeStatus,
        final String pendingStatus,
        final String priceAttrName,
        final double minPrice,
        final double maxPrice,
        final String categoryAttrName) {

        // Validate parameters
        CodeSampleUtils.validateTableParameters(tableName, partitionKeyName,
 partitionKeyValue);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateStringParameter("Status attribute name",
 statusAttrName);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateStringParameter("Active status", activeStatus);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateStringParameter("Pending status", pendingStatus);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateStringParameter("Price attribute name",
 priceAttrName);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateStringParameter("Category attribute name",
 categoryAttrName);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateNumericRange("Minimum price", minPrice, 0.0,
 Double.MAX_VALUE);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateNumericRange("Maximum price", maxPrice, minPrice,
 Double.MAX_VALUE);

        // Create expression attribute names for the column names
        final Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeNames.put("#pk", partitionKeyName);
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_STATUS,
 statusAttrName);
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_PRICE,
 priceAttrName);
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_CATEGORY,
 categoryAttrName);

        // Create expression attribute values for the column values
        final Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new
 HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            ":pkValue", AttributeValue.builder().s(partitionKeyValue).build());
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_ACTIVE,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(activeStatus).build());
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
```

```
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_PENDING,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(pendingStatus).build());
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_MIN_PRICE,
            AttributeValue.builder().n(String.valueOf(minPrice)).build());
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_MAX_PRICE,
            AttributeValue.builder().n(String.valueOf(maxPrice)).build());

        // Create the query request
        final QueryRequest queryRequest = QueryRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .keyConditionExpression(KEY_CONDITION_EXPRESSION)
            .filterExpression(FILTER_EXPRESSION)
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .build();

        return dynamoDbClient.query(queryRequest);
    }
```

를 사용하여 동적으로 구성된 필터 표현식을 사용하여 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;

import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;

    public static QueryResponse queryWithDynamicFilter(
        final String tableName,
        final String partitionKeyName,
        final String partitionKeyValue,
        final Map<String, Object> filterCriteria,
        final Region region,
        final DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient) {
```

```
        validateParameters(tableName, partitionKeyName, partitionKeyValue,
filterCriteria);

        DynamoDbClient ddbClient = dynamoDbClient;
        boolean shouldClose = false;

        try {
            if (ddbClient == null) {
                ddbClient = createClient(region);
                shouldClose = true;
            }

            final QueryWithDynamicFilter queryHelper = new
QueryWithDynamicFilter(ddbClient);
            return queryHelper.queryWithDynamicFilter(tableName,
partitionKeyName, partitionKeyValue, filterCriteria);
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.println("Table not found: " + tableName);
            throw e;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Failed to execute dynamic filter query: " +
e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.err.println("Unexpected error during query: " +
e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        } finally {
            if (shouldClose && ddbClient != null) {
                ddbClient.close();
            }
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage =
            """
                Usage:
                    <tableName> <partitionKeyName> <partitionKeyValue>
<filterAttrName> <filterAttrValue> [region]
                Where:
                    tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table to query.
                    partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key attribute.
                    partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key to query.
```

```
                    filterAttrName - The name of the attribute to filter on.
                    filterAttrValue - The value to filter by.
                    region (optional) - The AWS region where the table exists.
(Default: us-east-1)
               """;

       if (args.length < 5) {
           System.out.println(usage);
           System.exit(1);
       }

       final String tableName = args[0];
       final String partitionKeyName = args[1];
       final String partitionKeyValue = args[2];
       final String filterAttrName = args[3];
       final String filterAttrValue = args[4];
       final Region region = args.length > 5 ? Region.of(args[5]) :
Region.US_EAST_1;

       System.out.println("Querying items with dynamic filter: " +
filterAttrName + " = " + filterAttrValue);

       try {
           // Using the builder pattern to create and execute the query
           final QueryResponse response = new DynamicFilterQueryBuilder()
               .withTableName(tableName)
               .withPartitionKeyName(partitionKeyName)
               .withPartitionKeyValue(partitionKeyValue)
               .withFilterCriterion(filterAttrName, filterAttrValue)
               .withRegion(region)
               .execute();

           // Process the results
           System.out.println("Found " + response.count() + " items:");
           response.items().forEach(item -> System.out.println(item));

           // Demonstrate multiple filter criteria
           System.out.println("\nNow querying with multiple filter criteria:");

           Map<String, Object> multipleFilters = new HashMap<>();
           multipleFilters.put(filterAttrName, filterAttrValue);
           multipleFilters.put("status", "active");
```

```
            final QueryResponse multiFilterResponse = new
 DynamicFilterQueryBuilder()
                .withTableName(tableName)
                .withPartitionKeyName(partitionKeyName)
                .withPartitionKeyValue(partitionKeyValue)
                .withFilterCriteria(multipleFilters)
                .withRegion(region)
                .execute();

            System.out.println("Found " + multiFilterResponse.count() + " items
 with multiple filters:");
            multiFilterResponse.items().forEach(item ->
 System.out.println(item));

        } catch (IllegalArgumentException e) {
            System.err.println("Invalid input: " + e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.println("Table not found: " + tableName);
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("DynamoDB error: " + e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

를 사용하여 필터 표현식 및 제한으로 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;

import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.logging.Level;
```

```
import java.util.logging.Logger;

    public QueryResponse queryWithFilterAndLimit(
        final String tableName,
        final String partitionKeyName,
        final String partitionKeyValue,
        final String filterAttrName,
        final String filterAttrValue,
        final int limit) {

        CodeSampleUtils.validateTableParameters(tableName, partitionKeyName,
 partitionKeyValue);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateStringParameter("Filter attribute name",
 filterAttrName);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateStringParameter("Filter attribute value",
 filterAttrValue);
        CodeSampleUtils.validatePositiveInteger("Limit", limit);

        // Create expression attribute names for the column names
        final Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_PK,
 partitionKeyName);
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_FILTER,
 filterAttrName);

        // Create expression attribute values for the column values
        final Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new
 HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_PK,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(partitionKeyValue).build());
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_FILTER,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(filterAttrValue).build());

        // Create the filter expression
        final String filterExpression = "#filterAttr = :filterValue";

        // Create the query request
        final QueryRequest queryRequest = QueryRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .keyConditionExpression(KEY_CONDITION_EXPRESSION)
            .filterExpression(filterExpression)
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
```

```
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .limit(limit)
            .build();

        try {
            final QueryResponse response = dynamoDbClient.query(queryRequest);
            LOGGER.log(Level.INFO, "Query with filter and limit successful. Found
 {0} items", response.count());
            LOGGER.log(
                Level.INFO, "ScannedCount: {0} (total items evaluated before
 filtering)", response.scannedCount());
            return response;
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            LOGGER.log(Level.SEVERE, "Table not found: {0}", tableName);
            throw e;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            LOGGER.log(Level.SEVERE, "Error querying with filter and limit: {0}",
 e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 Query를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

를 사용하여 강력히 일관된 읽기로 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for JavaScript.

```
const { DynamoDBClient, QueryCommand } = require("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb");

/**
 * Queries a DynamoDB table with configurable read consistency
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS SDK configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {string} partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key
 * @param {string} partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key
 * @param {boolean} useConsistentRead - Whether to use strongly consistent reads
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The query response
 */
```

```
async function queryWithConsistentRead(
  config,
  tableName,
  partitionKeyName,
  partitionKeyValue,
  useConsistentRead = false
) {
  try {
    // Create DynamoDB client
    const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);

    // Construct the query input
    const input = {
      TableName: tableName,
      KeyConditionExpression: "#pk = :pkValue",
      ExpressionAttributeNames: {
        "#pk": partitionKeyName
      },
      ExpressionAttributeValues: {
        ":pkValue": { S: partitionKeyValue }
      },
      ConsistentRead: useConsistentRead
    };

    // Execute the query
    const command = new QueryCommand(input);
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (error) {
    console.error(`Error querying with consistent read: ${error}`);
    throw error;
  }
}
```

와 함께 글로벌 보조 인덱스를 사용하여 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for JavaScript.

```
const { DynamoDBClient, QueryCommand } = require("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb");

/**
 * Queries a DynamoDB table using the primary key
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS SDK configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
```

```
 * @param {string} userId - The user ID to query by (partition key)
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The query response
 */
async function queryTable(
  config,
  tableName,
  userId
) {
  try {
    // Create DynamoDB client
    const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);

    // Construct the query input for the base table
    const input = {
      TableName: tableName,
      KeyConditionExpression: "user_id = :userId",
      ExpressionAttributeValues: {
        ":userId": { S: userId }
      }
    };

    // Execute the query
    const command = new QueryCommand(input);
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (error) {
    console.error(`Error querying table: ${error}`);
    throw error;
  }
}

/**
 * Queries a DynamoDB Global Secondary Index (GSI)
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS SDK configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {string} indexName - The name of the GSI to query
 * @param {string} gameId - The game ID to query by (GSI partition key)
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The query response
 */
async function queryGSI(
  config,
  tableName,
  indexName,
  gameId
```

```
) {
  try {
    // Create DynamoDB client
    const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);

    // Construct the query input for the GSI
    const input = {
      TableName: tableName,
      IndexName: indexName,
      KeyConditionExpression: "game_id = :gameId",
      ExpressionAttributeValues: {
        ":gameId": { S: gameId }
      }
    };

    // Execute the query
    const command = new QueryCommand(input);
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (error) {
    console.error(`Error querying GSI: ${error}`);
    throw error;
  }
}
```

를 사용하여 페이지 매김으로 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for JavaScript.

```
/**
 * Example demonstrating how to handle large query result sets in DynamoDB using
 pagination
 *
 * This example shows:
 * - How to use pagination to handle large result sets
 * - How to use LastEvaluatedKey to retrieve the next page of results
 * - How to construct subsequent query requests using ExclusiveStartKey
 */
const { DynamoDBClient, QueryCommand } = require("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb");

/**
 * Queries a DynamoDB table with pagination to handle large result sets
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS SDK configuration object
```

```
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {string} partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key
 * @param {string} partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key
 * @param {number} pageSize - Number of items per page
 * @returns {Promise<Array>} - All items from the query
 */
async function queryWithPagination(
  config,
  tableName,
  partitionKeyName,
  partitionKeyValue,
  pageSize = 25
) {
  try {
    // Create DynamoDB client
    const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);

    // Initialize variables for pagination
    let lastEvaluatedKey = undefined;
    const allItems = [];
    let pageCount = 0;

    // Loop until all pages are retrieved
    do {
      // Construct the query input
      const input = {
        TableName: tableName,
        KeyConditionExpression: "#pk = :pkValue",
        Limit: pageSize,
        ExpressionAttributeNames: {
          "#pk": partitionKeyName
        },
        ExpressionAttributeValues: {
          ":pkValue": { S: partitionKeyValue }
        }
      };

      // Add ExclusiveStartKey if we have a LastEvaluatedKey from a previous
 query
      if (lastEvaluatedKey) {
        input.ExclusiveStartKey = lastEvaluatedKey;
      }

      // Execute the query
```

```
      const command = new QueryCommand(input);
      const response = await client.send(command);

      // Process the current page of results
      pageCount++;
      console.log(`Processing page ${pageCount} with ${response.Items.length}
 items`);

      // Add the items from this page to our collection
      if (response.Items && response.Items.length > 0) {
        allItems.push(...response.Items);
      }

      // Get the LastEvaluatedKey for the next page
      lastEvaluatedKey = response.LastEvaluatedKey;

    } while (lastEvaluatedKey); // Continue until there are no more pages

    console.log(`Query complete. Retrieved ${allItems.length} items in
 ${pageCount} pages.`);
    return allItems;
  } catch (error) {
    console.error(`Error querying with pagination: ${error}`);
    throw error;
  }
}

/**
 * Example usage:
 *
 * // Query all items in the "AWS DynamoDB" forum with pagination
 * const allItems = await queryWithPagination(
 *   { region: "us-west-2" },
 *   "ForumThreads",
 *   "ForumName",
 *   "AWS DynamoDB",
 *   25 // 25 items per page
 * );
 *
 * console.log(`Total items retrieved: ${allItems.length}`);
 *
 * // Notes on pagination:
 * // - LastEvaluatedKey contains the primary key of the last evaluated item
```

```
 * // - When LastEvaluatedKey is undefined/null, there are no more items to
 retrieve
 * // - ExclusiveStartKey tells DynamoDB where to start the next page
 * // - Pagination helps manage memory usage for large result sets
 * // - Each page requires a separate network request to DynamoDB
 */

module.exports = { queryWithPagination };
```

를 사용하여 복잡한 필터로 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for JavaScript.

```
const { DynamoDBClient, QueryCommand } = require("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb");

/**
 * Queries a DynamoDB table with a complex filter expression
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS SDK configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {string} partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key
 * @param {string} partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key
 * @param {number|string} minViews - Minimum number of views for filtering
 * @param {number|string} minReplies - Minimum number of replies for filtering
 * @param {string} requiredTag - Tag that must be present in the item's tags set
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The query response
 */
async function queryWithComplexFilter(
  config,
  tableName,
  partitionKeyName,
  partitionKeyValue,
  minViews,
  minReplies,
  requiredTag
) {
  try {
    // Create DynamoDB client
    const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);

    // Construct the query input
    const input = {
      TableName: tableName,
      KeyConditionExpression: "#pk = :pkValue",
```

```
      FilterExpression: "views >= :minViews AND replies >= :minReplies AND
 contains(tags, :tag)",
      ExpressionAttributeNames: {
        "#pk": partitionKeyName
      },
      ExpressionAttributeValues: {
        ":pkValue": { S: partitionKeyValue },
        ":minViews": { N: minViews.toString() },
        ":minReplies": { N: minReplies.toString() },
        ":tag": { S: requiredTag }
      }
    };

    // Execute the query
    const command = new QueryCommand(input);
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (error) {
    console.error(`Error querying with complex filter: ${error}`);
    throw error;
  }
}
```

를 사용하여 동적으로 구성된 필터 표현식을 사용하여 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for JavaScript.

```
const { DynamoDBClient, QueryCommand } = require("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb");

async function queryWithDynamicFilter(
  config,
  tableName,
  partitionKeyName,
  partitionKeyValue,
  sortKeyName,
  sortKeyValue,
  filterParams = {}
) {
  try {
    // Create DynamoDB client
    const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);

    // Initialize filter expression components
    let filterExpressions = [];
    const expressionAttributeValues = {
```

```
      ":pkValue": { S: partitionKeyValue },
      ":skValue": { S: sortKeyValue }
    };
    const expressionAttributeNames = {
      "#pk": partitionKeyName,
      "#sk": sortKeyName
    };

    // Add status filter if provided
    if (filterParams.status) {
      filterExpressions.push("status = :status");
      expressionAttributeValues[":status"] = { S: filterParams.status };
    }

    // Add minimum views filter if provided
    if (filterParams.minViews !== undefined) {
      filterExpressions.push("views >= :minViews");
      expressionAttributeValues[":minViews"] = { N:
filterParams.minViews.toString() };
    }

    // Add author filter if provided
    if (filterParams.author) {
      filterExpressions.push("author = :author");
      expressionAttributeValues[":author"] = { S: filterParams.author };
    }

    // Construct the query input
    const input = {
      TableName: tableName,
      KeyConditionExpression: "#pk = :pkValue AND #sk = :skValue"
    };

    // Add filter expression if any filters were provided
    if (filterExpressions.length > 0) {
      input.FilterExpression = filterExpressions.join(" AND ");
    }

    // Add expression attribute names and values
    input.ExpressionAttributeNames = expressionAttributeNames;
    input.ExpressionAttributeValues = expressionAttributeValues;

    // Execute the query
    const command = new QueryCommand(input);
```

```
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (error) {
    console.error(`Error querying with dynamic filter: ${error}`);
    throw error;
  }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 Query를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

를 사용하여 강력히 일관된 읽기로 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

```
import time

import boto3
from boto3.dynamodb.conditions import Key


def query_with_consistent_read(
    table_name,
    partition_key_name,
    partition_key_value,
    sort_key_name=None,
    sort_key_value=None,
    consistent_read=True,
):
    """
    Query a DynamoDB table with the option for strongly consistent reads.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.
        sort_key_name (str, optional): The name of the sort key attribute.
        sort_key_value (str, optional): The value of the sort key to query.
        consistent_read (bool, optional): Whether to use strongly consistent
 reads. Defaults to True.

    Returns:
```

```
        dict: The response from DynamoDB containing the query results.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Build the key condition expression
    key_condition = Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value)

    if sort_key_name and sort_key_value:
        key_condition = key_condition & Key(sort_key_name).eq(sort_key_value)

    # Perform the query with the consistent read option
    response = table.query(KeyConditionExpression=key_condition,
 ConsistentRead=consistent_read)

    return response
```

와 함께 글로벌 보조 인덱스를 사용하여 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

```
import boto3
from boto3.dynamodb.conditions import Key


def query_table(table_name, partition_key_name, partition_key_value):
    """
    Query a DynamoDB table using its primary key.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from DynamoDB containing the query results.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)
```

```
    # Perform the query on the table's primary key
    response =
 table.query(KeyConditionExpression=Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value))

    return response


def query_gsi(table_name, index_name, partition_key_name, partition_key_value):
    """
    Query a Global Secondary Index (GSI) on a DynamoDB table.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        index_name (str): The name of the Global Secondary Index.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the GSI's partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the GSI's partition key to query.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from DynamoDB containing the query results.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Perform the query on the GSI
    response = table.query(
        IndexName=index_name,
 KeyConditionExpression=Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value)
    )

    return response
```

를 사용하여 페이지 매김으로 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

```
import boto3
from boto3.dynamodb.conditions import Key


def query_with_pagination(
```

```
    table_name, partition_key_name, partition_key_value, page_size=25,
 max_pages=None
):
    """
    Query a DynamoDB table with pagination to handle large result sets.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.
        page_size (int, optional): The number of items to return per page.
 Defaults to 25.
        max_pages (int, optional): The maximum number of pages to retrieve. If
 None, retrieves all pages.

    Returns:
        list: All items retrieved from the query across all pages.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Initialize variables for pagination
    last_evaluated_key = None
    page_count = 0
    all_items = []

    # Paginate through the results
    while True:
        # Check if we've reached the maximum number of pages
        if max_pages is not None and page_count >= max_pages:
            break

        # Prepare the query parameters
        query_params = {
            "KeyConditionExpression":
 Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value),
            "Limit": page_size,
        }

        # Add the ExclusiveStartKey if we have a LastEvaluatedKey from a previous
 query
        if last_evaluated_key:
            query_params["ExclusiveStartKey"] = last_evaluated_key
```

```
        # Execute the query
        response = table.query(**query_params)

        # Process the current page of results
        items = response.get("Items", [])
        all_items.extend(items)

        # Update pagination tracking
        page_count += 1

        # Get the LastEvaluatedKey for the next page, if any
        last_evaluated_key = response.get("LastEvaluatedKey")

        # If there's no LastEvaluatedKey, we've reached the end of the results
        if not last_evaluated_key:
            break

    return all_items


def query_with_pagination_generator(
    table_name, partition_key_name, partition_key_value, page_size=25
):
    """
    Query a DynamoDB table with pagination using a generator to handle large
 result sets.
    This approach is memory-efficient as it yields one page at a time.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.
        page_size (int, optional): The number of items to return per page.
 Defaults to 25.

    Yields:
        tuple: A tuple containing (items, page_number, last_page) where:
            - items is a list of items for the current page
            - page_number is the current page number (starting from 1)
            - last_page is a boolean indicating if this is the last page
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
```

```
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Initialize variables for pagination
    last_evaluated_key = None
    page_number = 0

    # Paginate through the results
    while True:
        # Prepare the query parameters
        query_params = {
            "KeyConditionExpression":
Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value),
            "Limit": page_size,
        }

        # Add the ExclusiveStartKey if we have a LastEvaluatedKey from a previous
query
        if last_evaluated_key:
            query_params["ExclusiveStartKey"] = last_evaluated_key

        # Execute the query
        response = table.query(**query_params)

        # Get the current page of results
        items = response.get("Items", [])
        page_number += 1

        # Get the LastEvaluatedKey for the next page, if any
        last_evaluated_key = response.get("LastEvaluatedKey")

        # Determine if this is the last page
        is_last_page = last_evaluated_key is None

        # Yield the current page of results
        yield (items, page_number, is_last_page)

        # If there's no LastEvaluatedKey, we've reached the end of the results
        if is_last_page:
            break
```

를 사용하여 복잡한 필터로 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

```
import boto3
from boto3.dynamodb.conditions import Attr, Key


def query_with_complex_filter(
    table_name,
    partition_key_name,
    partition_key_value,
    min_rating=None,
    status_list=None,
    max_price=None,
):
    """
    Query a DynamoDB table with a complex filter expression.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.
        min_rating (float, optional): Minimum rating value for filtering.
        status_list (list, optional): List of status values to include.
        max_price (float, optional): Maximum price value for filtering.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from DynamoDB containing the query results.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Start with the key condition expression
    key_condition = Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value)

    # Initialize the filter expression and expression attribute values
    filter_expression = None
    expression_attribute_values = {}

    # Build the filter expression based on provided parameters
    if min_rating is not None:
        filter_expression = Attr("rating").gte(min_rating)
        expression_attribute_values[":min_rating"] = min_rating
```

```
    if status_list and len(status_list) > 0:
        status_condition = None
        for i, status in enumerate(status_list):
            status_value_name = f":status{i}"
            expression_attribute_values[status_value_name] = status

            if status_condition is None:
                status_condition = Attr("status").eq(status)
            else:
                status_condition = status_condition | Attr("status").eq(status)

        if filter_expression is None:
            filter_expression = status_condition
        else:
            filter_expression = filter_expression & status_condition

    if max_price is not None:
        price_condition = Attr("price").lte(max_price)
        expression_attribute_values[":max_price"] = max_price

        if filter_expression is None:
            filter_expression = price_condition
        else:
            filter_expression = filter_expression & price_condition

    # Prepare the query parameters
    query_params = {"KeyConditionExpression": key_condition}

    if filter_expression:
        query_params["FilterExpression"] = filter_expression
        if expression_attribute_values:
            query_params["ExpressionAttributeValues"] =
 expression_attribute_values

    # Execute the query
    response = table.query(**query_params)
    return response


def query_with_complex_filter_and_or(
    table_name,
    partition_key_name,
    partition_key_value,
    category=None,
```

```
    min_rating=None,
    max_price=None,
):
    """
    Query a DynamoDB table with a complex filter expression using AND and OR
 operators.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.
        category (str, optional): Category value for filtering.
        min_rating (float, optional): Minimum rating value for filtering.
        max_price (float, optional): Maximum price value for filtering.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from DynamoDB containing the query results.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Start with the key condition expression
    key_condition = Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value)

    # Build a complex filter expression with AND and OR operators
    filter_expression = None
    expression_attribute_values = {}

    # Build the category condition
    if category:
        filter_expression = Attr("category").eq(category)
        expression_attribute_values[":category"] = category

    # Build the rating and price condition (rating >= min_rating OR price <=
 max_price)
    rating_price_condition = None

    if min_rating is not None:
        rating_price_condition = Attr("rating").gte(min_rating)
        expression_attribute_values[":min_rating"] = min_rating

    if max_price is not None:
        price_condition = Attr("price").lte(max_price)
```

```
        expression_attribute_values[":max_price"] = max_price

        if rating_price_condition is None:
            rating_price_condition = price_condition
        else:
            rating_price_condition = rating_price_condition | price_condition

    # Combine the conditions
    if rating_price_condition:
        if filter_expression is None:
            filter_expression = rating_price_condition
        else:
            filter_expression = filter_expression & rating_price_condition

    # Prepare the query parameters
    query_params = {"KeyConditionExpression": key_condition}

    if filter_expression:
        query_params["FilterExpression"] = filter_expression
        if expression_attribute_values:
            query_params["ExpressionAttributeValues"] =
 expression_attribute_values

    # Execute the query
    response = table.query(**query_params)
    return response
```

를 사용하여 동적으로 구성된 필터 표현식을 사용하여 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

```
import boto3
from boto3.dynamodb.conditions import Attr, Key


def query_with_dynamic_filter(
    table_name, partition_key_name, partition_key_value, filter_conditions=None
):
    """
    Query a DynamoDB table with a dynamically constructed filter expression.
```

```
    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.
        filter_conditions (dict, optional): A dictionary of filter conditions
where
            keys are attribute names and values are dictionaries with 'operator'
and 'value'.
            Example: {'rating': {'operator': '>=', 'value': 4}, 'status':
{'operator': '=', 'value': 'active'}}

    Returns:
        dict: The response from DynamoDB containing the query results.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Start with the key condition expression
    key_condition = Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value)

    # Initialize variables for the filter expression and attribute values
    filter_expression = None
    expression_attribute_values = {":pk_val": partition_key_value}

    # Dynamically build the filter expression if filter conditions are provided
    if filter_conditions:
        for attr_name, condition in filter_conditions.items():
            operator = condition.get("operator")
            value = condition.get("value")
            attr_value_name = f":{attr_name}"
            expression_attribute_values[attr_value_name] = value

            # Create the appropriate filter expression based on the operator
            current_condition = None
            if operator == "=":
                current_condition = Attr(attr_name).eq(value)
            elif operator == "!=":
                current_condition = Attr(attr_name).ne(value)
            elif operator == ">":
                current_condition = Attr(attr_name).gt(value)
            elif operator == ">=":
                current_condition = Attr(attr_name).gte(value)
            elif operator == "<":
```

```
                current_condition = Attr(attr_name).lt(value)
            elif operator == "<=":
                current_condition = Attr(attr_name).lte(value)
            elif operator == "contains":
                current_condition = Attr(attr_name).contains(value)
            elif operator == "begins_with":
                current_condition = Attr(attr_name).begins_with(value)

            # Combine with existing filter expression using AND
            if current_condition:
                if filter_expression is None:
                    filter_expression = current_condition
                else:
                    filter_expression = filter_expression & current_condition

    # Perform the query with the dynamically built filter expression
    query_params = {"KeyConditionExpression": key_condition}

    if filter_expression:
        query_params["FilterExpression"] = filter_expression

    response = table.query(**query_params)
    return response
```

를 사용하여 필터 표현식 및 제한으로 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

```
import boto3
from boto3.dynamodb.conditions import Attr, Key


def query_with_filter_and_limit(
    table_name,
    partition_key_name,
    partition_key_value,
    filter_attribute=None,
    filter_value=None,
    limit=10,
):
    """
```

```
    Query a DynamoDB table with a filter expression and limit the number of
results.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.
        filter_attribute (str, optional): The attribute name to filter on.
        filter_value (any, optional): The value to compare against in the filter.
        limit (int, optional): The maximum number of items to evaluate. Defaults
to 10.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from DynamoDB containing the query results.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Build the key condition expression
    key_condition = Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value)

    # Prepare the query parameters
    query_params = {"KeyConditionExpression": key_condition, "Limit": limit}

    # Add the filter expression if filter attributes are provided
    if filter_attribute and filter_value is not None:
        query_params["FilterExpression"] =
Attr(filter_attribute).gt(filter_value)
        query_params["ExpressionAttributeValues"] = {":filter_value":
filter_value}

    # Execute the query
    response = table.query(**query_params)
    return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 Query를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK를 사용하여 DynamoDB에서 목록 작업 수행

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB에서 목록 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 목록 속성에 요소를 추가합니다.
- 목록 속성에서 요소를 제거합니다.
- 인덱스별로 목록의 특정 요소를 업데이트합니다.
- 목록 추가 및 목록 인덱스 함수를 사용합니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

를 사용하여 목록 작업을 시연합니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.GetItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.GetItemResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateItemResponse;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;

    /**
     * Appends items to a list attribute.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to use the list_append function to add
     * items to the end of a list attribute.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param listAttributeName The name of the list attribute
     * @param itemsToAppend The items to append to the list
     * @return The response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
```

```
    public static UpdateItemResponse appendToList(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        String listAttributeName,
        List<AttributeValue> itemsToAppend) {

        // Create a list value from the items to append
        AttributeValue listValue =
AttributeValue.builder().l(itemsToAppend).build();

        // Define the update parameters
        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .updateExpression("SET #attrName =
list_append(if_not_exists(#attrName, :emptyList), :newItems)")
            .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of("#attrName", listAttributeName))
            .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(
                ":newItems",
                listValue,
                ":emptyList",
                AttributeValue.builder().l(new
ArrayList<AttributeValue>()).build()))
            .returnValues("UPDATED_NEW")
            .build();

        // Perform the update operation
        return dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);
    }

    /**
     * Prepends items to a list attribute.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to use the list_append function to add
     * items to the beginning of a list attribute.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param listAttributeName The name of the list attribute
     * @param itemsToPrepend The items to prepend to the list
     * @return The response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
```

```
     */
    public static UpdateItemResponse prependToList(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        String listAttributeName,
        List<AttributeValue> itemsToPrepend) {

        // Create a list value from the items to prepend
        AttributeValue listValue =
AttributeValue.builder().l(itemsToPrepend).build();

        // Define the update parameters
        // Note: To prepend, we put the new items first in the list_append
function
        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .updateExpression("SET #attrName = list_append(:newItems,
if_not_exists(#attrName, :emptyList))")
            .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of("#attrName", listAttributeName))
            .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(
                ":newItems",
                listValue,
                ":emptyList",
                AttributeValue.builder().l(new
ArrayList<AttributeValue>()).build()))
            .returnValues("UPDATED_NEW")
            .build();

        // Perform the update operation
        return dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);
    }

    /**
     * Updates a specific element in a list attribute.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to update a specific element in a list
     * by its index.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param listAttributeName The name of the list attribute
```

```
     * @param index The index of the element to update
     * @param newValue The new value for the element
     * @return The response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static UpdateItemResponse updateListElement(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        String listAttributeName,
        int index,
        AttributeValue newValue) {

        // Define the update parameters
        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .updateExpression("SET #attrName[" + index + "] = :newValue")
            .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of("#attrName", listAttributeName))
            .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(":newValue", newValue))
            .returnValues("UPDATED_NEW")
            .build();

        // Perform the update operation
        return dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);
    }

    /**
     * Removes a specific element from a list attribute.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to remove a specific element from a list
     * by its index.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param listAttributeName The name of the list attribute
     * @param index The index of the element to remove
     * @return The response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static UpdateItemResponse removeListElement(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
```

```
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        String listAttributeName,
        int index) {

        // Define the update parameters
        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .updateExpression("REMOVE #attrName[" + index + "]")
            .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of("#attrName", listAttributeName))
            .returnValues("UPDATED_NEW")
            .build();

        // Perform the update operation
        return dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);
    }

    /**
     * Gets the current value of a list attribute.
     *
     * <p>Helper method to retrieve the current value of a list attribute.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to get
     * @param listAttributeName The name of the list attribute
     * @return The list attribute value or null if not found
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static List<AttributeValue> getListAttribute(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String tableName, Map<String,
AttributeValue> key, String listAttributeName) {

        // Define the get parameters
        GetItemRequest request = GetItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .projectionExpression(listAttributeName)
            .build();

        try {
            // Perform the get operation
            GetItemResponse response = dynamoDbClient.getItem(request);
```

```
            // Return the list attribute if it exists, otherwise null
            if (response.item() != null &&
response.item().containsKey(listAttributeName)) {
                return response.item().get(listAttributeName).l();
            }

            return null;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            throw DynamoDbException.builder()
                .message("Failed to get list attribute: " + e.getMessage())
                .cause(e)
                .build();
        }
    }
```

를 사용한 목록 작업 사용의 예입니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
    public static void exampleUsage(DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String
tableName) {
        // Example key
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key = new HashMap<>();
        key.put("ProductId", AttributeValue.builder().s("P12345").build());

        System.out.println("Demonstrating list operations in DynamoDB");

        try {
            // Example 1: Append items to a list
            System.out.println("\nExample 1: Appending items to a list");
            List<AttributeValue> tagsToAppend = List.of(
                AttributeValue.builder().s("Electronics").build(),
                AttributeValue.builder().s("Gadget").build());

            UpdateItemResponse appendResponse = appendToList(dynamoDbClient,
tableName, key, "Tags", tagsToAppend);

            System.out.println("Updated list attribute: " +
appendResponse.attributes());

            // Example 2: Prepend items to a list
            System.out.println("\nExample 2: Prepending items to a list");
            List<AttributeValue> tagsToPrepend = List.of(
                AttributeValue.builder().s("Featured").build(),
```

```
                AttributeValue.builder().s("New").build());

            UpdateItemResponse prependResponse = prependToList(dynamoDbClient,
tableName, key, "Tags", tagsToPrepend);

            System.out.println("Updated list attribute: " +
prependResponse.attributes());

            // Example 3: Update a specific element in a list
            System.out.println("\nExample 3: Updating a specific element in a
list");
            UpdateItemResponse updateResponse = updateListElement(
                dynamoDbClient,
                tableName,
                key,
                "Tags",
                0,
                AttributeValue.builder().s("BestSeller").build());

            System.out.println("Updated list attribute: " +
updateResponse.attributes());

            // Example 4: Remove a specific element from a list
            System.out.println("\nExample 4: Removing a specific element from a
list");
            UpdateItemResponse removeResponse = removeListElement(dynamoDbClient,
tableName, key, "Tags", 1);

            System.out.println("Updated list attribute: " +
removeResponse.attributes());

            // Example 5: Get the current value of a list attribute
            System.out.println("\nExample 5: Getting the current value of a list
attribute");
            List<AttributeValue> currentList = getListAttribute(dynamoDbClient,
tableName, key, "Tags");

            if (currentList != null) {
                System.out.println("Current list attribute:");
                for (int i = 0; i < currentList.size(); i++) {
                    System.out.println("  [" + i + "]: " +
currentList.get(i).s());
                }
            } else {
```

```
                System.out.println("List attribute not found");
            }

            // Explain list operations
            System.out.println("\nKey points about DynamoDB list operations:");
            System.out.println("1. Lists are ordered collections of attributes");
            System.out.println("2. Use list_append to add items to a list");
            System.out.println("3. To append items, use list_append(existingList,
 newItems)");
            System.out.println("4. To prepend items, use list_append(newItems,
 existingList)");
            System.out.println("5. Use index notation (list[0]) to access or
 update specific elements");
            System.out.println("6. Use REMOVE to delete elements from a list");
            System.out.println("7. List indices are zero-based");
            System.out.println("8. Use if_not_exists to handle the case where the
 list doesn't exist yet");

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Error: " + e.getMessage());
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 UpdateItem을 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

를 사용하여 목록 작업을 시연합니다 AWS SDK for JavaScript.

```
const { DynamoDBClient } = require("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb");
const {
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
  UpdateCommand,
  GetCommand,
  PutCommand
} = require("@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb");

/**
 * Append elements to a list attribute.
```

```
 *
 * This function demonstrates how to use the list_append function to add elements
 * to the end of a list.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string} listName - The name of the list attribute
 * @param {Array} values - The values to append to the list
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function appendToList(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  listName,
  values
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Define the update parameters using list_append
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: `SET ${listName} =
 list_append(if_not_exists(${listName}, :empty_list), :values)`,
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":empty_list": [],
      ":values": values
    },
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  // Perform the update operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));

  return response;
}

/**
 * Prepend elements to a list attribute.
 *
```

```
 * This function demonstrates how to use the list_append function to add elements
 * to the beginning of a list.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string} listName - The name of the list attribute
 * @param {Array} values - The values to prepend to the list
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function prependToList(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  listName,
  values
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Define the update parameters using list_append
  // Note: To prepend, we put the new values first in the list_append function
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: `SET ${listName} = list_append(:values,
 if_not_exists(${listName}, :empty_list))`,
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":empty_list": [],
      ":values": values
    },
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  // Perform the update operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));

  return response;
}

/**
 * Update a specific element in a list by index.
 *
```

```
 * This function demonstrates how to update a specific element in a list
 * using the index notation.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string} listName - The name of the list attribute
 * @param {number} index - The index of the element to update
 * @param {any} value - The new value for the element
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function updateListElement(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  listName,
  index,
  value
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Define the update parameters using index notation
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: `SET ${listName}[${index}] = :value`,
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":value": value
    },
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  // Perform the update operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));

  return response;
}

/**
 * Remove an element from a list by index.
 *
 * This function demonstrates how to remove a specific element from a list
```

```
 * using the REMOVE action with index notation.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string} listName - The name of the list attribute
 * @param {number} index - The index of the element to remove
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function removeListElement(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  listName,
  index
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Define the update parameters using REMOVE with index notation
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: `REMOVE ${listName}[${index}]`,
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  // Perform the update operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));

  return response;
}

/**
 * Concatenate two lists.
 *
 * This function demonstrates how to concatenate two lists using the list_append
 function.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string} listName1 - The name of the first list attribute
```

```
 * @param {string} listName2 - The name of the second list attribute
 * @param {string} resultListName - The name of the attribute to store the
 concatenated list
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function concatenateLists(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  listName1,
  listName2,
  resultListName
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Define the update parameters using list_append
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: `SET ${resultListName} =
 list_append(if_not_exists(${listName1}, :empty_list),
 if_not_exists(${listName2}, :empty_list))`,
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":empty_list": []
    },
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  // Perform the update operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));

  return response;
}

/**
 * Create a nested list structure.
 *
 * This function demonstrates how to create and work with nested lists.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
```

```
 * @param {string} listName - The name of the list attribute
 * @param {Array} nestedLists - An array of arrays to create a nested list
 structure
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function createNestedList(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  listName,
  nestedLists
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Define the update parameters to create a nested list
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: `SET ${listName} = :nested_lists`,
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":nested_lists": nestedLists
    },
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  // Perform the update operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));

  return response;
}

/**
 * Update an element in a nested list.
 *
 * This function demonstrates how to update an element in a nested list
 * using multiple index notations.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string} listName - The name of the list attribute
 * @param {number} outerIndex - The index in the outer list
```

```
 * @param {number} innerIndex - The index in the inner list
 * @param {any} value - The new value for the element
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function updateNestedListElement(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  listName,
  outerIndex,
  innerIndex,
  value
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Define the update parameters using multiple index notations
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: `SET ${listName}[${outerIndex}][${innerIndex}] = :value`,
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":value": value
    },
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  // Perform the update operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));

  return response;
}

/**
 * Get the current value of an item.
 *
 * Helper function to retrieve the current value of an item.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to get
 * @returns {Promise<Object|null>} - The item or null if not found
 */
```

```
async function getItem(
  config,
  tableName,
  key
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Define the get parameters
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key
  };

  // Perform the get operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new GetCommand(params));

  // Return the item if it exists, otherwise null
  return response.Item || null;
}
```

를 사용한 목록 작업 사용의 예입니다 AWS SDK for JavaScript.

```
/**
 * Example of how to work with lists in DynamoDB.
 */
async function exampleUsage() {
  // Example parameters
  const config = { region: "us-west-2" };
  const tableName = "UserProfiles";
  const key = { UserId: "U12345" };

  console.log("Demonstrating list operations in DynamoDB");

  try {
    // Example 1: Append elements to a list
    console.log("\nExample 1: Appending elements to a list");
    const response1 = await appendToList(
      config,
      tableName,
      key,
```

```
      "RecentSearches",
      ["laptop", "headphones", "monitor"]
    );

    console.log("Appended to list:", response1.Attributes);

    // Example 2: Prepend elements to a list
    console.log("\nExample 2: Prepending elements to a list");
    const response2 = await prependToList(
      config,
      tableName,
      key,
      "RecentSearches",
      ["keyboard", "mouse"]
    );

    console.log("Prepended to list:", response2.Attributes);

    // Get the current state of the item
    let currentItem = await getItem(config, tableName, key);
    console.log("\nCurrent state of RecentSearches:",
currentItem?.RecentSearches);

    // Example 3: Update a specific element in a list
    console.log("\nExample 3: Updating a specific element in a list");
    const response3 = await updateListElement(
      config,
      tableName,
      key,
      "RecentSearches",
      0, // Update the first element
      "mechanical keyboard" // New value
    );

    console.log("Updated list element:", response3.Attributes);

    // Example 4: Remove an element from a list
    console.log("\nExample 4: Removing an element from a list");
    const response4 = await removeListElement(
      config,
      tableName,
      key,
      "RecentSearches",
      2 // Remove the third element
```

```
    );

    console.log("List after removing element:", response4.Attributes);

    // Example 5: Create and concatenate lists
    console.log("\nExample 5: Creating and concatenating lists");

    // First, create two separate lists
    await updateWithMultipleActions(
      config,
      tableName,
      key,
      "SET WishList = :wishlist, SavedItems = :saveditems",
      null,
      {
        ":wishlist": ["gaming laptop", "wireless earbuds"],
        ":saveditems": ["smartphone", "tablet"]
      }
    );

    // Then, concatenate them
    const response5 = await concatenateLists(
      config,
      tableName,
      key,
      "WishList",
      "SavedItems",
      "AllItems"
    );

    console.log("Concatenated lists:", response5.Attributes);

    // Example 6: Create a nested list structure
    console.log("\nExample 6: Creating a nested list structure");
    const response6 = await createNestedList(
      config,
      tableName,
      key,
      "Categories",
      [
        ["Electronics", "Computers", "Accessories"],
        ["Books", "Magazines", "E-books"],
        ["Clothing", "Shoes", "Watches"]
      ]
```

```
    );

    console.log("Created nested list:", response6.Attributes);

    // Example 7: Update an element in a nested list
    console.log("\nExample 7: Updating an element in a nested list");
    const response7 = await updateNestedListElement(
      config,
      tableName,
      key,
      "Categories",
      0, // First inner list
      1, // Second element in that list
      "Laptops" // New value
    );

    console.log("Updated nested list element:", response7.Attributes);

    // Get the final state of the item
    currentItem = await getItem(config, tableName, key);
    console.log("\nFinal state of the item:", JSON.stringify(currentItem, null,
2));

    // Explain list operations
    console.log("\nKey points about list operations in DynamoDB:");
    console.log("1. Use list_append to add elements to a list");
    console.log("2. To append elements, use list_append(existingList,
newElements)");
    console.log("3. To prepend elements, use list_append(newElements,
existingList)");
    console.log("4. Use if_not_exists to handle cases where the list might not
exist yet");
    console.log("5. Use index notation (list[0]) to access or update specific
elements");
    console.log("6. Use REMOVE with index notation to remove elements from a
list");
    console.log("7. Lists can contain elements of different types");
    console.log("8. Lists can be nested (lists of lists)");
    console.log("9. Use multiple index notations (list[0][1]) to access nested
list elements");

  } catch (error) {
    console.error("Error:", error);
  }
```

```
}

/**
 * Helper function for the examples.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string} updateExpression - The update expression
 * @param {Object} expressionAttributeNames - Expression attribute name
 placeholders
 * @param {Object} expressionAttributeValues - Expression attribute value
 placeholders
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function updateWithMultipleActions(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  updateExpression,
  expressionAttributeNames,
  expressionAttributeValues
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Prepare the update parameters
  const updateParams = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: updateExpression,
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  // Add expression attribute names if provided
  if (expressionAttributeNames) {
    updateParams.ExpressionAttributeNames = expressionAttributeNames;
  }

  // Add expression attribute values if provided
  if (expressionAttributeValues) {
    updateParams.ExpressionAttributeValues = expressionAttributeValues;
  }
```

```
  // Execute the update
  const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(updateParams));

  return response;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 UpdateItem을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

를 사용하여 목록 작업을 시연합니다 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

```
import boto3
import json
from typing import Any, Dict, List, Optional, Union


def create_list_attribute(
    table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any], list_name: str, list_values: List[Any]
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Create a new list attribute or replace an existing one.

    This function demonstrates how to create a new list attribute or replace
    an existing list with new values.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        list_name (str): The name of the list attribute.
        list_values (List[Any]): The values to set in the list.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the updated
 attribute values.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)
```

```
    # Use the SET operation to create or replace the list
    response = table.update_item(
        Key=key,
        UpdateExpression=f"SET {list_name} = :list_values",
        ExpressionAttributeValues={":list_values": list_values},
        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
    )

    return response


def append_to_list(
    table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any], list_name: str, values_to_append:
 List[Any]
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Append values to the end of a list attribute.

    This function demonstrates how to use the list_append function to add
 elements
    to the end of a list attribute.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        list_name (str): The name of the list attribute.
        values_to_append (List[Any]): The values to append to the list.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the updated
 attribute values.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Use list_append to add values to the end of the list
    response = table.update_item(
        Key=key,
        UpdateExpression=f"SET {list_name} = list_append({list_name}, :values)",
        ExpressionAttributeValues={":values": values_to_append},
        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
    )
```

```
    return response


def prepend_to_list(
    table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any], list_name: str, values_to_prepend:
 List[Any]
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Prepend values to the beginning of a list attribute.

    This function demonstrates how to use the list_append function to add
 elements
    to the beginning of a list attribute.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        list_name (str): The name of the list attribute.
        values_to_prepend (List[Any]): The values to prepend to the list.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the updated
 attribute values.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Use list_append with reversed order to add values to the beginning of the
 list
    response = table.update_item(
        Key=key,
        UpdateExpression=f"SET {list_name} = list_append(:values, {list_name})",
        ExpressionAttributeValues={":values": values_to_prepend},
        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
    )

    return response


def update_list_element(
    table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any], list_name: str, index: int, new_value:
 Any
```

```
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Update a specific element in a list attribute.

    This function demonstrates how to update a specific element in a list
 attribute
    using the index notation.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        list_name (str): The name of the list attribute.
        index (int): The zero-based index of the element to update.
        new_value (Any): The new value for the element.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the updated
 attribute values.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Use the index notation to update a specific element
    response = table.update_item(
        Key=key,
        UpdateExpression=f"SET {list_name}[{index}] = :value",
        ExpressionAttributeValues={":value": new_value},
        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
    )

    return response


def remove_list_element(
    table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any], list_name: str, index: int
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Remove a specific element from a list attribute.

    This function demonstrates how to remove a specific element from a list
 attribute
    using the REMOVE action with index notation.
```

```
    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        list_name (str): The name of the list attribute.
        index (int): The zero-based index of the element to remove.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the updated
 attribute values.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Use the REMOVE action with index notation to remove a specific element
    response = table.update_item(
        Key=key, UpdateExpression=f"REMOVE {list_name}[{index}]",
 ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW"
    )

    return response


def update_nested_list_element(
    table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any], path: str, new_value: Any
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Update an element in a nested list structure.

    This function demonstrates how to update an element in a nested list
 structure
    using expression attribute names for the path components.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        path (str): The path to the nested element (e.g., "parent[0].child[1]").
        new_value (Any): The new value for the element.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the updated
 attribute values.
    """
    # Define a type for path parts
```

```
    path_part = Dict[str, Union[str, int]]
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Parse the path to extract attribute names and indices
    path_parts: List[path_part] = []
    current_part = ""
    in_bracket = False

    for char in path:
        if char == "[":
            if current_part:
                path_parts.append({"type": "attribute", "value": current_part})
                current_part = ""
            in_bracket = True
        elif char == "]":
            if current_part:
                # Fix for mypy: Use a properly typed dictionary with Union type
                path_parts.append({"type": "index", "value": int(current_part)})
                current_part = ""
            in_bracket = False
        elif char == "." and not in_bracket:
            if current_part:
                path_parts.append({"type": "attribute", "value": current_part})
                current_part = ""
        else:
            current_part += char

    if current_part:
        path_parts.append({"type": "attribute", "value": current_part})

    # Build the update expression and attribute names
    update_expression = "SET "
    expression_attribute_names = {}

    # Build the path expression
    path_expression = ""
    for i, part in enumerate(path_parts):
        if part["type"] == "attribute":
            name_placeholder = f"#attr{i}"
            expression_attribute_names[name_placeholder] = part["value"]

            if path_expression:
```

```
                path_expression += "."
            path_expression += name_placeholder
        elif part["type"] == "index":
            path_expression += f"[{part['value']}]"

    # Complete the update expression
    update_expression += f"{path_expression} = :value"

    # Execute the update
    response = table.update_item(
        Key=key,
        UpdateExpression=update_expression,
        ExpressionAttributeNames=expression_attribute_names,
        ExpressionAttributeValues={":value": new_value},
        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
    )

    return response


def create_list_if_not_exists(
    table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any], list_name: str, default_values:
 List[Any]
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Create a list attribute if it doesn't exist.

    This function demonstrates how to use if_not_exists to create a list
 attribute
    with default values if it doesn't already exist.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        list_name (str): The name of the list attribute.
        default_values (List[Any]): The default values for the list.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the updated
 attribute values.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)
```

```
    # Use if_not_exists to create the list if it doesn't exist
    response = table.update_item(
        Key=key,
        UpdateExpression=f"SET {list_name} =
 if_not_exists({list_name}, :default)",
        ExpressionAttributeValues={":default": default_values},
        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
    )

    return response


def append_to_list_safely(
    table_name: str,
    key: Dict[str, Any],
    list_name: str,
    values_to_append: List[Any],
    default_values: Optional[List[Any]] = None,
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Append values to a list, creating it if it doesn't exist.

    This function demonstrates how to safely append values to a list attribute,
    creating the list with default values if it doesn't exist.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        list_name (str): The name of the list attribute.
        values_to_append (List[Any]): The values to append to the list.
        default_values (Optional[List[Any]]): The default values if the list
 doesn't exist.
            If not provided, values_to_append will be used as the default.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the updated
 attribute values.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # If default_values is not provided, use values_to_append
```

```
    if default_values is None:
        default_values = values_to_append

    # Use if_not_exists with list_append to safely append to the list
    response = table.update_item(
        Key=key,
        UpdateExpression=f"SET {list_name} =
 list_append(if_not_exists({list_name}, :default), :values)",
        ExpressionAttributeValues={
            ":default": default_values if default_values else [],
            ":values": values_to_append,
        },
        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
    )

    return response
```

를 사용한 목록 작업 사용의 예입니다 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

```
def example_usage():
    """Example of how to use list operations in DynamoDB."""
    # Example parameters
    table_name = "UserData"
    key = {"UserId": "user123"}

    print("Example 1: Creating a list attribute")
    try:
        response = create_list_attribute(
            table_name=table_name,
            key=key,
            list_name="Interests",
            list_values=["Reading", "Hiking", "Photography"],
        )
        print(
            f"List attribute created successfully:
 {json.dumps(response.get('Attributes', {}), default=str)}"
        )
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error creating list attribute: {e}")
```

```
    print("\nExample 2: Appending values to a list")
    try:
        response = append_to_list(
            table_name=table_name,
            key=key,
            list_name="Interests",
            values_to_append=["Cooking", "Gardening"],
        )
        print(
            f"Values appended to list successfully:
{json.dumps(response.get('Attributes', {}), default=str)}"
        )
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error appending to list: {e}")

    print("\nExample 3: Prepending values to a list")
    try:
        response = prepend_to_list(
            table_name=table_name,
            key=key,
            list_name="Interests",
            values_to_prepend=["Travel", "Music"],
        )
        print(
            f"Values prepended to list successfully:
{json.dumps(response.get('Attributes', {}), default=str)}"
        )
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error prepending to list: {e}")

    print("\nExample 4: Updating a specific list element")
    try:
        response = update_list_element(
            table_name=table_name,
            key=key,
            list_name="Interests",
            index=2,
            new_value="Mountain Hiking",
        )
        print(
            f"List element updated successfully:
{json.dumps(response.get('Attributes', {}), default=str)}"
        )
    except Exception as e:
```

```
        print(f"Error updating list element: {e}")

    print("\nExample 5: Removing a list element")
    try:
        response = remove_list_element(
            table_name=table_name, key=key, list_name="Interests", index=0
        )
        print(
            f"List element removed successfully:
{json.dumps(response.get('Attributes', {}), default=str)}"
        )
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error removing list element: {e}")

    print("\nExample 6: Working with nested lists")
    try:
        # First, create an item with a nested structure
        dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
        table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

        table.update_item(
            Key={"UserId": "user456"},
            UpdateExpression="SET #skills = :skills",
            ExpressionAttributeNames={"#skills": "Skills"},
            ExpressionAttributeValues={
                ":skills": [
                    {"Category": "Programming", "Languages": ["Python", "Java",
"JavaScript"]},
                    {"Category": "Database", "Systems": ["DynamoDB", "MongoDB",
"PostgreSQL"]},
                ]
            },
        )

        # Now update a nested element
        response = update_nested_list_element(
            table_name=table_name,
            key={"UserId": "user456"},
            path="Skills[0].Languages[1]",
            new_value="TypeScript",
        )
        print(
            f"Nested list element updated successfully:
{json.dumps(response.get('Attributes', {}), default=str)}"
```

```
        )
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error working with nested lists: {e}")

    print("\nExample 7: Creating a list if it doesn't exist")
    try:
        response = create_list_if_not_exists(
            table_name=table_name,
            key={"UserId": "user789"},
            list_name="Preferences",
            default_values=["Default1", "Default2", "Default3"],
        )
        print(
            f"List created with default values:
{json.dumps(response.get('Attributes', {}), default=str)}"
        )
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error creating list with default values: {e}")

    print("\nExample 8: Safely appending to a list")
    try:
        response = append_to_list_safely(
            table_name=table_name,
            key={"UserId": "user789"},
            list_name="Notifications",
            values_to_append=["New message received"],
            default_values=[],
        )
        print(f"Safely appended to list: {json.dumps(response.get('Attributes',
{}), default=str)}")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error safely appending to list: {e}")

    print("\nKey Points About Working with Lists in DynamoDB:")
    print("1. Lists are ordered collections of elements that can be of different
types")
    print("2. Use the SET operation with direct assignment to create or replace a
list")
    print("3. Use list_append() to add elements to a list without replacing the
entire list")
    print("4. To append to the end: list_append(list_name, :values)")
    print("5. To prepend to the beginning: list_append(:values, list_name)")
    print("6. Use index notation list_name[index] to access or update specific
elements")
```

```
    print("7. Use the REMOVE action with index notation to remove specific
elements")
    print("8. Lists can contain nested structures like maps and other lists")
    print("9. Use if_not_exists() to create a list with default values if it
doesn't exist")
    print("10. List indices are zero-based (the first element is at index 0)")
    print("11. Attempting to access an index beyond the list bounds will result
in an error")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 UpdateItem를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK를 사용하여 DynamoDB에서 맵 작업 수행

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB에서 맵 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 맵 구조에서 중첩 속성을 추가하고 업데이트합니다.
- 맵에서 특정 필드를 제거합니다.
- 깊이 중첩된 맵 속성을 사용하여 작업합니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

를 사용하여 맵 작업을 시연합니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.GetItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.GetItemResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateItemResponse;

import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;

    /**
```

```
     * Updates a map attribute that may not exist.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to safely update a map attribute
     * by using if_not_exists to handle the case where the map doesn't exist yet.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param mapName The name of the map attribute
     * @param mapKey The key within the map to update
     * @param value The value to set
     * @return The response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static UpdateItemResponse updateMapAttributeSafe(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        String mapName,
        String mapKey,
        AttributeValue value) {

        // Create an empty map to use if the map doesn't exist
        Map<String, AttributeValue> emptyMap = new HashMap<>();
        AttributeValue emptyMapValue =
AttributeValue.builder().m(emptyMap).build();

        // Define the update parameters
        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .updateExpression("SET #mapName = if_not_exists(#mapName, :emptyMap),
#mapName.#mapKey = :value")
            .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of(
                "#mapName", mapName,
                "#mapKey", mapKey))
            .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(
                ":value",
                value,
                ":emptyMap",
                AttributeValue.builder().m(new HashMap<>()).build()))
            .returnValues("UPDATED_NEW")
            .build();
```

```
        // Perform the update operation
        return dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);
    }

    /**
     * Adds an attribute to a nested map.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to update a nested attribute without
     * overwriting the entire map.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param path The path to the nested attribute as a list
     * @param value The value to set
     * @return The response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static UpdateItemResponse addToNestedMap(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        List<String> path,
        AttributeValue value) {

        // Create expression attribute names for each part of the path
        Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
        for (int i = 0; i < path.size(); i++) {
            expressionAttributeNames.put("#attr" + i, path.get(i));
        }

        // Build the attribute path using the expression attribute names
        StringBuilder attributePathExpression = new StringBuilder();
        for (int i = 0; i < path.size(); i++) {
            if (i > 0) {
                attributePathExpression.append(".");
            }
            attributePathExpression.append("#attr").append(i);
        }

        // Define the update parameters
        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
```

```
            .updateExpression("SET " + attributePathExpression.toString() + "
 = :value")
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
            .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(":value", value))
            .returnValues("UPDATED_NEW")
            .build();

        // Perform the update operation
        return dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);
    }

    /**
     * Removes an attribute from a map.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to remove a specific attribute from a map.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param mapName The name of the map attribute
     * @param mapKey The key within the map to remove
     * @return The response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static UpdateItemResponse removeMapAttribute(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        String mapName,
        String mapKey) {

        // Define the update parameters
        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .updateExpression("REMOVE #mapName.#mapKey")
            .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of(
                "#mapName", mapName,
                "#mapKey", mapKey))
            .returnValues("UPDATED_NEW")
            .build();

        // Perform the update operation
        return dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);
```

```
    }

    /**
     * Creates a map with multiple attributes in a single operation.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to create a map with multiple attributes
     * in a single update operation.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param mapName The name of the map attribute
     * @param attributes The attributes to set in the map
     * @return The response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static UpdateItemResponse createMapWithAttributes(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        String mapName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> attributes) {

        // Create a map value from the attributes
        AttributeValue mapValue = AttributeValue.builder().m(attributes).build();

        // Define the update parameters
        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .updateExpression("SET #mapName = :mapValue")
            .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of("#mapName", mapName))
            .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(":mapValue", mapValue))
            .returnValues("UPDATED_NEW")
            .build();

        // Perform the update operation
        return dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);
    }

    /**
     * Gets the current value of a map attribute.
     *
     * <p>Helper method to retrieve the current value of a map attribute.
```

```
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to get
     * @param mapName The name of the map attribute
     * @return The map attribute value or null if not found
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static Map<String, AttributeValue> getMapAttribute(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String tableName, Map<String,
AttributeValue> key, String mapName) {

        // Define the get parameters
        GetItemRequest request = GetItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .projectionExpression(mapName)
            .build();

        try {
            // Perform the get operation
            GetItemResponse response = dynamoDbClient.getItem(request);

            // Return the map attribute if it exists, otherwise null
            if (response.item() != null && response.item().containsKey(mapName))
{
                return response.item().get(mapName).m();
            }

            return null;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            throw DynamoDbException.builder()
                .message("Failed to get map attribute: " + e.getMessage())
                .cause(e)
                .build();
        }
    }
```

를 사용한 맵 작업 사용의 예입니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
    public static void exampleUsage(DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String
tableName) {
```

```
        // Example key
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key = new HashMap<>();
        key.put("ProductId", AttributeValue.builder().s("P12345").build());

        System.out.println("Demonstrating map operations in DynamoDB");

        try {
            // Example 1: Create a map with multiple attributes
            System.out.println("\nExample 1: Creating a map with multiple
attributes");
            Map<String, AttributeValue> productDetails = new HashMap<>();
            productDetails.put("Color",
AttributeValue.builder().s("Red").build());
            productDetails.put("Weight",
AttributeValue.builder().n("2.5").build());
            productDetails.put(
                "Dimensions", AttributeValue.builder().s("10x20x5").build());

            UpdateItemResponse createResponse =
                createMapWithAttributes(dynamoDbClient, tableName, key,
"Details", productDetails);

            System.out.println("Created map attribute: " +
createResponse.attributes());

            // Example 2: Update a specific attribute in a map
            System.out.println("\nExample 2: Updating a specific attribute in a
map");
            UpdateItemResponse updateResponse = updateMapAttributeSafe(
                dynamoDbClient,
                tableName,
                key,
                "Details",
                "Color",
                AttributeValue.builder().s("Blue").build());

            System.out.println("Updated map attribute: " +
updateResponse.attributes());

            // Example 3: Add an attribute to a nested map
            System.out.println("\nExample 3: Adding an attribute to a nested
map");
            UpdateItemResponse nestedResponse = addToNestedMap(
                dynamoDbClient,
```

```
                tableName,
                key,
                List.of("Specifications", "Technical", "Resolution"),
                AttributeValue.builder().s("1920x1080").build());

            System.out.println("Added to nested map: " +
nestedResponse.attributes());

            // Example 4: Remove an attribute from a map
            System.out.println("\nExample 4: Removing an attribute from a map");
            UpdateItemResponse removeResponse =
                removeMapAttribute(dynamoDbClient, tableName, key, "Details",
"Dimensions");

            System.out.println("Updated map after removal: " +
removeResponse.attributes());

            // Example 5: Get the current value of a map attribute
            System.out.println("\nExample 5: Getting the current value of a map
attribute");
            Map<String, AttributeValue> currentMap =
getMapAttribute(dynamoDbClient, tableName, key, "Details");

            if (currentMap != null) {
                System.out.println("Current map attribute:");
                for (Map.Entry<String, AttributeValue> entry :
currentMap.entrySet()) {
                    System.out.println("  " + entry.getKey() + ": " +
entry.getValue());
                }
            } else {
                System.out.println("Map attribute not found");
            }

            // Explain map operations
            System.out.println("\nKey points about DynamoDB map operations:");
            System.out.println("1. Maps are unordered collections of name-value
pairs");
            System.out.println("2. Use dot notation (map.key) to access or update
specific attributes");
            System.out.println("3. You can update individual attributes without
overwriting the entire map");
            System.out.println("4. Maps can be nested to create complex data
structures");
```

```
            System.out.println("5. Use REMOVE to delete attributes from a map");
            System.out.println("6. You can create a map with multiple attributes
 in a single operation");
            System.out.println("7. Map keys are case-sensitive");

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Error: " + e.getMessage());
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 UpdateItem을 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

를 사용하여 맵 작업을 시연합니다 AWS SDK for JavaScript.

```
/**
 * Example of updating map attributes in DynamoDB.
 *
 * This module demonstrates how to update map attributes that may not exist,
 * how to update nested attributes, and how to handle various map update
 scenarios.
 */

const { DynamoDBClient } = require("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb");
const {
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
  UpdateCommand,
  GetCommand
} = require("@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb");

/**
 * Update a map attribute safely, handling the case where the map might not
 exist.
 *
 * This function demonstrates using the if_not_exists function to safely update
 * a map attribute that might not exist yet.
 *
```

```
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string} mapName - The name of the map attribute
 * @param {string} mapKey - The key within the map to update
 * @param {any} value - The value to set
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function updateMapAttributeSafe(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  mapName,
  mapKey,
  value
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Define the update parameters using SET with if_not_exists
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: `SET ${mapName}.${mapKey} = :value`,
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":value": value
    },
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  try {
    // Perform the update operation
    const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));
    return response;
  } catch (error) {
    // If the error is because the map doesn't exist, create it
    if (error.name === "ValidationException" &&
        error.message.includes("The document path provided in the update
 expression is invalid")) {

      // Create the map with the specified key-value pair
      const createParams = {
        TableName: tableName,
```

```
        Key: key,
        UpdateExpression: `SET ${mapName} = :map`,
        ExpressionAttributeValues: {
          ":map": { [mapKey]: value }
        },
        ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
      };

      return await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(createParams));
    }

    // Re-throw other errors
    throw error;
  }
}

/**
 * Update a map attribute using the if_not_exists function.
 *
 * This function demonstrates a more elegant approach using if_not_exists
 * to handle the case where the map doesn't exist yet.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string} mapName - The name of the map attribute
 * @param {string} mapKey - The key within the map to update
 * @param {any} value - The value to set
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function updateMapAttributeWithIfNotExists(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  mapName,
  mapKey,
  value
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Define the update parameters using SET with if_not_exists
  const params = {
```

```
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: `SET ${mapName} = if_not_exists(${mapName}, :emptyMap),
 ${mapName}.${mapKey} = :value`,
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":emptyMap": {},
      ":value": value
    },
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  // Perform the update operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));

  return response;
}

/**
 * Add a value to a deeply nested map, creating parent maps if they don't exist.
 *
 * This function demonstrates how to update a deeply nested attribute,
 * creating any parent maps that don't exist along the way.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string[]} path - The path to the nested attribute as an array of keys
 * @param {any} value - The value to set
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function addToNestedMap(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  path,
  value
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Build the update expression and expression attribute values
  let updateExpression = "SET";
  const expressionAttributeValues = {};
```

```
  // For each level in the path, create a map if it doesn't exist
  for (let i = 0; i < path.length; i++) {
    const currentPath = path.slice(0, i + 1).join(".");
    const parentPath = i > 0 ? path.slice(0, i).join(".") : null;

    if (parentPath) {
      updateExpression += ` ${parentPath} =
 if_not_exists(${parentPath}, :emptyMap${i}),`;
      expressionAttributeValues[`:emptyMap${i}`] = {};
    }
  }

  // Set the final value
  const fullPath = path.join(".");
  updateExpression += ` ${fullPath} = :value`;
  expressionAttributeValues[":value"] = value;

  // Define the update parameters
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: updateExpression,
    ExpressionAttributeValues: expressionAttributeValues,
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  // Perform the update operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));

  return response;
}

/**
 * Update multiple fields in a map attribute in a single operation.
 *
 * This function demonstrates how to update multiple fields in a map
 * in a single DynamoDB operation.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string} mapName - The name of the map attribute
 * @param {Object} updates - Object containing key-value pairs to update
```

```
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function updateMultipleMapFields(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  mapName,
  updates
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Build the update expression and expression attribute values
  let updateExpression = `SET ${mapName} = if_not_exists(${mapName}, :emptyMap)`;
  const expressionAttributeValues = {
    ":emptyMap": {}
  };

  // Add each update to the expression
  Object.entries(updates).forEach(([field, value], index) => {
    updateExpression += `, ${mapName}.${field} = :val${index}`;
    expressionAttributeValues[`:val${index}`] = value;
  });

  // Define the update parameters
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: updateExpression,
    ExpressionAttributeValues: expressionAttributeValues,
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  // Perform the update operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));

  return response;
}

/**
 * Get the current value of an item.
 *
 * Helper function to retrieve the current value of an item.
```

```
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to get
 * @returns {Promise<Object|null>} - The item or null if not found
 */
async function getItem(
  config,
  tableName,
  key
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Define the get parameters
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key
  };

  // Perform the get operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new GetCommand(params));

  // Return the item if it exists, otherwise null
  return response.Item || null;
}

/**
 * Example of how to use the map attribute update functions.
 */
async function exampleUsage() {
  // Example parameters
  const config = { region: "us-west-2" };
  const tableName = "Users";
  const key = { UserId: "U12345" };

  console.log("Demonstrating different approaches to update map attributes in
 DynamoDB");

  try {
    // Example 1: Update a map attribute that might not exist (two-step approach)
    console.log("\nExample 1: Updating a map attribute that might not exist (two-
step approach)");
```

```
    const response1 = await updateMapAttributeSafe(
      config,
      tableName,
      key,
      "Preferences",
      "Theme",
      "Dark"
    );

    console.log("Updated preferences:", response1.Attributes);

    // Example 2: Update a map attribute using if_not_exists (elegant approach)
    console.log("\nExample 2: Updating a map attribute using if_not_exists
 (elegant approach)");
    const response2 = await updateMapAttributeWithIfNotExists(
      config,
      tableName,
      key,
      "Settings",
      "NotificationsEnabled",
      true
    );

    console.log("Updated settings:", response2.Attributes);

    // Example 3: Update a deeply nested attribute
    console.log("\nExample 3: Updating a deeply nested attribute");
    const response3 = await addToNestedMap(
      config,
      tableName,
      key,
      ["Profile", "Address", "City"],
      "Seattle"
    );

    console.log("Updated nested attribute:", response3.Attributes);

    // Example 4: Update multiple fields in a map
    console.log("\nExample 4: Updating multiple fields in a map");
    const response4 = await updateMultipleMapFields(
      config,
      tableName,
      key,
      "ContactInfo",
```

```
      {
        Email: "user@example.com",
        Phone: "555-123-4567",
        PreferredContact: "Email"
      }
    );

    console.log("Updated multiple fields:", response4.Attributes);

    // Get the final state of the item
    console.log("\nFinal state of the item:");
    const item = await getItem(config, tableName, key);
    console.log(JSON.stringify(item, null, 2));

    // Explain the benefits of different approaches
    console.log("\nKey points about updating map attributes:");
    console.log("1. Use if_not_exists to handle maps that might not exist");
    console.log("2. Multiple updates can be combined in a single operation");
    console.log("3. Deeply nested attributes require creating parent maps");
    console.log("4. DynamoDB expressions are atomic - the entire update succeeds
 or fails");
    console.log("5. Using a single operation is more efficient than multiple
 separate updates");

  } catch (error) {
    console.error("Error:", error);
  }
}

// Export the functions
module.exports = {
  updateMapAttributeSafe,
  updateMapAttributeWithIfNotExists,
  addToNestedMap,
  updateMultipleMapFields,
  getItem,
  exampleUsage
};

// Run the example if this file is executed directly
if (require.main === module) {
  exampleUsage();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 UpdateItem을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

를 사용하여 맵 작업을 시연합니다 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

```
"""
Example of updating map attributes in DynamoDB.

This module demonstrates how to update map attributes in DynamoDB, including
handling cases where the map attribute might not exist yet.
"""


import boto3
from typing import Any, Dict, Optional



def update_map_attribute_safe(
    table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any], map_name: str, map_key: str, value: Any
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Update a specific key in a map attribute, creating the map if it doesn't
 exist.

    This function demonstrates how to safely update a key within a map attribute,
    even if the map doesn't exist yet in the item.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        map_name (str): The name of the map attribute.
        map_key (str): The key within the map to update.
        value (Any): The value to set for the map key.

    Returns:
```

```
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the updated
 attribute values.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Use SET with attribute_not_exists to safely update the map
    response = table.update_item(
        Key=key,
        UpdateExpression="SET #map.#key = :value",
        ExpressionAttributeNames={"#map": map_name, "#key": map_key},
        ExpressionAttributeValues={":value": value},
        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
    )

    return response


def add_to_nested_map(
    table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any], path: str, value: Any
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Add or update a value in a deeply nested map structure.

    This function demonstrates how to update a value at a specific path in a
    nested map structure, creating any intermediate maps as needed.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        path (str): The path to the nested attribute (e.g.,
 "user.preferences.theme").
        value (Any): The value to set at the specified path.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the updated
 attribute values.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Split the path into components
```

```
    path_parts = path.split(".")

    # Build the update expression and attribute names
    update_expression = "SET "
    expression_attribute_names = {}

    # Build the path expression
    path_expression = ""
    for i, part in enumerate(path_parts):
        name_placeholder = f"#attr{i}"
        expression_attribute_names[name_placeholder] = part

        if i == 0:
            path_expression = name_placeholder
        else:
            path_expression += f".{name_placeholder}"

    # Complete the update expression
    update_expression += f"{path_expression} = :value"

    # Execute the update
    response = table.update_item(
        Key=key,
        UpdateExpression=update_expression,
        ExpressionAttributeNames=expression_attribute_names,
        ExpressionAttributeValues={":value": value},
        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
    )

    return response


def update_map_with_if_not_exists(
    table_name: str,
    key: Dict[str, Any],
    map_name: str,
    map_key: str,
    value: Any,
    default_map: Optional[Dict[str, Any]] = None,
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Update a key in a map, creating the map with default values if it doesn't
 exist.
```

```
    This function demonstrates how to use if_not_exists to initialize a map with
    default values if it doesn't exist yet, and then update a specific key.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        map_name (str): The name of the map attribute.
        map_key (str): The key within the map to update.
        value (Any): The value to set for the map key.
        default_map (Optional[Dict[str, Any]]): Default map values if the map
 doesn't exist.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the updated
 attribute values.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Set default map if not provided
    if default_map is None:
        default_map = {}

    # Create a map with the new key-value pair
    updated_map = default_map.copy()
    updated_map[map_key] = value

    # Use if_not_exists to initialize the map if it doesn't exist
    response = table.update_item(
        Key=key,
        UpdateExpression="SET #map = if_not_exists(#map, :default_map)",
        ExpressionAttributeNames={"#map": map_name},
        ExpressionAttributeValues={":default_map": updated_map},
        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
    )

    return response


def merge_into_map(
    table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any], map_name: str, values_to_merge:
 Dict[str, Any]
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
```

```
    """
    Merge multiple key-value pairs into a map attribute.

    This function demonstrates how to update multiple keys in a map attribute
    in a single operation, without overwriting the entire map.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        map_name (str): The name of the map attribute.
        values_to_merge (Dict[str, Any]): Key-value pairs to merge into the map.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the updated
attribute values.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Build the update expression for each key-value pair
    update_expression = "SET "
    expression_attribute_names = {"#map": map_name}
    expression_attribute_values = {}

    # Add each key-value pair to the update expression
    for i, (k, v) in enumerate(values_to_merge.items()):
        key_placeholder = f"#key{i}"
        value_placeholder = f":value{i}"

        expression_attribute_names[key_placeholder] = k
        expression_attribute_values[value_placeholder] = v

        if i > 0:
            update_expression += ", "
        update_expression += f"#map.{key_placeholder} = {value_placeholder}"

    # Execute the update
    response = table.update_item(
        Key=key,
        UpdateExpression=update_expression,
        ExpressionAttributeNames=expression_attribute_names,
        ExpressionAttributeValues=expression_attribute_values,
        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
```

```
    )

    return response




def example_usage():
    """Example of how to use the map attribute update functions."""
    # Example parameters
    table_name = "UserProfiles"
    key = {"UserId": "user123"}

    print("Example 1: Updating a specific key in a map attribute")
    try:
        response = update_map_attribute_safe(
            table_name=table_name, key=key, map_name="Preferences",
 map_key="Theme", value="Dark"
        )
        print(f"Map attribute updated successfully: {response.get('Attributes',
 {})}")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error updating map attribute: {e}")

    print("\nExample 2: Adding a value to a deeply nested map")
    try:
        response = add_to_nested_map(
            table_name=table_name, key=key, path="Settings.Notifications.Email",
 value=True
        )
        print(f"Nested map updated successfully: {response.get('Attributes',
 {})}")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error updating nested map: {e}")

    print("\nExample 3: Initializing a map with default values if it doesn't
 exist")
    try:
        default_map = {"Language": "English", "Currency": "USD", "TimeZone":
 "UTC"}

        response = update_map_with_if_not_exists(
            table_name=table_name,
            key={"UserId": "newuser456"},
```

```
            map_name="Preferences",
            map_key="Theme",
            value="Light",
            default_map=default_map,
        )
        print(f"Map initialized with defaults: {response.get('Attributes', {})}")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error initializing map: {e}")

    print("\nExample 4: Merging multiple values into a map")
    try:
        values_to_merge = {
            "NotificationsEnabled": True,
            "EmailFrequency": "Daily",
            "PushNotifications": False,
        }

        response = merge_into_map(
            table_name=table_name,
            key=key,
            map_name="NotificationSettings",
            values_to_merge=values_to_merge,
        )
        print(f"Multiple values merged into map: {response.get('Attributes',
 {})}")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error merging values into map: {e}")

    print("\nBest practices for working with map attributes in DynamoDB:")
    print("1. Use dot notation to access and update nested attributes")
    print("2. Use ExpressionAttributeNames to handle reserved words and special
 characters")
    print("3. Use if_not_exists() to handle cases where attributes might not
 exist")
    print("4. Update specific map keys rather than overwriting the entire map")
    print("5. Use a single update operation to modify multiple map keys for
 better performance")
    print("6. Consider your data model carefully to minimize the need for deeply
 nested attributes")



if __name__ == "__main__":
    example_usage()
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 UpdateItem를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK를 사용하여 DynamoDB에서 설정 작업 수행

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB에서 집합 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 집합 속성에 요소를 추가합니다.
- 집합 속성에서 요소를 제거합니다.
- 집합에 ADD 및 DELETE 작업을 사용합니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

를 사용하여 세트 작업을 시연합니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.GetItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.GetItemResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ReturnValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateItemResponse;

import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.HashSet;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Set;

    /**
     * Adds values to a string set attribute.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to use the ADD operation to add values
     * to a string set attribute.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
```

```
     * @param setAttributeName The name of the set attribute
     * @param valuesToAdd The values to add to the set
     * @return The response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static UpdateItemResponse addToStringSet(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        String setAttributeName,
        Set<String> valuesToAdd) {

        // Create a string set value from the values to add
        AttributeValue setValue =
AttributeValue.builder().ss(valuesToAdd).build();

        // Define the update parameters
        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .updateExpression("ADD #setAttr :valuesToAdd")
            .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of("#setAttr", setAttributeName))
            .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(":valuesToAdd", setValue))
            .returnValues(ReturnValue.UPDATED_NEW)
            .build();

        // Perform the update operation
        return dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);
    }

    /**
     * Adds values to a number set attribute.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to use the ADD operation to add values
     * to a number set attribute.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param setAttributeName The name of the set attribute
     * @param valuesToAdd The values to add to the set
     * @return The response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
```

```
    public static UpdateItemResponse addToNumberSet(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        String setAttributeName,
        Set<Number> valuesToAdd) {

        // Convert numbers to strings for DynamoDB
        Set<String> stringValues = new HashSet<>();
        for (Number value : valuesToAdd) {
            stringValues.add(value.toString());
        }

        // Create a number set value from the values to add
        AttributeValue setValue =
AttributeValue.builder().ns(stringValues).build();

        // Define the update parameters
        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .updateExpression("ADD #setAttr :valuesToAdd")
            .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of("#setAttr", setAttributeName))
            .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(":valuesToAdd", setValue))
            .returnValues(ReturnValue.UPDATED_NEW)
            .build();

        // Perform the update operation
        return dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);
    }

    /**
     * Removes values from a set attribute.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to use the DELETE operation to remove
values
     * from a set attribute.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param setAttributeName The name of the set attribute
     * @param valuesToRemove The values to remove from the set
```

```
     * @param isNumberSet Whether the set is a number set (true) or string set
(false)
     * @return The response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static UpdateItemResponse removeFromSet(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        String setAttributeName,
        Set<?> valuesToRemove,
        boolean isNumberSet) {

        AttributeValue setValue;

        if (isNumberSet) {
            // Convert numbers to strings for DynamoDB
            Set<String> stringValues = new HashSet<>();
            for (Object value : valuesToRemove) {
                if (value instanceof Number) {
                    stringValues.add(value.toString());
                } else {
                    throw new IllegalArgumentException("Values must be numbers
for a number set");
                }
            }

            setValue = AttributeValue.builder().ns(stringValues).build();
        } else {
            // Convert objects to strings for DynamoDB
            Set<String> stringValues = new HashSet<>();
            for (Object value : valuesToRemove) {
                stringValues.add(value.toString());
            }

            setValue = AttributeValue.builder().ss(stringValues).build();
        }

        // Define the update parameters
        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .updateExpression("DELETE #setAttr :valuesToRemove")
            .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of("#setAttr", setAttributeName))
```

```
            .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(":valuesToRemove", setValue))
            .returnValues(ReturnValue.UPDATED_NEW)
            .build();

        // Perform the update operation
        return dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);
    }

    /**
     * Checks if a value exists in a set attribute.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to use the contains function to check
     * if a value exists in a set attribute.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to check
     * @param setAttributeName The name of the set attribute
     * @param valueToCheck The value to check for
     * @return Map containing the result of the check
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static Map<String, Object> checkIfValueInSet(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        String setAttributeName,
        String valueToCheck) {

        Map<String, Object> result = new HashMap<>();

        try {
            // Define the update parameters with a condition expression
            UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .key(key)
                .updateExpression("SET #tempAttr = :tempVal")
                .conditionExpression("contains(#setAttr, :valueToCheck)")
                .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of("#setAttr", setAttributeName,
"#tempAttr", "TempAttribute"))
                .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(
                    ":valueToCheck",
AttributeValue.builder().s(valueToCheck).build(),
                    ":tempVal", AttributeValue.builder().s("TempValue").build()))
```

```
                .returnValues(ReturnValue.UPDATED_NEW)
                .build();

            // Attempt the update operation
            dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);

            // If we get here, the condition was met
            result.put("exists", true);
            result.put("message", "Value '" + valueToCheck + "' exists in the
set");

            // Clean up the temporary attribute
            UpdateItemRequest cleanupRequest = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .key(key)
                .updateExpression("REMOVE #tempAttr")
                .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of("#tempAttr", "TempAttribute"))
                .build();

            dynamoDbClient.updateItem(cleanupRequest);

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            if (e.getMessage().contains("ConditionalCheckFailed")) {
                // The condition was not met
                result.put("exists", false);
                result.put("message", "Value '" + valueToCheck + "' does not
exist in the set");
            } else {
                // Some other error occurred
                result.put("exists", false);
                result.put("message", "Error checking set: " + e.getMessage());
                result.put("error", e.getClass().getSimpleName());
            }
        }

        return result;
    }

    /**
     * Creates a set with multiple values in a single operation.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to create a set with multiple values
     * in a single update operation.
     *
```

```
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param setAttributeName The name of the set attribute
     * @param setValues The values to include in the set
     * @param isNumberSet Whether to create a number set (true) or string set
(false)
     * @return The response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static UpdateItemResponse createSetWithValues(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        String setAttributeName,
        Set<?> setValues,
        boolean isNumberSet) {

        AttributeValue setValue;

        if (isNumberSet) {
            // Convert numbers to strings for DynamoDB
            Set<String> stringValues = new HashSet<>();
            for (Object value : setValues) {
                if (value instanceof Number) {
                    stringValues.add(value.toString());
                } else {
                    throw new IllegalArgumentException("Values must be numbers
for a number set");
                }
            }

            setValue = AttributeValue.builder().ns(stringValues).build();
        } else {
            // Convert objects to strings for DynamoDB
            Set<String> stringValues = new HashSet<>();
            for (Object value : setValues) {
                stringValues.add(value.toString());
            }

            setValue = AttributeValue.builder().ss(stringValues).build();
        }

        // Define the update parameters
```

```
        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .updateExpression("SET #setAttr = :setValue")
            .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of("#setAttr", setAttributeName))
            .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(":setValue", setValue))
            .returnValues(ReturnValue.UPDATED_NEW)
            .build();

        // Perform the update operation
        return dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);
    }

    /**
     * Gets the current value of a set attribute.
     *
     * <p>Helper method to retrieve the current value of a set attribute.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to get
     * @param setAttributeName The name of the set attribute
     * @return The set attribute value or null if not found
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static AttributeValue getSetAttribute(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String tableName, Map<String,
AttributeValue> key, String setAttributeName) {

        // Define the get parameters
        GetItemRequest request = GetItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .projectionExpression(setAttributeName)
            .build();

        try {
            // Perform the get operation
            GetItemResponse response = dynamoDbClient.getItem(request);

            // Return the set attribute if it exists, otherwise null
            if (response.item() != null &&
response.item().containsKey(setAttributeName)) {
                return response.item().get(setAttributeName);
```

```
            }

            return null;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            throw DynamoDbException.builder()
                .message("Failed to get set attribute: " + e.getMessage())
                .cause(e)
                .build();
        }
    }
```

를 사용한 설정 작업 사용의 예입니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
   public static void exampleUsage(DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String
tableName) {
       // Example key
       Map<String, AttributeValue> key = new HashMap<>();
       key.put("ProductId", AttributeValue.builder().s("P12345").build());

       System.out.println("Demonstrating set operations in DynamoDB");

       try {
           // Example 1: Create a string set with multiple values
           System.out.println("\nExample 1: Creating a string set with multiple
values");
           Set<String> tags = new HashSet<>();
           tags.add("Electronics");
           tags.add("Gadget");
           tags.add("Smartphone");

           UpdateItemResponse createResponse = createSetWithValues(
               dynamoDbClient, tableName, key, "Tags", tags, false // Not a
number set
               );

           System.out.println("Created set attribute: " +
createResponse.attributes());

           // Example 2: Add values to a string set
           System.out.println("\nExample 2: Adding values to a string set");
           Set<String> additionalTags = new HashSet<>();
           additionalTags.add("Mobile");
```

```
            additionalTags.add("Wireless");

            UpdateItemResponse addResponse = addToStringSet(dynamoDbClient,
tableName, key, "Tags", additionalTags);

            System.out.println("Updated set attribute: " +
addResponse.attributes());

            // Example 3: Create a number set with multiple values
            System.out.println("\nExample 3: Creating a number set with multiple
values");
            Set<Number> ratings = new HashSet<>();
            ratings.add(4);
            ratings.add(5);
            ratings.add(4.5);

            UpdateItemResponse createNumberSetResponse = createSetWithValues(
                dynamoDbClient, tableName, key, "Ratings", ratings, true // Is a
number set
                );

            System.out.println("Created number set attribute: " +
createNumberSetResponse.attributes());

            // Example 4: Add values to a number set
            System.out.println("\nExample 4: Adding values to a number set");
            Set<Number> additionalRatings = new HashSet<>();
            additionalRatings.add(3.5);
            additionalRatings.add(4.2);

            UpdateItemResponse addNumberResponse =
                addToNumberSet(dynamoDbClient, tableName, key, "Ratings",
additionalRatings);

            System.out.println("Updated number set attribute: " +
addNumberResponse.attributes());

            // Example 5: Remove values from a set
            System.out.println("\nExample 5: Removing values from a set");
            Set<String> tagsToRemove = new HashSet<>();
            tagsToRemove.add("Gadget");

            UpdateItemResponse removeResponse = removeFromSet(
```

```
                dynamoDbClient, tableName, key, "Tags", tagsToRemove, false //
Not a number set
                );

            System.out.println("Updated set after removal: " +
removeResponse.attributes());

            // Example 6: Check if a value exists in a set
            System.out.println("\nExample 6: Checking if a value exists in a
set");
            Map<String, Object> checkResult = checkIfValueInSet(dynamoDbClient,
tableName, key, "Tags", "Electronics");

            System.out.println("Check result: " + checkResult.get("message"));

            // Example 7: Get the current value of a set attribute
            System.out.println("\nExample 7: Getting the current value of a set
attribute");
            AttributeValue currentStringSet = getSetAttribute(dynamoDbClient,
tableName, key, "Tags");

            if (currentStringSet != null && currentStringSet.ss() != null) {
                System.out.println("Current string set values: " +
currentStringSet.ss());
            } else {
                System.out.println("String set attribute not found");
            }

            AttributeValue currentNumberSet = getSetAttribute(dynamoDbClient,
tableName, key, "Ratings");

            if (currentNumberSet != null && currentNumberSet.ns() != null) {
                System.out.println("Current number set values: " +
currentNumberSet.ns());
            } else {
                System.out.println("Number set attribute not found");
            }

            // Explain set operations
            System.out.println("\nKey points about DynamoDB set operations:");
            System.out.println(
                "1. DynamoDB supports three set types: string sets (SS), number
sets (NS), and binary sets (BS)");
```

```
            System.out.println("2. Sets can only contain elements of the same
 type");
            System.out.println("3. Use ADD to add elements to a set");
            System.out.println("4. Use DELETE to remove elements from a set");
            System.out.println("5. Sets automatically remove duplicate values");
            System.out.println("6. Sets are unordered collections");
            System.out.println("7. Use the contains function to check if a value
 exists in a set");
            System.out.println("8. You can create a set with multiple values in a
 single operation");

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Error: " + e.getMessage());
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 UpdateItem을 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

를 사용하여 세트 작업을 시연합니다 AWS SDK for JavaScript.

```
const { DynamoDBClient } = require("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb");
const {
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
  UpdateCommand,
  GetCommand
} = require("@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb");

/**
 * Add elements to a set attribute.
 *
 * This function demonstrates using the ADD operation to add elements to a set.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string} setName - The name of the set attribute
 * @param {Array} values - The values to add to the set
```

```
 * @param {string} setType - The type of set ('string', 'number', or 'binary')
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function addToSet(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  setName,
  values,
  setType = 'string'
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Create the appropriate set type
  let setValues;
  if (setType === 'string') {
    setValues = new Set(values.map(String));
  } else if (setType === 'number') {
    setValues = new Set(values.map(Number));
  } else if (setType === 'binary') {
    setValues = new Set(values);
  } else {
    throw new Error(`Unsupported set type: ${setType}`);
  }

  // Define the update parameters using ADD
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: `ADD ${setName} :values`,
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":values": setValues
    },
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  // Perform the update operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));

  return response;
}
```

```
/**
 * Remove elements from a set attribute.
 *
 * This function demonstrates using the DELETE operation to remove elements from
 a set.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string} setName - The name of the set attribute
 * @param {Array} values - The values to remove from the set
 * @param {string} setType - The type of set ('string', 'number', or 'binary')
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function removeFromSet(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  setName,
  values,
  setType = 'string'
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Create the appropriate set type
  let setValues;
  if (setType === 'string') {
    setValues = new Set(values.map(String));
  } else if (setType === 'number') {
    setValues = new Set(values.map(Number));
  } else if (setType === 'binary') {
    setValues = new Set(values);
  } else {
    throw new Error(`Unsupported set type: ${setType}`);
  }

  // Define the update parameters using DELETE
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: `DELETE ${setName} :values`,
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
```

```
      ":values": setValues
    },
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  // Perform the update operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));

  return response;
}

/**
 * Create a new set attribute with initial values.
 *
 * This function demonstrates using the SET operation to create a new set
 attribute.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string} setName - The name of the set attribute
 * @param {Array} values - The initial values for the set
 * @param {string} setType - The type of set ('string', 'number', or 'binary')
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function createSet(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  setName,
  values,
  setType = 'string'
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Create the appropriate set type
  let setValues;
  if (setType === 'string') {
    setValues = new Set(values.map(String));
  } else if (setType === 'number') {
    setValues = new Set(values.map(Number));
  } else if (setType === 'binary') {
```

```
    setValues = new Set(values);
  } else {
    throw new Error(`Unsupported set type: ${setType}`);
  }

  // Define the update parameters using SET
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: `SET ${setName} = :values`,
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":values": setValues
    },
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  // Perform the update operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));

  return response;
}

/**
 * Replace an entire set attribute with a new set of values.
 *
 * This function demonstrates using the SET operation to replace an entire set.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string} setName - The name of the set attribute
 * @param {Array} values - The new values for the set
 * @param {string} setType - The type of set ('string', 'number', or 'binary')
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function replaceSet(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  setName,
  values,
  setType = 'string'
) {
  // This is the same as createSet, but included for clarity of intent
```

```
  return await createSet(config, tableName, key, setName, values, setType);
}

/**
 * Remove the last element from a set and handle the empty set case.
 *
 * This function demonstrates what happens when you delete the last element of a
 set.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string} setName - The name of the set attribute
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The result of the operation
 */
async function removeLastElementFromSet(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  setName
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // First, get the current item to check the set
  const currentItem = await getItem(config, tableName, key);

  // Check if the set exists and has elements
  if (!currentItem || !currentItem[setName] || currentItem[setName].size === 0) {
    return {
      success: false,
      message: "Set doesn't exist or is already empty",
      item: currentItem
    };
  }

  // Get the set values
  const setValues = Array.from(currentItem[setName]);

  // If there's only one element left, remove the attribute entirely
  if (setValues.length === 1) {
    // Define the update parameters to remove the attribute
    const params = {
```

```
      TableName: tableName,
      Key: key,
      UpdateExpression: `REMOVE ${setName}`,
      ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
    };

    // Perform the update operation
    await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));

    return {
      success: true,
      message: "Last element removed, attribute has been deleted",
      removedValue: setValues[0]
    };
  } else {
    // Otherwise, remove just the last element
    // Create a set with just the last element
    const lastElement = setValues[setValues.length - 1];
    const setType = typeof lastElement === 'number' ? 'number' : 'string';

    // Remove the last element
    const response = await removeFromSet(
      config,
      tableName,
      key,
      setName,
      [lastElement],
      setType
    );

    return {
      success: true,
      message: "Last element removed, set still contains elements",
      removedValue: lastElement,
      remainingSet: response.Attributes[setName]
    };
  }
}

/**
 * Get the current value of an item.
 *
 * Helper function to retrieve the current value of an item.
 *
```

```
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to get
 * @returns {Promise<Object|null>} - The item or null if not found
 */
async function getItem(
  config,
  tableName,
  key
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Define the get parameters
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key
  };

  // Perform the get operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new GetCommand(params));

  // Return the item if it exists, otherwise null
  return response.Item || null;
}
```

를 사용한 설정 작업 사용의 예입니다 AWS SDK for JavaScript.

```
/**
 * Example of how to work with sets in DynamoDB.
 */
async function exampleUsage() {
  // Example parameters
  const config = { region: "us-west-2" };
  const tableName = "Users";
  const key = { UserId: "U12345" };

  console.log("Demonstrating set operations in DynamoDB");

  try {
    // Example 1: Create a string set
```

```
    console.log("\nExample 1: Creating a string set");
    const response1 = await createSet(
      config,
      tableName,
      key,
      "Interests",
      ["Reading", "Hiking", "Cooking"],
      "string"
    );

    console.log("Created set:", response1.Attributes);

    // Example 2: Add elements to a set
    console.log("\nExample 2: Adding elements to a set");
    const response2 = await addToSet(
      config,
      tableName,
      key,
      "Interests",
      ["Photography", "Travel"],
      "string"
    );

    console.log("Updated set after adding elements:", response2.Attributes);

    // Example 3: Remove elements from a set
    console.log("\nExample 3: Removing elements from a set");
    const response3 = await removeFromSet(
      config,
      tableName,
      key,
      "Interests",
      ["Cooking"],
      "string"
    );

    console.log("Updated set after removing elements:", response3.Attributes);

    // Example 4: Create a number set
    console.log("\nExample 4: Creating a number set");
    const response4 = await createSet(
      config,
      tableName,
      key,
```

```
    "FavoriteNumbers",
    [7, 42, 99],
    "number"
  );

  console.log("Created number set:", response4.Attributes);

  // Example 5: Replace an entire set
  console.log("\nExample 5: Replacing an entire set");
  const response5 = await replaceSet(
    config,
    tableName,
    key,
    "Interests",
    ["Gaming", "Movies", "Music"],
    "string"
  );

  console.log("Replaced set:", response5.Attributes);

  // Example 6: Remove the last element from a set
  console.log("\nExample 6: Removing the last element from a set");

  // First, create a set with just one element
  await createSet(
    config,
    tableName,
    { UserId: "U67890" },
    "Tags",
    ["LastTag"],
    "string"
  );

  // Then, remove the last element
  const response6 = await removeLastElementFromSet(
    config,
    tableName,
    { UserId: "U67890" },
    "Tags"
  );

  console.log(response6.message);
  console.log("Removed value:", response6.removedValue);
```

```
    // Get the final state of the items
    console.log("\nFinal state of the items:");
    const item1 = await getItem(config, tableName, key);
    console.log("User U12345:", JSON.stringify(item1, null, 2));

    const item2 = await getItem(config, tableName, { UserId: "U67890" });
    console.log("User U67890:", JSON.stringify(item2, null, 2));

    // Explain set operations
    console.log("\nKey points about set operations in DynamoDB:");
    console.log("1. Use ADD to add elements to a set (duplicates are
 automatically removed)");
    console.log("2. Use DELETE to remove elements from a set");
    console.log("3. Use SET to create a new set or replace an existing one");
    console.log("4. DynamoDB supports three types of sets: string sets, number
 sets, and binary sets");
    console.log("5. When you delete the last element from a set, the attribute
 remains as an empty set");
    console.log("6. To remove an empty set, use the REMOVE operation");
    console.log("7. Sets automatically maintain unique values (no duplicates)");
    console.log("8. You cannot mix data types within a set");

  } catch (error) {
    console.error("Error:", error);
  }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 UpdateItem을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

를 사용하여 세트 작업을 시연합니다 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

```
import boto3
from typing import Any, Dict, List


def create_set_attribute(
    table_name: str,
    key: Dict[str, Any],
```

```
    set_name: str,
    set_values: List[Any],
    set_type: str = "string",
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Create a new set attribute or add elements to an existing set.

    This function demonstrates how to use the ADD operation to create a new set
    or add elements to an existing set.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        set_name (str): The name of the set attribute.
        set_values (List[Any]): The values to add to the set.
        set_type (str, optional): The type of set to create: "string", "number",
 or "binary".
            Defaults to "string".

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the updated
 attribute values.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Convert the list to a DynamoDB set based on the specified type
    if set_type == "string":
        dynamo_set = set(str(value) for value in set_values)
    elif set_type == "number":
        # We need to use actual float values for the DynamoDB API
        # but mypy expects strings in sets, so we need to use type: ignore
        dynamo_set = set(float(value) for value in set_values)  # type: ignore
    else:  # binary set is not directly supported in high-level API, handled
 differently
        raise ValueError("Binary sets are not supported in this example")

    # Use the ADD operation to create or update the set
    response = table.update_item(
        Key=key,
        UpdateExpression="ADD #set_attr :set_values",
        ExpressionAttributeNames={"#set_attr": set_name},
        ExpressionAttributeValues={":set_values": dynamo_set},
```

```
        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
    )

    return response


def add_to_set(
    table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any], set_name: str, values_to_add: List[Any]
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Add elements to an existing set attribute.

    This function demonstrates how to use the ADD operation to add elements to an
 existing set.
    If the set doesn't exist, it will be created.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        set_name (str): The name of the set attribute.
        values_to_add (List[Any]): The values to add to the set.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the updated
 attribute values.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Convert the list to a set (assuming string set for simplicity)
    dynamo_set = set(str(value) for value in values_to_add)

    # Use the ADD operation to add values to the set
    response = table.update_item(
        Key=key,
        UpdateExpression="ADD #set_attr :values_to_add",
        ExpressionAttributeNames={"#set_attr": set_name},
        ExpressionAttributeValues={":values_to_add": dynamo_set},
        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
    )

    return response
```

```
def remove_from_set(
    table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any], set_name: str, values_to_remove:
 List[Any]
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Remove elements from a set attribute.

    This function demonstrates how to use the DELETE operation to remove elements
 from a set.
    If the last element is removed, the attribute will be deleted entirely.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        set_name (str): The name of the set attribute.
        values_to_remove (List[Any]): The values to remove from the set.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the updated
 attribute values.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Convert the list to a set (assuming string set for simplicity)
    dynamo_set = set(str(value) for value in values_to_remove)

    # Use the DELETE operation to remove values from the set
    response = table.update_item(
        Key=key,
        UpdateExpression="DELETE #set_attr :values_to_remove",
        ExpressionAttributeNames={"#set_attr": set_name},
        ExpressionAttributeValues={":values_to_remove": dynamo_set},
        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
    )

    return response


def check_if_set_exists(table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any], set_name: str) ->
 bool:
    """
```

```
    Check if a set attribute exists in an item.

    This function demonstrates how to check if a set attribute exists after
    potentially removing all elements from it.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to check.
        set_name (str): The name of the set attribute.

    Returns:
        bool: True if the set attribute exists, False otherwise.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Get the item
    response = table.get_item(
        Key=key, ProjectionExpression="#set_attr",
 ExpressionAttributeNames={"#set_attr": set_name}
    )

    # Check if the item exists and has the set attribute
    return "Item" in response and set_name in response["Item"]


def demonstrate_last_element_removal(
    table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any], set_name: str
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Demonstrate what happens when you remove the last element from a set.

    This function creates a set with a single element, then removes that element,
    showing that the attribute is completely removed when the last element is
 deleted.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        set_name (str): The name of the set attribute.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: A dictionary containing the results of the demonstration.
```

```
    """
    # Step 1: Create a set with a single element
    create_response = create_set_attribute(
        table_name=table_name,
        key=key,
        set_name=set_name,
        set_values=["last_element"],
        set_type="string",
    )

    # Step 2: Check that the set exists
    exists_before = check_if_set_exists(table_name, key, set_name)

    # Step 3: Remove the last element
    delete_response = remove_from_set(
        table_name=table_name, key=key, set_name=set_name,
 values_to_remove=["last_element"]
    )

    # Step 4: Check if the set still exists
    exists_after = check_if_set_exists(table_name, key, set_name)

    # Return the results
    return {
        "create_response": create_response,
        "exists_before": exists_before,
        "delete_response": delete_response,
        "exists_after": exists_after,
    }


def work_with_number_set(
    table_name: str,
    key: Dict[str, Any],
    set_name: str,
    initial_values: List[float],
    values_to_add: List[float],
    values_to_remove: List[float],
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Demonstrate working with a number set in DynamoDB.

    This function shows how to create and manipulate a set of numbers.
```

```
    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        set_name (str): The name of the set attribute.
        initial_values (List[float]): The initial values for the set.
        values_to_add (List[float]): Values to add to the set.
        values_to_remove (List[float]): Values to remove from the set.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: A dictionary containing the responses from each
operation.
    """
    # Step 1: Create the number set
    create_response = create_set_attribute(
        table_name=table_name,
        key=key,
        set_name=set_name,
        set_values=initial_values,
        set_type="number",
    )

    # Step 2: Add more numbers to the set
    add_response = add_to_set(
        table_name=table_name, key=key, set_name=set_name,
values_to_add=values_to_add
    )

    # Step 3: Remove some numbers from the set
    remove_response = remove_from_set(
        table_name=table_name, key=key, set_name=set_name,
values_to_remove=values_to_remove
    )

    # Step 4: Get the final state
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    get_response = table.get_item(
        Key=key,
        ProjectionExpression=f"#{set_name}",
        ExpressionAttributeNames={f"#{set_name}": set_name},
    )

    # Return all responses
```

```
    return {
        "create_response": create_response,
        "add_response": add_response,
        "remove_response": remove_response,
        "final_state": get_response.get("Item", {}),
    }
```

를 사용한 설정 작업 사용의 예입니다 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

```
def example_usage():
    """Example of how to use the set operations functions."""
    # Example parameters
    table_name = "UserPreferences"
    key = {"UserId": "user123"}

    print("Example 1: Creating a string set attribute")
    try:
        response = create_set_attribute(
            table_name=table_name,
            key=key,
            set_name="FavoriteTags",
            set_values=["AWS", "DynamoDB", "NoSQL"],
            set_type="string",
        )
        print(f"Set attribute created successfully: {response.get('Attributes',
 {})}")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error creating set attribute: {e}")

    print("\nExample 2: Adding elements to an existing set")
    try:
        response = add_to_set(
            table_name=table_name,
            key=key,
            set_name="FavoriteTags",
            values_to_add=["Database", "Serverless"],
        )
        print(f"Elements added to set successfully: {response.get('Attributes',
 {})}")
    except Exception as e:
```

```
        print(f"Error adding to set: {e}")

    print("\nExample 3: Removing elements from a set")
    try:
        response = remove_from_set(
            table_name=table_name, key=key, set_name="FavoriteTags",
values_to_remove=["NoSQL"]
        )
        print(f"Elements removed from set successfully:
{response.get('Attributes', {})}")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error removing from set: {e}")

    print("\nExample 4: Demonstrating what happens when you remove the last
element from a set")
    try:
        results = demonstrate_last_element_removal(
            table_name=table_name, key={"UserId": "tempUser"},
set_name="SingleElementSet"
        )

        print(f"Set exists before removal: {results['exists_before']}")
        print(f"Set exists after removal: {results['exists_after']}")

        if not results["exists_after"]:
            print("The set attribute was completely removed when the last element
was deleted.")
        else:
            print("The set attribute still exists after removing the last
element.")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error in last element removal demonstration: {e}")

    print("\nExample 5: Working with a number set")
    try:
        results = work_with_number_set(
            table_name=table_name,
            key={"UserId": "user456"},
            set_name="LuckyNumbers",
            initial_values=[7, 13, 42],
            values_to_add=[99, 100],
            values_to_remove=[13],
        )
```

```
        print(f"Initial number set: {results['create_response'].get('Attributes',
{})}")
        print(f"After adding numbers: {results['add_response'].get('Attributes',
{})}")
        print(f"After removing numbers:
{results['remove_response'].get('Attributes', {})}")
        print(f"Final state: {results['final_state']}")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error working with number set: {e}")

    print("\nKey Points About DynamoDB Sets:")
    print("1. Sets can only contain elements of the same type (string, number, or
binary)")
    print("2. Sets automatically eliminate duplicate values")
    print("3. The ADD operation creates a set if it doesn't exist")
    print("4. The DELETE operation removes specified elements from a set")
    print("5. When the last element is removed from a set, the entire attribute
is deleted")
    print("6. Empty sets are not allowed in DynamoDB")
    print("7. Sets are unordered collections")
    print("8. The ADD operation is atomic for sets")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 UpdateItem를 참조하세요.

PartiQL 문 및 AWS SDK 배치를 사용하여 DynamoDB 테이블 쿼리

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 여러 SELECT 문을 실행하여 항목 배치를 가져옵니다.
- 여러 INSERT 문을 실행하여 항목 배치를 추가합니다.
- 여러 UPDATE 문을 실행하여 항목 배치를 업데이트합니다.
- 여러 DELETE 문을 실행하여 항목 배치를 삭제합니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Before you run this example, download 'movies.json' from
// https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/
GettingStarted.Js.02.html,
// and put it in the same folder as the example.

// Separator for the console display.
var SepBar = new string('-', 80);
const string tableName = "movie_table";
const string movieFileName = @"..\..\..\..\..\..\..\..\resources\sample_files
\movies.json";

DisplayInstructions();

// Create the table and wait for it to be active.
Console.WriteLine($"Creating the movie table: {tableName}");

var success = await DynamoDBMethods.CreateMovieTableAsync(tableName);
if (success)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"Successfully created table: {tableName}.");
}

WaitForEnter();

// Add movie information to the table from moviedata.json. See the
// instructions at the top of this file to download the JSON file.
Console.WriteLine($"Inserting movies into the new table. Please wait...");
success = await PartiQLBatchMethods.InsertMovies(tableName, movieFileName);
if (success)
{
    Console.WriteLine("Movies successfully added to the table.");
```

```
}
else
{
    Console.WriteLine("Movies could not be added to the table.");
}

WaitForEnter();

// Update multiple movies by using the BatchExecute statement.
var title1 = "Star Wars";
var year1 = 1977;
var title2 = "Wizard of Oz";
var year2 = 1939;

Console.WriteLine($"Updating two movies with producer information: {title1} and
 {title2}.");
success = await PartiQLBatchMethods.GetBatch(tableName, title1, title2, year1,
 year2);
if (success)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"Successfully retrieved {title1} and {title2}.");
}
else
{
    Console.WriteLine("Select statement failed.");
}

WaitForEnter();

// Update multiple movies by using the BatchExecute statement.
var producer1 = "LucasFilm";
var producer2 = "MGM";

Console.WriteLine($"Updating two movies with producer information: {title1} and
 {title2}.");
success = await PartiQLBatchMethods.UpdateBatch(tableName, producer1, title1,
 year1, producer2, title2, year2);
if (success)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"Successfully updated {title1} and {title2}.");
}
else
{
    Console.WriteLine("Update failed.");
```

```
}

WaitForEnter();

// Delete multiple movies by using the BatchExecute statement.
Console.WriteLine($"Now we will delete {title1} and {title2} from the table.");
success = await PartiQLBatchMethods.DeleteBatch(tableName, title1, year1, title2,
 year2);

if (success)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"Deleted {title1} and {title2}");
}
else
{
    Console.WriteLine($"could not delete {title1} or {title2}");
}

WaitForEnter();

// DNow that the PartiQL Batch scenario is complete, delete the movie table.
success = await DynamoDBMethods.DeleteTableAsync(tableName);

if (success)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"Successfully deleted {tableName}");
}
else
{
    Console.WriteLine($"Could not delete {tableName}");
}

/// <summary>
/// Displays the description of the application on the console.
/// </summary>
void DisplayInstructions()
{
    Console.Clear();
    Console.WriteLine();
    Console.Write(new string(' ', 24));
    Console.WriteLine("DynamoDB PartiQL Basics Example");
    Console.WriteLine(SepBar);
    Console.WriteLine("This demo application shows the basics of using Amazon
 DynamoDB with the AWS SDK for");
```

```
    Console.WriteLine(".NET version 3.7 and .NET 6.");
    Console.WriteLine(SepBar);
    Console.WriteLine("Creates a table by using the CreateTable method.");
    Console.WriteLine("Gets multiple movies by using a PartiQL SELECT
 statement.");
    Console.WriteLine("Updates multiple movies by using the ExecuteBatch
 method.");
    Console.WriteLine("Deletes multiple movies by using a PartiQL DELETE
 statement.");
    Console.WriteLine("Cleans up the resources created for the demo by deleting
 the table.");
    Console.WriteLine(SepBar);

    WaitForEnter();
}

/// <summary>
/// Simple method to wait for the <Enter> key to be pressed.
/// </summary>
void WaitForEnter()
{
    Console.WriteLine("\nPress <Enter> to continue.");
    Console.Write(SepBar);
    _ = Console.ReadLine();
}


        /// <summary>
        /// Gets movies from the movie table by
        /// using an Amazon DynamoDB PartiQL SELECT statement.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table.</param>
        /// <param name="title1">The title of the first movie.</param>
        /// <param name="title2">The title of the second movie.</param>
        /// <param name="year1">The year of the first movie.</param>
        /// <param name="year2">The year of the second movie.</param>
        /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> GetBatch(
            string tableName,
            string title1,
            string title2,
            int year1,
            int year2)
        {
```

```
            var getBatch = $"SELECT * FROM {tableName} WHERE title = ? AND year
= ?";
            var statements = new List<BatchStatementRequest>
            {
                new BatchStatementRequest
                {
                    Statement = getBatch,
                    Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                    {
                        new AttributeValue { S = title1 },
                        new AttributeValue { N = year1.ToString() },
                    },
                },

                new BatchStatementRequest
                {
                    Statement = getBatch,
                    Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                    {
                        new AttributeValue { S = title2 },
                        new AttributeValue { N = year2.ToString() },
                    },
                }
            };

            var response = await Client.BatchExecuteStatementAsync(new
BatchExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statements = statements,
            });

            if (response.Responses.Count > 0)
            {
                response.Responses.ForEach(r =>
                {
                    if (r.Item.Any())
                    {

Console.WriteLine($"{r.Item["title"]}\t{r.Item["year"]}");
                    }
                });
                return true;
            }
            else
```

```
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't find either {title1} or {title2}.");
                return false;
            }

        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Inserts movies imported from a JSON file into the movie table by
        /// using an Amazon DynamoDB PartiQL INSERT statement.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table into which the movie
        /// information will be inserted.</param>
        /// <param name="movieFileName">The name of the JSON file that contains
        /// movie information.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success or failure of
        /// the insert operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> InsertMovies(string tableName, string
movieFileName)
        {
            // Get the list of movies from the JSON file.
            var movies = ImportMovies(movieFileName);

            var success = false;

            if (movies is not null)
            {
                // Insert the movies in a batch using PartiQL. Because the
                // batch can contain a maximum of 25 items, insert 25 movies
                // at a time.
                string insertBatch = $"INSERT INTO {tableName} VALUE
{{'title': ?, 'year': ?}}";
                var statements = new List<BatchStatementRequest>();

                try
                {
                    for (var indexOffset = 0; indexOffset < 250; indexOffset +=
25)
                    {
                        for (var i = indexOffset; i < indexOffset + 25; i++)
                        {
                            statements.Add(new BatchStatementRequest
                            {
                                Statement = insertBatch,
```

```
                                Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                                {
                                    new AttributeValue { S = movies[i].Title },
                                    new AttributeValue { N =
movies[i].Year.ToString() },
                                },
                            });
                        }

                        var response = await
Client.BatchExecuteStatementAsync(new BatchExecuteStatementRequest
                        {
                            Statements = statements,
                        });

                        // Wait between batches for movies to be successfully
added.
                        System.Threading.Thread.Sleep(3000);

                        success = response.HttpStatusCode ==
System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;

                        // Clear the list of statements for the next batch.
                        statements.Clear();
                    }
                }
                catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
                }
            }

            return success;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Loads the contents of a JSON file into a list of movies to be
        /// added to the DynamoDB table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="movieFileName">The full path to the JSON file.</param>
        /// <returns>A generic list of movie objects.</returns>
        public static List<Movie> ImportMovies(string movieFileName)
        {
            if (!File.Exists(movieFileName))
```

```
            {
                return null!;
            }

            using var sr = new StreamReader(movieFileName);
            string json = sr.ReadToEnd();
            var allMovies = JsonConvert.DeserializeObject<List<Movie>>(json);

            if (allMovies is not null)
            {
                // Return the first 250 entries.
                return allMovies.GetRange(0, 250);
            }
            else
            {
                return null!;
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Updates information for multiple movies.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table containing the
        /// movies to be updated.</param>
        /// <param name="producer1">The producer name for the first movie
        /// to update.</param>
        /// <param name="title1">The title of the first movie.</param>
        /// <param name="year1">The year that the first movie was released.</
param>
        /// <param name="producer2">The producer name for the second
        /// movie to update.</param>
        /// <param name="title2">The title of the second movie.</param>
        /// <param name="year2">The year that the second movie was released.</
param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success of the update.</
returns>
        public static async Task<bool> UpdateBatch(
            string tableName,
            string producer1,
            string title1,
            int year1,
            string producer2,
            string title2,
            int year2)
```

```
        {

            string updateBatch = $"UPDATE {tableName} SET Producer=? WHERE title
= ? AND year = ?";
            var statements = new List<BatchStatementRequest>
            {
                new BatchStatementRequest
                {
                    Statement = updateBatch,
                    Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                    {
                        new AttributeValue { S = producer1 },
                        new AttributeValue { S = title1 },
                        new AttributeValue { N = year1.ToString() },
                    },
                },

                new BatchStatementRequest
                {
                    Statement = updateBatch,
                    Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                    {
                        new AttributeValue { S = producer2 },
                        new AttributeValue { S = title2 },
                        new AttributeValue { N = year2.ToString() },
                    },
                }
            };

            var response = await Client.BatchExecuteStatementAsync(new
BatchExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statements = statements,
            });

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Deletes multiple movies using a PartiQL BatchExecuteAsync
        /// statement.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table containing the
        /// moves that will be deleted.</param>
```

```
        /// <param name="title1">The title of the first movie.</param>
        /// <param name="year1">The year the first movie was released.</param>
        /// <param name="title2">The title of the second movie.</param>
        /// <param name="year2">The year the second movie was released.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the operation.</
returns>
        public static async Task<bool> DeleteBatch(
            string tableName,
            string title1,
            int year1,
            string title2,
            int year2)
        {

            string updateBatch = $"DELETE FROM {tableName} WHERE title = ? AND
 year = ?";
            var statements = new List<BatchStatementRequest>
            {
                new BatchStatementRequest
                {
                    Statement = updateBatch,
                    Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                    {
                        new AttributeValue { S = title1 },
                        new AttributeValue { N = year1.ToString() },
                    },
                },

                new BatchStatementRequest
                {
                    Statement = updateBatch,
                    Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                    {
                        new AttributeValue { S = title2 },
                        new AttributeValue { N = year2.ToString() },
                    },
                }
            };

            var response = await Client.BatchExecuteStatementAsync(new
 BatchExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statements = statements,
            });
```

```
            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 BatchExecuteStatement를 참조하세요.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        //  1. Create a table. (CreateTable)
        if (AwsDoc::DynamoDB::createMoviesDynamoDBTable(clientConfig)) {

            AwsDoc::DynamoDB::partiqlBatchExecuteScenario(clientConfig);

            // 7. Delete the table. (DeleteTable)
            AwsDoc::DynamoDB::deleteMoviesDynamoDBTable(clientConfig);
        }

//! Scenario to modify and query a DynamoDB table using PartiQL batch statements.
/*!
  \sa partiqlBatchExecuteScenario()
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::partiqlBatchExecuteScenario(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {

    // 2. Add multiple movies using "Insert" statements. (BatchExecuteStatement)
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    std::vector<Aws::String> titles;
    std::vector<float> ratings;
    std::vector<int> years;
```

```
    std::vector<Aws::String> plots;
    Aws::String doAgain = "n";
    do {
        Aws::String aTitle = askQuestion(
                "Enter the title of a movie you want to add to the table: ");
        titles.push_back(aTitle);
        int aYear = askQuestionForInt("What year was it released? ");
        years.push_back(aYear);
        float aRating = askQuestionForFloatRange(
                "On a scale of 1 - 10, how do you rate it? ",
                1, 10);
        ratings.push_back(aRating);
        Aws::String aPlot = askQuestion("Summarize the plot for me: ");
        plots.push_back(aPlot);

        doAgain = askQuestion(Aws::String("Would you like to add more movies? (y/
n) "));
    } while (doAgain == "y");

    std::cout << "Adding " << titles.size()
              << (titles.size() == 1 ? " movie " : " movies ")
              << "to the table using a batch \"INSERT\" statement." << std::endl;

    {
        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementRequest> statements(
                titles.size());

        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "INSERT INTO \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" VALUE {'"
                  << TITLE_KEY << "': ?, '" << YEAR_KEY << "': ?, '"
                  << INFO_KEY << "': ?}";

        std::string sql(sqlStream.str());

        for (size_t i = 0; i < statements.size(); ++i) {
            statements[i].SetStatement(sql);

            Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
            attributes.push_back(
                    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(titles[i]));

 attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(years[i]));

            // Create attribute for the info map.
```

```
            Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue infoMapAttribute;

            std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> ratingAttribute
= Aws::MakeShared<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>(
                    ALLOCATION_TAG.c_str());
            ratingAttribute->SetN(ratings[i]);
            infoMapAttribute.AddMEntry(RATING_KEY, ratingAttribute);

            std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> plotAttribute =
Aws::MakeShared<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>(
                    ALLOCATION_TAG.c_str());
            plotAttribute->SetS(plots[i]);
            infoMapAttribute.AddMEntry(PLOT_KEY, plotAttribute);
            attributes.push_back(infoMapAttribute);
            statements[i].SetParameters(attributes);
        }

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementRequest request;

        request.SetStatements(statements);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.BatchExecuteStatement(
                request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to add the movies: " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "Retrieving the movie data with a batch \"SELECT\" statement."
              << std::endl;

    // 3. Get the data for multiple movies using "Select" statements.
(BatchExecuteStatement)
    {
        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementRequest> statements(
                titles.size());
        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "SELECT * FROM  \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" WHERE "
                  << TITLE_KEY << "=? and " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";
```

```
        std::string sql(sqlStream.str());

        for (size_t i = 0; i < statements.size(); ++i) {
            statements[i].SetStatement(sql);
            Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
            attributes.push_back(
                    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(titles[i]));

attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(years[i]));
            statements[i].SetParameters(attributes);
        }

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementRequest request;

        request.SetStatements(statements);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.BatchExecuteStatement(
                request);
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementResult &result =
outcome.GetResult();

            const Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementResponse>
&responses = result.GetResponses();

            for (const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementResponse &response:
responses) {
                const Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>
&item = response.GetItem();

                printMovieInfo(item);
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Failed to retrieve the movie information: "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    // 4. Update the data for multiple movies using "Update" statements.
(BatchExecuteStatement)
```

```
    for (size_t i = 0; i < titles.size(); ++i) {
        ratings[i] = askQuestionForFloatRange(
                Aws::String("\nLet's update your the movie, \"") + titles[i] +
                ".\nYou rated it  " + std::to_string(ratings[i])
                + ", what new rating would you give it? ", 1, 10);
    }

    std::cout << "Updating the movie with a batch \"UPDATE\" statement." <<
std::endl;

    {
        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementRequest> statements(
                titles.size());

        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "UPDATE \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" SET "
                  << INFO_KEY << "." << RATING_KEY << "=? WHERE "
                  << TITLE_KEY << "=? AND " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";


        std::string sql(sqlStream.str());

        for (size_t i = 0; i < statements.size(); ++i) {
            statements[i].SetStatement(sql);

            Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
            attributes.push_back(
                    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(ratings[i]));
            attributes.push_back(
                    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(titles[i]));

attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(years[i]));
            statements[i].SetParameters(attributes);
        }

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementRequest request;

        request.SetStatements(statements);
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.BatchExecuteStatement(
                request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to update movie information: "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
```

```
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "Retrieving the updated movie data with a batch \"SELECT\"
statement."
              << std::endl;

    // 5. Get the updated data for multiple movies using "Select" statements.
(BatchExecuteStatement)
    {
        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementRequest> statements(
                titles.size());
        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "SELECT * FROM  \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" WHERE "
                  << TITLE_KEY << "=? and " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";

        std::string sql(sqlStream.str());

        for (size_t i = 0; i < statements.size(); ++i) {
            statements[i].SetStatement(sql);
            Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
            attributes.push_back(
                    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(titles[i]));

attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(years[i]));
            statements[i].SetParameters(attributes);
        }

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementRequest request;

        request.SetStatements(statements);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.BatchExecuteStatement(
                request);
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementResult &result =
outcome.GetResult();

            const Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementResponse>
&responses = result.GetResponses();
```

```
            for (const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementResponse &response:
responses) {
                const Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>
&item = response.GetItem();

                printMovieInfo(item);
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Failed to retrieve the movies information: "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "Deleting the movie data with a batch \"DELETE\" statement."
              << std::endl;

    // 6. Delete multiple movies using "Delete" statements.
(BatchExecuteStatement)
    {
        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementRequest> statements(
                titles.size());
        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "DELETE FROM  \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" WHERE "
                  << TITLE_KEY << "=? and " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";

        std::string sql(sqlStream.str());

        for (size_t i = 0; i < statements.size(); ++i) {
            statements[i].SetStatement(sql);
            Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
            attributes.push_back(
                    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(titles[i]));

attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(years[i]));
            statements[i].SetParameters(attributes);
        }

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementRequest request;

        request.SetStatements(statements);
```

```
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
 dynamoClient.BatchExecuteStatement(
                request);

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to delete the movies: "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    return true;
}

//! Create a DynamoDB table to be used in sample code scenarios.
/*!
  \sa createMoviesDynamoDBTable()
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::createMoviesDynamoDBTable(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    bool movieTableAlreadyExisted = false;

    {
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::CreateTableRequest request;

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeDefinition yearAttributeDefinition;
        yearAttributeDefinition.SetAttributeName(YEAR_KEY);
        yearAttributeDefinition.SetAttributeType(
                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ScalarAttributeType::N);
        request.AddAttributeDefinitions(yearAttributeDefinition);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeDefinition titleAttributeDefinition;
        yearAttributeDefinition.SetAttributeName(TITLE_KEY);
        yearAttributeDefinition.SetAttributeType(
                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ScalarAttributeType::S);
        request.AddAttributeDefinitions(yearAttributeDefinition);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeySchemaElement yearKeySchema;
        yearKeySchema.WithAttributeName(YEAR_KEY).WithKeyType(
                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeyType::HASH);
```

```
        request.AddKeySchema(yearKeySchema);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeySchemaElement titleKeySchema;
        yearKeySchema.WithAttributeName(TITLE_KEY).WithKeyType(
                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeyType::RANGE);
        request.AddKeySchema(yearKeySchema);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ProvisionedThroughput throughput;
        throughput.WithReadCapacityUnits(
                PROVISIONED_THROUGHPUT_UNITS).WithWriteCapacityUnits(
                PROVISIONED_THROUGHPUT_UNITS);
        request.SetProvisionedThroughput(throughput);
        request.SetTableName(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME);

        std::cout << "Creating table '" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "'..." <<
std::endl;
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::CreateTableOutcome &result =
dynamoClient.CreateTable(
                request);
        if (!result.IsSuccess()) {
            if (result.GetError().GetErrorType() ==
                Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBErrors::RESOURCE_IN_USE) {
                std::cout << "Table already exists." << std::endl;
                movieTableAlreadyExisted = true;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Failed to create table: "
                          << result.GetError().GetMessage();
                return false;
            }
        }
    }

    // Wait for table to become active.
    if (!movieTableAlreadyExisted) {
        std::cout << "Waiting for table '" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME
                  << "' to become active...." << std::endl;
        if (!AwsDoc::DynamoDB::waitTableActive(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME,
clientConfiguration)) {
            return false;
        }
        std::cout << "Table '" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "' created and active."
                  << std::endl;
    }
```

```
    return true;
}

//! Delete the DynamoDB table used for sample code scenarios.
/*!
  \sa deleteMoviesDynamoDBTable()
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::deleteMoviesDynamoDBTable(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DeleteTableRequest request;
    request.SetTableName(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME);

    const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DeleteTableOutcome &result =
 dynamoClient.DeleteTable(
            request);
    if (result.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Your table \""
                  << result.GetResult().GetTableDescription().GetTableName()
                  << " was deleted.\n";
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to delete table: " << result.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return result.IsSuccess();
}

//! Query a newly created DynamoDB table until it is active.
/*!
  \sa waitTableActive()
  \param waitTableActive: The DynamoDB table's name.
  \param dynamoClient: A DynamoDB client.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::waitTableActive(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                       const Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient
 &dynamoClient) {
```

```
    // Repeatedly call DescribeTable until table is ACTIVE.
    const int MAX_QUERIES = 20;
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableRequest request;
    request.SetTableName(tableName);

    int count = 0;
    while (count < MAX_QUERIES) {
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableOutcome &result =
 dynamoClient.DescribeTable(
                request);
        if (result.IsSuccess()) {
            Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatus status =
 result.GetResult().GetTable().GetTableStatus();

            if (Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatus::ACTIVE != status) {
                std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
            }
            else {
                return true;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error DynamoDB::waitTableActive "
                      << result.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
        count++;
    }
    return false;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 BatchExecuteStatement를 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

테이블을 생성하고 PartiQL 쿼리 배치를 실행하는 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "strings"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/dynamodb/actions"
)

// RunPartiQLBatchScenario shows you how to use the AWS SDK for Go
// to run batches of PartiQL statements to query a table that stores data about
 movies.
//
//   - Use batches of PartiQL statements to add, get, update, and delete data for
//     individual movies.
//
// This example creates an Amazon DynamoDB service client from the specified
 sdkConfig so that
// you can replace it with a mocked or stubbed config for unit testing.
//
// This example creates and deletes a DynamoDB table to use during the scenario.
func RunPartiQLBatchScenario(ctx context.Context, sdkConfig aws.Config, tableName
 string) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   fmt.Printf("Something went wrong with the demo.")
  }
 }()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Welcome to the Amazon DynamoDB PartiQL batch demo.")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 tableBasics := actions.TableBasics{
  DynamoDbClient: dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig),
  TableName:      tableName,
 }
 runner := actions.PartiQLRunner{
```

```
 DynamoDbClient: dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig),
 TableName:      tableName,
}

exists, err := tableBasics.TableExists(ctx)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
if !exists {
 log.Printf("Creating table %v...\n", tableName)
 _, err = tableBasics.CreateMovieTable(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 } else {
  log.Printf("Created table %v.\n", tableName)
 }
} else {
 log.Printf("Table %v already exists.\n", tableName)
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

currentYear, _, _ := time.Now().Date()
customMovies := []actions.Movie{{
 Title: "House PartiQL",
 Year:  currentYear - 5,
 Info: map[string]interface{}{
  "plot":   "Wacky high jinks result from querying a mysterious database.",
  "rating": 8.5}}, {
 Title: "House PartiQL 2",
 Year:  currentYear - 3,
 Info: map[string]interface{}{
  "plot":   "Moderate high jinks result from querying another mysterious
database.",
  "rating": 6.5}}, {
 Title: "House PartiQL 3",
 Year:  currentYear - 1,
 Info: map[string]interface{}{
  "plot":   "Tepid high jinks result from querying yet another mysterious
database.",
  "rating": 2.5},
},
}

log.Printf("Inserting a batch of movies into table '%v'.\n", tableName)
```

```
err = runner.AddMovieBatch(ctx, customMovies)
if err == nil {
 log.Printf("Added %v movies to the table.\n", len(customMovies))
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

log.Println("Getting data for a batch of movies.")
movies, err := runner.GetMovieBatch(ctx, customMovies)
if err == nil {
 for _, movie := range movies {
  log.Println(movie)
 }
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

newRatings := []float64{7.7, 4.4, 1.1}
log.Println("Updating a batch of movies with new ratings.")
err = runner.UpdateMovieBatch(ctx, customMovies, newRatings)
if err == nil {
 log.Printf("Updated %v movies with new ratings.\n", len(customMovies))
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

log.Println("Getting projected data from the table to verify our update.")
log.Println("Using a page size of 2 to demonstrate paging.")
projections, err := runner.GetAllMovies(ctx, 2)
if err == nil {
 log.Println("All movies:")
 for _, projection := range projections {
  log.Println(projection)
 }
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

log.Println("Deleting a batch of movies.")
err = runner.DeleteMovieBatch(ctx, customMovies)
if err == nil {
 log.Printf("Deleted %v movies.\n", len(customMovies))
}

err = tableBasics.DeleteTable(ctx)
if err == nil {
 log.Printf("Deleted table %v.\n", tableBasics.TableName)
}
```

```
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

이 예시에서 사용되는 Movie 구조체를 정의합니다.

```
import (
 "archive/zip"
 "bytes"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "io"
 "log"
 "net/http"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// Movie encapsulates data about a movie. Title and Year are the composite
 primary key
// of the movie in Amazon DynamoDB. Title is the sort key, Year is the partition
 key,
// and Info is additional data.
type Movie struct {
 Title string                 `dynamodbav:"title"`
 Year  int                    `dynamodbav:"year"`
 Info  map[string]interface{} `dynamodbav:"info"`
}

// GetKey returns the composite primary key of the movie in a format that can be
// sent to DynamoDB.
func (movie Movie) GetKey() map[string]types.AttributeValue {
 title, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Title)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 year, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Year)
```

```
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 return map[string]types.AttributeValue{"title": title, "year": year}
}

// String returns the title, year, rating, and plot of a movie, formatted for the
 example.
func (movie Movie) String() string {
 return fmt.Sprintf("%v\n\tReleased: %v\n\tRating: %v\n\tPlot: %v\n",
  movie.Title, movie.Year, movie.Info["rating"], movie.Info["plot"])
}
```

PartiQL 문을 실행하는 구조체와 메서드를 생성합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// PartiQLRunner encapsulates the Amazon DynamoDB service actions used in the
// PartiQL examples. It contains a DynamoDB service client that is used to act on
 the
// specified table.
type PartiQLRunner struct {
 DynamoDbClient *dynamodb.Client
 TableName      string
}



// AddMovieBatch runs a batch of PartiQL INSERT statements to add multiple movies
 to the
// DynamoDB table.
```

```
func (runner PartiQLRunner) AddMovieBatch(ctx context.Context, movies []Movie)
 error {
 statementRequests := make([]types.BatchStatementRequest, len(movies))
 for index, movie := range movies {
  params, err := attributevalue.MarshalList([]interface{}{movie.Title,
 movie.Year, movie.Info})
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  statementRequests[index] = types.BatchStatementRequest{
   Statement: aws.String(fmt.Sprintf(
    "INSERT INTO \"%v\" VALUE {'title': ?, 'year': ?, 'info': ?}",
 runner.TableName)),
   Parameters: params,
  }
 }

 _, err := runner.DynamoDbClient.BatchExecuteStatement(ctx,
 &dynamodb.BatchExecuteStatementInput{
  Statements: statementRequests,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't insert a batch of items with PartiQL. Here's why: %v\n",
 err)
 }
 return err
}



// GetMovieBatch runs a batch of PartiQL SELECT statements to get multiple movies
 from
// the DynamoDB table by title and year.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) GetMovieBatch(ctx context.Context, movies []Movie)
 ([]Movie, error) {
 statementRequests := make([]types.BatchStatementRequest, len(movies))
 for index, movie := range movies {
  params, err := attributevalue.MarshalList([]interface{}{movie.Title,
 movie.Year})
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  statementRequests[index] = types.BatchStatementRequest{
   Statement: aws.String(
```

```
    fmt.Sprintf("SELECT * FROM \"%v\" WHERE title=? AND year=?",
 runner.TableName)),
   Parameters: params,
  }
 }

 output, err := runner.DynamoDbClient.BatchExecuteStatement(ctx,
 &dynamodb.BatchExecuteStatementInput{
  Statements: statementRequests,
 })
 var outMovies []Movie
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get a batch of items with PartiQL. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  for _, response := range output.Responses {
   var movie Movie
   err = attributevalue.UnmarshalMap(response.Item, &movie)
   if err != nil {
    log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal response. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   } else {
    outMovies = append(outMovies, movie)
   }
  }
 }
 return outMovies, err
}



// GetAllMovies runs a PartiQL SELECT statement to get all movies from the
 DynamoDB table.
// pageSize is not typically required and is used to show how to paginate the
 results.
// The results are projected to return only the title and rating of each movie.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) GetAllMovies(ctx context.Context, pageSize int32)
 ([]map[string]interface{}, error) {
 var output []map[string]interface{}
 var response *dynamodb.ExecuteStatementOutput
 var err error
 var nextToken *string
 for moreData := true; moreData; {
  response, err = runner.DynamoDbClient.ExecuteStatement(ctx,
 &dynamodb.ExecuteStatementInput{
   Statement: aws.String(
```

```
    fmt.Sprintf("SELECT title, info.rating FROM \"%v\"", runner.TableName)),
   Limit:     aws.Int32(pageSize),
   NextToken: nextToken,
  })
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get movies. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   moreData = false
  } else {
   var pageOutput []map[string]interface{}
   err = attributevalue.UnmarshalListOfMaps(response.Items, &pageOutput)
   if err != nil {
    log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal response. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   } else {
    log.Printf("Got a page of length %v.\n", len(response.Items))
    output = append(output, pageOutput...)
   }
   nextToken = response.NextToken
   moreData = nextToken != nil
  }
 }
 return output, err
}



// UpdateMovieBatch runs a batch of PartiQL UPDATE statements to update the
 rating of
// multiple movies that already exist in the DynamoDB table.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) UpdateMovieBatch(ctx context.Context, movies []Movie,
 ratings []float64) error {
 statementRequests := make([]types.BatchStatementRequest, len(movies))
 for index, movie := range movies {
  params, err := attributevalue.MarshalList([]interface{}{ratings[index],
 movie.Title, movie.Year})
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  statementRequests[index] = types.BatchStatementRequest{
   Statement: aws.String(
    fmt.Sprintf("UPDATE \"%v\" SET info.rating=? WHERE title=? AND year=?",
 runner.TableName)),
   Parameters: params,
  }
 }
```

```
 _, err := runner.DynamoDbClient.BatchExecuteStatement(ctx,
 &dynamodb.BatchExecuteStatementInput{
  Statements: statementRequests,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't update the batch of movies. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 return err
}



// DeleteMovieBatch runs a batch of PartiQL DELETE statements to remove multiple
 movies
// from the DynamoDB table.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) DeleteMovieBatch(ctx context.Context, movies []Movie)
 error {
 statementRequests := make([]types.BatchStatementRequest, len(movies))
 for index, movie := range movies {
  params, err := attributevalue.MarshalList([]interface{}{movie.Title,
 movie.Year})
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  statementRequests[index] = types.BatchStatementRequest{
   Statement: aws.String(
    fmt.Sprintf("DELETE FROM \"%v\" WHERE title=? AND year=?",
 runner.TableName)),
   Parameters: params,
  }
 }

 _, err := runner.DynamoDbClient.BatchExecuteStatement(ctx,
 &dynamodb.BatchExecuteStatementInput{
  Statements: statementRequests,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete the batch of movies. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 BatchExecuteStatement를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
public class ScenarioPartiQLBatch {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
        String tableName = "MoviesPartiQBatch";
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        System.out.println("Creating an Amazon DynamoDB table named " + tableName
            + " with a key named year and a sort key named title.");
        createTable(ddb, tableName);

        System.out.println("Adding multiple records into the " + tableName
            + " table using a batch command.");
        putRecordBatch(ddb);

        // Update multiple movies by using the BatchExecute statement.
        String title1 = "Star Wars";
        int year1 = 1977;
        String title2 = "Wizard of Oz";
        int year2 = 1939;

        System.out.println("Query two movies.");
        getBatch(ddb, tableName, title1, title2, year1, year2);

        System.out.println("Updating multiple records using a batch command.");
        updateTableItemBatch(ddb);
```

```
        System.out.println("Deleting multiple records using a batch command.");
        deleteItemBatch(ddb);

        System.out.println("Deleting the Amazon DynamoDB table.");
        deleteDynamoDBTable(ddb, tableName);
        ddb.close();
    }

    public static boolean getBatch(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName, String
 title1, String title2, int year1, int year2) {
        String getBatch = "SELECT * FROM " + tableName + " WHERE title = ? AND
 year = ?";

        List<BatchStatementRequest> statements = new ArrayList<>();
        statements.add(BatchStatementRequest.builder()
            .statement(getBatch)
            .parameters(AttributeValue.builder().s(title1).build(),
                AttributeValue.builder().n(String.valueOf(year1)).build())
            .build());
        statements.add(BatchStatementRequest.builder()
            .statement(getBatch)
            .parameters(AttributeValue.builder().s(title2).build(),
                AttributeValue.builder().n(String.valueOf(year2)).build())
            .build());

        BatchExecuteStatementRequest batchExecuteStatementRequest =
 BatchExecuteStatementRequest.builder()
            .statements(statements)
            .build();

        try {
            BatchExecuteStatementResponse response =
 ddb.batchExecuteStatement(batchExecuteStatementRequest);
            if (!response.responses().isEmpty()) {
                response.responses().forEach(r -> {
                    System.out.println(r.item().get("title") + "\\t" +
 r.item().get("year"));
                });
                return true;
            } else {
                System.out.println("Couldn't find either " + title1 + " or " +
 title2 + ".");
                return false;
            }
```

```
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            return false;
        }
    }

    public static void createTable(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName) {
        DynamoDbWaiter dbWaiter = ddb.waiter();
        ArrayList<AttributeDefinition> attributeDefinitions = new ArrayList<>();

        // Define attributes.
        attributeDefinitions.add(AttributeDefinition.builder()
            .attributeName("year")
            .attributeType("N")
            .build());

        attributeDefinitions.add(AttributeDefinition.builder()
            .attributeName("title")
            .attributeType("S")
            .build());

        ArrayList<KeySchemaElement> tableKey = new ArrayList<>();
        KeySchemaElement key = KeySchemaElement.builder()
            .attributeName("year")
            .keyType(KeyType.HASH)
            .build();

        KeySchemaElement key2 = KeySchemaElement.builder()
            .attributeName("title")
            .keyType(KeyType.RANGE) // Sort
            .build();

        // Add KeySchemaElement objects to the list.
        tableKey.add(key);
        tableKey.add(key2);

        CreateTableRequest request = CreateTableRequest.builder()
            .keySchema(tableKey)
            .billingMode(BillingMode.PAY_PER_REQUEST) //  DynamoDB automatically
scales based on traffic.
            .attributeDefinitions(attributeDefinitions)
            .tableName(tableName)
            .build();
```

```
        try {
            CreateTableResponse response = ddb.createTable(request);
            DescribeTableRequest tableRequest = DescribeTableRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .build();

            // Wait until the Amazon DynamoDB table is created.
            WaiterResponse<DescribeTableResponse> waiterResponse = dbWaiter
                .waitUntilTableExists(tableRequest);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            String newTable = response.tableDescription().tableName();
            System.out.println("The " + newTable + " was successfully created.");

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void putRecordBatch(DynamoDbClient ddb) {
        String sqlStatement = "INSERT INTO MoviesPartiQBatch VALUE {'year':?,
 'title' : ?, 'info' : ?}";
        try {
            // Create three movies to add to the Amazon DynamoDB table.
            // Set data for Movie 1.
            List<AttributeValue> parameters = new ArrayList<>();

            AttributeValue att1 = AttributeValue.builder()
                .n("1977")
                .build();

            AttributeValue att2 = AttributeValue.builder()
                .s("Star Wars")
                .build();

            AttributeValue att3 = AttributeValue.builder()
                .s("No Information")
                .build();

            parameters.add(att1);
            parameters.add(att2);
            parameters.add(att3);
```

```
            BatchStatementRequest statementRequestMovie1 =
BatchStatementRequest.builder()
                .statement(sqlStatement)
                .parameters(parameters)
                .build();

            // Set data for Movie 2.
            List<AttributeValue> parametersMovie2 = new ArrayList<>();
            AttributeValue attMovie2 = AttributeValue.builder()
                .n("1939")
                .build();

            AttributeValue attMovie2A = AttributeValue.builder()
                .s("Wizard of Oz")
                .build();

            AttributeValue attMovie2B = AttributeValue.builder()
                .s("No Information")
                .build();

            parametersMovie2.add(attMovie2);
            parametersMovie2.add(attMovie2A);
            parametersMovie2.add(attMovie2B);

            BatchStatementRequest statementRequestMovie2 =
BatchStatementRequest.builder()
                .statement(sqlStatement)
                .parameters(parametersMovie2)
                .build();

            // Set data for Movie 3.
            List<AttributeValue> parametersMovie3 = new ArrayList<>();
            AttributeValue attMovie3 = AttributeValue.builder()
                .n(String.valueOf("2022"))
                .build();

            AttributeValue attMovie3A = AttributeValue.builder()
                .s("My Movie 3")
                .build();

            AttributeValue attMovie3B = AttributeValue.builder()
                .s("No Information")
                .build();
```

```
            parametersMovie3.add(attMovie3);
            parametersMovie3.add(attMovie3A);
            parametersMovie3.add(attMovie3B);

            BatchStatementRequest statementRequestMovie3 =
 BatchStatementRequest.builder()
                .statement(sqlStatement)
                .parameters(parametersMovie3)
                .build();

            // Add all three movies to the list.
            List<BatchStatementRequest> myBatchStatementList = new ArrayList<>();
            myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestMovie1);
            myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestMovie2);
            myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestMovie3);

            BatchExecuteStatementRequest batchRequest =
 BatchExecuteStatementRequest.builder()
                .statements(myBatchStatementList)
                .build();

            BatchExecuteStatementResponse response =
 ddb.batchExecuteStatement(batchRequest);
            System.out.println("ExecuteStatement successful: " +
 response.toString());
            System.out.println("Added new movies using a batch command.");

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void updateTableItemBatch(DynamoDbClient ddb) {
        String sqlStatement = "UPDATE MoviesPartiQBatch SET info = 'directors\":
[\"Merian C. Cooper\",\"Ernest B. Schoedsack' where year=? and title=?";
        List<AttributeValue> parametersRec1 = new ArrayList<>();

        // Update three records.
        AttributeValue att1 = AttributeValue.builder()
            .n(String.valueOf("2022"))
            .build();

        AttributeValue att2 = AttributeValue.builder()
```

```
            .s("My Movie 1")
            .build();

        parametersRec1.add(att1);
        parametersRec1.add(att2);

        BatchStatementRequest statementRequestRec1 =
BatchStatementRequest.builder()
            .statement(sqlStatement)
            .parameters(parametersRec1)
            .build();

        // Update record 2.
        List<AttributeValue> parametersRec2 = new ArrayList<>();
        AttributeValue attRec2 = AttributeValue.builder()
            .n(String.valueOf("2022"))
            .build();

        AttributeValue attRec2a = AttributeValue.builder()
            .s("My Movie 2")
            .build();

        parametersRec2.add(attRec2);
        parametersRec2.add(attRec2a);
        BatchStatementRequest statementRequestRec2 =
BatchStatementRequest.builder()
            .statement(sqlStatement)
            .parameters(parametersRec2)
            .build();

        // Update record 3.
        List<AttributeValue> parametersRec3 = new ArrayList<>();
        AttributeValue attRec3 = AttributeValue.builder()
            .n(String.valueOf("2022"))
            .build();

        AttributeValue attRec3a = AttributeValue.builder()
            .s("My Movie 3")
            .build();

        parametersRec3.add(attRec3);
        parametersRec3.add(attRec3a);
        BatchStatementRequest statementRequestRec3 =
BatchStatementRequest.builder()
```

```
            .statement(sqlStatement)
            .parameters(parametersRec3)
            .build();

        // Add all three movies to the list.
        List<BatchStatementRequest> myBatchStatementList = new ArrayList<>();
        myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestRec1);
        myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestRec2);
        myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestRec3);

        BatchExecuteStatementRequest batchRequest =
BatchExecuteStatementRequest.builder()
            .statements(myBatchStatementList)
            .build();

        try {
            BatchExecuteStatementResponse response =
ddb.batchExecuteStatement(batchRequest);
            System.out.println("ExecuteStatement successful: " +
response.toString());
            System.out.println("Updated three movies using a batch command.");

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println("Item was updated!");
    }

    public static void deleteItemBatch(DynamoDbClient ddb) {
        String sqlStatement = "DELETE FROM MoviesPartiQBatch WHERE year = ? and
title=?";
        List<AttributeValue> parametersRec1 = new ArrayList<>();

        // Specify three records to delete.
        AttributeValue att1 = AttributeValue.builder()
            .n(String.valueOf("2022"))
            .build();

        AttributeValue att2 = AttributeValue.builder()
            .s("My Movie 1")
            .build();

        parametersRec1.add(att1);
```

```
        parametersRec1.add(att2);

        BatchStatementRequest statementRequestRec1 =
BatchStatementRequest.builder()
            .statement(sqlStatement)
            .parameters(parametersRec1)
            .build();

        // Specify record 2.
        List<AttributeValue> parametersRec2 = new ArrayList<>();
        AttributeValue attRec2 = AttributeValue.builder()
            .n(String.valueOf("2022"))
            .build();

        AttributeValue attRec2a = AttributeValue.builder()
            .s("My Movie 2")
            .build();

        parametersRec2.add(attRec2);
        parametersRec2.add(attRec2a);
        BatchStatementRequest statementRequestRec2 =
BatchStatementRequest.builder()
            .statement(sqlStatement)
            .parameters(parametersRec2)
            .build();

        // Specify record 3.
        List<AttributeValue> parametersRec3 = new ArrayList<>();
        AttributeValue attRec3 = AttributeValue.builder()
            .n(String.valueOf("2022"))
            .build();

        AttributeValue attRec3a = AttributeValue.builder()
            .s("My Movie 3")
            .build();

        parametersRec3.add(attRec3);
        parametersRec3.add(attRec3a);

        BatchStatementRequest statementRequestRec3 =
BatchStatementRequest.builder()
            .statement(sqlStatement)
            .parameters(parametersRec3)
            .build();
```

```
        // Add all three movies to the list.
        List<BatchStatementRequest> myBatchStatementList = new ArrayList<>();
        myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestRec1);
        myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestRec2);
        myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestRec3);

        BatchExecuteStatementRequest batchRequest =
BatchExecuteStatementRequest.builder()
            .statements(myBatchStatementList)
            .build();

        try {
            ddb.batchExecuteStatement(batchRequest);
            System.out.println("Deleted three movies using a batch command.");

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void deleteDynamoDBTable(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName)
{
        DeleteTableRequest request = DeleteTableRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .build();

        try {
            ddb.deleteTable(request);

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println(tableName + " was successfully deleted!");
    }

    private static ExecuteStatementResponse
executeStatementRequest(DynamoDbClient ddb, String statement,

List<AttributeValue> parameters) {
        ExecuteStatementRequest request = ExecuteStatementRequest.builder()
            .statement(statement)
```

```
            .parameters(parameters)
            .build();

        return ddb.executeStatement(request);
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 BatchExecuteStatement를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

배치 PartiQL 명령문을 실행합니다.

```
import {
  BillingMode,
  CreateTableCommand,
  DeleteTableCommand,
  DescribeTableCommand,
  DynamoDBClient,
  waitUntilTableExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import {
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
  BatchExecuteStatementCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";
import { ScenarioInput } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

const log = (msg) => console.log(`[SCENARIO] ${msg}`);
const tableName = "Cities";
```

```
export const main = async (confirmAll = false) => {
  /**
   * Delete table if it exists.
   */
  try {
    await client.send(new DescribeTableCommand({ TableName: tableName }));
    // If no error was thrown, the table exists.
    const input = new ScenarioInput(
      "deleteTable",
      `A table named ${tableName} already exists. If you choose not to delete
this table, the scenario cannot continue. Delete it?`,
      { type: "confirm", confirmAll },
    );
    const deleteTable = await input.handle({}, { confirmAll });
    if (deleteTable) {
      await client.send(new DeleteTableCommand({ tableName }));
    } else {
      console.warn(
        "Scenario could not run. Either delete ${tableName} or provide a unique
 table name.",
      );
      return;
    }
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "ResourceNotFoundException"
    ) {
      // Do nothing. This means the table is not there.
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }

  /**
   * Create a table.
   */

  log("Creating a table.");
  const createTableCommand = new CreateTableCommand({
    TableName: tableName,
    // This example performs a large write to the database.
    // Set the billing mode to PAY_PER_REQUEST to
    // avoid throttling the large write.
```

```
    BillingMode: BillingMode.PAY_PER_REQUEST,
    // Define the attributes that are necessary for the key schema.
    AttributeDefinitions: [
      {
        AttributeName: "name",
        // 'S' is a data type descriptor that represents a number type.
        // For a list of all data type descriptors, see the following link.
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/
Programming.LowLevelAPI.html#Programming.LowLevelAPI.DataTypeDescriptors
        AttributeType: "S",
      },
    ],
    // The KeySchema defines the primary key. The primary key can be
    // a partition key, or a combination of a partition key and a sort key.
    // Key schema design is important. For more info, see
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/best-
practices.html
    KeySchema: [{ AttributeName: "name", KeyType: "HASH" }],
  });
  await client.send(createTableCommand);
  log(`Table created: ${tableName}.`);

  /**
   * Wait until the table is active.
   */

  // This polls with DescribeTableCommand until the requested table is 'ACTIVE'.
  // You can't write to a table before it's active.
  log("Waiting for the table to be active.");
  await waitUntilTableExists({ client }, { TableName: tableName });
  log("Table active.");

  /**
   * Insert items.
   */

  log("Inserting cities into the table.");
  const addItemsStatementCommand = new BatchExecuteStatementCommand({
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/ql-
reference.insert.html
    Statements: [
      {
        Statement: `INSERT INTO ${tableName} value {'name':?, 'population':?}`,
        Parameters: ["Alachua", 10712],
```

```
      },
      {
        Statement: `INSERT INTO ${tableName} value {'name':?, 'population':?}`,
        Parameters: ["High Springs", 6415],
      },
    ],
  });
  await docClient.send(addItemsStatementCommand);
  log("Cities inserted.");

  /**
   * Select items.
   */

  log("Selecting cities from the table.");
  const selectItemsStatementCommand = new BatchExecuteStatementCommand({
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/ql-
reference.select.html
    Statements: [
      {
        Statement: `SELECT * FROM ${tableName} WHERE name=?`,
        Parameters: ["Alachua"],
      },
      {
        Statement: `SELECT * FROM ${tableName} WHERE name=?`,
        Parameters: ["High Springs"],
      },
    ],
  });
  const selectItemResponse = await docClient.send(selectItemsStatementCommand);
  log(
    `Got cities: ${selectItemResponse.Responses.map(
      (r) => `${r.Item.name} (${r.Item.population})`,
    ).join(", ")}`,
  );

  /**
   * Update items.
   */

  log("Modifying the populations.");
  const updateItemStatementCommand = new BatchExecuteStatementCommand({
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/ql-
reference.update.html
```

```
    Statements: [
      {
        Statement: `UPDATE ${tableName} SET population=? WHERE name=?`,
        Parameters: [10, "Alachua"],
      },
      {
        Statement: `UPDATE ${tableName} SET population=? WHERE name=?`,
        Parameters: [5, "High Springs"],
      },
    ],
  });
  await docClient.send(updateItemStatementCommand);
  log("Updated cities.");

  /**
   * Delete the items.
   */

  log("Deleting the cities.");
  const deleteItemStatementCommand = new BatchExecuteStatementCommand({
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/ql-
reference.delete.html
    Statements: [
      {
        Statement: `DELETE FROM ${tableName} WHERE name=?`,
        Parameters: ["Alachua"],
      },
      {
        Statement: `DELETE FROM ${tableName} WHERE name=?`,
        Parameters: ["High Springs"],
      },
    ],
  });
  await docClient.send(deleteItemStatementCommand);
  log("Cities deleted.");

  /**
   * Delete the table.
   */

  log("Deleting the table.");
  const deleteTableCommand = new DeleteTableCommand({ TableName: tableName });
  await client.send(deleteTableCommand);
  log("Table deleted.");
```

```
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 BatchExecuteStatement를 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun main() {
    val ddb = DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }
    val tableName = "MoviesPartiQBatch"
    println("Creating an Amazon DynamoDB table named $tableName with a key named
 id and a sort key named title.")
    createTablePartiQLBatch(ddb, tableName, "year")
    putRecordBatch(ddb)
    updateTableItemBatchBatch(ddb)
    deleteItemsBatch(ddb)
    deleteTablePartiQLBatch(tableName)
}

suspend fun createTablePartiQLBatch(
    ddb: DynamoDbClient,
    tableNameVal: String,
    key: String,
) {
    val attDef =
        AttributeDefinition {
            attributeName = key
            attributeType = ScalarAttributeType.N
        }

    val attDef1 =
        AttributeDefinition {
```

```
            attributeName = "title"
            attributeType = ScalarAttributeType.S
        }

    val keySchemaVal =
        KeySchemaElement {
            attributeName = key
            keyType = KeyType.Hash
        }

    val keySchemaVal1 =
        KeySchemaElement {
            attributeName = "title"
            keyType = KeyType.Range
        }

    val request =
        CreateTableRequest {
            attributeDefinitions = listOf(attDef, attDef1)
            keySchema = listOf(keySchemaVal, keySchemaVal1)
            billingMode = BillingMode.PayPerRequest
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }

    val response = ddb.createTable(request)
    ddb.waitUntilTableExists {
        // suspend call
        tableName = tableNameVal
    }
    println("The table was successfully created
 ${response.tableDescription?.tableArn}")
}

suspend fun putRecordBatch(ddb: DynamoDbClient) {
    val sqlStatement = "INSERT INTO MoviesPartiQBatch VALUE {'year':?,
 'title' : ?, 'info' : ?}"

    // Create three movies to add to the Amazon DynamoDB table.
    val parametersMovie1 = mutableListOf<AttributeValue>()
    parametersMovie1.add(AttributeValue.N("2022"))
    parametersMovie1.add(AttributeValue.S("My Movie 1"))
    parametersMovie1.add(AttributeValue.S("No Information"))

    val statementRequestMovie1 =
```

```
        BatchStatementRequest {
            statement = sqlStatement
            parameters = parametersMovie1
        }

    // Set data for Movie 2.
    val parametersMovie2 = mutableListOf<AttributeValue>()
    parametersMovie2.add(AttributeValue.N("2022"))
    parametersMovie2.add(AttributeValue.S("My Movie 2"))
    parametersMovie2.add(AttributeValue.S("No Information"))

    val statementRequestMovie2 =
        BatchStatementRequest {
            statement = sqlStatement
            parameters = parametersMovie2
        }

    // Set data for Movie 3.
    val parametersMovie3 = mutableListOf<AttributeValue>()
    parametersMovie3.add(AttributeValue.N("2022"))
    parametersMovie3.add(AttributeValue.S("My Movie 3"))
    parametersMovie3.add(AttributeValue.S("No Information"))

    val statementRequestMovie3 =
        BatchStatementRequest {
            statement = sqlStatement
            parameters = parametersMovie3
        }

    // Add all three movies to the list.
    val myBatchStatementList = mutableListOf<BatchStatementRequest>()
    myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestMovie1)
    myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestMovie2)
    myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestMovie3)

    val batchRequest =
        BatchExecuteStatementRequest {
            statements = myBatchStatementList
        }
    val response = ddb.batchExecuteStatement(batchRequest)
    println("ExecuteStatement successful: " + response.toString())
    println("Added new movies using a batch command.")
}
```

```
suspend fun updateTableItemBatchBatch(ddb: DynamoDbClient) {
    val sqlStatement =
        "UPDATE MoviesPartiQBatch SET info = 'directors\":[\"Merian C. Cooper\",
\"Ernest B. Schoedsack' where year=? and title=?"
    val parametersRec1 = mutableListOf<AttributeValue>()
    parametersRec1.add(AttributeValue.N("2022"))
    parametersRec1.add(AttributeValue.S("My Movie 1"))
    val statementRequestRec1 =
        BatchStatementRequest {
            statement = sqlStatement
            parameters = parametersRec1
        }

    // Update record 2.
    val parametersRec2 = mutableListOf<AttributeValue>()
    parametersRec2.add(AttributeValue.N("2022"))
    parametersRec2.add(AttributeValue.S("My Movie 2"))
    val statementRequestRec2 =
        BatchStatementRequest {
            statement = sqlStatement
            parameters = parametersRec2
        }

    // Update record 3.
    val parametersRec3 = mutableListOf<AttributeValue>()
    parametersRec3.add(AttributeValue.N("2022"))
    parametersRec3.add(AttributeValue.S("My Movie 3"))
    val statementRequestRec3 =
        BatchStatementRequest {
            statement = sqlStatement
            parameters = parametersRec3
        }

    // Add all three movies to the list.
    val myBatchStatementList = mutableListOf<BatchStatementRequest>()
    myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestRec1)
    myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestRec2)
    myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestRec3)

    val batchRequest =
        BatchExecuteStatementRequest {
            statements = myBatchStatementList
        }
```

```
    val response = ddb.batchExecuteStatement(batchRequest)
    println("ExecuteStatement successful: $response")
    println("Updated three movies using a batch command.")
    println("Items were updated!")
}

suspend fun deleteItemsBatch(ddb: DynamoDbClient) {
    // Specify three records to delete.
    val sqlStatement = "DELETE FROM MoviesPartiQBatch WHERE year = ? and title=?"
    val parametersRec1 = mutableListOf<AttributeValue>()
    parametersRec1.add(AttributeValue.N("2022"))
    parametersRec1.add(AttributeValue.S("My Movie 1"))

    val statementRequestRec1 =
        BatchStatementRequest {
            statement = sqlStatement
            parameters = parametersRec1
        }

    // Specify record 2.
    val parametersRec2 = mutableListOf<AttributeValue>()
    parametersRec2.add(AttributeValue.N("2022"))
    parametersRec2.add(AttributeValue.S("My Movie 2"))
    val statementRequestRec2 =
        BatchStatementRequest {
            statement = sqlStatement
            parameters = parametersRec2
        }

    // Specify record 3.
    val parametersRec3 = mutableListOf<AttributeValue>()
    parametersRec3.add(AttributeValue.N("2022"))
    parametersRec3.add(AttributeValue.S("My Movie 3"))
    val statementRequestRec3 =
        BatchStatementRequest {
            statement = sqlStatement
            parameters = parametersRec3
        }

    // Add all three movies to the list.
    val myBatchStatementList = mutableListOf<BatchStatementRequest>()
    myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestRec1)
    myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestRec2)
    myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestRec3)
```

```
    val batchRequest =
        BatchExecuteStatementRequest {
            statements = myBatchStatementList
        }

    ddb.batchExecuteStatement(batchRequest)
    println("Deleted three movies using a batch command.")
}

suspend fun deleteTablePartiQLBatch(tableNameVal: String) {
    val request =
        DeleteTableRequest {
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }

    DynamoDbClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        ddb.deleteTable(request)
        println("$tableNameVal was deleted")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 BatchExecuteStatement를 참조하세요.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
namespace DynamoDb\PartiQL_Basics;

use Aws\DynamoDb\Marshaler;
use DynamoDb;
use DynamoDb\DynamoDBAttribute;

use function AwsUtilities\loadMovieData;
```

```
use function AwsUtilities\testable_readline;

class GettingStartedWithPartiQLBatch
{
    public function run()
    {
        echo("\n");
        echo("--------------------------------------\n");
        print("Welcome to the Amazon DynamoDB - PartiQL getting started demo
 using PHP!\n");
        echo("--------------------------------------\n");

        $uuid = uniqid();
        $service = new DynamoDb\DynamoDBService();

        $tableName = "partiql_demo_table_$uuid";
        $service->createTable(
            $tableName,
            [
                new DynamoDBAttribute('year', 'N', 'HASH'),
                new DynamoDBAttribute('title', 'S', 'RANGE')
            ]
        );

        echo "Waiting for table...";
        $service->dynamoDbClient->waitUntil("TableExists", ['TableName' =>
 $tableName]);
        echo "table $tableName found!\n";

        echo "What's the name of the last movie you watched?\n";
        while (empty($movieName)) {
            $movieName = testable_readline("Movie name: ");
        }
        echo "And what year was it released?\n";
        $movieYear = "year";
        while (!is_numeric($movieYear) || intval($movieYear) != $movieYear) {
            $movieYear = testable_readline("Year released: ");
        }
        $key = [
            'Item' => [
                'year' => [
                    'N' => "$movieYear",
                ],
                'title' => [
```

```
                    'S' => $movieName,
                ],
            ],
        ];
        list($statement, $parameters) = $service-
>buildStatementAndParameters("INSERT", $tableName, $key);
        $service->insertItemByPartiQLBatch($statement, $parameters);

        echo "How would you rate the movie from 1-10?\n";
        $rating = 0;
        while (!is_numeric($rating) || intval($rating) != $rating || $rating < 1
 || $rating > 10) {
            $rating = testable_readline("Rating (1-10): ");
        }
        echo "What was the movie about?\n";
        while (empty($plot)) {
            $plot = testable_readline("Plot summary: ");
        }
        $attributes = [
            new DynamoDBAttribute('rating', 'N', 'HASH', $rating),
            new DynamoDBAttribute('plot', 'S', 'RANGE', $plot),
        ];

        list($statement, $parameters) = $service-
>buildStatementAndParameters("UPDATE", $tableName, $key, $attributes);
        $service->updateItemByPartiQLBatch($statement, $parameters);
        echo "Movie added and updated.\n";

        $batch = json_decode(loadMovieData());

        $service->writeBatch($tableName, $batch);

        $movie = $service->getItemByPartiQLBatch($tableName, [$key]);
        echo "\nThe movie {$movie['Responses'][0]['Item']['title']['S']}
        was released in {$movie['Responses'][0]['Item']['year']['N']}.\n";
        echo "What rating would you like to give {$movie['Responses'][0]['Item']
['title']['S']}?\n";
        $rating = 0;
        while (!is_numeric($rating) || intval($rating) != $rating || $rating < 1
 || $rating > 10) {
            $rating = testable_readline("Rating (1-10): ");
        }
        $attributes = [
            new DynamoDBAttribute('rating', 'N', 'HASH', $rating),
```

```
            new DynamoDBAttribute('plot', 'S', 'RANGE', $plot)
        ];
        list($statement, $parameters) = $service-
>buildStatementAndParameters("UPDATE", $tableName, $key, $attributes);
        $service->updateItemByPartiQLBatch($statement, $parameters);

        $movie = $service->getItemByPartiQLBatch($tableName, [$key]);
        echo "Okay, you have rated {$movie['Responses'][0]['Item']['title']
['S']}
        as a {$movie['Responses'][0]['Item']['rating']['N']}\n";

        $service->deleteItemByPartiQLBatch($statement, $parameters);
        echo "But, bad news, this was a trap. That movie has now been deleted
 because of your rating...harsh.\n";

        echo "That's okay though. The book was better. Now, for something
 lighter, in what year were you born?\n";
        $birthYear = "not a number";
        while (!is_numeric($birthYear) || $birthYear >= date("Y")) {
            $birthYear = testable_readline("Birth year: ");
        }
        $birthKey = [
            'Key' => [
                'year' => [
                    'N' => "$birthYear",
                ],
            ],
        ];
        $result = $service->query($tableName, $birthKey);
        $marshal = new Marshaler();
        echo "Here are the movies in our collection released the year you were
 born:\n";
        $oops = "Oops! There were no movies released in that year (that we know
 of).\n";
        $display = "";
        foreach ($result['Items'] as $movie) {
            $movie = $marshal->unmarshalItem($movie);
            $display .= $movie['title'] . "\n";
        }
        echo ($display) ?: $oops;

        $yearsKey = [
            'Key' => [
                'year' => [
```

```
                    'N' => [
                        'minRange' => 1990,
                        'maxRange' => 1999,
                    ],
                ],
            ],
        ];
        $filter = "year between 1990 and 1999";
        echo "\nHere's a list of all the movies released in the 90s:\n";
        $result = $service->scan($tableName, $yearsKey, $filter);
        foreach ($result['Items'] as $movie) {
            $movie = $marshal->unmarshalItem($movie);
            echo $movie['title'] . "\n";
        }

        echo "\nCleaning up this demo by deleting table $tableName...\n";
        $service->deleteTable($tableName);
    }
}

    public function insertItemByPartiQLBatch(string $statement, array
 $parameters)
    {
        $this->dynamoDbClient->batchExecuteStatement([
            'Statements' => [
                [
                    'Statement' => "$statement",
                    'Parameters' => $parameters,
                ],
            ],
        ]);
    }

    public function getItemByPartiQLBatch(string $tableName, array $keys): Result
    {
        $statements = [];
        foreach ($keys as $key) {
            list($statement, $parameters) = $this-
>buildStatementAndParameters("SELECT", $tableName, $key['Item']);
            $statements[] = [
                'Statement' => "$statement",
                'Parameters' => $parameters,
            ];
        }
```

```
        return $this->dynamoDbClient->batchExecuteStatement([
            'Statements' => $statements,
        ]);
    }

    public function updateItemByPartiQLBatch(string $statement, array
$parameters)
    {
        $this->dynamoDbClient->batchExecuteStatement([
            'Statements' => [
                [
                    'Statement' => "$statement",
                    'Parameters' => $parameters,
                ],
            ],
        ]);
    }

    public function deleteItemByPartiQLBatch(string $statement, array
$parameters)
    {
        $this->dynamoDbClient->batchExecuteStatement([
            'Statements' => [
                [
                    'Statement' => "$statement",
                    'Parameters' => $parameters,
                ],
            ],
        ]);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 BatchExecuteStatement를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

PartiQL 문 배치를 실행할 수 있는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
from datetime import datetime
from decimal import Decimal
import logging
from pprint import pprint

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

from scaffold import Scaffold

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

class PartiQLBatchWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates a DynamoDB resource to run PartiQL statements.
    """

    def __init__(self, dyn_resource):
        """
        :param dyn_resource: A Boto3 DynamoDB resource.
        """
        self.dyn_resource = dyn_resource


    def run_partiql(self, statements, param_list):
        """
        Runs a PartiQL statement. A Boto3 resource is used even though
        `execute_statement` is called on the underlying `client` object because
 the
        resource transforms input and output from plain old Python objects
 (POPOs) to
```

```
        the DynamoDB format. If you create the client directly, you must do these
        transforms yourself.

        :param statements: The batch of PartiQL statements.
        :param param_list: The batch of PartiQL parameters that are associated
with
                           each statement. This list must be in the same order as
the
                           statements.
        :return: The responses returned from running the statements, if any.
        """
        try:
            output = self.dyn_resource.meta.client.batch_execute_statement(
                Statements=[
                    {"Statement": statement, "Parameters": params}
                    for statement, params in zip(statements, param_list)
                ]
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't execute batch of PartiQL statements because the
table "
                    "does not exist."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't execute batch of PartiQL statements. Here's why:
%s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
        else:
            return output
```

테이블을 생성하고 PartiQL 쿼리를 배치로 실행하는 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
def run_scenario(scaffold, wrapper, table_name):
```

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

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the Amazon DynamoDB PartiQL batch statement demo.")
    print("-" * 88)

    print(f"Creating table '{table_name}' for the demo...")
    scaffold.create_table(table_name)
    print("-" * 88)

    movie_data = [
        {
            "title": f"House PartiQL",
            "year": datetime.now().year - 5,
            "info": {
                "plot": "Wacky high jinks result from querying a mysterious
database.",
                "rating": Decimal("8.5"),
            },
        },
        {
            "title": f"House PartiQL 2",
            "year": datetime.now().year - 3,
            "info": {
                "plot": "Moderate high jinks result from querying another
mysterious database.",
                "rating": Decimal("6.5"),
            },
        },
        {
            "title": f"House PartiQL 3",
            "year": datetime.now().year - 1,
            "info": {
                "plot": "Tepid high jinks result from querying yet another
mysterious database.",
                "rating": Decimal("2.5"),
            },
        },
    ]

    print(f"Inserting a batch of movies into table '{table_name}.")
    statements = [
        f'INSERT INTO "{table_name}" ' f"VALUE {{'title': ?, 'year': ?,
'info': ?}}"
```

```
    ] * len(movie_data)
    params = [list(movie.values()) for movie in movie_data]
    wrapper.run_partiql(statements, params)
    print("Success!")
    print("-" * 88)

    print(f"Getting data for a batch of movies.")
    statements = [f'SELECT * FROM "{table_name}" WHERE title=? AND year=?'] *
len(
        movie_data
    )
    params = [[movie["title"], movie["year"]] for movie in movie_data]
    output = wrapper.run_partiql(statements, params)
    for item in output["Responses"]:
        print(f"\n{item['Item']['title']}, {item['Item']['year']}")
        pprint(item["Item"])
    print("-" * 88)

    ratings = [Decimal("7.7"), Decimal("5.5"), Decimal("1.3")]
    print(f"Updating a batch of movies with new ratings.")
    statements = [
        f'UPDATE "{table_name}" SET info.rating=? ' f"WHERE title=? AND year=?"
    ] * len(movie_data)
    params = [
        [rating, movie["title"], movie["year"]]
        for rating, movie in zip(ratings, movie_data)
    ]
    wrapper.run_partiql(statements, params)
    print("Success!")
    print("-" * 88)

    print(f"Getting projected data from the table to verify our update.")
    output = wrapper.dyn_resource.meta.client.execute_statement(
        Statement=f'SELECT title, info.rating FROM "{table_name}"'
    )
    pprint(output["Items"])
    print("-" * 88)

    print(f"Deleting a batch of movies from the table.")
    statements = [f'DELETE FROM "{table_name}" WHERE title=? AND year=?'] * len(
        movie_data
    )
    params = [[movie["title"], movie["year"]] for movie in movie_data]
    wrapper.run_partiql(statements, params)
```

```
    print("Success!")
    print("-" * 88)

    print(f"Deleting table '{table_name}'...")
    scaffold.delete_table()
    print("-" * 88)

    print("\nThanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    try:
        dyn_res = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
        scaffold = Scaffold(dyn_res)
        movies = PartiQLBatchWrapper(dyn_res)
        run_scenario(scaffold, movies, "doc-example-table-partiql-movies")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Something went wrong with the demo! Here's what: {e}")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 BatchExecuteStatement를 참조하세요.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

테이블을 생성하고 배치 PartiQL 쿼리를 실행하는 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
table_name = "doc-example-table-movies-partiql-#{rand(10**4)}"
scaffold = Scaffold.new(table_name)
sdk = DynamoDBPartiQLBatch.new(table_name)

new_step(1, 'Create a new DynamoDB table if none already exists.')
unless scaffold.exists?(table_name)
```

```
    puts("\nNo such table: #{table_name}. Creating it...")
    scaffold.create_table(table_name)
    print "Done!\n".green
  end

  new_step(2, 'Populate DynamoDB table with movie data.')
  download_file = 'moviedata.json'
  puts("Downloading movie database to #{download_file}...")
  movie_data = scaffold.fetch_movie_data(download_file)
  puts("Writing movie data from #{download_file} into your table...")
  scaffold.write_batch(movie_data)
  puts("Records added: #{movie_data.length}.")
  print "Done!\n".green

  new_step(3, 'Select a batch of items from the movies table.')
  puts "Let's select some popular movies for side-by-side comparison."
  response = sdk.batch_execute_select([['Mean Girls', 2004], ['Goodfellas',
 1977], ['The Prancing of the Lambs', 2005]])
  puts("Items selected: #{response['responses'].length}\n")
  print "\nDone!\n".green

  new_step(4, 'Delete a batch of items from the movies table.')
  sdk.batch_execute_write([['Mean Girls', 2004], ['Goodfellas', 1977], ['The
 Prancing of the Lambs', 2005]])
  print "\nDone!\n".green

  new_step(5, 'Delete the table.')
  return unless scaffold.exists?(table_name)

  scaffold.delete_table
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 BatchExecuteStatement를 참조하세요.

PartiQL 및 AWS SDK를 사용하여 DynamoDB 테이블 쿼리

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- SELECT 문을 실행하여 항목을 가져옵니다.
- INSERT 문을 실행하여 항목을 추가합니다.
- UPDATE 문을 실행하여 항목을 업데이트합니다.

- DELETE 문을 실행하여 항목을 삭제합니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
namespace PartiQL_Basics_Scenario
{
    public class PartiQLMethods
    {
        private static readonly AmazonDynamoDBClient Client = new
 AmazonDynamoDBClient();


        /// <summary>
        /// Inserts movies imported from a JSON file into the movie table by
        /// using an Amazon DynamoDB PartiQL INSERT statement.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table where the movie
        /// information will be inserted.</param>
        /// <param name="movieFileName">The name of the JSON file that contains
        /// movie information.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success or failure of
        /// the insert operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> InsertMovies(string tableName, string
 movieFileName)
        {
            // Get the list of movies from the JSON file.
            var movies = ImportMovies(movieFileName);

            var success = false;

            if (movies is not null)
            {
                // Insert the movies in a batch using PartiQL. Because the
                // batch can contain a maximum of 25 items, insert 25 movies
```

```
                // at a time.
                string insertBatch = $"INSERT INTO {tableName} VALUE
{{'title': ?, 'year': ?}}";
                var statements = new List<BatchStatementRequest>();

                try
                {
                    for (var indexOffset = 0; indexOffset < 250; indexOffset +=
25)
                    {
                        for (var i = indexOffset; i < indexOffset + 25; i++)
                        {
                            statements.Add(new BatchStatementRequest
                            {
                                Statement = insertBatch,
                                Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                                {
                                    new AttributeValue { S = movies[i].Title },
                                    new AttributeValue { N =
movies[i].Year.ToString() },
                                },
                            });
                        }

                        var response = await
Client.BatchExecuteStatementAsync(new BatchExecuteStatementRequest
                        {
                            Statements = statements,
                        });

                        // Wait between batches for movies to be successfully
added.
                        System.Threading.Thread.Sleep(3000);

                        success = response.HttpStatusCode ==
System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;

                        // Clear the list of statements for the next batch.
                        statements.Clear();
                    }
                }
                catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
```

```
            }
        }

        return success;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Loads the contents of a JSON file into a list of movies to be
    /// added to the DynamoDB table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="movieFileName">The full path to the JSON file.</param>
    /// <returns>A generic list of movie objects.</returns>
    public static List<Movie> ImportMovies(string movieFileName)
    {
        if (!File.Exists(movieFileName))
        {
            return null!;
        }

        using var sr = new StreamReader(movieFileName);
        string json = sr.ReadToEnd();
        var allMovies = JsonConvert.DeserializeObject<List<Movie>>(json);

        if (allMovies is not null)
        {
            // Return the first 250 entries.
            return allMovies.GetRange(0, 250);
        }
        else
        {
            return null!;
        }
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Uses a PartiQL SELECT statement to retrieve a single movie from the
    /// movie database.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the movie table.</param>
    /// <param name="movieTitle">The title of the movie to retrieve.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of movie data. If no movie matches the supplied
    /// title, the list is empty.</returns>
```

```
        public static async Task<List<Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>>>
GetSingleMovie(string tableName, string movieTitle)
        {
            string selectSingle = $"SELECT * FROM {tableName} WHERE title = ?";
            var parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
            {
                new AttributeValue { S = movieTitle },
            };

            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
ExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statement = selectSingle,
                Parameters = parameters,
            });

            return response.Items;
        }



        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieve multiple movies by year using a SELECT statement.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the movie table.</param>
        /// <param name="year">The year the movies were released.</param>
        /// <returns></returns>
        public static async Task<List<Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>>>
GetMovies(string tableName, int year)
        {
            string selectSingle = $"SELECT * FROM {tableName} WHERE year = ?";
            var parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
            {
                new AttributeValue { N = year.ToString() },
            };

            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
ExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statement = selectSingle,
                Parameters = parameters,
            });

            return response.Items;
```

```
        }


        /// <summary>
        /// Inserts a single movie into the movies table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table.</param>
        /// <param name="movieTitle">The title of the movie to insert.</param>
        /// <param name="year">The year that the movie was released.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success or failure of
        /// the INSERT operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> InsertSingleMovie(string tableName, string
movieTitle, int year)
        {
            string insertBatch = $"INSERT INTO {tableName} VALUE {{'title': ?,
'year': ?}}";

            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
ExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statement = insertBatch,
                Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                {
                    new AttributeValue { S = movieTitle },
                    new AttributeValue { N = year.ToString() },
                },
            });

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }



        /// <summary>
        /// Updates a single movie in the table, adding information for the
        /// producer.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">the name of the table.</param>
        /// <param name="producer">The name of the producer.</param>
        /// <param name="movieTitle">The movie title.</param>
        /// <param name="year">The year the movie was released.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success of the
        /// UPDATE operation.</returns>
```

```
        public static async Task<bool> UpdateSingleMovie(string tableName, string
producer, string movieTitle, int year)
        {
            string insertSingle = $"UPDATE {tableName} SET Producer=? WHERE title
= ? AND year = ?";

            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
ExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statement = insertSingle,
                Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                {
                    new AttributeValue { S = producer },
                    new AttributeValue { S = movieTitle },
                    new AttributeValue { N = year.ToString() },
                },
            });

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }



        /// <summary>
        /// Deletes a single movie from the table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table.</param>
        /// <param name="movieTitle">The title of the movie to delete.</param>
        /// <param name="year">The year that the movie was released.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success of the
        /// DELETE operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> DeleteSingleMovie(string tableName, string
movieTitle, int year)
        {
            var deleteSingle = $"DELETE FROM {tableName} WHERE title = ? AND year
= ?";

            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
ExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statement = deleteSingle,
                Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                {
                    new AttributeValue { S = movieTitle },
```

```
                    new AttributeValue { N = year.ToString() },
                },
            });

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }


        /// <summary>
        /// Displays the list of movies returned from a database query.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="items">The list of movie information to display.</param>
        private static void DisplayMovies(List<Dictionary<string,
 AttributeValue>> items)
        {
            if (items.Count > 0)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Found {items.Count} movies.");
                items.ForEach(item =>
 Console.WriteLine($"{item["year"].N}\t{item["title"].S}"));
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Didn't find a movie that matched the supplied
 criteria.");
            }
        }


    }
}



        /// <summary>
        /// Uses a PartiQL SELECT statement to retrieve a single movie from the
        /// movie database.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the movie table.</param>
        /// <param name="movieTitle">The title of the movie to retrieve.</param>
        /// <returns>A list of movie data. If no movie matches the supplied
        /// title, the list is empty.</returns>
        public static async Task<List<Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>>>
 GetSingleMovie(string tableName, string movieTitle)
```

```
        {
            string selectSingle = $"SELECT * FROM {tableName} WHERE title = ?";
            var parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
            {
                new AttributeValue { S = movieTitle },
            };

            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
ExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statement = selectSingle,
                Parameters = parameters,
            });

            return response.Items;
        }



        /// <summary>
        /// Inserts a single movie into the movies table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table.</param>
        /// <param name="movieTitle">The title of the movie to insert.</param>
        /// <param name="year">The year that the movie was released.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success or failure of
        /// the INSERT operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> InsertSingleMovie(string tableName, string
movieTitle, int year)
        {
            string insertBatch = $"INSERT INTO {tableName} VALUE {{'title': ?,
'year': ?}}";

            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
ExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statement = insertBatch,
                Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                {
                    new AttributeValue { S = movieTitle },
                    new AttributeValue { N = year.ToString() },
                },
            });
```

```
            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }



        /// <summary>
        /// Updates a single movie in the table, adding information for the
        /// producer.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">the name of the table.</param>
        /// <param name="producer">The name of the producer.</param>
        /// <param name="movieTitle">The movie title.</param>
        /// <param name="year">The year the movie was released.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success of the
        /// UPDATE operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> UpdateSingleMovie(string tableName, string
producer, string movieTitle, int year)
        {
            string insertSingle = $"UPDATE {tableName} SET Producer=? WHERE title
= ? AND year = ?";

            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
ExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statement = insertSingle,
                Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                {
                    new AttributeValue { S = producer },
                    new AttributeValue { S = movieTitle },
                    new AttributeValue { N = year.ToString() },
                },
            });

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }



        /// <summary>
        /// Deletes a single movie from the table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table.</param>
        /// <param name="movieTitle">The title of the movie to delete.</param>
        /// <param name="year">The year that the movie was released.</param>
```

```
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success of the
        /// DELETE operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> DeleteSingleMovie(string tableName, string
movieTitle, int year)
        {
            var deleteSingle = $"DELETE FROM {tableName} WHERE title = ? AND year
= ?";

            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
ExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statement = deleteSingle,
                Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                {
                    new AttributeValue { S = movieTitle },
                    new AttributeValue { N = year.ToString() },
                },
            });

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ExecuteStatement를 참조하세요.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        //  1. Create a table. (CreateTable)
        if (AwsDoc::DynamoDB::createMoviesDynamoDBTable(clientConfig)) {

            AwsDoc::DynamoDB::partiqlExecuteScenario(clientConfig);

            // 7. Delete the table. (DeleteTable)
```

```
            AwsDoc::DynamoDB::deleteMoviesDynamoDBTable(clientConfig);
        }

//! Scenario to modify and query a DynamoDB table using single PartiQL
 statements.
/*!
  \sa partiqlExecuteScenario()
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool
AwsDoc::DynamoDB::partiqlExecuteScenario(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    // 2. Add a new movie using an "Insert" statement. (ExecuteStatement)
    Aws::String title;
    float rating;
    int year;
    Aws::String plot;
    {
        title = askQuestion(
                "Enter the title of a movie you want to add to the table: ");
        year = askQuestionForInt("What year was it released? ");
        rating = askQuestionForFloatRange("On a scale of 1 - 10, how do you rate
 it? ",
                                          1, 10);
        plot = askQuestion("Summarize the plot for me: ");

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementRequest request;
        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "INSERT INTO \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" VALUE {'"
                  << TITLE_KEY << "': ?, '" << YEAR_KEY << "': ?, '"
                  << INFO_KEY << "': ?}";

        request.SetStatement(sqlStream.str());

        // Create the parameter attributes.
        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(title));
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(year));

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue infoMapAttribute;
```

```
        std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> ratingAttribute =
Aws::MakeShared<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>(
                ALLOCATION_TAG.c_str());
        ratingAttribute->SetN(rating);
        infoMapAttribute.AddMEntry(RATING_KEY, ratingAttribute);

        std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> plotAttribute =
Aws::MakeShared<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>(
                ALLOCATION_TAG.c_str());
        plotAttribute->SetS(plot);
        infoMapAttribute.AddMEntry(PLOT_KEY, plotAttribute);
        attributes.push_back(infoMapAttribute);
        request.SetParameters(attributes);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.ExecuteStatement(
                request);

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to add a movie: " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "\nAdded '" << title << "' to '" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "'."
              << std::endl;

    //  3. Get the data for the movie using a "Select" statement.
(ExecuteStatement)
    {
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementRequest request;
        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "SELECT * FROM  \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" WHERE "
                  << TITLE_KEY << "=? and " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";

        request.SetStatement(sqlStream.str());

        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(title));
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(year));
        request.SetParameters(attributes);
```

```
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.ExecuteStatement(
                request);

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to retrieve movie information: "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
        else {
            // Print the retrieved movie information.
            const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementResult &result =
outcome.GetResult();

            const Aws::Vector<Aws::Map<Aws::String,
Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>> &items = result.GetItems();

            if (items.size() == 1) {
                printMovieInfo(items[0]);
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error: " << items.size() << " movies were
retrieved. "
                          << " There should be only one movie." << std::endl;
            }
        }
    }

    //  4. Update the data for the movie using an "Update" statement.
(ExecuteStatement)
    {
        rating = askQuestionForFloatRange(
                Aws::String("\nLet's update your movie.\nYou rated it  ") +
                std::to_string(rating)
                + ", what new rating would you give it? ", 1, 10);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementRequest request;
        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "UPDATE \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" SET "
                  << INFO_KEY << "." << RATING_KEY << "=? WHERE "
                  << TITLE_KEY << "=? AND " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";

        request.SetStatement(sqlStream.str());
```

```
        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;

attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(rating));
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(title));
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(year));

        request.SetParameters(attributes);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.ExecuteStatement(
                request);

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to update a movie: "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage();
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "\nUpdated '" << title << "' with new attributes:" << std::endl;

    //  5. Get the updated data for the movie using a "Select" statement.
(ExecuteStatement)
    {
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementRequest request;
        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "SELECT * FROM  \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" WHERE "
                  << TITLE_KEY << "=? and " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";

        request.SetStatement(sqlStream.str());

        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(title));
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(year));
        request.SetParameters(attributes);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.ExecuteStatement(
                request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to retrieve the movie information: "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
```

```
        else {
            const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementResult &result =
outcome.GetResult();

            const Aws::Vector<Aws::Map<Aws::String,
Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>> &items = result.GetItems();

            if (items.size() == 1) {
                printMovieInfo(items[0]);
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error: " << items.size() << " movies were
retrieved. "
                          << " There should be only one movie." << std::endl;
            }
        }
    }

    std::cout << "Deleting the movie" << std::endl;

    // 6. Delete the movie using a "Delete" statement. (ExecuteStatement)
    {
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementRequest request;
        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "DELETE FROM  \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" WHERE "
                  << TITLE_KEY << "=? and " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";

        request.SetStatement(sqlStream.str());

        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(title));
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(year));
        request.SetParameters(attributes);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.ExecuteStatement(
                request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to delete the movie: "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }
```

```
    std::cout << "Movie successfully deleted." << std::endl;
    return true;
}

//! Create a DynamoDB table to be used in sample code scenarios.
/*!
  \sa createMoviesDynamoDBTable()
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::createMoviesDynamoDBTable(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    bool movieTableAlreadyExisted = false;

    {
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::CreateTableRequest request;

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeDefinition yearAttributeDefinition;
        yearAttributeDefinition.SetAttributeName(YEAR_KEY);
        yearAttributeDefinition.SetAttributeType(
                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ScalarAttributeType::N);
        request.AddAttributeDefinitions(yearAttributeDefinition);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeDefinition titleAttributeDefinition;
        yearAttributeDefinition.SetAttributeName(TITLE_KEY);
        yearAttributeDefinition.SetAttributeType(
                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ScalarAttributeType::S);
        request.AddAttributeDefinitions(yearAttributeDefinition);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeySchemaElement yearKeySchema;
        yearKeySchema.WithAttributeName(YEAR_KEY).WithKeyType(
                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeyType::HASH);
        request.AddKeySchema(yearKeySchema);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeySchemaElement titleKeySchema;
        yearKeySchema.WithAttributeName(TITLE_KEY).WithKeyType(
                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeyType::RANGE);
        request.AddKeySchema(yearKeySchema);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ProvisionedThroughput throughput;
        throughput.WithReadCapacityUnits(
                PROVISIONED_THROUGHPUT_UNITS).WithWriteCapacityUnits(
```

```
                PROVISIONED_THROUGHPUT_UNITS);
        request.SetProvisionedThroughput(throughput);
        request.SetTableName(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME);

        std::cout << "Creating table '" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "'..." <<
 std::endl;
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::CreateTableOutcome &result =
 dynamoClient.CreateTable(
                request);
        if (!result.IsSuccess()) {
            if (result.GetError().GetErrorType() ==
                Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBErrors::RESOURCE_IN_USE) {
                std::cout << "Table already exists." << std::endl;
                movieTableAlreadyExisted = true;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Failed to create table: "
                          << result.GetError().GetMessage();
                return false;
            }
        }
    }

    // Wait for table to become active.
    if (!movieTableAlreadyExisted) {
        std::cout << "Waiting for table '" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME
                  << "' to become active...." << std::endl;
        if (!AwsDoc::DynamoDB::waitTableActive(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME,
 clientConfiguration)) {
            return false;
        }
        std::cout << "Table '" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "' created and active."
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return true;
}

//! Delete the DynamoDB table used for sample code scenarios.
/*!
  \sa deleteMoviesDynamoDBTable()
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
```

```
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::deleteMoviesDynamoDBTable(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DeleteTableRequest request;
    request.SetTableName(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME);

    const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DeleteTableOutcome &result =
 dynamoClient.DeleteTable(
            request);
    if (result.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Your table \""
                  << result.GetResult().GetTableDescription().GetTableName()
                  << " was deleted.\n";
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to delete table: " << result.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return result.IsSuccess();
}

//! Query a newly created DynamoDB table until it is active.
/*!
  \sa waitTableActive()
  \param waitTableActive: The DynamoDB table's name.
  \param dynamoClient: A DynamoDB client.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::waitTableActive(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                       const Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient
 &dynamoClient) {

    // Repeatedly call DescribeTable until table is ACTIVE.
    const int MAX_QUERIES = 20;
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableRequest request;
    request.SetTableName(tableName);

    int count = 0;
    while (count < MAX_QUERIES) {
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableOutcome &result =
 dynamoClient.DescribeTable(
                request);
```

```
        if (result.IsSuccess()) {
            Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatus status =
 result.GetResult().GetTable().GetTableStatus();

            if (Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatus::ACTIVE != status) {
                std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
            }
            else {
                return true;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error DynamoDB::waitTableActive "
                      << result.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
        count++;
    }
    return false;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 ExecuteStatement를 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

테이블을 생성하고 PartiQL 쿼리를 실행하는 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "strings"
```

```
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/dynamodb/actions"
)

// RunPartiQLSingleScenario shows you how to use the AWS SDK for Go
// to use PartiQL to query a table that stores data about movies.
//
// * Use PartiQL statements to add, get, update, and delete data for individual
 movies.
//
// This example creates an Amazon DynamoDB service client from the specified
 sdkConfig so that
// you can replace it with a mocked or stubbed config for unit testing.
//
// This example creates and deletes a DynamoDB table to use during the scenario.
func RunPartiQLSingleScenario(ctx context.Context, sdkConfig aws.Config,
 tableName string) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   fmt.Printf("Something went wrong with the demo.")
  }
 }()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Welcome to the Amazon DynamoDB PartiQL single action demo.")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 tableBasics := actions.TableBasics{
  DynamoDbClient: dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig),
  TableName:      tableName,
 }
 runner := actions.PartiQLRunner{
  DynamoDbClient: dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig),
  TableName:      tableName,
 }

 exists, err := tableBasics.TableExists(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 if !exists {
```

```
 log.Printf("Creating table %v...\n", tableName)
 _, err = tableBasics.CreateMovieTable(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 } else {
  log.Printf("Created table %v.\n", tableName)
 }
} else {
 log.Printf("Table %v already exists.\n", tableName)
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

currentYear, _, _ := time.Now().Date()
customMovie := actions.Movie{
 Title: "24 Hour PartiQL People",
 Year:  currentYear,
 Info: map[string]interface{}{
  "plot":   "A group of data developers discover a new query language they can't
stop using.",
  "rating": 9.9,
 },
}

log.Printf("Inserting movie '%v' released in %v.", customMovie.Title,
customMovie.Year)
err = runner.AddMovie(ctx, customMovie)
if err == nil {
 log.Printf("Added %v to the movie table.\n", customMovie.Title)
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

log.Printf("Getting data for movie '%v' released in %v.", customMovie.Title,
customMovie.Year)
movie, err := runner.GetMovie(ctx, customMovie.Title, customMovie.Year)
if err == nil {
 log.Println(movie)
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

newRating := 6.6
log.Printf("Updating movie '%v' with a rating of %v.", customMovie.Title,
newRating)
err = runner.UpdateMovie(ctx, customMovie, newRating)
if err == nil {
```

```
  log.Printf("Updated %v with a new rating.\n", customMovie.Title)
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 log.Printf("Getting data again to verify the update.")
 movie, err = runner.GetMovie(ctx, customMovie.Title, customMovie.Year)
 if err == nil {
  log.Println(movie)
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 log.Printf("Deleting movie '%v'.\n", customMovie.Title)
 err = runner.DeleteMovie(ctx, customMovie)
 if err == nil {
  log.Printf("Deleted %v.\n", customMovie.Title)
 }

 err = tableBasics.DeleteTable(ctx)
 if err == nil {
  log.Printf("Deleted table %v.\n", tableBasics.TableName)
 }

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

이 예시에서 사용되는 Movie 구조체를 정의합니다.

```
import (
 "archive/zip"
 "bytes"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "io"
 "log"
 "net/http"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
```

```
)

// Movie encapsulates data about a movie. Title and Year are the composite
 primary key
// of the movie in Amazon DynamoDB. Title is the sort key, Year is the partition
 key,
// and Info is additional data.
type Movie struct {
 Title string                 `dynamodbav:"title"`
 Year  int                    `dynamodbav:"year"`
 Info  map[string]interface{} `dynamodbav:"info"`
}

// GetKey returns the composite primary key of the movie in a format that can be
// sent to DynamoDB.
func (movie Movie) GetKey() map[string]types.AttributeValue {
 title, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Title)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 year, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Year)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 return map[string]types.AttributeValue{"title": title, "year": year}
}

// String returns the title, year, rating, and plot of a movie, formatted for the
 example.
func (movie Movie) String() string {
 return fmt.Sprintf("%v\n\tReleased: %v\n\tRating: %v\n\tPlot: %v\n",
  movie.Title, movie.Year, movie.Info["rating"], movie.Info["plot"])
}
```

PartiQL 문을 실행하는 구조체와 메서드를 생성합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"
```

```
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// PartiQLRunner encapsulates the Amazon DynamoDB service actions used in the
// PartiQL examples. It contains a DynamoDB service client that is used to act on
 the
// specified table.
type PartiQLRunner struct {
 DynamoDbClient *dynamodb.Client
 TableName      string
}



// AddMovie runs a PartiQL INSERT statement to add a movie to the DynamoDB table.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) AddMovie(ctx context.Context, movie Movie) error {
 params, err := attributevalue.MarshalList([]interface{}{movie.Title, movie.Year,
 movie.Info})
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 _, err = runner.DynamoDbClient.ExecuteStatement(ctx,
 &dynamodb.ExecuteStatementInput{
  Statement: aws.String(
   fmt.Sprintf("INSERT INTO \"%v\" VALUE {'title': ?, 'year': ?, 'info': ?}",
    runner.TableName)),
  Parameters: params,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't insert an item with PartiQL. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 return err
}



// GetMovie runs a PartiQL SELECT statement to get a movie from the DynamoDB
 table by
// title and year.
```

```
func (runner PartiQLRunner) GetMovie(ctx context.Context, title string, year int)
 (Movie, error) {
 var movie Movie
 params, err := attributevalue.MarshalList([]interface{}{title, year})
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 response, err := runner.DynamoDbClient.ExecuteStatement(ctx,
 &dynamodb.ExecuteStatementInput{
  Statement: aws.String(
   fmt.Sprintf("SELECT * FROM \"%v\" WHERE title=? AND year=?",
    runner.TableName)),
  Parameters: params,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get info about %v. Here's why: %v\n", title, err)
 } else {
  err = attributevalue.UnmarshalMap(response.Items[0], &movie)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal response. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
 }
 return movie, err
}



// UpdateMovie runs a PartiQL UPDATE statement to update the rating of a movie
 that
// already exists in the DynamoDB table.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) UpdateMovie(ctx context.Context, movie Movie, rating
 float64) error {
 params, err := attributevalue.MarshalList([]interface{}{rating, movie.Title,
 movie.Year})
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 _, err = runner.DynamoDbClient.ExecuteStatement(ctx,
 &dynamodb.ExecuteStatementInput{
  Statement: aws.String(
   fmt.Sprintf("UPDATE \"%v\" SET info.rating=? WHERE title=? AND year=?",
    runner.TableName)),
  Parameters: params,
 })
```

```
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't update movie %v. Here's why: %v\n", movie.Title, err)
 }
 return err
}



// DeleteMovie runs a PartiQL DELETE statement to remove a movie from the
 DynamoDB table.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) DeleteMovie(ctx context.Context, movie Movie) error {
 params, err := attributevalue.MarshalList([]interface{}{movie.Title,
 movie.Year})
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 _, err = runner.DynamoDbClient.ExecuteStatement(ctx,
 &dynamodb.ExecuteStatementInput{
  Statement: aws.String(
   fmt.Sprintf("DELETE FROM \"%v\" WHERE title=? AND year=?",
    runner.TableName)),
  Parameters: params,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete %v from the table. Here's why: %v\n", movie.Title,
 err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 ExecuteStatement를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
public class ScenarioPartiQ {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
        String fileName = "../../../resources/sample_files/movies.json";
        String tableName = "MoviesPartiQ";
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        System.out.println(
            "******* Creating an Amazon DynamoDB table named MoviesPartiQ with a
 key named year and a sort key named title.");
        createTable(ddb, tableName);

        System.out.println("Loading data into the MoviesPartiQ table.");
        loadData(ddb, fileName);

        System.out.println("Getting data from the MoviesPartiQ table.");
        getItem(ddb);

        System.out.println("Putting a record into the MoviesPartiQ table.");
        putRecord(ddb);

        System.out.println("Updating a record.");
        updateTableItem(ddb);

        System.out.println("Querying the movies released in 2013.");
        queryTable(ddb);

        System.out.println("Deleting the Amazon DynamoDB table.");
        deleteDynamoDBTable(ddb, tableName);
        ddb.close();
    }

    public static void createTable(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName) {
        DynamoDbWaiter dbWaiter = ddb.waiter();
        ArrayList<AttributeDefinition> attributeDefinitions = new ArrayList<>();

        // Define attributes.
        attributeDefinitions.add(AttributeDefinition.builder()
            .attributeName("year")
            .attributeType("N")
            .build());
```

```
        attributeDefinitions.add(AttributeDefinition.builder()
            .attributeName("title")
            .attributeType("S")
            .build());

        ArrayList<KeySchemaElement> tableKey = new ArrayList<>();
        KeySchemaElement key = KeySchemaElement.builder()
            .attributeName("year")
            .keyType(KeyType.HASH)
            .build();

        KeySchemaElement key2 = KeySchemaElement.builder()
            .attributeName("title")
            .keyType(KeyType.RANGE) // Sort
            .build();

        // Add KeySchemaElement objects to the list.
        tableKey.add(key);
        tableKey.add(key2);

        CreateTableRequest request = CreateTableRequest.builder()
            .keySchema(tableKey)
            .billingMode(BillingMode.PAY_PER_REQUEST) //Scales based on traffic.
            .attributeDefinitions(attributeDefinitions)
            .tableName(tableName)
            .build();

        try {
            CreateTableResponse response = ddb.createTable(request);
            DescribeTableRequest tableRequest = DescribeTableRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .build();

            // Wait until the Amazon DynamoDB table is created.
            WaiterResponse<DescribeTableResponse> waiterResponse =
dbWaiter.waitUntilTableExists(tableRequest);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            String newTable = response.tableDescription().tableName();
            System.out.println("The " + newTable + " was successfully created.");

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }
    }

    // Load data into the table.
    public static void loadData(DynamoDbClient ddb, String fileName) throws
IOException {

        String sqlStatement = "INSERT INTO MoviesPartiQ VALUE {'year':?,
'title' : ?, 'info' : ?}";
        JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new File(fileName));
        com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
        Iterator<JsonNode> iter = rootNode.iterator();
        ObjectNode currentNode;
        int t = 0;
        List<AttributeValue> parameters = new ArrayList<>();
        while (iter.hasNext()) {

            // Add 200 movies to the table.
            if (t == 200)
                break;
            currentNode = (ObjectNode) iter.next();

            int year = currentNode.path("year").asInt();
            String title = currentNode.path("title").asText();
            String info = currentNode.path("info").toString();

            AttributeValue att1 = AttributeValue.builder()
                .n(String.valueOf(year))
                .build();

            AttributeValue att2 = AttributeValue.builder()
                .s(title)
                .build();

            AttributeValue att3 = AttributeValue.builder()
                .s(info)
                .build();

            parameters.add(att1);
            parameters.add(att2);
            parameters.add(att3);

            // Insert the movie into the Amazon DynamoDB table.
```

```
            executeStatementRequest(ddb, sqlStatement, parameters);
            System.out.println("Added Movie " + title);

            parameters.remove(att1);
            parameters.remove(att2);
            parameters.remove(att3);
            t++;
        }
    }

    public static void getItem(DynamoDbClient ddb) {

        String sqlStatement = "SELECT * FROM MoviesPartiQ where year=? and
 title=?";
        List<AttributeValue> parameters = new ArrayList<>();
        AttributeValue att1 = AttributeValue.builder()
            .n("2012")
            .build();

        AttributeValue att2 = AttributeValue.builder()
            .s("The Perks of Being a Wallflower")
            .build();

        parameters.add(att1);
        parameters.add(att2);

        try {
            ExecuteStatementResponse response = executeStatementRequest(ddb,
 sqlStatement, parameters);
            System.out.println("ExecuteStatement successful: " +
 response.toString());

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void putRecord(DynamoDbClient ddb) {

        String sqlStatement = "INSERT INTO MoviesPartiQ VALUE {'year':?,
 'title' : ?, 'info' : ?}";
        try {
            List<AttributeValue> parameters = new ArrayList<>();
```

```
            AttributeValue att1 = AttributeValue.builder()
                .n(String.valueOf("2020"))
                .build();

            AttributeValue att2 = AttributeValue.builder()
                .s("My Movie")
                .build();

            AttributeValue att3 = AttributeValue.builder()
                .s("No Information")
                .build();

            parameters.add(att1);
            parameters.add(att2);
            parameters.add(att3);

            executeStatementRequest(ddb, sqlStatement, parameters);
            System.out.println("Added new movie.");

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void updateTableItem(DynamoDbClient ddb) {

        String sqlStatement = "UPDATE MoviesPartiQ SET info = 'directors\":
[\"Merian C. Cooper\",\"Ernest B. Schoedsack' where year=? and title=?";
        List<AttributeValue> parameters = new ArrayList<>();
        AttributeValue att1 = AttributeValue.builder()
            .n(String.valueOf("2013"))
            .build();

        AttributeValue att2 = AttributeValue.builder()
            .s("The East")
            .build();

        parameters.add(att1);
        parameters.add(att2);

        try {
            executeStatementRequest(ddb, sqlStatement, parameters);
```

```
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println("Item was updated!");
    }

    // Query the table where the year is 2013.
    public static void queryTable(DynamoDbClient ddb) {
        String sqlStatement = "SELECT * FROM MoviesPartiQ where year = ? ORDER BY
year";
        try {

            List<AttributeValue> parameters = new ArrayList<>();
            AttributeValue att1 = AttributeValue.builder()
                .n(String.valueOf("2013"))
                .build();
            parameters.add(att1);

            // Get items in the table and write out the ID value.
            ExecuteStatementResponse response = executeStatementRequest(ddb,
sqlStatement, parameters);
            System.out.println("ExecuteStatement successful: " +
response.toString());

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void deleteDynamoDBTable(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName)
{

        DeleteTableRequest request = DeleteTableRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .build();

        try {
            ddb.deleteTable(request);

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

```
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println(tableName + " was successfully deleted!");
    }

    private static ExecuteStatementResponse
 executeStatementRequest(DynamoDbClient ddb, String statement,

 List<AttributeValue> parameters) {
        ExecuteStatementRequest request = ExecuteStatementRequest.builder()
            .statement(statement)
            .parameters(parameters)
            .build();

        return ddb.executeStatement(request);
    }

    private static void processResults(ExecuteStatementResponse
 executeStatementResult) {
        System.out.println("ExecuteStatement successful: " +
 executeStatementResult.toString());
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ExecuteStatement를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

단일 PartiQL 문을 실행합니다.

```
import {
  BillingMode,
  CreateTableCommand,
```

```
  DeleteTableCommand,
  DescribeTableCommand,
  DynamoDBClient,
  waitUntilTableExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import {
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
  ExecuteStatementCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";
import { ScenarioInput } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

const log = (msg) => console.log(`[SCENARIO] ${msg}`);
const tableName = "SingleOriginCoffees";

export const main = async (confirmAll = false) => {
  /**
   * Delete table if it exists.
   */
  try {
    await client.send(new DescribeTableCommand({ TableName: tableName }));
    // If no error was thrown, the table exists.
    const input = new ScenarioInput(
      "deleteTable",
      `A table named ${tableName} already exists. If you choose not to delete
this table, the scenario cannot continue. Delete it?`,
      { type: "confirm", confirmAll },
    );
    const deleteTable = await input.handle({});
    if (deleteTable) {
      await client.send(new DeleteTableCommand({ tableName }));
    } else {
      console.warn(
        "Scenario could not run. Either delete ${tableName} or provide a unique
 table name.",
      );
      return;
    }
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "ResourceNotFoundException"
```

```
    ) {
      // Do nothing. This means the table is not there.
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }

  /**
   * Create a table.
   */

  log("Creating a table.");
  const createTableCommand = new CreateTableCommand({
    TableName: tableName,
    // This example performs a large write to the database.
    // Set the billing mode to PAY_PER_REQUEST to
    // avoid throttling the large write.
    BillingMode: BillingMode.PAY_PER_REQUEST,
    // Define the attributes that are necessary for the key schema.
    AttributeDefinitions: [
      {
        AttributeName: "varietal",
        // 'S' is a data type descriptor that represents a number type.
        // For a list of all data type descriptors, see the following link.
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/
Programming.LowLevelAPI.html#Programming.LowLevelAPI.DataTypeDescriptors
        AttributeType: "S",
      },
    ],
    // The KeySchema defines the primary key. The primary key can be
    // a partition key, or a combination of a partition key and a sort key.
    // Key schema design is important. For more info, see
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/best-
practices.html
    KeySchema: [{ AttributeName: "varietal", KeyType: "HASH" }],
  });
  await client.send(createTableCommand);
  log(`Table created: ${tableName}.`);

  /**
   * Wait until the table is active.
   */

  // This polls with DescribeTableCommand until the requested table is 'ACTIVE'.
```

```
  // You can't write to a table before it's active.
  log("Waiting for the table to be active.");
  await waitUntilTableExists({ client }, { TableName: tableName });
  log("Table active.");

  /**
   * Insert an item.
   */

  log("Inserting a coffee into the table.");
  const addItemStatementCommand = new ExecuteStatementCommand({
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/ql-
reference.insert.html
    Statement: `INSERT INTO ${tableName} value {'varietal':?, 'profile':?}`,
    Parameters: ["arabica", ["chocolate", "floral"]],
  });
  await client.send(addItemStatementCommand);
  log("Coffee inserted.");

  /**
   * Select an item.
   */

  log("Selecting the coffee from the table.");
  const selectItemStatementCommand = new ExecuteStatementCommand({
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/ql-
reference.select.html
    Statement: `SELECT * FROM ${tableName} WHERE varietal=?`,
    Parameters: ["arabica"],
  });
  const selectItemResponse = await docClient.send(selectItemStatementCommand);
  log(`Got coffee: ${JSON.stringify(selectItemResponse.Items[0])}`);

  /**
   * Update the item.
   */

  log("Add a flavor profile to the coffee.");
  const updateItemStatementCommand = new ExecuteStatementCommand({
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/ql-
reference.update.html
    Statement: `UPDATE ${tableName} SET profile=list_append(profile, ?) WHERE
 varietal=?`,
    Parameters: [["fruity"], "arabica"],
```

```
  });
  await client.send(updateItemStatementCommand);
  log("Updated coffee");

  /**
   * Delete the item.
   */

  log("Deleting the coffee.");
  const deleteItemStatementCommand = new ExecuteStatementCommand({
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/ql-
reference.delete.html
    Statement: `DELETE FROM ${tableName} WHERE varietal=?`,
    Parameters: ["arabica"],
  });
  await docClient.send(deleteItemStatementCommand);
  log("Coffee deleted.");

  /**
   * Delete the table.
   */

  log("Deleting the table.");
  const deleteTableCommand = new DeleteTableCommand({ TableName: tableName });
  await client.send(deleteTableCommand);
  log("Table deleted.");
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ExecuteStatement를 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
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```
suspend fun main() {
```

```
    val ddb = DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }
    val tableName = "MoviesPartiQ"
    val fileName = "../../../resources/sample_files/movies.json"
    println("Creating an Amazon DynamoDB table named MoviesPartiQ with a key
 named id and a sort key named title.")
    createTablePartiQL(ddb, tableName, "year")
    loadDataPartiQL(ddb, fileName)

    println("******* Getting data from the MoviesPartiQ table.")
    getMoviePartiQL(ddb)

    println("******* Putting a record into the MoviesPartiQ table.")
    putRecordPartiQL(ddb)

    println("******* Updating a record.")
    updateTableItemPartiQL(ddb)

    println("******* Querying the movies released in 2013.")
    queryTablePartiQL(ddb)

    println("******* Deleting the MoviesPartiQ table.")
    deleteTablePartiQL(tableName)
}

suspend fun createTablePartiQL(
    ddb: DynamoDbClient,
    tableNameVal: String,
    key: String,
) {
    val attDef =
        AttributeDefinition {
            attributeName = key
            attributeType = ScalarAttributeType.N
        }

    val attDef1 =
        AttributeDefinition {
            attributeName = "title"
            attributeType = ScalarAttributeType.S
        }

    val keySchemaVal =
        KeySchemaElement {
            attributeName = key
```

```
            keyType = KeyType.Hash
        }

    val keySchemaVal1 =
        KeySchemaElement {
            attributeName = "title"
            keyType = KeyType.Range
        }

    val request =
        CreateTableRequest {
            attributeDefinitions = listOf(attDef, attDef1)
            keySchema = listOf(keySchemaVal, keySchemaVal1)
            billingMode = BillingMode.PayPerRequest
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }

    val response = ddb.createTable(request)
    ddb.waitUntilTableExists {
        // suspend call
        tableName = tableNameVal
    }
    println("The table was successfully created
 ${response.tableDescription?.tableArn}")
}

suspend fun loadDataPartiQL(
    ddb: DynamoDbClient,
    fileName: String,
) {
    val sqlStatement = "INSERT INTO MoviesPartiQ VALUE {'year':?, 'title' : ?,
 'info' : ?}"
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val iter: Iterator<JsonNode> = rootNode.iterator()
    var currentNode: ObjectNode
    var t = 0

    while (iter.hasNext()) {
        if (t == 200) {
            break
        }

        currentNode = iter.next() as ObjectNode
```

```
        val year = currentNode.path("year").asInt()
        val title = currentNode.path("title").asText()
        val info = currentNode.path("info").toString()

        val parameters: MutableList<AttributeValue> = ArrayList<AttributeValue>()
        parameters.add(AttributeValue.N(year.toString()))
        parameters.add(AttributeValue.S(title))
        parameters.add(AttributeValue.S(info))

        executeStatementPartiQL(ddb, sqlStatement, parameters)
        println("Added Movie $title")
        parameters.clear()
        t++
    }
}

suspend fun getMoviePartiQL(ddb: DynamoDbClient) {
    val sqlStatement = "SELECT * FROM MoviesPartiQ where year=? and title=?"
    val parameters: MutableList<AttributeValue> = ArrayList<AttributeValue>()
    parameters.add(AttributeValue.N("2012"))
    parameters.add(AttributeValue.S("The Perks of Being a Wallflower"))
    val response = executeStatementPartiQL(ddb, sqlStatement, parameters)
    println("ExecuteStatement successful: $response")
}

suspend fun putRecordPartiQL(ddb: DynamoDbClient) {
    val sqlStatement = "INSERT INTO MoviesPartiQ VALUE {'year':?, 'title' : ?,
 'info' : ?}"
    val parameters: MutableList<AttributeValue> = java.util.ArrayList()
    parameters.add(AttributeValue.N("2020"))
    parameters.add(AttributeValue.S("My Movie"))
    parameters.add(AttributeValue.S("No Info"))
    executeStatementPartiQL(ddb, sqlStatement, parameters)
    println("Added new movie.")
}

suspend fun updateTableItemPartiQL(ddb: DynamoDbClient) {
    val sqlStatement = "UPDATE MoviesPartiQ SET info = 'directors\":[\"Merian C.
 Cooper\",\"Ernest B. Schoedsack\' where year=? and title=?"
    val parameters: MutableList<AttributeValue> = java.util.ArrayList()
    parameters.add(AttributeValue.N("2013"))
    parameters.add(AttributeValue.S("The East"))
    executeStatementPartiQL(ddb, sqlStatement, parameters)
    println("Item was updated!")
```

```
}

// Query the table where the year is 2013.
suspend fun queryTablePartiQL(ddb: DynamoDbClient) {
    val sqlStatement = "SELECT * FROM MoviesPartiQ where year = ?"
    val parameters: MutableList<AttributeValue> = java.util.ArrayList()
    parameters.add(AttributeValue.N("2013"))
    val response = executeStatementPartiQL(ddb, sqlStatement, parameters)
    println("ExecuteStatement successful: $response")
}

suspend fun deleteTablePartiQL(tableNameVal: String) {
    val request =
        DeleteTableRequest {
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }

    DynamoDbClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        ddb.deleteTable(request)
        println("$tableNameVal was deleted")
    }
}

suspend fun executeStatementPartiQL(
    ddb: DynamoDbClient,
    statementVal: String,
    parametersVal: List<AttributeValue>,
): ExecuteStatementResponse {
    val request =
        ExecuteStatementRequest {
            statement = statementVal
            parameters = parametersVal
        }

    return ddb.executeStatement(request)
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ExecuteStatement를 참조하세요.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
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```
namespace DynamoDb\PartiQL_Basics;

use Aws\DynamoDb\Marshaler;
use DynamoDb;
use DynamoDb\DynamoDBAttribute;

use function AwsUtilities\testable_readline;
use function AwsUtilities\loadMovieData;

class GettingStartedWithPartiQL
{
    public function run()
    {
        echo("\n");
        echo("--------------------------------------\n");
        print("Welcome to the Amazon DynamoDB - PartiQL getting started demo
 using PHP!\n");
        echo("--------------------------------------\n");

        $uuid = uniqid();
        $service = new DynamoDb\DynamoDBService();

        $tableName = "partiql_demo_table_$uuid";
        $service->createTable(
            $tableName,
            [
                new DynamoDBAttribute('year', 'N', 'HASH'),
                new DynamoDBAttribute('title', 'S', 'RANGE')
            ]
        );

        echo "Waiting for table...";
```

```
        $service->dynamoDbClient->waitUntil("TableExists", ['TableName' =>
 $tableName]);
        echo "table $tableName found!\n";

        echo "What's the name of the last movie you watched?\n";
        while (empty($movieName)) {
            $movieName = testable_readline("Movie name: ");
        }
        echo "And what year was it released?\n";
        $movieYear = "year";
        while (!is_numeric($movieYear) || intval($movieYear) != $movieYear) {
            $movieYear = testable_readline("Year released: ");
        }
        $key = [
            'Item' => [
                'year' => [
                    'N' => "$movieYear",
                ],
                'title' => [
                    'S' => $movieName,
                ],
            ],
        ];
        list($statement, $parameters) = $service-
>buildStatementAndParameters("INSERT", $tableName, $key);
        $service->insertItemByPartiQL($statement, $parameters);

        echo "How would you rate the movie from 1-10?\n";
        $rating = 0;
        while (!is_numeric($rating) || intval($rating) != $rating || $rating < 1
 || $rating > 10) {
            $rating = testable_readline("Rating (1-10): ");
        }
        echo "What was the movie about?\n";
        while (empty($plot)) {
            $plot = testable_readline("Plot summary: ");
        }
        $attributes = [
            new DynamoDBAttribute('rating', 'N', 'HASH', $rating),
            new DynamoDBAttribute('plot', 'S', 'RANGE', $plot),
        ];

        list($statement, $parameters) = $service-
>buildStatementAndParameters("UPDATE", $tableName, $key, $attributes);
```

```
        $service->updateItemByPartiQL($statement, $parameters);
        echo "Movie added and updated.\n";



        $batch = json_decode(loadMovieData());

        $service->writeBatch($tableName, $batch);

        $movie = $service->getItemByPartiQL($tableName, $key);
        echo "\nThe movie {$movie['Items'][0]['title']['S']} was released in
 {$movie['Items'][0]['year']['N']}.\n";
        echo "What rating would you like to give {$movie['Items'][0]['title']
['S']}?\n";
        $rating = 0;
        while (!is_numeric($rating) || intval($rating) != $rating || $rating < 1
 || $rating > 10) {
            $rating = testable_readline("Rating (1-10): ");
        }
        $attributes = [
            new DynamoDBAttribute('rating', 'N', 'HASH', $rating),
            new DynamoDBAttribute('plot', 'S', 'RANGE', $plot)
        ];
        list($statement, $parameters) = $service-
>buildStatementAndParameters("UPDATE", $tableName, $key, $attributes);
        $service->updateItemByPartiQL($statement, $parameters);

        $movie = $service->getItemByPartiQL($tableName, $key);
        echo "Okay, you have rated {$movie['Items'][0]['title']['S']} as a
 {$movie['Items'][0]['rating']['N']}\n";

        $service->deleteItemByPartiQL($statement, $parameters);
        echo "But, bad news, this was a trap. That movie has now been deleted
 because of your rating...harsh.\n";

        echo "That's okay though. The book was better. Now, for something
 lighter, in what year were you born?\n";
        $birthYear = "not a number";
        while (!is_numeric($birthYear) || $birthYear >= date("Y")) {
            $birthYear = testable_readline("Birth year: ");
        }
        $birthKey = [
            'Key' => [
                'year' => [
```

```
                    'N' => "$birthYear",
                ],
            ],
        ];
        $result = $service->query($tableName, $birthKey);
        $marshal = new Marshaler();
        echo "Here are the movies in our collection released the year you were
 born:\n";
        $oops = "Oops! There were no movies released in that year (that we know
 of).\n";
        $display = "";
        foreach ($result['Items'] as $movie) {
            $movie = $marshal->unmarshalItem($movie);
            $display .= $movie['title'] . "\n";
        }
        echo ($display) ?: $oops;

        $yearsKey = [
            'Key' => [
                'year' => [
                    'N' => [
                        'minRange' => 1990,
                        'maxRange' => 1999,
                    ],
                ],
            ],
        ];
        $filter = "year between 1990 and 1999";
        echo "\nHere's a list of all the movies released in the 90s:\n";
        $result = $service->scan($tableName, $yearsKey, $filter);
        foreach ($result['Items'] as $movie) {
            $movie = $marshal->unmarshalItem($movie);
            echo $movie['title'] . "\n";
        }

        echo "\nCleaning up this demo by deleting table $tableName...\n";
        $service->deleteTable($tableName);
    }
}

    public function insertItemByPartiQL(string $statement, array $parameters)
    {
        $this->dynamoDbClient->executeStatement([
            'Statement' => "$statement",
```

```
            'Parameters' => $parameters,
        ]);
    }

    public function getItemByPartiQL(string $tableName, array $key): Result
    {
        list($statement, $parameters) = $this-
>buildStatementAndParameters("SELECT", $tableName, $key['Item']);

        return $this->dynamoDbClient->executeStatement([
            'Parameters' => $parameters,
            'Statement' => $statement,
        ]);
    }

    public function updateItemByPartiQL(string $statement, array $parameters)
    {
        $this->dynamoDbClient->executeStatement([
            'Statement' => $statement,
            'Parameters' => $parameters,
        ]);
    }

    public function deleteItemByPartiQL(string $statement, array $parameters)
    {
        $this->dynamoDbClient->executeStatement([
            'Statement' => $statement,
            'Parameters' => $parameters,
        ]);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 ExecuteStatement를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
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PartiQL 문을 실행할 수 있는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
from datetime import datetime
from decimal import Decimal
import logging
from pprint import pprint

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

from scaffold import Scaffold

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

class PartiQLWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates a DynamoDB resource to run PartiQL statements.
    """

    def __init__(self, dyn_resource):
        """
        :param dyn_resource: A Boto3 DynamoDB resource.
        """
        self.dyn_resource = dyn_resource


    def run_partiql(self, statement, params):
        """
        Runs a PartiQL statement. A Boto3 resource is used even though
        `execute_statement` is called on the underlying `client` object because
 the
        resource transforms input and output from plain old Python objects
 (POPOs) to
        the DynamoDB format. If you create the client directly, you must do these
        transforms yourself.

        :param statement: The PartiQL statement.
        :param params: The list of PartiQL parameters. These are applied to the
                       statement in the order they are listed.
        :return: The items returned from the statement, if any.
        """
        try:
            output = self.dyn_resource.meta.client.execute_statement(
                Statement=statement, Parameters=params
```

```
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't execute PartiQL '%s' because the table does not
 exist.",
                    statement,
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't execute PartiQL '%s'. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    statement,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
        else:
            return output
```

테이블을 생성하고 PartiQL 쿼리를 실행하는 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
def run_scenario(scaffold, wrapper, table_name):
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the Amazon DynamoDB PartiQL single statement demo.")
    print("-" * 88)

    print(f"Creating table '{table_name}' for the demo...")
    scaffold.create_table(table_name)
    print("-" * 88)

    title = "24 Hour PartiQL People"
    year = datetime.now().year
    plot = "A group of data developers discover a new query language they can't
 stop using."
    rating = Decimal("9.9")

    print(f"Inserting movie '{title}' released in {year}.")
    wrapper.run_partiql(
```

```
        f"INSERT INTO \"{table_name}\" VALUE {{'title': ?, 'year': ?,
 'info': ?}}",
        [title, year, {"plot": plot, "rating": rating}],
    )
    print("Success!")
    print("-" * 88)

    print(f"Getting data for movie '{title}' released in {year}.")
    output = wrapper.run_partiql(
        f'SELECT * FROM "{table_name}" WHERE title=? AND year=?', [title, year]
    )
    for item in output["Items"]:
        print(f"\n{item['title']}, {item['year']}")
        pprint(output["Items"])
    print("-" * 88)

    rating = Decimal("2.4")
    print(f"Updating movie '{title}' with a rating of {float(rating)}.")
    wrapper.run_partiql(
        f'UPDATE "{table_name}" SET info.rating=? WHERE title=? AND year=?',
        [rating, title, year],
    )
    print("Success!")
    print("-" * 88)

    print(f"Getting data again to verify our update.")
    output = wrapper.run_partiql(
        f'SELECT * FROM "{table_name}" WHERE title=? AND year=?', [title, year]
    )
    for item in output["Items"]:
        print(f"\n{item['title']}, {item['year']}")
        pprint(output["Items"])
    print("-" * 88)

    print(f"Deleting movie '{title}' released in {year}.")
    wrapper.run_partiql(
        f'DELETE FROM "{table_name}" WHERE title=? AND year=?', [title, year]
    )
    print("Success!")
    print("-" * 88)

    print(f"Deleting table '{table_name}'...")
    scaffold.delete_table()
    print("-" * 88)
```

```
    print("\nThanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    try:
        dyn_res = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
        scaffold = Scaffold(dyn_res)
        movies = PartiQLWrapper(dyn_res)
        run_scenario(scaffold, movies, "doc-example-table-partiql-movies")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Something went wrong with the demo! Here's what: {e}")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ExecuteStatement를 참조하세요.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
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테이블을 생성하고 PartiQL 쿼리를 실행하는 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
  table_name = "doc-example-table-movies-partiql-#{rand(10**8)}"
  scaffold = Scaffold.new(table_name)
  sdk = DynamoDBPartiQLSingle.new(table_name)

  new_step(1, 'Create a new DynamoDB table if none already exists.')
  unless scaffold.exists?(table_name)
    puts("\nNo such table: #{table_name}. Creating it...")
    scaffold.create_table(table_name)
    print "Done!\n".green
  end

  new_step(2, 'Populate DynamoDB table with movie data.')
  download_file = 'moviedata.json'
```

```
  puts("Downloading movie database to #{download_file}...")
  movie_data = scaffold.fetch_movie_data(download_file)
  puts("Writing movie data from #{download_file} into your table...")
  scaffold.write_batch(movie_data)
  puts("Records added: #{movie_data.length}.")
  print "Done!\n".green

  new_step(3, 'Select a single item from the movies table.')
  response = sdk.select_item_by_title('Star Wars')
  puts("Items selected for title 'Star Wars': #{response.items.length}\n")
  print response.items.first.to_s.yellow
  print "\n\nDone!\n".green

  new_step(4, 'Update a single item from the movies table.')
  puts "Let's correct the rating on The Big Lebowski to 10.0."
  sdk.update_rating_by_title('The Big Lebowski', 1998, 10.0)
  print "\nDone!\n".green

  new_step(5, 'Delete a single item from the movies table.')
  puts "Let's delete The Silence of the Lambs because it's just too scary."
  sdk.delete_item_by_title('The Silence of the Lambs', 1991)
  print "\nDone!\n".green

  new_step(6, 'Insert a new item into the movies table.')
  puts "Let's create a less-scary movie called The Prancing of the Lambs."
  sdk.insert_item('The Prancing of the Lambs', 2005, 'A movie about happy
 livestock.', 5.0)
  print "\nDone!\n".green

  new_step(7, 'Delete the table.')
  return unless scaffold.exists?(table_name)

  scaffold.delete_table
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 ExecuteStatement를 참조하세요.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn make_table(
    client: &Client,
    table: &str,
    key: &str,
) -> Result<(), SdkError<CreateTableError>> {
    let ad = AttributeDefinition::builder()
        .attribute_name(key)
        .attribute_type(ScalarAttributeType::S)
        .build()
        .expect("creating AttributeDefinition");

    let ks = KeySchemaElement::builder()
        .attribute_name(key)
        .key_type(KeyType::Hash)
        .build()
        .expect("creating KeySchemaElement");

    match client
        .create_table()
        .table_name(table)
        .key_schema(ks)
        .attribute_definitions(ad)
        .billing_mode(BillingMode::PayPerRequest)
        .send()
        .await
    {
        Ok(_) => Ok(()),
        Err(e) => Err(e),
    }
}
```

```
async fn add_item(client: &Client, item: Item) -> Result<(),
 SdkError<ExecuteStatementError>> {
    match client
        .execute_statement()
        .statement(format!(
            r#"INSERT INTO "{}" VALUE {{
                "{}": ?,
                "acount_type": ?,
                "age": ?,
                "first_name": ?,
                "last_name": ?
        }} "#,
            item.table, item.key
        ))
        .set_parameters(Some(vec![
            AttributeValue::S(item.utype),
            AttributeValue::S(item.age),
            AttributeValue::S(item.first_name),
            AttributeValue::S(item.last_name),
        ]))
        .send()
        .await
    {
        Ok(_) => Ok(()),
        Err(e) => Err(e),
    }
}

async fn query_item(client: &Client, item: Item) -> bool {
    match client
        .execute_statement()
        .statement(format!(
            r#"SELECT * FROM "{}" WHERE "{}" = ?"#,
            item.table, item.key
        ))
        .set_parameters(Some(vec![AttributeValue::S(item.value)]))
        .send()
        .await
    {
        Ok(resp) => {
            if !resp.items().is_empty() {
                println!("Found a matching entry in the table:");
                println!("{:?}", resp.items.unwrap_or_default().pop());
                true
```

```
            } else {
                println!("Did not find a match.");
                false
            }
        }
        Err(e) => {
            println!("Got an error querying table:");
            println!("{}", e);
            process::exit(1);
        }
    }
}

async fn remove_item(client: &Client, table: &str, key: &str, value: String) ->
 Result<(), Error> {
    client
        .execute_statement()
        .statement(format!(r#"DELETE FROM "{table}" WHERE "{key}" = ?"#))
        .set_parameters(Some(vec![AttributeValue::S(value)]))
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Deleted item.");

    Ok(())
}

async fn remove_table(client: &Client, table: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    client.delete_table().table_name(table).send().await?;

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 ExecuteStatement을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK를 사용하여 글로벌 보조 인덱스를 사용하여 DynamoDB 테이블 쿼리

다음 코드 예제는 글로벌 보조 인덱스를 사용하여 테이블을 쿼리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 프라이머리 키를 사용하여 DynamoDB 테이블을 쿼리합니다.
- 글로벌 보조 인덱스(GSI)에서 대체 액세스 패턴을 쿼리합니다.

- 테이블 쿼리와 GSI 쿼리를 비교합니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

기본 키와를 사용하는 글로벌 보조 인덱스(GSI)를 사용하여 DynamoDB 테이블을 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;

import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;

    public QueryResponse queryTable(
        final String tableName, final String partitionKeyName, final String
 partitionKeyValue) {

        CodeSampleUtils.validateTableParameters(tableName, partitionKeyName,
 partitionKeyValue);

        // Create expression attribute names for the column names
        final Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_PK,
 partitionKeyName);

        // Create expression attribute values for the column values
        final Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new
 HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_PK,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(partitionKeyValue).build());

        // Create the query request
        final QueryRequest queryRequest = QueryRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .keyConditionExpression(KEY_CONDITION_EXPRESSION)
```

```
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .build();

        try {
            final QueryResponse response = dynamoDbClient.query(queryRequest);
            System.out.println("Query on base table successful. Found " +
response.count() + " items");
            return response;
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.format("Error: The Amazon DynamoDB table \"%s\" can't be
found.\n", tableName);
            throw new DynamoDbQueryException("Table not found: " + tableName, e);
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Error querying base table: " + e.getMessage());
            throw new DynamoDbQueryException("Failed to execute query on base
table", e);
        }
    }

    /**
     * Queries a DynamoDB Global Secondary Index (GSI) by partition key.
     *
     * @param tableName         The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param indexName         The name of the GSI
     * @param partitionKeyName  The name of the GSI partition key attribute
     * @param partitionKeyValue The value of the GSI partition key to query
     * @return The query response from DynamoDB
     * @throws ResourceNotFoundException if the table or index doesn't exist
     * @throws DynamoDbException if the query fails
     */
    public QueryResponse queryGlobalSecondaryIndex(
        final String tableName, final String indexName, final String
partitionKeyName, final String partitionKeyValue) {

        CodeSampleUtils.validateTableParameters(tableName, partitionKeyName,
partitionKeyValue);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateStringParameter("Index name", indexName);

        // Create expression attribute names for the column names
        final Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_IK,
partitionKeyName);
```

```
        // Create expression attribute values for the column values
        final Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new
HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_IK,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(partitionKeyValue).build());

        // Create the query request
        final QueryRequest queryRequest = QueryRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .indexName(indexName)
            .keyConditionExpression(GSI_KEY_CONDITION_EXPRESSION)
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .build();

        try {
            final QueryResponse response = dynamoDbClient.query(queryRequest);
            System.out.println("Query on GSI successful. Found " +
response.count() + " items");
            return response;
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.format(
                "Error: The Amazon DynamoDB table \"%s\" or index \"%s\" can't be
found.\n", tableName, indexName);
            throw new DynamoDbQueryException("Table or index not found: " +
tableName + "/" + indexName, e);
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Error querying GSI: " + e.getMessage());
            throw new DynamoDbQueryException("Failed to execute query on GSI",
e);
        }
    }
```

테이블 직접 쿼리와 GSI 쿼리를 비교합니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage =
            """
                Usage:
                    <tableName> <basePartitionKeyName> <basePartitionKeyValue>
<gsiName> <gsiPartitionKeyName> <gsiPartitionKeyValue> [region]
```

```
                Where:
                    tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table to query.
                    basePartitionKeyName - The name of the base table partition
key attribute.
                    basePartitionKeyValue - The value of the base table partition
key to query.
                    gsiName - The name of the Global Secondary Index.
                    gsiPartitionKeyName - The name of the GSI partition key
attribute.
                    gsiPartitionKeyValue - The value of the GSI partition key to
query.
                    region (optional) - The AWS region where the table exists.
(Default: us-east-1)
                """;

        if (args.length < 6) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        final String tableName = args[0];
        final String basePartitionKeyName = args[1];
        final String basePartitionKeyValue = args[2];
        final String gsiName = args[3];
        final String gsiPartitionKeyName = args[4];
        final String gsiPartitionKeyValue = args[5];
        final Region region = args.length > 6 ? Region.of(args[6]) :
Region.US_EAST_1;

        try (DynamoDbClient ddb =
DynamoDbClient.builder().region(region).build()) {
            final QueryTableAndGSI queryHelper = new QueryTableAndGSI(ddb);

            // Query the base table
            System.out.println("Querying base table where " +
basePartitionKeyName + " = " + basePartitionKeyValue);
            final QueryResponse tableResponse =
                queryHelper.queryTable(tableName, basePartitionKeyName,
basePartitionKeyValue);

            System.out.println("Found " + tableResponse.count() + " items in base
table:");
            tableResponse.items().forEach(item -> System.out.println(item));
```

```
            // Query the GSI
            System.out.println(
                "\nQuerying GSI '" + gsiName + "' where " + gsiPartitionKeyName +
" = " + gsiPartitionKeyValue);
            final QueryResponse gsiResponse =
                queryHelper.queryGlobalSecondaryIndex(tableName, gsiName,
gsiPartitionKeyName, gsiPartitionKeyValue);

            System.out.println("Found " + gsiResponse.count() + " items in
GSI:");
            gsiResponse.items().forEach(item -> System.out.println(item));

            // Explain the differences between querying a table and a GSI
            System.out.println("\nKey differences between querying a table and a
GSI:");
            System.out.println("1. When querying a GSI, you must specify the
indexName parameter");
            System.out.println("2. GSIs may not contain all attributes from the
base table (projection)");
            System.out.println("3. GSIs consume read capacity units from the
GSI's capacity, not the base table's");
            System.out.println("4. GSIs may have eventually consistent data
(cannot use ConsistentRead=true)");

        } catch (IllegalArgumentException e) {
            System.err.println("Invalid input: " + e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.println("Table or index not found: " + e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("DynamoDB error: " + e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 Query를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

에서 기본 키를 사용하여 DynamoDB 테이블을 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for JavaScript.

```
const { DynamoDBClient, QueryCommand } = require("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb");

/**
 * Queries a DynamoDB table using the primary key
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS SDK configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {string} userId - The user ID to query by (partition key)
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The query response
 */
async function queryTable(
  config,
  tableName,
  userId
) {
  try {
    // Create DynamoDB client
    const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);

    // Construct the query input for the base table
    const input = {
      TableName: tableName,
      KeyConditionExpression: "user_id = :userId",
      ExpressionAttributeValues: {
        ":userId": { S: userId }
      }
    };

    // Execute the query
    const command = new QueryCommand(input);
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (error) {
    console.error(`Error querying table: ${error}`);
    throw error;
  }
}
```

를 사용하여 DynamoDB 글로벌 보조 인덱스(GSI)를 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for JavaScript.

```
/**
 * Queries a DynamoDB Global Secondary Index (GSI)
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS SDK configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {string} indexName - The name of the GSI to query
 * @param {string} gameId - The game ID to query by (GSI partition key)
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The query response
 */
async function queryGSI(
  config,
  tableName,
  indexName,
  gameId
) {
  try {
    // Create DynamoDB client
    const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);

    // Construct the query input for the GSI
    const input = {
      TableName: tableName,
      IndexName: indexName,
      KeyConditionExpression: "game_id = :gameId",
      ExpressionAttributeValues: {
        ":gameId": { S: gameId }
      }
    };

    // Execute the query
    const command = new QueryCommand(input);
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (error) {
    console.error(`Error querying GSI: ${error}`);
    throw error;
  }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 Query를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

기본 키와를 사용하는 글로벌 보조 인덱스(GSI)를 사용하여 DynamoDB 테이블을 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

```
import boto3
from boto3.dynamodb.conditions import Key


def query_table(table_name, partition_key_name, partition_key_value):
    """
    Query a DynamoDB table using its primary key.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from DynamoDB containing the query results.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Perform the query on the table's primary key
    response =
 table.query(KeyConditionExpression=Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value))

    return response


def query_gsi(table_name, index_name, partition_key_name, partition_key_value):
    """
    Query a Global Secondary Index (GSI) on a DynamoDB table.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        index_name (str): The name of the Global Secondary Index.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the GSI's partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the GSI's partition key to query.
```

```
    Returns:
        dict: The response from DynamoDB containing the query results.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Perform the query on the GSI
    response = table.query(
        IndexName=index_name,
 KeyConditionExpression=Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value)
    )

    return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 Query를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK를 사용하여 begins_with 조건을 사용하여 DynamoDB 테이블 쿼리

다음 코드 예제에서는 begins_with 조건을 사용하여 테이블을 쿼리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 키 조건 표현식에서 begins_with 함수를 사용합니다.
- 정렬 키의 접두사 패턴을 기준으로 항목을 필터링합니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

AWS SDK for Java 2.x로 정렬 키에 begins_with 조건을 사용하여 DynamoDB 테이블을 쿼리합니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;
```

```
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.logging.Level;
import java.util.logging.Logger;

    public QueryResponse queryWithBeginsWithCondition(
        final String tableName,
        final String partitionKeyName,
        final String partitionKeyValue,
        final String sortKeyName,
        final String sortKeyPrefix) {

        CodeSampleUtils.validateTableParameters(tableName, partitionKeyName,
 partitionKeyValue);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateStringParameter("Sort key name", sortKeyName);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateStringParameter("Sort key prefix",
 sortKeyPrefix);

        // Create expression attribute names for the column names
        final Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_PK,
 partitionKeyName);
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_SK, sortKeyName);

        // Create expression attribute values for the column values
        final Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new
 HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_PK,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(partitionKeyValue).build());
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_SK_PREFIX,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(sortKeyPrefix).build());

        // Create the query request
        final QueryRequest queryRequest = QueryRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .keyConditionExpression(KEY_CONDITION_EXPRESSION)
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .build();

        try {
            final QueryResponse response = dynamoDbClient.query(queryRequest);
```

```
            LOGGER.log(Level.INFO, "Query with begins_with condition successful.
Found {0} items", response.count());
            return response;
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            LOGGER.log(Level.SEVERE, "Table not found: {0}", tableName);
            throw e;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            LOGGER.log(Level.SEVERE, "Error querying with begins_with condition",
e);
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

AWS SDK for Java 2.x로 다양한 접두사 길이의 begins_with를 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        try {
            CodeSampleUtils.BeginsWithQueryConfig config =
CodeSampleUtils.BeginsWithQueryConfig.fromArgs(args);
            LOGGER.log(Level.INFO, "Querying items where {0} = {1} and {2} begins
with ''{3}'''", new Object[] {
                config.getPartitionKeyName(),
                config.getPartitionKeyValue(),
                config.getSortKeyName(),
                config.getSortKeyPrefix()
            });

            // Using the builder pattern to create and execute the query
            final QueryResponse response = new BeginsWithQueryBuilder()
                .withTableName(config.getTableName())
                .withPartitionKeyName(config.getPartitionKeyName())
                .withPartitionKeyValue(config.getPartitionKeyValue())
                .withSortKeyName(config.getSortKeyName())
                .withSortKeyPrefix(config.getSortKeyPrefix())
                .withRegion(config.getRegion())
                .execute();

            // Process the results
            LOGGER.log(Level.INFO, "Found {0} items:", response.count());
            response.items().forEach(item -> LOGGER.info(item.toString()));

            // Demonstrate with a different prefix
```

```
            if (!config.getSortKeyPrefix().isEmpty()) {
                String shorterPrefix = config.getSortKeyPrefix()
                    .substring(0, Math.max(1,
config.getSortKeyPrefix().length() / 2));
                LOGGER.log(Level.INFO, "\nNow querying with a shorter prefix:
''{0}'''", shorterPrefix);

                final QueryResponse response2 = new BeginsWithQueryBuilder()
                    .withTableName(config.getTableName())
                    .withPartitionKeyName(config.getPartitionKeyName())
                    .withPartitionKeyValue(config.getPartitionKeyValue())
                    .withSortKeyName(config.getSortKeyName())
                    .withSortKeyPrefix(shorterPrefix)
                    .withRegion(config.getRegion())
                    .execute();

                LOGGER.log(Level.INFO, "Found {0} items with shorter prefix:",
response2.count());
                response2.items().forEach(item -> LOGGER.info(item.toString()));
            }
        } catch (IllegalArgumentException e) {
            LOGGER.log(Level.SEVERE, "Invalid input: {0}", e.getMessage());
            printUsage();
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            LOGGER.log(Level.SEVERE, "Table not found", e);
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            LOGGER.log(Level.SEVERE, "DynamoDB error", e);
        } catch (Exception e) {
            LOGGER.log(Level.SEVERE, "Unexpected error", e);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 Query를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

AWS SDK for JavaScript로 정렬 키에 begins_with 조건을 사용하여 DynamoDB 테이블을 쿼리합니다.

```
const { DynamoDBClient, QueryCommand } = require("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb");
```

```
/**
 * Queries a DynamoDB table for items where the sort key begins with a specific
 prefix
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS SDK configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {string} partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key
 * @param {string} partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key
 * @param {string} sortKeyName - The name of the sort key
 * @param {string} prefix - The prefix to match at the beginning of the sort key
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The query response
 */
async function queryWithBeginsWith(
  config,
  tableName,
  partitionKeyName,
  partitionKeyValue,
  sortKeyName,
  prefix
) {
  try {
    // Create DynamoDB client
    const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);

    // Construct the query input
    const input = {
      TableName: tableName,
      KeyConditionExpression: "#pk = :pkValue AND begins_with(#sk, :prefix)",
      ExpressionAttributeNames: {
        "#pk": partitionKeyName,
        "#sk": sortKeyName
      },
      ExpressionAttributeValues: {
        ":pkValue": { S: partitionKeyValue },
        ":prefix": { S: prefix }
      }
    };

    // Execute the query
    const command = new QueryCommand(input);
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (error) {
    console.error(`Error querying with begins_with: ${error}`);
```

```
    throw error;
  }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 Query를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

AWS SDK for Python (Boto3)로 정렬 키에 begins_with 조건을 사용하여 DynamoDB 테이블을 쿼리합니다.

```
import boto3
from boto3.dynamodb.conditions import Key


def query_with_begins_with(
    table_name, partition_key_name, partition_key_value, sort_key_name, prefix
):
    """
    Query a DynamoDB table with a begins_with condition on the sort key.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.
        sort_key_name (str): The name of the sort key attribute.
        prefix (str): The prefix to match at the beginning of the sort key.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from DynamoDB containing the query results.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Perform the query with a begins_with condition on the sort key
    key_condition = Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value) & Key(
        sort_key_name
    ).begins_with(prefix)
    response = table.query(KeyConditionExpression=key_condition)
```

```
    return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 Query를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK를 사용하여 정렬 키의 날짜 범위를 사용하여 DynamoDB 테이블 쿼리

다음 코드 예제에서는 정렬 키에 날짜 범위를 사용하여 테이블을 쿼리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 특정 날짜 범위 내의 항목을 쿼리합니다.
- 날짜 형식 정렬 키에 비교 연산자를 사용합니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

DynamoDB 테이블에서 날짜 범위 내의 항목을 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;

import java.time.LocalDate;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.logging.Level;
import java.util.logging.Logger;

    public QueryResponse queryWithDateRange(
        final String tableName,
        final String partitionKeyName,
        final String partitionKeyValue,
        final String dateKeyName,
        final LocalDate startDate,
        final LocalDate endDate) {
```

```
        // Focus on query logic, assuming parameters are valid
        if (startDate == null || endDate == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Start date and end date cannot be
null");
        }

        if (endDate.isBefore(startDate)) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("End date must be after start
date");
        }

        // Format dates as ISO strings for DynamoDB (using just the date part)
        final String formattedStartDate = startDate.toString();
        final String formattedEndDate = endDate.toString();

        // Create expression attribute names for the column names
        final Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_PK,
partitionKeyName);
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_SK, dateKeyName);

        // Create expression attribute values for the column values
        final Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new
HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_PK,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(partitionKeyValue).build());
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_START_DATE,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(formattedStartDate).build());
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_END_DATE,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(formattedEndDate).build());

        // Create the query request
        final QueryRequest queryRequest = QueryRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .keyConditionExpression(KEY_CONDITION_EXPRESSION)
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .build();

        try {
```

```
            final QueryResponse response = dynamoDbClient.query(queryRequest);
            LOGGER.log(Level.INFO, "Query by date range successful. Found {0}
items", response.count());
            return response;
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            LOGGER.log(Level.SEVERE, "Table not found: {0}", tableName);
            throw e;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            LOGGER.log(Level.SEVERE, "Error querying by date range: {0}",
e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

날짜 범위 필터링을 사용하여 DynamoDB 테이블을 쿼리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage =
            """
                Usage:
                    <tableName> <partitionKeyName> <partitionKeyValue>
<dateKeyName> <startDate> <endDate> [region]
                Where:
                    tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table to query.
                    partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key attribute.
                    partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key to query.
                    dateKeyName - The name of the date attribute to filter on.
                    startDate - The start date for the range query (YYYY-MM-DD).
                    endDate - The end date for the range query (YYYY-MM-DD).
                    region (optional) - The AWS region where the table exists.
(Default: us-east-1)
                """;

        if (args.length < 6) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        try {
            // Parse command line arguments into a config object
            CodeSampleUtils.DateRangeQueryConfig config =
CodeSampleUtils.DateRangeQueryConfig.fromArgs(args);
```

```
            LOGGER.log(
                Level.INFO, "Querying items from {0} to {1}", new Object[]
{config.getStartDate(), config.getEndDate()
                });

            // Using the builder pattern to create and execute the query
            final QueryResponse response = new DateRangeQueryBuilder()
                .withTableName(config.getTableName())
                .withPartitionKeyName(config.getPartitionKeyName())
                .withPartitionKeyValue(config.getPartitionKeyValue())
                .withDateKeyName(config.getDateKeyName())
                .withStartDate(config.getStartDate())
                .withEndDate(config.getEndDate())
                .withRegion(config.getRegion())
                .execute();

            // Process the results
            LOGGER.log(Level.INFO, "Found {0} items:", response.count());
            response.items().forEach(item -> {
                LOGGER.info(item.toString());

                // Extract and display the date attribute for clarity
                if (item.containsKey(config.getDateKeyName())) {
                    LOGGER.log(
                        Level.INFO,
                        "  Date attribute: {0}",
                        item.get(config.getDateKeyName()).s());
                }
            });

            // Demonstrate with a different date range
            LocalDate narrowerStartDate = config.getStartDate().plusDays(1);
            LocalDate narrowerEndDate = config.getEndDate().minusDays(1);

            if (!narrowerStartDate.isAfter(narrowerEndDate)) {
                LOGGER.log(Level.INFO, "\nNow querying with a narrower date
range: {0} to {1}", new Object[] {
                    narrowerStartDate, narrowerEndDate
                });

                final QueryResponse response2 = new DateRangeQueryBuilder()
                    .withTableName(config.getTableName())
                    .withPartitionKeyName(config.getPartitionKeyName())
```

```
                    .withPartitionKeyValue(config.getPartitionKeyValue())
                    .withDateKeyName(config.getDateKeyName())
                    .withStartDate(narrowerStartDate)
                    .withEndDate(narrowerEndDate)
                    .withRegion(config.getRegion())
                    .execute();

                LOGGER.log(Level.INFO, "Found {0} items with narrower date
range:", response2.count());
                response2.items().forEach(item -> LOGGER.info(item.toString()));
            }

            LOGGER.info("\nNote: When storing dates in DynamoDB:");
            LOGGER.info("1. Use ISO format (YYYY-MM-DD) for lexicographical
ordering");
            LOGGER.info("2. Use the BETWEEN operator for inclusive date range
queries");
            LOGGER.info("3. Consider using ISO-8601 format for timestamps with
time components");

        } catch (IllegalArgumentException e) {
            LOGGER.log(Level.SEVERE, "Invalid input: {0}", e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            LOGGER.log(Level.SEVERE, "Table not found: {0}", e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            LOGGER.log(Level.SEVERE, "DynamoDB error: {0}", e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (Exception e) {
            LOGGER.log(Level.SEVERE, "Unexpected error: {0}", e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 Query를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

DynamoDB 테이블에서 날짜 범위 내의 항목을 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for JavaScript.

```
const { DynamoDBClient, QueryCommand } = require("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb");

/**
 * Queries a DynamoDB table for items within a specific date range on the sort
 key
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS SDK configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {string} partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key
 * @param {string} partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key
 * @param {string} sortKeyName - The name of the sort key (must be a date/time
 attribute)
 * @param {Date} startDate - The start date for the range query
 * @param {Date} endDate - The end date for the range query
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The query response
 */
async function queryByDateRangeOnSortKey(
  config,
  tableName,
  partitionKeyName,
  partitionKeyValue,
  sortKeyName,
  startDate,
  endDate
) {
  try {
    // Create DynamoDB client
    const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);

    // Format dates as ISO strings for DynamoDB
    const formattedStartDate = startDate.toISOString();
    const formattedEndDate = endDate.toISOString();

    // Construct the query input
    const input = {
      TableName: tableName,
      KeyConditionExpression: '#pk = :pkValue AND #sk BETWEEN :startDate
 AND :endDate',
      ExpressionAttributeNames: {
        "#pk": partitionKeyName,
        "#sk": sortKeyName
      },
      ExpressionAttributeValues: {
```

```
        ":pkValue": { S: partitionKeyValue },
        ":startDate": { S: formattedStartDate },
        ":endDate": { S: formattedEndDate }
      }
    };

    // Execute the query
    const command = new QueryCommand(input);
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (error) {
    console.error(`Error querying by date range on sort key: ${error}`);
    throw error;
  }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 Query를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

DynamoDB 테이블에서 날짜 범위 내의 항목을 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

```
from datetime import datetime, timedelta

import boto3
from boto3.dynamodb.conditions import Key


def query_with_date_range(
    table_name, partition_key_name, partition_key_value, sort_key_name,
 start_date, end_date
):
    """
    Query a DynamoDB table with a date range on the sort key.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.
        sort_key_name (str): The name of the sort key attribute (containing date
 values).
```

```
        start_date (datetime): The start date for the query range.
        end_date (datetime): The end date for the query range.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from DynamoDB containing the query results.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Format the date values as ISO 8601 strings
    # DynamoDB works well with ISO format for date values
    start_date_str = start_date.isoformat()
    end_date_str = end_date.isoformat()

    # Perform the query with a date range on the sort key using BETWEEN operator
    key_condition = Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value) &
 Key(sort_key_name).between(
        start_date_str, end_date_str
    )

    response = table.query(
        KeyConditionExpression=key_condition,
        ExpressionAttributeValues={
            ":pk_val": partition_key_value,
            ":start_date": start_date_str,
            ":end_date": end_date_str,
        },
    )

    return response


def query_with_date_range_by_month(
    table_name, partition_key_name, partition_key_value, sort_key_name, year,
 month
):
    """
    Query a DynamoDB table for a specific month's data.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.
```

```
        sort_key_name (str): The name of the sort key attribute (containing date
values).
        year (int): The year to query.
        month (int): The month to query (1-12).

    Returns:
        dict: The response from DynamoDB containing the query results.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Calculate the start and end dates for the specified month
    if month == 12:
        next_year = year + 1
        next_month = 1
    else:
        next_year = year
        next_month = month + 1

    start_date = datetime(year, month, 1)
    end_date = datetime(next_year, next_month, 1) - timedelta(microseconds=1)

    # Format the date values as ISO 8601 strings
    start_date_str = start_date.isoformat()
    end_date_str = end_date.isoformat()

    # Perform the query with a date range on the sort key
    key_condition = Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value) &
Key(sort_key_name).between(
        start_date_str, end_date_str
    )

    response = table.query(KeyConditionExpression=key_condition)

    return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 Query를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK를 사용하여 복잡한 필터 표현식을 사용하여 DynamoDB 테이블 쿼리

다음 코드 예제에서는 복잡한 필터 표현식을 사용하여 테이블을 쿼리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 쿼리 결과에 복잡한 필터 표현식을 적용합니다.
- 논리적 연산자를 사용하여 여러 조건을 결합합니다.
- 키가 아닌 속성을 기준으로 항목을 필터링합니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

를 사용하여 복잡한 필터 표현식을 사용하여 DynamoDB 테이블을 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;

import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.logging.Level;
import java.util.logging.Logger;

    public QueryResponse queryWithComplexFilter(
        final String tableName,
        final String partitionKeyName,
        final String partitionKeyValue,
        final String statusAttrName,
        final String activeStatus,
        final String pendingStatus,
        final String priceAttrName,
        final double minPrice,
        final double maxPrice,
        final String categoryAttrName) {

        // Validate parameters
```

```
        CodeSampleUtils.validateTableParameters(tableName, partitionKeyName,
partitionKeyValue);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateStringParameter("Status attribute name",
statusAttrName);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateStringParameter("Active status", activeStatus);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateStringParameter("Pending status", pendingStatus);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateStringParameter("Price attribute name",
priceAttrName);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateStringParameter("Category attribute name",
categoryAttrName);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateNumericRange("Minimum price", minPrice, 0.0,
Double.MAX_VALUE);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateNumericRange("Maximum price", maxPrice, minPrice,
Double.MAX_VALUE);

        // Create expression attribute names for the column names
        final Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeNames.put("#pk", partitionKeyName);
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_STATUS,
statusAttrName);
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_PRICE,
priceAttrName);
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_CATEGORY,
categoryAttrName);

        // Create expression attribute values for the column values
        final Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new
HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            ":pkValue", AttributeValue.builder().s(partitionKeyValue).build());
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_ACTIVE,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(activeStatus).build());
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_PENDING,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(pendingStatus).build());
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_MIN_PRICE,
            AttributeValue.builder().n(String.valueOf(minPrice)).build());
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_MAX_PRICE,
            AttributeValue.builder().n(String.valueOf(maxPrice)).build());

        // Create the query request
```

```
        final QueryRequest queryRequest = QueryRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .keyConditionExpression(KEY_CONDITION_EXPRESSION)
            .filterExpression(FILTER_EXPRESSION)
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .build();

        return dynamoDbClient.query(queryRequest);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 Query를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

를 사용하여 복잡한 필터 표현식을 사용하여 DynamoDB 테이블을 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for JavaScript.

```
const { DynamoDBClient, QueryCommand } = require("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb");

/**
 * Queries a DynamoDB table with a complex filter expression
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS SDK configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {string} partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key
 * @param {string} partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key
 * @param {number|string} minViews - Minimum number of views for filtering
 * @param {number|string} minReplies - Minimum number of replies for filtering
 * @param {string} requiredTag - Tag that must be present in the item's tags set
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The query response
 */
async function queryWithComplexFilter(
  config,
  tableName,
  partitionKeyName,
  partitionKeyValue,
  minViews,
  minReplies,
  requiredTag
```

```
) {
  try {
    // Create DynamoDB client
    const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);

    // Construct the query input
    const input = {
      TableName: tableName,
      KeyConditionExpression: "#pk = :pkValue",
      FilterExpression: "views >= :minViews AND replies >= :minReplies AND
 contains(tags, :tag)",
      ExpressionAttributeNames: {
        "#pk": partitionKeyName
      },
      ExpressionAttributeValues: {
        ":pkValue": { S: partitionKeyValue },
        ":minViews": { N: minViews.toString() },
        ":minReplies": { N: minReplies.toString() },
        ":tag": { S: requiredTag }
      }
    };

    // Execute the query
    const command = new QueryCommand(input);
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (error) {
    console.error(`Error querying with complex filter: ${error}`);
    throw error;
  }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 Query를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

를 사용하여 복잡한 필터 표현식을 사용하여 DynamoDB 테이블을 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

```
import boto3
from boto3.dynamodb.conditions import Attr, Key
```

```
def query_with_complex_filter(
    table_name,
    partition_key_name,
    partition_key_value,
    min_rating=None,
    status_list=None,
    max_price=None,
):
    """
    Query a DynamoDB table with a complex filter expression.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.
        min_rating (float, optional): Minimum rating value for filtering.
        status_list (list, optional): List of status values to include.
        max_price (float, optional): Maximum price value for filtering.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from DynamoDB containing the query results.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Start with the key condition expression
    key_condition = Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value)

    # Initialize the filter expression and expression attribute values
    filter_expression = None
    expression_attribute_values = {}

    # Build the filter expression based on provided parameters
    if min_rating is not None:
        filter_expression = Attr("rating").gte(min_rating)
        expression_attribute_values[":min_rating"] = min_rating

    if status_list and len(status_list) > 0:
        status_condition = None
        for i, status in enumerate(status_list):
            status_value_name = f":status{i}"
```

```
            expression_attribute_values[status_value_name] = status

            if status_condition is None:
                status_condition = Attr("status").eq(status)
            else:
                status_condition = status_condition | Attr("status").eq(status)

        if filter_expression is None:
            filter_expression = status_condition
        else:
            filter_expression = filter_expression & status_condition

    if max_price is not None:
        price_condition = Attr("price").lte(max_price)
        expression_attribute_values[":max_price"] = max_price

        if filter_expression is None:
            filter_expression = price_condition
        else:
            filter_expression = filter_expression & price_condition

    # Prepare the query parameters
    query_params = {"KeyConditionExpression": key_condition}

    if filter_expression:
        query_params["FilterExpression"] = filter_expression
        if expression_attribute_values:
            query_params["ExpressionAttributeValues"] =
 expression_attribute_values

    # Execute the query
    response = table.query(**query_params)
    return response


def query_with_complex_filter_and_or(
    table_name,
    partition_key_name,
    partition_key_value,
    category=None,
    min_rating=None,
    max_price=None,
):
    """
```

```
    Query a DynamoDB table with a complex filter expression using AND and OR
operators.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.
        category (str, optional): Category value for filtering.
        min_rating (float, optional): Minimum rating value for filtering.
        max_price (float, optional): Maximum price value for filtering.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from DynamoDB containing the query results.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Start with the key condition expression
    key_condition = Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value)

    # Build a complex filter expression with AND and OR operators
    filter_expression = None
    expression_attribute_values = {}

    # Build the category condition
    if category:
        filter_expression = Attr("category").eq(category)
        expression_attribute_values[":category"] = category

    # Build the rating and price condition (rating >= min_rating OR price <=
max_price)
    rating_price_condition = None

    if min_rating is not None:
        rating_price_condition = Attr("rating").gte(min_rating)
        expression_attribute_values[":min_rating"] = min_rating

    if max_price is not None:
        price_condition = Attr("price").lte(max_price)
        expression_attribute_values[":max_price"] = max_price

        if rating_price_condition is None:
            rating_price_condition = price_condition
```

```
        else:
            rating_price_condition = rating_price_condition | price_condition

    # Combine the conditions
    if rating_price_condition:
        if filter_expression is None:
            filter_expression = rating_price_condition
        else:
            filter_expression = filter_expression & rating_price_condition

    # Prepare the query parameters
    query_params = {"KeyConditionExpression": key_condition}

    if filter_expression:
        query_params["FilterExpression"] = filter_expression
        if expression_attribute_values:
            query_params["ExpressionAttributeValues"] =
expression_attribute_values

    # Execute the query
    response = table.query(**query_params)
    return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 Query를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK를 사용하여 동적 필터 표현식을 사용하여 DynamoDB 테이블 쿼리

다음 코드 예제에서는 동적 필터 표현식을 사용하여 테이블을 쿼리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 런타임에 동적으로 필터 표현식을 작성합니다.
- 사용자 입력 또는 애플리케이션 상태를 기반으로 필터 조건을 구성합니다.
- 조건부로 필터 기준을 추가하거나 제거합니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

를 사용하여 동적으로 구성된 필터 표현식을 사용하여 DynamoDB 테이블을 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;

import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;

    public static QueryResponse queryWithDynamicFilter(
        final String tableName,
        final String partitionKeyName,
        final String partitionKeyValue,
        final Map<String, Object> filterCriteria,
        final Region region,
        final DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient) {

        validateParameters(tableName, partitionKeyName, partitionKeyValue,
 filterCriteria);

        DynamoDbClient ddbClient = dynamoDbClient;
        boolean shouldClose = false;

        try {
            if (ddbClient == null) {
                ddbClient = createClient(region);
                shouldClose = true;
            }

            final QueryWithDynamicFilter queryHelper = new
 QueryWithDynamicFilter(ddbClient);
            return queryHelper.queryWithDynamicFilter(tableName,
 partitionKeyName, partitionKeyValue, filterCriteria);
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.println("Table not found: " + tableName);
```

```
            throw e;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Failed to execute dynamic filter query: " +
e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.err.println("Unexpected error during query: " +
e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        } finally {
            if (shouldClose && ddbClient != null) {
                ddbClient.close();
            }
        }
    }
```

동적 필터 표현식을와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage =
            """
                Usage:
                    <tableName> <partitionKeyName> <partitionKeyValue>
<filterAttrName> <filterAttrValue> [region]
                Where:
                    tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table to query.
                    partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key attribute.
                    partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key to query.
                    filterAttrName - The name of the attribute to filter on.
                    filterAttrValue - The value to filter by.
                    region (optional) - The AWS region where the table exists.
(Default: us-east-1)
                """;

        if (args.length < 5) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        final String tableName = args[0];
        final String partitionKeyName = args[1];
        final String partitionKeyValue = args[2];
```

```
        final String filterAttrName = args[3];
        final String filterAttrValue = args[4];
        final Region region = args.length > 5 ? Region.of(args[5]) :
Region.US_EAST_1;

        System.out.println("Querying items with dynamic filter: " +
filterAttrName + " = " + filterAttrValue);

        try {
            // Using the builder pattern to create and execute the query
            final QueryResponse response = new DynamicFilterQueryBuilder()
                .withTableName(tableName)
                .withPartitionKeyName(partitionKeyName)
                .withPartitionKeyValue(partitionKeyValue)
                .withFilterCriterion(filterAttrName, filterAttrValue)
                .withRegion(region)
                .execute();

            // Process the results
            System.out.println("Found " + response.count() + " items:");
            response.items().forEach(item -> System.out.println(item));

            // Demonstrate multiple filter criteria
            System.out.println("\nNow querying with multiple filter criteria:");

            Map<String, Object> multipleFilters = new HashMap<>();
            multipleFilters.put(filterAttrName, filterAttrValue);
            multipleFilters.put("status", "active");

            final QueryResponse multiFilterResponse = new
DynamicFilterQueryBuilder()
                .withTableName(tableName)
                .withPartitionKeyName(partitionKeyName)
                .withPartitionKeyValue(partitionKeyValue)
                .withFilterCriteria(multipleFilters)
                .withRegion(region)
                .execute();

            System.out.println("Found " + multiFilterResponse.count() + " items
with multiple filters:");
            multiFilterResponse.items().forEach(item ->
System.out.println(item));

        } catch (IllegalArgumentException e) {
```

```
            System.err.println("Invalid input: " + e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.println("Table not found: " + tableName);
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("DynamoDB error: " + e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 Query를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

를 사용하여 동적으로 구성된 필터 표현식을 사용하여 DynamoDB 테이블을 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for JavaScript.

```
const { DynamoDBClient, QueryCommand } = require("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb");

async function queryWithDynamicFilter(
  config,
  tableName,
  partitionKeyName,
  partitionKeyValue,
  sortKeyName,
  sortKeyValue,
  filterParams = {}
) {
  try {
    // Create DynamoDB client
    const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);

    // Initialize filter expression components
    let filterExpressions = [];
    const expressionAttributeValues = {
      ":pkValue": { S: partitionKeyValue },
```

```
      ":skValue": { S: sortKeyValue }
    };
    const expressionAttributeNames = {
      "#pk": partitionKeyName,
      "#sk": sortKeyName
    };

    // Add status filter if provided
    if (filterParams.status) {
      filterExpressions.push("status = :status");
      expressionAttributeValues[":status"] = { S: filterParams.status };
    }

    // Add minimum views filter if provided
    if (filterParams.minViews !== undefined) {
      filterExpressions.push("views >= :minViews");
      expressionAttributeValues[":minViews"] = { N:
 filterParams.minViews.toString() };
    }

    // Add author filter if provided
    if (filterParams.author) {
      filterExpressions.push("author = :author");
      expressionAttributeValues[":author"] = { S: filterParams.author };
    }

    // Construct the query input
    const input = {
      TableName: tableName,
      KeyConditionExpression: "#pk = :pkValue AND #sk = :skValue"
    };

    // Add filter expression if any filters were provided
    if (filterExpressions.length > 0) {
      input.FilterExpression = filterExpressions.join(" AND ");
    }

    // Add expression attribute names and values
    input.ExpressionAttributeNames = expressionAttributeNames;
    input.ExpressionAttributeValues = expressionAttributeValues;

    // Execute the query
    const command = new QueryCommand(input);
    return await client.send(command);
```

```
  } catch (error) {
    console.error(`Error querying with dynamic filter: ${error}`);
    throw error;
  }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 Query를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

를 사용하여 동적으로 구성된 필터 표현식을 사용하여 DynamoDB 테이블을 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

```
import boto3
from boto3.dynamodb.conditions import Attr, Key


def query_with_dynamic_filter(
    table_name, partition_key_name, partition_key_value, filter_conditions=None
):
    """
    Query a DynamoDB table with a dynamically constructed filter expression.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.
        filter_conditions (dict, optional): A dictionary of filter conditions
 where
            keys are attribute names and values are dictionaries with 'operator'
 and 'value'.
            Example: {'rating': {'operator': '>=', 'value': 4}, 'status':
 {'operator': '=', 'value': 'active'}}

    Returns:
        dict: The response from DynamoDB containing the query results.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)
```

```
    # Start with the key condition expression
    key_condition = Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value)

    # Initialize variables for the filter expression and attribute values
    filter_expression = None
    expression_attribute_values = {":pk_val": partition_key_value}

    # Dynamically build the filter expression if filter conditions are provided
    if filter_conditions:
        for attr_name, condition in filter_conditions.items():
            operator = condition.get("operator")
            value = condition.get("value")
            attr_value_name = f":{attr_name}"
            expression_attribute_values[attr_value_name] = value

            # Create the appropriate filter expression based on the operator
            current_condition = None
            if operator == "=":
                current_condition = Attr(attr_name).eq(value)
            elif operator == "!=":
                current_condition = Attr(attr_name).ne(value)
            elif operator == ">":
                current_condition = Attr(attr_name).gt(value)
            elif operator == ">=":
                current_condition = Attr(attr_name).gte(value)
            elif operator == "<":
                current_condition = Attr(attr_name).lt(value)
            elif operator == "<=":
                current_condition = Attr(attr_name).lte(value)
            elif operator == "contains":
                current_condition = Attr(attr_name).contains(value)
            elif operator == "begins_with":
                current_condition = Attr(attr_name).begins_with(value)

            # Combine with existing filter expression using AND
            if current_condition:
                if filter_expression is None:
                    filter_expression = current_condition
                else:
                    filter_expression = filter_expression & current_condition

    # Perform the query with the dynamically built filter expression
    query_params = {"KeyConditionExpression": key_condition}
```

```
    if filter_expression:
        query_params["FilterExpression"] = filter_expression

    response = table.query(**query_params)
    return response
```

동적 필터 표현식을와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

```
def example_usage():
    """Example of how to use the query_with_dynamic_filter function."""
    # Example parameters
    table_name = "Products"
    partition_key_name = "Category"
    partition_key_value = "Electronics"

    # Define dynamic filter conditions based on user input or runtime conditions
    user_min_rating = 4  # This could come from user input
    user_status_filter = "active"  # This could come from user input

    filter_conditions = {}

    # Only add conditions that are actually specified
    if user_min_rating is not None:
        filter_conditions["rating"] = {"operator": ">=", "value":
 user_min_rating}

    if user_status_filter:
        filter_conditions["status"] = {"operator": "=", "value":
 user_status_filter}

    print(
        f"Querying products in category '{partition_key_value}' with filter
 conditions: {filter_conditions}"
    )

    # Execute the query with dynamic filter
    response = query_with_dynamic_filter(
        table_name, partition_key_name, partition_key_value, filter_conditions
    )
```

```
    # Process the results
    items = response.get("Items", [])
    print(f"Found {len(items)} items")

    for item in items:
        print(f"Product: {item}")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 Query를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK를 사용하여 필터 표현식 및 제한을 사용하여 DynamoDB 테이블 쿼리

다음 코드 예제에서는 필터 표현식 및 제한을 사용하여 테이블을 쿼리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 평가되는 항목에 제한을 두어 쿼리 결과에 필터 표현식을 적용합니다.
- 제한이 필터링된 쿼리 결과에 미치는 영향을 이해합니다.
- 쿼리에서 처리되는 최대 항목 수를 제어합니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

를 사용하여 필터 표현식 및 제한으로 DynamoDB 테이블을 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;

import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.logging.Level;
import java.util.logging.Logger;

    public QueryResponse queryWithFilterAndLimit(
```

```
        final String tableName,
        final String partitionKeyName,
        final String partitionKeyValue,
        final String filterAttrName,
        final String filterAttrValue,
        final int limit) {

        CodeSampleUtils.validateTableParameters(tableName, partitionKeyName,
partitionKeyValue);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateStringParameter("Filter attribute name",
filterAttrName);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateStringParameter("Filter attribute value",
filterAttrValue);
        CodeSampleUtils.validatePositiveInteger("Limit", limit);

        // Create expression attribute names for the column names
        final Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_PK,
partitionKeyName);
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_FILTER,
filterAttrName);

        // Create expression attribute values for the column values
        final Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new
HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_PK,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(partitionKeyValue).build());
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_FILTER,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(filterAttrValue).build());

        // Create the filter expression
        final String filterExpression = "#filterAttr = :filterValue";

        // Create the query request
        final QueryRequest queryRequest = QueryRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .keyConditionExpression(KEY_CONDITION_EXPRESSION)
            .filterExpression(filterExpression)
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .limit(limit)
            .build();
```

```
        try {
            final QueryResponse response = dynamoDbClient.query(queryRequest);
            LOGGER.log(Level.INFO, "Query with filter and limit successful. Found
 {0} items", response.count());
            LOGGER.log(
                Level.INFO, "ScannedCount: {0} (total items evaluated before
 filtering)", response.scannedCount());
            return response;
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            LOGGER.log(Level.SEVERE, "Table not found: {0}", tableName);
            throw e;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            LOGGER.log(Level.SEVERE, "Error querying with filter and limit: {0}",
 e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 Query를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

를 사용하여 필터 표현식 및 제한으로 DynamoDB 테이블을 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

```
import boto3
from boto3.dynamodb.conditions import Attr, Key


def query_with_filter_and_limit(
    table_name,
    partition_key_name,
    partition_key_value,
    filter_attribute=None,
    filter_value=None,
    limit=10,
):
    """
```

```
    Query a DynamoDB table with a filter expression and limit the number of
results.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.
        filter_attribute (str, optional): The attribute name to filter on.
        filter_value (any, optional): The value to compare against in the filter.
        limit (int, optional): The maximum number of items to evaluate. Defaults
to 10.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from DynamoDB containing the query results.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Build the key condition expression
    key_condition = Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value)

    # Prepare the query parameters
    query_params = {"KeyConditionExpression": key_condition, "Limit": limit}

    # Add the filter expression if filter attributes are provided
    if filter_attribute and filter_value is not None:
        query_params["FilterExpression"] =
Attr(filter_attribute).gt(filter_value)
        query_params["ExpressionAttributeValues"] = {":filter_value":
filter_value}

    # Execute the query
    response = table.query(**query_params)
    return response
```

제한이 있는 필터 표현식을 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

```
def example_usage():
    """Example of how to use the query_with_filter_and_limit function."""
```

```
    # Example parameters
    table_name = "ProductReviews"
    partition_key_name = "ProductId"
    partition_key_value = "P123456"
    filter_attribute = "Rating"
    filter_value = 3  # Filter for ratings > 3
    limit = 5

    print(f"Querying reviews for product '{partition_key_value}' with rating >
{filter_value}")
    print(f"Limiting to {limit} evaluated items")

    # Execute the query with filter and limit
    response = query_with_filter_and_limit(
        table_name, partition_key_name, partition_key_value, filter_attribute,
filter_value, limit
    )

    # Process the results
    items = response.get("Items", [])
    print(f"\nReturned {len(items)} items that passed the filter")

    for item in items:
        print(f"Review: {item}")

    # Explain the difference between Limit and actual results
    explain_limit_vs_results(response)

    # Check if there are more results
    if "LastEvaluatedKey" in response:
        print("\nThere are more results available. Use the LastEvaluatedKey for
pagination.")
    else:
        print("\nAll matching results have been retrieved.")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 Query를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK를 사용하여 중첩 속성으로 DynamoDB 테이블 쿼리

다음 코드 예제에서는 중첩 속성을 사용하여 테이블을 쿼리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- DynamoDB 항목의 중첩 속성을 기준으로 액세스하고 필터링합니다.
- 문서 경로 표현식을 사용하여 중첩된 요소를 참조합니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

를 사용하여 중첩 속성으로 DynamoDB 테이블을 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;

import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;

    public QueryResponse queryWithNestedAttributes(
        final String tableName,
        final String partitionKeyName,
        final String partitionKeyValue,
        final String nestedPath,
        final String nestedAttr,
        final String nestedValue) {

        CodeSampleUtils.validateTableParameters(tableName, partitionKeyName,
 partitionKeyValue);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateStringParameter("Nested path", nestedPath);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateStringParameter("Nested attribute", nestedAttr);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateStringParameter("Nested value", nestedValue);

        // Split the nested path into components
        final String[] pathComponents = nestedPath.split("\\.");

        // Create expression attribute names for the column names
        final Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_PK,
 partitionKeyName);
```

```
        // Build the nested attribute reference using document path notation
        final StringBuilder nestedAttributeRef = new StringBuilder();
        for (int i = 0; i < pathComponents.length; i++) {
            final String aliasName = "#n" + i;
            expressionAttributeNames.put(aliasName, pathComponents[i]);

            if (i > 0) {
                nestedAttributeRef.append(".");
            }
            nestedAttributeRef.append(aliasName);
        }

        // Create expression attribute values for the column values
        final Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new
 HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_PK,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(partitionKeyValue).build());
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_NESTED,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(nestedValue).build());

        // Create the filter expression using the nested attribute reference
        final String filterExpression = nestedAttributeRef + " = :nestedValue";

        // Create the query request
        final QueryRequest queryRequest = QueryRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .keyConditionExpression(KEY_CONDITION_EXPRESSION)
            .filterExpression(filterExpression)
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .build();

        try {
            final QueryResponse response = dynamoDbClient.query(queryRequest);
            System.out.println("Query with nested attribute filter successful.
 Found " + response.count() + " items");
            return response;
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.format("Error: The Amazon DynamoDB table \"%s\" can't be
 found.\n", tableName);
            throw e;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
```

```
            System.err.println("Error querying with nested attribute filter: " +
e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

중첩 속성을 사용하여 DynamoDB 테이블을 쿼리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage =
            """
                Usage:
                    <tableName> <partitionKeyName> <partitionKeyValue>
<nestedPath> <nestedAttr> <nestedValue> [region]
                Where:
                    tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table to query.
                    partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key attribute.
                    partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key to query.
                    nestedPath - The path to the nested map attribute (e.g.,
"address").
                    nestedAttr - The name of the nested attribute (e.g., "city").
                    nestedValue - The value to filter by (e.g., "Seattle").
                    region (optional) - The AWS region where the table exists.
(Default: us-east-1)
                """;

        if (args.length < 6) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        final String tableName = args[0];
        final String partitionKeyName = args[1];
        final String partitionKeyValue = args[2];
        final String nestedPath = args[3];
        final String nestedAttr = args[4];
        final String nestedValue = args[5];
        final Region region = args.length > 6 ? Region.of(args[6]) :
Region.US_EAST_1;

        System.out.println("Querying items where " + partitionKeyName + " = " +
partitionKeyValue + " and " + nestedPath
```

```
            + "." + nestedAttr + " = " + nestedValue);

        try {
            // Using the builder pattern to create and execute the query
            final QueryResponse response = new NestedAttributeQueryBuilder()
                .withTableName(tableName)
                .withPartitionKeyName(partitionKeyName)
                .withPartitionKeyValue(partitionKeyValue)
                .withNestedPath(nestedPath)
                .withNestedAttribute(nestedAttr)
                .withNestedValue(nestedValue)
                .withRegion(region)
                .execute();

            // Process the results
            System.out.println("Found " + response.count() + " items:");
            response.items().forEach(item -> {
                System.out.println(item);

                // Extract and display the nested attribute for clarity
                if (item.containsKey(nestedPath) && item.get(nestedPath).hasM())
{
                    Map<String, AttributeValue> nestedMap =
item.get(nestedPath).m();
                    if (nestedMap.containsKey(nestedAttr)) {
                        System.out.println("  Nested attribute " + nestedPath +
"." + nestedAttr + ": "
                                + formatAttributeValue(nestedMap.get(nestedAttr)));
                    }
                }
            });

            System.out.println("\nNote: When working with nested attributes in
DynamoDB:");
            System.out.println("1. Use dot notation in filter expressions to
access nested attributes");
            System.out.println("2. Use expression attribute names for each
component of the path");
            System.out.println("3. Check if the nested attribute exists before
accessing it");

        } catch (IllegalArgumentException e) {
            System.err.println("Invalid input: " + e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.println("Table not found: " + tableName);
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("DynamoDB error: " + e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 Query를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

를 사용하여 중첩 속성으로 DynamoDB 테이블을 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for JavaScript.

```
const { DynamoDBClient, QueryCommand } = require("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb");

/**
 * Queries a DynamoDB table filtering on a nested attribute
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS SDK configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {string} productId - The product ID to query by (partition key)
 * @param {string} category - The category to filter by (nested attribute)
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The query response
 */
async function queryWithNestedAttribute(
  config,
  tableName,
  productId,
  category
) {
  try {
    // Create DynamoDB client
    const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);

    // Construct the query input
```

```
    const input = {
      TableName: tableName,
      KeyConditionExpression: "product_id = :productId",
      FilterExpression: "details.category = :category",
      ExpressionAttributeValues: {
        ":productId": { S: productId },
        ":category": { S: category }
      }
    };

    // Execute the query
    const command = new QueryCommand(input);
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (error) {
    console.error(`Error querying with nested attribute: ${error}`);
    throw error;
  }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 Query를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

를 사용하여 중첩 속성으로 DynamoDB 테이블을 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

```
from typing import Any, Dict, List

import boto3
from boto3.dynamodb.conditions import Attr, Key


def query_with_nested_attributes(
    table_name: str,
    partition_key_name: str,
    partition_key_value: str,
    nested_path: str,
    comparison_operator: str,
    comparison_value: Any,
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
```

```
    Query a DynamoDB table and filter by nested attributes.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.
        nested_path (str): The path to the nested attribute (e.g.,
'specs.weight').
        comparison_operator (str): The comparison operator to use ('=', '!=',
'<', '<=', '>', '>=').
        comparison_value (any): The value to compare against.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from DynamoDB containing the query results.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Build the key condition expression
    key_condition = Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value)

    # Build the filter expression based on the nested attribute path and
comparison operator
    filter_expression = None
    if comparison_operator == "=":
        filter_expression = Attr(nested_path).eq(comparison_value)
    elif comparison_operator == "!=":
        filter_expression = Attr(nested_path).ne(comparison_value)
    elif comparison_operator == "<":
        filter_expression = Attr(nested_path).lt(comparison_value)
    elif comparison_operator == "<=":
        filter_expression = Attr(nested_path).lte(comparison_value)
    elif comparison_operator == ">":
        filter_expression = Attr(nested_path).gt(comparison_value)
    elif comparison_operator == ">=":
        filter_expression = Attr(nested_path).gte(comparison_value)
    elif comparison_operator == "contains":
        filter_expression = Attr(nested_path).contains(comparison_value)
    elif comparison_operator == "begins_with":
        filter_expression = Attr(nested_path).begins_with(comparison_value)

    # Execute the query with the filter expression
```

```
    response = table.query(KeyConditionExpression=key_condition,
 FilterExpression=filter_expression)

    return response


def query_with_multiple_nested_attributes(
    table_name: str,
    partition_key_name: str,
    partition_key_value: str,
    nested_conditions: List[Dict[str, Any]],
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Query a DynamoDB table and filter by multiple nested attributes.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.
        nested_conditions (list): A list of dictionaries, each containing:
            - path (str): The path to the nested attribute
            - operator (str): The comparison operator
            - value (any): The value to compare against

    Returns:
        dict: The response from DynamoDB containing the query results.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Build the key condition expression
    key_condition = Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value)

    # Build the combined filter expression for all nested attributes
    combined_filter = None

    for condition in nested_conditions:
        if not isinstance(condition, dict):
            continue
        path = condition.get("path", "")
        operator = condition.get("operator", "")
        value = condition.get("value")
```

```
        if not path or not operator:
            continue

        # Build the individual filter expression
        current_filter = None
        if operator == "=":
            current_filter = Attr(path).eq(value)
        elif operator == "!=":
            current_filter = Attr(path).ne(value)
        elif operator == "<":
            current_filter = Attr(path).lt(value)
        elif operator == "<=":
            current_filter = Attr(path).lte(value)
        elif operator == ">":
            current_filter = Attr(path).gt(value)
        elif operator == ">=":
            current_filter = Attr(path).gte(value)
        elif operator == "contains":
            current_filter = Attr(path).contains(value)
        elif operator == "begins_with":
            current_filter = Attr(path).begins_with(value)

        # Combine with the existing filter using AND
        if current_filter:
            if combined_filter is None:
                combined_filter = current_filter
            else:
                combined_filter = combined_filter & current_filter

    # Execute the query with the combined filter expression
    response = table.query(KeyConditionExpression=key_condition,
FilterExpression=combined_filter)

    return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 Query를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK를 사용하여 페이지 매김으로 DynamoDB 테이블 쿼리

다음 코드 예제에서는 페이지 매김을 사용하여 테이블을 쿼리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- DynamoDB 쿼리 결과에 페이지 매김을 구현합니다.
- LastEvaluatedKey를 사용하여 후속 페이지를 검색합니다.
- Limit 파라미터를 사용하여 페이지당 항목 수를 제어합니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

를 사용하여 페이지 매김으로 DynamoDB 테이블을 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;

    public List<Map<String, AttributeValue>> queryWithPagination(
        final String tableName, final String partitionKeyName, final String
 partitionKeyValue, final int pageSize) {

        CodeSampleUtils.validateTableParameters(tableName, partitionKeyName,
 partitionKeyValue);
        CodeSampleUtils.validatePositiveInteger("Page size", pageSize);

        // Create expression attribute names for the column names
        final Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_PK,
 partitionKeyName);

        // Create expression attribute values for the column values
        final Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new
 HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_PK,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(partitionKeyValue).build());
```

```
        // Create the query request
        QueryRequest.Builder queryRequestBuilder = QueryRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .keyConditionExpression(KEY_CONDITION_EXPRESSION)
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .limit(pageSize);

        // List to store all items from all pages
        final List<Map<String, AttributeValue>> allItems = new ArrayList<>();

        // Map to store the last evaluated key for pagination
        Map<String, AttributeValue> lastEvaluatedKey = null;
        int pageNumber = 1;

        try {
            do {
                // If we have a last evaluated key, use it for the next page
                if (lastEvaluatedKey != null) {
                    queryRequestBuilder.exclusiveStartKey(lastEvaluatedKey);
                }

                // Execute the query
                final QueryResponse response =
dynamoDbClient.query(queryRequestBuilder.build());

                // Process the current page of results
                final List<Map<String, AttributeValue>> pageItems =
response.items();
                allItems.addAll(pageItems);

                // Get the last evaluated key for the next page
                lastEvaluatedKey = response.lastEvaluatedKey();
                if (lastEvaluatedKey != null && lastEvaluatedKey.isEmpty()) {
                    lastEvaluatedKey = null;
                }

                System.out.println("Page " + pageNumber + ": Retrieved " +
pageItems.size() + " items (Running total: "
                    + allItems.size() + ")");

                pageNumber++;
```

```
            } while (lastEvaluatedKey != null);

            System.out.println("Query with pagination complete. Retrieved a total
of " + allItems.size()
                + " items across " + (pageNumber - 1) + " pages");

            return allItems;
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.format("Error: The Amazon DynamoDB table \"%s\" can't be
found.\n", tableName);
            throw e;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Error querying with pagination: " +
e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

페이지 매김을 사용하여 DynamoDB 테이블을 쿼리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage =
            """
                Usage:
                    <tableName> <partitionKeyName> <partitionKeyValue> [pageSize]
[region]
                Where:
                    tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table to query.
                    partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key attribute.
                    partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key to query.
                    pageSize (optional) - The maximum number of items to return
per page. (Default: 10)
                    region (optional) - The AWS region where the table exists.
(Default: us-east-1)
                """;

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

        final String tableName = args[0];
```

```
        final String partitionKeyName = args[1];
        final String partitionKeyValue = args[2];
        final int pageSize = args.length > 3 ? Integer.parseInt(args[3]) : 10;
        final Region region = args.length > 4 ? Region.of(args[4]) :
Region.US_EAST_1;

        System.out.println("Querying items with pagination (page size: " +
pageSize + ")");

        try {
            // Using the builder pattern to create and execute the query
            final List<Map<String, AttributeValue>> allItems = new
PaginationQueryBuilder()
                .withTableName(tableName)
                .withPartitionKeyName(partitionKeyName)
                .withPartitionKeyValue(partitionKeyValue)
                .withPageSize(pageSize)
                .withRegion(region)
                .executeWithPagination();

            // Process the results
            System.out.println("\nSummary: Retrieved a total of " +
allItems.size() + " items");

            // Display the first few items as a sample
            final int sampleSize = Math.min(5, allItems.size());
            if (sampleSize > 0) {
                System.out.println("\nSample of retrieved items (first " +
sampleSize + "):");
                for (int i = 0; i < sampleSize; i++) {
                    System.out.println(allItems.get(i));
                }

                if (allItems.size() > sampleSize) {
                    System.out.println("... and " + (allItems.size() -
sampleSize) + " more items");
                }
            }
        } catch (IllegalArgumentException e) {
            System.err.println("Invalid input: " + e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.println("Table not found: " + tableName);
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("DynamoDB error: " + e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 Query를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

를 사용하여 페이지 매김으로 DynamoDB 테이블을 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for JavaScript.

```
/**
 * Example demonstrating how to handle large query result sets in DynamoDB using
 pagination
 *
 * This example shows:
 * - How to use pagination to handle large result sets
 * - How to use LastEvaluatedKey to retrieve the next page of results
 * - How to construct subsequent query requests using ExclusiveStartKey
 */
const { DynamoDBClient, QueryCommand } = require("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb");

/**
 * Queries a DynamoDB table with pagination to handle large result sets
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS SDK configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {string} partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key
 * @param {string} partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key
 * @param {number} pageSize - Number of items per page
 * @returns {Promise<Array>} - All items from the query
 */
async function queryWithPagination(
  config,
  tableName,
```

```
  partitionKeyName,
  partitionKeyValue,
  pageSize = 25
) {
  try {
    // Create DynamoDB client
    const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);

    // Initialize variables for pagination
    let lastEvaluatedKey = undefined;
    const allItems = [];
    let pageCount = 0;

    // Loop until all pages are retrieved
    do {
      // Construct the query input
      const input = {
        TableName: tableName,
        KeyConditionExpression: "#pk = :pkValue",
        Limit: pageSize,
        ExpressionAttributeNames: {
          "#pk": partitionKeyName
        },
        ExpressionAttributeValues: {
          ":pkValue": { S: partitionKeyValue }
        }
      };

      // Add ExclusiveStartKey if we have a LastEvaluatedKey from a previous
 query
      if (lastEvaluatedKey) {
        input.ExclusiveStartKey = lastEvaluatedKey;
      }

      // Execute the query
      const command = new QueryCommand(input);
      const response = await client.send(command);

      // Process the current page of results
      pageCount++;
      console.log(`Processing page ${pageCount} with ${response.Items.length}
 items`);

      // Add the items from this page to our collection
```

```
      if (response.Items && response.Items.length > 0) {
        allItems.push(...response.Items);
      }

      // Get the LastEvaluatedKey for the next page
      lastEvaluatedKey = response.LastEvaluatedKey;

    } while (lastEvaluatedKey); // Continue until there are no more pages

    console.log(`Query complete. Retrieved ${allItems.length} items in
 ${pageCount} pages.`);
    return allItems;
  } catch (error) {
    console.error(`Error querying with pagination: ${error}`);
    throw error;
  }
}

/**
 * Example usage:
 *
 * // Query all items in the "AWS DynamoDB" forum with pagination
 * const allItems = await queryWithPagination(
 *   { region: "us-west-2" },
 *   "ForumThreads",
 *   "ForumName",
 *   "AWS DynamoDB",
 *   25 // 25 items per page
 * );
 *
 * console.log(`Total items retrieved: ${allItems.length}`);
 *
 * // Notes on pagination:
 * // - LastEvaluatedKey contains the primary key of the last evaluated item
 * // - When LastEvaluatedKey is undefined/null, there are no more items to
 retrieve
 * // - ExclusiveStartKey tells DynamoDB where to start the next page
 * // - Pagination helps manage memory usage for large result sets
 * // - Each page requires a separate network request to DynamoDB
 */

module.exports = { queryWithPagination };
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 Query를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

를 사용하여 페이지 매김으로 DynamoDB 테이블을 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

```
import boto3
from boto3.dynamodb.conditions import Key


def query_with_pagination(
    table_name, partition_key_name, partition_key_value, page_size=25,
 max_pages=None
):
    """
    Query a DynamoDB table with pagination to handle large result sets.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.
        page_size (int, optional): The number of items to return per page.
 Defaults to 25.
        max_pages (int, optional): The maximum number of pages to retrieve. If
 None, retrieves all pages.

    Returns:
        list: All items retrieved from the query across all pages.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Initialize variables for pagination
    last_evaluated_key = None
    page_count = 0
    all_items = []

    # Paginate through the results
    while True:
        # Check if we've reached the maximum number of pages
```

```
        if max_pages is not None and page_count >= max_pages:
            break

        # Prepare the query parameters
        query_params = {
            "KeyConditionExpression":
 Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value),
            "Limit": page_size,
        }

        # Add the ExclusiveStartKey if we have a LastEvaluatedKey from a previous
 query
        if last_evaluated_key:
            query_params["ExclusiveStartKey"] = last_evaluated_key

        # Execute the query
        response = table.query(**query_params)

        # Process the current page of results
        items = response.get("Items", [])
        all_items.extend(items)

        # Update pagination tracking
        page_count += 1

        # Get the LastEvaluatedKey for the next page, if any
        last_evaluated_key = response.get("LastEvaluatedKey")

        # If there's no LastEvaluatedKey, we've reached the end of the results
        if not last_evaluated_key:
            break

    return all_items


def query_with_pagination_generator(
    table_name, partition_key_name, partition_key_value, page_size=25
):
    """
    Query a DynamoDB table with pagination using a generator to handle large
 result sets.
    This approach is memory-efficient as it yields one page at a time.

    Args:
```

```
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.
        page_size (int, optional): The number of items to return per page.
Defaults to 25.

    Yields:
        tuple: A tuple containing (items, page_number, last_page) where:
            - items is a list of items for the current page
            - page_number is the current page number (starting from 1)
            - last_page is a boolean indicating if this is the last page
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Initialize variables for pagination
    last_evaluated_key = None
    page_number = 0

    # Paginate through the results
    while True:
        # Prepare the query parameters
        query_params = {
            "KeyConditionExpression":
Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value),
            "Limit": page_size,
        }

        # Add the ExclusiveStartKey if we have a LastEvaluatedKey from a previous
query
        if last_evaluated_key:
            query_params["ExclusiveStartKey"] = last_evaluated_key

        # Execute the query
        response = table.query(**query_params)

        # Get the current page of results
        items = response.get("Items", [])
        page_number += 1

        # Get the LastEvaluatedKey for the next page, if any
        last_evaluated_key = response.get("LastEvaluatedKey")
```

```
        # Determine if this is the last page
        is_last_page = last_evaluated_key is None

        # Yield the current page of results
        yield (items, page_number, is_last_page)

        # If there's no LastEvaluatedKey, we've reached the end of the results
        if is_last_page:
            break
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 Query를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK를 사용하여 강력히 일관된 읽기로 DynamoDB 테이블 쿼리

다음 코드 예제에서는 강력하게 일관된 읽기를 사용하여 테이블을 쿼리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- DynamoDB 쿼리의 일관성 수준을 구성합니다.
- 강력하게 일관된 읽기를 사용하여 최신 데이터를 가져옵니다.
- 최종 일관성과 강력한 일관성의 장단점을 이해합니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

를 사용하여 구성 가능한 읽기 일관성으로 DynamoDB 테이블을 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;

import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.logging.Level;
import java.util.logging.Logger;
```

```
    public QueryResponse queryWithConsistentReads(
        final String tableName,
        final String partitionKeyName,
        final String partitionKeyValue,
        final boolean useConsistentRead) {

        CodeSampleUtils.validateTableParameters(tableName, partitionKeyName,
partitionKeyValue);

        // Create expression attribute names for the column names
        final Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_PK,
partitionKeyName);

        // Create expression attribute values for the column values
        final Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new
HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_PK,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(partitionKeyValue).build());

        // Create the query request
        final QueryRequest queryRequest = QueryRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .keyConditionExpression(KEY_CONDITION_EXPRESSION)
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .consistentRead(useConsistentRead)
            .build();

        try {
            final QueryResponse response = dynamoDbClient.query(queryRequest);
            LOGGER.log(Level.INFO, "Query successful. Found {0} items",
response.count());
            return response;
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            LOGGER.log(Level.SEVERE, "Table not found: {0}", tableName);
            throw e;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            LOGGER.log(Level.SEVERE, "Error querying with consistent reads", e);
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 Query를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

를 사용하여 구성 가능한 읽기 일관성으로 DynamoDB 테이블을 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for JavaScript.

```
const { DynamoDBClient, QueryCommand } = require("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb");

/**
 * Queries a DynamoDB table with configurable read consistency
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS SDK configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {string} partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key
 * @param {string} partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key
 * @param {boolean} useConsistentRead - Whether to use strongly consistent reads
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The query response
 */
async function queryWithConsistentRead(
  config,
  tableName,
  partitionKeyName,
  partitionKeyValue,
  useConsistentRead = false
) {
  try {
    // Create DynamoDB client
    const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);

    // Construct the query input
    const input = {
      TableName: tableName,
      KeyConditionExpression: "#pk = :pkValue",
      ExpressionAttributeNames: {
        "#pk": partitionKeyName
      },
      ExpressionAttributeValues: {
        ":pkValue": { S: partitionKeyValue }
```

```
      },
      ConsistentRead: useConsistentRead
    };

    // Execute the query
    const command = new QueryCommand(input);
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (error) {
    console.error(`Error querying with consistent read: ${error}`);
    throw error;
  }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 Query를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

를 사용하여 강력히 일관된 읽기 옵션을 사용하여 DynamoDB 테이블을 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

```
import time

import boto3
from boto3.dynamodb.conditions import Key


def query_with_consistent_read(
    table_name,
    partition_key_name,
    partition_key_value,
    sort_key_name=None,
    sort_key_value=None,
    consistent_read=True,
):
    """
    Query a DynamoDB table with the option for strongly consistent reads.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
```

```
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.
        sort_key_name (str, optional): The name of the sort key attribute.
        sort_key_value (str, optional): The value of the sort key to query.
        consistent_read (bool, optional): Whether to use strongly consistent
reads. Defaults to True.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from DynamoDB containing the query results.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Build the key condition expression
    key_condition = Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value)

    if sort_key_name and sort_key_value:
        key_condition = key_condition & Key(sort_key_name).eq(sort_key_value)

    # Perform the query with the consistent read option
    response = table.query(KeyConditionExpression=key_condition,
ConsistentRead=consistent_read)

    return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 Query를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 함께 PartiQL SELECT 문을 사용하여 DynamoDB 데이터 쿼리

다음 코드 예제에서는 PartiQL SELECT 문을 사용하여 데이터를 쿼리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

와 함께 PartiQL SELECT 문을 사용하여 DynamoDB 테이블에서 항목을 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for JavaScript.

```
/**
```

```
 * This example demonstrates how to query items from a DynamoDB table using
 PartiQL.
 * It shows different ways to select data with various index types.
 */
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import {
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
  ExecuteStatementCommand,
  BatchExecuteStatementCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

/**
 * Select all items from a DynamoDB table using PartiQL.
 * Note: This should be used with caution on large tables.
 *
 * @param tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @returns The response from the ExecuteStatementCommand
 */
export const selectAllItems = async (tableName: string) => {
  const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  const params = {
    Statement: `SELECT * FROM "${tableName}"`,
  };

  try {
    const data = await docClient.send(new ExecuteStatementCommand(params));
    console.log("Items retrieved successfully");
    return data;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("Error retrieving items:", err);
    throw err;
  }
};

/**
 * Select an item by its primary key using PartiQL.
 *
 * @param tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key attribute
 * @param partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key
 * @returns The response from the ExecuteStatementCommand
 */
```

```
export const selectItemByPartitionKey = async (
  tableName: string,
  partitionKeyName: string,
  partitionKeyValue: string | number
) => {
  const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  const params = {
    Statement: `SELECT * FROM "${tableName}" WHERE ${partitionKeyName} = ?`,
    Parameters: [partitionKeyValue],
  };

  try {
    const data = await docClient.send(new ExecuteStatementCommand(params));
    console.log("Item retrieved successfully");
    return data;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("Error retrieving item:", err);
    throw err;
  }
};

/**
 * Select an item by its composite key (partition key + sort key) using PartiQL.
 *
 * @param tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key attribute
 * @param partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key
 * @param sortKeyName - The name of the sort key attribute
 * @param sortKeyValue - The value of the sort key
 * @returns The response from the ExecuteStatementCommand
 */
export const selectItemByCompositeKey = async (
  tableName: string,
  partitionKeyName: string,
  partitionKeyValue: string | number,
  sortKeyName: string,
  sortKeyValue: string | number
) => {
  const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  const params = {
```

```
    Statement: `SELECT * FROM "${tableName}" WHERE ${partitionKeyName} = ? AND
 ${sortKeyName} = ?`,
    Parameters: [partitionKeyValue, sortKeyValue],
  };

  try {
    const data = await docClient.send(new ExecuteStatementCommand(params));
    console.log("Item retrieved successfully");
    return data;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("Error retrieving item:", err);
    throw err;
  }
};

/**
 * Select items using a filter condition with PartiQL.
 *
 * @param tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param filterAttribute - The attribute to filter on
 * @param filterValue - The value to filter by
 * @returns The response from the ExecuteStatementCommand
 */
export const selectItemsWithFilter = async (
  tableName: string,
  filterAttribute: string,
  filterValue: string | number
) => {
  const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  const params = {
    Statement: `SELECT * FROM "${tableName}" WHERE ${filterAttribute} = ?`,
    Parameters: [filterValue],
  };

  try {
    const data = await docClient.send(new ExecuteStatementCommand(params));
    console.log("Items retrieved successfully");
    return data;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("Error retrieving items:", err);
    throw err;
  }
```

```
};

/**
 * Select items using a begins_with function for prefix matching.
 * This is useful for querying hierarchical data.
 *
 * @param tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param attributeName - The attribute to check for prefix
 * @param prefix - The prefix to match
 * @returns The response from the ExecuteStatementCommand
 */
export const selectItemsByPrefix = async (
  tableName: string,
  attributeName: string,
  prefix: string
) => {
  const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  const params = {
    Statement: `SELECT * FROM "${tableName}" WHERE
 begins_with(${attributeName}, ?)`,
    Parameters: [prefix],
  };

  try {
    const data = await docClient.send(new ExecuteStatementCommand(params));
    console.log("Items retrieved successfully");
    return data;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("Error retrieving items:", err);
    throw err;
  }
};

/**
 * Select items using a between condition for range queries.
 *
 * @param tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param attributeName - The attribute to check for range
 * @param startValue - The start value of the range
 * @param endValue - The end value of the range
 * @returns The response from the ExecuteStatementCommand
 */
```

```
export const selectItemsByRange = async (
  tableName: string,
  attributeName: string,
  startValue: number | string,
  endValue: number | string
) => {
  const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  const params = {
    Statement: `SELECT * FROM "${tableName}" WHERE ${attributeName} BETWEEN ?
 AND ?`,
    Parameters: [startValue, endValue],
  };

  try {
    const data = await docClient.send(new ExecuteStatementCommand(params));
    console.log("Items retrieved successfully");
    return data;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("Error retrieving items:", err);
    throw err;
  }
};

/**
 * Example usage showing how to select items with different index types
 */
export const selectExamples = async () => {
  // Select all items from a table (use with caution on large tables)
  await selectAllItems("UsersTable");

  // Select by partition key (simple primary key)
  await selectItemByPartitionKey("UsersTable", "userId", "user123");

  // Select by composite key (partition key + sort key)
  await selectItemByCompositeKey("OrdersTable", "orderId", "order456",
 "productId", "prod789");

  // Select with a filter condition (can use any attribute)
  await selectItemsWithFilter("UsersTable", "userType", "premium");

  // Select items with a prefix (useful for hierarchical data)
  await selectItemsByPrefix("ProductsTable", "category", "electronics");
```

```
  // Select items within a range (useful for numeric or date ranges)
  await selectItemsByRange("OrdersTable", "orderDate", "2023-01-01",
 "2023-12-31");
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - BatchExecuteStatement
  - ExecuteStatement

AWS SDK를 사용하여 DynamoDB 테이블에서 TTL 항목 쿼리

다음 코드 예제는 TTL 항목을 쿼리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

필터링된 표현식을 쿼리하여를 사용하여 DynamoDB 테이블에서 TTL 항목을 수집합니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;

import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Optional;

        final QueryRequest request = QueryRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .keyConditionExpression(KEY_CONDITION_EXPRESSION)
            .filterExpression(FILTER_EXPRESSION)
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .build();

        try (DynamoDbClient ddb = dynamoDbClient != null
```

```
            ? dynamoDbClient
            : DynamoDbClient.builder().region(region).build()) {
            final QueryResponse response = ddb.query(request);
            System.out.println("Query successful. Found " + response.count() + "
 items that have not expired yet.");

            // Print each item
            response.items().forEach(item -> {
                System.out.println("Item: " + item);
            });

            return 0;
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.format(TABLE_NOT_FOUND_ERROR, tableName);
            throw e;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 Query를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

필터링된 표현식을 쿼리하여를 사용하여 DynamoDB 테이블에서 TTL 항목을 수집합니다 AWS SDK for JavaScript.

```
import { DynamoDBClient, QueryCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import { marshall, unmarshall } from "@aws-sdk/util-dynamodb";

export const queryFiltered = async (tableName, primaryKey, region = 'us-east-1')
 => {
    const client = new DynamoDBClient({
        region: region,
        endpoint: `https://dynamodb.${region}.amazonaws.com`
    });

    const currentTime = Math.floor(Date.now() / 1000);

    const params = {
```

```
        TableName: tableName,
        KeyConditionExpression: "#pk = :pk",
        FilterExpression: "#ea > :ea",
        ExpressionAttributeNames: {
            "#pk": "primaryKey",
            "#ea": "expireAt"
        },
        ExpressionAttributeValues: marshall({
            ":pk": primaryKey,
            ":ea": currentTime
        })
    };

    try {
        const { Items } = await client.send(new QueryCommand(params));
        Items.forEach(item => {
            console.log(unmarshall(item))
        });
        return Items;
    } catch (err) {
        console.error(`Error querying items: ${err}`);
        throw err;
    }
}

// Example usage (commented out for testing)
// queryFiltered('your-table-name', 'your-partition-key-value');
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 Query를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

필터링된 표현식을 쿼리하여를 사용하여 DynamoDB 테이블에서 TTL 항목을 수집합니다 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

```
from datetime import datetime

import boto3
```

```
def query_dynamodb_items(table_name, partition_key):
    """

    :param table_name: Name of the DynamoDB table
    :param partition_key:
    :return:
    """
    try:
        # Initialize a DynamoDB resource
        dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb", region_name="us-east-1")

        # Specify your table
        table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

        # Get the current time in epoch format
        current_time = int(datetime.now().timestamp())

        # Perform the query operation with a filter expression to exclude expired
 items
        # response = table.query(
        #
 KeyConditionExpression=boto3.dynamodb.conditions.Key('partitionKey').eq(partition_key),
        #
 FilterExpression=boto3.dynamodb.conditions.Attr('expireAt').gt(current_time)
        # )
        response = table.query(

 KeyConditionExpression=dynamodb.conditions.Key("partitionKey").eq(partition_key),

 FilterExpression=dynamodb.conditions.Attr("expireAt").gt(current_time),
        )

        # Print the items that are not expired
        for item in response["Items"]:
            print(item)

    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error querying items: {e}")


# Call the function with your values
query_dynamodb_items("Music", "your-partition-key-value")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 Query를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK에서 날짜 및 시간 패턴을 사용하여 DynamoDB 테이블 쿼리

다음 코드 예제에서는 날짜 및 시간 패턴을 사용하여 테이블을 쿼리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- DynamoDB에 날짜/시간 값을 저장하고 쿼리합니다.
- 정렬 키를 사용하여 날짜 범위 쿼리를 구현합니다.
- 효과적인 쿼리를 위해 날짜 문자열의 형식을 지정합니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

에서 정렬 키의 날짜 범위를 사용하여 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;

import java.time.LocalDate;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.logging.Level;
import java.util.logging.Logger;

    public QueryResponse queryWithDateRange(
        final String tableName,
        final String partitionKeyName,
        final String partitionKeyValue,
        final String dateKeyName,
        final LocalDate startDate,
        final LocalDate endDate) {

        // Focus on query logic, assuming parameters are valid
        if (startDate == null || endDate == null) {
```

```
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Start date and end date cannot be
null");
        }

        if (endDate.isBefore(startDate)) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("End date must be after start
date");
        }

        // Format dates as ISO strings for DynamoDB (using just the date part)
        final String formattedStartDate = startDate.toString();
        final String formattedEndDate = endDate.toString();

        // Create expression attribute names for the column names
        final Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_PK,
partitionKeyName);
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_SK, dateKeyName);

        // Create expression attribute values for the column values
        final Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new
HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_PK,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(partitionKeyValue).build());
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_START_DATE,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(formattedStartDate).build());
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_END_DATE,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(formattedEndDate).build());

        // Create the query request
        final QueryRequest queryRequest = QueryRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .keyConditionExpression(KEY_CONDITION_EXPRESSION)
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .build();

        try {
            final QueryResponse response = dynamoDbClient.query(queryRequest);
            LOGGER.log(Level.INFO, "Query by date range successful. Found {0}
items", response.count());
```

```
            return response;
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            LOGGER.log(Level.SEVERE, "Table not found: {0}", tableName);
            throw e;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            LOGGER.log(Level.SEVERE, "Error querying by date range: {0}",
 e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

에서 날짜-시간 변수를 사용하여 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;

import java.time.Instant;
import java.time.LocalDateTime;
import java.time.ZoneOffset;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;

    public QueryResponse queryWithDateTime(
        final String tableName,
        final String partitionKeyName,
        final String partitionKeyValue,
        final String dateKeyName,
        final String startDate,
        final String endDate) {

        CodeSampleUtils.validateTableParameters(tableName, partitionKeyName,
 partitionKeyValue);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateDateRangeParameters(dateKeyName, startDate,
 endDate);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateDateFormat("Start date", startDate);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateDateFormat("End date", endDate);

        // Create expression attribute names for the column names
```

```
        final Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_PK,
partitionKeyName);
        expressionAttributeNames.put("#dateKey", dateKeyName);

        // Create expression attribute values for the column values
        final Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new
HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_PK,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(partitionKeyValue).build());
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            ":startDate", AttributeValue.builder().s(startDate).build());
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            ":endDate", AttributeValue.builder().s(endDate).build());

        // Create the query request
        final QueryRequest queryRequest = QueryRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .keyConditionExpression(KEY_CONDITION_EXPRESSION)
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .build();

        try {
            final QueryResponse response = dynamoDbClient.query(queryRequest);
            System.out.println("Query successful. Found " + response.count() + "
items");
            return response;
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.format("Error: The Amazon DynamoDB table \"%s\" can't be
found.\n", tableName);
            throw e;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Error querying with date range: " +
e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

AWS SDK for Java 2.x로 Unix 에포크 타임스탬프의 날짜 범위 내에서 쿼리합니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;

import java.time.Instant;
import java.time.LocalDateTime;
import java.time.ZoneOffset;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;

    public QueryResponse queryWithDateTimeEpoch(
        final String tableName,
        final String partitionKeyName,
        final String partitionKeyValue,
        final String dateKeyName,
        final long startEpoch,
        final long endEpoch) {

        CodeSampleUtils.validateTableParameters(tableName, partitionKeyName,
 partitionKeyValue);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateStringParameter("Date key name", dateKeyName);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateEpochTimestamp("Start epoch", startEpoch);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateEpochTimestamp("End epoch", endEpoch);

        // Create expression attribute names for the column names
        final Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_PK,
 partitionKeyName);
        expressionAttributeNames.put("#dateKey", dateKeyName);

        // Create expression attribute values for the column values
        final Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new
 HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_PK,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(partitionKeyValue).build());
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            ":startDate",
 AttributeValue.builder().n(String.valueOf(startEpoch)).build());
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
```

```
            ":endDate",
 AttributeValue.builder().n(String.valueOf(endEpoch)).build());

        // Create the query request
        final QueryRequest queryRequest = QueryRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .keyConditionExpression(KEY_CONDITION_EXPRESSION)
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .build();

        try {
            final QueryResponse response = dynamoDbClient.query(queryRequest);
            System.out.println("Query successful. Found " + response.count() + "
 items");
            return response;
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.format("Error: The Amazon DynamoDB table \"%s\" can't be
 found.\n", tableName);
            throw e;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Error querying with epoch timestamps: " +
 e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

LocalDateTime 객체를와 함께 사용하여 날짜 범위 내에서 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;

import java.time.Instant;
import java.time.LocalDateTime;
import java.time.ZoneOffset;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;
```

```
    public QueryResponse queryWithDateTimeLocalDateTime(
        final String tableName,
        final String partitionKeyName,
        final String partitionKeyValue,
        final String dateKeyName,
        final LocalDateTime startDateTime,
        final LocalDateTime endDateTime) {

        CodeSampleUtils.validateTableParameters(tableName, partitionKeyName,
 partitionKeyValue);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateStringParameter("Date key name", dateKeyName);
        if (startDateTime == null || endDateTime == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Start and end LocalDateTime must
 not be null");
        }

        // Convert LocalDateTime to ISO-8601 strings in UTC with the correct
 format
        final String startDate =
 startDateTime.atZone(ZoneOffset.UTC).format(DATE_TIME_FORMATTER);
        final String endDate =
 endDateTime.atZone(ZoneOffset.UTC).format(DATE_TIME_FORMATTER);

        return queryWithDateTime(tableName, partitionKeyName, partitionKeyValue,
 dateKeyName, startDate, endDate);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 Query를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

를 사용하여 정렬 키의 날짜 범위를 사용하여 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for JavaScript.

```
const { DynamoDBClient, QueryCommand } = require("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb");

/**
 * Queries a DynamoDB table for items within a specific date range on the sort
 key
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS SDK configuration object
```

```
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {string} partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key
 * @param {string} partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key
 * @param {string} sortKeyName - The name of the sort key (must be a date/time
 attribute)
 * @param {Date} startDate - The start date for the range query
 * @param {Date} endDate - The end date for the range query
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The query response
 */
async function queryByDateRangeOnSortKey(
  config,
  tableName,
  partitionKeyName,
  partitionKeyValue,
  sortKeyName,
  startDate,
  endDate
) {
  try {
    // Create DynamoDB client
    const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);

    // Format dates as ISO strings for DynamoDB
    const formattedStartDate = startDate.toISOString();
    const formattedEndDate = endDate.toISOString();

    // Construct the query input
    const input = {
      TableName: tableName,
      KeyConditionExpression: '#pk = :pkValue AND #sk BETWEEN :startDate
 AND :endDate',
      ExpressionAttributeNames: {
        "#pk": partitionKeyName,
        "#sk": sortKeyName
      },
      ExpressionAttributeValues: {
        ":pkValue": { S: partitionKeyValue },
        ":startDate": { S: formattedStartDate },
        ":endDate": { S: formattedEndDate }
      }
    };

    // Execute the query
    const command = new QueryCommand(input);
```

```
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (error) {
    console.error(`Error querying by date range on sort key: ${error}`);
    throw error;
  }
}
```

에서 날짜-시간 변수를 사용하여 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for JavaScript.

```
const { DynamoDBClient, QueryCommand } = require("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb");

/**
 * Queries a DynamoDB table for items within a specific date range
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS SDK configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {string} partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key
 * @param {string} partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key
 * @param {string} dateKeyName - The name of the date attribute to filter on
 * @param {Date} startDate - The start date for the range query
 * @param {Date} endDate - The end date for the range query
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The query response
 */
async function queryByDateRange(
  config,
  tableName,
  partitionKeyName,
  partitionKeyValue,
  dateKeyName,
  startDate,
  endDate
) {
  try {
    // Create DynamoDB client
    const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);

    // Format dates as ISO strings for DynamoDB
    const formattedStartDate = startDate.toISOString();
    const formattedEndDate = endDate.toISOString();

    // Construct the query input
    const input = {
```

```
      TableName: tableName,
      KeyConditionExpression: `#pk = :pkValue AND #dateAttr BETWEEN :startDate
 AND :endDate`,
      ExpressionAttributeNames: {
        "#pk": partitionKeyName,
        "#dateAttr": dateKeyName
      },
      ExpressionAttributeValues: {
        ":pkValue": { S: partitionKeyValue },
        ":startDate": { S: formattedStartDate },
        ":endDate": { S: formattedEndDate }
      }
    };

    // Execute the query
    const command = new QueryCommand(input);
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (error) {
    console.error(`Error querying by date range: ${error}`);
    throw error;
  }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 Query를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

를 사용하여 정렬 키의 날짜 범위를 사용하여 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

```
from datetime import datetime, timedelta

import boto3
from boto3.dynamodb.conditions import Key


def query_with_date_range(
    table_name, partition_key_name, partition_key_value, sort_key_name,
 start_date, end_date
):
    """
```

```
    Query a DynamoDB table with a date range on the sort key.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.
        sort_key_name (str): The name of the sort key attribute (containing date
 values).
        start_date (datetime): The start date for the query range.
        end_date (datetime): The end date for the query range.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from DynamoDB containing the query results.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Format the date values as ISO 8601 strings
    # DynamoDB works well with ISO format for date values
    start_date_str = start_date.isoformat()
    end_date_str = end_date.isoformat()

    # Perform the query with a date range on the sort key using BETWEEN operator
    key_condition = Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value) &
 Key(sort_key_name).between(
        start_date_str, end_date_str
    )

    response = table.query(
        KeyConditionExpression=key_condition,
        ExpressionAttributeValues={
            ":pk_val": partition_key_value,
            ":start_date": start_date_str,
            ":end_date": end_date_str,
        },
    )

    return response


def query_with_date_range_by_month(
    table_name, partition_key_name, partition_key_value, sort_key_name, year,
 month
```

```
):
    """
    Query a DynamoDB table for a specific month's data.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.
        sort_key_name (str): The name of the sort key attribute (containing date
 values).
        year (int): The year to query.
        month (int): The month to query (1-12).

    Returns:
        dict: The response from DynamoDB containing the query results.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Calculate the start and end dates for the specified month
    if month == 12:
        next_year = year + 1
        next_month = 1
    else:
        next_year = year
        next_month = month + 1

    start_date = datetime(year, month, 1)
    end_date = datetime(next_year, next_month, 1) - timedelta(microseconds=1)

    # Format the date values as ISO 8601 strings
    start_date_str = start_date.isoformat()
    end_date_str = end_date.isoformat()

    # Perform the query with a date range on the sort key
    key_condition = Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value) &
 Key(sort_key_name).between(
        start_date_str, end_date_str
    )

    response = table.query(KeyConditionExpression=key_condition)

    return response
```

에서 날짜-시간 변수를 사용하여 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

```
from datetime import datetime, timedelta

import boto3
from boto3.dynamodb.conditions import Key


def query_with_datetime(
    table_name, partition_key_name, partition_key_value, sort_key_name,
 start_date, end_date
):
    """
    Query a DynamoDB table with a date range filter on the sort key.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.
        sort_key_name (str): The name of the sort key attribute (containing date/
time values).
        start_date (datetime): The start date/time for the query range.
        end_date (datetime): The end date/time for the query range.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from DynamoDB containing the query results.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Format the date/time values as ISO 8601 strings
    # DynamoDB works well with ISO format for date/time values
    start_date_str = start_date.isoformat()
    end_date_str = end_date.isoformat()

    # Perform the query with a date range on the sort key
    key_condition = Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value) &
 Key(sort_key_name).between(
```

```
        start_date_str, end_date_str
    )

    response = table.query(
        KeyConditionExpression=key_condition,
        ExpressionAttributeValues={
            ":pk_val": partition_key_value,
            ":start_date": start_date_str,
            ":end_date": end_date_str,
        },
    )

    return response



def example_usage():
    """Example of how to use the query_with_datetime function."""
    # Example parameters
    table_name = "Events"
    partition_key_name = "EventType"
    partition_key_value = "UserLogin"
    sort_key_name = "Timestamp"

    # Create date/time variables for the query
    end_date = datetime.now()
    start_date = end_date - timedelta(days=7)  # Query events from the last 7
 days

    print(f"Querying events from {start_date.isoformat()} to
 {end_date.isoformat()}")

    # Execute the query
    response = query_with_datetime(
        table_name, partition_key_name, partition_key_value, sort_key_name,
 start_date, end_date
    )

    # Process the results
    items = response.get("Items", [])
    print(f"Found {len(items)} items")

    for item in items:
        print(f"Event: {item}")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 Query를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK를 사용하여 EXIF 및 기타 이미지 정보 저장

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- JPG, JPEG 또는 PNG 파일에서 EXIF 정보를 가져옵니다.
- Amazon S3 버킷에 이미지 파일을 업로드합니다.
- Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 파일에서 3가지 주요 속성(레이블)을 파악합니다.
- EXIF 및 레이블 정보를 리전의 Amazon DynamoDB 테이블에 추가합니다.

Rust

SDK for Rust

JPG, JPEG 또는 PNG 파일에서 EXIF 정보를 가져오고, 이미지 파일을 Amazon S3 버킷에 업로드하며, Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 파일에서 3가지 주요 속성(Amazon Rekognition의 레이블)을 파악한 후 EXIF 및 레이블 정보를 리전의 Amazon DynamoDB 테이블에 추가합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- DynamoDB
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3

AWS Command Line Interface v2를 사용하여 DynamoDB에 대한 속성 기반 액세스 제어 설정

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB에 대한 속성 기반 액세스 제어(ABAC)를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- ABAC를 위한 IAM 정책을 생성합니다.

- 부서별 태그가 있는 테이블을 생성합니다.
- 태그를 기반으로 테이블을 나열하고 필터링합니다.

Bash

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

ABAC를 위한 IAM 정책을 생성합니다.

```
# Step 1: Create a policy document for ABAC
cat > abac-policy.json << 'EOF'
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "dynamodb:GetItem",
        "dynamodb:BatchGetItem",
        "dynamodb:Query",
        "dynamodb:Scan"
      ],
      "Resource": "arn:aws:dynamodb:*:*:table/*",
      "Condition": {
        "StringEquals": {
          "aws:ResourceTag/Department": "${aws:PrincipalTag/Department}"
        }
      }
    },
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "dynamodb:PutItem",
        "dynamodb:UpdateItem",
        "dynamodb:DeleteItem",
        "dynamodb:BatchWriteItem"
      ],
      "Resource": "arn:aws:dynamodb:*:*:table/*",
      "Condition": {
        "StringEquals": {
          "aws:ResourceTag/Department": "${aws:PrincipalTag/Department}",
          "aws:ResourceTag/Environment": "Development"
```

```
        }
      }
    }
  ]
}
EOF

# Step 2: Create the IAM policy
aws iam create-policy \
    --policy-name DynamoDBDepartmentBasedAccess \
    --policy-document file://abac-policy.json
```

부서별 태그가 있는 테이블을 생성합니다.

```
# Create a DynamoDB table with tags for ABAC
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name FinanceData \
    --attribute-definitions \
        AttributeName=RecordID,AttributeType=S \
    --key-schema \
        AttributeName=RecordID,KeyType=HASH \
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST \
    --tags \
        Key=Department,Value=Finance \
        Key=Environment,Value=Development

# Create another table with different tags
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name MarketingData \
    --attribute-definitions \
        AttributeName=RecordID,AttributeType=S \
    --key-schema \
        AttributeName=RecordID,KeyType=HASH \
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST \
    --tags \
        Key=Department,Value=Marketing \
        Key=Environment,Value=Production
```

태그를 기반으로 테이블을 나열하고 필터링합니다.

```
# List all DynamoDB tables
```

```
echo "Listing all tables:"
aws dynamodb list-tables

# Get ARNs for all tables
echo -e "\nGetting ARNs for all tables:"
TABLE_ARNS=$(aws dynamodb list-tables --query "TableNames[*]" --output text |
 xargs -I {} aws dynamodb describe-table --table-name {} --query "Table.TableArn"
 --output text)

# For each table ARN, list its tags
echo -e "\nListing tags for each table:"
for ARN in $TABLE_ARNS; do
    TABLE_NAME=$(echo $ARN | awk -F/ '{print $2}')
    echo -e "\nTags for table: $TABLE_NAME"
    aws dynamodb list-tags-of-resource --resource-arn $ARN
done

# Example: Find tables with a specific tag
echo -e "\nFinding tables with Environment=Production tag:"
for ARN in $TABLE_ARNS; do
    TABLE_NAME=$(echo $ARN | awk -F/ '{print $2}')
    TAGS=$(aws dynamodb list-tags-of-resource --resource-arn $ARN --query "Tags[?
Key=='Environment' && Value=='Production']" --output text)
    if [ ! -z "$TAGS" ]; then
        echo "Table with Production tag: $TABLE_NAME"
    fi
done
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 다음 토픽을 참조하세요.
  - CreatePolicy
  - CreateTable
  - ListTables

AWS SDK를 사용하여 DynamoDB의 업데이트 표현식 순서 이해

다음 코드 예제에서는 업데이트 표현식 순서를 이해하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- DynamoDB가 업데이트 표현식을 처리하는 방법을 알아봅니다.
- 업데이트 표현식의 연산 순서를 이해합니다.
- 표현식 평가를 이해하여 예상치 못한 결과를 방지합니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

를 사용하여 업데이트 표현식 순서를 보여줍니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.GetItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.GetItemResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ReturnValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateItemResponse;

import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;

    /**
     * Demonstrates the effect of update expression order.
     *
     * <p>This method shows how the order of operations in an update expression
     * affects the result of the update.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @return Map containing the results of different update orders
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static Map<String, Object> demonstrateUpdateOrder(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String tableName, Map<String,
 AttributeValue> key) {

        Map<String, Object> results = new HashMap<>();

        try {
            // Initialize the item with a counter
            UpdateItemRequest initRequest = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .key(key)
                .updateExpression("SET Counter = :zero, OldCounter = :zero")
                .expressionAttributeValues(
                    Map.of(":zero", AttributeValue.builder().n("0").build()))
```

```
                .returnValues(ReturnValue.UPDATED_NEW)
                .build();

            dynamoDbClient.updateItem(initRequest);

            // Example 1: SET first, then ADD
            UpdateItemRequest setFirstRequest = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .key(key)
                .updateExpression("SET Counter = :value ADD
OldCounter :increment")
                .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(
                    ":value", AttributeValue.builder().n("10").build(),
                    ":increment", AttributeValue.builder().n("5").build()))
                .returnValues(ReturnValue.UPDATED_NEW)
                .build();

            UpdateItemResponse setFirstResponse =
dynamoDbClient.updateItem(setFirstRequest);
            results.put("setFirstResponse", setFirstResponse);

            // Reset the item
            dynamoDbClient.updateItem(initRequest);

            // Example 2: ADD first, then SET
            UpdateItemRequest addFirstRequest = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .key(key)
                .updateExpression("ADD Counter :increment SET OldCounter
= :value")
                .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(
                    ":value", AttributeValue.builder().n("10").build(),
                    ":increment", AttributeValue.builder().n("5").build()))
                .returnValues(ReturnValue.UPDATED_NEW)
                .build();

            UpdateItemResponse addFirstResponse =
dynamoDbClient.updateItem(addFirstRequest);
            results.put("addFirstResponse", addFirstResponse);

            // Reset the item
            dynamoDbClient.updateItem(initRequest);

            // Example 3: SET with multiple attributes
```

```
            UpdateItemRequest multiSetRequest = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .key(key)
                .updateExpression("SET Counter = :value, OldCounter = Counter")
                .expressionAttributeValues(
                    Map.of(":value", AttributeValue.builder().n("10").build()))
                .returnValues(ReturnValue.UPDATED_NEW)
                .build();

            UpdateItemResponse multiSetResponse =
dynamoDbClient.updateItem(multiSetRequest);
            results.put("multiSetResponse", multiSetResponse);

            // Reset the item
            dynamoDbClient.updateItem(initRequest);

            // Example 4: SET with expression using the same attribute
            UpdateItemRequest selfReferenceRequest = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .key(key)
                .updateExpression("SET Counter = Counter + :increment, OldCounter
= Counter")
                .expressionAttributeValues(
                    Map.of(":increment",
AttributeValue.builder().n("5").build()))
                .returnValues(ReturnValue.UPDATED_NEW)
                .build();

            UpdateItemResponse selfReferenceResponse =
dynamoDbClient.updateItem(selfReferenceRequest);
            results.put("selfReferenceResponse", selfReferenceResponse);

            results.put("success", true);

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            results.put("success", false);
            results.put("error", e.getMessage());
        }

        return results;
    }

    /**
     * Updates an item with SET first, then REMOVE.
```

```
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates updating an item with SET operation first,
     * followed by a REMOVE operation.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param attributeToSet The attribute to set
     * @param setValue The value to set
     * @param attributeToRemove The attribute to remove
     * @return The response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static UpdateItemResponse updateWithSetFirst(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        String attributeToSet,
        AttributeValue setValue,
        String attributeToRemove) {

        // Define the update parameters
        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .updateExpression("SET #setAttr = :setValue REMOVE #removeAttr")
            .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of(
                "#setAttr", attributeToSet,
                "#removeAttr", attributeToRemove))
            .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(":setValue", setValue))
            .returnValues(ReturnValue.UPDATED_NEW)
            .build();

        // Perform the update operation
        try {
            return dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            throw DynamoDbException.builder()
                .message("Failed to update item with SET first: " +
e.getMessage())
                .cause(e)
                .build();
        }
    }
```

```
    /**
     * Updates an item with REMOVE first, then SET.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates updating an item with REMOVE operation first,
     * followed by a SET operation.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param attributeToSet The attribute to set
     * @param setValue The value to set
     * @param attributeToRemove The attribute to remove
     * @return The response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static UpdateItemResponse updateWithRemoveFirst(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        String attributeToSet,
        AttributeValue setValue,
        String attributeToRemove) {

        // Define the update parameters
        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .updateExpression("REMOVE #removeAttr SET #setAttr = :setValue")
            .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of(
                "#setAttr", attributeToSet,
                "#removeAttr", attributeToRemove))
            .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(":setValue", setValue))
            .returnValues(ReturnValue.UPDATED_NEW)
            .build();

        // Perform the update operation
        try {
            return dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            throw DynamoDbException.builder()
                .message("Failed to update item with REMOVE first: " +
e.getMessage())
                .cause(e)
```

```
                .build();
        }
    }

    /**
     * Updates an item with all operation types in a specific order.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates using all operation types (SET, REMOVE, ADD,
DELETE)
     * in a specific order in a single update expression.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @return The response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static UpdateItemResponse updateWithAllOperationTypes(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String tableName, Map<String,
AttributeValue> key) {

        // Define the update parameters
        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .updateExpression("SET #stringAttr = :stringVal, #mapAttr.#nestedAttr
= :nestedVal " + "REMOVE #oldAttr "
                + "ADD #counterAttr :increment "
                + "DELETE #stringSetAttr :stringSetVal")
            .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of(
                "#stringAttr", "StringAttribute",
                "#mapAttr", "MapAttribute",
                "#nestedAttr", "NestedAttribute",
                "#oldAttr", "OldAttribute",
                "#counterAttr", "CounterAttribute",
                "#stringSetAttr", "StringSetAttribute"))
            .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(
                ":stringVal", AttributeValue.builder().s("New Value").build(),
                ":nestedVal", AttributeValue.builder().s("Nested Value").build(),
                ":increment", AttributeValue.builder().n("1").build(),
                ":stringSetVal", AttributeValue.builder().ss("Value1").build()))
            .returnValues(ReturnValue.UPDATED_NEW)
            .build();
```

```
        // Perform the update operation
        try {
            return dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            throw DynamoDbException.builder()
                .message("Failed to update item with all operation types: " +
e.getMessage())
                .cause(e)
                .build();
        }
    }

    /**
     * Gets the current state of an item.
     *
     * <p>Helper method to retrieve the current state of an item.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to get
     * @return The item or null if not found
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static Map<String, AttributeValue> getItem(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String tableName, Map<String,
AttributeValue> key) {

        // Define the get parameters
        GetItemRequest request =
            GetItemRequest.builder().tableName(tableName).key(key).build();

        // Perform the get operation
        try {
            GetItemResponse response = dynamoDbClient.getItem(request);

            // Return the item if it exists, otherwise null
            return response.item();
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            throw DynamoDbException.builder()
                .message("Failed to get item: " + e.getMessage())
                .cause(e)
                .build();
        }
    }
```

를 사용한 업데이트 표현식 순서 사용의 예입니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
   public static void exampleUsage(DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String
tableName) {
       // Example key
       Map<String, AttributeValue> key = new HashMap<>();
       key.put("ProductId", AttributeValue.builder().s("P12345").build());

       System.out.println("Demonstrating update expression order in DynamoDB");

       try {
           // Example 1: Demonstrate update order effects
           System.out.println("\nExample 1: Demonstrating update order
effects");
           Map<String, Object> orderResults =
demonstrateUpdateOrder(dynamoDbClient, tableName, key);

           if ((boolean) orderResults.get("success")) {
               System.out.println("SET first, then ADD:");
               System.out.println("  " + orderResults.get("setFirstResponse"));

               System.out.println("ADD first, then SET:");
               System.out.println("  " + orderResults.get("addFirstResponse"));

               System.out.println("SET with multiple attributes:");
               System.out.println("  " + orderResults.get("multiSetResponse"));

               System.out.println("SET with self-reference:");
               System.out.println("  " +
orderResults.get("selfReferenceResponse"));
           } else {
               System.out.println("Error: " + orderResults.get("error"));
           }

           // Example 2: Update with SET first, then REMOVE
           System.out.println("\nExample 2: Update with SET first, then
REMOVE");
           UpdateItemResponse setFirstResponse = updateWithSetFirst(
               dynamoDbClient,
               tableName,
               key,
```

```
                "Status",
                AttributeValue.builder().s("Active").build(),
                "OldStatus");

            System.out.println("Updated attributes: " +
setFirstResponse.attributes());

            // Example 3: Update with REMOVE first, then SET
            System.out.println("\nExample 3: Update with REMOVE first, then
SET");
            UpdateItemResponse removeFirstResponse = updateWithRemoveFirst(
                dynamoDbClient,
                tableName,
                key,
                "Status",
                AttributeValue.builder().s("Inactive").build(),
                "OldStatus");

            System.out.println("Updated attributes: " +
removeFirstResponse.attributes());

            // Example 4: Update with all operation types
            System.out.println("\nExample 4: Update with all operation types");
            UpdateItemResponse allOpsResponse =
updateWithAllOperationTypes(dynamoDbClient, tableName, key);

            System.out.println("Updated attributes: " +
allOpsResponse.attributes());

            // Example 5: Get the current state of the item
            System.out.println("\nExample 5: Current state of the item");
            Map<String, AttributeValue> item = getItem(dynamoDbClient, tableName,
key);

            if (item != null) {
                System.out.println("Item: " + item);
            } else {
                System.out.println("Item not found");
            }

            // Explain update expression order
            System.out.println("\nKey points about update expression order in
DynamoDB:");
```

```
            System.out.println("1. Update expressions are processed in this
 order: SET, REMOVE, ADD, DELETE");
            System.out.println("2. Within each clause, operations are processed
 from left to right");
            System.out.println("3. SET operations use the item state before any
 updates in the expression");
            System.out.println("4. When an attribute is referenced multiple
 times, the first operation wins");
            System.out.println("5. To reference a new value, split the update
 into multiple operations");
            System.out.println("6. The order of clauses in the expression doesn't
 change the evaluation order");
            System.out.println("7. For complex updates, consider using multiple
 separate update operations");

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Error: " + e.getMessage());
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 UpdateItem을 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

를 사용하여 업데이트 표현식 순서를 보여줍니다 AWS SDK for JavaScript.

```
const { DynamoDBClient } = require("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb");
const {
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
  UpdateCommand,
  GetCommand,
  PutCommand
} = require("@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb");

/**
 * Update an item with multiple actions in a single update expression.
 *
 * This function demonstrates how to use multiple actions in a single update
 expression
```

```
 * and how DynamoDB processes these actions.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The primary key of the item to update
 * @param {string} updateExpression - The update expression with multiple actions
 * @param {Object} [expressionAttributeNames] - Expression attribute name
 placeholders
 * @param {Object} [expressionAttributeValues] - Expression attribute value
 placeholders
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function updateWithMultipleActions(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  updateExpression,
  expressionAttributeNames,
  expressionAttributeValues
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Prepare the update parameters
  const updateParams = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: updateExpression,
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  // Add expression attribute names if provided
  if (expressionAttributeNames) {
    updateParams.ExpressionAttributeNames = expressionAttributeNames;
  }

  // Add expression attribute values if provided
  if (expressionAttributeValues) {
    updateParams.ExpressionAttributeValues = expressionAttributeValues;
  }

  // Execute the update
  const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(updateParams));
```

```
  return response;
}

/**
 * Demonstrate that variables hold copies of existing values before
 modifications.
 *
 * This function creates an item with initial values, then updates it with an
 expression
 * that uses the values of attributes before they are modified in the same
 expression.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The primary key of the item to create and update
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - A dictionary containing the results of the
 demonstration
 */
async function demonstrateValueCopying(
  config,
  tableName,
  key
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Step 1: Create an item with initial values
  const initialItem = { ...key, a: 1, b: 2, c: 3 };

  await docClient.send(new PutCommand({
    TableName: tableName,
    Item: initialItem
  }));

  // Step 2: Get the item to verify initial state
  const responseBefore = await docClient.send(new GetCommand({
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key
  }));

  const itemBefore = responseBefore.Item || {};
```

```
  // Step 3: Update the item with an expression that uses values before they are
 modified
  // This expression removes 'a', then sets 'b' to the value of 'a', and 'c' to
 the value of 'b'
  const updateResponse = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand({
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: "REMOVE a SET b = a, c = b",
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  }));

  // Step 4: Get the item to verify final state
  const responseAfter = await docClient.send(new GetCommand({
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key
  }));

  const itemAfter = responseAfter.Item || {};

  // Return the results
  return {
    initialState: itemBefore,
    updateResponse: updateResponse,
    finalState: itemAfter
  };
}

/**
 * Demonstrate the order in which different action types are processed.
 *
 * This function creates an item with initial values, then updates it with an
 expression
 * that includes multiple action types (SET, REMOVE, ADD, DELETE) to show the
 order
 * in which they are processed.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The primary key of the item to create and update
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - A dictionary containing the results of the
 demonstration
 */
async function demonstrateActionOrder(
  config,
```

```
  tableName,
  key
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Step 1: Create an item with initial values
  const initialItem = {
    ...key,
    counter: 10,
    set_attr: new Set(["A", "B", "C"]),
    to_remove: "This will be removed",
    to_modify: "Original value"
  };

  await docClient.send(new PutCommand({
    TableName: tableName,
    Item: initialItem
  }));

  // Step 2: Get the item to verify initial state
  const responseBefore = await docClient.send(new GetCommand({
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key
  }));

  const itemBefore = responseBefore.Item || {};

  // Step 3: Update the item with multiple action types
  // The actions will be processed in this order: REMOVE, SET, ADD, DELETE
  const updateResponse = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand({
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: "REMOVE to_remove SET to_modify = :new_value ADD
 counter :increment DELETE set_attr :elements",
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":new_value": "Updated value",
      ":increment": 5,
      ":elements": new Set(["B"])
    },
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  }));
```

```
  // Step 4: Get the item to verify final state
  const responseAfter = await docClient.send(new GetCommand({
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key
  }));

  const itemAfter = responseAfter.Item || {};

  // Return the results
  return {
    initialState: itemBefore,
    updateResponse: updateResponse,
    finalState: itemAfter
  };
}

/**
 * Update multiple attributes with a single SET action.
 *
 * This function demonstrates how to update multiple attributes in a single SET
 action,
 * which is more efficient than using multiple separate update operations.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The primary key of the item to update
 * @param {Object} attributes - The attributes to update and their new values
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function updateWithMultipleSetActions(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  attributes
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Build the update expression and expression attribute values
  let updateExpression = "SET ";
  const expressionAttributeValues = {};

  // Add each attribute to the update expression
```

```
  Object.entries(attributes).forEach(([attrName, attrValue], index) => {
    const valuePlaceholder = `:val${index}`;

    if (index > 0) {
      updateExpression += ", ";
    }
    updateExpression += `${attrName} = ${valuePlaceholder}`;

    expressionAttributeValues[valuePlaceholder] = attrValue;
  });

  // Execute the update
  const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand({
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: updateExpression,
    ExpressionAttributeValues: expressionAttributeValues,
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  }));

  return response;
}

/**
 * Update an attribute with a value from another attribute or a default value.
 *
 * This function demonstrates how to use if_not_exists to conditionally copy a
 value
 * from one attribute to another, or use a default value if the source doesn't
 exist.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The primary key of the item to update
 * @param {string} sourceAttribute - The attribute to copy the value from
 * @param {string} targetAttribute - The attribute to update
 * @param {any} defaultValue - The default value to use if the source attribute
 doesn't exist
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function updateWithConditionalValueCopying(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
```

```
  sourceAttribute,
  targetAttribute,
  defaultValue
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Use if_not_exists to conditionally copy the value
  const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand({
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: `SET ${targetAttribute} =
 if_not_exists(${sourceAttribute}, :default)`,
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":default": defaultValue
    },
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  }));

  return response;
}

/**
 * Demonstrate complex update expressions with multiple operations on the same
 attribute.
 *
 * This function shows how DynamoDB processes multiple operations on the same
 attribute
 * in a single update expression.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The primary key of the item to create and update
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - A dictionary containing the results of the
 demonstration
 */
async function demonstrateMultipleOperationsOnSameAttribute(
  config,
  tableName,
  key
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
```

```
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

// Step 1: Create an item with initial values
const initialItem = {
  ...key,
  counter: 10,
  list_attr: [1, 2, 3],
  map_attr: {
    nested1: "value1",
    nested2: "value2"
  }
};

await docClient.send(new PutCommand({
  TableName: tableName,
  Item: initialItem
}));

// Step 2: Get the item to verify initial state
const responseBefore = await docClient.send(new GetCommand({
  TableName: tableName,
  Key: key
}));

const itemBefore = responseBefore.Item || {};

// Step 3: Update the item with multiple operations on the same attributes
const updateResponse = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand({
  TableName: tableName,
  Key: key,
  UpdateExpression: `
    SET counter = counter + :inc1,
        counter = counter + :inc2,
        map_attr.nested1 = :new_val1,
        map_attr.nested3 = :new_val3,
        list_attr[0] = list_attr[1],
        list_attr[1] = list_attr[2]
  `,
  ExpressionAttributeValues: {
    ":inc1": 5,
    ":inc2": 3,
    ":new_val1": "updated_value1",
    ":new_val3": "new_value3"
  },
```

```
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  }));

  // Step 4: Get the item to verify final state
  const responseAfter = await docClient.send(new GetCommand({
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key
  }));

  const itemAfter = responseAfter.Item || {};

  // Return the results
  return {
    initialState: itemBefore,
    updateResponse: updateResponse,
    finalState: itemAfter
  };
}
```

에서 업데이트 표현식 순서를 사용하는 예입니다 AWS SDK for JavaScript.

```
/**
 * Example of how to use update expression order of operations in DynamoDB.
 */
async function exampleUsage() {
  // Example parameters
  const config = { region: "us-west-2" };
  const tableName = "OrderProcessing";

  console.log("Demonstrating update expression order of operations in DynamoDB");

  try {
    // Example 1: Demonstrating value copying in update expressions
    console.log("\nExample 1: Demonstrating value copying in update
 expressions");
    const results1 = await demonstrateValueCopying(
      config,
      tableName,
      { OrderId: "order123" }
    );
```

```
   console.log("Initial state:", JSON.stringify(results1.initialState, null,
2));
   console.log("Update response:", JSON.stringify(results1.updateResponse, null,
2));
   console.log("Final state:", JSON.stringify(results1.finalState, null, 2));

   console.log("\nExplanation:");
   console.log("1. The initial state had a=1, b=2, c=3");
   console.log("2. The update expression 'REMOVE a SET b = a, c = b' did the
following:");
   console.log("   - Copied the value of 'a' (which was 1) to be used for 'b'");
   console.log("   - Copied the value of 'b' (which was 2) to be used for 'c'");
   console.log("   - Removed the attribute 'a'");
   console.log("3. The final state has b=1, c=2, and 'a' is removed");
   console.log("4. This demonstrates that DynamoDB uses the values of attributes
as they were BEFORE any modifications");

   // Example 2: Demonstrating the order of different action types
   console.log("\nExample 2: Demonstrating the order of different action
types");
   const results2 = await demonstrateActionOrder(
     config,
     tableName,
     { OrderId: "order456" }
   );

   console.log("Initial state:", JSON.stringify(results2.initialState, null,
2));
   console.log("Update response:", JSON.stringify(results2.updateResponse, null,
2));
   console.log("Final state:", JSON.stringify(results2.finalState, null, 2));

   console.log("\nExplanation:");
   console.log("1. The update expression contained multiple action types:
REMOVE, SET, ADD, DELETE");
   console.log("2. DynamoDB processes these actions in this order: REMOVE, SET,
ADD, DELETE");
   console.log("3. First, 'to_remove' was removed");
   console.log("4. Then, 'to_modify' was set to a new value");
   console.log("5. Next, 'counter' was incremented by 5");
   console.log("6. Finally, 'B' was removed from the set attribute");

   // Example 3: Updating multiple attributes in a single SET action
```

```
   console.log("\nExample 3: Updating multiple attributes in a single SET
action");
   const response3 = await updateWithMultipleSetActions(
     config,
     tableName,
     { OrderId: "order789" },
     {
       Status: "Shipped",
       ShippingDate: "2025-05-28",
       TrackingNumber: "1Z999AA10123456784"
     }
   );

   console.log("Multiple attributes updated successfully:",
JSON.stringify(response3.Attributes, null, 2));

   // Example 4: Conditional value copying with if_not_exists
   console.log("\nExample 4: Conditional value copying with if_not_exists");
   const response4 = await updateWithConditionalValueCopying(
     config,
     tableName,
     { OrderId: "order101" },
     "PreferredShippingMethod",
     "ShippingMethod",
     "Standard"
   );

   console.log("Conditional value copying result:",
JSON.stringify(response4.Attributes, null, 2));

   // Example 5: Multiple operations on the same attribute
   console.log("\nExample 5: Multiple operations on the same attribute");
   const results5 = await demonstrateMultipleOperationsOnSameAttribute(
     config,
     tableName,
     { OrderId: "order202" }
   );

   console.log("Initial state:", JSON.stringify(results5.initialState, null,
2));
   console.log("Update response:", JSON.stringify(results5.updateResponse, null,
2));
   console.log("Final state:", JSON.stringify(results5.finalState, null, 2));
```

```
    console.log("\nExplanation:");
    console.log("1. The counter was incremented twice (first by 5, then by 3) for
 a total of +8");
    console.log("2. The map attribute had one value updated and a new nested
 attribute added");
    console.log("3. The list attribute had values shifted (value at index 1 moved
 to index 0, value at index 2 moved to index 1)");
    console.log("4. All operations within the SET action are processed from left
 to right");

    // Key points about update expression order of operations
    console.log("\nKey Points About Update Expression Order of Operations:");
    console.log("1. Variables in expressions hold copies of attribute values as
 they existed BEFORE any modifications");
    console.log("2. Multiple actions in an update expression are processed in
 this order: REMOVE, SET, ADD, DELETE");
    console.log("3. Within each action type, operations are processed from left
 to right");
    console.log("4. You can reference the same attribute multiple times in an
 expression");
    console.log("5. You can use if_not_exists() to conditionally set values based
 on attribute existence");
    console.log("6. Using a single update expression with multiple actions is
 more efficient than multiple separate updates");
    console.log("7. The update expression is atomic - either all actions succeed
 or none do");

  } catch (error) {
    console.error("Error:", error);
  }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 UpdateItem을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

를 사용하여 업데이트 표현식 순서를 보여줍니다 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

```
import boto3
import json
```

```
from typing import Any, Dict, Optional


def update_with_multiple_actions(
    table_name: str,
    key: Dict[str, Any],
    update_expression: str,
    expression_attribute_names: Optional[Dict[str, str]] = None,
    expression_attribute_values: Optional[Dict[str, Any]] = None,
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Update an item with multiple actions in a single update expression.

    This function demonstrates how to use multiple actions in a single update
 expression
    and how DynamoDB processes these actions.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        update_expression (str): The update expression with multiple actions.
        expression_attribute_names (Optional[Dict[str, str]]): Expression
 attribute name placeholders.
        expression_attribute_values (Optional[Dict[str, Any]]): Expression
 attribute value placeholders.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the updated
 attribute values.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Prepare the update parameters
    update_params = {
        "Key": key,
        "UpdateExpression": update_expression,
        "ReturnValues": "UPDATED_NEW",
    }

    # Add expression attribute names if provided
    if expression_attribute_names:
        update_params["ExpressionAttributeNames"] = expression_attribute_names
```

```
    # Add expression attribute values if provided
    if expression_attribute_values:
        update_params["ExpressionAttributeValues"] = expression_attribute_values

    # Execute the update
    response = table.update_item(**update_params)

    return response


def demonstrate_value_copying(table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any]) -> Dict[str,
 Any]:
    """
    Demonstrate that variables hold copies of existing values before
 modifications.

    This function creates an item with initial values, then updates it with an
 expression
    that uses the values of attributes before they are modified in the same
 expression.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to create and update.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: A dictionary containing the results of the demonstration.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Step 1: Create an item with initial values
    initial_item = key.copy()
    initial_item.update({"a": 1, "b": 2, "c": 3})

    table.put_item(Item=initial_item)

    # Step 2: Get the item to verify initial state
    response_before = table.get_item(Key=key)
    item_before = response_before.get("Item", {})
```

```
    # Step 3: Update the item with an expression that uses values before they are
 modified
    # This expression removes 'a', then sets 'b' to the value of 'a', and 'c' to
 the value of 'b'
    update_response = table.update_item(
        Key=key, UpdateExpression="REMOVE a SET b = a, c = b",
 ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW"
    )

    # Step 4: Get the item to verify final state
    response_after = table.get_item(Key=key)
    item_after = response_after.get("Item", {})

    # Return the results
    return {
        "initial_state": item_before,
        "update_response": update_response,
        "final_state": item_after,
    }


def demonstrate_action_order(table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any]) -> Dict[str,
 Any]:
    """
    Demonstrate the order in which different action types are processed.

    This function creates an item with initial values, then updates it with an
 expression
    that includes multiple action types (SET, REMOVE, ADD, DELETE) to show the
 order
    in which they are processed.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to create and update.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: A dictionary containing the results of the demonstration.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Step 1: Create an item with initial values
```

```
    initial_item = key.copy()
    initial_item.update(
        {
            "counter": 10,
            "set_attr": set(["A", "B", "C"]),
            "to_remove": "This will be removed",
            "to_modify": "Original value",
        }
    )

    table.put_item(Item=initial_item)

    # Step 2: Get the item to verify initial state
    response_before = table.get_item(Key=key)
    item_before = response_before.get("Item", {})

    # Step 3: Update the item with multiple action types
    # The actions will be processed in this order: REMOVE, SET, ADD, DELETE
    update_response = table.update_item(
        Key=key,
        UpdateExpression="REMOVE to_remove SET to_modify = :new_value ADD
 counter :increment DELETE set_attr :elements",
        ExpressionAttributeValues={
            ":new_value": "Updated value",
            ":increment": 5,
            ":elements": set(["B"]),
        },
        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
    )

    # Step 4: Get the item to verify final state
    response_after = table.get_item(Key=key)
    item_after = response_after.get("Item", {})

    # Return the results
    return {
        "initial_state": item_before,
        "update_response": update_response,
        "final_state": item_after,
    }


def update_with_multiple_set_actions(
    table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any], attributes: Dict[str, Any]
```

```
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Update multiple attributes with a single SET action.

    This function demonstrates how to update multiple attributes in a single SET
 action,
    which is more efficient than using multiple separate update operations.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        attributes (Dict[str, Any]): The attributes to update and their new
 values.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the updated
 attribute values.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Build the update expression and expression attribute values
    update_expression = "SET "
    expression_attribute_values = {}

    # Add each attribute to the update expression
    for i, (attr_name, attr_value) in enumerate(attributes.items()):
        value_placeholder = f":val{i}"

        if i > 0:
            update_expression += ", "
        update_expression += f"{attr_name} = {value_placeholder}"

        expression_attribute_values[value_placeholder] = attr_value

    # Execute the update
    response = table.update_item(
        Key=key,
        UpdateExpression=update_expression,
        ExpressionAttributeValues=expression_attribute_values,
        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
    )
```

```
    return response


def update_with_conditional_value_copying(
    table_name: str,
    key: Dict[str, Any],
    source_attribute: str,
    target_attribute: str,
    default_value: Any,
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Update an attribute with a value from another attribute or a default value.

    This function demonstrates how to use if_not_exists to conditionally copy a
 value
    from one attribute to another, or use a default value if the source doesn't
 exist.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        source_attribute (str): The attribute to copy the value from.
        target_attribute (str): The attribute to update.
        default_value (Any): The default value to use if the source attribute
 doesn't exist.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the updated
 attribute values.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Use if_not_exists to conditionally copy the value
    response = table.update_item(
        Key=key,
        UpdateExpression=f"SET {target_attribute} =
 if_not_exists({source_attribute}, :default)",
        ExpressionAttributeValues={":default": default_value},
        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
    )

    return response
```

를 사용한 업데이트 표현식 순서의 사용 예입니다 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

```
def example_usage():
    """Example of how to use update expression order of operations in
 DynamoDB."""
    # Example parameters
    table_name = "OrderProcessing"
    key = {"OrderId": "order123"}

    print("Example 1: Demonstrating value copying in update expressions")
    try:
        results = demonstrate_value_copying(table_name=table_name, key=key)

        print(f"Initial state: {json.dumps(results['initial_state'],
 default=str)}")
        print(f"Update response: {json.dumps(results['update_response'],
 default=str)}")
        print(f"Final state: {json.dumps(results['final_state'], default=str)}")

        print("\nExplanation:")
        print("1. The initial state had a=1, b=2, c=3")
        print("2. The update expression 'REMOVE a SET b = a, c = b' did the
 following:")
        print("   - Copied the value of 'a' (which was 1) to be used for 'b'")
        print("   - Copied the value of 'b' (which was 2) to be used for 'c'")
        print("   - Removed the attribute 'a'")
        print("3. The final state has b=1, c=2, and 'a' is removed")
        print(
            "4. This demonstrates that DynamoDB uses the values of attributes as
 they were BEFORE any modifications"
        )
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error demonstrating value copying: {e}")

    print("\nExample 2: Demonstrating the order of different action types")
    try:
        results = demonstrate_action_order(table_name=table_name, key={"OrderId":
 "order456"})
```

```
        print(f"Initial state: {json.dumps(results['initial_state'],
default=str)}")
        print(f"Update response: {json.dumps(results['update_response'],
default=str)}")
        print(f"Final state: {json.dumps(results['final_state'], default=str)}")

        print("\nExplanation:")
        print("1. The update expression contained multiple action types: REMOVE,
SET, ADD, DELETE")
        print("2. DynamoDB processes these actions in this order: REMOVE, SET,
ADD, DELETE")
        print("3. First, 'to_remove' was removed")
        print("4. Then, 'to_modify' was set to a new value")
        print("5. Next, 'counter' was incremented by 5")
        print("6. Finally, 'B' was removed from the set attribute")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error demonstrating action order: {e}")

    print("\nExample 3: Updating multiple attributes in a single SET action")
    try:
        response = update_with_multiple_set_actions(
            table_name=table_name,
            key={"OrderId": "order789"},
            attributes={
                "Status": "Shipped",
                "ShippingDate": "2025-05-14",
                "TrackingNumber": "1Z999AA10123456784",
            },
        )

        print(
            f"Multiple attributes updated successfully:
{json.dumps(response.get('Attributes', {}), default=str)}"
        )
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error updating multiple attributes: {e}")

    print("\nExample 4: Conditional value copying with if_not_exists")
    try:
        response = update_with_conditional_value_copying(
            table_name=table_name,
            key={"OrderId": "order101"},
            source_attribute="PreferredShippingMethod",
            target_attribute="ShippingMethod",
```

```
            default_value="Standard",
        )

        print(
            f"Conditional value copying result:
{json.dumps(response.get('Attributes', {}), default=str)}"
        )
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error with conditional value copying: {e}")

    print("\nKey Points About Update Expression Order of Operations:")
    print(
        "1. Variables in expressions hold copies of attribute values as they
existed BEFORE any modifications"
    )
    print(
        "2. Multiple actions in an update expression are processed in this order:
REMOVE, SET, ADD, DELETE"
    )
    print("3. Within each action type, operations are processed from left to
right")
    print("4. You can reference the same attribute multiple times in an
expression")
    print("5. You can use if_not_exists() to conditionally set values based on
attribute existence")
    print(
        "6. Using a single update expression with multiple actions is more
efficient than multiple separate updates"
    )
    print("7. The update expression is atomic - either all actions succeed or
none do")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 UpdateItem를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK를 사용하여 웜 처리량으로 DynamoDB 테이블 설정 업데이트

다음 코드 예제에서는 테이블의 웜 처리량 설정을 업데이트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

AWS SDK for Java 2.x를 사용하여 기존 DynamoDB 테이블에서 웜 처리량 설정을 업데이트합니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.GlobalSecondaryIndexUpdate;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateGlobalSecondaryIndexAction;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateTableRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.WarmThroughput;

    public static WarmThroughput buildWarmThroughput(final Long
 readUnitsPerSecond, final Long writeUnitsPerSecond) {
        return WarmThroughput.builder()
            .readUnitsPerSecond(readUnitsPerSecond)
            .writeUnitsPerSecond(writeUnitsPerSecond)
            .build();
    }

    /**
     * Updates a DynamoDB table with warm throughput settings for both the table
 and a global secondary index.
     *
     * @param ddb The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the table to update
     * @param tableReadUnitsPerSecond Read units per second for the table
     * @param tableWriteUnitsPerSecond Write units per second for the table
     * @param globalSecondaryIndexName The name of the global secondary index to
 update
     * @param globalSecondaryIndexReadUnitsPerSecond Read units per second for
 the GSI
     * @param globalSecondaryIndexWriteUnitsPerSecond Write units per second for
 the GSI
     */
    public static void updateDynamoDBTable(
        final DynamoDbClient ddb,
        final String tableName,
        final Long tableReadUnitsPerSecond,
        final Long tableWriteUnitsPerSecond,
        final String globalSecondaryIndexName,
```

```
        final Long globalSecondaryIndexReadUnitsPerSecond,
        final Long globalSecondaryIndexWriteUnitsPerSecond) {

        final WarmThroughput tableWarmThroughput =
            buildWarmThroughput(tableReadUnitsPerSecond,
tableWriteUnitsPerSecond);
        final WarmThroughput gsiWarmThroughput =
            buildWarmThroughput(globalSecondaryIndexReadUnitsPerSecond,
globalSecondaryIndexWriteUnitsPerSecond);

        final GlobalSecondaryIndexUpdate globalSecondaryIndexUpdate =
GlobalSecondaryIndexUpdate.builder()
            .update(UpdateGlobalSecondaryIndexAction.builder()
                .indexName(globalSecondaryIndexName)
                .warmThroughput(gsiWarmThroughput)
                .build())
            .build();

        final UpdateTableRequest request = UpdateTableRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .globalSecondaryIndexUpdates(globalSecondaryIndexUpdate)
            .warmThroughput(tableWarmThroughput)
            .build();

        try {
            ddb.updateTable(request);
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        }

        System.out.println(SUCCESS_MESSAGE);
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 UpdateTable을 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

AWS SDK for JavaScript를 사용하여 기존 DynamoDB 테이블에서 웜 처리량 설정을 업데이트합니다.

```
import { DynamoDBClient, UpdateTableCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

export async function updateDynamoDBTableWarmThroughput(
  tableName,
  tableReadUnits,
  tableWriteUnits,
  gsiName,
  gsiReadUnits,
  gsiWriteUnits,
  region = "us-east-1"
) {
  try {
    const ddbClient = new DynamoDBClient({ region: region });

    // Construct the update table request
    const updateTableRequest = {
      TableName: tableName,
      GlobalSecondaryIndexUpdates: [
        {
            Update: {
                IndexName: gsiName,
                WarmThroughput: {
                    ReadUnitsPerSecond: gsiReadUnits,
                    WriteUnitsPerSecond: gsiWriteUnits,
                },
            },
        },
      ],
      WarmThroughput: {
          ReadUnitsPerSecond: tableReadUnits,
          WriteUnitsPerSecond: tableWriteUnits,
      },
    };

    const command = new UpdateTableCommand(updateTableRequest);
    const response = await ddbClient.send(command);
    console.log(`Table updated successfully! Response:
 ${JSON.stringify(response)}`);
    return response;
  } catch (error) {
    console.error(`Error updating table: ${error}`);
    throw error;
  }
```

```
}

// Example usage (commented out for testing)
/*
updateDynamoDBTableWarmThroughput(
  'example-table',
  5, 5,
  'example-index',
  2, 2
);
*/
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 UpdateTable을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

AWS SDK for Python (Boto3)를 사용하여 기존 DynamoDB 테이블에서 웜 처리량 설정을 업데이트합니다.

```
from boto3 import client
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError


def update_dynamodb_table_warm_throughput(
    table_name,
    table_read_units,
    table_write_units,
    gsi_name,
    gsi_read_units,
    gsi_write_units,
    region_name="us-east-1",
):
    """
    Updates the warm throughput of a DynamoDB table and a global secondary index.

    :param table_name: The name of the table to update.
    :param table_read_units: The new read units per second for the table's warm
 throughput.
```

```
    :param table_write_units: The new write units per second for the table's warm
throughput.
    :param gsi_name: The name of the global secondary index to update.
    :param gsi_read_units: The new read units per second for the GSI's warm
throughput.
    :param gsi_write_units: The new write units per second for the GSI's warm
throughput.
    :param region_name: The AWS Region name to target. defaults to us-east-1
    :return: The response from the update_table operation
    """
    try:
        ddb = client("dynamodb", region_name=region_name)

        # Update the table's warm throughput
        table_warm_throughput = {
            "ReadUnitsPerSecond": table_read_units,
            "WriteUnitsPerSecond": table_write_units,
        }

        # Update the global secondary index's warm throughput
        gsi_warm_throughput = {
            "ReadUnitsPerSecond": gsi_read_units,
            "WriteUnitsPerSecond": gsi_write_units,
        }

        # Construct the global secondary index update
        global_secondary_index_update = [
            {"Update": {"IndexName": gsi_name, "WarmThroughput":
gsi_warm_throughput}}
        ]

        # Construct the update table request
        update_table_request = {
            "TableName": table_name,
            "GlobalSecondaryIndexUpdates": global_secondary_index_update,
            "WarmThroughput": table_warm_throughput,
        }

        # Update the table
        response = ddb.update_table(**update_table_request)
        print("Table updated successfully!")
        return response  # Make sure to return the response
    except ClientError as e:
        print(f"Error updating table: {e}")
```

```
        raise e
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 UpdateTable을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK를 사용하여 TTL로 DynamoDB 항목 업데이트

다음 코드 예제에서는 항목의 TTL을 업데이트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

테이블의 기존 DynamoDB 항목에서 TTL을 업데이트합니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateItemResponse;

import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Optional;

    public UpdateItemResponse updateItemWithTTL(
        final String tableName, final String primaryKeyValue, final String
 sortKeyValue) {
        // Get current time in epoch second format
        final long currentTime = System.currentTimeMillis() / 1000;

        // Calculate expiration time 90 days from now in epoch second format
        final long expireDate = currentTime + (DAYS_TO_EXPIRE * SECONDS_PER_DAY);

        // Create the key map for the item to update
        final Map<String, AttributeValue> keyMap = new HashMap<>();
        keyMap.put(PRIMARY_KEY_ATTR,
 AttributeValue.builder().s(primaryKeyValue).build());
        keyMap.put(SORT_KEY_ATTR,
 AttributeValue.builder().s(sortKeyValue).build());
```

```
        // Create the expression attribute values
        final Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new
 HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            ":c",
 AttributeValue.builder().n(String.valueOf(currentTime)).build());
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            ":e",
 AttributeValue.builder().n(String.valueOf(expireDate)).build());

        final UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(keyMap)
            .updateExpression(UPDATE_EXPRESSION)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .build();

        try {
            final UpdateItemResponse response =
 dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);
            System.out.println(String.format(SUCCESS_MESSAGE, tableName));
            return response;
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.format(TABLE_NOT_FOUND_ERROR, tableName);
            throw e;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 UpdateItem을 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

```
import { DynamoDBClient, UpdateItemCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import { marshall, unmarshall } from "@aws-sdk/util-dynamodb";

export const updateItem = async (tableName, partitionKey, sortKey, region = 'us-
east-1') => {
```

```
    const client = new DynamoDBClient({
        region: region,
        endpoint: `https://dynamodb.${region}.amazonaws.com`
    });

    const currentTime = Math.floor(Date.now() / 1000);
    const expireAt = Math.floor((Date.now() + 90 * 24 * 60 * 60 * 1000) / 1000);

    const params = {
        TableName: tableName,
        Key: marshall({
            partitionKey: partitionKey,
            sortKey: sortKey
        }),
        UpdateExpression: "SET updatedAt = :c, expireAt = :e",
        ExpressionAttributeValues: marshall({
            ":c": currentTime,
            ":e": expireAt
        }),
    };

    try {
        const data = await client.send(new UpdateItemCommand(params));
        const responseData = unmarshall(data.Attributes);
        console.log("Item updated successfully: %s", responseData);
        return responseData;
    } catch (err) {
        console.error("Error updating item:", err);
        throw err;
    }
}

// Example usage (commented out for testing)
// updateItem('your-table-name', 'your-partition-key-value', 'your-sort-key-
value');
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 UpdateItem을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

```
from datetime import datetime, timedelta

import boto3


def update_dynamodb_item(table_name, region, primary_key, sort_key):
    """
    Update an existing DynamoDB item with a TTL.
    :param table_name: Name of the DynamoDB table
    :param region: AWS Region of the table - example `us-east-1`
    :param primary_key: one attribute known as the partition key.
    :param sort_key: Also known as a range attribute.
    :return: Void (nothing)
    """
    try:
        # Create the DynamoDB resource.
        dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb", region_name=region)
        table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

        # Get the current time in epoch second format
        current_time = int(datetime.now().timestamp())

        # Calculate the expireAt time (90 days from now) in epoch second format
        expire_at = int((datetime.now() + timedelta(days=90)).timestamp())

        table.update_item(
            Key={"partitionKey": primary_key, "sortKey": sort_key},
            UpdateExpression="set updatedAt=:c, expireAt=:e",
            ExpressionAttributeValues={":c": current_time, ":e": expire_at},
        )

        print("Item updated successfully.")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error updating item: {e}")


# Replace with your own values
update_dynamodb_item(
    "your-table-name", "us-west-2", "your-partition-key-value", "your-sort-key-
value"
```

```
)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 UpdateItem를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK에서 PartiQL UPDATE 문을 사용하여 DynamoDB 데이터 업데이트

다음 코드 예제에서는 PartiQL UPDATE 문을 사용하여 데이터를 업데이트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

PartiQL UPDATE 문을와 함께 사용하여 DynamoDB 테이블의 항목을 업데이트합니다 AWS SDK for JavaScript.

```
/**
 * This example demonstrates how to update items in a DynamoDB table using
 PartiQL.
 * It shows different ways to update documents with various index types.
 */
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import {
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
  ExecuteStatementCommand,
  BatchExecuteStatementCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

/**
 * Update a single attribute of an item using PartiQL.
 *
 * @param tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key attribute
 * @param partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key
 * @param attributeName - The name of the attribute to update
 * @param attributeValue - The new value for the attribute
 * @returns The response from the ExecuteStatementCommand
 */
export const updateSingleAttribute = async (
  tableName: string,
  partitionKeyName: string,
  partitionKeyValue: string | number,
```

```
  attributeName: string,
  attributeValue: any
) => {
  const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  const params = {
    Statement: `UPDATE "${tableName}" SET ${attributeName} = ? WHERE
 ${partitionKeyName} = ?`,
    Parameters: [attributeValue, partitionKeyValue],
  };

  try {
    const data = await docClient.send(new ExecuteStatementCommand(params));
    console.log("Item updated successfully");
    return data;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("Error updating item:", err);
    throw err;
  }
};

/**
 * Update multiple attributes of an item using PartiQL.
 *
 * @param tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key attribute
 * @param partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key
 * @param attributeUpdates - Object containing attribute names and their new
 values
 * @returns The response from the ExecuteStatementCommand
 */
export const updateMultipleAttributes = async (
  tableName: string,
  partitionKeyName: string,
  partitionKeyValue: string | number,
  attributeUpdates: Record<string, any>
) => {
  const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Create SET clause for each attribute
  const setClause = Object.keys(attributeUpdates)
    .map((attr, index) => `${attr} = ?`)
```

```
    .join(", ");

  // Create parameters array with attribute values followed by the partition key
 value
  const parameters = [...Object.values(attributeUpdates), partitionKeyValue];

  const params = {
    Statement: `UPDATE "${tableName}" SET ${setClause} WHERE ${partitionKeyName}
 = ?`,
    Parameters: parameters,
  };

  try {
    const data = await docClient.send(new ExecuteStatementCommand(params));
    console.log("Item updated successfully");
    return data;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("Error updating item:", err);
    throw err;
  }
};

/**
 * Update an item identified by a composite key (partition key + sort key) using
 PartiQL.
 *
 * @param tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key attribute
 * @param partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key
 * @param sortKeyName - The name of the sort key attribute
 * @param sortKeyValue - The value of the sort key
 * @param attributeName - The name of the attribute to update
 * @param attributeValue - The new value for the attribute
 * @returns The response from the ExecuteStatementCommand
 */
export const updateItemWithCompositeKey = async (
  tableName: string,
  partitionKeyName: string,
  partitionKeyValue: string | number,
  sortKeyName: string,
  sortKeyValue: string | number,
  attributeName: string,
  attributeValue: any
) => {
```

```
  const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  const params = {
    Statement: `UPDATE "${tableName}" SET ${attributeName} = ? WHERE
 ${partitionKeyName} = ? AND ${sortKeyName} = ?`,
    Parameters: [attributeValue, partitionKeyValue, sortKeyValue],
  };

  try {
    const data = await docClient.send(new ExecuteStatementCommand(params));
    console.log("Item updated successfully");
    return data;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("Error updating item:", err);
    throw err;
  }
};

/**
 * Update an item with a condition to ensure the update only happens if a
 condition is met.
 *
 * @param tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key attribute
 * @param partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key
 * @param attributeName - The name of the attribute to update
 * @param attributeValue - The new value for the attribute
 * @param conditionAttribute - The attribute to check in the condition
 * @param conditionValue - The value to compare against in the condition
 * @returns The response from the ExecuteStatementCommand
 */
export const updateItemWithCondition = async (
  tableName: string,
  partitionKeyName: string,
  partitionKeyValue: string | number,
  attributeName: string,
  attributeValue: any,
  conditionAttribute: string,
  conditionValue: any
) => {
  const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);
```

```
  const params = {
    Statement: `UPDATE "${tableName}" SET ${attributeName} = ? WHERE
 ${partitionKeyName} = ? AND ${conditionAttribute} = ?`,
    Parameters: [attributeValue, partitionKeyValue, conditionValue],
  };

  try {
    const data = await docClient.send(new ExecuteStatementCommand(params));
    console.log("Item updated with condition successfully");
    return data;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("Error updating item with condition:", err);
    throw err;
  }
};

/**
 * Batch update multiple items using PartiQL.
 *
 * @param tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param updates - Array of objects containing key and update information
 * @returns The response from the BatchExecuteStatementCommand
 */
export const batchUpdateItems = async (
  tableName: string,
  updates: Array<{
    partitionKeyName: string;
    partitionKeyValue: string | number;
    attributeName: string;
    attributeValue: any;
  }>
) => {
  const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Create statements for each update
  const statements = updates.map((update) => {
    return {
      Statement: `UPDATE "${tableName}" SET ${update.attributeName} = ? WHERE
 ${update.partitionKeyName} = ?`,
      Parameters: [update.attributeValue, update.partitionKeyValue],
    };
  });
```

```
  const params = {
    Statements: statements,
  };

  try {
    const data = await docClient.send(new BatchExecuteStatementCommand(params));
    console.log("Items batch updated successfully");
    return data;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("Error batch updating items:", err);
    throw err;
  }
};

/**
 * Example usage showing how to update items with different index types
 */
export const updateExamples = async () => {
  // Update a single attribute using a simple primary key
  await updateSingleAttribute("UsersTable", "userId", "user123", "email",
 "newemail@example.com");

  // Update multiple attributes at once
  await updateMultipleAttributes("UsersTable", "userId", "user123", {
    email: "newemail@example.com",
    name: "John Smith",
    lastLogin: new Date().toISOString(),
  });

  // Update an item with a composite key (partition key + sort key)
  await updateItemWithCompositeKey(
    "OrdersTable",
    "orderId",
    "order456",
    "productId",
    "prod789",
    "quantity",
    5
  );

  // Update with a condition
  await updateItemWithCondition(
    "UsersTable",
    "userId",
```

```
    "user123",
    "userStatus",
    "active",
    "userType",
    "premium"
  );

  // Batch update multiple items
  await batchUpdateItems("UsersTable", [
    {
      partitionKeyName: "userId",
      partitionKeyValue: "user123",
      attributeName: "lastLogin",
      attributeValue: new Date().toISOString(),
    },
    {
      partitionKeyName: "userId",
      partitionKeyValue: "user456",
      attributeName: "lastLogin",
      attributeValue: new Date().toISOString(),
    },
  ]);
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - BatchExecuteStatement
  - ExecuteStatement

API Gateway를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon API Gateway에서 호출한 AWS Lambda 함수를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

Lambda Java 런타임 API를 사용하여 AWS Lambda 함수를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제에서는 다양한 AWS 서비스를 호출하여 특정 사용 사례를 수행합니다. 이 예제에서는 Amazon API Gateway에서 간접 호출한 Lambda 함수를 생성하여 작업 기념일에 대한 Amazon

DynamoDB 테이블을 스캔하고 Amazon Simple Notification Service(Amazon SNS)를 사용하여 직원에게 1주년 기념일을 축하하는 문자 메시지를 전송하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

Lambda JavaScript 런타임 API를 사용하여 AWS Lambda 함수를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제에서는 다양한 AWS 서비스를 호출하여 특정 사용 사례를 수행합니다. 이 예제에서는 Amazon API Gateway에서 간접 호출한 Lambda 함수를 생성하여 작업 기념일에 대한 Amazon DynamoDB 테이블을 스캔하고 Amazon Simple Notification Service(Amazon SNS)를 사용하여 직원에게 1주년 기념일을 축하하는 문자 메시지를 전송하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시는 AWS SDK for JavaScript v3 개발자 안내서에서도 확인할 수 있습니다.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

이 예제에서는 AWS Lambda 함수를 대상으로 하는 Amazon API Gateway REST API를 생성하고 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다. Lambda 핸들러는 HTTP 메서드를 기반으로 라우팅하는 방법,

쿼리 문자열, 헤더 및 본문에서 데이터를 가져오는 방법, JSON 응답을 반환하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- Lambda 함수를 배포합니다.
- API Gateway REST API를 생성합니다.
- Lambda 함수를 대상으로 하는 REST 리소스를 생성합니다.
- API Gateway가 Lambda 함수를 간접 호출할 수 있는 권한을 부여합니다.
- 요청 패키지를 사용하여 REST API에 요청을 보냅니다.
- 데모 중에 생성된 모든 리소스를 정리합니다.

이 예제는 GitHub에서 가장 잘 볼 수 있습니다. 전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

Step Functions를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS Lambda 함수를 순차적으로 호출하는 AWS Step Functions 상태 시스템을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

AWS Step Functions 및를 사용하여 AWS 서버리스 워크플로를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x. 각 워크플로 단계는 AWS Lambda 함수를 사용하여 구현됩니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SES
- Step Functions

AWS SDK를 사용하여 DynamoDB용 문서 모델 사용

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB 및 AWS SDK용 문서 모델을 사용하여 생성, 읽기, 업데이트 및 삭제 (CRUD) 및 배치 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

자세한 내용은 문서 모델을 참조하십시오.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

문서 모델을 사용하여 CRUD 작업을 수행합니다.

```
/// <summary>
/// Performs CRUD operations on an Amazon DynamoDB table.
/// </summary>
public class MidlevelItemCRUD
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var tableName = "ProductCatalog";
        var sampleBookId = 555;

        var client = new AmazonDynamoDBClient();
        var productCatalog = LoadTable(client, tableName);

        await CreateBookItem(productCatalog, sampleBookId);
        RetrieveBook(productCatalog, sampleBookId);

        // Couple of sample updates.
        UpdateMultipleAttributes(productCatalog, sampleBookId);
        UpdateBookPriceConditionally(productCatalog, sampleBookId);

        // Delete.
        await DeleteBook(productCatalog, sampleBookId);
    }
```

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Loads the contents of a DynamoDB table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized DynamoDB client object.</param>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to load.</param>
        /// <returns>A DynamoDB table object.</returns>
        public static Table LoadTable(IAmazonDynamoDB client, string tableName)
        {
            Table productCatalog = Table.LoadTable(client, tableName);
            return productCatalog;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Creates an example book item and adds it to the DynamoDB table
        /// ProductCatalog.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="productCatalog">A DynamoDB table object.</param>
        /// <param name="sampleBookId">An integer value representing the book's
ID.</param>
        public static async Task CreateBookItem(Table productCatalog, int
sampleBookId)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\n*** Executing CreateBookItem() ***");
            var book = new Document
            {
                ["Id"] = sampleBookId,
                ["Title"] = "Book " + sampleBookId,
                ["Price"] = 19.99,
                ["ISBN"] = "111-1111111111",
                ["Authors"] = new List<string> { "Author 1", "Author 2", "Author
3" },
                ["PageCount"] = 500,
                ["Dimensions"] = "8.5x11x.5",
                ["InPublication"] = new DynamoDBBool(true),
                ["InStock"] = new DynamoDBBool(false),
                ["QuantityOnHand"] = 0,
            };

            // Adds the book to the ProductCatalog table.
            await productCatalog.PutItemAsync(book);
        }

        /// <summary>
```

```
        /// Retrieves an item, a book, from the DynamoDB ProductCatalog table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="productCatalog">A DynamoDB table object.</param>
        /// <param name="sampleBookId">An integer value representing the book's
ID.</param>
        public static async void RetrieveBook(
          Table productCatalog,
          int sampleBookId)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\n*** Executing RetrieveBook() ***");

            // Optional configuration.
            var config = new GetItemOperationConfig
            {
                AttributesToGet = new List<string> { "Id", "ISBN", "Title",
"Authors", "Price" },
                ConsistentRead = true,
            };

            Document document = await productCatalog.GetItemAsync(sampleBookId,
config);
            Console.WriteLine("RetrieveBook: Printing book retrieved...");
            PrintDocument(document);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Updates multiple attributes for a book and writes the changes to the
        /// DynamoDB table ProductCatalog.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="productCatalog">A DynamoDB table object.</param>
        /// <param name="sampleBookId">An integer value representing the book's
ID.</param>
        public static async void UpdateMultipleAttributes(
          Table productCatalog,
          int sampleBookId)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\nUpdating multiple attributes....");
            int partitionKey = sampleBookId;

            var book = new Document
            {
                ["Id"] = partitionKey,

                // List of attribute updates.
```

```
                // The following replaces the existing authors list.
                ["Authors"] = new List<string> { "Author x", "Author y" },
                ["newAttribute"] = "New Value",
                ["ISBN"] = null, // Remove it.
            };

            // Optional parameters.
            var config = new UpdateItemOperationConfig
            {
                // Gets updated item in response.
                ReturnValues = ReturnValues.AllNewAttributes,
            };

            Document updatedBook = await productCatalog.UpdateItemAsync(book,
config);
            Console.WriteLine("UpdateMultipleAttributes: Printing item after
updates ...");
            PrintDocument(updatedBook);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Updates a book item if it meets the specified criteria.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="productCatalog">A DynamoDB table object.</param>
        /// <param name="sampleBookId">An integer value representing the book's
ID.</param>
        public static async void UpdateBookPriceConditionally(
          Table productCatalog,
          int sampleBookId)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\n*** Executing UpdateBookPriceConditionally()
***");

            int partitionKey = sampleBookId;

            var book = new Document
            {
                ["Id"] = partitionKey,
                ["Price"] = 29.99,
            };

            // For conditional price update, creating a condition expression.
            var expr = new Expression
            {
```

```
                ExpressionStatement = "Price = :val",
            };
            expr.ExpressionAttributeValues[":val"] = 19.00;

            // Optional parameters.
            var config = new UpdateItemOperationConfig
            {
                ConditionalExpression = expr,
                ReturnValues = ReturnValues.AllNewAttributes,
            };

            Document updatedBook = await productCatalog.UpdateItemAsync(book,
config);
            Console.WriteLine("UpdateBookPriceConditionally: Printing item whose
price was conditionally updated");
            PrintDocument(updatedBook);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Deletes the book with the supplied Id value from the DynamoDB table
        /// ProductCatalog.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="productCatalog">A DynamoDB table object.</param>
        /// <param name="sampleBookId">An integer value representing the book's
ID.</param>
        public static async Task DeleteBook(
          Table productCatalog,
          int sampleBookId)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\n*** Executing DeleteBook() ***");

            // Optional configuration.
            var config = new DeleteItemOperationConfig
            {
                // Returns the deleted item.
                ReturnValues = ReturnValues.AllOldAttributes,
            };
            Document document = await
productCatalog.DeleteItemAsync(sampleBookId, config);
            Console.WriteLine("DeleteBook: Printing deleted just deleted...");

            PrintDocument(document);
        }
```

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Prints the information for the supplied DynamoDB document.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="updatedDocument">A DynamoDB document object.</param>
        public static void PrintDocument(Document updatedDocument)
        {
            if (updatedDocument is null)
            {
                return;
            }

            foreach (var attribute in updatedDocument.GetAttributeNames())
            {
                string stringValue = null;
                var value = updatedDocument[attribute];

                if (value is null)
                {
                    continue;
                }

                if (value is Primitive)
                {
                    stringValue = value.AsPrimitive().Value.ToString();
                }
                else if (value is PrimitiveList)
                {
                    stringValue = string.Join(",", (from primitive
                      in value.AsPrimitiveList().Entries
                                                    select
primitive.Value).ToArray());
                }

                Console.WriteLine($"{attribute} - {stringValue}", attribute,
stringValue);
            }
        }
    }
```

문서 모델을 사용하여 배치 쓰기 작업을 수행합니다.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Shows how to use mid-level Amazon DynamoDB API calls to perform batch
    /// operations.
    /// </summary>
    public class MidLevelBatchWriteItem
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            IAmazonDynamoDB client = new AmazonDynamoDBClient();

            await SingleTableBatchWrite(client);
            await MultiTableBatchWrite(client);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Perform a batch operation on a single DynamoDB table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized DynamoDB object.</param>
        public static async Task SingleTableBatchWrite(IAmazonDynamoDB client)
        {
            Table productCatalog = Table.LoadTable(client, "ProductCatalog");
            var batchWrite = productCatalog.CreateBatchWrite();

            var book1 = new Document
            {
                ["Id"] = 902,
                ["Title"] = "My book1 in batch write using .NET helper classes",
                ["ISBN"] = "902-11-11-1111",
                ["Price"] = 10,
                ["ProductCategory"] = "Book",
                ["Authors"] = new List<string> { "Author 1", "Author 2", "Author
3" },
                ["Dimensions"] = "8.5x11x.5",
                ["InStock"] = new DynamoDBBool(true),
                ["QuantityOnHand"] = new DynamoDBNull(), // Quantity is unknown
at this time.
            };

            batchWrite.AddDocumentToPut(book1);

            // Specify delete item using overload that takes PK.
            batchWrite.AddKeyToDelete(12345);
```

```
            Console.WriteLine("Performing batch write in
SingleTableBatchWrite()");
            await batchWrite.ExecuteAsync();
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Perform a batch operation involving multiple DynamoDB tables.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized DynamoDB client object.</param>
        public static async Task MultiTableBatchWrite(IAmazonDynamoDB client)
        {
            // Specify item to add in the Forum table.
            Table forum = Table.LoadTable(client, "Forum");
            var forumBatchWrite = forum.CreateBatchWrite();

            var forum1 = new Document
            {
                ["Name"] = "Test BatchWrite Forum",
                ["Threads"] = 0,
            };
            forumBatchWrite.AddDocumentToPut(forum1);

            // Specify item to add in the Thread table.
            Table thread = Table.LoadTable(client, "Thread");
            var threadBatchWrite = thread.CreateBatchWrite();

            var thread1 = new Document
            {
                ["ForumName"] = "S3 forum",
                ["Subject"] = "My sample question",
                ["Message"] = "Message text",
                ["KeywordTags"] = new List<string> { "S3", "Bucket" },
            };
            threadBatchWrite.AddDocumentToPut(thread1);

            // Specify item to delete from the Thread table.
            threadBatchWrite.AddKeyToDelete("someForumName", "someSubject");

            // Create multi-table batch.
            var superBatch = new MultiTableDocumentBatchWrite();
            superBatch.AddBatch(forumBatchWrite);
            superBatch.AddBatch(threadBatchWrite);
            Console.WriteLine("Performing batch write in
MultiTableBatchWrite()");
```

```
            // Execute the batch.
            await superBatch.ExecuteAsync();
        }
    }
```

문서 모델을 사용하여 테이블을 스캔합니다.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Shows how to use mid-level Amazon DynamoDB API calls to scan a DynamoDB
    /// table for values.
    /// </summary>
    public class MidLevelScanOnly
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            IAmazonDynamoDB client = new AmazonDynamoDBClient();

            Table productCatalogTable = Table.LoadTable(client,
"ProductCatalog");

            await FindProductsWithNegativePrice(productCatalogTable);
            await FindProductsWithNegativePriceWithConfig(productCatalogTable);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieves any products that have a negative price in a DynamoDB
table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="productCatalogTable">A DynamoDB table object.</param>
        public static async Task FindProductsWithNegativePrice(
          Table productCatalogTable)
        {
            // Assume there is a price error. So we scan to find items priced <
0.
            var scanFilter = new ScanFilter();
            scanFilter.AddCondition("Price", ScanOperator.LessThan, 0);

            Search search = productCatalogTable.Scan(scanFilter);
```

```
            do
            {
                var documentList = await search.GetNextSetAsync();
                Console.WriteLine("\nFindProductsWithNegativePrice:
printing ............");

                foreach (var document in documentList)
                {
                    PrintDocument(document);
                }
            }
            while (!search.IsDone);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Finds any items in the ProductCatalog table using a DynamoDB
        /// configuration object.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="productCatalogTable">A DynamoDB table object.</param>
        public static async Task FindProductsWithNegativePriceWithConfig(
          Table productCatalogTable)
        {
            // Assume there is a price error. So we scan to find items priced <
0.
            var scanFilter = new ScanFilter();
            scanFilter.AddCondition("Price", ScanOperator.LessThan, 0);

            var config = new ScanOperationConfig()
            {
                Filter = scanFilter,
                Select = SelectValues.SpecificAttributes,
                AttributesToGet = new List<string> { "Title", "Id" },
            };

            Search search = productCatalogTable.Scan(config);

            do
            {
                var documentList = await search.GetNextSetAsync();
                Console.WriteLine("\nFindProductsWithNegativePriceWithConfig:
printing ............");

                foreach (var document in documentList)
                {
```

```
                    PrintDocument(document);
                }
            }
            while (!search.IsDone);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Displays the details of the passed DynamoDB document object on the
        /// console.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="document">A DynamoDB document object.</param>
        public static void PrintDocument(Document document)
        {
            Console.WriteLine();
            foreach (var attribute in document.GetAttributeNames())
            {
                string stringValue = null;
                var value = document[attribute];
                if (value is Primitive)
                {
                    stringValue = value.AsPrimitive().Value.ToString();
                }
                else if (value is PrimitiveList)
                {
                    stringValue = string.Join(",", (from primitive
                      in value.AsPrimitiveList().Entries
                                                        select
primitive.Value).ToArray());
                }

                Console.WriteLine($"{attribute} - {stringValue}");
            }
        }
    }
```

문서 모델을 사용하여 테이블을 쿼리하고 스캔합니다.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Shows how to perform mid-level query procedures on an Amazon DynamoDB
    /// table.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    public class MidLevelQueryAndScan
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            IAmazonDynamoDB client = new AmazonDynamoDBClient();

            // Query examples.
            Table replyTable = Table.LoadTable(client, "Reply");
            string forumName = "Amazon DynamoDB";
            string threadSubject = "DynamoDB Thread 2";

            await FindRepliesInLast15Days(replyTable);
            await FindRepliesInLast15DaysWithConfig(replyTable, forumName,
threadSubject);
            await FindRepliesPostedWithinTimePeriod(replyTable, forumName,
threadSubject);

            // Get Example.
            Table productCatalogTable = Table.LoadTable(client,
"ProductCatalog");
            int productId = 101;

            await GetProduct(productCatalogTable, productId);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieves information about a product from the DynamoDB table
        /// ProductCatalog based on the product ID and displays the information
        /// on the console.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table from which to retrieve
        /// product information.</param>
        /// <param name="productId">The ID of the product to retrieve.</param>
        public static async Task GetProduct(Table tableName, int productId)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("*** Executing GetProduct() ***");
            Document productDocument = await tableName.GetItemAsync(productId);
            if (productDocument != null)
            {
                PrintDocument(productDocument);
            }
            else
            {
```

```
                Console.WriteLine("Error: product " + productId + " does not
exist");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieves replies from the passed DynamoDB table object.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="table">The table we want to query.</param>
        public static async Task FindRepliesInLast15Days(
          Table table)
        {
            DateTime twoWeeksAgoDate = DateTime.UtcNow - TimeSpan.FromDays(15);
            var filter = new QueryFilter("Id", QueryOperator.Equal, "Id");
            filter.AddCondition("ReplyDateTime", QueryOperator.GreaterThan,
twoWeeksAgoDate);

            // Use Query overloads that take the minimum required query
parameters.
            Search search = table.Query(filter);

            do
            {
                var documentSet = await search.GetNextSetAsync();
                Console.WriteLine("\nFindRepliesInLast15Days:
printing ............");

                foreach (var document in documentSet)
                {
                    PrintDocument(document);
                }
            }
            while (!search.IsDone);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieve replies made during a specific time period.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="table">The table we want to query.</param>
        /// <param name="forumName">The name of the forum that we're interested
in.</param>
        /// <param name="threadSubject">The subject of the thread, which we are
        /// searching for replies.</param>
        public static async Task FindRepliesPostedWithinTimePeriod(
```

```
          Table table,
          string forumName,
          string threadSubject)
       {
           DateTime startDate = DateTime.UtcNow.Subtract(new TimeSpan(21, 0, 0,
0));
           DateTime endDate = DateTime.UtcNow.Subtract(new TimeSpan(1, 0, 0,
0));

           var filter = new QueryFilter("Id", QueryOperator.Equal, forumName +
"#" + threadSubject);
           filter.AddCondition("ReplyDateTime", QueryOperator.Between,
startDate, endDate);

           var config = new QueryOperationConfig()
           {
               Limit = 2, // 2 items/page.
               Select = SelectValues.SpecificAttributes,
               AttributesToGet = new List<string>
       {
         "Message",
         "ReplyDateTime",
         "PostedBy",
       },
               ConsistentRead = true,
               Filter = filter,
           };

           Search search = table.Query(config);

           do
           {
               var documentList = await search.GetNextSetAsync();
               Console.WriteLine("\nFindRepliesPostedWithinTimePeriod: printing
replies posted within dates: {0} and {1} ............", startDate, endDate);

               foreach (var document in documentList)
               {
                   PrintDocument(document);
               }
           }
           while (!search.IsDone);
       }
```

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Perform a query for replies made in the last 15 days using a DynamoDB
        /// QueryOperationConfig object.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="table">The table we want to query.</param>
        /// <param name="forumName">The name of the forum that we're interested
in.</param>
        /// <param name="threadName">The bane of the thread that we are searching
        /// for replies.</param>
        public static async Task FindRepliesInLast15DaysWithConfig(
          Table table,
          string forumName,
          string threadName)
        {
            DateTime twoWeeksAgoDate = DateTime.UtcNow - TimeSpan.FromDays(15);
            var filter = new QueryFilter("Id", QueryOperator.Equal, forumName +
"#" + threadName);
            filter.AddCondition("ReplyDateTime", QueryOperator.GreaterThan,
twoWeeksAgoDate);

            var config = new QueryOperationConfig()
            {
                Filter = filter,

                // Optional parameters.
                Select = SelectValues.SpecificAttributes,
                AttributesToGet = new List<string>
                {
                  "Message",
                  "ReplyDateTime",
                  "PostedBy",
                },
                ConsistentRead = true,
            };

            Search search = table.Query(config);

            do
            {
                var documentSet = await search.GetNextSetAsync();
                Console.WriteLine("\nFindRepliesInLast15DaysWithConfig:
printing ............");

                foreach (var document in documentSet)
```

```
                {
                    PrintDocument(document);
                }
            }
            while (!search.IsDone);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Displays the contents of the passed DynamoDB document on the console.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="document">A DynamoDB document to display.</param>
        public static void PrintDocument(Document document)
        {
            Console.WriteLine();
            foreach (var attribute in document.GetAttributeNames())
            {
                string stringValue = null;
                var value = document[attribute];

                if (value is Primitive)
                {
                    stringValue = value.AsPrimitive().Value.ToString();
                }
                else if (value is PrimitiveList)
                {
                    stringValue = string.Join(",", (from primitive
                      in value.AsPrimitiveList().Entries
                                                        select
primitive.Value).ToArray());
                }

                Console.WriteLine($"{attribute} - {stringValue}");
            }
        }
    }
```

AWS SDK를 사용하여 DynamoDB에 대한 상위 수준 객체 지속성 모델 사용

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB 및 AWS SDK용 객체 지속성 모델을 사용하여 생성, 읽기, 업데이트 및 삭제(CRUD) 및 배치 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

자세한 내용은 객체 지속성 모델을 참조하십시오.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

상위 수준 객체 지속성 모델을 사용하여 CRUD 작업을 수행합니다.

```
/// <summary>
/// Shows how to perform high-level CRUD operations on an Amazon DynamoDB
/// table.
/// </summary>
public class HighLevelItemCrud
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var client = new AmazonDynamoDBClient();
        DynamoDBContext context = new DynamoDBContext(client);
        await PerformCRUDOperations(context);
    }

    public static async Task PerformCRUDOperations(IDynamoDBContext context)
    {
        int bookId = 1001; // Some unique value.
        Book myBook = new Book
        {
            Id = bookId,
            Title = "object persistence-AWS SDK for.NET SDK-Book 1001",
            Isbn = "111-1111111001",
            BookAuthors = new List<string> { "Author 1", "Author 2" },
        };

        // Save the book to the ProductCatalog table.
        await context.SaveAsync(myBook);

        // Retrieve the book from the ProductCatalog table.
```

```
            Book bookRetrieved = await context.LoadAsync<Book>(bookId);

            // Update some properties.
            bookRetrieved.Isbn = "222-2222221001";

            // Update existing authors list with the following values.
            bookRetrieved.BookAuthors = new List<string> { " Author 1", "Author
x" };
            await context.SaveAsync(bookRetrieved);

            // Retrieve the updated book. This time, add the optional
            // ConsistentRead parameter using DynamoDBContextConfig object.
            await context.LoadAsync<Book>(bookId, new DynamoDBContextConfig
            {
                ConsistentRead = true,
            });

            // Delete the book.
            await context.DeleteAsync<Book>(bookId);

            // Try to retrieve deleted book. It should return null.
            Book deletedBook = await context.LoadAsync<Book>(bookId, new
DynamoDBContextConfig
            {
                ConsistentRead = true,
            });

            if (deletedBook == null)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Book is deleted");
            }
        }
    }
```

상위 수준 객체 지속성 모델을 사용하여 배치 쓰기 작업을 수행합니다.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Performs high-level batch write operations to an Amazon DynamoDB table.
    /// This example was written using the AWS SDK for .NET version 3.7 and .NET
    /// Core 5.0.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    public class HighLevelBatchWriteItem
    {
        public static async Task SingleTableBatchWrite(IDynamoDBContext context)
        {
            Book book1 = new Book
            {
                Id = 902,
                InPublication = true,
                Isbn = "902-11-11-1111",
                PageCount = "100",
                Price = 10,
                ProductCategory = "Book",
                Title = "My book3 in batch write",
            };

            Book book2 = new Book
            {
                Id = 903,
                InPublication = true,
                Isbn = "903-11-11-1111",
                PageCount = "200",
                Price = 10,
                ProductCategory = "Book",
                Title = "My book4 in batch write",
            };

            var bookBatch = context.CreateBatchWrite<Book>();
            bookBatch.AddPutItems(new List<Book> { book1, book2 });

            Console.WriteLine("Adding two books to ProductCatalog table.");
            await bookBatch.ExecuteAsync();
        }

        public static async Task MultiTableBatchWrite(IDynamoDBContext context)
        {
            // New Forum item.
            Forum newForum = new Forum
            {
                Name = "Test BatchWrite Forum",
                Threads = 0,
            };
            var forumBatch = context.CreateBatchWrite<Forum>();
            forumBatch.AddPutItem(newForum);
```

```
            // New Thread item.
            Thread newThread = new Thread
            {
                ForumName = "S3 forum",
                Subject = "My sample question",
                KeywordTags = new List<string> { "S3", "Bucket" },
                Message = "Message text",
            };

            DynamoDBOperationConfig config = new DynamoDBOperationConfig();
            config.SkipVersionCheck = true;
            var threadBatch = context.CreateBatchWrite<Thread>(config);
            threadBatch.AddPutItem(newThread);
            threadBatch.AddDeleteKey("some partition key value", "some sort key
value");

            var superBatch = new MultiTableBatchWrite(forumBatch, threadBatch);

            Console.WriteLine("Performing batch write in
MultiTableBatchWrite().");
            await superBatch.ExecuteAsync();
        }

        public static async Task Main()
        {
            AmazonDynamoDBClient client = new AmazonDynamoDBClient();
            DynamoDBContext context = new DynamoDBContext(client);

            await SingleTableBatchWrite(context);
            await MultiTableBatchWrite(context);
        }
    }
```

상위 수준 객체 지속성 모델을 사용하여 임의 데이터를 테이블에 매핑합니다.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Shows how to map arbitrary data to an Amazon DynamoDB table.
    /// </summary>
    public class HighLevelMappingArbitraryData
```

```
    {
        /// <summary>
        /// Creates a book, adds it to the DynamoDB ProductCatalog table,
retrieves
        /// the new book from the table, updates the dimensions and writes the
        /// changed item back to the table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="context">The DynamoDB context object used to write and
        /// read data from the table.</param>
        public static async Task AddRetrieveUpdateBook(IDynamoDBContext context)
        {
            // Create a book.
            DimensionType myBookDimensions = new DimensionType()
            {
                Length = 8M,
                Height = 11M,
                Thickness = 0.5M,
            };

            Book myBook = new Book
            {
                Id = 501,
                Title = "AWS SDK for .NET Object Persistence Model Handling
Arbitrary Data",
                Isbn = "999-9999999999",
                BookAuthors = new List<string> { "Author 1", "Author 2" },
                Dimensions = myBookDimensions,
            };

            // Add the book to the DynamoDB table ProductCatalog.
            await context.SaveAsync(myBook);

            // Retrieve the book.
            Book bookRetrieved = await context.LoadAsync<Book>(501);

            // Update the book dimensions property.
            bookRetrieved.Dimensions.Height += 1;
            bookRetrieved.Dimensions.Length += 1;
            bookRetrieved.Dimensions.Thickness += 0.2M;

            // Write the changed item to the table.
            await context.SaveAsync(bookRetrieved);
        }
```

```
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            var client = new AmazonDynamoDBClient();
            DynamoDBContext context = new DynamoDBContext(client);
            await AddRetrieveUpdateBook(context);
        }
    }
```

상위 수준 객체 지속성 모델을 사용하여 테이블을 쿼리하고 스캔합니다.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Shows how to perform high-level query and scan operations to Amazon
    /// DynamoDB tables.
    /// </summary>
    public class HighLevelQueryAndScan
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            var client = new AmazonDynamoDBClient();

            DynamoDBContext context = new DynamoDBContext(client);

            // Get an item.
            await GetBook(context, 101);

            // Sample forum and thread to test queries.
            string forumName = "Amazon DynamoDB";
            string threadSubject = "DynamoDB Thread 1";

            // Sample queries.
            await FindRepliesInLast15Days(context, forumName, threadSubject);
            await FindRepliesPostedWithinTimePeriod(context, forumName,
 threadSubject);

            // Scan table.
            await FindProductsPricedLessThanZero(context);
        }

        public static async Task GetBook(IDynamoDBContext context, int productId)
        {
```

```
            Book bookItem = await context.LoadAsync<Book>(productId);

            Console.WriteLine("\nGetBook: Printing result.....");
            Console.WriteLine($"Title: {bookItem.Title} \n ISBN:{bookItem.Isbn}
\n No. of pages: {bookItem.PageCount}");
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Queries a DynamoDB table to find replies posted within the last 15
days.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="context">The DynamoDB context used to perform the
query.</param>
        /// <param name="forumName">The name of the forum that we're interested
in.</param>
        /// <param name="threadSubject">The thread object containing the query
parameters.</param>
        public static async Task FindRepliesInLast15Days(
          IDynamoDBContext context,
          string forumName,
          string threadSubject)
        {
            string replyId = $"{forumName} #{threadSubject}";
            DateTime twoWeeksAgoDate = DateTime.UtcNow - TimeSpan.FromDays(15);

            List<object> times = new List<object>();
            times.Add(twoWeeksAgoDate);

            List<ScanCondition> scs = new List<ScanCondition>();
            var sc = new ScanCondition("PostedBy", ScanOperator.GreaterThan,
times.ToArray());
            scs.Add(sc);

            var cfg = new DynamoDBOperationConfig
            {
                QueryFilter = scs,
            };

            AsyncSearch<Reply> response = context.QueryAsync<Reply>(replyId,
cfg);
            IEnumerable<Reply> latestReplies = await
response.GetRemainingAsync();

            Console.WriteLine("\nReplies in last 15 days:");
```

```
            foreach (Reply r in latestReplies)
            {

Console.WriteLine($"{r.Id}\t{r.PostedBy}\t{r.Message}\t{r.ReplyDateTime}");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Queries for replies posted within a specific time period.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="context">The DynamoDB context used to perform the
query.</param>
        /// <param name="forumName">The name of the forum that we're interested
in.</param>
        /// <param name="threadSubject">Information about the subject that we're
        /// interested in.</param>
        public static async Task FindRepliesPostedWithinTimePeriod(
          IDynamoDBContext context,
          string forumName,
          string threadSubject)
        {
            string forumId = forumName + "#" + threadSubject;
            Console.WriteLine("\nReplies posted within time period:");

            DateTime startDate = DateTime.UtcNow - TimeSpan.FromDays(30);
            DateTime endDate = DateTime.UtcNow - TimeSpan.FromDays(1);

            List<object> times = new List<object>();
            times.Add(startDate);
            times.Add(endDate);

            List<ScanCondition> scs = new List<ScanCondition>();
            var sc = new ScanCondition("LastPostedBy", ScanOperator.Between,
times.ToArray());
            scs.Add(sc);

            var cfg = new DynamoDBOperationConfig
            {
                QueryFilter = scs,
            };

            AsyncSearch<Reply> response = context.QueryAsync<Reply>(forumId,
cfg);
```

```
            IEnumerable<Reply> repliesInAPeriod = await
response.GetRemainingAsync();

            foreach (Reply r in repliesInAPeriod)
            {

Console.WriteLine("{r.Id}\t{r.PostedBy}\t{r.Message}\t{r.ReplyDateTime}");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Queries the DynamoDB ProductCatalog table for products costing less
        /// than zero.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="context">The DynamoDB context object used to perform the
        /// query.</param>
        public static async Task FindProductsPricedLessThanZero(IDynamoDBContext
context)
        {
            int price = 0;

            List<ScanCondition> scs = new List<ScanCondition>();
            var sc1 = new ScanCondition("Price", ScanOperator.LessThan, price);
            var sc2 = new ScanCondition("ProductCategory", ScanOperator.Equal,
"Book");
            scs.Add(sc1);
            scs.Add(sc2);

            AsyncSearch<Book> response = context.ScanAsync<Book>(scs);

            IEnumerable<Book> itemsWithWrongPrice = await
response.GetRemainingAsync();

            Console.WriteLine("\nFindProductsPricedLessThanZero: Printing
result.....");

            foreach (Book r in itemsWithWrongPrice)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{r.Id}\t{r.Title}\t{r.Price}\t{r.Isbn}");
            }
        }
    }
```

AWS SDK를 사용하여 DynamoDB에서 원자성 카운터 작업 사용

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB에서 원자성 카운터 작업을 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- ADD 및 SET 작업을 사용하여 원자적으로 카운터를 증가시킵니다.
- 존재하지 않을 수 있는 카운터를 안전하게 증가시킵니다.
- 카운터 작업에 대한 낙관적 잠금을 구현합니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

를 사용하여 원자성 카운터 작업을 시연합니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.GetItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.GetItemResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ReturnValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateItemResponse;

import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;

    /**
     * Increments a counter using the ADD operation.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to use the ADD operation to atomically
     * increment a counter attribute.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param counterName The name of the counter attribute
     * @param incrementValue The value to increment by
     * @return The response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
```

```
     */
    public static UpdateItemResponse incrementCounterWithAdd(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        String counterName,
        int incrementValue) {

        // Define the update parameters
        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .updateExpression("ADD #counterName :increment")
            .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of("#counterName", counterName))
            .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(
                ":increment",

AttributeValue.builder().n(String.valueOf(incrementValue)).build()))
            .returnValues(ReturnValue.UPDATED_NEW)
            .build();

        // Perform the update operation
        return dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);
    }

    /**
     * Increments a counter using the SET operation.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to use the SET operation with an
expression
     * to increment a counter attribute.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param counterName The name of the counter attribute
     * @param incrementValue The value to increment by
     * @return The response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static UpdateItemResponse incrementCounterWithSet(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
```

```
        String counterName,
        int incrementValue) {

        // Define the update parameters
        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .updateExpression("SET #counterName = #counterName + :increment")
            .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of("#counterName", counterName))
            .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(
                ":increment",

AttributeValue.builder().n(String.valueOf(incrementValue)).build()))
            .returnValues(ReturnValue.UPDATED_NEW)
            .build();

        // Perform the update operation
        return dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);
    }

    /**
     * Increments a counter safely, handling the case where the counter doesn't
exist yet.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to use if_not_exists to safely increment a
counter
     * that may not exist yet.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param counterName The name of the counter attribute
     * @param incrementValue The value to increment by
     * @return The response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static UpdateItemResponse incrementCounterSafely(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        String counterName,
        int incrementValue) {

        // Define the update parameters
```

```
        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .updateExpression("SET #counterName =
if_not_exists(#counterName, :zero) + :increment")
            .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of("#counterName", counterName))
            .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(
                ":increment",

AttributeValue.builder().n(String.valueOf(incrementValue)).build(),
                ":zero", AttributeValue.builder().n("0").build()))
            .returnValues(ReturnValue.UPDATED_NEW)
            .build();

        // Perform the update operation
        return dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);
    }

    /**
     * Decrements a counter safely, ensuring it doesn't go below zero.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to use a condition expression to safely
     * decrement a counter without going below zero.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param counterName The name of the counter attribute
     * @param decrementValue The value to decrement by
     * @return The response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation or if
the counter would go below zero
     */
    public static UpdateItemResponse decrementCounterSafely(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        String counterName,
        int decrementValue) {

        // Define the update parameters
        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
```

```
            .updateExpression("SET #counterName = #counterName - :decrement")
            .conditionExpression("#counterName >= :decrement")
            .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of("#counterName", counterName))
            .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(
                ":decrement",

AttributeValue.builder().n(String.valueOf(decrementValue)).build()))
            .returnValues(ReturnValue.UPDATED_NEW)
            .build();

        // Perform the update operation
        return dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);
    }

    /**
     * Compares the ADD and SET approaches for incrementing counters.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates the differences between using ADD and SET
     * for incrementing counters in DynamoDB.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @return Map containing the comparison results
     */
    public static Map<String, Object> compareAddVsSet(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String tableName, Map<String,
AttributeValue> key) {

        Map<String, Object> results = new HashMap<>();

        try {
            // Reset counters to ensure a fair comparison
            UpdateItemRequest resetRequest = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .key(key)
                .updateExpression("SET AddCounter = :zero, SetCounter = :zero")
                .expressionAttributeValues(
                    Map.of(":zero", AttributeValue.builder().n("0").build()))
                .build();

            dynamoDbClient.updateItem(resetRequest);

            // Increment with ADD
```

```
            long addStartTime = System.nanoTime();
            UpdateItemResponse addResponse =
incrementCounterWithAdd(dynamoDbClient, tableName, key, "AddCounter", 1);
            long addEndTime = System.nanoTime();
            long addDuration = addEndTime - addStartTime;

            // Increment with SET
            long setStartTime = System.nanoTime();
            UpdateItemResponse setResponse =
incrementCounterWithSet(dynamoDbClient, tableName, key, "SetCounter", 1);
            long setEndTime = System.nanoTime();
            long setDuration = setEndTime - setStartTime;

            // Record results
            results.put("addResponse", addResponse);
            results.put("setResponse", setResponse);
            results.put("addDuration", addDuration);
            results.put("setDuration", setDuration);
            results.put("success", true);

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            results.put("success", false);
            results.put("error", e.getMessage());
        }

        return results;
    }

    /**
     * Gets the current value of a counter attribute.
     *
     * <p>Helper method to retrieve the current value of a counter attribute.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to get
     * @param counterName The name of the counter attribute
     * @return The counter value or null if not found
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static Integer getCounterValue(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String tableName, Map<String,
AttributeValue> key, String counterName) {
```

```
        // Define the get parameters
        GetItemRequest request = GetItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .projectionExpression(counterName)
            .build();

        // Perform the get operation
        GetItemResponse response = dynamoDbClient.getItem(request);

        // Return the counter value if it exists, otherwise null
        if (response.item() != null && response.item().containsKey(counterName))
{
            return Integer.parseInt(response.item().get(counterName).n());
        }

        return null;
    }
```

를 사용한 원자성 카운터 작업 사용의 예입니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
    public static void exampleUsage(DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String
tableName) {
        // Example key
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key = new HashMap<>();
        key.put("ProductId", AttributeValue.builder().s("P12345").build());

        System.out.println("Demonstrating atomic counter operations in
DynamoDB");

        try {
            // Example 1: Increment a counter using ADD
            System.out.println("\nExample 1: Incrementing a counter using ADD");
            UpdateItemResponse addResponse =
incrementCounterWithAdd(dynamoDbClient, tableName, key, "ViewCount", 1);

            System.out.println("Updated counter: " + addResponse.attributes());

            // Example 2: Increment a counter using SET
            System.out.println("\nExample 2: Incrementing a counter using SET");
            UpdateItemResponse setResponse =
incrementCounterWithSet(dynamoDbClient, tableName, key, "LikeCount", 1);
```

```
            System.out.println("Updated counter: " + setResponse.attributes());

            // Example 3: Increment a counter safely
            System.out.println("\nExample 3: Incrementing a counter safely");
            UpdateItemResponse safeResponse =
incrementCounterSafely(dynamoDbClient, tableName, key, "ShareCount", 1);

            System.out.println("Updated counter: " + safeResponse.attributes());

            // Example 4: Decrement a counter safely
            System.out.println("\nExample 4: Decrementing a counter safely");
            try {
                UpdateItemResponse decrementResponse =
                    decrementCounterSafely(dynamoDbClient, tableName, key,
"InventoryCount", 1);

                System.out.println("Updated counter: " +
decrementResponse.attributes());
            } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
                if (e.getMessage().contains("ConditionalCheckFailed")) {
                    System.out.println("Cannot decrement counter below zero");
                } else {
                    throw e;
                }
            }

            // Example 5: Compare ADD vs SET
            System.out.println("\nExample 5: Comparing ADD vs SET");
            Map<String, Object> comparison = compareAddVsSet(dynamoDbClient,
tableName, key);

            if ((boolean) comparison.get("success")) {
                System.out.println("ADD duration: " +
comparison.get("addDuration") + " ns");
                System.out.println("SET duration: " +
comparison.get("setDuration") + " ns");
                System.out.println("ADD response: " +
comparison.get("addResponse"));
                System.out.println("SET response: " +
comparison.get("setResponse"));
            } else {
                System.out.println("Comparison failed: " +
comparison.get("error"));
```

```
            }

            // Explain atomic counter operations
            System.out.println("\nKey points about DynamoDB atomic counter
 operations:");
            System.out.println("1. Both ADD and SET can be used for atomic
 counters");
            System.out.println("2. ADD is more concise for simple increments");
            System.out.println("3. SET with an expression is more flexible for
 complex operations");
            System.out.println("4. Use if_not_exists to handle the case where the
 counter doesn't exist yet");
            System.out.println("5. Use condition expressions to prevent counters
 from going below zero");
            System.out.println("6. Atomic operations are guaranteed to be
 isolated from other writes");
            System.out.println("7. ADD can only be used with number and set data
 types");

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Error: " + e.getMessage());
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 UpdateItem을 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

를 사용하여 원자성 카운터 작업을 시연합니다 AWS SDK for JavaScript.

```
const { DynamoDBClient } = require("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb");
const {
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
  UpdateCommand,
  GetCommand
} = require("@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb");

/**
 * Increment a counter using the ADD operation.
```

```
 *
 * This function demonstrates using the ADD operation for atomic increments.
 * The ADD operation is atomic and is the recommended way to increment counters.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string} counterName - The name of the counter attribute
 * @param {number} incrementValue - The value to increment by
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function incrementCounterWithAdd(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  counterName,
  incrementValue
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Define the update parameters using ADD
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: `ADD ${counterName} :increment`,
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":increment": incrementValue
    },
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  // Perform the update operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));

  return response;
}

/**
 * Increment a counter using the SET operation with an expression.
 *
 * This function demonstrates using the SET operation with an expression for
 increments.
```

```
 * While this approach works, it's less idiomatic for simple increments than
 using ADD.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string} counterName - The name of the counter attribute
 * @param {number} incrementValue - The value to increment by
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function incrementCounterWithSet(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  counterName,
  incrementValue
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Define the update parameters using SET with an expression
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: `SET ${counterName} = ${counterName} + :increment`,
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":increment": incrementValue
    },
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  // Perform the update operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));

  return response;
}

/**
 * Increment a counter safely, handling the case where the counter might not
 exist.
 *
 * This function demonstrates using the if_not_exists function with SET to safely
 * increment a counter that might not exist yet.
```

```
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string} counterName - The name of the counter attribute
 * @param {number} incrementValue - The value to increment by
 * @param {number} defaultValue - The default value if the counter doesn't exist
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function incrementCounterSafely(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  counterName,
  incrementValue,
  defaultValue = 0
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Define the update parameters using SET with if_not_exists
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: `SET ${counterName} =
 if_not_exists(${counterName}, :default) + :increment`,
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":increment": incrementValue,
      ":default": defaultValue
    },
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  // Perform the update operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));

  return response;
}

/**
 * Increment a counter with optimistic locking to prevent race conditions.
 *
```

```
 * This function demonstrates using a condition expression to implement
 optimistic
 * locking, which prevents race conditions when multiple processes try to update
 * the same counter.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string} counterName - The name of the counter attribute
 * @param {number} incrementValue - The value to increment by
 * @param {number} expectedValue - The expected current value of the counter
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function incrementCounterWithLocking(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  counterName,
  incrementValue,
  expectedValue
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Define the update parameters with a condition expression
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: `SET ${counterName} = ${counterName} + :increment`,
    ConditionExpression: `${counterName} = :expected`,
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":increment": incrementValue,
      ":expected": expectedValue
    },
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  try {
    // Perform the update operation
    const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));
    return {
      success: true,
      data: response
```

```
    };
  } catch (error) {
    // Check if the error is due to the condition check failing
    if (error.name === "ConditionalCheckFailedException") {
      return {
        success: false,
        error: "Optimistic locking failed: the counter value has changed"
      };
    }
    // Re-throw other errors
    throw error;
  }
}

/**
 * Get the current value of a counter.
 *
 * Helper function to retrieve the current value of a counter attribute.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to get
 * @param {string} counterName - The name of the counter attribute
 * @returns {Promise<number|null>} - The current counter value or null if not
 found
 */
async function getCounterValue(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  counterName
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Define the get parameters
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key
  };

  // Perform the get operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new GetCommand(params));
```

```
  // Return the counter value if it exists, otherwise null
  return response.Item && counterName in response.Item
    ? response.Item[counterName]
    : null;
}
```

에서 원자성 카운터 작업을 사용하는 예입니다 AWS SDK for JavaScript.

```
/**
 * Example of how to use the atomic counter operations.
 */
async function exampleUsage() {
  // Example parameters
  const config = { region: "us-west-2" };
  const tableName = "Products";
  const key = { ProductId: "P12345" };
  const counterName = "ViewCount";
  const incrementValue = 1;

  console.log("Demonstrating different approaches to increment counters in
 DynamoDB");

  try {
    // Example 1: Using ADD operation (recommended for simple increments)
    console.log("\nExample 1: Incrementing counter with ADD operation");
    const response1 = await incrementCounterWithAdd(
      config,
      tableName,
      key,
      counterName,
      incrementValue
    );

    console.log(`Counter incremented to: ${response1.Attributes[counterName]}`);

    // Example 2: Using SET operation with an expression
    console.log("\nExample 2: Incrementing counter with SET operation");
    const response2 = await incrementCounterWithSet(
      config,
      tableName,
      key,
```

```
      counterName,
      incrementValue
    );

    console.log(`Counter incremented to: ${response2.Attributes[counterName]}`);

    // Example 3: Safely incrementing a counter that might not exist
    console.log("\nExample 3: Safely incrementing counter that might not exist");
    const newKey = { ProductId: "P67890" };
    const response3 = await incrementCounterSafely(
      config,
      tableName,
      newKey,
      counterName,
      incrementValue,
      0
    );

    console.log(`Counter initialized and incremented to:
${response3.Attributes[counterName]}`);

    // Example 4: Incrementing with optimistic locking
    console.log("\nExample 4: Incrementing with optimistic locking");

    // First, get the current counter value
    const currentValue = await getCounterValue(config, tableName, key,
counterName);
    console.log(`Current counter value: ${currentValue}`);

    // Then, try to increment with optimistic locking
    const response4 = await incrementCounterWithLocking(
      config,
      tableName,
      key,
      counterName,
      incrementValue,
      currentValue
    );

    if (response4.success) {
      console.log(`Counter successfully incremented to:
${response4.data.Attributes[counterName]}`);
    } else {
      console.log(response4.error);
```

```
    }

    // Explain the differences between ADD and SET
    console.log("\nKey differences between ADD and SET for counter operations:");
    console.log("1. ADD is more concise and idiomatic for simple increments");
    console.log("2. SET with expressions is more flexible for complex
 operations");
    console.log("3. Both operations are atomic and safe for concurrent updates");
    console.log("4. SET with if_not_exists is required when the attribute might
 not exist");
    console.log("5. Optimistic locking can be added to either approach for
 additional safety");

  } catch (error) {
    console.error("Error:", error);
  }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 UpdateItem을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

를 사용하여 원자성 카운터 작업을 시연합니다 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

```
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError
from typing import Any, Dict, Union


def increment_counter_with_add(
    table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any], counter_name: str, increment_value: int
 = 1
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Increment a counter attribute using the ADD operation.

    This function demonstrates the atomic ADD operation, which is ideal for
    incrementing counters without the risk of race conditions.

    Args:
```

```
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        counter_name (str): The name of the counter attribute.
        increment_value (int, optional): The value to increment by. Defaults to
 1.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the updated
 attribute values.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Use the ADD operation to atomically increment the counter
    response = table.update_item(
        Key=key,
        UpdateExpression="ADD #counter :increment",
        ExpressionAttributeNames={"#counter": counter_name},
        ExpressionAttributeValues={":increment": increment_value},
        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
    )

    return response


def increment_counter_with_set(
    table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any], counter_name: str, increment_value: int
 = 1
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Increment a counter attribute using the SET operation with an expression.

    This function demonstrates using SET with an expression to increment a
 counter.
    While this works, it's generally recommended to use ADD for simple
 increments.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        counter_name (str): The name of the counter attribute.
        increment_value (int, optional): The value to increment by. Defaults to
 1.
```

```
    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the updated
 attribute values.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Use the SET operation with an expression to increment the counter
    response = table.update_item(
        Key=key,
        UpdateExpression="SET #counter = #counter + :increment",
        ExpressionAttributeNames={"#counter": counter_name},
        ExpressionAttributeValues={":increment": increment_value},
        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
    )

    return response


def increment_counter_safely(
    table_name: str,
    key: Dict[str, Any],
    counter_name: str,
    increment_value: int = 1,
    initial_value: int = 0,
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Increment a counter attribute safely, handling the case where it might not
 exist.

    This function demonstrates a best practice for incrementing counters by using
    the if_not_exists function to handle the case where the counter doesn't exist
 yet.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        counter_name (str): The name of the counter attribute.
        increment_value (int, optional): The value to increment by. Defaults to
 1.
        initial_value (int, optional): The initial value if the counter doesn't
 exist. Defaults to 0.
```

```
    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the updated
 attribute values.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Use SET with if_not_exists to safely increment the counter
    response = table.update_item(
        Key=key,
        UpdateExpression="SET #counter = if_not_exists(#counter, :initial)
 + :increment",
        ExpressionAttributeNames={"#counter": counter_name},
        ExpressionAttributeValues={":increment": increment_value, ":initial":
 initial_value},
        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
    )

    return response


def atomic_conditional_increment(
    table_name: str,
    key: Dict[str, Any],
    counter_name: str,
    condition_attribute: str,
    condition_value: Any,
    increment_value: int = 1,
) -> Union[Dict[str, Any], None]:
    """
    Atomically increment a counter only if a condition is met.

    This function demonstrates combining atomic counter operations with
    conditional expressions for more complex update scenarios.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        counter_name (str): The name of the counter attribute.
        condition_attribute (str): The attribute to check in the condition.
        condition_value (Any): The value to compare against.
```

```
        increment_value (int, optional): The value to increment by. Defaults to
 1.

    Returns:
        Optional[Dict[str, Any]]: The response from DynamoDB if successful, None
 if condition failed.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    try:
        # Use ADD with a condition expression
        response = table.update_item(
            Key=key,
            UpdateExpression="ADD #counter :increment",
            ConditionExpression="#condition = :value",
            ExpressionAttributeNames={"#counter": counter_name, "#condition":
 condition_attribute},
            ExpressionAttributeValues={":increment": increment_value, ":value":
 condition_value},
            ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
        )
        return response
    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ConditionalCheckFailedException":
            # Condition was not met
            return None
        else:
            # Other error occurred
            raise
```

를 사용한 원자성 카운터 작업 사용의 예입니다 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

```
def example_usage():
    """Example of how to use the atomic counter operations functions."""
    # Example parameters
    table_name = "GameScores"
    key = {"UserId": "user123", "GameId": "game456"}
    counter_name = "Score"
```

```
    print("Example 1: Incrementing a counter with ADD operation")
    try:
        response = increment_counter_with_add(
            table_name=table_name, key=key, counter_name=counter_name,
increment_value=10
        )
        print(
            f"Counter incremented successfully. New value:
{response.get('Attributes', {}).get(counter_name)}"
        )
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error incrementing counter with ADD: {e}")

    print("\nExample 2: Incrementing a counter with SET operation")
    try:
        response = increment_counter_with_set(
            table_name=table_name, key=key, counter_name=counter_name,
increment_value=5
        )
        print(
            f"Counter incremented successfully. New value:
{response.get('Attributes', {}).get(counter_name)}"
        )
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error incrementing counter with SET: {e}")

    print("\nExample 3: Safely incrementing a counter that might not exist")
    try:
        new_key = {"UserId": "newuser789", "GameId": "game456"}
        response = increment_counter_safely(
            table_name=table_name,
            key=new_key,
            counter_name=counter_name,
            increment_value=15,
            initial_value=100,
        )
        print(
            f"Counter safely incremented. New value: {response.get('Attributes',
{}).get(counter_name)}"
        )
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error safely incrementing counter: {e}")
```

```
    print("\nExample 4: Conditional counter increment")
    try:
        # Fix for mypy: Handle the case where response might be None
        result = atomic_conditional_increment(
            table_name=table_name,
            key=key,
            counter_name="Achievements",
            condition_attribute="Level",
            condition_value=5,
            increment_value=1,
        )

        if result is not None:
            print(
                f"Conditional increment succeeded. New value:
{result.get('Attributes', {}).get('Achievements')}"
            )
        else:
            print("Conditional increment failed because condition was not met.")
        if response:
            print(
                f"Conditional increment succeeded. New value:
{response.get('Attributes', {}).get('Achievements')}"
            )
        else:
            print("Conditional increment failed because condition was not met.")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error with conditional increment: {e}")

    print("\nComparison of ADD vs SET for counter operations:")
    print("1. ADD is specifically designed for atomic numeric increments and set
operations")
    print("2. SET with an expression can be used for more complex calculations")
    print("3. Both operations are atomic, preventing race conditions")
    print("4. ADD is more concise for simple increments")
    print("5. SET with if_not_exists() is recommended when the attribute might
not exist")
    print("6. For counters, ADD is generally preferred for clarity and
simplicity")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 UpdateItem를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 함께 DynamoDB에서 조건부 작업 사용

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB에서 조건부 작업을 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 데이터 덮어쓰기를 방지하기 위해 조건부 쓰기를 구현합니다.
- 조건 표현식을 사용하여 비즈니스 규칙을 적용합니다.
- 조건부 검사 실패를 원활하게 처리합니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

를 사용하여 조건부 작업을 시연합니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ConditionalCheckFailedException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DeleteItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DeleteItemResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.GetItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.GetItemResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ReturnValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateItemResponse;

import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;

    /**
     * Performs a conditional update on an item.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to use a condition expression to update an
 item
     * only if a specific condition is met.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param conditionAttribute The attribute to check in the condition
     * @param conditionValue The value to compare against
```

```
     * @param updateAttribute The attribute to update
     * @param updateValue The new value to set
     * @return Map containing the operation result and status
     */
    public static Map<String, Object> conditionalUpdate(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        String conditionAttribute,
        AttributeValue conditionValue,
        String updateAttribute,
        AttributeValue updateValue) {

        Map<String, Object> result = new HashMap<>();

        try {
            // Define the update parameters
            UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .key(key)
                .updateExpression("SET #updateAttr = :updateVal")
                .conditionExpression("#condAttr = :condVal")
                .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of(
                    "#condAttr", conditionAttribute,
                    "#updateAttr", updateAttribute))
                .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(
                    ":condVal", conditionValue,
                    ":updateVal", updateValue))
                .returnValues(ReturnValue.UPDATED_NEW)
                .build();

            // Perform the update operation
            UpdateItemResponse response = dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);

            // Record success result
            result.put("success", true);
            result.put("message", "Condition was met and update was performed");
            result.put("attributes", response.attributes());

        } catch (ConditionalCheckFailedException e) {
            // Record failure due to condition not being met
            result.put("success", false);
            result.put("message", "Condition was not met, update was not
performed");
```

```
            result.put("error", "ConditionalCheckFailedException");

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            // Record failure due to other errors
            result.put("success", false);
            result.put("message", "Error occurred: " + e.getMessage());
            result.put("error", e.getClass().getSimpleName());
        }

        return result;
    }

    /**
     * Performs a conditional delete on an item.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to use a condition expression to delete an
item
     * only if a specific condition is met.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to delete
     * @param conditionAttribute The attribute to check in the condition
     * @param conditionValue The value to compare against
     * @return Map containing the operation result and status
     */
    public static Map<String, Object> conditionalDelete(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        String conditionAttribute,
        AttributeValue conditionValue) {

        Map<String, Object> result = new HashMap<>();

        try {
            // Define the delete parameters
            DeleteItemRequest request = DeleteItemRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .key(key)
                .conditionExpression("#condAttr = :condVal")
                .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of("#condAttr",
conditionAttribute))
                .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(":condVal", conditionValue))
```

```
                .returnValues(ReturnValue.ALL_OLD)
                .build();

            // Perform the delete operation
            DeleteItemResponse response = dynamoDbClient.deleteItem(request);

            // Record success result
            result.put("success", true);
            result.put("message", "Condition was met and delete was performed");
            result.put("attributes", response.attributes());

        } catch (ConditionalCheckFailedException e) {
            // Record failure due to condition not being met
            result.put("success", false);
            result.put("message", "Condition was not met, delete was not
performed");
            result.put("error", "ConditionalCheckFailedException");

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            // Record failure due to other errors
            result.put("success", false);
            result.put("message", "Error occurred: " + e.getMessage());
            result.put("error", e.getClass().getSimpleName());
        }

        return result;
    }

    /**
     * Demonstrates optimistic locking using a version attribute.
     *
     * <p>This method shows how to implement optimistic locking by using a
version
     * attribute that is incremented with each update.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param versionAttribute The name of the version attribute
     * @return Map containing the operation result
     */
    public static Map<String, Object> optimisticLockingExample(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String tableName, Map<String,
AttributeValue> key, String versionAttribute) {
```

```
        Map<String, Object> result = new HashMap<>();

        try {
            // Get the current version of the item
            GetItemRequest getRequest = GetItemRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .key(key)
                .projectionExpression(versionAttribute)
                .build();

            GetItemResponse getResponse = dynamoDbClient.getItem(getRequest);

            // Check if the item exists
            if (getResponse.item() == null || !
getResponse.item().containsKey(versionAttribute)) {
                // Item doesn't exist or doesn't have a version attribute
                // Initialize with version 1
                UpdateItemRequest initRequest = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .key(key)
                    .updateExpression("SET #verAttr = :newVer, #dataAttr
 = :data")
                    .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of("#verAttr",
 versionAttribute, "#dataAttr", "Data"))
                    .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(
                        ":newVer", AttributeValue.builder().n("1").build(),
                        ":data", AttributeValue.builder().s("Initial
 data").build()))
                    .returnValues(ReturnValue.UPDATED_NEW)
                    .build();

                UpdateItemResponse initResponse =
 dynamoDbClient.updateItem(initRequest);

                result.put("operation", "initialize");
                result.put("success", true);
                result.put("attributes", initResponse.attributes());

                return result;
            }

            // Get the current version number
            int currentVersion =
```

```
                Integer.parseInt(getResponse.item().get(versionAttribute).n());
            int newVersion = currentVersion + 1;

            // Update the item with a condition on the version
            UpdateItemRequest updateRequest = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .key(key)
                .updateExpression("SET #verAttr = :newVer, #dataAttr = :newData")
                .conditionExpression("#verAttr = :curVer")
                .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of("#verAttr", versionAttribute,
"#dataAttr", "Data"))
                .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(
                    ":curVer",
                        AttributeValue.builder()
                            .n(String.valueOf(currentVersion))
                            .build(),
                    ":newVer",

AttributeValue.builder().n(String.valueOf(newVersion)).build(),
                    ":newData",
                        AttributeValue.builder()
                            .s("Updated data at version " + newVersion)
                            .build()))
                .returnValues(ReturnValue.UPDATED_NEW)
                .build();

            UpdateItemResponse updateResponse =
dynamoDbClient.updateItem(updateRequest);

            // Record success result
            result.put("operation", "update");
            result.put("success", true);
            result.put("oldVersion", currentVersion);
            result.put("newVersion", newVersion);
            result.put("attributes", updateResponse.attributes());

        } catch (ConditionalCheckFailedException e) {
            // Record failure due to version mismatch
            result.put("operation", "update");
            result.put("success", false);
            result.put("message", "Version mismatch, another process may have
updated the item");
            result.put("error", "ConditionalCheckFailedException");
```

```
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            // Record failure due to other errors
            result.put("operation", "update");
            result.put("success", false);
            result.put("message", "Error occurred: " + e.getMessage());
            result.put("error", e.getClass().getSimpleName());
        }

        return result;
    }

    /**
     * Performs a conditional update with multiple conditions.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to use multiple conditions in a condition
expression.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param conditions Map of attribute names to values for conditions
     * @param updateAttribute The attribute to update
     * @param updateValue The new value to set
     * @return Map containing the operation result and status
     */
    public static Map<String, Object> conditionalUpdateWithMultipleConditions(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> conditions,
        String updateAttribute,
        AttributeValue updateValue) {

        Map<String, Object> result = new HashMap<>();

        try {
            // Build the condition expression and attribute names/values
            StringBuilder conditionExpression = new StringBuilder();
            Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
            Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new
HashMap<>();

            // Add update attribute
            expressionAttributeNames.put("#updateAttr", updateAttribute);
```

```
            expressionAttributeValues.put(":updateVal", updateValue);

            // Add conditions
            int i = 0;
            for (Map.Entry<String, AttributeValue> condition :
conditions.entrySet()) {
                String attrName = condition.getKey();
                AttributeValue attrValue = condition.getValue();

                String nameKey = "#cond" + i;
                String valueKey = ":val" + i;

                expressionAttributeNames.put(nameKey, attrName);
                expressionAttributeValues.put(valueKey, attrValue);

                // Add AND between conditions (except for the first one)
                if (i > 0) {
                    conditionExpression.append(" AND ");
                }

                conditionExpression.append(nameKey).append(" =
").append(valueKey);
                i++;
            }

            // Define the update parameters
            UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .key(key)
                .updateExpression("SET #updateAttr = :updateVal")
                .conditionExpression(conditionExpression.toString())
                .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
                .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
                .returnValues(ReturnValue.UPDATED_NEW)
                .build();

            // Perform the update operation
            UpdateItemResponse response = dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);

            // Record success result
            result.put("success", true);
            result.put("message", "All conditions were met and update was
performed");
            result.put("attributes", response.attributes());
```

```
        } catch (ConditionalCheckFailedException e) {
            // Record failure due to condition not being met
            result.put("success", false);
            result.put("message", "One or more conditions were not met, update
was not performed");
            result.put("error", "ConditionalCheckFailedException");

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            // Record failure due to other errors
            result.put("success", false);
            result.put("message", "Error occurred: " + e.getMessage());
            result.put("error", e.getClass().getSimpleName());
        }

        return result;
    }
```

에서 조건부 작업을 사용하는 예입니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
    public static void exampleUsage(DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String
tableName) {
        // Example key
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key = new HashMap<>();
        key.put("ProductId", AttributeValue.builder().s("P12345").build());

        System.out.println("Demonstrating conditional operations in DynamoDB");

        try {
            // Example 1: Conditional update
            System.out.println("\nExample 1: Conditional update");
            Map<String, Object> updateResult = conditionalUpdate(
                dynamoDbClient,
                tableName,
                key,
                "InStock",
                AttributeValue.builder().bool(true).build(),
                "Status",
                AttributeValue.builder().s("Available").build());

            System.out.println("Update result: " + updateResult.get("message"));
            if ((boolean) updateResult.get("success")) {
```

```
                System.out.println("Updated attributes: " +
updateResult.get("attributes"));
            }

            // Example 2: Conditional delete
            System.out.println("\nExample 2: Conditional delete");
            Map<String, Object> deleteResult = conditionalDelete(
                dynamoDbClient,
                tableName,
                key,
                "Status",
                AttributeValue.builder().s("Discontinued").build());

            System.out.println("Delete result: " + deleteResult.get("message"));
            if ((boolean) deleteResult.get("success")) {
                System.out.println("Deleted item: " +
deleteResult.get("attributes"));
            }

            // Example 3: Optimistic locking
            System.out.println("\nExample 3: Optimistic locking");
            Map<String, Object> lockingResult =
optimisticLockingExample(dynamoDbClient, tableName, key, "Version");

            System.out.println("Optimistic locking result:");
            System.out.println("  Operation: " + lockingResult.get("operation"));
            System.out.println("  Success: " + lockingResult.get("success"));
            if (lockingResult.get("operation").equals("update") && (boolean)
lockingResult.get("success")) {
                System.out.println("  Old version: " +
lockingResult.get("oldVersion"));
                System.out.println("  New version: " +
lockingResult.get("newVersion"));
            }
            System.out.println("  Attributes: " +
lockingResult.get("attributes"));

            // Example 4: Multiple conditions
            System.out.println("\nExample 4: Multiple conditions");
            Map<String, AttributeValue> conditions = new HashMap<>();
            conditions.put("Price",
AttributeValue.builder().n("199.99").build());
            conditions.put("Category",
AttributeValue.builder().s("Electronics").build());
```

```
            Map<String, Object> multiConditionResult =
conditionalUpdateWithMultipleConditions(
                dynamoDbClient,
                tableName,
                key,
                conditions,
                "OnSale",
                AttributeValue.builder().bool(true).build());

            System.out.println("Multiple conditions result: " +
multiConditionResult.get("message"));
            if ((boolean) multiConditionResult.get("success")) {
                System.out.println("Updated attributes: " +
multiConditionResult.get("attributes"));
            }

            // Explain conditional operations
            System.out.println("\nKey points about DynamoDB conditional
operations:");
            System.out.println("1. Conditional operations only succeed if the
condition is met");
            System.out.println("2. ConditionalCheckFailedException is thrown when
the condition fails");
            System.out.println("3. No changes are made to the item if the
condition fails");
            System.out.println("4. Conditions can be used with update, delete,
and put operations");
            System.out.println("5. Multiple conditions can be combined with AND
and OR");
            System.out.println("6. Optimistic locking can be implemented using a
version attribute");
            System.out.println(
                "7. Conditional operations consume the same amount of write
capacity whether they succeed or fail");

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Error: " + e.getMessage());
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.

- DeleteItem
- PutItem
- UpdateItem

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

를 사용하여 조건부 작업을 시연합니다 AWS SDK for JavaScript.

```
const { DynamoDBClient } = require("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb");
const {
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
  UpdateCommand,
  DeleteCommand,
  GetCommand,
  PutCommand
} = require("@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb");

/**
 * Perform a conditional update operation.
 *
 * This function demonstrates how to update an item only if a condition is met.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string} conditionAttribute - The attribute to check in the condition
 * @param {any} conditionValue - The value to compare against
 * @param {string} updateAttribute - The attribute to update
 * @param {any} updateValue - The new value to set
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - Result of the operation
 */
async function conditionalUpdate(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  conditionAttribute,
  conditionValue,
  updateAttribute,
  updateValue
) {
```

```
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Define the update parameters with a condition expression
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: `SET ${updateAttribute} = :value`,
    ConditionExpression: `${conditionAttribute} = :condition`,
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":value": updateValue,
      ":condition": conditionValue
    },
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  try {
    // Perform the update operation
    const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));

    return {
      success: true,
      message: "Condition was met and update was performed",
      updatedAttributes: response.Attributes
    };
  } catch (error) {
    // Check if the error is due to the condition check failing
    if (error.name === "ConditionalCheckFailedException") {
      return {
        success: false,
        message: "Condition was not met, update was not performed",
        error: "ConditionalCheckFailedException"
      };
    }

    // Re-throw other errors
    throw error;
  }
}

/**
 * Perform a conditional delete operation.
 *
```

```
 * This function demonstrates how to delete an item only if a condition is met.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to delete
 * @param {string} conditionAttribute - The attribute to check in the condition
 * @param {any} conditionValue - The value to compare against
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - Result of the operation
 */
async function conditionalDelete(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  conditionAttribute,
  conditionValue
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Define the delete parameters with a condition expression
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    ConditionExpression: `${conditionAttribute} = :condition`,
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":condition": conditionValue
    },
    ReturnValues: "ALL_OLD"
  };

  try {
    // Perform the delete operation
    const response = await docClient.send(new DeleteCommand(params));

    return {
      success: true,
      message: "Condition was met and item was deleted",
      deletedItem: response.Attributes
    };
  } catch (error) {
    // Check if the error is due to the condition check failing
    if (error.name === "ConditionalCheckFailedException") {
      return {
```

```
        success: false,
        message: "Condition was not met, item was not deleted",
        error: "ConditionalCheckFailedException"
      };
    }

    // Re-throw other errors
    throw error;
  }
}

/**
 * Implement optimistic locking with a version number.
 *
 * This function demonstrates how to use a version number for optimistic locking
 * to prevent race conditions when multiple processes update the same item.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {Object} updates - The attributes to update
 * @param {number} expectedVersion - The expected current version number
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - Result of the operation
 */
async function updateWithOptimisticLocking(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  updates,
  expectedVersion
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Build the update expression
  const updateExpressions = [];
  const expressionAttributeValues = {
    ":expectedVersion": expectedVersion,
    ":newVersion": expectedVersion + 1
  };

  // Add each update to the expression
  Object.entries(updates).forEach(([attribute, value], index) => {
```

```
    updateExpressions.push(`${attribute} = :val${index}`);
    expressionAttributeValues[`:val${index}`] = value;
  });

  // Add the version update
  updateExpressions.push("version = :newVersion");

  // Define the update parameters with a condition expression
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: `SET ${updateExpressions.join(", ")}`,
    ConditionExpression: "version = :expectedVersion",
    ExpressionAttributeValues: expressionAttributeValues,
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  try {
    // Perform the update operation
    const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));

    return {
      success: true,
      message: "Update succeeded with optimistic locking",
      newVersion: expectedVersion + 1,
      updatedAttributes: response.Attributes
    };
  } catch (error) {
    // Check if the error is due to the condition check failing
    if (error.name === "ConditionalCheckFailedException") {
      return {
        success: false,
        message: "Optimistic locking failed: the item was modified by another
 process",
        error: "ConditionalCheckFailedException"
      };
    }

    // Re-throw other errors
    throw error;
  }
}

/**
```

```
 * Implement a conditional write that creates an item only if it doesn't exist.
 *
 * This function demonstrates how to use attribute_not_exists to create an item
 * only if it doesn't already exist (similar to an "INSERT IF NOT EXISTS"
 operation).
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} item - The item to create
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - Result of the operation
 */
async function createIfNotExists(
  config,
  tableName,
  item
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Extract the primary key attributes
  const keyAttributes = Object.keys(item).filter(attr =>
    attr === "id" || attr === "ID" || attr === "Id" ||
    attr.endsWith("Id") || attr.endsWith("ID") ||
    attr.endsWith("Key")
  );

  if (keyAttributes.length === 0) {
    throw new Error("Could not determine primary key attributes");
  }

  // Create a condition expression that checks if the item doesn't exist
  const conditionExpression = `attribute_not_exists(${keyAttributes[0]})`;

  // Define the put parameters with a condition expression
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Item: item,
    ConditionExpression: conditionExpression
  };

  try {
    // Perform the put operation
    await docClient.send(new PutCommand(params));
```

```
    return {
      success: true,
      message: "Item was created because it didn't exist",
      item
    };
  } catch (error) {
    // Check if the error is due to the condition check failing
    if (error.name === "ConditionalCheckFailedException") {
      return {
        success: false,
        message: "Item already exists, creation was skipped",
        error: "ConditionalCheckFailedException"
      };
    }

    // Re-throw other errors
    throw error;
  }
}

/**
 * Get the current value of an item.
 *
 * Helper function to retrieve the current value of an item.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to get
 * @returns {Promise<Object|null>} - The item or null if not found
 */
async function getItem(
  config,
  tableName,
  key
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Define the get parameters
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key
```

```
  };

  // Perform the get operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new GetCommand(params));

  // Return the item if it exists, otherwise null
  return response.Item || null;
}
```

에서 조건부 작업을 사용하는 예입니다 AWS SDK for JavaScript.

```
/**
 * Example of how to use conditional operations.
 */
async function exampleUsage() {
  // Example parameters
  const config = { region: "us-west-2" };
  const tableName = "Products";
  const key = { ProductId: "P12345" };

  console.log("Demonstrating conditional operations in DynamoDB");

  try {
    // Example 1: Conditional update based on attribute value
    console.log("\nExample 1: Conditional update based on attribute value");
    const updateResult = await conditionalUpdate(
      config,
      tableName,
      key,
      "Category",
      "Electronics",
      "Price",
      299.99
    );

    console.log(`Result: ${updateResult.message}`);
    if (updateResult.success) {
      console.log("Updated attributes:", updateResult.updatedAttributes);
    }

    // Example 2: Conditional delete based on attribute value
    console.log("\nExample 2: Conditional delete based on attribute value");
```

```
    const deleteResult = await conditionalDelete(
      config,
      tableName,
      key,
      "InStock",
      false
    );

    console.log(`Result: ${deleteResult.message}`);
    if (deleteResult.success) {
      console.log("Deleted item:", deleteResult.deletedItem);
    }

    // Example 3: Optimistic locking with version number
    console.log("\nExample 3: Optimistic locking with version number");

    // First, get the current item to check its version
    const currentItem = await getItem(config, tableName, { ProductId:
 "P67890" });
    const currentVersion = currentItem ? (currentItem.version || 0) : 0;

    console.log(`Current version: ${currentVersion}`);

    // Then, update with optimistic locking
    const lockingResult = await updateWithOptimisticLocking(
      config,
      tableName,
      { ProductId: "P67890" },
      {
        Name: "Updated Product Name",
        Description: "This is an updated description"
      },
      currentVersion
    );

    console.log(`Result: ${lockingResult.message}`);
    if (lockingResult.success) {
      console.log(`New version: ${lockingResult.newVersion}`);
      console.log("Updated attributes:", lockingResult.updatedAttributes);
    }

    // Example 4: Create item only if it doesn't exist
    console.log("\nExample 4: Create item only if it doesn't exist");
    const createResult = await createIfNotExists(
```

```
      config,
      tableName,
      {
        ProductId: "P99999",
        Name: "New Product",
        Category: "Accessories",
        Price: 19.99,
        InStock: true
      }
    );

    console.log(`Result: ${createResult.message}`);
    if (createResult.success) {
      console.log("Created item:", createResult.item);
    }

    // Explain conditional operations
    console.log("\nKey points about conditional operations:");
    console.log("1. Conditional operations only succeed if the condition is
 met");
    console.log("2. ConditionalCheckFailedException indicates the condition
 wasn't met");
    console.log("3. Optimistic locking prevents race conditions in concurrent
 updates");
    console.log("4. attribute_exists and attribute_not_exists are useful for
 checking if attributes are present");
    console.log("5. Conditional operations are atomic - they either succeed
 completely or fail completely");
    console.log("6. You can use any valid comparison operators and functions in
 condition expressions");
    console.log("7. Conditional operations don't consume write capacity if the
 condition fails");

  } catch (error) {
    console.error("Error:", error);
  }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - DeleteItem
  - PutItem

- UpdateItem

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

를 사용하여 조건부 작업을 시연합니다 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

```
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError
from typing import Any, Dict, Optional, Tuple, Union


def conditional_update(
    table_name: str,
    key: Dict[str, Any],
    condition_attribute: str,
    condition_value: Any,
    update_attribute: str,
    update_value: Any,
) -> Tuple[bool, Optional[Dict[str, Any]]]:
    """
    Update an item only if a condition is met.

    This function demonstrates how to perform a conditional update operation
    and determine if the condition was met.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        condition_attribute (str): The attribute to check in the condition.
        condition_value (Any): The value to compare against.
        update_attribute (str): The attribute to update.
        update_value (Any): The new value to set.

    Returns:
        Tuple[bool, Optional[Dict[str, Any]]]: A tuple containing:
            - A boolean indicating if the update succeeded
            - The response from DynamoDB if successful, None otherwise
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)
```

```
    try:
        # Perform the conditional update
        response = table.update_item(
            Key=key,
            UpdateExpression="SET #update_attr = :update_val",
            ConditionExpression="#cond_attr = :cond_val",
            ExpressionAttributeNames={
                "#update_attr": update_attribute,
                "#cond_attr": condition_attribute,
            },
            ExpressionAttributeValues={":update_val": update_value, ":cond_val":
 condition_value},
            ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
        )
        # Update succeeded, condition was met
        return True, response
    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ConditionalCheckFailedException":
            # Condition was not met
            return False, None
        else:
            # Other error occurred
            raise


def conditional_delete(
    table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any], condition_attribute: str,
 condition_value: Any
) -> bool:
    """
    Delete an item only if a condition is met.

    This function demonstrates how to perform a conditional delete operation
    and determine if the condition was met.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to delete.
        condition_attribute (str): The attribute to check in the condition.
        condition_value (Any): The value to compare against.

    Returns:
        bool: True if the delete succeeded (condition was met), False otherwise.
```

```
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    try:
        # Perform the conditional delete
        table.delete_item(
            Key=key,
            ConditionExpression="#attr = :val",
            ExpressionAttributeNames={"#attr": condition_attribute},
            ExpressionAttributeValues={":val": condition_value},
        )
        # Delete succeeded, condition was met
        return True
    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ConditionalCheckFailedException":
            # Condition was not met
            return False
        else:
            # Other error occurred
            raise


def optimistic_locking_update(
    table_name: str,
    key: Dict[str, Any],
    version_attribute: str,
    update_attribute: str,
    update_value: Any,
) -> Tuple[bool, Optional[Dict[str, Any]]]:
    """
    Update an item using optimistic locking with a version attribute.

    This function demonstrates how to implement optimistic locking using
    a version attribute that is incremented with each update.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        version_attribute (str): The name of the version attribute.
        update_attribute (str): The attribute to update.
        update_value (Any): The new value to set.
```

```
    Returns:
        Tuple[bool, Optional[Dict[str, Any]]]: A tuple containing:
            - A boolean indicating if the update succeeded
            - The response from DynamoDB if successful, None otherwise
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # First, get the current version
    try:
        response = table.get_item(
            Key=key,
            ProjectionExpression=f"#{version_attribute}",
            ExpressionAttributeNames={f"#{version_attribute}":
version_attribute},
        )

        item = response.get("Item", {})
        current_version = item.get(version_attribute, 0)

        # Now, try to update with a condition on the version
        try:
            update_response = table.update_item(
                Key=key,
                UpdateExpression=f"SET #{update_attribute} = :update_val,
#{version_attribute} = :new_version",
                ConditionExpression=f"#{version_attribute} = :current_version",
                ExpressionAttributeNames={
                    f"#{update_attribute}": update_attribute,
                    f"#{version_attribute}": version_attribute,
                },
                ExpressionAttributeValues={
                    ":update_val": update_value,
                    ":current_version": current_version,
                    ":new_version": current_version + 1,
                },
                ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
            )
            # Update succeeded
            return True, update_response
        except ClientError as e:
            if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ConditionalCheckFailedException":
                # Version has changed, optimistic locking failed
```

```
                return False, None
            else:
                # Other error occurred
                raise
    except ClientError:
        # Error getting the item
        raise


def conditional_check_and_update(
    table_name: str,
    key: Dict[str, Any],
    check_attribute: str,
    check_value: Any,
    update_attribute: str,
    update_value: Any,
    create_if_not_exists: bool = False,
) -> Union[Dict[str, Any], None]:
    """
    Check if an attribute has a specific value and update another attribute if it
 does.

    This function demonstrates a more complex conditional update that can also
    create the item if it doesn't exist.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        check_attribute (str): The attribute to check in the condition.
        check_value (Any): The value to compare against.
        update_attribute (str): The attribute to update.
        update_value (Any): The new value to set.
        create_if_not_exists (bool, optional): Whether to create the item if it
 doesn't exist.

    Returns:
        Union[Dict[str, Any], None]: The response from DynamoDB if successful,
 None otherwise.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    try:
```

```
        if create_if_not_exists:
            # Use attribute_not_exists to create the item if it doesn't exist
            condition_expression = "attribute_not_exists(#pk) OR #check_attr
= :check_val"
            update_expression = "SET #update_attr = :update_val, #check_attr =
if_not_exists(#check_attr, :check_val)"

            # Get the partition key name from the key dictionary
            pk_name = next(iter(key))

            expression_attribute_names = {
                "#pk": pk_name,
                "#check_attr": check_attribute,
                "#update_attr": update_attribute,
            }
        else:
            # Only update if the check attribute has the expected value
            condition_expression = "#check_attr = :check_val"
            update_expression = "SET #update_attr = :update_val"

            expression_attribute_names = {
                "#check_attr": check_attribute,
                "#update_attr": update_attribute,
            }

        # Perform the conditional update
        response = table.update_item(
            Key=key,
            UpdateExpression=update_expression,
            ConditionExpression=condition_expression,
            ExpressionAttributeNames=expression_attribute_names,
            ExpressionAttributeValues={":check_val": check_value, ":update_val":
update_value},
            ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
        )
        return response
    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ConditionalCheckFailedException":
            # Condition was not met
            return None
        else:
            # Other error occurred
            raise
```

에서 조건부 작업을 사용하는 예입니다 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

```
def example_usage():
    """Example of how to use the conditional operations functions."""
    # Example parameters
    table_name = "Products"
    key = {"ProductId": "prod123"}

    print("Example 1: Conditional Update")
    try:
        # Update the price only if the current stock is greater than 10
        success, response = conditional_update(
            table_name=table_name,
            key=key,
            condition_attribute="Stock",
            condition_value=10,
            update_attribute="Price",
            update_value=99.99,
        )

        if success:
            # Fix for mypy: Handle the case where response might be None
            attributes = {} if response is None else response.get("Attributes",
 {})
            print(f"Update succeeded! New values: {attributes}")
        else:
            print("Update failed because the condition was not met.")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error during conditional update: {e}")

    print("\nExample 2: Conditional Delete")
    try:
        # Delete the product only if it's discontinued
        success = conditional_delete(
            table_name=table_name,
            key=key,
            condition_attribute="Status",
            condition_value="Discontinued",
        )
```

```
        if success:
            print("Delete succeeded! The item was deleted.")
        else:
            print("Delete failed because the condition was not met.")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error during conditional delete: {e}")

    print("\nExample 3: Optimistic Locking")
    try:
        # Update with optimistic locking using a version attribute
        success, response = optimistic_locking_update(
            table_name=table_name,
            key=key,
            version_attribute="Version",
            update_attribute="Description",
            update_value="Updated product description",
        )

        if success:
            # Fix for mypy: Handle the case where response might be None
            attributes = {} if response is None else response.get("Attributes",
{})
            print(f"Optimistic locking update succeeded! New values:
{attributes}")
        else:
            print("Optimistic locking update failed because the version has
changed.")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error during optimistic locking update: {e}")

    print("\nExample 4: Conditional Check and Update")
    try:
        # Update the featured status if the product is in stock
        response = conditional_check_and_update(
            table_name=table_name,
            key=key,
            check_attribute="InStock",
            check_value=True,
            update_attribute="Featured",
            update_value=True,
            create_if_not_exists=True,
        )

        if response:
```

```
            print(
                f"Conditional check and update succeeded! New values:
{response.get('Attributes', {})}"
            )
        else:
            print("Conditional check and update failed because the condition was
not met.")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error during conditional check and update: {e}")

    print("\nUnderstanding Conditional Operations in DynamoDB:")
    print("1. Conditional operations help maintain data integrity")
    print("2. They prevent race conditions in concurrent environments")
    print("3. Failed conditions result in ConditionalCheckFailedException")
    print("4. No DynamoDB capacity is consumed when conditions fail")
    print("5. Optimistic locking is a common pattern using version attributes")
    print("6. Conditions can be combined with logical operators (AND, OR, NOT)")
    print("7. Conditions can use comparison operators (=, <>, <, <=, >, >=)")
    print(
        "8. attribute_exists() and attribute_not_exists() are useful for checking
attribute presence"
    )
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - DeleteItem
  - PutItem
  - UpdateItem

AWS SDK와 함께 DynamoDB에서 표현식 속성 이름 사용

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB에서 표현식 속성 이름을 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- DynamoDB 표현식에서 예약어로 작업합니다.
- 표현식 속성 이름 자리 표시자를 사용합니다.
- 속성 이름의 특수 문자를 처리합니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

를 사용하여 표현식 속성 이름을 보여줍니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ScanRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ScanResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateItemResponse;

import java.util.Arrays;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;

    /**
     * Updates an attribute that is a reserved word in DynamoDB.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to use expression attribute names to
 update
     * attributes that are reserved words in DynamoDB.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param reservedWordAttribute The reserved word attribute to update
     * @param value The value to set
     * @return The response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static UpdateItemResponse updateReservedWordAttribute(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        String reservedWordAttribute,
        AttributeValue value) {

        // Define the update parameters using expression attribute names
```

```
        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .updateExpression("SET #attr = :value")
            .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of("#attr", reservedWordAttribute))
            .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(":value", value))
            .returnValues("UPDATED_NEW")
            .build();

        // Perform the update operation
        return dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);
    }

    /**
     * Updates an attribute that contains special characters.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to use expression attribute names to
update
     * attributes that contain special characters.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param specialCharAttribute The attribute with special characters to
update
     * @param value The value to set
     * @return The response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static UpdateItemResponse updateSpecialCharacterAttribute(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        String specialCharAttribute,
        AttributeValue value) {

        // Define the update parameters using expression attribute names
        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .updateExpression("SET #attr = :value")
            .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of("#attr", specialCharAttribute))
            .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(":value", value))
            .returnValues("UPDATED_NEW")
```

```
            .build();

        // Perform the update operation
        return dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);
    }

    /**
     * Queries items using an attribute that is a reserved word.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to use expression attribute names in a
query
     * when the attribute is a reserved word.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param partitionKeyName The name of the partition key attribute
     * @param partitionKeyValue The value of the partition key
     * @param reservedWordAttribute The reserved word attribute to filter on
     * @param value The value to compare against
     * @return The response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static QueryResponse queryWithReservedWordAttribute(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        String partitionKeyName,
        AttributeValue partitionKeyValue,
        String reservedWordAttribute,
        AttributeValue value) {

        // Define the query parameters using expression attribute names
        Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeNames.put("#pkName", partitionKeyName);
        expressionAttributeNames.put("#attr", reservedWordAttribute);

        Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeValues.put(":pkValue", partitionKeyValue);
        expressionAttributeValues.put(":value", value);

        QueryRequest request = QueryRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .keyConditionExpression("#pkName = :pkValue")
            .filterExpression("#attr = :value")
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
```

```
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .build();

        // Perform the query operation
        return dynamoDbClient.query(request);
    }

    /**
     * Updates a nested attribute with a path that contains reserved words.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to use expression attribute names to
update
     * nested attributes where the path contains reserved words.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param attributePath The path to the nested attribute as an array
     * @param value The value to set
     * @return The response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static UpdateItemResponse updateNestedReservedWordAttribute(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        List<String> attributePath,
        AttributeValue value) {

        // Create expression attribute names for each part of the path
        Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
        for (int i = 0; i < attributePath.size(); i++) {
            expressionAttributeNames.put("#attr" + i, attributePath.get(i));
        }

        // Build the attribute path using the expression attribute names
        StringBuilder attributePathExpression = new StringBuilder();
        for (int i = 0; i < attributePath.size(); i++) {
            if (i > 0) {
                attributePathExpression.append(".");
            }
            attributePathExpression.append("#attr").append(i);
        }
```

```
        // Define the update parameters
        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .updateExpression("SET " + attributePathExpression.toString() + "
= :value")
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
            .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(":value", value))
            .returnValues("UPDATED_NEW")
            .build();

        // Perform the update operation
        return dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);
    }

    /**
     * Scans a table with multiple attribute name placeholders.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to use multiple expression attribute names
     * in a complex filter expression.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param filters Object mapping attribute names to filter values
     * @return The response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static ScanResponse scanWithMultipleAttributeNames(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String tableName, Map<String,
AttributeValue> filters) {

        // Create expression attribute names and values
        Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
        Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new HashMap<>();
        StringBuilder filterExpression = new StringBuilder();

        // Build the filter expression
        int index = 0;
        for (Map.Entry<String, AttributeValue> entry : filters.entrySet()) {
            String attrName = entry.getKey();
            AttributeValue attrValue = entry.getValue();

            String nameKey = "#attr" + index;
            String valueKey = ":val" + index;
```

```
            expressionAttributeNames.put(nameKey, attrName);
            expressionAttributeValues.put(valueKey, attrValue);

            // Add AND between conditions (except for the first one)
            if (index > 0) {
                filterExpression.append(" AND ");
            }

            filterExpression.append(nameKey).append(" = ").append(valueKey);
            index++;
        }

        // Define the scan parameters
        ScanRequest request = ScanRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .filterExpression(filterExpression.toString())
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .build();

        // Perform the scan operation
        return dynamoDbClient.scan(request);
    }
```

에서 표현식 속성 이름의 사용 예제입니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
    public static void exampleUsage(DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String
 tableName) {
        // Example key
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key = new HashMap<>();
        key.put("ProductId", AttributeValue.builder().s("P12345").build());

        System.out.println("Demonstrating expression attribute names in
 DynamoDB");

        try {
            // Example 1: Update an attribute that is a reserved word
            System.out.println("\nExample 1: Updating an attribute that is a
 reserved word");
            UpdateItemResponse response1 = updateReservedWordAttribute(
                dynamoDbClient,
```

```
                tableName,
                key,
                "Size", // "SIZE" is a reserved word in DynamoDB
                AttributeValue.builder().s("Large").build());

            System.out.println("Updated attribute: " + response1.attributes());

            // Example 2: Update an attribute with special characters
            System.out.println("\nExample 2: Updating an attribute with special
characters");
            UpdateItemResponse response2 = updateSpecialCharacterAttribute(
                dynamoDbClient,
                tableName,
                key,
                "Product-Type", // Contains a hyphen, which is a special
character
                AttributeValue.builder().s("Electronics").build());

            System.out.println("Updated attribute: " + response2.attributes());

            // Example 3: Query with a reserved word attribute
            System.out.println("\nExample 3: Querying with a reserved word
attribute");
            QueryResponse response3 = queryWithReservedWordAttribute(
                dynamoDbClient,
                tableName,
                "Category",
                AttributeValue.builder().s("Electronics").build(),
                "Count", // "COUNT" is a reserved word in DynamoDB
                AttributeValue.builder().n("10").build());

            System.out.println("Found " + response3.count() + " items");

            // Example 4: Update a nested attribute with reserved words in the
path
            System.out.println("\nExample 4: Updating a nested attribute with
reserved words in the path");
            UpdateItemResponse response4 = updateNestedReservedWordAttribute(
                dynamoDbClient,
                tableName,
                key,
                Arrays.asList("Dimensions", "Size", "Height"), // "SIZE" is a
reserved word
                AttributeValue.builder().n("30").build());
```

```
            System.out.println("Updated nested attribute: " +
 response4.attributes());

            // Example 5: Scan with multiple attribute name placeholders
            System.out.println("\nExample 5: Scanning with multiple attribute
 name placeholders");
            Map<String, AttributeValue> filters = new HashMap<>();
            filters.put("Size", AttributeValue.builder().s("Large").build());
            filters.put("Count", AttributeValue.builder().n("10").build());
            filters.put(
                "Product-Type",
 AttributeValue.builder().s("Electronics").build());

            ScanResponse response5 =
 scanWithMultipleAttributeNames(dynamoDbClient, tableName, filters);

            System.out.println("Found " + response5.count() + " items");

            // Show some common reserved words
            System.out.println("\nSome common DynamoDB reserved words:");
            List<String> commonReservedWords = getDynamoDBReservedWords();
            System.out.println(String.join(", ", commonReservedWords));

            // Explain expression attribute names
            System.out.println("\nKey points about expression attribute names:");
            System.out.println("1. Use expression attribute names (#name) for
 reserved words");
            System.out.println("2. Use expression attribute names for attributes
 with special characters");
            System.out.println(
                "3. Special characters include: spaces, hyphens, dots, and other
 non-alphanumeric characters");
            System.out.println("4. Expression attribute names are required for
 nested attributes with reserved words");
            System.out.println("5. You can use multiple expression attribute
 names in a single expression");
            System.out.println("6. Expression attribute names are case-
sensitive");
            System.out.println("7. Expression attribute names are only used in
 expressions, not in the actual data");

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Error: " + e.getMessage());
```

```
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - Query
  - UpdateItem

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

를 사용하여 표현식 속성 이름을 보여줍니다 AWS SDK for JavaScript.

```
const { DynamoDBClient } = require("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb");
const {
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
  UpdateCommand,
  GetCommand,
  QueryCommand,
  ScanCommand
} = require("@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb");

/**
 * Update an attribute that is a reserved word in DynamoDB.
 *
 * This function demonstrates how to use expression attribute names to update
 * attributes that are reserved words in DynamoDB.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string} reservedWordAttribute - The reserved word attribute to update
 * @param {any} value - The value to set
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function updateReservedWordAttribute(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  reservedWordAttribute,
```

```
  value
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Define the update parameters using expression attribute names
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: "SET #attr = :value",
    ExpressionAttributeNames: {
      "#attr": reservedWordAttribute
    },
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":value": value
    },
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  // Perform the update operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));

  return response;
}

/**
 * Update an attribute that contains special characters.
 *
 * This function demonstrates how to use expression attribute names to update
 * attributes that contain special characters.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string} specialCharAttribute - The attribute with special characters
 to update
 * @param {any} value - The value to set
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function updateSpecialCharacterAttribute(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
```

```
  specialCharAttribute,
  value
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Define the update parameters using expression attribute names
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: "SET #attr = :value",
    ExpressionAttributeNames: {
      "#attr": specialCharAttribute
    },
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":value": value
    },
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  // Perform the update operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));

  return response;
}

/**
 * Query items using an attribute that is a reserved word.
 *
 * This function demonstrates how to use expression attribute names in a query
 * when the attribute is a reserved word.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {string} partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key attribute
 * @param {any} partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key
 * @param {string} reservedWordAttribute - The reserved word attribute to filter
 on
 * @param {any} value - The value to compare against
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function queryWithReservedWordAttribute(
  config,
```

```
  tableName,
  partitionKeyName,
  partitionKeyValue,
  reservedWordAttribute,
  value
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Define the query parameters using expression attribute names
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    KeyConditionExpression: "#pkName = :pkValue",
    FilterExpression: "#attr = :value",
    ExpressionAttributeNames: {
      "#pkName": partitionKeyName,
      "#attr": reservedWordAttribute
    },
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":pkValue": partitionKeyValue,
      ":value": value
    }
  };

  // Perform the query operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new QueryCommand(params));

  return response;
}

/**
 * Update a nested attribute with a path that contains reserved words.
 *
 * This function demonstrates how to use expression attribute names to update
 * nested attributes where the path contains reserved words.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string[]} attributePath - The path to the nested attribute as an array
 * @param {any} value - The value to set
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
```

```
async function updateNestedReservedWordAttribute(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  attributePath,
  value
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Create expression attribute names for each part of the path
  const expressionAttributeNames = {};
  for (let i = 0; i < attributePath.length; i++) {
    expressionAttributeNames[`#attr${i}`] = attributePath[i];
  }

  // Build the attribute path using the expression attribute names
  const attributePathExpression = attributePath
    .map((_, i) => `#attr${i}`)
    .join(".");

  // Define the update parameters
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: `SET ${attributePathExpression} = :value`,
    ExpressionAttributeNames: expressionAttributeNames,
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":value": value
    },
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  // Perform the update operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));

  return response;
}

/**
 * Scan a table with multiple attribute name placeholders.
 *
 * This function demonstrates how to use multiple expression attribute names
```

```
 * in a complex filter expression.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} filters - Object mapping attribute names to filter values
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function scanWithMultipleAttributeNames(
  config,
  tableName,
  filters
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Create expression attribute names and values
  const expressionAttributeNames = {};
  const expressionAttributeValues = {};
  const filterConditions = [];

  // Build the filter expression
  Object.entries(filters).forEach(([attrName, value], index) => {
    const nameKey = `#attr${index}`;
    const valueKey = `:val${index}`;

    expressionAttributeNames[nameKey] = attrName;
    expressionAttributeValues[valueKey] = value;
    filterConditions.push(`${nameKey} = ${valueKey}`);
  });

  // Join the filter conditions with AND
  const filterExpression = filterConditions.join(" AND ");

  // Define the scan parameters
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    FilterExpression: filterExpression,
    ExpressionAttributeNames: expressionAttributeNames,
    ExpressionAttributeValues: expressionAttributeValues
  };

  // Perform the scan operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new ScanCommand(params));
```

```
  return response;
}

/**
 * Get the current value of an item.
 *
 * Helper function to retrieve the current value of an item.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to get
 * @returns {Promise<Object|null>} - The item or null if not found
 */
async function getItem(
  config,
  tableName,
  key
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Define the get parameters
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key
  };

  // Perform the get operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new GetCommand(params));

  // Return the item if it exists, otherwise null
  return response.Item || null;
}
```

에서 표현식 속성 이름을 사용하는 예입니다 AWS SDK for JavaScript.

```
/**
 * Example of how to use expression attribute names.
 */
async function exampleUsage() {
```

```
// Example parameters
const config = { region: "us-west-2" };
const tableName = "Products";
const key = { ProductId: "P12345" };

console.log("Demonstrating expression attribute names in DynamoDB");

try {
  // Example 1: Update an attribute that is a reserved word
  console.log("\nExample 1: Updating an attribute that is a reserved word");
  const response1 = await updateReservedWordAttribute(
    config,
    tableName,
    key,
    "Size", // "SIZE" is a reserved word in DynamoDB
    "Large"
  );

  console.log("Updated attribute:", response1.Attributes);

  // Example 2: Update an attribute with special characters
  console.log("\nExample 2: Updating an attribute with special characters");
  const response2 = await updateSpecialCharacterAttribute(
    config,
    tableName,
    key,
    "Product-Type", // Contains a hyphen, which is a special character
    "Electronics"
  );

  console.log("Updated attribute:", response2.Attributes);

  // Example 3: Query with a reserved word attribute
  console.log("\nExample 3: Querying with a reserved word attribute");
  const response3 = await queryWithReservedWordAttribute(
    config,
    tableName,
    "Category",
    "Electronics",
    "Count", // "COUNT" is a reserved word in DynamoDB
    10
  );

  console.log(`Found ${response3.Items.length} items`);
```

```
   // Example 4: Update a nested attribute with reserved words in the path
   console.log("\nExample 4: Updating a nested attribute with reserved words in
the path");
   const response4 = await updateNestedReservedWordAttribute(
     config,
     tableName,
     key,
     ["Dimensions", "Size", "Height"], // "SIZE" is a reserved word
     30
   );

   console.log("Updated nested attribute:", response4.Attributes);

   // Example 5: Scan with multiple attribute name placeholders
   console.log("\nExample 5: Scanning with multiple attribute name
placeholders");
   const response5 = await scanWithMultipleAttributeNames(
     config,
     tableName,
     {
       "Size": "Large",
       "Count": 10,
       "Product-Type": "Electronics"
     }
   );

   console.log(`Found ${response5.Items.length} items`);

   // Get the final state of the item
   console.log("\nFinal state of the item:");
   const item = await getItem(config, tableName, key);
   console.log(JSON.stringify(item, null, 2));

   // Show some common reserved words
   console.log("\nSome common DynamoDB reserved words:");
   const commonReservedWords = [
     "ABORT", "ABSOLUTE", "ACTION", "ADD", "ALL", "ALTER", "AND", "ANY", "AS",
     "ASC", "BETWEEN", "BY", "CASE", "CAST", "COLUMN", "CONNECT", "COUNT",
     "CREATE", "CURRENT", "DATE", "DELETE", "DESC", "DROP", "ELSE", "EXISTS",
     "FOR", "FROM", "GRANT", "GROUP", "HAVING", "IN", "INDEX", "INSERT", "INTO",
     "IS", "JOIN", "KEY", "LEVEL", "LIKE", "LIMIT", "LOCAL", "MAX", "MIN",
"NAME",
     "NOT", "NULL", "OF", "ON", "OR", "ORDER", "OUTER", "REPLACE", "RETURN",
```

```
      "SELECT", "SET", "SIZE", "TABLE", "THEN", "TO", "UPDATE", "USER", "VALUES",
      "VIEW", "WHERE"
    ];
    console.log(commonReservedWords.join(", "));

    // Explain expression attribute names
    console.log("\nKey points about expression attribute names:");
    console.log("1. Use expression attribute names (#name) for reserved words");
    console.log("2. Use expression attribute names for attributes with special
 characters");
    console.log("3. Special characters include: spaces, hyphens, dots, and other
 non-alphanumeric characters");
    console.log("4. Expression attribute names are required for nested attributes
 with reserved words");
    console.log("5. You can use multiple expression attribute names in a single
 expression");
    console.log("6. Expression attribute names are case-sensitive");
    console.log("7. Expression attribute names are only used in expressions, not
 in the actual data");

  } catch (error) {
    console.error("Error:", error);
  }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - Query
  - UpdateItem

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

를 사용하여 표현식 속성 이름을 보여줍니다 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

```
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError
from typing import Any, Dict, List


def use_reserved_word_attribute(
```

```
    table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any], reserved_word: str, value: Any
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Update an attribute whose name is a DynamoDB reserved word.

    This function demonstrates how to use expression attribute names to work with
    attributes that have names that are DynamoDB reserved words.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        reserved_word (str): The reserved word to use as an attribute name.
        value (Any): The value to set for the attribute.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the updated
 attribute values.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Use expression attribute names to handle the reserved word
    response = table.update_item(
        Key=key,
        UpdateExpression="SET #reserved_attr = :value",
        ExpressionAttributeNames={"#reserved_attr": reserved_word},
        ExpressionAttributeValues={":value": value},
        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
    )

    return response


def use_special_character_attribute(
    table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any], attribute_with_special_chars: str,
 value: Any
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Update an attribute whose name contains special characters.

    This function demonstrates how to use expression attribute names to work with
    attributes that have names containing special characters like spaces, dots,
 or hyphens.
```

```
    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        attribute_with_special_chars (str): The attribute name with special
 characters.
        value (Any): The value to set for the attribute.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the updated
 attribute values.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Use expression attribute names to handle special characters
    response = table.update_item(
        Key=key,
        UpdateExpression="SET #special_attr = :value",
        ExpressionAttributeNames={"#special_attr": attribute_with_special_chars},
        ExpressionAttributeValues={":value": value},
        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
    )

    return response


def query_with_attribute_names(
    table_name: str,
    partition_key_name: str,
    partition_key_value: str,
    filter_attribute_name: str,
    filter_value: Any,
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Query a table using expression attribute names for both key and filter
 attributes.

    This function demonstrates how to use expression attribute names in a query
 operation
    for both the key condition expression and filter expression.

    Args:
```

```
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.
        filter_attribute_name (str): The name of the attribute to filter on.
        filter_value (Any): The value to compare against in the filter.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the query results.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Use expression attribute names for both key condition and filter
    response = table.query(
        KeyConditionExpression="#pk = :pk_val",
        FilterExpression="#filter_attr = :filter_val",
        ExpressionAttributeNames={"#pk": partition_key_name, "#filter_attr":
 filter_attribute_name},
        ExpressionAttributeValues={":pk_val": partition_key_value, ":filter_val":
 filter_value},
    )

    return response


def update_nested_attribute_with_dots(
    table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any], path_with_dots: str, value: Any
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Update a nested attribute using a path with dot notation.

    This function demonstrates how to use expression attribute names to work with
    nested attributes specified using dot notation.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        path_with_dots (str): The path to the nested attribute using dot notation
 (e.g., "a.b.c").
        value (Any): The value to set for the nested attribute.

    Returns:
```

```
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the updated
 attribute values.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Split the path into components
    path_parts = path_with_dots.split(".")

    # Build the update expression and attribute names
    update_expression = "SET "
    expression_attribute_names = {}

    # Build the path expression
    path_expression = ""
    for i, part in enumerate(path_parts):
        name_placeholder = f"#attr{i}"
        expression_attribute_names[name_placeholder] = part

        if i == 0:
            path_expression = name_placeholder
        else:
            path_expression += f".{name_placeholder}"

    # Complete the update expression
    update_expression += f"{path_expression} = :value"

    # Execute the update
    response = table.update_item(
        Key=key,
        UpdateExpression=update_expression,
        ExpressionAttributeNames=expression_attribute_names,
        ExpressionAttributeValues={":value": value},
        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
    )

    return response


def demonstrate_attribute_name_requirements(table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any])
 -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Demonstrate the requirements and allowed characters for attribute names.
```

```
    This function shows examples of valid and invalid attribute names and how to
    handle them using expression attribute names.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: A dictionary containing the results of the demonstration.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Examples of attribute names with different characteristics
    examples = {
        "valid_standard": "NormalAttribute",  # Standard attribute name (no
placeholder needed)
        "valid_with_underscore": "Normal_Attribute",  # Underscore is allowed
        "valid_with_number": "Attribute123",  # Numbers are allowed
        "reserved_word": "Timestamp",  # Reserved word (requires placeholder)
        "starts_with_number": "123Attribute",  # Starts with number (valid but
may need placeholder in some contexts)
        "with_space": "Attribute Name",  # Contains space (requires placeholder)
        "with_dot": "Attribute.Name",  # Contains dot (requires placeholder)
        "with_hyphen": "Attribute-Name",  # Contains hyphen (requires
placeholder)
        "with_special_chars": "Attribute#$%",  # Contains special characters
(requires placeholder)
    }

    results = {}

    # Try to update each attribute type
    for example_type, attr_name in examples.items():
        try:
            # For attributes that don't need placeholders, try direct reference
            if example_type in ["valid_standard", "valid_with_underscore",
"valid_with_number"]:
                try:
                    # Try without expression attribute names first
                    response = table.update_item(
                        Key=key,
```

```
                        UpdateExpression=f"SET {attr_name} = :value",
                        ExpressionAttributeValues={":value": f"Value for
{attr_name}"},
                        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
                    )
                    results[example_type] = {
                        "attribute_name": attr_name,
                        "success": True,
                        "needed_placeholder": False,
                        "response": response,
                    }
                except ClientError:
                    # If direct reference fails, try with placeholder
                    response = table.update_item(
                        Key=key,
                        UpdateExpression="SET #attr = :value",
                        ExpressionAttributeNames={"#attr": attr_name},
                        ExpressionAttributeValues={":value": f"Value for
{attr_name}"},
                        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
                    )
                    results[example_type] = {
                        "attribute_name": attr_name,
                        "success": True,
                        "needed_placeholder": True,
                        "response": response,
                    }
            else:
                # For attributes that definitely need placeholders
                response = table.update_item(
                    Key=key,
                    UpdateExpression="SET #attr = :value",
                    ExpressionAttributeNames={"#attr": attr_name},
                    ExpressionAttributeValues={":value": f"Value for
{attr_name}"},
                    ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
                )
                results[example_type] = {
                    "attribute_name": attr_name,
                    "success": True,
                    "needed_placeholder": True,
                    "response": response,
                }
        except ClientError as e:
```

```
            results[example_type] = {"attribute_name": attr_name, "success":
 False, "error": str(e)}

    return results
```

에서 표현식 속성 이름을 사용하는 예입니다 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

```
def example_usage():
    """Example of how to use expression attribute names in DynamoDB."""
    # Example parameters
    table_name = "Products"
    key = {"ProductId": "prod123"}

    print("Example 1: Using a reserved word as an attribute name")
    try:
        response = use_reserved_word_attribute(
            table_name=table_name, key=key, reserved_word="Timestamp",
 value="2025-05-14T12:00:00Z"
        )
        print(f"Reserved word attribute updated successfully:
 {response.get('Attributes', {})}")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error updating reserved word attribute: {e}")

    print("\nExample 2: Using an attribute name with special characters")
    try:
        response = use_special_character_attribute(
            table_name=table_name,
            key=key,
            attribute_with_special_chars="Product Info",
            value="Special product information",
        )
        print(f"Special character attribute updated successfully:
 {response.get('Attributes', {})}")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error updating special character attribute: {e}")

    print("\nExample 3: Querying with expression attribute names")
    try:
        response = query_with_attribute_names(
```

```
            table_name=table_name,
            partition_key_name="Category",
            partition_key_value="Electronics",
            filter_attribute_name="Price",
            filter_value=500,
        )
        print(
            f"Query with expression attribute names returned
{len(response.get('Items', []))} items"
        )
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error querying with expression attribute names: {e}")

    print("\nExample 4: Updating a nested attribute with dot notation")
    try:
        response = update_nested_attribute_with_dots(
            table_name=table_name,
            key=key,
            path_with_dots="Product.Details.Specifications",
            value={"Weight": "2.5 kg", "Dimensions": "30x20x10 cm"},
        )
        print(f"Nested attribute updated successfully:
{response.get('Attributes', {})}")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error updating nested attribute: {e}")

    print("\nExample 5: Demonstrating attribute name requirements")
    try:
        results = demonstrate_attribute_name_requirements(table_name=table_name,
key=key)

        print("Attribute Name Requirements Results:")
        for example_type, result in results.items():
            if result.get("success", False):
                needed_placeholder = result.get("needed_placeholder", True)
                print(
                    f"  - {example_type}: '{result['attribute_name']}' -
{'Requires' if needed_placeholder else 'Does not require'} placeholder"
                )
            else:
                print(
                    f"  - {example_type}: '{result['attribute_name']}' - Failed:
{result.get('error', 'Unknown error')}"
                )
```

```
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error demonstrating attribute name requirements: {e}")

    print("\nCommon DynamoDB Reserved Words (sample):")
    reserved_words = get_common_reserved_words()
    print(", ".join(reserved_words[:20]) + "... (and many more)")

    print("\nWhen to Use Expression Attribute Names:")
    print("1. When the attribute name is a DynamoDB reserved word")
    print("2. When the attribute name contains special characters (spaces, dots,
hyphens)")
    print("3. When the attribute name begins with a number")
    print("4. When working with nested attributes using dot notation")
    print("5. When you need to reference the same attribute multiple times in an
expression")

    print("\nExpression Attribute Name Requirements:")
    print("1. Must begin with a pound sign (#)")
    print("2. After the pound sign, must contain at least one character")
    print("3. Can contain alphanumeric characters and underscore (_)")
    print("4. Are case-sensitive")
    print("5. Must be unique within a single expression")

    print("\nAttribute Name Requirements in DynamoDB:")
    print("1. Can begin with a-z, A-Z, or 0-9")
    print("2. Can contain a-z, A-Z, 0-9, underscore (_), dash (-), and dot (.)")
    print("3. Are case-sensitive")
    print("4. No length restrictions, but practical limits apply")
    print("5. Cannot be a DynamoDB reserved word if used directly in
expressions")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - Query
  - UpdateItem

예약된 이벤트를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon EventBridge 예약 이벤트에 의해 호출된 AWS Lambda 함수를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

AWS Lambda 함수를 호출하는 Amazon EventBridge 예약 이벤트를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. Lambda 함수가 간접 호출될 때 cron 표현식을 사용하여 일정을 예약하도록 EventBridge를 구성합니다. 이 예제에서는 Lambda Java 런타임 API를 사용하여 Lambda 함수를 생성합니다. 이 예제에서는 다양한 AWS 서비스를 호출하여 특정 사용 사례를 수행합니다. 이 예제에서는 1주년 기념일에 직원에게 축하하는 모바일 문자 메시지를 전송하는 앱을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- CloudWatch Logs
- DynamoDB
- EventBridge
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

AWS Lambda 함수를 호출하는 Amazon EventBridge 예약 이벤트를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. Lambda 함수가 간접 호출될 때 cron 표현식을 사용하여 일정을 예약하도록 EventBridge를 구성합니다. 이 예제에서는 Lambda JavaScript 런타임 API를 사용하여 Lambda 함수를 생성합니다. 이 예제에서는 다양한 AWS 서비스를 호출하여 특정 사용 사례를 수행합니다. 이 예제에서는 1주년 기념일에 직원에게 축하하는 모바일 문자 메시지를 전송하는 앱을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시는 AWS SDK for JavaScript v3 개발자 안내서에서도 확인할 수 있습니다.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- CloudWatch Logs
- DynamoDB

- EventBridge
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

이 예제에서는 예약된 Amazon EventBridge 이벤트의 대상으로 AWS Lambda 함수를 등록하는 방법을 보여줍니다. Lambda 핸들러는 나중에 검색할 수 있도록 알기 쉬운 메시지와 전체 이벤트 데이터를 Amazon CloudWatch Logs에 기록합니다.

- Lambda 함수를 배포합니다.
- EventBridge 예약된 이벤트를 생성하고 Lambda 함수를 대상으로 만듭니다.
- EventBridge에 Lambda 함수를 간접 호출할 수 있는 권한을 부여합니다.
- CloudWatch Logs에서 최신 데이터를 인쇄하여 예약된 호출의 결과를 표시합니다.
- 데모 중에 생성된 모든 리소스를 정리합니다.

이 예제는 GitHub에서 가장 잘 볼 수 있습니다. 전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- CloudWatch Logs
- DynamoDB
- EventBridge
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

AWS Command Line Interface v2를 사용하여 DynamoDB 로컬 보조 인덱스 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 로컬 보조 인덱스가 있는 테이블을 생성하고 쿼리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 로컬 보조 인덱스(LSI)가 있는 테이블을 생성합니다.
- 다양한 프로젝션 유형의 여러 LSI가 있는 테이블을 생성합니다.
- LSI를 사용하여 데이터를 쿼리합니다.

Bash

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

로컬 보조 인덱스가 있는 테이블을 생성합니다.

```
# Create a table with a Local Secondary Index
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name CustomerOrders \
    --attribute-definitions \
        AttributeName=CustomerID,AttributeType=S \
        AttributeName=OrderID,AttributeType=S \
        AttributeName=OrderDate,AttributeType=S \
    --key-schema \
        AttributeName=CustomerID,KeyType=HASH \
        AttributeName=OrderID,KeyType=RANGE \
    --local-secondary-indexes \
        "IndexName=OrderDateIndex,\
        KeySchema=[{AttributeName=CustomerID,KeyType=HASH},
{AttributeName=OrderDate,KeyType=RANGE}],\
        Projection={ProjectionType=ALL}" \
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST
```

여러 LSI가 있는 테이블을 생성합니다.

```
# Create a table with multiple Local Secondary Indexes
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name CustomerDetails \
    --attribute-definitions \
        AttributeName=CustomerID,AttributeType=S \
        AttributeName=Name,AttributeType=S \
        AttributeName=Email,AttributeType=S \
        AttributeName=RegistrationDate,AttributeType=S \
    --key-schema \
        AttributeName=CustomerID,KeyType=HASH \
        AttributeName=Name,KeyType=RANGE \
    --local-secondary-indexes \
        "[
            {
                \"IndexName\": \"EmailIndex\",
                \"KeySchema\": [
                    {\"AttributeName\":\"CustomerID\",\"KeyType\":\"HASH\"},
```

```
                    {\"AttributeName\":\"Email\",\"KeyType\":\"RANGE\"}
                ],
                \"Projection\": {\"ProjectionType\":\"INCLUDE\",
\"NonKeyAttributes\":[\"Address\",\"Phone\"]}
            },
            {
                \"IndexName\": \"RegistrationIndex\",
                \"KeySchema\": [
                    {\"AttributeName\":\"CustomerID\",\"KeyType\":\"HASH\"},
                    {\"AttributeName\":\"RegistrationDate\",\"KeyType\":\"RANGE
\"}
                ],
                \"Projection\": {\"ProjectionType\":\"KEYS_ONLY\"}
            }
        ]" \
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST
```

LSI를 사용하여 데이터를 쿼리합니다.

```
# Query the OrderDateIndex LSI
aws dynamodb query \
    --table-name CustomerOrders \
    --index-name OrderDateIndex \
    --key-condition-expression "CustomerID = :custId AND OrderDate BETWEEN :date1
 AND :date2" \
    --expression-attribute-values '{
        ":custId": {"S": "C1"},
        ":date1": {"S": "2023-01-01"},
        ":date2": {"S": "2023-02-01"}
    }'

# Query with a filter expression
aws dynamodb query \
    --table-name CustomerOrders \
    --index-name OrderDateIndex \
    --key-condition-expression "CustomerID = :custId" \
    --filter-expression "Amount > :amount" \
    --expression-attribute-values '{
        ":custId": {"S": "C1"},
        ":amount": {"N": "150"}
    }'
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 다음 토픽을 참조하세요.
  - CreateTable
  - Query

AWS Command Line Interface v2를 사용하여 DynamoDB 스트림 및 Time-to-Live 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB Streams 및 Time-to-Live 기능을 관리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- Streams를 활성화하여 테이블을 생성합니다.
- Streams를 설명합니다.
- Streams 처리를 위한 Lambda 함수를 생성합니다.
- 테이블에서 TTL을 활성화합니다.
- TTL 속성이 있는 항목을 추가합니다.
- TTL 설정을 설명합니다.

Bash

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

Streams를 활성화하여 테이블을 생성합니다.

```
# Create a table with DynamoDB Streams enabled
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name StreamsDemo \
    --attribute-definitions \
        AttributeName=ID,AttributeType=S \
    --key-schema \
        AttributeName=ID,KeyType=HASH \
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST \
    --stream-specification StreamEnabled=true,StreamViewType=NEW_AND_OLD_IMAGES
```

Streams를 설명합니다.

```
# Get information about the stream
aws dynamodb describe-table \
    --table-name StreamsDemo \
    --query "Table.StreamSpecification"
```

```
# Get the stream ARN
STREAM_ARN=$(aws dynamodb describe-table \
    --table-name StreamsDemo \
    --query "Table.LatestStreamArn" \
    --output text)

echo "Stream ARN: $STREAM_ARN"

# Describe the stream
aws dynamodbstreams describe-stream \
    --stream-arn $STREAM_ARN
```

Streams 관련 Lambda 함수를 생성합니다.

```
# Step 1: Create an IAM role for the Lambda function
cat > trust-policy.json << 'EOF'
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Principal": {
        "Service": "lambda.amazonaws.com"
      },
      "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
    }
  ]
}
EOF

aws iam create-role \
    --role-name DynamoDBStreamsLambdaRole \
    --assume-role-policy-document file://trust-policy.json

# Step 2: Attach permissions to the role
aws iam attach-role-policy \
    --role-name DynamoDBStreamsLambdaRole \
    --policy-arn arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/
AWSLambdaDynamoDBExecutionRole

# Step 3: Create a Lambda function (code would be in a separate file)
```

```
echo "Lambda function creation would be done separately with appropriate code"

# Step 4: Create an event source mapping
echo "Example command to create event source mapping:"
echo "aws lambda create-event-source-mapping \\"
echo "    --function-name ProcessDynamoDBRecords \\"
echo "    --event-source $STREAM_ARN \\"
echo "    --batch-size 100 \\"
echo "    --starting-position LATEST"
```

테이블에서 TTL을 활성화합니다.

```
# Create a table for TTL demonstration
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name TTLDemo \
    --attribute-definitions \
        AttributeName=ID,AttributeType=S \
    --key-schema \
        AttributeName=ID,KeyType=HASH \
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST

# Wait for table to become active
aws dynamodb wait table-exists --table-name TTLDemo

# Enable TTL on the table
aws dynamodb update-time-to-live \
    --table-name TTLDemo \
    --time-to-live-specification "Enabled=true, AttributeName=ExpirationTime"
```

TTL 속성이 있는 항목을 추가합니다.

```
# Calculate expiration time (current time + 1 day in seconds)
EXPIRATION_TIME=$(date -d "+1 day" +%s)

# Add an item with TTL attribute
aws dynamodb put-item \
    --table-name TTLDemo \
    --item '{
        "ID": {"S": "item1"},
        "Data": {"S": "This item will expire in 1 day"},
        "ExpirationTime": {"N": "'$EXPIRATION_TIME'"}
```

```
    }'

# Add an item that expires in 1 hour
EXPIRATION_TIME_HOUR=$(date -d "+1 hour" +%s)
aws dynamodb put-item \
    --table-name TTLDemo \
    --item '{
        "ID": {"S": "item2"},
        "Data": {"S": "This item will expire in 1 hour"},
        "ExpirationTime": {"N": "'$EXPIRATION_TIME_HOUR'"}
    }'
```

TTL 설정을 설명합니다.

```
# Describe TTL settings for a table
aws dynamodb describe-time-to-live \
    --table-name TTLDemo
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 다음 토픽을 참조하세요.
  - AttachRolePolicy
  - CreateRole
  - CreateTable
  - DescribeTable
  - DescribeTimeToLive
  - PutItem
  - UpdateTimeToLive

AWS Command Line Interface v2를 사용하여 최종 일관성(MREC)으로 DynamoDB 글로벌 테이블 및 다중 리전 복제 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 최종 일관성이 있는 다중 리전 복제(MREC)를 사용하여 DynamoDB 글로벌 테이블을 관리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 다중 리전 복제(MREC)를 사용하여 테이블을 만듭니다.
- 복제본 테이블에서 항목을 넣고 가져옵니다.
- 복제본을 하나씩 제거합니다.

- 테이블을 삭제하여 정리합니다.

Bash

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

다중 리전 복제를 사용하여 테이블을 생성합니다.

```
# Step 1: Create a new table (MusicTable) in US East (Ohio), with DynamoDB
 Streams enabled (NEW_AND_OLD_IMAGES)
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name MusicTable \
    --attribute-definitions \
        AttributeName=Artist,AttributeType=S \
        AttributeName=SongTitle,AttributeType=S \
    --key-schema \
        AttributeName=Artist,KeyType=HASH \
        AttributeName=SongTitle,KeyType=RANGE \
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST \
    --stream-specification StreamEnabled=true,StreamViewType=NEW_AND_OLD_IMAGES \
    --region us-east-2

# Step 2: Create an identical MusicTable table in US East (N. Virginia)
aws dynamodb update-table --table-name MusicTable --cli-input-json \
'{
  "ReplicaUpdates":
  [
    {
      "Create": {
        "RegionName": "us-east-1"
      }
    }
  ]
}' \
--region us-east-2

# Step 3: Create a table in Europe (Ireland)
aws dynamodb update-table --table-name MusicTable --cli-input-json \
'{
  "ReplicaUpdates":
  [
    {
      "Create": {
```

```
        "RegionName": "eu-west-1"
      }
    }
  ]
}' \
--region us-east-2
```

다중 리전 테이블을 설명합니다.

```
# Step 4: View the list of replicas created using describe-table
aws dynamodb describe-table \
    --table-name MusicTable \
    --region us-east-2 \
    --query 'Table.
{TableName:TableName,TableStatus:TableStatus,MultiRegionConsistency:MultiRegionConsistenc
{Region:RegionName,Status:ReplicaStatus}}'
```

복제본 테이블에 항목을 넣습니다.

```
# Step 5: To verify that replication is working, add a new item to the Music
 table in US East (Ohio)
aws dynamodb put-item \
    --table-name MusicTable \
    --item '{"Artist": {"S":"item_1"},"SongTitle": {"S":"Song Value 1"}}' \
    --region us-east-2
```

복제본 테이블에서 항목을 가져옵니다.

```
# Step 6: Wait for a few seconds, and then check to see whether the item has
 been
# successfully replicated to US East (N. Virginia) and Europe (Ireland)
aws dynamodb get-item \
    --table-name MusicTable \
    --key '{"Artist": {"S":"item_1"},"SongTitle": {"S":"Song Value 1"}}' \
    --region us-east-1

aws dynamodb get-item \
    --table-name MusicTable \
    --key '{"Artist": {"S":"item_1"},"SongTitle": {"S":"Song Value 1"}}' \
```

```
    --region eu-west-1
```

복제본을 제거합니다.

```
# Step 7: Delete the replica table in Europe (Ireland) Region
aws dynamodb update-table --table-name MusicTable --cli-input-json \
'{
  "ReplicaUpdates":
  [
    {
      "Delete": {
        "RegionName": "eu-west-1"
      }
    }
  ]
}' \
--region us-east-2

# Delete the replica table in US East (N. Virginia) Region
aws dynamodb update-table --table-name MusicTable --cli-input-json \
'{
  "ReplicaUpdates":
  [
    {
      "Delete": {
        "RegionName": "us-east-1"
      }
    }
  ]
}' \
--region us-east-2
```

테이블을 삭제하여 정리합니다.

```
# Clean up: Delete the primary table
aws dynamodb delete-table --table-name MusicTable --region us-east-2

echo "Global table demonstration complete."
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 다음 토픽을 참조하세요.

- CreateTable
- DeleteTable
- DescribeTable
- GetItem
- PutItem
- UpdateTable

AWS Command Line Interface v2를 사용한 DynamoDB 리소스 태그 지정 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB 리소스에 대한 태그를 관리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 태그가 있는 테이블을 생성합니다.
- 리소스에 대한 태그를 나열합니다.
- 리소스에 태그를 추가합니다.
- 리소스에서 태그를 제거합니다.
- 태그를 기준으로 테이블을 필터링합니다.

Bash

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

태그가 있는 테이블을 생성합니다.

```
# Create a table with tags
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name TaggedTable \
    --attribute-definitions \
        AttributeName=ID,AttributeType=S \
    --key-schema \
        AttributeName=ID,KeyType=HASH \
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST \
    --tags \
        Key=Environment,Value=Production \
        Key=Project,Value=Analytics \
        Key=Owner,Value=DataTeam
```

리소스에 대한 태그를 나열합니다.

```
# Get the table ARN
TABLE_ARN=$(aws dynamodb describe-table \
    --table-name TaggedTable \
    --query "Table.TableArn" \
    --output text)

# List tags for the table
aws dynamodb list-tags-of-resource \
    --resource-arn $TABLE_ARN
```

리소스에 태그를 추가합니다.

```
# Add tags to an existing table
aws dynamodb tag-resource \
    --resource-arn $TABLE_ARN \
    --tags \
        Key=CostCenter,Value=12345 \
        Key=BackupSchedule,Value=Daily
```

리소스에서 태그를 제거합니다.

```
# Remove tags from a table
aws dynamodb untag-resource \
    --resource-arn $TABLE_ARN \
    --tag-keys Owner BackupSchedule
```

태그를 기준으로 테이블을 필터링합니다.

```
# Create another table with different tags
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name AnotherTaggedTable \
    --attribute-definitions \
        AttributeName=ID,AttributeType=S \
    --key-schema \
        AttributeName=ID,KeyType=HASH \
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST \
    --tags \
        Key=Environment,Value=Development \
```

```
        Key=Project,Value=Testing

# Wait for table to become active
aws dynamodb wait table-exists --table-name AnotherTaggedTable

# List all tables
echo "All tables:"
aws dynamodb list-tables

# Get ARNs for all tables
echo -e "\nFiltering tables by Environment=Production tag:"
TABLE_ARNS=$(aws dynamodb list-tables --query "TableNames[*]" --output text |
 xargs -I {} aws dynamodb describe-table --table-name {} --query "Table.TableArn"
 --output text)

# Find tables with specific tag
for ARN in $TABLE_ARNS; do
    TABLE_NAME=$(echo $ARN | awk -F/ '{print $2}')
    TAGS=$(aws dynamodb list-tags-of-resource --resource-arn $ARN --query "Tags[?
Key=='Environment' && Value=='Production']" --output text)
    if [ ! -z "$TAGS" ]; then
        echo "Table with Production tag: $TABLE_NAME"
    fi
done
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 다음 토픽을 참조하세요.
  - CreateTable
  - ListTagsOfResource
  - TagResource
  - UntagResource

AWS Command Line Interface v2를 사용한 DynamoDB 테이블 암호화 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB 테이블의 암호화 옵션을 관리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 기본 암호화를 사용하여 테이블을 생성합니다.
- 고객 관리형 CMK를 사용하여 테이블을 생성합니다.
- 테이블 암호화 설정을 업데이트합니다.
- 테이블 암호화를 설명합니다.

Bash

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

기본 암호화를 사용하여 테이블을 생성합니다.

```
# Create a table with default encryption (AWS owned key)
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name CustomerData \
    --attribute-definitions \
        AttributeName=CustomerID,AttributeType=S \
    --key-schema \
        AttributeName=CustomerID,KeyType=HASH \
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST \
    --sse-specification Enabled=true,SSEType=KMS
```

고객 관리형 CMK를 사용하여 테이블을 생성합니다.

```
# Step 1: Create a customer managed key in KMS
aws kms create-key \
    --description "Key for DynamoDB table encryption" \
    --key-usage ENCRYPT_DECRYPT \
    --customer-master-key-spec SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT

# Store the key ID for later use
KEY_ID=$(aws kms list-keys --query "Keys[?contains(KeyArn, 'Key for
 DynamoDB')].KeyId" --output text)

# Step 2: Create a table with the customer managed key
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name SensitiveData \
    --attribute-definitions \
        AttributeName=RecordID,AttributeType=S \
    --key-schema \
        AttributeName=RecordID,KeyType=HASH \
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST \
    --sse-specification Enabled=true,SSEType=KMS,KMSMasterKeyId=$KEY_ID
```

테이블 암호화를 업데이트합니다.

```
# Update a table to use a different KMS key
```

```
aws dynamodb update-table \
    --table-name CustomerData \
    --sse-specification Enabled=true,SSEType=KMS,KMSMasterKeyId=$KEY_ID
```

테이블 암호화를 설명합니다.

```
# Describe the table to see encryption settings
aws dynamodb describe-table \
    --table-name CustomerData \
    --query "Table.SSEDescription"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 다음 토픽을 참조하세요.
  - CreateKey
  - CreateTable
  - DescribeTable
  - UpdateTable

DynamoDB의 서버리스 예시

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB를 AWS SDKs와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- DynamoDB 트리거에서 간접적으로 Lambda 함수 간접 호출
- DynamoDB 트리거로 Lambda 함수에 대한 배치 항목 실패 보고

DynamoDB 트리거에서 간접적으로 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예시에서는 DynamoDB 스트림에서 레코드를 받아 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 DynamoDB 페이로드를 검색하고 레코드 콘텐츠를 로깅합니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

.NET을 사용하여 Lambda로 DynamoDB 이벤트 사용.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text;
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.DynamoDBEvents;

// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeri

namespace AWSLambda_DDB;

public class Function
{
    public void FunctionHandler(DynamoDBEvent dynamoEvent, ILambdaContext
 context)
    {
        context.Logger.LogInformation($"Beginning to process
 {dynamoEvent.Records.Count} records...");

        foreach (var record in dynamoEvent.Records)
        {
            context.Logger.LogInformation($"Event ID: {record.EventID}");
            context.Logger.LogInformation($"Event Name: {record.EventName}");

            context.Logger.LogInformation(JsonSerializer.Serialize(record));
        }

        context.Logger.LogInformation("Stream processing complete.");
```

```
    }
}
```

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Go를 사용하여 Lambda로 DynamoDB 이벤트 사용.

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

import (
 "context"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "fmt"
)

func HandleRequest(ctx context.Context, event events.DynamoDBEvent) (*string,
 error) {
 if len(event.Records) == 0 {
  return nil, fmt.Errorf("received empty event")
 }

 for _, record := range event.Records {
   LogDynamoDBRecord(record)
 }

 message := fmt.Sprintf("Records processed: %d", len(event.Records))
 return &message, nil
}

func main() {
```

```
 lambda.Start(HandleRequest)
}

func LogDynamoDBRecord(record events.DynamoDBEventRecord){
 fmt.Println(record.EventID)
 fmt.Println(record.EventName)
 fmt.Printf("%+v\n", record.Change)
}
```

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Java를 사용하여 Lambda로 DynamoDB 이벤트 소비

```
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.DynamodbEvent;
import
 com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.DynamodbEvent.DynamodbStreamRecord;
import com.google.gson.Gson;
import com.google.gson.GsonBuilder;

public class example implements RequestHandler<DynamodbEvent, Void> {

    private static final Gson GSON = new
 GsonBuilder().setPrettyPrinting().create();

    @Override
    public Void handleRequest(DynamodbEvent event, Context context) {
        System.out.println(GSON.toJson(event));
        event.getRecords().forEach(this::logDynamoDBRecord);
        return null;
    }

    private void logDynamoDBRecord(DynamodbStreamRecord record) {
```

```
        System.out.println(record.getEventID());
        System.out.println(record.getEventName());
        System.out.println("DynamoDB Record: " +
 GSON.toJson(record.getDynamodb()));
    }
}
```

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

JavaScript를 사용하여 Lambda로 DynamoDB 이벤트 사용.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
exports.handler = async (event, context) => {
    console.log(JSON.stringify(event, null, 2));
    event.Records.forEach(record => {
        logDynamoDBRecord(record);
    });
};

const logDynamoDBRecord = (record) => {
    console.log(record.eventID);
    console.log(record.eventName);
    console.log(`DynamoDB Record: ${JSON.stringify(record.dynamodb)}`);
};
```

TypeScript를 사용하여 Lambda로 DynamoDB 이벤트 사용.

```
export const handler = async (event, context) => {
    console.log(JSON.stringify(event, null, 2));
    event.Records.forEach(record => {
        logDynamoDBRecord(record);
```

```
    });
}
const logDynamoDBRecord = (record) => {
    console.log(record.eventID);
    console.log(record.eventName);
    console.log(`DynamoDB Record: ${JSON.stringify(record.dynamodb)}`);
};
```

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

PHP를 사용하여 Lambda로 DynamoDB 이벤트 사용.

```
<?php

# using bref/bref and bref/logger for simplicity

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\DynamoDb\DynamoDbEvent;
use Bref\Event\DynamoDb\DynamoDbHandler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;

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

class Handler extends DynamoDbHandler
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;

    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
    }

    /**
     * @throws JsonException
```

```
     * @throws \Bref\Event\InvalidLambdaEvent
     */
    public function handleDynamoDb(DynamoDbEvent $event, Context $context): void
    {
        $this->logger->info("Processing DynamoDb table items");
        $records = $event->getRecords();

        foreach ($records as $record) {
            $eventName = $record->getEventName();
            $keys = $record->getKeys();
            $old = $record->getOldImage();
            $new = $record->getNewImage();

            $this->logger->info("Event Name:".$eventName."\n");
            $this->logger->info("Keys:". json_encode($keys)."\n");
            $this->logger->info("Old Image:". json_encode($old)."\n");
            $this->logger->info("New Image:". json_encode($new));

            // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data

            // Any exception thrown will be logged and the invocation will be
 marked as failed
        }

        $totalRecords = count($records);
        $this->logger->info("Successfully processed $totalRecords items");
    }
}

$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Python을 사용하여 Lambda로 DynamoDB 이벤트 사용.

```
import json

def lambda_handler(event, context):
    print(json.dumps(event, indent=2))

    for record in event['Records']:
        log_dynamodb_record(record)

def log_dynamodb_record(record):
    print(record['eventID'])
    print(record['eventName'])
    print(f"DynamoDB Record: {json.dumps(record['dynamodb'])}")
```

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Ruby를 사용하여 Lambda로 DynamoDB 이벤트 사용.

```
def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
    return 'received empty event' if event['Records'].empty?

    event['Records'].each do |record|
      log_dynamodb_record(record)
    end

    "Records processed: #{event['Records'].length}"
  end

  def log_dynamodb_record(record)
```

```
    puts record['eventID']
    puts record['eventName']
    puts "DynamoDB Record: #{JSON.generate(record['dynamodb'])}"
  end
```

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Rust를 사용하여 Lambda로 DynamoDB 이벤트 사용.

```
use lambda_runtime::{service_fn, tracing, Error, LambdaEvent};
use aws_lambda_events::{
    event::dynamodb::{Event, EventRecord},
   };


// Built with the following dependencies:
//lambda_runtime = "0.11.1"
//serde_json = "1.0"
//tokio = { version = "1", features = ["macros"] }
//tracing = { version = "0.1", features = ["log"] }
//tracing-subscriber = { version = "0.3", default-features = false, features =
 ["fmt"] }
//aws_lambda_events = "0.15.0"

async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<Event>) ->Result<(), Error> {

    let records = &event.payload.records;
    tracing::info!("event payload: {:?}",records);
    if records.is_empty() {
        tracing::info!("No records found. Exiting.");
        return Ok(());
    }
```

```
    for record in records{
        log_dynamo_dbrecord(record);
    }

    tracing::info!("Dynamo db records processed");

    // Prepare the response
    Ok(())

}

fn log_dynamo_dbrecord(record: &EventRecord)-> Result<(), Error>{
    tracing::info!("EventId: {}", record.event_id);
    tracing::info!("EventName: {}", record.event_name);
    tracing::info!("DynamoDB Record: {:?}", record.change );
    Ok(())

}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
    .with_max_level(tracing::Level::INFO)
    .with_target(false)
    .without_time()
    .init();

    let func = service_fn(function_handler);
    lambda_runtime::run(func).await?;
    Ok(())

}
```

DynamoDB 트리거로 Lambda 함수에 대한 배치 항목 실패 보고

다음 코드 예시에서는 DynamoDB 스트림에서 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수에 대한 부분 배치 응답을 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 응답으로 배치 항목 실패를 보고하고 나중에 해당 메시지를 다시 시도하도록 Lambda에 신호를 보냅니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

.NET을 사용하여 Lambda로 DynamoDB 배치 항목 실패 보고.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text;
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.DynamoDBEvents;

// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeri

namespace AWSLambda_DDB;

public class Function
{
    public StreamsEventResponse FunctionHandler(DynamoDBEvent dynamoEvent,
 ILambdaContext context)

    {
        context.Logger.LogInformation($"Beginning to process
 {dynamoEvent.Records.Count} records...");
        List<StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure> batchItemFailures = new
 List<StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure>();
        StreamsEventResponse streamsEventResponse = new StreamsEventResponse();

        foreach (var record in dynamoEvent.Records)
        {
            try
            {
                var sequenceNumber = record.Dynamodb.SequenceNumber;
```

```
                context.Logger.LogInformation(sequenceNumber);
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                context.Logger.LogError(ex.Message);
                batchItemFailures.Add(new StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure()
 { ItemIdentifier = record.Dynamodb.SequenceNumber });
            }
        }

        if (batchItemFailures.Count > 0)
        {
            streamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailures = batchItemFailures;
        }

        context.Logger.LogInformation("Stream processing complete.");
        return streamsEventResponse;
    }
}
```

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Go를 사용하여 Lambda로 DynamoDB 배치 항목 실패 보고.

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

import (
 "context"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
)
```

```
type BatchItemFailure struct {
 ItemIdentifier string `json:"ItemIdentifier"`
}

type BatchResult struct {
 BatchItemFailures []BatchItemFailure `json:"BatchItemFailures"`
}

func HandleRequest(ctx context.Context, event events.DynamoDBEvent)
 (*BatchResult, error) {
 var batchItemFailures []BatchItemFailure
 curRecordSequenceNumber := ""

 for _, record := range event.Records {
  // Process your record
  curRecordSequenceNumber = record.Change.SequenceNumber
 }

 if curRecordSequenceNumber != "" {
  batchItemFailures = append(batchItemFailures, BatchItemFailure{ItemIdentifier:
 curRecordSequenceNumber})
 }

 batchResult := BatchResult{
  BatchItemFailures: batchItemFailures,
 }

 return &batchResult, nil
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(HandleRequest)
}
```

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Java를 사용하여 Lambda로 DynamoDB 배치 항목 실패 보고.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.DynamodbEvent;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.StreamsEventResponse;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.models.dynamodb.StreamRecord;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

public class ProcessDynamodbRecords implements RequestHandler<DynamodbEvent,
 StreamsEventResponse> {

    @Override
    public StreamsEventResponse handleRequest(DynamodbEvent input, Context
 context) {

        List<StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure> batchItemFailures = new
 ArrayList<>();
        String curRecordSequenceNumber = "";

        for (DynamodbEvent.DynamodbStreamRecord dynamodbStreamRecord :
 input.getRecords()) {
          try {
                //Process your record
                StreamRecord dynamodbRecord = dynamodbStreamRecord.getDynamodb();
                curRecordSequenceNumber = dynamodbRecord.getSequenceNumber();

            } catch (Exception e) {
```

```
                /* Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed
 item immediately.
                   Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this
 failed item onwards. */
                batchItemFailures.add(new
 StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure(curRecordSequenceNumber));
                return new StreamsEventResponse(batchItemFailures);
            }
        }

       return new StreamsEventResponse();
    }
}
```

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

JavaScript를 사용하여 Lambda로 DynamoDB 배치 항목 실패 보고.

```
export const handler = async (event) => {
  const records = event.Records;
  let curRecordSequenceNumber = "";

  for (const record of records) {
    try {
      // Process your record
      curRecordSequenceNumber = record.dynamodb.SequenceNumber;
    } catch (e) {
      // Return failed record's sequence number
      return { batchItemFailures: [{ itemIdentifier:
 curRecordSequenceNumber }] };
    }
  }
```

```
  return { batchItemFailures: [] };
};
```

TypeScript를 사용하여 Lambda로 DynamoDB 배치 항목 실패 보고.

```
import {
  DynamoDBBatchResponse,
  DynamoDBBatchItemFailure,
  DynamoDBStreamEvent,
} from "aws-lambda";

export const handler = async (
  event: DynamoDBStreamEvent
): Promise<DynamoDBBatchResponse> => {
  const batchItemFailures: DynamoDBBatchItemFailure[] = [];
  let curRecordSequenceNumber;

  for (const record of event.Records) {
    curRecordSequenceNumber = record.dynamodb?.SequenceNumber;

    if (curRecordSequenceNumber) {
      batchItemFailures.push({
        itemIdentifier: curRecordSequenceNumber,
      });
    }
  }

  return { batchItemFailures: batchItemFailures };
};
```

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

PHP를 사용하여 Lambda로 DynamoDB 배치 항목 실패 보고.

```
<?php

# using bref/bref and bref/logger for simplicity

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\DynamoDb\DynamoDbEvent;
use Bref\Event\Handler as StdHandler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;

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

class Handler implements StdHandler
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;
    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
    }

    /**
     * @throws JsonException
     * @throws \Bref\Event\InvalidLambdaEvent
     */
    public function handle(mixed $event, Context $context): array
    {
        $dynamoDbEvent = new DynamoDbEvent($event);
        $this->logger->info("Processing records");

        $records = $dynamoDbEvent->getRecords();
        $failedRecords = [];
        foreach ($records as $record) {
            try {
                $data = $record->getData();
                $this->logger->info(json_encode($data));
                // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
            } catch (Exception $e) {
                $this->logger->error($e->getMessage());
                // failed processing the record
                $failedRecords[] = $record->getSequenceNumber();
            }
        }
        $totalRecords = count($records);
```

```
        $this->logger->info("Successfully processed $totalRecords records");

        // change format for the response
        $failures = array_map(
            fn(string $sequenceNumber) => ['itemIdentifier' => $sequenceNumber],
            $failedRecords
        );

        return [
            'batchItemFailures' => $failures
        ];
    }
}

$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Python을 사용하여 Lambda로 DynamoDB 배치 항목 실패 보고.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
def handler(event, context):
    records = event.get("Records")
    curRecordSequenceNumber = ""

    for record in records:
        try:
            # Process your record
            curRecordSequenceNumber = record["dynamodb"]["SequenceNumber"]
        except Exception as e:
            # Return failed record's sequence number
```

```
            return {"batchItemFailures":[{"itemIdentifier":
 curRecordSequenceNumber}]}

    return {"batchItemFailures":[]}
```

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Ruby를 사용하여 Lambda로 DynamoDB 배치 항목 실패 보고.

```
def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
    records = event["Records"]
    cur_record_sequence_number = ""

    records.each do |record|
      begin
        # Process your record
        cur_record_sequence_number = record["dynamodb"]["SequenceNumber"]
      rescue StandardError => e
        # Return failed record's sequence number
        return {"batchItemFailures" => [{"itemIdentifier" =>
 cur_record_sequence_number}]}
      end
    end

    {"batchItemFailures" => []}
  end
```

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Rust를 사용하여 Lambda로 DynamoDB 배치 항목 실패 보고.

```
use aws_lambda_events::{
    event::dynamodb::{Event, EventRecord, StreamRecord},
    streams::{DynamoDbBatchItemFailure, DynamoDbEventResponse},
};
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, Error, LambdaEvent};

/// Process the stream record
fn process_record(record: &EventRecord) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let stream_record: &StreamRecord = &record.change;

    // process your stream record here...
    tracing::info!("Data: {:?}", stream_record);

    Ok(())
}

/// Main Lambda handler here...
async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<Event>) ->
 Result<DynamoDbEventResponse, Error> {
    let mut response = DynamoDbEventResponse {
        batch_item_failures: vec![],
    };

    let records = &event.payload.records;

    if records.is_empty() {
        tracing::info!("No records found. Exiting.");
        return Ok(response);
    }

    for record in records {
```

```
        tracing::info!("EventId: {}", record.event_id);

        // Couldn't find a sequence number
        if record.change.sequence_number.is_none() {
            response.batch_item_failures.push(DynamoDbBatchItemFailure {
                item_identifier: Some("".to_string()),
            });
            return Ok(response);
        }

        // Process your record here...
        if process_record(record).is_err() {
            response.batch_item_failures.push(DynamoDbBatchItemFailure {
                item_identifier: record.change.sequence_number.clone(),
            });
            /* Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed item
 immediately.
            Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this failed
 item onwards. */
            return Ok(response);
        }
    }

    tracing::info!("Successfully processed {} record(s)", records.len());

    Ok(response)
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
        .with_max_level(tracing::Level::INFO)
        // disable printing the name of the module in every log line.
        .with_target(false)
        // disabling time is handy because CloudWatch will add the ingestion
 time.
        .without_time()
        .init();

    run(service_fn(function_handler)).await
}
```

AWS DynamoDB에 대한 커뮤니티 기여

AWS 커뮤니티 기여는 여러 팀이 생성하고 유지 관리하는 예입니다 AWS. 피드백을 제공하려면 연결된 리포지토리에 제공된 메커니즘을 사용합니다.

예시

- 서버리스 애플리케이션 빌드 및 테스트

서버리스 애플리케이션 빌드 및 테스트

다음 코드 예제에서는 Lambda 및 DynamoDB와 함께 API 게이트웨이를 사용하여 서버리스 애플리케이션을 빌드하고 테스트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

.NET SDK를 사용하여 Lambda 및 DynamoDB가 포함된 API 게이트웨이로 구성된 서버리스 애플리케이션을 빌드하고 테스트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda

Go

SDK for Go V2

Go SDK를 사용하여 Lambda 및 DynamoDB가 포함된 API 게이트웨이로 구성된 서버리스 애플리케이션을 빌드하고 테스트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway

- DynamoDB
- Lambda

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

Java SDK를 사용하여 Lambda 및 DynamoDB가 포함된 API 게이트웨이로 구성된 서버리스 애플리케이션을 빌드하고 테스트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda

Rust

SDK for Rust

Rust SDK를 사용하여 Lambda 및 DynamoDB가 포함된 API 게이트웨이로 구성된 서버리스 애플리케이션을 빌드하고 테스트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda

AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Amazon EBS의 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Elastic Block Store를 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

추가 리소스

- Amazon EBS 사용 설명서 - Amazon EBS에 대한 자세한 정보입니다.
- Amazon EBS API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 Amazon EBS 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리입니다. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs 사용하는 Amazon EBS의 기본 예제
  - AWS SDKs 사용하는 Amazon EBS에 대한 작업
    - AWS SDK와 CompleteSnapshot 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 PutSnapshotBlock 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 StartSnapshot 함께 사용

AWS SDKs 사용하는 Amazon EBS의 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 SDKs와 함께 AWS Amazon Elastic Block Store의 기본 사항을 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- AWS SDKs 사용하는 Amazon EBS에 대한 작업
  - AWS SDK와 CompleteSnapshot 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 PutSnapshotBlock 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 StartSnapshot 함께 사용

AWS SDKs 사용하는 Amazon EBS에 대한 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 Amazon EBS 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 Amazon Elastic Block Store API 참조를 참조하세요.

예시

- AWS SDK와 CompleteSnapshot 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 PutSnapshotBlock 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 StartSnapshot 함께 사용

AWS SDK와 **CompleteSnapshot** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 CompleteSnapshot의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn finish(client: &Client, id: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    client
        .complete_snapshot()
        .changed_blocks_count(2)
        .snapshot_id(id)
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Snapshot ID {}", id);
    println!("The state is 'completed' when all of the modified blocks have been
 transferred to Amazon S3.");
    println!("Use the get-snapshot-state code example to get the state of the
 snapshot.");

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 CompleteSnapshot을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **PutSnapshotBlock** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 PutSnapshotBlock의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn add_block(
    client: &Client,
    id: &str,
    idx: usize,
    block: Vec<u8>,
    checksum: &str,
) -> Result<(), Error> {
    client
        .put_snapshot_block()
        .snapshot_id(id)
        .block_index(idx as i32)
        .block_data(ByteStream::from(block))
        .checksum(checksum)
        .checksum_algorithm(ChecksumAlgorithm::ChecksumAlgorithmSha256)
        .data_length(EBS_BLOCK_SIZE as i32)
        .send()
        .await?;

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 PutSnapshotBlock을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **StartSnapshot** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 StartSnapshot의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn start(client: &Client, description: &str) -> Result<String, Error> {
    let snapshot = client
        .start_snapshot()
        .description(description)
        .encrypted(false)
        .volume_size(1)
        .send()
        .await?;

    Ok(snapshot.snapshot_id.unwrap())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 StartSnapshot을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Amazon EC2의 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud를 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

추가 리소스

- Amazon EC2 사용 설명서 - Amazon EC2에 대한 자세한 정보입니다.
- Amazon EC2 API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 Amazon EC2 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 설정 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

시작

Hello Amazon EC2

다음 코드 예제는 Amazon EC2 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
namespace EC2Actions;

public class HelloEc2
{
    /// <summary>
    /// HelloEc2 lists the existing security groups for the default users.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="args">Command line arguments</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon
 EC2).
        using var host =
 Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting.Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
```

```
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonEC2>()
                .AddTransient<EC2Wrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        // Now the client is available for injection.
        var ec2Client = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonEC2>();

        try
        {
            // Retrieve information for up to 10 Amazon EC2 security groups.
            var request = new DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest { MaxResults = 10 };
            var securityGroups = new List<SecurityGroup>();

            var paginatorForSecurityGroups =
                ec2Client.Paginators.DescribeSecurityGroups(request);

            await foreach (var securityGroup in
paginatorForSecurityGroups.SecurityGroups)
            {
                securityGroups.Add(securityGroup);
            }

            // Now print the security groups returned by the call to
            // DescribeSecurityGroupsAsync.
            Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the EC2 Hello Service example. " +
                              "\nLet's list your Security Groups:");
            securityGroups.ForEach(group =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"Security group: {group.GroupName} ID: {group.GroupId}");
            });
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An Amazon EC2 service error occurred while
listing security groups. {ex.Message}");
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while listing security groups.
{ex.Message}");
        }
```

```
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeSecurityGroups를 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

CMakeLists.txt CMake 파일의 코드입니다.

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ec2)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_ec2")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed
 libraries for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
```

```
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
     # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory
 for running and debugging.

     # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # If you are building from the command line, you
 may need to uncomment this
                                     # and set the proper subdirectory to the
 executables' location.

     AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_ec2.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

hello_ec2.cpp 소스 파일의 코드입니다.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/ec2/EC2Client.h>
#include <aws/ec2/model/DescribeInstancesRequest.h>
#include <iomanip>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello EC2" starter application which initializes an Amazon Elastic Compute
 Cloud (Amazon EC2) client and describes
 *  the Amazon EC2 instances.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_ec2'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    (void)argc;
```

```
    (void)argv;

    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    int result = 0;
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfig);
        Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeInstancesRequest request;
        bool header = false;
        bool done = false;
        while (!done) {
            Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeInstancesOutcome outcome =
 ec2Client.DescribeInstances(request);
            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                if (!header) {
                    std::cout << std::left <<
                              std::setw(48) << "Name" <<
                              std::setw(20) << "ID" <<
                              std::setw(25) << "Ami" <<
                              std::setw(15) << "Type" <<
                              std::setw(15) << "State" <<
                              std::setw(15) << "Monitoring" << std::endl;
                    header = true;
                }

                const std::vector<Aws::EC2::Model::Reservation> &reservations =
                        outcome.GetResult().GetReservations();

                for (const auto &reservation: reservations) {
                    const std::vector<Aws::EC2::Model::Instance> &instances =
                            reservation.GetInstances();
                    for (const auto &instance: instances) {
                        Aws::String instanceStateString =

 Aws::EC2::Model::InstanceStateNameMapper::GetNameForInstanceStateName(
                                          instance.GetState().GetName());

                        Aws::String typeString =
```

```
Aws::EC2::Model::InstanceTypeMapper::GetNameForInstanceType(
                                        instance.GetInstanceType());

                        Aws::String monitorString =

Aws::EC2::Model::MonitoringStateMapper::GetNameForMonitoringState(
                                        instance.GetMonitoring().GetState());
                        Aws::String name = "Unknown";

                        const std::vector<Aws::EC2::Model::Tag> &tags =
instance.GetTags();
                        auto nameIter = std::find_if(tags.cbegin(), tags.cend(),
                                                     [](const
Aws::EC2::Model::Tag &tag) {
                                                         return tag.GetKey() ==
"Name";
                                                     });
                        if (nameIter != tags.cend()) {
                            name = nameIter->GetValue();
                        }
                        std::cout <<
                                  std::setw(48) << name <<
                                  std::setw(20) << instance.GetInstanceId() <<
                                  std::setw(25) << instance.GetImageId() <<
                                  std::setw(15) << typeString <<
                                  std::setw(15) << instanceStateString <<
                                  std::setw(15) << monitorString << std::endl;
                    }
                }

                if (!outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken().empty()) {
                    request.SetNextToken(outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken());
                } else {
                    done = true;
                }
            } else {
                std::cerr << "Failed to describe EC2 instances:" <<
                          outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                result = 1;
                break;
            }
        }
    }
```

```
    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return result;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DescribeSecurityGroups를 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Asynchronously describes the security groups for the specified group ID.
    *
    * @param groupName the name of the security group to describe
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents the asynchronous
operation
    *         of describing the security groups. The future will complete with a
    *         {@link DescribeSecurityGroupsResponse} object that contains the
    *         security group information.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> describeSecurityGroupArnByNameAsync(String
groupName) {
       DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest request =
DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest.builder()
           .groupNames(groupName)
           .build();

       DescribeSecurityGroupsPublisher paginator =
getAsyncClient().describeSecurityGroupsPaginator(request);
       AtomicReference<String> groupIdRef = new AtomicReference<>();
       return paginator.subscribe(response -> {
           response.securityGroups().stream()
```

```
                .filter(securityGroup ->
securityGroup.groupName().equals(groupName))
                .findFirst()
                .ifPresent(securityGroup ->
groupIdRef.set(securityGroup.groupId()));
        }).thenApply(v -> {
            String groupId = groupIdRef.get();
            if (groupId == null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("No security group found with the
name: " + groupName);
            }
            return groupId;
        }).exceptionally(ex -> {
            logger.info("Failed to describe security group: " + ex.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to describe security group", ex);
        });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeSecurityGroups를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { DescribeSecurityGroupsCommand, EC2Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

// Call DescribeSecurityGroups and display the result.
export const main = async () => {
  const client = new EC2Client();
  try {
    const { SecurityGroups } = await client.send(
      new DescribeSecurityGroupsCommand({}),
```

```
    );

    const securityGroupList = SecurityGroups.slice(0, 9)
      .map((sg) => ` • ${sg.GroupId}: ${sg.GroupName}`)
      .join("\n");

    console.log(
      "Hello, Amazon EC2! Let's list up to 10 of your security groups:",
    );
    console.log(securityGroupList);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

// Call function if run directly.
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  main();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DescribeSecurityGroups를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun describeEC2SecurityGroups(groupId: String) {
    val request =
        DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest {
            groupIds = listOf(groupId)
        }
```

```
    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val response = ec2.describeSecurityGroups(request)
        response.securityGroups?.forEach { group ->
            println("Found Security Group with id ${group.groupId}, vpc id
 ${group.vpcId} and description ${group.description}")
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DescribeSecurityGroups를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def hello_ec2(ec2_client):
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to list the security groups in your
 account.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.

    :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client. This client provides low-level
                       access to AWS EC2 services.
    """
    print("Hello, Amazon EC2! Let's list up to 10 of your security groups:")
    try:
        paginator = ec2_client.get_paginator("describe_security_groups")
        response_iterator = paginator.paginate(PaginationConfig={'MaxItems': 10})
 # List only 10 security groups.
        logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO) # Enable logging.
        for page in response_iterator:
            for sg in page["SecurityGroups"]:
                logger.info(f"\t{sg['GroupId']}: {sg['GroupName']}")
    except ClientError as err:
```

```
        logger.error("Failed to list security groups.")
        if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AccessDeniedException":
            logger.error("You do not have permission to list security groups.")
        raise


if __name__ == "__main__":
    hello_ec2(boto3.client("ec2"))
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeSecurityGroups를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-ec2'
require 'logger'

# EC2Manager is a class responsible for managing EC2 operations
# such as listing all EC2 instances in the current AWS account.
class EC2Manager
  def initialize(client)
    @client = client
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
  end

  # Lists and prints all EC2 instances in the current AWS account.
  def list_instances
    @logger.info('Listing instances')

    instances = fetch_instances
```

```
    if instances.empty?
      @logger.info('You have no instances')
    else
      print_instances(instances)
    end
  end

  private

  # Fetches all EC2 instances using pagination.
  #
  # @return [Array<Aws::EC2::Types::Instance>] List of EC2 instances.
  def fetch_instances
    paginator = @client.describe_instances
    instances = []

    paginator.each_page do |page|
      page.reservations.each do |reservation|
        reservation.instances.each do |instance|
          instances << instance
        end
      end
    end

    instances
  end

  # Prints details of the given EC2 instances.
  #
  # @param instances [Array<Aws::EC2::Types::Instance>] List of EC2 instances to
 print.
  def print_instances(instances)
    instances.each do |instance|
      @logger.info("Instance ID: #{instance.instance_id}")
      @logger.info("Instance Type: #{instance.instance_type}")
      @logger.info("Public IP: #{instance.public_ip_address}")
      @logger.info("Public DNS Name: #{instance.public_dns_name}")
      @logger.info("\n")
    end
  end
end

if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
  ec2_client = Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2')
```

```
  manager = EC2Manager.new(ec2_client)
  manager.list_instances
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 DescribeSecurityGroups를 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn show_security_groups(client: &aws_sdk_ec2::Client, group_ids:
 Vec<String>) {
    let response = client
        .describe_security_groups()
        .set_group_ids(Some(group_ids))
        .send()
        .await;

    match response {
        Ok(output) => {
            for group in output.security_groups() {
                println!(
                    "Found Security Group {} ({}), vpc id {} and description {}",
                    group.group_name().unwrap_or("unknown"),
                    group.group_id().unwrap_or("id-unknown"),
                    group.vpc_id().unwrap_or("vpcid-unknown"),
                    group.description().unwrap_or("(none)")
                );
            }
        }
        Err(err) => {
            let err = err.into_service_error();
            let meta = err.meta();
            let message = meta.message().unwrap_or("unknown");
```

```
            let code = meta.code().unwrap_or("unknown");
            eprintln!("Error listing EC2 Security Groups: ({code}) {message}");
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Rust API 참조의 DescribeSecurityGroups를 참조하세요. AWS

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

`Package.swift` 파일.

```
// swift-tools-version: 5.9
//
// The swift-tools-version declares the minimum version of Swift required to
// build this package.

import PackageDescription

let package = Package(
    name: "hello-ec2",
    // Let Xcode know the minimum Apple platforms supported.
    platforms: [
        .macOS(.v13),
        .iOS(.v15)
    ],
    dependencies: [
        // Dependencies declare other packages that this package depends on.
        .package(
            url: "https://github.com/awslabs/aws-sdk-swift",
            from: "1.0.0"),
        .package(
            url: "https://github.com/apple/swift-argument-parser.git",
```

```
            branch: "main"
        )
    ],
    targets: [
        // Targets are the basic building blocks of a package, defining a module
 or a test suite.
        // Targets can depend on other targets in this package and products
        // from dependencies.
        .executableTarget(
            name: "hello-ec2",
            dependencies: [
                .product(name: "AWSEC2", package: "aws-sdk-swift"),
                .product(name: "ArgumentParser", package: "swift-argument-
parser")
            ],
            path: "Sources")

    ]
)
```

`entry.swift` 파일.

```
// An example that shows how to use the AWS SDK for Swift to perform a simple
// operation using Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2).
//

import ArgumentParser
import Foundation

import AWSEC2

struct ExampleCommand: ParsableCommand {
    @Option(help: "The AWS Region to run AWS API calls in.")
    var awsRegion = "us-east-1"

    @Option(
        help: ArgumentHelp("The level of logging for the Swift SDK to perform."),
        completion: .list([
            "critical",
            "debug",
            "error",
            "info",
```

```
            "notice",
            "trace",
            "warning"
        ])
    )
    var logLevel: String = "error"

    static var configuration = CommandConfiguration(
        commandName: "hello-ec2",
        abstract: """
        Demonstrates a simple operation using Amazon EC2.
        """,
        discussion: """
        An example showing how to make a call to Amazon EC2 using the AWS SDK for
Swift.
        """
    )

    /// Return an array of strings giving the names of every security group
    /// the user is a member of.
    ///
    /// - Parameter ec2Client: The `EC2Client` to use when calling
    ///   `describeSecurityGroupsPaginated()`.
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of strings giving the names of every security
    ///   group the user is a member of.
    func getSecurityGroupNames(ec2Client: EC2Client) async -> [String] {
        let pages = ec2Client.describeSecurityGroupsPaginated(
            input: DescribeSecurityGroupsInput()
        )

        var groupNames: [String] = []

        do {
            for try await page in pages {
                guard let groups = page.securityGroups else {
                    print("*** Error: No groups returned.")
                    continue
                }

                for group in groups {
                    groupNames.append(group.groupName ?? "<unknown>")
                }
            }
```

```
        } catch {
            print("*** Error: \(error.localizedDescription)")
        }

        return groupNames
    }

    /// Called by ``main()`` to run the bulk of the example.
    func runAsync() async throws {
        let ec2Config = try await EC2Client.EC2ClientConfiguration(region:
 awsRegion)
        let ec2Client = EC2Client(config: ec2Config)

        let groupNames = await getSecurityGroupNames(ec2Client: ec2Client)

        print("Found \(groupNames.count) security group(s):")

        for group in groupNames {
            print("    \(group)")
        }
    }
}

/// The program's asynchronous entry point.
@main
struct Main {
    static func main() async {
        let args = Array(CommandLine.arguments.dropFirst())

        do {
            let command = try ExampleCommand.parse(args)
            try await command.runAsync()
        } catch {
            ExampleCommand.exit(withError: error)
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Swift API 참조의 DescribeSecurityGroups를 참조하세요. AWS

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs 사용한 Amazon EC2의 기본 예제
  - Hello Amazon EC2
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon EC2의 기본 사항 알아보기
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- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon EC2 시나리오
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  - CLI를 사용하여 프라이빗 서브넷 및 NAT 게이트웨이가 있는 VPC 생성
  - CLI를 사용하여 Amazon VPC 사용 시작하기
  - CLI를 사용하여 Transit Gateway 시작하기
  - CLI를 사용하여 Amazon VPC IPAM 사용 시작하기

AWS SDKs 사용한 Amazon EC2의 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 SDKs와 함께 AWS Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud의 기본 사항을 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- Hello Amazon EC2
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon EC2의 기본 사항 알아보기
- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon EC2 작업
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- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateKeyPair 함께 사용
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- CLI로 CreateNetworkAcl 사용
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- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateRouteTable 함께 사용

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- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateVpcEndpoint 함께 사용
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- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteLaunchTemplate 함께 사용
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- CLI로 DeleteNetworkAclEntry 사용
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- CLI로 UnassignPrivateIpAddresses 사용

- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 UnmonitorInstances 함께 사용
- CLI로 UpdateSecurityGroupRuleDescriptionsIngress 사용

Hello Amazon EC2

다음 코드 예제는 Amazon EC2 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
namespace EC2Actions;

public class HelloEc2
{
    /// <summary>
    /// HelloEc2 lists the existing security groups for the default users.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="args">Command line arguments</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon
 EC2).
        using var host =
 Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting.Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonEC2>()
                .AddTransient<EC2Wrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        // Now the client is available for injection.
        var ec2Client = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonEC2>();
```

```
        try
        {
            // Retrieve information for up to 10 Amazon EC2 security groups.
            var request = new DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest { MaxResults = 10 };
            var securityGroups = new List<SecurityGroup>();

            var paginatorForSecurityGroups =
                ec2Client.Paginators.DescribeSecurityGroups(request);

            await foreach (var securityGroup in
 paginatorForSecurityGroups.SecurityGroups)
            {
                securityGroups.Add(securityGroup);
            }

            // Now print the security groups returned by the call to
            // DescribeSecurityGroupsAsync.
            Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the EC2 Hello Service example. " +
                              "\nLet's list your Security Groups:");
            securityGroups.ForEach(group =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"Security group: {group.GroupName} ID: {group.GroupId}");
            });
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An Amazon EC2 service error occurred while
 listing security groups. {ex.Message}");
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while listing security groups.
 {ex.Message}");
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeSecurityGroups를 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

CMakeLists.txt CMake 파일의 코드입니다.

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ec2)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_ec2")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed
 libraries for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
     # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory
 for running and debugging.
```

```
     # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # If you are building from the command line, you
 may need to uncomment this
                                     # and set the proper subdirectory to the
 executables' location.

     AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_ec2.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

hello_ec2.cpp 소스 파일의 코드입니다.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/ec2/EC2Client.h>
#include <aws/ec2/model/DescribeInstancesRequest.h>
#include <iomanip>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello EC2" starter application which initializes an Amazon Elastic Compute
 Cloud (Amazon EC2) client and describes
 *  the Amazon EC2 instances.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_ec2'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    (void)argc;
    (void)argv;

    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
```

```
    int result = 0;
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfig);
        Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeInstancesRequest request;
        bool header = false;
        bool done = false;
        while (!done) {
            Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeInstancesOutcome outcome =
ec2Client.DescribeInstances(request);
            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                if (!header) {
                    std::cout << std::left <<
                              std::setw(48) << "Name" <<
                              std::setw(20) << "ID" <<
                              std::setw(25) << "Ami" <<
                              std::setw(15) << "Type" <<
                              std::setw(15) << "State" <<
                              std::setw(15) << "Monitoring" << std::endl;
                    header = true;
                }

                const std::vector<Aws::EC2::Model::Reservation> &reservations =
                        outcome.GetResult().GetReservations();

                for (const auto &reservation: reservations) {
                    const std::vector<Aws::EC2::Model::Instance> &instances =
                            reservation.GetInstances();
                    for (const auto &instance: instances) {
                        Aws::String instanceStateString =

Aws::EC2::Model::InstanceStateNameMapper::GetNameForInstanceStateName(
                                        instance.GetState().GetName());

                        Aws::String typeString =

Aws::EC2::Model::InstanceTypeMapper::GetNameForInstanceType(
                                        instance.GetInstanceType());

                        Aws::String monitorString =
```

```
Aws::EC2::Model::MonitoringStateMapper::GetNameForMonitoringState(
                                        instance.GetMonitoring().GetState());
                        Aws::String name = "Unknown";

                        const std::vector<Aws::EC2::Model::Tag> &tags =
instance.GetTags();
                        auto nameIter = std::find_if(tags.cbegin(), tags.cend(),
                                                     [](const
Aws::EC2::Model::Tag &tag) {
                                                         return tag.GetKey() ==
"Name";
                                                     });
                        if (nameIter != tags.cend()) {
                            name = nameIter->GetValue();
                        }
                        std::cout <<
                                  std::setw(48) << name <<
                                  std::setw(20) << instance.GetInstanceId() <<
                                  std::setw(25) << instance.GetImageId() <<
                                  std::setw(15) << typeString <<
                                  std::setw(15) << instanceStateString <<
                                  std::setw(15) << monitorString << std::endl;
                    }
                }

                if (!outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken().empty()) {
                    request.SetNextToken(outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken());
                } else {
                    done = true;
                }
            } else {
                std::cerr << "Failed to describe EC2 instances:" <<
                          outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                result = 1;
                break;
            }
        }
    }


    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return result;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DescribeSecurityGroups를 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Asynchronously describes the security groups for the specified group ID.
    *
    * @param groupName the name of the security group to describe
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents the asynchronous
operation
    *         of describing the security groups. The future will complete with a
    *         {@link DescribeSecurityGroupsResponse} object that contains the
    *         security group information.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> describeSecurityGroupArnByNameAsync(String
groupName) {
       DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest request =
DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest.builder()
           .groupNames(groupName)
           .build();

       DescribeSecurityGroupsPublisher paginator =
getAsyncClient().describeSecurityGroupsPaginator(request);
       AtomicReference<String> groupIdRef = new AtomicReference<>();
       return paginator.subscribe(response -> {
           response.securityGroups().stream()
               .filter(securityGroup ->
securityGroup.groupName().equals(groupName))
               .findFirst()
               .ifPresent(securityGroup ->
groupIdRef.set(securityGroup.groupId()));
```

```
        }).thenApply(v -> {
            String groupId = groupIdRef.get();
            if (groupId == null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("No security group found with the
 name: " + groupName);
            }
            return groupId;
        }).exceptionally(ex -> {
            logger.info("Failed to describe security group: " + ex.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to describe security group", ex);
        });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeSecurityGroups를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { DescribeSecurityGroupsCommand, EC2Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

// Call DescribeSecurityGroups and display the result.
export const main = async () => {
  const client = new EC2Client();
  try {
    const { SecurityGroups } = await client.send(
      new DescribeSecurityGroupsCommand({}),
    );

    const securityGroupList = SecurityGroups.slice(0, 9)
      .map((sg) => ` • ${sg.GroupId}: ${sg.GroupName}`)
      .join("\n");
```

```
    console.log(
      "Hello, Amazon EC2! Let's list up to 10 of your security groups:",
    );
    console.log(securityGroupList);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

// Call function if run directly.
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  main();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DescribeSecurityGroups를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun describeEC2SecurityGroups(groupId: String) {
    val request =
        DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest {
            groupIds = listOf(groupId)
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val response = ec2.describeSecurityGroups(request)
        response.securityGroups?.forEach { group ->
            println("Found Security Group with id ${group.groupId}, vpc id
 ${group.vpcId} and description ${group.description}")
```

```
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DescribeSecurityGroups를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def hello_ec2(ec2_client):
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to list the security groups in your
 account.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.

    :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client. This client provides low-level
                       access to AWS EC2 services.
    """
    print("Hello, Amazon EC2! Let's list up to 10 of your security groups:")
    try:
        paginator = ec2_client.get_paginator("describe_security_groups")
        response_iterator = paginator.paginate(PaginationConfig={'MaxItems': 10})
 # List only 10 security groups.
        logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO) # Enable logging.
        for page in response_iterator:
            for sg in page["SecurityGroups"]:
                logger.info(f"\t{sg['GroupId']}: {sg['GroupName']}")
    except ClientError as err:
        logger.error("Failed to list security groups.")
        if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AccessDeniedException":
            logger.error("You do not have permission to list security groups.")
        raise
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    hello_ec2(boto3.client("ec2"))
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeSecurityGroups를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-ec2'
require 'logger'

# EC2Manager is a class responsible for managing EC2 operations
# such as listing all EC2 instances in the current AWS account.
class EC2Manager
  def initialize(client)
    @client = client
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
  end

  # Lists and prints all EC2 instances in the current AWS account.
  def list_instances
    @logger.info('Listing instances')

    instances = fetch_instances

    if instances.empty?
      @logger.info('You have no instances')
    else
      print_instances(instances)
    end
```

```
  end

  private

  # Fetches all EC2 instances using pagination.
  #
  # @return [Array<Aws::EC2::Types::Instance>] List of EC2 instances.
  def fetch_instances
    paginator = @client.describe_instances
    instances = []

    paginator.each_page do |page|
      page.reservations.each do |reservation|
        reservation.instances.each do |instance|
          instances << instance
        end
      end
    end

    instances
  end

  # Prints details of the given EC2 instances.
  #
  # @param instances [Array<Aws::EC2::Types::Instance>] List of EC2 instances to
 print.
  def print_instances(instances)
    instances.each do |instance|
      @logger.info("Instance ID: #{instance.instance_id}")
      @logger.info("Instance Type: #{instance.instance_type}")
      @logger.info("Public IP: #{instance.public_ip_address}")
      @logger.info("Public DNS Name: #{instance.public_dns_name}")
      @logger.info("\n")
    end
  end
end

if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
  ec2_client = Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2')
  manager = EC2Manager.new(ec2_client)
  manager.list_instances
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 DescribeSecurityGroups를 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn show_security_groups(client: &aws_sdk_ec2::Client, group_ids:
 Vec<String>) {
    let response = client
        .describe_security_groups()
        .set_group_ids(Some(group_ids))
        .send()
        .await;

    match response {
        Ok(output) => {
            for group in output.security_groups() {
                println!(
                    "Found Security Group {} ({}), vpc id {} and description {}",
                    group.group_name().unwrap_or("unknown"),
                    group.group_id().unwrap_or("id-unknown"),
                    group.vpc_id().unwrap_or("vpcid-unknown"),
                    group.description().unwrap_or("(none)")
                );
            }
        }
        Err(err) => {
            let err = err.into_service_error();
            let meta = err.meta();
            let message = meta.message().unwrap_or("unknown");
            let code = meta.code().unwrap_or("unknown");
            eprintln!("Error listing EC2 Security Groups: ({code}) {message}");
        }
    }
```

```
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Rust API 참조의 DescribeSecurityGroups를 참조하세요. AWS

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

`Package.swift` 파일.

```
// swift-tools-version: 5.9
//
// The swift-tools-version declares the minimum version of Swift required to
// build this package.

import PackageDescription

let package = Package(
    name: "hello-ec2",
    // Let Xcode know the minimum Apple platforms supported.
    platforms: [
        .macOS(.v13),
        .iOS(.v15)
    ],
    dependencies: [
        // Dependencies declare other packages that this package depends on.
        .package(
            url: "https://github.com/awslabs/aws-sdk-swift",
            from: "1.0.0"),
        .package(
            url: "https://github.com/apple/swift-argument-parser.git",
            branch: "main"
        )
    ],
    targets: [
```

```
        // Targets are the basic building blocks of a package, defining a module
 or a test suite.
        // Targets can depend on other targets in this package and products
        // from dependencies.
        .executableTarget(
            name: "hello-ec2",
            dependencies: [
                .product(name: "AWSEC2", package: "aws-sdk-swift"),
                .product(name: "ArgumentParser", package: "swift-argument-
parser")
            ],
            path: "Sources")

    ]
)
```

entry.swift 파일.

```
// An example that shows how to use the AWS SDK for Swift to perform a simple
// operation using Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2).
//

import ArgumentParser
import Foundation

import AWSEC2

struct ExampleCommand: ParsableCommand {
    @Option(help: "The AWS Region to run AWS API calls in.")
    var awsRegion = "us-east-1"

    @Option(
        help: ArgumentHelp("The level of logging for the Swift SDK to perform."),
        completion: .list([
            "critical",
            "debug",
            "error",
            "info",
            "notice",
            "trace",
            "warning"
        ])
```

```
    )
    var logLevel: String = "error"

    static var configuration = CommandConfiguration(
        commandName: "hello-ec2",
        abstract: """
        Demonstrates a simple operation using Amazon EC2.
        """,
        discussion: """
        An example showing how to make a call to Amazon EC2 using the AWS SDK for
Swift.
        """
    )

    /// Return an array of strings giving the names of every security group
    /// the user is a member of.
    ///
    /// - Parameter ec2Client: The `EC2Client` to use when calling
    ///   `describeSecurityGroupsPaginated()`.
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of strings giving the names of every security
    ///   group the user is a member of.
    func getSecurityGroupNames(ec2Client: EC2Client) async -> [String] {
        let pages = ec2Client.describeSecurityGroupsPaginated(
            input: DescribeSecurityGroupsInput()
        )

        var groupNames: [String] = []

        do {
            for try await page in pages {
                guard let groups = page.securityGroups else {
                    print("*** Error: No groups returned.")
                    continue
                }

                for group in groups {
                    groupNames.append(group.groupName ?? "<unknown>")
                }
            }
        } catch {
            print("*** Error: \(error.localizedDescription)")
        }
```

```
        return groupNames
    }

    /// Called by ``main()`` to run the bulk of the example.
    func runAsync() async throws {
        let ec2Config = try await EC2Client.EC2ClientConfiguration(region:
 awsRegion)
        let ec2Client = EC2Client(config: ec2Config)

        let groupNames = await getSecurityGroupNames(ec2Client: ec2Client)

        print("Found \(groupNames.count) security group(s):")

        for group in groupNames {
            print("    \(group)")
        }
    }
}

/// The program's asynchronous entry point.
@main
struct Main {
    static func main() async {
        let args = Array(CommandLine.arguments.dropFirst())

        do {
            let command = try ExampleCommand.parse(args)
            try await command.runAsync()
        } catch {
            ExampleCommand.exit(withError: error)
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Swift API 참조의 DescribeSecurityGroups를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon EC2의 기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 키 페어 및 보안 그룹을 생성합니다.

- Amazon Machine Image(AMI) 및 호환되는 인스턴스 유형을 선택한 다음 인스턴스를 생성합니다.
- 인스턴스를 중지한 후 다시 시작합니다.
- 인스턴스와 탄력적 IP 주소 연결.
- SSH로 인스턴스에 연결한 다음 리소스를 정리합니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
/// <summary>
/// Show Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) Basics actions.
/// </summary>
public class EC2Basics
{
    public static ILogger<EC2Basics> _logger = null!;
    public static EC2Wrapper _ec2Wrapper = null!;
    public static SsmWrapper _ssmWrapper = null!;
    public static UiMethods _uiMethods = null!;

    public static string associationId = null!;
    public static string allocationId = null!;
    public static string instanceId = null!;
    public static string keyPairName = null!;
    public static string groupName = null!;
    public static string tempFileName = null!;
    public static string secGroupId = null!;
    public static bool isInteractive = true;

    /// <summary>
    /// Perform the actions defined for the Amazon EC2 Basics scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="args">Command line arguments.</param>
    /// <returns>A Task object.</returns>
```

```
    public static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for Amazon EC2 and Amazon Simple Systems
        // Management (Amazon SSM) Service.
        using var host =
Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting.Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonEC2>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement>()
                    .AddTransient<EC2Wrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<SsmWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        SetUpServices(host);

        var uniqueName = Guid.NewGuid().ToString();
        keyPairName = "mvp-example-key-pair" + uniqueName;
        groupName = "ec2-scenario-group" + uniqueName;
        var groupDescription = "A security group created for the EC2 Basics
scenario.";

        try
        {
            // Start the scenario.
            _uiMethods.DisplayOverview();
            _uiMethods.PressEnter(isInteractive);

            // Create the key pair.
            _uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Create RSA key pair");
            Console.Write("Let's create an RSA key pair that you can be use to
");
            Console.WriteLine("securely connect to your EC2 instance.");
            var keyPair = await _ec2Wrapper.CreateKeyPair(keyPairName);

            // Save key pair information to a temporary file.
            tempFileName = _ec2Wrapper.SaveKeyPair(keyPair);

            Console.WriteLine(
                $"Created the key pair: {keyPair.KeyName} and saved it to:
{tempFileName}");
            string? answer = "";
            if (isInteractive)
            {
```

```
                do
                {
                    Console.Write("Would you like to list your existing key
pairs? ");
                    answer = Console.ReadLine();
                } while (answer!.ToLower() != "y" && answer.ToLower() != "n");
            }

            if (!isInteractive || answer == "y")
            {
                // List existing key pairs.
                _uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Existing key pairs");

                // Passing an empty string to the DescribeKeyPairs method will
return
                // a list of all existing key pairs.
                var keyPairs = await _ec2Wrapper.DescribeKeyPairs("");
                keyPairs.ForEach(kp =>
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(
                        $"{kp.KeyName} created at: {kp.CreateTime} Fingerprint:
{kp.KeyFingerprint}");
                });
            }

            _uiMethods.PressEnter(isInteractive);

            // Create the security group.
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Let's create a security group to manage access to your
instance.");
            secGroupId = await _ec2Wrapper.CreateSecurityGroup(groupName,
groupDescription);
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Let's add rules to allow all HTTP and HTTPS inbound traffic and
to allow SSH only from your current IP address.");

            _uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Security group information");
            var secGroups = await _ec2Wrapper.DescribeSecurityGroups(secGroupId);

            Console.WriteLine($"Created security group {groupName} in your
default VPC.");
            secGroups.ForEach(group =>
            {
```

```
                _ec2Wrapper.DisplaySecurityGroupInfoAsync(group);
            });
            _uiMethods.PressEnter(isInteractive);

            Console.WriteLine(
                "Now we'll authorize the security group we just created so that
it can");
            Console.WriteLine("access the EC2 instances you create.");
            await _ec2Wrapper.AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress(groupName);

            secGroups = await _ec2Wrapper.DescribeSecurityGroups(secGroupId);
            Console.WriteLine($"Now let's look at the permissions again.");
            secGroups.ForEach(group =>
            {
                _ec2Wrapper.DisplaySecurityGroupInfoAsync(group);
            });
            _uiMethods.PressEnter(isInteractive);

            // Get list of available Amazon Linux 2 Amazon Machine Images (AMIs).
            var parameters =
                await _ssmWrapper.GetParametersByPath(
                    "/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest");

            List<string> imageIds = parameters.Select(param =>
param.Value).ToList();

            var images = await _ec2Wrapper.DescribeImages(imageIds);

            var i = 1;
            images.ForEach(image =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"\t{i++}\t{image.Description}");
            });

            int choice = 1;
            bool validNumber = false;
            if (isInteractive)
            {
                do
                {
                    Console.Write("Please select an image: ");
                    var selImage = Console.ReadLine();
                    validNumber = int.TryParse(selImage, out choice);
                } while (!validNumber);
```

```
            }

            var selectedImage = images[choice - 1];

            // Display available instance types.
            _uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Instance Types");
            var instanceTypes =
                await
_ec2Wrapper.DescribeInstanceTypes(selectedImage.Architecture);

            i = 1;
            instanceTypes.ForEach(instanceType =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"\t{i++}\t{instanceType.InstanceType}");
            });
            if (isInteractive)
            {
                do
                {
                    Console.Write("Please select an instance type: ");
                    var selImage = Console.ReadLine();
                    validNumber = int.TryParse(selImage, out choice);
                } while (!validNumber);
            }

            var selectedInstanceType = instanceTypes[choice - 1].InstanceType;

            // Create an EC2 instance.
            _uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Creating an EC2 Instance");
            instanceId = await _ec2Wrapper.RunInstances(selectedImage.ImageId,
                selectedInstanceType, keyPairName, secGroupId);

            _uiMethods.PressEnter(isInteractive);

            var instance = await _ec2Wrapper.DescribeInstance(instanceId);
            _uiMethods.DisplayTitle("New Instance Information");
            _ec2Wrapper.DisplayInstanceInformation(instance);

            Console.WriteLine(
                "\nYou can use SSH to connect to your instance. For example:");
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"\tssh -i {tempFileName} ec2-user@{instance.PublicIpAddress}");

            _uiMethods.PressEnter(isInteractive);
```

```
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Now we'll stop the instance and then start it again to see
what's changed.");

            await _ec2Wrapper.StopInstances(instanceId);

            Console.WriteLine("Now let's start it up again.");
            await _ec2Wrapper.StartInstances(instanceId);

            Console.WriteLine("\nLet's see what changed.");

            instance = await _ec2Wrapper.DescribeInstance(instanceId);
            _uiMethods.DisplayTitle("New Instance Information");
            _ec2Wrapper.DisplayInstanceInformation(instance);

            Console.WriteLine("\nNotice the change in the SSH information:");
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"\tssh -i {tempFileName} ec2-user@{instance.PublicIpAddress}");

            _uiMethods.PressEnter(isInteractive);

            Console.WriteLine(
                "Now we will stop the instance again. Then we will create and
associate an");
            Console.WriteLine("Elastic IP address to use with our instance.");

            await _ec2Wrapper.StopInstances(instanceId);
            _uiMethods.PressEnter(isInteractive);

            _uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Allocate Elastic IP address");
            Console.WriteLine(
                "You can allocate an Elastic IP address and associate it
with your instance\nto keep a consistent IP address even when your instance
restarts.");
            var allocationResponse = await _ec2Wrapper.AllocateAddress();
            allocationId = allocationResponse.AllocationId;
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Now we will associate the Elastic IP address with our
instance.");
            associationId = await _ec2Wrapper.AssociateAddress(allocationId,
instanceId);

            // Start the instance again.
```

```
            Console.WriteLine("Now let's start the instance again.");
            await _ec2Wrapper.StartInstances(instanceId);

            Console.WriteLine("\nLet's see what changed.");

            instance = await _ec2Wrapper.DescribeInstance(instanceId);
            _uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Instance information");
            _ec2Wrapper.DisplayInstanceInformation(instance);

            Console.WriteLine("\nHere is the SSH information:");
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"\tssh -i {tempFileName} ec2-user@{instance.PublicIpAddress}");

            Console.WriteLine("Let's stop and start the instance again.");
            _uiMethods.PressEnter(isInteractive);

            await _ec2Wrapper.StopInstances(instanceId);

            Console.WriteLine("\nThe instance has stopped.");

            Console.WriteLine("Now let's start it up again.");
            await _ec2Wrapper.StartInstances(instanceId);

            instance = await _ec2Wrapper.DescribeInstance(instanceId);
            _uiMethods.DisplayTitle("New Instance Information");
            _ec2Wrapper.DisplayInstanceInformation(instance);
            Console.WriteLine("Note that the IP address did not change this
time.");
            _uiMethods.PressEnter(isInteractive);

            await Cleanup();
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, "There was a problem with the scenario, starting
cleanup.");
            await Cleanup();
        }

        _uiMethods.DisplayTitle("EC2 Basics Scenario completed.");
        _uiMethods.PressEnter(isInteractive);
    }

    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Set up the services and logging.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="host"></param>
    public static void SetUpServices(IHost host)
    {
        var loggerFactory = LoggerFactory.Create(builder =>
        {
            builder.AddConsole();
        });
        _logger = new Logger<EC2Basics>(loggerFactory);

        // Now the client is available for injection.
        _ec2Wrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<EC2Wrapper>();
        _ssmWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<SsmWrapper>();
        _uiMethods = new UiMethods();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Clean up any resources from the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns></returns>
    public static async Task Cleanup()
    {
        _uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Clean up resources");
        Console.WriteLine("Now let's clean up the resources we created.");

        Console.WriteLine("Disassociate the Elastic IP address and release it.");
        // Disassociate the Elastic IP address.
        await _ec2Wrapper.DisassociateIp(associationId);

        // Delete the Elastic IP address.
        await _ec2Wrapper.ReleaseAddress(allocationId);

        // Terminate the instance.
        Console.WriteLine("Terminating the instance we created.");
        await _ec2Wrapper.TerminateInstances(instanceId);

        // Delete the security group.
        Console.WriteLine($"Deleting the Security Group: {groupName}.");
        await _ec2Wrapper.DeleteSecurityGroup(secGroupId);

        // Delete the RSA key pair.
        Console.WriteLine($"Deleting the key pair: {keyPairName}");
        await _ec2Wrapper.DeleteKeyPair(keyPairName);
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("Deleting the temporary file with the key
 information.");
        _ec2Wrapper.DeleteTempFile(tempFileName);
        _uiMethods.PressEnter(isInteractive);
    }
}
```

EC2 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 정의합니다.

```
/// <summary>
/// Methods of this class perform Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2).
/// </summary>
public class EC2Wrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonEC2 _amazonEC2;
    private readonly ILogger<EC2Wrapper> _logger;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the EC2Wrapper class.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonScheduler">The injected EC2 client.</param>
    /// <param name="logger">The injected logger.</param>
    public EC2Wrapper(IAmazonEC2 amazonService, ILogger<EC2Wrapper> logger)
    {
        _amazonEC2 = amazonService;
        _logger = logger;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Allocates an Elastic IP address that can be associated with an Amazon EC2
    // instance. By using an Elastic IP address, you can keep the public IP
 address
    // constant even when you restart the associated instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The response object for the allocated address.</returns>
    public async Task<AllocateAddressResponse> AllocateAddress()
    {
        var request = new AllocateAddressRequest();

        try
        {
            var response = await _amazonEC2.AllocateAddressAsync(request);
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"Allocated IP: {response.PublicIp} with allocation
 ID {response.AllocationId}.");
            return response;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "AddressLimitExceeded")
            {
                // For more information on Elastic IP address quotas, see:
                // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/elastic-
ip-addresses-eip.html#using-instance-addressing-limit
                _logger.LogError($"Unable to allocate Elastic IP, address limit
 exceeded. {ec2Exception.Message}");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An error occurred while allocating Elastic IP.:
 {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Associates an Elastic IP address with an instance. When this association
 is
    /// created, the Elastic IP's public IP address is immediately used as the
 public
    /// IP address of the associated instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="allocationId">The allocation Id of an Elastic IP address.</
param>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The instance Id of the EC2 instance to
    /// associate the address with.</param>
    /// <returns>The association Id that represents
    /// the association of the Elastic IP address with an instance.</returns>
    public async Task<string> AssociateAddress(string allocationId, string
 instanceId)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new AssociateAddressRequest
```

```
            {
                AllocationId = allocationId,
                InstanceId = instanceId
            };

            var response = await _amazonEC2.AssociateAddressAsync(request);
            return response.AssociationId;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidInstanceId")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"InstanceId is invalid, unable to associate address.
{ec2Exception.Message}");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while associating the Elastic IP.:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Authorize the local computer ingress to EC2 instances associated
    /// with the virtual private cloud (VPC) security group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the security group.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress(string groupName)
    {
        try
        {
            // Get the IP address for the local computer.
            var ipAddress = await GetIpAddress();
            Console.WriteLine($"Your IP address is: {ipAddress}");
            var ipRanges =
                new List<IpRange> { new IpRange { CidrIp = $"{ipAddress}/32" } };
            var permission = new IpPermission
```

```
            {
                Ipv4Ranges = ipRanges,
                IpProtocol = "tcp",
                FromPort = 22,
                ToPort = 22
            };
            var permissions = new List<IpPermission> { permission };
            var response = await _amazonEC2.AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressAsync(
                new AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest(groupName,
 permissions));
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidPermission.Duplicate")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"The ingress rule already exists. {ec2Exception.Message}");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while authorizing ingress.: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Authorize the local computer for ingress to
    /// the Amazon EC2 SecurityGroup.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The IPv4 address of the computer running the scenario.</returns>
    private static async Task<string> GetIpAddress()
    {
        var httpClient = new HttpClient();
        var ipString = await httpClient.GetStringAsync("https://
checkip.amazonaws.com");

        // The IP address is returned with a new line
        // character on the end. Trim off the whitespace and
        // return the value to the caller.
```

```
        return ipString.Trim();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Amazon EC2 key pair with a specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyPairName">The name for the new key pair.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon EC2 key pair created.</returns>
    public async Task<KeyPair?> CreateKeyPair(string keyPairName)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new CreateKeyPairRequest { KeyName = keyPairName, };

            var response = await _amazonEC2.CreateKeyPairAsync(request);

            var kp = response.KeyPair;
            // Return the key pair so it can be saved if needed.

            // Wait until the key pair exists.
            int retries = 5;
            while (retries-- > 0)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Checking for new KeyPair {keyPairName}...");
                var keyPairs = await DescribeKeyPairs(keyPairName);
                if (keyPairs.Any())
                {
                    return kp;
                }

                Thread.Sleep(5000);
                retries--;
            }
            _logger.LogError($"Unable to find newly created KeyPair
{keyPairName}.");
            throw new DoesNotExistException("KeyPair not found");
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidKeyPair.Duplicate")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"A key pair called {keyPairName} already exists.");
            }
```

```
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while creating the key pair.: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Save KeyPair information to a temporary file.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyPair">The name of the key pair.</param>
    /// <returns>The full path to the temporary file.</returns>
    public string SaveKeyPair(KeyPair keyPair)
    {
        var tempPath = Path.GetTempPath();
        var tempFileName = $"{tempPath}\\{Path.GetRandomFileName()}";
        var pemFileName = Path.ChangeExtension(tempFileName, "pem");

        // Save the key pair to a file in a temporary folder.
        using var stream = new FileStream(pemFileName, FileMode.Create);
        using var writer = new StreamWriter(stream);
        writer.WriteLine(keyPair.KeyMaterial);

        return pemFileName;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Amazon EC2 security group with a specified name and
 description.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name for the new security group.</param>
    /// <param name="groupDescription">A description of the new security group.</
param>
    /// <returns>The group Id of the new security group.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateSecurityGroup(string groupName, string
 groupDescription)
    {
        try
        {
            var response = await _amazonEC2.CreateSecurityGroupAsync(
```

```
                new CreateSecurityGroupRequest(groupName, groupDescription));

            // Wait until the security group exists.
            int retries = 5;
            while (retries-- > 0)
            {
                var groups = await DescribeSecurityGroups(response.GroupId);
                if (groups.Any())
                {
                    return response.GroupId;
                }

                Thread.Sleep(5000);
                retries--;
            }
            _logger.LogError($"Unable to find newly created group {groupName}.");
            throw new DoesNotExistException("security group not found");
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "ResourceAlreadyExists")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"A security group with the name {groupName} already exists.
 {ec2Exception.Message}");
            }
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while creating the security group.:
 {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new Amazon EC2 VPC.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="cidrBlock">The CIDR block for the new security group.</
param>
    /// <returns>The VPC Id of the new VPC.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<string?> CreateVPC(string cidrBlock)
    {

        try
        {
            var response = await _amazonEC2.CreateVpcAsync(new CreateVpcRequest
            {
                CidrBlock = cidrBlock,
            });

            Vpc vpc = response.Vpc;
            Console.WriteLine($"Created VPC with ID: {vpc.VpcId}.");
            return vpc.VpcId;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't create VPC because: {ex.Message}");
            return null;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an Amazon EC2 key pair.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyPairName">The name of the key pair to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteKeyPair(string keyPairName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonEC2.DeleteKeyPairAsync(new
DeleteKeyPairRequest(keyPairName)).ConfigureAwait(false);
            return true;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidKeyPair.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError($"KeyPair {keyPairName} does not exist and
cannot be deleted. Please verify the key pair name and try again.");
            }

            return false;
        }
```

```
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't delete the key pair because:
{ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the temporary file where the key pair information was saved.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tempFileName">The path to the temporary file.</param>
    public void DeleteTempFile(string tempFileName)
    {
        if (File.Exists(tempFileName))
        {
            File.Delete(tempFileName);
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an Amazon EC2 security group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteSecurityGroup(string groupId)
    {
        try
        {
            var response =
                await _amazonEC2.DeleteSecurityGroupAsync(
                    new DeleteSecurityGroupRequest { GroupId = groupId });
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidGroup.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"Security Group {groupId} does not exist and cannot be
deleted. Please verify the ID and try again.");
            }

            return false;
```

```
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't delete the security group because:
{ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an Amazon EC2 VPC.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteVpc(string vpcId)
    {
        var request = new DeleteVpcRequest
        {
            VpcId = vpcId,
        };

        var response = await _amazonEC2.DeleteVpcAsync(request);

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about existing Amazon EC2 images.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of image information.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Image>> DescribeImages(List<string>? imageIds)
    {
        var request = new DescribeImagesRequest();
        if (imageIds is not null)
        {
            // If the imageIds list is not null, add the list
            // to the request object.
            request.ImageIds = imageIds;
        }

        var response = await _amazonEC2.DescribeImagesAsync(request);
        return response.Images;
    }

    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Display the information returned by DescribeImages.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="images">The list of image information to display.</param>
    public void DisplayImageInfo(List<Image> images)
    {
        images.ForEach(image =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"{image.Name} Created on: {image.CreationDate}");
        });

    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an Amazon EC2 instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The instance Id of the EC2 instance.</param>
    /// <returns>An EC2 instance.</returns>
    public async Task<Instance> DescribeInstance(string instanceId)
    {
        var response = await _amazonEC2.DescribeInstancesAsync(
            new DescribeInstancesRequest { InstanceIds = new List<string>
{ instanceId } });
        return response.Reservations[0].Instances[0];
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display EC2 instance information.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instance">The instance Id of the EC2 instance.</param>
    public void DisplayInstanceInformation(Instance instance)
    {
        Console.WriteLine($"ID: {instance.InstanceId}");
        Console.WriteLine($"Image ID: {instance.ImageId}");
        Console.WriteLine($"{instance.InstanceType}");
        Console.WriteLine($"Key Name: {instance.KeyName}");
        Console.WriteLine($"VPC ID: {instance.VpcId}");
        Console.WriteLine($"Public IP: {instance.PublicIpAddress}");
        Console.WriteLine($"State: {instance.State.Name}");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about EC2 instances with a particular state.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tagName">The name of the tag to filter on.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="tagValue">The value of the tag to look for.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> GetInstancesWithState(string state)
    {
        try
        {
            // Filters the results of the instance list.
            var filters = new List<Filter>
            {
                new Filter
                {
                    Name = $"instance-state-name",
                    Values = new List<string> { state, },
                },
            };
            var request = new DescribeInstancesRequest { Filters = filters, };

            Console.WriteLine($"\nShowing instances with state {state}");
            var paginator = _amazonEC2.Paginators.DescribeInstances(request);

            await foreach (var response in paginator.Responses)
            {
                foreach (var reservation in response.Reservations)
                {
                    foreach (var instance in reservation.Instances)
                    {
                        Console.Write($"Instance ID: {instance.InstanceId} ");
                        Console.WriteLine($"\tCurrent State:
{instance.State.Name}");
                    }
                }
            }

            return true;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidParameterValue")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"Invalid parameter value for filtering instances.");
            }

            return false;
```

```
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't list instances because: {ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Describe the instance types available.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of instance type information.</returns>
    public async Task<List<InstanceTypeInfo>>
DescribeInstanceTypes(ArchitectureValues architecture)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new DescribeInstanceTypesRequest();

            var filters = new List<Filter>
            {
                new Filter("processor-info.supported-architecture",
                    new List<string> { architecture.ToString() })
            };
            filters.Add(new Filter("instance-type", new() { "*.micro",
"*.small" }));

            request.Filters = filters;
            var instanceTypes = new List<InstanceTypeInfo>();

            var paginator = _amazonEC2.Paginators.DescribeInstanceTypes(request);
            await foreach (var instanceType in paginator.InstanceTypes)
            {
                instanceTypes.Add(instanceType);
            }

            return instanceTypes;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidParameterValue")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
```

```
                    $"Parameters are invalid. Ensure architecture and size
strings conform to DescribeInstanceTypes API reference.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't delete the security group because:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an Amazon EC2 key pair.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyPairName">The name of the key pair.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of key pair information.</returns>
    public async Task<List<KeyPairInfo>> DescribeKeyPairs(string keyPairName)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new DescribeKeyPairsRequest();
            if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(keyPairName))
            {
                request = new DescribeKeyPairsRequest
                {
                    KeyNames = new List<string> { keyPairName }
                };
            }

            var response = await _amazonEC2.DescribeKeyPairsAsync(request);
            return response.KeyPairs.ToList();
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidKeyPair.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"A key pair called {keyPairName} does not exist.");
            }

            throw;
```

```
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while describing the key pair.:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve information for one or all Amazon EC2 security group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupId">The optional Id of a specific Amazon EC2 security
group.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of security group information.</returns>
    public async Task<List<SecurityGroup>> DescribeSecurityGroups(string groupId)
    {
        try
        {
            var securityGroups = new List<SecurityGroup>();
            var request = new DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest();

            if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(groupId))
            {
                var groupIds = new List<string> { groupId };
                request.GroupIds = groupIds;
            }

            var paginatorForSecurityGroups =
                _amazonEC2.Paginators.DescribeSecurityGroups(request);

            await foreach (var securityGroup in
paginatorForSecurityGroups.SecurityGroups)
            {
                securityGroups.Add(securityGroup);
            }

            return securityGroups;

        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
```

```
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidGroup.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"A security group {groupId} does not exist.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while listing security groups.
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display the information returned by the call to
    /// DescribeSecurityGroupsAsync.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="securityGroup">A list of security group information.</param>
    public void DisplaySecurityGroupInfoAsync(SecurityGroup securityGroup)
    {
        Console.WriteLine($"{securityGroup.GroupName}");
        Console.WriteLine("Ingress permissions:");
        securityGroup.IpPermissions.ForEach(permission =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tFromPort: {permission.FromPort}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tIpProtocol: {permission.IpProtocol}");

            Console.Write($"\tIpv4Ranges: ");
            permission.Ipv4Ranges.ForEach(range =>
{ Console.Write($"{range.CidrIp} "); });

            Console.WriteLine($"\n\tIpv6Ranges:");
            permission.Ipv6Ranges.ForEach(range =>
{ Console.Write($"{range.CidrIpv6} "); });

            Console.Write($"\n\tPrefixListIds: ");
            permission.PrefixListIds.ForEach(id => Console.Write($"{id.Id} "));

            Console.WriteLine($"\n\tTo Port: {permission.ToPort}");
        });
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("Egress permissions:");
        securityGroup.IpPermissionsEgress.ForEach(permission =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tFromPort: {permission.FromPort}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tIpProtocol: {permission.IpProtocol}");

            Console.Write($"\tIpv4Ranges: ");
            permission.Ipv4Ranges.ForEach(range =>
{ Console.Write($"{range.CidrIp} "); });

            Console.WriteLine($"\n\tIpv6Ranges:");
            permission.Ipv6Ranges.ForEach(range =>
{ Console.Write($"{range.CidrIpv6} "); });

            Console.Write($"\n\tPrefixListIds: ");
            permission.PrefixListIds.ForEach(id => Console.Write($"{id.Id} "));

            Console.WriteLine($"\n\tTo Port: {permission.ToPort}");
        });
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Disassociate an Elastic IP address from an EC2 instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="associationId">The association Id.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DisassociateIp(string associationId)
    {
        try
        {
            var response = await _amazonEC2.DisassociateAddressAsync(
                new DisassociateAddressRequest { AssociationId =
associationId });
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidAssociationID.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"AssociationId is invalid, unable to disassociate address.
{ec2Exception.Message}");
            }
```

```
            return false;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while disassociating the Elastic IP.:
{ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve a list of available Amazon Linux images.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of image information.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Image>> GetEC2AmiList()
    {
        var filter = new Filter { Name = "architecture", Values = new
List<string> { "x86_64" } };
        var filters = new List<Filter> { filter };
        var response = await _amazonEC2.DescribeImagesAsync(new
DescribeImagesRequest { Filters = filters });
        return response.Images;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Reboot a specific EC2 instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ec2InstanceId">The instance Id of the instance that will be
rebooted.</param>
    /// <returns>Async Task.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> RebootInstances(string ec2InstanceId)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new RebootInstancesRequest
            {
                InstanceIds = new List<string> { ec2InstanceId },
            };

            await _amazonEC2.RebootInstancesAsync(request);

            // Wait for the instance to be running.
```

```
            Console.Write("Waiting for the instance to start.");
            await WaitForInstanceState(ec2InstanceId, InstanceStateName.Running);

            return true;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidInstanceId")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"InstanceId {ec2InstanceId} is invalid, unable to reboot.
 {ec2Exception.Message}");
            }
            return false;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while rebooting the instance
 {ec2InstanceId}.: {ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Release an Elastic IP address. After the Elastic IP address is released,
    /// it can no longer be used.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="allocationId">The allocation Id of the Elastic IP address.</
param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> ReleaseAddress(string allocationId)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new ReleaseAddressRequest { AllocationId =
 allocationId };

            var response = await _amazonEC2.ReleaseAddressAsync(request);
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidAllocationID.NotFound")
```

```
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"AllocationId {allocationId} was not found.
{ec2Exception.Message}");
            }

            return false;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while releasing the AllocationId
{allocationId}.: {ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create and run an EC2 instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ImageId">The image Id of the image used as a basis for the
    /// EC2 instance.</param>
    /// <param name="instanceType">The instance type of the EC2 instance to
create.</param>
    /// <param name="keyName">The name of the key pair to associate with the
    /// instance.</param>
    /// <param name="groupId">The Id of the Amazon EC2 security group that will
be
    /// allowed to interact with the new EC2 instance.</param>
    /// <returns>The instance Id of the new EC2 instance.</returns>
    public async Task<string> RunInstances(string imageId, string instanceType,
string keyName, string groupId)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new RunInstancesRequest
            {
                ImageId = imageId,
                InstanceType = instanceType,
                KeyName = keyName,
                MinCount = 1,
                MaxCount = 1,
                SecurityGroupIds = new List<string> { groupId }
            };
```

```
            var response = await _amazonEC2.RunInstancesAsync(request);
            var instanceId = response.Reservation.Instances[0].InstanceId;

            Console.Write("Waiting for the instance to start.");
            await WaitForInstanceState(instanceId, InstanceStateName.Running);

            return instanceId;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidGroupId.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"GroupId {groupId} was not found. {ec2Exception.Message}");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while running the instance.: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Start an EC2 instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ec2InstanceId">The instance Id of the Amazon EC2 instance
    /// to start.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task StartInstances(string ec2InstanceId)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new StartInstancesRequest
            {
                InstanceIds = new List<string> { ec2InstanceId },
            };

            await _amazonEC2.StartInstancesAsync(request);
```

```
            Console.Write("Waiting for instance to start. ");
            await WaitForInstanceState(ec2InstanceId, InstanceStateName.Running);
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidInstanceId")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"InstanceId is invalid, unable to start.
{ec2Exception.Message}");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while starting the instance.: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Stop an EC2 instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ec2InstanceId">The instance Id of the EC2 instance to
    /// stop.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task StopInstances(string ec2InstanceId)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new StopInstancesRequest
            {
                InstanceIds = new List<string> { ec2InstanceId },
            };

            await _amazonEC2.StopInstancesAsync(request);
            Console.Write("Waiting for the instance to stop.");
            await WaitForInstanceState(ec2InstanceId, InstanceStateName.Stopped);

            Console.WriteLine("\nThe instance has stopped.");
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
```

```
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidInstanceId")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"InstanceId is invalid, unable to stop.
{ec2Exception.Message}");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while stopping the instance.: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Terminate an EC2 instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ec2InstanceId">The instance Id of the EC2 instance
    /// to terminate.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task<List<InstanceStateChange>> TerminateInstances(string
ec2InstanceId)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new TerminateInstancesRequest
            {
                InstanceIds = new List<string> { ec2InstanceId }
            };

            var response = await _amazonEC2.TerminateInstancesAsync(request);
            Console.Write("Waiting for the instance to terminate.");
            await WaitForInstanceState(ec2InstanceId,
InstanceStateName.Terminated);

            Console.WriteLine($"\nThe instance {ec2InstanceId} has been
terminated.");
            return response.TerminatingInstances;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
```

```
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidInstanceId")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"InstanceId is invalid, unable to terminate.
{ec2Exception.Message}");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while terminating the instance.:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Wait until an EC2 instance is in a specified state.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The instance Id.</param>
    /// <param name="stateName">The state to wait for.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> WaitForInstanceState(string instanceId,
InstanceStateName stateName)
    {
        var request = new DescribeInstancesRequest
        {
            InstanceIds = new List<string> { instanceId }
        };

        // Wait until the instance is in the specified state.
        var hasState = false;
        do
        {
            // Wait 5 seconds.
            Thread.Sleep(5000);

            // Check for the desired state.
            var response = await _amazonEC2.DescribeInstancesAsync(request);
            var instance = response.Reservations[0].Instances[0];
            hasState = instance.State.Name == stateName;
```

```
            Console.Write(". ");
        } while (!hasState);

        return hasState;
    }

}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - AllocateAddress
  - AssociateAddress
  - AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress
  - CreateKeyPair
  - CreateSecurityGroup
  - DeleteKeyPair
  - DeleteSecurityGroup
  - DescribeImages
  - DescribeInstanceTypes
  - DescribeInstances
  - DescribeKeyPairs
  - DescribeSecurityGroups
  - DisassociateAddress
  - ReleaseAddress
  - RunInstances
  - StartInstances
  - StopInstances
  - TerminateInstances
  - UnmonitorInstances

Bash

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
###############################################################################
# function get_started_with_ec2_instances
#
# Runs an interactive scenario that shows how to get started using EC2 instances.
#
#     "EC2 access" permissions are needed to run this code.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If an error occurred.
###############################################################################
function get_started_with_ec2_instances() {
  # Requires version 4 for mapfile.
  local required_version=4.0

  # Get the current Bash version
  # Check if BASH_VERSION is set
  local current_version
  if [[ -n "$BASH_VERSION" ]]; then
    # Convert BASH_VERSION to a number for comparison
    current_version=$BASH_VERSION
  else
    # Get the current Bash version using the bash command
    current_version=$(bash --version | head -n 1 | awk '{ print $4 }')
  fi

  # Convert version strings to numbers for comparison
  local required_version_num current_version_num
  required_version_num=$(echo "$required_version" | awk -F. '{ print ($1 * 10000)
 + ($2 * 100) + $3 }')
```

```
 current_version_num=$(echo "$current_version" | awk -F. '{ print ($1 * 10000) +
($2 * 100) + $3 }')

 # Compare versions
 if ((current_version_num < required_version_num)); then
   echo "Error: This script requires Bash version $required_version or higher."
   echo "Your current Bash version is number is $current_version."
   exit 1
 fi

 {
   if [ "$EC2_OPERATIONS_SOURCED" != "True" ]; then

     source ./ec2_operations.sh
   fi
 }

 echo_repeat "*" 88
 echo "Welcome to the Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) get started with
instances demo."
 echo_repeat "*" 88
 echo

 echo "Let's create an RSA key pair that you can be use to securely connect to "
 echo "your EC2 instance."

 echo -n "Enter a unique name for your key: "
 get_input
 local key_name
 key_name=$get_input_result

 local temp_dir
 temp_dir=$(mktemp -d)
 local key_file_name="$temp_dir/${key_name}.pem"

 if ec2_create_keypair -n "${key_name}" -f "${key_file_name}"; then
   echo "Created a key pair $key_name and saved the private key to
$key_file_name"
   echo
 else
   errecho "The key pair failed to create. This demo will exit."
   return 1
 fi
```

```
chmod 400 "${key_file_name}"

if yes_no_input "Do you want to list some of your key pairs? (y/n) "; then
  local keys_and_fingerprints
  keys_and_fingerprints="$(ec2_describe_key_pairs)" && {
    local image_name_and_id
    while IFS=$'\n' read -r image_name_and_id; do
      local entries
      IFS=$'\t' read -ra entries <<<"$image_name_and_id"
      echo "Found rsa key ${entries[0]} with fingerprint:"
      echo "     ${entries[1]}"
    done <<<"$keys_and_fingerprints"

  }
fi

echo_repeat "*" 88
echo_repeat "*" 88

echo "Let's create a security group to manage access to your instance."
echo -n "Enter a unique name for your security group: "
get_input
local security_group_name
security_group_name=$get_input_result
local security_group_id
security_group_id=$(ec2_create_security_group -n "$security_group_name" \
  -d "Security group for EC2 instance") || {
  errecho "The security failed to create. This demo will exit."
  clean_up "$key_name" "$key_file_name"
  return 1
}

echo "Security group created with ID $security_group_id"
echo

local public_ip
public_ip=$(curl -s http://checkip.amazonaws.com)

echo "Let's add a rule to allow SSH only from your current IP address."
echo "Your public IP address is $public_ip"
echo -n "press return to add this rule to your security group."
get_input
```

```
  if ! ec2_authorize_security_group_ingress -g "$security_group_id" -i
 "$public_ip" -p tcp -f 22 -t 22; then
    errecho "The security group rules failed to update. This demo will exit."
    clean_up "$key_name" "$key_file_name" "$security_group_id"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "Security group rules updated"

  local security_group_description
  security_group_description="$(ec2_describe_security_groups -g
 "${security_group_id}")" || {
    errecho "Failed to describe security groups. This demo will exit."
    clean_up "$key_name" "$key_file_name" "$security_group_id"
    return 1
  }

  mapfile -t parameters <<<"$security_group_description"
  IFS=$'\t' read -ra entries <<<"${parameters[0]}"
  echo "Security group: ${entries[0]}"
  echo "    ID: ${entries[1]}"
  echo "    VPC: ${entries[2]}"
  echo "Inbound permissions:"
  IFS=$'\t' read -ra entries <<<"${parameters[1]}"
  echo "    IpProtocol: ${entries[0]}"
  echo "    FromPort: ${entries[1]}"
  echo "    ToPort: ${entries[2]}"
  echo "    CidrIp: ${parameters[2]}"

  local parameters
  parameters="$(ssm_get_parameters_by_path -p "/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-
latest")" || {
    errecho "Failed to get parameters. This demo will exit."
    clean_up "$key_name" "$key_file_name" "$security_group_id"
    return 1

  }

  local image_ids=""
  mapfile -t parameters <<<"$parameters"
  for image_name_and_id in "${parameters[@]}"; do
    IFS=$'\t' read -ra values <<<"$image_name_and_id"
    if [[ "${values[0]}" == *"amzn2"* ]]; then
      image_ids+="${values[1]} "
```

```
    fi
  done

  local images
  images="$(ec2_describe_images -i "$image_ids")" || {
    errecho "Failed to describe images. This demo will exit."
    clean_up "$key_name" "$key_file_name" "$security_group_id"
    return 1

  }

  new_line_and_tab_to_list "$images"
  local images=("${list_result[@]}")

  # Get the size of the array
  local images_count=${#images[@]}

  if ((images_count == 0)); then
    errecho "No images found. This demo will exit."
    clean_up "$key_name" "$key_file_name" "$security_group_id"
    return 1
  fi

  echo_repeat "*" 88
  echo_repeat "*" 88

  echo "Let's create an instance from an Amazon Linux 2 AMI. Here are some
 options:"
  for ((i = 0; i < images_count; i += 3)); do
    echo "$(((i / 3) + 1)) - ${images[$i]}"
  done

  integer_input "Please enter the number of the AMI you want to use: " 1
 "$((images_count / 3))"
  local choice=$get_input_result
  choice=$(((choice - 1) * 3))

  echo "Great choice."
  echo

  local architecture=${images[$((choice + 1))]}
  local image_id=${images[$((choice + 2))]}
  echo "Here are some instance types that support the ${architecture}
 architecture of the image:"
```

```
  response="$(ec2_describe_instance_types -a "${architecture}" -t
 "*.micro,*.small")" || {
    errecho "Failed to describe instance types. This demo will exit."
    clean_up "$key_name" "$key_file_name" "$security_group_id"
    return 1
  }

  local instance_types
  mapfile -t instance_types <<<"$response"

  # Get the size of the array
  local instance_types_count=${#instance_types[@]}

  echo "Here are some options:"
  for ((i = 0; i < instance_types_count; i++)); do
    echo "$((i + 1)) - ${instance_types[$i]}"
  done

  integer_input "Which one do you want to use? " 1 "${#instance_types[@]}
"
  choice=$get_input_result
  local instance_type=${instance_types[$((choice - 1))]}
  echo "Another great choice."
  echo

  echo "Creating your instance and waiting for it to start..."
  local instance_id
  instance_id=$(ec2_run_instances -i "$image_id" -t "$instance_type" -k
 "$key_name" -s "$security_group_id") || {
    errecho "Failed to run instance. This demo will exit."
    clean_up "$key_name" "$key_file_name" "$security_group_id"
    return 1
  }

  ec2_wait_for_instance_running -i "$instance_id"
  echo "Your instance is ready:"
  echo

  local instance_details
  instance_details="$(ec2_describe_instances -i "${instance_id}")"

  echo
  print_instance_details "${instance_details}"
```

```
  local public_ip
  public_ip=$(echo "${instance_details}" | awk '{print $6}')
  echo
  echo "You can use SSH to connect to your instance"
  echo "If the connection attempt times out, you might have to manually update
 the SSH ingress rule"
  echo "for your IP address in the AWS Management Console."
  connect_to_instance "$key_file_name" "$public_ip"

  echo -n "Press Enter when you're ready to continue the demo: "
  get_input

  echo_repeat "*" 88
  echo_repeat "*" 88

  echo "Let's stop and start your instance to see what changes."
  echo "Stopping your instance and waiting until it's stopped..."
  ec2_stop_instances -i "$instance_id"
  ec2_wait_for_instance_stopped -i "$instance_id"

  echo "Your instance is stopped. Restarting..."

  ec2_start_instances -i "$instance_id"
  ec2_wait_for_instance_running -i "$instance_id"

  echo "Your instance is running again."
  local instance_details
  instance_details="$(ec2_describe_instances -i "${instance_id}")"

  print_instance_details "${instance_details}"

  public_ip=$(echo "${instance_details}" | awk '{print $6}')

  echo "Every time your instance is restarted, its public IP address changes"
  connect_to_instance "$key_file_name" "$public_ip"

  echo -n "Press Enter when you're ready to continue the demo: "
  get_input

  echo_repeat "*" 88
  echo_repeat "*" 88

  echo "You can allocate an Elastic IP address and associate it with your
 instance"
```

```
  echo "to keep a consistent IP address even when your instance restarts."

  local result
  result=$(ec2_allocate_address -d vpc) || {
    errecho "Failed to allocate an address. This demo will exit."
    clean_up "$key_name" "$key_file_name" "$security_group_id" "$instance_id"
    return 1
  }

  local elastic_ip allocation_id
  elastic_ip=$(echo "$result" | awk '{print $1}')
  allocation_id=$(echo "$result" | awk '{print $2}')

  echo "Allocated static Elastic IP address: $elastic_ip"

  local association_id
  association_id=$(ec2_associate_address -i "$instance_id" -a "$allocation_id")
 || {
    errecho "Failed to associate an address. This demo will exit."
    clean_up "$key_name" "$key_file_name" "$security_group_id" "$instance_id"
 "$allocation_id"
    return 1
  }

  echo "Associated your Elastic IP with your instance."
  echo "You can now use SSH to connect to your instance by using the Elastic IP."
  connect_to_instance "$key_file_name" "$elastic_ip"

  echo -n "Press Enter when you're ready to continue the demo: "
  get_input

  echo_repeat "*" 88
  echo_repeat "*" 88

  echo "Let's stop and start your instance to see what changes."
  echo "Stopping your instance and waiting until it's stopped..."
  ec2_stop_instances -i "$instance_id"
  ec2_wait_for_instance_stopped -i "$instance_id"

  echo "Your instance is stopped. Restarting..."

  ec2_start_instances -i "$instance_id"
  ec2_wait_for_instance_running -i "$instance_id"
```

```
  echo "Your instance is running again."
  local instance_details
  instance_details="$(ec2_describe_instances -i "${instance_id}")"

  print_instance_details "${instance_details}"

  echo "Because you have associated an Elastic IP with your instance, you can"
  echo "connect by using a consistent IP address after the instance restarts."
  connect_to_instance "$key_file_name" "$elastic_ip"

  echo -n "Press Enter when you're ready to continue the demo: "
  get_input

  echo_repeat "*" 88
  echo_repeat "*" 88

  if yes_no_input "Do you want to delete the resources created in this demo: (y/
n) "; then
    clean_up "$key_name" "$key_file_name" "$security_group_id" "$instance_id" \
      "$allocation_id" "$association_id"
  else
    echo "The following resources were not deleted."
    echo "Key pair: $key_name"
    echo "Key file: $key_file_name"
    echo "Security group: $security_group_id"
    echo "Instance: $instance_id"
    echo "Elastic IP address: $elastic_ip"
  fi
}

###############################################################################
# function clean_up
#
# This function cleans up the created resources.
#     $1 - The name of the ec2 key pair to delete.
#     $2 - The name of the key file to delete.
#     $3 - The ID of the security group to delete.
#     $4 - The ID of the instance to terminate.
#     $5 - The ID of the elastic IP address to release.
#     $6 - The ID of the elastic IP address to disassociate.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If an error occurred.
```

```
###############################################################################
function clean_up() {
  local result=0
  local key_pair_name=$1
  local key_file_name=$2
  local security_group_id=$3
  local instance_id=$4
  local allocation_id=$5
  local association_id=$6

  if [ -n "$association_id" ]; then
    # bashsupport disable=BP2002
    if (ec2_disassociate_address -a "$association_id"); then
      echo "Disassociated elastic IP address with ID $association_id"
    else
      errecho "The elastic IP address disassociation failed."
      result=1
    fi
  fi

  if [ -n "$allocation_id" ]; then
    # bashsupport disable=BP2002
    if (ec2_release_address -a "$allocation_id"); then
      echo "Released elastic IP address with ID $allocation_id"
    else
      errecho "The elastic IP address release failed."
      result=1
    fi
  fi

  if [ -n "$instance_id" ]; then
    # bashsupport disable=BP2002
    if (ec2_terminate_instances -i "$instance_id"); then
      echo "Started terminating instance with ID $instance_id"

      ec2_wait_for_instance_terminated -i "$instance_id"
    else
      errecho "The instance terminate failed."
      result=1
    fi
  fi

  if [ -n "$security_group_id" ]; then
    # bashsupport disable=BP2002
```

```
    if (ec2_delete_security_group -i "$security_group_id"); then
      echo "Deleted security group with ID $security_group_id"
    else
      errecho "The security group delete failed."
      result=1
    fi
  fi

  if [ -n "$key_pair_name" ]; then
    # bashsupport disable=BP2002
    if (ec2_delete_keypair -n "$key_pair_name"); then
      echo "Deleted key pair named $key_pair_name"
    else
      errecho "The key pair delete failed."
      result=1
    fi
  fi

  if [ -n "$key_file_name" ]; then
    rm -f "$key_file_name"
  fi

  return $result
}

###############################################################################
# function ssm_get_parameters_by_path
#
# This function retrieves one or more parameters from the AWS Systems Manager
 Parameter Store
# by specifying a parameter path.
#
# Parameters:
#       -p parameter_path - The path of the parameter(s) to retrieve.
#
# And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function ssm_get_parameters_by_path() {
  local parameter_path response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
```

```
  function usage() {
    echo "function ssm_get_parameters_by_path"
    echo "Retrieves one or more parameters from the AWS Systems Manager Parameter
 Store by specifying a parameter path."
    echo "  -p parameter_path - The path of the parameter(s) to retrieve."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "p:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      p) parameter_path="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$parameter_path" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a parameter path with the -p parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws ssm get-parameters-by-path \
    --path "$parameter_path" \
    --query "Parameters[*].[Name, Value]" \
    --output text) || {
    aws_cli_error_log $?
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports get-parameters-by-path operation failed.
$response"
    return 1
  }

  echo "$response"

  return 0
```

```
}

##############################################################################
# function print_instance_details
#
# This function prints the details of an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon
 EC2) instance.
#
# Parameters:
#       instance_details - The instance details in the format "InstanceId ImageId
 InstanceType KeyName VpcId PublicIpAddress State.Name".
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function print_instance_details() {
  local instance_details="$1"

  if [[ -z "${instance_details}" ]]; then
    echo "Error: Missing required instance details argument."
    return 1
  fi

  local instance_id image_id instance_type key_name vpc_id public_ip state
  instance_id=$(echo "${instance_details}" | awk '{print $1}')
  image_id=$(echo "${instance_details}" | awk '{print $2}')
  instance_type=$(echo "${instance_details}" | awk '{print $3}')
  key_name=$(echo "${instance_details}" | awk '{print $4}')
  vpc_id=$(echo "${instance_details}" | awk '{print $5}')
  public_ip=$(echo "${instance_details}" | awk '{print $6}')
  state=$(echo "${instance_details}" | awk '{print $7}')

  echo "    ID: ${instance_id}"
  echo "    Image ID: ${image_id}"
  echo "    Instance type: ${instance_type}"
  echo "    Key name: ${key_name}"
  echo "    VPC ID: ${vpc_id}"
  echo "    Public IP: ${public_ip}"
  echo "    State: ${state}"

  return 0
}
```

```
##############################################################################
# function connect_to_instance
#
# This function displays the public IP address of an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud
 (Amazon EC2) instance and prompts the user to connect to the instance via SSH.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the key file used to connect to the instance.
#       $2 - The public IP address of the instance.
#
# Returns:
#       None
##############################################################################
function connect_to_instance() {
  local key_file_name="$1"
  local public_ip="$2"

  # Validate the input parameters
  if [[ -z "$key_file_name" ]]; then
    echo "ERROR: You must provide a key file name as the first argument." >&2
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$public_ip" ]]; then
    echo "ERROR: You must provide a public IP address as the second argument."
 >&2
    return 1
  fi

  # Display the public IP address and connection command
  echo "To connect, run the following command:"
  echo "    ssh -i ${key_file_name} ec2-user@${public_ip}"

  # Prompt the user to connect to the instance
  if yes_no_input "Do you want to connect now? (y/n) "; then
    echo "After you have connected, you can return to this example by typing
 'exit'"
    ssh -i "${key_file_name}" ec2-user@"${public_ip}"
  fi
}

##############################################################################
# function get_input
#
```

```
# This function gets user input from the command line.
#
# Outputs:
#   User input to stdout.
#
# Returns:
#       0
##############################################################################
function get_input() {

  if [ -z "${mock_input+x}" ]; then
    read -r get_input_result
  else

    if [ "$mock_input_array_index" -lt ${#mock_input_array[@]} ]; then
      get_input_result="${mock_input_array[$mock_input_array_index]}"
      # bashsupport disable=BP2001
      # shellcheck disable=SC2206
      ((mock_input_array_index++))
      echo -n "$get_input_result"
    else
      echo "MOCK_INPUT_ARRAY has no more elements" 1>&2
      return 1
    fi
  fi

  return 0
}

##############################################################################
# function yes_no_input
#
# This function requests a yes/no answer from the user, following to a prompt.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The prompt.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If yes.
#       1 - If no.
##############################################################################
function yes_no_input() {
  if [ -z "$1" ]; then
    echo "Internal error yes_no_input"
```

```
    return 1
  fi

  local index=0
  local response="N"
  while [[ $index -lt 10 ]]; do
    index=$((index + 1))
    echo -n "$1"
    if ! get_input; then
      return 1
    fi
    response=$(echo "$get_input_result" | tr '[:upper:]' '[:lower:]')
    if [ "$response" = "y" ] || [ "$response" = "n" ]; then
      break
    else
      echo -e "\nPlease enter or 'y' or 'n'."
    fi
  done

  echo

  if [ "$response" = "y" ]; then
    return 0
  else
    return 1
  fi
}

##############################################################################
# function integer_input
#
# This function prompts the user to enter an integer within a specified range
# and validates the input.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The prompt message to display to the user.
#       $2 - The minimum value of the accepted range.
#       $3 - The maximum value of the accepted range.
#
# Returns:
#       The valid integer input from the user.
#       If the input is invalid or out of range, the function will continue
#       prompting the user until a valid input is provided.
##############################################################################
```

```
function integer_input() {
  local prompt="$1"
  local min_value="$2"
  local max_value="$3"
  local input=""

  while true; do
    # Display the prompt message and wait for user input
    echo -n "$prompt"

    if ! get_input; then
      return 1
    fi

    input="$get_input_result"

    # Check if the input is a valid integer
    if [[ "$input" =~ ^-?[0-9]+$ ]]; then
      # Check if the input is within the specified range
      if ((input >= min_value && input <= max_value)); then
        return 0
      else
        echo "Error: Input, $input, must be between $min_value and $max_value."
      fi
    else
      echo "Error: Invalid input- $input. Please enter an integer."
    fi
  done
}
##############################################################################
# function new_line_and_tab_to_list
#
# This function takes a string input containing newlines and tabs, and
# converts it into a list (array) of elements.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The input string containing newlines and tabs.
#
# Returns:
#       The resulting list (array) is stored in the global variable
#       'list_result'.
##############################################################################
function new_line_and_tab_to_list() {
  local input=$1
```

```
  export list_result

  list_result=()
  mapfile -t lines <<<"$input"
  local line
  for line in "${lines[@]}"; do
    IFS=$'\t' read -ra parameters <<<"$line"
    list_result+=("${parameters[@]}")
  done
}

###############################################################################
# function echo_repeat
#
# This function prints a string 'n' times to stdout.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The string.
#       $2 - Number of times to print the string.
#
# Outputs:
#   String 'n' times to stdout.
#
# Returns:
#       0
###############################################################################
function echo_repeat() {
  local end=$2
  for ((i = 0; i < end; i++)); do
    echo -n "$1"
  done
  echo
}
```

이 시나리오에 사용된 DynamoDB 함수입니다.

```
###############################################################################
# function ec2_create_keypair
#
# This function creates an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) ED25519 or
 2048-bit RSA key pair
# and writes it to a file.
```

```
#
# Parameters:
#       -n key_pair_name - A key pair name.
#       -f file_path - File to store the key pair.
#
# And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function ec2_create_keypair() {
  local key_pair_name file_path response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_create_keypair"
    echo "Creates an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) ED25519 or 2048-
bit RSA key pair"
    echo " and writes it to a file."
    echo "  -n key_pair_name - A key pair name."
    echo "  -f file_path - File to store the key pair."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "n:f:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) key_pair_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      f) file_path="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$key_pair_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a key name with the -n parameter."
```

```
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$file_path" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a file path with the -f parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws ec2 create-key-pair \
    --key-name "$key_pair_name" \
    --query 'KeyMaterial' \
    --output text) || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports create-access-key operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  }

  if [[ -n "$file_path" ]]; then
    echo "$response" >"$file_path"
  fi

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function ec2_describe_key_pairs
#
# This function describes one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
 key pairs.
#
# Parameters:
#       -h - Display help.
#
# And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function ec2_describe_key_pairs() {
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
```

```
    echo "function ec2_describe_key_pairs"
    echo "Describes one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) key
 pairs."
    echo "  -h - Display help."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  local response

  response=$(aws ec2 describe-key-pairs \
    --query 'KeyPairs[*].[KeyName, KeyFingerprint]' \
    --output text) || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports describe-key-pairs operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  }

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function ec2_create_security_group
#
# This function creates an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) security
 group.
#
```

```
# Parameters:
#       -n security_group_name - The name of the security group.
#       -d security_group_description - The description of the security group.
#
# Returns:
#       The ID of the created security group, or an error message if the
 operation fails.
# And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
#
###############################################################################
function ec2_create_security_group() {
  local security_group_name security_group_description response

  # Function to display usage information
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_create_security_group"
    echo "Creates an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) security group."
    echo "  -n security_group_name - The name of the security group."
    echo "  -d security_group_description - The description of the security
 group."
    echo ""
  }

  # Parse the command-line arguments
  while getopts "n:d:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) security_group_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      d) security_group_description="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  # Validate the input parameters
```

```
  if [[ -z "$security_group_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a security group name with the -n
 parameter."
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$security_group_description" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a security group description with the -d
 parameter."
    return 1
  fi

  # Create the security group
  response=$(aws ec2 create-security-group \
    --group-name "$security_group_name" \
    --description "$security_group_description" \
    --query "GroupId" \
    --output text) || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports create-security-group operation failed."
    errecho "$response"
    return 1
  }

  echo "$response"
  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function ec2_describe_security_groups
#
# This function describes one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
 security groups.
#
# Parameters:
#       -g security_group_id - The ID of the security group to describe
 (optional).
#
# And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function ec2_describe_security_groups() {
  local security_group_id response
```

```
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_describe_security_groups"
    echo "Describes one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
 security groups."
    echo "  -g security_group_id - The ID of the security group to describe
 (optional)."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "g:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      g) security_group_id="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  local query="SecurityGroups[*].[GroupName, GroupId, VpcId, IpPermissions[*].
[IpProtocol, FromPort, ToPort, IpRanges[*].CidrIp]]"

  if [[ -n "$security_group_id" ]]; then
    response=$(aws ec2 describe-security-groups --group-ids "$security_group_id"
 --query "${query}" --output text)
  else
    response=$(aws ec2 describe-security-groups --query "${query}" --output text)
  fi

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
```

```
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports describe-security-groups operation failed.
$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}

##############################################################################
# function ec2_authorize_security_group_ingress
#
# This function authorizes an ingress rule for an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud
 (Amazon EC2) security group.
#
# Parameters:
#       -g security_group_id - The ID of the security group.
#       -i ip_address - The IP address or CIDR block to authorize.
#       -p protocol - The protocol to authorize (e.g., tcp, udp, icmp).
#       -f from_port - The start of the port range to authorize.
#       -t to_port - The end of the port range to authorize.
#
# And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function ec2_authorize_security_group_ingress() {
  local security_group_id ip_address protocol from_port to_port response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_authorize_security_group_ingress"
    echo "Authorizes an ingress rule for an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon
 EC2) security group."
    echo "  -g security_group_id - The ID of the security group."
    echo "  -i ip_address - The IP address or CIDR block to authorize."
    echo "  -p protocol - The protocol to authorize (e.g., tcp, udp, icmp)."
    echo "  -f from_port - The start of the port range to authorize."
    echo "  -t to_port - The end of the port range to authorize."
    echo ""
  }
```

```
  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "g:i:p:f:t:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      g) security_group_id="${OPTARG}" ;;
      i) ip_address="${OPTARG}" ;;
      p) protocol="${OPTARG}" ;;
      f) from_port="${OPTARG}" ;;
      t) to_port="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$security_group_id" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a security group ID with the -g parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$ip_address" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an IP address or CIDR block with the -i
parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$protocol" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a protocol with the -p parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$from_port" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a start port with the -f parameter."
    usage
    return 1
```

```
  fi

  if [[ -z "$to_port" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an end port with the -t parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws ec2 authorize-security-group-ingress \
    --group-id "$security_group_id" \
    --cidr "${ip_address}/32" \
    --protocol "$protocol" \
    --port "$from_port-$to_port" \
    --output text) || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports authorize-security-group-ingress operation
 failed.$response"
    return 1
  }

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function ec2_describe_images
#
# This function describes one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
 images.
#
# Parameters:
#       -i image_ids - A space-separated  list of image IDs (optional).
#       -h - Display help.
#
# And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function ec2_describe_images() {
  local image_ids response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_describe_images"
```

```
    echo "Describes one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
 images."
    echo "  -i image_ids - A space-separated list of image IDs (optional)."
    echo "  -h - Display help."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "i:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      i) image_ids="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  local aws_cli_args=()

  if [[ -n "$image_ids" ]]; then
    # shellcheck disable=SC2206
    aws_cli_args+=("--image-ids" $image_ids)
  fi

  response=$(aws ec2 describe-images \
    "${aws_cli_args[@]}" \
    --query 'Images[*].[Description,Architecture,ImageId]' \
    --output text) || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports describe-images operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  }

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

```
##############################################################################
# ec2_describe_instance_types
#
# This function describes EC2 instance types filtered by processor architecture
# and optionally by instance type. It takes the following arguments:
#
# -a, --architecture ARCHITECTURE  Specify the processor architecture (e.g.,
 x86_64)
# -t, --type INSTANCE_TYPE         Comma-separated list of instance types (e.g.,
 t2.micro)
# -h, --help                       Show the usage help
#
# The function prints the instance type and supported architecture for each
# matching instance type.
##############################################################################
function ec2_describe_instance_types() {
  local architecture=""
  local instance_types=""

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "Usage: ec2_describe_instance_types [-a|--architecture ARCHITECTURE] [-
t|--type INSTANCE_TYPE] [-h|--help]"
    echo "  -a, --architecture ARCHITECTURE  Specify the processor architecture
 (e.g., x86_64)"
    echo "  -t, --type INSTANCE_TYPE         Comma-separated list of instance
 types (e.g., t2.micro)"
    echo "  -h, --help                       Show this help message"
  }

  while [[ $# -gt 0 ]]; do
    case "$1" in
      -a | --architecture)
        architecture="$2"
        shift 2
        ;;
      -t | --type)
        instance_types="$2"
        shift 2
        ;;
      -h | --help)
        usage
        return 0
```

```
      ;;
    *)
      echo "Unknown argument: $1"
      return 1
      ;;
  esac
done

if [[ -z "$architecture" ]]; then
  errecho "Error: Architecture not specified."
  usage
  return 1
fi

if [[ -z "$instance_types" ]]; then
  errecho "Error: Instance type not specified."
  usage
  return 1
fi

local tmp_json_file="temp_ec2.json"
echo -n '[
  {
    "Name": "processor-info.supported-architecture",
    "Values": [' >"$tmp_json_file"

local items
IFS=',' read -ra items <<<"$architecture"
local array_size
array_size=${#items[@]}
for i in $(seq 0 $((array_size - 1))); do
  echo -n '"'"${items[$i]}"'"' >>"$tmp_json_file"
  if [[ $i -lt $((array_size - 1)) ]]; then
    echo -n ',' >>"$tmp_json_file"
  fi
done
echo -n ']},
  {
  "Name": "instance-type",
    "Values": [' >>"$tmp_json_file"
IFS=',' read -ra items <<<"$instance_types"
local array_size
array_size=${#items[@]}
for i in $(seq 0 $((array_size - 1))); do
```

```
    echo -n '"'"${items[$i]}"'"' >>"$tmp_json_file"
    if [[ $i -lt $((array_size - 1)) ]]; then
      echo -n ',' >>"$tmp_json_file"
    fi
  done

  echo -n ']}]' >>"$tmp_json_file"

  local response
  response=$(aws ec2 describe-instance-types --filters file://"$tmp_json_file" \
    --query 'InstanceTypes[*].[InstanceType]' --output text)

  local error_code=$?

  rm "$tmp_json_file"

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    echo "ERROR: AWS reports describe-instance-types operation failed."
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"
  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function ec2_run_instances
#
# This function launches one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
 instances.
#
# Parameters:
#       -i image_id - The ID of the Amazon Machine Image (AMI) to use.
#       -t instance_type - The instance type to use (e.g., t2.micro).
#       -k key_pair_name - The name of the key pair to use.
#       -s security_group_id - The ID of the security group to use.
#       -c count - The number of instances to launch (default: 1).
#       -h - Display help.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
```

```
function ec2_run_instances() {
  local image_id instance_type key_pair_name security_group_id count response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_run_instances"
    echo "Launches one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
 instances."
    echo "  -i image_id - The ID of the Amazon Machine Image (AMI) to use."
    echo "  -t instance_type - The instance type to use (e.g., t2.micro)."
    echo "  -k key_pair_name - The name of the key pair to use."
    echo "  -s security_group_id - The ID of the security group to use."
    echo "  -c count - The number of instances to launch (default: 1)."
    echo "  -h - Display help."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "i:t:k:s:c:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      i) image_id="${OPTARG}" ;;
      t) instance_type="${OPTARG}" ;;
      k) key_pair_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      s) security_group_id="${OPTARG}" ;;
      c) count="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$image_id" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an Amazon Machine Image (AMI) ID with the -i
 parameter."
    usage
    return 1
```

```
  fi

  if [[ -z "$instance_type" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an instance type with the -t parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$key_pair_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a key pair name with the -k parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$security_group_id" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a security group ID with the -s parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$count" ]]; then
    count=1
  fi

  response=$(aws ec2 run-instances \
    --image-id "$image_id" \
    --instance-type "$instance_type" \
    --key-name "$key_pair_name" \
    --security-group-ids "$security_group_id" \
    --count "$count" \
    --query 'Instances[*].[InstanceId]' \
    --output text) || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports run-instances operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  }

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}

################################################################################
# function ec2_describe_instances
```

```
#
# This function describes one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
 instances.
#
# Parameters:
#       -i instance_id - The ID of the instance to describe (optional).
#       -q query - The query to filter the response (optional).
#       -h - Display help.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function ec2_describe_instances() {
  local instance_id query response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_describe_instances"
    echo "Describes one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
 instances."
    echo "  -i instance_id - The ID of the instance to describe (optional)."
    echo "  -q query - The query to filter the response (optional)."
    echo "  -h - Display help."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "i:q:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      i) instance_id="${OPTARG}" ;;
      q) query="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
```

```
  export OPTIND=1

  local aws_cli_args=()

  if [[ -n "$instance_id" ]]; then
    # shellcheck disable=SC2206
    aws_cli_args+=("--instance-ids" $instance_id)
  fi

  local query_arg=""
  if [[ -n "$query" ]]; then
    query_arg="--query '$query'"
  else
    query_arg="--query Reservations[*].Instances[*].
[InstanceId,ImageId,InstanceType,KeyName,VpcId,PublicIpAddress,State.Name]"
  fi

  # shellcheck disable=SC2086
  response=$(aws ec2 describe-instances \
    "${aws_cli_args[@]}" \
    $query_arg \
    --output text) || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports describe-instances operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  }

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function ec2_stop_instances
#
# This function stops one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
 instances.
#
# Parameters:
#       -i instance_id - The ID(s) of the instance(s) to stop (comma-separated).
#       -h - Display help.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
```

```
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function ec2_stop_instances() {
  local instance_ids
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_stop_instances"
    echo "Stops one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instances."
    echo "  -i instance_id - The ID(s) of the instance(s) to stop (comma-
separated)."
    echo "  -h - Display help."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "i:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      i) instance_ids="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$instance_ids" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide one or more instance IDs with the -i
 parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws ec2 stop-instances \
    --instance-ids "${instance_ids}") || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports stop-instances operation failed with $response."
```

```
    return 1
  }

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function ec2_start_instances
#
# This function starts one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
 instances.
#
# Parameters:
#       -i instance_id - The ID(s) of the instance(s) to start (comma-separated).
#       -h - Display help.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function ec2_start_instances() {
  local instance_ids
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_start_instances"
    echo "Starts one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
 instances."
    echo "  -i instance_id - The ID(s) of the instance(s) to start (comma-
separated)."
    echo "  -h - Display help."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "i:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      i) instance_ids="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
```

```
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$instance_ids" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide one or more instance IDs with the -i
 parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws ec2 start-instances \
    --instance-ids "${instance_ids}") || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports start-instances operation failed with $response."
    return 1
  }

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function ec2_allocate_address
#
# This function allocates an Elastic IP address for use with Amazon Elastic
 Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instances in a specific AWS Region.
#
# Parameters:
#       -d domain - The domain for the Elastic IP address (either 'vpc' or
 'standard').
#
# Returns:
#       The allocated Elastic IP address, or an error message if the operation
 fails.
# And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
#
###############################################################################
function ec2_allocate_address() {
```

```
  local domain response

  # Function to display usage information
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_allocate_address"
    echo "Allocates an Elastic IP address for use with Amazon Elastic Compute
 Cloud (Amazon EC2) instances in a specific AWS Region."
    echo "  -d domain - The domain for the Elastic IP address (either 'vpc' or
 'standard')."
    echo ""
  }

  # Parse the command-line arguments
  while getopts "d:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      d) domain="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  # Validate the input parameters
  if [[ -z "$domain" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a domain with the -d parameter (either 'vpc'
 or 'standard')."
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ "$domain" != "vpc" && "$domain" != "standard" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: Invalid domain value. Must be either 'vpc' or 'standard'."
    return 1
  fi

  # Allocate the Elastic IP address
  response=$(aws ec2 allocate-address \
    --domain "$domain" \
```

```
    --query "[PublicIp,AllocationId]" \
    --output text) || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports allocate-address operation failed."
    errecho "$response"
    return 1
  }

  echo "$response"
  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function ec2_associate_address
#
# This function associates an Elastic IP address with an Amazon Elastic Compute
 Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance.
#
# Parameters:
#       -a allocation_id - The allocation ID of the Elastic IP address to
 associate.
#       -i instance_id - The ID of the EC2 instance to associate the Elastic IP
 address with.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
#
###############################################################################
function ec2_associate_address() {
  local allocation_id instance_id response

  # Function to display usage information
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_associate_address"
    echo "Associates an Elastic IP address with an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud
 (Amazon EC2) instance."
    echo "  -a allocation_id - The allocation ID of the Elastic IP address to
 associate."
    echo "  -i instance_id - The ID of the EC2 instance to associate the Elastic
 IP address with."
    echo ""
  }
```

```
  # Parse the command-line arguments
  while getopts "a:i:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      a) allocation_id="${OPTARG}" ;;
      i) instance_id="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  # Validate the input parameters
  if [[ -z "$allocation_id" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an allocation ID with the -a parameter."
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$instance_id" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an instance ID with the -i parameter."
    return 1
  fi

  # Associate the Elastic IP address
  response=$(aws ec2 associate-address \
    --allocation-id "$allocation_id" \
    --instance-id "$instance_id" \
    --query "AssociationId" \
    --output text) || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports associate-address operation failed."
    errecho "$response"
    return 1
  }

  echo "$response"
  return 0
}
```

```
##############################################################################
# function ec2_disassociate_address
#
# This function disassociates an Elastic IP address from an Amazon Elastic
 Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance.
#
# Parameters:
#       -a association_id - The association ID that represents the association of
 the Elastic IP address with an instance.
#
# And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
#
##############################################################################
function ec2_disassociate_address() {
  local association_id response

  # Function to display usage information
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_disassociate_address"
    echo "Disassociates an Elastic IP address from an Amazon Elastic Compute
 Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance."
    echo "  -a association_id - The association ID that represents the
 association of the Elastic IP address with an instance."
    echo ""
  }

  # Parse the command-line arguments
  while getopts "a:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      a) association_id="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
```

```
  export OPTIND=1

  # Validate the input parameters
  if [[ -z "$association_id" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an association ID with the -a parameter."
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws ec2 disassociate-address \
    --association-id "$association_id") || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports disassociate-address operation failed."
    errecho "$response"
    return 1
  }

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function ec2_release_address
#
# This function releases an Elastic IP address from an Amazon Elastic Compute
 Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance.
#
# Parameters:
#       -a allocation_id - The allocation ID of the Elastic IP address to
 release.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
#
###############################################################################
function ec2_release_address() {
  local allocation_id response

  # Function to display usage information
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_release_address"
    echo "Releases an Elastic IP address from an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud
 (Amazon EC2) instance."
    echo "  -a allocation_id - The allocation ID of the Elastic IP address to
 release."
```

```
    echo ""
  }

  # Parse the command-line arguments
  while getopts "a:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      a) allocation_id="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  # Validate the input parameters
  if [[ -z "$allocation_id" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an allocation ID with the -a parameter."
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws ec2 release-address \
    --allocation-id "$allocation_id") || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports release-address operation failed."
    errecho "$response"
    return 1
  }

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function ec2_terminate_instances
#
# This function terminates one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
# instances using the AWS CLI.
#
# Parameters:
```

```
#       -i instance_ids - A space-separated list of instance IDs.
#       -h - Display help.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function ec2_terminate_instances() {
  local instance_ids response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_terminate_instances"
    echo "Terminates one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
 instances."
    echo "  -i instance_ids - A space-separated list of instance IDs."
    echo "  -h - Display help."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "i:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      i) instance_ids="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  # Check if instance ID is provided
  if [[ -z "${instance_ids}" ]]; then
    echo "Error: Missing required instance IDs parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi
```

```
  # shellcheck disable=SC2086
  response=$(aws ec2 terminate-instances \
    "--instance-ids" $instance_ids \
    --query 'TerminatingInstances[*].[InstanceId,CurrentState.Name]' \
    --output text) || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports terminate-instances operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  }

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function ec2_delete_security_group
#
# This function deletes an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) security
 group.
#
# Parameters:
#       -i security_group_id - The ID of the security group to delete.
#
# And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function ec2_delete_security_group() {
  local security_group_id response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_delete_security_group"
    echo "Deletes an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) security group."
    echo "  -i security_group_id - The ID of the security group to delete."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "i:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      i) security_group_id="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
```

```
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$security_group_id" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a security group ID with the -i parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws ec2 delete-security-group --group-id "$security_group_id" --
output text) || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports delete-security-group operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  }

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function ec2_delete_keypair
#
# This function deletes an Amazon EC2 ED25519 or 2048-bit RSA key pair.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n key_pair_name - A key pair name.
#
# And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function ec2_delete_keypair() {
  local key_pair_name response

  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.
```

```
  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_delete_keypair"
    echo "Deletes an Amazon EC2 ED25519 or 2048-bit RSA key pair."
    echo "  -n key_pair_name - A key pair name."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "n:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) key_pair_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$key_pair_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a key pair name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws ec2 delete-key-pair \
    --key-name "$key_pair_name") || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports delete-key-pair operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  }

  return 0
}
```

이 시나리오에 사용된 유틸리티 함수입니다.

```
##############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
##############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

##############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
##############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 다음 토픽을 참조하세요.
  - AllocateAddress
  - AssociateAddress
  - AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress
  - CreateKeyPair
  - CreateSecurityGroup
  - DeleteKeyPair
  - DeleteSecurityGroup
  - DescribeImages
  - DescribeInstanceTypes
  - DescribeInstances
  - DescribeKeyPairs
  - DescribeSecurityGroups
  - DisassociateAddress
  - ReleaseAddress
  - RunInstances
  - StartInstances
  - StopInstances
  - TerminateInstances
  - UnmonitorInstances

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
```

```
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.CreateKeyPairResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DeleteKeyPairResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeKeyPairsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DisassociateAddressResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.Ec2Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.ReleaseAddressResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.GetParametersByPathResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.Parameter;

import java.net.InetAddress;
import java.net.UnknownHostException;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Scanner;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletionException;

/**
 * Before running this Java (v2) code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 * This Java example performs the following tasks:
 *
 * 1. Creates an RSA key pair and saves the private key data as a .pem file.
 * 2. Lists key pairs.
 * 3. Creates a security group for the default VPC.
 * 4. Displays security group information.
 * 5. Gets a list of Amazon Linux 2 AMIs and selects one.
 * 6. Gets additional information about the image.
 * 7. Gets a list of instance types that are compatible with the selected AMI’s
 * architecture.
 * 8. Creates an instance with the key pair, security group, AMI, and an
 * instance type.
 * 9. Displays information about the instance.
 * 10. Stops the instance and waits for it to stop.
 * 11. Starts the instance and waits for it to start.
 * 12. Allocates an Elastic IP address and associates it with the instance.
 * 13. Displays SSH connection info for the instance.
 * 14. Disassociates and deletes the Elastic IP address.
```

```
 * 15. Terminates the instance and waits for it to terminate.
 * 16. Deletes the security group.
 * 17. Deletes the key pair.
 */
public class EC2Scenario {

    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(EC2Scenario.class);
    public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException,
 UnknownHostException {

        logger.info("""
            Usage:
               <keyName> <fileName> <groupName> <groupDesc>

            Where:
               keyName -  A key pair name (for example, TestKeyPair).\s
               fileName -  A file name where the key information is written to.\s
               groupName - The name of the security group.\s
               groupDesc - The description of the security group.\s
            """);

        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        EC2Actions ec2Actions = new EC2Actions();

        String keyName = "TestKeyPair7" ;
        String fileName = "ec2Key.pem";
        String groupName = "TestSecGroup7" ;
        String groupDesc = "Test Group" ;
        String vpcId = ec2Actions.describeFirstEC2VpcAsync().join().vpcId();
        InetAddress localAddress = InetAddress.getLocalHost();
        String myIpAddress = localAddress.getHostAddress();

        logger.info("""
            Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2) is a web service that provides
 secure, resizable compute
            capacity in the cloud. It allows developers and organizations to
 easily launch and manage
            virtual server instances, known as EC2 instances, to run their
 applications.
```

```
            EC2 provides a wide range of instance types, each with different
 compute, memory,
            and storage capabilities, to meet the diverse needs of various
 workloads. Developers
            can choose the appropriate instance type based on their application's
 requirements,
            such as high-performance computing, memory-intensive tasks, or GPU-
accelerated workloads.

            The `Ec2AsyncClient` interface in the AWS SDK for Java 2.x provides a
 set of methods to
            programmatically interact with the Amazon EC2 service. This allows
 developers to
            automate the provisioning, management, and monitoring of EC2
 instances as part of their
            application deployment pipelines. With EC2, teams can focus on
 building and deploying
            their applications without having to worry about the underlying
 infrastructure
            required to host and manage physical servers.

            This scenario walks you through how to perform key operations for
 this service.
            Let's get started...
            """);

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("1. Create an RSA key pair and save the private key material
 as a .pem file.");
        logger.info("""
            An RSA key pair for Amazon EC2 is a security mechanism used to
 authenticate and secure
            access to your EC2 instances. It consists of a public key and a
 private key,
            which are generated as a pair.
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<CreateKeyPairResponse> future =
 ec2Actions.createKeyPairAsync(keyName, fileName);
            CreateKeyPairResponse response = future.join();
```

```
            logger.info("Key Pair successfully created. Key Fingerprint: " +
response.keyFingerprint());

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof Ec2Exception ec2Ex) {
                if (ec2Ex.getMessage().contains("already exists")) {
                    // Key pair already exists.
                    logger.info("The key pair '" + keyName + "' already exists.
Moving on...");
                } else {
                    logger.info("EC2 error occurred: Error message: {}, Error
code {}", ec2Ex.getMessage(), ec2Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                    return;
                }
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " +
(rt.getMessage()));
                return;
            }
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("2. List key pairs.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<DescribeKeyPairsResponse> future =
ec2Actions.describeKeysAsync();
            DescribeKeyPairsResponse keyPairsResponse = future.join();
            keyPairsResponse.keyPairs().forEach(keyPair -> logger.info(
                "Found key pair with name {} and fingerprint {}",
                keyPair.keyName(),
                keyPair.keyFingerprint()));

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof Ec2Exception ec2Ex) {
                logger.info("EC2 error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code
{}", ec2Ex.getMessage(), ec2Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                return;
            } else {
```

```
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", (cause != null ?
cause.getMessage() : rt.getMessage()));
                return;
            }
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("3. Create a security group.");
        logger.info("""
            An AWS EC2 Security Group is a virtual firewall that controls the
            inbound and outbound traffic to an EC2 instance. It acts as a first
line
            of defense for your EC2 instances, allowing you to specify the rules
that
            govern the network traffic entering and leaving your instances.
           """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String groupId = "";
        try {
            CompletableFuture<String> future =
ec2Actions.createSecurityGroupAsync(groupName, groupDesc, vpcId, myIpAddress);
            future.join();
            logger.info("Created security group") ;

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof Ec2Exception ec2Ex) {
                if (ec2Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage().contains("already
exists")) {
                    logger.info("The Security Group already exists. Moving
on...");
                } else {
                    logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
ec2Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                    return;
                }
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage());
                return;
            }
        }
```

```
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("4. Display security group information for the new security
group.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<String> future =
ec2Actions.describeSecurityGroupArnByNameAsync(groupName);
            groupId = future.join();
            logger.info("The security group Id is "+groupId);

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof Ec2Exception ec2Ex) {
                String errorCode = ec2Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode();
                if ("InvalidGroup.NotFound".equals(errorCode)) {
                    logger.info("Security group '{}' does not exist. Error Code:
{}", groupName, errorCode);
                } else {
                    logger.info("EC2 error occurred: Message {}, Error Code: {}",
ec2Ex.getMessage(), errorCode);
                }
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage());
            }
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("5. Get a list of Amazon Linux 2 AMIs and select one with
amzn2 in the name.");
        logger.info("""
            An Amazon EC2 AMI (Amazon Machine Image) is a pre-configured virtual
machine image that
            serves as a template for launching EC2 instances. It contains all the
necessary software and
            configurations required to run an application or operating system on
an EC2 instance.
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
```

```
        String instanceAMI="";
        try {
            CompletableFuture<GetParametersByPathResponse> future =
ec2Actions.getParaValuesAsync();
            GetParametersByPathResponse pathResponse = future.join();
            List<Parameter> parameterList = pathResponse.parameters();
            for (Parameter para : parameterList) {
                if (filterName(para.name())) {
                    instanceAMI = para.value();
                    break;
                }
            }
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof Ec2Exception ec2Ex) {
                logger.info("EC2 error occurred: Message {}, Error Code:{}",
ec2Ex.getMessage(), ec2Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                return;
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage());
                return;
            }
        }
        logger.info("The AMI value with amzn2 is: {}", instanceAMI);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("6. Get the (Amazon Machine Image) AMI value from the amzn2
image.");
        logger.info("""
           An AMI value represents a specific version of a virtual machine (VM)
or server image.
           It uniquely identifies a particular version of an EC2 instance,
including its operating system,
           pre-installed software, and any custom configurations. This allows you
to consistently deploy the same
           VM image across your infrastructure.

            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String amiValue;
        try {
```

```
            CompletableFuture<String> future =
ec2Actions.describeImageAsync(instanceAMI);
            amiValue = future.join();

        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof Ec2Exception) {
                Ec2Exception ec2Ex = (Ec2Exception) cause;
                logger.info("EC2 error occurred: Message {}, Error Code:{}",
ec2Ex.getMessage(), ec2Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                return;
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage());
                return;
            }
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("7. Retrieves an instance type available in the current AWS
region.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String instanceType;
        try {
            CompletableFuture<String> future =
ec2Actions.getInstanceTypesAsync();
            instanceType = future.join();
            if (!instanceType.isEmpty()) {
                logger.info("Found instance type: " + instanceType);
            } else {
                logger.info("Desired instance type not found.");
            }
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof Ec2Exception ec2Ex) {
                logger.info("EC2 error occurred: Message {}, Error Code:{}",
ec2Ex.getMessage(), ec2Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                return;
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage());
                return;
```

```
            }
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("8. Create an Amazon EC2 instance using the key pair, the
 instance type, the security group, and the EC2 AMI value.");
        logger.info("Once the EC2 instance is created, it is placed into a
 running state.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String newInstanceId;
        try {
            CompletableFuture<String> future =
 ec2Actions.runInstanceAsync(instanceType, keyName, groupName, amiValue);
            newInstanceId = future.join();
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof Ec2Exception) {
                Ec2Exception ec2Ex = (Ec2Exception) cause;
                switch (ec2Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode()) {
                    case "InvalidParameterValue":
                        logger.info("EC2 error occurred: Message {}, Error Code:
{}", ec2Ex.getMessage(), ec2Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                        break;
                    case "InsufficientInstanceCapacity":
                        // Handle insufficient instance capacity.
                        logger.info("Insufficient instance capacity: {}, {}",
 ec2Ex.getMessage(), ec2Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                        break;
                    case "InvalidGroup.NotFound":
                        // Handle security group not found.
                        logger.info("Security group not found: {},{}",
 ec2Ex.getMessage(), ec2Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                        break;
                    default:
                        logger.info("EC2 error occurred: {} (Code: {}",
 ec2Ex.getMessage(), ec2Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                        break;
                }
                return;
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", (cause != null ?
 cause.getMessage() : rt.getMessage()));
```

```
                return;
            }
        }
        logger.info("The instance Id is " + newInstanceId);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("9. Display information about the running instance. ");

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String publicIp;
        try {
            CompletableFuture<String> future =
ec2Actions.describeEC2InstancesAsync(newInstanceId);
            publicIp = future.join();
            logger.info("EC2 instance public IP {}", publicIp);
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof Ec2Exception ec2Ex) {
                logger.info("EC2 error occurred: Message {}, Error Code:{}",
ec2Ex.getMessage(), ec2Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                return;
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage());
                return;
            }

        }
        logger.info("You can SSH to the instance using this command:");
        logger.info("ssh -i " + fileName + " ec2-user@" + publicIp);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("10. Stop the instance using a waiter (this may take a few
mins).");
        // Remove the 2nd one
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
ec2Actions.stopInstanceAsync(newInstanceId);
            future.join();
```

```
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof Ec2Exception ec2Ex) {
                logger.info("EC2 error occurred: Message {}, Error Code:{}",
ec2Ex.getMessage(), ec2Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                return;
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage());
                return;
            }
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("11. Start the instance using a waiter (this may take a few
mins).");
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
ec2Actions.startInstanceAsync(newInstanceId);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof Ec2Exception ec2Ex) {
                // Handle EC2 exceptions.
                logger.info("EC2 error occurred: Message {}, Error Code:{}",
ec2Ex.getMessage(), ec2Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                return;
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage());
                return;
            }
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("12. Allocate an Elastic IP address and associate it with the
instance.");
        logger.info("""
```

```
            An Elastic IP address is a static public IP address that you can
associate with your EC2 instance.
            This allows you to have a fixed, predictable IP address that remains
the same even if your instance
            is stopped, terminated, or replaced.
            This is particularly useful for applications or services that need to
be accessed consistently from a
            known IP address.

            An EC2 Allocation ID (also known as a Reserved Instance Allocation
ID) is a unique identifier associated with a Reserved Instance (RI) that you
have purchased in AWS.

            When you purchase a Reserved Instance, AWS assigns a unique
Allocation ID to it.
            This Allocation ID is used to track and identify the specific RI you
have purchased,
            and it is important for managing and monitoring your Reserved
Instances.

            """);

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String allocationId;
        try {
            CompletableFuture<String> future = ec2Actions.allocateAddressAsync();
            allocationId = future.join();
            logger.info("Successfully allocated address with ID: "
+allocationId);
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof Ec2Exception ec2Ex) {
                logger.info("EC2 error occurred: Message {}, Error Code:{}",
ec2Ex.getMessage(), ec2Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                return;
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage());
                return;
            }
        }
        logger.info("The allocation Id value is " + allocationId);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String associationId;
```

```
        try {
            CompletableFuture<String> future =
ec2Actions.associateAddressAsync(newInstanceId, allocationId);
            associationId = future.join();
            logger.info("Successfully associated address with ID: "
+associationId);
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof Ec2Exception ec2Ex) {
                logger.info("EC2 error occurred: Message {}, Error Code:{}",
ec2Ex.getMessage(), ec2Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                return;
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage());
                return;
            }
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("13. Describe the instance again. Note that the public IP
address has changed");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<String> future =
ec2Actions.describeEC2InstancesAsync(newInstanceId);
            publicIp = future.join();
            logger.info("EC2 instance public IP: " + publicIp);
            logger.info("You can SSH to the instance using this command:");
            logger.info("ssh -i " + fileName + " ec2-user@" + publicIp);
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof Ec2Exception ec2Ex) {
                logger.info("EC2 error occurred: Message {}, Error Code:{}",
ec2Ex.getMessage(), ec2Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                return;
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage());
                return;
            }
        }
```

```
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("14. Disassociate and release the Elastic IP address.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<DisassociateAddressResponse> future =
ec2Actions.disassociateAddressAsync(associationId);
            future.join();
            logger.info("Address successfully disassociated.");
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof Ec2Exception ec2Ex) {
                // Handle EC2 exceptions.
                logger.info("EC2 error occurred: Message {}, Error Code:{}",
ec2Ex.getMessage(), ec2Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                return;
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage());
                return;
            }
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<ReleaseAddressResponse> future =
ec2Actions.releaseEC2AddressAsync(allocationId);
            future.join(); // Wait for the operation to complete
            logger.info("Elastic IP address successfully released.");
        } catch (RuntimeException rte) {
            logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rte.getMessage());
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("15. Terminate the instance and use a waiter (this may take a
few mins).");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Object> future =
ec2Actions.terminateEC2Async(newInstanceId);
```

```
            future.join();
            logger.info("EC2 instance successfully terminated.");
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof Ec2Exception ec2Ex) {
                // Handle EC2 exceptions.
                logger.info("EC2 error occurred: Message {}, Error Code:{}",
ec2Ex.getMessage(), ec2Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                return;
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage());
                return;
            }
        }
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("16. Delete the security group.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
ec2Actions.deleteEC2SecGroupAsync(groupId);
            future.join();
            logger.info("Security group successfully deleted.");
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof Ec2Exception ec2Ex) {
                logger.info("EC2 error occurred: Message {}, Error Code:{}",
ec2Ex.getMessage(), ec2Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                return;
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage());
                return;
            }
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("17. Delete the key.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
```

```
            CompletableFuture<DeleteKeyPairResponse> future =
ec2Actions.deleteKeysAsync(keyName);
            future.join();
            logger.info("Successfully deleted key pair named " + keyName);
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof Ec2Exception ec2Ex) {
                logger.info("EC2 error occurred: Message {}, Error Code:{}",
ec2Ex.getMessage(), ec2Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                return;
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage());
                return;
            }
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("You successfully completed the Amazon EC2 scenario.");
        logger.info(DASHES);
    }
    public static boolean filterName(String name) {
        String[] parts = name.split("/");
        String myValue = parts[4];
        return myValue.contains("amzn2");
    }

    private static void waitForInputToContinue(Scanner scanner) {
        while (true) {
            logger.info("");
            logger.info("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:");
            String input = scanner.nextLine();

            if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("c")) {
                logger.info("Continuing with the program...");
                logger.info("");
                break;
            } else {
                // Handle invalid input.
                logger.info("Invalid input. Please try again.");
            }
        }
```

```
    }
}
```

EC2 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 정의합니다.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.client.config.ClientOverrideConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.async.SdkAsyncHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.nio.netty.NettyNioAsyncHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.Ec2AsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.AllocateAddressRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.AllocateAddressResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.AssociateAddressRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.AssociateAddressResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.CreateKeyPairRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.CreateKeyPairResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.CreateSecurityGroupRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DeleteKeyPairRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DeleteKeyPairResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DeleteSecurityGroupRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DeleteSecurityGroupResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeImagesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeInstanceTypesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeInstanceTypesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeInstancesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeKeyPairsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeSecurityGroupsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeVpcsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DisassociateAddressRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DisassociateAddressResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DomainType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.Ec2Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.Filter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.InstanceTypeInfo;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.IpPermission;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.IpRange;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.ReleaseAddressRequest;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.ReleaseAddressResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.RunInstancesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.RunInstancesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.StopInstancesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.StartInstancesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.TerminateInstancesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.Vpc;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.paginators.DescribeImagesPublisher;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.paginators.DescribeInstancesPublisher;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.paginators.DescribeSecurityGroupsPublisher;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.paginators.DescribeVpcsPublisher;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.waiters.Ec2AsyncWaiter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.SsmAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.GetParametersByPathRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.GetParametersByPathResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.TerminateInstancesResponse;
import java.io.BufferedWriter;
import java.io.FileWriter;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.time.Duration;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletionException;
import java.util.concurrent.atomic.AtomicReference;

public class EC2Actions {
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(EC2Actions.class);
    private static Ec2AsyncClient ec2AsyncClient;

    /**
     * Retrieves an asynchronous Amazon Elastic Container Registry (ECR) client.
     *
     * @return the configured ECR asynchronous client.
     */
    private static Ec2AsyncClient getAsyncClient() {
        if (ec2AsyncClient == null) {
            /*
            The `NettyNioAsyncHttpClient` class is part of the AWS SDK for Java,
 version 2,
            and it is designed to provide a high-performance, asynchronous HTTP
 client for interacting with AWS services.
```

```
            It uses the Netty framework to handle the underlying network
communication and the Java NIO API to
            provide a non-blocking, event-driven approach to HTTP requests and
responses.
            */
           SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
               .maxConcurrency(50)  // Adjust as needed.
               .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the connection
timeout.
               .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the read timeout.
               .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the write timeout.
               .build();

           ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
              .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))  // Set the overall API
call timeout.
               .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))  // Set the
individual call attempt timeout.
               .build();

           ec2AsyncClient = Ec2AsyncClient.builder()
               .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
               .httpClient(httpClient)
               .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
               .build();
       }
       return ec2AsyncClient;
   }

   /**
    * Deletes a key pair asynchronously.
    *
    * @param keyPair the name of the key pair to delete
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents the result of the
asynchronous operation.
    *         The {@link CompletableFuture} will complete with a {@link
DeleteKeyPairResponse} object
    *         that provides the result of the key pair deletion operation.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<DeleteKeyPairResponse> deleteKeysAsync(String
keyPair) {
       DeleteKeyPairRequest request = DeleteKeyPairRequest.builder()
           .keyName(keyPair)
```

```
            .build();

        // Initiate the asynchronous request to delete the key pair.
        CompletableFuture<DeleteKeyPairResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().deleteKeyPair(request);
        return response.whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete key pair: " +
keyPair, ex);
            } else if (resp == null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("No response received for deleting key
pair: " + keyPair);
            }
        });
    }

    /**
     * Deletes an EC2 security group asynchronously.
     *
     * @param groupId the ID of the security group to delete
     * @return a CompletableFuture that completes when the security group is
deleted
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteEC2SecGroupAsync(String groupId) {
        DeleteSecurityGroupRequest request = DeleteSecurityGroupRequest.builder()
            .groupId(groupId)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<DeleteSecurityGroupResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().deleteSecurityGroup(request);
        return response.whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete security group with
Id " + groupId, ex);
            } else if (resp == null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("No response received for deleting
security group with Id " + groupId);
            }
        }).thenApply(resp -> null);
    }

    /**
     * Terminates an EC2 instance asynchronously and waits for it to reach the
terminated state.
```

```
    *
    * @param instanceId the ID of the EC2 instance to terminate
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the instance has
been terminated
    * @throws RuntimeException if there is no response from the AWS SDK or if
there is a failure during the termination process
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Object> terminateEC2Async(String instanceId) {
       TerminateInstancesRequest terminateRequest =
TerminateInstancesRequest.builder()
           .instanceIds(instanceId)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<TerminateInstancesResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().terminateInstances(terminateRequest);
       return responseFuture.thenCompose(terminateResponse -> {
           if (terminateResponse == null) {
               throw new RuntimeException("No response received for terminating
instance " + instanceId);
           }
           System.out.println("Going to terminate an EC2 instance and use a
waiter to wait for it to be in terminated state");
           return getAsyncClient().waiter()
               .waitUntilInstanceTerminated(r -> r.instanceIds(instanceId))
               .thenApply(waiterResponse -> null);
       }).exceptionally(throwable -> {
           // Handle any exceptions that occurred during the async call
           throw new RuntimeException("Failed to terminate EC2 instance: " +
throwable.getMessage(), throwable);
       });
   }

   /**
    * Releases an Elastic IP address asynchronously.
    *
    * @param allocId the allocation ID of the Elastic IP address to be released
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} representing the asynchronous
operation of releasing the Elastic IP address
    */
   public CompletableFuture<ReleaseAddressResponse>
releaseEC2AddressAsync(String allocId) {
       ReleaseAddressRequest request = ReleaseAddressRequest.builder()
           .allocationId(allocId)
           .build();
```

```
        CompletableFuture<ReleaseAddressResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().releaseAddress(request);
        response.whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to release Elastic IP
address", ex);
            }
        });

        return response;
    }

    /**
     * Disassociates an Elastic IP address from an instance asynchronously.
     *
     * @param associationId The ID of the association you want to disassociate.
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} representing the asynchronous
operation of disassociating the address. The
     *         {@link CompletableFuture} will complete with a {@link
DisassociateAddressResponse} when the operation is
     *         finished.
     * @throws RuntimeException if the disassociation of the address fails.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<DisassociateAddressResponse>
disassociateAddressAsync(String associationId) {
        Ec2AsyncClient ec2 = getAsyncClient();
        DisassociateAddressRequest addressRequest =
DisassociateAddressRequest.builder()
            .associationId(associationId)
            .build();

        // Disassociate the address asynchronously.
        CompletableFuture<DisassociateAddressResponse> response =
ec2.disassociateAddress(addressRequest);
        response.whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
               throw new RuntimeException("Failed to disassociate address", ex);
            }
        });

        return response;
    }
```

```
    /**
     * Associates an Elastic IP address with an EC2 instance asynchronously.
     *
     * @param instanceId    the ID of the EC2 instance to associate the Elastic
IP address with
     * @param allocationId  the allocation ID of the Elastic IP address to
associate
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the association ID
when the operation is successful,
     *         or throws a {@link RuntimeException} if the operation fails
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> associateAddressAsync(String instanceId,
String allocationId) {
        AssociateAddressRequest associateRequest =
AssociateAddressRequest.builder()
            .instanceId(instanceId)
            .allocationId(allocationId)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<AssociateAddressResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().associateAddress(associateRequest);
        return responseFuture.thenApply(response -> {
            if (response.associationId() != null) {
                return response.associationId();
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException("Association ID is null after
associating address.");
            }
        }).whenComplete((result, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to associate address", ex);
            }
        });
    }

    /**
     * Allocates an Elastic IP address asynchronously in the VPC domain.
     *
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} containing the allocation ID of the
allocated Elastic IP address
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> allocateAddressAsync() {
        AllocateAddressRequest allocateRequest = AllocateAddressRequest.builder()
            .domain(DomainType.VPC)
```

```
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<AllocateAddressResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().allocateAddress(allocateRequest);
        return
responseFuture.thenApply(AllocateAddressResponse::allocationId).whenComplete((result,
ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to allocate address", ex);
            }
        });
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously describes the state of an EC2 instance.
     * The paginator helps you iterate over multiple pages of results.
     *
     * @param newInstanceId the ID of the EC2 instance to describe
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, contains a
string describing the state of the EC2 instance
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> describeEC2InstancesAsync(String
newInstanceId) {
        DescribeInstancesRequest request = DescribeInstancesRequest.builder()
            .instanceIds(newInstanceId)
            .build();

        DescribeInstancesPublisher paginator =
getAsyncClient().describeInstancesPaginator(request);
        AtomicReference<String> publicIpAddressRef = new AtomicReference<>();
        return paginator.subscribe(response -> {
            response.reservations().stream()
                .flatMap(reservation -> reservation.instances().stream())
                .filter(instance -> instance.instanceId().equals(newInstanceId))
                .findFirst()
                .ifPresent(instance ->
publicIpAddressRef.set(instance.publicIpAddress()));
        }).thenApply(v -> {
            String publicIpAddress = publicIpAddressRef.get();
            if (publicIpAddress == null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Instance with ID " + newInstanceId +
" not found.");
            }
            return publicIpAddress;
```

```
        }).exceptionally(ex -> {
            logger.info("Failed to describe instances: " + ex.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to describe instances", ex);
        });
    }

    /**
     * Runs an EC2 instance asynchronously.
     *
     * @param instanceType The instance type to use for the EC2 instance.
     * @param keyName The name of the key pair to associate with the EC2
instance.
     * @param groupName The name of the security group to associate with the EC2
instance.
     * @param amiId The ID of the Amazon Machine Image (AMI) to use for the EC2
instance.
     * @return A {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the ID of the
started EC2 instance.
     * @throws RuntimeException If there is an error running the EC2 instance.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> runInstanceAsync(String instanceType, String
keyName, String groupName, String amiId) {
        RunInstancesRequest runRequest = RunInstancesRequest.builder()
            .instanceType(instanceType)
            .keyName(keyName)
            .securityGroups(groupName)
            .maxCount(1)
            .minCount(1)
            .imageId(amiId)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<RunInstancesResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().runInstances(runRequest);
        return responseFuture.thenCompose(response -> {
            String instanceIdVal = response.instances().get(0).instanceId();
            System.out.println("Going to start an EC2 instance and use a waiter
to wait for it to be in running state");
            return getAsyncClient().waiter()
                .waitUntilInstanceExists(r -> r.instanceIds(instanceIdVal))
                .thenCompose(waitResponse -> getAsyncClient().waiter()
                    .waitUntilInstanceRunning(r -> r.instanceIds(instanceIdVal))
                    .thenApply(runningResponse -> instanceIdVal));
        }).exceptionally(throwable -> {
            // Handle any exceptions that occurred during the async call
```

```
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to run EC2 instance: " +
throwable.getMessage(), throwable);
        });
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously retrieves the instance types available in the current AWS
region.
     * <p>
     * This method uses the AWS SDK's asynchronous API to fetch the available
instance types
     * and then processes the response. It logs the memory information, network
information,
     * and instance type for each instance type returned. Additionally, it
returns a
     * {@link CompletableFuture} that resolves to the instance type string for
the "t2.2xlarge"
     * instance type, if it is found in the response. If the "t2.2xlarge"
instance type is not
     * found, an empty string is returned.
     * </p>
     *
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that resolves to the instance type
string for the
     * "t2.2xlarge" instance type, or an empty string if the instance type is not
found
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> getInstanceTypesAsync() {
        DescribeInstanceTypesRequest typesRequest =
DescribeInstanceTypesRequest.builder()
            .maxResults(10)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<DescribeInstanceTypesResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().describeInstanceTypes(typesRequest);
        response.whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
            if (resp != null) {
                List<InstanceTypeInfo> instanceTypes = resp.instanceTypes();
                for (InstanceTypeInfo type : instanceTypes) {
                    logger.info("The memory information of this type is " +
type.memoryInfo().sizeInMiB());
                    logger.info("Network information is " +
type.networkInfo().toString());
```

```
                    logger.info("Instance type is " +
type.instanceType().toString());
                }
            } else {
                throw (RuntimeException) ex;
            }
        });

        return response.thenApply(resp -> {
            for (InstanceTypeInfo type : resp.instanceTypes()) {
                String instanceType = type.instanceType().toString();
                if (instanceType.equals("t2.2xlarge")) {
                    return instanceType;
                }
            }
            return "";
        });
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously describes an AWS EC2 image with the specified image ID.
     *
     * @param imageId the ID of the image to be described
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, contains the ID
of the described image
     * @throws RuntimeException if no images are found with the provided image
ID, or if an error occurs during the AWS API call
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> describeImageAsync(String imageId) {
        DescribeImagesRequest imagesRequest = DescribeImagesRequest.builder()
            .imageIds(imageId)
            .build();

        AtomicReference<String> imageIdRef = new AtomicReference<>();
        DescribeImagesPublisher paginator =
getAsyncClient().describeImagesPaginator(imagesRequest);
        return paginator.subscribe(response -> {
            response.images().stream()
                .filter(image -> image.imageId().equals(imageId))
                .findFirst()
                .ifPresent(image -> {
                    logger.info("The description of the image is " +
image.description());
                    logger.info("The name of the image is " + image.name());
```

```
                    imageIdRef.set(image.imageId());
                });
        }).thenApply(v -> {
            String id = imageIdRef.get();
            if (id == null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("No images found with the provided
image ID.");
            }
            return id;
        }).exceptionally(ex -> {
            logger.info("Failed to describe image: " + ex.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to describe image", ex);
        });
    }

    /**
     * Retrieves the parameter values asynchronously using the AWS Systems
Manager (SSM) API.
     *
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that holds the response from the SSM
API call to get parameters by path
     */
    public CompletableFuture<GetParametersByPathResponse> getParaValuesAsync() {
        SsmAsyncClient ssmClient = SsmAsyncClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .build();

        GetParametersByPathRequest parameterRequest =
GetParametersByPathRequest.builder()
            .path("/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest")
            .build();

        // Create a CompletableFuture to hold the final result.
        CompletableFuture<GetParametersByPathResponse> responseFuture = new
CompletableFuture<>();
        ssmClient.getParametersByPath(parameterRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    responseFuture.completeExceptionally(new
RuntimeException("Failed to get parameters by path", exception));
                } else {
                    responseFuture.complete(response);
                }
            });
```

```
        return responseFuture;
    }


    /**
     * Asynchronously describes the security groups for the specified group ID.
     *
     * @param groupName the name of the security group to describe
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents the asynchronous
operation
     *         of describing the security groups. The future will complete with a
     *         {@link DescribeSecurityGroupsResponse} object that contains the
     *         security group information.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> describeSecurityGroupArnByNameAsync(String
groupName) {
        DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest request =
DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest.builder()
            .groupNames(groupName)
            .build();

        DescribeSecurityGroupsPublisher paginator =
getAsyncClient().describeSecurityGroupsPaginator(request);
        AtomicReference<String> groupIdRef = new AtomicReference<>();
        return paginator.subscribe(response -> {
            response.securityGroups().stream()
                .filter(securityGroup ->
securityGroup.groupName().equals(groupName))
                .findFirst()
                .ifPresent(securityGroup ->
groupIdRef.set(securityGroup.groupId()));
        }).thenApply(v -> {
            String groupId = groupIdRef.get();
            if (groupId == null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("No security group found with the
name: " + groupName);
            }
            return groupId;
        }).exceptionally(ex -> {
            logger.info("Failed to describe security group: " + ex.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to describe security group", ex);
        });
    }
```

```
   /**
    * Creates a new security group asynchronously with the specified group name,
description, and VPC ID. It also
    * authorizes inbound traffic on ports 80 and 22 from the specified IP
address.
    *
    * @param groupName    the name of the security group to create
    * @param groupDesc    the description of the security group
    * @param vpcId        the ID of the VPC in which to create the security
group
    * @param myIpAddress  the IP address from which to allow inbound traffic
(e.g., "192.168.1.1/0" to allow traffic from
    *                     any IP address in the 192.168.1.0/24 subnet)
    * @return a CompletableFuture that, when completed, returns the ID of the
created security group
    * @throws RuntimeException if there was a failure creating the security
group or authorizing the inbound traffic
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> createSecurityGroupAsync(String groupName,
String groupDesc, String vpcId, String myIpAddress) {
       CreateSecurityGroupRequest createRequest =
CreateSecurityGroupRequest.builder()
           .groupName(groupName)
           .description(groupDesc)
           .vpcId(vpcId)
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().createSecurityGroup(createRequest)
           .thenCompose(createResponse -> {
               String groupId = createResponse.groupId();
               IpRange ipRange = IpRange.builder()
                   .cidrIp(myIpAddress + "/32")
                   .build();

               IpPermission ipPerm = IpPermission.builder()
                   .ipProtocol("tcp")
                   .toPort(80)
                   .fromPort(80)
                   .ipRanges(ipRange)
                   .build();

               IpPermission ipPerm2 = IpPermission.builder()
                   .ipProtocol("tcp")
```

```
                    .toPort(22)
                    .fromPort(22)
                    .ipRanges(ipRange)
                    .build();

                AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest authRequest =
AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest.builder()
                    .groupName(groupName)
                    .ipPermissions(ipPerm, ipPerm2)
                    .build();

                return
getAsyncClient().authorizeSecurityGroupIngress(authRequest)
                    .thenApply(authResponse -> groupId);
            })
            .whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    if (exception instanceof CompletionException &&
exception.getCause() instanceof Ec2Exception) {
                        throw (Ec2Exception) exception.getCause();
                    } else {
                        throw new RuntimeException("Failed to create security
group: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                    }
                }
            });
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously describes the key pairs associated with the current AWS
account.
     *
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} containing the {@link
DescribeKeyPairsResponse} object, which provides
     * information about the key pairs.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<DescribeKeyPairsResponse> describeKeysAsync() {
        CompletableFuture<DescribeKeyPairsResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().describeKeyPairs();
        responseFuture.whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
            if (exception != null) {
              throw new RuntimeException("Failed to describe key pairs: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
            }
```

```
        });

        return responseFuture;
    }

    /**
     * Creates a new key pair asynchronously.
     *
     * @param keyName the name of the key pair to create
     * @param fileName the name of the file to write the key material to
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents the asynchronous
operation
     *         of creating the key pair and writing the key material to a file
     */
    public CompletableFuture<CreateKeyPairResponse> createKeyPairAsync(String
keyName, String fileName) {
        CreateKeyPairRequest request = CreateKeyPairRequest.builder()
            .keyName(keyName)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<CreateKeyPairResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().createKeyPair(request);
        responseFuture.whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
            if (response != null) {
                try {
                    BufferedWriter writer = new BufferedWriter(new
FileWriter(fileName));
                    writer.write(response.keyMaterial());
                    writer.close();
                } catch (IOException e) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to write key material to
file: " + e.getMessage(), e);
                }
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to create key pair: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
            }
        });

        return responseFuture;
    }

    /**
     * Describes the first default VPC asynchronously and using a paginator.
```

```
     *
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, contains the
first default VPC found.\
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Vpc> describeFirstEC2VpcAsync() {
        Filter myFilter = Filter.builder()
            .name("is-default")
            .values("true")
            .build();

        DescribeVpcsRequest request = DescribeVpcsRequest.builder()
            .filters(myFilter)
            .build();

        DescribeVpcsPublisher paginator =
getAsyncClient().describeVpcsPaginator(request);
        AtomicReference<Vpc> vpcRef = new AtomicReference<>();
        return paginator.subscribe(response -> {
            response.vpcs().stream()
                .findFirst()
                .ifPresent(vpcRef::set);
        }).thenApply(v -> {
            Vpc vpc = vpcRef.get();
            if (vpc == null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Default VPC not found");
            }
            return vpc;
        }).exceptionally(ex -> {
            logger.info("Failed to describe VPCs: " + ex.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to describe VPCs", ex);
        });
    }

    /**
     * Stops the EC2 instance with the specified ID asynchronously and waits for
the instance to stop.
     *
     * @param instanceId the ID of the EC2 instance to stop
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the instance has
been stopped, or exceptionally if an error occurs
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> stopInstanceAsync(String instanceId) {
        StopInstancesRequest stopRequest = StopInstancesRequest.builder()
            .instanceIds(instanceId)
```

```
            .build();

        DescribeInstancesRequest describeRequest =
DescribeInstancesRequest.builder()
            .instanceIds(instanceId)
            .build();

        Ec2AsyncWaiter ec2Waiter = Ec2AsyncWaiter.builder()
            .client(getAsyncClient())
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<Void> resultFuture = new CompletableFuture<>();
        logger.info("Stopping instance " + instanceId + " and waiting for it to
stop.");
        getAsyncClient().stopInstances(stopRequest)
            .thenCompose(response -> {
                if (response.stoppingInstances().isEmpty()) {
                    return CompletableFuture.failedFuture(new
RuntimeException("No instances were stopped. Please check the instance ID: " +
instanceId));
                }
                return ec2Waiter.waitUntilInstanceStopped(describeRequest);
            })
            .thenAccept(waiterResponse -> {
                logger.info("Successfully stopped instance " + instanceId);
                resultFuture.complete(null);
            })
            .exceptionally(throwable -> {
                logger.error("Failed to stop instance " + instanceId + ": " +
throwable.getMessage(), throwable);
                resultFuture.completeExceptionally(new RuntimeException("Failed
to stop instance: " + throwable.getMessage(), throwable));
                return null;
            });

        return resultFuture;
    }

    /**
     * Starts an Amazon EC2 instance asynchronously and waits until it is in the
"running" state.
     *
     * @param instanceId the ID of the instance to start
```

```
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the instance has
been started and is in the "running" state, or exceptionally if an error occurs
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> startInstanceAsync(String instanceId) {
        StartInstancesRequest startRequest = StartInstancesRequest.builder()
            .instanceIds(instanceId)
            .build();

        Ec2AsyncWaiter ec2Waiter = Ec2AsyncWaiter.builder()
            .client(getAsyncClient())
            .build();

        DescribeInstancesRequest describeRequest =
DescribeInstancesRequest.builder()
            .instanceIds(instanceId)
            .build();

        logger.info("Starting instance " + instanceId + " and waiting for it to
run.");
        CompletableFuture<Void> resultFuture = new CompletableFuture<>();
        return getAsyncClient().startInstances(startRequest)
            .thenCompose(response ->
                ec2Waiter.waitUntilInstanceRunning(describeRequest)
            )
            .thenAccept(waiterResponse -> {
                logger.info("Successfully started instance " + instanceId);
                resultFuture.complete(null);
            })
            .exceptionally(throwable -> {
                resultFuture.completeExceptionally(new RuntimeException("Failed
to start instance: " + throwable.getMessage(), throwable));
                return null;
            });
    }

}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - AllocateAddress
  - AssociateAddress
  - AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress

- CreateKeyPair
- CreateSecurityGroup
- DeleteKeyPair
- DeleteSecurityGroup
- DescribeImages
- DescribeInstanceTypes
- DescribeInstances
- DescribeKeyPairs
- DescribeSecurityGroups
- DisassociateAddress
- ReleaseAddress
- RunInstances
- StartInstances
- StopInstances
- TerminateInstances
- UnmonitorInstances

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이 파일에는 EC2에 사용되는 일반적인 작업 목록이 포함되어 있습니다. 단계는 대화형 예제 실행을 간소화하는 시나리오 프레임워크로 구성됩니다. 전체 컨텍스트는 GitHub 리포지토리를 참조하세요.

```
import { tmpdir } from "node:os";
import { writeFile, mkdtemp, rm } from "node:fs/promises";
import { join } from "node:path";
import { get } from "node:http";
```

```
import {
  AllocateAddressCommand,
  AssociateAddressCommand,
  AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressCommand,
  CreateKeyPairCommand,
  CreateSecurityGroupCommand,
  DeleteKeyPairCommand,
  DeleteSecurityGroupCommand,
  DisassociateAddressCommand,
  paginateDescribeImages,
  paginateDescribeInstances,
  paginateDescribeInstanceTypes,
  ReleaseAddressCommand,
  RunInstancesCommand,
  StartInstancesCommand,
  StopInstancesCommand,
  TerminateInstancesCommand,
  waitUntilInstanceStatusOk,
  waitUntilInstanceStopped,
  waitUntilInstanceTerminated,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

import {
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioOutput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";

import { paginateGetParametersByPath, SSMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";

/**
 * @typedef {{
 *   ec2Client: import('@aws-sdk/client-ec2').EC2Client,
 *   errors: Error[],
 *   keyPairId?: string,
 *   tmpDirectory?: string,
 *   securityGroupId?: string,
 *   ipAddress?: string,
 *   images?: import('@aws-sdk/client-ec2').Image[],
 *   image?: import('@aws-sdk/client-ec2').Image,
 *   instanceTypes?: import('@aws-sdk/client-ec2').InstanceTypeInfo[],
 *   instanceId?: string,
 *   instanceIpAddress?: string,
```

```
 *   allocationId?: string,
 *   allocatedIpAddress?: string,
 *   associationId?: string,
 * }} State
 */

/**
 * A skip function provided to the `skipWhen` of a Step when you want
 * to ignore that step if any errors have occurred.
 * @param {State} state
 */
const skipWhenErrors = (state) => state.errors.length > 0;

const MAX_WAITER_TIME_IN_SECONDS = 60 * 8;

export const confirm = new ScenarioInput("confirmContinue", "Continue?", {
  type: "confirm",
  skipWhen: skipWhenErrors,
});

export const exitOnNoConfirm = new ScenarioAction(
  "exitOnConfirmContinueFalse",
  (/** @type { { earlyExit: boolean } & Record<string, any>} */ state) => {
    if (!state[confirm.name]) {
      state.earlyExit = true;
    }
  },
  {
    skipWhen: skipWhenErrors,
  },
);

export const greeting = new ScenarioOutput(
  "greeting",
  `


Welcome to the Amazon EC2 basic usage scenario.

Before you launch an instances, you'll need to provide a few things:
 - A key pair - This is for SSH access to your EC2 instance. You only need to
 provide the name.
 - A security group - This is used for configuring access to your instance.
 Again, only the name is needed.
 - An IP address - Your public IP address will be fetched.
```

```
 - An Amazon Machine Image (AMI)
 - A compatible instance type`,
  { header: true, preformatted: true, skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

export const provideKeyPairName = new ScenarioInput(
  "keyPairName",
  "Provide a name for a new key pair.",
  { type: "input", default: "ec2-example-key-pair", skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

export const createKeyPair = new ScenarioAction(
  "createKeyPair",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    try {
      // Create a key pair in Amazon EC2.
      const { KeyMaterial, KeyPairId } = await state.ec2Client.send(
        // A unique name for the key pair. Up to 255 ASCII characters.
        new CreateKeyPairCommand({ KeyName: state[provideKeyPairName.name] }),
      );

      state.keyPairId = KeyPairId;

      // Save the private key in a temporary location.
      state.tmpDirectory = await mkdtemp(join(tmpdir(), "ec2-scenario-tmp"));
      await writeFile(
        `${state.tmpDirectory}/${state[provideKeyPairName.name]}.pem`,
        KeyMaterial,
        {
          mode: 0o400,
        },
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (
        caught instanceof Error &&
        caught.name === "InvalidKeyPair.Duplicate"
      ) {
        caught.message = `${caught.message}. Try another key name.`;
      }

      state.errors.push(caught);
    }
  },
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
```

```
);

export const logKeyPair = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logKeyPair",
  (/** @type {State} */ state) =>
    `Created the key pair ${state[provideKeyPairName.name]}.`,
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

export const confirmDeleteKeyPair = new ScenarioInput(
  "confirmDeleteKeyPair",
  "Do you want to delete the key pair?",
  {
    type: "confirm",
    // Don't do anything when a key pair was never created.
    skipWhen: (/** @type {State} */ state) => !state.keyPairId,
  },
);

export const maybeDeleteKeyPair = new ScenarioAction(
  "deleteKeyPair",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    try {
      // Delete a key pair by name from EC2
      await state.ec2Client.send(
        new DeleteKeyPairCommand({ KeyName: state[provideKeyPairName.name] }),
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (
        caught instanceof Error &&
        // Occurs when a required parameter (e.g. KeyName) is undefined.
        caught.name === "MissingParameter"
      ) {
        caught.message = `${caught.message}. Did you provide the required value?
`;
      }
      state.errors.push(caught);
    }
  },
  {
    // Don't do anything when there's no key pair to delete or the user chooses
    // to keep it.
    skipWhen: (/** @type {State} */ state) =>
      !state.keyPairId || !state[confirmDeleteKeyPair.name],
```

```
  },
);

export const provideSecurityGroupName = new ScenarioInput(
  "securityGroupName",
  "Provide a name for a new security group.",
  { type: "input", default: "ec2-scenario-sg", skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

export const createSecurityGroup = new ScenarioAction(
  "createSecurityGroup",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    try {
      // Create a new security group that will be used to configure ingress/
egress for
      // an EC2 instance.
      const { GroupId } = await state.ec2Client.send(
        new CreateSecurityGroupCommand({
          GroupName: state[provideSecurityGroupName.name],
          Description: "A security group for the Amazon EC2 example.",
        }),
      );
      state.securityGroupId = GroupId;
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "InvalidGroup.Duplicate") {
        caught.message = `${caught.message}. Please provide a different name for
 your security group.`;
      }

      state.errors.push(caught);
    }
  },
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

export const logSecurityGroup = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logSecurityGroup",
  (/** @type {State} */ state) =>
    `Created the security group ${state.securityGroupId}.`,
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

export const confirmDeleteSecurityGroup = new ScenarioInput(
  "confirmDeleteSecurityGroup",
```

```
  "Do you want to delete the security group?",
  {
    type: "confirm",
    // Don't do anything when a security group was never created.
    skipWhen: (/** @type {State} */ state) => !state.securityGroupId,
  },
);

export const maybeDeleteSecurityGroup = new ScenarioAction(
  "deleteSecurityGroup",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    try {
      // Delete the security group if the 'skipWhen' condition below is not met.
      await state.ec2Client.send(
        new DeleteSecurityGroupCommand({
          GroupId: state.securityGroupId,
        }),
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (
        caught instanceof Error &&
        caught.name === "InvalidGroupId.Malformed"
      ) {
        caught.message = `${caught.message}. Please provide a valid GroupId.`;
      }
      state.errors.push(caught);
    }
  },
  {
    // Don't do anything when there's no security group to delete
    // or the user chooses to keep it.
    skipWhen: (/** @type {State} */ state) =>
      !state.securityGroupId || !state[confirmDeleteSecurityGroup.name],
  },
);

export const authorizeSecurityGroupIngress = new ScenarioAction(
  "authorizeSecurity",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    try {
      // Get the public IP address of the machine running this example.
      const ipAddress = await new Promise((res, rej) => {
        get("http://checkip.amazonaws.com", (response) => {
          let data = "";
```

```
          response.on("data", (chunk) => {
            data += chunk;
          });
          response.on("end", () => res(data.trim()));
        }).on("error", (err) => {
          rej(err);
        });
      });
      state.ipAddress = ipAddress;
      // Allow ingress from the IP address above to the security group.
      // This will allow you to SSH into the EC2 instance.
      const command = new AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressCommand({
        GroupId: state.securityGroupId,
        IpPermissions: [
          {
            IpProtocol: "tcp",
            FromPort: 22,
            ToPort: 22,
            IpRanges: [{ CidrIp: `${ipAddress}/32` }],
          },
        ],
      });

      await state.ec2Client.send(command);
    } catch (caught) {
      if (
        caught instanceof Error &&
        caught.name === "InvalidGroupId.Malformed"
      ) {
        caught.message = `${caught.message}. Please provide a valid GroupId.`;
      }

      state.errors.push(caught);
    }
  },
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

export const logSecurityGroupIngress = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logSecurityGroupIngress",
  (/** @type {State} */ state) =>
    `Allowed SSH access from your public IP: ${state.ipAddress}.`,
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);
```

```
export const getImages = new ScenarioAction(
  "images",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const AMIs = [];
    // Some AWS services publish information about common artifacts as AWS
 Systems Manager (SSM)
    // public parameters. For example, the Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon
 EC2)
    // service publishes information about Amazon Machine Images (AMIs) as public
 parameters.

    // Create the paginator for getting images. Actions that return multiple
 pages of
    // results have paginators to simplify those calls.
    const getParametersByPathPaginator = paginateGetParametersByPath(
      {
        // Not storing this client in state since it's only used once.
        client: new SSMClient({}),
      },
      {
        // The path to the public list of the latest amazon-linux instances.
        Path: "/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest",
      },
    );

    try {
      for await (const page of getParametersByPathPaginator) {
        for (const param of page.Parameters) {
          // Filter by Amazon Linux 2
          if (param.Name.includes("amzn2")) {
            AMIs.push(param.Value);
          }
        }
      }
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "InvalidFilterValue") {
        caught.message = `${caught.message} Please provide a valid filter value
 for paginateGetParametersByPath.`;
      }
      state.errors.push(caught);
      return;
    }
```

```
    const imageDetails = [];
    const describeImagesPaginator = paginateDescribeImages(
      { client: state.ec2Client },
      // The images found from the call to SSM.
      { ImageIds: AMIs },
    );

    try {
      // Get more details for the images found above.
      for await (const page of describeImagesPaginator) {
        imageDetails.push(...(page.Images || []));
      }

      // Store the image details for later use.
      state.images = imageDetails;
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "InvalidAMIID.NotFound") {
        caught.message = `${caught.message}. Please provide a valid image id.`;
      }

      state.errors.push(caught);
    }
  },
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

export const provideImage = new ScenarioInput(
  "image",
  "Select one of the following images.",
  {
    type: "select",
    choices: (/** @type { State } */ state) =>
      state.images.map((image) => ({
        name: `${image.Description}`,
        value: image,
      })),
    default: (/** @type { State } */ state) => state.images[0],
    skipWhen: skipWhenErrors,
  },
);

export const getCompatibleInstanceTypes = new ScenarioAction(
  "getCompatibleInstanceTypes",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
```

```
    // Get more details about instance types that match the architecture of
    // the provided image.
    const paginator = paginateDescribeInstanceTypes(
      { client: state.ec2Client, pageSize: 25 },
      {
        Filters: [
          {
            Name: "processor-info.supported-architecture",
            // The value selected from provideImage()
            Values: [state.image.Architecture],
          },
          // Filter for smaller, less expensive, types.
          { Name: "instance-type", Values: ["*.micro", "*.small"] },
        ],
      },
    );

    const instanceTypes = [];

    try {
      for await (const page of paginator) {
        if (page.InstanceTypes.length) {
          instanceTypes.push(...(page.InstanceTypes || []));
        }
      }

      if (!instanceTypes.length) {
        state.errors.push(
          "No instance types matched the instance type filters.",
        );
      }
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "InvalidParameterValue") {
        caught.message = `${caught.message}. Please check the provided values and
 try again.`;
      }

      state.errors.push(caught);
    }

    state.instanceTypes = instanceTypes;
  },
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);
```

```
export const provideInstanceType = new ScenarioInput(
  "instanceType",
  "Select an instance type.",
  {
    choices: (/** @type {State} */ state) =>
      state.instanceTypes.map((instanceType) => ({
        name: `${instanceType.InstanceType} - Memory:
${instanceType.MemoryInfo.SizeInMiB}`,
        value: instanceType.InstanceType,
      })),
    type: "select",
    default: (/** @type {State} */ state) =>
      state.instanceTypes[0].InstanceType,
    skipWhen: skipWhenErrors,
  },
);

export const runInstance = new ScenarioAction(
  "runInstance",
  async (/** @type { State } */ state) => {
    const { Instances } = await state.ec2Client.send(
      new RunInstancesCommand({
        KeyName: state[provideKeyPairName.name],
        SecurityGroupIds: [state.securityGroupId],
        ImageId: state.image.ImageId,
        InstanceType: state[provideInstanceType.name],
        // Availability Zones have capacity limitations that may impact your
 ability to launch instances.
        // The `RunInstances` operation will only succeed if it can allocate at
 least the `MinCount` of instances.
        // However, EC2 will attempt to launch up to the `MaxCount` of instances,
 even if the full request cannot be satisfied.
        // If you need a specific number of instances, use `MinCount` and
 `MaxCount` set to the same value.
        // If you want to launch up to a certain number of instances, use
 `MaxCount` and let EC2 provision as many as possible.
        // If you require a minimum number of instances, but do not want to
 exceed a maximum, use both `MinCount` and `MaxCount`.
        MinCount: 1,
        MaxCount: 1,
      }),
    );
```

```
    state.instanceId = Instances[0].InstanceId;

    try {
      // Poll `DescribeInstanceStatus` until status is "ok".
      await waitUntilInstanceStatusOk(
        {
          client: state.ec2Client,
          maxWaitTime: MAX_WAITER_TIME_IN_SECONDS,
        },
        { InstanceIds: [Instances[0].InstanceId] },
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "TimeoutError") {
        caught.message = `${caught.message}. Try increasing the maxWaitTime in
 the waiter.`;
      }

      state.errors.push(caught);
    }
  },
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

export const logRunInstance = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logRunInstance",
  "The next step is to run your EC2 instance for the first time. This can take a
 few minutes.",
  { header: true, skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

export const describeInstance = new ScenarioAction(
  "describeInstance",
  async (/** @type { State } */ state) => {
    /** @type { import("@aws-sdk/client-ec2").Instance[] } */
    const instances = [];

    try {
      const paginator = paginateDescribeInstances(
        {
          client: state.ec2Client,
        },
        {
          // Only get our created instance.
          InstanceIds: [state.instanceId],
```

```
        },
      );

      for await (const page of paginator) {
        for (const reservation of page.Reservations) {
          instances.push(...reservation.Instances);
        }
      }
      if (instances.length !== 1) {
        throw new Error(`Instance ${state.instanceId} not found.`);
      }

      // The only info we need is the IP address for SSH purposes.
      state.instanceIpAddress = instances[0].PublicIpAddress;
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "InvalidParameterValue") {
        caught.message = `${caught.message}. Please check provided values and try
 again.`;
      }

      state.errors.push(caught);
    }
  },
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

export const logSSHConnectionInfo = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logSSHConnectionInfo",
  (/** @type { State } */ state) =>
    `You can now SSH into your instance using the following command:
ssh -i ${state.tmpDirectory}/${state[provideKeyPairName.name]}.pem ec2-user@
${state.instanceIpAddress}`,
  { preformatted: true, skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

export const logStopInstance = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logStopInstance",
  "Stopping your EC2 instance.",
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

export const stopInstance = new ScenarioAction(
  "stopInstance",
  async (/** @type { State } */ state) => {
```

```
    try {
      await state.ec2Client.send(
        new StopInstancesCommand({
          InstanceIds: [state.instanceId],
        }),
      );

      await waitUntilInstanceStopped(
        {
          client: state.ec2Client,
          maxWaitTime: MAX_WAITER_TIME_IN_SECONDS,
        },
        { InstanceIds: [state.instanceId] },
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "TimeoutError") {
        caught.message = `${caught.message}. Try increasing the maxWaitTime in
 the waiter.`;
      }

      state.errors.push(caught);
    }
  },
  // Don't try to stop an instance that doesn't exist.
  { skipWhen: (/** @type { State } */ state) => !state.instanceId },
);

export const logIpAddressBehavior = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logIpAddressBehavior",
  [
    "When you run an instance, by default it's assigned an IP address.",
    "That IP address is not static. It will change every time the instance is
 restarted.",
    "The next step is to stop and restart your instance to demonstrate this
 behavior.",
  ].join(" "),
  { header: true, skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

export const logStartInstance = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logStartInstance",
  (/** @type { State } */ state) => `Starting instance ${state.instanceId}`,
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);
```

```
export const startInstance = new ScenarioAction(
  "startInstance",
  async (/** @type { State } */ state) => {
    try {
      await state.ec2Client.send(
        new StartInstancesCommand({
          InstanceIds: [state.instanceId],
        }),
      );

      await waitUntilInstanceStatusOk(
        {
          client: state.ec2Client,
          maxWaitTime: MAX_WAITER_TIME_IN_SECONDS,
        },
        { InstanceIds: [state.instanceId] },
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "TimeoutError") {
        caught.message = `${caught.message}. Try increasing the maxWaitTime in
 the waiter.`;
      }

      state.errors.push(caught);
    }
  },
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

export const logIpAllocation = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logIpAllocation",
  [
    "It is possible to have a static IP address.",
    "To demonstrate this, an IP will be allocated and associated to your EC2
 instance.",
  ].join(" "),
  { header: true, skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

export const allocateIp = new ScenarioAction(
  "allocateIp",
  async (/** @type { State } */ state) => {
    try {
```

```
      // An Elastic IP address is allocated to your AWS account, and is yours
 until you release it.
      const { AllocationId, PublicIp } = await state.ec2Client.send(
        new AllocateAddressCommand({}),
      );
      state.allocationId = AllocationId;
      state.allocatedIpAddress = PublicIp;
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "MissingParameter") {
        caught.message = `${caught.message}. Did you provide these values?`;
      }
      state.errors.push(caught);
    }
  },
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

export const associateIp = new ScenarioAction(
  "associateIp",
  async (/** @type { State } */ state) => {
    try {
      // Associate an allocated IP address to an EC2 instance. An IP address can
 be allocated
      // with the AllocateAddress action.
      const { AssociationId } = await state.ec2Client.send(
        new AssociateAddressCommand({
          AllocationId: state.allocationId,
          InstanceId: state.instanceId,
        }),
      );
      state.associationId = AssociationId;
      // Update the IP address that is being tracked to match
      // the one just associated.
      state.instanceIpAddress = state.allocatedIpAddress;
    } catch (caught) {
      if (
        caught instanceof Error &&
        caught.name === "InvalidAllocationID.NotFound"
      ) {
        caught.message = `${caught.message}. Did you provide the ID of a valid
 Elastic IP address AllocationId?`;
      }
      state.errors.push(caught);
    }
```

```
  },
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

export const logStaticIpProof = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logStaticIpProof",
  "The IP address should remain the same even after stopping and starting the
 instance.",
  { header: true, skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

export const logCleanUp = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logCleanUp",
  "That's it! You can choose to clean up the resources now, or clean them up on
 your own later.",
  { header: true, skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

export const confirmDisassociateAddress = new ScenarioInput(
  "confirmDisassociateAddress",
  "Do you want to disassociate and release the static IP address created
 earlier?",
  {
    type: "confirm",
    skipWhen: (/** @type { State } */ state) => !state.associationId,
  },
);

export const maybeDisassociateAddress = new ScenarioAction(
  "maybeDisassociateAddress",
  async (/** @type { State } */ state) => {
    try {
      await state.ec2Client.send(
        new DisassociateAddressCommand({
          AssociationId: state.associationId,
        }),
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (
        caught instanceof Error &&
        caught.name === "InvalidAssociationID.NotFound"
      ) {
        caught.message = `${caught.message}. Please provide a valid association
 ID.`;
```

```
      }
      state.errors.push(caught);
    }
  },
  {
    skipWhen: (/** @type { State } */ state) =>
      !state[confirmDisassociateAddress.name] || !state.associationId,
  },
);

export const maybeReleaseAddress = new ScenarioAction(
  "maybeReleaseAddress",
  async (/** @type { State } */ state) => {
    try {
      await state.ec2Client.send(
        new ReleaseAddressCommand({
          AllocationId: state.allocationId,
        }),
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (
        caught instanceof Error &&
        caught.name === "InvalidAllocationID.NotFound"
      ) {
        caught.message = `${caught.message}. Please provide a valid
 AllocationID.`;
      }
      state.errors.push(caught);
    }
  },
  {
    skipWhen: (/** @type { State } */ state) =>
      !state[confirmDisassociateAddress.name] || !state.allocationId,
  },
);

export const confirmTerminateInstance = new ScenarioInput(
  "confirmTerminateInstance",
  "Do you want to terminate the instance?",
  // Don't do anything when an instance was never run.
  {
    skipWhen: (/** @type { State } */ state) => !state.instanceId,
    type: "confirm",
  },
```

```
);

export const maybeTerminateInstance = new ScenarioAction(
  "terminateInstance",
  async (/** @type { State } */ state) => {
    try {
      await state.ec2Client.send(
        new TerminateInstancesCommand({
          InstanceIds: [state.instanceId],
        }),
      );
      await waitUntilInstanceTerminated(
        { client: state.ec2Client },
        { InstanceIds: [state.instanceId] },
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "TimeoutError") {
        caught.message = `${caught.message}. Try increasing the maxWaitTime in
 the waiter.`;
      }

      state.errors.push(caught);
    }
  },
  {
    // Don't do anything when there's no instance to terminate or the
    // use chooses not to terminate.
    skipWhen: (/** @type { State } */ state) =>
      !state.instanceId || !state[confirmTerminateInstance.name],
  },
);

export const deleteTemporaryDirectory = new ScenarioAction(
  "deleteTemporaryDirectory",
  async (/** @type { State } */ state) => {
    try {
      await rm(state.tmpDirectory, { recursive: true });
    } catch (caught) {
      state.errors.push(caught);
    }
  },
);

export const logErrors = new ScenarioOutput(
```

```
  "logErrors",
  (/** @type {State}*/ state) => {
    const errorList = state.errors
      .map((err) => ` - ${err.name}: ${err.message}`)
      .join("\n");
    return `Scenario errors found:\n${errorList}`;
  },
  {
    preformatted: true,
    header: true,
    // Don't log errors when there aren't any!
    skipWhen: (/** @type {State} */ state) => state.errors.length === 0,
  },
);
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - AllocateAddress
  - AssociateAddress
  - AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress
  - CreateKeyPair
  - CreateSecurityGroup
  - DeleteKeyPair
  - DeleteSecurityGroup
  - DescribeImages
  - DescribeInstanceTypes
  - DescribeInstances
  - DescribeKeyPairs
  - DescribeSecurityGroups
  - DisassociateAddress
  - ReleaseAddress
  - RunInstances
  - StartInstances
  - StopInstances
  - TerminateInstances

- UnmonitorInstances

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

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

 For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html

 This Kotlin example performs the following tasks:

 1. Creates an RSA key pair and saves the private key data as a .pem file.
 2. Lists key pairs.
 3. Creates a security group for the default VPC.
 4. Displays security group information.
 5. Gets a list of Amazon Linux 2 AMIs and selects one.
 6. Gets more information about the image.
 7. Gets a list of instance types that are compatible with the selected AMI’s
 architecture.
 8. Creates an instance with the key pair, security group, AMI, and an instance
 type.
 9. Displays information about the instance.
 10. Stops the instance and waits for it to stop.
 11. Starts the instance and waits for it to start.
 12. Allocates an Elastic IP address and associates it with the instance.
 13. Displays SSH connection info for the instance.
 14. Disassociates and deletes the Elastic IP address.
 15. Terminates the instance.
 16. Deletes the security group.
 17. Deletes the key pair.
```

```
 */

val DASHES = String(CharArray(80)).replace("\u0000", "-")

suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
        Usage:
            <keyName> <fileName> <groupName> <groupDesc> <vpcId> <myIpAddress>

        Where:
            keyName - A key pair name (for example, TestKeyPair).
            fileName - A file name where the key information is written to.
            groupName - The name of the security group.
            groupDesc - The description of the security group.
            vpcId - A VPC ID. You can get this value from the AWS Management
 Console.
            myIpAddress - The IP address of your development machine.

"""

    if (args.size != 6) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(0)
    }

    val keyName = args[0]
    val fileName = args[1]
    val groupName = args[2]
    val groupDesc = args[3]
    val vpcId = args[4]
    val myIpAddress = args[5]
    var newInstanceId: String? = ""

    println(DASHES)
    println("Welcome to the Amazon EC2 example scenario.")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("1. Create an RSA key pair and save the private key material as
 a .pem file.")
    createKeyPairSc(keyName, fileName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
```

```
    println("2. List key pairs.")
    describeEC2KeysSc()
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("3. Create a security group.")
    val groupId = createEC2SecurityGroupSc(groupName, groupDesc, vpcId,
myIpAddress)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("4. Display security group info for the newly created security
group.")
    describeSecurityGroupsSc(groupId.toString())
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("5. Get a list of Amazon Linux 2 AMIs and select one with amzn2 in
the name.")
    val instanceId = getParaValuesSc()
    if (instanceId == "") {
        println("The instance Id value isn't valid.")
        exitProcess(0)
    }
    println("The instance Id is $instanceId.")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("6. Get more information about an amzn2 image and return the AMI
value.")
    val amiValue = instanceId?.let { describeImageSc(it) }
    if (instanceId == "") {
        println("The instance Id value is invalid.")
        exitProcess(0)
    }
    println("The AMI value is $amiValue.")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("7. Get a list of instance types.")
    val instanceType = getInstanceTypesSc()
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
```

```
    println("8. Create an instance.")
    if (amiValue != null) {
        newInstanceId = runInstanceSc(instanceType, keyName, groupName, amiValue)
        println("The instance Id is $newInstanceId")
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("9. Display information about the running instance. ")
    var ipAddress = describeEC2InstancesSc(newInstanceId)
    println("You can SSH to the instance using this command:")
    println("ssh -i " + fileName + "ec2-user@" + ipAddress)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("10.  Stop the instance.")
    if (newInstanceId != null) {
        stopInstanceSc(newInstanceId)
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("11.  Start the instance.")
    if (newInstanceId != null) {
        startInstanceSc(newInstanceId)
    }
    ipAddress = describeEC2InstancesSc(newInstanceId)
    println("You can SSH to the instance using this command:")
    println("ssh -i " + fileName + "ec2-user@" + ipAddress)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("12. Allocate an Elastic IP address and associate it with the
 instance.")
    val allocationId = allocateAddressSc()
    println("The allocation Id value is $allocationId")
    val associationId = associateAddressSc(newInstanceId, allocationId)
    println("The associate Id value is $associationId")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("13. Describe the instance again.")
    ipAddress = describeEC2InstancesSc(newInstanceId)
    println("You can SSH to the instance using this command:")
```

```
    println("ssh -i " + fileName + "ec2-user@" + ipAddress)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("14. Disassociate and release the Elastic IP address.")
    disassociateAddressSc(associationId)
    releaseEC2AddressSc(allocationId)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("15. Terminate the instance and use a waiter.")
    if (newInstanceId != null) {
        terminateEC2Sc(newInstanceId)
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("16. Delete the security group.")
    if (groupId != null) {
        deleteEC2SecGroupSc(groupId)
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("17. Delete the key pair.")
    deleteKeysSc(keyName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("You successfully completed the Amazon EC2 scenario.")
    println(DASHES)
}

suspend fun deleteKeysSc(keyPair: String) {
    val request =
        DeleteKeyPairRequest {
            keyName = keyPair
        }
    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        ec2.deleteKeyPair(request)
        println("Successfully deleted key pair named $keyPair")
    }
}
```

```
suspend fun deleteEC2SecGroupSc(groupIdVal: String) {
    val request =
        DeleteSecurityGroupRequest {
            groupId = groupIdVal
        }
    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        ec2.deleteSecurityGroup(request)
        println("Successfully deleted security group with Id $groupIdVal")
    }
}

suspend fun terminateEC2Sc(instanceIdVal: String) {
    val ti =
        TerminateInstancesRequest {
            instanceIds = listOf(instanceIdVal)
        }
    println("Wait for the instance to terminate. This will take a few minutes.")
    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        ec2.terminateInstances(ti)
        ec2.waitUntilInstanceTerminated {
            // suspend call
            instanceIds = listOf(instanceIdVal)
        }
        println("$instanceIdVal is terminated!")
    }
}

suspend fun releaseEC2AddressSc(allocId: String?) {
    val request =
        ReleaseAddressRequest {
            allocationId = allocId
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        ec2.releaseAddress(request)
        println("Successfully released Elastic IP address $allocId")
    }
}

suspend fun disassociateAddressSc(associationIdVal: String?) {
    val addressRequest =
        DisassociateAddressRequest {
            associationId = associationIdVal
        }
```

```
    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        ec2.disassociateAddress(addressRequest)
        println("You successfully disassociated the address!")
    }
}

suspend fun associateAddressSc(
    instanceIdVal: String?,
    allocationIdVal: String?,
): String? {
    val associateRequest =
        AssociateAddressRequest {
            instanceId = instanceIdVal
            allocationId = allocationIdVal
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val associateResponse = ec2.associateAddress(associateRequest)
        return associateResponse.associationId
    }
}

suspend fun allocateAddressSc(): String? {
    val allocateRequest =
        AllocateAddressRequest {
            domain = DomainType.Vpc
        }
    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val allocateResponse = ec2.allocateAddress(allocateRequest)
        return allocateResponse.allocationId
    }
}

suspend fun startInstanceSc(instanceId: String) {
    val request =
        StartInstancesRequest {
            instanceIds = listOf(instanceId)
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        ec2.startInstances(request)
        println("Waiting until instance $instanceId starts. This will take a few
 minutes.")
        ec2.waitUntilInstanceRunning {
```

```
            // suspend call
            instanceIds = listOf(instanceId)
        }
        println("Successfully started instance $instanceId")
    }
}

suspend fun stopInstanceSc(instanceId: String) {
    val request =
        StopInstancesRequest {
            instanceIds = listOf(instanceId)
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        ec2.stopInstances(request)
        println("Waiting until instance $instanceId stops. This will take a few
 minutes.")
        ec2.waitUntilInstanceStopped {
            // suspend call
            instanceIds = listOf(instanceId)
        }
        println("Successfully stopped instance $instanceId")
    }
}

suspend fun describeEC2InstancesSc(newInstanceId: String?): String {
    var pubAddress = ""
    var isRunning = false
    val request =
        DescribeInstancesRequest {
            instanceIds = listOf(newInstanceId.toString())
        }

    while (!isRunning) {
        Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
            val response = ec2.describeInstances(request)
            val state =
                response.reservations
                    ?.get(0)
                    ?.instances
                    ?.get(0)
                    ?.state
                    ?.name
                    ?. value
```

```
            if (state != null) {
                if (state.compareTo("running") == 0) {
                    println("Image id is
 ${response.reservations!!.get(0).instances?.get(0)?.imageId}")
                    println("Instance type is
 ${response.reservations!!.get(0).instances?.get(0)?.instanceType}")
                    println("Instance state is
 ${response.reservations!!.get(0).instances?.get(0)?.state}")
                    pubAddress =
                        response.reservations!!
                            .get(0)
                            .instances
                            ?.get(0)
                            ?.publicIpAddress
                            .toString()
                    println("Instance address is $pubAddress")
                    isRunning = true
                }
            }
        }
    }
    return pubAddress
}

suspend fun runInstanceSc(
    instanceTypeVal: String,
    keyNameVal: String,
    groupNameVal: String,
    amiIdVal: String,
): String {
    val runRequest =
        RunInstancesRequest {
            instanceType = InstanceType.fromValue(instanceTypeVal)
            keyName = keyNameVal
            securityGroups = listOf(groupNameVal)
            maxCount = 1
            minCount = 1
            imageId = amiIdVal
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val response = ec2.runInstances(runRequest)
        val instanceId = response.instances?.get(0)?.instanceId
```

```
        println("Successfully started EC2 Instance $instanceId based on AMI
 $amiIdVal")
        return instanceId.toString()
    }
}

// Get a list of instance types.
suspend fun getInstanceTypesSc(): String {
    var instanceType = ""
    val filterObs = ArrayList<Filter>()
    val filter =
        Filter {
            name = "processor-info.supported-architecture"
            values = listOf("arm64")
        }

    filterObs.add(filter)
    val typesRequest =
        DescribeInstanceTypesRequest {
            filters = filterObs
            maxResults = 10
        }
    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val response = ec2.describeInstanceTypes(typesRequest)
        response.instanceTypes?.forEach { type ->
            println("The memory information of this type is
 ${type.memoryInfo?.sizeInMib}")
            println("Maximum number of network cards is
 ${type.networkInfo?.maximumNetworkCards}")
            instanceType = type.instanceType.toString()
        }
        return instanceType
    }
}

// Display the Description field that corresponds to the instance Id value.
suspend fun describeImageSc(instanceId: String): String? {
    val imagesRequest =
        DescribeImagesRequest {
            imageIds = listOf(instanceId)
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val response = ec2.describeImages(imagesRequest)
```

```
        println("The description of the first image is
 ${response.images?.get(0)?.description}")
        println("The name of the first image is
 ${response.images?.get(0)?.name}")

        // Return the image Id value.
        return response.images?.get(0)?.imageId
    }
}

// Get the Id value of an instance with amzn2 in the name.
suspend fun getParaValuesSc(): String? {
    val parameterRequest =
        GetParametersByPathRequest {
            path = "/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest"
        }

    SsmClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ssmClient ->
        val response = ssmClient.getParametersByPath(parameterRequest)
        response.parameters?.forEach { para ->
            println("The name of the para is: ${para.name}")
            println("The type of the para is: ${para.type}")
            println("")
            if (para.name?.let { filterName(it) } == true) {
                return para.value
            }
        }
    }
    return ""
}

fun filterName(name: String): Boolean {
    val parts = name.split("/").toTypedArray()
    val myValue = parts[4]
    return myValue.contains("amzn2")
}

suspend fun describeSecurityGroupsSc(groupId: String) {
    val request =
        DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest {
            groupIds = listOf(groupId)
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
```

```
        val response = ec2.describeSecurityGroups(request)
        for (group in response.securityGroups!!) {
            println("Found Security Group with id " + group.groupId.toString() +
 " and group VPC " + group.vpcId)
        }
    }
}

suspend fun createEC2SecurityGroupSc(
    groupNameVal: String?,
    groupDescVal: String?,
    vpcIdVal: String?,
    myIpAddress: String?,
): String? {
    val request =
        CreateSecurityGroupRequest {
            groupName = groupNameVal
            description = groupDescVal
            vpcId = vpcIdVal
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val resp = ec2.createSecurityGroup(request)
        val ipRange =
            IpRange {
                cidrIp = "$myIpAddress/0"
            }

        val ipPerm =
            IpPermission {
                ipProtocol = "tcp"
                toPort = 80
                fromPort = 80
                ipRanges = listOf(ipRange)
            }

        val ipPerm2 =
            IpPermission {
                ipProtocol = "tcp"
                toPort = 22
                fromPort = 22
                ipRanges = listOf(ipRange)
            }
```

```
        val authRequest =
            AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest {
                groupName = groupNameVal
                ipPermissions = listOf(ipPerm, ipPerm2)
            }
        ec2.authorizeSecurityGroupIngress(authRequest)
        println("Successfully added ingress policy to Security Group
 $groupNameVal")
        return resp.groupId
    }
}

suspend fun describeEC2KeysSc() {
    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val response = ec2.describeKeyPairs(DescribeKeyPairsRequest {})
        response.keyPairs?.forEach { keyPair ->
            println("Found key pair with name ${keyPair.keyName} and fingerprint
 ${ keyPair.keyFingerprint}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun createKeyPairSc(
    keyNameVal: String,
    fileNameVal: String,
) {
    val request =
        CreateKeyPairRequest {
            keyName = keyNameVal
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val response = ec2.createKeyPair(request)
        val content = response.keyMaterial
        if (content != null) {
            File(fileNameVal).writeText(content)
        }
        println("Successfully created key pair named $keyNameVal")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.

- AllocateAddress
- AssociateAddress
- AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress
- CreateKeyPair
- CreateSecurityGroup
- DeleteKeyPair
- DeleteSecurityGroup
- DescribeImages
- DescribeInstanceTypes
- DescribeInstances
- DescribeKeyPairs
- DescribeSecurityGroups
- DisassociateAddress
- ReleaseAddress
- RunInstances
- StartInstances
- StopInstances
- TerminateInstances
- UnmonitorInstances

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
class EC2InstanceScenario:
    """
```

```
    A scenario that demonstrates how to use Boto3 to manage Amazon EC2 resources.
    Covers creating a key pair, security group, launching an instance,
associating
    an Elastic IP, and cleaning up resources.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        inst_wrapper: EC2InstanceWrapper,
        key_wrapper: KeyPairWrapper,
        sg_wrapper: SecurityGroupWrapper,
        eip_wrapper: ElasticIpWrapper,
        ssm_client: boto3.client,
        remote_exec: bool = False,
    ):
        """
        Initializes the EC2InstanceScenario with the necessary AWS service
wrappers.

        :param inst_wrapper: Wrapper for EC2 instance operations.
        :param key_wrapper: Wrapper for key pair operations.
        :param sg_wrapper: Wrapper for security group operations.
        :param eip_wrapper: Wrapper for Elastic IP operations.
        :param ssm_client: Boto3 client for accessing SSM to retrieve AMIs.
        :param remote_exec: Flag to indicate if the scenario is running in a
remote execution
                            environment. Defaults to False. If True, the script
won't prompt
                            for user interaction.
        """
        self.inst_wrapper = inst_wrapper
        self.key_wrapper = key_wrapper
        self.sg_wrapper = sg_wrapper
        self.eip_wrapper = eip_wrapper
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.remote_exec = remote_exec

    def create_and_list_key_pairs(self) -> None:
        """
        Creates an RSA key pair for SSH access to the EC2 instance and lists
available key pairs.
        """
        console.print("**Step 1: Create a Secure Key Pair**", style="bold cyan")
        console.print(
```

```
            "Let's create a secure RSA key pair for connecting to your EC2
instance."
        )
        key_name = f"MyUniqueKeyPair-{uuid.uuid4().hex[:8]}"
        console.print(f"- **Key Pair Name**: {key_name}")

        # Create the key pair and simulate the process with a progress bar.
        with alive_bar(1, title="Creating Key Pair") as bar:
            self.key_wrapper.create(key_name)
            time.sleep(0.4)  # Simulate the delay in key creation
            bar()

        console.print(f"- **Private Key Saved to**:
{self.key_wrapper.key_file_path}\n")

        # List key pairs (simulated) and show a progress bar.
        list_keys = True
        if list_keys:
            console.print("- Listing your key pairs...")
            start_time = time.time()
            with alive_bar(100, title="Listing Key Pairs") as bar:
                while time.time() - start_time < 2:
                    time.sleep(0.2)
                    bar(10)
                self.key_wrapper.list(5)
                if time.time() - start_time > 2:
                    console.print(
                        "Taking longer than expected! Please wait...",
                        style="bold yellow",
                    )

    def create_security_group(self) -> None:
        """
        Creates a security group that controls access to the EC2 instance and
adds a rule
        to allow SSH access from the user's current public IP address.
        """
        console.print("**Step 2: Create a Security Group**", style="bold cyan")
        console.print(
            "Security groups manage access to your instance. Let's create one."
        )
        sg_name = f"MySecurityGroup-{uuid.uuid4().hex[:8]}"
        console.print(f"- **Security Group Name**: {sg_name}")
```

```
        # Create the security group and simulate the process with a progress bar.
        with alive_bar(1, title="Creating Security Group") as bar:
            self.sg_wrapper.create(
                sg_name, "Security group for example: get started with
instances."
            )
            time.sleep(0.5)
            bar()

        console.print(f"- **Security Group ID**:
{self.sg_wrapper.security_group}\n")

        # Get the current public IP to set up SSH access.
        ip_response = urllib.request.urlopen("http://checkip.amazonaws.com")
        current_ip_address = ip_response.read().decode("utf-8").strip()
        console.print(
            "Let's add a rule to allow SSH only from your current IP address."
        )
        console.print(f"- **Your Public IP Address**: {current_ip_address}")
        console.print("- Automatically adding SSH rule...")

        # Update security group rules to allow SSH and simulate with a progress
bar.
        with alive_bar(1, title="Updating Security Group Rules") as bar:
            response = self.sg_wrapper.authorize_ingress(current_ip_address)
            time.sleep(0.4)
            if response and response.get("Return"):
                console.print("- **Security Group Rules Updated**.")
            else:
                console.print(
                    "- **Error**: Couldn't update security group rules.",
                    style="bold red",
                )
            bar()

        self.sg_wrapper.describe(self.sg_wrapper.security_group)

    def create_instance(self) -> None:
        """
        Launches an EC2 instance using an Amazon Linux 2 AMI and the created key
pair
        and security group. Displays instance details and SSH connection
information.
        """
```

```
        # Retrieve Amazon Linux 2 AMIs from SSM.
        ami_paginator = self.ssm_client.get_paginator("get_parameters_by_path")
        ami_options = []
        for page in ami_paginator.paginate(Path="/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-
latest"):
            ami_options += page["Parameters"]
        amzn2_images = self.inst_wrapper.get_images(
            [opt["Value"] for opt in ami_options if "amzn2" in opt["Name"]]
        )
        console.print("\n**Step 3: Launch Your Instance**", style="bold cyan")
        console.print(
            "Let's create an instance from an Amazon Linux 2 AMI. Here are some
 options:"
        )
        image_choice = 0
        console.print(f"- Selected AMI: {amzn2_images[image_choice]
['ImageId']}\n")

        # Display instance types compatible with the selected AMI
        inst_types = self.inst_wrapper.get_instance_types(
            amzn2_images[image_choice]["Architecture"]
        )
        inst_type_choice = 0
        console.print(
            f"- Selected instance type: {inst_types[inst_type_choice]
['InstanceType']}\n"
        )

        console.print("Creating your instance and waiting for it to start...")
        with alive_bar(1, title="Creating Instance") as bar:
            self.inst_wrapper.create(
                amzn2_images[image_choice]["ImageId"],
                inst_types[inst_type_choice]["InstanceType"],
                self.key_wrapper.key_pair["KeyName"],
                [self.sg_wrapper.security_group],
            )
            time.sleep(21)
            bar()

        console.print(f"**Success! Your instance is ready:**\n", style="bold
 green")
        self.inst_wrapper.display()

        console.print(
```

```
            "You can use SSH to connect to your instance. "
            "If the connection attempt times out, you might have to manually
update "
            "the SSH ingress rule for your IP address in the AWS Management
Console."
        )
        self._display_ssh_info()

    def _display_ssh_info(self) -> None:
        """
        Displays SSH connection information for the user to connect to the EC2
instance.
        Handles the case where the instance does or does not have an associated
public IP address.
        """
        if (
            not self.eip_wrapper.elastic_ips
            or not self.eip_wrapper.elastic_ips[0].allocation_id
        ):
            if self.inst_wrapper.instances:
                instance = self.inst_wrapper.instances[0]
                instance_id = instance["InstanceId"]

                waiter =
self.inst_wrapper.ec2_client.get_waiter("instance_running")
                console.print(
                    "Waiting for the instance to be in a running state with a
public IP...",
                    style="bold cyan",
                )

                with alive_bar(1, title="Waiting for Instance to Start") as bar:
                    waiter.wait(InstanceIds=[instance_id])
                    time.sleep(20)
                    bar()

                instance = self.inst_wrapper.ec2_client.describe_instances(
                    InstanceIds=[instance_id]
                )["Reservations"][0]["Instances"][0]

                public_ip = instance.get("PublicIpAddress")
                if public_ip:
                    console.print(
```

```
                        "\nTo connect via SSH, open another command prompt and
 run the following command:",
                        style="bold cyan",
                    )
                    console.print(
                        f"\tssh -i {self.key_wrapper.key_file_path} ec2-
user@{public_ip}"
                    )
                else:
                    console.print(
                        "Instance does not have a public IP address assigned.",
                        style="bold red",
                    )
            else:
                console.print(
                    "No instance available to retrieve public IP address.",
                    style="bold red",
                )
        else:
            elastic_ip = self.eip_wrapper.elastic_ips[0]
            elastic_ip_address = elastic_ip.public_ip
            console.print(
                f"\tssh -i {self.key_wrapper.key_file_path} ec2-
user@{elastic_ip_address}"
            )

        if not self.remote_exec:
            console.print("\nOpen a new terminal tab to try the above SSH
 command.")
            input("Press Enter to continue...")

    def associate_elastic_ip(self) -> None:
        """
        Allocates an Elastic IP address and associates it with the EC2 instance.
        Displays the Elastic IP address and SSH connection information.
        """
        console.print("\n**Step 4: Allocate an Elastic IP Address**", style="bold
 cyan")
        console.print(
            "You can allocate an Elastic IP address and associate it with your
 instance\n"
            "to keep a consistent IP address even when your instance restarts."
        )
```

```
        with alive_bar(1, title="Allocating Elastic IP") as bar:
            elastic_ip = self.eip_wrapper.allocate()
            time.sleep(0.5)
            bar()

        console.print(
            f"- **Allocated Static Elastic IP Address**: {elastic_ip.public_ip}."
        )

        with alive_bar(1, title="Associating Elastic IP") as bar:
            self.eip_wrapper.associate(
                elastic_ip.allocation_id, self.inst_wrapper.instances[0]
["InstanceId"]
            )
            time.sleep(2)
            bar()

        console.print(f"- **Associated Elastic IP with Your Instance**.")
        console.print(
            "You can now use SSH to connect to your instance by using the Elastic
 IP."
        )
        self._display_ssh_info()

    def stop_and_start_instance(self) -> None:
        """
        Stops and restarts the EC2 instance. Displays instance state and explains
        changes that occur when the instance is restarted, such as the potential
 change
        in the public IP address unless an Elastic IP is associated.
        """
        console.print("\n**Step 5: Stop and Start Your Instance**", style="bold
 cyan")
        console.print("Let's stop and start your instance to see what changes.")
        console.print("- **Stopping your instance and waiting until it's
 stopped...**")

        with alive_bar(1, title="Stopping Instance") as bar:
            self.inst_wrapper.stop()
            time.sleep(360)
            bar()

        console.print("- **Your instance is stopped. Restarting...**")
```

```
        with alive_bar(1, title="Starting Instance") as bar:
            self.inst_wrapper.start()
            time.sleep(20)
            bar()

        console.print("**Your instance is running.**", style="bold green")
        self.inst_wrapper.display()

        elastic_ip = (
            self.eip_wrapper.elastic_ips[0] if self.eip_wrapper.elastic_ips else
None
        )

        if elastic_ip is None or elastic_ip.allocation_id is None:
            console.print(
                "- **Note**: Every time your instance is restarted, its public IP
address changes."
            )
        else:
            console.print(
                f"Because you have associated an Elastic IP with your instance,
you can \n"
                f"connect by using a consistent IP address after the instance
restarts: {elastic_ip.public_ip}"
            )

        self._display_ssh_info()

    def cleanup(self) -> None:
        """
        Cleans up all the resources created during the scenario, including
disassociating
        and releasing the Elastic IP, terminating the instance, deleting the
security
        group, and deleting the key pair.
        """
        console.print("\n**Step 6: Clean Up Resources**", style="bold cyan")
        console.print("Cleaning up resources:")

        for elastic_ip in self.eip_wrapper.elastic_ips:
            console.print(f"- **Elastic IP**: {elastic_ip.public_ip}")

            with alive_bar(1, title="Disassociating Elastic IP") as bar:
                self.eip_wrapper.disassociate(elastic_ip.allocation_id)
```

```
                time.sleep(2)
                bar()

            console.print("\t- **Disassociated Elastic IP from the Instance**")

            with alive_bar(1, title="Releasing Elastic IP") as bar:
                self.eip_wrapper.release(elastic_ip.allocation_id)
                time.sleep(1)
                bar()

            console.print("\t- **Released Elastic IP**")

        console.print(f"- **Instance**: {self.inst_wrapper.instances[0]
['InstanceId']}")

        with alive_bar(1, title="Terminating Instance") as bar:
            self.inst_wrapper.terminate()
            time.sleep(380)
            bar()

        console.print("\t- **Terminated Instance**")

        console.print(f"- **Security Group**: {self.sg_wrapper.security_group}")

        with alive_bar(1, title="Deleting Security Group") as bar:
            self.sg_wrapper.delete(self.sg_wrapper.security_group)
            time.sleep(1)
            bar()

        console.print("\t- **Deleted Security Group**")

        console.print(f"- **Key Pair**: {self.key_wrapper.key_pair['KeyName']}")

        with alive_bar(1, title="Deleting Key Pair") as bar:
            self.key_wrapper.delete(self.key_wrapper.key_pair["KeyName"])
            time.sleep(0.4)
            bar()

        console.print("\t- **Deleted Key Pair**")

    def run_scenario(self) -> None:
        """
        Executes the entire EC2 instance scenario: creates key pairs, security
 groups,
```

```
        launches an instance, associates an Elastic IP, and cleans up all
 resources.
        """
        logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s:
 %(message)s")

        console.print("-" * 88)
        console.print(
            "Welcome to the Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) get started
 with instances demo.",
            style="bold magenta",
        )
        console.print("-" * 88)

        self.create_and_list_key_pairs()
        self.create_security_group()
        self.create_instance()
        self.stop_and_start_instance()
        self.associate_elastic_ip()
        self.stop_and_start_instance()
        self.cleanup()

        console.print("\nThanks for watching!", style="bold green")
        console.print("-" * 88)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    try:
        scenario = EC2InstanceScenario(
            EC2InstanceWrapper.from_client(),
            KeyPairWrapper.from_client(),
            SecurityGroupWrapper.from_client(),
            ElasticIpWrapper.from_client(),
            boto3.client("ssm"),
        )
        scenario.run_scenario()
    except Exception:
        logging.exception("Something went wrong with the demo.")
```

키 페어 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 정의합니다.

```
class KeyPairWrapper:
```

```
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) key pair actions.
    This class provides methods to create, list, and delete EC2 key pairs.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        ec2_client: boto3.client,
        key_file_dir: Union[tempfile.TemporaryDirectory, str],
        key_pair: Optional[dict] = None,
    ):
        """
        Initializes the KeyPairWrapper with the specified EC2 client, key file
 directory,
        and an optional key pair.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-
level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        :param key_file_dir: The folder where the private key information is
 stored.
                             This should be a secure folder.
        :param key_pair: A dictionary representing the Boto3 KeyPair object.
                         This is a high-level object that wraps key pair actions.
 Optional.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.key_pair = key_pair
        self.key_file_path: Optional[str] = None
        self.key_file_dir = key_file_dir

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "KeyPairWrapper":
        """
        Class method to create an instance of KeyPairWrapper using a new EC2
 client
        and a temporary directory for storing key files.

        :return: An instance of KeyPairWrapper.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client, tempfile.TemporaryDirectory())
```

```
    def create(self, key_name: str) -> dict:
        """
        Creates a key pair that can be used to securely connect to an EC2
instance.
        The returned key pair contains private key information that cannot be
retrieved
        again. The private key data is stored as a .pem file.

        :param key_name: The name of the key pair to create.
        :return: A dictionary representing the Boto3 KeyPair object that
represents the newly created key pair.
        :raises ClientError: If there is an error in creating the key pair, for
example, if a key pair with the same name already exists.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.create_key_pair(KeyName=key_name)
            self.key_pair = response
            self.key_file_path = os.path.join(
                self.key_file_dir.name, f"{self.key_pair['KeyName']}.pem"
            )
            with open(self.key_file_path, "w") as key_file:
                key_file.write(self.key_pair["KeyMaterial"])
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "InvalidKeyPair.Duplicate":
                logger.error(
                    f"A key pair called {key_name} already exists. "
                    "Please choose a different name for your key pair "
                    "or delete the existing key pair before creating."
                )
            raise
        else:
            return self.key_pair


    def list(self, limit: Optional[int] = None) -> None:
        """
        Displays a list of key pairs for the current account.

        WARNING: Results are not paginated.

        :param limit: The maximum number of key pairs to list. If not specified,
                      all key pairs will be listed.
        :raises ClientError: If there is an error in listing the key pairs.
        """
```

```
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_key_pairs()
            key_pairs = response.get("KeyPairs", [])

            if limit:
                key_pairs = key_pairs[:limit]

            for key_pair in key_pairs:
                logger.info(
                    f"Found {key_pair['KeyType']} key '{key_pair['KeyName']}'
with fingerprint:"
                )
                logger.info(f"\t{key_pair['KeyFingerprint']}")
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(f"Failed to list key pairs: {str(err)}")
            raise


    def delete(self, key_name: str) -> bool:
        """
        Deletes a key pair by its name.

        :param key_name: The name of the key pair to delete.
        :return: A boolean indicating whether the deletion was successful.
        :raises ClientError: If there is an error in deleting the key pair, for
example,
                                if the key pair does not exist.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.delete_key_pair(KeyName=key_name)
            logger.info(f"Successfully deleted key pair: {key_name}")
            self.key_pair = None
            return True
        except self.ec2_client.exceptions.ClientError as err:
            logger.error(f"Deletion failed for key pair: {key_name}")
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidKeyPair.NotFound":
                logger.error(
                    f"The key pair '{key_name}' does not exist and cannot be
deleted. "
                    "Please verify the key pair name and try again."
                )
            raise
```

보안 그룹 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 정의합니다.

```
class SecurityGroupWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) security group
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, ec2_client: boto3.client, security_group: Optional[str] =
 None):
        """
        Initializes the SecurityGroupWrapper with an EC2 client and an optional
 security group ID.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-
level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        :param security_group: The ID of a security group to manage. This is a
 high-level identifier
                               that represents the security group.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.security_group = security_group

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "SecurityGroupWrapper":
        """
        Creates a SecurityGroupWrapper instance with a default EC2 client.

        :return: An instance of SecurityGroupWrapper initialized with the default
 EC2 client.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client)


    def create(self, group_name: str, group_description: str) -> str:
        """
        Creates a security group in the default virtual private cloud (VPC) of
 the current account.
```

```
        :param group_name: The name of the security group to create.
        :param group_description: The description of the security group to
create.
        :return: The ID of the newly created security group.
        :raise Handles AWS SDK service-level ClientError, with special handling
for ResourceAlreadyExists
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.create_security_group(
                GroupName=group_name, Description=group_description
            )
            self.security_group = response["GroupId"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceAlreadyExists":
                logger.error(
                    f"Security group '{group_name}' already exists. Please choose
a different name."
                )
            raise
        else:
            return self.security_group


    def authorize_ingress(self, ssh_ingress_ip: str) -> Optional[Dict[str, Any]]:
        """
        Adds a rule to the security group to allow access to SSH.

        :param ssh_ingress_ip: The IP address that is granted inbound access to
connect
                               to port 22 over TCP, used for SSH.
        :return: The response to the authorization request. The 'Return' field of
the
                 response indicates whether the request succeeded or failed, or
None if no security group is set.
        :raise Handles AWS SDK service-level ClientError, with special handling
for ResourceAlreadyExists
        """
        if self.security_group is None:
            logger.info("No security group to update.")
            return None

        try:
            ip_permissions = [
                {
```

```
                    # SSH ingress open to only the specified IP address.
                    "IpProtocol": "tcp",
                    "FromPort": 22,
                    "ToPort": 22,
                    "IpRanges": [{"CidrIp": f"{ssh_ingress_ip}/32"}],
                }
            ]
            response = self.ec2_client.authorize_security_group_ingress(
                GroupId=self.security_group, IpPermissions=ip_permissions
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "InvalidPermission.Duplicate":
                logger.error(
                    f"The SSH ingress rule for IP {ssh_ingress_ip} already
exists"
                    f"in security group '{self.security_group}'."
                )
            raise
        else:
            return response


    def describe(self, security_group_id: Optional[str] = None) -> bool:
        """
        Displays information about the specified security group or all security
groups if no ID is provided.

        :param security_group_id: The ID of the security group to describe.
                                  If None, an open search is performed to
describe all security groups.
        :returns: True if the description is successful.
        :raises ClientError: If there is an error describing the security
group(s), such as an invalid security group ID.
        """
        try:
            paginator = self.ec2_client.get_paginator("describe_security_groups")

            if security_group_id is None:
                # If no ID is provided, return all security groups.
                page_iterator = paginator.paginate()
            else:
                page_iterator = paginator.paginate(GroupIds=[security_group_id])

            for page in page_iterator:
```

```
                for security_group in page["SecurityGroups"]:
                    print(f"Security group: {security_group['GroupName']}")
                    print(f"\tID: {security_group['GroupId']}")
                    print(f"\tVPC: {security_group['VpcId']}")
                    if security_group["IpPermissions"]:
                        print("Inbound permissions:")
                        pp(security_group["IpPermissions"])

            return True
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error("Failed to describe security group(s).")
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "InvalidGroup.NotFound":
                logger.error(
                    f"Security group {security_group_id} does not exist "
                    f"because the specified security group ID was not found."
                )
            raise


    def delete(self, security_group_id: str) -> bool:
        """
        Deletes the specified security group.

        :param security_group_id: The ID of the security group to delete.
Required.

        :returns: True if the deletion is successful.
        :raises ClientError: If the security group cannot be deleted due to an
AWS service error.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.delete_security_group(GroupId=security_group_id)
            logger.info(f"Successfully deleted security group
'{security_group_id}'")
            return True
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(f"Deletion failed for security group
'{security_group_id}'")
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]

            if error_code == "InvalidGroup.NotFound":
                logger.error(
                    f"Security group '{security_group_id}' cannot be deleted
because it does not exist."
```

```
                )
            elif error_code == "DependencyViolation":
                logger.error(
                    f"Security group '{security_group_id}' cannot be deleted
 because it is still in use."
                    " Verify that it is:"
                    "\n\t- Detached from resources"
                    "\n\t- Removed from references in other groups"
                    "\n\t- Removed from VPC's as a default group"
                )
            raise
```

인스턴스 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 정의합니다.

```
class EC2InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance actions
 using the client interface."""

    def __init__(
        self, ec2_client: Any, instances: Optional[List[Dict[str, Any]]] = None
    ) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the EC2InstanceWrapper with an EC2 client and optional
 instances.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-
level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        :param instances: A list of dictionaries representing Boto3 Instance
 objects. These are high-level objects that
                          wrap instance actions.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.instances = instances or []

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "EC2InstanceWrapper":
        """
        Creates an EC2InstanceWrapper instance with a default EC2 client.
```

```
        :return: An instance of EC2InstanceWrapper initialized with the default
EC2 client.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client)


    def create(
        self,
        image_id: str,
        instance_type: str,
        key_pair_name: str,
        security_group_ids: Optional[List[str]] = None,
    ) -> List[Dict[str, Any]]:
        """
        Creates a new EC2 instance in the default VPC of the current account.

        The instance starts immediately after it is created.

        :param image_id: The ID of the Amazon Machine Image (AMI) to use for the
instance.
        :param instance_type: The type of instance to create, such as 't2.micro'.
        :param key_pair_name: The name of the key pair to use for SSH access.
        :param security_group_ids: A list of security group IDs to associate with
the instance.
                                   If not specified, the default security group
of the VPC is used.
        :return: A list of dictionaries representing Boto3 Instance objects
representing the newly created instances.
        """
        try:
            instance_params = {
                "ImageId": image_id,
                "InstanceType": instance_type,
                "KeyName": key_pair_name,
            }
            if security_group_ids is not None:
                instance_params["SecurityGroupIds"] = security_group_ids

            response = self.ec2_client.run_instances(
                **instance_params, MinCount=1, MaxCount=1
            )
            instance = response["Instances"][0]
```

```
            self.instances.append(instance)
            waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("instance_running")
            waiter.wait(InstanceIds=[instance["InstanceId"]])
        except ClientError as err:
            params_str = "\n\t".join(
                f"{key}: {value}" for key, value in instance_params.items()
            )
            logger.error(
                f"Failed to complete instance creation request.\nRequest details:
{params_str}"
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InstanceLimitExceeded":
                logger.error(
                    (
                        f"Insufficient capacity for instance type
'{instance_type}'. "
                        "Terminate unused instances or contact AWS Support for a
limit increase."
                    )
                )
            if error_code == "InsufficientInstanceCapacity":
                logger.error(
                    (
                        f"Insufficient capacity for instance type
'{instance_type}'. "
                        "Select a different instance type or launch in a
different availability zone."
                    )
                )
            raise
        return self.instances


    def display(self, state_filter: Optional[str] = "running") -> None:
        """
        Displays information about instances, filtering by the specified state.

        :param state_filter: The instance state to include in the output. Only
instances in this state
                             will be displayed. Default is 'running'. Example
states: 'running', 'stopped'.
        """
        if not self.instances:
```

```
            logger.info("No instances to display.")
            return

        instance_ids = [instance["InstanceId"] for instance in self.instances]
        paginator = self.ec2_client.get_paginator("describe_instances")
        page_iterator = paginator.paginate(InstanceIds=instance_ids)

        try:
            for page in page_iterator:
                for reservation in page["Reservations"]:
                    for instance in reservation["Instances"]:
                        instance_state = instance["State"]["Name"]

                        # Apply the state filter (default is 'running')
                        if state_filter and instance_state != state_filter:
                            continue  # Skip this instance if it doesn't match
 the filter

                        # Create a formatted string with instance details
                        instance_info = (
                            f"• ID: {instance['InstanceId']}\n"
                            f"• Image ID: {instance['ImageId']}\n"
                            f"• Instance type: {instance['InstanceType']}\n"
                            f"• Key name: {instance['KeyName']}\n"
                            f"• VPC ID: {instance['VpcId']}\n"
                            f"• Public IP: {instance.get('PublicIpAddress', 'N/
A')}\n"
                            f"• State: {instance_state}"
                        )
                        print(instance_info)

        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                f"Failed to display instance(s). : {' '.join(map(str,
 instance_ids))}"
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound":
                logger.error(
                    "One or more instance IDs do not exist. "
                    "Please verify the instance IDs and try again."
                )
                raise
```

```
    def terminate(self) -> None:
        """
        Terminates instances and waits for them to reach the terminated state.
        """
        if not self.instances:
            logger.info("No instances to terminate.")
            return

        instance_ids = [instance["InstanceId"] for instance in self.instances]
        try:
            self.ec2_client.terminate_instances(InstanceIds=instance_ids)
            waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("instance_terminated")
            waiter.wait(InstanceIds=instance_ids)
            self.instances.clear()
            for instance_id in instance_ids:
                print(f"• Instance ID: {instance_id}\n" f"• Action: Terminated")

        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                f"Failed instance termination details:\n\t{str(self.instances)}"
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound":
                logger.error(
                    "One or more instance IDs do not exist. "
                    "Please verify the instance IDs and try again."
                )
            raise


    def start(self) -> Optional[Dict[str, Any]]:
        """
        Starts instances and waits for them to be in a running state.

        :return: The response to the start request.
        """
        if not self.instances:
            logger.info("No instances to start.")
            return None

        instance_ids = [instance["InstanceId"] for instance in self.instances]
        try:
```

```
            start_response =
self.ec2_client.start_instances(InstanceIds=instance_ids)
            waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("instance_running")
            waiter.wait(InstanceIds=instance_ids)
            return start_response
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                f"Failed to start instance(s): {','.join(map(str,
instance_ids))}"
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "IncorrectInstanceState":
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't start instance(s) because they are in an incorrect
state. "
                    "Ensure the instances are in a stopped state before starting
them."
                )
            raise


    def stop(self) -> Optional[Dict[str, Any]]:
        """
        Stops instances and waits for them to be in a stopped state.

        :return: The response to the stop request, or None if there are no
instances to stop.
        """
        if not self.instances:
            logger.info("No instances to stop.")
            return None

        instance_ids = [instance["InstanceId"] for instance in self.instances]
        try:
            # Attempt to stop the instances
            stop_response =
self.ec2_client.stop_instances(InstanceIds=instance_ids)
            waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("instance_stopped")
            waiter.wait(InstanceIds=instance_ids)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                f"Failed to stop instance(s): {','.join(map(str, instance_ids))}"
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
```

```
            if error_code == "IncorrectInstanceState":
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't stop instance(s) because they are in an incorrect
 state. "
                    "Ensure the instances are in a running state before stopping
 them."
                )
            raise
        return stop_response


    def get_images(self, image_ids: List[str]) -> List[Dict[str, Any]]:
        """
        Gets information about Amazon Machine Images (AMIs) from a list of AMI
 IDs.

        :param image_ids: The list of AMI IDs to look up.
        :return: A list of dictionaries representing the requested AMIs.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_images(ImageIds=image_ids)
            images = response["Images"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(f"Failed to stop AMI(s): {','.join(map(str,
 image_ids))}")
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidAMIID.NotFound":
                logger.error("One or more of the AMI IDs does not exist.")
            raise
        return images


    def get_instance_types(
        self, architecture: str = "x86_64", sizes: List[str] = ["*.micro",
 "*.small"]
    ) -> List[Dict[str, Any]]:
        """
        Gets instance types that support the specified architecture and size.
        See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/APIReference/
API_DescribeInstanceTypes.html
        for a list of allowable parameters.

        :param architecture: The architecture supported by instance types.
 Default: 'x86_64'.
```

```
        :param sizes: The size of instance types. Default: '*.micro', '*.small',
        :return: A list of dictionaries representing instance types that support
 the specified architecture and size.
        """
        try:
            inst_types = []
            paginator = self.ec2_client.get_paginator("describe_instance_types")
            for page in paginator.paginate(
                Filters=[
                    {
                        "Name": "processor-info.supported-architecture",
                        "Values": [architecture],
                    },
                    {"Name": "instance-type", "Values": sizes},
                ]
            ):
                inst_types += page["InstanceTypes"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                f"Failed to get instance types: {architecture},
 {','.join(map(str, sizes))}"
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidParameterValue":
                logger.error(
                    "Parameters are invalid. "
                    "Ensure architecture and size strings conform to
 DescribeInstanceTypes API reference."
                )
            raise
        else:
            return inst_types
```

탄력적 IP 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 정의합니다.

```
class ElasticIpWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) Elastic IP address
 actions using the client interface."""
```

```
    class ElasticIp:
        """Represents an Elastic IP and its associated instance."""

        def __init__(
            self, allocation_id: str, public_ip: str, instance_id: Optional[str]
 = None
        ) -> None:
            """
            Initializes the ElasticIp object.

            :param allocation_id: The allocation ID of the Elastic IP.
            :param public_ip: The public IP address of the Elastic IP.
            :param instance_id: The ID of the associated EC2 instance, if any.
            """
            self.allocation_id = allocation_id
            self.public_ip = public_ip
            self.instance_id = instance_id

    def __init__(self, ec2_client: Any) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the ElasticIpWrapper with an EC2 client.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-
level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.elastic_ips: List[ElasticIpWrapper.ElasticIp] = []

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "ElasticIpWrapper":
        """
        Creates an ElasticIpWrapper instance with a default EC2 client.

        :return: An instance of ElasticIpWrapper initialized with the default EC2
 client.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client)


    def allocate(self) -> "ElasticIpWrapper.ElasticIp":
        """
        Allocates an Elastic IP address that can be associated with an Amazon EC2
```

```
        instance. By using an Elastic IP address, you can keep the public IP
address
        constant even when you restart the associated instance.

        :return: The ElasticIp object for the newly created Elastic IP address.
        :raises ClientError: If the allocation fails, such as reaching the
maximum limit of Elastic IPs.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.allocate_address(Domain="vpc")
            elastic_ip = self.ElasticIp(
                allocation_id=response["AllocationId"],
public_ip=response["PublicIp"]
            )
            self.elastic_ips.append(elastic_ip)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AddressLimitExceeded":
                logger.error(
                    "Max IP's reached. Release unused addresses or contact AWS
Support for an increase."
                )
            raise err
        return elastic_ip


    def associate(
        self, allocation_id: str, instance_id: str
    ) -> Union[Dict[str, Any], None]:
        """
        Associates an Elastic IP address with an instance. When this association
is
        created, the Elastic IP's public IP address is immediately used as the
public
        IP address of the associated instance.

        :param allocation_id: The allocation ID of the Elastic IP.
        :param instance_id: The ID of the Amazon EC2 instance.
        :return: A response that contains the ID of the association, or None if
no Elastic IP is found.
        :raises ClientError: If the association fails, such as when the instance
ID is not found.
        """
        elastic_ip = self.get_elastic_ip_by_allocation(self.elastic_ips,
allocation_id)
```

```
        if elastic_ip is None:
            logger.info(f"No Elastic IP found with allocation ID
{allocation_id}.")
            return None

        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.associate_address(
                AllocationId=allocation_id, InstanceId=instance_id
            )
            elastic_ip.instance_id = (
                instance_id  # Track the instance associated with this Elastic
IP.
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound":
                logger.error(
                    f"Failed to associate Elastic IP {allocation_id} with
{instance_id} "
                    "because the specified instance ID does not exist or has not
propagated fully. "
                    "Verify the instance ID and try again, or wait a few moments
before attempting to "
                    "associate the Elastic IP address."
                )
            raise
        return response


    def disassociate(self, allocation_id: str) -> None:
        """
        Removes an association between an Elastic IP address and an instance.
When the
        association is removed, the instance is assigned a new public IP address.

        :param allocation_id: The allocation ID of the Elastic IP to
disassociate.
        :raises ClientError: If the disassociation fails, such as when the
association ID is not found.
        """
        elastic_ip = self.get_elastic_ip_by_allocation(self.elastic_ips,
allocation_id)
        if elastic_ip is None or elastic_ip.instance_id is None:
            logger.info(
```

```
                f"No association found for Elastic IP with allocation ID
{allocation_id}."
            )
            return

        try:
            # Retrieve the association ID before disassociating
            response =
self.ec2_client.describe_addresses(AllocationIds=[allocation_id])
            association_id = response["Addresses"][0].get("AssociationId")

            if association_id:

self.ec2_client.disassociate_address(AssociationId=association_id)
                elastic_ip.instance_id = None  # Remove the instance association
            else:
                logger.info(
                    f"No Association ID found for Elastic IP with allocation ID
{allocation_id}."
                )

        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "InvalidAssociationID.NotFound":
                logger.error(
                    f"Failed to disassociate Elastic IP {allocation_id} "
                    "because the specified association ID for the Elastic IP
address was not found. "
                    "Verify the association ID and ensure the Elastic IP is
currently associated with a "
                    "resource before attempting to disassociate it."
                )
            raise


    def release(self, allocation_id: str) -> None:
        """
        Releases an Elastic IP address. After the Elastic IP address is released,
        it can no longer be used.

        :param allocation_id: The allocation ID of the Elastic IP to release.
        :raises ClientError: If the release fails, such as when the Elastic IP
address is not found.
        """
```

```
        elastic_ip = self.get_elastic_ip_by_allocation(self.elastic_ips,
allocation_id)
        if elastic_ip is None:
            logger.info(f"No Elastic IP found with allocation ID
{allocation_id}.")
            return

        try:
            self.ec2_client.release_address(AllocationId=allocation_id)
            self.elastic_ips.remove(elastic_ip)  # Remove the Elastic IP from the
list
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "InvalidAddress.NotFound":
                logger.error(
                    f"Failed to release Elastic IP address {allocation_id} "
                    "because it could not be found. Verify the Elastic IP address
"
                    "and ensure it is allocated to your account in the correct
region "
                    "before attempting to release it."
                )
            raise


    @staticmethod
    def get_elastic_ip_by_allocation(
        elastic_ips: List["ElasticIpWrapper.ElasticIp"], allocation_id: str
    ) -> Optional["ElasticIpWrapper.ElasticIp"]:
        """
        Retrieves an Elastic IP object by its allocation ID from a given list of
Elastic IPs.

        :param elastic_ips: A list of ElasticIp objects.
        :param allocation_id: The allocation ID of the Elastic IP to retrieve.
        :return: The ElasticIp object associated with the allocation ID, or None
if not found.
        """
        return next(
            (ip for ip in elastic_ips if ip.allocation_id == allocation_id), None
        )
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - AllocateAddress
  - AssociateAddress
  - AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress
  - CreateKeyPair
  - CreateSecurityGroup
  - DeleteKeyPair
  - DeleteSecurityGroup
  - DescribeImages
  - DescribeInstanceTypes
  - DescribeInstances
  - DescribeKeyPairs
  - DescribeSecurityGroups
  - DisassociateAddress
  - ReleaseAddress
  - RunInstances
  - StartInstances
  - StopInstances
  - TerminateInstances
  - UnmonitorInstances

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

EC2InstanceScenario 구현에는 예제를 전체적으로 실행하는 로직이 포함되어 있습니다.

```
//! Scenario that uses the AWS SDK for Rust (the SDK) with Amazon Elastic Compute
 Cloud
//! (Amazon EC2) to do the following:
//!
//! * Create a key pair that is used to secure SSH communication between your
 computer and
//!   an EC2 instance.
//! * Create a security group that acts as a virtual firewall for your EC2
 instances to
//!   control incoming and outgoing traffic.
//! * Find an Amazon Machine Image (AMI) and a compatible instance type.
//! * Create an instance that is created from the instance type and AMI you
 select, and
//!   is configured to use the security group and key pair created in this
 example.
//! * Stop and restart the instance.
//! * Create an Elastic IP address and associate it as a consistent IP address
 for your instance.
//! * Connect to your instance with SSH, using both its public IP address and
 your Elastic IP
//!   address.
//! * Clean up all of the resources created by this example.

use std::net::Ipv4Addr;

use crate::{
    ec2::{EC2Error, EC2},
    getting_started::{key_pair::KeyPairManager, util::Util},
    ssm::SSM,
};
use aws_sdk_ssm::types::Parameter;

use super::{
    elastic_ip::ElasticIpManager, instance::InstanceManager,
 security_group::SecurityGroupManager,
    util::ScenarioImage,
};

pub struct Ec2InstanceScenario {
    ec2: EC2,
    ssm: SSM,
    util: Util,
    key_pair_manager: KeyPairManager,
    security_group_manager: SecurityGroupManager,
```

```
    instance_manager: InstanceManager,
    elastic_ip_manager: ElasticIpManager,
}

impl Ec2InstanceScenario {
    pub fn new(ec2: EC2, ssm: SSM, util: Util) -> Self {
        Ec2InstanceScenario {
            ec2,
            ssm,
            util,
            key_pair_manager: Default::default(),
            security_group_manager: Default::default(),
            instance_manager: Default::default(),
            elastic_ip_manager: Default::default(),
        }
    }

    pub async fn run(&mut self) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        self.create_and_list_key_pairs().await?;
        self.create_security_group().await?;
        self.create_instance().await?;
        self.stop_and_start_instance().await?;
        self.associate_elastic_ip().await?;
        self.stop_and_start_instance().await?;
        Ok(())
    }

    /// 1. Creates an RSA key pair and saves its private key data as a .pem file
 in secure
    ///    temporary storage. The private key data is deleted after the example
 completes.
    /// 2. Optionally, lists the first five key pairs for the current account.
    pub async fn create_and_list_key_pairs(&mut self) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        println!( "Let's create an RSA key pair that you can be use to securely
 connect to your EC2 instance.");

        let key_name = self.util.prompt_key_name()?;

        self.key_pair_manager
            .create(&self.ec2, &self.util, key_name)
            .await?;

        println!(
            "Created a key pair {} and saved the private key to {:?}.",
```

```
            self.key_pair_manager
                .key_pair()
                .key_name()
                .ok_or_else(|| EC2Error::new("No key name after creating key"))?,
            self.key_pair_manager
                .key_file_path()
                .ok_or_else(|| EC2Error::new("No key file after creating key"))?
        );

        if self.util.should_list_key_pairs()? {
            for pair in self.key_pair_manager.list(&self.ec2).await? {
                println!(
                    "Found {:?} key {} with fingerprint:\t{:?}",
                    pair.key_type(),
                    pair.key_name().unwrap_or("Unknown"),
                    pair.key_fingerprint()
                );
            }
        }

        Ok(())
    }

    /// 1. Creates a security group for the default VPC.
    /// 2. Adds an inbound rule to allow SSH. The SSH rule allows only
    ///    inbound traffic from the current computer’s public IPv4 address.
    /// 3. Displays information about the security group.
    ///
    /// This function uses <http://checkip.amazonaws.com> to get the current
public IP
    /// address of the computer that is running the example. This method works in
most
    /// cases. However, depending on how your computer connects to the internet,
you
    /// might have to manually add your public IP address to the security group
by using
    /// the AWS Management Console.
    pub async fn create_security_group(&mut self) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        println!("Let's create a security group to manage access to your
instance.");
        let group_name = self.util.prompt_security_group_name()?;

        self.security_group_manager
            .create(
```

```
                &self.ec2,
                &group_name,
                "Security group for example: get started with instances.",
            )
            .await?;

        println!(
            "Created security group {} in your default VPC {}.",
            self.security_group_manager.group_name(),
            self.security_group_manager
                .vpc_id()
                .unwrap_or("(unknown vpc)")
        );

        let check_ip = self.util.do_get("https://checkip.amazonaws.com").await?;
        let current_ip_address: Ipv4Addr = check_ip.trim().parse().map_err(|e| {
            EC2Error::new(format!(
                "Failed to convert response {} to IP Address: {e:?}",
                check_ip
            ))
        })?;

        println!("Your public IP address seems to be {current_ip_address}");
        if self.util.should_add_to_security_group() {
            match self
                .security_group_manager
                .authorize_ingress(&self.ec2, current_ip_address)
                .await
            {
                Ok(_) => println!("Security group rules updated"),
                Err(err) => eprintln!("Couldn't update security group rules:
{err:?}"),
            }
        }
        println!("{}", self.security_group_manager);

        Ok(())
    }

    /// 1. Gets a list of Amazon Linux 2 AMIs from AWS Systems Manager.
Specifying the
    ///    '/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest' path returns only the latest
AMIs.
```

```
   /// 2. Gets and displays information about the available AMIs and lets you
select one.
   /// 3. Gets a list of instance types that are compatible with the selected
AMI and
   ///    lets you select one.
   /// 4. Creates an instance with the previously created key pair and security
group,
   ///    and the selected AMI and instance type.
   /// 5. Waits for the instance to be running and then displays its
information.
   pub async fn create_instance(&mut self) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
       let ami = self.find_image().await?;

       let instance_types = self
           .ec2
           .list_instance_types(&ami.0)
           .await
           .map_err(|e| e.add_message("Could not find instance types"))?;
       println!(
           "There are several instance types that support the {} architecture of
the image.",
           ami.0
               .architecture
               .as_ref()
               .ok_or_else(|| EC2Error::new(format!("Missing architecture in
{:?}", ami.0)))?
       );
       let instance_type = self.util.select_instance_type(instance_types)?;

       println!("Creating your instance and waiting for it to start...");
       self.instance_manager
           .create(
               &self.ec2,
               ami.0
                   .image_id()
                   .ok_or_else(|| EC2Error::new("Could not find image ID"))?,
               instance_type,
               self.key_pair_manager.key_pair(),
               self.security_group_manager
                   .security_group()
                   .map(|sg| vec![sg])
                   .ok_or_else(|| EC2Error::new("Could not find security
group"))?,
           )
```

```
            .await
            .map_err(|e| e.add_message("Scenario failed to create instance"))?;

        while let Err(err) = self
            .ec2
            .wait_for_instance_ready(self.instance_manager.instance_id(), None)
            .await
        {
            println!("{err}");
            if !self.util.should_continue_waiting() {
                return Err(err);
            }
        }

        println!("Your instance is ready:\n{}", self.instance_manager);

        self.display_ssh_info();

        Ok(())
    }

    async fn find_image(&mut self) -> Result<ScenarioImage, EC2Error> {
        let params: Vec<Parameter> = self
            .ssm
            .list_path("/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest")
            .await
            .map_err(|e| e.add_message("Could not find parameters for available
images"))?
            .into_iter()
            .filter(|param| param.name().is_some_and(|name|
name.contains("amzn2")))
            .collect();
        let amzn2_images: Vec<ScenarioImage> = self
            .ec2
            .list_images(params)
            .await
            .map_err(|e| e.add_message("Could not find images"))?
            .into_iter()
            .map(ScenarioImage::from)
            .collect();
        println!("We will now create an instance from an Amazon Linux 2 AMI");
        let ami = self.util.select_scenario_image(amzn2_images)?;
        Ok(ami)
    }
```

```
    // 1. Stops the instance and waits for it to stop.
    // 2. Starts the instance and waits for it to start.
    // 3. Displays information about the instance.
    // 4. Displays an SSH connection string. When an Elastic IP address is
associated
    //    with the instance, the IP address stays consistent when the instance
stops
    //    and starts.
    pub async fn stop_and_start_instance(&self) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        println!("Let's stop and start your instance to see what changes.");
        println!("Stopping your instance and waiting until it's stopped...");
        self.instance_manager.stop(&self.ec2).await?;
        println!("Your instance is stopped. Restarting...");
        self.instance_manager.start(&self.ec2).await?;
        println!("Your instance is running.");
        println!("{}", self.instance_manager);
        if self.elastic_ip_manager.public_ip() == "0.0.0.0" {
            println!("Every time your instance is restarted, its public IP
address changes.");
        } else {
            println!(
                "Because you have associated an Elastic IP with your instance,
you can connect by using a consistent IP address after the instance restarts."
            );
        }
        self.display_ssh_info();
        Ok(())
    }

    /// 1. Allocates an Elastic IP address and associates it with the instance.
    /// 2. Displays an SSH connection string that uses the Elastic IP address.
    async fn associate_elastic_ip(&mut self) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        self.elastic_ip_manager.allocate(&self.ec2).await?;
        println!(
            "Allocated static Elastic IP address: {}",
            self.elastic_ip_manager.public_ip()
        );

        self.elastic_ip_manager
            .associate(&self.ec2, self.instance_manager.instance_id())
            .await?;
        println!("Associated your Elastic IP with your instance.");
```

```
        println!("You can now use SSH to connect to your instance by using the
Elastic IP.");
        self.display_ssh_info();
        Ok(())
    }

    /// Displays an SSH connection string that can be used to connect to a
running
    /// instance.
    fn display_ssh_info(&self) {
        let ip_addr = if self.elastic_ip_manager.has_allocation() {
            self.elastic_ip_manager.public_ip()
        } else {
            self.instance_manager.instance_ip()
        };
        let key_file_path = self.key_pair_manager.key_file_path().unwrap();
        println!("To connect, open another command prompt and run the following
command:");
        println!("\nssh -i {} ec2-user@{ip_addr}\n", key_file_path.display());
        let _ = self.util.enter_to_continue();
    }

    /// 1. Disassociate and delete the previously created Elastic IP.
    /// 2. Terminate the previously created instance.
    /// 3. Delete the previously created security group.
    /// 4. Delete the previously created key pair.
    pub async fn clean_up(self) {
        println!("Let's clean everything up. This example created these
resources:");
        println!(
            "\tKey pair: {}",
            self.key_pair_manager
                .key_pair()
                .key_name()
                .unwrap_or("(unknown key pair)")
        );
        println!(
            "\tSecurity group: {}",
            self.security_group_manager.group_name()
        );
        println!(
            "\tInstance: {}",
            self.instance_manager.instance_display_name()
        );
```

```
        if self.util.should_clean_resources() {
            if let Err(err) = self.elastic_ip_manager.remove(&self.ec2).await {
                eprintln!("{err}")
            }
            if let Err(err) = self.instance_manager.delete(&self.ec2).await {
                eprintln!("{err}")
            }
            if let Err(err) = self.security_group_manager.delete(&self.ec2).await
 {
                eprintln!("{err}");
            }
            if let Err(err) = self.key_pair_manager.delete(&self.ec2,
 &self.util).await {
                eprintln!("{err}");
            }
        } else {
            println!("Ok, not cleaning up any resources!");
        }
    }
}

pub async fn run(mut scenario: Ec2InstanceScenario) {
    println!
("--------------------------------------------------------------------------------");
    println!(
        "Welcome to the Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) get started
 with instances demo."
    );
    println!
("--------------------------------------------------------------------------------");

    if let Err(err) = scenario.run().await {
        eprintln!("There was an error running the scenario: {err}")
    }

    println!
("--------------------------------------------------------------------------------");

    scenario.clean_up().await;

    println!("Thanks for running!");
    println!
("--------------------------------------------------------------------------------");
}
```

EC2Impl 구조체는 테스트를 위한 자동 모의점 역할을 하며 해당 함수는 EC2 SDK 호출을 래핑합니다.

```
use std::{net::Ipv4Addr, time::Duration};

use aws_sdk_ec2::{
    client::Waiters,
    error::ProvideErrorMetadata,
    operation::{
        allocate_address::AllocateAddressOutput,
 associate_address::AssociateAddressOutput,
    },
    types::{
        DomainType, Filter, Image, Instance, InstanceType, IpPermission, IpRange,
 KeyPairInfo,
        SecurityGroup, Tag,
    },
    Client as EC2Client,
};
use aws_sdk_ssm::types::Parameter;
use aws_smithy_runtime_api::client::waiters::error::WaiterError;

#[cfg(test)]
use mockall::automock;

#[cfg(not(test))]
pub use EC2Impl as EC2;

#[cfg(test)]
pub use MockEC2Impl as EC2;

#[derive(Clone)]
pub struct EC2Impl {
    pub client: EC2Client,
}

#[cfg_attr(test, automock)]
impl EC2Impl {
    pub fn new(client: EC2Client) -> Self {
        EC2Impl { client }
```

```
    }

    pub async fn create_key_pair(&self, name: String) -> Result<(KeyPairInfo,
String), EC2Error> {
        tracing::info!("Creating key pair {name}");
        let output = self.client.create_key_pair().key_name(name).send().await?;
        let info = KeyPairInfo::builder()
            .set_key_name(output.key_name)
            .set_key_fingerprint(output.key_fingerprint)
            .set_key_pair_id(output.key_pair_id)
            .build();
        let material = output
            .key_material
            .ok_or_else(|| EC2Error::new("Create Key Pair has no key
material"))?;
        Ok((info, material))
    }

    pub async fn list_key_pair(&self) -> Result<Vec<KeyPairInfo>, EC2Error> {
        let output = self.client.describe_key_pairs().send().await?;
        Ok(output.key_pairs.unwrap_or_default())
    }

    pub async fn delete_key_pair(&self, key_name: &str) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        let key_name: String = key_name.into();
        tracing::info!("Deleting key pair {key_name}");
        self.client
            .delete_key_pair()
            .key_name(key_name)
            .send()
            .await?;
        Ok(())
    }

    pub async fn create_security_group(
        &self,
        name: &str,
        description: &str,
    ) -> Result<SecurityGroup, EC2Error> {
        tracing::info!("Creating security group {name}");
        let create_output = self
            .client
            .create_security_group()
            .group_name(name)
```

```
            .description(description)
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(EC2Error::from)?;

        let group_id = create_output
            .group_id
            .ok_or_else(|| EC2Error::new("Missing security group id after
creation"))?;

        let group = self
            .describe_security_group(&group_id)
            .await?
            .ok_or_else(|| {
                EC2Error::new(format!("Could not find security group with id
{group_id}"))
            })?;

        tracing::info!("Created security group {name} as {group_id}");

        Ok(group)
    }

    /// Find a single security group, by ID. Returns Err if multiple groups are
found.
    pub async fn describe_security_group(
        &self,
        group_id: &str,
    ) -> Result<Option<SecurityGroup>, EC2Error> {
        let group_id: String = group_id.into();
        let describe_output = self
            .client
            .describe_security_groups()
            .group_ids(&group_id)
            .send()
            .await?;

        let mut groups = describe_output.security_groups.unwrap_or_default();

        match groups.len() {
            0 => Ok(None),
            1 => Ok(Some(groups.remove(0))),
            _ => Err(EC2Error::new(format!(
                "Expected single group for {group_id}"
```

```
            ))),
        }
    }

    /// Add an ingress rule to a security group explicitly allowing IPv4 address
    /// as {ip}/32 over TCP port 22.
    pub async fn authorize_security_group_ssh_ingress(
        &self,
        group_id: &str,
        ingress_ips: Vec<Ipv4Addr>,
    ) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        tracing::info!("Authorizing ingress for security group {group_id}");
        self.client
            .authorize_security_group_ingress()
            .group_id(group_id)
            .set_ip_permissions(Some(
                ingress_ips
                    .into_iter()
                    .map(|ip| {
                        IpPermission::builder()
                            .ip_protocol("tcp")
                            .from_port(22)
                            .to_port(22)
                            .ip_ranges(IpRange::builder().cidr_ip(format!
("{ip}/32")).build())
                            .build()
                    })
                    .collect(),
            ))
            .send()
            .await?;
        Ok(())
    }

    pub async fn delete_security_group(&self, group_id: &str) -> Result<(),
 EC2Error> {
        tracing::info!("Deleting security group {group_id}");
        self.client
            .delete_security_group()
            .group_id(group_id)
            .send()
            .await?;
        Ok(())
    }
```

```
   pub async fn list_images(&self, ids: Vec<Parameter>) -> Result<Vec<Image>,
EC2Error> {
       let image_ids = ids.into_iter().filter_map(|p| p.value).collect();
       let output = self
           .client
           .describe_images()
           .set_image_ids(Some(image_ids))
           .send()
           .await?;

       let images = output.images.unwrap_or_default();
       if images.is_empty() {
           Err(EC2Error::new("No images for selected AMIs"))
       } else {
           Ok(images)
       }
   }

   /// List instance types that match an image's architecture and are free tier
eligible.
   pub async fn list_instance_types(&self, image: &Image) ->
Result<Vec<InstanceType>, EC2Error> {
       let architecture = format!(
           "{}",
           image.architecture().ok_or_else(|| EC2Error::new(format!(
               "Image {:?} does not have a listed architecture",
               image.image_id()
           )))?
       );
       let free_tier_eligible_filter = Filter::builder()
           .name("free-tier-eligible")
           .values("false")
           .build();
       let supported_architecture_filter = Filter::builder()
           .name("processor-info.supported-architecture")
           .values(architecture)
           .build();
       let response = self
           .client
           .describe_instance_types()
           .filters(free_tier_eligible_filter)
           .filters(supported_architecture_filter)
           .send()
```

```
            .await?;

        Ok(response
            .instance_types
            .unwrap_or_default()
            .into_iter()
            .filter_map(|iti| iti.instance_type)
            .collect())
    }

    pub async fn create_instance<'a>(
        &self,
        image_id: &'a str,
        instance_type: InstanceType,
        key_pair: &'a KeyPairInfo,
        security_groups: Vec<&'a SecurityGroup>,
    ) -> Result<String, EC2Error> {
        let run_instances = self
            .client
            .run_instances()
            .image_id(image_id)
            .instance_type(instance_type)
            .key_name(
                key_pair
                    .key_name()
                    .ok_or_else(|| EC2Error::new("Missing key name when launching
instance"))?,
            )
            .set_security_group_ids(Some(
                security_groups
                    .iter()
                    .filter_map(|sg| sg.group_id.clone())
                    .collect(),
            ))
            .min_count(1)
            .max_count(1)
            .send()
            .await?;

        if run_instances.instances().is_empty() {
            return Err(EC2Error::new("Failed to create instance"));
        }

        let instance_id = run_instances.instances()[0].instance_id().unwrap();
```

```
        let response = self
            .client
            .create_tags()
            .resources(instance_id)
            .tags(
                Tag::builder()
                    .key("Name")
                    .value("From SDK Examples")
                    .build(),
            )
            .send()
            .await;

        match response {
            Ok(_) => tracing::info!("Created {instance_id} and applied tags."),
            Err(err) => {
                tracing::info!("Error applying tags to {instance_id}: {err:?}");
                return Err(err.into());
            }
        }

        tracing::info!("Instance is created.");

        Ok(instance_id.to_string())
    }

    /// Wait for an instance to be ready and status ok (default wait 60 seconds)
    pub async fn wait_for_instance_ready(
        &self,
        instance_id: &str,
        duration: Option<Duration>,
    ) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        self.client
            .wait_until_instance_status_ok()
            .instance_ids(instance_id)
            .wait(duration.unwrap_or(Duration::from_secs(60)))
            .await
            .map_err(|err| match err {
                WaiterError::ExceededMaxWait(exceeded) => EC2Error(format!(
                    "Exceeded max time ({}s) waiting for instance to start.",
                    exceeded.max_wait().as_secs()
                )),
                _ => EC2Error::from(err),
            })?;
```

```
        Ok(())
    }

    pub async fn describe_instance(&self, instance_id: &str) -> Result<Instance,
EC2Error> {
        let response = self
            .client
            .describe_instances()
            .instance_ids(instance_id)
            .send()
            .await?;

        let instance = response
            .reservations()
            .first()
            .ok_or_else(|| EC2Error::new(format!("No instance reservations for
{instance_id}")))?
            .instances()
            .first()
            .ok_or_else(|| {
                EC2Error::new(format!("No instances in reservation for
{instance_id}"))
            })?;

        Ok(instance.clone())
    }

    pub async fn start_instance(&self, instance_id: &str) -> Result<(), EC2Error>
{
        tracing::info!("Starting instance {instance_id}");

        self.client
            .start_instances()
            .instance_ids(instance_id)
            .send()
            .await?;

        tracing::info!("Started instance.");

        Ok(())
    }

    pub async fn stop_instance(&self, instance_id: &str) -> Result<(), EC2Error>
{
```

```
        tracing::info!("Stopping instance {instance_id}");

        self.client
            .stop_instances()
            .instance_ids(instance_id)
            .send()
            .await?;

        self.wait_for_instance_stopped(instance_id, None).await?;

        tracing::info!("Stopped instance.");

        Ok(())
    }

    pub async fn reboot_instance(&self, instance_id: &str) -> Result<(),
EC2Error> {
        tracing::info!("Rebooting instance {instance_id}");

        self.client
            .reboot_instances()
            .instance_ids(instance_id)
            .send()
            .await?;

        Ok(())
    }

    pub async fn wait_for_instance_stopped(
        &self,
        instance_id: &str,
        duration: Option<Duration>,
    ) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        self.client
            .wait_until_instance_stopped()
            .instance_ids(instance_id)
            .wait(duration.unwrap_or(Duration::from_secs(60)))
            .await
            .map_err(|err| match err {
                WaiterError::ExceededMaxWait(exceeded) => EC2Error(format!(
                    "Exceeded max time ({}s) waiting for instance to stop.",
                    exceeded.max_wait().as_secs(),
                )),
                _ => EC2Error::from(err),
```

```
            })?;
        Ok(())
    }

    pub async fn delete_instance(&self, instance_id: &str) -> Result<(),
EC2Error> {
        tracing::info!("Deleting instance with id {instance_id}");
        self.stop_instance(instance_id).await?;
        self.client
            .terminate_instances()
            .instance_ids(instance_id)
            .send()
            .await?;
        self.wait_for_instance_terminated(instance_id).await?;
        tracing::info!("Terminated instance with id {instance_id}");
        Ok(())
    }

    async fn wait_for_instance_terminated(&self, instance_id: &str) -> Result<(),
EC2Error> {
        self.client
            .wait_until_instance_terminated()
            .instance_ids(instance_id)
            .wait(Duration::from_secs(60))
            .await
            .map_err(|err| match err {
                WaiterError::ExceededMaxWait(exceeded) => EC2Error(format!(
                    "Exceeded max time ({}s) waiting for instance to terminate.",
                    exceeded.max_wait().as_secs(),
                )),
                _ => EC2Error::from(err),
            })?;
        Ok(())
    }

    pub async fn allocate_ip_address(&self) -> Result<AllocateAddressOutput,
EC2Error> {
        self.client
            .allocate_address()
            .domain(DomainType::Vpc)
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(EC2Error::from)
    }
```

```
    pub async fn deallocate_ip_address(&self, allocation_id: &str) -> Result<(),
 EC2Error> {
        self.client
            .release_address()
            .allocation_id(allocation_id)
            .send()
            .await?;
        Ok(())
    }

    pub async fn associate_ip_address(
        &self,
        allocation_id: &str,
        instance_id: &str,
    ) -> Result<AssociateAddressOutput, EC2Error> {
        let response = self
            .client
            .associate_address()
            .allocation_id(allocation_id)
            .instance_id(instance_id)
            .send()
            .await?;
        Ok(response)
    }

    pub async fn disassociate_ip_address(&self, association_id: &str) ->
 Result<(), EC2Error> {
        self.client
            .disassociate_address()
            .association_id(association_id)
            .send()
            .await?;
        Ok(())
    }
}

#[derive(Debug)]
pub struct EC2Error(String);
impl EC2Error {
    pub fn new(value: impl Into<String>) -> Self {
        EC2Error(value.into())
    }
```

```
    pub fn add_message(self, message: impl Into<String>) -> Self {
        EC2Error(format!("{}: {}", message.into(), self.0))
    }
}

impl<T: ProvideErrorMetadata> From<T> for EC2Error {
    fn from(value: T) -> Self {
        EC2Error(format!(
            "{}: {}",
            value
                .code()
                .map(String::from)
                .unwrap_or("unknown code".into()),
            value
                .message()
                .map(String::from)
                .unwrap_or("missing reason".into()),
        ))
    }
}

impl std::error::Error for EC2Error {}

impl std::fmt::Display for EC2Error {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
        write!(f, "{}", self.0)
    }
}
```

SSM 구조체는 테스트를 위한 자동 모의점 역할을 하며 해당 함수는 SSM SDK 호출을 래핑합니다.

```
use aws_sdk_ssm::{types::Parameter, Client};
use aws_smithy_async::future::pagination_stream::TryFlatMap;

use crate::ec2::EC2Error;

#[cfg(test)]
use mockall::automock;

#[cfg(not(test))]
```

```
pub use SSMImpl as SSM;

#[cfg(test)]
pub use MockSSMImpl as SSM;

pub struct SSMImpl {
    inner: Client,
}

#[cfg_attr(test, automock)]
impl SSMImpl {
    pub fn new(inner: Client) -> Self {
        SSMImpl { inner }
    }

    pub async fn list_path(&self, path: &str) -> Result<Vec<Parameter>, EC2Error>
 {
        let maybe_params: Vec<Result<Parameter, _>> = TryFlatMap::new(
            self.inner
                .get_parameters_by_path()
                .path(path)
                .into_paginator()
                .send(),
        )
        .flat_map(|item| item.parameters.unwrap_or_default())
        .collect()
        .await;
        // Fail on the first error
        let params = maybe_params
            .into_iter()
            .collect::<Result<Vec<Parameter>, _>>()?;
        Ok(params)
    }
}
```

시나리오는 여러 "관리자" 스타일 구조를 사용하여 시나리오 전체에서 생성 및 삭제된 리소스에 대한 액세스를 처리합니다.

```
use aws_sdk_ec2::operation::{
    allocate_address::AllocateAddressOutput,
 associate_address::AssociateAddressOutput,
```

```
};

use crate::ec2::{EC2Error, EC2};

/// ElasticIpManager tracks the lifecycle of a public IP address, including its
/// allocation from the global pool and association with a specific instance.
#[derive(Debug, Default)]
pub struct ElasticIpManager {
    elastic_ip: Option<AllocateAddressOutput>,
    association: Option<AssociateAddressOutput>,
}

impl ElasticIpManager {
    pub fn has_allocation(&self) -> bool {
        self.elastic_ip.is_some()
    }

    pub fn public_ip(&self) -> &str {
        if let Some(allocation) = &self.elastic_ip {
            if let Some(addr) = allocation.public_ip() {
                return addr;
            }
        }
        "0.0.0.0"
    }

    pub async fn allocate(&mut self, ec2: &EC2) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        let allocation = ec2.allocate_ip_address().await?;
        self.elastic_ip = Some(allocation);
        Ok(())
    }

    pub async fn associate(&mut self, ec2: &EC2, instance_id: &str) -> Result<(),
 EC2Error> {
        if let Some(allocation) = &self.elastic_ip {
            if let Some(allocation_id) = allocation.allocation_id() {
                let association = ec2.associate_ip_address(allocation_id,
 instance_id).await?;
                self.association = Some(association);
                return Ok(());
            }
        }
        Err(EC2Error::new("No ip address allocation to associate"))
    }
```

```
    pub async fn remove(mut self, ec2: &EC2) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        if let Some(association) = &self.association {
            if let Some(association_id) = association.association_id() {
                ec2.disassociate_ip_address(association_id).await?;
            }
        }
        self.association = None;
        if let Some(allocation) = &self.elastic_ip {
            if let Some(allocation_id) = allocation.allocation_id() {
                ec2.deallocate_ip_address(allocation_id).await?;
            }
        }
        self.elastic_ip = None;
        Ok(())
    }
}


use std::fmt::Display;

use aws_sdk_ec2::types::{Instance, InstanceType, KeyPairInfo, SecurityGroup};

use crate::ec2::{EC2Error, EC2};

/// InstanceManager wraps the lifecycle of an EC2 Instance.
#[derive(Debug, Default)]
pub struct InstanceManager {
    instance: Option<Instance>,
}

impl InstanceManager {
    pub fn instance_id(&self) -> &str {
        if let Some(instance) = &self.instance {
            if let Some(id) = instance.instance_id() {
                return id;
            }
        }
        "Unknown"
    }

    pub fn instance_name(&self) -> &str {
        if let Some(instance) = &self.instance {
```

```
            if let Some(tag) = instance.tags().iter().find(|e| e.key() ==
Some("Name")) {
                if let Some(value) = tag.value() {
                    return value;
                }
            }
        }
        "Unknown"
    }

    pub fn instance_ip(&self) -> &str {
        if let Some(instance) = &self.instance {
            if let Some(public_ip_address) = instance.public_ip_address() {
                return public_ip_address;
            }
        }
        "0.0.0.0"
    }

    pub fn instance_display_name(&self) -> String {
        format!("{} ({})", self.instance_name(), self.instance_id())
    }

    /// Create an EC2 instance with the given ID on a given type, using a
    /// generated KeyPair and applying a list of security groups.
    pub async fn create(
        &mut self,
        ec2: &EC2,
        image_id: &str,
        instance_type: InstanceType,
        key_pair: &KeyPairInfo,
        security_groups: Vec<&SecurityGroup>,
    ) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        let instance_id = ec2
            .create_instance(image_id, instance_type, key_pair, security_groups)
            .await?;
        let instance = ec2.describe_instance(&instance_id).await?;
        self.instance = Some(instance);
        Ok(())
    }

    /// Start the managed EC2 instance, if present.
    pub async fn start(&self, ec2: &EC2) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        if self.instance.is_some() {
```

```
            ec2.start_instance(self.instance_id()).await?;
        }
        Ok(())
    }

    /// Stop the managed EC2 instance, if present.
    pub async fn stop(&self, ec2: &EC2) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        if self.instance.is_some() {
            ec2.stop_instance(self.instance_id()).await?;
        }
        Ok(())
    }

    pub async fn reboot(&self, ec2: &EC2) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        if self.instance.is_some() {
            ec2.reboot_instance(self.instance_id()).await?;
            ec2.wait_for_instance_stopped(self.instance_id(), None)
                .await?;
            ec2.wait_for_instance_ready(self.instance_id(), None)
                .await?;
        }
        Ok(())
    }

    /// Terminate and delete the managed EC2 instance, if present.
    pub async fn delete(self, ec2: &EC2) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        if self.instance.is_some() {
            ec2.delete_instance(self.instance_id()).await?;
        }
        Ok(())
    }
}

impl Display for InstanceManager {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
        if let Some(instance) = &self.instance {
            writeln!(f, "\tID: {}",
 instance.instance_id().unwrap_or("(Unknown)"))?;
            writeln!(
                f,
                "\tImage ID: {}",
                instance.image_id().unwrap_or("(Unknown)")
            )?;
            writeln!(
```

```
                f,
                "\tInstance type: {}",
                instance
                    .instance_type()
                    .map(|it| format!("{it}"))
                    .unwrap_or("(Unknown)".to_string())
            )?;
            writeln!(
                f,
                "\tKey name: {}",
                instance.key_name().unwrap_or("(Unknown)")
            )?;
            writeln!(f, "\tVPC ID: {}",
 instance.vpc_id().unwrap_or("(Unknown)"))?;
            writeln!(
                f,
                "\tPublic IP: {}",
                instance.public_ip_address().unwrap_or("(Unknown)")
            )?;
            let instance_state = instance
                .state
                .as_ref()
                .map(|is| {
                    is.name()
                        .map(|isn| format!("{isn}"))
                        .unwrap_or("(Unknown)".to_string())
                })
                .unwrap_or("(Unknown)".to_string());
            writeln!(f, "\tState: {instance_state}")?;
        } else {
            writeln!(f, "\tNo loaded instance")?;
        }
        Ok(())
    }
}


use std::{env, path::PathBuf};

use aws_sdk_ec2::types::KeyPairInfo;

use crate::ec2::{EC2Error, EC2};

use super::util::Util;
```

```
/// KeyPairManager tracks a KeyPairInfo and the path the private key has been
/// written to, if it's been created.
#[derive(Debug)]
pub struct KeyPairManager {
    key_pair: KeyPairInfo,
    key_file_path: Option<PathBuf>,
    key_file_dir: PathBuf,
}

impl KeyPairManager {
    pub fn new() -> Self {
        Self::default()
    }

    pub fn key_pair(&self) -> &KeyPairInfo {
        &self.key_pair
    }

    pub fn key_file_path(&self) -> Option<&PathBuf> {
        self.key_file_path.as_ref()
    }

    pub fn key_file_dir(&self) -> &PathBuf {
        &self.key_file_dir
    }

    /// Creates a key pair that can be used to securely connect to an EC2
 instance.
    /// The returned key pair contains private key information that cannot be
 retrieved
    /// again. The private key data is stored as a .pem file.
    ///
    /// :param key_name: The name of the key pair to create.
    pub async fn create(
        &mut self,
        ec2: &EC2,
        util: &Util,
        key_name: String,
    ) -> Result<KeyPairInfo, EC2Error> {
        let (key_pair, material) =
 ec2.create_key_pair(key_name.clone()).await.map_err(|e| {
            self.key_pair =
 KeyPairInfo::builder().key_name(key_name.clone()).build();
```

```
            e.add_message(format!("Couldn't create key {key_name}"))
        })?;

        let path = self.key_file_dir.join(format!("{key_name}.pem"));

        // Save the key_pair information immediately, so it can get cleaned up if
 write_secure fails.
        self.key_file_path = Some(path.clone());
        self.key_pair = key_pair.clone();

        util.write_secure(&key_name, &path, material)?;

        Ok(key_pair)
    }

    pub async fn delete(self, ec2: &EC2, util: &Util) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        if let Some(key_name) = self.key_pair.key_name() {
            ec2.delete_key_pair(key_name).await?;
            if let Some(key_path) = self.key_file_path() {
                if let Err(err) = util.remove(key_path) {
                    eprintln!("Failed to remove {key_path:?} ({err:?})");
                }
            }
        }
        Ok(())
    }

    pub async fn list(&self, ec2: &EC2) -> Result<Vec<KeyPairInfo>, EC2Error> {
        ec2.list_key_pair().await
    }
}

impl Default for KeyPairManager {
    fn default() -> Self {
        KeyPairManager {
            key_pair: KeyPairInfo::builder().build(),
            key_file_path: Default::default(),
            key_file_dir: env::temp_dir(),
        }
    }
}


use std::net::Ipv4Addr;
```

```
use aws_sdk_ec2::types::SecurityGroup;

use crate::ec2::{EC2Error, EC2};

/// SecurityGroupManager tracks the lifecycle of a SecurityGroup for an instance,
/// including adding a rule to allow SSH from a public IP address.
#[derive(Debug, Default)]
pub struct SecurityGroupManager {
    group_name: String,
    group_description: String,
    security_group: Option<SecurityGroup>,
}

impl SecurityGroupManager {
    pub async fn create(
        &mut self,
        ec2: &EC2,
        group_name: &str,
        group_description: &str,
    ) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        self.group_name = group_name.into();
        self.group_description = group_description.into();

        self.security_group = Some(
            ec2.create_security_group(group_name, group_description)
                .await
                .map_err(|e| e.add_message("Couldn't create security group"))?,
        );

        Ok(())
    }

    pub async fn authorize_ingress(&self, ec2: &EC2, ip_address: Ipv4Addr) ->
 Result<(), EC2Error> {
        if let Some(sg) = &self.security_group {
            ec2.authorize_security_group_ssh_ingress(
                sg.group_id()
                    .ok_or_else(|| EC2Error::new("Missing security group ID"))?,
                vec![ip_address],
            )
            .await?;
        };
```

```
        Ok(())
    }

    pub async fn delete(self, ec2: &EC2) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        if let Some(sg) = &self.security_group {
            ec2.delete_security_group(
                sg.group_id()
                    .ok_or_else(|| EC2Error::new("Missing security group ID"))?,
            )
            .await?;
        };

        Ok(())
    }

    pub fn group_name(&self) -> &str {
        &self.group_name
    }

    pub fn vpc_id(&self) -> Option<&str> {
        self.security_group.as_ref().and_then(|sg| sg.vpc_id())
    }

    pub fn security_group(&self) -> Option<&SecurityGroup> {
        self.security_group.as_ref()
    }
}

impl std::fmt::Display for SecurityGroupManager {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
        match &self.security_group {
            Some(sg) => {
                writeln!(
                    f,
                    "Security group: {}",
                    sg.group_name().unwrap_or("(unknown group)")
                )?;
                writeln!(f, "\tID: {}", sg.group_id().unwrap_or("(unknown group
 id)"))?;
                writeln!(f, "\tVPC: {}", sg.vpc_id().unwrap_or("(unknown group
 vpc)"))?;
                if !sg.ip_permissions().is_empty() {
                    writeln!(f, "\tInbound Permissions:")?;
                    for permission in sg.ip_permissions() {
```

```
                        writeln!(f, "\t\t{permission:?}")?;
                    }
                }
                Ok(())
            }
            None => writeln!(f, "No security group loaded."),
        }
    }
}
```

시나리오의 기본 진입점입니다.

```
use ec2_code_examples::{
    ec2::EC2,
    getting_started::{
        scenario::{run, Ec2InstanceScenario},
        util::UtilImpl,
    },
    ssm::SSM,
};

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt::init();
    let sdk_config = aws_config::load_from_env().await;
    let ec2 = EC2::new(aws_sdk_ec2::Client::new(&sdk_config));
    let ssm = SSM::new(aws_sdk_ssm::Client::new(&sdk_config));
    let util = UtilImpl {};
    let scenario = Ec2InstanceScenario::new(ec2, ssm, util);
    run(scenario).await;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - AllocateAddress
  - AssociateAddress
  - AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress
  - CreateKeyPair
  - CreateSecurityGroup

- DeleteKeyPair
- DeleteSecurityGroup
- DescribeImages
- DescribeInstanceTypes
- DescribeInstances
- DescribeKeyPairs
- DescribeSecurityGroups
- DisassociateAddress
- ReleaseAddress
- RunInstances
- StartInstances
- StopInstances
- TerminateInstances
- UnmonitorInstances

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

`Package.swift` 파일.

```
// swift-tools-version: 5.9
//
// The swift-tools-version declares the minimum version of Swift required to
// build this package.

import PackageDescription

let package = Package(
    name: "ec2-scenario",
```

```
    // Let Xcode know the minimum Apple platforms supported.
    platforms: [
        .macOS(.v13),
        .iOS(.v15)
    ],
    dependencies: [
        // Dependencies declare other packages that this package depends on.
        .package(
            url: "https://github.com/awslabs/aws-sdk-swift",
            from: "1.4.0"),
        .package(
            url: "https://github.com/apple/swift-argument-parser.git",
            branch: "main"
        )
    ],
    targets: [
        // Targets are the basic building blocks of a package, defining a module
 or a test suite.
        // Targets can depend on other targets in this package and products
        // from dependencies.
        .executableTarget(
            name: "ec2-scenario",
            dependencies: [
                .product(name: "AWSEC2", package: "aws-sdk-swift"),
                .product(name: "AWSSSM", package: "aws-sdk-swift"),
                .product(name: "ArgumentParser", package: "swift-argument-
parser")
            ],
            path: "Sources")

    ]
)
```

`entry.swift` 파일.

```
// An example that shows how to use the AWS SDK for Swift to perform a variety
// of operations using Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2).
//

import ArgumentParser
import Foundation
import AWSEC2
```

```
// Allow waiters to be used.

import class SmithyWaitersAPI.Waiter
import struct SmithyWaitersAPI.WaiterOptions

import AWSSSM

struct ExampleCommand: ParsableCommand {
    @Option(help: "The AWS Region to run AWS API calls in.")
    var awsRegion = "us-east-1"

    @Option(
        help: ArgumentHelp("The level of logging for the Swift SDK to perform."),
        completion: .list([
            "critical",
            "debug",
            "error",
            "info",
            "notice",
            "trace",
            "warning"
        ])
    )
    var logLevel: String = "error"

    static var configuration = CommandConfiguration(
        commandName: "ec2-scenario",
        abstract: """
        Performs various operations to demonstrate the use of Amazon EC2 using
 the
        AWS SDK for Swift.
        """,
        discussion: """
        """
    )

    /// Called by ``main()`` to run the bulk of the example.
    func runAsync() async throws {
        let ssmConfig = try await SSMClient.SSMClientConfiguration(region:
 awsRegion)
        let ssmClient = SSMClient(config: ssmConfig)
```

```
        let ec2Config = try await EC2Client.EC2ClientConfiguration(region:
 awsRegion)
        let ec2Client = EC2Client(config: ec2Config)

        let example = Example(ec2Client: ec2Client, ssmClient: ssmClient)

        await example.run()
    }
}

class Example {
    let ec2Client: EC2Client
    let ssmClient: SSMClient

    // Storage for AWS EC2 properties.

    var keyName: String? = nil
    var securityGroupId: String? = nil
    var instanceId: String? = nil
    var allocationId: String? = nil
    var associationId: String? = nil

    init(ec2Client: EC2Client, ssmClient: SSMClient) {
        self.ec2Client = ec2Client
        self.ssmClient = ssmClient
    }

    /// The example's main body.
    func run() async {
        //=====================================================================
        // 1. Create an RSA key pair, saving the private key as a `.pem` file.
        //    Create a `defer` block that will delete the private key when the
        //    program exits.
        //=====================================================================

        print("Creating an RSA key pair...")

        keyName = self.tempName(prefix: "ExampleKeyName")
        let keyUrl = await self.createKeyPair(name: keyName!)

        guard let keyUrl else {
            print("*** Failed to create the key pair!")
            return
        }
```

```
        print("Created the private key at: \(keyUrl.absoluteString)")

        // Schedule deleting the private key file to occur automatically when
        // the program exits, no matter how it exits.

        defer {
            do {
                try FileManager.default.removeItem(at: keyUrl)
            } catch {
                print("*** Failed to delete the private key at
\(keyUrl.absoluteString)")
            }
        }

        //=====================================================================
        // 2. List the key pairs by calling `DescribeKeyPairs`.
        //=====================================================================

        print("Describing available key pairs...")
        await self.describeKeyPairs()

        //=====================================================================
        // 3. Create a security group for the default VPC, and add an inbound
        //    rule to allow SSH from the current computer's public IPv4
        //    address.
        //=====================================================================

        print("Creating the security group...")

        let secGroupName = self.tempName(prefix: "ExampleSecurityGroup")
        let ipAddress = self.getMyIPAddress()

        guard let ipAddress else {
            print("*** Unable to get the device's IP address.")
            return
        }

        print("IP address is: \(ipAddress)")

        securityGroupId = await self.createSecurityGroup(
            name: secGroupName,
            description: "An example security group created using the AWS SDK for
Swift"
```

```
        )

        if securityGroupId == nil {
            await cleanUp()
            return
        }

        print("Created security group: \(securityGroupId ?? "<unknown>")")

        if !(await self.authorizeSecurityGroupIngress(groupId: securityGroupId!,
ipAddress: ipAddress)) {
            await cleanUp()
            return
        }

        //=====================================================================
        // 4. Display security group information for the new security group
        //    using DescribeSecurityGroups.
        //=====================================================================

        if !(await self.describeSecurityGroups(groupId: securityGroupId!)) {
            await cleanUp()
            return
        }

        //=====================================================================
        // 5. Get a list of Amazon Linux 2023 AMIs and pick one (SSM is the
        //    best practice), using path and then filter the list after the
        //    fact to include "al2023" in the Name field
        //    (ssm.GetParametersByPath). Paginate to get all images.
        //=====================================================================

        print("Searching available images for Amazon Linux 2023 images...")

        let options = await self.findAMIsMatchingFilter("al2023")

        //=====================================================================
        // 6. The information in the AMI options isn't great, so make a list
        //    of the image IDs (the "Value" field in the AMI options) and get
        //    more information about them from EC2. Display the Description
        //    field and select one of them (DescribeImages with ImageIds
        //    filter).
        //=====================================================================
```

```
        print("Images matching Amazon Linux 2023:")

        var imageIds: [String] = []
        for option in options {
            guard let id = option.value else {
                continue
            }
            imageIds.append(id)
        }

        let images = await self.describeImages(imageIds)

        // This is where you would normally let the user choose which AMI to
        // use. However, for this example, we're just going to use the first
        // one, whatever it is.

        let chosenImage = images[0]

        //=====================================================================
        // 7. Get a list of instance types that are compatible with the
        //    selected AMI's architecture (such as "x86_64") and are either
        //    small or micro. Select one (DescribeInstanceTypes).
        //=====================================================================

        print("Getting the instance types compatible with the selected image...")

        guard let arch = chosenImage.architecture else {
            print("*** The selected image doesn't have a valid architecture.")
            await cleanUp()
            return
        }

        let imageTypes = await self.getMatchingInstanceTypes(architecture: arch)

        for type in imageTypes {
            guard let instanceType = type.instanceType else {
                continue
            }
            print("    \(instanceType.rawValue)")
        }

        // This example selects the first returned instance type. A real-world
        // application would probably ask the user to select one here.
```

```
        let chosenInstanceType = imageTypes[0]

        //=====================================================================
        // 8. Create an instance with the key pair, security group, AMI, and
        //    instance type (RunInstances).
        //=====================================================================

        print("Creating an instance...")

        guard let imageId = chosenImage.imageId else {
            print("*** Cannot start image without a valid image ID.")
            await cleanUp()
            return
        }
        guard let instanceType = chosenInstanceType.instanceType else {
            print("*** Unable to start image without a valid image type.")
            await cleanUp()
            return
        }

        let instance = await self.runInstance(
            imageId: imageId,
            instanceType: instanceType,
            keyPairName: keyName!,
            securityGroups: [securityGroupId!]
        )

        guard let instance else {
            await cleanUp()
            return
        }

        instanceId = instance.instanceId
        if instanceId == nil {
            print("*** Instance is missing an ID. Canceling.")
            await cleanUp()
            return
        }

        //=====================================================================
        // 9. Wait for the instance to be ready and then display its
        //    information (DescribeInstances).
        //=====================================================================
```

```
        print("Waiting a few seconds to let the instance come up...")

        do {
            try await Task.sleep(for: .seconds(20))
        } catch {
            print("*** Error pausing the task.")
        }
        print("Success! Your new instance is ready:")

        //=====================================================================
        // 10. Display SSH connection info for the instance.
        //=====================================================================

        var runningInstance = await self.describeInstance(instanceId:
 instanceId!)

        if (runningInstance != nil) && (runningInstance!.publicIpAddress != nil)
 {
            print("\nYou can SSH to this instance using the following command:")
            print("ssh -i \(keyUrl.path) ec2-user@
\(runningInstance!.publicIpAddress!)")
        }

        //=====================================================================
        // 11. Stop the instance and wait for it to stop (StopInstances).
        //=====================================================================

        print("Stopping the instance...")

        if !(await self.stopInstance(instanceId: instanceId!, waitUntilStopped:
 true)) {
            await cleanUp()
            return
        }

        //=====================================================================
        // 12. Start the instance and wait for it to start (StartInstances).
        //=====================================================================

        print("Starting the instance again...")

        if !(await self.startInstance(instanceId: instanceId!, waitUntilStarted:
 true)) {
            await cleanUp()
```

```
            return
        }

        //=====================================================================
        // 13. Display SSH connection info for the instance. Note that it's
        //     changed.
        //=====================================================================

        runningInstance = await self.describeInstance(instanceId: instanceId!)
        if (runningInstance != nil) && (runningInstance!.publicIpAddress != nil)
 {
            print("\nYou can SSH to this instance using the following command.")
            print("This is probably different from when the instance was running
 before.")
            print("ssh -i \(keyUrl.path) ec2-user@
\(runningInstance!.publicIpAddress!)")
        }

        //=====================================================================
        // 14. Allocate an elastic IP and associate it with the instance
        //     (AllocateAddress and AssociateAddress).
        //=====================================================================

        allocationId = await self.allocateAddress()

        if allocationId == nil {
            await cleanUp()
            return
        }

        associationId = await self.associateAddress(instanceId: instanceId!,
 allocationId: allocationId)

        if associationId == nil {
            await cleanUp()
            return
        }

        //=====================================================================
        // 15. Display SSH connection info for the connection. Note that the
        //     public IP is now the Elastic IP, which stays constant.
        //=====================================================================

        runningInstance = await self.describeInstance(instanceId: instanceId!)
```

```
        if (runningInstance != nil) && (runningInstance!.publicIpAddress != nil)
 {
            print("\nYou can SSH to this instance using the following command.")
            print("This has changed again, and is now the Elastic IP.")
            print("ssh -i \(keyUrl.path) ec2-user@
\(runningInstance!.publicIpAddress!)")
        }

        //=====================================================================
        // Handle all cleanup tasks
        //=====================================================================

        await cleanUp()
    }

    /// Clean up by discarding and closing down all allocated EC2 items:
    ///
    /// * Elastic IP allocation and association
    /// * Terminate the instance
    /// * Delete the security group
    /// * Delete the key pair
    func cleanUp() async {
        //=====================================================================
        // 16. Disassociate and delete the Elastic IP (DisassociateAddress and
        //     ReleaseAddress).
        //=====================================================================

        if associationId != nil {
            await self.disassociateAddress(associationId: associationId!)
        }

        if allocationId != nil {
            await self.releaseAddress(allocationId: allocationId!)
        }

        //=====================================================================
        // 17. Terminate the instance and wait for it to terminate
        //     (TerminateInstances).
        //=====================================================================

        if instanceId != nil {
            print("Terminating the instance...")
            _ = await self.terminateInstance(instanceId: instanceId!,
 waitUntilTerminated: true)
```

```
        }

        //=====================================================================
        // 18. Delete the security group (DeleteSecurityGroup).
        //=====================================================================

        if securityGroupId != nil {
            print("Deleting the security group...")
            _ = await self.deleteSecurityGroup(groupId: securityGroupId!)
        }

        //=====================================================================
        // 19. Delete the key pair (DeleteKeyPair).
        //=====================================================================

        if keyName != nil {
            print("Deleting the key pair...")
            _ = await self.deleteKeyPair(keyPair: keyName!)
        }
    }

    /// Create a new RSA key pair and save the private key to a randomly-named
    /// file in the temporary directory.
    ///
    /// - Parameter name: The name of the key pair to create.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The URL of the newly created `.pem` file or `nil` if unable
    ///   to create the key pair.
    func createKeyPair(name: String) async -> URL? {
        do {
            let output = try await ec2Client.createKeyPair(
                input: CreateKeyPairInput(
                    keyName: name
                )
            )

            guard let keyMaterial = output.keyMaterial else {
                return nil
            }

            // Build the URL of the temporary private key file.

            let fileURL = URL.temporaryDirectory
                                .appendingPathComponent(name)
```

```
                                    .appendingPathExtension("pem")

            do {
                try keyMaterial.write(to: fileURL, atomically: true, encoding:
String.Encoding.utf8)
                return fileURL
            } catch {
                print("*** Failed to write the private key.")
                return nil
            }
        } catch {
            print("*** Unable to create the key pair.")
            return nil
        }
    }

    /// Describe the key pairs associated with the user by outputting each key
    /// pair's name and fingerprint.
    func describeKeyPairs() async {
        do {
            let output = try await ec2Client.describeKeyPairs(
                input: DescribeKeyPairsInput()
            )

            guard let keyPairs = output.keyPairs else {
                print("*** No key pairs list available.")
                return
            }

            for keyPair in keyPairs {
                print(keyPair.keyName ?? "<unknown>", ":",
keyPair.keyFingerprint ?? "<unknown>")
            }
        } catch {
            print("*** Error: Unable to obtain a key pair list.")
        }
    }

    /// Delete an EC2 key pair.
    ///
    /// - Parameter keyPair: The name of the key pair to delete.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the key pair is deleted successfully; otherwise
    ///   `false`.
```

```
    func deleteKeyPair(keyPair: String) async -> Bool {
        do {
            _ = try await ec2Client.deleteKeyPair(
                input: DeleteKeyPairInput(
                    keyName: keyPair
                )
            )

            return true
        } catch {
            print("*** Error deleting the key pair:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
            return false
        }
    }

    /// Return a list of AMI names that contain the specified string.
    ///
    /// - Parameter filter: A string that must be contained in all returned
    ///   AMI names.
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of the parameters matching the specified substring.
    func findAMIsMatchingFilter(_ filter: String) async ->
[SSMClientTypes.Parameter] {
        var parameterList: [SSMClientTypes.Parameter] = []
        var matchingAMIs: [SSMClientTypes.Parameter] = []

        do {
            let pages = ssmClient.getParametersByPathPaginated(
                input: GetParametersByPathInput(
                    path: "/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest"
                )
            )

            for try await page in pages {
                guard let parameters = page.parameters else {
                    return matchingAMIs
                }

                for parameter in parameters {
                    parameterList.append(parameter)
                }
            }
```

```
            print("Found \(parameterList.count) images total:")
            for parameter in parameterList {
                guard let name = parameter.name else {
                    continue
                }
                print("    \(name)")

                if name.contains(filter) {
                    matchingAMIs.append(parameter)
                }
            }
        } catch {
            return matchingAMIs
        }

        return matchingAMIs
    }

    /// Return a list of instance types matching the specified architecture
    /// and instance sizes.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - architecture: The architecture of the instance types to return, as
    ///     a member of `EC2ClientTypes.ArchitectureValues`.
    ///   - sizes: An array of one or more strings identifying sizes of
    ///     instance type to accept.
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of `EC2ClientTypes.InstanceTypeInfo` records
    ///   describing the instance types matching the given requirements.
    func getMatchingInstanceTypes(architecture: EC2ClientTypes.ArchitectureValues
 = EC2ClientTypes.ArchitectureValues.x8664,
                          sizes: [String] = ["*.micro", "*.small"]) async
                          -> [EC2ClientTypes.InstanceTypeInfo] {
        var instanceTypes: [EC2ClientTypes.InstanceTypeInfo] = []

        let archFilter = EC2ClientTypes.Filter(
            name: "processor-info.supported-architecture",
            values: [architecture.rawValue]
        )
        let sizeFilter = EC2ClientTypes.Filter(
            name: "instance-type",
            values: sizes
        )
```

```
        do {
            let pages = ec2Client.describeInstanceTypesPaginated(
                input: DescribeInstanceTypesInput(
                    filters: [archFilter, sizeFilter]
                )
            )

            for try await page in pages {
                guard let types = page.instanceTypes else {
                    return []
                }

                instanceTypes += types
            }
        } catch {
            print("*** Error getting image types: \(error.localizedDescription)")
            return []
        }

        return instanceTypes
    }

    /// Get the latest information about the specified instance and output it
    /// to the screen, returning the instance details to the caller.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - instanceId: The ID of the instance to provide details about.
    ///   - stateFilter: The state to require the instance to be in.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The instance's details as an `EC2ClientTypes.Instance` object.
    func describeInstance(instanceId: String,
                          stateFilter: EC2ClientTypes.InstanceStateName? =
EC2ClientTypes.InstanceStateName.running) async
                          -> EC2ClientTypes.Instance? {
        do {
            let pages = ec2Client.describeInstancesPaginated(
                input: DescribeInstancesInput(
                    instanceIds: [instanceId]
                )
            )

            for try await page in pages {
                guard let reservations = page.reservations else {
                    continue
```

```
                }

                for reservation in reservations {
                    guard let instances = reservation.instances else {
                        continue
                    }

                    for instance in instances {
                        guard let state = instance.state else {
                            print("*** Instance is missing its state...")
                            continue
                        }
                        let instanceState = state.name

                        if stateFilter != nil && (instanceState != stateFilter) {
                            continue
                        }

                        let instanceTypeName: String
                        if instance.instanceType == nil {
                            instanceTypeName = "<N/A>"
                        } else {
                            instanceTypeName = instance.instanceType?.rawValue ??
 "<N/A>"
                        }

                        let instanceStateName: String
                        if instanceState == nil {
                            instanceStateName = "<N/A>"
                        } else {
                            instanceStateName = instanceState?.rawValue ?? "<N/
A>"
                        }

                        print("""
                        Instance: \(instance.instanceId ?? "<N/A>")
                                • Image ID: \(instance.imageId ?? "<N/A>")
                                • Instance type: \(instanceTypeName)
                                • Key name: \(instance.keyName ?? "<N/A>")
                                • VPC ID: \(instance.vpcId ?? "<N/A>")
                                • Public IP: \(instance.publicIpAddress ?? "N/A")
                                • State: \(instanceStateName)
                        """)
```

```
                        return instance
                    }
                }
            }
        } catch {
            print("*** Error retrieving instance information to display:
 \(error.localizedDescription)")
            return nil
        }

        return nil
    }

    /// Stop the specified instance.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - instanceId: The ID of the instance to stop.
    ///   - waitUntilStopped: If `true`, execution waits until the instance
    ///     has stopped. Otherwise, execution continues and the instance stops
    ///     asynchronously.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the image is successfully stopped (or is left to
    ///   stop asynchronously). `false` if the instance doesn't stop.
    func stopInstance(instanceId: String, waitUntilStopped: Bool = false) async -
> Bool {
        let instanceList = [instanceId]

        do {
            _ = try await ec2Client.stopInstances(
                input: StopInstancesInput(
                    instanceIds: instanceList
                )
            )

            if waitUntilStopped {
                print("Waiting for the instance to stop. Please be patient!")

                let waitOptions = WaiterOptions(maxWaitTime: 600)
                let output = try await ec2Client.waitUntilInstanceStopped(
                    options: waitOptions,
                    input: DescribeInstancesInput(
                        instanceIds: instanceList
                    )
                )
```

```
                switch output.result {
                case .success:
                    return true
                case .failure:
                    return false
                }
            } else {
                return true
            }
        } catch {
            print("*** Unable to stop the instance:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
            return false
        }
    }

    /// Start the specified instance.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - instanceId: The ID of the instance to start.
    ///   - waitUntilStarted: If `true`, execution waits until the instance
    ///     has started. Otherwise, execution continues and the instance starts
    ///     asynchronously.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the image is successfully started (or is left to
    ///   start asynchronously). `false` if the instance doesn't start.
    func startInstance(instanceId: String, waitUntilStarted: Bool = false) async
-> Bool {
        let instanceList = [instanceId]

        do {
            _ = try await ec2Client.startInstances(
                input: StartInstancesInput(
                    instanceIds: instanceList
                )
            )

            if waitUntilStarted {
                print("Waiting for the instance to start...")

                let waitOptions = WaiterOptions(maxWaitTime: 60.0)
                let output = try await ec2Client.waitUntilInstanceRunning(
                    options: waitOptions,
```

```
                    input: DescribeInstancesInput(
                        instanceIds: instanceList
                    )
                )
                switch output.result {
                case .success:
                    return true
                case .failure:
                    return false
                }
            } else {
                return true
            }
        } catch {
            print("*** Unable to start the instance:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
            return false
        }
    }

    /// Terminate the specified instance.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - instanceId: The instance to terminate.
    ///   - waitUntilTerminated: Whether or not to wait until the instance is
    ///     terminated before returning.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if terminated successfully. `false` if not or if an
    ///   error occurs.
    func terminateInstance(instanceId: String, waitUntilTerminated: Bool = false)
async -> Bool {
        let instanceList = [instanceId]

        do {
            _ = try await ec2Client.terminateInstances(
                input: TerminateInstancesInput(
                    instanceIds: instanceList
                )
            )

            if waitUntilTerminated {
                print("Waiting for the instance to terminate...")

                let waitOptions = WaiterOptions(maxWaitTime: 600.0)
```

```
                let output = try await ec2Client.waitUntilInstanceTerminated(
                    options: waitOptions,
                    input: DescribeInstancesInput(
                        instanceIds: instanceList
                    )
                )

                switch output.result {
                case .success:
                    return true
                case .failure:
                    return false
                }
            } else {
                return true
            }
        } catch {
            print("*** Unable to terminate the instance:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
            return false
        }
    }

    /// Return an array of `EC2ClientTypes.Image` objects describing all of
    /// the images in the specified array.
    ///
    /// - Parameter idList: A list of image ID strings indicating the images
    ///   to return details about.
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of the images.
    func describeImages(_ idList: [String]) async -> [EC2ClientTypes.Image] {
        do {
            let output = try await ec2Client.describeImages(
                input: DescribeImagesInput(
                    imageIds: idList
                )
            )

            guard let images = output.images else {
                print("*** No images found.")
                return []
            }

            for image in images {
```

```
                guard let id = image.imageId else {
                    continue
                }
                print("   \(id): \(image.description ?? "<no description>")")
            }

            return images
        } catch {
            print("*** Error getting image descriptions:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
            return []
        }
    }

    /// Create and return a new EC2 instance.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - imageId: The image ID of the AMI to use when creating the instance.
    ///   - instanceType: The type of instance to create.
    ///   - keyPairName: The RSA key pair's name to use to secure the instance.
    ///   - securityGroups: The security group or groups to add the instance
    ///     to.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The EC2 instance as an `EC2ClientTypes.Instance` object.
    func runInstance(imageId: String, instanceType: EC2ClientTypes.InstanceType,
                     keyPairName: String, securityGroups: [String]?) async ->
EC2ClientTypes.Instance? {
        do {
            let output = try await ec2Client.runInstances(
                input: RunInstancesInput(
                    imageId: imageId,
                    instanceType: instanceType,
                    keyName: keyPairName,
                    maxCount: 1,
                    minCount: 1,
                    securityGroupIds: securityGroups
                )
            )

            guard let instances = output.instances else {
                print("*** Unable to create the instance.")
                return nil
            }
```

```
            return instances[0]
        } catch {
            print("*** Error creating the instance:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
            return nil
        }
    }

    /// Return the device's external IP address.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A string containing the device's IP address.
    func getMyIPAddress() -> String? {
        guard let url = URL(string: "http://checkip.amazonaws.com") else {
            print("Couldn't create the URL")
            return nil
        }

        do {
            print("Getting the IP address...")
            return try String(contentsOf: url, encoding:
String.Encoding.utf8).trim()
        } catch {
            print("*** Unable to get your public IP address.")
            return nil
        }
    }

    /// Create a new security group.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - groupName: The name of the group to create.
    ///   - groupDescription: A description of the new security group.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The ID string of the new security group.
    func createSecurityGroup(name groupName: String, description
groupDescription: String) async -> String? {
        do {
            let output = try await ec2Client.createSecurityGroup(
                input: CreateSecurityGroupInput(
                    description: groupDescription,
                    groupName: groupName
                )
            )
```

```
            return output.groupId
        } catch {
            print("*** Error creating the security group:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
            return nil
        }
    }

    /// Authorize ingress of connections for the security group.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - groupId: The group ID of the security group to authorize access for.
    ///   - ipAddress: The IP address of the device to grant access to.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if access is successfully granted; otherwise `false`.
    func authorizeSecurityGroupIngress(groupId: String, ipAddress: String) async
-> Bool {
        let ipRange = EC2ClientTypes.IpRange(cidrIp: "\(ipAddress)/0")
        let httpPermission = EC2ClientTypes.IpPermission(
            fromPort: 80,
            ipProtocol: "tcp",
            ipRanges: [ipRange],
            toPort: 80
        )

        let sshPermission = EC2ClientTypes.IpPermission(
            fromPort: 22,
            ipProtocol: "tcp",
            ipRanges: [ipRange],
            toPort: 22
        )

        do {
            _ = try await ec2Client.authorizeSecurityGroupIngress(
                input: AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressInput(
                    groupId: groupId,
                    ipPermissions: [httpPermission, sshPermission]
                )
            )

            return true
        } catch {
            print("*** Error authorizing ingress for the security group:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
```

```
            return false
        }
    }

    func describeSecurityGroups(groupId: String) async -> Bool {
        do {
            let output = try await ec2Client.describeSecurityGroups(
                input: DescribeSecurityGroupsInput(
                    groupIds: [groupId]
                )
            )

            guard let securityGroups = output.securityGroups else {
                print("No security groups found.")
                return true
            }

            for group in securityGroups {
                print("Group \(group.groupId ?? "<unknown>") found with VPC
\(group.vpcId ?? "<unknown>")")
            }
            return true
        } catch {
            print("*** Error getting security group details:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
            return false
        }
    }

    /// Delete a security group.
    ///
    /// - Parameter groupId: The ID of the security group to delete.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` on successful deletion; `false` on error.
    func deleteSecurityGroup(groupId: String) async -> Bool {
        do {
            _ = try await ec2Client.deleteSecurityGroup(
                input: DeleteSecurityGroupInput(
                    groupId: groupId
                )
            )

            return true
        } catch {
```

```
            print("*** Error deleting the security group:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
            return false
        }
    }

    /// Allocate an Elastic IP address.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A string containing the ID of the Elastic IP.
    func allocateAddress() async -> String? {
        do {
            let output = try await ec2Client.allocateAddress(
                input: AllocateAddressInput(
                    domain: EC2ClientTypes.DomainType.vpc
                )
            )

            guard let allocationId = output.allocationId else {
                return nil
            }

            return allocationId
        } catch {
            print("*** Unable to allocate the IP address:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
            return nil
        }
    }

    /// Associate the specified allocated Elastic IP to a given instance.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - instanceId: The instance to associate the Elastic IP with.
    ///   - allocationId: The ID of the allocated Elastic IP to associate with
    ///     the instance.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The association ID of the association.
    func associateAddress(instanceId: String?, allocationId: String?) async ->
String? {
        do {
            let output = try await ec2Client.associateAddress(
                input: AssociateAddressInput(
                    allocationId: allocationId,
                    instanceId: instanceId
```

```
                )
            )

            return output.associationId
        } catch {
            print("*** Unable to associate the IP address:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
            return nil
        }
    }

    /// Disassociate an Elastic IP.
    ///
    /// - Parameter associationId: The ID of the association to end.
    func disassociateAddress(associationId: String?) async {
        do {
            _ = try await ec2Client.disassociateAddress(
                input: DisassociateAddressInput(
                    associationId: associationId
                )
            )
        } catch {
            print("*** Unable to disassociate the IP address:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
        }
    }

    /// Release an allocated Elastic IP.
    ///
    /// - Parameter allocationId: The allocation ID of the Elastic IP to
    ///   release.
    func releaseAddress(allocationId: String?) async {
        do {
            _ = try await ec2Client.releaseAddress(
                input: ReleaseAddressInput(
                    allocationId: allocationId
                )
            )
        } catch {
            print("*** Unable to release the IP address:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
        }
    }
```

```
    /// Generate and return a unique file name that begins with the specified
    /// string.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - prefix: Text to use at the beginning of the returned name.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A string containing a unique filename that begins with the
    ///   specified `prefix`.
    ///
    /// The returned name uses a random number between 1 million and 1 billion to
    /// provide reasonable certainty of uniqueness for the purposes of this
    /// example.
    func tempName(prefix: String) -> String {
        return "\(prefix)-\(Int.random(in: 1000000..<1000000000))"
    }
}

/// The program's asynchronous entry point.
@main
struct Main {
    static func main() async {
        let args = Array(CommandLine.arguments.dropFirst())

        do {
            let command = try ExampleCommand.parse(args)
            try await command.runAsync()
        } catch {
            ExampleCommand.exit(withError: error)
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - AllocateAddress
  - AssociateAddress
  - AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress
  - CreateKeyPair
  - CreateSecurityGroup
  - DeleteKeyPair

- DeleteSecurityGroup
- DescribeImages
- DescribeInstanceTypes
- DescribeInstances
- DescribeKeyPairs
- DescribeSecurityGroups
- DisassociateAddress
- ReleaseAddress
- RunInstances
- StartInstances
- StopInstances
- TerminateInstances
- UnmonitorInstances

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon EC2 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 Amazon EC2 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

이들 발췌문은 Amazon EC2 API를 직접적으로 호출하며, 컨텍스트에서 실행되어야 하는 더 큰 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드입니다. AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon EC2 시나리오 에서 컨텍스트에 맞는 작업을 볼 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud API 참조를 참조하세요.

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CLI로 **AcceptVpcPeeringConnection** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 AcceptVpcPeeringConnection의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

VPC 피어링 연결 허용

이 예시에서는 지정된 VPC 피어링 연결 요청을 수락합니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 accept-vpc-peering-connection --vpc-peering-connection-id pcx-1a2b3c4d
```

출력:

```
{
  "VpcPeeringConnection": {
    "Status": {
      "Message": "Provisioning",
      "Code": "provisioning"
    },
    "Tags": [],
    "AccepterVpcInfo": {
      "OwnerId": "444455556666",
      "VpcId": "vpc-44455566",
      "CidrBlock": "10.0.1.0/28"
    },
    "VpcPeeringConnectionId": "pcx-1a2b3c4d",
    "RequesterVpcInfo": {
      "OwnerId": "444455556666",
      "VpcId": "vpc-111abc45",
      "CidrBlock": "10.0.0.0/28"
    }
  }
```

```
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 AcceptVpcPeeringConnection 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 요청된 VpcPeeringConnectionId pcx-1dfad234b56ff78be를 승인합니다.

```
Approve-EC2VpcPeeringConnection -VpcPeeringConnectionId pcx-1dfad234b56ff78be
```

출력:

```
AccepterVpcInfo        : Amazon.EC2.Model.VpcPeeringConnectionVpcInfo
ExpirationTime         : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
RequesterVpcInfo       : Amazon.EC2.Model.VpcPeeringConnectionVpcInfo
Status                 : Amazon.EC2.Model.VpcPeeringConnectionStateReason
Tags                   : {}
VpcPeeringConnectionId : pcx-1dfad234b56ff78be
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 AcceptVpcPeeringConnection을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 요청된 VpcPeeringConnectionId pcx-1dfad234b56ff78be를 승인합니다.

```
Approve-EC2VpcPeeringConnection -VpcPeeringConnectionId pcx-1dfad234b56ff78be
```

출력:

```
AccepterVpcInfo        : Amazon.EC2.Model.VpcPeeringConnectionVpcInfo
ExpirationTime         : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
RequesterVpcInfo       : Amazon.EC2.Model.VpcPeeringConnectionVpcInfo
Status                 : Amazon.EC2.Model.VpcPeeringConnectionStateReason
Tags                   : {}
VpcPeeringConnectionId : pcx-1dfad234b56ff78be
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 AcceptVpcPeeringConnection을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **AllocateAddress** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 AllocateAddress의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기
- 프라이빗 서브넷 및 NAT 게이트웨이를 사용하여 VPC 생성
- Amazon VPC 시작하기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Allocates an Elastic IP address that can be associated with an Amazon EC2
    // instance. By using an Elastic IP address, you can keep the public IP
address
    // constant even when you restart the associated instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The response object for the allocated address.</returns>
    public async Task<AllocateAddressResponse> AllocateAddress()
    {
        var request = new AllocateAddressRequest();

        try
        {
            var response = await _amazonEC2.AllocateAddressAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"Allocated IP: {response.PublicIp} with allocation
ID {response.AllocationId}.");
            return response;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
```

```
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "AddressLimitExceeded")
            {
                // For more information on Elastic IP address quotas, see:
                // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/elastic-
ip-addresses-eip.html#using-instance-addressing-limit
                _logger.LogError($"Unable to allocate Elastic IP, address limit
 exceeded. {ec2Exception.Message}");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An error occurred while allocating Elastic IP.:
 {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 AllocateAddress를 참조하십시오.

Bash

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
# function ec2_allocate_address
#
# This function allocates an Elastic IP address for use with Amazon Elastic
 Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instances in a specific AWS Region.
#
# Parameters:
#       -d domain - The domain for the Elastic IP address (either 'vpc' or
 'standard').
#
```

```
# Returns:
#       The allocated Elastic IP address, or an error message if the operation
 fails.
# And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
#
###############################################################################
function ec2_allocate_address() {
  local domain response

  # Function to display usage information
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_allocate_address"
    echo "Allocates an Elastic IP address for use with Amazon Elastic Compute
 Cloud (Amazon EC2) instances in a specific AWS Region."
    echo "  -d domain - The domain for the Elastic IP address (either 'vpc' or
 'standard')."
    echo ""
  }

  # Parse the command-line arguments
  while getopts "d:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      d) domain="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  # Validate the input parameters
  if [[ -z "$domain" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a domain with the -d parameter (either 'vpc'
 or 'standard')."
    return 1
  fi
```

```
  if [[ "$domain" != "vpc" && "$domain" != "standard" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: Invalid domain value. Must be either 'vpc' or 'standard'."
    return 1
  fi

  # Allocate the Elastic IP address
  response=$(aws ec2 allocate-address \
    --domain "$domain" \
    --query "[PublicIp,AllocationId]" \
    --output text) || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports allocate-address operation failed."
    errecho "$response"
    return 1
  }

  echo "$response"
  return 0
}
```

이 예제에 사용된 유틸리티 함수

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
```

```
#
###############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 AllocateAddress를 참조하세요.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Allocate an Elastic IP address and associate it with an Amazon Elastic
 Compute Cloud
//! (Amazon EC2) instance.
/*!
  \param instanceID: An EC2 instance ID.
```

```
  \param[out] publicIPAddress: String to return the public IP address.
  \param[out] allocationID: String to return the allocation ID.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::EC2::allocateAndAssociateAddress(const Aws::String &instanceId,
 Aws::String &publicIPAddress,
                                              Aws::String &allocationID,
                                              const
 Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::EC2::Model::AllocateAddressRequest request;
    request.SetDomain(Aws::EC2::Model::DomainType::vpc);

    const Aws::EC2::Model::AllocateAddressOutcome outcome =
            ec2Client.AllocateAddress(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to allocate Elastic IP address:" <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        return false;
    }
    const Aws::EC2::Model::AllocateAddressResponse &response =
 outcome.GetResult();
    allocationID = response.GetAllocationId();
    publicIPAddress = response.GetPublicIp();


    return true;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 AllocateAddress를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

예제 1: Amazon 주소 풀에서 탄력적 IP 주소를 할당하는 방법

다음 `allocate-address` 예제는 탄력적 IP 주소를 할당합니다. Amazon EC2는 Amazon 주소 풀에서 주소를 선택합니다.

```
aws ec2 allocate-address
```

출력:

```
{
    "PublicIp": "70.224.234.241",
    "AllocationId": "eipalloc-01435ba59eEXAMPLE",
    "PublicIpv4Pool": "amazon",
    "NetworkBorderGroup": "us-west-2",
    "Domain": "vpc"
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon EC2 사용 설명서에서 탄력적 IP 주소를 참조하세요.

예제 2: 탄력적 IP 주소를 할당하고 네트워크 경계 그룹에 연결하는 방법

다음 `allocate-address` 예제에서는 탄력적 IP 주소를 할당하고 해당 주소를 지정된 네트워크 경계 그룹에 연결합니다.

```
aws ec2 allocate-address \
    --network-border-group us-west-2-lax-1
```

출력:

```
{
    "PublicIp": "70.224.234.241",
    "AllocationId": "eipalloc-e03dd489ceEXAMPLE",
    "PublicIpv4Pool": "amazon",
    "NetworkBorderGroup": "us-west-2-lax-1",
    "Domain": "vpc"
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon EC2 사용 설명서에서 탄력적 IP 주소를 참조하세요.

예 3: 소유한 주소 풀에서 탄력적 IP 주소를 할당하는 방법

다음 `allocate-address` 예제에서는 Amazon Web Services 계정으로 가져온 주소 풀에서 탄력적 IP 주소를 할당합니다. Amazon EC2는 주소 풀에서 주소를 선택합니다.

```
aws ec2 allocate-address \
```

```
    --public-ipv4-pool ipv4pool-ec2-1234567890abcdef0
```

출력:

```
{
    "AllocationId": "eipalloc-02463d08ceEXAMPLE",
    "NetworkBorderGroup": "us-west-2",
    "CustomerOwnedIp": "18.218.95.81",
    "CustomerOwnedIpv4Pool": "ipv4pool-ec2-1234567890abcdef0",
    "Domain": "vpc"
    "NetworkBorderGroup": "us-west-2",
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon EC2 사용 설명서에서 탄력적 IP 주소를 참조하세요.

예제 4: IPAM 풀에서 탄력적 IP 주소 할당

다음 `allocate-address` 예제에서는 Amazon VPC IP 주소 관리자(IPAM) 풀에서 특정 /32 탄력적 IP 주소를 할당합니다.

```
aws ec2 allocate-address \
    --region us-east-1 \
    --ipam-pool-id ipam-pool-1234567890abcdef0 \
    --address 192.0.2.0
```

출력:

```
{
    "PublicIp": "192.0.2.0",
    "AllocationId": "eipalloc-abcdef01234567890",
    "PublicIpv4Pool": "ipam-pool-1234567890abcdef0",
    "NetworkBorderGroup": "us-east-1",
    "Domain": "vpc"
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon VPC IPAM 사용 설명서의 IPAM 풀에서 순차적 탄력적 IP 주소 할당을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조에서 AllocateAddress를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Allocates an Elastic IP address asynchronously in the VPC domain.
     *
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} containing the allocation ID of the
allocated Elastic IP address
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> allocateAddressAsync() {
        AllocateAddressRequest allocateRequest = AllocateAddressRequest.builder()
            .domain(DomainType.VPC)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<AllocateAddressResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().allocateAddress(allocateRequest);
        return
responseFuture.thenApply(AllocateAddressResponse::allocationId).whenComplete((result,
ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to allocate address", ex);
            }
        });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 AllocateAddress를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { AllocateAddressCommand, EC2Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

/**
 * Allocates an Elastic IP address to your AWS account.
 */
export const main = async () => {
  const client = new EC2Client({});
  const command = new AllocateAddressCommand({});

  try {
    const { AllocationId, PublicIp } = await client.send(command);
    console.log("A new IP address has been allocated to your account:");
    console.log(`ID: ${AllocationId} Public IP: ${PublicIp}`);
    console.log(
      "You can view your IP addresses in the AWS Management Console for Amazon
 EC2. Look under Network & Security > Elastic IPs",
    );
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "MissingParameter") {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}. Did you provide these values?`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
// Call function if run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  main();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 AllocateAddress를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun getAllocateAddress(instanceIdVal: String?): String? {
    val allocateRequest =
        AllocateAddressRequest {
            domain = DomainType.Vpc
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val allocateResponse = ec2.allocateAddress(allocateRequest)
        val allocationIdVal = allocateResponse.allocationId

        val request =
            AssociateAddressRequest {
                instanceId = instanceIdVal
                allocationId = allocationIdVal
            }

        val associateResponse = ec2.associateAddress(request)
        return associateResponse.associationId
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 AllocateAddress를 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 VPC의 인스턴스와 함께 사용할 탄력적 IP 주소를 할당합니다.

```
New-EC2Address -Domain Vpc
```

출력:

```
AllocationId         Domain      PublicIp
------------         ------      --------
eipalloc-12345678    vpc         198.51.100.2
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 EC2-Classic의 인스턴스에 사용할 탄력적 IP 주소를 할당합니다.

```
New-EC2Address
```

출력:

```
AllocationId         Domain      PublicIp
------------         ------      --------
                     standard    203.0.113.17
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 AllocateAddress를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 VPC의 인스턴스에 사용할 탄력적 IP 주소를 할당합니다.

```
New-EC2Address -Domain Vpc
```

출력:

```
AllocationId         Domain      PublicIp
------------         ------      --------
eipalloc-12345678    vpc         198.51.100.2
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 EC2-Classic의 인스턴스와 함께 사용할 탄력적 IP 주소를 할당합니다.

```
New-EC2Address
```

출력:

```
AllocationId         Domain      PublicIp
------------         ------      --------
```

```
                        standard    203.0.113.17
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 AllocateAddress를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ElasticIpWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) Elastic IP address
 actions using the client interface."""

    class ElasticIp:
        """Represents an Elastic IP and its associated instance."""

        def __init__(
            self, allocation_id: str, public_ip: str, instance_id: Optional[str]
 = None
        ) -> None:
            """
            Initializes the ElasticIp object.

            :param allocation_id: The allocation ID of the Elastic IP.
            :param public_ip: The public IP address of the Elastic IP.
            :param instance_id: The ID of the associated EC2 instance, if any.
            """
            self.allocation_id = allocation_id
            self.public_ip = public_ip
            self.instance_id = instance_id

    def __init__(self, ec2_client: Any) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the ElasticIpWrapper with an EC2 client.
```

```
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-
level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.elastic_ips: List[ElasticIpWrapper.ElasticIp] = []

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "ElasticIpWrapper":
        """
        Creates an ElasticIpWrapper instance with a default EC2 client.

        :return: An instance of ElasticIpWrapper initialized with the default EC2
 client.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client)


    def allocate(self) -> "ElasticIpWrapper.ElasticIp":
        """
        Allocates an Elastic IP address that can be associated with an Amazon EC2
        instance. By using an Elastic IP address, you can keep the public IP
 address
        constant even when you restart the associated instance.

        :return: The ElasticIp object for the newly created Elastic IP address.
        :raises ClientError: If the allocation fails, such as reaching the
 maximum limit of Elastic IPs.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.allocate_address(Domain="vpc")
            elastic_ip = self.ElasticIp(
                allocation_id=response["AllocationId"],
 public_ip=response["PublicIp"]
            )
            self.elastic_ips.append(elastic_ip)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AddressLimitExceeded":
                logger.error(
                    "Max IP's reached. Release unused addresses or contact AWS
 Support for an increase."
                )
            raise err
```

```
        return elastic_ip
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 AllocateAddress를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
# Creates an Elastic IP address in Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC).
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized EC2 client.
# @return [String] The allocation ID corresponding to the Elastic IP address.
# @example
#   puts allocate_elastic_ip_address(Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'))
def allocate_elastic_ip_address(ec2_client)
  response = ec2_client.allocate_address(domain: 'vpc')
  response.allocation_id
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error allocating Elastic IP address: #{e.message}"
  'Error'
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 AllocateAddress를 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    pub async fn allocate_ip_address(&self) -> Result<AllocateAddressOutput,
 EC2Error> {
        self.client
            .allocate_address()
            .domain(DomainType::Vpc)
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(EC2Error::from)
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Rust API 참조의 AllocateAddress를 참조하세요. AWS

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_ec2->allocateaddress( iv_domain = 'vpc' ).   " oo_result
 is returned for testing purposes. "
        MESSAGE 'Allocated an Elastic IP address.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
```

```
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 AllocateAddress를 참조하세요.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSEC2

    /// Allocate an Elastic IP address.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A string containing the ID of the Elastic IP.
    func allocateAddress() async -> String? {
        do {
            let output = try await ec2Client.allocateAddress(
                input: AllocateAddressInput(
                    domain: EC2ClientTypes.DomainType.vpc
                )
            )

            guard let allocationId = output.allocationId else {
                return nil
            }

            return allocationId
        } catch {
            print("*** Unable to allocate the IP address:
 \(error.localizedDescription)")
            return nil
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Swift API 참조의 AllocateAddress를 참조하세요. AWS

CLI로 **AllocateHosts** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 AllocateHosts의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예시 1: 전용 호스트 할당

다음 allocate-hosts 예시에서는 m5.large 인스턴스를 시작할 수 있는 eu-west-1a 가용 영역에 단일 전용 호스트를 할당합니다. 기본적으로 전용 호스트는 대상 인스턴스 시작만 허용하며 호스트 복구는 지원하지 않습니다.

```
aws ec2 allocate-hosts \
    --instance-type m5.large \
    --availability-zone eu-west-1a \
    --quantity 1
```

출력:

```
{
    "HostIds": [
        "h-07879acf49EXAMPLE"
    ]
}
```

예시 2: 자동 배치 및 호스트 복구가 활성화된 전용 호스트 할당

다음 allocate-hosts 예시에서는 자동 배치 및 호스트 복구가 활성화된 eu-west-1a 가용 영역에 단일 전용 호스트를 할당합니다.

```
aws ec2 allocate-hosts \
    --instance-type m5.large \
    --availability-zone eu-west-1a \
    --auto-placement on \
    --host-recovery on \
    --quantity 1
```

출력:

```
{
     "HostIds": [
         "h-07879acf49EXAMPLE"
     ]
}
```

예시 3: 태그가 있는 전용 호스트 할당

다음 `allocate-hosts` 예시에서는 단일 전용 호스트를 할당하고 키 이름이 `purpose`, 값이 `production`인 태그를 적용합니다

```
aws ec2 allocate-hosts \
    --instance-type m5.large \
    --availability-zone eu-west-1a \
    --quantity 1 \
    --tag-specifications 'ResourceType=dedicated-
host,Tags={Key=purpose,Value=production}'
```

출력:

```
{
    "HostIds": [
        "h-07879acf49EXAMPLE"
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon EC2 사용 설명서의 전용 호스트 할당을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 AllocateHosts 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스 유형 및 가용 영역에 대해 계정에 전용 호스트를 할당합니다.

```
New-EC2Host -AutoPlacement on -AvailabilityZone eu-west-1b -InstanceType
 m4.xlarge -Quantity 1
```

출력:

```
h-01e23f4cd567890f3
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 AllocateHosts를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스 유형 및 가용 영역에 대해 계정에 전용 호스트를 할당합니다.

```
New-EC2Host -AutoPlacement on -AvailabilityZone eu-west-1b -InstanceType
 m4.xlarge -Quantity 1
```

출력:

```
h-01e23f4cd567890f3
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 AllocateHosts를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **`AssignPrivateIpAddresses`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `AssignPrivateIpAddresses`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

특정 보조 프라이빗 IP 주소에 네트워크 인터페이스 할당

이 예시에서는 지정된 보조 프라이빗 IP 주소를 지정된 네트워크 인터페이스에 할당합니다. 이 명령이 성공하면 출력이 반환되지 않습니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 assign-private-ip-addresses --network-interface-id eni-e5aa89a3 --
private-ip-addresses 10.0.0.82
```

Amazon EC2가 선택한 보조 프라이빗 IP 주소를 네트워크 인터페이스 할당

이 예시에서는 지정된 네트워크 인터페이스에 두 개의 보조 프라이빗 IP 주소를 할당합니다. Amazon EC2는 네트워크 인터페이스가 연결된 서브넷의 CIDR 블록 범위에서 사용 가능한 IP

주소 중에서 이러한 IP 주소를 자동으로 할당합니다. 이 명령이 성공하면 출력이 반환되지 않습니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 assign-private-ip-addresses --network-interface-id eni-e5aa89a3 --
secondary-private-ip-address-count 2
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 AssignPrivateIpAddresses 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 보조 프라이빗 IP 주소를 지정된 네트워크 인터페이스에 할당합니다.

```
Register-EC2PrivateIpAddress -NetworkInterfaceId eni-1a2b3c4d -PrivateIpAddress
 10.0.0.82
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 두 개의 보조 프라이빗 IP 주소를 생성하여 지정된 네트워크 인터페이스에 할당합니다.

```
Register-EC2PrivateIpAddress -NetworkInterfaceId eni-1a2b3c4d -
SecondaryPrivateIpAddressCount 2
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 AssignPrivateIpAddresses를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 보조 프라이빗 IP 주소를 지정된 네트워크 인터페이스에 할당합니다.

```
Register-EC2PrivateIpAddress -NetworkInterfaceId eni-1a2b3c4d -PrivateIpAddress
 10.0.0.82
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 두 개의 보조 프라이빗 IP 주소를 생성하여 지정된 네트워크 인터페이스에 할당합니다.

```
Register-EC2PrivateIpAddress -NetworkInterfaceId eni-1a2b3c4d -
SecondaryPrivateIpAddressCount 2
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 AssignPrivateIpAddresses를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **AssociateAddress** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 AssociateAddress의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Associates an Elastic IP address with an instance. When this association
 is
    /// created, the Elastic IP's public IP address is immediately used as the
 public
    /// IP address of the associated instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="allocationId">The allocation Id of an Elastic IP address.</
param>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The instance Id of the EC2 instance to
    /// associate the address with.</param>
    /// <returns>The association Id that represents
    /// the association of the Elastic IP address with an instance.</returns>
    public async Task<string> AssociateAddress(string allocationId, string
 instanceId)
```

```
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new AssociateAddressRequest
            {
                AllocationId = allocationId,
                InstanceId = instanceId
            };

            var response = await _amazonEC2.AssociateAddressAsync(request);
            return response.AssociationId;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidInstanceId")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"InstanceId is invalid, unable to associate address.
{ec2Exception.Message}");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while associating the Elastic IP.:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 AssociateAddress를 참조하십시오.

Bash

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
# function ec2_associate_address
#
# This function associates an Elastic IP address with an Amazon Elastic Compute
 Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance.
#
# Parameters:
#       -a allocation_id - The allocation ID of the Elastic IP address to
 associate.
#       -i instance_id - The ID of the EC2 instance to associate the Elastic IP
 address with.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
#
###############################################################################
function ec2_associate_address() {
  local allocation_id instance_id response

  # Function to display usage information
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_associate_address"
    echo "Associates an Elastic IP address with an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud
 (Amazon EC2) instance."
    echo "  -a allocation_id - The allocation ID of the Elastic IP address to
 associate."
    echo "  -i instance_id - The ID of the EC2 instance to associate the Elastic
 IP address with."
    echo ""
  }
```

```
  # Parse the command-line arguments
  while getopts "a:i:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      a) allocation_id="${OPTARG}" ;;
      i) instance_id="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  # Validate the input parameters
  if [[ -z "$allocation_id" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an allocation ID with the -a parameter."
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$instance_id" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an instance ID with the -i parameter."
    return 1
  fi

  # Associate the Elastic IP address
  response=$(aws ec2 associate-address \
    --allocation-id "$allocation_id" \
    --instance-id "$instance_id" \
    --query "AssociationId" \
    --output text) || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports associate-address operation failed."
    errecho "$response"
    return 1
  }

  echo "$response"
  return 0
}
```

이 예제에 사용된 유틸리티 함수

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
###############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi
```

```
  return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 AssociateAddress를 참조하세요.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);

//! Associate an Elastic IP address with an EC2 instance.
/*!
  \param instanceId: An EC2 instance ID.
  \param allocationId: An Elastic IP allocation ID.
  \param[out] associationID: String to receive the association ID.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: True if the address was associated with the instance; otherwise,
 false.
 */
bool AwsDoc::EC2::associateAddress(const Aws::String &instanceId, const
 Aws::String &allocationId,
                                    Aws::String &associationID,
                                    const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::EC2::Model::AssociateAddressRequest request;
    request.SetInstanceId(instanceId);
    request.SetAllocationId(allocationId);

    Aws::EC2::Model::AssociateAddressOutcome outcome =
 ec2Client.AssociateAddress(request);
```

```
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to associate address " << allocationId <<
                  " with instance " << instanceId << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Successfully associated address " << allocationId <<
                  " with instance " << instanceId << std::endl;
        associationID = outcome.GetResult().GetAssociationId();
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 AssociateAddress를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

예제 1: 인스턴스와 탄력적 IP 주소 연결

다음 `associate-address` 예제에서는 지정된 EC2 인스턴스와 탄력적 IP 주소를 연결합니다.

```
aws ec2 associate-address \
    --instance-id i-0b263919b6498b123 \
    --allocation-id eipalloc-64d5890a
```

출력:

```
{
    "AssociationId": "eipassoc-2bebb745"
}
```

예제 2: 네트워크 인터페이스와 탄력적 IP 주소 연결

다음 `associate-address` 예제에서는 지정된 탄력적 IP 주소와 지정된 네트워크 인터페이스를 연결합니다.

```
aws ec2 associate-address
    --allocation-id eipalloc-64d5890a \
```

```
    --network-interface-id eni-1a2b3c4d
```

출력:

```
{
    "AssociationId": "eipassoc-2bebb745"
}
```

예제 3: 탄력적 IP 주소와 프라이빗 IP 주소 연결

다음 `associate-address` 예제에서는 지정된 탄력적 IP 주소를 지정된 네트워크 인터페이스의 지정된 프라이빗 IP 주소와 연결합니다.

```
aws ec2 associate-address \
    --allocation-id eipalloc-64d5890a \
    --network-interface-id eni-1a2b3c4d \
    --private-ip-address 10.0.0.85
```

출력:

```
{
    "AssociationId": "eipassoc-2bebb745"
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon EC2 사용 설명서에서 탄력적 IP 주소를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 AssociateAddress 섹션을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
```

```
    * Associates an Elastic IP address with an EC2 instance asynchronously.
    *
    * @param instanceId    the ID of the EC2 instance to associate the Elastic
IP address with
    * @param allocationId  the allocation ID of the Elastic IP address to
associate
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the association ID
when the operation is successful,
    *         or throws a {@link RuntimeException} if the operation fails
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> associateAddressAsync(String instanceId,
String allocationId) {
       AssociateAddressRequest associateRequest =
AssociateAddressRequest.builder()
           .instanceId(instanceId)
           .allocationId(allocationId)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<AssociateAddressResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().associateAddress(associateRequest);
       return responseFuture.thenApply(response -> {
           if (response.associationId() != null) {
               return response.associationId();
           } else {
               throw new RuntimeException("Association ID is null after
associating address.");
           }
       }).whenComplete((result, ex) -> {
           if (ex != null) {
               throw new RuntimeException("Failed to associate address", ex);
           }
       });
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 AssociateAddress를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { AssociateAddressCommand, EC2Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

/**
 * Associates an Elastic IP address, or carrier IP address (for instances that
 are in subnets in Wavelength Zones)
 * with an instance or a network interface.
 * @param {{ instanceId: string, allocationId: string }} options
 */
export const main = async ({ instanceId, allocationId }) => {
  const client = new EC2Client({});
  const command = new AssociateAddressCommand({
    // You need to allocate an Elastic IP address before associating it with an
 instance.
    // You can do that with the AllocateAddressCommand.
    AllocationId: allocationId,
    // You need to create an EC2 instance before an IP address can be associated
 with it.
    // You can do that with the RunInstancesCommand.
    InstanceId: instanceId,
  });

  try {
    const { AssociationId } = await client.send(command);
    console.log(
      `Address with allocation ID ${allocationId} is now associated with instance
 ${instanceId}.`,
      `The association ID is ${AssociationId}.`,
    );
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "InvalidAllocationID.NotFound"
```

```
    ) {
      console.warn(
        `${caught.message}. Did you provide the ID of a valid Elastic IP address
 AllocationId?`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 AssociateAddress를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun associateAddressSc(
    instanceIdVal: String?,
    allocationIdVal: String?,
): String? {
    val associateRequest =
        AssociateAddressRequest {
            instanceId = instanceIdVal
            allocationId = allocationIdVal
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val associateResponse = ec2.associateAddress(associateRequest)
        return associateResponse.associationId
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 AssociateAddress를 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 탄력적 IP 주소를 VPC의 지정된 인스턴스와 연결합니다.

```
C:\> Register-EC2Address -InstanceId i-12345678 -AllocationId eipalloc-12345678
```

출력:

```
eipassoc-12345678
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 탄력적 IP 주소를 EC2-Classic의 지정된 인스턴스와 연결합니다.

```
C:\> Register-EC2Address -InstanceId i-12345678 -PublicIp 203.0.113.17
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 AssociateAddress를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 탄력적 IP 주소를 VPC의 지정된 인스턴스와 연결합니다.

```
C:\> Register-EC2Address -InstanceId i-12345678 -AllocationId eipalloc-12345678
```

출력:

```
eipassoc-12345678
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 탄력적 IP 주소를 EC2-Classic의 지정된 인스턴스와 연결합니다.

```
C:\> Register-EC2Address -InstanceId i-12345678 -PublicIp 203.0.113.17
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 AssociateAddress를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ElasticIpWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) Elastic IP address
 actions using the client interface."""

    class ElasticIp:
        """Represents an Elastic IP and its associated instance."""

        def __init__(
            self, allocation_id: str, public_ip: str, instance_id: Optional[str]
 = None
        ) -> None:
            """
            Initializes the ElasticIp object.

            :param allocation_id: The allocation ID of the Elastic IP.
            :param public_ip: The public IP address of the Elastic IP.
            :param instance_id: The ID of the associated EC2 instance, if any.
            """
            self.allocation_id = allocation_id
            self.public_ip = public_ip
            self.instance_id = instance_id

    def __init__(self, ec2_client: Any) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the ElasticIpWrapper with an EC2 client.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-
level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.elastic_ips: List[ElasticIpWrapper.ElasticIp] = []
```

```
    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "ElasticIpWrapper":
        """
        Creates an ElasticIpWrapper instance with a default EC2 client.

        :return: An instance of ElasticIpWrapper initialized with the default EC2
client.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client)


    def associate(
        self, allocation_id: str, instance_id: str
    ) -> Union[Dict[str, Any], None]:
        """
        Associates an Elastic IP address with an instance. When this association
is
        created, the Elastic IP's public IP address is immediately used as the
public
        IP address of the associated instance.

        :param allocation_id: The allocation ID of the Elastic IP.
        :param instance_id: The ID of the Amazon EC2 instance.
        :return: A response that contains the ID of the association, or None if
no Elastic IP is found.
        :raises ClientError: If the association fails, such as when the instance
ID is not found.
        """
        elastic_ip = self.get_elastic_ip_by_allocation(self.elastic_ips,
allocation_id)
        if elastic_ip is None:
            logger.info(f"No Elastic IP found with allocation ID
{allocation_id}.")
            return None

        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.associate_address(
                AllocationId=allocation_id, InstanceId=instance_id
            )
            elastic_ip.instance_id = (
                instance_id  # Track the instance associated with this Elastic
IP.
```

```
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound":
                logger.error(
                    f"Failed to associate Elastic IP {allocation_id} with
{instance_id} "
                    "because the specified instance ID does not exist or has not
propagated fully. "
                    "Verify the instance ID and try again, or wait a few moments
before attempting to "
                    "associate the Elastic IP address."
                )
            raise
        return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 AssociateAddress를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

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

```
# @param instance_id [String] The ID of the instance.
# @return [String] The assocation ID corresponding to the association of the
#   Elastic IP address to the instance.
# @example
#   puts allocate_elastic_ip_address(
#     Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'eipalloc-04452e528a66279EX',
#     'i-033c48ef067af3dEX')
def associate_elastic_ip_address_with_instance(
  ec2_client,
  allocation_id,
  instance_id
)
  response = ec2_client.associate_address(
    allocation_id: allocation_id,
    instance_id: instance_id
  )
  response.association_id
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error associating Elastic IP address with instance: #{e.message}"
  'Error'
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 AssociateAddress를 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    pub async fn associate_ip_address(
        &self,
        allocation_id: &str,
        instance_id: &str,
    ) -> Result<AssociateAddressOutput, EC2Error> {
```

```
        let response = self
            .client
            .associate_address()
            .allocation_id(allocation_id)
            .instance_id(instance_id)
            .send()
            .await?;
        Ok(response)
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 AssociateAddress를 참조하세요.

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_ec2->associateaddress(                        " oo_result
 is returned for testing purposes. "
            iv_allocationid = iv_allocation_id
            iv_instanceid = iv_instance_id ).
        MESSAGE 'Associated an Elastic IP address with an EC2 instance.' TYPE
 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 AssociateAddress를 참조하세요.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSEC2

    /// Associate the specified allocated Elastic IP to a given instance.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - instanceId: The instance to associate the Elastic IP with.
    ///   - allocationId: The ID of the allocated Elastic IP to associate with
    ///     the instance.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The association ID of the association.
    func associateAddress(instanceId: String?, allocationId: String?) async ->
 String? {
        do {
            let output = try await ec2Client.associateAddress(
                input: AssociateAddressInput(
                    allocationId: allocationId,
                    instanceId: instanceId
                )
            )

            return output.associationId
        } catch {
            print("*** Unable to associate the IP address:
 \(error.localizedDescription)")
            return nil
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 AssociateAddress를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **AssociateDhcpOptions** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `AssociateDhcpOptions`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

VPC와 DHCP 옵션 세트 연결

이 예시에서는 지정된 DHCP 옵션 세트를 지정된 VPC와 연결합니다. 이 명령이 성공하면 출력이 반환되지 않습니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 associate-dhcp-options --dhcp-options-id dopt-d9070ebb --vpc-id vpc-a01106c2
```

VPC와 기본 DHCP 옵션 세트 연결

이 예시에서는 기본 DHCP 옵션 설정을 지정된 VPC와 연결합니다. 이 명령이 성공하면 출력이 반환되지 않습니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 associate-dhcp-options --dhcp-options-id default --vpc-id vpc-a01106c2
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 AssociateDhcpOptions 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 DHCP 옵션 세트를 지정된 VPC와 연결합니다.

```
Register-EC2DhcpOption -DhcpOptionsId dopt-1a2b3c4d -VpcId vpc-12345678
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 기본 DHCP 옵션 세트를 지정된 VPC와 연결합니다.

```
Register-EC2DhcpOption -DhcpOptionsId default -VpcId vpc-12345678
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 AssociateDhcpOptions를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 DHCP 옵션 세트를 지정된 VPC와 연결합니다.

```
Register-EC2DhcpOption -DhcpOptionsId dopt-1a2b3c4d -VpcId vpc-12345678
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 기본 DHCP 옵션 세트를 지정된 VPC와 연결합니다.

```
Register-EC2DhcpOption -DhcpOptionsId default -VpcId vpc-12345678
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 AssociateDhcpOptions를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **`AssociateRouteTable`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `AssociateRouteTable`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 프라이빗 서브넷 및 NAT 게이트웨이를 사용하여 VPC 생성
- Amazon VPC 시작하기

CLI

AWS CLI

서브넷에 라우팅 테이블 연결

이 예시에서는 지정된 라우팅 테이블을 지정된 서브넷과 연결합니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 associate-route-table --route-table-id rtb-22574640 --subnet-
id subnet-9d4a7b6c
```

출력:

```
{
    "AssociationId": "rtbassoc-781d0d1a"
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 AssociateRouteTable 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 라우팅 테이블을 지정된 서브넷과 연결합니다.

```
Register-EC2RouteTable -RouteTableId rtb-1a2b3c4d -SubnetId subnet-1a2b3c4d
```

출력:

```
rtbassoc-12345678
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 AssociateRouteTable을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 라우팅 테이블을 지정된 서브넷과 연결합니다.

```
Register-EC2RouteTable -RouteTableId rtb-1a2b3c4d -SubnetId subnet-1a2b3c4d
```

출력:

```
rtbassoc-12345678
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 AssociateRouteTable을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **`AttachInternetGateway`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `AttachInternetGateway`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 프라이빗 서브넷 및 NAT 게이트웨이를 사용하여 VPC 생성
- Amazon VPC 시작하기

CLI

AWS CLI

VPC에 인터넷 게이트웨이 연결

다음 `attach-internet-gateway` 예시에서는 지정된 인터넷 게이트웨이를 특정 VPC에 연결합니다.

```
aws ec2 attach-internet-gateway \
    --internet-gateway-id igw-0d0fb496b3EXAMPLE \
    --vpc-id vpc-0a60eb65b4EXAMPLE
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 Amazon VPC 사용 설명서의 인터넷 게이트웨이를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 AttachInternetGateway 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 인터넷 게이트웨이를 지정된 VPC에 연결합니다.

```
Add-EC2InternetGateway -InternetGatewayId igw-1a2b3c4d -VpcId vpc-12345678
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 VPC와 인터넷 게이트웨이를 생성한 다음 인터넷 게이트웨이를 VPC에 연결합니다.

```
$vpc = New-EC2Vpc -CidrBlock 10.0.0.0/16
New-EC2InternetGateway | Add-EC2InternetGateway -VpcId $vpc.VpcId
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 AttachInternetGateway를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 인터넷 게이트웨이를 지정된 VPC에 연결합니다.

```
Add-EC2InternetGateway -InternetGatewayId igw-1a2b3c4d -VpcId vpc-12345678
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 VPC와 인터넷 게이트웨이를 생성한 다음 인터넷 게이트웨이를 VPC에 연결합니다.

```
$vpc = New-EC2Vpc -CidrBlock 10.0.0.0/16
New-EC2InternetGateway | Add-EC2InternetGateway -VpcId $vpc.VpcId
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 AttachInternetGateway를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **`AttachNetworkInterface`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `AttachNetworkInterface`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예시 1: 인스턴스에 네트워크 인터페이스 연결

다음 `attach-network-interface` 예시에서는 지정된 네트워크 인터페이스를 지정된 인스턴스에 연결합니다.

```
aws ec2 attach-network-interface \
    --network-interface-id eni-0dc56a8d4640ad10a \
    --instance-id i-1234567890abcdef0 \
    --device-index 1
```

출력:

```
{
    "AttachmentId": "eni-attach-01a8fc87363f07cf9"
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon EC2 사용 설명서의 탄력적 네트워크 인터페이스를 참조하세요.

예시 2: 여러 네트워크 카드가 있는 인스턴스에 네트워크 인터페이스 연결

다음 `attach-network-interface` 예시에서는 지정된 네트워크 인터페이스를 지정된 인스턴스 및 네트워크 카드에 연결합니다.

```
aws ec2 attach-network-interface \
    --network-interface-id eni-07483b1897541ad83 \
    --instance-id i-01234567890abcdef \
    --network-card-index 1 \
    --device-index 1
```

출력:

```
{
    "AttachmentId": "eni-attach-0fbd7ee87a88cd06c"
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon EC2 사용 설명서의 탄력적 네트워크 인터페이스를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 AttachNetworkInterface 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 네트워크 인터페이스를 지정된 인스턴스에 연결합니다.

```
Add-EC2NetworkInterface -NetworkInterfaceId eni-12345678 -InstanceId i-1a2b3c4d -
DeviceIndex 1
```

출력:

```
eni-attach-1a2b3c4d
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 AttachNetworkInterface를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 네트워크 인터페이스를 지정된 인스턴스에 연결합니다.

```
Add-EC2NetworkInterface -NetworkInterfaceId eni-12345678 -InstanceId i-1a2b3c4d -
DeviceIndex 1
```

출력:

```
eni-attach-1a2b3c4d
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 AttachNetworkInterface를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **AttachVolume** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `AttachVolume`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

인스턴스에 볼륨 연결

이 예시에서는 볼륨(`vol-1234567890abcdef0`)을 인스턴스(`i-01474ef662b89480`)에 `/dev/sdf`로 첨부합니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 attach-volume --volume-id vol-1234567890abcdef0 --instance-
id i-01474ef662b89480 --device /dev/sdf
```

출력:

```
{
    "AttachTime": "YYYY-MM-DDTHH:MM:SS.000Z",
    "InstanceId": "i-01474ef662b89480",
    "VolumeId": "vol-1234567890abcdef0",
    "State": "attaching",
    "Device": "/dev/sdf"
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 AttachVolume 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 볼륨을 지정된 인스턴스에 연결하고 지정된 디바이스 이름으로 노출합니다.

```
Add-EC2Volume -VolumeId vol-12345678 -InstanceId i-1a2b3c4d -Device /dev/sdh
```

출력:

```
AttachTime          : 12/22/2015 1:53:58 AM
DeleteOnTermination : False
Device              : /dev/sdh
InstanceId          : i-1a2b3c4d
State               : attaching
VolumeId            : vol-12345678
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 AttachVolume을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 볼륨을 지정된 인스턴스에 연결하고 지정된 디바이스 이름으로 노출합니다.

```
Add-EC2Volume -VolumeId vol-12345678 -InstanceId i-1a2b3c4d -Device /dev/sdh
```

출력:

```
AttachTime          : 12/22/2015 1:53:58 AM
DeleteOnTermination : False
Device              : /dev/sdh
InstanceId          : i-1a2b3c4d
State               : attaching
VolumeId            : vol-12345678
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 AttachVolume을 참조하세요.

CLI로 **`AttachVpnGateway`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `AttachVpnGateway`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

VPC에 가상 프라이빗 게이트웨이 연결

다음 `attach-vpn-gateway` 예시에서는 지정된 가상 프라이빗 게이트웨이를 지정된 VPC에 연결합니다.

```
aws ec2 attach-vpn-gateway \
    --vpn-gateway-id vgw-9a4cacf3 \
    --vpc-id vpc-a01106c2
```

출력:

```
{
    "VpcAttachment": {
        "State": "attaching",
        "VpcId": "vpc-a01106c2"
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 AttachVpnGateway 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 VPC에 지정된 가상 프라이빗 게이트웨이를 연결합니다.

```
Add-EC2VpnGateway -VpnGatewayId vgw-1a2b3c4d -VpcId vpc-12345678
```

출력:

```
State        VpcId
-----        -----
attaching    vpc-12345678
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 AttachVpnGateway를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 VPC에 지정된 가상 프라이빗 게이트웨이를 연결합니다.

```
Add-EC2VpnGateway -VpnGatewayId vgw-1a2b3c4d -VpcId vpc-12345678
```

출력:

```
State        VpcId
-----        -----
attaching    vpc-12345678
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 AttachVpnGateway를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **AuthorizeSecurityGroupEgress** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 AuthorizeSecurityGroupEgress의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예제 1: 아웃바운드 트래픽을 특정 주소 범위로 허용하는 규칙 추가

다음 authorize-security-group-egress 예제에서는 TCP 포트 80에서 지정된 주소 범위에 대한 액세스 권한을 부여하는 규칙을 추가합니다.

```
aws ec2 authorize-security-group-egress \
    --group-id sg-1234567890abcdef0 \
    --ip-permissions
 'IpProtocol=tcp,FromPort=80,ToPort=80,IpRanges=[{CidrIp=10.0.0.0/16}]'
```

출력:

```
{
    "Return": true,
    "SecurityGroupRules": [
        {
            "SecurityGroupRuleId": "sgr-0b15794cdb17bf29c",
            "GroupId": "sg-1234567890abcdef0",
            "GroupOwnerId": "123456789012",
```

```
            "IsEgress": true,
            "IpProtocol": "tcp",
            "FromPort": 80,
            "ToPort": 80,
            "CidrIpv4": "10.0.0.0/16"
        }
    ]
}
```

예제 2: 특정 보안 그룹에 아웃바운드 트래픽을 허용하는 규칙 추가

다음 `authorize-security-group-egress` 예제에서는 TCP 포트 80에서 지정된 보안 그룹에 대한 액세스 권한을 부여하는 규칙을 추가합니다.

```
aws ec2 authorize-security-group-egress \
    --group-id sg-1234567890abcdef0 \
    --ip-permissions
 'IpProtocol=tcp,FromPort=80,ToPort=80,UserIdGroupPairs=[{GroupId=sg-0aad1c26bbeec5c22}]'
```

출력:

```
{
    "Return": true,
    "SecurityGroupRules": [
        {
            "SecurityGroupRuleId": "sgr-0b5dd815afcea9cc3",
            "GroupId": "sg-1234567890abcdef0",
            "GroupOwnerId": "123456789012",
            "IsEgress": true,
            "IpProtocol": "tcp",
            "FromPort": 80,
            "ToPort": 80,
            "ReferencedGroupInfo": {
                "GroupId": "sg-0aad1c26bbeec5c22",
                "UserId": "123456789012"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용을 알아보려면 Amazon VPC 사용 설명서의 보안 그룹을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 AuthorizeSecurityGroupEgress 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 EC2-VPC에 지정된 보안 그룹에 대한 송신 규칙을 정의합니다. 이 규칙은 TCP 포트 80에서 지정된 IP 주소 범위에 대한 액세스 권한을 부여합니다. 이 예제에서 사용하는 구문에는 PowerShell 버전 3 이상이 필요합니다.

```
$ip = @{ IpProtocol="tcp"; FromPort="80"; ToPort="80";
 IpRanges="203.0.113.0/24" }
Grant-EC2SecurityGroupEgress -GroupId sg-12345678 -IpPermission $ip
```

예제 2: PowerShell 버전 2에서는 New-Object를 사용하여 IpPermission 객체를 생성해야 합니다.

```
$ip = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.IpPermission
$ip.IpProtocol = "tcp"
$ip.FromPort = 80
$ip.ToPort = 80
$ip.IpRanges.Add("203.0.113.0/24")

Grant-EC2SecurityGroupEgress -GroupId sg-12345678 -IpPermission $ip
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 TCP 포트 80에서 지정된 소스 보안 그룹에 대한 액세스 권한을 부여합니다.

```
$ug = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.UserIdGroupPair
$ug.GroupId = "sg-1a2b3c4d"
$ug.UserId = "123456789012"

Grant-EC2SecurityGroupEgress -GroupId sg-12345678 -IpPermission
 @( @{ IpProtocol="tcp"; FromPort="80"; ToPort="80"; UserIdGroupPairs=$ug } )
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 AuthorizeSecurityGroupEgress를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 EC2-VPC에 지정된 보안 그룹에 대한 송신 규칙을 정의합니다. 이 규칙은 TCP 포트 80에서 지정된 IP 주소 범위에 대한 액세스 권한을 부여합니다. 이 예제에서 사용하는 구문에는 PowerShell 버전 3 이상이 필요합니다.

```
$ip = @{ IpProtocol="tcp"; FromPort="80"; ToPort="80";
 IpRanges="203.0.113.0/24" }
Grant-EC2SecurityGroupEgress -GroupId sg-12345678 -IpPermission $ip
```

예제 2: PowerShell 버전 2에서는 New-Object를 사용하여 IpPermission 객체를 생성해야 합니다.

```
$ip = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.IpPermission
$ip.IpProtocol = "tcp"
$ip.FromPort = 80
$ip.ToPort = 80
$ip.IpRanges.Add("203.0.113.0/24")

Grant-EC2SecurityGroupEgress -GroupId sg-12345678 -IpPermission $ip
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 TCP 포트 80에서 지정된 소스 보안 그룹에 대한 액세스 권한을 부여합니다.

```
$ug = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.UserIdGroupPair
$ug.GroupId = "sg-1a2b3c4d"
$ug.UserId = "123456789012"

Grant-EC2SecurityGroupEgress -GroupId sg-12345678 -IpPermission
 @( @{ IpProtocol="tcp"; FromPort="80"; ToPort="80"; UserIdGroupPairs=$ug } )
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 AuthorizeSecurityGroupEgress를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기
- 프라이빗 서브넷 및 NAT 게이트웨이를 사용하여 VPC 생성
- Amazon VPC 시작하기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Authorize the local computer ingress to EC2 instances associated
    /// with the virtual private cloud (VPC) security group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the security group.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress(string groupName)
    {
        try
        {
            // Get the IP address for the local computer.
            var ipAddress = await GetIpAddress();
            Console.WriteLine($"Your IP address is: {ipAddress}");
            var ipRanges =
                new List<IpRange> { new IpRange { CidrIp = $"{ipAddress}/32" } };
            var permission = new IpPermission
            {
                Ipv4Ranges = ipRanges,
                IpProtocol = "tcp",
                FromPort = 22,
                ToPort = 22
            };
            var permissions = new List<IpPermission> { permission };
            var response = await _amazonEC2.AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressAsync(
                new AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest(groupName,
permissions));
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidPermission.Duplicate")
            {
```

```
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"The ingress rule already exists. {ec2Exception.Message}");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while authorizing ingress.: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Authorize the local computer for ingress to
    /// the Amazon EC2 SecurityGroup.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The IPv4 address of the computer running the scenario.</returns>
    private static async Task<string> GetIpAddress()
    {
        var httpClient = new HttpClient();
        var ipString = await httpClient.GetStringAsync("https://
checkip.amazonaws.com");

        // The IP address is returned with a new line
        // character on the end. Trim off the whitespace and
        // return the value to the caller.
        return ipString.Trim();
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress를 참조하십시오.

Bash

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
# function ec2_authorize_security_group_ingress
#
# This function authorizes an ingress rule for an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud
 (Amazon EC2) security group.
#
# Parameters:
#       -g security_group_id - The ID of the security group.
#       -i ip_address - The IP address or CIDR block to authorize.
#       -p protocol - The protocol to authorize (e.g., tcp, udp, icmp).
#       -f from_port - The start of the port range to authorize.
#       -t to_port - The end of the port range to authorize.
#
# And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function ec2_authorize_security_group_ingress() {
  local security_group_id ip_address protocol from_port to_port response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_authorize_security_group_ingress"
    echo "Authorizes an ingress rule for an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon
 EC2) security group."
    echo "  -g security_group_id - The ID of the security group."
    echo "  -i ip_address - The IP address or CIDR block to authorize."
    echo "  -p protocol - The protocol to authorize (e.g., tcp, udp, icmp)."
    echo "  -f from_port - The start of the port range to authorize."
    echo "  -t to_port - The end of the port range to authorize."
    echo ""
```

```
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "g:i:p:f:t:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      g) security_group_id="${OPTARG}" ;;
      i) ip_address="${OPTARG}" ;;
      p) protocol="${OPTARG}" ;;
      f) from_port="${OPTARG}" ;;
      t) to_port="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$security_group_id" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a security group ID with the -g parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$ip_address" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an IP address or CIDR block with the -i
 parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$protocol" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a protocol with the -p parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$from_port" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a start port with the -f parameter."
```

```
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$to_port" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an end port with the -t parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws ec2 authorize-security-group-ingress \
    --group-id "$security_group_id" \
    --cidr "${ip_address}/32" \
    --protocol "$protocol" \
    --port "$from_port-$to_port" \
    --output text) || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports authorize-security-group-ingress operation
 failed.$response"
    return 1
  }

  return 0
}
```

이 예제에 사용된 유틸리티 함수

```
##############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
##############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
```

```
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
###############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress를 참조하세요.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Authorize ingress to an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) group.
```

```
/*!
  \param groupID: The EC2 group ID.
  \param clientConfiguration: The ClientConfiguration object.
  \return bool: True if the operation was successful, false otherwise.
 */
bool
AwsDoc::EC2::authorizeSecurityGroupIngress(const Aws::String &groupID,
                                           const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::EC2::Model::AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest
 authorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest;
    authorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest.SetGroupId(groupID);
    buildSampleIngressRule(authorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest);

    Aws::EC2::Model::AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressOutcome
 authorizeSecurityGroupIngressOutcome =

 ec2Client.AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress(authorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest);

    if (authorizeSecurityGroupIngressOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully authorized security group ingress." <<
 std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cerr << "Error authorizing security group ingress: "
                  << authorizeSecurityGroupIngressOutcome.GetError().GetMessage()
 << std::endl;
    }

    return authorizeSecurityGroupIngressOutcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

수신 규칙을 빌드하는 유틸리티 함수입니다.

```
//! Build a sample ingress rule.
/*!
  \param authorize_request: An 'AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest' instance.
  \return void:
 */
void buildSampleIngressRule(
        Aws::EC2::Model::AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest &authorize_request)
 {
```

```
    Aws::String ingressIPRange = "203.0.113.0/24";  // Configure this for your
 allowed IP range.
    Aws::EC2::Model::IpRange ip_range;
    ip_range.SetCidrIp(ingressIPRange);

    Aws::EC2::Model::IpPermission permission1;
    permission1.SetIpProtocol("tcp");
    permission1.SetToPort(80);
    permission1.SetFromPort(80);
    permission1.AddIpRanges(ip_range);

    authorize_request.AddIpPermissions(permission1);

    Aws::EC2::Model::IpPermission permission2;
    permission2.SetIpProtocol("tcp");
    permission2.SetToPort(22);
    permission2.SetFromPort(22);
    permission2.AddIpRanges(ip_range);

    authorize_request.AddIpPermissions(permission2);
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

예제 1: 인바운드 SSH 트래픽을 허용하는 규칙을 추가하는 방법

다음 `authorize-security-group-ingress` 예제에서는 TCP 포트 22(SSH)의 인바운드 트래픽을 허용하는 규칙을 추가합니다.

```
aws ec2 authorize-security-group-ingress \
    --group-id sg-1234567890abcdef0 \
    --protocol tcp \
    --port 22 \
    --cidr 203.0.113.0/24
```

출력:

```
{
    "Return": true,
    "SecurityGroupRules": [
        {
            "SecurityGroupRuleId": "sgr-01afa97ef3e1bedfc",
            "GroupId": "sg-1234567890abcdef0",
            "GroupOwnerId": "123456789012",
            "IsEgress": false,
            "IpProtocol": "tcp",
            "FromPort": 22,
            "ToPort": 22,
            "CidrIpv4": "203.0.113.0/24"
        }
    ]
}
```

예제 2: 다른 보안 그룹의 인바운드 HTTP 트래픽을 허용하는 규칙을 추가하는 방법

다음 `authorize-security-group-ingress` 예제에서는 소스 보안 그룹 `sg-1a2b3c4d`에서 TCP 포트 80의 인바운드 액세스를 허용하는 규칙을 추가합니다. 보안 그룹은 동일한 VPC 또는 피어 VPC에 있어야 합니다(VPC 피어링 연결이 필요함). 유입 트래픽은 퍼블릭 IP 주소 또는 탄력적 IP 주소가 아닌 소스 보안 그룹과 연결된 인스턴스의 프라이빗 IP 주소를 기반으로 허용됩니다.

```
aws ec2 authorize-security-group-ingress \
    --group-id sg-1234567890abcdef0 \
    --protocol tcp \
    --port 80 \
    --source-group sg-1a2b3c4d
```

출력:

```
{
    "Return": true,
    "SecurityGroupRules": [
        {
            "SecurityGroupRuleId": "sgr-01f4be99110f638a7",
            "GroupId": "sg-1234567890abcdef0",
            "GroupOwnerId": "123456789012",
            "IsEgress": false,
            "IpProtocol": "tcp",
```

```
            "FromPort": 80,
            "ToPort": 80,
            "ReferencedGroupInfo": {
                "GroupId": "sg-1a2b3c4d",
                "UserId": "123456789012"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

예제 3: 동일한 직접 호출에서 여러 규칙을 추가하는 방법

다음 `authorize-security-group-ingress` 예제에서는 `ip-permissions` 파라미터를 사용하여 TCP 포트 3389(RDP)의 인바운드 액세스를 허용하는 하나의 인바운드 규칙과 Ping/ICMP를 허용하는 다른 인바운드 규칙(총 2개)을 추가합니다.

```
aws ec2 authorize-security-group-ingress \
    --group-id sg-1234567890abcdef0 \
    --ip-permissions
 'IpProtocol=tcp,FromPort=3389,ToPort=3389,IpRanges=[{CidrIp=172.31.0.0/16}]"
 "IpProtocol=icmp,FromPort=-1,ToPort=-1,IpRanges=[{CidrIp=172.31.0.0/16}]'
```

출력:

```
{
    "Return": true,
    "SecurityGroupRules": [
        {
            "SecurityGroupRuleId": "sgr-00e06e5d3690f29f3",
            "GroupId": "sg-1234567890abcdef0",
            "GroupOwnerId": "123456789012",
            "IsEgress": false,
            "IpProtocol": "tcp",
            "FromPort": 3389,
            "ToPort": 3389,
            "CidrIpv4": "172.31.0.0/16"
        },
        {
            "SecurityGroupRuleId": "sgr-0a133dd4493944b87",
            "GroupId": "sg-1234567890abcdef0",
            "GroupOwnerId": "123456789012",
            "IsEgress": false,
```

```
            "IpProtocol": "tcp",
            "FromPort": -1,
            "ToPort": -1,
            "CidrIpv4": "172.31.0.0/16"
        }
    ]
}
```

예제 4: ICMP 트래픽에 대한 규칙을 추가하는 방법

다음 `authorize-security-group-ingress` 예제에서는 `ip-permissions` 파라미터를 사용하여 어디서나 ICMP 메시지 `Destination Unreachable: Fragmentation Needed and Don't Fragment was Set`(유형 3, 코드 4)를 허용하는 인바운드 규칙을 추가합니다.

```
aws ec2 authorize-security-group-ingress \
    --group-id sg-1234567890abcdef0 \
    --ip-permissions
 'IpProtocol=icmp,FromPort=3,ToPort=4,IpRanges=[{CidrIp=0.0.0.0/0}]'
```

출력:

```
{
    "Return": true,
    "SecurityGroupRules": [
        {
            "SecurityGroupRuleId": "sgr-0de3811019069b787",
            "GroupId": "sg-1234567890abcdef0",
            "GroupOwnerId": "123456789012",
            "IsEgress": false,
            "IpProtocol": "icmp",
            "FromPort": 3,
            "ToPort": 4,
            "CidrIpv4": "0.0.0.0/0"
        }
    ]
}
```

예제 5: IPv6 트래픽에 대한 규칙을 추가하는 방법

다음 `authorize-security-group-ingress` 예제에서는 `ip-permissions` 파라미터를 사용하여 IPv6 범위 `2001:db8:1234:1a00::/64`에서 SSH 액세스(포트 22)를 허용하는 인바운드 규칙을 추가합니다.

```
aws ec2 authorize-security-group-ingress \
    --group-id sg-1234567890abcdef0 \
    --ip-permissions
 'IpProtocol=tcp,FromPort=22,ToPort=22,Ipv6Ranges=[{CidrIpv6=2001:db8:1234:1a00::/64}]'
```

출력:

```
{
    "Return": true,
    "SecurityGroupRules": [
        {
            "SecurityGroupRuleId": "sgr-0455bc68b60805563",
            "GroupId": "sg-1234567890abcdef0",
            "GroupOwnerId": "123456789012",
            "IsEgress": false,
            "IpProtocol": "tcp",
            "FromPort": 22,
            "ToPort": 22,
            "CidrIpv6": "2001:db8:1234:1a00::/64"
        }
    ]
}
```

예제 6: ICMPv6 트래픽에 대한 규칙을 추가하는 방법

다음 `authorize-security-group-ingress` 예제에서는 `ip-permissions` 파라미터를 사용하여 어디서나 ICMPv6 트래픽을 허용하는 인바운드 규칙을 추가합니다.

```
aws ec2 authorize-security-group-ingress \
    --group-id sg-1234567890abcdef0 \
    --ip-permissions 'IpProtocol=icmpv6,Ipv6Ranges=[{CidrIpv6=::/0}]'
```

출력:

```
{
    "Return": true,
    "SecurityGroupRules": [
        {
            "SecurityGroupRuleId": "sgr-04b612d9363ab6327",
            "GroupId": "sg-1234567890abcdef0",
            "GroupOwnerId": "123456789012",
```

```
            "IsEgress": false,
            "IpProtocol": "icmpv6",
            "FromPort": -1,
            "ToPort": -1,
            "CidrIpv6": "::/0"
        }
    ]
}
```

예제 7: 설명이 포함된 규칙 추가

다음 `authorize-security-group-ingress` 예제에서는 `ip-permissions` 파라미터를 사용하여 지정된 IPv4 주소 범위에서 RDP 트래픽을 허용하는 인바운드 규칙을 추가합니다. 이 규칙에는 나중에 식별하는 데 도움이 되는 설명이 포함됩니다.

```
aws ec2 authorize-security-group-ingress \
    --group-id sg-1234567890abcdef0 \
    --ip-permissions
 'IpProtocol=tcp,FromPort=3389,ToPort=3389,IpRanges=[{CidrIp=203.0.113.0/24,Description='
 office'}]'
```

출력:

```
{
    "Return": true,
    "SecurityGroupRules": [
        {
            "SecurityGroupRuleId": "sgr-0397bbcc01e974db3",
            "GroupId": "sg-1234567890abcdef0",
            "GroupOwnerId": "123456789012",
            "IsEgress": false,
            "IpProtocol": "tcp",
            "FromPort": 3389,
            "ToPort": 3389,
            "CidrIpv4": "203.0.113.0/24",
            "Description": "RDP access from NY office"
        }
    ]
}
```

예제 8: 접두사 목록을 사용하는 인바운드 규칙을 추가하는 방법

다음 `authorize-security-group-ingress` 예제에서는 `ip-permissions` 파라미터를 사용하여 지정된 접두사 목록에 있는 CIDR 범위의 모든 트래픽을 허용하는 인바운드 규칙을 추가합니다.

```
aws ec2 authorize-security-group-ingress \
    --group-id sg-04a351bfe432d4e71 \
    --ip-permissions
 'IpProtocol=all,PrefixListIds=[{PrefixListId=pl-002dc3ec097de1514}]'
```

출력:

```
{
    "Return": true,
    "SecurityGroupRules": [
        {
            "SecurityGroupRuleId": "sgr-09c74b32f677c6c7c",
            "GroupId": "sg-1234567890abcdef0",
            "GroupOwnerId": "123456789012",
            "IsEgress": false,
            "IpProtocol": "-1",
            "FromPort": -1,
            "ToPort": -1,
            "PrefixListId": "pl-0721453c7ac4ec009"
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용을 알아보려면 Amazon VPC 사용 설명서의 보안 그룹을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조에서 AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Creates a new security group asynchronously with the specified group name,
description, and VPC ID. It also
    * authorizes inbound traffic on ports 80 and 22 from the specified IP
address.
    *
    * @param groupName    the name of the security group to create
    * @param groupDesc    the description of the security group
    * @param vpcId        the ID of the VPC in which to create the security
group
    * @param myIpAddress  the IP address from which to allow inbound traffic
(e.g., "192.168.1.1/0" to allow traffic from
    *                     any IP address in the 192.168.1.0/24 subnet)
    * @return a CompletableFuture that, when completed, returns the ID of the
created security group
    * @throws RuntimeException if there was a failure creating the security
group or authorizing the inbound traffic
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> createSecurityGroupAsync(String groupName,
String groupDesc, String vpcId, String myIpAddress) {
       CreateSecurityGroupRequest createRequest =
CreateSecurityGroupRequest.builder()
           .groupName(groupName)
           .description(groupDesc)
           .vpcId(vpcId)
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().createSecurityGroup(createRequest)
           .thenCompose(createResponse -> {
               String groupId = createResponse.groupId();
               IpRange ipRange = IpRange.builder()
                   .cidrIp(myIpAddress + "/32")
                   .build();

               IpPermission ipPerm = IpPermission.builder()
                   .ipProtocol("tcp")
                   .toPort(80)
                   .fromPort(80)
                   .ipRanges(ipRange)
                   .build();

               IpPermission ipPerm2 = IpPermission.builder()
                   .ipProtocol("tcp")
```

```
                    .toPort(22)
                    .fromPort(22)
                    .ipRanges(ipRange)
                    .build();

                AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest authRequest =
AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest.builder()
                    .groupName(groupName)
                    .ipPermissions(ipPerm, ipPerm2)
                    .build();

                return
getAsyncClient().authorizeSecurityGroupIngress(authRequest)
                    .thenApply(authResponse -> groupId);
            })
            .whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    if (exception instanceof CompletionException &&
exception.getCause() instanceof Ec2Exception) {
                        throw (Ec2Exception) exception.getCause();
                    } else {
                        throw new RuntimeException("Failed to create security
group: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                    }
                }
            });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import {
  AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressCommand,
  EC2Client,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

/**
 * Adds the specified inbound (ingress) rules to a security group.
 * @param {{ groupId: string, ipAddress: string }} options
 */
export const main = async ({ groupId, ipAddress }) => {
  const client = new EC2Client({});
  const command = new AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressCommand({
    // Use a group ID from the AWS console or
    // the DescribeSecurityGroupsCommand.
    GroupId: groupId,
    IpPermissions: [
      {
        IpProtocol: "tcp",
        FromPort: 22,
        ToPort: 22,
        // The IP address to authorize.
        // For more information on this notation, see
        // https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Classless_Inter-
Domain_Routing#CIDR_notation
        IpRanges: [{ CidrIp: `${ipAddress}/32` }],
      },
    ],
  });

  try {
    const { SecurityGroupRules } = await client.send(command);
    console.log(JSON.stringify(SecurityGroupRules, null, 2));
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "InvalidGroupId.Malformed") {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}. Please provide a valid GroupId.`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun createEC2SecurityGroupSc(
    groupNameVal: String?,
    groupDescVal: String?,
    vpcIdVal: String?,
    myIpAddress: String?,
): String? {
    val request =
        CreateSecurityGroupRequest {
            groupName = groupNameVal
            description = groupDescVal
            vpcId = vpcIdVal
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val resp = ec2.createSecurityGroup(request)
        val ipRange =
            IpRange {
                cidrIp = "$myIpAddress/0"
            }

        val ipPerm =
            IpPermission {
                ipProtocol = "tcp"
                toPort = 80
                fromPort = 80
                ipRanges = listOf(ipRange)
            }
```

```
        val ipPerm2 =
            IpPermission {
                ipProtocol = "tcp"
                toPort = 22
                fromPort = 22
                ipRanges = listOf(ipRange)
            }

        val authRequest =
            AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest {
                groupName = groupNameVal
                ipPermissions = listOf(ipPerm, ipPerm2)
            }
        ec2.authorizeSecurityGroupIngress(authRequest)
        println("Successfully added ingress policy to Security Group
 $groupNameVal")
        return resp.groupId
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress를 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 EC2-VPC의 보안 그룹에 대한 수신 규칙을 정의합니다. 이러한 규칙은 SSH(포트 22) 및 RDC(포트 3389)의 특정 IP 주소에 대한 액세스 권한을 부여합니다. 보안 그룹 이름이 아닌 보안 그룹 ID를 사용하여 EC2-VPC의 보안 그룹을 식별해야 합니다. 이 예제에서 사용하는 구문에는 PowerShell 버전 3 이상이 필요합니다.

```
$ip1 = @{ IpProtocol="tcp"; FromPort="22"; ToPort="22";
 IpRanges="203.0.113.25/32" }
$ip2 = @{ IpProtocol="tcp"; FromPort="3389"; ToPort="3389";
 IpRanges="203.0.113.25/32" }

Grant-EC2SecurityGroupIngress -GroupId sg-12345678 -IpPermission @( $ip1, $ip2 )
```

예제 2: PowerShell 버전 2에서는 New-Object를 사용하여 IpPermission 객체를 생성해야 합니다.

```
$ip1 = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.IpPermission
$ip1.IpProtocol = "tcp"
$ip1.FromPort = 22
$ip1.ToPort = 22
$ip1.IpRanges.Add("203.0.113.25/32")

$ip2 = new-object Amazon.EC2.Model.IpPermission
$ip2.IpProtocol = "tcp"
$ip2.FromPort = 3389
$ip2.ToPort = 3389
$ip2.IpRanges.Add("203.0.113.25/32")

Grant-EC2SecurityGroupIngress -GroupId sg-12345678 -IpPermission @( $ip1, $ip2 )
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 EC2-Classic의 보안 그룹에 대한 수신 규칙을 정의합니다. 이러한 규칙은 SSH(포트 22) 및 RDC(포트 3389)의 특정 IP 주소에 대한 액세스 권한을 부여합니다. 이 예제에서 사용하는 구문에는 PowerShell 버전 3 이상이 필요합니다.

```
$ip1 = @{ IpProtocol="tcp"; FromPort="22"; ToPort="22";
 IpRanges="203.0.113.25/32" }
$ip2 = @{ IpProtocol="tcp"; FromPort="3389"; ToPort="3389";
 IpRanges="203.0.113.25/32" }

Grant-EC2SecurityGroupIngress -GroupName "my-security-group" -IpPermission
 @( $ip1, $ip2 )
```

예제 4: PowerShell 버전 2에서는 New-Object를 사용하여 IpPermission 객체를 생성해야 합니다.

```
$ip1 = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.IpPermission
$ip1.IpProtocol = "tcp"
$ip1.FromPort = 22
$ip1.ToPort = 22
$ip1.IpRanges.Add("203.0.113.25/32")

$ip2 = new-object Amazon.EC2.Model.IpPermission
$ip2.IpProtocol = "tcp"
$ip2.FromPort = 3389
```

```
$ip2.ToPort = 3389
$ip2.IpRanges.Add("203.0.113.25/32")

Grant-EC2SecurityGroupIngress -GroupName "my-security-group" -IpPermission
 @( $ip1, $ip2 )
```

예제 5:이 예제에서는 지정된 소스 보안 그룹(sg-1a2b3c4d)에서 지정된 보안 그룹(sg-12345678)으로 TCP 포트 8081 액세스 권한을 부여합니다.

```
$ug = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.UserIdGroupPair
$ug.GroupId = "sg-1a2b3c4d"
$ug.UserId = "123456789012"

Grant-EC2SecurityGroupIngress -GroupId sg-12345678 -IpPermission
 @( @{ IpProtocol="tcp"; FromPort="8081"; ToPort="8081"; UserIdGroupPairs=$ug } )
```

예제 6:이 예제에서는 설명이 포함된 TCP 포트 22 트래픽에 대한 보안 그룹 sg-1234abcd의 수신 규칙에 CIDR 5.5.5.5/32를 추가합니다.

```
$IpRange = New-Object -TypeName Amazon.EC2.Model.IpRange
$IpRange.CidrIp = "5.5.5.5/32"
$IpRange.Description = "SSH from Office"
$IpPermission = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.IpPermission
$IpPermission.IpProtocol = "tcp"
$IpPermission.ToPort = 22
$IpPermission.FromPort = 22
$IpPermission.Ipv4Ranges = $IpRange
Grant-EC2SecurityGroupIngress -GroupId sg-1234abcd -IpPermission $IpPermission
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 EC2-VPC의 보안 그룹에 대한 수신 규칙을 정의합니다. 이러한 규칙은 SSH(포트 22) 및 RDC(포트 3389)의 특정 IP 주소에 대한 액세스 권한을 부여합니다. 보안 그룹 이름이 아닌 보안 그룹 ID를 사용하여 EC2-VPC의 보안 그룹을 식별해야 합니다. 이 예제에서 사용하는 구문에는 PowerShell 버전 3 이상이 필요합니다.

```
$ip1 = @{ IpProtocol="tcp"; FromPort="22"; ToPort="22";
 IpRanges="203.0.113.25/32" }
```

```
$ip2 = @{ IpProtocol="tcp"; FromPort="3389"; ToPort="3389";
 IpRanges="203.0.113.25/32" }

Grant-EC2SecurityGroupIngress -GroupId sg-12345678 -IpPermission @( $ip1, $ip2 )
```

예제 2: PowerShell 버전 2에서는 New-Object를 사용하여 IpPermission 객체를 생성해야 합니다.

```
$ip1 = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.IpPermission
$ip1.IpProtocol = "tcp"
$ip1.FromPort = 22
$ip1.ToPort = 22
$ip1.IpRanges.Add("203.0.113.25/32")

$ip2 = new-object Amazon.EC2.Model.IpPermission
$ip2.IpProtocol = "tcp"
$ip2.FromPort = 3389
$ip2.ToPort = 3389
$ip2.IpRanges.Add("203.0.113.25/32")

Grant-EC2SecurityGroupIngress -GroupId sg-12345678 -IpPermission @( $ip1, $ip2 )
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 EC2-Classic의 보안 그룹에 대한 수신 규칙을 정의합니다. 이러한 규칙은 SSH(포트 22) 및 RDC(포트 3389)의 특정 IP 주소에 대한 액세스 권한을 부여합니다. 이 예제에서 사용하는 구문에는 PowerShell 버전 3 이상이 필요합니다.

```
$ip1 = @{ IpProtocol="tcp"; FromPort="22"; ToPort="22";
 IpRanges="203.0.113.25/32" }
$ip2 = @{ IpProtocol="tcp"; FromPort="3389"; ToPort="3389";
 IpRanges="203.0.113.25/32" }

Grant-EC2SecurityGroupIngress -GroupName "my-security-group" -IpPermission
 @( $ip1, $ip2 )
```

예제 4: PowerShell 버전 2에서는 New-Object를 사용하여 IpPermission 객체를 생성해야 합니다.

```
$ip1 = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.IpPermission
$ip1.IpProtocol = "tcp"
$ip1.FromPort = 22
$ip1.ToPort = 22
```

```
$ip1.IpRanges.Add("203.0.113.25/32")

$ip2 = new-object Amazon.EC2.Model.IpPermission
$ip2.IpProtocol = "tcp"
$ip2.FromPort = 3389
$ip2.ToPort = 3389
$ip2.IpRanges.Add("203.0.113.25/32")

Grant-EC2SecurityGroupIngress -GroupName "my-security-group" -IpPermission
 @( $ip1, $ip2 )
```

예제 5:이 예제에서는 지정된 소스 보안 그룹(sg-1a2b3c4d)에서 지정된 보안 그룹(sg-12345678)으로 TCP 포트 8081 액세스 권한을 부여합니다.

```
$ug = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.UserIdGroupPair
$ug.GroupId = "sg-1a2b3c4d"
$ug.UserId = "123456789012"

Grant-EC2SecurityGroupIngress -GroupId sg-12345678 -IpPermission
 @( @{ IpProtocol="tcp"; FromPort="8081"; ToPort="8081"; UserIdGroupPairs=$ug } )
```

예제 6:이 예제에서는 설명이 포함된 TCP 포트 22 트래픽에 대한 보안 그룹 sg-1234abcd의 수신 규칙에 CIDR 5.5.5.5/32를 추가합니다.

```
$IpRange = New-Object -TypeName Amazon.EC2.Model.IpRange
$IpRange.CidrIp = "5.5.5.5/32"
$IpRange.Description = "SSH from Office"
$IpPermission = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.IpPermission
$IpPermission.IpProtocol = "tcp"
$IpPermission.ToPort = 22
$IpPermission.FromPort = 22
$IpPermission.Ipv4Ranges = $IpRange
Grant-EC2SecurityGroupIngress -GroupId sg-1234abcd -IpPermission $IpPermission
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class SecurityGroupWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) security group
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, ec2_client: boto3.client, security_group: Optional[str] =
 None):
        """
        Initializes the SecurityGroupWrapper with an EC2 client and an optional
 security group ID.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-
level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        :param security_group: The ID of a security group to manage. This is a
 high-level identifier
                               that represents the security group.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.security_group = security_group

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "SecurityGroupWrapper":
        """
        Creates a SecurityGroupWrapper instance with a default EC2 client.

        :return: An instance of SecurityGroupWrapper initialized with the default
 EC2 client.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client)
```

```
    def authorize_ingress(self, ssh_ingress_ip: str) -> Optional[Dict[str, Any]]:
        """
        Adds a rule to the security group to allow access to SSH.

        :param ssh_ingress_ip: The IP address that is granted inbound access to
connect
                               to port 22 over TCP, used for SSH.
        :return: The response to the authorization request. The 'Return' field of
the
                 response indicates whether the request succeeded or failed, or
None if no security group is set.
        :raise Handles AWS SDK service-level ClientError, with special handling
for ResourceAlreadyExists
        """
        if self.security_group is None:
            logger.info("No security group to update.")
            return None

        try:
            ip_permissions = [
                {
                    # SSH ingress open to only the specified IP address.
                    "IpProtocol": "tcp",
                    "FromPort": 22,
                    "ToPort": 22,
                    "IpRanges": [{"CidrIp": f"{ssh_ingress_ip}/32"}],
                }
            ]
            response = self.ec2_client.authorize_security_group_ingress(
                GroupId=self.security_group, IpPermissions=ip_permissions
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "InvalidPermission.Duplicate":
                logger.error(
                    f"The SSH ingress rule for IP {ssh_ingress_ip} already
exists"
                    f"in security group '{self.security_group}'."
                )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress를 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// Add an ingress rule to a security group explicitly allowing IPv4 address
    /// as {ip}/32 over TCP port 22.
    pub async fn authorize_security_group_ssh_ingress(
        &self,
        group_id: &str,
        ingress_ips: Vec<Ipv4Addr>,
    ) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        tracing::info!("Authorizing ingress for security group {group_id}");
        self.client
            .authorize_security_group_ingress()
            .group_id(group_id)
            .set_ip_permissions(Some(
                ingress_ips
                    .into_iter()
                    .map(|ip| {
                        IpPermission::builder()
                            .ip_protocol("tcp")
                            .from_port(22)
                            .to_port(22)
                            .ip_ranges(IpRange::builder().cidr_ip(format!
("{ip}/32")).build())
                            .build()
                    })
                    .collect(),
            ))
            .send()
            .await?;
        Ok(())
```

```
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Rust API 참조의 AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress를 참조하세요. AWS

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSEC2

    /// Authorize ingress of connections for the security group.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - groupId: The group ID of the security group to authorize access for.
    ///   - ipAddress: The IP address of the device to grant access to.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if access is successfully granted; otherwise `false`.
    func authorizeSecurityGroupIngress(groupId: String, ipAddress: String) async
 -> Bool {
        let ipRange = EC2ClientTypes.IpRange(cidrIp: "\(ipAddress)/0")
        let httpPermission = EC2ClientTypes.IpPermission(
            fromPort: 80,
            ipProtocol: "tcp",
            ipRanges: [ipRange],
            toPort: 80
        )

        let sshPermission = EC2ClientTypes.IpPermission(
            fromPort: 22,
            ipProtocol: "tcp",
            ipRanges: [ipRange],
            toPort: 22
        )
```

```
        do {
            _ = try await ec2Client.authorizeSecurityGroupIngress(
                input: AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressInput(
                    groupId: groupId,
                    ipPermissions: [httpPermission, sshPermission]
                )
            )

            return true
        } catch {
            print("*** Error authorizing ingress for the security group:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
            return false
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Swift API 참조의 AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress를 참조하세요. AWS

CLI로 **CancelCapacityReservation** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 CancelCapacityReservation의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

용량 예약 취소

다음 cancel-capacity-reservation 예시에서는 지정된 용량 예약을 취소합니다.

```
aws ec2 cancel-capacity-reservation \
    --capacity-reservation-id cr-1234abcd56EXAMPLE
```

출력:

```
{
    "Return": true
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon EC2 사용 설명서의 용량 예약 취소를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CancelCapacityReservation 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 용량 예약 cr-0c1f2345db6f7cdba를 취소합니다.

```
Remove-EC2CapacityReservation -CapacityReservationId cr-0c1f2345db6f7cdba
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-EC2CapacityReservation
 (CancelCapacityReservation)" on target "cr-0c1f2345db6f7cdba".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): y
True
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CancelCapacityReservation을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 용량 예약 cr-0c1f2345db6f7cdba를 취소합니다.

```
Remove-EC2CapacityReservation -CapacityReservationId cr-0c1f2345db6f7cdba
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-EC2CapacityReservation
 (CancelCapacityReservation)" on target "cr-0c1f2345db6f7cdba".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): y
True
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CancelCapacityReservation을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **CancelImportTask** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CancelImportTask`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

가져오기 태스크 취소

다음 `cancel-import-task` 예시에서는 지정된 이미지 가져오기 태스크를 취소합니다.

```
aws ec2 cancel-import-task \
    --import-task-id import-ami-1234567890abcdef0
```

출력:

```
{
    "ImportTaskId": "import-ami-1234567890abcdef0",
    "PreviousState": "active",
    "State": "deleting"
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CancelImportTask 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 가져오기 작업(스냅샷 또는 이미지 가져오기)을 취소합니다. 필요한 경우 **-CancelReason** 파라미터를 사용하여 이유를 제공할 수 있습니다.

```
Stop-EC2ImportTask -ImportTaskId import-ami-abcdefgh
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CancelImportTask를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 가져오기 작업(스냅샷 또는 이미지 가져오기)을 취소합니다. 필요한 경우 **-CancelReason** 파라미터를 사용하여 이유를 제공할 수 있습니다.

```
Stop-EC2ImportTask -ImportTaskId import-ami-abcdefgh
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CancelImportTask를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **CancelSpotFleetRequests** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CancelSpotFleetRequests`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예시 1: 스팟 플릿 요청을 취소하고 연결된 인스턴스 종료

다음 `cancel-spot-fleet-requests` 예시에서는 스팟 플릿 요청을 취소하고 관련된 온디맨드 인스턴스 및 스팟 인스턴스를 종료합니다

```
aws ec2 cancel-spot-fleet-requests \
    --spot-fleet-request-ids sfr-73fbd2ce-aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE \
    --terminate-instances
```

출력:

```
{
    "SuccessfulFleetRequests": [
        {
            "SpotFleetRequestId": "sfr-73fbd2ce-aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE",
            "CurrentSpotFleetRequestState": "cancelled_terminating",
            "PreviousSpotFleetRequestState": "active"
        }
    ],
    "UnsuccessfulFleetRequests": []
}
```

예시 2: 관련 인스턴스를 종료하지 않고 스팟 플릿 요청 취소

다음 `cancel-spot-fleet-requests` 예시에서는 연결된 온디맨드 인스턴스 및 스팟 인스턴스를 종료하지 않고 스팟 플릿 요청을 취소합니다.

```
aws ec2 cancel-spot-fleet-requests \
    --spot-fleet-request-ids sfr-73fbd2ce-aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE \
    --no-terminate-instances
```

출력:

```
{
    "SuccessfulFleetRequests": [
        {
            "SpotFleetRequestId": "sfr-73fbd2ce-aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE",
            "CurrentSpotFleetRequestState": "cancelled_running",
            "PreviousSpotFleetRequestState": "active"
        }
    ],
    "UnsuccessfulFleetRequests": []
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon EC2 사용 설명서의 스팟 플릿 요청 취소를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CancelSpotFleetRequests 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 스팟 플릿 요청을 취소하고 연결된 스팟 인스턴스를 종료합니다.

```
Stop-EC2SpotFleetRequest -SpotFleetRequestId sfr-73fbd2ce-
aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE -TerminateInstance $true
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 연결된 스팟 인스턴스를 종료하지 않고 지정된 스팟 플릿 요청을 취소합니다.

```
Stop-EC2SpotFleetRequest -SpotFleetRequestId sfr-73fbd2ce-
aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE -TerminateInstance $false
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CancelSpotFleetRequests를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 스팟 플릿 요청을 취소하고 연결된 스팟 인스턴스를 종료합니다.

```
Stop-EC2SpotFleetRequest -SpotFleetRequestId sfr-73fbd2ce-
aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE -TerminateInstance $true
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 연결된 스팟 인스턴스를 종료하지 않고 지정된 스팟 플릿 요청을 취소합니다.

```
Stop-EC2SpotFleetRequest -SpotFleetRequestId sfr-73fbd2ce-
aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE -TerminateInstance $false
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CancelSpotFleetRequests를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **CancelSpotInstanceRequests** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CancelSpotInstanceRequests`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

스팟 인스턴스 요청 취소

이 예시에서는 스팟 인스턴스 요청을 취소합니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 cancel-spot-instance-requests --spot-instance-request-ids sir-08b93456
```

출력:

```
{
    "CancelledSpotInstanceRequests": [
        {
            "State": "cancelled",
            "SpotInstanceRequestId": "sir-08b93456"
        }
```

```
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CancelSpotInstanceRequests 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 스팟 인스턴스 요청을 취소합니다.

```
Stop-EC2SpotInstanceRequest -SpotInstanceRequestId sir-12345678
```

출력:

```
SpotInstanceRequestId    State
---------------------    -----
sir-12345678             cancelled
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CancelSpotInstanceRequests.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 스팟 인스턴스 요청을 취소합니다.

```
Stop-EC2SpotInstanceRequest -SpotInstanceRequestId sir-12345678
```

출력:

```
SpotInstanceRequestId    State
---------------------    -----
sir-12345678             cancelled
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CancelSpotInstanceRequests.

CLI로 **`ConfirmProductInstance`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ConfirmProductInstance`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

제품 인스턴스 확인

이 예시에서는 지정된 제품 코드가 지정된 인스턴스와 연관되어 있는지 여부를 확인합니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 confirm-product-instance --product-code 774F4FF8 --instance-
id i-1234567890abcdef0
```

출력:

```
{
  "OwnerId": "123456789012"
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ConfirmProductInstance 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 제품 코드가 지정된 인스턴스와 연결되어 있는지 여부를 결정합니다.

```
Confirm-EC2ProductInstance -ProductCode 774F4FF8 -InstanceId i-12345678
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ConfirmProductInstance를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제는 지정된 제품 코드가 지정된 인스턴스와 연결되어 있는지 여부를 결정합니다.

```
Confirm-EC2ProductInstance -ProductCode 774F4FF8 -InstanceId i-12345678
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ConfirmProductInstance를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **CopyImage** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 CopyImage의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예시 1: 다른 리전에 AMI 복사

다음 copy-image 명령은 지정된 AMI를 us-west-2 리전에서 us-east-1 리전으로 복사하고 간단한 설명을 추가합니다.

```
aws ec2 copy-image \
    --region us-east-1 \
    --name ami-name \
    --source-region us-west-2 \
    --source-image-id ami-066877671789bd71b \
    --description "This is my copied image."
```

출력:

```
{
    "ImageId": "ami-0123456789abcdefg"
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon EC2 사용 설명서의 AMI 복사를 참조하세요.

예시 2: 다른 리전에 AMI 복사 및 백업 스냅샷 암호화

다음 copy-image 명령은 us-west-2 리전에서 현재 리전으로 지정한 AMI를 복사하고 지정한 KMS 키를 사용하여 백업 스냅샷을 암호화합니다.

```
aws ec2 copy-image \
    --source-region us-west-2 \
    --name ami-name \
    --source-image-id ami-066877671789bd71b \
    --encrypted \
    --kms-key-id alias/my-kms-key
```

출력:

```
{
    "ImageId": "ami-0123456789abcdefg"
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon EC2 사용 설명서의 AMI 복사를 참조하세요.

예시 3: AMI를 복사할 때 사용자 정의 AMI 태그 포함

다음 `copy-image` 명령은 AMI를 복사할 때 `--copy-image-tags` 파라미터를 사용하여 사용자 정의 AMI 태그를 복사합니다.

```
aws ec2 copy-image \
    --region us-east-1 \
    --name ami-name \
    --source-region us-west-2 \
    --source-image-id ami-066877671789bd71b \
    --description "This is my copied image."
    --copy-image-tags
```

출력:

```
{
    "ImageId": "ami-0123456789abcdefg"
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon EC2 사용 설명서의 AMI 복사를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CopyImage 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제는 'EU(아일랜드)' 리전의 지정된 AMI를 '미국 서부(오레곤)' 리전에 복사합니다. -Region을 지정하지 않으면 현재 기본 리전이 대상 리전으로 사용됩니다.

```
Copy-EC2Image -SourceRegion eu-west-1 -SourceImageId ami-12345678 -Region us-
west-2 -Name "Copy of ami-12345678"
```

출력:

```
ami-87654321
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CopyImage를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제는 'EU(아일랜드)' 리전의 지정된 AMI를 '미국 서부(오레곤)' 리전에 복사합니다. -Region을 지정하지 않으면 현재 기본 리전이 대상 리전으로 사용됩니다.

```
Copy-EC2Image -SourceRegion eu-west-1 -SourceImageId ami-12345678 -Region us-
west-2 -Name "Copy of ami-12345678"
```

출력:

```
ami-87654321
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CopyImage를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **CopySnapshot** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 CopySnapshot의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예시 1: 다른 리전에 스냅샷 복사

다음 copy-snapshot 예시 명령은 us-west-2 리전에서 us-east-1 리전으로 지정된 스냅샷을 복사하고 간단한 설명을 추가합니다.

```
aws ec2 copy-snapshot \
    --region us-east-1 \
    --source-region us-west-2 \
    --source-snapshot-id snap-066877671789bd71b \
    --description 'This is my copied snapshot.'
```

출력:

```
{
    "SnapshotId": "snap-066877671789bd71b"
```

```
}
```

예시 2: 암호화되지 않은 스냅샷 복사 및 새 스냅샷 암호화

다음 `copy-snapshot` 명령은 지정된 암호화되지 않은 스냅샷을 `us-west-2` 리전에서 현재 리전으로 복사하고 지정된 KMS 키를 사용하여 새 스냅샷을 암호화합니다.

```
aws ec2 copy-snapshot \
    --source-region us-west-2 \
    --source-snapshot-id snap-066877671789bd71b \
    --encrypted \
    --kms-key-id alias/my-kms-key
```

출력:

```
{
    "SnapshotId": "snap-066877671789bd71b"
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon EBS 사용 설명서의 Amazon EBS 스냅샷 복사를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CopySnapshot 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제는 EU(아일랜드) 리전에서 미국 서부(오레곤) 리전으로 지정된 스냅샷을 복사합니다.

```
Copy-EC2Snapshot -SourceRegion eu-west-1 -SourceSnapshotId snap-12345678 -Region
 us-west-2
```

예제 2: 기본 리전을 설정하고 리전 파라미터를 생략하면 기본 대상 리전이 기본 리전입니다.

```
Set-DefaultAWSRegion us-west-2
Copy-EC2Snapshot -SourceRegion eu-west-1 -SourceSnapshotId snap-12345678
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CopySnapshot을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 스냅샷을 EU(아일랜드) 리전에서 미국 서부(오레곤) 리전으로 복사합니다.

```
Copy-EC2Snapshot -SourceRegion eu-west-1 -SourceSnapshotId snap-12345678 -Region
 us-west-2
```

예제 2: 기본 리전을 설정하고 리전 파라미터를 생략하면 기본 대상 리전이 기본 리전입니다.

```
Set-DefaultAWSRegion us-west-2
Copy-EC2Snapshot -SourceRegion eu-west-1 -SourceSnapshotId snap-12345678
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CopySnapshot을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **CreateCapacityReservation** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateCapacityReservation`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예시 1: 용량 예약 생성

다음 `create-capacity-reservation` 예시에서는 `eu-west-1a` 가용 영역에 용량 예약을 생성하여 Linux/Unix 운영 체제를 실행하는 `t2.medium` 인스턴스 3개를 시작할 수 있습니다. 기본적으로 용량 예약은 오픈 인스턴스 매칭 기준으로 생성되며 임시 스토리지는 지원되지 않으며, 수동으로 취소할 때까지 활성 상태로 유지됩니다.

```
aws ec2 create-capacity-reservation \
    --availability-zone eu-west-1a \
    --instance-type t2.medium \
    --instance-platform Linux/UNIX \
    --instance-count 3
```

출력:

```
{
    "CapacityReservation": {
```

```
        "CapacityReservationId": "cr-1234abcd56EXAMPLE ",
        "EndDateType": "unlimited",
        "AvailabilityZone": "eu-west-1a",
        "InstanceMatchCriteria": "open",
        "EphemeralStorage": false,
        "CreateDate": "2019-08-16T09:27:35.000Z",
        "AvailableInstanceCount": 3,
        "InstancePlatform": "Linux/UNIX",
        "TotalInstanceCount": 3,
        "State": "active",
        "Tenancy": "default",
        "EbsOptimized": false,
        "InstanceType": "t2.medium"
    }
}
```

예시 2: 지정된 날짜/시간에 자동으로 종료되는 용량 예약 생성

다음 `create-capacity-reservation` 예시에서는 `eu-west-1a` 가용 영역에 용량 예약을 생성하여 Linux/Unix 운영 체제를 실행하는 `m5.large` 인스턴스 3개를 시작할 수 있습니다. 이 용량 예약은 2019/8/31 23:59:59에 자동으로 종료됩니다.

```
aws ec2 create-capacity-reservation \
    --availability-zone eu-west-1a \
    --instance-type m5.large \
    --instance-platform Linux/UNIX \
    --instance-count 3 \
    --end-date-type limited \
    --end-date 2019-08-31T23:59:59Z
```

출력:

```
{
    "CapacityReservation": {
        "CapacityReservationId": "cr-1234abcd56EXAMPLE ",
        "EndDateType": "limited",
        "AvailabilityZone": "eu-west-1a",
        "EndDate": "2019-08-31T23:59:59.000Z",
        "InstanceMatchCriteria": "open",
        "EphemeralStorage": false,
        "CreateDate": "2019-08-16T10:15:53.000Z",
        "AvailableInstanceCount": 3,
```

```
        "InstancePlatform": "Linux/UNIX",
        "TotalInstanceCount": 3,
        "State": "active",
        "Tenancy": "default",
        "EbsOptimized": false,
        "InstanceType": "m5.large"
    }
}
```

예시 3: 대상 인스턴스 시작만 허용하는 용량 예약 생성

다음 `create-capacity-reservation` 예시에서는 대상 인스턴스 시작만 허용하는 용량 예약을 생성합니다.

```
aws ec2 create-capacity-reservation \
    --availability-zone eu-west-1a \
    --instance-type m5.large \
    --instance-platform Linux/UNIX \
    --instance-count 3 \
    --instance-match-criteria targeted
```

출력:

```
{
    "CapacityReservation": {
        "CapacityReservationId": "cr-1234abcd56EXAMPLE ",
        "EndDateType": "unlimited",
        "AvailabilityZone": "eu-west-1a",
        "InstanceMatchCriteria": "targeted",
        "EphemeralStorage": false,
        "CreateDate": "2019-08-16T10:21:57.000Z",
        "AvailableInstanceCount": 3,
        "InstancePlatform": "Linux/UNIX",
        "TotalInstanceCount": 3,
        "State": "active",
        "Tenancy": "default",
        "EbsOptimized": false,
        "InstanceType": "m5.large"
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon EC2 사용 설명서의 용량 예약 생성을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateCapacityReservation 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 속성을 사용하여 새 용량 예약을 생성합니다.

```
Add-EC2CapacityReservation -InstanceType m4.xlarge -InstanceCount 2 -
AvailabilityZone eu-west-1b -EbsOptimized True -InstancePlatform Windows
```

출력:

```
AvailabilityZone       : eu-west-1b
AvailableInstanceCount : 2
CapacityReservationId  : cr-0c1f2345db6f7cdba
CreateDate             : 3/28/2019 9:29:41 AM
EbsOptimized           : True
EndDate                : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
EndDateType            : unlimited
EphemeralStorage       : False
InstanceMatchCriteria  : open
InstancePlatform       : Windows
InstanceType           : m4.xlarge
State                  : active
Tags                   : {}
Tenancy                : default
TotalInstanceCount     : 2
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CreateCapacityReservation을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 속성을 사용하여 새 용량 예약을 생성합니다.

```
Add-EC2CapacityReservation -InstanceType m4.xlarge -InstanceCount 2 -
AvailabilityZone eu-west-1b -EbsOptimized True -InstancePlatform Windows
```

출력:

```
AvailabilityZone       : eu-west-1b
```

```
AvailableInstanceCount : 2
CapacityReservationId  : cr-0c1f2345db6f7cdba
CreateDate             : 3/28/2019 9:29:41 AM
EbsOptimized           : True
EndDate                : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
EndDateType            : unlimited
EphemeralStorage       : False
InstanceMatchCriteria  : open
InstancePlatform       : Windows
InstanceType           : m4.xlarge
State                  : active
Tags                   : {}
Tenancy                : default
TotalInstanceCount     : 2
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateCapacityReservation을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **CreateCustomerGateway** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateCustomerGateway`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

고객 게이트웨이 생성

이 예시에서는 외부 인터페이스에 대해 지정된 IP 주소를 사용하여 고객 게이트웨이를 생성합니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 create-customer-gateway --type ipsec.1 --public-ip 12.1.2.3 --bgp-
asn 65534
```

출력:

```
{
    "CustomerGateway": {
        "CustomerGatewayId": "cgw-0e11f167",
        "IpAddress": "12.1.2.3",
```

```
        "State": "available",
        "Type": "ipsec.1",
        "BgpAsn": "65534"
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateCustomerGateway 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 고객 게이트웨이를 생성합니다.

```
New-EC2CustomerGateway -Type ipsec.1 -PublicIp 203.0.113.12 -BgpAsn 65534
```

출력:

```
BgpAsn            : 65534
CustomerGatewayId : cgw-1a2b3c4d
IpAddress         : 203.0.113.12
State             : available
Tags              : {}
Type              : ipsec.1
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CreateCustomerGateway를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 고객 게이트웨이를 생성합니다.

```
New-EC2CustomerGateway -Type ipsec.1 -PublicIp 203.0.113.12 -BgpAsn 65534
```

출력:

```
BgpAsn            : 65534
CustomerGatewayId : cgw-1a2b3c4d
IpAddress         : 203.0.113.12
State             : available
Tags              : {}
```

```
Type                : ipsec.1
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateCustomerGateway를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **CreateDhcpOptions** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateDhcpOptions`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

DHCP 옵션 세트 생성

다음 `create-dhcp-options` 예시에서는 도메인 이름, 도메인 이름 서버 및 NetBIOS 노드 유형을 지정하는 DHCP 옵션 세트를 생성합니다.

```
aws ec2 create-dhcp-options \
    --dhcp-configuration \
        "Key=domain-name-servers,Values=10.2.5.1,10.2.5.2" \
        "Key=domain-name,Values=example.com" \
        "Key=netbios-node-type,Values=2"
```

출력:

```
{
    "DhcpOptions": {
        "DhcpConfigurations": [
            {
                "Key": "domain-name",
                "Values": [
                    {
                        "Value": "example.com"
                    }
                ]
            },
            {
                "Key": "domain-name-servers",
                "Values": [
                    {
                        "Value": "10.2.5.1"
```

```
                    },
                    {
                        "Value": "10.2.5.2"
                    }
                ]
            },
            {
                "Key": "netbios-node-type",
                "Values": [
                    {
                        "Value": "2"
                    }
                ]
            }
        ],
        "DhcpOptionsId": "dopt-06d52773eff4c55f3"
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateDhcpOptions 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 DHCP 옵션 세트를 생성합니다. 이 예제에서 사용하는 구문에는 PowerShell 버전 3 이상이 필요합니다.

```
$options = @( @{Key="domain-name";Values=@("abc.local")}, @{Key="domain-name-
servers";Values=@("10.0.0.101","10.0.0.102")})
New-EC2DhcpOption -DhcpConfiguration $options
```

출력:

```
DhcpConfigurations                    DhcpOptionsId    Tags
------------------                    -------------    ----
{domain-name, domain-name-servers}    dopt-1a2b3c4d    {}
```

예제 2: PowerShell 버전 2에서는 New-Object를 사용하여 각 DHCP 옵션을 생성해야 합니다.

```
$option1 = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.DhcpConfiguration
```

```
$option1.Key = "domain-name"
$option1.Values = "abc.local"

$option2 = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.DhcpConfiguration
$option2.Key = "domain-name-servers"
$option2.Values = @("10.0.0.101","10.0.0.102")

New-EC2DhcpOption -DhcpConfiguration @($option1, $option2)
```

출력:

```
DhcpConfigurations                    DhcpOptionsId    Tags
------------------                    -------------    ----
{domain-name, domain-name-servers}    dopt-2a3b4c5d    {}
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CreateDhcpOptions를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 DHCP 옵션 세트를 생성합니다. 이 예제에서 사용하는 구문에는 PowerShell 버전 3 이상이 필요합니다.

```
$options = @( @{Key="domain-name";Values=@("abc.local")}, @{Key="domain-name-
servers";Values=@("10.0.0.101","10.0.0.102")})
New-EC2DhcpOption -DhcpConfiguration $options
```

출력:

```
DhcpConfigurations                    DhcpOptionsId    Tags
------------------                    -------------    ----
{domain-name, domain-name-servers}    dopt-1a2b3c4d    {}
```

예제 2: PowerShell 버전 2에서는 New-Object를 사용하여 각 DHCP 옵션을 생성해야 합니다.

```
$option1 = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.DhcpConfiguration
$option1.Key = "domain-name"
$option1.Values = "abc.local"

$option2 = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.DhcpConfiguration
$option2.Key = "domain-name-servers"
```

```
$option2.Values = @("10.0.0.101","10.0.0.102")

New-EC2DhcpOption -DhcpConfiguration @($option1, $option2)
```

출력:

```
DhcpConfigurations                    DhcpOptionsId    Tags
------------------                    -------------    ----
{domain-name, domain-name-servers}    dopt-2a3b4c5d    {}
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateDhcpOptions를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **CreateFlowLogs** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateFlowLogs`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예시 1: 흐름 로그 생성

다음 `create-flow-logs` 예시에서는 지정된 네트워크 인터페이스에 대해 거부된 모든 트래픽을 캡처하는 흐름 로그를 생성합니다. 흐름 로그는 지정된 IAM 역할의 권한을 사용하여 CloudWatch Logs의 로그 그룹에 전달됩니다.

```
aws ec2 create-flow-logs \
    --resource-type NetworkInterface \
    --resource-ids eni-11223344556677889 \
    --traffic-type REJECT \
    --log-group-name my-flow-logs \
    --deliver-logs-permission-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789101:role/publishFlowLogs
```

출력:

```
{
    "ClientToken": "so0eNA2uSHUNlHI0S2cJ305GuIX1CezaRdGtexample",
    "FlowLogIds": [
        "fl-12345678901234567"
    ],
```

```
    "Unsuccessful": []
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon VPC 사용 설명서의 VPC 흐름 로그를 참조하세요.

예시 2: 사용자 지정 형식으로 흐름 로그 생성

다음 `create-flow-logs` 예시에서는 지정된 VPC의 모든 트래픽을 캡처하고 Amazon S3 버킷에 흐름 로그를 전송하는 흐름 로그를 생성합니다. `--log-format` 파라미터는 흐름 로그 레코드의 사용자 지정 형식을 지정합니다. Windows에서 이 명령을 실행하려면 작은따옴표(')를 큰따옴표(")로 변경하세요.

```
aws ec2 create-flow-logs \
    --resource-type VPC \
    --resource-ids vpc-00112233344556677 \
    --traffic-type ALL \
    --log-destination-type s3 \
    --log-destination arn:aws:s3:::flow-log-bucket/my-custom-flow-logs/ \
    --log-format '${version} ${vpc-id} ${subnet-id} ${instance-id} ${srcaddr}
 ${dstaddr} ${srcport} ${dstport} ${protocol} ${tcp-flags} ${type} ${pkt-srcaddr}
 ${pkt-dstaddr}'
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon VPC 사용 설명서의 VPC 흐름 로그를 참조하세요.

예시 3: 최대 집계 간격이 1분인 흐름 로그 생성

다음 `create-flow-logs` 예시에서는 지정된 VPC의 모든 트래픽을 캡처하고 Amazon S3 버킷에 흐름 로그를 전송하는 흐름 로그를 생성합니다. `--max-aggregation-interval` 파라미터는 최대 60초(1분)의 집계 간격을 지정합니다.

```
aws ec2 create-flow-logs \
    --resource-type VPC \
    --resource-ids vpc-00112233344556677 \
    --traffic-type ALL \
    --log-destination-type s3 \
    --log-destination arn:aws:s3:::flow-log-bucket/my-custom-flow-logs/ \
    --max-aggregation-interval 60
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon VPC 사용 설명서의 VPC 흐름 로그를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateFlowLogs 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 'Admin' 역할의 경계를 사용하여 모든 'REJECT' 트래픽에 대해 'subnet1-log'라는 cloud-watch-log에 서브넷 서브넷-1d234567에 대한 EC2 플로우로그를 생성합니다.

```
New-EC2FlowLog -ResourceId "subnet-1d234567" -LogDestinationType cloud-watch-
logs -LogGroupName subnet1-log -TrafficType "REJECT" -ResourceType Subnet -
DeliverLogsPermissionArn "arn:aws:iam::98765432109:role/Admin"
```

출력:

```
ClientToken                                  FlowLogIds             Unsuccessful
-----------                                  ----------             ------------
m1VN2cxP3iB4qo//VUKl5EU6cF7gQLOxcqNefvjeTGw= {fl-012fc34eed5678c9d} {}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CreateFlowLogs를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 'Admin' 역할의 경계를 사용하여 모든 'REJECT' 트래픽에 대해 'subnet1-log'라는 cloud-watch-log에 서브넷 서브넷-1d234567에 대한 EC2 플로우로그를 생성합니다.

```
New-EC2FlowLog -ResourceId "subnet-1d234567" -LogDestinationType cloud-watch-
logs -LogGroupName subnet1-log -TrafficType "REJECT" -ResourceType Subnet -
DeliverLogsPermissionArn "arn:aws:iam::98765432109:role/Admin"
```

출력:

```
ClientToken                                  FlowLogIds             Unsuccessful
-----------                                  ----------             ------------
m1VN2cxP3iB4qo//VUKl5EU6cF7gQLOxcqNefvjeTGw= {fl-012fc34eed5678c9d} {}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateFlowLogs를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **`CreateImage`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateImage`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예시 1: Amazon EBS 지원 인스턴스에서 AMI 생성

다음 `create-image` 예시에서는 지정된 인스턴스에서 AMI를 생성합니다.

```
aws ec2 create-image \
    --instance-id i-1234567890abcdef0 \
    --name "My server" \
    --description "An AMI for my server"
```

출력:

```
{
    "ImageId": "ami-abcdef01234567890"
}
```

AMI에 대한 블록 디바이스 매핑을 지정하는 방법에 대한 자세한 내용은 Amazon EC2 사용 설명서의 AMI에 대한 블록 디바이스 매핑 지정을 참조하세요.

예시 2: 재부팅 없이 Amazon EBS 지원 인스턴스에서 AMI 생성

다음 `create-image` 예시에서는 이미지가 생성되기 전에 인스턴스가 재부팅되지 않도록 AMI를 생성하고 --no-reboot 파라미터를 설정합니다.

```
aws ec2 create-image \
    --instance-id i-1234567890abcdef0 \
    --name "My server" \
    --no-reboot
```

출력:

```
{
    "ImageId": "ami-abcdef01234567890"
}
```

AMI에 대한 블록 디바이스 매핑을 지정하는 방법에 대한 자세한 내용은 Amazon EC2 사용 설명서의 AMI에 대한 블록 디바이스 매핑 지정을 참조하세요.

예시 3: 생성 시 AMI 및 스냅샷에 태그 지정

다음 `create-image` 예시에서는 AMI를 생성하고, AMI와 스냅샷에 동일한 태그로 `cost-center=cc123` 태그를 지정합니다.

```
aws ec2 create-image \
    --instance-id i-1234567890abcdef0 \
    --name "My server" \
    --tag-specifications "ResourceType=image,Tags=[{Key=cost-
center,Value=cc123}]" "ResourceType=snapshot,Tags=[{Key=cost-
center,Value=cc123}]"
```

출력:

```
{
    "ImageId": "ami-abcdef01234567890"
}
```

생성 시 리소스에 태그를 지정하는 방법에 대한 자세한 내용은 Amazon EC2 사용 설명서의 리소스 생성에 태그 추가를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateImage 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스에서 지정된 이름 및 설명으로 AMI를 생성합니다. Amazon EC2는 이미지를 생성하기 전에 인스턴스를 완전히 종료하려고 시도하고 완료 시 인스턴스를 다시 시작합니다.

```
New-EC2Image -InstanceId i-12345678 -Name "my-web-server" -Description "My web
 server AMI"
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스에서 지정된 이름 및 설명으로 AMI를 생성합니다. Amazon EC2는 인스턴스를 종료했다가 다시 시작하지 않고 이미지를 생성합니다. 따라서 생성된 이미지의 파일 시스템 무결성을 보장할 수 없습니다.

```
New-EC2Image -InstanceId i-12345678 -Name "my-web-server" -Description "My web
 server AMI" -NoReboot $true
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 볼륨이 3개인 AMI를 생성합니다. 첫 번째 볼륨은 Amazon EBS 스냅샷을 기반으로 합니다. 두 번째 볼륨은 빈 100GiB Amazon EBS 볼륨입니다. 세 번째 볼륨은 인스턴스 스토어 볼륨입니다. 이 예제에서 사용하는 구문에는 PowerShell 버전 3 이상이 필요합니다.

```
$ebsBlock1 = @{SnapshotId="snap-1a2b3c4d"}
$ebsBlock2 = @{VolumeSize=100}

New-EC2Image -InstanceId i-12345678 -Name "my-web-server" -Description
 "My web server AMI" -BlockDeviceMapping @( @{DeviceName="/dev/sdf";Ebs=
$ebsBlock1}, @{DeviceName="/dev/sdg";Ebs=$ebsBlock2}, @{DeviceName="/dev/
sdc";VirtualName="ephemeral0"})
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CreateImage를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스에서 지정된 이름 및 설명으로 AMI를 생성합니다. Amazon EC2는 이미지를 생성하기 전에 인스턴스를 완전히 종료하려고 시도하고 완료 시 인스턴스를 다시 시작합니다.

```
New-EC2Image -InstanceId i-12345678 -Name "my-web-server" -Description "My web
 server AMI"
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스에서 지정된 이름 및 설명으로 AMI를 생성합니다. Amazon EC2는 인스턴스를 종료했다가 다시 시작하지 않고 이미지를 생성합니다. 따라서 생성된 이미지의 파일 시스템 무결성을 보장할 수 없습니다.

```
New-EC2Image -InstanceId i-12345678 -Name "my-web-server" -Description "My web
 server AMI" -NoReboot $true
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 볼륨이 3개인 AMI를 생성합니다. 첫 번째 볼륨은 Amazon EBS 스냅샷을 기반으로 합니다. 두 번째 볼륨은 빈 100GiB Amazon EBS 볼륨입니다. 세 번째 볼륨은 인스턴스 스토어 볼륨입니다. 이 예제에서 사용하는 구문에는 PowerShell 버전 3 이상이 필요합니다.

```
$ebsBlock1 = @{SnapshotId="snap-1a2b3c4d"}
$ebsBlock2 = @{VolumeSize=100}

New-EC2Image -InstanceId i-12345678 -Name "my-web-server" -Description
 "My web server AMI" -BlockDeviceMapping @( @{DeviceName="/dev/sdf";Ebs=
$ebsBlock1}, @{DeviceName="/dev/sdg";Ebs=$ebsBlock2}, @{DeviceName="/dev/
sdc";VirtualName="ephemeral0"})
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateImage를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **CreateInstanceExportTask** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateInstanceExportTask`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

인스턴스 내보내기

이 예시에서는 인스턴스 i-1234567890abcdef0을 Amazon S3 버킷 myexportbucket으로 내보내는 태스크를 생성합니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 create-instance-export-task --description "RHEL5 instance" --
instance-id i-1234567890abcdef0 --target-environment vmware --export-to-s3-
task DiskImageFormat=vmdk,ContainerFormat=ova,S3Bucket=myexportbucket,S3Prefix=RHEL5
```

출력:

```
{
    "ExportTask": {
        "State": "active",
        "InstanceExportDetails": {
            "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
            "TargetEnvironment": "vmware"
        },
        "ExportToS3Task": {
            "S3Bucket": "myexportbucket",
            "S3Key": "RHEL5export-i-fh8sjjsq.ova",
            "DiskImageFormat": "vmdk",
            "ContainerFormat": "ova"
        },
        "Description": "RHEL5 instance",
        "ExportTaskId": "export-i-fh8sjjsq"
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateInstanceExportTask 섹션 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 중지된 인스턴스인를 가상 하드 디스크(VHD)**i-0800b00a00EXAMPLE**로 S3 버킷 로 내보냅니다**testbucket-export-instances-2019**. 대상 환경은 이고**Microsoft**, 인스턴스가 리전에 **us-east-1** 있는 반면 사용자의 기본 리전은 us-east-1이 아니기 때문에 AWS 리전 파라미터가 추가됩니다. 내보내기 작업의 상태를 가져오려면이 명령의 결과에서 **ExportTaskId** 값을 복사한 다음를 실행합니다. **Get-EC2ExportTask -ExportTaskId export_task_ID_from_results.**

```
New-EC2InstanceExportTask -InstanceId i-0800b00a00EXAMPLE -
ExportToS3Task_DiskImageFormat VHD -ExportToS3Task_S3Bucket "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
 -TargetEnvironment Microsoft -Region us-east-1
```

출력:

```
Description           :
ExportTaskId          : export-i-077c73108aEXAMPLE
ExportToS3Task        : Amazon.EC2.Model.ExportToS3Task
InstanceExportDetails : Amazon.EC2.Model.InstanceExportDetails
State                 : active
StatusMessage         :
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CreateInstanceExportTask를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 중지된 인스턴스인를 가상 하드 디스크(VHD)**i-0800b00a00EXAMPLE**로 S3 버킷 로 내보냅니다**testbucket-export-instances-2019**. 대상 환경은 이고**Microsoft**, 인스턴스가 리전에 **us-east-1** 있는 반면 사용자의 기본 리전은 us-east-1이 아니기 때문에 AWS 리전 파라미터가 추가됩니다. 내보내기 작업의 상태를 가져오려면이 명령의 결과에서 **ExportTaskId** 값을 복사한 다음를 실행합니다. **Get-EC2ExportTask -ExportTaskId export_task_ID_from_results.**

```
New-EC2InstanceExportTask -InstanceId i-0800b00a00EXAMPLE -
ExportToS3Task_DiskImageFormat VHD -ExportToS3Task_S3Bucket "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
 -TargetEnvironment Microsoft -Region us-east-1
```

출력:

```
Description           :
ExportTaskId          : export-i-077c73108aEXAMPLE
ExportToS3Task        : Amazon.EC2.Model.ExportToS3Task
InstanceExportDetails : Amazon.EC2.Model.InstanceExportDetails
State                 : active
StatusMessage         :
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateInstanceExportTask를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **CreateInternetGateway** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateInternetGateway`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 프라이빗 서브넷 및 NAT 게이트웨이를 사용하여 VPC 생성
- Amazon VPC 시작하기

CLI

AWS CLI

인터넷 게이트웨이 생성

다음 `create-internet-gateway` 예시에서는 태그가 `Name=my-igw`인 인터넷 게이트웨이를 생성합니다.

```
aws ec2 create-internet-gateway \
    --tag-specifications ResourceType=internet-gateway,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=my-igw}]
```

출력:

```
{
    "InternetGateway": {
        "Attachments": [],
        "InternetGatewayId": "igw-0d0fb496b3994d755",
        "OwnerId": "123456789012",
```

```
        "Tags": [
            {
                "Key": "Name",
                "Value": "my-igw"
            }
        ]
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon VPC 사용 설명서의 인터넷 게이트웨이를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateInternetGateway 섹션 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 인터넷 게이트웨이를 생성합니다.

```
New-EC2InternetGateway
```

출력:

```
Attachments    InternetGatewayId    Tags
-----------    -----------------    ----
{}             igw-1a2b3c4d         {}
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CreateInternetGateway를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 인터넷 게이트웨이를 생성합니다.

```
New-EC2InternetGateway
```

출력:

```
Attachments    InternetGatewayId    Tags
-----------    -----------------    ----
{}             igw-1a2b3c4d         {}
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateInternetGateway를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **CreateKeyPair** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateKeyPair`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기
- Amazon VPC 시작하기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/// <summary>
/// Create an Amazon EC2 key pair with a specified name.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="keyPairName">The name for the new key pair.</param>
/// <returns>The Amazon EC2 key pair created.</returns>
public async Task<KeyPair?> CreateKeyPair(string keyPairName)
{
    try
    {
        var request = new CreateKeyPairRequest { KeyName = keyPairName, };

        var response = await _amazonEC2.CreateKeyPairAsync(request);

        var kp = response.KeyPair;
        // Return the key pair so it can be saved if needed.

        // Wait until the key pair exists.
```

```
            int retries = 5;
            while (retries-- > 0)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Checking for new KeyPair {keyPairName}...");
                var keyPairs = await DescribeKeyPairs(keyPairName);
                if (keyPairs.Any())
                {
                    return kp;
                }

                Thread.Sleep(5000);
                retries--;
            }
            _logger.LogError($"Unable to find newly created KeyPair
{keyPairName}.");
            throw new DoesNotExistException("KeyPair not found");
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidKeyPair.Duplicate")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"A key pair called {keyPairName} already exists.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while creating the key pair.: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Save KeyPair information to a temporary file.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyPair">The name of the key pair.</param>
    /// <returns>The full path to the temporary file.</returns>
    public string SaveKeyPair(KeyPair keyPair)
    {
        var tempPath = Path.GetTempPath();
        var tempFileName = $"{tempPath}\\{Path.GetRandomFileName()}";
```

```
        var pemFileName = Path.ChangeExtension(tempFileName, "pem");

        // Save the key pair to a file in a temporary folder.
        using var stream = new FileStream(pemFileName, FileMode.Create);
        using var writer = new StreamWriter(stream);
        writer.WriteLine(keyPair.KeyMaterial);

        return pemFileName;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreateKeyPair를 참조하십시오.

Bash

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
# function ec2_create_keypair
#
# This function creates an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) ED25519 or
 2048-bit RSA key pair
# and writes it to a file.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n key_pair_name - A key pair name.
#       -f file_path - File to store the key pair.
#
# And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function ec2_create_keypair() {
  local key_pair_name file_path response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.
```

```
  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_create_keypair"
    echo "Creates an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) ED25519 or 2048-
bit RSA key pair"
    echo " and writes it to a file."
    echo "  -n key_pair_name - A key pair name."
    echo "  -f file_path - File to store the key pair."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "n:f:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) key_pair_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      f) file_path="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$key_pair_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a key name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$file_path" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a file path with the -f parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws ec2 create-key-pair \
    --key-name "$key_pair_name" \
    --query 'KeyMaterial' \
```

```
    --output text) || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports create-access-key operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  }

  if [[ -n "$file_path" ]]; then
    echo "$response" >"$file_path"
  fi

  return 0
}
```

이 예제에 사용된 유틸리티 함수

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
###############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
```

```
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateKeyPair를 참조하세요.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Create an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance key pair.
/*!
  \param keyPairName: A name for a key pair.
  \param keyFilePath: File path where the credentials are stored. Ignored if it
 is an empty string;
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::EC2::createKeyPair(const Aws::String &keyPairName, const Aws::String
 &keyFilePath,
                                const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);
```

```
    Aws::EC2::Model::CreateKeyPairRequest request;
    request.SetKeyName(keyPairName);

    Aws::EC2::Model::CreateKeyPairOutcome outcome =
 ec2Client.CreateKeyPair(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to create key pair - "  << keyPairName << ". " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Successfully created key pair named " <<
                  keyPairName << std::endl;
        if (!keyFilePath.empty()) {
            std::ofstream keyFile(keyFilePath.c_str());
            keyFile << outcome.GetResult().GetKeyMaterial();
            keyFile.close();
            std::cout << "Keys written to the file " <<
                      keyFilePath << std::endl;
        }

    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();

}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 CreateKeyPair를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

키 페어를 생성하는 방법

이 예제에서는 이름이 `MyKeyPair`인 키 페어를 생성합니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 create-key-pair --key-name MyKeyPair
```

출력은 프라이빗 키 및 키 지문의 ASCII 버전입니다. 키는 파일에 저장해야 합니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS Command Line Interface 사용 설명서의 키 페어 사용을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조에서 CreateKeyPair를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Creates a new key pair asynchronously.
    *
    * @param keyName the name of the key pair to create
    * @param fileName the name of the file to write the key material to
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents the asynchronous
operation
    *         of creating the key pair and writing the key material to a file
    */
   public CompletableFuture<CreateKeyPairResponse> createKeyPairAsync(String
keyName, String fileName) {
       CreateKeyPairRequest request = CreateKeyPairRequest.builder()
           .keyName(keyName)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<CreateKeyPairResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().createKeyPair(request);
       responseFuture.whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
           if (response != null) {
               try {
                   BufferedWriter writer = new BufferedWriter(new
FileWriter(fileName));
                   writer.write(response.keyMaterial());
                   writer.close();
               } catch (IOException e) {
                   throw new RuntimeException("Failed to write key material to
file: " + e.getMessage(), e);
               }
           } else {
```

```
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to create key pair: " +
 exception.getMessage(), exception);
            }
        });

        return responseFuture;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateKeyPair를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { CreateKeyPairCommand, EC2Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

/**
 * Creates an ED25519 or 2048-bit RSA key pair with the specified name and in the
 specified PEM or PPK format.
 * Amazon EC2 stores the public key and displays the private key for you to save
 to a file.
 * @param {{ keyName: string }} options
 */
export const main = async ({ keyName }) => {
  const client = new EC2Client({});
  const command = new CreateKeyPairCommand({
    KeyName: keyName,
  });

  try {
    const { KeyMaterial, KeyName } = await client.send(command);
    console.log(KeyName);
    console.log(KeyMaterial);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "InvalidKeyPair.Duplicate") {
```

```
      console.warn(`${caught.message}. Try another key name.`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateKeyPair를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun createEC2KeyPair(keyNameVal: String) {
    val request =
        CreateKeyPairRequest {
            keyName = keyNameVal
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val response = ec2.createKeyPair(request)
        println("The key ID is ${response.keyPairId}")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 CreateKeyPair를 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 키 페어를 생성하고 지정된 이름의 파일에 PEM 인코딩 RSA 프라이빗 키를 캡처합니다. PowerShell을 사용하는 경우 유효한 키를 생성하려면 인코딩을 ascii로 설정해야 합니다. 자세한 내용은 AWS 명령줄 인터페이스 사용 설명서의 Amazon EC2 키 페어 생성, 표시 및 삭제(https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/userguide/cli-services-ec2-keypairs.html)를 참조하세요.

```
(New-EC2KeyPair -KeyName "my-key-pair").KeyMaterial | Out-File -Encoding ascii -
FilePath C:\path\my-key-pair.pem
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CreateKeyPair를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 키 페어를 생성하고 지정된 이름을 가진 파일에서 PEM 인코딩 RSA 프라이빗 키를 캡처합니다. PowerShell을 사용하는 경우 유효한 키를 생성하려면 인코딩을 ascii로 설정해야 합니다. 자세한 내용은 AWS 명령줄 인터페이스 사용 설명서의 Amazon EC2 키 페어 생성, 표시 및 삭제(https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/userguide/cli-services-ec2-keypairs.html)를 참조하세요.

```
(New-EC2KeyPair -KeyName "my-key-pair").KeyMaterial | Out-File -Encoding ascii -
FilePath C:\path\my-key-pair.pem
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateKeyPair를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class KeyPairWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) key pair actions.
    This class provides methods to create, list, and delete EC2 key pairs.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        ec2_client: boto3.client,
        key_file_dir: Union[tempfile.TemporaryDirectory, str],
        key_pair: Optional[dict] = None,
    ):
        """
        Initializes the KeyPairWrapper with the specified EC2 client, key file
 directory,
        and an optional key pair.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-
level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        :param key_file_dir: The folder where the private key information is
 stored.
                             This should be a secure folder.
        :param key_pair: A dictionary representing the Boto3 KeyPair object.
                         This is a high-level object that wraps key pair actions.
 Optional.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.key_pair = key_pair
        self.key_file_path: Optional[str] = None
        self.key_file_dir = key_file_dir

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "KeyPairWrapper":
        """
        Class method to create an instance of KeyPairWrapper using a new EC2
 client
        and a temporary directory for storing key files.

        :return: An instance of KeyPairWrapper.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client, tempfile.TemporaryDirectory())
```

```
    def create(self, key_name: str) -> dict:
        """
        Creates a key pair that can be used to securely connect to an EC2
instance.
        The returned key pair contains private key information that cannot be
retrieved
        again. The private key data is stored as a .pem file.

        :param key_name: The name of the key pair to create.
        :return: A dictionary representing the Boto3 KeyPair object that
represents the newly created key pair.
        :raises ClientError: If there is an error in creating the key pair, for
example, if a key pair with the same name already exists.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.create_key_pair(KeyName=key_name)
            self.key_pair = response
            self.key_file_path = os.path.join(
                self.key_file_dir.name, f"{self.key_pair['KeyName']}.pem"
            )
            with open(self.key_file_path, "w") as key_file:
                key_file.write(self.key_pair["KeyMaterial"])
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "InvalidKeyPair.Duplicate":
                logger.error(
                    f"A key pair called {key_name} already exists. "
                    "Please choose a different name for your key pair "
                    "or delete the existing key pair before creating."
                )
            raise
        else:
            return self.key_pair
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateKeyPair를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

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

require 'aws-sdk-ec2'

# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized EC2 client.
# @param key_pair_name [String] The name for the key pair and private
#   key file.
# @return [Boolean] true if the key pair and private key file were
#   created; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless key_pair_created?(
#     Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'my-key-pair'
#   )
def key_pair_created?(ec2_client, key_pair_name)
  key_pair = ec2_client.create_key_pair(key_name: key_pair_name)
  puts "Created key pair '#{key_pair.key_name}' with fingerprint " \
    "'#{key_pair.key_fingerprint}' and ID '#{key_pair.key_pair_id}'."
  filename = File.join(Dir.home, "#{key_pair_name}.pem")
  File.open(filename, 'w') { |file| file.write(key_pair.key_material) }
  puts "Private key file saved locally as '#{filename}'."
  true
rescue Aws::EC2::Errors::InvalidKeyPairDuplicate
  puts "Error creating key pair: a key pair named '#{key_pair_name}' " \
    'already exists.'
  false
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error creating key pair or saving private key file: #{e.message}"
```

```
  false
end

# Displays information about available key pairs in
# Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2).
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized EC2 client.
# @example
#   describe_key_pairs(Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'))
def describe_key_pairs(ec2_client)
  result = ec2_client.describe_key_pairs
  if result.key_pairs.count.zero?
    puts 'No key pairs found.'
  else
    puts 'Key pair names:'
    result.key_pairs.each do |key_pair|
      puts key_pair.key_name
    end
  end
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error getting information about key pairs: #{e.message}"
end

# Deletes a key pair in Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2).
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - The key pair to delete.
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized EC2 client.
# @param key_pair_name [String] The name of the key pair to delete.
# @return [Boolean] true if the key pair was deleted; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless key_pair_deleted?(
#     Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'my-key-pair'
#   )
def key_pair_deleted?(ec2_client, key_pair_name)
  ec2_client.delete_key_pair(key_name: key_pair_name)
  true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error deleting key pair: #{e.message}"
  false
end
```

```
# Example usage:
def run_me
  key_pair_name = ''
  region = ''
  # Print usage information and then stop.
  if ARGV[0] == '--help' || ARGV[0] == '-h'
    puts 'Usage:   ruby ec2-ruby-example-key-pairs.rb KEY_PAIR_NAME REGION'
    puts 'Example: ruby ec2-ruby-example-key-pairs.rb my-key-pair us-west-2'
    exit 1
  # If no values are specified at the command prompt, use these default values.
  # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
  elsif ARGV.count.zero?
    key_pair_name = 'my-key-pair'
    region = 'us-west-2'
  # Otherwise, use the values as specified at the command prompt.
  else
    key_pair_name = ARGV[0]
    region = ARGV[1]
  end

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 CreateKeyPair를 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

EC2 클라이언트의 create_key_pair를 호출하고 반환된 재료를 추출하는 Rust 구현입니다.

```
    pub async fn create_key_pair(&self, name: String) -> Result<(KeyPairInfo,
 String), EC2Error> {
        tracing::info!("Creating key pair {name}");
        let output = self.client.create_key_pair().key_name(name).send().await?;
        let info = KeyPairInfo::builder()
            .set_key_name(output.key_name)
            .set_key_fingerprint(output.key_fingerprint)
            .set_key_pair_id(output.key_pair_id)
```

```
            .build();
        let material = output
            .key_material
            .ok_or_else(|| EC2Error::new("Create Key Pair has no key
material"))?;
        Ok((info, material))
    }
```

create_key impl을 호출하고 PEM 프라이빗 키를 안전하게 저장하는 함수입니다.

```
    /// Creates a key pair that can be used to securely connect to an EC2
instance.
    /// The returned key pair contains private key information that cannot be
retrieved
    /// again. The private key data is stored as a .pem file.
    ///
    /// :param key_name: The name of the key pair to create.
    pub async fn create(
        &mut self,
        ec2: &EC2,
        util: &Util,
        key_name: String,
    ) -> Result<KeyPairInfo, EC2Error> {
        let (key_pair, material) =
ec2.create_key_pair(key_name.clone()).await.map_err(|e| {
            self.key_pair =
KeyPairInfo::builder().key_name(key_name.clone()).build();
            e.add_message(format!("Couldn't create key {key_name}"))
        })?;

        let path = self.key_file_dir.join(format!("{key_name}.pem"));

        // Save the key_pair information immediately, so it can get cleaned up if
write_secure fails.
        self.key_file_path = Some(path.clone());
        self.key_pair = key_pair.clone();

        util.write_secure(&key_name, &path, material)?;

        Ok(key_pair)
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Rust API 참조의 CreateKeyPair를 참조하세요. AWS

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_ec2->createkeypair( iv_keyname = iv_key_name ).
                 " oo_result is returned for testing purposes. "
        MESSAGE 'Amazon EC2 key pair created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 CreateKeyPair을 참조하세요.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSEC2

    /// Create a new RSA key pair and save the private key to a randomly-named
    /// file in the temporary directory.
```

```
    ///
    /// - Parameter name: The name of the key pair to create.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The URL of the newly created `.pem` file or `nil` if unable
    ///   to create the key pair.
    func createKeyPair(name: String) async -> URL? {
        do {
            let output = try await ec2Client.createKeyPair(
                input: CreateKeyPairInput(
                    keyName: name
                )
            )

            guard let keyMaterial = output.keyMaterial else {
                return nil
            }

            // Build the URL of the temporary private key file.

            let fileURL = URL.temporaryDirectory
                                .appendingPathComponent(name)
                                .appendingPathExtension("pem")

            do {
                try keyMaterial.write(to: fileURL, atomically: true, encoding:
String.Encoding.utf8)
                return fileURL
            } catch {
                print("*** Failed to write the private key.")
                return nil
            }
        } catch {
            print("*** Unable to create the key pair.")
            return nil
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Swift API 참조의 CreateKeyPair를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`CreateLaunchTemplate`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateLaunchTemplate`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 복원력이 뛰어난 서비스 구축 및 관리
- 프라이빗 서브넷 및 NAT 게이트웨이를 사용하여 VPC 생성

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /// <summary>
   /// Creates an Amazon EC2 launch template to use with Amazon EC2 Auto
Scaling.
   /// The launch template specifies a Bash script in its user data field that
runs after
   /// the instance is started. This script installs the Python packages and
starts a Python
   /// web server on the instance.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="startupScriptPath">The path to a Bash script file that is
run.</param>
   /// <param name="instancePolicyPath">The path to a permissions policy to
create and attach to the profile.</param>
   /// <returns>The template object.</returns>
   public async Task<Amazon.EC2.Model.LaunchTemplate> CreateTemplate(string
startupScriptPath, string instancePolicyPath)
   {
       try
       {
           await CreateKeyPair(_keyPairName);
           await CreateInstanceProfileWithName(_instancePolicyName,
_instanceRoleName,
               _instanceProfileName, instancePolicyPath);

           var startServerText = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(startupScriptPath);
```

```
            var plainTextBytes =
System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(startServerText);

            var amiLatest = await _amazonSsm.GetParameterAsync(
                new GetParameterRequest() { Name = _amiParam });
            var amiId = amiLatest.Parameter.Value;
            var launchTemplateResponse = await
_amazonEc2.CreateLaunchTemplateAsync(
                new CreateLaunchTemplateRequest()
                {
                    LaunchTemplateName = _launchTemplateName,
                    LaunchTemplateData = new RequestLaunchTemplateData()
                    {
                        InstanceType = _instanceType,
                        ImageId = amiId,
                        IamInstanceProfile =
                            new

LaunchTemplateIamInstanceProfileSpecificationRequest()
                            {
                                Name = _instanceProfileName
                            },
                        KeyName = _keyPairName,
                        UserData = System.Convert.ToBase64String(plainTextBytes)
                    }
                });
            return launchTemplateResponse.LaunchTemplate;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode ==
"InvalidLaunchTemplateName.AlreadyExistsException")
            {
                _logger.LogError($"Could not create the template, the name
{_launchTemplateName} already exists. " +
                                 $"Please try again with a unique name.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An error occurred while creating the template.:
{ex.Message}");
```

```
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreateLaunchTemplate을 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

예 1: 시작 템플릿을 생성하는 방법

다음 `create-launch-template` 예제에서는 인스턴스를 시작하고 인스턴스에 퍼블릭 IP 주소 및 IPv6 주소를 할당하며 인스턴스에 대한 태그를 생성할 서브넷을 지정하는 시작 템플릿을 생성합니다.

```
aws ec2 create-launch-template \
    --launch-template-name TemplateForWebServer \
    --version-description WebVersion1 \
    --launch-template-data '{"NetworkInterfaces":
[{"AssociatePublicIpAddress":true,"DeviceIndex":0,"Ipv6AddressCount":1,"SubnetId":"subnet
[{"ResourceType":"instance","Tags":[{"Key":"purpose","Value":"webserver"}]}]}'
```

출력:

```
{
    "LaunchTemplate": {
        "LatestVersionNumber": 1,
        "LaunchTemplateId": "lt-01238c059e3466abc",
        "LaunchTemplateName": "TemplateForWebServer",
        "DefaultVersionNumber": 1,
        "CreatedBy": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Bob",
        "CreateTime": "2019-01-27T09:13:24.000Z"
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud 사용 설명서의 시작 템플릿에서 인스턴스 시작을 참조하세요. JSON 형식 파라미터에서 따옴표 사용에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS Command Line Interface 사용 설명서의 문자열에 따옴표 사용을 참조하세요.

예제 2: Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling에 대한 시작 템플릿을 생성하는 방법

다음 `create-launch-template` 예제에서는 인스턴스를 시작할 때 추가 EBS 볼륨을 지정하도록 여러 태그 및 블록 디바이스 매핑을 사용하는 시작 템플릿을 생성합니다. Auto Scaling이 인스턴스를 시작하는 VPC의 보안 그룹에 해당하는 `Groups`에 대한 값을 지정합니다. Auto Scaling의 속성으로 VPC 및 서브넷을 지정합니다.

```
aws ec2 create-launch-template \
    --launch-template-name TemplateForAutoScaling \
    --version-description AutoScalingVersion1 \
    --launch-template-data '{"NetworkInterfaces":
[{"DeviceIndex":0,"AssociatePublicIpAddress":true,"Groups":
["sg-7c227019,sg-903004f8"],"DeleteOnTermination":true}],"ImageId":"ami-
b42209de","InstanceType":"m4.large","TagSpecifications":
[{"ResourceType":"instance","Tags":[{"Key":"environment","Value":"production"},
{"Key":"purpose","Value":"webserver"}]},{"ResourceType":"volume","Tags":
[{"Key":"environment","Value":"production"},{"Key":"cost-
center","Value":"cc123"}]}],"BlockDeviceMappings":[{"DeviceName":"/dev/
sda1","Ebs":{"VolumeSize":100}}]}' --region us-east-1
```

출력:

```
{
    "LaunchTemplate": {
        "LatestVersionNumber": 1,
        "LaunchTemplateId": "lt-0123c79c33a54e0abc",
        "LaunchTemplateName": "TemplateForAutoScaling",
        "DefaultVersionNumber": 1,
        "CreatedBy": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Bob",
        "CreateTime": "2019-04-30T18:16:06.000Z"
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 사용 설명서의 Auto Scaling 그룹에 대한 시작 템플릿 생성을 참조하세요. JSON 형식 파라미터에서 따옴표 사용에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS Command Line Interface 사용 설명서의 문자열에 따옴표 사용을 참조하세요.

예제 3: EBS 볼륨의 암호화를 지정하는 시작 템플릿을 생성하는 방법

다음 `create-launch-template` 예제에서는 암호화되지 않은 스냅샷에서 생성된 암호화된 EBS 볼륨을 포함하는 시작 템플릿을 생성합니다. 또한 생성 중에 볼륨에 태그도 지정합니다. 기본적으로 암호화가 비활성화된 경우 다음 예제에 표시된 대로 `"Encrypted"` 옵션을 지정해야

합니다. "KmsKeyId" 옵션을 사용하여 고객 관리형 CMK를 지정하는 경우 기본적으로 암호화가 활성화되어 있더라도 "Encrypted" 옵션도 지정해야 합니다.

```
aws ec2 create-launch-template \
  --launch-template-name TemplateForEncryption \
  --launch-template-data file://config.json
```

config.json의 콘텐츠:

```
{
    "BlockDeviceMappings":[
        {
            "DeviceName":"/dev/sda1",
            "Ebs":{
                "VolumeType":"gp2",
                "DeleteOnTermination":true,
                "SnapshotId":"snap-066877671789bd71b",
                "Encrypted":true,
                "KmsKeyId":"arn:aws:kms:us-east-1:012345678910:key/abcd1234-
a123-456a-a12b-a123b4cd56ef"
            }
        }
    ],
    "ImageId":"ami-00068cd7555f543d5",
    "InstanceType":"c5.large",
    "TagSpecifications":[
        {
            "ResourceType":"volume",
            "Tags":[
                {
                    "Key":"encrypted",
                    "Value":"yes"
                }
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```

출력:

```
{
    "LaunchTemplate": {
```

```
        "LatestVersionNumber": 1,
        "LaunchTemplateId": "lt-0d5bd51bcf8530abc",
        "LaunchTemplateName": "TemplateForEncryption",
        "DefaultVersionNumber": 1,
        "CreatedBy": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Bob",
        "CreateTime": "2020-01-07T19:08:36.000Z"
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud 사용 설명서의 스냅샷에서 Amazon EBS 볼륨 복원 및 암호화 기본 제공을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조에서 CreateLaunchTemplate을 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    const ssmClient = new SSMClient({});
    const { Parameter } = await ssmClient.send(
      new GetParameterCommand({
        Name: "/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest/amzn2-ami-hvm-x86_64-gp2",
      }),
    );
    const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});
    await ec2Client.send(
      new CreateLaunchTemplateCommand({
        LaunchTemplateName: NAMES.launchTemplateName,
        LaunchTemplateData: {
          InstanceType: "t3.micro",
          ImageId: Parameter.Value,
          IamInstanceProfile: { Name: NAMES.instanceProfileName },
          UserData: readFileSync(
            join(RESOURCES_PATH, "server_startup_script.sh"),
          ).toString("base64"),
          KeyName: NAMES.keyPairName,
```

```
        },
      }),
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateLaunchTemplate을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이 예제에서는 인스턴스에 특정 권한을 부여하는 인스턴스 프로파일과 인스턴스가 시작된 후 인스턴스에서 실행되는 사용자 데이터 Bash 스크립트가 포함된 시작 템플릿을 생성합니다.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management actions.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_prefix: str,
        inst_type: str,
        ami_param: str,
        autoscaling_client: boto3.client,
        ec2_client: boto3.client,
        ssm_client: boto3.client,
        iam_client: boto3.client,
    ):
        """
        Initializes the AutoScaler class with the necessary parameters.

        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are
 created by this class.
        :param inst_type: The type of EC2 instance to create, such as t3.micro.
        :param ami_param: The Systems Manager parameter used to look up the AMI
 that is created.
```

```
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 IAM client.
        """
        self.inst_type = inst_type
        self.ami_param = ami_param
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        sts_client = boto3.client("sts")
        self.account_id = sts_client.get_caller_identity()["Account"]

        self.key_pair_name = f"{resource_prefix}-key-pair"
        self.launch_template_name = f"{resource_prefix}-template-"
        self.group_name = f"{resource_prefix}-group"

        # Happy path
        self.instance_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-pol"
        self.instance_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-role"
        self.instance_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-prof"

        # Failure mode
        self.bad_creds_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-pol"
        self.bad_creds_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-role"
        self.bad_creds_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-prof"


    def create_template(
        self, server_startup_script_file: str, instance_policy_file: str
    ) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Creates an Amazon EC2 launch template to use with Amazon EC2 Auto
Scaling. The
        launch template specifies a Bash script in its user data field that runs
after
        the instance is started. This script installs Python packages and starts
a
        Python web server on the instance.

        :param server_startup_script_file: The path to a Bash script file that is
run
                                           when an instance starts.
```

```
        :param instance_policy_file: The path to a file that defines a
permissions policy
                                     to create and attach to the instance
profile.
        :return: Information about the newly created template.
        """
        template = {}
        try:
            # Create key pair and instance profile
            self.create_key_pair(self.key_pair_name)
            self.create_instance_profile(
                instance_policy_file,
                self.instance_policy_name,
                self.instance_role_name,
                self.instance_profile_name,
            )

            # Read the startup script
            with open(server_startup_script_file) as file:
                start_server_script = file.read()

            # Get the latest AMI ID
            ami_latest = self.ssm_client.get_parameter(Name=self.ami_param)
            ami_id = ami_latest["Parameter"]["Value"]

            # Create the launch template
            lt_response = self.ec2_client.create_launch_template(
                LaunchTemplateName=self.launch_template_name,
                LaunchTemplateData={
                    "InstanceType": self.inst_type,
                    "ImageId": ami_id,
                    "IamInstanceProfile": {"Name": self.instance_profile_name},
                    "UserData": base64.b64encode(
                        start_server_script.encode(encoding="utf-8")
                    ).decode(encoding="utf-8"),
                    "KeyName": self.key_pair_name,
                },
            )
            template = lt_response["LaunchTemplate"]
            log.info(
                f"Created launch template {self.launch_template_name} for AMI
{ami_id} on {self.inst_type}."
            )
        except ClientError as err:
```

```
            log.error(f"Failed to create launch template
{self.launch_template_name}.")
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidLaunchTemplateName.AlreadyExistsException":
                log.info(
                    f"Launch template {self.launch_template_name} already exists,
nothing to do."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        return template
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateLaunchTemplate를 참조하십시오.

CLI로 **CreateNetworkAcl** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateNetworkAcl`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

네트워크 ACL 생성

이 예시에서는 지정된 VPC에 대한 네트워크 ACL을 만듭니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 create-network-acl --vpc-id vpc-a01106c2
```

출력:

```
{
    "NetworkAcl": {
        "Associations": [],
        "NetworkAclId": "acl-5fb85d36",
        "VpcId": "vpc-a01106c2",
        "Tags": [],
        "Entries": [
            {
                "CidrBlock": "0.0.0.0/0",
```

```
                "RuleNumber": 32767,
                "Protocol": "-1",
                "Egress": true,
                "RuleAction": "deny"
            },
            {
                "CidrBlock": "0.0.0.0/0",
                "RuleNumber": 32767,
                "Protocol": "-1",
                "Egress": false,
                "RuleAction": "deny"
            }
        ],
        "IsDefault": false
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateNetworkAcl 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 VPC에 대한 네트워크 ACL을 생성합니다.

```
New-EC2NetworkAcl -VpcId vpc-12345678
```

출력:

```
Associations : {}
Entries      : {Amazon.EC2.Model.NetworkAclEntry,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.NetworkAclEntry}
IsDefault    : False
NetworkAclId : acl-12345678
Tags         : {}
VpcId        : vpc-12345678
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CreateNetworkAcl을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 VPC에 대한 네트워크 ACL을 생성합니다.

```
New-EC2NetworkAcl -VpcId vpc-12345678
```

출력:

```
Associations : {}
Entries      : {Amazon.EC2.Model.NetworkAclEntry,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.NetworkAclEntry}
IsDefault    : False
NetworkAclId : acl-12345678
Tags         : {}
VpcId        : vpc-12345678
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateNetworkAcl을 참조하세요.

CLI로 **CreateNetworkAclEntry** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateNetworkAclEntry`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

네트워크 ACL 항목 생성

이 예시에서는 지정된 네트워크 ACL에 대한 항목을 만듭니다. 이 규칙은 UDP 포트 53(DNS)의 모든 IPv4 주소(0.0.0.0/0)에서 연결된 모든 서브넷으로 유입되는 트래픽을 허용합니다. 이 명령이 성공하면 출력이 반환되지 않습니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 create-network-acl-entry --network-acl-id acl-5fb85d36 --ingress --rule-
number 100 --protocol udp --port-range From=53,To=53 --cidr-block 0.0.0.0/0 --
rule-action allow
```

이 예시에서는 TCP 포트 80(HTTP)의 모든 IPv6 주소(::/0)에서 들어오는 트래픽을 허용하는 지정된 네트워크 ACL에 대한 규칙을 만듭니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 create-network-acl-entry --network-acl-id acl-5fb85d36 --ingress --rule-
number 120 --protocol tcp --port-range From=80,To=80 --ipv6-cidr-block ::/0 --
rule-action allow
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateNetworkAclEntry 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 네트워크 ACL에 대한 항목을 생성합니다. 이 규칙은 UDP 포트 53(DNS)의 모든 위치(0.0.0.0/0)에서 연결된 서브넷으로의 인바운드 트래픽을 허용합니다.

```
New-EC2NetworkAclEntry -NetworkAclId acl-12345678 -Egress $false -RuleNumber
 100 -Protocol 17 -PortRange_From 53 -PortRange_To 53 -CidrBlock 0.0.0.0/0 -
RuleAction allow
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CreateNetworkAclEntry를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 네트워크 ACL에 대한 항목을 생성합니다. 이 규칙은 UDP 포트 53(DNS)의 모든 위치(0.0.0.0/0)에서 연결된 서브넷으로의 인바운드 트래픽을 허용합니다.

```
New-EC2NetworkAclEntry -NetworkAclId acl-12345678 -Egress $false -RuleNumber
 100 -Protocol 17 -PortRange_From 53 -PortRange_To 53 -CidrBlock 0.0.0.0/0 -
RuleAction allow
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateNetworkAclEntry를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **`CreateNetworkInterface`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateNetworkInterface`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예시 1: 네트워크 인터페이스의 IPv4 주소 지정

다음 `create-network-interface` 예시에서는 지정된 기본 IPv4 주소로 지정된 서브넷에 대한 네트워크 인터페이스를 생성합니다.

```
aws ec2 create-network-interface \
    --subnet-id subnet-00a24d0d67acf6333 \
    --description "my network interface" \
    --groups sg-09dfba7ed20cda78b \
    --private-ip-address 10.0.8.17
```

출력:

```
{
    "NetworkInterface": {
        "AvailabilityZone": "us-west-2a",
        "Description": "my network interface",
        "Groups": [
            {
                "GroupName": "my-security-group",
                "GroupId": "sg-09dfba7ed20cda78b"
            }
        ],
        "InterfaceType": "interface",
        "Ipv6Addresses": [],
        "MacAddress": "06:6a:0f:9a:49:37",
        "NetworkInterfaceId": "eni-0492b355f0cf3b3f8",
        "OwnerId": "123456789012",
        "PrivateDnsName": "ip-10-0-8-18.us-west-2.compute.internal",
        "PrivateIpAddress": "10.0.8.17",
        "PrivateIpAddresses": [
            {
                "Primary": true,
                "PrivateDnsName": "ip-10-0-8-17.us-west-2.compute.internal",
                "PrivateIpAddress": "10.0.8.17"
            }
        ],
        "RequesterId": "AIDA4Z3Y7GSXTMEXAMPLE",
        "RequesterManaged": false,
        "SourceDestCheck": true,
        "Status": "pending",
        "SubnetId": "subnet-00a24d0d67acf6333",
        "TagSet": [],
        "VpcId": "vpc-02723a0feeeb9d57b"
    }
```

```
}
```

예시 2: IPv4 주소와 IPv6 주소로 네트워크 인터페이스 생성

다음 `create-network-interface` 예시에서는 Amazon EC2에서 선택한 IPv4 주소와 IPv6 주소로 지정된 서브넷에 대한 네트워크 인터페이스를 생성합니다.

```
aws ec2 create-network-interface \
    --subnet-id subnet-00a24d0d67acf6333 \
    --description "my dual stack network interface" \
    --ipv6-address-count 1 \
    --groups sg-09dfba7ed20cda78b
```

출력:

```
{
    "NetworkInterface": {
        "AvailabilityZone": "us-west-2a",
        "Description": "my dual stack network interface",
        "Groups": [
            {
                "GroupName": "my-security-group",
                "GroupId": "sg-09dfba7ed20cda78b"
            }
        ],
        "InterfaceType": "interface",
        "Ipv6Addresses": [
            {
                "Ipv6Address": "2600:1f13:cfe:3650:a1dc:237c:393a:4ba7",
                "IsPrimaryIpv6": false
            }
        ],
        "MacAddress": "06:b8:68:d2:b2:2d",
        "NetworkInterfaceId": "eni-05da417453f9a84bf",
        "OwnerId": "123456789012",
        "PrivateDnsName": "ip-10-0-8-18.us-west-2.compute.internal",
        "PrivateIpAddress": "10.0.8.18",
        "PrivateIpAddresses": [
            {
                "Primary": true,
                "PrivateDnsName": "ip-10-0-8-18.us-west-2.compute.internal",
                "PrivateIpAddress": "10.0.8.18"
            }
```

```
        ],
        "RequesterId": "AIDA4Z3Y7GSXTMEXAMPLE",
        "RequesterManaged": false,
        "SourceDestCheck": true,
        "Status": "pending",
        "SubnetId": "subnet-00a24d0d67acf6333",
        "TagSet": [],
        "VpcId": "vpc-02723a0feeeb9d57b",
        "Ipv6Address": "2600:1f13:cfe:3650:a1dc:237c:393a:4ba7"
    }
}
```

예시 3: 연결 추적 구성 옵션을 사용하여 네트워크 인터페이스 생성

다음 `create-network-interface` 예시에서는 네트워크 인터페이스를 생성하고 유휴 연결 추적 제한 시간을 구성합니다.

```
aws ec2 create-network-interface \
    --subnet-id subnet-00a24d0d67acf6333 \
    --groups sg-02e57dbcfe0331c1b \
    --connection-tracking-specification TcpEstablishedTimeout=86400,UdpTimeout=60
```

출력:

```
{
    "NetworkInterface": {
        "AvailabilityZone": "us-west-2a",
        "ConnectionTrackingConfiguration": {
            "TcpEstablishedTimeout": 86400,
            "UdpTimeout": 60
        },
        "Description": "",
        "Groups": [
            {
                "GroupName": "my-security-group",
                "GroupId": "sg-02e57dbcfe0331c1b"
            }
        ],
        "InterfaceType": "interface",
        "Ipv6Addresses": [],
        "MacAddress": "06:4c:53:de:6d:91",
        "NetworkInterfaceId": "eni-0c133586e08903d0b",
        "OwnerId": "123456789012",
```

```
        "PrivateDnsName": "ip-10-0-8-94.us-west-2.compute.internal",
        "PrivateIpAddress": "10.0.8.94",
        "PrivateIpAddresses": [
            {
                "Primary": true,
                "PrivateDnsName": "ip-10-0-8-94.us-west-2.compute.internal",
                "PrivateIpAddress": "10.0.8.94"
            }
        ],
        "RequesterId": "AIDA4Z3Y7GSXTMEXAMPLE",
        "RequesterManaged": false,
        "SourceDestCheck": true,
        "Status": "pending",
        "SubnetId": "subnet-00a24d0d67acf6333",
        "TagSet": [],
        "VpcId": "vpc-02723a0feeeb9d57b"
    }
}
```

예시 4: 탄력적 패브릭 어댑터 생성

다음 `create-network-interface` 예시에서는 EFA를 생성합니다.

```
aws ec2 create-network-interface \
    --interface-type efa \
    --subnet-id subnet-00a24d0d67acf6333 \
    --description "my efa" \
    --groups sg-02e57dbcfe0331c1b
```

출력:

```
{
    "NetworkInterface": {
        "AvailabilityZone": "us-west-2a",
        "Description": "my efa",
        "Groups": [
            {
                "GroupName": "my-efa-sg",
                "GroupId": "sg-02e57dbcfe0331c1b"
            }
        ],
        "InterfaceType": "efa",
        "Ipv6Addresses": [],
```

```
        "MacAddress": "06:d7:a4:f7:4d:57",
        "NetworkInterfaceId": "eni-034acc2885e862b65",
        "OwnerId": "123456789012",
        "PrivateDnsName": "ip-10-0-8-180.us-west-2.compute.internal",
        "PrivateIpAddress": "10.0.8.180",
        "PrivateIpAddresses": [
            {
                "Primary": true,
                "PrivateDnsName": "ip-10-0-8-180.us-west-2.compute.internal",
                "PrivateIpAddress": "10.0.8.180"
            }
        ],
        "RequesterId": "AIDA4Z3Y7GSXTMEXAMPLE",
        "RequesterManaged": false,
        "SourceDestCheck": true,
        "Status": "pending",
        "SubnetId": "subnet-00a24d0d67acf6333",
        "TagSet": [],
        "VpcId": "vpc-02723a0feeeb9d57b"
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon EC2 사용 설명서의 탄력적 네트워크 인터페이스를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateNetworkInterface 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 네트워크 인터페이스를 생성합니다.

```
New-EC2NetworkInterface -SubnetId subnet-1a2b3c4d -Description "my network
 interface" -Group sg-12345678 -PrivateIpAddress 10.0.0.17
```

출력:

```
Association        :
Attachment         :
AvailabilityZone   : us-west-2c
Description        : my network interface
Groups             : {my-security-group}
MacAddress         : 0a:72:bc:1a:cd:7f
```

```
NetworkInterfaceId : eni-12345678
OwnerId            : 123456789012
PrivateDnsName     : ip-10-0-0-17.us-west-2.compute.internal
PrivateIpAddress   : 10.0.0.17
PrivateIpAddresses : {}
RequesterId        :
RequesterManaged   : False
SourceDestCheck    : True
Status             : pending
SubnetId           : subnet-1a2b3c4d
TagSet             : {}
VpcId              : vpc-12345678
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CreateNetworkInterface를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 네트워크 인터페이스를 생성합니다.

```
New-EC2NetworkInterface -SubnetId subnet-1a2b3c4d -Description "my network
 interface" -Group sg-12345678 -PrivateIpAddress 10.0.0.17
```

출력:

```
Association        :
Attachment         :
AvailabilityZone   : us-west-2c
Description        : my network interface
Groups             : {my-security-group}
MacAddress         : 0a:72:bc:1a:cd:7f
NetworkInterfaceId : eni-12345678
OwnerId            : 123456789012
PrivateDnsName     : ip-10-0-0-17.us-west-2.compute.internal
PrivateIpAddress   : 10.0.0.17
PrivateIpAddresses : {}
RequesterId        :
RequesterManaged   : False
SourceDestCheck    : True
Status             : pending
SubnetId           : subnet-1a2b3c4d
TagSet             : {}
VpcId              : vpc-12345678
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateNetworkInterface를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **CreatePlacementGroup** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreatePlacementGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

배치 그룹 생성

이 예시에서는 지정된 이름으로 배치 그룹을 생성합니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 create-placement-group --group-name my-cluster --strategy cluster
```

파티션 배치 그룹 생성

이 예시에서는 5개의 파티션이 있는 `HDFS-Group-A` 파티션 배치 그룹을 만듭니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 create-placement-group --group-name HDFS-Group-A --strategy partition --
partition-count 5
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreatePlacementGroup 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 이름으로 배치 그룹을 생성합니다.

```
New-EC2PlacementGroup -GroupName my-placement-group -Strategy cluster
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CreatePlacementGroup을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 이름으로 배치 그룹을 생성합니다.

```
New-EC2PlacementGroup -GroupName my-placement-group -Strategy cluster
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreatePlacementGroup을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **CreateRoute** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateRoute`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 프라이빗 서브넷 및 NAT 게이트웨이를 사용하여 VPC 생성
- Amazon VPC 시작하기
- Transit Gateway 시작하기

CLI

AWS CLI

라우팅 생성

이 예시에서는 지정된 라우팅 테이블에 대한 경로를 생성합니다. 이 경로는 모든 IPv4 트래픽(`0.0.0.0/0`)을 일치시켜 지정된 인터넷 게이트웨이로 라우팅합니다. 이 명령이 성공하면 출력이 반환되지 않습니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 create-route --route-table-id rtb-22574640 --destination-cidr-
block 0.0.0.0/0 --gateway-id igw-c0a643a9
```

이 예시에서는 라우팅 테이블 rtb-g8ff4ea2에 경로를 만듭니다. 이 경로는 IPv4 CIDR 블록 10.0.0.0/16에 대한 트래픽을 일치시키고 이를 VPC 피어링 연결인 pcx-111aaa22로 라우팅합니다. 이 라우팅을 사용하면 VPC 피어링 연결에서 트래픽을 피어 VPC로 보낼 수 있습니다. 이 명령이 성공하면 출력이 반환되지 않습니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 create-route --route-table-id rtb-g8ff4ea2 --destination-cidr-
block 10.0.0.0/16 --vpc-peering-connection-id pcx-1a2b3c4d
```

이 예시에서는 지정된 라우팅 테이블에 모든 IPv6 트래픽(`::/0`)과 일치하는 경로를 생성하여 지정된 외부 전용 인터넷 게이트웨이로 라우팅합니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 create-route --route-table-id rtb-dce620b8 --destination-ipv6-cidr-
block ::/0 --egress-only-internet-gateway-id eigw-01eadbd45ecd7943f
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateRoute 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 라우팅 테이블에 대해 지정된 라우팅을 생성합니다. 경로는 모든 트래픽과 일치하고 지정된 인터넷 게이트웨이로 전송합니다.

```
New-EC2Route -RouteTableId rtb-1a2b3c4d -DestinationCidrBlock 0.0.0.0/0 -
GatewayId igw-1a2b3c4d
```

출력:

```
True
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CreateRoute를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 라우팅 테이블에 대해 지정된 라우팅을 생성합니다. 경로는 모든 트래픽과 일치하고 지정된 인터넷 게이트웨이로 전송합니다.

```
New-EC2Route -RouteTableId rtb-1a2b3c4d -DestinationCidrBlock 0.0.0.0/0 -
GatewayId igw-1a2b3c4d
```

출력:

```
True
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateRoute를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`CreateRouteTable`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateRouteTable`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 프라이빗 서브넷 및 NAT 게이트웨이를 사용하여 VPC 생성
- Amazon VPC 시작하기

CLI

AWS CLI

라우팅 테이블을 생성하는 방법

이 예제에서는 지정된 VPC에 대한 라우팅 테이블을 생성합니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 create-route-table --vpc-id vpc-a01106c2
```

출력:

```
{
    "RouteTable": {
        "Associations": [],
        "RouteTableId": "rtb-22574640",
        "VpcId": "vpc-a01106c2",
        "PropagatingVgws": [],
        "Tags": [],
        "Routes": [
            {
                "GatewayId": "local",
                "DestinationCidrBlock": "10.0.0.0/16",
                "State": "active"
```

```
            }
        ]
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조에서 CreateRouteTable을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 VPC에 대한 라우팅 테이블을 생성합니다.

```
New-EC2RouteTable -VpcId vpc-12345678
```

출력:

```
Associations    : {}
PropagatingVgws : {}
Routes          : {}
RouteTableId    : rtb-1a2b3c4d
Tags            : {}
VpcId           : vpc-12345678
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CreateRouteTable을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 VPC에 대한 라우팅 테이블을 생성합니다.

```
New-EC2RouteTable -VpcId vpc-12345678
```

출력:

```
Associations    : {}
PropagatingVgws : {}
Routes          : {}
RouteTableId    : rtb-1a2b3c4d
Tags            : {}
```

```
VpcId           : vpc-12345678
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateRouteTable을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-ec2'

# Prerequisites:
#
# - A VPC in Amazon VPC.
# - A subnet in that VPC.
# - A gateway attached to that subnet.
#
# @param ec2_resource [Aws::EC2::Resource] An initialized
#   Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) resource object.
# @param vpc_id [String] The ID of the VPC for the route table.
# @param subnet_id [String] The ID of the subnet for the route table.
# @param gateway_id [String] The ID of the gateway for the route.
# @param destination_cidr_block [String] The destination CIDR block
#   for the route.
# @param tag_key [String] The key portion of the tag for the route table.
# @param tag_value [String] The value portion of the tag for the route table.
# @return [Boolean] true if the route table was created and associated;
#   otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless route_table_created_and_associated?(
#     Aws::EC2::Resource.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'vpc-0b6f769731EXAMPLE',
#     'subnet-03d9303b57EXAMPLE',
#     'igw-06ca90c011EXAMPLE',
#     '0.0.0.0/0',
```

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

# Example usage:
def run_me
  vpc_id = ''
  subnet_id = ''
```

```
gateway_id = ''
destination_cidr_block = ''
tag_key = ''
tag_value = ''
region = ''
# Print usage information and then stop.
if ARGV[0] == '--help' || ARGV[0] == '-h'
  puts 'Usage: ruby ec2-ruby-example-create-route-table.rb ' \
    'VPC_ID SUBNET_ID GATEWAY_ID DESTINATION_CIDR_BLOCK ' \
    'TAG_KEY TAG_VALUE REGION'
  # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
  puts 'Example: ruby ec2-ruby-example-create-route-table.rb ' \
    'vpc-0b6f769731EXAMPLE subnet-03d9303b57EXAMPLE igw-06ca90c011EXAMPLE ' \
    "'0.0.0.0/0' my-key my-value us-west-2"
  exit 1
# If no values are specified at the command prompt, use these default values.
elsif ARGV.count.zero?
  vpc_id = 'vpc-0b6f769731EXAMPLE'
  subnet_id = 'subnet-03d9303b57EXAMPLE'
  gateway_id = 'igw-06ca90c011EXAMPLE'
  destination_cidr_block = '0.0.0.0/0'
  tag_key = 'my-key'
  tag_value = 'my-value'
  # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
  region = 'us-west-2'
# Otherwise, use the values as specified at the command prompt.
else
  vpc_id = ARGV[0]
  subnet_id = ARGV[1]
  gateway_id = ARGV[2]
  destination_cidr_block = ARGV[3]
  tag_key = ARGV[4]
  tag_value = ARGV[5]
  region = ARGV[6]
end

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

if route_table_created_and_associated?(
  ec2_resource,
  vpc_id,
  subnet_id,
  gateway_id,
  destination_cidr_block,
```

```
    tag_key,
    tag_value
  )
    puts 'Route table created and associated.'
  else
    puts 'Route table not created or not associated.'
  end
end

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 CreateRouteTable을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **CreateSecurityGroup** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateSecurityGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기
- 프라이빗 서브넷 및 NAT 게이트웨이를 사용하여 VPC 생성
- Amazon VPC 시작하기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Amazon EC2 security group with a specified name and
 description.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="groupName">The name for the new security group.</param>
    /// <param name="groupDescription">A description of the new security group.</
param>
    /// <returns>The group Id of the new security group.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateSecurityGroup(string groupName, string
 groupDescription)
    {
        try
        {
            var response = await _amazonEC2.CreateSecurityGroupAsync(
                new CreateSecurityGroupRequest(groupName, groupDescription));

            // Wait until the security group exists.
            int retries = 5;
            while (retries-- > 0)
            {
                var groups = await DescribeSecurityGroups(response.GroupId);
                if (groups.Any())
                {
                    return response.GroupId;
                }

                Thread.Sleep(5000);
                retries--;
            }
            _logger.LogError($"Unable to find newly created group {groupName}.");
            throw new DoesNotExistException("security group not found");
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "ResourceAlreadyExists")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"A security group with the name {groupName} already exists.
 {ec2Exception.Message}");
            }
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while creating the security group.:
 {ex.Message}");
            throw;
```

```
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreateAccountAlias을 참조하십시오.

Bash

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
# function ec2_create_security_group
#
# This function creates an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) security
 group.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n security_group_name - The name of the security group.
#       -d security_group_description - The description of the security group.
#
# Returns:
#       The ID of the created security group, or an error message if the
 operation fails.
# And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
#
###############################################################################
function ec2_create_security_group() {
  local security_group_name security_group_description response

  # Function to display usage information
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_create_security_group"
    echo "Creates an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) security group."
```

```
    echo "  -n security_group_name - The name of the security group."
    echo "  -d security_group_description - The description of the security
group."
    echo ""
  }

  # Parse the command-line arguments
  while getopts "n:d:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) security_group_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      d) security_group_description="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  # Validate the input parameters
  if [[ -z "$security_group_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a security group name with the -n
parameter."
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$security_group_description" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a security group description with the -d
parameter."
    return 1
  fi

  # Create the security group
  response=$(aws ec2 create-security-group \
    --group-name "$security_group_name" \
    --description "$security_group_description" \
    --query "GroupId" \
    --output text) || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
```

```
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports create-security-group operation failed."
    errecho "$response"
    return 1
  }

  echo "$response"
  return 0
}
```

이 예제에 사용된 유틸리티 함수

```
##############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
##############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

##############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
##############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
```

```
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateSecurityGroup을 참조하세요.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Create a security group.
/*!
  \param groupName: A security group name.
  \param description: A description.
  \param vpcID: A virtual private cloud (VPC) ID.
  \param[out] groupIDResult: A string to receive the group ID.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::EC2::createSecurityGroup(const Aws::String &groupName,
                                      const Aws::String &description,
                                      const Aws::String &vpcID,
                                      Aws::String &groupIDResult,
                                      const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);
```

```
    Aws::EC2::Model::CreateSecurityGroupRequest request;

    request.SetGroupName(groupName);
    request.SetDescription(description);
    request.SetVpcId(vpcID);

    const Aws::EC2::Model::CreateSecurityGroupOutcome outcome =
            ec2Client.CreateSecurityGroup(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to create security group:" <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    std::cout << "Successfully created security group named " << groupName <<
              std::endl;


    groupIDResult = outcome.GetResult().GetGroupId();

    return true;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 CreateAccountAlias을 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

EC2-Classic에 대한 보안 그룹을 생성하는 방법

이 예제에서는 이름이 `MySecurityGroup`인 보안 그룹을 생성합니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 create-security-group --group-name MySecurityGroup --description "My
 security group"
```

출력:

```
{
```

```
    "GroupId": "sg-903004f8"
}
```

EC2-VPC에 대한 보안 그룹을 생성하는 방법

이 예제에서는 지정된 VPC에 대해 이름이 `MySecurityGroup`인 보안 그룹을 생성합니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 create-security-group --group-name MySecurityGroup --description "My
 security group" --vpc-id vpc-1a2b3c4d
```

출력:

```
{
    "GroupId": "sg-903004f8"
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Command Line Interface 사용 설명서의 보안 그룹 사용을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조에서 CreateSecurityGroup을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Creates a new security group asynchronously with the specified group name,
 description, and VPC ID. It also
     * authorizes inbound traffic on ports 80 and 22 from the specified IP
 address.
     *
     * @param groupName    the name of the security group to create
     * @param groupDesc    the description of the security group
```

```
    * @param vpcId        the ID of the VPC in which to create the security
group
    * @param myIpAddress  the IP address from which to allow inbound traffic
(e.g., "192.168.1.1/0" to allow traffic from
    *                     any IP address in the 192.168.1.0/24 subnet)
    * @return a CompletableFuture that, when completed, returns the ID of the
created security group
    * @throws RuntimeException if there was a failure creating the security
group or authorizing the inbound traffic
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> createSecurityGroupAsync(String groupName,
String groupDesc, String vpcId, String myIpAddress) {
       CreateSecurityGroupRequest createRequest =
CreateSecurityGroupRequest.builder()
           .groupName(groupName)
           .description(groupDesc)
           .vpcId(vpcId)
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().createSecurityGroup(createRequest)
           .thenCompose(createResponse -> {
               String groupId = createResponse.groupId();
               IpRange ipRange = IpRange.builder()
                   .cidrIp(myIpAddress + "/32")
                   .build();

               IpPermission ipPerm = IpPermission.builder()
                   .ipProtocol("tcp")
                   .toPort(80)
                   .fromPort(80)
                   .ipRanges(ipRange)
                   .build();

               IpPermission ipPerm2 = IpPermission.builder()
                   .ipProtocol("tcp")
                   .toPort(22)
                   .fromPort(22)
                   .ipRanges(ipRange)
                   .build();

               AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest authRequest =
AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest.builder()
                   .groupName(groupName)
                   .ipPermissions(ipPerm, ipPerm2)
```

```
                    .build();

                return
 getAsyncClient().authorizeSecurityGroupIngress(authRequest)
                    .thenApply(authResponse -> groupId);
            })
            .whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    if (exception instanceof CompletionException &&
 exception.getCause() instanceof Ec2Exception) {
                        throw (Ec2Exception) exception.getCause();
                    } else {
                        throw new RuntimeException("Failed to create security
 group: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                    }
                }
            });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateAccountAlias을 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { CreateSecurityGroupCommand, EC2Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

/**
 * Creates a security group.
 * @param {{ groupName: string, description: string }} options
 */
export const main = async ({ groupName, description }) => {
  const client = new EC2Client({});
  const command = new CreateSecurityGroupCommand({
    // Up to 255 characters in length. Cannot start with sg-.
```

```
    GroupName: groupName,
    // Up to 255 characters in length.
    Description: description,
  });

  try {
    const { GroupId } = await client.send(command);
    console.log(GroupId);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "InvalidParameterValue") {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}.`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateAccountAlias을 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun createEC2SecurityGroup(
    groupNameVal: String?,
    groupDescVal: String?,
    vpcIdVal: String?,
): String? {
    val request =
        CreateSecurityGroupRequest {
            groupName = groupNameVal
            description = groupDescVal
            vpcId = vpcIdVal
        }
```

```
    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val resp = ec2.createSecurityGroup(request)
        val ipRange =
            IpRange {
                cidrIp = "0.0.0.0/0"
            }

        val ipPerm =
            IpPermission {
                ipProtocol = "tcp"
                toPort = 80
                fromPort = 80
                ipRanges = listOf(ipRange)
            }

        val ipPerm2 =
            IpPermission {
                ipProtocol = "tcp"
                toPort = 22
                fromPort = 22
                ipRanges = listOf(ipRange)
            }

        val authRequest =
            AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest {
                groupName = groupNameVal
                ipPermissions = listOf(ipPerm, ipPerm2)
            }
        ec2.authorizeSecurityGroupIngress(authRequest)
        println("Successfully added ingress policy to Security Group
 $groupNameVal")
        return resp.groupId
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 CreateSecurityGroup를 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 VPC에 대한 보안 그룹을 생성합니다.

```
New-EC2SecurityGroup -GroupName my-security-group -Description "my security
 group" -VpcId vpc-12345678
```

출력:

```
sg-12345678
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 EC2-Classic에 대한 보안 그룹을 생성합니다.

```
New-EC2SecurityGroup -GroupName my-security-group -Description "my security
 group"
```

출력:

```
sg-45678901
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CreateSecurityGroup을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 VPC에 대한 보안 그룹을 생성합니다.

```
New-EC2SecurityGroup -GroupName my-security-group -Description "my security
 group" -VpcId vpc-12345678
```

출력:

```
sg-12345678
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 EC2-Classic에 대한 보안 그룹을 생성합니다.

```
New-EC2SecurityGroup -GroupName my-security-group -Description "my security
 group"
```

출력:

```
sg-45678901
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateSecurityGroup을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class SecurityGroupWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) security group
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, ec2_client: boto3.client, security_group: Optional[str] =
 None):
        """
        Initializes the SecurityGroupWrapper with an EC2 client and an optional
 security group ID.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-
level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        :param security_group: The ID of a security group to manage. This is a
 high-level identifier
                               that represents the security group.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.security_group = security_group

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "SecurityGroupWrapper":
        """
        Creates a SecurityGroupWrapper instance with a default EC2 client.

        :return: An instance of SecurityGroupWrapper initialized with the default
 EC2 client.
        """
```

```
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client)


    def create(self, group_name: str, group_description: str) -> str:
        """
        Creates a security group in the default virtual private cloud (VPC) of
the current account.

        :param group_name: The name of the security group to create.
        :param group_description: The description of the security group to
create.
        :return: The ID of the newly created security group.
        :raise Handles AWS SDK service-level ClientError, with special handling
for ResourceAlreadyExists
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.create_security_group(
                GroupName=group_name, Description=group_description
            )
            self.security_group = response["GroupId"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceAlreadyExists":
                logger.error(
                    f"Security group '{group_name}' already exists. Please choose
a different name."
                )
            raise
        else:
            return self.security_group
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateSecurityGroup를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

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

require 'aws-sdk-ec2'

# Creates an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) security group.
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - A VPC in Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC).
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized
#   Amazon EC2 client.
# @param group_name [String] A name for the security group.
# @param description [String] A description for the security group.
# @param vpc_id [String] The ID of the VPC for the security group.
# @return [String] The ID of security group that was created.
# @example
#   puts create_security_group(
#     Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'my-security-group',
#     'This is my security group.',
#     'vpc-6713dfEX'
#   )
def create_security_group(ec2_client, group_name, description, vpc_id)
  security_group = ec2_client.create_security_group(
    group_name: group_name,
    description: description,
```

```
    vpc_id: vpc_id
  )
  puts "Created security group '#{group_name}' with ID " \
    "'#{security_group.group_id}' in VPC with ID '#{vpc_id}'."
  security_group.group_id
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error creating security group: #{e.message}"
  'Error'
end

# Adds an inbound rule to an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
# security group.
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - The security group.
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized Amazon EC2 client.
# @param security_group_id [String] The ID of the security group.
# @param ip_protocol [String] The network protocol for the inbound rule.
# @param from_port [String] The originating port for the inbound rule.
# @param to_port [String] The destination port for the inbound rule.
# @param cidr_ip_range [String] The CIDR IP range for the inbound rule.
# @return
# @example
#   exit 1 unless security_group_ingress_authorized?(
#     Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'sg-030a858e078f1b9EX',
#     'tcp',
#     '80',
#     '80',
#     '0.0.0.0/0'
#   )
def security_group_ingress_authorized?(
  ec2_client, security_group_id, ip_protocol, from_port, to_port, cidr_ip_range
)
  ec2_client.authorize_security_group_ingress(
    group_id: security_group_id,
    ip_permissions: [
      {
        ip_protocol: ip_protocol,
        from_port: from_port,
        to_port: to_port,
        ip_ranges: [
```

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

# Refactored method to simplify complexity for describing security group
 permissions
def format_port_information(perm)
  from_port_str = perm.from_port == '-1' || perm.from_port == -1 ? 'All' :
 perm.from_port.to_s
  to_port_str = perm.to_port == '-1' || perm.to_port == -1 ? 'All' :
 perm.to_port.to_s
  { from_port: from_port_str, to_port: to_port_str }
end

# Displays information about a security group's IP permissions set in
# Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2).
def describe_security_group_permissions(perm)
  ports = format_port_information(perm)

  print "  Protocol: #{perm.ip_protocol == '-1' ? 'All' : perm.ip_protocol}"
  print ", From: #{ports[:from_port]}, To: #{ports[:to_port]}"

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

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

# Displays information about available security groups in
```

```
# Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2).
def describe_security_groups(ec2_client)
  response = ec2_client.describe_security_groups

  if response.security_groups.count.positive?
    response.security_groups.each do |sg|
      display_group_details(sg)
    end
  else
    puts 'No security groups found.'
  end
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error getting information about security groups: #{e.message}"
end

# Helper method to display the details of security groups
def display_group_details(sg)
  puts '-' * (sg.group_name.length + 13)
  puts "Name:        #{sg.group_name}"
  puts "Description: #{sg.description}"
  puts "Group ID:    #{sg.group_id}"
  puts "Owner ID:    #{sg.owner_id}"
  puts "VPC ID:      #{sg.vpc_id}"

  display_group_tags(sg.tags) if sg.tags.count.positive?
  display_group_permissions(sg)
end

def display_group_tags(tags)
  puts 'Tags:'
  tags.each do |tag|
    puts "  Key: #{tag.key}, Value: #{tag.value}"
  end
end

def display_group_permissions(sg)
  if sg.ip_permissions.count.positive?
    puts 'Inbound rules:'
    sg.ip_permissions.each do |p|
      describe_security_group_permissions(p)
    end
  end

  return if sg.ip_permissions_egress.empty?
```

```
  puts 'Outbound rules:'
  sg.ip_permissions_egress.each do |p|
    describe_security_group_permissions(p)
  end
end

# Deletes an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
# security group.
def security_group_deleted?(ec2_client, security_group_id)
  ec2_client.delete_security_group(group_id: security_group_id)
  puts "Deleted security group '#{security_group_id}'."
  true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error deleting security group: #{e.message}"
  false
end

# Example usage with refactored run_me to reduce complexity
def run_me
  group_name, description, vpc_id, ip_protocol_http, from_port_http,
 to_port_http, \
  cidr_ip_range_http, ip_protocol_ssh, from_port_ssh, to_port_ssh, \
  cidr_ip_range_ssh, region = process_arguments
  ec2_client = Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: region)

  security_group_id = attempt_create_security_group(ec2_client, group_name,
 description, vpc_id)
  security_group_exists = security_group_id != 'Error'

  if security_group_exists
    add_inbound_rules(ec2_client, security_group_id, ip_protocol_http,
 from_port_http, to_port_http, cidr_ip_range_http)
    add_inbound_rules(ec2_client, security_group_id, ip_protocol_ssh,
 from_port_ssh, to_port_ssh, cidr_ip_range_ssh)
  end

  describe_security_groups(ec2_client)
  attempt_delete_security_group(ec2_client, security_group_id) if
 security_group_exists
end

def process_arguments
  if ARGV[0] == '--help' || ARGV[0] == '-h'
```

```
    display_help
    exit 1
  elsif ARGV.count.zero?
    default_values
  else
    ARGV
  end
end

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

def add_inbound_rules(ec2_client, security_group_id, ip_protocol, from_port,
 to_port, cidr_ip_range)
  puts 'Attempting to add inbound rules to security group...'
  return if security_group_ingress_authorized?(ec2_client, security_group_id,
 ip_protocol, from_port, to_port,
                                                cidr_ip_range)

  puts 'Could not add inbound rule to security group. Skipping this step.'
end

def attempt_delete_security_group(ec2_client, security_group_id)
  puts "\nAttempting to delete security group..."
  return if security_group_deleted?(ec2_client, security_group_id)

  puts 'Could not delete security group. You must delete it yourself.'
end

def display_help
  puts 'Usage:   ruby ec2-ruby-example-security-group.rb ' \
    'GROUP_NAME DESCRIPTION VPC_ID IP_PROTOCOL_1 FROM_PORT_1 TO_PORT_1 ' \
    'CIDR_IP_RANGE_1 IP_PROTOCOL_2 FROM_PORT_2 TO_PORT_2 ' \
    'CIDR_IP_RANGE_2 REGION'
  puts 'Example: ruby ec2-ruby-example-security-group.rb ' \
    "my-security-group 'This is my security group.' vpc-6713dfEX " \
    "tcp 80 80 '0.0.0.0/0' tcp 22 22 '0.0.0.0/0' us-west-2"
end
```

```
def default_values
  [
    'my-security-group', 'This is my security group.', 'vpc-6713dfEX', 'tcp',
 '80', '80',
    '0.0.0.0/0', 'tcp', '22', '22', '0.0.0.0/0', 'us-west-2'
  ]
end

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 CreateAccountAlias을 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    pub async fn create_security_group(
        &self,
        name: &str,
        description: &str,
    ) -> Result<SecurityGroup, EC2Error> {
        tracing::info!("Creating security group {name}");
        let create_output = self
            .client
            .create_security_group()
            .group_name(name)
            .description(description)
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(EC2Error::from)?;

        let group_id = create_output
            .group_id
```

```
            .ok_or_else(|| EC2Error::new("Missing security group id after
 creation"))?;

        let group = self
            .describe_security_group(&group_id)
            .await?
            .ok_or_else(|| {
                EC2Error::new(format!("Could not find security group with id
 {group_id}"))
            })?;

        tracing::info!("Created security group {name} as {group_id}");

        Ok(group)
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Rust API 참조의 CreateSecurityGroup을 참조하세요. AWS

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_ec2->createsecuritygroup(                 " oo_result is
 returned for testing purposes. "
          iv_description = 'Security group example'
          iv_groupname = iv_security_group_name
          iv_vpcid = iv_vpc_id ).
        MESSAGE 'Security group created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 CreateSecurityGroup을 참조하세요.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSEC2

    /// Create a new security group.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - groupName: The name of the group to create.
    ///   - groupDescription: A description of the new security group.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The ID string of the new security group.
    func createSecurityGroup(name groupName: String, description
 groupDescription: String) async -> String? {
        do {
            let output = try await ec2Client.createSecurityGroup(
                input: CreateSecurityGroupInput(
                    description: groupDescription,
                    groupName: groupName
                )
            )

            return output.groupId
        } catch {
            print("*** Error creating the security group:
 \(error.localizedDescription)")
            return nil
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Swift API 참조의 CreateSecurityGroup을 참조하세요. AWS

CLI로 **CreateSnapshot** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateSnapshot`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

스냅샷 생성

이 예시에서는 볼륨 ID가 `vol-1234567890abcdef0`의 볼륨 스냅샷과 스냅샷을 식별할 수 있는 간단한 설명을 생성합니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 create-snapshot --volume-id vol-1234567890abcdef0 --description "This is
 my root volume snapshot"
```

출력:

```
{
    "Description": "This is my root volume snapshot",
    "Tags": [],
    "Encrypted": false,
    "VolumeId": "vol-1234567890abcdef0",
    "State": "pending",
    "VolumeSize": 8,
    "StartTime": "2018-02-28T21:06:01.000Z",
    "Progress": "",
    "OwnerId": "012345678910",
    "SnapshotId": "snap-066877671789bd71b"
}
```

태그를 사용하여 스냅샷 생성

이 예시에서는 스냅샷을 생성하고 purpose=prod 및 costcenter=123이라는 두 개의 태그를 적용합니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 create-snapshot --volume-id vol-1234567890abcdef0
 --description 'Prod backup' --tag-specifications
 'ResourceType=snapshot,Tags=[{Key=purpose,Value=prod},
{Key=costcenter,Value=123}]'
```

출력:

```
{
    "Description": "Prod backup",
    "Tags": [
        {
            "Value": "prod",
            "Key": "purpose"
        },
        {
            "Value": "123",
            "Key": "costcenter"
        }
     ],
     "Encrypted": false,
     "VolumeId": "vol-1234567890abcdef0",
     "State": "pending",
     "VolumeSize": 8,
     "StartTime": "2018-02-28T21:06:06.000Z",
     "Progress": "",
     "OwnerId": "012345678910",
     "SnapshotId": "snap-09ed24a70bc19bbe4"
 }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateSnapshot 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 볼륨의 스냅샷을 생성합니다.

```
New-EC2Snapshot -VolumeId vol-12345678 -Description "This is a test"
```

출력:

```
DataEncryptionKeyId :
Description         : This is a test
Encrypted           : False
KmsKeyId            :
OwnerAlias          :
OwnerId             : 123456789012
Progress            :
SnapshotId          : snap-12345678
StartTime           : 12/22/2015 1:28:42 AM
State               : pending
StateMessage        :
Tags                : {}
VolumeId            : vol-12345678
VolumeSize          : 20
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CreateSnapshot을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 볼륨의 스냅샷을 생성합니다.

```
New-EC2Snapshot -VolumeId vol-12345678 -Description "This is a test"
```

출력:

```
DataEncryptionKeyId :
Description         : This is a test
Encrypted           : False
KmsKeyId            :
OwnerAlias          :
OwnerId             : 123456789012
Progress            :
SnapshotId          : snap-12345678
StartTime           : 12/22/2015 1:28:42 AM
State               : pending
StateMessage        :
Tags                : {}
VolumeId            : vol-12345678
VolumeSize          : 20
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateSnapshot을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **CreateSpotDatafeedSubscription** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateSpotDatafeedSubscription`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

스팟 인스턴스 데이터 피드 생성

다음 `create-spot-datafeed-subscription` 예시에서는 스팟 인스턴스 데이터 피드를 생성합니다.

```
aws ec2 create-spot-datafeed-subscription \
    --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket \
    --prefix spot-data-feed
```

출력:

```
{
    "SpotDatafeedSubscription": {
        "Bucket": "amzn-s3-demo-bucket",
        "OwnerId": "123456789012",
        "Prefix": "spot-data-feed",
        "State": "Active"
    }
}
```

데이터 피드는 지정한 Amazon S3 버킷에 저장됩니다. 이 데이터 피드의 파일 이름은 다음과 같은 형식을 따릅니다.

```
amzn-s3-demo-bucket.s3.amazonaws.com/spot-data-feed/123456789012.YYYY-MM-DD-
HH.n.abcd1234.gz
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon EC2 사용 설명서의 스팟 인스턴스 데이터 피드를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateSpotDatafeedSubscription 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 스팟 인스턴스 데이터 피드를 생성합니다.

```
New-EC2SpotDatafeedSubscription -Bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Prefix spotdata
```

출력:

```
Bucket  : amzn-s3-demo-bucket
Fault   :
OwnerId : 123456789012
Prefix  : spotdata
State   : Active
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CreateSpotDatafeedSubscription을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 스팟 인스턴스 데이터 피드를 생성합니다.

```
New-EC2SpotDatafeedSubscription -Bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Prefix spotdata
```

출력:

```
Bucket  : amzn-s3-demo-bucket
Fault   :
OwnerId : 123456789012
Prefix  : spotdata
State   : Active
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateSpotDatafeedSubscription을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`CreateSubnet`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateSubnet`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 프라이빗 서브넷 및 NAT 게이트웨이를 사용하여 VPC 생성
- Amazon VPC 시작하기
- Transit Gateway 시작하기

CLI

AWS CLI

예제 1: IPv4 CIDR 블록만 사용하여 서브넷을 생성하는 방법

다음 `create-subnet` 예제에서는 지정된 IPv4 CIDR 블록을 사용하여 지정된 VPC에서 서브넷을 생성합니다.

```
aws ec2 create-subnet \
    --vpc-id vpc-081ec835f3EXAMPLE \
    --cidr-block 10.0.0.0/24 \
    --tag-specifications ResourceType=subnet,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=my-ipv4-only-subnet}]
```

출력:

```
{
    "Subnet": {
        "AvailabilityZone": "us-west-2a",
        "AvailabilityZoneId": "usw2-az2",
        "AvailableIpAddressCount": 251,
        "CidrBlock": "10.0.0.0/24",
        "DefaultForAz": false,
        "MapPublicIpOnLaunch": false,
        "State": "available",
        "SubnetId": "subnet-0e99b93155EXAMPLE",
        "VpcId": "vpc-081ec835f3EXAMPLE",
        "OwnerId": "123456789012",
        "AssignIpv6AddressOnCreation": false,
        "Ipv6CidrBlockAssociationSet": [],
        "Tags": [
            {
                "Key": "Name",
                "Value": "my-ipv4-only-subnet"
            }
        ],
```

```
        "SubnetArn": "arn:aws:ec2:us-west-2:123456789012:subnet/
subnet-0e99b93155EXAMPLE"
    }
}
```

예제 2: IPv4 및 IPv6 CIDR 블록을 모두 사용하여 서브넷을 생성하는 방법

다음 `create-subnet` 예제에서는 지정된 IPv4 및 IPv6 CIDR 블록을 사용하여 지정된 VPC에서 서브넷을 생성합니다.

```
aws ec2 create-subnet \
    --vpc-id vpc-081ec835f3EXAMPLE \
    --cidr-block 10.0.0.0/24 \
    --ipv6-cidr-block 2600:1f16:cfe:3660::/64 \
    --tag-specifications ResourceType=subnet,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=my-ipv4-ipv6-
subnet}]
```

출력:

```
{
    "Subnet": {
        "AvailabilityZone": "us-west-2a",
        "AvailabilityZoneId": "usw2-az2",
        "AvailableIpAddressCount": 251,
        "CidrBlock": "10.0.0.0/24",
        "DefaultForAz": false,
        "MapPublicIpOnLaunch": false,
        "State": "available",
        "SubnetId": "subnet-0736441d38EXAMPLE",
        "VpcId": "vpc-081ec835f3EXAMPLE",
        "OwnerId": "123456789012",
        "AssignIpv6AddressOnCreation": false,
        "Ipv6CidrBlockAssociationSet": [
            {
                "AssociationId": "subnet-cidr-assoc-06c5f904499fcc623",
                "Ipv6CidrBlock": "2600:1f13:cfe:3660::/64",
                "Ipv6CidrBlockState": {
                    "State": "associating"
                }
            }
        ],
        "Tags": [
            {
```

```
                "Key": "Name",
                "Value": "my-ipv4-ipv6-subnet"
            }
        ],
        "SubnetArn": "arn:aws:ec2:us-west-2:123456789012:subnet/
subnet-0736441d38EXAMPLE"
    }
}
```

예제 3: IPv6 CIDR 블록만 사용하여 서브넷을 생성하는 방법

다음 `create-subnet` 예제에서는 지정된 IPv6 CIDR 블록을 사용하여 지정된 VPC에서 서브넷을 생성합니다.

```
aws ec2 create-subnet \
    --vpc-id vpc-081ec835f3EXAMPLE \
    --ipv6-native \
    --ipv6-cidr-block 2600:1f16:115:200::/64 \
    --tag-specifications ResourceType=subnet,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=my-ipv6-only-
subnet}]
```

출력:

```
{
    "Subnet": {
        "AvailabilityZone": "us-west-2a",
        "AvailabilityZoneId": "usw2-az2",
        "AvailableIpAddressCount": 0,
        "DefaultForAz": false,
        "MapPublicIpOnLaunch": false,
        "State": "available",
        "SubnetId": "subnet-03f720e7deEXAMPLE",
        "VpcId": "vpc-081ec835f3EXAMPLE",
        "OwnerId": "123456789012",
        "AssignIpv6AddressOnCreation": true,
        "Ipv6CidrBlockAssociationSet": [
            {
                "AssociationId": "subnet-cidr-assoc-01ef639edde556709",
                "Ipv6CidrBlock": "2600:1f13:cfe:3660::/64",
                "Ipv6CidrBlockState": {
                    "State": "associating"
                }
            }
```

```
        ],
        "Tags": [
            {
                "Key": "Name",
                "Value": "my-ipv6-only-subnet"
            }
        ],
        "SubnetArn": "arn:aws:ec2:us-west-2:123456789012:subnet/
subnet-03f720e7deEXAMPLE"
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon VPC 사용 설명서의 VPC 및 서브넷을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조에서 CreateSubnet을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 CIDR을 사용하여 서브넷을 생성합니다.

```
New-EC2Subnet -VpcId vpc-12345678 -CidrBlock 10.0.0.0/24
```

출력:

```
AvailabilityZone        : us-west-2c
AvailableIpAddressCount : 251
CidrBlock               : 10.0.0.0/24
DefaultForAz            : False
MapPublicIpOnLaunch     : False
State                   : pending
SubnetId                : subnet-1a2b3c4d
Tag                     : {}
VpcId                   : vpc-12345678
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CreateSubnet을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 CIDR을 사용하여 서브넷을 생성합니다.

```
New-EC2Subnet -VpcId vpc-12345678 -CidrBlock 10.0.0.0/24
```

출력:

```
AvailabilityZone        : us-west-2c
AvailableIpAddressCount : 251
CidrBlock               : 10.0.0.0/24
DefaultForAz            : False
MapPublicIpOnLaunch     : False
State                   : pending
SubnetId                : subnet-1a2b3c4d
Tag                     : {}
VpcId                   : vpc-12345678
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateSubnet을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-ec2'

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

```
# @param tag_key [String] The key portion of the tag for the subnet.
# @param tag_vlue [String] The value portion of the tag for the subnet.
# @return [Boolean] true if the subnet was created and tagged;
#   otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless subnet_created_and_tagged?(
#     Aws::EC2::Resource.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'vpc-6713dfEX',
#     '10.0.0.0/24',
#     'us-west-2a',
#     'my-key',
#     'my-value'
#   )
def subnet_created_and_tagged?(
  ec2_resource,
  vpc_id,
  cidr_block,
  availability_zone,
  tag_key,
  tag_value
)
  subnet = ec2_resource.create_subnet(
    vpc_id: vpc_id,
    cidr_block: cidr_block,
    availability_zone: availability_zone
  )
  subnet.create_tags(
    tags: [
      {
        key: tag_key,
        value: tag_value
      }
    ]
  )
  puts "Subnet created with ID '#{subnet.id}' in VPC with ID '#{vpc_id}' " \
    "and CIDR block '#{cidr_block}' in availability zone " \
    "'#{availability_zone}' and tagged with key '#{tag_key}' and " \
    "value '#{tag_value}'."
  true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error creating or tagging subnet: #{e.message}"
  false
end
```

```
# Example usage:
def run_me
  vpc_id = ''
  cidr_block = ''
  availability_zone = ''
  tag_key = ''
  tag_value = ''
  region = ''
  # Print usage information and then stop.
  if ARGV[0] == '--help' || ARGV[0] == '-h'
    puts 'Usage:   ruby ec2-ruby-example-create-subnet.rb ' \
      'VPC_ID CIDR_BLOCK AVAILABILITY_ZONE TAG_KEY TAG_VALUE REGION'
    # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
    puts 'Example: ruby ec2-ruby-example-create-subnet.rb ' \
      'vpc-6713dfEX 10.0.0.0/24 us-west-2a my-key my-value us-west-2'
    exit 1
  # If no values are specified at the command prompt, use these default values.
  elsif ARGV.count.zero?
    vpc_id = 'vpc-6713dfEX'
    cidr_block = '10.0.0.0/24'
    availability_zone = 'us-west-2a'
    tag_key = 'my-key'
    tag_value = 'my-value'
    # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
    region = 'us-west-2'
  # Otherwise, use the values as specified at the command prompt.
  else
    vpc_id = ARGV[0]
    cidr_block = ARGV[1]
    availability_zone = ARGV[2]
    tag_key = ARGV[3]
    tag_value = ARGV[4]
    region = ARGV[5]
  end

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

  if subnet_created_and_tagged?(
    ec2_resource,
    vpc_id,
    cidr_block,
    availability_zone,
    tag_key,
    tag_value
```

```
  )
    puts 'Subnet created and tagged.'
  else
    puts 'Subnet not created or not tagged.'
  end
end

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 CreateSubnet을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **CreateTags** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 CreateTags의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Add or overwrite only the specified tags for the specified Amazon Elastic
 Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) resource or resources.
/*!
  \param resources: The resources for the tags.
  \param tags: Vector of tags.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::EC2::createTags(const Aws::Vector<Aws::String> &resources,
                             const Aws::Vector<Aws::EC2::Model::Tag> &tags,
                             const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::EC2::Model::CreateTagsRequest createTagsRequest;
    createTagsRequest.SetResources(resources);
```

```
    createTagsRequest.SetTags(tags);

    Aws::EC2::Model::CreateTagsOutcome outcome =
 ec2Client.CreateTags(createTagsRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully created tags for resources" << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to create tags for resources, " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 CreateTags를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

예시 1: 리소스에 태그 추가

다음 `create-tags` 예제에서는 지정된 이미지에 `Stack=production` 태그를 추가하거나 태그 키가 `Stack`인 AMI의 기존 태그를 덮어씁니다.

```
aws ec2 create-tags \
    --resources ami-1234567890abcdef0 \
    --tags Key=Stack,Value=production
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

예시 2: 여러 리소스에 태그 추가

다음 `create-tags` 예제에서는 AMI와 인스턴스에 대해 두 개의 태그를 추가하거나 덮어씁니다. 태그 중 하나에서 키(`webserver`)는 있지만 값이 없습니다(값이 빈 문자열로 설정됨). 다른 태그에는 키(`stack`)와 값(`Production`)이 있습니다.

```
aws ec2 create-tags \
    --resources ami-1a2b3c4d i-1234567890abcdef0 \
    --tags Key=webserver,Value=   Key=stack,Value=Production
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

예시 3: 특수 문자가 포함된 태그 추가

다음 `create-tags` 예제에서는 인스턴스에 `[Group]=test` 태그를 추가합니다. 대괄호([및])는 이스케이프해야 하는 특수 문자입니다. 다음 예제에서는 각 환경에 적합한 줄 연속 문자도 사용합니다.

Windows를 사용하는 경우 다음과 같이 특수 문자가 있는 요소를 큰따옴표(")로 묶은 다음, 각 큰따옴표 문자 앞에 백슬래시(\)를 붙입니다.

```
aws ec2 create-tags ^
    --resources i-1234567890abcdef0 ^
    --tags Key=\"[Group]\",Value=test
```

Windows PowerShell을 사용하는 경우 다음과 같이 특수 문자가 있는 값을 큰따옴표(")로 묶고 각 큰따옴표 문자 앞에 백슬래시(\)를 붙인 다음, 전체 키 및 값 구조를 작은따옴표(')로 묶습니다.

```
aws ec2 create-tags `
    --resources i-1234567890abcdef0 `
    --tags 'Key=\"[Group]\",Value=test'
```

Linux 또는 OS X를 사용하는 경우 다음과 같이 특수 문자가 있는 요소를 큰따옴표(")로 묶은 다음, 전체 키 및 값 구조를 작음따옴표(')로 묶습니다.

```
aws ec2 create-tags \
    --resources i-1234567890abcdef0 \
    --tags 'Key="[Group]",Value=test'
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon EC2 사용 설명서의 Amazon EC2 리소스에 태그 지정을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateTags를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 리소스에 단일 태그를 추가합니다. 태그 키는 'myTag '이고 태그 값은 'myTagValue'입니다. 이 예제에서 사용하는 구문에는 PowerShell 버전 3 이상이 필요합니다.

```
New-EC2Tag -Resource i-12345678 -Tag @{ Key="myTag"; Value="myTagValue" }
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 태그를 업데이트하거나 지정된 리소스에 추가합니다. 이 예제에서 사용하는 구문에는 PowerShell 버전 3 이상이 필요합니다.

```
New-EC2Tag -Resource i-12345678 -Tag @( @{ Key="myTag"; Value="newTagValue" },
 @{ Key="test"; Value="anotherTagValue" } )
```

예제 3: PowerShell 버전 2에서는 New-Object를 사용하여 태그 파라미터에 대한 태그를 생성해야 합니다.

```
$tag = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.Tag
$tag.Key = "myTag"
$tag.Value = "myTagValue"

New-EC2Tag -Resource i-12345678 -Tag $tag
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CreateTags를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 리소스에 단일 태그를 추가합니다. 태그 키는 'myTag '이고 태그 값은 'myTagValue'입니다. 이 예제에서 사용하는 구문에는 PowerShell 버전 3 이상이 필요합니다.

```
New-EC2Tag -Resource i-12345678 -Tag @{ Key="myTag"; Value="myTagValue" }
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 태그를 업데이트하거나 지정된 리소스에 추가합니다. 이 예제에서 사용하는 구문에는 PowerShell 버전 3 이상이 필요합니다.

```
New-EC2Tag -Resource i-12345678 -Tag @( @{ Key="myTag"; Value="newTagValue" },
 @{ Key="test"; Value="anotherTagValue" } )
```

예제 3: PowerShell 버전 2에서는 New-Object를 사용하여 태그 파라미터에 대한 태그를 생성해야 합니다.

```
$tag = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.Tag
$tag.Key = "myTag"
```

```
$tag.Value = "myTagValue"

New-EC2Tag -Resource i-12345678 -Tag $tag
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateTags를 참조하세요.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이 예제에서는 인스턴스를 생성한 후 이름 태그를 적용합니다.

```
    pub async fn create_instance<'a>(
        &self,
        image_id: &'a str,
        instance_type: InstanceType,
        key_pair: &'a KeyPairInfo,
        security_groups: Vec<&'a SecurityGroup>,
    ) -> Result<String, EC2Error> {
        let run_instances = self
            .client
            .run_instances()
            .image_id(image_id)
            .instance_type(instance_type)
            .key_name(
                key_pair
                    .key_name()
                    .ok_or_else(|| EC2Error::new("Missing key name when launching
 instance"))?,
            )
            .set_security_group_ids(Some(
                security_groups
                    .iter()
                    .filter_map(|sg| sg.group_id.clone())
                    .collect(),
            ))
```

```
            .min_count(1)
            .max_count(1)
            .send()
            .await?;

        if run_instances.instances().is_empty() {
            return Err(EC2Error::new("Failed to create instance"));
        }

        let instance_id = run_instances.instances()[0].instance_id().unwrap();
        let response = self
            .client
            .create_tags()
            .resources(instance_id)
            .tags(
                Tag::builder()
                    .key("Name")
                    .value("From SDK Examples")
                    .build(),
            )
            .send()
            .await;

        match response {
            Ok(_) => tracing::info!("Created {instance_id} and applied tags."),
            Err(err) => {
                tracing::info!("Error applying tags to {instance_id}: {err:?}");
                return Err(err.into());
            }
        }

        tracing::info!("Instance is created.");

        Ok(instance_id.to_string())
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Rust API 참조의 CreateTags를 참조하세요. AWS

CLI로 **CreateVolume** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateVolume`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

비어 있는 범용 SSD(gp2) 볼륨 생성

다음 `create-volume` 지정된 가용 영역에 80GiB 범용 SSD(gp2) 볼륨을 생성합니다. 현재 리전은 반드시 `us-east-1`이거나 `--region` 파라미터를 추가하여 명령의 리전을 지정할 수 있습니다.

```
aws ec2 create-volume \
    --volume-type gp2 \
    --size 80 \
    --availability-zone us-east-1a
```

출력:

```
{
    "AvailabilityZone": "us-east-1a",
    "Tags": [],
    "Encrypted": false,
    "VolumeType": "gp2",
    "VolumeId": "vol-1234567890abcdef0",
    "State": "creating",
    "Iops": 240,
    "SnapshotId": "",
    "CreateTime": "YYYY-MM-DDTHH:MM:SS.000Z",
    "Size": 80
}
```

볼륨 유형을 지정하지 않으면 기본 볼륨 유형은 gp2입니다.

```
aws ec2 create-volume \
    --size 80 \
    --availability-zone us-east-1a
```

예시 2: 스냅샷에서 프로비저닝된 IOPS SSD(io1) 볼륨 생성

다음 `create-volume` 예시에서는 지정된 스냅샷을 사용하여 지정된 가용 영역에 1000개의 프로비저닝된 IOPS를 가진 프로비저닝된 IOPS SSD(io1) 볼륨을 생성합니다.

```
aws ec2 create-volume \
```

```
    --volume-type io1 \
    --iops 1000 \
    --snapshot-id snap-066877671789bd71b \
    --availability-zone us-east-1a
```

출력:

```
{
    "AvailabilityZone": "us-east-1a",
    "Tags": [],
    "Encrypted": false,
    "VolumeType": "io1",
    "VolumeId": "vol-1234567890abcdef0",
    "State": "creating",
    "Iops": 1000,
    "SnapshotId": "snap-066877671789bd71b",
    "CreateTime": "YYYY-MM-DDTHH:MM:SS.000Z",
    "Size": 500
}
```

예시 3: 암호화된 볼륨 생성

다음 `create-volume` 예시에서는 EBS 암호화를 위한 기본 CMK를 사용하여 암호화된 볼륨을 생성합니다. 기본적으로 암호화가 비활성화되어 있는 경우 다음과 같이 `--encrypted` 파라미터를 지정해야 합니다.

```
aws ec2 create-volume \
    --size 80 \
    --encrypted \
    --availability-zone us-east-1a
```

출력:

```
{
    "AvailabilityZone": "us-east-1a",
    "Tags": [],
    "Encrypted": true,
    "VolumeType": "gp2",
    "VolumeId": "vol-1234567890abcdef0",
    "State": "creating",
    "Iops": 240,
    "SnapshotId": "",
```

```
    "CreateTime": "YYYY-MM-DDTHH:MM:SS.000Z",
    "Size": 80
}
```

기본적으로 암호화가 활성화된 경우 다음 예시에서는 `--encrypted` 파라미터가 없어도 암호화된 볼륨을 생성합니다.

```
aws ec2 create-volume \
    --size 80 \
    --availability-zone us-east-1a
```

`--kms-key-id` 파라미터를 사용하여 고객 관리형 CMK를 지정하는 경우 기본적으로 암호화가 활성화되어 있더라도 `--encrypted` 파라미터도 지정해야 합니다.

```
aws ec2 create-volume \
    --volume-type gp2 \
    --size 80 \
    --encrypted \
    --kms-key-id 0ea3fef3-80a7-4778-9d8c-1c0c6EXAMPLE \
    --availability-zone us-east-1a
```

예시 4: 태그를 사용하여 볼륨 생성

다음 `create-volume` 예시에서는 볼륨을 만들고 두 개의 태그를 추가합니다.

```
aws ec2 create-volume \
    --availability-zone us-east-1a \
    --volume-type gp2 \
    --size 80 \
    --tag-specifications
 'ResourceType=volume,Tags=[{Key=purpose,Value=production},{Key=cost-
center,Value=cc123}]'
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateVolume 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 볼륨을 생성합니다.

```
New-EC2Volume -Size 50 -AvailabilityZone us-west-2a -VolumeType gp2
```

출력:

```
Attachments      : {}
AvailabilityZone : us-west-2a
CreateTime       : 12/22/2015 1:42:07 AM
Encrypted        : False
Iops             : 150
KmsKeyId         :
Size             : 50
SnapshotId       :
State            : creating
Tags             : {}
VolumeId         : vol-12345678
VolumeType       : gp2
```

예제 2:이 예제 요청은 볼륨을 생성하고 스택 키와 프로덕션 값이 있는 태그를 적용합니다.

```
$tag = @{ Key="stack"; Value="production" }

$tagspec = new-object Amazon.EC2.Model.TagSpecification
$tagspec.ResourceType = "volume"
$tagspec.Tags.Add($tag)

New-EC2Volume -Size 80 -AvailabilityZone "us-west-2a" -TagSpecification $tagspec
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CreateVolume을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 볼륨을 생성합니다.

```
New-EC2Volume -Size 50 -AvailabilityZone us-west-2a -VolumeType gp2
```

출력:

```
Attachments      : {}
AvailabilityZone : us-west-2a
CreateTime       : 12/22/2015 1:42:07 AM
```

```
Encrypted        : False
Iops             : 150
KmsKeyId         :
Size             : 50
SnapshotId       :
State            : creating
Tags             : {}
VolumeId         : vol-12345678
VolumeType       : gp2
```

예제 2:이 예제 요청은 볼륨을 생성하고 스택 키와 프로덕션 값이 있는 태그를 적용합니다.

```
$tag = @{ Key="stack"; Value="production" }

$tagspec = new-object Amazon.EC2.Model.TagSpecification
$tagspec.ResourceType = "volume"
$tagspec.Tags.Add($tag)

New-EC2Volume -Size 80 -AvailabilityZone "us-west-2a" -TagSpecification $tagspec
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateVolume을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **CreateVpc** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateVpc`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 프라이빗 서브넷 및 NAT 게이트웨이를 사용하여 VPC 생성
- Amazon VPC 시작하기
- Transit Gateway 시작하기
- VPC IPAM 시작하기

CLI

AWS CLI

예제 1: VPC를 생성하는 방법

다음 `create-vpc` 예제에서는 지정된 IPv4 CIDR 블록과 이름 태그를 사용하여 VPC를 생성합니다.

```
aws ec2 create-vpc \
    --cidr-block 10.0.0.0/16 \
    --tag-specifications ResourceType=vpc,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=MyVpc}]
```

출력:

```
{
    "Vpc": {
        "CidrBlock": "10.0.0.0/16",
        "DhcpOptionsId": "dopt-5EXAMPLE",
        "State": "pending",
        "VpcId": "vpc-0a60eb65b4EXAMPLE",
        "OwnerId": "123456789012",
        "InstanceTenancy": "default",
        "Ipv6CidrBlockAssociationSet": [],
        "CidrBlockAssociationSet": [
            {
                "AssociationId": "vpc-cidr-assoc-07501b79ecEXAMPLE",
                "CidrBlock": "10.0.0.0/16",
                "CidrBlockState": {
                    "State": "associated"
                }
            }
        ],
        "IsDefault": false,
        "Tags": [
            {
                "Key": "Name",
                "Value": MyVpc"
            }
        ]
    }
}
```

예제 2: 전용 테넌시를 사용하여 VPC를 생성하는 방법

다음 `create-vpc` 예제에서는 지정된 IPv4 CIDR 블록과 전용 테넌시를 사용하여 VPC를 생성합니다.

```
aws ec2 create-vpc \
    --cidr-block 10.0.0.0/16 \
    --instance-tenancy dedicated
```

출력:

```
{
    "Vpc": {
        "CidrBlock": "10.0.0.0/16",
        "DhcpOptionsId": "dopt-19edf471",
        "State": "pending",
        "VpcId": "vpc-0a53287fa4EXAMPLE",
        "OwnerId": "111122223333",
        "InstanceTenancy": "dedicated",
        "Ipv6CidrBlockAssociationSet": [],
        "CidrBlockAssociationSet": [
            {
                "AssociationId": "vpc-cidr-assoc-00b24cc1c2EXAMPLE",
                "CidrBlock": "10.0.0.0/16",
                "CidrBlockState": {
                    "State": "associated"
                }
            }
        ],
        "IsDefault": false
    }
}
```

예제 3: IPv6 CIDR 블록을 사용하여 VPC를 생성하는 방법

다음 `create-vpc` 예제에서는 Amazon에서 제공하는 IPv6 CIDR 블록을 사용하여 VPC를 생성합니다.

```
aws ec2 create-vpc \
    --cidr-block 10.0.0.0/16 \
    --amazon-provided-ipv6-cidr-block
```

출력:

```
{
    "Vpc": {
        "CidrBlock": "10.0.0.0/16",
```

```
        "DhcpOptionsId": "dopt-dEXAMPLE",
        "State": "pending",
        "VpcId": "vpc-0fc5e3406bEXAMPLE",
        "OwnerId": "123456789012",
        "InstanceTenancy": "default",
        "Ipv6CidrBlockAssociationSet": [
            {
                "AssociationId": "vpc-cidr-assoc-068432c60bEXAMPLE",
                "Ipv6CidrBlock": "",
                "Ipv6CidrBlockState": {
                    "State": "associating"
                },
                "Ipv6Pool": "Amazon",
                "NetworkBorderGroup": "us-west-2"
            }
        ],
        "CidrBlockAssociationSet": [
            {
                "AssociationId": "vpc-cidr-assoc-0669f8f9f5EXAMPLE",
                "CidrBlock": "10.0.0.0/16",
                "CidrBlockState": {
                    "State": "associated"
                }
            }
        ],
        "IsDefault": false
    }
}
```

예제 4: IPAM 풀에서 CIDR을 사용하여 VPC를 생성하는 방법

다음 `create-vpc` 예제에서는 Amazon VPC IP 주소 관리자(IPAM) 풀에서 CIDR을 사용하여 VPC를 생성합니다.

Linux 및 macOS:

```
aws ec2 create-vpc \
    --ipv4-ipam-pool-id ipam-pool-0533048da7d823723 \
    --tag-specifications
 ResourceType=vpc,Tags='[{Key=Environment,Value="Preprod"},
{Key=Owner,Value="Build Team"}]'
```

Windows:

```
aws ec2 create-vpc ^
    --ipv4-ipam-pool-id ipam-pool-0533048da7d823723 ^
    --tag-specifications
 ResourceType=vpc,Tags=[{Key=Environment,Value="Preprod"},{Key=Owner,Value="Build
 Team"}]
```

출력:

```
{
    "Vpc": {
        "CidrBlock": "10.0.1.0/24",
        "DhcpOptionsId": "dopt-2afccf50",
        "State": "pending",
        "VpcId": "vpc-010e1791024eb0af9",
        "OwnerId": "123456789012",
        "InstanceTenancy": "default",
        "Ipv6CidrBlockAssociationSet": [],
        "CidrBlockAssociationSet": [
            {
                "AssociationId": "vpc-cidr-assoc-0a77de1d803226d4b",
                "CidrBlock": "10.0.1.0/24",
                "CidrBlockState": {
                    "State": "associated"
                }
            }
        ],
        "IsDefault": false,
        "Tags": [
            {
                "Key": "Environment",
                "Value": "Preprod"
            },
            {
                "Key": "Owner",
                "Value": "Build Team"
            }
        ]
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon VPC IPAM 사용 설명서에서 IPAM 풀 CIDR을 사용하는 VPC 생성을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조에서 CreateVpc를 참조하세요.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * @param string $cidr
     * @return array
     */
    public function createVpc(string $cidr): array
    {
        try {
            $result = $this->ec2Client->createVpc([
                "CidrBlock" => $cidr,
            ]);
            return $result['Vpc'];
        }catch(Ec2Exception $caught){
            echo "There was a problem creating the VPC: {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 CreateVpc를 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 CIDR을 사용하여 VPC를 생성합니다. 또한 Amazon VPC는 VPC에 대해 기본 DHCP 옵션 세트, 기본 라우팅 테이블 및 기본 네트워크 ACL을 생성합니다.

```
New-EC2VPC -CidrBlock 10.0.0.0/16
```

출력:

```
CidrBlock       : 10.0.0.0/16
DhcpOptionsId   : dopt-1a2b3c4d
InstanceTenancy : default
IsDefault       : False
State           : pending
Tags            : {}
VpcId           : vpc-12345678
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CreateVpc를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 CIDR을 사용하여 VPC를 생성합니다. 또한 Amazon VPC는 VPC에 대해 기본 DHCP 옵션 세트, 기본 라우팅 테이블 및 기본 네트워크 ACL을 생성합니다.

```
New-EC2VPC -CidrBlock 10.0.0.0/16
```

출력:

```
CidrBlock       : 10.0.0.0/16
DhcpOptionsId   : dopt-1a2b3c4d
InstanceTenancy : default
IsDefault       : False
State           : pending
Tags            : {}
VpcId           : vpc-12345678
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateVpc를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class VpcWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) Amazon Virtual
 Private Cloud actions."""

    def __init__(self, ec2_client: boto3.client):
        """
        Initializes the VpcWrapper with an EC2 client.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-
level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "VpcWrapper":
        """
        Creates a VpcWrapper instance with a default EC2 client.

        :return: An instance of VpcWrapper initialized with the default EC2
 client.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client)


    def create(self, cidr_block: str) -> str:
        """
        Creates a new Amazon VPC with the specified CIDR block.

        :param cidr_block: The CIDR block for the new VPC, such as '10.0.0.0/16'.
        :return: The ID of the new VPC.
```

```
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.create_vpc(CidrBlock=cidr_block)
            vpc_id = response["Vpc"]["VpcId"]

            waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("vpc_available")
            waiter.wait(VpcIds=[vpc_id])
            return vpc_id
        except ClientError as client_error:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't create the vpc. Here's why: %s",
                client_error.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateVpc를 참조하세요. AWS

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-ec2'

# Creates a virtual private cloud (VPC) in
# Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC) and then tags
# the VPC.
#
# @param ec2_resource [Aws::EC2::Resource] An initialized
#   Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) resource object.
# @param cidr_block [String] The IPv4 CIDR block for the subnet.
# @param tag_key [String] The key portion of the tag for the VPC.
# @param tag_value [String] The value portion of the tag for the VPC.
# @return [Boolean] true if the VPC was created and tagged;
```

```
#   otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless vpc_created_and_tagged?(
#     Aws::EC2::Resource.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     '10.0.0.0/24',
#     'my-key',
#     'my-value'
#   )
def vpc_created_and_tagged?(
  ec2_resource,
  cidr_block,
  tag_key,
  tag_value
)
  vpc = ec2_resource.create_vpc(cidr_block: cidr_block)

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

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

  puts "Created VPC with ID '#{vpc.id}' and tagged with key " \
    "'#{tag_key}' and value '#{tag_value}'."
  true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts e.message
  false
end

# Example usage:
def run_me
  cidr_block = ''
  tag_key = ''
  tag_value = ''
  region = ''
  # Print usage information and then stop.
  if ARGV[0] == '--help' || ARGV[0] == '-h'
    puts 'Usage:   ruby ec2-ruby-example-create-vpc.rb ' \
      'CIDR_BLOCK TAG_KEY TAG_VALUE REGION'
    # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
    puts 'Example: ruby ec2-ruby-example-create-vpc.rb ' \
      '10.0.0.0/24 my-key my-value us-west-2'
    exit 1
```

```
  # If no values are specified at the command prompt, use these default values.
  elsif ARGV.count.zero?
    cidr_block = '10.0.0.0/24'
    tag_key = 'my-key'
    tag_value = 'my-value'
    # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
    region = 'us-west-2'
  # Otherwise, use the values as specified at the command prompt.
  else
    cidr_block = ARGV[0]
    tag_key = ARGV[1]
    tag_value = ARGV[2]
    region = ARGV[3]
  end

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

  if vpc_created_and_tagged?(
    ec2_resource,
    cidr_block,
    tag_key,
    tag_value
  )
    puts 'VPC created and tagged.'
  else
    puts 'VPC not created or not tagged.'
  end
end

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 CreateVpc를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **CreateVpcEndpoint** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateVpcEndpoint`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 프라이빗 서브넷 및 NAT 게이트웨이를 사용하여 VPC 생성

CLI

AWS CLI

예시 1: 게이트웨이 엔드포인트 생성

다음 `create-vpc-endpoint` 예시에서는 VPC `vpc-1a2b3c4d`와 `us-east-1` 리전의 Amazon S3 사이에 게이트웨이 VPC 엔드포인트를 생성하고 라우팅 테이블 `rtb-11aa22bb`를 엔드포인트와 연결합니다.

```
aws ec2 create-vpc-endpoint \
    --vpc-id vpc-1a2b3c4d \
    --service-name com.amazonaws.us-east-1.s3 \
    --route-table-ids rtb-11aa22bb
```

출력:

```
{
    "VpcEndpoint": {
        "PolicyDocument": "{\"Version\":\"2008-10-17\",\"Statement\":[{\"Sid\":
\"\",\"Effect\":\"Allow\",\"Principal\":\"\*\",\"Action\":\"\*\",\"Resource\":
\"\*\"}]}",
        "VpcId": "vpc-1a2b3c4d",
        "State": "available",
        "ServiceName": "com.amazonaws.us-east-1.s3",
        "RouteTableIds": [
            "rtb-11aa22bb"
        ],
        "VpcEndpointId": "vpc-1a2b3c4d",
        "CreationTimestamp": "2015-05-15T09:40:50Z"
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS PrivateLink 설명서의 게이트웨이 엔드포인트 생성을 참조하세요.

예시 2: 인터페이스 엔드포인트 생성

다음 `create-vpc-endpoint` 예시에서는 `us-east-1` 리전의 VPC `vpc-1a2b3c4d`와 Amazon S3 사이에 인터페이스 VPC 엔드포인트를 생성합니다. 이 명령은 `subnet-1a2b3c4d` 서브넷에 엔드포인트를 만들고 `sg-1a2b3c4d` 보안 그룹에 연결한 다음 키가 'Service'이고 값이 'S3'인 태그를 추가합니다.

```
aws ec2 create-vpc-endpoint \
    --vpc-id vpc-1a2b3c4d \
    --vpc-endpoint-type Interface \
    --service-name com.amazonaws.us-east-1.s3 \
    --subnet-ids subnet-7b16de0c \
    --security-group-id sg-1a2b3c4d \
    --tag-specifications ResourceType=vpc-endpoint,Tags=[{Key=service,Value=S3}]
```

출력:

```
{
    "VpcEndpoint": {
        "VpcEndpointId": "vpce-1a2b3c4d5e6f1a2b3",
        "VpcEndpointType": "Interface",
        "VpcId": "vpc-1a2b3c4d",
        "ServiceName": "com.amazonaws.us-east-1.s3",
        "State": "pending",
        "RouteTableIds": [],
        "SubnetIds": [
            "subnet-1a2b3c4d"
        ],
        "Groups": [
            {
                "GroupId": "sg-1a2b3c4d",
                "GroupName": "default"
            }
        ],
        "PrivateDnsEnabled": false,
        "RequesterManaged": false,
        "NetworkInterfaceIds": [
            "eni-0b16f0581c8ac6877"
        ],
        "DnsEntries": [
            {
                "DnsName": "*.vpce-1a2b3c4d5e6f1a2b3-9hnenorg.s3.us-
east-1.vpce.amazonaws.com",
                "HostedZoneId": "Z7HUB22UULQXV"
            },
            {
                "DnsName": "*.vpce-1a2b3c4d5e6f1a2b3-9hnenorg-us-east-1c.s3.us-
east-1.vpce.amazonaws.com",
                "HostedZoneId": "Z7HUB22UULQXV"
            }
```

```
        ],
        "CreationTimestamp": "2021-03-05T14:46:16.030000+00:00",
        "Tags": [
            {
                "Key": "service",
                "Value": "S3"
            }
        ],
        "OwnerId": "123456789012"
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS PrivateLink 사용 설명서의 인터페이스 VPC 엔드포인트 생성을 참조하세요.

예시 3: Gateway Load Balancer 엔드포인트 생성

다음 `create-vpc-endpoint` 예시에서는 VPC `vpc-111122223333aabbc`와 Gateway Load Balancer를 사용하여 구성된 서비스 사이에 Gateway Load Balancer 엔드포인트를 생성합니다.

```
aws ec2 create-vpc-endpoint \
    --service-name com.amazonaws.vpce.us-east-1.vpce-svc-123123a1c43abc123 \
    --vpc-endpoint-type GatewayLoadBalancer \
    --vpc-id vpc-111122223333aabbc \
    --subnet-ids subnet-0011aabbcc2233445
```

출력:

```
{
    "VpcEndpoint": {
        "VpcEndpointId": "vpce-aabbaabbaabbaabba",
        "VpcEndpointType": "GatewayLoadBalancer",
        "VpcId": "vpc-111122223333aabbc",
        "ServiceName": "com.amazonaws.vpce.us-east-1.vpce-svc-123123a1c43abc123",
        "State": "pending",
        "SubnetIds": [
            "subnet-0011aabbcc2233445"
        ],
        "RequesterManaged": false,
        "NetworkInterfaceIds": [
            "eni-01010120203030405"
        ],
```

```
        "CreationTimestamp": "2020-11-11T08:06:03.522Z",
        "OwnerId": "123456789012"
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS PrivateLink 사용 설명서의 Gateway Load Balancer 엔드포인트를 참조하세요.

예제 4: 리소스 엔드포인트 만들기

다음 `create-vpc-endpoint` 예제에서는 리소스 엔드포인트를 만듭니다.

```
aws ec2 create-vpc-endpoint \
    --vpc-endpoint-type Resource \
    --vpc-id vpc-111122223333aabbc \
    --subnet-ids subnet-0011aabbcc2233445 \
    --resource-configuration-arn arn:aws:vpc-lattice-us-
east-1:123456789012:resourceconfiguration/rcfg-0123abcde98765432
```

출력:

```
{
    "VpcEndpoint": {
        "VpcEndpointId": "vpce-00939a7ed9EXAMPLE",
        "VpcEndpointType": "Resource",
        "VpcId": "vpc-111122223333aabbc",
        "State": "Pending",
        "SubnetIds": [
            "subnet-0011aabbcc2233445"
        ],
        "Groups": [
            {
                "GroupId": "sg-03e2f15fbfc09b000",
                "GroupName": "default"
            }
        ],
        "IpAddressType": "IPV4",
        "PrivateDnsEnabled": false,
        "CreationTimestamp": "2025-02-06T23:38:49.525000+00:00",
        "Tags": [],
        "OwnerId": "123456789012",
        "ResourceConfigurationArn": "arn:aws:vpc-lattice:us-
east-1:123456789012:resourceconfiguration/rcfg-0123abcde98765432"
```

```
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS PrivateLink 사용 설명서의 리소스 엔드포인트를 참조하시기 바랍니다.

예제 5: 서비스 네트워크 엔드포인트 만들기

다음 `create-vpc-endpoint` 예제에서는 서비스 네트워크 엔드포인트를 만듭니다.

```
aws ec2 create-vpc-endpoint \
    --vpc-endpoint-type ServiceNetwork \
    --vpc-id vpc-111122223333aabbc \
    --subnet-ids subnet-0011aabbcc2233445 \
    --service-network-arn arn:aws:vpc-lattice:us-
east-1:123456789012:servicenetwork/sn-0101abcd5432abcd0 \
    --security-group-ids sg-0123456789012abcd
```

출력:

```
{
    "VpcEndpoint": {
        "VpcEndpointId": "vpce-0f00567fa8EXAMPLE",
        "VpcEndpointType": "ServiceNetwork",
        "VpcId": "vpc-111122223333aabbc",
        "State": "Pending",
        "SubnetIds": [
            "subnet-0011aabbcc2233445"
        ],
        "Groups": [
            {
                "GroupId": "sg-0123456789012abcd",
                "GroupName": "my-security-group"
            }
        ],
        "IpAddressType": "IPV4",
        "PrivateDnsEnabled": false,
        "CreationTimestamp": "2025-02-06T23:44:20.449000+00:00",
        "Tags": [],
        "OwnerId": "123456789012",
        "ServiceNetworkArn": "arn:aws:vpc-lattice:us-
east-1:123456789012:servicenetwork/sn-0101abcd5432abcd0"
    }
```

```
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS PrivateLink 사용 설명서의 Service network endpoints를 참조하시기 바랍니다.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateVpcEndpoint 섹션을 참조하세요.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * @param string $serviceName
     * @param string $vpcId
     * @param array $routeTableIds
     * @return array
     */
    public function createVpcEndpoint(string $serviceName, string $vpcId, array
 $routeTableIds): array
    {
        try {
            $result = $this->ec2Client->createVpcEndpoint([
                'ServiceName' => $serviceName,
                'VpcId' => $vpcId,
                'RouteTableIds' => $routeTableIds,
            ]);

            return $result["VpcEndpoint"];
        } catch(Ec2Exception $caught){
            echo "There was a problem creating the VPC Endpoint: {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 CreateVpcEndpointAWS SDK for PHP 를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 VPC vpc-0fc1ff23f45b678eb의 서비스 com.amazonaws.eu-west-1.s3에 대한 새 VPC 엔드포인트를 생성합니다.

```
New-EC2VpcEndpoint -ServiceName com.amazonaws.eu-west-1.s3 -VpcId
 vpc-0fc1ff23f45b678eb
```

출력:

```
ClientToken VpcEndpoint
----------- -----------
            Amazon.EC2.Model.VpcEndpoint
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CreateVpcEndpoint를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 VPC vpc-0fc1ff23f45b678eb의 서비스 com.amazonaws.eu-west-1.s3에 대한 새 VPC 엔드포인트를 생성합니다.

```
New-EC2VpcEndpoint -ServiceName com.amazonaws.eu-west-1.s3 -VpcId
 vpc-0fc1ff23f45b678eb
```

출력:

```
ClientToken VpcEndpoint
----------- -----------
            Amazon.EC2.Model.VpcEndpoint
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateVpcEndpoint를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class VpcWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) Amazon Virtual
 Private Cloud actions."""

    def __init__(self, ec2_client: boto3.client):
        """
        Initializes the VpcWrapper with an EC2 client.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-
level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "VpcWrapper":
        """
        Creates a VpcWrapper instance with a default EC2 client.

        :return: An instance of VpcWrapper initialized with the default EC2
 client.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client)


    def create_vpc_endpoint(
        self, vpc_id: str, service_name: str, route_table_ids: list[str]
    ) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Creates a new VPC endpoint for the specified service and associates it
 with the specified route tables.
```

```
        :param vpc_id: The ID of the VPC to create the endpoint in.
        :param service_name: The name of the service to create the endpoint for.
        :param route_table_ids: A list of IDs of the route tables to associate
with the endpoint.
        :return: A dictionary representing the newly created VPC endpoint.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.create_vpc_endpoint(
                VpcId=vpc_id,
                ServiceName=service_name,
                RouteTableIds=route_table_ids,
            )
            return response["VpcEndpoint"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create VPC endpoint for service %s. Here's why: %s:
%s",
                service_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateVpcEndpoint를 참조하세요. AWS

CLI로 **CreateVpnConnection** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateVpnConnection`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예시 1: 동적 라우팅을 사용하여 VPN 연결 생성

다음 `create-vpn-connection` 예시에서는 지정된 가상 프라이빗 게이트웨이와 지정된 고객 게이트웨이 사이에 VPN 연결을 만들고 VPN 연결에 태그를 적용합니다. 출력에는 고객 게이트웨이 디바이스의 구성 정보가 XML 형식으로 포함됩니다.

```
aws ec2 create-vpn-connection \
    --type ipsec.1 \
    --customer-gateway-id cgw-001122334455aabbc \
    --vpn-gateway-id vgw-1a1a1a1a1a1a2b2b2 \
    --tag-specification 'ResourceType=vpn-connection,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=BGP-
VPN}]'
```

출력:

```
{
    "VpnConnection": {
        "CustomerGatewayConfiguration": "...configuration information...",
        "CustomerGatewayId": "cgw-001122334455aabbc",
        "Category": "VPN",
        "State": "pending",
        "VpnConnectionId": "vpn-123123123123abcab",
        "VpnGatewayId": "vgw-1a1a1a1a1a1a2b2b2",
        "Options": {
            "EnableAcceleration": false,
            "StaticRoutesOnly": false,
            "LocalIpv4NetworkCidr": "0.0.0.0/0",
            "RemoteIpv4NetworkCidr": "0.0.0.0/0",
            "TunnelInsideIpVersion": "ipv4",
            "TunnelOptions": [
                {},
                {}
            ]
        },
        "Routes": [],
        "Tags": [
             {
                "Key": "Name",
                "Value": "BGP-VPN"
            }
        ]
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 SiteAWS Site-to-Site VPN 사용 설명서의 HowSite-to-Site VPN 작동 방식을 참조하세요. AWS Site-to-Site

예시 2: 정적 라우팅을 사용하여 VPN 연결 생성

다음 `create-vpn-connection` 예시에서는 지정된 가상 프라이빗 게이트웨이와 지정된 고객 게이트웨이 간에 VPN 연결을 생성합니다. 옵션은 정적 라우팅을 지정합니다. 출력에는 고객 게이트웨이 디바이스의 구성 정보가 XML 형식으로 포함됩니다.

```
aws ec2 create-vpn-connection \
    --type ipsec.1 \
    --customer-gateway-id cgw-001122334455aabbc \
    --vpn-gateway-id vgw-1a1a1a1a1a1a2b2b2 \
    --options "{\"StaticRoutesOnly\":true}"
```

출력:

```
{
    "VpnConnection": {
        "CustomerGatewayConfiguration": "..configuration information...",
        "CustomerGatewayId": "cgw-001122334455aabbc",
        "Category": "VPN",
        "State": "pending",
        "VpnConnectionId": "vpn-123123123123abcab",
        "VpnGatewayId": "vgw-1a1a1a1a1a1a2b2b2",
        "Options": {
            "EnableAcceleration": false,
            "StaticRoutesOnly": true,
            "LocalIpv4NetworkCidr": "0.0.0.0/0",
            "RemoteIpv4NetworkCidr": "0.0.0.0/0",
            "TunnelInsideIpVersion": "ipv4",
            "TunnelOptions": [
                {},
                {}
            ]
        },
        "Routes": [],
        "Tags": []
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 SiteAWS Site-to-Site VPN 사용 설명서의 HowSite-to-Site VPN 작동 방식을 참조하세요. AWS Site-to-Site

예시 3: VPN 연결 생성 및 내부 CIDR 및 사전 공유 키 지정

다음 `create-vpn-connection` 예시에서는 VPN 연결을 생성하고 각 터널에 대해 내부 IP 주소 CIDR 블록과 사용자 지정 사전 공유 키를 지정합니다. 지정된 값이 `CustomerGatewayConfiguration` 정보에 반환됩니다.

```
aws ec2 create-vpn-connection \
    --type ipsec.1 \
    --customer-gateway-id cgw-001122334455aabbc \
    --vpn-gateway-id vgw-1a1a1a1a1a1a2b2b2 \
    --options
 TunnelOptions='[{TunnelInsideCidr=169.254.12.0/30,PreSharedKey=ExamplePreSharedKey1},
{TunnelInsideCidr=169.254.13.0/30,PreSharedKey=ExamplePreSharedKey2}]'
```

출력:

```
{
    "VpnConnection": {
        "CustomerGatewayConfiguration": "..configuration information...",
        "CustomerGatewayId": "cgw-001122334455aabbc",
        "Category": "VPN",
        "State": "pending",
        "VpnConnectionId": "vpn-123123123123abcab",
        "VpnGatewayId": "vgw-1a1a1a1a1a1a2b2b2",
        "Options": {
            "EnableAcceleration": false,
            "StaticRoutesOnly": false,
            "LocalIpv4NetworkCidr": "0.0.0.0/0",
            "RemoteIpv4NetworkCidr": "0.0.0.0/0",
            "TunnelInsideIpVersion": "ipv4",
            "TunnelOptions": [
                {
                    "OutsideIpAddress": "203.0.113.3",
                    "TunnelInsideCidr": "169.254.12.0/30",
                    "PreSharedKey": "ExamplePreSharedKey1"
                },
                {
                    "OutsideIpAddress": "203.0.113.5",
                    "TunnelInsideCidr": "169.254.13.0/30",
                    "PreSharedKey": "ExamplePreSharedKey2"
                }
            ]
        },
        "Routes": [],
        "Tags": []
```

```
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 SiteAWS Site-to-Site VPN 사용 설명서의 HowSite-to-Site VPN 작동 방식을 참조하세요. AWS Site-to-Site

예시 4: IPv6 트래픽을 지원하는 VPN 연결 생성

다음 `create-vpn-connection` 예시에서는 지정된 전송 게이트웨이와 지정된 고객 게이트웨이 간에 IPv6 트래픽을 지원하는 VPN 연결을 생성합니다. 두 터널의 터널 옵션은가 IKE 협상을 시작해야 AWS 한다고 지정합니다.

```
aws ec2 create-vpn-connection \
    --type ipsec.1 \
    --transit-gateway-id tgw-12312312312312312 \
    --customer-gateway-id cgw-001122334455aabbc \
    --options TunnelInsideIpVersion=ipv6,TunnelOptions=[{StartupAction=start},
{StartupAction=start}]
```

출력:

```
{
    "VpnConnection": {
        "CustomerGatewayConfiguration": "..configuration information...",
        "CustomerGatewayId": "cgw-001122334455aabbc",
        "Category": "VPN",
        "State": "pending",
        "VpnConnectionId": "vpn-11111111122222222",
        "TransitGatewayId": "tgw-12312312312312312",
        "Options": {
            "EnableAcceleration": false,
            "StaticRoutesOnly": false,
            "LocalIpv6NetworkCidr": "::/0",
            "RemoteIpv6NetworkCidr": "::/0",
            "TunnelInsideIpVersion": "ipv6",
            "TunnelOptions": [
                {
                    "OutsideIpAddress": "203.0.113.3",
                    "StartupAction": "start"
                },
                {
                    "OutsideIpAddress": "203.0.113.5",
```

```
                    "StartupAction": "start"
                }
            ]
        },
        "Routes": [],
        "Tags": []
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 SiteAWS Site-to-Site VPN 사용 설명서의 HowSite-to-Site VPN 작동 방식을 참조하세요. AWS Site-to-Site

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateVpnConnection 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 가상 프라이빗 게이트웨이와 지정된 고객 게이트웨이 간에 VPN 연결을 생성합니다. 출력에는 네트워크 관리자에게 필요한 구성 정보가 XML 형식으로 포함됩니다.

```
New-EC2VpnConnection -Type ipsec.1 -CustomerGatewayId cgw-1a2b3c4d -VpnGatewayId
 vgw-1a2b3c4d
```

출력:

```
CustomerGatewayConfiguration : [XML document]
CustomerGatewayId            : cgw-1a2b3c4d
Options                      :
Routes                       : {}
State                        : pending
Tags                         : {}
Type                         :
VgwTelemetry                 : {}
VpnConnectionId              : vpn-12345678
VpnGatewayId                 : vgw-1a2b3c4d
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 VPN 연결을 생성하고 지정된 이름의 파일에 구성을 캡처합니다.

```
(New-EC2VpnConnection -CustomerGatewayId cgw-1a2b3c4d -VpnGatewayId
 vgw-1a2b3c4d).CustomerGatewayConfiguration | Out-File C:\path\vpn-
configuration.xml
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 지정된 가상 프라이빗 게이트웨이와 지정된 고객 게이트웨이 간에 정적 라우팅을 사용하여 VPN 연결을 생성합니다.

```
New-EC2VpnConnection -Type ipsec.1 -CustomerGatewayId cgw-1a2b3c4d -VpnGatewayId
 vgw-1a2b3c4d -Options_StaticRoutesOnly $true
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CreateVpnConnection을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 가상 프라이빗 게이트웨이와 지정된 고객 게이트웨이 간에 VPN 연결을 생성합니다. 출력에는 네트워크 관리자에게 필요한 구성 정보가 XML 형식으로 포함됩니다.

```
New-EC2VpnConnection -Type ipsec.1 -CustomerGatewayId cgw-1a2b3c4d -VpnGatewayId
 vgw-1a2b3c4d
```

출력:

```
CustomerGatewayConfiguration : [XML document]
CustomerGatewayId            : cgw-1a2b3c4d
Options                      :
Routes                       : {}
State                        : pending
Tags                         : {}
Type                         :
VgwTelemetry                 : {}
VpnConnectionId              : vpn-12345678
VpnGatewayId                 : vgw-1a2b3c4d
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 VPN 연결을 생성하고 지정된 이름의 파일에 구성을 캡처합니다.

```
(New-EC2VpnConnection -CustomerGatewayId cgw-1a2b3c4d -VpnGatewayId
 vgw-1a2b3c4d).CustomerGatewayConfiguration | Out-File C:\path\vpn-
configuration.xml
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 지정된 가상 프라이빗 게이트웨이와 지정된 고객 게이트웨이 간에 정적 라우팅을 사용하여 VPN 연결을 생성합니다.

```
New-EC2VpnConnection -Type ipsec.1 -CustomerGatewayId cgw-1a2b3c4d -VpnGatewayId
 vgw-1a2b3c4d -Options_StaticRoutesOnly $true
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateVpnConnection을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **CreateVpnConnectionRoute** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateVpnConnectionRoute`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

VPN 연결을 위한 정적 경로 생성

이 예시에서는 지정된 VPN 연결에 대한 고정 경로를 생성합니다. 이 명령이 성공하면 출력이 반환되지 않습니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 create-vpn-connection-route --vpn-connection-id vpn-40f41529 --
destination-cidr-block 11.12.0.0/16
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateVpnConnectionRoute 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 VPN 연결에 대해 지정된 정적 경로를 생성합니다.

```
New-EC2VpnConnectionRoute -VpnConnectionId vpn-12345678 -DestinationCidrBlock
 11.12.0.0/16
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CreateVpnConnectionRoute를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 VPN 연결에 대해 지정된 정적 경로를 생성합니다.

```
New-EC2VpnConnectionRoute -VpnConnectionId vpn-12345678 -DestinationCidrBlock
 11.12.0.0/16
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateVpnConnectionRoute를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **`CreateVpnGateway`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateVpnGateway`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

가상 프라이빗 게이트웨이 생성

이 예시에서는 가상 프라이빗 게이트웨이를 생성합니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 create-vpn-gateway --type ipsec.1
```

출력:

```
{
    "VpnGateway": {
        "AmazonSideAsn": 64512,
        "State": "available",
        "Type": "ipsec.1",
        "VpnGatewayId": "vgw-9a4cacf3",
        "VpcAttachments": []
    }
}
```

특정 Amazon 측 ASN을 사용하여 가상 프라이빗 게이트웨이 생성

이 예시에서는 가상 프라이빗 게이트웨이를 생성하고 BGP 세션의 Amazon 측에 대한 Autonomous System Number(ASN)를 지정합니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 create-vpn-gateway --type ipsec.1 --amazon-side-asn 65001
```

출력:

```
{
    "VpnGateway": {
        "AmazonSideAsn": 65001,
        "State": "available",
        "Type": "ipsec.1",
        "VpnGatewayId": "vgw-9a4cacf3",
        "VpcAttachments": []
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateVpnGateway 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 가상 프라이빗 게이트웨이를 생성합니다.

```
New-EC2VpnGateway -Type ipsec.1
```

출력:

```
AvailabilityZone :
State            : available
Tags             : {}
Type             : ipsec.1
VpcAttachments   : {}
VpnGatewayId     : vgw-1a2b3c4d
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CreateVpnGateway를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 가상 프라이빗 게이트웨이를 생성합니다.

```
New-EC2VpnGateway -Type ipsec.1
```

출력:

```
AvailabilityZone :
State            : available
Tags             : {}
Type             : ipsec.1
VpcAttachments   : {}
VpnGatewayId     : vgw-1a2b3c4d
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateVpnGateway를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **DeleteCustomerGateway** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteCustomerGateway의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

고객 게이트웨이 삭제

이 예시에서는 지정된 고객 게이트웨이를 삭제합니다. 이 명령이 성공하면 출력이 반환되지 않습니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 delete-customer-gateway --customer-gateway-id cgw-0e11f167
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteCustomerGateway 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 고객 게이트웨이를 삭제합니다. 강제 파라미터도 지정하지 않는 한 작업을 진행하기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다.

```
Remove-EC2CustomerGateway -CustomerGatewayId cgw-1a2b3c4d
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2CustomerGateway (DeleteCustomerGateway)" on
 Target "cgw-1a2b3c4d".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteCustomerGateway를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 고객 게이트웨이를 삭제합니다. 강제 파라미터도 지정하지 않는 한 작업을 진행하기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다.

```
Remove-EC2CustomerGateway -CustomerGatewayId cgw-1a2b3c4d
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2CustomerGateway (DeleteCustomerGateway)" on
 Target "cgw-1a2b3c4d".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteCustomerGateway를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **DeleteDhcpOptions** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteDhcpOptions의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

DHCP 옵션 세트 삭제

이 예시에서는 지정된 DHCP 옵션 세트를 삭제합니다. 이 명령이 성공하면 출력이 반환되지 않습니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 delete-dhcp-options --dhcp-options-id dopt-d9070ebb
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteDhcpOptions 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 DHCP 옵션 세트를 삭제합니다. 강제 파라미터도 지정하지 않는 한 작업을 진행하기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다.

```
Remove-EC2DhcpOption -DhcpOptionsId dopt-1a2b3c4d
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2DhcpOption (DeleteDhcpOptions)" on Target
 "dopt-1a2b3c4d".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteDhcpOptions를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 DHCP 옵션 세트를 삭제합니다. 강제 파라미터도 지정하지 않는 한 작업을 진행하기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다.

```
Remove-EC2DhcpOption -DhcpOptionsId dopt-1a2b3c4d
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2DhcpOption (DeleteDhcpOptions)" on Target
 "dopt-1a2b3c4d".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteDhcpOptions를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **DeleteFlowLogs** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteFlowLogs의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

흐름 로그 삭제

다음 delete-flow-logs 예시에서는 지정된 흐름 로그를 삭제합니다.

```
aws ec2 delete-flow-logs --flow-log-id fl-11223344556677889
```

출력:

```
{
    "Unsuccessful": []
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteFlowLogs 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 FlowLogId fl-01a2b3456a789c01을 제거합니다.

```
Remove-EC2FlowLog -FlowLogId fl-01a2b3456a789c01
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-EC2FlowLog (DeleteFlowLogs)" on target
 "fl-01a2b3456a789c01".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteFlowLogs를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 FlowLogId fl-01a2b3456a789c01을 제거합니다.

```
Remove-EC2FlowLog -FlowLogId fl-01a2b3456a789c01
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-EC2FlowLog (DeleteFlowLogs)" on target
 "fl-01a2b3456a789c01".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteFlowLogs를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **`DeleteInternetGateway`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteInternetGateway`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 프라이빗 서브넷 및 NAT 게이트웨이를 사용하여 VPC 생성
- Amazon VPC 시작하기

CLI

AWS CLI

인터넷 게이트웨이 삭제

다음 `delete-internet-gateway` 예시에서는 지정된 인터넷 게이트웨이를 삭제합니다.

```
aws ec2 delete-internet-gateway \
    --internet-gateway-id igw-0d0fb496b3EXAMPLE
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 Amazon VPC 사용 설명서의 인터넷 게이트웨이를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteInternetGateway 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 인터넷 게이트웨이를 삭제합니다. 강제 파라미터도 지정하지 않는 한 작업을 진행하기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다.

```
Remove-EC2InternetGateway -InternetGatewayId igw-1a2b3c4d
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2InternetGateway (DeleteInternetGateway)" on
 Target "igw-1a2b3c4d".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteInternetGateway를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 인터넷 게이트웨이를 삭제합니다. 강제 파라미터도 지정하지 않는 한 작업이 진행되기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다.

```
Remove-EC2InternetGateway -InternetGatewayId igw-1a2b3c4d
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2InternetGateway (DeleteInternetGateway)" on
 Target "igw-1a2b3c4d".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteInternetGateway를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DeleteKeyPair** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteKeyPair의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기
- Amazon VPC 시작하기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an Amazon EC2 key pair.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyPairName">The name of the key pair to delete.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteKeyPair(string keyPairName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonEC2.DeleteKeyPairAsync(new
DeleteKeyPairRequest(keyPairName)).ConfigureAwait(false);
            return true;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidKeyPair.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError($"KeyPair {keyPairName} does not exist and
cannot be deleted. Please verify the key pair name and try again.");
            }

            return false;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't delete the key pair because:
{ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the temporary file where the key pair information was saved.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tempFileName">The path to the temporary file.</param>
    public void DeleteTempFile(string tempFileName)
    {
        if (File.Exists(tempFileName))
        {
            File.Delete(tempFileName);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteKeyPair를 참조하십시오.

Bash

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
# function ec2_delete_keypair
#
# This function deletes an Amazon EC2 ED25519 or 2048-bit RSA key pair.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n key_pair_name - A key pair name.
#
# And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function ec2_delete_keypair() {
  local key_pair_name response

  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.
  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_delete_keypair"
    echo "Deletes an Amazon EC2 ED25519 or 2048-bit RSA key pair."
    echo "  -n key_pair_name - A key pair name."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "n:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) key_pair_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
```

```
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$key_pair_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a key pair name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws ec2 delete-key-pair \
    --key-name "$key_pair_name") || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports delete-key-pair operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  }

  return 0
}
```

이 예제에 사용된 유틸리티 함수

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

################################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
```

```
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
###############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteKeyPair를 참조하세요.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Delete an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance key pair.
```

```
/*!
  \param keyPairName: A name for a key pair.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */

bool AwsDoc::EC2::deleteKeyPair(const Aws::String &keyPairName,
                                const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::EC2::Model::DeleteKeyPairRequest request;

    request.SetKeyName(keyPairName);
    const Aws::EC2::Model::DeleteKeyPairOutcome outcome =
 ec2Client.DeleteKeyPair(
            request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to delete key pair " << keyPairName <<
                  ":" << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted key pair named " << keyPairName <<
                  std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DeleteKeyPair를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

키 페어 삭제

다음 `delete-key-pair` 예시에서는 지정된 키 페어를 삭제합니다.

```
aws ec2 delete-key-pair \
    --key-name my-key-pair
```

출력:

```
{
    "Return": true,
    "KeyPairId": "key-03c8d3aceb53b507"
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Command Line Interface 사용 설명서의 키 페어 사용 및 삭제를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조에서 DeleteKeyPair를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Deletes a key pair asynchronously.
    *
    * @param keyPair the name of the key pair to delete
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents the result of the
asynchronous operation.
    *         The {@link CompletableFuture} will complete with a {@link
DeleteKeyPairResponse} object
    *         that provides the result of the key pair deletion operation.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<DeleteKeyPairResponse> deleteKeysAsync(String
keyPair) {
       DeleteKeyPairRequest request = DeleteKeyPairRequest.builder()
           .keyName(keyPair)
           .build();

       // Initiate the asynchronous request to delete the key pair.
       CompletableFuture<DeleteKeyPairResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().deleteKeyPair(request);
       return response.whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
           if (ex != null) {
```

```
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete key pair: " +
 keyPair, ex);
            } else if (resp == null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("No response received for deleting key
 pair: " + keyPair);
            }
        });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteKeyPair를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { DeleteKeyPairCommand, EC2Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

/**
 * Deletes the specified key pair, by removing the public key from Amazon EC2.
 * @param {{ keyName: string }} options
 */
export const main = async ({ keyName }) => {
  const client = new EC2Client({});
  const command = new DeleteKeyPairCommand({
    KeyName: keyName,
  });

  try {
    await client.send(command);
    console.log("Successfully deleted key pair.");
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "MissingParameter") {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}. Did you provide the required value?`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
```

```
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteKeyPair를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun deleteKeys(keyPair: String?) {
    val request =
        DeleteKeyPairRequest {
            keyName = keyPair
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        ec2.deleteKeyPair(request)
        println("Successfully deleted key pair named $keyPair")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DeleteKeyPair를 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 키 페어를 삭제합니다. 강제 파라미터도 지정하지 않는 한 작업이 진행되기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다.

```
Remove-EC2KeyPair -KeyName my-key-pair
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2KeyPair (DeleteKeyPair)" on Target "my-key-pair".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteKeyPair를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 키 페어를 삭제합니다. 강제 파라미터도 지정하지 않는 한 작업을 진행하기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다.

```
Remove-EC2KeyPair -KeyName my-key-pair
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2KeyPair (DeleteKeyPair)" on Target "my-key-pair".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteKeyPair를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class KeyPairWrapper:
    """
```

```
    Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) key pair actions.
    This class provides methods to create, list, and delete EC2 key pairs.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        ec2_client: boto3.client,
        key_file_dir: Union[tempfile.TemporaryDirectory, str],
        key_pair: Optional[dict] = None,
    ):
        """
        Initializes the KeyPairWrapper with the specified EC2 client, key file
 directory,
        and an optional key pair.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-
level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        :param key_file_dir: The folder where the private key information is
 stored.
                             This should be a secure folder.
        :param key_pair: A dictionary representing the Boto3 KeyPair object.
                         This is a high-level object that wraps key pair actions.
 Optional.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.key_pair = key_pair
        self.key_file_path: Optional[str] = None
        self.key_file_dir = key_file_dir

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "KeyPairWrapper":
        """
        Class method to create an instance of KeyPairWrapper using a new EC2
 client
        and a temporary directory for storing key files.

        :return: An instance of KeyPairWrapper.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client, tempfile.TemporaryDirectory())


    def delete(self, key_name: str) -> bool:
```

```
        """
        Deletes a key pair by its name.

        :param key_name: The name of the key pair to delete.
        :return: A boolean indicating whether the deletion was successful.
        :raises ClientError: If there is an error in deleting the key pair, for
example,
                                if the key pair does not exist.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.delete_key_pair(KeyName=key_name)
            logger.info(f"Successfully deleted key pair: {key_name}")
            self.key_pair = None
            return True
        except self.ec2_client.exceptions.ClientError as err:
            logger.error(f"Deletion failed for key pair: {key_name}")
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidKeyPair.NotFound":
                logger.error(
                    f"The key pair '{key_name}' does not exist and cannot be
deleted. "
                    "Please verify the key pair name and try again."
                )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteKeyPair를 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

백업 프라이빗 PEM 키도 제거하는 delete_key 주변 래퍼입니다.

```
    pub async fn delete(self, ec2: &EC2, util: &Util) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
```

```
        if let Some(key_name) = self.key_pair.key_name() {
            ec2.delete_key_pair(key_name).await?;
            if let Some(key_path) = self.key_file_path() {
                if let Err(err) = util.remove(key_path) {
                    eprintln!("Failed to remove {key_path:?} ({err:?})");
                }
            }
        }
        Ok(())
    }
```

```
    pub async fn delete_key_pair(&self, key_name: &str) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        let key_name: String = key_name.into();
        tracing::info!("Deleting key pair {key_name}");
        self.client
            .delete_key_pair()
            .key_name(key_name)
            .send()
            .await?;
        Ok(())
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Rust API 참조의 DeleteKeyPair를 참조하세요. AWS

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
        lo_ec2->deletekeypair( iv_keyname = iv_key_name ).
        MESSAGE 'Amazon EC2 key pair deleted.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
```

```
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 DeleteKeyPair을 참조하세요.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSEC2

    /// Delete an EC2 key pair.
    ///
    /// - Parameter keyPair: The name of the key pair to delete.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the key pair is deleted successfully; otherwise
    ///   `false`.
    func deleteKeyPair(keyPair: String) async -> Bool {
        do {
            _ = try await ec2Client.deleteKeyPair(
                input: DeleteKeyPairInput(
                    keyName: keyPair
                )
            )

            return true
        } catch {
            print("*** Error deleting the key pair:
 \(error.localizedDescription)")
            return false
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Swift API 참조의 DeleteKeyPair를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`DeleteLaunchTemplate`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteLaunchTemplate`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 복원력이 뛰어난 서비스 구축 및 관리
- 프라이빗 서브넷 및 NAT 게이트웨이를 사용하여 VPC 생성

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/// <summary>
/// Delete a launch template by name.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="templateName">The name of the template to delete.</param>
/// <returns>Async task.</returns>
public async Task DeleteTemplateByName(string templateName)
{
    try
    {
        await _amazonEc2.DeleteLaunchTemplateAsync(
            new DeleteLaunchTemplateRequest()
            {
                LaunchTemplateName = templateName
            });
    }
    catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
```

```
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode ==
 "InvalidLaunchTemplateName.NotFoundException")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"Could not delete the template, the name
 {_launchTemplateName} was not found.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An error occurred while deleting the template.:
 {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteLaunchTemplate을 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

시작 템플릿을 삭제하는 방법

다음 예제에서는 지정된 시작 템플릿을 삭제합니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 delete-launch-template --launch-template-id lt-0abcd290751193123
```

출력:

```
{
  "LaunchTemplate": {
      "LatestVersionNumber": 2,
      "LaunchTemplateId": "lt-0abcd290751193123",
      "LaunchTemplateName": "TestTemplate",
      "DefaultVersionNumber": 2,
      "CreatedBy": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:root",
```

```
      "CreateTime": "2017-11-23T16:46:25.000Z"
  }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조에서 DeleteLaunchTemplate을 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    await client.send(
      new DeleteLaunchTemplateCommand({
        LaunchTemplateName: NAMES.launchTemplateName,
      }),
    );
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteLaunchTemplate을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management actions.
    """
```

```
    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_prefix: str,
        inst_type: str,
        ami_param: str,
        autoscaling_client: boto3.client,
        ec2_client: boto3.client,
        ssm_client: boto3.client,
        iam_client: boto3.client,
    ):
        """
        Initializes the AutoScaler class with the necessary parameters.

        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are
created by this class.
        :param inst_type: The type of EC2 instance to create, such as t3.micro.
        :param ami_param: The Systems Manager parameter used to look up the AMI
that is created.
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 IAM client.
        """
        self.inst_type = inst_type
        self.ami_param = ami_param
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        sts_client = boto3.client("sts")
        self.account_id = sts_client.get_caller_identity()["Account"]

        self.key_pair_name = f"{resource_prefix}-key-pair"
        self.launch_template_name = f"{resource_prefix}-template-"
        self.group_name = f"{resource_prefix}-group"

        # Happy path
        self.instance_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-pol"
        self.instance_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-role"
        self.instance_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-prof"

        # Failure mode
        self.bad_creds_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-pol"
```

```
        self.bad_creds_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-role"
        self.bad_creds_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-prof"


    def delete_template(self):
        """
        Deletes a launch template.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.delete_launch_template(
                LaunchTemplateName=self.launch_template_name
            )
            self.delete_instance_profile(
                self.instance_profile_name, self.instance_role_name
            )
            log.info("Launch template %s deleted.", self.launch_template_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if (
                err.response["Error"]["Code"]
                == "InvalidLaunchTemplateName.NotFoundException"
            ):
                log.info(
                    "Launch template %s does not exist, nothing to do.",
                    self.launch_template_name,
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteLaunchTemplate를 참조하십시오.

CLI로 **`DeleteNetworkAcl`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteNetworkAcl`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

네트워크 ACL 삭제

이 예시에서는 지정된 네트워크 ACL을 삭제합니다. 이 명령이 성공하면 출력이 반환되지 않습니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 delete-network-acl --network-acl-id acl-5fb85d36
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteNetworkAcl 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 네트워크 ACL을 삭제합니다. 강제 파라미터도 지정하지 않는 한 작업을 진행하기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다.

```
Remove-EC2NetworkAcl -NetworkAclId acl-12345678
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2NetworkAcl (DeleteNetworkAcl)" on Target
 "acl-12345678".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteNetworkAcl을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 네트워크 ACL을 삭제합니다. 강제 파라미터도 지정하지 않는 한 작업을 진행하기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다.

```
Remove-EC2NetworkAcl -NetworkAclId acl-12345678
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
```

```
Performing operation "Remove-EC2NetworkAcl (DeleteNetworkAcl)" on Target
 "acl-12345678".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteNetworkAcl을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **DeleteNetworkAclEntry** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteNetworkAclEntry`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

네트워크 ACL 항목 삭제

이 예시에서는 지정된 네트워크 ACL에서 수신 규칙 번호 100을 삭제합니다. 이 명령이 성공하면 출력이 반환되지 않습니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 delete-network-acl-entry --network-acl-id acl-5fb85d36 --ingress --rule-
number 100
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteNetworkAclEntry 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 네트워크 ACL에서 지정된 규칙을 제거합니다. 강제 파라미터도 지정하지 않는 한 작업을 진행하기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다.

```
Remove-EC2NetworkAclEntry -NetworkAclId acl-12345678 -Egress $false -RuleNumber
 100
```

출력:

```
Confirm
```

```
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2NetworkAclEntry (DeleteNetworkAclEntry)" on
 Target "acl-12345678".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteNetworkAclEntry를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제는 지정된 네트워크 ACL에서 지정된 규칙을 제거합니다. 강제 파라미터도 지정하지 않는 한 작업을 진행하기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다.

```
Remove-EC2NetworkAclEntry -NetworkAclId acl-12345678 -Egress $false -RuleNumber
 100
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2NetworkAclEntry (DeleteNetworkAclEntry)" on
 Target "acl-12345678".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteNetworkAclEntry를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **DeleteNetworkInterface** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteNetworkInterface`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

네트워크 인터페이스 삭제

이 예시에서는 지정된 네트워크 인터페이스를 삭제합니다. 이 명령이 성공하면 출력이 반환되지 않습니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 delete-network-interface --network-interface-id eni-e5aa89a3
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteNetworkInterface 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 네트워크 인터페이스를 삭제합니다. 강제 파라미터도 지정하지 않는 한 작업을 진행하기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다.

```
Remove-EC2NetworkInterface -NetworkInterfaceId eni-12345678
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2NetworkInterface (DeleteNetworkInterface)" on
 Target "eni-12345678".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteNetworkInterface를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 네트워크 인터페이스를 삭제합니다. 강제 파라미터도 지정하지 않는 한 작업을 진행하기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다.

```
Remove-EC2NetworkInterface -NetworkInterfaceId eni-12345678
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2NetworkInterface (DeleteNetworkInterface)" on
 Target "eni-12345678".
```

```
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteNetworkInterface를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **DeletePlacementGroup** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeletePlacementGroup의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

배치 그룹 삭제

이 예시 명령은 지정된 배치 그룹을 삭제합니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 delete-placement-group --group-name my-cluster
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeletePlacementGroup 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 배치 그룹을 삭제합니다. 강제 파라미터도 지정하지 않는 한 작업을 진행하기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다.

```
Remove-EC2PlacementGroup -GroupName my-placement-group
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2PlacementGroup (DeletePlacementGroup)" on Target
 "my-placement-group".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeletePlacementGroup을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 배치 그룹을 삭제합니다. 강제 파라미터도 지정하지 않는 한 작업을 진행하기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다.

```
Remove-EC2PlacementGroup -GroupName my-placement-group
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2PlacementGroup (DeletePlacementGroup)" on Target
 "my-placement-group".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeletePlacementGroup을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **DeleteRoute** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteRoute의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- Transit Gateway 시작하기

CLI

AWS CLI

경로 삭제

이 예시에서는 지정된 라우팅 테이블에서 지정된 경로를 삭제합니다. 이 명령이 성공하면 출력이 반환되지 않습니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 delete-route --route-table-id rtb-22574640 --destination-cidr-
block 0.0.0.0/0
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteRoute 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 라우팅 테이블에서 지정된 라우팅을 삭제합니다. 강제 파라미터도 지정하지 않는 한 작업을 진행하기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다.

```
Remove-EC2Route -RouteTableId rtb-1a2b3c4d -DestinationCidrBlock 0.0.0.0/0
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2Route (DeleteRoute)" on Target "rtb-1a2b3c4d".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteRoute를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 라우팅 테이블에서 지정된 라우팅을 삭제합니다. 강제 파라미터도 지정하지 않는 한 작업을 진행하기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다.

```
Remove-EC2Route -RouteTableId rtb-1a2b3c4d -DestinationCidrBlock 0.0.0.0/0
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2Route (DeleteRoute)" on Target "rtb-1a2b3c4d".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteRoute를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **DeleteRouteTable** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteRouteTable의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 프라이빗 서브넷 및 NAT 게이트웨이를 사용하여 VPC 생성
- Amazon VPC 시작하기

CLI

AWS CLI

라우팅 테이블 삭제

이 예시에서는 지정된 라우팅 테이블을 삭제합니다. 이 명령이 성공하면 출력이 반환되지 않습니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 delete-route-table --route-table-id rtb-22574640
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteRouteTable 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 라우팅 테이블을 삭제합니다. 강제 파라미터도 지정하지 않는 한 작업을 진행하기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다.

```
Remove-EC2RouteTable -RouteTableId rtb-1a2b3c4d
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2RouteTable (DeleteRouteTable)" on Target
 "rtb-1a2b3c4d".
```

```
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteRouteTable을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 라우팅 테이블을 삭제합니다. 강제 파라미터도 지정하지 않는 한 작업을 진행하기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다.

```
Remove-EC2RouteTable -RouteTableId rtb-1a2b3c4d
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2RouteTable (DeleteRouteTable)" on Target
 "rtb-1a2b3c4d".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteRouteTable을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DeleteSecurityGroup** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteSecurityGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기
- 프라이빗 서브넷 및 NAT 게이트웨이를 사용하여 VPC 생성
- Amazon VPC 시작하기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an Amazon EC2 security group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteSecurityGroup(string groupId)
    {
        try
        {
            var response =
                await _amazonEC2.DeleteSecurityGroupAsync(
                    new DeleteSecurityGroupRequest { GroupId = groupId });
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidGroup.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"Security Group {groupId} does not exist and cannot be
deleted. Please verify the ID and try again.");
            }

            return false;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't delete the security group because:
{ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteSecurityGroup을 참조하십시오.

Bash

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
# function ec2_delete_security_group
#
# This function deletes an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) security
 group.
#
# Parameters:
#       -i security_group_id - The ID of the security group to delete.
#
# And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function ec2_delete_security_group() {
  local security_group_id response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_delete_security_group"
    echo "Deletes an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) security group."
    echo "  -i security_group_id - The ID of the security group to delete."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "i:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
```

```
      i) security_group_id="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$security_group_id" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a security group ID with the -i parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws ec2 delete-security-group --group-id "$security_group_id" --
output text) || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports delete-security-group operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  }

  return 0
}
```

이 예제에 사용된 유틸리티 함수

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
```

```
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
###############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteSecurityGroup을 참조하세요.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Delete a security group.
/*!
  \param securityGroupID: A security group ID.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::EC2::deleteSecurityGroup(const Aws::String &securityGroupID,
                                      const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::EC2::Model::DeleteSecurityGroupRequest request;

    request.SetGroupId(securityGroupID);
    Aws::EC2::Model::DeleteSecurityGroupOutcome outcome =
 ec2Client.DeleteSecurityGroup(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to delete security group " << securityGroupID <<
                  ":" << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted security group " << securityGroupID <<
                  std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DeleteSecurityGroup을 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

[EC2-Classic] 보안 그룹을 삭제하는 방법

이 예제에서는 이름이 `MySecurityGroup`인 보안 그룹을 삭제합니다. 이 명령이 성공하면 출력이 반환되지 않습니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 delete-security-group --group-name MySecurityGroup
```

[EC2-VPC] 보안 그룹을 삭제하는 방법

이 예제에서는 ID가 `sg-903004f8`인 보안 그룹을 삭제합니다. 이름으로 EC2-VPC에 대한 보안 그룹을 참조할 수 없습니다. 이 명령이 성공하면 출력이 반환되지 않습니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 delete-security-group --group-id sg-903004f8
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Command Line Interface 사용 설명서의 보안 그룹 사용을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조에서 DeleteSecurityGroup을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Deletes an EC2 security group asynchronously.
     *
     * @param groupId the ID of the security group to delete
     * @return a CompletableFuture that completes when the security group is
deleted
```

```
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteEC2SecGroupAsync(String groupId) {
        DeleteSecurityGroupRequest request = DeleteSecurityGroupRequest.builder()
            .groupId(groupId)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<DeleteSecurityGroupResponse> response =
 getAsyncClient().deleteSecurityGroup(request);
        return response.whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete security group with
 Id " + groupId, ex);
            } else if (resp == null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("No response received for deleting
 security group with Id " + groupId);
            }
        }).thenApply(resp -> null);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteSecurityGroup을 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { DeleteSecurityGroupCommand, EC2Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

/**
 * Deletes a security group.
 * @param {{ groupId: string }} options
 */
export const main = async ({ groupId }) => {
  const client = new EC2Client({});
  const command = new DeleteSecurityGroupCommand({
    GroupId: groupId,
```

```
  });

  try {
    await client.send(command);
    console.log("Security group deleted successfully.");
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "InvalidGroupId.Malformed") {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}. Please provide a valid GroupId.`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteSecurityGroup을 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun deleteEC2SecGroup(groupIdVal: String) {
    val request =
        DeleteSecurityGroupRequest {
            groupId = groupIdVal
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        ec2.deleteSecurityGroup(request)
        println("Successfully deleted Security Group with id $groupIdVal")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DeleteSecurityGroup를 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 EC2-VPC에 지정된 보안 그룹을 삭제합니다. 강제 파라미터도 지정하지 않는 한 작업을 진행하기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다.

```
Remove-EC2SecurityGroup -GroupId sg-12345678
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2SecurityGroup (DeleteSecurityGroup)" on Target
 "sg-12345678".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 EC2-Classic에 지정된 보안 그룹을 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-EC2SecurityGroup -GroupName my-security-group -Force
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteSecurityGroup을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 EC2-VPC에 대해 지정된 보안 그룹을 삭제합니다. 강제 파라미터도 지정하지 않는 한 작업을 진행하기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다.

```
Remove-EC2SecurityGroup -GroupId sg-12345678
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2SecurityGroup (DeleteSecurityGroup)" on Target
 "sg-12345678".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 EC2-Classic에 지정된 보안 그룹을 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-EC2SecurityGroup -GroupName my-security-group -Force
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteSecurityGroup을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class SecurityGroupWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) security group
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, ec2_client: boto3.client, security_group: Optional[str] =
 None):
        """
        Initializes the SecurityGroupWrapper with an EC2 client and an optional
 security group ID.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-
level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        :param security_group: The ID of a security group to manage. This is a
 high-level identifier
                               that represents the security group.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.security_group = security_group

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "SecurityGroupWrapper":
        """
        Creates a SecurityGroupWrapper instance with a default EC2 client.
```

```
        :return: An instance of SecurityGroupWrapper initialized with the default
EC2 client.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client)


    def delete(self, security_group_id: str) -> bool:
        """
        Deletes the specified security group.

        :param security_group_id: The ID of the security group to delete.
Required.

        :returns: True if the deletion is successful.
        :raises ClientError: If the security group cannot be deleted due to an
AWS service error.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.delete_security_group(GroupId=security_group_id)
            logger.info(f"Successfully deleted security group
'{security_group_id}'")
            return True
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(f"Deletion failed for security group
'{security_group_id}'")
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]

            if error_code == "InvalidGroup.NotFound":
                logger.error(
                    f"Security group '{security_group_id}' cannot be deleted
because it does not exist."
                )
            elif error_code == "DependencyViolation":
                logger.error(
                    f"Security group '{security_group_id}' cannot be deleted
because it is still in use."
                    " Verify that it is:"
                    "\n\t- Detached from resources"
                    "\n\t- Removed from references in other groups"
                    "\n\t- Removed from VPC's as a default group"
                )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteSecurityGroup를 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   pub async fn delete_security_group(&self, group_id: &str) -> Result<(),
EC2Error> {
       tracing::info!("Deleting security group {group_id}");
       self.client
           .delete_security_group()
           .group_id(group_id)
           .send()
           .await?;
       Ok(())
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Rust API 참조의 DeleteSecurityGroup을 참조하세요. AWS

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
        lo_ec2->deletesecuritygroup( iv_groupid = iv_security_group_id ).
        MESSAGE 'Security group deleted.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 DeleteSecurityGroup을 참조하세요.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSEC2

    /// Delete a security group.
    ///
    /// - Parameter groupId: The ID of the security group to delete.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` on successful deletion; `false` on error.
    func deleteSecurityGroup(groupId: String) async -> Bool {
        do {
            _ = try await ec2Client.deleteSecurityGroup(
                input: DeleteSecurityGroupInput(
                    groupId: groupId
                )
            )

            return true
        } catch {
            print("*** Error deleting the security group:
 \(error.localizedDescription)")
```

```
            return false
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Swift API 참조의 DeleteSecurityGroup을 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DeleteSnapshot** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteSnapshot의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

스냅샷을 삭제하는 방법

이 예제 명령은 스냅샷 ID가 snap-1234567890abcdef0인 스냅샷을 삭제합니다. 이 명령이 성공하면 출력이 반환되지 않습니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 delete-snapshot --snapshot-id snap-1234567890abcdef0
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조에서 DeleteSnapshot을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 스냅샷을 삭제합니다. 강제 파라미터도 지정하지 않는 한 작업을 진행하기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다.

```
Remove-EC2Snapshot -SnapshotId snap-12345678
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-EC2Snapshot (DeleteSnapshot)" on target
 "snap-12345678".
```

```
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteSnapshot을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 스냅샷을 삭제합니다. 강제 파라미터도 지정하지 않는 한 작업을 진행하기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다.

```
Remove-EC2Snapshot -SnapshotId snap-12345678
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-EC2Snapshot (DeleteSnapshot)" on target
 "snap-12345678".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteSnapshot을 참조하세요.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn delete_snapshot(client: &Client, id: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    client.delete_snapshot().snapshot_id(id).send().await?;

    println!("Deleted");

    Ok(())
```

```
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DeleteSnapshot을 참조하십시오.

CLI로 **DeleteSpotDatafeedSubscription** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteSpotDatafeedSubscription`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

스팟 인스턴스 데이터 피드 구독 취소

이 예시에서는 계정에 대한 스팟 데이터 피드 구독을 삭제합니다. 이 명령이 성공하면 출력이 반환되지 않습니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 delete-spot-datafeed-subscription
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteSpotDatafeedSubscription을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 스팟 인스턴스 데이터 피드를 삭제합니다. 강제 파라미터도 지정하지 않는 한 작업을 진행하기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다.

```
Remove-EC2SpotDatafeedSubscription
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2SpotDatafeedSubscription
 (DeleteSpotDatafeedSubscription)" on Target "".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteSpotDatafeedSubscription을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 스팟 인스턴스 데이터 피드를 삭제합니다. 강제 파라미터도 지정하지 않는 한 작업을 진행하기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다.

```
Remove-EC2SpotDatafeedSubscription
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2SpotDatafeedSubscription
 (DeleteSpotDatafeedSubscription)" on Target "".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteSpotDatafeedSubscription을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **DeleteSubnet** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteSubnet의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 프라이빗 서브넷 및 NAT 게이트웨이를 사용하여 VPC 생성
- Amazon VPC 시작하기

CLI

AWS CLI

서브넷 삭제

이 예시에서는 지정된 서브넷을 삭제합니다. 이 명령이 성공하면 출력이 반환되지 않습니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 delete-subnet --subnet-id subnet-9d4a7b6c
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteSubnet 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 서브넷을 삭제합니다. 강제 파라미터도 지정하지 않는 한 작업을 진행하기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다.

```
Remove-EC2Subnet -SubnetId subnet-1a2b3c4d
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2Subnet (DeleteSubnet)" on Target
 "subnet-1a2b3c4d".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteSubnet을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 서브넷을 삭제합니다. 강제 파라미터도 지정하지 않는 한 작업을 진행하기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다.

```
Remove-EC2Subnet -SubnetId subnet-1a2b3c4d
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2Subnet (DeleteSubnet)" on Target
 "subnet-1a2b3c4d".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteSubnet을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **DeleteTags** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteTags의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예시 1: 리소스에서 태그 삭제

다음 delete-tags 예시에서는 지정된 이미지에서 태그 Stack=Test를 삭제합니다. 값과 키 이름을 모두 지정하는 경우 태그의 값이 지정된 값과 일치하는 경우에만 태그가 삭제됩니다.

```
aws ec2 delete-tags \
    --resources ami-1234567890abcdef0 \
    --tags Key=Stack,Value=Test
```

태그의 값을 지정하는 것은 선택 사항입니다. 다음 delete-tags 태그의 태그 값에 관계없이 지정된 인스턴스에서 키 이름이 purpose인 태그를 삭제합니다.

```
aws ec2 delete-tags \
    --resources i-1234567890abcdef0 \
    --tags Key=purpose
```

빈 문자열을 태그 값으로 지정하면 태그의 값이 빈 문자열인 경우에만 태그가 삭제됩니다. 다음 delete-tags 예시에서는 삭제할 태그의 태그 값으로 빈 문자열을 지정합니다.

```
aws ec2 delete-tags \
    --resources i-1234567890abcdef0 \
    --tags Key=Name,Value=
```

예시 2: 여러 리소스에서 태그 삭제

다음 delete-tags 예시에서는 인스턴스와 AMI 모두에서 태그``Purpose=Test``를 삭제합니다. 이전 예시에서와 같이 명령에서 태그 값을 생략할 수 있습니다.

```
aws ec2 delete-tags \
    --resources i-1234567890abcdef0 ami-1234567890abcdef0 \
```

```
    --tags Key=Purpose
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteTags 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 태그 값에 관계없이 지정된 리소스에서 지정된 태그를 삭제합니다. 이 예제에서 사용하는 구문에는 PowerShell 버전 3 이상이 필요합니다.

```
Remove-EC2Tag -Resource i-12345678 -Tag @{ Key="myTag" } -Force
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 태그 값이 일치하는 경우에만 지정된 리소스에서 지정된 태그를 삭제합니다. 이 예제에서 사용하는 구문에는 PowerShell 버전 3 이상이 필요합니다.

```
Remove-EC2Tag -Resource i-12345678 -Tag @{ Key="myTag";Value="myTagValue" } -
Force
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 태그 값에 관계없이 지정된 리소스에서 지정된 태그를 삭제합니다.

```
$tag = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.Tag
$tag.Key = "myTag"

Remove-EC2Tag -Resource i-12345678 -Tag $tag -Force
```

예제 4:이 예제에서는 태그 값이 일치하는 경우에만 지정된 리소스에서 지정된 태그를 삭제합니다.

```
$tag = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.Tag
$tag.Key = "myTag"
$tag.Value = "myTagValue"

Remove-EC2Tag -Resource i-12345678 -Tag $tag -Force
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteTags를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 태그 값에 관계없이 지정된 리소스에서 지정된 태그를 삭제합니다. 이 예제에서 사용하는 구문에는 PowerShell 버전 3 이상이 필요합니다.

```
Remove-EC2Tag -Resource i-12345678 -Tag @{ Key="myTag" } -Force
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 태그 값이 일치하는 경우에만 지정된 리소스에서 지정된 태그를 삭제합니다. 이 예제에서 사용하는 구문에는 PowerShell 버전 3 이상이 필요합니다.

```
Remove-EC2Tag -Resource i-12345678 -Tag @{ Key="myTag";Value="myTagValue" } -
Force
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 태그 값에 관계없이 지정된 리소스에서 지정된 태그를 삭제합니다.

```
$tag = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.Tag
$tag.Key = "myTag"

Remove-EC2Tag -Resource i-12345678 -Tag $tag -Force
```

예제 4:이 예제에서는 태그 값이 일치하는 경우에만 지정된 리소스에서 지정된 태그를 삭제합니다.

```
$tag = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.Tag
$tag.Key = "myTag"
$tag.Value = "myTagValue"

Remove-EC2Tag -Resource i-12345678 -Tag $tag -Force
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteTags를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **`DeleteVolume`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteVolume`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

볼륨 삭제

이 예시 명령은 볼륨 ID가 `vol-049df61146c4d7901`인 사용 가능한 볼륨을 삭제합니다. 이 명령이 성공하면 출력이 반환되지 않습니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 delete-volume --volume-id vol-049df61146c4d7901
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteVolume 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 볼륨을 분리합니다. 강제 파라미터도 지정하지 않는 한 작업을 진행하기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다.

```
Remove-EC2Volume -VolumeId vol-12345678
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-EC2Volume (DeleteVolume)" on target
 "vol-12345678".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteVolume을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 볼륨을 분리합니다. 강제 파라미터도 지정하지 않는 한 작업을 진행하기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다.

```
Remove-EC2Volume -VolumeId vol-12345678
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-EC2Volume (DeleteVolume)" on target
 "vol-12345678".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteVolume을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DeleteVpc** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteVpc의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 프라이빗 서브넷 및 NAT 게이트웨이를 사용하여 VPC 생성
- Amazon VPC 시작하기
- VPC IPAM 시작하기

CLI

AWS CLI

VPC를 삭제하는 방법

이 예시에서는 지정된 VPC를 삭제합니다. 이 명령이 성공하면 출력이 반환되지 않습니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 delete-vpc --vpc-id vpc-a01106c2
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteVpc 섹션을 참조하세요.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * @param string $vpcId
```

```
     * @return void
     */
    public function deleteVpc(string $vpcId)
    {
        try {
            $this->ec2Client->deleteVpc([
                "VpcId" => $vpcId,
            ]);
        }catch(Ec2Exception $caught){
            echo "There was a problem deleting the VPC: {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DeleteVpcAWS SDK for PHP 를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 VPC를 삭제합니다. 강제 파라미터도 지정하지 않는 한 작업을 진행하기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다.

```
Remove-EC2Vpc -VpcId vpc-12345678
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2Vpc (DeleteVpc)" on Target "vpc-12345678".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteVpc를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 VPC를 삭제합니다. 강제 파라미터도 지정하지 않는 한 작업을 진행하기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다.

```
Remove-EC2Vpc -VpcId vpc-12345678
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2Vpc (DeleteVpc)" on Target "vpc-12345678".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteVpc를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class VpcWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) Amazon Virtual
 Private Cloud actions."""

    def __init__(self, ec2_client: boto3.client):
        """
        Initializes the VpcWrapper with an EC2 client.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-
level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "VpcWrapper":
        """
        Creates a VpcWrapper instance with a default EC2 client.
```

```
        :return: An instance of VpcWrapper initialized with the default EC2
client.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client)


    def delete(self, vpc_id: str) -> None:
        """
        Deletes the specified VPC.

        :param vpc_id: The ID of the VPC to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.delete_vpc(VpcId=vpc_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete VPC %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                vpc_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteVpc를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DeleteVpcEndpoints** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteVpcEndpoints의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 프라이빗 서브넷 및 NAT 게이트웨이를 사용하여 VPC 생성

CLI

AWS CLI

엔드포인트 삭제

이 예시에서는 엔드포인트 vpce-aa22bb33 및 vpce-1a2b3c4d를 삭제합니다. 명령이 부분적으로 성공하거나 실패한 경우 실패한 항목의 목록이 반환됩니다. 명령이 성공하면 반환된 목록은 비어 있습니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 delete-vpc-endpoints --vpc-endpoint-ids vpce-aa22bb33 vpce-1a2b3c4d
```

출력:

```
{
  "Unsuccessful": []
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteVpcEndpoints 섹션을 참조하세요.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * @param string $vpcEndpointId
     * @return void
     */
    public function deleteVpcEndpoint(string $vpcEndpointId)
    {
        try {
            $this->ec2Client->deleteVpcEndpoints([
                "VpcEndpointIds" => [$vpcEndpointId],
            ]);
        }catch (Ec2Exception $caught){
            echo "There was a problem deleting the VPC Endpoint: {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}\n";
```

```
            throw $caught;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DeleteVpcEndpointsAWS SDK for PHP 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class VpcWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) Amazon Virtual
 Private Cloud actions."""

    def __init__(self, ec2_client: boto3.client):
        """
        Initializes the VpcWrapper with an EC2 client.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-
level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "VpcWrapper":
        """
        Creates a VpcWrapper instance with a default EC2 client.

        :return: An instance of VpcWrapper initialized with the default EC2
 client.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client)
```

```
    def delete_vpc_endpoints(self, vpc_endpoint_ids: list[str]) -> None:
        """
        Deletes the specified VPC endpoints.

        :param vpc_endpoint_ids: A list of IDs of the VPC endpoints to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.delete_vpc_endpoints(VpcEndpointIds=vpc_endpoint_ids)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete VPC endpoints %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                vpc_endpoint_ids,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteVpcEndpoints를 참조하세요. AWS

CLI로 **DeleteVpnConnection** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteVpnConnection의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

VPN 연결 삭제

이 예시에서는 지정된 VPN 연결을 삭제합니다. 이 명령이 성공하면 출력이 반환되지 않습니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 delete-vpn-connection --vpn-connection-id vpn-40f41529
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteVpnConnection 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 VPN 연결을 삭제합니다. 강제 파라미터도 지정하지 않는 한 작업을 진행하기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다.

```
Remove-EC2VpnConnection -VpnConnectionId vpn-12345678
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2VpnConnection (DeleteVpnConnection)" on Target
 "vpn-12345678".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteVpnConnection을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 VPN 연결을 삭제합니다. 강제 파라미터도 지정하지 않는 한 작업을 진행하기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다.

```
Remove-EC2VpnConnection -VpnConnectionId vpn-12345678
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2VpnConnection (DeleteVpnConnection)" on Target
 "vpn-12345678".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteVpnConnection을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **DeleteVpnConnectionRoute** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteVpnConnectionRoute의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

VPN 연결에서 정적 경로 삭제

이 예시에서는 지정된 VPN 연결에서 지정된 정적 경로를 삭제합니다. 이 명령이 성공하면 출력이 반환되지 않습니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 delete-vpn-connection-route --vpn-connection-id vpn-40f41529 --
destination-cidr-block 11.12.0.0/16
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteVpnConnectionRoute 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제는 지정된 VPN 연결에서 지정된 정적 경로를 제거합니다. 강제 파라미터도 지정하지 않는 한 작업을 진행하기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다.

```
Remove-EC2VpnConnectionRoute -VpnConnectionId vpn-12345678 -DestinationCidrBlock
 11.12.0.0/16
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2VpnConnectionRoute (DeleteVpnConnectionRoute)" on
 Target "vpn-12345678".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteVpnConnectionRoute를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제는 지정된 VPN 연결에서 지정된 정적 경로를 제거합니다. 강제 파라미터도 지정하지 않는 한 작업이 진행되기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다.

```
Remove-EC2VpnConnectionRoute -VpnConnectionId vpn-12345678 -DestinationCidrBlock
 11.12.0.0/16
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2VpnConnectionRoute (DeleteVpnConnectionRoute)" on
 Target "vpn-12345678".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteVpnConnectionRoute를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **DeleteVpnGateway** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteVpnGateway`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

가상 프라이빗 게이트웨이 삭제

이 예시에서는 지정된 가상 프라이빗 게이트웨이를 삭제합니다. 이 명령이 성공하면 출력이 반환되지 않습니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 delete-vpn-gateway --vpn-gateway-id vgw-9a4cacf3
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteVpnGateway 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 가상 프라이빗 게이트웨이를 삭제합니다. 강제 파라미터도 지정하지 않는 한 작업을 진행하기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다.

```
Remove-EC2VpnGateway -VpnGatewayId vgw-1a2b3c4d
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2VpnGateway (DeleteVpnGateway)" on Target
 "vgw-1a2b3c4d".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteVpnGateway를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 가상 프라이빗 게이트웨이를 삭제합니다. 강제 파라미터도 지정하지 않는 한 작업을 진행하기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다.

```
Remove-EC2VpnGateway -VpnGatewayId vgw-1a2b3c4d
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2VpnGateway (DeleteVpnGateway)" on Target
 "vgw-1a2b3c4d".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteVpnGateway를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **DeregisterImage** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeregisterImage의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

AMI 등록 해제

이 예시에서는 지정된 AMI의 등록을 취소합니다. 이 명령이 성공하면 출력이 반환되지 않습니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 deregister-image --image-id ami-4fa54026
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeregisterImage 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 AMI의 등록을 취소합니다.

```
Unregister-EC2Image -ImageId ami-12345678
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeregisterImage를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 AMI의 등록을 취소합니다.

```
Unregister-EC2Image -ImageId ami-12345678
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeregisterImage를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **DescribeAccountAttributes** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeAccountAttributes의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

AWS 계정의 모든 속성을 설명하려면

이 예제에서는 AWS 계정의 속성을 설명합니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 describe-account-attributes
```

출력:

```
{
    "AccountAttributes": [
        {
            "AttributeName": "vpc-max-security-groups-per-interface",
            "AttributeValues": [
                {
                    "AttributeValue": "5"
                }
            ]
        },
        {
            "AttributeName": "max-instances",
            "AttributeValues": [
                {
                    "AttributeValue": "20"
                }
            ]
        },
        {
            "AttributeName": "supported-platforms",
            "AttributeValues": [
                {
                    "AttributeValue": "EC2"
                },
                {
                    "AttributeValue": "VPC"
                }
            ]
        },
        {
```

```
            "AttributeName": "default-vpc",
            "AttributeValues": [
                {
                    "AttributeValue": "none"
                }
            ]
        },
        {
            "AttributeName": "max-elastic-ips",
            "AttributeValues": [
                {
                    "AttributeValue": "5"
                }
            ]
        },
        {
            "AttributeName": "vpc-max-elastic-ips",
            "AttributeValues": [
                {
                    "AttributeValue": "5"
                }
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```

AWS 계정의 단일 속성을 설명하려면

이 예제에서는 AWS 계정의 `supported-platforms` 속성을 설명합니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 describe-account-attributes --attribute-names supported-platforms
```

출력:

```
{
    "AccountAttributes": [
        {
            "AttributeName": "supported-platforms",
            "AttributeValues": [
                {
                    "AttributeValue": "EC2"
```

```
                },
                {
                    "AttributeValue": "VPC"
                }
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeAccountAttributes를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 리전의 EC2-Classic 및 EC2-VPC에서 인스턴스를 시작할 수 있는지 아니면 EC2-VPC에서만 인스턴스를 시작할 수 있는지 설명합니다.

```
(Get-EC2AccountAttribute -AttributeName supported-platforms).AttributeValues
```

출력:

```
AttributeValue
--------------
EC2
VPC
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 기본 VPC를 설명하거나 리전에 기본 VPC가 없는 경우 'none'입니다.

```
(Get-EC2AccountAttribute -AttributeName default-vpc).AttributeValues
```

출력:

```
AttributeValue
--------------
vpc-12345678
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 실행할 수 있는 최대 온디맨드 인스턴스 수를 설명합니다.

```
(Get-EC2AccountAttribute -AttributeName max-instances).AttributeValues
```

출력:

```
AttributeValue
--------------
20
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeAccountAttributes를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 리전의 EC2-Classic 및 EC2-VPC에서 인스턴스를 시작할 수 있는지 아니면 EC2-VPC에서만 인스턴스를 시작할 수 있는지 설명합니다.

```
(Get-EC2AccountAttribute -AttributeName supported-platforms).AttributeValues
```

출력:

```
AttributeValue
--------------
EC2
VPC
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 기본 VPC를 설명하거나 리전에 기본 VPC가 없는 경우 '없음'입니다.

```
(Get-EC2AccountAttribute -AttributeName default-vpc).AttributeValues
```

출력:

```
AttributeValue
--------------
vpc-12345678
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 실행할 수 있는 최대 온디맨드 인스턴스 수를 설명합니다.

```
(Get-EC2AccountAttribute -AttributeName max-instances).AttributeValues
```

출력:

```
AttributeValue
--------------
```

```
20
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeAccountAttributes를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DescribeAddresses** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeAddresses의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Describe all Elastic IP addresses.
/*!
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::EC2::describeAddresses(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeAddressesRequest request;
    Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeAddressesOutcome outcome =
 ec2Client.DescribeAddresses(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << std::left << std::setw(20) << "InstanceId" <<
                  std::setw(15) << "Public IP" << std::setw(10) << "Domain" <<
                  std::setw(30) << "Allocation ID" << std::setw(25) <<
                  "NIC ID" << std::endl;

        const Aws::Vector<Aws::EC2::Model::Address> &addresses =
 outcome.GetResult().GetAddresses();
        for (const auto &address: addresses) {
            Aws::String domainString =
                    Aws::EC2::Model::DomainTypeMapper::GetNameForDomainType(
```

```
                            address.GetDomain());

            std::cout << std::left << std::setw(20) <<
                      address.GetInstanceId() << std::setw(15) <<
                      address.GetPublicIp() << std::setw(10) << domainString <<
                      std::setw(30) << address.GetAllocationId() << std::setw(25)
                      << address.GetNetworkInterfaceId() << std::endl;
        }
    } else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to describe Elastic IP addresses:" <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DescribeAddresses 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

예제 1: 모든 탄력적 IP 주소에 대한 세부 정보를 검색하는 방법

다음 `describe addresses` 예제에서는 탄력적 IP 주소에 대한 세부 정보를 표시합니다.

```
aws ec2 describe-addresses
```

출력:

```
{
    "Addresses": [
        {
            "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
            "PublicIp": "198.51.100.0",
            "PublicIpv4Pool": "amazon",
            "Domain": "standard"
        },
        {
            "Domain": "vpc",
            "PublicIpv4Pool": "amazon",
            "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
```

```
            "NetworkInterfaceId": "eni-12345678",
            "AssociationId": "eipassoc-12345678",
            "NetworkInterfaceOwnerId": "123456789012",
            "PublicIp": "203.0.113.0",
            "AllocationId": "eipalloc-12345678",
            "PrivateIpAddress": "10.0.1.241"
        }
    ]
}
```

예제 2: EC2-VPC에 대한 탄력적 IP 주소의 세부 정보를 검색하는 방법

다음 `describe-addresses` 예제에서는 VPC의 인스턴스에서 사용할 탄력적 IP 주소의 세부 정보를 표시합니다.

```
aws ec2 describe-addresses \
    --filters "Name=domain,Values=vpc"
```

출력:

```
{
    "Addresses": [
        {
            "Domain": "vpc",
            "PublicIpv4Pool": "amazon",
            "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
            "NetworkInterfaceId": "eni-12345678",
            "AssociationId": "eipassoc-12345678",
            "NetworkInterfaceOwnerId": "123456789012",
            "PublicIp": "203.0.113.0",
            "AllocationId": "eipalloc-12345678",
            "PrivateIpAddress": "10.0.1.241"
        }
    ]
}
```

예제 3: 할당 ID로 지정된 탄력적 IP 주소의 세부 정보를 검색하는 방법

다음 `describe-addresses` 예제에서는 EC2-VPC의 인스턴스와 연결된, 지정된 할당 ID를 보유한 탄력적 IP 주소의 세부 정보를 표시합니다.

```
aws ec2 describe-addresses \
```

```
    --allocation-ids eipalloc-282d9641
```

출력:

```
{
    "Addresses": [
        {
            "Domain": "vpc",
            "PublicIpv4Pool": "amazon",
            "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
            "NetworkInterfaceId": "eni-1a2b3c4d",
            "AssociationId": "eipassoc-123abc12",
            "NetworkInterfaceOwnerId": "1234567891012",
            "PublicIp": "203.0.113.25",
            "AllocationId": "eipalloc-282d9641",
            "PrivateIpAddress": "10.251.50.12"
        }
    ]
}
```

예제 4: VPC 프라이빗 IP 주소로 지정된 탄력적 IP 주소의 세부 정보를 검색하는 방법

다음 `describe-addresses` 예제에서는 EC2-VPC 내 특정 프라이빗 IP 주소와 연결된 탄력적 IP 주소의 세부 정보를 표시합니다.

```
aws ec2 describe-addresses \
    --filters "Name=private-ip-address,Values=10.251.50.12"
```

예제 5: EC2-Classic에서 탄력적 IP 주소의 세부 정보를 검색하는 방법

다음 `describe-addresses` 예제에서는 EC2-Classic에서 사용할 탄력적 IP 주소의 세부 정보를 표시합니다.

```
aws ec2 describe-addresses \
    --filters "Name=domain,Values=standard"
```

출력:

```
{
    "Addresses": [
        {
            "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
```

```
            "PublicIp": "203.0.110.25",
            "PublicIpv4Pool": "amazon",
            "Domain": "standard"
        }
    ]
}
```

예제 6: 퍼블릭 IP 주소로 지정된 탄력적 IP 주소의 세부 정보를 검색하는 방법

다음 `describe-addresses` 예제에서는 EC2-Classic의 인스턴스와 연결된, 값이 `203.0.110.25`인 탄력적 IP 주소의 세부 정보를 표시합니다.

```
aws ec2 describe-addresses \
    --public-ips 203.0.110.25
```

출력:

```
{
    "Addresses": [
        {
            "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
            "PublicIp": "203.0.110.25",
            "PublicIpv4Pool": "amazon",
            "Domain": "standard"
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조에서 DescribeAddresses를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { DescribeAddressesCommand, EC2Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";
```

```
/**
 * Describes the specified Elastic IP addresses or all of your Elastic IP
 addresses.
 * @param {{ allocationId: string }} options
 */
export const main = async ({ allocationId }) => {
  const client = new EC2Client({});
  const command = new DescribeAddressesCommand({
    // You can omit this property to show all addresses.
    AllocationIds: [allocationId],
  });

  try {
    const { Addresses } = await client.send(command);
    const addressList = Addresses.map((address) => ` • ${address.PublicIp}`);
    console.log("Elastic IP addresses:");
    console.log(addressList.join("\n"));
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "InvalidAllocationID.NotFound"
    ) {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}. Please provide a valid AllocationId.`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DescribeAddresses 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 EC2-Classic의 인스턴스에 대해 지정된 탄력적 IP 주소를 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2Address -AllocationId eipalloc-12345678
```

출력:

```
AllocationId            : eipalloc-12345678
AssociationId           : eipassoc-12345678
Domain                  : vpc
InstanceId              : i-87654321
NetworkInterfaceId      : eni-12345678
NetworkInterfaceOwnerId : 12345678
PrivateIpAddress        : 10.0.2.172
PublicIp                : 198.51.100.2
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 VPC의 인스턴스에 대한 탄력적 IP 주소를 설명합니다. 이 구문에는 PowerShell 버전 3 이상이 필요합니다.

```
Get-EC2Address -Filter @{ Name="domain";Values="vpc" }
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 EC2-Classic의 인스턴스에 대해 지정된 탄력적 IP 주소를 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2Address -PublicIp 203.0.113.17
```

출력:

```
AllocationId            :
AssociationId           :
Domain                  : standard
InstanceId              : i-12345678
NetworkInterfaceId      :
NetworkInterfaceOwnerId :
PrivateIpAddress        :
PublicIp                : 203.0.113.17
```

예제 4:이 예제에서는 EC2-Classic의 인스턴스에 대한 탄력적 IP 주소를 설명합니다. 이 구문에는 PowerShell 버전 3 이상이 필요합니다.

```
Get-EC2Address -Filter @{ Name="domain";Values="standard" }
```

예제 5:이 예제에서는 모든 탄력적 IP 주소를 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2Address
```

예제 6:이 예제는 필터에 제공된 인스턴스 ID의 퍼블릭 및 프라이빗 IP를 반환합니다.

```
Get-EC2Address -Region eu-west-1 -Filter @{Name="instance-
id";Values="i-0c12d3f4f567ffb89"} | Select-Object PrivateIpAddress, PublicIp
```

출력:

```
PrivateIpAddress PublicIp
---------------- --------
10.0.0.99        63.36.5.227
```

예제 7:이 예제에서는 할당 ID, 연결 ID 및 인스턴스 ID가 있는 모든 탄력적 IPs를 검색합니다.

```
Get-EC2Address -Region eu-west-1 | Select-Object InstanceId, AssociationId,
 AllocationId, PublicIp
```

출력:

```
InstanceId          AssociationId              AllocationId
 PublicIp
----------          -------------              ------------
 --------
                                               eipalloc-012e3b456789e1fad
 17.212.120.178
i-0c123dfd3415bac67 eipassoc-0e123456bb7890bdb eipalloc-01cd23ebf45f7890c
 17.212.124.77
                                               eipalloc-012345678eeabcfad
 17.212.225.7
i-0123d405c67e89a0c eipassoc-0c123b456783966ba eipalloc-0123cdd456a8f7892
 37.216.52.173
i-0f1bf2f34c5678d09 eipassoc-0e12934568a952d96 eipalloc-0e1c23e4d5e6789e4
 37.218.222.278
i-012e3cb4df567e8aa eipassoc-0d1b2fa4d67d03810 eipalloc-0123f456f78a01b58
 37.210.82.27
i-0123bcf4b567890e1 eipassoc-01d2345f678903fb1 eipalloc-0e1db23cfef5c45c7
 37.215.222.270
```

예제 8:이 예제에서는 태그 키 'Category'와 일치하는 EC2 IP 주소 목록을 'Prod' 값으로 가져옵니다.

```
Get-EC2Address -Filter @{Name="tag:Category";Values="Prod"}
```

출력:

```
AllocationId            : eipalloc-0123f456f81a01b58
AssociationId           : eipassoc-0d1b23a456d103810
CustomerOwnedIp         :
CustomerOwnedIpv4Pool   :
Domain                  : vpc
InstanceId              : i-012e3cb4df567e1aa
NetworkBorderGroup      : eu-west-1
NetworkInterfaceId      : eni-0123f41d5a60d5f40
NetworkInterfaceOwnerId : 123456789012
PrivateIpAddress        : 192.168.1.84
PublicIp                : 34.250.81.29
PublicIpv4Pool          : amazon
Tags                    : {Category, Name}
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeAddresses를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 EC2-Classic의 인스턴스에 대해 지정된 탄력적 IP 주소를 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2Address -AllocationId eipalloc-12345678
```

출력:

```
AllocationId            : eipalloc-12345678
AssociationId           : eipassoc-12345678
Domain                  : vpc
InstanceId              : i-87654321
NetworkInterfaceId      : eni-12345678
NetworkInterfaceOwnerId : 12345678
PrivateIpAddress        : 10.0.2.172
PublicIp                : 198.51.100.2
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 VPC의 인스턴스에 대한 탄력적 IP 주소를 설명합니다. 이 구문에는 PowerShell 버전 3 이상이 필요합니다.

```
Get-EC2Address -Filter @{ Name="domain";Values="vpc" }
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 EC2-Classic의 인스턴스에 대해 지정된 탄력적 IP 주소를 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2Address -PublicIp 203.0.113.17
```

출력:

```
AllocationId            :
AssociationId           :
Domain                  : standard
InstanceId              : i-12345678
NetworkInterfaceId      :
NetworkInterfaceOwnerId :
PrivateIpAddress        :
PublicIp                : 203.0.113.17
```

예제 4:이 예제에서는 EC2-Classic의 인스턴스에 대한 탄력적 IP 주소를 설명합니다. 이 구문에는 PowerShell 버전 3 이상이 필요합니다.

```
Get-EC2Address -Filter @{ Name="domain";Values="standard" }
```

예제 5:이 예제에서는 모든 탄력적 IP 주소를 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2Address
```

예제 6:이 예제는 필터에 제공된 인스턴스 ID의 퍼블릭 및 프라이빗 IP를 반환합니다.

```
Get-EC2Address -Region eu-west-1 -Filter @{Name="instance-
id";Values="i-0c12d3f4f567ffb89"} | Select-Object PrivateIpAddress, PublicIp
```

출력:

```
PrivateIpAddress PublicIp
---------------- --------
10.0.0.99        63.36.5.227
```

예제 7:이 예제에서는 할당 ID, 연결 ID 및 인스턴스 ID가 있는 모든 탄력적 IPs를 검색합니다.

```
Get-EC2Address -Region eu-west-1 | Select-Object InstanceId, AssociationId,
 AllocationId, PublicIp
```

출력:

```
InstanceId          AssociationId              AllocationId
 PublicIp
----------          -------------              ------------
 --------
                                               eipalloc-012e3b456789e1fad
 17.212.120.178
i-0c123dfd3415bac67 eipassoc-0e123456bb7890bdb eipalloc-01cd23ebf45f7890c
 17.212.124.77
                                               eipalloc-012345678eeabcfad
 17.212.225.7
i-0123d405c67e89a0c eipassoc-0c123b456783966ba eipalloc-0123cdd456a8f7892
 37.216.52.173
i-0f1bf2f34c5678d09 eipassoc-0e12934568a952d96 eipalloc-0e1c23e4d5e6789e4
 37.218.222.278
i-012e3cb4df567e8aa eipassoc-0d1b2fa4d67d03810 eipalloc-0123f456f78a01b58
 37.210.82.27
i-0123bcf4b567890e1 eipassoc-01d2345f678903fb1 eipalloc-0e1db23cfef5c45c7
 37.215.222.270
```

예제 8:이 예제에서는 태그 키 'Category'와 일치하는 EC2 IP 주소 목록을 'Prod' 값으로 가져옵니다.

```
Get-EC2Address -Filter @{Name="tag:Category";Values="Prod"}
```

출력:

```
AllocationId            : eipalloc-0123f456f81a01b58
AssociationId           : eipassoc-0d1b23a456d103810
CustomerOwnedIp         :
CustomerOwnedIpv4Pool   :
Domain                  : vpc
InstanceId              : i-012e3cb4df567e1aa
NetworkBorderGroup      : eu-west-1
NetworkInterfaceId      : eni-0123f41d5a60d5f40
NetworkInterfaceOwnerId : 123456789012
PrivateIpAddress        : 192.168.1.84
PublicIp                : 34.250.81.29
PublicIpv4Pool          : amazon
Tags                    : {Category, Name}
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeAddresses를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_ec2->describeaddresses( ).                       "
 oo_result is returned for testing purposes. "
        DATA(lt_addresses) = oo_result->get_addresses( ).
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved information about Elastic IP addresses.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 DescribeAddresses를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`DescribeAvailabilityZones`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeAvailabilityZones`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 복원력이 뛰어난 서비스 구축 및 관리
- 프라이빗 서브넷 및 NAT 게이트웨이를 사용하여 VPC 생성
- Amazon VPC 시작하기
- Transit Gateway 시작하기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of Availability Zones in the AWS Region of the Amazon EC2
Client.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of availability zones.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> DescribeAvailabilityZones()
    {
        try
        {
            var zoneResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeAvailabilityZonesAsync(
                new DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest());
            return zoneResponse.AvailabilityZones.Select(z =>
z.ZoneName).ToList();
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An Amazon EC2 error occurred while listing
availability zones.: {ec2Exception.Message}");
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An error occurred while listing availability
zones.: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeAvailabilityZones를 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! DescribeAvailabilityZones
/*!
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
int AwsDoc::EC2::describeAvailabilityZones(const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest request;
    Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeAvailabilityZonesOutcome outcome =
 ec2Client.DescribeAvailabilityZones(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << std::left <<
                  std::setw(32) << "ZoneName" <<
                  std::setw(20) << "State" <<
                  std::setw(32) << "Region" << std::endl;

        const auto &zones =
                outcome.GetResult().GetAvailabilityZones();

        for (const auto &zone: zones) {
            Aws::String stateString =

 Aws::EC2::Model::AvailabilityZoneStateMapper::GetNameForAvailabilityZoneState(
                            zone.GetState());
            std::cout << std::left <<
                      std::setw(32) << zone.GetZoneName() <<
                      std::setw(20) << stateString <<
                      std::setw(32) << zone.GetRegionName() << std::endl;
        }
```

```
    } else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to describe availability zones:" <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;

    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DescribeAvailabilityZones를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

가용 영역을 설명하는 방법

다음 `describe-availability-zones` 예제에서는 사용 가능한 가용 영역에 대한 세부 정보를 표시합니다. 응답에는 현재 리전의 가용 영역만 포함됩니다. 이 예제에서는 프로파일의 기본 `us-west-2`(오레곤) 리전을 사용합니다.

```
aws ec2 describe-availability-zones
```

출력:

```
{
    "AvailabilityZones": [
        {
            "State": "available",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required",
            "Messages": [],
            "RegionName": "us-west-2",
            "ZoneName": "us-west-2a",
            "ZoneId": "usw2-az1",
            "GroupName": "us-west-2",
            "NetworkBorderGroup": "us-west-2"
        },
        {
            "State": "available",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required",
```

```
            "Messages": [],
            "RegionName": "us-west-2",
            "ZoneName": "us-west-2b",
            "ZoneId": "usw2-az2",
            "GroupName": "us-west-2",
            "NetworkBorderGroup": "us-west-2"
        },
        {
            "State": "available",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required",
            "Messages": [],
            "RegionName": "us-west-2",
            "ZoneName": "us-west-2c",
            "ZoneId": "usw2-az3",
            "GroupName": "us-west-2",
            "NetworkBorderGroup": "us-west-2"
        },
        {
            "State": "available",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required",
            "Messages": [],
            "RegionName": "us-west-2",
            "ZoneName": "us-west-2d",
            "ZoneId": "usw2-az4",
            "GroupName": "us-west-2",
            "NetworkBorderGroup": "us-west-2"
        },
        {
            "State": "available",
            "OptInStatus": "opted-in",
            "Messages": [],
            "RegionName": "us-west-2",
            "ZoneName": "us-west-2-lax-1a",
            "ZoneId": "usw2-lax1-az1",
            "GroupName": "us-west-2-lax-1",
            "NetworkBorderGroup": "us-west-2-lax-1"
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조에서 DescribeAvailabilityZones를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 사용 가능한 현재 리전의 가용 영역을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2AvailabilityZone
```

출력:

```
Messages    RegionName    State        ZoneName
--------    ----------    -----        --------
{}          us-west-2     available    us-west-2a
{}          us-west-2     available    us-west-2b
{}          us-west-2     available    us-west-2c
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 손상된 상태의 가용 영역을 설명합니다. 이 예제에서 사용하는 구문에는 PowerShell 버전 3 이상이 필요합니다.

```
Get-EC2AvailabilityZone -Filter @{ Name="state";Values="impaired" }
```

예제 3: PowerShell 버전 2에서는 New-Object를 사용하여 필터를 생성해야 합니다.

```
$filter = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter
$filter.Name = "state"
$filter.Values = "impaired"

Get-EC2AvailabilityZone -Filter $filter
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeAvailabilityZones를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 사용 가능한 현재 리전의 가용 영역을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2AvailabilityZone
```

출력:

```
Messages    RegionName    State        ZoneName
--------    ----------    -----        --------
```

```
{}          us-west-2     available    us-west-2a
{}          us-west-2     available    us-west-2b
{}          us-west-2     available    us-west-2c
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 손상된 상태의 가용 영역을 설명합니다. 이 예제에서 사용하는 구문에는 PowerShell 버전 3 이상이 필요합니다.

```
Get-EC2AvailabilityZone -Filter @{ Name="state";Values="impaired" }
```

예제 3: PowerShell 버전 2에서는 New-Object를 사용하여 필터를 생성해야 합니다.

```
$filter = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter
$filter.Name = "state"
$filter.Values = "impaired"

Get-EC2AvailabilityZone -Filter $filter
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeAvailabilityZones를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management actions.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_prefix: str,
        inst_type: str,
        ami_param: str,
```

```
        autoscaling_client: boto3.client,
        ec2_client: boto3.client,
        ssm_client: boto3.client,
        iam_client: boto3.client,
    ):
        """
        Initializes the AutoScaler class with the necessary parameters.

        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are
created by this class.
        :param inst_type: The type of EC2 instance to create, such as t3.micro.
        :param ami_param: The Systems Manager parameter used to look up the AMI
that is created.
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 IAM client.
        """
        self.inst_type = inst_type
        self.ami_param = ami_param
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        sts_client = boto3.client("sts")
        self.account_id = sts_client.get_caller_identity()["Account"]

        self.key_pair_name = f"{resource_prefix}-key-pair"
        self.launch_template_name = f"{resource_prefix}-template-"
        self.group_name = f"{resource_prefix}-group"

        # Happy path
        self.instance_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-pol"
        self.instance_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-role"
        self.instance_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-prof"

        # Failure mode
        self.bad_creds_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-pol"
        self.bad_creds_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-role"
        self.bad_creds_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-prof"


    def get_availability_zones(self) -> List[str]:
        """
```

```
        Gets a list of Availability Zones in the AWS Region of the Amazon EC2
 client.

        :return: The list of Availability Zones for the client Region.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_availability_zones()
            zones = [zone["ZoneName"] for zone in response["AvailabilityZones"]]
            log.info(f"Retrieved {len(zones)} availability zones: {zones}.")
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error("Failed to retrieve availability zones.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return zones
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeAvailabilityZones를 참조하십시오.

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP API

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_ec2->describeavailabilityzones( ).
 " oo_result is returned for testing purposes. "
        DATA(lt_zones) = oo_result->get_availabilityzones( ).
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved information about Availability Zones.' TYPE 'I'.

      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 DescribeAvailabilityZones를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **DescribeBundleTasks** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeBundleTasks의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

번들 태스크 설명

이 예시에서는 모든 번들 태스크를 설명합니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 describe-bundle-tasks
```

출력:

```
{
  "BundleTasks": [
    {
      "UpdateTime": "2015-09-15T13:26:54.000Z",
      "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
      "Storage": {
        "S3": {
            "Prefix": "winami",
            "Bucket": "bundletasks"
        }
      },
      "State": "bundling",
      "StartTime": "2015-09-15T13:24:35.000Z",
      "Progress": "3%",
      "BundleId": "bun-2a4e041c"
    }
  ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeBundleTasks 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 번들 작업을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2BundleTask -BundleId bun-12345678
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 상태가 'complete' 또는 'failed'인 번들 작업을 설명합니다.

```
$filter = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter
$filter.Name = "state"
$filter.Values = @( "complete", "failed" )

Get-EC2BundleTask -Filter $filter
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeBundleTasks를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 번들 작업을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2BundleTask -BundleId bun-12345678
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 상태가 'complete' 또는 'failed'인 번들 작업을 설명합니다.

```
$filter = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter
$filter.Name = "state"
$filter.Values = @( "complete", "failed" )

Get-EC2BundleTask -Filter $filter
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeBundleTasks를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **DescribeCapacityReservations** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeCapacityReservations`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예시 1: 하나 이상의 용량 예약 설명

다음 `describe-capacity-reservations` 예시에서는 현재 AWS 리전의 모든 용량 예약에 대한 세부 정보를 표시합니다.

```
aws ec2 describe-capacity-reservations
```

출력:

```
{
    "CapacityReservations": [
        {
            "CapacityReservationId": "cr-1234abcd56EXAMPLE ",
            "OwnerId": "123456789111",
            "CapacityReservationArn": "arn:aws:ec2:us-
east-1:123456789111:capacity-reservation/cr-1234abcd56EXAMPLE",
            "AvailabilityZoneId": "use1-az2",
            "InstanceType": "c5.large",
            "InstancePlatform": "Linux/UNIX",
            "AvailabilityZone": "us-east-1a",
            "Tenancy": "default",
            "TotalInstanceCount": 1,
            "AvailableInstanceCount": 1,
            "EbsOptimized": true,
            "EphemeralStorage": false,
            "State": "active",
            "StartDate": "2024-10-23T15:00:24+00:00",
            "EndDateType": "unlimited",
            "InstanceMatchCriteria": "open",
            "CreateDate": "2024-10-23T15:00:24+00:00",
            "Tags": [],
            "CapacityAllocations": []
        },
        {
            "CapacityReservationId": "cr-abcdEXAMPLE9876ef ",
            "OwnerId": "123456789111",
            "CapacityReservationArn": "arn:aws:ec2:us-
east-1:123456789111:capacity-reservation/cr-abcdEXAMPLE9876ef",
            "AvailabilityZoneId": "use1-az2",
```

```
            "InstanceType": "c4.large",
            "InstancePlatform": "Linux/UNIX",
            "AvailabilityZone": "us-east-1a",
            "Tenancy": "default",
            "TotalInstanceCount": 1,
            "AvailableInstanceCount": 1,
            "EbsOptimized": true,
            "EphemeralStorage": false,
            "State": "cancelled",
            "StartDate": "2024-10-23T15:01:03+00:00",
            "EndDateType": "unlimited",
            "InstanceMatchCriteria": "open",
            "CreateDate": "2024-10-23T15:01:02+00:00",
            "Tags": [],
            "CapacityAllocations": []
        }
    ]
}
```

예시 2: 하나 이상의 용량 예약 설명

다음 `describe-capacity-reservations` 예시에서는 지정된 용량 예약에 대한 세부 정보를 표시합니다.

```
aws ec2 describe-capacity-reservations \
    --capacity-reservation-ids cr-1234abcd56EXAMPLE
```

출력:

```
{
    "CapacityReservations": [
        {
            "CapacityReservationId": "cr-abcdEXAMPLE9876ef ",
            "OwnerId": "123456789111",
            "CapacityReservationArn": "arn:aws:ec2:us-
east-1:123456789111:capacity-reservation/cr-abcdEXAMPLE9876ef",
            "AvailabilityZoneId": "use1-az2",
            "InstanceType": "c4.large",
            "InstancePlatform": "Linux/UNIX",
            "AvailabilityZone": "us-east-1a",
            "Tenancy": "default",
            "TotalInstanceCount": 1,
            "AvailableInstanceCount": 1,
```

```
            "EbsOptimized": true,
            "EphemeralStorage": false,
            "State": "active",
            "StartDate": "2024-10-23T15:01:03+00:00",
            "EndDateType": "unlimited",
            "InstanceMatchCriteria": "open",
            "CreateDate": "2024-10-23T15:01:02+00:00",
            "Tags": [],
            "CapacityAllocations": []
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 Linux 인스턴스용 Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud 사용 설명서의 용량 예약 보기를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeCapacityReservations 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 리전에 대한 하나 이상의 용량 예약을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2CapacityReservation -Region eu-west-1
```

출력:

```
AvailabilityZone       : eu-west-1b
AvailableInstanceCount : 2
CapacityReservationId  : cr-0c1f2345db6f7cdba
CreateDate             : 3/28/2019 9:29:41 AM
EbsOptimized           : True
EndDate                : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
EndDateType            : unlimited
EphemeralStorage       : False
InstanceMatchCriteria  : open
InstancePlatform       : Windows
InstanceType           : m4.xlarge
State                  : active
Tags                   : {}
Tenancy                : default
```

```
TotalInstanceCount     : 2
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeCapacityReservations를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 리전에 대한 용량 예약 중 하나 이상을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2CapacityReservation -Region eu-west-1
```

출력:

```
AvailabilityZone       : eu-west-1b
AvailableInstanceCount : 2
CapacityReservationId  : cr-0c1f2345db6f7cdba
CreateDate             : 3/28/2019 9:29:41 AM
EbsOptimized           : True
EndDate                : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
EndDateType            : unlimited
EphemeralStorage       : False
InstanceMatchCriteria  : open
InstancePlatform       : Windows
InstanceType           : m4.xlarge
State                  : active
Tags                   : {}
Tenancy                : default
TotalInstanceCount     : 2
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeCapacityReservations를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **DescribeCustomerGateways** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeCustomerGateways의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

고객 게이트웨이 설명

이 예시에서는 고객 게이트웨이를 설명합니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 describe-customer-gateways
```

출력:

```
{
    "CustomerGateways": [
        {
            "CustomerGatewayId": "cgw-b4dc3961",
            "IpAddress": "203.0.113.12",
            "State": "available",
            "Type": "ipsec.1",
            "BgpAsn": "65000"
        },
        {
            "CustomerGatewayId": "cgw-0e11f167",
            "IpAddress": "12.1.2.3",
            "State": "available",
            "Type": "ipsec.1",
            "BgpAsn": "65534"
        }
    ]
}
```

특정 고객 게이트웨이 설명

이 예시에서는 지정된 고객 게이트웨이를 설명합니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 describe-customer-gateways --customer-gateway-ids cgw-0e11f167
```

출력:

```
{
    "CustomerGateways": [
        {
            "CustomerGatewayId": "cgw-0e11f167",
            "IpAddress": "12.1.2.3",
            "State": "available",
            "Type": "ipsec.1",
```

```
            "BgpAsn": "65534"
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeCustomerGateways 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 고객 게이트웨이를 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2CustomerGateway -CustomerGatewayId cgw-1a2b3c4d
```

출력:

```
BgpAsn            : 65534
CustomerGatewayId : cgw-1a2b3c4d
IpAddress         : 203.0.113.12
State             : available
Tags              : {}
Type              : ipsec.1
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 상태가 보류 중이거나 사용 가능한 모든 고객 게이트웨이를 설명합니다.

```
$filter = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter
$filter.Name = "state"
$filter.Values = @( "pending", "available" )

Get-EC2CustomerGateway -Filter $filter
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 모든 고객 게이트웨이를 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2CustomerGateway
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeCustomerGateways를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 고객 게이트웨이를 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2CustomerGateway -CustomerGatewayId cgw-1a2b3c4d
```

출력:

```
BgpAsn            : 65534
CustomerGatewayId : cgw-1a2b3c4d
IpAddress         : 203.0.113.12
State             : available
Tags              : {}
Type              : ipsec.1
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 상태가 보류 중이거나 사용 가능한 모든 고객 게이트웨이를 설명합니다.

```
$filter = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter
$filter.Name = "state"
$filter.Values = @( "pending", "available" )

Get-EC2CustomerGateway -Filter $filter
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 모든 고객 게이트웨이를 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2CustomerGateway
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeCustomerGateways를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **DescribeDhcpOptions** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeDhcpOptions의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예시 1: DHCP 옵션 설명

다음 describe-dhcp-options 예시에서는 DHCP 옵션에 대한 세부 정보를 검색합니다.

```
aws ec2 describe-dhcp-options
```

출력:

```
{
    "DhcpOptions": [
        {
            "DhcpConfigurations": [
                {
                    "Key": "domain-name",
                    "Values": [
                        {
                            "Value": "us-east-2.compute.internal"
                        }
                    ]
                },
                {
                    "Key": "domain-name-servers",
                    "Values": [
                        {
                            "Value": "AmazonProvidedDNS"
                        }
                    ]
                }
            ],
            "DhcpOptionsId": "dopt-19edf471",
            "OwnerId": "111122223333"
        },
        {
            "DhcpConfigurations": [
                {
                    "Key": "domain-name",
                    "Values": [
                        {
                            "Value": "us-east-2.compute.internal"
                        }
                    ]
                },
                {
                    "Key": "domain-name-servers",
                    "Values": [
                        {
                            "Value": "AmazonProvidedDNS"
                        }
                    ]
                }
```

```
            ],
            "DhcpOptionsId": "dopt-fEXAMPLE",
            "OwnerId": "111122223333"
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Amazon VPC 사용 설명서의 DHCP 옵션 세트 작업을 참조하세요.

예시 2: DHCP 옵션 설명 및 출력 필터링

다음 `describe-dhcp-options` 예시에서는 도메인 네임 서버에 `example.com`가 있는 DHCP 옵션만 반환하는 필터를 사용하여 DHCP 옵션을 설명합니다. 이 예시에서는 `--query` 파라미터를 사용하여 출력에 구성 정보와 ID만 표시할 수 있습니다.

```
aws ec2 describe-dhcp-options \
    --filters Name=key,Values=domain-name-servers Name=value,Values=example.com \
    --query "DhcpOptions[*].[DhcpConfigurations,DhcpOptionsId]"
```

출력:

```
[
    [
        [
            {
                "Key": "domain-name",
                "Values": [
                    {
                        "Value": "example.com"
                    }
                ]
            },
            {
                "Key": "domain-name-servers",
                "Values": [
                    {
                        "Value": "172.16.16.16"
                    }
                ]
            }
        ],
        "dopt-001122334455667ab"
    ]
```

```
]
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Amazon VPC 사용 설명서의 DHCP 옵션 세트 작업을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeDhcpOptions 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 DHCP 옵션 세트를 나열합니다.

```
Get-EC2DhcpOption
```

출력:

```
DhcpConfigurations                    DhcpOptionsId    Tag
------------------                    -------------    ---
{domain-name, domain-name-servers}    dopt-1a2b3c4d    {}
{domain-name, domain-name-servers}    dopt-2a3b4c5d    {}
{domain-name-servers}                 dopt-3a4b5c6d    {}
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 DHCP 옵션 세트에 대한 구성 세부 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
(Get-EC2DhcpOption -DhcpOptionsId dopt-1a2b3c4d).DhcpConfigurations
```

출력:

```
Key                     Values
---                     ------
domain-name             {abc.local}
domain-name-servers     {10.0.0.101, 10.0.0.102}
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeDhcpOptions를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 DHCP 옵션 세트를 나열합니다.

```
Get-EC2DhcpOption
```

출력:

```
DhcpConfigurations                    DhcpOptionsId    Tag
------------------                    -------------    ---
{domain-name, domain-name-servers}    dopt-1a2b3c4d    {}
{domain-name, domain-name-servers}    dopt-2a3b4c5d    {}
{domain-name-servers}                 dopt-3a4b5c6d    {}
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 DHCP 옵션 세트에 대한 구성 세부 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
(Get-EC2DhcpOption -DhcpOptionsId dopt-1a2b3c4d).DhcpConfigurations
```

출력:

```
Key                     Values
---                     ------
domain-name             {abc.local}
domain-name-servers     {10.0.0.101, 10.0.0.102}
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeDhcpOptions를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **DescribeFlowLogs** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeFlowLogs의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예시 1: 모든 흐름 로그 설명

다음 describe-flow-logs 예시에서는 모든 흐름 로그에 대한 세부 정보를 표시합니다.

```
aws ec2 describe-flow-logs
```

출력:

```
{
    "FlowLogs": [
```

```
        {
            "CreationTime": "2018-02-21T13:22:12.644Z",
            "DeliverLogsPermissionArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/flow-
logs-role",
            "DeliverLogsStatus": "SUCCESS",
            "FlowLogId": "fl-aabbccdd112233445",
            "MaxAggregationInterval": 600,
            "FlowLogStatus": "ACTIVE",
            "LogGroupName": "FlowLogGroup",
            "ResourceId": "subnet-12345678901234567",
            "TrafficType": "ALL",
            "LogDestinationType": "cloud-watch-logs",
            "LogFormat": "${version} ${account-id} ${interface-id} ${srcaddr}
 ${dstaddr} ${srcport} ${dstport} ${protocol} ${packets} ${bytes} ${start} ${end}
 ${action} ${log-status}"
        },
        {
            "CreationTime": "2020-02-04T15:22:29.986Z",
            "DeliverLogsStatus": "SUCCESS",
            "FlowLogId": "fl-01234567890123456",
            "MaxAggregationInterval": 60,
            "FlowLogStatus": "ACTIVE",
            "ResourceId": "vpc-00112233445566778",
            "TrafficType": "ACCEPT",
            "LogDestinationType": "s3",
            "LogDestination": "arn:aws:s3:::my-flow-log-bucket/custom",
            "LogFormat": "${version} ${vpc-id} ${subnet-id} ${instance-id}
 ${interface-id} ${account-id} ${type} ${srcaddr} ${dstaddr} ${srcport}
 ${dstport} ${pkt-srcaddr} ${pkt-dstaddr} ${protocol} ${bytes} ${packets}
 ${start} ${end} ${action} ${tcp-flags} ${log-status}"
        }
    ]
}
```

예시 2: 흐름 로그의 하위 세트 설명

다음 `describe-flow-logs` 예시에서는 필터를 사용하여 Amazon CloudWatch Logs에서 지정된 로그 그룹에 있는 흐름 로그에 대한 세부 정보만 표시합니다.

```
aws ec2 describe-flow-logs \
    --filter "Name=log-group-name,Values=MyFlowLogs"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeFlowLogs 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 로그 대상 유형이 's3'인 하나 이상의 흐름 로그를 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2FlowLog -Filter @{Name="log-destination-type";Values="s3"}
```

출력:

```
CreationTime             : 2/25/2019 9:07:36 PM
DeliverLogsErrorMessage  :
DeliverLogsPermissionArn :
DeliverLogsStatus        : SUCCESS
FlowLogId                : fl-01b2e3d45f67f8901
FlowLogStatus            : ACTIVE
LogDestination           : arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket-dd-tata
LogDestinationType       : s3
LogGroupName             :
ResourceId               : eni-01d2dda3456b7e890
TrafficType              : ALL
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeFlowLogs를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 로그 대상 유형이 's3'인 하나 이상의 흐름 로그를 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2FlowLog -Filter @{Name="log-destination-type";Values="s3"}
```

출력:

```
CreationTime             : 2/25/2019 9:07:36 PM
DeliverLogsErrorMessage  :
DeliverLogsPermissionArn :
DeliverLogsStatus        : SUCCESS
FlowLogId                : fl-01b2e3d45f67f8901
FlowLogStatus            : ACTIVE
LogDestination           : arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket-dd-tata
LogDestinationType       : s3
LogGroupName             :
ResourceId               : eni-01d2dda3456b7e890
```

```
TrafficType              : ALL
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeFlowLogs를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **DescribeHostReservationOfferings** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeHostReservationOfferings의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

전용 호스트 예약 제안 설명

이 예시에서는 구매할 수 있는 M4 인스턴스 제품군에 대한 전용 호스트 예약을 설명합니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 describe-host-reservation-offerings --filter Name=instance-
family,Values=m4
```

출력:

```
{
  "OfferingSet": [
      {
          "HourlyPrice": "1.499",
          "OfferingId": "hro-03f707bf363b6b324",
          "InstanceFamily": "m4",
          "PaymentOption": "NoUpfront",
          "UpfrontPrice": "0.000",
          "Duration": 31536000
      },
      {
          "HourlyPrice": "1.045",
          "OfferingId": "hro-0ef9181cabdef7a02",
          "InstanceFamily": "m4",
          "PaymentOption": "NoUpfront",
          "UpfrontPrice": "0.000",
          "Duration": 94608000
      },
      {
```

```
            "HourlyPrice": "0.714",
            "OfferingId": "hro-04567a15500b92a51",
            "InstanceFamily": "m4",
            "PaymentOption": "PartialUpfront",
            "UpfrontPrice": "6254.000",
            "Duration": 31536000
        },
        {
            "HourlyPrice": "0.484",
            "OfferingId": "hro-0d5d7a9d23ed7fbfe",
            "InstanceFamily": "m4",
            "PaymentOption": "PartialUpfront",
            "UpfrontPrice": "12720.000",
            "Duration": 94608000
        },
        {
            "HourlyPrice": "0.000",
            "OfferingId": "hro-05da4108ca998c2e5",
            "InstanceFamily": "m4",
            "PaymentOption": "AllUpfront",
            "UpfrontPrice": "23913.000",
            "Duration": 94608000
        },
        {
            "HourlyPrice": "0.000",
            "OfferingId": "hro-0a9f9be3b95a3dc8f",
            "InstanceFamily": "m4",
            "PaymentOption": "AllUpfront",
            "UpfrontPrice": "12257.000",
            "Duration": 31536000
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeHostReservationOfferings 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 PaymentOption이 'NoUpfront'인 지정된 필터 'instance-family'에 대해 구매할 수 있는 전용 호스트 예약을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2HostReservationOffering -Filter @{Name="instance-family";Values="m4"} |
 Where-Object PaymentOption -eq NoUpfront
```

출력:

```
CurrencyCode   :
Duration       : 94608000
HourlyPrice    : 1.307
InstanceFamily : m4
OfferingId     : hro-0c1f234567890d9ab
PaymentOption  : NoUpfront
UpfrontPrice   : 0.000

CurrencyCode   :
Duration       : 31536000
HourlyPrice    : 1.830
InstanceFamily : m4
OfferingId     : hro-04ad12aaaf34b5a67
PaymentOption  : NoUpfront
UpfrontPrice   : 0.000
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeHostReservationOfferings를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 PaymentOption이 'NoUpfront'인 지정된 필터 'instance-family'에 대해 구매할 수 있는 전용 호스트 예약을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2HostReservationOffering -Filter @{Name="instance-family";Values="m4"} |
 Where-Object PaymentOption -eq NoUpfront
```

출력:

```
CurrencyCode   :
Duration       : 94608000
HourlyPrice    : 1.307
InstanceFamily : m4
OfferingId     : hro-0c1f234567890d9ab
PaymentOption  : NoUpfront
UpfrontPrice   : 0.000
```

```
CurrencyCode    :
Duration        : 31536000
HourlyPrice     : 1.830
InstanceFamily  : m4
OfferingId      : hro-04ad12aaaf34b5a67
PaymentOption   : NoUpfront
UpfrontPrice    : 0.000
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeHostReservationOfferings를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **DescribeHosts** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeHosts의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

전용 호스트에 관한 세부 정보 보기

다음 describe-hosts 예시에서는 AWS 계정의 available 전용 호스트에 대한 세부 정보를 표시합니다.

```
aws ec2 describe-hosts --filter "Name=state,Values=available"
```

출력:

```
{
    "Hosts": [
        {
            "HostId": "h-07879acf49EXAMPLE",
            "Tags": [
                {
                    "Value": "production",
                    "Key": "purpose"
                }
            ],
            "HostProperties": {
                "Cores": 48,
                "TotalVCpus": 96,
                "InstanceType": "m5.large",
```

```
                "Sockets": 2
            },
            "Instances": [],
            "State": "available",
            "AvailabilityZone": "eu-west-1a",
            "AvailableCapacity": {
                "AvailableInstanceCapacity": [
                    {
                        "AvailableCapacity": 48,
                        "InstanceType": "m5.large",
                        "TotalCapacity": 48
                    }
                ],
                "AvailableVCpus": 96
            },
            "HostRecovery": "on",
            "AllocationTime": "2019-08-19T08:57:44.000Z",
            "AutoPlacement": "off"
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 Linux 인스턴스용 Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud 사용 설명서의 전용 호스트 보기를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeHosts 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제는 EC2 호스트 세부 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-EC2Host
```

출력:

```
AllocationTime    : 3/23/2019 4:55:22 PM
AutoPlacement     : off
AvailabilityZone  : eu-west-1b
AvailableCapacity : Amazon.EC2.Model.AvailableCapacity
ClientToken       :
HostId            : h-01e23f4cd567890f1
```

```
HostProperties    : Amazon.EC2.Model.HostProperties
HostReservationId :
Instances         : {}
ReleaseTime       : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
State             : available
Tags              : {}
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 호스트 h-01e23f4cd567899f1에 대한 AvailableInstanceCapacity를 쿼리합니다.

```
Get-EC2Host -HostId h-01e23f4cd567899f1 | Select-Object -ExpandProperty
 AvailableCapacity | Select-Object -expand AvailableInstanceCapacity
```

출력:

```
AvailableCapacity InstanceType TotalCapacity
----------------- ------------ -------------
11                m4.xlarge    11
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeHosts를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제는 EC2 호스트 세부 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-EC2Host
```

출력:

```
AllocationTime    : 3/23/2019 4:55:22 PM
AutoPlacement     : off
AvailabilityZone  : eu-west-1b
AvailableCapacity : Amazon.EC2.Model.AvailableCapacity
ClientToken       :
HostId            : h-01e23f4cd567890f1
HostProperties    : Amazon.EC2.Model.HostProperties
HostReservationId :
Instances         : {}
ReleaseTime       : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
State             : available
Tags              : {}
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 호스트 h-01e23f4cd567899f1에 대한 AvailableInstanceCapacity를 쿼리합니다.

```
Get-EC2Host -HostId h-01e23f4cd567899f1 | Select-Object -ExpandProperty
 AvailableCapacity | Select-Object -expand AvailableInstanceCapacity
```

출력:

```
AvailableCapacity InstanceType TotalCapacity
----------------- ------------ -------------
11                m4.xlarge    11
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeHosts를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 복원력이 뛰어난 서비스 구축 및 관리

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the instance profile association data for an instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance.</param>
    /// <returns>Instance profile associations data.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<IamInstanceProfileAssociation> GetInstanceProfile(string
instanceId)
    {
        try
        {
            var response = await
_amazonEc2.DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsAsync(
                new DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsRequest()
                {
                    Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                    {
                        new("instance-id", new List<string>() { instanceId })
                    },
                });
            return response.IamInstanceProfileAssociations[0];
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(ec2Exception, $"Instance {instanceId} not
found");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"An error occurred while creating the
template.: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

IAM 인스턴스 프로파일 연결을 설명하는 방법

이 예제에서는 모든 IAM 인스턴스 프로파일 연결을 설명합니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 describe-iam-instance-profile-associations
```

출력:

```
{
  "IamInstanceProfileAssociations": [
      {
          "InstanceId": "i-09eb09efa73ec1dee",
          "State": "associated",
          "AssociationId": "iip-assoc-0db249b1f25fa24b8",
          "IamInstanceProfile": {
              "Id": "AIPAJVQN4F5WVLGCJDRGM",
              "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:instance-profile/admin-role"
          }
      },
      {
          "InstanceId": "i-0402909a2f4dffd14",
          "State": "associating",
          "AssociationId": "iip-assoc-0d1ec06278d29f44a",
          "IamInstanceProfile": {
              "Id": "AGJAJVQN4F5WVLGCJABCM",
              "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:instance-profile/user1-role"
          }
      }
   ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조에서 DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});
const { IamInstanceProfileAssociations } = await ec2Client.send(
  new DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsCommand({
    Filters: [
      { Name: "instance-id", Values: [state.targetInstance.InstanceId] },
    ],
  }),
);
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management actions.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
```

```
        resource_prefix: str,
        inst_type: str,
        ami_param: str,
        autoscaling_client: boto3.client,
        ec2_client: boto3.client,
        ssm_client: boto3.client,
        iam_client: boto3.client,
    ):
        """
        Initializes the AutoScaler class with the necessary parameters.

        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are
created by this class.
        :param inst_type: The type of EC2 instance to create, such as t3.micro.
        :param ami_param: The Systems Manager parameter used to look up the AMI
that is created.
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 IAM client.
        """
        self.inst_type = inst_type
        self.ami_param = ami_param
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        sts_client = boto3.client("sts")
        self.account_id = sts_client.get_caller_identity()["Account"]

        self.key_pair_name = f"{resource_prefix}-key-pair"
        self.launch_template_name = f"{resource_prefix}-template-"
        self.group_name = f"{resource_prefix}-group"

        # Happy path
        self.instance_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-pol"
        self.instance_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-role"
        self.instance_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-prof"

        # Failure mode
        self.bad_creds_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-pol"
        self.bad_creds_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-role"
        self.bad_creds_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-prof"
```

```
    def get_instance_profile(self, instance_id: str) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Gets data about the profile associated with an instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance to look up.
        :return: The profile data.
        """
        try:
            response =
self.ec2_client.describe_iam_instance_profile_associations(
                Filters=[{"Name": "instance-id", "Values": [instance_id]}]
            )
            if not response["IamInstanceProfileAssociations"]:
                log.info(f"No instance profile found for instance
{instance_id}.")
            profile_data = response["IamInstanceProfileAssociations"][0]
            log.info(f"Retrieved instance profile for instance {instance_id}.")
            return profile_data
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
                f"Failed to retrieve instance profile for instance
{instance_id}."
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound":
                log.error(f"The instance ID '{instance_id}' does not exist.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations를 참조하십시오.

CLI로 **DescribeIdFormat** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeIdFormat`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예시 1: 리소스의 ID 형식 설명

다음 `describe-id-format` 예시에서는 보안 그룹의 ID 형식 지정을 설명합니다.

```
aws ec2 describe-id-format \
    --resource security-group
```

다음 예시 출력에서는 `Deadline` 값이 이 리소스 유형이 짧은 ID 형식에서 긴 ID 형식으로 영구적으로 전환해야 하는 기한이 2018년 8월 15일 00:00 UTC에 만료되었음을 나타냅니다.

```
{
    "Statuses": [
        {
            "Deadline": "2018-08-15T00:00:00.000Z",
            "Resource": "security-group",
            "UseLongIds": true
        }
    ]
}
```

예시 2: 모든 리소스의 ID 형식 설명

다음 `describe-id-format` 예시에서는 모든 리소스 유형에 대한 ID 형식을 설명합니다. 짧은 ID 형식을 지원하던 모든 리소스 유형이 긴 ID 형식을 사용하도록 전환되었습니다.

```
aws ec2 describe-id-format
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeIdFormat 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 리소스 유형의 ID 형식을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2IdFormat -Resource instance
```

출력:

```
Resource       UseLongIds
--------       ----------
instance       False
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 더 긴 ID를 지원하는 모든 리소스 유형의 IDs 형식을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2IdFormat
```

출력:

```
Resource       UseLongIds
--------       ----------
reservation    False
instance       False
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeIdFormat을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 리소스 유형의 ID 형식을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2IdFormat -Resource instance
```

출력:

```
Resource       UseLongIds
--------       ----------
instance       False
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 더 긴 ID를 지원하는 모든 리소스 유형의 IDs 형식을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2IdFormat
```

출력:

```
Resource       UseLongIds
--------       ----------
reservation    False
instance       False
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeIdFormat을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **DescribeIdentityIdFormat** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeIdentityIdFormat의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

IAM 역할의 ID 형식 설명

다음 describe-identity-id-format 예제에서는 EC2Role AWS 계정의 IAM 역할이 생성한 인스턴스에서 수신한 ID 형식을 설명합니다.

```
aws ec2 describe-identity-id-format \
    --principal-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/my-iam-role \
    --resource instance
```

다음 출력에서는 이 역할에 의해 생성된 인스턴스가 긴 ID 형식의 ID를 수신한다는 것을 나타냅니다.

```
{
    "Statuses": [
        {
            "Deadline": "2016-12-15T00:00:00Z",
            "Resource": "instance",
            "UseLongIds": true
        }
    ]
}
```

IAM 사용자의 ID 형식 설명

다음 describe-identity-id-format 예제에서는 AdminUser AWS 계정의 IAM 사용자가 생성한 스냅샷에서 수신한 ID 형식을 설명합니다.

```
aws ec2 describe-identity-id-format \
    --principal-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/AdminUser \
    --resource snapshot
```

출력은 이 사용자가 만든 스냅샷이 긴 ID 형식의 ID를 받는다는 것을 나타냅니다.

```
{
```

```
    "Statuses": [
        {
            "Deadline": "2016-12-15T00:00:00Z",
            "Resource": "snapshot",
            "UseLongIds": true
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeIdentityIdFormat 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 역할에 대한 리소스 '이미지'의 ID 형식을 반환합니다.

```
Get-EC2IdentityIdFormat -PrincipalArn arn:aws:iam::123456789511:role/JDBC -
Resource image
```

출력:

```
Deadline             Resource UseLongIds
--------             -------- ----------
8/2/2018 11:30:00 PM image    True
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeIdentityIdFormat을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 역할에 대한 리소스 '이미지'의 ID 형식을 반환합니다.

```
Get-EC2IdentityIdFormat -PrincipalArn arn:aws:iam::123456789511:role/JDBC -
Resource image
```

출력:

```
Deadline             Resource UseLongIds
--------             -------- ----------
```

```
8/2/2018 11:30:00 PM image    True
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeIdentityIdFormat을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **DescribeImageAttribute** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeImageAttribute의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

AMI의 시작 권한 설명

이 예시에서는 지정된 AMI에 대한 실행 권한을 설명합니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 describe-image-attribute --image-id ami-5731123e --
attribute launchPermission
```

출력:

```
{
    "LaunchPermissions": [
        {
            "UserId": "123456789012"
        }
    ],
    "ImageId": "ami-5731123e",
}
```

AMI의 제품 코드 설명

이 예시에서는 지정된 AMI의 제품 코드를 설명합니다. 이 AMI에는 제품 코드가 없습니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 describe-image-attribute --image-id ami-5731123e --attribute productCodes
```

출력:

```
{
    "ProductCodes": [],
    "ImageId": "ami-5731123e",
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeImageAttribute 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 AMI에 대한 설명을 가져옵니다.

```
Get-EC2ImageAttribute -ImageId ami-12345678 -Attribute description
```

출력:

```
BlockDeviceMappings : {}
Description         : My image description
ImageId             : ami-12345678
KernelId            :
LaunchPermissions   : {}
ProductCodes        : {}
RamdiskId           :
SriovNetSupport     :
```

예제 2:이 예제는 지정된 AMI에 대한 시작 권한을 가져옵니다.

```
Get-EC2ImageAttribute -ImageId ami-12345678 -Attribute launchPermission
```

출력:

```
BlockDeviceMappings : {}
Description         :
ImageId             : ami-12345678
KernelId            :
LaunchPermissions   : {all}
ProductCodes        : {}
```

```
RamdiskId           :
SriovNetSupport     :
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 향상된 네트워킹이 활성화되어 있는지 테스트합니다.

```
Get-EC2ImageAttribute -ImageId ami-12345678 -Attribute sriovNetSupport
```

출력:

```
BlockDeviceMappings : {}
Description         :
ImageId             : ami-12345678
KernelId            :
LaunchPermissions   : {}
ProductCodes        : {}
RamdiskId           :
SriovNetSupport     : simple
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeImageAttribute를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 AMI에 대한 설명을 가져옵니다.

```
Get-EC2ImageAttribute -ImageId ami-12345678 -Attribute description
```

출력:

```
BlockDeviceMappings : {}
Description         : My image description
ImageId             : ami-12345678
KernelId            :
LaunchPermissions   : {}
ProductCodes        : {}
RamdiskId           :
SriovNetSupport     :
```

예제 2:이 예제는 지정된 AMI에 대한 시작 권한을 가져옵니다.

```
Get-EC2ImageAttribute -ImageId ami-12345678 -Attribute launchPermission
```

출력:

```
BlockDeviceMappings : {}
Description         :
ImageId             : ami-12345678
KernelId            :
LaunchPermissions   : {all}
ProductCodes        : {}
RamdiskId           :
SriovNetSupport     :
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 향상된 네트워킹이 활성화되어 있는지 테스트합니다.

```
Get-EC2ImageAttribute -ImageId ami-12345678 -Attribute sriovNetSupport
```

출력:

```
BlockDeviceMappings : {}
Description         :
ImageId             : ami-12345678
KernelId            :
LaunchPermissions   : {}
ProductCodes        : {}
RamdiskId           :
SriovNetSupport     : simple
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeImageAttribute를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DescribeImages** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeImages의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기
- 프라이빗 서브넷 및 NAT 게이트웨이를 사용하여 VPC 생성
- Amazon VPC 시작하기

Bash

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
# function ec2_describe_images
#
# This function describes one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
 images.
#
# Parameters:
#       -i image_ids - A space-separated  list of image IDs (optional).
#       -h - Display help.
#
# And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function ec2_describe_images() {
  local image_ids response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_describe_images"
    echo "Describes one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
 images."
    echo "  -i image_ids - A space-separated list of image IDs (optional)."
    echo "  -h - Display help."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "i:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      i) image_ids="${OPTARG}" ;;
```

```
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  local aws_cli_args=()

  if [[ -n "$image_ids" ]]; then
    # shellcheck disable=SC2206
    aws_cli_args+=("--image-ids" $image_ids)
  fi

  response=$(aws ec2 describe-images \
    "${aws_cli_args[@]}" \
    --query 'Images[*].[Description,Architecture,ImageId]' \
    --output text) || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports describe-images operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  }

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

이 예제에 사용된 유틸리티 함수

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
```

```
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
###############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeImages를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

예제 1: AMI를 설명하는 방법

다음 `describe-images` 예제에서는 지정된 리전에서 지정된 AMI를 설명합니다.

```
aws ec2 describe-images \
    --region us-east-1 \
    --image-ids ami-1234567890EXAMPLE
```

출력:

```
{
    "Images": [
        {
            "VirtualizationType": "hvm",
            "Description": "Provided by Red Hat, Inc.",
            "PlatformDetails": "Red Hat Enterprise Linux",
            "EnaSupport": true,
            "Hypervisor": "xen",
            "State": "available",
            "SriovNetSupport": "simple",
            "ImageId": "ami-1234567890EXAMPLE",
            "UsageOperation": "RunInstances:0010",
            "BlockDeviceMappings": [
                {
                    "DeviceName": "/dev/sda1",
                    "Ebs": {
                        "SnapshotId": "snap-111222333444aaabb",
                        "DeleteOnTermination": true,
                        "VolumeType": "gp2",
                        "VolumeSize": 10,
                        "Encrypted": false
                    }
                }
            ],
            "Architecture": "x86_64",
            "ImageLocation": "123456789012/RHEL-8.0.0_HVM-20190618-x86_64-1-
Hourly2-GP2",
            "RootDeviceType": "ebs",
            "OwnerId": "123456789012",
```

```
            "RootDeviceName": "/dev/sda1",
            "CreationDate": "2019-05-10T13:17:12.000Z",
            "Public": true,
            "ImageType": "machine",
            "Name": "RHEL-8.0.0_HVM-20190618-x86_64-1-Hourly2-GP2"
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon EC2 사용 설명서에서 Amazon Machine Image(AMI)를 참조하세요.

예제 2: 필터를 기반으로 AMI를 설명하는 방법

다음 `describe-images` 예제에서는 Amazon에서 제공하는 Amazon EBS 지원 Windows AMI를 설명합니다.

```
aws ec2 describe-images \
    --owners amazon \
    --filters "Name=platform,Values=windows" "Name=root-device-type,Values=ebs"
```

`describe-images` 출력 예제는 예제 1을 참조하세요.

필터를 사용하는 추가 예제는 Amazon EC2 사용 설명서에서 리소스 나열 및 필터링을 참조하세요.

예제 3: 태그를 기반으로 AMI를 설명하는 방법

다음 `describe-images` 예제에서는 `Type=Custom` 태그가 있는 모든 AMI를 설명합니다. 이 예제에서는 `--query` 파라미터를 사용하여 AMI ID만 표시합니다.

```
aws ec2 describe-images \
    --filters "Name=tag:Type,Values=Custom" \
    --query 'Images[*].[ImageId]' \
    --output text
```

출력:

```
ami-1234567890EXAMPLE
ami-0abcdef1234567890
```

태그 필터를 사용하는 추가 예제는 Amazon EC2 사용 설명서에서 태그 작업을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조에서 DescribeImages를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { EC2Client, paginateDescribeImages } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

/**
 * Describes the specified images (AMIs, AKIs, and ARIs) available to you or all
 of the images available to you.
 * @param {{ architecture: string, pageSize: number }} options
 */
export const main = async ({ architecture, pageSize }) => {
  pageSize = Number.parseInt(pageSize);
  const client = new EC2Client({});

  // The paginate function is a wrapper around the base command.
  const paginator = paginateDescribeImages(
    // Without limiting the page size, this call can take a long time. pageSize
 is just sugar for
    // the MaxResults property in the base command.
    { client, pageSize },
    {
      // There are almost 70,000 images available. Be specific with your
 filtering
      // to increase efficiency.
      // See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSJavaScriptSDK/v3/latest/clients/
client-ec2/interfaces/describeimagescommandinput.html#filters
      Filters: [{ Name: "architecture", Values: [architecture] }],
    },
  );

  /**
   * @type {import('@aws-sdk/client-ec2').Image[]}
   */
  const images = [];
  let recordsScanned = 0;
```

```
  try {
    for await (const page of paginator) {
      recordsScanned += pageSize;
      if (page.Images.length) {
        images.push(...page.Images);
        break;
      }
      console.log(
        `No matching image found yet. Searched ${recordsScanned} records.`,
      );
    }

    if (images.length) {
      console.log(
        `Found ${images.length} images:\n\n${images.map((image) =>
 image.Name).join("\n")}\n`,
      );
    } else {
      console.log(
        `No matching images found. Searched ${recordsScanned} records.\n`,
      );
    }

    return images;
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "InvalidParameterValue") {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}`);
      return [];
    }
    throw caught;
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DescribeImages를 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 AMI를 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2Image -ImageId ami-12345678
```

출력:

```
Architecture        : x86_64
BlockDeviceMappings : {/dev/xvda}
CreationDate        : 2014-10-20T00:56:28.000Z
Description         : My image
Hypervisor          : xen
ImageId             : ami-12345678
ImageLocation       : 123456789012/my-image
ImageOwnerAlias     :
ImageType           : machine
KernelId            :
Name                : my-image
OwnerId             : 123456789012
Platform            :
ProductCodes        : {}
Public              : False
RamdiskId           :
RootDeviceName      : /dev/xvda
RootDeviceType      : ebs
SriovNetSupport     : simple
State               : available
StateReason         :
Tags                : {Name}
VirtualizationType  : hvm
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 소유AMIs를 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2Image -owner self
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 Microsoft Windows Server를 실행하는 퍼블릭 AMIs 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2Image -Filter @{ Name="platform"; Values="windows" }
```

예제 4:이 예제에서는 'us-west-2' 리전의 모든 퍼블릭 AMIs를 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2Image -Region us-west-2
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeImages를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 AMI를 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2Image -ImageId ami-12345678
```

출력:

```
Architecture        : x86_64
BlockDeviceMappings : {/dev/xvda}
CreationDate        : 2014-10-20T00:56:28.000Z
Description         : My image
Hypervisor          : xen
ImageId             : ami-12345678
ImageLocation       : 123456789012/my-image
ImageOwnerAlias     :
ImageType           : machine
KernelId            :
Name                : my-image
OwnerId             : 123456789012
Platform            :
ProductCodes        : {}
Public              : False
RamdiskId           :
RootDeviceName      : /dev/xvda
RootDeviceType      : ebs
SriovNetSupport     : simple
State               : available
StateReason         :
Tags                : {Name}
VirtualizationType  : hvm
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 소유AMIs를 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2Image -owner self
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 Microsoft Windows Server를 실행하는 퍼블릭 AMIs 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2Image -Filter @{ Name="platform"; Values="windows" }
```

예제 4:이 예제에서는 'us-west-2' 리전의 모든 퍼블릭 AMIs를 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2Image -Region us-west-2
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeImages를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class EC2InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance actions
 using the client interface."""

    def __init__(
        self, ec2_client: Any, instances: Optional[List[Dict[str, Any]]] = None
    ) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the EC2InstanceWrapper with an EC2 client and optional
 instances.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-
level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        :param instances: A list of dictionaries representing Boto3 Instance
 objects. These are high-level objects that
                          wrap instance actions.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.instances = instances or []

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "EC2InstanceWrapper":
        """
```

```
        Creates an EC2InstanceWrapper instance with a default EC2 client.

        :return: An instance of EC2InstanceWrapper initialized with the default
EC2 client.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client)


    def get_images(self, image_ids: List[str]) -> List[Dict[str, Any]]:
        """
        Gets information about Amazon Machine Images (AMIs) from a list of AMI
IDs.

        :param image_ids: The list of AMI IDs to look up.
        :return: A list of dictionaries representing the requested AMIs.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_images(ImageIds=image_ids)
            images = response["Images"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(f"Failed to stop AMI(s): {','.join(map(str,
image_ids))}")
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidAMIID.NotFound":
                logger.error("One or more of the AMI IDs does not exist.")
            raise
        return images
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeImages를 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    pub async fn list_images(&self, ids: Vec<Parameter>) -> Result<Vec<Image>,
EC2Error> {
        let image_ids = ids.into_iter().filter_map(|p| p.value).collect();
        let output = self
            .client
            .describe_images()
            .set_image_ids(Some(image_ids))
            .send()
            .await?;

        let images = output.images.unwrap_or_default();
        if images.is_empty() {
            Err(EC2Error::new("No images for selected AMIs"))
        } else {
            Ok(images)
        }
    }
```

list_images 함수를 SSM과 함께 사용하여 환경에 따라를 제한합니다. SSM에 대한 자세한 내용은 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/systems-manager/latest/userguide/example_ssm_GetParameters_section.html 참조하십시오.

```
    async fn find_image(&mut self) -> Result<ScenarioImage, EC2Error> {
        let params: Vec<Parameter> = self
            .ssm
            .list_path("/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest")
            .await
            .map_err(|e| e.add_message("Could not find parameters for available
images"))?
            .into_iter()
            .filter(|param| param.name().is_some_and(|name|
name.contains("amzn2")))
            .collect();
        let amzn2_images: Vec<ScenarioImage> = self
            .ec2
            .list_images(params)
            .await
            .map_err(|e| e.add_message("Could not find images"))?
            .into_iter()
            .map(ScenarioImage::from)
            .collect();
```

```
        println!("We will now create an instance from an Amazon Linux 2 AMI");
        let ami = self.util.select_scenario_image(amzn2_images)?;
        Ok(ami)
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DescribeImages를 참조하세요.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSEC2

    /// Return an array of `EC2ClientTypes.Image` objects describing all of
    /// the images in the specified array.
    ///
    /// - Parameter idList: A list of image ID strings indicating the images
    ///   to return details about.
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of the images.
    func describeImages(_ idList: [String]) async -> [EC2ClientTypes.Image] {
        do {
            let output = try await ec2Client.describeImages(
                input: DescribeImagesInput(
                    imageIds: idList
                )
            )

            guard let images = output.images else {
                print("*** No images found.")
                return []
            }

            for image in images {
                guard let id = image.imageId else {
```

```
                    continue
                }
                print("   \(id): \(image.description ?? "<no description>")")
            }

            return images
        } catch {
            print("*** Error getting image descriptions:
 \(error.localizedDescription)")
            return []
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 DescribeImages를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **DescribeImportImageTasks** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeImportImageTasks의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

이미지 가져오기 태스크 모니터링

다음 describe-import-image-tasks 예시에서는 지정된 가져오기 이미지 태스크의 상태를 확인합니다.

```
aws ec2 describe-import-image-tasks \
    --import-task-ids import-ami-1234567890abcdef0
```

진행 중인 이미지 내보내기 작업의 출력입니다.

```
{
    "ImportImageTasks": [
        {
            "ImportTaskId": "import-ami-1234567890abcdef0",
            "Progress": "28",
            "SnapshotDetails": [
                {
```

```
                    "DiskImageSize": 705638400.0,
                    "Format": "ova",
                    "Status": "completed",
                    "UserBucket": {
                        "S3Bucket": "my-import-bucket",
                        "S3Key": "vms/my-server-vm.ova"
                    }
                }
            ],
            "Status": "active",
            "StatusMessage": "converting"
        }
    ]
}
```

완료된 이미지 내보내기 작업의 출력입니다. 결과 AMI의 ID는 `ImageId`에서 제공합니다.

```
{
    "ImportImageTasks": [
        {
            "ImportTaskId": "import-ami-1234567890abcdef0",
            "ImageId": "ami-1234567890abcdef0",
            "SnapshotDetails": [
                {
                    "DiskImageSize": 705638400.0,
                    "Format": "ova",
                    "SnapshotId": "snap-1234567890abcdef0"
                    "Status": "completed",
                    "UserBucket": {
                        "S3Bucket": "my-import-bucket",
                        "S3Key": "vms/my-server-vm.ova"
                    }
                }
            ],
            "Status": "completed"
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeImportImageTasks 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 이미지 가져오기 작업을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2ImportImageTask -ImportTaskId import-ami-hgfedcba
```

출력:

```
Architecture    : x86_64
Description     : Windows Image 2
Hypervisor      :
ImageId         : ami-1a2b3c4d
ImportTaskId    : import-ami-hgfedcba
LicenseType     : AWS
Platform        : Windows
Progress        :
SnapshotDetails : {/dev/sda1}
Status          : completed
StatusMessage   :
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 모든 이미지 가져오기 작업을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2ImportImageTask
```

출력:

```
Architecture    :
Description     : Windows Image 1
Hypervisor      :
ImageId         :
ImportTaskId    : import-ami-abcdefgh
LicenseType     : AWS
Platform        : Windows
Progress        :
SnapshotDetails : {}
Status          : deleted
StatusMessage   : User initiated task cancelation

Architecture    : x86_64
Description     : Windows Image 2
```

```
Hypervisor      :
ImageId         : ami-1a2b3c4d
ImportTaskId    : import-ami-hgfedcba
LicenseType     : AWS
Platform        : Windows
Progress        :
SnapshotDetails : {/dev/sda1}
Status          : completed
StatusMessage   :
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeImportImageTasks를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 이미지 가져오기 작업을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2ImportImageTask -ImportTaskId import-ami-hgfedcba
```

출력:

```
Architecture    : x86_64
Description     : Windows Image 2
Hypervisor      :
ImageId         : ami-1a2b3c4d
ImportTaskId    : import-ami-hgfedcba
LicenseType     : AWS
Platform        : Windows
Progress        :
SnapshotDetails : {/dev/sda1}
Status          : completed
StatusMessage   :
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 모든 이미지 가져오기 작업을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2ImportImageTask
```

출력:

```
Architecture    :
Description     : Windows Image 1
Hypervisor      :
ImageId         :
```

```
ImportTaskId    : import-ami-abcdefgh
LicenseType     : AWS
Platform        : Windows
Progress        :
SnapshotDetails : {}
Status          : deleted
StatusMessage   : User initiated task cancelation

Architecture    : x86_64
Description     : Windows Image 2
Hypervisor      :
ImageId         : ami-1a2b3c4d
ImportTaskId    : import-ami-hgfedcba
LicenseType     : AWS
Platform        : Windows
Progress        :
SnapshotDetails : {/dev/sda1}
Status          : completed
StatusMessage   :
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeImportImageTasks를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **DescribeImportSnapshotTasks** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeImportSnapshotTasks의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

스냅샷 가져오기 태스크 모니터링

다음 describe-import-snapshot-tasks 예시에서는 지정된 가져오기 스냅샷 태스크의 상태를 확인합니다.

```
aws ec2 describe-import-snapshot-tasks \
    --import-task-ids import-snap-1234567890abcdef0
```

진행 중인 스냅샷 가져오기 작업의 출력:

```
{
```

```
    "ImportSnapshotTasks": [
        {
            "Description": "My server VMDK",
            "ImportTaskId": "import-snap-1234567890abcdef0",
            "SnapshotTaskDetail": {
                "Description": "My server VMDK",
                "DiskImageSize": "705638400.0",
                "Format": "VMDK",
                "Progress": "42",
                "Status": "active",
                "StatusMessage": "downloading/converting",
                "UserBucket": {
                    "S3Bucket": "my-import-bucket",
                    "S3Key": "vms/my-server-vm.vmdk"
                }
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

완료된 스냅샷 가져오기 작업의 출력: 결과 스냅샷의 ID는 `SnapshotId`에서 제공합니다.

```
{
    "ImportSnapshotTasks": [
        {
            "Description": "My server VMDK",
            "ImportTaskId": "import-snap-1234567890abcdef0",
            "SnapshotTaskDetail": {
                "Description": "My server VMDK",
                "DiskImageSize": "705638400.0",
                "Format": "VMDK",
                "SnapshotId": "snap-1234567890abcdef0"
                "Status": "completed",
                "UserBucket": {
                    "S3Bucket": "my-import-bucket",
                    "S3Key": "vms/my-server-vm.vmdk"
                }
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeImportSnapshotTasks 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 스냅샷 가져오기 작업을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2ImportSnapshotTask -ImportTaskId import-snap-abcdefgh
```

출력:

```
Description             ImportTaskId               SnapshotTaskDetail

-----------------       --------------------       ------------------

Disk Image Import 1     import-snap-abcdefgh
 Amazon.EC2.Model.SnapshotTaskDetail
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 모든 스냅샷 가져오기 작업을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2ImportSnapshotTask
```

출력:

```
Description             ImportTaskId               SnapshotTaskDetail

-----------------       --------------------       ------------------

Disk Image Import 1     import-snap-abcdefgh
 Amazon.EC2.Model.SnapshotTaskDetail
Disk Image Import 2     import-snap-hgfedcba
 Amazon.EC2.Model.SnapshotTaskDetail
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeImportSnapshotTasks를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 스냅샷 가져오기 작업을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2ImportSnapshotTask -ImportTaskId import-snap-abcdefgh
```

출력:

```
Description             ImportTaskId                SnapshotTaskDetail

-----------------       --------------------        ------------------

Disk Image Import 1     import-snap-abcdefgh
 Amazon.EC2.Model.SnapshotTaskDetail
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 모든 스냅샷 가져오기 작업을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2ImportSnapshotTask
```

출력:

```
Description             ImportTaskId                SnapshotTaskDetail

-----------------       --------------------        ------------------

Disk Image Import 1     import-snap-abcdefgh
 Amazon.EC2.Model.SnapshotTaskDetail
Disk Image Import 2     import-snap-hgfedcba
 Amazon.EC2.Model.SnapshotTaskDetail
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeImportSnapshotTasks를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **DescribeInstanceAttribute** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeInstanceAttribute의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

인스턴스 유형 설명

이 예시에서는 지정된 인스턴스의 인스턴스 유형을 설명합니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 describe-instance-attribute --instance-id i-1234567890abcdef0 --
attribute instanceType
```

출력:

```
{
    "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0"
    "InstanceType": {
        "Value": "t1.micro"
    }
}
```

disableApiTermination 속성 설명

이 예시에서는 지정된 인스턴스의 `disableApiTermination` 속성을 설명합니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 describe-instance-attribute --instance-id i-1234567890abcdef0 --
attribute disableApiTermination
```

출력:

```
{
"InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0"
    "DisableApiTermination": {
        "Value": "false"
    }
}
```

인스턴스의 블록 디바이스 매핑 설명

이 예시에서는 지정된 인스턴스의 `blockDeviceMapping` 속성을 설명합니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 describe-instance-attribute --instance-id i-1234567890abcdef0 --
attribute blockDeviceMapping
```

출력:

```
{
    "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0"
    "BlockDeviceMappings": [
        {
            "DeviceName": "/dev/sda1",
            "Ebs": {
                "Status": "attached",
                "DeleteOnTermination": true,
                "VolumeId": "vol-049df61146c4d7901",
                "AttachTime": "2013-05-17T22:42:34.000Z"
            }
        },
        {
            "DeviceName": "/dev/sdf",
            "Ebs": {
                "Status": "attached",
                "DeleteOnTermination": false,
                "VolumeId": "vol-049df61146c4d7901",
                "AttachTime": "2013-09-10T23:07:00.000Z"
            }
        }
    ],
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeInstanceAttribute 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스의 인스턴스 유형을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -Attribute instanceType
```

출력:

```
InstanceType                      : t2.micro
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스에 대해 향상된 네트워킹이 활성화되었는지 여부를 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -Attribute sriovNetSupport
```

출력:

```
SriovNetSupport                   : simple
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스의 보안 그룹을 설명합니다.

```
(Get-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -Attribute groupSet).Groups
```

출력:

```
GroupId
-------
sg-12345678
sg-45678901
```

예제 4:이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스에 대해 EBS 최적화가 활성화되었는지 여부를 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -Attribute ebsOptimized
```

출력:

```
EbsOptimized                      : False
```

예제 5:이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스의 'disableApiTermination' 속성을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -Attribute disableApiTermination
```

출력:

```
DisableApiTermination             : False
```

예제 6:이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스의 'instanceInitiatedShutdownBehavior' 속성을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -Attribute
 instanceInitiatedShutdownBehavior
```

출력:

```
InstanceInitiatedShutdownBehavior : stop
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeInstanceAttribute를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스의 인스턴스 유형을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -Attribute instanceType
```

출력:

```
InstanceType                     : t2.micro
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스에 대해 향상된 네트워킹이 활성화되었는지 여부를 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -Attribute sriovNetSupport
```

출력:

```
SriovNetSupport                  : simple
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스의 보안 그룹을 설명합니다.

```
(Get-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -Attribute groupSet).Groups
```

출력:

```
GroupId
-------
```

```
sg-12345678
sg-45678901
```

예제 4:이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스에 대해 EBS 최적화가 활성화되었는지 여부를 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -Attribute ebsOptimized
```

출력:

```
EbsOptimized                      : False
```

예제 5:이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스의 'disableApiTermination' 속성을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -Attribute disableApiTermination
```

출력:

```
DisableApiTermination             : False
```

예제 6:이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스의 'instanceInitiatedShutdownBehavior' 속성을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -Attribute
 instanceInitiatedShutdownBehavior
```

출력:

```
InstanceInitiatedShutdownBehavior : stop
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeInstanceAttribute를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`DescribeInstanceStatus`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeInstanceStatus`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

인스턴스 상태를 설명하는 방법

다음 `describe-instance-status` 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스의 현재 상태를 설명합니다.

```
aws ec2 describe-instance-status \
    --instance-ids i-1234567890abcdef0
```

출력:

```
{
    "InstanceStatuses": [
        {
            "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
            "InstanceState": {
                "Code": 16,
                "Name": "running"
            },
            "AvailabilityZone": "us-east-1d",
            "SystemStatus": {
                "Status": "ok",
                "Details": [
                    {
                        "Status": "passed",
                        "Name": "reachability"
                    }
                ]
            },
            "InstanceStatus": {
                "Status": "ok",
                "Details": [
                    {
                        "Status": "passed",
                        "Name": "reachability"
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon EC2 사용 설명서에서 인스턴스 상태 모니터링을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조에서 DescribeInstanceStatus를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스의 상태를 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2InstanceStatus -InstanceId i-12345678
```

출력:

```
AvailabilityZone : us-west-2a
Events           : {}
InstanceId       : i-12345678
InstanceState    : Amazon.EC2.Model.InstanceState
Status           : Amazon.EC2.Model.InstanceStatusSummary
SystemStatus     : Amazon.EC2.Model.InstanceStatusSummary
```

```
$status = Get-EC2InstanceStatus -InstanceId i-12345678
$status.InstanceState
```

출력:

```
Code    Name
----    ----
16      running
```

```
$status.Status
```

출력:

```
Details           Status
-------           ------
{reachability}    ok
```

```
$status.SystemStatus
```

출력:

```
Details           Status
-------           ------
{reachability}    ok
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeInstanceStatus를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스의 상태를 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2InstanceStatus -InstanceId i-12345678
```

출력:

```
AvailabilityZone : us-west-2a
Events           : {}
InstanceId       : i-12345678
InstanceState    : Amazon.EC2.Model.InstanceState
Status           : Amazon.EC2.Model.InstanceStatusSummary
SystemStatus     : Amazon.EC2.Model.InstanceStatusSummary
```

```
$status = Get-EC2InstanceStatus -InstanceId i-12345678
$status.InstanceState
```

출력:

```
Code    Name
----    ----
16      running
```

```
$status.Status
```

출력:

```
Details           Status
-------           ------
{reachability}    ok
```

```
$status.SystemStatus
```

출력:

```
Details           Status
-------           ------
{reachability}    ok
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeInstanceStatus를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn show_all_events(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client.describe_regions().send().await.unwrap();

    for region in resp.regions.unwrap_or_default() {
        let reg: &'static str =
 Box::leak(Box::from(region.region_name().unwrap()));
        let region_provider =
 RegionProviderChain::default_provider().or_else(reg);
        let config = aws_config::from_env().region(region_provider).load().await;
        let new_client = Client::new(&config);

        let resp = new_client.describe_instance_status().send().await;

        println!("Instances in region {}:", reg);
        println!();

        for status in resp.unwrap().instance_statuses() {
            println!(
                "  Events scheduled for instance ID: {}",
```

```
                status.instance_id().unwrap_or_default()
            );
            for event in status.events() {
                println!("    Event ID:     {}",
 event.instance_event_id().unwrap());
                println!("    Description:  {}", event.description().unwrap());
                println!("    Event code:   {}", event.code().unwrap().as_ref());
                println!();
            }
        }
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DescribeInstanceStatus을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DescribeInstanceTypes** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeInstanceTypes의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Describe the instance types available.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of instance type information.</returns>
```

```
   public async Task<List<InstanceTypeInfo>>
DescribeInstanceTypes(ArchitectureValues architecture)
   {
       try
       {
           var request = new DescribeInstanceTypesRequest();

           var filters = new List<Filter>
           {
               new Filter("processor-info.supported-architecture",
                   new List<string> { architecture.ToString() })
           };
           filters.Add(new Filter("instance-type", new() { "*.micro",
"*.small" }));

           request.Filters = filters;
           var instanceTypes = new List<InstanceTypeInfo>();

           var paginator = _amazonEC2.Paginators.DescribeInstanceTypes(request);
           await foreach (var instanceType in paginator.InstanceTypes)
           {
               instanceTypes.Add(instanceType);
           }

           return instanceTypes;
       }
       catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
       {
           if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidParameterValue")
           {
               _logger.LogError(
                   $"Parameters are invalid. Ensure architecture and size
strings conform to DescribeInstanceTypes API reference.");
           }

           throw;
       }
       catch (Exception ex)
       {
           Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't delete the security group because:
{ex.Message}");
           throw;
       }
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeInstanceTypes를 참조하십시오.

Bash

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
# ec2_describe_instance_types
#
# This function describes EC2 instance types filtered by processor architecture
# and optionally by instance type. It takes the following arguments:
#
# -a, --architecture ARCHITECTURE  Specify the processor architecture (e.g.,
 x86_64)
# -t, --type INSTANCE_TYPE         Comma-separated list of instance types (e.g.,
 t2.micro)
# -h, --help                       Show the usage help
#
# The function prints the instance type and supported architecture for each
# matching instance type.
###############################################################################
function ec2_describe_instance_types() {
  local architecture=""
  local instance_types=""

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "Usage: ec2_describe_instance_types [-a|--architecture ARCHITECTURE] [-
t|--type INSTANCE_TYPE] [-h|--help]"
    echo "  -a, --architecture ARCHITECTURE  Specify the processor architecture
 (e.g., x86_64)"
    echo "  -t, --type INSTANCE_TYPE         Comma-separated list of instance
 types (e.g., t2.micro)"
    echo "  -h, --help                       Show this help message"
```

```
}

while [[ $# -gt 0 ]]; do
  case "$1" in
    -a | --architecture)
      architecture="$2"
      shift 2
      ;;
    -t | --type)
      instance_types="$2"
      shift 2
      ;;
    -h | --help)
      usage
      return 0
      ;;
    *)
      echo "Unknown argument: $1"
      return 1
      ;;
  esac
done

if [[ -z "$architecture" ]]; then
  errecho "Error: Architecture not specified."
  usage
  return 1
fi

if [[ -z "$instance_types" ]]; then
  errecho "Error: Instance type not specified."
  usage
  return 1
fi

local tmp_json_file="temp_ec2.json"
echo -n '[
  {
    "Name": "processor-info.supported-architecture",
    "Values": [' >"$tmp_json_file"

local items
IFS=',' read -ra items <<<"$architecture"
local array_size
```

```
  array_size=${#items[@]}
  for i in $(seq 0 $((array_size - 1))); do
    echo -n '"'"${items[$i]}"'"' >>"$tmp_json_file"
    if [[ $i -lt $((array_size - 1)) ]]; then
      echo -n ',' >>"$tmp_json_file"
    fi
  done
  echo -n ']},
    {
    "Name": "instance-type",
      "Values": [' >>"$tmp_json_file"
  IFS=',' read -ra items <<<"$instance_types"
  local array_size
  array_size=${#items[@]}
  for i in $(seq 0 $((array_size - 1))); do
    echo -n '"'"${items[$i]}"'"' >>"$tmp_json_file"
    if [[ $i -lt $((array_size - 1)) ]]; then
      echo -n ',' >>"$tmp_json_file"
    fi
  done

  echo -n ']}]' >>"$tmp_json_file"

  local response
  response=$(aws ec2 describe-instance-types --filters file://"$tmp_json_file" \
    --query 'InstanceTypes[*].[InstanceType]' --output text)

  local error_code=$?

  rm "$tmp_json_file"

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    echo "ERROR: AWS reports describe-instance-types operation failed."
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"
  return 0
}
```

이 예제에 사용된 유틸리티 함수

```
##############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
##############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

##############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
##############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeInstanceTypes를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

예제 1: 인스턴스 유형을 설명하는 방법

다음 `describe-instance-types` 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스 유형의 세부 정보를 표시합니다.

```
aws ec2 describe-instance-types \
    --instance-types t2.micro
```

출력:

```
{
    "InstanceTypes": [
        {
            "InstanceType": "t2.micro",
            "CurrentGeneration": true,
            "FreeTierEligible": true,
            "SupportedUsageClasses": [
                "on-demand",
                "spot"
            ],
            "SupportedRootDeviceTypes": [
                "ebs"
            ],
            "BareMetal": false,
            "Hypervisor": "xen",
            "ProcessorInfo": {
                "SupportedArchitectures": [
                    "i386",
                    "x86_64"
                ],
                "SustainedClockSpeedInGhz": 2.5
            },
            "VCpuInfo": {
                "DefaultVCpus": 1,
                "DefaultCores": 1,
                "DefaultThreadsPerCore": 1,
```

```
                "ValidCores": [
                    1
                ],
                "ValidThreadsPerCore": [
                    1
                ]
            },
            "MemoryInfo": {
                "SizeInMiB": 1024
            },
            "InstanceStorageSupported": false,
            "EbsInfo": {
                "EbsOptimizedSupport": "unsupported",
                "EncryptionSupport": "supported"
            },
            "NetworkInfo": {
                "NetworkPerformance": "Low to Moderate",
                "MaximumNetworkInterfaces": 2,
                "Ipv4AddressesPerInterface": 2,
                "Ipv6AddressesPerInterface": 2,
                "Ipv6Supported": true,
                "EnaSupport": "unsupported"
            },
            "PlacementGroupInfo": {
                "SupportedStrategies": [
                    "partition",
                    "spread"
                ]
            },
            "HibernationSupported": false,
            "BurstablePerformanceSupported": true,
            "DedicatedHostsSupported": false,
            "AutoRecoverySupported": true
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud 사용 설명서의 인스턴스 유형을 참조하세요.

예제 2: 사용 가능한 인스턴스 유형을 필터링하는 방법

필터를 지정하여 결과 범위를 특정 특성의 인스턴스 유형으로 지정할 수 있습니다. 다음 `describe-instance-types` 예제에서는 최대 절전 모드를 지원하는 인스턴스 유형을 나열합니다.

```
aws ec2 describe-instance-types \
    --filters Name=hibernation-supported,Values=true --query
 'InstanceTypes[*].InstanceType'
```

출력:

```
[
    "m5.8xlarge",
    "r3.large",
    "c3.8xlarge",
    "r5.large",
    "m4.4xlarge",
    "c4.large",
    "m5.xlarge",
    "m4.xlarge",
    "c3.large",
    "c4.8xlarge",
    "c4.4xlarge",
    "c5.xlarge",
    "c5.12xlarge",
    "r5.4xlarge",
    "c5.4xlarge"
]
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud 사용 설명서의 인스턴스 유형을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조에서 DescribeInstanceTypes를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Asynchronously retrieves the instance types available in the current AWS
region.
    * <p>
    * This method uses the AWS SDK's asynchronous API to fetch the available
instance types
    * and then processes the response. It logs the memory information, network
information,
    * and instance type for each instance type returned. Additionally, it
returns a
    * {@link CompletableFuture} that resolves to the instance type string for
the "t2.2xlarge"
    * instance type, if it is found in the response. If the "t2.2xlarge"
instance type is not
    * found, an empty string is returned.
    * </p>
    *
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that resolves to the instance type
string for the
    * "t2.2xlarge" instance type, or an empty string if the instance type is not
found
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> getInstanceTypesAsync() {
       DescribeInstanceTypesRequest typesRequest =
DescribeInstanceTypesRequest.builder()
           .maxResults(10)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<DescribeInstanceTypesResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().describeInstanceTypes(typesRequest);
       response.whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
           if (resp != null) {
               List<InstanceTypeInfo> instanceTypes = resp.instanceTypes();
               for (InstanceTypeInfo type : instanceTypes) {
                   logger.info("The memory information of this type is " +
type.memoryInfo().sizeInMiB());
                   logger.info("Network information is " +
type.networkInfo().toString());
                   logger.info("Instance type is " +
type.instanceType().toString());
               }
           } else {
               throw (RuntimeException) ex;
```

```
            }
        });

        return response.thenApply(resp -> {
            for (InstanceTypeInfo type : resp.instanceTypes()) {
                String instanceType = type.instanceType().toString();
                if (instanceType.equals("t2.2xlarge")) {
                    return instanceType;
                }
            }
            return "";
        });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeInstanceTypes를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { EC2Client, paginateDescribeInstanceTypes } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

/**
 * Describes the specified instance types. By default, all instance types for the
 * current Region are described. Alternatively, you can filter the results.
 * @param {{ pageSize: string, supportedArch: string[], freeTier: boolean }}
 options
 */
export const main = async ({ pageSize, supportedArch, freeTier }) => {
  pageSize = Number.parseInt(pageSize);
  const client = new EC2Client({});

  // The paginate function is a wrapper around the underlying command.
  const paginator = paginateDescribeInstanceTypes(
```

```
    // Without limiting the page size, this call can take a long time. pageSize
 is just sugar for
    // the MaxResults property in the underlying command.
    { client, pageSize },
    {
      Filters: [
        {
          Name: "processor-info.supported-architecture",
          Values: supportedArch,
        },
        { Name: "free-tier-eligible", Values: [freeTier ? "true" : "false"] },
      ],
    },
  );

  try {
    /**
     * @type {import('@aws-sdk/client-ec2').InstanceTypeInfo[]}
     */
    const instanceTypes = [];

    for await (const page of paginator) {
      if (page.InstanceTypes.length) {
        instanceTypes.push(...page.InstanceTypes);

        // When we have at least 1 result, we can stop.
        if (instanceTypes.length >= 1) {
          break;
        }
      }
    }
    console.log(
      `Memory size in MiB for matching instance types:\n\n
${instanceTypes.map((it) => `${it.InstanceType}: ${it.MemoryInfo.SizeInMiB}
 MiB`).join("\n")}`,
    );
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "InvalidParameterValue") {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}`);
      return [];
    }
    throw caught;
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DescribeInstanceTypes를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Get a list of instance types.
suspend fun getInstanceTypesSc(): String {
    var instanceType = ""
    val filterObs = ArrayList<Filter>()
    val filter =
        Filter {
            name = "processor-info.supported-architecture"
            values = listOf("arm64")
        }

    filterObs.add(filter)
    val typesRequest =
        DescribeInstanceTypesRequest {
            filters = filterObs
            maxResults = 10
        }
    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val response = ec2.describeInstanceTypes(typesRequest)
        response.instanceTypes?.forEach { type ->
            println("The memory information of this type is
 ${type.memoryInfo?.sizeInMib}")
            println("Maximum number of network cards is
 ${type.networkInfo?.maximumNetworkCards}")
            instanceType = type.instanceType.toString()
        }
        return instanceType
```

```
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DescribeInstanceTypes를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class EC2InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance actions
 using the client interface."""

    def __init__(
        self, ec2_client: Any, instances: Optional[List[Dict[str, Any]]] = None
    ) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the EC2InstanceWrapper with an EC2 client and optional
 instances.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-
level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        :param instances: A list of dictionaries representing Boto3 Instance
 objects. These are high-level objects that
                          wrap instance actions.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.instances = instances or []

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "EC2InstanceWrapper":
        """
        Creates an EC2InstanceWrapper instance with a default EC2 client.
```

```
        :return: An instance of EC2InstanceWrapper initialized with the default
 EC2 client.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client)


    def get_instance_types(
        self, architecture: str = "x86_64", sizes: List[str] = ["*.micro",
 "*.small"]
    ) -> List[Dict[str, Any]]:
        """
        Gets instance types that support the specified architecture and size.
        See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/APIReference/
API_DescribeInstanceTypes.html
        for a list of allowable parameters.

        :param architecture: The architecture supported by instance types.
 Default: 'x86_64'.
        :param sizes: The size of instance types. Default: '*.micro', '*.small',
        :return: A list of dictionaries representing instance types that support
 the specified architecture and size.
        """
        try:
            inst_types = []
            paginator = self.ec2_client.get_paginator("describe_instance_types")
            for page in paginator.paginate(
                Filters=[
                    {
                        "Name": "processor-info.supported-architecture",
                        "Values": [architecture],
                    },
                    {"Name": "instance-type", "Values": sizes},
                ]
            ):
                inst_types += page["InstanceTypes"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                f"Failed to get instance types: {architecture},
 {','.join(map(str, sizes))}"
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidParameterValue":
                logger.error(
```

```
                    "Parameters are invalid. "
                    "Ensure architecture and size strings conform to
DescribeInstanceTypes API reference."
                )
            raise
        else:
            return inst_types
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeInstanceTypes를 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /// List instance types that match an image's architecture and are free tier
eligible.
   pub async fn list_instance_types(&self, image: &Image) ->
Result<Vec<InstanceType>, EC2Error> {
       let architecture = format!(
           "{}",
           image.architecture().ok_or_else(|| EC2Error::new(format!(
               "Image {:?} does not have a listed architecture",
               image.image_id()
           )))?
       );
       let free_tier_eligible_filter = Filter::builder()
           .name("free-tier-eligible")
           .values("false")
           .build();
       let supported_architecture_filter = Filter::builder()
           .name("processor-info.supported-architecture")
           .values(architecture)
```

```
            .build();
        let response = self
            .client
            .describe_instance_types()
            .filters(free_tier_eligible_filter)
            .filters(supported_architecture_filter)
            .send()
            .await?;

        Ok(response
            .instance_types
            .unwrap_or_default()
            .into_iter()
            .filter_map(|iti| iti.instance_type)
            .collect())
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DescribeInstanceTypes.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSEC2

    /// Return a list of instance types matching the specified architecture
    /// and instance sizes.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - architecture: The architecture of the instance types to return, as
    ///     a member of `EC2ClientTypes.ArchitectureValues`.
    ///   - sizes: An array of one or more strings identifying sizes of
    ///     instance type to accept.
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of `EC2ClientTypes.InstanceTypeInfo` records
```

```
    ///   describing the instance types matching the given requirements.
    func getMatchingInstanceTypes(architecture: EC2ClientTypes.ArchitectureValues
 = EC2ClientTypes.ArchitectureValues.x8664,
                          sizes: [String] = ["*.micro", "*.small"]) async
                          -> [EC2ClientTypes.InstanceTypeInfo] {
        var instanceTypes: [EC2ClientTypes.InstanceTypeInfo] = []

        let archFilter = EC2ClientTypes.Filter(
            name: "processor-info.supported-architecture",
            values: [architecture.rawValue]
        )
        let sizeFilter = EC2ClientTypes.Filter(
            name: "instance-type",
            values: sizes
        )

        do {
            let pages = ec2Client.describeInstanceTypesPaginated(
                input: DescribeInstanceTypesInput(
                    filters: [archFilter, sizeFilter]
                )
            )

            for try await page in pages {
                guard let types = page.instanceTypes else {
                    return []
                }

                instanceTypes += types
            }
        } catch {
            print("*** Error getting image types: \(error.localizedDescription)")
            return []
        }

        return instanceTypes
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 DescribeInstanceTypes.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DescribeInstances** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeInstances의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기
- 복원력이 뛰어난 서비스 구축 및 관리
- Amazon VPC 시작하기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/// <summary>
/// Get information about EC2 instances with a particular state.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="tagName">The name of the tag to filter on.</param>
/// <param name="tagValue">The value of the tag to look for.</param>
/// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
public async Task<bool> GetInstancesWithState(string state)
{
    try
    {
        // Filters the results of the instance list.
        var filters = new List<Filter>
        {
            new Filter
            {
                Name = $"instance-state-name",
                Values = new List<string> { state, },
            },
        };
```

```
            var request = new DescribeInstancesRequest { Filters = filters, };

            Console.WriteLine($"\nShowing instances with state {state}");
            var paginator = _amazonEC2.Paginators.DescribeInstances(request);

            await foreach (var response in paginator.Responses)
            {
                foreach (var reservation in response.Reservations)
                {
                    foreach (var instance in reservation.Instances)
                    {
                        Console.Write($"Instance ID: {instance.InstanceId} ");
                        Console.WriteLine($"\tCurrent State:
{instance.State.Name}");
                    }
                }
            }

            return true;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidParameterValue")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"Invalid parameter value for filtering instances.");
            }

            return false;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't list instances because: {ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeInstances 참조하십시오.

Bash

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
# function ec2_describe_instances
#
# This function describes one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
 instances.
#
# Parameters:
#       -i instance_id - The ID of the instance to describe (optional).
#       -q query - The query to filter the response (optional).
#       -h - Display help.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function ec2_describe_instances() {
  local instance_id query response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_describe_instances"
    echo "Describes one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
 instances."
    echo "  -i instance_id - The ID of the instance to describe (optional)."
    echo "  -q query - The query to filter the response (optional)."
    echo "  -h - Display help."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "i:q:h" option; do
```

```
    case "${option}" in
      i) instance_id="${OPTARG}" ;;
      q) query="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  local aws_cli_args=()

  if [[ -n "$instance_id" ]]; then
    # shellcheck disable=SC2206
    aws_cli_args+=("--instance-ids" $instance_id)
  fi

  local query_arg=""
  if [[ -n "$query" ]]; then
    query_arg="--query '$query'"
  else
    query_arg="--query Reservations[*].Instances[*].
[InstanceId,ImageId,InstanceType,KeyName,VpcId,PublicIpAddress,State.Name]"
  fi

  # shellcheck disable=SC2086
  response=$(aws ec2 describe-instances \
    "${aws_cli_args[@]}" \
    $query_arg \
    --output text) || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports describe-instances operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  }

  echo "$response"

  return 0
```

```
}
```

이 예제에 사용된 유틸리티 함수

```
##############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
##############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

#############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
##############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
```

```
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeInstances를 참조하세요.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Describe all Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instances associated
 with an account.
/*!
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::EC2::describeInstances(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeInstancesRequest request;
    bool header = false;
    bool done = false;
    while (!done) {
        Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeInstancesOutcome outcome =
 ec2Client.DescribeInstances(request);
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            if (!header) {
                std::cout << std::left <<
                          std::setw(48) << "Name" <<
                          std::setw(20) << "ID" <<
                          std::setw(25) << "Ami" <<
                          std::setw(15) << "Type" <<
                          std::setw(15) << "State" <<
                          std::setw(15) << "Monitoring" << std::endl;
```

```
                header = true;
            }

            const std::vector<Aws::EC2::Model::Reservation> &reservations =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetReservations();

            for (const auto &reservation: reservations) {
                const std::vector<Aws::EC2::Model::Instance> &instances =
                        reservation.GetInstances();
                for (const auto &instance: instances) {
                    Aws::String instanceStateString =

Aws::EC2::Model::InstanceStateNameMapper::GetNameForInstanceStateName(
                                    instance.GetState().GetName());

                    Aws::String typeString =

Aws::EC2::Model::InstanceTypeMapper::GetNameForInstanceType(
                                    instance.GetInstanceType());

                    Aws::String monitorString =

Aws::EC2::Model::MonitoringStateMapper::GetNameForMonitoringState(
                                    instance.GetMonitoring().GetState());
                    Aws::String name = "Unknown";

                    const std::vector<Aws::EC2::Model::Tag> &tags =
instance.GetTags();
                    auto nameIter = std::find_if(tags.cbegin(), tags.cend(),
                                                 [](const Aws::EC2::Model::Tag
&tag) {
                                                     return tag.GetKey() ==
"Name";
                                                 });
                    if (nameIter != tags.cend()) {
                        name = nameIter->GetValue();
                    }
                    std::cout <<
                              std::setw(48) << name <<
                              std::setw(20) << instance.GetInstanceId() <<
                              std::setw(25) << instance.GetImageId() <<
                              std::setw(15) << typeString <<
                              std::setw(15) << instanceStateString <<
                              std::setw(15) << monitorString << std::endl;
```

```
                }
            }

            if (!outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken().empty()) {
                request.SetNextToken(outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken());
            } else {
                done = true;
            }
        } else {
            std::cerr << "Failed to describe EC2 instances:" <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    return true;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DescribeInstances 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

예제 1: 인스턴스를 설명하는 방법

다음 `describe-instances` 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스를 설명합니다.

```
aws ec2 describe-instances \
    --instance-ids i-1234567890abcdef0
```

출력:

```
{
    "Reservations": [
        {
            "Groups": [],
            "Instances": [
                {
                    "AmiLaunchIndex": 0,
                    "ImageId": "ami-0abcdef1234567890",
                    "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
```

```
                    "InstanceType": "t3.nano",
                    "KeyName": "my-key-pair",
                    "LaunchTime": "2022-11-15T10:48:59+00:00",
                    "Monitoring": {
                        "State": "disabled"
                    },
                    "Placement": {
                        "AvailabilityZone": "us-east-2a",
                        "GroupName": "",
                        "Tenancy": "default"
                    },
                    "PrivateDnsName": "ip-10-0-0-157.us-east-2.compute.internal",
                    "PrivateIpAddress": "10-0-0-157",
                    "ProductCodes": [],
                    "PublicDnsName": "ec2-34-253-223-13.us-
east-2.compute.amazonaws.com",
                    "PublicIpAddress": "34.253.223.13",
                    "State": {
                        "Code": 16,
                        "Name": "running"
                    },
                    "StateTransitionReason": "",
                    "SubnetId": "subnet-04a636d18e83cfacb",
                    "VpcId": "vpc-1234567890abcdef0",
                    "Architecture": "x86_64",
                    "BlockDeviceMappings": [
                        {
                            "DeviceName": "/dev/xvda",
                            "Ebs": {
                                "AttachTime": "2022-11-15T10:49:00+00:00",
                                "DeleteOnTermination": true,
                                "Status": "attached",
                                "VolumeId": "vol-02e6ccdca7de29cf2"
                            }
                        }
                    ],
                    "ClientToken": "1234abcd-1234-abcd-1234-d46a8903e9bc",
                    "EbsOptimized": true,
                    "EnaSupport": true,
                    "Hypervisor": "xen",
                    "IamInstanceProfile": {
                        "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::111111111111:instance-profile/
AmazonSSMRoleForInstancesQuickSetup",
                        "Id": "11111111111111111111"
```

```
                    },
                    "NetworkInterfaces": [
                        {
                            "Association": {
                                "IpOwnerId": "amazon",
                                "PublicDnsName": "ec2-34-253-223-13.us-
east-2.compute.amazonaws.com",
                                "PublicIp": "34.253.223.13"
                            },
                            "Attachment": {
                                "AttachTime": "2022-11-15T10:48:59+00:00",
                                "AttachmentId": "eni-attach-1234567890abcdefg",
                                "DeleteOnTermination": true,
                                "DeviceIndex": 0,
                                "Status": "attached",
                                "NetworkCardIndex": 0
                            },
                            "Description": "",
                            "Groups": [
                                {
                                    "GroupName": "launch-wizard-146",
                                    "GroupId": "sg-1234567890abcdefg"
                                }
                            ],
                            "Ipv6Addresses": [],
                            "MacAddress": "00:11:22:33:44:55",
                            "NetworkInterfaceId": "eni-1234567890abcdefg",
                            "OwnerId": "104024344472",
                            "PrivateDnsName": "ip-10-0-0-157.us-
east-2.compute.internal",
                            "PrivateIpAddress": "10-0-0-157",
                            "PrivateIpAddresses": [
                                {
                                    "Association": {
                                        "IpOwnerId": "amazon",
                                        "PublicDnsName": "ec2-34-253-223-13.us-
east-2.compute.amazonaws.com",
                                        "PublicIp": "34.253.223.13"
                                    },
                                    "Primary": true,
                                    "PrivateDnsName": "ip-10-0-0-157.us-
east-2.compute.internal",
                                    "PrivateIpAddress": "10-0-0-157"
                                }
```

```
                ],
                "SourceDestCheck": true,
                "Status": "in-use",
                "SubnetId": "subnet-1234567890abcdefg",
                "VpcId": "vpc-1234567890abcdefg",
                "InterfaceType": "interface"
            }
        ],
        "RootDeviceName": "/dev/xvda",
        "RootDeviceType": "ebs",
        "SecurityGroups": [
            {
                "GroupName": "launch-wizard-146",
                "GroupId": "sg-1234567890abcdefg"
            }
        ],
        "SourceDestCheck": true,
        "Tags": [
            {
                "Key": "Name",
                "Value": "my-instance"
            }
        ],
        "VirtualizationType": "hvm",
        "CpuOptions": {
            "CoreCount": 1,
            "ThreadsPerCore": 2
        },
        "CapacityReservationSpecification": {
            "CapacityReservationPreference": "open"
        },
        "HibernationOptions": {
            "Configured": false
        },
        "MetadataOptions": {
            "State": "applied",
            "HttpTokens": "optional",
            "HttpPutResponseHopLimit": 1,
            "HttpEndpoint": "enabled",
            "HttpProtocolIpv6": "disabled",
            "InstanceMetadataTags": "enabled"
        },
        "EnclaveOptions": {
            "Enabled": false
```

```
                    },
                    "PlatformDetails": "Linux/UNIX",
                    "UsageOperation": "RunInstances",
                    "UsageOperationUpdateTime": "2022-11-15T10:48:59+00:00",
                    "PrivateDnsNameOptions": {
                        "HostnameType": "ip-name",
                        "EnableResourceNameDnsARecord": true,
                        "EnableResourceNameDnsAAAARecord": false
                    },
                    "MaintenanceOptions": {
                        "AutoRecovery": "default"
                    }
                }
            ],
            "OwnerId": "111111111111",
            "ReservationId": "r-1234567890abcdefg"
        }
    ]
}
```

예제 2: 지정된 유형으로 인스턴스를 필터링하는 방법

다음 `describe-instances` 예제에서는 필터를 사용하여 결과 범위를 지정된 유형의 인스턴스로 지정합니다.

```
aws ec2 describe-instances \
    --filters Name=instance-type,Values=m5.large
```

예제 출력은 예제 1을 참조하세요.

자세한 내용은 Amazon EC2 사용 설명서에서 CLI를 사용하여 나열 및 필터링을 참조하세요.

예제 3: 지정된 유형 및 가용 영역으로 인스턴스를 필터링하는 방법

다음 `describe-instances` 예제에서는 여러 필터를 사용하여 결과 범위를 지정된 가용 영역에도 있는 지정된 유형의 인스턴스로 지정합니다.

```
aws ec2 describe-instances \
    --filters Name=instance-type,Values=t2.micro,t3.micro Name=availability-
zone,Values=us-east-2c
```

예제 출력은 예제 1을 참조하세요.

예제 4: JSON 파일을 사용하여 지정된 유형과 가용 영역의 인스턴스를 필터링하는 방법

다음 `describe-instances` 예제에서는 JSON 입력 파일을 사용하여 이전 예제와 동일한 필터링을 수행합니다. 필터가 복잡해지면 JSON 파일에서 필터를 더 쉽게 지정할 수 있습니다.

```
aws ec2 describe-instances \
    --filters file://filters.json
```

`filters.json`의 콘텐츠:

```
[
    {
        "Name": "instance-type",
        "Values": ["t2.micro", "t3.micro"]
    },
    {
        "Name": "availability-zone",
        "Values": ["us-east-2c"]
    }
]
```

예제 출력은 예제 1을 참조하세요.

예제 5: 지정된 소유자 태그로 인스턴스를 필터링하는 방법

다음 `describe-instances` 예제에서는 태그 필터를 사용하여 결과 범위를 태그 값에 관계없이 지정된 태그 키(소유자)의 태그가 있는 인스턴스로 지정합니다.

```
aws ec2 describe-instances \
    --filters "Name=tag-key,Values=Owner"
```

예제 출력은 예제 1을 참조하세요.

예제 6: 지정된 my-team 태그 값으로 인스턴스를 필터링하는 방법

다음 `describe-instances` 예제에서는 태그 필터를 사용하여 결과 범위를 태그 값에 관계없이 지정된 태그 값(my-team)의 태그가 있는 인스턴스로 지정합니다.

```
aws ec2 describe-instances \
    --filters "Name=tag-value,Values=my-team"
```

예제 출력은 예제 1을 참조하세요.

예제 7: 지정된 소유자 태그와 my-team 값으로 인스턴스를 필터링하는 방법

다음 `describe-instances` 예제에서는 태그 필터를 사용하여 결과 범위를 지정된 태그의 인스턴스(소유자=my-team)로 지정합니다.

```
aws ec2 describe-instances \
    --filters "Name=tag:Owner,Values=my-team"
```

예제 출력은 예제 1을 참조하세요.

예제 8: 모든 인스턴스의 인스턴스 및 서브넷 ID만 표시하는 방법

다음 `describe-instances` 예제에서는 `--query` 파라미터를 사용하여 모든 인스턴스의 인스턴스 및 서브넷 ID만 JSON 형식으로 표시합니다.

Linux 및 macOS:

```
aws ec2 describe-instances \
    --query 'Reservations[*].Instances[*].{Instance:InstanceId,Subnet:SubnetId}'
 \
    --output json
```

Windows:

```
aws ec2 describe-instances ^
    --query "Reservations[*].Instances[*].
{Instance:InstanceId,Subnet:SubnetId}" ^
    --output json
```

출력:

```
[
    {
        "Instance": "i-057750d42936e468a",
        "Subnet": "subnet-069beee9b12030077"
    },
    {
        "Instance": "i-001efd250faaa6ffa",
        "Subnet": "subnet-0b715c6b7db68927a"
    },
```

```
    {
        "Instance": "i-027552a73f021f3bd",
        "Subnet": "subnet-0250c25a1f4e15235"
    }
    ...
]
```

예제 9: 지정된 유형의 인스턴스를 필터링하고 해당 인스턴스 ID만 표시하는 방법

다음 `describe-instances` 예제에서는 필터를 사용하여 결과 범위를 지정된 유형의 인스턴스로 지정하고 `--query` 파라미터를 사용하여 인스턴스 ID만 표시합니다.

```
aws ec2 describe-instances \
    --filters "Name=instance-type,Values=t2.micro" \
    --query "Reservations[*].Instances[*].[InstanceId]" \
    --output text
```

출력:

```
i-031c0dc19de2fb70c
i-00d8bff789a736b75
i-0b715c6b7db68927a
i-0626d4edd54f1286d
i-00b8ae04f9f99908e
i-0fc71c25d2374130c
```

예제 10: 지정된 유형의 인스턴스를 필터링하고 인스턴스 ID, 가용 영역, 지정된 태그 값만 표시하는 방법

다음 `describe-instances` 예제에서는 이름이 `tag-key`인 태그의 인스턴스에 대해 인스턴스 ID, 가용 영역, `Name` 태그 값을 테이블 형식으로 표시합니다.

Linux 및 macOS:

```
aws ec2 describe-instances \
    --filters Name=tag-key,Values=Name \
    --query 'Reservations[*].Instances[*].
{Instance:InstanceId,AZ:Placement.AvailabilityZone,Name:Tags[?Key==`Name`]|
[0].Value}' \
    --output table
```

Windows:

```
aws ec2 describe-instances ^
    --filters Name=tag-key,Values=Name ^
    --query "Reservations[*].Instances[*].
{Instance:InstanceId,AZ:Placement.AvailabilityZone,Name:Tags[?Key=='Name']|
[0].Value}" ^
    --output table
```

출력:

```
-------------------------------------------------------------
|                     DescribeInstances                     |
+--------------+-----------------------+--------------------+
|      AZ      |       Instance        |        Name        |
+--------------+-----------------------+--------------------+
|  us-east-2b  |  i-057750d42936e468a  |  my-prod-server    |
|  us-east-2a  |  i-001efd250faaa6ffa  |  test-server-1     |
|  us-east-2a  |  i-027552a73f021f3bd  |  test-server-2     |
+--------------+-----------------------+--------------------+
```

예제 11: 파티션 배치 그룹에서 인스턴스를 설명하는 방법

다음 `describe-instances` 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스를 설명합니다. 응답에는 인스턴스의 배치 정보가 포함되며, 이 정보는 인스턴스의 배치 그룹 이름 및 파티션 번호를 포함합니다.

```
aws ec2 describe-instances \
    --instance-ids i-0123a456700123456 \
    --query "Reservations[*].Instances[*].Placement"
```

출력:

```
[
    [
        {
            "AvailabilityZone": "us-east-1c",
            "GroupName": "HDFS-Group-A",
            "PartitionNumber": 3,
            "Tenancy": "default"
        }

    ]
]
```

자세한 내용은 Linux 인스턴스용 Amazon EC2 사용 설명서에서 배치 그룹의 인스턴스 설명을 참조하세요.

예제 12: 지정된 배치 그룹과 파티션 번호로 인스턴스를 필터링하는 방법

다음 `describe-instances` 예제에서는 결과를 지정된 배치 그룹 및 파티션 번호의 인스턴스로만 필터링합니다.

```
aws ec2 describe-instances \
    --filters "Name=placement-group-name,Values=HDFS-Group-A" "Name=placement-partition-number,Values=7"
```

다음에서는 출력의 관련 정보만 보여줍니다.

```
"Instances": [
    {
        "InstanceId": "i-0123a456700123456",
        "InstanceType": "r4.large",
        "Placement": {
            "AvailabilityZone": "us-east-1c",
            "GroupName": "HDFS-Group-A",
            "PartitionNumber": 7,
            "Tenancy": "default"
        }
    },
    {
        "InstanceId": "i-9876a543210987654",
        "InstanceType": "r4.large",
        "Placement": {
            "AvailabilityZone": "us-east-1c",
            "GroupName": "HDFS-Group-A",
            "PartitionNumber": 7,
            "Tenancy": "default"
        }
    ],
```

자세한 내용은 Linux 인스턴스용 Amazon EC2 사용 설명서에서 배치 그룹의 인스턴스 설명을 참조하세요.

예제 13: 인스턴스 메타데이터에서 태그에 액세스할 수 있도록 구성된 인스턴스를 필터링하는 방법

다음 `describe-instances` 예제에서는 인스턴스 메타데이터에서 인스턴스 태그에 액세스할 수 있도록 구성된 인스턴스로만 결과를 필터링합니다.

```
aws ec2 describe-instances \
    --filters "Name=metadata-options.instance-metadata-tags,Values=enabled" \
    --query "Reservations[*].Instances[*].InstanceId" \
    --output text
```

다음에서는 예상 출력을 보여줍니다.

```
i-1234567890abcdefg
i-abcdefg1234567890
i-11111111aaaaaaaaa
i-aaaaaaaa111111111
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon EC2 사용 설명서에서 인스턴스 메타데이터의 인스턴스 태그 작업을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조에서 DescribeInstances를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Asynchronously describes the state of an EC2 instance.
     * The paginator helps you iterate over multiple pages of results.
     *
     * @param newInstanceId the ID of the EC2 instance to describe
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, contains a
string describing the state of the EC2 instance
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> describeEC2InstancesAsync(String
newInstanceId) {
        DescribeInstancesRequest request = DescribeInstancesRequest.builder()
```

```
            .instanceIds(newInstanceId)
            .build();

        DescribeInstancesPublisher paginator =
getAsyncClient().describeInstancesPaginator(request);
        AtomicReference<String> publicIpAddressRef = new AtomicReference<>();
        return paginator.subscribe(response -> {
            response.reservations().stream()
                .flatMap(reservation -> reservation.instances().stream())
                .filter(instance -> instance.instanceId().equals(newInstanceId))
                .findFirst()
                .ifPresent(instance ->
publicIpAddressRef.set(instance.publicIpAddress()));
        }).thenApply(v -> {
            String publicIpAddress = publicIpAddressRef.get();
            if (publicIpAddress == null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Instance with ID " + newInstanceId +
" not found.");
            }
            return publicIpAddress;
        }).exceptionally(ex -> {
            logger.info("Failed to describe instances: " + ex.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to describe instances", ex);
        });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeInstances 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { EC2Client, paginateDescribeInstances } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

/**
```

```
 * List all of your EC2 instances running with the provided architecture that
 * were launched in the past month.
 * @param {{ pageSize: string, architectures: string[] }} options
 */
export const main = async ({ pageSize, architectures }) => {
  pageSize = Number.parseInt(pageSize);
  const client = new EC2Client({});
  const d = new Date();
  const year = d.getFullYear();
  const month = `0${d.getMonth() + 1}`.slice(-2);
  const launchTimePattern = `${year}-${month}-*`;

  const paginator = paginateDescribeInstances(
    {
      client,
      pageSize,
    },
    {
      Filters: [
        { Name: "architecture", Values: architectures },
        { Name: "instance-state-name", Values: ["running"] },
        {
          Name: "launch-time",
          Values: [launchTimePattern],
        },
      ],
    },
  );

  try {
    /**
     * @type {import('@aws-sdk/client-ec2').Instance[]}
     */
    const instanceList = [];
    for await (const page of paginator) {
      const { Reservations } = page;
      for (const reservation of Reservations) {
        instanceList.push(...reservation.Instances);
      }
    }
    console.log(
      `Running instances launched this month:\n\n${instanceList.map((instance) =>
 instance.InstanceId).join("\n")}`,
    );
```

```
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "InvalidParameterValue") {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}.`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DescribeInstances 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun describeEC2Instances() {
    val request =
        DescribeInstancesRequest {
            maxResults = 6
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val response = ec2.describeInstances(request)
        response.reservations?.forEach { reservation ->
            reservation.instances?.forEach { instance ->
                println("Instance Id is ${instance.instanceId}")
                println("Image id is ${instance.imageId}")
                println("Instance type is ${instance.instanceType}")
                println("Instance state name is ${instance.state?.name}")
                println("monitoring information is
 ${instance.monitoring?.state}")
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DescribeInstances를 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스를 설명합니다.

```
(Get-EC2Instance -InstanceId i-12345678).Instances
```

출력:

```
AmiLaunchIndex        : 0
Architecture          : x86_64
BlockDeviceMappings   : {/dev/sda1}
ClientToken           : TleEy1448154045270
EbsOptimized          : False
Hypervisor            : xen
IamInstanceProfile    : Amazon.EC2.Model.IamInstanceProfile
ImageId               : ami-12345678
InstanceId            : i-12345678
InstanceLifecycle     :
InstanceType          : t2.micro
KernelId              :
KeyName               : my-key-pair
LaunchTime            : 12/4/2015 4:44:40 PM
Monitoring            : Amazon.EC2.Model.Monitoring
NetworkInterfaces     : {ip-10-0-2-172.us-west-2.compute.internal}
Placement             : Amazon.EC2.Model.Placement
Platform              : Windows
PrivateDnsName        : ip-10-0-2-172.us-west-2.compute.internal
PrivateIpAddress      : 10.0.2.172
ProductCodes          : {}
PublicDnsName         :
PublicIpAddress       :
RamdiskId             :
RootDeviceName        : /dev/sda1
RootDeviceType        : ebs
SecurityGroups        : {default}
SourceDestCheck       : True
```

```
SpotInstanceRequestId :
SriovNetSupport       :
State                 : Amazon.EC2.Model.InstanceState
StateReason           :
StateTransitionReason :
SubnetId              : subnet-12345678
Tags                  : {Name}
VirtualizationType    : hvm
VpcId                 : vpc-12345678
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 예약별로 그룹화된 현재 리전의 모든 인스턴스를 설명합니다. 인스턴스 세부 정보를 보려면 각 예약 객체 내에서 인스턴스 컬렉션을 확장합니다.

```
Get-EC2Instance
```

출력:

```
GroupNames    : {}
Groups        : {}
Instances     : {}
OwnerId       : 123456789012
RequesterId   : 226008221399
ReservationId : r-c5df370c

GroupNames    : {}
Groups        : {}
Instances     : {}
OwnerId       : 123456789012
RequesterId   : 854251627541
ReservationId : r-63e65bab
...
```

예제 3:이 예제는 필터를 사용하여 VPC의 특정 서브넷에 있는 EC2 인스턴스를 쿼리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
(Get-EC2Instance -Filter @{Name="vpc-id";Values="vpc-1a2bc34d"},@{Name="subnet-
id";Values="subnet-1a2b3c4d"}).Instances
```

출력:

```
InstanceId          InstanceType Platform PrivateIpAddress PublicIpAddress
 SecurityGroups SubnetId        VpcId
```

```
----------          ------------ -------- ---------------- ---------------
 -------------- --------        -----
i-01af...82cf180e19 t2.medium    Windows  10.0.0.98                        ...
         subnet-1a2b3c4d vpc-1a2b3c4d
i-0374...7e9d5b0c45 t2.xlarge    Windows  10.0.0.53                        ...
         subnet-1a2b3c4d vpc-1a2b3c4d
```

예제 4:이 예제에서는 여러 값이 있는 필터를 사용하여 실행 중 및 중지된 EC2 인스턴스를 쿼리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
$InstanceParams = @{
    Filter = @(
        @{'Name' = 'instance-state-name';'Values' = @("running","stopped")}
    )
}

(Get-EC2Instance @InstanceParams).Instances
```

출력:

```
InstanceId          InstanceType Platform PrivateIpAddress PublicIpAddress
 SecurityGroups SubnetId        VpcId
----------          ------------ -------- ---------------- ---------------
 -------------- --------        -----
i-05a9...f6c5f46e18 t3.medium             10.0.1.7                         ...
         subnet-1a2b3c4d vpc-1a2b3c4d
i-02cf...945c4fdd07 t3.medium    Windows  10.0.1.8                         ...
         subnet-1a2b3c4d vpc-1a2b3c4d
i-0ac0...c037f9f3a1 t3.xlarge    Windows  10.0.1.10                        ...
         subnet-1a2b3c4d vpc-1a2b3c4d
i-066b...57b7b08888 t3.medium    Windows  10.0.1.11                        ...
         subnet-1a2b3c4d vpc-1a2b3c4d
i-0fee...82e83ccd72 t3.medium    Windows  10.0.1.5                         ...
         subnet-1a2b3c4d vpc-1a2b3c4d
i-0a68...274cc5043b t3.medium    Windows  10.0.1.6                         ...
         subnet-1a2b3c4d vpc-1a2b3c4d
```

예제 5:이 예제에서는 여러 값이 있는 필터를 사용하여 실행 및 중지된 EC2 인스턴스를 쿼리하고 출력할 특정 값을 선택하기 위해 Select-Object cmdlet을 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
$InstanceParams = @{
    Filter = @(
```

```
        @{'Name' = 'instance-state-name';'Values' = @("running","stopped")}
    )
}

$SelectParams = @{
    Property = @(
        "InstanceID", "InstanceType", "Platform", "PrivateIpAddress",
        @{Name="Name";Expression={$_.Tags[$_.Tags.Key.IndexOf("Name")].Value}},
        @{Name="State";Expression={$_.State.Name}}
    )
}

$result = Get-EC2Instance @InstanceParams
$result.Instances | Select-Object @SelectParams | Format-Table -AutoSize
```

출력:

```
InstanceId          InstanceType Platform PrivateIpAddress Name         State
----------          ------------ -------- ---------------- ----         -----
i-05a9...f6c5f46e18 t3.medium             10.0.1.7         ec2-name-01  running
i-02cf...945c4fdd07 t3.medium    Windows  10.0.1.8         ec2-name-02  stopped
i-0ac0...c037f9f3a1 t3.xlarge    Windows  10.0.1.10        ec2-name-03  running
i-066b...57b7b08888 t3.medium    Windows  10.0.1.11        ec2-name-04  stopped
i-0fee...82e83ccd72 t3.medium    Windows  10.0.1.5         ec2-name-05  running
i-0a68...274cc5043b t3.medium    Windows  10.0.1.6         ec2-name-06  stopped
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeInstances.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스를 설명합니다.

```
(Get-EC2Instance -InstanceId i-12345678).Instances
```

출력:

```
AmiLaunchIndex        : 0
Architecture          : x86_64
BlockDeviceMappings   : {/dev/sda1}
ClientToken           : TleEy1448154045270
EbsOptimized          : False
Hypervisor            : xen
IamInstanceProfile    : Amazon.EC2.Model.IamInstanceProfile
```

```
ImageId               : ami-12345678
InstanceId            : i-12345678
InstanceLifecycle     :
InstanceType          : t2.micro
KernelId              :
KeyName               : my-key-pair
LaunchTime            : 12/4/2015 4:44:40 PM
Monitoring            : Amazon.EC2.Model.Monitoring
NetworkInterfaces     : {ip-10-0-2-172.us-west-2.compute.internal}
Placement             : Amazon.EC2.Model.Placement
Platform              : Windows
PrivateDnsName        : ip-10-0-2-172.us-west-2.compute.internal
PrivateIpAddress      : 10.0.2.172
ProductCodes          : {}
PublicDnsName         :
PublicIpAddress       :
RamdiskId             :
RootDeviceName        : /dev/sda1
RootDeviceType        : ebs
SecurityGroups        : {default}
SourceDestCheck       : True
SpotInstanceRequestId :
SriovNetSupport       :
State                 : Amazon.EC2.Model.InstanceState
StateReason           :
StateTransitionReason :
SubnetId              : subnet-12345678
Tags                  : {Name}
VirtualizationType    : hvm
VpcId                 : vpc-12345678
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 예약별로 그룹화된 현재 리전의 모든 인스턴스를 설명합니다. 인스턴스 세부 정보를 보려면 각 예약 객체 내에서 인스턴스 컬렉션을 확장합니다.

```
Get-EC2Instance
```

출력:

```
GroupNames    : {}
Groups        : {}
Instances     : {}
OwnerId       : 123456789012
RequesterId   : 226008221399
```

```
ReservationId : r-c5df370c

GroupNames    : {}
Groups        : {}
Instances     : {}
OwnerId       : 123456789012
RequesterId   : 854251627541
ReservationId : r-63e65bab
...
```

예제 3:이 예제는 필터를 사용하여 VPC의 특정 서브넷에 있는 EC2 인스턴스를 쿼리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
(Get-EC2Instance -Filter @{Name="vpc-id";Values="vpc-1a2bc34d"},@{Name="subnet-
id";Values="subnet-1a2b3c4d"}).Instances
```

출력:

```
InstanceId          InstanceType Platform PrivateIpAddress PublicIpAddress
 SecurityGroups SubnetId        VpcId
----------          ------------ -------- ---------------- ---------------
 -------------- --------        -----
i-01af...82cf180e19 t2.medium    Windows  10.0.0.98                       ...
         subnet-1a2b3c4d vpc-1a2b3c4d
i-0374...7e9d5b0c45 t2.xlarge    Windows  10.0.0.53                       ...
         subnet-1a2b3c4d vpc-1a2b3c4d
```

예제 4:이 예제에서는 여러 값이 있는 필터를 사용하여 실행 중 및 중지된 EC2 인스턴스를 쿼리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
$InstanceParams = @{
    Filter = @(
        @{'Name' = 'instance-state-name';'Values' = @("running","stopped")}
    )
}

(Get-EC2Instance @InstanceParams).Instances
```

출력:

```
InstanceId          InstanceType Platform PrivateIpAddress PublicIpAddress
 SecurityGroups SubnetId        VpcId
```

```
----------          ------------ -------- ---------------- ---------------
 -------------- --------        -----
i-05a9...f6c5f46e18 t3.medium             10.0.1.7                         ...
         subnet-1a2b3c4d vpc-1a2b3c4d
i-02cf...945c4fdd07 t3.medium    Windows  10.0.1.8                         ...
         subnet-1a2b3c4d vpc-1a2b3c4d
i-0ac0...c037f9f3a1 t3.xlarge    Windows  10.0.1.10                        ...
         subnet-1a2b3c4d vpc-1a2b3c4d
i-066b...57b7b08888 t3.medium    Windows  10.0.1.11                        ...
         subnet-1a2b3c4d vpc-1a2b3c4d
i-0fee...82e83ccd72 t3.medium    Windows  10.0.1.5                         ...
         subnet-1a2b3c4d vpc-1a2b3c4d
i-0a68...274cc5043b t3.medium    Windows  10.0.1.6                         ...
         subnet-1a2b3c4d vpc-1a2b3c4d
```

예제 5:이 예제에서는 여러 값이 있는 필터를 사용하여 실행 및 중지된 EC2 인스턴스를 쿼리하고 출력할 특정 값을 선택하기 위해 Select-Object cmdlet을 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
$InstanceParams = @{
    Filter = @(
        @{'Name' = 'instance-state-name';'Values' = @("running","stopped")}
    )
}

$SelectParams = @{
    Property = @(
        "InstanceID", "InstanceType", "Platform", "PrivateIpAddress",
        @{Name="Name";Expression={$_.Tags[$_.Tags.Key.IndexOf("Name")].Value}},
        @{Name="State";Expression={$_.State.Name}}
    )
}

$result = Get-EC2Instance @InstanceParams
$result.Instances | Select-Object @SelectParams | Format-Table -AutoSize
```

출력:

```
InstanceId          InstanceType Platform PrivateIpAddress Name         State
----------          ------------ -------- ---------------- ----         -----
i-05a9...f6c5f46e18 t3.medium             10.0.1.7         ec2-name-01  running
i-02cf...945c4fdd07 t3.medium    Windows  10.0.1.8         ec2-name-02  stopped
i-0ac0...c037f9f3a1 t3.xlarge    Windows  10.0.1.10        ec2-name-03  running
i-066b...57b7b08888 t3.medium    Windows  10.0.1.11        ec2-name-04  stopped
```

```
i-0fee...82e83ccd72 t3.medium    Windows  10.0.1.5         ec2-name-05  running
i-0a68...274cc5043b t3.medium    Windows  10.0.1.6         ec2-name-06  stopped
```

예제 6:이 예제에서는 실제로 가져오지 않고 DryRun 파라미터를 사용하여 EC2 인스턴스를 가져올 수 있는 권한을 검증합니다. 참고: 성공하면 예상되는 동작인 예외가 발생합니다.

```
Get-EC2Tag -DryRun $true
```

출력:

```
Get-EC2Instance: Request would have succeeded, but DryRun flag is set.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeInstances.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class EC2InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance actions
 using the client interface."""

    def __init__(
        self, ec2_client: Any, instances: Optional[List[Dict[str, Any]]] = None
    ) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the EC2InstanceWrapper with an EC2 client and optional
 instances.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-
level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        :param instances: A list of dictionaries representing Boto3 Instance
 objects. These are high-level objects that
```

```
                            wrap instance actions.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.instances = instances or []

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "EC2InstanceWrapper":
        """
        Creates an EC2InstanceWrapper instance with a default EC2 client.

        :return: An instance of EC2InstanceWrapper initialized with the default
EC2 client.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client)


    def display(self, state_filter: Optional[str] = "running") -> None:
        """
        Displays information about instances, filtering by the specified state.

        :param state_filter: The instance state to include in the output. Only
instances in this state
                                 will be displayed. Default is 'running'. Example
states: 'running', 'stopped'.
        """
        if not self.instances:
            logger.info("No instances to display.")
            return

        instance_ids = [instance["InstanceId"] for instance in self.instances]
        paginator = self.ec2_client.get_paginator("describe_instances")
        page_iterator = paginator.paginate(InstanceIds=instance_ids)

        try:
            for page in page_iterator:
                for reservation in page["Reservations"]:
                    for instance in reservation["Instances"]:
                        instance_state = instance["State"]["Name"]

                        # Apply the state filter (default is 'running')
                        if state_filter and instance_state != state_filter:
                            continue  # Skip this instance if it doesn't match
the filter
```

```
                        # Create a formatted string with instance details
                        instance_info = (
                            f"• ID: {instance['InstanceId']}\n"
                            f"• Image ID: {instance['ImageId']}\n"
                            f"• Instance type: {instance['InstanceType']}\n"
                            f"• Key name: {instance['KeyName']}\n"
                            f"• VPC ID: {instance['VpcId']}\n"
                            f"• Public IP: {instance.get('PublicIpAddress', 'N/
A')}\n"
                            f"• State: {instance_state}"
                        )
                        print(instance_info)

        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                f"Failed to display instance(s). : {' '.join(map(str,
 instance_ids))}"
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound":
                logger.error(
                    "One or more instance IDs do not exist. "
                    "Please verify the instance IDs and try again."
                )
                raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeInstances를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-ec2'

# @param ec2_resource [Aws::EC2::Resource] An initialized EC2 resource object.
# @example
#   list_instance_ids_states(Aws::EC2::Resource.new(region: 'us-west-2'))
def list_instance_ids_states(ec2_resource)
  response = ec2_resource.instances
  if response.count.zero?
    puts 'No instances found.'
  else
    puts 'Instances -- ID, state:'
    response.each do |instance|
      puts "#{instance.id}, #{instance.state.name}"
    end
  end
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error getting information about instances: #{e.message}"
end

# Example usage:
def run_me
  region = ''
  # Print usage information and then stop.
  if ARGV[0] == '--help' || ARGV[0] == '-h'
    puts 'Usage:   ruby ec2-ruby-example-get-all-instance-info.rb REGION'
    # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
    puts 'Example: ruby ec2-ruby-example-get-all-instance-info.rb us-west-2'
    exit 1
  # If no values are specified at the command prompt, use these default values.
  # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
  elsif ARGV.count.zero?
    region = 'us-west-2'
  # Otherwise, use the values as specified at the command prompt.
  else
    region = ARGV[0]
  end
  ec2_resource = Aws::EC2::Resource.new(region: region)
  list_instance_ids_states(ec2_resource)
end

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 DescribeInstances 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

EC2 인스턴스에 대한 세부 정보를 검색합니다.

```
   pub async fn describe_instance(&self, instance_id: &str) -> Result<Instance,
EC2Error> {
       let response = self
           .client
           .describe_instances()
           .instance_ids(instance_id)
           .send()
           .await?;

       let instance = response
           .reservations()
           .first()
           .ok_or_else(|| EC2Error::new(format!("No instance reservations for
{instance_id}")))?
           .instances()
           .first()
           .ok_or_else(|| {
               EC2Error::new(format!("No instances in reservation for
{instance_id}"))
           })?;

       Ok(instance.clone())
   }
```

EC2 인스턴스를 생성한 후 세부 정보를 검색하고 저장합니다.

```
    /// Create an EC2 instance with the given ID on a given type, using a
    /// generated KeyPair and applying a list of security groups.
    pub async fn create(
        &mut self,
        ec2: &EC2,
        image_id: &str,
        instance_type: InstanceType,
        key_pair: &KeyPairInfo,
        security_groups: Vec<&SecurityGroup>,
    ) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        let instance_id = ec2
            .create_instance(image_id, instance_type, key_pair, security_groups)
            .await?;
        let instance = ec2.describe_instance(&instance_id).await?;
        self.instance = Some(instance);
        Ok(())
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DescribeInstances을 참조하십시오.

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP API

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_ec2->describeinstances( ).                       "
oo_result is returned for testing purposes. "

        " Retrieving details of EC2 instances. "
        DATA: lv_istance_id    TYPE /aws1/ec2string,
              lv_status        TYPE /aws1/ec2instancestatename,
              lv_instance_type TYPE /aws1/ec2instancetype,
              lv_image_id      TYPE /aws1/ec2string.
        LOOP AT oo_result->get_reservations( ) INTO DATA(lo_reservation).
```

```
          LOOP AT lo_reservation->get_instances( ) INTO DATA(lo_instance).
            lv_istance_id = lo_instance->get_instanceid( ).
            lv_status = lo_instance->get_state( )->get_name( ).
            lv_instance_type = lo_instance->get_instancetype( ).
            lv_image_id = lo_instance->get_imageid( ).
          ENDLOOP.
        ENDLOOP.
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved information about EC2 instances.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 DescribeInstances를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **DescribeInternetGateways** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeInternetGateways의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- Amazon VPC 시작하기

CLI

AWS CLI

인터넷 게이트웨이 설명

다음 describe-internet-gateways 예시에서는 지정된 인터넷 게이트웨이를 설명합니다.

```
aws ec2 describe-internet-gateways \
    --internet-gateway-ids igw-0d0fb496b3EXAMPLE
```

출력:

```
{
    "InternetGateways": [
```

```
        {
            "Attachments": [
                {
                    "State": "available",
                    "VpcId": "vpc-0a60eb65b4EXAMPLE"
                }
            ],
            "InternetGatewayId": "igw-0d0fb496b3EXAMPLE",
            "OwnerId": "123456789012",
            "Tags": [
                {
                    "Key": "Name",
                    "Value": "my-igw"
                }
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon VPC 사용 설명서의 인터넷 게이트웨이를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeInternetGateways 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 인터넷 게이트웨이를 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2InternetGateway -InternetGatewayId igw-1a2b3c4d
```

출력:

```
Attachments       InternetGatewayId     Tags
-----------       -----------------     ----
{vpc-1a2b3c4d}    igw-1a2b3c4d          {}
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 모든 인터넷 게이트웨이를 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2InternetGateway
```

출력:

```
Attachments       InternetGatewayId     Tags
-----------       -----------------     ----
{vpc-1a2b3c4d}    igw-1a2b3c4d          {}
{}                igw-2a3b4c5d          {}
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeInternetGateways를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 인터넷 게이트웨이를 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2InternetGateway -InternetGatewayId igw-1a2b3c4d
```

출력:

```
Attachments       InternetGatewayId     Tags
-----------       -----------------     ----
{vpc-1a2b3c4d}    igw-1a2b3c4d          {}
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 모든 인터넷 게이트웨이를 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2InternetGateway
```

출력:

```
Attachments       InternetGatewayId     Tags
-----------       -----------------     ----
{vpc-1a2b3c4d}    igw-1a2b3c4d          {}
{}                igw-2a3b4c5d          {}
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeInternetGateways를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DescribeKeyPairs** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeKeyPairs의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/// <summary>
/// Get information about an Amazon EC2 key pair.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="keyPairName">The name of the key pair.</param>
/// <returns>A list of key pair information.</returns>
public async Task<List<KeyPairInfo>> DescribeKeyPairs(string keyPairName)
{
    try
    {
        var request = new DescribeKeyPairsRequest();
        if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(keyPairName))
        {
            request = new DescribeKeyPairsRequest
            {
                KeyNames = new List<string> { keyPairName }
            };
        }

        var response = await _amazonEC2.DescribeKeyPairsAsync(request);
        return response.KeyPairs.ToList();
    }
    catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
    {
        if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidKeyPair.NotFound")
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"A key pair called {keyPairName} does not exist.");
        }

        throw;
```

```
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while describing the key pair.:
 {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeKeyPairs를 참조하십시오.

Bash

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
# function ec2_describe_key_pairs
#
# This function describes one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
 key pairs.
#
# Parameters:
#       -h - Display help.
#
# And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function ec2_describe_key_pairs() {
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
```

```
    echo "function ec2_describe_key_pairs"
    echo "Describes one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) key
 pairs."
    echo "  -h - Display help."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  local response

  response=$(aws ec2 describe-key-pairs \
    --query 'KeyPairs[*].[KeyName, KeyFingerprint]' \
    --output text) || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports describe-key-pairs operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  }

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

이 예제에 사용된 유틸리티 함수

```
##############################################################################
# function errecho
```

```
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
##############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

##############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
##############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeKeyPairs를 참조하세요.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Describe all Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance key pairs.
/*!
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::EC2::describeKeyPairs(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeKeyPairsRequest request;

    Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeKeyPairsOutcome outcome =
 ec2Client.DescribeKeyPairs(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << std::left <<
                  std::setw(32) << "Name" <<
                  std::setw(64) << "Fingerprint" << std::endl;

        const std::vector<Aws::EC2::Model::KeyPairInfo> &key_pairs =
                outcome.GetResult().GetKeyPairs();
        for (const auto &key_pair: key_pairs) {
            std::cout << std::left <<
                      std::setw(32) << key_pair.GetKeyName() <<
                      std::setw(64) << key_pair.GetKeyFingerprint() << std::endl;
        }
    } else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to describe key pairs:" <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DescribeKeyPairs를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

키 페어를 표시하는 방법

다음 `describe-key-pairs` 예제는 지정된 키 페어에 대한 정보를 표시합니다.

```
aws ec2 describe-key-pairs \
    --key-names my-key-pair
```

출력:

```
{
    "KeyPairs": [
        {
            "KeyPairId": "key-0b94643da6EXAMPLE",
            "KeyFingerprint":
 "1f:51:ae:28:bf:89:e9:d8:1f:25:5d:37:2d:7d:b8:ca:9f:f5:f1:6f",
            "KeyName": "my-key-pair",
            "KeyType": "rsa",
            "Tags": [],
            "CreateTime": "2022-05-27T21:51:16.000Z"
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon EC2 사용 설명서에서 퍼블릭 키 설명을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조에서 DescribeKeyPairs를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Asynchronously describes the key pairs associated with the current AWS
 account.
     *
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} containing the {@link
 DescribeKeyPairsResponse} object, which provides
     * information about the key pairs.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<DescribeKeyPairsResponse> describeKeysAsync() {
        CompletableFuture<DescribeKeyPairsResponse> responseFuture =
 getAsyncClient().describeKeyPairs();
        responseFuture.whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
            if (exception != null) {
              throw new RuntimeException("Failed to describe key pairs: " +
 exception.getMessage(), exception);
            }
        });

        return responseFuture;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeKeyPairs를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
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```
import { DescribeKeyPairsCommand, EC2Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

/**
 * List all key pairs in the current AWS account.
 * @param {{ dryRun: boolean }}
 */
export const main = async ({ dryRun }) => {
```

```
  const client = new EC2Client({});
  const command = new DescribeKeyPairsCommand({ DryRun: dryRun });

  try {
    const { KeyPairs } = await client.send(command);
    const keyPairList = KeyPairs.map(
      (kp) => ` • ${kp.KeyPairId}: ${kp.KeyName}`,
    ).join("\n");
    console.log("The following key pairs were found in your account:");
    console.log(keyPairList);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "DryRunOperation") {
      console.log(`${caught.message}`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DescribeKeyPairs를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun describeEC2Keys() {
    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val response = ec2.describeKeyPairs(DescribeKeyPairsRequest {})
        response.keyPairs?.forEach { keyPair ->
            println("Found key pair with name ${keyPair.keyName} and fingerprint
 ${ keyPair.keyFingerprint}")
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DescribeKeyPairs를 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 키 페어를 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2KeyPair -KeyName my-key-pair
```

출력:

```
KeyFingerprint                                          KeyName
--------------                                          -------
1f:51:ae:28:bf:89:e9:d8:1f:25:5d:37:2d:7d:b8:ca:9f:f5:f1:6f my-key-pair
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 모든 키 페어를 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2KeyPair
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeKeyPairs를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 키 페어를 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2KeyPair -KeyName my-key-pair
```

출력:

```
KeyFingerprint                                          KeyName
--------------                                          -------
1f:51:ae:28:bf:89:e9:d8:1f:25:5d:37:2d:7d:b8:ca:9f:f5:f1:6f my-key-pair
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 모든 키 페어를 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2KeyPair
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeKeyPairs를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class KeyPairWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) key pair actions.
    This class provides methods to create, list, and delete EC2 key pairs.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        ec2_client: boto3.client,
        key_file_dir: Union[tempfile.TemporaryDirectory, str],
        key_pair: Optional[dict] = None,
    ):
        """
        Initializes the KeyPairWrapper with the specified EC2 client, key file
 directory,
        and an optional key pair.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-
level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        :param key_file_dir: The folder where the private key information is
 stored.
                             This should be a secure folder.
        :param key_pair: A dictionary representing the Boto3 KeyPair object.
                         This is a high-level object that wraps key pair actions.
 Optional.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
```

```
        self.key_pair = key_pair
        self.key_file_path: Optional[str] = None
        self.key_file_dir = key_file_dir

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "KeyPairWrapper":
        """
        Class method to create an instance of KeyPairWrapper using a new EC2
client
        and a temporary directory for storing key files.

        :return: An instance of KeyPairWrapper.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client, tempfile.TemporaryDirectory())


    def list(self, limit: Optional[int] = None) -> None:
        """
        Displays a list of key pairs for the current account.

        WARNING: Results are not paginated.

        :param limit: The maximum number of key pairs to list. If not specified,
                      all key pairs will be listed.
        :raises ClientError: If there is an error in listing the key pairs.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_key_pairs()
            key_pairs = response.get("KeyPairs", [])

            if limit:
                key_pairs = key_pairs[:limit]

            for key_pair in key_pairs:
                logger.info(
                    f"Found {key_pair['KeyType']} key '{key_pair['KeyName']}'
with fingerprint:"
                )
                logger.info(f"\t{key_pair['KeyFingerprint']}")
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(f"Failed to list key pairs: {str(err)}")
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeKeyPairs를 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    pub async fn list_key_pair(&self) -> Result<Vec<KeyPairInfo>, EC2Error> {
        let output = self.client.describe_key_pairs().send().await?;
        Ok(output.key_pairs.unwrap_or_default())
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Rust API 참조의 DescribeKeyPairs를 참조하세요. AWS

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_ec2->describekeypairs( ).                        "
oo_result is returned for testing purposes. "
        DATA(lt_key_pairs) = oo_result->get_keypairs( ).
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved information about key pairs.' TYPE 'I'.
```

```
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 DescribeKeyPairs를 참조하세요.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSEC2

    /// Describe the key pairs associated with the user by outputting each key
    /// pair's name and fingerprint.
    func describeKeyPairs() async {
        do {
            let output = try await ec2Client.describeKeyPairs(
                input: DescribeKeyPairsInput()
            )

            guard let keyPairs = output.keyPairs else {
                print("*** No key pairs list available.")
                return
            }

            for keyPair in keyPairs {
                print(keyPair.keyName ?? "<unknown>", ":",
 keyPair.keyFingerprint ?? "<unknown>")
            }
        } catch {
            print("*** Error: Unable to obtain a key pair list.")
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Swift API 참조의 DescribeKeyPairs를 참조하세요. AWS

CLI로 **DescribeNetworkAcls** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeNetworkAcls의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

네트워크 ACL 설명

다음 describe-network-acls 예시에서는 네트워크 ACL에 대한 세부 정보를 검색합니다.

```
aws ec2 describe-network-acls
```

출력:

```
{
    "NetworkAcls": [
        {
            "Associations": [
                {
                    "NetworkAclAssociationId": "aclassoc-0c1679dc41EXAMPLE",
                    "NetworkAclId": "acl-0ea1f54ca7EXAMPLE",
                    "SubnetId": "subnet-0931fc2fa5EXAMPLE"
                }
            ],
            "Entries": [
                {
                    "CidrBlock": "0.0.0.0/0",
                    "Egress": true,
                    "Protocol": "-1",
                    "RuleAction": "allow",
                    "RuleNumber": 100
                },
                {
                    "CidrBlock": "0.0.0.0/0",
                    "Egress": true,
                    "Protocol": "-1",
                    "RuleAction": "deny",
```

```
                "RuleNumber": 32767
            },
            {
                "CidrBlock": "0.0.0.0/0",
                "Egress": false,
                "Protocol": "-1",
                "RuleAction": "allow",
                "RuleNumber": 100
            },
            {
                "CidrBlock": "0.0.0.0/0",
                "Egress": false,
                "Protocol": "-1",
                "RuleAction": "deny",
                "RuleNumber": 32767
            }
        ],
        "IsDefault": true,
        "NetworkAclId": "acl-0ea1f54ca7EXAMPLE",
        "Tags": [],
        "VpcId": "vpc-06e4ab6c6cEXAMPLE",
        "OwnerId": "111122223333"
    },
    {
        "Associations": [],
        "Entries": [
            {
                "CidrBlock": "0.0.0.0/0",
                "Egress": true,
                "Protocol": "-1",
                "RuleAction": "allow",
                "RuleNumber": 100
            },
            {
                "Egress": true,
                "Ipv6CidrBlock": "::/0",
                "Protocol": "-1",
                "RuleAction": "allow",
                "RuleNumber": 101
            },
            {
                "CidrBlock": "0.0.0.0/0",
                "Egress": true,
                "Protocol": "-1",
```

```
                "RuleAction": "deny",
                "RuleNumber": 32767
            },
            {
                "Egress": true,
                "Ipv6CidrBlock": "::/0",
                "Protocol": "-1",
                "RuleAction": "deny",
                "RuleNumber": 32768
            },
            {
                "CidrBlock": "0.0.0.0/0",
                "Egress": false,
                "Protocol": "-1",
                "RuleAction": "allow",
                "RuleNumber": 100
            },
            {
                "Egress": false,
                "Ipv6CidrBlock": "::/0",
                "Protocol": "-1",
                "RuleAction": "allow",
                "RuleNumber": 101
            },
            {
                "CidrBlock": "0.0.0.0/0",
                "Egress": false,
                "Protocol": "-1",
                "RuleAction": "deny",
                "RuleNumber": 32767
            },
            {
                "Egress": false,
                "Ipv6CidrBlock": "::/0",
                "Protocol": "-1",
                "RuleAction": "deny",
                "RuleNumber": 32768
            }
        ],
        "IsDefault": true,
        "NetworkAclId": "acl-0e2a78e4e2EXAMPLE",
        "Tags": [],
        "VpcId": "vpc-03914afb3eEXAMPLE",
        "OwnerId": "111122223333"
```

```
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS VPC 사용 설명서의 네트워크 ACL을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeNetworkAcls을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 네트워크 ACL을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2NetworkAcl -NetworkAclId acl-12345678
```

출력:

```
Associations : {aclassoc-1a2b3c4d}
Entries      : {Amazon.EC2.Model.NetworkAclEntry,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.NetworkAclEntry}
IsDefault    : False
NetworkAclId : acl-12345678
Tags         : {Name}
VpcId        : vpc-12345678
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 네트워크 ACL에 대한 규칙을 설명합니다.

```
(Get-EC2NetworkAcl -NetworkAclId acl-12345678).Entries
```

출력:

```
CidrBlock    : 0.0.0.0/0
Egress       : True
IcmpTypeCode :
PortRange    :
Protocol     : -1
RuleAction   : deny
RuleNumber   : 32767

CidrBlock    : 0.0.0.0/0
Egress       : False
```

```
IcmpTypeCode :
PortRange    :
Protocol     : -1
RuleAction   : deny
RuleNumber   : 32767
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 모든 네트워크 ACLs 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2NetworkAcl
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeNetworkAcls를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 네트워크 ACL을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2NetworkAcl -NetworkAclId acl-12345678
```

출력:

```
Associations : {aclassoc-1a2b3c4d}
Entries      : {Amazon.EC2.Model.NetworkAclEntry,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.NetworkAclEntry}
IsDefault    : False
NetworkAclId : acl-12345678
Tags         : {Name}
VpcId        : vpc-12345678
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 네트워크 ACL에 대한 규칙을 설명합니다.

```
(Get-EC2NetworkAcl -NetworkAclId acl-12345678).Entries
```

출력:

```
CidrBlock    : 0.0.0.0/0
Egress       : True
IcmpTypeCode :
PortRange    :
Protocol     : -1
RuleAction   : deny
RuleNumber   : 32767
```

```
CidrBlock    : 0.0.0.0/0
Egress       : False
IcmpTypeCode :
PortRange    :
Protocol     : -1
RuleAction   : deny
RuleNumber   : 32767
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 모든 네트워크 ACLs 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2NetworkAcl
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeNetworkAcls를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **DescribeNetworkInterfaceAttribute** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeNetworkInterfaceAttribute`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

네트워크 인터페이스의 연결 속성 설명

이 예시 명령은 지정된 네트워크 인터페이스의 `attachment` 속성을 설명합니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 describe-network-interface-attribute --network-interface-id eni-686ea200
 --attribute attachment
```

출력:

```
{
  "NetworkInterfaceId": "eni-686ea200",
  "Attachment": {
      "Status": "attached",
      "DeviceIndex": 0,
      "AttachTime": "2015-05-21T20:02:20.000Z",
      "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
```

```
        "DeleteOnTermination": true,
        "AttachmentId": "eni-attach-43348162",
        "InstanceOwnerId": "123456789012"
    }
}
```

네트워크 인터페이스의 설명 속성 설명

이 예시 명령은 지정된 네트워크 인터페이스의 `description` 속성을 설명합니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 describe-network-interface-attribute --network-interface-id eni-686ea200
 --attribute description
```

출력:

```
{
    "NetworkInterfaceId": "eni-686ea200",
    "Description": {
        "Value": "My description"
    }
}
```

네트워크 인터페이스의 groupSet 속성 설명

이 예시 명령은 지정된 네트워크 인터페이스의 `groupSet` 속성을 설명합니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 describe-network-interface-attribute --network-interface-id eni-686ea200
 --attribute groupSet
```

출력:

```
{
    "NetworkInterfaceId": "eni-686ea200",
    "Groups": [
        {
            "GroupName": "my-security-group",
            "GroupId": "sg-903004f8"
        }
    ]
```

```
}
```

네트워크 인터페이스의 sourceDestCheck 속성 설명

이 예시 명령은 지정된 네트워크 인터페이스의 `sourceDestCheck` 속성을 설명합니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 describe-network-interface-attribute --network-interface-id eni-686ea200
 --attribute sourceDestCheck
```

출력:

```
{
  "NetworkInterfaceId": "eni-686ea200",
  "SourceDestCheck": {
      "Value": true
  }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeNetworkInterfaceAttribute 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 네트워크 인터페이스를 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2NetworkInterfaceAttribute -NetworkInterfaceId eni-12345678 -Attribute
 Attachment
```

출력:

```
Attachment         : Amazon.EC2.Model.NetworkInterfaceAttachment
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 네트워크 인터페이스를 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2NetworkInterfaceAttribute -NetworkInterfaceId eni-12345678 -Attribute
 Description
```

출력:

```
Description        : My description
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 지정된 네트워크 인터페이스를 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2NetworkInterfaceAttribute -NetworkInterfaceId eni-12345678 -Attribute
 GroupSet
```

출력:

```
Groups             : {my-security-group}
```

예제 4:이 예제에서는 지정된 네트워크 인터페이스를 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2NetworkInterfaceAttribute -NetworkInterfaceId eni-12345678 -Attribute
 SourceDestCheck
```

출력:

```
SourceDestCheck    : True
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeNetworkInterfaceAttribute를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 네트워크 인터페이스를 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2NetworkInterfaceAttribute -NetworkInterfaceId eni-12345678 -Attribute
 Attachment
```

출력:

```
Attachment         : Amazon.EC2.Model.NetworkInterfaceAttachment
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 네트워크 인터페이스를 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2NetworkInterfaceAttribute -NetworkInterfaceId eni-12345678 -Attribute
 Description
```

출력:

```
Description        : My description
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 지정된 네트워크 인터페이스를 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2NetworkInterfaceAttribute -NetworkInterfaceId eni-12345678 -Attribute
 GroupSet
```

출력:

```
Groups             : {my-security-group}
```

예제 4:이 예제에서는 지정된 네트워크 인터페이스를 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2NetworkInterfaceAttribute -NetworkInterfaceId eni-12345678 -Attribute
 SourceDestCheck
```

출력:

```
SourceDestCheck    : True
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeNetworkInterfaceAttribute를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **DescribeNetworkInterfaces** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeNetworkInterfaces의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

네트워크 인터페이스 설명

이 예시에서는 모든 네트워크 인터페이스를 설명합니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 describe-network-interfaces
```

출력:

```
{
  "NetworkInterfaces": [
      {
          "Status": "in-use",
          "MacAddress": "02:2f:8f:b0:cf:75",
          "SourceDestCheck": true,
          "VpcId": "vpc-a01106c2",
          "Description": "my network interface",
          "Association": {
              "PublicIp": "203.0.113.12",
              "AssociationId": "eipassoc-0fbb766a",
              "PublicDnsName": "ec2-203-0-113-12.compute-1.amazonaws.com",
              "IpOwnerId": "123456789012"
          },
          "NetworkInterfaceId": "eni-e5aa89a3",
          "PrivateIpAddresses": [
              {
                  "PrivateDnsName": "ip-10-0-1-17.ec2.internal",
                  "Association": {
                      "PublicIp": "203.0.113.12",
                      "AssociationId": "eipassoc-0fbb766a",
                      "PublicDnsName":
 "ec2-203-0-113-12.compute-1.amazonaws.com",
                      "IpOwnerId": "123456789012"
                  },
                  "Primary": true,
                  "PrivateIpAddress": "10.0.1.17"
              }
          ],
          "RequesterManaged": false,
          "Ipv6Addresses": [],
          "PrivateDnsName": "ip-10-0-1-17.ec2.internal",
          "AvailabilityZone": "us-east-1d",
          "Attachment": {
              "Status": "attached",
              "DeviceIndex": 1,
              "AttachTime": "2013-11-30T23:36:42.000Z",
              "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
              "DeleteOnTermination": false,
              "AttachmentId": "eni-attach-66c4350a",
              "InstanceOwnerId": "123456789012"
          },
```

```
            "Groups": [
                {
                    "GroupName": "default",
                    "GroupId": "sg-8637d3e3"
                }
            ],
            "SubnetId": "subnet-b61f49f0",
            "OwnerId": "123456789012",
            "TagSet": [],
            "PrivateIpAddress": "10.0.1.17"
        },
        {
            "Status": "in-use",
            "MacAddress": "02:58:f5:ef:4b:06",
            "SourceDestCheck": true,
            "VpcId": "vpc-a01106c2",
            "Description": "Primary network interface",
            "Association": {
                "PublicIp": "198.51.100.0",
                "IpOwnerId": "amazon"
            },
            "NetworkInterfaceId": "eni-f9ba99bf",
            "PrivateIpAddresses": [
                {
                    "Association": {
                        "PublicIp": "198.51.100.0",
                        "IpOwnerId": "amazon"
                    },
                    "Primary": true,
                    "PrivateIpAddress": "10.0.1.149"
                }
            ],
            "RequesterManaged": false,
            "Ipv6Addresses": [],
            "AvailabilityZone": "us-east-1d",
            "Attachment": {
                "Status": "attached",
                "DeviceIndex": 0,
                "AttachTime": "2013-11-30T23:35:33.000Z",
                "InstanceId": "i-0598c7d356eba48d7",
                "DeleteOnTermination": true,
                "AttachmentId": "eni-attach-1b9db777",
                "InstanceOwnerId": "123456789012"
            },
```

```
            "Groups": [
                {
                    "GroupName": "default",
                    "GroupId": "sg-8637d3e3"
                }
            ],
            "SubnetId": "subnet-b61f49f0",
            "OwnerId": "123456789012",
            "TagSet": [],
            "PrivateIpAddress": "10.0.1.149"
        }
    ]
}
```

이 예시에서는 Purpose 키와 Prod 값을 가진 태그가 있는 네트워크 인터페이스에 대해 설명합니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 describe-network-interfaces --filters Name=tag:Purpose,Values=Prod
```

출력:

```
{
  "NetworkInterfaces": [
      {
          "Status": "available",
          "MacAddress": "12:2c:bd:f9:bf:17",
          "SourceDestCheck": true,
          "VpcId": "vpc-8941ebec",
          "Description": "ProdENI",
          "NetworkInterfaceId": "eni-b9a5ac93",
          "PrivateIpAddresses": [
              {
                  "PrivateDnsName": "ip-10-0-1-55.ec2.internal",
                  "Primary": true,
                  "PrivateIpAddress": "10.0.1.55"
              },
              {
                  "PrivateDnsName": "ip-10-0-1-117.ec2.internal",
                  "Primary": false,
                  "PrivateIpAddress": "10.0.1.117"
              }
```

```
            ],
            "RequesterManaged": false,
            "PrivateDnsName": "ip-10-0-1-55.ec2.internal",
            "AvailabilityZone": "us-east-1d",
            "Ipv6Addresses": [],
            "Groups": [
                {
                    "GroupName": "MySG",
                    "GroupId": "sg-905002f5"
                }
            ],
            "SubnetId": "subnet-31d6c219",
            "OwnerId": "123456789012",
            "TagSet": [
                {
                    "Value": "Prod",
                    "Key": "Purpose"
                }
            ],
            "PrivateIpAddress": "10.0.1.55"
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeNetworkInterfaces 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 네트워크 인터페이스를 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2NetworkInterface -NetworkInterfaceId eni-12345678
```

출력:

```
Association        :
Attachment         : Amazon.EC2.Model.NetworkInterfaceAttachment
AvailabilityZone   : us-west-2c
Description        :
Groups             : {my-security-group}
MacAddress         : 0a:e9:a6:19:4c:7f
```

```
NetworkInterfaceId : eni-12345678
OwnerId            : 123456789012
PrivateDnsName     : ip-10-0-0-107.us-west-2.compute.internal
PrivateIpAddress   : 10.0.0.107
PrivateIpAddresses : {ip-10-0-0-107.us-west-2.compute.internal}
RequesterId        :
RequesterManaged   : False
SourceDestCheck    : True
Status             : in-use
SubnetId           : subnet-1a2b3c4d
TagSet             : {}
VpcId              : vpc-12345678
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 모든 네트워크 인터페이스를 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2NetworkInterface
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeNetworkInterfaces를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 네트워크 인터페이스를 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2NetworkInterface -NetworkInterfaceId eni-12345678
```

출력:

```
Association        :
Attachment         : Amazon.EC2.Model.NetworkInterfaceAttachment
AvailabilityZone   : us-west-2c
Description        :
Groups             : {my-security-group}
MacAddress         : 0a:e9:a6:19:4c:7f
NetworkInterfaceId : eni-12345678
OwnerId            : 123456789012
PrivateDnsName     : ip-10-0-0-107.us-west-2.compute.internal
PrivateIpAddress   : 10.0.0.107
PrivateIpAddresses : {ip-10-0-0-107.us-west-2.compute.internal}
RequesterId        :
RequesterManaged   : False
SourceDestCheck    : True
Status             : in-use
```

```
SubnetId            : subnet-1a2b3c4d
TagSet              : {}
VpcId               : vpc-12345678
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 모든 네트워크 인터페이스를 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2NetworkInterface
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeNetworkInterfaces를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **DescribePlacementGroups** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribePlacementGroups`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

모든 배치 그룹 설명

이 예시 명령은 모든 배치 그룹을 설명합니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 describe-placement-groups
```

출력:

```
{
    "PlacementGroups": [
        {
            "GroupName": "my-cluster",
            "State": "available",
            "Strategy": "cluster"
        },
        ...
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribePlacementGroups 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 배치 그룹을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2PlacementGroup -GroupName my-placement-group
```

출력:

```
GroupName             State        Strategy
---------             -----        --------
my-placement-group    available    cluster
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribePlacementGroups를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 배치 그룹을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2PlacementGroup -GroupName my-placement-group
```

출력:

```
GroupName             State        Strategy
---------             -----        --------
my-placement-group    available    cluster
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribePlacementGroups를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **DescribePrefixLists** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribePrefixLists`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 프라이빗 서브넷 및 NAT 게이트웨이를 사용하여 VPC 생성

CLI

AWS CLI

접두사 목록 설명

이 예시에서는 리전에서 사용 가능한 모든 접두사 목록을 나열합니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 describe-prefix-lists
```

출력:

```
{
  "PrefixLists": [
    {
      "PrefixListName": "com.amazonaws.us-east-1.s3",
      "Cidrs": [
        "54.231.0.0/17"
      ],
      "PrefixListId": "pl-63a5400a"
    }
  ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribePrefixLists 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 리전 AWS 서비스 에 대해 접두사 목록 형식으로 사용 가능한를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-EC2PrefixList
```

출력:

```
Cidrs                                          PrefixListId PrefixListName
```

```
-----                                                 ------------ --------------
{52.94.5.0/24, 52.119.240.0/21, 52.94.24.0/23} pl-6fa54006  com.amazonaws.eu-
west-1.dynamodb
{52.218.0.0/17, 54.231.128.0/19}               pl-6da54004  com.amazonaws.eu-
west-1.s3
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribePrefixLists를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 리전 AWS 서비스 에 대해 접두사 목록 형식으로 사용 가능한를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-EC2PrefixList
```

출력:

```
Cidrs                                                 PrefixListId PrefixListName
-----                                                 ------------ --------------
{52.94.5.0/24, 52.119.240.0/21, 52.94.24.0/23} pl-6fa54006  com.amazonaws.eu-
west-1.dynamodb
{52.218.0.0/17, 54.231.128.0/19}               pl-6da54004  com.amazonaws.eu-
west-1.s3
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribePrefixLists를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DescribeRegions** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeRegions의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Describe all Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) Regions.
/*!
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::EC2::describeRegions(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeRegionsRequest request;
    Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeRegionsOutcome outcome =
 ec2Client.DescribeRegions(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << std::left <<
                  std::setw(32) << "RegionName" <<
                  std::setw(64) << "Endpoint" << std::endl;

        const auto &regions = outcome.GetResult().GetRegions();
        for (const auto &region: regions) {
            std::cout << std::left <<
                      std::setw(32) << region.GetRegionName() <<
                      std::setw(64) << region.GetEndpoint() << std::endl;
        }
    } else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to describe regions:" <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    std::cout << std::endl;

    return outcome.IsSuccess();

}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DescribeRegions를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

예제 1: 활성화된 모든 리전을 설명하는 방법

다음 `describe-regions` 예제에서는 계정에서 활성화된 모든 리전을 설명합니다.

```
aws ec2 describe-regions
```

출력:

```
{
    "Regions": [
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "eu-north-1",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "ap-south-1",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "eu-west-3",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "eu-west-2",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "eu-west-1",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.ap-northeast-3.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "ap-northeast-3",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "ap-northeast-2",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        },
```

```
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "ap-northeast-1",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "sa-east-1",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "ca-central-1",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "ap-southeast-1",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "ap-southeast-2",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "eu-central-1",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.us-east-1.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "us-east-1",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.us-east-2.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "us-east-2",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.us-west-1.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "us-west-1",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
```

```
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.us-west-2.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "us-west-2",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon EC2 사용 설명서에서 리전 및 가용 영역을 참조하세요.

예제 2: 이름에 특정 문자열이 포함된 엔드포인트가 있는 활성화된 리전을 설명하는 방법

다음 `describe-regions` 예제에서는 엔드포인트에 'us' 문자열이 포함된 활성화한 모든 리전을 설명합니다.

```
aws ec2 describe-regions \
    --filters "Name=endpoint,Values=*us*"
```

출력:

```
{
    "Regions": [
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.us-east-1.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "us-east-1"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.us-east-2.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "us-east-2"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.us-west-1.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "us-west-1"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.us-west-2.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "us-west-2"
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon EC2 사용 설명서에서 리전 및 가용 영역을 참조하세요.

예제 3: 모든 리전을 설명하는 방법

다음 `describe-regions` 예제에서는 비활성화된 리전을 포함하여 사용 가능한 모든 리전을 설명합니다.

```
aws ec2 describe-regions \
    --all-regions
```

출력:

```
{
    "Regions": [
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "eu-north-1",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "ap-south-1",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "eu-west-3",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "eu-west-2",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "eu-west-1",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.ap-northeast-3.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "ap-northeast-3",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        },
        {
```

```
            "Endpoint": "ec2.me-south-1.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "me-south-1",
            "OptInStatus": "not-opted-in"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "ap-northeast-2",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "ap-northeast-1",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "sa-east-1",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "ca-central-1",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.ap-east-1.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "ap-east-1",
            "OptInStatus": "not-opted-in"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "ap-southeast-1",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "ap-southeast-2",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "eu-central-1",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        },
```

```
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.us-east-1.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "us-east-1",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.us-east-2.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "us-east-2",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.us-west-1.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "us-west-1",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.us-west-2.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "us-west-2",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon EC2 사용 설명서에서 리전 및 가용 영역을 참조하세요.

예제 4: 리전 이름만 나열하는 방법

다음 `describe-regions` 예제에서는 `--query` 파라미터를 사용하여 출력을 필터링하고 리전 이름만 텍스트로 반환합니다.

```
aws ec2 describe-regions \
    --all-regions \
    --query "Regions[].{Name:RegionName}" \
    --output text
```

출력:

```
eu-north-1
ap-south-1
eu-west-3
eu-west-2
eu-west-1
ap-northeast-3
```

```
ap-northeast-2
me-south-1
ap-northeast-1
sa-east-1
ca-central-1
ap-east-1
ap-southeast-1
ap-southeast-2
eu-central-1
us-east-1
us-east-2
us-west-1
us-west-2
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon EC2 사용 설명서에서 리전 및 가용 영역을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조에서 DescribeRegions를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { DescribeRegionsCommand, EC2Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

/**
 * List all available AWS regions.
 * @param {{ regionNames: string[], includeOptInRegions: boolean }} options
 */
export const main = async ({ regionNames, includeOptInRegions }) => {
  const client = new EC2Client({});
  const command = new DescribeRegionsCommand({
    // By default this command will not show regions that require you to opt-in.
    // When AllRegions is true, even the regions that require opt-in will be
 returned.
    AllRegions: includeOptInRegions,
    // You can omit the Filters property if you want to get all regions.
```

```
    Filters: regionNames?.length
      ? [
          {
            Name: "region-name",
            // You can specify multiple values for a filter.
            // You can also use '*' as a wildcard. This will return all
            // of the regions that start with `us-east-`.
            Values: regionNames,
          },
        ]
      : undefined,
  });

  try {
    const { Regions } = await client.send(command);
    const regionsList = Regions.map((reg) => ` • ${reg.RegionName}`);
    console.log("Found regions:");
    console.log(regionsList.join("\n"));
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "DryRunOperation") {
      console.log(`${caught.message}`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DescribeRegions를 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 사용 가능한 리전을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2Region
```

출력:

```
Endpoint                            RegionName
--------                            ----------
```

```
ec2.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com         eu-west-1
ec2.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com    ap-southeast-1
ec2.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com    ap-southeast-2
ec2.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com      eu-central-1
ec2.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com    ap-northeast-1
ec2.us-east-1.amazonaws.com         us-east-1
ec2.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com         sa-east-1
ec2.us-west-1.amazonaws.com         us-west-1
ec2.us-west-2.amazonaws.com         us-west-2
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeRegions를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 사용 가능한 리전을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2Region
```

출력:

```
Endpoint                            RegionName
--------                            ----------
ec2.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com         eu-west-1
ec2.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com    ap-southeast-1
ec2.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com    ap-southeast-2
ec2.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com      eu-central-1
ec2.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com    ap-northeast-1
ec2.us-east-1.amazonaws.com         us-east-1
ec2.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com         sa-east-1
ec2.us-west-1.amazonaws.com         us-west-1
ec2.us-west-2.amazonaws.com         us-west-2
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeRegions를 참조하세요.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-ec2'

# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized EC2 client.
# @example
#   list_regions_endpoints(Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'))
def list_regions_endpoints(ec2_client)
  result = ec2_client.describe_regions
  # Enable pretty printing.
  max_region_string_length = 16
  max_endpoint_string_length = 33
  # Print header.
  print 'Region'
  print ' ' * (max_region_string_length - 'Region'.length)
  print "  Endpoint\n"
  print '-' * max_region_string_length
  print '  '
  print '-' * max_endpoint_string_length
  print "\n"
  # Print Regions and their endpoints.
  result.regions.each do |region|
    print region.region_name
    print ' ' * (max_region_string_length - region.region_name.length)
    print '  '
    print region.endpoint
    print "\n"
  end
end

# Displays a list of Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
# Availability Zones available to you depending on the AWS Region
# of the Amazon EC2 client.
```

```
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized EC2 client.
# @example
#   list_availability_zones(Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'))
def list_availability_zones(ec2_client)
  result = ec2_client.describe_availability_zones
  # Enable pretty printing.
  max_region_string_length = 16
  max_zone_string_length = 18
  max_state_string_length = 9
  # Print header.
  print 'Region'
  print ' ' * (max_region_string_length - 'Region'.length)
  print '  Zone'
  print ' ' * (max_zone_string_length - 'Zone'.length)
  print "  State\n"
  print '-' * max_region_string_length
  print '  '
  print '-' * max_zone_string_length
  print '  '
  print '-' * max_state_string_length
  print "\n"
  # Print Regions, Availability Zones, and their states.
  result.availability_zones.each do |zone|
    print zone.region_name
    print ' ' * (max_region_string_length - zone.region_name.length)
    print '  '
    print zone.zone_name
    print ' ' * (max_zone_string_length - zone.zone_name.length)
    print '  '
    print zone.state
    # Print any messages for this Availability Zone.
    if zone.messages.count.positive?
      print "\n"
      puts '  Messages for this zone:'
      zone.messages.each do |message|
        print "    #{message.message}\n"
      end
    end
    print "\n"
  end
end

# Example usage:
```

```
def run_me
  region = ''
  # Print usage information and then stop.
  if ARGV[0] == '--help' || ARGV[0] == '-h'
    puts 'Usage:   ruby ec2-ruby-example-regions-availability-zones.rb REGION'
    # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
    puts 'Example: ruby ec2-ruby-example-regions-availability-zones.rb us-west-2'
    exit 1
  # If no values are specified at the command prompt, use these default values.
  # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
  elsif ARGV.count.zero?
    region = 'us-west-2'
  # Otherwise, use the values as specified at the command prompt.
  else
    region = ARGV[0]
  end

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

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

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 DescribeRegions를 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn show_regions(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
```

```
    let rsp = client.describe_regions().send().await?;

    println!("Regions:");
    for region in rsp.regions() {
        println!("  {}", region.region_name().unwrap());
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DescribeRegions을 참조하십시오.

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP API

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_ec2->describeregions( ).                        "
 oo_result is returned for testing purposes. "
        DATA(lt_regions) = oo_result->get_regions( ).
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved information about Regions.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 DescribeRegions를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DescribeRouteTables** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeRouteTables의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- Amazon VPC 시작하기
- Transit Gateway 시작하기

CLI

AWS CLI

라우팅 테이블 설명

다음 `describe-route-tables` 예시에서는 라우팅 테이블에 대한 세부 정보를 검색합니다.

```
aws ec2 describe-route-tables
```

출력:

```
{
    "RouteTables": [
        {
            "Associations": [
                {
                    "Main": true,
                    "RouteTableAssociationId": "rtbassoc-0df3f54e06EXAMPLE",
                    "RouteTableId": "rtb-09ba434c1bEXAMPLE"
                }
            ],
            "PropagatingVgws": [],
            "RouteTableId": "rtb-09ba434c1bEXAMPLE",
            "Routes": [
                {
                    "DestinationCidrBlock": "10.0.0.0/16",
                    "GatewayId": "local",
                    "Origin": "CreateRouteTable",
                    "State": "active"
                },
                {
                    "DestinationCidrBlock": "0.0.0.0/0",
                    "NatGatewayId": "nat-06c018cbd8EXAMPLE",
                    "Origin": "CreateRoute",
                    "State": "blackhole"
```

```
                }
            ],
            "Tags": [],
            "VpcId": "vpc-0065acced4EXAMPLE",
            "OwnerId": "111122223333"
        },
        {
            "Associations": [
                {
                    "Main": true,
                    "RouteTableAssociationId": "rtbassoc-9EXAMPLE",
                    "RouteTableId": "rtb-a1eec7de"
                }
            ],
            "PropagatingVgws": [],
            "RouteTableId": "rtb-a1eec7de",
            "Routes": [
                {
                    "DestinationCidrBlock": "172.31.0.0/16",
                    "GatewayId": "local",
                    "Origin": "CreateRouteTable",
                    "State": "active"
                },
                {
                    "DestinationCidrBlock": "0.0.0.0/0",
                    "GatewayId": "igw-fEXAMPLE",
                    "Origin": "CreateRoute",
                    "State": "active"
                }
            ],
            "Tags": [],
            "VpcId": "vpc-3EXAMPLE",
            "OwnerId": "111122223333"
        },
        {
            "Associations": [
                {
                    "Main": false,
                    "RouteTableAssociationId": "rtbassoc-0b100c28b2EXAMPLE",
                    "RouteTableId": "rtb-07a98f76e5EXAMPLE",
                    "SubnetId": "subnet-0d3d002af8EXAMPLE"
                }
            ],
            "PropagatingVgws": [],
```

```
            "RouteTableId": "rtb-07a98f76e5EXAMPLE",
            "Routes": [
                {
                    "DestinationCidrBlock": "10.0.0.0/16",
                    "GatewayId": "local",
                    "Origin": "CreateRouteTable",
                    "State": "active"
                },
                {
                    "DestinationCidrBlock": "0.0.0.0/0",
                    "GatewayId": "igw-06cf664d80EXAMPLE",
                    "Origin": "CreateRoute",
                    "State": "active"
                }
            ],
            "Tags": [],
            "VpcId": "vpc-0065acced4EXAMPLE",
            "OwnerId": "111122223333"
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS VPC 사용 설명서의 라우팅 테이블 작업을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeRouteTables 섹션을 참조하세요.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * @param array $routeTableIds
     * @param array $filters
     * @return array
     */
```

```
    public function describeRouteTables(array $routeTableIds = [], array $filters
 = []): array
    {
        $parameters = [];
        if($routeTableIds){
            $parameters['RouteTableIds'] = $routeTableIds;
        }
        if($filters){
            $parameters['Filters'] = $filters;
        }
        try {
            $paginator = $this->ec2Client->getPaginator("DescribeRouteTables",
 $parameters);
            $contents = [];
            foreach ($paginator as $result) {
                foreach ($result['RouteTables'] as $object) {
                    $contents[] = $object['RouteTableId'];
                }
            }
        }catch (Ec2Exception $caught){
            echo "There was a problem paginating the results of
 DescribeRouteTables: {$caught->getAwsErrorMessage()}\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
        return $contents;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DescribeRouteTablesAWS SDK for PHP 를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 모든 라우팅 테이블을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2RouteTable
```

출력:

```
DestinationCidrBlock    : 10.0.0.0/16
```

```
DestinationPrefixListId :
GatewayId               : local
InstanceId              :
InstanceOwnerId         :
NetworkInterfaceId      :
Origin                  : CreateRouteTable
State                   : active
VpcPeeringConnectionId  :

DestinationCidrBlock    : 0.0.0.0/0
DestinationPrefixListId :
GatewayId               : igw-1a2b3c4d
InstanceId              :
InstanceOwnerId         :
NetworkInterfaceId      :
Origin                  : CreateRoute
State                   : active
VpcPeeringConnectionId  :
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 라우팅 테이블에 대한 세부 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-EC2RouteTable -RouteTableId rtb-1a2b3c4d
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 지정된 VPC의 라우팅 테이블을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2RouteTable -Filter @{ Name="vpc-id"; Values="vpc-1a2b3c4d" }
```

출력:

```
Associations    : {rtbassoc-12345678}
PropagatingVgws : {}
Routes          : {, }
RouteTableId    : rtb-1a2b3c4d
Tags            : {}
VpcId           : vpc-1a2b3c4d
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeRouteTables를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 모든 라우팅 테이블을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2RouteTable
```

출력:

```
DestinationCidrBlock    : 10.0.0.0/16
DestinationPrefixListId :
GatewayId               : local
InstanceId              :
InstanceOwnerId         :
NetworkInterfaceId      :
Origin                  : CreateRouteTable
State                   : active
VpcPeeringConnectionId  :

DestinationCidrBlock    : 0.0.0.0/0
DestinationPrefixListId :
GatewayId               : igw-1a2b3c4d
InstanceId              :
InstanceOwnerId         :
NetworkInterfaceId      :
Origin                  : CreateRoute
State                   : active
VpcPeeringConnectionId  :
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 라우팅 테이블에 대한 세부 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-EC2RouteTable -RouteTableId rtb-1a2b3c4d
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 지정된 VPC의 라우팅 테이블을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2RouteTable -Filter @{ Name="vpc-id"; Values="vpc-1a2b3c4d" }
```

출력:

```
Associations    : {rtbassoc-12345678}
PropagatingVgws : {}
Routes          : {, }
RouteTableId    : rtb-1a2b3c4d
Tags            : {}
VpcId           : vpc-1a2b3c4d
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeRouteTables를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class VpcWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) Amazon Virtual
 Private Cloud actions."""

    def __init__(self, ec2_client: boto3.client):
        """
        Initializes the VpcWrapper with an EC2 client.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-
level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "VpcWrapper":
        """
        Creates a VpcWrapper instance with a default EC2 client.

        :return: An instance of VpcWrapper initialized with the default EC2
 client.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client)


    def describe_route_tables(self, vpc_ids: list[str]) -> None:
        """
```

```
        Displays information about the route tables in the specified VPC.

        :param vpc_ids: A list of VPC IDs.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_route_tables(
                Filters=[{"Name": "vpc-id", "Values": vpc_ids}]
            )
            pp(response["RouteTables"])
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't describe route tables for VPCs %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                vpc_ids,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeRouteTables를 참조하세요. AWS

CLI로 **DescribeScheduledInstanceAvailability** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeScheduledInstanceAvailability의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

사용 가능한 일정 설명

이 예시에서는 지정된 날짜부터 매주 일요일에 발생하는 일정을 설명합니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 describe-scheduled-instance-availability --
recurrence Frequency=Weekly,Interval=1,OccurrenceDays=[1] --first-slot-start-
time-range EarliestTime=2016-01-31T00:00:00Z,LatestTime=2016-01-31T04:00:00Z
```

출력:

```
{
  "ScheduledInstanceAvailabilitySet": [
    {
        "AvailabilityZone": "us-west-2b",
        "TotalScheduledInstanceHours": 1219,
        "PurchaseToken": "eyJ2IjoiMSIsInMiOjEsImMiOi...",
        "MinTermDurationInDays": 366,
        "AvailableInstanceCount": 20,
        "Recurrence": {
            "OccurrenceDaySet": [
                1
            ],
            "Interval": 1,
            "Frequency": "Weekly",
            "OccurrenceRelativeToEnd": false
        },
        "Platform": "Linux/UNIX",
        "FirstSlotStartTime": "2016-01-31T00:00:00Z",
        "MaxTermDurationInDays": 366,
        "SlotDurationInHours": 23,
        "NetworkPlatform": "EC2-VPC",
        "InstanceType": "c4.large",
        "HourlyPrice": "0.095"
    },
    ...
  ]
}
```

결과를 좁히려면 운영 체제, 네트워크 및 인스턴스 유형을 지정하는 필터를 추가할 수 있습니다.

명령:

--filters Name=platform,Values=Linux/UNIX Name=network-platform,Values=EC2-VPC Name=instance-type,Values=c4.large

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeScheduledInstanceAvailability 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 날짜부터 매주 일요일에 발생하는 일정을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2ScheduledInstanceAvailability -Recurrence_Frequency
 Weekly -Recurrence_Interval 1 -Recurrence_OccurrenceDay 1 -
FirstSlotStartTimeRange_EarliestTime 2016-01-31T00:00:00Z -
FirstSlotStartTimeRange_LatestTime 2016-01-31T04:00:00Z
```

출력:

```
AvailabilityZone            : us-west-2b
AvailableInstanceCount      : 20
FirstSlotStartTime          : 1/31/2016 8:00:00 AM
HourlyPrice                 : 0.095
InstanceType                : c4.large
MaxTermDurationInDays       : 366
MinTermDurationInDays       : 366
NetworkPlatform             : EC2-VPC
Platform                    : Linux/UNIX
PurchaseToken               : eyJ2IjoiMSIsInMiOjEsImMiOi...
Recurrence                  : Amazon.EC2.Model.ScheduledInstanceRecurrence
SlotDurationInHours         : 23
TotalScheduledInstanceHours : 1219

...
```

예제 2: 결과의 범위를 좁히려면 운영 체제, 네트워크 및 인스턴스 유형과 같은 기준에 대한 필터를 추가할 수 있습니다.

```
-Filter @{ Name="platform";Values="Linux/UNIX" },@{ Name="network-
platform";Values="EC2-VPC" },@{ Name="instance-type";Values="c4.large" }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeScheduledInstanceAvailability를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 날짜부터 매주 일요일에 발생하는 일정을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2ScheduledInstanceAvailability -Recurrence_Frequency
 Weekly -Recurrence_Interval 1 -Recurrence_OccurrenceDay 1 -
FirstSlotStartTimeRange_EarliestTime 2016-01-31T00:00:00Z -
FirstSlotStartTimeRange_LatestTime 2016-01-31T04:00:00Z
```

출력:

```
AvailabilityZone            : us-west-2b
AvailableInstanceCount      : 20
FirstSlotStartTime          : 1/31/2016 8:00:00 AM
HourlyPrice                 : 0.095
InstanceType                : c4.large
MaxTermDurationInDays       : 366
MinTermDurationInDays       : 366
NetworkPlatform             : EC2-VPC
Platform                    : Linux/UNIX
PurchaseToken               : eyJ2IjoiMSIsInMiOjEsImMiOi...
Recurrence                  : Amazon.EC2.Model.ScheduledInstanceRecurrence
SlotDurationInHours         : 23
TotalScheduledInstanceHours : 1219

...
```

예제 2: 결과의 범위를 좁히려면 운영 체제, 네트워크 및 인스턴스 유형과 같은 기준에 대한 필터를 추가할 수 있습니다.

```
-Filter @{ Name="platform";Values="Linux/UNIX" },@{ Name="network-
platform";Values="EC2-VPC" },@{ Name="instance-type";Values="c4.large" }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeScheduledInstanceAvailability를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **DescribeScheduledInstances** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeScheduledInstances의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

정기 인스턴스 설명

이 예시에서는 지정된 정기 인스턴스를 설명합니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 describe-scheduled-instances --scheduled-instance-
ids sci-1234-1234-1234-1234-123456789012
```

출력:

```
{
  "ScheduledInstanceSet": [
      {
          "AvailabilityZone": "us-west-2b",
          "ScheduledInstanceId": "sci-1234-1234-1234-1234-123456789012",
          "HourlyPrice": "0.095",
          "CreateDate": "2016-01-25T21:43:38.612Z",
          "Recurrence": {
              "OccurrenceDaySet": [
                  1
              ],
              "Interval": 1,
              "Frequency": "Weekly",
              "OccurrenceRelativeToEnd": false,
              "OccurrenceUnit": ""
          },
          "Platform": "Linux/UNIX",
          "TermEndDate": "2017-01-31T09:00:00Z",
          "InstanceCount": 1,
          "SlotDurationInHours": 32,
          "TermStartDate": "2016-01-31T09:00:00Z",
          "NetworkPlatform": "EC2-VPC",
          "TotalScheduledInstanceHours": 1696,
          "NextSlotStartTime": "2016-01-31T09:00:00Z",
          "InstanceType": "c4.large"
      }
  ]
}
```

이 예시에서는 모든 정기 인스턴스를 설명합니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 describe-scheduled-instances
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeScheduledInstances 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 예약된 인스턴스를 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2ScheduledInstance -ScheduledInstanceId
 sci-1234-1234-1234-1234-123456789012
```

출력:

```
AvailabilityZone            : us-west-2b
CreateDate                  : 1/25/2016 1:43:38 PM
HourlyPrice                 : 0.095
InstanceCount               : 1
InstanceType                : c4.large
NetworkPlatform             : EC2-VPC
NextSlotStartTime           : 1/31/2016 1:00:00 AM
Platform                    : Linux/UNIX
PreviousSlotEndTime         :
Recurrence                  : Amazon.EC2.Model.ScheduledInstanceRecurrence
ScheduledInstanceId         : sci-1234-1234-1234-1234-123456789012
SlotDurationInHours         : 32
TermEndDate                 : 1/31/2017 1:00:00 AM
TermStartDate               : 1/31/2016 1:00:00 AM
TotalScheduledInstanceHours : 1696
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 모든 예약된 인스턴스를 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2ScheduledInstance
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeScheduledInstances를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 예약된 인스턴스를 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2ScheduledInstance -ScheduledInstanceId
 sci-1234-1234-1234-1234-123456789012
```

출력:

```
AvailabilityZone            : us-west-2b
CreateDate                  : 1/25/2016 1:43:38 PM
HourlyPrice                 : 0.095
InstanceCount               : 1
InstanceType                : c4.large
NetworkPlatform             : EC2-VPC
NextSlotStartTime           : 1/31/2016 1:00:00 AM
Platform                    : Linux/UNIX
PreviousSlotEndTime         :
Recurrence                  : Amazon.EC2.Model.ScheduledInstanceRecurrence
ScheduledInstanceId         : sci-1234-1234-1234-1234-123456789012
SlotDurationInHours         : 32
TermEndDate                 : 1/31/2017 1:00:00 AM
TermStartDate               : 1/31/2016 1:00:00 AM
TotalScheduledInstanceHours : 1696
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 모든 예약된 인스턴스를 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2ScheduledInstance
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeScheduledInstances를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DescribeSecurityGroups** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeSecurityGroups`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기
- Amazon VPC 시작하기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve information for one or all Amazon EC2 security group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupId">The optional Id of a specific Amazon EC2 security
group.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of security group information.</returns>
    public async Task<List<SecurityGroup>> DescribeSecurityGroups(string groupId)
    {
        try
        {
            var securityGroups = new List<SecurityGroup>();
            var request = new DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest();

            if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(groupId))
            {
                var groupIds = new List<string> { groupId };
                request.GroupIds = groupIds;
            }

            var paginatorForSecurityGroups =
                _amazonEC2.Paginators.DescribeSecurityGroups(request);

            await foreach (var securityGroup in
paginatorForSecurityGroups.SecurityGroups)
            {
                securityGroups.Add(securityGroup);
            }

            return securityGroups;

        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
```

```
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidGroup.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"A security group {groupId} does not exist.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while listing security groups.
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display the information returned by the call to
    /// DescribeSecurityGroupsAsync.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="securityGroup">A list of security group information.</param>
    public void DisplaySecurityGroupInfoAsync(SecurityGroup securityGroup)
    {
        Console.WriteLine($"{securityGroup.GroupName}");
        Console.WriteLine("Ingress permissions:");
        securityGroup.IpPermissions.ForEach(permission =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tFromPort: {permission.FromPort}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tIpProtocol: {permission.IpProtocol}");

            Console.Write($"\tIpv4Ranges: ");
            permission.Ipv4Ranges.ForEach(range =>
{ Console.Write($"{range.CidrIp} "); });

            Console.WriteLine($"\n\tIpv6Ranges:");
            permission.Ipv6Ranges.ForEach(range =>
{ Console.Write($"{range.CidrIpv6} "); });

            Console.Write($"\n\tPrefixListIds: ");
            permission.PrefixListIds.ForEach(id => Console.Write($"{id.Id} "));

            Console.WriteLine($"\n\tTo Port: {permission.ToPort}");
```

```
        });
        Console.WriteLine("Egress permissions:");
        securityGroup.IpPermissionsEgress.ForEach(permission =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tFromPort: {permission.FromPort}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tIpProtocol: {permission.IpProtocol}");

            Console.Write($"\tIpv4Ranges: ");
            permission.Ipv4Ranges.ForEach(range =>
 { Console.Write($"{range.CidrIp} "); });

            Console.WriteLine($"\n\tIpv6Ranges:");
            permission.Ipv6Ranges.ForEach(range =>
 { Console.Write($"{range.CidrIpv6} "); });

            Console.Write($"\n\tPrefixListIds: ");
            permission.PrefixListIds.ForEach(id => Console.Write($"{id.Id} "));

            Console.WriteLine($"\n\tTo Port: {permission.ToPort}");
        });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeSecurityGroups를 참조하십시오.

Bash

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
# function ec2_describe_security_groups
#
# This function describes one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
 security groups.
#
```

```
# Parameters:
#       -g security_group_id - The ID of the security group to describe
 (optional).
#
# And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function ec2_describe_security_groups() {
  local security_group_id response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_describe_security_groups"
    echo "Describes one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
 security groups."
    echo "  -g security_group_id - The ID of the security group to describe
 (optional)."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "g:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      g) security_group_id="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  local query="SecurityGroups[*].[GroupName, GroupId, VpcId, IpPermissions[*].
[IpProtocol, FromPort, ToPort, IpRanges[*].CidrIp]]"

  if [[ -n "$security_group_id" ]]; then
```

```
    response=$(aws ec2 describe-security-groups --group-ids "$security_group_id"
 --query "${query}" --output text)
  else
    response=$(aws ec2 describe-security-groups --query "${query}" --output text)
  fi

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports describe-security-groups operation failed.
$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

이 예제에 사용된 유틸리티 함수

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

################################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
```

```
###############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeSecurityGroups를 참조하세요.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Describe all Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) security groups, or a
 specific group.
/*!
  \param groupID: A group ID, ignored if empty.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
```

```
 */
bool AwsDoc::EC2::describeSecurityGroups(const Aws::String &groupID,
                                         const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest request;

    if (!groupID.empty()) {
        request.AddGroupIds(groupID);
    }

    Aws::String nextToken;
    do {
        if (!nextToken.empty()) {
            request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
        }

        Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeSecurityGroupsOutcome outcome =
 ec2Client.DescribeSecurityGroups(request);
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << std::left <<
                      std::setw(32) << "Name" <<
                      std::setw(30) << "GroupId" <<
                      std::setw(30) << "VpcId" <<
                      std::setw(64) << "Description" << std::endl;

            const std::vector<Aws::EC2::Model::SecurityGroup> &securityGroups =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetSecurityGroups();

            for (const auto &securityGroup: securityGroups) {
                std::cout << std::left <<
                          std::setw(32) << securityGroup.GetGroupName() <<
                          std::setw(30) << securityGroup.GetGroupId() <<
                          std::setw(30) << securityGroup.GetVpcId() <<
                          std::setw(64) << securityGroup.GetDescription() <<
                          std::endl;
            }
        } else {
            std::cerr << "Failed to describe security groups:" <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

        nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
```

```
    } while (!nextToken.empty());

    return true;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DescribeSecurityGroups를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

예제 1: 보안 그룹 설명하는 방법

다음 `describe-security-groups` 예제에서는 지정된 보안 그룹을 설명합니다.

```
aws ec2 describe-security-groups \
    --group-ids sg-903004f8
```

출력:

```
{
    "SecurityGroups": [
        {
            "IpPermissionsEgress": [
                {
                    "IpProtocol": "-1",
                    "IpRanges": [
                        {
                            "CidrIp": "0.0.0.0/0"
                        }
                    ],
                    "UserIdGroupPairs": [],
                    "PrefixListIds": []
                }
            ],
            "Description": "My security group",
            "Tags": [
                {
                    "Value": "SG1",
                    "Key": "Name"
                }
```

```
            ],
            "IpPermissions": [
                {
                    "IpProtocol": "-1",
                    "IpRanges": [],
                    "UserIdGroupPairs": [
                        {
                            "UserId": "123456789012",
                            "GroupId": "sg-903004f8"
                        }
                    ],
                    "PrefixListIds": []
                },
                {
                    "PrefixListIds": [],
                    "FromPort": 22,
                    "IpRanges": [
                        {
                            "Description": "Access from NY office",
                            "CidrIp": "203.0.113.0/24"
                        }
                    ],
                    "ToPort": 22,
                    "IpProtocol": "tcp",
                    "UserIdGroupPairs": []
                    }
            ],
            "GroupName": "MySecurityGroup",
            "VpcId": "vpc-1a2b3c4d",
            "OwnerId": "123456789012",
            "GroupId": "sg-903004f8",
        }
    ]
}
```

예제 2: 특정 규칙이 있는 보안 그룹을 설명하는 방법

다음 `describe-security-groups` 예시에서는 필터를 사용하여 SSH 트래픽을 허용하는 규칙(포트 22)과 모든 주소(`0.0.0.0/0`)의 트래픽을 허용하는 규칙이 있는 보안 그룹으로 결과 범위를 지정합니다. 이 예제에서는 `--query` 파라미터를 사용하여 보안 그룹의 이름만 표시합니다. 보안 그룹이 결과에 반환될 모든 필터와 일치해야 하지만 단일 규칙이 모든 필터와 일치할 필요는 없습니다. 예를 들어 출력은 특정 IP 주소의 SSH 트래픽을 허용하는 규칙과 모든 주소의 HTTP 트래픽을 허용하는 다른 규칙이 포함된 보안 그룹을 반환합니다.

```
aws ec2 describe-security-groups \
    --filters Name=ip-permission.from-port,Values=22 Name=ip-permission.to-port,Values=22 Name=ip-permission.cidr,Values='0.0.0.0/0' \
    --query "SecurityGroups[*].[GroupName]" \
    --output text
```

출력:

```
default
my-security-group
web-servers
launch-wizard-1
```

예제 3: 태그를 기반으로 보안 그룹을 설명하는 방법

다음 `describe-security-groups` 예제에서는 필터를 사용하여 결과 범위를 보안 그룹 이름에 `test`가 포함되고 `Test=To-delete` 태그가 있는 보안 그룹으로 지정합니다. 이 예제에서는 `--query` 파라미터를 사용하여 보안 그룹의 이름 및 ID만 표시합니다.

```
aws ec2 describe-security-groups \
    --filters Name=group-name,Values=*test* Name=tag:Test,Values=To-delete \
    --query "SecurityGroups[*].{Name:GroupName,ID:GroupId}"
```

출력:

```
[
    {
        "Name": "testfornewinstance",
        "ID": "sg-33bb22aa"
    },
    {
        "Name": "newgrouptest",
        "ID": "sg-1a2b3c4d"
    }
]
```

태그 필터를 사용하는 추가 예제는 Amazon EC2 사용 설명서에서 태그 작업을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조에서 DescribeSecurityGroups를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Asynchronously describes the security groups for the specified group ID.
    *
    * @param groupName the name of the security group to describe
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents the asynchronous
operation
    *         of describing the security groups. The future will complete with a
    *         {@link DescribeSecurityGroupsResponse} object that contains the
    *         security group information.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> describeSecurityGroupArnByNameAsync(String
groupName) {
       DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest request =
DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest.builder()
           .groupNames(groupName)
           .build();

       DescribeSecurityGroupsPublisher paginator =
getAsyncClient().describeSecurityGroupsPaginator(request);
       AtomicReference<String> groupIdRef = new AtomicReference<>();
       return paginator.subscribe(response -> {
           response.securityGroups().stream()
               .filter(securityGroup ->
securityGroup.groupName().equals(groupName))
               .findFirst()
               .ifPresent(securityGroup ->
groupIdRef.set(securityGroup.groupId()));
       }).thenApply(v -> {
           String groupId = groupIdRef.get();
           if (groupId == null) {
```

```
                throw new RuntimeException("No security group found with the
 name: " + groupName);
            }
            return groupId;
        }).exceptionally(ex -> {
            logger.info("Failed to describe security group: " + ex.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to describe security group", ex);
        });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeSecurityGroups를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { DescribeSecurityGroupsCommand, EC2Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

/**
 * Describes the specified security groups or all of your security groups.
 * @param {{ groupIds: string[] }} options
 */
export const main = async ({ groupIds = [] }) => {
  const client = new EC2Client({});
  const command = new DescribeSecurityGroupsCommand({
    GroupIds: groupIds,
  });

  try {
    const { SecurityGroups } = await client.send(command);
    const sgList = SecurityGroups.map(
      (sg) => `• ${sg.GroupName} (${sg.GroupId}): ${sg.Description}`,
    ).join("\n");
```

```
    if (sgList.length) {
      console.log(`Security groups:\n${sgList}`);
    } else {
      console.log("No security groups found.");
    }
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "InvalidGroupId.Malformed") {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}. Please provide a valid GroupId.`);
    } else if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "InvalidGroup.NotFound"
    ) {
      console.warn(caught.message);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DescribeSecurityGroups를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun describeEC2SecurityGroups(groupId: String) {
    val request =
        DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest {
            groupIds = listOf(groupId)
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val response = ec2.describeSecurityGroups(request)
```

```
        response.securityGroups?.forEach { group ->
            println("Found Security Group with id ${group.groupId}, vpc id
 ${group.vpcId} and description ${group.description}")
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DescribeSecurityGroups를 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 VPC에 지정된 보안 그룹을 설명합니다. VPC에 속하는 보안 그룹으로 작업할 때 그룹을 참조하려면 이름(-GroupName 파라미터)이 아닌 보안 그룹 ID(-GroupId 파라미터)를 사용해야 합니다.GroupName

```
Get-EC2SecurityGroup -GroupId sg-12345678
```

출력:

```
Description         : default VPC security group
GroupId             : sg-12345678
GroupName           : default
IpPermissions       : {Amazon.EC2.Model.IpPermission}
IpPermissionsEgress : {Amazon.EC2.Model.IpPermission}
OwnerId             : 123456789012
Tags                : {}
VpcId               : vpc-12345678
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 EC2-Classic에 지정된 보안 그룹을 설명합니다. EC2-Classic의 보안 그룹으로 작업할 때 그룹 이름(-GroupName 파라미터) 또는 그룹 ID(-GroupId 파라미터)를 사용하여 보안 그룹을 참조할 수 있습니다.

```
Get-EC2SecurityGroup -GroupName my-security-group
```

출력:

```
Description         : my security group
GroupId             : sg-45678901
```

```
GroupName           : my-security-group
IpPermissions       : {Amazon.EC2.Model.IpPermission,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.IpPermission}
IpPermissionsEgress : {}
OwnerId             : 123456789012
Tags                : {}
VpcId               :
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 vpc-0fc1ff23456b789eb에 대한 모든 보안 그룹을 검색합니다.

```
Get-EC2SecurityGroup -Filter @{Name="vpc-id";Values="vpc-0fc1ff23456b789eb"}
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeSecurityGroups를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 VPC에 지정된 보안 그룹을 설명합니다. VPC에 속한 보안 그룹으로 작업할 때는 이름(-GroupName 파라미터)이 아닌 보안 그룹 ID(-GroupId 파라미터)를 사용하여 그룹을 참조해야 합니다.GroupName

```
Get-EC2SecurityGroup -GroupId sg-12345678
```

출력:

```
Description         : default VPC security group
GroupId             : sg-12345678
GroupName           : default
IpPermissions       : {Amazon.EC2.Model.IpPermission}
IpPermissionsEgress : {Amazon.EC2.Model.IpPermission}
OwnerId             : 123456789012
Tags                : {}
VpcId               : vpc-12345678
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 EC2-Classic에 지정된 보안 그룹을 설명합니다. EC2-Classic의 보안 그룹으로 작업할 때 그룹 이름(-GroupName 파라미터) 또는 그룹 ID(-GroupId 파라미터)를 사용하여 보안 그룹을 참조할 수 있습니다.

```
Get-EC2SecurityGroup -GroupName my-security-group
```

출력:

```
Description         : my security group
GroupId             : sg-45678901
GroupName           : my-security-group
IpPermissions       : {Amazon.EC2.Model.IpPermission,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.IpPermission}
IpPermissionsEgress : {}
OwnerId             : 123456789012
Tags                : {}
VpcId               :
```

예제 3:이 예제는 vpc-0fc1ff23456b789eb에 대한 모든 보안 그룹을 검색합니다.

```
Get-EC2SecurityGroup -Filter @{Name="vpc-id";Values="vpc-0fc1ff23456b789eb"}
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeSecurityGroups를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class SecurityGroupWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) security group
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, ec2_client: boto3.client, security_group: Optional[str] =
 None):
        """
        Initializes the SecurityGroupWrapper with an EC2 client and an optional
 security group ID.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-
level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
```

```
        :param security_group: The ID of a security group to manage. This is a
high-level identifier
                               that represents the security group.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.security_group = security_group

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "SecurityGroupWrapper":
        """
        Creates a SecurityGroupWrapper instance with a default EC2 client.

        :return: An instance of SecurityGroupWrapper initialized with the default
EC2 client.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client)


    def describe(self, security_group_id: Optional[str] = None) -> bool:
        """
        Displays information about the specified security group or all security
groups if no ID is provided.

        :param security_group_id: The ID of the security group to describe.
                                  If None, an open search is performed to
describe all security groups.
        :returns: True if the description is successful.
        :raises ClientError: If there is an error describing the security
group(s), such as an invalid security group ID.
        """
        try:
            paginator = self.ec2_client.get_paginator("describe_security_groups")

            if security_group_id is None:
                # If no ID is provided, return all security groups.
                page_iterator = paginator.paginate()
            else:
                page_iterator = paginator.paginate(GroupIds=[security_group_id])

            for page in page_iterator:
                for security_group in page["SecurityGroups"]:
                    print(f"Security group: {security_group['GroupName']}")
                    print(f"\tID: {security_group['GroupId']}")
```

```
                    print(f"\tVPC: {security_group['VpcId']}")
                    if security_group["IpPermissions"]:
                        print("Inbound permissions:")
                        pp(security_group["IpPermissions"])

            return True
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error("Failed to describe security group(s).")
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "InvalidGroup.NotFound":
                logger.error(
                    f"Security group {security_group_id} does not exist "
                    f"because the specified security group ID was not found."
                )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeSecurityGroups를 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn show_security_groups(client: &aws_sdk_ec2::Client, group_ids:
 Vec<String>) {
    let response = client
        .describe_security_groups()
        .set_group_ids(Some(group_ids))
        .send()
        .await;

    match response {
        Ok(output) => {
            for group in output.security_groups() {
```

```
                println!(
                    "Found Security Group {} ({}), vpc id {} and description {}",
                    group.group_name().unwrap_or("unknown"),
                    group.group_id().unwrap_or("id-unknown"),
                    group.vpc_id().unwrap_or("vpcid-unknown"),
                    group.description().unwrap_or("(none)")
                );
            }
        }
        Err(err) => {
            let err = err.into_service_error();
            let meta = err.meta();
            let message = meta.message().unwrap_or("unknown");
            let code = meta.code().unwrap_or("unknown");
            eprintln!("Error listing EC2 Security Groups: ({code}) {message}");
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Rust API 참조의 DescribeSecurityGroups를 참조하세요. AWS

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
        DATA lt_group_ids TYPE /aws1/
cl_ec2groupidstrlist_w=>tt_groupidstringlist.
        APPEND NEW /aws1/cl_ec2groupidstrlist_w( iv_value = iv_group_id ) TO
 lt_group_ids.
        oo_result = lo_ec2->describesecuritygroups( it_groupids = lt_group_ids ).
         " oo_result is returned for testing purposes. "
        DATA(lt_security_groups) = oo_result->get_securitygroups( ).
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved information about security groups.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
```

```
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 DescribeSecurityGroups를 참조하세요.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

에서 페이지 매김 사용`describeSecurityGroupsPaginated()`.

```
import AWSEC2

    /// Return an array of strings giving the names of every security group
    /// the user is a member of.
    ///
    /// - Parameter ec2Client: The `EC2Client` to use when calling
    ///   `describeSecurityGroupsPaginated()`.
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of strings giving the names of every security
    ///   group the user is a member of.
    func getSecurityGroupNames(ec2Client: EC2Client) async -> [String] {
        let pages = ec2Client.describeSecurityGroupsPaginated(
            input: DescribeSecurityGroupsInput()
        )

        var groupNames: [String] = []

        do {
            for try await page in pages {
                guard let groups = page.securityGroups else {
                    print("*** Error: No groups returned.")
```

```
                    continue
                }

                for group in groups {
                    groupNames.append(group.groupName ?? "<unknown>")
                }
            }
        } catch {
            print("*** Error: \(error.localizedDescription)")
        }

        return groupNames
    }
```

페이지 매김 없음.

```
import AWSEC2

    func describeSecurityGroups(groupId: String) async -> Bool {
        do {
            let output = try await ec2Client.describeSecurityGroups(
                input: DescribeSecurityGroupsInput(
                    groupIds: [groupId]
                )
            )

            guard let securityGroups = output.securityGroups else {
                print("No security groups found.")
                return true
            }

            for group in securityGroups {
                print("Group \(group.groupId ?? "<unknown>") found with VPC
 \(group.vpcId ?? "<unknown>")")
            }
            return true
        } catch {
            print("*** Error getting security group details:
 \(error.localizedDescription)")
            return false
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Swift API 참조의 DescribeSecurityGroups를 참조하세요. AWS

CLI로 **DescribeSnapshotAttribute** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeSnapshotAttribute의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

스냅샷의 스냅샷 속성 설명

다음 describe-snapshot-attribute 예시에서는 스냅샷이 공유되는 계정을 나열합니다.

```
aws ec2 describe-snapshot-attribute \
    --snapshot-id snap-01234567890abcedf \
    --attribute createVolumePermission
```

출력:

```
{
    "SnapshotId": "snap-01234567890abcedf",
    "CreateVolumePermissions": [
        {
            "UserId": "123456789012"
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud 사용 설명서의 Amazon EBS 스냅샷 공유를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeSnapshotAttribute 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 스냅샷의 지정된 속성을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2SnapshotAttribute -SnapshotId snap-12345678 -Attribute ProductCodes
```

출력:

```
CreateVolumePermissions    ProductCodes    SnapshotId
-----------------------    ------------    ----------
{}                         {}              snap-12345678
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 스냅샷의 지정된 속성을 설명합니다.

```
(Get-EC2SnapshotAttribute -SnapshotId snap-12345678 -Attribute
 CreateVolumePermission).CreateVolumePermissions
```

출력:

```
Group    UserId
-----    ------
all
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeSnapshotAttribute를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 스냅샷의 지정된 속성을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2SnapshotAttribute -SnapshotId snap-12345678 -Attribute ProductCodes
```

출력:

```
CreateVolumePermissions    ProductCodes    SnapshotId
-----------------------    ------------    ----------
{}                         {}              snap-12345678
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 스냅샷의 지정된 속성을 설명합니다.

```
(Get-EC2SnapshotAttribute -SnapshotId snap-12345678 -Attribute
 CreateVolumePermission).CreateVolumePermissions
```

출력:

```
Group    UserId
-----    ------
all
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeSnapshotAttribute를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DescribeSnapshots** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeSnapshots의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예제 1: 스냅샷을 설명하는 방법

다음 describe-snapshots 예제에서는 지정된 스냅샷을 설명합니다.

```
aws ec2 describe-snapshots \
    --snapshot-ids snap-1234567890abcdef0
```

출력:

```
{
    "Snapshots": [
        {
            "Description": "This is my snapshot",
            "Encrypted": false,
            "VolumeId": "vol-049df61146c4d7901",
            "State": "completed",
            "VolumeSize": 8,
            "StartTime": "2019-02-28T21:28:32.000Z",
            "Progress": "100%",
            "OwnerId": "012345678910",
            "SnapshotId": "snap-01234567890abcdef",
            "Tags": [
                {
                    "Key": "Stack",
                    "Value": "test"
                }
            ]
```

```
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon EC2 사용 설명서에서 Amazon EBS 스냅샷을 참조하세요.

예제 2: 필터를 기반으로 스냅샷을 설명하는 방법

다음 `describe-snapshots` 예제에서는 필터를 사용하여 `pending` 상태인 AWS 계정이 소유한 스냅샷으로 결과의 범위를 지정합니다. 이 예제에서는 `--query` 파라미터를 사용하여 스냅샷 ID 및 스냅샷이 시작된 시간만 표시합니다.

```
aws ec2 describe-snapshots \
    --owner-ids self \
    --filters Name=status,Values=pending \
    --query "Snapshots[*].{ID:SnapshotId,Time:StartTime}"
```

출력:

```
[
    {
        "ID": "snap-1234567890abcdef0",
        "Time": "2019-08-04T12:48:18.000Z"
    },
    {
        "ID": "snap-066877671789bd71b",
        "Time": "2019-08-04T02:45:16.000Z
    },
    ...
]
```

다음 `describe-snapshots` 예제에서는 필터를 사용하여 결과 범위를 지정된 리전에서 생성된 스냅샷으로 지정합니다. 이 예제에서는 `--query` 파라미터를 사용하여 스냅샷 ID만 표시합니다.

```
aws ec2 describe-snapshots \
    --filters Name=volume-id,Values=049df61146c4d7901 \
    --query "Snapshots[*].[SnapshotId]" \
    --output text
```

출력:

```
snap-1234567890abcdef0
snap-08637175a712c3fb9
...
```

필터를 사용하는 추가 예제는 Amazon EC2 사용 설명서에서 리소스 나열 및 필터링을 참조하세요.

예제 3: 태그를 기반으로 스냅샷을 설명하는 방법

다음 `describe-snapshots` 예제에서는 태그 필터를 사용하여 결과 범위를 `Stack=Prod` 태그가 있는 스냅샷으로 지정합니다.

```
aws ec2 describe-snapshots \
    --filters Name=tag:Stack,Values=prod
```

`describe-snapshots` 출력 예제는 예제 1을 참조하세요.

태그 필터를 사용하는 추가 예제는 Amazon EC2 사용 설명서에서 태그 작업을 참조하세요.

예제 4: 수명에 기반하여 스냅샷을 설명하는 방법

다음 `describe-snapshots` 예제에서는 JMESPath 표현식을 사용하여 지정된 날짜 이전에 AWS 계정에서 생성한 모든 스냅샷을 설명합니다. 스냅샷 ID만 표시합니다.

```
aws ec2 describe-snapshots \
    --owner-ids 012345678910 \
    --query "Snapshots[?(StartTime<='2020-03-31')].[SnapshotId]"
```

필터를 사용하는 추가 예제는 Amazon EC2 사용 설명서에서 리소스 나열 및 필터링을 참조하세요.

예제 5: 아카이브된 스냅샷만 보는 방법

다음 `describe-snapshots` 예제에서는 아카이브 티어에 저장된 스냅샷만 나열합니다.

```
aws ec2 describe-snapshots \
    --filters "Name=storage-tier,Values=archive"
```

출력:

```
{
```

```
    "Snapshots": [
        {
            "Description": "Snap A",
            "Encrypted": false,
            "VolumeId": "vol-01234567890aaaaaa",
            "State": "completed",
            "VolumeSize": 8,
            "StartTime": "2021-09-07T21:00:00.000Z",
            "Progress": "100%",
            "OwnerId": "123456789012",
            "SnapshotId": "snap-01234567890aaaaaa",
            "StorageTier": "archive",
            "Tags": []
        },
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용을 알아보려면 Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud 사용 설명서에서 인스턴스 유형을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조에서 DescribeSnapshots를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 스냅샷을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2Snapshot -SnapshotId snap-12345678
```

출력:

```
DataEncryptionKeyId :
Description         : Created by CreateImage(i-1a2b3c4d) for ami-12345678 from
 vol-12345678
Encrypted           : False
KmsKeyId            :
OwnerAlias          :
OwnerId             : 123456789012
Progress            : 100%
SnapshotId          : snap-12345678
StartTime           : 10/23/2014 6:01:28 AM
```

```
State                : completed
StateMessage         :
Tags                 : {}
VolumeId             : vol-12345678
VolumeSize           : 8
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 'Name' 태그가 있는 스냅샷을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2Snapshot | ? { $_.Tags.Count -gt 0 -and $_.Tags.Key -eq "Name" }
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 값이 'TestValue'인 'Name' 태그가 있는 스냅샷을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2Snapshot | ? { $_.Tags.Count -gt 0 -and $_.Tags.Key -eq "Name" -and
 $_.Tags.Value -eq "TestValue" }
```

예제 4:이 예제에서는 모든 스냅샷을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2Snapshot -Owner self
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeSnapshots를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 스냅샷을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2Snapshot -SnapshotId snap-12345678
```

출력:

```
DataEncryptionKeyId :
Description         : Created by CreateImage(i-1a2b3c4d) for ami-12345678 from
 vol-12345678
Encrypted           : False
KmsKeyId            :
OwnerAlias          :
OwnerId             : 123456789012
Progress            : 100%
SnapshotId          : snap-12345678
StartTime           : 10/23/2014 6:01:28 AM
State               : completed
StateMessage        :
```

```
Tags                : {}
VolumeId            : vol-12345678
VolumeSize          : 8
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 'Name' 태그가 있는 스냅샷을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2Snapshot | ? { $_.Tags.Count -gt 0 -and $_.Tags.Key -eq "Name" }
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 값이 'TestValue'인 'Name' 태그가 있는 스냅샷을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2Snapshot | ? { $_.Tags.Count -gt 0 -and $_.Tags.Key -eq "Name" -and
 $_.Tags.Value -eq "TestValue" }
```

예제 4:이 예제에서는 모든 스냅샷을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2Snapshot -Owner self
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeSnapshots를 참조하세요.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

스냅샷의 상태를 보여 줍니다.

```
async fn show_state(client: &Client, id: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client
        .describe_snapshots()
        .filters(Filter::builder().name("snapshot-id").values(id).build())
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!(
```

```
        "State: {}",
        resp.snapshots().first().unwrap().state().unwrap().as_ref()
    );

    Ok(())
}
```

```
async fn show_snapshots(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    // "self" represents your account ID.
    // You can list the snapshots for any account by replacing
    // "self" with that account ID.
    let resp = client.describe_snapshots().owner_ids("self").send().await?;
    let snapshots = resp.snapshots();
    let length = snapshots.len();

    for snapshot in snapshots {
        println!(
            "ID:          {}",
            snapshot.snapshot_id().unwrap_or_default()
        );
        println!(
            "Description: {}",
            snapshot.description().unwrap_or_default()
        );
        println!("State:       {}", snapshot.state().unwrap().as_ref());
        println!();
    }

    println!();
    println!("Found {} snapshot(s)", length);
    println!();

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DescribeSnapshots을 참조하십시오.

CLI로 **DescribeSpotDatafeedSubscription** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeSpotDatafeedSubscription의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

계정에 대한 스팟 인스턴스 데이터 피드 구독 설명

이 예시 명령은 계정에 대한 데이터 피드를 설명합니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 describe-spot-datafeed-subscription
```

출력:

```
{
    "SpotDatafeedSubscription": {
        "OwnerId": "123456789012",
        "Prefix": "spotdata",
        "Bucket": "amzn-s3-demo-bucket",
        "State": "Active"
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeSpotDatafeedSubscription 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 스팟 인스턴스 데이터 피드를 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2SpotDatafeedSubscription
```

출력:

```
Bucket  : amzn-s3-demo-bucket
Fault   :
OwnerId : 123456789012
Prefix  : spotdata
State   : Active
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeSpotDatafeedSubscription을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 스팟 인스턴스 데이터 피드를 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2SpotDatafeedSubscription
```

출력:

```
Bucket  : amzn-s3-demo-bucket
Fault   :
OwnerId : 123456789012
Prefix  : spotdata
State   : Active
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeSpotDatafeedSubscription을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **DescribeSpotFleetInstances** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeSpotFleetInstances의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

스팟 플릿과 연결된 스팟 인스턴스 설명

이 예시 명령은 지정된 스팟 플릿과 연결된 스팟 인스턴스를 나열합니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 describe-spot-fleet-instances --spot-fleet-request-id sfr-73fbd2ce-
aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE
```

출력:

```
{
  "ActiveInstances": [
      {
```

```
            "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
            "InstanceType": "m3.medium",
            "SpotInstanceRequestId": "sir-08b93456"
        },
        ...
    ],
    "SpotFleetRequestId": "sfr-73fbd2ce-aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE"
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeSpotFleetInstances 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 스팟 플릿 요청과 연결된 인스턴스를 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2SpotFleetInstance -SpotFleetRequestId sfr-73fbd2ce-
aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE
```

출력:

```
InstanceId    InstanceType    SpotInstanceRequestId
----------    ------------    ---------------------
i-f089262a    c3.large        sir-12345678
i-7e8b24a4    c3.large        sir-87654321
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeSpotFleetInstances를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 스팟 플릿 요청과 연결된 인스턴스를 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2SpotFleetInstance -SpotFleetRequestId sfr-73fbd2ce-
aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE
```

출력:

```
InstanceId    InstanceType    SpotInstanceRequestId
----------    ------------    ---------------------
i-f089262a    c3.large        sir-12345678
```

```
i-7e8b24a4    c3.large        sir-87654321
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeSpotFleetInstances를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **DescribeSpotFleetRequestHistory** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeSpotFleetRequestHistory의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

스팟 플릿 기록 설명

이 예시 명령은 지정된 시간부터 시작하여 지정된 스팟 플릿에 대한 기록을 반환합니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 describe-spot-fleet-request-history --spot-fleet-request-id sfr-73fbd2ce-aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE --start-time 2015-05-26T00:00:00Z
```

다음 예시에서는 스팟 플릿에 대한 스팟 인스턴스 두 개를 성공적으로 실행한 결과를 보여줍니다.

출력:

```
{
  "HistoryRecords": [
      {
          "Timestamp": "2015-05-26T23:17:20.697Z",
          "EventInformation": {
              "EventSubType": "submitted"
          },
          "EventType": "fleetRequestChange"
      },
      {
          "Timestamp": "2015-05-26T23:17:20.873Z",
          "EventInformation": {
              "EventSubType": "active"
          },
          "EventType": "fleetRequestChange"
      },
```

```
        {
            "Timestamp": "2015-05-26T23:21:21.712Z",
            "EventInformation": {
                "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
                "EventSubType": "launched"
            },
            "EventType": "instanceChange"
        },
        {
            "Timestamp": "2015-05-26T23:21:21.816Z",
            "EventInformation": {
                "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef1",
                "EventSubType": "launched"
            },
            "EventType": "instanceChange"
        }
    ],
    "SpotFleetRequestId": "sfr-73fbd2ce-aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE",
    "NextToken": "CpHNsscimcV5oH7bSbub03CI2Qms5+ypNpNm
+53MNlR0YcXAkp0xFlfKf91yVxSExmbtma3awYxMFzNA663ZskT0AHtJ6TCb2Z8bQC2EnZgyELbymtWPfpZ1ZbauV
+P+TfGlWxWWB/Vr5dk5d4LfdgA/DRAHUrYgxzrEXAMPLE=",
    "StartTime": "2015-05-26T00:00:00Z"
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeSpotFleetRequestHistory 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 스팟 플릿 요청의 기록을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2SpotFleetRequestHistory -SpotFleetRequestId sfr-73fbd2ce-
aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE -StartTime 2015-12-26T00:00:00Z
```

출력:

```
HistoryRecords     : {Amazon.EC2.Model.HistoryRecord,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.HistoryRecord...}
LastEvaluatedTime  : 12/26/2015 8:29:11 AM
NextToken          :
```

```
SpotFleetRequestId : sfr-088bc5f1-7e7b-451a-bd13-757f10672b93
StartTime          : 12/25/2015 8:00:00 AM
```

```
(Get-EC2SpotFleetRequestHistory -SpotFleetRequestId sfr-73fbd2ce-
aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE -StartTime 2015-12-26T00:00:00Z).HistoryRecords
```

출력:

```
EventInformation                     EventType             Timestamp
----------------                     ---------             ---------
Amazon.EC2.Model.EventInformation    fleetRequestChange    12/26/2015 8:23:33 AM
Amazon.EC2.Model.EventInformation    fleetRequestChange    12/26/2015 8:23:33 AM
Amazon.EC2.Model.EventInformation    fleetRequestChange    12/26/2015 8:23:33 AM
Amazon.EC2.Model.EventInformation    launched              12/26/2015 8:25:34 AM
Amazon.EC2.Model.EventInformation    launched              12/26/2015 8:25:05 AM
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeSpotFleetRequestHistory를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 스팟 플릿 요청의 기록을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2SpotFleetRequestHistory -SpotFleetRequestId sfr-73fbd2ce-
aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE -StartTime 2015-12-26T00:00:00Z
```

출력:

```
HistoryRecords     : {Amazon.EC2.Model.HistoryRecord,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.HistoryRecord...}
LastEvaluatedTime  : 12/26/2015 8:29:11 AM
NextToken          :
SpotFleetRequestId : sfr-088bc5f1-7e7b-451a-bd13-757f10672b93
StartTime          : 12/25/2015 8:00:00 AM
```

```
(Get-EC2SpotFleetRequestHistory -SpotFleetRequestId sfr-73fbd2ce-
aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE -StartTime 2015-12-26T00:00:00Z).HistoryRecords
```

출력:

```
EventInformation                     EventType             Timestamp
```

```
----------------                    ---------             ---------
Amazon.EC2.Model.EventInformation    fleetRequestChange    12/26/2015 8:23:33 AM
Amazon.EC2.Model.EventInformation    fleetRequestChange    12/26/2015 8:23:33 AM
Amazon.EC2.Model.EventInformation    fleetRequestChange    12/26/2015 8:23:33 AM
Amazon.EC2.Model.EventInformation    launched              12/26/2015 8:25:34 AM
Amazon.EC2.Model.EventInformation    launched              12/26/2015 8:25:05 AM
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeSpotFleetRequestHistory를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **DescribeSpotFleetRequests** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeSpotFleetRequests의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

스팟 플릿 요청 설명

이 예시에서는 모든 스팟 플릿 요청을 설명합니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 describe-spot-fleet-requests
```

출력:

```
{
  "SpotFleetRequestConfigs": [
      {
          "SpotFleetRequestId": "sfr-73fbd2ce-aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE",
          "SpotFleetRequestConfig": {
              "TargetCapacity": 20,
              "LaunchSpecifications": [
                  {
                      "EbsOptimized": false,
                      "NetworkInterfaces": [
                          {
                              "SubnetId": "subnet-a61dafcf",
                              "DeviceIndex": 0,
                              "DeleteOnTermination": false,
                              "AssociatePublicIpAddress": true,
```

```
                            "SecondaryPrivateIpAddressCount": 0
                        }
                    ],
                    "InstanceType": "cc2.8xlarge",
                    "ImageId": "ami-1a2b3c4d"
                },
                {
                    "EbsOptimized": false,
                    "NetworkInterfaces": [
                        {
                            "SubnetId": "subnet-a61dafcf",
                            "DeviceIndex": 0,
                            "DeleteOnTermination": false,
                            "AssociatePublicIpAddress": true,
                            "SecondaryPrivateIpAddressCount": 0
                        }
                    ],
                    "InstanceType": "r3.8xlarge",
                    "ImageId": "ami-1a2b3c4d"
                }
            ],
            "SpotPrice": "0.05",
            "IamFleetRole": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/my-spot-fleet-role"
        },
        "SpotFleetRequestState": "active"
    },
    {
        "SpotFleetRequestId": "sfr-306341ed-9739-402e-881b-ce47bEXAMPLE",
        "SpotFleetRequestConfig": {
            "TargetCapacity": 20,
            "LaunchSpecifications": [
                {
                    "EbsOptimized": false,
                    "NetworkInterfaces": [
                        {
                            "SubnetId": "subnet-6e7f829e",
                            "DeviceIndex": 0,
                            "DeleteOnTermination": false,
                            "AssociatePublicIpAddress": true,
                            "SecondaryPrivateIpAddressCount": 0
                        }
                    ],
                    "InstanceType": "m3.medium",
                    "ImageId": "ami-1a2b3c4d"
```

```
                    }
                ],
                "SpotPrice": "0.05",
                "IamFleetRole": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/my-spot-fleet-role"
            },
            "SpotFleetRequestState": "active"
        }
    ]
}
```

스팟 플릿 요청 설명

이 예시에서는 지정된 스팟 플릿 요청을 설명합니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 describe-spot-fleet-requests --spot-fleet-request-ids sfr-73fbd2ce-aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE
```

출력:

```
{
  "SpotFleetRequestConfigs": [
      {
          "SpotFleetRequestId": "sfr-73fbd2ce-aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE",
          "SpotFleetRequestConfig": {
              "TargetCapacity": 20,
              "LaunchSpecifications": [
                  {
                      "EbsOptimized": false,
                      "NetworkInterfaces": [
                          {
                              "SubnetId": "subnet-a61dafcf",
                              "DeviceIndex": 0,
                              "DeleteOnTermination": false,
                              "AssociatePublicIpAddress": true,
                              "SecondaryPrivateIpAddressCount": 0
                          }
                      ],
                      "InstanceType": "cc2.8xlarge",
                      "ImageId": "ami-1a2b3c4d"
                  },
                  {
```

```
                        "EbsOptimized": false,
                        "NetworkInterfaces": [
                            {
                                "SubnetId": "subnet-a61dafcf",
                                "DeviceIndex": 0,
                                "DeleteOnTermination": false,
                                "AssociatePublicIpAddress": true,
                                "SecondaryPrivateIpAddressCount": 0
                            }
                        ],
                        "InstanceType": "r3.8xlarge",
                        "ImageId": "ami-1a2b3c4d"
                    }
                ],
                "SpotPrice": "0.05",
                "IamFleetRole": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/my-spot-fleet-role"
            },
            "SpotFleetRequestState": "active"
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeSpotFleetRequests 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 스팟 플릿 요청을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2SpotFleetRequest -SpotFleetRequestId sfr-73fbd2ce-
aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE | format-list
```

출력:

```
ConfigData            : Amazon.EC2.Model.SpotFleetRequestConfigData
CreateTime            : 12/26/2015 8:23:33 AM
SpotFleetRequestId    : sfr-73fbd2ce-aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE
SpotFleetRequestState : active
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 모든 스팟 플릿 요청을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2SpotFleetRequest
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeSpotFleetRequests를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 스팟 플릿 요청을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2SpotFleetRequest -SpotFleetRequestId sfr-73fbd2ce-
aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE | format-list
```

출력:

```
ConfigData            : Amazon.EC2.Model.SpotFleetRequestConfigData
CreateTime            : 12/26/2015 8:23:33 AM
SpotFleetRequestId    : sfr-73fbd2ce-aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE
SpotFleetRequestState : active
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 모든 스팟 플릿 요청을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2SpotFleetRequest
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeSpotFleetRequests를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **DescribeSpotInstanceRequests** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeSpotInstanceRequests`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예시 1: 스팟 인스턴스 요청 설명

다음 `describe-spot-instance-requests` 예시에서는 지정된 스팟 인스턴스 요청을 설명합니다.

```
aws ec2 describe-spot-instance-requests \
    --spot-instance-request-ids sir-08b93456
```

출력:

```
{
    "SpotInstanceRequests": [
        {
            "CreateTime": "2018-04-30T18:14:55.000Z",
            "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef1",
            "LaunchSpecification": {
                "InstanceType": "t2.micro",
                "ImageId": "ami-003634241a8fcdec0",
                "KeyName": "my-key-pair",
                "SecurityGroups": [
                    {
                        "GroupName": "default",
                        "GroupId": "sg-e38f24a7"
                    }
                ],
                "BlockDeviceMappings": [
                    {
                        "DeviceName": "/dev/sda1",
                        "Ebs": {
                            "DeleteOnTermination": true,
                            "SnapshotId": "snap-0e54a519c999adbbd",
                            "VolumeSize": 8,
                            "VolumeType": "standard",
                            "Encrypted": false
                        }
                    }
                ],
                "NetworkInterfaces": [
                    {
                        "DeleteOnTermination": true,
                        "DeviceIndex": 0,
                        "SubnetId": "subnet-049df61146c4d7901"
                    }
                ],
                "Placement": {
                    "AvailabilityZone": "us-east-2b",
                    "Tenancy": "default"
                },
                "Monitoring": {
                    "Enabled": false
                }
            },
```

```
            "LaunchedAvailabilityZone": "us-east-2b",
            "ProductDescription": "Linux/UNIX",
            "SpotInstanceRequestId": "sir-08b93456",
            "SpotPrice": "0.010000"
            "State": "active",
            "Status": {
                "Code": "fulfilled",
                "Message": "Your Spot request is fulfilled.",
                "UpdateTime": "2018-04-30T18:16:21.000Z"
            },
            "Tags": [],
            "Type": "one-time",
            "InstanceInterruptionBehavior": "terminate"
        }
    ]
}
```

예시 2: 필터를 기반으로 스팟 인스턴스 요청 설명

다음 `describe-spot-instance-requests` 예시에서는 필터를 사용하여 지정된 가용 영역에서 지정된 인스턴스 유형을 가진 스팟 인스턴스 요청으로 결과 범위를 지정합니다. 이 예시에서는 `--query` 파라미터를 사용하여 인스턴스 ID만 표시합니다.

```
aws ec2 describe-spot-instance-requests \
    --filters Name=launch.instance-type,Values=m3.medium Name=launched-
availability-zone,Values=us-east-2a \
    --query "SpotInstanceRequests[*].[InstanceId]" \
    --output text
```

출력:

```
i-057750d42936e468a
i-001efd250faaa6ffa
i-027552a73f021f3bd
...
```

필터를 사용하는 추가 예시에서는 Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud 사용 설명서의 리소스 나열 및 필터링을 참조하세요.

예시 3: 태그를 기반으로 스팟 인스턴스 요청 설명

다음 `describe-spot-instance-requests` 예시에서는 태그 필터를 사용하여 `cost-center=cc123` 태그가 있는 스팟 인스턴스 요청으로 결과 범위를 지정합니다.

```
aws ec2 describe-spot-instance-requests \
    --filters Name=tag:cost-center,Values=cc123
```

`describe-spot-instance-requests` 출력 예제는 예제 1을 참조하세요.

태그 필터를 사용하는 추가 예제는 Amazon EC2 사용 설명서에서 태그 작업을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeSpotInstanceRequests 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 스팟 인스턴스 요청을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2SpotInstanceRequest -SpotInstanceRequestId sir-12345678
```

출력:

```
ActualBlockHourlyPrice   :
AvailabilityZoneGroup    :
BlockDurationMinutes     : 0
CreateTime               : 4/8/2015 2:51:33 PM
Fault                    :
InstanceId               : i-12345678
LaunchedAvailabilityZone : us-west-2b
LaunchGroup              :
LaunchSpecification      : Amazon.EC2.Model.LaunchSpecification
ProductDescription       : Linux/UNIX
SpotInstanceRequestId    : sir-12345678
SpotPrice                : 0.020000
State                    : active
Status                   : Amazon.EC2.Model.SpotInstanceStatus
Tags                     : {Name}
Type                     : one-time
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 모든 스팟 인스턴스 요청을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2SpotInstanceRequest
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeSpotInstanceRequests.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 스팟 인스턴스 요청을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2SpotInstanceRequest -SpotInstanceRequestId sir-12345678
```

출력:

```
ActualBlockHourlyPrice   :
AvailabilityZoneGroup    :
BlockDurationMinutes     : 0
CreateTime               : 4/8/2015 2:51:33 PM
Fault                    :
InstanceId               : i-12345678
LaunchedAvailabilityZone : us-west-2b
LaunchGroup              :
LaunchSpecification      : Amazon.EC2.Model.LaunchSpecification
ProductDescription       : Linux/UNIX
SpotInstanceRequestId    : sir-12345678
SpotPrice                : 0.020000
State                    : active
Status                   : Amazon.EC2.Model.SpotInstanceStatus
Tags                     : {Name}
Type                     : one-time
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 모든 스팟 인스턴스 요청을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2SpotInstanceRequest
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeSpotInstanceRequests.

CLI로 **DescribeSpotPriceHistory** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeSpotPriceHistory의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

스팟 가격 내역 설명

이 예시 명령은 1월의 특정 날짜에 대한 m1.xlarge 인스턴스의 스팟 가격 내역을 반환합니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 describe-spot-price-history --instance-types m1.xlarge --start-
time 2014-01-06T07:08:09 --end-time 2014-01-06T08:09:10
```

출력:

```
{
  "SpotPriceHistory": [
          {
              "Timestamp": "2014-01-06T07:10:55.000Z",
              "ProductDescription": "SUSE Linux",
              "InstanceType": "m1.xlarge",
              "SpotPrice": "0.087000",
              "AvailabilityZone": "us-west-1b"
          },
          {
              "Timestamp": "2014-01-06T07:10:55.000Z",
              "ProductDescription": "SUSE Linux",
              "InstanceType": "m1.xlarge",
              "SpotPrice": "0.087000",
              "AvailabilityZone": "us-west-1c"
          },
          {
              "Timestamp": "2014-01-06T05:42:36.000Z",
              "ProductDescription": "SUSE Linux (Amazon VPC)",
              "InstanceType": "m1.xlarge",
              "SpotPrice": "0.087000",
              "AvailabilityZone": "us-west-1a"
      },
      ...
}
```

Linux/UNIX Amazon VPC의 스팟 가격 기록 설명

이 예시 명령은 1월의 특정 날짜에 대한 m1.xlarge, Linux/UNIX Amazon VPC 인스턴스의 스팟 가격 내역을 반환합니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 describe-spot-price-history --instance-types m1.xlarge --product-
description "Linux/UNIX (Amazon VPC)" --start-time 2014-01-06T07:08:09 --end-
time 2014-01-06T08:09:10
```

출력:

```
{
  "SpotPriceHistory": [
      {
          "Timestamp": "2014-01-06T04:32:53.000Z",
          "ProductDescription": "Linux/UNIX (Amazon VPC)",
          "InstanceType": "m1.xlarge",
          "SpotPrice": "0.080000",
          "AvailabilityZone": "us-west-1a"
      },
      {
          "Timestamp": "2014-01-05T11:28:26.000Z",
          "ProductDescription": "Linux/UNIX (Amazon VPC)",
          "InstanceType": "m1.xlarge",
          "SpotPrice": "0.080000",
          "AvailabilityZone": "us-west-1c"
      }
  ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeSpotPriceHistory 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제는 지정된 인스턴스 유형 및 가용 영역에 대한 스팟 가격 내역의 마지막 10개 항목을 가져옵니다. -AvailabilityZone 파라미터에 지정된 값은 cmdlet의 -Region 파라미터(예제에 표시되지 않음)에 제공되거나 쉘의 기본값으로 설정된 리전 값에 유효해야 합니다. 이 예제 명령은 환경에서 'us-west-2'의 기본 리전이 설정되었다고 가정합니다.

```
Get-EC2SpotPriceHistory -InstanceType c3.large -AvailabilityZone us-west-2a -
MaxResult 10
```

출력:

```
AvailabilityZone   : us-west-2a
InstanceType       : c3.large
Price              : 0.017300
ProductDescription : Linux/UNIX (Amazon VPC)
Timestamp          : 12/25/2015 7:39:49 AM

AvailabilityZone   : us-west-2a
InstanceType       : c3.large
Price              : 0.017200
ProductDescription : Linux/UNIX (Amazon VPC)
Timestamp          : 12/25/2015 7:38:29 AM

AvailabilityZone   : us-west-2a
InstanceType       : c3.large
Price              : 0.017300
ProductDescription : Linux/UNIX (Amazon VPC)
Timestamp          : 12/25/2015 6:57:13 AM
...
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeSpotPriceHistory를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제는 지정된 인스턴스 유형 및 가용 영역에 대한 스팟 가격 내역의 마지막 10개 항목을 가져옵니다. -AvailabilityZone 파라미터에 지정된 값은 cmdlet의 -Region 파라미터(예제에 표시되지 않음)에 제공되거나 쉘의 기본값으로 설정된 리전 값에 유효해야 합니다. 이 예제 명령은 환경에서 'us-west-2'의 기본 리전이 설정되었다고 가정합니다.

```
Get-EC2SpotPriceHistory -InstanceType c3.large -AvailabilityZone us-west-2a -
MaxResult 10
```

출력:

```
AvailabilityZone   : us-west-2a
InstanceType       : c3.large
```

```
Price              : 0.017300
ProductDescription : Linux/UNIX (Amazon VPC)
Timestamp          : 12/25/2015 7:39:49 AM

AvailabilityZone   : us-west-2a
InstanceType       : c3.large
Price              : 0.017200
ProductDescription : Linux/UNIX (Amazon VPC)
Timestamp          : 12/25/2015 7:38:29 AM

AvailabilityZone   : us-west-2a
InstanceType       : c3.large
Price              : 0.017300
ProductDescription : Linux/UNIX (Amazon VPC)
Timestamp          : 12/25/2015 6:57:13 AM
...
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeSpotPriceHistory를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DescribeSubnets** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeSubnets의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 복원력이 뛰어난 서비스 구축 및 관리
- Amazon VPC 시작하기
- Transit Gateway 시작하기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get all the subnets for a Vpc in a set of availability zones.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vpcId">The Id of the Vpc.</param>
    /// <param name="availabilityZones">The list of availability zones.</param>
    /// <returns>The collection of subnet objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Subnet>> GetAllVpcSubnetsForZones(string vpcId,
List<string> availabilityZones)
    {
        try
        {
            var subnets = new List<Subnet>();
            var subnetPaginator = _amazonEc2.Paginators.DescribeSubnets(
                new DescribeSubnetsRequest()
                {
                    Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                    {
                        new("vpc-id", new List<string>() { vpcId }),
                        new("availability-zone", availabilityZones),
                        new("default-for-az", new List<string>() { "true" })
                    }
                });

            // Get the entire list using the paginator.
            await foreach (var subnet in subnetPaginator.Subnets)
            {
                subnets.Add(subnet);
            }

            return subnets;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidVpcID.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(ec2Exception, $"The specified VPC ID {vpcId}
does not exist.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
```

```
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"An error occurred while describing the
 subnets.: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeSubnets를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

예제 1: 모든 서브넷을 설명하는 방법

다음 `describe-subnets` 예제에서는 서브넷의 세부 정보를 표시합니다.

```
aws ec2 describe-subnets
```

출력:

```
{
    "Subnets": [
        {
            "AvailabilityZone": "us-east-1d",
            "AvailabilityZoneId": "use1-az2",
            "AvailableIpAddressCount": 4089,
            "CidrBlock": "172.31.80.0/20",
            "DefaultForAz": true,
            "MapPublicIpOnLaunch": false,
            "MapCustomerOwnedIpOnLaunch": true,
            "State": "available",
            "SubnetId": "subnet-0bb1c79de3EXAMPLE",
            "VpcId": "vpc-0ee975135dEXAMPLE",
            "OwnerId": "111122223333",
            "AssignIpv6AddressOnCreation": false,
            "Ipv6CidrBlockAssociationSet": [],
            "CustomerOwnedIpv4Pool:": 'pool-2EXAMPLE',
            "SubnetArn": "arn:aws:ec2:us-east-2:111122223333:subnet/
subnet-0bb1c79de3EXAMPLE",
            "EnableDns64": false,
            "Ipv6Native": false,
            "PrivateDnsNameOptionsOnLaunch": {
```

```
                "HostnameType": "ip-name",
                "EnableResourceNameDnsARecord": false,
                "EnableResourceNameDnsAAAARecord": false
            }
        },
        {
            "AvailabilityZone": "us-east-1d",
            "AvailabilityZoneId": "use1-az2",
            "AvailableIpAddressCount": 4089,
            "CidrBlock": "172.31.80.0/20",
            "DefaultForAz": true,
            "MapPublicIpOnLaunch": true,
            "MapCustomerOwnedIpOnLaunch": false,
            "State": "available",
            "SubnetId": "subnet-8EXAMPLE",
            "VpcId": "vpc-3EXAMPLE",
            "OwnerId": "1111222233333",
            "AssignIpv6AddressOnCreation": false,
            "Ipv6CidrBlockAssociationSet": [],
            "Tags": [
                {
                    "Key": "Name",
                    "Value": "MySubnet"
                }
            ],
            "SubnetArn": "arn:aws:ec2:us-east-1:111122223333:subnet/
subnet-8EXAMPLE",
            "EnableDns64": false,
            "Ipv6Native": false,
            "PrivateDnsNameOptionsOnLaunch": {
                "HostnameType": "ip-name",
                "EnableResourceNameDnsARecord": false,
                "EnableResourceNameDnsAAAARecord": false
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS VPC 사용 설명서에서 VPC 및 서브넷 작업을 참조하세요.

예제 2: 특정 VPC의 서브넷을 설명하는 방법

다음 `describe-subnets` 예제에서는 필터를 사용하여 지정된 VPC의 서브넷에 대한 세부 정보를 검색합니다.

```
aws ec2 describe-subnets \
    --filters "Name=vpc-id,Values=vpc-3EXAMPLE"
```

출력:

```
{
    "Subnets": [
        {
            "AvailabilityZone": "us-east-1d",
            "AvailabilityZoneId": "use1-az2",
            "AvailableIpAddressCount": 4089,
            "CidrBlock": "172.31.80.0/20",
            "DefaultForAz": true,
            "MapPublicIpOnLaunch": true,
            "MapCustomerOwnedIpOnLaunch": false,
            "State": "available",
            "SubnetId": "subnet-8EXAMPLE",
            "VpcId": "vpc-3EXAMPLE",
            "OwnerId": "1111222233333",
            "AssignIpv6AddressOnCreation": false,
            "Ipv6CidrBlockAssociationSet": [],
            "Tags": [
                {
                    "Key": "Name",
                    "Value": "MySubnet"
                }
            ],
            "SubnetArn": "arn:aws:ec2:us-east-1:111122223333:subnet/
subnet-8EXAMPLE",
            "EnableDns64": false,
            "Ipv6Native": false,
            "PrivateDnsNameOptionsOnLaunch": {
                "HostnameType": "ip-name",
                "EnableResourceNameDnsARecord": false,
                "EnableResourceNameDnsAAAARecord": false
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS VPC 사용 설명서에서 VPC 및 서브넷 작업을 참조하세요.

예제 3: 특정 태그의 서브넷을 설명하는 방법

다음 `describe-subnets` 예제에서는 필터를 사용하여 `CostCenter=123` 태그가 있는 해당 서브넷 세부 정보를 검색하고 `--query` 파라미터를 사용하여 이 태그가 있는 서브넷의 서브넷 ID를 표시합니다.

```
aws ec2 describe-subnets \
    --filters "Name=tag:CostCenter,Values=123" \
    --query "Subnets[*].SubnetId" \
    --output text
```

출력:

```
subnet-0987a87c8b37348ef
subnet-02a95061c45f372ee
subnet-03f720e7de2788d73
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon VPC 사용 설명서에서 VPC 및 서브넷 작업을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조에서 DescribeSubnets를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
const client = new EC2Client({});
const { Subnets } = await client.send(
  new DescribeSubnetsCommand({
    Filters: [
      { Name: "vpc-id", Values: [state.defaultVpc] },
      { Name: "availability-zone", Values: state.availabilityZoneNames },
      { Name: "default-for-az", Values: ["true"] },
    ],
  }),
);
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DescribeSubnets를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 서브넷을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2Subnet -SubnetId subnet-1a2b3c4d
```

출력:

```
AvailabilityZone        : us-west-2c
AvailableIpAddressCount : 251
CidrBlock               : 10.0.0.0/24
DefaultForAz            : False
MapPublicIpOnLaunch     : False
State                   : available
SubnetId                : subnet-1a2b3c4d
Tags                    : {}
VpcId                   : vpc-12345678
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 모든 서브넷을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2Subnet
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeSubnets를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 서브넷을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2Subnet -SubnetId subnet-1a2b3c4d
```

출력:

```
AvailabilityZone        : us-west-2c
AvailableIpAddressCount : 251
CidrBlock               : 10.0.0.0/24
DefaultForAz            : False
```

```
MapPublicIpOnLaunch     : False
State                   : available
SubnetId                : subnet-1a2b3c4d
Tags                    : {}
VpcId                   : vpc-12345678
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 모든 서브넷을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2Subnet
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeSubnets를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management actions.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_prefix: str,
        inst_type: str,
        ami_param: str,
        autoscaling_client: boto3.client,
        ec2_client: boto3.client,
        ssm_client: boto3.client,
        iam_client: boto3.client,
    ):
        """
        Initializes the AutoScaler class with the necessary parameters.
```

```
        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are
created by this class.
        :param inst_type: The type of EC2 instance to create, such as t3.micro.
        :param ami_param: The Systems Manager parameter used to look up the AMI
that is created.
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 IAM client.
        """
        self.inst_type = inst_type
        self.ami_param = ami_param
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        sts_client = boto3.client("sts")
        self.account_id = sts_client.get_caller_identity()["Account"]

        self.key_pair_name = f"{resource_prefix}-key-pair"
        self.launch_template_name = f"{resource_prefix}-template-"
        self.group_name = f"{resource_prefix}-group"

        # Happy path
        self.instance_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-pol"
        self.instance_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-role"
        self.instance_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-prof"

        # Failure mode
        self.bad_creds_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-pol"
        self.bad_creds_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-role"
        self.bad_creds_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-prof"


    def get_subnets(self, vpc_id: str, zones: List[str] = None) -> List[Dict[str,
Any]]:
        """
        Gets the default subnets in a VPC for a specified list of Availability
Zones.

        :param vpc_id: The ID of the VPC to look up.
        :param zones: The list of Availability Zones to look up.
        :return: The list of subnets found.
        """
```

```
        # Ensure that 'zones' is a list, even if None is passed
        if zones is None:
            zones = []
        try:
            paginator = self.ec2_client.get_paginator("describe_subnets")
            page_iterator = paginator.paginate(
                Filters=[
                    {"Name": "vpc-id", "Values": [vpc_id]},
                    {"Name": "availability-zone", "Values": zones},
                    {"Name": "default-for-az", "Values": ["true"]},
                ]
            )

            subnets = []
            for page in page_iterator:
                subnets.extend(page["Subnets"])

            log.info("Found %s subnets for the specified zones.", len(subnets))
            return subnets
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
                f"Failed to retrieve subnets for VPC '{vpc_id}' in zones
{zones}."
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidVpcID.NotFound":
                log.error(
                    "The specified VPC ID does not exist. "
                    "Please check the VPC ID and try again."
                )
            # Add more error-specific handling as needed
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeSubnets를 참조하십시오.

CLI로 **DescribeTags** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeTags의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예시 1: 단일 리소스에 대한 모든 태그 설명

다음 `describe-tags` 예시에서는 지정된 인스턴스에 대한 태그를 설명합니다.

```
aws ec2 describe-tags \
    --filters "Name=resource-id,Values=i-1234567890abcdef8"
```

출력:

```
{
    "Tags": [
        {
            "ResourceType": "instance",
            "ResourceId": "i-1234567890abcdef8",
            "Value": "Test",
            "Key": "Stack"
        },
        {
            "ResourceType": "instance",
            "ResourceId": "i-1234567890abcdef8",
            "Value": "Beta Server",
            "Key": "Name"
        }
    ]
}
```

예시 2: 리소스 유형에 대한 모든 태그 설명

다음 `describe-tags` 예시에서는 볼륨에 대한 태그를 설명합니다.

```
aws ec2 describe-tags \
    --filters "Name=resource-type,Values=volume"
```

출력:

```
{
    "Tags": [
```

```
        {
            "ResourceType": "volume",
            "ResourceId": "vol-1234567890abcdef0",
            "Value": "Project1",
            "Key": "Purpose"
        },
        {
            "ResourceType": "volume",
            "ResourceId": "vol-049df61146c4d7901",
            "Value": "Logs",
            "Key": "Purpose"
        }
    ]
}
```

예시 3: 모든 태그 설명

다음 `describe-tags` 예시에서는 모든 리소스에 대한 태그를 설명합니다.

```
aws ec2 describe-tags
```

예시 4: 태그 키를 기반으로 리소스의 태그 설명

다음 `describe-tags` 예시에서는 키가 `Stack`로 시작하는 태그가 있는 리소스에 대한 태그를 설명합니다.

```
aws ec2 describe-tags \
    --filters Name=key,Values=Stack
```

출력:

```
{
    "Tags": [
        {
            "ResourceType": "volume",
            "ResourceId": "vol-027552a73f021f3b",
            "Value": "Production",
            "Key": "Stack"
        },
        {
            "ResourceType": "instance",
```

```
            "ResourceId": "i-1234567890abcdef8",
            "Value": "Test",
            "Key": "Stack"
        }
    ]
}
```

예시 5: 태그 키 및 태그 값을 기반으로 리소스의 태그 설명

다음 `describe-tags` 예시에서는 `Stack=Test` 태그가 있는 리소스의 태그를 설명합니다.

```
aws ec2 describe-tags \
    --filters Name=key,Values=Stack Name=value,Values=Test
```

출력:

```
{
    "Tags": [
        {
            "ResourceType": "image",
            "ResourceId": "ami-3ac336533f021f3bd",
            "Value": "Test",
            "Key": "Stack"
        },
        {
            "ResourceType": "instance",
            "ResourceId": "i-1234567890abcdef8",
            "Value": "Test",
            "Key": "Stack"
        }
    ]
}
```

다음 `describe-tags` 예시에서는 대체 구문을 사용하여 `Stack=Test` 태그가 있는 리소스를 설명합니다.

```
aws ec2 describe-tags \
    --filters "Name=tag:Stack,Values=Test"
```

다음 `describe-tags` 예시에서는 `Purpose` 키가 있고 값이 없는 태그가 있는 모든 인스턴스에 대한 태그를 설명합니다.

```
aws ec2 describe-tags \
    --filters "Name=resource-
type,Values=instance" "Name=key,Values=Purpose" "Name=value,Values="
```

출력:

```
{
    "Tags": [
        {
            "ResourceType": "instance",
            "ResourceId": "i-1234567890abcdef5",
            "Value": null,
            "Key": "Purpose"
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeTags 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 리소스 유형 'image'에 대한 태그를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-EC2Tag -Filter @{Name="resource-type";Values="image"}
```

출력:

```
Key         ResourceId            ResourceType Value
---         ----------            ------------ -----
Name        ami-0a123b4ccb567a8ea image        Win7-Imported
auto-delete ami-0a123b4ccb567a8ea image        never
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 모든 리소스에 대한 모든 태그를 가져와 리소스 유형별로 그룹화합니다.

```
Get-EC2Tag | Group-Object resourcetype
```

출력:

```
Count Name                      Group
----- ----                      -----
    9 subnet                    {Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription, Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription...}
   53 instance                  {Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription, Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription...}
    3 route-table               {Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription, Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription}
    5 security-group            {Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription, Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription...}
   30 volume                    {Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription, Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription...}
    1 internet-gateway          {Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription}
    3 network-interface         {Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription, Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription}
    4 elastic-ip                {Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription, Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription}
    1 dhcp-options              {Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription}
    2 image                     {Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription}
    3 vpc                       {Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription, Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription}
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 지정된 리전에 대해 태그가 'auto-delete'이고 값이 'no'인 모든 리소스를 표시합니다.

```
Get-EC2Tag -Region eu-west-1 -Filter @{Name="tag:auto-delete";Values="no"}
```

출력:

```
Key         ResourceId            ResourceType Value
---         ----------            ------------ -----
auto-delete i-0f1bce234d5dd678b   instance     no
auto-delete vol-01d234aa5678901a2 volume       no
auto-delete vol-01234bfb5def6f7b8 volume       no
auto-delete vol-01ccb23f4c5e67890 volume       no
```

예제 4:이 예제에서는 태그가 'auto-delete'이고 값이 'no'인 모든 리소스를 가져오고 다음 파이프에서 추가 필터링하여 'instance' 리소스 유형만 구문 분석하고 결국 값이 인스턴스 ID 자체인 각 인스턴스 리소스에 대해 'ThisInstance' 태그를 생성합니다.

```
Get-EC2Tag -Region eu-west-1 -Filter @{Name="tag:auto-delete";Values="no"}
 | Where-Object ResourceType -eq "instance" | ForEach-Object {New-EC2Tag -
ResourceId $_.ResourceId -Tag @{Key="ThisInstance";Value=$_.ResourceId}}
```

예제 5:이 예제에서는 모든 인스턴스 리소스와 'Name' 키에 대한 태그를 가져와 테이블 형식으로 표시합니다.

```
Get-EC2Tag -Filter @{Name="resource-
type";Values="instance"},@{Name="key";Values="Name"} | Select-Object ResourceId,
 @{Name="Name-Tag";Expression={$PSItem.Value}} | Format-Table -AutoSize
```

출력:

```
ResourceId          Name-Tag
----------          --------
i-012e3cb4df567e1aa jump1
i-01c23a45d6fc7a89f repro-3
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeTags를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 리소스 유형 'image'에 대한 태그를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-EC2Tag -Filter @{Name="resource-type";Values="image"}
```

출력:

```
Key         ResourceId            ResourceType Value
---         ----------            ------------ -----
Name        ami-0a123b4ccb567a8ea image        Win7-Imported
auto-delete ami-0a123b4ccb567a8ea image        never
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 모든 리소스에 대한 모든 태그를 가져와 리소스 유형별로 그룹화합니다.

```
Get-EC2Tag | Group-Object resourcetype
```

출력:

```
Count Name                      Group
----- ----                      -----
    9 subnet                    {Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription, Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription...}
   53 instance                  {Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription, Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription...}
    3 route-table               {Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription, Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription}
    5 security-group            {Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription, Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription...}
   30 volume                    {Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription, Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription...}
    1 internet-gateway          {Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription}
    3 network-interface         {Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription, Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription}
    4 elastic-ip                {Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription, Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription}
    1 dhcp-options              {Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription}
    2 image                     {Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription}
    3 vpc                       {Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription, Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription}
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 지정된 리전에 대해 태그가 'auto-delete'이고 값이 'no'인 모든 리소스를 표시합니다.

```
Get-EC2Tag -Region eu-west-1 -Filter @{Name="tag:auto-delete";Values="no"}
```

출력:

```
Key         ResourceId            ResourceType Value
---         ----------            ------------ -----
auto-delete i-0f1bce234d5dd678b   instance     no
auto-delete vol-01d234aa5678901a2 volume       no
auto-delete vol-01234bfb5def6f7b8 volume       no
```

```
auto-delete vol-01ccb23f4c5e67890 volume       no
```

예제 4:이 예제에서는 태그가 'auto-delete'이고 값이 'no'인 모든 리소스를 가져와서 다음 파이프에서 추가로 필터링하여 'instance' 리소스 유형만 구문 분석하고 결국 값이 인스턴스 ID 자체인 각 인스턴스 리소스에 대해 'ThisInstance' 태그를 생성합니다.

```
Get-EC2Tag -Region eu-west-1 -Filter @{Name="tag:auto-delete";Values="no"}
 | Where-Object ResourceType -eq "instance" | ForEach-Object {New-EC2Tag -
ResourceId $_.ResourceId -Tag @{Key="ThisInstance";Value=$_.ResourceId}}
```

예제 5:이 예제에서는 모든 인스턴스 리소스와 'Name' 키에 대한 태그를 가져와 테이블 형식으로 표시합니다.

```
Get-EC2Tag -Filter @{Name="resource-
type";Values="instance"},@{Name="key";Values="Name"} | Select-Object ResourceId,
 @{Name="Name-Tag";Expression={$PSItem.Value}} | Format-Table -AutoSize
```

출력:

```
ResourceId          Name-Tag
----------          --------
i-012e3cb4df567e1aa jump1
i-01c23a45d6fc7a89f repro-3
```

예제 6:이 예제에서는 실제로 가져오지 않고 DryRun 파라미터를 사용하여 EC2 태그를 가져올 수 있는 권한을 검증합니다. 참고: 성공하면 예상되는 동작인 예외가 발생합니다.

```
Get-EC2Tag -DryRun $true
```

출력:

```
Get-EC2Tag: Request would have succeeded, but DryRun flag is set.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeTags를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **`DescribeVolumeAttribute`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeVolumeAttribute`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

볼륨 속성 설명

이 예시 명령은 ID가 `vol-049df61146c4d7901`인 볼륨의 `autoEnableIo` 속성을 설명합니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 describe-volume-attribute --volume-id vol-049df61146c4d7901 --
attribute autoEnableIO
```

출력:

```
{
    "AutoEnableIO": {
        "Value": false
    },
    "VolumeId": "vol-049df61146c4d7901"
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeVolumeAttribute 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 볼륨의 지정된 속성을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2VolumeAttribute -VolumeId vol-12345678 -Attribute AutoEnableIO
```

출력:

```
AutoEnableIO    ProductCodes    VolumeId
------------    ------------    --------
False           {}              vol-12345678
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeVolumeAttribute를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 볼륨의 지정된 속성을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2VolumeAttribute -VolumeId vol-12345678 -Attribute AutoEnableIO
```

출력:

```
AutoEnableIO    ProductCodes    VolumeId
------------    ------------    --------
False           {}              vol-12345678
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeVolumeAttribute를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **DescribeVolumeStatus** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeVolumeStatus의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

단일 볼륨의 상태 설명

이 예시 명령은 볼륨 vol-1234567890abcdef0의 상태를 설명합니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 describe-volume-status --volume-ids vol-1234567890abcdef0
```

출력:

```
{
    "VolumeStatuses": [
        {
            "VolumeStatus": {
                "Status": "ok",
                "Details": [
                    {
                        "Status": "passed",
```

```
                        "Name": "io-enabled"
                    },
                    {
                        "Status": "not-applicable",
                        "Name": "io-performance"
                    }
                ]
            },
            "AvailabilityZone": "us-east-1a",
            "VolumeId": "vol-1234567890abcdef0",
            "Actions": [],
            "Events": []
        }
    ]
}
```

손상된 볼륨의 상태 설명

이 예시 명령은 손상된 모든 볼륨의 상태를 설명합니다. 이 예시 출력에서는 손상된 볼륨이 없습니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 describe-volume-status --filters Name=volume-
status.status,Values=impaired
```

출력:

```
{
    "VolumeStatuses": []
}
```

상태 확인에 실패한 볼륨이 있는 경우(상태가 손상됨) Amazon EC2 사용 설명서의 손상된 볼륨 작업을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeVolumeStatus 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 볼륨의 상태를 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2VolumeStatus -VolumeId vol-12345678
```

출력:

```
Actions          : {}
AvailabilityZone : us-west-2a
Events           : {}
VolumeId         : vol-12345678
VolumeStatus     : Amazon.EC2.Model.VolumeStatusInfo
```

```
(Get-EC2VolumeStatus -VolumeId vol-12345678).VolumeStatus
```

출력:

```
Details                         Status
-------                         ------
{io-enabled, io-performance}    ok
```

```
(Get-EC2VolumeStatus -VolumeId vol-12345678).VolumeStatus.Details
```

출력:

```
Name                            Status
----                            ------
io-enabled                      passed
io-performance                  not-applicable
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeVolumeStatus를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 볼륨의 상태를 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2VolumeStatus -VolumeId vol-12345678
```

출력:

```
Actions          : {}
```

```
AvailabilityZone : us-west-2a
Events           : {}
VolumeId         : vol-12345678
VolumeStatus     : Amazon.EC2.Model.VolumeStatusInfo
```

```
(Get-EC2VolumeStatus -VolumeId vol-12345678).VolumeStatus
```

출력:

```
Details                         Status
-------                         ------
{io-enabled, io-performance}    ok
```

```
(Get-EC2VolumeStatus -VolumeId vol-12345678).VolumeStatus.Details
```

출력:

```
Name                            Status
----                            ------
io-enabled                      passed
io-performance                  not-applicable
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeVolumeStatus를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **DescribeVolumes** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeVolumes의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예시 1: 볼륨 설명

다음 describe-volumes 예시에서는 현재 리전 내 지정된 볼륨을 설명합니다.

```
aws ec2 describe-volumes \
    --volume-ids vol-049df61146c4d7901 vol-1234567890abcdef0
```

출력:

```
{
    "Volumes": [
        {
            "AvailabilityZone": "us-east-1a",
            "Attachments": [
                {
                    "AttachTime": "2013-12-18T22:35:00.000Z",
                    "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
                    "VolumeId": "vol-049df61146c4d7901",
                    "State": "attached",
                    "DeleteOnTermination": true,
                    "Device": "/dev/sda1"
                }
            ],
            "Encrypted": true,
            "KmsKeyId": "arn:aws:kms:us-east-2a:123456789012:key/8c5b2c63-
b9bc-45a3-a87a-5513eEXAMPLE,
            "VolumeType": "gp2",
            "VolumeId": "vol-049df61146c4d7901",
            "State": "in-use",
            "Iops": 100,
            "SnapshotId": "snap-1234567890abcdef0",
            "CreateTime": "2019-12-18T22:35:00.084Z",
            "Size": 8
        },
        {
            "AvailabilityZone": "us-east-1a",
            "Attachments": [],
            "Encrypted": false,
            "VolumeType": "gp2",
            "VolumeId": "vol-1234567890abcdef0",
            "State": "available",
            "Iops": 300,
            "SnapshotId": "",
            "CreateTime": "2020-02-27T00:02:41.791Z",
            "Size": 100
        }
    ]
}
```

예시 2: 특정 인스턴스에 연결된 볼륨 설명

다음 describe-volumes 예시에서는 지정된 인스턴스에 연결되어 있고 인스턴스가 종료될 때 삭제되도록 설정된 모든 볼륨을 설명합니다.

```
aws ec2 describe-volumes \
    --region us-east-1 \
    --filters Name=attachment.instance-
id,Values=i-1234567890abcdef0 Name=attachment.delete-on-termination,Values=true
```

describe-volumes 출력 예제는 예제 1을 참조하세요.

예시 3: 특정 가용 영역에서 사용 가능한 볼륨 설명

다음 describe-volumes 예시에서는 지정된 가용 영역에 있고 상태가 available인 모든 볼륨을 설명합니다.

```
aws ec2 describe-volumes \
    --filters Name=status,Values=available Name=availability-zone,Values=us-
east-1a
```

describe-volumes 출력 예제는 예제 1을 참조하세요.

예시 4: 태그를 기반으로 볼륨 설명

다음 describe-volumes 예시에서는 태그 키가 Name이고 값이 Test로 시작하는 모든 볼륨을 설명합니다. 그런 다음 출력은 볼륨의 태그와 ID만 표시하는 쿼리로 필터링됩니다.

```
aws ec2 describe-volumes \
    --filters Name=tag:Name,Values=Test* \
    --query "Volumes[*].{ID:VolumeId,Tag:Tags}"
```

출력:

```
[
    {
       "Tag": [
           {
               "Value": "Test2",
               "Key": "Name"
           }
       ],
       "ID": "vol-1234567890abcdef0"
   },
```

```
    {
        "Tag": [
            {
                "Value": "Test1",
                "Key": "Name"
            }
        ],
        "ID": "vol-049df61146c4d7901"
     }
]
```

태그 필터를 사용하는 추가 예제는 Amazon EC2 사용 설명서에서 태그 작업을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeVolumes 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 EBS 볼륨을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2Volume -VolumeId vol-12345678
```

출력:

```
Attachments      : {}
AvailabilityZone : us-west-2c
CreateTime       : 7/17/2015 4:35:19 PM
Encrypted        : False
Iops             : 90
KmsKeyId         :
Size             : 30
SnapshotId       : snap-12345678
State            : in-use
Tags             : {}
VolumeId         : vol-12345678
VolumeType       : standard
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 상태가 '사용 가능'인 EBS 볼륨을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2Volume -Filter @{ Name="status"; Values="available" }
```

출력:

```
Attachments      : {}
AvailabilityZone : us-west-2c
CreateTime       : 12/21/2015 2:31:29 PM
Encrypted        : False
Iops             : 60
KmsKeyId         :
Size             : 20
SnapshotId       : snap-12345678
State            : available
Tags             : {}
VolumeId         : vol-12345678
VolumeType       : gp2
...
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 모든 EBS 볼륨을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2Volume
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeVolumes를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 EBS 볼륨을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2Volume -VolumeId vol-12345678
```

출력:

```
Attachments      : {}
AvailabilityZone : us-west-2c
CreateTime       : 7/17/2015 4:35:19 PM
Encrypted        : False
Iops             : 90
KmsKeyId         :
Size             : 30
SnapshotId       : snap-12345678
State            : in-use
Tags             : {}
```

```
VolumeId          : vol-12345678
VolumeType        : standard
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 상태가 '사용 가능'인 EBS 볼륨을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2Volume -Filter @{ Name="status"; Values="available" }
```

출력:

```
Attachments      : {}
AvailabilityZone : us-west-2c
CreateTime       : 12/21/2015 2:31:29 PM
Encrypted        : False
Iops             : 60
KmsKeyId         :
Size             : 20
SnapshotId       : snap-12345678
State            : available
Tags             : {}
VolumeId         : vol-12345678
VolumeType       : gp2
...
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 모든 EBS 볼륨을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2Volume
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeVolumes를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **DescribeVpcAttribute** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeVpcAttribute`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

enableDnsSupport 속성 설명

이 예시에서는 `enableDnsSupport` 속성을 설명합니다. 이 속성은 VPC에 DNS 확인이 활성화되어 있는지 여부를 나타냅니다. 이 속성이 `true`인 경우 Amazon DNS 서버는 인스턴스의 DNS 호스트 이름을 해당 IP 주소로 확인하지만, 그렇지 않으면 확인하지 않습니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 describe-vpc-attribute --vpc-id vpc-a01106c2 --attribute enableDnsSupport
```

출력:

```
{
    "VpcId": "vpc-a01106c2",
    "EnableDnsSupport": {
        "Value": true
    }
}
```

enableDnsHostnames 속성 설명

이 예시에서는 `enableDnsHostnames` 속성을 설명합니다. 이 속성은 VPC에서 시작된 인스턴스가 DNS 호스트 이름을 가져오는지 나타냅니다. 이 속성이 `true`인 경우 VPC의 인스턴스가 DNS 호스트 이름을 가져오고, 그렇지 않으면 가져오지 않습니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 describe-vpc-attribute --vpc-id vpc-a01106c2 --
attribute enableDnsHostnames
```

출력:

```
{
    "VpcId": "vpc-a01106c2",
    "EnableDnsHostnames": {
        "Value": true
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeVpcAttribute 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 'enableDnsSupport' 속성을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2VpcAttribute -VpcId vpc-12345678 -Attribute enableDnsSupport
```

출력:

```
EnableDnsSupport
----------------
True
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 'enableDnsHostnames' 속성을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2VpcAttribute -VpcId vpc-12345678 -Attribute enableDnsHostnames
```

출력:

```
EnableDnsHostnames
------------------
True
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeVpcAttribute를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 'enableDnsSupport' 속성을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2VpcAttribute -VpcId vpc-12345678 -Attribute enableDnsSupport
```

출력:

```
EnableDnsSupport
----------------
True
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 'enableDnsHostnames' 속성을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2VpcAttribute -VpcId vpc-12345678 -Attribute enableDnsHostnames
```

출력:

```
EnableDnsHostnames
------------------
True
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeVpcAttribute를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **DescribeVpcClassicLink** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeVpcClassicLink의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

VPCs의 ClassicLink 상태 설명

이 예시에서는 vpc-88888888의 ClassicLink 상태를 나열합니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 describe-vpc-classic-link --vpc-id vpc-88888888
```

출력:

```
{
  "Vpcs": [
    {
      "ClassicLinkEnabled": true,
      "VpcId": "vpc-88888888",
      "Tags": [
        {
          "Value": "classiclinkvpc",
          "Key": "Name"
        }
      ]
```

```
    }
  ]
}
```

이 예시에서는 Classiclink에 대해 사용하도록 설정된 VPC만 나열합니다(`is-classic-link-enabled` 필터 값이 `true`로 설정되어 있음).

명령:

```
aws ec2 describe-vpc-classic-link --filter "Name=is-classic-link-enabled,Values=true"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeVpcClassicLink 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 위 예제에서는 리전에 대한 ClassicLinkEnabled 상태의 모든 VPCs를 반환합니다.

```
Get-EC2VpcClassicLink -Region eu-west-1
```

출력:

```
ClassicLinkEnabled Tags   VpcId
------------------ ----   -----
False              {Name} vpc-0fc1ff23f45b678eb
False              {}     vpc-01e23c4a5d6db78e9
False              {Name} vpc-0123456b078b9d01f
False              {}     vpc-12cf3b4f
False              {Name} vpc-0b12d3456a7e8901d
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeVpcClassicLink를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 위 예제에서는 리전에 대해 ClassicLinkEnabled 상태의 모든 VPCs를 반환합니다.

```
Get-EC2VpcClassicLink -Region eu-west-1
```

출력:

```
ClassicLinkEnabled Tags   VpcId
------------------ ----   -----
False              {Name} vpc-0fc1ff23f45b678eb
False              {}     vpc-01e23c4a5d6db78e9
False              {Name} vpc-0123456b078b9d01f
False              {}     vpc-12cf3b4f
False              {Name} vpc-0b12d3456a7e8901d
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeVpcClassicLink를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **DescribeVpcClassicLinkDnsSupport** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeVpcClassicLinkDnsSupport`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

VPCs에 대한 ClassicLink DNS 지원 설명

이 예시에서는 모든 VPC의 ClassicLink DNS 지원 상태를 설명합니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 describe-vpc-classic-link-dns-support
```

출력:

```
{
  "Vpcs": [
    {
      "VpcId": "vpc-88888888",
      "ClassicLinkDnsSupported": true
    },
    {
      "VpcId": "vpc-1a2b3c4d",
      "ClassicLinkDnsSupported": false
    }
  ]
```

```
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeVpcClassicLinkDnsSupport 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 리전 eu-west-1에 대한 VPCs의 ClassicLink DNS 지원 상태를 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2VpcClassicLinkDnsSupport -VpcId vpc-0b12d3456a7e8910d -Region eu-west-1
```

출력:

```
ClassicLinkDnsSupported VpcId
----------------------- -----
False                   vpc-0b12d3456a7e8910d
False                   vpc-12cf3b4f
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeVpcClassicLinkDnsSupport를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 리전 eu-west-1에 대한 VPCs의 ClassicLink DNS 지원 상태를 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2VpcClassicLinkDnsSupport -VpcId vpc-0b12d3456a7e8910d -Region eu-west-1
```

출력:

```
ClassicLinkDnsSupported VpcId
----------------------- -----
False                   vpc-0b12d3456a7e8910d
False                   vpc-12cf3b4f
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeVpcClassicLinkDnsSupport를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **DescribeVpcEndpointServices** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeVpcEndpointServices의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예시 1: 모든 VPC 엔드포인트 서비스 설명

다음 describe-vpc-endpoint-services 예시에서는 AWS 리전에 대한 모든 VPC 엔드포인트 서비스를 나열합니다.

```
aws ec2 describe-vpc-endpoint-services
```

출력:

```
{
    "ServiceDetails": [
        {
            "ServiceType": [
                {
                    "ServiceType": "Gateway"
                }
            ],
            "AcceptanceRequired": false,
            "ServiceName": "com.amazonaws.us-east-1.dynamodb",
            "VpcEndpointPolicySupported": true,
            "Owner": "amazon",
            "AvailabilityZones": [
                "us-east-1a",
                "us-east-1b",
                "us-east-1c",
                "us-east-1d",
                "us-east-1e",
                "us-east-1f"
            ],
            "BaseEndpointDnsNames": [
                "dynamodb.us-east-1.amazonaws.com"
            ]
        },
        {
            "ServiceType": [
```

```
                {
                    "ServiceType": "Interface"
                }
            ],
            "PrivateDnsName": "ec2.us-east-1.amazonaws.com",
            "ServiceName": "com.amazonaws.us-east-1.ec2",
            "VpcEndpointPolicySupported": false,
            "Owner": "amazon",
            "AvailabilityZones": [
                "us-east-1a",
                "us-east-1b",
                "us-east-1c",
                "us-east-1d",
                "us-east-1e",
                "us-east-1f"
            ],
            "AcceptanceRequired": false,
            "BaseEndpointDnsNames": [
                "ec2.us-east-1.vpce.amazonaws.com"
            ]
        },
        {
            "ServiceType": [
                {
                    "ServiceType": "Interface"
                }
            ],
            "PrivateDnsName": "ssm.us-east-1.amazonaws.com",
            "ServiceName": "com.amazonaws.us-east-1.ssm",
            "VpcEndpointPolicySupported": true,
            "Owner": "amazon",
            "AvailabilityZones": [
                "us-east-1a",
                "us-east-1b",
                "us-east-1c",
                "us-east-1d",
                "us-east-1e"
            ],
            "AcceptanceRequired": false,
            "BaseEndpointDnsNames": [
                "ssm.us-east-1.vpce.amazonaws.com"
            ]
        }
    ],
```

```
    "ServiceNames": [
        "com.amazonaws.us-east-1.dynamodb",
        "com.amazonaws.us-east-1.ec2",
        "com.amazonaws.us-east-1.ec2messages",
        "com.amazonaws.us-east-1.elasticloadbalancing",
        "com.amazonaws.us-east-1.kinesis-streams",
        "com.amazonaws.us-east-1.s3",
        "com.amazonaws.us-east-1.ssm"
    ]
}
```

예시 2: 엔드포인트 서비스에 대한 세부 정보 설명

다음 `describe-vpc-endpoint-services` 예제에서는 Amazon S3 인터페이스 엔드포인트 서비스의 세부 정보를 나열합니다.

```
aws ec2 describe-vpc-endpoint-services \
    --filter 'Name=service-type,Values=Interface' Name=service-
name,Values=com.amazonaws.us-east-1.s3
```

출력:

```
{
    "ServiceDetails": [
        {
            "ServiceName": "com.amazonaws.us-east-1.s3",
            "ServiceId": "vpce-svc-081d84efcdEXAMPLE",
            "ServiceType": [
                {
                    "ServiceType": "Interface"
                }
            ],
            "AvailabilityZones": [
                "us-east-1a",
                "us-east-1b",
                "us-east-1c",
                "us-east-1d",
                "us-east-1e",
            "us-east-1f"
            ],
            "Owner": "amazon",
            "BaseEndpointDnsNames": [
                "s3.us-east-1.vpce.amazonaws.com"
```

```
            ],
            "VpcEndpointPolicySupported": true,
            "AcceptanceRequired": false,
            "ManagesVpcEndpoints": false,
            "Tags": []
        }
    ],
    "ServiceNames": [
        "com.amazonaws.us-east-1.s3"
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS PrivateLink 사용 설명서의 사용 가능한 AWS 서비스 이름 보기를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeVpcEndpointServices 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 필터,이 경우 com.amazonaws.eu-west-1.ecs를 사용하여 EC2 VPC 엔드포인트 서비스를 설명합니다. 또한 ServiceDetails 속성을 확장하고 세부 정보를 표시합니다.

```
Get-EC2VpcEndpointService -Region eu-west-1 -MaxResult 5 -Filter @{Name="service-
name";Values="com.amazonaws.eu-west-1.ecs"} | Select-Object -ExpandProperty
 ServiceDetails
```

출력:

```
AcceptanceRequired         : False
AvailabilityZones          : {eu-west-1a, eu-west-1b, eu-west-1c}
BaseEndpointDnsNames       : {ecs.eu-west-1.vpce.amazonaws.com}
Owner                      : amazon
PrivateDnsName             : ecs.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com
ServiceName                : com.amazonaws.eu-west-1.ecs
ServiceType                : {Amazon.EC2.Model.ServiceTypeDetail}
VpcEndpointPolicySupported : False
```

예제 2:이 예제는 모든 EC2 VPC 엔드포인트 서비스를 검색하고 "ssm"과 일치하는 ServiceNames를 반환합니다.

```
Get-EC2VpcEndpointService -Region eu-west-1 | Select-Object -ExpandProperty
 Servicenames | Where-Object { -match "ssm"}
```

출력:

```
com.amazonaws.eu-west-1.ssm
com.amazonaws.eu-west-1.ssmmessages
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeVpcEndpointServices를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 필터,이 경우 com.amazonaws.eu-west-1.ecs를 사용하여 EC2 VPC 엔드포인트 서비스를 설명합니다. 또한 ServiceDetails 속성을 확장하고 세부 정보를 표시합니다.

```
Get-EC2VpcEndpointService -Region eu-west-1 -MaxResult 5 -Filter @{Name="service-
name";Values="com.amazonaws.eu-west-1.ecs"} | Select-Object -ExpandProperty
 ServiceDetails
```

출력:

```
AcceptanceRequired         : False
AvailabilityZones          : {eu-west-1a, eu-west-1b, eu-west-1c}
BaseEndpointDnsNames       : {ecs.eu-west-1.vpce.amazonaws.com}
Owner                      : amazon
PrivateDnsName             : ecs.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com
ServiceName                : com.amazonaws.eu-west-1.ecs
ServiceType                : {Amazon.EC2.Model.ServiceTypeDetail}
VpcEndpointPolicySupported : False
```

예제 2:이 예제는 모든 EC2 VPC 엔드포인트 서비스를 검색하고 "ssm"과 일치하는 ServiceNames를 반환합니다.

```
Get-EC2VpcEndpointService -Region eu-west-1 | Select-Object -ExpandProperty
 Servicenames | Where-Object { -match "ssm"}
```

출력:

```
com.amazonaws.eu-west-1.ssm
```

```
com.amazonaws.eu-west-1.ssmmessages
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeVpcEndpointServices를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **DescribeVpcEndpoints** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeVpcEndpoints의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

VPC 엔드포인트 설명

다음 describe-vpc-endpoints 예시에서는 모든 VPC 엔드포인트에 대한 세부 정보를 표시합니다.

```
aws ec2 describe-vpc-endpoints
```

출력:

```
{
    "VpcEndpoints": [
        {
            "PolicyDocument": "{\"Version\":\"2008-10-17\",\"Statement\":
[{\"Effect\":\"Allow\",\"Principal\":\"*\",\"Action\":\"*\",\"Resource\":\"*
\"}]}",
            "VpcId": "vpc-aabb1122",
            "NetworkInterfaceIds": [],
            "SubnetIds": [],
            "PrivateDnsEnabled": true,
            "State": "available",
            "ServiceName": "com.amazonaws.us-east-1.dynamodb",
            "RouteTableIds": [
                "rtb-3d560345"
            ],
            "Groups": [],
            "VpcEndpointId": "vpce-032a826a",
            "VpcEndpointType": "Gateway",
            "CreationTimestamp": "2017-09-05T20:41:28Z",
            "DnsEntries": [],
```

```
            "OwnerId": "123456789012"
        },
        {
            "PolicyDocument": "{\n  \"Statement\": [\n    {\n      \"Action\":
 \"*\", \n      \"Effect\": \"Allow\", \n      \"Principal\": \"*\", \n
 \"Resource\": \"*\"\n    }\n  ]\n}",
            "VpcId": "vpc-1a2b3c4d",
            "NetworkInterfaceIds": [
                "eni-2ec2b084",
                "eni-1b4a65cf"
            ],
            "SubnetIds": [
                "subnet-d6fcaa8d",
                "subnet-7b16de0c"
            ],
            "PrivateDnsEnabled": false,
            "State": "available",
            "ServiceName": "com.amazonaws.us-east-1.elasticloadbalancing",
            "RouteTableIds": [],
            "Groups": [
                {
                    "GroupName": "default",
                    "GroupId": "sg-54e8bf31"
                }
            ],
            "VpcEndpointId": "vpce-0f89a33420c1931d7",
            "VpcEndpointType": "Interface",
            "CreationTimestamp": "2017-09-05T17:55:27.583Z",
            "DnsEntries": [
                {
                    "HostedZoneId": "Z7HUB22UULQXV",
                    "DnsName": "vpce-0f89a33420c1931d7-
bluzidnv.elasticloadbalancing.us-east-1.vpce.amazonaws.com"
                },
                {
                    "HostedZoneId": "Z7HUB22UULQXV",
                    "DnsName": "vpce-0f89a33420c1931d7-bluzidnv-us-
east-1b.elasticloadbalancing.us-east-1.vpce.amazonaws.com"
                },
                {
                    "HostedZoneId": "Z7HUB22UULQXV",
                    "DnsName": "vpce-0f89a33420c1931d7-bluzidnv-us-
east-1a.elasticloadbalancing.us-east-1.vpce.amazonaws.com"
                }
```

```
            ],
            "OwnerId": "123456789012"
        },
        {
            "VpcEndpointId": "vpce-aabbaabbaabbaabba",
            "VpcEndpointType": "GatewayLoadBalancer",
            "VpcId": "vpc-111122223333aabbc",
            "ServiceName": "com.amazonaws.vpce.us-east-1.vpce-
svc-123123a1c43abc123",
            "State": "available",
            "SubnetIds": [
                "subnet-0011aabbcc2233445"
            ],
            "RequesterManaged": false,
            "NetworkInterfaceIds": [
                "eni-01010120203030405"
            ],
            "CreationTimestamp": "2020-11-11T08:06:03.522Z",
            "Tags": [],
            "OwnerId": "123456789012"
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS PrivateLink 사용 설명서의 개념을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeVpcEndpoints 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 리전 eu-west-1에 대한 하나 이상의 VPC 엔드포인트를 설명합니다. 그런 다음 출력을 다음 명령으로 파이프하여 VpcEndpointId 속성을 선택하고 배열 VPC ID를 문자열 배열로 반환합니다.

```
Get-EC2VpcEndpoint -Region eu-west-1 | Select-Object -ExpandProperty
 VpcEndpointId
```

출력:

```
vpce-01a2ab3f4f5cc6f7d
```

```
vpce-01d2b345a6787890b
vpce-0012e34d567890e12
vpce-0c123db4567890123
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 리전 eu-west-1의 모든 vpc 엔드포인트를 설명하고 VpcEndpointId, VpcId, ServiceName 및 PrivateDnsEnabled 속성을 선택하여 테이블 형식으로 표시합니다.

```
Get-EC2VpcEndpoint -Region eu-west-1 | Select-Object VpcEndpointId, VpcId,
 ServiceName, PrivateDnsEnabled | Format-Table -AutoSize
```

출력:

```
VpcEndpointId          VpcId                 ServiceName
 PrivateDnsEnabled
-------------          -----                 -----------
 -----------------
vpce-02a2ab2f2f2cc2f2d vpc-0fc6ff46f65b039eb com.amazonaws.eu-west-1.ssm
             True
vpce-01d1b111a1114561b vpc-0fc6ff46f65b039eb com.amazonaws.eu-west-1.ec2
             True
vpce-0011e23d45167e838 vpc-0fc6ff46f65b039eb com.amazonaws.eu-west-1.ec2messages
             True
vpce-0c123db4567890123 vpc-0fc6ff46f65b039eb com.amazonaws.eu-west-1.ssmmessages
             True
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 VPC 엔드포인트 vpce-01a2ab3f4f5cc6f7d에 대한 정책 문서를 json 파일로 내보냅니다.

```
Get-EC2VpcEndpoint -Region eu-west-1 -VpcEndpointId vpce-01a2ab3f4f5cc6f7d |
 Select-Object -expand PolicyDocument | Out-File vpce_policyDocument.json
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeVpcEndpoints를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 리전 eu-west-1에 대한 하나 이상의 VPC 엔드포인트를 설명합니다. 그런 다음 출력을 다음 명령으로 파이프하여 VpcEndpointId 속성을 선택하고 배열 VPC ID를 문자열 배열로 반환합니다.

```
Get-EC2VpcEndpoint -Region eu-west-1 | Select-Object -ExpandProperty
 VpcEndpointId
```

출력:

```
vpce-01a2ab3f4f5cc6f7d
vpce-01d2b345a6787890b
vpce-0012e34d567890e12
vpce-0c123db4567890123
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 리전 eu-west-1의 모든 vpc 엔드포인트를 설명하고 VpcEndpointId, VpcId, ServiceName 및 PrivateDnsEnabled 속성을 선택하여 테이블 형식으로 표시합니다.

```
Get-EC2VpcEndpoint -Region eu-west-1 | Select-Object VpcEndpointId, VpcId,
 ServiceName, PrivateDnsEnabled | Format-Table -AutoSize
```

출력:

```
VpcEndpointId          VpcId                 ServiceName
 PrivateDnsEnabled
-------------          -----                 -----------
 -----------------
vpce-02a2ab2f2f2cc2f2d vpc-0fc6ff46f65b039eb com.amazonaws.eu-west-1.ssm
             True
vpce-01d1b111a1114561b vpc-0fc6ff46f65b039eb com.amazonaws.eu-west-1.ec2
             True
vpce-0011e23d45167e838 vpc-0fc6ff46f65b039eb com.amazonaws.eu-west-1.ec2messages
             True
vpce-0c123db4567890123 vpc-0fc6ff46f65b039eb com.amazonaws.eu-west-1.ssmmessages
             True
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 VPC 엔드포인트 vpce-01a2ab3f4f5cc6f7d에 대한 정책 문서를 json 파일로 내보냅니다.

```
Get-EC2VpcEndpoint -Region eu-west-1 -VpcEndpointId vpce-01a2ab3f4f5cc6f7d |
 Select-Object -expand PolicyDocument | Out-File vpce_policyDocument.json
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeVpcEndpoints를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DescribeVpcs** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeVpcs의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 복원력이 뛰어난 서비스 구축 및 관리
- Amazon VPC 시작하기
- Transit Gateway 시작하기
- VPC IPAM 시작하기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/// <summary>
/// Get the default VPC for the account.
/// </summary>
/// <returns>The default VPC object.</returns>
public async Task<Vpc> GetDefaultVpc()
{
    try
    {
        var vpcResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeVpcsAsync(
            new DescribeVpcsRequest()
            {
                Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                {
                    new("is-default", new List<string>() { "true" })
                }
            });
        return vpcResponse.Vpcs[0];
    }
```

```
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "UnauthorizedOperation")
            {
                _logger.LogError(ec2Exception, $"You do not have the necessary
 permissions to describe VPCs.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"An error occurred while describing the vpcs.:
 {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeVpcs를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

예제 1: 모든 VPC를 설명하는 방법

다음 `describe-vpcs` 예제에서는 VPC에 대한 세부 정보를 검색합니다.

```
aws ec2 describe-vpcs
```

출력:

```
{
    "Vpcs": [
        {
            "CidrBlock": "30.1.0.0/16",
            "DhcpOptionsId": "dopt-19edf471",
            "State": "available",
            "VpcId": "vpc-0e9801d129EXAMPLE",
            "OwnerId": "111122223333",
            "InstanceTenancy": "default",
            "CidrBlockAssociationSet": [
```

```
                {
                    "AssociationId": "vpc-cidr-assoc-062c64cfafEXAMPLE",
                    "CidrBlock": "30.1.0.0/16",
                    "CidrBlockState": {
                        "State": "associated"
                    }
                }
            ],
            "IsDefault": false,
            "Tags": [
                {
                    "Key": "Name",
                    "Value": "Not Shared"
                }
            ]
        },
        {
            "CidrBlock": "10.0.0.0/16",
            "DhcpOptionsId": "dopt-19edf471",
            "State": "available",
            "VpcId": "vpc-06e4ab6c6cEXAMPLE",
            "OwnerId": "222222222222",
            "InstanceTenancy": "default",
            "CidrBlockAssociationSet": [
                {
                    "AssociationId": "vpc-cidr-assoc-00b17b4eddEXAMPLE",
                    "CidrBlock": "10.0.0.0/16",
                    "CidrBlockState": {
                        "State": "associated"
                    }
                }
            ],
            "IsDefault": false,
            "Tags": [
                {
                    "Key": "Name",
                    "Value": "Shared VPC"
                }
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```

예제 2: 지정된 VPC를 설명하는 방법

다음 `describe-vpcs` 예제에서는 지정된 VPC에 대한 세부 정보를 검색합니다.

```
aws ec2 describe-vpcs \
    --vpc-ids vpc-06e4ab6c6cEXAMPLE
```

출력:

```
{
    "Vpcs": [
        {
            "CidrBlock": "10.0.0.0/16",
            "DhcpOptionsId": "dopt-19edf471",
            "State": "available",
            "VpcId": "vpc-06e4ab6c6cEXAMPLE",
            "OwnerId": "111122223333",
            "InstanceTenancy": "default",
            "CidrBlockAssociationSet": [
                {
                    "AssociationId": "vpc-cidr-assoc-00b17b4eddEXAMPLE",
                    "CidrBlock": "10.0.0.0/16",
                    "CidrBlockState": {
                        "State": "associated"
                    }
                }
            ],
            "IsDefault": false,
            "Tags": [
                {
                    "Key": "Name",
                    "Value": "Shared VPC"
                }
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조에서 DescribeVpcs를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
const client = new EC2Client({});
const { Vpcs } = await client.send(
  new DescribeVpcsCommand({
    Filters: [{ Name: "is-default", Values: ["true"] }],
  }),
);
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DescribeVpcs를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 VPC를 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2Vpc -VpcId vpc-12345678
```

출력:

```
CidrBlock       : 10.0.0.0/16
DhcpOptionsId   : dopt-1a2b3c4d
InstanceTenancy : default
IsDefault       : False
State           : available
Tags            : {Name}
VpcId           : vpc-12345678
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 기본 VPC를 설명합니다(리전당 하나만 있을 수 있음). 계정이이 리전에서 EC2-Classic을 지원하는 경우 기본 VPC가 없습니다.

```
Get-EC2Vpc -Filter @{Name="isDefault"; Values="true"}
```

출력:

```
CidrBlock       : 172.31.0.0/16
DhcpOptionsId   : dopt-12345678
InstanceTenancy : default
IsDefault       : True
State           : available
Tags            : {}
VpcId           : vpc-45678901
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 지정된 필터와 일치하는 VPCs(즉, '10.0.0.0/16' 값과 일치하고 '사용 가능' 상태인 CIDR)를 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2Vpc -Filter @{Name="cidr";
 Values="10.0.0.0/16"},@{Name="state";Values="available"}
```

예제 4:이 예제에서는 모든 VPCs 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2Vpc
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeVpcs를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 VPC를 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2Vpc -VpcId vpc-12345678
```

출력:

```
CidrBlock       : 10.0.0.0/16
DhcpOptionsId   : dopt-1a2b3c4d
InstanceTenancy : default
IsDefault       : False
State           : available
Tags            : {Name}
VpcId           : vpc-12345678
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 기본 VPC를 설명합니다(리전당 하나만 있을 수 있음). 계정이이 리전에서 EC2-Classic을 지원하는 경우 기본 VPC가 없습니다.

```
Get-EC2Vpc -Filter @{Name="isDefault"; Values="true"}
```

출력:

```
CidrBlock       : 172.31.0.0/16
DhcpOptionsId   : dopt-12345678
InstanceTenancy : default
IsDefault       : True
State           : available
Tags            : {}
VpcId           : vpc-45678901
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 지정된 필터와 일치하는 VPCs를 설명합니다(즉, 값 '10.0.0.0/16'과 일치하고 '사용 가능' 상태인 CIDR이 있음).

```
Get-EC2Vpc -Filter @{Name="cidr";
 Values="10.0.0.0/16"},@{Name="state";Values="available"}
```

예제 4:이 예제에서는 모든 VPCs 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2Vpc
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeVpcs를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """
```

```
    Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management actions.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_prefix: str,
        inst_type: str,
        ami_param: str,
        autoscaling_client: boto3.client,
        ec2_client: boto3.client,
        ssm_client: boto3.client,
        iam_client: boto3.client,
    ):
        """
        Initializes the AutoScaler class with the necessary parameters.

        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are
created by this class.
        :param inst_type: The type of EC2 instance to create, such as t3.micro.
        :param ami_param: The Systems Manager parameter used to look up the AMI
that is created.
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 IAM client.
        """
        self.inst_type = inst_type
        self.ami_param = ami_param
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        sts_client = boto3.client("sts")
        self.account_id = sts_client.get_caller_identity()["Account"]

        self.key_pair_name = f"{resource_prefix}-key-pair"
        self.launch_template_name = f"{resource_prefix}-template-"
        self.group_name = f"{resource_prefix}-group"

        # Happy path
        self.instance_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-pol"
        self.instance_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-role"
        self.instance_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-prof"
```

```
        # Failure mode
        self.bad_creds_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-pol"
        self.bad_creds_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-role"
        self.bad_creds_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-prof"


    def get_default_vpc(self) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Gets the default VPC for the account.

        :return: Data about the default VPC.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_vpcs(
                Filters=[{"Name": "is-default", "Values": ["true"]}]
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error("Failed to retrieve the default VPC.")
            if error_code == "UnauthorizedOperation":
                log.error(
                    "You do not have the necessary permissions to describe VPCs.
 "
                    "Ensure that your AWS IAM user or role has the correct
 permissions."
                )
            elif error_code == "InvalidParameterValue":
                log.error(
                    "One or more parameters are invalid. Check the request
 parameters."
                )

            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            if "Vpcs" in response and response["Vpcs"]:
                log.info(f"Retrieved default VPC: {response['Vpcs'][0]
['VpcId']}")
                return response["Vpcs"][0]
            else:
                pass
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeVpcs를 참조하십시오.

CLI로 **DescribeVpnConnections** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeVpnConnections의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예시 1: VPN 연결 설명

다음 describe-vpn-connections 예시에서는 모든 Site-to-Site VPN 연결을 설명합니다.

```
aws ec2 describe-vpn-connections
```

출력:

```
{
    "VpnConnections": [
        {
            "CustomerGatewayConfiguration": "...configuration information...",
            "CustomerGatewayId": "cgw-01234567abcde1234",
            "Category": "VPN",
            "State": "available",
            "Type": "ipsec.1",
            "VpnConnectionId": "vpn-1122334455aabbccd",
            "TransitGatewayId": "tgw-00112233445566aab",
            "Options": {
                "EnableAcceleration": false,
                "StaticRoutesOnly": true,
                "LocalIpv4NetworkCidr": "0.0.0.0/0",
                "RemoteIpv4NetworkCidr": "0.0.0.0/0",
                "TunnelInsideIpVersion": "ipv4"
            },
            "Routes": [],
            "Tags": [
                {
                    "Key": "Name",
                    "Value": "CanadaVPN"
                }
            ],
            "VgwTelemetry": [
                {
                    "AcceptedRouteCount": 0,
```

```
                    "LastStatusChange": "2020-07-29T10:35:11.000Z",
                    "OutsideIpAddress": "203.0.113.3",
                    "Status": "DOWN",
                    "StatusMessage": ""
                },
                {
                    "AcceptedRouteCount": 0,
                    "LastStatusChange": "2020-09-02T09:09:33.000Z",
                    "OutsideIpAddress": "203.0.113.5",
                    "Status": "UP",
                    "StatusMessage": ""
                }
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 SiteAWS Site-to-Site VPN 사용 설명서의 HowSite-to-Site VPN 작동 방식을 참조하세요. AWS Site-to-Site

예시 2: 사용 가능한 VPN 연결 설명

다음 `describe-vpn-connections` 예시에서는 상태가 `available`인 Site-to-Site VPN 연결을 설명합니다.

```
aws ec2 describe-vpn-connections \
    --filters "Name=state,Values=available"
```

자세한 내용은 SiteAWS Site-to-Site VPN 사용 설명서의 HowSite-to-Site VPN 작동 방식을 참조하세요. AWS Site-to-Site

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeVpnConnections 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 VPN 연결을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2VpnConnection -VpnConnectionId vpn-12345678
```

출력:

```
CustomerGatewayConfiguration : [XML document]
CustomerGatewayId            : cgw-1a2b3c4d
Options                      : Amazon.EC2.Model.VpnConnectionOptions
Routes                       : {Amazon.EC2.Model.VpnStaticRoute}
State                        : available
Tags                         : {}
Type                         : ipsec.1
VgwTelemetry                 : {Amazon.EC2.Model.VgwTelemetry,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.VgwTelemetry}
VpnConnectionId              : vpn-12345678
VpnGatewayId                 : vgw-1a2b3c4d
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 상태가 보류 중이거나 사용 가능한 모든 VPN 연결을 설명합니다.

```
$filter = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter
$filter.Name = "state"
$filter.Values = @( "pending", "available" )

Get-EC2VpnConnection -Filter $filter
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 모든 VPN 연결을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2VpnConnection
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeVpnConnections를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 VPN 연결을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2VpnConnection -VpnConnectionId vpn-12345678
```

출력:

```
CustomerGatewayConfiguration : [XML document]
CustomerGatewayId            : cgw-1a2b3c4d
Options                      : Amazon.EC2.Model.VpnConnectionOptions
Routes                       : {Amazon.EC2.Model.VpnStaticRoute}
State                        : available
Tags                         : {}
Type                         : ipsec.1
```

```
VgwTelemetry                    : {Amazon.EC2.Model.VgwTelemetry,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.VgwTelemetry}
VpnConnectionId                 : vpn-12345678
VpnGatewayId                    : vgw-1a2b3c4d
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 상태가 보류 중이거나 사용 가능한 모든 VPN 연결을 설명합니다.

```
$filter = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter
$filter.Name = "state"
$filter.Values = @( "pending", "available" )

Get-EC2VpnConnection -Filter $filter
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 모든 VPN 연결을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2VpnConnection
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeVpnConnections를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **DescribeVpnGateways** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeVpnGateways의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

가상 프라이빗 게이트웨이 설명

이 예시에서는 가상 프라이빗 게이트웨이를 설명합니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 describe-vpn-gateways
```

출력:

```
{
    "VpnGateways": [
        {
```

```
            "State": "available",
            "Type": "ipsec.1",
            "VpnGatewayId": "vgw-f211f09b",
            "VpcAttachments": [
                {
                    "State": "attached",
                    "VpcId": "vpc-98eb5ef5"
                }
            ]
        },
        {
            "State": "available",
            "Type": "ipsec.1",
            "VpnGatewayId": "vgw-9a4cacf3",
            "VpcAttachments": [
                {
                    "State": "attaching",
                    "VpcId": "vpc-a01106c2"
                }
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeVpnGateways 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 가상 프라이빗 게이트웨이를 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2VpnGateway -VpnGatewayId vgw-1a2b3c4d
```

출력:

```
AvailabilityZone :
State            : available
Tags             : {}
Type             : ipsec.1
VpcAttachments   : {vpc-12345678}
VpnGatewayId     : vgw-1a2b3c4d
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 상태가 보류 중이거나 사용 가능한 가상 프라이빗 게이트웨이를 설명합니다.

```
$filter = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter
$filter.Name = "state"
$filter.Values = @( "pending", "available" )

Get-EC2VpnGateway -Filter $filter
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 모든 가상 프라이빗 게이트웨이를 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2VpnGateway
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeVpnGateways를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 가상 프라이빗 게이트웨이를 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2VpnGateway -VpnGatewayId vgw-1a2b3c4d
```

출력:

```
AvailabilityZone :
State            : available
Tags             : {}
Type             : ipsec.1
VpcAttachments   : {vpc-12345678}
VpnGatewayId     : vgw-1a2b3c4d
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 상태가 보류 중이거나 사용 가능한 가상 프라이빗 게이트웨이를 설명합니다.

```
$filter = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter
$filter.Name = "state"
$filter.Values = @( "pending", "available" )

Get-EC2VpnGateway -Filter $filter
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 모든 가상 프라이빗 게이트웨이를 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2VpnGateway
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeVpnGateways를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **DetachInternetGateway** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DetachInternetGateway`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 프라이빗 서브넷 및 NAT 게이트웨이를 사용하여 VPC 생성
- Amazon VPC 시작하기

CLI

AWS CLI

VPC에서 인터넷 게이트웨이 분리

다음 `detach-internet-gateway` 예시에서는 지정된 인터넷 게이트웨이를 특정 VPC에서 분리합니다.

```
aws ec2 detach-internet-gateway \
    --internet-gateway-id igw-0d0fb496b3EXAMPLE \
    --vpc-id vpc-0a60eb65b4EXAMPLE
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 Amazon VPC 사용 설명서의 인터넷 게이트웨이를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DetachInternetGateway 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제는 지정된 VPC에서 지정된 인터넷 게이트웨이를 분리합니다.

```
Dismount-EC2InternetGateway -InternetGatewayId igw-1a2b3c4d -VpcId vpc-12345678
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DetachInternetGateway를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제는 지정된 VPC에서 지정된 인터넷 게이트웨이를 분리합니다.

```
Dismount-EC2InternetGateway -InternetGatewayId igw-1a2b3c4d -VpcId vpc-12345678
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DetachInternetGateway를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **`DetachNetworkInterface`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DetachNetworkInterface`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

인스턴스에서 네트워크 인터페이스 분리

이 예시에서는 지정된 인스턴스에서 지정된 네트워크 인터페이스를 분리합니다. 이 명령이 성공하면 출력이 반환되지 않습니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 detach-network-interface --attachment-id eni-attach-66c4350a
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DetachNetworkInterface 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 네트워크 인터페이스와 인스턴스 간에 지정된 연결을 제거합니다.

```
Dismount-EC2NetworkInterface -AttachmentId eni-attach-1a2b3c4d -Force
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DetachNetworkInterface를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 네트워크 인터페이스와 인스턴스 간에 지정된 연결을 제거합니다.

```
Dismount-EC2NetworkInterface -AttachmentId eni-attach-1a2b3c4d -Force
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DetachNetworkInterface를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **DetachVolume** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DetachVolume`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

인스턴스에서 볼륨 분리

이 예시 명령은 볼륨(`vol-049df61146c4d7901`)이 연결된 인스턴스에서 볼륨을 분리합니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 detach-volume --volume-id vol-1234567890abcdef0
```

출력:

```
{
    "AttachTime": "2014-02-27T19:23:06.000Z",
    "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
    "VolumeId": "vol-049df61146c4d7901",
    "State": "detaching",
    "Device": "/dev/sdb"
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DetachVolume 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 볼륨을 분리합니다.

```
Dismount-EC2Volume -VolumeId vol-12345678
```

출력:

```
AttachTime          : 12/22/2015 1:53:58 AM
DeleteOnTermination : False
Device              : /dev/sdh
InstanceId          : i-1a2b3c4d
State               : detaching
VolumeId            : vol-12345678
```

예제 2: 인스턴스 ID와 디바이스 이름을 지정하여 올바른 볼륨을 분리할 수도 있습니다.

```
Dismount-EC2Volume -VolumeId vol-12345678 -InstanceId i-1a2b3c4d -Device /dev/sdh
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DetachVolume을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 볼륨을 분리합니다.

```
Dismount-EC2Volume -VolumeId vol-12345678
```

출력:

```
AttachTime          : 12/22/2015 1:53:58 AM
DeleteOnTermination : False
Device              : /dev/sdh
InstanceId          : i-1a2b3c4d
State               : detaching
VolumeId            : vol-12345678
```

예제 2: 인스턴스 ID와 디바이스 이름을 지정하여 올바른 볼륨을 분리할 수도 있습니다.

```
Dismount-EC2Volume -VolumeId vol-12345678 -InstanceId i-1a2b3c4d -Device /dev/sdh
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DetachVolume을 참조하세요.

CLI로 **DetachVpnGateway** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DetachVpnGateway의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

VPC에서 가상 프라이빗 게이트웨이 분리

이 예시에서는 지정한 가상 프라이빗 게이트웨이를 지정한 VPC에서 분리합니다. 이 명령이 성공하면 출력이 반환되지 않습니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 detach-vpn-gateway --vpn-gateway-id vgw-9a4cacf3 --vpc-id vpc-a01106c2
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DetachVpnGateway 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제는 지정된 VPC에서 지정된 가상 프라이빗 게이트웨이를 분리합니다.

```
Dismount-EC2VpnGateway -VpnGatewayId vgw-1a2b3c4d -VpcId vpc-12345678
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DetachVpnGateway를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제는 지정된 VPC에서 지정된 가상 프라이빗 게이트웨이를 분리합니다.

```
Dismount-EC2VpnGateway -VpnGatewayId vgw-1a2b3c4d -VpcId vpc-12345678
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DetachVpnGateway를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **DisableVgwRoutePropagation** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DisableVgwRoutePropagation의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

라우팅 전파 비활성화

이 예시에서는 지정된 가상 프라이빗 게이트웨이가 지정된 라우팅 테이블로 정적 경로를 전파하지 못하도록 합니다. 이 명령이 성공하면 출력이 반환되지 않습니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 disable-vgw-route-propagation --route-table-id rtb-22574640 --gateway-id vgw-9a4cacf3
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DisableVgwRoutePropagation 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 VGW가 지정된 라우팅 테이블에 경로를 자동으로 전파하지 못하도록 합니다.

```
Disable-EC2VgwRoutePropagation -RouteTableId rtb-12345678 -GatewayId vgw-1a2b3c4d
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DisableVgwRoutePropagation을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 VGW가 지정된 라우팅 테이블에 경로를 자동으로 전파하지 못하도록 합니다.

```
Disable-EC2VgwRoutePropagation -RouteTableId rtb-12345678 -GatewayId vgw-1a2b3c4d
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DisableVgwRoutePropagation을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **DisableVpcClassicLink** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DisableVpcClassicLink의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

VPC의 ClassicLink 비활성화

이 예시에서는 vpc-8888888용 ClassicLink를 비활성화합니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 disable-vpc-classic-link --vpc-id vpc-88888888
```

출력:

```
{
  "Return": true
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DisableVpcClassicLink 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 vpc-01e23c4a5d6db78e9에 대한 EC2VpcClassicLink를 비활성화합니다. True 또는 False를 반환합니다.

```
Disable-EC2VpcClassicLink -VpcId vpc-01e23c4a5d6db78e9
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DisableVpcClassicLink를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 vpc-01e23c4a5d6db78e9에 대한 EC2VpcClassicLink를 비활성화합니다. True 또는 False를 반환합니다.

```
Disable-EC2VpcClassicLink -VpcId vpc-01e23c4a5d6db78e9
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DisableVpcClassicLink를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **DisableVpcClassicLinkDnsSupport** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DisableVpcClassicLinkDnsSupport`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

VPC에 대한 ClassicLink DNS 지원 비활성화

이 예시에서는 `vpc-88888888`에 대한 ClassicLink DNS 지원을 비활성화합니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 disable-vpc-classic-link-dns-support --vpc-id vpc-88888888
```

출력:

```
{
  "Return": true
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DisableVpcClassicLinkDnsSupport 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 vpc-0b12d3456a7e8910d에 대한 ClassicLink DNS 지원을 비활성화합니다.

```
Disable-EC2VpcClassicLinkDnsSupport -VpcId vpc-0b12d3456a7e8910d
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DisableVpcClassicLinkDnsSupport를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 vpc-0b12d3456a7e8910d에 대한 ClassicLink DNS 지원을 비활성화합니다.

```
Disable-EC2VpcClassicLinkDnsSupport -VpcId vpc-0b12d3456a7e8910d
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DisableVpcClassicLinkDnsSupport를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`DisassociateAddress`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DisassociateAddress`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Disassociate an Elastic IP address from an EC2 instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="associationId">The association Id.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DisassociateIp(string associationId)
```

```
    {
        try
        {
            var response = await _amazonEC2.DisassociateAddressAsync(
                new DisassociateAddressRequest { AssociationId =
associationId });
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidAssociationID.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"AssociationId is invalid, unable to disassociate address.
{ec2Exception.Message}");
            }

            return false;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while disassociating the Elastic IP.:
{ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DisassociateAddress를 참조하십시오.

Bash

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
##############################################################################
```

```
# function ec2_disassociate_address
#
# This function disassociates an Elastic IP address from an Amazon Elastic
 Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance.
#
# Parameters:
#       -a association_id - The association ID that represents the association of
 the Elastic IP address with an instance.
#
# And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
#
###############################################################################
function ec2_disassociate_address() {
  local association_id response

  # Function to display usage information
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_disassociate_address"
    echo "Disassociates an Elastic IP address from an Amazon Elastic Compute
 Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance."
    echo "  -a association_id - The association ID that represents the
 association of the Elastic IP address with an instance."
    echo ""
  }

  # Parse the command-line arguments
  while getopts "a:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      a) association_id="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1
```

```
  # Validate the input parameters
  if [[ -z "$association_id" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an association ID with the -a parameter."
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws ec2 disassociate-address \
    --association-id "$association_id") || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports disassociate-address operation failed."
    errecho "$response"
    return 1
  }

  return 0
}
```

이 예제에 사용된 유틸리티 함수

```
##############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
##############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

##############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
##############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
```

```
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DisassociateAddress를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

EC2-Classic에서 탄력적 IP 주소를 연결 해제하는 방법

이 예제에서는 EC2-Classic의 인스턴스에서 탄력적 IP 주소를 연결 해제합니다. 이 명령이 성공하면 출력이 반환되지 않습니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 disassociate-address --public-ip 198.51.100.0
```

EC2-VPC에서 탄력적 IP 주소를 연결 해제하는 방법

이 예제에서는 VPC의 인스턴스에서 탄력적 IP 주소를 연결 해제합니다. 이 명령이 성공하면 출력이 반환되지 않습니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 disassociate-address --association-id eipassoc-2bebb745
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조에서 DisassociateAddress를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Disassociates an Elastic IP address from an instance asynchronously.
    *
    * @param associationId The ID of the association you want to disassociate.
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} representing the asynchronous
operation of disassociating the address. The
    *         {@link CompletableFuture} will complete with a {@link
DisassociateAddressResponse} when the operation is
    *         finished.
    * @throws RuntimeException if the disassociation of the address fails.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<DisassociateAddressResponse>
disassociateAddressAsync(String associationId) {
       Ec2AsyncClient ec2 = getAsyncClient();
       DisassociateAddressRequest addressRequest =
DisassociateAddressRequest.builder()
           .associationId(associationId)
           .build();

       // Disassociate the address asynchronously.
       CompletableFuture<DisassociateAddressResponse> response =
ec2.disassociateAddress(addressRequest);
       response.whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
           if (ex != null) {
              throw new RuntimeException("Failed to disassociate address", ex);
           }
       });
```

```
        return response;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DisassociateAddress를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { DisassociateAddressCommand, EC2Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

/**
 * Disassociate an Elastic IP address from an instance.
 * @param {{ associationId: string }} options
 */
export const main = async ({ associationId }) => {
  const client = new EC2Client({});
  const command = new DisassociateAddressCommand({
    // You can also use PublicIp, but that is for EC2 classic which is being
 retired.
    AssociationId: associationId,
  });

  try {
    await client.send(command);
    console.log("Successfully disassociated address");
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "InvalidAssociationID.NotFound"
    ) {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}.`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
```

```
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DisassociateAddress를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun disassociateAddressSc(associationIdVal: String?) {
    val addressRequest =
        DisassociateAddressRequest {
            associationId = associationIdVal
        }
    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        ec2.disassociateAddress(addressRequest)
        println("You successfully disassociated the address!")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DisassociateAddress를 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 VPC의 지정된 인스턴스에서 지정된 탄력적 IP 주소의 연결을 해제합니다.

```
Unregister-EC2Address -AssociationId eipassoc-12345678
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 EC2-Classic의 지정된 인스턴스에서 지정된 탄력적 IP 주소의 연결을 해제합니다.

```
Unregister-EC2Address -PublicIp 203.0.113.17
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DisassociateAddress를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 VPC의 지정된 인스턴스에서 지정된 탄력적 IP 주소의 연결을 해제합니다.

```
Unregister-EC2Address -AssociationId eipassoc-12345678
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 EC2-Classic의 지정된 인스턴스에서 지정된 탄력적 IP 주소의 연결을 해제합니다.

```
Unregister-EC2Address -PublicIp 203.0.113.17
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DisassociateAddress를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ElasticIpWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) Elastic IP address
 actions using the client interface."""

    class ElasticIp:
        """Represents an Elastic IP and its associated instance."""
```

```
        def __init__(
            self, allocation_id: str, public_ip: str, instance_id: Optional[str]
 = None
        ) -> None:
            """
            Initializes the ElasticIp object.

            :param allocation_id: The allocation ID of the Elastic IP.
            :param public_ip: The public IP address of the Elastic IP.
            :param instance_id: The ID of the associated EC2 instance, if any.
            """
            self.allocation_id = allocation_id
            self.public_ip = public_ip
            self.instance_id = instance_id

    def __init__(self, ec2_client: Any) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the ElasticIpWrapper with an EC2 client.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-
level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.elastic_ips: List[ElasticIpWrapper.ElasticIp] = []

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "ElasticIpWrapper":
        """
        Creates an ElasticIpWrapper instance with a default EC2 client.

        :return: An instance of ElasticIpWrapper initialized with the default EC2
 client.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client)


    def disassociate(self, allocation_id: str) -> None:
        """
        Removes an association between an Elastic IP address and an instance.
 When the
        association is removed, the instance is assigned a new public IP address.
```

```
        :param allocation_id: The allocation ID of the Elastic IP to
disassociate.
        :raises ClientError: If the disassociation fails, such as when the
association ID is not found.
        """
        elastic_ip = self.get_elastic_ip_by_allocation(self.elastic_ips,
allocation_id)
        if elastic_ip is None or elastic_ip.instance_id is None:
            logger.info(
                f"No association found for Elastic IP with allocation ID
{allocation_id}."
            )
            return

        try:
            # Retrieve the association ID before disassociating
            response =
self.ec2_client.describe_addresses(AllocationIds=[allocation_id])
            association_id = response["Addresses"][0].get("AssociationId")

            if association_id:

self.ec2_client.disassociate_address(AssociationId=association_id)
                elastic_ip.instance_id = None  # Remove the instance association
            else:
                logger.info(
                    f"No Association ID found for Elastic IP with allocation ID
{allocation_id}."
                )

        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "InvalidAssociationID.NotFound":
                logger.error(
                    f"Failed to disassociate Elastic IP {allocation_id} "
                    "because the specified association ID for the Elastic IP
address was not found. "
                    "Verify the association ID and ensure the Elastic IP is
currently associated with a "
                    "resource before attempting to disassociate it."
                )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DisassociateAddress를 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   pub async fn disassociate_ip_address(&self, association_id: &str) ->
Result<(), EC2Error> {
       self.client
           .disassociate_address()
           .association_id(association_id)
           .send()
           .await?;
       Ok(())
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Rust API 참조의 DisassociateAddress를 참조하세요. AWS

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSEC2

    /// Disassociate an Elastic IP.
```

```
    ///
    /// - Parameter associationId: The ID of the association to end.
    func disassociateAddress(associationId: String?) async {
        do {
            _ = try await ec2Client.disassociateAddress(
                input: DisassociateAddressInput(
                    associationId: associationId
                )
            )
        } catch {
            print("*** Unable to disassociate the IP address:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Swift API 참조의 DisassociateAddress를 참조하세요. AWS

CLI로 **DisassociateRouteTable** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DisassociateRouteTable의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- Amazon VPC 시작하기

CLI

AWS CLI

라우팅 테이블의 연결 해제

이 예시에서는 지정한 라우팅 테이블을 지정한 서브넷에서 연결 해제합니다. 이 명령이 성공하면 출력이 반환되지 않습니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 disassociate-route-table --association-id rtbassoc-781d0d1a
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DisassociateRouteTable 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 라우팅 테이블과 서브넷 간의 지정된 연결을 제거합니다.

```
Unregister-EC2RouteTable -AssociationId rtbassoc-1a2b3c4d
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DisassociateRouteTable을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 라우팅 테이블과 서브넷 간의 지정된 연결을 제거합니다.

```
Unregister-EC2RouteTable -AssociationId rtbassoc-1a2b3c4d
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DisassociateRouteTable을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **`EnableVgwRoutePropagation`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `EnableVgwRoutePropagation`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

라우팅 전파 활성화

이 예시에서는 지정된 가상 프라이빗 게이트웨이가 지정된 라우팅 테이블로 정적 경로를 전파하도록 설정합니다. 이 명령이 성공하면 출력이 반환되지 않습니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 enable-vgw-route-propagation --route-table-id rtb-22574640 --gateway-
id vgw-9a4cacf3
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 EnableVgwRoutePropagation 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 VGW가 지정된 라우팅 테이블에 경로를 자동으로 전파할 수 있도록 합니다.

```
Enable-EC2VgwRoutePropagation -RouteTableId rtb-12345678 -GatewayId vgw-1a2b3c4d
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 EnableVgwRoutePropagation을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 VGW가 지정된 라우팅 테이블에 경로를 자동으로 전파할 수 있도록 합니다.

```
Enable-EC2VgwRoutePropagation -RouteTableId rtb-12345678 -GatewayId vgw-1a2b3c4d
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 EnableVgwRoutePropagation을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **`EnableVolumeIo`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `EnableVolumeIo`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

볼륨에 대한 I/O 활성화

이 예시에서는 `vol-1234567890abcdef0` 볼륨에서 I/O를 활성화합니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 enable-volume-io --volume-id vol-1234567890abcdef0
```

출력:

```
{
  "Return": true
```

```
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 EnableVolumeIo 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 I/O 작업이 비활성화된 경우 지정된 볼륨에 대한 I/O 작업을 활성화합니다.

```
Enable-EC2VolumeIO -VolumeId vol-12345678
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 EnableVolumeIo를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 I/O 작업이 비활성화된 경우 지정된 볼륨에 대한 I/O 작업을 활성화합니다.

```
Enable-EC2VolumeIO -VolumeId vol-12345678
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 EnableVolumeIo를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **`EnableVpcClassicLink`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `EnableVpcClassicLink`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

VPC에서 ClassicLink 활성화

이 예시에서는 ClassicLink에 vpc-8888888을 활성화합니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 enable-vpc-classic-link --vpc-id vpc-88888888
```

출력:

```
{
  "Return": true
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 EnableVpcClassicLink 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 ClassicLink에 대해 VPC vpc-0123456b789b0d12f를 활성화합니다.

```
Enable-EC2VpcClassicLink -VpcId vpc-0123456b789b0d12f
```

출력:

```
True
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 EnableVpcClassicLink를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 ClassicLink에 대해 VPC vpc-0123456b789b0d12f를 활성화합니다.

```
Enable-EC2VpcClassicLink -VpcId vpc-0123456b789b0d12f
```

출력:

```
True
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 EnableVpcClassicLink를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **`EnableVpcClassicLinkDnsSupport`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `EnableVpcClassicLinkDnsSupport`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

ClassicLink DNS 지원 활성화

이 예시에서는 vpc-88888888에 대한 ClassicLink DNS 지원을 활성화합니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 enable-vpc-classic-link-dns-support --vpc-id vpc-88888888
```

출력:

```
{
  "Return": true
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 EnableVpcClassicLinkDnsSupport 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 vpc-0b12d3456a7e8910d가 ClassicLink에 대한 DNS 호스트 이름 확인을 지원하도록 합니다.

```
Enable-EC2VpcClassicLinkDnsSupport -VpcId vpc-0b12d3456a7e8910d -Region eu-west-1
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 EnableVpcClassicLinkDnsSupport를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 vpc-0b12d3456a7e8910d가 ClassicLink에 대한 DNS 호스트 이름 확인을 지원하도록 합니다.

```
Enable-EC2VpcClassicLinkDnsSupport -VpcId vpc-0b12d3456a7e8910d -Region eu-west-1
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 EnableVpcClassicLinkDnsSupport를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **GetConsoleOutput** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 GetConsoleOutput의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예시 1: 콘솔 출력을 가져오는 방법

다음 get-console-output 예시에서는 지정된 Linux 인스턴스에 대한 콘솔 출력을 가져옵니다.

```
aws ec2 get-console-output \
    --instance-id i-1234567890abcdef0
```

출력:

```
{
    "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
    "Timestamp": "2013-07-25T21:23:53.000Z",
    "Output": "..."
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon EC2 사용 설명서의 인스턴스 콘솔 출력을 참조하세요.

예시 2: 최신 콘솔 출력을 가져오는 방법

다음 get-console-output 예시에서는 지정된 Linux 인스턴스에 대한 최신 콘솔 출력을 가져옵니다.

```
aws ec2 get-console-output \
    --instance-id i-1234567890abcdef0 \
    --latest \
    --output text
```

출력:

```
i-1234567890abcdef0 [    0.000000] Command line: root=LABEL=/ console=tty1
 console=ttyS0 selinux=0 nvme_core.io_timeout=4294967295
[    0.000000] x86/fpu: Supporting XSAVE feature 0x001: 'x87 floating point
 registers'
[    0.000000] x86/fpu: Supporting XSAVE feature 0x002: 'SSE registers'
```

```
[    0.000000] x86/fpu: Supporting XSAVE feature 0x004: 'AVX registers'
...
Cloud-init v. 0.7.6 finished at Wed, 09 May 2018 19:01:13 +0000. Datasource
 DataSourceEc2.  Up 21.50 seconds
Amazon Linux AMI release 2018.03
Kernel 4.14.26-46.32.amzn1.x
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon EC2 사용 설명서의 인스턴스 콘솔 출력을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetConsoleOutput 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제는 지정된 Linux 인스턴스에 대한 콘솔 출력을 가져옵니다. 콘솔 출력이 인코딩됩니다.

```
Get-EC2ConsoleOutput -InstanceId i-0e19abcd47c123456
```

출력:

```
InstanceId          Output
----------          ------
i-0e194d3c47c123637 WyAgICAwLjAwMDAwMF0gQ29tbW...bGU9dHR5UzAgc2Vs
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 인코딩된 콘솔 출력을 변수에 저장한 다음 디코딩합니다.

```
$Output_encoded = (Get-EC2ConsoleOutput -InstanceId i-0e19abcd47c123456).Output
[System.Text.Encoding]::UTF8.GetString([System.Convert]::FromBase64String($Output_encoded
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetConsoleOutput을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제는 지정된 Linux 인스턴스에 대한 콘솔 출력을 가져옵니다. 콘솔 출력이 인코딩됩니다.

```
Get-EC2ConsoleOutput -InstanceId i-0e19abcd47c123456
```

출력:

```
InstanceId          Output
----------          ------
i-0e194d3c47c123637 WyAgICAwLjAwMDAwMF0gQ29tbW...bGU9dHR5UzAgc2Vs
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 인코딩된 콘솔 출력을 변수에 저장한 다음 디코딩합니다.

```
$Output_encoded = (Get-EC2ConsoleOutput -InstanceId i-0e19abcd47c123456).Output
[System.Text.Encoding]::UTF8.GetString([System.Convert]::FromBase64String($Output_encoded
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetConsoleOutput을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **GetHostReservationPurchasePreview** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetHostReservationPurchasePreview`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

전용 호스트 예약에 대한 구매 미리 보기를 가져오는 방법

이 예시에서는 계정에서 지정한 전용 호스트에 대한 지정 전용 호스트 예약의 비용을 미리 볼 수 있습니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 get-host-reservation-purchase-preview --offering-id hro-03f707bf363b6b324
 --host-id-set h-013abcd2a00cbd123
```

출력:

```
{
  "TotalHourlyPrice": "1.499",
  "Purchase": [
      {
          "HourlyPrice": "1.499",
          "InstanceFamily": "m4",
          "PaymentOption": "NoUpfront",
          "HostIdSet": [
              "h-013abcd2a00cbd123"
```

```
            ],
            "UpfrontPrice": "0.000",
            "Duration": 31536000
        }
    ],
    "TotalUpfrontPrice": "0.000"
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetHostReservationPurchasePreview 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 전용 호스트 h-01e23f4cd567890f1의 구성과 일치하는 구성으로 예약 구매를 미리 봅니다.

```
Get-EC2HostReservationPurchasePreview -OfferingId hro-0c1f23456789d0ab -HostIdSet
 h-01e23f4cd567890f1
```

출력:

```
CurrencyCode Purchase TotalHourlyPrice TotalUpfrontPrice
------------ -------- ---------------- -----------------
             {}       1.307            0.000
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetHostReservationPurchasePreview를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 전용 호스트 h-01e23f4cd567890f1의 구성과 일치하는 구성으로 예약 구매를 미리 봅니다.

```
Get-EC2HostReservationPurchasePreview -OfferingId hro-0c1f23456789d0ab -HostIdSet
 h-01e23f4cd567890f1
```

출력:

```
CurrencyCode Purchase TotalHourlyPrice TotalUpfrontPrice
```

```
------------ -------- ---------------- -----------------
             {}       1.307            0.000
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetHostReservationPurchasePreview를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **GetPasswordData** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 GetPasswordData의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

암호화된 암호를 가져오는 방법

이 예시에서는 암호화된 암호를 가져옵니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 get-password-data --instance-id i-1234567890abcdef0
```

출력:

```
{
    "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
    "Timestamp": "2013-08-07T22:18:38.000Z",
    "PasswordData": "gSlJFq+VpcZXqy+iktxMF6NyxQ4qCrT4+gaOuNOenX1MmgXPTj7XEXAMPLE
UQ+YeFfb+L1U4C4AKv652Ux1iRB3CPTYP7WmU3TUnhsuBd+p6LVk7T2lKUml6OXbk6WPW1VYYm/TRPB1
e1DQ7PY4an/DgZT4mwcpRFigzhniQgDDeO1InvSDcwoUTwNs0Y1S8ouri2W4n5GNlriM3Q0AnNVelVz/
53TkDtxbNoU606M1gK9zUWSxqEgwvbV2j8c5rP0WCuaMWSFl4ziDu4bd7q+4RSyi8NUsVWnKZ4aEZffu
DPGzKrF5yLlf3etP2L4ZR6CvG7K1hx7VKOQVN32Dajw=="
}
```

복호화된 암호를 가져오는 방법

이 예시에서는 해독된 암호를 가져옵니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 get-password-data --instance-id  i-1234567890abcdef0 --priv-launch-key C:
\Keys\MyKeyPair.pem
```

출력:

```
{
    "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
    "Timestamp": "2013-08-30T23:18:05.000Z",
    "PasswordData": "&ViJ652e*u"
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetPasswordData 섹션을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.Ec2AsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.*;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;

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

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

                Usage:
                   <instanceId>
```

```
               Where:
                  instanceId - An instance id value that you can obtain from the
AWS Management Console.\s
            """;

       if (args.length != 1) {
           System.out.println(usage);
           System.exit(1);
       }
       String instanceId = args[0];
       Ec2AsyncClient ec2AsyncClient = Ec2AsyncClient.builder()
           .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
           .build();

       try {
           CompletableFuture<Void> future = getPasswordDataAsync(ec2AsyncClient,
instanceId);
           future.join();
       } catch (RuntimeException rte) {
           System.err.println("An exception occurred: " + (rte.getCause() !=
null ? rte.getCause().getMessage() : rte.getMessage()));
       }
   }

   /**
    * Fetches the password data for the specified EC2 instance asynchronously.
    *
    * @param ec2AsyncClient the EC2 asynchronous client to use for the request
    * @param instanceId instanceId the ID of the EC2 instance for which you want
to fetch the password data
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the password data
has been fetched
    * @throws RuntimeException if there was a failure in fetching the password
data
    */
   public static CompletableFuture<Void> getPasswordDataAsync(Ec2AsyncClient
ec2AsyncClient, String instanceId) {
       GetPasswordDataRequest getPasswordDataRequest =
GetPasswordDataRequest.builder()
           .instanceId(instanceId)
           .build();
```

```
        CompletableFuture<GetPasswordDataResponse> response =
 ec2AsyncClient.getPasswordData(getPasswordDataRequest);
        response.whenComplete((getPasswordDataResponse, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to get password data for
 instance: " + instanceId, ex);
            } else if (getPasswordDataResponse == null ||
 getPasswordDataResponse.passwordData().isEmpty()) {
                throw new RuntimeException("No password data found for instance:
 " + instanceId);
            } else {
                String encryptedPasswordData =
 getPasswordDataResponse.passwordData();
                System.out.println("Encrypted Password Data: " +
 encryptedPasswordData);
            }
        });

        return response.thenApply(resp -> null);
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 GetPasswordDataAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 Amazon EC2가 지정된 Windows 인스턴스의 관리자 계정에 할당한 암호를 해독합니다. pem 파일이 지정되면 -Decrypt 스위치의 설정이 자동으로 가정됩니다.

```
Get-EC2PasswordData -InstanceId i-12345678 -PemFile C:\path\my-key-pair.pem
```

출력:

```
mYZ(PA9?C)Q
```

예제 2: (Windows PowerShell만 해당) 인스턴스를 검사하여 인스턴스를 시작하는 데 사용되는 키 페어의 이름을 확인한 다음 AWS Toolkit for Visual Studio의 구성 스토어에서 해당 키 페어 데이터를 찾으려고 시도합니다. 키 페어 데이터가 발견되면 암호가 해독됩니다.

```
Get-EC2PasswordData -InstanceId i-12345678 -Decrypt
```

출력:

```
mYZ(PA9?C)Q
```

예제 3: 인스턴스에 대해 암호화된 암호 데이터를 반환합니다.

```
Get-EC2PasswordData -InstanceId i-12345678
```

출력:

```
iVz3BAK/WAXV.....dqt8WeMA==
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetPasswordData를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 Amazon EC2가 지정된 Windows 인스턴스의 관리자 계정에 할당한 암호를 해독합니다. pem 파일이 지정되면 -Decrypt 스위치의 설정이 자동으로 가정됩니다.

```
Get-EC2PasswordData -InstanceId i-12345678 -PemFile C:\path\my-key-pair.pem
```

출력:

```
mYZ(PA9?C)Q
```

예제 2: (Windows PowerShell만 해당) 인스턴스를 검사하여 인스턴스를 시작하는 데 사용되는 키 페어의 이름을 확인한 다음 AWS Toolkit for Visual Studio의 구성 스토어에서 해당 키 페어 데이터를 찾으려고 시도합니다. 키 페어 데이터가 발견되면 암호가 해독됩니다.

```
Get-EC2PasswordData -InstanceId i-12345678 -Decrypt
```

출력:

```
mYZ(PA9?C)Q
```

예제 3: 인스턴스에 대해 암호화된 암호 데이터를 반환합니다.

```
Get-EC2PasswordData -InstanceId i-12345678
```

출력:

```
iVz3BAK/WAXV.....dqt8WeMA==
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetPasswordData를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **ImportImage** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ImportImage`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

VM 이미지 파일을 AMI로 가져오는 방법

다음 `import-image` 예시에서는 지정된 OVA를 가져옵니다.

```
aws ec2 import-image \
  --disk-containers Format=ova,UserBucket="{S3Bucket=my-import-bucket,S3Key=vms/
my-server-vm.ova}"
```

출력:

```
{
    "ImportTaskId": "import-ami-1234567890abcdef0",
    "Progress": "2",
    "SnapshotDetails": [
        {
            "DiskImageSize": 0.0,
            "Format": "ova",
            "UserBucket": {
                "S3Bucket": "my-import-bucket",
                "S3Key": "vms/my-server-vm.ova"
            }
```

```
        }
    ],
    "Status": "active",
    "StatusMessage": "pending"
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ImportImage 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 멱등성 토큰을 사용하여 지정된 Amazon S3 버킷에서 Amazon EC2로 단일 디스크 가상 머신 이미지를 가져옵니다. 이 예제에서는 기본 이름이 'vmimport'인 VM Import Service 역할이 있어야 하며, VM Import Prequisites 주제에 설명된 대로 지정된 버킷에 대한 Amazon EC2 액세스를 허용하는 정책이 있어야 합니다. 사용자 지정 역할을 사용하려면 **-RoleName** 파라미터를 사용하여 역할 이름을 지정합니다.

```
$container = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.ImageDiskContainer
$container.Format="VMDK"
$container.UserBucket = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.UserBucket
$container.UserBucket.S3Bucket = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
$container.UserBucket.S3Key = "Win_2008_Server_Standard_SP2_64-bit-disk1.vmdk"

$parms = @{
    "ClientToken"="idempotencyToken"
    "Description"="Windows 2008 Standard Image Import"
    "Platform"="Windows"
    "LicenseType"="AWS"
}

Import-EC2Image -DiskContainer $container @parms
```

출력:

```
Architecture    :
Description     : Windows 2008 Standard Image
Hypervisor      :
ImageId         :
ImportTaskId    : import-ami-abcdefgh
LicenseType     : AWS
```

```
Platform        : Windows
Progress        : 2
SnapshotDetails : {}
Status          : active
StatusMessage   : pending
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ImportImage를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 멱등성 토큰을 사용하여 지정된 Amazon S3 버킷에서 Amazon EC2로 단일 디스크 가상 머신 이미지를 가져옵니다. 이 예제에서는 기본 이름이 'vmimport'인 VM Import Service 역할이 있어야 하며, VM Import Prequisites 주제에 설명된 대로 지정된 버킷에 대한 Amazon EC2 액세스를 허용하는 정책이 있어야 합니다. 사용자 지정 역할을 사용하려면 **-RoleName** 파라미터를 사용하여 역할 이름을 지정합니다.

```
$container = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.ImageDiskContainer
$container.Format="VMDK"
$container.UserBucket = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.UserBucket
$container.UserBucket.S3Bucket = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
$container.UserBucket.S3Key = "Win_2008_Server_Standard_SP2_64-bit-disk1.vmdk"

$parms = @{
    "ClientToken"="idempotencyToken"
    "Description"="Windows 2008 Standard Image Import"
    "Platform"="Windows"
    "LicenseType"="AWS"
}

Import-EC2Image -DiskContainer $container @parms
```

출력:

```
Architecture    :
Description     : Windows 2008 Standard Image
Hypervisor      :
ImageId         :
ImportTaskId    : import-ami-abcdefgh
LicenseType     : AWS
Platform        : Windows
Progress        : 2
SnapshotDetails : {}
```

```
Status          : active
StatusMessage   : pending
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ImportImage를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **ImportKeyPair** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ImportKeyPair`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

퍼블릭 키 가져오기

먼저 원하는 도구로 키 쌍을 생성합니다. 예를 들어 다음 ssh-keygen 명령을 사용합니다.

명령:

```
ssh-keygen -t rsa -C "my-key" -f ~/.ssh/my-key
```

출력:

```
Generating public/private rsa key pair.
Enter passphrase (empty for no passphrase):
Enter same passphrase again:
Your identification has been saved in /home/ec2-user/.ssh/my-key.
Your public key has been saved in /home/ec2-user/.ssh/my-key.pub.
...
```

이 예시 명령은 지정된 퍼블릭 키를 가져옵니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 import-key-pair --key-name "my-key" --public-key-material fileb://~/.ssh/
my-key.pub
```

출력:

```
{
```

```
  "KeyName": "my-key",
  "KeyFingerprint": "1f:51:ae:28:bf:89:e9:d8:1f:25:5d:37:2d:7d:b8:ca"
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ImportKeyPair 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 퍼블릭 키를 EC2로 가져옵니다. 첫 번째 줄은 퍼블릭 키 파일(*.pub)의 내용을 변수에 저장합니다**$publickey**. 다음 예제에서는 퍼블릭 키 파일의 UTF8 형식을 Base64-encoded 문자열로 변환하고 변환된 문자열을 변수에 저장합니다**$pkbase64**. 마지막 줄에서는 변환된 퍼블릭 키를 EC2로 가져옵니다. cmdlet은 키 지문과 이름을 결과로 반환합니다.

```
$publickey=[Io.File]::ReadAllText("C:\Users\TestUser\.ssh\id_rsa.pub")
$pkbase64 =
 [System.Convert]::ToBase64String([System.Text.Encoding]::UTF8.GetBytes($publickey))
Import-EC2KeyPair -KeyName Example-user-key -PublicKey $pkbase64
```

출력:

```
KeyFingerprint                                  KeyName
--------------                                  -------
do:d0:15:8f:79:97:12:be:00:fd:df:31:z3:b1:42:z1 Example-user-key
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ImportKeyPair를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 퍼블릭 키를 EC2로 가져옵니다. 첫 번째 줄은 퍼블릭 키 파일(*.pub)의 내용을 변수에 저장합니다**$publickey**. 다음 예제에서는 퍼블릭 키 파일의 UTF8 형식을 Base64-encoded 문자열로 변환하고 변환된 문자열을 변수에 저장합니다**$pkbase64**. 마지막 줄에서는 변환된 퍼블릭 키를 EC2로 가져옵니다. cmdlet은 키 지문과 이름을 결과로 반환합니다.

```
$publickey=[Io.File]::ReadAllText("C:\Users\TestUser\.ssh\id_rsa.pub")
$pkbase64 =
 [System.Convert]::ToBase64String([System.Text.Encoding]::UTF8.GetBytes($publickey))
```

```
Import-EC2KeyPair -KeyName Example-user-key -PublicKey $pkbase64
```

출력:

```
KeyFingerprint                                  KeyName
--------------                                  -------
do:d0:15:8f:79:97:12:be:00:fd:df:31:z3:b1:42:z1 Example-user-key
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ImportKeyPair를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **ImportSnapshot** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 ImportSnapshot의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

스냅샷을 가져오는 방법

다음 import-snapshot 예시에서는 지정된 디스크를 스냅샷으로 가져옵니다.

```
aws ec2 import-snapshot \
    --description "My server VMDK" \
    --disk-container Format=VMDK,UserBucket={'S3Bucket=my-import-
bucket,S3Key=vms/my-server-vm.vmdk'}
```

출력:

```
{
    "Description": "My server VMDK",
    "ImportTaskId": "import-snap-1234567890abcdef0",
    "SnapshotTaskDetail": {
        "Description": "My server VMDK",
        "DiskImageSize": "0.0",
        "Format": "VMDK",
        "Progress": "3",
        "Status": "active",
        "StatusMessage": "pending"
        "UserBucket": {
            "S3Bucket": "my-import-bucket",
```

```
            "S3Key": "vms/my-server-vm.vmdk"
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ImportSnapshot 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 'VMDK' 형식의 VM 디스크 이미지를 Amazon EBS 스냅샷으로 가져옵니다. 이 예제에서는 http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/WindowsGuide/VMImportPrerequisites.html **`VM Import Prequisites`** 주제에 설명된 대로 지정된 버킷에 대한 Amazon EC2 액세스를 허용하는 정책이 포함된 기본 이름 'vmimport'의 VM Import Service 역할이 필요합니다. 사용자 지정 역할을 사용하려면 **`-RoleName`** 파라미터를 사용하여 역할 이름을 지정합니다.

```
$parms = @{
    "ClientToken"="idempotencyToken"
    "Description"="Disk Image Import"
    "DiskContainer_Description" = "Data disk"
    "DiskContainer_Format" = "VMDK"
    "DiskContainer_S3Bucket" = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
    "DiskContainer_S3Key" = "datadiskimage.vmdk"
}

Import-EC2Snapshot @parms
```

출력:

```
Description             ImportTaskId                SnapshotTaskDetail

-----------------       --------------------        ------------------

Disk Image Import       import-snap-abcdefgh
 Amazon.EC2.Model.SnapshotTaskDetail
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ImportSnapshot을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 'VMDK' 형식의 VM 디스크 이미지를 Amazon EBS 스냅샷으로 가져옵니다. 이 예제에서는 http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/WindowsGuide/VMImportPrerequisites.html **VM Import Prequisites** 주제에 설명된 대로 지정된 버킷에 대한 Amazon EC2 액세스를 허용하는 정책이 포함된 기본 이름 'vmimport'의 VM Import Service 역할이 필요합니다. 사용자 지정 역할을 사용하려면 **-RoleName** 파라미터를 사용하여 역할 이름을 지정합니다.

```
$parms = @{
    "ClientToken"="idempotencyToken"
    "Description"="Disk Image Import"
    "DiskContainer_Description" = "Data disk"
    "DiskContainer_Format" = "VMDK"
    "DiskContainer_S3Bucket" = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
    "DiskContainer_S3Key" = "datadiskimage.vmdk"
}

Import-EC2Snapshot @parms
```

출력:

```
Description             ImportTaskId                SnapshotTaskDetail

-----------------       --------------------        ------------------

Disk Image Import       import-snap-abcdefgh
 Amazon.EC2.Model.SnapshotTaskDetail
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ImportSnapshot을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **ModifyCapacityReservation** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ModifyCapacityReservation`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예시 1: 기존 용량 예약에서 예약한 인스턴스 수 변경

다음 `modify-capacity-reservation` 예시에서는 용량 예약이 용량을 예약하는 인스턴스 수를 변경합니다.

```
aws ec2 modify-capacity-reservation \
    --capacity-reservation-id cr-1234abcd56EXAMPLE \
    --instance-count 5
```

출력:

```
{
    "Return": true
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon EC2 사용 설명서의 용량 예약 수정을 참조하세요.

예시 2: 기존 용량 예약의 종료 날짜 및 시간 변경

다음 `modify-capacity-reservation` 예시에서는 지정된 날짜 및 시간에 종료되도록 기존 용량 예약을 수정합니다.

```
aws ec2 modify-capacity-reservation \
    --capacity-reservation-id cr-1234abcd56EXAMPLE \
    --end-date-type limited \
    --end-date 2019-08-31T23:59:59Z
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon EC2 사용 설명서의 용량 예약 수정을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ModifyCapacityReservation 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 불안정 개수를 1로 변경하여 CapacityReservationId cr-0c1f2345db6f7cdba를 수정합니다.

```
Edit-EC2CapacityReservation -CapacityReservationId cr-0c1f2345db6f7cdba -
InstanceCount 1
```

출력:

```
True
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ModifyCapacityReservation을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 불안정 개수를 1로 변경하여 CapacityReservationId cr-0c1f2345db6f7cdba를 수정합니다.

```
Edit-EC2CapacityReservation -CapacityReservationId cr-0c1f2345db6f7cdba -
InstanceCount 1
```

출력:

```
True
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ModifyCapacityReservation을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **ModifyHosts** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ModifyHosts`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예시 1: 전용 호스트에 대한 자동 배치 활성화

다음 `modify-hosts` 예시에서는 전용 호스트에 대한 자동 배치를 활성화하여 인스턴스 유형 구성과 일치하는 모든 타겟팅되지 않은 인스턴스 시작을 허용합니다.

```
aws ec2 modify-hosts \
    --host-id h-06c2f189b4EXAMPLE \
    --auto-placement on
```

출력:

```
{
```

```
    "Successful": [
        "h-06c2f189b4EXAMPLE"
    ],
    "Unsuccessful": []
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon EC2 사용 설명서의 전용 호스트의 자동 배치 설정 수정을 참조하세요.

예시 2: 전용 호스트에 대한 호스트 복구 활성화

다음 `modify-hosts` 예시에서는 지정된 전용 호스트에 대한 호스트 복구를 활성화합니다.

```
aws ec2 modify-hosts \
    --host-id h-06c2f189b4EXAMPLE \
    --host-recovery on
```

출력:

```
{
    "Successful": [
        "h-06c2f189b4EXAMPLE"
    ],
    "Unsuccessful": []
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon EC2 사용 설명서의 전용 호스트의 자동 배치 설정 수정을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ModifyHosts 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 전용 호스트 h-01e23f4cd567890f3에 대한 AutoPlacement 설정을 off로 수정합니다.

```
Edit-EC2Host -HostId h-03e09f8cd681609f3 -AutoPlacement off
```

출력:

```
Successful            Unsuccessful
```

```
----------            ------------
{h-01e23f4cd567890f3} {}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ModifyHosts를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 전용 호스트 h-01e23f4cd567890f3에 대한 AutoPlacement 설정을 꺼짐으로 수정합니다.

```
Edit-EC2Host -HostId h-03e09f8cd681609f3 -AutoPlacement off
```

출력:

```
Successful            Unsuccessful
----------            ------------
{h-01e23f4cd567890f3} {}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ModifyHosts를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **`ModifyIdFormat`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ModifyIdFormat`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

리소스에 더 긴 ID 형식 활성화

다음 `modify-id-format` 예시에서는 `instance` 리소스 유형에 대해 더 긴 ID 형식을 활성화합니다.

```
aws ec2 modify-id-format \
    --resource instance \
    --use-long-ids
```

리소스의 더 긴 ID 형식 비활성화

다음 `modify-id-format` 예시에서는 `instance` 리소스 유형에 대해 더 긴 ID 형식을 비활성화합니다.

```
aws ec2 modify-id-format \
    --resource instance \
    --no-use-long-ids
```

다음 `modify-id-format` 예시에서는 옵트인 기간 내에 있는 지원되는 모든 리소스 유형에 대해 더 긴 ID 형식을 사용하도록 설정합니다.

```
aws ec2 modify-id-format \
    --resource all-current \
    --use-long-ids
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ModifyIdFormat 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 리소스 유형에 대해 더 긴 ID 형식을 활성화합니다.

```
Edit-EC2IdFormat -Resource instance -UseLongId $true
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 리소스 유형에 대해 더 긴 ID 형식을 비활성화합니다.

```
Edit-EC2IdFormat -Resource instance -UseLongId $false
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ModifyIdFormat을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 리소스 유형에 대해 더 긴 ID 형식을 활성화합니다.

```
Edit-EC2IdFormat -Resource instance -UseLongId $true
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 리소스 유형에 대해 더 긴 ID 형식을 비활성화합니다.

```
Edit-EC2IdFormat -Resource instance -UseLongId $false
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ModifyIdFormat을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **ModifyImageAttribute** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ModifyImageAttribute`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예시 1: 퍼블릭 AMI로 설정

다음 `modify-instance-attribute` 예시에서는 지정된 AMI를 퍼블릭으로 설정합니다.

```
aws ec2 modify-image-attribute \
    --image-id ami-5731123e \
    --launch-permission "Add=[{Group=all}]"
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

예시 2: 프라이빗 AMI로 설정

다음 `modify-instance-attribute` 예시에서는 지정된 AMI를 프라이빗으로 설정합니다.

```
aws ec2 modify-image-attribute \
    --image-id ami-5731123e \
    --launch-permission "Remove=[{Group=all}]"
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

예제 3: AWS 계정에 시작 권한 부여

다음 `modify-instance-attribute` 예시에서는 지정된 AWS 계정에 시작 권한을 부여합니다.

```
aws ec2 modify-image-attribute \
    --image-id ami-5731123e \
    --launch-permission "Add=[{UserId=123456789012}]"
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

예제 4: AWS 계정에서 시작 권한 제거

다음 `modify-instance-attribute` 예시에서는 지정된 AWS 계정에서 시작 권한을 제거합니다.

```
aws ec2 modify-image-attribute \
    --image-id ami-5731123e \
    --launch-permission "Remove=[{UserId=123456789012}]"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ModifyImageAttribute 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 AMI에 대한 설명을 업데이트합니다.

```
Edit-EC2ImageAttribute -ImageId ami-12345678 -Description "New description"
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 AMI를 퍼블릭으로 설정합니다(예: 누구나 사용할 AWS 계정 수 있도록).

```
Edit-EC2ImageAttribute -ImageId ami-12345678 -Attribute launchPermission -
OperationType add -UserGroup all
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 AMI를 프라이빗으로 설정합니다(예: 소유자만 사용할 수 있도록).

```
Edit-EC2ImageAttribute -ImageId ami-12345678 -Attribute launchPermission -
OperationType remove -UserGroup all
```

예제 4:이 예제에서는 지정된에 시작 권한을 부여합니다 AWS 계정.

```
Edit-EC2ImageAttribute -ImageId ami-12345678 -Attribute launchPermission -
OperationType add -UserId 111122223333
```

예제 5:이 예제는 지정된에서 시작 권한을 제거합니다 AWS 계정.

```
Edit-EC2ImageAttribute -ImageId ami-12345678 -Attribute launchPermission -
OperationType remove -UserId 111122223333
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ModifyImageAttribute를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 AMI에 대한 설명을 업데이트합니다.

```
Edit-EC2ImageAttribute -ImageId ami-12345678 -Description "New description"
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 AMI를 퍼블릭으로 설정합니다(예: 누구나 사용할 AWS 계정 수 있도록).

```
Edit-EC2ImageAttribute -ImageId ami-12345678 -Attribute launchPermission -
OperationType add -UserGroup all
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 AMI를 프라이빗으로 설정합니다(예: 소유자만 사용할 수 있도록).

```
Edit-EC2ImageAttribute -ImageId ami-12345678 -Attribute launchPermission -
OperationType remove -UserGroup all
```

예제 4:이 예제에서는 지정된에 시작 권한을 부여합니다 AWS 계정.

```
Edit-EC2ImageAttribute -ImageId ami-12345678 -Attribute launchPermission -
OperationType add -UserId 111122223333
```

예제 5:이 예제는 지정된에서 시작 권한을 제거합니다 AWS 계정.

```
Edit-EC2ImageAttribute -ImageId ami-12345678 -Attribute launchPermission -
OperationType remove -UserId 111122223333
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ModifyImageAttribute를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **ModifyInstanceAttribute** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ModifyInstanceAttribute`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예시 1: 인스턴스 유형 수정

다음 `modify-instance-attribute` 예시에서는 지정된 인스턴스의 인스턴스 유형을 수정합니다. 인스턴스는 `stopped` 상태여야 합니다.

```
aws ec2 modify-instance-attribute \
```

```
    --instance-id i-1234567890abcdef0 \
    --instance-type "{\"Value\": \"m1.small\"}"
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

예시 2: 인스턴스에서 향상된 네트워킹 활성화

다음 `modify-instance-attribute` 예시에서는 지정된 인스턴스에 대해 향상된 네트워킹을 활성화합니다. 인스턴스는 `stopped` 상태여야 합니다.

```
aws ec2 modify-instance-attribute \
    --instance-id i-1234567890abcdef0 \
    --sriov-net-support simple
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

예시 3: sourceDestCheck 속성 수정

다음 `modify-instance-attribute` 예시에서는 지정된 인스턴스의 `sourceDestCheck` 속성을 `true`로 설정합니다. 인스턴스가 VPC에 있어야 합니다.

```
aws ec2 modify-instance-attribute --instance-id i-1234567890abcdef0 --source-
dest-check "{\"Value\": true}"
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

예시 4: 루트 볼륨의 deleteOnTermination 속성 수정법

다음 `modify-instance-attribute` 예시에서는 지정된 Amazon EBS 지원 인스턴스의 루트 볼륨에 대한 `deleteOnTermination` 속성을 `false`로 설정합니다. 기본적으로 이 속성은 루트 볼륨의 경우 `true`입니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 modify-instance-attribute \
  --instance-id i-1234567890abcdef0 \
  --block-device-mappings "[{\"DeviceName\": \"/dev/sda1\",\"Ebs\":
{\"DeleteOnTermination\":false}}]"
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

예시 5: 인스턴스에 연결된 사용자 데이터 수정

다음 `modify-instance-attribute` 예시에서는 `UserData.txt` 파일의 콘텐츠를 지정된 인스턴스에 대한 UserData로 추가합니다.

원본 파일 `UserData.txt`의 콘텐츠:

```
#!/bin/bash
yum update -y
service httpd start
chkconfig httpd on
```

파일의 콘텐츠는 base64로 인코딩되어야 합니다. 첫 번째 명령은 텍스트 파일을 base64로 변환하여 새 파일로 저장합니다.

명령의 Linux/macOS 버전:

```
base64 UserData.txt > UserData.base64.txt
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

명령의 Windows 버전:

```
certutil -encode UserData.txt tmp.b64 && findstr /v /c:- tmp.b64 >
 UserData.base64.txt
```

출력:

```
Input Length = 67
Output Length = 152
CertUtil: -encode command completed successfully.
```

이제 다음 CLI 명령에서 해당 파일을 참조할 수 있습니다.

```
aws ec2 modify-instance-attribute \
    --instance-id=i-09b5a14dbca622e76 \
    --attribute userData --value file://UserData.base64.txt
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 EC2 사용 설명서의 사용자 데이터 및 AWS CLI를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ModifyInstanceAttribute 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스의 인스턴스 유형을 수정합니다.

```
Edit-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -InstanceType m3.medium
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 "simple"을 단일 루트 I/O 가상화(SR-IOV) 네트워크 지원 파라미터인 -SriovNetSupport..

```
Edit-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -SriovNetSupport "simple"
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스의 보안 그룹을 수정합니다. 인스턴스가 VPC에 있어야 합니다. 이름이 아닌 각 보안 그룹의 ID를 지정해야 합니다.

```
Edit-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -Group @( "sg-12345678",
 "sg-45678901" )
```

예제 4:이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스에 대해 EBS I/O 최적화를 활성화합니다. 이 기능은 일부 인스턴스 유형에서는 사용할 수 없습니다. EBS 최적화 인스턴스를 사용할 때 추가 사용 요금이 적용됩니다.

```
Edit-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -EbsOptimized $true
```

예제 5:이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스에 대한 소스/대상 확인을 활성화합니다. NAT 인스턴스가 NAT를 수행하려면 값이 'false'여야 합니다.

```
Edit-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -SourceDestCheck $true
```

예제 6:이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스에 대한 종료를 비활성화합니다.

```
Edit-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -DisableApiTermination $true
```

예제 7:이 예제에서는 인스턴스에서 종료가 시작될 때 종료되도록 지정된 인스턴스를 변경합니다.

```
Edit-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -
InstanceInitiatedShutdownBehavior terminate
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ModifyInstanceAttribute를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스의 인스턴스 유형을 수정합니다.

```
Edit-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -InstanceType m3.medium
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 "simple"을 단일 루트 I/O 가상화(SR-IOV) 네트워크 지원 파라미터 -SriovNetSupport..

```
Edit-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -SriovNetSupport "simple"
```

예제 3:이 예제는 지정된 인스턴스의 보안 그룹을 수정합니다. 인스턴스가 VPC에 있어야 합니다. 이름이 아닌 각 보안 그룹의 ID를 지정해야 합니다.

```
Edit-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -Group @( "sg-12345678",
 "sg-45678901" )
```

예제 4:이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스에 대해 EBS I/O 최적화를 활성화합니다. 이 기능은 일부 인스턴스 유형에서는 사용할 수 없습니다. EBS 최적화 인스턴스를 사용할 때 추가 사용 요금이 적용됩니다.

```
Edit-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -EbsOptimized $true
```

예제 5:이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스에 대한 소스/대상 확인을 활성화합니다. NAT 인스턴스가 NAT를 수행하려면 값이 'false'여야 합니다.

```
Edit-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -SourceDestCheck $true
```

예제 6:이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스에 대한 종료를 비활성화합니다.

```
Edit-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -DisableApiTermination $true
```

예제 7:이 예제에서는 인스턴스에서 종료가 시작될 때 종료되도록 지정된 인스턴스를 변경합니다.

```
Edit-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -
InstanceInitiatedShutdownBehavior terminate
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ModifyInstanceAttribute를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **ModifyInstanceCreditSpecification** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ModifyInstanceCreditSpecification`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

인스턴스의 CPU 사용량에 대한 크레딧 옵션 수정

이 예시에서는 지정된 리전에서 지정된 인스턴스의 CPU 사용량에 대한 크레딧 옵션을 '무제한'으로 수정합니다. 유효한 크레딧 옵션은 '표준' 및 '무제한'입니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 modify-instance-credit-specification --instance-credit-
specification "InstanceId=i-1234567890abcdef0,CpuCredits=unlimited"
```

출력:

```
{
  "SuccessfulInstanceCreditSpecifications": [
    {
      "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0"
    }
  ],
  "UnsuccessfulInstanceCreditSpecifications": []
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ModifyInstanceCreditSpecification 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 인스턴스 i-01234567890abcdef에 대한 T2 무제한 크레딧을 활성화합니다.

```
$Credit = New-Object -TypeName
 Amazon.EC2.Model.InstanceCreditSpecificationRequest
$Credit.InstanceId = "i-01234567890abcdef"
$Credit.CpuCredits = "unlimited"
Edit-EC2InstanceCreditSpecification -InstanceCreditSpecification $Credit
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ModifyInstanceCreditSpecification을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 인스턴스 i-01234567890abcdef에 대한 T2 무제한 크레딧을 활성화합니다.

```
$Credit = New-Object -TypeName
 Amazon.EC2.Model.InstanceCreditSpecificationRequest
$Credit.InstanceId = "i-01234567890abcdef"
$Credit.CpuCredits = "unlimited"
Edit-EC2InstanceCreditSpecification -InstanceCreditSpecification $Credit
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ModifyInstanceCreditSpecification을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **`ModifyNetworkInterfaceAttribute`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ModifyNetworkInterfaceAttribute`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

네트워크 인터페이스의 연결 속성 수정

이 예시 명령은 지정된 네트워크 인터페이스의 `attachment` 속성을 수정합니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 modify-network-interface-attribute --network-interface-id eni-686ea200 --
attachment AttachmentId=eni-attach-43348162,DeleteOnTermination=false
```

네트워크 인터페이스의 설명 속성 수정

이 예시 명령은 지정된 네트워크 인터페이스의 `description` 속성을 수정합니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 modify-network-interface-attribute --network-interface-id eni-686ea200 --
description "My description"
```

네트워크 인터페이스의 groupSet 속성 수정

이 예시 명령은 지정된 네트워크 인터페이스의 `groupSet` 속성을 수정합니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 modify-network-interface-attribute --network-interface-id eni-686ea200 --
groups sg-903004f8 sg-1a2b3c4d
```

네트워크 인터페이스의 sourceDestCheck 속성 수정

이 예시 명령은 지정된 네트워크 인터페이스의 `sourceDestCheck` 속성을 수정합니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 modify-network-interface-attribute --network-interface-id eni-686ea200 --
no-source-dest-check
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ModifyNetworkInterfaceAttribute 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 종료 시 지정된 연결이 삭제되도록 지정된 네트워크 인터페이스를 수정합니다.

```
Edit-EC2NetworkInterfaceAttribute -NetworkInterfaceId eni-1a2b3c4d -
Attachment_AttachmentId eni-attach-1a2b3c4d -Attachment_DeleteOnTermination $true
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 네트워크 인터페이스의 설명을 수정합니다.

```
Edit-EC2NetworkInterfaceAttribute -NetworkInterfaceId eni-1a2b3c4d -Description
 "my description"
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 지정된 네트워크 인터페이스의 보안 그룹을 수정합니다.

```
Edit-EC2NetworkInterfaceAttribute -NetworkInterfaceId eni-1a2b3c4d -Groups
 sg-1a2b3c4d
```

예제 4:이 예제에서는 지정된 네트워크 인터페이스에 대한 소스/대상 확인을 비활성화합니다.

```
Edit-EC2NetworkInterfaceAttribute -NetworkInterfaceId eni-1a2b3c4d -
SourceDestCheck $false
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ModifyNetworkInterfaceAttribute를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 종료 시 지정된 연결이 삭제되도록 지정된 네트워크 인터페이스를 수정합니다.

```
Edit-EC2NetworkInterfaceAttribute -NetworkInterfaceId eni-1a2b3c4d -
Attachment_AttachmentId eni-attach-1a2b3c4d -Attachment_DeleteOnTermination $true
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 네트워크 인터페이스의 설명을 수정합니다.

```
Edit-EC2NetworkInterfaceAttribute -NetworkInterfaceId eni-1a2b3c4d -Description
 "my description"
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 지정된 네트워크 인터페이스의 보안 그룹을 수정합니다.

```
Edit-EC2NetworkInterfaceAttribute -NetworkInterfaceId eni-1a2b3c4d -Groups
 sg-1a2b3c4d
```

예제 4:이 예제에서는 지정된 네트워크 인터페이스에 대한 소스/대상 확인을 비활성화합니다.

```
Edit-EC2NetworkInterfaceAttribute -NetworkInterfaceId eni-1a2b3c4d -
SourceDestCheck $false
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ModifyNetworkInterfaceAttribute를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **ModifyReservedInstances** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ModifyReservedInstances`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예약 인스턴스 수정

이 예시 명령은 예약 인스턴스를 같은 리전 내의 다른 가용 영역으로 이동합니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 modify-reserved-instances --reserved-instances-ids b847fa93-e282-4f55-b59a-1342f5bd7c02 --target-configurations AvailabilityZone=us-west-1c,Platform=EC2-Classic,InstanceCount=10
```

출력:

```
{
  "ReservedInstancesModificationId": "rimod-d3ed4335-b1d3-4de6-ab31-0f13aaf46687"
}
```

예약 인스턴스의 네트워크 플랫폼 수정

이 예시 명령은 EC2-Classic 예약 인스턴스를 EC2-VPC로 변환합니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 modify-reserved-instances --reserved-instances-ids f127bd27-edb7-44c9-a0eb-0d7e09259af0 --target-configurations AvailabilityZone=us-west-1c,Platform=EC2-VPC,InstanceCount=5
```

출력:

```
{
  "ReservedInstancesModificationId": "rimod-82fa9020-668f-4fb6-945d-61537009d291"
```

```
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon EC2 사용 설명서의 예약 인스턴스 수정을 참조하세요.

예약 인스턴스의 인스턴스 크기 수정

이 예시 명령은 us-west-1c에 10개의 m1.small Linux/UNIX 인스턴스가 있는 예약 인스턴스를 수정하여 8개의 m1.small 인스턴스는 2개의 m1.large 인스턴스가 되고 나머지 2개의 m1.small 인스턴스는 동일한 가용 영역에서 1개의 m1.medium 인스턴스가 되도록 합니다. 명령:

```
aws ec2 modify-reserved-instances --reserved-instances-
ids 1ba8e2e3-3556-4264-949e-63ee671405a9 --target-
configurations AvailabilityZone=us-west-1c,Platform=EC2-
Classic,InstanceCount=2,InstanceType=m1.large AvailabilityZone=us-
west-1c,Platform=EC2-Classic,InstanceCount=1,InstanceType=m1.medium
```

출력:

```
{
    "ReservedInstancesModificationId": "rimod-acc5f240-080d-4717-
b3e3-1c6b11fa00b6"
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon EC2 사용 설명서의 예약 인스턴스 크기 수정을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ModifyReservedInstances 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 예약 인스턴스의 가용 영역, 인스턴스 수 및 플랫폼을 수정합니다.

```
$config = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.ReservedInstancesConfiguration
$config.AvailabilityZone = "us-west-2a"
$config.InstanceCount = 1
$config.Platform = "EC2-VPC"

Edit-EC2ReservedInstance `
-ReservedInstancesId @("FE32132D-70D5-4795-B400-AE435EXAMPLE",
 "0CC556F3-7AB8-4C00-B0E5-98666EXAMPLE") `
```

```
-TargetConfiguration $config
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ModifyReservedInstances.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 예약 인스턴스의 가용 영역, 인스턴스 수 및 플랫폼을 수정합니다.

```
$config = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.ReservedInstancesConfiguration
$config.AvailabilityZone = "us-west-2a"
$config.InstanceCount = 1
$config.Platform = "EC2-VPC"

Edit-EC2ReservedInstance `
-ReservedInstancesId @("FE32132D-70D5-4795-B400-AE435EXAMPLE",
 "0CC556F3-7AB8-4C00-B0E5-98666EXAMPLE") `
-TargetConfiguration $config
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ModifyReservedInstances.

CLI로 **ModifySnapshotAttribute** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ModifySnapshotAttribute`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예시 1: 스냅샷 속성 수정

다음 `modify-snapshot-attribute` 예시에서는 지정된 스냅샷의 `createVolumePermission` 속성을 업데이트하여 지정된 사용자의 볼륨 권한을 제거합니다.

```
aws ec2 modify-snapshot-attribute \
    --snapshot-id snap-1234567890abcdef0 \
    --attribute createVolumePermission \
    --operation-type remove \
    --user-ids 123456789012
```

예시 2: 스냅샷을 퍼블릭으로 설정

다음 `modify-snapshot-attribute` 예시에서는 지정된 스냅샷을 퍼블릭으로 설정합니다.

```
aws ec2 modify-snapshot-attribute \
    --snapshot-id snap-1234567890abcdef0 \
    --attribute createVolumePermission \
    --operation-type add \
    --group-names all
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ModifySnapshotAttribute 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 CreateVolumePermission 속성을 설정하여 지정된 스냅샷을 퍼블릭으로 설정합니다.

```
Edit-EC2SnapshotAttribute -SnapshotId snap-12345678 -Attribute
 CreateVolumePermission -OperationType Add -GroupName all
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ModifySnapshotAttribute를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 CreateVolumePermission 속성을 설정하여 지정된 스냅샷을 퍼블릭으로 설정합니다.

```
Edit-EC2SnapshotAttribute -SnapshotId snap-12345678 -Attribute
 CreateVolumePermission -OperationType Add -GroupName all
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ModifySnapshotAttribute를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **ModifySpotFleetRequest** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ModifySpotFleetRequest`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

스팟 플릿 요청 수정

이 예시 명령은 지정된 스팟 플릿 요청의 목표 용량을 업데이트합니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 modify-spot-fleet-request --target-capacity 20 --spot-fleet-request-
id sfr-73fbd2ce-aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE
```

출력:

```
{
    "Return": true
}
```

이 예시 명령은 결과적으로 스팟 인스턴스를 종료하지 않고 지정된 스팟 플릿 요청의 목표 용량을 줄입니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 modify-spot-fleet-request --target-capacity 10 --excess-capacity-
termination-policy NoTermination --spot-fleet-request-ids sfr-73fbd2ce-
aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE
```

출력:

```
{
    "Return": true
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ModifySpotFleetRequest 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 스팟 플릿 요청의 목표 용량을 업데이트합니다.

```
Edit-EC2SpotFleetRequest -SpotFleetRequestId sfr-73fbd2ce-
aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE -TargetCapacity 10
```

출력:

```
True
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ModifySpotFleetRequest를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 스팟 플릿 요청의 목표 용량을 업데이트합니다.

```
Edit-EC2SpotFleetRequest -SpotFleetRequestId sfr-73fbd2ce-
aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE -TargetCapacity 10
```

출력:

```
True
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ModifySpotFleetRequest를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **`ModifySubnetAttribute`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ModifySubnetAttribute`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- Amazon VPC 시작하기

CLI

AWS CLI

서브넷의 퍼블릭 IPv4 주소 지정 동작 변경

이 예시에서는 서브넷-1a2b3c4d를 수정하여 이 서브넷으로 시작된 모든 인스턴스에 공용 IPv4 주소가 할당되도록 지정합니다. 이 명령이 성공하면 출력이 반환되지 않습니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 modify-subnet-attribute --subnet-id subnet-1a2b3c4d --map-public-ip-on-
launch
```

서브넷의 IPv6 주소 지정 동작 변경

이 예시에서는 이 서브넷으로 시작된 모든 인스턴스에 해당 서브넷 범위의 IPv6 주소가 할당되도록 subnet-1a2b3c4d를 수정합니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 modify-subnet-attribute --subnet-id subnet-1a2b3c4d --assign-ipv6-
address-on-creation
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Virtual Private Cloud 사용 설명서에서 VPC의 IP 주소 지정을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ModifySubnetAttribute 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 서브넷에 대한 퍼블릭 IP 주소 지정을 활성화합니다.

```
Edit-EC2SubnetAttribute -SubnetId subnet-1a2b3c4d -MapPublicIpOnLaunch $true
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 서브넷에 대한 퍼블릭 IP 주소 지정을 비활성화합니다.

```
Edit-EC2SubnetAttribute -SubnetId subnet-1a2b3c4d -MapPublicIpOnLaunch $false
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ModifySubnetAttribute를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 서브넷에 대한 퍼블릭 IP 주소 지정을 활성화합니다.

```
Edit-EC2SubnetAttribute -SubnetId subnet-1a2b3c4d -MapPublicIpOnLaunch $true
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 서브넷에 대한 퍼블릭 IP 주소 지정을 비활성화합니다.

```
Edit-EC2SubnetAttribute -SubnetId subnet-1a2b3c4d -MapPublicIpOnLaunch $false
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ModifySubnetAttribute를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **ModifyVolumeAttribute** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ModifyVolumeAttribute`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

볼륨 속성 수정

이 예시에서는 ID가 `vol-1234567890abcdef0`인 볼륨의 `autoEnableIo` 속성을 `true`로 설정합니다. 이 명령이 성공하면 출력이 반환되지 않습니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 modify-volume-attribute --volume-id vol-1234567890abcdef0 --auto-enable-io
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ModifyVolumeAttribute 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 볼륨의 지정된 속성을 수정합니다. 잠재적으로 일관되지 않은 데이터로 인해 일시 중지된 후 볼륨에 대한 I/O 작업이 자동으로 재개됩니다.

```
Edit-EC2VolumeAttribute -VolumeId vol-12345678 -AutoEnableIO $true
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ModifyVolumeAttribute를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 볼륨의 지정된 속성을 수정합니다. 잠재적으로 일관되지 않은 데이터로 인해 일시 중지된 후 볼륨에 대한 I/O 작업이 자동으로 재개됩니다.

```
Edit-EC2VolumeAttribute -VolumeId vol-12345678 -AutoEnableIO $true
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ModifyVolumeAttribute를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **ModifyVpcAttribute** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ModifyVpcAttribute`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- Amazon VPC 시작하기

CLI

AWS CLI

enableDnsSupport 속성 수정

다음 예시에서는 `enableDnsSupport` 속성을 수정합니다. 이 속성은 VPC에 DNS 확인이 활성화되어 있는지 여부를 나타냅니다. 이 속성이 `true`인 경우 Amazon DNS 서버는 인스턴스의 DNS 호스트 이름을 해당 IP 주소로 확인하지만, 그렇지 않으면 확인하지 않습니다. 이 명령이 성공하면 출력이 반환되지 않습니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 modify-vpc-attribute --vpc-id vpc-a01106c2 --enable-dns-support "{\"Value
\":false}"
```

enableDnsHostnames 속성 수정

다음 예시에서는 `enableDnsHostnames` 속성을 수정합니다. 이 속성은 VPC에서 시작된 인스턴스가 DNS 호스트 이름을 가져오는지 나타냅니다. 이 속성이 `true`인 경우 VPC의 인스턴스가 DNS 호스트 이름을 가져오고, 그렇지 않으면 가져오지 않습니다. 이 명령이 성공하면 출력이 반환되지 않습니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 modify-vpc-attribute --vpc-id vpc-a01106c2 --enable-dns-hostnames
 "{\"Value\":false}"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ModifyVpcAttribute 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 VPC에 대한 DNS 호스트 이름 지원을 활성화합니다.

```
Edit-EC2VpcAttribute -VpcId vpc-12345678 -EnableDnsHostnames $true
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 VPC의 DNS 호스트 이름에 대한 지원을 비활성화합니다.

```
Edit-EC2VpcAttribute -VpcId vpc-12345678 -EnableDnsHostnames $false
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 지정된 VPC에 대한 DNS 확인을 지원합니다.

```
Edit-EC2VpcAttribute -VpcId vpc-12345678 -EnableDnsSupport $true
```

예제 4:이 예제에서는 지정된 VPC에 대한 DNS 확인 지원을 비활성화합니다.

```
Edit-EC2VpcAttribute -VpcId vpc-12345678 -EnableDnsSupport $false
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ModifyVpcAttribute를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 VPC에 대한 DNS 호스트 이름 지원을 활성화합니다.

```
Edit-EC2VpcAttribute -VpcId vpc-12345678 -EnableDnsHostnames $true
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 VPC의 DNS 호스트 이름에 대한 지원을 비활성화합니다.

```
Edit-EC2VpcAttribute -VpcId vpc-12345678 -EnableDnsHostnames $false
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 지정된 VPC에 대한 DNS 확인을 지원합니다.

```
Edit-EC2VpcAttribute -VpcId vpc-12345678 -EnableDnsSupport $true
```

예제 4:이 예제에서는 지정된 VPC에 대한 DNS 확인 지원을 비활성화합니다.

```
Edit-EC2VpcAttribute -VpcId vpc-12345678 -EnableDnsSupport $false
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ModifyVpcAttribute를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **MonitorInstances** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 MonitorInstances의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Enable detailed monitoring for an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
 instance.
/*!
  \param instanceId: An EC2 instance ID.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::EC2::enableMonitoring(const Aws::String &instanceId,
                                   const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::EC2::Model::MonitorInstancesRequest request;
    request.AddInstanceIds(instanceId);
    request.SetDryRun(true);

    Aws::EC2::Model::MonitorInstancesOutcome dryRunOutcome =
 ec2Client.MonitorInstances(request);
    if (dryRunOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr
                << "Failed dry run to enable monitoring on instance. A dry run
 should trigger an error."
                <<
                std::endl;
        return false;
    } else if (dryRunOutcome.GetError().GetErrorType()
```

```
                != Aws::EC2::EC2Errors::DRY_RUN_OPERATION) {
        std::cerr << "Failed dry run to enable monitoring on instance " <<
                  instanceId << ": " << dryRunOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                  std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    request.SetDryRun(false);
    Aws::EC2::Model::MonitorInstancesOutcome monitorInstancesOutcome =
 ec2Client.MonitorInstances(request);
    if (!monitorInstancesOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to enable monitoring on instance " <<
                  instanceId << ": " <<
                  monitorInstancesOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Successfully enabled monitoring on instance " <<
                  instanceId << std::endl;
    }

    return monitorInstancesOutcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 MonitorInstances를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

인스턴스에 대한 세부 모니터링을 활성화하는 방법

이 예제 명령은 지정된 인스턴스에 대한 세부 모니터링을 활성화합니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 monitor-instances --instance-ids i-1234567890abcdef0
```

출력:

```
{
  "InstanceMonitorings": [
      {
```

```
            "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
            "Monitoring": {
                "State": "pending"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조에서 MonitorInstances를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { EC2Client, MonitorInstancesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

/**
 * Turn on detailed monitoring for the selected instance.
 * By default, metrics are sent to Amazon CloudWatch every 5 minutes.
 * For a cost you can enable detailed monitoring which sends metrics every
 minute.
 * @param {{ instanceIds: string[] }} options
 */
export const main = async ({ instanceIds }) => {
  const client = new EC2Client({});
  const command = new MonitorInstancesCommand({
    InstanceIds: instanceIds,
  });

  try {
    const { InstanceMonitorings } = await client.send(command);
    const instancesBeingMonitored = InstanceMonitorings.map(
      (im) =>
        `  • Detailed monitoring state for ${im.InstanceId} is
 ${im.Monitoring.State}.`,
    );
```

```
    console.log("Monitoring status:");
    console.log(instancesBeingMonitored.join("\n"));
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "InvalidParameterValue") {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 MonitorInstances를 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스에 대한 세부 모니터링을 활성화합니다.

```
Start-EC2InstanceMonitoring -InstanceId i-12345678
```

출력:

```
InstanceId    Monitoring
----------    ----------
i-12345678    Amazon.EC2.Model.Monitoring
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 MonitorInstances.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스에 대한 세부 모니터링을 활성화합니다.

```
Start-EC2InstanceMonitoring -InstanceId i-12345678
```

출력:

```
InstanceId    Monitoring
----------    ----------
```

```
i-12345678    Amazon.EC2.Model.Monitoring
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 MonitorInstances.

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    DATA lt_instance_ids TYPE /aws1/
cl_ec2instidstringlist_w=>tt_instanceidstringlist.
    APPEND NEW /aws1/cl_ec2instidstringlist_w( iv_value = iv_instance_id ) TO
 lt_instance_ids.

    "Perform dry run"
    TRY.
        " DryRun is set to true. This checks for the required permissions to
 monitor the instance without actually making the request. "
        lo_ec2->monitorinstances(
          it_instanceids = lt_instance_ids
          iv_dryrun = abap_true ).
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        " If the error code returned is `DryRunOperation`, then you have the
 required permissions to monitor this instance. "
        IF lo_exception->av_err_code = 'DryRunOperation'.
          MESSAGE 'Dry run to enable detailed monitoring completed.' TYPE 'I'.
          " DryRun is set to false to enable detailed monitoring. "
          lo_ec2->monitorinstances(
            it_instanceids = lt_instance_ids
            iv_dryrun = abap_false ).
          MESSAGE 'Detailed monitoring enabled.' TYPE 'I'.
          " If the error code returned is `UnauthorizedOperation`, then you don't
 have the required permissions to monitor this instance. "
        ELSEIF lo_exception->av_err_code = 'UnauthorizedOperation'.
          MESSAGE 'Dry run to enable detailed monitoring failed. User does not
 have the permissions to monitor the instance.' TYPE 'E'.
```

```
        ELSE.
          DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
          MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
        ENDIF.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 MonitorInstances를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **MoveAddressToVpc** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 MoveAddressToVpc의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

주소를 EC2-VPC로 이동

이 예시에서는 탄력적 IP 주소 54.123.4.56을 EC2-VPC 플랫폼으로 이동합니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 move-address-to-vpc --public-ip 54.123.4.56
```

출력:

```
{
  "Status": "MoveInProgress"
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 MoveAddressToVpc 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 퍼블릭 IP 주소가 1EC2.345.67.89인 EC2 인스턴스를 미국 동부(버지니아 북부) 리전의 EC2-VPC 플랫폼으로 이동합니다.

```
Move-EC2AddressToVpc -PublicIp 12.345.67.89 -Region us-east-1
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 Get-EC2Instance 명령의 결과를 Move-EC2AddressToVpc cmdlet으로 파이프합니다. Get-EC2Instance 명령은 인스턴스 ID로 지정된 인스턴스를 가져온 다음 인스턴스의 퍼블릭 IP 주소 속성을 반환합니다.

```
(Get-EC2Instance -Instance i-12345678).Instances.PublicIpAddress | Move-
EC2AddressToVpc
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 MoveAddressToVpc를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 퍼블릭 IP 주소가 1EC2.345.67.89인 EC2 인스턴스를 미국 동부(버지니아 북부) 리전의 EC2-VPC 플랫폼으로 이동합니다.

```
Move-EC2AddressToVpc -PublicIp 12.345.67.89 -Region us-east-1
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 Get-EC2Instance 명령의 결과를 Move-EC2AddressToVpc cmdlet으로 파이프합니다. Get-EC2Instance 명령은 인스턴스 ID로 지정된 인스턴스를 가져온 다음 인스턴스의 퍼블릭 IP 주소 속성을 반환합니다.

```
(Get-EC2Instance -Instance i-12345678).Instances.PublicIpAddress | Move-
EC2AddressToVpc
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 MoveAddressToVpc를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **`PurchaseHostReservation`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `PurchaseHostReservation`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

전용 호스트 예약 구매

이 예시에서는 계정에서 지정한 전용 호스트에 대해 지정된 전용 호스트 예약 상품을 구매합니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 purchase-host-reservation --offering-id hro-03f707bf363b6b324 --host-id-set h-013abcd2a00cbd123
```

출력:

```
{
  "TotalHourlyPrice": "1.499",
  "Purchase": [
      {
          "HourlyPrice": "1.499",
          "InstanceFamily": "m4",
          "PaymentOption": "NoUpfront",
          "HostIdSet": [
              "h-013abcd2a00cbd123"
          ],
          "HostReservationId": "hr-0d418a3a4ffc669ae",
          "UpfrontPrice": "0.000",
          "Duration": 31536000
      }
  ],
  "TotalUpfrontPrice": "0.000"
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 PurchaseHostReservation 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 전용 호스트 h-01e23f4cd567890f1의 구성과 일치하는 구성으로 hro-0c1f23456789d0ab를 제공하는 예약을 구매합니다.

```
New-EC2HostReservation -OfferingId hro-0c1f23456789d0ab HostIdSet
 h-01e23f4cd567890f1
```

출력:

```
ClientToken       :
CurrencyCode      :
Purchase          : {hr-0123f4b5d67bedc89}
TotalHourlyPrice  : 1.307
TotalUpfrontPrice : 0.000
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 PurchaseHostReservation을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 전용 호스트 h-01e23f4cd567890f1의 구성과 일치하는 구성으로 hro-0c1f23456789d0ab를 제공하는 예약을 구매합니다.

```
New-EC2HostReservation -OfferingId hro-0c1f23456789d0ab HostIdSet
 h-01e23f4cd567890f1
```

출력:

```
ClientToken       :
CurrencyCode      :
Purchase          : {hr-0123f4b5d67bedc89}
TotalHourlyPrice  : 1.307
TotalUpfrontPrice : 0.000
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 PurchaseHostReservation을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **PurchaseScheduledInstances** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 PurchaseScheduledInstances의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

정기 인스턴스 구매

이 예시에서는 정기 인스턴스를 구매합니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 purchase-scheduled-instances --purchase-requests file://purchase-
request.json
```

Purchase-request.json:

```
[
    {
        "PurchaseToken": "eyJ2IjoiMSIsInMiOjEsImMiOi...",
        "InstanceCount": 1
    }
]
```

출력:

```
{
  "ScheduledInstanceSet": [
      {
          "AvailabilityZone": "us-west-2b",
          "ScheduledInstanceId": "sci-1234-1234-1234-1234-123456789012",
          "HourlyPrice": "0.095",
          "CreateDate": "2016-01-25T21:43:38.612Z",
          "Recurrence": {
              "OccurrenceDaySet": [
                  1
              ],
              "Interval": 1,
              "Frequency": "Weekly",
              "OccurrenceRelativeToEnd": false,
              "OccurrenceUnit": ""
          },
          "Platform": "Linux/UNIX",
          "TermEndDate": "2017-01-31T09:00:00Z",
          "InstanceCount": 1,
          "SlotDurationInHours": 32,
          "TermStartDate": "2016-01-31T09:00:00Z",
          "NetworkPlatform": "EC2-VPC",
          "TotalScheduledInstanceHours": 1696,
          "NextSlotStartTime": "2016-01-31T09:00:00Z",
          "InstanceType": "c4.large"
      }
  ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 PurchaseScheduledInstances을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 정기 인스턴스를 구매합니다.

```
$request = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.PurchaseRequest
$request.InstanceCount = 1
$request.PurchaseToken = "eyJ2IjoiMSIsInMiOjEsImMiOi..."
New-EC2ScheduledInstancePurchase -PurchaseRequest $request
```

출력:

```
AvailabilityZone            : us-west-2b
CreateDate                  : 1/25/2016 1:43:38 PM
HourlyPrice                 : 0.095
InstanceCount               : 1
InstanceType                : c4.large
NetworkPlatform             : EC2-VPC
NextSlotStartTime           : 1/31/2016 1:00:00 AM
Platform                    : Linux/UNIX
PreviousSlotEndTime         :
Recurrence                  : Amazon.EC2.Model.ScheduledInstanceRecurrence
ScheduledInstanceId         : sci-1234-1234-1234-1234-123456789012
SlotDurationInHours         : 32
TermEndDate                 : 1/31/2017 1:00:00 AM
TermStartDate               : 1/31/2016 1:00:00 AM
TotalScheduledInstanceHours : 1696
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 PurchaseScheduledInstances를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 정기 인스턴스를 구매합니다.

```
$request = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.PurchaseRequest
$request.InstanceCount = 1
$request.PurchaseToken = "eyJ2IjoiMSIsInMiOjEsImMiOi..."
```

```
New-EC2ScheduledInstancePurchase -PurchaseRequest $request
```

출력:

```
AvailabilityZone            : us-west-2b
CreateDate                  : 1/25/2016 1:43:38 PM
HourlyPrice                 : 0.095
InstanceCount               : 1
InstanceType                : c4.large
NetworkPlatform             : EC2-VPC
NextSlotStartTime           : 1/31/2016 1:00:00 AM
Platform                    : Linux/UNIX
PreviousSlotEndTime         :
Recurrence                  : Amazon.EC2.Model.ScheduledInstanceRecurrence
ScheduledInstanceId         : sci-1234-1234-1234-1234-123456789012
SlotDurationInHours         : 32
TermEndDate                 : 1/31/2017 1:00:00 AM
TermStartDate               : 1/31/2016 1:00:00 AM
TotalScheduledInstanceHours : 1696
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 PurchaseScheduledInstances를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **RebootInstances** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 RebootInstances의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 복원력이 뛰어난 서비스 구축 및 관리

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

ID로 인스턴스를 재부팅합니다.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Reboot a specific EC2 instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ec2InstanceId">The instance Id of the instance that will be
rebooted.</param>
    /// <returns>Async Task.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> RebootInstances(string ec2InstanceId)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new RebootInstancesRequest
            {
                InstanceIds = new List<string> { ec2InstanceId },
            };

            await _amazonEC2.RebootInstancesAsync(request);

            // Wait for the instance to be running.
            Console.Write("Waiting for the instance to start.");
            await WaitForInstanceState(ec2InstanceId, InstanceStateName.Running);

            return true;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidInstanceId")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"InstanceId {ec2InstanceId} is invalid, unable to reboot.
{ec2Exception.Message}");
            }
            return false;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while rebooting the instance
{ec2InstanceId}.: {ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Wait until an EC2 instance is in a specified state.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The instance Id.</param>
    /// <param name="stateName">The state to wait for.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> WaitForInstanceState(string instanceId,
InstanceStateName stateName)
    {
        var request = new DescribeInstancesRequest
        {
            InstanceIds = new List<string> { instanceId }
        };

        // Wait until the instance is in the specified state.
        var hasState = false;
        do
        {
            // Wait 5 seconds.
            Thread.Sleep(5000);

            // Check for the desired state.
            var response = await _amazonEC2.DescribeInstancesAsync(request);
            var instance = response.Reservations[0].Instances[0];
            hasState = instance.State.Name == stateName;
            Console.Write(". ");
        } while (!hasState);

        return hasState;
    }
```

인스턴스의 프로파일을 바꾸고, 재부팅하며, 웹 서버를 다시 시작합니다.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Replace the profile associated with a running instance. After the profile
is replaced, the instance
    /// is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new profile. When the instance is
ready, Systems Manager is
    /// used to restart the Python web server.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance to update.</param>
```

```
   /// <param name="credsProfileName">The name of the new profile to associate
with the specified instance.</param>
   /// <param name="associationId">The Id of the existing profile association
for the instance.</param>
   /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
   public async Task ReplaceInstanceProfile(string instanceId, string
credsProfileName, string associationId)
   {
       try
       {
           await _amazonEc2.ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationAsync(
               new ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationRequest()
               {
                   AssociationId = associationId,
                   IamInstanceProfile = new IamInstanceProfileSpecification()
                   {
                       Name = credsProfileName
                   }
               });
           // Allow time before resetting.
           Thread.Sleep(25000);

           await _amazonEc2.RebootInstancesAsync(
               new RebootInstancesRequest(new List<string>() { instanceId }));
           Thread.Sleep(25000);
           var instanceReady = false;
           var retries = 5;
           while (retries-- > 0 && !instanceReady)
           {
               var instancesPaginator =
                   _amazonSsm.Paginators.DescribeInstanceInformation(
                       new DescribeInstanceInformationRequest());
               // Get the entire list using the paginator.
               await foreach (var instance in
instancesPaginator.InstanceInformationList)
               {
                   instanceReady = instance.InstanceId == instanceId;
                   if (instanceReady)
                   {
                       break;
                   }
               }
           }
           Console.WriteLine("Waiting for instance to be running.");
```

```
            await WaitForInstanceState(instanceId, InstanceStateName.Running);
            Console.WriteLine("Instance ready.");
            Console.WriteLine($"Sending restart command to instance
{instanceId}");
            await _amazonSsm.SendCommandAsync(
                new SendCommandRequest()
                {
                    InstanceIds = new List<string>() { instanceId },
                    DocumentName = "AWS-RunShellScript",
                    Parameters = new Dictionary<string, List<string>>()
                    {
                        {
                            "commands",
                            new List<string>() { "cd / && sudo python3 server.py
80" }
                        }
                    }
                });
            Console.WriteLine($"Restarted the web server on instance
{instanceId}");
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(ec2Exception, $"Instance {instanceId} not
found");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"An error occurred while replacing the
template.: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 RebootInstances를 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Reboot an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance.
/*!
  \param instanceID: An EC2 instance ID.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::EC2::rebootInstance(const Aws::String &instanceId,
                                 const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::EC2::Model::RebootInstancesRequest request;
    request.AddInstanceIds(instanceId);
    request.SetDryRun(true);

    Aws::EC2::Model::RebootInstancesOutcome dry_run_outcome =
 ec2Client.RebootInstances(request);
    if (dry_run_outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr
                << "Failed dry run to reboot on instance. A dry run should
 trigger an error."
                <<
                std::endl;
        return false;
    } else if (dry_run_outcome.GetError().GetErrorType()
               != Aws::EC2::EC2Errors::DRY_RUN_OPERATION) {
        std::cout << "Failed dry run to reboot instance " << instanceId << ": "
                  << dry_run_outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    request.SetDryRun(false);
```

```
    Aws::EC2::Model::RebootInstancesOutcome outcome =
 ec2Client.RebootInstances(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Failed to reboot instance " << instanceId << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Successfully rebooted instance " << instanceId <<
                  std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 RebootInstances를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

Amazon EC2 인스턴스를 재부팅하는 방법

이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스를 재부팅합니다. 이 명령이 성공하면 출력이 반환되지 않습니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 reboot-instances --instance-ids i-1234567890abcdef5
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud 사용 설명서에서 인스턴스 재부팅을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조에서 RebootInstances를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { EC2Client, RebootInstancesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

/**
 * Requests a reboot of the specified instances. This operation is asynchronous;
 * it only queues a request to reboot the specified instances.
 * @param {{ instanceIds: string[] }} options
 */
export const main = async ({ instanceIds }) => {
  const client = new EC2Client({});
  const command = new RebootInstancesCommand({
    InstanceIds: instanceIds,
  });

  try {
    await client.send(command);
    console.log("Instance rebooted successfully.");
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound"
    ) {
      console.warn(
        `${caught.message}. Please provide the InstanceId of a valid instance to
 reboot.`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 RebootInstances를 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스를 재부팅합니다.

```
Restart-EC2Instance -InstanceId i-12345678
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 RebootInstances.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스를 재부팅합니다.

```
Restart-EC2Instance -InstanceId i-12345678
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 RebootInstances.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management actions.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_prefix: str,
        inst_type: str,
        ami_param: str,
        autoscaling_client: boto3.client,
```

```
        ec2_client: boto3.client,
        ssm_client: boto3.client,
        iam_client: boto3.client,
    ):
        """
        Initializes the AutoScaler class with the necessary parameters.

        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are
created by this class.
        :param inst_type: The type of EC2 instance to create, such as t3.micro.
        :param ami_param: The Systems Manager parameter used to look up the AMI
that is created.
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 IAM client.
        """
        self.inst_type = inst_type
        self.ami_param = ami_param
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        sts_client = boto3.client("sts")
        self.account_id = sts_client.get_caller_identity()["Account"]

        self.key_pair_name = f"{resource_prefix}-key-pair"
        self.launch_template_name = f"{resource_prefix}-template-"
        self.group_name = f"{resource_prefix}-group"

        # Happy path
        self.instance_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-pol"
        self.instance_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-role"
        self.instance_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-prof"

        # Failure mode
        self.bad_creds_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-pol"
        self.bad_creds_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-role"
        self.bad_creds_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-prof"


    def replace_instance_profile(
        self,
        instance_id: str,
```

```
        new_instance_profile_name: str,
        profile_association_id: str,
    ) -> None:
        """
        Replaces the profile associated with a running instance. After the
profile is
        replaced, the instance is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new
profile. When
        the instance is ready, Systems Manager is used to restart the Python web
server.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance to restart.
        :param new_instance_profile_name: The name of the new profile to
associate with
                                            the specified instance.
        :param profile_association_id: The ID of the existing profile association
for the
                                        instance.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.replace_iam_instance_profile_association(
                IamInstanceProfile={"Name": new_instance_profile_name},
                AssociationId=profile_association_id,
            )
            log.info(
                "Replaced instance profile for association %s with profile %s.",
                profile_association_id,
                new_instance_profile_name,
            )
            time.sleep(5)

            self.ec2_client.reboot_instances(InstanceIds=[instance_id])
            log.info("Rebooting instance %s.", instance_id)
            waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("instance_running")
            log.info("Waiting for instance %s to be running.", instance_id)
            waiter.wait(InstanceIds=[instance_id])
            log.info("Instance %s is now running.", instance_id)

            self.ssm_client.send_command(
                InstanceIds=[instance_id],
                DocumentName="AWS-RunShellScript",
                Parameters={"commands": ["cd / && sudo python3 server.py 80"]},
            )
```

```
            log.info(f"Restarted the Python web server on instance
'{instance_id}'.")
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error("Failed to replace instance profile.")
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidAssociationID.NotFound":
                log.error(
                    f"Association ID '{profile_association_id}' does not exist."
                    "Please check the association ID and try again."
                )
            if error_code == "InvalidInstanceId":
                log.error(
                    f"The specified instance ID '{instance_id}' does not exist or
is not available for SSM. "
                    f"Please verify the instance ID and try again."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 RebootInstances를 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    pub async fn reboot(&self, ec2: &EC2) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        if self.instance.is_some() {
            ec2.reboot_instance(self.instance_id()).await?;
            ec2.wait_for_instance_stopped(self.instance_id(), None)
                .await?;
            ec2.wait_for_instance_ready(self.instance_id(), None)
                .await?;
        }
        Ok(())
    }
```

```
    pub async fn reboot_instance(&self, instance_id: &str) -> Result<(),
EC2Error> {
        tracing::info!("Rebooting instance {instance_id}");

        self.client
            .reboot_instances()
            .instance_ids(instance_id)
            .send()
            .await?;

        Ok(())
    }
```

Waiters API를 사용하여 인스턴스의 Waiters가 중지되고 준비됨 상태입니다. Waiters API를 사용하려면 rust 파일에 'use aws_sdk_ec2::client::Waiters'가 필요합니다.

```
    /// Wait for an instance to be ready and status ok (default wait 60 seconds)
    pub async fn wait_for_instance_ready(
        &self,
        instance_id: &str,
        duration: Option<Duration>,
    ) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        self.client
            .wait_until_instance_status_ok()
            .instance_ids(instance_id)
            .wait(duration.unwrap_or(Duration::from_secs(60)))
            .await
            .map_err(|err| match err {
                WaiterError::ExceededMaxWait(exceeded) => EC2Error(format!(
                    "Exceeded max time ({}s) waiting for instance to start.",
                    exceeded.max_wait().as_secs()
                )),
                _ => EC2Error::from(err),
            })?;
        Ok(())
    }

    pub async fn wait_for_instance_stopped(
        &self,
        instance_id: &str,
```

```
        duration: Option<Duration>,
    ) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        self.client
            .wait_until_instance_stopped()
            .instance_ids(instance_id)
            .wait(duration.unwrap_or(Duration::from_secs(60)))
            .await
            .map_err(|err| match err {
                WaiterError::ExceededMaxWait(exceeded) => EC2Error(format!(
                    "Exceeded max time ({}s) waiting for instance to stop.",
                    exceeded.max_wait().as_secs(),
                )),
                _ => EC2Error::from(err),
            })?;
        Ok(())
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 RebootInstances을 참조하십시오.

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP API

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    DATA lt_instance_ids TYPE /aws1/
cl_ec2instidstringlist_w=>tt_instanceidstringlist.
    APPEND NEW /aws1/cl_ec2instidstringlist_w( iv_value = iv_instance_id ) TO
 lt_instance_ids.

    "Perform dry run"
    TRY.
        " DryRun is set to true. This checks for the required permissions to
 reboot the instance without actually making the request. "
        lo_ec2->rebootinstances(
          it_instanceids = lt_instance_ids
          iv_dryrun = abap_true ).
```

```
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        " If the error code returned is `DryRunOperation`, then you have the
 required permissions to reboot this instance. "
        IF lo_exception->av_err_code = 'DryRunOperation'.
          MESSAGE 'Dry run to reboot instance completed.' TYPE 'I'.
          " DryRun is set to false to make a reboot request. "
          lo_ec2->rebootinstances(
             it_instanceids = lt_instance_ids
             iv_dryrun = abap_false ).
          MESSAGE 'Instance rebooted.' TYPE 'I'.
          " If the error code returned is `UnauthorizedOperation`, then you don't
 have the required permissions to reboot this instance. "
        ELSEIF lo_exception->av_err_code = 'UnauthorizedOperation'.
          MESSAGE 'Dry run to reboot instance failed. User does not have
 permissions to reboot the instance.' TYPE 'E'.
        ELSE.
          DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
          MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
        ENDIF.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 RebootInstances를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **RegisterImage** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `RegisterImage`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예시 1: 매니페스트 파일을 사용하여 AMI 등록

다음 `register-image` 예시에서는 Amazon S3에서 지정된 매니페스트 파일을 사용하여 AMI를 등록합니다.

```
aws ec2 register-image \
    --name my-image \
    --image-location amzn-s3-demo-bucket/myimage/image.manifest.xml
```

출력:

```
{
    "ImageId": "ami-1234567890EXAMPLE"
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon EC2 사용 설명서에서 Amazon Machine Image(AMI)를 참조하세요.

예시 2: 루트 디바이스의 스냅샷을 사용하여 AMI 등록

다음 `register-image` 예시에서는 EBS 루트 볼륨의 지정된 스냅샷을 디바이스 `/dev/xvda`로 사용하여 AMI를 등록합니다. 블록 디바이스 매핑에는 빈 100기가바이트 EBS 볼륨도 디바이스 `/dev/xvdf`로 포함됩니다.

```
aws ec2 register-image \
    --name my-image \
    --root-device-name /dev/xvda \
    --block-device-mappings DeviceName=/dev/
xvda,Ebs={SnapshotId=snap-0db2cf683925d191f} DeviceName=/dev/
xvdf,Ebs={VolumeSize=100}
```

출력:

```
{
    "ImageId": "ami-1a2b3c4d5eEXAMPLE"
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon EC2 사용 설명서에서 Amazon Machine Image(AMI)를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 RegisterImage 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 Amazon S3에서 지정된 매니페스트 파일을 사용하여 AMI를 등록합니다.

```
Register-EC2Image -ImageLocation amzn-s3-demo-bucket/my-web-server-ami/
image.manifest.xml -Name my-web-server-ami
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 RegisterImage를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 Amazon S3에서 지정된 매니페스트 파일을 사용하여 AMI를 등록합니다.

```
Register-EC2Image -ImageLocation amzn-s3-demo-bucket/my-web-server-ami/
image.manifest.xml -Name my-web-server-ami
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 RegisterImage를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **RejectVpcPeeringConnection** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `RejectVpcPeeringConnection`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

VPC 피어링 연결 거부

이 예시에서는 지정된 VPC 피어링 연결 요청을 거부합니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 reject-vpc-peering-connection --vpc-peering-connection-id pcx-1a2b3c4d
```

출력:

```
{
    "Return": true
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 RejectVpcPeeringConnection 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 위 예제에서는 VpcPeering 요청 ID pcx-01a2b3ce45fe67eb8에 대한 요청을 거부합니다.

```
Deny-EC2VpcPeeringConnection -VpcPeeringConnectionId pcx-01a2b3ce45fe67eb8
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 RejectVpcPeeringConnection을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 위 예제에서는 VpcPeering 요청 ID pcx-01a2b3ce45fe67eb8에 대한 요청을 거부합니다.

```
Deny-EC2VpcPeeringConnection -VpcPeeringConnectionId pcx-01a2b3ce45fe67eb8
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 RejectVpcPeeringConnection을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **ReleaseAddress** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ReleaseAddress`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기
- 프라이빗 서브넷 및 NAT 게이트웨이를 사용하여 VPC 생성
- Amazon VPC 시작하기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Release an Elastic IP address. After the Elastic IP address is released,
    /// it can no longer be used.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="allocationId">The allocation Id of the Elastic IP address.</
param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> ReleaseAddress(string allocationId)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new ReleaseAddressRequest { AllocationId =
 allocationId };

            var response = await _amazonEC2.ReleaseAddressAsync(request);
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidAllocationID.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"AllocationId {allocationId} was not found.
 {ec2Exception.Message}");
            }

            return false;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while releasing the AllocationId
 {allocationId}.: {ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ReleaseAddress를 참조하십시오.

Bash

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
# function ec2_release_address
#
# This function releases an Elastic IP address from an Amazon Elastic Compute
 Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance.
#
# Parameters:
#       -a allocation_id - The allocation ID of the Elastic IP address to
 release.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
#
###############################################################################
function ec2_release_address() {
  local allocation_id response

  # Function to display usage information
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_release_address"
    echo "Releases an Elastic IP address from an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud
 (Amazon EC2) instance."
    echo "  -a allocation_id - The allocation ID of the Elastic IP address to
 release."
    echo ""
  }

  # Parse the command-line arguments
  while getopts "a:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      a) allocation_id="${OPTARG}" ;;
```

```
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  # Validate the input parameters
  if [[ -z "$allocation_id" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an allocation ID with the -a parameter."
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws ec2 release-address \
    --allocation-id "$allocation_id") || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports release-address operation failed."
    errecho "$response"
    return 1
  }

  return 0
}
```

이 예제에 사용된 유틸리티 함수

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
```

```
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
###############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ReleaseAddress를 참조하세요.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Release an Elastic IP address.
/*!
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::EC2::releaseAddress(const Aws::String &allocationID,
                                 const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::EC2::Model::ReleaseAddressRequest request;
    request.SetAllocationId(allocationID);

    Aws::EC2::Model::ReleaseAddressOutcome outcome = ec2.ReleaseAddress(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to release Elastic IP address " <<
                  allocationID << ":" << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                  std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Successfully released Elastic IP address " <<
                  allocationID << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 ReleaseAddress를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

EC2-Classic의 탄력적 IP 주소를 해제하는 방법

자세한 내용은 EC2-Classic의 인스턴스에서 사용할 탄력적 IP 주소를 해제합니다. 이 명령이 성공하면 출력이 반환되지 않습니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 release-address --public-ip 198.51.100.0
```

EC2-VPC의 탄력적 IP 주소를 해제하는 방법

이 예제에서는 VPC의 인스턴스에서 사용하도록 탄력적 IP 주소를 해제합니다. 이 명령이 성공하면 출력이 반환되지 않습니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 release-address --allocation-id eipalloc-64d5890a
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조에서 ReleaseAddress를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Releases an Elastic IP address asynchronously.
     *
     * @param allocId the allocation ID of the Elastic IP address to be released
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} representing the asynchronous
operation of releasing the Elastic IP address
     */
```

```
    public CompletableFuture<ReleaseAddressResponse>
 releaseEC2AddressAsync(String allocId) {
        ReleaseAddressRequest request = ReleaseAddressRequest.builder()
            .allocationId(allocId)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<ReleaseAddressResponse> response =
 getAsyncClient().releaseAddress(request);
        response.whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to release Elastic IP
 address", ex);
            }
        });

        return response;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ReleaseAddress를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { ReleaseAddressCommand, EC2Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

/**
 * Release an Elastic IP address.
 * @param {{ allocationId: string }} options
 */
export const main = async ({ allocationId }) => {
  const client = new EC2Client({});
  const command = new ReleaseAddressCommand({
    // You can also use PublicIp, but that is for EC2 classic which is being
 retired.
```

```
    AllocationId: allocationId,
  });

  try {
    await client.send(command);
    console.log("Successfully released address.");
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "InvalidAllocationID.NotFound"
    ) {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}. Please provide a valid AllocationID.`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ReleaseAddress를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun releaseEC2AddressSc(allocId: String?) {
    val request =
        ReleaseAddressRequest {
            allocationId = allocId
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        ec2.releaseAddress(request)
        println("Successfully released Elastic IP address $allocId")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ReleaseAddress를 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 VPC의 인스턴스에 대해 지정된 탄력적 IP 주소를 릴리스합니다.

```
Remove-EC2Address -AllocationId eipalloc-12345678 -Force
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 EC2-Classic의 인스턴스에 대해 지정된 탄력적 IP 주소를 릴리스합니다.

```
Remove-EC2Address -PublicIp 198.51.100.2 -Force
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ReleaseAddress를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 VPC의 인스턴스에 대해 지정된 탄력적 IP 주소를 릴리스합니다.

```
Remove-EC2Address -AllocationId eipalloc-12345678 -Force
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 EC2-Classic의 인스턴스에 대해 지정된 탄력적 IP 주소를 릴리스합니다.

```
Remove-EC2Address -PublicIp 198.51.100.2 -Force
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ReleaseAddress를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ElasticIpWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) Elastic IP address
 actions using the client interface."""

    class ElasticIp:
        """Represents an Elastic IP and its associated instance."""

        def __init__(
            self, allocation_id: str, public_ip: str, instance_id: Optional[str]
 = None
        ) -> None:
            """
            Initializes the ElasticIp object.

            :param allocation_id: The allocation ID of the Elastic IP.
            :param public_ip: The public IP address of the Elastic IP.
            :param instance_id: The ID of the associated EC2 instance, if any.
            """
            self.allocation_id = allocation_id
            self.public_ip = public_ip
            self.instance_id = instance_id

    def __init__(self, ec2_client: Any) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the ElasticIpWrapper with an EC2 client.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-
level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.elastic_ips: List[ElasticIpWrapper.ElasticIp] = []

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "ElasticIpWrapper":
        """
        Creates an ElasticIpWrapper instance with a default EC2 client.

        :return: An instance of ElasticIpWrapper initialized with the default EC2
 client.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client)
```

```
    def release(self, allocation_id: str) -> None:
        """
        Releases an Elastic IP address. After the Elastic IP address is released,
        it can no longer be used.

        :param allocation_id: The allocation ID of the Elastic IP to release.
        :raises ClientError: If the release fails, such as when the Elastic IP
address is not found.
        """
        elastic_ip = self.get_elastic_ip_by_allocation(self.elastic_ips,
allocation_id)
        if elastic_ip is None:
            logger.info(f"No Elastic IP found with allocation ID
{allocation_id}.")
            return

        try:
            self.ec2_client.release_address(AllocationId=allocation_id)
            self.elastic_ips.remove(elastic_ip)  # Remove the Elastic IP from the
list
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "InvalidAddress.NotFound":
                logger.error(
                    f"Failed to release Elastic IP address {allocation_id} "
                    "because it could not be found. Verify the Elastic IP address
"
                    "and ensure it is allocated to your account in the correct
region "
                    "before attempting to release it."
                )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ReleaseAddress를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
# Releases an Elastic IP address from an
# Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance.
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - An Amazon EC2 instance with an associated Elastic IP address.
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized EC2 client.
# @param allocation_id [String] The ID of the allocation corresponding to
#   the Elastic IP address.
# @return [Boolean] true if the Elastic IP address was released;
#   otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless elastic_ip_address_released?(
#     Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'eipalloc-04452e528a66279EX'
#   )
def elastic_ip_address_released?(ec2_client, allocation_id)
  ec2_client.release_address(allocation_id: allocation_id)
  true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts("Error releasing Elastic IP address: #{e.message}")
  false
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 ReleaseAddress를 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    pub async fn deallocate_ip_address(&self, allocation_id: &str) -> Result<(),
EC2Error> {
        self.client
            .release_address()
            .allocation_id(allocation_id)
            .send()
            .await?;
        Ok(())
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Rust API 참조의 ReleaseAddress를 참조하세요. AWS

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
        lo_ec2->releaseaddress( iv_allocationid = iv_allocation_id ).
        MESSAGE 'Elastic IP address released.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
```

```
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 ReleaseAddress를 참조하세요.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSEC2

    /// Release an allocated Elastic IP.
    ///
    /// - Parameter allocationId: The allocation ID of the Elastic IP to
    ///   release.
    func releaseAddress(allocationId: String?) async {
        do {
            _ = try await ec2Client.releaseAddress(
                input: ReleaseAddressInput(
                    allocationId: allocationId
                )
            )
        } catch {
            print("*** Unable to release the IP address:
 \(error.localizedDescription)")
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 ReleaseAddress를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **ReleaseHosts** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 ReleaseHosts의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

계정에서 전용 호스트 해제

계정에서 전용 호스트를 해제합니다. 호스트에 있는 인스턴스는 호스트를 해제하기 전에 중지하거나 종료해야 합니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 release-hosts --host-id=h-0029d6e3cacf1b3da
```

출력:

```
{
    "Successful":  [
        "h-0029d6e3cacf1b3da"
         ],
  "Unsuccessful": []

 }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ReleaseHosts 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 호스트 ID h-0badafd1dcb2f3456을 릴리스합니다.

```
Remove-EC2Host -HostId h-0badafd1dcb2f3456
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-EC2Host (ReleaseHosts)" on target
 "h-0badafd1dcb2f3456".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y
```

```
Successful            Unsuccessful
----------            ------------
{h-0badafd1dcb2f3456} {}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ReleaseHosts를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 호스트 ID h-0badafd1dcb2f3456을 릴리스합니다.

```
Remove-EC2Host -HostId h-0badafd1dcb2f3456
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-EC2Host (ReleaseHosts)" on target
 "h-0badafd1dcb2f3456".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y

Successful            Unsuccessful
----------            ------------
{h-0badafd1dcb2f3456} {}
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ReleaseHosts를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 복원력이 뛰어난 서비스 구축 및 관리

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Replace the profile associated with a running instance. After the profile
is replaced, the instance
    /// is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new profile. When the instance is
ready, Systems Manager is
    /// used to restart the Python web server.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance to update.</param>
    /// <param name="credsProfileName">The name of the new profile to associate
with the specified instance.</param>
    /// <param name="associationId">The Id of the existing profile association
for the instance.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task ReplaceInstanceProfile(string instanceId, string
credsProfileName, string associationId)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonEc2.ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationAsync(
                new ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationRequest()
                {
                    AssociationId = associationId,
                    IamInstanceProfile = new IamInstanceProfileSpecification()
                    {
                        Name = credsProfileName
                    }
                });
            // Allow time before resetting.
            Thread.Sleep(25000);

            await _amazonEc2.RebootInstancesAsync(
                new RebootInstancesRequest(new List<string>() { instanceId }));
```

```
            Thread.Sleep(25000);
            var instanceReady = false;
            var retries = 5;
            while (retries-- > 0 && !instanceReady)
            {
                var instancesPaginator =
                    _amazonSsm.Paginators.DescribeInstanceInformation(
                        new DescribeInstanceInformationRequest());
                // Get the entire list using the paginator.
                await foreach (var instance in
instancesPaginator.InstanceInformationList)
                {
                    instanceReady = instance.InstanceId == instanceId;
                    if (instanceReady)
                    {
                        break;
                    }
                }
            }
            Console.WriteLine("Waiting for instance to be running.");
            await WaitForInstanceState(instanceId, InstanceStateName.Running);
            Console.WriteLine("Instance ready.");
            Console.WriteLine($"Sending restart command to instance
{instanceId}");
            await _amazonSsm.SendCommandAsync(
                new SendCommandRequest()
                {
                    InstanceIds = new List<string>() { instanceId },
                    DocumentName = "AWS-RunShellScript",
                    Parameters = new Dictionary<string, List<string>>()
                    {
                        {
                            "commands",
                            new List<string>() { "cd / && sudo python3 server.py
80" }
                        }
                    }
                });
            Console.WriteLine($"Restarted the web server on instance
{instance Id}");
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound")
```

```
            {
                _logger.LogError(ec2Exception, $"Instance {instanceId} not
found");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"An error occurred while replacing the
template.: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation을 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

인스턴스에 대한 IAM 인스턴스 프로파일을 바꾸는 방법

이 예제에서는 `iip-assoc-060bae234aac2e7fa` 연결로 표시되는 IAM 인스턴스 프로파일을 이름이 `AdminRole`인 IAM 인스턴스 프로파일로 바꿉니다.

```
aws ec2 replace-iam-instance-profile-association \
    --iam-instance-profile Name=AdminRole \
    --association-id iip-assoc-060bae234aac2e7fa
```

출력:

```
{
    "IamInstanceProfileAssociation": {
        "InstanceId": "i-087711ddaf98f9489",
        "State": "associating",
        "AssociationId": "iip-assoc-0b215292fab192820",
        "IamInstanceProfile": {
            "Id": "AIPAJLNLDX3AMYZNWYYAY",
            "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:instance-profile/AdminRole"
```

```
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조에서 ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation을 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
      ec2Client.send(
        new ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationCommand({
          AssociationId: state.instanceProfileAssociationId,
          IamInstanceProfile: { Name: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName },
        }),
      ),
    );
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이 예제에서는 실행 중인 인스턴스의 인스턴스 프로파일을 교체하고, 인스턴스을 재부팅하고, 인스턴스가 시작된 후 인스턴스에 명령을 보냅니다.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management actions.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_prefix: str,
        inst_type: str,
        ami_param: str,
        autoscaling_client: boto3.client,
        ec2_client: boto3.client,
        ssm_client: boto3.client,
        iam_client: boto3.client,
    ):
        """
        Initializes the AutoScaler class with the necessary parameters.

        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are
 created by this class.
        :param inst_type: The type of EC2 instance to create, such as t3.micro.
        :param ami_param: The Systems Manager parameter used to look up the AMI
 that is created.
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 IAM client.
        """
        self.inst_type = inst_type
        self.ami_param = ami_param
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        sts_client = boto3.client("sts")
        self.account_id = sts_client.get_caller_identity()["Account"]

        self.key_pair_name = f"{resource_prefix}-key-pair"
        self.launch_template_name = f"{resource_prefix}-template-"
        self.group_name = f"{resource_prefix}-group"
```

```
        # Happy path
        self.instance_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-pol"
        self.instance_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-role"
        self.instance_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-prof"

        # Failure mode
        self.bad_creds_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-pol"
        self.bad_creds_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-role"
        self.bad_creds_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-prof"


    def replace_instance_profile(
        self,
        instance_id: str,
        new_instance_profile_name: str,
        profile_association_id: str,
    ) -> None:
        """
        Replaces the profile associated with a running instance. After the
profile is
        replaced, the instance is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new
profile. When
        the instance is ready, Systems Manager is used to restart the Python web
server.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance to restart.
        :param new_instance_profile_name: The name of the new profile to
associate with
                                          the specified instance.
        :param profile_association_id: The ID of the existing profile association
for the
                                       instance.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.replace_iam_instance_profile_association(
                IamInstanceProfile={"Name": new_instance_profile_name},
                AssociationId=profile_association_id,
            )
            log.info(
                "Replaced instance profile for association %s with profile %s.",
                profile_association_id,
                new_instance_profile_name,
            )
```

```
            time.sleep(5)

            self.ec2_client.reboot_instances(InstanceIds=[instance_id])
            log.info("Rebooting instance %s.", instance_id)
            waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("instance_running")
            log.info("Waiting for instance %s to be running.", instance_id)
            waiter.wait(InstanceIds=[instance_id])
            log.info("Instance %s is now running.", instance_id)

            self.ssm_client.send_command(
                InstanceIds=[instance_id],
                DocumentName="AWS-RunShellScript",
                Parameters={"commands": ["cd / && sudo python3 server.py 80"]},
            )
            log.info(f"Restarted the Python web server on instance
'{instance_id}'.")
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error("Failed to replace instance profile.")
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidAssociationID.NotFound":
                log.error(
                    f"Association ID '{profile_association_id}' does not exist."
                    "Please check the association ID and try again."
                )
            if error_code == "InvalidInstanceId":
                log.error(
                    f"The specified instance ID '{instance_id}' does not exist or
is not available for SSM. "
                    f"Please verify the instance ID and try again."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation를 참조하십시오.

CLI로 **ReplaceNetworkAclAssociation** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 ReplaceNetworkAclAssociation의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

서브넷과 연결된 네트워크 ACL 교체

이 예시에서는 지정한 네트워크 ACL을 지정한 네트워크 ACL 연결의 서브넷과 연결합니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 replace-network-acl-association --association-id aclassoc-e5b95c8c --
network-acl-id acl-5fb85d36
```

출력:

```
{
    "NewAssociationId": "aclassoc-3999875b"
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ReplaceNetworkAclAssociation 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 네트워크 ACL을 지정된 네트워크 ACL 연결의 서브넷과 연결합니다.

```
Set-EC2NetworkAclAssociation -NetworkAclId acl-12345678 -AssociationId
 aclassoc-1a2b3c4d
```

출력:

```
aclassoc-87654321
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ReplaceNetworkAclAssociation을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 네트워크 ACL을 지정된 네트워크 ACL 연결의 서브넷과 연결합니다.

```
Set-EC2NetworkAclAssociation -NetworkAclId acl-12345678 -AssociationId
 aclassoc-1a2b3c4d
```

출력:

```
aclassoc-87654321
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ReplaceNetworkAclAssociation을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **ReplaceNetworkAclEntry** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ReplaceNetworkAclEntry`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

네트워크 ACL 항목 교체

이 예시에서는 지정된 네트워크 ACL에 대한 항목을 대체합니다. 새 규칙 100은 UDP 포트 53(DNS)의 203.0.113.12/24에서 연결된 모든 서브넷으로 유입되는 트래픽을 허용합니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 replace-network-acl-entry --network-acl-id acl-5fb85d36 --ingress --rule-
number 100 --protocol udp --port-range From=53,To=53 --cidr-block 203.0.113.12/24
 --rule-action allow
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ReplaceNetworkAclEntry 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제는 지정된 네트워크 ACL에 대해 지정된 항목을 대체합니다. 새 규칙은 지정된 주소에서 연결된 서브넷으로의 인바운드 트래픽을 허용합니다.

```
Set-EC2NetworkAclEntry -NetworkAclId acl-12345678 -Egress $false -RuleNumber 100
 -Protocol 17 -PortRange_From 53 -PortRange_To 53 -CidrBlock 203.0.113.12/24 -
RuleAction allow
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ReplaceNetworkAclEntry를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제는 지정된 네트워크 ACL에 대해 지정된 항목을 대체합니다. 새 규칙은 지정된 주소에서 연결된 서브넷으로의 인바운드 트래픽을 허용합니다.

```
Set-EC2NetworkAclEntry -NetworkAclId acl-12345678 -Egress $false -RuleNumber 100
 -Protocol 17 -PortRange_From 53 -PortRange_To 53 -CidrBlock 203.0.113.12/24 -
RuleAction allow
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ReplaceNetworkAclEntry를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **ReplaceRoute** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 ReplaceRoute의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

경로를 바꾸는 방법

이 예시에서는 지정된 라우팅 테이블에서 지정된 경로를 대체합니다. 새 라우팅은 지정된 CIDR과 일치하며 트래픽을 지정된 가상 사설 게이트웨이로 보냅니다. 이 명령이 성공하면 출력이 반환되지 않습니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 replace-route --route-table-id rtb-22574640 --destination-cidr-
block 10.0.0.0/16 --gateway-id vgw-9a4cacf3
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ReplaceRoute 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제는 지정된 라우팅 테이블에 대해 지정된 라우팅을 대체합니다. 새 경로는 지정된 트래픽을 지정된 가상 프라이빗 게이트웨이로 전송합니다.

```
Set-EC2Route -RouteTableId rtb-1a2b3c4d -DestinationCidrBlock 10.0.0.0/24 -
GatewayId vgw-1a2b3c4d
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ReplaceRoute를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제는 지정된 라우팅 테이블에 대해 지정된 라우팅을 대체합니다. 새 경로는 지정된 트래픽을 지정된 가상 프라이빗 게이트웨이로 전송합니다.

```
Set-EC2Route -RouteTableId rtb-1a2b3c4d -DestinationCidrBlock 10.0.0.0/24 -
GatewayId vgw-1a2b3c4d
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ReplaceRoute를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **`ReplaceRouteTableAssociation`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ReplaceRouteTableAssociation`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

서브넷과 연결된 라우팅 테이블 교체

이 예시에서는 지정한 라우팅 테이블을 지정한 라우팅 테이블 연결을 위한 서브넷과 연결합니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 replace-route-table-association --association-id rtbassoc-781d0d1a --
route-table-id rtb-22574640
```

출력:

```
{
    "NewAssociationId": "rtbassoc-3a1f0f58"
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ReplaceRouteTableAssociation 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 라우팅 테이블을 지정된 라우팅 테이블 연결의 서브넷과 연결합니다.

```
Set-EC2RouteTableAssociation -RouteTableId rtb-1a2b3c4d -AssociationId
 rtbassoc-12345678
```

출력:

```
rtbassoc-87654321
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ReplaceRouteTableAssociation을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 라우팅 테이블을 지정된 라우팅 테이블 연결의 서브넷과 연결합니다.

```
Set-EC2RouteTableAssociation -RouteTableId rtb-1a2b3c4d -AssociationId
 rtbassoc-12345678
```

출력:

```
rtbassoc-87654321
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ReplaceRouteTableAssociation을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **ReportInstanceStatus** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 ReportInstanceStatus의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

인스턴스에 대한 상태 피드백 보고

이 예시 명령은 지정된 인스턴스에 대한 상태 피드백을 보고합니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 report-instance-status --instances i-1234567890abcdef0 --status impaired
 --reason-codes unresponsive
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ReportInstanceStatus 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스에 대한 상태 피드백을 보고합니다.

```
Send-EC2InstanceStatus -Instance i-12345678 -Status impaired -ReasonCode
 unresponsive
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ReportInstanceStatus를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스에 대한 상태 피드백을 보고합니다.

```
Send-EC2InstanceStatus -Instance i-12345678 -Status impaired -ReasonCode
 unresponsive
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ReportInstanceStatus를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **RequestSpotFleet** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 RequestSpotFleet의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

서브넷에서 가장 저렴한 가격으로 스팟 플릿 요청

이 예시 명령은 서브넷만 다른 두 가지 출시 사양을 가진 스팟 플릿 요청을 생성합니다. 스팟 플릿은 지정된 서브넷에서 가장 낮은 가격으로 인스턴스를 시작합니다. 인스턴스가 기본 VPC로 시작되는 경우, 인스턴스는 기본적으로 퍼블릭 IP 주소를 받습니다. 인스턴스가 기본이 아닌 VPC로 시작되는 경우, 인스턴스는 기본적으로 퍼블릭 IP 주소를 받지 않습니다.

스팟 플릿 요청에서는 동일한 가용 영역에서 다른 서브넷을 지정할 수 없습니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 request-spot-fleet --spot-fleet-request-config file://config.json
```

Config.json:

```
{
  "SpotPrice": "0.04",
  "TargetCapacity": 2,
  "IamFleetRole": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/my-spot-fleet-role",
  "LaunchSpecifications": [
      {
          "ImageId": "ami-1a2b3c4d",
          "KeyName": "my-key-pair",
          "SecurityGroups": [
              {
                  "GroupId": "sg-1a2b3c4d"
              }
          ],
          "InstanceType": "m3.medium",
          "SubnetId": "subnet-1a2b3c4d, subnet-3c4d5e6f",
          "IamInstanceProfile": {
              "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:instance-profile/my-iam-role"
          }
      }
```

```
  ]
}
```

출력:

```
{
  "SpotFleetRequestId": "sfr-73fbd2ce-aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE"
}
```

가용 영역에서 최저 가격으로 스팟 플릿 요청

이 예시 명령은 가용 영역만 다른 두 가지 출시 사양을 가진 스팟 플릿 요청을 생성합니다. 스팟 플릿은 지정된 가용 영역에서 가장 낮은 가격으로 인스턴스를 시작합니다. 계정이 EC2-VPC만 지원하는 경우, Amazon EC2는 가용 영역의 기본 서브넷에서 스팟 인스턴스를 실행합니다. 계정이 EC2-Classic을 지원하는 경우, Amazon EC2는 가용 영역의 EC2-Classic에서 인스턴스를 시작합니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 request-spot-fleet --spot-fleet-request-config file://config.json
```

Config.json:

```
{
  "SpotPrice": "0.04",
  "TargetCapacity": 2,
  "IamFleetRole": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/my-spot-fleet-role",
  "LaunchSpecifications": [
      {
          "ImageId": "ami-1a2b3c4d",
          "KeyName": "my-key-pair",
          "SecurityGroups": [
              {
                  "GroupId": "sg-1a2b3c4d"
              }
          ],
          "InstanceType": "m3.medium",
          "Placement": {
              "AvailabilityZone": "us-west-2a, us-west-2b"
          },
          "IamInstanceProfile": {
```

```
                "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:instance-profile/my-iam-role"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

서브넷에서 스팟 인스턴스를 시작하고 퍼블릭 IP 주소 할당

이 예시 명령은 기본값이 아닌 VPC에서 시작된 인스턴스에 퍼블릭 주소를 할당합니다. 네트워크 인터페이스를 지정할 때는 네트워크 인터페이스를 사용하는 서브넷 ID 및 보안 그룹 ID를 포함해야 합니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 request-spot-fleet --spot-fleet-request-config file://config.json
```

Config.json:

```
{
  "SpotPrice": "0.04",
  "TargetCapacity": 2,
  "IamFleetRole": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/my-spot-fleet-role",
  "LaunchSpecifications": [
      {
          "ImageId": "ami-1a2b3c4d",
          "KeyName": "my-key-pair",
          "InstanceType": "m3.medium",
          "NetworkInterfaces": [
              {
                  "DeviceIndex": 0,
                  "SubnetId": "subnet-1a2b3c4d",
                  "Groups": [ "sg-1a2b3c4d" ],
                  "AssociatePublicIpAddress": true
              }
          ],
          "IamInstanceProfile": {
              "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::880185128111:instance-profile/my-iam-role"
          }
      }
  ]
}
```

다양한 할당 전략을 사용하여 스팟 플릿 요청

이 예시 명령은 다양한 할당 전략을 사용하여 30개의 인스턴스를 실행하는 스팟 플릿 요청을 생성합니다. 시작 사양은 인스턴스 유형에 따라 다릅니다. 스팟 플릿은 각 유형에 10개의 인스턴스가 있도록 출시 사양에 따라 인스턴스를 배포합니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 request-spot-fleet --spot-fleet-request-config file://config.json
```

Config.json:

```
{
  "SpotPrice": "0.70",
  "TargetCapacity": 30,
  "AllocationStrategy": "diversified",
  "IamFleetRole": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/my-spot-fleet-role",
  "LaunchSpecifications": [
      {
          "ImageId": "ami-1a2b3c4d",
          "InstanceType": "c4.2xlarge",
          "SubnetId": "subnet-1a2b3c4d"
      },
      {
          "ImageId": "ami-1a2b3c4d",
          "InstanceType": "m3.2xlarge",
          "SubnetId": "subnet-1a2b3c4d"
      },
      {
          "ImageId": "ami-1a2b3c4d",
          "InstanceType": "r3.2xlarge",
          "SubnetId": "subnet-1a2b3c4d"
      }
  ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud 사용 설명서의 스팟 플릿 요청을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 RequestSpotFleet 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스 유형에 대해 최저 가격으로 가용 영역에 스팟 플릿 요청을 생성합니다. 계정이 EC2-VPC만 지원하는 경우 스팟 플릿은 기본 서브넷이 있는 최저 가격의 가용 영역에서 인스턴스를 시작합니다. 계정이 EC2-Classic을 지원하는 경우 스팟 플릿은 최저 가격의 가용 영역에서 EC2-Classic의 인스턴스를 시작합니다. 지불한 가격은 요청에 지정된 스팟 가격을 초과하지 않습니다.

```
$sg = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.GroupIdentifier
$sg.GroupId = "sg-12345678"
$lc = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.SpotFleetLaunchSpecification
$lc.ImageId = "ami-12345678"
$lc.InstanceType = "m3.medium"
$lc.SecurityGroups.Add($sg)
Request-EC2SpotFleet -SpotFleetRequestConfig_SpotPrice 0.04 `
-SpotFleetRequestConfig_TargetCapacity 2 `
-SpotFleetRequestConfig_IamFleetRole arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/my-spot-
fleet-role `
-SpotFleetRequestConfig_LaunchSpecification $lc
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 RequestSpotFleet을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스 유형에 대해 최저 가격으로 가용 영역에 스팟 플릿 요청을 생성합니다. 계정이 EC2-VPC만 지원하는 경우 스팟 플릿은 기본 서브넷이 있는 최저 가격의 가용 영역에서 인스턴스를 시작합니다. 계정이 EC2-Classic을 지원하는 경우 스팟 플릿은 최저 가격의 가용 영역에서 EC2-Classic의 인스턴스를 시작합니다. 지불한 가격은 요청에 지정된 스팟 가격을 초과하지 않습니다.

```
$sg = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.GroupIdentifier
$sg.GroupId = "sg-12345678"
$lc = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.SpotFleetLaunchSpecification
$lc.ImageId = "ami-12345678"
$lc.InstanceType = "m3.medium"
$lc.SecurityGroups.Add($sg)
Request-EC2SpotFleet -SpotFleetRequestConfig_SpotPrice 0.04 `
-SpotFleetRequestConfig_TargetCapacity 2 `
```

```
-SpotFleetRequestConfig_IamFleetRole arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/my-spot-
fleet-role `
-SpotFleetRequestConfig_LaunchSpecification $lc
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 RequestSpotFleet을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **RequestSpotInstances** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 RequestSpotInstances의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

스팟 인스턴스 요청

이 예시 명령은 지정된 가용 영역에서 5개의 인스턴스에 대한 일회성 스팟 인스턴스 요청을 생성합니다. 계정이 EC2-VPC만 지원하는 경우, Amazon EC2는 지정된 가용 영역의 기본 서브넷에서 인스턴스를 실행합니다. 계정이 EC2-Classic을 지원하는 경우, Amazon EC2는 지정된 가용 영역에서 EC2-Classic의 인스턴스를 시작합니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 request-spot-instances --spot-price "0.03" --instance-count 5 --
type "one-time" --launch-specification file://specification.json
```

Specification.json:

```
{
  "ImageId": "ami-1a2b3c4d",
  "KeyName": "my-key-pair",
  "SecurityGroupIds": [ "sg-1a2b3c4d" ],
  "InstanceType": "m3.medium",
  "Placement": {
    "AvailabilityZone": "us-west-2a"
  },
  "IamInstanceProfile": {
      "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:instance-profile/my-iam-role"
  }
}
```

출력:

```
{
  "SpotInstanceRequests": [
      {
          "Status": {
              "UpdateTime": "2014-03-25T20:54:21.000Z",
              "Code": "pending-evaluation",
              "Message": "Your Spot request has been submitted for review, and is
 pending evaluation."
          },
          "ProductDescription": "Linux/UNIX",
          "SpotInstanceRequestId": "sir-df6f405d",
          "State": "open",
          "LaunchSpecification": {
              "Placement": {
                  "AvailabilityZone": "us-west-2a"
              },
              "ImageId": "ami-1a2b3c4d",
              "KeyName": "my-key-pair",
              "SecurityGroups": [
                  {
                      "GroupName": "my-security-group",
                      "GroupId": "sg-1a2b3c4d"
                  }
              ],
              "Monitoring": {
                  "Enabled": false
              },
              "IamInstanceProfile": {
                  "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:instance-profile/my-iam-role"
              },
              "InstanceType": "m3.medium"
          },
          "Type": "one-time",
          "CreateTime": "2014-03-25T20:54:20.000Z",
          "SpotPrice": "0.050000"
      },
      ...
  ]
}
```

이 예시 명령은 지정된 서브넷에서 5개의 인스턴스에 대한 일회성 스팟 인스턴스 요청을 생성합니다. Amazon EC2는 지정된 서브넷에서 인스턴스를 시작합니다. VPC가 기본값이 아닌 VPC인 경우 인스턴스는 기본적으로 퍼블릭 IP 주소를 받지 않습니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 request-spot-instances --spot-price "0.050" --instance-count 5 --
type "one-time" --launch-specification file://specification.json
```

Specification.json:

```
{
  "ImageId": "ami-1a2b3c4d",
  "SecurityGroupIds": [ "sg-1a2b3c4d" ],
  "InstanceType": "m3.medium",
  "SubnetId": "subnet-1a2b3c4d",
  "IamInstanceProfile": {
      "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:instance-profile/my-iam-role"
  }
}
```

출력:

```
{
  "SpotInstanceRequests": [
      {
          "Status": {
             "UpdateTime": "2014-03-25T22:21:58.000Z",
             "Code": "pending-evaluation",
             "Message": "Your Spot request has been submitted for review, and is
 pending evaluation."
          },
          "ProductDescription": "Linux/UNIX",
          "SpotInstanceRequestId": "sir-df6f405d",
          "State": "open",
          "LaunchSpecification": {
             "Placement": {
                 "AvailabilityZone": "us-west-2a"
             }
             "ImageId": "ami-1a2b3c4d"
             "SecurityGroups": [
                 {
```

```
                    "GroupName": "my-security-group",
                    "GroupID": "sg-1a2b3c4d"
                }
            ]
            "SubnetId": "subnet-1a2b3c4d",
            "Monitoring": {
                "Enabled": false
            },
            "IamInstanceProfile": {
                "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:instance-profile/my-iam-role"
            },
            "InstanceType": "m3.medium",
        },
        "Type": "one-time",
        "CreateTime": "2014-03-25T22:21:58.000Z",
        "SpotPrice": "0.050000"
    },
    ...
  ]
}
```

이 예시에서는 기본값이 아닌 VPC에서 실행하는 스팟 인스턴스에 퍼블릭 IP 주소를 할당합니다. 네트워크 인터페이스를 지정할 때는 네트워크 인터페이스를 사용하는 서브넷 ID 및 보안 그룹 ID를 포함해야 합니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 request-spot-instances --spot-price "0.050" --instance-count 1 --
type "one-time" --launch-specification file://specification.json
```

Specification.json:

```
{
  "ImageId": "ami-1a2b3c4d",
  "KeyName": "my-key-pair",
  "InstanceType": "m3.medium",
  "NetworkInterfaces": [
    {
      "DeviceIndex": 0,
      "SubnetId": "subnet-1a2b3c4d",
      "Groups": [ "sg-1a2b3c4d" ],
      "AssociatePublicIpAddress": true
```

```
    }
  ],
  "IamInstanceProfile": {
      "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:instance-profile/my-iam-role"
  }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 RequestSpotInstances 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제는 지정된 서브넷에서 일회성 스팟 인스턴스를 요청합니다. 지정된 서브넷이 포함된 VPC에 대해 보안 그룹을 생성해야 하며 네트워크 인터페이스를 사용하여 ID로 지정해야 합니다. 네트워크 인터페이스를 지정할 때 네트워크 인터페이스를 사용하여 서브넷 ID를 포함해야 합니다.

```
$n = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.InstanceNetworkInterfaceSpecification
$n.DeviceIndex = 0
$n.SubnetId = "subnet-12345678"
$n.Groups.Add("sg-12345678")
Request-EC2SpotInstance -InstanceCount 1 -SpotPrice 0.050 -Type one-time `
-IamInstanceProfile_Arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:instance-profile/my-iam-role `
-LaunchSpecification_ImageId ami-12345678 `
-LaunchSpecification_InstanceType m3.medium `
-LaunchSpecification_NetworkInterface $n
```

출력:

```
ActualBlockHourlyPrice   :
AvailabilityZoneGroup    :
BlockDurationMinutes     : 0
CreateTime               : 12/26/2015 7:44:10 AM
Fault                    :
InstanceId               :
LaunchedAvailabilityZone :
LaunchGroup              :
LaunchSpecification      : Amazon.EC2.Model.LaunchSpecification
ProductDescription       : Linux/UNIX
SpotInstanceRequestId    : sir-12345678
SpotPrice                : 0.050000
```

```
State                     : open
Status                    : Amazon.EC2.Model.SpotInstanceStatus
Tags                      : {}
Type                      : one-time
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 RequestSpotInstances.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제는 지정된 서브넷에서 일회성 스팟 인스턴스를 요청합니다. 지정된 서브넷이 포함된 VPC에 대해 보안 그룹을 생성해야 하며 네트워크 인터페이스를 사용하여 ID로 지정해야 합니다. 네트워크 인터페이스를 지정할 때 네트워크 인터페이스를 사용하여 서브넷 ID를 포함해야 합니다.

```
$n = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.InstanceNetworkInterfaceSpecification
$n.DeviceIndex = 0
$n.SubnetId = "subnet-12345678"
$n.Groups.Add("sg-12345678")
Request-EC2SpotInstance -InstanceCount 1 -SpotPrice 0.050 -Type one-time `
-IamInstanceProfile_Arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:instance-profile/my-iam-role `
-LaunchSpecification_ImageId ami-12345678 `
-LaunchSpecification_InstanceType m3.medium `
-LaunchSpecification_NetworkInterface $n
```

출력:

```
ActualBlockHourlyPrice   :
AvailabilityZoneGroup    :
BlockDurationMinutes     : 0
CreateTime               : 12/26/2015 7:44:10 AM
Fault                    :
InstanceId               :
LaunchedAvailabilityZone :
LaunchGroup              :
LaunchSpecification      : Amazon.EC2.Model.LaunchSpecification
ProductDescription       : Linux/UNIX
SpotInstanceRequestId    : sir-12345678
SpotPrice                : 0.050000
State                    : open
Status                   : Amazon.EC2.Model.SpotInstanceStatus
Tags                     : {}
Type                     : one-time
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 RequestSpotInstances.

CLI로 **ResetImageAttribute** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ResetImageAttribute`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

launchPermission 속성 재설정

이 예시에서는 지정된 AMI의 `launchPermission` 속성을 기본값으로 재설정합니다. 기본적으로 AMI는 프라이빗으로 설정됩니다. 이 명령이 성공하면 출력이 반환되지 않습니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 reset-image-attribute --image-id ami-5731123e --
attribute launchPermission
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ResetImageAttribute 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 'launchPermission' 속성을 기본값으로 재설정합니다. 기본적으로 AMIs는 프라이빗입니다.

```
Reset-EC2ImageAttribute -ImageId ami-12345678 -Attribute launchPermission
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ResetImageAttribute를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 'launchPermission' 속성을 기본값으로 재설정합니다. 기본적으로 AMIs는 프라이빗입니다.

```
Reset-EC2ImageAttribute -ImageId ami-12345678 -Attribute launchPermission
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ResetImageAttribute를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **ResetInstanceAttribute** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ResetInstanceAttribute`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

sourceDestCheck 속성 재설정

이 예시에서는 지정된 인스턴스의 `sourceDestCheck` 속성을 재설정합니다. 인스턴스가 VPC에 있어야 합니다. 이 명령이 성공하면 출력이 반환되지 않습니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 reset-instance-attribute --instance-id i-1234567890abcdef0 --
attribute sourceDestCheck
```

커널 속성을 재설정하는 방법

이 예시에서는 지정된 인스턴스의 `kernel` 속성을 재설정합니다. 인스턴스는 `stopped` 상태여야 합니다. 이 명령이 성공하면 출력이 반환되지 않습니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 reset-instance-attribute --instance-id i-1234567890abcdef0 --
attribute kernel
```

ramdisk 속성 재설정

이 예시에서는 지정된 인스턴스의 `ramdisk` 속성을 재설정합니다. 인스턴스는 `stopped` 상태여야 합니다. 이 명령이 성공하면 출력이 반환되지 않습니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 reset-instance-attribute --instance-id i-1234567890abcdef0 --
attribute ramdisk
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ResetInstanceAttribute 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스에 대한 'sriovNetSupport' 속성을 재설정합니다.

```
Reset-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -Attribute sriovNetSupport
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스에 대한 'ebsOptimized' 속성을 재설정합니다.

```
Reset-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -Attribute ebsOptimized
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스에 대한 'sourceDestCheck' 속성을 재설정합니다.

```
Reset-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -Attribute sourceDestCheck
```

예제 4:이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스에 대한 'disableApiTermination' 속성을 재설정합니다.

```
Reset-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -Attribute
 disableApiTermination
```

예제 5:이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스에 대한 'instanceInitiatedShutdownBehavior' 속성을 재설정합니다.

```
Reset-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -Attribute
 instanceInitiatedShutdownBehavior
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ResetInstanceAttribute를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스에 대한 'sriovNetSupport' 속성을 재설정합니다.

```
Reset-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -Attribute sriovNetSupport
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스에 대한 'ebsOptimized' 속성을 재설정합니다.

```
Reset-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -Attribute ebsOptimized
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스에 대한 'sourceDestCheck' 속성을 재설정합니다.

```
Reset-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -Attribute sourceDestCheck
```

예제 4:이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스에 대한 'disableApiTermination' 속성을 재설정합니다.

```
Reset-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -Attribute
 disableApiTermination
```

예제 5:이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스에 대한 'instanceInitiatedShutdownBehavior' 속성을 재설정합니다.

```
Reset-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -Attribute
 instanceInitiatedShutdownBehavior
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ResetInstanceAttribute를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **ResetNetworkInterfaceAttribute** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ResetNetworkInterfaceAttribute`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

네트워크 인터페이스 속성 재설정

다음 `reset-network-interface-attribute` 예시에서는 소스/대상 검사 속성의 값을 `true`로 재설정합니다.

```
aws ec2 reset-network-interface-attribute \
    --network-interface-id eni-686ea200 \
    --source-dest-check
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ResetNetworkInterfaceAttribute 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 네트워크 인터페이스에 대한 소스/대상 확인을 재설정합니다.

```
Reset-EC2NetworkInterfaceAttribute -NetworkInterfaceId eni-1a2b3c4d -
SourceDestCheck
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ResetNetworkInterfaceAttribute를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 네트워크 인터페이스에 대한 소스/대상 확인을 재설정합니다.

```
Reset-EC2NetworkInterfaceAttribute -NetworkInterfaceId eni-1a2b3c4d -
SourceDestCheck
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ResetNetworkInterfaceAttribute를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **ResetSnapshotAttribute** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ResetSnapshotAttribute`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

스냅샷 속성 재설정

이 예시에서는 스냅샷 `snap-1234567890abcdef0`에 대한 볼륨 생성 권한을 초기화합니다. 이 명령이 성공하면 출력이 반환되지 않습니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 reset-snapshot-attribute --snapshot-id snap-1234567890abcdef0 --
attribute createVolumePermission
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ResetSnapshotAttribute 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 스냅샷의 지정된 속성을 재설정합니다.

```
Reset-EC2SnapshotAttribute -SnapshotId snap-12345678 -Attribute
 CreateVolumePermission
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ResetSnapshotAttribute를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 스냅샷의 지정된 속성을 재설정합니다.

```
Reset-EC2SnapshotAttribute -SnapshotId snap-12345678 -Attribute
 CreateVolumePermission
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ResetSnapshotAttribute를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **RevokeSecurityGroupEgress** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `RevokeSecurityGroupEgress`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예시 1: 특정 주소 범위로 아웃바운드 트래픽을 허용하는 규칙 제거

다음 `revoke-security-group-egress` 예시 명령은 TCP 포트 80에서 지정된 주소 범위에 대한 액세스 권한을 부여하는 규칙을 제거합니다.

```
aws ec2 revoke-security-group-egress \
    --group-id sg-026c12253ce15eff7 \
    --ip-
permissions [{IpProtocol=tcp,FromPort=80,ToPort=80,IpRanges=[{CidrIp=10.0.0.0/16}]
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 Amazon EC2 사용 설명서의 보안 그룹을 참조하세요.

예시 2: 특정 보안 그룹에 대한 아웃바운드 트래픽을 허용하는 규칙 제거

다음 `revoke-security-group-egress` 예시 명령은 TCP 포트 80에서 지정된 보안 그룹에 대한 액세스 권한을 부여하는 규칙을 제거합니다.

```
aws ec2 revoke-security-group-egress \
    --group-id sg-026c12253ce15eff7 \
    --ip-permissions '[{"IpProtocol": "tcp", "FromPort": 443, "ToPort":
 443,"UserIdGroupPairs": [{"GroupId": "sg-06df23a01ff2df86d"}]}]'
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 Amazon EC2 사용 설명서의 보안 그룹을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 RevokeSecurityGroupEgress 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 EC2-VPC에 지정된 보안 그룹에 대한 규칙을 제거합니다. 이렇게 하면 TCP 포트 80에서 지정된 IP 주소 범위에 대한 액세스가 취소됩니다. 이 예제에서 사용하는 구문에는 PowerShell 버전 3 이상이 필요합니다.

```
$ip = @{ IpProtocol="tcp"; FromPort="80"; ToPort="80";
 IpRanges="203.0.113.0/24" }
Revoke-EC2SecurityGroupEgress -GroupId sg-12345678 -IpPermission $ip
```

예제 2: PowerShell 버전 2에서는 New-Object를 사용하여 IpPermission 객체를 생성해야 합니다.

```
$ip = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.IpPermission
$ip.IpProtocol = "tcp"
$ip.FromPort = 80
$ip.ToPort = 80
$ip.IpRanges.Add("203.0.113.0/24")
```

```
Revoke-EC2SecurityGroupEgress -GroupId sg-12345678 -IpPermission $ip
```

예제 3:이 예제는 TCP 포트 80에서 지정된 소스 보안 그룹에 대한 액세스를 취소합니다.

```
$ug = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.UserIdGroupPair
$ug.GroupId = "sg-1a2b3c4d"
$ug.UserId = "123456789012"
Revoke-EC2SecurityGroupEgress -GroupId sg-12345678 -IpPermission
 @( @{ IpProtocol="tcp"; FromPort="80"; ToPort="80"; UserIdGroupPairs=$ug } )
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 RevokeSecurityGroupEgress를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 EC2-VPC에 지정된 보안 그룹에 대한 규칙을 제거합니다. 이렇게 하면 TCP 포트 80에서 지정된 IP 주소 범위에 대한 액세스가 취소됩니다. 이 예제에서 사용하는 구문에는 PowerShell 버전 3 이상이 필요합니다.

```
$ip = @{ IpProtocol="tcp"; FromPort="80"; ToPort="80";
 IpRanges="203.0.113.0/24" }
Revoke-EC2SecurityGroupEgress -GroupId sg-12345678 -IpPermission $ip
```

예제 2: PowerShell 버전 2에서는 New-Object를 사용하여 IpPermission 객체를 생성해야 합니다.

```
$ip = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.IpPermission
$ip.IpProtocol = "tcp"
$ip.FromPort = 80
$ip.ToPort = 80
$ip.IpRanges.Add("203.0.113.0/24")
Revoke-EC2SecurityGroupEgress -GroupId sg-12345678 -IpPermission $ip
```

예제 3:이 예제는 TCP 포트 80에서 지정된 소스 보안 그룹에 대한 액세스를 취소합니다.

```
$ug = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.UserIdGroupPair
$ug.GroupId = "sg-1a2b3c4d"
$ug.UserId = "123456789012"
Revoke-EC2SecurityGroupEgress -GroupId sg-12345678 -IpPermission
 @( @{ IpProtocol="tcp"; FromPort="80"; ToPort="80"; UserIdGroupPairs=$ug } )
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 RevokeSecurityGroupEgress를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **RevokeSecurityGroupIngress** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 RevokeSecurityGroupIngress의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예시 1: 보안 그룹에서 규칙 제거

다음 revoke-security-group-ingress 예시에서는 기본 VPC의 지정된 보안 그룹에서 203.0.113.0/24 주소 범위에 대한 TCP 포트 22 액세스를 제거합니다.

```
aws ec2 revoke-security-group-ingress \
    --group-name mySecurityGroup
    --protocol tcp \
    --port 22 \
    --cidr 203.0.113.0/24
```

이 명령은 성공 시 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 Amazon EC2 사용 설명서의 보안 그룹을 참조하세요.

예시 2: IP 권한 세트를 사용하여 규칙 제거

다음 revoke-security-group-ingress 예시에서는 ip-permissions 파라미터를 사용하여 ICMP 메시지 Destination Unreachable: Fragmentation Needed and Don't Fragment was Set(유형 3, 코드 4)를 허용하는 인바운드 규칙을 제거합니다.

```
aws ec2 revoke-security-group-ingress \
    --group-id sg-026c12253ce15eff7 \
    --ip-
permissions IpProtocol=icmp,FromPort=3,ToPort=4,IpRanges=[{CidrIp=0.0.0.0/0}]
```

이 명령은 성공 시 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 Amazon EC2 사용 설명서의 보안 그룹을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 RevokeSecurityGroupIngress 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 EC2-VPC에 대한 액세스를 취소합니다. 보안 그룹 이름이 아닌 보안 그룹 ID를 사용하여 EC2-VPC의 보안 그룹을 식별해야 합니다. 이 예제에서 사용하는 구문에는 PowerShell 버전 3 이상이 필요합니다.

```
$ip = @{ IpProtocol="tcp"; FromPort="22"; ToPort="22";
 IpRanges="203.0.113.0/24" }
Revoke-EC2SecurityGroupIngress -GroupId sg-12345678 -IpPermission $ip
```

예제 2: PowerShell 버전 2에서는 New-Object를 사용하여 IpPermission 객체를 생성해야 합니다.

```
$ip = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.IpPermission
$ip.IpProtocol = "tcp"
$ip.FromPort = 22
$ip.ToPort = 22
$ip.IpRanges.Add("203.0.113.0/24")

Revoke-EC2SecurityGroupIngress -GroupId sg-12345678 -IpPermission $ip
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 EC2-Classic에 대한 액세스를 취소합니다. 이 예제에서 사용하는 구문에는 PowerShell 버전 3 이상이 필요합니다.

```
$ip = @{ IpProtocol="tcp"; FromPort="22"; ToPort="22";
 IpRanges="203.0.113.0/24" }

Revoke-EC2SecurityGroupIngress -GroupName "my-security-group" -IpPermission $ip
```

예제 4: PowerShell 버전 2에서는 New-Object를 사용하여 IpPermission 객체를 생성해야 합니다.

```
$ip = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.IpPermission
$ip.IpProtocol = "tcp"
$ip.FromPort = 22
$ip.ToPort = 22
$ip.IpRanges.Add("203.0.113.0/24")
```

```
Revoke-EC2SecurityGroupIngress -GroupName "my-security-group" -IpPermission $ip
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 RevokeSecurityGroupIngress를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 EC2-VPC에 대한 액세스를 취소합니다. 보안 그룹 이름이 아닌 보안 그룹 ID를 사용하여 EC2-VPC의 보안 그룹을 식별해야 합니다. 이 예제에서 사용하는 구문에는 PowerShell 버전 3 이상이 필요합니다.

```
$ip = @{ IpProtocol="tcp"; FromPort="22"; ToPort="22";
 IpRanges="203.0.113.0/24" }
Revoke-EC2SecurityGroupIngress -GroupId sg-12345678 -IpPermission $ip
```

예제 2: PowerShell 버전 2에서는 New-Object를 사용하여 IpPermission 객체를 생성해야 합니다.

```
$ip = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.IpPermission
$ip.IpProtocol = "tcp"
$ip.FromPort = 22
$ip.ToPort = 22
$ip.IpRanges.Add("203.0.113.0/24")

Revoke-EC2SecurityGroupIngress -GroupId sg-12345678 -IpPermission $ip
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 EC2-Classic에 대한 액세스를 취소합니다. 이 예제에서 사용하는 구문에는 PowerShell 버전 3 이상이 필요합니다.

```
$ip = @{ IpProtocol="tcp"; FromPort="22"; ToPort="22";
 IpRanges="203.0.113.0/24" }

Revoke-EC2SecurityGroupIngress -GroupName "my-security-group" -IpPermission $ip
```

예제 4: PowerShell 버전 2에서는 New-Object를 사용하여 IpPermission 객체를 생성해야 합니다.

```
$ip = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.IpPermission
$ip.IpProtocol = "tcp"
$ip.FromPort = 22
```

```
$ip.ToPort = 22
$ip.IpRanges.Add("203.0.113.0/24")

Revoke-EC2SecurityGroupIngress -GroupName "my-security-group" -IpPermission $ip
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 RevokeSecurityGroupIngress를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **RunInstances** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 RunInstances의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기
- Amazon VPC 시작하기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create and run an EC2 instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ImageId">The image Id of the image used as a basis for the
    /// EC2 instance.</param>
    /// <param name="instanceType">The instance type of the EC2 instance to
create.</param>
    /// <param name="keyName">The name of the key pair to associate with the
    /// instance.</param>
    /// <param name="groupId">The Id of the Amazon EC2 security group that will
be
    /// allowed to interact with the new EC2 instance.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>The instance Id of the new EC2 instance.</returns>
    public async Task<string> RunInstances(string imageId, string instanceType,
string keyName, string groupId)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new RunInstancesRequest
            {
                ImageId = imageId,
                InstanceType = instanceType,
                KeyName = keyName,
                MinCount = 1,
                MaxCount = 1,
                SecurityGroupIds = new List<string> { groupId }
            };
            var response = await _amazonEC2.RunInstancesAsync(request);
            var instanceId = response.Reservation.Instances[0].InstanceId;

            Console.Write("Waiting for the instance to start.");
            await WaitForInstanceState(instanceId, InstanceStateName.Running);

            return instanceId;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidGroupId.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"GroupId {groupId} was not found. {ec2Exception.Message}");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while running the instance.: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 RunInstances를 참조하십시오.

Bash

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
# function ec2_run_instances
#
# This function launches one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
 instances.
#
# Parameters:
#       -i image_id - The ID of the Amazon Machine Image (AMI) to use.
#       -t instance_type - The instance type to use (e.g., t2.micro).
#       -k key_pair_name - The name of the key pair to use.
#       -s security_group_id - The ID of the security group to use.
#       -c count - The number of instances to launch (default: 1).
#       -h - Display help.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function ec2_run_instances() {
  local image_id instance_type key_pair_name security_group_id count response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_run_instances"
    echo "Launches one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
 instances."
    echo "  -i image_id - The ID of the Amazon Machine Image (AMI) to use."
    echo "  -t instance_type - The instance type to use (e.g., t2.micro)."
    echo "  -k key_pair_name - The name of the key pair to use."
    echo "  -s security_group_id - The ID of the security group to use."
    echo "  -c count - The number of instances to launch (default: 1)."
```

```
    echo "  -h - Display help."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "i:t:k:s:c:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      i) image_id="${OPTARG}" ;;
      t) instance_type="${OPTARG}" ;;
      k) key_pair_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      s) security_group_id="${OPTARG}" ;;
      c) count="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$image_id" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an Amazon Machine Image (AMI) ID with the -i
 parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$instance_type" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an instance type with the -t parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$key_pair_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a key pair name with the -k parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi
```

```
  if [[ -z "$security_group_id" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a security group ID with the -s parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$count" ]]; then
    count=1
  fi

  response=$(aws ec2 run-instances \
    --image-id "$image_id" \
    --instance-type "$instance_type" \
    --key-name "$key_pair_name" \
    --security-group-ids "$security_group_id" \
    --count "$count" \
    --query 'Instances[*].[InstanceId]' \
    --output text) || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports run-instances operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  }

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

이 예제에 사용된 유틸리티 함수

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
```

```
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
###############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 RunInstances를 참조하세요.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Launch an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance.
/*!
  \param instanceName: A name for the EC2 instance.
  \param amiId: An Amazon Machine Image (AMI) identifier.
  \param[out] instanceID: String to return the instance ID.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::EC2::runInstance(const Aws::String &instanceName,
                              const Aws::String &amiId,
                              Aws::String &instanceID,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::EC2::Model::RunInstancesRequest runRequest;
    runRequest.SetImageId(amiId);
    runRequest.SetInstanceType(Aws::EC2::Model::InstanceType::t1_micro);
    runRequest.SetMinCount(1);
    runRequest.SetMaxCount(1);

    Aws::EC2::Model::RunInstancesOutcome runOutcome = ec2Client.RunInstances(
            runRequest);
    if (!runOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to launch EC2 instance " << instanceName <<
                  " based on ami " << amiId << ":" <<
                  runOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    const Aws::Vector<Aws::EC2::Model::Instance> &instances =
 runOutcome.GetResult().GetInstances();
    if (instances.empty()) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to launch EC2 instance " << instanceName <<
                  " based on ami " << amiId << ":" <<
                  runOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    instanceID = instances[0].GetInstanceId();

    return true;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 RunInstances를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

예제 1: 기본 서브넷에서 인스턴스를 시작하는 방법

다음 `run-instances` 예제에서는 현재 리전의 기본 서브넷에서 `t2.micro` 유형의 단일 인스턴스를 시작하고 이를 해당 리전에서 기본 VPC에 대한 기본 서브넷에 연결합니다. 키 페어는 SSH(Linux) 또는 RDP(Windows)를 사용하여 인스턴스에 연결할 계획이 없는 경우 선택 사항입니다.

```
aws ec2 run-instances \
    --image-id ami-0abcdef1234567890 \
    --instance-type t2.micro \
    --key-name MyKeyPair
```

출력:

```
{
    "Instances": [
        {
            "AmiLaunchIndex": 0,
            "ImageId": "ami-0abcdef1234567890",
            "InstanceId": "i-1231231230abcdef0",
            "InstanceType": "t2.micro",
            "KeyName": "MyKeyPair",
            "LaunchTime": "2018-05-10T08:05:20.000Z",
            "Monitoring": {
                "State": "disabled"
            },
            "Placement": {
                "AvailabilityZone": "us-east-2a",
                "GroupName": "",
                "Tenancy": "default"
            },
            "PrivateDnsName": "ip-10-0-0-157.us-east-2.compute.internal",
            "PrivateIpAddress": "10.0.0.157",
            "ProductCodes": [],
```

```
            "PublicDnsName": "",
            "State": {
                "Code": 0,
                "Name": "pending"
            },
            "StateTransitionReason": "",
            "SubnetId": "subnet-04a636d18e83cfacb",
            "VpcId": "vpc-1234567890abcdef0",
            "Architecture": "x86_64",
            "BlockDeviceMappings": [],
            "ClientToken": "",
            "EbsOptimized": false,
            "Hypervisor": "xen",
            "NetworkInterfaces": [
                {
                    "Attachment": {
                        "AttachTime": "2018-05-10T08:05:20.000Z",
                        "AttachmentId": "eni-attach-0e325c07e928a0405",
                        "DeleteOnTermination": true,
                        "DeviceIndex": 0,
                        "Status": "attaching"
                    },
                    "Description": "",
                    "Groups": [
                        {
                            "GroupName": "MySecurityGroup",
                            "GroupId": "sg-0598c7d356eba48d7"
                        }
                    ],
                    "Ipv6Addresses": [],
                    "MacAddress": "0a:ab:58:e0:67:e2",
                    "NetworkInterfaceId": "eni-0c0a29997760baee7",
                    "OwnerId": "123456789012",
                    "PrivateDnsName": "ip-10-0-0-157.us-east-2.compute.internal",
                    "PrivateIpAddress": "10.0.0.157",
                    "PrivateIpAddresses": [
                        {
                            "Primary": true,
                            "PrivateDnsName": "ip-10-0-0-157.us-
east-2.compute.internal",
                            "PrivateIpAddress": "10.0.0.157"
                        }
                    ],
                    "SourceDestCheck": true,
```

```
                    "Status": "in-use",
                    "SubnetId": "subnet-04a636d18e83cfacb",
                    "VpcId": "vpc-1234567890abcdef0",
                    "InterfaceType": "interface"
                }
            ],
            "RootDeviceName": "/dev/xvda",
            "RootDeviceType": "ebs",
            "SecurityGroups": [
                {
                    "GroupName": "MySecurityGroup",
                    "GroupId": "sg-0598c7d356eba48d7"
                }
            ],
            "SourceDestCheck": true,
            "StateReason": {
                "Code": "pending",
                "Message": "pending"
            },
            "Tags": [],
            "VirtualizationType": "hvm",
            "CpuOptions": {
                "CoreCount": 1,
                "ThreadsPerCore": 1
            },
            "CapacityReservationSpecification": {
                "CapacityReservationPreference": "open"
            },
            "MetadataOptions": {
                "State": "pending",
                "HttpTokens": "optional",
                "HttpPutResponseHopLimit": 1,
                "HttpEndpoint": "enabled"
            }
        }
    ],
    "OwnerId": "123456789012",
    "ReservationId": "r-02a3f596d91211712"
}
```

예제 2: 기본이 아닌 서브넷에서 인스턴스를 시작하고 퍼블릭 IP 주소를 추가하는 방법

다음 run-instances 예제에서는 기본이 아닌 서브넷에서 시작하는 인스턴스에 대해 퍼블릭 IP 주소를 요청합니다. 인스턴스는 지정된 보안 그룹에 연결됩니다.

```
aws ec2 run-instances \
    --image-id ami-0abcdef1234567890 \
    --instance-type t2.micro \
    --subnet-id subnet-08fc749671b2d077c \
    --security-group-ids sg-0b0384b66d7d692f9 \
    --associate-public-ip-address \
    --key-name MyKeyPair
```

run-instances 출력 예제는 예제 1을 참조하세요.

예제 3: 추가 볼륨이 포함된 인스턴스를 시작하는 방법

다음 run-instances 예제에서는 시작할 때 추가 볼륨을 연결하도록 mapping.json에 지정된 블록 디바이스 매핑을 사용합니다. 블록 디바이스 매핑은 EBS 볼륨, 인스턴스 스토어 볼륨 또는 EBS 볼륨 및 인스턴스 스토어 볼륨 모두를 지정할 수 있습니다.

```
aws ec2 run-instances \
    --image-id ami-0abcdef1234567890 \
    --instance-type t2.micro \
    --subnet-id subnet-08fc749671b2d077c \
    --security-group-ids sg-0b0384b66d7d692f9 \
    --key-name MyKeyPair \
    --block-device-mappings file://mapping.json
```

mapping.json의 콘텐츠: 이 예제에서는 크기가 100GiB인 빈 EBS 볼륨(/dev/sdh)을 추가합니다.

```
[
    {
        "DeviceName": "/dev/sdh",
        "Ebs": {
            "VolumeSize": 100
        }
    }
]
```

mapping.json의 콘텐츠: 이 예제에서는 ephemeral1을 인스턴스 스토어 볼륨으로 추가합니다.

```
[
    {
        "DeviceName": "/dev/sdc",
        "VirtualName": "ephemeral1"
    }
]
```

run-instances 출력 예제는 예제 1을 참조하세요.

블록 디바이스 매핑에 대한 자세한 내용은 Amazon EC2 사용 설명서에서 블록 디바이스 매핑을 참조하세요.

예제 4: 인스턴스를 시작하고 생성 시 태그를 추가하는 방법

다음 run-instances 예제에서는 키가 production이고 값이 webserver인 태그를 인스턴스에 추가합니다. 이 명령은 또 생성되는 EBS 볼륨(이 경우에는 루트 볼륨)에 키가 cost-center이고 값이 cc123인 태그를 적용합니다.

```
aws ec2 run-instances \
    --image-id ami-0abcdef1234567890 \
    --instance-type t2.micro \
    --count 1 \
    --subnet-id subnet-08fc749671b2d077c \
    --key-name MyKeyPair \
    --security-group-ids sg-0b0384b66d7d692f9 \
    --tag-specifications
 'ResourceType=instance,Tags=[{Key=webserver,Value=production}]'
 'ResourceType=volume,Tags=[{Key=cost-center,Value=cc123}]'
```

run-instances 출력 예제는 예제 1을 참조하세요.

예제 5: 사용자 데이터를 포함하는 인스턴스를 시작하는 방법

다음 run-instances 예제에서는 인스턴스의 구성 스크립트가 포함된 my_script.txt 파일에 사용자 데이터를 전달합니다. 스크립트는 시작할 때 실행됩니다.

```
aws ec2 run-instances \
    --image-id ami-0abcdef1234567890 \
    --instance-type t2.micro \
    --count 1 \
    --subnet-id subnet-08fc749671b2d077c \
```

```
    --key-name MyKeyPair \
    --security-group-ids sg-0b0384b66d7d692f9 \
    --user-data file://my_script.txt
```

run-instances 출력 예제는 예제 1을 참조하세요.

인스턴스 사용자 데이터에 대한 자세한 내용은 Amazon EC2 사용 설명서에서 인스턴스 사용자 데이터 작업을 참조하세요.

예제 6: 성능 버스트 기능이 있는 인스턴스를 시작하는 방법

다음 run-instances 예제에서는 unlimited 크레딧 옵션을 사용하여 t2.micro 인스턴스를 시작합니다. T2 인스턴스를 시작할 때 --credit-specification을 지정하지 않으면 기본값은 standard 크레딧 옵션입니다. T3 인스턴스를 시작할 때 기본값은 unlimited 크레딧 옵션입니다.

```
aws ec2 run-instances \
    --image-id ami-0abcdef1234567890 \
    --instance-type t2.micro \
    --count 1 \
    --subnet-id subnet-08fc749671b2d077c \
    --key-name MyKeyPair \
    --security-group-ids sg-0b0384b66d7d692f9 \
    --credit-specification CpuCredits=unlimited
```

run-instances 출력 예제는 예제 1을 참조하세요.

성능 버스트 기능이 있는 인스턴스에 대한 자세한 내용은 Amazon EC2 사용 설명서에서 성능 버스트 기능이 있는 인스턴스를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조에서 RunInstances를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Runs an EC2 instance asynchronously.
    *
    * @param instanceType The instance type to use for the EC2 instance.
    * @param keyName The name of the key pair to associate with the EC2
instance.
    * @param groupName The name of the security group to associate with the EC2
instance.
    * @param amiId The ID of the Amazon Machine Image (AMI) to use for the EC2
instance.
    * @return A {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the ID of the
started EC2 instance.
    * @throws RuntimeException If there is an error running the EC2 instance.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> runInstanceAsync(String instanceType, String
keyName, String groupName, String amiId) {
       RunInstancesRequest runRequest = RunInstancesRequest.builder()
           .instanceType(instanceType)
           .keyName(keyName)
           .securityGroups(groupName)
           .maxCount(1)
           .minCount(1)
           .imageId(amiId)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<RunInstancesResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().runInstances(runRequest);
       return responseFuture.thenCompose(response -> {
           String instanceIdVal = response.instances().get(0).instanceId();
           System.out.println("Going to start an EC2 instance and use a waiter
to wait for it to be in running state");
           return getAsyncClient().waiter()
               .waitUntilInstanceExists(r -> r.instanceIds(instanceIdVal))
               .thenCompose(waitResponse -> getAsyncClient().waiter()
                   .waitUntilInstanceRunning(r -> r.instanceIds(instanceIdVal))
                   .thenApply(runningResponse -> instanceIdVal));
       }).exceptionally(throwable -> {
           // Handle any exceptions that occurred during the async call
           throw new RuntimeException("Failed to run EC2 instance: " +
throwable.getMessage(), throwable);
       });
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 RunInstances를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { EC2Client, RunInstancesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

/**
 * Create new EC2 instances.
 * @param {{
 *  keyName: string,
 *  securityGroupIds: string[],
 *  imageId: string,
 *  instanceType: import('@aws-sdk/client-ec2')._InstanceType,
 *  minCount?: number,
 *  maxCount?: number }} options
 */
export const main = async ({
  keyName,
  securityGroupIds,
  imageId,
  instanceType,
  minCount = "1",
  maxCount = "1",
}) => {
  const client = new EC2Client({});
  minCount = Number.parseInt(minCount);
  maxCount = Number.parseInt(maxCount);
  const command = new RunInstancesCommand({
    // Your key pair name.
    KeyName: keyName,
    // Your security group.
    SecurityGroupIds: securityGroupIds,
    // An Amazon Machine Image (AMI). There are multiple ways to search for AMIs.
 For more information, see:
```

```
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/finding-an-ami.html
    ImageId: imageId,
    // An instance type describing the resources provided to your instance. There
 are multiple
    // ways to search for instance types. For more information see:
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/instance-
discovery.html
    InstanceType: instanceType,
    // Availability Zones have capacity limitations that may impact your ability
 to launch instances.
    // The `RunInstances` operation will only succeed if it can allocate at least
 the `MinCount` of instances.
    // However, EC2 will attempt to launch up to the `MaxCount` of instances,
 even if the full request cannot be satisfied.
    // If you need a specific number of instances, use `MinCount` and `MaxCount`
 set to the same value.
    // If you want to launch up to a certain number of instances, use `MaxCount`
 and let EC2 provision as many as possible.
    // If you require a minimum number of instances, but do not want to exceed a
 maximum, use both `MinCount` and `MaxCount`.
    MinCount: minCount,
    MaxCount: maxCount,
  });

  try {
    const { Instances } = await client.send(command);
    const instanceList = Instances.map(
      (instance) => `• ${instance.InstanceId}`,
    ).join("\n");
    console.log(`Launched instances:\n${instanceList}`);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "ResourceCountExceeded") {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 RunInstances를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun createEC2Instance(
    name: String,
    amiId: String,
): String? {
    val request =
        RunInstancesRequest {
            imageId = amiId
            instanceType = InstanceType.T1Micro
            maxCount = 1
            minCount = 1
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val response = ec2.runInstances(request)
        val instanceId = response.instances?.get(0)?.instanceId
        val tag =
            Tag {
                key = "Name"
                value = name
            }

        val requestTags =
            CreateTagsRequest {
                resources = listOf(instanceId.toString())
                tags = listOf(tag)
            }
        ec2.createTags(requestTags)
        println("Successfully started EC2 Instance $instanceId based on AMI
 $amiId")
        return instanceId
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 RunInstances를 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 EC2-Classic 또는 기본 VPC에서 지정된 AMI의 단일 인스턴스를 시작합니다.

```
New-EC2Instance -ImageId ami-12345678 -MinCount 1 -MaxCount 1 -InstanceType
 m3.medium -KeyName my-key-pair -SecurityGroup my-security-group
```

예제 2:이 예제는 VPC에서 지정된 AMI의 단일 인스턴스를 시작합니다.

```
New-EC2Instance -ImageId ami-12345678 -MinCount 1 -MaxCount 1 -SubnetId
 subnet-12345678 -InstanceType t2.micro -KeyName my-key-pair -SecurityGroupId
 sg-12345678
```

예제 3: EBS 볼륨 또는 인스턴스 스토어 볼륨을 추가하려면 블록 디바이스 매핑을 정의하고 명령에 추가합니다. 이 예제에서는 인스턴스 스토어 볼륨을 추가합니다.

```
$bdm = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.BlockDeviceMapping
$bdm.VirtualName = "ephemeral0"
$bdm.DeviceName = "/dev/sdf"

New-EC2Instance -ImageId ami-12345678 -BlockDeviceMapping $bdm ...
```

예제 4: 현재 Windows AMIs 중 하나를 지정하려면 Get-EC2ImageByName을 사용하여 AMI ID를 가져옵니다. 이 예제에서는 Windows Server 2016용 현재 기본 AMI에서 인스턴스를 시작합니다.

```
$ami = Get-EC2ImageByName WINDOWS_2016_BASE

New-EC2Instance -ImageId $ami.ImageId ...
```

예제 5: 지정된 전용 호스트 환경으로 인스턴스를 시작합니다.

```
New-EC2Instance -ImageId ami-1a2b3c4d -InstanceType m4.large -KeyName my-key-pair
 -SecurityGroupId sg-1a2b3c4d  -AvailabilityZone us-west-1a -Tenancy host -HostID
 h-1a2b3c4d5e6f1a2b3
```

예제 6:이 요청은 두 개의 인스턴스를 시작하고 Webserver 키와 프로덕션 값이 있는 태그를 인스턴스에 적용합니다. 또한이 요청은 생성된 볼륨(이 경우 각 인스턴스의 루트 볼륨)에 비용 센터 키와 cc123 값이 있는 태그를 적용합니다.

```
$tag1 = @{ Key="webserver"; Value="production" }
$tag2 = @{ Key="cost-center"; Value="cc123" }

$tagspec1 = new-object Amazon.EC2.Model.TagSpecification
$tagspec1.ResourceType = "instance"
$tagspec1.Tags.Add($tag1)

$tagspec2 = new-object Amazon.EC2.Model.TagSpecification
$tagspec2.ResourceType = "volume"
$tagspec2.Tags.Add($tag2)

New-EC2Instance -ImageId "ami-1a2b3c4d" -KeyName "my-key-pair" -MaxCount 2 -
InstanceType "t2.large" -SubnetId "subnet-1a2b3c4d" -TagSpecification $tagspec1,
$tagspec2
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 RunInstances.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 EC2-Classic 또는 기본 VPC에서 지정된 AMI의 단일 인스턴스를 시작합니다.

```
New-EC2Instance -ImageId ami-12345678 -MinCount 1 -MaxCount 1 -InstanceType
 m3.medium -KeyName my-key-pair -SecurityGroup my-security-group
```

예제 2:이 예제는 VPC에서 지정된 AMI의 단일 인스턴스를 시작합니다.

```
New-EC2Instance -ImageId ami-12345678 -MinCount 1 -MaxCount 1 -SubnetId
 subnet-12345678 -InstanceType t2.micro -KeyName my-key-pair -SecurityGroupId
 sg-12345678
```

예제 3: EBS 볼륨 또는 인스턴스 스토어 볼륨을 추가하려면 블록 디바이스 매핑을 정의하고 명령에 추가합니다. 이 예제에서는 인스턴스 스토어 볼륨을 추가합니다.

```
$bdm = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.BlockDeviceMapping
$bdm.VirtualName = "ephemeral0"
$bdm.DeviceName = "/dev/sdf"

New-EC2Instance -ImageId ami-12345678 -BlockDeviceMapping $bdm ...
```

예제 4: 현재 Windows AMIs 중 하나를 지정하려면 Get-SSMLatestEC2Image를 사용하여 AMI ID를 가져옵니다. 이 예제에서는 Windows Server 2016용 현재 기본 AMI에서 인스턴스를 시작합니다.

```
$ami = (Get-SSMLatestEC2Image -Path 'ami-windows-latest' -ImageName
 'WINDOWS*2016*English*Core*BASE').Value

New-EC2Instance -ImageId $ami ...
```

예제 5: 지정된 전용 호스트 환경으로 인스턴스를 시작합니다.

```
New-EC2Instance -ImageId ami-1a2b3c4d -InstanceType m4.large -KeyName my-key-pair
 -SecurityGroupId sg-1a2b3c4d  -AvailabilityZone us-west-1a -Tenancy host -HostID
 h-1a2b3c4d5e6f1a2b3
```

예제 6:이 요청은 두 개의 인스턴스를 시작하고 Webserver 키와 프로덕션 값이 있는 태그를 인스턴스에 적용합니다. 또한이 요청은 생성된 볼륨(이 경우 각 인스턴스의 루트 볼륨)에 비용 센터 키와 cc123 값이 있는 태그를 적용합니다.

```
$tag1 = @{ Key="webserver"; Value="production" }
$tag2 = @{ Key="cost-center"; Value="cc123" }

$tagspec1 = new-object Amazon.EC2.Model.TagSpecification
$tagspec1.ResourceType = "instance"
$tagspec1.Tags.Add($tag1)

$tagspec2 = new-object Amazon.EC2.Model.TagSpecification
$tagspec2.ResourceType = "volume"
$tagspec2.Tags.Add($tag2)

New-EC2Instance -ImageId "ami-1a2b3c4d" -KeyName "my-key-pair" -MaxCount 2 -
InstanceType "t2.large" -SubnetId "subnet-1a2b3c4d" -TagSpecification $tagspec1,
$tagspec2
```

예제 7:이 예제에서는 인스턴스를 실제로 생성하지 않고 DryRun 파라미터를 사용하여 EC2 인스턴스를 시작할 수 있는 권한을 검증합니다. 참고: 성공하면 예상되는 동작인 예외가 발생합니다.

```
New-EC2Instance -ImageId 'ami-12345678' -InstanceType 't2.micro' -KeyName 'my-
key-pair' -Region 'us-west-2' -DryRun $true
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 RunInstances.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class EC2InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance actions
 using the client interface."""

    def __init__(
        self, ec2_client: Any, instances: Optional[List[Dict[str, Any]]] = None
    ) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the EC2InstanceWrapper with an EC2 client and optional
 instances.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-
level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        :param instances: A list of dictionaries representing Boto3 Instance
 objects. These are high-level objects that
                          wrap instance actions.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.instances = instances or []

    @classmethod
```

```
    def from_client(cls) -> "EC2InstanceWrapper":
        """
        Creates an EC2InstanceWrapper instance with a default EC2 client.

        :return: An instance of EC2InstanceWrapper initialized with the default
EC2 client.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client)


    def create(
        self,
        image_id: str,
        instance_type: str,
        key_pair_name: str,
        security_group_ids: Optional[List[str]] = None,
    ) -> List[Dict[str, Any]]:
        """
        Creates a new EC2 instance in the default VPC of the current account.

        The instance starts immediately after it is created.

        :param image_id: The ID of the Amazon Machine Image (AMI) to use for the
instance.
        :param instance_type: The type of instance to create, such as 't2.micro'.
        :param key_pair_name: The name of the key pair to use for SSH access.
        :param security_group_ids: A list of security group IDs to associate with
the instance.
                                   If not specified, the default security group
of the VPC is used.
        :return: A list of dictionaries representing Boto3 Instance objects
representing the newly created instances.
        """
        try:
            instance_params = {
                "ImageId": image_id,
                "InstanceType": instance_type,
                "KeyName": key_pair_name,
            }
            if security_group_ids is not None:
                instance_params["SecurityGroupIds"] = security_group_ids

            response = self.ec2_client.run_instances(
```

```
                **instance_params, MinCount=1, MaxCount=1
            )
            instance = response["Instances"][0]
            self.instances.append(instance)
            waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("instance_running")
            waiter.wait(InstanceIds=[instance["InstanceId"]])
        except ClientError as err:
            params_str = "\n\t".join(
                f"{key}: {value}" for key, value in instance_params.items()
            )
            logger.error(
                f"Failed to complete instance creation request.\nRequest details:
{params_str}"
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InstanceLimitExceeded":
                logger.error(
                    (
                        f"Insufficient capacity for instance type
 '{instance_type}'. "
                        "Terminate unused instances or contact AWS Support for a
 limit increase."
                    )
                )
            if error_code == "InsufficientInstanceCapacity":
                logger.error(
                    (
                        f"Insufficient capacity for instance type
 '{instance_type}'. "
                        "Select a different instance type or launch in a
 different availability zone."
                    )
                )
            raise
        return self.instances
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 RunInstances를 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    pub async fn create_instance<'a>(
        &self,
        image_id: &'a str,
        instance_type: InstanceType,
        key_pair: &'a KeyPairInfo,
        security_groups: Vec<&'a SecurityGroup>,
    ) -> Result<String, EC2Error> {
        let run_instances = self
            .client
            .run_instances()
            .image_id(image_id)
            .instance_type(instance_type)
            .key_name(
                key_pair
                    .key_name()
                    .ok_or_else(|| EC2Error::new("Missing key name when launching
instance"))?,
            )
            .set_security_group_ids(Some(
                security_groups
                    .iter()
                    .filter_map(|sg| sg.group_id.clone())
                    .collect(),
            ))
            .min_count(1)
            .max_count(1)
            .send()
            .await?;

        if run_instances.instances().is_empty() {
            return Err(EC2Error::new("Failed to create instance"));
        }
```

```
        let instance_id = run_instances.instances()[0].instance_id().unwrap();
        let response = self
            .client
            .create_tags()
            .resources(instance_id)
            .tags(
                Tag::builder()
                    .key("Name")
                    .value("From SDK Examples")
                    .build(),
            )
            .send()
            .await;

        match response {
            Ok(_) => tracing::info!("Created {instance_id} and applied tags."),
            Err(err) => {
                tracing::info!("Error applying tags to {instance_id}: {err:?}");
                return Err(err.into());
            }
        }

        tracing::info!("Instance is created.");

        Ok(instance_id.to_string())
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 RunInstances를 참조하세요.

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    " Create tags for resource created during instance launch. "
    DATA lt_tagspecifications TYPE /aws1/
cl_ec2tagspecification=>tt_tagspecificationlist.
    DATA ls_tagspecifications LIKE LINE OF lt_tagspecifications.
    ls_tagspecifications = NEW /aws1/cl_ec2tagspecification(
      iv_resourcetype = 'instance'
      it_tags = VALUE /aws1/cl_ec2tag=>tt_taglist(
        ( NEW /aws1/cl_ec2tag( iv_key = 'Name' iv_value = iv_tag_value ) )
      ) ).
    APPEND ls_tagspecifications TO lt_tagspecifications.

    TRY.
        " Create/launch Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance. "
        oo_result = lo_ec2->runinstances(                           " oo_result
 is returned for testing purposes. "
          iv_imageid = iv_ami_id
          iv_instancetype = 't3.micro'
          iv_maxcount = 1
          iv_mincount = 1
          it_tagspecifications = lt_tagspecifications
          iv_subnetid = iv_subnet_id ).
        MESSAGE 'EC2 instance created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 RunInstances를 참조하세요.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSEC2
```

```
    /// Create and return a new EC2 instance.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - imageId: The image ID of the AMI to use when creating the instance.
    ///   - instanceType: The type of instance to create.
    ///   - keyPairName: The RSA key pair's name to use to secure the instance.
    ///   - securityGroups: The security group or groups to add the instance
    ///     to.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The EC2 instance as an `EC2ClientTypes.Instance` object.
    func runInstance(imageId: String, instanceType: EC2ClientTypes.InstanceType,
                     keyPairName: String, securityGroups: [String]?) async ->
EC2ClientTypes.Instance? {
        do {
            let output = try await ec2Client.runInstances(
                input: RunInstancesInput(
                    imageId: imageId,
                    instanceType: instanceType,
                    keyName: keyPairName,
                    maxCount: 1,
                    minCount: 1,
                    securityGroupIds: securityGroups
                )
            )

            guard let instances = output.instances else {
                print("*** Unable to create the instance.")
                return nil
            }

            return instances[0]
        } catch {
            print("*** Error creating the instance:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
            return nil
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 RunInstances를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **RunScheduledInstances** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 RunScheduledInstances의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

정기 인스턴스 시작

이 예시에서는 VPC에서 지정된 정기 인스턴스를 시작합니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 run-scheduled-instances --scheduled-instance-
id sci-1234-1234-1234-1234-123456789012 --instance-count 1 --launch-
specification file://launch-specification.json
```

Launch-specification.json:

```
{
  "ImageId": "ami-12345678",
  "KeyName": "my-key-pair",
  "InstanceType": "c4.large",
  "NetworkInterfaces": [
    {
        "DeviceIndex": 0,
        "SubnetId": "subnet-12345678",
        "AssociatePublicIpAddress": true,
        "Groups": ["sg-12345678"]
    }
  ],
  "IamInstanceProfile": {
      "Name": "my-iam-role"
  }
}
```

출력:

```
{
  "InstanceIdSet": [
      "i-1234567890abcdef0"
```

```
  ]
}
```

이 예시에서는 EC2-Classic에서 지정된 정기 인스턴스를 시작합니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 run-scheduled-instances --scheduled-instance-
id sci-1234-1234-1234-1234-123456789012 --instance-count 1 --launch-
specification file://launch-specification.json
```

Launch-specification.json:

```
{
  "ImageId": "ami-12345678",
  "KeyName": "my-key-pair",
  "SecurityGroupIds": ["sg-12345678"],
  "InstanceType": "c4.large",
  "Placement": {
    "AvailabilityZone": "us-west-2b"
  }
  "IamInstanceProfile": {
      "Name": "my-iam-role"
  }
}
```

출력:

```
{
  "InstanceIdSet": [
      "i-1234567890abcdef0"
  ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 RunScheduledInstances 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 예약된 인스턴스를 시작합니다.

```
New-EC2ScheduledInstance -ScheduledInstanceId
 sci-1234-1234-1234-1234-123456789012 -InstanceCount 1 `
-IamInstanceProfile_Name my-iam-role `
-LaunchSpecification_ImageId ami-12345678 `
-LaunchSpecification_InstanceType c4.large `
-LaunchSpecification_SubnetId subnet-12345678`
-LaunchSpecification_SecurityGroupId sg-12345678
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 RunScheduledInstances를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 예약된 인스턴스를 시작합니다.

```
New-EC2ScheduledInstance -ScheduledInstanceId
 sci-1234-1234-1234-1234-123456789012 -InstanceCount 1 `
-IamInstanceProfile_Name my-iam-role `
-LaunchSpecification_ImageId ami-12345678 `
-LaunchSpecification_InstanceType c4.large `
-LaunchSpecification_SubnetId subnet-12345678`
-LaunchSpecification_SecurityGroupId sg-12345678
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 RunScheduledInstances를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`StartInstances`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `StartInstances`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Start an EC2 instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ec2InstanceId">The instance Id of the Amazon EC2 instance
    /// to start.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task StartInstances(string ec2InstanceId)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new StartInstancesRequest
            {
                InstanceIds = new List<string> { ec2InstanceId },
            };

            await _amazonEC2.StartInstancesAsync(request);

            Console.Write("Waiting for instance to start. ");
            await WaitForInstanceState(ec2InstanceId, InstanceStateName.Running);
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidInstanceId")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"InstanceId is invalid, unable to start.
{ec2Exception.Message}");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
```

```
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while starting the instance.: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Wait until an EC2 instance is in a specified state.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The instance Id.</param>
    /// <param name="stateName">The state to wait for.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> WaitForInstanceState(string instanceId,
 InstanceStateName stateName)
    {
        var request = new DescribeInstancesRequest
        {
            InstanceIds = new List<string> { instanceId }
        };

        // Wait until the instance is in the specified state.
        var hasState = false;
        do
        {
            // Wait 5 seconds.
            Thread.Sleep(5000);

            // Check for the desired state.
            var response = await _amazonEC2.DescribeInstancesAsync(request);
            var instance = response.Reservations[0].Instances[0];
            hasState = instance.State.Name == stateName;
            Console.Write(". ");
        } while (!hasState);

        return hasState;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 StartInstances를 참조하십시오.

Bash

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
# function ec2_start_instances
#
# This function starts one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
 instances.
#
# Parameters:
#       -i instance_id - The ID(s) of the instance(s) to start (comma-separated).
#       -h - Display help.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function ec2_start_instances() {
  local instance_ids
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_start_instances"
    echo "Starts one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
 instances."
    echo "  -i instance_id - The ID(s) of the instance(s) to start (comma-
separated)."
    echo "  -h - Display help."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "i:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
```

```
      i) instance_ids="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$instance_ids" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide one or more instance IDs with the -i
 parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws ec2 start-instances \
    --instance-ids "${instance_ids}") || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports start-instances operation failed with $response."
    return 1
  }

  return 0
}
```

이 예제에 사용된 유틸리티 함수

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}
```

```
###############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
###############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 StartInstances를 참조하세요.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Start an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance.
/*!
  \param instanceID: An EC2 instance ID.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::EC2::startInstance(const Aws::String &instanceId,
                                const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::EC2::Model::StartInstancesRequest startRequest;
    startRequest.AddInstanceIds(instanceId);
    startRequest.SetDryRun(true);

    Aws::EC2::Model::StartInstancesOutcome dryRunOutcome =
 ec2Client.StartInstances(startRequest);
    if (dryRunOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr
                << "Failed dry run to start instance. A dry run should trigger an
 error."
                << std::endl;
        return false;
    } else if (dryRunOutcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
               Aws::EC2::EC2Errors::DRY_RUN_OPERATION) {
        std::cout << "Failed dry run to start instance " << instanceId << ": "
                  << dryRunOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    startRequest.SetDryRun(false);
```

```
    Aws::EC2::Model::StartInstancesOutcome startInstancesOutcome =
 ec2Client.StartInstances(startRequest);

    if (!startInstancesOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Failed to start instance " << instanceId << ": " <<
                  startInstancesOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Successfully started instance " << instanceId <<
                  std::endl;
    }

    return startInstancesOutcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 StartInstances를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

Amazon EC2 인스턴스를 시작하는 방법

다음 예제에서는 지정된 Amazon EBS 지원 인스턴스를 시작합니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 start-instances --instance-ids i-1234567890abcdef0
```

출력:

```
{
    "StartingInstances": [
        {
            "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
            "CurrentState": {
                "Code": 0,
                "Name": "pending"
            },
            "PreviousState": {
                "Code": 80,
                "Name": "stopped"
```

```
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud 사용 설명서에서 인스턴스 중지 및 시작을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조에서 StartInstances를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Starts an Amazon EC2 instance asynchronously and waits until it is in the
"running" state.
    *
    * @param instanceId the ID of the instance to start
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the instance has
been started and is in the "running" state, or exceptionally if an error occurs
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> startInstanceAsync(String instanceId) {
       StartInstancesRequest startRequest = StartInstancesRequest.builder()
           .instanceIds(instanceId)
           .build();

       Ec2AsyncWaiter ec2Waiter = Ec2AsyncWaiter.builder()
           .client(getAsyncClient())
           .build();

       DescribeInstancesRequest describeRequest =
DescribeInstancesRequest.builder()
           .instanceIds(instanceId)
           .build();
```

```
        logger.info("Starting instance " + instanceId + " and waiting for it to
 run.");
        CompletableFuture<Void> resultFuture = new CompletableFuture<>();
        return getAsyncClient().startInstances(startRequest)
            .thenCompose(response ->
                ec2Waiter.waitUntilInstanceRunning(describeRequest)
            )
            .thenAccept(waiterResponse -> {
                logger.info("Successfully started instance " + instanceId);
                resultFuture.complete(null);
            })
            .exceptionally(throwable -> {
                resultFuture.completeExceptionally(new RuntimeException("Failed
 to start instance: " + throwable.getMessage(), throwable));
                return null;
            });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 StartInstances를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { EC2Client, StartInstancesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * Starts an Amazon EBS-backed instance that you've previously stopped.
 * @param {{ instanceIds }} options
 */
export const main = async ({ instanceIds }) => {
  const client = new EC2Client({});
  const command = new StartInstancesCommand({
```

```
    InstanceIds: instanceIds,
  });

  try {
    const { StartingInstances } = await client.send(command);
    const instanceIdList = StartingInstances.map(
      (instance) => ` • ${instance.InstanceId}`,
    );
    console.log("Starting instances:");
    console.log(instanceIdList.join("\n"));
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound"
    ) {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 StartInstances를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun startInstanceSc(instanceId: String) {
    val request =
        StartInstancesRequest {
            instanceIds = listOf(instanceId)
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
```

```
        ec2.startInstances(request)
        println("Waiting until instance $instanceId starts. This will take a few
 minutes.")
        ec2.waitUntilInstanceRunning {
            // suspend call
            instanceIds = listOf(instanceId)
        }
        println("Successfully started instance $instanceId")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 StartInstances를 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스를 시작합니다.

```
Start-EC2Instance -InstanceId i-12345678
```

출력:

```
CurrentState                      InstanceId    PreviousState
------------                      ----------    -------------
Amazon.EC2.Model.InstanceState    i-12345678    Amazon.EC2.Model.InstanceState
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스를 시작합니다.

```
@("i-12345678", "i-76543210") | Start-EC2Instance
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 현재 중지된 인스턴스 세트를 시작합니다. Get-EC2Instance에서 반환하는 인스턴스 객체는 Start-EC2Instance로 파이프됩니다. 이 예제에서 사용하는 구문에는 PowerShell 버전 3 이상이 필요합니다.

```
(Get-EC2Instance -Filter @{ Name="instance-state-name";
 Values="stopped"}).Instances | Start-EC2Instance
```

예제 4: PowerShell 버전 2에서는 New-Object를 사용하여 필터 파라미터에 대한 필터를 생성해야 합니다.

```
$filter = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter
$filter.Name = "instance-state-name"
$filter.Values = "stopped"

(Get-EC2Instance -Filter $filter).Instances | Start-EC2Instance
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 StartInstances.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스를 시작합니다.

```
Start-EC2Instance -InstanceId i-12345678
```

출력:

```
CurrentState                      InstanceId    PreviousState
------------                      ----------    -------------
Amazon.EC2.Model.InstanceState    i-12345678    Amazon.EC2.Model.InstanceState
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스를 시작합니다.

```
@("i-12345678", "i-76543210") | Start-EC2Instance
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 현재 중지된 인스턴스 세트를 시작합니다. Get-EC2Instance에서 반환하는 인스턴스 객체는 Start-EC2Instance로 파이프됩니다. 이 예제에서 사용하는 구문에는 PowerShell 버전 3 이상이 필요합니다.

```
(Get-EC2Instance -Filter @{ Name="instance-state-name";
 Values="stopped"}).Instances | Start-EC2Instance
```

예제 4: PowerShell 버전 2에서는 New-Object를 사용하여 필터 파라미터에 대한 필터를 생성해야 합니다.

```
$filter = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter
$filter.Name = "instance-state-name"
$filter.Values = "stopped"
```

```
(Get-EC2Instance -Filter $filter).Instances | Start-EC2Instance
```

예제 5:이 예제에서는 실제로 인스턴스를 시작하지 않고 DryRun 파라미터를 사용하여 EC2 인스턴스를 시작할 수 있는 권한을 검증합니다. 참고: 성공하면 예상되는 동작인 예외가 발생합니다.

```
Start-EC2Instance -InstanceId 'i-0abcdef123456' -Region 'us-west-1' -DryRun $true
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 StartInstances.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class EC2InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance actions
 using the client interface."""

    def __init__(
        self, ec2_client: Any, instances: Optional[List[Dict[str, Any]]] = None
    ) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the EC2InstanceWrapper with an EC2 client and optional
 instances.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-
level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        :param instances: A list of dictionaries representing Boto3 Instance
 objects. These are high-level objects that
                          wrap instance actions.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.instances = instances or []
```

```
    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "EC2InstanceWrapper":
        """
        Creates an EC2InstanceWrapper instance with a default EC2 client.

        :return: An instance of EC2InstanceWrapper initialized with the default
EC2 client.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client)


    def start(self) -> Optional[Dict[str, Any]]:
        """
        Starts instances and waits for them to be in a running state.

        :return: The response to the start request.
        """
        if not self.instances:
            logger.info("No instances to start.")
            return None

        instance_ids = [instance["InstanceId"] for instance in self.instances]
        try:
            start_response =
self.ec2_client.start_instances(InstanceIds=instance_ids)
            waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("instance_running")
            waiter.wait(InstanceIds=instance_ids)
            return start_response
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                f"Failed to start instance(s): {','.join(map(str,
instance_ids))}"
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "IncorrectInstanceState":
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't start instance(s) because they are in an incorrect
state. "
                    "Ensure the instances are in a stopped state before starting
them."
                )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartInstances를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-ec2'

# Attempts to start an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance.
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - The Amazon EC2 instance.
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized EC2 client.
# @param instance_id [String] The ID of the instance.
# @return [Boolean] true if the instance was started; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless instance_started?(
#     Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'i-123abc'
#   )
def instance_started?(ec2_client, instance_id)
  response = ec2_client.describe_instance_status(instance_ids: [instance_id])

  if response.instance_statuses.count.positive?
    state = response.instance_statuses[0].instance_state.name
    case state
    when 'pending'
      puts 'Error starting instance: the instance is pending. Try again later.'
      return false
    when 'running'
      puts 'The instance is already running.'
```

```
      return true
    when 'terminated'
      puts 'Error starting instance: ' \
        'the instance is terminated, so you cannot start it.'
      return false
    end
  end

  ec2_client.start_instances(instance_ids: [instance_id])
  ec2_client.wait_until(:instance_running, instance_ids: [instance_id])
  puts 'Instance started.'
  true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error starting instance: #{e.message}"
  false
end

# Example usage:
def run_me
  instance_id = ''
  region = ''
  # Print usage information and then stop.
  if ARGV[0] == '--help' || ARGV[0] == '-h'
    puts 'Usage:   ruby ec2-ruby-example-start-instance-i-123abc.rb ' \
      'INSTANCE_ID REGION '
    # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
    puts 'Example: ruby ec2-ruby-example-start-instance-i-123abc.rb ' \
      'i-123abc us-west-2'
    exit 1
  # If no values are specified at the command prompt, use these default values.
  # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
  elsif ARGV.count.zero?
    instance_id = 'i-123abc'
    region = 'us-west-2'
  # Otherwise, use the values as specified at the command prompt.
  else
    instance_id = ARGV[0]
    region = ARGV[1]
  end

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

  puts "Attempting to start instance '#{instance_id}' " \
    '(this might take a few minutes)...'
```

```
  return if instance_started?(ec2_client, instance_id)

  puts 'Could not start instance.'
end

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 StartInstances를 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

인스턴스 ID로 EC2 인스턴스를 시작합니다.

```
    pub async fn start_instance(&self, instance_id: &str) -> Result<(), EC2Error>
{
        tracing::info!("Starting instance {instance_id}");

        self.client
            .start_instances()
            .instance_ids(instance_id)
            .send()
            .await?;

        tracing::info!("Started instance.");

        Ok(())
    }
```

Waiters API를 사용하여 인스턴스가 준비 및 상태 정상 상태가 될 때까지 기다립니다. Waiters API를 사용하려면 rust 파일에 'use aws_sdk_ec2::client::Waiters'가 필요합니다.

```
    /// Wait for an instance to be ready and status ok (default wait 60 seconds)
    pub async fn wait_for_instance_ready(
        &self,
        instance_id: &str,
        duration: Option<Duration>,
    ) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        self.client
            .wait_until_instance_status_ok()
            .instance_ids(instance_id)
            .wait(duration.unwrap_or(Duration::from_secs(60)))
            .await
            .map_err(|err| match err {
                WaiterError::ExceededMaxWait(exceeded) => EC2Error(format!(
                    "Exceeded max time ({}s) waiting for instance to start.",
                    exceeded.max_wait().as_secs()
                )),
                _ => EC2Error::from(err),
            })?;
        Ok(())
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 StartInstances을 참조하십시오.

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP API

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    DATA lt_instance_ids TYPE /aws1/
cl_ec2instidstringlist_w=>tt_instanceidstringlist.
    APPEND NEW /aws1/cl_ec2instidstringlist_w( iv_value = iv_instance_id ) TO
 lt_instance_ids.

    "Perform dry run"
```

```
    TRY.
        " DryRun is set to true. This checks for the required permissions to
 start the instance without actually making the request. "
        lo_ec2->startinstances(
          it_instanceids = lt_instance_ids
          iv_dryrun = abap_true ).
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        " If the error code returned is `DryRunOperation`, then you have the
 required permissions to start this instance. "
        IF lo_exception->av_err_code = 'DryRunOperation'.
          MESSAGE 'Dry run to start instance completed.' TYPE 'I'.
          " DryRun is set to false to start instance. "
          oo_result = lo_ec2->startinstances(           " oo_result is returned
 for testing purposes. "
            it_instanceids = lt_instance_ids
            iv_dryrun = abap_false ).
          MESSAGE 'Successfully started the EC2 instance.' TYPE 'I'.
          " If the error code returned is `UnauthorizedOperation`, then you don't
 have the required permissions to start this instance. "
        ELSEIF lo_exception->av_err_code = 'UnauthorizedOperation'.
          MESSAGE 'Dry run to start instance failed. User does not have
 permissions to start the instance.' TYPE 'E'.
        ELSE.
          DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
          MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
        ENDIF.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 StartInstances를 참조하세요.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSEC2

    /// Start the specified instance.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - instanceId: The ID of the instance to start.
    ///   - waitUntilStarted: If `true`, execution waits until the instance
    ///     has started. Otherwise, execution continues and the instance starts
    ///     asynchronously.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the image is successfully started (or is left to
    ///   start asynchronously). `false` if the instance doesn't start.
    func startInstance(instanceId: String, waitUntilStarted: Bool = false) async
 -> Bool {
        let instanceList = [instanceId]

        do {
            _ = try await ec2Client.startInstances(
                input: StartInstancesInput(
                    instanceIds: instanceList
                )
            )

            if waitUntilStarted {
                print("Waiting for the instance to start...")

                let waitOptions = WaiterOptions(maxWaitTime: 60.0)
                let output = try await ec2Client.waitUntilInstanceRunning(
                    options: waitOptions,
                    input: DescribeInstancesInput(
                        instanceIds: instanceList
                    )
                )
                switch output.result {
                case .success:
                    return true
                case .failure:
                    return false
                }
            } else {
                return true
            }
        } catch {
```

```
            print("*** Unable to start the instance:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
            return false
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 StartInstances.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **StopInstances** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 StopInstances의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Stop an EC2 instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ec2InstanceId">The instance Id of the EC2 instance to
    /// stop.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task StopInstances(string ec2InstanceId)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new StopInstancesRequest
            {
                InstanceIds = new List<string> { ec2InstanceId },
```

```
            };

            await _amazonEC2.StopInstancesAsync(request);
            Console.Write("Waiting for the instance to stop.");
            await WaitForInstanceState(ec2InstanceId, InstanceStateName.Stopped);

            Console.WriteLine("\nThe instance has stopped.");
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidInstanceId")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"InstanceId is invalid, unable to stop.
{ec2Exception.Message}");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while stopping the instance.: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Wait until an EC2 instance is in a specified state.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The instance Id.</param>
    /// <param name="stateName">The state to wait for.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> WaitForInstanceState(string instanceId,
InstanceStateName stateName)
    {
        var request = new DescribeInstancesRequest
        {
            InstanceIds = new List<string> { instanceId }
        };

        // Wait until the instance is in the specified state.
        var hasState = false;
        do
```

```
        {
            // Wait 5 seconds.
            Thread.Sleep(5000);

            // Check for the desired state.
            var response = await _amazonEC2.DescribeInstancesAsync(request);
            var instance = response.Reservations[0].Instances[0];
            hasState = instance.State.Name == stateName;
            Console.Write(". ");
        } while (!hasState);

        return hasState;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 StopInstances를 참조하십시오.

Bash

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
# function ec2_stop_instances
#
# This function stops one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
 instances.
#
# Parameters:
#       -i instance_id - The ID(s) of the instance(s) to stop (comma-separated).
#       -h - Display help.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
```

```
function ec2_stop_instances() {
  local instance_ids
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_stop_instances"
    echo "Stops one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instances."
    echo "  -i instance_id - The ID(s) of the instance(s) to stop (comma-
separated)."
    echo "  -h - Display help."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "i:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      i) instance_ids="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$instance_ids" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide one or more instance IDs with the -i
 parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws ec2 stop-instances \
    --instance-ids "${instance_ids}") || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports stop-instances operation failed with $response."
    return 1
  }
```

```
  return 0
}
```

이 예제에 사용된 유틸리티 함수

```
##############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
##############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

##############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
##############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
```

```
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 StopInstances를 참조하세요.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Stop an EC2 instance.
/*!
  \param instanceID: An EC2 instance ID.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::EC2::stopInstance(const Aws::String &instanceId,
                               const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::EC2::Model::StopInstancesRequest request;
    request.AddInstanceIds(instanceId);
    request.SetDryRun(true);

    Aws::EC2::Model::StopInstancesOutcome dryRunOutcome =
 ec2Client.StopInstances(request);
    if (dryRunOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr
                << "Failed dry run to stop instance. A dry run should trigger an
 error."
                << std::endl;
        return false;
```

```
    } else if (dryRunOutcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
               Aws::EC2::EC2Errors::DRY_RUN_OPERATION) {
        std::cout << "Failed dry run to stop instance " << instanceId << ": "
                  << dryRunOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    request.SetDryRun(false);
    Aws::EC2::Model::StopInstancesOutcome outcome =
 ec2Client.StopInstances(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Failed to stop instance " << instanceId << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Successfully stopped instance " << instanceId <<
                  std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

void PrintUsage() {
    std::cout << "Usage: run_start_stop_instance <instance_id> <start|stop>" <<
              std::endl;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 StopInstances를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

예제 1: Amazon EC2 인스턴스를 중지하는 방법

다음 `stop-instances` 예제에서는 Amazon EBS 지원 인스턴스를 중지합니다.

```
aws ec2 stop-instances \
    --instance-ids i-1234567890abcdef0
```

출력:

```
{
```

```
    "StoppingInstances": [
        {
            "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
            "CurrentState": {
                "Code": 64,
                "Name": "stopping"
            },
            "PreviousState": {
                "Code": 16,
                "Name": "running"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud 사용 설명서에서 인스턴스 중지 및 시작을 참조하세요.

예제 2: Amazon EC2 인스턴스에서 최대 절전 모드를 적용하는 방법

다음 `stop-instances` 예제에서는 인스턴스에서 최대 절전 모드가 활성화되고 인스턴스가 최대 절전 모드 사전 조건을 충족하는 경우 Amazon EBS 지원 인스턴스를 최대 절전 모드로 전환합니다. 인스턴스가 최대 절전 모드로 전환된 후에 인스턴스가 중지됩니다.

```
aws ec2 stop-instances \
    --instance-ids i-1234567890abcdef0 \
    --hibernate
```

출력:

```
{
    "StoppingInstances": [
        {
            "CurrentState": {
                "Code": 64,
                "Name": "stopping"
            },
            "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
            "PreviousState": {
                "Code": 16,
                "Name": "running"
            }
```

```
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud 사용 설명서에서 온디맨드 Linux 인스턴스를 최대 절전 모드로 전환을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조에서 StopInstances를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Stops the EC2 instance with the specified ID asynchronously and waits for
the instance to stop.
    *
    * @param instanceId the ID of the EC2 instance to stop
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the instance has
been stopped, or exceptionally if an error occurs
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> stopInstanceAsync(String instanceId) {
       StopInstancesRequest stopRequest = StopInstancesRequest.builder()
           .instanceIds(instanceId)
           .build();

       DescribeInstancesRequest describeRequest =
DescribeInstancesRequest.builder()
           .instanceIds(instanceId)
           .build();

       Ec2AsyncWaiter ec2Waiter = Ec2AsyncWaiter.builder()
           .client(getAsyncClient())
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<Void> resultFuture = new CompletableFuture<>();
```

```
        logger.info("Stopping instance " + instanceId + " and waiting for it to
stop.");
        getAsyncClient().stopInstances(stopRequest)
            .thenCompose(response -> {
                if (response.stoppingInstances().isEmpty()) {
                    return CompletableFuture.failedFuture(new
RuntimeException("No instances were stopped. Please check the instance ID: " +
instanceId));
                }
                return ec2Waiter.waitUntilInstanceStopped(describeRequest);
            })
            .thenAccept(waiterResponse -> {
                logger.info("Successfully stopped instance " + instanceId);
                resultFuture.complete(null);
            })
            .exceptionally(throwable -> {
                logger.error("Failed to stop instance " + instanceId + ": " +
throwable.getMessage(), throwable);
                resultFuture.completeExceptionally(new RuntimeException("Failed
to stop instance: " + throwable.getMessage(), throwable));
                return null;
            });

        return resultFuture;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 StopInstances를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { EC2Client, StopInstancesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
```

```
/**
 * Stop one or more EC2 instances.
 * @param {{ instanceIds: string[] }} options
 */
export const main = async ({ instanceIds }) => {
  const client = new EC2Client({});
  const command = new StopInstancesCommand({
    InstanceIds: instanceIds,
  });

  try {
    const { StoppingInstances } = await client.send(command);
    const instanceIdList = StoppingInstances.map(
      (instance) => ` • ${instance.InstanceId}`,
    );
    console.log("Stopping instances:");
    console.log(instanceIdList.join("\n"));
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound"
    ) {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 StopInstances를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun stopInstanceSc(instanceId: String) {
    val request =
        StopInstancesRequest {
            instanceIds = listOf(instanceId)
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        ec2.stopInstances(request)
        println("Waiting until instance $instanceId stops. This will take a few
 minutes.")
        ec2.waitUntilInstanceStopped {
            // suspend call
            instanceIds = listOf(instanceId)
        }
        println("Successfully stopped instance $instanceId")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 StopInstances를 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제는 지정된 인스턴스를 중지합니다.

```
Stop-EC2Instance -InstanceId i-12345678
```

출력:

```
CurrentState                      InstanceId    PreviousState
------------                      ----------    -------------
Amazon.EC2.Model.InstanceState    i-12345678    Amazon.EC2.Model.InstanceState
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 StopInstances.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제는 지정된 인스턴스를 중지합니다.

```
Stop-EC2Instance -InstanceId i-12345678
```

출력:

```
CurrentState                      InstanceId    PreviousState
------------                      ----------    -------------
Amazon.EC2.Model.InstanceState    i-12345678    Amazon.EC2.Model.InstanceState
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 StopInstances.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class EC2InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance actions
 using the client interface."""

    def __init__(
        self, ec2_client: Any, instances: Optional[List[Dict[str, Any]]] = None
    ) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the EC2InstanceWrapper with an EC2 client and optional
 instances.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-
level
                            access to AWS EC2 services.
        :param instances: A list of dictionaries representing Boto3 Instance
 objects. These are high-level objects that
                           wrap instance actions.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.instances = instances or []

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "EC2InstanceWrapper":
```

```
        """
        Creates an EC2InstanceWrapper instance with a default EC2 client.

        :return: An instance of EC2InstanceWrapper initialized with the default
EC2 client.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client)


    def stop(self) -> Optional[Dict[str, Any]]:
        """
        Stops instances and waits for them to be in a stopped state.

        :return: The response to the stop request, or None if there are no
instances to stop.
        """
        if not self.instances:
            logger.info("No instances to stop.")
            return None

        instance_ids = [instance["InstanceId"] for instance in self.instances]
        try:
            # Attempt to stop the instances
            stop_response =
self.ec2_client.stop_instances(InstanceIds=instance_ids)
            waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("instance_stopped")
            waiter.wait(InstanceIds=instance_ids)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                f"Failed to stop instance(s): {','.join(map(str, instance_ids))}"
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "IncorrectInstanceState":
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't stop instance(s) because they are in an incorrect
state. "
                    "Ensure the instances are in a running state before stopping
them."
                )
            raise
        return stop_response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StopInstances를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-ec2'

# Prerequisites:
#
# - The Amazon EC2 instance.
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized EC2 client.
# @param instance_id [String] The ID of the instance.
# @return [Boolean] true if the instance was stopped; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless instance_stopped?(
#     Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'i-123abc'
#   )
def instance_stopped?(ec2_client, instance_id)
  response = ec2_client.describe_instance_status(instance_ids: [instance_id])

  if response.instance_statuses.count.positive?
    state = response.instance_statuses[0].instance_state.name
    case state
    when 'stopping'
      puts 'The instance is already stopping.'
      return true
    when 'stopped'
      puts 'The instance is already stopped.'
      return true
    when 'terminated'
```

```
      puts 'Error stopping instance: ' \
        'the instance is terminated, so you cannot stop it.'
      return false
    end
  end

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

# Example usage:
def run_me
  instance_id = ''
  region = ''
  # Print usage information and then stop.
  if ARGV[0] == '--help' || ARGV[0] == '-h'
    puts 'Usage:   ruby ec2-ruby-example-stop-instance-i-123abc.rb ' \
      'INSTANCE_ID REGION '
    # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
    puts 'Example: ruby ec2-ruby-example-start-instance-i-123abc.rb ' \
      'i-123abc us-west-2'
    exit 1
  # If no values are specified at the command prompt, use these default values.
  # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
  elsif ARGV.count.zero?
    instance_id = 'i-123abc'
    region = 'us-west-2'
  # Otherwise, use the values as specified at the command prompt.
  else
    instance_id = ARGV[0]
    region = ARGV[1]
  end

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

  puts "Attempting to stop instance '#{instance_id}' " \
    '(this might take a few minutes)...'
  return if instance_stopped?(ec2_client, instance_id)
```

```
  puts 'Could not stop instance.'
end

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 StopInstances를 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    pub async fn stop_instance(&self, instance_id: &str) -> Result<(), EC2Error>
{
        tracing::info!("Stopping instance {instance_id}");

        self.client
            .stop_instances()
            .instance_ids(instance_id)
            .send()
            .await?;

        self.wait_for_instance_stopped(instance_id, None).await?;

        tracing::info!("Stopped instance.");

        Ok(())
    }
```

Waiters API를 사용하여 인스턴스가 중지 상태가 될 때까지 기다립니다. Waiters API를 사용하려면 rust 파일에 'use aws_sdk_ec2::client::Waiters'가 필요합니다.

```
    pub async fn stop_instance(&self, instance_id: &str) -> Result<(), EC2Error>
{
```

```
        tracing::info!("Stopping instance {instance_id}");

        self.client
            .stop_instances()
            .instance_ids(instance_id)
            .send()
            .await?;

        self.wait_for_instance_stopped(instance_id, None).await?;

        tracing::info!("Stopped instance.");

        Ok(())
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 StopInstances을 참조하십시오.

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP API

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    DATA lt_instance_ids TYPE /aws1/
cl_ec2instidstringlist_w=>tt_instanceidstringlist.
    APPEND NEW /aws1/cl_ec2instidstringlist_w( iv_value = iv_instance_id ) TO
 lt_instance_ids.

    "Perform dry run"
    TRY.
        " DryRun is set to true. This checks for the required permissions to stop
 the instance without actually making the request. "
        lo_ec2->stopinstances(
          it_instanceids = lt_instance_ids
          iv_dryrun = abap_true ).
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
```

```
        " If the error code returned is `DryRunOperation`, then you have the
 required permissions to stop this instance. "
        IF lo_exception->av_err_code = 'DryRunOperation'.
          MESSAGE 'Dry run to stop instance completed.' TYPE 'I'.
          " DryRun is set to false to stop instance. "
          oo_result = lo_ec2->stopinstances(           " oo_result is returned
 for testing purposes. "
            it_instanceids = lt_instance_ids
            iv_dryrun = abap_false ).
          MESSAGE 'Successfully stopped the EC2 instance.' TYPE 'I'.
          " If the error code returned is `UnauthorizedOperation`, then you don't
 have the required permissions to stop this instance. "
        ELSEIF lo_exception->av_err_code = 'UnauthorizedOperation'.
          MESSAGE 'Dry run to stop instance failed. User does not have
 permissions to stop the instance.' TYPE 'E'.
        ELSE.
          DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
          MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
        ENDIF.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 StopInstances를 참조하세요.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSEC2

    /// Stop the specified instance.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - instanceId: The ID of the instance to stop.
    ///   - waitUntilStopped: If `true`, execution waits until the instance
```

```
    ///     has stopped. Otherwise, execution continues and the instance stops
    ///     asynchronously.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the image is successfully stopped (or is left to
    ///   stop asynchronously). `false` if the instance doesn't stop.
    func stopInstance(instanceId: String, waitUntilStopped: Bool = false) async -
> Bool {
        let instanceList = [instanceId]

        do {
            _ = try await ec2Client.stopInstances(
                input: StopInstancesInput(
                    instanceIds: instanceList
                )
            )

            if waitUntilStopped {
                print("Waiting for the instance to stop. Please be patient!")

                let waitOptions = WaiterOptions(maxWaitTime: 600)
                let output = try await ec2Client.waitUntilInstanceStopped(
                    options: waitOptions,
                    input: DescribeInstancesInput(
                        instanceIds: instanceList
                    )
                )

                switch output.result {
                case .success:
                    return true
                case .failure:
                    return false
                }
            } else {
                return true
            }
        } catch {
            print("*** Unable to stop the instance:
 \(error.localizedDescription)")
            return false
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Swift API 참조의 StopInstances를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`TerminateInstances`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `TerminateInstances`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기
- Amazon VPC 시작하기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Terminate an EC2 instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ec2InstanceId">The instance Id of the EC2 instance
    /// to terminate.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task<List<InstanceStateChange>> TerminateInstances(string
ec2InstanceId)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new TerminateInstancesRequest
            {
                InstanceIds = new List<string> { ec2InstanceId }
            };

            var response = await _amazonEC2.TerminateInstancesAsync(request);
            Console.Write("Waiting for the instance to terminate.");
```

```
            await WaitForInstanceState(ec2InstanceId,
InstanceStateName.Terminated);

            Console.WriteLine($"\nThe instance {ec2InstanceId} has been
terminated.");
            return response.TerminatingInstances;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidInstanceId")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"InstanceId is invalid, unable to terminate.
{ec2Exception.Message}");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while terminating the instance.:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Wait until an EC2 instance is in a specified state.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The instance Id.</param>
    /// <param name="stateName">The state to wait for.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> WaitForInstanceState(string instanceId,
InstanceStateName stateName)
    {
        var request = new DescribeInstancesRequest
        {
            InstanceIds = new List<string> { instanceId }
        };

        // Wait until the instance is in the specified state.
        var hasState = false;
        do
```

```
        {
            // Wait 5 seconds.
            Thread.Sleep(5000);

            // Check for the desired state.
            var response = await _amazonEC2.DescribeInstancesAsync(request);
            var instance = response.Reservations[0].Instances[0];
            hasState = instance.State.Name == stateName;
            Console.Write(". ");
        } while (!hasState);

        return hasState;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 TerminateInstances를 참조하십시오.

Bash

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
# function ec2_terminate_instances
#
# This function terminates one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
# instances using the AWS CLI.
#
# Parameters:
#       -i instance_ids - A space-separated list of instance IDs.
#       -h - Display help.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
```

```
function ec2_terminate_instances() {
  local instance_ids response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_terminate_instances"
    echo "Terminates one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
 instances."
    echo "  -i instance_ids - A space-separated list of instance IDs."
    echo "  -h - Display help."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "i:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      i) instance_ids="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  # Check if instance ID is provided
  if [[ -z "${instance_ids}" ]]; then
    echo "Error: Missing required instance IDs parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  # shellcheck disable=SC2086
  response=$(aws ec2 terminate-instances \
    "--instance-ids" $instance_ids \
    --query 'TerminatingInstances[*].[InstanceId,CurrentState.Name]' \
    --output text) || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
```

```
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports terminate-instances operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  }

  return 0
}
```

이 예제에 사용된 유틸리티 함수

```
##############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
##############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

##############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
##############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
```

```
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 TerminateInstances를 참조하세요.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Terminate an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance.
/*!
  \param instanceID: An EC2 instance ID.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::EC2::terminateInstances(const Aws::String &instanceID,
                                     const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::EC2::Model::TerminateInstancesRequest request;
    request.SetInstanceIds({instanceID});

    Aws::EC2::Model::TerminateInstancesOutcome outcome =
            ec2Client.TerminateInstances(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Ec2 instance '" << instanceID <<
                  "' was terminated." << std::endl;
```

```
    } else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to terminate ec2 instance " << instanceID <<
                  ", " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 TerminateInstances를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

Amazon EC2 인스턴스를 종료하는 방법

이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스를 종료합니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 terminate-instances --instance-ids i-1234567890abcdef0
```

출력:

```
{
    "TerminatingInstances": [
        {
            "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
            "CurrentState": {
                "Code": 32,
                "Name": "shutting-down"
            },
            "PreviousState": {
                "Code": 16,
                "Name": "running"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Command Line Interface 사용 설명서에서 Amazon EC2 인스턴스 사용을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조에서 TerminateInstances를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Terminates an EC2 instance asynchronously and waits for it to reach the
terminated state.
    *
    * @param instanceId the ID of the EC2 instance to terminate
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the instance has
been terminated
    * @throws RuntimeException if there is no response from the AWS SDK or if
there is a failure during the termination process
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Object> terminateEC2Async(String instanceId) {
       TerminateInstancesRequest terminateRequest =
TerminateInstancesRequest.builder()
           .instanceIds(instanceId)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<TerminateInstancesResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().terminateInstances(terminateRequest);
       return responseFuture.thenCompose(terminateResponse -> {
           if (terminateResponse == null) {
               throw new RuntimeException("No response received for terminating
instance " + instanceId);
           }
           System.out.println("Going to terminate an EC2 instance and use a
waiter to wait for it to be in terminated state");
           return getAsyncClient().waiter()
               .waitUntilInstanceTerminated(r -> r.instanceIds(instanceId))
```

```
                .thenApply(waiterResponse -> null);
        }).exceptionally(throwable -> {
            // Handle any exceptions that occurred during the async call
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to terminate EC2 instance: " +
 throwable.getMessage(), throwable);
        });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 TerminateInstances를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { EC2Client, TerminateInstancesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * Terminate one or more EC2 instances.
 * @param {{ instanceIds: string[] }} options
 */
export const main = async ({ instanceIds }) => {
  const client = new EC2Client({});
  const command = new TerminateInstancesCommand({
    InstanceIds: instanceIds,
  });

  try {
    const { TerminatingInstances } = await client.send(command);
    const instanceList = TerminatingInstances.map(
      (instance) => ` • ${instance.InstanceId}`,
    );
    console.log("Terminating instances:");
    console.log(instanceList.join("\n"));
```

```
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound"
    ) {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 TerminateInstances를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun terminateEC2(instanceID: String) {
    val request =
        TerminateInstancesRequest {
            instanceIds = listOf(instanceID)
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val response = ec2.terminateInstances(request)
        response.terminatingInstances?.forEach { instance ->
            println("The ID of the terminated instance is
 ${instance.instanceId}")
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 TerminateInstances를 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제는 지정된 인스턴스를 종료합니다(인스턴스가 실행 중이거나 '중지됨' 상태일 수 있음). 계속하기 전에 cmdlet에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다. -Force 스위치를 사용하여 프롬프트를 억제합니다.

```
Remove-EC2Instance -InstanceId i-12345678
```

출력:

```
CurrentState                      InstanceId    PreviousState
------------                      ----------    -------------
Amazon.EC2.Model.InstanceState    i-12345678    Amazon.EC2.Model.InstanceState
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 TerminateInstances.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제는 지정된 인스턴스를 종료합니다(인스턴스가 실행 중이거나 '중지됨' 상태일 수 있음). 계속하기 전에 cmdlet에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다. -Force 스위치를 사용하여 프롬프트를 억제합니다.

```
Remove-EC2Instance -InstanceId i-12345678
```

출력:

```
CurrentState                      InstanceId    PreviousState
------------                      ----------    -------------
Amazon.EC2.Model.InstanceState    i-12345678    Amazon.EC2.Model.InstanceState
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 TerminateInstances.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class EC2InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance actions
 using the client interface."""

    def __init__(
        self, ec2_client: Any, instances: Optional[List[Dict[str, Any]]] = None
    ) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the EC2InstanceWrapper with an EC2 client and optional
 instances.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-
level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        :param instances: A list of dictionaries representing Boto3 Instance
 objects. These are high-level objects that
                          wrap instance actions.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.instances = instances or []

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "EC2InstanceWrapper":
        """
        Creates an EC2InstanceWrapper instance with a default EC2 client.

        :return: An instance of EC2InstanceWrapper initialized with the default
 EC2 client.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client)
```

```
    def terminate(self) -> None:
        """
        Terminates instances and waits for them to reach the terminated state.
        """
        if not self.instances:
            logger.info("No instances to terminate.")
            return

        instance_ids = [instance["InstanceId"] for instance in self.instances]
        try:
            self.ec2_client.terminate_instances(InstanceIds=instance_ids)
            waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("instance_terminated")
            waiter.wait(InstanceIds=instance_ids)
            self.instances.clear()
            for instance_id in instance_ids:
                print(f"• Instance ID: {instance_id}\n" f"• Action: Terminated")

        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                f"Failed instance termination details:\n\t{str(self.instances)}"
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound":
                logger.error(
                    "One or more instance IDs do not exist. "
                    "Please verify the instance IDs and try again."
                )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 TerminateInstances를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-ec2'

# Prerequisites:
#
# - The Amazon EC2 instance.
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized EC2 client.
# @param instance_id [String] The ID of the instance.
# @return [Boolean] true if the instance was terminated; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless instance_terminated?(
#     Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'i-123abc'
#   )
def instance_terminated?(ec2_client, instance_id)
  response = ec2_client.describe_instance_status(instance_ids: [instance_id])

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

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

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

```
end

# Example usage:
def run_me
  instance_id = ''
  region = ''
  # Print usage information and then stop.
  if ARGV[0] == '--help' || ARGV[0] == '-h'
    puts 'Usage:   ruby ec2-ruby-example-terminate-instance-i-123abc.rb ' \
      'INSTANCE_ID REGION '
    # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
    puts 'Example: ruby ec2-ruby-example-terminate-instance-i-123abc.rb ' \
      'i-123abc us-west-2'
    exit 1
  # If no values are specified at the command prompt, use these default values.
  # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
  elsif ARGV.count.zero?
    instance_id = 'i-123abc'
    region = 'us-west-2'
  # Otherwise, use the values as specified at the command prompt.
  else
    instance_id = ARGV[0]
    region = ARGV[1]
  end

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

  puts "Attempting to terminate instance '#{instance_id}' " \
    '(this might take a few minutes)...'
  return if instance_terminated?(ec2_client, instance_id)

  puts 'Could not terminate instance.'
end

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 TerminateInstances를 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   pub async fn delete_instance(&self, instance_id: &str) -> Result<(),
EC2Error> {
       tracing::info!("Deleting instance with id {instance_id}");
       self.stop_instance(instance_id).await?;
       self.client
           .terminate_instances()
           .instance_ids(instance_id)
           .send()
           .await?;
       self.wait_for_instance_terminated(instance_id).await?;
       tracing::info!("Terminated instance with id {instance_id}");
       Ok(())
   }
```

Waiters API를 사용하여 인스턴스가 종료 상태가 될 때까지 기다립니다. Waiters API를 사용하려면 rust 파일에 'use aws_sdk_ec2::client::Waiters'가 필요합니다.

```
   async fn wait_for_instance_terminated(&self, instance_id: &str) -> Result<(),
EC2Error> {
       self.client
           .wait_until_instance_terminated()
           .instance_ids(instance_id)
           .wait(Duration::from_secs(60))
           .await
           .map_err(|err| match err {
               WaiterError::ExceededMaxWait(exceeded) => EC2Error(format!(
                   "Exceeded max time ({}s) waiting for instance to terminate.",
                   exceeded.max_wait().as_secs(),
               )),
               _ => EC2Error::from(err),
           })?;
```

```
        Ok(())
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Rust API 참조의 TerminateInstances를 참조하세요. AWS

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSEC2

    /// Terminate the specified instance.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - instanceId: The instance to terminate.
    ///   - waitUntilTerminated: Whether or not to wait until the instance is
    ///     terminated before returning.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if terminated successfully. `false` if not or if an
    ///   error occurs.
    func terminateInstance(instanceId: String, waitUntilTerminated: Bool = false)
 async -> Bool {
        let instanceList = [instanceId]

        do {
            _ = try await ec2Client.terminateInstances(
                input: TerminateInstancesInput(
                    instanceIds: instanceList
                )
            )

            if waitUntilTerminated {
                print("Waiting for the instance to terminate...")

                let waitOptions = WaiterOptions(maxWaitTime: 600.0)
```

```
                let output = try await ec2Client.waitUntilInstanceTerminated(
                    options: waitOptions,
                    input: DescribeInstancesInput(
                        instanceIds: instanceList
                    )
                )

                switch output.result {
                case .success:
                    return true
                case .failure:
                    return false
                }
            } else {
                return true
            }
        } catch {
            print("*** Unable to terminate the instance:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
            return false
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Swift API 참조의 TerminateInstances를 참조하세요. AWS

CLI로 **UnassignPrivateIpAddresses** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 UnassignPrivateIpAddresses의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

네트워크 인터페이스에서 보조 프라이빗 IP 주소 할당 해제

이 예시에서는 지정된 네트워크 인터페이스에서 지정된 프라이빗 IP 주소의 할당을 해제합니다. 이 명령이 성공하면 출력이 반환되지 않습니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 unassign-private-ip-addresses --network-interface-id eni-e5aa89a3 --
private-ip-addresses 10.0.0.82
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 UnassignPrivateIpAddresses 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 네트워크 인터페이스에서 지정된 프라이빗 IP 주소를 할당 해제합니다.

```
Unregister-EC2PrivateIpAddress -NetworkInterfaceId eni-1a2b3c4d -PrivateIpAddress
 10.0.0.82
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 UnassignPrivateIpAddresses를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 네트워크 인터페이스에서 지정된 프라이빗 IP 주소를 할당 해제합니다.

```
Unregister-EC2PrivateIpAddress -NetworkInterfaceId eni-1a2b3c4d -PrivateIpAddress
 10.0.0.82
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UnassignPrivateIpAddresses를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`UnmonitorInstances`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `UnmonitorInstances`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Disable monitoring for an EC2 instance.
/*!
  \param instanceId: An EC2 instance ID.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::EC2::disableMonitoring(const Aws::String &instanceId,
                                    const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::EC2::Model::UnmonitorInstancesRequest unrequest;
    unrequest.AddInstanceIds(instanceId);
    unrequest.SetDryRun(true);

    Aws::EC2::Model::UnmonitorInstancesOutcome dryRunOutcome =
 ec2Client.UnmonitorInstances(unrequest);
    if (dryRunOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr
                << "Failed dry run to disable monitoring on instance. A dry run
 should trigger an error."
                <<
                std::endl;
        return false;
    } else if (dryRunOutcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
               Aws::EC2::EC2Errors::DRY_RUN_OPERATION) {
        std::cout << "Failed dry run to disable monitoring on instance " <<
                  instanceId << ": " << dryRunOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                  std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    unrequest.SetDryRun(false);
```

```
    Aws::EC2::Model::UnmonitorInstancesOutcome unmonitorInstancesOutcome =
 ec2Client.UnmonitorInstances(unrequest);
    if (!unmonitorInstancesOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Failed to disable monitoring on instance " << instanceId
                  << ": " << unmonitorInstancesOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                  std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Successfully disable monitoring on instance " <<
                  instanceId << std::endl;
    }

    return unmonitorInstancesOutcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 UnmonitorInstances를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

인스턴스에 대한 세부 모니터링을 비활성화하는 방법

이 예제 명령은 지정된 인스턴스에 대한 세부 모니터링을 비활성화합니다.

명령:

```
aws ec2 unmonitor-instances --instance-ids i-1234567890abcdef0
```

출력:

```
{
  "InstanceMonitorings": [
      {
          "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
          "Monitoring": {
              "State": "disabling"
          }
      }
  ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조에서 UnmonitorInstances를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { EC2Client, UnmonitorInstancesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * Turn off detailed monitoring for the selected instance.
 * @param {{ instanceIds: string[] }} options
 */
export const main = async ({ instanceIds }) => {
  const client = new EC2Client({});
  const command = new UnmonitorInstancesCommand({
    InstanceIds: instanceIds,
  });

  try {
    const { InstanceMonitorings } = await client.send(command);
    const instanceMonitoringsList = InstanceMonitorings.map(
      (im) =>
        ` • Detailed monitoring state for ${im.InstanceId} is
 ${im.Monitoring.State}.`,
    );
    console.log("Monitoring status:");
    console.log(instanceMonitoringsList.join("\n"));
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound"
    ) {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}`);
    } else {
```

```
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 UnmonitorInstances를 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스에 대한 세부 모니터링을 비활성화합니다.

```
Stop-EC2InstanceMonitoring -InstanceId i-12345678
```

출력:

```
InstanceId    Monitoring
----------    ----------
i-12345678    Amazon.EC2.Model.Monitoring
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 UnmonitorInstances.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스에 대한 세부 모니터링을 비활성화합니다.

```
Stop-EC2InstanceMonitoring -InstanceId i-12345678
```

출력:

```
InstanceId    Monitoring
----------    ----------
i-12345678    Amazon.EC2.Model.Monitoring
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UnmonitorInstances.

CLI로 **UpdateSecurityGroupRuleDescriptionsIngress** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 UpdateSecurityGroupRuleDescriptionsIngress의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예시 1: 인바운드 보안 그룹 규칙에 대한 설명을 CIDR 소스로 업데이트

다음 update-security-group-rule-descriptions-ingress 예시에서는 지정된 포트 및 IPv4 주소 범위에 대한 보안 그룹 규칙에 대한 설명을 업데이트합니다. 'SSH access from ABC office' 설명은 규칙에 대한 기존 설명을 대체합니다.

```
aws ec2 update-security-group-rule-descriptions-ingress \
    --group-id sg-02f0d35a850ba727f \
    --ip-permissions
 IpProtocol=tcp,FromPort=22,ToPort=22,IpRanges='[{CidrIp=203.0.113.0/16,Description="SSH
 access from corpnet"}]'
```

출력:

```
{
    "Return": true
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon EC2 사용 설명서의 보안 그룹 규칙을 참조하세요.

예시 2: 인바운드 보안 그룹 규칙에 대한 설명을 접두사 목록 소스로 업데이트

다음 update-security-group-rule-descriptions-ingress 예시에서는 지정된 포트 및 접두사 목록에 대한 보안 그룹 규칙의 설명을 업데이트합니다. 'SSH access from ABC office' 설명은 규칙에 대한 기존 설명을 대체합니다.

```
aws ec2 update-security-group-rule-descriptions-ingress \
    --group-id sg-02f0d35a850ba727f \
    --ip-permissions
 IpProtocol=tcp,FromPort=22,ToPort=22,PrefixListIds='[{PrefixListId=pl-12345678,Descripti
 access from corpnet"}]'
```

출력:

```
{
    "Return": true
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon EC2 사용 설명서의 보안 그룹 규칙을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 UpdateSecurityGroupRuleDescriptionsIngress 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 기존 수신(인바운드) 보안 그룹 규칙에 대한 설명을 업데이트합니다.

```
$existingInboundRule = Get-EC2SecurityGroupRule -SecurityGroupRuleId
 "sgr-1234567890"
$ruleWithUpdatedDescription = [Amazon.EC2.Model.SecurityGroupRuleDescription]@{
  "SecurityGroupRuleId" = $existingInboundRule.SecurityGroupRuleId
  "Description" = "Updated rule description"
}

Update-EC2SecurityGroupRuleIngressDescription -GroupId
 $existingInboundRule.GroupId -SecurityGroupRuleDescription
 $ruleWithUpdatedDescription
```

예제 2: 기존 수신(인바운드) 보안 그룹 규칙에 대한 설명을 제거합니다(요청에서 파라미터를 생략).

```
$existingInboundRule = Get-EC2SecurityGroupRule -SecurityGroupRuleId
 "sgr-1234567890"
$ruleWithoutDescription = [Amazon.EC2.Model.SecurityGroupRuleDescription]@{
  "SecurityGroupRuleId" = $existingInboundRule.SecurityGroupRuleId
}

Update-EC2SecurityGroupRuleIngressDescription -GroupId
 $existingInboundRule.GroupId -SecurityGroupRuleDescription
 $ruleWithoutDescription
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 UpdateSecurityGroupRuleDescriptionsIngress를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 기존 수신(인바운드) 보안 그룹 규칙에 대한 설명을 업데이트합니다.

```
$existingInboundRule = Get-EC2SecurityGroupRule -SecurityGroupRuleId
 "sgr-1234567890"
$ruleWithUpdatedDescription = [Amazon.EC2.Model.SecurityGroupRuleDescription]@{
  "SecurityGroupRuleId" = $existingInboundRule.SecurityGroupRuleId
  "Description" = "Updated rule description"
}

Update-EC2SecurityGroupRuleIngressDescription -GroupId
 $existingInboundRule.GroupId -SecurityGroupRuleDescription
 $ruleWithUpdatedDescription
```

예제 2: 기존 수신(인바운드) 보안 그룹 규칙에 대한 설명을 제거합니다(요청에서 파라미터를 생략).

```
$existingInboundRule = Get-EC2SecurityGroupRule -SecurityGroupRuleId
 "sgr-1234567890"
$ruleWithoutDescription = [Amazon.EC2.Model.SecurityGroupRuleDescription]@{
  "SecurityGroupRuleId" = $existingInboundRule.SecurityGroupRuleId
}

Update-EC2SecurityGroupRuleIngressDescription -GroupId
 $existingInboundRule.GroupId -SecurityGroupRuleDescription
 $ruleWithoutDescription
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UpdateSecurityGroupRuleDescriptionsIngress를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon EC2 시나리오

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon EC2 AWS SDKs에서 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이러한 시나리오에서는 Amazon EC2 내에서 또는 다른 함수와 결합된 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정

작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS 서비스. 각 시나리오에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시나리오는 컨텍스트에 맞는 서비스 작업을 이해하는 데 도움이 되도록 중급 수준의 경험을 대상으로 합니다.

예시

- AWS SDK를 사용하여 복원력이 뛰어난 서비스 구축 및 관리
- CLI를 사용하여 프라이빗 서브넷 및 NAT 게이트웨이가 있는 VPC 생성
- CLI를 사용하여 Amazon VPC 사용 시작하기
- CLI를 사용하여 Transit Gateway 시작하기
- CLI를 사용하여 Amazon VPC IPAM 사용 시작하기

AWS SDK를 사용하여 복원력이 뛰어난 서비스 구축 및 관리

다음 코드 예제는 책, 영화, 노래 추천을 반환하는 로드 밸런싱 웹 서비스를 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제에서는 서비스가 장애에 대응하는 방법과 장애 발생 시 복원력을 높이기 위해 서비스를 재구성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 그룹을 사용하여 시작 템플릿을 기반으로 Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud(Amazon EC2) 인스턴스를 생성하고 인스턴스 수를 지정된 범위 내로 유지합니다.
- Elastic Load Balancing으로 HTTP 요청을 처리하고 배포합니다.
- Auto Scaling 그룹의 인스턴스 상태를 모니터링하고 요청을 정상 인스턴스로만 전달합니다.
- 각 EC2 인스턴스에서 Python 웹 서버를 실행하여 HTTP 요청을 처리합니다. 웹 서버는 추천 및 상태 확인으로 응답합니다.
- Amazon DynamoDB 테이블을 사용하여 추천 서비스를 시뮬레이션합니다.
- AWS Systems Manager 파라미터를 업데이트하여 요청 및 상태 확인에 대한 웹 서버 응답을 제어합니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        _configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally, load local settings.
            .Build();


        // Set up dependency injection for the AWS services.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonDynamoDB>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonElasticLoadBalancingV2>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonAutoScaling>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonEC2>()
                    .AddTransient<AutoScalerWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<SmParameterWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<Recommendations>()
                    .AddSingleton<IConfiguration>(_configuration)
            )
```

```
            .Build();

        ServicesSetup(host);
        ResourcesSetup();

        try
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the Resilient Architecture Example
Scenario.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            await Deploy(true);

            Console.WriteLine("Now let's begin the scenario.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            await Demo(true);

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Finally, let's clean up our resources.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

            await DestroyResources(true);

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Resilient Architecture Example Scenario is
complete.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine($"There was a problem running the scenario:
{ex.Message}");
            await DestroyResources(true);
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Setup any common resources, also used for integration testing.
    /// </summary>
    public static void ResourcesSetup()
    {
        _httpClient = new HttpClient();
```

```
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the services for use within the console application.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="host">The services host.</param>
    private static void ServicesSetup(IHost host)
    {
        _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper>();
        _iamClient =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>();
        _recommendations = host.Services.GetRequiredService<Recommendations>();
        _autoScalerWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<AutoScalerWrapper>();
        _smParameterWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<SmParameterWrapper>();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Deploy necessary resources for the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to run as interactive.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> Deploy(bool interactive)
    {
        var protocol = "HTTP";
        var port = 80;
        var sshPort = 22;

        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nFor this demo, we'll use the AWS SDK for .NET to create several
AWS resources\n" +
            "to set up a load-balanced web service endpoint and explore some ways
to make it resilient\n" +
            "against various kinds of failures.\n\n" +
            "Some of the resources create by this demo are:\n");

        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* A DynamoDB table that the web service depends on to provide
book, movie, and song recommendations.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* An EC2 launch template that defines EC2 instances that each
contain a Python web server.");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* An EC2 Auto Scaling group that manages EC2 instances across
several Availability Zones.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* An Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) load balancer that targets the
Auto Scaling group to distribute requests.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter when you're ready to start deploying
resources.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();

        // Create and populate the DynamoDB table.
        var databaseTableName = _configuration["databaseName"];
        var recommendationsPath = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "recommendations_objects.json");
        Console.WriteLine($"Creating and populating a DynamoDB table named
{databaseTableName}.");
        await _recommendations.CreateDatabaseWithName(databaseTableName);
        await _recommendations.PopulateDatabase(databaseTableName,
recommendationsPath);
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        // Create the EC2 Launch Template.

        Console.WriteLine(
            $"Creating an EC2 launch template that runs
'server_startup_script.sh' when an instance starts.\n"
            + "\nThis script starts a Python web server defined in the
`server.py` script. The web server\n"
            + "listens to HTTP requests on port 80 and responds to requests to
'/' and to '/healthcheck'.\n"
            + "For demo purposes, this server is run as the root user. In
production, the best practice is to\n"
            + "run a web server, such as Apache, with least-privileged
credentials.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nThe template also defines an IAM policy that each instance uses to
assume a role that grants\n"
            + "permissions to access the DynamoDB recommendation table and
Systems Manager parameters\n"
            + "that control the flow of the demo.");

        var startupScriptPath = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
```

```
            "server_startup_script.sh");
        var instancePolicyPath = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "instance_policy.json");
        await _autoScalerWrapper.CreateTemplate(startupScriptPath,
instancePolicyPath);
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        Console.WriteLine(
            "Creating an EC2 Auto Scaling group that maintains three EC2
instances, each in a different\n"
            + "Availability Zone.\n");
        var zones = await _autoScalerWrapper.DescribeAvailabilityZones();
        await _autoScalerWrapper.CreateGroupOfSize(3,
_autoScalerWrapper.GroupName, zones);
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        Console.WriteLine(
            "At this point, you have EC2 instances created. Once each instance
starts, it listens for\n"
            + "HTTP requests. You can see these instances in the console or
continue with the demo.\n");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter when you're ready to continue.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();

        Console.WriteLine("Creating variables that control the flow of the
demo.");
        await _smParameterWrapper.Reset();

        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nCreating an Elastic Load Balancing target group and load balancer.
The target group\n"
            + "defines how the load balancer connects to instances. The load
balancer provides a\n"
            + "single endpoint where clients connect and dispatches requests to
instances in the group.");

        var defaultVpc = await _autoScalerWrapper.GetDefaultVpc();
        var subnets = await
_autoScalerWrapper.GetAllVpcSubnetsForZones(defaultVpc.VpcId, zones);
        var subnetIds = subnets.Select(s => s.SubnetId).ToList();
```

```
        var targetGroup = await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.CreateTargetGroupOnVpc(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.TargetGro
 protocol, port, defaultVpc.VpcId);

        await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.CreateLoadBalancerAndListener(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.Lo
 subnetIds, targetGroup);
        await
 _autoScalerWrapper.AttachLoadBalancerToGroup(_autoScalerWrapper.GroupName,
 targetGroup.TargetGroupArn);
        Console.WriteLine("\nVerifying access to the load balancer endpoint...");
        var endPoint = await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.GetEndpointForLoadBalancerByName(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper
        var loadBalancerAccess = await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.VerifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(endPoint);

        if (!loadBalancerAccess)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\nCouldn't connect to the load balancer, verifying
 that the port is open...");

            var ipString = await _httpClient.GetStringAsync("https://
checkip.amazonaws.com");
            ipString = ipString.Trim();

            var defaultSecurityGroup = await
 _autoScalerWrapper.GetDefaultSecurityGroupForVpc(defaultVpc);
            var portIsOpen =
 _autoScalerWrapper.VerifyInboundPortForGroup(defaultSecurityGroup, port,
 ipString);
            var sshPortIsOpen =
 _autoScalerWrapper.VerifyInboundPortForGroup(defaultSecurityGroup, sshPort,
 ipString);

            if (!portIsOpen)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    "\nFor this example to work, the default security group for
 your default VPC must\n"
                    + "allows access from this computer. You can either add it
 automatically from this\n"
                    + "example or add it yourself using the AWS Management
 Console.\n");
```

```
                if (!interactive || GetYesNoResponse(
                        "Do you want to add a rule to the security group to allow
inbound traffic from your computer's IP address?"))
                {
                    await
_autoScalerWrapper.OpenInboundPort(defaultSecurityGroup.GroupId, port,
ipString);
                }
            }

            if (!sshPortIsOpen)
            {
                if (!interactive || GetYesNoResponse(
                        "Do you want to add a rule to the security group to allow
inbound SSH traffic for debugging from your computer's IP address?"))
                {
                    await
_autoScalerWrapper.OpenInboundPort(defaultSecurityGroup.GroupId, sshPort,
ipString);
                }
            }
            loadBalancerAccess = await
_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.VerifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(endPoint);
        }

        if (loadBalancerAccess)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Your load balancer is ready. You can access it by
browsing to:");
            Console.WriteLine($"\thttp://{endPoint}\n");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "\nCouldn't get a successful response from the load balancer
endpoint. Troubleshoot by\n"
                + "manually verifying that your VPC and security group are
configured correctly and that\n"
                + "you can successfully make a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint:\n");
            Console.WriteLine($"\thttp://{endPoint}\n");
        }
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter when you're ready to continue with the
demo.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();
        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Demonstrate the steps of the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to run as an interactive scenario.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> Demo(bool interactive)
    {
        var ssmOnlyPolicy = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "ssm_only_policy.json");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Resetting parameters to starting values for demo.");
        await _smParameterWrapper.Reset();

        Console.WriteLine("\nThis part of the demonstration shows how to toggle
different parts of the system\n" +
                          "to create situations where the web service fails, and
shows how using a resilient\n" +
                          "architecture can keep the web service running in spite
of these failures.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 88));
        Console.WriteLine("At the start, the load balancer endpoint returns
recommendations and reports that all targets are healthy.");
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine($"The web service running on the EC2 instances gets
recommendations by querying a DynamoDB table.\n" +
                          $"The table name is contained in a Systems Manager
parameter named '{_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter}'.\n" +
                          $"To simulate a failure of the recommendation service,
let's set this parameter to name a non-existent table.\n");
        await
_smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter,
"this-is-not-a-table");
        Console.WriteLine("\nNow, sending a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint returns a failure code. But, the service reports as\n" +
```

```
                            "healthy to the load balancer because shallow health
checks don't check for failure of the recommendation service.");
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("Instead of failing when the recommendation service
fails, the web service can return a static response.");
        Console.WriteLine("While this is not a perfect solution, it presents the
customer with a somewhat better experience than failure.");

        await
_smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.FailureResponseParameter,
"static");

        Console.WriteLine("\nNow, sending a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint returns a static response.");
        Console.WriteLine("The service still reports as healthy because health
checks are still shallow.");
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("Let's reinstate the recommendation service.\n");
        await
_smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter,
_smParameterWrapper.TableName);
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nLet's also substitute bad credentials for one of the instances in
the target group so that it can't\n" +
            "access the DynamoDB recommendation table.\n"
        );
        await _autoScalerWrapper.CreateInstanceProfileWithName(
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsPolicyName,
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsRoleName,
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsProfileName,
            ssmOnlyPolicy,
            new List<string> { "AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore" }
        );
        var instances = await
_autoScalerWrapper.GetInstancesByGroupName(_autoScalerWrapper.GroupName);
        var badInstanceId = instances.First();
        var instanceProfile = await
_autoScalerWrapper.GetInstanceProfile(badInstanceId);
        Console.WriteLine(
```

```
            $"Replacing the profile for instance {badInstanceId} with a profile
that contains\n" +
            "bad credentials...\n"
        );
        await _autoScalerWrapper.ReplaceInstanceProfile(
            badInstanceId,
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsProfileName,
            instanceProfile.AssociationId
        );
        Console.WriteLine(
            "Now, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint returns
either a recommendation or a static response,\n" +
            "depending on which instance is selected by the load balancer.\n"
        );
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("\nLet's implement a deep health check. For this demo,
a deep health check tests whether");
        Console.WriteLine("the web service can access the DynamoDB table that it
depends on for recommendations. Note that");
        Console.WriteLine("the deep health check is only for ELB routing and not
for Auto Scaling instance health.");
        Console.WriteLine("This kind of deep health check is not recommended for
Auto Scaling instance health, because it");
        Console.WriteLine("risks accidental termination of all instances in the
Auto Scaling group when a dependent service fails.");

        Console.WriteLine("\nBy implementing deep health checks, the load
balancer can detect when one of the instances is failing");
        Console.WriteLine("and take that instance out of rotation.");

        await
_smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.HealthCheckParameter,
"deep");

        Console.WriteLine($"\nNow, checking target health indicates that the
instance with bad credentials ({badInstanceId})");
        Console.WriteLine("is unhealthy. Note that it might take a minute or two
for the load balancer to detect the unhealthy");
        Console.WriteLine("instance. Sending a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint always returns a recommendation, because");
        Console.WriteLine("the load balancer takes unhealthy instances out of its
rotation.");
```

```
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("\nBecause the instances in this demo are controlled by
an auto scaler, the simplest way to fix an unhealthy");
        Console.WriteLine("instance is to terminate it and let the auto scaler
start a new instance to replace it.");

        await _autoScalerWrapper.TryTerminateInstanceById(badInstanceId);

        Console.WriteLine($"\nEven while the instance is terminating and the new
instance is starting, sending a GET");
        Console.WriteLine("request to the web service continues to get a
successful recommendation response because");
        Console.WriteLine("starts and reports as healthy, it is included in the
load balancing rotation.");
        Console.WriteLine("Note that terminating and replacing an instance
typically takes several minutes, during which time you");
        Console.WriteLine("can see the changing health check status until the new
instance is running and healthy.");

        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("\nIf the recommendation service fails now, deep health
checks mean all instances report as unhealthy.");

        await
_smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter,
"this-is-not-a-table");

        Console.WriteLine($"\nWhen all instances are unhealthy, the load balancer
continues to route requests even to");
        Console.WriteLine("unhealthy instances, allowing them to fail open and
return a static response rather than fail");
        Console.WriteLine("closed and report failure to the customer.");

        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();
        await _smParameterWrapper.Reset();

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return true;
```

```
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Clean up the resources from the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to ask the user for cleanup.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> DestroyResources(bool interactive)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine(
            "To keep things tidy and to avoid unwanted charges on your account,
we can clean up all AWS resources\n" +
            "that were created for this demo."
        );

        if (!interactive || GetYesNoResponse("Do you want to clean up all demo
resources? (y/n) "))
        {
            await
_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.DeleteLoadBalancerByName(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.LoadBal
            await
_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.DeleteTargetGroupByName(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.TargetGr
            await
_autoScalerWrapper.TerminateAndDeleteAutoScalingGroupWithName(_autoScalerWrapper.GroupNa
            await
_autoScalerWrapper.DeleteKeyPairByName(_autoScalerWrapper.KeyPairName);
            await
_autoScalerWrapper.DeleteTemplateByName(_autoScalerWrapper.LaunchTemplateName);
            await _autoScalerWrapper.DeleteInstanceProfile(
                _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsProfileName,
                _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsRoleName
            );
            await
_recommendations.DestroyDatabaseByName(_recommendations.TableName);
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Ok, we'll leave the resources intact.\n" +
                "Don't forget to delete them when you're done with them or you
might incur unexpected charges."
            );
        }
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return true;
    }
```

Auto Scaling과 Amazon EC2 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management methods.
/// </summary>
public class AutoScalerWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonAutoScaling _amazonAutoScaling;
    private readonly IAmazonEC2 _amazonEc2;
    private readonly IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement _amazonSsm;
    private readonly IAmazonIdentityManagementService _amazonIam;
    private readonly ILogger<AutoScalerWrapper> _logger;

    private readonly string _instanceType = "";
    private readonly string _amiParam = "";
    private readonly string _launchTemplateName = "";
    private readonly string _groupName = "";
    private readonly string _instancePolicyName = "";
    private readonly string _instanceRoleName = "";
    private readonly string _instanceProfileName = "";
    private readonly string _badCredsProfileName = "";
    private readonly string _badCredsRoleName = "";
    private readonly string _badCredsPolicyName = "";
    private readonly string _keyPairName = "";

    public string GroupName => _groupName;
    public string KeyPairName => _keyPairName;
    public string LaunchTemplateName => _launchTemplateName;
    public string InstancePolicyName => _instancePolicyName;
    public string BadCredsProfileName => _badCredsProfileName;
    public string BadCredsRoleName => _badCredsRoleName;
    public string BadCredsPolicyName => _badCredsPolicyName;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the AutoScalerWrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonAutoScaling">The injected AutoScaling client.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="amazonEc2">The injected EC2 client.</param>
    /// <param name="amazonIam">The injected IAM client.</param>
    /// <param name="amazonSsm">The injected SSM client.</param>
    public AutoScalerWrapper(
        IAmazonAutoScaling amazonAutoScaling,
        IAmazonEC2 amazonEc2,
        IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement amazonSsm,
        IAmazonIdentityManagementService amazonIam,
        IConfiguration configuration,
        ILogger<AutoScalerWrapper> logger)
    {
        _amazonAutoScaling = amazonAutoScaling;
        _amazonEc2 = amazonEc2;
        _amazonSsm = amazonSsm;
        _amazonIam = amazonIam;
        _logger = logger;

        var prefix = configuration["resourcePrefix"];
        _instanceType = configuration["instanceType"];
        _amiParam = configuration["amiParam"];

        _launchTemplateName = prefix + "-template";
        _groupName = prefix + "-group";
        _instancePolicyName = prefix + "-pol";
        _instanceRoleName = prefix + "-role";
        _instanceProfileName = prefix + "-prof";
        _badCredsPolicyName = prefix + "-bc-pol";
        _badCredsRoleName = prefix + "-bc-role";
        _badCredsProfileName = prefix + "-bc-prof";
        _keyPairName = prefix + "-key-pair";
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a policy, role, and profile that is associated with instances with
a specified name.
    /// An instance's associated profile defines a role that is assumed by the
    /// instance.The role has attached policies that specify the AWS permissions
granted to
    /// clients that run on the instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyName">Name to use for the policy.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">Name to use for the role.</param>
    /// <param name="profileName">Name to use for the profile.</param>
    /// <param name="ssmOnlyPolicyFile">Path to a policy file for SSM.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="awsManagedPolicies">AWS Managed policies to be attached to
the role.</param>
    /// <returns>The Arn of the profile.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateInstanceProfileWithName(
        string policyName,
        string roleName,
        string profileName,
        string ssmOnlyPolicyFile,
        List<string>? awsManagedPolicies = null)
    {

        var assumeRoleDoc = "{" +
                                "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                                "\"Statement\": [{" +
                                     "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                                     "\"Principal\": {" +
                                     "\"Service\": [" +
                                         "\"ec2.amazonaws.com\"" +
                                     "]" +
                                     "}," +
                                "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
                                "}]" +
                            "}";

        var policyDocument = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(ssmOnlyPolicyFile);

        var policyArn = "";

        try
        {
            var createPolicyResult = await _amazonIam.CreatePolicyAsync(
                new CreatePolicyRequest
                {
                    PolicyName = policyName,
                    PolicyDocument = policyDocument
                });
            policyArn = createPolicyResult.Policy.Arn;
        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            // The policy already exists, so we look it up to get the Arn.
            var policiesPaginator = _amazonIam.Paginators.ListPolicies(
                new ListPoliciesRequest()
                {
```

```
                    Scope = PolicyScopeType.Local
                });
            // Get the entire list using the paginator.
            await foreach (var policy in policiesPaginator.Policies)
            {
                if (policy.PolicyName.Equals(policyName))
                {
                    policyArn = policy.Arn;
                }
            }

            if (policyArn == null)
            {
                throw new InvalidOperationException("Policy not found");
            }
        }

        try
        {
            await _amazonIam.CreateRoleAsync(new CreateRoleRequest()
            {
                RoleName = roleName,
                AssumeRolePolicyDocument = assumeRoleDoc,
            });
            await _amazonIam.AttachRolePolicyAsync(new AttachRolePolicyRequest()
            {
                RoleName = roleName,
                PolicyArn = policyArn
            });
            if (awsManagedPolicies != null)
            {
                foreach (var awsPolicy in awsManagedPolicies)
                {
                    await _amazonIam.AttachRolePolicyAsync(new
AttachRolePolicyRequest()
                    {
                        PolicyArn = $"arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/{awsPolicy}",
                        RoleName = roleName
                    });
                }
            }
        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine("Role already exists.");
        }

        string profileArn = "";
        try
        {
            var profileCreateResponse = await
_amazonIam.CreateInstanceProfileAsync(
                new CreateInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName
                });
            // Allow time for the profile to be ready.
            profileArn = profileCreateResponse.InstanceProfile.Arn;
            Thread.Sleep(10000);
            await _amazonIam.AddRoleToInstanceProfileAsync(
                new AddRoleToInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName,
                    RoleName = roleName
                });

        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Policy already exists.");
            var profileGetResponse = await _amazonIam.GetInstanceProfileAsync(
                new GetInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName
                });
            profileArn = profileGetResponse.InstanceProfile.Arn;
        }
        return profileArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new key pair and save the file.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="newKeyPairName">The name of the new key pair.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task CreateKeyPair(string newKeyPairName)
    {
        try
```

```
        {
            var keyResponse = await _amazonEc2.CreateKeyPairAsync(
                new CreateKeyPairRequest() { KeyName = newKeyPairName });
            await File.WriteAllTextAsync($"{newKeyPairName}.pem",
                keyResponse.KeyPair.KeyMaterial);
            Console.WriteLine($"Created key pair {newKeyPairName}.");
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Key pair already exists.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the key pair and file by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="deleteKeyPairName">The key pair to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteKeyPairByName(string deleteKeyPairName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonEc2.DeleteKeyPairAsync(
                new DeleteKeyPairRequest() { KeyName = deleteKeyPairName });
            File.Delete($"{deleteKeyPairName}.pem");
        }
        catch (FileNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Key pair {deleteKeyPairName} not found.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Creates an Amazon EC2 launch template to use with Amazon EC2 Auto
Scaling.
    /// The launch template specifies a Bash script in its user data field that
runs after
    /// the instance is started. This script installs the Python packages and
starts a Python
    /// web server on the instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="startupScriptPath">The path to a Bash script file that is
run.</param>
```

```
   /// <param name="instancePolicyPath">The path to a permissions policy to
create and attach to the profile.</param>
   /// <returns>The template object.</returns>
   public async Task<Amazon.EC2.Model.LaunchTemplate> CreateTemplate(string
startupScriptPath, string instancePolicyPath)
   {
       try
       {
           await CreateKeyPair(_keyPairName);
           await CreateInstanceProfileWithName(_instancePolicyName,
_instanceRoleName,
               _instanceProfileName, instancePolicyPath);

           var startServerText = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(startupScriptPath);
           var plainTextBytes =
System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(startServerText);

           var amiLatest = await _amazonSsm.GetParameterAsync(
               new GetParameterRequest() { Name = _amiParam });
           var amiId = amiLatest.Parameter.Value;
           var launchTemplateResponse = await
_amazonEc2.CreateLaunchTemplateAsync(
               new CreateLaunchTemplateRequest()
               {
                   LaunchTemplateName = _launchTemplateName,
                   LaunchTemplateData = new RequestLaunchTemplateData()
                   {
                       InstanceType = _instanceType,
                       ImageId = amiId,
                       IamInstanceProfile =
                           new

LaunchTemplateIamInstanceProfileSpecificationRequest()
                           {
                               Name = _instanceProfileName
                           },
                       KeyName = _keyPairName,
                       UserData = System.Convert.ToBase64String(plainTextBytes)
                   }
               });
           return launchTemplateResponse.LaunchTemplate;
       }
       catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
       {
```

```
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode ==
"InvalidLaunchTemplateName.AlreadyExistsException")
            {
                _logger.LogError($"Could not create the template, the name
{_launchTemplateName} already exists. " +
                                $"Please try again with a unique name.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An error occurred while creating the template.:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of Availability Zones in the AWS Region of the Amazon EC2
Client.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of availability zones.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> DescribeAvailabilityZones()
    {
        try
        {
            var zoneResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeAvailabilityZonesAsync(
                new DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest());
            return zoneResponse.AvailabilityZones.Select(z =>
z.ZoneName).ToList();
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An Amazon EC2 error occurred while listing
availability zones.: {ec2Exception.Message}");
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An error occurred while listing availability
zones.: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
```

```
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an EC2 Auto Scaling group of a specified size and name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupSize">The size for the group.</param>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name for the group.</param>
    /// <param name="availabilityZones">The availability zones for the group.</
param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task CreateGroupOfSize(int groupSize, string groupName,
 List<string> availabilityZones)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonAutoScaling.CreateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                new CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                {
                    AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
                    AvailabilityZones = availabilityZones,
                    LaunchTemplate =
                        new
 Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.LaunchTemplateSpecification()
                        {
                            LaunchTemplateName = _launchTemplateName,
                            Version = "$Default"
                        },
                    MaxSize = groupSize,
                    MinSize = groupSize
                });
            Console.WriteLine($"Created EC2 Auto Scaling group {groupName} with
 size {groupSize}.");
        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"EC2 Auto Scaling group {groupName} already
 exists.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the default VPC for the account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The default VPC object.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<Vpc> GetDefaultVpc()
    {
        try
        {
            var vpcResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeVpcsAsync(
                new DescribeVpcsRequest()
                {
                    Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                    {
                        new("is-default", new List<string>() { "true" })
                    }
                });
            return vpcResponse.Vpcs[0];
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "UnauthorizedOperation")
            {
                _logger.LogError(ec2Exception, $"You do not have the necessary
permissions to describe VPCs.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"An error occurred while describing the vpcs.:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get all the subnets for a Vpc in a set of availability zones.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vpcId">The Id of the Vpc.</param>
    /// <param name="availabilityZones">The list of availability zones.</param>
    /// <returns>The collection of subnet objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Subnet>> GetAllVpcSubnetsForZones(string vpcId,
List<string> availabilityZones)
    {
        try
        {
            var subnets = new List<Subnet>();
```

```
            var subnetPaginator = _amazonEc2.Paginators.DescribeSubnets(
                new DescribeSubnetsRequest()
                {
                    Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                    {
                        new("vpc-id", new List<string>() { vpcId }),
                        new("availability-zone", availabilityZones),
                        new("default-for-az", new List<string>() { "true" })
                    }
                });

            // Get the entire list using the paginator.
            await foreach (var subnet in subnetPaginator.Subnets)
            {
                subnets.Add(subnet);
            }

            return subnets;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidVpcID.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(ec2Exception, $"The specified VPC ID {vpcId}
does not exist.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"An error occurred while describing the
subnets.: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a launch template by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="templateName">The name of the template to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteTemplateByName(string templateName)
    {
```

```
        try
        {
            await _amazonEc2.DeleteLaunchTemplateAsync(
                new DeleteLaunchTemplateRequest()
                {
                    LaunchTemplateName = templateName
                });
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode ==
"InvalidLaunchTemplateName.NotFoundException")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"Could not delete the template, the name
{_launchTemplateName} was not found.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An error occurred while deleting the template.:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Detaches a role from an instance profile, detaches policies from the
role,
    /// and deletes all the resources.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="profileName">The name of the profile to delete.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the role to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteInstanceProfile(string profileName, string roleName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonIam.RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileAsync(
                new RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName,
```

```
                    RoleName = roleName
                });
            await _amazonIam.DeleteInstanceProfileAsync(
                new DeleteInstanceProfileRequest() { InstanceProfileName =
profileName });
            var attachedPolicies = await
_amazonIam.ListAttachedRolePoliciesAsync(
                new ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest() { RoleName = roleName });
            foreach (var policy in attachedPolicies.AttachedPolicies)
            {
                await _amazonIam.DetachRolePolicyAsync(
                    new DetachRolePolicyRequest()
                    {
                        RoleName = roleName,
                        PolicyArn = policy.PolicyArn
                    });
                // Delete the custom policies only.
                if (!policy.PolicyArn.StartsWith("arn:aws:iam::aws"))
                {
                    await _amazonIam.DeletePolicyAsync(
                        new Amazon.IdentityManagement.Model.DeletePolicyRequest()
                        {
                            PolicyArn = policy.PolicyArn
                        });
                }
            }

            await _amazonIam.DeleteRoleAsync(
                new DeleteRoleRequest() { RoleName = roleName });
        }
        catch (NoSuchEntityException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Instance profile {profileName} does not exist.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Gets data about the instances in an EC2 Auto Scaling group by its group
name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="group">The name of the auto scaling group.</param>
    /// <returns>A collection of instance Ids.</returns>
    public async Task<IEnumerable<string>> GetInstancesByGroupName(string group)
    {
```

```
        var instanceResponse = await
_amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest()
            {
                AutoScalingGroupNames = new List<string>() { group }
            });
        var instanceIds = instanceResponse.AutoScalingGroups.SelectMany(
            g => g.Instances.Select(i => i.InstanceId));
        return instanceIds;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the instance profile association data for an instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance.</param>
    /// <returns>Instance profile associations data.</returns>
    public async Task<IamInstanceProfileAssociation> GetInstanceProfile(string
instanceId)
    {
        try
        {
            var response = await
_amazonEc2.DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsAsync(
                new DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsRequest()
                {
                    Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                    {
                        new("instance-id", new List<string>() { instanceId })
                    },
                });
            return response.IamInstanceProfileAssociations[0];
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(ec2Exception, $"Instance {instanceId} not
found");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
```

```
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"An error occurred while creating the
template.: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Replace the profile associated with a running instance. After the profile
is replaced, the instance
    /// is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new profile. When the instance is
ready, Systems Manager is
    /// used to restart the Python web server.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance to update.</param>
    /// <param name="credsProfileName">The name of the new profile to associate
with the specified instance.</param>
    /// <param name="associationId">The Id of the existing profile association
for the instance.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task ReplaceInstanceProfile(string instanceId, string
credsProfileName, string associationId)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonEc2.ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationAsync(
                new ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationRequest()
                {
                    AssociationId = associationId,
                    IamInstanceProfile = new IamInstanceProfileSpecification()
                    {
                        Name = credsProfileName
                    }
                });
            // Allow time before resetting.
            Thread.Sleep(25000);

            await _amazonEc2.RebootInstancesAsync(
                new RebootInstancesRequest(new List<string>() { instanceId }));
            Thread.Sleep(25000);
            var instanceReady = false;
            var retries = 5;
            while (retries-- > 0 && !instanceReady)
            {
                var instancesPaginator =
```

```
                    _amazonSsm.Paginators.DescribeInstanceInformation(
                        new DescribeInstanceInformationRequest());
                // Get the entire list using the paginator.
                await foreach (var instance in
instancesPaginator.InstanceInformationList)
                {
                    instanceReady = instance.InstanceId == instanceId;
                    if (instanceReady)
                    {
                        break;
                    }
                }
            }
            Console.WriteLine("Waiting for instance to be running.");
            await WaitForInstanceState(instanceId, InstanceStateName.Running);
            Console.WriteLine("Instance ready.");
            Console.WriteLine($"Sending restart command to instance
{instanceId}");
            await _amazonSsm.SendCommandAsync(
                new SendCommandRequest()
                {
                    InstanceIds = new List<string>() { instanceId },
                    DocumentName = "AWS-RunShellScript",
                    Parameters = new Dictionary<string, List<string>>()
                    {
                        {
                            "commands",
                            new List<string>() { "cd / && sudo python3 server.py
80" }
                        }
                    }
                });
            Console.WriteLine($"Restarted the web server on instance
{instanceId}");
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(ec2Exception, $"Instance {instanceId} not
found");
            }

            throw;
```

```
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"An error occurred while replacing the
template.: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Try to terminate an instance by its Id.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance to terminate.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TryTerminateInstanceById(string instanceId)
    {
        var stopping = false;
        Console.WriteLine($"Stopping {instanceId}...");
        while (!stopping)
        {
            try
            {
                await
_amazonAutoScaling.TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                    new TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                    {
                        InstanceId = instanceId,
                        ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity = false
                    });
                stopping = true;
            }
            catch (ScalingActivityInProgressException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Scaling activity in progress for
{instanceId}. Waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Tries to delete the EC2 Auto Scaling group. If the group is in use or in
progress,
    /// waits and retries until the group is successfully deleted.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group to try to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TryDeleteGroupByName(string groupName)
    {
        var stopped = false;
        while (!stopped)
        {
            try
            {
                await _amazonAutoScaling.DeleteAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                    new DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                    {
                        AutoScalingGroupName = groupName
                    });
                stopped = true;
            }
            catch (Exception e)
                when ((e is ScalingActivityInProgressException)
                      || (e is Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.ResourceInUseException))
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Some instances are still running.
Waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Terminate instances and delete the Auto Scaling group by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TerminateAndDeleteAutoScalingGroupWithName(string
groupName)
    {
        var describeGroupsResponse = await
_amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest()
            {
                AutoScalingGroupNames = new List<string>() { groupName }
            });
        if (describeGroupsResponse.AutoScalingGroups.Any())
        {
```

```
            // Update the size to 0.
            await _amazonAutoScaling.UpdateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                new UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                {
                    AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
                    MinSize = 0
                });
            var group = describeGroupsResponse.AutoScalingGroups[0];
            foreach (var instance in group.Instances)
            {
                await TryTerminateInstanceById(instance.InstanceId);
            }

            await TryDeleteGroupByName(groupName);
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"No groups found with name {groupName}.");
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get the default security group for a specified Vpc.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vpc">The Vpc to search.</param>
    /// <returns>The default security group.</returns>
    public async Task<SecurityGroup> GetDefaultSecurityGroupForVpc(Vpc vpc)
    {
        var groupResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeSecurityGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest()
            {
                Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                {
                    new ("group-name", new List<string>() { "default" }),
                    new ("vpc-id", new List<string>() { vpc.VpcId })
                }
            });
        return groupResponse.SecurityGroups[0];
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Verify the default security group of a Vpc allows ingress from the
calling computer.
```

```
   /// This can be done by allowing ingress from this computer's IP address.
   /// In some situations, such as connecting from a corporate network, you must
instead specify
   /// a prefix list Id. You can also temporarily open the port to any IP
address while running this example.
   /// If you do, be sure to remove public access when you're done.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="vpc">The group to check.</param>
   /// <param name="port">The port to verify.</param>
   /// <param name="ipAddress">This computer's IP address.</param>
   /// <returns>True if the ip address is allowed on the group.</returns>
   public bool VerifyInboundPortForGroup(SecurityGroup group, int port, string
ipAddress)
   {
       var portIsOpen = false;
       foreach (var ipPermission in group.IpPermissions)
       {
           if (ipPermission.FromPort == port)
           {
               foreach (var ipRange in ipPermission.Ipv4Ranges)
               {
                   var cidr = ipRange.CidrIp;
                   if (cidr.StartsWith(ipAddress) || cidr == "0.0.0.0/0")
                   {
                       portIsOpen = true;
                   }
               }

               if (ipPermission.PrefixListIds.Any())
               {
                   portIsOpen = true;
               }

               if (!portIsOpen)
               {
                   Console.WriteLine("The inbound rule does not appear to be
open to either this computer's IP\n" +
                                       "address, to all IP addresses (0.0.0.0/0),
or to a prefix list ID.");
               }
               else
               {
                   break;
               }
```

```
            }
        }

        return portIsOpen;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add an ingress rule to the specified security group that allows access on
 the
    /// specified port from the specified IP address.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupId">The Id of the security group to modify.</param>
    /// <param name="port">The port to open.</param>
    /// <param name="ipAddress">The IP address to allow access.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task OpenInboundPort(string groupId, int port, string ipAddress)
    {
        await _amazonEc2.AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressAsync(
            new AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest()
            {
                GroupId = groupId,
                IpPermissions = new List<IpPermission>()
                {
                    new IpPermission()
                    {
                        FromPort = port,
                        ToPort = port,
                        IpProtocol = "tcp",
                        Ipv4Ranges = new List<IpRange>()
                        {
                            new IpRange() { CidrIp = $"{ipAddress}/32" }
                        }
                    }
                }
            });
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Attaches an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) target group to this EC2 Auto
 Scaling group.
    /// The
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="autoScalingGroupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</
param>
```

```
    /// <param name="targetGroupArn">The Arn for the target group.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task AttachLoadBalancerToGroup(string autoScalingGroupName,
 string targetGroupArn)
    {
        await _amazonAutoScaling.AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsAsync(
            new AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsRequest()
            {
                AutoScalingGroupName = autoScalingGroupName,
                TargetGroupARNs = new List<string>() { targetGroupArn }
            });
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Wait until an EC2 instance is in a specified state.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The instance Id.</param>
    /// <param name="stateName">The state to wait for.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> WaitForInstanceState(string instanceId,
 InstanceStateName stateName)
    {
        var request = new DescribeInstancesRequest
        {
            InstanceIds = new List<string> { instanceId }
        };

        // Wait until the instance is in the specified state.
        var hasState = false;
        do
        {
            // Wait 5 seconds.
            Thread.Sleep(5000);

            // Check for the desired state.
            var response = await _amazonEc2.DescribeInstancesAsync(request);
            var instance = response.Reservations[0].Instances[0];
            hasState = instance.State.Name == stateName;
            Console.Write(". ");
        } while (!hasState);

        return hasState;
    }
}
```

Elastic Load Balancing 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates Elastic Load Balancer actions.
/// </summary>
public class ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonElasticLoadBalancingV2 _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2;
    private string? _endpoint = null;
    private readonly string _targetGroupName = "";
    private readonly string _loadBalancerName = "";
    HttpClient _httpClient = new();

    public string TargetGroupName => _targetGroupName;
    public string LoadBalancerName => _loadBalancerName;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the Elastic Load Balancer wrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2">The injected load balancing v2
 client.</param>
    /// <param name="configuration">The injected configuration.</param>
    public ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper(
        IAmazonElasticLoadBalancingV2 amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2,
        IConfiguration configuration)
    {
        _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2 = amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2;
        var prefix = configuration["resourcePrefix"];
        _targetGroupName = prefix + "-tg";
        _loadBalancerName = prefix + "-lb";
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the HTTP Endpoint of a load balancer by its name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="loadBalancerName">The name of the load balancer.</param>
    /// <returns>The HTTP endpoint.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetEndpointForLoadBalancerByName(string
 loadBalancerName)
    {
```

```
        if (_endpoint == null)
        {
            var endpointResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                    new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { loadBalancerName }
                    });
            _endpoint = endpointResponse.LoadBalancers[0].DNSName;
        }

        return _endpoint;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Return the GET response for an endpoint as text.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="endpoint">The endpoint for the request.</param>
    /// <returns>The request response.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetEndPointResponse(string endpoint)
    {
        var endpointResponse = await _httpClient.GetAsync($"http://{endpoint}");
        var textResponse = await endpointResponse.Content.ReadAsStringAsync();
        return textResponse!;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the target health for a group by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group.</param>
    /// <returns>The collection of health descriptions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<TargetHealthDescription>>
CheckTargetHealthForGroup(string groupName)
    {
        List<TargetHealthDescription> result = null!;
        try
        {
            var groupResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetGroupsAsync(
                    new DescribeTargetGroupsRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { groupName }
                    });
            var healthResponse =
```

```
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetHealthAsync(
                    new DescribeTargetHealthRequest()
                    {
                        TargetGroupArn =
 groupResponse.TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn
                    });
            ;
            result = healthResponse.TargetHealthDescriptions;
        }
        catch (TargetGroupNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Target group {groupName} not found.");
        }
        return result;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Elastic Load Balancing target group. The target group specifies
 how the load balancer forwards
    /// requests to instances in the group and how instance health is checked.
    ///
    /// To speed up this demo, the health check is configured with shortened
 times and lower thresholds. In production,
    /// you might want to decrease the sensitivity of your health checks to avoid
 unwanted failures.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name for the group.</param>
    /// <param name="protocol">The protocol, such as HTTP.</param>
    /// <param name="port">The port to use to forward requests, such as 80.</
param>
    /// <param name="vpcId">The Id of the Vpc in which the load balancer
 exists.</param>
    /// <returns>The new TargetGroup object.</returns>
    public async Task<TargetGroup> CreateTargetGroupOnVpc(string groupName,
 ProtocolEnum protocol, int port, string vpcId)
    {
        var createResponse = await
 _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateTargetGroupAsync(
            new CreateTargetGroupRequest()
            {
                Name = groupName,
                Protocol = protocol,
                Port = port,
                HealthCheckPath = "/healthcheck",
```

```
                HealthCheckIntervalSeconds = 10,
                HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds = 5,
                HealthyThresholdCount = 2,
                UnhealthyThresholdCount = 2,
                VpcId = vpcId
            });
        var targetGroup = createResponse.TargetGroups[0];
        return targetGroup;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
subnets
    /// and forwards requests to the specified target group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name for the new load balancer.</param>
    /// <param name="subnetIds">Subnets for the load balancer.</param>
    /// <param name="targetGroup">Target group for forwarded requests.</param>
    /// <returns>The new LoadBalancer object.</returns>
    public async Task<LoadBalancer> CreateLoadBalancerAndListener(string name,
List<string> subnetIds, TargetGroup targetGroup)
    {
        var createLbResponse = await
_amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateLoadBalancerAsync(
            new CreateLoadBalancerRequest()
            {
                Name = name,
                Subnets = subnetIds
            });
        var loadBalancerArn = createLbResponse.LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;

        // Wait for load balancer to be available.
        var loadBalancerReady = false;
        while (!loadBalancerReady)
        {
            try
            {
                var describeResponse =
                    await
_amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                        new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                        {
                            Names = new List<string>() { name }
                        });
```

```
                var loadBalancerState =
describeResponse.LoadBalancers[0].State.Code;

                loadBalancerReady = loadBalancerState ==
LoadBalancerStateEnum.Active;
            }
            catch (LoadBalancerNotFoundException)
            {
                loadBalancerReady = false;
            }
            Thread.Sleep(10000);
        }
        // Create the listener.
        await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateListenerAsync(
            new CreateListenerRequest()
            {
                LoadBalancerArn = loadBalancerArn,
                Protocol = targetGroup.Protocol,
                Port = targetGroup.Port,
                DefaultActions = new List<Action>()
                {
                    new Action()
                    {
                        Type = ActionTypeEnum.Forward,
                        TargetGroupArn = targetGroup.TargetGroupArn
                    }
                }
            });
        return createLbResponse.LoadBalancers[0];
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Verify this computer can successfully send a GET request to the
    /// load balancer endpoint.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="endpoint">The endpoint to check.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> VerifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(string endpoint)
    {
        var success = false;
        var retries = 3;
        while (!success && retries > 0)
        {
```

```
            try
            {
                var endpointResponse = await _httpClient.GetAsync($"http://
{endpoint}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Response: {endpointResponse.StatusCode}.");

                if (endpointResponse.IsSuccessStatusCode)
                {
                    success = true;
                }
                else
                {
                    retries = 0;
                }
            }
            catch (HttpRequestException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Connection error, retrying...");
                retries--;
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }

        return success;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a load balancer by its specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the load balancer to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteLoadBalancerByName(string name)
    {
        try
        {
            var describeLoadBalancerResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                    new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { name }
                    });
            var lbArn =
 describeLoadBalancerResponse.LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;
            await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DeleteLoadBalancerAsync(
```

```
                new DeleteLoadBalancerRequest()
                {
                    LoadBalancerArn = lbArn
                }
            );
        }
        catch (LoadBalancerNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Load balancer {name} not found.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a TargetGroup by its specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">Name of the group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteTargetGroupByName(string groupName)
    {
        var done = false;
        while (!done)
        {
            try
            {
                var groupResponse =
                    await
_amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetGroupsAsync(
                        new DescribeTargetGroupsRequest()
                        {
                            Names = new List<string>() { groupName }
                        });

                var targetArn = groupResponse.TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn;
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DeleteTargetGroupAsync(
                    new DeleteTargetGroupRequest() { TargetGroupArn =
targetArn });
                Console.WriteLine($"Deleted load balancing target group
{groupName}.");
                done = true;
            }
            catch (TargetGroupNotFoundException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"Target group {groupName} not found, could not delete.");
```

```
                done = true;
            }
            catch (ResourceInUseException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Target group not yet released, waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
    }
}
```

DynamoDB를 사용하여 추천 서비스를 시뮬레이션하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates a DynamoDB table to use as a service that recommends books,
 movies, and songs.
/// </summary>
public class Recommendations
{
    private readonly IAmazonDynamoDB _amazonDynamoDb;
    private readonly DynamoDBContext _context;
    private readonly string _tableName;

    public string TableName => _tableName;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the Recommendations service.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonDynamoDb">The injected DynamoDb client.</param>
    /// <param name="configuration">The injected configuration.</param>
    public Recommendations(IAmazonDynamoDB amazonDynamoDb, IConfiguration
 configuration)
    {
        _amazonDynamoDb = amazonDynamoDb;
        _context = new DynamoDBContext(_amazonDynamoDb);
        _tableName = configuration["databaseName"]!;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create the DynamoDb table with a specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name for the table.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>True when ready.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateDatabaseWithName(string tableName)
    {
        try
        {
            Console.Write($"Creating table {tableName}...");
            var createRequest = new CreateTableRequest()
            {
                TableName = tableName,
                AttributeDefinitions = new List<AttributeDefinition>()
                    {
                        new AttributeDefinition()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "MediaType",
                            AttributeType = ScalarAttributeType.S
                        },
                        new AttributeDefinition()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "ItemId",
                            AttributeType = ScalarAttributeType.N
                        }
                    },
                KeySchema = new List<KeySchemaElement>()
                    {
                        new KeySchemaElement()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "MediaType",
                            KeyType = KeyType.HASH
                        },
                        new KeySchemaElement()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "ItemId",
                            KeyType = KeyType.RANGE
                        }
                    },
                ProvisionedThroughput = new ProvisionedThroughput()
                {
                    ReadCapacityUnits = 5,
                    WriteCapacityUnits = 5
                }
            };
            await _amazonDynamoDb.CreateTableAsync(createRequest);

            // Wait until the table is ACTIVE and then report success.
```

```
            Console.Write("\nWaiting for table to become active...");

            var request = new DescribeTableRequest
            {
                TableName = tableName
            };

            TableStatus status;
            do
            {
                Thread.Sleep(2000);

                var describeTableResponse = await
 _amazonDynamoDb.DescribeTableAsync(request);
                status = describeTableResponse.Table.TableStatus;

                Console.Write(".");
            }
            while (status != "ACTIVE");

            return status == TableStatus.ACTIVE;
        }
        catch (ResourceInUseException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} already exists.");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the database table with data from a specified path.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="databaseTableName">The name of the table.</param>
    /// <param name="recommendationsPath">The path of the recommendations data.</
param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task PopulateDatabase(string databaseTableName, string
 recommendationsPath)
    {
        var recommendationsText = await
 File.ReadAllTextAsync(recommendationsPath);
        var records =

 JsonSerializer.Deserialize<RecommendationModel[]>(recommendationsText);
```

```
        var batchWrite = _context.CreateBatchWrite<RecommendationModel>();

        foreach (var record in records!)
        {
            batchWrite.AddPutItem(record);
        }

        await batchWrite.ExecuteAsync();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the recommendation table by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the recommendation table.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DestroyDatabaseByName(string tableName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonDynamoDb.DeleteTableAsync(
                new DeleteTableRequest() { TableName = tableName });
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} was deleted.");
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} not found");
        }
    }
}
```

Systems Manager 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates Systems Manager parameter operations. This example uses these
 parameters
/// to drive the demonstration of resilient architecture, such as failure of a
 dependency or
/// how the service responds to a health check.
/// </summary>
public class SmParameterWrapper
{
```

```
    private readonly IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement
 _amazonSimpleSystemsManagement;

    private readonly string _tableParameter = "doc-example-resilient-
architecture-table";
    private readonly string _failureResponseParameter = "doc-example-resilient-
architecture-failure-response";
    private readonly string _healthCheckParameter = "doc-example-resilient-
architecture-health-check";
    private readonly string _tableName = "";

    public string TableParameter => _tableParameter;
    public string TableName => _tableName;
    public string HealthCheckParameter => _healthCheckParameter;
    public string FailureResponseParameter => _failureResponseParameter;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the SmParameterWrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonSimpleSystemsManagement">The injected Simple Systems
 Management client.</param>
    /// <param name="configuration">The injected configuration.</param>
    public SmParameterWrapper(IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement
 amazonSimpleSystemsManagement, IConfiguration configuration)
    {
        _amazonSimpleSystemsManagement = amazonSimpleSystemsManagement;
        _tableName = configuration["databaseName"]!;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Reset the Systems Manager parameters to starting values for the demo.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task Reset()
    {
        await this.PutParameterByName(_tableParameter, _tableName);
        await this.PutParameterByName(_failureResponseParameter, "none");
        await this.PutParameterByName(_healthCheckParameter, "shallow");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set the value of a named Systems Manager parameter.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the parameter.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="value">The value to set.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task PutParameterByName(string name, string value)
    {
        await _amazonSimpleSystemsManagement.PutParameterAsync(
            new PutParameterRequest() { Name = name, Value = value, Overwrite =
 true });
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - CreateInstanceProfile
  - CreateLaunchTemplate
  - CreateListener
  - CreateLoadBalancer
  - CreateTargetGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteInstanceProfile
  - DeleteLaunchTemplate
  - DeleteLoadBalancer
  - DeleteTargetGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups
  - DescribeAvailabilityZones
  - DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
  - DescribeInstances
  - DescribeLoadBalancers
  - DescribeSubnets
  - DescribeTargetGroups
  - DescribeTargetHealth
  - DescribeVpcs
  - RebootInstances

- ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation
- TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
public class Main {

    public static final String fileName = "C:\\AWS\\resworkflow\
\recommendations.json"; // Modify file location.
    public static final String tableName = "doc-example-recommendation-service";
    public static final String startScript = "C:\\AWS\\resworkflow\
\server_startup_script.sh"; // Modify file location.
    public static final String policyFile = "C:\\AWS\\resworkflow\
\instance_policy.json"; // Modify file location.
    public static final String ssmJSON = "C:\\AWS\\resworkflow\
\ssm_only_policy.json"; // Modify file location.
    public static final String failureResponse = "doc-example-resilient-
architecture-failure-response";
    public static final String healthCheck = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-
health-check";
    public static final String templateName = "doc-example-resilience-template";
    public static final String roleName = "doc-example-resilience-role";
    public static final String policyName = "doc-example-resilience-pol";
    public static final String profileName = "doc-example-resilience-prof";

    public static final String badCredsProfileName = "doc-example-resilience-
prof-bc";

    public static final String targetGroupName = "doc-example-resilience-tg";
```

```
    public static final String autoScalingGroupName = "doc-example-resilience-
group";
    public static final String lbName = "doc-example-resilience-lb";
    public static final String protocol = "HTTP";
    public static final int port = 80;

    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
"-");

    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException,
InterruptedException {
        Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
        Database database = new Database();
        AutoScaler autoScaler = new AutoScaler();
        LoadBalancer loadBalancer = new LoadBalancer();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the demonstration of How to Build and
Manage a Resilient Service!");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("A - SETUP THE RESOURCES");
        System.out.println("Press Enter when you're ready to start deploying
resources.");
        in.nextLine();
        deploy(loadBalancer);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("B - DEMO THE RESILIENCE FUNCTIONALITY");
        System.out.println("Press Enter when you're ready.");
        in.nextLine();
        demo(loadBalancer);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("C - DELETE THE RESOURCES");
        System.out.println("""
                This concludes the demo of how to build and manage a resilient
service.
                To keep things tidy and to avoid unwanted charges on your
account, we can clean up all AWS resources
                that were created for this demo.
                """);
```

```
        System.out.println("\n Do you want to delete the resources (y/n)? ");
        String userInput = in.nextLine().trim().toLowerCase(); // Capture user
input

        if (userInput.equals("y")) {
            // Delete resources here
            deleteResources(loadBalancer, autoScaler, database);
            System.out.println("Resources deleted.");
        } else {
            System.out.println("""
                    Okay, we'll leave the resources intact.
                    Don't forget to delete them when you're done with them or you
might incur unexpected charges.
                    """);
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("The example has completed. ");
        System.out.println("\n Thanks for watching!");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    // Deletes the AWS resources used in this example.
    private static void deleteResources(LoadBalancer loadBalancer, AutoScaler
autoScaler, Database database)
            throws IOException, InterruptedException {
        loadBalancer.deleteLoadBalancer(lbName);
        System.out.println("*** Wait 30 secs for resource to be deleted");
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(30);
        loadBalancer.deleteTargetGroup(targetGroupName);
        autoScaler.deleteAutoScaleGroup(autoScalingGroupName);
        autoScaler.deleteRolesPolicies(policyName, roleName, profileName);
        autoScaler.deleteTemplate(templateName);
        database.deleteTable(tableName);
    }

    private static void deploy(LoadBalancer loadBalancer) throws
InterruptedException, IOException {
        Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
        System.out.println(
                """
```

```
                        For this demo, we'll use the AWS SDK for Java (v2) to
create several AWS resources
                        to set up a load-balanced web service endpoint and
explore some ways to make it resilient
                        against various kinds of failures.

                        Some of the resources create by this demo are:
                        \t* A DynamoDB table that the web service depends on to
provide book, movie, and song recommendations.
                        \t* An EC2 launch template that defines EC2 instances
that each contain a Python web server.
                        \t* An EC2 Auto Scaling group that manages EC2 instances
across several Availability Zones.
                        \t* An Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) load balancer that
targets the Auto Scaling group to distribute requests.
                        """);

       System.out.println("Press Enter when you're ready.");
       in.nextLine();
       System.out.println(DASHES);

       System.out.println(DASHES);
       System.out.println("Creating and populating a DynamoDB table named " +
tableName);
       Database database = new Database();
       database.createTable(tableName, fileName);
       System.out.println(DASHES);

       System.out.println(DASHES);
       System.out.println("""
               Creating an EC2 launch template that runs '{startup_script}' when
an instance starts.
               This script starts a Python web server defined in the `server.py`
script. The web server
               listens to HTTP requests on port 80 and responds to requests to
'/' and to '/healthcheck'.
               For demo purposes, this server is run as the root user. In
production, the best practice is to
               run a web server, such as Apache, with least-privileged
credentials.

               The template also defines an IAM policy that each instance uses
to assume a role that grants
```

```
                permissions to access the DynamoDB recommendation table and
Systems Manager parameters
                that control the flow of the demo.
                """);

        LaunchTemplateCreator templateCreator = new LaunchTemplateCreator();
        templateCreator.createTemplate(policyFile, policyName, profileName,
startScript, templateName, roleName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println(
                "Creating an EC2 Auto Scaling group that maintains three EC2
instances, each in a different Availability Zone.");
        System.out.println("*** Wait 30 secs for the VPC to be created");
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(30);
        AutoScaler autoScaler = new AutoScaler();
        String[] zones = autoScaler.createGroup(3, templateName,
autoScalingGroupName);

        System.out.println("""
                At this point, you have EC2 instances created. Once each instance
starts, it listens for
                HTTP requests. You can see these instances in the console or
continue with the demo.
                Press Enter when you're ready to continue.
                """);

        in.nextLine();
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Creating variables that control the flow of the
demo.");
        ParameterHelper paramHelper = new ParameterHelper();
        paramHelper.reset();
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("""
                Creating an Elastic Load Balancing target group and load
balancer. The target group
                defines how the load balancer connects to instances. The load
balancer provides a
```

```
                single endpoint where clients connect and dispatches requests to
instances in the group.
                """);

        String vpcId = autoScaler.getDefaultVPC();
        List<Subnet> subnets = autoScaler.getSubnets(vpcId, zones);
        System.out.println("You have retrieved a list with " + subnets.size() + "
subnets");
        String targetGroupArn = loadBalancer.createTargetGroup(protocol, port,
vpcId, targetGroupName);
        String elbDnsName = loadBalancer.createLoadBalancer(subnets,
targetGroupArn, lbName, port, protocol);
        autoScaler.attachLoadBalancerTargetGroup(autoScalingGroupName,
targetGroupArn);
        System.out.println("Verifying access to the load balancer endpoint...");
        boolean wasSuccessul =
loadBalancer.verifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(elbDnsName);
        if (!wasSuccessul) {
            System.out.println("Couldn't connect to the load balancer, verifying
that the port is open...");
            CloseableHttpClient httpClient = HttpClients.createDefault();

            // Create an HTTP GET request to "http://checkip.amazonaws.com"
            HttpGet httpGet = new HttpGet("http://checkip.amazonaws.com");
            try {
                // Execute the request and get the response
                HttpResponse response = httpClient.execute(httpGet);

                // Read the response content.
                String ipAddress =
IOUtils.toString(response.getEntity().getContent(),
StandardCharsets.UTF_8).trim();

                // Print the public IP address.
                System.out.println("Public IP Address: " + ipAddress);
                GroupInfo groupInfo = autoScaler.verifyInboundPort(vpcId, port,
ipAddress);
                if (!groupInfo.isPortOpen()) {
                    System.out.println("""
                            For this example to work, the default security group
for your default VPC must
                            allow access from this computer. You can either add
it automatically from this
```

```
                            example or add it yourself using the AWS Management
Console.
                            """);

                    System.out.println(
                            "Do you want to add a rule to security group " +
groupInfo.getGroupName() + " to allow");
                    System.out.println("inbound traffic on port " + port + " from
your computer's IP address (y/n) ");
                    String ans = in.nextLine();
                    if ("y".equalsIgnoreCase(ans)) {
                        autoScaler.openInboundPort(groupInfo.getGroupName(),
String.valueOf(port), ipAddress);
                        System.out.println("Security group rule added.");
                    } else {
                        System.out.println("No security group rule added.");
                    }
                }

            } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
                e.printStackTrace();
            }
        } else if (wasSuccessul) {
            System.out.println("Your load balancer is ready. You can access it by
browsing to:");
            System.out.println("\t http://" + elbDnsName);
        } else {
            System.out.println("Couldn't get a successful response from the load
balancer endpoint. Troubleshoot by");
            System.out.println("manually verifying that your VPC and security
group are configured correctly and that");
            System.out.println("you can successfully make a GET request to the
load balancer.");
        }

        System.out.println("Press Enter when you're ready to continue with the
demo.");
        in.nextLine();
    }

    // A method that controls the demo part of the Java program.
    public static void demo(LoadBalancer loadBalancer) throws IOException,
InterruptedException {
        ParameterHelper paramHelper = new ParameterHelper();
```

```
        System.out.println("Read the ssm_only_policy.json file");
        String ssmOnlyPolicy = readFileAsString(ssmJSON);

        System.out.println("Resetting parameters to starting values for demo.");
        paramHelper.reset();

        System.out.println(
                """
                        This part of the demonstration shows how to toggle
different parts of the system
                        to create situations where the web service fails, and
shows how using a resilient
                        architecture can keep the web service running in spite
of these failures.

                        At the start, the load balancer endpoint returns
recommendations and reports that all targets are healthy.
                       """);
        demoChoices(loadBalancer);

        System.out.println(
                """
                        The web service running on the EC2 instances gets
recommendations by querying a DynamoDB table.
                        The table name is contained in a Systems Manager
parameter named self.param_helper.table.
                        To simulate a failure of the recommendation service,
let's set this parameter to name a non-existent table.
                       """);
        paramHelper.put(paramHelper.tableName, "this-is-not-a-table");

        System.out.println(
                """
                        \nNow, sending a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint returns a failure code. But, the service reports as
                        healthy to the load balancer because shallow health
checks don't check for failure of the recommendation service.
                       """);
        demoChoices(loadBalancer);

        System.out.println(
                """
                       Instead of failing when the recommendation service fails,
the web service can return a static response.
```

```
                        While this is not a perfect solution, it presents the
customer with a somewhat better experience than failure.
                        """);
        paramHelper.put(paramHelper.failureResponse, "static");

        System.out.println("""
                Now, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint returns
a static response.
                The service still reports as healthy because health checks are
still shallow.
                """);
        demoChoices(loadBalancer);

        System.out.println("Let's reinstate the recommendation service.");
        paramHelper.put(paramHelper.tableName, paramHelper.dyntable);

        System.out.println("""
                Let's also substitute bad credentials for one of the instances in
the target group so that it can't
                access the DynamoDB recommendation table. We will get an instance
id value.
                """);

        LaunchTemplateCreator templateCreator = new LaunchTemplateCreator();
        AutoScaler autoScaler = new AutoScaler();

        // Create a new instance profile based on badCredsProfileName.
        templateCreator.createInstanceProfile(policyFile, policyName,
badCredsProfileName, roleName);
        String badInstanceId = autoScaler.getBadInstance(autoScalingGroupName);
        System.out.println("The bad instance id values used for this demo is " +
badInstanceId);

        String profileAssociationId =
autoScaler.getInstanceProfile(badInstanceId);
        System.out.println("The association Id value is " +
profileAssociationId);
        System.out.println("Replacing the profile for instance " + badInstanceId
                + " with a profile that contains bad credentials");
        autoScaler.replaceInstanceProfile(badInstanceId, badCredsProfileName,
profileAssociationId);

        System.out.println(
                """
```

```
                        Now, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint
returns either a recommendation or a static response,
                        depending on which instance is selected by the load
balancer.
                        """);

        demoChoices(loadBalancer);

        System.out.println("""
                Let's implement a deep health check. For this demo, a deep health
check tests whether
                the web service can access the DynamoDB table that it depends on
for recommendations. Note that
                the deep health check is only for ELB routing and not for Auto
Scaling instance health.
                This kind of deep health check is not recommended for Auto
Scaling instance health, because it
                risks accidental termination of all instances in the Auto Scaling
group when a dependent service fails.
                """);

        System.out.println("""
                By implementing deep health checks, the load balancer can detect
when one of the instances is failing
                and take that instance out of rotation.
                """);

        paramHelper.put(paramHelper.healthCheck, "deep");

        System.out.println("""
                Now, checking target health indicates that the instance with bad
credentials
                is unhealthy. Note that it might take a minute or two for the
load balancer to detect the unhealthy
                instance. Sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint
always returns a recommendation, because
                the load balancer takes unhealthy instances out of its rotation.
                """);

        demoChoices(loadBalancer);

        System.out.println(
                """
```

```
                        Because the instances in this demo are controlled by an
auto scaler, the simplest way to fix an unhealthy
                        instance is to terminate it and let the auto scaler start
a new instance to replace it.
                        """);
       autoScaler.terminateInstance(badInstanceId);

       System.out.println("""
               Even while the instance is terminating and the new instance is
starting, sending a GET
               request to the web service continues to get a successful
recommendation response because
               the load balancer routes requests to the healthy instances. After
the replacement instance
               starts and reports as healthy, it is included in the load
balancing rotation.
               Note that terminating and replacing an instance typically takes
several minutes, during which time you
               can see the changing health check status until the new instance
is running and healthy.
               """);

       demoChoices(loadBalancer);
       System.out.println(
               "If the recommendation service fails now, deep health checks mean
all instances report as unhealthy.");
       paramHelper.put(paramHelper.tableName, "this-is-not-a-table");

       demoChoices(loadBalancer);
       paramHelper.reset();
   }

   public static void demoChoices(LoadBalancer loadBalancer) throws IOException,
InterruptedException {
       String[] actions = {
               "Send a GET request to the load balancer endpoint.",
               "Check the health of load balancer targets.",
               "Go to the next part of the demo."
       };
       Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

       while (true) {
           System.out.println("-".repeat(88));
```

```
            System.out.println("See the current state of the service by selecting
one of the following choices:");
            for (int i = 0; i < actions.length; i++) {
                System.out.println(i + ": " + actions[i]);
            }

            try {
                System.out.print("\nWhich action would you like to take? ");
                int choice = scanner.nextInt();
                System.out.println("-".repeat(88));

                switch (choice) {
                    case 0 -> {
                        System.out.println("Request:\n");
                        System.out.println("GET http://" +
loadBalancer.getEndpoint(lbName));
                        CloseableHttpClient httpClient =
HttpClients.createDefault();

                        // Create an HTTP GET request to the ELB.
                        HttpGet httpGet = new HttpGet("http://" +
loadBalancer.getEndpoint(lbName));

                        // Execute the request and get the response.
                        HttpResponse response = httpClient.execute(httpGet);
                        int statusCode =
response.getStatusLine().getStatusCode();
                        System.out.println("HTTP Status Code: " + statusCode);

                        // Display the JSON response
                        BufferedReader reader = new BufferedReader(
                                new
InputStreamReader(response.getEntity().getContent()));
                        StringBuilder jsonResponse = new StringBuilder();
                        String line;
                        while ((line = reader.readLine()) != null) {
                            jsonResponse.append(line);
                        }
                        reader.close();

                        // Print the formatted JSON response.
                        System.out.println("Full Response:\n");
                        System.out.println(jsonResponse.toString());
```

```
                        // Close the HTTP client.
                        httpClient.close();

                    }
                    case 1 -> {
                        System.out.println("\nChecking the health of load
 balancer targets:\n");
                        List<TargetHealthDescription> health =
 loadBalancer.checkTargetHealth(targetGroupName);
                        for (TargetHealthDescription target : health) {
                            System.out.printf("\tTarget %s on port %d is %s%n",
 target.target().id(),
                                    target.target().port(),
 target.targetHealth().stateAsString());
                        }
                        System.out.println("""
                                Note that it can take a minute or two for the
 health check to update
                                after changes are made.
                                """);
                    }
                    case 2 -> {
                        System.out.println("\nOkay, let's move on.");
                        System.out.println("-".repeat(88));
                        return; // Exit the method when choice is 2
                    }
                    default -> System.out.println("You must choose a value
 between 0-2. Please select again.");
                }

            } catch (java.util.InputMismatchException e) {
                System.out.println("Invalid input. Please select again.");
                scanner.nextLine(); // Clear the input buffer.
            }
        }
    }

    public static String readFileAsString(String filePath) throws IOException {
        byte[] bytes = Files.readAllBytes(Paths.get(filePath));
        return new String(bytes);
    }
}
```

Auto Scaling과 Amazon EC2 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
public class AutoScaler {

    private static Ec2Client ec2Client;
    private static AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient;
    private static IamClient iamClient;

    private static SsmClient ssmClient;

    private IamClient getIAMClient() {
        if (iamClient == null) {
            iamClient = IamClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return iamClient;
    }

    private SsmClient getSSMClient() {
        if (ssmClient == null) {
            ssmClient = SsmClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return ssmClient;
    }

    private Ec2Client getEc2Client() {
        if (ec2Client == null) {
            ec2Client = Ec2Client.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return ec2Client;
    }

    private AutoScalingClient getAutoScalingClient() {
        if (autoScalingClient == null) {
            autoScalingClient = AutoScalingClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return autoScalingClient;
```

```
    }

    /**
     * Terminates and instances in an EC2 Auto Scaling group. After an instance
is
     * terminated, it can no longer be accessed.
     */
    public void terminateInstance(String instanceId) {
        TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest terminateInstanceIRequest =
TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest
                .builder()
                .instanceId(instanceId)
                .shouldDecrementDesiredCapacity(false)
                .build();


getAutoScalingClient().terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(terminateInstanceIRequest);
        System.out.format("Terminated instance %s.", instanceId);
    }

    /**
     * Replaces the profile associated with a running instance. After the profile
is
     * replaced, the instance is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new profile.
     * When
     * the instance is ready, Systems Manager is used to restart the Python web
     * server.
     */
    public void replaceInstanceProfile(String instanceId, String
newInstanceProfileName, String profileAssociationId)
            throws InterruptedException {
        // Create an IAM instance profile specification.
        software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.IamInstanceProfileSpecification
iamInstanceProfile =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.IamInstanceProfileSpecification
                .builder()
                .name(newInstanceProfileName) // Make sure
'newInstanceProfileName' is a valid IAM Instance Profile
                                              // name.
                .build();

        // Replace the IAM instance profile association for the EC2 instance.
        ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationRequest replaceRequest =
ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationRequest
```

```
                .builder()
                .iamInstanceProfile(iamInstanceProfile)
                .associationId(profileAssociationId) // Make sure
'profileAssociationId' is a valid association ID.
                .build();

        try {
            getEc2Client().replaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation(replaceRequest);
            // Handle the response as needed.
        } catch (Ec2Exception e) {
            // Handle exceptions, log, or report the error.
            System.err.println("Error: " + e.getMessage());
        }
        System.out.format("Replaced instance profile for association %s with
profile %s.", profileAssociationId,
                newInstanceProfileName);
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(15);
        boolean instReady = false;
        int tries = 0;

        // Reboot after 60 seconds
        while (!instReady) {
            if (tries % 6 == 0) {
                getEc2Client().rebootInstances(RebootInstancesRequest.builder()
                        .instanceIds(instanceId)
                        .build());
                System.out.println("Rebooting instance " + instanceId + " and
waiting for it to be ready.");
            }
            tries++;
            try {
                TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(10);
            } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                e.printStackTrace();
            }

            DescribeInstanceInformationResponse informationResponse =
getSSMClient().describeInstanceInformation();
            List<InstanceInformation> instanceInformationList =
informationResponse.instanceInformationList();
            for (InstanceInformation info : instanceInformationList) {
                if (info.instanceId().equals(instanceId)) {
                    instReady = true;
                    break;
```

```
                }
            }
        }

        SendCommandRequest sendCommandRequest = SendCommandRequest.builder()
                .instanceIds(instanceId)
                .documentName("AWS-RunShellScript")
                .parameters(Collections.singletonMap("commands",
                        Collections.singletonList("cd / && sudo python3 server.py
80")))
                .build();

        getSSMClient().sendCommand(sendCommandRequest);
        System.out.println("Restarted the Python web server on instance " +
instanceId + ".");
    }

    public void openInboundPort(String secGroupId, String port, String ipAddress)
{
        AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest ingressRequest =
AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest.builder()
                .groupName(secGroupId)
                .cidrIp(ipAddress)
                .fromPort(Integer.parseInt(port))
                .build();

        getEc2Client().authorizeSecurityGroupIngress(ingressRequest);
        System.out.format("Authorized ingress to %s on port %s from %s.",
secGroupId, port, ipAddress);
    }

    /**
     * Detaches a role from an instance profile, detaches policies from the role,
     * and deletes all the resources.
     */
    public void deleteInstanceProfile(String roleName, String profileName) {
        try {
            software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.GetInstanceProfileRequest
getInstanceProfileRequest =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.GetInstanceProfileRequest
                    .builder()
                    .instanceProfileName(profileName)
                    .build();
```

```
            GetInstanceProfileResponse response =
getIAMClient().getInstanceProfile(getInstanceProfileRequest);
            String name = response.instanceProfile().instanceProfileName();
            System.out.println(name);

            RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest profileRequest =
RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest.builder()
                    .instanceProfileName(profileName)
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .build();

            getIAMClient().removeRoleFromInstanceProfile(profileRequest);
            DeleteInstanceProfileRequest deleteInstanceProfileRequest =
DeleteInstanceProfileRequest.builder()
                    .instanceProfileName(profileName)
                    .build();

            getIAMClient().deleteInstanceProfile(deleteInstanceProfileRequest);
            System.out.println("Deleted instance profile " + profileName);

            DeleteRoleRequest deleteRoleRequest = DeleteRoleRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .build();

            // List attached role policies.
            ListAttachedRolePoliciesResponse rolesResponse = getIAMClient()
                    .listAttachedRolePolicies(role -> role.roleName(roleName));
            List<AttachedPolicy> attachedPolicies =
rolesResponse.attachedPolicies();
            for (AttachedPolicy attachedPolicy : attachedPolicies) {
                DetachRolePolicyRequest request =
DetachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                        .roleName(roleName)
                        .policyArn(attachedPolicy.policyArn())
                        .build();

                getIAMClient().detachRolePolicy(request);
                System.out.println("Detached and deleted policy " +
attachedPolicy.policyName());
            }

            getIAMClient().deleteRole(deleteRoleRequest);
            System.out.println("Instance profile and role deleted.");
```

```
        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public void deleteTemplate(String templateName) {
        getEc2Client().deleteLaunchTemplate(name ->
name.launchTemplateName(templateName));
        System.out.format(templateName + " was deleted.");
    }

    public void deleteAutoScaleGroup(String groupName) {
        DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest =
DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest.builder()
                .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                .forceDelete(true)
                .build();


getAutoScalingClient().deleteAutoScalingGroup(deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest);
        System.out.println(groupName + " was deleted.");
    }

    /*
     * Verify the default security group of the specified VPC allows ingress from
     * this
     * computer. This can be done by allowing ingress from this computer's IP
     * address. In some situations, such as connecting from a corporate network,
you
     * must instead specify a prefix list ID. You can also temporarily open the
port
     * to
     * any IP address while running this example. If you do, be sure to remove
     * public
     * access when you're done.
     *
     */
    public GroupInfo verifyInboundPort(String VPC, int port, String ipAddress) {
        boolean portIsOpen = false;
        GroupInfo groupInfo = new GroupInfo();
        try {
            Filter filter = Filter.builder()
                    .name("group-name")
```

```
                    .values("default")
                    .build();

            Filter filter1 = Filter.builder()
                    .name("vpc-id")
                    .values(VPC)
                    .build();

            DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest securityGroupsRequest =
DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest.builder()
                    .filters(filter, filter1)
                    .build();

            DescribeSecurityGroupsResponse securityGroupsResponse =
getEc2Client()
                    .describeSecurityGroups(securityGroupsRequest);
            String securityGroup =
securityGroupsResponse.securityGroups().get(0).groupName();
            groupInfo.setGroupName(securityGroup);

            for (SecurityGroup secGroup :
securityGroupsResponse.securityGroups()) {
                System.out.println("Found security group: " +
secGroup.groupId());

                for (IpPermission ipPermission : secGroup.ipPermissions()) {
                    if (ipPermission.fromPort() == port) {
                        System.out.println("Found inbound rule: " +
ipPermission);
                        for (IpRange ipRange : ipPermission.ipRanges()) {
                            String cidrIp = ipRange.cidrIp();
                            if (cidrIp.startsWith(ipAddress) ||
cidrIp.equals("0.0.0.0/0")) {
                                System.out.println(cidrIp + " is applicable");
                                portIsOpen = true;
                            }
                        }

                        if (!ipPermission.prefixListIds().isEmpty()) {
                            System.out.println("Prefix lList is applicable");
                            portIsOpen = true;
                        }

                        if (!portIsOpen) {
```

```
                            System.out
                                    .println("The inbound rule does not appear to
be open to either this computer's IP,"
                                            + " all IP addresses (0.0.0.0/0), or
to a prefix list ID.");
                        } else {
                            break;
                        }
                    }
                }
            }

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }

        groupInfo.setPortOpen(portIsOpen);
        return groupInfo;
    }

    /*
     * Attaches an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) target group to this EC2 Auto
     * Scaling group.
     * The target group specifies how the load balancer forward requests to the
     * instances
     * in the group.
     */
    public void attachLoadBalancerTargetGroup(String asGroupName, String
targetGroupARN) {
        try {
            AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsRequest targetGroupsRequest =
AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupName(asGroupName)
                    .targetGroupARNs(targetGroupARN)
                    .build();


getAutoScalingClient().attachLoadBalancerTargetGroups(targetGroupsRequest);
            System.out.println("Attached load balancer to " + asGroupName);

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
    }

    // Creates an EC2 Auto Scaling group with the specified size.
    public String[] createGroup(int groupSize, String templateName, String
autoScalingGroupName) {

        // Get availability zones.

software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest
zonesRequest =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest
                .builder()
                .build();

        DescribeAvailabilityZonesResponse zonesResponse =
getEc2Client().describeAvailabilityZones(zonesRequest);
        List<String> availabilityZoneNames =
zonesResponse.availabilityZones().stream()

.map(software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.AvailabilityZone::zoneName)
                .collect(Collectors.toList());

        String availabilityZones = String.join(",", availabilityZoneNames);
        LaunchTemplateSpecification specification =
LaunchTemplateSpecification.builder()
                .launchTemplateName(templateName)
                .version("$Default")
                .build();

        String[] zones = availabilityZones.split(",");
        CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest groupRequest =
CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest.builder()
                .launchTemplate(specification)
                .availabilityZones(zones)
                .maxSize(groupSize)
                .minSize(groupSize)
                .autoScalingGroupName(autoScalingGroupName)
                .build();

        try {
            getAutoScalingClient().createAutoScalingGroup(groupRequest);

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
```

```
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println("Created an EC2 Auto Scaling group named " +
autoScalingGroupName);
        return zones;
    }

    public String getDefaultVPC() {
        // Define the filter.
        Filter defaultFilter = Filter.builder()
                .name("is-default")
                .values("true")
                .build();

        software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeVpcsRequest request =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeVpcsRequest
                .builder()
                .filters(defaultFilter)
                .build();

        DescribeVpcsResponse response = getEc2Client().describeVpcs(request);
        return response.vpcs().get(0).vpcId();
    }

    // Gets the default subnets in a VPC for a specified list of Availability
Zones.
    public List<Subnet> getSubnets(String vpcId, String[] availabilityZones) {
        List<Subnet> subnets = null;
        Filter vpcFilter = Filter.builder()
                .name("vpc-id")
                .values(vpcId)
                .build();

        Filter azFilter = Filter.builder()
                .name("availability-zone")
                .values(availabilityZones)
                .build();

        Filter defaultForAZ = Filter.builder()
                .name("default-for-az")
                .values("true")
                .build();

        DescribeSubnetsRequest request = DescribeSubnetsRequest.builder()
```

```
                .filters(vpcFilter, azFilter, defaultForAZ)
                .build();

        DescribeSubnetsResponse response =
getEc2Client().describeSubnets(request);
        subnets = response.subnets();
        return subnets;
    }

    // Gets data about the instances in the EC2 Auto Scaling group.
    public String getBadInstance(String groupName) {
        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest request =
DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest.builder()
                .autoScalingGroupNames(groupName)
                .build();

        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsResponse response =
getAutoScalingClient().describeAutoScalingGroups(request);
        AutoScalingGroup autoScalingGroup = response.autoScalingGroups().get(0);
        List<String> instanceIds = autoScalingGroup.instances().stream()
                .map(instance -> instance.instanceId())
                .collect(Collectors.toList());

        String[] instanceIdArray = instanceIds.toArray(new String[0]);
        for (String instanceId : instanceIdArray) {
            System.out.println("Instance ID: " + instanceId);
            return instanceId;
        }
        return "";
    }

    // Gets data about the profile associated with an instance.
    public String getInstanceProfile(String instanceId) {
        Filter filter = Filter.builder()
                .name("instance-id")
                .values(instanceId)
                .build();

        DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsRequest associationsRequest =
DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsRequest
                .builder()
                .filters(filter)
                .build();
```

```
        DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsResponse response = getEc2Client()
                .describeIamInstanceProfileAssociations(associationsRequest);
        return response.iamInstanceProfileAssociations().get(0).associationId();
    }

    public void deleteRolesPolicies(String policyName, String roleName, String
 InstanceProfile) {
        ListPoliciesRequest listPoliciesRequest =
 ListPoliciesRequest.builder().build();
        ListPoliciesResponse listPoliciesResponse =
 getIAMClient().listPolicies(listPoliciesRequest);
        for (Policy policy : listPoliciesResponse.policies()) {
            if (policy.policyName().equals(policyName)) {
                // List the entities (users, groups, roles) that are attached to
 the policy.

 software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListEntitiesForPolicyRequest
 listEntitiesRequest =
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListEntitiesForPolicyRequest
                        .builder()
                        .policyArn(policy.arn())
                        .build();
                ListEntitiesForPolicyResponse listEntitiesResponse = iamClient
                        .listEntitiesForPolicy(listEntitiesRequest);
                if (!listEntitiesResponse.policyGroups().isEmpty() || !
listEntitiesResponse.policyUsers().isEmpty()
                        || !listEntitiesResponse.policyRoles().isEmpty()) {
                    // Detach the policy from any entities it is attached to.
                    DetachRolePolicyRequest detachPolicyRequest =
 DetachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                            .policyArn(policy.arn())
                            .roleName(roleName) // Specify the name of the IAM
 role
                            .build();

                    getIAMClient().detachRolePolicy(detachPolicyRequest);
                    System.out.println("Policy detached from entities.");
                }

                // Now, you can delete the policy.
                DeletePolicyRequest deletePolicyRequest =
 DeletePolicyRequest.builder()
                        .policyArn(policy.arn())
                        .build();
```

```
                getIAMClient().deletePolicy(deletePolicyRequest);
                System.out.println("Policy deleted successfully.");
                break;
            }
        }

        // List the roles associated with the instance profile
        ListInstanceProfilesForRoleRequest listRolesRequest =
 ListInstanceProfilesForRoleRequest.builder()
                .roleName(roleName)
                .build();

        // Detach the roles from the instance profile
        ListInstanceProfilesForRoleResponse listRolesResponse =
 iamClient.listInstanceProfilesForRole(listRolesRequest);
        for (software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.InstanceProfile profile :
 listRolesResponse.instanceProfiles()) {
            RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest removeRoleRequest =
 RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest.builder()
                    .instanceProfileName(InstanceProfile)
                    .roleName(roleName) // Remove the extra dot here
                    .build();

            getIAMClient().removeRoleFromInstanceProfile(removeRoleRequest);
            System.out.println("Role " + roleName + " removed from instance
 profile " + InstanceProfile);
        }

        // Delete the instance profile after removing all roles
        DeleteInstanceProfileRequest deleteInstanceProfileRequest =
 DeleteInstanceProfileRequest.builder()
                .instanceProfileName(InstanceProfile)
                .build();

        getIAMClient().deleteInstanceProfile(r ->
 r.instanceProfileName(InstanceProfile));
        System.out.println(InstanceProfile + " Deleted");
        System.out.println("All roles and policies are deleted.");
    }
}
```

Elastic Load Balancing 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
public class LoadBalancer {
    public ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client elasticLoadBalancingV2Client;

    public ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client getLoadBalancerClient() {
        if (elasticLoadBalancingV2Client == null) {
            elasticLoadBalancingV2Client = ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }

        return elasticLoadBalancingV2Client;
    }

    // Checks the health of the instances in the target group.
    public List<TargetHealthDescription> checkTargetHealth(String
 targetGroupName) {
        DescribeTargetGroupsRequest targetGroupsRequest =
 DescribeTargetGroupsRequest.builder()
                .names(targetGroupName)
                .build();

        DescribeTargetGroupsResponse tgResponse =
 getLoadBalancerClient().describeTargetGroups(targetGroupsRequest);

        DescribeTargetHealthRequest healthRequest =
 DescribeTargetHealthRequest.builder()

 .targetGroupArn(tgResponse.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupArn())
                .build();

        DescribeTargetHealthResponse healthResponse =
 getLoadBalancerClient().describeTargetHealth(healthRequest);
        return healthResponse.targetHealthDescriptions();
    }

    // Gets the HTTP endpoint of the load balancer.
    public String getEndpoint(String lbName) {
        DescribeLoadBalancersResponse res = getLoadBalancerClient()
                .describeLoadBalancers(describe -> describe.names(lbName));
        return res.loadBalancers().get(0).dnsName();
    }
```

```
    // Deletes a load balancer.
    public void deleteLoadBalancer(String lbName) {
        try {
            // Use a waiter to delete the Load Balancer.
            DescribeLoadBalancersResponse res = getLoadBalancerClient()
                    .describeLoadBalancers(describe -> describe.names(lbName));
            ElasticLoadBalancingV2Waiter loadBalancerWaiter =
getLoadBalancerClient().waiter();
            DescribeLoadBalancersRequest request =
DescribeLoadBalancersRequest.builder()

.loadBalancerArns(res.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn())
                    .build();

            getLoadBalancerClient().deleteLoadBalancer(
                    builder ->
builder.loadBalancerArn(res.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn()));
            WaiterResponse<DescribeLoadBalancersResponse> waiterResponse =
loadBalancerWaiter
                    .waitUntilLoadBalancersDeleted(request);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);

        } catch (ElasticLoadBalancingV2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
        System.out.println(lbName + " was deleted.");
    }

    // Deletes the target group.
    public void deleteTargetGroup(String targetGroupName) {
        try {
            DescribeTargetGroupsResponse res = getLoadBalancerClient()
                    .describeTargetGroups(describe ->
describe.names(targetGroupName));
            getLoadBalancerClient()
                    .deleteTargetGroup(builder ->
builder.targetGroupArn(res.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupArn()));
        } catch (ElasticLoadBalancingV2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
        System.out.println(targetGroupName + " was deleted.");
    }
```

```
   // Verify this computer can successfully send a GET request to the load
balancer
   // endpoint.
   public boolean verifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(String elbDnsName) throws
IOException, InterruptedException {
       boolean success = false;
       int retries = 3;
       CloseableHttpClient httpClient = HttpClients.createDefault();

       // Create an HTTP GET request to the ELB.
       HttpGet httpGet = new HttpGet("http://" + elbDnsName);
       try {
           while ((!success) && (retries > 0)) {
               // Execute the request and get the response.
               HttpResponse response = httpClient.execute(httpGet);
               int statusCode = response.getStatusLine().getStatusCode();
               System.out.println("HTTP Status Code: " + statusCode);
               if (statusCode == 200) {
                   success = true;
               } else {
                   retries--;
                   System.out.println("Got connection error from load balancer
endpoint, retrying...");
                   TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(15);
               }
           }

       } catch (org.apache.http.conn.HttpHostConnectException e) {
           System.out.println(e.getMessage());
       }

       System.out.println("Status.." + success);
       return success;
   }

   /*
    * Creates an Elastic Load Balancing target group. The target group specifies
    * how
    * the load balancer forward requests to instances in the group and how
instance
    * health is checked.
    */
   public String createTargetGroup(String protocol, int port, String vpcId,
String targetGroupName) {
```

```
        CreateTargetGroupRequest targetGroupRequest =
CreateTargetGroupRequest.builder()
                .healthCheckPath("/healthcheck")
                .healthCheckTimeoutSeconds(5)
                .port(port)
                .vpcId(vpcId)
                .name(targetGroupName)
                .protocol(protocol)
                .build();

        CreateTargetGroupResponse targetGroupResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().createTargetGroup(targetGroupRequest);
        String targetGroupArn =
targetGroupResponse.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupArn();
        String targetGroup =
targetGroupResponse.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupName();
        System.out.println("The " + targetGroup + " was created with ARN" +
targetGroupArn);
        return targetGroupArn;
    }

    /*
     * Creates an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
     * subnets
     * and forwards requests to the specified target group.
     */
    public String createLoadBalancer(List<Subnet> subnetIds, String
targetGroupARN, String lbName, int port,
            String protocol) {
        try {
            List<String> subnetIdStrings = subnetIds.stream()
                    .map(Subnet::subnetId)
                    .collect(Collectors.toList());

            CreateLoadBalancerRequest balancerRequest =
CreateLoadBalancerRequest.builder()
                    .subnets(subnetIdStrings)
                    .name(lbName)
                    .scheme("internet-facing")
                    .build();

            // Create and wait for the load balancer to become available.
            CreateLoadBalancerResponse lsResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().createLoadBalancer(balancerRequest);
```

```
            String lbARN = lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn();

            ElasticLoadBalancingV2Waiter loadBalancerWaiter =
getLoadBalancerClient().waiter();
            DescribeLoadBalancersRequest request =
DescribeLoadBalancersRequest.builder()
                    .loadBalancerArns(lbARN)
                    .build();

            System.out.println("Waiting for Load Balancer " + lbName + " to
become available.");
            WaiterResponse<DescribeLoadBalancersResponse> waiterResponse =
loadBalancerWaiter
                    .waitUntilLoadBalancerAvailable(request);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println("Load Balancer " + lbName + " is available.");

            // Get the DNS name (endpoint) of the load balancer.
            String lbDNSName = lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).dnsName();
            System.out.println("*** Load Balancer DNS Name: " + lbDNSName);

            // Create a listener for the load balance.
            Action action = Action.builder()
                    .targetGroupArn(targetGroupARN)
                    .type("forward")
                    .build();

            CreateListenerRequest listenerRequest =
CreateListenerRequest.builder()

.loadBalancerArn(lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn())
                    .defaultActions(action)
                    .port(port)
                    .protocol(protocol)
                    .build();

            getLoadBalancerClient().createListener(listenerRequest);
            System.out.println("Created listener to forward traffic from load
balancer " + lbName + " to target group "
                    + targetGroupARN);

            // Return the load balancer DNS name.
            return lbDNSName;
```

```
        } catch (ElasticLoadBalancingV2Exception e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

DynamoDB를 사용하여 추천 서비스를 시뮬레이션하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
public class Database {

    private static DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient;

    public static DynamoDbClient getDynamoDbClient() {
        if (dynamoDbClient == null) {
            dynamoDbClient = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return dynamoDbClient;
    }

    // Checks to see if the Amazon DynamoDB table exists.
    private boolean doesTableExist(String tableName) {
        try {
            // Describe the table and catch any exceptions.
            DescribeTableRequest describeTableRequest =
 DescribeTableRequest.builder()
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .build();

            getDynamoDbClient().describeTable(describeTableRequest);
            System.out.println("Table '" + tableName + "' exists.");
            return true;

        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.out.println("Table '" + tableName + "' does not exist.");
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Error checking table existence: " +
 e.getMessage());
        }
        return false;
```

```
    }

    /*
     * Creates a DynamoDB table to use a recommendation service. The table has a
     * hash key named 'MediaType' that defines the type of media recommended,
such
     * as
     * Book or Movie, and a range key named 'ItemId' that, combined with the
     * MediaType,
     * forms a unique identifier for the recommended item.
     */
    public void createTable(String tableName, String fileName) throws IOException
{
        // First check to see if the table exists.
        boolean doesExist = doesTableExist(tableName);
        if (!doesExist) {
            DynamoDbWaiter dbWaiter = getDynamoDbClient().waiter();
            CreateTableRequest createTableRequest = CreateTableRequest.builder()
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .attributeDefinitions(
                            AttributeDefinition.builder()
                                    .attributeName("MediaType")
                                    .attributeType(ScalarAttributeType.S)
                                    .build(),
                            AttributeDefinition.builder()
                                    .attributeName("ItemId")
                                    .attributeType(ScalarAttributeType.N)
                                    .build())
                    .keySchema(
                            KeySchemaElement.builder()
                                    .attributeName("MediaType")
                                    .keyType(KeyType.HASH)
                                    .build(),
                            KeySchemaElement.builder()
                                    .attributeName("ItemId")
                                    .keyType(KeyType.RANGE)
                                    .build())
                    .provisionedThroughput(
                            ProvisionedThroughput.builder()
                                    .readCapacityUnits(5L)
                                    .writeCapacityUnits(5L)
                                    .build())
                    .build();
```

```
            getDynamoDbClient().createTable(createTableRequest);
            System.out.println("Creating table " + tableName + "...");

            // Wait until the Amazon DynamoDB table is created.
            DescribeTableRequest tableRequest = DescribeTableRequest.builder()
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .build();

            WaiterResponse<DescribeTableResponse> waiterResponse =
dbWaiter.waitUntilTableExists(tableRequest);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println("Table " + tableName + " created.");

            // Add records to the table.
            populateTable(fileName, tableName);
        }
    }

    public void deleteTable(String tableName) {
        getDynamoDbClient().deleteTable(table -> table.tableName(tableName));
        System.out.println("Table " + tableName + " deleted.");
    }

    // Populates the table with data located in a JSON file using the DynamoDB
    // enhanced client.
    public void populateTable(String fileName, String tableName) throws
IOException {
        DynamoDbEnhancedClient enhancedClient = DynamoDbEnhancedClient.builder()
                .dynamoDbClient(getDynamoDbClient())
                .build();
        ObjectMapper objectMapper = new ObjectMapper();
        File jsonFile = new File(fileName);
        JsonNode rootNode = objectMapper.readTree(jsonFile);

        DynamoDbTable<Recommendation> mappedTable =
enhancedClient.table(tableName,
                TableSchema.fromBean(Recommendation.class));
        for (JsonNode currentNode : rootNode) {
            String mediaType = currentNode.path("MediaType").path("S").asText();
            int itemId = currentNode.path("ItemId").path("N").asInt();
            String title = currentNode.path("Title").path("S").asText();
            String creator = currentNode.path("Creator").path("S").asText();

            // Create a Recommendation object and set its properties.
```

```
            Recommendation rec = new Recommendation();
            rec.setMediaType(mediaType);
            rec.setItemId(itemId);
            rec.setTitle(title);
            rec.setCreator(creator);

            // Put the item into the DynamoDB table.
            mappedTable.putItem(rec); // Add the Recommendation to the list.
        }
        System.out.println("Added all records to the " + tableName);
    }
}
```

Systems Manager 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
public class ParameterHelper {

    String tableName = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-table";
    String dyntable = "doc-example-recommendation-service";
    String failureResponse = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-failure-
response";
    String healthCheck = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-health-check";

    public void reset() {
        put(dyntable, tableName);
        put(failureResponse, "none");
        put(healthCheck, "shallow");
    }

    public void put(String name, String value) {
        SsmClient ssmClient = SsmClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        PutParameterRequest parameterRequest = PutParameterRequest.builder()
                .name(name)
                .value(value)
                .overwrite(true)
                .type("String")
                .build();

        ssmClient.putParameter(parameterRequest);
```

```
        System.out.printf("Setting demo parameter %s to '%s'.", name, value);
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - CreateInstanceProfile
  - CreateLaunchTemplate
  - CreateListener
  - CreateLoadBalancer
  - CreateTargetGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteInstanceProfile
  - DeleteLaunchTemplate
  - DeleteLoadBalancer
  - DeleteTargetGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups
  - DescribeAvailabilityZones
  - DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
  - DescribeInstances
  - DescribeLoadBalancers
  - DescribeSubnets
  - DescribeTargetGroups
  - DescribeTargetHealth
  - DescribeVpcs
  - RebootInstances
  - ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation
  - TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
  - UpdateAutoScalingGroup

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
#!/usr/bin/env node
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0

import {
  Scenario,
  parseScenarioArgs,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";

/**
 * The workflow steps are split into three stages:
 *   - deploy
 *   - demo
 *   - destroy
 *
 * Each of these stages has a corresponding file prefixed with steps-*.
 */
import { deploySteps } from "./steps-deploy.js";
import { demoSteps } from "./steps-demo.js";
import { destroySteps } from "./steps-destroy.js";

/**
 * The context is passed to every scenario. Scenario steps
 * will modify the context.
 */
const context = {};

/**
 * Three Scenarios are created for the workflow. A Scenario is an orchestration
 class
 * that simplifies running a series of steps.
```

```
 */
export const scenarios = {
  // Deploys all resources necessary for the workflow.
  deploy: new Scenario("Resilient Workflow - Deploy", deploySteps, context),
  // Demonstrates how a fragile web service can be made more resilient.
  demo: new Scenario("Resilient Workflow - Demo", demoSteps, context),
  // Destroys the resources created for the workflow.
  destroy: new Scenario("Resilient Workflow - Destroy", destroySteps, context),
};

// Call function if run directly
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  parseScenarioArgs(scenarios, {
    name: "Resilient Workflow",
    synopsis:
      "node index.js --scenario <deploy | demo | destroy> [-h|--help] [-y|--yes]
 [-v|--verbose]",
    description: "Deploy and interact with scalable EC2 instances.",
  });
}
```

모든 리소스를 배포하기 위한 단계를 생성합니다.

```
import { join } from "node:path";
import { readFileSync, writeFileSync } from "node:fs";
import axios from "axios";

import {
  BatchWriteItemCommand,
  CreateTableCommand,
  DynamoDBClient,
  waitUntilTableExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import {
  EC2Client,
  CreateKeyPairCommand,
  CreateLaunchTemplateCommand,
  DescribeAvailabilityZonesCommand,
  DescribeVpcsCommand,
  DescribeSubnetsCommand,
```

```
  DescribeSecurityGroupsCommand,
  AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";
import {
  IAMClient,
  CreatePolicyCommand,
  CreateRoleCommand,
  CreateInstanceProfileCommand,
  AddRoleToInstanceProfileCommand,
  AttachRolePolicyCommand,
  waitUntilInstanceProfileExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
import { SSMClient, GetParameterCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";
import {
  CreateAutoScalingGroupCommand,
  AutoScalingClient,
  AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-auto-scaling";
import {
  CreateListenerCommand,
  CreateLoadBalancerCommand,
  CreateTargetGroupCommand,
  ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client,
  waitUntilLoadBalancerAvailable,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-balancing-v2";

import {
  ScenarioOutput,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioAction,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
import { saveState } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/steps-common.js";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

import { MESSAGES, NAMES, RESOURCES_PATH, ROOT } from "./constants.js";
import { initParamsSteps } from "./steps-reset-params.js";

/**
 * @type {import('@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario.js').Step[]}
 */
export const deploySteps = [
  new ScenarioOutput("introduction", MESSAGES.introduction, { header: true }),
  new ScenarioInput("confirmDeployment", MESSAGES.confirmDeployment, {
    type: "confirm",
```

```
  }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "handleConfirmDeployment",
    (c) => c.confirmDeployment === false && process.exit(),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingTable",
    MESSAGES.creatingTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createTable", async () => {
    const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
    await client.send(
      new CreateTableCommand({
        TableName: NAMES.tableName,
        ProvisionedThroughput: {
          ReadCapacityUnits: 5,
          WriteCapacityUnits: 5,
        },
        AttributeDefinitions: [
          {
            AttributeName: "MediaType",
            AttributeType: "S",
          },
          {
            AttributeName: "ItemId",
            AttributeType: "N",
          },
        ],
        KeySchema: [
          {
            AttributeName: "MediaType",
            KeyType: "HASH",
          },
          {
            AttributeName: "ItemId",
            KeyType: "RANGE",
          },
        ],
      }),
    );
    await waitUntilTableExists({ client }, { TableName: NAMES.tableName });
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdTable",
```

```
    MESSAGES.createdTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "populatingTable",
    MESSAGES.populatingTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("populateTable", () => {
    const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
    /**
     * @type {{ default: import("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb").PutRequest['Item']
[] }}
     */
    const recommendations = JSON.parse(
      readFileSync(join(RESOURCES_PATH, "recommendations.json")),
    );

    return client.send(
      new BatchWriteItemCommand({
        RequestItems: {
          [NAMES.tableName]: recommendations.map((item) => ({
            PutRequest: { Item: item },
          })),
        },
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "populatedTable",
    MESSAGES.populatedTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingKeyPair",
    MESSAGES.creatingKeyPair.replace("${KEY_PAIR_NAME}", NAMES.keyPairName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createKeyPair", async () => {
    const client = new EC2Client({});
    const { KeyMaterial } = await client.send(
      new CreateKeyPairCommand({
        KeyName: NAMES.keyPairName,
      }),
    );

    writeFileSync(`${NAMES.keyPairName}.pem`, KeyMaterial, { mode: 0o600 });
  }),
```

```
    new ScenarioOutput(
      "createdKeyPair",
      MESSAGES.createdKeyPair.replace("${KEY_PAIR_NAME}", NAMES.keyPairName),
    ),
    new ScenarioOutput(
      "creatingInstancePolicy",
      MESSAGES.creatingInstancePolicy.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}",
        NAMES.instancePolicyName,
      ),
    ),
    new ScenarioAction("createInstancePolicy", async (state) => {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      const {
        Policy: { Arn },
      } = await client.send(
        new CreatePolicyCommand({
          PolicyName: NAMES.instancePolicyName,
          PolicyDocument: readFileSync(
            join(RESOURCES_PATH, "instance_policy.json"),
          ),
        }),
      );
      state.instancePolicyArn = Arn;
    }),
    new ScenarioOutput("createdInstancePolicy", (state) =>
      MESSAGES.createdInstancePolicy
        .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName)
        .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_ARN}", state.instancePolicyArn),
    ),
    new ScenarioOutput(
      "creatingInstanceRole",
      MESSAGES.creatingInstanceRole.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}",
        NAMES.instanceRoleName,
      ),
    ),
    new ScenarioAction("createInstanceRole", () => {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      return client.send(
        new CreateRoleCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
          AssumeRolePolicyDocument: readFileSync(
            join(ROOT, "assume-role-policy.json"),
```

```
        ),
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdInstanceRole",
    MESSAGES.createdInstanceRole.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}",
      NAMES.instanceRoleName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "attachingPolicyToRole",
    MESSAGES.attachingPolicyToRole
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("attachPolicyToRole", async (state) => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    await client.send(
      new AttachRolePolicyCommand({
        RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
        PolicyArn: state.instancePolicyArn,
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "attachedPolicyToRole",
    MESSAGES.attachedPolicyToRole
      .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingInstanceProfile",
    MESSAGES.creatingInstanceProfile.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
      NAMES.instanceProfileName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createInstanceProfile", async (state) => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    const {
      InstanceProfile: { Arn },
    } = await client.send(
```

```
      new CreateInstanceProfileCommand({
        InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
      }),
    );
    state.instanceProfileArn = Arn;

    await waitUntilInstanceProfileExists(
      { client },
      { InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName },
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("createdInstanceProfile", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.createdInstanceProfile
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_ARN}", state.instanceProfileArn),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "addingRoleToInstanceProfile",
    MESSAGES.addingRoleToInstanceProfile
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("addRoleToInstanceProfile", () => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    return client.send(
      new AddRoleToInstanceProfileCommand({
        RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
        InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "addedRoleToInstanceProfile",
    MESSAGES.addedRoleToInstanceProfile
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName),
  ),
  ...initParamsSteps,
  new ScenarioOutput("creatingLaunchTemplate", MESSAGES.creatingLaunchTemplate),
  new ScenarioAction("createLaunchTemplate", async () => {
    const ssmClient = new SSMClient({});
    const { Parameter } = await ssmClient.send(
      new GetParameterCommand({
        Name: "/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest/amzn2-ami-hvm-x86_64-gp2",
```

```
      }),
    );
    const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});
    await ec2Client.send(
      new CreateLaunchTemplateCommand({
        LaunchTemplateName: NAMES.launchTemplateName,
        LaunchTemplateData: {
          InstanceType: "t3.micro",
          ImageId: Parameter.Value,
          IamInstanceProfile: { Name: NAMES.instanceProfileName },
          UserData: readFileSync(
            join(RESOURCES_PATH, "server_startup_script.sh"),
          ).toString("base64"),
          KeyName: NAMES.keyPairName,
        },
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdLaunchTemplate",
    MESSAGES.createdLaunchTemplate.replace(
      "${LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME}",
      NAMES.launchTemplateName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingAutoScalingGroup",
    MESSAGES.creatingAutoScalingGroup.replace(
      "${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}",
      NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createAutoScalingGroup", async (state) => {
    const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});
    const { AvailabilityZones } = await ec2Client.send(
      new DescribeAvailabilityZonesCommand({}),
    );
    state.availabilityZoneNames = AvailabilityZones.map((az) => az.ZoneName);
    const autoScalingClient = new AutoScalingClient({});
    await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
      autoScalingClient.send(
        new CreateAutoScalingGroupCommand({
          AvailabilityZones: state.availabilityZoneNames,
          AutoScalingGroupName: NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
```

```
        LaunchTemplate: {
          LaunchTemplateName: NAMES.launchTemplateName,
          Version: "$Default",
        },
        MinSize: 3,
        MaxSize: 3,
      }),
    ),
  );
}),
new ScenarioOutput(
  "createdAutoScalingGroup",
  /**
   * @param {{ availabilityZoneNames: string[] }} state
   */
  (state) =>
    MESSAGES.createdAutoScalingGroup
      .replace("${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}", NAMES.autoScalingGroupName)
      .replace(
        "${AVAILABILITY_ZONE_NAMES}",
        state.availabilityZoneNames.join(", "),
      ),
),
new ScenarioInput("confirmContinue", MESSAGES.confirmContinue, {
  type: "confirm",
}),
new ScenarioOutput("loadBalancer", MESSAGES.loadBalancer),
new ScenarioOutput("gettingVpc", MESSAGES.gettingVpc),
new ScenarioAction("getVpc", async (state) => {
  const client = new EC2Client({});
  const { Vpcs } = await client.send(
    new DescribeVpcsCommand({
      Filters: [{ Name: "is-default", Values: ["true"] }],
    }),
  );
  state.defaultVpc = Vpcs[0].VpcId;
}),
new ScenarioOutput("gotVpc", (state) =>
  MESSAGES.gotVpc.replace("${VPC_ID}", state.defaultVpc),
),
new ScenarioOutput("gettingSubnets", MESSAGES.gettingSubnets),
new ScenarioAction("getSubnets", async (state) => {
  const client = new EC2Client({});
  const { Subnets } = await client.send(
```

```
      new DescribeSubnetsCommand({
        Filters: [
          { Name: "vpc-id", Values: [state.defaultVpc] },
          { Name: "availability-zone", Values: state.availabilityZoneNames },
          { Name: "default-for-az", Values: ["true"] },
        ],
      }),
    );
    state.subnets = Subnets.map((subnet) => subnet.SubnetId);
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "gotSubnets",
    /**
     * @param {{ subnets: string[] }} state
     */
    (state) =>
      MESSAGES.gotSubnets.replace("${SUBNETS}", state.subnets.join(", ")),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingLoadBalancerTargetGroup",
    MESSAGES.creatingLoadBalancerTargetGroup.replace(
      "${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}",
      NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createLoadBalancerTargetGroup", async (state) => {
    const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
    const { TargetGroups } = await client.send(
      new CreateTargetGroupCommand({
        Name: NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
        Protocol: "HTTP",
        Port: 80,
        HealthCheckPath: "/healthcheck",
        HealthCheckIntervalSeconds: 10,
        HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds: 5,
        HealthyThresholdCount: 2,
        UnhealthyThresholdCount: 2,
        VpcId: state.defaultVpc,
      }),
    );
    const targetGroup = TargetGroups[0];
    state.targetGroupArn = targetGroup.TargetGroupArn;
    state.targetGroupProtocol = targetGroup.Protocol;
    state.targetGroupPort = targetGroup.Port;
```

```
    }),
    new ScenarioOutput(
      "createdLoadBalancerTargetGroup",
      MESSAGES.createdLoadBalancerTargetGroup.replace(
        "${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}",
        NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
      ),
    ),
    new ScenarioOutput(
      "creatingLoadBalancer",
      MESSAGES.creatingLoadBalancer.replace("${LB_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerName),
    ),
    new ScenarioAction("createLoadBalancer", async (state) => {
      const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
      const { LoadBalancers } = await client.send(
        new CreateLoadBalancerCommand({
          Name: NAMES.loadBalancerName,
          Subnets: state.subnets,
        }),
      );
      state.loadBalancerDns = LoadBalancers[0].DNSName;
      state.loadBalancerArn = LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;
      await waitUntilLoadBalancerAvailable(
        { client },
        { Names: [NAMES.loadBalancerName] },
      );
    }),
    new ScenarioOutput("createdLoadBalancer", (state) =>
      MESSAGES.createdLoadBalancer
        .replace("${LB_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerName)
        .replace("${DNS_NAME}", state.loadBalancerDns),
    ),
    new ScenarioOutput(
      "creatingListener",
      MESSAGES.creatingLoadBalancerListener
        .replace("${LB_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerName)
        .replace("${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName),
    ),
    new ScenarioAction("createListener", async (state) => {
      const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
      const { Listeners } = await client.send(
        new CreateListenerCommand({
          LoadBalancerArn: state.loadBalancerArn,
          Protocol: state.targetGroupProtocol,
```

```
        Port: state.targetGroupPort,
        DefaultActions: [
          { Type: "forward", TargetGroupArn: state.targetGroupArn },
        ],
      }),
    );
    const listener = Listeners[0];
    state.loadBalancerListenerArn = listener.ListenerArn;
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("createdListener", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.createdLoadBalancerListener.replace(
      "${LB_LISTENER_ARN}",
      state.loadBalancerListenerArn,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "attachingLoadBalancerTargetGroup",
    MESSAGES.attachingLoadBalancerTargetGroup
      .replace("${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName)
      .replace("${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}", NAMES.autoScalingGroupName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("attachLoadBalancerTargetGroup", async (state) => {
    const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
    await client.send(
      new AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsCommand({
        AutoScalingGroupName: NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
        TargetGroupARNs: [state.targetGroupArn],
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "attachedLoadBalancerTargetGroup",
    MESSAGES.attachedLoadBalancerTargetGroup,
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("verifyingInboundPort", MESSAGES.verifyingInboundPort),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "verifyInboundPort",
    /**
     *
     * @param {{ defaultSecurityGroup: import('@aws-sdk/client-
ec2').SecurityGroup}} state
     */
    async (state) => {
      const client = new EC2Client({});
```

```
      const { SecurityGroups } = await client.send(
        new DescribeSecurityGroupsCommand({
          Filters: [{ Name: "group-name", Values: ["default"] }],
        }),
      );
      if (!SecurityGroups) {
        state.verifyInboundPortError = new Error(MESSAGES.noSecurityGroups);
      }
      state.defaultSecurityGroup = SecurityGroups[0];

      /**
       * @type {string}
       */
      const ipResponse = (await axios.get("http://checkip.amazonaws.com")).data;
      state.myIp = ipResponse.trim();
      const myIpRules = state.defaultSecurityGroup.IpPermissions.filter(
        ({ IpRanges }) =>
          IpRanges.some(
            ({ CidrIp }) =>
              CidrIp.startsWith(state.myIp) || CidrIp === "0.0.0.0/0",
          ),
      )
        .filter(({ IpProtocol }) => IpProtocol === "tcp")
        .filter(({ FromPort }) => FromPort === 80);

      state.myIpRules = myIpRules;
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "verifiedInboundPort",
    /**
     * @param {{ myIpRules: any[] }} state
     */
    (state) => {
      if (state.myIpRules.length > 0) {
        return MESSAGES.foundIpRules.replace(
          "${IP_RULES}",
          JSON.stringify(state.myIpRules, null, 2),
        );
      }
      return MESSAGES.noIpRules;
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioInput(
```

```
    "shouldAddInboundRule",
    /**
     * @param {{ myIpRules: any[] }} state
     */
    (state) => {
      if (state.myIpRules.length > 0) {
        return false;
      }
      return MESSAGES.noIpRules;
    },
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "addInboundRule",
    /**
     * @param {{ defaultSecurityGroup: import('@aws-sdk/client-
ec2').SecurityGroup }} state
     */
    async (state) => {
      if (!state.shouldAddInboundRule) {
        return;
      }

      const client = new EC2Client({});
      await client.send(
        new AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressCommand({
          GroupId: state.defaultSecurityGroup.GroupId,
          CidrIp: `${state.myIp}/32`,
          FromPort: 80,
          ToPort: 80,
          IpProtocol: "tcp",
        }),
      );
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("addedInboundRule", (state) => {
    if (state.shouldAddInboundRule) {
      return MESSAGES.addedInboundRule.replace("${IP_ADDRESS}", state.myIp);
    }
    return false;
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("verifyingEndpoint", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.verifyingEndpoint.replace("${DNS_NAME}", state.loadBalancerDns),
  ),
```

```
  new ScenarioAction("verifyEndpoint", async (state) => {
    try {
      const response = await retry({ intervalInMs: 2000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
        axios.get(`http://${state.loadBalancerDns}`),
      );
      state.endpointResponse = JSON.stringify(response.data, null, 2);
    } catch (e) {
      state.verifyEndpointError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("verifiedEndpoint", (state) => {
    if (state.verifyEndpointError) {
      console.error(state.verifyEndpointError);
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.verifiedEndpoint.replace(
        "${ENDPOINT_RESPONSE}",
        state.endpointResponse,
      );
    }
  }),
  saveState,
];
```

데모를 실행하기 위한 단계를 생성합니다.

```
import { readFileSync } from "node:fs";
import { join } from "node:path";

import axios from "axios";

import {
  DescribeTargetGroupsCommand,
  DescribeTargetHealthCommand,
  ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-balancing-v2";
import {
  DescribeInstanceInformationCommand,
  PutParameterCommand,
  SSMClient,
  SendCommandCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";
import {
```

```
  IAMClient,
  CreatePolicyCommand,
  CreateRoleCommand,
  AttachRolePolicyCommand,
  CreateInstanceProfileCommand,
  AddRoleToInstanceProfileCommand,
  waitUntilInstanceProfileExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
import {
  AutoScalingClient,
  DescribeAutoScalingGroupsCommand,
  TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-auto-scaling";
import {
  DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsCommand,
  EC2Client,
  RebootInstancesCommand,
  ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

import {
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioOutput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/scenario.js";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

import { MESSAGES, NAMES, RESOURCES_PATH } from "./constants.js";
import { findLoadBalancer } from "./shared.js";

const getRecommendation = new ScenarioAction(
  "getRecommendation",
  async (state) => {
    const loadBalancer = await findLoadBalancer(NAMES.loadBalancerName);
    if (loadBalancer) {
      state.loadBalancerDnsName = loadBalancer.DNSName;
      try {
        state.recommendation = (
          await axios.get(`http://${state.loadBalancerDnsName}`)
        ).data;
      } catch (e) {
        state.recommendation = e instanceof Error ? e.message : e;
      }
    } else {
```

```
      throw new Error(MESSAGES.demoFindLoadBalancerError);
    }
  },
);

const getRecommendationResult = new ScenarioOutput(
  "getRecommendationResult",
  (state) =>
    `Recommendation:\n${JSON.stringify(state.recommendation, null, 2)}`,
  { preformatted: true },
);

const getHealthCheck = new ScenarioAction("getHealthCheck", async (state) => {
  const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
  const { TargetGroups } = await client.send(
    new DescribeTargetGroupsCommand({
      Names: [NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName],
    }),
  );

  const { TargetHealthDescriptions } = await client.send(
    new DescribeTargetHealthCommand({
      TargetGroupArn: TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn,
    }),
  );
  state.targetHealthDescriptions = TargetHealthDescriptions;
});

const getHealthCheckResult = new ScenarioOutput(
  "getHealthCheckResult",
  /**
   * @param {{ targetHealthDescriptions: import('@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-
balancing-v2').TargetHealthDescription[]}} state
   */
  (state) => {
    const status = state.targetHealthDescriptions
      .map((th) => `${th.Target.Id}: ${th.TargetHealth.State}`)
      .join("\n");
    return `Health check:\n${status}`;
  },
  { preformatted: true },
);

const loadBalancerLoop = new ScenarioAction(
```

```
  "loadBalancerLoop",
  getRecommendation.action,
  {
    whileConfig: {
      whileFn: ({ loadBalancerCheck }) => loadBalancerCheck,
      input: new ScenarioInput(
        "loadBalancerCheck",
        MESSAGES.demoLoadBalancerCheck,
        {
          type: "confirm",
        },
      ),
      output: getRecommendationResult,
    },
  },
);

const healthCheckLoop = new ScenarioAction(
  "healthCheckLoop",
  getHealthCheck.action,
  {
    whileConfig: {
      whileFn: ({ healthCheck }) => healthCheck,
      input: new ScenarioInput("healthCheck", MESSAGES.demoHealthCheck, {
        type: "confirm",
      }),
      output: getHealthCheckResult,
    },
  },
);

const statusSteps = [
  getRecommendation,
  getRecommendationResult,
  getHealthCheck,
  getHealthCheckResult,
];

/**
 * @type {import('@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario.js').Step[]}
 */
export const demoSteps = [
  new ScenarioOutput("header", MESSAGES.demoHeader, { header: true }),
  new ScenarioOutput("sanityCheck", MESSAGES.demoSanityCheck),
```

```
    ...statusSteps,
    new ScenarioInput(
      "brokenDependencyConfirmation",
      MESSAGES.demoBrokenDependencyConfirmation,
      { type: "confirm" },
    ),
    new ScenarioAction("brokenDependency", async (state) => {
      if (!state.brokenDependencyConfirmation) {
        process.exit();
      } else {
        const client = new SSMClient({});
        state.badTableName = `fake-table-${Date.now()}`;
        await client.send(
          new PutParameterCommand({
            Name: NAMES.ssmTableNameKey,
            Value: state.badTableName,
            Overwrite: true,
            Type: "String",
          }),
        );
      }
    }),
    new ScenarioOutput("testBrokenDependency", (state) =>
      MESSAGES.demoTestBrokenDependency.replace(
        "${TABLE_NAME}",
        state.badTableName,
      ),
    ),
    ...statusSteps,
    new ScenarioInput(
      "staticResponseConfirmation",
      MESSAGES.demoStaticResponseConfirmation,
      { type: "confirm" },
    ),
    new ScenarioAction("staticResponse", async (state) => {
      if (!state.staticResponseConfirmation) {
        process.exit();
      } else {
        const client = new SSMClient({});
        await client.send(
          new PutParameterCommand({
            Name: NAMES.ssmFailureResponseKey,
            Value: "static",
            Overwrite: true,
```

```
          Type: "String",
        }),
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testStaticResponse", MESSAGES.demoTestStaticResponse),
  ...statusSteps,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "badCredentialsConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoBadCredentialsConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("badCredentialsExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.badCredentialsConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("fixDynamoDBName", async () => {
    const client = new SSMClient({});
    await client.send(
      new PutParameterCommand({
        Name: NAMES.ssmTableNameKey,
        Value: NAMES.tableName,
        Overwrite: true,
        Type: "String",
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "badCredentials",
    /**
     * @param {{ targetInstance: import('@aws-sdk/client-auto-
scaling').Instance }} state
     */
    async (state) => {
      await createSsmOnlyInstanceProfile();
      const autoScalingClient = new AutoScalingClient({});
      const { AutoScalingGroups } = await autoScalingClient.send(
        new DescribeAutoScalingGroupsCommand({
          AutoScalingGroupNames: [NAMES.autoScalingGroupName],
        }),
      );
      state.targetInstance = AutoScalingGroups[0].Instances[0];
      const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});
```

```
    const { IamInstanceProfileAssociations } = await ec2Client.send(
      new DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsCommand({
        Filters: [
          { Name: "instance-id", Values: [state.targetInstance.InstanceId] },
        ],
      }),
    );
    state.instanceProfileAssociationId =
      IamInstanceProfileAssociations[0].AssociationId;
    await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
      ec2Client.send(
        new ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationCommand({
          AssociationId: state.instanceProfileAssociationId,
          IamInstanceProfile: { Name: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName },
        }),
      ),
    );

    await ec2Client.send(
      new RebootInstancesCommand({
        InstanceIds: [state.targetInstance.InstanceId],
      }),
    );

    const ssmClient = new SSMClient({});
    await retry({ intervalInMs: 20000, maxRetries: 15 }, async () => {
      const { InstanceInformationList } = await ssmClient.send(
        new DescribeInstanceInformationCommand({}),
      );

      const instance = InstanceInformationList.find(
        (info) => info.InstanceId === state.targetInstance.InstanceId,
      );

      if (!instance) {
        throw new Error("Instance not found.");
      }
    });

    await ssmClient.send(
      new SendCommandCommand({
        InstanceIds: [state.targetInstance.InstanceId],
        DocumentName: "AWS-RunShellScript",
        Parameters: { commands: ["cd / && sudo python3 server.py 80"] },
```

```
        }),
      );
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "testBadCredentials",
    /**
     * @param {{ targetInstance: import('@aws-sdk/client-
ssm').InstanceInformation}} state
     */
    (state) =>
      MESSAGES.demoTestBadCredentials.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_ID}",
        state.targetInstance.InstanceId,
      ),
  ),
  loadBalancerLoop,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "deepHealthCheckConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoDeepHealthCheckConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("deepHealthCheckExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.deepHealthCheckConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deepHealthCheck", async () => {
    const client = new SSMClient({});
    await client.send(
      new PutParameterCommand({
        Name: NAMES.ssmHealthCheckKey,
        Value: "deep",
        Overwrite: true,
        Type: "String",
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testDeepHealthCheck", MESSAGES.demoTestDeepHealthCheck),
  healthCheckLoop,
  loadBalancerLoop,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "killInstanceConfirmation",
    /**
```

```
     * @param {{ targetInstance: import('@aws-sdk/client-
ssm').InstanceInformation }} state
     */
    (state) =>
      MESSAGES.demoKillInstanceConfirmation.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_ID}",
        state.targetInstance.InstanceId,
      ),
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("killInstanceExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.killInstanceConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "killInstance",
    /**
     * @param {{ targetInstance: import('@aws-sdk/client-
ssm').InstanceInformation }} state
     */
    async (state) => {
      const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
      await client.send(
        new TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupCommand({
          InstanceId: state.targetInstance.InstanceId,
          ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity: false,
        }),
      );
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("testKillInstance", MESSAGES.demoTestKillInstance),
  healthCheckLoop,
  loadBalancerLoop,
  new ScenarioInput("failOpenConfirmation", MESSAGES.demoFailOpenConfirmation, {
    type: "confirm",
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("failOpenExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.failOpenConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("failOpen", () => {
    const client = new SSMClient({});
```

```
    return client.send(
      new PutParameterCommand({
        Name: NAMES.ssmTableNameKey,
        Value: `fake-table-${Date.now()}`,
        Overwrite: true,
        Type: "String",
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testFailOpen", MESSAGES.demoFailOpenTest),
  healthCheckLoop,
  loadBalancerLoop,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "resetTableConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoResetTableConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("resetTableExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.resetTableConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("resetTable", async () => {
    const client = new SSMClient({});
    await client.send(
      new PutParameterCommand({
        Name: NAMES.ssmTableNameKey,
        Value: NAMES.tableName,
        Overwrite: true,
        Type: "String",
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testResetTable", MESSAGES.demoTestResetTable),
  healthCheckLoop,
  loadBalancerLoop,
];

async function createSsmOnlyInstanceProfile() {
  const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
  const { Policy } = await iamClient.send(
    new CreatePolicyCommand({
      PolicyName: NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName,
      PolicyDocument: readFileSync(
```

```
        join(RESOURCES_PATH, "ssm_only_policy.json"),
      ),
    }),
  );
  await iamClient.send(
    new CreateRoleCommand({
      RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      AssumeRolePolicyDocument: JSON.stringify({
        Version: "2012-10-17",
        Statement: [
          {
            Effect: "Allow",
            Principal: { Service: "ec2.amazonaws.com" },
            Action: "sts:AssumeRole",
          },
        ],
      }),
    }),
  );
  await iamClient.send(
    new AttachRolePolicyCommand({
      RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      PolicyArn: Policy.Arn,
    }),
  );
  await iamClient.send(
    new AttachRolePolicyCommand({
      RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      PolicyArn: "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore",
    }),
  );
  const { InstanceProfile } = await iamClient.send(
    new CreateInstanceProfileCommand({
      InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
    }),
  );
  await waitUntilInstanceProfileExists(
    { client: iamClient },
    { InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName },
  );
  await iamClient.send(
    new AddRoleToInstanceProfileCommand({
      InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
      RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
```

```
    }),
  );

  return InstanceProfile;
}
```

모든 리소스를 폐기하는 단계를 생성합니다.

```
import { unlinkSync } from "node:fs";

import { DynamoDBClient, DeleteTableCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import {
  EC2Client,
  DeleteKeyPairCommand,
  DeleteLaunchTemplateCommand,
  RevokeSecurityGroupIngressCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";
import {
  IAMClient,
  DeleteInstanceProfileCommand,
  RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileCommand,
  DeletePolicyCommand,
  DeleteRoleCommand,
  DetachRolePolicyCommand,
  paginateListPolicies,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
import {
  AutoScalingClient,
  DeleteAutoScalingGroupCommand,
  TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupCommand,
  UpdateAutoScalingGroupCommand,
  paginateDescribeAutoScalingGroups,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-auto-scaling";
import {
  DeleteLoadBalancerCommand,
  DeleteTargetGroupCommand,
  DescribeTargetGroupsCommand,
  ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-balancing-v2";

import {
  ScenarioOutput,
```

```
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioAction,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
import { loadState } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/steps-common.js";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

import { MESSAGES, NAMES } from "./constants.js";
import { findLoadBalancer } from "./shared.js";

/**
 * @type {import('@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario.js').Step[]}
 */
export const destroySteps = [
  loadState,
  new ScenarioInput("destroy", MESSAGES.destroy, { type: "confirm" }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "abort",
    (state) => state.destroy === false && process.exit(),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteTable", async (c) => {
    try {
      const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
      await client.send(new DeleteTableCommand({ TableName: NAMES.tableName }));
    } catch (e) {
      c.deleteTableError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteTableResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteTableError) {
      console.error(state.deleteTableError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteTableError.replace(
        "${TABLE_NAME}",
        NAMES.tableName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName);
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteKeyPair", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new EC2Client({});
      await client.send(
        new DeleteKeyPairCommand({ KeyName: NAMES.keyPairName }),
      );
      unlinkSync(`${NAMES.keyPairName}.pem`);
```

```
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteKeyPairError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteKeyPairResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteKeyPairError) {
      console.error(state.deleteKeyPairError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteKeyPairError.replace(
        "${KEY_PAIR_NAME}",
        NAMES.keyPairName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedKeyPair.replace(
      "${KEY_PAIR_NAME}",
      NAMES.keyPairName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("detachPolicyFromRole", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      const policy = await findPolicy(NAMES.instancePolicyName);

      if (!policy) {
        state.detachPolicyFromRoleError = new Error(
          `Policy ${NAMES.instancePolicyName} not found.`,
        );
      } else {
        await client.send(
          new DetachRolePolicyCommand({
            RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
            PolicyArn: policy.Arn,
          }),
        );
      }
    } catch (e) {
      state.detachPolicyFromRoleError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("detachedPolicyFromRole", (state) => {
    if (state.detachPolicyFromRoleError) {
      console.error(state.detachPolicyFromRoleError);
      return MESSAGES.detachPolicyFromRoleError
        .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName)
        .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName);
```

```
    }
    return MESSAGES.detachedPolicyFromRole
      .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName);
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteInstancePolicy", async (state) => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    const policy = await findPolicy(NAMES.instancePolicyName);

    if (!policy) {
      state.deletePolicyError = new Error(
        `Policy ${NAMES.instancePolicyName} not found.`,
      );
    } else {
      return client.send(
        new DeletePolicyCommand({
          PolicyArn: policy.Arn,
        }),
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deletePolicyResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deletePolicyError) {
      console.error(state.deletePolicyError);
      return MESSAGES.deletePolicyError.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}",
        NAMES.instancePolicyName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedPolicy.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}",
      NAMES.instancePolicyName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("removeRoleFromInstanceProfile", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
          InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
```

```
      state.removeRoleFromInstanceProfileError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("removeRoleFromInstanceProfileResult", (state) => {
    if (state.removeRoleFromInstanceProfile) {
      console.error(state.removeRoleFromInstanceProfileError);
      return MESSAGES.removeRoleFromInstanceProfileError
        .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
        .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName);
    }
    return MESSAGES.removedRoleFromInstanceProfile
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName);
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteInstanceRole", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new DeleteRoleCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteInstanceRoleError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteInstanceRoleResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteInstanceRoleError) {
      console.error(state.deleteInstanceRoleError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteInstanceRoleError.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}",
        NAMES.instanceRoleName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedInstanceRole.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}",
      NAMES.instanceRoleName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteInstanceProfile", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new DeleteInstanceProfileCommand({
```

```
          InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteInstanceProfileError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteInstanceProfileResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteInstanceProfileError) {
      console.error(state.deleteInstanceProfileError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteInstanceProfileError.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
        NAMES.instanceProfileName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedInstanceProfile.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
      NAMES.instanceProfileName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteAutoScalingGroup", async (state) => {
    try {
      await terminateGroupInstances(NAMES.autoScalingGroupName);
      await retry({ intervalInMs: 60000, maxRetries: 60 }, async () => {
        await deleteAutoScalingGroup(NAMES.autoScalingGroupName);
      });
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteAutoScalingGroupError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteAutoScalingGroupResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteAutoScalingGroupError) {
      console.error(state.deleteAutoScalingGroupError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteAutoScalingGroupError.replace(
        "${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}",
        NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedAutoScalingGroup.replace(
      "${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}",
      NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteLaunchTemplate", async (state) => {
```

```
    const client = new EC2Client({});
    try {
      await client.send(
        new DeleteLaunchTemplateCommand({
          LaunchTemplateName: NAMES.launchTemplateName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteLaunchTemplateError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteLaunchTemplateResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteLaunchTemplateError) {
      console.error(state.deleteLaunchTemplateError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteLaunchTemplateError.replace(
        "${LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME}",
        NAMES.launchTemplateName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedLaunchTemplate.replace(
      "${LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME}",
      NAMES.launchTemplateName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteLoadBalancer", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
      const loadBalancer = await findLoadBalancer(NAMES.loadBalancerName);
      await client.send(
        new DeleteLoadBalancerCommand({
          LoadBalancerArn: loadBalancer.LoadBalancerArn,
        }),
      );
      await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 60 }, async () => {
        const lb = await findLoadBalancer(NAMES.loadBalancerName);
        if (lb) {
          throw new Error("Load balancer still exists.");
        }
      });
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteLoadBalancerError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteLoadBalancerResult", (state) => {
```

```
    if (state.deleteLoadBalancerError) {
      console.error(state.deleteLoadBalancerError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteLoadBalancerError.replace(
        "${LB_NAME}",
        NAMES.loadBalancerName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedLoadBalancer.replace(
      "${LB_NAME}",
      NAMES.loadBalancerName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroup", async (state) => {
    const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
    try {
      const { TargetGroups } = await client.send(
        new DescribeTargetGroupsCommand({
          Names: [NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName],
        }),
      );

      await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
        client.send(
          new DeleteTargetGroupCommand({
            TargetGroupArn: TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn,
          }),
        ),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError) {
      console.error(state.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError.replace(
        "${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}",
        NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedLoadBalancerTargetGroup.replace(
      "${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}",
      NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
    );
```

```
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfile", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileCommand({
          InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
          RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileResult", (state) => {
    if (state.detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileError) {
      console.error(state.detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileError);
      return MESSAGES.detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileError
        .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
        .replace("${PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName);
    }
    return MESSAGES.detachedSsmOnlyRoleFromProfile
      .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
      .replace("${PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName);
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicy", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      const ssmOnlyPolicy = await findPolicy(NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName);
      await iamClient.send(
        new DetachRolePolicyCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
          PolicyArn: ssmOnlyPolicy.Arn,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyResult", (state) => {
    if (state.detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyError) {
      console.error(state.detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyError);
      return MESSAGES.detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyError
        .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
```

```
        .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName);
    }
    return MESSAGES.detachedSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicy
      .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
      .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName);
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicy", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      await iamClient.send(
        new DetachRolePolicyCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
          PolicyArn: "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore",
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyResult", (state) => {
    if (state.detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyError) {
      console.error(state.detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyError);
      return MESSAGES.detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyError
        .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
        .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", "AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore");
    }
    return MESSAGES.detachedSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicy
      .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
      .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", "AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore");
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfile", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      await iamClient.send(
        new DeleteInstanceProfileCommand({
          InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileError) {
```

```
      console.error(state.deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileError.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
        NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedSsmOnlyInstanceProfile.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
      NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteSsmOnlyPolicy", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      const ssmOnlyPolicy = await findPolicy(NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName);
      await iamClient.send(
        new DeletePolicyCommand({
          PolicyArn: ssmOnlyPolicy.Arn,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteSsmOnlyPolicyError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteSsmOnlyPolicyResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteSsmOnlyPolicyError) {
      console.error(state.deleteSsmOnlyPolicyError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteSsmOnlyPolicyError.replace(
        "${POLICY_NAME}",
        NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedSsmOnlyPolicy.replace(
      "${POLICY_NAME}",
      NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteSsmOnlyRole", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      await iamClient.send(
        new DeleteRoleCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
        }),
```

```
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteSsmOnlyRoleError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteSsmOnlyRoleResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteSsmOnlyRoleError) {
      console.error(state.deleteSsmOnlyRoleError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteSsmOnlyRoleError.replace(
        "${ROLE_NAME}",
        NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedSsmOnlyRole.replace(
      "${ROLE_NAME}",
      NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "revokeSecurityGroupIngress",
    async (
      /** @type {{ myIp: string, defaultSecurityGroup: { GroupId: string } }} */
 state,
    ) => {
      const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});

      try {
        await ec2Client.send(
          new RevokeSecurityGroupIngressCommand({
            GroupId: state.defaultSecurityGroup.GroupId,
            CidrIp: `${state.myIp}/32`,
            FromPort: 80,
            ToPort: 80,
            IpProtocol: "tcp",
          }),
        );
      } catch (e) {
        state.revokeSecurityGroupIngressError = e;
      }
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("revokeSecurityGroupIngressResult", (state) => {
    if (state.revokeSecurityGroupIngressError) {
      console.error(state.revokeSecurityGroupIngressError);
```

```
      return MESSAGES.revokeSecurityGroupIngressError.replace(
        "${IP}",
        state.myIp,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.revokedSecurityGroupIngress.replace("${IP}", state.myIp);
  }),
];

/**
 * @param {string} policyName
 */
async function findPolicy(policyName) {
  const client = new IAMClient({});
  const paginatedPolicies = paginateListPolicies({ client }, {});
  for await (const page of paginatedPolicies) {
    const policy = page.Policies.find((p) => p.PolicyName === policyName);
    if (policy) {
      return policy;
    }
  }
}

/**
 * @param {string} groupName
 */
async function deleteAutoScalingGroup(groupName) {
  const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
  try {
    await client.send(
      new DeleteAutoScalingGroupCommand({
        AutoScalingGroupName: groupName,
      }),
    );
  } catch (err) {
    if (!(err instanceof Error)) {
      throw err;
    }
    console.log(err.name);
    throw err;
  }
}

/**
```

```
 * @param {string} groupName
 */
async function terminateGroupInstances(groupName) {
  const autoScalingClient = new AutoScalingClient({});
  const group = await findAutoScalingGroup(groupName);
  await autoScalingClient.send(
    new UpdateAutoScalingGroupCommand({
      AutoScalingGroupName: group.AutoScalingGroupName,
      MinSize: 0,
    }),
  );
  for (const i of group.Instances) {
    await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
      autoScalingClient.send(
        new TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupCommand({
          InstanceId: i.InstanceId,
          ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity: true,
        }),
      ),
    );
  }
}

async function findAutoScalingGroup(groupName) {
  const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
  const paginatedGroups = paginateDescribeAutoScalingGroups({ client }, {});
  for await (const page of paginatedGroups) {
    const group = page.AutoScalingGroups.find(
      (g) => g.AutoScalingGroupName === groupName,
    );
    if (group) {
      return group;
    }
  }
  throw new Error(`Auto scaling group ${groupName} not found.`);
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - CreateInstanceProfile

- CreateLaunchTemplate
- CreateListener
- CreateLoadBalancer
- CreateTargetGroup
- DeleteAutoScalingGroup
- DeleteInstanceProfile
- DeleteLaunchTemplate
- DeleteLoadBalancer
- DeleteTargetGroup
- DescribeAutoScalingGroups
- DescribeAvailabilityZones
- DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
- DescribeInstances
- DescribeLoadBalancers
- DescribeSubnets
- DescribeTargetGroups
- DescribeTargetHealth
- DescribeVpcs
- RebootInstances
- ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation
- TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
class Runner:
    """
    Manages the deployment, demonstration, and destruction of resources for the
 resilient service.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_path: str,
        recommendation: RecommendationService,
        autoscaler: AutoScalingWrapper,
        loadbalancer: ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper,
        param_helper: ParameterHelper,
    ):
        """
        Initializes the Runner class with the necessary parameters.

        :param resource_path: The path to resource files used by this example,
 such as IAM policies and instance scripts.
        :param recommendation: An instance of the RecommendationService class.
        :param autoscaler: An instance of the AutoScaler class.
        :param loadbalancer: An instance of the LoadBalancer class.
        :param param_helper: An instance of the ParameterHelper class.
        """
        self.resource_path = resource_path
        self.recommendation = recommendation
        self.autoscaler = autoscaler
        self.loadbalancer = loadbalancer
        self.param_helper = param_helper
        self.protocol = "HTTP"
        self.port = 80
        self.ssh_port = 22

        prefix = "doc-example-resilience"
        self.target_group_name = f"{prefix}-tg"
        self.load_balancer_name = f"{prefix}-lb"

    def deploy(self) -> None:
        """
        Deploys the resources required for the resilient service, including the
 DynamoDB table,
        EC2 instances, Auto Scaling group, and load balancer.
```

```
        """
        recommendations_path = f"{self.resource_path}/recommendations.json"
        startup_script = f"{self.resource_path}/server_startup_script.sh"
        instance_policy = f"{self.resource_path}/instance_policy.json"

        logging.info("Starting deployment of resources for the resilient
service.")

        logging.info(
            "Creating and populating DynamoDB table '%s'.",
            self.recommendation.table_name,
        )
        self.recommendation.create()
        self.recommendation.populate(recommendations_path)

        logging.info(
            "Creating an EC2 launch template with the startup script '%s'.",
            startup_script,
        )
        self.autoscaler.create_template(startup_script, instance_policy)

        logging.info(
            "Creating an EC2 Auto Scaling group across multiple Availability
Zones."
        )
        zones = self.autoscaler.create_autoscaling_group(3)

        logging.info("Creating variables that control the flow of the demo.")
        self.param_helper.reset()

        logging.info("Creating Elastic Load Balancing target group and load
balancer.")

        vpc = self.autoscaler.get_default_vpc()
        subnets = self.autoscaler.get_subnets(vpc["VpcId"], zones)
        target_group = self.loadbalancer.create_target_group(
            self.target_group_name, self.protocol, self.port, vpc["VpcId"]
        )
        self.loadbalancer.create_load_balancer(
            self.load_balancer_name, [subnet["SubnetId"] for subnet in subnets]
        )
        self.loadbalancer.create_listener(self.load_balancer_name, target_group)

        self.autoscaler.attach_load_balancer_target_group(target_group)
```

```
        logging.info("Verifying access to the load balancer endpoint.")
        endpoint = self.loadbalancer.get_endpoint(self.load_balancer_name)
        lb_success = self.loadbalancer.verify_load_balancer_endpoint(endpoint)
        current_ip_address = requests.get("http://
checkip.amazonaws.com").text.strip()

        if not lb_success:
            logging.warning(
                "Couldn't connect to the load balancer. Verifying that the port
 is open..."
            )
            sec_group, port_is_open = self.autoscaler.verify_inbound_port(
                vpc, self.port, current_ip_address
            )
            sec_group, ssh_port_is_open = self.autoscaler.verify_inbound_port(
                vpc, self.ssh_port, current_ip_address
            )
            if not port_is_open:
                logging.warning(
                    "The default security group for your VPC must allow access
 from this computer."
                )
                if q.ask(
                    f"Do you want to add a rule to security group
 {sec_group['GroupId']} to allow\n"
                    f"inbound traffic on port {self.port} from your computer's IP
 address of {current_ip_address}? (y/n) ",
                    q.is_yesno,
                ):
                    self.autoscaler.open_inbound_port(
                        sec_group["GroupId"], self.port, current_ip_address
                    )
            if not ssh_port_is_open:
                if q.ask(
                    f"Do you want to add a rule to security group
 {sec_group['GroupId']} to allow\n"
                    f"inbound SSH traffic on port {self.ssh_port} for debugging
 from your computer's IP address of {current_ip_address}? (y/n) ",
                    q.is_yesno,
                ):
                    self.autoscaler.open_inbound_port(
                        sec_group["GroupId"], self.ssh_port, current_ip_address
                    )
```

```
            lb_success =
self.loadbalancer.verify_load_balancer_endpoint(endpoint)

        if lb_success:
            logging.info(
                "Load balancer is ready. Access it at: http://%s",
current_ip_address
            )
        else:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't get a successful response from the load balancer
endpoint. Please verify your VPC and security group settings."
            )

    def demo_choices(self) -> None:
        """
        Presents choices for interacting with the deployed service, such as
sending requests to
        the load balancer or checking the health of the targets.
        """
        actions = [
            "Send a GET request to the load balancer endpoint.",
            "Check the health of load balancer targets.",
            "Go to the next part of the demo.",
        ]
        choice = 0
        while choice != 2:
            logging.info("Choose an action to interact with the service.")
            choice = q.choose("Which action would you like to take? ", actions)
            if choice == 0:
                logging.info("Sending a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint.")
                endpoint =
self.loadbalancer.get_endpoint(self.load_balancer_name)
                logging.info("GET http://%s", endpoint)
                response = requests.get(f"http://{endpoint}")
                logging.info("Response: %s", response.status_code)
                if response.headers.get("content-type") == "application/json":
                    pp(response.json())
            elif choice == 1:
                logging.info("Checking the health of load balancer targets.")
                health =
self.loadbalancer.check_target_health(self.target_group_name)
                for target in health:
```

```
                    state = target["TargetHealth"]["State"]
                    logging.info(
                        "Target %s on port %d is %s",
                        target["Target"]["Id"],
                        target["Target"]["Port"],
                        state,
                    )
                    if state != "healthy":
                        logging.warning(
                            "%s: %s",
                            target["TargetHealth"]["Reason"],
                            target["TargetHealth"]["Description"],
                        )
                logging.info(
                    "Note that it can take a minute or two for the health check
to update."
                )
            elif choice == 2:
                logging.info("Proceeding to the next part of the demo.")

    def demo(self) -> None:
        """
        Runs the demonstration, showing how the service responds to different
failure scenarios
        and how a resilient architecture can keep the service running.
        """
        ssm_only_policy = f"{self.resource_path}/ssm_only_policy.json"

        logging.info("Resetting parameters to starting values for the demo.")
        self.param_helper.reset()

        logging.info(
            "Starting demonstration of the service's resilience under various
failure conditions."
        )
        self.demo_choices()

        logging.info(
            "Simulating failure by changing the Systems Manager parameter to a
non-existent table."
        )
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.table, "this-is-not-a-table")
        logging.info("Sending GET requests will now return failure codes.")
        self.demo_choices()
```

```
        logging.info("Switching to static response mode to mitigate failure.")
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.failure_response, "static")
        logging.info("Sending GET requests will now return static responses.")
        self.demo_choices()

        logging.info("Restoring normal operation of the recommendation service.")
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.table,
self.recommendation.table_name)

        logging.info(
            "Introducing a failure by assigning bad credentials to one of the
instances."
        )
        self.autoscaler.create_instance_profile(
            ssm_only_policy,
            self.autoscaler.bad_creds_policy_name,
            self.autoscaler.bad_creds_role_name,
            self.autoscaler.bad_creds_profile_name,
            ["AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore"],
        )
        instances = self.autoscaler.get_instances()
        bad_instance_id = instances[0]
        instance_profile = self.autoscaler.get_instance_profile(bad_instance_id)
        logging.info(
            "Replacing instance profile with bad credentials for instance %s.",
            bad_instance_id,
        )
        self.autoscaler.replace_instance_profile(
            bad_instance_id,
            self.autoscaler.bad_creds_profile_name,
            instance_profile["AssociationId"],
        )
        logging.info(
            "Sending GET requests may return either a valid recommendation or a
static response."
        )
        self.demo_choices()

        logging.info("Implementing deep health checks to detect unhealthy
instances.")
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.health_check, "deep")
        logging.info("Checking the health of the load balancer targets.")
        self.demo_choices()
```

```
        logging.info(
            "Terminating the unhealthy instance to let the auto scaler replace
it."
        )
        self.autoscaler.terminate_instance(bad_instance_id)
        logging.info("The service remains resilient during instance
replacement.")
        self.demo_choices()

        logging.info("Simulating a complete failure of the recommendation
service.")
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.table, "this-is-not-a-table")
        logging.info(
            "All instances will report as unhealthy, but the service will still
return static responses."
        )
        self.demo_choices()
        self.param_helper.reset()

    def destroy(self, automation=False) -> None:
        """
        Destroys all resources created for the demo, including the load balancer,
Auto Scaling group,
        EC2 instances, and DynamoDB table.
        """
        logging.info(
            "This concludes the demo. Preparing to clean up all AWS resources
created during the demo."
        )
        if automation:
            cleanup = True
        else:
            cleanup = q.ask(
                "Do you want to clean up all demo resources? (y/n) ", q.is_yesno
            )

        if cleanup:
            logging.info("Deleting load balancer and related resources.")
            self.loadbalancer.delete_load_balancer(self.load_balancer_name)
            self.loadbalancer.delete_target_group(self.target_group_name)
            self.autoscaler.delete_autoscaling_group(self.autoscaler.group_name)
            self.autoscaler.delete_key_pair()
            self.autoscaler.delete_template()
```

```
            self.autoscaler.delete_instance_profile(
                self.autoscaler.bad_creds_profile_name,
                self.autoscaler.bad_creds_role_name,
            )
            logging.info("Deleting DynamoDB table and other resources.")
            self.recommendation.destroy()
        else:
            logging.warning(
                "Resources have not been deleted. Ensure you clean them up
 manually to avoid unexpected charges."
            )


def main() -> None:
    """
    Main function to parse arguments and run the appropriate actions for the
 demo.
    """
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
    parser.add_argument(
        "--action",
        required=True,
        choices=["all", "deploy", "demo", "destroy"],
        help="The action to take for the demo. When 'all' is specified, resources
 are\n"
        "deployed, the demo is run, and resources are destroyed.",
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        "--resource_path",
        default="../../../scenarios/features/resilient_service/resources",
        help="The path to resource files used by this example, such as IAM
 policies and\n"
        "instance scripts.",
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()

    logging.info("Starting the Resilient Service demo.")

    prefix = "doc-example-resilience"

    # Service Clients
    ddb_client = boto3.client("dynamodb")
    elb_client = boto3.client("elbv2")
    autoscaling_client = boto3.client("autoscaling")
```

```
    ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
    ssm_client = boto3.client("ssm")
    iam_client = boto3.client("iam")

    # Wrapper instantiations
    recommendation = RecommendationService(
        "doc-example-recommendation-service", ddb_client
    )
    autoscaling_wrapper = AutoScalingWrapper(
        prefix,
        "t3.micro",
        "/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest/amzn2-ami-hvm-x86_64-gp2",
        autoscaling_client,
        ec2_client,
        ssm_client,
        iam_client,
    )
    elb_wrapper = ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper(elb_client)
    param_helper = ParameterHelper(recommendation.table_name, ssm_client)

    # Demo invocation
    runner = Runner(
        args.resource_path,
        recommendation,
        autoscaling_wrapper,
        elb_wrapper,
        param_helper,
    )
    actions = [args.action] if args.action != "all" else ["deploy", "demo",
 "destroy"]
    for action in actions:
        if action == "deploy":
            runner.deploy()
        elif action == "demo":
            runner.demo()
        elif action == "destroy":
            runner.destroy()

    logging.info("Demo completed successfully.")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")
    main()
```

Auto Scaling과 Amazon EC2 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management actions.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_prefix: str,
        inst_type: str,
        ami_param: str,
        autoscaling_client: boto3.client,
        ec2_client: boto3.client,
        ssm_client: boto3.client,
        iam_client: boto3.client,
    ):
        """
        Initializes the AutoScaler class with the necessary parameters.

        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are
 created by this class.
        :param inst_type: The type of EC2 instance to create, such as t3.micro.
        :param ami_param: The Systems Manager parameter used to look up the AMI
 that is created.
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 IAM client.
        """
        self.inst_type = inst_type
        self.ami_param = ami_param
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        sts_client = boto3.client("sts")
        self.account_id = sts_client.get_caller_identity()["Account"]

        self.key_pair_name = f"{resource_prefix}-key-pair"
        self.launch_template_name = f"{resource_prefix}-template-"
```

```
        self.group_name = f"{resource_prefix}-group"

        # Happy path
        self.instance_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-pol"
        self.instance_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-role"
        self.instance_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-prof"

        # Failure mode
        self.bad_creds_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-pol"
        self.bad_creds_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-role"
        self.bad_creds_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-prof"


    def create_policy(self, policy_file: str, policy_name: str) -> str:
        """
        Creates a new IAM policy or retrieves the ARN of an existing policy.

        :param policy_file: The path to a JSON file that contains the policy
 definition.
        :param policy_name: The name to give the created policy.
        :return: The ARN of the created or existing policy.
        """
        with open(policy_file) as file:
            policy_doc = file.read()

        try:
            response = self.iam_client.create_policy(
                PolicyName=policy_name, PolicyDocument=policy_doc
            )
            policy_arn = response["Policy"]["Arn"]
            log.info(f"Policy '{policy_name}' created successfully. ARN:
 {policy_arn}")
            return policy_arn

        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityAlreadyExists":
                # If the policy already exists, get its ARN
                response = self.iam_client.get_policy(
                    PolicyArn=f"arn:aws:iam::{self.account_id}:policy/
{policy_name}"
                )
                policy_arn = response["Policy"]["Arn"]
                log.info(f"Policy '{policy_name}' already exists. ARN:
 {policy_arn}")
```

```
                return policy_arn
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    def create_role(self, role_name: str, assume_role_doc: dict) -> str:
        """
        Creates a new IAM role or retrieves the ARN of an existing role.

        :param role_name: The name to give the created role.
        :param assume_role_doc: The assume role policy document that specifies
 which
                                entities can assume the role.
        :return: The ARN of the created or existing role.
        """
        try:
            response = self.iam_client.create_role(
                RoleName=role_name,
 AssumeRolePolicyDocument=json.dumps(assume_role_doc)
            )
            role_arn = response["Role"]["Arn"]
            log.info(f"Role '{role_name}' created successfully. ARN: {role_arn}")
            return role_arn

        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityAlreadyExists":
                # If the role already exists, get its ARN
                response = self.iam_client.get_role(RoleName=role_name)
                role_arn = response["Role"]["Arn"]
                log.info(f"Role '{role_name}' already exists. ARN: {role_arn}")
                return role_arn
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    def attach_policy(
        self,
        role_name: str,
        policy_arn: str,
        aws_managed_policies: Tuple[str, ...] = (),
    ) -> None:
        """
        Attaches an IAM policy to a role and optionally attaches additional AWS-
managed policies.

        :param role_name: The name of the role to attach the policy to.
        :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy to attach.
```

```
        :param aws_managed_policies: A tuple of AWS-managed policy names to
attach to the role.
        """
        try:
            self.iam_client.attach_role_policy(RoleName=role_name,
PolicyArn=policy_arn)
            for aws_policy in aws_managed_policies:
                self.iam_client.attach_role_policy(
                    RoleName=role_name,
                    PolicyArn=f"arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/{aws_policy}",
                )
            log.info(f"Attached policy {policy_arn} to role {role_name}.")
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(f"Failed to attach policy {policy_arn} to role
{role_name}.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    def create_instance_profile(
        self,
        policy_file: str,
        policy_name: str,
        role_name: str,
        profile_name: str,
        aws_managed_policies: Tuple[str, ...] = (),
    ) -> str:
        """
        Creates a policy, role, and profile that is associated with instances
created by
        this class. An instance's associated profile defines a role that is
assumed by the
        instance. The role has attached policies that specify the AWS permissions
granted to
        clients that run on the instance.

        :param policy_file: The name of a JSON file that contains the policy
definition to
                            create and attach to the role.
        :param policy_name: The name to give the created policy.
        :param role_name: The name to give the created role.
        :param profile_name: The name to the created profile.
        :param aws_managed_policies: Additional AWS-managed policies that are
attached to
                                     the role, such as
AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore to grant
```

```
                                        use of Systems Manager to send commands to
the instance.
        :return: The ARN of the profile that is created.
        """
        assume_role_doc = {
            "Version": "2012-10-17",
            "Statement": [
                {
                    "Effect": "Allow",
                    "Principal": {"Service": "ec2.amazonaws.com"},
                    "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
                }
            ],
        }
        policy_arn = self.create_policy(policy_file, policy_name)
        self.create_role(role_name, assume_role_doc)
        self.attach_policy(role_name, policy_arn, aws_managed_policies)

        try:
            profile_response = self.iam_client.create_instance_profile(
                InstanceProfileName=profile_name
            )
            waiter = self.iam_client.get_waiter("instance_profile_exists")
            waiter.wait(InstanceProfileName=profile_name)
            time.sleep(10)  # wait a little longer
            profile_arn = profile_response["InstanceProfile"]["Arn"]
            self.iam_client.add_role_to_instance_profile(
                InstanceProfileName=profile_name, RoleName=role_name
            )
            log.info("Created profile %s and added role %s.", profile_name,
role_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityAlreadyExists":
                prof_response = self.iam_client.get_instance_profile(
                    InstanceProfileName=profile_name
                )
                profile_arn = prof_response["InstanceProfile"]["Arn"]
                log.info(
                    "Instance profile %s already exists, nothing to do.",
profile_name
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        return profile_arn
```

```
    def get_instance_profile(self, instance_id: str) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Gets data about the profile associated with an instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance to look up.
        :return: The profile data.
        """
        try:
            response =
self.ec2_client.describe_iam_instance_profile_associations(
                Filters=[{"Name": "instance-id", "Values": [instance_id]}]
            )
            if not response["IamInstanceProfileAssociations"]:
                log.info(f"No instance profile found for instance
{instance_id}.")
            profile_data = response["IamInstanceProfileAssociations"][0]
            log.info(f"Retrieved instance profile for instance {instance_id}.")
            return profile_data
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
                f"Failed to retrieve instance profile for instance
{instance_id}."
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound":
                log.error(f"The instance ID '{instance_id}' does not exist.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def replace_instance_profile(
        self,
        instance_id: str,
        new_instance_profile_name: str,
        profile_association_id: str,
    ) -> None:
        """
        Replaces the profile associated with a running instance. After the
profile is
        replaced, the instance is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new
profile. When
        the instance is ready, Systems Manager is used to restart the Python web
server.
```

```
        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance to restart.
        :param new_instance_profile_name: The name of the new profile to
associate with
                                          the specified instance.
        :param profile_association_id: The ID of the existing profile association
for the
                                       instance.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.replace_iam_instance_profile_association(
                IamInstanceProfile={"Name": new_instance_profile_name},
                AssociationId=profile_association_id,
            )
            log.info(
                "Replaced instance profile for association %s with profile %s.",
                profile_association_id,
                new_instance_profile_name,
            )
            time.sleep(5)

            self.ec2_client.reboot_instances(InstanceIds=[instance_id])
            log.info("Rebooting instance %s.", instance_id)
            waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("instance_running")
            log.info("Waiting for instance %s to be running.", instance_id)
            waiter.wait(InstanceIds=[instance_id])
            log.info("Instance %s is now running.", instance_id)

            self.ssm_client.send_command(
                InstanceIds=[instance_id],
                DocumentName="AWS-RunShellScript",
                Parameters={"commands": ["cd / && sudo python3 server.py 80"]},
            )
            log.info(f"Restarted the Python web server on instance
'{instance_id}'.")
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error("Failed to replace instance profile.")
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidAssociationID.NotFound":
                log.error(
                    f"Association ID '{profile_association_id}' does not exist."
                    "Please check the association ID and try again."
                )
            if error_code == "InvalidInstanceId":
                log.error(
```

```
                    f"The specified instance ID '{instance_id}' does not exist or
is not available for SSM. "
                    f"Please verify the instance ID and try again."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def delete_instance_profile(self, profile_name: str, role_name: str) -> None:
        """
        Detaches a role from an instance profile, detaches policies from the
role,
        and deletes all the resources.

        :param profile_name: The name of the profile to delete.
        :param role_name: The name of the role to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.iam_client.remove_role_from_instance_profile(
                InstanceProfileName=profile_name, RoleName=role_name
            )

self.iam_client.delete_instance_profile(InstanceProfileName=profile_name)
            log.info("Deleted instance profile %s.", profile_name)
            attached_policies = self.iam_client.list_attached_role_policies(
                RoleName=role_name
            )
            for pol in attached_policies["AttachedPolicies"]:
                self.iam_client.detach_role_policy(
                    RoleName=role_name, PolicyArn=pol["PolicyArn"]
                )
                if not pol["PolicyArn"].startswith("arn:aws:iam::aws"):
                    self.iam_client.delete_policy(PolicyArn=pol["PolicyArn"])
                log.info("Detached and deleted policy %s.", pol["PolicyName"])
            self.iam_client.delete_role(RoleName=role_name)
            log.info("Deleted role %s.", role_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
                f"Couldn't delete instance profile {profile_name} or detach "
                f"policies and delete role {role_name}: {err}"
            )
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NoSuchEntity":
                log.info(
                    "Instance profile %s doesn't exist, nothing to do.",
profile_name
```

```
                )


    def create_key_pair(self, key_pair_name: str) -> None:
        """
        Creates a new key pair.

        :param key_pair_name: The name of the key pair to create.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.create_key_pair(KeyName=key_pair_name)
            with open(f"{key_pair_name}.pem", "w") as file:
                file.write(response["KeyMaterial"])
            chmod(f"{key_pair_name}.pem", 0o600)
            log.info("Created key pair %s.", key_pair_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(f"Failed to create key pair {key_pair_name}.")
            if error_code == "InvalidKeyPair.Duplicate":
                log.error(f"A key pair with the name '{key_pair_name}' already
exists.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def delete_key_pair(self) -> None:
        """
        Deletes a key pair.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.delete_key_pair(KeyName=self.key_pair_name)
            remove(f"{self.key_pair_name}.pem")
            log.info("Deleted key pair %s.", self.key_pair_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(f"Couldn't delete key pair '{self.key_pair_name}'.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        except FileNotFoundError as err:
            log.info("Key pair %s doesn't exist, nothing to do.",
self.key_pair_name)
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def create_template(
        self, server_startup_script_file: str, instance_policy_file: str
    ) -> Dict[str, Any]:
```

```
        """
        Creates an Amazon EC2 launch template to use with Amazon EC2 Auto
Scaling. The
        launch template specifies a Bash script in its user data field that runs
after
        the instance is started. This script installs Python packages and starts
a
        Python web server on the instance.

        :param server_startup_script_file: The path to a Bash script file that is
run
                                           when an instance starts.
        :param instance_policy_file: The path to a file that defines a
permissions policy
                                     to create and attach to the instance
profile.
        :return: Information about the newly created template.
        """
        template = {}
        try:
            # Create key pair and instance profile
            self.create_key_pair(self.key_pair_name)
            self.create_instance_profile(
                instance_policy_file,
                self.instance_policy_name,
                self.instance_role_name,
                self.instance_profile_name,
            )

            # Read the startup script
            with open(server_startup_script_file) as file:
                start_server_script = file.read()

            # Get the latest AMI ID
            ami_latest = self.ssm_client.get_parameter(Name=self.ami_param)
            ami_id = ami_latest["Parameter"]["Value"]

            # Create the launch template
            lt_response = self.ec2_client.create_launch_template(
                LaunchTemplateName=self.launch_template_name,
                LaunchTemplateData={
                    "InstanceType": self.inst_type,
                    "ImageId": ami_id,
                    "IamInstanceProfile": {"Name": self.instance_profile_name},
```

```
                    "UserData": base64.b64encode(
                        start_server_script.encode(encoding="utf-8")
                    ).decode(encoding="utf-8"),
                    "KeyName": self.key_pair_name,
                },
            )
            template = lt_response["LaunchTemplate"]
            log.info(
                f"Created launch template {self.launch_template_name} for AMI
{ami_id} on {self.inst_type}."
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(f"Failed to create launch template
{self.launch_template_name}.")
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidLaunchTemplateName.AlreadyExistsException":
                log.info(
                    f"Launch template {self.launch_template_name} already exists,
nothing to do."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        return template


    def delete_template(self):
        """
        Deletes a launch template.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.delete_launch_template(
                LaunchTemplateName=self.launch_template_name
            )
            self.delete_instance_profile(
                self.instance_profile_name, self.instance_role_name
            )
            log.info("Launch template %s deleted.", self.launch_template_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if (
                err.response["Error"]["Code"]
                == "InvalidLaunchTemplateName.NotFoundException"
            ):
                log.info(
                    "Launch template %s does not exist, nothing to do.",
                    self.launch_template_name,
```

```
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def get_availability_zones(self) -> List[str]:
        """
        Gets a list of Availability Zones in the AWS Region of the Amazon EC2
client.

        :return: The list of Availability Zones for the client Region.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_availability_zones()
            zones = [zone["ZoneName"] for zone in response["AvailabilityZones"]]
            log.info(f"Retrieved {len(zones)} availability zones: {zones}.")
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error("Failed to retrieve availability zones.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return zones


    def create_autoscaling_group(self, group_size: int) -> List[str]:
        """
        Creates an EC2 Auto Scaling group with the specified size.

        :param group_size: The number of instances to set for the minimum and
maximum in
                           the group.
        :return: The list of Availability Zones specified for the group.
        """
        try:
            zones = self.get_availability_zones()
            self.autoscaling_client.create_auto_scaling_group(
                AutoScalingGroupName=self.group_name,
                AvailabilityZones=zones,
                LaunchTemplate={
                    "LaunchTemplateName": self.launch_template_name,
                    "Version": "$Default",
                },
                MinSize=group_size,
                MaxSize=group_size,
            )
            log.info(
```

```
                f"Created EC2 Auto Scaling group {self.group_name} with
availability zones {zones}."
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "AlreadyExists":
                log.info(
                    f"EC2 Auto Scaling group {self.group_name} already exists,
nothing to do."
                )
            else:
                log.error(f"Failed to create EC2 Auto Scaling group
{self.group_name}.")
                log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return zones


    def get_instances(self) -> List[str]:
        """
        Gets data about the instances in the EC2 Auto Scaling group.

        :return: A list of instance IDs in the Auto Scaling group.
        """
        try:
            as_response = self.autoscaling_client.describe_auto_scaling_groups(
                AutoScalingGroupNames=[self.group_name]
            )
            instance_ids = [
                i["InstanceId"]
                for i in as_response["AutoScalingGroups"][0]["Instances"]
            ]
            log.info(
                f"Retrieved {len(instance_ids)} instances for Auto Scaling group
{self.group_name}."
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to retrieve instances for Auto Scaling group
{self.group_name}."
            )
            if error_code == "ResourceNotFound":
```

```
                log.error(f"The Auto Scaling group '{self.group_name}' does not
exist.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return instance_ids


    def terminate_instance(self, instance_id: str, decrementsetting=False) ->
None:
        """
        Terminates an instance in an EC2 Auto Scaling group. After an instance is
        terminated, it can no longer be accessed.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance to terminate.
        :param decrementsetting: If True, do not replace terminated instances.
        """
        try:
            self.autoscaling_client.terminate_instance_in_auto_scaling_group(
                InstanceId=instance_id,
                ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity=decrementsetting,
            )
            log.info("Terminated instance %s.", instance_id)

            # Adding a waiter to ensure the instance is terminated
            waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("instance_terminated")
            log.info("Waiting for instance %s to be terminated...", instance_id)
            waiter.wait(InstanceIds=[instance_id])
            log.info(
                f"Instance '{instance_id}' has been terminated and will be
replaced."
            )

        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(f"Failed to terminate instance '{instance_id}'.")
            if error_code == "ScalingActivityInProgressFault":
                log.error(
                    "Scaling activity is currently in progress. "
                    "Wait for the scaling activity to complete before attempting
to terminate the instance again."
                )
            elif error_code == "ResourceContentionFault":
                log.error(
                    "The request failed due to a resource contention issue. "
```

```
                    "Ensure that no conflicting operations are being performed on
the resource."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    def attach_load_balancer_target_group(
        self, lb_target_group: Dict[str, Any]
    ) -> None:
        """
        Attaches an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) target group to this EC2 Auto
Scaling group.
        The target group specifies how the load balancer forwards requests to the
instances
        in the group.

        :param lb_target_group: Data about the ELB target group to attach.
        """
        try:
            self.autoscaling_client.attach_load_balancer_target_groups(
                AutoScalingGroupName=self.group_name,
                TargetGroupARNs=[lb_target_group["TargetGroupArn"]],
            )
            log.info(
                "Attached load balancer target group %s to auto scaling group
%s.",
                lb_target_group["TargetGroupName"],
                self.group_name,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to attach load balancer target group
'{lb_target_group['TargetGroupName']}'."
            )
            if error_code == "ResourceContentionFault":
                log.error(
                    "The request failed due to a resource contention issue. "
                    "Ensure that no conflicting operations are being performed on
the resource."
                )
            elif error_code == "ServiceLinkedRoleFailure":
                log.error(
                    "The operation failed because the service-linked role is not
ready or does not exist. "
```

```
                    "Check that the service-linked role exists and is correctly
 configured."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def delete_autoscaling_group(self, group_name: str) -> None:
        """
        Terminates all instances in the group, then deletes the EC2 Auto Scaling
 group.

        :param group_name: The name of the group to delete.
        """
        try:
            response = self.autoscaling_client.describe_auto_scaling_groups(
                AutoScalingGroupNames=[group_name]
            )
            groups = response.get("AutoScalingGroups", [])
            if len(groups) > 0:
                self.autoscaling_client.update_auto_scaling_group(
                    AutoScalingGroupName=group_name, MinSize=0
                )
                instance_ids = [inst["InstanceId"] for inst in groups[0]
["Instances"]]
                for inst_id in instance_ids:
                    self.terminate_instance(inst_id)

                # Wait for all instances to be terminated
                if instance_ids:
                    waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("instance_terminated")
                    log.info("Waiting for all instances to be terminated...")
                    waiter.wait(InstanceIds=instance_ids)
                    log.info("All instances have been terminated.")
            else:
                log.info(f"No groups found named '{group_name}'! Nothing to do.")
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(f"Failed to delete Auto Scaling group '{group_name}'.")
            if error_code == "ScalingActivityInProgressFault":
                log.error(
                    "Scaling activity is currently in progress. "
                    "Wait for the scaling activity to complete before attempting
 to delete the group again."
                )
```

```
            elif error_code == "ResourceContentionFault":
                log.error(
                    "The request failed due to a resource contention issue. "
                    "Ensure that no conflicting operations are being performed on
 the group."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def get_default_vpc(self) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Gets the default VPC for the account.

        :return: Data about the default VPC.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_vpcs(
                Filters=[{"Name": "is-default", "Values": ["true"]}]
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error("Failed to retrieve the default VPC.")
            if error_code == "UnauthorizedOperation":
                log.error(
                    "You do not have the necessary permissions to describe VPCs.
 "
                    "Ensure that your AWS IAM user or role has the correct
 permissions."
                )
            elif error_code == "InvalidParameterValue":
                log.error(
                    "One or more parameters are invalid. Check the request
 parameters."
                )

            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            if "Vpcs" in response and response["Vpcs"]:
                log.info(f"Retrieved default VPC: {response['Vpcs'][0]
['VpcId']}")
                return response["Vpcs"][0]
            else:
                pass
```

```
    def verify_inbound_port(
        self, vpc: Dict[str, Any], port: int, ip_address: str
    ) -> Tuple[Dict[str, Any], bool]:
        """
        Verify the default security group of the specified VPC allows ingress
from this
        computer. This can be done by allowing ingress from this computer's IP
        address. In some situations, such as connecting from a corporate network,
you
        must instead specify a prefix list ID. You can also temporarily open the
port to
        any IP address while running this example. If you do, be sure to remove
public
        access when you're done.

        :param vpc: The VPC used by this example.
        :param port: The port to verify.
        :param ip_address: This computer's IP address.
        :return: The default security group of the specified VPC, and a value
that indicates
                 whether the specified port is open.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_security_groups(
                Filters=[
                    {"Name": "group-name", "Values": ["default"]},
                    {"Name": "vpc-id", "Values": [vpc["VpcId"]]},
                ]
            )
            sec_group = response["SecurityGroups"][0]
            port_is_open = False
            log.info(f"Found default security group {sec_group['GroupId']}.")

            for ip_perm in sec_group["IpPermissions"]:
                if ip_perm.get("FromPort", 0) == port:
                    log.info(f"Found inbound rule: {ip_perm}")
                    for ip_range in ip_perm["IpRanges"]:
                        cidr = ip_range.get("CidrIp", "")
                        if cidr.startswith(ip_address) or cidr == "0.0.0.0/0":
                            port_is_open = True
                    if ip_perm["PrefixListIds"]:
                        port_is_open = True
                    if not port_is_open:
```

```
                        log.info(
                            f"The inbound rule does not appear to be open to
either this computer's IP "
                            f"address of {ip_address}, to all IP addresses
(0.0.0.0/0), or to a prefix list ID."
                        )
                    else:
                        break
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to verify inbound rule for port {port} for VPC
{vpc['VpcId']}."
            )
            if error_code == "InvalidVpcID.NotFound":
                log.error(
                    f"The specified VPC ID '{vpc['VpcId']}' does not exist.
Please check the VPC ID."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return sec_group, port_is_open


    def open_inbound_port(self, sec_group_id: str, port: int, ip_address: str) ->
None:
        """
        Add an ingress rule to the specified security group that allows access on
the
        specified port from the specified IP address.

        :param sec_group_id: The ID of the security group to modify.
        :param port: The port to open.
        :param ip_address: The IP address that is granted access.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.authorize_security_group_ingress(
                GroupId=sec_group_id,
                CidrIp=f"{ip_address}/32",
                FromPort=port,
                ToPort=port,
                IpProtocol="tcp",
            )
            log.info(
```

```
                "Authorized ingress to %s on port %s from %s.",
                sec_group_id,
                port,
                ip_address,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to authorize ingress to security group '{sec_group_id}'
on port {port} from {ip_address}."
            )
            if error_code == "InvalidGroupId.Malformed":
                log.error(
                    "The security group ID is malformed. "
                    "Please verify that the security group ID is correct."
                )
            elif error_code == "InvalidPermission.Duplicate":
                log.error(
                    "The specified rule already exists in the security group. "
                    "Check the existing rules for this security group."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def get_subnets(self, vpc_id: str, zones: List[str] = None) -> List[Dict[str,
Any]]:
        """
        Gets the default subnets in a VPC for a specified list of Availability
Zones.

        :param vpc_id: The ID of the VPC to look up.
        :param zones: The list of Availability Zones to look up.
        :return: The list of subnets found.
        """
        # Ensure that 'zones' is a list, even if None is passed
        if zones is None:
            zones = []
        try:
            paginator = self.ec2_client.get_paginator("describe_subnets")
            page_iterator = paginator.paginate(
                Filters=[
                    {"Name": "vpc-id", "Values": [vpc_id]},
                    {"Name": "availability-zone", "Values": zones},
                    {"Name": "default-for-az", "Values": ["true"]},
```

```
                ]
            )

            subnets = []
            for page in page_iterator:
                subnets.extend(page["Subnets"])

            log.info("Found %s subnets for the specified zones.", len(subnets))
            return subnets
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
                f"Failed to retrieve subnets for VPC '{vpc_id}' in zones
 {zones}."
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidVpcID.NotFound":
                log.error(
                    "The specified VPC ID does not exist. "
                    "Please check the VPC ID and try again."
                )
            # Add more error-specific handling as needed
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
```

Elastic Load Balancing 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
class ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) actions."""

    def __init__(self, elb_client: boto3.client):
        """
        Initializes the LoadBalancer class with the necessary parameters.
        """
        self.elb_client = elb_client


    def create_target_group(
        self, target_group_name: str, protocol: str, port: int, vpc_id: str
    ) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
```

```
        Creates an Elastic Load Balancing target group. The target group
specifies how
        the load balancer forwards requests to instances in the group and how
instance
        health is checked.

        To speed up this demo, the health check is configured with shortened
times and
        lower thresholds. In production, you might want to decrease the
sensitivity of
        your health checks to avoid unwanted failures.

        :param target_group_name: The name of the target group to create.
        :param protocol: The protocol to use to forward requests, such as 'HTTP'.
        :param port: The port to use to forward requests, such as 80.
        :param vpc_id: The ID of the VPC in which the load balancer exists.
        :return: Data about the newly created target group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.create_target_group(
                Name=target_group_name,
                Protocol=protocol,
                Port=port,
                HealthCheckPath="/healthcheck",
                HealthCheckIntervalSeconds=10,
                HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds=5,
                HealthyThresholdCount=2,
                UnhealthyThresholdCount=2,
                VpcId=vpc_id,
            )
            target_group = response["TargetGroups"][0]
            log.info(f"Created load balancing target group
'{target_group_name}'.")
            return target_group
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
                f"Couldn't create load balancing target group
'{target_group_name}'."
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]

            if error_code == "DuplicateTargetGroupName":
                log.error(
                    f"Target group name {target_group_name} already exists. "
```

```
                    "Check if the target group already exists."
                    "Consider using a different name or deleting the existing
target group if appropriate."
                )
            elif error_code == "TooManyTargetGroups":
                log.error(
                    "Too many target groups exist in the account. "
                    "Consider deleting unused target groups to create space for
new ones."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def delete_target_group(self, target_group_name) -> None:
        """
        Deletes the target group.
        """
        try:
            # Describe the target group to get its ARN
            response =
self.elb_client.describe_target_groups(Names=[target_group_name])
            tg_arn = response["TargetGroups"][0]["TargetGroupArn"]

            # Delete the target group
            self.elb_client.delete_target_group(TargetGroupArn=tg_arn)
            log.info("Deleted load balancing target group %s.",
target_group_name)

            # Use a custom waiter to wait until the target group is no longer
available
            self.wait_for_target_group_deletion(self.elb_client, tg_arn)
            log.info("Target group %s successfully deleted.", target_group_name)

        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(f"Failed to delete target group '{target_group_name}'.")
            if error_code == "TargetGroupNotFound":
                log.error(
                    "Load balancer target group either already deleted or never
existed. "
                    "Verify the name and check that the resource exists in the
AWS Console."
                )
            elif error_code == "ResourceInUseException":
```

```
                log.error(
                    "Target group still in use by another resource. "
                    "Ensure that the target group is no longer associated with
any load balancers or resources.",
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    def wait_for_target_group_deletion(
        self, elb_client, target_group_arn, max_attempts=10, delay=30
    ):
        for attempt in range(max_attempts):
            try:

elb_client.describe_target_groups(TargetGroupArns=[target_group_arn])
                print(
                    f"Attempt {attempt + 1}: Target group {target_group_arn}
still exists."
                )
            except ClientError as e:
                if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "TargetGroupNotFound":
                    print(
                        f"Target group {target_group_arn} has been successfully
deleted."
                    )
                    return
                else:
                    raise
            time.sleep(delay)
        raise TimeoutError(
            f"Target group {target_group_arn} was not deleted after {max_attempts
* delay} seconds."
        )


    def create_load_balancer(
        self,
        load_balancer_name: str,
        subnet_ids: List[str],
    ) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Creates an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
subnets
        and forwards requests to the specified target group.
```

```
        :param load_balancer_name: The name of the load balancer to create.
        :param subnet_ids: A list of subnets to associate with the load balancer.
        :return: Data about the newly created load balancer.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.create_load_balancer(
                Name=load_balancer_name, Subnets=subnet_ids
            )
            load_balancer = response["LoadBalancers"][0]
            log.info(f"Created load balancer '{load_balancer_name}'.")

            waiter = self.elb_client.get_waiter("load_balancer_available")
            log.info(
                f"Waiting for load balancer '{load_balancer_name}' to be
available..."
            )
            waiter.wait(Names=[load_balancer_name])
            log.info(f"Load balancer '{load_balancer_name}' is now available!")

        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to create load balancer '{load_balancer_name}'. Error
code: {error_code}, Message: {err.response['Error']['Message']}"
            )

            if error_code == "DuplicateLoadBalancerNameException":
                log.error(
                    f"A load balancer with the name '{load_balancer_name}'
already exists. "
                    "Load balancer names must be unique within the AWS region. "
                    "Please choose a different name and try again."
                )
            if error_code == "TooManyLoadBalancersException":
                log.error(
                    "The maximum number of load balancers has been reached in
this account and region. "
                    "You can delete unused load balancers or request an increase
in the service quota from AWS Support."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return load_balancer
```

```
    def create_listener(
        self,
        load_balancer_name: str,
        target_group: Dict[str, Any],
    ) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Creates a listener for the specified load balancer that forwards requests
to the
        specified target group.

        :param load_balancer_name: The name of the load balancer to create a
listener for.
        :param target_group: An existing target group that is added as a listener
to the
                                load balancer.
        :return: Data about the newly created listener.
        """
        try:
            # Retrieve the load balancer ARN
            load_balancer_response = self.elb_client.describe_load_balancers(
                Names=[load_balancer_name]
            )
            load_balancer_arn = load_balancer_response["LoadBalancers"][0][
                "LoadBalancerArn"
            ]

            # Create the listener
            response = self.elb_client.create_listener(
                LoadBalancerArn=load_balancer_arn,
                Protocol=target_group["Protocol"],
                Port=target_group["Port"],
                DefaultActions=[
                    {
                        "Type": "forward",
                        "TargetGroupArn": target_group["TargetGroupArn"],
                    }
                ],
            )
            log.info(
                f"Created listener to forward traffic from load balancer
'{load_balancer_name}' to target group '{target_group['TargetGroupName']}'."
            )
            return response["Listeners"][0]
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to add a listener on '{load_balancer_name}' for target
group '{target_group['TargetGroupName']}'."
            )

            if error_code == "ListenerNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    f"The listener could not be found for the load balancer
'{load_balancer_name}'. "
                    "Please check the load balancer name and target group
configuration."
                )
            if error_code == "InvalidConfigurationRequestException":
                log.error(
                    f"The configuration provided for the listener on load
balancer '{load_balancer_name}' is invalid. "
                    "Please review the provided protocol, port, and target group
settings."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def delete_load_balancer(self, load_balancer_name) -> None:
        """
        Deletes a load balancer.

        :param load_balancer_name: The name of the load balancer to delete.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.describe_load_balancers(
                Names=[load_balancer_name]
            )
            lb_arn = response["LoadBalancers"][0]["LoadBalancerArn"]
            self.elb_client.delete_load_balancer(LoadBalancerArn=lb_arn)
            log.info("Deleted load balancer %s.", load_balancer_name)
            waiter = self.elb_client.get_waiter("load_balancers_deleted")
            log.info("Waiting for load balancer to be deleted...")
            waiter.wait(Names=[load_balancer_name])
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
```

```
                f"Couldn't delete load balancer '{load_balancer_name}'. Error
code: {error_code}, Message: {err.response['Error']['Message']}"
            )

            if error_code == "LoadBalancerNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    f"The load balancer '{load_balancer_name}' does not exist. "
                    "Please check the name and try again."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def get_endpoint(self, load_balancer_name) -> str:
        """
        Gets the HTTP endpoint of the load balancer.

        :return: The endpoint.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.describe_load_balancers(
                Names=[load_balancer_name]
            )
            return response["LoadBalancers"][0]["DNSName"]
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
                f"Couldn't get the endpoint for load balancer
{load_balancer_name}"
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "LoadBalancerNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    "Verify load balancer name and ensure it exists in the AWS
console."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    @staticmethod
    def verify_load_balancer_endpoint(endpoint) -> bool:
        """
        Verify this computer can successfully send a GET request to the load
balancer endpoint.

        :param endpoint: The endpoint to verify.
        :return: True if the GET request is successful, False otherwise.
```

```
        """
        retries = 3
        verified = False
        while not verified and retries > 0:
            try:
                lb_response = requests.get(f"http://{endpoint}")
                log.info(
                    "Got response %s from load balancer endpoint.",
                    lb_response.status_code,
                )
                if lb_response.status_code == 200:
                    verified = True
                else:
                    retries = 0
            except requests.exceptions.ConnectionError:
                log.info(
                    "Got connection error from load balancer endpoint,
retrying..."
                )
                retries -= 1
                time.sleep(10)
        return verified

    def check_target_health(self, target_group_name: str) -> List[Dict[str,
Any]]:
        """
        Checks the health of the instances in the target group.

        :return: The health status of the target group.
        """
        try:
            tg_response = self.elb_client.describe_target_groups(
                Names=[target_group_name]
            )
            health_response = self.elb_client.describe_target_health(
                TargetGroupArn=tg_response["TargetGroups"][0]["TargetGroupArn"]
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(f"Couldn't check health of {target_group_name} target(s).")
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "LoadBalancerNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    "Load balancer associated with the target group was not
found. "
```

```
                    "Ensure the load balancer exists, is in the correct AWS
 region, and "
                    "that you have the necessary permissions to access it.",
                )
            elif error_code == "TargetGroupNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    "Target group was not found. "
                    "Verify the target group name, check that it exists in the
 correct region, "
                    "and ensure it has not been deleted or created in a different
 account.",
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return health_response["TargetHealthDescriptions"]
```

DynamoDB를 사용하여 추천 서비스를 시뮬레이션하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
class RecommendationService:
    """
    Encapsulates a DynamoDB table to use as a service that recommends books,
 movies,
    and songs.
    """

    def __init__(self, table_name: str, dynamodb_client: boto3.client):
        """
        Initializes the RecommendationService class with the necessary
 parameters.

        :param table_name: The name of the DynamoDB recommendations table.
        :param dynamodb_client: A Boto3 DynamoDB client.
        """
        self.table_name = table_name
        self.dynamodb_client = dynamodb_client

    def create(self) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
```

```
        Creates a DynamoDB table to use as a recommendation service. The table
has a
        hash key named 'MediaType' that defines the type of media recommended,
such as
        Book or Movie, and a range key named 'ItemId' that, combined with the
MediaType,
        forms a unique identifier for the recommended item.

        :return: Data about the newly created table.
        :raises RecommendationServiceError: If the table creation fails.
        """
        try:
            response = self.dynamodb_client.create_table(
                TableName=self.table_name,
                AttributeDefinitions=[
                    {"AttributeName": "MediaType", "AttributeType": "S"},
                    {"AttributeName": "ItemId", "AttributeType": "N"},
                ],
                KeySchema=[
                    {"AttributeName": "MediaType", "KeyType": "HASH"},
                    {"AttributeName": "ItemId", "KeyType": "RANGE"},
                ],
                ProvisionedThroughput={"ReadCapacityUnits": 5,
"WriteCapacityUnits": 5},
            )
            log.info("Creating table %s...", self.table_name)
            waiter = self.dynamodb_client.get_waiter("table_exists")
            waiter.wait(TableName=self.table_name)
            log.info("Table %s created.", self.table_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceInUseException":
                log.info("Table %s exists, nothing to be done.", self.table_name)
            else:
                raise RecommendationServiceError(
                    self.table_name, f"ClientError when creating table: {err}."
                )
        else:
            return response

    def populate(self, data_file: str) -> None:
        """
        Populates the recommendations table from a JSON file.

        :param data_file: The path to the data file.
```

```
        :raises RecommendationServiceError: If the table population fails.
        """
        try:
            with open(data_file) as data:
                items = json.load(data)
            batch = [{"PutRequest": {"Item": item}} for item in items]
            self.dynamodb_client.batch_write_item(RequestItems={self.table_name:
batch})
            log.info(
                "Populated table %s with items from %s.", self.table_name,
data_file
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            raise RecommendationServiceError(
                self.table_name, f"Couldn't populate table from {data_file}:
{err}"
            )

    def destroy(self) -> None:
        """
        Deletes the recommendations table.

        :raises RecommendationServiceError: If the table deletion fails.
        """
        try:
            self.dynamodb_client.delete_table(TableName=self.table_name)
            log.info("Deleting table %s...", self.table_name)
            waiter = self.dynamodb_client.get_waiter("table_not_exists")
            waiter.wait(TableName=self.table_name)
            log.info("Table %s deleted.", self.table_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                log.info("Table %s does not exist, nothing to do.",
self.table_name)
            else:
                raise RecommendationServiceError(
                    self.table_name, f"ClientError when deleting table: {err}."
                )
```

Systems Manager 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
class ParameterHelper:
    """
    Encapsulates Systems Manager parameters. This example uses these parameters
 to drive
    the demonstration of resilient architecture, such as failure of a dependency
 or
    how the service responds to a health check.
    """

    table: str = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-table"
    failure_response: str = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-failure-response"
    health_check: str = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-health-check"

    def __init__(self, table_name: str, ssm_client: boto3.client):
        """
        Initializes the ParameterHelper class with the necessary parameters.

        :param table_name: The name of the DynamoDB table that is used as a
 recommendation
                           service.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        """
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.table_name = table_name

    def reset(self) -> None:
        """
        Resets the Systems Manager parameters to starting values for the demo.
        These are the name of the DynamoDB recommendation table, no response when
 a
        dependency fails, and shallow health checks.
        """
        self.put(self.table, self.table_name)
        self.put(self.failure_response, "none")
        self.put(self.health_check, "shallow")

    def put(self, name: str, value: str) -> None:
        """
        Sets the value of a named Systems Manager parameter.

        :param name: The name of the parameter.
        :param value: The new value of the parameter.
        :raises ParameterHelperError: If the parameter value cannot be set.
```

```
        """
        try:
            self.ssm_client.put_parameter(
                Name=name, Value=value, Overwrite=True, Type="String"
            )
            log.info("Setting parameter %s to '%s'.", name, value)
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(f"Failed to set parameter {name}.")
            if error_code == "ParameterLimitExceeded":
                log.error(
                    "The parameter limit has been exceeded. "
                    "Consider deleting unused parameters or request a limit
increase."
                )
            elif error_code == "ParameterAlreadyExists":
                log.error(
                    "The parameter already exists and overwrite is set to False.
"
                    "Use Overwrite=True to update the parameter."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - CreateInstanceProfile
  - CreateLaunchTemplate
  - CreateListener
  - CreateLoadBalancer
  - CreateTargetGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteInstanceProfile
  - DeleteLaunchTemplate
  - DeleteLoadBalancer

- DeleteTargetGroup
- DescribeAutoScalingGroups
- DescribeAvailabilityZones
- DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
- DescribeInstances
- DescribeLoadBalancers
- DescribeSubnets
- DescribeTargetGroups
- DescribeTargetHealth
- DescribeVpcs
- RebootInstances
- ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation
- TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

CLI를 사용하여 프라이빗 서브넷 및 NAT 게이트웨이가 있는 VPC 생성

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- CLI를 사용하여 프라이빗 서브넷과 NAT 게이트웨이가 있는 VPC를 생성합니다.
- VPC, 서브넷, 라우팅 테이블, NAT 게이트웨이 등 필요한 구성 요소를 설정합니다.
- 적절한 액세스 및 보안을 위해 보안 그룹 및 IAM 역할을 구성합니다.
- CLI 명령을 사용하여 이러한 리소스의 생성 및 구성을 자동화합니다.

Bash

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 샘플 개발자 자습서 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
#!/bin/bash

# VPC with Private Subnets and NAT Gateways (IMDSv2 Compliant Version)
# This script creates a VPC with public and private subnets in two Availability
 Zones,
# NAT gateways, an internet gateway, route tables, a VPC endpoint for S3,
# security groups, a launch template, an Auto Scaling group, and an Application
 Load Balancer.

# Set up logging
LOG_FILE="vpc-private-subnets-nat.log"
exec > >(tee -a "$LOG_FILE") 2>&1

# Cleanup function to delete all created resources
cleanup_resources() {
  echo "Cleaning up resources..."

  # Delete Auto Scaling group if it exists
  if [ -n "${ASG_NAME:-}" ]; then
    echo "Deleting Auto Scaling group: $ASG_NAME"
    aws autoscaling delete-auto-scaling-group --auto-scaling-group-name
 "$ASG_NAME" --force-delete
    echo "Waiting for Auto Scaling group to be deleted..."
    aws autoscaling wait auto-scaling-groups-deleted --auto-scaling-group-names
 "$ASG_NAME"
  fi

  # Delete load balancer if it exists
  if [ -n "${LB_ARN:-}" ]; then
    echo "Deleting load balancer: $LB_ARN"
    aws elbv2 delete-load-balancer --load-balancer-arn "$LB_ARN"
    # Wait for load balancer to be deleted
    sleep 30
  fi

  # Delete target group if it exists
  if [ -n "${TARGET_GROUP_ARN:-}" ]; then
    echo "Deleting target group: $TARGET_GROUP_ARN"
    aws elbv2 delete-target-group --target-group-arn "$TARGET_GROUP_ARN"
  fi

  # Delete launch template if it exists
```

```
if [ -n "${LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME:-}" ]; then
  echo "Deleting launch template: $LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME"
  aws ec2 delete-launch-template --launch-template-name "$LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME"
fi

# Delete NAT Gateways if they exist
if [ -n "${NAT_GW1_ID:-}" ]; then
  echo "Deleting NAT Gateway 1: $NAT_GW1_ID"
  aws ec2 delete-nat-gateway --nat-gateway-id "$NAT_GW1_ID"
fi

if [ -n "${NAT_GW2_ID:-}" ]; then
  echo "Deleting NAT Gateway 2: $NAT_GW2_ID"
  aws ec2 delete-nat-gateway --nat-gateway-id "$NAT_GW2_ID"
fi

# Wait for NAT Gateways to be deleted
if [ -n "${NAT_GW1_ID:-}" ] || [ -n "${NAT_GW2_ID:-}" ]; then
  echo "Waiting for NAT Gateways to be deleted..."
  sleep 60
fi

# Release Elastic IPs if they exist
if [ -n "${EIP1_ALLOC_ID:-}" ]; then
  echo "Releasing Elastic IP 1: $EIP1_ALLOC_ID"
  aws ec2 release-address --allocation-id "$EIP1_ALLOC_ID"
fi

if [ -n "${EIP2_ALLOC_ID:-}" ]; then
  echo "Releasing Elastic IP 2: $EIP2_ALLOC_ID"
  aws ec2 release-address --allocation-id "$EIP2_ALLOC_ID"
fi

# Delete VPC endpoint if it exists
if [ -n "${VPC_ENDPOINT_ID:-}" ]; then
  echo "Deleting VPC endpoint: $VPC_ENDPOINT_ID"
  aws ec2 delete-vpc-endpoints --vpc-endpoint-ids "$VPC_ENDPOINT_ID"
fi

# Delete security groups if they exist
if [ -n "${APP_SG_ID:-}" ]; then
  echo "Deleting application security group: $APP_SG_ID"
  aws ec2 delete-security-group --group-id "$APP_SG_ID"
fi
```

```
  if [ -n "${LB_SG_ID:-}" ]; then
    echo "Deleting load balancer security group: $LB_SG_ID"
    aws ec2 delete-security-group --group-id "$LB_SG_ID"
  fi

  # Detach and delete Internet Gateway if it exists
  if [ -n "${IGW_ID:-}" ] && [ -n "${VPC_ID:-}" ]; then
    echo "Detaching Internet Gateway: $IGW_ID from VPC: $VPC_ID"
    aws ec2 detach-internet-gateway --internet-gateway-id "$IGW_ID" --vpc-id
"$VPC_ID"
    echo "Deleting Internet Gateway: $IGW_ID"
    aws ec2 delete-internet-gateway --internet-gateway-id "$IGW_ID"
  fi

  # Delete route table associations and route tables if they exist
  if [ -n "${PUBLIC_RT_ASSOC1_ID:-}" ]; then
    echo "Disassociating public route table from subnet 1: $PUBLIC_RT_ASSOC1_ID"
    aws ec2 disassociate-route-table --association-id "$PUBLIC_RT_ASSOC1_ID"
  fi

  if [ -n "${PUBLIC_RT_ASSOC2_ID:-}" ]; then
    echo "Disassociating public route table from subnet 2: $PUBLIC_RT_ASSOC2_ID"
    aws ec2 disassociate-route-table --association-id "$PUBLIC_RT_ASSOC2_ID"
  fi

  if [ -n "${PRIVATE_RT1_ASSOC_ID:-}" ]; then
    echo "Disassociating private route table 1: $PRIVATE_RT1_ASSOC_ID"
    aws ec2 disassociate-route-table --association-id "$PRIVATE_RT1_ASSOC_ID"
  fi

  if [ -n "${PRIVATE_RT2_ASSOC_ID:-}" ]; then
    echo "Disassociating private route table 2: $PRIVATE_RT2_ASSOC_ID"
    aws ec2 disassociate-route-table --association-id "$PRIVATE_RT2_ASSOC_ID"
  fi

  if [ -n "${PUBLIC_RT_ID:-}" ]; then
    echo "Deleting public route table: $PUBLIC_RT_ID"
    aws ec2 delete-route-table --route-table-id "$PUBLIC_RT_ID"
  fi

  if [ -n "${PRIVATE_RT1_ID:-}" ]; then
    echo "Deleting private route table 1: $PRIVATE_RT1_ID"
    aws ec2 delete-route-table --route-table-id "$PRIVATE_RT1_ID"
```

```
  fi

  if [ -n "${PRIVATE_RT2_ID:-}" ]; then
    echo "Deleting private route table 2: $PRIVATE_RT2_ID"
    aws ec2 delete-route-table --route-table-id "$PRIVATE_RT2_ID"
  fi

  # Delete subnets if they exist
  if [ -n "${PUBLIC_SUBNET1_ID:-}" ]; then
    echo "Deleting public subnet 1: $PUBLIC_SUBNET1_ID"
    aws ec2 delete-subnet --subnet-id "$PUBLIC_SUBNET1_ID"
  fi

  if [ -n "${PUBLIC_SUBNET2_ID:-}" ]; then
    echo "Deleting public subnet 2: $PUBLIC_SUBNET2_ID"
    aws ec2 delete-subnet --subnet-id "$PUBLIC_SUBNET2_ID"
  fi

  if [ -n "${PRIVATE_SUBNET1_ID:-}" ]; then
    echo "Deleting private subnet 1: $PRIVATE_SUBNET1_ID"
    aws ec2 delete-subnet --subnet-id "$PRIVATE_SUBNET1_ID"
  fi

  if [ -n "${PRIVATE_SUBNET2_ID:-}" ]; then
    echo "Deleting private subnet 2: $PRIVATE_SUBNET2_ID"
    aws ec2 delete-subnet --subnet-id "$PRIVATE_SUBNET2_ID"
  fi

  # Delete VPC if it exists
  if [ -n "${VPC_ID:-}" ]; then
    echo "Deleting VPC: $VPC_ID"
    aws ec2 delete-vpc --vpc-id "$VPC_ID"
  fi

  echo "Cleanup completed."
}

# Error handling function
handle_error() {
  echo "ERROR: $1"
  echo "Attempting to clean up resources..."
  cleanup_resources
  exit 1
}
```

```
# Function to check command success
check_command() {
  if [ $? -ne 0 ]; then
    handle_error "$1"
  fi
}

# Generate a random identifier for resource names
RANDOM_ID=$(openssl rand -hex 4)
echo "Using random identifier: $RANDOM_ID"

# Create VPC
echo "Creating VPC..."
VPC_RESULT=$(aws ec2 create-vpc --cidr-block 10.0.0.0/16 --tag-specifications
 "ResourceType=vpc,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=ProductionVPC-$RANDOM_ID}]")
check_command "Failed to create VPC"

VPC_ID=$(echo "$VPC_RESULT" | jq -r '.Vpc.VpcId')
echo "VPC created with ID: $VPC_ID"

# Get Availability Zones
echo "Getting Availability Zones..."
AZ_RESULT=$(aws ec2 describe-availability-zones --query
 'AvailabilityZones[0:2].ZoneName' --output text)
check_command "Failed to get Availability Zones"

# Convert space-separated output to array
read -r -a AZS <<< "$AZ_RESULT"
AZ1=${AZS[0]}
AZ2=${AZS[1]}
echo "Using Availability Zones: $AZ1 and $AZ2"

# Create subnets
echo "Creating subnets..."
PUBLIC_SUBNET1_RESULT=$(aws ec2 create-subnet --vpc-id "$VPC_ID" --
cidr-block 10.0.0.0/24 --availability-zone "$AZ1" --tag-specifications
 "ResourceType=subnet,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=PublicSubnet1-$RANDOM_ID}]")
check_command "Failed to create public subnet 1"
PUBLIC_SUBNET1_ID=$(echo "$PUBLIC_SUBNET1_RESULT" | jq -r '.Subnet.SubnetId')

PRIVATE_SUBNET1_RESULT=$(aws ec2 create-subnet --vpc-id "$VPC_ID" --
cidr-block 10.0.1.0/24 --availability-zone "$AZ1" --tag-specifications
 "ResourceType=subnet,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=PrivateSubnet1-$RANDOM_ID}]")
```

```
check_command "Failed to create private subnet 1"
PRIVATE_SUBNET1_ID=$(echo "$PRIVATE_SUBNET1_RESULT" | jq -r '.Subnet.SubnetId')

PUBLIC_SUBNET2_RESULT=$(aws ec2 create-subnet --vpc-id "$VPC_ID" --
cidr-block 10.0.2.0/24 --availability-zone "$AZ2" --tag-specifications
 "ResourceType=subnet,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=PublicSubnet2-$RANDOM_ID}]")
check_command "Failed to create public subnet 2"
PUBLIC_SUBNET2_ID=$(echo "$PUBLIC_SUBNET2_RESULT" | jq -r '.Subnet.SubnetId')

PRIVATE_SUBNET2_RESULT=$(aws ec2 create-subnet --vpc-id "$VPC_ID" --
cidr-block 10.0.3.0/24 --availability-zone "$AZ2" --tag-specifications
 "ResourceType=subnet,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=PrivateSubnet2-$RANDOM_ID}]")
check_command "Failed to create private subnet 2"
PRIVATE_SUBNET2_ID=$(echo "$PRIVATE_SUBNET2_RESULT" | jq -r '.Subnet.SubnetId')

echo "Subnets created with IDs:"
echo "Public Subnet 1: $PUBLIC_SUBNET1_ID"
echo "Private Subnet 1: $PRIVATE_SUBNET1_ID"
echo "Public Subnet 2: $PUBLIC_SUBNET2_ID"
echo "Private Subnet 2: $PRIVATE_SUBNET2_ID"

# Create Internet Gateway
echo "Creating Internet Gateway..."
IGW_RESULT=$(aws ec2 create-internet-gateway --tag-specifications
 "ResourceType=internet-gateway,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=ProductionIGW-
$RANDOM_ID}]")
check_command "Failed to create Internet Gateway"
IGW_ID=$(echo "$IGW_RESULT" | jq -r '.InternetGateway.InternetGatewayId')
echo "Internet Gateway created with ID: $IGW_ID"

# Attach Internet Gateway to VPC
echo "Attaching Internet Gateway to VPC..."
aws ec2 attach-internet-gateway --internet-gateway-id "$IGW_ID" --vpc-id
 "$VPC_ID"
check_command "Failed to attach Internet Gateway to VPC"

# Create route tables
echo "Creating route tables..."
PUBLIC_RT_RESULT=$(aws ec2 create-route-table --vpc-id "$VPC_ID" --tag-
specifications "ResourceType=route-table,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=PublicRouteTable-
$RANDOM_ID}]")
check_command "Failed to create public route table"
PUBLIC_RT_ID=$(echo "$PUBLIC_RT_RESULT" | jq -r '.RouteTable.RouteTableId')
```

```
PRIVATE_RT1_RESULT=$(aws ec2 create-route-table --vpc-
id "$VPC_ID" --tag-specifications "ResourceType=route-
table,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=PrivateRouteTable1-$RANDOM_ID}]")
check_command "Failed to create private route table 1"
PRIVATE_RT1_ID=$(echo "$PRIVATE_RT1_RESULT" | jq -r '.RouteTable.RouteTableId')

PRIVATE_RT2_RESULT=$(aws ec2 create-route-table --vpc-
id "$VPC_ID" --tag-specifications "ResourceType=route-
table,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=PrivateRouteTable2-$RANDOM_ID}]")
check_command "Failed to create private route table 2"
PRIVATE_RT2_ID=$(echo "$PRIVATE_RT2_RESULT" | jq -r '.RouteTable.RouteTableId')

echo "Route tables created with IDs:"
echo "Public Route Table: $PUBLIC_RT_ID"
echo "Private Route Table 1: $PRIVATE_RT1_ID"
echo "Private Route Table 2: $PRIVATE_RT2_ID"

# Add route to Internet Gateway in public route table
echo "Adding route to Internet Gateway in public route table..."
aws ec2 create-route --route-table-id "$PUBLIC_RT_ID" --destination-cidr-block
 0.0.0.0/0 --gateway-id "$IGW_ID"
check_command "Failed to add route to Internet Gateway"

# Associate subnets with route tables
echo "Associating subnets with route tables..."
PUBLIC_RT_ASSOC1_RESULT=$(aws ec2 associate-route-table --route-table-id
 "$PUBLIC_RT_ID" --subnet-id "$PUBLIC_SUBNET1_ID")
check_command "Failed to associate public subnet 1 with route table"
PUBLIC_RT_ASSOC1_ID=$(echo "$PUBLIC_RT_ASSOC1_RESULT" | jq -r '.AssociationId')

PUBLIC_RT_ASSOC2_RESULT=$(aws ec2 associate-route-table --route-table-id
 "$PUBLIC_RT_ID" --subnet-id "$PUBLIC_SUBNET2_ID")
check_command "Failed to associate public subnet 2 with route table"
PUBLIC_RT_ASSOC2_ID=$(echo "$PUBLIC_RT_ASSOC2_RESULT" | jq -r '.AssociationId')

PRIVATE_RT1_ASSOC_RESULT=$(aws ec2 associate-route-table --route-table-id
 "$PRIVATE_RT1_ID" --subnet-id "$PRIVATE_SUBNET1_ID")
check_command "Failed to associate private subnet 1 with route table"
PRIVATE_RT1_ASSOC_ID=$(echo "$PRIVATE_RT1_ASSOC_RESULT" | jq -r '.AssociationId')

PRIVATE_RT2_ASSOC_RESULT=$(aws ec2 associate-route-table --route-table-id
 "$PRIVATE_RT2_ID" --subnet-id "$PRIVATE_SUBNET2_ID")
check_command "Failed to associate private subnet 2 with route table"
PRIVATE_RT2_ASSOC_ID=$(echo "$PRIVATE_RT2_ASSOC_RESULT" | jq -r '.AssociationId')
```

```
echo "Route table associations created with IDs:"
echo "Public Subnet 1 Association: $PUBLIC_RT_ASSOC1_ID"
echo "Public Subnet 2 Association: $PUBLIC_RT_ASSOC2_ID"
echo "Private Subnet 1 Association: $PRIVATE_RT1_ASSOC_ID"
echo "Private Subnet 2 Association: $PRIVATE_RT2_ASSOC_ID"

# Create NAT Gateways
echo "Creating NAT Gateways..."

# Allocate Elastic IPs for NAT Gateways
echo "Allocating Elastic IPs for NAT Gateways..."
EIP1_RESULT=$(aws ec2 allocate-address --domain vpc --tag-specifications
 "ResourceType=elastic-ip,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=NAT1-EIP-$RANDOM_ID}]")
check_command "Failed to allocate Elastic IP 1"
EIP1_ALLOC_ID=$(echo "$EIP1_RESULT" | jq -r '.AllocationId')

EIP2_RESULT=$(aws ec2 allocate-address --domain vpc --tag-specifications
 "ResourceType=elastic-ip,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=NAT2-EIP-$RANDOM_ID}]")
check_command "Failed to allocate Elastic IP 2"
EIP2_ALLOC_ID=$(echo "$EIP2_RESULT" | jq -r '.AllocationId')

echo "Elastic IPs allocated with IDs:"
echo "EIP 1 Allocation ID: $EIP1_ALLOC_ID"
echo "EIP 2 Allocation ID: $EIP2_ALLOC_ID"

# Create NAT Gateways
echo "Creating NAT Gateway in public subnet 1..."
NAT_GW1_RESULT=$(aws ec2 create-nat-gateway --subnet-id
 "$PUBLIC_SUBNET1_ID" --allocation-id "$EIP1_ALLOC_ID" --tag-specifications
 "ResourceType=natgateway,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=NAT-Gateway1-$RANDOM_ID}]")
check_command "Failed to create NAT Gateway 1"
NAT_GW1_ID=$(echo "$NAT_GW1_RESULT" | jq -r '.NatGateway.NatGatewayId')

echo "Creating NAT Gateway in public subnet 2..."
NAT_GW2_RESULT=$(aws ec2 create-nat-gateway --subnet-id
 "$PUBLIC_SUBNET2_ID" --allocation-id "$EIP2_ALLOC_ID" --tag-specifications
 "ResourceType=natgateway,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=NAT-Gateway2-$RANDOM_ID}]")
check_command "Failed to create NAT Gateway 2"
NAT_GW2_ID=$(echo "$NAT_GW2_RESULT" | jq -r '.NatGateway.NatGatewayId')

echo "NAT Gateways created with IDs:"
echo "NAT Gateway 1: $NAT_GW1_ID"
echo "NAT Gateway 2: $NAT_GW2_ID"
```

```
# Wait for NAT Gateways to be available
echo "Waiting for NAT Gateways to be available..."
aws ec2 wait nat-gateway-available --nat-gateway-ids "$NAT_GW1_ID"
check_command "NAT Gateway 1 did not become available"
aws ec2 wait nat-gateway-available --nat-gateway-ids "$NAT_GW2_ID"
check_command "NAT Gateway 2 did not become available"
echo "NAT Gateways are now available"

# Add routes to NAT Gateways in private route tables
echo "Adding routes to NAT Gateways in private route tables..."
aws ec2 create-route --route-table-id "$PRIVATE_RT1_ID" --destination-cidr-block
 0.0.0.0/0 --nat-gateway-id "$NAT_GW1_ID"
check_command "Failed to add route to NAT Gateway 1"

aws ec2 create-route --route-table-id "$PRIVATE_RT2_ID" --destination-cidr-block
 0.0.0.0/0 --nat-gateway-id "$NAT_GW2_ID"
check_command "Failed to add route to NAT Gateway 2"

# Create VPC Endpoint for S3
echo "Creating VPC Endpoint for S3..."
S3_PREFIX_LIST_ID=$(aws ec2 describe-prefix-lists --filters "Name=prefix-
list-name,Values=com.amazonaws.$(aws configure get region).s3" --query
 'PrefixLists[0].PrefixListId' --output text)
check_command "Failed to get S3 prefix list ID"

VPC_ENDPOINT_RESULT=$(aws ec2 create-vpc-endpoint --vpc-id "$VPC_ID" --
service-name "com.amazonaws.$(aws configure get region).s3" --route-table-ids
 "$PRIVATE_RT1_ID" "$PRIVATE_RT2_ID" --tag-specifications "ResourceType=vpc-
endpoint,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=S3-Endpoint-$RANDOM_ID}]")
check_command "Failed to create VPC endpoint for S3"
VPC_ENDPOINT_ID=$(echo "$VPC_ENDPOINT_RESULT" | jq -r
 '.VpcEndpoint.VpcEndpointId')
echo "VPC Endpoint created with ID: $VPC_ENDPOINT_ID"

# Create security groups
echo "Creating security groups..."
LB_SG_RESULT=$(aws ec2 create-security-group --group-name "LoadBalancerSG-
$RANDOM_ID" --description "Security group for the load balancer"
 --vpc-id "$VPC_ID" --tag-specifications "ResourceType=security-
group,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=LoadBalancerSG-$RANDOM_ID}]")
check_command "Failed to create load balancer security group"
LB_SG_ID=$(echo "$LB_SG_RESULT" | jq -r '.GroupId')
```

```
# Allow inbound HTTP traffic from anywhere to the load balancer
aws ec2 authorize-security-group-ingress --group-id "$LB_SG_ID" --protocol tcp --
port 80 --cidr 0.0.0.0/0
check_command "Failed to authorize ingress to load balancer security group"

APP_SG_RESULT=$(aws ec2 create-security-group --group-name "AppServerSG-
$RANDOM_ID" --description "Security group for the application servers"
 --vpc-id "$VPC_ID" --tag-specifications "ResourceType=security-
group,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=AppServerSG-$RANDOM_ID}]")
check_command "Failed to create application server security group"
APP_SG_ID=$(echo "$APP_SG_RESULT" | jq -r '.GroupId')

# Allow inbound HTTP traffic from the load balancer security group to the
 application servers
aws ec2 authorize-security-group-ingress --group-id "$APP_SG_ID" --protocol tcp
 --port 80 --source-group "$LB_SG_ID"
check_command "Failed to authorize ingress to application server security group"

echo "Security groups created with IDs:"
echo "Load Balancer Security Group: $LB_SG_ID"
echo "Application Server Security Group: $APP_SG_ID"

# Create a launch template
echo "Creating launch template..."

# Create user data script with IMDSv2 support
cat > user-data.sh << 'EOF'
#!/bin/bash
yum update -y
yum install -y httpd
systemctl start httpd
systemctl enable httpd

# Use IMDSv2 with session token
TOKEN=$(curl -X PUT "http://169.254.169.254/latest/api/token" -H "X-aws-ec2-
metadata-token-ttl-seconds: 21600")
AZ=$(curl -H "X-aws-ec2-metadata-token: $TOKEN" -s http://169.254.169.254/latest/
meta-data/placement/availability-zone)
HOSTNAME=$(hostname -f)

echo "<h1>Hello from $HOSTNAME in $AZ</h1>" > /var/www/html/index.html
EOF

# Encode user data
```

```
USER_DATA=$(base64 -w 0 user-data.sh)

# Get latest Amazon Linux 2 AMI
echo "Getting latest Amazon Linux 2 AMI..."
AMI_ID=$(aws ec2 describe-images --owners amazon --filters
 "Name=name,Values=amzn2-ami-hvm-*-x86_64-gp2" "Name=state,Values=available" --
query 'sort_by(Images, &CreationDate)[-1].ImageId' --output text)
check_command "Failed to get latest Amazon Linux 2 AMI"
echo "Using AMI: $AMI_ID"

# Create launch template with IMDSv2 required
LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME="AppServerTemplate-$RANDOM_ID"
echo "Creating launch template: $LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME"

aws ec2 create-launch-template \
  --launch-template-name "$LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME" \
  --version-description "Initial version" \
  --tag-specifications "ResourceType=launch-template,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=
$LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME}]" \
  --launch-template-data "{
    \"NetworkInterfaces\": [{
      \"DeviceIndex\": 0,
      \"Groups\": [\"$APP_SG_ID\"],
      \"DeleteOnTermination\": true
    }],
    \"ImageId\": \"$AMI_ID\",
    \"InstanceType\": \"t3.micro\",
    \"UserData\": \"$USER_DATA\",
    \"MetadataOptions\": {
      \"HttpTokens\": \"required\",
      \"HttpEndpoint\": \"enabled\"
    },
    \"TagSpecifications\": [{
      \"ResourceType\": \"instance\",
      \"Tags\": [{
        \"Key\": \"Name\",
        \"Value\": \"AppServer-$RANDOM_ID\"
      }]
    }]
  }"
check_command "Failed to create launch template"

# Create target group
echo "Creating target group..."
```

```
TARGET_GROUP_NAME="AppTargetGroup-$RANDOM_ID"
TARGET_GROUP_RESULT=$(aws elbv2 create-target-group \
  --name "$TARGET_GROUP_NAME" \
  --protocol HTTP \
  --port 80 \
  --vpc-id "$VPC_ID" \
  --target-type instance \
  --health-check-protocol HTTP \
  --health-check-path "/" \
  --health-check-port traffic-port)
check_command "Failed to create target group"
TARGET_GROUP_ARN=$(echo "$TARGET_GROUP_RESULT" | jq -r
 '.TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn')
echo "Target group created with ARN: $TARGET_GROUP_ARN"

# Create load balancer
echo "Creating load balancer..."
LB_NAME="AppLoadBalancer-$RANDOM_ID"
LB_RESULT=$(aws elbv2 create-load-balancer \
  --name "$LB_NAME" \
  --subnets "$PUBLIC_SUBNET1_ID" "$PUBLIC_SUBNET2_ID" \
  --security-groups "$LB_SG_ID" \
  --tags "Key=Name,Value=$LB_NAME")
check_command "Failed to create load balancer"
LB_ARN=$(echo "$LB_RESULT" | jq -r '.LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn')
echo "Load balancer created with ARN: $LB_ARN"

# Wait for load balancer to be active
echo "Waiting for load balancer to be active..."
aws elbv2 wait load-balancer-available --load-balancer-arns "$LB_ARN"
check_command "Load balancer did not become available"

# Create listener
echo "Creating listener..."
LISTENER_RESULT=$(aws elbv2 create-listener \
  --load-balancer-arn "$LB_ARN" \
  --protocol HTTP \
  --port 80 \
  --default-actions "Type=forward,TargetGroupArn=$TARGET_GROUP_ARN")
check_command "Failed to create listener"
LISTENER_ARN=$(echo "$LISTENER_RESULT" | jq -r '.Listeners[0].ListenerArn')
echo "Listener created with ARN: $LISTENER_ARN"

# Create Auto Scaling group
```

```
echo "Creating Auto Scaling group..."
ASG_NAME="AppAutoScalingGroup-$RANDOM_ID"
aws autoscaling create-auto-scaling-group \
  --auto-scaling-group-name "$ASG_NAME" \
  --launch-template "LaunchTemplateName=$LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME,Version=\$Latest" \
  --min-size 2 \
  --max-size 4 \
  --desired-capacity 2 \
  --vpc-zone-identifier "$PRIVATE_SUBNET1_ID,$PRIVATE_SUBNET2_ID" \
  --target-group-arns "$TARGET_GROUP_ARN" \
  --health-check-type ELB \
  --health-check-grace-period 300 \
  --tags "Key=Name,Value=AppServer-$RANDOM_ID,PropagateAtLaunch=true"
check_command "Failed to create Auto Scaling group"
echo "Auto Scaling group created with name: $ASG_NAME"

# Get load balancer DNS name
LB_DNS_NAME=$(aws elbv2 describe-load-balancers --load-balancer-arns "$LB_ARN" --
query 'LoadBalancers[0].DNSName' --output text)
check_command "Failed to get load balancer DNS name"

echo ""
echo "============================================"
echo "DEPLOYMENT COMPLETE"
echo "============================================"
echo "VPC ID: $VPC_ID"
echo "Public Subnet 1: $PUBLIC_SUBNET1_ID (AZ: $AZ1)"
echo "Private Subnet 1: $PRIVATE_SUBNET1_ID (AZ: $AZ1)"
echo "Public Subnet 2: $PUBLIC_SUBNET2_ID (AZ: $AZ2)"
echo "Private Subnet 2: $PRIVATE_SUBNET2_ID (AZ: $AZ2)"
echo "NAT Gateway 1: $NAT_GW1_ID"
echo "NAT Gateway 2: $NAT_GW2_ID"
echo "Load Balancer: $LB_NAME"
echo "Auto Scaling Group: $ASG_NAME"
echo ""
echo "Your application will be available at: http://$LB_DNS_NAME"
echo "It may take a few minutes for the instances to launch and pass health
 checks."
echo ""

# Add health check monitoring
echo "============================================"
echo "MONITORING INSTANCE HEALTH AND LOAD BALANCER"
echo "============================================"
```

```
echo "Waiting for instances to launch and pass health checks..."
echo "This may take 3-5 minutes. Checking every 30 seconds..."

# Monitor instance health and load balancer accessibility
MAX_ATTEMPTS=10
ATTEMPT=1
HEALTHY_INSTANCES=0

while [ $ATTEMPT -le $MAX_ATTEMPTS ] && [ $HEALTHY_INSTANCES -lt 2 ]; do
  echo "Check attempt $ATTEMPT of $MAX_ATTEMPTS..."

  # Check Auto Scaling group instances
  echo "Checking Auto Scaling group instances..."
  ASG_INSTANCES=$(aws autoscaling describe-auto-scaling-groups --auto-
scaling-group-names "$ASG_NAME" --query 'AutoScalingGroups[0].Instances[*].
[InstanceId,HealthStatus]' --output json)
  echo "ASG Instances status:"
  echo "$ASG_INSTANCES" | jq -r '.[] | "Instance: \(.[0]), Health: \(.[1])"'

  # Check target group health
  echo "Checking target group health..."
  TARGET_HEALTH=$(aws elbv2 describe-target-health --target-group-arn
 "$TARGET_GROUP_ARN" --output json)
  echo "Target health status:"
  echo "$TARGET_HEALTH" | jq -r '.TargetHealthDescriptions[] | "Instance:
 \(.Target.Id), State: \(.TargetHealth.State), Reason: \(.TargetHealth.Reason //
 "N/A"), Description: \(.TargetHealth.Description // "N/A")"'

  # Count healthy instances
  HEALTHY_INSTANCES=$(echo "$TARGET_HEALTH" | jq -r '[.TargetHealthDescriptions[]
 | select(.TargetHealth.State=="healthy")] | length')
  echo "Number of healthy instances: $HEALTHY_INSTANCES of 2 expected"

  # Check if we have healthy instances
  if [ $HEALTHY_INSTANCES -ge 2 ]; then
    echo "All instances are healthy!"

    # Test load balancer accessibility
    echo "Testing load balancer accessibility..."
    HTTP_STATUS=$(curl -s -o /dev/null -w "%{http_code}" "http://$LB_DNS_NAME")

    if [ "$HTTP_STATUS" = "200" ]; then
      echo "Load balancer is accessible! HTTP Status: $HTTP_STATUS"
      echo "You can access your application at: http://$LB_DNS_NAME"
```

```
      # Try to get the content to verify IMDSv2 is working
      echo "Fetching content to verify IMDSv2 functionality..."
      CONTENT=$(curl -s "http://$LB_DNS_NAME")
      echo "Response from server:"
      echo "$CONTENT"

      # Check if the content contains the expected pattern
      if [[ "$CONTENT" == *"Hello from"* && "$CONTENT" == *"in"* ]]; then
        echo "IMDSv2 is working correctly! The instance was able to access
 metadata using the token-based approach."
      else
        echo "Warning: Content doesn't match expected pattern. IMDSv2
 functionality could not be verified."
      fi

      break
    else
      echo "Load balancer returned HTTP status: $HTTP_STATUS"
      echo "Will try again in 30 seconds..."
    fi
  else
    echo "Waiting for instances to become healthy..."
    echo "Will check again in 30 seconds..."
  fi

  ATTEMPT=$((ATTEMPT+1))

  if [ $ATTEMPT -le $MAX_ATTEMPTS ]; then
    sleep 30
  fi
done

if [ $HEALTHY_INSTANCES -lt 2 ]; then
  echo "Warning: Not all instances are healthy after maximum attempts."
  echo "You may need to wait longer or check for configuration issues."
fi

echo "To test your application, run:"
echo "curl http://$LB_DNS_NAME"
echo ""
echo "============================================"
echo "CLEANUP CONFIRMATION"
echo "============================================"
```

```
echo "Do you want to clean up all created resources? (y/n): "
read -r CLEANUP_CHOICE

if [[ "$CLEANUP_CHOICE" =~ ^[Yy]$ ]]; then
  cleanup_resources
  echo "All resources have been deleted."
else
  echo "Resources will not be deleted. You can manually delete them later."
  echo "To delete resources, run this script again and choose to clean up."
fi
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 다음 토픽을 참조하세요.
  - AllocateAddress
  - AssociateRouteTable
  - AttachInternetGateway
  - AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress
  - CreateInternetGateway
  - CreateLaunchTemplate
  - CreateNatGateway
  - CreateRoute
  - CreateRouteTable
  - CreateSecurityGroup
  - CreateSubnet
  - CreateVpc
  - CreateVpcEndpoint
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteInternetGateway
  - DeleteLaunchTemplate
  - DeleteLoadBalancer
  - DeleteNatGateway
  - DeleteRouteTable
  - DeleteSecurityGroup
  - DeleteSubnet

- DeleteTargetGroup
- DeleteVpc
- DeleteVpcEndpoints
- DescribeAvailabilityZones
- DescribeImages
- DescribePrefixLists
- DetachInternetGateway
- ReleaseAddress

CLI를 사용하여 Amazon VPC 사용 시작하기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 계정 설정
- VPC 생성 및 구성
- 네트워크 구성
- 보안 구성
- 리소스 배포
- 테스트 및 확인
- 리소스 정리
- 프로덕션 영향 고려
- 보안 영향 고려

Bash

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 샘플 개발자 자습서 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
#!/bin/bash

# VPC Creation Script
# This script creates a VPC with public and private subnets, internet gateway,
 NAT gateway, and security groups

# Set up logging
LOG_FILE="vpc_creation.log"
exec > >(tee -a "$LOG_FILE") 2>&1

# Function to handle errors
handle_error() {
  echo "ERROR: $1"
  echo "Resources created before error:"
  for resource in "${CREATED_RESOURCES[@]}"
  do
    echo "- $resource"
  done

  echo "Attempting to clean up resources..."
  cleanup_resources
  exit 1
}

# Function to clean up resources
cleanup_resources() {
  echo "Cleaning up resources in reverse order..."

  # Reverse the array to delete in reverse order of creation
  for ((i=${#CREATED_RESOURCES[@]}-1; i>=0; i--))
  do
    resource="${CREATED_RESOURCES[$i]}"
    resource_type=$(echo "$resource" | cut -d':' -f1)
    resource_id=$(echo "$resource" | cut -d':' -f2)

    case "$resource_type" in
      "INSTANCE")
        echo "Terminating EC2 instance: $resource_id"
        aws ec2 terminate-instances --instance-ids "$resource_id" || echo "Failed
 to terminate instance: $resource_id"
        # Wait for instance to terminate
        echo "Waiting for instance to terminate..."
        aws ec2 wait instance-terminated --instance-ids "$resource_id" || echo
 "Failed to wait for instance termination: $resource_id"
```

```
        ;;
      "KEY_PAIR")
        echo "Deleting key pair: $resource_id"
        aws ec2 delete-key-pair --key-name "$resource_id" || echo "Failed to
 delete key pair: $resource_id"
        # Remove the .pem file if it exists
        if [ -f "${resource_id}.pem" ]; then
          rm -f "${resource_id}.pem"
        fi
        ;;
      "NAT_GATEWAY")
        echo "Deleting NAT Gateway: $resource_id"
        aws ec2 delete-nat-gateway --nat-gateway-id "$resource_id" || echo
 "Failed to delete NAT Gateway: $resource_id"
        # NAT Gateway deletion takes time, wait for it to complete
        echo "Waiting for NAT Gateway to be deleted..."
        aws ec2 wait nat-gateway-deleted --nat-gateway-ids "$resource_id" || echo
 "Failed to wait for NAT Gateway deletion: $resource_id"
        ;;
      "EIP")
        echo "Releasing Elastic IP: $resource_id"
        aws ec2 release-address --allocation-id "$resource_id" || echo "Failed to
 release Elastic IP: $resource_id"
        ;;
      "ROUTE_TABLE_ASSOCIATION")
        echo "Disassociating Route Table: $resource_id"
        aws ec2 disassociate-route-table --association-id "$resource_id" || echo
 "Failed to disassociate Route Table: $resource_id"
        ;;
      "ROUTE_TABLE")
        echo "Deleting Route Table: $resource_id"
        aws ec2 delete-route-table --route-table-id "$resource_id" || echo
 "Failed to delete Route Table: $resource_id"
        ;;
      "INTERNET_GATEWAY")
        echo "Detaching Internet Gateway: $resource_id from VPC: $VPC_ID"
        aws ec2 detach-internet-gateway --internet-gateway-id "$resource_id" --
vpc-id "$VPC_ID" || echo "Failed to detach Internet Gateway: $resource_id"
        echo "Deleting Internet Gateway: $resource_id"
        aws ec2 delete-internet-gateway --internet-gateway-id "$resource_id" ||
 echo "Failed to delete Internet Gateway: $resource_id"
        ;;
      "SECURITY_GROUP")
        echo "Deleting Security Group: $resource_id"
```

```
        aws ec2 delete-security-group --group-id "$resource_id" || echo "Failed
 to delete Security Group: $resource_id"
        ;;
      "SUBNET")
        echo "Deleting Subnet: $resource_id"
        aws ec2 delete-subnet --subnet-id "$resource_id" || echo "Failed to
 delete Subnet: $resource_id"
        ;;
      "VPC")
        echo "Deleting VPC: $resource_id"
        aws ec2 delete-vpc --vpc-id "$resource_id" || echo "Failed to delete VPC:
 $resource_id"
        ;;
    esac
  done
}

# Initialize array to track created resources
CREATED_RESOURCES=()

echo "Starting VPC creation script at $(date)"

# Verify AWS CLI configuration
echo "Verifying AWS CLI configuration..."
aws configure list || handle_error "AWS CLI is not properly configured"

# Verify identity and permissions
echo "Verifying identity and permissions..."
if ! aws sts get-caller-identity; then
  echo "ERROR: Unable to verify AWS identity. This could be due to:"
  echo "  - Expired credentials"
  echo "  - Missing or invalid AWS credentials"
  echo "  - Insufficient permissions"
  echo ""
  echo "Please run 'aws configure' to update your credentials or check your IAM
 permissions."
  exit 1
fi

# Create VPC
echo "Creating VPC with CIDR block 10.0.0.0/16..."
VPC_ID=$(aws ec2 create-vpc --cidr-block 10.0.0.0/16 --tag-specifications
 'ResourceType=vpc,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=MyVPC}]' --query 'Vpc.VpcId' --output
 text)
```

```
if [ -z "$VPC_ID" ]; then
  handle_error "Failed to create VPC"
fi

CREATED_RESOURCES+=("VPC:$VPC_ID")
echo "VPC created with ID: $VPC_ID"

# Enable DNS support and hostnames
echo "Enabling DNS support and hostnames for VPC..."
aws ec2 modify-vpc-attribute --vpc-id "$VPC_ID" --enable-dns-support ||
 handle_error "Failed to enable DNS support"
aws ec2 modify-vpc-attribute --vpc-id "$VPC_ID" --enable-dns-hostnames ||
 handle_error "Failed to enable DNS hostnames"

# Get available Availability Zones
echo "Getting available Availability Zones..."
AZ1=$(aws ec2 describe-availability-zones --query 'AvailabilityZones[0].ZoneName'
 --output text)
AZ2=$(aws ec2 describe-availability-zones --query 'AvailabilityZones[1].ZoneName'
 --output text)

if [ -z "$AZ1" ] || [ -z "$AZ2" ]; then
  handle_error "Failed to get Availability Zones"
fi

echo "Using Availability Zones: $AZ1 and $AZ2"

# Create public subnets
echo "Creating public subnet in $AZ1..."
PUBLIC_SUBNET_AZ1=$(aws ec2 create-subnet \
  --vpc-id "$VPC_ID" \
  --cidr-block 10.0.0.0/24 \
  --availability-zone "$AZ1" \
  --tag-specifications 'ResourceType=subnet,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=Public-Subnet-
AZ1}]' \
  --query 'Subnet.SubnetId' \
  --output text)

if [ -z "$PUBLIC_SUBNET_AZ1" ]; then
  handle_error "Failed to create public subnet in AZ1"
fi

CREATED_RESOURCES+=("SUBNET:$PUBLIC_SUBNET_AZ1")
```

```
echo "Public subnet created in $AZ1 with ID: $PUBLIC_SUBNET_AZ1"

echo "Creating public subnet in $AZ2..."
PUBLIC_SUBNET_AZ2=$(aws ec2 create-subnet \
  --vpc-id "$VPC_ID" \
  --cidr-block 10.0.1.0/24 \
  --availability-zone "$AZ2" \
  --tag-specifications 'ResourceType=subnet,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=Public-Subnet-
AZ2}]' \
  --query 'Subnet.SubnetId' \
  --output text)

if [ -z "$PUBLIC_SUBNET_AZ2" ]; then
  handle_error "Failed to create public subnet in AZ2"
fi

CREATED_RESOURCES+=("SUBNET:$PUBLIC_SUBNET_AZ2")
echo "Public subnet created in $AZ2 with ID: $PUBLIC_SUBNET_AZ2"

# Create private subnets
echo "Creating private subnet in $AZ1..."
PRIVATE_SUBNET_AZ1=$(aws ec2 create-subnet \
  --vpc-id "$VPC_ID" \
  --cidr-block 10.0.2.0/24 \
  --availability-zone "$AZ1" \
  --tag-specifications 'ResourceType=subnet,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=Private-Subnet-
AZ1}]' \
  --query 'Subnet.SubnetId' \
  --output text)

if [ -z "$PRIVATE_SUBNET_AZ1" ]; then
  handle_error "Failed to create private subnet in AZ1"
fi

CREATED_RESOURCES+=("SUBNET:$PRIVATE_SUBNET_AZ1")
echo "Private subnet created in $AZ1 with ID: $PRIVATE_SUBNET_AZ1"

echo "Creating private subnet in $AZ2..."
PRIVATE_SUBNET_AZ2=$(aws ec2 create-subnet \
  --vpc-id "$VPC_ID" \
  --cidr-block 10.0.3.0/24 \
  --availability-zone "$AZ2" \
  --tag-specifications 'ResourceType=subnet,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=Private-Subnet-
AZ2}]' \
```

```
  --query 'Subnet.SubnetId' \
  --output text)

if [ -z "$PRIVATE_SUBNET_AZ2" ]; then
  handle_error "Failed to create private subnet in AZ2"
fi

CREATED_RESOURCES+=("SUBNET:$PRIVATE_SUBNET_AZ2")
echo "Private subnet created in $AZ2 with ID: $PRIVATE_SUBNET_AZ2"

# Create Internet Gateway
echo "Creating Internet Gateway..."
IGW_ID=$(aws ec2 create-internet-gateway \
  --tag-specifications 'ResourceType=internet-
gateway,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=MyIGW}]' \
  --query 'InternetGateway.InternetGatewayId' \
  --output text)

if [ -z "$IGW_ID" ]; then
  handle_error "Failed to create Internet Gateway"
fi

CREATED_RESOURCES+=("INTERNET_GATEWAY:$IGW_ID")
echo "Internet Gateway created with ID: $IGW_ID"

# Attach Internet Gateway to VPC
echo "Attaching Internet Gateway to VPC..."
aws ec2 attach-internet-gateway --internet-gateway-id "$IGW_ID" --vpc-id
 "$VPC_ID" || handle_error "Failed to attach Internet Gateway to VPC"

# Create public route table
echo "Creating public route table..."
PUBLIC_RT=$(aws ec2 create-route-table \
  --vpc-id "$VPC_ID" \
  --tag-specifications 'ResourceType=route-table,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=Public-
RT}]' \
  --query 'RouteTable.RouteTableId' \
  --output text)

if [ -z "$PUBLIC_RT" ]; then
  handle_error "Failed to create public route table"
fi

CREATED_RESOURCES+=("ROUTE_TABLE:$PUBLIC_RT")
```

```
echo "Public route table created with ID: $PUBLIC_RT"

# Add route to Internet Gateway
echo "Adding route to Internet Gateway in public route table..."
aws ec2 create-route --route-table-id "$PUBLIC_RT" --destination-cidr-block
 0.0.0.0/0 --gateway-id "$IGW_ID" || handle_error "Failed to add route to
 Internet Gateway"

# Associate public subnets with public route table
echo "Associating public subnet in $AZ1 with public route table..."
PUBLIC_RT_ASSOC_1=$(aws ec2 associate-route-table --route-table-id "$PUBLIC_RT"
 --subnet-id "$PUBLIC_SUBNET_AZ1" --query 'AssociationId' --output text)

if [ -z "$PUBLIC_RT_ASSOC_1" ]; then
  handle_error "Failed to associate public subnet in AZ1 with public route table"
fi

CREATED_RESOURCES+=("ROUTE_TABLE_ASSOCIATION:$PUBLIC_RT_ASSOC_1")

echo "Associating public subnet in $AZ2 with public route table..."
PUBLIC_RT_ASSOC_2=$(aws ec2 associate-route-table --route-table-id "$PUBLIC_RT"
 --subnet-id "$PUBLIC_SUBNET_AZ2" --query 'AssociationId' --output text)

if [ -z "$PUBLIC_RT_ASSOC_2" ]; then
  handle_error "Failed to associate public subnet in AZ2 with public route table"
fi

CREATED_RESOURCES+=("ROUTE_TABLE_ASSOCIATION:$PUBLIC_RT_ASSOC_2")

# Create private route table
echo "Creating private route table..."
PRIVATE_RT=$(aws ec2 create-route-table \
  --vpc-id "$VPC_ID" \
  --tag-specifications 'ResourceType=route-table,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=Private-
RT}]' \
  --query 'RouteTable.RouteTableId' \
  --output text)

if [ -z "$PRIVATE_RT" ]; then
  handle_error "Failed to create private route table"
fi

CREATED_RESOURCES+=("ROUTE_TABLE:$PRIVATE_RT")
echo "Private route table created with ID: $PRIVATE_RT"
```

```
# Associate private subnets with private route table
echo "Associating private subnet in $AZ1 with private route table..."
PRIVATE_RT_ASSOC_1=$(aws ec2 associate-route-table --route-table-id "$PRIVATE_RT"
 --subnet-id "$PRIVATE_SUBNET_AZ1" --query 'AssociationId' --output text)

if [ -z "$PRIVATE_RT_ASSOC_1" ]; then
  handle_error "Failed to associate private subnet in AZ1 with private route
 table"
fi

CREATED_RESOURCES+=("ROUTE_TABLE_ASSOCIATION:$PRIVATE_RT_ASSOC_1")

echo "Associating private subnet in $AZ2 with private route table..."
PRIVATE_RT_ASSOC_2=$(aws ec2 associate-route-table --route-table-id "$PRIVATE_RT"
 --subnet-id "$PRIVATE_SUBNET_AZ2" --query 'AssociationId' --output text)

if [ -z "$PRIVATE_RT_ASSOC_2" ]; then
  handle_error "Failed to associate private subnet in AZ2 with private route
 table"
fi

CREATED_RESOURCES+=("ROUTE_TABLE_ASSOCIATION:$PRIVATE_RT_ASSOC_2")

# Allocate Elastic IP for NAT Gateway
echo "Allocating Elastic IP for NAT Gateway..."
EIP_ALLOC=$(aws ec2 allocate-address --domain vpc --query 'AllocationId' --output
 text)

if [ -z "$EIP_ALLOC" ]; then
  handle_error "Failed to allocate Elastic IP"
fi

CREATED_RESOURCES+=("EIP:$EIP_ALLOC")
echo "Elastic IP allocated with ID: $EIP_ALLOC"

# Create NAT Gateway
echo "Creating NAT Gateway in public subnet in $AZ1..."
NAT_GW=$(aws ec2 create-nat-gateway \
  --subnet-id "$PUBLIC_SUBNET_AZ1" \
  --allocation-id "$EIP_ALLOC" \
  --tag-specifications
 'ResourceType=natgateway,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=MyNATGateway}]' \
  --query 'NatGateway.NatGatewayId' \
```

```
  --output text)

if [ -z "$NAT_GW" ]; then
  handle_error "Failed to create NAT Gateway"
fi

CREATED_RESOURCES+=("NAT_GATEWAY:$NAT_GW")
echo "NAT Gateway created with ID: $NAT_GW"

# Wait for NAT Gateway to be available
echo "Waiting for NAT Gateway to be available..."
aws ec2 wait nat-gateway-available --nat-gateway-ids "$NAT_GW" || handle_error
 "NAT Gateway did not become available"

# Add route to NAT Gateway in private route table
echo "Adding route to NAT Gateway in private route table..."
aws ec2 create-route --route-table-id "$PRIVATE_RT" --destination-cidr-block
 0.0.0.0/0 --nat-gateway-id "$NAT_GW" || handle_error "Failed to add route to NAT
 Gateway"

# Enable auto-assign public IP for instances in public subnets
echo "Enabling auto-assign public IP for instances in public subnet in $AZ1..."
aws ec2 modify-subnet-attribute --subnet-id "$PUBLIC_SUBNET_AZ1" --map-public-
ip-on-launch || handle_error "Failed to enable auto-assign public IP for public
 subnet in AZ1"

echo "Enabling auto-assign public IP for instances in public subnet in $AZ2..."
aws ec2 modify-subnet-attribute --subnet-id "$PUBLIC_SUBNET_AZ2" --map-public-
ip-on-launch || handle_error "Failed to enable auto-assign public IP for public
 subnet in AZ2"

# Create security group for web servers
echo "Creating security group for web servers..."
WEB_SG=$(aws ec2 create-security-group \
  --group-name "WebServerSG-$(date +%s)" \
  --description "Security group for web servers" \
  --vpc-id "$VPC_ID" \
  --query 'GroupId' \
  --output text)

if [ -z "$WEB_SG" ]; then
  handle_error "Failed to create security group for web servers"
fi
```

```
CREATED_RESOURCES+=("SECURITY_GROUP:$WEB_SG")
echo "Security group for web servers created with ID: $WEB_SG"

# Allow HTTP and HTTPS traffic
echo "Allowing HTTP traffic to web servers security group..."
aws ec2 authorize-security-group-ingress --group-id "$WEB_SG" --protocol tcp --
port 80 --cidr 0.0.0.0/0 || handle_error "Failed to allow HTTP traffic"

echo "Allowing HTTPS traffic to web servers security group..."
aws ec2 authorize-security-group-ingress --group-id "$WEB_SG" --protocol tcp --
port 443 --cidr 0.0.0.0/0 || handle_error "Failed to allow HTTPS traffic"

# Note: In a production environment, you should restrict the source IP ranges for
 security
echo "NOTE: In a production environment, you should restrict the source IP ranges
 for HTTP and HTTPS traffic"

# Create security group for database servers
echo "Creating security group for database servers..."
DB_SG=$(aws ec2 create-security-group \
  --group-name "DBServerSG-$(date +%s)" \
  --description "Security group for database servers" \
  --vpc-id "$VPC_ID" \
  --query 'GroupId' \
  --output text)

if [ -z "$DB_SG" ]; then
  handle_error "Failed to create security group for database servers"
fi

CREATED_RESOURCES+=("SECURITY_GROUP:$DB_SG")
echo "Security group for database servers created with ID: $DB_SG"

# Allow MySQL/Aurora traffic from web servers only
echo "Allowing MySQL/Aurora traffic from web servers to database servers..."
aws ec2 authorize-security-group-ingress --group-id "$DB_SG" --protocol tcp --
port 3306 --source-group "$WEB_SG" || handle_error "Failed to allow MySQL/Aurora
 traffic"

# Verify VPC configuration
echo "Verifying VPC configuration..."
echo "VPC:"
aws ec2 describe-vpcs --vpc-id "$VPC_ID" || handle_error "Failed to describe VPC"
```

```
echo "Subnets:"
aws ec2 describe-subnets --filters "Name=vpc-id,Values=$VPC_ID" || handle_error
 "Failed to describe subnets"

echo "Route tables:"
aws ec2 describe-route-tables --filters "Name=vpc-id,Values=$VPC_ID" ||
 handle_error "Failed to describe route tables"

echo "Internet gateway:"
aws ec2 describe-internet-gateways --filters "Name=attachment.vpc-id,Values=
$VPC_ID" || handle_error "Failed to describe Internet Gateway"

echo "NAT gateway:"
aws ec2 describe-nat-gateways --filter "Name=vpc-id,Values=$VPC_ID" ||
 handle_error "Failed to describe NAT Gateway"

echo "Security groups:"
aws ec2 describe-security-groups --filters "Name=vpc-id,Values=$VPC_ID" ||
 handle_error "Failed to describe security groups"

echo ""
# Summary of created resources
echo "VPC creation completed successfully!"
echo "Summary of created resources:"
echo "- VPC: $VPC_ID"
echo "- Public Subnet in $AZ1: $PUBLIC_SUBNET_AZ1"
echo "- Public Subnet in $AZ2: $PUBLIC_SUBNET_AZ2"
echo "- Private Subnet in $AZ1: $PRIVATE_SUBNET_AZ1"
echo "- Private Subnet in $AZ2: $PRIVATE_SUBNET_AZ2"
echo "- Internet Gateway: $IGW_ID"
echo "- Public Route Table: $PUBLIC_RT"
echo "- Private Route Table: $PRIVATE_RT"
echo "- Elastic IP: $EIP_ALLOC"
echo "- NAT Gateway: $NAT_GW"
echo "- Web Servers Security Group: $WEB_SG"
echo "- Database Servers Security Group: $DB_SG"

# Deploy EC2 instances
echo ""
echo "Deploying EC2 instances..."

# Create key pair for SSH access
KEY_NAME="vpc-tutorial-key-$(date +%s)"
echo "Creating key pair $KEY_NAME..."
```

```
aws ec2 create-key-pair --key-name "$KEY_NAME" --query 'KeyMaterial' --output
 text > "${KEY_NAME}.pem" || handle_error "Failed to create key pair"
chmod 400 "${KEY_NAME}.pem"
echo "Key pair saved to ${KEY_NAME}.pem"
CREATED_RESOURCES+=("KEY_PAIR:$KEY_NAME")

# Get latest Amazon Linux 2 AMI
echo "Getting latest Amazon Linux 2 AMI..."
AMI_ID=$(aws ec2 describe-images --owners amazon \
  --filters "Name=name,Values=amzn2-ami-hvm-*-x86_64-gp2"
 "Name=state,Values=available" \
  --query "sort_by(Images, &CreationDate)[-1].ImageId" --output text) ||
 handle_error "Failed to get AMI"
echo "Using AMI: $AMI_ID"

# Launch web server in public subnet
echo "Launching web server in public subnet..."
WEB_INSTANCE=$(aws ec2 run-instances \
  --image-id "$AMI_ID" \
  --count 1 \
  --instance-type t2.micro \
  --key-name "$KEY_NAME" \
  --security-group-ids "$WEB_SG" \
  --subnet-id "$PUBLIC_SUBNET_AZ1" \
  --associate-public-ip-address \
  --user-data '#!/bin/bash
    yum update -y
    yum install -y httpd
    systemctl start httpd
    systemctl enable httpd
    echo "<h1>Hello from $(hostname -f) in the public subnet</h1>" > /var/www/
html/index.html' \
  --tag-specifications 'ResourceType=instance,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=WebServer}]'
 \
  --query 'Instances[0].InstanceId' \
  --output text) || handle_error "Failed to launch web server"
echo "Web server instance created with ID: $WEB_INSTANCE"
CREATED_RESOURCES+=("INSTANCE:$WEB_INSTANCE")

# Wait for web server to be running
echo "Waiting for web server to be running..."
aws ec2 wait instance-running --instance-ids "$WEB_INSTANCE"

# Get web server public IP
```

```
WEB_PUBLIC_IP=$(aws ec2 describe-instances --instance-ids "$WEB_INSTANCE" \
  --query 'Reservations[0].Instances[0].PublicIpAddress' --output text)
echo "Web server public IP: $WEB_PUBLIC_IP"
echo "You can access the web server at: http://$WEB_PUBLIC_IP"

# Launch database server in private subnet
echo "Launching database server in private subnet..."
DB_INSTANCE=$(aws ec2 run-instances \
  --image-id "$AMI_ID" \
  --count 1 \
  --instance-type t2.micro \
  --key-name "$KEY_NAME" \
  --security-group-ids "$DB_SG" \
  --subnet-id "$PRIVATE_SUBNET_AZ1" \
  --user-data '#!/bin/bash
    yum update -y
    yum install -y mariadb-server
    systemctl start mariadb
    systemctl enable mariadb' \
  --tag-specifications 'ResourceType=instance,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=DBServer}]' \
  --query 'Instances[0].InstanceId' \
  --output text) || handle_error "Failed to launch database server"
echo "Database server instance created with ID: $DB_INSTANCE"
CREATED_RESOURCES+=("INSTANCE:$DB_INSTANCE")

# Wait for database server to be running
echo "Waiting for database server to be running..."
aws ec2 wait instance-running --instance-ids "$DB_INSTANCE"

# Get database server private IP
DB_PRIVATE_IP=$(aws ec2 describe-instances --instance-ids "$DB_INSTANCE" \
  --query 'Reservations[0].Instances[0].PrivateIpAddress' --output text)
echo "Database server private IP: $DB_PRIVATE_IP"

echo "EC2 instances deployed successfully!"
echo "- Web Server (Public): $WEB_INSTANCE ($WEB_PUBLIC_IP)"
echo "- Database Server (Private): $DB_INSTANCE ($DB_PRIVATE_IP)"
echo ""
echo "Note: To connect to the web server: ssh -i ${KEY_NAME}.pem ec2-user@
$WEB_PUBLIC_IP"
echo "To connect to the database server, you must first connect to the web
 server, then use it as a bastion host."
echo "==========================================="
echo "CLEANUP CONFIRMATION"
```

```
echo "============================================"
echo "Do you want to clean up all created resources? (y/n): "
read -r CLEANUP_CHOICE
if [[ "$CLEANUP_CHOICE" =~ ^[Yy]$ ]]; then
  echo "Cleaning up resources..."
  cleanup_resources
  echo "All resources have been cleaned up."
else
  echo "Resources will not be cleaned up. You can manually clean them up later."
fi

echo "Script completed at $(date)"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 다음 토픽을 참조하세요.
  - AllocateAddress
  - AssociateRouteTable
  - AttachInternetGateway
  - AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress
  - CreateInternetGateway
  - CreateKeyPair
  - CreateNatGateway
  - CreateRoute
  - CreateRouteTable
  - CreateSecurityGroup
  - CreateSubnet
  - CreateVpc
  - DeleteInternetGateway
  - DeleteKeyPair
  - DeleteNatGateway
  - DeleteRouteTable
  - DeleteSecurityGroup
  - DeleteSubnet
  - DeleteVpc
  - DescribeAvailabilityZones

- DescribeImages
- DescribeInstances
- DescribeInternetGateways
- DescribeNatGateways
- DescribeRouteTables
- DescribeSecurityGroups
- DescribeSubnets
- DescribeVpcs
- DetachInternetGateway
- DisassociateRouteTable
- ModifySubnetAttribute
- ModifyVpcAttribute
- ReleaseAddress
- RunInstances
- TerminateInstances

CLI를 사용하여 Transit Gateway 시작하기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- DNS 지원 및 기본 라우팅 테이블 설정을 사용하여 전송 게이트웨이 생성
- 전송 게이트웨이를 사용할 수 있을 때까지 기다립니다.
- 서브넷을 사용하여 전송 게이트웨이에 두 개의 VPCs 연결
- VPC 연결을 사용할 수 있을 때까지 기다립니다.
- 전송 게이트웨이VPCs 간 경로 추가
- VPC 리소스 간 연결 테스트
- 경로, 연결 및 전송 게이트웨이를 포함한 리소스 정리

Bash

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 샘플 개발자 자습서 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
#!/bin/bash

# Amazon VPC Transit Gateway CLI Script
# This script demonstrates how to create a transit gateway and connect two VPCs
# Modified to work with older AWS CLI versions that don't support transit gateway
 wait commands

# Error handling
set -e
LOG_FILE="transit-gateway-tutorial.log"
exec > >(tee -a "$LOG_FILE") 2>&1

# Function to wait for transit gateway to be available
wait_for_tgw() {
  local tgw_id=$1
  echo "Waiting for Transit Gateway $tgw_id to become available..."

  while true; do
    status=$(aws ec2 describe-transit-gateways --transit-gateway-ids "$tgw_id" --
query "TransitGateways[0].State" --output text)
    echo "Current status: $status"

    if [ "$status" = "available" ]; then
      echo "Transit Gateway is now available"
      break
    fi

    echo "Waiting for transit gateway to become available. Current state:
 $status"
    sleep 10
  done
}
```

```
# Function to wait for transit gateway attachment to be available
wait_for_tgw_attachment() {
  local attachment_id=$1
  echo "Waiting for Transit Gateway Attachment $attachment_id to become
 available..."

  while true; do
    status=$(aws ec2 describe-transit-gateway-vpc-attachments --transit-gateway-
attachment-ids "$attachment_id" --query "TransitGatewayVpcAttachments[0].State"
 --output text)
    echo "Current status: $status"

    if [ "$status" = "available" ]; then
      echo "Transit Gateway Attachment is now available"
      break
    fi

    echo "Waiting for transit gateway attachment to become available. Current
 state: $status"
    sleep 10
  done
}

# Function to wait for transit gateway attachment to be deleted
wait_for_tgw_attachment_deleted() {
  local attachment_id=$1
  echo "Waiting for Transit Gateway Attachment $attachment_id to be deleted..."

  while true; do
    # Check if the attachment still exists
    count=$(aws ec2 describe-transit-gateway-vpc-attachments --filters
 "Name=transit-gateway-attachment-id,Values=$attachment_id" --query
 "length(TransitGatewayVpcAttachments)" --output text)

    if [ "$count" = "0" ]; then
      echo "Transit Gateway Attachment has been deleted"
      break
    fi

    status=$(aws ec2 describe-transit-gateway-vpc-attachments --transit-gateway-
attachment-ids "$attachment_id" --query "TransitGatewayVpcAttachments[0].State"
 --output text 2>/dev/null || echo "deleted")
```

```
    if [ "$status" = "deleted" ]; then
      echo "Transit Gateway Attachment has been deleted"
      break
    fi

    echo "Waiting for transit gateway attachment to be deleted. Current state:
 $status"
    sleep 10
  done
}

# Function to clean up resources
cleanup() {
  echo "Error occurred. Cleaning up resources..."

  # Delete resources in reverse order
  if [ ! -z "$TGW_ATTACHMENT_1_ID" ]; then
    echo "Deleting Transit Gateway VPC Attachment 1: $TGW_ATTACHMENT_1_ID"
    aws ec2 delete-transit-gateway-vpc-attachment --transit-gateway-attachment-id
 "$TGW_ATTACHMENT_1_ID" || true
    wait_for_tgw_attachment_deleted "$TGW_ATTACHMENT_1_ID" || true
  fi

  if [ ! -z "$TGW_ATTACHMENT_2_ID" ]; then
    echo "Deleting Transit Gateway VPC Attachment 2: $TGW_ATTACHMENT_2_ID"
    aws ec2 delete-transit-gateway-vpc-attachment --transit-gateway-attachment-id
 "$TGW_ATTACHMENT_2_ID" || true
    wait_for_tgw_attachment_deleted "$TGW_ATTACHMENT_2_ID" || true
  fi

  if [ ! -z "$TGW_ID" ]; then
    echo "Deleting Transit Gateway: $TGW_ID"
    aws ec2 delete-transit-gateway --transit-gateway-id "$TGW_ID" || true
  fi

  exit 1
}

# Set up trap for error handling
trap cleanup ERR

echo "=== Amazon VPC Transit Gateway Tutorial ==="
echo "This script will create a transit gateway and connect two VPCs"
echo ""
```

```
# Get a valid availability zone dynamically
echo "Getting available AZ in current region..."
AZ=$(aws ec2 describe-availability-zones --query "AvailabilityZones[0].ZoneName"
 --output text)
echo "Using availability zone: $AZ"

# Check if VPCs exist
echo "Checking for existing VPCs..."
VPC1_ID=$(aws ec2 describe-vpcs --filters "Name=tag:Name,Values=VPC1" --query
 "Vpcs[0].VpcId" --output text)
VPC2_ID=$(aws ec2 describe-vpcs --filters "Name=tag:Name,Values=VPC2" --query
 "Vpcs[0].VpcId" --output text)

if [ "$VPC1_ID" == "None" ] || [ -z "$VPC1_ID" ]; then
  echo "Creating VPC1..."
  VPC1_ID=$(aws ec2 create-vpc --cidr-block 10.1.0.0/16 --tag-specifications
 'ResourceType=vpc,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=VPC1}]' --query Vpc.VpcId --output text)
  echo "Created VPC1: $VPC1_ID"

  # Create a subnet in VPC1
  echo "Creating subnet in VPC1..."
  SUBNET1_ID=$(aws ec2 create-subnet --vpc-id "$VPC1_ID" --cidr-
block 10.1.0.0/24 --availability-zone "$AZ" --tag-specifications
 'ResourceType=subnet,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=VPC1-Subnet}]' --query
 Subnet.SubnetId --output text)
  echo "Created subnet in VPC1: $SUBNET1_ID"
else
  echo "Using existing VPC1: $VPC1_ID"
  SUBNET1_ID=$(aws ec2 describe-subnets --filters "Name=vpc-id,Values=$VPC1_ID"
 --query "Subnets[0].SubnetId" --output text)
  if [ "$SUBNET1_ID" == "None" ] || [ -z "$SUBNET1_ID" ]; then
    echo "Creating subnet in VPC1..."
    SUBNET1_ID=$(aws ec2 create-subnet --vpc-id "$VPC1_ID" --cidr-
block 10.1.0.0/24 --availability-zone "$AZ" --tag-specifications
 'ResourceType=subnet,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=VPC1-Subnet}]' --query
 Subnet.SubnetId --output text)
    echo "Created subnet in VPC1: $SUBNET1_ID"
  else
    echo "Using existing subnet in VPC1: $SUBNET1_ID"
  fi
fi

if [ "$VPC2_ID" == "None" ] || [ -z "$VPC2_ID" ]; then
```

```
  echo "Creating VPC2..."
  VPC2_ID=$(aws ec2 create-vpc --cidr-block 10.2.0.0/16 --tag-specifications
 'ResourceType=vpc,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=VPC2}]' --query Vpc.VpcId --output text)
  echo "Created VPC2: $VPC2_ID"

  # Create a subnet in VPC2
  echo "Creating subnet in VPC2..."
  SUBNET2_ID=$(aws ec2 create-subnet --vpc-id "$VPC2_ID" --cidr-
block 10.2.0.0/24 --availability-zone "$AZ" --tag-specifications
 'ResourceType=subnet,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=VPC2-Subnet}]' --query
 Subnet.SubnetId --output text)
  echo "Created subnet in VPC2: $SUBNET2_ID"
else
  echo "Using existing VPC2: $VPC2_ID"
  SUBNET2_ID=$(aws ec2 describe-subnets --filters "Name=vpc-id,Values=$VPC2_ID"
 --query "Subnets[0].SubnetId" --output text)
  if [ "$SUBNET2_ID" == "None" ] || [ -z "$SUBNET2_ID" ]; then
    echo "Creating subnet in VPC2..."
    SUBNET2_ID=$(aws ec2 create-subnet --vpc-id "$VPC2_ID" --cidr-
block 10.2.0.0/24 --availability-zone "$AZ" --tag-specifications
 'ResourceType=subnet,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=VPC2-Subnet}]' --query
 Subnet.SubnetId --output text)
    echo "Created subnet in VPC2: $SUBNET2_ID"
  else
    echo "Using existing subnet in VPC2: $SUBNET2_ID"
  fi
fi

# Get route tables for each VPC
RTB1_ID=$(aws ec2 describe-route-tables --filters "Name=vpc-id,Values=$VPC1_ID"
 --query "RouteTables[0].RouteTableId" --output text)
RTB2_ID=$(aws ec2 describe-route-tables --filters "Name=vpc-id,Values=$VPC2_ID"
 --query "RouteTables[0].RouteTableId" --output text)

echo "Route table for VPC1: $RTB1_ID"
echo "Route table for VPC2: $RTB2_ID"

# Step 1: Create the transit gateway
echo "Creating Transit Gateway..."
TGW_ID=$(aws ec2 create-transit-gateway \
  --description "My Transit Gateway" \
  --options
 AmazonSideAsn=64512,AutoAcceptSharedAttachments=disable,DefaultRouteTableAssociation=ena
 \
```

```
  --tag-specifications 'ResourceType=transit-
gateway,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=MyTransitGateway}]' \
  --query TransitGateway.TransitGatewayId \
  --output text)

echo "Created Transit Gateway: $TGW_ID"

# Wait for the transit gateway to become available
wait_for_tgw "$TGW_ID"

# Step 2: Attach VPCs to the transit gateway
echo "Attaching VPC1 to Transit Gateway..."
TGW_ATTACHMENT_1_ID=$(aws ec2 create-transit-gateway-vpc-attachment \
  --transit-gateway-id "$TGW_ID" \
  --vpc-id "$VPC1_ID" \
  --subnet-ids "$SUBNET1_ID" \
  --tag-specifications 'ResourceType=transit-gateway-
attachment,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=VPC1-Attachment}]' \
  --query TransitGatewayVpcAttachment.TransitGatewayAttachmentId \
  --output text)

echo "Created Transit Gateway VPC Attachment for VPC1: $TGW_ATTACHMENT_1_ID"

echo "Attaching VPC2 to Transit Gateway..."
TGW_ATTACHMENT_2_ID=$(aws ec2 create-transit-gateway-vpc-attachment \
  --transit-gateway-id "$TGW_ID" \
  --vpc-id "$VPC2_ID" \
  --subnet-ids "$SUBNET2_ID" \
  --tag-specifications 'ResourceType=transit-gateway-
attachment,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=VPC2-Attachment}]' \
  --query TransitGatewayVpcAttachment.TransitGatewayAttachmentId \
  --output text)

echo "Created Transit Gateway VPC Attachment for VPC2: $TGW_ATTACHMENT_2_ID"

# Wait for the attachments to become available
wait_for_tgw_attachment "$TGW_ATTACHMENT_1_ID"
wait_for_tgw_attachment "$TGW_ATTACHMENT_2_ID"

# Step 3: Add routes between the transit gateway and VPCs
echo "Adding route from VPC1 to VPC2 via Transit Gateway..."
aws ec2 create-route \
  --route-table-id "$RTB1_ID" \
  --destination-cidr-block 10.2.0.0/16 \
```

```
  --transit-gateway-id "$TGW_ID"

echo "Adding route from VPC2 to VPC1 via Transit Gateway..."
aws ec2 create-route \
  --route-table-id "$RTB2_ID" \
  --destination-cidr-block 10.1.0.0/16 \
  --transit-gateway-id "$TGW_ID"

echo "Routes added successfully"

# Step 4: Display information for testing
echo ""
echo "=== Transit Gateway Setup Complete ==="
echo "Transit Gateway ID: $TGW_ID"
echo "VPC1 ID: $VPC1_ID"
echo "VPC2 ID: $VPC2_ID"
echo ""
echo "To test connectivity:"
echo "1. Launch an EC2 instance in each VPC"
echo "2. Configure security groups to allow ICMP traffic"
echo "3. Connect to one instance and ping the other instance's private IP"
echo ""

# Prompt user before cleanup
read -p "Press Enter to view created resources, or Ctrl+C to exit without
 cleanup..."

echo ""
echo "=== Resources Created ===="
echo "Transit Gateway: $TGW_ID"
echo "VPC1: $VPC1_ID"
echo "VPC2: $VPC2_ID"
echo "Subnet in VPC1: $SUBNET1_ID"
echo "Subnet in VPC2: $SUBNET2_ID"
echo "Transit Gateway Attachment for VPC1: $TGW_ATTACHMENT_1_ID"
echo "Transit Gateway Attachment for VPC2: $TGW_ATTACHMENT_2_ID"
echo ""

read -p "Do you want to clean up these resources? (y/n): " CLEANUP_CONFIRM
if [[ $CLEANUP_CONFIRM == "y" || $CLEANUP_CONFIRM == "Y" ]]; then
  echo "Starting cleanup..."

  # Delete routes
  echo "Deleting routes..."
```

```
  aws ec2 delete-route --route-table-id "$RTB1_ID" --destination-cidr-block
 10.2.0.0/16
  aws ec2 delete-route --route-table-id "$RTB2_ID" --destination-cidr-block
 10.1.0.0/16

  # Delete transit gateway attachments
  echo "Deleting Transit Gateway VPC Attachment for VPC1: $TGW_ATTACHMENT_1_ID"
  aws ec2 delete-transit-gateway-vpc-attachment --transit-gateway-attachment-id
 "$TGW_ATTACHMENT_1_ID"

  echo "Deleting Transit Gateway VPC Attachment for VPC2: $TGW_ATTACHMENT_2_ID"
  aws ec2 delete-transit-gateway-vpc-attachment --transit-gateway-attachment-id
 "$TGW_ATTACHMENT_2_ID"

  # Wait for attachments to be deleted
  wait_for_tgw_attachment_deleted "$TGW_ATTACHMENT_1_ID"
  wait_for_tgw_attachment_deleted "$TGW_ATTACHMENT_2_ID"

  # Delete transit gateway
  echo "Deleting Transit Gateway: $TGW_ID"
  aws ec2 delete-transit-gateway --transit-gateway-id "$TGW_ID"

  echo "Cleanup completed successfully"
else
  echo "Skipping cleanup. Resources will continue to incur charges until manually
 deleted."
fi

echo "Tutorial completed. See $LOG_FILE for detailed logs."
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 다음 토픽을 참조하세요.
  - CreateRoute
  - CreateSubnet
  - CreateTransitGateway
  - CreateTransitGatewayVpcAttachment
  - CreateVpc
  - DeleteRoute
  - DeleteTransitGateway
  - DeleteTransitGatewayVpcAttachment

- DescribeAvailabilityZones
- DescribeRouteTables
- DescribeSubnets
- DescribeTransitGatewayAttachments
- DescribeTransitGatewayVpcAttachments
- DescribeTransitGateways
- DescribeVpcs

CLI를 사용하여 Amazon VPC IPAM 사용 시작하기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- CLI를 사용하여 Amazon VPC IP 주소 관리자(IPAM)를 설정하고 구성합니다.
- 운영 리전(예: us-east-1, us-west-2)을 사용하여 IPAM을 생성합니다.
- IPAM의 프라이빗 범위 ID를 검색합니다.
- IPv4 풀(최상위, 리전 및 개발 풀)의 계층 구조를 생성합니다.
- 각 풀에 CIDR 블록을 프로비저닝합니다(예: 10.0.0.0/8, 10.0.0.0/16, 10.0.0.0/24).
- IPAM 풀에서 할당된 CIDR을 사용하여 VPC를 생성합니다.
- IPAM 풀 할당 및 VPC 생성을 확인합니다.
- 권한 오류, CIDR 할당 실패 및 종속성 위반과 같은 일반적인 문제를 해결합니다.
- IPAM 리소스(VPC, 풀, CIDRs 및 IPAM)를 정리하여 불필요한 요금을 방지합니다.
- 고급 IPAM 기능에 대한 다음 단계를 살펴봅니다.

Bash

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 샘플 개발자 자습서 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
#!/bin/bash

# IPAM Getting Started CLI Script - Version 7
# This script creates an IPAM, creates a hierarchy of IP address pools, and
 allocates a CIDR to a VPC
# Fixed to correctly identify the private scope ID, wait for resources to be
 available, add locale to development pool,
# use the correct parameter names for VPC creation, and wait for CIDR
 provisioning to complete

# Set up logging
LOG_FILE="ipam_script.log"
exec > >(tee -a "$LOG_FILE") 2>&1

echo "Starting IPAM setup script at $(date)"
echo "All commands and outputs will be logged to $LOG_FILE"

# Function to handle errors
handle_error() {
    echo "ERROR: $1"
    echo "Attempting to clean up resources..."
    cleanup_resources
    exit 1
}

# Function to clean up resources
cleanup_resources() {
    echo ""
    echo "============================================"
    echo "RESOURCES CREATED:"
    echo "============================================"

    if [ -n "$VPC_ID" ]; then
        echo "VPC: $VPC_ID"
    fi

    if [ -n "$DEV_POOL_ID" ]; then
        echo "Development Pool: $DEV_POOL_ID"
    fi

    if [ -n "$REGIONAL_POOL_ID" ]; then
        echo "Regional Pool: $REGIONAL_POOL_ID"
    fi
```

```
    if [ -n "$TOP_POOL_ID" ]; then
        echo "Top-level Pool: $TOP_POOL_ID"
    fi

    if [ -n "$IPAM_ID" ]; then
        echo "IPAM: $IPAM_ID"
    fi

    echo ""
    echo "============================================"
    echo "CLEANUP CONFIRMATION"
    echo "============================================"
    echo "Do you want to clean up all created resources? (y/n): "
    read -r CLEANUP_CHOICE

    if [[ "$CLEANUP_CHOICE" =~ ^[Yy]$ ]]; then
        echo "Starting cleanup..."

        # Delete resources in reverse order of creation to handle dependencies

        if [ -n "$VPC_ID" ]; then
            echo "Deleting VPC: $VPC_ID"
            aws ec2 delete-vpc --vpc-id "$VPC_ID" || echo "Failed to delete VPC"
            echo "Waiting for VPC to be deleted..."
            sleep 10
        fi

        if [ -n "$DEV_POOL_ID" ]; then
            echo "Deleting Development Pool: $DEV_POOL_ID"
            # First deprovision any CIDRs from the pool
            CIDRS=$(aws ec2 get-ipam-pool-cidrs --ipam-pool-id "$DEV_POOL_ID" --
query 'IpamPoolCidrs[].Cidr' --output text)
            for CIDR in $CIDRS; do
                echo "Deprovisioning CIDR $CIDR from Development Pool"
                aws ec2 deprovision-ipam-pool-cidr --ipam-pool-id "$DEV_POOL_ID"
 --cidr "$CIDR" || echo "Failed to deprovision CIDR $CIDR"
                sleep 5
            done
            aws ec2 delete-ipam-pool --ipam-pool-id "$DEV_POOL_ID" || echo
 "Failed to delete Development Pool"
            echo "Waiting for Development Pool to be deleted..."
            sleep 10
        fi
```

```
        if [ -n "$REGIONAL_POOL_ID" ]; then
            echo "Deleting Regional Pool: $REGIONAL_POOL_ID"
            # First deprovision any CIDRs from the pool
            CIDRS=$(aws ec2 get-ipam-pool-cidrs --ipam-pool-id
 "$REGIONAL_POOL_ID" --query 'IpamPoolCidrs[].Cidr' --output text)
            for CIDR in $CIDRS; do
                echo "Deprovisioning CIDR $CIDR from Regional Pool"
                aws ec2 deprovision-ipam-pool-cidr --ipam-pool-id
 "$REGIONAL_POOL_ID" --cidr "$CIDR" || echo "Failed to deprovision CIDR $CIDR"
                sleep 5
            done
            aws ec2 delete-ipam-pool --ipam-pool-id "$REGIONAL_POOL_ID" || echo
 "Failed to delete Regional Pool"
            echo "Waiting for Regional Pool to be deleted..."
            sleep 10
        fi

        if [ -n "$TOP_POOL_ID" ]; then
            echo "Deleting Top-level Pool: $TOP_POOL_ID"
            # First deprovision any CIDRs from the pool
            CIDRS=$(aws ec2 get-ipam-pool-cidrs --ipam-pool-id "$TOP_POOL_ID" --
query 'IpamPoolCidrs[].Cidr' --output text)
            for CIDR in $CIDRS; do
                echo "Deprovisioning CIDR $CIDR from Top-level Pool"
                aws ec2 deprovision-ipam-pool-cidr --ipam-pool-id "$TOP_POOL_ID"
 --cidr "$CIDR" || echo "Failed to deprovision CIDR $CIDR"
                sleep 5
            done
            aws ec2 delete-ipam-pool --ipam-pool-id "$TOP_POOL_ID" || echo
 "Failed to delete Top-level Pool"
            echo "Waiting for Top-level Pool to be deleted..."
            sleep 10
        fi

        if [ -n "$IPAM_ID" ]; then
            echo "Deleting IPAM: $IPAM_ID"
            aws ec2 delete-ipam --ipam-id "$IPAM_ID" || echo "Failed to delete
 IPAM"
        fi

        echo "Cleanup completed."
    else
        echo "Cleanup skipped. Resources will remain in your account."
    fi
```

```
}

# Function to wait for a pool to be in the 'create-complete' state
wait_for_pool() {
    local pool_id=$1
    local max_attempts=30
    local attempt=1
    local state=""

    echo "Waiting for pool $pool_id to be available..."

    while [ $attempt -le $max_attempts ]; do
        state=$(aws ec2 describe-ipam-pools --ipam-pool-ids "$pool_id" --query
 'IpamPools[0].State' --output text)

        if [ "$state" = "create-complete" ]; then
            echo "Pool $pool_id is now available (state: $state)"
            return 0
        fi

        echo "Attempt $attempt/$max_attempts: Pool $pool_id is in state: $state.
 Waiting..."
        sleep 10
        ((attempt++))
    done

    echo "Timed out waiting for pool $pool_id to be available"
    return 1
}

# Function to wait for a CIDR to be fully provisioned
wait_for_cidr_provisioning() {
    local pool_id=$1
    local cidr=$2
    local max_attempts=30
    local attempt=1
    local state=""

    echo "Waiting for CIDR $cidr to be fully provisioned in pool $pool_id..."

    while [ $attempt -le $max_attempts ]; do
        state=$(aws ec2 get-ipam-pool-cidrs --ipam-pool-id "$pool_id" --query
 "IpamPoolCidrs[?Cidr=='$cidr'].State" --output text)
```

```
        if [ "$state" = "provisioned" ]; then
            echo "CIDR $cidr is now fully provisioned (state: $state)"
            return 0
        fi

        echo "Attempt $attempt/$max_attempts: CIDR $cidr is in state: $state.
 Waiting..."
        sleep 10
        ((attempt++))
    done

    echo "Timed out waiting for CIDR $cidr to be provisioned"
    return 1
}

# Step 1: Create an IPAM
echo "Creating IPAM..."
IPAM_RESULT=$(aws ec2 create-ipam \
    --description "My IPAM" \
    --operating-regions RegionName=us-east-1 RegionName=us-west-2)

if [ $? -ne 0 ]; then
    handle_error "Failed to create IPAM"
fi

IPAM_ID=$(echo "$IPAM_RESULT" | grep -o '"IpamId": "[^"]*' | cut -d'"' -f4)
echo "IPAM created with ID: $IPAM_ID"

# Wait for IPAM to be created and available
echo "Waiting for IPAM to be available..."
sleep 20

# Step 2: Get the IPAM Scope ID - FIXED to correctly identify the private scope
echo "Getting IPAM Scope ID..."
SCOPE_RESULT=$(aws ec2 describe-ipams --ipam-id "$IPAM_ID")

if [ $? -ne 0 ]; then
    handle_error "Failed to get IPAM details"
fi

# Extract the private scope ID directly from the IPAM details
PRIVATE_SCOPE_ID=$(echo "$SCOPE_RESULT" | grep -o '"PrivateDefaultScopeId":
 "[^"]*' | cut -d'"' -f4)
echo "Private Scope ID: $PRIVATE_SCOPE_ID"
```

```
if [ -z "$PRIVATE_SCOPE_ID" ]; then
    handle_error "Failed to get Private Scope ID"
fi

# Step 3: Create a Top-Level IPv4 Pool
echo "Creating Top-level IPv4 Pool..."
TOP_POOL_RESULT=$(aws ec2 create-ipam-pool \
    --ipam-scope-id "$PRIVATE_SCOPE_ID" \
    --address-family ipv4 \
    --description "Top-level pool")

if [ $? -ne 0 ]; then
    handle_error "Failed to create Top-level Pool"
fi

TOP_POOL_ID=$(echo "$TOP_POOL_RESULT" | grep -o '"IpamPoolId": "[^"]*' | cut -
d'"' -f4)
echo "Top-level Pool created with ID: $TOP_POOL_ID"

# Wait for the top-level pool to be available
if ! wait_for_pool "$TOP_POOL_ID"; then
    handle_error "Top-level Pool did not become available in time"
fi

# Provision CIDR to the top-level pool
echo "Provisioning CIDR to Top-level Pool..."
TOP_POOL_CIDR="10.0.0.0/8"
PROVISION_RESULT=$(aws ec2 provision-ipam-pool-cidr \
    --ipam-pool-id "$TOP_POOL_ID" \
    --cidr "$TOP_POOL_CIDR")

if [ $? -ne 0 ]; then
    handle_error "Failed to provision CIDR to Top-level Pool"
fi

echo "$PROVISION_RESULT"

# Wait for the CIDR to be fully provisioned
if ! wait_for_cidr_provisioning "$TOP_POOL_ID" "$TOP_POOL_CIDR"; then
    handle_error "CIDR provisioning to Top-level Pool did not complete in time"
fi

# Step 4: Create a Regional IPv4 Pool
```

```
echo "Creating Regional IPv4 Pool..."
REGIONAL_POOL_RESULT=$(aws ec2 create-ipam-pool \
    --ipam-scope-id "$PRIVATE_SCOPE_ID" \
    --source-ipam-pool-id "$TOP_POOL_ID" \
    --locale us-east-1 \
    --address-family ipv4 \
    --description "Regional pool in us-east-1")

if [ $? -ne 0 ]; then
    handle_error "Failed to create Regional Pool"
fi

REGIONAL_POOL_ID=$(echo "$REGIONAL_POOL_RESULT" | grep -o '"IpamPoolId": "[^"]*'
 | cut -d'"' -f4)
echo "Regional Pool created with ID: $REGIONAL_POOL_ID"

# Wait for the regional pool to be available
if ! wait_for_pool "$REGIONAL_POOL_ID"; then
    handle_error "Regional Pool did not become available in time"
fi

# Provision CIDR to the regional pool
echo "Provisioning CIDR to Regional Pool..."
REGIONAL_POOL_CIDR="10.0.0.0/16"
PROVISION_RESULT=$(aws ec2 provision-ipam-pool-cidr \
    --ipam-pool-id "$REGIONAL_POOL_ID" \
    --cidr "$REGIONAL_POOL_CIDR")

if [ $? -ne 0 ]; then
    handle_error "Failed to provision CIDR to Regional Pool"
fi

echo "$PROVISION_RESULT"

# Wait for the CIDR to be fully provisioned
if ! wait_for_cidr_provisioning "$REGIONAL_POOL_ID" "$REGIONAL_POOL_CIDR"; then
    handle_error "CIDR provisioning to Regional Pool did not complete in time"
fi

# Step 5: Create a Development IPv4 Pool - FIXED to include locale
echo "Creating Development IPv4 Pool..."
DEV_POOL_RESULT=$(aws ec2 create-ipam-pool \
    --ipam-scope-id "$PRIVATE_SCOPE_ID" \
    --source-ipam-pool-id "$REGIONAL_POOL_ID" \
```

```
    --locale us-east-1 \
    --address-family ipv4 \
    --description "Development pool")

if [ $? -ne 0 ]; then
    handle_error "Failed to create Development Pool"
fi

DEV_POOL_ID=$(echo "$DEV_POOL_RESULT" | grep -o '"IpamPoolId": "[^"]*' | cut -
d'"' -f4)
echo "Development Pool created with ID: $DEV_POOL_ID"

# Wait for the development pool to be available
if ! wait_for_pool "$DEV_POOL_ID"; then
    handle_error "Development Pool did not become available in time"
fi

# Provision CIDR to the development pool
echo "Provisioning CIDR to Development Pool..."
DEV_POOL_CIDR="10.0.0.0/24"
PROVISION_RESULT=$(aws ec2 provision-ipam-pool-cidr \
    --ipam-pool-id "$DEV_POOL_ID" \
    --cidr "$DEV_POOL_CIDR")

if [ $? -ne 0 ]; then
    handle_error "Failed to provision CIDR to Development Pool"
fi

echo "$PROVISION_RESULT"

# Wait for the CIDR to be fully provisioned
if ! wait_for_cidr_provisioning "$DEV_POOL_ID" "$DEV_POOL_CIDR"; then
    handle_error "CIDR provisioning to Development Pool did not complete in time"
fi

# Step 6: Create a VPC Using an IPAM Pool CIDR - FIXED to use the correct
 parameter names and a smaller netmask length
echo "Creating VPC using IPAM Pool CIDR..."
VPC_RESULT=$(aws ec2 create-vpc \
    --ipv4-ipam-pool-id "$DEV_POOL_ID" \
    --ipv4-netmask-length 26 \
    --tag-specifications 'ResourceType=vpc,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=IPAM-VPC}]')

if [ $? -ne 0 ]; then
```

```
    handle_error "Failed to create VPC"
fi

VPC_ID=$(echo "$VPC_RESULT" | grep -o '"VpcId": "[^"]*' | cut -d'"' -f4)
echo "VPC created with ID: $VPC_ID"

# Step 7: Verify the IPAM Pool Allocation
echo "Verifying IPAM Pool Allocation..."
ALLOCATION_RESULT=$(aws ec2 get-ipam-pool-allocations \
    --ipam-pool-id "$DEV_POOL_ID")

if [ $? -ne 0 ]; then
    handle_error "Failed to verify IPAM Pool Allocation"
fi

echo "IPAM Pool Allocation verified:"
echo "$ALLOCATION_RESULT" | grep -A 5 "Allocations"

echo ""
echo "IPAM setup completed successfully!"
echo ""

# Prompt for cleanup
cleanup_resources

echo "Script completed at $(date)"
exit 0
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 다음 토픽을 참조하세요.
  - CreateIpam
  - CreateIpamPool
  - CreateVpc
  - DeleteIpam
  - DeleteIpamPool
  - DeleteVpc
  - DeprovisionIpamPoolCidr
  - DescribeIpamPools
  - DescribeIpams

- DescribeVpcs
- GetIpamPoolAllocations
- GetIpamPoolCidrs
- ProvisionIpamPoolCidr

AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Amazon ECR의 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Elastic Container Registry를 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

추가 리소스

- Amazon ECR 사용 설명서 - Amazon ECR에 대한 자세한 정보입니다.
- Amazon ECR API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 Amazon ECR 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

시작

Hello Amazon ECR

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon ECR을 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.EcrClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.EcrException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.ListImagesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.paginators.ListImagesIterable;

public class HelloECR {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
            Usage:    <repositoryName>

            Where:
               repositoryName - The name of the Amazon ECR repository.
            """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String repoName = args[0];
        EcrClient ecrClient = EcrClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .build();

        listImageTags(ecrClient, repoName);
    }
    public static void listImageTags(EcrClient ecrClient, String repoName){
        ListImagesRequest listImagesPaginator = ListImagesRequest.builder()
            .repositoryName(repoName)
            .build();

        ListImagesIterable imagesIterable =
 ecrClient.listImagesPaginator(listImagesPaginator);
        imagesIterable.stream()
            .flatMap(r -> r.imageIds().stream())
            .forEach(image -> System.out.println("The docker image tag is: "
 +image.imageTag()));
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 listImages를 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.ecr.EcrClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.ecr.model.ListImagesRequest
import kotlin.system.exitProcess

suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
            Usage: <repositoryName>

            Where:
               repositoryName - The name of the Amazon ECR repository.

    """.trimIndent()

    if (args.size != 1) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    val repoName = args[0]
    listImageTags(repoName)
}

suspend fun listImageTags(repoName: String?) {
    val listImages =
        ListImagesRequest {
            repositoryName = repoName
        }

    EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
        val imageResponse = ecrClient.listImages(listImages)
```

```
        imageResponse.imageIds?.forEach { imageId ->
            println("Image tag: ${imageId.imageTag}")
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 listImages를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import boto3
import argparse
from boto3 import client


def hello_ecr(ecr_client: client, repository_name: str) -> None:
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an Amazon Elastic Container
 Registry (Amazon ECR)
    client and list the images in a repository.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.

    :param ecr_client: A Boto3 Amazon ECR Client object. This object wraps
                           the low-level Amazon ECR service API.
    :param repository_name: The name of an Amazon ECR repository in your account.
    """
    print(
        f"Hello, Amazon ECR! Let's list some images in the repository
 '{repository_name}':\n"
    )
    paginator = ecr_client.get_paginator("list_images")
    page_iterator = paginator.paginate(
```

```
        repositoryName=repository_name, PaginationConfig={"MaxItems": 10}
    )

    image_names: [str] = []
    for page in page_iterator:
        for schedule in page["imageIds"]:
            image_names.append(schedule["imageTag"])

    print(f"{len(image_names)} image(s) retrieved.")
    for schedule_name in image_names:
        print(f"\t{schedule_name}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser(description="Run hello Amazon ECR.")
    parser.add_argument(
        "--repository-name",
        type=str,
        help="the name of an Amazon ECR repository in your account.",
        required=True,
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()

    hello_ecr(boto3.client("ecr"), args.repository_name)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 listImages를 참조하세요.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon ECR의 기본 예제
  - Hello Amazon ECR
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon ECR의 기본 사항 알아보기
  - AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon ECR 작업
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    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeRepositories 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetAuthorizationToken 함께 사용

- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetRepositoryPolicy 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListImages 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 PushImageCmd 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutLifeCyclePolicy 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 SetRepositoryPolicy 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 StartLifecyclePolicyPreview 함께 사용

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon ECR의 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK와 함께 Amazon Elastic Container Registry의 기본 사항을 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- Hello Amazon ECR
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon ECR의 기본 사항 알아보기
- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon ECR 작업
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateRepository 함께 사용
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  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListImages 함께 사용
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  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutLifeCyclePolicy 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 SetRepositoryPolicy 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 StartLifecyclePolicyPreview 함께 사용

Hello Amazon ECR

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon ECR을 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.EcrClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.EcrException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.ListImagesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.paginators.ListImagesIterable;

public class HelloECR {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
            Usage:    <repositoryName>

            Where:
               repositoryName - The name of the Amazon ECR repository.
            """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String repoName = args[0];
        EcrClient ecrClient = EcrClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .build();

        listImageTags(ecrClient, repoName);
    }
    public static void listImageTags(EcrClient ecrClient, String repoName){
        ListImagesRequest listImagesPaginator = ListImagesRequest.builder()
            .repositoryName(repoName)
            .build();
```

```
        ListImagesIterable imagesIterable =
 ecrClient.listImagesPaginator(listImagesPaginator);
        imagesIterable.stream()
            .flatMap(r -> r.imageIds().stream())
            .forEach(image -> System.out.println("The docker image tag is: "
 +image.imageTag()));
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 listImages를 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.ecr.EcrClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.ecr.model.ListImagesRequest
import kotlin.system.exitProcess

suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
            Usage: <repositoryName>

            Where:
               repositoryName - The name of the Amazon ECR repository.

    """.trimIndent()

    if (args.size != 1) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    val repoName = args[0]
```

```
    listImageTags(repoName)
}

suspend fun listImageTags(repoName: String?) {
    val listImages =
        ListImagesRequest {
            repositoryName = repoName
        }

    EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
        val imageResponse = ecrClient.listImages(listImages)
        imageResponse.imageIds?.forEach { imageId ->
            println("Image tag: ${imageId.imageTag}")
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 listImages를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import boto3
import argparse
from boto3 import client


def hello_ecr(ecr_client: client, repository_name: str) -> None:
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an Amazon Elastic Container
 Registry (Amazon ECR)
    client and list the images in a repository.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.
```

```
    :param ecr_client: A Boto3 Amazon ECR Client object. This object wraps
                            the low-level Amazon ECR service API.
    :param repository_name: The name of an Amazon ECR repository in your account.
    """
    print(
        f"Hello, Amazon ECR! Let's list some images in the repository
 '{repository_name}':\n"
    )
    paginator = ecr_client.get_paginator("list_images")
    page_iterator = paginator.paginate(
        repositoryName=repository_name, PaginationConfig={"MaxItems": 10}
    )

    image_names: [str] = []
    for page in page_iterator:
        for schedule in page["imageIds"]:
            image_names.append(schedule["imageTag"])

    print(f"{len(image_names)} image(s) retrieved.")
    for schedule_name in image_names:
        print(f"\t{schedule_name}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser(description="Run hello Amazon ECR.")
    parser.add_argument(
        "--repository-name",
        type=str,
        help="the name of an Amazon ECR repository in your account.",
        required=True,
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()

    hello_ecr(boto3.client("ecr"), args.repository_name)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 listImages를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon ECR의 기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- Amazon ECR 리포지토리를 생성합니다.
- 리포지토리 정책을 설정합니다.
- 리포지토리 URI를 검색합니다.
- Amazon ECR 인증 토큰을 가져옵니다.
- Amazon ECR 리포지토리의 수명 주기 정책을 설정합니다.
- Amazon ECR 리포지토리에 Docker 이미지를 푸시합니다.
- Amazon ECR 리포지토리에 이미지가 있는지 확인합니다.
- 계정의 Amazon ECR 리포지토리를 나열하고 관련 세부 정보를 가져옵니다.
- Amazon ECR 리포지토리를 삭제합니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon ECR 기능을 시연하는 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.EcrException;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.RepositoryPolicyNotFoundException;

import java.util.Scanner;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
```

```
 * This Java code example requires an IAM Role that has permissions to interact
 with the Amazon ECR service.
 *
 * To create an IAM role, see:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_roles_create.html
 *
 * This Java scenario example requires a local docker image named echo-text.
 Without a local image,
 * this Java program will not successfully run. For more information including
 how to create the local
 * image, see:
 *
 * /scenarios/basics/ecr/README
 *
 */
public class ECRScenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
            Usage: <iamRoleARN> <accountId>

            Where:
               iamRoleARN - The IAM role ARN that has the necessary permissions
 to access and manage the Amazon ECR repository.
               accountId - Your AWS account number.
            """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            return;
        }

        ECRActions ecrActions = new ECRActions();
        String iamRole = args[0];
        String accountId = args[1];
        String localImageName;

        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        System.out.println("""
             The Amazon Elastic Container Registry (ECR) is a fully-managed
 Docker container registry
```

```
            service provided by AWS. It allows developers and organizations to
securely
            store, manage, and deploy Docker container images.
            ECR provides a simple and scalable way to manage container images
throughout their lifecycle,
            from building and testing to production deployment.\s

            The `EcrAsyncClient` interface in the AWS SDK for Java 2.x provides
a set of methods to
            programmatically interact with the Amazon ECR service. This allows
developers to
            automate the storage, retrieval, and management of container images
as part of their application
            deployment pipelines. With ECR, teams can focus on building and
deploying their
            applications without having to worry about the underlying
infrastructure required to
            host and manage a container registry.

           This scenario walks you through how to perform key operations for
this service.
           Let's get started...

           You have two choices:
           1 - Run the entire program.
           2 - Delete an existing Amazon ECR repository named echo-text (created
from a previous execution of
           this program that did not complete).
           """);

       while (true) {
           String input = scanner.nextLine();
           if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("1")) {
               System.out.println("Continuing with the program...");
               System.out.println("");
               break;
           } else if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("2")) {
               String repoName = "echo-text";
               ecrActions.deleteECRRepository(repoName);
               return;
           } else {
               // Handle invalid input.
               System.out.println("Invalid input. Please try again.");
           }
```

```
        }

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println("""
           1. Create an ECR repository.

           The first task is to ensure we have a local Docker image named echo-
text.
           If this image exists, then an Amazon ECR repository is created.

           An ECR repository is a private Docker container repository provided
           by Amazon Web Services (AWS). It is a managed service that makes it
 easy
           to store, manage, and deploy Docker container images.\s
           """ );

        // Ensure that a local docker image named echo-text exists.
        boolean doesExist = ecrActions.isEchoTextImagePresent();
        String repoName;
        if (!doesExist){
            System.out.println("The local image named echo-text does not exist");
            return;
        } else {
            localImageName = "echo-text";
            repoName = "echo-text";
        }

        try {
            String repoArn = ecrActions.createECRRepository(repoName);
            System.out.println("The ARN of the ECR repository is " + repoArn);

        } catch (IllegalArgumentException e) {
            System.err.println("Invalid repository name: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            System.err.println("An error occurred while creating the ECR
 repository: " + e.getMessage());
            e.printStackTrace();
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("""
        2. Set an ECR repository policy.

        Setting an ECR repository policy using the `setRepositoryPolicy` function
is crucial for maintaining
        the security and integrity of your container images. The repository
policy allows you to
        define specific rules and restrictions for accessing and managing the
images stored within your ECR
        repository.
        """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            ecrActions.setRepoPolicy(repoName, iamRole);

        } catch (RepositoryPolicyNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.println("Invalid repository name: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
        } catch (EcrException e) {
            System.err.println("An ECR exception occurred: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            System.err.println("An error occurred while creating the ECR
repository: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("""
        3. Display ECR repository policy.

        Now we will retrieve the ECR policy to ensure it was successfully set.
        """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            String policyText = ecrActions.getRepoPolicy(repoName);
            System.out.println("Policy Text:");
            System.out.println(policyText);

        } catch (EcrException e) {
            System.err.println("An ECR exception occurred: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
```

```
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            System.err.println("An error occurred while creating the ECR
repository: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
        }

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("""
        4. Retrieve an ECR authorization token.

        You need an authorization token to securely access and interact with the
Amazon ECR registry.
        The `getAuthorizationToken` method of the `EcrAsyncClient` is responsible
for securely accessing
        and interacting with an Amazon ECR repository. This operation is
responsible for obtaining a
        valid authorization token, which is required to authenticate your
requests to the ECR service.

        Without a valid authorization token, you would not be able to perform any
operations on the
        ECR repository, such as pushing, pulling, or managing your Docker images.

        """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
             ecrActions.getAuthToken();

        } catch (EcrException e) {
            System.err.println("An ECR exception occurred: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            System.err.println("An error occurred while retrieving the
authorization token: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("""
        5. Get the ECR Repository URI.
```

```
        The URI  of an Amazon ECR repository is important. When you want to
deploy a container image to
        a container orchestration platform like Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service
(EKS)
        or Amazon Elastic Container Service (ECS), you need to specify the full
image URI,
        which includes the ECR repository URI. This allows the container runtime
to pull the
        correct container image from the ECR repository.
       """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        try {
            ecrActions.getRepositoryURI(repoName);

        } catch (EcrException e) {
            System.err.println("An ECR exception occurred: " + e.getMessage());
            return;

        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            System.err.println("An error occurred while retrieving the URI: " +
e.getMessage());
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("""
            6. Set an ECR Lifecycle Policy.

            An ECR Lifecycle Policy is used to manage the lifecycle of Docker
images stored in your ECR repositories.
            These policies allow you to automatically remove old or unused Docker
images from your repositories,
            freeing up storage space and reducing costs.

            This example policy helps to maintain the size and efficiency of the
container registry
            by automatically removing older and potentially unused images,
ensuring that the
            storage is optimized and the registry remains up-to-date.
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
```

```
            ecrActions.setLifeCyclePolicy(repoName);

        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            System.err.println("An error occurred while setting the lifecycle
policy: " + e.getMessage());
            e.printStackTrace();
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("""
        7. Push a docker image to the Amazon ECR Repository.

        The `pushImageCmd()` method pushes a local Docker image to an Amazon ECR
repository.
        It sets up the Docker client by connecting to the local Docker host using
the default port.
        It then retrieves the authorization token for the ECR repository by
making a call to the AWS SDK.

        The method uses the authorization token to create an `AuthConfig` object,
which is used to authenticate
        the Docker client when pushing the image. Finally, the method tags the
Docker image with the specified
        repository name and image tag, and then pushes the image to the ECR
repository using the Docker client.
        If the push operation is successful, the method prints a message
indicating that the image was pushed to ECR.
        """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        try {
            ecrActions.pushDockerImage(repoName, localImageName);

        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            System.err.println("An error occurred while pushing a local Docker
image to Amazon ECR: " + e.getMessage());
            e.printStackTrace();
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println("8. Verify if the image is in the ECR Repository.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            ecrActions.verifyImage(repoName, localImageName);

        } catch (EcrException e) {
            System.err.println("An ECR exception occurred: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            System.err.println("An error occurred " + e.getMessage());
            e.printStackTrace();
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("9. As an optional step, you can interact with the
 image in Amazon ECR by using the CLI.");
        System.out.println("Would you like to view instructions on how to use the
 CLI to run the image? (y/n)");
        String ans = scanner.nextLine().trim();
        if (ans.equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
            String instructions = """
            1. Authenticate with ECR - Before you can pull the image from Amazon
 ECR, you need to authenticate with the registry. You can do this using the AWS
 CLI:

                aws ecr get-login-password --region us-east-1 | docker login --
username AWS --password-stdin %s.dkr.ecr.us-east-1.amazonaws.com

            2. Describe the image using this command:

               aws ecr describe-images --repository-name %s --image-ids imageTag=
%s

            3. Run the Docker container and view the output using this command:

               docker run --rm %s.dkr.ecr.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/%s:%s
            """;

            instructions = String.format(instructions, accountId, repoName,
 localImageName, accountId, repoName, localImageName);
            System.out.println(instructions);
        }
```

```
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("10. Delete the ECR Repository.");
        System.out.println(
        """
        If the repository isn't empty, you must either delete the contents of the
repository
        or use the force option (used in this scenario) to delete the repository
and have Amazon ECR delete all of its contents
        on your behalf.
        """);
        System.out.println("Would you like to delete the Amazon ECR Repository?
(y/n)");
        String delAns = scanner.nextLine().trim();
        if (delAns.equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
            System.out.println("You selected to delete the AWS ECR resources.");

            try {
                ecrActions.deleteECRRepository(repoName);

            } catch (EcrException e) {
                System.err.println("An ECR exception occurred: " +
e.getMessage());
                return;
            } catch (RuntimeException e) {
                System.err.println("An error occurred while deleting the Docker
image: " + e.getMessage());
                e.printStackTrace();
                return;
            }
        }

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("This concludes the Amazon ECR SDK scenario");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

  private static void waitForInputToContinue(Scanner scanner) {
      while (true) {
          System.out.println("");
          System.out.println("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:");
          String input = scanner.nextLine();
```

```
            if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("c")) {
                System.out.println("Continuing with the program...");
                System.out.println("");
                break;
            } else {
                // Handle invalid input.
                System.out.println("Invalid input. Please try again.");
           }
        }
    }
}
```

Amazon ECR SDK 메서드의 래퍼 클래스입니다.

```
import com.github.dockerjava.api.DockerClient;
import com.github.dockerjava.api.exception.DockerClientException;
import com.github.dockerjava.api.model.AuthConfig;
import com.github.dockerjava.api.model.Image;
import com.github.dockerjava.core.DockerClientBuilder;
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.client.config.ClientOverrideConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.async.SdkAsyncHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.nio.netty.NettyNioAsyncHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.EcrAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.AuthorizationData;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.CreateRepositoryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.CreateRepositoryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.DeleteRepositoryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.DeleteRepositoryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.DescribeImagesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.DescribeImagesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.DescribeRepositoriesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.DescribeRepositoriesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.EcrException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.GetAuthorizationTokenResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.GetRepositoryPolicyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.GetRepositoryPolicyResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.ImageIdentifier;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.Repository;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.RepositoryPolicyNotFoundException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.SetRepositoryPolicyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.SetRepositoryPolicyResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.StartLifecyclePolicyPreviewRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.StartLifecyclePolicyPreviewResponse;
import com.github.dockerjava.api.command.DockerCmdExecFactory;
import com.github.dockerjava.netty.NettyDockerCmdExecFactory;
import java.time.Duration;
import java.util.Base64;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletionException;

public class ECRActions {
    private static EcrAsyncClient ecrClient;

    private static DockerClient dockerClient;

    private static Logger logger = LoggerFactory.getLogger(ECRActions.class);

    /**
     * Creates an Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR) repository.
     *
     * @param repoName the name of the repository to create.
     * @return the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the created repository, or an
 empty string if the operation failed.
     * @throws IllegalArgumentException     If repository name is invalid.
     * @throws RuntimeException             if an error occurs while creating the
 repository.
     */
    public String createECRRepository(String repoName) {
        if (repoName == null || repoName.isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Repository name cannot be null or
 empty");
        }

        CreateRepositoryRequest request = CreateRepositoryRequest.builder()
            .repositoryName(repoName)
            .build();
```

```
        CompletableFuture<CreateRepositoryResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().createRepository(request);
        try {
            CreateRepositoryResponse result = response.join();
            if (result != null) {
                System.out.println("The " + repoName + " repository was created
successfully.");
                return result.repository().repositoryArn();
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected response type");
            }
        } catch (CompletionException e) {
            Throwable cause = e.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof EcrException ex) {
                if
("RepositoryAlreadyExistsException".equals(ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode())) {
                    System.out.println("The Amazon ECR repository already exists,
moving on...");
                    DescribeRepositoriesRequest describeRequest =
DescribeRepositoriesRequest.builder()
                        .repositoryNames(repoName)
                        .build();
                    DescribeRepositoriesResponse describeResponse =
getAsyncClient().describeRepositories(describeRequest).join();
                    return
describeResponse.repositories().get(0).repositoryArn();
                } else {
                    throw new RuntimeException(ex);
                }
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException(e);
            }
        }
    }

    /**
     * Deletes an ECR (Elastic Container Registry) repository.
     *
     * @param repoName the name of the repository to delete.
     * @throws IllegalArgumentException if the repository name is null or empty.
     * @throws EcrException if there is an error deleting the repository.
     * @throws RuntimeException if an unexpected error occurs during the deletion
process.
     */
```

```
    public void deleteECRRepository(String repoName) {
        if (repoName == null || repoName.isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Repository name cannot be null or
empty");
        }

        DeleteRepositoryRequest repositoryRequest =
DeleteRepositoryRequest.builder()
            .force(true)
            .repositoryName(repoName)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<DeleteRepositoryResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().deleteRepository(repositoryRequest);
        response.whenComplete((deleteRepositoryResponse, ex) -> {
            if (deleteRepositoryResponse != null) {
                System.out.println("You have successfully deleted the " +
repoName + " repository");
            } else {
                Throwable cause = ex.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof EcrException) {
                    throw (EcrException) cause;
                } else {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause);
                }
            }
        });

        // Wait for the CompletableFuture to complete
        response.join();
    }



    private static DockerClient getDockerClient() {
        String osName = System.getProperty("os.name");
        if (osName.startsWith("Windows")) {
            // Make sure Docker Desktop is running.
            String dockerHost = "tcp://localhost:2375"; // Use the Docker Desktop
default port.
            DockerCmdExecFactory dockerCmdExecFactory = new
NettyDockerCmdExecFactory().withReadTimeout(20000).withConnectTimeout(20000);
```

```
            dockerClient =
DockerClientBuilder.getInstance(dockerHost).withDockerCmdExecFactory(dockerCmdExecFactor
        } else {
            dockerClient = DockerClientBuilder.getInstance().build();
        }
        return dockerClient;
    }

    /**
     * Retrieves an asynchronous Amazon Elastic Container Registry (ECR) client.
     *
     * @return the configured ECR asynchronous client.
     */
    private static EcrAsyncClient getAsyncClient() {

        /*
         The `NettyNioAsyncHttpClient` class is part of the AWS SDK for Java,
version 2,
         and it is designed to provide a high-performance, asynchronous HTTP
client for interacting with AWS services.
         It uses the Netty framework to handle the underlying network
communication and the Java NIO API to
         provide a non-blocking, event-driven approach to HTTP requests and
responses.
         */
        SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
            .maxConcurrency(50)  // Adjust as needed.
            .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the connection
timeout.
            .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the read timeout.
            .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the write timeout.
            .build();

        ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
            .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))  // Set the overall API call
timeout.
            .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))  // Set the individual
call attempt timeout.
            .build();

        if (ecrClient == null) {
            ecrClient = EcrAsyncClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
```

```
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                .build();
        }
        return ecrClient;
    }

    /**
     * Sets the lifecycle policy for the specified repository.
     *
     * @param repoName the name of the repository for which to set the lifecycle
 policy.
     */
    public void setLifeCyclePolicy(String repoName) {
        /*
           This policy helps to maintain the size and efficiency of the container
 registry
           by automatically removing older and potentially unused images,
           ensuring that the storage is optimized and the registry remains up-to-
date.
         */
        String polText = """
             {
             "rules": [
                 {
                     "rulePriority": 1,
                     "description": "Expire images older than 14 days",
                     "selection": {
                         "tagStatus": "any",
                         "countType": "sinceImagePushed",
                         "countUnit": "days",
                         "countNumber": 14
                     },
                     "action": {
                         "type": "expire"
                     }
                 }
            ]
            }
            """;

        StartLifecyclePolicyPreviewRequest lifecyclePolicyPreviewRequest =
 StartLifecyclePolicyPreviewRequest.builder()
            .lifecyclePolicyText(polText)
```

```
            .repositoryName(repoName)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<StartLifecyclePolicyPreviewResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().startLifecyclePolicyPreview(lifecyclePolicyPreviewRequest);
        response.whenComplete((lifecyclePolicyPreviewResponse, ex) -> {
            if (lifecyclePolicyPreviewResponse != null) {
                System.out.println("Lifecycle policy preview started
successfully.");
            } else {
                if (ex.getCause() instanceof EcrException) {
                    throw (EcrException) ex.getCause();
                } else {
                    String errorMessage = "Unexpected error occurred: " +
ex.getMessage();
                    throw new RuntimeException(errorMessage, ex);
                }
            }
        });
        // Wait for the CompletableFuture to complete.
        response.join();
    }

    /**
     * Verifies the existence of an image in an Amazon Elastic Container Registry
(Amazon ECR) repository asynchronously.
     *
     * @param repositoryName The name of the Amazon ECR repository.
     * @param imageTag       The tag of the image to verify.
     * @throws EcrException             if there is an error retrieving the image
information from Amazon ECR.
     * @throws CompletionException      if the asynchronous operation completes
exceptionally.
     */
    public void verifyImage(String repositoryName, String imageTag) {
        DescribeImagesRequest request = DescribeImagesRequest.builder()
            .repositoryName(repositoryName)
            .imageIds(ImageIdentifier.builder().imageTag(imageTag).build())
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<DescribeImagesResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().describeImages(request);
        response.whenComplete((describeImagesResponse, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
```

```
                if (ex instanceof CompletionException) {
                    Throwable cause = ex.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof EcrException) {
                        throw (EcrException) cause;
                    } else {
                        throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error: " +
 cause.getMessage(), cause);
                    }
                } else {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error: " +
 ex.getCause());
                }
            } else if (describeImagesResponse != null && !
describeImagesResponse.imageDetails().isEmpty()) {
                System.out.println("Image is present in the repository.");
            } else {
                System.out.println("Image is not present in the repository.");
            }
        });

        // Wait for the CompletableFuture to complete.
        response.join();
    }

    /**
     * Retrieves the repository URI for the specified repository name.
     *
     * @param repoName the name of the repository to retrieve the URI for.
     * @return the repository URI for the specified repository name.
     * @throws EcrException        if there is an error retrieving the repository
 information.
     * @throws CompletionException if the asynchronous operation completes
 exceptionally.
     */
    public void getRepositoryURI(String repoName) {
        DescribeRepositoriesRequest request =
 DescribeRepositoriesRequest.builder()
            .repositoryNames(repoName)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<DescribeRepositoriesResponse> response =
 getAsyncClient().describeRepositories(request);
        response.whenComplete((describeRepositoriesResponse, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
```

```
                Throwable cause = ex.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof InterruptedException) {
                    Thread.currentThread().interrupt();
                    String errorMessage = "Thread interrupted while waiting for
asynchronous operation: " + cause.getMessage();
                    throw new RuntimeException(errorMessage, cause);
                } else if (cause instanceof EcrException) {
                    throw (EcrException) cause;
                } else {
                    String errorMessage = "Unexpected error: " +
cause.getMessage();
                    throw new RuntimeException(errorMessage, cause);
                }
            } else {
                if (describeRepositoriesResponse != null) {
                    if (!describeRepositoriesResponse.repositories().isEmpty()) {
                        String repositoryUri =
describeRepositoriesResponse.repositories().get(0).repositoryUri();
                        System.out.println("Repository URI found: " +
repositoryUri);
                    } else {
                        System.out.println("No repositories found for the given
name.");
                    }
                } else {
                    System.err.println("No response received from
describeRepositories.");
                }
            }
        });
        response.join();
    }

    /**
     * Retrieves the authorization token for Amazon Elastic Container Registry
(ECR).
     * This method makes an asynchronous call to the ECR client to retrieve the
authorization token.
     * If the operation is successful, the method prints the token to the
console.
     * If an exception occurs, the method handles the exception and prints the
error message.
     *
```

```
    * @throws EcrException     if there is an error retrieving the authorization
token from ECR.
    * @throws RuntimeException if there is an unexpected error during the
operation.
    */
   public void getAuthToken() {
       CompletableFuture<GetAuthorizationTokenResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().getAuthorizationToken();
       response.whenComplete((authorizationTokenResponse, ex) -> {
           if (authorizationTokenResponse != null) {
               AuthorizationData authorizationData =
authorizationTokenResponse.authorizationData().get(0);
               String token = authorizationData.authorizationToken();
               if (!token.isEmpty()) {
                   System.out.println("The token was successfully retrieved.");
               }
           } else {
               if (ex.getCause() instanceof EcrException) {
                   throw (EcrException) ex.getCause();
               } else {
                   String errorMessage = "Unexpected error occurred: " +
ex.getMessage();
                   throw new RuntimeException(errorMessage, ex); // Rethrow the
exception
               }
           }
       });
       response.join();
   }

   /**
    * Gets the repository policy for the specified repository.
    *
    * @param repoName the name of the repository.
    * @throws EcrException if an AWS error occurs while getting the repository
policy.
    */
   public String getRepoPolicy(String repoName) {
       if (repoName == null || repoName.isEmpty()) {
           throw new IllegalArgumentException("Repository name cannot be null or
empty");
       }
```

```
        GetRepositoryPolicyRequest getRepositoryPolicyRequest =
GetRepositoryPolicyRequest.builder()
            .repositoryName(repoName)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<GetRepositoryPolicyResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().getRepositoryPolicy(getRepositoryPolicyRequest);
        response.whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
            if (resp != null) {
                System.out.println("Repository policy retrieved successfully.");
            } else {
                if (ex.getCause() instanceof EcrException) {
                    throw (EcrException) ex.getCause();
                } else {
                    String errorMessage = "Unexpected error occurred: " +
ex.getMessage();
                    throw new RuntimeException(errorMessage, ex);
                }
            }
        });

        GetRepositoryPolicyResponse result = response.join();
        return result != null ? result.policyText() : null;
    }

    /**
     * Sets the repository policy for the specified ECR repository.
     *
     * @param repoName the name of the ECR repository.
     * @param iamRole  the IAM role to be granted access to the repository.
     * @throws RepositoryPolicyNotFoundException if the repository policy does
not exist.
     * @throws EcrException                      if there is an unexpected error
setting the repository policy.
     */
    public void setRepoPolicy(String repoName, String iamRole) {
        /*
          This example policy document grants the specified AWS principal the
permission to perform the
          `ecr:BatchGetImage` action. This policy is designed to allow the
specified principal
          to retrieve Docker images from the ECR repository.
         */
        String policyDocumentTemplate = """
```

```
             {
              "Version" : "2012-10-17",
              "Statement" : [ {
                "Sid" : "new statement",
                "Effect" : "Allow",
                "Principal" : {
                  "AWS" : "%s"
                },
                "Action" : "ecr:BatchGetImage"
              } ]
            }
             """;

       String policyDocument = String.format(policyDocumentTemplate, iamRole);
       SetRepositoryPolicyRequest setRepositoryPolicyRequest =
SetRepositoryPolicyRequest.builder()
           .repositoryName(repoName)
           .policyText(policyDocument)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<SetRepositoryPolicyResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().setRepositoryPolicy(setRepositoryPolicyRequest);
       response.whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
           if (resp != null) {
               System.out.println("Repository policy set successfully.");
           } else {
               Throwable cause = ex.getCause();
               if (cause instanceof RepositoryPolicyNotFoundException) {
                   throw (RepositoryPolicyNotFoundException) cause;
               } else if (cause instanceof EcrException) {
                   throw (EcrException) cause;
               } else {
                   String errorMessage = "Unexpected error: " +
cause.getMessage();
                   throw new RuntimeException(errorMessage, cause);
               }
           }
       });
       response.join();
   }

   /**
    * Pushes a Docker image to an Amazon Elastic Container Registry (ECR)
repository.
```

```
     *
     * @param repoName  the name of the ECR repository to push the image to.
     * @param imageName the name of the Docker image.
     */
    public void pushDockerImage(String repoName, String imageName) {
        System.out.println("Pushing " + imageName + " to Amazon ECR will take a
few seconds.");
        CompletableFuture<AuthConfig> authResponseFuture =
getAsyncClient().getAuthorizationToken()
            .thenApply(response -> {
                String token =
response.authorizationData().get(0).authorizationToken();
                String decodedToken = new
String(Base64.getDecoder().decode(token));
                String password = decodedToken.substring(4);

                DescribeRepositoriesResponse descrRepoResponse =
getAsyncClient().describeRepositories(b -> b.repositoryNames(repoName)).join();
                Repository repoData =
descrRepoResponse.repositories().stream().filter(r ->
r.repositoryName().equals(repoName)).findFirst().orElse(null);
                assert repoData != null;
                String registryURL = repoData.repositoryUri().split("/")[0];

                AuthConfig authConfig = new AuthConfig()
                    .withUsername("AWS")
                    .withPassword(password)
                    .withRegistryAddress(registryURL);
                return authConfig;
            })
            .thenCompose(authConfig -> {
                DescribeRepositoriesResponse descrRepoResponse =
getAsyncClient().describeRepositories(b -> b.repositoryNames(repoName)).join();
                Repository repoData =
descrRepoResponse.repositories().stream().filter(r ->
r.repositoryName().equals(repoName)).findFirst().orElse(null);
                getDockerClient().tagImageCmd(imageName + ":latest",
repoData.repositoryUri() + ":latest", imageName).exec();
                try {

getDockerClient().pushImageCmd(repoData.repositoryUri()).withTag("echo-
text").withAuthConfig(authConfig).start().awaitCompletion();
                    System.out.println("The " + imageName + " was pushed to
ECR");
```

```
                } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                    throw (RuntimeException) e.getCause();
                }
                return CompletableFuture.completedFuture(authConfig);
            });

        authResponseFuture.join();
    }

    // Make sure local image echo-text exists.
    public boolean isEchoTextImagePresent() {
        try {
            List<Image> images = getDockerClient().listImagesCmd().exec();
            boolean helloWorldFound = false;
            for (Image image : images) {
                String[] repoTags = image.getRepoTags();
                if (repoTags != null) {
                    for (String tag : repoTags) {
                        if (tag.startsWith("echo-text")) {
                            System.out.println(tag);
                            helloWorldFound = true;
                        }
                    }
                }
            }
            if (helloWorldFound) {
                System.out.println("The local image named echo-text exists.");
                return true;
            } else {
                System.out.println("The local image named echo-text does not
 exist.");
                return false;
            }
        } catch (DockerClientException ex) {
            logger.error("ERROR: " + ex.getMessage());
            return false;
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.

- CreateRepository
- DeleteRepository
- DescribeImages
- DescribeRepositories
- GetAuthorizationToken
- GetRepositoryPolicy
- SetRepositoryPolicy
- StartLifecyclePolicyPreview

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon ECR 기능을 시연하는 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
import java.util.Scanner

/**
 * Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
 *
 * This code example requires an IAM Role that has permissions to interact with
 the Amazon ECR service.
 *
 * To create an IAM role, see:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_roles_create.html
 *
```

```
 * This code example requires a local docker image named echo-text. Without a
 local image,
 * this program will not successfully run. For more information including how to
 create the local
 * image, see:
 *
 * /scenarios/basics/ecr/README
 *
 */

val DASHES = String(CharArray(80)).replace("\u0000", "-")

suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage =
        """
        Usage: <iamRoleARN> <accountId>

        Where:
           iamRoleARN - The IAM role ARN that has the necessary permissions to
 access and manage the Amazon ECR repository.
           accountId - Your AWS account number.

        """.trimIndent()

    if (args.size != 2) {
        println(usage)
        return
    }

    var iamRole = args[0]
    var localImageName: String
    var accountId = args[1]
    val ecrActions = ECRActions()
    val scanner = Scanner(System.`in`)

    println(
        """
        The Amazon Elastic Container Registry (ECR) is a fully-managed Docker
 container registry
        service provided by AWS. It allows developers and organizations to
 securely
        store, manage, and deploy Docker container images.
        ECR provides a simple and scalable way to manage container images
 throughout their lifecycle,
```

```
        from building and testing to production deployment.

        The `EcrClient` service client that is part of the AWS SDK for Kotlin
provides a set of methods to
        programmatically interact with the Amazon ECR service. This allows
developers to
        automate the storage, retrieval, and management of container images as
part of their application
        deployment pipelines. With ECR, teams can focus on building and deploying
their
        applications without having to worry about the underlying infrastructure
required to
        host and manage a container registry.

        This scenario walks you through how to perform key operations for this
service.
        Let's get started...

         You have two choices:
            1 - Run the entire program.
            2 - Delete an existing Amazon ECR repository named echo-text (created
from a previous execution of
            this program that did not complete).

        """.trimIndent(),
    )

    while (true) {
        val input = scanner.nextLine()
        if (input.trim { it <= ' ' }.equals("1", ignoreCase = true)) {
            println("Continuing with the program...")
            println("")
            break
        } else if (input.trim { it <= ' ' }.equals("2", ignoreCase = true)) {
            val repoName = "echo-text"
            ecrActions.deleteECRRepository(repoName)
            return
        } else {
            // Handle invalid input.
            println("Invalid input. Please try again.")
        }
    }

    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
```

```
    println(DASHES)
    println(
        """
        1. Create an ECR repository.

        The first task is to ensure we have a local Docker image named echo-
text.
        If this image exists, then an Amazon ECR repository is created.

        An ECR repository is a private Docker container repository provided
        by Amazon Web Services (AWS). It is a managed service that makes it easy
        to store, manage, and deploy Docker container images.

        """.trimIndent(),
    )

    // Ensure that a local docker image named echo-text exists.
    val doesExist = ecrActions.listLocalImages()
    val repoName: String
    if (!doesExist) {
        println("The local image named echo-text does not exist")
        return
    } else {
        localImageName = "echo-text"
        repoName = "echo-text"
    }

    val repoArn = ecrActions.createECRRepository(repoName).toString()
    println("The ARN of the ECR repository is $repoArn")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)

    println(DASHES)
    println(
        """
        2. Set an ECR repository policy.

        Setting an ECR repository policy using the `setRepositoryPolicy` function
 is crucial for maintaining
        the security and integrity of your container images. The repository
 policy allows you to
        define specific rules and restrictions for accessing and managing the
 images stored within your ECR
        repository.
```

```
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    ecrActions.setRepoPolicy(repoName, iamRole)
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)

    println(DASHES)
    println(
        """
        3. Display ECR repository policy.

        Now we will retrieve the ECR policy to ensure it was successfully set.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    val policyText = ecrActions.getRepoPolicy(repoName)
    println("Policy Text:")
    println(policyText)
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)

    println(DASHES)
    println(
        """
        4. Retrieve an ECR authorization token.

        You need an authorization token to securely access and interact with the
Amazon ECR registry.
        The `getAuthorizationToken` method of the `EcrAsyncClient` is responsible
for securely accessing
        and interacting with an Amazon ECR repository. This operation is
responsible for obtaining a
        valid authorization token, which is required to authenticate your
requests to the ECR service.

        Without a valid authorization token, you would not be able to perform any
operations on the
        ECR repository, such as pushing, pulling, or managing your Docker images.


        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    ecrActions.getAuthToken()
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
```

```
    println(DASHES)
    println(
        """
        5. Get the ECR Repository URI.

        The URI  of an Amazon ECR repository is important. When you want to
deploy a container image to
        a container orchestration platform like Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service
(EKS)
        or Amazon Elastic Container Service (ECS), you need to specify the full
image URI,
        which includes the ECR repository URI. This allows the container runtime
to pull the
        correct container image from the ECR repository.

        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    val repositoryURI: String? = ecrActions.getRepositoryURI(repoName)
    println("The repository URI is $repositoryURI")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)

    println(DASHES)
    println(
        """
        6. Set an ECR Lifecycle Policy.

        An ECR Lifecycle Policy is used to manage the lifecycle of Docker images
stored in your ECR repositories.
        These policies allow you to automatically remove old or unused Docker
images from your repositories,
        freeing up storage space and reducing costs.

        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    val pol = ecrActions.setLifeCyclePolicy(repoName)
    println(pol)
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)

    println(DASHES)
    println(
        """
```

```
        7. Push a docker image to the Amazon ECR Repository.

        The `pushImageCmd()` method pushes a local Docker image to an Amazon ECR
 repository.
        It sets up the Docker client by connecting to the local Docker host using
 the default port.
        It then retrieves the authorization token for the ECR repository by
 making a call to the AWS SDK.

        The method uses the authorization token to create an `AuthConfig` object,
 which is used to authenticate
        the Docker client when pushing the image. Finally, the method tags the
 Docker image with the specified
        repository name and image tag, and then pushes the image to the ECR
 repository using the Docker client.
        If the push operation is successful, the method prints a message
 indicating that the image was pushed to ECR.

        """.trimIndent(),
    )

    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    ecrActions.pushDockerImage(repoName, localImageName)
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)

    println(DASHES)
    println("8. Verify if the image is in the ECR Repository.")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    ecrActions.verifyImage(repoName, localImageName)
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)

    println(DASHES)
    println("9. As an optional step, you can interact with the image in Amazon
 ECR by using the CLI.")
    println("Would you like to view instructions on how to use the CLI to run the
 image? (y/n)")
    val ans = scanner.nextLine().trim()
    if (ans.equals("y", true)) {
        val instructions = """
        1. Authenticate with ECR - Before you can pull the image from Amazon ECR,
 you need to authenticate with the registry. You can do this using the AWS CLI:

            aws ecr get-login-password --region us-east-1 | docker login --
username AWS --password-stdin $accountId.dkr.ecr.us-east-1.amazonaws.com
```

```
        2. Describe the image using this command:

           aws ecr describe-images --repository-name $repoName --image-ids
 imageTag=$localImageName

        3. Run the Docker container and view the output using this command:

           docker run --rm $accountId.dkr.ecr.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/$repoName:
$localImageName
        """
        println(instructions)
    }
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)

    println(DASHES)
    println("10. Delete the ECR Repository.")
    println(
        """
        If the repository isn't empty, you must either delete the contents of the
 repository
        or use the force option (used in this scenario) to delete the repository
 and have Amazon ECR delete all of its contents
        on your behalf.

        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    println("Would you like to delete the Amazon ECR Repository? (y/n)")
    val delAns = scanner.nextLine().trim { it <= ' ' }
    if (delAns.equals("y", ignoreCase = true)) {
        println("You selected to delete the AWS ECR resources.")
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
        ecrActions.deleteECRRepository(repoName)
    }

    println(DASHES)
    println("This concludes the Amazon ECR SDK scenario")
    println(DASHES)
}

private fun waitForInputToContinue(scanner: Scanner) {
    while (true) {
        println("")
        println("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:")
```

```
        val input = scanner.nextLine()
        if (input.trim { it <= ' ' }.equals("c", ignoreCase = true)) {
            println("Continuing with the program...")
            println("")
            break
        } else {
            // Handle invalid input.
            println("Invalid input. Please try again.")
        }
    }
}
```

Amazon ECR SDK 메서드의 래퍼 클래스입니다.

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.ecr.EcrClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.ecr.model.CreateRepositoryRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.ecr.model.DeleteRepositoryRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.ecr.model.DescribeImagesRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.ecr.model.DescribeRepositoriesRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.ecr.model.EcrException
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.ecr.model.GetRepositoryPolicyRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.ecr.model.ImageIdentifier
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.ecr.model.RepositoryAlreadyExistsException
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.ecr.model.SetRepositoryPolicyRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.ecr.model.StartLifecyclePolicyPreviewRequest
import com.github.dockerjava.api.DockerClient
import com.github.dockerjava.api.command.DockerCmdExecFactory
import com.github.dockerjava.api.model.AuthConfig
import com.github.dockerjava.core.DockerClientBuilder
import com.github.dockerjava.netty.NettyDockerCmdExecFactory
import java.io.IOException
import java.util.Base64

class ECRActions {
    private var dockerClient: DockerClient? = null

    private fun getDockerClient(): DockerClient? {
        val osName = System.getProperty("os.name")
        if (osName.startsWith("Windows")) {
            // Make sure Docker Desktop is running.
            val dockerHost = "tcp://localhost:2375" // Use the Docker Desktop
 default port.
```

```
            val dockerCmdExecFactory: DockerCmdExecFactory =

NettyDockerCmdExecFactory().withReadTimeout(20000).withConnectTimeout(20000)
            dockerClient =
DockerClientBuilder.getInstance(dockerHost).withDockerCmdExecFactory(dockerCmdExecFactor
        } else {
            dockerClient = DockerClientBuilder.getInstance().build()
        }
        return dockerClient
    }


    /**
     * Sets the lifecycle policy for the specified repository.
     *
     * @param repoName the name of the repository for which to set the lifecycle
policy.
     */
    suspend fun setLifeCyclePolicy(repoName: String): String? {
        val polText =
            """
             {
             "rules": [
                 {
                     "rulePriority": 1,
                     "description": "Expire images older than 14 days",
                     "selection": {
                         "tagStatus": "any",
                         "countType": "sinceImagePushed",
                         "countUnit": "days",
                         "countNumber": 14
                     },
                     "action": {
                         "type": "expire"
                     }
                 }
            ]
            }

            """.trimIndent()
        val lifecyclePolicyPreviewRequest =
            StartLifecyclePolicyPreviewRequest {
                lifecyclePolicyText = polText
                repositoryName = repoName
```

```
            }

        // Execute the request asynchronously.
        EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
            val response =
ecrClient.startLifecyclePolicyPreview(lifecyclePolicyPreviewRequest)
            return response.lifecyclePolicyText
        }
    }


    /**
     * Retrieves the repository URI for the specified repository name.
     *
     * @param repoName the name of the repository to retrieve the URI for.
     * @return the repository URI for the specified repository name.
     */
    suspend fun getRepositoryURI(repoName: String?): String? {
        require(!(repoName == null || repoName.isEmpty())) { "Repository name
cannot be null or empty" }
        val request =
            DescribeRepositoriesRequest {
                repositoryNames = listOf(repoName)
            }

        EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
            val describeRepositoriesResponse =
ecrClient.describeRepositories(request)
            if (!describeRepositoriesResponse.repositories?.isEmpty()!!) {
                return
describeRepositoriesResponse?.repositories?.get(0)?.repositoryUri
            } else {
                println("No repositories found for the given name.")
                return ""
            }
        }
    }


    /**
     * Retrieves the authorization token for Amazon Elastic Container Registry
(ECR).
     *
     */
```

```
    suspend fun getAuthToken() {
        EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
            // Retrieve the authorization token for ECR.
            val response = ecrClient.getAuthorizationToken()
            val authorizationData = response.authorizationData?.get(0)
            val token = authorizationData?.authorizationToken
            if (token != null) {
                println("The token was successfully retrieved.")
            }
        }
    }


    /**
     * Gets the repository policy for the specified repository.
     *
     * @param repoName the name of the repository.
     */
    suspend fun getRepoPolicy(repoName: String?): String? {
        require(!(repoName == null || repoName.isEmpty())) { "Repository name
cannot be null or empty" }

        // Create the request
        val getRepositoryPolicyRequest =
            GetRepositoryPolicyRequest {
                repositoryName = repoName
            }
        EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
            val response =
ecrClient.getRepositoryPolicy(getRepositoryPolicyRequest)
            val responseText = response.policyText
            return responseText
        }
    }


    /**
     * Sets the repository policy for the specified ECR repository.
     *
     * @param repoName the name of the ECR repository.
     * @param iamRole the IAM role to be granted access to the repository.
     */
    suspend fun setRepoPolicy(
        repoName: String?,
```

```
        iamRole: String?,
    ) {
        val policyDocumentTemplate =
            """
             {
              "Version" : "2012-10-17",
              "Statement" : [ {
                "Sid" : "new statement",
                "Effect" : "Allow",
                "Principal" : {
                  "AWS" : "$iamRole"
                },
                "Action" : "ecr:BatchGetImage"
              } ]
            }

            """.trimIndent()
        val setRepositoryPolicyRequest =
            SetRepositoryPolicyRequest {
                repositoryName = repoName
                policyText = policyDocumentTemplate
            }

        EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
            val response =
ecrClient.setRepositoryPolicy(setRepositoryPolicyRequest)
            if (response != null) {
                println("Repository policy set successfully.")
            }
        }
    }


    /**
     * Creates an Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR) repository.
     *
     * @param repoName the name of the repository to create.
     * @return the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the created repository, or an
empty string if the operation failed.
     * @throws RepositoryAlreadyExistsException if the repository exists.
     * @throws EcrException         if an error occurs while creating the
repository.
     */
    suspend fun createECRRepository(repoName: String?): String? {
```

```
        val request =
            CreateRepositoryRequest {
                repositoryName = repoName
            }

        return try {
            EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
                val response = ecrClient.createRepository(request)
                response.repository?.repositoryArn
            }
        } catch (e: RepositoryAlreadyExistsException) {
            println("Repository already exists: $repoName")
            repoName?.let { getRepoARN(it) }
        } catch (e: EcrException) {
            println("An error occurred: ${e.message}")
            null
        }
    }

    suspend fun getRepoARN(repoName: String): String? {
        // Fetch the existing repository's ARN.
        val describeRequest =
            DescribeRepositoriesRequest {
                repositoryNames = listOf(repoName)
            }
        EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
            val describeResponse =
ecrClient.describeRepositories(describeRequest)
            return describeResponse.repositories?.get(0)?.repositoryArn
        }
    }

    fun listLocalImages(): Boolean = try {
        val images = getDockerClient()?.listImagesCmd()?.exec()
        images?.any { image ->
            image.repoTags?.any { tag -> tag.startsWith("echo-text") } ?: false
        } ?: false
    } catch (ex: Exception) {
        println("ERROR: ${ex.message}")
        false
    }


    /**
```

```
     * Pushes a Docker image to an Amazon Elastic Container Registry (ECR)
repository.
     *
     * @param repoName the name of the ECR repository to push the image to.
     * @param imageName the name of the Docker image.
     */
    suspend fun pushDockerImage(
        repoName: String,
        imageName: String,
    ) {
        println("Pushing $imageName to $repoName will take a few seconds")
        val authConfig = getAuthConfig(repoName)

        EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
            val desRequest =
                DescribeRepositoriesRequest {
                    repositoryNames = listOf(repoName)
                }

            val describeRepoResponse = ecrClient.describeRepositories(desRequest)
            val repoData =
                describeRepoResponse.repositories?.firstOrNull
{ it.repositoryName == repoName }
                    ?: throw RuntimeException("Repository not found: $repoName")

            val tagImageCmd = getDockerClient()?.tagImageCmd("$imageName",
"${repoData.repositoryUri}", imageName)
            if (tagImageCmd != null) {
                tagImageCmd.exec()
            }
            val pushImageCmd =
                repoData.repositoryUri?.let {
                    dockerClient?.pushImageCmd(it)
                        // ?.withTag("latest")
                        ?.withAuthConfig(authConfig)
                }

            try {
                if (pushImageCmd != null) {
                    pushImageCmd.start().awaitCompletion()
                }
                println("The $imageName was pushed to Amazon ECR")
            } catch (e: IOException) {
                throw RuntimeException(e)
```

```
            }
        }
    }


    /**
     * Verifies the existence of an image in an Amazon Elastic Container Registry
 (Amazon ECR) repository asynchronously.
     *
     * @param repositoryName The name of the Amazon ECR repository.
     * @param imageTag       The tag of the image to verify.
     */
    suspend fun verifyImage(
        repoName: String?,
        imageTagVal: String?,
    ) {
        require(!(repoName == null || repoName.isEmpty())) { "Repository name
 cannot be null or empty" }
        require(!(imageTagVal == null || imageTagVal.isEmpty())) { "Image tag
 cannot be null or empty" }

        val imageId =
            ImageIdentifier {
                imageTag = imageTagVal
            }
        val request =
            DescribeImagesRequest {
                repositoryName = repoName
                imageIds = listOf(imageId)
            }

        EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
            val describeImagesResponse = ecrClient.describeImages(request)
            if (describeImagesResponse != null && !
describeImagesResponse.imageDetails?.isEmpty()!!) {
                println("Image is present in the repository.")
            } else {
                println("Image is not present in the repository.")
            }
        }
    }


    /**
```

```
     * Deletes an ECR (Elastic Container Registry) repository.
     *
     * @param repoName the name of the repository to delete.
     */
    suspend fun deleteECRRepository(repoName: String) {
        if (repoName.isNullOrEmpty()) {
            throw IllegalArgumentException("Repository name cannot be null or
empty")
        }

        val repositoryRequest =
            DeleteRepositoryRequest {
                force = true
                repositoryName = repoName
            }

        EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
            ecrClient.deleteRepository(repositoryRequest)
            println("You have successfully deleted the $repoName repository")
        }
    }

    // Return an AuthConfig.
    private suspend fun getAuthConfig(repoName: String): AuthConfig {
        EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
            // Retrieve the authorization token for ECR.
            val response = ecrClient.getAuthorizationToken()
            val authorizationData = response.authorizationData?.get(0)
            val token = authorizationData?.authorizationToken
            val decodedToken = String(Base64.getDecoder().decode(token))
            val password = decodedToken.substring(4)

            val request =
                DescribeRepositoriesRequest {
                    repositoryNames = listOf(repoName)
                }

            val descrRepoResponse = ecrClient.describeRepositories(request)
            val repoData = descrRepoResponse.repositories?.firstOrNull
{ it.repositoryName == repoName }
            val registryURL: String =
repoData?.repositoryUri?.split("/")?.get(0) ?: ""

            return AuthConfig()
```

```
                .withUsername("AWS")
                .withPassword(password)
                .withRegistryAddress(registryURL)
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - CreateRepository
  - DeleteRepository
  - DescribeImages
  - DescribeRepositories
  - GetAuthorizationToken
  - GetRepositoryPolicy
  - SetRepositoryPolicy
  - StartLifecyclePolicyPreview

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
class ECRGettingStarted:
    """
    A scenario that demonstrates how to use Boto3 to perform basic operations
 using
    Amazon ECR.
    """

    def __init__(
```

```
        self,
        ecr_wrapper: ECRWrapper,
        docker_client: docker.DockerClient,
    ):
        self.ecr_wrapper = ecr_wrapper
        self.docker_client = docker_client
        self.tag = "echo-text"
        self.repository_name = "ecr-basics"
        self.docker_image = None
        self.full_tag_name = None
        self.repository = None

    def run(self, role_arn: str) -> None:
        """
        Runs the scenario.
        """
        print(
            """
The Amazon Elastic Container Registry (ECR) is a fully-managed Docker container
 registry
service provided by AWS. It allows developers and organizations to securely
store, manage, and deploy Docker container images.
ECR provides a simple and scalable way to manage container images throughout
 their lifecycle,
from building and testing to production deployment.

The `ECRWrapper' class is a wrapper for the Boto3 'ecr' client. The 'ecr' client
 provides a set of methods to
programmatically interact with the Amazon ECR service. This allows developers to
automate the storage, retrieval, and management of container images as part of
 their application
deployment pipelines. With ECR, teams can focus on building and deploying their
applications without having to worry about the underlying infrastructure required
 to
host and manage a container registry.

This scenario walks you through how to perform key operations for this service.
Let's get started...
        """
        )
        press_enter_to_continue()
        print_dashes()
        print(
            f"""
```

```
* Create an ECR repository.

An ECR repository is a private Docker container repository provided
by Amazon Web Services (AWS). It is a managed service that makes it easy
to store, manage, and deploy Docker container images.
        """
        )
        print(f"Creating a repository named {self.repository_name}")
        self.repository =
 self.ecr_wrapper.create_repository(self.repository_name)
        print(f"The ARN of the ECR repository is
 {self.repository['repositoryArn']}")
        repository_uri = self.repository["repositoryUri"]
        press_enter_to_continue()
        print_dashes()

        print(
            f"""
* Build a Docker image.

Create a local Docker image if it does not already exist.
A Python Docker client is used to execute Docker commands.
You must have Docker installed and running.
            """
        )
        print(f"Building a docker image from 'docker_files/Dockerfile'")
        self.full_tag_name = f"{repository_uri}:{self.tag}"
        self.docker_image = self.docker_client.images.build(
            path="docker_files", tag=self.full_tag_name
        )[0]
        print(f"Docker image {self.full_tag_name} successfully built.")
        press_enter_to_continue()
        print_dashes()

        if role_arn is None:
            print(
                """
* Because an IAM role ARN was not provided, a role policy will not be set for
 this repository.
            """
            )
        else:
            print(
                """
```

```
* Set an ECR repository policy.

Setting an ECR repository policy using the `setRepositoryPolicy` function is
 crucial for maintaining
the security and integrity of your container images. The repository policy allows
 you to
define specific rules and restrictions for accessing and managing the images
 stored within your ECR
repository.
        """
            )

            self.grant_role_download_access(role_arn)
            print(f"Download access granted to the IAM role ARN {role_arn}")
            press_enter_to_continue()
            print_dashes()

            print(
                """
* Display ECR repository policy.

Now we will retrieve the ECR policy to ensure it was successfully set.
            """
            )

            policy_text =
 self.ecr_wrapper.get_repository_policy(self.repository_name)
            print("Policy Text:")
            print(f"{policy_text}")
            press_enter_to_continue()
            print_dashes()

        print(
            """
* Retrieve an ECR authorization token.

You need an authorization token to securely access and interact with the Amazon
 ECR registry.
The `get_authorization_token` method of the `ecr` client is responsible for
 securely accessing
and interacting with an Amazon ECR repository. This operation is responsible for
 obtaining a
valid authorization token, which is required to authenticate your requests to the
 ECR service.
```

```
Without a valid authorization token, you would not be able to perform any
 operations on the
ECR repository, such as pushing, pulling, or managing your Docker images.
        """
        )

        authorization_token = self.ecr_wrapper.get_authorization_token()
        print("Authorization token retrieved.")
        press_enter_to_continue()
        print_dashes()
        print(
            """
* Get the ECR Repository URI.

The URI  of an Amazon ECR repository is important. When you want to deploy a
 container image to
a container orchestration platform like Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (EKS)
or Amazon Elastic Container Service (ECS), you need to specify the full image
 URI,
which includes the ECR repository URI. This allows the container runtime to pull
 the
correct container image from the ECR repository.
        """
        )
        repository_descriptions = self.ecr_wrapper.describe_repositories(
            [self.repository_name]
        )
        repository_uri = repository_descriptions[0]["repositoryUri"]
        print(f"Repository URI found: {repository_uri}")
        press_enter_to_continue()
        print_dashes()

        print(
            """
* Set an ECR Lifecycle Policy.

An ECR Lifecycle Policy is used to manage the lifecycle of Docker images stored
 in your ECR repositories.
These policies allow you to automatically remove old or unused Docker images from
 your repositories,
freeing up storage space and reducing costs.
```

```
This example policy helps to maintain the size and efficiency of the container
 registry
by automatically removing older and potentially unused images, ensuring that the
storage is optimized and the registry remains up-to-date.
            """
        )
        press_enter_to_continue()
        self.put_expiration_policy()
        print(f"An expiration policy was added to the repository.")
        print_dashes()

        print(
            """
* Push a docker image to the Amazon ECR Repository.

The Docker client uses the authorization token is used to authenticate the when
 pushing the image to the
ECR repository.
        """
        )
        decoded_authorization =
 base64.b64decode(authorization_token).decode("utf-8")
        username, password = decoded_authorization.split(":")

        resp = self.docker_client.api.push(
            repository=repository_uri,
            auth_config={"username": username, "password": password},
            tag=self.tag,
            stream=True,
            decode=True,
        )
        for line in resp:
            print(line)

        print_dashes()

        print("* Verify if the image is in the ECR Repository.")
        image_descriptions = self.ecr_wrapper.describe_images(
            self.repository_name, [self.tag]
        )
        if len(image_descriptions) > 0:
            print("Image found in ECR Repository.")
        else:
            print("Image not found in ECR Repository.")
```

```
        press_enter_to_continue()
        print_dashes()

        print(
            "* As an optional step, you can interact with the image in Amazon ECR
 by using the CLI."
        )
        if q.ask(
            "Would you like to view instructions on how to use the CLI to run the
 image? (y/n)",
            q.is_yesno,
        ):
            print(
                f"""
1. Authenticate with ECR - Before you can pull the image from Amazon ECR, you
 need to authenticate with the registry. You can do this using the AWS CLI:

    aws ecr get-login-password --region us-east-1 | docker login --username AWS
 --password-stdin {repository_uri.split("/")[0]}

2. Describe the image using this command:

   aws ecr describe-images --repository-name {self.repository_name} --image-ids
 imageTag={self.tag}

3. Run the Docker container and view the output using this command:

   docker run --rm {self.full_tag_name}
"""
            )

        self.cleanup(True)

    def cleanup(self, ask: bool):
        """
        Deletes the resources created in this scenario.
        :param ask: If True, prompts the user to confirm before deleting the
 resources.
        """
        if self.repository is not None and (
            not ask
            or q.ask(
                f"Would you like to delete the ECR repository
 '{self.repository_name}? (y/n) "
```

```
            )
        ):
            print(f"Deleting the ECR repository '{self.repository_name}'.")
            self.ecr_wrapper.delete_repository(self.repository_name)

        if self.full_tag_name is not None and (
            not ask
            or q.ask(
                f"Would you like to delete the local Docker image
'{self.full_tag_name}? (y/n) "
            )
        ):
            print(f"Deleting the docker image '{self.full_tag_name}'.")
            self.docker_client.images.remove(self.full_tag_name)

    def grant_role_download_access(self, role_arn: str):
        """
        Grants the specified role access to download images from the ECR
repository.

        :param role_arn: The ARN of the role to grant access to.
        """
        policy_json = {
            "Version": "2008-10-17",
            "Statement": [
                {
                    "Sid": "AllowDownload",
                    "Effect": "Allow",
                    "Principal": {"AWS": role_arn},
                    "Action": ["ecr:BatchGetImage"],
                }
            ],
        }

        self.ecr_wrapper.set_repository_policy(
            self.repository_name, json.dumps(policy_json)
        )


    def put_expiration_policy(self):
        """
        Puts an expiration policy on the ECR repository.
        """
        policy_json = {
```

```
            "rules": [
                {
                    "rulePriority": 1,
                    "description": "Expire images older than 14 days",
                    "selection": {
                        "tagStatus": "any",
                        "countType": "sinceImagePushed",
                        "countUnit": "days",
                        "countNumber": 14,
                    },
                    "action": {"type": "expire"},
                }
            ]
        }

        self.ecr_wrapper.put_lifecycle_policy(
            self.repository_name, json.dumps(policy_json)
        )



if __name__ == "__main__":
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser(
        description="Run Amazon ECR getting started scenario."
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        "--iam-role-arn",
        type=str,
        default=None,
        help="an optional IAM role ARN that will be granted access to download
 images from a repository.",
        required=False,
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        "--no-art",
        action="store_true",
        help="accessibility setting that suppresses art in the console output.",
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()
    no_art = args.no_art
    iam_role_arn = args.iam_role_arn
    demo = None
    a_docker_client = None
    try:
```

```
        a_docker_client = docker.from_env()
        if not a_docker_client.ping():
            raise docker.errors.DockerException("Docker is not running.")
    except docker.errors.DockerException as err:
        logging.error(
            """
        The Python Docker client could not be created.
        Do you have Docker installed and running?
        Here is the error message:
        %s
        """,
            err,
        )
        sys.exit("Error with Docker.")
    try:
        an_ecr_wrapper = ECRWrapper.from_client()
        demo = ECRGettingStarted(an_ecr_wrapper, a_docker_client)
        demo.run(iam_role_arn)

    except Exception as exception:
        logging.exception("Something went wrong with the demo!")
        if demo is not None:
            demo.cleanup(False)
```

Amazon ECR 작업을 래핑하는 ECRWrapper 클래스입니다.

```
class ECRWrapper:
    def __init__(self, ecr_client: client):
        self.ecr_client = ecr_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "ECRWrapper":
        """
        Creates a ECRWrapper instance with a default Amazon ECR client.

        :return: An instance of ECRWrapper initialized with the default Amazon
 ECR client.
        """
        ecr_client = boto3.client("ecr")
        return cls(ecr_client)
```

```
    def create_repository(self, repository_name: str) -> dict[str, any]:
        """
        Creates an ECR repository.

        :param repository_name: The name of the repository to create.
        :return: A dictionary of the created repository.
        """
        try:
            response =
self.ecr_client.create_repository(repositoryName=repository_name)
            return response["repository"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] ==
"RepositoryAlreadyExistsException":
                print(f"Repository {repository_name} already exists.")
                response = self.ecr_client.describe_repositories(
                    repositoryNames=[repository_name]
                )
                return self.describe_repositories([repository_name])[0]
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error creating repository %s. Here's why %s",
                    repository_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise


    def delete_repository(self, repository_name: str):
        """
        Deletes an ECR repository.

        :param repository_name: The name of the repository to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.ecr_client.delete_repository(
                repositoryName=repository_name, force=True
            )
            print(f"Deleted repository {repository_name}.")
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete repository %s.. Here's why %s",
                repository_name,
```

```
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def set_repository_policy(self, repository_name: str, policy_text: str):
        """
        Sets the policy for an ECR repository.

        :param repository_name: The name of the repository to set the policy for.
        :param policy_text: The policy text to set.
        """
        try:
            self.ecr_client.set_repository_policy(
                repositoryName=repository_name, policyText=policy_text
            )
            print(f"Set repository policy for repository {repository_name}.")
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] ==
"RepositoryPolicyNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Repository does not exist. %s.", repository_name)
                raise
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't set repository policy for repository %s. Here's why
%s",
                    repository_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise


    def get_repository_policy(self, repository_name: str) -> str:
        """
        Gets the policy for an ECR repository.

        :param repository_name: The name of the repository to get the policy for.
        :return: The policy text.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ecr_client.get_repository_policy(
                repositoryName=repository_name
            )
            return response["policyText"]
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] ==
"RepositoryPolicyNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Repository does not exist. %s.", repository_name)
                raise
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get repository policy for repository %s. Here's why
%s",
                    repository_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise


    def get_authorization_token(self) -> str:
        """
        Gets an authorization token for an ECR repository.

        :return: The authorization token.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ecr_client.get_authorization_token()
            return response["authorizationData"][0]["authorizationToken"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get authorization token. Here's why %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def describe_repositories(self, repository_names: list[str]) -> list[dict]:
        """
        Describes ECR repositories.

        :param repository_names: The names of the repositories to describe.
        :return: The list of repository descriptions.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ecr_client.describe_repositories(
                repositoryNames=repository_names
            )
            return response["repositories"]
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't describe repositories. Here's why %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def put_lifecycle_policy(self, repository_name: str, lifecycle_policy_text:
str):
        """
        Puts a lifecycle policy for an ECR repository.

        :param repository_name: The name of the repository to put the lifecycle
policy for.
        :param lifecycle_policy_text: The lifecycle policy text to put.
        """
        try:
            self.ecr_client.put_lifecycle_policy(
                repositoryName=repository_name,
                lifecyclePolicyText=lifecycle_policy_text,
            )
            print(f"Put lifecycle policy for repository {repository_name}.")
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't put lifecycle policy for repository %s. Here's why %s",
                repository_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def describe_images(
        self, repository_name: str, image_ids: list[str] = None
    ) -> list[dict]:
        """
        Describes ECR images.

        :param repository_name: The name of the repository to describe images
for.
        :param image_ids: The optional IDs of images to describe.
        :return: The list of image descriptions.
        """
        try:
```

```
            params = {
                "repositoryName": repository_name,
            }
            if image_ids is not None:
                params["imageIds"] = [{"imageTag": tag} for tag in image_ids]

            paginator = self.ecr_client.get_paginator("describe_images")
            image_descriptions = []
            for page in paginator.paginate(**params):
                image_descriptions.extend(page["imageDetails"])
            return image_descriptions
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't describe images. Here's why %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - CreateRepository
  - DeleteRepository
  - DescribeImages
  - DescribeRepositories
  - GetAuthorizationToken
  - GetRepositoryPolicy
  - SetRepositoryPolicy
  - StartLifecyclePolicyPreview

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon ECR 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 Amazon ECR 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 Amazon Elastic 컨테이너 레지스트리 API 참조를 참조하세요.

예시

- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateRepository 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteRepository 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeImages 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeRepositories 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetAuthorizationToken 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetRepositoryPolicy 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListImages 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 PushImageCmd 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutLifeCyclePolicy 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 SetRepositoryPolicy 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 StartLifecyclePolicyPreview 함께 사용

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`CreateRepository`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateRepository`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

CLI

AWS CLI

예제 1: 리포지토리 생성

다음 `create-repository` 예제에서는 계정의 기본 레지스트리에서 지정된 네임스페이스 내에 리포지토리를 생성합니다.

```
aws ecr create-repository \
    --repository-name project-a/sample-repo
```

출력:

```
{
    "repository": {
        "registryId": "123456789012",
        "repositoryName": "project-a/sample-repo",
        "repositoryArn": "arn:aws:ecr:us-west-2:123456789012:repository/project-
a/sample-repo"
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon VPC 사용 설명서의 리포지토리 생성을 참조하세요.

예제 2: 이미지 태그 변경 불가능으로 구성된 리포지토리를 생성하려면

다음 `create-repository` 예제에서는 계정의 기본 레지스트리에서 태그 불변성을 위해 구성된 리포지토리를 생성합니다.

```
aws ecr create-repository \
    --repository-name project-a/sample-repo \
    --image-tag-mutability IMMUTABLE
```

출력:

```
{
    "repository": {
        "registryId": "123456789012",
        "repositoryName": "project-a/sample-repo",
        "repositoryArn": "arn:aws:ecr:us-west-2:123456789012:repository/project-
a/sample-repo",
        "imageTagMutability": "IMMUTABLE"
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon ECR 사용 설명서의 이미지 태그 변경 가능성을 참조하세요.

예제 3: 스캔 구성으로 구성된 리포지토리 생성

다음 `create-repository` 예제에서는 계정의 기본 레지스트리에서 이미지 푸시에 대한 취약성 스캔을 수행하도록 구성된 리포지토리를 생성합니다.

```
aws ecr create-repository \
```

```
    --repository-name project-a/sample-repo \
    --image-scanning-configuration scanOnPush=true
```

출력:

```
{
    "repository": {
        "registryId": "123456789012",
        "repositoryName": "project-a/sample-repo",
        "repositoryArn": "arn:aws:ecr:us-west-2:123456789012:repository/project-
a/sample-repo",
        "imageScanningConfiguration": {
            "scanOnPush": true
        }
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon ECR 사용 설명서의 이미지 스캔을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateRepository를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Creates an Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR) repository.
     *
     * @param repoName the name of the repository to create.
     * @return the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the created repository, or an
 empty string if the operation failed.
     * @throws IllegalArgumentException     If repository name is invalid.
     * @throws RuntimeException             if an error occurs while creating the
 repository.
     */
    public String createECRRepository(String repoName) {
```

```
        if (repoName == null || repoName.isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Repository name cannot be null or
empty");
        }

        CreateRepositoryRequest request = CreateRepositoryRequest.builder()
            .repositoryName(repoName)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<CreateRepositoryResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().createRepository(request);
        try {
            CreateRepositoryResponse result = response.join();
            if (result != null) {
                System.out.println("The " + repoName + " repository was created
successfully.");
                return result.repository().repositoryArn();
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected response type");
            }
        } catch (CompletionException e) {
            Throwable cause = e.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof EcrException ex) {
                if
("RepositoryAlreadyExistsException".equals(ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode())) {
                    System.out.println("The Amazon ECR repository already exists,
moving on...");
                    DescribeRepositoriesRequest describeRequest =
DescribeRepositoriesRequest.builder()
                        .repositoryNames(repoName)
                        .build();
                    DescribeRepositoriesResponse describeResponse =
getAsyncClient().describeRepositories(describeRequest).join();
                    return
describeResponse.repositories().get(0).repositoryArn();
                } else {
                    throw new RuntimeException(ex);
                }
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException(e);
            }
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateRepository를 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Creates an Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR) repository.
    *
    * @param repoName the name of the repository to create.
    * @return the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the created repository, or an
empty string if the operation failed.
    * @throws RepositoryAlreadyExistsException if the repository exists.
    * @throws EcrException         if an error occurs while creating the
repository.
    */
   suspend fun createECRRepository(repoName: String?): String? {
       val request =
           CreateRepositoryRequest {
               repositoryName = repoName
           }

       return try {
           EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
               val response = ecrClient.createRepository(request)
               response.repository?.repositoryArn
           }
       } catch (e: RepositoryAlreadyExistsException) {
           println("Repository already exists: $repoName")
           repoName?.let { getRepoARN(it) }
       } catch (e: EcrException) {
           println("An error occurred: ${e.message}")
           null
```

```
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 CreateRepository를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ECRWrapper:
    def __init__(self, ecr_client: client):
        self.ecr_client = ecr_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "ECRWrapper":
        """
        Creates a ECRWrapper instance with a default Amazon ECR client.

        :return: An instance of ECRWrapper initialized with the default Amazon
 ECR client.
        """
        ecr_client = boto3.client("ecr")
        return cls(ecr_client)


    def create_repository(self, repository_name: str) -> dict[str, any]:
        """
        Creates an ECR repository.

        :param repository_name: The name of the repository to create.
        :return: A dictionary of the created repository.
        """
        try:
            response =
 self.ecr_client.create_repository(repositoryName=repository_name)
```

```
            return response["repository"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] ==
 "RepositoryAlreadyExistsException":
                print(f"Repository {repository_name} already exists.")
                response = self.ecr_client.describe_repositories(
                    repositoryNames=[repository_name]
                )
                return self.describe_repositories([repository_name])[0]
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error creating repository %s. Here's why %s",
                    repository_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateRepository를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DeleteRepository** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteRepository의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

CLI

AWS CLI

리포지토리 삭제

다음 delete-repository 예제 명령 힘은 계정의 기본 레지스트리에서 지정된 리포지토리를 삭제합니다. 리포지토리에 이미지가 포함된 경우 --force 플래그가 필요합니다.

```
aws ecr delete-repository \
    --repository-name ubuntu \
    --force
```

출력:

```
{
    "repository": {
        "registryId": "123456789012",
        "repositoryName": "ubuntu",
        "repositoryArn": "arn:aws:ecr:us-west-2:123456789012:repository/ubuntu"
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon ECR 사용 설명서의 리포지토리 삭제를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteRepository를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Deletes an ECR (Elastic Container Registry) repository.
     *
     * @param repoName the name of the repository to delete.
     * @throws IllegalArgumentException if the repository name is null or empty.
     * @throws EcrException if there is an error deleting the repository.
     * @throws RuntimeException if an unexpected error occurs during the deletion
process.
     */
    public void deleteECRRepository(String repoName) {
        if (repoName == null || repoName.isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Repository name cannot be null or
empty");
        }

        DeleteRepositoryRequest repositoryRequest =
DeleteRepositoryRequest.builder()
            .force(true)
```

```
            .repositoryName(repoName)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<DeleteRepositoryResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().deleteRepository(repositoryRequest);
        response.whenComplete((deleteRepositoryResponse, ex) -> {
            if (deleteRepositoryResponse != null) {
                System.out.println("You have successfully deleted the " +
repoName + " repository");
            } else {
                Throwable cause = ex.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof EcrException) {
                    throw (EcrException) cause;
                } else {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause);
                }
            }
        });

        // Wait for the CompletableFuture to complete
        response.join();
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteRepository를 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Deletes an ECR (Elastic Container Registry) repository.
 *
 * @param repoName the name of the repository to delete.
```

```
     */
    suspend fun deleteECRRepository(repoName: String) {
        if (repoName.isNullOrEmpty()) {
            throw IllegalArgumentException("Repository name cannot be null or
 empty")
        }

        val repositoryRequest =
            DeleteRepositoryRequest {
                force = true
                repositoryName = repoName
            }

        EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
            ecrClient.deleteRepository(repositoryRequest)
            println("You have successfully deleted the $repoName repository")
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DeleteRepository를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ECRWrapper:
    def __init__(self, ecr_client: client):
        self.ecr_client = ecr_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "ECRWrapper":
        """
        Creates a ECRWrapper instance with a default Amazon ECR client.
```

```
        :return: An instance of ECRWrapper initialized with the default Amazon
ECR client.
        """
        ecr_client = boto3.client("ecr")
        return cls(ecr_client)


    def delete_repository(self, repository_name: str):
        """
        Deletes an ECR repository.

        :param repository_name: The name of the repository to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.ecr_client.delete_repository(
                repositoryName=repository_name, force=True
            )
            print(f"Deleted repository {repository_name}.")
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete repository %s.. Here's why %s",
                repository_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteRepository를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DescribeImages** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeImages의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

CLI

AWS CLI

리포지토리의 이미지를 설명하려면

다음 `describe-images` 예제에서는 태그가 `v1.13.6`인 `cluster-autoscaler` 리포지토리의 이미지에 대한 세부 정보를 표시합니다.

```
aws ecr describe-images \
    --repository-name cluster-autoscaler \
    --image-ids imageTag=v1.13.6
```

출력:

```
{
    "imageDetails": [
        {
            "registryId": "012345678910",
            "repositoryName": "cluster-autoscaler",
            "imageDigest":
 "sha256:4a1c6567c38904384ebc64e35b7eeddd8451110c299e3368d2210066487d97e5",
            "imageTags": [
                "v1.13.6"
            ],
            "imageSizeInBytes": 48318255,
            "imagePushedAt": 1565128275.0
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeImages를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Verifies the existence of an image in an Amazon Elastic Container Registry
 (Amazon ECR) repository asynchronously.
     *
     * @param repositoryName The name of the Amazon ECR repository.
     * @param imageTag       The tag of the image to verify.
     * @throws EcrException             if there is an error retrieving the image
 information from Amazon ECR.
     * @throws CompletionException      if the asynchronous operation completes
 exceptionally.
     */
    public void verifyImage(String repositoryName, String imageTag) {
        DescribeImagesRequest request = DescribeImagesRequest.builder()
            .repositoryName(repositoryName)
            .imageIds(ImageIdentifier.builder().imageTag(imageTag).build())
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<DescribeImagesResponse> response =
 getAsyncClient().describeImages(request);
        response.whenComplete((describeImagesResponse, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                if (ex instanceof CompletionException) {
                    Throwable cause = ex.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof EcrException) {
                        throw (EcrException) cause;
                    } else {
                        throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error: " +
 cause.getMessage(), cause);
                    }
                } else {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error: " +
 ex.getCause());
                }
            } else if (describeImagesResponse != null && !
describeImagesResponse.imageDetails().isEmpty()) {
                System.out.println("Image is present in the repository.");
            } else {
                System.out.println("Image is not present in the repository.");
            }
        });

        // Wait for the CompletableFuture to complete.
        response.join();
```

```
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeImages를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Verifies the existence of an image in an Amazon Elastic Container Registry
(Amazon ECR) repository asynchronously.
    *
    * @param repositoryName The name of the Amazon ECR repository.
    * @param imageTag       The tag of the image to verify.
    */
   suspend fun verifyImage(
       repoName: String?,
       imageTagVal: String?,
   ) {
       require(!(repoName == null || repoName.isEmpty())) { "Repository name
cannot be null or empty" }
       require(!(imageTagVal == null || imageTagVal.isEmpty())) { "Image tag
cannot be null or empty" }

       val imageId =
           ImageIdentifier {
               imageTag = imageTagVal
           }
       val request =
           DescribeImagesRequest {
               repositoryName = repoName
               imageIds = listOf(imageId)
           }
```

```
        EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
            val describeImagesResponse = ecrClient.describeImages(request)
            if (describeImagesResponse != null && !
describeImagesResponse.imageDetails?.isEmpty()!!) {
                println("Image is present in the repository.")
            } else {
                println("Image is not present in the repository.")
            }
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DescribeImages를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ECRWrapper:
    def __init__(self, ecr_client: client):
        self.ecr_client = ecr_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "ECRWrapper":
        """
        Creates a ECRWrapper instance with a default Amazon ECR client.

        :return: An instance of ECRWrapper initialized with the default Amazon
 ECR client.
        """
        ecr_client = boto3.client("ecr")
        return cls(ecr_client)


    def describe_images(
        self, repository_name: str, image_ids: list[str] = None
```

```
    ) -> list[dict]:
        """
        Describes ECR images.

        :param repository_name: The name of the repository to describe images
for.
        :param image_ids: The optional IDs of images to describe.
        :return: The list of image descriptions.
        """
        try:
            params = {
                "repositoryName": repository_name,
            }
            if image_ids is not None:
                params["imageIds"] = [{"imageTag": tag} for tag in image_ids]

            paginator = self.ecr_client.get_paginator("describe_images")
            image_descriptions = []
            for page in paginator.paginate(**params):
                image_descriptions.extend(page["imageDetails"])
            return image_descriptions
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't describe images. Here's why %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeImages를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DescribeRepositories** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeRepositories의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

CLI

AWS CLI

레지스트리의 리포지토리를 설명하려면

이 예제에서는 계정의 기본 레지스트리에 있는 리포지토리를 설명합니다.

명령:

```
aws ecr describe-repositories
```

출력:

```
{
    "repositories": [
        {
            "registryId": "012345678910",
            "repositoryName": "ubuntu",
            "repositoryArn": "arn:aws:ecr:us-west-2:012345678910:repository/
ubuntu"
        },
        {
            "registryId": "012345678910",
            "repositoryName": "test",
            "repositoryArn": "arn:aws:ecr:us-west-2:012345678910:repository/test"
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeRepositories를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Retrieves the repository URI for the specified repository name.
    *
    * @param repoName the name of the repository to retrieve the URI for.
    * @return the repository URI for the specified repository name.
    * @throws EcrException        if there is an error retrieving the repository
information.
    * @throws CompletionException if the asynchronous operation completes
exceptionally.
    */
   public void getRepositoryURI(String repoName) {
       DescribeRepositoriesRequest request =
DescribeRepositoriesRequest.builder()
           .repositoryNames(repoName)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<DescribeRepositoriesResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().describeRepositories(request);
       response.whenComplete((describeRepositoriesResponse, ex) -> {
           if (ex != null) {
               Throwable cause = ex.getCause();
               if (cause instanceof InterruptedException) {
                   Thread.currentThread().interrupt();
                   String errorMessage = "Thread interrupted while waiting for
asynchronous operation: " + cause.getMessage();
                   throw new RuntimeException(errorMessage, cause);
               } else if (cause instanceof EcrException) {
                   throw (EcrException) cause;
               } else {
                   String errorMessage = "Unexpected error: " +
cause.getMessage();
                   throw new RuntimeException(errorMessage, cause);
               }
           } else {
               if (describeRepositoriesResponse != null) {
                   if (!describeRepositoriesResponse.repositories().isEmpty()) {
                       String repositoryUri =
describeRepositoriesResponse.repositories().get(0).repositoryUri();
                       System.out.println("Repository URI found: " +
repositoryUri);
                   } else {
                       System.out.println("No repositories found for the given
name.");
```

```
                    }
                } else {
                    System.err.println("No response received from
describeRepositories.");
                }
            }
        });
        response.join();
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeRepositories를 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Retrieves the repository URI for the specified repository name.
     *
     * @param repoName the name of the repository to retrieve the URI for.
     * @return the repository URI for the specified repository name.
     */
    suspend fun getRepositoryURI(repoName: String?): String? {
        require(!(repoName == null || repoName.isEmpty())) { "Repository name
cannot be null or empty" }
        val request =
            DescribeRepositoriesRequest {
                repositoryNames = listOf(repoName)
            }

        EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
            val describeRepositoriesResponse =
ecrClient.describeRepositories(request)
            if (!describeRepositoriesResponse.repositories?.isEmpty()!!) {
```

```
                return
describeRepositoriesResponse?.repositories?.get(0)?.repositoryUri
            } else {
                println("No repositories found for the given name.")
                return ""
            }
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DescribeRepositories를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ECRWrapper:
    def __init__(self, ecr_client: client):
        self.ecr_client = ecr_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "ECRWrapper":
        """
        Creates a ECRWrapper instance with a default Amazon ECR client.

        :return: An instance of ECRWrapper initialized with the default Amazon
 ECR client.
        """
        ecr_client = boto3.client("ecr")
        return cls(ecr_client)


    def describe_repositories(self, repository_names: list[str]) -> list[dict]:
        """
        Describes ECR repositories.
```

```
        :param repository_names: The names of the repositories to describe.
        :return: The list of repository descriptions.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ecr_client.describe_repositories(
                repositoryNames=repository_names
            )
            return response["repositories"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't describe repositories. Here's why %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeRepositories를 참조하세요. AWS

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn show_repos(client: &aws_sdk_ecr::Client) -> Result<(),
 aws_sdk_ecr::Error> {
    let rsp = client.describe_repositories().send().await?;

    let repos = rsp.repositories();

    println!("Found {} repositories:", repos.len());

    for repo in repos {
        println!("  ARN:  {}", repo.repository_arn().unwrap());
        println!("  Name: {}", repo.repository_name().unwrap());
```

```
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DescribeRepositories를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **GetAuthorizationToken** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 GetAuthorizationToken의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

CLI

AWS CLI

기본 레지스트리에 대한 권한 부여 토큰을 가져오려면

다음 get-authorization-token 예제 명령은 기본 레지스트리에 대한 권한 부여 토큰을 가져옵니다.

```
aws ecr get-authorization-token
```

출력:

```
{
    "authorizationData": [
        {
            "authorizationToken": "QVdTOkN...",
            "expiresAt": 1448875853.241,
            "proxyEndpoint": "https://123456789012.dkr.ecr.us-
west-2.amazonaws.com"
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetAuthorizationToken을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Retrieves the authorization token for Amazon Elastic Container Registry
(ECR).
    * This method makes an asynchronous call to the ECR client to retrieve the
authorization token.
    * If the operation is successful, the method prints the token to the
console.
    * If an exception occurs, the method handles the exception and prints the
error message.
    *
    * @throws EcrException     if there is an error retrieving the authorization
token from ECR.
    * @throws RuntimeException if there is an unexpected error during the
operation.
    */
   public void getAuthToken() {
       CompletableFuture<GetAuthorizationTokenResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().getAuthorizationToken();
       response.whenComplete((authorizationTokenResponse, ex) -> {
           if (authorizationTokenResponse != null) {
               AuthorizationData authorizationData =
authorizationTokenResponse.authorizationData().get(0);
               String token = authorizationData.authorizationToken();
               if (!token.isEmpty()) {
                   System.out.println("The token was successfully retrieved.");
               }
           } else {
               if (ex.getCause() instanceof EcrException) {
                   throw (EcrException) ex.getCause();
               } else {
```

```
                    String errorMessage = "Unexpected error occurred: " +
ex.getMessage();
                    throw new RuntimeException(errorMessage, ex); // Rethrow the
exception
                }
            }
        });
        response.join();
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetAuthorizationToken을 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Retrieves the authorization token for Amazon Elastic Container Registry
(ECR).
     *
     */
    suspend fun getAuthToken() {
        EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
            // Retrieve the authorization token for ECR.
            val response = ecrClient.getAuthorizationToken()
            val authorizationData = response.authorizationData?.get(0)
            val token = authorizationData?.authorizationToken
            if (token != null) {
                println("The token was successfully retrieved.")
            }
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 GetAuthorizationToken을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ECRWrapper:
    def __init__(self, ecr_client: client):
        self.ecr_client = ecr_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "ECRWrapper":
        """
        Creates a ECRWrapper instance with a default Amazon ECR client.

        :return: An instance of ECRWrapper initialized with the default Amazon
 ECR client.
        """
        ecr_client = boto3.client("ecr")
        return cls(ecr_client)


    def get_authorization_token(self) -> str:
        """
        Gets an authorization token for an ECR repository.

        :return: The authorization token.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ecr_client.get_authorization_token()
            return response["authorizationData"][0]["authorizationToken"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get authorization token. Here's why %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
```

```
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetAuthorizationToken을 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **GetRepositoryPolicy** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetRepositoryPolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

CLI

AWS CLI

리포지토리에 대한 리포지토리 정책을 검색하려면

다음 `get-repository-policy` 예제에서는 `cluster-autoscaler` 리포지토리의 리포지토리 정책에 대한 세부 정보를 보여줍니다.

```
aws ecr get-repository-policy \
    --repository-name cluster-autoscaler
```

출력:

```
{
    "registryId": "012345678910",
    "repositoryName": "cluster-autoscaler",
    "policyText": "{\n  \"Version\" : \"2008-10-17\",\n  \"Statement\" :
 [ {\n    \"Sid\" : \"allow public pull\",\n    \"Effect\" : \"Allow\",\n
 \"Principal\" : \"*\",\n    \"Action\" : [ \"ecr:BatchCheckLayerAvailability\",
 \"ecr:BatchGetImage\", \"ecr:GetDownloadUrlForLayer\" ]\n  } ]\n}"
}
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetRepositoryPolicy를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Gets the repository policy for the specified repository.
    *
    * @param repoName the name of the repository.
    * @throws EcrException if an AWS error occurs while getting the repository
policy.
    */
   public String getRepoPolicy(String repoName) {
       if (repoName == null || repoName.isEmpty()) {
           throw new IllegalArgumentException("Repository name cannot be null or
empty");
       }

       GetRepositoryPolicyRequest getRepositoryPolicyRequest =
GetRepositoryPolicyRequest.builder()
           .repositoryName(repoName)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<GetRepositoryPolicyResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().getRepositoryPolicy(getRepositoryPolicyRequest);
       response.whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
           if (resp != null) {
               System.out.println("Repository policy retrieved successfully.");
           } else {
               if (ex.getCause() instanceof EcrException) {
                   throw (EcrException) ex.getCause();
               } else {
                   String errorMessage = "Unexpected error occurred: " +
ex.getMessage();
                   throw new RuntimeException(errorMessage, ex);
               }
           }
```

```
        });

        GetRepositoryPolicyResponse result = response.join();
        return result != null ? result.policyText() : null;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetRepositoryPolicy를 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Gets the repository policy for the specified repository.
     *
     * @param repoName the name of the repository.
     */
    suspend fun getRepoPolicy(repoName: String?): String? {
        require(!(repoName == null || repoName.isEmpty())) { "Repository name
cannot be null or empty" }

        // Create the request
        val getRepositoryPolicyRequest =
            GetRepositoryPolicyRequest {
                repositoryName = repoName
            }
        EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
            val response =
ecrClient.getRepositoryPolicy(getRepositoryPolicyRequest)
            val responseText = response.policyText
            return responseText
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 GetRepositoryPolicy를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ECRWrapper:
    def __init__(self, ecr_client: client):
        self.ecr_client = ecr_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "ECRWrapper":
        """
        Creates a ECRWrapper instance with a default Amazon ECR client.

        :return: An instance of ECRWrapper initialized with the default Amazon
 ECR client.
        """
        ecr_client = boto3.client("ecr")
        return cls(ecr_client)


    def get_repository_policy(self, repository_name: str) -> str:
        """
        Gets the policy for an ECR repository.

        :param repository_name: The name of the repository to get the policy for.
        :return: The policy text.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ecr_client.get_repository_policy(
                repositoryName=repository_name
            )
            return response["policyText"]
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] ==
 "RepositoryPolicyNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Repository does not exist. %s.", repository_name)
                raise
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get repository policy for repository %s. Here's why
 %s",
                    repository_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetRepositoryPolicy를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **ListImages** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListImages`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

리포지토리의 이미지를 나열하려면

다음 `list-images` 예제에서는 `cluster-autoscaler` 리포지토리의 이미지 목록을 표시합니다.

```
aws ecr list-images \
    --repository-name cluster-autoscaler
```

출력:

```
{
    "imageIds": [
        {
            "imageDigest":
 "sha256:99c6fb4377e9a420a1eb3b410a951c9f464eff3b7dbc76c65e434e39b94b6570",
```

```
            "imageTag": "v1.13.8"
        },
        {
            "imageDigest":
 "sha256:99c6fb4377e9a420a1eb3b410a951c9f464eff3b7dbc76c65e434e39b94b6570",
            "imageTag": "v1.13.7"
        },
        {
            "imageDigest":
 "sha256:4a1c6567c38904384ebc64e35b7eeddd8451110c299e3368d2210066487d97e5",
            "imageTag": "v1.13.6"
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListImages를 참조하세요.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn show_images(
    client: &aws_sdk_ecr::Client,
    repository: &str,
) -> Result<(), aws_sdk_ecr::Error> {
    let rsp = client
        .list_images()
        .repository_name(repository)
        .send()
        .await?;

    let images = rsp.image_ids();

    println!("found {} images", images.len());

    for image in images {
```

```
        println!(
            "image: {}:{}",
            image.image_tag().unwrap(),
            image.image_digest().unwrap()
        );
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 ListImages를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **PushImageCmd** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 PushImageCmd의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Pushes a Docker image to an Amazon Elastic Container Registry (ECR)
repository.
     *
     * @param repoName  the name of the ECR repository to push the image to.
     * @param imageName the name of the Docker image.
     */
    public void pushDockerImage(String repoName, String imageName) {
        System.out.println("Pushing " + imageName + " to Amazon ECR will take a
few seconds.");
        CompletableFuture<AuthConfig> authResponseFuture =
getAsyncClient().getAuthorizationToken()
            .thenApply(response -> {
                String token =
response.authorizationData().get(0).authorizationToken();
```

```
                String decodedToken = new
 String(Base64.getDecoder().decode(token));
                String password = decodedToken.substring(4);

                DescribeRepositoriesResponse descrRepoResponse =
 getAsyncClient().describeRepositories(b -> b.repositoryNames(repoName)).join();
                Repository repoData =
 descrRepoResponse.repositories().stream().filter(r ->
 r.repositoryName().equals(repoName)).findFirst().orElse(null);
                assert repoData != null;
                String registryURL = repoData.repositoryUri().split("/")[0];

                AuthConfig authConfig = new AuthConfig()
                    .withUsername("AWS")
                    .withPassword(password)
                    .withRegistryAddress(registryURL);
                return authConfig;
            })
            .thenCompose(authConfig -> {
                DescribeRepositoriesResponse descrRepoResponse =
 getAsyncClient().describeRepositories(b -> b.repositoryNames(repoName)).join();
                Repository repoData =
 descrRepoResponse.repositories().stream().filter(r ->
 r.repositoryName().equals(repoName)).findFirst().orElse(null);
                getDockerClient().tagImageCmd(imageName + ":latest",
 repoData.repositoryUri() + ":latest", imageName).exec();
                try {

 getDockerClient().pushImageCmd(repoData.repositoryUri()).withTag("echo-
text").withAuthConfig(authConfig).start().awaitCompletion();
                    System.out.println("The " + imageName + " was pushed to
 ECR");

                } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                    throw (RuntimeException) e.getCause();
                }
                return CompletableFuture.completedFuture(authConfig);
            });

        authResponseFuture.join();
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 PushImageCmd를 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Pushes a Docker image to an Amazon Elastic Container Registry (ECR)
repository.
    *
    * @param repoName the name of the ECR repository to push the image to.
    * @param imageName the name of the Docker image.
    */
   suspend fun pushDockerImage(
       repoName: String,
       imageName: String,
   ) {
       println("Pushing $imageName to $repoName will take a few seconds")
       val authConfig = getAuthConfig(repoName)

       EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
           val desRequest =
               DescribeRepositoriesRequest {
                   repositoryNames = listOf(repoName)
               }

           val describeRepoResponse = ecrClient.describeRepositories(desRequest)
           val repoData =
               describeRepoResponse.repositories?.firstOrNull
{ it.repositoryName == repoName }
                   ?: throw RuntimeException("Repository not found: $repoName")

           val tagImageCmd = getDockerClient()?.tagImageCmd("$imageName",
"${repoData.repositoryUri}", imageName)
           if (tagImageCmd != null) {
               tagImageCmd.exec()
           }
```

```
            val pushImageCmd =
                repoData.repositoryUri?.let {
                    dockerClient?.pushImageCmd(it)
                        // ?.withTag("latest")
                        ?.withAuthConfig(authConfig)
                }

            try {
                if (pushImageCmd != null) {
                    pushImageCmd.start().awaitCompletion()
                }
                println("The $imageName was pushed to Amazon ECR")
            } catch (e: IOException) {
                throw RuntimeException(e)
            }
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 PushImageCmd를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **PutLifeCyclePolicy** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 PutLifeCyclePolicy의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

수명 주기 정책을 생성하려면

다음 put-lifecycle-policy 예제에서는 계정의 기본 레지스트리에 지정된 리포지토리에 대한 수명 주기 정책을 생성합니다.

```
aws ecr put-lifecycle-policy \
    --repository-name "project-a/amazon-ecs-sample" \
    --lifecycle-policy-text "file://policy.json"
```

policy.json의 콘텐츠:

```
{
   "rules": [
```

```
        {
            "rulePriority": 1,
            "description": "Expire images older than 14 days",
            "selection": {
                "tagStatus": "untagged",
                "countType": "sinceImagePushed",
                "countUnit": "days",
                "countNumber": 14
            },
            "action": {
                "type": "expire"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

출력:

```
{
   "registryId": "<aws_account_id>",
   "repositoryName": "project-a/amazon-ecs-sample",
   "lifecyclePolicyText": "{\"rules\":[{\"rulePriority\":1,\"description\":
\"Expire images older than 14 days\",\"selection\":{\"tagStatus\":\"untagged\",
\"countType\":\"sinceImagePushed\",\"countUnit\":\"days\",\"countNumber\":14},
\"action\":{\"type\":\"expire\"}}]}"
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon ECR 사용 설명서의 수명 주기 정책을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 PutLifeCyclePolicy를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ECRWrapper:
```

```
    def __init__(self, ecr_client: client):
        self.ecr_client = ecr_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "ECRWrapper":
        """
        Creates a ECRWrapper instance with a default Amazon ECR client.

        :return: An instance of ECRWrapper initialized with the default Amazon
ECR client.
        """
        ecr_client = boto3.client("ecr")
        return cls(ecr_client)


    def put_lifecycle_policy(self, repository_name: str, lifecycle_policy_text:
str):
        """
        Puts a lifecycle policy for an ECR repository.

        :param repository_name: The name of the repository to put the lifecycle
policy for.
        :param lifecycle_policy_text: The lifecycle policy text to put.
        """
        try:
            self.ecr_client.put_lifecycle_policy(
                repositoryName=repository_name,
                lifecyclePolicyText=lifecycle_policy_text,
            )
            print(f"Put lifecycle policy for repository {repository_name}.")
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't put lifecycle policy for repository %s. Here's why %s",
                repository_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

만료 날짜 정책을 적용하는 예제입니다.

```
    def put_expiration_policy(self):
```

```
        """
        Puts an expiration policy on the ECR repository.
        """
        policy_json = {
            "rules": [
                {
                    "rulePriority": 1,
                    "description": "Expire images older than 14 days",
                    "selection": {
                        "tagStatus": "any",
                        "countType": "sinceImagePushed",
                        "countUnit": "days",
                        "countNumber": 14,
                    },
                    "action": {"type": "expire"},
                }
            ]
        }

        self.ecr_wrapper.put_lifecycle_policy(
            self.repository_name, json.dumps(policy_json)
        )
```

- API 세부 정보는 Python용 SDK(Boto3) API 참조의 PutLifeCyclePolicy를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **SetRepositoryPolicy** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 SetRepositoryPolicy의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

CLI

AWS CLI

리포지토리에 대한 리포지토리 정책을 설정하려면

다음 `set-repository-policy` 예제에서는 파일에 포함된 리포지토리 정책을 `cluster-autoscaler` 리포지토리에 연결합니다.

```
aws ecr set-repository-policy \
    --repository-name cluster-autoscaler \
    --policy-text file://my-policy.json
```

`my-policy.json`의 콘텐츠:

```
{
    "Version" : "2008-10-17",
    "Statement" : [
        {
            "Sid" : "allow public pull",
            "Effect" : "Allow",
            "Principal" : "*",
            "Action" : [
                "ecr:BatchCheckLayerAvailability",
                "ecr:BatchGetImage",
                "ecr:GetDownloadUrlForLayer"
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```

출력:

```
{
    "registryId": "012345678910",
    "repositoryName": "cluster-autoscaler",
    "policyText": "{\n  \"Version\" : \"2008-10-17\",\n  \"Statement\" :
 [ {\n    \"Sid\" : \"allow public pull\",\n    \"Effect\" : \"Allow\",\n
 \"Principal\" : \"*\",\n    \"Action\" : [ \"ecr:BatchCheckLayerAvailability\",
 \"ecr:BatchGetImage\", \"ecr:GetDownloadUrlForLayer\" ]\n  } ]\n}"
}
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS CLI 명령 참조의 SetRepositoryPolicy를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Sets the repository policy for the specified ECR repository.
    *
    * @param repoName the name of the ECR repository.
    * @param iamRole  the IAM role to be granted access to the repository.
    * @throws RepositoryPolicyNotFoundException if the repository policy does
not exist.
    * @throws EcrException                      if there is an unexpected error
setting the repository policy.
    */
   public void setRepoPolicy(String repoName, String iamRole) {
       /*
         This example policy document grants the specified AWS principal the
permission to perform the
         `ecr:BatchGetImage` action. This policy is designed to allow the
specified principal
         to retrieve Docker images from the ECR repository.
        */
       String policyDocumentTemplate = """
            {
             "Version" : "2012-10-17",
             "Statement" : [ {
               "Sid" : "new statement",
               "Effect" : "Allow",
               "Principal" : {
                 "AWS" : "%s"
               },
               "Action" : "ecr:BatchGetImage"
             } ]
           }
            """;
```

```
        String policyDocument = String.format(policyDocumentTemplate, iamRole);
        SetRepositoryPolicyRequest setRepositoryPolicyRequest =
SetRepositoryPolicyRequest.builder()
            .repositoryName(repoName)
            .policyText(policyDocument)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<SetRepositoryPolicyResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().setRepositoryPolicy(setRepositoryPolicyRequest);
        response.whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
            if (resp != null) {
                System.out.println("Repository policy set successfully.");
            } else {
                Throwable cause = ex.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof RepositoryPolicyNotFoundException) {
                    throw (RepositoryPolicyNotFoundException) cause;
                } else if (cause instanceof EcrException) {
                    throw (EcrException) cause;
                } else {
                    String errorMessage = "Unexpected error: " +
cause.getMessage();
                    throw new RuntimeException(errorMessage, cause);
                }
            }
        });
        response.join();
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 SetRepositoryPolicy를 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Sets the repository policy for the specified ECR repository.
     *
     * @param repoName the name of the ECR repository.
     * @param iamRole the IAM role to be granted access to the repository.
     */
    suspend fun setRepoPolicy(
        repoName: String?,
        iamRole: String?,
    ) {
        val policyDocumentTemplate =
            """
             {
              "Version" : "2012-10-17",
              "Statement" : [ {
                "Sid" : "new statement",
                "Effect" : "Allow",
                "Principal" : {
                  "AWS" : "$iamRole"
                },
                "Action" : "ecr:BatchGetImage"
              } ]
            }

            """.trimIndent()
        val setRepositoryPolicyRequest =
            SetRepositoryPolicyRequest {
                repositoryName = repoName
                policyText = policyDocumentTemplate
            }

        EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
            val response =
ecrClient.setRepositoryPolicy(setRepositoryPolicyRequest)
            if (response != null) {
                println("Repository policy set successfully.")
            }
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 SetRepositoryPolicy를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ECRWrapper:
    def __init__(self, ecr_client: client):
        self.ecr_client = ecr_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "ECRWrapper":
        """
        Creates a ECRWrapper instance with a default Amazon ECR client.

        :return: An instance of ECRWrapper initialized with the default Amazon
 ECR client.
        """
        ecr_client = boto3.client("ecr")
        return cls(ecr_client)


    def set_repository_policy(self, repository_name: str, policy_text: str):
        """
        Sets the policy for an ECR repository.

        :param repository_name: The name of the repository to set the policy for.
        :param policy_text: The policy text to set.
        """
        try:
            self.ecr_client.set_repository_policy(
                repositoryName=repository_name, policyText=policy_text
            )
            print(f"Set repository policy for repository {repository_name}.")
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] ==
 "RepositoryPolicyNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Repository does not exist. %s.", repository_name)
```

```
                raise
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't set repository policy for repository %s. Here's why
%s",
                    repository_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
```

IAM 역할 다운로드 액세스 권한을 부여하는 예제입니다.

```
    def grant_role_download_access(self, role_arn: str):
        """
        Grants the specified role access to download images from the ECR
repository.

        :param role_arn: The ARN of the role to grant access to.
        """
        policy_json = {
            "Version": "2008-10-17",
            "Statement": [
                {
                    "Sid": "AllowDownload",
                    "Effect": "Allow",
                    "Principal": {"AWS": role_arn},
                    "Action": ["ecr:BatchGetImage"],
                }
            ],
        }

        self.ecr_wrapper.set_repository_policy(
            self.repository_name, json.dumps(policy_json)
        )
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 SetRepositoryPolicy를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **StartLifecyclePolicyPreview** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 StartLifecyclePolicyPreview의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

CLI

AWS CLI

수명 주기 정책 미리 보기를 생성하려면

다음 start-lifecycle-policy-preview 예제에서는 지정된 리포지토리에 대해 JSON 파일로 정의된 수명 주기 정책 미리 보기를 생성합니다.

```
aws ecr start-lifecycle-policy-preview \
    --repository-name "project-a/amazon-ecs-sample" \
    --lifecycle-policy-text "file://policy.json"
```

policy.json의 콘텐츠:

```
{
   "rules": [
       {
           "rulePriority": 1,
           "description": "Expire images older than 14 days",
           "selection": {
               "tagStatus": "untagged",
               "countType": "sinceImagePushed",
               "countUnit": "days",
               "countNumber": 14
           },
           "action": {
               "type": "expire"
           }
       }
   ]
}
```

출력:

```
{
   "registryId": "012345678910",
   "repositoryName": "project-a/amazon-ecs-sample",
   "lifecyclePolicyText": "{\n    \"rules\": [\n        {\n
 \"rulePriority\": 1,\n            \"description\": \"Expire images older than 14
 days\",\n            \"selection\": {\n                \"tagStatus\": \"untagged
\",\n                \"countType\": \"sinceImagePushed\",\n
 \"countUnit\": \"days\",\n                \"countNumber\": 14\n            },\n
           \"action\": {\n                \"type\": \"expire\"\n            }\n
      }\n    ]\n}\n",
   "status": "IN_PROGRESS"
}
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS CLI 명령 참조의 StartLifecyclePolicyPreview를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Verifies the existence of an image in an Amazon Elastic Container Registry
 (Amazon ECR) repository asynchronously.
     *
     * @param repositoryName The name of the Amazon ECR repository.
     * @param imageTag       The tag of the image to verify.
     * @throws EcrException             if there is an error retrieving the image
 information from Amazon ECR.
     * @throws CompletionException      if the asynchronous operation completes
 exceptionally.
     */
    public void verifyImage(String repositoryName, String imageTag) {
        DescribeImagesRequest request = DescribeImagesRequest.builder()
            .repositoryName(repositoryName)
```

```
            .imageIds(ImageIdentifier.builder().imageTag(imageTag).build())
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<DescribeImagesResponse> response =
 getAsyncClient().describeImages(request);
        response.whenComplete((describeImagesResponse, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                if (ex instanceof CompletionException) {
                    Throwable cause = ex.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof EcrException) {
                        throw (EcrException) cause;
                    } else {
                        throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error: " +
 cause.getMessage(), cause);
                    }
                } else {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error: " +
 ex.getCause());
                }
            } else if (describeImagesResponse != null && !
describeImagesResponse.imageDetails().isEmpty()) {
                System.out.println("Image is present in the repository.");
            } else {
                System.out.println("Image is not present in the repository.");
            }
        });

        // Wait for the CompletableFuture to complete.
        response.join();
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 StartLifecyclePolicyPreview를 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Verifies the existence of an image in an Amazon Elastic Container Registry
 (Amazon ECR) repository asynchronously.
     *
     * @param repositoryName The name of the Amazon ECR repository.
     * @param imageTag       The tag of the image to verify.
     */
    suspend fun verifyImage(
        repoName: String?,
        imageTagVal: String?,
    ) {
        require(!(repoName == null || repoName.isEmpty())) { "Repository name
 cannot be null or empty" }
        require(!(imageTagVal == null || imageTagVal.isEmpty())) { "Image tag
 cannot be null or empty" }

        val imageId =
            ImageIdentifier {
                imageTag = imageTagVal
            }
        val request =
            DescribeImagesRequest {
                repositoryName = repoName
                imageIds = listOf(imageId)
            }

        EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
            val describeImagesResponse = ecrClient.describeImages(request)
            if (describeImagesResponse != null && !
describeImagesResponse.imageDetails?.isEmpty()!!) {
                println("Image is present in the repository.")
```

```
            } else {
                println("Image is not present in the repository.")
            }
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 StartLifecyclePolicyPreview를 참조하세요.

AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Amazon ECS의 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Elastic Container Service를 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

추가 리소스

- Amazon ECS 개발자 가이드 - Amazon ECS에 대한 자세한 정보입니다.
- Amazon ECS API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 Amazon ECS 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 설정 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리입니다. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

시작

Hello Amazon ECS

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon ECS 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using Amazon.ECS;
using Amazon.ECS.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Debug;

namespace ECSActions;

/// <summary>
/// A class that introduces the Amazon ECS Client by listing the
/// cluster ARNs for the account.
/// </summary>
public class HelloECS
{
    static async System.Threading.Tasks.Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Use the AWS .NET Core Setup package to set up dependency injection for
 the Amazon ECS client.
        // Use your AWS profile name, or leave it blank to use the default
 profile.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonECS>()
            )
```

```
            .Build();

        var amazonECSClient = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonECS>();

        Console.WriteLine($"Hello Amazon ECS! Following are some cluster ARNS
 available in the your account");
        Console.WriteLine();

        var clusters = new List<string>();

        var clustersPaginator = amazonECSClient.Paginators.ListClusters(new
 ListClustersRequest());

        await foreach (var response in clustersPaginator.Responses)
        {
            clusters.AddRange(response.ClusterArns);
        }

        if (clusters.Count > 0)
        {
            clusters.ForEach(cluster =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"\tARN: {cluster}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Cluster Name: {cluster.Split("/").Last()}");
                Console.WriteLine();
            });
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine("No clusters were found.");
        }

    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListClusters를 참조하십시오.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs 사용한 Amazon ECS의 기본 예제
  - Hello Amazon ECS

- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon ECS 작업
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateCluster 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateService 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteCluster 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteService 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeClusters 함께 사용
  - CLI로 DescribeServices 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeTasks 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListClusters 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListServices 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListTasks 함께 사용
  - CLI로 UpdateClusterSettings 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 UpdateService 함께 사용
- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon ECS 시나리오
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon ECS 클러스터, 서비스 및 작업에 대한 ARN 정보 가져오기

AWS SDKs 사용한 Amazon ECS의 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 SDKs와 함께 AWS Amazon Elastic Container Service의 기본 사항을 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- Hello Amazon ECS
- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon ECS 작업
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateCluster 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateService 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteCluster 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteService 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeClusters 함께 사용
  - CLI로 DescribeServices 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeTasks 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListClusters 함께 사용

- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListServices 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListTasks 함께 사용
- CLI로 UpdateClusterSettings 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 UpdateService 함께 사용

Hello Amazon ECS

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon ECS 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using Amazon.ECS;
using Amazon.ECS.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Debug;

namespace ECSActions;

/// <summary>
/// A class that introduces the Amazon ECS Client by listing the
/// cluster ARNs for the account.
/// </summary>
public class HelloECS
{
    static async System.Threading.Tasks.Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Use the AWS .NET Core Setup package to set up dependency injection for
 the Amazon ECS client.
```

```
        // Use your AWS profile name, or leave it blank to use the default
profile.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonECS>()
            )
            .Build();

        var amazonECSClient = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonECS>();

        Console.WriteLine($"Hello Amazon ECS! Following are some cluster ARNS
available in the your account");
        Console.WriteLine();

        var clusters = new List<string>();

        var clustersPaginator = amazonECSClient.Paginators.ListClusters(new
ListClustersRequest());

        await foreach (var response in clustersPaginator.Responses)
        {
            clusters.AddRange(response.ClusterArns);
        }

        if (clusters.Count > 0)
        {
            clusters.ForEach(cluster =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"\tARN: {cluster}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Cluster Name: {cluster.Split("/").Last()}");
                Console.WriteLine();
            });
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine("No clusters were found.");
        }
```

```
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListClusters를 참조하세요.

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon ECS 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 Amazon ECS 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

이러한 발췌문은 Amazon ECS API를 호출하며 컨텍스트에서 실행해야 하는 더 큰 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드입니다. AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon ECS 시나리오 에서 컨텍스트에 맞는 작업을 볼 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 Amazon Elastic Container Service API 참조를 참조하세요.

예시

- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateCluster 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateService 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteCluster 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteService 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeClusters 함께 사용
- CLI로 DescribeServices 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeTasks 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListClusters 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListServices 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListTasks 함께 사용
- CLI로 UpdateClusterSettings 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 UpdateService 함께 사용

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`CreateCluster`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateCluster`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예 1: 새 클러스터를 생성하는 방법

다음 `create-cluster` 예제에서는 `MyCluster`라는 클러스터를 만들고 향상된 관찰성을 갖춘 CloudWatch Container Insights를 사용 설정합니다.

```
aws ecs create-cluster \
    --cluster-name MyCluster \
    --settings name=containerInsights,value=enhanced
```

출력:

```
{
    "cluster": {
        "clusterArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:cluster/MyCluster",
        "clusterName": "MyCluster",
        "status": "ACTIVE",
        "registeredContainerInstancesCount": 0,
        "pendingTasksCount": 0,
        "runningTasksCount": 0,
        "activeServicesCount": 0,
        "statistics": [],
        "settings": [
            {
                "name": "containerInsights",
                "value": "enhanced"
            }
        ],
        "tags": []
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon ECS 개발자 안내서의 클러스터 생성을 참조하세요.

예 2: 용량 공급자를 사용하여 새 클러스터를 생성하는 방법

다음 `create-cluster` 예시에서는 클러스터를 생성하고 기존 용량 공급자 2개를 클러스터에 연결합니다. `create-capacity-provider` 명령을 사용하여 용량 공급자를 생성합니다. 기본 용량 공급자 전략을 지정하는 것은 선택 사항이지만 권장됩니다. 이 예시

에서는 이름이 MyCluster인 클러스터를 생성하고 여기에 MyCapacityProvider1 및 MyCapacityProvider2 용량 공급자를 연결합니다. 기본 용량 공급자 전략이 지정되어 태스크를 두 용량 공급자 모두에 균등하게 분산합니다.

```
aws ecs create-cluster \
    --cluster-name MyCluster \
    --capacity-providers MyCapacityProvider1 MyCapacityProvider2 \
    --default-capacity-provider-
strategy capacityProvider=MyCapacityProvider1,weight=1 capacityProvider=MyCapacityProvide
```

출력:

```
{
    "cluster": {
        "clusterArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:cluster/MyCluster",
        "clusterName": "MyCluster",
        "status": "PROVISIONING",
        "registeredContainerInstancesCount": 0,
        "pendingTasksCount": 0,
        "runningTasksCount": 0,
        "activeServicesCount": 0,
        "statistics": [],
        "settings": [
            {
                "name": "containerInsights",
                "value": "enabled"
            }
        ],
        "capacityProviders": [
            "MyCapacityProvider1",
            "MyCapacityProvider2"
        ],
        "defaultCapacityProviderStrategy": [
            {
                "capacityProvider": "MyCapacityProvider1",
                "weight": 1,
                "base": 0
            },
            {
                "capacityProvider": "MyCapacityProvider2",
                "weight": 1,
                "base": 0
            }
```

```
        ],
        "attachments": [
           {
               "id": "0fb0c8f4-6edd-4de1-9b09-17e470ee1918",
               "type": "asp",
               "status": "PRECREATED",
               "details": [
                   {
                       "name": "capacityProviderName",
                       "value": "MyCapacityProvider1"
                   },
                   {
                       "name": "scalingPlanName",
                       "value": "ECSManagedAutoScalingPlan-a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-
cdef-EXAMPLE11111"
                   }
                ]
            },
            {
                "id": "ae592060-2382-4663-9476-b015c685593c",
                "type": "asp",
                "status": "PRECREATED",
                "details": [
                    {
                        "name": "capacityProviderName",
                        "value": "MyCapacityProvider2"
                    },
                    {
                        "name": "scalingPlanName",
                        "value": "ECSManagedAutoScalingPlan-a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-
cdef-EXAMPLE22222"
                    }
                ]
            }
        ],
        "attachmentsStatus": "UPDATE_IN_PROGRESS"
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon ECS 개발자 안내서의 Cluster capacity providers(클러스터 쿼리 언어)를 참조하세요.

예 3: 여러 태그가 포함된 새 클러스터를 생성하는 방법

다음 `create-cluster` 예시에서는 여러 태그가 있는 클러스터를 만듭니다. 간편 구문을 사용하여 태그를 추가하는 방법에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS CLI 사용 설명서의 AWS 명령줄 인터페이스에서 간편 구문 사용을 참조하세요.

```
aws ecs create-cluster \
    --cluster-name MyCluster \
    --tags key=key1,value=value1 key=key2,value=value2
```

출력:

```
{
    "cluster": {
        "clusterArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:cluster/MyCluster",
        "clusterName": "MyCluster",
        "status": "ACTIVE",
        "registeredContainerInstancesCount": 0,
        "pendingTasksCount": 0,
        "runningTasksCount": 0,
        "activeServicesCount": 0,
        "statistics": [],
        "tags": [
            {
                "key": "key1",
                "value": "value1"
            },
            {
                "key": "key2",
                "value": "value2"
            }
        ]
     }
 }
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon ECS 개발자 안내서의 클러스터 생성을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateCluster를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.EcsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.ExecuteCommandConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.ExecuteCommandLogging;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.ClusterConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.CreateClusterResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.EcsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.CreateClusterRequest;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class CreateCluster {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                   <clusterName>\s

                Where:
                   clusterName - The name of the ECS cluster to create.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }

        String clusterName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        EcsClient ecsClient = EcsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        String clusterArn = createGivenCluster(ecsClient, clusterName);
        System.out.println("The cluster ARN is " + clusterArn);
        ecsClient.close();
    }

    public static String createGivenCluster(EcsClient ecsClient, String
 clusterName) {
        try {
            ExecuteCommandConfiguration commandConfiguration =
 ExecuteCommandConfiguration.builder()
                    .logging(ExecuteCommandLogging.DEFAULT)
                    .build();

            ClusterConfiguration clusterConfiguration =
 ClusterConfiguration.builder()
                    .executeCommandConfiguration(commandConfiguration)
                    .build();

            CreateClusterRequest clusterRequest = CreateClusterRequest.builder()
                    .clusterName(clusterName)
                    .configuration(clusterConfiguration)
                    .build();

            CreateClusterResponse response =
 ecsClient.createCluster(clusterRequest);
            return response.cluster().clusterArn();

        } catch (EcsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateCluster를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 cmdlet은 새 Amazon ECS 클러스터를 생성합니다.

```
New-ECSCluster -ClusterName "LAB-ECS-CL" -Setting @{Name="containerInsights";
 Value="enabled"}
```

출력:

```
ActiveServicesCount               : 0
Attachments                       : {}
AttachmentsStatus                 :
CapacityProviders                 : {}
ClusterArn                        : arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:012345678912:cluster/
LAB-ECS-CL
ClusterName                       : LAB-ECS-CL
DefaultCapacityProviderStrategy   : {}
PendingTasksCount                 : 0
RegisteredContainerInstancesCount : 0
RunningTasksCount                 : 0
Settings                          : {containerInsights}
Statistics                        : {}
Status                            : ACTIVE
Tags                              : {}
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CreateCluster를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 cmdlet은 새 Amazon ECS 클러스터를 생성합니다.

```
New-ECSCluster -ClusterName "LAB-ECS-CL" -Setting @{Name="containerInsights";
 Value="enabled"}
```

출력:

```
ActiveServicesCount               : 0
Attachments                       : {}
```

```
AttachmentsStatus                  :
CapacityProviders                  : {}
ClusterArn                         : arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:012345678912:cluster/
LAB-ECS-CL
ClusterName                        : LAB-ECS-CL
DefaultCapacityProviderStrategy    : {}
PendingTasksCount                  : 0
RegisteredContainerInstancesCount  : 0
RunningTasksCount                  : 0
Settings                           : {containerInsights}
Statistics                         : {}
Status                             : ACTIVE
Tags                               : {}
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateCluster를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn make_cluster(client: &aws_sdk_ecs::Client, name: &str) -> Result<(),
 aws_sdk_ecs::Error> {
    let cluster = client.create_cluster().cluster_name(name).send().await?;
    println!("cluster created: {:?}", cluster);

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 CreateCluster를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`CreateService`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateService`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예 1: Fargate 태스크를 사용하여 서비스를 생성하는 방법

다음 `create-service` 예시에서는 Fargate 태스크를 사용하여 서비스를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
aws ecs create-service \
    --cluster MyCluster \
    --service-name MyService \
    --task-definition sample-fargate:1 \
    --desired-count 2 \
    --launch-type FARGATE \
    --platform-version LATEST \
    --network-configuration
 'awsvpcConfiguration={subnets=[subnet-12344321],securityGroups=[sg-12344321],assignPubli
 \
    --tags key=key1,value=value1 key=key2,value=value2 key=key3,value=value3
```

출력:

```
{
    "service": {
        "serviceArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:service/MyCluster/
MyService",
        "serviceName": "MyService",
          "clusterArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:cluster/MyCluster",
        "loadBalancers": [],
        "serviceRegistries": [],
        "status": "ACTIVE",
        "desiredCount": 2,
        "runningCount": 0,
        "pendingCount": 0,
        "launchType": "FARGATE",
        "platformVersion": "LATEST",
        "taskDefinition": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:task-definition/
sample-fargate:1",
        "deploymentConfiguration": {
            "maximumPercent": 200,
            "minimumHealthyPercent": 100
        },
```

```
        "deployments": [
            {
                "id": "ecs-svc/1234567890123456789",
                "status": "PRIMARY",
                "taskDefinition": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:task-
definition/sample-fargate:1",
                "desiredCount": 2,
                "pendingCount": 0,
                "runningCount": 0,
                "createdAt": 1557119253.821,
                "updatedAt": 1557119253.821,
                "launchType": "FARGATE",
                "platformVersion": "1.3.0",
                "networkConfiguration": {
                    "awsvpcConfiguration": {
                        "subnets": [
                            "subnet-12344321"
                        ],
                        "securityGroups": [
                            "sg-12344321"
                        ],
                        "assignPublicIp": "ENABLED"
                    }
                }
            }
        ],
        "roleArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/aws-service-role/
ecs.amazonaws.com/AWSServiceRoleForECS",
        "events": [],
        "createdAt": 1557119253.821,
        "placementConstraints": [],
        "placementStrategy": [],
        "networkConfiguration": {
            "awsvpcConfiguration": {
                "subnets": [
                    "subnet-12344321"
                ],
                "securityGroups": [
                    "sg-12344321"
                ],
                "assignPublicIp": "ENABLED"
            }
        },
        "schedulingStrategy": "REPLICA",
```

```
        "tags": [
            {
                "key": "key1",
                "value": "value1"
            },
            {
                "key": "key2",
                "value": "value2"
            },
            {
                "key": "key3",
                "value": "value3"
            }
        ],
        "enableECSManagedTags": false,
        "propagateTags": "NONE"
    }
}
```

자세한 정보는 Amazon ECS 개발자 안내서의 서비스 생성하기를 참조하세요.

예 2: EC2 시작 유형을 사용하여 서비스를 생성하는 방법

다음 `create-service` 예시에서는 EC2 시작 유형을 사용하는 태스크로 `ecs-simple-service`라는 서비스를 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 서비스는 `sleep360` 태스크 정의를 사용하며 태스크의 인스턴스화 1개를 유지 관리합니다.

```
aws ecs create-service \
    --cluster MyCluster \
    --service-name ecs-simple-service \
    --task-definition sleep360:2 \
    --desired-count 1
```

출력:

```
{
    "service": {
        "serviceArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:service/MyCluster/ecs-
simple-service",
        "serviceName": "ecs-simple-service",
        "clusterArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:cluster/MyCluster",
        "loadBalancers": [],
```

```
        "serviceRegistries": [],
        "status": "ACTIVE",
        "desiredCount": 1,
        "runningCount": 0,
        "pendingCount": 0,
        "launchType": "EC2",
        "taskDefinition": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:task-definition/
sleep360:2",
        "deploymentConfiguration": {
            "maximumPercent": 200,
            "minimumHealthyPercent": 100
        },
        "deployments": [
            {
                "id": "ecs-svc/1234567890123456789",
                "status": "PRIMARY",
                "taskDefinition": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:task-
definition/sleep360:2",
                "desiredCount": 1,
                "pendingCount": 0,
                "runningCount": 0,
                "createdAt": 1557206498.798,
                "updatedAt": 1557206498.798,
                "launchType": "EC2"
            }
        ],
        "events": [],
        "createdAt": 1557206498.798,
        "placementConstraints": [],
        "placementStrategy": [],
        "schedulingStrategy": "REPLICA",
        "enableECSManagedTags": false,
        "propagateTags": "NONE"
    }
}
```

자세한 정보는 Amazon ECS 개발자 안내서의 서비스 생성하기를 참조하세요.

예 3: 외부 배포 컨트롤러를 사용하는 서비스를 생성하는 방법

다음 `create-service` 예시에서는 외부 배포 컨트롤러를 사용하는 서비스를 생성합니다.

```
aws ecs create-service \
    --cluster MyCluster \
```

```
    --service-name MyService \
    --deployment-controller type=EXTERNAL \
    --desired-count 1
```

출력:

```
{
    "service": {
        "serviceArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:service/MyCluster/
MyService",
        "serviceName": "MyService",
        "clusterArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:cluster/MyCluster",
        "loadBalancers": [],
        "serviceRegistries": [],
        "status": "ACTIVE",
        "desiredCount": 1,
        "runningCount": 0,
        "pendingCount": 0,
        "launchType": "EC2",
        "deploymentConfiguration": {
            "maximumPercent": 200,
            "minimumHealthyPercent": 100
        },
        "taskSets": [],
        "deployments": [],
        "roleArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/aws-service-role/
ecs.amazonaws.com/AWSServiceRoleForECS",
        "events": [],
        "createdAt": 1557128207.101,
        "placementConstraints": [],
        "placementStrategy": [],
        "schedulingStrategy": "REPLICA",
        "deploymentController": {
            "type": "EXTERNAL"
        },
        "enableECSManagedTags": false,
        "propagateTags": "NONE"
    }
}
```

자세한 정보는 Amazon ECS 개발자 안내서의 서비스 생성하기를 참조하세요.

예 4: 로드 밸런서 뒤에 새 서비스를 생성하는 방법

다음 `create-service` 예시에서는 로드 밸런서 뒤에 있는 서비스를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 컨테이너 인스턴스와 동일한 리전에 로드 밸런서가 구성되어 있어야 합니다. 이 예시에서는 `--cli-input-json` 옵션과 다음 콘텐츠가 포함된 `ecs-simple-service-elb.json`이라는 JSON 입력 파일을 사용합니다.

```
aws ecs create-service \
    --cluster MyCluster \
    --service-name ecs-simple-service-elb \
    --cli-input-json file://ecs-simple-service-elb.json
```

`ecs-simple-service-elb.json`의 콘텐츠:

```
 {
    "serviceName": "ecs-simple-service-elb",
    "taskDefinition": "ecs-demo",
    "loadBalancers": [
        {
            "loadBalancerName": "EC2Contai-EcsElast-123456789012",
            "containerName": "simple-demo",
            "containerPort": 80
        }
    ],
    "desiredCount": 10,
    "role": "ecsServiceRole"
}
```

출력:

```
{
    "service": {
        "status": "ACTIVE",
        "taskDefinition": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:task-definition/
ecs-demo:1",
        "pendingCount": 0,
        "loadBalancers": [
            {
                "containerName": "ecs-demo",
                "containerPort": 80,
                "loadBalancerName": "EC2Contai-EcsElast-123456789012"
            }
        ],
        "roleArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/ecsServiceRole",
```

```
        "desiredCount": 10,
        "serviceName": "ecs-simple-service-elb",
        "clusterArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:cluster/MyCluster",
        "serviceArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:service/ecs-simple-
service-elb",
        "deployments": [
            {
                "status": "PRIMARY",
                "pendingCount": 0,
                "createdAt": 1428100239.123,
                "desiredCount": 10,
                "taskDefinition": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:task-
definition/ecs-demo:1",
                "updatedAt": 1428100239.123,
                "id": "ecs-svc/1234567890123456789",
                "runningCount": 0
            }
        ],
        "events": [],
        "runningCount": 0
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon ECS 개발자 안내서의 로드 밸런싱을 사용하여 Amazon ECS 서비스 트래픽 분산을 참조하세요.

예시 5: 서비스 생성 시 Amazon EBS 볼륨 구성

다음 `create-service` 예시에서는 서비스에서 관리하는 각 작업에 대해 Amazon EBS 볼륨을 구성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. `AmazonECSInfrastructureRolePolicyForVolumes` 관리형 정책과 연결된 Amazon ECS 인프라 역할이 구성되어 있어야 합니다. `create-service` 요청에서와 동일한 볼륨 이름으로 작업 정의를 지정해야 합니다. 이 예시에서는 `--cli-input-json` 옵션과 다음 콘텐츠가 포함된 `ecs-simple-service-ebs.json`이라는 JSON 입력 파일을 사용합니다.

```
aws ecs create-service \
    --cli-input-json file://ecs-simple-service-ebs.json
```

`ecs-simple-service-ebs.json`의 콘텐츠:

```
{
    "cluster": "mycluster",
```

```
    "taskDefinition": "mytaskdef",
    "serviceName": "ecs-simple-service-ebs",
    "desiredCount": 2,
    "launchType": "FARGATE",
    "networkConfiguration":{
        "awsvpcConfiguration":{
            "assignPublicIp": "ENABLED",
            "securityGroups": ["sg-12344321"],
            "subnets":["subnet-12344321"]
        }
    },
    "volumeConfigurations": [
        {
            "name": "myEbsVolume",
            "managedEBSVolume": {
                "roleArn":"arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/ecsInfrastructureRole",
                "volumeType": "gp3",
                "sizeInGiB": 100,
                "iops": 3000,
                "throughput": 125,
                "filesystemType": "ext4"
            }
        }
   ]
}
```

출력:

```
{
    "service": {
        "serviceArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:service/mycluster/ecs-
simple-service-ebs",
        "serviceName": "ecs-simple-service-ebs",
        "clusterArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:cluster/mycluster",
        "loadBalancers": [],
        "serviceRegistries": [],
        "status": "ACTIVE",
        "desiredCount": 2,
        "runningCount": 0,
        "pendingCount": 0,
        "launchType": "EC2",
        "taskDefinition": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:task-definition/
mytaskdef:3",
```

```
        "deploymentConfiguration": {
            "deploymentCircuitBreaker": {
                "enable": false,
                "rollback": false
            },
            "maximumPercent": 200,
            "minimumHealthyPercent": 100
        },
        "deployments": [
            {
                "id": "ecs-svc/7851020056849183687",
                "status": "PRIMARY",
                "taskDefinition": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:task-
definition/mytaskdef:3",
                "desiredCount": 0,
                "pendingCount": 0,
                "runningCount": 0,
                "failedTasks": 0,
                "createdAt": "2025-01-21T11:32:38.034000-06:00",
                "updatedAt": "2025-01-21T11:32:38.034000-06:00",
                "launchType": "EC2",
                "networkConfiguration": {
                    "awsvpcConfiguration": {
                        "subnets": [
                            "subnet-12344321"
                        ],
                        "securityGroups": [
                            "sg-12344321"
                        ],
                        "assignPublicIp": "DISABLED"
                    }
                },
                "rolloutState": "IN_PROGRESS",
                "rolloutStateReason": "ECS deployment ecs-svc/7851020056849183687
 in progress.",
                "volumeConfigurations": [
                    {
                        "name": "myEBSVolume",
                        "managedEBSVolume": {
                            "volumeType": "gp3",
                            "sizeInGiB": 100,
                            "iops": 3000,
                            "throughput": 125,
```

```
                            "roleArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/
ecsInfrastructureRole",
                            "filesystemType": "ext4"
                        }
                    }
                ]
            }
        ],
        "roleArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/aws-service-role/
ecs.amazonaws.com/AWSServiceRoleForECS",
        "events": [],
        "createdAt": "2025-01-21T11:32:38.034000-06:00",
        "placementConstraints": [],
        "placementStrategy": [],
        "networkConfiguration": {
            "awsvpcConfiguration": {
                "subnets": [
                    "subnet-12344321"
                ],
                "securityGroups": [
                    "sg-12344321"
                ],
                "assignPublicIp": "DISABLED"
            }
        },
        "healthCheckGracePeriodSeconds": 0,
        "schedulingStrategy": "REPLICA",
        "deploymentController": {
            "type": "ECS"
        },
        "createdBy": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/AIDACKCEVSQ6C2EXAMPLE",
        "enableECSManagedTags": false,
        "propagateTags": "NONE",
        "enableExecuteCommand": false,
        "availabilityZoneRebalancing": "DISABLED"
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon ECS 개발자 안내서의 Amazon ECS에서 Amazon EBS 볼륨 사용을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateService를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.EcsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.AwsVpcConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.NetworkConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.CreateServiceRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.LaunchType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.CreateServiceResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.EcsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class CreateService {
        public static void main(String[] args) {
                final String usage = """

                                Usage:
                                  <clusterName> <serviceName> <securityGroups>
 <subnets> <taskDefinition>

                                Where:
                                  clusterName - The name of the ECS cluster.
                                  serviceName - The name of the ECS service to
 create.
                                  securityGroups - The name of the security
 group.
```

```
                                subnets - The name of the subnet.
                                taskDefinition - The name of the task
definition.
                            """;

               if (args.length != 5) {
                       System.out.println(usage);
                       System.exit(1);
               }

               String clusterName = args[0];
               String serviceName = args[1];
               String securityGroups = args[2];
               String subnets = args[3];
               String taskDefinition = args[4];
               Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
               EcsClient ecsClient = EcsClient.builder()
                               .region(region)
                               .build();

               String serviceArn = createNewService(ecsClient, clusterName,
serviceName, securityGroups, subnets,
                               taskDefinition);
               System.out.println("The ARN of the service is " + serviceArn);
               ecsClient.close();
       }

       public static String createNewService(EcsClient ecsClient,
                       String clusterName,
                       String serviceName,
                       String securityGroups,
                       String subnets,
                       String taskDefinition) {

               try {
                       AwsVpcConfiguration vpcConfiguration =
AwsVpcConfiguration.builder()
                                       .securityGroups(securityGroups)
                                       .subnets(subnets)
                                       .build();

                       NetworkConfiguration configuration =
NetworkConfiguration.builder()
                                       .awsvpcConfiguration(vpcConfiguration)
```

```
                                        .build();

                        CreateServiceRequest serviceRequest =
 CreateServiceRequest.builder()
                                        .cluster(clusterName)
                                        .networkConfiguration(configuration)
                                        .desiredCount(1)
                                        .launchType(LaunchType.FARGATE)
                                        .serviceName(serviceName)
                                        .taskDefinition(taskDefinition)
                                        .build();

                        CreateServiceResponse response =
 ecsClient.createService(serviceRequest);
                        return response.service().serviceArn();

                } catch (EcsException e) {
                        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                        System.exit(1);
                }
                return "";
        }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateService를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제 명령은 `ecs-simple-service`라는 서비스를 기본 클러스터에 생성합니다. 이 서비스는 `ecs-demo` 작업 정의를 사용하며 해당 작업의 인스턴스화를 10개 유지합니다.

```
New-ECSService -ServiceName ecs-simple-service -TaskDefinition ecs-demo -
DesiredCount 10
```

예제 2:이 예제 명령은 `ecs-simple-service`라는 기본 클러스터의 로드 밸런서 뒤에 서비스를 생성합니다. 이 서비스는 `ecs-demo` 작업 정의를 사용하며 해당 작업의 인스턴스화를 10개 유지합니다.

```
$lb = @{
```

```
    LoadBalancerName = "EC2Contai-EcsElast-S06278JGSJCM"
    ContainerName = "simple-demo"
    ContainerPort = 80
}
New-ECSService -ServiceName ecs-simple-service -TaskDefinition ecs-demo -
DesiredCount 10 -LoadBalancer $lb
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CreateService를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제 명령은 `ecs-simple-service`라는 서비스를 기본 클러스터에 생성합니다. 이 서비스는 `ecs-demo` 작업 정의를 사용하며 해당 작업의 인스턴스화를 10개 유지합니다.

```
New-ECSService -ServiceName ecs-simple-service -TaskDefinition ecs-demo -
DesiredCount 10
```

예제 2:이 예제 명령은 `ecs-simple-service`라는 기본 클러스터의 로드 밸런서 뒤에 서비스를 생성합니다. 이 서비스는 `ecs-demo` 작업 정의를 사용하며 해당 작업의 인스턴스화를 10개 유지합니다.

```
$lb = @{
    LoadBalancerName = "EC2Contai-EcsElast-S06278JGSJCM"
    ContainerName = "simple-demo"
    ContainerPort = 80
}
New-ECSService -ServiceName ecs-simple-service -TaskDefinition ecs-demo -
DesiredCount 10 -LoadBalancer $lb
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateService를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`DeleteCluster`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteCluster`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

빈 클러스터를 삭제하는 방법

다음 `delete-cluster` 예시에서는 지정된 빈 클러스터를 삭제합니다.

```
aws ecs delete-cluster --cluster MyCluster
```

출력:

```
{
    "cluster": {
        "clusterArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:cluster/MyCluster",
        "status": "INACTIVE",
        "clusterName": "MyCluster",
        "registeredContainerInstancesCount": 0,
        "pendingTasksCount": 0,
        "runningTasksCount": 0,
        "activeServicesCount": 0
        "statistics": [],
        "tags": []
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon ECS 개발자 안내서의 클러스터 삭제를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteCluster를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 cmdlet은 지정된 ECS 클러스터를 삭제합니다. 삭제하기 전에이 클러스터에서 모든 컨테이너 인스턴스의 등록을 취소해야 합니다.

```
Remove-ECSCluster -Cluster "LAB-ECS"
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-ECSCluster (DeleteCluster)" on target "LAB-ECS".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteCluster를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 cmdlet은 지정된 ECS 클러스터를 삭제합니다. 삭제하기 전에이 클러스터에서 모든 컨테이너 인스턴스의 등록을 취소해야 합니다.

```
Remove-ECSCluster -Cluster "LAB-ECS"
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-ECSCluster (DeleteCluster)" on target "LAB-ECS".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteCluster를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn remove_cluster(
    client: &aws_sdk_ecs::Client,
    name: &str,
) -> Result<(), aws_sdk_ecs::Error> {
    let cluster_deleted = client.delete_cluster().cluster(name).send().await?;
    println!("cluster deleted: {:?}", cluster_deleted);

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DeleteCluster를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DeleteService** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteService의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

서비스를 삭제하는 방법

다음 ecs delete-service 예시에서는 클러스터에서 지정된 서비스를 삭제합니다. --force 파라미터를 포함하면 태스크가 없도록 축소되지 않은 서비스도 삭제할 수 있습니다.

```
aws ecs delete-service --cluster MyCluster --service MyService1 --force
```

자세한 정보는 Amazon ECS 개발자 안내서의 서비스 삭제하기를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteService를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.EcsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.DeleteServiceRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.EcsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
```

```
 */

public class DeleteService {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                  <clusterName> <serviceArn>\s

                Where:
                  clusterName - The name of the ECS cluster.
                  serviceArn - The ARN of the ECS service.
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String clusterName = args[0];
        String serviceArn = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        EcsClient ecsClient = EcsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        deleteSpecificService(ecsClient, clusterName, serviceArn);
        ecsClient.close();
    }

    public static void deleteSpecificService(EcsClient ecsClient, String
 clusterName, String serviceArn) {
        try {
            DeleteServiceRequest serviceRequest = DeleteServiceRequest.builder()
                    .cluster(clusterName)
                    .service(serviceArn)
                    .build();

            ecsClient.deleteService(serviceRequest);
            System.out.println("The Service was successfully deleted");

        } catch (EcsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteService를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 기본 클러스터에서 'my-http-service'라는 서비스를 삭제합니다. 서비스를 삭제하려면 먼저 원하는 개수와 실행 개수가 0이어야 합니다. 명령을 진행하기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다. 확인 프롬프트를 우회하려면 -Force 스위치를 추가합니다.

```
Remove-ECSService -Service my-http-service
```

예제 2: 명명된 클러스터에서 'my-http-service'라는 서비스를 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-ECSService -Cluster myCluster -Service my-http-service
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteService를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 기본 클러스터에서 'my-http-service'라는 서비스를 삭제합니다. 서비스를 삭제하려면 먼저 원하는 개수와 실행 개수가 0이어야 합니다. 명령을 진행하기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다. 확인 프롬프트를 우회하려면 -Force 스위치를 추가합니다.

```
Remove-ECSService -Service my-http-service
```

예제 2: 명명된 클러스터에서 'my-http-service'라는 서비스를 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-ECSService -Cluster myCluster -Service my-http-service
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteService를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`DescribeClusters`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeClusters`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예 1: 클러스터를 설명하는 방법

다음 `describe-clusters` 예시에서는 지정된 클러스터에 대한 세부 정보를 검색합니다.

```
aws ecs describe-clusters \
    --cluster default
```

출력:

```
{
    "clusters": [
        {
            "status": "ACTIVE",
            "clusterName": "default",
            "registeredContainerInstancesCount": 0,
            "pendingTasksCount": 0,
            "runningTasksCount": 0,
            "activeServicesCount": 1,
            "clusterArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:cluster/default"
        }
    ],
    "failures": []
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon ECS 개발자 안내서의 Amazon ECS 클러스터를 참조하세요.

예 2: 첨부 파일 옵션을 사용하여 클러스터를 설명하는 방법

다음 `describe-clusters` 예시에서는 ATTACHMENTS 옵션을 지정합니다. 지정된 클러스터에 대한 세부 정보와 클러스터에 연결된 리소스 목록을 첨부 파일 형식으로 검색합니다. 클러스터와 함께 용량 공급자를 사용하는 경우 AutoScaling 계획 또는 크기 조정 정책과 같은 리소스는 asp 또는 as_policy ATCHEMENTS로 표시됩니다.

```
aws ecs describe-clusters \
    --include ATTACHMENTS \
    --clusters sampleCluster
```

출력:

```
{
    "clusters": [
        {
            "clusterArn": "arn:aws:ecs:af-south-1:123456789222:cluster/
sampleCluster",
            "clusterName": "sampleCluster",
            "status": "ACTIVE",
            "registeredContainerInstancesCount": 0,
            "runningTasksCount": 0,
            "pendingTasksCount": 0,
            "activeServicesCount": 0,
            "statistics": [],
            "tags": [],
            "settings": [],
            "capacityProviders": [
                "sampleCapacityProvider"
            ],
            "defaultCapacityProviderStrategy": [],
            "attachments": [
                {
                    "id": "a1b2c3d4-5678-901b-cdef-EXAMPLE22222",
                    "type": "as_policy",
                    "status": "CREATED",
                    "details": [
                        {
                            "name": "capacityProviderName",
                            "value": "sampleCapacityProvider"
                        },
                        {
                            "name": "scalingPolicyName",
                            "value": "ECSManagedAutoScalingPolicy-3048e262-
fe39-4eaf-826d-6f975d303188"
                        }
                    ]
                }
            ],
            "attachmentsStatus": "UPDATE_COMPLETE"
        }
    ],
    "failures": []
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon ECS 개발자 안내서의 Amazon ECS 클러스터를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeClusters를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.EcsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.DescribeClustersRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.DescribeClustersResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.Cluster;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.EcsException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DescribeClusters {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                  <clusterArn> \s

                Where:
                  clusterArn - The ARN of the ECS cluster to describe.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
```

```
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String clusterArn = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        EcsClient ecsClient = EcsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        descCluster(ecsClient, clusterArn);
    }

    public static void descCluster(EcsClient ecsClient, String clusterArn) {
        try {
            DescribeClustersRequest clustersRequest =
 DescribeClustersRequest.builder()
                    .clusters(clusterArn)
                    .build();

            DescribeClustersResponse response =
 ecsClient.describeClusters(clustersRequest);
            List<Cluster> clusters = response.clusters();
            for (Cluster cluster : clusters) {
                System.out.println("The cluster name is " +
 cluster.clusterName());
            }

        } catch (EcsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeClusters를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 cmdlet은 하나 이상의 ECS 클러스터를 설명합니다.

```
Get-ECSClusterDetail -Cluster "LAB-ECS-CL" -Include SETTINGS | Select-Object *
```

출력:

```
LoggedAt         : 12/27/2019 9:27:41 PM
Clusters         : {LAB-ECS-CL}
Failures         : {}
ResponseMetadata : Amazon.Runtime.ResponseMetadata
ContentLength    : 396
HttpStatusCode   : OK
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeClusters를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 cmdlet은 하나 이상의 ECS 클러스터를 설명합니다.

```
Get-ECSClusterDetail -Cluster "LAB-ECS-CL" -Include SETTINGS | Select-Object *
```

출력:

```
LoggedAt         : 12/27/2019 9:27:41 PM
Clusters         : {LAB-ECS-CL}
Failures         : {}
ResponseMetadata : Amazon.Runtime.ResponseMetadata
ContentLength    : 396
HttpStatusCode   : OK
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeClusters를 참조하세요.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn show_clusters(client: &aws_sdk_ecs::Client) -> Result<(),
 aws_sdk_ecs::Error> {
    let resp = client.list_clusters().send().await?;

    let cluster_arns = resp.cluster_arns();
    println!("Found {} clusters:", cluster_arns.len());

    let clusters = client
        .describe_clusters()
        .set_clusters(Some(cluster_arns.into()))
        .send()
        .await?;

    for cluster in clusters.clusters() {
        println!("  ARN:  {}", cluster.cluster_arn().unwrap());
        println!("  Name: {}", cluster.cluster_name().unwrap());
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DescribeClusters를 참조하십시오.

CLI로 **DescribeServices** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeServices`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

서비스를 설명하려면

다음 `describe-services` 예시에서는 기본 클러스터의 `my-http-service` 서비스에 대한 세부 정보를 검색합니다.

```
aws ecs describe-services --services my-http-service
```

출력:

```
{
```

```
    "services": [
        {
            "status": "ACTIVE",
            "taskDefinition": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:task-
definition/amazon-ecs-sample:1",
            "pendingCount": 0,
            "loadBalancers": [],
            "desiredCount": 10,
            "createdAt": 1466801808.595,
            "serviceName": "my-http-service",
            "clusterArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:cluster/default",
            "serviceArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:service/my-http-
service",
            "deployments": [
                {
                    "status": "PRIMARY",
                    "pendingCount": 0,
                    "createdAt": 1466801808.595,
                    "desiredCount": 10,
                    "taskDefinition": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:task-
definition/amazon-ecs-sample:1",
                    "updatedAt": 1428326312.703,
                    "id": "ecs-svc/1234567890123456789",
                    "runningCount": 10
                }
            ],
            "events": [
                {
                    "message": "(service my-http-service) has reached a steady
 state.",
                    "id": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-11111EXAMPLE",
                    "createdAt": 1466801812.435
                }
            ],
            "runningCount": 10
        }
    ],
    "failures": []
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon ECS 개발자 안내서의 서비스를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeServices를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제는 기본 클러스터에서 특정 서비스의 세부 정보를 검색하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
Get-ECSService -Service my-hhtp-service
```

예제 2:이 예제는 명명된 클러스터에서 실행되는 특정 서비스의 세부 정보를 검색하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
Get-ECSService -Cluster myCluster -Service my-hhtp-service
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeServices를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제는 기본 클러스터에서 특정 서비스의 세부 정보를 검색하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
Get-ECSService -Service my-hhtp-service
```

예제 2:이 예제는 명명된 클러스터에서 실행되는 특정 서비스의 세부 정보를 검색하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
Get-ECSService -Cluster myCluster -Service my-hhtp-service
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeServices를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`DescribeTasks`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeTasks`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예 1: 단일 태스크를 설명하는 방법

다음 describe-tasks 예시에서는 클러스터의 태스크 세부 정보를 검색합니다. 태스크의 ID 또는 전체 ARN을 사용하여 태스크를 지정할 수 있습니다. 이 예시에서는 태스크의 전체 ARN을 사용합니다.

```
aws ecs describe-tasks \
    --cluster MyCluster \
    --tasks arn:aws:ecs:us-east-1:123456789012:task/
MyCluster/4d590253bb114126b7afa7b58EXAMPLE
```

출력:

```
{
    "tasks": [
        {
            "attachments": [],
            "attributes": [
                {
                    "name": "ecs.cpu-architecture",
                    "value": "x86_64"
                }
            ],
            "availabilityZone": "us-east-1b",
            "clusterArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-east-1:123456789012:cluster/MyCluster",
            "connectivity": "CONNECTED",
            "connectivityAt": "2021-08-11T12:21:26.681000-04:00",
            "containerInstanceArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-
east-1:123456789012:container-instance/test/025c7e2c5e054a6790a29fc1fEXAMPLE",
            "containers": [
                {
                    "containerArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-
east-1:123456789012:container/MyCluster/4d590253bb114126b7afa7b58eea9221/
a992d1cc-ea46-474a-b6e8-24688EXAMPLE",
                    "taskArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-east-1:123456789012:task/
MyCluster/4d590253bb114126b7afa7b58EXAMPLE",
                    "name": "simple-app",
                    "image": "httpd:2.4",
                    "runtimeId":
 "91251eed27db90006ad67b1a08187290869f216557717dd5c39b37c94EXAMPLE",
                    "lastStatus": "RUNNING",
                    "networkBindings": [
                        {
                            "bindIP": "0.0.0.0",
                            "containerPort": 80,
```

```
                            "hostPort": 80,
                            "protocol": "tcp"
                        }
                    ],
                    "networkInterfaces": [],
                    "healthStatus": "UNKNOWN",
                    "cpu": "10",
                    "memory": "300"
                }
            ],
            "cpu": "10",
            "createdAt": "2021-08-11T12:21:26.681000-04:00",
            "desiredStatus": "RUNNING",
            "enableExecuteCommand": false,
            "group": "service:testupdate",
            "healthStatus": "UNKNOWN",
            "lastStatus": "RUNNING",
            "launchType": "EC2",
            "memory": "300",
            "overrides": {
                "containerOverrides": [
                    {
                        "name": "simple-app"
                    }
                ],
                "inferenceAcceleratorOverrides": []
            },
            "pullStartedAt": "2021-08-11T12:21:28.234000-04:00",
            "pullStoppedAt": "2021-08-11T12:21:33.793000-04:00",
            "startedAt": "2021-08-11T12:21:34.945000-04:00",
            "startedBy": "ecs-svc/968695068243EXAMPLE",
            "tags": [],
            "taskArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-east-1:123456789012:task/
MyCluster/4d590253bb114126b7afa7b58eea9221",
            "taskDefinitionArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-east-1:123456789012:task-
definition/console-sample-app-static2:1",
            "version": 2
        }
    ],
    "failures": []
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon ECS 개발자 안내서의 Amazon ECS 태스크 정의를 참조하세요.

예 2: 여러 태스크를 설명하는 방법

다음 `describe-tasks` 예시에서는 클러스터에 있는 여러 태스크의 세부 정보를 검색합니다. 태스크의 ID 또는 전체 ARN을 사용하여 태스크를 지정할 수 있습니다. 이 예시에서는 태스크의 전체 ID를 사용합니다.

```
aws ecs describe-tasks \
    --cluster MyCluster \
    --tasks "74de0355a10a4f979ac495c14EXAMPLE" "d789e94343414c25b9f6bd59eEXAMPLE"
```

출력:

```
{
    "tasks": [
        {
            "attachments": [
                {
                    "id": "d9e7735a-16aa-4128-bc7a-b2d51EXAMPLE",
                    "type": "ElasticNetworkInterface",
                    "status": "ATTACHED",
                    "details": [
                        {
                            "name": "subnetId",
                            "value": "subnet-0d0eab1bb3EXAMPLE"
                        },
                        {
                            "name": "networkInterfaceId",
                            "value": "eni-0fa40520aeEXAMPLE"
                        },
                        {
                            "name": "macAddress",
                            "value": "0e:89:76:28:07:b3"
                        },
                        {
                            "name": "privateDnsName",
                            "value": "ip-10-0-1-184.ec2.internal"
                        },
                        {
                            "name": "privateIPv4Address",
                            "value": "10.0.1.184"
                        }
                    ]
                }
```

```
            ],
            "attributes": [
                {
                    "name": "ecs.cpu-architecture",
                    "value": "x86_64"
                }
            ],
            "availabilityZone": "us-east-1b",
            "clusterArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-east-1:123456789012:cluster/MyCluster",
            "connectivity": "CONNECTED",
            "connectivityAt": "2021-12-20T12:13:37.875000-05:00",
            "containers": [
                {
                    "containerArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-
east-1:123456789012:container/MyCluster/74de0355a10a4f979ac495c14EXAMPLE/
aad3ba00-83b3-4dac-84d4-11f8cEXAMPLE",
                    "taskArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-east-1:123456789012:task/
MyCluster/74de0355a10a4f979ac495c14EXAMPLE",
                    "name": "web",
                    "image": "nginx",
                    "runtimeId": "74de0355a10a4f979ac495c14EXAMPLE-265927825",
                    "lastStatus": "RUNNING",
                    "networkBindings": [],
                    "networkInterfaces": [
                        {
                            "attachmentId": "d9e7735a-16aa-4128-bc7a-
b2d51EXAMPLE",
                            "privateIpv4Address": "10.0.1.184"
                        }
                    ],
                    "healthStatus": "UNKNOWN",
                    "cpu": "99",
                    "memory": "100"
                }
            ],
            "cpu": "256",
            "createdAt": "2021-12-20T12:13:20.226000-05:00",
            "desiredStatus": "RUNNING",
            "enableExecuteCommand": false,
            "group": "service:tdsevicetag",
            "healthStatus": "UNKNOWN",
            "lastStatus": "RUNNING",
            "launchType": "FARGATE",
            "memory": "512",
```

```
            "overrides": {
                "containerOverrides": [
                    {
                        "name": "web"
                    }
                ],
                "inferenceAcceleratorOverrides": []
            },
            "platformVersion": "1.4.0",
            "platformFamily": "Linux",
            "pullStartedAt": "2021-12-20T12:13:42.665000-05:00",
            "pullStoppedAt": "2021-12-20T12:13:46.543000-05:00",
            "startedAt": "2021-12-20T12:13:48.086000-05:00",
            "startedBy": "ecs-svc/988401040018EXAMPLE",
            "tags": [],
            "taskArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-east-1:123456789012:task/
MyCluster/74de0355a10a4f979ac495c14EXAMPLE",
            "taskDefinitionArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-east-1:123456789012:task-
definition/webserver:2",
            "version": 3,
            "ephemeralStorage": {
            "sizeInGiB": 20
            }
        },
        {
            "attachments": [
                {
                    "id": "214eb5a9-45cd-4bf8-87bc-57fefEXAMPLE",
                    "type": "ElasticNetworkInterface",
                    "status": "ATTACHED",
                    "details": [
                        {
                            "name": "subnetId",
                            "value": "subnet-0d0eab1bb3EXAMPLE"
                        },
                        {
                            "name": "networkInterfaceId",
                            "value": "eni-064c7766daEXAMPLE"
                        },
                        {
                            "name": "macAddress",
                            "value": "0e:76:83:01:17:a9"
                        },
                        {
```

```
                            "name": "privateDnsName",
                            "value": "ip-10-0-1-41.ec2.internal"
                        },
                        {
                            "name": "privateIPv4Address",
                            "value": "10.0.1.41"
                        }
                    ]
                }
            ],
            "attributes": [
                {
                    "name": "ecs.cpu-architecture",
                    "value": "x86_64"
                }
            ],
            "availabilityZone": "us-east-1b",
            "clusterArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-east-1:123456789012:cluster/MyCluster",
            "connectivity": "CONNECTED",
            "connectivityAt": "2021-12-20T12:13:35.243000-05:00",
            "containers": [
                {
                    "containerArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-
east-1:123456789012:container/MyCluster/
d789e94343414c25b9f6bd59eEXAMPLE/9afef792-609b-43a5-bb6a-3efdbEXAMPLE",
                    "taskArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-east-1:123456789012:task/
MyCluster/d789e94343414c25b9f6bd59eEXAMPLE",
                    "name": "web",
                    "image": "nginx",
                    "runtimeId": "d789e94343414c25b9f6bd59eEXAMPLE-265927825",
                    "lastStatus": "RUNNING",
                    "networkBindings": [],
                    "networkInterfaces": [
                        {
                            "attachmentId":
 "214eb5a9-45cd-4bf8-87bc-57fefEXAMPLE",
                            "privateIpv4Address": "10.0.1.41"
                        }
                    ],
                    "healthStatus": "UNKNOWN",
                    "cpu": "99",
                    "memory": "100"
                }
            ],
```

```
            "cpu": "256",
            "createdAt": "2021-12-20T12:13:20.226000-05:00",
            "desiredStatus": "RUNNING",
            "enableExecuteCommand": false,
            "group": "service:tdsevicetag",
            "healthStatus": "UNKNOWN",
            "lastStatus": "RUNNING",
            "launchType": "FARGATE",
            "memory": "512",
            "overrides": {
                "containerOverrides": [
                    {
                        "name": "web"
                    }
                ],
                "inferenceAcceleratorOverrides": []
            },
            "platformVersion": "1.4.0",
            "platformFamily": "Linux",
            "pullStartedAt": "2021-12-20T12:13:44.611000-05:00",
            "pullStoppedAt": "2021-12-20T12:13:48.251000-05:00",
            "startedAt": "2021-12-20T12:13:49.326000-05:00",
            "startedBy": "ecs-svc/988401040018EXAMPLE",
            "tags": [],
            "taskArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-east-1:123456789012:task/MyCluster/
d789e94343414c25b9f6bd59eEXAMPLE",
            "taskDefinitionArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-east-1:123456789012:task-
definition/webserver:2",
            "version": 3,
            "ephemeralStorage": {
                "sizeInGiB": 20
            }
        }
    ],
    "failures": []
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon ECS 개발자 안내서의 Amazon ECS 태스크 정의를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeTasks를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.EcsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.DescribeTasksRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.DescribeTasksResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.EcsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.Task;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ListTaskDefinitions {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                  <clusterArn> <taskId>\s

                Where:
                  clusterArn - The ARN of an ECS cluster.
                  taskId - The task Id value.
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }

        String clusterArn = args[0];
        String taskId = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        EcsClient ecsClient = EcsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        getAllTasks(ecsClient, clusterArn, taskId);
        ecsClient.close();
    }

    public static void getAllTasks(EcsClient ecsClient, String clusterArn, String
 taskId) {
        try {
            DescribeTasksRequest tasksRequest = DescribeTasksRequest.builder()
                    .cluster(clusterArn)
                    .tasks(taskId)
                    .build();

            DescribeTasksResponse response =
 ecsClient.describeTasks(tasksRequest);
            List<Task> tasks = response.tasks();
            for (Task task : tasks) {
                System.out.println("The task ARN is " +
 task.taskDefinitionArn());
            }

        } catch (EcsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeTasks를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **ListClusters** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 ListClusters의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 클러스터, 서비스, 작업에 대한 ARN 정보 가져오기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List cluster ARNs available.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The ARN list of clusters.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> GetClusterARNSAsync()
    {

        Console.WriteLine("Getting a list of all the clusters in your AWS
account...");
        List<string> clusterArnList = new List<string>();
        // Get a list of all the clusters in your AWS account
        try
        {

            var listClustersResponse = _ecsClient.Paginators.ListClusters(new
ListClustersRequest
            {
            });

            var clusterArns = listClustersResponse.ClusterArns;

            // Print the ARNs of the clusters
            await foreach (var clusterArn in clusterArns)
            {
                clusterArnList.Add(clusterArn);
            }
```

```
            if (clusterArnList.Count == 0)
            {
                _logger.LogWarning("No clusters found in your AWS account.");
            }
            return clusterArnList;
        }
        catch (Exception e)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An error occurred while getting a list of all the
clusters in your AWS account. {e.InnerException}");
            throw new Exception($"An error occurred while getting a list of all
the clusters in your AWS account. {e.InnerException}");
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListClusters를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

사용 가능한 클러스터를 나열하는 방법

다음 `list-clusters` 예시에서는 사용 가능한 클러스터를 모두 나열합니다.

```
aws ecs list-clusters
```

출력:

```
{
    "clusterArns": [
        "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:cluster/MyECSCluster1",
        "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:cluster/AnotherECSCluster"
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon ECS 개발자 안내서의 Amazon ECS 클러스터를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListClusters를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.EcsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.ListClustersResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.EcsException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */

public class ListClusters {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        EcsClient ecsClient = EcsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listAllClusters(ecsClient);
        ecsClient.close();
    }

    public static void listAllClusters(EcsClient ecsClient) {
        try {
            ListClustersResponse response = ecsClient.listClusters();
            List<String> clusters = response.clusterArns();
            for (String cluster : clusters) {
```

```
                System.out.println("The cluster arn is " + cluster);
            }

        } catch (EcsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListClusters를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 cmdlet은 기존 ECS 클러스터 목록을 반환합니다.

```
Get-ECSClusterList
```

출력:

```
arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:012345678912:cluster/LAB-ECS-CL
arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:012345678912:cluster/LAB-ECS
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ListClusters를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 cmdlet은 기존 ECS 클러스터 목록을 반환합니다.

```
Get-ECSClusterList
```

출력:

```
arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:012345678912:cluster/LAB-ECS-CL
arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:012345678912:cluster/LAB-ECS
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListClusters를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **ListServices** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 ListServices의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 클러스터, 서비스, 작업에 대한 ARN 정보 가져오기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/// <summary>
/// List service ARNs available.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="clusterARN">The arn of the ECS cluster.</param>
/// <returns>The ARN list of services in given cluster.</returns>
public async Task<List<string>> GetServiceARNSAsync(string clusterARN)
{
    List<string> serviceArns = new List<string>();

    var request = new ListServicesRequest
    {
        Cluster = clusterARN
    };
    // Call the ListServices API operation and get the list of service ARNs
    var serviceList = _ecsClient.Paginators.ListServices(request);

    await foreach (var serviceARN in serviceList.ServiceArns)
    {
        if (serviceARN is null)
            continue;

        serviceArns.Add(serviceARN);
    }
```

```
        if (serviceArns.Count == 0)
        {
            _logger.LogWarning($"No services found in cluster {clusterARN} .");
        }

        return serviceArns;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListServices를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

클러스터의 서비스를 나열하는 방법

다음 `list-services` 예시에서는 클러스터에서 실행되는 서비스를 나열하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
aws ecs list-services --cluster MyCluster
```

출력:

```
 {
     "serviceArns": [
         "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:service/MyCluster/MyService"
     ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon ECS 개발자 안내서의 서비스를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListServices를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 기본 클러스터에서 실행 중인 모든 서비스를 나열합니다.

```
Get-ECSClusterService
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 클러스터에서 실행 중인 모든 서비스를 나열합니다.

```
Get-ECSClusterService -Cluster myCluster
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ListServices를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 기본 클러스터에서 실행 중인 모든 서비스를 나열합니다.

```
Get-ECSClusterService
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 클러스터에서 실행 중인 모든 서비스를 나열합니다.

```
Get-ECSClusterService -Cluster myCluster
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListServices를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **ListTasks** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListTasks`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 클러스터, 서비스, 작업에 대한 ARN 정보 가져오기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// List task ARNs available.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="clusterARN">The arn of the ECS cluster.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN list of tasks in given cluster.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> GetTaskARNsAsync(string clusterARN)
    {
        // Set up the request to describe the tasks in the service
        var listTasksRequest = new ListTasksRequest
        {
            Cluster = clusterARN
        };
        List<string> taskArns = new List<string>();

        // Call the ListTasks API operation and get the list of task ARNs
        var tasks = _ecsClient.Paginators.ListTasks(listTasksRequest);

        await foreach (var task in tasks.TaskArns)
        {
            if (task is null)
                continue;


            taskArns.Add(task);
        }

        if (taskArns.Count == 0)
        {
            _logger.LogWarning("No tasks found in cluster: " + clusterARN);
        }

        return taskArns;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListTasks를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

예 1: 클러스터의 태스크를 나열하는 방법

다음 `list-tasks` 예시에서는 클러스터의 모든 태스크를 나열합니다.

```
aws ecs list-tasks --cluster default
```

출력:

```
{
    "taskArns": [
        "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:task/a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-
cdef-11111EXAMPLE",
        "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:task/a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-
cdef-22222EXAMPLE"
    ]
}
```

예 2: 특정 컨테이너 인스턴스의 태스크를 나열하는 방법

다음 `list-tasks` 예시에서는 컨테이너 인스턴스 UUID를 필터로 사용하여 컨테이너 인스턴스의 태스크를 나열합니다.

```
aws ecs list-tasks --cluster default --container-instance a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-
cdef-33333EXAMPLE
```

출력:

```
{
    "taskArns": [
        "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:task/a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-
cdef-44444EXAMPLE"
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon ECS 개발자 안내서의 Amazon ECS 태스크 정의를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListTasks를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **`UpdateClusterSettings`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `UpdateClusterSettings`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

클러스터의 설정을 수정하려면

다음 `update-cluster-settings` 예제에서는 `MyCluster`라는 클러스터를 만들고 향상된 관찰성을 갖춘 CloudWatch Container Insights를 사용 설정합니다.

```
aws ecs update-cluster-settings \
    --cluster MyCluster \
    --settings name=containerInsights,value=enhanced
```

출력:

```
{
    "cluster": {
        "clusterArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-esat-1:123456789012:cluster/MyCluster",
        "clusterName": "default",
        "status": "ACTIVE",
        "registeredContainerInstancesCount": 0,
        "runningTasksCount": 0,
        "pendingTasksCount": 0,
        "activeServicesCount": 0,
        "statistics": [],
        "tags": [],
        "settings": [
            {
                "name": "containerInsights",
                "value": "enhanced"
            }
        ]
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon ECS 개발자 안내서의 계정 설정 수정 섹션을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 UpdateClusterSettings 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 cmdlet은 ECS 클러스터에 사용할 설정을 수정합니다.

```
Update-ECSClusterSetting -Cluster "LAB-ECS-CL" -Setting
 @{Name="containerInsights"; Value="disabled"}
```

출력:

```
ActiveServicesCount               : 0
Attachments                       : {}
AttachmentsStatus                 :
CapacityProviders                 : {}
ClusterArn                        : arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:012345678912:cluster/
LAB-ECS-CL
ClusterName                       : LAB-ECS-CL
DefaultCapacityProviderStrategy   : {}
PendingTasksCount                 : 0
RegisteredContainerInstancesCount : 0
RunningTasksCount                 : 0
Settings                          : {containerInsights}
Statistics                        : {}
Status                            : ACTIVE
Tags                              : {}
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 UpdateClusterSettings를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 cmdlet은 ECS 클러스터에 사용할 설정을 수정합니다.

```
Update-ECSClusterSetting -Cluster "LAB-ECS-CL" -Setting
 @{Name="containerInsights"; Value="disabled"}
```

출력:

```
ActiveServicesCount               : 0
Attachments                       : {}
AttachmentsStatus                 :
CapacityProviders                 : {}
```

```
ClusterArn                        : arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:012345678912:cluster/
LAB-ECS-CL
ClusterName                       : LAB-ECS-CL
DefaultCapacityProviderStrategy   : {}
PendingTasksCount                 : 0
RegisteredContainerInstancesCount : 0
RunningTasksCount                 : 0
Settings                          : {containerInsights}
Statistics                        : {}
Status                            : ACTIVE
Tags                              : {}
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UpdateClusterSettings를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **UpdateService** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `UpdateService`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예 1: 서비스에 사용되는 태스크 정의를 변경하는 방법

다음 `update-service` 예시에서는 `amazon-ecs-sample` 태스크 정의를 사용하도록 `my-http-service` 서비스를 업데이트합니다.

```
aws ecs update-service \
    --cluster test \
    --service my-http-service \
    --task-definition amazon-ecs-sample
```

출력:

```
{
    "service": {
        "serviceArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:service/test/my-http-
service",
        "serviceName": "my-http-service",
        "clusterArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:cluster/test",
        "loadBalancers": [],
```

```
        "serviceRegistries": [],
        "status": "ACTIVE",
        "desiredCount": 2,
        "runningCount": 2,
        "pendingCount": 0,
        "launchType": "FARGATE",
        "platformVersion": "1.4.0",
        "platformFamily": "Linux",
        "taskDefinition": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:task-definition/
amazon-ecs-sample:2",
        "deploymentConfiguration": {
            "deploymentCircuitBreaker": {
                "enable": true,
                "rollback": true
            },
            "maximumPercent": 200,
            "minimumHealthyPercent": 100,
            "alarms": {
                "alarmNames": [],
                "rollback": false,
                "enable": false
            }
        },
        "deployments": [
            {
                "id": "ecs-svc/7419115625193919142",
                "status": "PRIMARY",
                "taskDefinition": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:task-
definition/amazon-ecs-sample:2",
                "desiredCount": 0,
                "pendingCount": 0,
                "runningCount": 0,
                "failedTasks": 0,
                "createdAt": "2025-02-21T13:26:02.734000-06:00",
                "updatedAt": "2025-02-21T13:26:02.734000-06:00",
                "launchType": "FARGATE",
                "platformVersion": "1.4.0",
                "platformFamily": "Linux",
                "networkConfiguration": {
                    "awsvpcConfiguration": {
                        "subnets": [
                            "subnet-12344321"
                        ],
                        "securityGroups": [
```

```
                            "sg-12344321"
                        ],
                        "assignPublicIp": "ENABLED"
                    }
                },
                "rolloutState": "IN_PROGRESS",
                "rolloutStateReason": "ECS deployment ecs-svc/7419115625193919142
 in progress."
            },
            {
                "id": "ecs-svc/1709597507655421668",
                "status": "ACTIVE",
                "taskDefinition": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:task-
definition/old-amazon-ecs-sample:4",
                "desiredCount": 2,
                "pendingCount": 0,
                "runningCount": 2,
                "failedTasks": 0,
                "createdAt": "2025-01-24T11:13:07.621000-06:00",
                "updatedAt": "2025-02-02T16:11:30.838000-06:00",
                "launchType": "FARGATE",
                "platformVersion": "1.4.0",
                "platformFamily": "Linux",
                "networkConfiguration": {
                    "awsvpcConfiguration": {
                        "subnets": [
                            "subnet-12344321"
                        ],
                        "securityGroups": [
                             "sg-12344321"
                        ],
                        "assignPublicIp": "ENABLED"
                    }
                },
                "rolloutState": "COMPLETED",
                "rolloutStateReason": "ECS deployment ecs-svc/1709597507655421668
 completed."
            }
        ],
        "roleArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/aws-service-role/
ecs.amazonaws.com/AWSServiceRoleForECS",
        "events": [
            {
                "id": "e40b4d1c-80d9-4834-aaf3-6a268e530e17",
```

```
                "createdAt": "2025-02-21T10:31:26.037000-06:00",
                "message": "(my-http-service) has reached a steady state."
            },
            {
                "id": "6ac069ad-fc8b-4e49-a35d-b5574a964c8e",
                "createdAt": "2025-02-21T04:31:22.703000-06:00",
                "message": "(my-http-service) has reached a steady state."
            },
            {
                "id": "265f7d37-dfd1-4880-a846-ec486f341919",
                "createdAt": "2025-02-20T22:31:22.514000-06:00",
                "message": "(my-http-service) has reached a steady state."
            }
        ],
        "createdAt": "2024-10-30T17:12:43.218000-05:00",
        "placementConstraints": [],
        "placementStrategy": [],
        "networkConfiguration": {
            "awsvpcConfiguration": {
                "subnets": [
                    "subnet-12344321",
                ],
                "securityGroups": [
                    "sg-12344321"
                ],
                "assignPublicIp": "ENABLED"
            }
        },
        "healthCheckGracePeriodSeconds": 0,
        "schedulingStrategy": "REPLICA",
        "deploymentController": {
            "type": "ECS"
        },
        "createdBy": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/AIDACKCEVSQ6C2EXAMPLE",
        "enableECSManagedTags": true,
        "propagateTags": "NONE",
        "enableExecuteCommand": false,
        "availabilityZoneRebalancing": "DISABLED"
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon ECS 개발자 안내서의 콘솔을 사용하여 Amazon ECS 서비스 업데이트를 참조하세요.

예 2: 서비스의 태스크 수를 변경하는 방법

다음 `update-service` 예시에서는 `my-http-service` 서비스의 원하는 작업 수를 2로 업데이트합니다.

```
aws ecs update-service \
    --cluster MyCluster \
    --service my-http-service \
    --desired-count 2
```

출력:

```
{
    "service": {
        "serviceArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-east-1:123456789012:service/MyCluster/my-
http-service",
        "serviceName": "my-http-service",
        "clusterArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-east-1:123456789012:cluster/MyCluster",
        "loadBalancers": [],
        "serviceRegistries": [],
        "status": "ACTIVE",
        "desiredCount": 2,
        "runningCount": 1,
        "pendingCount": 0,
        "capacityProviderStrategy": [
            {
                "capacityProvider": "FARGATE",
                "weight": 1,
                "base": 0
            }
        ],
        "platformVersion": "LATEST",
        "platformFamily": "Linux",
        "taskDefinition": "arn:aws:ecs:us-east-1:123456789012:task-definition/
MyTaskDefinition",
        "deploymentConfiguration": {
            "deploymentCircuitBreaker": {
                "enable": true,
                "rollback": true
            },
            "maximumPercent": 200,
            "minimumHealthyPercent": 100,
            "alarms": {
```

```
                "alarmNames": [],
                "rollback": false,
                "enable": false
            }
        },
        "deployments": [
            {
                "id": "ecs-svc/1976744184940610707",
                "status": "PRIMARY",
                "taskkDefinition": "arn:aws:ecs:us-east-1:123456789012:task-
definition/MyTaskDefinition",
                "desiredCount": 1,
                "pendingCount": 0,
                "runningCount": 1,
                "failedTasks": 0,
                "createdAt": "2024-12-03T16:24:25.225000-05:00",
                "updatedAt": "2024-12-03T16:25:15.837000-05:00",
                "capacityProviderStrategy": [
                    {
                        "capacityProvider": "FARGATE",
                        "weight": 1,
                        "base": 0
                    }
                ],
                "platformVersion": "1.4.0",
                "platformFamily": "Linux",
                "networkConfiguration": {
                    "awsvpcConfiguration": {
                        "subnets": [
                            "subnet-0d0eab1bb38d5ca64",
                            "subnet-0db5010045995c2d5"
                        ],
                        "securityGroups": [
                            "sg-02556bf85a191f59a"
                        ],
                        "assignPublicIp": "ENABLED"
                    }
                },
                "rolloutState": "COMPLETED",
                "rolloutStateReason": "ECS deployment ecs-svc/1976744184940610707
 completed."
            }
        ],
```

```
        "roleArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/aws-service-role/
ecs.amazonaws.com/AWSServiceRoleForECS",
        "events": [
            {
                "id": "f27350b9-4b2a-4e2e-b72e-a4b68380de45",
                "createdAt": "2024-12-30T13:24:07.345000-05:00",
                "message": "(service my-http-service) has reached a steady
 state."
            },
            {
                "id": "e764ec63-f53f-45e3-9af2-d99f922d2957",
                "createdAt": "2024-12-30T12:32:21.600000-05:00",
                "message": "(service my-http-service) has reached a steady
 state."
            },
            {
                "id": "28444756-c2fa-47f8-bd60-93a8e05f3991",
                "createdAt": "2024-12-08T19:26:10.367000-05:00",
                "message": "(service my-http-service) has reached a steady
 state."
            }
        ],
        "createdAt": "2024-12-03T16:24:25.225000-05:00",
        "placementConstraints": [],
        "placementStrategy": [],
        "networkConfiguration": {
            "awsvpcConfiguration": {
                "subnets": [
                    "subnet-0d0eab1bb38d5ca64",
                    "subnet-0db5010045995c2d5"
                ],
                "securityGroups": [
                    "sg-02556bf85a191f59a"
                ],
                "assignPublicIp": "ENABLED"
            }
        },
        "healthCheckGracePeriodSeconds": 0,
        "schedulingStrategy": "REPLICA",
        "deploymentController": {
            "type": "ECS"
        },
        "createdBy": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/Admin",
        "enableECSManagedTags": true,
```

```
        "propagateTags": "NONE",
        "enableExecuteCommand": false,
        "availabilityZoneRebalancing": "ENABLED"
    }
}
```

자세한 내용을 알아보려면 Amazon ECS 개발자 안내서의 콘솔을 사용하여 Amazon ECS 서비스 업데이트 섹션을 참조하시기 바랍니다.

예시 3: 서비스 업데이트 시 연결하도록 Amazon EBS 볼륨 구성

다음 `update-service` 예시에서는 Amazon EBS 볼륨을 사용하도록 `my-http-service` 서비스를 업데이트합니다. `AmazonECSInfrastructureRolePolicyForVolumes` 관리형 정책과 연결된 Amazon ECS 인프라 역할이 구성되어 있어야 합니다. 또한 `update-service` 요청에서와 동일한 볼륨 이름을 사용하고 `configuredAtLaunch`를 `true`로 설정하여 작업 정의를 지정해야 합니다. 이 예시에서는 `--cli-input-json` 옵션과 `ebs.json`이라는 JSON 입력 파일을 사용합니다.

```
aws ecs update-service \
    --cli-input-json file://ebs.json
```

`ebs.json`의 콘텐츠:

```
{
   "cluster": "mycluster",
   "taskDefinition": "mytaskdef",
   "service": "my-http-service",
   "desiredCount": 2,
   "volumeConfigurations": [
        {
            "name": "myEbsVolume",
            "managedEBSVolume": {
                "roleArn":"arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/ecsInfrastructureRole",
                "volumeType": "gp3",
                "sizeInGiB": 100,
                "iops": 3000,
                "throughput": 125,
                "filesystemType": "ext4"
            }
        }
   ]
```

```
}
```

출력:

```
{
    "service": {
        "serviceArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:service/mycluster/my-
http-service",
        "serviceName": "my-http-service",
        "clusterArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:cluster/mycluster",
        "loadBalancers": [],
        "serviceRegistries": [],
        "status": "ACTIVE",
        "desiredCount": 2,
        "runningCount": 2,
        "pendingCount": 0,
        "launchType": "FARGATE",
        "platformVersion": "LATEST",
        "platformFamily": "Linux",
        "taskDefinition": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:task-definition/
mytaskdef:1",
        "deploymentConfiguration": {
            "deploymentCircuitBreaker": {
                "enable": true,
                "rollback": true
            },
            "maximumPercent": 200,
            "minimumHealthyPercent": 100,
            "alarms": {
                "alarmNames": [],
                "rollback": false,
                "enable": false
            }
        },
        "deployments": [
            {
                "id": "ecs-svc/2420458347226626275",
                "status": "PRIMARY",
                "taskDefinition": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:task-
definition/mytaskdef:1",
                "desiredCount": 0,
                "pendingCount": 0,
                "runningCount": 0,
```

```
                "failedTasks": 0,
                "createdAt": "2025-02-21T15:07:20.519000-06:00",
                "updatedAt": "2025-02-21T15:07:20.519000-06:00",
                "launchType": "FARGATE",
                "platformVersion": "1.4.0",
                "platformFamily": "Linux",
                "networkConfiguration": {
                    "awsvpcConfiguration": {
                        "subnets": [
                            "subnet-12344321",
                        ],
                        "securityGroups": [
                            "sg-12344321"
                        ],
                        "assignPublicIp": "ENABLED"
                    }
                },
                "rolloutState": "IN_PROGRESS",
                "rolloutStateReason": "ECS deployment ecs-svc/2420458347226626275
 in progress.",
                "volumeConfigurations": [
                    {
                        "name": "ebs-volume",
                        "managedEBSVolume": {
                            "volumeType": "gp3",
                            "sizeInGiB": 100,
                            "iops": 3000,
                            "throughput": 125,
                            "roleArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/
ecsInfrastructureRole",
                            "filesystemType": "ext4"
                        }
                    }
                ]
            },
            {
                "id": "ecs-svc/5191625155316533644",
                "status": "ACTIVE",
                "taskDefinition": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:task-
definition/mytaskdef:2",
                "desiredCount": 2,
                "pendingCount": 0,
                "runningCount": 2,
                "failedTasks": 0,
```

```
                "createdAt": "2025-02-21T14:54:48.862000-06:00",
                "updatedAt": "2025-02-21T14:57:22.502000-06:00",
                "launchType": "FARGATE",
                "platformVersion": "1.4.0",
                "platformFamily": "Linux",
                "networkConfiguration": {
                    "awsvpcConfiguration": {
                        "subnets": [
                            "subnet-12344321"
                        ],
                        "securityGroups": [
                            "sg-12344321"
                        ],
                        "assignPublicIp": "ENABLED"
                    }
                },
                "rolloutState": "COMPLETED",
                "rolloutStateReason": "ECS deployment ecs-svc/5191625155316533644
 completed."
            }
        ],
        "roleArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/aws-service-role/
ecs.amazonaws.com/AWSServiceRoleForECS",
        "events": [
            {
                "id": "b5823113-c2c5-458e-9649-8c2ed38f23a5",
                "createdAt": "2025-02-21T14:57:22.508000-06:00",
                "message": "(service my-http-service) has reached a steady
 state."
            },
            {
                "id": "b05a48e8-da35-4074-80aa-37ceb3167357",
                "createdAt": "2025-02-21T14:57:22.507000-06:00",
                "message": "(service my-http-service) (deployment ecs-
svc/5191625155316533644) deployment completed."
            },
            {
                "id": "a10cd55d-4ba6-4cea-a655-5a5d32ada8a0",
                "createdAt": "2025-02-21T14:55:32.833000-06:00",
                "message": "(service my-http-service) has started 1 tasks: (task
 fb9c8df512684aec92f3c57dc3f22361)."
            },
        ],
        "createdAt": "2025-02-21T14:54:48.862000-06:00",
```

```
        "placementConstraints": [],
        "placementStrategy": [],
        "networkConfiguration": {
            "awsvpcConfiguration": {
                "subnets": [
                    "subnet-12344321"
                ],
                "securityGroups": [
                    "sg-12344321"
                ],
                "assignPublicIp": "ENABLED"
            }
        },
        "healthCheckGracePeriodSeconds": 0,
        "schedulingStrategy": "REPLICA",
        "deploymentController": {
            "type": "ECS"
        },
        "createdBy": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/AIDACKCEVSQ6C2EXAMPLE",
        "enableECSManagedTags": true,
        "propagateTags": "NONE",
        "enableExecuteCommand": false,
        "availabilityZoneRebalancing": "ENABLED"
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon ECS 개발자 안내서의 Amazon ECS에서 Amazon EBS 볼륨 사용을 참조하세요.

예시 4: Amazon EBS 볼륨을 더 이상 사용하지 않도록 서비스 업데이트

다음 `update-service` 예시에서는 Amazon EBS 볼륨을 더 이상 사용하지 않도록 `my-http-service` 서비스를 업데이트합니다. `configuredAtLaunch`를 `false`로 설정하여 작업 정의 개정을 지정해야 합니다.

```
aws ecs update-service \
    --cluster mycluster \
    --task-definition mytaskdef \
    --service my-http-service \
    --desired-count 2 \
    --volume-configurations "[]"
```

출력:

```
{
    "service": {
        "serviceArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:service/mycluster/my-
http-service",
        "serviceName": "my-http-service",
        "clusterArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:cluster/mycluster",
        "loadBalancers": [],
        "serviceRegistries": [],
        "status": "ACTIVE",
        "desiredCount": 2,
        "runningCount": 2,
        "pendingCount": 0,
        "launchType": "FARGATE",
        "platformVersion": "LATEST",
        "platformFamily": "Linux",
        "taskDefinition": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:task-definition/
mytaskdef:3",
        "deploymentConfiguration": {
            "deploymentCircuitBreaker": {
                "enable": true,
                "rollback": true
            },
            "maximumPercent": 200,
            "minimumHealthyPercent": 100,
            "alarms": {
                "alarmNames": [],
                "rollback": false,
                "enable": false
            }
        },
        "deployments": [
            {
                "id": "ecs-svc/7522791612543716777",
                "status": "PRIMARY",
                "taskDefinition": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:task-
definition/mytaskdef:3",
                "desiredCount": 0,
                "pendingCount": 0,
                "runningCount": 0,
                "failedTasks": 0,
                "createdAt": "2025-02-21T15:25:38.598000-06:00",
                "updatedAt": "2025-02-21T15:25:38.598000-06:00",
                    "launchType": "FARGATE",
```

```
                "platformVersion": "1.4.0",
                "platformFamily": "Linux",
                "networkConfiguration": {
                    "awsvpcConfiguration": {
                        "subnets": [
                            "subnet-12344321"
                        ],
                        "securityGroups": [
                            "sg-12344321"
                        ],
                        "assignPublicIp": "ENABLED"
                    }
                },
                "rolloutState": "IN_PROGRESS",
                "rolloutStateReason": "ECS deployment ecs-svc/7522791612543716777
 in progress."
            },
            {
                "id": "ecs-svc/2420458347226626275",
                "status": "ACTIVE",
                "taskDefinition": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:task-
definition/myoldtaskdef:1",
                "desiredCount": 2,
                "pendingCount": 0,
                "runningCount": 2,
                "failedTasks": 0,
                "createdAt": "2025-02-21T15:07:20.519000-06:00",
                "updatedAt": "2025-02-21T15:10:59.955000-06:00",
                "launchType": "FARGATE",
                "platformVersion": "1.4.0",
                "platformFamily": "Linux",
                "networkConfiguration": {
                    "awsvpcConfiguration": {
                        "subnets": [
                            "subnet-12344321"
                        ],
                        "securityGroups": [
                            "sg-12344321"
                        ],
                        "assignPublicIp": "ENABLED"
                    }
                },
                "rolloutState": "COMPLETED",
```

```
                "rolloutStateReason": "ECS deployment ecs-svc/2420458347226626275
 completed.",
                "volumeConfigurations": [
                    {
                        "name": "ebs-volume",
                        "managedEBSVolume": {
                            "volumeType": "gp3",
                            "sizeInGiB": 100,
                            "iops": 3000,
                            "throughput": 125,
                            "roleArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/
ecsInfrastructureRole",
                            "filesystemType": "ext4"
                        }
                    }
                ]
            }
        ],
        "roleArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/aws-service-role/
ecs.amazonaws.com/AWSServiceRoleForECS",
        "events": [
            {
                "id": "4f2c3ca1-7800-4048-ba57-bba210ada2ad",
                "createdAt": "2025-02-21T15:10:59.959000-06:00",
                "message": "(service my-http-service) has reached a steady
 state."
            },
            {
                "id": "4b36a593-2d40-4ed6-8be8-b9b699eb6198",
                "createdAt": "2025-02-21T15:10:59.958000-06:00",
                "message": "(service my-http-service) (deployment ecs-
svc/2420458347226626275) deployment completed."
            },
            {
                "id": "88380089-14e2-4ef0-8dbb-a33991683371",
                "createdAt": "2025-02-21T15:09:39.055000-06:00",
                "message": "(service my-http-service) has stopped 1 running
 tasks: (task fb9c8df512684aec92f3c57dc3f22361)."
            },
            {
                "id": "97d84243-d52f-4255-89bb-9311391c61f6",
                "createdAt": "2025-02-21T15:08:57.653000-06:00",
                "message": "(service my-http-service) has stopped 1 running
 tasks: (task 33eff090ad2c40539daa837e6503a9bc)."
```

```
            },
            {
                "id": "672ece6c-e2d0-4021-b5da-eefb14001687",
                "createdAt": "2025-02-21T15:08:15.631000-06:00",
                "message": "(service my-http-service) has started 1 tasks: (task
 996c02a66ff24f3190a4a8e0c841740f)."
            },
            {
                "id": "a3cf9bea-9be6-4175-ac28-4c68360986eb",
                "createdAt": "2025-02-21T15:07:36.931000-06:00",
                "message": "(service my-http-service) has started 1 tasks: (task
 d5d23c39f89e46cf9a647b9cc6572feb)."
            },
            {
                "id": "b5823113-c2c5-458e-9649-8c2ed38f23a5",
                "createdAt": "2025-02-21T14:57:22.508000-06:00",
                "message": "(service my-http-service) has reached a steady
 state."
            },
            {
                "id": "b05a48e8-da35-4074-80aa-37ceb3167357",
                "createdAt": "2025-02-21T14:57:22.507000-06:00",
                "message": "(service my-http-service) (deployment ecs-
svc/5191625155316533644) deployment completed."
            },
            {
                "id": "a10cd55d-4ba6-4cea-a655-5a5d32ada8a0",
                "createdAt": "2025-02-21T14:55:32.833000-06:00",
                "message": "(service my-http-service) has started 1 tasks: (task
 fb9c8df512684aec92f3c57dc3f22361)."
            },
            {
                "id": "42da91fa-e26d-42ef-88c3-bb5965c56b2f",
                "createdAt": "2025-02-21T14:55:02.703000-06:00",
                "message": "(service my-http-service) has started 1 tasks: (task
 33eff090ad2c40539daa837e6503a9bc)."
            }
        ],
        "createdAt": "2025-02-21T14:54:48.862000-06:00",
        "placementConstraints": [],
        "placementStrategy": [],
        "networkConfiguration": {
            "awsvpcConfiguration": {
                "subnets": [
```

```
                    "subnet-12344321"
                ],
                "securityGroups": [
                    "sg-12344321"
                ],
                "assignPublicIp": "ENABLED"
            }
        },
        "healthCheckGracePeriodSeconds": 0,
        "schedulingStrategy": "REPLICA",
        "deploymentController": {
            "type": "ECS"
        },
        "createdBy": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/AIDACKCEVSQ6C2EXAMPLE",
        "enableECSManagedTags": true,
        "propagateTags": "NONE",
        "enableExecuteCommand": false,
        "availabilityZoneRebalancing": "ENABLED"
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon ECS 개발자 안내서의 Amazon ECS에서 Amazon EBS 볼륨 사용을 참조하세요.

예시 5: 서비스에 대한 가용 영역 리밸런싱 켜기

다음 `update-service` 예제에서는 `my-http-service` 서비스에 대해 가용 영역 리밸런싱을 켭니다.

```
aws ecs update-service \
    --cluster MyCluster \
    --service my-http-service \
    --availability-zone-rebalancing ENABLED
```

출력:

```
{
    "service": {
        "serviceArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-east-1:123456789012:service/MyCluster/my-
http-service",
        "serviceName": "my-http-service",
        "clusterArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-east-1:123456789012:cluster/MyCluster",
        "loadBalancers": [],
```

```
        "serviceRegistries": [],
        "status": "ACTIVE",
        "desiredCount": 2,
        "runningCount": 1,
        "pendingCount": 0,
        "capacityProviderStrategy": [
            {
                "capacityProvider": "FARGATE",
                "weight": 1,
                "base": 0
            }
        ],
        "platformVersion": "LATEST",
        "platformFamily": "Linux",
        "taskDefinition": "arn:aws:ecs:us-east-1:123456789012:task-definition/
MyTaskDefinition",
        "deploymentConfiguration": {
            "deploymentCircuitBreaker": {
                "enable": true,
                "rollback": true
            },
            "maximumPercent": 200,
            "minimumHealthyPercent": 100,
            "alarms": {
                "alarmNames": [],
                "rollback": false,
                "enable": false
            }
        },
        "deployments": [
            {
                "id": "ecs-svc/1976744184940610707",
                "status": "PRIMARY",
                "taskkDefinition": "arn:aws:ecs:us-east-1:123456789012:task-
definition/MyTaskDefinition",
                "desiredCount": 1,
                "pendingCount": 0,
                "runningCount": 1,
                "failedTasks": 0,
                "createdAt": "2024-12-03T16:24:25.225000-05:00",
                "updatedAt": "2024-12-03T16:25:15.837000-05:00",
                "capacityProviderStrategy": [
                    {
                        "capacityProvider": "FARGATE",
```

```
                        "weight": 1,
                        "base": 0
                    }
                ],
                "platformVersion": "1.4.0",
                "platformFamily": "Linux",
                "networkConfiguration": {
                    "awsvpcConfiguration": {
                        "subnets": [
                            "subnet-0d0eab1bb38d5ca64",
                            "subnet-0db5010045995c2d5"
                        ],
                        "securityGroups": [
                            "sg-02556bf85a191f59a"
                        ],
                        "assignPublicIp": "ENABLED"
                    }
                },
                "rolloutState": "COMPLETED",
                "rolloutStateReason": "ECS deployment ecs-svc/1976744184940610707
 completed."
            }
        ],
        "roleArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/aws-service-role/
ecs.amazonaws.com/AWSServiceRoleForECS",
        "events": [],
        "createdAt": "2024-12-03T16:24:25.225000-05:00",
        "placementConstraints": [],
        "placementStrategy": [],
        "networkConfiguration": {
            "awsvpcConfiguration": {
                "subnets": [
                    "subnet-0d0eab1bb38d5ca64",
                    "subnet-0db5010045995c2d5"
                ],
                "securityGroups": [
                    "sg-02556bf85a191f59a"
                ],
                "assignPublicIp": "ENABLED"
            }
        },
        "healthCheckGracePeriodSeconds": 0,
        "schedulingStrategy": "REPLICA",
        "deploymentController": {
```

```
            "type": "ECS"
        },
        "createdBy": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/Admin",
        "enableECSManagedTags": true,
        "propagateTags": "NONE",
        "enableExecuteCommand": false,
        "availabilityZoneRebalancing": "ENABLED"
    }
}
```

자세한 내용을 알아보려면 Amazon ECS 개발자 안내서의 콘솔을 사용하여 Amazon ECS 서비스 업데이트 섹션을 참조하시기 바랍니다.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 UpdateService를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.EcsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.EcsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.UpdateServiceRequest;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */

public class UpdateService {
```

```
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                   <clusterName> <serviceArn>\s

                Where:
                  clusterName - The cluster name.
                  serviceArn - The service ARN value.
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String clusterName = args[0];
        String serviceArn = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        EcsClient ecsClient = EcsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        updateSpecificService(ecsClient, clusterName, serviceArn);
        ecsClient.close();
    }

    public static void updateSpecificService(EcsClient ecsClient, String
clusterName, String serviceArn) {
        try {
            UpdateServiceRequest serviceRequest = UpdateServiceRequest.builder()
                    .cluster(clusterName)
                    .service(serviceArn)
                    .desiredCount(0)
                    .build();

            ecsClient.updateService(serviceRequest);
            System.out.println("The service was modified");

        } catch (EcsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 UpdateService를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제 명령은 `amazon-ecs-sample` 태스크 정의를 사용하도록 `my-http-service` 서비스를 업데이트합니다.

```
Update-ECSService -Service my-http-service -TaskDefinition amazon-ecs-sample
```

예제 2:이 예제 명령은 `my-http-service` 서비스의 원하는 개수를 10으로 업데이트합니다.

```
Update-ECSService -Service my-http-service -DesiredCount 10
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 UpdateService를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제 명령은 `amazon-ecs-sample` 태스크 정의를 사용하도록 `my-http-service` 서비스를 업데이트합니다.

```
Update-ECSService -Service my-http-service -TaskDefinition amazon-ecs-sample
```

예제 2:이 예제 명령은 `my-http-service` 서비스의 원하는 개수를 10으로 업데이트합니다.

```
Update-ECSService -Service my-http-service -DesiredCount 10
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UpdateService를 참조하세요.

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon ECS 시나리오

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon ECS AWS SDKs에서 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이러한 시나리오에서는 Amazon ECS 내에서 여러 함수를 호출하거나 다른 함수와 결합하여 특정

작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS 서비스. 각 시나리오에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시나리오는 컨텍스트에 맞는 서비스 작업을 이해하는 데 도움이 되도록 중급 수준의 경험을 대상으로 합니다.

예시

- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon ECS 클러스터, 서비스 및 작업에 대한 ARN 정보 가져오기

AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon ECS 클러스터, 서비스 및 작업에 대한 ARN 정보 가져오기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 모든 클러스터 목록을 가져옵니다.
- 클러스터에 대한 서비스를 가져옵니다.
- 클러스터에 대한 작업을 가져옵니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
using Amazon.ECS;
using ECSActions;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Debug;

namespace ECSScenario;
```

```
public class ECSScenario
{
    /*
    Before running this .NET code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.


    This .NET example performs the following tasks:
        1. List ECS Cluster ARNs.
        2. List services in every cluster
        3. List Task ARNs in every cluster.
    */

    private static ILogger logger = null!;
    private static ECSWrapper _ecsWrapper = null!;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for the Amazon service.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Trace))
        .Build();

        ILoggerFactory loggerFactory = LoggerFactory.Create(builder =>
        {
            builder.AddConsole();
        });

        logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
            .CreateLogger<ECSScenario>();

        var loggerECSWarpper = LoggerFactory.Create(builder =>
 { builder.AddConsole(); })
          .CreateLogger<ECSWrapper>();

        var amazonECSClient = new AmazonECSClient();

        _ecsWrapper = new ECSWrapper(amazonECSClient, loggerECSWarpper);
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the Amazon ECS example scenario.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        try
        {
            await ListClusterARNs();
            await ListServiceARNs();
            await ListTaskARNs();

        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            logger.LogError(ex, "There was a problem executing the scenario.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List ECS Cluster ARNs
    /// </summary>
    private static async Task ListClusterARNs()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"1. List Cluster ARNs from ECS.");
        var arns = await _ecsWrapper.GetClusterARNSAsync();

        foreach (var arn in arns)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Cluster arn: {arn}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Cluster name: {arn.Split("/").Last()}");
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List services in every cluster
    /// </summary>
    private static async Task ListServiceARNs()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"2. List Service ARNs in every cluster.");
        var clusterARNs = await _ecsWrapper.GetClusterARNSAsync();
```

```
        foreach (var clusterARN in clusterARNs)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Getting services for cluster name:
{clusterARN.Split("/").Last()}");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('.', 5));


            var serviceARNs = await _ecsWrapper.GetServiceARNSAsync(clusterARN);

            foreach (var serviceARN in serviceARNs)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Service arn: {serviceARN}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Service name:
{serviceARN.Split("/").Last()}");
            }
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List tasks in every cluster
    /// </summary>
    private static async Task ListTaskARNs()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"3. List Task ARNs in every cluster.");
        var clusterARNs = await _ecsWrapper.GetClusterARNSAsync();

        foreach (var clusterARN in clusterARNs)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Getting tasks for cluster name:
{clusterARN.Split("/").Last()}");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('.', 5));

            var taskARNs = await _ecsWrapper.GetTaskARNsAsync(clusterARN);

            foreach (var taskARN in taskARNs)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Task arn: {taskARN}");
            }
        }
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }
}
```

Amazon ECS 작업을 관리하기 위해 시나리오가 호출하는 래퍼 메서드.

```
using Amazon.ECS;
using Amazon.ECS.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;

namespace ECSActions;

public class ECSWrapper
{
    private readonly AmazonECSClient _ecsClient;
    private readonly ILogger<ECSWrapper> _logger;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the ECS wrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ecsClient">The injected ECS client.</param>
    /// <param name="logger">The injected logger for the wrapper.</param>
    public ECSWrapper(AmazonECSClient ecsClient, ILogger<ECSWrapper> logger)

    {
        _logger = logger;
        _ecsClient = ecsClient;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List cluster ARNs available.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The ARN list of clusters.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> GetClusterARNSAsync()
    {

        Console.WriteLine("Getting a list of all the clusters in your AWS
 account...");
        List<string> clusterArnList = new List<string>();
        // Get a list of all the clusters in your AWS account
        try
        {
```

```
            var listClustersResponse = _ecsClient.Paginators.ListClusters(new
ListClustersRequest
            {
            });

            var clusterArns = listClustersResponse.ClusterArns;

            // Print the ARNs of the clusters
            await foreach (var clusterArn in clusterArns)
            {
                clusterArnList.Add(clusterArn);
            }

            if (clusterArnList.Count == 0)
            {
                _logger.LogWarning("No clusters found in your AWS account.");
            }
            return clusterArnList;
        }
        catch (Exception e)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An error occurred while getting a list of all the
clusters in your AWS account. {e.InnerException}");
            throw new Exception($"An error occurred while getting a list of all
the clusters in your AWS account. {e.InnerException}");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List service ARNs available.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="clusterARN">The arn of the ECS cluster.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN list of services in given cluster.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> GetServiceARNSAsync(string clusterARN)
    {
        List<string> serviceArns = new List<string>();

        var request = new ListServicesRequest
        {
            Cluster = clusterARN
        };
        // Call the ListServices API operation and get the list of service ARNs
        var serviceList = _ecsClient.Paginators.ListServices(request);
```

```
        await foreach (var serviceARN in serviceList.ServiceArns)
        {
            if (serviceARN is null)
                continue;

            serviceArns.Add(serviceARN);
        }

        if (serviceArns.Count == 0)
        {
            _logger.LogWarning($"No services found in cluster {clusterARN} .");
        }

        return serviceArns;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List task ARNs available.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="clusterARN">The arn of the ECS cluster.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN list of tasks in given cluster.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> GetTaskARNsAsync(string clusterARN)
    {
        // Set up the request to describe the tasks in the service
        var listTasksRequest = new ListTasksRequest
        {
            Cluster = clusterARN
        };
        List<string> taskArns = new List<string>();

        // Call the ListTasks API operation and get the list of task ARNs
        var tasks = _ecsClient.Paginators.ListTasks(listTasksRequest);

        await foreach (var task in tasks.TaskArns)
        {
            if (task is null)
                continue;


            taskArns.Add(task);
        }

        if (taskArns.Count == 0)
```

```
        {
            _logger.LogWarning("No tasks found in cluster: " + clusterARN);
        }

        return taskArns;
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - ListClusters
  - ListServices
  - ListTasks

AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Amazon EFS의 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Elastic File System을 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

추가 리소스

- Amazon EFS 개발자 안내서 - Amazon EFS에 대한 자세한 정보입니다.
- Amazon EFS API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 Amazon EFS 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 설정 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs 사용한 Amazon EFS의 기본 예제
  - AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon EFS 작업
    - CLI로 CreateFileSystem 사용
    - CLI로 CreateMountTarget 사용
    - CLI로 DeleteFileSystem 사용

- CLI로 DeleteMountTarget 사용
- CLI로 DescribeFileSystems 사용
- CLI로 DescribeMountTargets 사용
- CLI로 DescribeTags 사용

AWS SDKs 사용한 Amazon EFS의 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 SDKs와 함께 AWS Amazon Elastic File System의 기본 사항을 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon EFS 작업
  - CLI로 CreateFileSystem 사용
  - CLI로 CreateMountTarget 사용
  - CLI로 DeleteFileSystem 사용
  - CLI로 DeleteMountTarget 사용
  - CLI로 DescribeFileSystems 사용
  - CLI로 DescribeMountTargets 사용
  - CLI로 DescribeTags 사용

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon EFS 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 Amazon EFS 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 Amazon Elastic File System API 참조를 참조하세요.

예시

- CLI로 CreateFileSystem 사용
- CLI로 CreateMountTarget 사용
- CLI로 DeleteFileSystem 사용
- CLI로 DeleteMountTarget 사용

- CLI로 DescribeFileSystems 사용
- CLI로 DescribeMountTargets 사용
- CLI로 DescribeTags 사용

CLI로 **CreateFileSystem** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateFileSystem`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

암호화된 파일 시스템을 생성하는 방법

다음 `create-file-system` 예제에서는 기본 CMK를 사용하여 암호화된 파일 시스템을 생성합니다. 또한 태그 `Name=my-file-system`도 추가합니다.

```
aws efs create-file-system \
    --performance-mode generalPurpose \
    --throughput-mode bursting \
    --encrypted \
    --tags Key=Name,Value=my-file-system
```

출력:

```
{
    "OwnerId": "123456789012",
    "CreationToken": "console-d7f56c5f-e433-41ca-8307-9d9c0example",
    "FileSystemId": "fs-c7a0456e",
    "FileSystemArn": "arn:aws:elasticfilesystem:us-west-2:123456789012:file-
system/fs-48499b4d",
    "CreationTime": 1595286880.0,
    "LifeCycleState": "creating",
    "Name": "my-file-system",
    "NumberOfMountTargets": 0,
    "SizeInBytes": {
        "Value": 0,
        "ValueInIA": 0,
        "ValueInStandard": 0
    },
    "PerformanceMode": "generalPurpose",
```

```
    "Encrypted": true,
    "KmsKeyId": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:123456789012:key/a59b3472-e62c-42e4-
adcf-30d92example",
    "ThroughputMode": "bursting",
    "Tags": [
        {
            "Key": "Name",
            "Value": "my-file-system"
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Elastic File System 사용 설명서에서 Creating Amazon EFS file systems을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateFileSystem을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 빈 파일 시스템을 새로 생성합니다. 멱등성 생성을 보장하는 데 사용되는 토큰은 자동으로 생성되며 반환된 객체의 **CreationToken** 멤버에서 액세스할 수 있습니다.

```
New-EFSFileSystem
```

출력:

```
CreationTime         : 5/26/2015 4:02:38 PM
CreationToken        : 1a2bff54-85e0-4747-bd95-7bc172c4f555
FileSystemId         : fs-1a2b3c4d
LifeCycleState       : creating
Name                 :
NumberOfMountTargets : 0
OwnerId              : 123456789012
SizeInBytes          : Amazon.ElasticFileSystem.Model.FileSystemSize
```

예제 2: 멱등성 생성을 보장하기 위해 사용자 지정 토큰을 사용하여 빈 새 파일 시스템을 생성합니다.

```
New-EFSFileSystem -CreationToken "MyUniqueToken"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CreateFileSystem을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 빈 파일 시스템을 새로 생성합니다. 멱등성 생성을 보장하는 데 사용되는 토큰은 자동으로 생성되며 반환된 객체의 **CreationToken** 멤버에서 액세스할 수 있습니다.

```
New-EFSFileSystem
```

출력:

```
CreationTime         : 5/26/2015 4:02:38 PM
CreationToken        : 1a2bff54-85e0-4747-bd95-7bc172c4f555
FileSystemId         : fs-1a2b3c4d
LifeCycleState       : creating
Name                 :
NumberOfMountTargets : 0
OwnerId              : 123456789012
SizeInBytes          : Amazon.ElasticFileSystem.Model.FileSystemSize
```

예제 2: 멱등성 생성을 보장하기 위해 사용자 지정 토큰을 사용하여 새로운 빈 파일 시스템을 생성합니다.

```
New-EFSFileSystem -CreationToken "MyUniqueToken"
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateFileSystem을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **CreateMountTarget** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateMountTarget`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

탑재 대상을 생성하는 방법

다음 `create-mount-target` 예제에서는 지정된 파일 시스템에 대한 탑재 대상을 생성합니다.

```
aws efs create-mount-target \
    --file-system-id fs-c7a0456e \
    --subnet-id subnet-02bf4c428bexample \
    --security-groups sg-068f739363example
```

출력:

```
{
    "OwnerId": "123456789012",
    "MountTargetId": "fsmt-f9a14450",
    "FileSystemId": "fs-c7a0456e",
    "SubnetId": "subnet-02bf4c428bexample",
    "LifeCycleState": "creating",
    "IpAddress": "10.0.1.24",
    "NetworkInterfaceId": "eni-02d542216aexample",
    "AvailabilityZoneId": "use2-az2",
    "AvailabilityZoneName": "us-east-2b",
    "VpcId": "vpc-0123456789abcdef0"
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Elastic File System 사용 설명서의 Creating mount targets을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateMountTarget을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 파일 시스템에 대한 새 탑재 대상을 생성합니다. 지정된 서브넷은 탑재 대상이 생성될 Virtual Private Cloud(VPC)와 (서브넷의 주소 범위에서) 자동 할당될 IP 주소를 결정합니다. 할당된 IP 주소를 사용하여이 파일 시스템을 Amazon EC2 인스턴스에 탑재할 수 있습니다. 보안 그룹이 지정되지 않았으므로 대상에 대해 생성된 네트워크 인터페이스는 서브넷의 VPC에 대한 기본 보안 그룹과 연결됩니다.

```
New-EFSMountTarget -FileSystemId fs-1a2b3c4d -SubnetId subnet-1a2b3c4d
```

출력:

```
FileSystemId       : fs-1a2b3c4d
IpAddress          : 10.0.0.131
```

```
LifeCycleState     : creating
MountTargetId      : fsmt-1a2b3c4d
NetworkInterfaceId : eni-1a2b3c4d
OwnerId            : 123456789012
SubnetId           : subnet-1a2b3c4d
```

예제 2: 자동 할당된 IP 주소를 사용하여 지정된 파일 시스템에 대한 새 탑재 대상을 생성합니다. 탑재 대상에 대해 생성된 네트워크 인터페이스는 지정된 보안 그룹과 연결됩니다("sg-xxxxxxxx" 형식으로 최대 5개까지 지정할 수 있음).

```
New-EFSMountTarget -FileSystemId fs-1a2b3c4d -SubnetId subnet-1a2b3c4d -
SecurityGroup sg-group1,sg-group2,sg-group3
```

예제 3: 지정된 IP 주소를 사용하여 지정된 파일 시스템에 대한 새 탑재 대상을 생성합니다.

```
New-EFSMountTarget -FileSystemId fs-1a2b3c4d -SubnetId subnet-1a2b3c4d -IpAddress
 10.0.0.131
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CreateMountTarget을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 파일 시스템에 대한 새 탑재 대상을 생성합니다. 지정된 서브넷은 탑재 대상이 생성될 Virtual Private Cloud(VPC)와 (서브넷의 주소 범위에서) 자동 할당될 IP 주소를 결정합니다. 할당된 IP 주소를 사용하여이 파일 시스템을 Amazon EC2 인스턴스에 탑재할 수 있습니다. 보안 그룹이 지정되지 않았으므로 대상에 대해 생성된 네트워크 인터페이스는 서브넷의 VPC에 대한 기본 보안 그룹과 연결됩니다.

```
New-EFSMountTarget -FileSystemId fs-1a2b3c4d -SubnetId subnet-1a2b3c4d
```

출력:

```
FileSystemId       : fs-1a2b3c4d
IpAddress          : 10.0.0.131
LifeCycleState     : creating
MountTargetId      : fsmt-1a2b3c4d
NetworkInterfaceId : eni-1a2b3c4d
OwnerId            : 123456789012
SubnetId           : subnet-1a2b3c4d
```

예제 2: 자동 할당된 IP 주소를 사용하여 지정된 파일 시스템에 대한 새 탑재 대상을 생성합니다. 탑재 대상에 대해 생성된 네트워크 인터페이스는 지정된 보안 그룹과 연결됩니다("sg-xxxxxxxx" 형식으로 최대 5개까지 지정할 수 있음).

```
New-EFSMountTarget -FileSystemId fs-1a2b3c4d -SubnetId subnet-1a2b3c4d -
SecurityGroup sg-group1,sg-group2,sg-group3
```

예제 3: 지정된 IP 주소를 사용하여 지정된 파일 시스템에 대한 새 탑재 대상을 생성합니다.

```
New-EFSMountTarget -FileSystemId fs-1a2b3c4d -SubnetId subnet-1a2b3c4d -IpAddress
 10.0.0.131
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateMountTarget을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **DeleteFileSystem** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteFileSystem`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

파일 시스템을 삭제하는 방법

다음 `delete-file-system` 예제에서는 지정된 파일 시스템을 삭제합니다.

```
aws efs delete-file-system \
    --file-system-id fs-c7a0456e
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 Amazon Elastic File System 사용 설명서의 Deleting an Amazon EFS file system를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteFileSystem을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 더 이상 사용되지 않는 지정된 파일 시스템을 삭제합니다(파일 시스템에 탑재 대상이 있는 경우 먼저 제거해야 함). cmdlet이 진행되기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다. 확인을 억제하려면 **`-Force`** 스위치를 사용합니다.

```
Remove-EFSFileSystem -FileSystemId fs-1a2b3c4d
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteFileSystem을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 더 이상 사용되지 않는 지정된 파일 시스템을 삭제합니다(파일 시스템에 탑재 대상이 있는 경우 먼저 제거해야 함). cmdlet이 진행되기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다. 확인을 억제하려면 **`-Force`** 스위치를 사용합니다.

```
Remove-EFSFileSystem -FileSystemId fs-1a2b3c4d
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteFileSystem을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **`DeleteMountTarget`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteMountTarget`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

탑재 대상을 삭제하는 방법

다음 `delete-mount-target` 예제에서는 지정된 탑재 대상을 삭제합니다.

```
aws efs delete-mount-target \
    --mount-target-id fsmt-f9a14450
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 Amazon Elastic File System 사용 설명서의 Creating mount targets을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteMountTarget을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 지정된 탑재 대상을 삭제합니다. 작업이 진행되기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다. 프롬프트를 억제하려면 **-Force** 스위치를 사용합니다. 이 작업은 대상을 통해 파일 시스템의 마운트를 강제로 중단합니다. 가능하면이 명령을 실행하기 전에 파일 시스템의 마운트 해제를 고려할 수 있습니다.

```
Remove-EFSMountTarget -MountTargetId fsmt-1a2b3c4d
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteMountTarget을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 지정된 탑재 대상을 삭제합니다. 작업이 진행되기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다. 프롬프트를 억제하려면 **-Force** 스위치를 사용합니다. 이 작업은 대상을 통해 파일 시스템의 마운트를 강제로 중단합니다. 가능하면이 명령을 실행하기 전에 파일 시스템의 마운트 해제를 고려할 수 있습니다.

```
Remove-EFSMountTarget -MountTargetId fsmt-1a2b3c4d
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteMountTarget을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **DescribeFileSystems** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeFileSystems`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

파일 시스템을 설명하는 방법

다음 `describe-file-systems` 예제에서는 지정된 파일 시스템을 설명합니다.

```
aws efs describe-file-systems \
    --file-system-id fs-c7a0456e
```

출력:

```
{
    "FileSystems": [
        {
            "OwnerId": "123456789012",
            "CreationToken": "console-d7f56c5f-e433-41ca-8307-9d9c0example",
            "FileSystemId": "fs-c7a0456e",
            "FileSystemArn": "arn:aws:elasticfilesystem:us-
west-2:123456789012:file-system/fs-48499b4d",
            "CreationTime": 1595286880.0,
            "LifeCycleState": "available",
            "Name": "my-file-system",
            "NumberOfMountTargets": 3,
            "SizeInBytes": {
                "Value": 6144,
                "Timestamp": 1600991437.0,
                "ValueInIA": 0,
                "ValueInStandard": 6144
            },
            "PerformanceMode": "generalPurpose",
            "Encrypted": true,
            "KmsKeyId": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:123456789012:key/a59b3472-
e62c-42e4-adcf-30d92example",
            "ThroughputMode": "bursting",
            "Tags": [
                {
                    "Key": "Name",
                    "Value": "my-file-system"
                }
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Elastic File System 사용 설명서의 Managing Amazon EFS file systems를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeFileSystems를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 리전에서 호출자의 계정이 소유한 모든 파일 시스템의 컬렉션을 반환합니다.

```
Get-EFSFileSystem
```

출력:

```
CreationTime         : 5/26/2015 4:02:38 PM
CreationToken        : 1a2bff54-85e0-4747-bd95-7bc172c4f555
FileSystemId         : fs-1a2b3c4d
LifeCycleState       : available
Name                 :
NumberOfMountTargets : 0
OwnerId              : 123456789012
SizeInBytes          : Amazon.ElasticFileSystem.Model.FileSystemSize

CreationTime         : 5/26/2015 4:06:23 PM
CreationToken        : 2b4daa14-85e0-4747-bd95-7bc172c4f555
FileSystemId         : fs-4d3c2b1a
...
```

예제 2: 지정된 파일 시스템의 세부 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-EFSFileSystem -FileSystemId fs-1a2b3c4d
```

예제 3: 파일 시스템이 생성될 때 지정된 멱등성 생성 토큰을 사용하여 파일 시스템의 세부 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-EFSFileSystem -CreationToken 1a2bff54-85e0-4747-bd95-7bc172c4f555
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeFileSystems를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 리전에서 호출자의 계정이 소유한 모든 파일 시스템의 컬렉션을 반환합니다.

```
Get-EFSFileSystem
```

출력:

```
CreationTime         : 5/26/2015 4:02:38 PM
CreationToken        : 1a2bff54-85e0-4747-bd95-7bc172c4f555
FileSystemId         : fs-1a2b3c4d
LifeCycleState       : available
Name                 :
NumberOfMountTargets : 0
OwnerId              : 123456789012
SizeInBytes          : Amazon.ElasticFileSystem.Model.FileSystemSize

CreationTime         : 5/26/2015 4:06:23 PM
CreationToken        : 2b4daa14-85e0-4747-bd95-7bc172c4f555
FileSystemId         : fs-4d3c2b1a
...
```

예제 2: 지정된 파일 시스템의 세부 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-EFSFileSystem -FileSystemId fs-1a2b3c4d
```

예제 3: 파일 시스템이 생성될 때 지정된 멱등성 생성 토큰을 사용하여 파일 시스템의 세부 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-EFSFileSystem -CreationToken 1a2bff54-85e0-4747-bd95-7bc172c4f555
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeFileSystems를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **`DescribeMountTargets`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeMountTargets`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

탑재 대상을 설명하는 방법

다음 `describe-mount-targets` 예제에서는 지정된 탑재 대상을 설명합니다.

```
aws efs describe-mount-targets \
    --mount-target-id fsmt-f9a14450
```

출력:

```
{
    "MountTargets": [
        {
            "OwnerId": "123456789012",
            "MountTargetId": "fsmt-f9a14450",
            "FileSystemId": "fs-c7a0456e",
            "SubnetId": "subnet-02bf4c428bexample",
            "LifeCycleState": "creating",
            "IpAddress": "10.0.1.24",
            "NetworkInterfaceId": "eni-02d542216aexample",
            "AvailabilityZoneId": "use2-az2",
            "AvailabilityZoneName": "us-east-2b",
            "VpcId": "vpc-0123456789abcdef0"
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Elastic File System 사용 설명서의 Creating mount targets을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeMountTargets를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 지정된 파일 시스템과 연결된 탑재 대상 모음을 반환합니다.

```
Get-EFSMountTarget -FileSystemId fs-1a2b3c4d
```

출력:

```
FileSystemId       : fs-1a2b3c4d
IpAddress          : 10.0.0.131
```

```
LifeCycleState     : available
MountTargetId      : fsmt-1a2b3c4d
NetworkInterfaceId : eni-1a2b3c4d
OwnerId            : 123456789012
SubnetId           : subnet-1a2b3c4d
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeMountTargets를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 지정된 파일 시스템과 연결된 탑재 대상 모음을 반환합니다.

```
Get-EFSMountTarget -FileSystemId fs-1a2b3c4d
```

출력:

```
FileSystemId       : fs-1a2b3c4d
IpAddress          : 10.0.0.131
LifeCycleState     : available
MountTargetId      : fsmt-1a2b3c4d
NetworkInterfaceId : eni-1a2b3c4d
OwnerId            : 123456789012
SubnetId           : subnet-1a2b3c4d
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeMountTargets를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **DescribeTags** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeTags의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

파일 시스템의 태그를 설명하는 방법

다음 describe-tags 예제에서는 지정된 파일 시스템의 태그를 설명합니다.

```
aws efs describe-tags \
    --file-system-id fs-c7a0456e
```

출력:

```
{
    "Tags": [
        {
            "Key": "Name",
            "Value": "my-file-system"
        },
        {
            "Key": "Department",
            "Value": "Business Intelligence"
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Elastic File System 사용 설명서의 Managing file system tags를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeTags 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 지정된 파일 시스템과 현재 연결된 태그 모음을 반환합니다.

```
Get-EFSTag -FileSystemId fs-1a2b3c4d
```

출력:

```
Key         Value
---         -----
Name        My File System
tagkey1     tagvalue1
tagkey2     tagvalue2
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeTags를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 지정된 파일 시스템과 현재 연결된 태그 모음을 반환합니다.

```
Get-EFSTag -FileSystemId fs-1a2b3c4d
```

출력:

```
Key         Value
---         -----
Name        My File System
tagkey1     tagvalue1
tagkey2     tagvalue2
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeTags를 참조하세요.

AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Amazon EKS의 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service를 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

추가 리소스

- Amazon EKS 사용 설명서 - Amazon EKS에 대한 자세한 정보입니다.
- Amazon EKS API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 Amazon EKS 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 설정 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs 사용하는 Amazon EKS의 기본 예제
  - AWS SDKs 사용하는 Amazon EKS에 대한 작업
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateCluster 함께 사용
    - CLI로 CreateFargateProfile 사용
    - CLI로 CreateNodegroup 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteCluster 함께 사용

- CLI로 DeleteFargateProfile 사용
- CLI로 DeleteNodegroup 사용
- CLI로 DescribeCluster 사용
- CLI로 DescribeFargateProfile 사용
- CLI로 DescribeNodegroup 사용
- CLI로 DescribeUpdate 사용
- CLI로 ListClusters 사용
- CLI로 ListFargateProfiles 사용
- CLI로 ListNodegroups 사용
- CLI로 ListTagsForResource 사용
- CLI로 ListUpdates 사용
- CLI로 TagResource 사용
- CLI로 UntagResource 사용
- CLI로 UpdateClusterConfig 사용
- CLI로 UpdateClusterVersion 사용

AWS SDKs 사용하는 Amazon EKS의 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service의 기본 사항을 SDKs와 함께 AWS 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- AWS SDKs 사용하는 Amazon EKS에 대한 작업
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateCluster 함께 사용
  - CLI로 CreateFargateProfile 사용
  - CLI로 CreateNodegroup 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteCluster 함께 사용
  - CLI로 DeleteFargateProfile 사용
  - CLI로 DeleteNodegroup 사용
  - CLI로 DescribeCluster 사용
  - CLI로 DescribeFargateProfile 사용
  - CLI로 DescribeNodegroup 사용

- CLI로 DescribeUpdate 사용
- CLI로 ListClusters 사용
- CLI로 ListFargateProfiles 사용
- CLI로 ListNodegroups 사용
- CLI로 ListTagsForResource 사용
- CLI로 ListUpdates 사용
- CLI로 TagResource 사용
- CLI로 UntagResource 사용
- CLI로 UpdateClusterConfig 사용
- CLI로 UpdateClusterVersion 사용

AWS SDKs 사용하는 Amazon EKS에 대한 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 Amazon EKS 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service API 참조를 참조하세요.

예시

- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateCluster 함께 사용
- CLI로 CreateFargateProfile 사용
- CLI로 CreateNodegroup 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteCluster 함께 사용
- CLI로 DeleteFargateProfile 사용
- CLI로 DeleteNodegroup 사용
- CLI로 DescribeCluster 사용
- CLI로 DescribeFargateProfile 사용
- CLI로 DescribeNodegroup 사용
- CLI로 DescribeUpdate 사용
- CLI로 ListClusters 사용

- CLI로 ListFargateProfiles 사용
- CLI로 ListNodegroups 사용
- CLI로 ListTagsForResource 사용
- CLI로 ListUpdates 사용
- CLI로 TagResource 사용
- CLI로 UntagResource 사용
- CLI로 UpdateClusterConfig 사용
- CLI로 UpdateClusterVersion 사용

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **CreateCluster** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateCluster`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

새로운 클러스터를 생성하는 방법

이 예시 명령은 기본 리전에 이름이 `prod`인 클러스터를 생성합니다.

명령:

```
aws eks create-cluster --name prod \
--role-arn arn:aws:iam::012345678910:role/eks-service-role-
AWSServiceRoleForAmazonEKS-J7ONKE3BQ4PI \
--resources-vpc-config subnetIds=subnet-6782e71e,subnet-
e7e761ac,securityGroupIds=sg-6979fe18
```

출력:

```
{
    "cluster": {
        "name": "prod",
        "arn": "arn:aws:eks:us-west-2:012345678910:cluster/prod",
        "createdAt": 1527808069.147,
        "version": "1.10",
        "roleArn": "arn:aws:iam::012345678910:role/eks-service-role-
AWSServiceRoleForAmazonEKS-J7ONKE3BQ4PI",
```

```
        "resourcesVpcConfig": {
            "subnetIds": [
                "subnet-6782e71e",
                "subnet-e7e761ac"
            ],
            "securityGroupIds": [
                "sg-6979fe18"
            ],
            "vpcId": "vpc-950809ec"
        },
        "status": "CREATING",
        "certificateAuthority": {}
    }
}
```

프라이빗 엔드포인트 액세스 및 로깅이 활성화된 새 클러스터를 생성하는 방법

이 예시 명령은 퍼블릭 엔드포인트 액세스가 비활성화되고, 프라이빗 엔드포인트 액세스가 활성화되고, 모든 로깅 유형이 활성화된 상태로 기본 리전에 이름이 `example`인 클러스터를 생성합니다.

명령:

```
aws eks create-cluster --name example --kubernetes-version 1.12 \
--role-arn arn:aws:iam::012345678910:role/example-cluster-
ServiceRole-1XWBQWYSFRE2Q \
--resources-vpc-
config subnetIds=subnet-0a188dccd2f9a632f,subnet-09290d93da4278664,subnet-0f21dd86e0e9113
 \
--logging '{"clusterLogging":[{"types":
["api","audit","authenticator","controllerManager","scheduler"],"enabled":true}]}'
```

출력:

```
{
    "cluster": {
        "name": "example",
        "arn": "arn:aws:eks:us-west-2:012345678910:cluster/example",
        "createdAt": 1565804921.901,
        "version": "1.12",
        "roleArn": "arn:aws:iam::012345678910:role/example-cluster-
ServiceRole-1XWBQWYSFRE2Q",
```

```
        "resourcesVpcConfig": {
            "subnetIds": [
                "subnet-0a188dccd2f9a632f",
                "subnet-09290d93da4278664",
                "subnet-0f21dd86e0e91134a",
                "subnet-0173dead68481a583",
                "subnet-051f70a57ed6fcab6",
                "subnet-01322339c5c7de9b4"
            ],
            "securityGroupIds": [
                "sg-0c5b580845a031c10"
            ],
            "vpcId": "vpc-0f622c01f68d4afec",
            "endpointPublicAccess": false,
            "endpointPrivateAccess": true
        },
        "logging": {
            "clusterLogging": [
                {
                    "types": [
                        "api",
                        "audit",
                        "authenticator",
                        "controllerManager",
                        "scheduler"
                    ],
                    "enabled": true
                }
            ]
        },
        "status": "CREATING",
        "certificateAuthority": {},
        "platformVersion": "eks.3"
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateCluster를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 'prod'라는 새 클러스터를 생성합니다.

```
New-EKSCluster -Name prod -ResourcesVpcConfig
 @{SubnetIds=@("subnet-0a1b2c3d","subnet-3a2b1c0d");SecurityGroupIds="sg-6979fe18"}
 -RoleArn "arn:aws:iam::012345678901:role/eks-service-role"
```

출력:

```
Arn                  : arn:aws:eks:us-west-2:012345678901:cluster/prod
CertificateAuthority : Amazon.EKS.Model.Certificate
ClientRequestToken   :
CreatedAt            : 12/10/2018 9:25:31 PM
Endpoint             :
Name                 : prod
PlatformVersion      : eks.3
ResourcesVpcConfig   : Amazon.EKS.Model.VpcConfigResponse
RoleArn              : arn:aws:iam::012345678901:role/eks-service-role
Status               : CREATING
Version              : 1.10
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CreateCluster를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 'prod'라는 새 클러스터를 생성합니다.

```
New-EKSCluster -Name prod -ResourcesVpcConfig
 @{SubnetIds=@("subnet-0a1b2c3d","subnet-3a2b1c0d");SecurityGroupIds="sg-6979fe18"}
 -RoleArn "arn:aws:iam::012345678901:role/eks-service-role"
```

출력:

```
Arn                  : arn:aws:eks:us-west-2:012345678901:cluster/prod
CertificateAuthority : Amazon.EKS.Model.Certificate
ClientRequestToken   :
CreatedAt            : 12/10/2018 9:25:31 PM
Endpoint             :
Name                 : prod
PlatformVersion      : eks.3
ResourcesVpcConfig   : Amazon.EKS.Model.VpcConfigResponse
RoleArn              : arn:aws:iam::012345678901:role/eks-service-role
Status               : CREATING
Version              : 1.10
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateCluster를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn make_cluster(
    client: &aws_sdk_eks::Client,
    name: &str,
    arn: &str,
    subnet_ids: Vec<String>,
) -> Result<(), aws_sdk_eks::Error> {
    let cluster = client
        .create_cluster()
        .name(name)
        .role_arn(arn)
        .resources_vpc_config(
            VpcConfigRequest::builder()
                .set_subnet_ids(Some(subnet_ids))
                .build(),
        )
        .send()
        .await?;
    println!("cluster created: {:?}", cluster);

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 CreateCluster를 참조하십시오.

CLI로 **`CreateFargateProfile`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateFargateProfile`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예시 1: 네임스페이스가 있는 선택기에 대한 EKS Fargate 프로파일을 만들려면

다음 `create-fargate-profile` 예시에서는 네임스페이스가 있는 선택기에 대한 EKS Fargate 프로파일을 만듭니다.

```
aws eks create-fargate-profile \
    --cluster-name my-eks-cluster \
    --pod-execution-role-arn arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/role-name \
    --fargate-profile-name my-fargate-profile \
    --selectors '[{"namespace": "default"}]'
```

출력:

```
{
    "fargateProfile": {
        "fargateProfileName": "my-fargate-profile",
        "fargateProfileArn": "arn:aws:eks:us-east-2:111122223333:fargateprofile/
my-eks-cluster/my-fargate-profile/a2c72bca-318e-abe8-8ed1-27c6d4892e9e",
        "clusterName": "my-eks-cluster",
        "createdAt": "2024-03-19T12:38:47.368000-04:00",
        "podExecutionRoleArn": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/role-name",
        "subnets": [
            "subnet-09d912bb63ef21b9a",
            "subnet-04ad87f71c6e5ab4d",
            "subnet-0e2907431c9988b72"
        ],
        "selectors": [
            {
                "namespace": "default"
            }
        ],
        "status": "CREATING",
        "tags": {}
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon EKS 사용 설명서의 AWS Fargate 프로파일 - Fargate 프로파일 생성 섹션을 참조하세요.

예시 2: 네임스페이스와 레이블이 있는 선택기에 대한 EKS Fargate 프로파일을 만들려면

다음 `create-fargate-profile` 예시에서는 네임스페이스와 레이블이 있는 선택기에 대한 EKS Fargate 프로파일을 만듭니다.

```
aws eks create-fargate-profile \
    --cluster-name my-eks-cluster \
    --pod-execution-role-arn arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/role-name \
    --fargate-profile-name my-fargate-profile \
    --selectors '[{"namespace": "default", "labels": {"labelname1":
 "labelvalue1"}}]'
```

출력:

```
{
    "fargateProfile": {
        "fargateProfileName": "my-fargate-profile",
        "fargateProfileArn": "arn:aws:eks:us-east-2:111122223333:fargateprofile/
my-eks-cluster/my-fargate-profile/88c72bc7-e8a4-fa34-44e4-2f1397224bb3",
        "clusterName": "my-eks-cluster",
        "createdAt": "2024-03-19T12:33:48.125000-04:00",
        "podExecutionRoleArn": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/role-name",
        "subnets": [
            "subnet-09d912bb63ef21b9a",
            "subnet-04ad87f71c6e5ab4d",
            "subnet-0e2907431c9988b72"
        ],
        "selectors": [
            {
                "namespace": "default",
                "labels": {
                    "labelname1": "labelvalue1"
                }
            }
        ],
        "status": "CREATING",
        "tags": {}
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon EKS 사용 설명서의 AWS Fargate 프로파일 - Fargate 프로파일 생성 섹션을 참조하세요.

예시 3: 포드를 시작할 서브넷 ID와 함께 네임스페이스와 레이블이 있는 선택기의 EKS Fargate 프로파일을 만들려면

다음 `create-fargate-profile` 예시에서는 네임스페이스와 레이블, 포드를 실행할 서브넷의 ID가 있는 선택기에 대한 EKS Fargate 프로파일을 만듭니다.

```
aws eks create-fargate-profile \
    --cluster-name my-eks-cluster \
    --pod-execution-role-arn arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/role-name \
    --fargate-profile-name my-fargate-profile \
    --selectors '[{"namespace": "default", "labels": {"labelname1":
 "labelvalue1"}}]' \
    --subnets '["subnet-09d912bb63ef21b9a", "subnet-04ad87f71c6e5ab4d",
 "subnet-0e2907431c9988b72"]'
```

출력:

```
{
    "fargateProfile": {
        "fargateProfileName": "my-fargate-profile",
        "fargateProfileArn": "arn:aws:eks:us-east-2:111122223333:fargateprofile/
my-eks-cluster/my-fargate-profile/e8c72bc8-e87b-5eb6-57cb-ed4fe57577e3",
        "clusterName": "my-eks-cluster",
        "createdAt": "2024-03-19T12:35:58.640000-04:00",
        "podExecutionRoleArn": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/role-name",
        "subnets": [
            "subnet-09d912bb63ef21b9a",
            "subnet-04ad87f71c6e5ab4d",
            "subnet-0e2907431c9988b72"
        ],
        "selectors": [
            {
                "namespace": "default",
                "labels": {
                    "labelname1": "labelvalue1"
                }
            }
        ],
        "status": "CREATING",
        "tags": {}
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon EKS 사용 설명서의 AWS Fargate 프로파일 - Fargate 프로파일 생성 섹션을 참조하세요.

예시 4: 포드를 시작할 서브넷의 ID와 함께 여러 네임스페이스 및 레이블이 있는 선택기의 EKS Fargate 프로파일을 만들려면

다음 `create-fargate-profile` 예시에서는 포드를 실행할 서브넷의 ID와 함께 여러 네임스페이스 및 레이블이 있는 선택기에 대한 EKS Fargate 프로파일을 만듭니다.

```
aws eks create-fargate-profile \
    --cluster-name my-eks-cluster \
    --pod-execution-role-arn arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/role-name \
    --fargate-profile-name my-fargate-profile \
    --selectors '[{"namespace": "default1", "labels": {"labelname1":
 "labelvalue1", "labelname2": "labelvalue2"}}, {"namespace": "default2",
 "labels": {"labelname1": "labelvalue1", "labelname2": "labelvalue2"}}]' \
    --subnets '["subnet-09d912bb63ef21b9a", "subnet-04ad87f71c6e5ab4d",
 "subnet-0e2907431c9988b72"]' \
    --tags '{"eks-fargate-profile-key-1": "value-1" , "eks-fargate-profile-
key-2": "value-2"}'
```

출력:

```
{
    "fargateProfile": {
        "fargateProfileName": "my-fargate-profile",
        "fargateProfileArn": "arn:aws:eks:us-east-2:111122223333:fargateprofile/
my-eks-cluster/my-fargate-profile/4cc72bbf-b766-8ee6-8d29-e62748feb3cd",
        "clusterName": "my-eks-cluster",
        "createdAt": "2024-03-19T12:15:55.271000-04:00",
        "podExecutionRoleArn": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/role-name",
        "subnets": [
            "subnet-09d912bb63ef21b9a",
            "subnet-04ad87f71c6e5ab4d",
            "subnet-0e2907431c9988b72"
        ],
        "selectors": [
            {
                "namespace": "default1",
                "labels": {
                    "labelname2": "labelvalue2",
                    "labelname1": "labelvalue1"
                }
```

```
            },
            {
                "namespace": "default2",
                "labels": {
                    "labelname2": "labelvalue2",
                    "labelname1": "labelvalue1"
                }
            }
        ],
        "status": "CREATING",
        "tags": {
            "eks-fargate-profile-key-2": "value-2",
            "eks-fargate-profile-key-1": "value-1"
        }
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon EKS 사용 설명서의 AWS Fargate 프로파일 - Fargate 프로파일 생성 섹션을 참조하세요.

예시 5: 포드를 시작할 서브넷의 ID와 함께 네임스페이스 및 레이블의 와일드카드 선택기를 사용하여 EKS Fargate 프로파일을 만들려면

다음 `create-fargate-profile` 예시에서는 포드를 실행할 서브넷의 ID와 함께 여러 네임스페이스 및 레이블이 있는 선택기에 대한 EKS Fargate 프로파일을 만듭니다.

```
aws eks create-fargate-profile \
    --cluster-name my-eks-cluster \
    --pod-execution-role-arn arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/role-name \
    --fargate-profile-name my-fargate-profile \
    --selectors '[{"namespace": "prod*", "labels": {"labelname*?": "*value1"}},
 {"namespace": "*dev*", "labels": {"labelname*?": "*value*"}}]' \
    --subnets '["subnet-09d912bb63ef21b9a", "subnet-04ad87f71c6e5ab4d",
 "subnet-0e2907431c9988b72"]' \
    --tags '{"eks-fargate-profile-key-1": "value-1" , "eks-fargate-profile-
key-2": "value-2"}'
```

출력:

```
{
    "fargateProfile": {
        "fargateProfileName": "my-fargate-profile",
```

```
        "fargateProfileArn": "arn:aws:eks:us-east-2:111122223333:fargateprofile/
my-eks-cluster/my-fargate-profile/e8c72bd6-5966-0bfe-b77b-1802893e5a6f",
        "clusterName": "my-eks-cluster",
        "createdAt": "2024-03-19T13:05:20.550000-04:00",
        "podExecutionRoleArn": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/role-name",
        "subnets": [
            "subnet-09d912bb63ef21b9a",
            "subnet-04ad87f71c6e5ab4d",
            "subnet-0e2907431c9988b72"
        ],
        "selectors": [
            {
                "namespace": "prod*",
                "labels": {
                    "labelname*?": "*value1"
                }
            },
            {
                "namespace": "*dev*",
                "labels": {
                    "labelname*?": "*value*"
                }
            }
        ],
        "status": "CREATING",
        "tags": {
            "eks-fargate-profile-key-2": "value-2",
            "eks-fargate-profile-key-1": "value-1"
        }
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon EKS 사용 설명서의 AWS Fargate 프로파일 - Fargate 프로파일 생성 섹션을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateFargateProfile 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 cmdlet은 Amazon EKS 클러스터에 대한 AWS Fargate 프로파일을 생성합니다. Fargate 인프라에서 포드를 예약할 수 있으려면 클러스터에 하나 이상의 Fargate 프로필이 있어야 합니다.

```
New-EKSFargateProfile -FargateProfileName EKSFargateProfile -ClusterName
 TEST -Subnet "subnet-02f6ff500ff2067a0", "subnet-0cd976f08d5fbfaae"
 -PodExecutionRoleArn arn:aws:iam::012345678912:role/
AmazonEKSFargatePodExecutionRole -Selector @{Namespace="default"}
```

출력:

```
ClusterName         : TEST
CreatedAt           : 12/26/2019 12:38:21 PM
FargateProfileArn   : arn:aws:eks:us-east-2:012345678912:fargateprofile/TEST/
EKSFargateProfile/20b7a11b-8292-41c1-bc56-ffa5e60f6224
FargateProfileName  : EKSFargateProfile
PodExecutionRoleArn : arn:aws:iam::012345678912:role/
AmazonEKSFargatePodExecutionRole
Selectors           : {Amazon.EKS.Model.FargateProfileSelector}
Status              : CREATING
Subnets             : {subnet-0cd976f08d5fbfaae, subnet-02f6ff500ff2067a0}
Tags                : {}
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CreateFargateProfile을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 cmdlet은 Amazon EKS 클러스터에 대한 AWS Fargate 프로파일을 생성합니다. Fargate 인프라에서 포드를 예약할 수 있으려면 클러스터에 하나 이상의 Fargate 프로필이 있어야 합니다.

```
New-EKSFargateProfile -FargateProfileName EKSFargateProfile -ClusterName
 TEST -Subnet "subnet-02f6ff500ff2067a0", "subnet-0cd976f08d5fbfaae"
 -PodExecutionRoleArn arn:aws:iam::012345678912:role/
AmazonEKSFargatePodExecutionRole -Selector @{Namespace="default"}
```

출력:

```
ClusterName         : TEST
CreatedAt           : 12/26/2019 12:38:21 PM
FargateProfileArn   : arn:aws:eks:us-east-2:012345678912:fargateprofile/TEST/
EKSFargateProfile/20b7a11b-8292-41c1-bc56-ffa5e60f6224
FargateProfileName  : EKSFargateProfile
PodExecutionRoleArn : arn:aws:iam::012345678912:role/
AmazonEKSFargatePodExecutionRole
Selectors           : {Amazon.EKS.Model.FargateProfileSelector}
Status              : CREATING
Subnets             : {subnet-0cd976f08d5fbfaae, subnet-02f6ff500ff2067a0}
Tags                : {}
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateFargateProfile을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **CreateNodegroup** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateNodegroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예시 1: Amazon EKS 클러스터에 대한 관리형 노드 그룹을 만들려면

다음 `create-nodegroup` 예시에서는 Amazon EKS 클러스터의 관리형 노드 그룹을 만듭니다.

```
aws eks create-nodegroup \
    --cluster-name my-eks-cluster \
    --nodegroup-name my-eks-nodegroup \
    --node-role arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/role-name \
    --
subnets "subnet-0e2907431c9988b72" "subnet-04ad87f71c6e5ab4d" "subnet-09d912bb63ef21b9a"
 \
    --scaling-config minSize=1,maxSize=3,desiredSize=1 \
    --region us-east-2
```

출력:

```
{
```

```
    "nodegroup": {
        "nodegroupName": "my-eks-nodegroup",
        "nodegroupArn": "arn:aws:eks:us-east-2:111122223333:nodegroup/my-eks-
cluster/my-eks-nodegroup/bac7550f-b8b8-5fbb-4f3e-7502a931119e",
        "clusterName": "my-eks-cluster",
        "version": "1.26",
        "releaseVersion": "1.26.12-20240329",
        "createdAt": "2024-04-04T13:19:32.260000-04:00",
        "modifiedAt": "2024-04-04T13:19:32.260000-04:00",
        "status": "CREATING",
        "capacityType": "ON_DEMAND",
        "scalingConfig": {
            "minSize": 1,
            "maxSize": 3,
            "desiredSize": 1
        },
        "instanceTypes": [
            "t3.medium"
        ],
        "subnets": [
            "subnet-0e2907431c9988b72, subnet-04ad87f71c6e5ab4d,
 subnet-09d912bb63ef21b9a"
        ],
        "amiType": "AL2_x86_64",
        "nodeRole": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/role-name",
        "diskSize": 20,
        "health": {
            "issues": []
        },
        "updateConfig": {
            "maxUnavailable": 1
        },
        "tags": {}
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon EKS 사용 설명서의 관리형 노드 그룹 생성 섹션을 참조하세요.

예시 2: 사용자 지정 instance-types 및 disk-size를 사용하여 Amazon EKS 클러스터에 대한 관리형 노드 그룹을 만들려면

다음 `create-nodegroup` 예시에서는 사용자 지정 instance-types 및 disk-size를 사용하여 Amazon EKS 클러스터에 대한 관리형 노드 그룹을 만듭니다.

```
aws eks create-nodegroup \
    --cluster-name my-eks-cluster \
    --nodegroup-name my-eks-nodegroup \
    --node-role arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/role-name \
    --
subnets "subnet-0e2907431c9988b72" "subnet-04ad87f71c6e5ab4d" "subnet-09d912bb63ef21b9a"
 \
    --scaling-config minSize=1,maxSize=3,desiredSize=1 \
    --capacity-type ON_DEMAND \
    --instance-types 'm5.large' \
    --disk-size 50 \
    --region us-east-2
```

출력:

```
{
    "nodegroup": {
        "nodegroupName": "my-eks-nodegroup",
        "nodegroupArn": "arn:aws:eks:us-east-2:111122223333:nodegroup/my-eks-
cluster/my-eks-nodegroup/c0c7551b-e4f9-73d9-992c-a450fdb82322",
        "clusterName": "my-eks-cluster",
        "version": "1.26",
        "releaseVersion": "1.26.12-20240329",
        "createdAt": "2024-04-04T13:46:07.595000-04:00",
        "modifiedAt": "2024-04-04T13:46:07.595000-04:00",
        "status": "CREATING",
        "capacityType": "ON_DEMAND",
        "scalingConfig": {
            "minSize": 1,
            "maxSize": 3,
            "desiredSize": 1
        },
        "instanceTypes": [
            "m5.large"
        ],
        "subnets": [
            "subnet-0e2907431c9988b72",
            "subnet-04ad87f71c6e5ab4d",
            "subnet-09d912bb63ef21b9a"
        ],
        "amiType": "AL2_x86_64",
        "nodeRole": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/role-name",
        "diskSize": 50,
```

```
        "health": {
            "issues": []
        },
        "updateConfig": {
            "maxUnavailable": 1
        },
        "tags": {}
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon EKS 사용 설명서의 관리형 노드 그룹 생성 섹션을 참조하세요.

예시 3: 사용자 지정 instance-types, disk-size, ami-type, capacity-type, update-config, labels, taints 및 tags를 사용하여 Amazon EKS 클러스터에 대한 관리형 노드 그룹을 만들려면

다음 `create-nodegroup` 예시에서는 사용자 지정 instance-types, disk-size, ami-type, capacity-type, update-config, labels, taints 및 tags를 사용하여 Amazon EKS 클러스터에 대한 관리형 노드 그룹을 만듭니다.

```
aws eks create-nodegroup  \
    --cluster-name my-eks-cluster \
    --nodegroup-name my-eks-nodegroup \
    --node-role arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/role-name \
    --
subnets "subnet-0e2907431c9988b72" "subnet-04ad87f71c6e5ab4d" "subnet-09d912bb63ef21b9a"
 \
    --scaling-config minSize=1,maxSize=5,desiredSize=4 \
    --instance-types 't3.large' \
    --disk-size 50 \
    --ami-type AL2_x86_64 \
    --capacity-type SPOT \
    --update-config maxUnavailable=2 \
    --labels '{"my-eks-nodegroup-label-1": "value-1" , "my-eks-nodegroup-
label-2": "value-2"}' \
    --taints '{"key": "taint-key-1" , "value": "taint-value-1", "effect":
 "NO_EXECUTE"}' \
    --tags '{"my-eks-nodegroup-key-1": "value-1" , "my-eks-nodegroup-key-2":
 "value-2"}'
```

출력:

```
{
    "nodegroup": {
```

```
        "nodegroupName": "my-eks-nodegroup",
        "nodegroupArn": "arn:aws:eks:us-east-2:111122223333:nodegroup/my-eks-
cluster/my-eks-nodegroup/88c75524-97af-0cb9-a9c5-7c0423ab5314",
        "clusterName": "my-eks-cluster",
        "version": "1.26",
        "releaseVersion": "1.26.12-20240329",
        "createdAt": "2024-04-04T14:05:07.940000-04:00",
        "modifiedAt": "2024-04-04T14:05:07.940000-04:00",
        "status": "CREATING",
        "capacityType": "SPOT",
        "scalingConfig": {
            "minSize": 1,
            "maxSize": 5,
            "desiredSize": 4
        },
        "instanceTypes": [
            "t3.large"
        ],
        "subnets": [
            "subnet-0e2907431c9988b72",
            "subnet-04ad87f71c6e5ab4d",
            "subnet-09d912bb63ef21b9a"
        ],
        "amiType": "AL2_x86_64",
        "nodeRole": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/role-name",
        "labels": {
            "my-eks-nodegroup-label-2": "value-2",
            "my-eks-nodegroup-label-1": "value-1"
        },
        "taints": [
            {
                "key": "taint-key-1",
                "value": "taint-value-1",
                "effect": "NO_EXECUTE"
            }
        ],
        "diskSize": 50,
        "health": {
            "issues": []
        },
        "updateConfig": {
            "maxUnavailable": 2
        },
        "tags": {
```

```
            "my-eks-nodegroup-key-1": "value-1",
            "my-eks-nodegroup-key-2": "value-2"
        }
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon EKS 사용 설명서의 관리형 노드 그룹 생성 섹션을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateNodegroup 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 cmdlet은 Amazon EKS 클러스터에 대한 관리형 작업자 노드 그룹을 생성합니다. 클러스터에 대한 현재 Kubernetes 버전과 동일한 클러스터에 대해서만 노드 그룹을 생성할 수 있습니다. 모든 노드 그룹은 클러스터의 해당 마이너 Kubernetes 버전에 대한 최신 AMI 릴리스 버전으로 생성됩니다.

```
New-EKSNodeGroup -NodeGroupName "ProdEKSNodeGroup" -AmiType "AL2_x86_64"
 -DiskSize 40 -ClusterName "PROD" -ScalingConfig_DesiredSize 2 -
ScalingConfig_MinSize 2 -ScalingConfig_MaxSize 5 -InstanceType t3.large
 -NodeRole "arn:aws:iam::012345678912:role/NodeInstanceRole" -Subnet
 "subnet-0d1a9fff35efa7691","subnet-0a3f4928edbc224d4"
```

출력:

```
AmiType        : AL2_x86_64
ClusterName    : PROD
CreatedAt      : 12/25/2019 10:16:45 AM
DiskSize       : 40
Health         : Amazon.EKS.Model.NodegroupHealth
InstanceTypes  : {t3.large}
Labels         : {}
ModifiedAt     : 12/25/2019 10:16:45 AM
NodegroupArn   : arn:aws:eks:us-west-2:012345678912:nodegroup/PROD/
ProdEKSNodeGroup/7eb79e47-82b6-04d9-e984-95110db6fa85
NodegroupName  : ProdEKSNodeGroup
NodeRole       : arn:aws:iam::012345678912:role/NodeInstanceRole
ReleaseVersion : 1.14.7-20190927
RemoteAccess   :
Resources      :
```

```
ScalingConfig   : Amazon.EKS.Model.NodegroupScalingConfig
Status          : CREATING
Subnets         : {subnet-0d1a9fff35efa7691, subnet-0a3f4928edbc224d4}
Tags            : {}
Version         : 1.14
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CreateNodegroup을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 cmdlet은 Amazon EKS 클러스터에 대한 관리형 작업자 노드 그룹을 생성합니다. 클러스터에 대한 현재 Kubernetes 버전과 동일한 클러스터에 대해서만 노드 그룹을 생성할 수 있습니다. 모든 노드 그룹은 클러스터의 해당 마이너 Kubernetes 버전에 대한 최신 AMI 릴리스 버전으로 생성됩니다.

```
New-EKSNodeGroup -NodeGroupName "ProdEKSNodeGroup" -AmiType "AL2_x86_64"
 -DiskSize 40 -ClusterName "PROD" -ScalingConfig_DesiredSize 2 -
ScalingConfig_MinSize 2 -ScalingConfig_MaxSize 5 -InstanceType t3.large
 -NodeRole "arn:aws:iam::012345678912:role/NodeInstanceRole" -Subnet
 "subnet-0d1a9fff35efa7691","subnet-0a3f4928edbc224d4"
```

출력:

```
AmiType         : AL2_x86_64
ClusterName     : PROD
CreatedAt       : 12/25/2019 10:16:45 AM
DiskSize        : 40
Health          : Amazon.EKS.Model.NodegroupHealth
InstanceTypes   : {t3.large}
Labels          : {}
ModifiedAt      : 12/25/2019 10:16:45 AM
NodegroupArn    : arn:aws:eks:us-west-2:012345678912:nodegroup/PROD/
ProdEKSNodeGroup/7eb79e47-82b6-04d9-e984-95110db6fa85
NodegroupName   : ProdEKSNodeGroup
NodeRole        : arn:aws:iam::012345678912:role/NodeInstanceRole
ReleaseVersion  : 1.14.7-20190927
RemoteAccess    :
Resources       :
ScalingConfig   : Amazon.EKS.Model.NodegroupScalingConfig
Status          : CREATING
Subnets         : {subnet-0d1a9fff35efa7691, subnet-0a3f4928edbc224d4}
Tags            : {}
```

```
Version        : 1.14
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateNodegroup을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DeleteCluster** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteCluster의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

Amazon EKS 클러스터 컨트롤 플레인을 삭제하려면

다음 delete-cluster 예시에서는 Amazon EKS 클러스터 컨트롤 플레인을 삭제합니다.

```
aws eks delete-cluster \
    --name my-eks-cluster
```

출력:

```
{
    "cluster": {
        "name": "my-eks-cluster",
        "arn": "arn:aws:eks:us-east-2:111122223333:cluster/my-eks-cluster",
        "createdAt": "2024-03-14T11:31:44.348000-04:00",
        "version": "1.27",
        "endpoint": "https://DALSJ343KE23J3RN45653DSKJTT647TYD.yl4.us-
east-2.eks.amazonaws.com",
        "roleArn": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/eksctl-my-eks-cluster-cluster-
ServiceRole-zMF6CBakwwbW",
        "resourcesVpcConfig": {
            "subnetIds": [
                "subnet-0fb75d2d8401716e7",
                "subnet-02184492f67a3d0f9",
                "subnet-04098063527aab776",
                "subnet-0e2907431c9988b72",
                "subnet-04ad87f71c6e5ab4d",
                "subnet-09d912bb63ef21b9a"
            ],
            "securityGroupIds": [
```

```
                "sg-0c1327f6270afbb36"
            ],
            "clusterSecurityGroupId": "sg-01c84d09d70f39a7f",
            "vpcId": "vpc-0012b8e1cc0abb17d",
            "endpointPublicAccess": true,
            "endpointPrivateAccess": true,
            "publicAccessCidrs": [
                "0.0.0.0/0"
            ]
        },
        "kubernetesNetworkConfig": {
            "serviceIpv4Cidr": "10.100.0.0/16",
            "ipFamily": "ipv4"
        },
        "logging": {
            "clusterLogging": [
                {
                    "types": [
                        "api",
                        "audit",
                        "authenticator",
                        "controllerManager",
                        "scheduler"
                    ],
                    "enabled": true
                }
            ]
        },
        "identity": {
            "oidc": {
                "issuer": "https://oidc.eks.us-east-2.amazonaws.com/id/
DALSJ343KE23J3RN45653DSKJTT647TYD"
            }
        },
        "status": "DELETING",
        "certificateAuthority": {
            "data": "XXX_CA_DATA_XXX"
        },
        "platformVersion": "eks.16",
        "tags": {
            "aws:cloudformation:stack-name": "eksctl-my-eks-cluster-cluster",
            "alpha.eksctl.io/cluster-name": "my-eks-cluster",
            "karpenter.sh/discovery": "my-eks-cluster",
```

```
            "aws:cloudformation:stack-id": "arn:aws:cloudformation:us-
east-2:111122223333:stack/eksctl-my-eks-cluster-cluster/e752ea00-e217-11ee-
beae-0a9599c8c7ed",
            "auto-delete": "no",
            "eksctl.cluster.k8s.io/v1alpha1/cluster-name": "my-eks-cluster",
            "EKS-Cluster-Name": "my-eks-cluster",
            "alpha.eksctl.io/cluster-oidc-enabled": "true",
            "aws:cloudformation:logical-id": "ControlPlane",
            "alpha.eksctl.io/eksctl-version": "0.173.0-dev
+a7ee89342.2024-03-01T03:40:57Z",
            "Name": "eksctl-my-eks-cluster-cluster/ControlPlane"
        },
        "accessConfig": {
            "authenticationMode": "API_AND_CONFIG_MAP"
        }
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon EKS 사용 설명서의 Amazon EKS 클러스터 삭제 섹션을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteCluster를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 cmdlet은 Amazon EKS 클러스터 컨트롤 플레인을 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-EKSCluster -Name "DEV-KUBE-CL"
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-EKSCluster (DeleteCluster)" on target "DEV-KUBE-
CL".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y

Arn                  : arn:aws:eks:us-west-2:012345678912:cluster/DEV-KUBE-CL
CertificateAuthority : Amazon.EKS.Model.Certificate
ClientRequestToken   :
CreatedAt            : 12/25/2019 9:33:25 AM
```

```
Endpoint             : https://02E6D31E3E4F8C15D7BE7F58D527776A.yl4.us-
west-2.eks.amazonaws.com
Identity             : Amazon.EKS.Model.Identity
Logging              : Amazon.EKS.Model.Logging
Name                 : DEV-KUBE-CL
PlatformVersion      : eks.7
ResourcesVpcConfig   : Amazon.EKS.Model.VpcConfigResponse
RoleArn              : arn:aws:iam::012345678912:role/eks-iam-role
Status               : DELETING
Tags                 : {}
Version              : 1.14
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteCluster를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 cmdlet은 Amazon EKS 클러스터 컨트롤 플레인을 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-EKSCluster -Name "DEV-KUBE-CL"
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-EKSCluster (DeleteCluster)" on target "DEV-KUBE-
CL".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y

Arn                  : arn:aws:eks:us-west-2:012345678912:cluster/DEV-KUBE-CL
CertificateAuthority : Amazon.EKS.Model.Certificate
ClientRequestToken   :
CreatedAt            : 12/25/2019 9:33:25 AM
Endpoint             : https://02E6D31E3E4F8C15D7BE7F58D527776A.yl4.us-
west-2.eks.amazonaws.com
Identity             : Amazon.EKS.Model.Identity
Logging              : Amazon.EKS.Model.Logging
Name                 : DEV-KUBE-CL
PlatformVersion      : eks.7
ResourcesVpcConfig   : Amazon.EKS.Model.VpcConfigResponse
RoleArn              : arn:aws:iam::012345678912:role/eks-iam-role
Status               : DELETING
Tags                 : {}
```

```
Version              : 1.14
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteCluster를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn remove_cluster(
    client: &aws_sdk_eks::Client,
    name: &str,
) -> Result<(), aws_sdk_eks::Error> {
    let cluster_deleted = client.delete_cluster().name(name).send().await?;
    println!("cluster deleted: {:?}", cluster_deleted);

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DeleteCluster를 참조하십시오.

CLI로 **`DeleteFargateProfile`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteFargateProfile`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예시 1: 네임스페이스가 있는 선택기에 대한 EKS Fargate 프로파일을 만들려면

다음 `delete-fargate-profile` 예시에서는 네임스페이스가 있는 선택기에 대한 EKS Fargate 프로파일을 만듭니다.

```
aws eks delete-fargate-profile \
```

```
    --cluster-name my-eks-cluster \
    --fargate-profile-name my-fargate-profile
```

출력:

```
{
    "fargateProfile": {
        "fargateProfileName": "my-fargate-profile",
        "fargateProfileArn": "arn:aws:eks:us-east-2:111122223333:fargateprofile/
my-eks-cluster/my-fargate-profile/1ac72bb3-3fc6-2631-f1e1-98bff53bed62",
        "clusterName": "my-eks-cluster",
        "createdAt": "2024-03-19T11:48:39.975000-04:00",
        "podExecutionRoleArn": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/role-name",
        "subnets": [
            "subnet-09d912bb63ef21b9a",
            "subnet-04ad87f71c6e5ab4d",
            "subnet-0e2907431c9988b72"
        ],
        "selectors": [
            {
                "namespace": "default",
                "labels": {
                    "foo": "bar"
                }
            }
        ],
        "status": "DELETING",
        "tags": {}
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon EKS 사용 설명서의 AWS Fargate 프로파일 - Fargate 삭제 섹션을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteFargateProfile 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 cmdlet은 AWS Fargate 프로파일을 삭제합니다. Fargate 프로필을 삭제하면 프로필로 생성된 Fargate에서 실행되는 모든 포드가 삭제됩니다.

```
Remove-EKSFargateProfile -FargateProfileName "EKSFargate" -ClusterName "TEST"
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-EKSFargateProfile (DeleteFargateProfile)" on
 target "EKSFargate".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y

ClusterName         : TEST
CreatedAt           : 12/26/2019 12:34:47 PM
FargateProfileArn   : arn:aws:eks:us-east-2:012345678912:fargateprofile/TEST/
EKSFargate/42b7a119-e16b-a279-ce97-bdf303adec92
FargateProfileName  : EKSFargate
PodExecutionRoleArn : arn:aws:iam::012345678912:role/
AmazonEKSFargatePodExecutionRole
Selectors           : {Amazon.EKS.Model.FargateProfileSelector}
Status              : DELETING
Subnets             : {subnet-0cd976f08d5fbfaae, subnet-02f6ff500ff2067a0}
Tags                : {}
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteFargateProfile을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 cmdlet은 AWS Fargate 프로파일을 삭제합니다. Fargate 프로파일을 삭제하면 프로파일로 생성된 Fargate에서 실행되는 모든 포드가 삭제됩니다.

```
Remove-EKSFargateProfile -FargateProfileName "EKSFargate" -ClusterName "TEST"
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-EKSFargateProfile (DeleteFargateProfile)" on
 target "EKSFargate".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y
```

```
ClusterName         : TEST
CreatedAt           : 12/26/2019 12:34:47 PM
FargateProfileArn   : arn:aws:eks:us-east-2:012345678912:fargateprofile/TEST/
EKSFargate/42b7a119-e16b-a279-ce97-bdf303adec92
FargateProfileName  : EKSFargate
PodExecutionRoleArn : arn:aws:iam::012345678912:role/
AmazonEKSFargatePodExecutionRole
Selectors           : {Amazon.EKS.Model.FargateProfileSelector}
Status              : DELETING
Subnets             : {subnet-0cd976f08d5fbfaae, subnet-02f6ff500ff2067a0}
Tags                : {}
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteFargateProfile을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **DeleteNodegroup** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteNodegroup의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예시 1: Amazon EKS 클러스터의 관리형 노드 그룹을 삭제하려면

다음 delete-nodegroup 예시에서는 Amazon EKS 클러스터의 관리형 노드 그룹을 삭제합니다.

```
aws eks delete-nodegroup \
    --cluster-name my-eks-cluster \
    --nodegroup-name my-eks-nodegroup
```

출력:

```
{
    "nodegroup": {
        "nodegroupName": "my-eks-nodegroup",
        "nodegroupArn": "arn:aws:eks:us-east-2:111122223333:nodegroup/my-eks-
cluster/my-eks-nodegroup/1ec75f5f-0e21-dcc0-b46e-f9c442685cd8",
        "clusterName": "my-eks-cluster",
        "version": "1.26",
        "releaseVersion": "1.26.12-20240329",
```

```
        "createdAt": "2024-04-08T13:25:15.033000-04:00",
        "modifiedAt": "2024-04-08T13:25:31.252000-04:00",
        "status": "DELETING",
        "capacityType": "SPOT",
        "scalingConfig": {
            "minSize": 1,
            "maxSize": 5,
            "desiredSize": 4
        },
        "instanceTypes": [
            "t3.large"
        ],
        "subnets": [
            "subnet-0e2907431c9988b72",
            "subnet-04ad87f71c6e5ab4d",
            "subnet-09d912bb63ef21b9a"
        ],
        "amiType": "AL2_x86_64",
        "nodeRole": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/role-name",
        "labels": {
            "my-eks-nodegroup-label-2": "value-2",
            "my-eks-nodegroup-label-1": "value-1"
        },
        "taints": [
            {
                "key": "taint-key-1",
                "value": "taint-value-1",
                "effect": "NO_EXECUTE"
            }
        ],
        "diskSize": 50,
        "health": {
            "issues": []
        },
        "updateConfig": {
            "maxUnavailable": 2
        },
        "tags": {
            "my-eks-nodegroup-key-1": "value-1",
            "my-eks-nodegroup-key-2": "value-2"
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteNodegroup 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 cmdlet은 클러스터의 Amazon EKS 노드 그룹을 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-EKSNodegroup -NodegroupName "ProdEKSNodeGroup" -ClusterName "PROD"
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-EKSNodegroup (DeleteNodegroup)" on target
 "ProdEKSNodeGroup".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y

AmiType        : AL2_x86_64
ClusterName    : PROD
CreatedAt      : 12/25/2019 10:16:45 AM
DiskSize       : 40
Health         : Amazon.EKS.Model.NodegroupHealth
InstanceTypes  : {t3.large}
Labels         : {}
ModifiedAt     : 12/25/2019 11:01:16 AM
NodegroupArn   : arn:aws:eks:us-west-2:012345678912:nodegroup/PROD/
ProdEKSNodeGroup/7eb79e47-82b6-04d9-e984-95110db6fa85
NodegroupName  : ProdEKSNodeGroup
NodeRole       : arn:aws:iam::012345678912:role/NodeInstanceRole
ReleaseVersion : 1.14.7-20190927
RemoteAccess   :
Resources      : Amazon.EKS.Model.NodegroupResources
ScalingConfig  : Amazon.EKS.Model.NodegroupScalingConfig
Status         : DELETING
Subnets        : {subnet-0d1a9fff35efa7691, subnet-0a3f4928edbc224d4}
Tags           : {}
Version        : 1.14
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteNodegroup을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 cmdlet은 클러스터의 Amazon EKS 노드 그룹을 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-EKSNodegroup -NodegroupName "ProdEKSNodeGroup" -ClusterName "PROD"
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-EKSNodegroup (DeleteNodegroup)" on target
 "ProdEKSNodeGroup".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y

AmiType        : AL2_x86_64
ClusterName    : PROD
CreatedAt      : 12/25/2019 10:16:45 AM
DiskSize       : 40
Health         : Amazon.EKS.Model.NodegroupHealth
InstanceTypes  : {t3.large}
Labels         : {}
ModifiedAt     : 12/25/2019 11:01:16 AM
NodegroupArn   : arn:aws:eks:us-west-2:012345678912:nodegroup/PROD/
ProdEKSNodeGroup/7eb79e47-82b6-04d9-e984-95110db6fa85
NodegroupName  : ProdEKSNodeGroup
NodeRole       : arn:aws:iam::012345678912:role/NodeInstanceRole
ReleaseVersion : 1.14.7-20190927
RemoteAccess   :
Resources      : Amazon.EKS.Model.NodegroupResources
ScalingConfig  : Amazon.EKS.Model.NodegroupScalingConfig
Status         : DELETING
Subnets        : {subnet-0d1a9fff35efa7691, subnet-0a3f4928edbc224d4}
Tags           : {}
Version        : 1.14
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteNodegroup을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **DescribeCluster** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeCluster`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

Amazon EKS 클러스터에서 EKS 추가 기능을 능동적으로 실행하는 방법 설명

다음 `describe-cluster` 예시에서는 Amazon EKS 클러스터에서 EKS 추가 기능을 능동적으로 실행합니다.

```
aws eks describe-cluster \
    --name my-eks-cluster
```

출력:

```
{
    "cluster": {
        "name": "my-eks-cluster",
        "arn": "arn:aws:eks:us-east-2:111122223333:cluster/my-eks-cluster",
        "createdAt": "2024-03-14T11:31:44.348000-04:00",
        "version": "1.26",
        "endpoint": "https://JSA79429HJDASKJDJ8223829MNDNASW.yl4.us-
east-2.eks.amazonaws.com",
        "roleArn": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/eksctl-my-eks-cluster-cluster-
ServiceRole-zMF6CBakwwbW",
        "resourcesVpcConfig": {
            "subnetIds": [
                "subnet-0fb75d2d8401716e7",
                "subnet-02184492f67a3d0f9",
                "subnet-04098063527aab776",
                "subnet-0e2907431c9988b72",
                "subnet-04ad87f71c6e5ab4d",
                "subnet-09d912bb63ef21b9a"
            ],
            "securityGroupIds": [
                "sg-0c1327f6270afbb36"
            ],
            "clusterSecurityGroupId": "sg-01c84d09d70f39a7f",
            "vpcId": "vpc-0012b8e1cc0abb17d",
            "endpointPublicAccess": true,
            "endpointPrivateAccess": true,
            "publicAccessCidrs": [
                "22.19.18.2/32"
            ]
```

```
        },
        "kubernetesNetworkConfig": {
            "serviceIpv4Cidr": "10.100.0.0/16",
            "ipFamily": "ipv4"
        },
        "logging": {
            "clusterLogging": [
                {
                    "types": [
                        "api",
                        "audit",
                        "authenticator",
                        "controllerManager",
                        "scheduler"
                    ],
                    "enabled": true
                }
            ]
        },
        "identity": {
            "oidc": {
                "issuer": "https://oidc.eks.us-east-2.amazonaws.com/id/
JSA79429HJDASKJDJ8223829MNDNASW"
            }
        },
        "status": "ACTIVE",
        "certificateAuthority": {
            "data": "CA_DATA_STRING..."
        },
        "platformVersion": "eks.14",
        "tags": {
            "aws:cloudformation:stack-name": "eksctl-my-eks-cluster-cluster",
            "alpha.eksctl.io/cluster-name": "my-eks-cluster",
            "karpenter.sh/discovery": "my-eks-cluster",
            "aws:cloudformation:stack-id": "arn:aws:cloudformation:us-
east-2:111122223333:stack/eksctl-my-eks-cluster-cluster/e752ea00-e217-11ee-
beae-0a9599c8c7ed",
            "auto-delete": "no",
            "eksctl.cluster.k8s.io/v1alpha1/cluster-name": "my-eks-cluster",
            "EKS-Cluster-Name": "my-eks-cluster",
            "alpha.eksctl.io/cluster-oidc-enabled": "true",
            "aws:cloudformation:logical-id": "ControlPlane",
            "alpha.eksctl.io/eksctl-version": "0.173.0-dev
+a7ee89342.2024-03-01T03:40:57Z",
```

```
            "Name": "eksctl-my-eks-cluster-cluster/ControlPlane"
        },
        "health": {
            "issues": []
        },
        "accessConfig": {
            "authenticationMode": "API_AND_CONFIG_MAP"
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeCluster를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 cmdlet은 Amazon EKS 클러스터에 대한 설명 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-EKSCluster -Name "PROD"
```

출력:

```
Arn                  : arn:aws:eks:us-west-2:012345678912:cluster/PROD
CertificateAuthority : Amazon.EKS.Model.Certificate
ClientRequestToken   :
CreatedAt            : 12/25/2019 6:46:17 AM
Endpoint             : https://669608765450FBBE54D1D78A3D71B72C.gr8.us-
west-2.eks.amazonaws.com
Identity             : Amazon.EKS.Model.Identity
Logging              : Amazon.EKS.Model.Logging
Name                 : PROD
PlatformVersion      : eks.7
ResourcesVpcConfig   : Amazon.EKS.Model.VpcConfigResponse
RoleArn              : arn:aws:iam::012345678912:role/eks-iam-role
Status               : ACTIVE
Tags                 : {}
Version              : 1.14
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeCluster를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 cmdlet은 Amazon EKS 클러스터에 대한 설명 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-EKSCluster -Name "PROD"
```

출력:

```
Arn                  : arn:aws:eks:us-west-2:012345678912:cluster/PROD
CertificateAuthority : Amazon.EKS.Model.Certificate
ClientRequestToken   :
CreatedAt            : 12/25/2019 6:46:17 AM
Endpoint             : https://669608765450FBBE54D1D78A3D71B72C.gr8.us-
west-2.eks.amazonaws.com
Identity             : Amazon.EKS.Model.Identity
Logging              : Amazon.EKS.Model.Logging
Name                 : PROD
PlatformVersion      : eks.7
ResourcesVpcConfig   : Amazon.EKS.Model.VpcConfigResponse
RoleArn              : arn:aws:iam::012345678912:role/eks-iam-role
Status               : ACTIVE
Tags                 : {}
Version              : 1.14
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeCluster를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **DescribeFargateProfile** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeFargateProfile`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

Fargate 프로파일 설명

다음 `describe-fargate-profile` 예시에서는 Fargate 프로파일을 설명합니다.

```
aws eks describe-fargate-profile \
    --cluster-name my-eks-cluster \
```

```
    --fargate-profile-name my-fargate-profile
```

출력:

```
{
    "fargateProfile": {
        "fargateProfileName": "my-fargate-profile",
        "fargateProfileArn": "arn:aws:eks:us-east-2:111122223333:fargateprofile/
my-eks-cluster/my-fargate-profile/96c766ce-43d2-f9c9-954c-647334391198",
        "clusterName": "my-eks-cluster",
        "createdAt": "2024-04-11T10:42:52.486000-04:00",
        "podExecutionRoleArn": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/eksctl-my-eks-
cluster-farga-FargatePodExecutionRole-1htfAaJdJUEO",
        "subnets": [
            "subnet-09d912bb63ef21b9a",
            "subnet-04ad87f71c6e5ab4d",
            "subnet-0e2907431c9988b72"
        ],
        "selectors": [
            {
                "namespace": "prod*",
                "labels": {
                    "labelname*?": "*value1"
                }
            },
            {
                "namespace": "*dev*",
                "labels": {
                    "labelname*?": "*value*"
                }
            }
        ],
        "status": "ACTIVE",
        "tags": {
            "eks-fargate-profile-key-2": "value-2",
            "eks-fargate-profile-key-1": "value-1"
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeFargateProfile 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 cmdlet은 AWS Fargate 프로필에 대한 설명 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-EKSFargateProfile -FargateProfileName "EKSFargate" -ClusterName "TEST"
```

출력:

```
ClusterName         : TEST
CreatedAt           : 12/26/2019 12:34:47 PM
FargateProfileArn   : arn:aws:eks:us-east-2:012345678912:fargateprofile/TEST/
EKSFargate/42b7a119-e16b-a279-ce97-bdf303adec92
FargateProfileName  : EKSFargate
PodExecutionRoleArn : arn:aws:iam::012345678912:role/
AmazonEKSFargatePodExecutionRole
Selectors           : {Amazon.EKS.Model.FargateProfileSelector}
Status              : ACTIVE
Subnets             : {subnet-0cd976f08d5fbfaae, subnet-02f6ff500ff2067a0}
Tags                : {}
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeFargateProfile을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 cmdlet은 AWS Fargate 프로필에 대한 설명 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-EKSFargateProfile -FargateProfileName "EKSFargate" -ClusterName "TEST"
```

출력:

```
ClusterName         : TEST
CreatedAt           : 12/26/2019 12:34:47 PM
FargateProfileArn   : arn:aws:eks:us-east-2:012345678912:fargateprofile/TEST/
EKSFargate/42b7a119-e16b-a279-ce97-bdf303adec92
FargateProfileName  : EKSFargate
PodExecutionRoleArn : arn:aws:iam::012345678912:role/
AmazonEKSFargatePodExecutionRole
Selectors           : {Amazon.EKS.Model.FargateProfileSelector}
Status              : ACTIVE
Subnets             : {subnet-0cd976f08d5fbfaae, subnet-02f6ff500ff2067a0}
```

```
Tags                : {}
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeFargateProfile을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **DescribeNodegroup** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeNodegroup의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

Amazon EKS 클러스터에 대한 관리형 노드 그룹 설명

다음 describe-nodegroup 예시에서는 Amazon EKS 클러스터의 관리형 노드 그룹을 설명합니다.

```
aws eks describe-nodegroup \
    --cluster-name my-eks-cluster \
    --nodegroup-name my-eks-nodegroup
```

출력:

```
{
    "nodegroup": {
        "nodegroupName": "my-eks-nodegroup",
        "nodegroupArn": "arn:aws:eks:us-east-2:111122223333:nodegroup/my-eks-
cluster/my-eks-nodegroup/a8c75f2f-df78-a72f-4063-4b69af3de5b1",
        "clusterName": "my-eks-cluster",
        "version": "1.26",
        "releaseVersion": "1.26.12-20240329",
        "createdAt": "2024-04-08T11:42:10.555000-04:00",
        "modifiedAt": "2024-04-08T11:44:12.402000-04:00",
        "status": "ACTIVE",
        "capacityType": "ON_DEMAND",
        "scalingConfig": {
            "minSize": 1,
            "maxSize": 3,
            "desiredSize": 1
        },
        "instanceTypes": [
```

```
            "t3.medium"
        ],
        "subnets": [
            "subnet-0e2907431c9988b72",
            "subnet-04ad87f71c6e5ab4d",
            "subnet-09d912bb63ef21b9a"
        ],
        "amiType": "AL2_x86_64",
        "nodeRole": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/role-name",
        "labels": {},
        "resources": {
            "autoScalingGroups": [
                {
                    "name": "eks-my-eks-nodegroup-a8c75f2f-df78-
a72f-4063-4b69af3de5b1"
                }
            ]
        },
        "diskSize": 20,
        "health": {
            "issues": []
        },
        "updateConfig": {
            "maxUnavailable": 1
        },
        "tags": {}
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeNodegroup 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 cmdlet은 Amazon EKS 노드 그룹에 대한 설명 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-EKSNodegroup -NodegroupName "ProdEKSNodeGroup" -ClusterName "PROD"
```

출력:

```
AmiType        : AL2_x86_64
```

```
ClusterName    : PROD
CreatedAt      : 12/25/2019 10:16:45 AM
DiskSize       : 40
Health         : Amazon.EKS.Model.NodegroupHealth
InstanceTypes  : {t3.large}
Labels         : {}
ModifiedAt     : 12/25/2019 10:16:45 AM
NodegroupArn   : arn:aws:eks:us-west-2:012345678912:nodegroup/PROD/
ProdEKSNodeGroup/7eb79e47-82b6-04d9-e984-95110db6fa85
NodegroupName  : ProdEKSNodeGroup
NodeRole       : arn:aws:iam::012345678912:role/NodeInstanceRole
ReleaseVersion : 1.14.7-20190927
RemoteAccess   :
Resources      :
ScalingConfig  : Amazon.EKS.Model.NodegroupScalingConfig
Status         : CREATING
Subnets        : {subnet-0d1a9fff35efa7691, subnet-0a3f4928edbc224d4}
Tags           : {}
Version        : 1.14
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeNodegroup을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 cmdlet은 Amazon EKS 노드 그룹에 대한 설명 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-EKSNodegroup -NodegroupName "ProdEKSNodeGroup" -ClusterName "PROD"
```

출력:

```
AmiType        : AL2_x86_64
ClusterName    : PROD
CreatedAt      : 12/25/2019 10:16:45 AM
DiskSize       : 40
Health         : Amazon.EKS.Model.NodegroupHealth
InstanceTypes  : {t3.large}
Labels         : {}
ModifiedAt     : 12/25/2019 10:16:45 AM
NodegroupArn   : arn:aws:eks:us-west-2:012345678912:nodegroup/PROD/
ProdEKSNodeGroup/7eb79e47-82b6-04d9-e984-95110db6fa85
NodegroupName  : ProdEKSNodeGroup
NodeRole       : arn:aws:iam::012345678912:role/NodeInstanceRole
```

```
ReleaseVersion : 1.14.7-20190927
RemoteAccess   :
Resources      :
ScalingConfig  : Amazon.EKS.Model.NodegroupScalingConfig
Status         : CREATING
Subnets        : {subnet-0d1a9fff35efa7691, subnet-0a3f4928edbc224d4}
Tags           : {}
Version        : 1.14
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeNodegroup을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **DescribeUpdate** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeUpdate의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예시 1: 클러스터 업데이트를 설명하려면

다음 describe-update 예시에서는 이름이 지정된 클러스터에 대한 업데이트를 설명합니다.

```
aws eks describe-update \
    --name my-eks-cluster \
    --update-id 10bddb13-a71b-425a-b0a6-71cd03e59161
```

출력:

```
{
    "update": {
        "id": "10bddb13-a71b-425a-b0a6-71cd03e59161",
        "status": "Successful",
        "type": "EndpointAccessUpdate",
        "params": [
            {
                "type": "EndpointPublicAccess",
                "value": "false"
            },
            {
                "type": "EndpointPrivateAccess",
```

```
                "value": "true"
            }
        ],
        "createdAt": "2024-03-14T10:01:26.297000-04:00",
        "errors": []
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon EKS 사용 설명서의 Amazon EKS 클러스터 Kubernetes 버전 업데이트 섹션을 참조하세요.

예시 2: 클러스터 업데이트를 설명하려면

다음 `describe-update` 예시에서는 이름이 지정된 클러스터에 대한 업데이트를 설명합니다.

```
aws eks describe-update \
    --name my-eks-cluster \
    --update-id e4994991-4c0f-475a-a040-427e6da52966
```

출력:

```
{
    "update": {
        "id": "e4994991-4c0f-475a-a040-427e6da52966",
        "status": "Successful",
        "type": "AssociateEncryptionConfig",
        "params": [
            {
                "type": "EncryptionConfig",
                "value": "[{\"resources\":[\"secrets\"],\"provider\":{\"keyArn\":
\"arn:aws:kms:region-code:account:key/key\"}}]"
            }
        ],
        "createdAt": "2024-03-14T11:01:26.297000-04:00",
        "errors": []
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon EKS 사용 설명서의 Amazon EKS 클러스터 Kubernetes 버전 업데이트 섹션을 참조하세요.

예시 3: 클러스터 업데이트를 설명하려면

다음 `describe-update` 예시에서는 이름이 지정된 클러스터에 대한 업데이트를 설명합니다.

```
aws eks describe-update \
    --name my-eks-cluster \
    --update-id b5f0ba18-9a87-4450-b5a0-825e6e84496f
```

출력:

```
{
    "update": {
        "id": "b5f0ba18-9a87-4450-b5a0-825e6e84496f",
        "status": "Successful",
        "type": "VersionUpdate",
        "params": [
            {
                "type": "Version",
                "value": "1.29"
            },
            {
                "type": "PlatformVersion",
                "value": "eks.1"
            }
        ],
        "createdAt": "2024-03-14T12:05:26.297000-04:00",
        "errors": []
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon EKS 사용 설명서의 Amazon EKS 클러스터 Kubernetes 버전 업데이트 섹션을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeUpdate 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 cmdlet은 Amazon EKS 클러스터 또는 연결된 관리형 노드 그룹에 대한 업데이트에 대한 설명 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-EKSUpdate -Name "PROD" -UpdateId "ee708232-7d2e-4ed7-9270-d0b5176f0726"
```

출력:

```
CreatedAt : 12/25/2019 5:03:07 PM
Errors    : {}
Id        : ee708232-7d2e-4ed7-9270-d0b5176f0726
Params    : {Amazon.EKS.Model.UpdateParam}
Status    : Successful
Type      : LoggingUpdate
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeUpdate를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 cmdlet은 Amazon EKS 클러스터 또는 연결된 관리형 노드 그룹에 대한 업데이트에 대한 설명 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-EKSUpdate -Name "PROD" -UpdateId "ee708232-7d2e-4ed7-9270-d0b5176f0726"
```

출력:

```
CreatedAt : 12/25/2019 5:03:07 PM
Errors    : {}
Id        : ee708232-7d2e-4ed7-9270-d0b5176f0726
Params    : {Amazon.EKS.Model.UpdateParam}
Status    : Successful
Type      : LoggingUpdate
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeUpdate를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **`ListClusters`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListClusters`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

'my-eks-cluster'라는 Amazon EKS 클러스터에 설치된 모든 추가 기능을 나열하려면

다음 `list-clusters` 예시에서는 my-eks-cluster라는 Amazon EKS 클러스터에 설치된 모든 추가 기능을 나열합니다.

```
aws eks list-clusters
```

출력:

```
{
    "clusters": [
        "prod",
        "qa",
        "stage",
        "my-eks-cluster"
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListClusters를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 cmdlet은 지정된 리전의에 AWS 계정 있는 Amazon EKS 클러스터를 나열합니다.

```
Get-EKSClusterList
```

출력:

```
 PROD
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ListClusters를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 cmdlet은 지정된 리전의에 AWS 계정 있는 Amazon EKS 클러스터를 나열합니다.

```
Get-EKSClusterList
```

출력:

```
PROD
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListClusters를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **ListFargateProfiles** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListFargateProfiles`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

'my-eks-cluster'라는 Amazon EKS 클러스터의 모든 Fargate 프로파일을 나열하려면

다음 `list-fargate-profiles` 예시에서는 my-eks-cluster라는 Amazon EKS 클러스터의 모든 Fargate 프로파일을 나열합니다.

```
aws eks list-fargate-profiles \
    --cluster-name my-eks-cluster
```

출력:

```
{
    "fargateProfileNames": [
        "my-fargate-profile"
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListFargateProfiles 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 cmdlet은 지정된 리전의에서 지정된 클러스터와 연결된 AWS Fargate 프로파일을 나열 AWS 계정 합니다.

```
Get-EKSFargateProfileList -ClusterName "TEST"
```

출력:

```
EKSFargate
EKSFargateProfile
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ListFargateProfiles를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 cmdlet은 지정된 리전의에서 지정된 클러스터와 연결된 AWS Fargate 프로파일을 나열 AWS 계정 합니다.

```
Get-EKSFargateProfileList -ClusterName "TEST"
```

출력:

```
EKSFargate
EKSFargateProfile
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListFargateProfiles를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **ListNodegroups** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListNodegroups`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

Amazon EKS 클러스터의 모든 노드 그룹 나열

다음 `list-nodegroups` 예시에서는 Amazon EKS 클러스터에의 모든 노드 그룹을 나열합니다.

```
aws eks list-nodegroups \
    --cluster-name my-eks-cluster
```

출력:

```
{
    "nodegroups": [
```

```
        "my-eks-managed-node-group",
        "my-eks-nodegroup"
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListNodegroups 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 cmdlet은 지정된 리전의에서 지정된 클러스터와 연결된 Amazon EKS 노드 그룹을 나열 AWS 계정 합니다.

```
Get-EKSNodegroupList -ClusterName PROD
```

출력:

```
ProdEKSNodeGroup
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ListNodegroups를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 cmdlet은 지정된 리전의에서 지정된 클러스터와 연결된 Amazon EKS 노드 그룹을 나열 AWS 계정 합니다.

```
Get-EKSNodegroupList -ClusterName PROD
```

출력:

```
ProdEKSNodeGroup
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListNodegroups를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **`ListTagsForResource`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListTagsForResource`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예시 1: Amazon EKS 클러스터 ARN의 모든 태그를 나열하려면

다음 `list-tags-for-resource` 예시에서는 Amazon EKS 클러스터 ARN에 대한 모든 태그를 나열합니다.

```
aws eks list-tags-for-resource \
    --resource-arn arn:aws:eks:us-east-2:111122223333:cluster/my-eks-cluster
```

출력:

```
{
    "tags": {
        "aws:cloudformation:stack-name": "eksctl-my-eks-cluster-cluster",
        "alpha.eksctl.io/cluster-name": "my-eks-cluster",
        "karpenter.sh/discovery": "my-eks-cluster",
        "aws:cloudformation:stack-id": "arn:aws:cloudformation:us-
east-2:111122223333:stack/eksctl-my-eks-cluster-cluster/e752ea00-e217-11ee-
beae-0a9599c8c7ed",
        "auto-delete": "no",
        "eksctl.cluster.k8s.io/v1alpha1/cluster-name": "my-eks-cluster",
        "EKS-Cluster-Name": "my-eks-cluster",
        "alpha.eksctl.io/cluster-oidc-enabled": "true",
        "aws:cloudformation:logical-id": "ControlPlane",
        "alpha.eksctl.io/eksctl-version": "0.173.0-dev
+a7ee89342.2024-03-01T03:40:57Z",
        "Name": "eksctl-my-eks-cluster-cluster/ControlPlane"
    }
}
```

예시 2: Amazon EKS 노드 그룹 ARN의 모든 태그를 나열하려면

다음 `list-tags-for-resource` 예시에서는 Amazon EKS 노드 그룹 ARN의 모든 태그를 나열합니다.

```
aws eks list-tags-for-resource \
    --resource-arn arn:aws:eks:us-east-2:111122223333:nodegroup/my-eks-cluster/
my-eks-managed-node-group/60c71ed2-2cfb-020f-a5f4-ad32477f198c
```

출력:

```
{
    "tags": {
        "aws:cloudformation:stack-name": "eksctl-my-eks-cluster-nodegroup-my-eks-
managed-node-group",
        "aws:cloudformation:stack-id": "arn:aws:cloudformation:us-
east-2:111122223333:stack/eksctl-my-eks-cluster-nodegroup-my-eks-managed-node-
group/eaa20310-e219-11ee-b851-0ab9ad8228ff",
        "eksctl.cluster.k8s.io/v1alpha1/cluster-name": "my-eks-cluster",
        "EKS-Cluster-Name": "my-eks-cluster",
        "alpha.eksctl.io/nodegroup-type": "managed",
        "NodeGroup Name 1": "my-eks-managed-node-group",
        "k8s.io/cluster-autoscaler/enabled": "true",
        "nodegroup-role": "worker",
        "alpha.eksctl.io/cluster-name": "my-eks-cluster",
        "alpha.eksctl.io/nodegroup-name": "my-eks-managed-node-group",
        "karpenter.sh/discovery": "my-eks-cluster",
        "NodeGroup Name 2": "AmazonLinux-Linux-Managed-NG-v1-26-v1",
        "auto-delete": "no",
        "k8s.io/cluster-autoscaler/my-eks-cluster": "owned",
        "aws:cloudformation:logical-id": "ManagedNodeGroup",
        "alpha.eksctl.io/eksctl-version": "0.173.0-dev
+a7ee89342.2024-03-01T03:40:57Z"
    }
}
```

예시 3: Amazon EKS Fargate 프로파일 ARN의 모든 태그를 나열하려면

다음 `list-tags-for-resource` 예시에서는 Amazon EKS Fargate 프로파일 ARN의 모든 태그를 나열합니다.

```
aws eks list-tags-for-resource  \
    --resource-arn arn:aws:eks:us-east-2:111122223333:fargateprofile/my-eks-
cluster/my-fargate-profile/d6c76780-e541-0725-c816-36754cab734b
```

출력:

```
{
    "tags": {
        "eks-fargate-profile-key-2": "value-2",
        "eks-fargate-profile-key-1": "value-1"
```

```
    }
}
```

예시 4: Amazon EKS 추가 기능 ARN의 모든 태그를 나열하려면

다음 `list-tags-for-resource` 예시에서는 Amazon EKS 추가 기능 ARN의 모든 태그를 나열합니다.

```
aws eks list-tags-for-resource \
    --resource-arn arn:aws:eks:us-east-2:111122223333:addon/my-eks-cluster/vpc-cni/0ec71efc-98dd-3203-60b0-4b939b2a5e5f
```

출력:

```
{
    "tags": {
        "eks-addon-key-2": "value-2",
        "eks-addon-key-1": "value-1"
    }
}
```

예시 5: Amazon EKS OIDC ID 제공업체 ARN의 모든 태그를 나열하려면

다음 `list-tags-for-resource` 예시에서는 Amazon EKS OIDC ID 제공업체 ARN의 모든 태그를 나열합니다.

```
aws eks list-tags-for-resource \
    --resource-arn arn:aws:eks:us-east-2:111122223333:identityproviderconfig/my-eks-cluster/oidc/my-identity-provider/8ac76722-78e4-cec1-ed76-d49eea058622
```

출력:

```
{
    "tags": {
        "my-identity-provider": "test"
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListTagsForResource 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 cmdlet은 Amazon EKS 리소스의 태그를 나열합니다.

```
Get-EKSResourceTag -ResourceArn "arn:aws:eks:us-west-2:012345678912:cluster/PROD"
```

출력:

```
Key  Value
---  -----
Name EKSPRODCLUSTER
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ListTagsForResource를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 cmdlet은 Amazon EKS 리소스의 태그를 나열합니다.

```
Get-EKSResourceTag -ResourceArn "arn:aws:eks:us-west-2:012345678912:cluster/PROD"
```

출력:

```
Key  Value
---  -----
Name EKSPRODCLUSTER
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListTagsForResource를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **`ListUpdates`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListUpdates`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

클러스터에 대한 업데이트를 나열하려면

이 예시 명령은 기본 리전에 `example` 클러스터의 현재 업데이트를 나열합니다.

명령:

```
aws eks list-updates --name example
```

출력:

```
{
    "updateIds": [
        "10bddb13-a71b-425a-b0a6-71cd03e59161"
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListUpdates 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 cmdlet은 지정된 리전의에 있는 Amazon EKS 클러스터 또는 관리형 노드 그룹과 연결된 업데이트를 나열 AWS 계정합니다.

```
Get-EKSUpdateList -Name "PROD"
```

출력:

```
ee708232-7d2e-4ed7-9270-d0b5176f0726
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ListUpdates를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 cmdlet은 지정된 리전의에 있는 Amazon EKS 클러스터 또는 관리형 노드 그룹과 연결된 업데이트를 나열 AWS 계정합니다.

```
Get-EKSUpdateList -Name "PROD"
```

출력:

```
ee708232-7d2e-4ed7-9270-d0b5176f0726
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListUpdates를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **TagResource** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 TagResource의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예시 1: Amazon EKS 클러스터에 지정된 태그를 추가하려면

다음 tag-resource 예시에서는 지정된 태그를 Amazon EKS 클러스터에 추가합니다.

```
aws eks tag-resource \
    --resource-arn arn:aws:eks:us-east-2:111122223333:cluster/my-eks-cluster \
    --tag 'my-eks-cluster-test-1=test-value-1,my-eks-cluster-dev-1=dev-value-2'
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

예시 2: Amazon EKS 노드 그룹에 지정된 태그를 추가하려면

다음 tag-resource 예시에서는 지정된 태그를 Amazon EKS 노드 그룹에 추가합니다.

```
aws eks tag-resource \
    --resource-arn arn:aws:eks:us-east-2:111122223333:nodegroup/my-eks-cluster/
my-eks-managed-node-group/60c71ed2-2cfb-020f-a5f4-ad32477f198c \
    --tag 'my-eks-nodegroup-test-1=test-value-1,my-eks-nodegroup-dev-1=dev-
value-2'
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 TagResource를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 cmdlet은 지정된 태그를 지정된 resourceArn이 있는 리소스에 연결합니다.

```
Add-EKSResourceTag -ResourceArn "arn:aws:eks:us-west-2:012345678912:cluster/PROD"
 -Tag @{Name = "EKSPRODCLUSTER"}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 TagResource를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 cmdlet은 지정된 태그를 지정된 resourceArn이 있는 리소스에 연결합니다.

```
Add-EKSResourceTag -ResourceArn "arn:aws:eks:us-west-2:012345678912:cluster/PROD"
 -Tag @{Name = "EKSPRODCLUSTER"}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 TagResource를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **UntagResource** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `UntagResource`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예시 1: Amazon EKS 클러스터에서 지정된 태그를 삭제하려면

다음 `untag-resource` 예시에서는 지정된 태그를 Amazon EKS 클러스터에서 삭제합니다.

```
aws eks untag-resource \
    --resource-arn arn:aws:eks:us-east-2:111122223333:cluster/my-eks-cluster \
    --tag-keys "my-eks-cluster-test-1" "my-eks-cluster-dev-1"
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

예시 2: Amazon EKS 노드 그룹에서 지정된 태그를 삭제하려면

다음 `untag-resource` 예시에서는 지정된 태그를 Amazon EKS 노드 그룹에서 삭제합니다.

```
aws eks untag-resource \
    --resource-arn arn:aws:eks:us-east-2:111122223333:nodegroup/my-eks-cluster/
my-eks-managed-node-group/60c71ed2-2cfb-020f-a5f4-ad32477f198c \
    --tag-keys "my-eks-nodegroup-test-1" "my-eks-nodegroup-dev-1"
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 UntagResource를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 cmdlet은 EKS 리소스에서 지정된 태그를 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-EKSResourceTag -ResourceArn "arn:aws:eks:us-west-2:012345678912:cluster/
PROD" -TagKey "Name"
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-EKSResourceTag (UntagResource)" on target
 "arn:aws:eks:us-west-2:012345678912:cluster/PROD".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 UntagResource를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 cmdlet은 EKS 리소스에서 지정된 태그를 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-EKSResourceTag -ResourceArn "arn:aws:eks:us-west-2:012345678912:cluster/
PROD" -TagKey "Name"
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-EKSResourceTag (UntagResource)" on target
 "arn:aws:eks:us-west-2:012345678912:cluster/PROD".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UntagResource를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **UpdateClusterConfig** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 UpdateClusterConfig의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

클러스터 엔드포인트 액세스를 업데이트하려면

이 예시 명령은 클러스터를 업데이트하여 엔드포인트 퍼블릭 액세스를 비활성화하고 프라이빗 엔드포인트 액세스를 활성화합니다.

명령:

```
aws eks update-cluster-config --name example \
--resources-vpc-config endpointPublicAccess=false,endpointPrivateAccess=true
```

출력:

```
{
    "update": {
        "id": "ec883c93-2e9e-407c-a22f-8f6fa6e67d4f",
        "status": "InProgress",
        "type": "EndpointAccessUpdate",
        "params": [
            {
                "type": "EndpointPublicAccess",
                "value": "false"
            },
            {
                "type": "EndpointPrivateAccess",
                "value": "true"
            }
        ],
        "createdAt": 1565806986.506,
        "errors": []
    }
}
```

클러스터에 대한 로깅을 활성화하려면

이 예시 명령은 `example` 클러스터에 대한 모든 클러스터 컨트롤 플레인 로깅 유형을 활성화합니다.

명령:

```
aws eks update-cluster-config --name example \
--logging '{"clusterLogging":[{"types":
["api","audit","authenticator","controllerManager","scheduler"],"enabled":true}]}'
```

출력:

```
{
    "update": {
        "id": "7551c64b-1d27-4b1e-9f8e-c45f056eb6fd",
        "status": "InProgress",
        "type": "LoggingUpdate",
        "params": [
            {
                "type": "ClusterLogging",
                "value": "{\"clusterLogging\":[{\"types\":[\"api\",\"audit\",
\"authenticator\",\"controllerManager\",\"scheduler\"],\"enabled\":true}]}"
            }
        ],
        "createdAt": 1565807210.37,
        "errors": []
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 UpdateClusterConfig 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: Amazon EKS 클러스터 구성을 업데이트합니다. 업데이트 중에도 클러스터가 계속 작동합니다.

```
Update-EKSClusterConfig -Name "PROD" -Logging_ClusterLogging
 @{Types="api","audit","authenticator","controllerManager","scheduler",Enabled="True"}
```

출력:

```
CreatedAt : 12/25/2019 5:03:07 PM
Errors    : {}
Id        : ee708232-7d2e-4ed7-9270-d0b5176f0726
Params    : {Amazon.EKS.Model.UpdateParam}
Status    : InProgress
Type      : LoggingUpdate
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 UpdateClusterConfig를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: Amazon EKS 클러스터 구성을 업데이트합니다. 업데이트 중에도 클러스터가 계속 작동합니다.

```
Update-EKSClusterConfig -Name "PROD" -Logging_ClusterLogging
 @{Types="api","audit","authenticator","controllerManager","scheduler",Enabled="True"}
```

출력:

```
CreatedAt : 12/25/2019 5:03:07 PM
Errors    : {}
Id        : ee708232-7d2e-4ed7-9270-d0b5176f0726
Params    : {Amazon.EKS.Model.UpdateParam}
Status    : InProgress
Type      : LoggingUpdate
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UpdateClusterConfig를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **`UpdateClusterVersion`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `UpdateClusterVersion`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

'my-eks-cluster'라는 Amazon EKS 클러스터를 지정된 Kubernetes 버전으로 업데이트하려면

다음 `update-cluster-version` 예시에서는 Amazon EKS 클러스터를 지정된 Kubernetes 버전으로 업데이트합니다.

```
aws eks update-cluster-version \
    --name my-eks-cluster \
    --kubernetes-version 1.27
```

출력:

```
{
    "update": {
        "id": "e4091a28-ea14-48fd-a8c7-975aeb469e8a",
        "status": "InProgress",
        "type": "VersionUpdate",
        "params": [
            {
                "type": "Version",
                "value": "1.27"
            },
            {
                "type": "PlatformVersion",
                "value": "eks.16"
            }
        ],
        "createdAt": "2024-04-12T16:56:01.082000-04:00",
        "errors": []
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon EKS 사용 설명서의 Amazon EKS 클러스터 Kubernetes 버전 업데이트 섹션을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 UpdateClusterVersion 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 cmdlet은 Amazon EKS 클러스터를 지정된 Kubernetes 버전으로 업데이트합니다. 업데이트 중에도 클러스터가 계속 작동합니다.

```
Update-EKSClusterVersion -Name "PROD-KUBE-CL" -Version 1.14
```

출력:

```
CreatedAt : 12/26/2019 9:50:37 AM
Errors    : {}
Id        : ef186eff-3b3a-4c25-bcfc-3dcdf9e898a8
Params    : {Amazon.EKS.Model.UpdateParam, Amazon.EKS.Model.UpdateParam}
Status    : InProgress
Type      : VersionUpdate
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 UpdateClusterVersion을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 cmdlet은 Amazon EKS 클러스터를 지정된 Kubernetes 버전으로 업데이트합니다. 업데이트 중에도 클러스터가 계속 작동합니다.

```
Update-EKSClusterVersion -Name "PROD-KUBE-CL" -Version 1.14
```

출력:

```
CreatedAt : 12/26/2019 9:50:37 AM
Errors    : {}
Id        : ef186eff-3b3a-4c25-bcfc-3dcdf9e898a8
Params    : {Amazon.EKS.Model.UpdateParam, Amazon.EKS.Model.UpdateParam}
Status    : InProgress
Type      : VersionUpdate
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UpdateClusterVersion을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Elastic Beanstalk의 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 AWS Elastic Beanstalk 함께를 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

추가 리소스

- Elastic Beanstalk 개발자 안내서 - Elastic Beanstalk에 대한 자세한 정보입니다.
- Elastic Beanstalk API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 Elastic Beanstalk 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 설정 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Elastic Beanstalk의 기본 예제
  - AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Elastic Beanstalk에 대한 작업
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeApplications 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListAvailableSolutionStacks 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 UpdateApplication 함께 사용

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Elastic Beanstalk의 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS Elastic Beanstalk SDKs에서의 기본 사항을 AWS 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Elastic Beanstalk에 대한 작업
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeApplications 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListAvailableSolutionStacks 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 UpdateApplication 함께 사용

AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Elastic Beanstalk에 대한 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 Elastic Beanstalk 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 AWS Elastic Beanstalk API 참조를 참조하세요.

예시

- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeApplications 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListAvailableSolutionStacks 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 UpdateApplication 함께 사용

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DescribeApplications** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeApplications의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

애플리케이션 목록을 보려면

다음 명령은 현재 리전의 애플리케이션에 대한 정보를 검색합니다.

```
aws elasticbeanstalk describe-applications
```

출력:

```
{
    "Applications": [
        {
            "ApplicationName": "ruby",
            "ConfigurationTemplates": [],
            "DateUpdated": "2015-08-13T21:05:44.376Z",
            "Versions": [
                "Sample Application"
            ],
            "DateCreated": "2015-08-13T21:05:44.376Z"
        },
        {
            "ApplicationName": "pythonsample",
            "Description": "Application created from the EB CLI using \"eb init
\"",
            "Versions": [
                "Sample Application"
            ],
            "DateCreated": "2015-08-13T19:05:43.637Z",
```

```
            "ConfigurationTemplates": [],
            "DateUpdated": "2015-08-13T19:05:43.637Z"
        },
        {
            "ApplicationName": "nodejs-example",
            "ConfigurationTemplates": [],
            "DateUpdated": "2015-08-06T17:50:02.486Z",
            "Versions": [
                "add elasticache",
                "First Release"
            ],
            "DateCreated": "2015-08-06T17:50:02.486Z"
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeApplications를 참조하세요.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
# Class to manage Elastic Beanstalk applications
class ElasticBeanstalkManager
  def initialize(eb_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @eb_client = eb_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Lists applications and their environments
  def list_applications
    @eb_client.describe_applications.applications.each do |application|
      log_application_details(application)
      list_environments(application.application_name)
    end
  rescue Aws::ElasticBeanstalk::Errors::ServiceError => e
```

```
    @logger.error("Elastic Beanstalk Service Error: #{e.message}")
  end

  private

  # Logs application details
  def log_application_details(application)
    @logger.info("Name:        #{application.application_name}")
    @logger.info("Description: #{application.description}")
  end

  # Lists and logs details of environments for a given application
  def list_environments(application_name)
    @eb_client.describe_environments(application_name:
 application_name).environments.each do |env|
      @logger.info("  Environment:  #{env.environment_name}")
      @logger.info("    URL:        #{env.cname}")
      @logger.info("    Health:     #{env.health}")
    end
  rescue Aws::ElasticBeanstalk::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing environments for application
 #{application_name}: #{e.message}")
  end
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DescribeApplicationsAWS SDK for Ruby 를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **ListAvailableSolutionStacks** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListAvailableSolutionStacks`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

솔루션 스택을 보려면

다음 명령은 현재 사용 가능한 모든 플랫폼 구성과 과거에 사용했던 모든 플랫폼 구성에 대한 솔루션 스택을 나열합니다.

```
aws elasticbeanstalk list-available-solution-stacks
```

출력(간략한 버전):

```
{
    "SolutionStacks": [
        "64bit Amazon Linux 2015.03 v2.0.0 running Node.js",
        "64bit Amazon Linux 2015.03 v2.0.0 running PHP 5.6",
        "64bit Amazon Linux 2015.03 v2.0.0 running PHP 5.5",
        "64bit Amazon Linux 2015.03 v2.0.0 running PHP 5.4",
        "64bit Amazon Linux 2015.03 v2.0.0 running Python 3.4",
        "64bit Amazon Linux 2015.03 v2.0.0 running Python 2.7",
        "64bit Amazon Linux 2015.03 v2.0.0 running Python",
        "64bit Amazon Linux 2015.03 v2.0.0 running Ruby 2.2 (Puma)",
        "64bit Amazon Linux 2015.03 v2.0.0 running Ruby 2.2 (Passenger
 Standalone)",
        "64bit Amazon Linux 2015.03 v2.0.0 running Ruby 2.1 (Puma)",
        "64bit Amazon Linux 2015.03 v2.0.0 running Ruby 2.1 (Passenger
 Standalone)",
        "64bit Amazon Linux 2015.03 v2.0.0 running Ruby 2.0 (Puma)",
        "64bit Amazon Linux 2015.03 v2.0.0 running Ruby 2.0 (Passenger
 Standalone)",
        "64bit Amazon Linux 2015.03 v2.0.0 running Ruby 1.9.3",
        "64bit Amazon Linux 2015.03 v2.0.0 running Tomcat 8 Java 8",
        "64bit Amazon Linux 2015.03 v2.0.0 running Tomcat 7 Java 7",
        "64bit Amazon Linux 2015.03 v2.0.0 running Tomcat 7 Java 6",
        "64bit Windows Server Core 2012 R2 running IIS 8.5",
        "64bit Windows Server 2012 R2 running IIS 8.5",
        "64bit Windows Server 2012 running IIS 8",
        "64bit Windows Server 2008 R2 running IIS 7.5",
        "64bit Amazon Linux 2015.03 v2.0.0 running Docker 1.6.2",
        "64bit Amazon Linux 2015.03 v2.0.0 running Multi-container Docker 1.6.2
 (Generic)",
        "64bit Debian jessie v2.0.0 running GlassFish 4.1 Java 8 (Preconfigured -
 Docker)",
        "64bit Debian jessie v2.0.0 running GlassFish 4.0 Java 7 (Preconfigured -
 Docker)",
        "64bit Debian jessie v2.0.0 running Go 1.4 (Preconfigured - Docker)",
        "64bit Debian jessie v2.0.0 running Go 1.3 (Preconfigured - Docker)",
        "64bit Debian jessie v2.0.0 running Python 3.4 (Preconfigured - Docker)",
    ],
    "SolutionStackDetails": [
        {
            "PermittedFileTypes": [
                "zip"
            ],
```

```
            "SolutionStackName": "64bit Amazon Linux 2015.03 v2.0.0 running
 Node.js"
        },
        ...
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListAvailableSolutionStacks를 참조하세요.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
# Manages listing of AWS Elastic Beanstalk solution stacks
# @param [Aws::ElasticBeanstalk::Client] eb_client
# @param [String] filter - Returns subset of results based on match
# @param [Logger] logger
class StackLister
  # Initialize with AWS Elastic Beanstalk client
  def initialize(eb_client, filter, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @eb_client = eb_client
    @filter = filter.downcase
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Lists and logs Elastic Beanstalk solution stacks
  def list_stacks
    stacks = @eb_client.list_available_solution_stacks.solution_stacks
    orig_length = stacks.length
    filtered_length = 0

    stacks.each do |stack|
      if @filter.empty? || stack.downcase.include?(@filter)
        @logger.info(stack)
        filtered_length += 1
      end
```

```
    end

    log_summary(filtered_length, orig_length)
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing solution stacks: #{e.message}")
  end

  private

  # Logs summary of listed stacks
  def log_summary(filtered_length, orig_length)
    if @filter.empty?
      @logger.info("Showed #{orig_length} stack(s)")
    else
      @logger.info("Showed #{filtered_length} stack(s) of #{orig_length}")
    end
  end
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 ListAvailableSolutionStacksAWS SDK for Ruby 를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **UpdateApplication** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 UpdateApplication의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

애플리케이션의 설명을 변경하려면

다음 명령은 my-app 애플리케이션의 설명을 업데이트합니다.

```
aws elasticbeanstalk update-application --application-name my-app --
description "my Elastic Beanstalk application"
```

출력:

```
{
    "Application": {
        "ApplicationName": "my-app",
        "Description": "my Elastic Beanstalk application",
```

```
        "Versions": [
            "2fba-stage-150819_234450",
            "bf07-stage-150820_214945",
            "93f8",
            "fd7c-stage-150820_000431",
            "22a0-stage-150819_185942"
        ],
        "DateCreated": "2015-08-13T19:15:50.449Z",
        "ConfigurationTemplates": [],
        "DateUpdated": "2015-08-20T22:34:56.195Z"
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 UpdateApplication을 참조하세요.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
# Manages deployment of Rails applications to AWS Elastic Beanstalk
class RailsAppDeployer
  def initialize(eb_client, s3_client, app_name, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @eb_client = eb_client
    @s3_client = s3_client
    @app_name = app_name
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Deploys the latest application version to Elastic Beanstalk
  def deploy
    create_storage_location
    zip_file_name = create_zip_file
    upload_zip_to_s3(zip_file_name)
    create_and_deploy_new_application_version(zip_file_name)
  end
```

```
  private

  # Creates a new S3 storage location for the application
  def create_storage_location
    resp = @eb_client.create_storage_location
    @logger.info("Created storage location in bucket #{resp.s3_bucket}")
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Failed to create storage location: #{e.message}")
  end

  # Creates a ZIP file of the application using git
  def create_zip_file
    zip_file_basename = SecureRandom.urlsafe_base64
    zip_file_name = "#{zip_file_basename}.zip"
    `git archive --format=zip -o #{zip_file_name} HEAD`
    zip_file_name
  end

  # Uploads the ZIP file to the S3 bucket
  def upload_zip_to_s3(zip_file_name)
    zip_contents = File.read(zip_file_name)
    key = "#{@app_name}/#{zip_file_name}"
    @s3_client.put_object(body: zip_contents, bucket: fetch_bucket_name, key:
key)
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Failed to upload ZIP file to S3: #{e.message}")
  end

  # Fetches the S3 bucket name from Elastic Beanstalk application versions
  def fetch_bucket_name
    app_versions = @eb_client.describe_application_versions(application_name:
@app_name)
    av = app_versions.application_versions.first
    av.source_bundle.s3_bucket
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Failed to fetch bucket name: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Creates a new application version and deploys it
  def create_and_deploy_new_application_version(zip_file_name)
    version_label = File.basename(zip_file_name, '.zip')
    @eb_client.create_application_version(
      process: false,
```

```
      application_name: @app_name,
      version_label: version_label,
      source_bundle: {
        s3_bucket: fetch_bucket_name,
        s3_key: "#{@app_name}/#{zip_file_name}"
      },
      description: "Updated #{Time.now.strftime('%d/%m/%Y')}"
    )
    update_environment(version_label)
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Failed to create or deploy application version: #{e.message}")
  end

  # Updates the environment to the new application version
  def update_environment(version_label)
    env_name = fetch_environment_name
    @eb_client.update_environment(
      environment_name: env_name,
      version_label: version_label
    )
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Failed to update environment: #{e.message}")
  end

  # Fetches the environment name of the application
  def fetch_environment_name
    envs = @eb_client.describe_environments(application_name: @app_name)
    envs.environments.first.environment_name
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Failed to fetch environment name: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 UpdateApplicationAWS SDK for Ruby 을 참조하세요.

AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Elastic Load Balancing - 버전 1의 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 함께 Elastic Load Balancing - 버전 1을 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

추가 리소스

- Elastic Load Balancing - 버전 1 사용 설명서 - Elastic Load Balancing - 버전 1에 대한 자세한 정보입니다.
- Elastic Load Balancing - 버전 1 API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 Elastic Load Balancing - 버전 1 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 설정 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Elastic Load Balancing - 버전 1의 기본 예제
  - Elastic Load Balancing에 대한 작업 - AWS SDKs 사용하는 버전 1
    - CLI로 AddTags 사용
    - CLI로 ApplySecurityGroupsToLoadBalancer 사용
    - CLI로 AttachLoadBalancerToSubnets 사용
    - CLI로 ConfigureHealthCheck 사용
    - CLI로 CreateAppCookieStickinessPolicy 사용
    - CLI로 CreateLbCookieStickinessPolicy 사용
    - CLI로 CreateLoadBalancer 사용
    - CLI로 CreateLoadBalancerListeners 사용
    - CLI로 CreateLoadBalancerPolicy 사용
    - CLI로 DeleteLoadBalancer 사용
    - CLI로 DeleteLoadBalancerListeners 사용

- CLI로 DeleteLoadBalancerPolicy 사용
- CLI로 DeregisterInstancesFromLoadBalancer 사용
- CLI로 DescribeInstanceHealth 사용
- CLI로 DescribeLoadBalancerAttributes 사용
- CLI로 DescribeLoadBalancerPolicies 사용
- CLI로 DescribeLoadBalancerPolicyTypes 사용
- CLI로 DescribeLoadBalancers 사용
- CLI로 DescribeTags 사용
- CLI로 DetachLoadBalancerFromSubnets 사용
- CLI로 DisableAvailabilityZonesForLoadBalancer 사용
- CLI로 EnableAvailabilityZonesForLoadBalancer 사용
- CLI로 ModifyLoadBalancerAttributes 사용
- CLI로 RegisterInstancesWithLoadBalancer 사용
- CLI로 RemoveTags 사용
- CLI로 SetLoadBalancerListenerSslCertificate 사용
- CLI로 SetLoadBalancerPoliciesForBackendServer 사용
- CLI로 SetLoadBalancerPoliciesOfListener 사용

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Elastic Load Balancing - 버전 1의 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 SDKs에서 Elastic Load Balancing - 버전 1 AWS 의 기본 사항을 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- Elastic Load Balancing에 대한 작업 - AWS SDKs 사용하는 버전 1
  - CLI로 AddTags 사용
  - CLI로 ApplySecurityGroupsToLoadBalancer 사용
  - CLI로 AttachLoadBalancerToSubnets 사용
  - CLI로 ConfigureHealthCheck 사용
  - CLI로 CreateAppCookieStickinessPolicy 사용
  - CLI로 CreateLbCookieStickinessPolicy 사용
  - CLI로 CreateLoadBalancer 사용

- CLI로 CreateLoadBalancerListeners 사용
- CLI로 CreateLoadBalancerPolicy 사용
- CLI로 DeleteLoadBalancer 사용
- CLI로 DeleteLoadBalancerListeners 사용
- CLI로 DeleteLoadBalancerPolicy 사용
- CLI로 DeregisterInstancesFromLoadBalancer 사용
- CLI로 DescribeInstanceHealth 사용
- CLI로 DescribeLoadBalancerAttributes 사용
- CLI로 DescribeLoadBalancerPolicies 사용
- CLI로 DescribeLoadBalancerPolicyTypes 사용
- CLI로 DescribeLoadBalancers 사용
- CLI로 DescribeTags 사용
- CLI로 DetachLoadBalancerFromSubnets 사용
- CLI로 DisableAvailabilityZonesForLoadBalancer 사용
- CLI로 EnableAvailabilityZonesForLoadBalancer 사용
- CLI로 ModifyLoadBalancerAttributes 사용
- CLI로 RegisterInstancesWithLoadBalancer 사용
- CLI로 RemoveTags 사용
- CLI로 SetLoadBalancerListenerSslCertificate 사용
- CLI로 SetLoadBalancerPoliciesForBackendServer 사용
- CLI로 SetLoadBalancerPoliciesOfListener 사용

Elastic Load Balancing에 대한 작업 - AWS SDKs 사용하는 버전 1

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 Elastic Load Balancing - 버전 1 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 Elastic Load Balancing - 버전 1 API 참조를 참조하세요.

예시

- CLI로 AddTags 사용

- CLI로 ApplySecurityGroupsToLoadBalancer 사용
- CLI로 AttachLoadBalancerToSubnets 사용
- CLI로 ConfigureHealthCheck 사용
- CLI로 CreateAppCookieStickinessPolicy 사용
- CLI로 CreateLbCookieStickinessPolicy 사용
- CLI로 CreateLoadBalancer 사용
- CLI로 CreateLoadBalancerListeners 사용
- CLI로 CreateLoadBalancerPolicy 사용
- CLI로 DeleteLoadBalancer 사용
- CLI로 DeleteLoadBalancerListeners 사용
- CLI로 DeleteLoadBalancerPolicy 사용
- CLI로 DeregisterInstancesFromLoadBalancer 사용
- CLI로 DescribeInstanceHealth 사용
- CLI로 DescribeLoadBalancerAttributes 사용
- CLI로 DescribeLoadBalancerPolicies 사용
- CLI로 DescribeLoadBalancerPolicyTypes 사용
- CLI로 DescribeLoadBalancers 사용
- CLI로 DescribeTags 사용
- CLI로 DetachLoadBalancerFromSubnets 사용
- CLI로 DisableAvailabilityZonesForLoadBalancer 사용
- CLI로 EnableAvailabilityZonesForLoadBalancer 사용
- CLI로 ModifyLoadBalancerAttributes 사용
- CLI로 RegisterInstancesWithLoadBalancer 사용
- CLI로 RemoveTags 사용
- CLI로 SetLoadBalancerListenerSslCertificate 사용
- CLI로 SetLoadBalancerPoliciesForBackendServer 사용
- CLI로 SetLoadBalancerPoliciesOfListener 사용

CLI로 **AddTags** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 AddTags의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

로드 밸런서에 태그를 추가하려면

이 예제에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서에 태그를 추가합니다.

명령:

```
aws elb add-tags --load-balancer-name my-load-balancer --
tags "Key=project,Value=lima" "Key=department,Value=digital-media"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 AddTags를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서에 지정된 태그를 추가합니다. 이 예제에서 사용하는 구문에는 PowerShell 버전 3 이상이 필요합니다.

```
Add-ELBResourceTag -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -Tag
 @{ Key="project";Value="lima" },@{ Key="department";Value="digital-media" }
```

예제 2: PowerShell 버전 2에서는 New-Object를 사용하여 태그 파라미터에 대한 태그를 생성해야 합니다.

```
$tag = New-Object Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.Tag
$tag.Key = "project"
$tag.Value = "lima"
Add-ELBResourceTag -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -Tag $tag
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 AddTags를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서에 지정된 태그를 추가합니다. 이 예제에서 사용하는 구문에는 PowerShell 버전 3 이상이 필요합니다.

```
Add-ELBResourceTag -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -Tag
 @{ Key="project";Value="lima" },@{ Key="department";Value="digital-media" }
```

예제 2: PowerShell 버전 2에서는 New-Object를 사용하여 태그 파라미터에 대한 태그를 생성해야 합니다.

```
$tag = New-Object Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.Tag
$tag.Key = "project"
$tag.Value = "lima"
Add-ELBResourceTag -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -Tag $tag
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 AddTags를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **ApplySecurityGroupsToLoadBalancer** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ApplySecurityGroupsToLoadBalancer`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

보안 그룹을 VPC의 로드 밸런서와 연결하려면

이 예제에서는 VPC의 지정된 로드 밸런서에 보안 그룹을 연결합니다.

명령:

```
aws elb apply-security-groups-to-load-balancer --load-balancer-name my-load-
balancer --security-groups sg-fc448899
```

출력:

```
{
  "SecurityGroups": [
      "sg-fc448899"
  ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ApplySecurityGroupsToLoadBalancer를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서에 대한 현재 보안 그룹을 지정된 보안 그룹으로 바꿉니다.

```
Join-ELBSecurityGroupToLoadBalancer -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -
SecurityGroup sg-87654321
```

출력:

```
sg-87654321
```

예제 2: 현재 보안 그룹을 유지하고 추가 보안 그룹을 지정하려면 기존 보안 그룹과 새 보안 그룹을 모두 지정합니다.

```
Join-ELBSecurityGroupToLoadBalancer -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -
SecurityGroup @("sg-12345678", "sg-87654321")
```

출력:

```
sg-12345678
sg-87654321
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ApplySecurityGroupsToLoadBalancer를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서에 대한 현재 보안 그룹을 지정된 보안 그룹으로 바꿉니다.

```
Join-ELBSecurityGroupToLoadBalancer -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -
SecurityGroup sg-87654321
```

출력:

```
sg-87654321
```

예제 2: 현재 보안 그룹을 유지하고 추가 보안 그룹을 지정하려면 기존 보안 그룹과 새 보안 그룹을 모두 지정합니다.

```
Join-ELBSecurityGroupToLoadBalancer -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -
SecurityGroup @("sg-12345678", "sg-87654321")
```

출력:

```
sg-12345678
sg-87654321
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ApplySecurityGroupsToLoadBalancer를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **AttachLoadBalancerToSubnets** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 AttachLoadBalancerToSubnets의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

로드 밸런서에 서브넷을 연결하려면

이 예제에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서에 대해 구성된 서브넷 세트에 지정된 서브넷을 추가합니다.

명령:

```
aws elb attach-load-balancer-to-subnets --load-balancer-name my-load-balancer --
subnets subnet-0ecac448
```

출력:

```
{
   "Subnets": [
       "subnet-15aaab61",
       "subnet-0ecac448"
   ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 AttachLoadBalancerToSubnets를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서에 대해 구성된 서브넷 세트에 지정된 서브넷을 추가합니다. 출력에는 전체 서브넷 목록이 포함됩니다.

```
Add-ELBLoadBalancerToSubnet -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -Subnet
 subnet-12345678
```

출력:

```
subnet-12345678
subnet-87654321
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 AttachLoadBalancerToSubnets를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서에 대해 구성된 서브넷 세트에 지정된 서브넷을 추가합니다. 출력에는 전체 서브넷 목록이 포함됩니다.

```
Add-ELBLoadBalancerToSubnet -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -Subnet
 subnet-12345678
```

출력:

```
subnet-12345678
subnet-87654321
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 AttachLoadBalancerToSubnets를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **`ConfigureHealthCheck`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ConfigureHealthCheck`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

백엔드 EC2 인스턴스의 상태 확인 설정을 지정하려면

이 예제에서는 백엔드 EC2 인스턴스의 상태를 평가하는 데 사용되는 상태 확인 설정을 지정합니다.

명령:

```
aws elb configure-health-check --load-balancer-name my-load-balancer --health-check Target=HTTP:80/
png,Interval=30,UnhealthyThreshold=2,HealthyThreshold=2,Timeout=3
```

출력:

```
{
   "HealthCheck": {
       "HealthyThreshold": 2,
       "Interval": 30,
       "Target": "HTTP:80/png",
       "Timeout": 3,
       "UnhealthyThreshold": 2
   }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ConfigureHealthCheck를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서에 대한 상태 확인 설정을 구성합니다.

```
Set-ELBHealthCheck -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer `
>> -HealthCheck_HealthyThreshold 2 `
>> -HealthCheck_UnhealthyThreshold 2 `
>> -HealthCheck_Target "HTTP:80/ping" `
>> -HealthCheck_Interval 30 `
>> -HealthCheck_Timeout 3
```

출력:

```
HealthyThreshold   : 2
Interval           : 30
Target             : HTTP:80/ping
Timeout            : 3
UnhealthyThreshold : 2
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ConfigureHealthCheck를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서에 대한 상태 확인 설정을 구성합니다.

```
Set-ELBHealthCheck -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer `
>> -HealthCheck_HealthyThreshold 2 `
>> -HealthCheck_UnhealthyThreshold 2 `
>> -HealthCheck_Target "HTTP:80/ping" `
>> -HealthCheck_Interval 30 `
>> -HealthCheck_Timeout 3
```

출력:

```
HealthyThreshold   : 2
Interval           : 30
Target             : HTTP:80/ping
Timeout            : 3
UnhealthyThreshold : 2
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ConfigureHealthCheck를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **`CreateAppCookieStickinessPolicy`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateAppCookieStickinessPolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

HTTPS 로드 밸런서에 대한 스티키 정책을 생성하려면

이 예제에서는 애플리케이션 생성 쿠키의 스티키 세션 수명을 따르는 스티키 정책을 생성합니다.

명령:

```
aws elb create-app-cookie-stickiness-policy --load-balancer-name my-load-balancer
 --policy-name my-app-cookie-policy --cookie-name my-app-cookie
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateAppCookieStickinessPolicy를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 애플리케이션 생성 쿠키의 고정 세션 수명을 따르는 고정 정책을 생성합니다.

```
New-ELBAppCookieStickinessPolicy -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -PolicyName
 my-app-cookie-policy -CookieName my-app-cookie
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CreateAppCookieStickinessPolicy를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 애플리케이션 생성 쿠키의 고정 세션 수명을 따르는 고정 정책을 생성합니다.

```
New-ELBAppCookieStickinessPolicy -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -PolicyName
 my-app-cookie-policy -CookieName my-app-cookie
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateAppCookieStickinessPolicy를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **`CreateLbCookieStickinessPolicy`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateLbCookieStickinessPolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

HTTPS 로드 밸런서에 대한 기간 기반 스티키 정책을 생성하려면

이 예제에서는 지정된 만료 기간으로 제어되는 스티키 세션 수명이 있는 스티키 정책을 생성합니다.

명령:

```
aws elb create-lb-cookie-stickiness-policy --load-balancer-name my-load-balancer
 --policy-name my-duration-cookie-policy --cookie-expiration-period 60
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateLbCookieStickinessPolicy를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 만료 기간(초)으로 제어되는 고정 세션 수명을 사용하여 고정 정책을 생성합니다.

```
New-ELBLBCookieStickinessPolicy -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -PolicyName
 my-duration-cookie-policy -CookieExpirationPeriod 60
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 브라우저(user-agent)의 수명에 의해가 제어하는 고정 세션 수명을 사용하여 고정 정책을 생성합니다.

```
New-ELBLBCookieStickinessPolicy -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -PolicyName
 my-duration-cookie-policy
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CreateLbCookieStickinessPolicy를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 만료 기간(초)으로 제어되는 고정 세션 수명을 사용하여 고정 정책을 생성합니다.

```
New-ELBLBCookieStickinessPolicy -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -PolicyName
 my-duration-cookie-policy -CookieExpirationPeriod 60
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 브라우저의 수명(사용자 에이전트)에 의해가 제어하는 고정 세션 수명을 사용하여 고정 정책을 생성합니다.

```
New-ELBLBCookieStickinessPolicy -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -PolicyName
 my-duration-cookie-policy
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateLbCookieStickinessPolicy를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **CreateLoadBalancer** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateLoadBalancer`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

HTTP 로드 밸런서를 만들려면

이 예제에서는 VPC에 HTTP 리스너가 있는 로드 밸런서를 생성합니다.

명령:

```
aws elb create-load-balancer --load-balancer-name my-load-balancer --
listeners "Protocol=HTTP,LoadBalancerPort=80,InstanceProtocol=HTTP,InstancePort=80"
 --subnets subnet-15aaab61 --security-groups sg-a61988c3
```

출력:

```
{
    "DNSName": "my-load-balancer-1234567890.us-west-2.elb.amazonaws.com"
}
```

이 예제에서는 EC2-Classic에 HTTP 리스너가 있는 로드 밸런서를 생성합니다.

명령:

```
aws elb create-load-balancer --load-balancer-name my-load-balancer --
listeners "Protocol=HTTP,LoadBalancerPort=80,InstanceProtocol=HTTP,InstancePort=80"
 --availability-zones us-west-2a us-west-2b
```

출력:

```
{
    "DNSName": "my-load-balancer-123456789.us-west-2.elb.amazonaws.com"
}
```

HTTPS 로드 밸런서를 만들려면

이 예제에서는 VPC에 HTTPS 리스너가 있는 로드 밸런서를 생성합니다.

명령:

```
aws elb create-load-balancer --load-balancer-name my-load-balancer --
listeners "Protocol=HTTP,LoadBalancerPort=80,InstanceProtocol=HTTP,InstancePort=80" "Prot
certificate/my-server-cert" --subnets subnet-15aaab61 --security-groups sg-
a61988c3
```

출력:

```
{
    "DNSName": "my-load-balancer-1234567890.us-west-2.elb.amazonaws.com"
}
```

이 예제에서는 EC2-Classic에 HTTPS 리스너가 있는 로드 밸런서를 생성합니다.

명령:

```
aws elb create-load-balancer --load-balancer-name my-load-balancer --
listeners "Protocol=HTTP,LoadBalancerPort=80,InstanceProtocol=HTTP,InstancePort=80" "Prot
certificate/my-server-cert" --availability-zones us-west-2a us-west-2b
```

출력:

```
{
    "DNSName": "my-load-balancer-123456789.us-west-2.elb.amazonaws.com"
```

```
}
```

내부 로드 밸런서를 만들려면

이 예제에서는 VPC에 HTTP 리스너가 있는 내부 로드 밸런서를 생성합니다.

명령:

```
aws elb create-load-balancer --load-balancer-name my-load-balancer --
listeners "Protocol=HTTP,LoadBalancerPort=80,InstanceProtocol=HTTP,InstancePort=80"
 --scheme internal --subnets subnet-a85db0df --security-groups sg-a61988c3
```

출력:

```
{
    "DNSName": "internal-my-load-balancer-123456789.us-west-2.elb.amazonaws.com"
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateLoadBalancer를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 VPC에 HTTP 리스너가 있는 로드 밸런서를 생성합니다.

```
$httpListener = New-Object Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.Listener
$httpListener.Protocol = "http"
$httpListener.LoadBalancerPort = 80
$httpListener.InstanceProtocol = "http"
$httpListener.InstancePort = 80
New-ELBLoadBalancer -LoadBalancerName my-vpc-load-balancer -SecurityGroup sg-
a61988c3 -Subnet subnet-15aaab61 -Listener $httpListener

my-vpc-load-balancer-1234567890.us-west-2.elb.amazonaws.com
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 EC2-Classic에서 HTTP 리스너를 사용하여 로드 밸런서를 생성합니다.

```
New-ELBLoadBalancer -LoadBalancerName my-classic-load-balancer -AvailabilityZone
 us-west-2a` -Listener $httpListener
```

출력:

```
my-classic-load-balancer-123456789.us-west-2.elb.amazonaws.com
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 HTTPS 리스너를 사용하여 로드 밸런서를 생성합니다.

```
$httpsListener = New-Object Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.Listener
$httpsListener.Protocol = "https"
$httpsListener.LoadBalancerPort = 443
$httpsListener.InstanceProtocol = "http"
$httpsListener.InstancePort = 80
$httpsListener.SSLCertificateId="arn:aws:iam::123456789012:server-certificate/my-
server-cert"
New-ELBLoadBalancer -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -AvailabilityZone us-
west-2a -Listener $httpsListener

my-load-balancer-123456789.us-west-2.elb.amazonaws.com
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CreateLoadBalancer를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 VPC에 HTTP 리스너가 있는 로드 밸런서를 생성합니다.

```
$httpListener = New-Object Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.Listener
$httpListener.Protocol = "http"
$httpListener.LoadBalancerPort = 80
$httpListener.InstanceProtocol = "http"
$httpListener.InstancePort = 80
New-ELBLoadBalancer -LoadBalancerName my-vpc-load-balancer -SecurityGroup sg-
a61988c3 -Subnet subnet-15aaab61 -Listener $httpListener

my-vpc-load-balancer-1234567890.us-west-2.elb.amazonaws.com
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 EC2-Classic에서 HTTP 리스너를 사용하여 로드 밸런서를 생성합니다.

```
New-ELBLoadBalancer -LoadBalancerName my-classic-load-balancer -AvailabilityZone
 us-west-2a` -Listener $httpListener
```

출력:

```
my-classic-load-balancer-123456789.us-west-2.elb.amazonaws.com
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 HTTPS 리스너를 사용하여 로드 밸런서를 생성합니다.

```
$httpsListener = New-Object Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.Listener
$httpsListener.Protocol = "https"
$httpsListener.LoadBalancerPort = 443
$httpsListener.InstanceProtocol = "http"
$httpsListener.InstancePort = 80
$httpsListener.SSLCertificateId="arn:aws:iam::123456789012:server-certificate/my-
server-cert"
New-ELBLoadBalancer -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -AvailabilityZone us-
west-2a -Listener $httpsListener

my-load-balancer-123456789.us-west-2.elb.amazonaws.com
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateLoadBalancer를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **`CreateLoadBalancerListeners`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateLoadBalancerListeners`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

로드 밸런서의 HTTP 리스너를 만들려면

이 예제에서는 HTTP 프로토콜을 사용하여 포트 80에서 로드 밸런서에 대한 리스너를 생성합니다.

명령:

```
aws elb create-load-balancer-listeners --load-balancer-name my-load-balancer --
listeners "Protocol=HTTP,LoadBalancerPort=80,InstanceProtocol=HTTP,InstancePort=80"
```

로드 밸런서의 HTTPS 리스너를 만들려면

이 예제에서는 HTTPS 프로토콜을 사용하여 포트 443에서 로드 밸런서에 대한 리스너를 생성합니다.

명령:

```
aws elb create-load-balancer-listeners --load-balancer-name my-load-balancer --
listeners "Protocol=HTTPS,LoadBalancerPort=443,InstanceProtocol=HTTP,InstancePort=80"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateLoadBalancerListeners를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서에 HTTPS 리스너를 추가합니다.

```
$httpsListener = New-Object Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.Listener
$httpsListener.Protocol = "https"
$httpsListener.LoadBalancerPort = 443
$httpsListener.InstanceProtocol = "https"
$httpsListener.InstancePort = 443
$httpsListener.SSLCertificateId="arn:aws:iam::123456789012:server-certificate/my-
server-cert"
New-ELBLoadBalancerListener -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -Listener
 $httpsListener
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CreateLoadBalancerListeners를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서에 HTTPS 리스너를 추가합니다.

```
$httpsListener = New-Object Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.Listener
$httpsListener.Protocol = "https"
$httpsListener.LoadBalancerPort = 443
$httpsListener.InstanceProtocol = "https"
$httpsListener.InstancePort = 443
$httpsListener.SSLCertificateId="arn:aws:iam::123456789012:server-certificate/my-
server-cert"
New-ELBLoadBalancerListener -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -Listener
 $httpsListener
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateLoadBalancerListeners를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **CreateLoadBalancerPolicy** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateLoadBalancerPolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

로드 밸런서에서 프록시 프로토콜을 활성화하는 정책을 만들려면

이 예제에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서에 프록시 프로토콜을 활성화하는 정책을 생성합니다.

명령:

```
aws elb create-load-balancer-policy --load-balancer-name my-load-balancer --
policy-name my-ProxyProtocol-policy --policy-type-name ProxyProtocolPolicyType --
policy-attributes AttributeName=ProxyProtocol,AttributeValue=true
```

권장 보안 정책을 사용하여 SSL 협상 정책을 만들려면

이 예제에서는 권장 보안 정책을 사용하여 지정된 HTTPS 로드 밸런서에 대한 SSL 협상 정책을 생성합니다.

명령:

```
aws elb create-load-balancer-policy --load-balancer-name my-load-
balancer --policy-name my-SSLNegotiation-policy --policy-type-
name SSLNegotiationPolicyType --policy-attributes AttributeName=Reference-
Security-Policy,AttributeValue=ELBSecurityPolicy-2015-03
```

사용자 지정 보안 정책을 사용하여 SSL 협상 정책을 만들려면

이 예제에서는 프로토콜과 암호를 활성화하여 사용자 지정 보안 정책을 통해 HTTPS 로드 밸런서에 대한 SSL 협상 정책을 생성합니다.

명령:

```
aws elb create-load-balancer-policy --load-balancer-name my-load-
balancer --policy-name my-SSLNegotiation-policy --policy-type-
name SSLNegotiationPolicyType --policy-attributes AttributeName=Protocol-
SSLv3,AttributeValue=true AttributeName=Protocol-
```

```
TLSv1.1,AttributeValue=true AttributeName=DHE-RSA-AES256-
SHA256,AttributeValue=true AttributeName=Server-Defined-Cipher-
Order,AttributeValue=true
```

퍼블릭 키 정책을 만들려면

이 예제에서는 퍼블릭 키 정책을 생성합니다.

명령:

```
aws elb create-load-balancer-policy --load-balancer-name my-load-balancer --
policy-name my-PublicKey-policy --policy-type-name PublicKeyPolicyType --policy-
attributes AttributeName=PublicKey,AttributeValue=MIIBIjANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQEFAAOCAQ8AMIIBCgK
+dS74kj//c6x7ROtusUaeQCTgIUkayttRDWchuqo1pHC1u
+n5xxXnBBe2ejbb2WRsKIQ5rXEeixsjFpFsojpSQKkzhVGI6mJVZBJDVKSHmswnwLBdofLhzvllpovBPTHe
+o4haAWvDBALJU0pkSI1FecPHcs2hwxf14zHoXy1e2k36A64nXW43wtfx5qcVSIxtCEOjnYRg7RPvybaGfQ
+v6Iaxb/+7J5kEvZhTFQId+bSiJImF1FSUT1W1xwzBZPUbcUkkXDj45vC2s3Z8E
+Lk7a3uZhvsQHLZnrfuWjBWGWvZ/MhZYgEXAMPLE
```

백엔드 서버 인증 정책을 만들려면

이 예제에서는 퍼블릭 키 정책을 사용하여 백엔드 인스턴스에서 인증할 수 있는 백엔드 서버 인증 정책을 생성합니다.

명령:

```
aws elb create-load-balancer-policy --load-balancer-name my-
load-balancer --policy-name my-authentication-policy --policy-
type-name BackendServerAuthenticationPolicyType --policy-
attributes AttributeName=PublicKeyPolicyName,AttributeValue=my-PublicKey-policy
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateLoadBalancerPolicy를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서에 대한 새 프록시 프로토콜 정책을 생성합니다.

```
$attribute = New-Object Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.PolicyAttribute -
Property @{
```

```
         AttributeName="ProxyProtocol"
         AttributeValue="True"
    }
New-ELBLoadBalancerPolicy -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -PolicyName my-
ProxyProtocol-policy -PolicyTypeName ProxyProtocolPolicyType -PolicyAttribute
 $attribute
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CreateLoadBalancerPolicy를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서에 대한 새 프록시 프로토콜 정책을 생성합니다.

```
$attribute = New-Object Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.PolicyAttribute -
Property @{
         AttributeName="ProxyProtocol"
         AttributeValue="True"
    }
New-ELBLoadBalancerPolicy -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -PolicyName my-
ProxyProtocol-policy -PolicyTypeName ProxyProtocolPolicyType -PolicyAttribute
 $attribute
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateLoadBalancerPolicy를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **DeleteLoadBalancer** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteLoadBalancer`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

로드 밸런서 삭제

이 예제에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서를 삭제합니다.

명령:

```
aws elb delete-load-balancer --load-balancer-name my-load-balancer
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteLoadBalancer를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서를 삭제합니다. 강제 파라미터도 지정하지 않는 한 작업을 진행하기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다.

```
Remove-ELBLoadBalancer -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-ELBLoadBalancer (DeleteLoadBalancer)" on Target "my-
load-balancer".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteLoadBalancer를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서를 삭제합니다. 강제 파라미터도 지정하지 않는 한 작업을 진행하기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다.

```
Remove-ELBLoadBalancer -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-ELBLoadBalancer (DeleteLoadBalancer)" on Target "my-
load-balancer".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteLoadBalancer를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **DeleteLoadBalancerListeners** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteLoadBalancerListeners의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

로드 밸런서에서 리스너를 삭제하려면

이 예제에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서에서 지정된 포트의 리스너를 삭제합니다.

명령:

```
aws elb delete-load-balancer-listeners --load-balancer-name my-load-balancer --
load-balancer-ports 80
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteLoadBalancerListeners를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서에 대한 포트 80의 리스너를 삭제합니다. 강제 파라미터도 지정하지 않는 한 작업을 진행하기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다.

```
Remove-ELBLoadBalancerListener -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -
LoadBalancerPort 80
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-ELBLoadBalancerListener
 (DeleteLoadBalancerListeners)" on Target "80".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteLoadBalancerListeners를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서에 대해 포트 80에서 리스너를 삭제합니다. 강제 파라미터도 지정하지 않는 한 작업을 진행하기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다.

```
Remove-ELBLoadBalancerListener -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -
LoadBalancerPort 80
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-ELBLoadBalancerListener
 (DeleteLoadBalancerListeners)" on Target "80".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteLoadBalancerListeners를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **DeleteLoadBalancerPolicy** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteLoadBalancerPolicy의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

로드 밸런서에서 정책을 삭제하려면

이 예제에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서에서 지정된 정책을 삭제합니다. 이 정책은 어떤 리스너에서도 활성화되어서는 안 됩니다.

명령:

```
aws elb delete-load-balancer-policy --load-balancer-name my-load-balancer --
policy-name my-duration-cookie-policy
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteLoadBalancerPolicy를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서에서 지정된 정책을 삭제합니다. 강제 파라미터도 지정하지 않는 한 작업을 진행하기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다.

```
Remove-ELBLoadBalancerPolicy -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -PolicyName my-
duration-cookie-policy
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-ELBLoadBalancerPolicy (DeleteLoadBalancerPolicy)" on
 Target "my-duration-cookie-policy".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteLoadBalancerPolicy를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서에서 지정된 정책을 삭제합니다. 강제 파라미터도 지정하지 않는 한 작업을 진행하기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다.

```
Remove-ELBLoadBalancerPolicy -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -PolicyName my-
duration-cookie-policy
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-ELBLoadBalancerPolicy (DeleteLoadBalancerPolicy)" on
 Target "my-duration-cookie-policy".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteLoadBalancerPolicy를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **DeregisterInstancesFromLoadBalancer** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeregisterInstancesFromLoadBalancer의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

로드 밸런서에서 인스턴스 등록을 취소하려면

이 예제에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서에서 지정된 인스턴스의 등록을 취소합니다.

명령:

```
aws elb deregister-instances-from-load-balancer --load-balancer-name my-load-balancer --instances i-d6f6fae3
```

출력:

```
{
    "Instances": [
        {
            "InstanceId": "i-207d9717"
        },
        {
            "InstanceId": "i-afefb49b"
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeregisterInstancesFromLoadBalancer를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서에서 지정된 EC2 인스턴스를 제거합니다. 강제 파라미터도 지정하지 않는 한 작업을 진행하기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다.

```
Remove-ELBInstanceFromLoadBalancer -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -Instance
 i-12345678
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-ELBInstanceFromLoadBalancer
 (DeregisterInstancesFromLoadBalancer)" on Target
"Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.Instance".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):

InstanceId
----------
i-87654321
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeregisterInstancesFromLoadBalancer를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서에서 지정된 EC2 인스턴스를 제거합니다. 강제 파라미터도 지정하지 않는 한 작업을 진행하기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다.

```
Remove-ELBInstanceFromLoadBalancer -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -Instance
 i-12345678
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-ELBInstanceFromLoadBalancer
 (DeregisterInstancesFromLoadBalancer)" on Target
"Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.Instance".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):

InstanceId
----------
i-87654321
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeregisterInstancesFromLoadBalancer를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **DescribeInstanceHealth** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeInstanceHealth의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

로드 밸런서 인스턴스의 상태를 설명하려면

이 예제에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서에 대한 인스턴스의 상태를 설명합니다.

명령:

```
aws elb describe-instance-health --load-balancer-name my-load-balancer
```

출력:

```
{
  "InstanceStates": [
      {
          "InstanceId": "i-207d9717",
          "ReasonCode": "N/A",
          "State": "InService",
          "Description": "N/A"
      },
      {
          "InstanceId": "i-afefb49b",
          "ReasonCode": "N/A",
          "State": "InService",
          "Description": "N/A"
      }
  ]
}
```

로드 밸런서 인스턴스의 상태를 설명하려면

이 예제에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서에 대해 지정된 인스턴스의 상태를 설명합니다.

명령:

```
aws elb describe-instance-health --load-balancer-name my-load-balancer --
instances i-7299c809
```

다음은 등록 중인 인스턴스에 대한 응답 예제입니다.

출력:

```
{
  "InstanceStates": [
      {
          "InstanceId": "i-7299c809",
          "ReasonCode": "ELB",
          "State": "OutOfService",
          "Description": "Instance registration is still in progress."
    }
  ]
}
```

다음은 비정상 인스턴스에 대한 응답 예제입니다.

출력:

```
{
  "InstanceStates": [
      {
          "InstanceId": "i-7299c809",
          "ReasonCode": "Instance",
          "State": "OutOfService",
          "Description": "Instance has failed at least the UnhealthyThreshold
 number of health checks consecutively."
      }
  ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeInstanceHealth를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서에 등록된 인스턴스의 상태를 설명합니다.

```
Get-ELBInstanceHealth -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer
```

출력:

```
Description                    InstanceId                     ReasonCode
         State
-----------                    ----------                     ----------
         -----
N/A                            i-87654321                     N/A
         InService
Instance has failed at lea... i-12345678                     Instance
         OutOfService
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서에 등록된 지정된 인스턴스의 상태를 설명합니다.

```
Get-ELBInstanceHealth -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -Instance i-12345678
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스의 상태에 대한 전체 설명을 표시합니다.

```
(Get-ELBInstanceHealth -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -Instance
 i-12345678).Description
```

출력:

```
Instance has failed at least the UnhealthyThreshold number of health checks
 consecutively.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeInstanceHealth를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서에 등록된 인스턴스의 상태를 설명합니다.

```
Get-ELBInstanceHealth -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer
```

출력:

```
Description                    InstanceId                     ReasonCode
         State
-----------                    ----------                     ----------
         -----
N/A                            i-87654321                     N/A
         InService
```

```
Instance has failed at lea... i-12345678                    Instance
         OutOfService
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서에 등록된 지정된 인스턴스의 상태를 설명합니다.

```
Get-ELBInstanceHealth -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -Instance i-12345678
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스의 상태에 대한 전체 설명을 표시합니다.

```
(Get-ELBInstanceHealth -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -Instance
 i-12345678).Description
```

출력:

```
Instance has failed at least the UnhealthyThreshold number of health checks
 consecutively.
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeInstanceHealth를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **DescribeLoadBalancerAttributes** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeLoadBalancerAttributes`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

로드 밸런서의 속성을 설명하려면

이 예제에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서의 속성을 설명합니다.

명령:

```
aws elb describe-load-balancer-attributes --load-balancer-name my-load-balancer
```

출력:

```
{
  "LoadBalancerAttributes": {
```

```
        "ConnectionDraining": {
            "Enabled": false,
            "Timeout": 300
        },
        "CrossZoneLoadBalancing": {
            "Enabled": true
        },
        "ConnectionSettings": {
            "IdleTimeout": 30
        },
        "AccessLog": {
            "Enabled": false
      }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeLoadBalancerAttributes를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서의 속성을 설명합니다.

```
Get-ELBLoadBalancerAttribute -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer
```

출력:

```
AccessLog              : Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.AccessLog
AdditionalAttributes   : {}
ConnectionDraining     : Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.ConnectionDraining
ConnectionSettings     : Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.ConnectionSettings
CrossZoneLoadBalancing : Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.CrossZoneLoadBalancing
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeLoadBalancerAttributes를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서의 속성을 설명합니다.

```
Get-ELBLoadBalancerAttribute -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer
```

출력:

```
AccessLog              : Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.AccessLog
AdditionalAttributes   : {}
ConnectionDraining     : Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.ConnectionDraining
ConnectionSettings     : Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.ConnectionSettings
CrossZoneLoadBalancing : Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.CrossZoneLoadBalancing
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeLoadBalancerAttributes를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **DescribeLoadBalancerPolicies** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeLoadBalancerPolicies의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

로드 밸런서와 연결된 모든 정책을 설명하려면

이 예제에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서와 연결된 모든 정책을 설명합니다.

명령:

```
aws elb describe-load-balancer-policies --load-balancer-name my-load-balancer
```

출력:

```
{
  "PolicyDescriptions": [
    {
      "PolicyAttributeDescriptions": [
        {
          "AttributeName": "ProxyProtocol",
          "AttributeValue": "true"
        }
      ],
      "PolicyName": "my-ProxyProtocol-policy",
      "PolicyTypeName": "ProxyProtocolPolicyType"
    },
```

```
    {
        "PolicyAttributeDescriptions": [
            {
                "AttributeName": "CookieName",
                "AttributeValue": "my-app-cookie"
            }
        ],
        "PolicyName": "my-app-cookie-policy",
        "PolicyTypeName": "AppCookieStickinessPolicyType"
    },
    {
      "PolicyAttributeDescriptions": [
        {
          "AttributeName": "CookieExpirationPeriod",
          "AttributeValue": "60"
        }
      ],
      "PolicyName": "my-duration-cookie-policy",
      "PolicyTypeName": "LBCookieStickinessPolicyType"
    },
    .
    .
    .
  ]
}
```

로드 밸런서와 연결된 특정 정책을 설명하려면

이 예제에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서와 연결된 지정된 정책을 설명합니다.

명령:

```
aws elb describe-load-balancer-policies --load-balancer-name my-load-balancer --
policy-name my-authentication-policy
```

출력:

```
{
  "PolicyDescriptions": [
      {
          "PolicyAttributeDescriptions": [
              {
                  "AttributeName": "PublicKeyPolicyName",
```

```
                    "AttributeValue": "my-PublicKey-policy"
                }
            ],
            "PolicyName": "my-authentication-policy",
            "PolicyTypeName": "BackendServerAuthenticationPolicyType"
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeLoadBalancerPolicies를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서와 연결된 정책을 설명합니다.

```
Get-ELBLoadBalancerPolicy -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer
```

출력:

```
PolicyAttributeDescriptions             PolicyName
 PolicyTypeName
---------------------------             ----------
 --------------
{ProxyProtocol}                         my-ProxyProtocol-policy
 ProxyProtocolPolicyType
{CookieName}                            my-app-cookie-policy
 AppCookieStickinessPolicyType
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 정책의 속성을 설명합니다.

```
(Get-ELBLoadBalancerPolicy -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -PolicyName my-
ProxyProtocol-policy).PolicyAttributeDescriptions
```

출력:

```
AttributeName    AttributeValue
-------------    --------------
ProxyProtocol    true
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 샘플 정책을 포함하여 사전 정의된 정책을 설명합니다. 샘플 정책의 이름에는 ELBSample 접두사가 있습니다.

```
Get-ELBLoadBalancerPolicy
```

출력:

```
PolicyAttributeDescriptions             PolicyName
 PolicyTypeName
---------------------------             ----------
 --------------
{Protocol-SSLv2, Protocol-TLSv1, Pro... ELBSecurityPolicy-2015-05
 SSLNegotiationPolicyType
{Protocol-SSLv2, Protocol-TLSv1, Pro... ELBSecurityPolicy-2015-03
 SSLNegotiationPolicyType
{Protocol-SSLv2, Protocol-TLSv1, Pro... ELBSecurityPolicy-2015-02
 SSLNegotiationPolicyType
{Protocol-SSLv2, Protocol-TLSv1, Pro... ELBSecurityPolicy-2014-10
 SSLNegotiationPolicyType
{Protocol-SSLv2, Protocol-TLSv1, Pro... ELBSecurityPolicy-2014-01
 SSLNegotiationPolicyType
{Protocol-SSLv2, Protocol-TLSv1, Pro... ELBSecurityPolicy-2011-08
 SSLNegotiationPolicyType
{Protocol-SSLv2, Protocol-TLSv1, Pro... ELBSample-ELBDefaultCipherPolicy
 SSLNegotiationPolicyType
{Protocol-SSLv2, Protocol-TLSv1, Pro... ELBSample-OpenSSLDefaultCipherPolicy
 SSLNegotiationPolicyType
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeLoadBalancerPolicies를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서와 연결된 정책을 설명합니다.

```
Get-ELBLoadBalancerPolicy -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer
```

출력:

```
PolicyAttributeDescriptions             PolicyName
 PolicyTypeName
---------------------------             ----------
 --------------
```

```
{ProxyProtocol}                          my-ProxyProtocol-policy
 ProxyProtocolPolicyType
{CookieName}                             my-app-cookie-policy
 AppCookieStickinessPolicyType
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 정책의 속성을 설명합니다.

```
(Get-ELBLoadBalancerPolicy -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -PolicyName my-
ProxyProtocol-policy).PolicyAttributeDescriptions
```

출력:

```
AttributeName    AttributeValue
-------------    --------------
ProxyProtocol    true
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 샘플 정책을 포함하여 사전 정의된 정책을 설명합니다. 샘플 정책의 이름에는 ELBSample 접두사가 있습니다.

```
Get-ELBLoadBalancerPolicy
```

출력:

```
PolicyAttributeDescriptions             PolicyName
 PolicyTypeName
---------------------------             ----------
 --------------
{Protocol-SSLv2, Protocol-TLSv1, Pro... ELBSecurityPolicy-2015-05
 SSLNegotiationPolicyType
{Protocol-SSLv2, Protocol-TLSv1, Pro... ELBSecurityPolicy-2015-03
 SSLNegotiationPolicyType
{Protocol-SSLv2, Protocol-TLSv1, Pro... ELBSecurityPolicy-2015-02
 SSLNegotiationPolicyType
{Protocol-SSLv2, Protocol-TLSv1, Pro... ELBSecurityPolicy-2014-10
 SSLNegotiationPolicyType
{Protocol-SSLv2, Protocol-TLSv1, Pro... ELBSecurityPolicy-2014-01
 SSLNegotiationPolicyType
{Protocol-SSLv2, Protocol-TLSv1, Pro... ELBSecurityPolicy-2011-08
 SSLNegotiationPolicyType
{Protocol-SSLv2, Protocol-TLSv1, Pro... ELBSample-ELBDefaultCipherPolicy
 SSLNegotiationPolicyType
```

```
{Protocol-SSLv2, Protocol-TLSv1, Pro... ELBSample-OpenSSLDefaultCipherPolicy
 SSLNegotiationPolicyType
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeLoadBalancerPolicies를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **DescribeLoadBalancerPolicyTypes** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeLoadBalancerPolicyTypes의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

Elastic Load Balancing에서 정의한 로드 밸런서 정책 유형을 설명하려면

이 예제에서는 로드 밸런서에 대한 정책 구성을 만드는 데 사용할 수 있는 로드 밸런서 정책 유형을 설명합니다.

명령:

```
aws elb describe-load-balancer-policy-types
```

출력:

```
{
  "PolicyTypeDescriptions": [
      {
          "PolicyAttributeTypeDescriptions": [
              {
                  "Cardinality": "ONE",
                  "AttributeName": "ProxyProtocol",
                  "AttributeType": "Boolean"
              }
          ],
          "PolicyTypeName": "ProxyProtocolPolicyType",
          "Description": "Policy that controls whether to include the IP address
 and port of the originating request for TCP messages. This policy operates on
 TCP/SSL listeners only"
      },
      {
          "PolicyAttributeTypeDescriptions": [
```

```
            {
                "Cardinality": "ONE",
                "AttributeName": "PublicKey",
                "AttributeType": "String"
            }
        ],
        "PolicyTypeName": "PublicKeyPolicyType",
        "Description": "Policy containing a list of public keys to
accept when authenticating the back-end server(s). This policy cannot be
applied directly to back-end servers or listeners but must be part of a
BackendServerAuthenticationPolicyType."
    },
    {
        "PolicyAttributeTypeDescriptions": [
            {
                "Cardinality": "ONE",
                "AttributeName": "CookieName",
                "AttributeType": "String"
            }
        ],
        "PolicyTypeName": "AppCookieStickinessPolicyType",
        "Description": "Stickiness policy with session lifetimes controlled by
the lifetime of the application-generated cookie. This policy can be associated
only with HTTP/HTTPS listeners."
    },
    {
        "PolicyAttributeTypeDescriptions": [
            {
                "Cardinality": "ZERO_OR_ONE",
                "AttributeName": "CookieExpirationPeriod",
                "AttributeType": "Long"
            }
        ],
        "PolicyTypeName": "LBCookieStickinessPolicyType",
        "Description": "Stickiness policy with session lifetimes controlled by
the browser (user-agent) or a specified expiration period. This policy can be
associated only with HTTP/HTTPS listeners."
    },
    {
        "PolicyAttributeTypeDescriptions": [
            .
            .
            .
        ],
```

```
            "PolicyTypeName": "SSLNegotiationPolicyType",
            "Description": "Listener policy that defines the ciphers and protocols
 that will be accepted by the load balancer. This policy can be associated only
 with HTTPS/SSL listeners."
        },
        {
            "PolicyAttributeTypeDescriptions": [
                {
                    "Cardinality": "ONE_OR_MORE",
                    "AttributeName": "PublicKeyPolicyName",
                    "AttributeType": "PolicyName"
                }
            ],
            "PolicyTypeName": "BackendServerAuthenticationPolicyType",
            "Description": "Policy that controls authentication to back-end
 server(s) and contains one or more policies, such as an instance of a
 PublicKeyPolicyType. This policy can be associated only with back-end servers
 that are using HTTPS/SSL."
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeLoadBalancerPolicyTypes를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제는 Elastic Load Balancing에서 지원하는 정책 유형을 가져옵니다.

```
Get-ELBLoadBalancerPolicyType
```

출력:

```
Description                             PolicyAttributeTypeDescriptions
 PolicyTypeName
-----------                             -------------------------------
 --------------
Stickiness policy with session lifet... {CookieExpirationPeriod}
 LBCookieStickinessPolicyType
Policy that controls authentication ... {PublicKeyPolicyName}
 BackendServerAuthenticationPolicyType
```

```
Listener policy that defines the cip... {Protocol-SSLv2, Protocol-TLSv1, Pro...
 SSLNegotiationPolicyType
Policy containing a list of public k... {PublicKey}
 PublicKeyPolicyType
Stickiness policy with session lifet... {CookieName}
 AppCookieStickinessPolicyType
Policy that controls whether to incl... {ProxyProtocol}
 ProxyProtocolPolicyType
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 정책 유형을 설명합니다.

```
Get-ELBLoadBalancerPolicyType -PolicyTypeName ProxyProtocolPolicyType
```

출력:

```
Description                             PolicyAttributeTypeDescriptions
 PolicyTypeName
-----------                             -------------------------------
 --------------
Policy that controls whether to incl... {ProxyProtocol}
 ProxyProtocolPolicyType
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 지정된 정책 유형에 대한 전체 설명을 표시합니다.

```
(Get-ELBLoadBalancerPolicyType -PolicyTypeName).Description
```

출력:

```
Policy that controls whether to include the IP address and port of the
 originating request for TCP messages.
This policy operates on TCP/SSL listeners only
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeLoadBalancerPolicyTypes를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제는 Elastic Load Balancing에서 지원하는 정책 유형을 가져옵니다.

```
Get-ELBLoadBalancerPolicyType
```

출력:

```
Description                             PolicyAttributeTypeDescriptions
 PolicyTypeName
-----------                             -------------------------------
 --------------
Stickiness policy with session lifet... {CookieExpirationPeriod}
 LBCookieStickinessPolicyType
Policy that controls authentication ... {PublicKeyPolicyName}
 BackendServerAuthenticationPolicyType
Listener policy that defines the cip... {Protocol-SSLv2, Protocol-TLSv1, Pro...
 SSLNegotiationPolicyType
Policy containing a list of public k... {PublicKey}
 PublicKeyPolicyType
Stickiness policy with session lifet... {CookieName}
 AppCookieStickinessPolicyType
Policy that controls whether to incl... {ProxyProtocol}
 ProxyProtocolPolicyType
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 정책 유형을 설명합니다.

```
Get-ELBLoadBalancerPolicyType -PolicyTypeName ProxyProtocolPolicyType
```

출력:

```
Description                             PolicyAttributeTypeDescriptions
 PolicyTypeName
-----------                             -------------------------------
 --------------
Policy that controls whether to incl... {ProxyProtocol}
 ProxyProtocolPolicyType
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 지정된 정책 유형에 대한 전체 설명을 표시합니다.

```
(Get-ELBLoadBalancerPolicyType -PolicyTypeName).Description
```

출력:

```
Policy that controls whether to include the IP address and port of the
 originating request for TCP messages.
This policy operates on TCP/SSL listeners only
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeLoadBalancerPolicyTypes를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **DescribeLoadBalancers** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeLoadBalancers의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

로드 밸런서를 설명하려면

이 예시에서는 모든 로드 밸런서를 설명합니다.

명령:

```
aws elb describe-load-balancers
```

로드 밸런서 중 하나를 설명하려면

이 예시에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서를 설명합니다.

명령:

```
aws elb describe-load-balancers --load-balancer-name my-load-balancer
```

다음 예제는 VPC의 HTTPS 로드 밸런서에 대한 응답입니다.

출력:

```
{
  "LoadBalancerDescriptions": [
    {
      "Subnets": [
          "subnet-15aaab61"
      ],
      "CanonicalHostedZoneNameID": "Z3DZXE0EXAMPLE",
      "CanonicalHostedZoneName": "my-load-balancer-1234567890.us-
west-2.elb.amazonaws.com",
      "ListenerDescriptions": [
          {
              "Listener": {
```

```
                    "InstancePort": 80,
                    "LoadBalancerPort": 80,
                    "Protocol": "HTTP",
                    "InstanceProtocol": "HTTP"
                },
                "PolicyNames": []
            },
            {
                "Listener": {
                    "InstancePort": 443,
                    "SSLCertificateId": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:server-
certificate/my-server-cert",
                    "LoadBalancerPort": 443,
                    "Protocol": "HTTPS",
                    "InstanceProtocol": "HTTPS"
                },
                "PolicyNames": [
                    "ELBSecurityPolicy-2015-03"
                ]
            }
        ],
        "HealthCheck": {
            "HealthyThreshold": 2,
            "Interval": 30,
            "Target": "HTTP:80/png",
            "Timeout": 3,
            "UnhealthyThreshold": 2
        },
        "VPCId": "vpc-a01106c2",
        "BackendServerDescriptions": [
            {
                "InstancePort": 80,
                "PolicyNames": [
                    "my-ProxyProtocol-policy"
                ]
            }
        ],
        "Instances": [
            {
                "InstanceId": "i-207d9717"
            },
            {
                "InstanceId": "i-afefb49b"
            }
```

```
        ],
        "DNSName": "my-load-balancer-1234567890.us-west-2.elb.amazonaws.com",
        "SecurityGroups": [
            "sg-a61988c3"
        ],
        "Policies": {
            "LBCookieStickinessPolicies": [
                {
                    "PolicyName": "my-duration-cookie-policy",
                    "CookieExpirationPeriod": 60
                }
            ],
            "AppCookieStickinessPolicies": [],
            "OtherPolicies": [
                "my-PublicKey-policy",
                "my-authentication-policy",
                "my-SSLNegotiation-policy",
                "my-ProxyProtocol-policy",
                "ELBSecurityPolicy-2015-03"
            ]
        },
        "LoadBalancerName": "my-load-balancer",
        "CreatedTime": "2015-03-19T03:24:02.650Z",
        "AvailabilityZones": [
            "us-west-2a"
        ],
        "Scheme": "internet-facing",
        "SourceSecurityGroup": {
            "OwnerAlias": "123456789012",
            "GroupName": "my-elb-sg"
        }
      }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeLoadBalancers를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 로드 밸런서의 이름을 나열합니다.

```
Get-ELBLoadBalancer | format-table -property LoadBalancerName
```

출력:

```
LoadBalancerName
----------------
my-load-balancer
my-other-load-balancer
my-internal-load-balancer
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서를 설명합니다.

```
Get-ELBLoadBalancer -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer
```

출력:

```
AvailabilityZones         : {us-west-2a, us-west-2b}
BackendServerDescriptions :
 {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.BackendServerDescription}
CanonicalHostedZoneName   : my-load-balancer-1234567890.us-
west-2.elb.amazonaws.com
CanonicalHostedZoneNameID : Z3DZXE0EXAMPLE
CreatedTime               : 4/11/2015 12:12:45 PM
DNSName                   : my-load-balancer-1234567890.us-
west-2.elb.amazonaws.com
HealthCheck               : Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.HealthCheck
Instances                 : {i-207d9717, i-afefb49b}
ListenerDescriptions      :
 {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.ListenerDescription}
LoadBalancerName          : my-load-balancer
Policies                  : Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.Policies
Scheme                    : internet-facing
SecurityGroups            : {sg-a61988c3}
SourceSecurityGroup       : Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.SourceSecurityGroup
Subnets                   : {subnet-15aaab61}
VPCId                     : vpc-a01106c2
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 현재 AWS 리전의 모든 로드 밸런서를 설명합니다.

```
Get-ELBLoadBalancer
```

예제 4:이 예제에서는 사용 가능한 모든의 모든 로드 밸런서를 설명합니다 AWS 리전.

```
Get-AWSRegion | % { Get-ELBLoadBalancer -Region $_ }
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeLoadBalancers를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 로드 밸런서의 이름을 나열합니다.

```
Get-ELBLoadBalancer | format-table -property LoadBalancerName
```

출력:

```
LoadBalancerName
----------------
my-load-balancer
my-other-load-balancer
my-internal-load-balancer
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서를 설명합니다.

```
Get-ELBLoadBalancer -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer
```

출력:

```
AvailabilityZones         : {us-west-2a, us-west-2b}
BackendServerDescriptions :
 {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.BackendServerDescription}
CanonicalHostedZoneName   : my-load-balancer-1234567890.us-
west-2.elb.amazonaws.com
CanonicalHostedZoneNameID : Z3DZXE0EXAMPLE
CreatedTime               : 4/11/2015 12:12:45 PM
DNSName                   : my-load-balancer-1234567890.us-
west-2.elb.amazonaws.com
HealthCheck               : Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.HealthCheck
Instances                 : {i-207d9717, i-afefb49b}
ListenerDescriptions      :
 {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.ListenerDescription}
LoadBalancerName          : my-load-balancer
Policies                  : Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.Policies
```

```
Scheme                      : internet-facing
SecurityGroups              : {sg-a61988c3}
SourceSecurityGroup         : Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.SourceSecurityGroup
Subnets                     : {subnet-15aaab61}
VPCId                       : vpc-a01106c2
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 현재 AWS 리전의 모든 로드 밸런서를 설명합니다.

```
Get-ELBLoadBalancer
```

예제 4:이 예제에서는 사용 가능한 모든의 모든 로드 밸런서를 설명합니다 AWS 리전.

```
Get-AWSRegion | % { Get-ELBLoadBalancer -Region $_ }
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeLoadBalancers를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **DescribeTags** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeTags의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

로드 밸런서에 할당된 태그를 설명하려면

이 예제에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서에 할당된 태그를 설명합니다.

명령:

```
aws elb describe-tags --load-balancer-name my-load-balancer
```

출력:

```
{
  "TagDescriptions": [
      {
          "Tags": [
              {
                  "Value": "lima",
```

```
                    "Key": "project"
                },
                {
                    "Value": "digital-media",
                    "Key": "department"
                }
            ],
            "LoadBalancerName": "my-load-balancer"
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeTags 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서에 대한 태그를 나열합니다.

```
Get-ELBResourceTag -LoadBalancerName @("my-load-balancer","my-internal-load-
balancer")
```

출력:

```
LoadBalancerName             Tags
----------------             ----
my-load-balancer             {project, department}
my-internal-load-balancer    {project, department}
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서에 대한 태그를 설명합니다.

```
(Get-ELBResourceTag -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer).Tags
```

출력:

```
Key           Value
---           -----
project       lima
department    digital-media
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeTags를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서에 대한 태그를 나열합니다.

```
Get-ELBResourceTag -LoadBalancerName @("my-load-balancer","my-internal-load-
balancer")
```

출력:

```
LoadBalancerName             Tags
----------------             ----
my-load-balancer             {project, department}
my-internal-load-balancer    {project, department}
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서에 대한 태그를 설명합니다.

```
(Get-ELBResourceTag -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer).Tags
```

출력:

```
Key           Value
---           -----
project       lima
department    digital-media
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeTags를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **DetachLoadBalancerFromSubnets** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DetachLoadBalancerFromSubnets의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

서브넷에서 로드 밸런서를 분리하려면

이 예제에서는 지정된 서브넷에서 지정된 로드 밸런서를 분리합니다.

명령:

```
aws elb detach-load-balancer-from-subnets --load-balancer-name my-load-balancer
 --subnets subnet-0ecac448
```

출력:

```
{
   "Subnets": [
       "subnet-15aaab61"
   ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DetachLoadBalancerFromSubnets를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서에 대해 구성된 서브넷 세트에서 지정된 서브넷을 제거합니다. 출력에는 나머지 서브넷이 포함됩니다.

```
Dismount-ELBLoadBalancerFromSubnet -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -Subnet
 subnet-12345678
```

출력:

```
subnet-87654321
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DetachLoadBalancerFromSubnets를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서에 대해 구성된 서브넷 세트에서 지정된 서브넷을 제거합니다. 출력에는 나머지 서브넷이 포함됩니다.

```
Dismount-ELBLoadBalancerFromSubnet -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -Subnet
 subnet-12345678
```

출력:

```
subnet-87654321
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DetachLoadBalancerFromSubnets를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **DisableAvailabilityZonesForLoadBalancer** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DisableAvailabilityZonesForLoadBalancer의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

로드 밸런서의 가용 영역을 비활성화하려면

이 예제에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서에 대한 가용 영역 세트에서 지정된 가용 영역을 제거합니다.

명령:

```
aws elb disable-availability-zones-for-load-balancer --load-balancer-name my-load-balancer --availability-zones us-west-2a
```

출력:

```
{
    "AvailabilityZones": [
        "us-west-2b"
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DisableAvailabilityZonesForLoadBalancer를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서에서 지정된 가용 영역을 제거합니다. 출력에는 나머지 가용 영역이 포함됩니다.

```
Disable-ELBAvailabilityZoneForLoadBalancer -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -
AvailabilityZone us-west-2a
```

출력:

```
us-west-2b
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DisableAvailabilityZonesForLoadBalancer를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서에서 지정된 가용 영역을 제거합니다. 출력에는 나머지 가용 영역이 포함됩니다.

```
Disable-ELBAvailabilityZoneForLoadBalancer -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -
AvailabilityZone us-west-2a
```

출력:

```
us-west-2b
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DisableAvailabilityZonesForLoadBalancer를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **EnableAvailabilityZonesForLoadBalancer** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `EnableAvailabilityZonesForLoadBalancer`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

로드 밸런서의 가용 영역을 활성화하려면

이 예제에서는 지정된 가용 영역을 지정된 로드 밸런서에 추가합니다.

명령:

```
aws elb enable-availability-zones-for-load-balancer --load-balancer-name my-load-
balancer --availability-zones us-west-2b
```

출력:

```
{
    "AvailabilityZones": [
        "us-west-2a",
        "us-west-2b"
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 EnableAvailabilityZonesForLoadBalancer를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 가용 영역을 지정된 로드 밸런서에 추가합니다. 출력에는 가용 영역의 전체 목록이 포함됩니다.

```
Enable-ELBAvailabilityZoneForLoadBalancer -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -
AvailabilityZone us-west-2a
```

출력:

```
us-west-2a
us-west-2b
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 EnableAvailabilityZonesForLoadBalancer를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 가용 영역을 지정된 로드 밸런서에 추가합니다. 출력에는 가용 영역의 전체 목록이 포함됩니다.

```
Enable-ELBAvailabilityZoneForLoadBalancer -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -
AvailabilityZone us-west-2a
```

출력:

```
us-west-2a
```

```
us-west-2b
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 EnableAvailabilityZonesForLoadBalancer를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **ModifyLoadBalancerAttributes** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 ModifyLoadBalancerAttributes의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

로드 밸런서의 속성을 수정하려면

이 예제에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서의 CrossZoneLoadBalancing 속성을 수정합니다.

명령:

```
aws elb modify-load-balancer-attributes --load-balancer-name my-load-balancer --
load-balancer-attributes "{\"CrossZoneLoadBalancing\":{\"Enabled\":true}}"
```

출력:

```
{
    "LoadBalancerAttributes": {
        "CrossZoneLoadBalancing": {
            "Enabled": true
        }
    },
    "LoadBalancerName": "my-load-balancer"
}
```

이 예제에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서의 ConnectionDraining 속성을 수정합니다.

명령:

```
aws elb modify-load-balancer-attributes --load-balancer-name my-load-balancer
 --load-balancer-attributes "{\"ConnectionDraining\":{\"Enabled\":true,\"Timeout
\":300}}"
```

출력:

```
{
    "LoadBalancerAttributes": {
        "ConnectionDraining": {
            "Enabled": true,
            "Timeout": 300
        }
    },
    "LoadBalancerName": "my-load-balancer"
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ModifyLoadBalancerAttributes를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서에 대해 교차 영역 로드 밸런싱을 활성화합니다.

```
Edit-ELBLoadBalancerAttribute -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -
CrossZoneLoadBalancing_Enabled $true
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서에 대한 연결 드레이닝을 비활성화합니다.

```
Edit-ELBLoadBalancerAttribute -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -
ConnectionDraining_Enabled $false
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서에 대한 액세스 로깅을 활성화합니다.

```
Edit-ELBLoadBalancerAttribute -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer `
>> -AccessLog_Enabled $true `
>> -AccessLog_S3BucketName amzn-s3-demo-logging-bucket `
>> -AccessLog_S3BucketPrefix my-app/prod `
>> -AccessLog_EmitInterval 60
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ModifyLoadBalancerAttributes를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서에 대해 교차 영역 로드 밸런싱을 활성화합니다.

```
Edit-ELBLoadBalancerAttribute -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -
CrossZoneLoadBalancing_Enabled $true
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서에 대한 연결 드레이닝을 비활성화합니다.

```
Edit-ELBLoadBalancerAttribute -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -
ConnectionDraining_Enabled $false
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서에 대한 액세스 로깅을 활성화합니다.

```
Edit-ELBLoadBalancerAttribute -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer `
>> -AccessLog_Enabled $true `
>> -AccessLog_S3BucketName amzn-s3-demo-logging-bucket `
>> -AccessLog_S3BucketPrefix my-app/prod `
>> -AccessLog_EmitInterval 60
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ModifyLoadBalancerAttributes를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **RegisterInstancesWithLoadBalancer** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `RegisterInstancesWithLoadBalancer`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

로드 밸런서를 사용하여 인스턴스를 등록하려면

이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스를 지정된 로드 밸런서에 등록합니다.

명령:

```
aws elb register-instances-with-load-balancer --load-balancer-name my-load-
balancer --instances i-d6f6fae3
```

출력:

```
{
   "Instances": [
       {
```

```
            "InstanceId": "i-d6f6fae3"
        },
        {
            "InstanceId": "i-207d9717"
        },
        {
            "InstanceId": "i-afefb49b"
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 RegisterInstancesWithLoadBalancer를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 EC2 인스턴스를 지정된 로드 밸런서에 등록합니다.

```
Register-ELBInstanceWithLoadBalancer -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -Instance
 i-12345678
```

출력:

```
InstanceId
----------
i-12345678
i-87654321
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 RegisterInstancesWithLoadBalancer를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 EC2 인스턴스를 지정된 로드 밸런서에 등록합니다.

```
Register-ELBInstanceWithLoadBalancer -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -Instance
 i-12345678
```

출력:

```
InstanceId
```

```
----------
i-12345678
i-87654321
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 RegisterInstancesWithLoadBalancer를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **RemoveTags** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 RemoveTags의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

로드 밸런서에서 태그를 제거하려면

이 예제에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서에서 태그를 제거합니다.

명령:

```
aws elb remove-tags --load-balancer-name my-load-balancer --tags project
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 RemoveTags를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서에서 지정된 태그를 제거합니다. 강제 파라미터도 지정하지 않는 한 작업을 진행하기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다. 이 예제에서 사용하는 구문에는 PowerShell 버전 3 이상이 필요합니다.

```
Remove-ELBResourceTag -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -Tag @{ Key="project" }
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-ELBResourceTag (RemoveTags)" on target
 "Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.TagKeyOnly".
```

```
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

예제 2: Powershell 버전 2에서는 New-Object를 사용하여 태그 파라미터에 대한 태그를 생성해야 합니다.

```
$tag = New-Object Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.TagKeyOnly
$tag.Key = "project"
Remove-ELBResourceTag -Tag $tag -Force
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 RemoveTags를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서에서 지정된 태그를 제거합니다. 강제 파라미터도 지정하지 않는 한 작업을 진행하기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다. 이 예제에서 사용하는 구문에는 PowerShell 버전 3 이상이 필요합니다.

```
Remove-ELBResourceTag -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -Tag @{ Key="project" }
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-ELBResourceTag (RemoveTags)" on target
 "Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.TagKeyOnly".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

예제 2: Powershell 버전 2에서는 New-Object를 사용하여 태그 파라미터에 대한 태그를 생성해야 합니다.

```
$tag = New-Object Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.TagKeyOnly
$tag.Key = "project"
Remove-ELBResourceTag -Tag $tag -Force
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 RemoveTags를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **SetLoadBalancerListenerSslCertificate** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `SetLoadBalancerListenerSslCertificate`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

HTTPS 로드 밸런서의 SSL 인증서를 업데이트하려면

이 예제에서는 지정된 HTTPS 로드 밸런서에 대한 기존 SSL 인증서를 대체합니다.

명령:

```
aws elb set-load-balancer-listener-ssl-certificate --load-balancer-
name my-load-balancer --load-balancer-port 443 --ssl-certificate-
id arn:aws:iam::123456789012:server-certificate/new-server-cert
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 SetLoadBalancerListenerSslCertificate를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제는 지정된 리스너에 대한 SSL 연결을 종료하는 인증서를 대체합니다.

```
Set-ELBLoadBalancerListenerSSLCertificate -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer `
>> -LoadBalancerPort 443 `
>> -SSLCertificateId "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:server-certificate/new-server-
cert"
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 SetLoadBalancerListenerSslCertificate를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제는 지정된 리스너에 대한 SSL 연결을 종료하는 인증서를 대체합니다.

```
Set-ELBLoadBalancerListenerSSLCertificate -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer `
>> -LoadBalancerPort 443 `
>> -SSLCertificateId "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:server-certificate/new-server-
cert"
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 SetLoadBalancerListenerSslCertificate를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **SetLoadBalancerPoliciesForBackendServer** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 SetLoadBalancerPoliciesForBackendServer의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

백엔드 인스턴스의 포트와 연결된 정책을 교체하려면

이 예제에서는 현재 지정된 포트에 연결된 정책을 교체합니다.

명령:

```
aws elb set-load-balancer-policies-for-backend-server --load-balancer-name my-load-balancer --instance-port 80 --policy-names my-ProxyProtocol-policy
```

백엔드 인스턴스의 포트와 현재 연결된 모든 정책을 제거하려면

이 예제에서는 지정된 포트와 연결된 모든 정책을 제거합니다.

명령:

```
aws elb set-load-balancer-policies-for-backend-server --load-balancer-name my-load-balancer --instance-port 80 --policy-names []
```

정책이 제거되었는지 확인하려면 describe-load-balancer-policies 명령을 사용합니다.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 SetLoadBalancerPoliciesForBackendServer를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 포트의 정책을 지정된 정책으로 바꿉니다.

```
Set-ELBLoadBalancerPolicyForBackendServer -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -InstancePort 80 -PolicyName my-ProxyProtocol-policy
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 포트와 연결된 모든 정책을 제거합니다.

```
Set-ELBLoadBalancerPolicyForBackendServer -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -
InstancePort 80
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 SetLoadBalancerPoliciesForBackendServer를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 포트의 정책을 지정된 정책으로 바꿉니다.

```
Set-ELBLoadBalancerPolicyForBackendServer -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -
InstancePort 80 -PolicyName my-ProxyProtocol-policy
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 포트와 연결된 모든 정책을 제거합니다.

```
Set-ELBLoadBalancerPolicyForBackendServer -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -
InstancePort 80
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 SetLoadBalancerPoliciesForBackendServer를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **SetLoadBalancerPoliciesOfListener** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `SetLoadBalancerPoliciesOfListener`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

리스너와 연결된 정책을 교체하려면

이 예제에서는 현재 지정된 리스너와 연결된 정책을 교체합니다.

명령:

```
aws elb set-load-balancer-policies-of-listener --load-balancer-name my-load-
balancer --load-balancer-port 443 --policy-names my-SSLNegotiation-policy
```

리스너와 연결된 모든 정책을 제거하려면

이 예제에서는 현재 지정된 리스너와 연결된 모든 정책을 제거합니다.

명령:

```
aws elb set-load-balancer-policies-of-listener --load-balancer-name my-load-balancer --load-balancer-port 443 --policy-names []
```

로드 밸런서에서 정책이 제거되었는지 확인하려면 `describe-load-balancer-policies` 명령을 사용합니다.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 SetLoadBalancerPoliciesOfListener를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 리스너의 정책을 지정된 정책으로 바꿉니다.

```
Set-ELBLoadBalancerPolicyOfListener -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -
LoadBalancerPort 443 -PolicyName my-SSLNegotiation-policy
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 리스너와 연결된 모든 정책을 제거합니다.

```
Set-ELBLoadBalancerPolicyOfListener -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -
LoadBalancerPort 443
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 SetLoadBalancerPoliciesOfListener를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 리스너의 정책을 지정된 정책으로 바꿉니다.

```
Set-ELBLoadBalancerPolicyOfListener -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -
LoadBalancerPort 443 -PolicyName my-SSLNegotiation-policy
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 리스너와 연결된 모든 정책을 제거합니다.

```
Set-ELBLoadBalancerPolicyOfListener -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -
LoadBalancerPort 443
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 SetLoadBalancerPoliciesOfListener를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Elastic Load Balancing의 코드 예제 - 버전 2

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 함께 Elastic Load Balancing - 버전 2를 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

추가 리소스

- Elastic Load Balancing - 버전 2 사용 설명서 - Elastic Load Balancing - 버전 2에 대한 자세한 정보입니다.
- Elastic Load Balancing - 버전 2 API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 Elastic Load Balancing - 버전 2 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 설정 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리입니다. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

시작

Hello Elastic Load Balancing

다음 코드 예제에서는 Elastic Load Balancing를 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
public class HelloLoadBalancer {

        public static void main(String[] args) {
                ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client loadBalancingV2Client =
 ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client.builder()
                                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                                .build();

                DescribeLoadBalancersResponse loadBalancersResponse =
 loadBalancingV2Client
                                .describeLoadBalancers(r -> r.pageSize(10));
                List<LoadBalancer> loadBalancerList =
 loadBalancersResponse.loadBalancers();
                for (LoadBalancer lb : loadBalancerList)
                        System.out.println("Load Balancer DNS name = " +
 lb.dnsName());
        }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeLoadBalancers를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import {
  ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client,
  DescribeLoadBalancersCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-balancing-v2";

export async function main() {
  const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
```

```
  const { LoadBalancers } = await client.send(
    new DescribeLoadBalancersCommand({}),
  );
  const loadBalancersList = LoadBalancers.map(
    (lb) => `• ${lb.LoadBalancerName}: ${lb.DNSName}`,
  ).join("\n");
  console.log(
    "Hello, Elastic Load Balancing! Let's list some of your load balancers:\n",
    loadBalancersList,
  );
}

// Call function if run directly
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  main();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DescribeLoadBalancers를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import boto3


def hello_elbv2(elbv2_client):
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an Elastic Load Balancing V2
 client and list
    up to ten of the load balancers for your account.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
```

```
    and config files.

    :param elbv2_client: A Boto3 Elastic Load Balancing V2 client object.
    """
    print("Hello, Elastic Load Balancing! Let's list some of your load
 balancers:")
    load_balancers = elbv2_client.describe_load_balancers(PageSize=10).get(
        "LoadBalancers", []
    )
    if load_balancers:
        for lb in load_balancers:
            print(f"\t{lb['LoadBalancerName']}: {lb['DNSName']}")
    else:
        print("Your account doesn't have any load balancers.")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    hello_elbv2(boto3.client("elbv2"))
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeLoadBalancers를 참조하십시오.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Elastic Load Balancing - 버전 2의 기본 예제
  - Hello Elastic Load Balancing
  - Elastic Load Balancing에 대한 작업 - AWS SDKs 사용하는 버전 2
    - CLI로 AddListenerCertificates 사용
    - CLI로 AddTags 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateListener 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateLoadBalancer 함께 사용
    - CLI로 CreateRule 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateTargetGroup 함께 사용
    - CLI로 DeleteListener 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteLoadBalancer 함께 사용
    - CLI로 DeleteRule 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteTargetGroup 함께 사용

- CLI로 DeregisterTargets 사용
- CLI로 DescribeAccountLimits 사용
- CLI로 DescribeListenerCertificates 사용
- CLI로 DescribeListeners 사용
- CLI로 DescribeLoadBalancerAttributes 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeLoadBalancers 함께 사용
- CLI로 DescribeRules 사용
- CLI로 DescribeSslPolicies 사용
- CLI로 DescribeTags 사용
- CLI로 DescribeTargetGroupAttributes 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeTargetGroups 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeTargetHealth 함께 사용
- CLI로 ModifyListener 사용
- CLI로 ModifyLoadBalancerAttributes 사용
- CLI로 ModifyRule 사용
- CLI로 ModifyTargetGroup 사용
- CLI로 ModifyTargetGroupAttributes 사용
- CLI로 RegisterTargets 사용
- CLI로 RemoveListenerCertificates 사용
- CLI로 RemoveTags 사용
- CLI로 SetIpAddressType 사용
- CLI로 SetRulePriorities 사용
- CLI로 SetSecurityGroups 사용
- CLI로 SetSubnets 사용

- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Elastic Load Balancing - 버전 2 시나리오
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 복원력이 뛰어난 서비스 구축 및 관리

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Elastic Load Balancing - 버전 2의 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 SDKs에서 Elastic Load Balancing - 버전 2 AWS 의 기본 사항을 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- Hello Elastic Load Balancing
- Elastic Load Balancing에 대한 작업 - AWS SDKs 사용하는 버전 2
  - CLI로 AddListenerCertificates 사용
  - CLI로 AddTags 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateListener 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateLoadBalancer 함께 사용
  - CLI로 CreateRule 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateTargetGroup 함께 사용
  - CLI로 DeleteListener 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteLoadBalancer 함께 사용
  - CLI로 DeleteRule 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteTargetGroup 함께 사용
  - CLI로 DeregisterTargets 사용
  - CLI로 DescribeAccountLimits 사용
  - CLI로 DescribeListenerCertificates 사용
  - CLI로 DescribeListeners 사용
  - CLI로 DescribeLoadBalancerAttributes 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeLoadBalancers 함께 사용
  - CLI로 DescribeRules 사용
  - CLI로 DescribeSslPolicies 사용
  - CLI로 DescribeTags 사용
  - CLI로 DescribeTargetGroupAttributes 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeTargetGroups 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeTargetHealth 함께 사용
  - CLI로 ModifyListener 사용
  - CLI로 ModifyLoadBalancerAttributes 사용
  - CLI로 ModifyRule 사용
  - CLI로 ModifyTargetGroup 사용
  - CLI로 ModifyTargetGroupAttributes 사용

- CLI로 RegisterTargets 사용
- CLI로 RemoveListenerCertificates 사용
- CLI로 RemoveTags 사용
- CLI로 SetIpAddressType 사용
- CLI로 SetRulePriorities 사용
- CLI로 SetSecurityGroups 사용
- CLI로 SetSubnets 사용

Hello Elastic Load Balancing

다음 코드 예제에서는 Elastic Load Balancing를 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
public class HelloLoadBalancer {

        public static void main(String[] args) {
                ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client loadBalancingV2Client =
 ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client.builder()
                                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                                .build();

                DescribeLoadBalancersResponse loadBalancersResponse =
 loadBalancingV2Client
                                .describeLoadBalancers(r -> r.pageSize(10));
                List<LoadBalancer> loadBalancerList =
 loadBalancersResponse.loadBalancers();
                for (LoadBalancer lb : loadBalancerList)
                        System.out.println("Load Balancer DNS name = " +
 lb.dnsName());
        }
```

```
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeLoadBalancers를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import {
  ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client,
  DescribeLoadBalancersCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-balancing-v2";

export async function main() {
  const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
  const { LoadBalancers } = await client.send(
    new DescribeLoadBalancersCommand({}),
  );
  const loadBalancersList = LoadBalancers.map(
    (lb) => `• ${lb.LoadBalancerName}: ${lb.DNSName}`,
  ).join("\n");
  console.log(
    "Hello, Elastic Load Balancing! Let's list some of your load balancers:\n",
    loadBalancersList,
  );
}

// Call function if run directly
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  main();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DescribeLoadBalancers를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import boto3


def hello_elbv2(elbv2_client):
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an Elastic Load Balancing V2
 client and list
    up to ten of the load balancers for your account.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.

    :param elbv2_client: A Boto3 Elastic Load Balancing V2 client object.
    """
    print("Hello, Elastic Load Balancing! Let's list some of your load
 balancers:")
    load_balancers = elbv2_client.describe_load_balancers(PageSize=10).get(
        "LoadBalancers", []
    )
    if load_balancers:
        for lb in load_balancers:
            print(f"\t{lb['LoadBalancerName']}: {lb['DNSName']}")
    else:
        print("Your account doesn't have any load balancers.")


if __name__ == "__main__":
```

```
    hello_elbv2(boto3.client("elbv2"))
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeLoadBalancers를 참조하십시오.

Elastic Load Balancing에 대한 작업 - AWS SDKs 사용하는 버전 2

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 Elastic Load Balancing - 버전 2 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

이러한 발췌문은 Elastic Load Balancing - 버전 2 API를 호출하며 컨텍스트에서 실행해야 하는 더 큰 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드입니다. AWS SDKs를 사용한 Elastic Load Balancing - 버전 2 시나리오 에서 컨텍스트에 맞는 작업을 볼 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 Elastic Load Balancing - 버전 2 API 참조를 참조하세요.

예시

- CLI로 AddListenerCertificates 사용
- CLI로 AddTags 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateListener 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateLoadBalancer 함께 사용
- CLI로 CreateRule 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateTargetGroup 함께 사용
- CLI로 DeleteListener 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteLoadBalancer 함께 사용
- CLI로 DeleteRule 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteTargetGroup 함께 사용
- CLI로 DeregisterTargets 사용
- CLI로 DescribeAccountLimits 사용
- CLI로 DescribeListenerCertificates 사용
- CLI로 DescribeListeners 사용

- CLI로 DescribeLoadBalancerAttributes 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeLoadBalancers 함께 사용
- CLI로 DescribeRules 사용
- CLI로 DescribeSslPolicies 사용
- CLI로 DescribeTags 사용
- CLI로 DescribeTargetGroupAttributes 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeTargetGroups 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeTargetHealth 함께 사용
- CLI로 ModifyListener 사용
- CLI로 ModifyLoadBalancerAttributes 사용
- CLI로 ModifyRule 사용
- CLI로 ModifyTargetGroup 사용
- CLI로 ModifyTargetGroupAttributes 사용
- CLI로 RegisterTargets 사용
- CLI로 RemoveListenerCertificates 사용
- CLI로 RemoveTags 사용
- CLI로 SetIpAddressType 사용
- CLI로 SetRulePriorities 사용
- CLI로 SetSecurityGroups 사용
- CLI로 SetSubnets 사용

CLI로 **`AddListenerCertificates`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `AddListenerCertificates`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

보안 리스너에 인증서를 추가하려면

이 예시에서는 지정된 보안 리스너에 지정된 인증서를 추가합니다.

명령:

```
aws elbv2 add-listener-certificates --listener-
arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-west-2:123456789012:listener/
app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188/f2f7dc8efc522ab2 --
certificates CertificateArn=arn:aws:acm:us-
west-2:123456789012:certificate/5cc54884-f4a3-4072-80be-05b9ba72f705
```

출력:

```
{
  "Certificates": [
      {
          "CertificateArn": "arn:aws:acm:us-
west-2:123456789012:certificate/5cc54884-f4a3-4072-80be-05b9ba72f705",
          "IsDefault": false
      }
  ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 AddListenerCertificates 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 리스너에 추가 인증서를 추가합니다.

```
Add-ELB2ListenerCertificate -ListenerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:listener/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/3873f123b98f7618'
 -Certificate @{CertificateArn = 'arn:aws:acm:us-
east-1:123456789012:certificate/19478bd5-491d-47d4-b1d7-5217feba1d97'}
```

출력:

```
CertificateArn
   IsDefault
--------------
   ---------
arn:aws:acm:us-east-1:123456789012:certificate/19478bd5-491d-47d4-
b1d7-5217feba1d97 False
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 AddListenerCertificates를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 리스너에 추가 인증서를 추가합니다.

```
Add-ELB2ListenerCertificate -ListenerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:listener/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/3873f123b98f7618'
 -Certificate @{CertificateArn = 'arn:aws:acm:us-
east-1:123456789012:certificate/19478bd5-491d-47d4-b1d7-5217feba1d97'}
```

출력:

```
CertificateArn
   IsDefault
--------------
   ---------
arn:aws:acm:us-east-1:123456789012:certificate/19478bd5-491d-47d4-
b1d7-5217feba1d97 False
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 AddListenerCertificates를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **AddTags** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 AddTags의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

로드 밸런서에 태그를 추가하려면

다음 add-tags 예시에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서에 project 및 department 태그를 추가합니다.

```
aws elbv2 add-tags \
    --resource-arns arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188 \
    --tags "Key=project,Value=lima" "Key=department,Value=digital-media"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 AddTags 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 **AWS.Tools.ElasticLoadBalancingV2** 리소스에 새 태그를 추가합니다.

```
Add-ELB2Tag -ResourceArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f' -Tag @{Key =
 'productVersion'; Value = '1.0.0'}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 AddTags를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 **AWS.Tools.ElasticLoadBalancingV2** 리소스에 새 태그를 추가합니다.

```
Add-ELB2Tag -ResourceArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f' -Tag @{Key =
 'productVersion'; Value = '1.0.0'}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 AddTags를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **CreateListener** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateListener`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 복원력이 뛰어난 서비스 구축 및 관리

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /// <summary>
   /// Create an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
subnets
   /// and forwards requests to the specified target group.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="name">The name for the new load balancer.</param>
   /// <param name="subnetIds">Subnets for the load balancer.</param>
   /// <param name="targetGroup">Target group for forwarded requests.</param>
   /// <returns>The new LoadBalancer object.</returns>
   public async Task<LoadBalancer> CreateLoadBalancerAndListener(string name,
List<string> subnetIds, TargetGroup targetGroup)
   {
       var createLbResponse = await
_amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateLoadBalancerAsync(
           new CreateLoadBalancerRequest()
           {
               Name = name,
               Subnets = subnetIds
           });
       var loadBalancerArn = createLbResponse.LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;

       // Wait for load balancer to be available.
       var loadBalancerReady = false;
       while (!loadBalancerReady)
       {
           try
           {
               var describeResponse =
                   await
_amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                       new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                       {
```

```
                            Names = new List<string>() { name }
                        });

                var loadBalancerState =
describeResponse.LoadBalancers[0].State.Code;

                loadBalancerReady = loadBalancerState ==
LoadBalancerStateEnum.Active;
            }
            catch (LoadBalancerNotFoundException)
            {
                loadBalancerReady = false;
            }
            Thread.Sleep(10000);
        }
        // Create the listener.
        await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateListenerAsync(
            new CreateListenerRequest()
            {
                LoadBalancerArn = loadBalancerArn,
                Protocol = targetGroup.Protocol,
                Port = targetGroup.Port,
                DefaultActions = new List<Action>()
                {
                    new Action()
                    {
                        Type = ActionTypeEnum.Forward,
                        TargetGroupArn = targetGroup.TargetGroupArn
                    }
                }
            });
        return createLbResponse.LoadBalancers[0];
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreateListener를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

예 1: HTTP 리스너를 생성하는 방법

다음 `create-listener` 예시에서는 요청을 지정된 대상 그룹으로 전달하는 지정된 Application Load Balancer의 HTTP 리스너를 생성합니다.

```
aws elbv2 create-listener \
    --load-balancer-arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188 \
    --protocol HTTP \
    --port 80 \
    --default-
actions Type=forward,TargetGroupArn=arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-targets/73e2d6bc24d8a067
```

자세한 내용은 Application Load Balancer 사용 설명서의 자습서: AWS CLI를 사용하여 Application Load Balancer 생성을 참조하세요.

예 2: HTTPS 리스너를 생성하는 방법

다음 `create-listener` 예시에서는 요청을 지정된 대상 그룹으로 전달하는 지정된 Application Load Balancer의 HTTPS 리스너를 생성합니다. HTTPS 리스너에 대해 SSL 인증서를 지정해야 합니다. AWS Certificate Manager(ACM)를 사용하여 인증서를 생성하고 관리할 수 있습니다. 또는 SSL/TLS 도구를 사용하여 인증서를 생성하고, 인증 기관(CA)에서 서명한 인증서를 가져오고, 인증서를 AWS Identity and Access Management(IAM)에 업로드할 수 있습니다.

```
aws elbv2 create-listener \
    --load-balancer-arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188 \
    --protocol HTTPS \
    --port 443 \
    --certificates CertificateArn=arn:aws:acm:us-
west-2:123456789012:certificate/3dcb0a41-bd72-4774-9ad9-756919c40557 \
    --ssl-policy ELBSecurityPolicy-2016-08 \
    --default-
actions Type=forward,TargetGroupArn=arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-targets/73e2d6bc24d8a067
```

자세한 내용은 Application Load Balancer 사용 설명서의 HTTPS 리스너 추가를 참조하세요.

예 1: TCP 리스너를 생성하는 방법

다음 `create-listener` 예시에서는 요청을 지정된 대상 그룹으로 전달하는 지정된 Network Load Balancer의 TCP 리스너를 생성합니다.

```
aws elbv2 create-listener \
    --load-balancer-arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/net/my-network-load-balancer/5d1b75f4f1cee11e \
    --protocol TCP \
    --port 80 \
    --default-
actions Type=forward,TargetGroupArn=arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-tcp-targets/b6bba954d1361c78
```

자세한 내용은 Network Load Balancer 사용 설명서의 자습서: AWS CLI를 사용하여 Network Load Balancer 생성을 참조하세요.

예 4: TLS 리스너를 생성하는 방법

다음 `create-listener` 예시에서는 요청을 지정된 대상 그룹으로 전달하는 지정된 Network Load Balancer의 TLS 리스너를 생성합니다. TLS 리스너에 대해 SSL 인증서를 지정해야 합니다.

```
aws elbv2 create-listener \
    --load-balancer-arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188 \
    --protocol TLS \
    --port 443 \
    --certificates CertificateArn=arn:aws:acm:us-
west-2:123456789012:certificate/3dcb0a41-bd72-4774-9ad9-756919c40557 \
    --ssl-policy ELBSecurityPolicy-2016-08 \
    --default-
actions Type=forward,TargetGroupArn=arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-targets/73e2d6bc24d8a067
```

자세한 정보는 Network Load Balancer 사용 설명서의 Network Load Balancer를 위한 TLS 리스너를 참조하세요.

예 4: UDP 리스너를 생성하는 방법

다음 `create-listener` 예시에서는 요청을 지정된 대상 그룹으로 전달하는 지정된 Network Load Balancer의 UDP 리스너를 생성합니다.

```
aws elbv2 create-listener \
    --load-balancer-arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/net/my-network-load-balancer/5d1b75f4f1cee11e \
    --protocol UDP \
```

```
    --port 53 \
    --default-
actions Type=forward,TargetGroupArn=arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-tcp-targets/b6bba954d1361c78
```

자세한 내용은 Network Load Balancer 사용 설명서의 자습서: AWS CLI를 사용하여 Network Load Balancer 생성을 참조하세요.

예 6: 지정된 게이트웨이 및 전달을 위한 리스너를 생성하는 방법

다음 `create-listener` 예시에서는 요청을 지정된 대상 그룹으로 전달하는 지정된 Gateway Load Balancer의 리스너를 생성합니다.

```
aws elbv2 create-listener \
    --load-balancer-arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:850631746142:loadbalancer/gwy/my-gateway-load-balancer/e0f9b3d5c7f7d3d6 \
    --default-
actions Type=forward,TargetGroupArn=arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:850631746142:targetgroup/my-glb-targets/007ca469fae3bb1615
```

출력:

```
{
    "Listeners": [
        {
            "ListenerArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:850631746142:listener/gwy/my-agw-lb-example2/e0f9b3d5c7f7d3d6/
afc127db15f925de",
            "LoadBalancerArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:850631746142:loadbalancer/gwy/my-agw-lb-example2/e0f9b3d5c7f7d3d6",
            "DefaultActions": [
                {
                    "Type": "forward",
                    "TargetGroupArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:850631746142:targetgroup/test-tg-agw-2/007ca469fae3bb1615",
                    "ForwardConfig": {
                        "TargetGroups": [
                            {
                                "TargetGroupArn":
 "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:850631746142:targetgroup/test-tg-
agw-2/007ca469fae3bb1615"
                            }
                        ]
```

```
                    }
                }
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 Gateway Load Balancer 사용 설명서의 AWS CLI를 사용하여 Gateway Load Balancer 시작하기를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateListener를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /*
     * Creates an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
     * subnets
     * and forwards requests to the specified target group.
     */
    public String createLoadBalancer(List<Subnet> subnetIds, String
targetGroupARN, String lbName, int port,
            String protocol) {
        try {
            List<String> subnetIdStrings = subnetIds.stream()
                    .map(Subnet::subnetId)
                    .collect(Collectors.toList());

            CreateLoadBalancerRequest balancerRequest =
CreateLoadBalancerRequest.builder()
                    .subnets(subnetIdStrings)
                    .name(lbName)
                    .scheme("internet-facing")
                    .build();
```

```
            // Create and wait for the load balancer to become available.
            CreateLoadBalancerResponse lsResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().createLoadBalancer(balancerRequest);
            String lbARN = lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn();

            ElasticLoadBalancingV2Waiter loadBalancerWaiter =
getLoadBalancerClient().waiter();
            DescribeLoadBalancersRequest request =
DescribeLoadBalancersRequest.builder()
                    .loadBalancerArns(lbARN)
                    .build();

            System.out.println("Waiting for Load Balancer " + lbName + " to
become available.");
            WaiterResponse<DescribeLoadBalancersResponse> waiterResponse =
loadBalancerWaiter
                    .waitUntilLoadBalancerAvailable(request);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println("Load Balancer " + lbName + " is available.");

            // Get the DNS name (endpoint) of the load balancer.
            String lbDNSName = lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).dnsName();
            System.out.println("*** Load Balancer DNS Name: " + lbDNSName);

            // Create a listener for the load balance.
            Action action = Action.builder()
                    .targetGroupArn(targetGroupARN)
                    .type("forward")
                    .build();

            CreateListenerRequest listenerRequest =
CreateListenerRequest.builder()

.loadBalancerArn(lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn())
                    .defaultActions(action)
                    .port(port)
                    .protocol(protocol)
                    .build();

            getLoadBalancerClient().createListener(listenerRequest);
            System.out.println("Created listener to forward traffic from load
balancer " + lbName + " to target group "
                    + targetGroupARN);
```

```
            // Return the load balancer DNS name.
            return lbDNSName;

        } catch (ElasticLoadBalancingV2Exception e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateListener를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
const { Listeners } = await client.send(
  new CreateListenerCommand({
    LoadBalancerArn: state.loadBalancerArn,
    Protocol: state.targetGroupProtocol,
    Port: state.targetGroupPort,
    DefaultActions: [
      { Type: "forward", TargetGroupArn: state.targetGroupArn },
    ],
  }),
);
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateListener를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 대상 그룹으로 트래픽을 전송하기 위해 기본 작업 '전달'을 사용하여 새 ALB 리스너를 생성합니다.

```
$defaultAction = [Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Action]@{
  ForwardConfig = @{
    TargetGroups = @(
      @{ TargetGroupArn = "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:targetgroup/testAlbTG/3d61c2f20aa5bccb" }
    )
    TargetGroupStickinessConfig = @{
      DurationSeconds = 900
      Enabled = $true
    }
  }
  Type = "Forward"
}

New-ELB2Listener -LoadBalancerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/testALB/3e2f03b558e19676' -Port 8001 -
Protocol "HTTP" -DefaultAction $defaultAction
```

출력:

```
Certificates    : {}
DefaultActions  : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Action}
ListenerArn     : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener/
app/testALB/3e2f03b558e19676/1c84f02aec143e80
LoadBalancerArn : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/testALB/3e2f03b558e19676
Port            : 8001
Protocol        : HTTP
SslPolicy       :
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CreateListener를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 대상 그룹으로 트래픽을 전송하기 위해 기본 작업 '전달'을 사용하여 새 ALB 리스너를 생성합니다.

```
$defaultAction = [Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Action]@{
  ForwardConfig = @{
    TargetGroups = @(
      @{ TargetGroupArn = "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:targetgroup/testAlbTG/3d61c2f20aa5bccb" }
    )
    TargetGroupStickinessConfig = @{
      DurationSeconds = 900
      Enabled = $true
    }
  }
  Type = "Forward"
}

New-ELB2Listener -LoadBalancerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/testALB/3e2f03b558e19676' -Port 8001 -
Protocol "HTTP" -DefaultAction $defaultAction
```

출력:

```
Certificates    : {}
DefaultActions  : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Action}
ListenerArn     : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener/
app/testALB/3e2f03b558e19676/1c84f02aec143e80
LoadBalancerArn : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/testALB/3e2f03b558e19676
Port            : 8001
Protocol        : HTTP
SslPolicy       :
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateListener를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) actions."""

    def __init__(self, elb_client: boto3.client):
        """
        Initializes the LoadBalancer class with the necessary parameters.
        """
        self.elb_client = elb_client


    def create_listener(
        self,
        load_balancer_name: str,
        target_group: Dict[str, Any],
    ) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Creates a listener for the specified load balancer that forwards requests
 to the
        specified target group.

        :param load_balancer_name: The name of the load balancer to create a
 listener for.
        :param target_group: An existing target group that is added as a listener
 to the
                                load balancer.
        :return: Data about the newly created listener.
        """
        try:
            # Retrieve the load balancer ARN
            load_balancer_response = self.elb_client.describe_load_balancers(
                Names=[load_balancer_name]
            )
```

```
            load_balancer_arn = load_balancer_response["LoadBalancers"][0][
                "LoadBalancerArn"
            ]

            # Create the listener
            response = self.elb_client.create_listener(
                LoadBalancerArn=load_balancer_arn,
                Protocol=target_group["Protocol"],
                Port=target_group["Port"],
                DefaultActions=[
                    {
                        "Type": "forward",
                        "TargetGroupArn": target_group["TargetGroupArn"],
                    }
                ],
            )
            log.info(
                f"Created listener to forward traffic from load balancer
'{load_balancer_name}' to target group '{target_group['TargetGroupName']}'."
            )
            return response["Listeners"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to add a listener on '{load_balancer_name}' for target
group '{target_group['TargetGroupName']}'."
            )

            if error_code == "ListenerNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    f"The listener could not be found for the load balancer
'{load_balancer_name}'. "
                    "Please check the load balancer name and target group
configuration."
                )
            if error_code == "InvalidConfigurationRequestException":
                log.error(
                    f"The configuration provided for the listener on load
balancer '{load_balancer_name}' is invalid. "
                    "Please review the provided protocol, port, and target group
settings."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateListener를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`CreateLoadBalancer`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateLoadBalancer`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 복원력이 뛰어난 서비스 구축 및 관리

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
subnets
    /// and forwards requests to the specified target group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name for the new load balancer.</param>
    /// <param name="subnetIds">Subnets for the load balancer.</param>
    /// <param name="targetGroup">Target group for forwarded requests.</param>
    /// <returns>The new LoadBalancer object.</returns>
    public async Task<LoadBalancer> CreateLoadBalancerAndListener(string name,
List<string> subnetIds, TargetGroup targetGroup)
    {
        var createLbResponse = await
_amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateLoadBalancerAsync(
            new CreateLoadBalancerRequest()
            {
                Name = name,
                Subnets = subnetIds
```

```
            });
        var loadBalancerArn = createLbResponse.LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;

        // Wait for load balancer to be available.
        var loadBalancerReady = false;
        while (!loadBalancerReady)
        {
            try
            {
                var describeResponse =
                    await
_amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                        new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                        {
                            Names = new List<string>() { name }
                        });

                var loadBalancerState =
describeResponse.LoadBalancers[0].State.Code;

                loadBalancerReady = loadBalancerState ==
LoadBalancerStateEnum.Active;
            }
            catch (LoadBalancerNotFoundException)
            {
                loadBalancerReady = false;
            }
            Thread.Sleep(10000);
        }
        // Create the listener.
        await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateListenerAsync(
            new CreateListenerRequest()
            {
                LoadBalancerArn = loadBalancerArn,
                Protocol = targetGroup.Protocol,
                Port = targetGroup.Port,
                DefaultActions = new List<Action>()
                {
                    new Action()
                    {
                        Type = ActionTypeEnum.Forward,
                        TargetGroupArn = targetGroup.TargetGroupArn
                    }
                }
```

```
            });
        return createLbResponse.LoadBalancers[0];
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreateLoadBalancer를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

예 1: 인터넷 경계 로드 밸런서를 생성하는 방법

다음 `create-load-balancer` 예시에서는 인터넷 경계 Application Load Balancer를 생성하고 지정된 서브넷의 가용 영역을 활성화합니다.

```
aws elbv2 create-load-balancer \
    --name my-load-balancer \
    --subnets subnet-b7d581c0 subnet-8360a9e7
```

출력:

```
{
    "LoadBalancers": [
        {
            "Type": "application",
            "Scheme": "internet-facing",
            "IpAddressType": "ipv4",
            "VpcId": "vpc-3ac0fb5f",
            "AvailabilityZones": [
                {
                    "ZoneName": "us-west-2a",
                    "SubnetId": "subnet-8360a9e7"
                },
                {
                    "ZoneName": "us-west-2b",
                    "SubnetId": "subnet-b7d581c0"
                }
            ],
            "CreatedTime": "2017-08-25T21:26:12.920Z",
            "CanonicalHostedZoneId": "Z2P70J7EXAMPLE",
            "DNSName": "my-load-balancer-424835706.us-west-2.elb.amazonaws.com",
```

```
            "SecurityGroups": [
                "sg-5943793c"
            ],
            "LoadBalancerName": "my-load-balancer",
            "State": {
                "Code": "provisioning"
            },
            "LoadBalancerArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188"
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 Application Load Balancer 사용 설명서의 자습서: AWS CLI를 사용하여 Application Load Balancer 생성을 참조하세요.

예 2: 내부 로드 밸런서를 생성하는 방법

다음 `create-load-balancer` 예시에서는 내부 Application Load Balancer를 생성하고 지정된 서브넷의 가용 영역을 활성화합니다.

```
aws elbv2 create-load-balancer \
    --name my-internal-load-balancer \
    --scheme internal \
    --subnets subnet-b7d581c0 subnet-8360a9e7
```

출력:

```
{
    "LoadBalancers": [
        {
            "Type": "application",
            "Scheme": "internal",
            "IpAddressType": "ipv4",
            "VpcId": "vpc-3ac0fb5f",
            "AvailabilityZones": [
                {
                    "ZoneName": "us-west-2a",
                    "SubnetId": "subnet-8360a9e7"
                },
                {
                    "ZoneName": "us-west-2b",
                    "SubnetId": "subnet-b7d581c0"
```

```
                }
            ],
            "CreatedTime": "2016-03-25T21:29:48.850Z",
            "CanonicalHostedZoneId": "Z2P70J7EXAMPLE",
            "DNSName": "internal-my-internal-load-balancer-1529930873.us-
west-2.elb.amazonaws.com",
            "SecurityGroups": [
                "sg-5943793c"
            ],
            "LoadBalancerName": "my-internal-load-balancer",
            "State": {
                "Code": "provisioning"
            },
            "LoadBalancerArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/my-internal-load-balancer/5b49b8d4303115c2"
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 Application Load Balancer 사용 설명서의 자습서: AWS CLI를 사용하여 Application Load Balancer 생성을 참조하세요.

예 3: Network Load Balancer를 생성하는 방법

다음 `create-load-balancer` 예시에서는 인터넷 경계 Network Load Balancer를 생성하고 지정된 서브넷의 가용 영역을 활성화합니다. 서브넷 매핑을 사용하여 지정된 탄력적 IP 주소를 로드 밸런서 노드가 가용 영역에 사용하는 네트워크 인터페이스와 연결합니다.

```
aws elbv2 create-load-balancer \
    --name my-network-load-balancer \
    --type network \
    --subnet-mappings SubnetId=subnet-b7d581c0,AllocationId=eipalloc-64d5890a
```

출력:

```
{
    "LoadBalancers": [
        {
            "Type": "network",
            "Scheme": "internet-facing",
            "IpAddressType": "ipv4",
            "VpcId": "vpc-3ac0fb5f",
            "AvailabilityZones": [
```

```
                {
                    "LoadBalancerAddresses": [
                        {
                            "IpAddress": "35.161.207.171",
                            "AllocationId": "eipalloc-64d5890a"
                        }
                    ],
                    "ZoneName": "us-west-2b",
                    "SubnetId": "subnet-5264e837"
                }
            ],
            "CreatedTime": "2017-10-15T22:41:25.657Z",
            "CanonicalHostedZoneId": "Z2P70J7EXAMPLE",
            "DNSName": "my-network-load-balancer-5d1b75f4f1cee11e.elb.us-
west-2.amazonaws.com",
            "LoadBalancerName": "my-network-load-balancer",
            "State": {
                "Code": "provisioning"
            },
            "LoadBalancerArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/net/my-network-load-balancer/5d1b75f4f1cee11e"
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 Network Load Balancer 사용 설명서의 자습서: AWS CLI를 사용하여 Network Load Balancer 생성을 참조하세요.

예 4: Gateway Load Balancer를 생성하는 방법

다음 `create-load-balancer` 예시에서는 Gateway Load Balancer를 생성하고 지정된 서브넷의 가용 영역을 활성화합니다.

```
aws elbv2 create-load-balancer \
    --name my-gateway-load-balancer \
    --type gateway \
    --subnets subnet-dc83f691 subnet-a62583f9
```

출력:

```
{
    "LoadBalancers": [
        {
```

```
            "Type": "gateway",
            "VpcId": "vpc-838475fe",
            "AvailabilityZones": [
                {
                    "ZoneName": "us-east-1b",
                    "SubnetId": "subnet-a62583f9"
                },
            {
                    "ZoneName": "us-east-1a",
                    "SubnetId": "subnet-dc83f691"
                }
            ],
            "CreatedTime": "2021-07-14T19:33:43.324000+00:00",
            "LoadBalancerName": "my-gateway-load-balancer",
            "State": {
                "Code": "provisioning"
            },
            "LoadBalancerArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:850631746142:loadbalancer/gwy/my-gateway-load-balancer/dfbb5a7d32cdee79"
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 Gateway Load Balancer 사용 설명서의 AWS CLI를 사용하여 Gateway Load Balancer 시작하기를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateLoadBalancer를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /*
     * Creates an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
     * subnets
     * and forwards requests to the specified target group.
```

```
    */
   public String createLoadBalancer(List<Subnet> subnetIds, String
targetGroupARN, String lbName, int port,
           String protocol) {
       try {
           List<String> subnetIdStrings = subnetIds.stream()
                   .map(Subnet::subnetId)
                   .collect(Collectors.toList());

           CreateLoadBalancerRequest balancerRequest =
CreateLoadBalancerRequest.builder()
                   .subnets(subnetIdStrings)
                   .name(lbName)
                   .scheme("internet-facing")
                   .build();

           // Create and wait for the load balancer to become available.
           CreateLoadBalancerResponse lsResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().createLoadBalancer(balancerRequest);
           String lbARN = lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn();

           ElasticLoadBalancingV2Waiter loadBalancerWaiter =
getLoadBalancerClient().waiter();
           DescribeLoadBalancersRequest request =
DescribeLoadBalancersRequest.builder()
                   .loadBalancerArns(lbARN)
                   .build();

           System.out.println("Waiting for Load Balancer " + lbName + " to
become available.");
           WaiterResponse<DescribeLoadBalancersResponse> waiterResponse =
loadBalancerWaiter
                   .waitUntilLoadBalancerAvailable(request);
           waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
           System.out.println("Load Balancer " + lbName + " is available.");

           // Get the DNS name (endpoint) of the load balancer.
           String lbDNSName = lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).dnsName();
           System.out.println("*** Load Balancer DNS Name: " + lbDNSName);

           // Create a listener for the load balance.
           Action action = Action.builder()
                   .targetGroupArn(targetGroupARN)
                   .type("forward")
```

```
                    .build();

            CreateListenerRequest listenerRequest =
CreateListenerRequest.builder()

.loadBalancerArn(lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn())
                    .defaultActions(action)
                    .port(port)
                    .protocol(protocol)
                    .build();

            getLoadBalancerClient().createListener(listenerRequest);
            System.out.println("Created listener to forward traffic from load
balancer " + lbName + " to target group "
                    + targetGroupARN);

            // Return the load balancer DNS name.
            return lbDNSName;

        } catch (ElasticLoadBalancingV2Exception e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateLoadBalancer를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
    const { LoadBalancers } = await client.send(
```

```
      new CreateLoadBalancerCommand({
        Name: NAMES.loadBalancerName,
        Subnets: state.subnets,
      }),
    );
    state.loadBalancerDns = LoadBalancers[0].DNSName;
    state.loadBalancerArn = LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;
    await waitUntilLoadBalancerAvailable(
      { client },
      { Names: [NAMES.loadBalancerName] },
    );
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateLoadBalancer를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 서브넷이 2개인 새 인터넷 연결 Application Load Balancer를 생성합니다.

```
New-ELB2LoadBalancer -Type application -Scheme internet-facing -IpAddressType
 ipv4 -Name 'New-Test-ALB' -SecurityGroup 'sg-07c3414abb8811cbd' -subnet 'subnet-
c37a67a6','subnet-fc02eea0'
```

출력:

```
AvailabilityZones     : {us-east-1b, us-east-1a}
CanonicalHostedZoneId : Z35SXDOTRQ7X7K
CreatedTime           : 12/28/19 2:58:03 PM
DNSName               : New-Test-ALB-1391502222.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com
IpAddressType         : ipv4
LoadBalancerArn       : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/New-Test-ALB/dab2e4d90eb51493
LoadBalancerName      : New-Test-ALB
Scheme                : internet-facing
SecurityGroups        : {sg-07c3414abb8811cbd}
State                 : Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.LoadBalancerState
Type                  : application
VpcId                 : vpc-2cfd7000
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CreateLoadBalancer를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 서브넷이 2개인 새 인터넷 연결 Application Load Balancer를 생성합니다.

```
New-ELB2LoadBalancer -Type application -Scheme internet-facing -IpAddressType
 ipv4 -Name 'New-Test-ALB' -SecurityGroup 'sg-07c3414abb8811cbd' -subnet 'subnet-
c37a67a6','subnet-fc02eea0'
```

출력:

```
AvailabilityZones     : {us-east-1b, us-east-1a}
CanonicalHostedZoneId : Z35SXDOTRQ7X7K
CreatedTime           : 12/28/19 2:58:03 PM
DNSName               : New-Test-ALB-1391502222.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com
IpAddressType         : ipv4
LoadBalancerArn       : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/New-Test-ALB/dab2e4d90eb51493
LoadBalancerName      : New-Test-ALB
Scheme                : internet-facing
SecurityGroups        : {sg-07c3414abb8811cbd}
State                 : Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.LoadBalancerState
Type                  : application
VpcId                 : vpc-2cfd7000
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateLoadBalancer를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper:
```

```
    """Encapsulates Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) actions."""

    def __init__(self, elb_client: boto3.client):
        """
        Initializes the LoadBalancer class with the necessary parameters.
        """
        self.elb_client = elb_client


    def create_load_balancer(
        self,
        load_balancer_name: str,
        subnet_ids: List[str],
    ) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Creates an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
subnets
        and forwards requests to the specified target group.

        :param load_balancer_name: The name of the load balancer to create.
        :param subnet_ids: A list of subnets to associate with the load balancer.
        :return: Data about the newly created load balancer.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.create_load_balancer(
                Name=load_balancer_name, Subnets=subnet_ids
            )
            load_balancer = response["LoadBalancers"][0]
            log.info(f"Created load balancer '{load_balancer_name}'.")

            waiter = self.elb_client.get_waiter("load_balancer_available")
            log.info(
                f"Waiting for load balancer '{load_balancer_name}' to be
available..."
            )
            waiter.wait(Names=[load_balancer_name])
            log.info(f"Load balancer '{load_balancer_name}' is now available!")

        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to create load balancer '{load_balancer_name}'. Error
code: {error_code}, Message: {err.response['Error']['Message']}"
            )
```

```
            if error_code == "DuplicateLoadBalancerNameException":
                log.error(
                    f"A load balancer with the name '{load_balancer_name}'
 already exists. "
                    "Load balancer names must be unique within the AWS region. "
                    "Please choose a different name and try again."
                )
            if error_code == "TooManyLoadBalancersException":
                log.error(
                    "The maximum number of load balancers has been reached in
 this account and region. "
                    "You can delete unused load balancers or request an increase
 in the service quota from AWS Support."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return load_balancer
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateLoadBalancer를 참조하십시오.

CLI로 **CreateRule** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateRule`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예시 1: 경로 조건과 전달 작업을 사용하여 규칙을 만들려면

다음 `create-rule` 예시에서는 URL에 지정된 패턴이 포함된 경우 요청을 지정된 대상 그룹으로 전달하는 규칙을 만듭니다.

```
aws elbv2 create-rule \
    --listener-arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-west-2:123456789012:listener/
app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188/f2f7dc8efc522ab2 \
    --priority 5 \
    --conditions file://conditions-pattern.json
```

```
    --actions Type=forward,TargetGroupArn=arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-targets/73e2d6bc24d8a067
```

conditions-pattern.json의 콘텐츠:

```
[
    {
        "Field": "path-pattern",
        "PathPatternConfig": {
            "Values": ["/images/*"]
        }
    }
]
```

예시 2: 호스트 조건과 고정 응답을 사용하여 규칙을 만들려면

다음 create-rule 예시에서는 호스트 헤더의 호스트 이름이 지정된 호스트 이름과 일치하는 경우 고정 응답을 제공하는 규칙을 만듭니다.

```
aws elbv2 create-rule \
    --listener-arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-west-2:123456789012:listener/
app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188/f2f7dc8efc522ab2 \
    --priority 10 \
    --conditions file://conditions-host.json \
    --actions file://actions-fixed-response.json
```

conditions-host.json의 콘텐츠

```
[
  {
      "Field": "host-header",
      "HostHeaderConfig": {
          "Values": ["*.example.com"]
      }
  }
]
```

actions-fixed-response.json의 콘텐츠

```
[
    {
        "Type": "fixed-response",
```

```
        "FixedResponseConfig": {
            "MessageBody": "Hello world",
            "StatusCode": "200",
            "ContentType": "text/plain"
        }
    }
]
```

예시 3: 소스 IP 주소 조건, 인증 작업 및 전달 작업을 사용하여 규칙을 만들려면

다음 `create-rule` 예시에서는 소스 IP 주소가 지정된 IP 주소와 일치하는 경우 사용자를 인증하고 인증에 성공하면 지정된 대상 그룹으로 요청을 전달하는 규칙을 만듭니다.

```
aws elbv2 create-rule \
    --listener-arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-west-2:123456789012:listener/
app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188/f2f7dc8efc522ab2 \
    --priority 20 \
    --conditions file://conditions-source-ip.json \
    --actions file://actions-authenticate.json
```

`conditions-source-ip.json`의 콘텐츠

```
[
    {
        "Field": "source-ip",
        "SourceIpConfig": {
            "Values": ["192.0.2.0/24", "198.51.100.10/32"]
        }
    }
]
```

`actions-authenticate.json`의 콘텐츠

```
[
    {
        "Type": "authenticate-oidc",
        "AuthenticateOidcConfig": {
            "Issuer": "https://idp-issuer.com",
            "AuthorizationEndpoint": "https://authorization-endpoint.com",
            "TokenEndpoint": "https://token-endpoint.com",
            "UserInfoEndpoint": "https://user-info-endpoint.com",
            "ClientId": "abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz123456789",
```

```
            "ClientSecret": "12345678901234567890123456789 0",
            "SessionCookieName": "my-cookie",
            "SessionTimeout": 3600,
            "Scope": "email",
            "AuthenticationRequestExtraParams": {
                "display": "page",
                "prompt": "login"
            },
            "OnUnauthenticatedRequest": "deny"
        },
        "Order": 1
    },
    {
        "Type": "forward",
        "TargetGroupArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:880185128111:targetgroup/cli-test/642a97ecb0e0f26b",
        "Order": 2
    }
]
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateRule 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 리스너의 고객 헤더 값을 기반으로 고정 응답 작업으로 새 리스너 규칙을 생성합니다.

```
$newRuleAction = [Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Action]@{
  "FixedResponseConfig" = @{
    "ContentType" = "text/plain"
    "MessageBody" = "Hello World"
    "StatusCode" = "200"
  }
  "Type" = [Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.ActionTypeEnum]::FixedResponse
}

$newRuleCondition = [Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.RuleCondition]@{
  "httpHeaderConfig" = @{
    "HttpHeaderName" = "customHeader"
    "Values" = "header2","header1"
  }
```

```
  "Field" = "http-header"
}

New-ELB2Rule -ListenerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:listener/app/testALB/3e2f03b558e19676/1c84f02aec143e80' -
Action $newRuleAction -Condition $newRuleCondition -Priority 10
```

출력:

```
Actions    : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Action}
Conditions : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.RuleCondition}
IsDefault  : False
Priority   : 10
RuleArn    : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener-rule/
app/testALB/3e2f03b558e19676/1c84f02aec143e80/f4f51dfaa033a8cc
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CreateRule을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 리스너의 고객 헤더 값을 기반으로 고정 응답 작업으로 새 리스너 규칙을 생성합니다.

```
$newRuleAction = [Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Action]@{
  "FixedResponseConfig" = @{
    "ContentType" = "text/plain"
    "MessageBody" = "Hello World"
    "StatusCode" = "200"
  }
  "Type" = [Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.ActionTypeEnum]::FixedResponse
}

$newRuleCondition = [Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.RuleCondition]@{
  "httpHeaderConfig" = @{
    "HttpHeaderName" = "customHeader"
    "Values" = "header2","header1"
  }
  "Field" = "http-header"
}

New-ELB2Rule -ListenerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:listener/app/testALB/3e2f03b558e19676/1c84f02aec143e80' -
Action $newRuleAction -Condition $newRuleCondition -Priority 10
```

출력:

```
Actions    : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Action}
Conditions : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.RuleCondition}
IsDefault  : False
Priority   : 10
RuleArn    : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener-rule/
app/testALB/3e2f03b558e19676/1c84f02aec143e80/f4f51dfaa033a8cc
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateRule을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **CreateTargetGroup** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateTargetGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 복원력이 뛰어난 서비스 구축 및 관리

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Elastic Load Balancing target group. The target group specifies
how the load balancer forwards
    /// requests to instances in the group and how instance health is checked.
    ///
    /// To speed up this demo, the health check is configured with shortened
times and lower thresholds. In production,
    /// you might want to decrease the sensitivity of your health checks to avoid
unwanted failures.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="groupName">The name for the group.</param>
    /// <param name="protocol">The protocol, such as HTTP.</param>
    /// <param name="port">The port to use to forward requests, such as 80.</
param>
    /// <param name="vpcId">The Id of the Vpc in which the load balancer
 exists.</param>
    /// <returns>The new TargetGroup object.</returns>
    public async Task<TargetGroup> CreateTargetGroupOnVpc(string groupName,
 ProtocolEnum protocol, int port, string vpcId)
    {
        var createResponse = await
 _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateTargetGroupAsync(
            new CreateTargetGroupRequest()
            {
                Name = groupName,
                Protocol = protocol,
                Port = port,
                HealthCheckPath = "/healthcheck",
                HealthCheckIntervalSeconds = 10,
                HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds = 5,
                HealthyThresholdCount = 2,
                UnhealthyThresholdCount = 2,
                VpcId = vpcId
            });
        var targetGroup = createResponse.TargetGroups[0];
        return targetGroup;
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreateTargetGroup를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

예시 1: Application Load Balancer 대상 그룹을 만들려면

다음 `create-target-group` 예시에서는 인스턴스 ID(대상 유형 `instance`)별로 대상을 등록하는 Application Load Balancer의 대상 그룹을 생성합니다. 이 대상 그룹은 HTTP 프로토콜, 포트 80 및 HTTP 대상 그룹의 기본 상태 확인 설정을 사용합니다.

```
aws elbv2 create-target-group \
    --name my-targets \
```

```
    --protocol HTTP \
    --port 80 \
    --target-type instance \
    --vpc-id vpc-3ac0fb5f
```

출력:

```
{
    "TargetGroups": [
        {
            "TargetGroupArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-targets/73e2d6bc24d8a067",
            "TargetGroupName": "my-targets",
            "Protocol": "HTTP",
            "Port": 80,
            "VpcId": "vpc-3ac0fb5f",
            "HealthCheckProtocol": "HTTP",
            "HealthCheckPort": "traffic-port",
            "HealthCheckEnabled": true,
            "HealthCheckIntervalSeconds": 30,
            "HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds": 5,
            "HealthyThresholdCount": 5,
            "UnhealthyThresholdCount": 2,
            "HealthCheckPath": "/",
            "Matcher": {
                "HttpCode": "200"
            },
            "TargetType": "instance",
            "ProtocolVersion": "HTTP1",
            "IpAddressType": "ipv4"
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 Application Load Balancer 사용 설명서의 대상 그룹 생성을 참조하세요.

예시 2: 트래픽을 Application Load Balancer에서 Lambda 함수로 라우팅할 대상 그룹을 만들려면

다음 `create-target-group` 예시에서는 대상이 Lambda 함수(대상 유형 `lambda`)인 Application Load Balancer의 대상 그룹을 생성합니다. 기본적으로 상태 확인은 이 대상 그룹에 대해 비활성화됩니다.

```
aws elbv2 create-target-group \
    --name my-lambda-target \
    --target-type lambda
```

출력:

```
{
    "TargetGroups": [
        {
            "TargetGroupArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-lambda-target/a3003e085dbb8ddc",
            "TargetGroupName": "my-lambda-target",
            "HealthCheckEnabled": false,
            "HealthCheckIntervalSeconds": 35,
            "HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds": 30,
            "HealthyThresholdCount": 5,
            "UnhealthyThresholdCount": 2,
            "HealthCheckPath": "/",
            "Matcher": {
                "HttpCode": "200"
            },
            "TargetType": "lambda",
            "IpAddressType": "ipv4"
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 Application Load Balancer 사용 설명서의 Lambda 함수를 대상으로를 참조하세요.

예시 3: Network Load Balancer 대상 그룹을 만들려면

다음 `create-target-group` 예시에서는 IP 주소(대상 유형 `ip`)별로 대상을 등록하는 Network Load Balancer의 대상 그룹을 생성합니다. 이 대상 그룹은 TCP 프로토콜, 포트 80 및 TCP 대상 그룹의 기본 상태 확인 설정을 사용합니다.

```
aws elbv2 create-target-group \
    --name my-ip-targets \
    --protocol TCP \
    --port 80 \
    --target-type ip \
```

```
    --vpc-id vpc-3ac0fb5f
```

출력:

```
{
    "TargetGroups": [
        {
            "TargetGroupArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-ip-targets/b6bba954d1361c78",
            "TargetGroupName": "my-ip-targets",
            "Protocol": "TCP",
            "Port": 80,
            "VpcId": "vpc-3ac0fb5f",
            "HealthCheckEnabled": true,
            "HealthCheckProtocol": "TCP",
            "HealthCheckPort": "traffic-port",
            "HealthCheckIntervalSeconds": 30,
            "HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds": 10,
            "HealthyThresholdCount": 5,
            "UnhealthyThresholdCount": 2,
            "TargetType": "ip",
            "IpAddressType": "ipv4"
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 Application Load Balancer 사용 설명서의 Create a target group 섹션을 참조하세요.

예시 4: Network Load Balancer에서 Application Load Balancer로 트래픽을 라우팅하는 대상 그룹을 만들려면

다음 `create-target-group` 예시에서는 Application Load Balancer를 대상으로 등록(대상 유형은 `alb`임)하는 Network Load Balancer 대상 그룹을 만듭니다.

aws elbv2 create-target-group --name my-alb-target --protocol TCP --port 80 --target-type alb --vpc-id vpc-3ac0fb5f

출력:

```
{
    "TargetGroups": [
```

```
        {
            "TargetGroupArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-alb-target/a3003e085dbb8ddc",
            "TargetGroupName": "my-alb-target",
            "Protocol": "TCP",
            "Port": 80,
            "VpcId": "vpc-838475fe",
            "HealthCheckProtocol": "HTTP",
            "HealthCheckPort": "traffic-port",
            "HealthCheckEnabled": true,
            "HealthCheckIntervalSeconds": 30,
            "HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds": 6,
            "HealthyThresholdCount": 5,
            "UnhealthyThresholdCount": 2,
            "HealthCheckPath": "/",
            "Matcher": {
                "HttpCode": "200-399"
            },
            "TargetType": "alb",
            "IpAddressType": "ipv4"
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 Application Load Balancer 사용 설명서의 [Create a target group with an Application Load Balancer as the target] 섹션을 참조하세요.

예시 5: Gateway Load Balancer 대상 그룹을 만들려면

다음 `create-target-group` 예시에서는 대상이 인스턴스이고 대상 그룹 프로토콜이 `GENEVE`인 Gateway Load Balancer 대상 그룹을 만듭니다.

```
aws elbv2 create-target-group \
    --name my-glb-targetgroup \
    --protocol GENEVE \
    --port 6081 \
    --target-type instance \
    --vpc-id vpc-838475fe
```

출력:

```
{
```

```
    "TargetGroups": [
        {
            "TargetGroupArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-glb-targetgroup/00c3d57eacd6f40b6f",
            "TargetGroupName": "my-glb-targetgroup",
            "Protocol": "GENEVE",
            "Port": 6081,
            "VpcId": "vpc-838475fe",
            "HealthCheckProtocol": "TCP",
            "HealthCheckPort": "80",
            "HealthCheckEnabled": true,
            "HealthCheckIntervalSeconds": 10,
            "HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds": 5,
            "HealthyThresholdCount": 5,
            "UnhealthyThresholdCount": 2,
            "TargetType": "instance"
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 Gateway Load Balancer 사용 설명서의 Create a target group <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticloadbalancing/latest/gateway/create-target-group.html>`__ 섹션을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateTargetGroup을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /*
     * Creates an Elastic Load Balancing target group. The target group specifies
     * how
     * the load balancer forward requests to instances in the group and how
 instance
     * health is checked.
```

```
     */
    public String createTargetGroup(String protocol, int port, String vpcId,
String targetGroupName) {
        CreateTargetGroupRequest targetGroupRequest =
CreateTargetGroupRequest.builder()
                .healthCheckPath("/healthcheck")
                .healthCheckTimeoutSeconds(5)
                .port(port)
                .vpcId(vpcId)
                .name(targetGroupName)
                .protocol(protocol)
                .build();

        CreateTargetGroupResponse targetGroupResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().createTargetGroup(targetGroupRequest);
        String targetGroupArn =
targetGroupResponse.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupArn();
        String targetGroup =
targetGroupResponse.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupName();
        System.out.println("The " + targetGroup + " was created with ARN" +
targetGroupArn);
        return targetGroupArn;
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateTargetGroup를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
    const { TargetGroups } = await client.send(
      new CreateTargetGroupCommand({
```

```
        Name: NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
        Protocol: "HTTP",
        Port: 80,
        HealthCheckPath: "/healthcheck",
        HealthCheckIntervalSeconds: 10,
        HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds: 5,
        HealthyThresholdCount: 2,
        UnhealthyThresholdCount: 2,
        VpcId: state.defaultVpc,
      }),
    );
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateTargetGroup를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 제공된 파라미터를 사용하여 새 대상 그룹을 생성합니다.

```
New-ELB2TargetGroup -HealthCheckEnabled 1 -HealthCheckIntervalSeconds 30 -
HealthCheckPath '/index.html' -HealthCheckPort 80 -HealthCheckTimeoutSecond 5 -
HealthyThresholdCount 2 -UnhealthyThresholdCount 5 -Port 80 -Protocol 'HTTP' -
TargetType instance -VpcId 'vpc-2cfd7000' -Name 'NewTargetGroup'
```

출력:

```
HealthCheckEnabled         : True
HealthCheckIntervalSeconds : 30
HealthCheckPath            : /index.html
HealthCheckPort            : 80
HealthCheckProtocol        : HTTP
HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds  : 5
HealthyThresholdCount      : 2
LoadBalancerArns           : {}
Matcher                    : Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Matcher
Port                       : 80
Protocol                   : HTTP
TargetGroupArn             : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:targetgroup/NewTargetGroup/534e484681d801bf
```

```
TargetGroupName             : NewTargetGroup
TargetType                  : instance
UnhealthyThresholdCount     : 5
VpcId                       : vpc-2cfd7000
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CreateTargetGroup을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 제공된 파라미터를 사용하여 새 대상 그룹을 생성합니다.

```
New-ELB2TargetGroup -HealthCheckEnabled 1 -HealthCheckIntervalSeconds 30 -
HealthCheckPath '/index.html' -HealthCheckPort 80 -HealthCheckTimeoutSecond 5 -
HealthyThresholdCount 2 -UnhealthyThresholdCount 5 -Port 80 -Protocol 'HTTP' -
TargetType instance -VpcId 'vpc-2cfd7000' -Name 'NewTargetGroup'
```

출력:

```
HealthCheckEnabled          : True
HealthCheckIntervalSeconds  : 30
HealthCheckPath             : /index.html
HealthCheckPort             : 80
HealthCheckProtocol         : HTTP
HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds   : 5
HealthyThresholdCount       : 2
LoadBalancerArns            : {}
Matcher                     : Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Matcher
Port                        : 80
Protocol                    : HTTP
TargetGroupArn              : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:targetgroup/NewTargetGroup/534e484681d801bf
TargetGroupName             : NewTargetGroup
TargetType                  : instance
UnhealthyThresholdCount     : 5
VpcId                       : vpc-2cfd7000
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateTargetGroup을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) actions."""

    def __init__(self, elb_client: boto3.client):
        """
        Initializes the LoadBalancer class with the necessary parameters.
        """
        self.elb_client = elb_client


    def create_target_group(
        self, target_group_name: str, protocol: str, port: int, vpc_id: str
    ) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Creates an Elastic Load Balancing target group. The target group
 specifies how
        the load balancer forwards requests to instances in the group and how
 instance
        health is checked.

        To speed up this demo, the health check is configured with shortened
 times and
        lower thresholds. In production, you might want to decrease the
 sensitivity of
        your health checks to avoid unwanted failures.

        :param target_group_name: The name of the target group to create.
        :param protocol: The protocol to use to forward requests, such as 'HTTP'.
        :param port: The port to use to forward requests, such as 80.
        :param vpc_id: The ID of the VPC in which the load balancer exists.
        :return: Data about the newly created target group.
        """
```

```
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.create_target_group(
                Name=target_group_name,
                Protocol=protocol,
                Port=port,
                HealthCheckPath="/healthcheck",
                HealthCheckIntervalSeconds=10,
                HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds=5,
                HealthyThresholdCount=2,
                UnhealthyThresholdCount=2,
                VpcId=vpc_id,
            )
            target_group = response["TargetGroups"][0]
            log.info(f"Created load balancing target group
'{target_group_name}'.")
            return target_group
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
                f"Couldn't create load balancing target group
'{target_group_name}'."
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]

            if error_code == "DuplicateTargetGroupName":
                log.error(
                    f"Target group name {target_group_name} already exists. "
                    "Check if the target group already exists."
                    "Consider using a different name or deleting the existing
target group if appropriate."
                )
            elif error_code == "TooManyTargetGroups":
                log.error(
                    "Too many target groups exist in the account. "
                    "Consider deleting unused target groups to create space for
new ones."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateTargetGroup을 참조하십시오.

CLI로 **DeleteListener** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteListener의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

리스너를 삭제하려면

다음 delete-listener 예시에서는 지정된 리스너를 삭제합니다.

```
aws elbv2 delete-listener \
    --listener-arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:ua-west-2:123456789012:listener/
app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188/f2f7dc8efc522ab2
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteListener 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 리스너를 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-ELB2Listener -ListenerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:listener/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/66e10e3aaf5b6d9b'
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-ELB2Listener (DeleteListener)" on target
 "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener/app/test-
alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/66e10e3aaf5b6d9b".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): y
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 로드 밸런서에서 지정된 리스너를 제거합니다.

```
Remove-ELB2Listener -ListenerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:listener/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/3873f123b98f7618'
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-ELB2Listener (DeleteListener)" on target
 "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener/app/test-
alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/3873f123b98f7618".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): y
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteListener를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 리스너를 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-ELB2Listener -ListenerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:listener/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/66e10e3aaf5b6d9b'
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-ELB2Listener (DeleteListener)" on target
 "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener/app/test-
alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/66e10e3aaf5b6d9b".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): y
```

예제 2:이 예제는 로드 밸런서에서 지정된 리스너를 제거합니다.

```
Remove-ELB2Listener -ListenerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:listener/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/3873f123b98f7618'
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-ELB2Listener (DeleteListener)" on target
 "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener/app/test-
alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/3873f123b98f7618".
```

```
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): y
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteListener를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DeleteLoadBalancer** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteLoadBalancer의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 복원력이 뛰어난 서비스 구축 및 관리

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/// <summary>
/// Delete a load balancer by its specified name.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="name">The name of the load balancer to delete.</param>
/// <returns>Async task.</returns>
public async Task DeleteLoadBalancerByName(string name)
{
    try
    {
        var describeLoadBalancerResponse =
            await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                {
                    Names = new List<string>() { name }
                });
```

```
            var lbArn =
 describeLoadBalancerResponse.LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;
            await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DeleteLoadBalancerAsync(
                new DeleteLoadBalancerRequest()
                {
                    LoadBalancerArn = lbArn
                }
            );
        }
        catch (LoadBalancerNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Load balancer {name} not found.");
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteLoadBalancer를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

로드 밸런서를 삭제하는 방법

다음 `delete-load-balancer` 예시에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서를 삭제합니다.

```
aws elbv2 delete-load-balancer \
    --load-balancer-arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteLoadBalancer를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    // Deletes a load balancer.
    public void deleteLoadBalancer(String lbName) {
        try {
            // Use a waiter to delete the Load Balancer.
            DescribeLoadBalancersResponse res = getLoadBalancerClient()
                    .describeLoadBalancers(describe -> describe.names(lbName));
            ElasticLoadBalancingV2Waiter loadBalancerWaiter =
getLoadBalancerClient().waiter();
            DescribeLoadBalancersRequest request =
DescribeLoadBalancersRequest.builder()

.loadBalancerArns(res.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn())
                    .build();

            getLoadBalancerClient().deleteLoadBalancer(
                    builder ->
builder.loadBalancerArn(res.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn()));
            WaiterResponse<DescribeLoadBalancersResponse> waiterResponse =
loadBalancerWaiter
                    .waitUntilLoadBalancersDeleted(request);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);

        } catch (ElasticLoadBalancingV2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
        System.out.println(lbName + " was deleted.");
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteLoadBalancer를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
    const loadBalancer = await findLoadBalancer(NAMES.loadBalancerName);
    await client.send(
      new DeleteLoadBalancerCommand({
        LoadBalancerArn: loadBalancer.LoadBalancerArn,
      }),
    );
    await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 60 }, async () => {
      const lb = await findLoadBalancer(NAMES.loadBalancerName);
      if (lb) {
        throw new Error("Load balancer still exists.");
      }
    });
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteLoadBalancer를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서를 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-ELB2LoadBalancer -LoadBalancerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f'
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-ELB2LoadBalancer (DeleteLoadBalancer)" on target
 "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-
alb/3651b4394dd9a24f".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): y
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteLoadBalancer를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서를 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-ELB2LoadBalancer -LoadBalancerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f'
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-ELB2LoadBalancer (DeleteLoadBalancer)" on target
 "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-
alb/3651b4394dd9a24f".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): y
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteLoadBalancer를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) actions."""

    def __init__(self, elb_client: boto3.client):
        """
        Initializes the LoadBalancer class with the necessary parameters.
        """
        self.elb_client = elb_client


    def delete_load_balancer(self, load_balancer_name) -> None:
```

```
        """
        Deletes a load balancer.

        :param load_balancer_name: The name of the load balancer to delete.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.describe_load_balancers(
                Names=[load_balancer_name]
            )
            lb_arn = response["LoadBalancers"][0]["LoadBalancerArn"]
            self.elb_client.delete_load_balancer(LoadBalancerArn=lb_arn)
            log.info("Deleted load balancer %s.", load_balancer_name)
            waiter = self.elb_client.get_waiter("load_balancers_deleted")
            log.info("Waiting for load balancer to be deleted...")
            waiter.wait(Names=[load_balancer_name])
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Couldn't delete load balancer '{load_balancer_name}'. Error
code: {error_code}, Message: {err.response['Error']['Message']}"
            )

            if error_code == "LoadBalancerNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    f"The load balancer '{load_balancer_name}' does not exist. "
                    "Please check the name and try again."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteLoadBalancer를 참조하십시오.

CLI로 **DeleteRule** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteRule`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

규칙 삭제

다음 `delete-rule` 예시에서는 지정된 규칙을 삭제합니다.

```
aws elbv2 delete-rule \
    --rule-arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-west-2:123456789012:listener-rule/
app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188/f2f7dc8efc522ab2/1291d13826f405c3
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteRule을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제는 리스너에서 지정된 규칙을 제거합니다.

```
Remove-ELB2Rule -RuleArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:listener-rule/app/test-
alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/3873f123b98f7618/4b25eb10a42e33ab'
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-ELB2Rule (DeleteRule)" on target
 "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener-rule/app/test-
alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/3873f123b98f7618/4b25eb10a42e33ab".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): y
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteRule을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제는 리스너에서 지정된 규칙을 제거합니다.

```
Remove-ELB2Rule -RuleArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:listener-rule/app/test-
alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/3873f123b98f7618/4b25eb10a42e33ab'
```

출력:

```
Confirm
```

```
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-ELB2Rule (DeleteRule)" on target
 "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener-rule/app/test-
alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/3873f123b98f7618/4b25eb10a42e33ab".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): y
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteRule을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DeleteTargetGroup** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteTargetGroup의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 복원력이 뛰어난 서비스 구축 및 관리

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a TargetGroup by its specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">Name of the group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteTargetGroupByName(string groupName)
    {
        var done = false;
        while (!done)
        {
            try
            {
```

```
                var groupResponse =
                    await
_amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetGroupsAsync(
                        new DescribeTargetGroupsRequest()
                        {
                            Names = new List<string>() { groupName }
                        });

                var targetArn = groupResponse.TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn;
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DeleteTargetGroupAsync(
                    new DeleteTargetGroupRequest() { TargetGroupArn =
targetArn });
                Console.WriteLine($"Deleted load balancing target group
{groupName}.");
                done = true;
            }
            catch (TargetGroupNotFoundException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"Target group {groupName} not found, could not delete.");
                done = true;
            }
            catch (ResourceInUseException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Target group not yet released, waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteTargetGroup을 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

대상 그룹을 삭제하는 방법

다음 `delete-target-group` 예시에서는 지정된 대상 그룹을 삭제합니다.

```
aws elbv2 delete-target-group \
```

```
    --target-group-arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-targets/73e2d6bc24d8a067
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 Application Load Balancer 사용 설명서의 Delete a load balancer 섹션을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteVocabulary를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   // Deletes the target group.
   public void deleteTargetGroup(String targetGroupName) {
       try {
           DescribeTargetGroupsResponse res = getLoadBalancerClient()
                   .describeTargetGroups(describe ->
describe.names(targetGroupName));
           getLoadBalancerClient()
                   .deleteTargetGroup(builder ->
builder.targetGroupArn(res.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupArn()));
       } catch (ElasticLoadBalancingV2Exception e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
       }
       System.out.println(targetGroupName + " was deleted.");
   }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteTargetGroup을 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
try {
  const { TargetGroups } = await client.send(
    new DescribeTargetGroupsCommand({
      Names: [NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName],
    }),
  );

  await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
    client.send(
      new DeleteTargetGroupCommand({
        TargetGroupArn: TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn,
      }),
    ),
  );
} catch (e) {
  state.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError = e;
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteTargetGroup을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 대상 그룹을 제거합니다.

```
Remove-ELB2TargetGroup -TargetGroupArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:targetgroup/testsssss/4e0b6076bc6483a7'
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-ELB2TargetGroup (DeleteTargetGroup)" on
 target "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:targetgroup/
testssssss/4e0b6076bc6483a7".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): y
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteTargetGroup을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 대상 그룹을 제거합니다.

```
Remove-ELB2TargetGroup -TargetGroupArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:targetgroup/testssssss/4e0b6076bc6483a7'
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-ELB2TargetGroup (DeleteTargetGroup)" on
 target "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:targetgroup/
testssssss/4e0b6076bc6483a7".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): y
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteTargetGroup을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) actions."""

    def __init__(self, elb_client: boto3.client):
        """
        Initializes the LoadBalancer class with the necessary parameters.
        """
        self.elb_client = elb_client


    def delete_target_group(self, target_group_name) -> None:
        """
        Deletes the target group.
        """
        try:
            # Describe the target group to get its ARN
            response =
self.elb_client.describe_target_groups(Names=[target_group_name])
            tg_arn = response["TargetGroups"][0]["TargetGroupArn"]

            # Delete the target group
            self.elb_client.delete_target_group(TargetGroupArn=tg_arn)
            log.info("Deleted load balancing target group %s.",
target_group_name)

            # Use a custom waiter to wait until the target group is no longer
available
            self.wait_for_target_group_deletion(self.elb_client, tg_arn)
            log.info("Target group %s successfully deleted.", target_group_name)

        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(f"Failed to delete target group '{target_group_name}'.")
            if error_code == "TargetGroupNotFound":
                log.error(
                    "Load balancer target group either already deleted or never
existed. "
                    "Verify the name and check that the resource exists in the
AWS Console."
                )
            elif error_code == "ResourceInUseException":
                log.error(
                    "Target group still in use by another resource. "
```

```
                    "Ensure that the target group is no longer associated with
any load balancers or resources.",
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    def wait_for_target_group_deletion(
        self, elb_client, target_group_arn, max_attempts=10, delay=30
    ):
        for attempt in range(max_attempts):
            try:

elb_client.describe_target_groups(TargetGroupArns=[target_group_arn])
                print(
                    f"Attempt {attempt + 1}: Target group {target_group_arn}
still exists."
                )
            except ClientError as e:
                if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "TargetGroupNotFound":
                    print(
                        f"Target group {target_group_arn} has been successfully
deleted."
                    )
                    return
                else:
                    raise
            time.sleep(delay)
        raise TimeoutError(
            f"Target group {target_group_arn} was not deleted after {max_attempts
* delay} seconds."
        )
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteTargetGroup을 참조하십시오.

CLI로 **DeregisterTargets** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeregisterTargets의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예시 1: 대상 그룹에서 대상 등록을 취소하려면

다음 `deregister-targets` 예시에서는 지정된 대상 그룹에서 지정된 인스턴스를 제거합니다.

```
aws elbv2 deregister-targets \
    --target-group-arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-targets/73e2d6bc24d8a067 \
    --targets Id=i-1234567890abcdef0
```

예시 2: 포트 재정의를 사용하여 등록된 대상을 등록 취소하려면

다음 `deregister-targets` 예시에서는 포트 재정의로 등록된 대상 그룹에서 인스턴스를 제거합니다.

```
aws elbv2 deregister-targets \
    --target-group-arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-internal-targets/3bb63f11dfb0faf9 \
    --targets Id=i-1234567890abcdef0,Port=80 Id=i-1234567890abcdef0,Port=766
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeregisterTargets 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 대상 그룹에서 인스턴스 'i-0672a4c4cdeae3111'의 등록을 취소합니다.

```
$targetDescription = New-Object
 Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.TargetDescription
$targetDescription.Id = 'i-0672a4c4cdeae3111'
Unregister-ELB2Target -Target $targetDescription -TargetGroupArn
 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:targetgroup/test-tg/
a4e04b3688be1970'
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeregisterTargets를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 대상 그룹에서 인스턴스 'i-0672a4c4cdeae3111'의 등록을 취소합니다.

```
$targetDescription = New-Object
 Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.TargetDescription
$targetDescription.Id = 'i-0672a4c4cdeae3111'
Unregister-ELB2Target -Target $targetDescription -TargetGroupArn
 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:targetgroup/test-tg/
a4e04b3688be1970'
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeregisterTargets를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **`DescribeAccountLimits`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeAccountLimits`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

Elastic Load Balancing 제한을 설명하려면

다음 `describe-account-limits` 예시에서는 현재 리전의 AWS 계정에 대한 Elastic Load Balancing 제한을 표시합니다.

```
aws elbv2 describe-account-limits
```

출력:

```
{
    "Limits": [
        {
            "Name": "target-groups",
            "Max": "3000"
        },
        {
```

```
            "Name": "targets-per-application-load-balancer",
            "Max": "1000"
        },
        {
            "Name": "listeners-per-application-load-balancer",
            "Max": "50"
        },
        {
            "Name": "rules-per-application-load-balancer",
            "Max": "100"
        },
        {
            "Name": "network-load-balancers",
            "Max": "50"
        },
        {
            "Name": "targets-per-network-load-balancer",
            "Max": "3000"
        },
        {
            "Name": "targets-per-availability-zone-per-network-load-balancer",
            "Max": "500"
        },
        {
            "Name": "listeners-per-network-load-balancer",
            "Max": "50"
        },
        {
            "Name": "condition-values-per-alb-rule",
            "Max": "5"
        },
        {
            "Name": "condition-wildcards-per-alb-rule",
            "Max": "5"
        },
        {
            "Name": "target-groups-per-application-load-balancer",
            "Max": "100"
        },
        {
            "Name": "target-groups-per-action-on-application-load-balancer",
            "Max": "5"
        },
        {
```

```
            "Name": "target-groups-per-action-on-network-load-balancer",
            "Max": "1"
        },
        {
            "Name": "certificates-per-application-load-balancer",
            "Max": "25"
        },
        {
            "Name": "certificates-per-network-load-balancer",
            "Max": "25"
        },
        {
            "Name": "targets-per-target-group",
            "Max": "1000"
        },
        {
            "Name": "target-id-registrations-per-application-load-balancer",
            "Max": "1000"
        },
        {
            "Name": "network-load-balancer-enis-per-vpc",
            "Max": "1200"
        },
        {
            "Name": "application-load-balancers",
            "Max": "50"
        },
        {
            "Name": "gateway-load-balancers",
            "Max": "100"
        },
        {
            "Name": "gateway-load-balancers-per-vpc",
            "Max": "100"
        },
        {
            "Name": "geneve-target-groups",
            "Max": "100"
        },
        {
            "Name": "targets-per-availability-zone-per-gateway-load-balancer",
            "Max": "300"
        }
    ]
```

```
}
```

자세한 정보는 AWS 일반 참조의 할당량을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeAccountLimits 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 명령은 지정된 리전에 대한 ELB2 계정 제한을 나열합니다.

```
Get-ELB2AccountLimit
```

출력:

```
Max  Name
---  ----
3000 target-groups
1000 targets-per-application-load-balancer
50   listeners-per-application-load-balancer
100  rules-per-application-load-balancer
50   network-load-balancers
3000 targets-per-network-load-balancer
500  targets-per-availability-zone-per-network-load-balancer
50   listeners-per-network-load-balancer
5    condition-values-per-alb-rule
5    condition-wildcards-per-alb-rule
100  target-groups-per-application-load-balancer
5    target-groups-per-action-on-application-load-balancer
1    target-groups-per-action-on-network-load-balancer
50   application-load-balancers
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeAccountLimits를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 명령은 지정된 리전에 대한 ELB2 계정 제한을 나열합니다.

```
Get-ELB2AccountLimit
```

출력:

```
Max   Name
---   ----
3000  target-groups
1000  targets-per-application-load-balancer
50    listeners-per-application-load-balancer
100   rules-per-application-load-balancer
50    network-load-balancers
3000  targets-per-network-load-balancer
500   targets-per-availability-zone-per-network-load-balancer
50    listeners-per-network-load-balancer
5     condition-values-per-alb-rule
5     condition-wildcards-per-alb-rule
100   target-groups-per-application-load-balancer
5     target-groups-per-action-on-application-load-balancer
1     target-groups-per-action-on-network-load-balancer
50    application-load-balancers
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeAccountLimits를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **DescribeListenerCertificates** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeListenerCertificates의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

보안 리스너에 대한 인증서를 설명하려면

이 예시에서는 지정된 보안 리스너에 대한 인증서를 설명합니다.

명령:

```
aws elbv2 describe-listener-certificates --listener-
arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-west-2:123456789012:listener/app/my-load-
balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188/f2f7dc8efc522ab2
```

출력:

```
{
```

```
  "Certificates": [
      {
          "CertificateArn": "arn:aws:acm:us-
west-2:123456789012:certificate/5cc54884-f4a3-4072-80be-05b9ba72f705",
          "IsDefault": false
      },
      {
          "CertificateArn": "arn:aws:acm:us-
west-2:123456789012:certificate/3dcb0a41-bd72-4774-9ad9-756919c40557",
          "IsDefault": false
      },
      {
          "CertificateArn": "arn:aws:acm:us-west-2:123456789012:certificate/
fe59da96-6f58-4a22-8eed-6d0d50477e1d",
          "IsDefault": true
      }
  ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeListenerCertificates 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 리스너의 인증서를 설명합니다.

```
Get-ELB2ListenerCertificate -ListenerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:listener/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/66e10e3aaf5b6d9b'
```

출력:

```
CertificateArn
   IsDefault
--------------
   ---------
arn:aws:acm:us-
east-1:123456789012:certificate/5fc7c092-68bf-4862-969c-22fd48b6e17c True
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeListenerCertificates를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 리스너의 인증서를 설명합니다.

```
Get-ELB2ListenerCertificate -ListenerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:listener/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/66e10e3aaf5b6d9b'
```

출력:

```
CertificateArn
   IsDefault
--------------
   ---------
arn:aws:acm:us-
east-1:123456789012:certificate/5fc7c092-68bf-4862-969c-22fd48b6e17c True
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeListenerCertificates를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **DescribeListeners** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeListeners의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

리스너를 설명하려면

이 예시에서는 지정된 리스너를 설명합니다.

명령:

```
aws elbv2 describe-listeners --listener-arns arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:listener/app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188/
f2f7dc8efc522ab2
```

출력:

```
{
  "Listeners": [
      {
```

```
            "Port": 80,
            "Protocol": "HTTP",
            "DefaultActions": [
                {
                    "TargetGroupArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-targets/73e2d6bc24d8a067",
                    "Type": "forward"
                }
            ],
            "LoadBalancerArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188",
            "ListenerArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:listener/app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188/
f2f7dc8efc522ab2"
        }
    ]
}
```

로드 밸런서의 리스너를 설명하려면

이 예시에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서의 리스너를 설명합니다.

명령:

```
aws elbv2 describe-listeners --load-balancer-arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188
```

출력:

```
{
  "Listeners": [
      {
          "Port": 443,
          "Protocol": "HTTPS",
          "DefaultActions": [
              {
                  "TargetGroupArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-targets/73e2d6bc24d8a067",
                  "Type": "forward"
              }
          ],
          "SslPolicy": "ELBSecurityPolicy-2015-05",
          "Certificates": [
```

```
                {
                    "CertificateArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:server-
certificate/my-server-cert"
                }
            ],
            "LoadBalancerArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188",
            "ListenerArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:listener/app/my-load-
balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188/0467ef3c8400ae65"
        },
        {
            "Port": 80,
            "Protocol": "HTTP",
            "DefaultActions": [
                {
                    "TargetGroupArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-targets/73e2d6bc24d8a067",
                    "Type": "forward"
                }
            ],
            "LoadBalancerArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188",
            "ListenerArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:listener/app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188/
f2f7dc8efc522ab2"
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeListeners 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 ALB/NLB의 리스너를 설명합니다.

```
Get-ELB2Listener -LoadBalancerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f'
```

출력:

```
Certificates    : {}
DefaultActions  : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Action}
ListenerArn     : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener/
app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/1dac07c21187d41e
LoadBalancerArn : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f
Port            : 80
Protocol        : HTTP
SslPolicy       :

Certificates    : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Certificate}
DefaultActions  : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Action}
ListenerArn     : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener/
app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/66e10e3aaf5b6d9b
LoadBalancerArn : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f
Port            : 443
Protocol        : HTTPS
SslPolicy       : ELBSecurityPolicy-2016-08
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeListeners를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 ALB/NLB의 리스너를 설명합니다.

```
Get-ELB2Listener -LoadBalancerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f'
```

출력:

```
Certificates    : {}
DefaultActions  : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Action}
ListenerArn     : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener/
app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/1dac07c21187d41e
LoadBalancerArn : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f
Port            : 80
Protocol        : HTTP
SslPolicy       :

Certificates    : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Certificate}
```

```
DefaultActions  : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Action}
ListenerArn     : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener/
app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/66e10e3aaf5b6d9b
LoadBalancerArn : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f
Port            : 443
Protocol        : HTTPS
SslPolicy       : ELBSecurityPolicy-2016-08
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeListeners를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **DescribeLoadBalancerAttributes** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeLoadBalancerAttributes의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

로드 밸런서 속성을 설명하려면

다음 describe-load-balancer-attributes 예시에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서의 속성을 표시합니다.

```
aws elbv2 describe-load-balancer-attributes \
    --load-balancer-arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188
```

다음 예시 출력은 Application Load Balancer의 속성을 보여줍니다.

```
{
    "Attributes": [
        {
            "Value": "false",
            "Key": "access_logs.s3.enabled"
        },
        {
            "Value": "",
            "Key": "access_logs.s3.bucket"
        },
        {
```

```
            "Value": "",
            "Key": "access_logs.s3.prefix"
        },
        {
            "Value": "60",
            "Key": "idle_timeout.timeout_seconds"
        },
        {
            "Value": "false",
            "Key": "deletion_protection.enabled"
        },
        {
            "Value": "true",
            "Key": "routing.http2.enabled"
        }
    ]
}
```

다음 예시 출력에는 Network Load Balancer에 대한 속성이 포함되어 있습니다.

```
{
    "Attributes": [
        {
            "Value": "false",
            "Key": "access_logs.s3.enabled"
        },
        {
            "Value": "",
            "Key": "access_logs.s3.bucket"
        },
        {
            "Value": "",
            "Key": "access_logs.s3.prefix"
        },
        {
            "Value": "false",
            "Key": "deletion_protection.enabled"
        },
        {
            "Value": "false",
            "Key": "load_balancing.cross_zone.enabled"
        }
    ]
```

```
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeLoadBalancerAttributes 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 명령은 지정된 로드 밸런서의 속성을 설명합니다.

```
Get-ELB2LoadBalancerAttribute -LoadBalancerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/net/test-elb/238d34ad8d94bc2e'
```

출력:

```
Key                              Value
---                              -----
access_logs.s3.enabled           false
load_balancing.cross_zone.enabled true
access_logs.s3.prefix
deletion_protection.enabled      false
access_logs.s3.bucket
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeLoadBalancerAttributes를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 명령은 지정된 로드 밸런서의 속성을 설명합니다.

```
Get-ELB2LoadBalancerAttribute -LoadBalancerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/net/test-elb/238d34ad8d94bc2e'
```

출력:

```
Key                              Value
---                              -----
access_logs.s3.enabled           false
load_balancing.cross_zone.enabled true
access_logs.s3.prefix
```

```
deletion_protection.enabled       false
access_logs.s3.bucket
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeLoadBalancerAttributes를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DescribeLoadBalancers** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeLoadBalancers의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 복원력이 뛰어난 서비스 구축 및 관리

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the HTTP Endpoint of a load balancer by its name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="loadBalancerName">The name of the load balancer.</param>
    /// <returns>The HTTP endpoint.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetEndpointForLoadBalancerByName(string
 loadBalancerName)
    {
        if (_endpoint == null)
        {
            var endpointResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                    new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { loadBalancerName }
```

```
                    });
            _endpoint = endpointResponse.LoadBalancers[0].DNSName;
        }

        return _endpoint;
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeLoadBalancers를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

로드 밸런서를 설명하는 방법

이 예시에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서를 설명합니다.

명령:

```
aws elbv2 describe-load-balancers --load-balancer-
arns arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/my-
load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188
```

출력:

```
{
  "LoadBalancers": [
      {
          "Type": "application",
          "Scheme": "internet-facing",
          "IpAddressType": "ipv4",
          "VpcId": "vpc-3ac0fb5f",
          "AvailabilityZones": [
              {
                  "ZoneName": "us-west-2a",
                  "SubnetId": "subnet-8360a9e7"
              },
              {
                  "ZoneName": "us-west-2b",
```

```
                "SubnetId": "subnet-b7d581c0"
            }
        ],
        "CreatedTime": "2016-03-25T21:26:12.920Z",
        "CanonicalHostedZoneId": "Z2P70J7EXAMPLE",
        "DNSName": "my-load-balancer-424835706.us-west-2.elb.amazonaws.com",
        "SecurityGroups": [
            "sg-5943793c"
        ],
        "LoadBalancerName": "my-load-balancer",
        "State": {
            "Code": "active"
        },
        "LoadBalancerArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188"
    }
  ]
}
```

모든 로드 밸런서를 설명하는 방법

이 예시에서는 모든 로드 밸런서를 설명합니다.

명령:

```
aws elbv2 describe-load-balancers
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeLoadBalancers를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import {
  ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client,
  DescribeLoadBalancersCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-balancing-v2";

export async function main() {
  const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
  const { LoadBalancers } = await client.send(
    new DescribeLoadBalancersCommand({}),
  );
  const loadBalancersList = LoadBalancers.map(
    (lb) => `• ${lb.LoadBalancerName}: ${lb.DNSName}`,
  ).join("\n");
  console.log(
    "Hello, Elastic Load Balancing! Let's list some of your load balancers:\n",
    loadBalancersList,
  );
}

// Call function if run directly
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  main();
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DescribeLoadBalancers를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 샘플은 지정된 리전의 모든 로드 밸런서를 표시합니다.

```
Get-ELB2LoadBalancer
```

출력:

```
AvailabilityZones     : {us-east-1c}
CanonicalHostedZoneId : Z26RNL4JYFTOTI
CreatedTime           : 6/22/18 11:21:50 AM
```

```
DNSName                : test-elb1234567890-238d34ad8d94bc2e.elb.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com
IpAddressType          : ipv4
LoadBalancerArn        : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/net/test-elb1234567890/238d34ad8d94bc2e
LoadBalancerName       : test-elb1234567890
Scheme                 : internet-facing
SecurityGroups         : {}
State                  : Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.LoadBalancerState
Type                   : network
VpcId                  : vpc-2cf00000
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeLoadBalancers를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 샘플은 지정된 리전의 모든 로드 밸런서를 표시합니다.

```
Get-ELB2LoadBalancer
```

출력:

```
AvailabilityZones      : {us-east-1c}
CanonicalHostedZoneId : Z26RNL4JYFTOTI
CreatedTime            : 6/22/18 11:21:50 AM
DNSName                : test-elb1234567890-238d34ad8d94bc2e.elb.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com
IpAddressType          : ipv4
LoadBalancerArn        : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/net/test-elb1234567890/238d34ad8d94bc2e
LoadBalancerName       : test-elb1234567890
Scheme                 : internet-facing
SecurityGroups         : {}
State                  : Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.LoadBalancerState
Type                   : network
VpcId                  : vpc-2cf00000
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeLoadBalancers를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) actions."""

    def __init__(self, elb_client: boto3.client):
        """
        Initializes the LoadBalancer class with the necessary parameters.
        """
        self.elb_client = elb_client


    def get_endpoint(self, load_balancer_name) -> str:
        """
        Gets the HTTP endpoint of the load balancer.

        :return: The endpoint.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.describe_load_balancers(
                Names=[load_balancer_name]
            )
            return response["LoadBalancers"][0]["DNSName"]
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
                f"Couldn't get the endpoint for load balancer
 {load_balancer_name}"
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "LoadBalancerNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    "Verify load balancer name and ensure it exists in the AWS
 console."
                )
```

```
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeLoadBalancers를 참조하십시오.

CLI로 **DescribeRules** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeRules의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예시 1: 규칙을 설명하려면

다음 describe-rules 예시에서는 지정된 규칙에 대한 세부 정보를 표시합니다.

```
aws elbv2 describe-rules \
    --rule-arns arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-west-2:123456789012:listener-rule/app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188/f2f7dc8efc522ab2/9683b2d02a6cabee
```

예시 2: 리스너에 대한 규칙을 설명하려면

다음 describe-rules 예시에서는 지정된 리스너에 대한 규칙에 대한 세부 정보를 표시합니다. 출력에는 기본 규칙과 사용자가 추가한 다른 규칙이 포함됩니다.

```
aws elbv2 describe-rules \
    --listener-arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-west-2:123456789012:listener/app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188/f2f7dc8efc522ab2
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeRules 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 리스너 ARN에 대한 리스너 규칙을 설명합니다.

```
Get-ELB2Rule -ListenerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:listener/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/66e10e3aaf5b6d9b'
```

출력:

```
Actions    : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Action}
Conditions : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.RuleCondition}
IsDefault  : False
Priority   : 1
RuleArn    : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener-rule/
app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/66e10e3aaf5b6d9b/2286fff5055e0f79

Actions    : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Action}
Conditions : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.RuleCondition}
IsDefault  : False
Priority   : 2
RuleArn    : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener-rule/
app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/66e10e3aaf5b6d9b/14e7b036567623ba

Actions    : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Action}
Conditions : {}
IsDefault  : True
Priority   : default
RuleArn    : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener-rule/
app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/66e10e3aaf5b6d9b/853948cf3aa9b2bf
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeRules를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 리스너 ARN에 대한 리스너 규칙을 설명합니다.

```
Get-ELB2Rule -ListenerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:listener/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/66e10e3aaf5b6d9b'
```

출력:

```
Actions    : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Action}
Conditions : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.RuleCondition}
IsDefault  : False
Priority   : 1
```

```
RuleArn    : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener-rule/
app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/66e10e3aaf5b6d9b/2286fff5055e0f79

Actions    : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Action}
Conditions : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.RuleCondition}
IsDefault  : False
Priority   : 2
RuleArn    : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener-rule/
app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/66e10e3aaf5b6d9b/14e7b036567623ba

Actions    : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Action}
Conditions : {}
IsDefault  : True
Priority   : default
RuleArn    : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener-rule/
app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/66e10e3aaf5b6d9b/853948cf3aa9b2bf
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeRules를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **DescribeSslPolicies** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeSslPolicies`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예시 1: 로드 밸런서 유형별로 SSL 협상에 사용되는 정책을 나열하려면

다음 `describe-ssl-policies` 예시에서는 Application Load Balancer와의 SSL 협상에 사용할 수 있는 정책의 이름을 표시합니다. 이 예시에서는 `--query` 파라미터를 사용하여 정책의 이름만 표시합니다.

```
aws elbv2 describe-ssl-policies \
    --load-balancer-type application \
    --query SslPolicies[*].Name
```

출력:

```
[
```

```
    "ELBSecurityPolicy-2016-08",
    "ELBSecurityPolicy-TLS13-1-2-2021-06",
    "ELBSecurityPolicy-TLS13-1-2-Res-2021-06",
    "ELBSecurityPolicy-TLS13-1-2-Ext1-2021-06",
    "ELBSecurityPolicy-TLS13-1-2-Ext2-2021-06",
    "ELBSecurityPolicy-TLS13-1-1-2021-06",
    "ELBSecurityPolicy-TLS13-1-0-2021-06",
    "ELBSecurityPolicy-TLS13-1-3-2021-06",
    "ELBSecurityPolicy-TLS-1-2-2017-01",
    "ELBSecurityPolicy-TLS-1-1-2017-01",
    "ELBSecurityPolicy-TLS-1-2-Ext-2018-06",
    "ELBSecurityPolicy-FS-2018-06",
    "ELBSecurityPolicy-2015-05",
    "ELBSecurityPolicy-TLS-1-0-2015-04",
    "ELBSecurityPolicy-FS-1-2-Res-2019-08",
    "ELBSecurityPolicy-FS-1-1-2019-08",
    "ELBSecurityPolicy-FS-1-2-2019-08",
    "ELBSecurityPolicy-FS-1-2-Res-2020-10"
]
```

예시 2: 특정 프로토콜을 지원하는 정책을 나열하려면

다음 `describe-ssl-policies` 예시에서는 TLS 1.3 프로토콜을 지원하는 정책의 이름을 표시합니다. 이 예시에서는 `--query` 파라미터를 사용하여 정책의 이름만 표시합니다.

```
aws elbv2 describe-ssl-policies \
    --load-balancer-type application \
    --query SslPolicies[?contains(SslProtocols,'TLSv1.3')].Name
```

출력:

```
[
    "ELBSecurityPolicy-TLS13-1-2-2021-06",
    "ELBSecurityPolicy-TLS13-1-2-Res-2021-06",
    "ELBSecurityPolicy-TLS13-1-2-Ext1-2021-06",
    "ELBSecurityPolicy-TLS13-1-2-Ext2-2021-06",
    "ELBSecurityPolicy-TLS13-1-1-2021-06",
    "ELBSecurityPolicy-TLS13-1-0-2021-06",
    "ELBSecurityPolicy-TLS13-1-3-2021-06"
]
```

예시 3: 정책의 암호를 표시하려면

다음 `describe-ssl-policies` 예시에서는 지정된 정책에 대한 암호의 이름을 표시합니다. 이 예시에서는 `--query` 파라미터를 사용하여 암호 이름만 표시합니다. 목록의 첫 번째 암호는 우선 순위 1을 가지며 나머지 암호는 우선 순위가 정해져 있습니다.

```
aws elbv2 describe-ssl-policies \
    --names ELBSecurityPolicy-TLS13-1-2-2021-06 \
    --query SslPolicies[*].Ciphers[*].Name
```

출력:

```
[
    "TLS_AES_128_GCM_SHA256",
    "TLS_AES_256_GCM_SHA384",
    "TLS_CHACHA20_POLY1305_SHA256",
    "ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256",
    "ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256",
    "ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-SHA256",
    "ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256",
    "ECDHE-ECDSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384",
    "ECDHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384",
    "ECDHE-ECDSA-AES256-SHA384",
    "ECDHE-RSA-AES256-SHA384"
]
```

자세한 정보는 Application Load Balancer 사용 설명서의 Security policies 섹션을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeSslPolicies 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 ElasticLoadBalancingV2에 사용할 수 있는 모든 리스너 정책을 나열합니다.

```
Get-ELB2SSLPolicy
```

출력:

```
Ciphers
                                        Name
 SslProtocols
-------
                                        ----
 ------------
{ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-
SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256} ELBSecurityPolicy-2016-08             {TLSv1,
 TLSv1.1, TLSv1.2}
{ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-
SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256} ELBSecurityPolicy-TLS-1-2-2017-01     {TLSv1.2}
{ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-
SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256} ELBSecurityPolicy-TLS-1-1-2017-01     {TLSv1.1,
 TLSv1.2}
{ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-
SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256} ELBSecurityPolicy-TLS-1-2-Ext-2018-06 {TLSv1.2}
{ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-
SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256} ELBSecurityPolicy-FS-2018-06          {TLSv1,
 TLSv1.1, TLSv1.2}
{ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-
SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256} ELBSecurityPolicy-2015-05             {TLSv1,
 TLSv1.1, TLSv1.2}
{ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-
SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256} ELBSecurityPolicy-TLS-1-0-2015-04     {TLSv1,
 TLSv1.1, TLSv1.2}
{ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-
SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256} ELBSecurityPolicy-FS-1-2-Res-2019-08  {TLSv1.2}
{ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-
SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256} ELBSecurityPolicy-FS-1-1-2019-08      {TLSv1.1,
 TLSv1.2}
{ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-
SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256} ELBSecurityPolicy-FS-1-2-2019-08      {TLSv1.2}
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeSslPolicies를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 ElasticLoadBalancingV2에 사용할 수 있는 모든 리스너 정책을 나열합니다.

```
Get-ELB2SSLPolicy
```

출력:

```
Ciphers
                                        Name
 SslProtocols
-------
                                        ----
 ------------
{ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-
SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256} ELBSecurityPolicy-2016-08             {TLSv1,
 TLSv1.1, TLSv1.2}
{ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-
SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256} ELBSecurityPolicy-TLS-1-2-2017-01     {TLSv1.2}
{ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-
SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256} ELBSecurityPolicy-TLS-1-1-2017-01     {TLSv1.1,
 TLSv1.2}
{ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-
SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256} ELBSecurityPolicy-TLS-1-2-Ext-2018-06 {TLSv1.2}
{ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-
SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256} ELBSecurityPolicy-FS-2018-06          {TLSv1,
 TLSv1.1, TLSv1.2}
{ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-
SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256} ELBSecurityPolicy-2015-05             {TLSv1,
 TLSv1.1, TLSv1.2}
{ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-
SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256} ELBSecurityPolicy-TLS-1-0-2015-04     {TLSv1,
 TLSv1.1, TLSv1.2}
{ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-
SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256} ELBSecurityPolicy-FS-1-2-Res-2019-08  {TLSv1.2}
{ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-
SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256} ELBSecurityPolicy-FS-1-1-2019-08      {TLSv1.1,
 TLSv1.2}
{ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-
SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256} ELBSecurityPolicy-FS-1-2-2019-08      {TLSv1.2}
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeSslPolicies를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **DescribeTags** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeTags의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

로드 밸런서에 할당된 태그를 설명하려면

이 예제에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서에 할당된 태그를 설명합니다.

명령:

```
aws elbv2 describe-tags --resource-arns arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188
```

출력:

```
{
  "TagDescriptions": [
      {
          "ResourceArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188",
          "Tags": [
              {
                  "Value": "lima",
                  "Key": "project"
              },
              {
                  "Value": "digital-media",
                  "Key": "department"
              }
          ]
      }
  ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeTags 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 리소스의 태그를 나열합니다.

```
Get-ELB2Tag -ResourceArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f'
```

출력:

```
ResourceArn
              Tags
-----------
              ----
arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-
alb/3651b4394dd9a24f {stage, internalName, version}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeTags를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 리소스의 태그를 나열합니다.

```
Get-ELB2Tag -ResourceArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f'
```

출력:

```
ResourceArn
              Tags
-----------
              ----
arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-
alb/3651b4394dd9a24f {stage, internalName, version}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeTags를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **`DescribeTargetGroupAttributes`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeTargetGroupAttributes`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

대상 그룹 속성을 설명하려면

다음 `describe-target-group-attributes` 예시에서는 지정된 대상 그룹의 속성을 표시합니다.

```
aws elbv2 describe-target-group-attributes \
    --target-group-arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-targets/73e2d6bc24d8a067
```

프로토콜이 HTTP 또는 HTTPS이고 대상 유형이 `instance` 또는 `ip`인 경우 출력에는 속성이 포함됩니다.

```
{
    "Attributes": [
        {
            "Value": "false",
            "Key": "stickiness.enabled"
        },
        {
            "Value": "300",
            "Key": "deregistration_delay.timeout_seconds"
        },
        {
            "Value": "lb_cookie",
            "Key": "stickiness.type"
        },
        {
            "Value": "86400",
            "Key": "stickiness.lb_cookie.duration_seconds"
        },
        {
            "Value": "0",
            "Key": "slow_start.duration_seconds"
        }
    ]
}
```

프로토콜이 HTTP 또는 HTTPS이고 대상 유형이 `lambda`인 경우 다음 출력에는 속성이 포함됩니다.

```
{
    "Attributes": [
        {
            "Value": "false",
```

```
            "Key": "lambda.multi_value_headers.enabled"
        }
    ]
}
```

다음 출력에는 프로토콜이 TCP, TLS, UDP 또는 TCP_UDP인 경우 속성이 포함됩니다.

```
{
    "Attributes": [
        {
            "Value": "false",
            "Key": "proxy_protocol_v2.enabled"
        },
        {
            "Value": "300",
            "Key": "deregistration_delay.timeout_seconds"
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeTargetGroupAttributes 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 대상 그룹의 속성을 설명합니다.

```
Get-ELB2TargetGroupAttribute -TargetGroupArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:targetgroup/test-tg/a4e04b3688be1970'
```

출력:

```
Key                                 Value
---                                 -----
stickiness.enabled                  false
deregistration_delay.timeout_seconds  300
stickiness.type                     lb_cookie
stickiness.lb_cookie.duration_seconds 86400
slow_start.duration_seconds         0
load_balancing.algorithm.type       round_robin
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeTargetGroupAttributes를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 대상 그룹의 속성을 설명합니다.

```
Get-ELB2TargetGroupAttribute -TargetGroupArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:targetgroup/test-tg/a4e04b3688be1970'
```

출력:

```
Key                                  Value
---                                  -----
stickiness.enabled                   false
deregistration_delay.timeout_seconds 300
stickiness.type                      lb_cookie
stickiness.lb_cookie.duration_seconds 86400
slow_start.duration_seconds          0
load_balancing.algorithm.type        round_robin
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeTargetGroupAttributes를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DescribeTargetGroups** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeTargetGroups`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 복원력이 뛰어난 서비스 구축 및 관리

CLI

AWS CLI

예 1: 대상 그룹을 설명하는 방법

다음 `describe-target-groups` 예시에서는 지정된 대상 그룹의 세부 정보를 표시합니다.

```
aws elbv2 describe-target-groups \
```

```
    --target-group-arns arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-targets/73e2d6bc24d8a067
```

출력:

```
{
    "TargetGroups": [
        {
            "TargetGroupArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-targets/73e2d6bc24d8a067",
            "TargetGroupName": "my-targets",
            "Protocol": "HTTP",
            "Port": 80,
            "VpcId": "vpc-3ac0fb5f",
            "HealthCheckProtocol": "HTTP",
            "HealthCheckPort": "traffic-port",
            "HealthCheckEnabled": true,
            "HealthCheckIntervalSeconds": 30,
            "HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds": 5,
            "HealthyThresholdCount": 5,
            "UnhealthyThresholdCount": 2,
            "HealthCheckPath": "/",
            "Matcher": {
                "HttpCode": "200"
            },
            "LoadBalancerArns": [
                "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188"
            ],
            "TargetType": "instance",
            "ProtocolVersion": "HTTP1",
            "IpAddressType": "ipv4"
        }
    ]
}
```

예 2: 로드 밸런서의 모든 대상 그룹을 설명하는 방법

다음 `describe-target-groups` 예시에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서의 모든 대상 그룹에 대한 세부 정보를 표시합니다. 이 예시에서는 `--query` 파라미터를 사용하여 대상 그룹 이름만 표시합니다.

```
aws elbv2 describe-target-groups \
```

```
    --load-balancer-arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188 \
    --query TargetGroups[*].TargetGroupName
```

출력:

```
[
    "my-instance-targets",
    "my-ip-targets",
    "my-lambda-target"
]
```

자세한 내용은 Application Load Balancer 사용 설명서의 Target groups 섹션을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeTargetGroups를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
const { TargetGroups } = await client.send(
  new DescribeTargetGroupsCommand({
    Names: [NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName],
  }),
);
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DescribeTargetGroups를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 대상 그룹을 설명합니다.

```
Get-ELB2TargetGroup -TargetGroupArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:targetgroup/test-tg/a4e04b3688be1970'
```

출력:

```
HealthCheckEnabled         : True
HealthCheckIntervalSeconds : 30
HealthCheckPath            : /
HealthCheckPort            : traffic-port
HealthCheckProtocol        : HTTP
HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds  : 5
HealthyThresholdCount      : 5
LoadBalancerArns           : {arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f}
Matcher                    : Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Matcher
Port                       : 80
Protocol                   : HTTP
TargetGroupArn             : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:targetgroup/test-tg/a4e04b3688be1970
TargetGroupName            : test-tg
TargetType                 : instance
UnhealthyThresholdCount    : 2
VpcId                      : vpc-2cfd7000
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeTargetGroups를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 대상 그룹을 설명합니다.

```
Get-ELB2TargetGroup -TargetGroupArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:targetgroup/test-tg/a4e04b3688be1970'
```

출력:

```
HealthCheckEnabled         : True
HealthCheckIntervalSeconds : 30
HealthCheckPath            : /
HealthCheckPort            : traffic-port
HealthCheckProtocol        : HTTP
HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds  : 5
```

```
HealthyThresholdCount      : 5
LoadBalancerArns           : {arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f}
Matcher                    : Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Matcher
Port                       : 80
Protocol                   : HTTP
TargetGroupArn             : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:targetgroup/test-tg/a4e04b3688be1970
TargetGroupName            : test-tg
TargetType                 : instance
UnhealthyThresholdCount    : 2
VpcId                      : vpc-2cfd7000
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeTargetGroups를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DescribeTargetHealth** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeTargetHealth의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 복원력이 뛰어난 서비스 구축 및 관리

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the target health for a group by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group.</param>
    /// <returns>The collection of health descriptions.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<List<TargetHealthDescription>>
CheckTargetHealthForGroup(string groupName)
    {
        List<TargetHealthDescription> result = null!;
        try
        {
            var groupResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetGroupsAsync(
                    new DescribeTargetGroupsRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { groupName }
                    });
            var healthResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetHealthAsync(
                    new DescribeTargetHealthRequest()
                    {
                        TargetGroupArn =
groupResponse.TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn
                    });
            ;
            result = healthResponse.TargetHealthDescriptions;
        }
        catch (TargetGroupNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Target group {groupName} not found.");
        }
        return result;
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeTargetHealth를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

예 1: 대상 그룹의 대상 상태를 설명하는 방법

다음 `describe-target-health` 예시에서는 지정된 대상 그룹의 대상 상태 세부 정보를 표시합니다. 이러한 대상은 정상입니다.

```
aws elbv2 describe-target-health \
```

```
    --target-group-arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-targets/73e2d6bc24d8a067
```

출력:

```
{
    "TargetHealthDescriptions": [
        {
            "HealthCheckPort": "80",
            "Target": {
                "Id": "i-ceddcd4d",
                "Port": 80
            },
            "TargetHealth": {
                "State": "healthy"
            }
        },
        {
            "HealthCheckPort": "80",
            "Target": {
                "Id": "i-0f76fade",
                "Port": 80
            },
            "TargetHealth": {
                "State": "healthy"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

예 2: 대상의 상태를 설명하는 방법

다음 `describe-target-health` 예시에서는 지정된 대상의 상태 세부 정보를 표시합니다. 이 대상은 정상입니다.

```
aws elbv2 describe-target-health \
    --targets Id=i-0f76fade,Port=80 \
    --target-group-arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-targets/73e2d6bc24d8a067
```

출력:

```
{
    "TargetHealthDescriptions": [
        {
            "HealthCheckPort": "80",
            "Target": {
                "Id": "i-0f76fade",
                "Port": 80
            },
            "TargetHealth": {
                "State": "healthy"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

다음 예시 출력은 리스너에 대한 작업에 대상 그룹이 지정되지 않은 대상에 대한 것입니다. 이 대상은 로드 밸런서에서 트래픽을 수신할 수 없습니다.

```
{
    "TargetHealthDescriptions": [
    {
        "HealthCheckPort": "80",
        "Target": {
            "Id": "i-0f76fade",
            "Port": 80
        },
            "TargetHealth": {
                "State": "unused",
                "Reason": "Target.NotInUse",
                "Description": "Target group is not configured to receive traffic
 from the load balancer"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

다음 예시 출력은 리스너에 대한 작업에 대상 그룹이 방금 지정된 대상에 대한 것입니다. 대상이 아직 등록되는 중입니다.

```
{
    "TargetHealthDescriptions": [
        {
```

```
            "HealthCheckPort": "80",
            "Target": {
                "Id": "i-0f76fade",
                "Port": 80
            },
            "TargetHealth": {
                "State": "initial",
                "Reason": "Elb.RegistrationInProgress",
                "Description": "Target registration is in progress"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

다음 예시 출력은 비정상 대상에 대한 것입니다.

```
{
    "TargetHealthDescriptions": [
        {
            "HealthCheckPort": "80",
            "Target": {
                "Id": "i-0f76fade",
                "Port": 80
            },
            "TargetHealth": {
                "State": "unhealthy",
                "Reason": "Target.Timeout",
                "Description": "Connection to target timed out"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

다음 예시 출력은 Lambda 함수인 대상에 대한 것이며 상태 확인은 비활성화되어 있습니다.

```
{
    "TargetHealthDescriptions": [
        {
            "Target": {
                "Id": "arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:123456789012:function:my-
function",
                "AvailabilityZone": "all",
            },
```

```
            "TargetHealth": {
                "State": "unavailable",
                "Reason": "Target.HealthCheckDisabled",
                "Description": "Health checks are not enabled for this target"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeTargetHealth를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   // Checks the health of the instances in the target group.
   public List<TargetHealthDescription> checkTargetHealth(String
targetGroupName) {
       DescribeTargetGroupsRequest targetGroupsRequest =
DescribeTargetGroupsRequest.builder()
               .names(targetGroupName)
               .build();

       DescribeTargetGroupsResponse tgResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().describeTargetGroups(targetGroupsRequest);

       DescribeTargetHealthRequest healthRequest =
DescribeTargetHealthRequest.builder()

.targetGroupArn(tgResponse.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupArn())
               .build();

       DescribeTargetHealthResponse healthResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().describeTargetHealth(healthRequest);
       return healthResponse.targetHealthDescriptions();
   }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeTargetHealth를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
const { TargetHealthDescriptions } = await client.send(
  new DescribeTargetHealthCommand({
    TargetGroupArn: TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn,
  }),
);
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DescribeTargetHealth를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제는 지정된 대상 그룹에 있는 대상의 상태를 반환합니다.

```
Get-ELB2TargetHealth -TargetGroupArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:targetgroup/test-tg/a4e04b3688be1970'
```

출력:

```
HealthCheckPort Target
 TargetHealth
--------------- ------
 ------------
```

```
80              Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.TargetDescription
 Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.TargetHealth
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeTargetHealth를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제는 지정된 대상 그룹에 있는 대상의 상태를 반환합니다.

```
Get-ELB2TargetHealth -TargetGroupArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:targetgroup/test-tg/a4e04b3688be1970'
```

출력:

```
HealthCheckPort Target
 TargetHealth
--------------- ------
 ------------
80              Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.TargetDescription
 Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.TargetHealth
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeTargetHealth를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) actions."""

    def __init__(self, elb_client: boto3.client):
        """
        Initializes the LoadBalancer class with the necessary parameters.
```

```
        """
        self.elb_client = elb_client


    def check_target_health(self, target_group_name: str) -> List[Dict[str,
Any]]:
        """
        Checks the health of the instances in the target group.

        :return: The health status of the target group.
        """
        try:
            tg_response = self.elb_client.describe_target_groups(
                Names=[target_group_name]
            )
            health_response = self.elb_client.describe_target_health(
                TargetGroupArn=tg_response["TargetGroups"][0]["TargetGroupArn"]
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(f"Couldn't check health of {target_group_name} target(s).")
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "LoadBalancerNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    "Load balancer associated with the target group was not
found. "
                    "Ensure the load balancer exists, is in the correct AWS
region, and "
                    "that you have the necessary permissions to access it.",
                )
            elif error_code == "TargetGroupNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    "Target group was not found. "
                    "Verify the target group name, check that it exists in the
correct region, "
                    "and ensure it has not been deleted or created in a different
account.",
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return health_response["TargetHealthDescriptions"]
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeTargetHealth를 참조하십시오.

CLI로 **ModifyListener** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ModifyListener`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예시 1: 기본 작업을 전달 작업으로 변경하려면

다음 `modify-listener` 예시에서는 기본 작업을 지정된 리스너에 대한 `forward` 작업으로 변경합니다.

```
aws elbv2 modify-listener \
    --listener-arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-west-2:123456789012:listener/
app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188/f2f7dc8efc522ab2 \
    --default-
actions Type=forward,TargetGroupArn=arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-new-targets/2453ed029918f21f
```

출력:

```
{
    "Listeners": [
        {
            "ListenerArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:listener/app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188/
f2f7dc8efc522ab2",
            "LoadBalancerArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188",
            "Protocol": "HTTP",
            "Port": 80,
            "DefaultActions": [
                {
                    "Type": "forward",
                    "TargetGroupArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-new-targets/2453ed029918f21f"
                }
            ]
```

```
        }
    ]
}
```

예시 2: 기본 작업을 리디렉션 작업으로 변경하려면

다음 `modify-listener` 예시에서는 기본 작업을 지정된 리스너에 대한 `redirect` 작업으로 변경합니다.

```
aws elbv2 modify-listener \
    --listener-arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-west-2:123456789012:listener/
app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188/f2f7dc8efc522ab2 \
    --default-actions Type=redirect,
 RedirectConfig='{Protocol=HTTPS,StatusCode=HTTP_302}'
```

출력:

```
{
    "Listeners": [
        {
            "ListenerArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:listener/app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188/
f2f7dc8efc522ab2",
            "LoadBalancerArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188",
            "Protocol": "HTTP",
            "Port": 80,
            "DefaultActions": [
                {
                    "Type": "redirect",
                    "RedirectConfig": {
                        "Protocol": "HTTPS",
                        "Port": "#{port}",
                        "Host": "#{host}",
                        "Path": "/#{path}",
                        "Query": "#{query}",
                        "StatusCode": "HTTP_302",
                    }
                }
            ]
        }
    ]
```

```
}
```

예시 3: 서버 인증서를 변경하려면

다음 `modify-listener` 예시에서는 지정된 HTTPS 리스너에 대한 서버 인증서를 변경합니다.

```
aws elbv2 modify-listener \
    --listener-arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-west-2:123456789012:listener/
app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188/0467ef3c8400ae65 \
    --certificates CertificateArn=arn:aws:iam::123456789012:server-certificate/
my-new-server-cert
```

출력:

```
{
    "Listeners": [
        {
            "ListenerArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:listener/app/my-load-
balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188/0467ef3c8400ae65",
            "LoadBalancerArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188",
            "Protocol": "HTTPS",
            "Port": 443,
            "DefaultActions": [
                {
                    "Type": "forward",
                    "TargetGroupArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-targets/73e2d6bc24d8a067"
                }
            ],
            "SslPolicy": "ELBSecurityPolicy-2015-05",
            "Certificates": [
                {
                    "CertificateArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:server-
certificate/my-new-server-cert"
                }
            ],
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 Application Load Balancer 사용 설명서의 리스너 규칙을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ModifyListener 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 리스너 기본 작업을 고정 응답으로 수정합니다.

```
$newDefaultAction = [Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Action]@{
    "FixedResponseConfig" = @{
    "ContentType" = "text/plain"
    "MessageBody" = "Hello World"
    "StatusCode" = "200"
  }
  "Type" = [Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.ActionTypeEnum]::FixedResponse
}

Edit-ELB2Listener -ListenerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:listener/app/testALB/3e2f03b558e19676/d19f2f14974db685' -Port
 8080 -DefaultAction $newDefaultAction
```

출력:

```
Certificates    : {}
DefaultActions  : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Action}
ListenerArn     : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener/
app/testALB/3e2f03b558e19676/d19f2f14974db685
LoadBalancerArn : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/testALB/3e2f03b558e19676
Port            : 8080
Protocol        : HTTP
SslPolicy       :
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ModifyListener를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 리스너 기본 작업을 고정 응답으로 수정합니다.

```
$newDefaultAction = [Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Action]@{
```

```
    "FixedResponseConfig" = @{
    "ContentType" = "text/plain"
    "MessageBody" = "Hello World"
    "StatusCode" = "200"
  }
  "Type" = [Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.ActionTypeEnum]::FixedResponse
}

Edit-ELB2Listener -ListenerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:listener/app/testALB/3e2f03b558e19676/d19f2f14974db685' -Port
 8080 -DefaultAction $newDefaultAction
```

출력:

```
Certificates    : {}
DefaultActions  : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Action}
ListenerArn     : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener/
app/testALB/3e2f03b558e19676/d19f2f14974db685
LoadBalancerArn : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/testALB/3e2f03b558e19676
Port            : 8080
Protocol        : HTTP
SslPolicy       :
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ModifyListener를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **ModifyLoadBalancerAttributes** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ModifyLoadBalancerAttributes`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

삭제 보호를 활성화하려면

이 예시에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서에 대한 삭제 보호를 활성화합니다.

명령:

```
aws elbv2 modify-load-balancer-attributes --load-balancer-
arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/my-load-
balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188 --attributes Key=deletion_protection.enabled,Value=true
```

출력:

```
{
  "Attributes": [
      {
          "Value": "true",
          "Key": "deletion_protection.enabled"
      },
      {
          "Value": "false",
          "Key": "access_logs.s3.enabled"
      },
      {
          "Value": "60",
          "Key": "idle_timeout.timeout_seconds"
      },
      {
          "Value": "",
          "Key": "access_logs.s3.prefix"
      },
      {
          "Value": "",
          "Key": "access_logs.s3.bucket"
      }
  ]
}
```

유휴 제한 시간을 변경하려면

이 예시에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서에 대한 유휴 제한 시간 값을 변경합니다.

명령:

```
aws elbv2 modify-load-balancer-attributes --load-balancer-
arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/my-load-
balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188 --attributes Key=idle_timeout.timeout_seconds,Value=30
```

출력:

```
{
  "Attributes": [
      {
          "Value": "30",
          "Key": "idle_timeout.timeout_seconds"
      },
      {
          "Value": "false",
          "Key": "access_logs.s3.enabled"
      },
      {
          "Value": "",
          "Key": "access_logs.s3.prefix"
      },
      {
          "Value": "true",
          "Key": "deletion_protection.enabled"
      },
      {
          "Value": "",
          "Key": "access_logs.s3.bucket"
      }
  ]
}
```

액세스 로그를 활성화하려면

이 예시에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서에 대한 액세스 로그를 활성화합니다. S3 버킷은 로드 밸런서와 동일한 리전에 존재해야 하며, Elastic Load Balancing 서비스에 대한 액세스 권한을 부여하는 정책이 연결되어 있어야 합니다.

명령:

```
aws elbv2 modify-load-balancer-attributes --load-balancer-
arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/my-load-
balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188 --
attributes Key=access_logs.s3.enabled,Value=true Key=access_logs.s3.bucket,Value=my-
loadbalancer-logs Key=access_logs.s3.prefix,Value=myapp
```

출력:

```
{
```

```
  "Attributes": [
      {
          "Value": "true",
          "Key": "access_logs.s3.enabled"
      },
      {
          "Value": "my-load-balancer-logs",
          "Key": "access_logs.s3.bucket"
      },
      {
          "Value": "myapp",
          "Key": "access_logs.s3.prefix"
      },
      {
          "Value": "60",
          "Key": "idle_timeout.timeout_seconds"
      },
      {
          "Value": "false",
          "Key": "deletion_protection.enabled"
      }
  ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ModifyLoadBalancerAttributes를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서의 속성을 수정합니다.

```
Edit-ELB2LoadBalancerAttribute -LoadBalancerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f' -Attribute @{Key
 = 'deletion_protection.enabled'; Value = 'true'}
```

출력:

```
Key                                             Value
---                                             -----
deletion_protection.enabled                     true
access_logs.s3.enabled                          false
```

```
access_logs.s3.bucket
access_logs.s3.prefix
idle_timeout.timeout_seconds                    60
routing.http2.enabled                           true
routing.http.drop_invalid_header_fields.enabled false
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ModifyLoadBalancerAttributes를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서의 속성을 수정합니다.

```
Edit-ELB2LoadBalancerAttribute -LoadBalancerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f' -Attribute @{Key
 = 'deletion_protection.enabled'; Value = 'true'}
```

출력:

```
Key                                             Value
---                                             -----
deletion_protection.enabled                     true
access_logs.s3.enabled                          false
access_logs.s3.bucket
access_logs.s3.prefix
idle_timeout.timeout_seconds                    60
routing.http2.enabled                           true
routing.http.drop_invalid_header_fields.enabled false
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ModifyLoadBalancerAttributes를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **ModifyRule** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ModifyRule`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

규칙을 수정하려면

다음 modify-rule 예시에서는 지정된 규칙에 대한 작업 및 조건을 업데이트합니다.

```
aws elbv2 modify-rule \
  --actions Type=forward,TargetGroupArn=arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-targets/73e2d6bc24d8a067 \
  --conditions Field=path-pattern,Values='/images/*'
  --rule-arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-west-2:123456789012:listener-rule/
app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188/f2f7dc8efc522ab2/9683b2d02a6cabee
```

출력:

```
{
    "Rules": [
        {
            "Priority": "10",
            "Conditions": [
                {
                    "Field": "path-pattern",
                    "Values": [
                        "/images/*"
                    ]
                }
            ],
            "RuleArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:listener-rule/app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188/
f2f7dc8efc522ab2/9683b2d02a6cabee",
            "IsDefault": false,
            "Actions": [
                {
                    "TargetGroupArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-targets/73e2d6bc24d8a067",
                    "Type": "forward"
                }
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ModifyRule 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 리스너 규칙 구성을 수정합니다.

```
$newRuleCondition = [Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.RuleCondition]@{
    "PathPatternConfig" = @{
    "Values" = "/login1","/login2","/login3"
  }
  "Field" = "path-pattern"
}

Edit-ELB2Rule -RuleArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:listener-rule/app/testALB/3e2f03b558e19676/1c84f02aec143e80/
f4f51dfaa033a8cc' -Condition $newRuleCondition
```

출력:

```
Actions    : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Action}
Conditions : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.RuleCondition}
IsDefault  : False
Priority   : 10
RuleArn    : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener-rule/
app/testALB/3e2f03b558e19676/1c84f02aec143e80/f4f51dfaa033a8cc
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ModifyRule을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 리스너 규칙 구성을 수정합니다.

```
$newRuleCondition = [Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.RuleCondition]@{
    "PathPatternConfig" = @{
    "Values" = "/login1","/login2","/login3"
  }
  "Field" = "path-pattern"
}

Edit-ELB2Rule -RuleArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:listener-rule/app/testALB/3e2f03b558e19676/1c84f02aec143e80/
f4f51dfaa033a8cc' -Condition $newRuleCondition
```

출력:

```
Actions    : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Action}
Conditions : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.RuleCondition}
IsDefault  : False
Priority   : 10
RuleArn    : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener-rule/
app/testALB/3e2f03b558e19676/1c84f02aec143e80/f4f51dfaa033a8cc
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ModifyRule을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **ModifyTargetGroup** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ModifyTargetGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

대상 그룹에 대한 상태 확인 구성을 수정하려면

다음 `modify-target-group` 예시에서는 지정된 대상 그룹에 대한 대상의 상태를 평가하는 데 사용되는 상태 확인의 구성을 변경합니다. CLI가 쉼표를 구문 분석하는 방식 때문에 `--matcher` 옵션의 범위를 큰따옴표 대신 작은따옴표로 묶어야 합니다.

```
aws elbv2 modify-target-group \
    --target-group-arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-https-targets/2453ed029918f21f \
    --health-check-protocol HTTPS \
    --health-check-port 443 \
    --matcher HttpCode='200,299'
```

출력:

```
{
    "TargetGroups": [
        {
            "TargetGroupArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-https-targets/2453ed029918f21f",
            "TargetGroupName": "my-https-targets",
            "Protocol": "HTTPS",
            "Port": 443,
```

```
            "VpcId": "vpc-3ac0fb5f",
            "HealthCheckProtocol": "HTTPS",
            "HealthCheckPort": "443",
            "HealthCheckEnabled": true,
            "HealthCheckIntervalSeconds": 30,
            "HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds": 5,
            "HealthyThresholdCount": 5,
            "UnhealthyThresholdCount": 2,
            "Matcher": {
                "HttpCode": "200,299"
            },
            "LoadBalancerArns": [
                "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188"
            ],
            "TargetType": "instance",
            "ProtocolVersion": "HTTP1",
            "IpAddressType": "ipv4"
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 Application Load Balancer 사용 설명서의 Target groups 섹션을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ModifyTargetGroup 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 대상 그룹의 속성을 수정합니다.

```
Edit-ELB2TargetGroup -TargetGroupArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:targetgroup/test-tg/a4e04b3688be1970' -
HealthCheckIntervalSecond 60 -HealthCheckPath '/index.html' -HealthCheckPort 8080
```

출력:

```
HealthCheckEnabled         : True
HealthCheckIntervalSeconds : 60
HealthCheckPath            : /index.html
HealthCheckPort            : 8080
HealthCheckProtocol        : HTTP
```

```
HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds  : 5
HealthyThresholdCount      : 5
LoadBalancerArns           : {}
Matcher                    : Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Matcher
Port                       : 80
Protocol                   : HTTP
TargetGroupArn             : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:targetgroup/test-tg/a4e04b3688be1970
TargetGroupName            : test-tg
TargetType                 : instance
UnhealthyThresholdCount    : 2
VpcId                      : vpc-2cfd7000
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ModifyTargetGroup을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 대상 그룹의 속성을 수정합니다.

```
Edit-ELB2TargetGroup -TargetGroupArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:targetgroup/test-tg/a4e04b3688be1970' -
HealthCheckIntervalSecond 60 -HealthCheckPath '/index.html' -HealthCheckPort 8080
```

출력:

```
HealthCheckEnabled         : True
HealthCheckIntervalSeconds : 60
HealthCheckPath            : /index.html
HealthCheckPort            : 8080
HealthCheckProtocol        : HTTP
HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds  : 5
HealthyThresholdCount      : 5
LoadBalancerArns           : {}
Matcher                    : Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Matcher
Port                       : 80
Protocol                   : HTTP
TargetGroupArn             : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:targetgroup/test-tg/a4e04b3688be1970
TargetGroupName            : test-tg
TargetType                 : instance
UnhealthyThresholdCount    : 2
VpcId                      : vpc-2cfd7000
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ModifyTargetGroup을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **ModifyTargetGroupAttributes** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 ModifyTargetGroupAttributes의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

등록 취소 지연 제한 시간을 수정하려면

이 예시에서는 지정된 대상 그룹에 대해 등록 취소 지연 시간 제한을 지정된 값으로 설정합니다.

명령:

```
aws elbv2 modify-target-group-attributes --target-group-
arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-
targets/73e2d6bc24d8a067 --
attributes Key=deregistration_delay.timeout_seconds,Value=600
```

출력:

```
{
  "Attributes": [
      {
          "Value": "false",
          "Key": "stickiness.enabled"
      },
      {
          "Value": "600",
          "Key": "deregistration_delay.timeout_seconds"
      },
      {
          "Value": "lb_cookie",
          "Key": "stickiness.type"
      },
      {
          "Value": "86400",
          "Key": "stickiness.lb_cookie.duration_seconds"
      }
  ]
```

```
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ModifyTargetGroupAttributes 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 대상 그룹의 deregistration_delay 속성을 수정합니다.

```
Edit-ELB2TargetGroupAttribute -TargetGroupArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:targetgroup/test-tg/a4e04b3688be1970' -Attribute @{Key =
 'deregistration_delay.timeout_seconds'; Value = 600}
```

출력:

```
Key                                 Value
---                                 -----
stickiness.enabled                  false
deregistration_delay.timeout_seconds  600
stickiness.type                     lb_cookie
stickiness.lb_cookie.duration_seconds 86400
slow_start.duration_seconds         0
load_balancing.algorithm.type       round_robin
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ModifyTargetGroupAttributes를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 대상 그룹의 deregistration_delay 속성을 수정합니다.

```
Edit-ELB2TargetGroupAttribute -TargetGroupArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:targetgroup/test-tg/a4e04b3688be1970' -Attribute @{Key =
 'deregistration_delay.timeout_seconds'; Value = 600}
```

출력:

```
Key                                 Value
---                                 -----
stickiness.enabled                  false
deregistration_delay.timeout_seconds  600
```

```
stickiness.type                        lb_cookie
stickiness.lb_cookie.duration_seconds 86400
slow_start.duration_seconds            0
load_balancing.algorithm.type          round_robin
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ModifyTargetGroupAttributes를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **RegisterTargets** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `RegisterTargets`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예시 1: 인스턴스 ID별로 대상 그룹에 대상을 등록하려면

다음 `register-targets` 예시에서는 지정된 인스턴스를 대상 그룹에 등록합니다. 대상 그룹에는 대상 유형이 `instance`여야 합니다.

```
aws elbv2 register-targets \
    --target-group-arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-targets/73e2d6bc24d8a067 \
    --targets Id=i-1234567890abcdef0 Id=i-0abcdef1234567890
```

예시 2: 포트 재정의를 사용하여 대상 그룹에 대상을 등록하려면

다음 `register-targets` 예시에서는 여러 포트를 사용하여 지정된 인스턴스를 대상 그룹에 등록합니다. 이렇게 하면 대상 그룹의 대상과 동일한 인스턴스에 컨테이너를 등록할 수 있습니다.

```
aws elbv2 register-targets \
    --target-group-arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-internal-targets/3bb63f11dfb0faf9 \
    --targets Id=i-0598c7d356eba48d7,Port=80 Id=i-0598c7d356eba48d7,Port=766
```

예시 3: IP 주소별로 대상 그룹에 대상을 등록하려면

다음 `register-targets` 예시에서는 지정된 IP 주소를 대상 그룹에 등록합니다. 대상 그룹에는 대상 유형이 `ip`여야 합니다.

```
aws elbv2 register-targets \
    --target-group-arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-tcp-ip-targets/8518e899d173178f \
    --targets Id=10.0.1.15 Id=10.0.1.23
```

예시 4: Lambda 함수를 대상으로 등록하려면

다음 `register-targets` 예시에서는 지정된 IP 주소를 대상 그룹에 등록합니다. 대상 그룹에는 대상 유형이 `lambda`여야 합니다. Elastic Load Balancing에 Lambda 함수를 간접적으로 호출할 권한이 있어야 합니다.

```
aws elbv2 register-targets \
    --target-group-arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-tcp-ip-targets/8518e899d173178f \
    --targets Id=arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:123456789012:function:my-function
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 RegisterTargets 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 대상 그룹에 'i-0672a4c4cdeae3111' 인스턴스를 등록합니다.

```
Register-ELB2Target -TargetGroupArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:targetgroup/test-tg/a4e04b3688be1970' -Target @{Port = 80; Id
 = 'i-0672a4c4cdeae3111'}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 RegisterTargets를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 대상 그룹에 'i-0672a4c4cdeae3111' 인스턴스를 등록합니다.

```
Register-ELB2Target -TargetGroupArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:targetgroup/test-tg/a4e04b3688be1970' -Target @{Port = 80; Id
 = 'i-0672a4c4cdeae3111'}
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 RegisterTargets를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **RemoveListenerCertificates** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 RemoveListenerCertificates의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

보안 리스너에서 인증서를 제거하려면

이 예시에서는 지정된 보안 리스너에서 지정된 인증서를 제거합니다.

명령:

```
aws elbv2 remove-listener-certificates --listener-
arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-west-2:123456789012:listener/
app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188/f2f7dc8efc522ab2 --
certificates CertificateArn=arn:aws:acm:us-
west-2:123456789012:certificate/5cc54884-f4a3-4072-80be-05b9ba72f705
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 RemoveListenerCertificates 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 대상 그룹에서 지정된 인증서를 제거합니다.

```
Remove-ELB2ListenerCertificate -Certificate @{CertificateArn = 'arn:aws:acm:us-
east-1:123456789012:certificate/19478bd5-491d-47d4-b1d7-5217feba1d97'} -
ListenerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener/app/
test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/3873f123b98f7618'
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-ELB2ListenerCertificate
 (RemoveListenerCertificates)" on target "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:listener/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/3873f123b98f7618".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): y
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 RemoveListenerCertificates를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 대상 그룹에서 지정된 인증서를 제거합니다.

```
Remove-ELB2ListenerCertificate -Certificate @{CertificateArn = 'arn:aws:acm:us-
east-1:123456789012:certificate/19478bd5-491d-47d4-b1d7-5217feba1d97'} -
ListenerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener/app/
test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/3873f123b98f7618'
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-ELB2ListenerCertificate
 (RemoveListenerCertificates)" on target "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:listener/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/3873f123b98f7618".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): y
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 RemoveListenerCertificates를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **RemoveTags** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 RemoveTags의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

로드 밸런서에서 태그를 제거하려면

다음 remove-tags 예시에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서에서 project 및 department 태그를 제거합니다.

```
aws elbv2 remove-tags \
    --resource-arns arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188 \
    --tag-keys project department
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 RemoveTags 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 키의 태그를 제거합니다.

```
Remove-ELB2Tag -ResourceArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f' -TagKey
 'productVersion'
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-ELB2Tag (RemoveTags)" on target
 "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-
alb/3651b4394dd9a24f".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): y
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 RemoveTags를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 키의 태그를 제거합니다.

```
Remove-ELB2Tag -ResourceArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f' -TagKey
 'productVersion'
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-ELB2Tag (RemoveTags)" on target
 "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-
alb/3651b4394dd9a24f".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): y
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 RemoveTags를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **SetIpAddressType** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `SetIpAddressType`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

로드 밸런서의 주소 유형을 설정하려면

이 예시에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서의 주소 유형을 `dualstack`으로 설정합니다. 로드 밸런서 서브넷에는 연결된 IPv6 CIDR 블록이 있어야 합니다.

명령:

```
aws elbv2 set-ip-address-type --load-balancer-
arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/my-load-
balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188 --ip-address-type dualstack
```

출력:

```
{
    "IpAddressType": "dualstack"
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 SetIpAddressType 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 로드 밸런서 IP 주소 유형을 'IPv4'에서 'DualStack'으로 변경합니다.

```
Set-ELB2IpAddressType -LoadBalancerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f' -IpAddressType
 dualstack
```

출력:

```
Value
-----
dualstack
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 SetIpAddressType을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 로드 밸런서 IP 주소 유형을 'IPv4'에서 'DualStack'으로 변경합니다.

```
Set-ELB2IpAddressType -LoadBalancerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f' -IpAddressType
 dualstack
```

출력:

```
Value
-----
dualstack
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 SetIpAddressType을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **SetRulePriorities** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `SetRulePriorities`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

규칙 우선 순위를 설정하려면

이 예시에서는 지정된 규칙의 우선 순위를 설정합니다.

명령:

```
aws elbv2 set-rule-priorities --rule-
priorities RuleArn=arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:listener-rule/app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188/
f2f7dc8efc522ab2/1291d13826f405c3,Priority=5
```

출력:

```
{
  "Rules": [
      {
          "Priority": "5",
          "Conditions": [
              {
                  "Field": "path-pattern",
                  "Values": [
                      "/img/*"
                  ]
              }
          ],
          "RuleArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:listener-rule/app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188/
f2f7dc8efc522ab2/1291d13826f405c3",
          "IsDefault": false,
          "Actions": [
              {
                  "TargetGroupArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-targets/73e2d6bc24d8a067",
                  "Type": "forward"
              }
          ]
      }
  ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 SetRulePriorities 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 리스너 규칙의 우선 순위를 변경합니다.

```
Set-ELB2RulePriority -RulePriority -RulePriority @{Priority = 11; RuleArn =
 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener-rule/app/test-
alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/a4eb199fa5046f80/dbf4c6dcef3ec6f8'}
```

출력:

```
Actions    : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Action}
Conditions : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.RuleCondition}
IsDefault  : False
Priority   : 11
RuleArn    : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener-rule/
app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/a4eb199fa5046f80/dbf4c6dcef3ec6f8
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 SetRulePriorities를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 리스너 규칙의 우선 순위를 변경합니다.

```
Set-ELB2RulePriority -RulePriority -RulePriority @{Priority = 11; RuleArn =
 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener-rule/app/test-
alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/a4eb199fa5046f80/dbf4c6dcef3ec6f8'}
```

출력:

```
Actions    : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Action}
Conditions : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.RuleCondition}
IsDefault  : False
Priority   : 11
RuleArn    : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener-rule/
app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/a4eb199fa5046f80/dbf4c6dcef3ec6f8
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 SetRulePriorities를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **SetSecurityGroups** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `SetSecurityGroups`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

보안 그룹을 로드 밸런서와 연결하려면

이 예시에서는 지정된 보안 그룹을 지정된 로드 밸런서와 연결합니다.

명령:

```
aws elbv2 set-security-groups --load-balancer-
arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/my-load-
balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188 --security-groups sg-5943793c
```

출력:

```
{
  "SecurityGroupIds": [
      "sg-5943793c"
  ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 SetSecurityGroups 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서에 보안 그룹 'sg-07c3414abb8811cbd'를 추가합니다.

```
Set-ELB2SecurityGroup -LoadBalancerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f' -SecurityGroup
 'sg-07c3414abb8811cbd'
```

출력:

```
sg-07c3414abb8811cbd
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 SetSecurityGroups를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서에 보안 그룹 'sg-07c3414abb8811cbd'를 추가합니다.

```
Set-ELB2SecurityGroup -LoadBalancerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f' -SecurityGroup
 'sg-07c3414abb8811cbd'
```

출력:

```
sg-07c3414abb8811cbd
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 SetSecurityGroups를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **SetSubnets** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 SetSubnets의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

로드 밸런서에 대해 가용 영역을 활성화하려면

이 예시에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서에 대해 지정된 서브넷의 가용 영역을 활성화합니다.

명령:

```
aws elbv2 set-subnets --load-balancer-arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188 --
subnets subnet-8360a9e7 subnet-b7d581c0
```

출력:

```
{
  "AvailabilityZones": [
      {
          "SubnetId": "subnet-8360a9e7",
          "ZoneName": "us-west-2a"
      },
      {
          "SubnetId": "subnet-b7d581c0",
          "ZoneName": "us-west-2b"
      }
  ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 SetSubnets 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제는 지정된 로드 밸런서의 서브넷을 수정합니다.

```
Set-ELB2Subnet -LoadBalancerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f' -Subnet
 'subnet-7d8a0a51','subnet-c37a67a6'
```

출력:

```
LoadBalancerAddresses SubnetId        ZoneName
--------------------- --------        --------
{}                    subnet-7d8a0a51 us-east-1c
{}                    subnet-c37a67a6 us-east-1b
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 SetSubnets를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제는 지정된 로드 밸런서의 서브넷을 수정합니다.

```
Set-ELB2Subnet -LoadBalancerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f' -Subnet
 'subnet-7d8a0a51','subnet-c37a67a6'
```

출력:

```
LoadBalancerAddresses SubnetId        ZoneName
--------------------- --------        --------
{}                    subnet-7d8a0a51 us-east-1c
{}                    subnet-c37a67a6 us-east-1b
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 SetSubnets를 참조하세요.

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Elastic Load Balancing - 버전 2 시나리오

다음 코드 예제에서는 Elastic Load Balancing - 버전 2 AWS SDKs에서 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이러한 시나리오에서는 Elastic Load Balancing - 버전 2 내에서 또는 다른와 결합

된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS 서비스. 각 시나리오에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시나리오는 컨텍스트에 맞는 서비스 작업을 이해하는 데 도움이 되도록 중급 수준의 경험을 대상으로 합니다.

예시

- AWS SDK를 사용하여 복원력이 뛰어난 서비스 구축 및 관리

AWS SDK를 사용하여 복원력이 뛰어난 서비스 구축 및 관리

다음 코드 예제는 책, 영화, 노래 추천을 반환하는 로드 밸런싱 웹 서비스를 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제에서는 서비스가 장애에 대응하는 방법과 장애 발생 시 복원력을 높이기 위해 서비스를 재구성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 그룹을 사용하여 시작 템플릿을 기반으로 Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud(Amazon EC2) 인스턴스를 생성하고 인스턴스 수를 지정된 범위 내로 유지합니다.
- Elastic Load Balancing으로 HTTP 요청을 처리하고 배포합니다.
- Auto Scaling 그룹의 인스턴스 상태를 모니터링하고 요청을 정상 인스턴스로만 전달합니다.
- 각 EC2 인스턴스에서 Python 웹 서버를 실행하여 HTTP 요청을 처리합니다. 웹 서버는 추천 및 상태 확인으로 응답합니다.
- Amazon DynamoDB 테이블을 사용하여 추천 서비스를 시뮬레이션합니다.
- AWS Systems Manager 파라미터를 업데이트하여 요청 및 상태 확인에 대한 웹 서버 응답을 제어합니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        _configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally, load local settings.
            .Build();


        // Set up dependency injection for the AWS services.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonDynamoDB>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonElasticLoadBalancingV2>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonAutoScaling>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonEC2>()
                    .AddTransient<AutoScalerWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<SmParameterWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<Recommendations>()
                    .AddSingleton<IConfiguration>(_configuration)
            )
            .Build();

        ServicesSetup(host);
        ResourcesSetup();

        try
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the Resilient Architecture Example
Scenario.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            await Deploy(true);
```

```
            Console.WriteLine("Now let's begin the scenario.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            await Demo(true);

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Finally, let's clean up our resources.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

            await DestroyResources(true);

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Resilient Architecture Example Scenario is
complete.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine($"There was a problem running the scenario:
{ex.Message}");
            await DestroyResources(true);
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Setup any common resources, also used for integration testing.
    /// </summary>
    public static void ResourcesSetup()
    {
        _httpClient = new HttpClient();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the services for use within the console application.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="host">The services host.</param>
    private static void ServicesSetup(IHost host)
    {
        _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper>();
        _iamClient =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>();
```

```
        _recommendations = host.Services.GetRequiredService<Recommendations>();
        _autoScalerWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<AutoScalerWrapper>();
        _smParameterWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<SmParameterWrapper>();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Deploy necessary resources for the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to run as interactive.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> Deploy(bool interactive)
    {
        var protocol = "HTTP";
        var port = 80;
        var sshPort = 22;

        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nFor this demo, we'll use the AWS SDK for .NET to create several
AWS resources\n" +
            "to set up a load-balanced web service endpoint and explore some ways
to make it resilient\n" +
            "against various kinds of failures.\n\n" +
            "Some of the resources create by this demo are:\n");

        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* A DynamoDB table that the web service depends on to provide
book, movie, and song recommendations.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* An EC2 launch template that defines EC2 instances that each
contain a Python web server.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* An EC2 Auto Scaling group that manages EC2 instances across
several Availability Zones.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* An Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) load balancer that targets the
Auto Scaling group to distribute requests.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter when you're ready to start deploying
resources.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();
```

```
        // Create and populate the DynamoDB table.
        var databaseTableName = _configuration["databaseName"];
        var recommendationsPath = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "recommendations_objects.json");
        Console.WriteLine($"Creating and populating a DynamoDB table named
{databaseTableName}.");
        await _recommendations.CreateDatabaseWithName(databaseTableName);
        await _recommendations.PopulateDatabase(databaseTableName,
recommendationsPath);
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        // Create the EC2 Launch Template.

        Console.WriteLine(
            $"Creating an EC2 launch template that runs
'server_startup_script.sh' when an instance starts.\n"
            + "\nThis script starts a Python web server defined in the
`server.py` script. The web server\n"
            + "listens to HTTP requests on port 80 and responds to requests to
'/' and to '/healthcheck'.\n"
            + "For demo purposes, this server is run as the root user. In
production, the best practice is to\n"
            + "run a web server, such as Apache, with least-privileged
credentials.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nThe template also defines an IAM policy that each instance uses to
assume a role that grants\n"
            + "permissions to access the DynamoDB recommendation table and
Systems Manager parameters\n"
            + "that control the flow of the demo.");

        var startupScriptPath = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "server_startup_script.sh");
        var instancePolicyPath = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "instance_policy.json");
        await _autoScalerWrapper.CreateTemplate(startupScriptPath,
instancePolicyPath);
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        Console.WriteLine(
            "Creating an EC2 Auto Scaling group that maintains three EC2
instances, each in a different\n"
            + "Availability Zone.\n");
        var zones = await _autoScalerWrapper.DescribeAvailabilityZones();
```

```
        await _autoScalerWrapper.CreateGroupOfSize(3,
_autoScalerWrapper.GroupName, zones);
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        Console.WriteLine(
            "At this point, you have EC2 instances created. Once each instance
starts, it listens for\n"
            + "HTTP requests. You can see these instances in the console or
continue with the demo.\n");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter when you're ready to continue.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();

        Console.WriteLine("Creating variables that control the flow of the
demo.");
        await _smParameterWrapper.Reset();

        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nCreating an Elastic Load Balancing target group and load balancer.
The target group\n"
            + "defines how the load balancer connects to instances. The load
balancer provides a\n"
            + "single endpoint where clients connect and dispatches requests to
instances in the group.");

        var defaultVpc = await _autoScalerWrapper.GetDefaultVpc();
        var subnets = await
_autoScalerWrapper.GetAllVpcSubnetsForZones(defaultVpc.VpcId, zones);
        var subnetIds = subnets.Select(s => s.SubnetId).ToList();
        var targetGroup = await
_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.CreateTargetGroupOnVpc(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.TargetGro
protocol, port, defaultVpc.VpcId);

        await
_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.CreateLoadBalancerAndListener(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.Lo
subnetIds, targetGroup);
        await
_autoScalerWrapper.AttachLoadBalancerToGroup(_autoScalerWrapper.GroupName,
targetGroup.TargetGroupArn);
        Console.WriteLine("\nVerifying access to the load balancer endpoint...");
        var endPoint = await
_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.GetEndpointForLoadBalancerByName(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper
```

```
        var loadBalancerAccess = await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.VerifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(endPoint);

        if (!loadBalancerAccess)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\nCouldn't connect to the load balancer, verifying
 that the port is open...");

            var ipString = await _httpClient.GetStringAsync("https://
checkip.amazonaws.com");
            ipString = ipString.Trim();

            var defaultSecurityGroup = await
 _autoScalerWrapper.GetDefaultSecurityGroupForVpc(defaultVpc);
            var portIsOpen =
 _autoScalerWrapper.VerifyInboundPortForGroup(defaultSecurityGroup, port,
 ipString);
            var sshPortIsOpen =
 _autoScalerWrapper.VerifyInboundPortForGroup(defaultSecurityGroup, sshPort,
 ipString);

            if (!portIsOpen)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    "\nFor this example to work, the default security group for
 your default VPC must\n"
                    + "allows access from this computer. You can either add it
 automatically from this\n"
                    + "example or add it yourself using the AWS Management
 Console.\n");

                if (!interactive || GetYesNoResponse(
                        "Do you want to add a rule to the security group to allow
 inbound traffic from your computer's IP address?"))
                {
                    await
 _autoScalerWrapper.OpenInboundPort(defaultSecurityGroup.GroupId, port,
 ipString);
                }
            }

            if (!sshPortIsOpen)
            {
                if (!interactive || GetYesNoResponse(
```

```
                        "Do you want to add a rule to the security group to allow
inbound SSH traffic for debugging from your computer's IP address?"))
                {
                    await
_autoScalerWrapper.OpenInboundPort(defaultSecurityGroup.GroupId, sshPort,
ipString);
                }
            }
            loadBalancerAccess = await
_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.VerifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(endPoint);
        }

        if (loadBalancerAccess)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Your load balancer is ready. You can access it by
browsing to:");
            Console.WriteLine($"\thttp://{endPoint}\n");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "\nCouldn't get a successful response from the load balancer
endpoint. Troubleshoot by\n"
                + "manually verifying that your VPC and security group are
configured correctly and that\n"
                + "you can successfully make a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint:\n");
            Console.WriteLine($"\thttp://{endPoint}\n");
        }
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter when you're ready to continue with the
demo.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();
        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Demonstrate the steps of the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to run as an interactive scenario.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> Demo(bool interactive)
    {
```

```
        var ssmOnlyPolicy = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "ssm_only_policy.json");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Resetting parameters to starting values for demo.");
        await _smParameterWrapper.Reset();

        Console.WriteLine("\nThis part of the demonstration shows how to toggle
different parts of the system\n" +
                          "to create situations where the web service fails, and
shows how using a resilient\n" +
                          "architecture can keep the web service running in spite
of these failures.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 88));
        Console.WriteLine("At the start, the load balancer endpoint returns
recommendations and reports that all targets are healthy.");
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine($"The web service running on the EC2 instances gets
recommendations by querying a DynamoDB table.\n" +
                          $"The table name is contained in a Systems Manager
parameter named '{_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter}'.\n" +
                          $"To simulate a failure of the recommendation service,
let's set this parameter to name a non-existent table.\n");
        await
_smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter,
"this-is-not-a-table");
        Console.WriteLine("\nNow, sending a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint returns a failure code. But, the service reports as\n" +
                          "healthy to the load balancer because shallow health
checks don't check for failure of the recommendation service.");
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("Instead of failing when the recommendation service
fails, the web service can return a static response.");
        Console.WriteLine("While this is not a perfect solution, it presents the
customer with a somewhat better experience than failure.");

        await
_smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.FailureResponseParameter,
"static");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("\nNow, sending a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint returns a static response.");
        Console.WriteLine("The service still reports as healthy because health
checks are still shallow.");
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("Let's reinstate the recommendation service.\n");
        await
_smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter,
_smParameterWrapper.TableName);
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nLet's also substitute bad credentials for one of the instances in
the target group so that it can't\n" +
            "access the DynamoDB recommendation table.\n"
        );
        await _autoScalerWrapper.CreateInstanceProfileWithName(
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsPolicyName,
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsRoleName,
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsProfileName,
            ssmOnlyPolicy,
            new List<string> { "AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore" }
        );
        var instances = await
_autoScalerWrapper.GetInstancesByGroupName(_autoScalerWrapper.GroupName);
        var badInstanceId = instances.First();
        var instanceProfile = await
_autoScalerWrapper.GetInstanceProfile(badInstanceId);
        Console.WriteLine(
            $"Replacing the profile for instance {badInstanceId} with a profile
that contains\n" +
            "bad credentials...\n"
        );
        await _autoScalerWrapper.ReplaceInstanceProfile(
            badInstanceId,
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsProfileName,
            instanceProfile.AssociationId
        );
        Console.WriteLine(
            "Now, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint returns
either a recommendation or a static response,\n" +
            "depending on which instance is selected by the load balancer.\n"
        );
        if (interactive)
```

```
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("\nLet's implement a deep health check. For this demo,
a deep health check tests whether");
        Console.WriteLine("the web service can access the DynamoDB table that it
depends on for recommendations. Note that");
        Console.WriteLine("the deep health check is only for ELB routing and not
for Auto Scaling instance health.");
        Console.WriteLine("This kind of deep health check is not recommended for
Auto Scaling instance health, because it");
        Console.WriteLine("risks accidental termination of all instances in the
Auto Scaling group when a dependent service fails.");

        Console.WriteLine("\nBy implementing deep health checks, the load
balancer can detect when one of the instances is failing");
        Console.WriteLine("and take that instance out of rotation.");

        await
_smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.HealthCheckParameter,
"deep");

        Console.WriteLine($"\nNow, checking target health indicates that the
instance with bad credentials ({badInstanceId})");
        Console.WriteLine("is unhealthy. Note that it might take a minute or two
for the load balancer to detect the unhealthy");
        Console.WriteLine("instance. Sending a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint always returns a recommendation, because");
        Console.WriteLine("the load balancer takes unhealthy instances out of its
rotation.");

        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("\nBecause the instances in this demo are controlled by
an auto scaler, the simplest way to fix an unhealthy");
        Console.WriteLine("instance is to terminate it and let the auto scaler
start a new instance to replace it.");

        await _autoScalerWrapper.TryTerminateInstanceById(badInstanceId);

        Console.WriteLine($"\nEven while the instance is terminating and the new
instance is starting, sending a GET");
        Console.WriteLine("request to the web service continues to get a
successful recommendation response because");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("starts and reports as healthy, it is included in the
load balancing rotation.");
        Console.WriteLine("Note that terminating and replacing an instance
typically takes several minutes, during which time you");
        Console.WriteLine("can see the changing health check status until the new
instance is running and healthy.");

        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("\nIf the recommendation service fails now, deep health
checks mean all instances report as unhealthy.");

        await
_smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter,
"this-is-not-a-table");

        Console.WriteLine($"\nWhen all instances are unhealthy, the load balancer
continues to route requests even to");
        Console.WriteLine("unhealthy instances, allowing them to fail open and
return a static response rather than fail");
        Console.WriteLine("closed and report failure to the customer.");

        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();
        await _smParameterWrapper.Reset();

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Clean up the resources from the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to ask the user for cleanup.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> DestroyResources(bool interactive)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine(
            "To keep things tidy and to avoid unwanted charges on your account,
we can clean up all AWS resources\n" +
            "that were created for this demo."
        );
```

```
        if (!interactive || GetYesNoResponse("Do you want to clean up all demo
resources? (y/n) "))
        {
            await
_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.DeleteLoadBalancerByName(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.LoadBal
            await
_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.DeleteTargetGroupByName(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.TargetGr
            await
_autoScalerWrapper.TerminateAndDeleteAutoScalingGroupWithName(_autoScalerWrapper.GroupNa
            await
_autoScalerWrapper.DeleteKeyPairByName(_autoScalerWrapper.KeyPairName);
            await
_autoScalerWrapper.DeleteTemplateByName(_autoScalerWrapper.LaunchTemplateName);
            await _autoScalerWrapper.DeleteInstanceProfile(
                _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsProfileName,
                _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsRoleName
            );
            await
_recommendations.DestroyDatabaseByName(_recommendations.TableName);
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Ok, we'll leave the resources intact.\n" +
                "Don't forget to delete them when you're done with them or you
might incur unexpected charges."
            );
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return true;
    }
```

Auto Scaling과 Amazon EC2 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management methods.
/// </summary>
public class AutoScalerWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonAutoScaling _amazonAutoScaling;
```

```
    private readonly IAmazonEC2 _amazonEc2;
    private readonly IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement _amazonSsm;
    private readonly IAmazonIdentityManagementService _amazonIam;
    private readonly ILogger<AutoScalerWrapper> _logger;

    private readonly string _instanceType = "";
    private readonly string _amiParam = "";
    private readonly string _launchTemplateName = "";
    private readonly string _groupName = "";
    private readonly string _instancePolicyName = "";
    private readonly string _instanceRoleName = "";
    private readonly string _instanceProfileName = "";
    private readonly string _badCredsProfileName = "";
    private readonly string _badCredsRoleName = "";
    private readonly string _badCredsPolicyName = "";
    private readonly string _keyPairName = "";

    public string GroupName => _groupName;
    public string KeyPairName => _keyPairName;
    public string LaunchTemplateName => _launchTemplateName;
    public string InstancePolicyName => _instancePolicyName;
    public string BadCredsProfileName => _badCredsProfileName;
    public string BadCredsRoleName => _badCredsRoleName;
    public string BadCredsPolicyName => _badCredsPolicyName;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the AutoScalerWrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonAutoScaling">The injected AutoScaling client.</param>
    /// <param name="amazonEc2">The injected EC2 client.</param>
    /// <param name="amazonIam">The injected IAM client.</param>
    /// <param name="amazonSsm">The injected SSM client.</param>
    public AutoScalerWrapper(
        IAmazonAutoScaling amazonAutoScaling,
        IAmazonEC2 amazonEc2,
        IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement amazonSsm,
        IAmazonIdentityManagementService amazonIam,
        IConfiguration configuration,
        ILogger<AutoScalerWrapper> logger)
    {
        _amazonAutoScaling = amazonAutoScaling;
        _amazonEc2 = amazonEc2;
        _amazonSsm = amazonSsm;
        _amazonIam = amazonIam;
```

```
        _logger = logger;

        var prefix = configuration["resourcePrefix"];
        _instanceType = configuration["instanceType"];
        _amiParam = configuration["amiParam"];

        _launchTemplateName = prefix + "-template";
        _groupName = prefix + "-group";
        _instancePolicyName = prefix + "-pol";
        _instanceRoleName = prefix + "-role";
        _instanceProfileName = prefix + "-prof";
        _badCredsPolicyName = prefix + "-bc-pol";
        _badCredsRoleName = prefix + "-bc-role";
        _badCredsProfileName = prefix + "-bc-prof";
        _keyPairName = prefix + "-key-pair";
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a policy, role, and profile that is associated with instances with
a specified name.
    /// An instance's associated profile defines a role that is assumed by the
    /// instance.The role has attached policies that specify the AWS permissions
granted to
    /// clients that run on the instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyName">Name to use for the policy.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">Name to use for the role.</param>
    /// <param name="profileName">Name to use for the profile.</param>
    /// <param name="ssmOnlyPolicyFile">Path to a policy file for SSM.</param>
    /// <param name="awsManagedPolicies">AWS Managed policies to be attached to
the role.</param>
    /// <returns>The Arn of the profile.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateInstanceProfileWithName(
        string policyName,
        string roleName,
        string profileName,
        string ssmOnlyPolicyFile,
        List<string>? awsManagedPolicies = null)
    {

        var assumeRoleDoc = "{" +
                                "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                                "\"Statement\": [{" +
                                     "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
```

```
                                        "\"Principal\": {" +
                                        "\"Service\": [" +
                                            "\"ec2.amazonaws.com\"" +
                                        "]" +
                                        "}," +
                                    "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
                                    "}]" +
                                "}";

        var policyDocument = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(ssmOnlyPolicyFile);

        var policyArn = "";

        try
        {
            var createPolicyResult = await _amazonIam.CreatePolicyAsync(
                new CreatePolicyRequest
                {
                    PolicyName = policyName,
                    PolicyDocument = policyDocument
                });
            policyArn = createPolicyResult.Policy.Arn;
        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            // The policy already exists, so we look it up to get the Arn.
            var policiesPaginator = _amazonIam.Paginators.ListPolicies(
                new ListPoliciesRequest()
                {
                    Scope = PolicyScopeType.Local
                });
            // Get the entire list using the paginator.
            await foreach (var policy in policiesPaginator.Policies)
            {
                if (policy.PolicyName.Equals(policyName))
                {
                    policyArn = policy.Arn;
                }
            }

            if (policyArn == null)
            {
                throw new InvalidOperationException("Policy not found");
            }
```

```
        }

        try
        {
            await _amazonIam.CreateRoleAsync(new CreateRoleRequest()
            {
                RoleName = roleName,
                AssumeRolePolicyDocument = assumeRoleDoc,
            });
            await _amazonIam.AttachRolePolicyAsync(new AttachRolePolicyRequest()
            {
                RoleName = roleName,
                PolicyArn = policyArn
            });
            if (awsManagedPolicies != null)
            {
                foreach (var awsPolicy in awsManagedPolicies)
                {
                    await _amazonIam.AttachRolePolicyAsync(new
AttachRolePolicyRequest()
                    {
                        PolicyArn = $"arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/{awsPolicy}",
                        RoleName = roleName
                    });
                }
            }
        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Role already exists.");
        }

        string profileArn = "";
        try
        {
            var profileCreateResponse = await
_amazonIam.CreateInstanceProfileAsync(
                new CreateInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName
                });
            // Allow time for the profile to be ready.
            profileArn = profileCreateResponse.InstanceProfile.Arn;
            Thread.Sleep(10000);
```

```
            await _amazonIam.AddRoleToInstanceProfileAsync(
                new AddRoleToInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName,
                    RoleName = roleName
                });

        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Policy already exists.");
            var profileGetResponse = await _amazonIam.GetInstanceProfileAsync(
                new GetInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName
                });
            profileArn = profileGetResponse.InstanceProfile.Arn;
        }
        return profileArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new key pair and save the file.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="newKeyPairName">The name of the new key pair.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task CreateKeyPair(string newKeyPairName)
    {
        try
        {
            var keyResponse = await _amazonEc2.CreateKeyPairAsync(
                new CreateKeyPairRequest() { KeyName = newKeyPairName });
            await File.WriteAllTextAsync($"{newKeyPairName}.pem",
                keyResponse.KeyPair.KeyMaterial);
            Console.WriteLine($"Created key pair {newKeyPairName}.");
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Key pair already exists.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the key pair and file by name.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="deleteKeyPairName">The key pair to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteKeyPairByName(string deleteKeyPairName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonEc2.DeleteKeyPairAsync(
                new DeleteKeyPairRequest() { KeyName = deleteKeyPairName });
            File.Delete($"{deleteKeyPairName}.pem");
        }
        catch (FileNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Key pair {deleteKeyPairName} not found.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Creates an Amazon EC2 launch template to use with Amazon EC2 Auto
Scaling.
    /// The launch template specifies a Bash script in its user data field that
runs after
    /// the instance is started. This script installs the Python packages and
starts a Python
    /// web server on the instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="startupScriptPath">The path to a Bash script file that is
run.</param>
    /// <param name="instancePolicyPath">The path to a permissions policy to
create and attach to the profile.</param>
    /// <returns>The template object.</returns>
    public async Task<Amazon.EC2.Model.LaunchTemplate> CreateTemplate(string
startupScriptPath, string instancePolicyPath)
    {
        try
        {
            await CreateKeyPair(_keyPairName);
            await CreateInstanceProfileWithName(_instancePolicyName,
_instanceRoleName,
                _instanceProfileName, instancePolicyPath);

            var startServerText = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(startupScriptPath);
            var plainTextBytes =
System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(startServerText);
```

```
            var amiLatest = await _amazonSsm.GetParameterAsync(
                new GetParameterRequest() { Name = _amiParam });
            var amiId = amiLatest.Parameter.Value;
            var launchTemplateResponse = await
_amazonEc2.CreateLaunchTemplateAsync(
                new CreateLaunchTemplateRequest()
                {
                    LaunchTemplateName = _launchTemplateName,
                    LaunchTemplateData = new RequestLaunchTemplateData()
                    {
                        InstanceType = _instanceType,
                        ImageId = amiId,
                        IamInstanceProfile =
                            new

LaunchTemplateIamInstanceProfileSpecificationRequest()
                            {
                                Name = _instanceProfileName
                            },
                        KeyName = _keyPairName,
                        UserData = System.Convert.ToBase64String(plainTextBytes)
                    }
                });
            return launchTemplateResponse.LaunchTemplate;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode ==
"InvalidLaunchTemplateName.AlreadyExistsException")
            {
                _logger.LogError($"Could not create the template, the name
{_launchTemplateName} already exists. " +
                                 $"Please try again with a unique name.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An error occurred while creating the template.:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
```

```
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of Availability Zones in the AWS Region of the Amazon EC2
 Client.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of availability zones.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> DescribeAvailabilityZones()
    {
        try
        {
            var zoneResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeAvailabilityZonesAsync(
                new DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest());
            return zoneResponse.AvailabilityZones.Select(z =>
 z.ZoneName).ToList();
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An Amazon EC2 error occurred while listing
 availability zones.: {ec2Exception.Message}");
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An error occurred while listing availability
 zones.: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an EC2 Auto Scaling group of a specified size and name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupSize">The size for the group.</param>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name for the group.</param>
    /// <param name="availabilityZones">The availability zones for the group.</
param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task CreateGroupOfSize(int groupSize, string groupName,
 List<string> availabilityZones)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonAutoScaling.CreateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
```

```
                new CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                {
                    AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
                    AvailabilityZones = availabilityZones,
                    LaunchTemplate =
                        new
Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.LaunchTemplateSpecification()
                        {
                            LaunchTemplateName = _launchTemplateName,
                            Version = "$Default"
                        },
                    MaxSize = groupSize,
                    MinSize = groupSize
                });
            Console.WriteLine($"Created EC2 Auto Scaling group {groupName} with
size {groupSize}.");
        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"EC2 Auto Scaling group {groupName} already
exists.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the default VPC for the account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The default VPC object.</returns>
    public async Task<Vpc> GetDefaultVpc()
    {
        try
        {
            var vpcResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeVpcsAsync(
                new DescribeVpcsRequest()
                {
                    Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                    {
                        new("is-default", new List<string>() { "true" })
                    }
                });
            return vpcResponse.Vpcs[0];
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
```

```
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "UnauthorizedOperation")
            {
                _logger.LogError(ec2Exception, $"You do not have the necessary
permissions to describe VPCs.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"An error occurred while describing the vpcs.:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get all the subnets for a Vpc in a set of availability zones.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vpcId">The Id of the Vpc.</param>
    /// <param name="availabilityZones">The list of availability zones.</param>
    /// <returns>The collection of subnet objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Subnet>> GetAllVpcSubnetsForZones(string vpcId,
List<string> availabilityZones)
    {
        try
        {
            var subnets = new List<Subnet>();
            var subnetPaginator = _amazonEc2.Paginators.DescribeSubnets(
                new DescribeSubnetsRequest()
                {
                    Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                    {
                        new("vpc-id", new List<string>() { vpcId }),
                        new("availability-zone", availabilityZones),
                        new("default-for-az", new List<string>() { "true" })
                    }
                });

            // Get the entire list using the paginator.
            await foreach (var subnet in subnetPaginator.Subnets)
            {
                subnets.Add(subnet);
            }
```

```
            return subnets;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidVpcID.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(ec2Exception, $"The specified VPC ID {vpcId}
does not exist.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"An error occurred while describing the
subnets.: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a launch template by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="templateName">The name of the template to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteTemplateByName(string templateName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonEc2.DeleteLaunchTemplateAsync(
                new DeleteLaunchTemplateRequest()
                {
                    LaunchTemplateName = templateName
                });
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode ==
"InvalidLaunchTemplateName.NotFoundException")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"Could not delete the template, the name
{_launchTemplateName} was not found.");
```

```
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An error occurred while deleting the template.:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Detaches a role from an instance profile, detaches policies from the
role,
    /// and deletes all the resources.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="profileName">The name of the profile to delete.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the role to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteInstanceProfile(string profileName, string roleName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonIam.RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileAsync(
                new RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName,
                    RoleName = roleName
                });
            await _amazonIam.DeleteInstanceProfileAsync(
                new DeleteInstanceProfileRequest() { InstanceProfileName =
profileName });
            var attachedPolicies = await
_amazonIam.ListAttachedRolePoliciesAsync(
                new ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest() { RoleName = roleName });
            foreach (var policy in attachedPolicies.AttachedPolicies)
            {
                await _amazonIam.DetachRolePolicyAsync(
                    new DetachRolePolicyRequest()
                    {
                        RoleName = roleName,
                        PolicyArn = policy.PolicyArn
                    });
```

```
                // Delete the custom policies only.
                if (!policy.PolicyArn.StartsWith("arn:aws:iam::aws"))
                {
                    await _amazonIam.DeletePolicyAsync(
                        new Amazon.IdentityManagement.Model.DeletePolicyRequest()
                        {
                            PolicyArn = policy.PolicyArn
                        });
                }
            }

            await _amazonIam.DeleteRoleAsync(
                new DeleteRoleRequest() { RoleName = roleName });
        }
        catch (NoSuchEntityException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Instance profile {profileName} does not exist.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Gets data about the instances in an EC2 Auto Scaling group by its group
name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="group">The name of the auto scaling group.</param>
    /// <returns>A collection of instance Ids.</returns>
    public async Task<IEnumerable<string>> GetInstancesByGroupName(string group)
    {
        var instanceResponse = await
_amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest()
            {
                AutoScalingGroupNames = new List<string>() { group }
            });
        var instanceIds = instanceResponse.AutoScalingGroups.SelectMany(
            g => g.Instances.Select(i => i.InstanceId));
        return instanceIds;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the instance profile association data for an instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance.</param>
    /// <returns>Instance profile associations data.</returns>
```

```
   public async Task<IamInstanceProfileAssociation> GetInstanceProfile(string
instanceId)
   {
       try
       {
           var response = await
_amazonEc2.DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsAsync(
               new DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsRequest()
               {
                   Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                   {
                       new("instance-id", new List<string>() { instanceId })
                   },
               });
           return response.IamInstanceProfileAssociations[0];
       }
       catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
       {
           if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound")
           {
               _logger.LogError(ec2Exception, $"Instance {instanceId} not
found");
           }

           throw;
       }
       catch (Exception ex)
       {
           _logger.LogError(ex, $"An error occurred while creating the
template.: {ex.Message}");
           throw;
       }
   }

   /// <summary>
   /// Replace the profile associated with a running instance. After the profile
is replaced, the instance
   /// is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new profile. When the instance is
ready, Systems Manager is
   /// used to restart the Python web server.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance to update.</param>
   /// <param name="credsProfileName">The name of the new profile to associate
with the specified instance.</param>
```

```
   /// <param name="associationId">The Id of the existing profile association
for the instance.</param>
   /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
   public async Task ReplaceInstanceProfile(string instanceId, string
credsProfileName, string associationId)
   {
       try
       {
           await _amazonEc2.ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationAsync(
               new ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationRequest()
               {
                   AssociationId = associationId,
                   IamInstanceProfile = new IamInstanceProfileSpecification()
                   {
                       Name = credsProfileName
                   }
               });
           // Allow time before resetting.
           Thread.Sleep(25000);

           await _amazonEc2.RebootInstancesAsync(
               new RebootInstancesRequest(new List<string>() { instanceId }));
           Thread.Sleep(25000);
           var instanceReady = false;
           var retries = 5;
           while (retries-- > 0 && !instanceReady)
           {
               var instancesPaginator =
                   _amazonSsm.Paginators.DescribeInstanceInformation(
                       new DescribeInstanceInformationRequest());
               // Get the entire list using the paginator.
               await foreach (var instance in
instancesPaginator.InstanceInformationList)
               {
                   instanceReady = instance.InstanceId == instanceId;
                   if (instanceReady)
                   {
                       break;
                   }
               }
           }
           Console.WriteLine("Waiting for instance to be running.");
           await WaitForInstanceState(instanceId, InstanceStateName.Running);
           Console.WriteLine("Instance ready.");
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"Sending restart command to instance
{instanceId}");
            await _amazonSsm.SendCommandAsync(
                new SendCommandRequest()
                {
                    InstanceIds = new List<string>() { instanceId },
                    DocumentName = "AWS-RunShellScript",
                    Parameters = new Dictionary<string, List<string>>()
                    {
                        {
                            "commands",
                            new List<string>() { "cd / && sudo python3 server.py
80" }
                        }
                    }
                });
            Console.WriteLine($"Restarted the web server on instance
{instanceId}");
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(ec2Exception, $"Instance {instanceId} not
found");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"An error occurred while replacing the
template.: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Try to terminate an instance by its Id.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance to terminate.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TryTerminateInstanceById(string instanceId)
    {
```

```
        var stopping = false;
        Console.WriteLine($"Stopping {instanceId}...");
        while (!stopping)
        {
            try
            {
                await
_amazonAutoScaling.TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                    new TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                    {
                        InstanceId = instanceId,
                        ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity = false
                    });
                stopping = true;
            }
            catch (ScalingActivityInProgressException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Scaling activity in progress for
{instanceId}. Waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Tries to delete the EC2 Auto Scaling group. If the group is in use or in
progress,
    /// waits and retries until the group is successfully deleted.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group to try to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TryDeleteGroupByName(string groupName)
    {
        var stopped = false;
        while (!stopped)
        {
            try
            {
                await _amazonAutoScaling.DeleteAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                    new DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                    {
                        AutoScalingGroupName = groupName
                    });
                stopped = true;
```

```
            }
            catch (Exception e)
                when ((e is ScalingActivityInProgressException)
                      || (e is Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.ResourceInUseException))
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Some instances are still running.
Waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Terminate instances and delete the Auto Scaling group by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TerminateAndDeleteAutoScalingGroupWithName(string
groupName)
    {
        var describeGroupsResponse = await
_amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest()
            {
                AutoScalingGroupNames = new List<string>() { groupName }
            });
        if (describeGroupsResponse.AutoScalingGroups.Any())
        {
            // Update the size to 0.
            await _amazonAutoScaling.UpdateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                new UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                {
                    AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
                    MinSize = 0
                });
            var group = describeGroupsResponse.AutoScalingGroups[0];
            foreach (var instance in group.Instances)
            {
                await TryTerminateInstanceById(instance.InstanceId);
            }

            await TryDeleteGroupByName(groupName);
        }
        else
```

```
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"No groups found with name {groupName}.");
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get the default security group for a specified Vpc.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vpc">The Vpc to search.</param>
    /// <returns>The default security group.</returns>
    public async Task<SecurityGroup> GetDefaultSecurityGroupForVpc(Vpc vpc)
    {
        var groupResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeSecurityGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest()
            {
                Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                {
                    new ("group-name", new List<string>() { "default" }),
                    new ("vpc-id", new List<string>() { vpc.VpcId })
                }
            });
        return groupResponse.SecurityGroups[0];
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Verify the default security group of a Vpc allows ingress from the
calling computer.
    /// This can be done by allowing ingress from this computer's IP address.
    /// In some situations, such as connecting from a corporate network, you must
instead specify
    /// a prefix list Id. You can also temporarily open the port to any IP
address while running this example.
    /// If you do, be sure to remove public access when you're done.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vpc">The group to check.</param>
    /// <param name="port">The port to verify.</param>
    /// <param name="ipAddress">This computer's IP address.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the ip address is allowed on the group.</returns>
    public bool VerifyInboundPortForGroup(SecurityGroup group, int port, string
ipAddress)
    {
        var portIsOpen = false;
        foreach (var ipPermission in group.IpPermissions)
```

```
        {
            if (ipPermission.FromPort == port)
            {
                foreach (var ipRange in ipPermission.Ipv4Ranges)
                {
                    var cidr = ipRange.CidrIp;
                    if (cidr.StartsWith(ipAddress) || cidr == "0.0.0.0/0")
                    {
                        portIsOpen = true;
                    }
                }

                if (ipPermission.PrefixListIds.Any())
                {
                    portIsOpen = true;
                }

                if (!portIsOpen)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("The inbound rule does not appear to be
open to either this computer's IP\n" +
                                      "address, to all IP addresses (0.0.0.0/0),
or to a prefix list ID.");
                }
                else
                {
                    break;
                }
            }
        }

        return portIsOpen;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add an ingress rule to the specified security group that allows access on
the
    /// specified port from the specified IP address.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupId">The Id of the security group to modify.</param>
    /// <param name="port">The port to open.</param>
    /// <param name="ipAddress">The IP address to allow access.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task OpenInboundPort(string groupId, int port, string ipAddress)
```

```
    {
        await _amazonEc2.AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressAsync(
            new AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest()
            {
                GroupId = groupId,
                IpPermissions = new List<IpPermission>()
                {
                    new IpPermission()
                    {
                        FromPort = port,
                        ToPort = port,
                        IpProtocol = "tcp",
                        Ipv4Ranges = new List<IpRange>()
                        {
                            new IpRange() { CidrIp = $"{ipAddress}/32" }
                        }
                    }
                }
            });
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Attaches an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) target group to this EC2 Auto
 Scaling group.
    /// The
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="autoScalingGroupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</
param>
    /// <param name="targetGroupArn">The Arn for the target group.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task AttachLoadBalancerToGroup(string autoScalingGroupName,
 string targetGroupArn)
    {
        await _amazonAutoScaling.AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsAsync(
            new AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsRequest()
            {
                AutoScalingGroupName = autoScalingGroupName,
                TargetGroupARNs = new List<string>() { targetGroupArn }
            });
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Wait until an EC2 instance is in a specified state.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="instanceId">The instance Id.</param>
    /// <param name="stateName">The state to wait for.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> WaitForInstanceState(string instanceId,
 InstanceStateName stateName)
    {
        var request = new DescribeInstancesRequest
        {
            InstanceIds = new List<string> { instanceId }
        };

        // Wait until the instance is in the specified state.
        var hasState = false;
        do
        {
            // Wait 5 seconds.
            Thread.Sleep(5000);

            // Check for the desired state.
            var response = await _amazonEc2.DescribeInstancesAsync(request);
            var instance = response.Reservations[0].Instances[0];
            hasState = instance.State.Name == stateName;
            Console.Write(". ");
        } while (!hasState);

        return hasState;
    }
}
```

Elastic Load Balancing 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates Elastic Load Balancer actions.
/// </summary>
public class ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonElasticLoadBalancingV2 _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2;
    private string? _endpoint = null;
    private readonly string _targetGroupName = "";
    private readonly string _loadBalancerName = "";
    HttpClient _httpClient = new();
```

```
    public string TargetGroupName => _targetGroupName;
    public string LoadBalancerName => _loadBalancerName;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the Elastic Load Balancer wrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2">The injected load balancing v2
client.</param>
    /// <param name="configuration">The injected configuration.</param>
    public ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper(
        IAmazonElasticLoadBalancingV2 amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2,
        IConfiguration configuration)
    {
        _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2 = amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2;
        var prefix = configuration["resourcePrefix"];
        _targetGroupName = prefix + "-tg";
        _loadBalancerName = prefix + "-lb";
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the HTTP Endpoint of a load balancer by its name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="loadBalancerName">The name of the load balancer.</param>
    /// <returns>The HTTP endpoint.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetEndpointForLoadBalancerByName(string
loadBalancerName)
    {
        if (_endpoint == null)
        {
            var endpointResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                    new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { loadBalancerName }
                    });
            _endpoint = endpointResponse.LoadBalancers[0].DNSName;
        }

        return _endpoint;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Return the GET response for an endpoint as text.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="endpoint">The endpoint for the request.</param>
    /// <returns>The request response.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetEndPointResponse(string endpoint)
    {
        var endpointResponse = await _httpClient.GetAsync($"http://{endpoint}");
        var textResponse = await endpointResponse.Content.ReadAsStringAsync();
        return textResponse!;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the target health for a group by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group.</param>
    /// <returns>The collection of health descriptions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<TargetHealthDescription>>
CheckTargetHealthForGroup(string groupName)
    {
        List<TargetHealthDescription> result = null!;
        try
        {
            var groupResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetGroupsAsync(
                    new DescribeTargetGroupsRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { groupName }
                    });
            var healthResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetHealthAsync(
                    new DescribeTargetHealthRequest()
                    {
                        TargetGroupArn =
groupResponse.TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn
                    });
            ;
            result = healthResponse.TargetHealthDescriptions;
        }
        catch (TargetGroupNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Target group {groupName} not found.");
        }
        return result;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Elastic Load Balancing target group. The target group specifies
 how the load balancer forwards
    /// requests to instances in the group and how instance health is checked.
    ///
    /// To speed up this demo, the health check is configured with shortened
 times and lower thresholds. In production,
    /// you might want to decrease the sensitivity of your health checks to avoid
 unwanted failures.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name for the group.</param>
    /// <param name="protocol">The protocol, such as HTTP.</param>
    /// <param name="port">The port to use to forward requests, such as 80.</
param>
    /// <param name="vpcId">The Id of the Vpc in which the load balancer
 exists.</param>
    /// <returns>The new TargetGroup object.</returns>
    public async Task<TargetGroup> CreateTargetGroupOnVpc(string groupName,
 ProtocolEnum protocol, int port, string vpcId)
    {
        var createResponse = await
 _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateTargetGroupAsync(
            new CreateTargetGroupRequest()
            {
                Name = groupName,
                Protocol = protocol,
                Port = port,
                HealthCheckPath = "/healthcheck",
                HealthCheckIntervalSeconds = 10,
                HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds = 5,
                HealthyThresholdCount = 2,
                UnhealthyThresholdCount = 2,
                VpcId = vpcId
            });
        var targetGroup = createResponse.TargetGroups[0];
        return targetGroup;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
 subnets
    /// and forwards requests to the specified target group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name for the new load balancer.</param>
```

```
   /// <param name="subnetIds">Subnets for the load balancer.</param>
   /// <param name="targetGroup">Target group for forwarded requests.</param>
   /// <returns>The new LoadBalancer object.</returns>
   public async Task<LoadBalancer> CreateLoadBalancerAndListener(string name,
List<string> subnetIds, TargetGroup targetGroup)
   {
       var createLbResponse = await
_amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateLoadBalancerAsync(
           new CreateLoadBalancerRequest()
           {
               Name = name,
               Subnets = subnetIds
           });
       var loadBalancerArn = createLbResponse.LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;

       // Wait for load balancer to be available.
       var loadBalancerReady = false;
       while (!loadBalancerReady)
       {
           try
           {
               var describeResponse =
                   await
_amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                       new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                       {
                           Names = new List<string>() { name }
                       });

               var loadBalancerState =
describeResponse.LoadBalancers[0].State.Code;

               loadBalancerReady = loadBalancerState ==
LoadBalancerStateEnum.Active;
           }
           catch (LoadBalancerNotFoundException)
           {
               loadBalancerReady = false;
           }
           Thread.Sleep(10000);
       }
       // Create the listener.
       await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateListenerAsync(
           new CreateListenerRequest()
```

```
            {
                LoadBalancerArn = loadBalancerArn,
                Protocol = targetGroup.Protocol,
                Port = targetGroup.Port,
                DefaultActions = new List<Action>()
                {
                    new Action()
                    {
                        Type = ActionTypeEnum.Forward,
                        TargetGroupArn = targetGroup.TargetGroupArn
                    }
                }
            });
        return createLbResponse.LoadBalancers[0];
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Verify this computer can successfully send a GET request to the
    /// load balancer endpoint.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="endpoint">The endpoint to check.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> VerifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(string endpoint)
    {
        var success = false;
        var retries = 3;
        while (!success && retries > 0)
        {
            try
            {
                var endpointResponse = await _httpClient.GetAsync($"http://
{endpoint}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Response: {endpointResponse.StatusCode}.");

                if (endpointResponse.IsSuccessStatusCode)
                {
                    success = true;
                }
                else
                {
                    retries = 0;
                }
            }
            catch (HttpRequestException)
```

```
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Connection error, retrying...");
                retries--;
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }

        return success;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a load balancer by its specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the load balancer to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteLoadBalancerByName(string name)
    {
        try
        {
            var describeLoadBalancerResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                    new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { name }
                    });
            var lbArn =
describeLoadBalancerResponse.LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;
            await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DeleteLoadBalancerAsync(
                new DeleteLoadBalancerRequest()
                {
                    LoadBalancerArn = lbArn
                }
            );
        }
        catch (LoadBalancerNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Load balancer {name} not found.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a TargetGroup by its specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">Name of the group to delete.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteTargetGroupByName(string groupName)
    {
        var done = false;
        while (!done)
        {
            try
            {
                var groupResponse =
                    await
 _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetGroupsAsync(
                        new DescribeTargetGroupsRequest()
                        {
                            Names = new List<string>() { groupName }
                        });

                var targetArn = groupResponse.TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn;
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DeleteTargetGroupAsync(
                    new DeleteTargetGroupRequest() { TargetGroupArn =
 targetArn });
                Console.WriteLine($"Deleted load balancing target group
 {groupName}.");
                done = true;
            }
            catch (TargetGroupNotFoundException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"Target group {groupName} not found, could not delete.");
                done = true;
            }
            catch (ResourceInUseException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Target group not yet released, waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
    }
}
```

DynamoDB를 사용하여 추천 서비스를 시뮬레이션하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
/// <summary>
```

```
/// Encapsulates a DynamoDB table to use as a service that recommends books,
 movies, and songs.
/// </summary>
public class Recommendations
{
    private readonly IAmazonDynamoDB _amazonDynamoDb;
    private readonly DynamoDBContext _context;
    private readonly string _tableName;

    public string TableName => _tableName;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the Recommendations service.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonDynamoDb">The injected DynamoDb client.</param>
    /// <param name="configuration">The injected configuration.</param>
    public Recommendations(IAmazonDynamoDB amazonDynamoDb, IConfiguration
 configuration)
    {
        _amazonDynamoDb = amazonDynamoDb;
        _context = new DynamoDBContext(_amazonDynamoDb);
        _tableName = configuration["databaseName"]!;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create the DynamoDb table with a specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name for the table.</param>
    /// <returns>True when ready.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateDatabaseWithName(string tableName)
    {
        try
        {
            Console.Write($"Creating table {tableName}...");
            var createRequest = new CreateTableRequest()
            {
                TableName = tableName,
                AttributeDefinitions = new List<AttributeDefinition>()
                    {
                        new AttributeDefinition()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "MediaType",
                            AttributeType = ScalarAttributeType.S
                        },
```

```
                        new AttributeDefinition()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "ItemId",
                            AttributeType = ScalarAttributeType.N
                        }
                    },
                KeySchema = new List<KeySchemaElement>()
                    {
                        new KeySchemaElement()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "MediaType",
                            KeyType = KeyType.HASH
                        },
                        new KeySchemaElement()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "ItemId",
                            KeyType = KeyType.RANGE
                        }
                    },
                ProvisionedThroughput = new ProvisionedThroughput()
                {
                    ReadCapacityUnits = 5,
                    WriteCapacityUnits = 5
                }
            };
            await _amazonDynamoDb.CreateTableAsync(createRequest);

            // Wait until the table is ACTIVE and then report success.
            Console.Write("\nWaiting for table to become active...");

            var request = new DescribeTableRequest
            {
                TableName = tableName
            };

            TableStatus status;
            do
            {
                Thread.Sleep(2000);

                var describeTableResponse = await
_amazonDynamoDb.DescribeTableAsync(request);
                status = describeTableResponse.Table.TableStatus;
```

```
                Console.Write(".");
            }
            while (status != "ACTIVE");

            return status == TableStatus.ACTIVE;
        }
        catch (ResourceInUseException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} already exists.");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the database table with data from a specified path.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="databaseTableName">The name of the table.</param>
    /// <param name="recommendationsPath">The path of the recommendations data.</
param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task PopulateDatabase(string databaseTableName, string
 recommendationsPath)
    {
        var recommendationsText = await
 File.ReadAllTextAsync(recommendationsPath);
        var records =

 JsonSerializer.Deserialize<RecommendationModel[]>(recommendationsText);
        var batchWrite = _context.CreateBatchWrite<RecommendationModel>();

        foreach (var record in records!)
        {
            batchWrite.AddPutItem(record);
        }

        await batchWrite.ExecuteAsync();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the recommendation table by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the recommendation table.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DestroyDatabaseByName(string tableName)
```

```
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonDynamoDb.DeleteTableAsync(
                new DeleteTableRequest() { TableName = tableName });
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} was deleted.");
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} not found");
        }
    }
}
```

Systems Manager 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates Systems Manager parameter operations. This example uses these
 parameters
/// to drive the demonstration of resilient architecture, such as failure of a
 dependency or
/// how the service responds to a health check.
/// </summary>
public class SmParameterWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement
 _amazonSimpleSystemsManagement;

    private readonly string _tableParameter = "doc-example-resilient-
architecture-table";
    private readonly string _failureResponseParameter = "doc-example-resilient-
architecture-failure-response";
    private readonly string _healthCheckParameter = "doc-example-resilient-
architecture-health-check";
    private readonly string _tableName = "";

    public string TableParameter => _tableParameter;
    public string TableName => _tableName;
    public string HealthCheckParameter => _healthCheckParameter;
    public string FailureResponseParameter => _failureResponseParameter;

    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Constructor for the SmParameterWrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonSimpleSystemsManagement">The injected Simple Systems
 Management client.</param>
    /// <param name="configuration">The injected configuration.</param>
    public SmParameterWrapper(IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement
 amazonSimpleSystemsManagement, IConfiguration configuration)
    {
        _amazonSimpleSystemsManagement = amazonSimpleSystemsManagement;
        _tableName = configuration["databaseName"]!;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Reset the Systems Manager parameters to starting values for the demo.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task Reset()
    {
        await this.PutParameterByName(_tableParameter, _tableName);
        await this.PutParameterByName(_failureResponseParameter, "none");
        await this.PutParameterByName(_healthCheckParameter, "shallow");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set the value of a named Systems Manager parameter.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the parameter.</param>
    /// <param name="value">The value to set.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task PutParameterByName(string name, string value)
    {
        await _amazonSimpleSystemsManagement.PutParameterAsync(
            new PutParameterRequest() { Name = name, Value = value, Overwrite =
 true });
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - CreateInstanceProfile

- CreateLaunchTemplate
- CreateListener
- CreateLoadBalancer
- CreateTargetGroup
- DeleteAutoScalingGroup
- DeleteInstanceProfile
- DeleteLaunchTemplate
- DeleteLoadBalancer
- DeleteTargetGroup
- DescribeAutoScalingGroups
- DescribeAvailabilityZones
- DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
- DescribeInstances
- DescribeLoadBalancers
- DescribeSubnets
- DescribeTargetGroups
- DescribeTargetHealth
- DescribeVpcs
- RebootInstances
- ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation
- TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
public class Main {

    public static final String fileName = "C:\\AWS\\resworkflow\
\recommendations.json"; // Modify file location.
    public static final String tableName = "doc-example-recommendation-service";
    public static final String startScript = "C:\\AWS\\resworkflow\
\server_startup_script.sh"; // Modify file location.
    public static final String policyFile = "C:\\AWS\\resworkflow\
\instance_policy.json"; // Modify file location.
    public static final String ssmJSON = "C:\\AWS\\resworkflow\
\ssm_only_policy.json"; // Modify file location.
    public static final String failureResponse = "doc-example-resilient-
architecture-failure-response";
    public static final String healthCheck = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-
health-check";
    public static final String templateName = "doc-example-resilience-template";
    public static final String roleName = "doc-example-resilience-role";
    public static final String policyName = "doc-example-resilience-pol";
    public static final String profileName = "doc-example-resilience-prof";

    public static final String badCredsProfileName = "doc-example-resilience-
prof-bc";

    public static final String targetGroupName = "doc-example-resilience-tg";
    public static final String autoScalingGroupName = "doc-example-resilience-
group";
    public static final String lbName = "doc-example-resilience-lb";
    public static final String protocol = "HTTP";
    public static final int port = 80;

    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException,
 InterruptedException {
        Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
        Database database = new Database();
        AutoScaler autoScaler = new AutoScaler();
        LoadBalancer loadBalancer = new LoadBalancer();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println("Welcome to the demonstration of How to Build and
Manage a Resilient Service!");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("A - SETUP THE RESOURCES");
        System.out.println("Press Enter when you're ready to start deploying
resources.");
        in.nextLine();
        deploy(loadBalancer);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("B - DEMO THE RESILIENCE FUNCTIONALITY");
        System.out.println("Press Enter when you're ready.");
        in.nextLine();
        demo(loadBalancer);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("C - DELETE THE RESOURCES");
        System.out.println("""
                This concludes the demo of how to build and manage a resilient
service.
                To keep things tidy and to avoid unwanted charges on your
account, we can clean up all AWS resources
                that were created for this demo.
                """);

        System.out.println("\n Do you want to delete the resources (y/n)? ");
        String userInput = in.nextLine().trim().toLowerCase(); // Capture user
input

        if (userInput.equals("y")) {
            // Delete resources here
            deleteResources(loadBalancer, autoScaler, database);
            System.out.println("Resources deleted.");
        } else {
            System.out.println("""
                    Okay, we'll leave the resources intact.
                    Don't forget to delete them when you're done with them or you
might incur unexpected charges.
                    """);
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("The example has completed. ");
        System.out.println("\n Thanks for watching!");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    // Deletes the AWS resources used in this example.
    private static void deleteResources(LoadBalancer loadBalancer, AutoScaler
autoScaler, Database database)
            throws IOException, InterruptedException {
        loadBalancer.deleteLoadBalancer(lbName);
        System.out.println("*** Wait 30 secs for resource to be deleted");
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(30);
        loadBalancer.deleteTargetGroup(targetGroupName);
        autoScaler.deleteAutoScaleGroup(autoScalingGroupName);
        autoScaler.deleteRolesPolicies(policyName, roleName, profileName);
        autoScaler.deleteTemplate(templateName);
        database.deleteTable(tableName);
    }

    private static void deploy(LoadBalancer loadBalancer) throws
InterruptedException, IOException {
        Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
        System.out.println(
                """
                        For this demo, we'll use the AWS SDK for Java (v2) to
create several AWS resources
                        to set up a load-balanced web service endpoint and
explore some ways to make it resilient
                        against various kinds of failures.

                        Some of the resources create by this demo are:
                        \t* A DynamoDB table that the web service depends on to
provide book, movie, and song recommendations.
                        \t* An EC2 launch template that defines EC2 instances
that each contain a Python web server.
                        \t* An EC2 Auto Scaling group that manages EC2 instances
across several Availability Zones.
                        \t* An Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) load balancer that
targets the Auto Scaling group to distribute requests.
                        """);

        System.out.println("Press Enter when you're ready.");
```

```
        in.nextLine();
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Creating and populating a DynamoDB table named " +
tableName);
        Database database = new Database();
        database.createTable(tableName, fileName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("""
                Creating an EC2 launch template that runs '{startup_script}' when
an instance starts.
                This script starts a Python web server defined in the `server.py`
script. The web server
                listens to HTTP requests on port 80 and responds to requests to
'/' and to '/healthcheck'.
                For demo purposes, this server is run as the root user. In
production, the best practice is to
                run a web server, such as Apache, with least-privileged
credentials.

                The template also defines an IAM policy that each instance uses
to assume a role that grants
                permissions to access the DynamoDB recommendation table and
Systems Manager parameters
                that control the flow of the demo.
                """);

        LaunchTemplateCreator templateCreator = new LaunchTemplateCreator();
        templateCreator.createTemplate(policyFile, policyName, profileName,
startScript, templateName, roleName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println(
                "Creating an EC2 Auto Scaling group that maintains three EC2
instances, each in a different Availability Zone.");
        System.out.println("*** Wait 30 secs for the VPC to be created");
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(30);
        AutoScaler autoScaler = new AutoScaler();
        String[] zones = autoScaler.createGroup(3, templateName,
autoScalingGroupName);
```

```
        System.out.println("""
                At this point, you have EC2 instances created. Once each instance
starts, it listens for
                HTTP requests. You can see these instances in the console or
continue with the demo.
                Press Enter when you're ready to continue.
                """);

        in.nextLine();
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Creating variables that control the flow of the
demo.");
        ParameterHelper paramHelper = new ParameterHelper();
        paramHelper.reset();
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("""
                Creating an Elastic Load Balancing target group and load
balancer. The target group
                defines how the load balancer connects to instances. The load
balancer provides a
                single endpoint where clients connect and dispatches requests to
instances in the group.
                """);

        String vpcId = autoScaler.getDefaultVPC();
        List<Subnet> subnets = autoScaler.getSubnets(vpcId, zones);
        System.out.println("You have retrieved a list with " + subnets.size() + "
subnets");
        String targetGroupArn = loadBalancer.createTargetGroup(protocol, port,
vpcId, targetGroupName);
        String elbDnsName = loadBalancer.createLoadBalancer(subnets,
targetGroupArn, lbName, port, protocol);
        autoScaler.attachLoadBalancerTargetGroup(autoScalingGroupName,
targetGroupArn);
        System.out.println("Verifying access to the load balancer endpoint...");
        boolean wasSuccessul =
loadBalancer.verifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(elbDnsName);
        if (!wasSuccessul) {
```

```
            System.out.println("Couldn't connect to the load balancer, verifying
that the port is open...");
            CloseableHttpClient httpClient = HttpClients.createDefault();

            // Create an HTTP GET request to "http://checkip.amazonaws.com"
            HttpGet httpGet = new HttpGet("http://checkip.amazonaws.com");
            try {
                // Execute the request and get the response
                HttpResponse response = httpClient.execute(httpGet);

                // Read the response content.
                String ipAddress =
IOUtils.toString(response.getEntity().getContent(),
StandardCharsets.UTF_8).trim();

                // Print the public IP address.
                System.out.println("Public IP Address: " + ipAddress);
                GroupInfo groupInfo = autoScaler.verifyInboundPort(vpcId, port,
ipAddress);
                if (!groupInfo.isPortOpen()) {
                    System.out.println("""
                            For this example to work, the default security group
for your default VPC must
                            allow access from this computer. You can either add
it automatically from this
                            example or add it yourself using the AWS Management
Console.
                            """);

                    System.out.println(
                            "Do you want to add a rule to security group " +
groupInfo.getGroupName() + " to allow");
                    System.out.println("inbound traffic on port " + port + " from
your computer's IP address (y/n) ");
                    String ans = in.nextLine();
                    if ("y".equalsIgnoreCase(ans)) {
                        autoScaler.openInboundPort(groupInfo.getGroupName(),
String.valueOf(port), ipAddress);
                        System.out.println("Security group rule added.");
                    } else {
                        System.out.println("No security group rule added.");
                    }
                }
```

```
            } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
                e.printStackTrace();
            }
        } else if (wasSuccessul) {
            System.out.println("Your load balancer is ready. You can access it by
browsing to:");
            System.out.println("\t http://" + elbDnsName);
        } else {
            System.out.println("Couldn't get a successful response from the load
balancer endpoint. Troubleshoot by");
            System.out.println("manually verifying that your VPC and security
group are configured correctly and that");
            System.out.println("you can successfully make a GET request to the
load balancer.");
        }

        System.out.println("Press Enter when you're ready to continue with the
demo.");
        in.nextLine();
    }

    // A method that controls the demo part of the Java program.
    public static void demo(LoadBalancer loadBalancer) throws IOException,
InterruptedException {
        ParameterHelper paramHelper = new ParameterHelper();
        System.out.println("Read the ssm_only_policy.json file");
        String ssmOnlyPolicy = readFileAsString(ssmJSON);

        System.out.println("Resetting parameters to starting values for demo.");
        paramHelper.reset();

        System.out.println(
                """
                        This part of the demonstration shows how to toggle
different parts of the system
                        to create situations where the web service fails, and
shows how using a resilient
                        architecture can keep the web service running in spite
of these failures.

                        At the start, the load balancer endpoint returns
recommendations and reports that all targets are healthy.
                       """);
        demoChoices(loadBalancer);
```

```
        System.out.println(
                """
                        The web service running on the EC2 instances gets
recommendations by querying a DynamoDB table.
                        The table name is contained in a Systems Manager
parameter named self.param_helper.table.
                        To simulate a failure of the recommendation service,
let's set this parameter to name a non-existent table.
                        """);
        paramHelper.put(paramHelper.tableName, "this-is-not-a-table");

        System.out.println(
                """
                        \nNow, sending a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint returns a failure code. But, the service reports as
                        healthy to the load balancer because shallow health
checks don't check for failure of the recommendation service.
                        """);
        demoChoices(loadBalancer);

        System.out.println(
                """
                        Instead of failing when the recommendation service fails,
the web service can return a static response.
                        While this is not a perfect solution, it presents the
customer with a somewhat better experience than failure.
                        """);
        paramHelper.put(paramHelper.failureResponse, "static");

        System.out.println("""
                Now, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint returns
a static response.
                The service still reports as healthy because health checks are
still shallow.
                """);
        demoChoices(loadBalancer);

        System.out.println("Let's reinstate the recommendation service.");
        paramHelper.put(paramHelper.tableName, paramHelper.dyntable);

        System.out.println("""
                Let's also substitute bad credentials for one of the instances in
the target group so that it can't
```

```
                access the DynamoDB recommendation table. We will get an instance
id value.
                """);

        LaunchTemplateCreator templateCreator = new LaunchTemplateCreator();
        AutoScaler autoScaler = new AutoScaler();

        // Create a new instance profile based on badCredsProfileName.
        templateCreator.createInstanceProfile(policyFile, policyName,
badCredsProfileName, roleName);
        String badInstanceId = autoScaler.getBadInstance(autoScalingGroupName);
        System.out.println("The bad instance id values used for this demo is " +
badInstanceId);

        String profileAssociationId =
autoScaler.getInstanceProfile(badInstanceId);
        System.out.println("The association Id value is " +
profileAssociationId);
        System.out.println("Replacing the profile for instance " + badInstanceId
                + " with a profile that contains bad credentials");
        autoScaler.replaceInstanceProfile(badInstanceId, badCredsProfileName,
profileAssociationId);

        System.out.println(
                """
                        Now, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint
returns either a recommendation or a static response,
                        depending on which instance is selected by the load
balancer.
                        """);

        demoChoices(loadBalancer);

        System.out.println("""
                Let's implement a deep health check. For this demo, a deep health
check tests whether
                the web service can access the DynamoDB table that it depends on
for recommendations. Note that
                the deep health check is only for ELB routing and not for Auto
Scaling instance health.
                This kind of deep health check is not recommended for Auto
Scaling instance health, because it
                risks accidental termination of all instances in the Auto Scaling
group when a dependent service fails.
```

```
                """);

        System.out.println("""
                By implementing deep health checks, the load balancer can detect
when one of the instances is failing
                and take that instance out of rotation.
                """);

        paramHelper.put(paramHelper.healthCheck, "deep");

        System.out.println("""
                Now, checking target health indicates that the instance with bad
credentials
                is unhealthy. Note that it might take a minute or two for the
load balancer to detect the unhealthy
                instance. Sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint
always returns a recommendation, because
                the load balancer takes unhealthy instances out of its rotation.
                """);

        demoChoices(loadBalancer);

        System.out.println(
                """
                        Because the instances in this demo are controlled by an
auto scaler, the simplest way to fix an unhealthy
                        instance is to terminate it and let the auto scaler start
a new instance to replace it.
                        """);
        autoScaler.terminateInstance(badInstanceId);

        System.out.println("""
                Even while the instance is terminating and the new instance is
starting, sending a GET
                request to the web service continues to get a successful
recommendation response because
                the load balancer routes requests to the healthy instances. After
the replacement instance
                starts and reports as healthy, it is included in the load
balancing rotation.
                Note that terminating and replacing an instance typically takes
several minutes, during which time you
                can see the changing health check status until the new instance
is running and healthy.
```

```
                """);

        demoChoices(loadBalancer);
        System.out.println(
                "If the recommendation service fails now, deep health checks mean
all instances report as unhealthy.");
        paramHelper.put(paramHelper.tableName, "this-is-not-a-table");

        demoChoices(loadBalancer);
        paramHelper.reset();
    }

    public static void demoChoices(LoadBalancer loadBalancer) throws IOException,
InterruptedException {
        String[] actions = {
                "Send a GET request to the load balancer endpoint.",
                "Check the health of load balancer targets.",
                "Go to the next part of the demo."
        };
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

        while (true) {
            System.out.println("-".repeat(88));
            System.out.println("See the current state of the service by selecting
one of the following choices:");
            for (int i = 0; i < actions.length; i++) {
                System.out.println(i + ": " + actions[i]);
            }

            try {
                System.out.print("\nWhich action would you like to take? ");
                int choice = scanner.nextInt();
                System.out.println("-".repeat(88));

                switch (choice) {
                    case 0 -> {
                        System.out.println("Request:\n");
                        System.out.println("GET http://" +
loadBalancer.getEndpoint(lbName));
                        CloseableHttpClient httpClient =
HttpClients.createDefault();

                        // Create an HTTP GET request to the ELB.
```

```
                        HttpGet httpGet = new HttpGet("http://" +
loadBalancer.getEndpoint(lbName));

                        // Execute the request and get the response.
                        HttpResponse response = httpClient.execute(httpGet);
                        int statusCode =
response.getStatusLine().getStatusCode();
                        System.out.println("HTTP Status Code: " + statusCode);

                        // Display the JSON response
                        BufferedReader reader = new BufferedReader(
                                new
InputStreamReader(response.getEntity().getContent()));
                        StringBuilder jsonResponse = new StringBuilder();
                        String line;
                        while ((line = reader.readLine()) != null) {
                            jsonResponse.append(line);
                        }
                        reader.close();

                        // Print the formatted JSON response.
                        System.out.println("Full Response:\n");
                        System.out.println(jsonResponse.toString());

                        // Close the HTTP client.
                        httpClient.close();

                    }
                    case 1 -> {
                        System.out.println("\nChecking the health of load
balancer targets:\n");
                        List<TargetHealthDescription> health =
loadBalancer.checkTargetHealth(targetGroupName);
                        for (TargetHealthDescription target : health) {
                            System.out.printf("\tTarget %s on port %d is %s%n",
target.target().id(),
                                    target.target().port(),
target.targetHealth().stateAsString());
                        }
                        System.out.println("""
                                Note that it can take a minute or two for the
health check to update
                                after changes are made.
                                """);
```

```
                    }
                    case 2 -> {
                        System.out.println("\nOkay, let's move on.");
                        System.out.println("-".repeat(88));
                        return; // Exit the method when choice is 2
                    }
                    default -> System.out.println("You must choose a value
 between 0-2. Please select again.");
                }

            } catch (java.util.InputMismatchException e) {
                System.out.println("Invalid input. Please select again.");
                scanner.nextLine(); // Clear the input buffer.
            }
        }
    }

    public static String readFileAsString(String filePath) throws IOException {
        byte[] bytes = Files.readAllBytes(Paths.get(filePath));
        return new String(bytes);
    }
}
```

Auto Scaling과 Amazon EC2 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
public class AutoScaler {

    private static Ec2Client ec2Client;
    private static AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient;
    private static IamClient iamClient;

    private static SsmClient ssmClient;

    private IamClient getIAMClient() {
        if (iamClient == null) {
            iamClient = IamClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return iamClient;
    }
```

```
    private SsmClient getSSMClient() {
        if (ssmClient == null) {
            ssmClient = SsmClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return ssmClient;
    }

    private Ec2Client getEc2Client() {
        if (ec2Client == null) {
            ec2Client = Ec2Client.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return ec2Client;
    }

    private AutoScalingClient getAutoScalingClient() {
        if (autoScalingClient == null) {
            autoScalingClient = AutoScalingClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return autoScalingClient;
    }

    /**
     * Terminates and instances in an EC2 Auto Scaling group. After an instance
is
     * terminated, it can no longer be accessed.
     */
    public void terminateInstance(String instanceId) {
        TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest terminateInstanceIRequest =
TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest
                .builder()
                .instanceId(instanceId)
                .shouldDecrementDesiredCapacity(false)
                .build();


getAutoScalingClient().terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(terminateInstanceIRequest);
        System.out.format("Terminated instance %s.", instanceId);
    }
```

```
   /**
    * Replaces the profile associated with a running instance. After the profile
is
    * replaced, the instance is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new profile.
    * When
    * the instance is ready, Systems Manager is used to restart the Python web
    * server.
    */
   public void replaceInstanceProfile(String instanceId, String
newInstanceProfileName, String profileAssociationId)
           throws InterruptedException {
       // Create an IAM instance profile specification.
       software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.IamInstanceProfileSpecification
iamInstanceProfile =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.IamInstanceProfileSpecification
               .builder()
               .name(newInstanceProfileName) // Make sure
'newInstanceProfileName' is a valid IAM Instance Profile
                                                 // name.
               .build();

       // Replace the IAM instance profile association for the EC2 instance.
       ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationRequest replaceRequest =
ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationRequest
               .builder()
               .iamInstanceProfile(iamInstanceProfile)
               .associationId(profileAssociationId) // Make sure
'profileAssociationId' is a valid association ID.
               .build();

       try {
           getEc2Client().replaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation(replaceRequest);
           // Handle the response as needed.
       } catch (Ec2Exception e) {
           // Handle exceptions, log, or report the error.
           System.err.println("Error: " + e.getMessage());
       }
       System.out.format("Replaced instance profile for association %s with
profile %s.", profileAssociationId,
               newInstanceProfileName);
       TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(15);
       boolean instReady = false;
       int tries = 0;
```

```
        // Reboot after 60 seconds
        while (!instReady) {
            if (tries % 6 == 0) {
                getEc2Client().rebootInstances(RebootInstancesRequest.builder()
                        .instanceIds(instanceId)
                        .build());
                System.out.println("Rebooting instance " + instanceId + " and
waiting for it to be ready.");
            }
            tries++;
            try {
                TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(10);
            } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                e.printStackTrace();
            }

            DescribeInstanceInformationResponse informationResponse =
getSSMClient().describeInstanceInformation();
            List<InstanceInformation> instanceInformationList =
informationResponse.instanceInformationList();
            for (InstanceInformation info : instanceInformationList) {
                if (info.instanceId().equals(instanceId)) {
                    instReady = true;
                    break;
                }
            }
        }

        SendCommandRequest sendCommandRequest = SendCommandRequest.builder()
                .instanceIds(instanceId)
                .documentName("AWS-RunShellScript")
                .parameters(Collections.singletonMap("commands",
                        Collections.singletonList("cd / && sudo python3 server.py
80")))
                .build();

        getSSMClient().sendCommand(sendCommandRequest);
        System.out.println("Restarted the Python web server on instance " +
instanceId + ".");
    }

    public void openInboundPort(String secGroupId, String port, String ipAddress)
{
```

```
        AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest ingressRequest =
AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest.builder()
                .groupName(secGroupId)
                .cidrIp(ipAddress)
                .fromPort(Integer.parseInt(port))
                .build();

        getEc2Client().authorizeSecurityGroupIngress(ingressRequest);
        System.out.format("Authorized ingress to %s on port %s from %s.",
secGroupId, port, ipAddress);
    }

    /**
     * Detaches a role from an instance profile, detaches policies from the role,
     * and deletes all the resources.
     */
    public void deleteInstanceProfile(String roleName, String profileName) {
        try {
            software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.GetInstanceProfileRequest
getInstanceProfileRequest =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.GetInstanceProfileRequest
                    .builder()
                    .instanceProfileName(profileName)
                    .build();

            GetInstanceProfileResponse response =
getIAMClient().getInstanceProfile(getInstanceProfileRequest);
            String name = response.instanceProfile().instanceProfileName();
            System.out.println(name);

            RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest profileRequest =
RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest.builder()
                    .instanceProfileName(profileName)
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .build();

            getIAMClient().removeRoleFromInstanceProfile(profileRequest);
            DeleteInstanceProfileRequest deleteInstanceProfileRequest =
DeleteInstanceProfileRequest.builder()
                    .instanceProfileName(profileName)
                    .build();

            getIAMClient().deleteInstanceProfile(deleteInstanceProfileRequest);
            System.out.println("Deleted instance profile " + profileName);
```

```
            DeleteRoleRequest deleteRoleRequest = DeleteRoleRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .build();

            // List attached role policies.
            ListAttachedRolePoliciesResponse rolesResponse = getIAMClient()
                    .listAttachedRolePolicies(role -> role.roleName(roleName));
            List<AttachedPolicy> attachedPolicies =
rolesResponse.attachedPolicies();
            for (AttachedPolicy attachedPolicy : attachedPolicies) {
                DetachRolePolicyRequest request =
DetachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                        .roleName(roleName)
                        .policyArn(attachedPolicy.policyArn())
                        .build();

                getIAMClient().detachRolePolicy(request);
                System.out.println("Detached and deleted policy " +
attachedPolicy.policyName());
            }

            getIAMClient().deleteRole(deleteRoleRequest);
            System.out.println("Instance profile and role deleted.");

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public void deleteTemplate(String templateName) {
        getEc2Client().deleteLaunchTemplate(name ->
name.launchTemplateName(templateName));
        System.out.format(templateName + " was deleted.");
    }

    public void deleteAutoScaleGroup(String groupName) {
        DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest =
DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest.builder()
                .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                .forceDelete(true)
                .build();
```

```
getAutoScalingClient().deleteAutoScalingGroup(deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest);
        System.out.println(groupName + " was deleted.");
    }

    /*
     * Verify the default security group of the specified VPC allows ingress from
     * this
     * computer. This can be done by allowing ingress from this computer's IP
     * address. In some situations, such as connecting from a corporate network,
you
     * must instead specify a prefix list ID. You can also temporarily open the
port
     * to
     * any IP address while running this example. If you do, be sure to remove
     * public
     * access when you're done.
     *
     */
    public GroupInfo verifyInboundPort(String VPC, int port, String ipAddress) {
        boolean portIsOpen = false;
        GroupInfo groupInfo = new GroupInfo();
        try {
            Filter filter = Filter.builder()
                    .name("group-name")
                    .values("default")
                    .build();

            Filter filter1 = Filter.builder()
                    .name("vpc-id")
                    .values(VPC)
                    .build();

            DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest securityGroupsRequest =
DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest.builder()
                    .filters(filter, filter1)
                    .build();

            DescribeSecurityGroupsResponse securityGroupsResponse =
getEc2Client()
                    .describeSecurityGroups(securityGroupsRequest);
            String securityGroup =
securityGroupsResponse.securityGroups().get(0).groupName();
            groupInfo.setGroupName(securityGroup);
```

```
            for (SecurityGroup secGroup :
securityGroupsResponse.securityGroups()) {
                System.out.println("Found security group: " +
secGroup.groupId());

                for (IpPermission ipPermission : secGroup.ipPermissions()) {
                    if (ipPermission.fromPort() == port) {
                        System.out.println("Found inbound rule: " +
ipPermission);
                        for (IpRange ipRange : ipPermission.ipRanges()) {
                            String cidrIp = ipRange.cidrIp();
                            if (cidrIp.startsWith(ipAddress) ||
cidrIp.equals("0.0.0.0/0")) {
                                System.out.println(cidrIp + " is applicable");
                                portIsOpen = true;
                            }
                        }

                        if (!ipPermission.prefixListIds().isEmpty()) {
                            System.out.println("Prefix lList is applicable");
                            portIsOpen = true;
                        }

                        if (!portIsOpen) {
                            System.out
                                    .println("The inbound rule does not appear to
be open to either this computer's IP,"
                                            + " all IP addresses (0.0.0.0/0), or
to a prefix list ID.");
                        } else {
                            break;
                        }
                    }
                }
            }

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }

        groupInfo.setPortOpen(portIsOpen);
        return groupInfo;
    }
```

```
   /*
    * Attaches an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) target group to this EC2 Auto
    * Scaling group.
    * The target group specifies how the load balancer forward requests to the
    * instances
    * in the group.
    */
   public void attachLoadBalancerTargetGroup(String asGroupName, String
targetGroupARN) {
       try {
           AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsRequest targetGroupsRequest =
AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsRequest.builder()
                   .autoScalingGroupName(asGroupName)
                   .targetGroupARNs(targetGroupARN)
                   .build();


getAutoScalingClient().attachLoadBalancerTargetGroups(targetGroupsRequest);
           System.out.println("Attached load balancer to " + asGroupName);

       } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }

   // Creates an EC2 Auto Scaling group with the specified size.
   public String[] createGroup(int groupSize, String templateName, String
autoScalingGroupName) {

       // Get availability zones.

software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest
zonesRequest =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest
               .builder()
               .build();

       DescribeAvailabilityZonesResponse zonesResponse =
getEc2Client().describeAvailabilityZones(zonesRequest);
       List<String> availabilityZoneNames =
zonesResponse.availabilityZones().stream()
```

```
.map(software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.AvailabilityZone::zoneName)
               .collect(Collectors.toList());

       String availabilityZones = String.join(",", availabilityZoneNames);
       LaunchTemplateSpecification specification =
LaunchTemplateSpecification.builder()
               .launchTemplateName(templateName)
               .version("$Default")
               .build();

       String[] zones = availabilityZones.split(",");
       CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest groupRequest =
CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest.builder()
               .launchTemplate(specification)
               .availabilityZones(zones)
               .maxSize(groupSize)
               .minSize(groupSize)
               .autoScalingGroupName(autoScalingGroupName)
               .build();

       try {
           getAutoScalingClient().createAutoScalingGroup(groupRequest);

       } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
       System.out.println("Created an EC2 Auto Scaling group named " +
autoScalingGroupName);
       return zones;
   }

   public String getDefaultVPC() {
       // Define the filter.
       Filter defaultFilter = Filter.builder()
               .name("is-default")
               .values("true")
               .build();

       software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeVpcsRequest request =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeVpcsRequest
               .builder()
               .filters(defaultFilter)
```

```
                .build();

        DescribeVpcsResponse response = getEc2Client().describeVpcs(request);
        return response.vpcs().get(0).vpcId();
    }

    // Gets the default subnets in a VPC for a specified list of Availability
Zones.
    public List<Subnet> getSubnets(String vpcId, String[] availabilityZones) {
        List<Subnet> subnets = null;
        Filter vpcFilter = Filter.builder()
                .name("vpc-id")
                .values(vpcId)
                .build();

        Filter azFilter = Filter.builder()
                .name("availability-zone")
                .values(availabilityZones)
                .build();

        Filter defaultForAZ = Filter.builder()
                .name("default-for-az")
                .values("true")
                .build();

        DescribeSubnetsRequest request = DescribeSubnetsRequest.builder()
                .filters(vpcFilter, azFilter, defaultForAZ)
                .build();

        DescribeSubnetsResponse response =
getEc2Client().describeSubnets(request);
        subnets = response.subnets();
        return subnets;
    }

    // Gets data about the instances in the EC2 Auto Scaling group.
    public String getBadInstance(String groupName) {
        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest request =
DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest.builder()
                .autoScalingGroupNames(groupName)
                .build();

        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsResponse response =
getAutoScalingClient().describeAutoScalingGroups(request);
```

```
        AutoScalingGroup autoScalingGroup = response.autoScalingGroups().get(0);
        List<String> instanceIds = autoScalingGroup.instances().stream()
                .map(instance -> instance.instanceId())
                .collect(Collectors.toList());

        String[] instanceIdArray = instanceIds.toArray(new String[0]);
        for (String instanceId : instanceIdArray) {
            System.out.println("Instance ID: " + instanceId);
            return instanceId;
        }
        return "";
    }

    // Gets data about the profile associated with an instance.
    public String getInstanceProfile(String instanceId) {
        Filter filter = Filter.builder()
                .name("instance-id")
                .values(instanceId)
                .build();

        DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsRequest associationsRequest =
DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsRequest
                .builder()
                .filters(filter)
                .build();

        DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsResponse response = getEc2Client()
                .describeIamInstanceProfileAssociations(associationsRequest);
        return response.iamInstanceProfileAssociations().get(0).associationId();
    }

    public void deleteRolesPolicies(String policyName, String roleName, String
InstanceProfile) {
        ListPoliciesRequest listPoliciesRequest =
ListPoliciesRequest.builder().build();
        ListPoliciesResponse listPoliciesResponse =
getIAMClient().listPolicies(listPoliciesRequest);
        for (Policy policy : listPoliciesResponse.policies()) {
            if (policy.policyName().equals(policyName)) {
                // List the entities (users, groups, roles) that are attached to
the policy.

software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListEntitiesForPolicyRequest
```

```
 listEntitiesRequest =
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListEntitiesForPolicyRequest
                        .builder()
                        .policyArn(policy.arn())
                        .build();
                ListEntitiesForPolicyResponse listEntitiesResponse = iamClient
                        .listEntitiesForPolicy(listEntitiesRequest);
                if (!listEntitiesResponse.policyGroups().isEmpty() || !
listEntitiesResponse.policyUsers().isEmpty()
                        || !listEntitiesResponse.policyRoles().isEmpty()) {
                    // Detach the policy from any entities it is attached to.
                    DetachRolePolicyRequest detachPolicyRequest =
 DetachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                            .policyArn(policy.arn())
                            .roleName(roleName) // Specify the name of the IAM
 role
                            .build();

                    getIAMClient().detachRolePolicy(detachPolicyRequest);
                    System.out.println("Policy detached from entities.");
                }

                // Now, you can delete the policy.
                DeletePolicyRequest deletePolicyRequest =
 DeletePolicyRequest.builder()
                        .policyArn(policy.arn())
                        .build();

                getIAMClient().deletePolicy(deletePolicyRequest);
                System.out.println("Policy deleted successfully.");
                break;
            }
        }

        // List the roles associated with the instance profile
        ListInstanceProfilesForRoleRequest listRolesRequest =
 ListInstanceProfilesForRoleRequest.builder()
                .roleName(roleName)
                .build();

        // Detach the roles from the instance profile
        ListInstanceProfilesForRoleResponse listRolesResponse =
 iamClient.listInstanceProfilesForRole(listRolesRequest);
```

```
        for (software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.InstanceProfile profile :
 listRolesResponse.instanceProfiles()) {
            RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest removeRoleRequest =
 RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest.builder()
                    .instanceProfileName(InstanceProfile)
                    .roleName(roleName) // Remove the extra dot here
                    .build();

            getIAMClient().removeRoleFromInstanceProfile(removeRoleRequest);
            System.out.println("Role " + roleName + " removed from instance
 profile " + InstanceProfile);
        }

        // Delete the instance profile after removing all roles
        DeleteInstanceProfileRequest deleteInstanceProfileRequest =
 DeleteInstanceProfileRequest.builder()
                .instanceProfileName(InstanceProfile)
                .build();

        getIAMClient().deleteInstanceProfile(r ->
 r.instanceProfileName(InstanceProfile));
        System.out.println(InstanceProfile + " Deleted");
        System.out.println("All roles and policies are deleted.");
    }
}
```

Elastic Load Balancing 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
public class LoadBalancer {
    public ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client elasticLoadBalancingV2Client;

    public ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client getLoadBalancerClient() {
        if (elasticLoadBalancingV2Client == null) {
            elasticLoadBalancingV2Client = ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }

        return elasticLoadBalancingV2Client;
    }

    // Checks the health of the instances in the target group.
```

```
   public List<TargetHealthDescription> checkTargetHealth(String
targetGroupName) {
       DescribeTargetGroupsRequest targetGroupsRequest =
DescribeTargetGroupsRequest.builder()
               .names(targetGroupName)
               .build();

       DescribeTargetGroupsResponse tgResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().describeTargetGroups(targetGroupsRequest);

       DescribeTargetHealthRequest healthRequest =
DescribeTargetHealthRequest.builder()

.targetGroupArn(tgResponse.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupArn())
               .build();

       DescribeTargetHealthResponse healthResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().describeTargetHealth(healthRequest);
       return healthResponse.targetHealthDescriptions();
   }

   // Gets the HTTP endpoint of the load balancer.
   public String getEndpoint(String lbName) {
       DescribeLoadBalancersResponse res = getLoadBalancerClient()
               .describeLoadBalancers(describe -> describe.names(lbName));
       return res.loadBalancers().get(0).dnsName();
   }

   // Deletes a load balancer.
   public void deleteLoadBalancer(String lbName) {
       try {
           // Use a waiter to delete the Load Balancer.
           DescribeLoadBalancersResponse res = getLoadBalancerClient()
                   .describeLoadBalancers(describe -> describe.names(lbName));
           ElasticLoadBalancingV2Waiter loadBalancerWaiter =
getLoadBalancerClient().waiter();
           DescribeLoadBalancersRequest request =
DescribeLoadBalancersRequest.builder()

.loadBalancerArns(res.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn())
                   .build();

           getLoadBalancerClient().deleteLoadBalancer(
```

```
                    builder ->
builder.loadBalancerArn(res.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn()));
            WaiterResponse<DescribeLoadBalancersResponse> waiterResponse =
loadBalancerWaiter
                    .waitUntilLoadBalancersDeleted(request);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);

        } catch (ElasticLoadBalancingV2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
        System.out.println(lbName + " was deleted.");
    }

    // Deletes the target group.
    public void deleteTargetGroup(String targetGroupName) {
        try {
            DescribeTargetGroupsResponse res = getLoadBalancerClient()
                    .describeTargetGroups(describe ->
describe.names(targetGroupName));
            getLoadBalancerClient()
                    .deleteTargetGroup(builder ->
builder.targetGroupArn(res.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupArn()));
        } catch (ElasticLoadBalancingV2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
        System.out.println(targetGroupName + " was deleted.");
    }

    // Verify this computer can successfully send a GET request to the load
balancer
    // endpoint.
    public boolean verifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(String elbDnsName) throws
IOException, InterruptedException {
        boolean success = false;
        int retries = 3;
        CloseableHttpClient httpClient = HttpClients.createDefault();

        // Create an HTTP GET request to the ELB.
        HttpGet httpGet = new HttpGet("http://" + elbDnsName);
        try {
            while ((!success) && (retries > 0)) {
                // Execute the request and get the response.
                HttpResponse response = httpClient.execute(httpGet);
                int statusCode = response.getStatusLine().getStatusCode();
```

```
                System.out.println("HTTP Status Code: " + statusCode);
                if (statusCode == 200) {
                    success = true;
                } else {
                    retries--;
                    System.out.println("Got connection error from load balancer
endpoint, retrying...");
                    TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(15);
                }
            }

        } catch (org.apache.http.conn.HttpHostConnectException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
        }

        System.out.println("Status.." + success);
        return success;
    }

    /*
     * Creates an Elastic Load Balancing target group. The target group specifies
     * how
     * the load balancer forward requests to instances in the group and how
instance
     * health is checked.
     */
    public String createTargetGroup(String protocol, int port, String vpcId,
String targetGroupName) {
        CreateTargetGroupRequest targetGroupRequest =
CreateTargetGroupRequest.builder()
                .healthCheckPath("/healthcheck")
                .healthCheckTimeoutSeconds(5)
                .port(port)
                .vpcId(vpcId)
                .name(targetGroupName)
                .protocol(protocol)
                .build();

        CreateTargetGroupResponse targetGroupResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().createTargetGroup(targetGroupRequest);
        String targetGroupArn =
targetGroupResponse.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupArn();
        String targetGroup =
targetGroupResponse.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupName();
```

```
        System.out.println("The " + targetGroup + " was created with ARN" +
targetGroupArn);
        return targetGroupArn;
    }

    /*
     * Creates an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
     * subnets
     * and forwards requests to the specified target group.
     */
    public String createLoadBalancer(List<Subnet> subnetIds, String
targetGroupARN, String lbName, int port,
            String protocol) {
        try {
            List<String> subnetIdStrings = subnetIds.stream()
                    .map(Subnet::subnetId)
                    .collect(Collectors.toList());

            CreateLoadBalancerRequest balancerRequest =
CreateLoadBalancerRequest.builder()
                    .subnets(subnetIdStrings)
                    .name(lbName)
                    .scheme("internet-facing")
                    .build();

            // Create and wait for the load balancer to become available.
            CreateLoadBalancerResponse lsResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().createLoadBalancer(balancerRequest);
            String lbARN = lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn();

            ElasticLoadBalancingV2Waiter loadBalancerWaiter =
getLoadBalancerClient().waiter();
            DescribeLoadBalancersRequest request =
DescribeLoadBalancersRequest.builder()
                    .loadBalancerArns(lbARN)
                    .build();

            System.out.println("Waiting for Load Balancer " + lbName + " to
become available.");
            WaiterResponse<DescribeLoadBalancersResponse> waiterResponse =
loadBalancerWaiter
                    .waitUntilLoadBalancerAvailable(request);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println("Load Balancer " + lbName + " is available.");
```

```
            // Get the DNS name (endpoint) of the load balancer.
            String lbDNSName = lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).dnsName();
            System.out.println("*** Load Balancer DNS Name: " + lbDNSName);

            // Create a listener for the load balance.
            Action action = Action.builder()
                    .targetGroupArn(targetGroupARN)
                    .type("forward")
                    .build();

            CreateListenerRequest listenerRequest =
 CreateListenerRequest.builder()

 .loadBalancerArn(lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn())
                    .defaultActions(action)
                    .port(port)
                    .protocol(protocol)
                    .build();

            getLoadBalancerClient().createListener(listenerRequest);
            System.out.println("Created listener to forward traffic from load
 balancer " + lbName + " to target group "
                    + targetGroupARN);

            // Return the load balancer DNS name.
            return lbDNSName;

        } catch (ElasticLoadBalancingV2Exception e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

DynamoDB를 사용하여 추천 서비스를 시뮬레이션하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
public class Database {

    private static DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient;

    public static DynamoDbClient getDynamoDbClient() {
```

```
        if (dynamoDbClient == null) {
            dynamoDbClient = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return dynamoDbClient;
    }

    // Checks to see if the Amazon DynamoDB table exists.
    private boolean doesTableExist(String tableName) {
        try {
            // Describe the table and catch any exceptions.
            DescribeTableRequest describeTableRequest =
DescribeTableRequest.builder()
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .build();

            getDynamoDbClient().describeTable(describeTableRequest);
            System.out.println("Table '" + tableName + "' exists.");
            return true;

        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.out.println("Table '" + tableName + "' does not exist.");
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Error checking table existence: " +
e.getMessage());
        }
        return false;
    }

    /*
     * Creates a DynamoDB table to use a recommendation service. The table has a
     * hash key named 'MediaType' that defines the type of media recommended,
such
     * as
     * Book or Movie, and a range key named 'ItemId' that, combined with the
     * MediaType,
     * forms a unique identifier for the recommended item.
     */
    public void createTable(String tableName, String fileName) throws IOException
{
        // First check to see if the table exists.
        boolean doesExist = doesTableExist(tableName);
        if (!doesExist) {
```

```
            DynamoDbWaiter dbWaiter = getDynamoDbClient().waiter();
            CreateTableRequest createTableRequest = CreateTableRequest.builder()
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .attributeDefinitions(
                            AttributeDefinition.builder()
                                    .attributeName("MediaType")
                                    .attributeType(ScalarAttributeType.S)
                                    .build(),
                            AttributeDefinition.builder()
                                    .attributeName("ItemId")
                                    .attributeType(ScalarAttributeType.N)
                                    .build())
                    .keySchema(
                            KeySchemaElement.builder()
                                    .attributeName("MediaType")
                                    .keyType(KeyType.HASH)
                                    .build(),
                            KeySchemaElement.builder()
                                    .attributeName("ItemId")
                                    .keyType(KeyType.RANGE)
                                    .build())
                    .provisionedThroughput(
                            ProvisionedThroughput.builder()
                                    .readCapacityUnits(5L)
                                    .writeCapacityUnits(5L)
                                    .build())
                    .build();

            getDynamoDbClient().createTable(createTableRequest);
            System.out.println("Creating table " + tableName + "...");

            // Wait until the Amazon DynamoDB table is created.
            DescribeTableRequest tableRequest = DescribeTableRequest.builder()
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .build();

            WaiterResponse<DescribeTableResponse> waiterResponse =
dbWaiter.waitUntilTableExists(tableRequest);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println("Table " + tableName + " created.");

            // Add records to the table.
            populateTable(fileName, tableName);
        }
```

```
    }

    public void deleteTable(String tableName) {
        getDynamoDbClient().deleteTable(table -> table.tableName(tableName));
        System.out.println("Table " + tableName + " deleted.");
    }

    // Populates the table with data located in a JSON file using the DynamoDB
    // enhanced client.
    public void populateTable(String fileName, String tableName) throws
 IOException {
        DynamoDbEnhancedClient enhancedClient = DynamoDbEnhancedClient.builder()
                .dynamoDbClient(getDynamoDbClient())
                .build();
        ObjectMapper objectMapper = new ObjectMapper();
        File jsonFile = new File(fileName);
        JsonNode rootNode = objectMapper.readTree(jsonFile);

        DynamoDbTable<Recommendation> mappedTable =
 enhancedClient.table(tableName,
                TableSchema.fromBean(Recommendation.class));
        for (JsonNode currentNode : rootNode) {
            String mediaType = currentNode.path("MediaType").path("S").asText();
            int itemId = currentNode.path("ItemId").path("N").asInt();
            String title = currentNode.path("Title").path("S").asText();
            String creator = currentNode.path("Creator").path("S").asText();

            // Create a Recommendation object and set its properties.
            Recommendation rec = new Recommendation();
            rec.setMediaType(mediaType);
            rec.setItemId(itemId);
            rec.setTitle(title);
            rec.setCreator(creator);

            // Put the item into the DynamoDB table.
            mappedTable.putItem(rec); // Add the Recommendation to the list.
        }
        System.out.println("Added all records to the " + tableName);
    }
}
```

Systems Manager 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
public class ParameterHelper {

    String tableName = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-table";
    String dyntable = "doc-example-recommendation-service";
    String failureResponse = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-failure-
response";
    String healthCheck = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-health-check";

    public void reset() {
        put(dyntable, tableName);
        put(failureResponse, "none");
        put(healthCheck, "shallow");
    }

    public void put(String name, String value) {
        SsmClient ssmClient = SsmClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        PutParameterRequest parameterRequest = PutParameterRequest.builder()
                .name(name)
                .value(value)
                .overwrite(true)
                .type("String")
                .build();

        ssmClient.putParameter(parameterRequest);
        System.out.printf("Setting demo parameter %s to '%s'.", name, value);
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - CreateInstanceProfile
  - CreateLaunchTemplate
  - CreateListener
  - CreateLoadBalancer
  - CreateTargetGroup

- DeleteAutoScalingGroup
- DeleteInstanceProfile
- DeleteLaunchTemplate
- DeleteLoadBalancer
- DeleteTargetGroup
- DescribeAutoScalingGroups
- DescribeAvailabilityZones
- DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
- DescribeInstances
- DescribeLoadBalancers
- DescribeSubnets
- DescribeTargetGroups
- DescribeTargetHealth
- DescribeVpcs
- RebootInstances
- ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation
- TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
#!/usr/bin/env node
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
```

```
import {
  Scenario,
  parseScenarioArgs,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";

/**
 * The workflow steps are split into three stages:
 *   - deploy
 *   - demo
 *   - destroy
 *
 * Each of these stages has a corresponding file prefixed with steps-*.
 */
import { deploySteps } from "./steps-deploy.js";
import { demoSteps } from "./steps-demo.js";
import { destroySteps } from "./steps-destroy.js";

/**
 * The context is passed to every scenario. Scenario steps
 * will modify the context.
 */
const context = {};

/**
 * Three Scenarios are created for the workflow. A Scenario is an orchestration
 class
 * that simplifies running a series of steps.
 */
export const scenarios = {
  // Deploys all resources necessary for the workflow.
  deploy: new Scenario("Resilient Workflow - Deploy", deploySteps, context),
  // Demonstrates how a fragile web service can be made more resilient.
  demo: new Scenario("Resilient Workflow - Demo", demoSteps, context),
  // Destroys the resources created for the workflow.
  destroy: new Scenario("Resilient Workflow - Destroy", destroySteps, context),
};

// Call function if run directly
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  parseScenarioArgs(scenarios, {
    name: "Resilient Workflow",
```

```
    synopsis:
      "node index.js --scenario <deploy | demo | destroy> [-h|--help] [-y|--yes]
 [-v|--verbose]",
    description: "Deploy and interact with scalable EC2 instances.",
  });
}
```

모든 리소스를 배포하기 위한 단계를 생성합니다.

```
import { join } from "node:path";
import { readFileSync, writeFileSync } from "node:fs";
import axios from "axios";

import {
  BatchWriteItemCommand,
  CreateTableCommand,
  DynamoDBClient,
  waitUntilTableExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import {
  EC2Client,
  CreateKeyPairCommand,
  CreateLaunchTemplateCommand,
  DescribeAvailabilityZonesCommand,
  DescribeVpcsCommand,
  DescribeSubnetsCommand,
  DescribeSecurityGroupsCommand,
  AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";
import {
  IAMClient,
  CreatePolicyCommand,
  CreateRoleCommand,
  CreateInstanceProfileCommand,
  AddRoleToInstanceProfileCommand,
  AttachRolePolicyCommand,
  waitUntilInstanceProfileExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
import { SSMClient, GetParameterCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";
import {
  CreateAutoScalingGroupCommand,
  AutoScalingClient,
```

```
  AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-auto-scaling";
import {
  CreateListenerCommand,
  CreateLoadBalancerCommand,
  CreateTargetGroupCommand,
  ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client,
  waitUntilLoadBalancerAvailable,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-balancing-v2";

import {
  ScenarioOutput,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioAction,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
import { saveState } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/steps-common.js";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

import { MESSAGES, NAMES, RESOURCES_PATH, ROOT } from "./constants.js";
import { initParamsSteps } from "./steps-reset-params.js";

/**
 * @type {import('@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario.js').Step[]}
 */
export const deploySteps = [
  new ScenarioOutput("introduction", MESSAGES.introduction, { header: true }),
  new ScenarioInput("confirmDeployment", MESSAGES.confirmDeployment, {
    type: "confirm",
  }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "handleConfirmDeployment",
    (c) => c.confirmDeployment === false && process.exit(),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingTable",
    MESSAGES.creatingTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createTable", async () => {
    const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
    await client.send(
      new CreateTableCommand({
        TableName: NAMES.tableName,
        ProvisionedThroughput: {
          ReadCapacityUnits: 5,
```

```
          WriteCapacityUnits: 5,
        },
        AttributeDefinitions: [
          {
            AttributeName: "MediaType",
            AttributeType: "S",
          },
          {
            AttributeName: "ItemId",
            AttributeType: "N",
          },
        ],
        KeySchema: [
          {
            AttributeName: "MediaType",
            KeyType: "HASH",
          },
          {
            AttributeName: "ItemId",
            KeyType: "RANGE",
          },
        ],
      }),
    );
    await waitUntilTableExists({ client }, { TableName: NAMES.tableName });
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdTable",
    MESSAGES.createdTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "populatingTable",
    MESSAGES.populatingTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("populateTable", () => {
    const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
    /**
     * @type {{ default: import("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb").PutRequest['Item']
[] }}
     */
    const recommendations = JSON.parse(
      readFileSync(join(RESOURCES_PATH, "recommendations.json")),
    );
```

```
    return client.send(
      new BatchWriteItemCommand({
        RequestItems: {
          [NAMES.tableName]: recommendations.map((item) => ({
            PutRequest: { Item: item },
          })),
        },
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "populatedTable",
    MESSAGES.populatedTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingKeyPair",
    MESSAGES.creatingKeyPair.replace("${KEY_PAIR_NAME}", NAMES.keyPairName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createKeyPair", async () => {
    const client = new EC2Client({});
    const { KeyMaterial } = await client.send(
      new CreateKeyPairCommand({
        KeyName: NAMES.keyPairName,
      }),
    );

    writeFileSync(`${NAMES.keyPairName}.pem`, KeyMaterial, { mode: 0o600 });
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdKeyPair",
    MESSAGES.createdKeyPair.replace("${KEY_PAIR_NAME}", NAMES.keyPairName),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingInstancePolicy",
    MESSAGES.creatingInstancePolicy.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}",
      NAMES.instancePolicyName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createInstancePolicy", async (state) => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    const {
      Policy: { Arn },
    } = await client.send(
```

```
      new CreatePolicyCommand({
        PolicyName: NAMES.instancePolicyName,
        PolicyDocument: readFileSync(
          join(RESOURCES_PATH, "instance_policy.json"),
        ),
      }),
    );
    state.instancePolicyArn = Arn;
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("createdInstancePolicy", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.createdInstancePolicy
      .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_ARN}", state.instancePolicyArn),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingInstanceRole",
    MESSAGES.creatingInstanceRole.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}",
      NAMES.instanceRoleName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createInstanceRole", () => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    return client.send(
      new CreateRoleCommand({
        RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
        AssumeRolePolicyDocument: readFileSync(
          join(ROOT, "assume-role-policy.json"),
        ),
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdInstanceRole",
    MESSAGES.createdInstanceRole.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}",
      NAMES.instanceRoleName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "attachingPolicyToRole",
    MESSAGES.attachingPolicyToRole
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName),
```

```
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("attachPolicyToRole", async (state) => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    await client.send(
      new AttachRolePolicyCommand({
        RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
        PolicyArn: state.instancePolicyArn,
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "attachedPolicyToRole",
    MESSAGES.attachedPolicyToRole
      .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingInstanceProfile",
    MESSAGES.creatingInstanceProfile.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
      NAMES.instanceProfileName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createInstanceProfile", async (state) => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    const {
      InstanceProfile: { Arn },
    } = await client.send(
      new CreateInstanceProfileCommand({
        InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
      }),
    );
    state.instanceProfileArn = Arn;

    await waitUntilInstanceProfileExists(
      { client },
      { InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName },
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("createdInstanceProfile", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.createdInstanceProfile
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_ARN}", state.instanceProfileArn),
  ),
```

```
    new ScenarioOutput(
      "addingRoleToInstanceProfile",
      MESSAGES.addingRoleToInstanceProfile
        .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
        .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName),
    ),
    new ScenarioAction("addRoleToInstanceProfile", () => {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      return client.send(
        new AddRoleToInstanceProfileCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
          InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
        }),
      );
    }),
    new ScenarioOutput(
      "addedRoleToInstanceProfile",
      MESSAGES.addedRoleToInstanceProfile
        .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
        .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName),
    ),
    ...initParamsSteps,
    new ScenarioOutput("creatingLaunchTemplate", MESSAGES.creatingLaunchTemplate),
    new ScenarioAction("createLaunchTemplate", async () => {
      const ssmClient = new SSMClient({});
      const { Parameter } = await ssmClient.send(
        new GetParameterCommand({
          Name: "/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest/amzn2-ami-hvm-x86_64-gp2",
        }),
      );
      const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});
      await ec2Client.send(
        new CreateLaunchTemplateCommand({
          LaunchTemplateName: NAMES.launchTemplateName,
          LaunchTemplateData: {
            InstanceType: "t3.micro",
            ImageId: Parameter.Value,
            IamInstanceProfile: { Name: NAMES.instanceProfileName },
            UserData: readFileSync(
              join(RESOURCES_PATH, "server_startup_script.sh"),
            ).toString("base64"),
            KeyName: NAMES.keyPairName,
          },
        }),
```

```
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdLaunchTemplate",
    MESSAGES.createdLaunchTemplate.replace(
      "${LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME}",
      NAMES.launchTemplateName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingAutoScalingGroup",
    MESSAGES.creatingAutoScalingGroup.replace(
      "${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}",
      NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createAutoScalingGroup", async (state) => {
    const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});
    const { AvailabilityZones } = await ec2Client.send(
      new DescribeAvailabilityZonesCommand({}),
    );
    state.availabilityZoneNames = AvailabilityZones.map((az) => az.ZoneName);
    const autoScalingClient = new AutoScalingClient({});
    await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
      autoScalingClient.send(
        new CreateAutoScalingGroupCommand({
          AvailabilityZones: state.availabilityZoneNames,
          AutoScalingGroupName: NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
          LaunchTemplate: {
            LaunchTemplateName: NAMES.launchTemplateName,
            Version: "$Default",
          },
          MinSize: 3,
          MaxSize: 3,
        }),
      ),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdAutoScalingGroup",
    /**
     * @param {{ availabilityZoneNames: string[] }} state
     */
    (state) =>
```

```
      MESSAGES.createdAutoScalingGroup
        .replace("${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}", NAMES.autoScalingGroupName)
        .replace(
          "${AVAILABILITY_ZONE_NAMES}",
          state.availabilityZoneNames.join(", "),
        ),
  ),
  new ScenarioInput("confirmContinue", MESSAGES.confirmContinue, {
    type: "confirm",
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("loadBalancer", MESSAGES.loadBalancer),
  new ScenarioOutput("gettingVpc", MESSAGES.gettingVpc),
  new ScenarioAction("getVpc", async (state) => {
    const client = new EC2Client({});
    const { Vpcs } = await client.send(
      new DescribeVpcsCommand({
        Filters: [{ Name: "is-default", Values: ["true"] }],
      }),
    );
    state.defaultVpc = Vpcs[0].VpcId;
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("gotVpc", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.gotVpc.replace("${VPC_ID}", state.defaultVpc),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("gettingSubnets", MESSAGES.gettingSubnets),
  new ScenarioAction("getSubnets", async (state) => {
    const client = new EC2Client({});
    const { Subnets } = await client.send(
      new DescribeSubnetsCommand({
        Filters: [
          { Name: "vpc-id", Values: [state.defaultVpc] },
          { Name: "availability-zone", Values: state.availabilityZoneNames },
          { Name: "default-for-az", Values: ["true"] },
        ],
      }),
    );
    state.subnets = Subnets.map((subnet) => subnet.SubnetId);
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "gotSubnets",
    /**
     * @param {{ subnets: string[] }} state
     */
    (state) =>
```

```
      MESSAGES.gotSubnets.replace("${SUBNETS}", state.subnets.join(", ")),
    ),
    new ScenarioOutput(
      "creatingLoadBalancerTargetGroup",
      MESSAGES.creatingLoadBalancerTargetGroup.replace(
        "${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}",
        NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
      ),
    ),
    new ScenarioAction("createLoadBalancerTargetGroup", async (state) => {
      const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
      const { TargetGroups } = await client.send(
        new CreateTargetGroupCommand({
          Name: NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
          Protocol: "HTTP",
          Port: 80,
          HealthCheckPath: "/healthcheck",
          HealthCheckIntervalSeconds: 10,
          HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds: 5,
          HealthyThresholdCount: 2,
          UnhealthyThresholdCount: 2,
          VpcId: state.defaultVpc,
        }),
      );
      const targetGroup = TargetGroups[0];
      state.targetGroupArn = targetGroup.TargetGroupArn;
      state.targetGroupProtocol = targetGroup.Protocol;
      state.targetGroupPort = targetGroup.Port;
    }),
    new ScenarioOutput(
      "createdLoadBalancerTargetGroup",
      MESSAGES.createdLoadBalancerTargetGroup.replace(
        "${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}",
        NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
      ),
    ),
    new ScenarioOutput(
      "creatingLoadBalancer",
      MESSAGES.creatingLoadBalancer.replace("${LB_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerName),
    ),
    new ScenarioAction("createLoadBalancer", async (state) => {
      const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
      const { LoadBalancers } = await client.send(
        new CreateLoadBalancerCommand({
```

```
        Name: NAMES.loadBalancerName,
        Subnets: state.subnets,
      }),
    );
    state.loadBalancerDns = LoadBalancers[0].DNSName;
    state.loadBalancerArn = LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;
    await waitUntilLoadBalancerAvailable(
      { client },
      { Names: [NAMES.loadBalancerName] },
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("createdLoadBalancer", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.createdLoadBalancer
      .replace("${LB_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerName)
      .replace("${DNS_NAME}", state.loadBalancerDns),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingListener",
    MESSAGES.creatingLoadBalancerListener
      .replace("${LB_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerName)
      .replace("${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createListener", async (state) => {
    const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
    const { Listeners } = await client.send(
      new CreateListenerCommand({
        LoadBalancerArn: state.loadBalancerArn,
        Protocol: state.targetGroupProtocol,
        Port: state.targetGroupPort,
        DefaultActions: [
          { Type: "forward", TargetGroupArn: state.targetGroupArn },
        ],
      }),
    );
    const listener = Listeners[0];
    state.loadBalancerListenerArn = listener.ListenerArn;
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("createdListener", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.createdLoadBalancerListener.replace(
      "${LB_LISTENER_ARN}",
      state.loadBalancerListenerArn,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
```

```
    "attachingLoadBalancerTargetGroup",
    MESSAGES.attachingLoadBalancerTargetGroup
      .replace("${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName)
      .replace("${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}", NAMES.autoScalingGroupName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("attachLoadBalancerTargetGroup", async (state) => {
    const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
    await client.send(
      new AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsCommand({
        AutoScalingGroupName: NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
        TargetGroupARNs: [state.targetGroupArn],
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "attachedLoadBalancerTargetGroup",
    MESSAGES.attachedLoadBalancerTargetGroup,
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("verifyingInboundPort", MESSAGES.verifyingInboundPort),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "verifyInboundPort",
    /**
     *
     * @param {{ defaultSecurityGroup: import('@aws-sdk/client-
ec2').SecurityGroup}} state
     */
    async (state) => {
      const client = new EC2Client({});
      const { SecurityGroups } = await client.send(
        new DescribeSecurityGroupsCommand({
          Filters: [{ Name: "group-name", Values: ["default"] }],
        }),
      );
      if (!SecurityGroups) {
        state.verifyInboundPortError = new Error(MESSAGES.noSecurityGroups);
      }
      state.defaultSecurityGroup = SecurityGroups[0];

      /**
       * @type {string}
       */
      const ipResponse = (await axios.get("http://checkip.amazonaws.com")).data;
      state.myIp = ipResponse.trim();
      const myIpRules = state.defaultSecurityGroup.IpPermissions.filter(
```

```
        ({ IpRanges }) =>
          IpRanges.some(
            ({ CidrIp }) =>
              CidrIp.startsWith(state.myIp) || CidrIp === "0.0.0.0/0",
          ),
      )
        .filter(({ IpProtocol }) => IpProtocol === "tcp")
        .filter(({ FromPort }) => FromPort === 80);

      state.myIpRules = myIpRules;
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "verifiedInboundPort",
    /**
     * @param {{ myIpRules: any[] }} state
     */
    (state) => {
      if (state.myIpRules.length > 0) {
        return MESSAGES.foundIpRules.replace(
          "${IP_RULES}",
          JSON.stringify(state.myIpRules, null, 2),
        );
      }
      return MESSAGES.noIpRules;
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioInput(
    "shouldAddInboundRule",
    /**
     * @param {{ myIpRules: any[] }} state
     */
    (state) => {
      if (state.myIpRules.length > 0) {
        return false;
      }
      return MESSAGES.noIpRules;
    },
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "addInboundRule",
    /**
```

```
     * @param {{ defaultSecurityGroup: import('@aws-sdk/client-
ec2').SecurityGroup }} state
     */
    async (state) => {
      if (!state.shouldAddInboundRule) {
        return;
      }

      const client = new EC2Client({});
      await client.send(
        new AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressCommand({
          GroupId: state.defaultSecurityGroup.GroupId,
          CidrIp: `${state.myIp}/32`,
          FromPort: 80,
          ToPort: 80,
          IpProtocol: "tcp",
        }),
      );
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("addedInboundRule", (state) => {
    if (state.shouldAddInboundRule) {
      return MESSAGES.addedInboundRule.replace("${IP_ADDRESS}", state.myIp);
    }
    return false;
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("verifyingEndpoint", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.verifyingEndpoint.replace("${DNS_NAME}", state.loadBalancerDns),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("verifyEndpoint", async (state) => {
    try {
      const response = await retry({ intervalInMs: 2000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
        axios.get(`http://${state.loadBalancerDns}`),
      );
      state.endpointResponse = JSON.stringify(response.data, null, 2);
    } catch (e) {
      state.verifyEndpointError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("verifiedEndpoint", (state) => {
    if (state.verifyEndpointError) {
      console.error(state.verifyEndpointError);
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.verifiedEndpoint.replace(
```

```
        "${ENDPOINT_RESPONSE}",
        state.endpointResponse,
      );
    }
  }),
  saveState,
];
```

데모를 실행하기 위한 단계를 생성합니다.

```
import { readFileSync } from "node:fs";
import { join } from "node:path";

import axios from "axios";

import {
  DescribeTargetGroupsCommand,
  DescribeTargetHealthCommand,
  ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-balancing-v2";
import {
  DescribeInstanceInformationCommand,
  PutParameterCommand,
  SSMClient,
  SendCommandCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";
import {
  IAMClient,
  CreatePolicyCommand,
  CreateRoleCommand,
  AttachRolePolicyCommand,
  CreateInstanceProfileCommand,
  AddRoleToInstanceProfileCommand,
  waitUntilInstanceProfileExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
import {
  AutoScalingClient,
  DescribeAutoScalingGroupsCommand,
  TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-auto-scaling";
import {
  DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsCommand,
```

```
  EC2Client,
  RebootInstancesCommand,
  ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

import {
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioOutput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/scenario.js";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

import { MESSAGES, NAMES, RESOURCES_PATH } from "./constants.js";
import { findLoadBalancer } from "./shared.js";

const getRecommendation = new ScenarioAction(
  "getRecommendation",
  async (state) => {
    const loadBalancer = await findLoadBalancer(NAMES.loadBalancerName);
    if (loadBalancer) {
      state.loadBalancerDnsName = loadBalancer.DNSName;
      try {
        state.recommendation = (
          await axios.get(`http://${state.loadBalancerDnsName}`)
        ).data;
      } catch (e) {
        state.recommendation = e instanceof Error ? e.message : e;
      }
    } else {
      throw new Error(MESSAGES.demoFindLoadBalancerError);
    }
  },
);

const getRecommendationResult = new ScenarioOutput(
  "getRecommendationResult",
  (state) =>
    `Recommendation:\n${JSON.stringify(state.recommendation, null, 2)}`,
  { preformatted: true },
);

const getHealthCheck = new ScenarioAction("getHealthCheck", async (state) => {
  const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
  const { TargetGroups } = await client.send(
```

```
    new DescribeTargetGroupsCommand({
      Names: [NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName],
    }),
  );

  const { TargetHealthDescriptions } = await client.send(
    new DescribeTargetHealthCommand({
      TargetGroupArn: TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn,
    }),
  );
  state.targetHealthDescriptions = TargetHealthDescriptions;
});

const getHealthCheckResult = new ScenarioOutput(
  "getHealthCheckResult",
  /**
   * @param {{ targetHealthDescriptions: import('@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-
balancing-v2').TargetHealthDescription[]}} state
   */
  (state) => {
    const status = state.targetHealthDescriptions
      .map((th) => `${th.Target.Id}: ${th.TargetHealth.State}`)
      .join("\n");
    return `Health check:\n${status}`;
  },
  { preformatted: true },
);

const loadBalancerLoop = new ScenarioAction(
  "loadBalancerLoop",
  getRecommendation.action,
  {
    whileConfig: {
      whileFn: ({ loadBalancerCheck }) => loadBalancerCheck,
      input: new ScenarioInput(
        "loadBalancerCheck",
        MESSAGES.demoLoadBalancerCheck,
        {
          type: "confirm",
        },
      ),
      output: getRecommendationResult,
    },
  },
```

```
);

const healthCheckLoop = new ScenarioAction(
  "healthCheckLoop",
  getHealthCheck.action,
  {
    whileConfig: {
      whileFn: ({ healthCheck }) => healthCheck,
      input: new ScenarioInput("healthCheck", MESSAGES.demoHealthCheck, {
        type: "confirm",
      }),
      output: getHealthCheckResult,
    },
  },
);

const statusSteps = [
  getRecommendation,
  getRecommendationResult,
  getHealthCheck,
  getHealthCheckResult,
];

/**
 * @type {import('@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario.js').Step[]}
 */
export const demoSteps = [
  new ScenarioOutput("header", MESSAGES.demoHeader, { header: true }),
  new ScenarioOutput("sanityCheck", MESSAGES.demoSanityCheck),
  ...statusSteps,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "brokenDependencyConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoBrokenDependencyConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("brokenDependency", async (state) => {
    if (!state.brokenDependencyConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    } else {
      const client = new SSMClient({});
      state.badTableName = `fake-table-${Date.now()}`;
      await client.send(
        new PutParameterCommand({
          Name: NAMES.ssmTableNameKey,
```

```
          Value: state.badTableName,
          Overwrite: true,
          Type: "String",
        }),
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testBrokenDependency", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.demoTestBrokenDependency.replace(
      "${TABLE_NAME}",
      state.badTableName,
    ),
  ),
  ...statusSteps,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "staticResponseConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoStaticResponseConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("staticResponse", async (state) => {
    if (!state.staticResponseConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    } else {
      const client = new SSMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new PutParameterCommand({
          Name: NAMES.ssmFailureResponseKey,
          Value: "static",
          Overwrite: true,
          Type: "String",
        }),
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testStaticResponse", MESSAGES.demoTestStaticResponse),
  ...statusSteps,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "badCredentialsConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoBadCredentialsConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("badCredentialsExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.badCredentialsConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
```

```
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("fixDynamoDBName", async () => {
    const client = new SSMClient({});
    await client.send(
      new PutParameterCommand({
        Name: NAMES.ssmTableNameKey,
        Value: NAMES.tableName,
        Overwrite: true,
        Type: "String",
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "badCredentials",
    /**
     * @param {{ targetInstance: import('@aws-sdk/client-auto-
scaling').Instance }} state
     */
    async (state) => {
      await createSsmOnlyInstanceProfile();
      const autoScalingClient = new AutoScalingClient({});
      const { AutoScalingGroups } = await autoScalingClient.send(
        new DescribeAutoScalingGroupsCommand({
          AutoScalingGroupNames: [NAMES.autoScalingGroupName],
        }),
      );
      state.targetInstance = AutoScalingGroups[0].Instances[0];
      const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});
      const { IamInstanceProfileAssociations } = await ec2Client.send(
        new DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsCommand({
          Filters: [
            { Name: "instance-id", Values: [state.targetInstance.InstanceId] },
          ],
        }),
      );
      state.instanceProfileAssociationId =
        IamInstanceProfileAssociations[0].AssociationId;
      await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
        ec2Client.send(
          new ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationCommand({
            AssociationId: state.instanceProfileAssociationId,
            IamInstanceProfile: { Name: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName },
          }),
```

```
        ),
      );

      await ec2Client.send(
        new RebootInstancesCommand({
          InstanceIds: [state.targetInstance.InstanceId],
        }),
      );

      const ssmClient = new SSMClient({});
      await retry({ intervalInMs: 20000, maxRetries: 15 }, async () => {
        const { InstanceInformationList } = await ssmClient.send(
          new DescribeInstanceInformationCommand({}),
        );

        const instance = InstanceInformationList.find(
          (info) => info.InstanceId === state.targetInstance.InstanceId,
        );

        if (!instance) {
          throw new Error("Instance not found.");
        }
      });

      await ssmClient.send(
        new SendCommandCommand({
          InstanceIds: [state.targetInstance.InstanceId],
          DocumentName: "AWS-RunShellScript",
          Parameters: { commands: ["cd / && sudo python3 server.py 80"] },
        }),
      );
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "testBadCredentials",
    /**
     * @param {{ targetInstance: import('@aws-sdk/client-
ssm').InstanceInformation}} state
     */
    (state) =>
      MESSAGES.demoTestBadCredentials.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_ID}",
        state.targetInstance.InstanceId,
      ),
```

```
  ),
  loadBalancerLoop,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "deepHealthCheckConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoDeepHealthCheckConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("deepHealthCheckExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.deepHealthCheckConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deepHealthCheck", async () => {
    const client = new SSMClient({});
    await client.send(
      new PutParameterCommand({
        Name: NAMES.ssmHealthCheckKey,
        Value: "deep",
        Overwrite: true,
        Type: "String",
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testDeepHealthCheck", MESSAGES.demoTestDeepHealthCheck),
  healthCheckLoop,
  loadBalancerLoop,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "killInstanceConfirmation",
    /**
     * @param {{ targetInstance: import('@aws-sdk/client-
ssm').InstanceInformation }} state
     */
    (state) =>
      MESSAGES.demoKillInstanceConfirmation.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_ID}",
        state.targetInstance.InstanceId,
      ),
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("killInstanceExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.killInstanceConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
```

```
  new ScenarioAction(
    "killInstance",
    /**
     * @param {{ targetInstance: import('@aws-sdk/client-
ssm').InstanceInformation }} state
     */
    async (state) => {
      const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
      await client.send(
        new TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupCommand({
          InstanceId: state.targetInstance.InstanceId,
          ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity: false,
        }),
      );
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("testKillInstance", MESSAGES.demoTestKillInstance),
  healthCheckLoop,
  loadBalancerLoop,
  new ScenarioInput("failOpenConfirmation", MESSAGES.demoFailOpenConfirmation, {
    type: "confirm",
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("failOpenExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.failOpenConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("failOpen", () => {
    const client = new SSMClient({});
    return client.send(
      new PutParameterCommand({
        Name: NAMES.ssmTableNameKey,
        Value: `fake-table-${Date.now()}`,
        Overwrite: true,
        Type: "String",
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testFailOpen", MESSAGES.demoFailOpenTest),
  healthCheckLoop,
  loadBalancerLoop,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "resetTableConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoResetTableConfirmation,
```

```
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("resetTableExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.resetTableConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("resetTable", async () => {
    const client = new SSMClient({});
    await client.send(
      new PutParameterCommand({
        Name: NAMES.ssmTableNameKey,
        Value: NAMES.tableName,
        Overwrite: true,
        Type: "String",
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testResetTable", MESSAGES.demoTestResetTable),
  healthCheckLoop,
  loadBalancerLoop,
];

async function createSsmOnlyInstanceProfile() {
  const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
  const { Policy } = await iamClient.send(
    new CreatePolicyCommand({
      PolicyName: NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName,
      PolicyDocument: readFileSync(
        join(RESOURCES_PATH, "ssm_only_policy.json"),
      ),
    }),
  );
  await iamClient.send(
    new CreateRoleCommand({
      RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      AssumeRolePolicyDocument: JSON.stringify({
        Version: "2012-10-17",
        Statement: [
          {
            Effect: "Allow",
            Principal: { Service: "ec2.amazonaws.com" },
            Action: "sts:AssumeRole",
          },
```

```
        ],
      }),
    }),
  );
  await iamClient.send(
    new AttachRolePolicyCommand({
      RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      PolicyArn: Policy.Arn,
    }),
  );
  await iamClient.send(
    new AttachRolePolicyCommand({
      RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      PolicyArn: "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore",
    }),
  );
  const { InstanceProfile } = await iamClient.send(
    new CreateInstanceProfileCommand({
      InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
    }),
  );
  await waitUntilInstanceProfileExists(
    { client: iamClient },
    { InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName },
  );
  await iamClient.send(
    new AddRoleToInstanceProfileCommand({
      InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
      RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
    }),
  );

  return InstanceProfile;
}
```

모든 리소스를 폐기하는 단계를 생성합니다.

```
import { unlinkSync } from "node:fs";

import { DynamoDBClient, DeleteTableCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import {
  EC2Client,
```

```
  DeleteKeyPairCommand,
  DeleteLaunchTemplateCommand,
  RevokeSecurityGroupIngressCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";
import {
  IAMClient,
  DeleteInstanceProfileCommand,
  RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileCommand,
  DeletePolicyCommand,
  DeleteRoleCommand,
  DetachRolePolicyCommand,
  paginateListPolicies,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
import {
  AutoScalingClient,
  DeleteAutoScalingGroupCommand,
  TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupCommand,
  UpdateAutoScalingGroupCommand,
  paginateDescribeAutoScalingGroups,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-auto-scaling";
import {
  DeleteLoadBalancerCommand,
  DeleteTargetGroupCommand,
  DescribeTargetGroupsCommand,
  ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-balancing-v2";

import {
  ScenarioOutput,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioAction,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
import { loadState } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/steps-common.js";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

import { MESSAGES, NAMES } from "./constants.js";
import { findLoadBalancer } from "./shared.js";

/**
 * @type {import('@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario.js').Step[]}
 */
export const destroySteps = [
  loadState,
  new ScenarioInput("destroy", MESSAGES.destroy, { type: "confirm" }),
```

```
  new ScenarioAction(
    "abort",
    (state) => state.destroy === false && process.exit(),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteTable", async (c) => {
    try {
      const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
      await client.send(new DeleteTableCommand({ TableName: NAMES.tableName }));
    } catch (e) {
      c.deleteTableError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteTableResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteTableError) {
      console.error(state.deleteTableError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteTableError.replace(
        "${TABLE_NAME}",
        NAMES.tableName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName);
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteKeyPair", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new EC2Client({});
      await client.send(
        new DeleteKeyPairCommand({ KeyName: NAMES.keyPairName }),
      );
      unlinkSync(`${NAMES.keyPairName}.pem`);
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteKeyPairError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteKeyPairResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteKeyPairError) {
      console.error(state.deleteKeyPairError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteKeyPairError.replace(
        "${KEY_PAIR_NAME}",
        NAMES.keyPairName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedKeyPair.replace(
      "${KEY_PAIR_NAME}",
      NAMES.keyPairName,
```

```
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("detachPolicyFromRole", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      const policy = await findPolicy(NAMES.instancePolicyName);

      if (!policy) {
        state.detachPolicyFromRoleError = new Error(
          `Policy ${NAMES.instancePolicyName} not found.`,
        );
      } else {
        await client.send(
          new DetachRolePolicyCommand({
            RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
            PolicyArn: policy.Arn,
          }),
        );
      }
    } catch (e) {
      state.detachPolicyFromRoleError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("detachedPolicyFromRole", (state) => {
    if (state.detachPolicyFromRoleError) {
      console.error(state.detachPolicyFromRoleError);
      return MESSAGES.detachPolicyFromRoleError
        .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName)
        .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName);
    }
    return MESSAGES.detachedPolicyFromRole
      .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName);
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteInstancePolicy", async (state) => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    const policy = await findPolicy(NAMES.instancePolicyName);

    if (!policy) {
      state.deletePolicyError = new Error(
        `Policy ${NAMES.instancePolicyName} not found.`,
      );
    } else {
      return client.send(
```

```
        new DeletePolicyCommand({
          PolicyArn: policy.Arn,
        }),
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deletePolicyResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deletePolicyError) {
      console.error(state.deletePolicyError);
      return MESSAGES.deletePolicyError.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}",
        NAMES.instancePolicyName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedPolicy.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}",
      NAMES.instancePolicyName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("removeRoleFromInstanceProfile", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
          InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.removeRoleFromInstanceProfileError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("removeRoleFromInstanceProfileResult", (state) => {
    if (state.removeRoleFromInstanceProfile) {
      console.error(state.removeRoleFromInstanceProfileError);
      return MESSAGES.removeRoleFromInstanceProfileError
        .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
        .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName);
    }
    return MESSAGES.removedRoleFromInstanceProfile
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName);
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteInstanceRole", async (state) => {
```

```
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new DeleteRoleCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteInstanceRoleError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteInstanceRoleResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteInstanceRoleError) {
      console.error(state.deleteInstanceRoleError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteInstanceRoleError.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}",
        NAMES.instanceRoleName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedInstanceRole.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}",
      NAMES.instanceRoleName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteInstanceProfile", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new DeleteInstanceProfileCommand({
          InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteInstanceProfileError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteInstanceProfileResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteInstanceProfileError) {
      console.error(state.deleteInstanceProfileError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteInstanceProfileError.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
        NAMES.instanceProfileName,
      );
    }
```

```
    return MESSAGES.deletedInstanceProfile.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
      NAMES.instanceProfileName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteAutoScalingGroup", async (state) => {
    try {
      await terminateGroupInstances(NAMES.autoScalingGroupName);
      await retry({ intervalInMs: 60000, maxRetries: 60 }, async () => {
        await deleteAutoScalingGroup(NAMES.autoScalingGroupName);
      });
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteAutoScalingGroupError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteAutoScalingGroupResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteAutoScalingGroupError) {
      console.error(state.deleteAutoScalingGroupError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteAutoScalingGroupError.replace(
        "${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}",
        NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedAutoScalingGroup.replace(
      "${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}",
      NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteLaunchTemplate", async (state) => {
    const client = new EC2Client({});
    try {
      await client.send(
        new DeleteLaunchTemplateCommand({
          LaunchTemplateName: NAMES.launchTemplateName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteLaunchTemplateError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteLaunchTemplateResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteLaunchTemplateError) {
      console.error(state.deleteLaunchTemplateError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteLaunchTemplateError.replace(
```

```
        "${LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME}",
        NAMES.launchTemplateName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedLaunchTemplate.replace(
      "${LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME}",
      NAMES.launchTemplateName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteLoadBalancer", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
      const loadBalancer = await findLoadBalancer(NAMES.loadBalancerName);
      await client.send(
        new DeleteLoadBalancerCommand({
          LoadBalancerArn: loadBalancer.LoadBalancerArn,
        }),
      );
      await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 60 }, async () => {
        const lb = await findLoadBalancer(NAMES.loadBalancerName);
        if (lb) {
          throw new Error("Load balancer still exists.");
        }
      });
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteLoadBalancerError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteLoadBalancerResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteLoadBalancerError) {
      console.error(state.deleteLoadBalancerError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteLoadBalancerError.replace(
        "${LB_NAME}",
        NAMES.loadBalancerName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedLoadBalancer.replace(
      "${LB_NAME}",
      NAMES.loadBalancerName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroup", async (state) => {
    const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
    try {
```

```
      const { TargetGroups } = await client.send(
        new DescribeTargetGroupsCommand({
          Names: [NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName],
        }),
      );

      await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
        client.send(
          new DeleteTargetGroupCommand({
            TargetGroupArn: TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn,
          }),
        ),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError) {
      console.error(state.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError.replace(
        "${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}",
        NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedLoadBalancerTargetGroup.replace(
      "${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}",
      NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfile", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileCommand({
          InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
          RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileResult", (state) => {
```

```
    if (state.detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileError) {
      console.error(state.detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileError);
      return MESSAGES.detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileError
        .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
        .replace("${PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName);
    }
    return MESSAGES.detachedSsmOnlyRoleFromProfile
      .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
      .replace("${PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName);
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicy", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      const ssmOnlyPolicy = await findPolicy(NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName);
      await iamClient.send(
        new DetachRolePolicyCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
          PolicyArn: ssmOnlyPolicy.Arn,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyResult", (state) => {
    if (state.detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyError) {
      console.error(state.detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyError);
      return MESSAGES.detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyError
        .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
        .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName);
    }
    return MESSAGES.detachedSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicy
      .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
      .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName);
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicy", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      await iamClient.send(
        new DetachRolePolicyCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
          PolicyArn: "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore",
        }),
      );
```

```
    } catch (e) {
      state.detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyResult", (state) => {
    if (state.detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyError) {
      console.error(state.detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyError);
      return MESSAGES.detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyError
        .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
        .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", "AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore");
    }
    return MESSAGES.detachedSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicy
      .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
      .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", "AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore");
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfile", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      await iamClient.send(
        new DeleteInstanceProfileCommand({
          InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileError) {
      console.error(state.deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileError.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
        NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedSsmOnlyInstanceProfile.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
      NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteSsmOnlyPolicy", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      const ssmOnlyPolicy = await findPolicy(NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName);
```

```
      await iamClient.send(
        new DeletePolicyCommand({
          PolicyArn: ssmOnlyPolicy.Arn,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteSsmOnlyPolicyError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteSsmOnlyPolicyResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteSsmOnlyPolicyError) {
      console.error(state.deleteSsmOnlyPolicyError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteSsmOnlyPolicyError.replace(
        "${POLICY_NAME}",
        NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedSsmOnlyPolicy.replace(
      "${POLICY_NAME}",
      NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteSsmOnlyRole", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      await iamClient.send(
        new DeleteRoleCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteSsmOnlyRoleError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteSsmOnlyRoleResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteSsmOnlyRoleError) {
      console.error(state.deleteSsmOnlyRoleError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteSsmOnlyRoleError.replace(
        "${ROLE_NAME}",
        NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedSsmOnlyRole.replace(
      "${ROLE_NAME}",
```

```
      NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "revokeSecurityGroupIngress",
    async (
      /** @type {{ myIp: string, defaultSecurityGroup: { GroupId: string } }} */
 state,
    ) => {
      const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});

      try {
        await ec2Client.send(
          new RevokeSecurityGroupIngressCommand({
            GroupId: state.defaultSecurityGroup.GroupId,
            CidrIp: `${state.myIp}/32`,
            FromPort: 80,
            ToPort: 80,
            IpProtocol: "tcp",
          }),
        );
      } catch (e) {
        state.revokeSecurityGroupIngressError = e;
      }
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("revokeSecurityGroupIngressResult", (state) => {
    if (state.revokeSecurityGroupIngressError) {
      console.error(state.revokeSecurityGroupIngressError);
      return MESSAGES.revokeSecurityGroupIngressError.replace(
        "${IP}",
        state.myIp,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.revokedSecurityGroupIngress.replace("${IP}", state.myIp);
  }),
];

/**
 * @param {string} policyName
 */
async function findPolicy(policyName) {
  const client = new IAMClient({});
  const paginatedPolicies = paginateListPolicies({ client }, {});
```

```
  for await (const page of paginatedPolicies) {
    const policy = page.Policies.find((p) => p.PolicyName === policyName);
    if (policy) {
      return policy;
    }
  }
}

/**
 * @param {string} groupName
 */
async function deleteAutoScalingGroup(groupName) {
  const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
  try {
    await client.send(
      new DeleteAutoScalingGroupCommand({
        AutoScalingGroupName: groupName,
      }),
    );
  } catch (err) {
    if (!(err instanceof Error)) {
      throw err;
    }
    console.log(err.name);
    throw err;
  }
}

/**
 * @param {string} groupName
 */
async function terminateGroupInstances(groupName) {
  const autoScalingClient = new AutoScalingClient({});
  const group = await findAutoScalingGroup(groupName);
  await autoScalingClient.send(
    new UpdateAutoScalingGroupCommand({
      AutoScalingGroupName: group.AutoScalingGroupName,
      MinSize: 0,
    }),
  );
  for (const i of group.Instances) {
    await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
      autoScalingClient.send(
        new TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupCommand({
```

```
          InstanceId: i.InstanceId,
          ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity: true,
        }),
      ),
    );
  }
}

async function findAutoScalingGroup(groupName) {
  const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
  const paginatedGroups = paginateDescribeAutoScalingGroups({ client }, {});
  for await (const page of paginatedGroups) {
    const group = page.AutoScalingGroups.find(
      (g) => g.AutoScalingGroupName === groupName,
    );
    if (group) {
      return group;
    }
  }
  throw new Error(`Auto scaling group ${groupName} not found.`);
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - CreateInstanceProfile
  - CreateLaunchTemplate
  - CreateListener
  - CreateLoadBalancer
  - CreateTargetGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteInstanceProfile
  - DeleteLaunchTemplate
  - DeleteLoadBalancer
  - DeleteTargetGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups

- DescribeAvailabilityZones
- DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
- DescribeInstances
- DescribeLoadBalancers
- DescribeSubnets
- DescribeTargetGroups
- DescribeTargetHealth
- DescribeVpcs
- RebootInstances
- ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation
- TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
class Runner:
    """
    Manages the deployment, demonstration, and destruction of resources for the
 resilient service.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_path: str,
        recommendation: RecommendationService,
        autoscaler: AutoScalingWrapper,
        loadbalancer: ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper,
```

```
        param_helper: ParameterHelper,
    ):
        """
        Initializes the Runner class with the necessary parameters.

        :param resource_path: The path to resource files used by this example,
such as IAM policies and instance scripts.
        :param recommendation: An instance of the RecommendationService class.
        :param autoscaler: An instance of the AutoScaler class.
        :param loadbalancer: An instance of the LoadBalancer class.
        :param param_helper: An instance of the ParameterHelper class.
        """
        self.resource_path = resource_path
        self.recommendation = recommendation
        self.autoscaler = autoscaler
        self.loadbalancer = loadbalancer
        self.param_helper = param_helper
        self.protocol = "HTTP"
        self.port = 80
        self.ssh_port = 22

        prefix = "doc-example-resilience"
        self.target_group_name = f"{prefix}-tg"
        self.load_balancer_name = f"{prefix}-lb"

    def deploy(self) -> None:
        """
        Deploys the resources required for the resilient service, including the
DynamoDB table,
        EC2 instances, Auto Scaling group, and load balancer.
        """
        recommendations_path = f"{self.resource_path}/recommendations.json"
        startup_script = f"{self.resource_path}/server_startup_script.sh"
        instance_policy = f"{self.resource_path}/instance_policy.json"

        logging.info("Starting deployment of resources for the resilient
service.")

        logging.info(
            "Creating and populating DynamoDB table '%s'.",
            self.recommendation.table_name,
        )
        self.recommendation.create()
        self.recommendation.populate(recommendations_path)
```

```
        logging.info(
            "Creating an EC2 launch template with the startup script '%s'.",
            startup_script,
        )
        self.autoscaler.create_template(startup_script, instance_policy)

        logging.info(
            "Creating an EC2 Auto Scaling group across multiple Availability
 Zones."
        )
        zones = self.autoscaler.create_autoscaling_group(3)

        logging.info("Creating variables that control the flow of the demo.")
        self.param_helper.reset()

        logging.info("Creating Elastic Load Balancing target group and load
 balancer.")

        vpc = self.autoscaler.get_default_vpc()
        subnets = self.autoscaler.get_subnets(vpc["VpcId"], zones)
        target_group = self.loadbalancer.create_target_group(
            self.target_group_name, self.protocol, self.port, vpc["VpcId"]
        )
        self.loadbalancer.create_load_balancer(
            self.load_balancer_name, [subnet["SubnetId"] for subnet in subnets]
        )
        self.loadbalancer.create_listener(self.load_balancer_name, target_group)

        self.autoscaler.attach_load_balancer_target_group(target_group)

        logging.info("Verifying access to the load balancer endpoint.")
        endpoint = self.loadbalancer.get_endpoint(self.load_balancer_name)
        lb_success = self.loadbalancer.verify_load_balancer_endpoint(endpoint)
        current_ip_address = requests.get("http://
checkip.amazonaws.com").text.strip()

        if not lb_success:
            logging.warning(
                "Couldn't connect to the load balancer. Verifying that the port
 is open..."
            )
            sec_group, port_is_open = self.autoscaler.verify_inbound_port(
                vpc, self.port, current_ip_address
```

```
            )
            sec_group, ssh_port_is_open = self.autoscaler.verify_inbound_port(
                vpc, self.ssh_port, current_ip_address
            )
            if not port_is_open:
                logging.warning(
                    "The default security group for your VPC must allow access
from this computer."
                )
                if q.ask(
                    f"Do you want to add a rule to security group
{sec_group['GroupId']} to allow\n"
                    f"inbound traffic on port {self.port} from your computer's IP
address of {current_ip_address}? (y/n) ",
                    q.is_yesno,
                ):
                    self.autoscaler.open_inbound_port(
                        sec_group["GroupId"], self.port, current_ip_address
                    )
            if not ssh_port_is_open:
                if q.ask(
                    f"Do you want to add a rule to security group
{sec_group['GroupId']} to allow\n"
                    f"inbound SSH traffic on port {self.ssh_port} for debugging
from your computer's IP address of {current_ip_address}? (y/n) ",
                    q.is_yesno,
                ):
                    self.autoscaler.open_inbound_port(
                        sec_group["GroupId"], self.ssh_port, current_ip_address
                    )
            lb_success =
self.loadbalancer.verify_load_balancer_endpoint(endpoint)

        if lb_success:
            logging.info(
                "Load balancer is ready. Access it at: http://%s",
current_ip_address
            )
        else:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't get a successful response from the load balancer
endpoint. Please verify your VPC and security group settings."
            )
```

```
    def demo_choices(self) -> None:
        """
        Presents choices for interacting with the deployed service, such as
sending requests to
        the load balancer or checking the health of the targets.
        """
        actions = [
            "Send a GET request to the load balancer endpoint.",
            "Check the health of load balancer targets.",
            "Go to the next part of the demo.",
        ]
        choice = 0
        while choice != 2:
            logging.info("Choose an action to interact with the service.")
            choice = q.choose("Which action would you like to take? ", actions)
            if choice == 0:
                logging.info("Sending a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint.")
                endpoint =
self.loadbalancer.get_endpoint(self.load_balancer_name)
                logging.info("GET http://%s", endpoint)
                response = requests.get(f"http://{endpoint}")
                logging.info("Response: %s", response.status_code)
                if response.headers.get("content-type") == "application/json":
                    pp(response.json())
            elif choice == 1:
                logging.info("Checking the health of load balancer targets.")
                health =
self.loadbalancer.check_target_health(self.target_group_name)
                for target in health:
                    state = target["TargetHealth"]["State"]
                    logging.info(
                        "Target %s on port %d is %s",
                        target["Target"]["Id"],
                        target["Target"]["Port"],
                        state,
                    )
                    if state != "healthy":
                        logging.warning(
                            "%s: %s",
                            target["TargetHealth"]["Reason"],
                            target["TargetHealth"]["Description"],
                        )
                logging.info(
```

```
                    "Note that it can take a minute or two for the health check
to update."
                )
            elif choice == 2:
                logging.info("Proceeding to the next part of the demo.")

    def demo(self) -> None:
        """
        Runs the demonstration, showing how the service responds to different
failure scenarios
        and how a resilient architecture can keep the service running.
        """
        ssm_only_policy = f"{self.resource_path}/ssm_only_policy.json"

        logging.info("Resetting parameters to starting values for the demo.")
        self.param_helper.reset()

        logging.info(
            "Starting demonstration of the service's resilience under various
failure conditions."
        )
        self.demo_choices()

        logging.info(
            "Simulating failure by changing the Systems Manager parameter to a
non-existent table."
        )
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.table, "this-is-not-a-table")
        logging.info("Sending GET requests will now return failure codes.")
        self.demo_choices()

        logging.info("Switching to static response mode to mitigate failure.")
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.failure_response, "static")
        logging.info("Sending GET requests will now return static responses.")
        self.demo_choices()

        logging.info("Restoring normal operation of the recommendation service.")
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.table,
self.recommendation.table_name)

        logging.info(
            "Introducing a failure by assigning bad credentials to one of the
instances."
        )
```

```
        self.autoscaler.create_instance_profile(
            ssm_only_policy,
            self.autoscaler.bad_creds_policy_name,
            self.autoscaler.bad_creds_role_name,
            self.autoscaler.bad_creds_profile_name,
            ["AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore"],
        )
        instances = self.autoscaler.get_instances()
        bad_instance_id = instances[0]
        instance_profile = self.autoscaler.get_instance_profile(bad_instance_id)
        logging.info(
            "Replacing instance profile with bad credentials for instance %s.",
            bad_instance_id,
        )
        self.autoscaler.replace_instance_profile(
            bad_instance_id,
            self.autoscaler.bad_creds_profile_name,
            instance_profile["AssociationId"],
        )
        logging.info(
            "Sending GET requests may return either a valid recommendation or a
static response."
        )
        self.demo_choices()

        logging.info("Implementing deep health checks to detect unhealthy
instances.")
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.health_check, "deep")
        logging.info("Checking the health of the load balancer targets.")
        self.demo_choices()

        logging.info(
            "Terminating the unhealthy instance to let the auto scaler replace
it."
        )
        self.autoscaler.terminate_instance(bad_instance_id)
        logging.info("The service remains resilient during instance
replacement.")
        self.demo_choices()

        logging.info("Simulating a complete failure of the recommendation
service.")
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.table, "this-is-not-a-table")
        logging.info(
```

```
            "All instances will report as unhealthy, but the service will still
return static responses."
        )
        self.demo_choices()
        self.param_helper.reset()

    def destroy(self, automation=False) -> None:
        """
        Destroys all resources created for the demo, including the load balancer,
Auto Scaling group,
        EC2 instances, and DynamoDB table.
        """
        logging.info(
            "This concludes the demo. Preparing to clean up all AWS resources
created during the demo."
        )
        if automation:
            cleanup = True
        else:
            cleanup = q.ask(
                "Do you want to clean up all demo resources? (y/n) ", q.is_yesno
            )

        if cleanup:
            logging.info("Deleting load balancer and related resources.")
            self.loadbalancer.delete_load_balancer(self.load_balancer_name)
            self.loadbalancer.delete_target_group(self.target_group_name)
            self.autoscaler.delete_autoscaling_group(self.autoscaler.group_name)
            self.autoscaler.delete_key_pair()
            self.autoscaler.delete_template()
            self.autoscaler.delete_instance_profile(
                self.autoscaler.bad_creds_profile_name,
                self.autoscaler.bad_creds_role_name,
            )
            logging.info("Deleting DynamoDB table and other resources.")
            self.recommendation.destroy()
        else:
            logging.warning(
                "Resources have not been deleted. Ensure you clean them up
manually to avoid unexpected charges."
            )


def main() -> None:
```

```
    """
    Main function to parse arguments and run the appropriate actions for the
demo.
    """
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
    parser.add_argument(
        "--action",
        required=True,
        choices=["all", "deploy", "demo", "destroy"],
        help="The action to take for the demo. When 'all' is specified, resources
are\n"
        "deployed, the demo is run, and resources are destroyed.",
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        "--resource_path",
        default="../../../scenarios/features/resilient_service/resources",
        help="The path to resource files used by this example, such as IAM
policies and\n"
        "instance scripts.",
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()

    logging.info("Starting the Resilient Service demo.")

    prefix = "doc-example-resilience"

    # Service Clients
    ddb_client = boto3.client("dynamodb")
    elb_client = boto3.client("elbv2")
    autoscaling_client = boto3.client("autoscaling")
    ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
    ssm_client = boto3.client("ssm")
    iam_client = boto3.client("iam")

    # Wrapper instantiations
    recommendation = RecommendationService(
        "doc-example-recommendation-service", ddb_client
    )
    autoscaling_wrapper = AutoScalingWrapper(
        prefix,
        "t3.micro",
        "/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest/amzn2-ami-hvm-x86_64-gp2",
        autoscaling_client,
        ec2_client,
```

```
        ssm_client,
        iam_client,
    )
    elb_wrapper = ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper(elb_client)
    param_helper = ParameterHelper(recommendation.table_name, ssm_client)

    # Demo invocation
    runner = Runner(
        args.resource_path,
        recommendation,
        autoscaling_wrapper,
        elb_wrapper,
        param_helper,
    )
    actions = [args.action] if args.action != "all" else ["deploy", "demo",
 "destroy"]
    for action in actions:
        if action == "deploy":
            runner.deploy()
        elif action == "demo":
            runner.demo()
        elif action == "destroy":
            runner.destroy()

    logging.info("Demo completed successfully.")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")
    main()
```

Auto Scaling과 Amazon EC2 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management actions.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_prefix: str,
        inst_type: str,
```

```
        ami_param: str,
        autoscaling_client: boto3.client,
        ec2_client: boto3.client,
        ssm_client: boto3.client,
        iam_client: boto3.client,
    ):
        """
        Initializes the AutoScaler class with the necessary parameters.

        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are
created by this class.
        :param inst_type: The type of EC2 instance to create, such as t3.micro.
        :param ami_param: The Systems Manager parameter used to look up the AMI
that is created.
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 IAM client.
        """
        self.inst_type = inst_type
        self.ami_param = ami_param
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        sts_client = boto3.client("sts")
        self.account_id = sts_client.get_caller_identity()["Account"]

        self.key_pair_name = f"{resource_prefix}-key-pair"
        self.launch_template_name = f"{resource_prefix}-template-"
        self.group_name = f"{resource_prefix}-group"

        # Happy path
        self.instance_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-pol"
        self.instance_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-role"
        self.instance_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-prof"

        # Failure mode
        self.bad_creds_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-pol"
        self.bad_creds_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-role"
        self.bad_creds_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-prof"


    def create_policy(self, policy_file: str, policy_name: str) -> str:
```

```
        """
        Creates a new IAM policy or retrieves the ARN of an existing policy.

        :param policy_file: The path to a JSON file that contains the policy
 definition.
        :param policy_name: The name to give the created policy.
        :return: The ARN of the created or existing policy.
        """
        with open(policy_file) as file:
            policy_doc = file.read()

        try:
            response = self.iam_client.create_policy(
                PolicyName=policy_name, PolicyDocument=policy_doc
            )
            policy_arn = response["Policy"]["Arn"]
            log.info(f"Policy '{policy_name}' created successfully. ARN:
 {policy_arn}")
            return policy_arn

        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityAlreadyExists":
                # If the policy already exists, get its ARN
                response = self.iam_client.get_policy(
                    PolicyArn=f"arn:aws:iam::{self.account_id}:policy/
{policy_name}"
                )
                policy_arn = response["Policy"]["Arn"]
                log.info(f"Policy '{policy_name}' already exists. ARN:
 {policy_arn}")
                return policy_arn
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    def create_role(self, role_name: str, assume_role_doc: dict) -> str:
        """
        Creates a new IAM role or retrieves the ARN of an existing role.

        :param role_name: The name to give the created role.
        :param assume_role_doc: The assume role policy document that specifies
 which
                                entities can assume the role.
        :return: The ARN of the created or existing role.
        """
        try:
```

```
            response = self.iam_client.create_role(
                RoleName=role_name,
 AssumeRolePolicyDocument=json.dumps(assume_role_doc)
            )
            role_arn = response["Role"]["Arn"]
            log.info(f"Role '{role_name}' created successfully. ARN: {role_arn}")
            return role_arn

        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityAlreadyExists":
                # If the role already exists, get its ARN
                response = self.iam_client.get_role(RoleName=role_name)
                role_arn = response["Role"]["Arn"]
                log.info(f"Role '{role_name}' already exists. ARN: {role_arn}")
                return role_arn
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    def attach_policy(
        self,
        role_name: str,
        policy_arn: str,
        aws_managed_policies: Tuple[str, ...] = (),
    ) -> None:
        """
        Attaches an IAM policy to a role and optionally attaches additional AWS-
managed policies.

        :param role_name: The name of the role to attach the policy to.
        :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy to attach.
        :param aws_managed_policies: A tuple of AWS-managed policy names to
 attach to the role.
        """
        try:
            self.iam_client.attach_role_policy(RoleName=role_name,
 PolicyArn=policy_arn)
            for aws_policy in aws_managed_policies:
                self.iam_client.attach_role_policy(
                    RoleName=role_name,
                    PolicyArn=f"arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/{aws_policy}",
                )
            log.info(f"Attached policy {policy_arn} to role {role_name}.")
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(f"Failed to attach policy {policy_arn} to role
 {role_name}.")
```

```
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    def create_instance_profile(
        self,
        policy_file: str,
        policy_name: str,
        role_name: str,
        profile_name: str,
        aws_managed_policies: Tuple[str, ...] = (),
    ) -> str:
        """
        Creates a policy, role, and profile that is associated with instances
created by
        this class. An instance's associated profile defines a role that is
assumed by the
        instance. The role has attached policies that specify the AWS permissions
granted to
        clients that run on the instance.

        :param policy_file: The name of a JSON file that contains the policy
definition to
                            create and attach to the role.
        :param policy_name: The name to give the created policy.
        :param role_name: The name to give the created role.
        :param profile_name: The name to the created profile.
        :param aws_managed_policies: Additional AWS-managed policies that are
attached to
                                     the role, such as
AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore to grant
                                     use of Systems Manager to send commands to
the instance.
        :return: The ARN of the profile that is created.
        """
        assume_role_doc = {
            "Version": "2012-10-17",
            "Statement": [
                {
                    "Effect": "Allow",
                    "Principal": {"Service": "ec2.amazonaws.com"},
                    "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
                }
            ],
        }
        policy_arn = self.create_policy(policy_file, policy_name)
```

```
        self.create_role(role_name, assume_role_doc)
        self.attach_policy(role_name, policy_arn, aws_managed_policies)

        try:
            profile_response = self.iam_client.create_instance_profile(
                InstanceProfileName=profile_name
            )
            waiter = self.iam_client.get_waiter("instance_profile_exists")
            waiter.wait(InstanceProfileName=profile_name)
            time.sleep(10)  # wait a little longer
            profile_arn = profile_response["InstanceProfile"]["Arn"]
            self.iam_client.add_role_to_instance_profile(
                InstanceProfileName=profile_name, RoleName=role_name
            )
            log.info("Created profile %s and added role %s.", profile_name,
role_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityAlreadyExists":
                prof_response = self.iam_client.get_instance_profile(
                    InstanceProfileName=profile_name
                )
                profile_arn = prof_response["InstanceProfile"]["Arn"]
                log.info(
                    "Instance profile %s already exists, nothing to do.",
profile_name
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        return profile_arn


    def get_instance_profile(self, instance_id: str) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Gets data about the profile associated with an instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance to look up.
        :return: The profile data.
        """
        try:
            response =
self.ec2_client.describe_iam_instance_profile_associations(
                Filters=[{"Name": "instance-id", "Values": [instance_id]}]
            )
            if not response["IamInstanceProfileAssociations"]:
```

```
                log.info(f"No instance profile found for instance
{instance_id}.")
            profile_data = response["IamInstanceProfileAssociations"][0]
            log.info(f"Retrieved instance profile for instance {instance_id}.")
            return profile_data
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
                f"Failed to retrieve instance profile for instance
{instance_id}."
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound":
                log.error(f"The instance ID '{instance_id}' does not exist.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def replace_instance_profile(
        self,
        instance_id: str,
        new_instance_profile_name: str,
        profile_association_id: str,
    ) -> None:
        """
        Replaces the profile associated with a running instance. After the
profile is
        replaced, the instance is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new
profile. When
        the instance is ready, Systems Manager is used to restart the Python web
server.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance to restart.
        :param new_instance_profile_name: The name of the new profile to
associate with
                                          the specified instance.
        :param profile_association_id: The ID of the existing profile association
for the
                                       instance.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.replace_iam_instance_profile_association(
                IamInstanceProfile={"Name": new_instance_profile_name},
                AssociationId=profile_association_id,
            )
            log.info(
```

```
                "Replaced instance profile for association %s with profile %s.",
                profile_association_id,
                new_instance_profile_name,
            )
            time.sleep(5)

            self.ec2_client.reboot_instances(InstanceIds=[instance_id])
            log.info("Rebooting instance %s.", instance_id)
            waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("instance_running")
            log.info("Waiting for instance %s to be running.", instance_id)
            waiter.wait(InstanceIds=[instance_id])
            log.info("Instance %s is now running.", instance_id)

            self.ssm_client.send_command(
                InstanceIds=[instance_id],
                DocumentName="AWS-RunShellScript",
                Parameters={"commands": ["cd / && sudo python3 server.py 80"]},
            )
            log.info(f"Restarted the Python web server on instance
'{instance_id}'.")
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error("Failed to replace instance profile.")
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidAssociationID.NotFound":
                log.error(
                    f"Association ID '{profile_association_id}' does not exist."
                    "Please check the association ID and try again."
                )
            if error_code == "InvalidInstanceId":
                log.error(
                    f"The specified instance ID '{instance_id}' does not exist or
is not available for SSM. "
                    f"Please verify the instance ID and try again."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def delete_instance_profile(self, profile_name: str, role_name: str) -> None:
        """
        Detaches a role from an instance profile, detaches policies from the
role,
        and deletes all the resources.

        :param profile_name: The name of the profile to delete.
```

```
        :param role_name: The name of the role to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.iam_client.remove_role_from_instance_profile(
                InstanceProfileName=profile_name, RoleName=role_name
            )

self.iam_client.delete_instance_profile(InstanceProfileName=profile_name)
            log.info("Deleted instance profile %s.", profile_name)
            attached_policies = self.iam_client.list_attached_role_policies(
                RoleName=role_name
            )
            for pol in attached_policies["AttachedPolicies"]:
                self.iam_client.detach_role_policy(
                    RoleName=role_name, PolicyArn=pol["PolicyArn"]
                )
                if not pol["PolicyArn"].startswith("arn:aws:iam::aws"):
                    self.iam_client.delete_policy(PolicyArn=pol["PolicyArn"])
                log.info("Detached and deleted policy %s.", pol["PolicyName"])
            self.iam_client.delete_role(RoleName=role_name)
            log.info("Deleted role %s.", role_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
                f"Couldn't delete instance profile {profile_name} or detach "
                f"policies and delete role {role_name}: {err}"
            )
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NoSuchEntity":
                log.info(
                    "Instance profile %s doesn't exist, nothing to do.",
profile_name
                )


    def create_key_pair(self, key_pair_name: str) -> None:
        """
        Creates a new key pair.

        :param key_pair_name: The name of the key pair to create.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.create_key_pair(KeyName=key_pair_name)
            with open(f"{key_pair_name}.pem", "w") as file:
                file.write(response["KeyMaterial"])
            chmod(f"{key_pair_name}.pem", 0o600)
```

```
            log.info("Created key pair %s.", key_pair_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(f"Failed to create key pair {key_pair_name}.")
            if error_code == "InvalidKeyPair.Duplicate":
                log.error(f"A key pair with the name '{key_pair_name}' already
exists.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def delete_key_pair(self) -> None:
        """
        Deletes a key pair.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.delete_key_pair(KeyName=self.key_pair_name)
            remove(f"{self.key_pair_name}.pem")
            log.info("Deleted key pair %s.", self.key_pair_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(f"Couldn't delete key pair '{self.key_pair_name}'.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        except FileNotFoundError as err:
            log.info("Key pair %s doesn't exist, nothing to do.",
self.key_pair_name)
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def create_template(
        self, server_startup_script_file: str, instance_policy_file: str
    ) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Creates an Amazon EC2 launch template to use with Amazon EC2 Auto
Scaling. The
        launch template specifies a Bash script in its user data field that runs
after
        the instance is started. This script installs Python packages and starts
a
        Python web server on the instance.

        :param server_startup_script_file: The path to a Bash script file that is
run
                                           when an instance starts.
        :param instance_policy_file: The path to a file that defines a
permissions policy
```

```
                                    to create and attach to the instance
profile.
        :return: Information about the newly created template.
        """
        template = {}
        try:
            # Create key pair and instance profile
            self.create_key_pair(self.key_pair_name)
            self.create_instance_profile(
                instance_policy_file,
                self.instance_policy_name,
                self.instance_role_name,
                self.instance_profile_name,
            )

            # Read the startup script
            with open(server_startup_script_file) as file:
                start_server_script = file.read()

            # Get the latest AMI ID
            ami_latest = self.ssm_client.get_parameter(Name=self.ami_param)
            ami_id = ami_latest["Parameter"]["Value"]

            # Create the launch template
            lt_response = self.ec2_client.create_launch_template(
                LaunchTemplateName=self.launch_template_name,
                LaunchTemplateData={
                    "InstanceType": self.inst_type,
                    "ImageId": ami_id,
                    "IamInstanceProfile": {"Name": self.instance_profile_name},
                    "UserData": base64.b64encode(
                        start_server_script.encode(encoding="utf-8")
                    ).decode(encoding="utf-8"),
                    "KeyName": self.key_pair_name,
                },
            )
            template = lt_response["LaunchTemplate"]
            log.info(
                f"Created launch template {self.launch_template_name} for AMI
{ami_id} on {self.inst_type}."
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(f"Failed to create launch template
{self.launch_template_name}.")
```

```
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidLaunchTemplateName.AlreadyExistsException":
                log.info(
                    f"Launch template {self.launch_template_name} already exists,
nothing to do."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        return template


    def delete_template(self):
        """
        Deletes a launch template.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.delete_launch_template(
                LaunchTemplateName=self.launch_template_name
            )
            self.delete_instance_profile(
                self.instance_profile_name, self.instance_role_name
            )
            log.info("Launch template %s deleted.", self.launch_template_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if (
                err.response["Error"]["Code"]
                == "InvalidLaunchTemplateName.NotFoundException"
            ):
                log.info(
                    "Launch template %s does not exist, nothing to do.",
                    self.launch_template_name,
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def get_availability_zones(self) -> List[str]:
        """
        Gets a list of Availability Zones in the AWS Region of the Amazon EC2
client.

        :return: The list of Availability Zones for the client Region.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_availability_zones()
            zones = [zone["ZoneName"] for zone in response["AvailabilityZones"]]
```

```
            log.info(f"Retrieved {len(zones)} availability zones: {zones}.")
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error("Failed to retrieve availability zones.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return zones


    def create_autoscaling_group(self, group_size: int) -> List[str]:
        """
        Creates an EC2 Auto Scaling group with the specified size.

        :param group_size: The number of instances to set for the minimum and
maximum in
                           the group.
        :return: The list of Availability Zones specified for the group.
        """
        try:
            zones = self.get_availability_zones()
            self.autoscaling_client.create_auto_scaling_group(
                AutoScalingGroupName=self.group_name,
                AvailabilityZones=zones,
                LaunchTemplate={
                    "LaunchTemplateName": self.launch_template_name,
                    "Version": "$Default",
                },
                MinSize=group_size,
                MaxSize=group_size,
            )
            log.info(
                f"Created EC2 Auto Scaling group {self.group_name} with
availability zones {zones}."
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "AlreadyExists":
                log.info(
                    f"EC2 Auto Scaling group {self.group_name} already exists,
nothing to do."
                )
            else:
                log.error(f"Failed to create EC2 Auto Scaling group
{self.group_name}.")
                log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
```

```
        else:
            return zones


    def get_instances(self) -> List[str]:
        """
        Gets data about the instances in the EC2 Auto Scaling group.

        :return: A list of instance IDs in the Auto Scaling group.
        """
        try:
            as_response = self.autoscaling_client.describe_auto_scaling_groups(
                AutoScalingGroupNames=[self.group_name]
            )
            instance_ids = [
                i["InstanceId"]
                for i in as_response["AutoScalingGroups"][0]["Instances"]
            ]
            log.info(
                f"Retrieved {len(instance_ids)} instances for Auto Scaling group
{self.group_name}."
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to retrieve instances for Auto Scaling group
{self.group_name}."
            )
            if error_code == "ResourceNotFound":
                log.error(f"The Auto Scaling group '{self.group_name}' does not
exist.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return instance_ids


    def terminate_instance(self, instance_id: str, decrementsetting=False) ->
None:
        """
        Terminates an instance in an EC2 Auto Scaling group. After an instance is
        terminated, it can no longer be accessed.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance to terminate.
        :param decrementsetting: If True, do not replace terminated instances.
```

```
        """
        try:
            self.autoscaling_client.terminate_instance_in_auto_scaling_group(
                InstanceId=instance_id,
                ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity=decrementsetting,
            )
            log.info("Terminated instance %s.", instance_id)

            # Adding a waiter to ensure the instance is terminated
            waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("instance_terminated")
            log.info("Waiting for instance %s to be terminated...", instance_id)
            waiter.wait(InstanceIds=[instance_id])
            log.info(
                f"Instance '{instance_id}' has been terminated and will be
replaced."
            )

        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(f"Failed to terminate instance '{instance_id}'.")
            if error_code == "ScalingActivityInProgressFault":
                log.error(
                    "Scaling activity is currently in progress. "
                    "Wait for the scaling activity to complete before attempting
to terminate the instance again."
                )
            elif error_code == "ResourceContentionFault":
                log.error(
                    "The request failed due to a resource contention issue. "
                    "Ensure that no conflicting operations are being performed on
the resource."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    def attach_load_balancer_target_group(
        self, lb_target_group: Dict[str, Any]
    ) -> None:
        """
        Attaches an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) target group to this EC2 Auto
Scaling group.
        The target group specifies how the load balancer forwards requests to the
instances
        in the group.
```

```
        :param lb_target_group: Data about the ELB target group to attach.
        """
        try:
            self.autoscaling_client.attach_load_balancer_target_groups(
                AutoScalingGroupName=self.group_name,
                TargetGroupARNs=[lb_target_group["TargetGroupArn"]],
            )
            log.info(
                "Attached load balancer target group %s to auto scaling group
%s.",
                lb_target_group["TargetGroupName"],
                self.group_name,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to attach load balancer target group
'{lb_target_group['TargetGroupName']}'."
            )
            if error_code == "ResourceContentionFault":
                log.error(
                    "The request failed due to a resource contention issue. "
                    "Ensure that no conflicting operations are being performed on
the resource."
                )
            elif error_code == "ServiceLinkedRoleFailure":
                log.error(
                    "The operation failed because the service-linked role is not
ready or does not exist. "
                    "Check that the service-linked role exists and is correctly
configured."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def delete_autoscaling_group(self, group_name: str) -> None:
        """
        Terminates all instances in the group, then deletes the EC2 Auto Scaling
group.

        :param group_name: The name of the group to delete.
        """
        try:
            response = self.autoscaling_client.describe_auto_scaling_groups(
```

```
                AutoScalingGroupNames=[group_name]
            )
            groups = response.get("AutoScalingGroups", [])
            if len(groups) > 0:
                self.autoscaling_client.update_auto_scaling_group(
                    AutoScalingGroupName=group_name, MinSize=0
                )
                instance_ids = [inst["InstanceId"] for inst in groups[0]
["Instances"]]
                for inst_id in instance_ids:
                    self.terminate_instance(inst_id)

                # Wait for all instances to be terminated
                if instance_ids:
                    waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("instance_terminated")
                    log.info("Waiting for all instances to be terminated...")
                    waiter.wait(InstanceIds=instance_ids)
                    log.info("All instances have been terminated.")
            else:
                log.info(f"No groups found named '{group_name}'! Nothing to do.")
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(f"Failed to delete Auto Scaling group '{group_name}'.")
            if error_code == "ScalingActivityInProgressFault":
                log.error(
                    "Scaling activity is currently in progress. "
                    "Wait for the scaling activity to complete before attempting
 to delete the group again."
                )
            elif error_code == "ResourceContentionFault":
                log.error(
                    "The request failed due to a resource contention issue. "
                    "Ensure that no conflicting operations are being performed on
 the group."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def get_default_vpc(self) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Gets the default VPC for the account.

        :return: Data about the default VPC.
        """
```

```
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_vpcs(
                Filters=[{"Name": "is-default", "Values": ["true"]}]
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error("Failed to retrieve the default VPC.")
            if error_code == "UnauthorizedOperation":
                log.error(
                    "You do not have the necessary permissions to describe VPCs.
 "
                    "Ensure that your AWS IAM user or role has the correct
 permissions."
                )
            elif error_code == "InvalidParameterValue":
                log.error(
                    "One or more parameters are invalid. Check the request
 parameters."
                )

            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            if "Vpcs" in response and response["Vpcs"]:
                log.info(f"Retrieved default VPC: {response['Vpcs'][0]
['VpcId']}")
                return response["Vpcs"][0]
            else:
                pass


    def verify_inbound_port(
        self, vpc: Dict[str, Any], port: int, ip_address: str
    ) -> Tuple[Dict[str, Any], bool]:
        """
        Verify the default security group of the specified VPC allows ingress
 from this
        computer. This can be done by allowing ingress from this computer's IP
        address. In some situations, such as connecting from a corporate network,
 you
        must instead specify a prefix list ID. You can also temporarily open the
 port to
        any IP address while running this example. If you do, be sure to remove
 public
        access when you're done.
```

```
        :param vpc: The VPC used by this example.
        :param port: The port to verify.
        :param ip_address: This computer's IP address.
        :return: The default security group of the specified VPC, and a value
that indicates
                 whether the specified port is open.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_security_groups(
                Filters=[
                    {"Name": "group-name", "Values": ["default"]},
                    {"Name": "vpc-id", "Values": [vpc["VpcId"]]},
                ]
            )
            sec_group = response["SecurityGroups"][0]
            port_is_open = False
            log.info(f"Found default security group {sec_group['GroupId']}.")

            for ip_perm in sec_group["IpPermissions"]:
                if ip_perm.get("FromPort", 0) == port:
                    log.info(f"Found inbound rule: {ip_perm}")
                    for ip_range in ip_perm["IpRanges"]:
                        cidr = ip_range.get("CidrIp", "")
                        if cidr.startswith(ip_address) or cidr == "0.0.0.0/0":
                            port_is_open = True
                    if ip_perm["PrefixListIds"]:
                        port_is_open = True
                    if not port_is_open:
                        log.info(
                            f"The inbound rule does not appear to be open to
either this computer's IP "
                            f"address of {ip_address}, to all IP addresses
(0.0.0.0/0), or to a prefix list ID."
                        )
                    else:
                        break
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to verify inbound rule for port {port} for VPC
{vpc['VpcId']}."
            )
            if error_code == "InvalidVpcID.NotFound":
```

```
                log.error(
                    f"The specified VPC ID '{vpc['VpcId']}' does not exist.
Please check the VPC ID."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return sec_group, port_is_open


    def open_inbound_port(self, sec_group_id: str, port: int, ip_address: str) ->
None:
        """
        Add an ingress rule to the specified security group that allows access on
the
        specified port from the specified IP address.

        :param sec_group_id: The ID of the security group to modify.
        :param port: The port to open.
        :param ip_address: The IP address that is granted access.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.authorize_security_group_ingress(
                GroupId=sec_group_id,
                CidrIp=f"{ip_address}/32",
                FromPort=port,
                ToPort=port,
                IpProtocol="tcp",
            )
            log.info(
                "Authorized ingress to %s on port %s from %s.",
                sec_group_id,
                port,
                ip_address,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to authorize ingress to security group '{sec_group_id}'
on port {port} from {ip_address}."
            )
            if error_code == "InvalidGroupId.Malformed":
                log.error(
                    "The security group ID is malformed. "
                    "Please verify that the security group ID is correct."
```

```
                )
            elif error_code == "InvalidPermission.Duplicate":
                log.error(
                    "The specified rule already exists in the security group. "
                    "Check the existing rules for this security group."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def get_subnets(self, vpc_id: str, zones: List[str] = None) -> List[Dict[str,
Any]]:
        """
        Gets the default subnets in a VPC for a specified list of Availability
Zones.

        :param vpc_id: The ID of the VPC to look up.
        :param zones: The list of Availability Zones to look up.
        :return: The list of subnets found.
        """
        # Ensure that 'zones' is a list, even if None is passed
        if zones is None:
            zones = []
        try:
            paginator = self.ec2_client.get_paginator("describe_subnets")
            page_iterator = paginator.paginate(
                Filters=[
                    {"Name": "vpc-id", "Values": [vpc_id]},
                    {"Name": "availability-zone", "Values": zones},
                    {"Name": "default-for-az", "Values": ["true"]},
                ]
            )

            subnets = []
            for page in page_iterator:
                subnets.extend(page["Subnets"])

            log.info("Found %s subnets for the specified zones.", len(subnets))
            return subnets
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
                f"Failed to retrieve subnets for VPC '{vpc_id}' in zones
{zones}."
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
```

```
            if error_code == "InvalidVpcID.NotFound":
                log.error(
                    "The specified VPC ID does not exist. "
                    "Please check the VPC ID and try again."
                )
            # Add more error-specific handling as needed
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
```

Elastic Load Balancing 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
class ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) actions."""

    def __init__(self, elb_client: boto3.client):
        """
        Initializes the LoadBalancer class with the necessary parameters.
        """
        self.elb_client = elb_client


    def create_target_group(
        self, target_group_name: str, protocol: str, port: int, vpc_id: str
    ) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Creates an Elastic Load Balancing target group. The target group
 specifies how
        the load balancer forwards requests to instances in the group and how
 instance
        health is checked.

        To speed up this demo, the health check is configured with shortened
 times and
        lower thresholds. In production, you might want to decrease the
 sensitivity of
        your health checks to avoid unwanted failures.

        :param target_group_name: The name of the target group to create.
        :param protocol: The protocol to use to forward requests, such as 'HTTP'.
        :param port: The port to use to forward requests, such as 80.
```

```
        :param vpc_id: The ID of the VPC in which the load balancer exists.
        :return: Data about the newly created target group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.create_target_group(
                Name=target_group_name,
                Protocol=protocol,
                Port=port,
                HealthCheckPath="/healthcheck",
                HealthCheckIntervalSeconds=10,
                HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds=5,
                HealthyThresholdCount=2,
                UnhealthyThresholdCount=2,
                VpcId=vpc_id,
            )
            target_group = response["TargetGroups"][0]
            log.info(f"Created load balancing target group
'{target_group_name}'.")
            return target_group
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
                f"Couldn't create load balancing target group
'{target_group_name}'."
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]

            if error_code == "DuplicateTargetGroupName":
                log.error(
                    f"Target group name {target_group_name} already exists. "
                    "Check if the target group already exists."
                    "Consider using a different name or deleting the existing
target group if appropriate."
                )
            elif error_code == "TooManyTargetGroups":
                log.error(
                    "Too many target groups exist in the account. "
                    "Consider deleting unused target groups to create space for
new ones."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def delete_target_group(self, target_group_name) -> None:
        """
```

```
        Deletes the target group.
        """
        try:
            # Describe the target group to get its ARN
            response =
self.elb_client.describe_target_groups(Names=[target_group_name])
            tg_arn = response["TargetGroups"][0]["TargetGroupArn"]

            # Delete the target group
            self.elb_client.delete_target_group(TargetGroupArn=tg_arn)
            log.info("Deleted load balancing target group %s.",
target_group_name)

            # Use a custom waiter to wait until the target group is no longer
available
            self.wait_for_target_group_deletion(self.elb_client, tg_arn)
            log.info("Target group %s successfully deleted.", target_group_name)

        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(f"Failed to delete target group '{target_group_name}'.")
            if error_code == "TargetGroupNotFound":
                log.error(
                    "Load balancer target group either already deleted or never
existed. "
                    "Verify the name and check that the resource exists in the
AWS Console."
                )
            elif error_code == "ResourceInUseException":
                log.error(
                    "Target group still in use by another resource. "
                    "Ensure that the target group is no longer associated with
any load balancers or resources.",
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    def wait_for_target_group_deletion(
        self, elb_client, target_group_arn, max_attempts=10, delay=30
    ):
        for attempt in range(max_attempts):
            try:

elb_client.describe_target_groups(TargetGroupArns=[target_group_arn])
                print(
```

```
                    f"Attempt {attempt + 1}: Target group {target_group_arn}
still exists."
                )
            except ClientError as e:
                if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "TargetGroupNotFound":
                    print(
                        f"Target group {target_group_arn} has been successfully
deleted."
                    )
                    return
                else:
                    raise
            time.sleep(delay)
        raise TimeoutError(
            f"Target group {target_group_arn} was not deleted after {max_attempts
* delay} seconds."
        )


    def create_load_balancer(
        self,
        load_balancer_name: str,
        subnet_ids: List[str],
    ) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Creates an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
subnets
        and forwards requests to the specified target group.

        :param load_balancer_name: The name of the load balancer to create.
        :param subnet_ids: A list of subnets to associate with the load balancer.
        :return: Data about the newly created load balancer.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.create_load_balancer(
                Name=load_balancer_name, Subnets=subnet_ids
            )
            load_balancer = response["LoadBalancers"][0]
            log.info(f"Created load balancer '{load_balancer_name}'.")

            waiter = self.elb_client.get_waiter("load_balancer_available")
            log.info(
                f"Waiting for load balancer '{load_balancer_name}' to be
available..."
```

```
            )
            waiter.wait(Names=[load_balancer_name])
            log.info(f"Load balancer '{load_balancer_name}' is now available!")

        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to create load balancer '{load_balancer_name}'. Error
code: {error_code}, Message: {err.response['Error']['Message']}"
            )

            if error_code == "DuplicateLoadBalancerNameException":
                log.error(
                    f"A load balancer with the name '{load_balancer_name}'
already exists. "
                    "Load balancer names must be unique within the AWS region. "
                    "Please choose a different name and try again."
                )
            if error_code == "TooManyLoadBalancersException":
                log.error(
                    "The maximum number of load balancers has been reached in
this account and region. "
                    "You can delete unused load balancers or request an increase
in the service quota from AWS Support."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return load_balancer


    def create_listener(
        self,
        load_balancer_name: str,
        target_group: Dict[str, Any],
    ) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Creates a listener for the specified load balancer that forwards requests
to the
        specified target group.

        :param load_balancer_name: The name of the load balancer to create a
listener for.
        :param target_group: An existing target group that is added as a listener
to the
```

```
                            load balancer.
        :return: Data about the newly created listener.
        """
        try:
            # Retrieve the load balancer ARN
            load_balancer_response = self.elb_client.describe_load_balancers(
                Names=[load_balancer_name]
            )
            load_balancer_arn = load_balancer_response["LoadBalancers"][0][
                "LoadBalancerArn"
            ]

            # Create the listener
            response = self.elb_client.create_listener(
                LoadBalancerArn=load_balancer_arn,
                Protocol=target_group["Protocol"],
                Port=target_group["Port"],
                DefaultActions=[
                    {
                        "Type": "forward",
                        "TargetGroupArn": target_group["TargetGroupArn"],
                    }
                ],
            )
            log.info(
                f"Created listener to forward traffic from load balancer
'{load_balancer_name}' to target group '{target_group['TargetGroupName']}'."
            )
            return response["Listeners"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to add a listener on '{load_balancer_name}' for target
group '{target_group['TargetGroupName']}'."
            )

            if error_code == "ListenerNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    f"The listener could not be found for the load balancer
'{load_balancer_name}'. "
                    "Please check the load balancer name and target group
configuration."
                )
            if error_code == "InvalidConfigurationRequestException":
```

```
                log.error(
                    f"The configuration provided for the listener on load
balancer '{load_balancer_name}' is invalid. "
                    "Please review the provided protocol, port, and target group
settings."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def delete_load_balancer(self, load_balancer_name) -> None:
        """
        Deletes a load balancer.

        :param load_balancer_name: The name of the load balancer to delete.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.describe_load_balancers(
                Names=[load_balancer_name]
            )
            lb_arn = response["LoadBalancers"][0]["LoadBalancerArn"]
            self.elb_client.delete_load_balancer(LoadBalancerArn=lb_arn)
            log.info("Deleted load balancer %s.", load_balancer_name)
            waiter = self.elb_client.get_waiter("load_balancers_deleted")
            log.info("Waiting for load balancer to be deleted...")
            waiter.wait(Names=[load_balancer_name])
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Couldn't delete load balancer '{load_balancer_name}'. Error
code: {error_code}, Message: {err.response['Error']['Message']}"
            )

            if error_code == "LoadBalancerNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    f"The load balancer '{load_balancer_name}' does not exist. "
                    "Please check the name and try again."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def get_endpoint(self, load_balancer_name) -> str:
        """
        Gets the HTTP endpoint of the load balancer.
```

```
        :return: The endpoint.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.describe_load_balancers(
                Names=[load_balancer_name]
            )
            return response["LoadBalancers"][0]["DNSName"]
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
                f"Couldn't get the endpoint for load balancer
{load_balancer_name}"
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "LoadBalancerNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    "Verify load balancer name and ensure it exists in the AWS
console."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    @staticmethod
    def verify_load_balancer_endpoint(endpoint) -> bool:
        """
        Verify this computer can successfully send a GET request to the load
balancer endpoint.

        :param endpoint: The endpoint to verify.
        :return: True if the GET request is successful, False otherwise.
        """
        retries = 3
        verified = False
        while not verified and retries > 0:
            try:
                lb_response = requests.get(f"http://{endpoint}")
                log.info(
                    "Got response %s from load balancer endpoint.",
                    lb_response.status_code,
                )
                if lb_response.status_code == 200:
                    verified = True
                else:
                    retries = 0
            except requests.exceptions.ConnectionError:
                log.info(
```

```
                    "Got connection error from load balancer endpoint,
retrying..."
                )
                retries -= 1
                time.sleep(10)
        return verified

    def check_target_health(self, target_group_name: str) -> List[Dict[str,
Any]]:
        """
        Checks the health of the instances in the target group.

        :return: The health status of the target group.
        """
        try:
            tg_response = self.elb_client.describe_target_groups(
                Names=[target_group_name]
            )
            health_response = self.elb_client.describe_target_health(
                TargetGroupArn=tg_response["TargetGroups"][0]["TargetGroupArn"]
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(f"Couldn't check health of {target_group_name} target(s).")
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "LoadBalancerNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    "Load balancer associated with the target group was not
found. "
                    "Ensure the load balancer exists, is in the correct AWS
region, and "
                    "that you have the necessary permissions to access it.",
                )
            elif error_code == "TargetGroupNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    "Target group was not found. "
                    "Verify the target group name, check that it exists in the
correct region, "
                    "and ensure it has not been deleted or created in a different
account.",
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return health_response["TargetHealthDescriptions"]
```

DynamoDB를 사용하여 추천 서비스를 시뮬레이션하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
class RecommendationService:
    """
    Encapsulates a DynamoDB table to use as a service that recommends books,
 movies,
    and songs.
    """

    def __init__(self, table_name: str, dynamodb_client: boto3.client):
        """
        Initializes the RecommendationService class with the necessary
 parameters.

        :param table_name: The name of the DynamoDB recommendations table.
        :param dynamodb_client: A Boto3 DynamoDB client.
        """
        self.table_name = table_name
        self.dynamodb_client = dynamodb_client

    def create(self) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Creates a DynamoDB table to use as a recommendation service. The table
 has a
        hash key named 'MediaType' that defines the type of media recommended,
 such as
        Book or Movie, and a range key named 'ItemId' that, combined with the
 MediaType,
        forms a unique identifier for the recommended item.

        :return: Data about the newly created table.
        :raises RecommendationServiceError: If the table creation fails.
        """
        try:
            response = self.dynamodb_client.create_table(
                TableName=self.table_name,
                AttributeDefinitions=[
                    {"AttributeName": "MediaType", "AttributeType": "S"},
                    {"AttributeName": "ItemId", "AttributeType": "N"},
```

```
                ],
                KeySchema=[
                    {"AttributeName": "MediaType", "KeyType": "HASH"},
                    {"AttributeName": "ItemId", "KeyType": "RANGE"},
                ],
                ProvisionedThroughput={"ReadCapacityUnits": 5,
"WriteCapacityUnits": 5},
            )
            log.info("Creating table %s...", self.table_name)
            waiter = self.dynamodb_client.get_waiter("table_exists")
            waiter.wait(TableName=self.table_name)
            log.info("Table %s created.", self.table_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceInUseException":
                log.info("Table %s exists, nothing to be done.", self.table_name)
            else:
                raise RecommendationServiceError(
                    self.table_name, f"ClientError when creating table: {err}."
                )
        else:
            return response

    def populate(self, data_file: str) -> None:
        """
        Populates the recommendations table from a JSON file.

        :param data_file: The path to the data file.
        :raises RecommendationServiceError: If the table population fails.
        """
        try:
            with open(data_file) as data:
                items = json.load(data)
            batch = [{"PutRequest": {"Item": item}} for item in items]
            self.dynamodb_client.batch_write_item(RequestItems={self.table_name:
batch})
            log.info(
                "Populated table %s with items from %s.", self.table_name,
data_file
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            raise RecommendationServiceError(
                self.table_name, f"Couldn't populate table from {data_file}:
{err}"
            )
```

```
    def destroy(self) -> None:
        """
        Deletes the recommendations table.

        :raises RecommendationServiceError: If the table deletion fails.
        """
        try:
            self.dynamodb_client.delete_table(TableName=self.table_name)
            log.info("Deleting table %s...", self.table_name)
            waiter = self.dynamodb_client.get_waiter("table_not_exists")
            waiter.wait(TableName=self.table_name)
            log.info("Table %s deleted.", self.table_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                log.info("Table %s does not exist, nothing to do.",
 self.table_name)
            else:
                raise RecommendationServiceError(
                    self.table_name, f"ClientError when deleting table: {err}."
                )
```

Systems Manager 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
class ParameterHelper:
    """
    Encapsulates Systems Manager parameters. This example uses these parameters
 to drive
    the demonstration of resilient architecture, such as failure of a dependency
 or
    how the service responds to a health check.
    """

    table: str = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-table"
    failure_response: str = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-failure-response"
    health_check: str = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-health-check"

    def __init__(self, table_name: str, ssm_client: boto3.client):
        """
        Initializes the ParameterHelper class with the necessary parameters.
```

```
        :param table_name: The name of the DynamoDB table that is used as a
recommendation
                           service.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        """
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.table_name = table_name

    def reset(self) -> None:
        """
        Resets the Systems Manager parameters to starting values for the demo.
        These are the name of the DynamoDB recommendation table, no response when
a
        dependency fails, and shallow health checks.
        """
        self.put(self.table, self.table_name)
        self.put(self.failure_response, "none")
        self.put(self.health_check, "shallow")

    def put(self, name: str, value: str) -> None:
        """
        Sets the value of a named Systems Manager parameter.

        :param name: The name of the parameter.
        :param value: The new value of the parameter.
        :raises ParameterHelperError: If the parameter value cannot be set.
        """
        try:
            self.ssm_client.put_parameter(
                Name=name, Value=value, Overwrite=True, Type="String"
            )
            log.info("Setting parameter %s to '%s'.", name, value)
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(f"Failed to set parameter {name}.")
            if error_code == "ParameterLimitExceeded":
                log.error(
                    "The parameter limit has been exceeded. "
                    "Consider deleting unused parameters or request a limit
increase."
                )
            elif error_code == "ParameterAlreadyExists":
                log.error(
```

```
                    "The parameter already exists and overwrite is set to False.
"
                    "Use Overwrite=True to update the parameter."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - CreateInstanceProfile
  - CreateLaunchTemplate
  - CreateListener
  - CreateLoadBalancer
  - CreateTargetGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteInstanceProfile
  - DeleteLaunchTemplate
  - DeleteLoadBalancer
  - DeleteTargetGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups
  - DescribeAvailabilityZones
  - DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
  - DescribeInstances
  - DescribeLoadBalancers
  - DescribeSubnets
  - DescribeTargetGroups
  - DescribeTargetHealth
  - DescribeVpcs
  - RebootInstances

  - ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation

- TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

AWS SDKs를 사용하는 MediaStore의 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 AWS Elemental MediaStore 함께를 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

추가 리소스

- MediaStore 사용 설명서 - MediaStore에 대한 추가 정보
- MediaStore API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 MediaStore 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 설정 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs 사용하는 MediaStore의 기본 예제
  - AWS SDKs 사용하는 MediaStore에 대한 작업
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateContainer 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteContainer 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 DeleteObject 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeContainer 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetObject 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListContainers 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutObject 함께 사용

AWS SDKs 사용하는 MediaStore의 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS Elemental MediaStore SDKs에서의 기본 사항을 AWS 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- AWS SDKs 사용하는 MediaStore에 대한 작업
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateContainer 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteContainer 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 DeleteObject 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeContainer 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetObject 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListContainers 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutObject 함께 사용

AWS SDKs 사용하는 MediaStore에 대한 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 MediaStore 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 AWS Elemental MediaStore API 참조를 참조하세요.

예시

- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateContainer 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteContainer 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DeleteObject 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeContainer 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetObject 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListContainers 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutObject 함께 사용

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`CreateContainer`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateContainer`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

컨테이너 생성

다음 `create-container` 예시에서는 빈 새 컨테이너를 생성합니다.

```
aws mediastore create-container --container-name ExampleContainer
```

출력:

```
{
    "Container": {
        "AccessLoggingEnabled": false,
        "CreationTime": 1563557265,
        "Name": "ExampleContainer",
        "Status": "CREATING",
        "ARN": "arn:aws:mediastore:us-west-2:111122223333:container/
ExampleContainer"
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Elemental MediaStore 사용자 안내서의 컨테이너 생성을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateContainer를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.MediaStoreClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.CreateContainerRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.CreateContainerResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.MediaStoreException;
```

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class CreateContainer {
    public static long sleepTime = 10;

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <containerName>

                Where:
                   containerName - The name of the container to create.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String containerName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        MediaStoreClient mediaStoreClient = MediaStoreClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        createMediaContainer(mediaStoreClient, containerName);
        mediaStoreClient.close();
    }


    public static void createMediaContainer(MediaStoreClient mediaStoreClient,
 String containerName) {
        try {
            CreateContainerRequest containerRequest =
 CreateContainerRequest.builder()
                    .containerName(containerName)
```

```
                    .build();

            CreateContainerResponse containerResponse =
 mediaStoreClient.createContainer(containerRequest);
            String status = containerResponse.container().status().toString();
            while (!status.equalsIgnoreCase("Active")) {
                status = DescribeContainer.checkContainer(mediaStoreClient,
 containerName);
                System.out.println("Status - " + status);
                Thread.sleep(sleepTime * 1000);
            }

            System.out.println("The container ARN value is " +
 containerResponse.container().arn());
            System.out.println("Finished ");

        } catch (MediaStoreException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateContainer를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DeleteContainer** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteContainer의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

컨테이너 삭제

다음 delete-container 예시에서는 지정된 컨테이너를 삭제합니다. 객체가 없는 컨테이너만 삭제할 수 있습니다.

```
aws mediastore delete-container \
    --container-name=ExampleLiveDemo
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS Elemental MediaStore 사용자 안내서의 컨테이너 삭제를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteContainer를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.MediaStoreClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.CreateContainerRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.CreateContainerResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.MediaStoreException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class CreateContainer {
    public static long sleepTime = 10;

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <containerName>

                Where:
                   containerName - The name of the container to create.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
```

```
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String containerName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        MediaStoreClient mediaStoreClient = MediaStoreClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        createMediaContainer(mediaStoreClient, containerName);
        mediaStoreClient.close();
    }


    public static void createMediaContainer(MediaStoreClient mediaStoreClient,
 String containerName) {
        try {
            CreateContainerRequest containerRequest =
 CreateContainerRequest.builder()
                    .containerName(containerName)
                    .build();

            CreateContainerResponse containerResponse =
 mediaStoreClient.createContainer(containerRequest);
            String status = containerResponse.container().status().toString();
            while (!status.equalsIgnoreCase("Active")) {
                status = DescribeContainer.checkContainer(mediaStoreClient,
 containerName);
                System.out.println("Status - " + status);
                Thread.sleep(sleepTime * 1000);
            }

            System.out.println("The container ARN value is " +
 containerResponse.container().arn());
            System.out.println("Finished ");

        } catch (MediaStoreException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteContainer를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **DeleteObject** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteObject의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.MediaStoreClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.DescribeContainerRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.DescribeContainerResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastoredata.MediaStoreDataClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastoredata.model.DeleteObjectRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastoredata.model.MediaStoreDataException;
import java.net.URI;
import java.net.URISyntaxException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DeleteObject {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws URISyntaxException {
        final String usage = """
```

```
                Usage:    <completePath> <containerName>

                Where:
                   completePath - The path (including the container) of the item
to delete.
                   containerName - The name of the container.
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String completePath = args[0];
        String containerName = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        URI uri = new URI(getEndpoint(containerName));

        MediaStoreDataClient mediaStoreData = MediaStoreDataClient.builder()
                .endpointOverride(uri)
                .region(region)
                .build();

        deleteMediaObject(mediaStoreData, completePath);
        mediaStoreData.close();
    }

    public static void deleteMediaObject(MediaStoreDataClient mediaStoreData,
String completePath) {
        try {
            DeleteObjectRequest deleteObjectRequest =
DeleteObjectRequest.builder()
                    .path(completePath)
                    .build();

            mediaStoreData.deleteObject(deleteObjectRequest);

        } catch (MediaStoreDataException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

```
    private static String getEndpoint(String containerName) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        MediaStoreClient mediaStoreClient = MediaStoreClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        DescribeContainerRequest containerRequest =
 DescribeContainerRequest.builder()
                .containerName(containerName)
                .build();

        DescribeContainerResponse response =
 mediaStoreClient.describeContainer(containerRequest);
        mediaStoreClient.close();
        return response.container().endpoint();
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteObject를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DescribeContainer** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeContainer의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

컨테이너 세부 정보 보기

다음 describe-container 예시에서는 지정된 컨테이너의 세부 정보를 표시합니다.

```
aws mediastore describe-container \
    --container-name ExampleContainer
```

출력:

```
{
    "Container": {
        "CreationTime": 1563558086,
        "AccessLoggingEnabled": false,
```

```
        "ARN": "arn:aws:mediastore:us-west-2:111122223333:container/
ExampleContainer",
        "Status": "ACTIVE",
        "Name": "ExampleContainer",
        "Endpoint": "https://aaabbbcccdddee.data.mediastore.us-
west-2.amazonaws.com"
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Elemental MediaStore 사용자 안내서의 컨테이너 세부 정보 보기를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeContainer를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.MediaStoreClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.DescribeContainerRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.DescribeContainerResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.MediaStoreException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DescribeContainer {
```

```
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <containerName>

                Where:
                   containerName - The name of the container to describe.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String containerName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        MediaStoreClient mediaStoreClient = MediaStoreClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Status is " + checkContainer(mediaStoreClient,
containerName));
        mediaStoreClient.close();
    }

    public static String checkContainer(MediaStoreClient mediaStoreClient, String
containerName) {
        try {
            DescribeContainerRequest describeContainerRequest =
DescribeContainerRequest.builder()
                    .containerName(containerName)
                    .build();

            DescribeContainerResponse containerResponse =
mediaStoreClient.describeContainer(describeContainerRequest);
            System.out.println("The container name is " +
containerResponse.container().name());
            System.out.println("The container ARN is " +
containerResponse.container().arn());
            return containerResponse.container().status().toString();

        } catch (MediaStoreException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeContainer를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **GetObject** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 GetObject의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

객체 다운로드

다음 get-object 예시에서는 지정된 엔드포인트에 객체를 다운로드합니다.

```
aws mediastore-data get-object \
    --endpoint https://aaabbbcccdddee.data.mediastore.us-west-2.amazonaws.com \
    --path=/folder_name/README.md README.md
```

출력:

```
{
    "ContentLength": "2307346",
    "ContentType": "image/jpeg",
    "LastModified": "Fri, 19 Jul 2019 21:32:20 GMT",
    "ETag": "2aa333bbcc8d8d22d777e999c88d4aa9eeeeee4dd89ff7f555555555555da6d3",
    "StatusCode": 200
}
```

객체의 일부 다운로드

다음 get-object 예시에서는 지정된 엔드포인트에 객체의 일부를 다운로드합니다.

```
aws mediastore-data get-object \
    --endpoint https://aaabbbcccdddee.data.mediastore.us-west-2.amazonaws.com \
    --path /folder_name/README.md \
    --range="bytes=0-100" README2.md
```

출력:

```
{
    "StatusCode": 206,
    "ContentRange": "bytes 0-100/2307346",
    "ContentLength": "101",
    "LastModified": "Fri, 19 Jul 2019 21:32:20 GMT",
    "ContentType": "image/jpeg",
    "ETag": "2aa333bbcc8d8d22d777e999c88d4aa9eeeeee4dd89ff7f555555555555da6d3"
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Elemental MediaStore 사용자 안내서의 객체 다운로드를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetObject를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.ResponseInputStream;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.MediaStoreClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.DescribeContainerRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.DescribeContainerResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastoredata.MediaStoreDataClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastoredata.model.GetObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastoredata.model.GetObjectResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastoredata.model.MediaStoreDataException;
import java.io.File;
import java.io.FileOutputStream;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.OutputStream;
import java.net.URI;
import java.net.URISyntaxException;
```

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class GetObject {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws URISyntaxException {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <completePath> <containerName> <savePath>

                Where:
                   completePath - The path of the object in the container (for
 example, Videos5/sampleVideo.mp4).
                   containerName - The name of the container.
                   savePath - The path on the local drive where the file is
 saved, including the file name (for example, C:/AWS/myvid.mp4).
                """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String completePath = args[0];
        String containerName = args[1];
        String savePath = args[2];

        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        URI uri = new URI(getEndpoint(containerName));
        MediaStoreDataClient mediaStoreData = MediaStoreDataClient.builder()
                .endpointOverride(uri)
                .region(region)
                .build();

        getMediaObject(mediaStoreData, completePath, savePath);
        mediaStoreData.close();
    }
```

```
    public static void getMediaObject(MediaStoreDataClient mediaStoreData, String
 completePath, String savePath) {

        try {
            GetObjectRequest objectRequest = GetObjectRequest.builder()
                    .path(completePath)
                    .build();

            // Write out the data to a file.
            ResponseInputStream<GetObjectResponse> data =
 mediaStoreData.getObject(objectRequest);
            byte[] buffer = new byte[data.available()];
            data.read(buffer);

            File targetFile = new File(savePath);
            OutputStream outStream = new FileOutputStream(targetFile);
            outStream.write(buffer);
            System.out.println("The data was written to " + savePath);

        } catch (MediaStoreDataException | IOException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    private static String getEndpoint(String containerName) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        MediaStoreClient mediaStoreClient = MediaStoreClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        DescribeContainerRequest containerRequest =
 DescribeContainerRequest.builder()
                .containerName(containerName)
                .build();

        DescribeContainerResponse response =
 mediaStoreClient.describeContainer(containerRequest);
        return response.container().endpoint();
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetObject를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **ListContainers** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListContainers`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

컨테이너 목록 보기

다음 `list-containers` 예시에서는 계정에 연결된 모든 컨테이너의 목록을 표시합니다.

```
aws mediastore list-containers
```

출력:

```
{
    "Containers": [
        {
            "CreationTime": 1505317931,
            "Endpoint": "https://aaabbbcccdddee.data.mediastore.us-
west-2.amazonaws.com",
            "Status": "ACTIVE",
            "ARN": "arn:aws:mediastore:us-west-2:111122223333:container/
ExampleLiveDemo",
            "AccessLoggingEnabled": false,
            "Name": "ExampleLiveDemo"
        },
        {
            "CreationTime": 1506528818,
            "Endpoint": "https://fffggghhhiiijj.data.mediastore.us-
west-2.amazonaws.com",
            "Status": "ACTIVE",
            "ARN": "arn:aws:mediastore:us-west-2:111122223333:container/
ExampleContainer",
            "AccessLoggingEnabled": false,
            "Name": "ExampleContainer"
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Elemental MediaStore 사용자 안내서의 컨테이너 목록 보기를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListContainers를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.MediaStoreClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.Container;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.ListContainersResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.MediaStoreException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ListContainers {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        MediaStoreClient mediaStoreClient = MediaStoreClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listAllContainers(mediaStoreClient);
        mediaStoreClient.close();
    }
```

```
    public static void listAllContainers(MediaStoreClient mediaStoreClient) {
        try {
            ListContainersResponse containersResponse =
 mediaStoreClient.listContainers();
            List<Container> containers = containersResponse.containers();
            for (Container container : containers) {
                System.out.println("Container name is " + container.name());
            }

        } catch (MediaStoreException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListContainers를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **PutObject** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `PutObject`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

객체 업로드

다음 `put-object` 예시에서는 지정된 컨테이너에 객체를 업로드합니다. 객체가 컨테이너 내에 저장될 폴더 경로를 지정할 수 있습니다. 폴더가 이미 있는 경우 AWS Elemental MediaStore는 폴더에 객체를 저장합니다. 폴더가 없으면 폴더를 만든 후 그 폴더에 객체를 저장합니다.

```
aws mediastore-data put-object \
    --endpoint https://aaabbbcccdddee.data.mediastore.us-west-2.amazonaws.com \
    --body README.md \
    --path /folder_name/README.md \
    --cache-control "max-age=6, public" \
    --content-type binary/octet-stream
```

출력:

```
{
    "ContentSHA256":
 "74b5fdb517f423ed750ef214c44adfe2be36e37d861eafe9c842cbe1bf387a9d",
    "StorageClass": "TEMPORAL",
    "ETag": "af3e4731af032167a106015d1f2fe934e68b32ed1aa297a9e325f5c64979277b"
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Elemental MediaStore 사용자 안내서의 객체 업로드를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 PutObject를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.MediaStoreClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastoredata.MediaStoreDataClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.sync.RequestBody;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastoredata.model.PutObjectRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastoredata.model.MediaStoreDataException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastoredata.model.PutObjectResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.DescribeContainerRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.DescribeContainerResponse;
import java.io.File;
import java.net.URI;
import java.net.URISyntaxException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
```

```
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class PutObject {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws URISyntaxException {
        final String USAGE = """

                To run this example, supply the name of a container, a file
 location to use, and path in the container\s

                Ex: <containerName> <filePath> <completePath>
                """;

        if (args.length < 3) {
            System.out.println(USAGE);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String containerName = args[0];
        String filePath = args[1];
        String completePath = args[2];

        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        URI uri = new URI(getEndpoint(containerName));
        MediaStoreDataClient mediaStoreData = MediaStoreDataClient.builder()
                .endpointOverride(uri)
                .region(region)
                .build();

        putMediaObject(mediaStoreData, filePath, completePath);
        mediaStoreData.close();
    }

    public static void putMediaObject(MediaStoreDataClient mediaStoreData, String
 filePath, String completePath) {
        try {
            File myFile = new File(filePath);
            RequestBody requestBody = RequestBody.fromFile(myFile);

            PutObjectRequest objectRequest = PutObjectRequest.builder()
                    .path(completePath)
                    .contentType("video/mp4")
                    .build();
```

```
            PutObjectResponse response = mediaStoreData.putObject(objectRequest,
 requestBody);
            System.out.println("The saved object is " +
 response.storageClass().toString());

        } catch (MediaStoreDataException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static String getEndpoint(String containerName) {

        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        MediaStoreClient mediaStoreClient = MediaStoreClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        DescribeContainerRequest containerRequest =
 DescribeContainerRequest.builder()
                .containerName(containerName)
                .build();

        DescribeContainerResponse response =
 mediaStoreClient.describeContainer(containerRequest);
        return response.container().endpoint();
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 PutObject를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon EMR 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon EMR을 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

추가 리소스

- Amazon EMR 관리 안내서 - Amazon EMR에 대한 자세한 정보입니다.
- Amazon EMR API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 Amazon EMR 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 설정 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs 사용한 Amazon EMR의 기본 예제
  - AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon EMR 작업
    - AWS SDK와 AddJobFlowSteps 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeCluster 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeStep 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListSteps 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 RunJobFlow 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 TerminateJobFlows 함께 사용
- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon EMR 시나리오
  - 수명이 짧은 Amazon EMR 클러스터를 생성하고 AWS SDK를 사용하여 단계 실행
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 쉘 스크립트를 실행하여 Amazon EMR 인스턴스에 라이브러리 설치

AWS SDKs 사용한 Amazon EMR의 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 SDKs와 함께 AWS Amazon EMR의 기본 사항을 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon EMR 작업
  - AWS SDK와 AddJobFlowSteps 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeCluster 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeStep 함께 사용

- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListSteps 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 RunJobFlow 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 TerminateJobFlows 함께 사용

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon EMR 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 Amazon EMR 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

이러한 발췌문은 Amazon EMR API를 호출하며 컨텍스트에서 실행해야 하는 더 큰 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드입니다. AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon EMR 시나리오 에서 컨텍스트에 맞는 작업을 볼 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 Amazon EMR API 참조를 참조하세요.

예시

- AWS SDK와 AddJobFlowSteps 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeCluster 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeStep 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListSteps 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 RunJobFlow 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 TerminateJobFlows 함께 사용

AWS SDK와 **`AddJobFlowSteps`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `AddJobFlowSteps`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Spark 단계를 추가합니다. 이 단계는 추가되는 즉시 클러스터에서 실행됩니다.

```
def add_step(cluster_id, name, script_uri, script_args, emr_client):
    """
    Adds a job step to the specified cluster. This example adds a Spark
    step, which is run by the cluster as soon as it is added.

    :param cluster_id: The ID of the cluster.
    :param name: The name of the step.
    :param script_uri: The URI where the Python script is stored.
    :param script_args: Arguments to pass to the Python script.
    :param emr_client: The Boto3 EMR client object.
    :return: The ID of the newly added step.
    """
    try:
        response = emr_client.add_job_flow_steps(
            JobFlowId=cluster_id,
            Steps=[
                {
                    "Name": name,
                    "ActionOnFailure": "CONTINUE",
                    "HadoopJarStep": {
                        "Jar": "command-runner.jar",
                        "Args": [
                            "spark-submit",
                            "--deploy-mode",
                            "cluster",
                            script_uri,
                            *script_args,
                        ],
                    },
                }
            ],
```

```
        )
        step_id = response["StepIds"][0]
        logger.info("Started step with ID %s", step_id)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't start step %s with URI %s.", name, script_uri)
        raise
    else:
        return step_id
```

Amazon EMR 파일 시스템(EMRFS) 명령을 클러스터에서 작업 단계로 실행합니다. SSH 연결을 통해 명령을 수동으로 실행하는 대신 클러스터에서 EMRFS 명령을 자동화하는 데 사용할 수 있습니다.

```
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError


def add_emrfs_step(command, bucket_url, cluster_id, emr_client):
    """
    Add an EMRFS command as a job flow step to an existing cluster.

    :param command: The EMRFS command to run.
    :param bucket_url: The URL of a bucket that contains tracking metadata.
    :param cluster_id: The ID of the cluster to update.
    :param emr_client: The Boto3 Amazon EMR client object.
    :return: The ID of the added job flow step. Status can be tracked by calling
             the emr_client.describe_step() function.
    """
    job_flow_step = {
        "Name": "Example EMRFS Command Step",
        "ActionOnFailure": "CONTINUE",
        "HadoopJarStep": {
            "Jar": "command-runner.jar",
            "Args": ["/usr/bin/emrfs", command, bucket_url],
        },
    }

    try:
        response = emr_client.add_job_flow_steps(
            JobFlowId=cluster_id, Steps=[job_flow_step]
```

```
        )
        step_id = response["StepIds"][0]
        print(f"Added step {step_id} to cluster {cluster_id}.")
    except ClientError:
        print(f"Couldn't add a step to cluster {cluster_id}.")
        raise
    else:
        return step_id


def usage_demo():
    emr_client = boto3.client("emr")
    # Assumes the first waiting cluster has EMRFS enabled and has created
 metadata
    # with the default name of 'EmrFSMetadata'.
    cluster = emr_client.list_clusters(ClusterStates=["WAITING"])["Clusters"][0]
    add_emrfs_step(
        "sync", "s3://elasticmapreduce/samples/cloudfront", cluster["Id"],
 emr_client
    )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 AddJobFlowSteps를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DescribeCluster** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeCluster의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

명령:

```
aws emr describe-cluster --cluster-id j-XXXXXXXX
```

출력:

```
For release-label based uniform instance groups cluster:

        {
            "Cluster": {
                "Status": {
                    "Timeline": {
                        "ReadyDateTime": 1436475075.199,
                        "CreationDateTime": 1436474656.563,
                    },
                    "State": "WAITING",
                    "StateChangeReason": {
                        "Message": "Waiting for steps to run"
                    }
                },
                "Ec2InstanceAttributes": {
                    "ServiceAccessSecurityGroup": "sg-xxxxxxxx",
                    "EmrManagedMasterSecurityGroup": "sg-xxxxxxxx",
                    "IamInstanceProfile": "EMR_EC2_DefaultRole",
                    "Ec2KeyName": "myKey",
                    "Ec2AvailabilityZone": "us-east-1c",
                    "EmrManagedSlaveSecurityGroup": "sg-yyyyyyyyy"
                },
                "Name": "My Cluster",
                "ServiceRole": "EMR_DefaultRole",
                "Tags": [],
                "TerminationProtected": true,
                "UnhealthyNodeReplacement": true,
                "ReleaseLabel": "emr-4.0.0",
                "NormalizedInstanceHours": 96,
                "InstanceGroups": [
                    {
                        "RequestedInstanceCount": 2,
                        "Status": {
                            "Timeline": {
                                "ReadyDateTime": 1436475074.245,
                                "CreationDateTime": 1436474656.564,
                                "EndDateTime": 1436638158.387
                            },
                            "State": "RUNNING",
                            "StateChangeReason": {
                                "Message": "",
                            }
                        },
```

```
                        "Name": "CORE",
                        "InstanceGroupType": "CORE",
                        "Id": "ig-YYYYYYY",
                        "Configurations": [],
                        "InstanceType": "m3.large",
                        "Market": "ON_DEMAND",
                        "RunningInstanceCount": 2
                    },
                    {
                        "RequestedInstanceCount": 1,
                        "Status": {
                            "Timeline": {
                                "ReadyDateTime": 1436475074.245,
                                "CreationDateTime": 1436474656.564,
                                "EndDateTime": 1436638158.387
                            },
                            "State": "RUNNING",
                            "StateChangeReason": {
                                "Message": "",
                            }
                        },
                        "Name": "MASTER",
                        "InstanceGroupType": "MASTER",
                        "Id": "ig-XXXXXXXXX",
                        "Configurations": [],
                        "InstanceType": "m3.large",
                        "Market": "ON_DEMAND",
                        "RunningInstanceCount": 1
                    }
                ],
                "Applications": [
                    {
                        "Name": "Hadoop"
                    }
                ],
                "VisibleToAllUsers": true,
                "BootstrapActions": [],
                "MasterPublicDnsName":
"ec2-54-147-144-78.compute-1.amazonaws.com",
                "AutoTerminate": false,
                "Id": "j-XXXXXXXX",
                "Configurations": [
                    {
                        "Properties": {
```

```
                            "fs.s3.consistent.retryPeriodSeconds": "20",
                            "fs.s3.enableServerSideEncryption": "true",
                            "fs.s3.consistent": "false",
                            "fs.s3.consistent.retryCount": "2"
                        },
                        "Classification": "emrfs-site"
                    }
                ]
            }
        }


For release-label based instance fleet cluster:
{
    "Cluster": {
        "Status": {
            "Timeline": {
                "ReadyDateTime": 1487897289.705,
                "CreationDateTime": 1487896933.942
            },
            "State": "WAITING",
            "StateChangeReason": {
                "Message": "Waiting for steps to run"
            }
        },
        "Ec2InstanceAttributes": {
            "EmrManagedMasterSecurityGroup": "sg-xxxxx",
            "RequestedEc2AvailabilityZones": [],
            "RequestedEc2SubnetIds": [],
            "IamInstanceProfile": "EMR_EC2_DefaultRole",
            "Ec2AvailabilityZone": "us-east-1a",
            "EmrManagedSlaveSecurityGroup": "sg-xxxxx"
        },
        "Name": "My Cluster",
        "ServiceRole": "EMR_DefaultRole",
        "Tags": [],
        "TerminationProtected": false,
        "UnhealthyNodeReplacement": false,
        "ReleaseLabel": "emr-5.2.0",
        "NormalizedInstanceHours": 472,
        "InstanceCollectionType": "INSTANCE_FLEET",
        "InstanceFleets": [
            {
                "Status": {
```

```
                    "Timeline": {
                        "ReadyDateTime": 1487897212.74,
                        "CreationDateTime": 1487896933.948
                    },
                    "State": "RUNNING",
                    "StateChangeReason": {
                        "Message": ""
                    }
                },
                "ProvisionedSpotCapacity": 1,
                "Name": "MASTER",
                "InstanceFleetType": "MASTER",
                "LaunchSpecifications": {
                    "SpotSpecification": {
                        "TimeoutDurationMinutes": 60,
                        "TimeoutAction": "TERMINATE_CLUSTER"
                    }
                },
                "TargetSpotCapacity": 1,
                "ProvisionedOnDemandCapacity": 0,
                "InstanceTypeSpecifications": [
                    {
                        "BidPrice": "0.5",
                        "InstanceType": "m3.xlarge",
                        "WeightedCapacity": 1
                    }
                ],
                "Id": "if-xxxxxxx",
                "TargetOnDemandCapacity": 0
            }
        ],
        "Applications": [
            {
                "Version": "2.7.3",
                "Name": "Hadoop"
            }
        ],
        "ScaleDownBehavior": "TERMINATE_AT_INSTANCE_HOUR",
        "VisibleToAllUsers": true,
        "BootstrapActions": [],
        "MasterPublicDnsName": "ec2-xxx-xx-xxx-xx.compute-1.amazonaws.com",
        "AutoTerminate": false,
        "Id": "j-xxxxx",
        "Configurations": []
```

```
    }
}

For ami based uniform instance group cluster:

    {
        "Cluster": {
            "Status": {
                "Timeline": {
                    "ReadyDateTime": 1399400564.432,
                    "CreationDateTime": 1399400268.62
                },
                "State": "WAITING",
                "StateChangeReason": {
                    "Message": "Waiting for steps to run"
                }
            },
            "Ec2InstanceAttributes": {
                "IamInstanceProfile": "EMR_EC2_DefaultRole",
                "Ec2AvailabilityZone": "us-east-1c"
            },
            "Name": "My Cluster",
            "Tags": [],
            "TerminationProtected": true,
            "UnhealthyNodeReplacement": true,
            "RunningAmiVersion": "2.5.4",
            "InstanceGroups": [
                {
                    "RequestedInstanceCount": 1,
                    "Status": {
                        "Timeline": {
                            "ReadyDateTime": 1399400558.848,
                            "CreationDateTime": 1399400268.621
                        },
                        "State": "RUNNING",
                        "StateChangeReason": {
                            "Message": ""
                        }
                    },
                    "Name": "Master instance group",
                    "InstanceGroupType": "MASTER",
                    "InstanceType": "m1.small",
                    "Id": "ig-ABCD",
                    "Market": "ON_DEMAND",
```

```
                "RunningInstanceCount": 1
            },
            {
                "RequestedInstanceCount": 2,
                "Status": {
                    "Timeline": {
                        "ReadyDateTime": 1399400564.439,
                        "CreationDateTime": 1399400268.621
                    },
                    "State": "RUNNING",
                    "StateChangeReason": {
                        "Message": ""
                    }
                },
                "Name": "Core instance group",
                "InstanceGroupType": "CORE",
                "InstanceType": "m1.small",
                "Id": "ig-DEF",
                "Market": "ON_DEMAND",
                "RunningInstanceCount": 2
            }
        ],
        "Applications": [
            {
                "Version": "1.0.3",
                "Name": "hadoop"
            }
        ],
        "BootstrapActions": [],
        "VisibleToAllUsers": false,
        "RequestedAmiVersion": "2.4.2",
        "LogUri": "s3://myLogUri/",
        "AutoTerminate": false,
        "Id": "j-XXXXXXXX"
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeCluster를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def describe_cluster(cluster_id, emr_client):
    """
    Gets detailed information about a cluster.

    :param cluster_id: The ID of the cluster to describe.
    :param emr_client: The Boto3 EMR client object.
    :return: The retrieved cluster information.
    """
    try:
        response = emr_client.describe_cluster(ClusterId=cluster_id)
        cluster = response["Cluster"]
        logger.info("Got data for cluster %s.", cluster["Name"])
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get data for cluster %s.", cluster_id)
        raise
    else:
        return cluster
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeCluster를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DescribeStep** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeStep의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

다음 명령은 클러스터 ID가 `j-3SD91U2E1L2QX`인 클러스터에서 단계 ID가 `s-3LZC0QUT43AM`인 단계를 설명합니다.

```
aws emr describe-step --cluster-id j-3SD91U2E1L2QX --step-id s-3LZC0QUT43AM
```

출력:

```
{
    "Step": {
        "Status": {
            "Timeline": {
                "EndDateTime": 1433200470.481,
                "CreationDateTime": 1433199926.597,
                "StartDateTime": 1433200404.959
            },
            "State": "COMPLETED",
            "StateChangeReason": {}
        },
        "Config": {
            "Args": [
                "s3://us-west-2.elasticmapreduce/libs/hive/hive-script",
                "--base-path",
                "s3://us-west-2.elasticmapreduce/libs/hive/",
                "--install-hive",
                "--hive-versions",
                "0.13.1"
            ],
            "Jar": "s3://us-west-2.elasticmapreduce/libs/script-runner/script-
runner.jar",
            "Properties": {}
        },
        "Id": "s-3LZC0QUT43AM",
        "ActionOnFailure": "TERMINATE_CLUSTER",
        "Name": "Setup hive"
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeStep을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def describe_step(cluster_id, step_id, emr_client):
    """
    Gets detailed information about the specified step, including the current
 state of
    the step.

    :param cluster_id: The ID of the cluster.
    :param step_id: The ID of the step.
    :param emr_client: The Boto3 EMR client object.
    :return: The retrieved information about the specified step.
    """
    try:
        response = emr_client.describe_step(ClusterId=cluster_id, StepId=step_id)
        step = response["Step"]
        logger.info("Got data for step %s.", step_id)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get data for step %s.", step_id)
        raise
    else:
        return step
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeStep을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **ListSteps** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListSteps`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

다음 명령은 클러스터 ID가 `j-3SD91U2E1L2QX`인 클러스터의 모든 단계를 나열합니다.

```
aws emr list-steps --cluster-id j-3SD91U2E1L2QX
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListSteps를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def list_steps(cluster_id, emr_client):
    """
    Gets a list of steps for the specified cluster. In this example, all steps
 are
    returned, including completed and failed steps.

    :param cluster_id: The ID of the cluster.
    :param emr_client: The Boto3 EMR client object.
    :return: The list of steps for the specified cluster.
    """
    try:
        response = emr_client.list_steps(ClusterId=cluster_id)
        steps = response["Steps"]
        logger.info("Got %s steps for cluster %s.", len(steps), cluster_id)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get steps for cluster %s.", cluster_id)
        raise
    else:
        return steps
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListSteps를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **RunJobFlow** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 RunJobFlow의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def run_job_flow(
    name,
    log_uri,
    keep_alive,
    applications,
    job_flow_role,
    service_role,
    security_groups,
    steps,
    emr_client,
):
    """
    Runs a job flow with the specified steps. A job flow creates a cluster of
    instances and adds steps to be run on the cluster. Steps added to the cluster
    are run as soon as the cluster is ready.

    This example uses the 'emr-5.30.1' release. A list of recent releases can be
    found here:
        https://docs.aws.amazon.com/emr/latest/ReleaseGuide/emr-release-
components.html.

    :param name: The name of the cluster.
    :param log_uri: The URI where logs are stored. This can be an Amazon S3
 bucket URL,
```

```
                    such as 's3://my-log-bucket'.
   :param keep_alive: When True, the cluster is put into a Waiting state after
all
                      steps are run. When False, the cluster terminates itself
when
                      the step queue is empty.
   :param applications: The applications to install on each instance in the
cluster,
                        such as Hive or Spark.
   :param job_flow_role: The IAM role assumed by the cluster.
   :param service_role: The IAM role assumed by the service.
   :param security_groups: The security groups to assign to the cluster
instances.
                           Amazon EMR adds all needed rules to these groups, so
                           they can be empty if you require only the default
rules.
   :param steps: The job flow steps to add to the cluster. These are run in
order
                 when the cluster is ready.
   :param emr_client: The Boto3 EMR client object.
   :return: The ID of the newly created cluster.
   """
   try:
       response = emr_client.run_job_flow(
           Name=name,
           LogUri=log_uri,
           ReleaseLabel="emr-5.30.1",
           Instances={
               "MasterInstanceType": "m5.xlarge",
               "SlaveInstanceType": "m5.xlarge",
               "InstanceCount": 3,
               "KeepJobFlowAliveWhenNoSteps": keep_alive,
               "EmrManagedMasterSecurityGroup": security_groups["manager"].id,
               "EmrManagedSlaveSecurityGroup": security_groups["worker"].id,
           },
           Steps=[
               {
                   "Name": step["name"],
                   "ActionOnFailure": "CONTINUE",
                   "HadoopJarStep": {
                       "Jar": "command-runner.jar",
                       "Args": [
                           "spark-submit",
                           "--deploy-mode",
```

```
                            "cluster",
                            step["script_uri"],
                            *step["script_args"],
                        ],
                    },
                }
                for step in steps
            ],
            Applications=[{"Name": app} for app in applications],
            JobFlowRole=job_flow_role.name,
            ServiceRole=service_role.name,
            EbsRootVolumeSize=10,
            VisibleToAllUsers=True,
        )
        cluster_id = response["JobFlowId"]
        logger.info("Created cluster %s.", cluster_id)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create cluster.")
        raise
    else:
        return cluster_id
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 RunJobFlow를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **TerminateJobFlows** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 TerminateJobFlows의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def terminate_cluster(cluster_id, emr_client):
```

```
    """
    Terminates a cluster. This terminates all instances in the cluster and cannot
    be undone. Any data not saved elsewhere, such as in an Amazon S3 bucket, is
lost.

    :param cluster_id: The ID of the cluster to terminate.
    :param emr_client: The Boto3 EMR client object.
    """
    try:
        emr_client.terminate_job_flows(JobFlowIds=[cluster_id])
        logger.info("Terminated cluster %s.", cluster_id)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't terminate cluster %s.", cluster_id)
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 TerminateJobFlows를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon EMR 시나리오

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon EMR AWS SDKs에서 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이러한 시나리오에서는 Amazon EMR 내에서 또는 다른 함수와 결합된 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS 서비스. 각 시나리오에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시나리오는 컨텍스트에 맞는 서비스 작업을 이해하는 데 도움이 되도록 중급 수준의 경험을 대상으로 합니다.

예시

- 수명이 짧은 Amazon EMR 클러스터를 생성하고 AWS SDK를 사용하여 단계 실행
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 쉘 스크립트를 실행하여 Amazon EMR 인스턴스에 라이브러리 설치

수명이 짧은 Amazon EMR 클러스터를 생성하고 AWS SDK를 사용하여 단계 실행

다음 코드 예제에서는 단일 단계를 실행하고 해당 단계가 완료되면 자동으로 종료되는 수명이 짧은 Amazon EMR 클러스터를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

Apache Spark를 사용하여 많은 수의 계산을 병렬화하여 pi의 값을 추정하는 수명이 짧은 Amazon EMR 클러스터를 생성합니다. 작업은 출력을 Amazon EMR 로그와 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 버킷에 기록합니다. 클러스터는 작업을 완료한 후 자체적으로 종료됩니다.

- Amazon S3 버킷을 생성하고 작업 스크립트를 업로드합니다.
- 역할 생성 AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
- Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud(Amazon EC2) 보안 그룹을 생성합니다.
- 수명이 짧은 클러스터를 생성하고 단일 작업 단계를 실행합니다.

이 예제는 GitHub에서 가장 잘 볼 수 있습니다. 전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon EMR

AWS SDK를 사용하여 쉘 스크립트를 실행하여 Amazon EMR 인스턴스에 라이브러리 설치

다음 코드 예제에서는를 AWS Systems Manager 사용하여 추가 라이브러리를 설치하는 Amazon EMR 인스턴스에서 셸 스크립트를 실행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이렇게 하면 SSH 연결을 통해 수동으로 명령을 실행하는 대신 인스턴스 관리를 자동화할 수 있습니다.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import argparse
import time
```

```
import boto3


def install_libraries_on_core_nodes(cluster_id, script_path, emr_client,
 ssm_client):
    """
    Copies and runs a shell script on the core nodes in the cluster.

    :param cluster_id: The ID of the cluster.
    :param script_path: The path to the script, typically an Amazon S3 object
 URL.
    :param emr_client: The Boto3 Amazon EMR client.
    :param ssm_client: The Boto3 AWS Systems Manager client.
    """
    core_nodes = emr_client.list_instances(
        ClusterId=cluster_id, InstanceGroupTypes=["CORE"]
    )["Instances"]
    core_instance_ids = [node["Ec2InstanceId"] for node in core_nodes]
    print(f"Found core instances: {core_instance_ids}.")

    commands = [
        # Copy the shell script from Amazon S3 to each node instance.
        f"aws s3 cp {script_path} /home/hadoop",
        # Run the shell script to install libraries on each node instance.
        "bash /home/hadoop/install_libraries.sh",
    ]
    for command in commands:
        print(f"Sending '{command}' to core instances...")
        command_id = ssm_client.send_command(
            InstanceIds=core_instance_ids,
            DocumentName="AWS-RunShellScript",
            Parameters={"commands": [command]},
            TimeoutSeconds=3600,
        )["Command"]["CommandId"]
        while True:
            # Verify the previous step succeeded before running the next step.
            cmd_result = ssm_client.list_commands(CommandId=command_id)
["Commands"][0]
            if cmd_result["StatusDetails"] == "Success":
                print(f"Command succeeded.")
                break
            elif cmd_result["StatusDetails"] in ["Pending", "InProgress"]:
                print(f"Command status is {cmd_result['StatusDetails']},
 waiting...")
```

```
                time.sleep(10)
            else:
                print(f"Command status is {cmd_result['StatusDetails']},
 quitting.")
                raise RuntimeError(
                    f"Command {command} failed to run. "
                    f"Details: {cmd_result['StatusDetails']}"
                )


def main():
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
    parser.add_argument("cluster_id", help="The ID of the cluster.")
    parser.add_argument("script_path", help="The path to the script in Amazon
 S3.")
    args = parser.parse_args()

    emr_client = boto3.client("emr")
    ssm_client = boto3.client("ssm")

    install_libraries_on_core_nodes(
        args.cluster_id, args.script_path, emr_client, ssm_client
    )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListInstances를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDKs AWS Entity Resolution 사용에 대한 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 AWS Entity Resolution 함께를 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

추가 리소스

- AWS Entity Resolution 사용 설명서 -에 대한 자세한 정보입니다 AWS Entity Resolution.
- AWS Entity Resolution API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 AWS Entity Resolution 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

시작

안녕하세요 AWS Entity Resolution

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS Entity Resolution의 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class HelloEntityResoultion {

    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(HelloEntityResoultion.class);

    private static EntityResolutionAsyncClient entityResolutionAsyncClient;
```

```
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        listMatchingWorkflows();
    }

    public static EntityResolutionAsyncClient getResolutionAsyncClient() {
        if (entityResolutionAsyncClient == null) {
            /*
            The `NettyNioAsyncHttpClient` class is part of the AWS SDK for Java,
version 2,
            and it is designed to provide a high-performance, asynchronous HTTP
client for interacting with AWS services.
             It uses the Netty framework to handle the underlying network
communication and the Java NIO API to
             provide a non-blocking, event-driven approach to HTTP requests and
responses.
             */

            SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
                .maxConcurrency(50)  // Adjust as needed.
                .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the connection
timeout.
                .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the read timeout.
                .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the write timeout.
                .build();

            ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
                .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))  // Set the overall API
call timeout.
                .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))  // Set the
individual call attempt timeout.
                .retryStrategy(RetryMode.STANDARD)
                .build();

            entityResolutionAsyncClient = EntityResolutionAsyncClient.builder()
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                .build();
        }
        return entityResolutionAsyncClient;
    }

    /**
     * Lists all matching workflows using an asynchronous paginator.
```

```
     * <p>
     * This method requests a paginated list of matching workflows from the
     * AWS Entity Resolution service and logs the names of the retrieved
 workflows.
     * It uses an asynchronous approach with a paginator and waits for the
 operation
     * to complete using {@code CompletableFuture#join()}.
     * </p>
     */
    public static void listMatchingWorkflows() {
        ListMatchingWorkflowsRequest request =
 ListMatchingWorkflowsRequest.builder().build();

        ListMatchingWorkflowsPublisher paginator =
            getResolutionAsyncClient().listMatchingWorkflowsPaginator(request);

        // Iterate through the paginated results asynchronously
        CompletableFuture<Void> future = paginator.subscribe(response -> {
            response.workflowSummaries().forEach(workflow ->
                logger.info("Matching Workflow Name: " + workflow.workflowName())
            );
        });

        // Wait for the asynchronous operation to complete
        future.join();
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 ListMatchingWorkflowsAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
```

```
import {
  EntityResolutionClient,
  ListMatchingWorkflowsCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-entityresolution";

export const main = async () => {
  const region = "eu-west-1";
  const erClient = new EntityResolutionClient({ region: region });
  try {
    const command = new ListMatchingWorkflowsCommand({});
    const response = await erClient.send(command);
    const workflowSummaries = response.workflowSummaries;
    for (const workflowSummary of workflowSummaries) {
      console.log(`Attribute name: ${workflowSummaries[0].workflowName} `);
    }
    if (workflowSummaries.length === 0) {
      console.log("No matching workflows found.");
    }
  } catch (error) {
    console.error(
      `An error occurred in listing the workflow summaries: ${error.message} \n
 Exiting program.`,
    );
    return;
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 ListMatchingWorkflowsAWS SDK for JavaScript 를 참조하세요.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs AWS Entity Resolution 사용에 대한 기본 예제
  - 안녕하세요 AWS Entity Resolution
  - AWS SDK를 AWS Entity Resolution 사용하여의 기본 사항 알아보기
  - AWS SDKs AWS Entity Resolution 를 사용하기 위한 작업
    - AWS SDK와 CreateMatchingWorkflow 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 CreateSchemaMapping 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 DeleteMatchingWorkflow 함께 사용

- AWS SDK와 DeleteSchemaMapping 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 GetMatchingJob 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 GetSchemaMapping 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 ListSchemaMappings 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 StartMatchingJob 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 TagResource 함께 사용

AWS SDKs AWS Entity Resolution 사용에 대한 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS Entity Resolution SDKs에서의 기본 사항을 AWS 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- 안녕하세요 AWS Entity Resolution
- AWS SDK를 AWS Entity Resolution 사용하여의 기본 사항 알아보기
- AWS SDKs AWS Entity Resolution 를 사용하기 위한 작업
  - AWS SDK와 CreateMatchingWorkflow 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 CreateSchemaMapping 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 DeleteMatchingWorkflow 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 DeleteSchemaMapping 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 GetMatchingJob 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 GetSchemaMapping 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 ListSchemaMappings 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 StartMatchingJob 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 TagResource 함께 사용

안녕하세요 AWS Entity Resolution

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS Entity Resolution의 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class HelloEntityResoultion {

    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(HelloEntityResoultion.class);

    private static EntityResolutionAsyncClient entityResolutionAsyncClient;
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        listMatchingWorkflows();
    }

    public static EntityResolutionAsyncClient getResolutionAsyncClient() {
        if (entityResolutionAsyncClient == null) {
            /*
            The `NettyNioAsyncHttpClient` class is part of the AWS SDK for Java,
 version 2,
            and it is designed to provide a high-performance, asynchronous HTTP
 client for interacting with AWS services.
             It uses the Netty framework to handle the underlying network
 communication and the Java NIO API to
             provide a non-blocking, event-driven approach to HTTP requests and
 responses.
             */
```

```
            SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
                .maxConcurrency(50)  // Adjust as needed.
                .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the connection
timeout.
                .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the read timeout.
                .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the write timeout.
                .build();

            ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
                .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))  // Set the overall API
call timeout.
                .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))  // Set the
individual call attempt timeout.
                .retryStrategy(RetryMode.STANDARD)
                .build();

            entityResolutionAsyncClient = EntityResolutionAsyncClient.builder()
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                .build();
        }
        return entityResolutionAsyncClient;
    }

    /**
     * Lists all matching workflows using an asynchronous paginator.
     * <p>
     * This method requests a paginated list of matching workflows from the
     * AWS Entity Resolution service and logs the names of the retrieved
workflows.
     * It uses an asynchronous approach with a paginator and waits for the
operation
     * to complete using {@code CompletableFuture#join()}.
     * </p>
     */
    public static void listMatchingWorkflows() {
        ListMatchingWorkflowsRequest request =
ListMatchingWorkflowsRequest.builder().build();

        ListMatchingWorkflowsPublisher paginator =
            getResolutionAsyncClient().listMatchingWorkflowsPaginator(request);

        // Iterate through the paginated results asynchronously
```

```
        CompletableFuture<Void> future = paginator.subscribe(response -> {
            response.workflowSummaries().forEach(workflow ->
                logger.info("Matching Workflow Name: " + workflow.workflowName())
            );
        });

        // Wait for the asynchronous operation to complete
        future.join();
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 ListMatchingWorkflowsAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
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```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import {
  EntityResolutionClient,
  ListMatchingWorkflowsCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-entityresolution";

export const main = async () => {
  const region = "eu-west-1";
  const erClient = new EntityResolutionClient({ region: region });
  try {
    const command = new ListMatchingWorkflowsCommand({});
    const response = await erClient.send(command);
    const workflowSummaries = response.workflowSummaries;
    for (const workflowSummary of workflowSummaries) {
      console.log(`Attribute name: ${workflowSummaries[0].workflowName} `);
    }
    if (workflowSummaries.length === 0) {
      console.log("No matching workflows found.");
```

```
    }
  } catch (error) {
    console.error(
      `An error occurred in listing the workflow summaries: ${error.message} \n
 Exiting program.`,
    );
    return;
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 ListMatchingWorkflowsAWS SDK for JavaScript 를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK를 AWS Entity Resolution 사용하여의 기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 스키마 매핑을 생성합니다.
- AWS Entity Resolution 워크플로를 생성합니다.
- 워크플로에 대해 일치하는 작업을 시작합니다.
- 일치하는 작업에 대한 세부 정보를 가져옵니다.
- 스키마 매핑을 가져옵니다.
- 모든 스키마 매핑을 나열합니다.
- 스키마 매핑 리소스에 태그를 지정합니다.
- AWS Entity Resolution 자산을 삭제합니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

AWS Entity Resolution 기능을 보여주는 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
public class EntityResScenario {
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(EntityResScenario.class);
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");
    private static final String STACK_NAME = "EntityResolutionCdkStack";
    private static final String ENTITY_RESOLUTION_ROLE_ARN_KEY =
 "EntityResolutionRoleArn";
    private static final String GLUE_DATA_BUCKET_NAME_KEY = "GlueDataBucketName";
    private static final String JSON_GLUE_TABLE_ARN_KEY = "JsonErGlueTableArn";
    private static final String CSV_GLUE_TABLE_ARN_KEY = "CsvErGlueTableArn";
    private static String glueBucketName;
    private static String workflowName = "workflow-" + UUID.randomUUID();

    private static String jsonSchemaMappingName = "jsonschema-" +
 UUID.randomUUID();
    private static String jsonSchemaMappingArn = null;
    private static String csvSchemaMappingName = "csv-" + UUID.randomUUID();
    private static String roleARN;
    private static String csvGlueTableArn;
    private static String jsonGlueTableArn;
    private static Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

    private static EntityResActions actions = new EntityResActions();

    public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException {

        logger.info("Welcome to the AWS Entity Resolution Scenario.");
        logger.info("""
            AWS Entity Resolution is a fully-managed machine learning service
 provided by
            Amazon Web Services (AWS) that helps organizations extract, link,
 and
            organize information from multiple data sources. It leverages
 natural
            language processing and deep learning models to identify and resolve
            entities, such as people, places, organizations, and products,
            across structured and unstructured data.

            With Entity Resolution, customers can build robust data integration
            pipelines to combine and reconcile data from multiple systems,
 databases,
```

```
            and documents. The service can handle ambiguous, incomplete, or
conflicting
            information, and provide a unified view of entities and their
relationships.
            This can be particularly valuable in applications such as customer
360,
            fraud detection, supply chain management, and knowledge management,
where
            accurate entity identification is crucial.

            The `EntityResolutionAsyncClient` interface in the AWS SDK for Java
2.x
            provides a set of methods to programmatically interact with the AWS
Entity
            Resolution service. This allows developers to automate the entity
extraction,
            linking, and deduplication process as part of their data processing
workflows.
            With Entity Resolution, organizations can unlock the value of their
data,
            improve decision-making, and enhance customer experiences by having a
reliable,
            comprehensive view of their key entities.
            """);

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("""
            To prepare the AWS resources needed for this scenario application,
the next step uploads
            a CloudFormation template whose resulting stack creates the following
resources:
            - An AWS Glue Data Catalog table
            - An AWS IAM role
            - An AWS S3 bucket
            - An AWS Entity Resolution Schema

            It can take a couple minutes for the Stack to finish creating the
resources.
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info("Generating resources...");
```

```
        CloudFormationHelper.deployCloudFormationStack(STACK_NAME);
        Map<String, String> outputsMap =
CloudFormationHelper.getStackOutputsAsync(STACK_NAME).join();
        roleARN = outputsMap.get(ENTITY_RESOLUTION_ROLE_ARN_KEY);
        glueBucketName = outputsMap.get(GLUE_DATA_BUCKET_NAME_KEY);
        csvGlueTableArn = outputsMap.get(CSV_GLUE_TABLE_ARN_KEY);
        jsonGlueTableArn = outputsMap.get(JSON_GLUE_TABLE_ARN_KEY);
        logger.info(DASHES);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        try {
            runScenario();

        } catch (Exception ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            logger.error("An exception happened: " + (cause != null ?
cause.getMessage() : ce.getMessage()));
        }
    }

    private static void runScenario() throws InterruptedException {
        /*
         This JSON is a valid input for the AWS Entity Resolution service.
         The JSON represents an array of three objects, each containing an "id",
"name", and "email"
         property. This format aligns with the expected input structure for the
         Entity Resolution service.
         */
        String json = """
            {"id":"1","name":"Jane Doe","email":"jane.doe@example.com"}
            {"id":"2","name":"John Doe","email":"john.doe@example.com"}
            {"id":"3","name":"Jorge Souza","email":"jorge_souza@example.com"}
            """;
        logger.info("Upload the following JSON objects to the {} S3 bucket.",
glueBucketName);
        logger.info(json);
        String csv = """
            id,name,email,phone
            1,Jane B.,Doe,jane.doe@example.com,555-876-9846
            2,John Doe Jr.,john.doe@example.com,555-654-3210
            3,María García,maría_garcia@company.com,555-567-1234
            4,Mary Major,mary_major@company.com,555-222-3333
            """;
```

```
        logger.info("Upload the following CSV data to the {} S3 bucket.",
 glueBucketName);
        logger.info(csv);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            actions.uploadInputData(glueBucketName, json, csv);
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();

            if (cause == null) {
                logger.error("Failed to upload input data: {}", ce.getMessage(),
 ce);
            }

            if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                logger.error("Failed to upload input data as the resource was not
 found: {}", cause.getMessage(), cause);
            }
            return;
        }
        logger.info("The JSON and CSV objects have been uploaded to the S3
 bucket.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("1. Create Schema Mapping");
        logger.info("""
            Entity Resolution schema mapping aligns and integrates data from
            multiple sources by identifying and matching corresponding entities
            like customers or products. It unifies schemas, resolves conflicts,
            and uses machine learning to link related entities, enabling a
            consolidated, accurate view for improved data quality and decision-
making.

            In this example, the schema mapping lines up with the fields in the
 JSON and CSV objects. That is,
            it contains these fields: id, name, and email.
            """);
        try {
            CreateSchemaMappingResponse response =
 actions.createSchemaMappingAsync(jsonSchemaMappingName).join();
            jsonSchemaMappingName = response.schemaName();
```

```
            logger.info("The JSON schema mapping name is " +
jsonSchemaMappingName);
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();

            if (cause == null) {
                logger.error("Failed to create JSON schema mapping: {}",
ce.getMessage(), ce);
            }

            if (cause instanceof ConflictException) {
                logger.error("Schema mapping conflict detected: {}",
cause.getMessage(), cause);
            } else {
                logger.error("Unexpected error while creating schema mapping:
{}", cause.getMessage(), cause);
            }
            return;
        }

        try {
            CreateSchemaMappingResponse response =
actions.createSchemaMappingAsync(csvSchemaMappingName).join();
            csvSchemaMappingName = response.schemaName();
            logger.info("The CSV schema mapping name is " +
csvSchemaMappingName);
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause == null) {
                logger.error("Failed to create CSV schema mapping: {}",
ce.getMessage(), ce);
            }

            if (cause instanceof ConflictException) {
                logger.error("Schema mapping conflict detected: {}",
cause.getMessage(), cause);
            } else {
                logger.error("Unexpected error while creating CSV schema mapping:
{}", cause.getMessage(), cause);
            }
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);
```

```
        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("2. Create an AWS Entity Resolution Workflow. ");
        logger.info("""
            An Entity Resolution matching workflow identifies and links records
            across datasets that represent the same real-world entity, such as
            customers or products. Using techniques like schema mapping,
            data profiling, and machine learning algorithms,
            it evaluates attributes like names or emails to detect duplicates
            or relationships, even with variations or inconsistencies.
            The workflow outputs consolidated, de-duplicated data.

            We will use the machine learning-based matching technique.
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            String workflowArn = actions.createMatchingWorkflowAsync(
                roleARN, workflowName, glueBucketName, jsonGlueTableArn,
                jsonSchemaMappingName, csvGlueTableArn,
csvSchemaMappingName).join();

            logger.info("The workflow ARN is: " + workflowArn);
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();

            if (cause == null) {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}", ce.getMessage(),
ce);
            }

            if (cause instanceof ValidationException) {
                logger.error("Validation error: {}", cause.getMessage(), cause);
            } else if (cause instanceof ConflictException) {
                logger.error("Workflow conflict detected: {}",
cause.getMessage(), cause);
            } else {
                logger.error("Unexpected error: {}", cause.getMessage(), cause);
            }
            return;
        }

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);
```

```
        logger.info("3. Start the matching job of the " + workflowName + "
workflow.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String jobId = null;
        try {
            jobId = actions.startMatchingJobAsync(workflowName).join();
            logger.info("The matching job was successfully started.");
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ConflictException) {
                logger.error("Job conflict detected: {}", cause.getMessage(),
cause);
            } else {
                logger.error("Unexpected error while starting the job: {}",
ce.getMessage(), ce);
            }
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("4. While the matching job is running, let's look at other
API methods. First, let's get details for job " + jobId);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            actions.getMatchingJobAsync(jobId, workflowName).join();
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                logger.error("The matching job not found: {}",
cause.getMessage(), cause);
            } else {
                logger.error("Failed to start matching job: " + (cause != null ?
cause.getMessage() : ce.getMessage()));
            }
            return;
        }
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("5. Get the schema mapping for the JSON data.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
```

```
            GetSchemaMappingResponse response =
actions.getSchemaMappingAsync(jsonSchemaMappingName).join();
            jsonSchemaMappingArn = response.schemaArn();
            logger.info("Schema mapping ARN is " + jsonSchemaMappingArn);
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                logger.error("Schema mapping not found: {}", cause.getMessage(),
cause);
            } else {
                logger.error("Error retrieving the specific schema mapping: " +
ce.getCause().getMessage());
            }
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("6. List Schema Mappings.");
        try {
            actions.ListSchemaMappings();
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            logger.error("Error retrieving schema mappings: " +
ce.getCause().getMessage());
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("7. Tag the {} resource.", jsonSchemaMappingName);
        logger.info("""
            Tags can help you organize and categorize your Entity Resolution
resources.
            You can also use them to scope user permissions by granting a user
permission
            to access or change only resources with certain tag values.
            In Entity Resolution, SchemaMapping and MatchingWorkflow can be
tagged. For this example,
            the SchemaMapping is tagged.
                """);
        try {
            actions.tagEntityResource(jsonSchemaMappingArn).join();
```

```
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            logger.error("Error tagging the resource: " +
ce.getCause().getMessage());
            return;
        }

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("8. View the results of the AWS Entity Resolution
Workflow.");
        logger.info("""
            You cannot view the result of the workflow that is in a running
state.
            In order to view the results, you need to wait for the workflow that
we started in step 3 to complete.

            If you choose not to wait, you cannot view the results. You can
perform
            this task manually in the AWS Management Console.

            This can take up to 30 mins (y/n).
            """);
        String viewAns = scanner.nextLine().trim();
        boolean isComplete = false;
        if (viewAns.equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
            logger.info("You selected to view the Entity Resolution Workflow
results.");
            countdownWithWorkflowCheck(actions, 1800, jobId, workflowName);
            isComplete = true;
            try {
                JobMetrics metrics = actions.getJobInfo(workflowName,
jobId).join();
                logger.info("Number of input records: {}",
metrics.inputRecords());
                logger.info("Number of match ids: {}", metrics.matchIDs());
                logger.info("Number of records not processed: {}",
metrics.recordsNotProcessed());
                logger.info("Number of total records processed: {}",
metrics.totalRecordsProcessed());
                logger.info("The following represents the output data generated
by the Entity Resolution workflow based on the JSON and CSV input data. The
output data is stored in the {} bucket.", glueBucketName);
```

```
                actions.printData(glueBucketName);

                logger.info("""

                    Note that each of the last 2 records are considered a match
even though the 'name' differs between the records;
                    For example 'John Doe Jr.' compared to 'John Doe'.
                    The confidence level is a value between 0 and 1, where 1
indicates a perfect match.

                    """);

            } catch (CompletionException ce) {
                Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                    logger.error("The job not found: {}", cause.getMessage(),
cause);
                } else {
                    logger.error("Error retrieving job information: " +
ce.getCause().getMessage());
                }
                return;
            }
        }

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("9. Do you want to delete the resources, including the
workflow? (y/n)");
        logger.info("""
            You cannot delete the workflow that is in a running state.
            In order to delete the workflow, you need to wait for the workflow to
complete.

            You can delete the workflow manually in the AWS Management Console at
a later time.

            If you already waited for the workflow to complete in the previous
step,
            the workflow is completed and you can delete it.

            If the workflow is not completed, this can take up to 30 mins (y/n).
```

```
            """);
        String delAns = scanner.nextLine().trim();
        if (delAns.equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
            try {
                if (!isComplete) {
                    countdownWithWorkflowCheck(actions, 1800, jobId,
workflowName);
                }
                actions.deleteMatchingWorkflowAsync(workflowName).join();
                logger.info("Workflow deleted successfully!");
            } catch (CompletionException ce) {
                logger.info("Error deleting the workflow: {} ", ce.getMessage());
                return;
            }

            try {
                // Delete both schema mappings.
                actions.deleteSchemaMappingAsync(jsonSchemaMappingName).join();
                actions.deleteSchemaMappingAsync(csvSchemaMappingName).join();
                logger.info("Both schema mappings were deleted successfully!");
            } catch (CompletionException ce) {
                logger.error("Error deleting schema mapping: {}",
ce.getMessage());
                return;
            }

            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
            logger.info(DASHES);
            logger.info("""
                Now we delete the CloudFormation stack, which deletes
                the resources that were created at the beginning of this
scenario.
                """);
            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
            logger.info(DASHES);
            try {
                deleteCloudFormationStack();
            } catch (RuntimeException e) {
                logger.error("Failed to delete the stack: {}", e.getMessage());
                return;
            }

        } else {
```

```
            logger.info("You can delete the AWS resources in the AWS Management
Console.");
        }

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("This concludes the AWS Entity Resolution scenario.");
        logger.info(DASHES);
    }

    private static void waitForInputToContinue(Scanner scanner) {
        while (true) {
            logger.info("");
            logger.info("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:");
            String input = scanner.nextLine();

            if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("c")) {
                logger.info("Continuing with the program...");
                logger.info("");
                break;
            } else {
                // Handle invalid input.
                logger.info("Invalid input. Please try again.");
            }
        }
    }

    public static void countdownWithWorkflowCheck(EntityResActions actions, int
totalSeconds, String jobId, String workflowName) throws InterruptedException {
        int secondsElapsed = 0;

        while (true) {
            // Calculate display minutes and seconds.
            int remainingTime = totalSeconds - secondsElapsed;
            int displayMinutes = remainingTime / 60;
            int displaySeconds = remainingTime % 60;

            // Print the countdown.
            System.out.printf("\r%02d:%02d", displayMinutes, displaySeconds);
            Thread.sleep(1000); // Wait for 1 second
            secondsElapsed++;
```

```
            // Check workflow status every 60 seconds.
            if (secondsElapsed % 60 == 0 || remainingTime <= 0) {
                GetMatchingJobResponse response =
 actions.checkWorkflowStatusCompleteAsync(jobId, workflowName).join();
                if (response != null &&
 "SUCCEEDED".equalsIgnoreCase(String.valueOf(response.status()))) {
                    logger.info(""); // Move to the next line after countdown.
                    logger.info("Countdown complete: Workflow is in Completed
 state!");
                    break; // Break out of the loop if the status is "SUCCEEDED"
                }
            }

            // If countdown reaches zero, reset it for continuous countdown.
            if (remainingTime <= 0) {
                secondsElapsed = 0;
            }
        }
    }

    private static void deleteCloudFormationStack() {
        try {
            CloudFormationHelper.emptyS3Bucket(glueBucketName);
            CloudFormationHelper.destroyCloudFormationStack(STACK_NAME);
            logger.info("Resources deleted successfully!");
        } catch (CloudFormationException e) {
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete CloudFormation stack: "
 + e.getMessage(), e);
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to empty S3 bucket: " +
 e.getMessage(), e);
        }
    }
}
```

AWS Entity Resolution SDK 메서드의 래퍼 클래스입니다.

```
public class EntityResActions {

    private static final String PREFIX = "eroutput/";
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(EntityResActions.class);
```

```
    private static EntityResolutionAsyncClient entityResolutionAsyncClient;

    private static S3AsyncClient s3AsyncClient;

    public static EntityResolutionAsyncClient getResolutionAsyncClient() {
        if (entityResolutionAsyncClient == null) {
            /*
            The `NettyNioAsyncHttpClient` class is part of the AWS SDK for Java,
version 2,
            and it is designed to provide a high-performance, asynchronous HTTP
client for interacting with AWS services.
             It uses the Netty framework to handle the underlying network
communication and the Java NIO API to
             provide a non-blocking, event-driven approach to HTTP requests and
responses.
             */

            SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
                .maxConcurrency(50)  // Adjust as needed.
                .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the connection
timeout.
                .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the read timeout.
                .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the write timeout.
                .build();

            ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
                .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))  // Set the overall API
call timeout.
                .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))  // Set the
individual call attempt timeout.
                .retryStrategy(RetryMode.STANDARD)
                .build();

            entityResolutionAsyncClient = EntityResolutionAsyncClient.builder()
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                .build();
        }
        return entityResolutionAsyncClient;
    }

    public static S3AsyncClient getS3AsyncClient() {
```

```
        if (s3AsyncClient == null) {
            /*
            The `NettyNioAsyncHttpClient` class is part of the AWS SDK for Java,
version 2,
            and it is designed to provide a high-performance, asynchronous HTTP
client for interacting with AWS services.
             It uses the Netty framework to handle the underlying network
communication and the Java NIO API to
             provide a non-blocking, event-driven approach to HTTP requests and
responses.
             */

            SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
                .maxConcurrency(50)  // Adjust as needed.
                .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the connection
timeout.
                .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the read timeout.
                .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the write timeout.
                .build();

            ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
                .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))  // Set the overall API
call timeout.
                .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))  // Set the
individual call attempt timeout.
                .retryStrategy(RetryMode.STANDARD)
                .build();

            s3AsyncClient = S3AsyncClient.builder()
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                .build();
        }
        return s3AsyncClient;
    }

    /**
     * Deletes the schema mapping asynchronously.
     *
     * @param schemaName the name of the schema to delete
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the schema mapping
is deleted successfully,
     * or throws a {@link RuntimeException} if the deletion fails
```

```
    */
   public CompletableFuture<DeleteSchemaMappingResponse>
deleteSchemaMappingAsync(String schemaName) {
       DeleteSchemaMappingRequest request = DeleteSchemaMappingRequest.builder()
           .schemaName(schemaName)
           .build();

       return getResolutionAsyncClient().deleteSchemaMapping(request)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (response != null) {
                   // Successfully deleted the schema mapping, log the success
message.
                   logger.info("Schema mapping '{}' deleted successfully.",
schemaName);
               } else {
                   // Ensure exception is not null before accessing its cause.
                   if (exception == null) {
                       throw new CompletionException("An unknown error occurred
while deleting the schema mapping.", null);
                   }

                   Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                   if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                       throw new CompletionException("The schema mapping was not
found to delete: " + schemaName, cause);
                   }

                   // Wrap other AWS exceptions in a CompletionException.
                   throw new CompletionException("Failed to delete schema
mapping: " + schemaName, exception);
               }
           });
   }

   /**
    * Lists the schema mappings associated with the current AWS account. This
method uses an asynchronous paginator to
    * retrieve the schema mappings, and prints the name of each schema mapping
to the console.
    */
   public void ListSchemaMappings() {
       ListSchemaMappingsRequest mappingsRequest =
ListSchemaMappingsRequest.builder()
           .build();
```

```
        ListSchemaMappingsPublisher paginator =
getResolutionAsyncClient().listSchemaMappingsPaginator(mappingsRequest);

        // Iterate through the pages of results
        CompletableFuture<Void> future = paginator.subscribe(response -> {
            response.schemaList().forEach(schemaMapping ->
                logger.info("Schema Mapping Name: " + schemaMapping.schemaName())
            );
        });

        // Wait for the asynchronous operation to complete
        future.join();
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously deletes a workflow with the specified name.
     *
     * @param workflowName the name of the workflow to be deleted
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the workflow has
been deleted
     * @throws RuntimeException if the deletion of the workflow fails
     */
    public CompletableFuture<DeleteMatchingWorkflowResponse>
deleteMatchingWorkflowAsync(String workflowName) {
        DeleteMatchingWorkflowRequest request =
DeleteMatchingWorkflowRequest.builder()
            .workflowName(workflowName)
            .build();

        return getResolutionAsyncClient().deleteMatchingWorkflow(request)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (response != null) {
                    logger.info("{} was deleted", workflowName );
                } else {
                    if (exception == null) {
                        throw new CompletionException("An unknown error occurred
while deleting the workflow.", null);
                    }

                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The workflow to delete was
not found.", cause);
```

```
                    }

                    // Wrap other AWS exceptions in a CompletionException.
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to delete workflow: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            });
    }

    /**
     * Creates a schema mapping asynchronously.
     *
     * @param schemaName the name of the schema to create
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents the asynchronous
creation of the schema mapping
     */
    public CompletableFuture<CreateSchemaMappingResponse>
createSchemaMappingAsync(String schemaName) {
        List<SchemaInputAttribute> schemaAttributes = null;
        if (schemaName.startsWith("json")) {
            schemaAttributes = List.of(

SchemaInputAttribute.builder().matchKey("id").fieldName("id").type(SchemaAttributeType.U

SchemaInputAttribute.builder().matchKey("name").fieldName("name").type(SchemaAttributeTy

SchemaInputAttribute.builder().matchKey("email").fieldName("email").type(SchemaAttribute
            );
        } else {
            schemaAttributes = List.of(

SchemaInputAttribute.builder().matchKey("id").fieldName("id").type(SchemaAttributeType.U

SchemaInputAttribute.builder().matchKey("name").fieldName("name").type(SchemaAttributeTy

SchemaInputAttribute.builder().matchKey("email").fieldName("email").type(SchemaAttribute

SchemaInputAttribute.builder().fieldName("phone").type(SchemaAttributeType.PROVIDER_ID).
            );
        }

        CreateSchemaMappingRequest request = CreateSchemaMappingRequest.builder()
            .schemaName(schemaName)
            .mappedInputFields(schemaAttributes)
```

```
            .build();

        return getResolutionAsyncClient().createSchemaMapping(request)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (response != null) {
                    logger.info("[{}] schema mapping Created Successfully!",
schemaName);
                } else {
                    if (exception == null) {
                        throw new CompletionException("An unknown error occurred
while creating the schema mapping.", null);
                    }

                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ConflictException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("A conflicting schema
mapping already exists. Resolve conflicts before proceeding.", cause);
                    }

                    // Wrap other AWS exceptions in a CompletionException.
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to create schema
mapping: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            });
    }

    /**
     * Retrieves the schema mapping asynchronously.
     *
     * @param schemaName the name of the schema to retrieve the mapping for
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the {@link
GetSchemaMappingResponse} when the operation
     * is complete
     * @throws RuntimeException if the schema mapping retrieval fails
     */
    public CompletableFuture<GetSchemaMappingResponse>
getSchemaMappingAsync(String schemaName) {
        GetSchemaMappingRequest mappingRequest =
GetSchemaMappingRequest.builder()
            .schemaName(schemaName)
            .build();

        return getResolutionAsyncClient().getSchemaMapping(mappingRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
```

```
                if (response != null) {
                    response.mappedInputFields().forEach(attribute ->
                        logger.info("Attribute Name: " + attribute.fieldName() +
                            ", Attribute Type: " + attribute.type().toString()));
                } else {
                    if (exception == null) {
                        throw new CompletionException("An unknown error occurred
while getting schema mapping.", null);
                    }

                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The requested schema
mapping was not found.", cause);
                    }

                    // Wrap other exceptions in a CompletionException with the
message.
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to get schema mapping:
" + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            });
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously retrieves a matching job based on the provided job ID and
workflow name.
     *
     * @param jobId        the ID of the job to retrieve
     * @param workflowName the name of the workflow associated with the job
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the job
information is available or an exception occurs
     */
    public CompletableFuture<GetMatchingJobResponse> getMatchingJobAsync(String
jobId, String workflowName) {
        GetMatchingJobRequest request = GetMatchingJobRequest.builder()
            .jobId(jobId)
            .workflowName(workflowName)
            .build();

        return getResolutionAsyncClient().getMatchingJob(request)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (response != null) {
```

```
                    // Successfully fetched the matching job details, log the job
status.
                    logger.info("Job status: " + response.status());
                    logger.info("Job details: " + response.toString());
                } else {
                    if (exception == null) {
                        throw new CompletionException("An unknown error occurred
while fetching the matching job.", null);
                    }

                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The requested job could
not be found.", cause);
                    }

                    // Wrap other exceptions in a CompletionException with the
message.
                    throw new CompletionException("Error fetching matching job: "
+ exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            });
    }


    /**
     * Starts a matching job asynchronously for the specified workflow name.
     *
     * @param workflowName the name of the workflow for which to start the
matching job
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the job ID of the
started matching job, or an empty
     * string if the operation fails
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> startMatchingJobAsync(String workflowName) {
        StartMatchingJobRequest jobRequest = StartMatchingJobRequest.builder()
            .workflowName(workflowName)
            .build();

        return getResolutionAsyncClient().startMatchingJob(jobRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (response != null) {
                    String jobId = response.jobId();
                    logger.info("Job ID: " + jobId);
```

```
                } else {
                    if (exception == null) {
                        throw new CompletionException("An unknown error occurred
while starting the job.", null);
                    }

                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ConflictException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The job is already
running. Resolve conflicts before starting a new job.", cause);
                    }

                    // Wrap other AWS exceptions in a CompletionException.
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to start the job: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            })
            .thenApply(response -> response != null ? response.jobId() : "");
    }

    /**
     * Checks the status of a workflow asynchronously.
     *
     * @param jobId        the ID of the job to check
     * @param workflowName the name of the workflow to check
     * @return a CompletableFuture that resolves to a boolean value indicating
whether the workflow has completed
     * successfully
     */
    public CompletableFuture<GetMatchingJobResponse>
checkWorkflowStatusCompleteAsync(String jobId, String workflowName) {
        GetMatchingJobRequest request = GetMatchingJobRequest.builder()
            .jobId(jobId)
            .workflowName(workflowName)
            .build();

        return getResolutionAsyncClient().getMatchingJob(request)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (response != null) {
                    // Process the response and log the job status.
                    logger.info("Job status: " + response.status());
                } else {
                    // Ensure exception is not null before accessing its cause.
                    if (exception == null) {
```

```
                        throw new CompletionException("An unknown error occurred
while checking job status.", null);
                    }

                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The requested resource was
not found while checking the job status.", cause);
                    }

                    // Wrap other AWS exceptions in a CompletionException.
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to check job status: "
+ exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            });
    }

    /**
     * Creates an asynchronous CompletableFuture to manage the creation of a
matching workflow.
     *
     * @param roleARN                 the AWS IAM role ARN to be used for the
workflow execution
     * @param workflowName            the name of the workflow to be created
     * @param outputBucket            the S3 bucket path where the workflow
output will be stored
     * @param jsonGlueTableArn        the ARN of the Glue Data Catalog table to
be used as the input source
     * @param jsonErSchemaMappingName the name of the schema to be used for the
input source
     * @return a CompletableFuture that, when completed, will return the ARN of
the created workflow
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> createMatchingWorkflowAsync(
        String roleARN
        , String workflowName
        , String outputBucket
        , String jsonGlueTableArn
        , String jsonErSchemaMappingName
        , String csvGlueTableArn
        , String csvErSchemaMappingName) {

        InputSource jsonInputSource = InputSource.builder()
            .inputSourceARN(jsonGlueTableArn)
```

```
            .schemaName(jsonErSchemaMappingName)
            .applyNormalization(false)
            .build();

        InputSource csvInputSource = InputSource.builder()
            .inputSourceARN(csvGlueTableArn)
            .schemaName(csvErSchemaMappingName)
            .applyNormalization(false)
            .build();

        OutputAttribute idOutputAttribute = OutputAttribute.builder()
            .name("id")
            .build();

        OutputAttribute nameOutputAttribute = OutputAttribute.builder()
            .name("name")
            .build();

        OutputAttribute emailOutputAttribute = OutputAttribute.builder()
            .name("email")
            .build();

        OutputAttribute phoneOutputAttribute = OutputAttribute.builder()
            .name("phone")
            .build();

        OutputSource outputSource = OutputSource.builder()
            .outputS3Path("s3://" + outputBucket + "/eroutput")
            .output(idOutputAttribute, nameOutputAttribute, emailOutputAttribute,
phoneOutputAttribute)
            .applyNormalization(false)
            .build();

        ResolutionTechniques resolutionType = ResolutionTechniques.builder()
            .resolutionType(ResolutionType.ML_MATCHING)
            .build();

        CreateMatchingWorkflowRequest workflowRequest =
CreateMatchingWorkflowRequest.builder()
            .roleArn(roleARN)
            .description("Created by using the AWS SDK for Java")
            .workflowName(workflowName)
            .inputSourceConfig(List.of(jsonInputSource, csvInputSource))
            .outputSourceConfig(List.of(outputSource))
```

```
            .resolutionTechniques(resolutionType)
            .build();

        return getResolutionAsyncClient().createMatchingWorkflow(workflowRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (response != null) {
                    logger.info("Workflow created successfully.");
                } else {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ValidationException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("Invalid request: Please
check input parameters.", cause);
                    }

                    if (cause instanceof ConflictException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("A conflicting workflow
already exists. Resolve conflicts before proceeding.", cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to create workflow: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            })
            .thenApply(CreateMatchingWorkflowResponse::workflowArn);
    }

    /**
     * Tags the specified schema mapping ARN.
     *
     * @param schemaMappingARN the ARN of the schema mapping to tag
     */
    public CompletableFuture<TagResourceResponse> tagEntityResource(String
schemaMappingARN) {
        Map<String, String> tags = new HashMap<>();
        tags.put("tag1", "tag1Value");
        tags.put("tag2", "tag2Value");

        TagResourceRequest request = TagResourceRequest.builder()
            .resourceArn(schemaMappingARN)
            .tags(tags)
            .build();

        return getResolutionAsyncClient().tagResource(request)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (response != null) {
```

```
                    // Successfully tagged the resource, log the success message.
                    logger.info("Successfully tagged the resource.");
                } else {
                    if (exception == null) {
                        throw new CompletionException("An unknown error occurred
while tagging the resource.", null);
                    }

                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The resource to tag was
not found.", cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to tag the resource: "
+ exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            });
    }

    public CompletableFuture<JobMetrics> getJobInfo(String workflowName, String
jobId) {
        return getResolutionAsyncClient().getMatchingJob(b -> b
                .workflowName(workflowName)
                .jobId(jobId))
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (response != null) {
                    logger.info("Job metrics fetched successfully for jobId: " +
jobId);
                } else {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("Invalid request: Job id
was not found.", cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to fetch job info: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            })
            .thenApply(response -> response.metrics()); // Extract job metrics
    }

    /**
     * Uploads data to an Amazon S3 bucket asynchronously.
     *
```

```
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket to upload the data to
     * @param jsonData   the JSON data to be uploaded
     * @param csvData    the CSV data to be uploaded
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} representing both asynchronous
operation of uploading the data
     * @throws RuntimeException if an error occurs during the file upload
     */

    public void uploadInputData(String bucketName, String jsonData, String
csvData) {
        // Upload JSON data.
        String jsonKey = "jsonData/data.json";
        PutObjectRequest jsonUploadRequest = PutObjectRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(jsonKey)
            .contentType("application/json")
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<PutObjectResponse> jsonUploadResponse
= getS3AsyncClient().putObject(jsonUploadRequest,
AsyncRequestBody.fromString(jsonData));

        // Upload CSV data.
        String csvKey = "csvData/data.csv";
        PutObjectRequest csvUploadRequest = PutObjectRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(csvKey)
            .contentType("text/csv")
            .build();
        CompletableFuture<PutObjectResponse> csvUploadResponse
= getS3AsyncClient().putObject(csvUploadRequest,
AsyncRequestBody.fromString(csvData));

        CompletableFuture.allOf(jsonUploadResponse, csvUploadResponse)
            .whenComplete((result, ex) -> {
                if (ex != null) {
                    // Wrap an AWS exception.
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to upload files", ex);
                }
            }).join();

    }

    /**
```

```
    * Finds the latest file in the S3 bucket that starts with "run-" in any
depth of subfolders
    */
   private CompletableFuture<String> findLatestMatchingFile(String bucketName) {
       ListObjectsV2Request request = ListObjectsV2Request.builder()
           .bucket(bucketName)
           .prefix(PREFIX) // Searches within the given folder
           .build();

       return getS3AsyncClient().listObjectsV2(request)
           .thenApply(response -> response.contents().stream()
               .map(S3Object::key)
               .filter(key -> key.matches(".*?/run-[0-9a-zA-Z\\-]+")) // Matches
files like run-XXXXX in any subfolder
               .max(String::compareTo) // Gets the latest file
               .orElse(null))
           .whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
               if (exception == null) {
                   if (result != null) {
                       logger.info("Latest matching file found: " + result);
                   } else {
                       logger.info("No matching files found.");
                   }
               } else {
                   throw new CompletionException("Failed to find latest matching
file: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
               }
           });
   }

   /**
    * Prints the data located in the file in the S3 bucket that starts with
"run-" in any depth of subfolders
    */
   public void printData(String bucketName) {
       try {
           // Find the latest file with "run-" prefix in any depth of
subfolders.
           String s3Key = findLatestMatchingFile(bucketName).join();
           if (s3Key == null) {
               logger.error("No matching files found in S3.");
               return;
           }
```

```
            logger.info("Downloading file: " + s3Key);

            // Read CSV file as String.
            String csvContent = readCSVFromS3Async(bucketName, s3Key).join();
            if (csvContent.isEmpty()) {
                logger.error("File is empty.");
                return;
            }

            // Process CSV content.
            List<String[]> records = parseCSV(csvContent);
            printTable(records);

        } catch (RuntimeException | IOException | CsvException e) {
            logger.error("Error processing CSV file from S3: " + e.getMessage());
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }

    /**
     * Reads a CSV file from S3 and returns it as a String.
     */
    private static CompletableFuture<String> readCSVFromS3Async(String
bucketName, String s3Key) {
        GetObjectRequest getObjectRequest = GetObjectRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(s3Key)
            .build();

        // Initiating the asynchronous request to get the file as bytes
        return getS3AsyncClient().getObject(getObjectRequest,
AsyncResponseTransformer.toBytes())
            .thenApply(responseBytes -> responseBytes.asUtf8String()) // Convert
bytes to UTF-8 string
            .whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to read CSV from S3: "
+ exception.getMessage(), exception);
                } else {
                    logger.info("Successfully fetched CSV file content from
S3.");
                }
            });
    }
```

```
    /**
     * Parses CSV content from a String into a list of records.
     */
    private static List<String[]> parseCSV(String csvContent) throws IOException,
CsvException {
        try (CSVReader csvReader = new CSVReader(new StringReader(csvContent))) {
            return csvReader.readAll();
        }
    }

    /**
     * Prints the given CSV data in a formatted table
     */
    private static void printTable(List<String[]> records) {
        if (records.isEmpty()) {
            System.out.println("No records found.");
            return;
        }

        String[] headers = records.get(0);
        List<String[]> rows = records.subList(1, records.size());

        // Determine column widths dynamically based on longest content
        int[] columnWidths = new int[headers.length];
        for (int i = 0; i < headers.length; i++) {
            final int columnIndex = i;
            int maxWidth = Math.max(headers[i].length(), rows.stream()
                .map(row -> row.length > columnIndex ?
row[columnIndex].length() : 0)
                .max(Integer::compareTo)
                .orElse(0));
            columnWidths[i] = Math.min(maxWidth, 25); // Limit max width for
better readability
        }

        // Enable ANSI Console for colored output
        AnsiConsole.systemInstall();

        // Print table header
        System.out.println(ansi().fgYellow().a("=== CSV Data from S3
===").reset());
        printRow(headers, columnWidths, true);
```

```
        // Print rows
        rows.forEach(row -> printRow(row, columnWidths, false));

        // Restore console to normal
        AnsiConsole.systemUninstall();
    }

    private static void printRow(String[] row, int[] columnWidths, boolean
 isHeader) {
        String border = IntStream.range(0, columnWidths.length)
            .mapToObj(i -> "-".repeat(columnWidths[i] + 2))
            .collect(Collectors.joining("+", "+", "+"));

        if (isHeader) {
            System.out.println(border);
        }

        System.out.print("|");
        for (int i = 0; i < columnWidths.length; i++) {
            String cell = (i < row.length && row[i] != null) ? row[i] : "";
            System.out.printf(" %-" + columnWidths[i] + "s |", isHeader ?
 ansi().fgBrightBlue().a(cell).reset() : cell);
        }
        System.out.println();

        if (isHeader) {
            System.out.println(border);
        }
    }
}
```

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

AWS Entity Resolution 기능을 보여주는 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
import {
  Scenario,
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioOutput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
import {
  CloudFormationClient,
  CreateStackCommand,
  DeleteStackCommand,
  DescribeStacksCommand,
  waitUntilStackExists,
  waitUntilStackCreateComplete,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudformation";
import {
  EntityResolutionClient,
  CreateSchemaMappingCommand,
  CreateMatchingWorkflowCommand,
  GetMatchingJobCommand,
  StartMatchingJobCommand,
  GetSchemaMappingCommand,
  ListSchemaMappingsCommand,
  TagResourceCommand,
  DeleteMatchingWorkflowCommand,
  DeleteSchemaMappingCommand,
  ConflictException,
  ValidationException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-entityresolution";
import {
  DeleteObjectsCommand,
  DeleteBucketCommand,
  PutObjectCommand,
  S3Client,
  ListObjectsCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
import { wait } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

import { readFile } from "node:fs/promises";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
import { readFileSync } from "node:fs";
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
```

```
import { dirname } from "node:path";

const __filename = fileURLToPath(import.meta.url);
const __dirname = dirname(__filename);
const stackName = `${data.inputs.entityResolutionStack}`;

/*The inputs for this example can be edited in the ../input.json.*/
import data from "../inputs.json" with { type: "json" };
const skipWhenErrors = (state) => state.errors.length > 0;
/**
 * Used repeatedly to have the user press enter.
 * @type {ScenarioInput}
 */
/* v8 ignore next 3 */
const pressEnter = new ScenarioInput("continue", "Press Enter to continue", {
  type: "input",
  verbose: "false",
  skipWhen: skipWhenErrors,
});

const region = "eu-west-1";

const entityResolutionClient = new EntityResolutionClient({ region: region });
const cloudFormationClient = new CloudFormationClient({ region: region });
const s3Client = new S3Client({ region: region });

const greet = new ScenarioOutput(
  "greet",
  "AWS Entity Resolution is a fully-managed machine learning service provided by
 " +
    "Amazon Web Services (AWS) that helps organizations extract, link, and " +
    "organize information from multiple data sources. It leverages natural " +
    "language processing and deep learning models to identify and resolve " +
    "entities, such as people, places, organizations, and products, " +
    "across structured and unstructured data.\n" +
    "\n" +
    "With Entity Resolution, customers can build robust data integration " +
    "pipelines to combine and reconcile data from multiple systems, databases, "
 +
    "and documents. The service can handle ambiguous, incomplete, or conflicting
 " +
    "information, and provide a unified view of entities and their relationships.
 " +
    "This can be particularly valuable in applications such as customer 360, " +
```

```
    "fraud detection, supply chain management, and knowledge management, where "
 +
    "accurate entity identification is crucial.\n" +
    "\n" +
    "The `EntityResolutionAsyncClient` interface in the AWS SDK for Java 2.x " +
    "provides a set of methods to programmatically interact with the AWS Entity "
 +
    "Resolution service. This allows developers to automate the entity
 extraction, " +
    "linking, and deduplication process as part of their data processing
 workflows. " +
    "With Entity Resolution, organizations can unlock the value of their data, "
 +
    "improve decision-making, and enhance customer experiences by having a
 reliable, " +
    "comprehensive view of their key entities.",

  { header: true },
);
const displayBuildCloudFormationStack = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayBuildCloudFormationStack",
  "To prepare the AWS resources needed for this scenario application, the next
 step uploads " +
    "a CloudFormation template whose resulting stack creates the following
 resources:\n" +
    "- An AWS Glue Data Catalog table \n" +
    "- An AWS IAM role \n" +
    "- An AWS S3 bucket \n" +
    "- An AWS Entity Resolution Schema \n" +
    "It can take a couple minutes for the Stack to finish creating the
 resources.",
);

const sdkBuildCloudFormationStack = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkBuildCloudFormationStack",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    try {
      const data = readFileSync(
        `${__dirname}/../../../../resources/cfn/entity-resolution-basics/entity-
resolution-basics-template.yml`,
        "utf8",
      );
      await cloudFormationClient.send(
        new CreateStackCommand({
```

```
          StackName: stackName,
          TemplateBody: data,
          Capabilities: ["CAPABILITY_IAM"],
        }),
      );
      await waitUntilStackExists(
        { client: cloudFormationClient },
        { StackName: stackName },
      );
      await waitUntilStackCreateComplete(
        { client: cloudFormationClient },
        { StackName: stackName },
      );
      const stack = await cloudFormationClient.send(
        new DescribeStacksCommand({
          StackName: stackName,
        }),
      );

      state.entityResolutionRole = stack.Stacks[0].Outputs[1];
      state.jsonGlueTable = stack.Stacks[0].Outputs[2];
      state.CSVGlueTable = stack.Stacks[0].Outputs[3];
      state.glueDataBucket = stack.Stacks[0].Outputs[0];
      state.stackName = stack.StackName;
      console.log(state.glueDataBucket);
      console.log(
        `The  ARN of the EntityResolution Role is
${state.entityResolutionRole.OutputValue}`,
      );
      console.log(
        `The ARN of the Json Glue Table is ${state.jsonGlueTable.OutputValue}`,
      );
      console.log(
        `The ARN of the CSV Glue Table is ${state.CSVGlueTable.OutputValue}`,
      );
      console.log(
        `The name of the Glue Data Bucket is
${state.glueDataBucket.OutputValue}\n`,
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      console.error(caught.message);
      throw caught;
    }
    try {
```

```
      console.log(
        `Uploading the following JSON in ../data.json to the
 ${state.glueDataBucket.OutputValue} S3 bucket...`,
      );
      const bucketName = state.glueDataBucket.OutputValue;

      const putObjectParams = {
        Bucket: bucketName,
        Key: "jsonData/data.json",
        Body: await readFileSync(
          `${__dirname}/../../../../javascriptv3/example_code/entityresolution/
data.json`,
        ),
      };
      const command = new PutObjectCommand(putObjectParams);
      const response = await s3Client.send(command);
      console.log(
        `../data.json file data uploaded to the
 ${state.glueDataBucket.OutputValue} S3 bucket.\n`,
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      console.error(caught.message);
      throw caught;
    }
    try {
      console.log(
        `Uploading the CSV data in ../data.csv to the
 ${state.glueDataBucket.OutputValue} S3 bucket...`,
      );

      const bucketName = state.glueDataBucket.OutputValue;
      const putObjectParams = {
        Bucket: bucketName,
        Key: "csvData/data.csv",
        Body: await readFileSync(
          `${__dirname}/../../../../javascriptv3/example_code/entityresolution/
data.csv`,
        ),
      };
      const command = new PutObjectCommand(putObjectParams);
      const response = await s3Client.send(command);
      console.log(
        `../data.csv file data uploaded to the
 ${state.glueDataBucket.OutputValue} S3 bucket.`,
```

```
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      console.error(caught.message);
      throw caught;
    }
  },
);

const displayCreateSchemaMapping = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayCreateSchemaMapping",
  "1. Create Schema Mapping" +
    "Entity Resolution schema mapping aligns and integrates data from " +
    "multiple sources by identifying and matching corresponding entities " +
    "like customers or products. It unifies schemas, resolves conflicts, " +
    "and uses machine learning to link related entities, enabling a " +
    "consolidated, accurate view for improved data quality and decision-making."
 +
    "\n" +
    "In this example, the schema mapping lines up with the fields in the JSON and
 CSV objects. That is, " +
    " it contains these fields: id, name, and email. ",
);

const sdkCreateSchemaMapping = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkCreateSchemaMapping",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const createSchemaMappingParamsJson = {
      schemaName: `${data.inputs.schemaNameJson}`,
      mappedInputFields: [
        {
          fieldName: "id",
          type: "UNIQUE_ID",
        },
        {
          fieldName: "name",
          type: "NAME",
        },
        {
          fieldName: "email",
          type: "EMAIL_ADDRESS",
        },
      ],
    };
    const createSchemaMappingParamsCSV = {
```

```
      schemaName: `${data.inputs.schemaNameCSV}`,
      mappedInputFields: [
        {
          fieldName: "id",
          type: "UNIQUE_ID",
        },
        {
          fieldName: "name",
          type: "NAME",
        },
        {
          fieldName: "email",
          type: "EMAIL_ADDRESS",
        },
        {
          fieldName: "phone",
          type: "PROVIDER_ID",
          subType: "STRING",
        },
      ],
    };
    try {
      const command = new CreateSchemaMappingCommand(
        createSchemaMappingParamsJson,
      );
      const response = await entityResolutionClient.send(command);
      state.schemaNameJson = response.schemaName;
      state.schemaArn = response.schemaArn;
      state.idOutputAttribute = response.mappedInputFields[0].fieldName;
      state.nameOutputAttribute = response.mappedInputFields[1].fieldName;
      state.emailOutputAttribute = response.mappedInputFields[2].fieldName;

      console.log("The JSON schema mapping name is ", state.schemaNameJson);
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof ConflictException) {
        console.error(
          `The schema mapping already exists: ${caught.message} \n Exiting
program.`,
        );
        return;
      }
    }
    try {
      const command = new CreateSchemaMappingCommand(
```

```
        createSchemaMappingParamsCSV,
      );
      const response = await entityResolutionClient.send(command);
      state.schemaNameCSV = response.schemaName;
      state.phoneOutputAttribute = response.mappedInputFields[3].fieldName;
      console.log("The CSV schema mapping name is ", state.schemaNameCSV);
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof ConflictException) {
        console.error(
          `An unexpected error occurred while creating the geofence collection:
 ${caught.message} \n Exiting program.`,
        );
        return;
      }
    }
  },
);
const displayCreateMatchingWorkflow = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayCreateMatchingWorkflow",
  "2. Create an AWS Entity Resolution Workflow. " +
    "An Entity Resolution matching workflow identifies and links records " +
    "across datasets that represent the same real-world entity, such as " +
    "customers or products. Using techniques like schema mapping, " +
    "data profiling, and machine learning algorithms, " +
    "it evaluates attributes like names or emails to detect duplicates " +
    "or relationships, even with variations or inconsistencies. " +
    "The workflow outputs consolidated, de-duplicated data." +
    "\n" +
    "We will use the machine learning-based matching technique.",
);

const sdkCreateMatchingWorkflow = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkCreateMatchingWorkflow",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const createMatchingWorkflowParams = {
      roleArn: `${state.entityResolutionRole.OutputValue}`,
      workflowName: `${data.inputs.workflowName}`,
      description: "Created by using the AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3).",
      inputSourceConfig: [
        {
          inputSourceARN: `${state.jsonGlueTable.OutputValue}`,
          schemaName: `${data.inputs.schemaNameJson}`,
          applyNormalization: false,
        },
```

```
        {
          inputSourceARN: `${state.CSVGlueTable.OutputValue}`,
          schemaName: `${data.inputs.schemaNameCSV}`,
          applyNormalization: false,
        },
      ],
      outputSourceConfig: [
        {
          outputS3Path: `s3://${state.glueDataBucket.OutputValue}/eroutput`,
          output: [
            {
              name: state.idOutputAttribute,
            },
            {
              name: state.nameOutputAttribute,
            },
            {
              name: state.emailOutputAttribute,
            },
            {
              name: state.phoneOutputAttribute,
            },
          ],
          applyNormalization: false,
        },
      ],
      resolutionTechniques: { resolutionType: "ML_MATCHING" },
    };
    try {
      const command = new CreateMatchingWorkflowCommand(
        createMatchingWorkflowParams,
      );
      const response = await entityResolutionClient.send(command);
      state.workflowArn = response.workflowArn;
      console.log(
        `Workflow created successfully.\n The workflow ARN is:
${response.workflowArn}`,
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof ConflictException) {
        console.error(
          `The matching workflow already exists: ${caught.message} \n Exiting
program.`,
        );
```

```
        return;
      }
      if (caught instanceof ValidationException) {
        console.error(
          `There was a validation exception: ${caught.message} \n Exiting
 program.`,
        );
        return;
      }
    }
  },
);
const displayMatchingJobOfWorkflow = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayMatchingJobOfWorkflow",
  "3. Start the matching job of the workflow",
);

const sdkMatchingJobOfWorkflow = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdk",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const matchingJobOfWorkflowParams = {
      workflowName: `${data.inputs.workflowName}`,
    };
    try {
      const command = new StartMatchingJobCommand(matchingJobOfWorkflowParams);
      const response = await entityResolutionClient.send(command);
      state.jobID = response.jobId;
      console.log(`Job ID: ${state.jobID} \n
The matching job was successfully started.`);
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof ConflictException) {
        console.error(
          `The matching workflow already exists: ${caught.message} \n Exiting
 program.`,
        );
        return;
      }
    }
  },
);

const displayGetDetailsforJob = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayGetDetailsforJob",
```

```
  `4. While the matching job is running, let's look at other API methods. First,
 let's get details for the job `,
);

const sdkGetDetailsforJob = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkGetDetailsforJob",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const getDetailsforJobParams = {
      workflowName: `${data.inputs.workflowName}`,
      jobId: `${state.jobID}`,
    };
    try {
      const command = new GetMatchingJobCommand(getDetailsforJobParams);
      const response = await entityResolutionClient.send(command);
      state.Status = response.status;
      state.response = response;
      console.log(`Job status: ${state.Status} `);
    } catch (caught) {
      console.error(caught.message);
      throw caught;
    }
  },
);

const displayGetSchemaMappingJson = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayGetSchemaMappingJson",
  "5. Get the schema mapping for the JSON data.",
);

const sdkGetSchemaMappingJson = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkGetSchemaMappingJson",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const getSchemaMappingJsonParams = {
      schemaName: `${data.inputs.schemaNameJson}`,
    };
    try {
      const command = new GetSchemaMappingCommand(getSchemaMappingJsonParams);
      const response = await entityResolutionClient.send(command);
      console.log("Schema·mapping·ARN·is:·", response.schemaArn);
      const resultMappings = response.mappedInputFields;
      const noOfResultMappings = resultMappings.length;
      for (let i = 0; i < noOfResultMappings; i++) {
        console.log(
          `Attribute name: ${resultMappings[i].fieldName} `,
```

```
          `Attribute type: ${resultMappings[i].type}`,
        );
      }
    } catch (caught) {
      console.error(caught.message);
      throw caught;
    }
  },
);

const displayListSchemaMappings = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayListSchemaMappings",
  "6. List Schema Mappings.",
);

const sdkListSchemaMappings = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkListSchemaMappings",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    try {
      const command = new ListSchemaMappingsCommand({});
      const response = await entityResolutionClient.send(command);
      const noOfSchemas = response.schemaList.length;
      for (let i = 0; i < noOfSchemas; i++) {
        console.log(
          `Schema Mapping Name: ${response.schemaList[i].schemaName} `,
        );
      }
    } catch (caught) {
      console.error(caught.message);
      throw caught;
    }
  },
);

const displayTagTheJsonSchema = new ScenarioOutput(
  "display",
  "7. Tag the resource. \n" +
    "Tags can help you organize and categorize your Entity Resolution resources.
 " +
    "You can also use them to scope user permissions by granting a user
 permission " +
    "to access or change only resources with certain tag values. " +
    "In Entity Resolution, SchemaMapping and MatchingWorkflow can be tagged. For
 this example, " +
```

```
    "the SchemaMapping is tagged.",
);

const sdkTagTheJsonSchema = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkGetSchemaMappingJson",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const tagResourceCommandParams = {
      resourceArn: state.schemaArn,
      tags: {
        tag1: "tag1Value",
        tag2: "tag2Value",
      },
    };
    try {
      const command = new TagResourceCommand(tagResourceCommandParams);
      const response = await entityResolutionClient.send(command);
      console.log("Successfully tagged the resource.");
    } catch (caught) {
      console.error(caught.message);
      throw caught;
    }
  },
);

const displayGetJobInfo = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayGetJobInfo",
  "8. View the results of the AWS Entity Resolution Workflow.\n " +
    "Please perform this task manually in the AWS Management Console. ",
);

const displayDeleteResources = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayDeleteResources",
  "9. Delete the resources \n" +
    "You cannot delete a workflow that is in a running state. So this will take
 ~30 minutes.\n" +
    "If you don't want to delete the resources, simply exit this application.",
);

const sdkDeleteResources = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkDeleteResources",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    console.log(
      "You selected to delete the resources. This will take about 30 minutes.",
    );
```

```
    await wait(1800);
    const bucketName = state.glueDataBucket.OutputValue;
    try {
      const emptyBucket = async ({ bucketName }) => {
        const listObjectsCommand = new ListObjectsCommand({
          Bucket: bucketName,
        });
        const { Contents } = await s3Client.send(listObjectsCommand);
        const keys = Contents.map((c) => c.Key);

        const deleteObjectsCommand = new DeleteObjectsCommand({
          Bucket: bucketName,
          Delete: { Objects: keys.map((key) => ({ Key: key })) },
        });
        await s3Client.send(deleteObjectsCommand);
        console.log(`Bucket ${bucketName} emptied successfully.\n`);
      };
      await emptyBucket({ bucketName });
    } catch (error) {
      console.log("error ", error);
    }
    try {
      const deleteBucket = async ({ bucketName }) => {
        const command = new DeleteBucketCommand({ Bucket: bucketName });
        await s3Client.send(command);
        console.log(`Bucket ${bucketName} deleted successfully.\n`);
      };
      await deleteBucket({ bucketName });
    } catch (error) {
      console.log("error ", error);
    }
    try {
      console.log(
        "Now we will delete the CloudFormation stack, which deletes the resources
that were created at the beginning of the scenario.",
      );
      const deleteStackParams = { StackName: `${state.stackName}` };
      const command = new DeleteStackCommand(deleteStackParams);
      const response = await cloudFormationClient.send(command);
      console.log("CloudFormation stack deleted successfully.");
    } catch (error) {
      console.log("error ", error);
    }
    try {
```

```
      const deleteWorkflowParams = {
        workflowName: `${data.inputs.workflowName}`,
      };
      const command = new DeleteMatchingWorkflowCommand(deleteWorkflowParams);
      const response = await entityResolutionClient.send(command);
      console.log("Workflow deleted successfully!");
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof ConflictException) {
        console.error(
          `Job associated with workflow ${data.inputs.workflowName} is still
running, so can't be deleted.
          Neither can schemas ${data.inputs.schemaNameJson} and
${data.inputs.schemaNameCSV} associated with it. Please confirm this workflow is
finished in the AWS Management Console, then delete it manually.`,
        );
        throw caught;
      }
    }
    try {
      const deleteJSONschemaMapping = {
        schemaName: `${data.inputs.schemaNameJson}`,
      };
      const command = new DeleteSchemaMappingCommand(deleteJSONschemaMapping);
      const response = await entityResolutionClient.send(command);
      console.log("Schema mapping deleted successfully. ");
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof ConflictException) {
        console.error(
          `The schema ${data.inputs.schemaNameJson} can't be deleted because it
is associated with workflow
           ${data.inputs.workflowName}, which is still running. Please confirm
this workflow is finished in the AWS Management Console, then delete it
manually.`,
        );
        throw caught;
      }
    }
    try {
      const deleteCSVschemaMapping = {
        schemaName: `${data.inputs.schemaNameCSV}`,
      };
      const command = new DeleteSchemaMappingCommand(deleteCSVschemaMapping);
      const response = await entityResolutionClient.send(command);
      console.log("Schema mapping deleted successfully.");
```

```
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof ConflictException) {
        console.error(
          `The schema ${data.inputs.schemaNameCSV} can't be deleted because it is
 associated with workflow ${data.inputs.workflowName}, which is still running.
 Please confirm this workflow is finished in the AWS Management Console, then
 delete it manually.`,
        );
        throw caught;
      }
    }
  },
  {
    skipWhen: (/** @type {State} */ state) =>
      state.confirmDeleteResources === "",
  },
);

const goodbye = new ScenarioOutput(
  "goodbye",
  "Thank you for checking out the Amazon Location Service Use demo. We hope you "
 +
    "learned something new, or got some inspiration for your own apps today!" +
    " For more Amazon Location Services examples in different programming
 languages, have a look at: " +
    "https://docs.aws.amazon.com/code-library/latest/ug/
location_code_examples.html",
);

const myScenario = new Scenario("Entity Resolution Basics Scenario", [
  greet,
  pressEnter,
  displayBuildCloudFormationStack,
  sdkBuildCloudFormationStack,
  pressEnter,
  displayCreateSchemaMapping,
  sdkCreateSchemaMapping,
  pressEnter,
  displayCreateMatchingWorkflow,
  sdkCreateMatchingWorkflow,
  pressEnter,
  displayMatchingJobOfWorkflow,
  sdkMatchingJobOfWorkflow,
  pressEnter,
```

```
  displayGetDetailsforJob,
  sdkGetDetailsforJob,
  pressEnter,
  displayGetSchemaMappingJson,
  sdkGetSchemaMappingJson,
  pressEnter,
  displayListSchemaMappings,
  sdkListSchemaMappings,
  pressEnter,
  displayTagTheJsonSchema,
  sdkTagTheJsonSchema,
  pressEnter,
  displayGetJobInfo,
  pressEnter,
  displayDeleteResources,
  pressEnter,
  sdkDeleteResources,
  pressEnter,
  goodbye,
]);

/** @type {{ stepHandlerOptions: StepHandlerOptions }} */
export const main = async (stepHandlerOptions) => {
  await myScenario.run(stepHandlerOptions);
};

// Invoke main function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  const { values } = parseArgs({
    options: {
      yes: {
        type: "boolean",
        short: "y",
      },
    },
  });
  main({ confirmAll: values.yes });
}
```

AWS SDKs AWS Entity Resolution 를 사용하기 위한 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 AWS Entity Resolution 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 AWS Entity Resolution API 참조를 참조하세요.

예시

- AWS SDK와 CreateMatchingWorkflow 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 CreateSchemaMapping 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DeleteMatchingWorkflow 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DeleteSchemaMapping 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 GetMatchingJob 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 GetSchemaMapping 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 ListSchemaMappings 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 StartMatchingJob 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 TagResource 함께 사용

AWS SDK와 **`CreateMatchingWorkflow`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateMatchingWorkflow`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Creates an asynchronous CompletableFuture to manage the creation of a
matching workflow.
```

```
    *
    * @param roleARN                 the AWS IAM role ARN to be used for the
workflow execution
    * @param workflowName            the name of the workflow to be created
    * @param outputBucket            the S3 bucket path where the workflow
output will be stored
    * @param jsonGlueTableArn        the ARN of the Glue Data Catalog table to
be used as the input source
    * @param jsonErSchemaMappingName the name of the schema to be used for the
input source
    * @return a CompletableFuture that, when completed, will return the ARN of
the created workflow
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> createMatchingWorkflowAsync(
       String roleARN
       , String workflowName
       , String outputBucket
       , String jsonGlueTableArn
       , String jsonErSchemaMappingName
       , String csvGlueTableArn
       , String csvErSchemaMappingName) {

       InputSource jsonInputSource = InputSource.builder()
           .inputSourceARN(jsonGlueTableArn)
           .schemaName(jsonErSchemaMappingName)
           .applyNormalization(false)
           .build();

       InputSource csvInputSource = InputSource.builder()
           .inputSourceARN(csvGlueTableArn)
           .schemaName(csvErSchemaMappingName)
           .applyNormalization(false)
           .build();

       OutputAttribute idOutputAttribute = OutputAttribute.builder()
           .name("id")
           .build();

       OutputAttribute nameOutputAttribute = OutputAttribute.builder()
           .name("name")
           .build();

       OutputAttribute emailOutputAttribute = OutputAttribute.builder()
           .name("email")
```

```
            .build();

        OutputAttribute phoneOutputAttribute = OutputAttribute.builder()
            .name("phone")
            .build();

        OutputSource outputSource = OutputSource.builder()
            .outputS3Path("s3://" + outputBucket + "/eroutput")
            .output(idOutputAttribute, nameOutputAttribute, emailOutputAttribute,
phoneOutputAttribute)
            .applyNormalization(false)
            .build();

        ResolutionTechniques resolutionType = ResolutionTechniques.builder()
            .resolutionType(ResolutionType.ML_MATCHING)
            .build();

        CreateMatchingWorkflowRequest workflowRequest =
CreateMatchingWorkflowRequest.builder()
            .roleArn(roleARN)
            .description("Created by using the AWS SDK for Java")
            .workflowName(workflowName)
            .inputSourceConfig(List.of(jsonInputSource, csvInputSource))
            .outputSourceConfig(List.of(outputSource))
            .resolutionTechniques(resolutionType)
            .build();

        return getResolutionAsyncClient().createMatchingWorkflow(workflowRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (response != null) {
                    logger.info("Workflow created successfully.");
                } else {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ValidationException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("Invalid request: Please
check input parameters.", cause);
                    }

                    if (cause instanceof ConflictException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("A conflicting workflow
already exists. Resolve conflicts before proceeding.", cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to create workflow: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
```

```
                }
            })
            .thenApply(CreateMatchingWorkflowResponse::workflowArn);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 CreateMatchingWorkflowAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//The default inputs for this demo are read from the ../inputs.json.

import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

import {
  CreateMatchingWorkflowCommand,
  EntityResolutionClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-entityresolution";
import data from "../inputs.json" with { type: "json" };

const region = "eu-west-1";
const erClient = new EntityResolutionClient({ region: region });

export const main = async () => {
  const createMatchingWorkflowParams = {
    roleArn: `${data.inputs.roleArn}`,
    workflowName: `${data.inputs.workflowName}`,
    description: "Created by using the AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3).",
    inputSourceConfig: [
      {
        inputSourceARN: `${data.inputs.JSONinputSourceARN}`,
        schemaName: `${data.inputs.schemaNameJson}`,
        applyNormalization: false,
```

```
      },
      {
        inputSourceARN: `${data.inputs.CSVinputSourceARN}`,
        schemaName: `${data.inputs.schemaNameCSV}`,
        applyNormalization: false,
      },
    ],
    outputSourceConfig: [
      {
        outputS3Path: `s3://${data.inputs.myBucketName}/eroutput`,
        output: [
          {
            name: "id",
          },
          {
            name: "name",
          },
          {
            name: "email",
          },
          {
            name: "phone",
          },
        ],
        applyNormalization: false,
      },
    ],
    resolutionTechniques: { resolutionType: "ML_MATCHING" },
  };
  try {
    const command = new CreateMatchingWorkflowCommand(
      createMatchingWorkflowParams,
    );
    const response = await erClient.send(command);

    console.log(
      `Workflow created successfully.\n The workflow ARN is:
 ${response.workflowArn}`,
    );
  } catch (caught) {
    console.error(caught.message);
    throw caught;
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 CreateMatchingWorkflowAWS SDK for JavaScript 를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **CreateSchemaMapping** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 CreateSchemaMapping의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Creates a schema mapping asynchronously.
    *
    * @param schemaName the name of the schema to create
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents the asynchronous
creation of the schema mapping
    */
   public CompletableFuture<CreateSchemaMappingResponse>
createSchemaMappingAsync(String schemaName) {
       List<SchemaInputAttribute> schemaAttributes = null;
       if (schemaName.startsWith("json")) {
           schemaAttributes = List.of(

SchemaInputAttribute.builder().matchKey("id").fieldName("id").type(SchemaAttributeType.U

SchemaInputAttribute.builder().matchKey("name").fieldName("name").type(SchemaAttributeTy

SchemaInputAttribute.builder().matchKey("email").fieldName("email").type(SchemaAttribute
           );
       } else {
           schemaAttributes = List.of(
```

```
SchemaInputAttribute.builder().matchKey("id").fieldName("id").type(SchemaAttributeType.U

SchemaInputAttribute.builder().matchKey("name").fieldName("name").type(SchemaAttributeTy

SchemaInputAttribute.builder().matchKey("email").fieldName("email").type(SchemaAttribute

SchemaInputAttribute.builder().fieldName("phone").type(SchemaAttributeType.PROVIDER_ID).
            );
        }

        CreateSchemaMappingRequest request = CreateSchemaMappingRequest.builder()
            .schemaName(schemaName)
            .mappedInputFields(schemaAttributes)
            .build();

        return getResolutionAsyncClient().createSchemaMapping(request)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (response != null) {
                    logger.info("[{}] schema mapping Created Successfully!",
schemaName);
                } else {
                    if (exception == null) {
                        throw new CompletionException("An unknown error occurred
while creating the schema mapping.", null);
                    }

                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ConflictException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("A conflicting schema
mapping already exists. Resolve conflicts before proceeding.", cause);
                    }

                    // Wrap other AWS exceptions in a CompletionException.
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to create schema
mapping: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 CreateSchemaMappingAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//The default inputs for this demo are read from the ../inputs.json.

import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

import {
  CreateSchemaMappingCommand,
  EntityResolutionClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-entityresolution";
import data from "../inputs.json" with { type: "json" };

const region = "eu-west-1";
const erClient = new EntityResolutionClient({ region: region });

export const main = async () => {
  const createSchemaMappingParamsJson = {
    schemaName: `${data.inputs.schemaNameJson}`,
    mappedInputFields: [
      {
        fieldName: "id",
        type: "UNIQUE_ID",
      },
      {
        fieldName: "name",
        type: "NAME",
      },
      {
        fieldName: "email",
        type: "EMAIL_ADDRESS",
      },
    ],
  };
```

```
  const createSchemaMappingParamsCSV = {
    schemaName: `${data.inputs.schemaNameCSV}`,
    mappedInputFields: [
      {
        fieldName: "id",
        type: "UNIQUE_ID",
      },
      {
        fieldName: "name",
        type: "NAME",
      },
      {
        fieldName: "email",
        type: "EMAIL_ADDRESS",
      },
      {
        fieldName: "phone",
        type: "PROVIDER_ID",
        subType: "STRING",
      },
    ],
  };
  try {
    const command = new CreateSchemaMappingCommand(
      createSchemaMappingParamsJson,
    );
    const response = await erClient.send(command);
    console.log("The JSON schema mapping name is ", response.schemaName);
  } catch (error) {
    console.log("error ", error.message);
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 CreateSchemaMappingAWS SDK for JavaScript 을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **DeleteMatchingWorkflow** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteMatchingWorkflow`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Asynchronously deletes a workflow with the specified name.
    *
    * @param workflowName the name of the workflow to be deleted
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the workflow has
been deleted
    * @throws RuntimeException if the deletion of the workflow fails
    */
   public CompletableFuture<DeleteMatchingWorkflowResponse>
deleteMatchingWorkflowAsync(String workflowName) {
       DeleteMatchingWorkflowRequest request =
DeleteMatchingWorkflowRequest.builder()
           .workflowName(workflowName)
           .build();

       return getResolutionAsyncClient().deleteMatchingWorkflow(request)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (response != null) {
                   logger.info("{} was deleted", workflowName );
               } else {
                   if (exception == null) {
                       throw new CompletionException("An unknown error occurred
while deleting the workflow.", null);
                   }

                   Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                   if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                       throw new CompletionException("The workflow to delete was
not found.", cause);
                   }

                   // Wrap other AWS exceptions in a CompletionException.
```

```
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to delete workflow: " +
 exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DeleteMatchingWorkflowAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//The default inputs for this demo are read from the ../inputs.json.

import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

import {
  DeleteMatchingWorkflowCommand,
  EntityResolutionClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-entityresolution";
import data from "../inputs.json" with { type: "json" };

const region = "eu-west-1";
const erClient = new EntityResolutionClient({ region: region });

export const main = async () => {
  try {
    const deleteWorkflowParams = {
      workflowName: `${data.inputs.workflowName}`,
    };
    const command = new DeleteMatchingWorkflowCommand(deleteWorkflowParams);
    const response = await erClient.send(command);
    console.log("Workflow deleted successfully!", response);
  } catch (error) {
```

```
    console.log("error ", error);
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DeleteMatchingWorkflowAWS SDK for JavaScript 를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **DeleteSchemaMapping** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteSchemaMapping의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Deletes the schema mapping asynchronously.
    *
    * @param schemaName the name of the schema to delete
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the schema mapping
is deleted successfully,
    * or throws a {@link RuntimeException} if the deletion fails
    */
   public CompletableFuture<DeleteSchemaMappingResponse>
deleteSchemaMappingAsync(String schemaName) {
       DeleteSchemaMappingRequest request = DeleteSchemaMappingRequest.builder()
           .schemaName(schemaName)
           .build();

       return getResolutionAsyncClient().deleteSchemaMapping(request)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (response != null) {
```

```
                    // Successfully deleted the schema mapping, log the success
 message.
                    logger.info("Schema mapping '{}' deleted successfully.",
 schemaName);
                } else {
                    // Ensure exception is not null before accessing its cause.
                    if (exception == null) {
                        throw new CompletionException("An unknown error occurred
 while deleting the schema mapping.", null);
                    }

                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The schema mapping was not
 found to delete: " + schemaName, cause);
                    }

                    // Wrap other AWS exceptions in a CompletionException.
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to delete schema
 mapping: " + schemaName, exception);
                }
            });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DeleteSchemaMappingAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//The default inputs for this demo are read from the ../inputs.json.

import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
```

```
import {
  DeleteSchemaMappingCommand,
  EntityResolutionClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-entityresolution";
import data from "../inputs.json" with { type: "json" };

const region = "eu-west-1";
const erClient = new EntityResolutionClient({ region: region });

export const main = async () => {
  const deleteSchemaMapping = {
    schemaName: `${data.inputs.schemaNameJson}`,
  };
  try {
    const command = new DeleteSchemaMappingCommand(deleteSchemaMapping);
    const response = await erClient.send(command);
    console.log("Schema mapping deleted successfully. ", response);
  } catch (error) {
    console.log("error ", error);
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DeleteSchemaMappingAWS SDK for JavaScript 을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **GetMatchingJob** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 GetMatchingJob의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
```

```
    * Asynchronously retrieves a matching job based on the provided job ID and
workflow name.
    *
    * @param jobId        the ID of the job to retrieve
    * @param workflowName the name of the workflow associated with the job
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the job
information is available or an exception occurs
    */
   public CompletableFuture<GetMatchingJobResponse> getMatchingJobAsync(String
jobId, String workflowName) {
       GetMatchingJobRequest request = GetMatchingJobRequest.builder()
           .jobId(jobId)
           .workflowName(workflowName)
           .build();

       return getResolutionAsyncClient().getMatchingJob(request)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (response != null) {
                   // Successfully fetched the matching job details, log the job
status.
                   logger.info("Job status: " + response.status());
                   logger.info("Job details: " + response.toString());
               } else {
                   if (exception == null) {
                       throw new CompletionException("An unknown error occurred
while fetching the matching job.", null);
                   }

                   Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                   if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                       throw new CompletionException("The requested job could
not be found.", cause);
                   }

                   // Wrap other exceptions in a CompletionException with the
message.
                   throw new CompletionException("Error fetching matching job: "
+ exception.getMessage(), exception);
               }
           });
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 GetMatchingJobAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//The default inputs for this demo are read from the ../inputs.json.

import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

import {
  GetMatchingJobCommand,
  EntityResolutionClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-entityresolution";
import data from "../inputs.json" with { type: "json" };

const region = "eu-west-1";
const erClient = new EntityResolutionClient({ region: region });

export const main = async () => {
  async function getInfo() {
    const getJobInfoParams = {
      workflowName: `${data.inputs.workflowName}`,
      jobId: `${data.inputs.jobId}`,
    };
    try {
      const command = new GetMatchingJobCommand(getJobInfoParams);
      const response = await erClient.send(command);
      console.log(`Job status: ${response.status}`);
    } catch (error) {
      console.log("error ", error.message);
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 GetMatchingJobAWS SDK for JavaScript 을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **GetSchemaMapping** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 GetSchemaMapping의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Retrieves the schema mapping asynchronously.
    *
    * @param schemaName the name of the schema to retrieve the mapping for
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the {@link
GetSchemaMappingResponse} when the operation
    * is complete
    * @throws RuntimeException if the schema mapping retrieval fails
    */
   public CompletableFuture<GetSchemaMappingResponse>
getSchemaMappingAsync(String schemaName) {
       GetSchemaMappingRequest mappingRequest =
GetSchemaMappingRequest.builder()
           .schemaName(schemaName)
           .build();

       return getResolutionAsyncClient().getSchemaMapping(mappingRequest)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (response != null) {
                   response.mappedInputFields().forEach(attribute ->
                       logger.info("Attribute Name: " + attribute.fieldName() +
                           ", Attribute Type: " + attribute.type().toString()));
               } else {
                   if (exception == null) {
                       throw new CompletionException("An unknown error occurred
while getting schema mapping.", null);
```

```
                    }

                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The requested schema
 mapping was not found.", cause);
                    }

                    // Wrap other exceptions in a CompletionException with the
 message.
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to get schema mapping:
" + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 GetSchemaMappingAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//The default inputs for this demo are read from the ../inputs.json.

import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

import {
  GetSchemaMappingCommand,
  EntityResolutionClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-entityresolution";
import data from "../inputs.json" with { type: "json" };

const region = "eu-west-1";
const erClient = new EntityResolutionClient({ region: region });
```

```
export const main = async () => {
  const getSchemaMappingJsonParams = {
    schemaName: `${data.inputs.schemaNameJson}`,
  };
  try {
    const command = new GetSchemaMappingCommand(getSchemaMappingJsonParams);
    const response = await erClient.send(command);
    console.log(response);
    console.log(
      `Schema mapping for the JSON data:\n ${response.mappedInputFields[0]}`,
    );
    console.log("Schema mapping ARN is: ", response.schemaArn);
  } catch (caught) {
    console.error(caught.message);
    throw caught;
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 GetSchemaMappingAWS SDK for JavaScript 을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **ListSchemaMappings** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListSchemaMappings`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Lists the schema mappings associated with the current AWS account. This
 method uses an asynchronous paginator to
     * retrieve the schema mappings, and prints the name of each schema mapping
 to the console.
```

```
     */
    public void ListSchemaMappings() {
        ListSchemaMappingsRequest mappingsRequest =
 ListSchemaMappingsRequest.builder()
            .build();

        ListSchemaMappingsPublisher paginator =
 getResolutionAsyncClient().listSchemaMappingsPaginator(mappingsRequest);

        // Iterate through the pages of results
        CompletableFuture<Void> future = paginator.subscribe(response -> {
            response.schemaList().forEach(schemaMapping ->
                logger.info("Schema Mapping Name: " + schemaMapping.schemaName())
            );
        });

        // Wait for the asynchronous operation to complete
        future.join();
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 ListSchemaMappingsAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//The default inputs for this demo are read from the ../inputs.json.

import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

import {
  ListSchemaMappingsCommand,
  EntityResolutionClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-entityresolution";
```

```
import data from "../inputs.json" with { type: "json" };

const region = "eu-west-1";
const erClient = new EntityResolutionClient({ region: region });

export const main = async () => {
  async function getInfo() {
    const listSchemaMappingsParams = {
      workflowName: `${data.inputs.workflowName}`,
      jobId: `${data.inputs.jobId}`,
    };
    try {
      const command = new ListSchemaMappingsCommand(listSchemaMappingsParams);
      const response = await erClient.send(command);
      const noOfSchemas = response.schemaList.length;
      for (let i = 0; i < noOfSchemas; i++) {
        console.log(
          `Schema Mapping Name: ${response.schemaList[i].schemaName} `,
        );
      }
    } catch (caught) {
      console.error(caught.message);
      throw caught;
    }
  }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 ListSchemaMappingsAWS SDK for JavaScript 를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **StartMatchingJob** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `StartMatchingJob`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Starts a matching job asynchronously for the specified workflow name.
     *
     * @param workflowName the name of the workflow for which to start the
matching job
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the job ID of the
started matching job, or an empty
     * string if the operation fails
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> startMatchingJobAsync(String workflowName) {
        StartMatchingJobRequest jobRequest = StartMatchingJobRequest.builder()
            .workflowName(workflowName)
            .build();

        return getResolutionAsyncClient().startMatchingJob(jobRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (response != null) {
                    String jobId = response.jobId();
                    logger.info("Job ID: " + jobId);
                } else {
                    if (exception == null) {
                        throw new CompletionException("An unknown error occurred
while starting the job.", null);
                    }

                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ConflictException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The job is already
running. Resolve conflicts before starting a new job.", cause);
                    }

                    // Wrap other AWS exceptions in a CompletionException.
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to start the job: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            })
            .thenApply(response -> response != null ? response.jobId() : "");
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartMatchingJobAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//The default inputs for this demo are read from the ../inputs.json.

import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import {
  StartMatchingJobCommand,
  EntityResolutionClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-entityresolution";
import data from "../inputs.json" with { type: "json" };

const region = "eu-west-1";
const erClient = new EntityResolutionClient({ region: region });

export const main = async () => {
  const matchingJobOfWorkflowParams = {
    workflowName: `${data.inputs.workflowName}`,
  };
  try {
    const command = new StartMatchingJobCommand(matchingJobOfWorkflowParams);
    const response = await erClient.send(command);
    console.log(`Job ID: ${response.jobID} \n
The matching job was successfully started.`);
  } catch (caught) {
    console.error(caught.message);
    throw caught;
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartMatchingJobAWS SDK for JavaScript 을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **TagResource** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 TagResource의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Tags the specified schema mapping ARN.
     *
     * @param schemaMappingARN the ARN of the schema mapping to tag
     */
    public CompletableFuture<TagResourceResponse> tagEntityResource(String
schemaMappingARN) {
        Map<String, String> tags = new HashMap<>();
        tags.put("tag1", "tag1Value");
        tags.put("tag2", "tag2Value");

        TagResourceRequest request = TagResourceRequest.builder()
            .resourceArn(schemaMappingARN)
            .tags(tags)
            .build();

        return getResolutionAsyncClient().tagResource(request)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (response != null) {
                    // Successfully tagged the resource, log the success message.
                    logger.info("Successfully tagged the resource.");
                } else {
                    if (exception == null) {
                        throw new CompletionException("An unknown error occurred
while tagging the resource.", null);
                    }

                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
```

```
                        throw new CompletionException("The resource to tag was
 not found.", cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to tag the resource: "
 + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 TagResource를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//The default inputs for this demo are read from the ../inputs.json.

import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

import {
  TagResourceCommand,
  EntityResolutionClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-entityresolution";
import data from "../inputs.json" with { type: "json" };

const region = "eu-west-1";
const erClient = new EntityResolutionClient({ region: region });

export const main = async () => {
  const tagResourceCommandParams = {
    resourceArn: `${data.inputs.schemaArn}`,
    tags: {
      tag1: "tag1Value",
      tag2: "tag2Value",
```

```
    },
  };
  try {
    const command = new TagResourceCommand(tagResourceCommandParams);
    const response = await erClient.send(command);
    console.log("Successfully tagged the resource.");
  } catch (caught) {
    console.error(caught.message);
    throw caught;
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 TagResource를 참조하세요.

AWS SDKs를 사용하는 OpenSearch Service의 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon OpenSearch Service를 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

추가 리소스

- OpenSearch Service 사용 설명서 - OpenSearch Service에 대한 자세한 정보입니다.
- OpenSearch Service API 참조 — 사용 가능한 모든 OpenSearch Service 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리입니다. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

시작

OpenSearch Service 소개

다음 코드 예제에서는 OpenSearch Service 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.OpenSearchAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.ListVersionsRequest;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class HelloOpenSearch {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future = listVersionsAsync();
            future.join();
            System.out.println("Versions listed successfully.");
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            System.err.println("Error occurred while listing versions: " +
 e.getMessage());
        }
    }

    private static OpenSearchAsyncClient getAsyncClient() {
        return OpenSearchAsyncClient.builder().build();
    }

    public static CompletableFuture<Void> listVersionsAsync() {
        ListVersionsRequest request = ListVersionsRequest.builder()
```

```
            .maxResults(10)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().listVersions(request).thenAccept(response -> {
            List<String> versionList = response.versions();
            for (String version : versionList) {
                System.out.println("Version info: " + version);
            }
        }).exceptionally(ex -> {
            // Handle the exception, or propagate it as a RuntimeException
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to list versions", ex);
        });
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 ListVersionsAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs 사용하는 OpenSearch Service의 기본 예제
  - OpenSearch Service 소개
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon OpenSearch Service의 핵심 작업 알아보기
  - AWS SDKs 사용하는 OpenSearch Service에 대한 작업
    - AWS SDK와 AddTags 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 ChangeProgress 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 CreateDomain 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 DeleteDomain 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 DescribeDomain 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 ListDomainNames 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 ListTags 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 UpdateDomainConfig 함께 사용

AWS SDKs 사용하는 OpenSearch Service의 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 SDKs와 함께 AWS Amazon OpenSearch Service의 기본 사항을 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- OpenSearch Service 소개
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon OpenSearch Service의 핵심 작업 알아보기
- AWS SDKs 사용하는 OpenSearch Service에 대한 작업
  - AWS SDK와 AddTags 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 ChangeProgress 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 CreateDomain 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 DeleteDomain 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 DescribeDomain 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 ListDomainNames 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 ListTags 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 UpdateDomainConfig 함께 사용

OpenSearch Service 소개

다음 코드 예제에서는 OpenSearch Service 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.OpenSearchAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.ListVersionsRequest;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
```

```
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class HelloOpenSearch {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future = listVersionsAsync();
            future.join();
            System.out.println("Versions listed successfully.");
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            System.err.println("Error occurred while listing versions: " +
 e.getMessage());
        }
    }

    private static OpenSearchAsyncClient getAsyncClient() {
        return OpenSearchAsyncClient.builder().build();
    }

    public static CompletableFuture<Void> listVersionsAsync() {
        ListVersionsRequest request = ListVersionsRequest.builder()
            .maxResults(10)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().listVersions(request).thenAccept(response -> {
            List<String> versionList = response.versions();
            for (String version : versionList) {
                System.out.println("Version info: " + version);
            }
        }).exceptionally(ex -> {
            // Handle the exception, or propagate it as a RuntimeException
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to list versions", ex);
        });
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 ListVersionsAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon OpenSearch Service의 핵심 작업 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- OpenSearch Service 도메인 생성
- 특정 OpenSearch Service 도메인에 대한 자세한 정보를 제공합니다.
- 계정이 소유한 모든 OpenSearch Service 도메인을 나열합니다.
- OpenSearch Service 도메인의 변경 상태가 완료 상태가 될 때까지 기다립니다.
- 기존 OpenSearch Service 도메인의 구성을 수정합니다.
- OpenSearch Service 도메인에 태그를 추가합니다.
- OpenSearch Service 도메인과 연결된 태그를 나열합니다.
- OpenSearch Service 도메인에서 태그를 제거합니다.
- OpenSearch Service 도메인을 삭제합니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

OpenSearch Service 기능을 보여주는 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.*;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Scanner;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;

public class OpenSearchScenario {

    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");

    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(OpenSearchScenario.class);
    static Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
```

```
    static OpenSearchActions openSearchActions = new OpenSearchActions();

    public static void main(String[] args) throws Throwable {
        logger.info("""
            Welcome to the Amazon OpenSearch Service Basics Scenario.

            Use the Amazon OpenSearch Service API to create, configure, and
 manage OpenSearch Service domains.

            The operations exposed by the AWS OpenSearch Service client are
 focused on managing the OpenSearch Service domains
            and their configurations, not the data within the domains (such as
 indexing or querying documents).
            For document management, you typically interact directly with the
 OpenSearch REST API or use other libraries,
            such as the OpenSearch Java client (https://opensearch.org/docs/
latest/clients/java/).

            Let's get started...
        """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            runScenario();
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }

    private static void waitForInputToContinue(Scanner scanner) {
        while (true) {
            logger.info("");
            logger.info("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:");
            String input = scanner.nextLine();

            if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("c")) {
                logger.info("Continuing with the program...");
                logger.info("");
                break;
            } else {
                logger.info("Invalid input. Please try again.");
            }
        }
    }
```

```
    private static void runScenario() throws Throwable {
        String currentTimestamp = String.valueOf(System.currentTimeMillis());
        String domainName = "test-domain-" + currentTimestamp;

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("1. Create an Amazon OpenSearch domain");
        logger.info("""
            An Amazon OpenSearch domain is a managed instance of the OpenSearch
engine,
            which is an open-source search and analytics engine derived from
Elasticsearch.
            An OpenSearch domain is essentially a cluster of compute resources
and storage that hosts
            one or more OpenSearch indexes, enabling you to perform full-text
searches, data analysis, and
            visualizations.

            In this step, we'll initiate the creation of the domain. We'll check
on the progress in a later step.
        """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        try {
            CompletableFuture<String> future =
openSearchActions.createNewDomainAsync(domainName);
            String domainId = future.join();
            logger.info("Domain successfully created with ID: {}", domainId);
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause != null) {
                if (cause instanceof OpenSearchException openSearchEx) {
                    logger.error("OpenSearch error occurred: Error message:
{}, Error code {}", openSearchEx.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
openSearchEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                } else {
                    logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause);
                }
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
```

```
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info("2. Describe the Amazon OpenSearch domain");
        logger.info("In this step, we get back the Domain ARN which is used in an
upcoming step.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        String arn = "";
        try {
            CompletableFuture<String> future =
openSearchActions.describeDomainAsync(domainName);
            arn = future.join();
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof OpenSearchException openSearchEx) {
                logger.info("OpenSearch error occurred: Error message:
{}, Error code {}", openSearchEx.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
openSearchEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info("3. List the domains in your account");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        try {
            CompletableFuture<List<DomainInfo>> future =
openSearchActions.listAllDomainsAsync();
            List<DomainInfo> domainInfoList = future.join();
            for (DomainInfo domain : domainInfoList) {
                logger.info("Domain name is: " + domain.domainName());
            }
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            while (cause.getCause() != null && !(cause instanceof
OpenSearchException)) {
                cause = cause.getCause();
            }
            if (cause instanceof OpenSearchException openSearchEx) {
```

```
                logger.info("OpenSearch error occurred: Error message:
{}, Error code {}", openSearchEx.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
openSearchEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info("4. Wait until the domain's change status reaches a completed
state");
        logger.info("""
            In this step, we check on the change status of the domain that we
initiated in Step 1.
            Until we reach a COMPLETED state, we stay in a loop by sending a
DescribeDomainChangeProgressRequest.

            The time it takes for a change to an OpenSearch domain to reach a
completed state can range
            from a few minutes to several hours. In this case the change is
creating a new domain that we initiated in Step 1.
            The time varies depending on the complexity of the change and the
current load on
            the OpenSearch service. In general, simple changes, such as scaling
the number of data nodes or
            updating the OpenSearch version, may take 10-30 minutes.
        """);

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
openSearchActions.domainChangeProgressAsync(domainName);
            future.join();
            logger.info("Domain change progress completed successfully.");
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            while (cause.getCause() != null && !(cause instanceof
ResourceNotFoundException)) {
                cause = cause.getCause();
            }
```

```
            if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException
resourceNotFoundException) {
                logger.info("The specific AWS resource
was not found: Error message: {}, Error code {}",
resourceNotFoundException.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
resourceNotFoundException.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());

                if (cause instanceof OpenSearchException ex) {
                    logger.info("An OpenSearch error occurred: Error message: " +
ex.getMessage());
                } else {
                    logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " +
rt.getMessage());
                }
                throw cause;
            }
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info("5. Modify the domain");
        logger.info("""
            You can change your OpenSearch domain's settings, like the number of
instances, without starting over from scratch.
            This makes it easy to adjust your domain as your needs change,
allowing you to scale up or
            down quickly without recreating everything.

            We modify the domain in this step by changing the number of
instances.
        """);

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        try {
            CompletableFuture<UpdateDomainConfigResponse> future =
openSearchActions.updateSpecificDomainAsync(domainName);
            UpdateDomainConfigResponse updateResponse = future.join();
            logger.info("Domain update status: " +
updateResponse.domainConfig().changeProgressDetails().configChangeStatusAsString());
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof OpenSearchException openSearchEx) {
```

```
                logger.info("OpenSearch error occurred: Error message:
{}, Error code {}", openSearchEx.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
openSearchEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info("6. Wait until the domain's change status reaches a completed
state");
        logger.info("""
            In this step, we poll the status until the domain's change status
reaches a completed state.
        """);

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
openSearchActions.domainChangeProgressAsync(domainName);
            future.join();
            logger.info("Domain change progress completed successfully.");
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof OpenSearchException ex) {
                logger.info("EC2 error occurred: Error message: "
+ex.getMessage());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info("7. Tag the Domain");
        logger.info("""
            Tags let you assign arbitrary information to an Amazon OpenSearch
Service domain so you can
            categorize and filter on that information. A tag is a key-value pair
that you define and
```

```
            associate with an OpenSearch Service domain. You can use these tags
to track costs by grouping
            expenses for similarly tagged resources.

            In this scenario, we create tags with keys "service" and "instances".
        """);

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        try {
            CompletableFuture<AddTagsResponse> future =
openSearchActions.addDomainTagsAsync(arn);
            future.join();
            logger.info("Domain tags added successfully.");
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            while (cause.getCause() != null && !(cause instanceof
OpenSearchException)) {
                cause = cause.getCause();
            }
            if (cause instanceof OpenSearchException openSearchEx) {
                logger.info("OpenSearch error occurred: Error message:
{}, Error code {}", openSearchEx.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
openSearchEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
                if (cause != null) {
                    if (cause instanceof OpenSearchException) {
                        logger.error("OpenSearch error occurred: Error message: "
+ cause.getMessage(), cause);
                    } else {
                        logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause);
                    }
                } else {
                    logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: " +
rt.getMessage(), rt);
                }
                throw cause;
            }
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);
```

```
        logger.info("8. List Domain tags");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        try {
            CompletableFuture<ListTagsResponse> future =
openSearchActions.listDomainTagsAsync(arn);
            ListTagsResponse listTagsResponse = future.join();
            listTagsResponse.tagList().forEach(tag -> logger.info("Tag Key: " +
tag.key() + ", Tag Value: " + tag.value()));
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            while (cause.getCause() != null && !(cause instanceof
OpenSearchException)) {
                cause = cause.getCause();
            }
            if (cause instanceof OpenSearchException openSearchEx) {
                logger.info("OpenSearch error occurred: Error message:
{}, Error code {}", openSearchEx.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
openSearchEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;

        }

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info("9. Delete the domain");
        logger.info("""
            In this step, we'll delete the Amazon OpenSearch domain that we
created in Step 1.
            Deleting a domain will remove all data and configuration for that
domain.
        """);

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        try {
            CompletableFuture<DeleteDomainResponse> future =
openSearchActions.deleteSpecificDomainAsync(domainName);
            future.join();
            logger.info("Domain successfully deleted.");
```

```
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            while (cause.getCause() != null && !(cause instanceof
 OpenSearchException)) {
                cause = cause.getCause();
            }
            if (cause instanceof OpenSearchException openSearchEx) {
                logger.info("OpenSearch error occurred: Error message:
 {}, Error code {}", openSearchEx.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
 openSearchEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;

        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info("Scenario complete!");
    }
 }
```

OpenSearch Service SDK 메서드의 래퍼 클래스입니다.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.client.config.ClientOverrideConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.retry.RetryPolicy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.async.SdkAsyncHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.nio.netty.NettyNioAsyncHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.OpenSearchAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.AddTagsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.AddTagsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.ClusterConfig;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.CreateDomainRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.DeleteDomainRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.DeleteDomainResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.DescribeDomainChangeProgressRequest;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.DescribeDomainChangeProgressResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.DescribeDomainRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.DomainInfo;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.DomainStatus;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.EBSOptions;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.ListDomainNamesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.ListTagsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.ListTagsResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.NodeToNodeEncryptionOptions;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.Tag;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.UpdateDomainConfigRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.UpdateDomainConfigResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.VolumeType;
import java.time.Duration;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;

public class OpenSearchActions {
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(OpenSearchActions.class);
    private static OpenSearchAsyncClient openSearchClientAsyncClient;
    private static OpenSearchAsyncClient getAsyncClient() {
        if (openSearchClientAsyncClient == null) {
            SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
                .maxConcurrency(100)
                .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .build();

            ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
 ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
                .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))
                .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))
                .retryPolicy(RetryPolicy.builder()
                    .numRetries(3)
                    .build())
                .build();
```

```
            openSearchClientAsyncClient = OpenSearchAsyncClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                .build();
        }
        return openSearchClientAsyncClient;
    }

    /**
     * Creates a new OpenSearch domain asynchronously.
     * @param domainName the name of the new OpenSearch domain to create
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} containing the domain ID of the newly
created domain
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> createNewDomainAsync(String domainName) {
        ClusterConfig clusterConfig = ClusterConfig.builder()
            .dedicatedMasterEnabled(true)
            .dedicatedMasterCount(3)
            .dedicatedMasterType("t2.small.search")
            .instanceType("t2.small.search")
            .instanceCount(5)
            .build();

        EBSOptions ebsOptions = EBSOptions.builder()
            .ebsEnabled(true)
            .volumeSize(10)
            .volumeType(VolumeType.GP2)
            .build();

        NodeToNodeEncryptionOptions encryptionOptions =
NodeToNodeEncryptionOptions.builder()
            .enabled(true)
            .build();

        CreateDomainRequest domainRequest = CreateDomainRequest.builder()
            .domainName(domainName)
            .engineVersion("OpenSearch_1.0")
            .clusterConfig(clusterConfig)
            .ebsOptions(ebsOptions)
            .nodeToNodeEncryptionOptions(encryptionOptions)
            .build();
        logger.info("Sending domain creation request...");
        return getAsyncClient().createDomain(domainRequest)
```

```
                .handle( (createResponse, throwable) -> {
                    if (createResponse != null) {
                        logger.info("Domain status is {}",
createResponse.domainStatus().changeProgressDetails().configChangeStatusAsString());
                        logger.info("Domain Id is {}",
createResponse.domainStatus().domainId());
                        return createResponse.domainStatus().domainId();
                    }
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to create domain",
throwable);
                });
    }

    /**
     * Deletes a specific domain asynchronously.
     * @param domainName the name of the domain to be deleted
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the domain has
been deleted
     * or throws a {@link RuntimeException} if the deletion fails
     */
    public CompletableFuture<DeleteDomainResponse>
deleteSpecificDomainAsync(String domainName) {
        DeleteDomainRequest domainRequest = DeleteDomainRequest.builder()
            .domainName(domainName)
            .build();

        // Delete domain asynchronously
        return getAsyncClient().deleteDomain(domainRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete the domain: " +
domainName, exception);
                }
            });
    }

    /**
     * Describes the specified domain asynchronously.
     *
     * @param domainName the name of the domain to describe
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the ARN of the
domain
     * @throws RuntimeException if the domain description fails
     */
```

```
    public CompletableFuture<String> describeDomainAsync(String domainName) {
        DescribeDomainRequest request = DescribeDomainRequest.builder()
            .domainName(domainName)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().describeDomain(request)
            .handle((response, exception) -> {  // Handle both response and
exception
                if (exception != null) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to describe domain",
exception);
                }
                DomainStatus domainStatus = response.domainStatus();
                String endpoint = domainStatus.endpoint();
                String arn = domainStatus.arn();
                String engineVersion = domainStatus.engineVersion();
                logger.info("Domain endpoint is: " + endpoint);
                logger.info("ARN: " + arn);
                System.out.println("Engine version: " + engineVersion);

                return arn;  // Return ARN when successful
            });
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously lists all the domains in the current AWS account.
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, contains a list
of {@link DomainInfo} objects representing
     *         the domains in the account.
     * @throws RuntimeException if there was a failure while listing the domains.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<List<DomainInfo>> listAllDomainsAsync() {
        ListDomainNamesRequest namesRequest = ListDomainNamesRequest.builder()
            .engineType("OpenSearch")
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().listDomainNames(namesRequest)
            .handle((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to list all domains",
exception);
                }
                return response.domainNames();  // Return the list of domain
names on success
```

```
            });
    }

    /**
     * Updates the configuration of a specific domain asynchronously.
     * @param domainName the name of the domain to update
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents the asynchronous
operation of updating the domain configuration
     */
    public CompletableFuture<UpdateDomainConfigResponse>
updateSpecificDomainAsync(String domainName) {
        ClusterConfig clusterConfig = ClusterConfig.builder()
            .instanceCount(3)
            .build();

        UpdateDomainConfigRequest updateDomainConfigRequest =
UpdateDomainConfigRequest.builder()
            .domainName(domainName)
            .clusterConfig(clusterConfig)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().updateDomainConfig(updateDomainConfigRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to update the domain
configuration", exception);
                }
                // Handle success if needed (e.g., logging or additional actions)
            });
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously checks the progress of a domain change operation in Amazon
OpenSearch Service.
     * @param domainName the name of the OpenSearch domain to check the progress
for
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the domain change
operation is completed
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> domainChangeProgressAsync(String domainName) {
        DescribeDomainChangeProgressRequest request =
DescribeDomainChangeProgressRequest.builder()
            .domainName(domainName)
            .build();
```

```
        return CompletableFuture.runAsync(() -> {
            boolean isCompleted = false;
            long startTime = System.currentTimeMillis();

            while (!isCompleted) {
                try {
                    // Handle the async client call using `join` to block
synchronously for the result
                    DescribeDomainChangeProgressResponse response =
getAsyncClient()
                        .describeDomainChangeProgress(request)
                        .handle((resp, ex) -> {
                            if (ex != null) {
                                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to check
domain progress", ex);
                            }
                            return resp;
                        }).join();

                    String state =
response.changeProgressStatus().statusAsString();  // Get the status as string

                    if ("COMPLETED".equals(state)) {
                        logger.info("\nOpenSearch domain status: Completed");
                        isCompleted = true;
                    } else {
                        for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++) {
                            long elapsedTimeInSeconds =
(System.currentTimeMillis() - startTime) / 1000;
                            String formattedTime = String.format("%02d:%02d",
elapsedTimeInSeconds / 60, elapsedTimeInSeconds % 60);
                            System.out.print("\rOpenSearch domain state: " +
state + " | Time Elapsed: " + formattedTime + " ");
                            System.out.flush();
                            Thread.sleep(1_000);
                        }
                    }
                } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                    Thread.currentThread().interrupt();
                    throw new RuntimeException("Thread was interrupted", e);
                }
            }
        });
```

```
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously adds tags to an Amazon OpenSearch Service domain.
     * @param domainARN the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the Amazon OpenSearch
Service domain to add tags to
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the tags have been
successfully added to the domain,
     * or throws a {@link RuntimeException} if the operation fails
     */
    public CompletableFuture<AddTagsResponse> addDomainTagsAsync(String
domainARN) {
        Tag tag1 = Tag.builder()
            .key("service")
            .value("OpenSearch")
            .build();

        Tag tag2 = Tag.builder()
            .key("instances")
            .value("m3.2xlarge")
            .build();

        List<Tag> tagList = new ArrayList<>();
        tagList.add(tag1);
        tagList.add(tag2);

        AddTagsRequest addTagsRequest = AddTagsRequest.builder()
            .arn(domainARN)
            .tagList(tagList)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().addTags(addTagsRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to add tags to the domain:
" + domainARN, exception);
                } else {
                    logger.info("Added Tags");
                }
            });
    }


    /**
```

```
     * Asynchronously lists the tags associated with the specified Amazon
 Resource Name (ARN).
     * @param arn the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the resource for which to
 list the tags
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, will contain a
 list of the tags associated with the
     * specified ARN
     * @throws RuntimeException if there is an error listing the tags
     */
    public CompletableFuture<ListTagsResponse> listDomainTagsAsync(String arn) {
        ListTagsRequest tagsRequest = ListTagsRequest.builder()
            .arn(arn)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().listTags(tagsRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to list domain tags",
 exception);
                }

                List<Tag> tagList = response.tagList();
                for (Tag tag : tagList) {
                    logger.info("Tag key is " + tag.key());
                    logger.info("Tag value is " + tag.value());
                }
            });
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - AddTags
  - CreateDomain
  - DeleteDomain
  - DescribeDomain
  - DescribeDomainChangeProgress
  - ListDomainNames
  - ListTags
  - UpdateDomainConfig

AWS SDKs 사용하는 OpenSearch Service에 대한 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 OpenSearch Service 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 Amazon OpenSearch Service API 참조를 참조하세요.

예시

- AWS SDK와 AddTags 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 ChangeProgress 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 CreateDomain 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DeleteDomain 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DescribeDomain 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 ListDomainNames 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 ListTags 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 UpdateDomainConfig 함께 사용

AWS SDK와 **`AddTags`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `AddTags`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서 컨텍스트 내 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- OpenSearch Service 핵심 작업 알아보기

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Asynchronously adds tags to an Amazon OpenSearch Service domain.
     * @param domainARN the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the Amazon OpenSearch
Service domain to add tags to
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the tags have been
successfully added to the domain,
     * or throws a {@link RuntimeException} if the operation fails
     */
    public CompletableFuture<AddTagsResponse> addDomainTagsAsync(String
domainARN) {
        Tag tag1 = Tag.builder()
            .key("service")
            .value("OpenSearch")
            .build();

        Tag tag2 = Tag.builder()
            .key("instances")
            .value("m3.2xlarge")
            .build();

        List<Tag> tagList = new ArrayList<>();
        tagList.add(tag1);
        tagList.add(tag2);

        AddTagsRequest addTagsRequest = AddTagsRequest.builder()
            .arn(domainARN)
            .tagList(tagList)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().addTags(addTagsRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to add tags to the domain:
" + domainARN, exception);
                } else {
                    logger.info("Added Tags");
                }
            });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 AddTagsAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **ChangeProgress** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 ChangeProgress의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Asynchronously checks the progress of a domain change operation in Amazon
OpenSearch Service.
    * @param domainName the name of the OpenSearch domain to check the progress
for
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the domain change
operation is completed
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> domainChangeProgressAsync(String domainName) {
       DescribeDomainChangeProgressRequest request =
DescribeDomainChangeProgressRequest.builder()
           .domainName(domainName)
           .build();

       return CompletableFuture.runAsync(() -> {
           boolean isCompleted = false;
           long startTime = System.currentTimeMillis();

           while (!isCompleted) {
               try {
                   // Handle the async client call using `join` to block
synchronously for the result
                   DescribeDomainChangeProgressResponse response =
getAsyncClient()
                       .describeDomainChangeProgress(request)
                       .handle((resp, ex) -> {
                           if (ex != null) {
                               throw new RuntimeException("Failed to check
domain progress", ex);
```

```
                            }
                            return resp;
                        }).join();

                    String state =
response.changeProgressStatus().statusAsString();  // Get the status as string

                    if ("COMPLETED".equals(state)) {
                        logger.info("\nOpenSearch domain status: Completed");
                        isCompleted = true;
                    } else {
                        for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++) {
                            long elapsedTimeInSeconds =
(System.currentTimeMillis() - startTime) / 1000;
                            String formattedTime = String.format("%02d:%02d",
elapsedTimeInSeconds / 60, elapsedTimeInSeconds % 60);
                            System.out.print("\rOpenSearch domain state: " +
state + " | Time Elapsed: " + formattedTime + " ");
                            System.out.flush();
                            Thread.sleep(1_000);
                        }
                    }
                } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                    Thread.currentThread().interrupt();
                    throw new RuntimeException("Thread was interrupted", e);
                }
            }
        });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 ChangeProgressAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **CreateDomain** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateDomain`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서 컨텍스트 내 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- OpenSearch Service 핵심 작업 알아보기

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Creates a new OpenSearch domain asynchronously.
     * @param domainName the name of the new OpenSearch domain to create
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} containing the domain ID of the newly
created domain
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> createNewDomainAsync(String domainName) {
        ClusterConfig clusterConfig = ClusterConfig.builder()
            .dedicatedMasterEnabled(true)
            .dedicatedMasterCount(3)
            .dedicatedMasterType("t2.small.search")
            .instanceType("t2.small.search")
            .instanceCount(5)
            .build();

        EBSOptions ebsOptions = EBSOptions.builder()
            .ebsEnabled(true)
            .volumeSize(10)
            .volumeType(VolumeType.GP2)
            .build();

        NodeToNodeEncryptionOptions encryptionOptions =
NodeToNodeEncryptionOptions.builder()
            .enabled(true)
            .build();

        CreateDomainRequest domainRequest = CreateDomainRequest.builder()
            .domainName(domainName)
            .engineVersion("OpenSearch_1.0")
            .clusterConfig(clusterConfig)
            .ebsOptions(ebsOptions)
            .nodeToNodeEncryptionOptions(encryptionOptions)
```

```
            .build();
        logger.info("Sending domain creation request...");
        return getAsyncClient().createDomain(domainRequest)
                .handle( (createResponse, throwable) -> {
                    if (createResponse != null) {
                        logger.info("Domain status is {}",
 createResponse.domainStatus().changeProgressDetails().configChangeStatusAsString());
                        logger.info("Domain Id is {}",
 createResponse.domainStatus().domainId());
                        return createResponse.domainStatus().domainId();
                    }
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to create domain",
 throwable);
                });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateDomain을 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun createNewDomain(domainNameVal: String?) {
    val clusterConfigOb =
        ClusterConfig {
            dedicatedMasterEnabled = true
            dedicatedMasterCount = 3
            dedicatedMasterType =
 OpenSearchPartitionInstanceType.fromValue("t2.small.search")
            instanceType =
 OpenSearchPartitionInstanceType.fromValue("t2.small.search")
            instanceCount = 5
        }

    val ebsOptionsOb =
```

```
        EbsOptions {
            ebsEnabled = true
            volumeSize = 10
            volumeType = VolumeType.Gp2
        }

    val encryptionOptionsOb =
        NodeToNodeEncryptionOptions {
            enabled = true
        }

    val request =
        CreateDomainRequest {
            domainName = domainNameVal
            engineVersion = "OpenSearch_1.0"
            clusterConfig = clusterConfigOb
            ebsOptions = ebsOptionsOb
            nodeToNodeEncryptionOptions = encryptionOptionsOb
        }

    println("Sending domain creation request...")
    OpenSearchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { searchClient
 ->
        val createResponse = searchClient.createDomain(request)
        println("Domain status is ${createResponse.domainStatus}")
        println("Domain Id is ${createResponse.domainStatus?.domainId}")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 CreateDomain을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **DeleteDomain** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteDomain의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서 컨텍스트 내 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- OpenSearch Service 핵심 작업 알아보기

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Deletes a specific domain asynchronously.
    * @param domainName the name of the domain to be deleted
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the domain has
been deleted
    * or throws a {@link RuntimeException} if the deletion fails
    */
   public CompletableFuture<DeleteDomainResponse>
deleteSpecificDomainAsync(String domainName) {
       DeleteDomainRequest domainRequest = DeleteDomainRequest.builder()
           .domainName(domainName)
           .build();

       // Delete domain asynchronously
       return getAsyncClient().deleteDomain(domainRequest)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (exception != null) {
                   throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete the domain: " +
domainName, exception);
               }
           });
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteDomain을 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun deleteSpecificDomain(domainNameVal: String) {
    val request =
        DeleteDomainRequest {
            domainName = domainNameVal
        }
    OpenSearchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { searchClient
 ->
        searchClient.deleteDomain(request)
        println("$domainNameVal was successfully deleted.")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DeleteDomain을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **DescribeDomain** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeDomain의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서 컨텍스트 내 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- OpenSearch Service 핵심 작업 알아보기

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Updates the configuration of a specific domain asynchronously.
    * @param domainName the name of the domain to update
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents the asynchronous
operation of updating the domain configuration
    */
   public CompletableFuture<UpdateDomainConfigResponse>
updateSpecificDomainAsync(String domainName) {
       ClusterConfig clusterConfig = ClusterConfig.builder()
           .instanceCount(3)
           .build();

       UpdateDomainConfigRequest updateDomainConfigRequest =
UpdateDomainConfigRequest.builder()
           .domainName(domainName)
           .clusterConfig(clusterConfig)
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().updateDomainConfig(updateDomainConfigRequest)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (exception != null) {
                   throw new RuntimeException("Failed to update the domain
configuration", exception);
               }
               // Handle success if needed (e.g., logging or additional actions)
           });
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DescribeDomainAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **ListDomainNames** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 ListDomainNames의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서 컨텍스트 내 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- OpenSearch Service 핵심 작업 알아보기

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Asynchronously lists all the domains in the current AWS account.
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, contains a list
of {@link DomainInfo} objects representing
     *         the domains in the account.
     * @throws RuntimeException if there was a failure while listing the domains.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<List<DomainInfo>> listAllDomainsAsync() {
        ListDomainNamesRequest namesRequest = ListDomainNamesRequest.builder()
            .engineType("OpenSearch")
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().listDomainNames(namesRequest)
            .handle((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to list all domains",
exception);
                }
                return response.domainNames();  // Return the list of domain
names on success
            });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListDomainNames를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun listAllDomains() {
    OpenSearchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { searchClient
 ->
        val response: ListDomainNamesResponse =
 searchClient.listDomainNames(ListDomainNamesRequest {})
        response.domainNames?.forEach { domain ->
            println("Domain name is " + domain.domainName)
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ListDomainNames를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **`ListTags`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListTags`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서 컨텍스트 내 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- OpenSearch Service 핵심 작업 알아보기

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Asynchronously adds tags to an Amazon OpenSearch Service domain.
    * @param domainARN the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the Amazon OpenSearch
Service domain to add tags to
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the tags have been
successfully added to the domain,
    * or throws a {@link RuntimeException} if the operation fails
    */
   public CompletableFuture<AddTagsResponse> addDomainTagsAsync(String
domainARN) {
       Tag tag1 = Tag.builder()
           .key("service")
           .value("OpenSearch")
           .build();

       Tag tag2 = Tag.builder()
           .key("instances")
           .value("m3.2xlarge")
           .build();

       List<Tag> tagList = new ArrayList<>();
       tagList.add(tag1);
       tagList.add(tag2);

       AddTagsRequest addTagsRequest = AddTagsRequest.builder()
           .arn(domainARN)
           .tagList(tagList)
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().addTags(addTagsRequest)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (exception != null) {
```

```
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to add tags to the domain:
" + domainARN, exception);
                } else {
                    logger.info("Added Tags");
                }
            });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 ListTags를 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **UpdateDomainConfig** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 UpdateDomainConfig의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서 컨텍스트 내 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- OpenSearch Service 핵심 작업 알아보기

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Updates the configuration of a specific domain asynchronously.
     * @param domainName the name of the domain to update
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents the asynchronous
operation of updating the domain configuration
     */
    public CompletableFuture<UpdateDomainConfigResponse>
updateSpecificDomainAsync(String domainName) {
        ClusterConfig clusterConfig = ClusterConfig.builder()
            .instanceCount(3)
```

```
            .build();

        UpdateDomainConfigRequest updateDomainConfigRequest =
 UpdateDomainConfigRequest.builder()
            .domainName(domainName)
            .clusterConfig(clusterConfig)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().updateDomainConfig(updateDomainConfigRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to update the domain
 configuration", exception);
                }
                // Handle success if needed (e.g., logging or additional actions)
            });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 UpdateDomainConfig를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun updateSpecificDomain(domainNameVal: String?) {
    val clusterConfigOb =
        ClusterConfig {
            instanceCount = 3
        }

    val request =
        UpdateDomainConfigRequest {
            domainName = domainNameVal
            clusterConfig = clusterConfigOb
        }
```

```
    println("Sending domain update request...")
    OpenSearchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { searchClient
 ->
        val updateResponse = searchClient.updateDomainConfig(request)
        println("Domain update response from Amazon OpenSearch Service:")
        println(updateResponse.toString())
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 UpdateDomainConfig를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDKs를 사용한 EventBridge 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon EventBridge를 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

추가 리소스

- EventBridge 사용 설명서 - EventBridge에 대한 자세한 정보입니다.
- EventBridge API 참조 – 사용 가능한 모든 EventBridge 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

시작

Hello EventBridge

다음 코드 예제에서는 EventBridge를 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using Amazon.EventBridge;
using Amazon.EventBridge.Model;

namespace EventBridgeActions;

public static class HelloEventBridge
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        var eventBridgeClient = new AmazonEventBridgeClient();

        Console.WriteLine($"Hello Amazon EventBridge! Following are some of your
 EventBuses:");
        Console.WriteLine();

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        // Let's get the first five event buses.
        var response = await eventBridgeClient.ListEventBusesAsync(
            new ListEventBusesRequest()
            {
                Limit = 5
            });

        foreach (var eventBus in response.EventBuses)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tEventBus: {eventBus.Name}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tArn: {eventBus.Arn}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tPolicy: {eventBus.Policy}");
            Console.WriteLine();
        }
    }
```

```
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListEventBuses를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 */
public class HelloEventBridge {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        EventBridgeClient eventBrClient = EventBridgeClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listBuses(eventBrClient);
        eventBrClient.close();
    }

    public static void listBuses(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient) {
        try {
            ListEventBusesRequest busesRequest = ListEventBusesRequest.builder()
                    .limit(10)
                    .build();
```

```
            ListEventBusesResponse response =
 eventBrClient.listEventBuses(busesRequest);
            List<EventBus> buses = response.eventBuses();
            for (EventBus bus : buses) {
                System.out.println("The name of the event bus is: " +
 bus.name());
                System.out.println("The ARN of the event bus is: " + bus.arn());
            }

        } catch (EventBridgeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListEventBuses를 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.eventbridge.EventBridgeClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.eventbridge.model.ListEventBusesRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.eventbridge.model.ListEventBusesResponse

suspend fun main() {
    listBusesHello()
}

suspend fun listBusesHello() {
    val request =
        ListEventBusesRequest {
            limit = 10
        }
```

```
    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use
 { eventBrClient ->
        val response: ListEventBusesResponse =
 eventBrClient.listEventBuses(request)
        response.eventBuses?.forEach { bus ->
            println("The name of the event bus is ${bus.name}")
            println("The ARN of the event bus is ${bus.arn}")
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference의 ListEventBuses를 참조하세요.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs 사용한 EventBridge의 기본 예제
  - Hello EventBridge
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 EventBridge의 기본 사항 알아보기
  - AWS SDKs를 사용한 EventBridge 작업
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteRule 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeRule 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DisableRule 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 EnableRule 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListRuleNamesByTarget 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListRules 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListTargetsByRule 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutEvents 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutRule 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutTargets 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 RemoveTargets 함께 사용
- AWS SDKs를 사용한 EventBridge 시나리오
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon EventBridge에서 규칙 생성 및 트리거
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon EventBridge로 S3 이벤트 알림 전송

- 예약된 이벤트를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 호출

AWS SDKs 사용한 EventBridge의 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK와 함께 Amazon EventBridge의 기본 사항을 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- Hello EventBridge
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 EventBridge의 기본 사항 알아보기
- AWS SDKs를 사용한 EventBridge 작업
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteRule 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeRule 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DisableRule 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 EnableRule 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListRuleNamesByTarget 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListRules 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListTargetsByRule 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutEvents 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutRule 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutTargets 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 RemoveTargets 함께 사용

Hello EventBridge

다음 코드 예제에서는 EventBridge를 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using Amazon.EventBridge;
using Amazon.EventBridge.Model;

namespace EventBridgeActions;

public static class HelloEventBridge
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        var eventBridgeClient = new AmazonEventBridgeClient();

        Console.WriteLine($"Hello Amazon EventBridge! Following are some of your
 EventBuses:");
        Console.WriteLine();

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        // Let's get the first five event buses.
        var response = await eventBridgeClient.ListEventBusesAsync(
            new ListEventBusesRequest()
            {
                Limit = 5
            });

        foreach (var eventBus in response.EventBuses)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tEventBus: {eventBus.Name}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tArn: {eventBus.Arn}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tPolicy: {eventBus.Policy}");
            Console.WriteLine();
        }
    }
```

```
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListEventBuses를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 */
public class HelloEventBridge {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        EventBridgeClient eventBrClient = EventBridgeClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listBuses(eventBrClient);
        eventBrClient.close();
    }

    public static void listBuses(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient) {
        try {
            ListEventBusesRequest busesRequest = ListEventBusesRequest.builder()
                    .limit(10)
                    .build();
```

```
            ListEventBusesResponse response =
 eventBrClient.listEventBuses(busesRequest);
            List<EventBus> buses = response.eventBuses();
            for (EventBus bus : buses) {
                System.out.println("The name of the event bus is: " +
 bus.name());
                System.out.println("The ARN of the event bus is: " + bus.arn());
            }

        } catch (EventBridgeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListEventBuses를 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.eventbridge.EventBridgeClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.eventbridge.model.ListEventBusesRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.eventbridge.model.ListEventBusesResponse

suspend fun main() {
    listBusesHello()
}

suspend fun listBusesHello() {
    val request =
        ListEventBusesRequest {
            limit = 10
        }
```

```
    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use
 { eventBrClient ->
        val response: ListEventBusesResponse =
 eventBrClient.listEventBuses(request)
        response.eventBuses?.forEach { bus ->
            println("The name of the event bus is ${bus.name}")
            println("The ARN of the event bus is ${bus.arn}")
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference의 ListEventBuses를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK를 사용하여 EventBridge의 기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 규칙을 생성하고 규칙에 대상을 추가합니다.
- 규칙을 활성화 및 비활성화합니다.
- 규칙과 대상을 나열하고 업데이트합니다.
- 이벤트를 보낸 다음, 리소스를 정리합니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
public class EventBridgeScenario
{
    /*
```

```
   Before running this .NET code example, set up your development environment,
including your credentials.

   This .NET example performs the following tasks with Amazon EventBridge:
   - Create a rule.
   - Add a target to a rule.
   - Enable and disable rules.
   - List rules and targets.
   - Update rules and targets.
   - Send events.
   - Delete the rule.
   */

   private static ILogger logger = null!;
   private static EventBridgeWrapper _eventBridgeWrapper = null!;
   private static IConfiguration _configuration = null!;

   private static IAmazonIdentityManagementService? _iamClient = null!;
   private static IAmazonSimpleNotificationService? _snsClient = null!;
   private static IAmazonS3 _s3Client = null!;

   static async Task Main(string[] args)
   {
       // Set up dependency injection for Amazon EventBridge.
       using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
           .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
               logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                   .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                   .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Trace))
           .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
           services.AddAWSService<IAmazonEventBridge>()
           .AddAWSService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>()
           .AddAWSService<IAmazonS3>()
           .AddAWSService<IAmazonSimpleNotificationService>()
           .AddTransient<EventBridgeWrapper>()
           )
           .Build();

       _configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
           .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
           .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load settings from .json file.
           .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
```

```
                true) // Optionally, load local settings.
            .Build();

        logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
            .CreateLogger<EventBridgeScenario>();

        ServicesSetup(host);

        string topicArn = "";
        string roleArn = "";

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the Amazon EventBridge example scenario.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        try
        {
            roleArn = await CreateRole();

            await CreateBucketWithEventBridgeEvents();

            await AddEventRule(roleArn);

            await ListEventRules();

            topicArn = await CreateSnsTopic();

            var email = await SubscribeToSnsTopic(topicArn);

            await AddSnsTarget(topicArn);

            await ListTargets();

            await ListRulesForTarget(topicArn);

            await UploadS3File(_s3Client);

            await ChangeRuleState(false);

            await GetRuleState();

            await UpdateSnsEventRule(topicArn);

            await ChangeRuleState(true);
```

```
            await UploadS3File(_s3Client);

            await UpdateToCustomRule(topicArn);

            await TriggerCustomRule(email);

            await CleanupResources(topicArn);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            logger.LogError(ex, "There was a problem executing the scenario.");
            await CleanupResources(topicArn);
        }
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("The Amazon EventBridge example scenario is
complete.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the services for use within the console application.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="host">The services host.</param>
    private static void ServicesSetup(IHost host)
    {
        _eventBridgeWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<EventBridgeWrapper>();
        _snsClient =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonSimpleNotificationService>();
        _s3Client = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonS3>();
        _iamClient =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a role to be used by EventBridge.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The role Amazon Resource Name (ARN).</returns>
    public static async Task<string> CreateRole()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Creating a role to use with EventBridge and attaching
managed policy AmazonEventBridgeFullAccess.");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        var roleName = _configuration["roleName"];

        var assumeRolePolicy = "{" +
                                "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                                "\"Statement\": [{" +
                                "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                                "\"Principal\": {" +
                                $"\"Service\": \"events.amazonaws.com\"" +
                                "}," +
                                "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
                                "}]" +
                                "}";

        var roleResult = await _iamClient!.CreateRoleAsync(
            new CreateRoleRequest()
            {
                AssumeRolePolicyDocument = assumeRolePolicy,
                Path = "/",
                RoleName = roleName
            });

        await _iamClient.AttachRolePolicyAsync(
            new AttachRolePolicyRequest()
            {
                PolicyArn = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/
AmazonEventBridgeFullAccess",
                RoleName = roleName
            });
        // Allow time for the role to be ready.
        Thread.Sleep(10000);
        return roleResult.Role.Arn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket with
 EventBridge events enabled.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task CreateBucketWithEventBridgeEvents()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("Creating an S3 bucket with EventBridge events
enabled.");

        var testBucketName = _configuration["testBucketName"];

        var bucketExists = await
Amazon.S3.Util.AmazonS3Util.DoesS3BucketExistV2Async(_s3Client,
            testBucketName);

        if (!bucketExists)
        {
            await _s3Client.PutBucketAsync(new PutBucketRequest()
            {
                BucketName = testBucketName,
                UseClientRegion = true
            });
        }

        await _s3Client.PutBucketNotificationAsync(new
PutBucketNotificationRequest()
        {
            BucketName = testBucketName,
            EventBridgeConfiguration = new EventBridgeConfiguration()
        });

        Console.WriteLine($"\tAdded bucket {testBucketName} with EventBridge
events enabled.");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create and upload a file to an S3 bucket to trigger an event.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task UploadS3File(IAmazonS3 s3Client)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Uploading a file to the test bucket. This will trigger
a subscription email.");

        var testBucketName = _configuration["testBucketName"];

        var fileName = $"example_upload_{DateTime.UtcNow.Ticks}.txt";
```

```
        // Create the file if it does not already exist.
        if (!File.Exists(fileName))
        {
            await using StreamWriter sw = File.CreateText(fileName);
            await sw.WriteLineAsync(
                "This is a sample file for testing uploads.");
        }

        await s3Client.PutObjectAsync(new PutObjectRequest()
        {
            FilePath = fileName,
            BucketName = testBucketName
        });

        Console.WriteLine($"\tPress Enter to continue.");
        Console.ReadLine();

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic to use as
an EventBridge target.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task<string> CreateSnsTopic()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine(
            "Creating an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic
for email subscriptions.");

        var topicName = _configuration["topicName"];

        string topicPolicy = "{" +
                             "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                             "\"Statement\": [{" +
                             "\"Sid\": \"EventBridgePublishTopic\"," +
                             "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                             "\"Principal\": {" +
                             $"\"Service\": \"events.amazonaws.com\"" +
                             "}," +
                             "\"Resource\": \"*\"," +
```

```
                            "\"Action\": \"sns:Publish\"" +
                            "}]" +
                            "}";

        var topicAttributes = new Dictionary<string, string>()
        {
            { "Policy", topicPolicy }
        };

        var topicResponse = await _snsClient!.CreateTopicAsync(new
CreateTopicRequest()
        {
            Name = topicName,
            Attributes = topicAttributes

        });

        Console.WriteLine($"\tAdded topic {topicName} for email subscriptions.");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        return topicResponse.TopicArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Subscribe a user email to an SNS topic.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the SNS topic.</param>
    /// <returns>The user's email.</returns>
    private static async Task<string> SubscribeToSnsTopic(string topicArn)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));


        string email = "";
        while (string.IsNullOrEmpty(email))
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Enter your email to subscribe to the Amazon SNS
topic:");
            email = Console.ReadLine()!;
        }

        var subscriptions = new List<string>();
```

```
        var paginatedSubscriptions =
_snsClient!.Paginators.ListSubscriptionsByTopic(
            new ListSubscriptionsByTopicRequest()
            {
                TopicArn = topicArn
            });

        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var subscription in paginatedSubscriptions.Subscriptions)
        {
            subscriptions.Add(subscription.Endpoint);
        }

        if (subscriptions.Contains(email))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tYour email is already subscribed.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            return email;
        }

        await _snsClient.SubscribeAsync(new SubscribeRequest()
        {
            TopicArn = topicArn,
            Protocol = "email",
            Endpoint = email
        });

        Console.WriteLine($"Use the link in the email you received to confirm
your subscription, then press Enter to continue.");

        Console.ReadLine();

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return email;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add a rule which triggers when a file is uploaded to an S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleArn">The ARN of the role used by EventBridge.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task AddEventRule(string roleArn)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("Creating an EventBridge event that sends an email when
an Amazon S3 object is created.");

        var eventRuleName = _configuration["eventRuleName"];
        var testBucketName = _configuration["testBucketName"];

        await _eventBridgeWrapper.PutS3UploadRule(roleArn, eventRuleName,
testBucketName);
        Console.WriteLine($"\tAdded event rule {eventRuleName} for bucket
{testBucketName}.");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add an SNS target to the rule.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the SNS topic.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task AddSnsTarget(string topicArn)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Adding a target to the rule to that sends an email
when the rule is triggered.");

        var eventRuleName = _configuration["eventRuleName"];
        var testBucketName = _configuration["testBucketName"];
        var topicName = _configuration["topicName"];
        await _eventBridgeWrapper.AddSnsTargetToRule(eventRuleName, topicArn);
        Console.WriteLine($"\tAdded event rule {eventRuleName} with Amazon SNS
target {topicName} for bucket {testBucketName}.");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List the event rules on the default event bus.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task ListEventRules()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Current event rules:");
```

```
        var rules = await _eventBridgeWrapper.ListAllRulesForEventBus();
        rules.ForEach(r => Console.WriteLine($"\tRule: {r.Name} Description:
{r.Description} State: {r.State}"));

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Update the event target to use a transform.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The SNS topic ARN target to update.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task UpdateSnsEventRule(string topicArn)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Let's update the event target with a transform.");

        var eventRuleName = _configuration["eventRuleName"];
        var testBucketName = _configuration["testBucketName"];

        await
_eventBridgeWrapper.UpdateS3UploadRuleTargetWithTransform(eventRuleName,
topicArn);
        Console.WriteLine($"\tUpdated event rule {eventRuleName} with Amazon SNS
target {topicArn} for bucket {testBucketName}.");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Update the rule to use a custom event pattern.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task UpdateToCustomRule(string topicArn)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Updating the event pattern to be triggered by a custom
event instead.");

        var eventRuleName = _configuration["eventRuleName"];

        await _eventBridgeWrapper.UpdateCustomEventPattern(eventRuleName);
```

```
        Console.WriteLine($"\tUpdated event rule {eventRuleName} to custom
pattern.");
        await
_eventBridgeWrapper.UpdateCustomRuleTargetWithTransform(eventRuleName,
            topicArn);

        Console.WriteLine($"\tUpdated event target {topicArn}.");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Send rule events for a custom rule using the user's email address.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="email">The email address to include.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task TriggerCustomRule(string email)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Sending an event to trigger the rule. This will
trigger a subscription email.");

        await _eventBridgeWrapper.PutCustomEmailEvent(email);

        Console.WriteLine($"\tEvents have been sent. Press Enter to continue.");
        Console.ReadLine();

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List all of the targets for a rule.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task ListTargets()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("List all of the targets for a particular rule.");

        var eventRuleName = _configuration["eventRuleName"];
        var targets = await
_eventBridgeWrapper.ListAllTargetsOnRule(eventRuleName);
        targets.ForEach(t => Console.WriteLine($"\tTarget: {t.Arn} Id: {t.Id}
Input: {t.Input}"));
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List all of the rules for a particular target.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the SNS topic.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task ListRulesForTarget(string topicArn)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("List all of the rules for a particular target.");

        var rules = await _eventBridgeWrapper.ListAllRuleNamesByTarget(topicArn);
        rules.ForEach(r => Console.WriteLine($"\tRule: {r}"));

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Enable or disable a particular rule.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="isEnabled">True to enable the rule, otherwise false.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task ChangeRuleState(bool isEnabled)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        var eventRuleName = _configuration["eventRuleName"];

        if (!isEnabled)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Disabling the rule: {eventRuleName}");
            await _eventBridgeWrapper.DisableRuleByName(eventRuleName);
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Enabling the rule: {eventRuleName}");
            await _eventBridgeWrapper.EnableRuleByName(eventRuleName);
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the current state of the rule.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task GetRuleState()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        var eventRuleName = _configuration["eventRuleName"];

        var state = await
_eventBridgeWrapper.GetRuleStateByRuleName(eventRuleName);
        Console.WriteLine($"Rule {eventRuleName} is in current state {state}.");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Clean up the resources from the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the SNS topic to clean up.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task CleanupResources(string topicArn)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Clean up resources.");

        var eventRuleName = _configuration["eventRuleName"];
        if (GetYesNoResponse($"\tDelete all targets and event rule
{eventRuleName}? (y/n)"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tRemoving all targets from the event rule.");
            await _eventBridgeWrapper.RemoveAllTargetsFromRule(eventRuleName);

            Console.WriteLine($"\tDeleting event rule.");
            await _eventBridgeWrapper.DeleteRuleByName(eventRuleName);
        }

        var topicName = _configuration["topicName"];
        if (GetYesNoResponse($"\tDelete Amazon SNS subscription topic
{topicName}? (y/n)"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDeleting topic.");
            await _snsClient!.DeleteTopicAsync(new DeleteTopicRequest()
            {
```

```
                TopicArn = topicArn
            });
        }

        var bucketName = _configuration["testBucketName"];
        if (GetYesNoResponse($"\tDelete Amazon S3 bucket {bucketName}? (y/n)"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDeleting bucket.");
            // Delete all objects in the bucket.
            var deleteList = await _s3Client.ListObjectsV2Async(new
 ListObjectsV2Request()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName
            });
            await _s3Client.DeleteObjectsAsync(new DeleteObjectsRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Objects = deleteList.S3Objects
                    .Select(o => new KeyVersion { Key = o.Key }).ToList()
            });
            // Now delete the bucket.
            await _s3Client.DeleteBucketAsync(new DeleteBucketRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName
            });
        }

        var roleName = _configuration["roleName"];
        if (GetYesNoResponse($"\tDelete role {roleName}? (y/n)"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDetaching policy and deleting role.");

            await _iamClient!.DetachRolePolicyAsync(new DetachRolePolicyRequest()
            {
                RoleName = roleName,
                PolicyArn = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/
AmazonEventBridgeFullAccess",
            });

            await _iamClient!.DeleteRoleAsync(new DeleteRoleRequest()
            {
                RoleName = roleName
            });
        }
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Helper method to get a yes or no response from the user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="question">The question string to print on the console.</
param>
    /// <returns>True if the user responds with a yes.</returns>
    private static bool GetYesNoResponse(string question)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(question);
        var ynResponse = Console.ReadLine();
        var response = ynResponse != null &&
                       ynResponse.Equals("y",
                           StringComparison.InvariantCultureIgnoreCase);
        return response;
    }
}
```

EventBridge 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 만듭니다.

```
/// <summary>
/// Wrapper for Amazon EventBridge operations.
/// </summary>
public class EventBridgeWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonEventBridge _amazonEventBridge;
    private readonly ILogger<EventBridgeWrapper> _logger;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the EventBridge wrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonEventBridge">The injected EventBridge client.</param>
    /// <param name="logger">The injected logger for the wrapper.</param>
    public EventBridgeWrapper(IAmazonEventBridge amazonEventBridge,
 ILogger<EventBridgeWrapper> logger)

    {
        _amazonEventBridge = amazonEventBridge;
```

```
        _logger = logger;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the state for a rule by the rule name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule.</param>
    /// <param name="eventBusName">The optional name of the event bus. If empty,
uses the default event bus.</param>
    /// <returns>The state of the rule.</returns>
    public async Task<RuleState> GetRuleStateByRuleName(string ruleName, string?
eventBusName = null)
    {
        var ruleResponse = await _amazonEventBridge.DescribeRuleAsync(
            new DescribeRuleRequest()
            {
                Name = ruleName,
                EventBusName = eventBusName
            });
        return ruleResponse.State;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Enable a particular rule on an event bus.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> EnableRuleByName(string ruleName)
    {
        var ruleResponse = await _amazonEventBridge.EnableRuleAsync(
            new EnableRuleRequest()
            {
                Name = ruleName
            });
        return ruleResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Disable a particular rule on an event bus.
    /// </summary
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DisableRuleByName(string ruleName)
    {
```

```
        var ruleResponse = await _amazonEventBridge.DisableRuleAsync(
            new DisableRuleRequest()
            {
                Name = ruleName
            });
        return ruleResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List the rules on an event bus.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="eventBusArn">The optional ARN of the event bus. If empty,
uses the default event bus.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of rules.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Rule>> ListAllRulesForEventBus(string? eventBusArn =
null)
    {
        var results = new List<Rule>();
        var request = new ListRulesRequest()
        {
            EventBusName = eventBusArn
        };
        // Get all of the pages of rules.
        ListRulesResponse response;
        do
        {
            response = await _amazonEventBridge.ListRulesAsync(request);
            results.AddRange(response.Rules);
            request.NextToken = response.NextToken;

        } while (response.NextToken is not null);

        return results;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List all of the targets matching a rule by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of targets.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Target>> ListAllTargetsOnRule(string ruleName)
    {
        var results = new List<Target>();
        var request = new ListTargetsByRuleRequest()
```

```
        {
            Rule = ruleName
        };
        ListTargetsByRuleResponse response;
        do
        {
            response = await _amazonEventBridge.ListTargetsByRuleAsync(request);
            results.AddRange(response.Targets);
            request.NextToken = response.NextToken;

        } while (response.NextToken is not null);

        return results;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List names of all rules matching a target.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="targetArn">The ARN of the target.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of rule names.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> ListAllRuleNamesByTarget(string targetArn)
    {
        var results = new List<string>();
        var request = new ListRuleNamesByTargetRequest()
        {
            TargetArn = targetArn
        };
        ListRuleNamesByTargetResponse response;
        do
        {
            response = await
_amazonEventBridge.ListRuleNamesByTargetAsync(request);
            results.AddRange(response.RuleNames);
            request.NextToken = response.NextToken;

        } while (response.NextToken is not null);

        return results;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new event rule that triggers when an Amazon S3 object is created
in a bucket.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="roleArn">The ARN of the role.</param>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name to give the rule.</param>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket to trigger the event.</
param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the new rule.</returns>
    public async Task<string> PutS3UploadRule(string roleArn, string ruleName,
 string bucketName)
    {
        string eventPattern = "{" +
                                "\"source\": [\"aws.s3\"]," +
                                    "\"detail-type\": [\"Object Created\"]," +
                                    "\"detail\": {" +
                                        "\"bucket\": {" +
                                            "\"name\": [\"" + bucketName + "\"]"
 +
                                        "}" +
                                    "}" +
                                "}";

        var response = await _amazonEventBridge.PutRuleAsync(
            new PutRuleRequest()
            {
                Name = ruleName,
                Description = "Example S3 upload rule for EventBridge",
                RoleArn = roleArn,
                EventPattern = eventPattern
            });

        return response.RuleArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Update an Amazon S3 object created rule with a transform on the target.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule.</param>
    /// <param name="targetArn">The ARN of the target.</param>
    /// <param name="eventBusArn">Optional event bus ARN. If empty, uses the
 default event bus.</param>
    /// <returns>The ID of the target.</returns>
    public async Task<string> UpdateS3UploadRuleTargetWithTransform(string
 ruleName, string targetArn, string? eventBusArn = null)
    {
        var targetID = Guid.NewGuid().ToString();
```

```
        var targets = new List<Target>
        {
            new Target()
            {
                Id = targetID,
                Arn = targetArn,
                InputTransformer = new InputTransformer()
                {
                    InputPathsMap = new Dictionary<string, string>()
                    {
                        {"bucket", "$.detail.bucket.name"},
                        {"time", "$.time"}
                    },
                    InputTemplate = "\"Notification: an object was uploaded to
bucket <bucket> at <time>.\""
                }
            }
        };
        var response = await _amazonEventBridge.PutTargetsAsync(
            new PutTargetsRequest()
            {
                EventBusName = eventBusArn,
                Rule = ruleName,
                Targets = targets,
            });
        if (response.FailedEntryCount > 0)
        {
            response.FailedEntries.ForEach(e =>
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"Failed to add target {e.TargetId}: {e.ErrorMessage}, code
{e.ErrorCode}");
            });
        }
        return targetID;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Update a custom rule with a transform on the target.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule.</param>
    /// <param name="targetArn">The ARN of the target.</param>
    /// <param name="eventBusArn">Optional event bus ARN. If empty, uses the
default event bus.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>The ID of the target.</returns>
    public async Task<string> UpdateCustomRuleTargetWithTransform(string
 ruleName, string targetArn, string? eventBusArn = null)
    {
        var targetID = Guid.NewGuid().ToString();

        var targets = new List<Target>
        {
            new Target()
            {
                Id = targetID,
                Arn = targetArn,
                InputTransformer = new InputTransformer()
                {
                    InputTemplate = "\"Notification: sample event was received.
\""
                }
            }
        };
        var response = await _amazonEventBridge.PutTargetsAsync(
            new PutTargetsRequest()
            {
                EventBusName = eventBusArn,
                Rule = ruleName,
                Targets = targets,
            });
        if (response.FailedEntryCount > 0)
        {
            response.FailedEntries.ForEach(e =>
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"Failed to add target {e.TargetId}: {e.ErrorMessage}, code
 {e.ErrorCode}");
            });
        }
        return targetID;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add an event to the event bus that includes an email, message, and time.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="email">The email to use in the event detail of the custom
 event.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<bool> PutCustomEmailEvent(string email)
    {
        var eventDetail = new
        {
            UserEmail = email,
            Message = "This event was generated by example code.",
            UtcTime = DateTime.UtcNow.ToString("g")
        };
        var response = await _amazonEventBridge.PutEventsAsync(
            new PutEventsRequest()
            {
                Entries = new List<PutEventsRequestEntry>()
                {
                    new PutEventsRequestEntry()
                    {
                        Source = "ExampleSource",
                        Detail = JsonSerializer.Serialize(eventDetail),
                        DetailType = "ExampleType"
                    }
                }
            });

        return response.FailedEntryCount == 0;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Update a rule to use a custom defined event pattern.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule to update.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the updated rule.</returns>
    public async Task<string> UpdateCustomEventPattern(string ruleName)
    {
        string customEventsPattern = "{" +
                                     "\"source\": [\"ExampleSource\"]," +
                                     "\"detail-type\": [\"ExampleType\"]" +
                                     "}";

        var response = await _amazonEventBridge.PutRuleAsync(
            new PutRuleRequest()
            {
                Name = ruleName,
                Description = "Custom test rule",
                EventPattern = customEventsPattern
            });
```

```
        return response.RuleArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add an Amazon SNS target topic to a rule.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule to update.</param>
    /// <param name="targetArn">The ARN of the Amazon SNS target.</param>
    /// <param name="eventBusArn">The optional event bus name, uses default if
empty.</param>
    /// <returns>The ID of the target.</returns>
    public async Task<string> AddSnsTargetToRule(string ruleName, string
targetArn, string? eventBusArn = null)
    {
        var targetID = Guid.NewGuid().ToString();

        // Create the list of targets and add a new target.
        var targets = new List<Target>
        {
            new Target()
            {
                Arn = targetArn,
                Id = targetID
            }
        };

        // Add the targets to the rule.
        var response = await _amazonEventBridge.PutTargetsAsync(
            new PutTargetsRequest()
            {
                EventBusName = eventBusArn,
                Rule = ruleName,
                Targets = targets,
            });

        if (response.FailedEntryCount > 0)
        {
            response.FailedEntries.ForEach(e =>
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"Failed to add target {e.TargetId}: {e.ErrorMessage}, code
{e.ErrorCode}");
            });
```

```
        }

        return targetID;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an event rule by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the event rule.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> RemoveAllTargetsFromRule(string ruleName)
    {
        var targetIds = new List<string>();
        var request = new ListTargetsByRuleRequest()
        {
            Rule = ruleName
        };
        ListTargetsByRuleResponse targetsResponse;
        do
        {
            targetsResponse = await
_amazonEventBridge.ListTargetsByRuleAsync(request);
            targetIds.AddRange(targetsResponse.Targets.Select(t => t.Id));
            request.NextToken = targetsResponse.NextToken;

        } while (targetsResponse.NextToken is not null);

        var removeResponse = await _amazonEventBridge.RemoveTargetsAsync(
            new RemoveTargetsRequest()
            {
                Rule = ruleName,
                Ids = targetIds
            });

        if (removeResponse.FailedEntryCount > 0)
        {
            removeResponse.FailedEntries.ForEach(e =>
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"Failed to remove target {e.TargetId}: {e.ErrorMessage},
code {e.ErrorCode}");
            });
        }
```

```
        return removeResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an event rule by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the event rule.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteRuleByName(string ruleName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonEventBridge.DeleteRuleAsync(
            new DeleteRuleRequest()
            {
                Name = ruleName
            });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - DeleteRule
  - DescribeRule
  - DisableRule
  - EnableRule
  - ListRuleNamesByTarget
  - ListRules
  - ListTargetsByRule
  - PutEvents
  - PutRule
  - PutTargets

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 * This Java code example performs the following tasks:
 *
 * This Java V2 example performs the following tasks with Amazon EventBridge:
 *
 * 1. Creates an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role to use with
 * Amazon EventBridge.
 * 2. Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket with EventBridge events
 * enabled.
 * 3. Creates a rule that triggers when an object is uploaded to Amazon S3.
 * 4. Lists rules on the event bus.
 * 5. Creates a new Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic and
 * lets the user subscribe to it.
 * 6. Adds a target to the rule that sends an email to the specified topic.
 * 7. Creates an EventBridge event that sends an email when an Amazon S3 object
 * is created.
 * 8. Lists Targets.
 * 9. Lists the rules for the same target.
 * 10. Triggers the rule by uploading a file to the Amazon S3 bucket.
 * 11. Disables a specific rule.
 * 12. Checks and print the state of the rule.
 * 13. Adds a transform to the rule to change the text of the email.
 * 14. Enables a specific rule.
 * 15. Triggers the updated rule by uploading a file to the Amazon S3 bucket.
```

```
 * 16. Updates the rule to be a custom rule pattern.
 * 17. Sending an event to trigger the rule.
 * 18. Cleans up resources.
 *
 */
public class EventbridgeMVP {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException,
 IOException {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <roleName> <bucketName> <topicName> <eventRuleName>

                Where:
                    roleName - The name of the role to create.
                    bucketName - The Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
 bucket name to create.
                    topicName - The name of the Amazon Simple Notification
 Service (Amazon SNS) topic to create.
                    eventRuleName - The Amazon EventBridge rule name to create.
                """;

        if (args.length != 5) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String polJSON = "{" +
                "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                "\"Statement\": [{" +
                "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                "\"Principal\": {" +
                "\"Service\": \"events.amazonaws.com\"" +
                "}," +
                "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
                "}]" +
                "}";

        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
        String roleName = args[0];
        String bucketName = args[1];
```

```
        String topicName = args[2];
        String eventRuleName = args[3];

        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        EventBridgeClient eventBrClient = EventBridgeClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        S3Client s3Client = S3Client.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        Region regionGl = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(regionGl)
                .build();

        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the Amazon EventBridge example
scenario.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out
                .println("1. Create an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
role to use with Amazon EventBridge.");
        String roleArn = createIAMRole(iam, roleName, polJSON);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("2. Create an S3 bucket with EventBridge events
enabled.");
        if (checkBucket(s3Client, bucketName)) {
            System.out.println("Bucket " + bucketName + " already exists. Ending
this scenario.");
            System.exit(1);
        }

        createBucket(s3Client, bucketName);
        Thread.sleep(3000);
```

```
        setBucketNotification(s3Client, bucketName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("3. Create a rule that triggers when an object is
uploaded to Amazon S3.");
        Thread.sleep(10000);
        addEventRule(eventBrClient, roleArn, bucketName, eventRuleName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("4. List rules on the event bus.");
        listRules(eventBrClient);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("5. Create a new SNS topic for testing and let the
user subscribe to the topic.");
        String topicArn = createSnsTopic(snsClient, topicName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("6. Add a target to the rule that sends an email to
the specified topic.");
        System.out.println("Enter your email to subscribe to the Amazon SNS
topic:");
        String email = sc.nextLine();
        subEmail(snsClient, topicArn, email);
        System.out.println(
                "Use the link in the email you received to confirm your
subscription. Then, press Enter to continue.");
        sc.nextLine();
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. Create an EventBridge event that sends an email
when an Amazon S3 object is created.");
        addSnsEventRule(eventBrClient, eventRuleName, topicArn, topicName,
eventRuleName, bucketName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println(" 8. List Targets.");
        listTargets(eventBrClient, eventRuleName);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println(" 9. List the rules for the same target.");
        listTargetRules(eventBrClient, topicArn);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println(" 10. Trigger the rule by uploading a file to the S3
bucket.");
        System.out.println("Press Enter to continue.");
        sc.nextLine();
        uploadTextFiletoS3(s3Client, bucketName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("11. Disable a specific rule.");
        changeRuleState(eventBrClient, eventRuleName, false);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("12. Check and print the state of the rule.");
        checkRule(eventBrClient, eventRuleName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("13. Add a transform to the rule to change the text of
the email.");
        updateSnsEventRule(eventBrClient, topicArn, eventRuleName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("14. Enable a specific rule.");
        changeRuleState(eventBrClient, eventRuleName, true);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println(" 15. Trigger the updated rule by uploading a file to
the S3 bucket.");
        System.out.println("Press Enter to continue.");
        sc.nextLine();
        uploadTextFiletoS3(s3Client, bucketName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println(" 16. Update the rule to be a custom rule pattern.");
        updateToCustomRule(eventBrClient, eventRuleName);
        System.out.println("Updated event rule " + eventRuleName + " to use a
custom pattern.");
        updateCustomRuleTargetWithTransform(eventBrClient, topicArn,
eventRuleName);
        System.out.println("Updated event target " + topicArn + ".");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("17. Sending an event to trigger the rule. This will
trigger a subscription email.");
        triggerCustomRule(eventBrClient, email);
        System.out.println("Events have been sent. Press Enter to continue.");
        sc.nextLine();
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("18. Clean up resources.");
        System.out.println("Do you want to clean up resources (y/n)");
        String ans = sc.nextLine();
        if (ans.compareTo("y") == 0) {
            cleanupResources(eventBrClient, snsClient, s3Client, iam, topicArn,
eventRuleName, bucketName, roleName);
        } else {
            System.out.println("The resources will not be cleaned up. ");
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("The Amazon EventBridge example scenario has
successfully completed.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    public static void cleanupResources(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient,
SnsClient snsClient, S3Client s3Client,
            IamClient iam, String topicArn, String eventRuleName, String
bucketName, String roleName) {
        System.out.println("Removing all targets from the event rule.");
        deleteTargetsFromRule(eventBrClient, eventRuleName);
        deleteRuleByName(eventBrClient, eventRuleName);
        deleteSNSTopic(snsClient, topicArn);
```

```
        deleteS3Bucket(s3Client, bucketName);
        deleteRole(iam, roleName);
    }

    public static void deleteRole(IamClient iam, String roleName) {
        String policyArn = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonEventBridgeFullAccess";
        DetachRolePolicyRequest policyRequest = DetachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                .policyArn(policyArn)
                .roleName(roleName)
                .build();

        iam.detachRolePolicy(policyRequest);
        System.out.println("Successfully detached policy " + policyArn + " from
role " + roleName);

        // Delete the role.
        DeleteRoleRequest roleRequest = DeleteRoleRequest.builder()
                .roleName(roleName)
                .build();

        iam.deleteRole(roleRequest);
        System.out.println("*** Successfully deleted " + roleName);
    }

    public static void deleteS3Bucket(S3Client s3Client, String bucketName) {
        // Remove all the objects from the S3 bucket.
        ListObjectsRequest listObjects = ListObjectsRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .build();

        ListObjectsResponse res = s3Client.listObjects(listObjects);
        List<S3Object> objects = res.contents();
        ArrayList<ObjectIdentifier> toDelete = new ArrayList<>();

        for (S3Object myValue : objects) {
            toDelete.add(ObjectIdentifier.builder()
                    .key(myValue.key())
                    .build());
        }

        DeleteObjectsRequest dor = DeleteObjectsRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .delete(Delete.builder()
                        .objects(toDelete).build())
```

```
                .build();

        s3Client.deleteObjects(dor);

        // Delete the S3 bucket.
        DeleteBucketRequest deleteBucketRequest = DeleteBucketRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .build();

        s3Client.deleteBucket(deleteBucketRequest);
        System.out.println("You have deleted the bucket and the objects");
    }

    // Delete the SNS topic.
    public static void deleteSNSTopic(SnsClient snsClient, String topicArn) {
        try {
            DeleteTopicRequest request = DeleteTopicRequest.builder()
                    .topicArn(topicArn)
                    .build();

            DeleteTopicResponse result = snsClient.deleteTopic(request);
            System.out.println("\n\nStatus was " +
result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void deleteRuleByName(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
ruleName) {
        DeleteRuleRequest ruleRequest = DeleteRuleRequest.builder()
                .name(ruleName)
                .build();

        eventBrClient.deleteRule(ruleRequest);
        System.out.println("Successfully deleted the rule");
    }

    public static void deleteTargetsFromRule(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient,
String eventRuleName) {
        // First, get all targets that will be deleted.
        ListTargetsByRuleRequest request = ListTargetsByRuleRequest.builder()
```

```
                .rule(eventRuleName)
                .build();

        ListTargetsByRuleResponse response =
eventBrClient.listTargetsByRule(request);
        List<Target> allTargets = response.targets();

        // Get all targets and delete them.
        for (Target myTarget : allTargets) {
            RemoveTargetsRequest removeTargetsRequest =
RemoveTargetsRequest.builder()
                    .rule(eventRuleName)
                    .ids(myTarget.id())
                    .build();

            eventBrClient.removeTargets(removeTargetsRequest);
            System.out.println("Successfully removed the target");
        }
    }

    public static void triggerCustomRule(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
email) {
        String json = "{" +
                "\"UserEmail\": \"" + email + "\"," +
                "\"Message\": \"This event was generated by example code.\"," +
                "\"UtcTime\": \"Now.\"" +
                "}";

        PutEventsRequestEntry entry = PutEventsRequestEntry.builder()
                .source("ExampleSource")
                .detail(json)
                .detailType("ExampleType")
                .build();

        PutEventsRequest eventsRequest = PutEventsRequest.builder()
                .entries(entry)
                .build();

        eventBrClient.putEvents(eventsRequest);
    }

    public static void updateCustomRuleTargetWithTransform(EventBridgeClient
eventBrClient, String topicArn,
            String ruleName) {
```

```
        String targetId = java.util.UUID.randomUUID().toString();
        InputTransformer inputTransformer = InputTransformer.builder()
                .inputTemplate("\"Notification: sample event was received.\"")
                .build();

        Target target = Target.builder()
                .id(targetId)
                .arn(topicArn)
                .inputTransformer(inputTransformer)
                .build();

        try {
            PutTargetsRequest targetsRequest = PutTargetsRequest.builder()
                    .rule(ruleName)
                    .targets(target)
                    .eventBusName(null)
                    .build();

            eventBrClient.putTargets(targetsRequest);
        } catch (EventBridgeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void updateToCustomRule(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
 ruleName) {
        String customEventsPattern = "{" +
                "\"source\": [\"ExampleSource\"]," +
                "\"detail-type\": [\"ExampleType\"]" +
                "}";

        PutRuleRequest request = PutRuleRequest.builder()
                .name(ruleName)
                .description("Custom test rule")
                .eventPattern(customEventsPattern)
                .build();

        eventBrClient.putRule(request);
    }

    // Update an Amazon S3 object created rule with a transform on the target.
    public static void updateSnsEventRule(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
 topicArn, String ruleName) {
```

```
        String targetId = java.util.UUID.randomUUID().toString();
        Map<String, String> myMap = new HashMap<>();
        myMap.put("bucket", "$.detail.bucket.name");
        myMap.put("time", "$.time");

        InputTransformer inputTransformer = InputTransformer.builder()
                .inputTemplate("\"Notification: an object was uploaded to bucket
<bucket> at <time>.\"")
                .inputPathsMap(myMap)
                .build();

        Target target = Target.builder()
                .id(targetId)
                .arn(topicArn)
                .inputTransformer(inputTransformer)
                .build();

        try {
            PutTargetsRequest targetsRequest = PutTargetsRequest.builder()
                    .rule(ruleName)
                    .targets(target)
                    .eventBusName(null)
                    .build();

            eventBrClient.putTargets(targetsRequest);

        } catch (EventBridgeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void checkRule(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
eventRuleName) {
        try {
            DescribeRuleRequest ruleRequest = DescribeRuleRequest.builder()
                    .name(eventRuleName)
                    .build();

            DescribeRuleResponse response =
eventBrClient.describeRule(ruleRequest);
            System.out.println("The state of the rule is " +
response.stateAsString());
```

```
        } catch (EventBridgeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void changeRuleState(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
eventRuleName, Boolean isEnabled) {
        try {
            if (!isEnabled) {
                System.out.println("Disabling the rule: " + eventRuleName);
                DisableRuleRequest ruleRequest = DisableRuleRequest.builder()
                        .name(eventRuleName)
                        .build();

                eventBrClient.disableRule(ruleRequest);
            } else {
                System.out.println("Enabling the rule: " + eventRuleName);
                EnableRuleRequest ruleRequest = EnableRuleRequest.builder()
                        .name(eventRuleName)
                        .build();
                eventBrClient.enableRule(ruleRequest);
            }

        } catch (EventBridgeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Create and upload a file to an S3 bucket to trigger an event.
    public static void uploadTextFiletoS3(S3Client s3Client, String bucketName)
throws IOException {
        // Create a unique file name.
        String fileSuffix = new SimpleDateFormat("yyyyMMddHHmmss").format(new
Date());
        String fileName = "TextFile" + fileSuffix + ".txt";

        File myFile = new File(fileName);
        FileWriter fw = new FileWriter(myFile.getAbsoluteFile());
        BufferedWriter bw = new BufferedWriter(fw);
        bw.write("This is a sample file for testing uploads.");
        bw.close();
```

```
        try {
            PutObjectRequest putOb = PutObjectRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(fileName)
                    .build();

            s3Client.putObject(putOb, RequestBody.fromFile(myFile));

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void listTargetRules(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
 topicArn) {
        ListRuleNamesByTargetRequest ruleNamesByTargetRequest =
 ListRuleNamesByTargetRequest.builder()
                .targetArn(topicArn)
                .build();

        ListRuleNamesByTargetResponse response =
 eventBrClient.listRuleNamesByTarget(ruleNamesByTargetRequest);
        List<String> rules = response.ruleNames();
        for (String rule : rules) {
            System.out.println("The rule name is " + rule);
        }
    }

    public static void listTargets(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
 ruleName) {
        ListTargetsByRuleRequest ruleRequest = ListTargetsByRuleRequest.builder()
                .rule(ruleName)
                .build();

        ListTargetsByRuleResponse res =
 eventBrClient.listTargetsByRule(ruleRequest);
        List<Target> targetsList = res.targets();
        for (Target target: targetsList) {
            System.out.println("Target ARN: "+target.arn());
        }
    }

    // Add a rule which triggers an SNS target when a file is uploaded to an S3
```

```
    // bucket.
    public static void addSnsEventRule(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
ruleName, String topicArn,
            String topicName, String eventRuleName, String bucketName) {
        String targetID = java.util.UUID.randomUUID().toString();
        Target myTarget = Target.builder()
                .id(targetID)
                .arn(topicArn)
                .build();

        List<Target> targets = new ArrayList<>();
        targets.add(myTarget);
        PutTargetsRequest request = PutTargetsRequest.builder()
                .eventBusName(null)
                .targets(targets)
                .rule(ruleName)
                .build();

        eventBrClient.putTargets(request);
        System.out.println("Added event rule " + eventRuleName + " with Amazon
SNS target " + topicName + " for bucket "
                + bucketName + ".");
    }

    public static void subEmail(SnsClient snsClient, String topicArn, String
email) {
        try {
            SubscribeRequest request = SubscribeRequest.builder()
                    .protocol("email")
                    .endpoint(email)
                    .returnSubscriptionArn(true)
                    .topicArn(topicArn)
                    .build();

            SubscribeResponse result = snsClient.subscribe(request);
            System.out.println("Subscription ARN: " + result.subscriptionArn() +
"\n\n Status is "
                    + result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

```
    public static void listRules(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient) {
        try {
            ListRulesRequest rulesRequest = ListRulesRequest.builder()
                    .eventBusName("default")
                    .limit(10)
                    .build();

            ListRulesResponse response = eventBrClient.listRules(rulesRequest);
            List<Rule> rules = response.rules();
            for (Rule rule : rules) {
                System.out.println("The rule name is : " + rule.name());
                System.out.println("The rule description is : " +
rule.description());
                System.out.println("The rule state is : " +
rule.stateAsString());
            }

        } catch (EventBridgeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static String createSnsTopic(SnsClient snsClient, String topicName) {
        String topicPolicy = "{" +
                "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                "\"Statement\": [{" +
                "\"Sid\": \"EventBridgePublishTopic\"," +
                "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                "\"Principal\": {" +
                "\"Service\": \"events.amazonaws.com\"" +
                "}," +
                "\"Resource\": \"*\"," +
                "\"Action\": \"sns:Publish\"" +
                "}]" +
                "}";

        Map<String, String> topicAttributes = new HashMap<>();
        topicAttributes.put("Policy", topicPolicy);
        CreateTopicRequest topicRequest = CreateTopicRequest.builder()
                .name(topicName)
                .attributes(topicAttributes)
                .build();
```

```
        CreateTopicResponse response = snsClient.createTopic(topicRequest);
        System.out.println("Added topic " + topicName + " for email
subscriptions.");
        return response.topicArn();
    }

    // Create a new event rule that triggers when an Amazon S3 object is created
in
    // a bucket.
    public static void addEventRule(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
roleArn, String bucketName,
            String eventRuleName) {
        String pattern = "{\n" +
                "  \"source\": [\"aws.s3\"],\n" +
                "  \"detail-type\": [\"Object Created\"],\n" +
                "  \"detail\": {\n" +
                "    \"bucket\": {\n" +
                "      \"name\": [\"" + bucketName + "\"]\n" +
                "    }\n" +
                "  }\n" +
                "}";

        try {
            PutRuleRequest ruleRequest = PutRuleRequest.builder()
                    .description("Created by using the AWS SDK for Java v2")
                    .name(eventRuleName)
                    .eventPattern(pattern)
                    .roleArn(roleArn)
                    .build();

            PutRuleResponse ruleResponse = eventBrClient.putRule(ruleRequest);
            System.out.println("The ARN of the new rule is " +
ruleResponse.ruleArn());

        } catch (EventBridgeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Determine if the S3 bucket exists.
    public static Boolean checkBucket(S3Client s3Client, String bucketName) {
        try {
```

```
            HeadBucketRequest headBucketRequest = HeadBucketRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();

            s3Client.headBucket(headBucketRequest);
            return true;
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
        return false;
    }

    // Set the S3 bucket notification configuration.
    public static void setBucketNotification(S3Client s3Client, String
bucketName) {
        try {
            EventBridgeConfiguration eventBridgeConfiguration =
EventBridgeConfiguration.builder()
                    .build();

            NotificationConfiguration configuration =
NotificationConfiguration.builder()
                    .eventBridgeConfiguration(eventBridgeConfiguration)
                    .build();

            PutBucketNotificationConfigurationRequest configurationRequest =
PutBucketNotificationConfigurationRequest
                    .builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .notificationConfiguration(configuration)
                    .skipDestinationValidation(true)
                    .build();

            s3Client.putBucketNotificationConfiguration(configurationRequest);
            System.out.println("Added bucket " + bucketName + " with EventBridge
events enabled.");

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void createBucket(S3Client s3Client, String bucketName) {
```

```
        try {
            S3Waiter s3Waiter = s3Client.waiter();
            CreateBucketRequest bucketRequest = CreateBucketRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();

            s3Client.createBucket(bucketRequest);
            HeadBucketRequest bucketRequestWait = HeadBucketRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();

            // Wait until the bucket is created and print out the response.
            WaiterResponse<HeadBucketResponse> waiterResponse =
 s3Waiter.waitUntilBucketExists(bucketRequestWait);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println(bucketName + " is ready");

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static String createIAMRole(IamClient iam, String rolename, String
 polJSON) {
        try {
            CreateRoleRequest request = CreateRoleRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(rolename)
                    .assumeRolePolicyDocument(polJSON)
                    .description("Created using the AWS SDK for Java")
                    .build();

            CreateRoleResponse response = iam.createRole(request);
            AttachRolePolicyRequest rolePolicyRequest =
 AttachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(rolename)
                    .policyArn("arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/
AmazonEventBridgeFullAccess")
                    .build();

            iam.attachRolePolicy(rolePolicyRequest);
            return response.role().arn();

        } catch (IamException e) {
```

```
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - DeleteRule
  - DescribeRule
  - DisableRule
  - EnableRule
  - ListRuleNamesByTarget
  - ListRules
  - ListTargetsByRule
  - PutEvents
  - PutRule
  - PutTargets

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/*
 Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

 For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
```

```
 This Kotlin example performs the following tasks with Amazon EventBridge:

 1. Creates an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role to use with Amazon
 EventBridge.
 2. Creates an Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket with EventBridge
 events enabled.
 3. Creates a rule that triggers when an object is uploaded to Amazon S3.
 4. Lists rules on the event bus.
 5. Creates a new Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic and lets
 the user subscribe to it.
 6. Adds a target to the rule that sends an email to the specified topic.
 7. Creates an EventBridge event that sends an email when an Amazon S3 object is
 created.
 8. Lists targets.
 9. Lists the rules for the same target.
 10. Triggers the rule by uploading a file to the S3 bucket.
 11. Disables a specific rule.
 12. Checks and prints the state of the rule.
 13. Adds a transform to the rule to change the text of the email.
 14. Enables a specific rule.
 15. Triggers the updated rule by uploading a file to the S3 bucket.
 16. Updates the rule to a custom rule pattern.
 17. Sends an event to trigger the rule.
 18. Cleans up resources.
*/
val DASHES: String = String(CharArray(80)).replace("\u0000", "-")

suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
    Usage:
        <roleName> <bucketName> <topicName> <eventRuleName>

    Where:
        roleName - The name of the role to create.
        bucketName - The Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket name to
 create.
        topicName - The name of the Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon
 SNS) topic to create.
        eventRuleName - The Amazon EventBridge rule name to create.
    """
    val polJSON =
        "{" +
            "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
            "\"Statement\": [{" +
```

```
            "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
            "\"Principal\": {" +
            "\"Service\": \"events.amazonaws.com\"" +
            "}," +
            "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
            "}]" +
            "}"

    if (args.size != 4) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    val sc = Scanner(System.`in`)
    val roleName = args[0]
    val bucketName = args[1]
    val topicName = args[2]
    val eventRuleName = args[3]

    println(DASHES)
    println("Welcome to the Amazon EventBridge example scenario.")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("1. Create an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role to use
 with Amazon EventBridge.")
    val roleArn = createIAMRole(roleName, polJSON)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("2. Create an S3 bucket with EventBridge events enabled.")
    if (checkBucket(bucketName)) {
        println("$bucketName already exists. Ending this scenario.")
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    createBucket(bucketName)
    delay(3000)
    setBucketNotification(bucketName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("3. Create a rule that triggers when an object is uploaded to Amazon
 S3.")
```

```
    delay(10000)
    addEventRule(roleArn, bucketName, eventRuleName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("4. List rules on the event bus.")
    listRules()
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("5. Create a new SNS topic for testing and let the user subscribe to
the topic.")
    val topicArn = createSnsTopic(topicName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("6. Add a target to the rule that sends an email to the specified
topic.")
    println("Enter your email to subscribe to the Amazon SNS topic:")
    val email = sc.nextLine()
    subEmail(topicArn, email)
    println("Use the link in the email you received to confirm your subscription.
Then press Enter to continue.")
    sc.nextLine()
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("7. Create an EventBridge event that sends an email when an Amazon S3
object is created.")
    addSnsEventRule(eventRuleName, topicArn, topicName, eventRuleName,
bucketName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("8. List targets.")
    listTargets(eventRuleName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println(" 9. List the rules for the same target.")
    listTargetRules(topicArn)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
```

```
    println("10. Trigger the rule by uploading a file to the S3 bucket.")
    println("Press Enter to continue.")
    sc.nextLine()
    uploadTextFiletoS3(bucketName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("11. Disable a specific rule.")
    changeRuleState(eventRuleName, false)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("12. Check and print the state of the rule.")
    checkRule(eventRuleName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("13. Add a transform to the rule to change the text of the email.")
    updateSnsEventRule(topicArn, eventRuleName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("14. Enable a specific rule.")
    changeRuleState(eventRuleName, true)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("15. Trigger the updated rule by uploading a file to the S3 bucket.")
    println("Press Enter to continue.")
    sc.nextLine()
    uploadTextFiletoS3(bucketName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("16. Update the rule to a custom rule pattern.")
    updateToCustomRule(eventRuleName)
    println("Updated event rule $eventRuleName to use a custom pattern.")
    updateCustomRuleTargetWithTransform(topicArn, eventRuleName)
    println("Updated event target $topicArn.")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("17. Send an event to trigger the rule. This will trigger a
subscription email.")
```

```
    triggerCustomRule(email)
    println("Events have been sent. Press Enter to continue.")
    sc.nextLine()
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("18. Clean up resources.")
    println("Do you want to clean up resources (y/n)")
    val ans = sc.nextLine()
    if (ans.compareTo("y") == 0) {
        cleanupResources(topicArn, eventRuleName, bucketName, roleName)
    } else {
        println("The resources will not be cleaned up. ")
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("The Amazon EventBridge example scenario has successfully
 completed.")
    println(DASHES)
}

suspend fun cleanupResources(
    topicArn: String?,
    eventRuleName: String?,
    bucketName: String?,
    roleName: String?,
) {
    println("Removing all targets from the event rule.")
    deleteTargetsFromRule(eventRuleName)
    deleteRuleByName(eventRuleName)
    deleteSNSTopic(topicArn)
    deleteS3Bucket(bucketName)
    deleteRole(roleName)
}

suspend fun deleteRole(roleNameVal: String?) {
    val policyArnVal = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonEventBridgeFullAccess"
    val policyRequest =
        DetachRolePolicyRequest {
            policyArn = policyArnVal
            roleName = roleNameVal
        }
    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iam ->
```

```
        iam.detachRolePolicy(policyRequest)
        println("Successfully detached policy $policyArnVal from role
 $roleNameVal")

        // Delete the role.
        val roleRequest =
            DeleteRoleRequest {
                roleName = roleNameVal
            }

        iam.deleteRole(roleRequest)
        println("*** Successfully deleted $roleNameVal")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteS3Bucket(bucketName: String?) {
    // Remove all the objects from the S3 bucket.
    val listObjects =
        ListObjectsRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
        }
    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3Client ->
        val res = s3Client.listObjects(listObjects)
        val myObjects = res.contents
        val toDelete = mutableListOf<ObjectIdentifier>()

        if (myObjects != null) {
            for (myValue in myObjects) {
                toDelete.add(
                    ObjectIdentifier {
                        key = myValue.key
                    },
                )
            }
        }

        val delOb =
            Delete {
                objects = toDelete
            }

        val dor =
            DeleteObjectsRequest {
                bucket = bucketName
```

```
                delete = delOb
            }
        s3Client.deleteObjects(dor)

        // Delete the S3 bucket.
        val deleteBucketRequest =
            DeleteBucketRequest {
                bucket = bucketName
            }
        s3Client.deleteBucket(deleteBucketRequest)
        println("You have deleted the bucket and the objects")
    }
}

// Delete the SNS topic.
suspend fun deleteSNSTopic(topicArnVal: String?) {
    val request =
        DeleteTopicRequest {
            topicArn = topicArnVal
        }

    SnsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        snsClient.deleteTopic(request)
        println(" $topicArnVal was deleted.")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteRuleByName(ruleName: String?) {
    val ruleRequest =
        DeleteRuleRequest {
            name = ruleName
        }
    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { eventBrClient ->
        eventBrClient.deleteRule(ruleRequest)
        println("Successfully deleted the rule")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteTargetsFromRule(eventRuleName: String?) {
    // First, get all targets that will be deleted.
    val request =
        ListTargetsByRuleRequest {
            rule = eventRuleName
```

```
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { eventBrClient ->
        val response = eventBrClient.listTargetsByRule(request)
        val allTargets = response.targets

        // Get all targets and delete them.
        if (allTargets != null) {
            for (myTarget in allTargets) {
                val removeTargetsRequest =
                    RemoveTargetsRequest {
                        rule = eventRuleName
                        ids = listOf(myTarget.id.toString())
                    }
                eventBrClient.removeTargets(removeTargetsRequest)
                println("Successfully removed the target")
            }
        }
    }
}

suspend fun triggerCustomRule(email: String) {
    val json =
        "{" +
            "\"UserEmail\": \"" + email + "\"," +
            "\"Message\": \"This event was generated by example code.\"" +
            "\"UtcTime\": \"Now.\"" +
            "}"

    val entry =
        PutEventsRequestEntry {
            source = "ExampleSource"
            detail = json
            detailType = "ExampleType"
        }

    val eventsRequest =
        PutEventsRequest {
            this.entries = listOf(entry)
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { eventBrClient ->
```

```
        eventBrClient.putEvents(eventsRequest)
    }
}

suspend fun updateCustomRuleTargetWithTransform(
    topicArn: String?,
    ruleName: String?,
) {
    val targetId = UUID.randomUUID().toString()

    val inputTransformerOb =
        InputTransformer {
            inputTemplate = "\"Notification: sample event was received.\""
        }

    val target =
        Target {
            id = targetId
            arn = topicArn
            inputTransformer = inputTransformerOb
        }

    val targetsRequest =
        PutTargetsRequest {
            rule = ruleName
            targets = listOf(target)
            eventBusName = null
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { eventBrClient ->
        eventBrClient.putTargets(targetsRequest)
    }
}

suspend fun updateToCustomRule(ruleName: String?) {
    val customEventsPattern =
        "{" +
            "\"source\": [\"ExampleSource\"]," +
            "\"detail-type\": [\"ExampleType\"]" +
            "}"
    val request =
        PutRuleRequest {
            name = ruleName
```

```
            description = "Custom test rule"
            eventPattern = customEventsPattern
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { eventBrClient ->
        eventBrClient.putRule(request)
    }
}

// Update an Amazon S3 object created rule with a transform on the target.
suspend fun updateSnsEventRule(
    topicArn: String?,
    ruleName: String?,
) {
    val targetId = UUID.randomUUID().toString()
    val myMap = mutableMapOf<String, String>()
    myMap["bucket"] = "$.detail.bucket.name"
    myMap["time"] = "$.time"

    val inputTransOb =
        InputTransformer {
            inputTemplate = "\"Notification: an object was uploaded to bucket
 <bucket> at <time>.\""
            inputPathsMap = myMap
        }
    val targetOb =
        Target {
            id = targetId
            arn = topicArn
            inputTransformer = inputTransOb
        }

    val targetsRequest =
        PutTargetsRequest {
            rule = ruleName
            targets = listOf(targetOb)
            eventBusName = null
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { eventBrClient ->
        eventBrClient.putTargets(targetsRequest)
    }
```

```
}

suspend fun checkRule(eventRuleName: String?) {
    val ruleRequest =
        DescribeRuleRequest {
            name = eventRuleName
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { eventBrClient ->
        val response = eventBrClient.describeRule(ruleRequest)
        println("The state of the rule is $response")
    }
}

suspend fun changeRuleState(
    eventRuleName: String,
    isEnabled: Boolean?,
) {
    if (!isEnabled!!) {
        println("Disabling the rule: $eventRuleName")
        val ruleRequest =
            DisableRuleRequest {
                name = eventRuleName
            }
        EventBridgeClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient ->
            eventBrClient.disableRule(ruleRequest)
        }
    } else {
        println("Enabling the rule: $eventRuleName")
        val ruleRequest =
            EnableRuleRequest {
                name = eventRuleName
            }
        EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { eventBrClient ->
            eventBrClient.enableRule(ruleRequest)
        }
    }
}

// Create and upload a file to an S3 bucket to trigger an event.
@Throws(IOException::class)
suspend fun uploadTextFiletoS3(bucketName: String?) {
```

```
    val fileSuffix = SimpleDateFormat("yyyyMMddHHmmss").format(Date())
    val fileName = "TextFile$fileSuffix.txt"
    val myFile = File(fileName)
    val fw = FileWriter(myFile.absoluteFile)
    val bw = BufferedWriter(fw)
    bw.write("This is a sample file for testing uploads.")
    bw.close()

    val putOb =
        PutObjectRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
            key = fileName
            body = myFile.asByteStream()
        }

    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3Client ->
        s3Client.putObject(putOb)
    }
}

suspend fun listTargetRules(topicArnVal: String?) {
    val ruleNamesByTargetRequest =
        ListRuleNamesByTargetRequest {
            targetArn = topicArnVal
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { eventBrClient ->
        val response =
 eventBrClient.listRuleNamesByTarget(ruleNamesByTargetRequest)
        response.ruleNames?.forEach { rule ->
            println("The rule name is $rule")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun listTargets(ruleName: String?) {
    val ruleRequest =
        ListTargetsByRuleRequest {
            rule = ruleName
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { eventBrClient ->
```

```
        val response = eventBrClient.listTargetsByRule(ruleRequest)
        response.targets?.forEach { target ->
            println("Target ARN: ${target.arn}")
        }
    }
}

// Add a rule that triggers an SNS target when a file is uploaded to an S3
 bucket.
suspend fun addSnsEventRule(
    ruleName: String?,
    topicArn: String?,
    topicName: String,
    eventRuleName: String,
    bucketName: String,
) {
    val targetID = UUID.randomUUID().toString()
    val myTarget =
        Target {
            id = targetID
            arn = topicArn
        }

    val targetsOb = mutableListOf<Target>()
    targetsOb.add(myTarget)

    val request =
        PutTargetsRequest {
            eventBusName = null
            targets = targetsOb
            rule = ruleName
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { eventBrClient ->
        eventBrClient.putTargets(request)
        println("Added event rule $eventRuleName with Amazon SNS target
 $topicName for bucket $bucketName.")
    }
}

suspend fun subEmail(
    topicArnVal: String?,
    email: String?,
```

```
) {
    val request =
        SubscribeRequest {
            protocol = "email"
            endpoint = email
            returnSubscriptionArn = true
            topicArn = topicArnVal
        }

    SnsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val result = snsClient.subscribe(request)
        println(" Subscription ARN: ${result.subscriptionArn}")
    }
}

suspend fun createSnsTopic(topicName: String): String? {
    val topicPolicy = """
    {
        "Version": "2012-10-17",
        "Statement": [
            {
                "Sid": "EventBridgePublishTopic",
                "Effect": "Allow",
                "Principal": {
                    "Service": "events.amazonaws.com"
                },
                "Resource": "*",
                "Action": "sns:Publish"
            }
        ]
    }
    """.trimIndent()

    val topicAttributes = mutableMapOf<String, String>()
    topicAttributes["Policy"] = topicPolicy

    val topicRequest =
        CreateTopicRequest {
            name = topicName
            attributes = topicAttributes
        }

    SnsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val response = snsClient.createTopic(topicRequest)
```

```
        println("Added topic $topicName for email subscriptions.")
        return response.topicArn
    }
}

suspend fun listRules() {
    val rulesRequest =
        ListRulesRequest {
            eventBusName = "default"
            limit = 10
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { eventBrClient ->
        val response = eventBrClient.listRules(rulesRequest)
        response.rules?.forEach { rule ->
            println("The rule name is ${rule.name}")
            println("The rule ARN is ${rule.arn}")
        }
    }
}

// Create a new event rule that triggers when an Amazon S3 object is created in a
 bucket.
suspend fun addEventRule(
    roleArnVal: String?,
    bucketName: String,
    eventRuleName: String?,
) {
    val pattern = """
    {
        "source": ["aws.s3"],
        "detail-type": ["Object Created"],
        "detail": {
            "bucket": {
                "name": ["$bucketName"]
            }
        }
    }
    """.trimIndent()

    val ruleRequest =
        PutRuleRequest {
            description = "Created by using the AWS SDK for Kotlin"
```

```
            name = eventRuleName
            eventPattern = pattern
            roleArn = roleArnVal
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { eventBrClient ->
        val ruleResponse = eventBrClient.putRule(ruleRequest)
        println("The ARN of the new rule is ${ruleResponse.ruleArn}")
    }
}

// Set the Amazon S3 bucket notification configuration.
suspend fun setBucketNotification(bucketName: String) {
    val eventBridgeConfig =
        EventBridgeConfiguration {
        }

    val configuration =
        NotificationConfiguration {
            eventBridgeConfiguration = eventBridgeConfig
        }

    val configurationRequest =
        PutBucketNotificationConfigurationRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
            notificationConfiguration = configuration
            skipDestinationValidation = true
        }

    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3Client ->
        s3Client.putBucketNotificationConfiguration(configurationRequest)
        println("Added bucket $bucketName with EventBridge events enabled.")
    }
}

// Create an S3 bucket using a waiter.
suspend fun createBucket(bucketName: String) {
    val request =
        CreateBucketRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
        }

    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
```

```
        s3.createBucket(request)
        s3.waitUntilBucketExists {
            bucket = bucketName
        }
        println("$bucketName is ready")
    }
}

suspend fun checkBucket(bucketName: String?): Boolean {
    try {
        // Determine if the S3 bucket exists.
        val headBucketRequest =
            HeadBucketRequest {
                bucket = bucketName
            }

        S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3Client ->
            s3Client.headBucket(headBucketRequest)
            return true
        }
    } catch (e: S3Exception) {
        System.err.println(e.message)
    }
    return false
}

suspend fun createIAMRole(
    rolenameVal: String?,
    polJSON: String?,
): String? {
    val request =
        CreateRoleRequest {
            roleName = rolenameVal
            assumeRolePolicyDocument = polJSON
            description = "Created using the AWS SDK for Kotlin"
        }

    val rolePolicyRequest =
        AttachRolePolicyRequest {
            roleName = rolenameVal
            policyArn = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonEventBridgeFullAccess"
        }

    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iam ->
```

```
        val response = iam.createRole(request)
        iam.attachRolePolicy(rolePolicyRequest)
        return response.role?.arn
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - DeleteRule
  - DescribeRule
  - DisableRule
  - EnableRule
  - ListRuleNamesByTarget
  - ListRules
  - ListTargetsByRule
  - PutEvents
  - PutRule
  - PutTargets

AWS SDKs를 사용한 EventBridge 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 EventBridge 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

이들 발췌문은 EventBridge API를 호출하며, 컨텍스트에서 실행되어야 하는 더 큰 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드입니다. AWS SDKs를 사용한 EventBridge 시나리오 에서 컨텍스트에 맞는 작업을 볼 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 Amazon EventBridge API 참조를 참조하세요.

예시

- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteRule 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeRule 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DisableRule 함께 사용

- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 EnableRule 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListRuleNamesByTarget 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListRules 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListTargetsByRule 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutEvents 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutRule 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutTargets 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 RemoveTargets 함께 사용

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`DeleteRule`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteRule`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이름을 기준으로 규칙을 삭제합니다.

```
/// <summary>
/// Delete an event rule by name.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="ruleName">The name of the event rule.</param>
/// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
public async Task<bool> DeleteRuleByName(string ruleName)
{
```

```
        var response = await _amazonEventBridge.DeleteRuleAsync(
            new DeleteRuleRequest()
            {
                Name = ruleName
            });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteRule을 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

CloudWatch Events 규칙을 삭제하는 방법

이 예시에서는 EC2InstanceStateChanges라는 규칙을 삭제합니다.

```
aws events delete-rule --name "EC2InstanceStateChanges"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteRule을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public static void deleteRuleByName(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
ruleName) {
        DeleteRuleRequest ruleRequest = DeleteRuleRequest.builder()
                .name(ruleName)
                .build();
```

```
        eventBrClient.deleteRule(ruleRequest);
        System.out.println("Successfully deleted the rule");
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteRule을 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun deleteRuleByName(ruleName: String?) {
    val ruleRequest =
        DeleteRuleRequest {
            name = ruleName
        }
    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { eventBrClient ->
        eventBrClient.deleteRule(ruleRequest)
        println("Successfully deleted the rule")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DeleteRule을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`DescribeRule`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeRule`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

규칙 설명을 사용하여 규칙의 상태를 가져옵니다.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the state for a rule by the rule name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule.</param>
    /// <param name="eventBusName">The optional name of the event bus. If empty,
uses the default event bus.</param>
    /// <returns>The state of the rule.</returns>
    public async Task<RuleState> GetRuleStateByRuleName(string ruleName, string?
eventBusName = null)
    {
        var ruleResponse = await _amazonEventBridge.DescribeRuleAsync(
            new DescribeRuleRequest()
            {
                Name = ruleName,
                EventBusName = eventBusName
            });
        return ruleResponse.State;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeRule을 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

CloudWatch 이벤트 규칙에 대한 정보를 표시하는 방법

이 예시에서는 DailyLambdaFunction이라는 규칙에 대한 정보를 표시합니다.

```
aws events describe-rule --name "DailyLambdaFunction"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeRule을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static void checkRule(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
eventRuleName) {
       try {
           DescribeRuleRequest ruleRequest = DescribeRuleRequest.builder()
                   .name(eventRuleName)
                   .build();

           DescribeRuleResponse response =
eventBrClient.describeRule(ruleRequest);
           System.out.println("The state of the rule is " +
response.stateAsString());

       } catch (EventBridgeException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeRule을 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun checkRule(eventRuleName: String?) {
    val ruleRequest =
        DescribeRuleRequest {
            name = eventRuleName
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { eventBrClient ->
        val response = eventBrClient.describeRule(ruleRequest)
        println("The state of the rule is $response")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DescribeRule을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`DisableRule`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DisableRule`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

규칙 이름을 사용하여 규칙을 비활성화합니다.

```
/// <summary>
/// Disable a particular rule on an event bus.
/// </summary
/// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule.</param>
/// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
public async Task<bool> DisableRuleByName(string ruleName)
{
    var ruleResponse = await _amazonEventBridge.DisableRuleAsync(
        new DisableRuleRequest()
        {
            Name = ruleName
        });
    return ruleResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DisableRule을 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

CloudWatch 이벤트 규칙을 비활성화하는 방법

이 예시에서는 DailyLambdaFunction라는 규칙을 비활성화합니다. 규칙이 삭제되지는 않습니다.

```
aws events disable-rule --name "DailyLambdaFunction"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DisableRule을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

규칙 이름을 사용하여 규칙을 비활성화합니다.

```
   public static void changeRuleState(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
eventRuleName, Boolean isEnabled) {
       try {
           if (!isEnabled) {
               System.out.println("Disabling the rule: " + eventRuleName);
               DisableRuleRequest ruleRequest = DisableRuleRequest.builder()
                       .name(eventRuleName)
                       .build();

               eventBrClient.disableRule(ruleRequest);
           } else {
               System.out.println("Enabling the rule: " + eventRuleName);
               EnableRuleRequest ruleRequest = EnableRuleRequest.builder()
                       .name(eventRuleName)
                       .build();
               eventBrClient.enableRule(ruleRequest);
           }

       } catch (EventBridgeException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DisableRule을 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun changeRuleState(
    eventRuleName: String,
    isEnabled: Boolean?,
) {
    if (!isEnabled!!) {
        println("Disabling the rule: $eventRuleName")
        val ruleRequest =
            DisableRuleRequest {
                name = eventRuleName
            }
        EventBridgeClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient ->
            eventBrClient.disableRule(ruleRequest)
        }
    } else {
        println("Enabling the rule: $eventRuleName")
        val ruleRequest =
            EnableRuleRequest {
                name = eventRuleName
            }
        EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { eventBrClient ->
            eventBrClient.enableRule(ruleRequest)
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DisableRule을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **EnableRule** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 EnableRule의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

규칙 이름을 사용하여 규칙을 활성화합니다.

```
/// <summary>
/// Enable a particular rule on an event bus.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule.</param>
/// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
public async Task<bool> EnableRuleByName(string ruleName)
{
    var ruleResponse = await _amazonEventBridge.EnableRuleAsync(
        new EnableRuleRequest()
        {
            Name = ruleName
        });
    return ruleResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 EnableRule을 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

CloudWatch 이벤트 규칙을 활성화하는 방법

이 예시에서는 이전에 비활성화되었던 DailyLambdaFunction이라는 규칙을 활성화합니다.

```
aws events enable-rule --name "DailyLambdaFunction"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 EnableRule을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

규칙 이름을 사용하여 규칙을 활성화합니다.

```
    public static void changeRuleState(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
 eventRuleName, Boolean isEnabled) {
        try {
            if (!isEnabled) {
                System.out.println("Disabling the rule: " + eventRuleName);
                DisableRuleRequest ruleRequest = DisableRuleRequest.builder()
                        .name(eventRuleName)
                        .build();

                eventBrClient.disableRule(ruleRequest);
            } else {
                System.out.println("Enabling the rule: " + eventRuleName);
                EnableRuleRequest ruleRequest = EnableRuleRequest.builder()
                        .name(eventRuleName)
                        .build();
                eventBrClient.enableRule(ruleRequest);
            }
```

```
        } catch (EventBridgeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 EnableRule을 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun changeRuleState(
    eventRuleName: String,
    isEnabled: Boolean?,
) {
    if (!isEnabled!!) {
        println("Disabling the rule: $eventRuleName")
        val ruleRequest =
            DisableRuleRequest {
                name = eventRuleName
            }
        EventBridgeClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient ->
            eventBrClient.disableRule(ruleRequest)
        }
    } else {
        println("Enabling the rule: $eventRuleName")
        val ruleRequest =
            EnableRuleRequest {
                name = eventRuleName
            }
        EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { eventBrClient ->
            eventBrClient.enableRule(ruleRequest)
```

```
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 EnableRule를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **ListRuleNamesByTarget** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListRuleNamesByTarget`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

대상을 사용하여 모든 규칙 이름을 나열합니다.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List names of all rules matching a target.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="targetArn">The ARN of the target.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of rule names.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> ListAllRuleNamesByTarget(string targetArn)
    {
        var results = new List<string>();
        var request = new ListRuleNamesByTargetRequest()
        {
            TargetArn = targetArn
        };
        ListRuleNamesByTargetResponse response;
```

```
        do
        {
            response = await
_amazonEventBridge.ListRuleNamesByTargetAsync(request);
            results.AddRange(response.RuleNames);
            request.NextToken = response.NextToken;

        } while (response.NextToken is not null);

        return results;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListRuleNamesByTarget을 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

지정된 대상이 있는 모든 규칙을 표시하는 방법

이 예시에서는 이름이 'MyFunctionName'인 Lambda 함수를 대상으로 하는 모든 규칙을 표시합니다.

```
aws events list-rule-names-by-target --target-arn "arn:aws:lambda:us-
east-1:123456789012:function:MyFunctionName"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListRuleNamesByTarget을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

대상을 사용하여 모든 규칙 이름을 나열하세요.

```
    public static void listTargetRules(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
 topicArn) {
        ListRuleNamesByTargetRequest ruleNamesByTargetRequest =
 ListRuleNamesByTargetRequest.builder()
                .targetArn(topicArn)
                .build();

        ListRuleNamesByTargetResponse response =
 eventBrClient.listRuleNamesByTarget(ruleNamesByTargetRequest);
        List<String> rules = response.ruleNames();
        for (String rule : rules) {
            System.out.println("The rule name is " + rule);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListRuleNamesByTarget을 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun listTargetRules(topicArnVal: String?) {
    val ruleNamesByTargetRequest =
        ListRuleNamesByTargetRequest {
            targetArn = topicArnVal
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { eventBrClient ->
        val response =
 eventBrClient.listRuleNamesByTarget(ruleNamesByTargetRequest)
        response.ruleNames?.forEach { rule ->
            println("The rule name is $rule")
        }
```

```
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ListRuleNamesByTarget을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`ListRules`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListRules`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이벤트 버스의 모든 규칙을 나열합니다.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List the rules on an event bus.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="eventBusArn">The optional ARN of the event bus. If empty,
uses the default event bus.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of rules.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Rule>> ListAllRulesForEventBus(string? eventBusArn =
null)
    {
        var results = new List<Rule>();
        var request = new ListRulesRequest()
        {
            EventBusName = eventBusArn
```

```
        };
        // Get all of the pages of rules.
        ListRulesResponse response;
        do
        {
            response = await _amazonEventBridge.ListRulesAsync(request);
            results.AddRange(response.Rules);
            request.NextToken = response.NextToken;

        } while (response.NextToken is not null);

        return results;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListRules를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

모든 CloudWatch 이벤트 규칙 목록을 표시하는 방법

이 예시에서는 해당 리전 내 모든 CloudWatch 이벤트 규칙을 표시합니다.

```
aws events list-rules
```

특정 문자열로 시작하는 CloudWatch 이벤트 규칙 목록을 표시하는 방법

이 예시에서는 이름이 'Daily'로 시작하는 해당 리전 내 모든 CloudWatch Events 규칙을 표시합니다.

```
aws events list-rules --name-prefix "Daily"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListRules를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

규칙 이름을 사용하여 규칙을 활성화합니다.

```
    public static void listRules(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient) {
        try {
            ListRulesRequest rulesRequest = ListRulesRequest.builder()
                    .eventBusName("default")
                    .limit(10)
                    .build();

            ListRulesResponse response = eventBrClient.listRules(rulesRequest);
            List<Rule> rules = response.rules();
            for (Rule rule : rules) {
                System.out.println("The rule name is : " + rule.name());
                System.out.println("The rule description is : " +
rule.description());
                System.out.println("The rule state is : " +
rule.stateAsString());
            }

        } catch (EventBridgeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListRules를 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun listRules() {
    val rulesRequest =
        ListRulesRequest {
            eventBusName = "default"
            limit = 10
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { eventBrClient ->
        val response = eventBrClient.listRules(rulesRequest)
        response.rules?.forEach { rule ->
            println("The rule name is ${rule.name}")
            println("The rule ARN is ${rule.arn}")
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ListRules를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **ListTargetsByRule** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListTargetsByRule`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

규칙 이름을 사용하여 규칙의 모든 대상을 나열합니다.

```
/// <summary>
/// List all of the targets matching a rule by name.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule.</param>
/// <returns>The list of targets.</returns>
public async Task<List<Target>> ListAllTargetsOnRule(string ruleName)
{
    var results = new List<Target>();
    var request = new ListTargetsByRuleRequest()
    {
        Rule = ruleName
    };
    ListTargetsByRuleResponse response;
    do
    {
        response = await _amazonEventBridge.ListTargetsByRuleAsync(request);
        results.AddRange(response.Targets);
        request.NextToken = response.NextToken;

    } while (response.NextToken is not null);

    return results;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListTargetsByRule을 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

CloudWatch 이벤트 규칙의 모든 대상을 표시하는 방법

이 예시에서는 DailyLambdaFunction이라는 규칙의 모든 대상을 표시합니다.

```
aws events list-targets-by-rule --rule  "DailyLambdaFunction"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListTargetsByRule을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

규칙 이름을 사용하여 규칙의 모든 대상을 나열하세요.

```
   public static void listTargets(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
ruleName) {
       ListTargetsByRuleRequest ruleRequest = ListTargetsByRuleRequest.builder()
               .rule(ruleName)
               .build();

       ListTargetsByRuleResponse res =
eventBrClient.listTargetsByRule(ruleRequest);
       List<Target> targetsList = res.targets();
       for (Target target: targetsList) {
           System.out.println("Target ARN: "+target.arn());
       }
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListTargetsByRule을 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun listTargets(ruleName: String?) {
    val ruleRequest =
        ListTargetsByRuleRequest {
            rule = ruleName
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { eventBrClient ->
        val response = eventBrClient.listTargetsByRule(ruleRequest)
        response.targets?.forEach { target ->
            println("Target ARN: ${target.arn}")
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ListTargetsByRule을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **PutEvents** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 PutEvents의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기
- 규칙 생성 및 트리거

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

규칙의 사용자 지정 패턴과 일치하는 이벤트를 전송합니다.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Add an event to the event bus that includes an email, message, and time.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="email">The email to use in the event detail of the custom
event.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> PutCustomEmailEvent(string email)
    {
        var eventDetail = new
        {
            UserEmail = email,
            Message = "This event was generated by example code.",
            UtcTime = DateTime.UtcNow.ToString("g")
        };
        var response = await _amazonEventBridge.PutEventsAsync(
            new PutEventsRequest()
            {
                Entries = new List<PutEventsRequestEntry>()
                {
                    new PutEventsRequestEntry()
                    {
                        Source = "ExampleSource",
                        Detail = JsonSerializer.Serialize(eventDetail),
                        DetailType = "ExampleType"
                    }
                }
            });

        return response.FailedEntryCount == 0;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 PutEvents를 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

필수 파일을 포함합니다.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/events/EventBridgeClient.h>
#include <aws/events/model/PutEventsRequest.h>
#include <aws/events/model/PutEventsResult.h>
#include <aws/core/utils/Outcome.h>
#include <iostream>
```

이벤트를 전송합니다.

```
        Aws::CloudWatchEvents::EventBridgeClient cwe;

        Aws::CloudWatchEvents::Model::PutEventsRequestEntry event_entry;
        event_entry.SetDetail(MakeDetails(event_key, event_value));
        event_entry.SetDetailType("sampleSubmitted");
        event_entry.AddResources(resource_arn);
        event_entry.SetSource("aws-sdk-cpp-cloudwatch-example");

        Aws::CloudWatchEvents::Model::PutEventsRequest request;
        request.AddEntries(event_entry);

        auto outcome = cwe.PutEvents(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess())
        {
            std::cout << "Failed to post CloudWatch event: " <<
```

```
                outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        }
        else
        {
            std::cout << "Successfully posted CloudWatch event" << std::endl;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 PutEvents를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

CloudWatch 이벤트에 사용자 지정 이벤트를 전송하는 방법

이 예시에서는 CloudWatch 이벤트에 사용자 지정 이벤트를 전송합니다. 이벤트는 putevents.json 파일 내에 포함되어 있습니다.

```
aws events put-events --entries file://putevents.json
```

putevents.json file 파일의 콘텐츠는 다음과 같습니다.

```
[
  {
    "Source": "com.mycompany.myapp",
    "Detail": "{ \"key1\": \"value1\", \"key2\": \"value2\" }",
    "Resources": [
      "resource1",
      "resource2"
    ],
    "DetailType": "myDetailType"
  },
  {
    "Source": "com.mycompany.myapp",
    "Detail": "{ \"key1\": \"value3\", \"key2\": \"value4\" }",
    "Resources": [
      "resource1",
      "resource2"
    ],
    "DetailType": "myDetailType"
   }
```

```
]
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 PutEvents를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public static void triggerCustomRule(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
email) {
        String json = "{" +
                "\"UserEmail\": \"" + email + "\"," +
                "\"Message\": \"This event was generated by example code.\"," +
                "\"UtcTime\": \"Now.\"" +
                "}";

        PutEventsRequestEntry entry = PutEventsRequestEntry.builder()
                .source("ExampleSource")
                .detail(json)
                .detailType("ExampleType")
                .build();

        PutEventsRequest eventsRequest = PutEventsRequest.builder()
                .entries(entry)
                .build();

        eventBrClient.putEvents(eventsRequest);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 PutEvents를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

SDK 및 클라이언트 모듈을 가져오고 API를 호출합니다.

```
import {
  EventBridgeClient,
  PutEventsCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-eventbridge";

export const putEvents = async (
  source = "eventbridge.integration.test",
  detailType = "greeting",
  resources = [],
) => {
  const client = new EventBridgeClient({});

  const response = await client.send(
    new PutEventsCommand({
      Entries: [
        {
          Detail: JSON.stringify({ greeting: "Hello there." }),
          DetailType: detailType,
          Resources: resources,
          Source: source,
        },
      ],
    }),
  );

  console.log("PutEvents response:");
  console.log(response);
  // PutEvents response:
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
```

```
  //     requestId: '3d0df73d-dcea-4a23-ae0d-f5556a3ac109',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   Entries: [ { EventId: '51620841-5af4-6402-d9bc-b77734991eb5' } ],
  //   FailedEntryCount: 0
  // }

  return response;
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 PutEvents를 참조하십시오.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create CloudWatchEvents service object
var ebevents = new AWS.EventBridge({ apiVersion: "2015-10-07" });

var params = {
  Entries: [
    {
      Detail: '{ "key1": "value1", "key2": "value2" }',
      DetailType: "appRequestSubmitted",
      Resources: ["RESOURCE_ARN"],
      Source: "com.company.app",
    },
  ],
};
```

```
ebevents.putEvents(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.Entries);
  }
});
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 PutEvents를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun triggerCustomRule(email: String) {
    val json =
        "{" +
            "\"UserEmail\": \"" + email + "\"," +
            "\"Message\": \"This event was generated by example code.\"" +
            "\"UtcTime\": \"Now.\"" +
            "}"

    val entry =
        PutEventsRequestEntry {
            source = "ExampleSource"
            detail = json
            detailType = "ExampleType"
        }

    val eventsRequest =
        PutEventsRequest {
            this.entries = listOf(entry)
        }
```

```
    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { eventBrClient ->
        eventBrClient.putEvents(eventsRequest)
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 PutEvents를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **PutRule** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 PutRule의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기
- 규칙 생성 및 트리거
- EventBridge에 이벤트 알림 전송

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Simple Storage Service 버킷에 객체가 추가될 때 트리거되는 규칙을 생성합니다.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new event rule that triggers when an Amazon S3 object is created
 in a bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleArn">The ARN of the role.</param>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name to give the rule.</param>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket to trigger the event.</
param>
```

```
    /// <returns>The ARN of the new rule.</returns>
    public async Task<string> PutS3UploadRule(string roleArn, string ruleName,
string bucketName)
    {
        string eventPattern = "{" +
                                "\"source\": [\"aws.s3\"]," +
                                    "\"detail-type\": [\"Object Created\"]," +
                                    "\"detail\": {" +
                                        "\"bucket\": {" +
                                            "\"name\": [\"" + bucketName + "\"]"
+
                                        "}" +
                                    "}" +
                                "}";

        var response = await _amazonEventBridge.PutRuleAsync(
            new PutRuleRequest()
            {
                Name = ruleName,
                Description = "Example S3 upload rule for EventBridge",
                RoleArn = roleArn,
                EventPattern = eventPattern
            });

        return response.RuleArn;
    }
```

사용자 지정 패턴을 사용하는 규칙을 생성합니다.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Update a rule to use a custom defined event pattern.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule to update.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the updated rule.</returns>
    public async Task<string> UpdateCustomEventPattern(string ruleName)
    {
        string customEventsPattern = "{" +
                                     "\"source\": [\"ExampleSource\"]," +
                                     "\"detail-type\": [\"ExampleType\"]" +
                                     "}";

        var response = await _amazonEventBridge.PutRuleAsync(
```

```
            new PutRuleRequest()
            {
                Name = ruleName,
                Description = "Custom test rule",
                EventPattern = customEventsPattern
            });

        return response.RuleArn;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 PutRule을 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

필수 파일을 포함합니다.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/events/EventBridgeClient.h>
#include <aws/events/model/PutRuleRequest.h>
#include <aws/events/model/PutRuleResult.h>
#include <aws/core/utils/Outcome.h>
#include <iostream>
```

규칙을 생성합니다.

```
        Aws::CloudWatchEvents::EventBridgeClient cwe;
        Aws::CloudWatchEvents::Model::PutRuleRequest request;
        request.SetName(rule_name);
        request.SetRoleArn(role_arn);
        request.SetScheduleExpression("rate(5 minutes)");
        request.SetState(Aws::CloudWatchEvents::Model::RuleState::ENABLED);
```

```
        auto outcome = cwe.PutRule(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess())
        {
            std::cout << "Failed to create CloudWatch events rule " <<
                rule_name << ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                std::endl;
        }
        else
        {
            std::cout << "Successfully created CloudWatch events rule " <<
                rule_name << " with resulting Arn " <<
                outcome.GetResult().GetRuleArn() << std::endl;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 PutRule을 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

CloudWatch Events 규칙을 생성하는 방법

이 예시에서는 매일 오전 09:00(UTC)에 트리거되는 규칙을 생성합니다. put-targets를 사용하여 Lambda 함수를 이 규칙의 대상으로 추가하는 경우 매일 지정된 시간에 Lambda 함수를 실행할 수 있습니다.

```
aws events put-rule --name "DailyLambdaFunction" --schedule-expression "cron(0 9
 * * ? *)"
```

이 예시에서는 리전 내 EC2 인스턴스가 상태가 변경될 때 트리거되는 규칙을 생성합니다.

```
aws events put-rule --name "EC2InstanceStateChanges" --event-pattern "{\"source
\":[\"aws.ec2\"],\"detail-type\":[\"EC2 Instance State-change Notification\"]}"
 --role-arn "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/MyRoleForThisRule"
```

이 예시에서는 리전 내 EC2 인스턴스가 정지 또는 종료될 때 트리거되는 규칙을 생성합니다.

```
aws events put-rule --name "EC2InstanceStateChangeStopOrTerminate" --event-
pattern "{\"source\":[\"aws.ec2\"],\"detail-type\":[\"EC2 Instance State-change
```

```
 Notification\"],\"detail\":{\"state\":[\"stopped\",\"terminated\"]}}" --role-
arn "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/MyRoleForThisRule"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 PutRule을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

예약된 규칙을 생성합니다.

```
   public static void createEBRule(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
ruleName, String cronExpression) {
       try {
           PutRuleRequest ruleRequest = PutRuleRequest.builder()
                   .name(ruleName)
                   .eventBusName("default")
                   .scheduleExpression(cronExpression)
                   .state("ENABLED")
                   .description("A test rule that runs on a schedule created by
the Java API")
                   .build();

           PutRuleResponse ruleResponse = eventBrClient.putRule(ruleRequest);
           System.out.println("The ARN of the new rule is " +
ruleResponse.ruleArn());

       } catch (EventBridgeException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

객체가 Amazon Simple Storage Service 버킷에 추가될 때 트리거되는 규칙을 생성하세요.

```
   // Create a new event rule that triggers when an Amazon S3 object is created
in
   // a bucket.
   public static void addEventRule(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
roleArn, String bucketName,
           String eventRuleName) {
       String pattern = "{\n" +
               "  \"source\": [\"aws.s3\"],\n" +
               "  \"detail-type\": [\"Object Created\"],\n" +
               "  \"detail\": {\n" +
               "    \"bucket\": {\n" +
               "      \"name\": [\"" + bucketName + "\"]\n" +
               "    }\n" +
               "  }\n" +
               "}";

       try {
           PutRuleRequest ruleRequest = PutRuleRequest.builder()
                   .description("Created by using the AWS SDK for Java v2")
                   .name(eventRuleName)
                   .eventPattern(pattern)
                   .roleArn(roleArn)
                   .build();

           PutRuleResponse ruleResponse = eventBrClient.putRule(ruleRequest);
           System.out.println("The ARN of the new rule is " +
ruleResponse.ruleArn());

       } catch (EventBridgeException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 PutRule을 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

SDK 및 클라이언트 모듈을 가져오고 API를 호출합니다.

```
import { EventBridgeClient, PutRuleCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-eventbridge";

export const putRule = async (
  ruleName = "some-rule",
  source = "some-source",
) => {
  const client = new EventBridgeClient({});

  const response = await client.send(
    new PutRuleCommand({
      Name: ruleName,
      EventPattern: JSON.stringify({ source: [source] }),
      State: "ENABLED",
      EventBusName: "default",
    }),
  );

  console.log("PutRule response:");
  console.log(response);
  // PutRule response:
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: 'd7292ced-1544-421b-842f-596326bc7072',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   RuleArn: 'arn:aws:events:us-east-1:xxxxxxxxxxxx:rule/
EventBridgeTestRule-1696280037720'
```

```
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 PutRule을 참조하십시오.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create CloudWatchEvents service object
var ebevents = new AWS.EventBridge({ apiVersion: "2015-10-07" });

var params = {
  Name: "DEMO_EVENT",
  RoleArn: "IAM_ROLE_ARN",
  ScheduleExpression: "rate(5 minutes)",
  State: "ENABLED",
};

ebevents.putRule(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.RuleArn);
  }
});
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 PutRule을 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

예약된 규칙을 생성합니다.

```
suspend fun createScRule(
    ruleName: String?,
    cronExpression: String?,
) {
    val ruleRequest =
        PutRuleRequest {
            name = ruleName
            eventBusName = "default"
            scheduleExpression = cronExpression
            state = RuleState.Enabled
            description = "A test rule that runs on a schedule created by the
 Kotlin API"
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use
 { eventBrClient ->
        val ruleResponse = eventBrClient.putRule(ruleRequest)
        println("The ARN of the new rule is ${ruleResponse.ruleArn}")
    }
}
```

Amazon Simple Storage Service 버킷에 객체가 추가될 때 트리거되는 규칙을 생성합니다.

```
// Create a new event rule that triggers when an Amazon S3 object is created in a
 bucket.
suspend fun addEventRule(
    roleArnVal: String?,
    bucketName: String,
    eventRuleName: String?,
```

```
) {
    val pattern = """
    {
        "source": ["aws.s3"],
        "detail-type": ["Object Created"],
        "detail": {
            "bucket": {
                "name": ["$bucketName"]
            }
        }
    }
    """.trimIndent()

    val ruleRequest =
        PutRuleRequest {
            description = "Created by using the AWS SDK for Kotlin"
            name = eventRuleName
            eventPattern = pattern
            roleArn = roleArnVal
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { eventBrClient ->
        val ruleResponse = eventBrClient.putRule(ruleRequest)
        println("The ARN of the new rule is ${ruleResponse.ruleArn}")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 PutRule을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **PutTargets** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 PutTargets의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기
- EventBridge에 이벤트 알림 전송

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon SNS 주제를 규칙의 대상으로 추가합니다.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Add an Amazon SNS target topic to a rule.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule to update.</param>
    /// <param name="targetArn">The ARN of the Amazon SNS target.</param>
    /// <param name="eventBusArn">The optional event bus name, uses default if
empty.</param>
    /// <returns>The ID of the target.</returns>
    public async Task<string> AddSnsTargetToRule(string ruleName, string
targetArn, string? eventBusArn = null)
    {
        var targetID = Guid.NewGuid().ToString();

        // Create the list of targets and add a new target.
        var targets = new List<Target>
        {
            new Target()
            {
                Arn = targetArn,
                Id = targetID
            }
        };

        // Add the targets to the rule.
        var response = await _amazonEventBridge.PutTargetsAsync(
            new PutTargetsRequest()
            {
                EventBusName = eventBusArn,
                Rule = ruleName,
                Targets = targets,
            });
```

```
        if (response.FailedEntryCount > 0)
        {
            response.FailedEntries.ForEach(e =>
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"Failed to add target {e.TargetId}: {e.ErrorMessage}, code
{e.ErrorCode}");
            });
        }

        return targetID;
    }
```

규칙의 대상에 입력 변환기를 추가합니다.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Update an Amazon S3 object created rule with a transform on the target.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule.</param>
    /// <param name="targetArn">The ARN of the target.</param>
    /// <param name="eventBusArn">Optional event bus ARN. If empty, uses the
default event bus.</param>
    /// <returns>The ID of the target.</returns>
    public async Task<string> UpdateS3UploadRuleTargetWithTransform(string
ruleName, string targetArn, string? eventBusArn = null)
    {
        var targetID = Guid.NewGuid().ToString();

        var targets = new List<Target>
        {
            new Target()
            {
                Id = targetID,
                Arn = targetArn,
                InputTransformer = new InputTransformer()
                {
                    InputPathsMap = new Dictionary<string, string>()
                    {
                        {"bucket", "$.detail.bucket.name"},
                        {"time", "$.time"}
                    },
```

```
                    InputTemplate = "\"Notification: an object was uploaded to
bucket <bucket> at <time>.\""
                }
            }
        };
        var response = await _amazonEventBridge.PutTargetsAsync(
            new PutTargetsRequest()
            {
                EventBusName = eventBusArn,
                Rule = ruleName,
                Targets = targets,
            });
        if (response.FailedEntryCount > 0)
        {
            response.FailedEntries.ForEach(e =>
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"Failed to add target {e.TargetId}: {e.ErrorMessage}, code
{e.ErrorCode}");
            });
        }
        return targetID;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 PutTargets를 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

필수 파일을 포함합니다.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/events/EventBridgeClient.h>
#include <aws/events/model/PutTargetsRequest.h>
```

```
#include <aws/events/model/PutTargetsResult.h>
#include <aws/core/utils/Outcome.h>
#include <iostream>
```

대상을 추가합니다.

```
        Aws::CloudWatchEvents::EventBridgeClient cwe;

        Aws::CloudWatchEvents::Model::Target target;
        target.SetArn(lambda_arn);
        target.SetId(target_id);

        Aws::CloudWatchEvents::Model::PutTargetsRequest request;
        request.SetRule(rule_name);
        request.AddTargets(target);

        auto putTargetsOutcome = cwe.PutTargets(request);
        if (!putTargetsOutcome.IsSuccess())
        {
            std::cout << "Failed to create CloudWatch events target for rule "
                << rule_name << ": " <<
                putTargetsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        }
        else
        {
            std::cout <<
                "Successfully created CloudWatch events target for rule "
                << rule_name << std::endl;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 PutTargets를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

CloudWatch 이벤트 규칙에 대상을 추가하는 방법

다음 예시에서는 Lambda 함수를 규칙 대상으로 추가합니다.

```
aws events put-targets --rule DailyLambdaFunction --targets
 "Id"="1","Arn"="arn:aws:lambda:us-east-1:123456789012:function:MyFunctionName"
```

이 예시에서는 Amazon Kinesis 스트림을 대상으로 설정하여 이 규칙에 의해 포착된 이벤트가 스트림으로 전달되도록 합니다.

```
aws events put-targets --rule EC2InstanceStateChanges --targets
 "Id"="1","Arn"="arn:aws:kinesis:us-east-1:123456789012:stream/
MyStream","RoleArn"="arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/MyRoleForThisRule"
```

이 예시에서는 두 개의 Amazon Kinesis 스트림을 하나의 규칙 대상으로 설정합니다.

```
aws events put-targets --rule DailyLambdaFunction --targets
 "Id"="Target1","Arn"="arn:aws:kinesis:us-east-1:379642911888:stream/
MyStream1","RoleArn"="arn:aws:iam::379642911888:role/ MyRoleToAccessLambda"
  "Id"="Target2"," Arn"="arn:aws:kinesis:us-east-1:379642911888:stream/
MyStream2","RoleArn"="arn:aws:iam::379642911888:role/MyRoleToAccessLambda"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 PutTargets를 참조하세요

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon SNS 주제를 규칙의 대상으로 추가합니다.

```
    // Add a rule which triggers an SNS target when a file is uploaded to an S3
    // bucket.
    public static void addSnsEventRule(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
 ruleName, String topicArn,
            String topicName, String eventRuleName, String bucketName) {
        String targetID = java.util.UUID.randomUUID().toString();
        Target myTarget = Target.builder()
```

```
                .id(targetID)
                .arn(topicArn)
                .build();

        List<Target> targets = new ArrayList<>();
        targets.add(myTarget);
        PutTargetsRequest request = PutTargetsRequest.builder()
                .eventBusName(null)
                .targets(targets)
                .rule(ruleName)
                .build();

        eventBrClient.putTargets(request);
        System.out.println("Added event rule " + eventRuleName + " with Amazon
SNS target " + topicName + " for bucket "
                + bucketName + ".");
    }
```

규칙의 대상에 입력 변환기를 추가합니다.

```
    public static void updateCustomRuleTargetWithTransform(EventBridgeClient
eventBrClient, String topicArn,
            String ruleName) {
        String targetId = java.util.UUID.randomUUID().toString();
        InputTransformer inputTransformer = InputTransformer.builder()
                .inputTemplate("\"Notification: sample event was received.\"")
                .build();

        Target target = Target.builder()
                .id(targetId)
                .arn(topicArn)
                .inputTransformer(inputTransformer)
                .build();

        try {
            PutTargetsRequest targetsRequest = PutTargetsRequest.builder()
                    .rule(ruleName)
                    .targets(target)
                    .eventBusName(null)
                    .build();

            eventBrClient.putTargets(targetsRequest);
```

```
        } catch (EventBridgeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 PutTargets를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

SDK 및 클라이언트 모듈을 가져오고 API를 호출합니다.

```
import {
  EventBridgeClient,
  PutTargetsCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-eventbridge";

export const putTarget = async (
  existingRuleName = "some-rule",
  targetArn = "arn:aws:lambda:us-east-1:000000000000:function:test-func",
  uniqueId = Date.now().toString(),
) => {
  const client = new EventBridgeClient({});
  const response = await client.send(
    new PutTargetsCommand({
      Rule: existingRuleName,
      Targets: [
        {
          Arn: targetArn,
          Id: uniqueId,
        },
      ],
    }),
```

```
  );

  console.log("PutTargets response:");
  console.log(response);
  // PutTargets response:
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: 'f5b23b9a-2c17-45c1-ad5c-f926c3692e3d',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   FailedEntries: [],
  //   FailedEntryCount: 0
  // }

  return response;
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 PutTargets를 참조하십시오.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create CloudWatchEvents service object
var ebevents = new AWS.EventBridge({ apiVersion: "2015-10-07" });

var params = {
  Rule: "DEMO_EVENT",
  Targets: [
```

```
    {
      Arn: "LAMBDA_FUNCTION_ARN",
      Id: "myEventBridgeTarget",
    },
  ],
};

ebevents.putTargets(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 PutTargets를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Add a rule that triggers an SNS target when a file is uploaded to an S3
 bucket.
suspend fun addSnsEventRule(
    ruleName: String?,
    topicArn: String?,
    topicName: String,
    eventRuleName: String,
    bucketName: String,
) {
    val targetID = UUID.randomUUID().toString()
    val myTarget =
        Target {
            id = targetID
            arn = topicArn
```

```
        }

    val targetsOb = mutableListOf<Target>()
    targetsOb.add(myTarget)

    val request =
        PutTargetsRequest {
            eventBusName = null
            targets = targetsOb
            rule = ruleName
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { eventBrClient ->
        eventBrClient.putTargets(request)
        println("Added event rule $eventRuleName with Amazon SNS target
 $topicName for bucket $bucketName.")
    }
}
```

규칙의 대상에 입력 변환기를 추가합니다.

```
suspend fun updateCustomRuleTargetWithTransform(
    topicArn: String?,
    ruleName: String?,
) {
    val targetId = UUID.randomUUID().toString()

    val inputTransformerOb =
        InputTransformer {
            inputTemplate = "\"Notification: sample event was received.\""
        }

    val target =
        Target {
            id = targetId
            arn = topicArn
            inputTransformer = inputTransformerOb
        }

    val targetsRequest =
        PutTargetsRequest {
```

```
            rule = ruleName
            targets = listOf(target)
            eventBusName = null
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { eventBrClient ->
        eventBrClient.putTargets(targetsRequest)
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 PutTargets를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **RemoveTargets** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 RemoveTargets의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

규칙 이름을 사용하여 규칙의 모든 대상을 제거합니다.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an event rule by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the event rule.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> RemoveAllTargetsFromRule(string ruleName)
    {
        var targetIds = new List<string>();
        var request = new ListTargetsByRuleRequest()
        {
            Rule = ruleName
```

```
        };
        ListTargetsByRuleResponse targetsResponse;
        do
        {
            targetsResponse = await
_amazonEventBridge.ListTargetsByRuleAsync(request);
            targetIds.AddRange(targetsResponse.Targets.Select(t => t.Id));
            request.NextToken = targetsResponse.NextToken;

        } while (targetsResponse.NextToken is not null);

        var removeResponse = await _amazonEventBridge.RemoveTargetsAsync(
            new RemoveTargetsRequest()
            {
                Rule = ruleName,
                Ids = targetIds
            });

        if (removeResponse.FailedEntryCount > 0)
        {
            removeResponse.FailedEntries.ForEach(e =>
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"Failed to remove target {e.TargetId}: {e.ErrorMessage},
code {e.ErrorCode}");
            });
        }

        return removeResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 RemoveTargets를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

이벤트 대상을 제거하는 방법

이 예시에서는 MyStream1이라는 이름의 Amazon Kinesis 스트림을 DailyLambdaFunction 규칙의 대상에서 제거합니다. DailyLambdaFunction을 생성할 때 이 스트림은 ID가 Target1인 대상으로 설정되었습니다.

```
aws events remove-targets --rule "DailyLambdaFunction" --ids "Target1"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 RemoveTargets를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

규칙 이름을 사용하여 규칙의 모든 대상을 제거합니다.

```
   public static void deleteTargetsFromRule(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient,
String eventRuleName) {
       // First, get all targets that will be deleted.
       ListTargetsByRuleRequest request = ListTargetsByRuleRequest.builder()
               .rule(eventRuleName)
               .build();

       ListTargetsByRuleResponse response =
eventBrClient.listTargetsByRule(request);
       List<Target> allTargets = response.targets();

       // Get all targets and delete them.
       for (Target myTarget : allTargets) {
           RemoveTargetsRequest removeTargetsRequest =
RemoveTargetsRequest.builder()
                   .rule(eventRuleName)
                   .ids(myTarget.id())
                   .build();

           eventBrClient.removeTargets(removeTargetsRequest);
           System.out.println("Successfully removed the target");
       }
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 RemoveTargets를 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun deleteTargetsFromRule(eventRuleName: String?) {
    // First, get all targets that will be deleted.
    val request =
        ListTargetsByRuleRequest {
            rule = eventRuleName
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { eventBrClient ->
        val response = eventBrClient.listTargetsByRule(request)
        val allTargets = response.targets

        // Get all targets and delete them.
        if (allTargets != null) {
            for (myTarget in allTargets) {
                val removeTargetsRequest =
                    RemoveTargetsRequest {
                        rule = eventRuleName
                        ids = listOf(myTarget.id.toString())
                    }
                eventBrClient.removeTargets(removeTargetsRequest)
                println("Successfully removed the target")
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 RemoveTargets를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDKs를 사용한 EventBridge 시나리오

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 EventBridge에서 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이러한 시나리오에서는 EventBridge 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합해 여러 함수를 직접적으로 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 시나리오에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시나리오는 컨텍스트에 맞는 서비스 작업을 이해하는 데 도움이 되도록 중급 수준의 경험을 대상으로 합니다.

예시

- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon EventBridge에서 규칙 생성 및 트리거
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon EventBridge로 S3 이벤트 알림 전송
- 예약된 이벤트를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 호출

AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon EventBridge에서 규칙 생성 및 트리거

다음 코드 예제는 Amazon EventBridge에서 규칙을 생성하고 트리거하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

함수를 올바른 순서로 직접적으로 호출합니다.

```
require 'aws-sdk-sns'
require 'aws-sdk-iam'
require 'aws-sdk-cloudwatchevents'
require 'aws-sdk-ec2'
require 'aws-sdk-cloudwatch'
require 'aws-sdk-cloudwatchlogs'
require 'securerandom'
```

지정된 Amazon Simple Notification Service(SNS) 주제가 이 함수에 제공된 주제 중에 있는지 확인합니다.

```
# Checks whether the specified Amazon SNS
# topic exists among those provided to this function.
# This is a helper function that is called by the topic_exists? function.
#
# @param topics [Array] An array of Aws::SNS::Types::Topic objects.
# @param topic_arn [String] The ARN of the topic to find.
# @return [Boolean] true if the topic ARN was found; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   sns_client = Aws::SNS::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
#   response = sns_client.list_topics
#   if topic_found?(
#     response.topics,
#     'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:111111111111:aws-doc-sdk-examples-topic'
#   )
#     puts 'Topic found.'
#   end
def topic_found?(topics, topic_arn)
  topics.each do |topic|
    return true if topic.topic_arn == topic_arn
  end
  false
end
```

Amazon SNS에서 호출자가 사용할 수 있는 주제 중에 지정된 주제가 있는지 확인합니다.

```
# Checks whether the specified topic exists among those available to the
# caller in Amazon SNS.
#
# @param sns_client [Aws::SNS::Client] An initialized Amazon SNS client.
# @param topic_arn [String] The ARN of the topic to find.
# @return [Boolean] true if the topic ARN was found; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless topic_exists?(
#     Aws::SNS::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:111111111111:aws-doc-sdk-examples-topic'
#   )
def topic_exists?(sns_client, topic_arn)
```

```
  puts "Searching for topic with ARN '#{topic_arn}'..."
  response = sns_client.list_topics
  if response.topics.count.positive?
    if topic_found?(response.topics, topic_arn)
      puts 'Topic found.'
      return true
    end
    while response.next_page?
      response = response.next_page
      next unless response.topics.count.positive?

      if topic_found?(response.topics, topic_arn)
        puts 'Topic found.'
        return true
      end
    end
  end
  puts 'Topic not found.'
  false
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Topic not found: #{e.message}"
  false
end
```

Amazon SNS에서 주제를 생성한 다음, 이메일 주소를 구독하여 해당 주제에 대한 알림을 받습니다.

```
# Creates a topic in Amazon SNS
# and then subscribes an email address to receive notifications to that topic.
#
# @param sns_client [Aws::SNS::Client] An initialized Amazon SNS client.
# @param topic_name [String] The name of the topic to create.
# @param email_address [String] The email address of the recipient to notify.
# @return [String] The ARN of the topic that was created.
# @example
#   puts create_topic(
#     Aws::SNS::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'aws-doc-sdk-examples-topic',
#     'mary@example.com'
#   )
def create_topic(sns_client, topic_name, email_address)
  puts "Creating the topic named '#{topic_name}'..."
```

```
  topic_response = sns_client.create_topic(name: topic_name)
  puts "Topic created with ARN '#{topic_response.topic_arn}'."
  subscription_response = sns_client.subscribe(
    topic_arn: topic_response.topic_arn,
    protocol: 'email',
    endpoint: email_address,
    return_subscription_arn: true
  )
  puts 'Subscription created with ARN ' \
    "'#{subscription_response.subscription_arn}'. Have the owner of the " \
    "email address '#{email_address}' check their inbox in a few minutes " \
    'and confirm the subscription to start receiving notification emails.'
  topic_response.topic_arn
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error creating or subscribing to topic: #{e.message}"
  'Error'
end
```

이 함수에 제공된 역할 중 지정된 AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) 역할이 존재하는지 확인합니다.

```
# Checks whether the specified AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
# role exists among those provided to this function.
# This is a helper function that is called by the role_exists? function.
#
# @param roles [Array] An array of Aws::IAM::Role objects.
# @param role_arn [String] The ARN of the role to find.
# @return [Boolean] true if the role ARN was found; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   iam_client = Aws::IAM::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
#   response = iam_client.list_roles
#   if role_found?(
#     response.roles,
#     'arn:aws:iam::111111111111:role/aws-doc-sdk-examples-ec2-state-change'
#   )
#     puts 'Role found.'
#   end
def role_found?(roles, role_arn)
  roles.each do |role|
    return true if role.arn == role_arn
  end
  false
```

```
end
```

IAM에서 호출자가 사용할 수 있는 역할 중에 지정된 역할이 있는지 확인합니다.

```
# Checks whether the specified role exists among those available to the
# caller in AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM).
#
# @param iam_client [Aws::IAM::Client] An initialized IAM client.
# @param role_arn [String] The ARN of the role to find.
# @return [Boolean] true if the role ARN was found; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless role_exists?(
#     Aws::IAM::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'arn:aws:iam::111111111111:role/aws-doc-sdk-examples-ec2-state-change'
#   )
def role_exists?(iam_client, role_arn)
  puts "Searching for role with ARN '#{role_arn}'..."
  response = iam_client.list_roles
  if response.roles.count.positive?
    if role_found?(response.roles, role_arn)
      puts 'Role found.'
      return true
    end
    while response.next_page?
      response = response.next_page
      next unless response.roles.count.positive?

      if role_found?(response.roles, role_arn)
        puts 'Role found.'
        return true
      end
    end
  end
  puts 'Role not found.'
  false
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Role not found: #{e.message}"
  false
end
```

IAM에서 역할을 생성합니다.

```
# Creates a role in AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM).
# This role is used by a rule in Amazon EventBridge to allow
# that rule to operate within the caller's account.
# This role is designed to be used specifically by this code example.
#
# @param iam_client [Aws::IAM::Client] An initialized IAM client.
# @param role_name [String] The name of the role to create.
# @return [String] The ARN of the role that was created.
# @example
#   puts create_role(
#     Aws::IAM::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'aws-doc-sdk-examples-ec2-state-change'
#   )
def create_role(iam_client, role_name)
  puts "Creating the role named '#{role_name}'..."
  response = iam_client.create_role(
    assume_role_policy_document: {
      'Version': '2012-10-17',
      'Statement': [
        {
          'Sid': '',
          'Effect': 'Allow',
          'Principal': {
            'Service': 'events.amazonaws.com'
          },
          'Action': 'sts:AssumeRole'
        }
      ]
    }.to_json,
    path: '/',
    role_name: role_name
  )
  puts "Role created with ARN '#{response.role.arn}'."
  puts 'Adding access policy to role...'
  iam_client.put_role_policy(
    policy_document: {
      'Version': '2012-10-17',
      'Statement': [
        {
          'Sid': 'CloudWatchEventsFullAccess',
          'Effect': 'Allow',
          'Resource': '*',
          'Action': 'events:*'
```

```
        },
        {
          'Sid': 'IAMPassRoleForCloudWatchEvents',
          'Effect': 'Allow',
          'Resource': 'arn:aws:iam::*:role/AWS_Events_Invoke_Targets',
          'Action': 'iam:PassRole'
        }
      ]
    }.to_json,
    policy_name: 'CloudWatchEventsPolicy',
    role_name: role_name
  )
  puts 'Access policy added to role.'
  response.role.arn
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error creating role or adding policy to it: #{e.message}"
  puts 'If the role was created, you must add the access policy ' \
    'to the role yourself, or delete the role yourself and try again.'
  'Error'
end
```

이 함수에 제공된 역할 중에 지정된 EventBridge 역할이 있는지 확인합니다.

```
# Checks whether the specified Amazon EventBridge rule exists among
# those provided to this function.
# This is a helper function that is called by the rule_exists? function.
#
# @param rules [Array] An array of Aws::CloudWatchEvents::Types::Rule objects.
# @param rule_arn [String] The name of the rule to find.
# @return [Boolean] true if the name of the rule was found; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   cloudwatchevents_client = Aws::CloudWatch::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
#   response = cloudwatchevents_client.list_rules
#   if rule_found?(response.rules, 'aws-doc-sdk-examples-ec2-state-change')
#     puts 'Rule found.'
#   end
def rule_found?(rules, rule_name)
  rules.each do |rule|
    return true if rule.name == rule_name
  end
  false
end
```

EventBridge에서 호출자가 사용할 수 있는 규칙 중에 지정된 규칙이 있는지 확인합니다.

```
# Checks whether the specified rule exists among those available to the
# caller in Amazon EventBridge.
#
# @param cloudwatchevents_client [Aws::CloudWatchEvents::Client]
#   An initialized Amazon EventBridge client.
# @param rule_name [String] The name of the rule to find.
# @return [Boolean] true if the rule name was found; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless rule_exists?(
#     Aws::CloudWatch::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
#     'aws-doc-sdk-examples-ec2-state-change'
#   )
def rule_exists?(cloudwatchevents_client, rule_name)
  puts "Searching for rule with name '#{rule_name}'..."
  response = cloudwatchevents_client.list_rules
  if response.rules.count.positive?
    if rule_found?(response.rules, rule_name)
      puts 'Rule found.'
      return true
    end
    while response.next_page?
      response = response.next_page
      next unless response.rules.count.positive?

      if rule_found?(response.rules, rule_name)
        puts 'Rule found.'
        return true
      end
    end
  end
  puts 'Rule not found.'
  false
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Rule not found: #{e.message}"
  false
end
```

EventBridge에서 규칙을 생성합니다.

```
# Creates a rule in Amazon EventBridge.
# This rule is triggered whenever an available instance in
# Amazon EC2 changes to the specified state.
# This rule is designed to be used specifically by this code example.
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - A role in AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) that is designed
#   to be used specifically by this code example.
# - A topic in Amazon SNS.
#
# @param cloudwatchevents_client [Aws::CloudWatchEvents::Client]
#   An initialized Amazon EventBridge client.
# @param rule_name [String] The name of the rule to create.
# @param rule_description [String] Some description for this rule.
# @param instance_state [String] The state that available instances in
#   Amazon EC2 must change to, to
#   trigger this rule.
# @param role_arn [String] The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the IAM role.
# @param target_id [String] Some identifying string for the rule's target.
# @param topic_arn [String] The ARN of the Amazon SNS topic.
# @return [Boolean] true if the rule was created; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless rule_created?(
#     Aws::CloudWatch::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'aws-doc-sdk-examples-ec2-state-change',
#     'Triggers when any available EC2 instance starts.',
#     'running',
#     'arn:aws:iam::111111111111:role/aws-doc-sdk-examples-ec2-state-change',
#     'sns-topic',
#     'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:111111111111:aws-doc-sdk-examples-topic'
#   )
def rule_created?(
  cloudwatchevents_client,
  rule_name,
  rule_description,
  instance_state,
  role_arn,
  target_id,
  topic_arn
)
  puts "Creating rule with name '#{rule_name}'..."
  put_rule_response = cloudwatchevents_client.put_rule(
```

```
    name: rule_name,
    description: rule_description,
    event_pattern: {
      'source': [
        'aws.ec2'
      ],
      'detail-type': [
        'EC2 Instance State-change Notification'
      ],
      'detail': {
        'state': [
          instance_state
        ]
      }
    }.to_json,
    state: 'ENABLED',
    role_arn: role_arn
  )
  puts "Rule created with ARN '#{put_rule_response.rule_arn}'."

  put_targets_response = cloudwatchevents_client.put_targets(
    rule: rule_name,
    targets: [
      {
        id: target_id,
        arn: topic_arn
      }
    ]
  )
  if put_targets_response.key?(:failed_entry_count) &&
     put_targets_response.failed_entry_count.positive?
    puts 'Error(s) adding target to rule:'
    put_targets_response.failed_entries.each do |failure|
      puts failure.error_message
    end
    false
  else
    true
  end
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error creating rule or adding target to rule: #{e.message}"
  puts 'If the rule was created, you must add the target ' \
    'to the rule yourself, or delete the rule yourself and try again.'
  false
```

```
end
```

Amazon CloudWatch Logs에서 호출자가 사용할 수 있는 로그 그룹 중에 지정된 로그 그룹이 있는지 확인합니다.

```
# Checks to see whether the specified log group exists among those available
# to the caller in Amazon CloudWatch Logs.
#
# @param cloudwatchlogs_client [Aws::CloudWatchLogs::Client] An initialized
#   Amazon CloudWatch Logs client.
# @param log_group_name [String] The name of the log group to find.
# @return [Boolean] true if the log group name was found; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless log_group_exists?(
#     Aws::CloudWatchLogs::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'aws-doc-sdk-examples-cloudwatch-log'
#   )
def log_group_exists?(cloudwatchlogs_client, log_group_name)
  puts "Searching for log group with name '#{log_group_name}'..."
  response = cloudwatchlogs_client.describe_log_groups(
    log_group_name_prefix: log_group_name
  )
  if response.log_groups.count.positive?
    response.log_groups.each do |log_group|
      if log_group.log_group_name == log_group_name
        puts 'Log group found.'
        return true
      end
    end
  end
  puts 'Log group not found.'
  false
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Log group not found: #{e.message}"
  false
end
```

CloudWatch Logs의 로그 그룹을 생성합니다.

```
# Creates a log group in Amazon CloudWatch Logs.
#
```

```
# @param cloudwatchlogs_client [Aws::CloudWatchLogs::Client] An initialized
#   Amazon CloudWatch Logs client.
# @param log_group_name [String] The name of the log group to create.
# @return [Boolean] true if the log group name was created; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless log_group_created?(
#     Aws::CloudWatchLogs::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'aws-doc-sdk-examples-cloudwatch-log'
#   )
def log_group_created?(cloudwatchlogs_client, log_group_name)
  puts "Attempting to create log group with the name '#{log_group_name}'..."
  cloudwatchlogs_client.create_log_group(log_group_name: log_group_name)
  puts 'Log group created.'
  true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error creating log group: #{e.message}"
  false
end
```

CloudWatch Logs의 로그 스트림에 이벤트를 기록합니다.

```
# Writes an event to a log stream in Amazon CloudWatch Logs.
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - A log group in Amazon CloudWatch Logs.
# - A log stream within the log group.
#
# @param cloudwatchlogs_client [Aws::CloudWatchLogs::Client] An initialized
#   Amazon CloudWatch Logs client.
# @param log_group_name [String] The name of the log group.
# @param log_stream_name [String] The name of the log stream within
#   the log group.
# @param message [String] The message to write to the log stream.
# @param sequence_token [String] If available, the sequence token from the
#   message that was written immediately before this message. This sequence
#   token is returned by Amazon CloudWatch Logs whenever you programmatically
#   write a message to the log stream.
# @return [String] The sequence token that is returned by
#   Amazon CloudWatch Logs after successfully writing the message to the
#   log stream.
# @example
```

```
#   puts log_event(
#     Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'aws-doc-sdk-examples-cloudwatch-log'
#     '2020/11/19/53f985be-199f-408e-9a45-fc242df41fEX',
#     "Instance 'i-033c48ef067af3dEX' restarted.",
#     '49542672486831074009579604567656788214806863282469607 3EX'
#   )
def log_event(
  cloudwatchlogs_client,
  log_group_name,
  log_stream_name,
  message,
  sequence_token
)
  puts "Attempting to log '#{message}' to log stream '#{log_stream_name}'..."
  event = {
    log_group_name: log_group_name,
    log_stream_name: log_stream_name,
    log_events: [
      {
        timestamp: (Time.now.utc.to_f.round(3) * 1_000).to_i,
        message: message
      }
    ]
  }
  event[:sequence_token] = sequence_token unless sequence_token.empty?

  response = cloudwatchlogs_client.put_log_events(event)
  puts 'Message logged.'
  response.next_sequence_token
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Message not logged: #{e.message}"
end
```

Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud(Amazon EC2) 인스턴스를 다시 시작하고 관련 활동에 대한 정보를 CloudWatch Logs의 로그 스트림에 추가합니다.

```
# Restarts an Amazon EC2 instance
# and adds information about the related activity to a log stream
# in Amazon CloudWatch Logs.
#
# Prerequisites:
```

```
#
# - The Amazon EC2 instance to restart.
# - The log group in Amazon CloudWatch Logs to add related activity
#   information to.
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized Amazon EC2 client.
# @param cloudwatchlogs_client [Aws::CloudWatchLogs::Client]
#   An initialized Amazon CloudWatch Logs client.
# @param instance_id [String] The ID of the instance.
# @param log_group_name [String] The name of the log group.
# @return [Boolean] true if the instance was restarted and the information
#   was written to the log stream; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless instance_restarted?(
#     Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     Aws::CloudWatchLogs::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'i-033c48ef067af3dEX',
#     'aws-doc-sdk-examples-cloudwatch-log'
#   )
def instance_restarted?(
  ec2_client,
  cloudwatchlogs_client,
  instance_id,
  log_group_name
)
  log_stream_name = "#{Time.now.year}/#{Time.now.month}/#{Time.now.day}/" \
    "#{SecureRandom.uuid}"
  cloudwatchlogs_client.create_log_stream(
    log_group_name: log_group_name,
    log_stream_name: log_stream_name
  )
  sequence_token = ''

  puts "Attempting to stop the instance with the ID '#{instance_id}'. " \
    'This might take a few minutes...'
  ec2_client.stop_instances(instance_ids: [instance_id])
  ec2_client.wait_until(:instance_stopped, instance_ids: [instance_id])
  puts 'Instance stopped.'
  sequence_token = log_event(
    cloudwatchlogs_client,
    log_group_name,
    log_stream_name,
    "Instance '#{instance_id}' stopped.",
    sequence_token
```

```
  )

  puts 'Attempting to restart the instance. This might take a few minutes...'
  ec2_client.start_instances(instance_ids: [instance_id])
  ec2_client.wait_until(:instance_running, instance_ids: [instance_id])
  puts 'Instance restarted.'
  sequence_token = log_event(
    cloudwatchlogs_client,
    log_group_name,
    log_stream_name,
    "Instance '#{instance_id}' restarted.",
    sequence_token
  )

  true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts 'Error creating log stream or stopping or restarting the instance: ' \
    "#{e.message}"
  log_event(
    cloudwatchlogs_client,
    log_group_name,
    log_stream_name,
    "Error stopping or starting instance '#{instance_id}': #{e.message}",
    sequence_token
  )
  false
end
```

EventBridge의 규칙 활동에 대한 정보를 표시합니다.

```
# Displays information about activity for a rule in Amazon EventBridge.
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - A rule in Amazon EventBridge.
#
# @param cloudwatch_client [Amazon::CloudWatch::Client] An initialized
#   Amazon CloudWatch client.
# @param rule_name [String] The name of the rule.
# @param start_time [Time] The timestamp that determines the first datapoint
#   to return. Can also be expressed as DateTime, Date, Integer, or String.
# @param end_time [Time] The timestamp that determines the last datapoint
```

```
#   to return. Can also be expressed as DateTime, Date, Integer, or String.
# @param period [Integer] The interval, in seconds, to check for activity.
# @example
#   display_rule_activity(
#     Aws::CloudWatch::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'aws-doc-sdk-examples-ec2-state-change',
#     Time.now - 600, # Start checking from 10 minutes ago.
#     Time.now, # Check up until now.
#     60 # Check every minute during those 10 minutes.
#   )
def display_rule_activity(
  cloudwatch_client,
  rule_name,
  start_time,
  end_time,
  period
)
  puts 'Attempting to display rule activity...'
  response = cloudwatch_client.get_metric_statistics(
    namespace: 'AWS/Events',
    metric_name: 'Invocations',
    dimensions: [
      {
        name: 'RuleName',
        value: rule_name
      }
    ],
    start_time: start_time,
    end_time: end_time,
    period: period,
    statistics: ['Sum'],
    unit: 'Count'
  )

  if response.key?(:datapoints) && response.datapoints.count.positive?
    puts "The event rule '#{rule_name}' was triggered:"
    response.datapoints.each do |datapoint|
      puts "  #{datapoint.sum} time(s) at #{datapoint.timestamp}"
    end
  else
    puts "The event rule '#{rule_name}' was not triggered during the " \
      'specified time period.'
  end
rescue StandardError => e
```

```
  puts "Error getting information about event rule activity: #{e.message}"
end
```

CloudWatch Logs 로그 그룹의 모든 로그 스트림에 대한 로그 정보를 표시합니다.

```
# Displays log information for all of the log streams in a log group in
# Amazon CloudWatch Logs.
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - A log group in Amazon CloudWatch Logs.
#
# @param cloudwatchlogs_client [Amazon::CloudWatchLogs::Client] An initialized
#   Amazon CloudWatch Logs client.
# @param log_group_name [String] The name of the log group.
# @example
#   display_log_data(
#     Amazon::CloudWatchLogs::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'aws-doc-sdk-examples-cloudwatch-log'
#   )
def display_log_data(cloudwatchlogs_client, log_group_name)
  puts 'Attempting to display log stream data for the log group ' \
    "named '#{log_group_name}'..."
  describe_log_streams_response = cloudwatchlogs_client.describe_log_streams(
    log_group_name: log_group_name,
    order_by: 'LastEventTime',
    descending: true
  )
  if describe_log_streams_response.key?(:log_streams) &&
     describe_log_streams_response.log_streams.count.positive?
    describe_log_streams_response.log_streams.each do |log_stream|
      get_log_events_response = cloudwatchlogs_client.get_log_events(
        log_group_name: log_group_name,
        log_stream_name: log_stream.log_stream_name
      )
      puts "\nLog messages for '#{log_stream.log_stream_name}':"
      puts '-' * (log_stream.log_stream_name.length + 20)
      if get_log_events_response.key?(:events) &&
         get_log_events_response.events.count.positive?
        get_log_events_response.events.each do |event|
          puts event.message
        end
```

```
      else
        puts 'No log messages for this log stream.'
      end
    end
  end
rescue StandardError => e
  puts 'Error getting information about the log streams or their messages: ' \
    "#{e.message}"
end
```

호출자에게 더 이상 필요하지 않은 연결된 AWS 리소스를 수동으로 정리하라는 알림을 표시합니다.

```
# Displays a reminder to the caller to manually clean up any associated
# AWS resources that they no longer need.
#
# @param topic_name [String] The name of the Amazon SNS topic.
# @param role_name [String] The name of the IAM role.
# @param rule_name [String] The name of the Amazon EventBridge rule.
# @param log_group_name [String] The name of the Amazon CloudWatch Logs log
 group.
# @param instance_id [String] The ID of the Amazon EC2 instance.
# @example
#   manual_cleanup_notice(
#     'aws-doc-sdk-examples-topic',
#     'aws-doc-sdk-examples-cloudwatch-events-rule-role',
#     'aws-doc-sdk-examples-ec2-state-change',
#     'aws-doc-sdk-examples-cloudwatch-log',
#     'i-033c48ef067af3dEX'
#   )
def manual_cleanup_notice(
  topic_name, role_name, rule_name, log_group_name, instance_id
)
  puts '-' * 10
  puts 'Some of the following AWS resources might still exist in your account.'
  puts 'If you no longer want to use this code example, then to clean up'
  puts 'your AWS account and avoid unexpected costs, you might want to'
  puts 'manually delete any of the following resources if they exist:'
  puts "- The Amazon SNS topic named '#{topic_name}'."
  puts "- The IAM role named '#{role_name}'."
  puts "- The Amazon EventBridge rule named '#{rule_name}'."
  puts "- The Amazon CloudWatch Logs log group named '#{log_group_name}'."
```

```
  puts "- The Amazon EC2 instance with the ID '#{instance_id}'."
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - PutEvents
  - PutRule

AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon EventBridge로 S3 이벤트 알림 전송

다음 코드 예시에서는 S3 이벤트 알림을 EventBridge로 보내고 알림을 Amazon SNS 주제 및 Amazon SQS 대기열로 라우팅하도록 버킷을 설정하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /** This method configures a bucket to send events to AWS EventBridge and
creates a rule
    * to route the S3 object created events to a topic and a queue.
    *
    * @param bucketName Name of existing bucket
    * @param topicArn ARN of existing topic to receive S3 event notifications
    * @param queueArn ARN of existing queue to receive S3 event notifications
    *
    *  An AWS CloudFormation stack sets up the bucket, queue, topic before the
method runs.
    */
   public static String setBucketNotificationToEventBridge(String bucketName,
String topicArn, String queueArn) {
       try {
           // Enable bucket to emit S3 Event notifications to EventBridge.
           s3Client.putBucketNotificationConfiguration(b -> b
                   .bucket(bucketName)
```

```
                    .notificationConfiguration(b1 -> b1
                            .eventBridgeConfiguration(
                                    SdkBuilder::build)
                    ).build()).join();

            // Create an EventBridge rule to route Object Created notifications.
            PutRuleRequest putRuleRequest = PutRuleRequest.builder()
                    .name(RULE_NAME)
                    .eventPattern("""
                            {
                              "source": ["aws.s3"],
                              "detail-type": ["Object Created"],
                              "detail": {
                                "bucket": {
                                  "name": ["%s"]
                                }
                              }
                            }
                            """.formatted(bucketName))
                    .build();

            // Add the rule to the default event bus.
            PutRuleResponse putRuleResponse =
eventBridgeClient.putRule(putRuleRequest)
                    .whenComplete((r, t) -> {
                        if (t != null) {
                            logger.error("Error creating event bus rule: " +
t.getMessage(), t);
                            throw new RuntimeException(t.getCause().getMessage(),
t);
                        }
                        logger.info("Event bus rule creation request sent
successfully. ARN is: {}", r.ruleArn());
                    }).join();

            // Add the existing SNS topic and SQS queue as targets to the rule.
            eventBridgeClient.putTargets(b -> b
                    .eventBusName("default")
                    .rule(RULE_NAME)
                    .targets(List.of (
                            Target.builder()
                                    .arn(queueArn)
                                    .id("Queue")
                                    .build(),
```

```
                            Target.builder()
                                    .arn(topicArn)
                                    .id("Topic")
                                    .build())
                            )
                    ).join();
            return putRuleResponse.ruleArn();
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return null;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - PutBucketNotificationConfiguration
  - PutRule
  - PutTargets

예약된 이벤트를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon EventBridge 예약 이벤트에 의해 호출된 AWS Lambda 함수를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

AWS Lambda 함수를 호출하는 Amazon EventBridge 예약 이벤트를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. Lambda 함수가 간접 호출될 때 cron 표현식을 사용하여 일정을 예약하도록 EventBridge를 구성합니다. 이 예제에서는 Lambda Java 런타임 API를 사용하여 Lambda 함수를 생성합니다. 이 예제에서는 다양한 AWS 서비스를 호출하여 특정 사용 사례를 수행합니다. 이 예제에서는 1주년 기념일에 직원에게 축하하는 모바일 문자 메시지를 전송하는 앱을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- CloudWatch Logs

- DynamoDB
- EventBridge
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

AWS Lambda 함수를 호출하는 Amazon EventBridge 예약 이벤트를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. Lambda 함수가 간접 호출될 때 cron 표현식을 사용하여 일정을 예약하도록 EventBridge를 구성합니다. 이 예제에서는 Lambda JavaScript 런타임 API를 사용하여 Lambda 함수를 생성합니다. 이 예제에서는 다양한 AWS 서비스를 호출하여 특정 사용 사례를 수행합니다. 이 예제에서는 1주년 기념일에 직원에게 축하하는 모바일 문자 메시지를 전송하는 앱을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시는 AWS SDK for JavaScript v3 개발자 안내서에서도 확인할 수 있습니다.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- CloudWatch Logs
- DynamoDB
- EventBridge
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

이 예제에서는 예약된 Amazon EventBridge 이벤트의 대상으로 AWS Lambda 함수를 등록하는 방법을 보여줍니다. Lambda 핸들러는 나중에 검색할 수 있도록 알기 쉬운 메시지와 전체 이벤트 데이터를 Amazon CloudWatch Logs에 기록합니다.

- Lambda 함수를 배포합니다.
- EventBridge 예약된 이벤트를 생성하고 Lambda 함수를 대상으로 만듭니다.

- EventBridge에 Lambda 함수를 간접 호출할 수 있는 권한을 부여합니다.
- CloudWatch Logs에서 최신 데이터를 인쇄하여 예약된 호출의 결과를 표시합니다.
- 데모 중에 생성된 모든 리소스를 정리합니다.

이 예제는 GitHub에서 가장 잘 볼 수 있습니다. 전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- CloudWatch Logs
- DynamoDB
- EventBridge
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

AWS SDKs를 사용하는 EventBridge 스케줄러의 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon EventBridge 스케줄러를 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

추가 리소스

- EventBridge 스케줄러 사용 설명서 - EventBridge 스케줄러에 대한 자세한 정보입니다.
- EventBridge 스케줄러 API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 EventBridge 스케줄러 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 설정 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

시작

Hello EventBridge 스케줄러

다음 코드 예제에서는 EventBridge 스케줄러 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
public static class HelloScheduler
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Use the AWS .NET Core Setup package to set up dependency injection for
 the EventBridge Scheduler service.
        // Use your AWS profile name, or leave it blank to use the default
 profile.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonScheduler>()
            ).Build();

        // Now the client is available for injection.
        var schedulerClient =
 host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonScheduler>();

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response, or a
 paginator to list schedules or groups.
        var results = new List<ScheduleSummary>();
        var paginateSchedules = schedulerClient.Paginators.ListSchedules(
            new ListSchedulesRequest());
        Console.WriteLine(
            $"Hello AWS Scheduler! Let's list schedules in your account.");
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var schedule in paginateSchedules.Schedules)
        {
            results.Add(schedule);
```

```
        }
        Console.WriteLine($"\tTotal of {results.Count} schedule(s) available.");
        results.ForEach(s => Console.WriteLine($"\tSchedule: {s.Name}"));
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 ListSchedulesAWS SDK for .NET 를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.scheduler.SchedulerAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.scheduler.model.ListSchedulesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.scheduler.model.ScheduleSummary;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.scheduler.paginators.ListSchedulesPublisher;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;

public class HelloScheduler {

    public static void main(String [] args) {
        listSchedulesAsync();
    }

    /**
     * Lists all the schedules available.
     * <p>
     * This method uses the {@link SchedulerAsyncClient} to make an asynchronous
 request to
     * list all the schedules available. The method uses the {@link
 ListSchedulesPublisher}
```

```
     * to fetch the schedules in a paginated manner, and then processes the
responses
     * asynchronously.
     */
    public static void listSchedulesAsync() {
        SchedulerAsyncClient schedulerAsyncClient =
SchedulerAsyncClient.create();

        // Build the request to list schedules
        ListSchedulesRequest listSchedulesRequest =
ListSchedulesRequest.builder().build();

        // Use the paginator to fetch all schedules asynchronously.
        ListSchedulesPublisher paginator =
schedulerAsyncClient.listSchedulesPaginator(listSchedulesRequest);
        List<ScheduleSummary> results = new ArrayList<>();

        // Subscribe to the paginator to process the response asynchronously
        CompletableFuture<Void> future = paginator.subscribe(response -> {
            response.schedules().forEach(schedule -> {
                results.add(schedule);
                System.out.printf("Schedule: %s%n", schedule.name());
            });
        });

        // Wait for the asynchronous operation to complete.
        future.join();

        // After all schedules are fetched, print the total count.
        System.out.printf("Total of %d schedule(s) available.%n",
results.size());
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 ListSchedulesAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import boto3


def hello_scheduler(scheduler_client):
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an Amazon EventBridge Scheduler
    client and list the schedules in your account.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.

    :param scheduler_client: A Boto3 Amazon EventBridge Scheduler Client object.
 This object wraps
                              the low-level Amazon EventBridge Scheduler service
 API.
    """
    print("Hello, Amazon EventBridge Scheduler! Let's list some of your
 schedules:\n")
    paginator = scheduler_client.get_paginator("list_schedules")
    page_iterator = paginator.paginate(PaginationConfig={"MaxItems": 10})

    schedule_names: [str] = []
    for page in page_iterator:
        for schedule in page["Schedules"]:
            schedule_names.append(schedule["Name"])

    print(f"{len(schedule_names)} schedule(s) retrieved.")
    for schedule_name in schedule_names:
        print(f"\t{schedule_name}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    hello_scheduler(boto3.client("scheduler"))
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListSchedules를 참조하세요. AWS

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs를 사용하는 EventBridge 스케줄러의 기본 예제
  - Hello EventBridge 스케줄러
  - AWS SDKs를 사용하는 EventBridge 스케줄러에 대한 작업
    - AWS SDK와 CreateSchedule 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 CreateScheduleGroup 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 DeleteSchedule 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 DeleteScheduleGroup 함께 사용
- AWS SDKs를 사용한 EventBridge 스케줄러 시나리오
  - AWS SDK를 사용한 전체 EventBridge 스케줄러 예약 이벤트 시나리오

AWS SDKs를 사용하는 EventBridge 스케줄러의 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 SDKs와 함께 AWS Amazon EventBridge 스케줄러의 기본 사항을 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- Hello EventBridge 스케줄러
- AWS SDKs를 사용하는 EventBridge 스케줄러에 대한 작업
  - AWS SDK와 CreateSchedule 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 CreateScheduleGroup 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 DeleteSchedule 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 DeleteScheduleGroup 함께 사용

Hello EventBridge 스케줄러

다음 코드 예제에서는 EventBridge 스케줄러 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
public static class HelloScheduler
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Use the AWS .NET Core Setup package to set up dependency injection for
 the EventBridge Scheduler service.
        // Use your AWS profile name, or leave it blank to use the default
 profile.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonScheduler>()
            ).Build();

        // Now the client is available for injection.
        var schedulerClient =
 host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonScheduler>();

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response, or a
 paginator to list schedules or groups.
        var results = new List<ScheduleSummary>();
        var paginateSchedules = schedulerClient.Paginators.ListSchedules(
            new ListSchedulesRequest());
        Console.WriteLine(
            $"Hello AWS Scheduler! Let's list schedules in your account.");
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var schedule in paginateSchedules.Schedules)
        {
            results.Add(schedule);
        }
        Console.WriteLine($"\tTotal of {results.Count} schedule(s) available.");
        results.ForEach(s => Console.WriteLine($"\tSchedule: {s.Name}"));
    }
```

```
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 ListSchedulesAWS SDK for .NET 를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.scheduler.SchedulerAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.scheduler.model.ListSchedulesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.scheduler.model.ScheduleSummary;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.scheduler.paginators.ListSchedulesPublisher;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;

public class HelloScheduler {

    public static void main(String [] args) {
        listSchedulesAsync();
    }

    /**
     * Lists all the schedules available.
     * <p>
     * This method uses the {@link SchedulerAsyncClient} to make an asynchronous
 request to
     * list all the schedules available. The method uses the {@link
 ListSchedulesPublisher}
     * to fetch the schedules in a paginated manner, and then processes the
 responses
     * asynchronously.
     */
    public static void listSchedulesAsync() {
```

```
        SchedulerAsyncClient schedulerAsyncClient =
 SchedulerAsyncClient.create();

        // Build the request to list schedules
        ListSchedulesRequest listSchedulesRequest =
 ListSchedulesRequest.builder().build();

        // Use the paginator to fetch all schedules asynchronously.
        ListSchedulesPublisher paginator =
 schedulerAsyncClient.listSchedulesPaginator(listSchedulesRequest);
        List<ScheduleSummary> results = new ArrayList<>();

        // Subscribe to the paginator to process the response asynchronously
        CompletableFuture<Void> future = paginator.subscribe(response -> {
            response.schedules().forEach(schedule -> {
                results.add(schedule);
                System.out.printf("Schedule: %s%n", schedule.name());
            });
        });

        // Wait for the asynchronous operation to complete.
        future.join();

        // After all schedules are fetched, print the total count.
        System.out.printf("Total of %d schedule(s) available.%n",
 results.size());
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 ListSchedulesAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import boto3


def hello_scheduler(scheduler_client):
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an Amazon EventBridge Scheduler
    client and list the schedules in your account.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.

    :param scheduler_client: A Boto3 Amazon EventBridge Scheduler Client object.
 This object wraps
                             the low-level Amazon EventBridge Scheduler service
 API.
    """
    print("Hello, Amazon EventBridge Scheduler! Let's list some of your
 schedules:\n")
    paginator = scheduler_client.get_paginator("list_schedules")
    page_iterator = paginator.paginate(PaginationConfig={"MaxItems": 10})

    schedule_names: [str] = []
    for page in page_iterator:
        for schedule in page["Schedules"]:
            schedule_names.append(schedule["Name"])

    print(f"{len(schedule_names)} schedule(s) retrieved.")
    for schedule_name in schedule_names:
        print(f"\t{schedule_name}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    hello_scheduler(boto3.client("scheduler"))
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListSchedules를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDKs를 사용하는 EventBridge 스케줄러에 대한 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 EventBridge 스케줄러 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

이러한 발췌문은 EventBridge 스케줄러 API를 호출하며 컨텍스트에서 실행해야 하는 더 큰 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드입니다. AWS SDKs를 사용한 EventBridge 스케줄러 시나리오 에서 컨텍스트에 맞는 작업을 볼 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 Amazon EventBridge 스케줄러 API 참조를 참조하세요.

예시

- AWS SDK와 CreateSchedule 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 CreateScheduleGroup 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DeleteSchedule 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DeleteScheduleGroup 함께 사용

AWS SDK와 **`CreateSchedule`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateSchedule`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 예약된 이벤트

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Creates a new schedule in Amazon EventBridge Scheduler.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the schedule.</param>
    /// <param name="scheduleExpression">The schedule expression that defines
when the schedule should run.</param>
```

```
   /// <param name="scheduleGroupName">The name of the schedule group to which
the schedule should be added.</param>
   /// <param name="deleteAfterCompletion">Indicates whether to delete the
schedule after completion.</param>
   /// <param name="useFlexibleTimeWindow">Indicates whether to use a flexible
time window for the schedule.</param>
   /// <param name="targetArn">ARN of the event target.</param>
   /// <param name="roleArn">Execution Role ARN.</param>
   /// <returns>True if the schedule was created successfully, false
otherwise.</returns>
   public async Task<bool> CreateScheduleAsync(
           string name,
           string scheduleExpression,
           string scheduleGroupName,
           string targetArn,
           string roleArn,
           string input,
           bool deleteAfterCompletion = false,
           bool useFlexibleTimeWindow = false)
   {
       try
       {
           int hoursToRun = 1;
           int flexibleTimeWindowMinutes = 10;

           var request = new CreateScheduleRequest
           {
               Name = name,
               ScheduleExpression = scheduleExpression,
               GroupName = scheduleGroupName,
               Target = new Target { Arn = targetArn, RoleArn = roleArn, Input =
input },
               ActionAfterCompletion = deleteAfterCompletion
                   ? ActionAfterCompletion.DELETE
                   : ActionAfterCompletion.NONE,
               StartDate = DateTime.UtcNow, // Ignored for one-time schedules.
               EndDate =
                   DateTime.UtcNow
                       .AddHours(hoursToRun) // Ignored for one-time schedules.
           };
           // Allow a flexible time window if the caller specifies it.
           request.FlexibleTimeWindow = new FlexibleTimeWindow
           {
               Mode = useFlexibleTimeWindow
```

```
                    ? FlexibleTimeWindowMode.FLEXIBLE
                    : FlexibleTimeWindowMode.OFF,
                MaximumWindowInMinutes = useFlexibleTimeWindow
                    ? flexibleTimeWindowMinutes
                    : null
            };

            var response = await _amazonScheduler.CreateScheduleAsync(request);

            Console.WriteLine($"Successfully created schedule '{name}' " +
                              $"in schedule group '{scheduleGroupName}':
{response.ScheduleArn}.");
            return true;
        }
        catch (ConflictException ex)
        {
            // If the name is not unique, a ConflictException will be thrown.
            _logger.LogError($"Failed to create schedule '{name}' due to a
conflict. {ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An error occurred while creating schedule '{name}'
" +
                             $"in schedule group '{scheduleGroupName}':
{ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 CreateScheduleAWS SDK for .NET 을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Creates a new schedule for a target task.
    *
    * @param name                  the name of the schedule
    * @param scheduleExpression    The schedule expression that defines when the
schedule should run.
    * @param scheduleGroupName     the name of the schedule group to which the
schedule belongs
    * @param targetArn             the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the target
task
    * @param roleArn               the ARN of the IAM role to be used for the
schedule
    * @param input                 the input data for the target task
    * @param deleteAfterCompletion whether to delete the schedule after it's
executed
    * @param useFlexibleTimeWindow whether to use a flexible time window for the
schedule execution
    * @return true if the schedule was successfully created, false otherwise
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Boolean> createScheduleAsync(
       String name,
       String scheduleExpression,
       String scheduleGroupName,
       String targetArn,
       String roleArn,
       String input,
       boolean deleteAfterCompletion,
       boolean useFlexibleTimeWindow) {

       int hoursToRun = 1;
       int flexibleTimeWindowMinutes = 10;

       Target target = Target.builder()
           .arn(targetArn)
           .roleArn(roleArn)
           .input(input)
           .build();

       FlexibleTimeWindow flexibleTimeWindow = FlexibleTimeWindow.builder()
           .mode(useFlexibleTimeWindow
               ? FlexibleTimeWindowMode.FLEXIBLE
               : FlexibleTimeWindowMode.OFF)
```

```
            .maximumWindowInMinutes(useFlexibleTimeWindow
                ? flexibleTimeWindowMinutes
                : null)
            .build();

        Instant startDate = Instant.now();
        Instant endDate = startDate.plus(Duration.ofHours(hoursToRun));

        CreateScheduleRequest request = CreateScheduleRequest.builder()
            .name(name)
            .scheduleExpression(scheduleExpression)
            .groupName(scheduleGroupName)
            .target(target)
            .actionAfterCompletion(deleteAfterCompletion
                ? ActionAfterCompletion.DELETE
                : ActionAfterCompletion.NONE)
            .startDate(startDate)
            .endDate(endDate)
            .flexibleTimeWindow(flexibleTimeWindow)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().createSchedule(request)
            .thenApply(response -> {
                logger.info("Successfully created schedule {} in schedule group
{}, The ARN is {} ", name, scheduleGroupName, response.scheduleArn());
                return true;
            })
            .whenComplete((result, ex) -> {
                if (ex != null) {
                    if (ex instanceof ConflictException) {
                        // Handle ConflictException
                        logger.error("A conflict exception occurred while
creating the schedule: {}", ex.getMessage());
                        throw new CompletionException("A conflict exception
occurred while creating the schedule: " + ex.getMessage(), ex);
                    } else {
                        throw new CompletionException("Error creating schedule: "
+ ex.getMessage(), ex);
                    }
                }
            });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 CreateScheduleAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class SchedulerWrapper:
    def __init__(self, eventbridge_scheduler_client: client):
        self.scheduler_client = eventbridge_scheduler_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "SchedulerWrapper":
        """
        Creates a SchedulerWrapper instance with a default EventBridge Scheduler
 client.

        :return: An instance of SchedulerWrapper initialized with the default
 EventBridge Scheduler client.
        """
        eventbridge_scheduler_client = boto3.client("scheduler")
        return cls(eventbridge_scheduler_client)


    def create_schedule(
        self,
        name: str,
        schedule_expression: str,
        schedule_group_name: str,
        target_arn: str,
        role_arn: str,
        input: str,
        delete_after_completion: bool = False,
        use_flexible_time_window: bool = False,
    ) -> str:
        """
        Creates a new schedule with the specified parameters.
```

```
        :param name: The name of the schedule.
        :param schedule_expression: The expression that defines when the schedule
runs.
        :param schedule_group_name: The name of the schedule group.
        :param target_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the target.
        :param role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the execution IAM
role.
        :param input: The input for the target.
        :param delete_after_completion: Whether to delete the schedule after it
completes.
        :param use_flexible_time_window: Whether to use a flexible time window.

        :return The ARN of the created schedule.
        """
        try:
            hours_to_run = 1
            flexible_time_window_minutes = 10
            parameters = {
                "Name": name,
                "ScheduleExpression": schedule_expression,
                "GroupName": schedule_group_name,
                "Target": {"Arn": target_arn, "RoleArn": role_arn, "Input":
input},
                "StartDate": datetime.now(timezone.utc),
                "EndDate": datetime.now(timezone.utc) +
timedelta(hours=hours_to_run),
            }

            if delete_after_completion:
                parameters["ActionAfterCompletion"] = "DELETE"

            if use_flexible_time_window:
                parameters["FlexibleTimeWindow"] = {
                    "Mode": "FLEXIBLE",
                    "MaximumWindowInMinutes": flexible_time_window_minutes,
                }
            else:
                parameters["FlexibleTimeWindow"] = {"Mode": "OFF"}

            response = self.scheduler_client.create_schedule(**parameters)
            return response["ScheduleArn"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ConflictException":
```

```
                logger.error(
                    "Failed to create schedule '%s' due to a conflict. %s",
                    name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error creating schedule: %s", err.response["Error"]
["Message"]
                )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateSchedule을 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK와 **CreateScheduleGroup** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateScheduleGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 예약된 이벤트

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Creates a new schedule group in Amazon EventBridge Scheduler.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the schedule group.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the schedule group was created successfully, false
otherwise.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<bool> CreateScheduleGroupAsync(string name)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new CreateScheduleGroupRequest { Name = name };

            var response = await
_amazonScheduler.CreateScheduleGroupAsync(request);

            Console.WriteLine($"Successfully created schedule group '{name}':
{response.ScheduleGroupArn}.");
            return true;

        }
        catch (ConflictException ex)
        {
            // If the name is not unique, a ConflictException will be thrown.
            _logger.LogError($"Failed to create schedule group '{name}' due to a
conflict. {ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while creating schedule group '{name}':
{ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 CreateScheduleGroupAWS SDK for .NET 을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Creates a new schedule group.
    *
    * @param name the name of the schedule group to be created
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} representing the asynchronous
operation of creating the schedule group
    */
   public CompletableFuture<CreateScheduleGroupResponse>
createScheduleGroup(String name) {
       CreateScheduleGroupRequest request = CreateScheduleGroupRequest.builder()
           .name(name)
           .build();

       logger.info("Initiating createScheduleGroup call for group: {}", name);
       CompletableFuture<CreateScheduleGroupResponse> futureResponse =
getAsyncClient().createScheduleGroup(request);
       futureResponse.whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
           if (ex != null) {
               if (ex instanceof CompletionException && ex.getCause() instanceof
ConflictException) {
                   // Rethrow the ConflictException
                   throw (ConflictException) ex.getCause();
               } else {
                   throw new CompletionException("Failed to create schedule
group: " + name, ex);
               }
           } else if (response == null) {
               throw new RuntimeException("Failed to create schedule group:
response was null");
           } else {
               logger.info("Successfully created schedule group '{}': {}", name,
response.scheduleGroupArn());
           }
       });

       return futureResponse;
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 CreateScheduleGroupAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class SchedulerWrapper:
    def __init__(self, eventbridge_scheduler_client: client):
        self.scheduler_client = eventbridge_scheduler_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "SchedulerWrapper":
        """
        Creates a SchedulerWrapper instance with a default EventBridge Scheduler
 client.

        :return: An instance of SchedulerWrapper initialized with the default
 EventBridge Scheduler client.
        """
        eventbridge_scheduler_client = boto3.client("scheduler")
        return cls(eventbridge_scheduler_client)


    def create_schedule_group(self, name: str) -> str:
        """
        Creates a new schedule group with the specified name and description.

        :param name: The name of the schedule group.
        :param description: The description of the schedule group.

        :return: The ARN of the created schedule group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.scheduler_client.create_schedule_group(Name=name)
            return response["ScheduleGroupArn"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ConflictException":
                logger.error(
```

```
                "Failed to create schedule group '%s' due to a conflict. %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
        else:
            logger.error(
                "Error creating schedule group: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateScheduleGroup을 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK와 **DeleteSchedule** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteSchedule의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 예약된 이벤트

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/// <summary>
/// Deletes an existing schedule from Amazon EventBridge Scheduler.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="name">The name of the schedule to delete.</param>
/// <param name="groupName">The group name of the schedule to delete.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>True if the schedule was deleted successfully, false
otherwise.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteScheduleAsync(string name, string groupName)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new DeleteScheduleRequest
            {
                Name = name,
                GroupName = groupName
            };

            await _amazonScheduler.DeleteScheduleAsync(request);

            Console.WriteLine($"Successfully deleted schedule with name
'{name}'.");
            return true;

        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"Failed to delete schedule with ID '{name}' because the resource
was not found: {ex.Message}");
            return true;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while deleting schedule with ID '{name}':
{ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DeleteScheduleAWS SDK for .NET 을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Deletes a schedule with the specified name and group name.
    *
    * @param name      the name of the schedule to be deleted
    * @param groupName the group name of the schedule to be deleted
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, indicates
whether the schedule was successfully deleted
    * @throws CompletionException if an error occurs while deleting the
schedule, except for the case where the schedule is not found
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Boolean> deleteScheduleAsync(String name, String
groupName) {
       DeleteScheduleRequest request = DeleteScheduleRequest.builder()
           .name(name)
           .groupName(groupName)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<DeleteScheduleResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().deleteSchedule(request);
       return response.handle((result, ex) -> {
           if (ex != null) {
               if (ex instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                   throw new CompletionException("Resource not found while
deleting schedule with ID: " + name, ex);
               } else {
                   throw new CompletionException("Failed to delete schedule.",
ex);
               }
           }
           logger.info("Successfully deleted schedule with name {}.", name);
           return true;
```

```
        });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DeleteScheduleAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class SchedulerWrapper:
    def __init__(self, eventbridge_scheduler_client: client):
        self.scheduler_client = eventbridge_scheduler_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "SchedulerWrapper":
        """
        Creates a SchedulerWrapper instance with a default EventBridge Scheduler
 client.

        :return: An instance of SchedulerWrapper initialized with the default
 EventBridge Scheduler client.
        """
        eventbridge_scheduler_client = boto3.client("scheduler")
        return cls(eventbridge_scheduler_client)


    def delete_schedule(self, name: str, schedule_group_name: str) -> None:
        """
        Deletes the schedule with the specified name and schedule group.

        :param name: The name of the schedule.
        :param schedule_group_name: The name of the schedule group.
        """
        try:
            self.scheduler_client.delete_schedule(
```

```
                Name=name, GroupName=schedule_group_name
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error(
                    "Failed to delete schedule with ID '%s' because the resource
 was not found: %s",
                    name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error deleting schedule: %s", err.response["Error"]
["Message"]
                )
                raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteSchedule을 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK와 **DeleteScheduleGroup** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteScheduleGroup의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Deletes an existing schedule group from Amazon EventBridge Scheduler.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the schedule group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the schedule group was deleted successfully, false
 otherwise.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteScheduleGroupAsync(string name)
```

```
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new DeleteScheduleGroupRequest { Name = name };

            await _amazonScheduler.DeleteScheduleGroupAsync(request);

            Console.WriteLine($"Successfully deleted schedule group '{name}'.");
            return true;

        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"Failed to delete schedule group '{name}' because the resource
was not found: {ex.Message}");
            return true;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while deleting schedule group '{name}':
{ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DeleteScheduleGroupAWS SDK for .NET 을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
```

```
     * Deletes the specified schedule group.
     *
     * @param name the name of the schedule group to delete
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the schedule group
has been deleted
     * @throws CompletionException if an error occurs while deleting the schedule
group
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteScheduleGroupAsync(String name) {
        DeleteScheduleGroupRequest request = DeleteScheduleGroupRequest.builder()
            .name(name)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().deleteScheduleGroup(request)
            .thenRun(() -> {
                logger.info("Successfully deleted schedule group {}", name);
            })
            .whenComplete((result, ex) -> {
                if (ex != null) {
                    if (ex instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The resource was not
found: " + ex.getMessage(), ex);
                    } else {
                        throw new CompletionException("Error deleting schedule
group: " + ex.getMessage(), ex);
                    }
                }
            });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DeleteScheduleGroupAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class SchedulerWrapper:
    def __init__(self, eventbridge_scheduler_client: client):
        self.scheduler_client = eventbridge_scheduler_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "SchedulerWrapper":
        """
        Creates a SchedulerWrapper instance with a default EventBridge Scheduler
 client.

        :return: An instance of SchedulerWrapper initialized with the default
 EventBridge Scheduler client.
        """
        eventbridge_scheduler_client = boto3.client("scheduler")
        return cls(eventbridge_scheduler_client)


    def delete_schedule_group(self, name: str) -> None:
        """
        Deletes the schedule group with the specified name.

        :param name: The name of the schedule group.
        """
        try:
            self.scheduler_client.delete_schedule_group(Name=name)
            logger.info("Schedule group %s deleted successfully.", name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error(
                    "Failed to delete schedule group with ID '%s' because the
 resource was not found: %s",
                    name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error deleting schedule group: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteScheduleGroup을 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDKs를 사용한 EventBridge 스케줄러 시나리오

다음 코드 예제에서는 SDK를 사용하여 EventBridge 스케줄러에서 일반적인 시나리오를 AWS SDKs 방법을 보여줍니다. 이러한 시나리오에서는 EventBridge 스케줄러 내에서 또는 다른 함수와 결합하여 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS 서비스. 각 시나리오에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시나리오는 컨텍스트에 맞는 서비스 작업을 이해하는 데 도움이 되도록 중급 수준의 경험을 대상으로 합니다.

예시

- AWS SDK를 사용한 전체 EventBridge 스케줄러 예약 이벤트 시나리오

AWS SDK를 사용한 전체 EventBridge 스케줄러 예약 이벤트 시나리오

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 필요한 리소스가 포함된 CloudFormation 스택을 배포합니다.
- EventBridge 스케줄러 일정 그룹을 생성합니다.
- 유연한 기간으로 일회성 EventBridge 스케줄러 일정을 생성합니다.
- 지정된 속도로 반복 EventBridge 스케줄러 일정을 생성합니다.
- EventBridge 스케줄러 일정 및 일정 그룹을 삭제합니다.
- 리소스를 정리하고 스택을 삭제합니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
using System.Text.RegularExpressions;
using Amazon.CloudFormation;
using Amazon.CloudFormation.Model;
using Amazon.Scheduler;
using Amazon.Scheduler.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Debug;
using SchedulerActions;
using Exception = System.Exception;

namespace SchedulerScenario;

public class SchedulerWorkflow
{
    /*
    Before running this .NET code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.
    This .NET code example performs the following tasks for the Amazon
 EventBridge Scheduler workflow:

    1. Prepare the Application:
       - Prompt the user for an email address to use for the subscription for the
 SNS topic subscription.
       - Prompt the user for a name for the Cloud Formation stack.
       - Deploy the Cloud Formation template in resources/cfn_template.yaml for
 resource creation.
       - Store the outputs of the stack into variables for use in the scenario.
       - Create a schedule group for all schedules.

    2. Create one-time Schedule:
       - Create a one-time schedule to send an initial event.
       - Use a Flexible Time Window and set the schedule to delete after
 completion.
       - Wait for the user to receive the event email from SNS.

    3. Create a time-based schedule:
       - Prompt the user for how many X times per Y hours a recurring event
 should be scheduled.
       - Create the scheduled event for X times per hour for Y hours.
```

```
       - Wait for the user to receive the event email from SNS.
       - Delete the schedule when the user is finished.

    4. Clean up:
       - Prompt the user for y/n answer if they want to destroy the stack and
 clean up all resources.
       - Delete the schedule group.
       - Destroy the Cloud Formation stack and wait until the stack has been
 removed.
    */

    public static ILogger<SchedulerWorkflow> _logger = null!;
    public static SchedulerWrapper _schedulerWrapper = null!;
    public static IAmazonCloudFormation _amazonCloudFormation = null!;

    private static string _roleArn = null!;
    private static string _snsTopicArn = null!;

    public static bool _interactive = true;
    private static string _stackName = "default-scheduler-scenario-stack-name";
    private static string _scheduleGroupName = "scenario-schedules-group";
    private static string _stackResourcePath = "../../../../../../scenarios/
features/eventbridge_scheduler/resources/cfn_template.yaml";

    public static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonScheduler>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonCloudFormation>()
                    .AddTransient<SchedulerWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        if (_interactive)
        {
            _logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
                .CreateLogger<SchedulerWorkflow>();
```

```
            _schedulerWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<SchedulerWrapper>();
            _amazonCloudFormation =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonCloudFormation>();
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the Amazon EventBridge Scheduler
Scenario.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        try
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            var prepareSuccess = await PrepareApplication();
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

            if (prepareSuccess)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
                await CreateOneTimeSchedule();
                Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

                Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
                await CreateRecurringSchedule();
                Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            }

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            await Cleanup();
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, "There was a problem with the scenario,
initiating cleanup...");
            _interactive = false;
            await Cleanup();
        }

        Console.WriteLine("Amazon EventBridge Scheduler scenario completed.");
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Prepares the application by creating the necessary resources.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>True if the application was prepared successfully.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> PrepareApplication()
    {
        Console.WriteLine("Preparing the application...");
        try
        {
            // Prompt the user for an email address to use for the subscription.
            Console.WriteLine("\nThis example creates resources in a
CloudFormation stack, including an SNS topic" +
                          "\nthat will be subscribed to the EventBridge Scheduler
events. " +
                          "\n\nYou will need to confirm the subscription in order
to receive event emails. ");

            var emailAddress = PromptUserForEmail();

            // Prompt the user for a name for the CloudFormation stack
            _stackName = PromptUserForStackName();

            // Deploy the CloudFormation stack
            var deploySuccess = await DeployCloudFormationStack(_stackName,
emailAddress);

            if (deploySuccess)
            {
                // Create a schedule group for all schedules
                await
_schedulerWrapper.CreateScheduleGroupAsync(_scheduleGroupName);

                Console.WriteLine("Application preparation complete.");
                return true;
            }
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, "An error occurred while preparing the
application.");
        }
        Console.WriteLine("Application preparation failed.");
        return false;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Deploys the CloudFormation stack with the necessary resources.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="stackName">The name of the CloudFormation stack.</param>
    /// <param name="email">The email to use for the subscription.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the stack was deployed successfully.</returns>
    private static async Task<bool> DeployCloudFormationStack(string stackName,
string email)
    {
        Console.WriteLine($"\nDeploying CloudFormation stack: {stackName}");

        try
        {
            var request = new CreateStackRequest
            {
                StackName = stackName,
                TemplateBody = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(_stackResourcePath),
                Capabilities = { Capability.CAPABILITY_NAMED_IAM }
            };

            // If an email is provided, set the parameter.
            if (!string.IsNullOrWhiteSpace(email))
            {
                request.Parameters = new List<Parameter>()
                {
                    new() { ParameterKey = "email", ParameterValue = email }
                };
            }

            var response = await _amazonCloudFormation.CreateStackAsync(request);

            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"CloudFormation stack creation started:
{stackName}");

                // Wait for the stack to be in CREATE_COMPLETE state
                bool stackCreated = await
WaitForStackCompletion(response.StackId);

                if (stackCreated)
                {
                    // Retrieve the output values
```

```
                    var success = await GetStackOutputs(response.StackId);
                    return success;
                }
                else
                {
                    _logger.LogError($"CloudFormation stack creation failed:
{stackName}");
                    return false;
                }
            }
            else
            {
                _logger.LogError($"Failed to create CloudFormation stack:
{stackName}");
                return false;
            }
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException)
        {
            _logger.LogWarning($"CloudFormation stack '{stackName}' already
exists. Please provide a unique name.");
            var newStackName = PromptUserForStackName();
            return await DeployCloudFormationStack(newStackName, email);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"An error occurred while deploying the
CloudFormation stack: {stackName}");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Waits for the CloudFormation stack to be in the CREATE_COMPLETE state.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="client">The CloudFormation client.</param>
    /// <param name="stackId">The ID of the CloudFormation stack.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the stack was created successfully.</returns>
    private static async Task<bool> WaitForStackCompletion(string stackId)
    {
        int retryCount = 0;
        const int maxRetries = 10;
        const int retryDelay = 30000; // 30 seconds.
```

```
        while (retryCount < maxRetries)
        {
            var describeStacksRequest = new DescribeStacksRequest
            {
                StackName = stackId
            };

            var describeStacksResponse = await
_amazonCloudFormation.DescribeStacksAsync(describeStacksRequest);

            if (describeStacksResponse.Stacks.Count > 0)
            {
                if (describeStacksResponse.Stacks[0].StackStatus ==
StackStatus.CREATE_COMPLETE)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("CloudFormation stack creation complete.");
                    return true;
                }
                if (describeStacksResponse.Stacks[0].StackStatus ==
StackStatus.CREATE_FAILED ||
                        describeStacksResponse.Stacks[0].StackStatus ==
StackStatus.ROLLBACK_COMPLETE)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("CloudFormation stack creation failed.");
                    return false;
                }
            }

            Console.WriteLine("Waiting for CloudFormation stack creation to
complete...");
            await Task.Delay(retryDelay);
            retryCount++;
        }

        _logger.LogError("Timed out waiting for CloudFormation stack creation to
complete.");
        return false;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieves the output values from the CloudFormation stack.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="stackId">The ID of the CloudFormation stack.</param>
    private static async Task<bool> GetStackOutputs(string stackId)
```

```
    {
        try
        {
            var describeStacksRequest = new DescribeStacksRequest { StackName =
stackId };

            var describeStacksResponse =
                await
_amazonCloudFormation.DescribeStacksAsync(describeStacksRequest);

            if (describeStacksResponse.Stacks.Count > 0)
            {
                var stack = describeStacksResponse.Stacks[0];
                _roleArn = GetStackOutputValue(stack, "RoleARN");
                _snsTopicArn = GetStackOutputValue(stack, "SNStopicARN");
                return true;
            }
            else
            {
                _logger.LogError($"No stack found for stack outputs: {stackId}");
                return false;
            }
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                ex, $"Failed to retrieve CloudFormation stack outputs:
{stackId}");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get an output value by key from a CloudFormation stack.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="stack">The CloudFormation stack.</param>
    /// <param name="outputKey">The key of the output.</param>
    /// <returns>The value as a string.</returns>
    private static string GetStackOutputValue(Stack stack, string outputKey)
    {
        var output = stack.Outputs.First(o => o.OutputKey == outputKey);
        var outputValue = output.OutputValue;
        Console.WriteLine($"Stack output {outputKey}: {outputValue}");
        return outputValue;
```

```
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Creates a one-time schedule to send an initial event.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>True if the one-time schedule was created successfully.</
returns>
    public static async Task<bool> CreateOneTimeSchedule()
    {
        var scheduleName =
            PromptUserForResourceName("Enter a name for the one-time schedule:");

        Console.WriteLine($"Creating a one-time schedule named '{scheduleName}' "
 +
                          $"\nto send an initial event in 1 minute with a
 flexible time window...");
        try
        {
            // Create a one-time schedule with a flexible time
            // window set to delete after completion.
            // You may also set a timezone instead of using UTC.
            var scheduledTime = DateTime.UtcNow.AddMinutes(1).ToString("s");

            var createSuccess = await _schedulerWrapper.CreateScheduleAsync(
                scheduleName,
                $"at({scheduledTime})",
                _scheduleGroupName,
                _snsTopicArn,
                _roleArn,
                $"One time scheduled event test from schedule {scheduleName}.",
                true,
                useFlexibleTimeWindow: true);

            Console.WriteLine($"Subscription email will receive an email from
 this event.");
            Console.WriteLine($"You must confirm your subscription to receive
 event emails.");

            Console.WriteLine($"One-time schedule '{scheduleName}' created
 successfully.");
            return createSuccess;
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
```

```
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"The target with ARN '{_snsTopicArn}' was not
 found.");
            return false;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"An error occurred while creating the one-time
 schedule '{scheduleName}'.");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a recurring schedule to send events at a specified rate in
 minutes.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>True if the recurring schedule was created successfully.</
returns>
    public static async Task<bool> CreateRecurringSchedule()
    {
        Console.WriteLine("Creating a recurring schedule to send events for one
 hour...");

        try
        {
            // Prompt the user for a schedule name.
            var scheduleName =
                PromptUserForResourceName("Enter a name for the recurring
 schedule: ");

            // Prompt the user for the schedule rate (in minutes).
            var scheduleRateInMinutes =
                PromptUserForInteger("Enter the desired schedule rate (in
 minutes): ");

            // Create the recurring schedule.
            var createSuccess = await _schedulerWrapper.CreateScheduleAsync(
                scheduleName,
                $"rate({scheduleRateInMinutes} minutes)",
                _scheduleGroupName,
                _snsTopicArn,
                _roleArn,
                $"Recurrent event test from schedule {scheduleName}.");
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"Subscription email will receive an email from
this event.");
            Console.WriteLine($"You must confirm your subscription to receive
event emails.");

            // Delete the schedule when the user is finished.
            if (!_interactive || GetYesNoResponse($"Are you ready to delete the
'{scheduleName}' schedule? (y/n)"))
            {
                await _schedulerWrapper.DeleteScheduleAsync(scheduleName,
_scheduleGroupName);
            }

            return createSuccess;
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"The target with ARN '{_snsTopicArn}' was not
found.");
            return false;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, "An error occurred while creating the recurring
schedule.");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Cleans up the resources created during the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>True if the cleanup was successful.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> Cleanup()
    {
        // Prompt the user to confirm cleanup.
        var cleanup = !_interactive || GetYesNoResponse(
            "Do you want to delete all resources created by this scenario? (y/n)
");
        if (cleanup)
        {
            try
            {
                // Delete the schedule group.
```

```
                var groupDeleteSuccess = await
_schedulerWrapper.DeleteScheduleGroupAsync(_scheduleGroupName);

                // Destroy the CloudFormation stack and wait for it to be
removed.
                var stackDeleteSuccess = await
DeleteCloudFormationStack(_stackName, false);

                return groupDeleteSuccess && stackDeleteSuccess;
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                _logger.LogError(ex,
                    "An error occurred while cleaning up the resources.");
                return false;
            }
        }
        _logger.LogInformation("EventBridge Scheduler scenario is complete.");
        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the resources in the stack and wait for confirmation.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="stackName">The name of the stack.</param>
    /// <param name="forceDelete">True to force delete the stack.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    private static async Task<bool> DeleteCloudFormationStack(string stackName,
bool forceDelete)
    {
        var request = new DeleteStackRequest
        {
            StackName = stackName,
        };

        if (forceDelete)
        {
            request.DeletionMode = DeletionMode.FORCE_DELETE_STACK;
        }

        await _amazonCloudFormation.DeleteStackAsync(request);
        Console.WriteLine($"CloudFormation stack '{_stackName}' is being deleted.
This may take a few minutes.");
```

```
        bool stackDeleted = await WaitForStackDeletion(_stackName, forceDelete);

        if (stackDeleted)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"CloudFormation stack '{_stackName}' has been
deleted.");
            return true;
        }
        else
        {
            _logger.LogError($"Failed to delete CloudFormation stack
'{_stackName}'.");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Wait for the stack to be deleted.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="stackName">The name of the stack.</param>
    /// <param name="forceDelete">True to force delete the stack.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    private static async Task<bool> WaitForStackDeletion(string stackName, bool
forceDelete)
    {
        int retryCount = 0;
        const int maxRetries = 10;
        const int retryDelay = 30000; // 30 seconds

        while (retryCount < maxRetries)
        {
            var describeStacksRequest = new DescribeStacksRequest
            {
                StackName = stackName
            };

            try
            {
                var describeStacksResponse = await
_amazonCloudFormation.DescribeStacksAsync(describeStacksRequest);

                if (describeStacksResponse.Stacks.Count == 0 ||
describeStacksResponse.Stacks[0].StackStatus == StackStatus.DELETE_COMPLETE)
                {
```

```
                    return true;
                }
                if (!forceDelete && describeStacksResponse.Stacks[0].StackStatus
 == StackStatus.DELETE_FAILED)
                {
                    // Try one time to force delete.
                    return await DeleteCloudFormationStack(stackName, true);
                }
            }
            catch (AmazonCloudFormationException ex) when (ex.ErrorCode ==
 "ValidationError")
            {
                // Stack does not exist, so it has been successfully deleted.
                return true;
            }

            Console.WriteLine($"Waiting for CloudFormation stack '{stackName}' to
 be deleted...");
            await Task.Delay(retryDelay);
            retryCount++;
        }

        _logger.LogError($"Timed out waiting for CloudFormation stack
 '{stackName}' to be deleted.");
        return false;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Helper method to get a yes or no response from the user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="question">The question string to print on the console.</
param>
    /// <returns>True if the user responds with a yes.</returns>
    private static bool GetYesNoResponse(string question)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(question);
        var ynResponse = Console.ReadLine();
        var response = ynResponse != null && ynResponse.Equals("y",
 StringComparison.InvariantCultureIgnoreCase);
        return response;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Prompt the user for a valid email address.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The valid email address.</returns>
    private static string PromptUserForEmail()
    {
        if (_interactive)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Enter an email address to use for event
subscriptions: ");

            string email = Console.ReadLine()!;

            if (!IsValidEmail(email))
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Invalid email address. Please try again.");
                return PromptUserForEmail();
            }
            return email;
        }
        // Used when running without user prompts.
        return "";
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Prompt the user for a non-empty stack name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The valid stack name</returns>
    private static string PromptUserForStackName()
    {
        Console.WriteLine("Enter a name for the AWS Cloud Formation Stack: ");
        if (_interactive)
        {
            string stackName = Console.ReadLine()!;
            var regex = "[a-zA-Z][-a-zA-Z0-9]|arn:[-a-zA-Z0-9:/._+]";
            if (!Regex.IsMatch(stackName, regex))
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"Invalid stack name. Please use a name that matches the
pattern {regex}.");
                return PromptUserForStackName();
            }

            return stackName;
        }
        // Used when running without user prompts.
```

```
        return _stackName;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Prompt the user for a non-empty resource name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The valid stack name</returns>
    private static string PromptUserForResourceName(string prompt)
    {
        if (_interactive)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(prompt);
            string resourceName = Console.ReadLine()!;
            var regex = "[0-9a-zA-Z-_.]+";
            if (!Regex.IsMatch(resourceName, regex))
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Invalid resource name. Please use a name that
matches the pattern {regex}.");
                return PromptUserForResourceName(prompt);
            }
            return resourceName!;
        }
        // Used when running without user prompts.
        return "resource-" + Guid.NewGuid();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Prompt the user for a non-empty resource name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The valid stack name</returns>
    private static int PromptUserForInteger(string prompt)
    {
        if (_interactive)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(prompt);
            string stringResponse = Console.ReadLine()!;
            if (string.IsNullOrWhiteSpace(stringResponse) ||
                !Int32.TryParse(stringResponse, out var intResponse))
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Invalid integer. ");
                return PromptUserForInteger(prompt);
            }
            return intResponse!;
        }
```

```
        // Used when running without user prompts.
        return 1;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Use System Mail to check for a valid email address.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="email">The string to verify.</param>
    /// <returns>True if a valid email address.</returns>
    private static bool IsValidEmail(string email)
    {
        try
        {
            var mailAddress = new System.Net.Mail.MailAddress(email);
            return mailAddress.Address == email;
        }
        catch
        {
            // Invalid emails will cause an exception, return false.
            return false;
        }
    }
}
```

서비스 작업용 래퍼입니다.

```
using Amazon.Scheduler;
using Amazon.Scheduler.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;

namespace SchedulerActions;

/// <summary>
/// Wrapper class for Amazon EventBridge Scheduler operations.
/// </summary>
public class SchedulerWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonScheduler _amazonScheduler;
    private readonly ILogger<SchedulerWrapper> _logger;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the SchedulerWrapper class.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonScheduler">The injected EventBridge Scheduler
client.</param>
    /// <param name="logger">The injected logger.</param>
    public SchedulerWrapper(IAmazonScheduler amazonScheduler,
ILogger<SchedulerWrapper> logger)
    {
        _amazonScheduler = amazonScheduler;
        _logger = logger;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Creates a new schedule in Amazon EventBridge Scheduler.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the schedule.</param>
    /// <param name="scheduleExpression">The schedule expression that defines
when the schedule should run.</param>
    /// <param name="scheduleGroupName">The name of the schedule group to which
the schedule should be added.</param>
    /// <param name="deleteAfterCompletion">Indicates whether to delete the
schedule after completion.</param>
    /// <param name="useFlexibleTimeWindow">Indicates whether to use a flexible
time window for the schedule.</param>
    /// <param name="targetArn">ARN of the event target.</param>
    /// <param name="roleArn">Execution Role ARN.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the schedule was created successfully, false
otherwise.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateScheduleAsync(
            string name,
            string scheduleExpression,
            string scheduleGroupName,
            string targetArn,
            string roleArn,
            string input,
            bool deleteAfterCompletion = false,
            bool useFlexibleTimeWindow = false)
    {
        try
        {
            int hoursToRun = 1;
            int flexibleTimeWindowMinutes = 10;

            var request = new CreateScheduleRequest
            {
```

```
                Name = name,
                ScheduleExpression = scheduleExpression,
                GroupName = scheduleGroupName,
                Target = new Target { Arn = targetArn, RoleArn = roleArn, Input =
input },
                ActionAfterCompletion = deleteAfterCompletion
                    ? ActionAfterCompletion.DELETE
                    : ActionAfterCompletion.NONE,
                StartDate = DateTime.UtcNow, // Ignored for one-time schedules.
                EndDate =
                    DateTime.UtcNow
                        .AddHours(hoursToRun) // Ignored for one-time schedules.
            };
            // Allow a flexible time window if the caller specifies it.
            request.FlexibleTimeWindow = new FlexibleTimeWindow
            {
                Mode = useFlexibleTimeWindow
                    ? FlexibleTimeWindowMode.FLEXIBLE
                    : FlexibleTimeWindowMode.OFF,
                MaximumWindowInMinutes = useFlexibleTimeWindow
                    ? flexibleTimeWindowMinutes
                    : null
            };

            var response = await _amazonScheduler.CreateScheduleAsync(request);

            Console.WriteLine($"Successfully created schedule '{name}' " +
                              $"in schedule group '{scheduleGroupName}':
{response.ScheduleArn}.");
            return true;
        }
        catch (ConflictException ex)
        {
            // If the name is not unique, a ConflictException will be thrown.
            _logger.LogError($"Failed to create schedule '{name}' due to a
conflict. {ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An error occurred while creating schedule '{name}'
" +
                             $"in schedule group '{scheduleGroupName}':
{ex.Message}");
```

```
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Creates a new schedule group in Amazon EventBridge Scheduler.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the schedule group.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the schedule group was created successfully, false
otherwise.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateScheduleGroupAsync(string name)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new CreateScheduleGroupRequest { Name = name };

            var response = await
_amazonScheduler.CreateScheduleGroupAsync(request);

            Console.WriteLine($"Successfully created schedule group '{name}':
{response.ScheduleGroupArn}.");
            return true;

        }
        catch (ConflictException ex)
        {
            // If the name is not unique, a ConflictException will be thrown.
            _logger.LogError($"Failed to create schedule group '{name}' due to a
conflict. {ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while creating schedule group '{name}':
{ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Deletes an existing schedule from Amazon EventBridge Scheduler.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the schedule to delete.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="groupName">The group name of the schedule to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the schedule was deleted successfully, false
otherwise.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteScheduleAsync(string name, string groupName)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new DeleteScheduleRequest
            {
                Name = name,
                GroupName = groupName
            };

            await _amazonScheduler.DeleteScheduleAsync(request);

            Console.WriteLine($"Successfully deleted schedule with name
'{name}'.");
            return true;

        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"Failed to delete schedule with ID '{name}' because the resource
was not found: {ex.Message}");
            return true;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while deleting schedule with ID '{name}':
{ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Deletes an existing schedule group from Amazon EventBridge Scheduler.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the schedule group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the schedule group was deleted successfully, false
otherwise.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteScheduleGroupAsync(string name)
    {
```

```
        try
        {
            var request = new DeleteScheduleGroupRequest { Name = name };

            await _amazonScheduler.DeleteScheduleGroupAsync(request);

            Console.WriteLine($"Successfully deleted schedule group '{name}'.");
            return true;

        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"Failed to delete schedule group '{name}' because the resource
 was not found: {ex.Message}");
            return true;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while deleting schedule group '{name}':
 {ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - CreateSchedule
  - CreateScheduleGroup
  - DeleteSchedule
  - DeleteScheduleGroups

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.scheduler.model.SchedulerException;
import javax.mail.internet.AddressException;
import javax.mail.internet.InternetAddress;
import java.time.LocalDateTime;
import java.time.format.DateTimeFormatter;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Scanner;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletionException;

/**
 * This Java code example performs the following tasks for the Amazon EventBridge
 Scheduler workflow:
 * <p>
 * 1. Prepare the Application:
 * - Prompt the user for an email address to use for the subscription for the SNS
 topic subscription.
 * - Deploy the Cloud Formation template in resources/cfn_template.yaml for
 resource creation.
 * - Store the outputs of the stack into variables for use in the workflow.
 * - Create a schedule group for all workflow schedules.
 * <p>
 * 2. Create one-time Schedule:
 * - Create a one-time schedule to send an initial event.
 * - Use a Flexible Time Window and set the schedule to delete after completion.
 * - Wait for the user to receive the event email from SNS.
 * <p>
 * 3. Create a time-based schedule:
```

```
 * - Prompt the user for how many X times per Y hours a recurring event should be
 scheduled.
 * - Create the scheduled event for X times per hour for Y hours.
 * - Wait for the user to receive the event email from SNS.
 * - Delete the schedule when the user is finished.
 * <p>
 * 4. Clean up:
 * - Prompt the user for y/n answer if they want to destroy the stack and clean
 up all resources.
 * - Delete the schedule group.
 * - Destroy the Cloud Formation stack and wait until the stack has been removed.
 */

public class EventbridgeSchedulerScenario {

    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(EventbridgeSchedulerScenario.class);
    private static final Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
    private static String STACK_NAME = "workflow-stack-name";
    private static final String scheduleGroupName = "schedules-group";

    private static String recurringScheduleName = "";

    private static String oneTimeScheduleName = "";

    private static final EventbridgeSchedulerActions eventbridgeActions = new
 EventbridgeSchedulerActions();

    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");

    public static String roleArn = "";
    public static String snsTopicArn = "";

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("Welcome to the Amazon EventBridge Scheduler Workflow.");
        logger.info("""
            Amazon EventBridge Scheduler is a fully managed service that helps
 you schedule and execute
            a wide range of tasks and events in the cloud. It's designed to
 simplify the process of
            scheduling and managing recurring or one-time events, making it
 easier for developers and
```

```
            businesses to automate various workflows and processes.

            One of the key features of Amazon EventBridge Scheduler is its
ability to schedule events
            based on a variety of triggers, including time-based schedules,
custom event patterns, or
            even integration with other AWS services. For example, you can use
EventBridge Scheduler
            to schedule a report generation task to run every weekday at 9 AM, or
to trigger a
            Lambda function when a specific Amazon S3 object is created.

            This flexibility allows you to build complex and dynamic event-driven
architectures
            that adapt to your business needs.

            Lets get started...
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue();
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("1. Prepare the application.");
        waitForInputToContinue();
        try {
            boolean prepareSuccess = prepareApplication();
            logger.info(DASHES);

            if (prepareSuccess) {
                logger.info("2. Create one-time schedule.");
                logger.info("""
                    A one-time schedule in Amazon EventBridge Scheduler is an
event trigger that allows
                    you to schedule a one-time event to run at a specific date
and time. This is useful for
                    executing a specific task or workflow at a predetermined
time, without the need for recurring
                    or complex scheduling.
                    """);
                waitForInputToContinue();
                createOneTimeSchedule();
                logger.info("Do you want to delete the schedule {} (y/n) ?",
oneTimeScheduleName);
                String ans = scanner.nextLine().trim();
```

```
                if (ans.equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {

eventbridgeActions.deleteScheduleAsync(oneTimeScheduleName,scheduleGroupName);
                }
                logger.info(DASHES);

                logger.info("3. Create a recurring schedule.");
                logger.info("""
                    A recurring schedule is a feature that allows you to schedule
and manage the execution
                    of your serverless applications or workloads on a recurring
basis. For example,
                    with EventBridge Scheduler, you can create custom schedules
for your AWS Lambda functions,
                    AWS Step Functions, and other supported event sources,
enabling you to automate tasks and
                    workflows without the need for complex infrastructure
management.
                    """);
                waitForInputToContinue();
                createRecurringSchedule();
                logger.info("Do you want to delete the schedule {} (y/n) ?",
oneTimeScheduleName);
                String ans2 = scanner.nextLine().trim();
                if (ans2.equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {

eventbridgeActions.deleteScheduleAsync(recurringScheduleName,scheduleGroupName);
                }
                logger.info(DASHES);
            }
        } catch (Exception ex) {
            logger.info("There was a problem with the workflow {}, initiating
cleanup...", ex.getMessage());
            cleanUp();
        }

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("4. Clean up the resources.");
        logger.info("Do you want to delete these AWS resources (y/n) ?");
        String delAns = scanner.nextLine().trim();
        if (delAns.equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
            cleanUp();
        } else {
            logger.info("The AWS resources will not be deleted.");
```

```
        }
        logger.info("Amazon EventBridge Scheduler workflow completed.");
        logger.info(DASHES);
    }

    /**
     * Cleans up the resources associated with the EventBridge scheduler.
     * If any errors occur during the cleanup process, the corresponding error
messages are logged.
     */
    public static void cleanUp() {
        logger.info("First, delete the schedule group.");
        logger.info("When the schedule group is deleted, schedules that are part
of that group are deleted.");
        waitForInputToContinue();
        try {

eventbridgeActions.deleteScheduleGroupAsync(scheduleGroupName).join();

        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof SchedulerException schedulerException) {
                logger.error("Scheduler error occurred: Error message: {}, Error
code {}",
                    schedulerException.getMessage(),
schedulerException.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), schedulerException);
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage());
            }
            return;
        }

        logger.info("Destroy the CloudFormation stack");
        waitForInputToContinue();
        CloudFormationHelper.destroyCloudFormationStack(STACK_NAME);
    }

    /**
     * Prepares the application by creating resources in a CloudFormation stack,
including an SNS topic
     * that will be subscribed to the EventBridge Scheduler events. The user will
need to confirm the subscription
     * in order to receive event emails.
```

```
     *
     * @return true if the application preparation was successful, false
otherwise
     */
    public static boolean prepareApplication() {
        logger.info("""
            This example creates resources in a CloudFormation stack, including
an SNS topic
            that will be subscribed to the EventBridge Scheduler events.
            You will need to confirm the subscription in order to receive event
emails.
             """);

        String emailAddress = promptUserForEmail();
        logger.info("You entered {}", emailAddress);

        logger.info("Do you want to use a custom Stack name (y/n) ?");
        String ans = scanner.nextLine().trim();
        if (ans.equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
            String newStackName = scanner.nextLine();
            logger.info("You entered {} for the new stack name", newStackName);
            waitForInputToContinue();
            STACK_NAME = newStackName;
        }

        logger.info("Get the roleArn and snsTopicArn values using a
Cloudformation template.");
        waitForInputToContinue();
        CloudFormationHelper.deployCloudFormationStack(STACK_NAME, emailAddress);
        Map<String, String> stackOutputs =
CloudFormationHelper.getStackOutputs(STACK_NAME);
        roleArn = stackOutputs.get("RoleARN");
        snsTopicArn = stackOutputs.get("SNStopicARN");

        logger.info("The roleARN is {}", roleArn);
        logger.info("The snsTopicArn is {}", snsTopicArn);

        try {
            eventbridgeActions.createScheduleGroup(scheduleGroupName).join();
            logger.info("createScheduleGroupAsync completed successfully.");

        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            logger.error("Error occurred: {} ", e.getMessage());
            return false;
```

```
        }
        logger.info("Application preparation complete.");
        return true;
    }

    /**
     * Waits for the user to enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue the
program.
     * This method is used to pause the program execution and wait for user input
before
     * proceeding.
     */
    private static void waitForInputToContinue() {
        while (true) {
            logger.info("");
            logger.info("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:");
            String input = scanner.nextLine();

            if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("c")) {
                logger.info("Continuing with the program...");
                logger.info("");
                break;
            } else {
                // Handle invalid input.
                logger.info("Invalid input. Please try again.");
            }
        }
    }

    /**
     * Prompts the user to enter an email address and validates the input.
     * If the provided email address is invalid, the method will prompt the user
to try again.
     *
     * @return the valid email address entered by the user
     */
    private static String promptUserForEmail() {
        logger.info("Enter an email address to use for event subscriptions: ");
        String email = scanner.nextLine();
        if (!isValidEmail(email)) {
            logger.info("Invalid email address. Please try again.");
            return promptUserForEmail();
        }
        return email;
```

```
    }

    /**
     * Checks if the given email address is valid.
     *
     * @param email the email address to be validated
     * @return {@code true} if the email address is valid, {@code false}
 otherwise
     */
    private static boolean isValidEmail(String email) {
        try {
            InternetAddress emailAddress = new InternetAddress(email);
            emailAddress.validate();
            return true;

        } catch (AddressException e) {
            return false;
        }
    }

    /**
     * Creates a one-time schedule to send an initial event in 1 minute with a
 flexible time window.
     *
     * @return {@code true} if the schedule was created successfully, {@code
 false} otherwise
     */
    public static Boolean createOneTimeSchedule() {
        oneTimeScheduleName = promptUserForResourceName("Enter a name for the
 one-time schedule:");
        logger.info("Creating a one-time schedule named {} to send an initial
 event in 1 minute with a flexible time window...", oneTimeScheduleName);
        LocalDateTime scheduledTime = LocalDateTime.now();
        DateTimeFormatter formatter = DateTimeFormatter.ofPattern("yyyy-MM-
dd'T'HH:mm:ss");

        String scheduleExpression = "at(" + scheduledTime.format(formatter) +
 ")";
        return eventbridgeActions.createScheduleAsync(
            oneTimeScheduleName,
            scheduleExpression,
            scheduleGroupName,
            snsTopicArn,
            roleArn,
```

```
            "One time scheduled event test from schedule",
            true,
            true).join();
    }


    /**
     * Creates a recurring schedule to send events based on a specific time.
     *
     * @return A {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with a boolean value
indicating the success or failure of the operation.
     */
    public static Boolean createRecurringSchedule() {
        logger.info("Creating a recurring schedule to send events for one
hour...");
        recurringScheduleName = promptUserForResourceName("Enter a name for the
recurring schedule:");

        // Prompt the user for the schedule rate (in minutes).
        int scheduleRateInMinutes = promptUserForInteger("Enter the desired
schedule rate (in minutes): ");
        String scheduleExpression = "rate(" + scheduleRateInMinutes + "
minutes)";
        return eventbridgeActions.createScheduleAsync(
            recurringScheduleName,
            scheduleExpression,
            scheduleGroupName,
            snsTopicArn,
            roleArn,
            "Recurrent event test from schedule " + recurringScheduleName,
            true,
            true).join();
    }

    /**
     * Prompts the user for a resource name and validates the input.
     *
     * @param prompt the message to display to the user when prompting for the
resource name
     * @return the valid resource name entered by the user
     */
    private static String promptUserForResourceName(String prompt) {
        logger.info(prompt);
        String resourceName = scanner.nextLine();
```

```
        String regex = "[0-9a-zA-Z-_.]+";
        if (!resourceName.matches(regex)) {
            logger.info("Invalid resource name. Please use a name that matches
 the pattern " + regex + ".");
            return promptUserForResourceName(prompt);
        }
        return resourceName;
    }

    /**
     * Prompts the user for an integer input and returns the integer value.
     *
     * @param prompt the message to be displayed to the user when prompting for
 input
     * @return the integer value entered by the user
     */
    private static int promptUserForInteger(String prompt) {
        logger.info(prompt);
        String stringResponse = scanner.nextLine();
        if (stringResponse == null || stringResponse.trim().isEmpty() || !
isInteger(stringResponse)) {
            logger.info("Invalid integer.");
            return promptUserForInteger(prompt);
        }
        return Integer.parseInt(stringResponse);
    }

    /**
     * Checks if the given string represents a valid integer.
     *
     * @param str the string to be checked
     * @return {@code true} if the string represents a valid integer, {@code
 false} otherwise
     */
    private static boolean isInteger(String str) {
        try {
            Integer.parseInt(str);
            return true;
        } catch (NumberFormatException e) {
            return false;
        }
    }
}
```

서비스 작업용 래퍼입니다.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.client.config.ClientOverrideConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.retry.RetryMode;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.async.SdkAsyncHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.nio.netty.NettyNioAsyncHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.scheduler.SchedulerAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.scheduler.model.ActionAfterCompletion;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.scheduler.model.ConflictException;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.scheduler.model.CreateScheduleGroupRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.scheduler.model.CreateScheduleGroupResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.scheduler.model.CreateScheduleRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.scheduler.model.DeleteScheduleGroupRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.scheduler.model.DeleteScheduleRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.scheduler.model.DeleteScheduleResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.scheduler.model.FlexibleTimeWindow;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.scheduler.model.FlexibleTimeWindowMode;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.scheduler.model.ResourceNotFoundException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.scheduler.model.Target;

import java.time.Instant;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import java.time.Duration;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletionException;

public class EventbridgeSchedulerActions {

    private static SchedulerAsyncClient schedulerClient;
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(EventbridgeSchedulerActions.class);

    public static SchedulerAsyncClient getAsyncClient() {
        if (schedulerClient == null) {
            /*
```

```
            The `NettyNioAsyncHttpClient` class is part of the AWS SDK for Java,
version 2,
            and it is designed to provide a high-performance, asynchronous HTTP
client for interacting with AWS services.
             It uses the Netty framework to handle the underlying network
communication and the Java NIO API to
             provide a non-blocking, event-driven approach to HTTP requests and
responses.
             */

            SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
                .maxConcurrency(50)  // Adjust as needed.
                .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the connection
timeout.
                .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the read timeout.
                .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the write timeout.
                .build();

            ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
                .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))  // Set the overall API
call timeout.
                .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))  // Set the
individual call attempt timeout.
                .retryStrategy(RetryMode.STANDARD)
                .build();

            schedulerClient = SchedulerAsyncClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                .build();
        }
        return schedulerClient;
    }


    /**
     * Creates a new schedule group.
     *
     * @param name the name of the schedule group to be created
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} representing the asynchronous
operation of creating the schedule group
     */
```

```
   public CompletableFuture<CreateScheduleGroupResponse>
createScheduleGroup(String name) {
       CreateScheduleGroupRequest request = CreateScheduleGroupRequest.builder()
           .name(name)
           .build();

       logger.info("Initiating createScheduleGroup call for group: {}", name);
       CompletableFuture<CreateScheduleGroupResponse> futureResponse =
getAsyncClient().createScheduleGroup(request);
       futureResponse.whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
           if (ex != null) {
               if (ex instanceof CompletionException && ex.getCause() instanceof
ConflictException) {
                   // Rethrow the ConflictException
                   throw (ConflictException) ex.getCause();
               } else {
                   throw new CompletionException("Failed to create schedule
group: " + name, ex);
               }
           } else if (response == null) {
               throw new RuntimeException("Failed to create schedule group:
response was null");
           } else {
               logger.info("Successfully created schedule group '{}': {}", name,
response.scheduleGroupArn());
           }
       });

       return futureResponse;
   }


   /**
    * Creates a new schedule for a target task.
    *
    * @param name                  the name of the schedule
    * @param scheduleExpression    The schedule expression that defines when the
schedule should run.
    * @param scheduleGroupName     the name of the schedule group to which the
schedule belongs
    * @param targetArn             the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the target
task
    * @param roleArn               the ARN of the IAM role to be used for the
schedule
```

```
     * @param input                 the input data for the target task
     * @param deleteAfterCompletion whether to delete the schedule after it's
executed
     * @param useFlexibleTimeWindow whether to use a flexible time window for the
schedule execution
     * @return true if the schedule was successfully created, false otherwise
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Boolean> createScheduleAsync(
        String name,
        String scheduleExpression,
        String scheduleGroupName,
        String targetArn,
        String roleArn,
        String input,
        boolean deleteAfterCompletion,
        boolean useFlexibleTimeWindow) {

        int hoursToRun = 1;
        int flexibleTimeWindowMinutes = 10;

        Target target = Target.builder()
            .arn(targetArn)
            .roleArn(roleArn)
            .input(input)
            .build();

        FlexibleTimeWindow flexibleTimeWindow = FlexibleTimeWindow.builder()
            .mode(useFlexibleTimeWindow
                ? FlexibleTimeWindowMode.FLEXIBLE
                : FlexibleTimeWindowMode.OFF)
            .maximumWindowInMinutes(useFlexibleTimeWindow
                ? flexibleTimeWindowMinutes
                : null)
            .build();

        Instant startDate = Instant.now();
        Instant endDate = startDate.plus(Duration.ofHours(hoursToRun));

        CreateScheduleRequest request = CreateScheduleRequest.builder()
            .name(name)
            .scheduleExpression(scheduleExpression)
            .groupName(scheduleGroupName)
            .target(target)
            .actionAfterCompletion(deleteAfterCompletion
```

```
                ? ActionAfterCompletion.DELETE
                : ActionAfterCompletion.NONE)
            .startDate(startDate)
            .endDate(endDate)
            .flexibleTimeWindow(flexibleTimeWindow)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().createSchedule(request)
            .thenApply(response -> {
                logger.info("Successfully created schedule {} in schedule group
{}, The ARN is {} ", name, scheduleGroupName, response.scheduleArn());
                return true;
            })
            .whenComplete((result, ex) -> {
                if (ex != null) {
                    if (ex instanceof ConflictException) {
                        // Handle ConflictException
                        logger.error("A conflict exception occurred while
creating the schedule: {}", ex.getMessage());
                        throw new CompletionException("A conflict exception
occurred while creating the schedule: " + ex.getMessage(), ex);
                    } else {
                        throw new CompletionException("Error creating schedule: "
+ ex.getMessage(), ex);
                    }
                }
            });
    }


    /**
     * Deletes the specified schedule group.
     *
     * @param name the name of the schedule group to delete
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the schedule group
has been deleted
     * @throws CompletionException if an error occurs while deleting the schedule
group
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteScheduleGroupAsync(String name) {
        DeleteScheduleGroupRequest request = DeleteScheduleGroupRequest.builder()
            .name(name)
            .build();
```

```
        return getAsyncClient().deleteScheduleGroup(request)
            .thenRun(() -> {
                logger.info("Successfully deleted schedule group {}", name);
            })
            .whenComplete((result, ex) -> {
                if (ex != null) {
                    if (ex instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The resource was not
found: " + ex.getMessage(), ex);
                    } else {
                        throw new CompletionException("Error deleting schedule
group: " + ex.getMessage(), ex);
                    }
                }
            });
    }


    /**
     * Deletes a schedule with the specified name and group name.
     *
     * @param name      the name of the schedule to be deleted
     * @param groupName the group name of the schedule to be deleted
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, indicates
whether the schedule was successfully deleted
     * @throws CompletionException if an error occurs while deleting the
schedule, except for the case where the schedule is not found
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Boolean> deleteScheduleAsync(String name, String
groupName) {
        DeleteScheduleRequest request = DeleteScheduleRequest.builder()
            .name(name)
            .groupName(groupName)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<DeleteScheduleResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().deleteSchedule(request);
        return response.handle((result, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                if (ex instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                    throw new CompletionException("Resource not found while
deleting schedule with ID: " + name, ex);
                } else {
```

```
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to delete schedule.",
 ex);
                }
            }
            logger.info("Successfully deleted schedule with name {}.", name);
            return true;
        });
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - CreateSchedule
  - CreateScheduleGroup
  - DeleteSchedule
  - DeleteScheduleGroups

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
class SchedulerScenario:
    """
    A scenario that demonstrates how to use Boto3 to schedule and receive events
 using
    the Amazon EventBridge Scheduler.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        scheduler_wrapper: SchedulerWrapper,
        cloud_formation_resource: ServiceResource,
```

```
    ):
        self.eventbridge_scheduler = scheduler_wrapper
        self.cloud_formation_resource = cloud_formation_resource
        self.stack: ServiceResource = None
        self.schedule_group_name = None
        self.sns_topic_arn = None
        self.role_arn = None

    def run(self) -> None:
        """
        Runs the scenario.
        """

        print(DASHES)
        print("Welcome to the Amazon EventBridge Scheduler Workflow.")
        print(DASHES)

        print(DASHES)
        self.prepare_application()
        print(DASHES)

        print(DASHES)
        self.create_one_time_schedule()
        print(DASHES)

        print(DASHES)
        self.create_recurring_schedule()
        print(DASHES)

        print(DASHES)
        if q.ask(
            "Do you want to delete all resources created by this workflow? (y/n)
",
            q.is_yesno,
        ):
            self.cleanup()
        print(DASHES)

        print("Amazon EventBridge Scheduler workflow completed.")

    def prepare_application(self) -> None:
        """
        Prepares the application by prompting the user setup information,
deploying a CloudFormation stack and
```

```
        creating a schedule group.
        """
        print("Preparing the application...")
        print(
            "\nThis example creates resources in a CloudFormation stack,
including an SNS topic"
            + "\nthat will be subscribed to the EventBridge Scheduler events. "
            + "\n\nYou will need to confirm the subscription in order to receive
event emails. "
        )

        email_address = q.ask("Enter an email address to use for event
subscriptions: ")
        stack_name = q.ask("Enter a name for the AWS Cloud Formation Stack: ")

        template_file = SchedulerScenario.get_template_as_string()

        parameters = [{"ParameterKey": "email", "ParameterValue": email_address}]

        self.stack = self.deploy_cloudformation_stack(
            stack_name, template_file, parameters
        )
        outputs = self.stack.outputs
        for output in outputs:
            if output.get("OutputKey") == "RoleARN":
                self.role_arn = output.get("OutputValue")
            elif output.get("OutputKey") == "SNStopicARN":
                self.sns_topic_arn = output.get("OutputValue")

        if not self.sns_topic_arn or not self.role_arn:
            error_string = f"""
            Failed to retrieve required outputs from CloudFormation stack.
            'sns_topic_arn'={self.sns_topic_arn}, 'role_arn'={self.role_arn}
            """
            logger.error(error_string)
            raise ValueError(error_string)

        print(f"Stack output RoleARN: {self.role_arn}")
        print(f"Stack output SNStopicARN: a")
        schedule_group_name = "scenario-schedules-group"
        schedule_group_arn = self.eventbridge_scheduler.create_schedule_group(
            schedule_group_name
        )
        print(
```

```
            f"Successfully created schedule group '{self.schedule_group_name}':
{schedule_group_arn}."
        )
        self.schedule_group_name = schedule_group_name
        print("Application preparation complete.")

    def create_one_time_schedule(self) -> None:
        """
        Creates a one-time schedule to send an initial event.
        """
        schedule_name = q.ask("Enter a name for the one-time schedule:")

        scheduled_time = datetime.now(timezone.utc) + timedelta(minutes=1)
        formatted_scheduled_time = scheduled_time.strftime("%Y-%m-%dT%H:%M:%S")

        print(
            f"Creating a one-time schedule named '{schedule_name}' "
            + f"\nto send an initial event in 1 minute with a flexible time
window..."
        )

        schedule_arn = self.eventbridge_scheduler.create_schedule(
            schedule_name,
            f"at({formatted_scheduled_time})",
            self.schedule_group_name,
            self.sns_topic_arn,
            self.role_arn,
            f"One time scheduled event test from schedule {schedule_name}.",
            delete_after_completion=True,
            use_flexible_time_window=True,
        )
        print(
            f"Successfully created schedule '{schedule_name}' in schedule group
'scenario-schedules-group': {schedule_arn}."
        )
        print(f"Subscription email will receive an email from this event.")
        print(f"You must confirm your subscription to receive event emails.")
        print(f"One-time schedule '{schedule_name}' created successfully.")

    def create_recurring_schedule(self) -> None:
        """
        Create a recurring schedule to send events at a specified rate in
minutes.
        """
```

```
        print("Creating a recurring schedule to send events for one hour...")
        schedule_name = q.ask("Enter a name for the recurring schedule: ")
        schedule_rate_in_minutes = q.ask(
            "Enter the desired schedule rate (in minutes): ", q.is_int
        )

        schedule_arn = self.eventbridge_scheduler.create_schedule(
            schedule_name,
            f"rate({schedule_rate_in_minutes} minutes)",
            self.schedule_group_name,
            self.sns_topic_arn,
            self.role_arn,
            f"Recurrent event test from schedule {schedule_name}.",
        )

        print(
            f"Successfully created schedule '{schedule_name}' in schedule group
'scenario-schedules-group': {schedule_arn}."
        )
        print(f"Subscription email will receive an email from this event.")
        print(f"You must confirm your subscription to receive event emails.")

        if q.ask(
            f"Are you ready to delete the '{schedule_name}' schedule? (y/n)",
q.is_yesno
        ):
            self.eventbridge_scheduler.delete_schedule(
                schedule_name, self.schedule_group_name
            )

    def deploy_cloudformation_stack(
        self, stack_name: str, cfn_template: str, parameters: [dict[str, str]]
    ) -> ServiceResource:
        """
        Deploys prerequisite resources used by the scenario. The resources are
        defined in the associated `cfn_template.yaml` AWS CloudFormation script
and are deployed
        as a CloudFormation stack, so they can be easily managed and destroyed.

        :param stack_name: The name of the CloudFormation stack.
        :param cfn_template: The CloudFormation template as a string.
        :param parameters: The parameters for the CloudFormation stack.
        :return: The CloudFormation stack resource.
```

```
        """
        print(f"Deploying CloudFormation stack: {stack_name}.")
        stack = self.cloud_formation_resource.create_stack(
            StackName=stack_name,
            TemplateBody=cfn_template,
            Capabilities=["CAPABILITY_NAMED_IAM"],
            Parameters=parameters,
        )
        print(f"CloudFormation stack creation started: {stack_name}")
        print("Waiting for CloudFormation stack creation to complete...")
        waiter = self.cloud_formation_resource.meta.client.get_waiter(
            "stack_create_complete"
        )
        waiter.wait(StackName=stack.name)
        stack.load()
        print("CloudFormation stack creation complete.")

        return stack

    def destroy_cloudformation_stack(self, stack: ServiceResource) -> None:
        """
        Destroys the resources managed by the CloudFormation stack, and the
CloudFormation
        stack itself.

        :param stack: The CloudFormation stack that manages the example
resources.
        """
        print(
            f"CloudFormation stack '{stack.name}' is being deleted. This may take
a few minutes."
        )
        stack.delete()
        waiter = self.cloud_formation_resource.meta.client.get_waiter(
            "stack_delete_complete"
        )
        waiter.wait(StackName=stack.name)
        print(f"CloudFormation stack '{stack.name}' has been deleted.")

    def cleanup(self) -> None:
        """
        Deletes the CloudFormation stack and the resources created for the demo.
        """
```

```
        if self.schedule_group_name:
            schedule_group_name = self.schedule_group_name
            self.schedule_group_name = None
            self.eventbridge_scheduler.delete_schedule_group(schedule_group_name)
            print(f"Successfully deleted schedule group
 '{schedule_group_name}'.")

        if self.stack is not None:
            stack = self.stack
            self.stack = None
            self.destroy_cloudformation_stack(stack)
        print("Stack deleted, demo complete.")

    @staticmethod
    def get_template_as_string() -> str:
        """
        Returns a string containing this scenario's CloudFormation template.
        """
        script_directory = os.path.dirname(os.path.abspath(__file__))
        template_file_path = os.path.join(script_directory, "cfn_template.yaml")
        file = open(template_file_path, "r")
        return file.read()


if __name__ == "__main__":
    demo: SchedulerScenario = None
    try:
        scheduler_wrapper = SchedulerWrapper.from_client()
        cloud_formation_resource = resource("cloudformation")
        demo = SchedulerScenario(scheduler_wrapper, cloud_formation_resource)
        demo.run()

    except Exception as exception:
        logging.exception("Something went wrong with the demo!")
        if demo is not None:
            demo.cleanup()
```

Amazon EventBridge 스케줄러 작업을 래핑하는 SchedulerWrapper 클래스입니다.

```
class SchedulerWrapper:
    def __init__(self, eventbridge_scheduler_client: client):
```

```
        self.scheduler_client = eventbridge_scheduler_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "SchedulerWrapper":
        """
        Creates a SchedulerWrapper instance with a default EventBridge Scheduler
client.

        :return: An instance of SchedulerWrapper initialized with the default
EventBridge Scheduler client.
        """
        eventbridge_scheduler_client = boto3.client("scheduler")
        return cls(eventbridge_scheduler_client)


    def create_schedule(
        self,
        name: str,
        schedule_expression: str,
        schedule_group_name: str,
        target_arn: str,
        role_arn: str,
        input: str,
        delete_after_completion: bool = False,
        use_flexible_time_window: bool = False,
    ) -> str:
        """
        Creates a new schedule with the specified parameters.

        :param name: The name of the schedule.
        :param schedule_expression: The expression that defines when the schedule
runs.
        :param schedule_group_name: The name of the schedule group.
        :param target_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the target.
        :param role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the execution IAM
role.
        :param input: The input for the target.
        :param delete_after_completion: Whether to delete the schedule after it
completes.
        :param use_flexible_time_window: Whether to use a flexible time window.

        :return The ARN of the created schedule.
        """
        try:
```

```
            hours_to_run = 1
            flexible_time_window_minutes = 10
            parameters = {
                "Name": name,
                "ScheduleExpression": schedule_expression,
                "GroupName": schedule_group_name,
                "Target": {"Arn": target_arn, "RoleArn": role_arn, "Input":
 input},
                "StartDate": datetime.now(timezone.utc),
                "EndDate": datetime.now(timezone.utc) +
 timedelta(hours=hours_to_run),
            }

            if delete_after_completion:
                parameters["ActionAfterCompletion"] = "DELETE"

            if use_flexible_time_window:
                parameters["FlexibleTimeWindow"] = {
                    "Mode": "FLEXIBLE",
                    "MaximumWindowInMinutes": flexible_time_window_minutes,
                }
            else:
                parameters["FlexibleTimeWindow"] = {"Mode": "OFF"}

            response = self.scheduler_client.create_schedule(**parameters)
            return response["ScheduleArn"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ConflictException":
                logger.error(
                    "Failed to create schedule '%s' due to a conflict. %s",
                    name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error creating schedule: %s", err.response["Error"]
["Message"]
                )
            raise


    def delete_schedule(self, name: str, schedule_group_name: str) -> None:
        """
        Deletes the schedule with the specified name and schedule group.
```

```
        :param name: The name of the schedule.
        :param schedule_group_name: The name of the schedule group.
        """
        try:
            self.scheduler_client.delete_schedule(
                Name=name, GroupName=schedule_group_name
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error(
                    "Failed to delete schedule with ID '%s' because the resource
 was not found: %s",
                    name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error deleting schedule: %s", err.response["Error"]
["Message"]
                )
                raise


    def create_schedule_group(self, name: str) -> str:
        """
        Creates a new schedule group with the specified name and description.

        :param name: The name of the schedule group.
        :param description: The description of the schedule group.

        :return: The ARN of the created schedule group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.scheduler_client.create_schedule_group(Name=name)
            return response["ScheduleGroupArn"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ConflictException":
                logger.error(
                    "Failed to create schedule group '%s' due to a conflict. %s",
                    name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            else:
```

```
                logger.error(
                    "Error creating schedule group: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise


    def delete_schedule_group(self, name: str) -> None:
        """
        Deletes the schedule group with the specified name.

        :param name: The name of the schedule group.
        """
        try:
            self.scheduler_client.delete_schedule_group(Name=name)
            logger.info("Schedule group %s deleted successfully.", name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error(
                    "Failed to delete schedule group with ID '%s' because the
resource was not found: %s",
                    name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error deleting schedule group: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - CreateSchedule
  - CreateScheduleGroup
  - DeleteSchedule
  - DeleteScheduleGroups

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Forecast 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Forecast를 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

추가 리소스

- Forecast 사용 설명서 - Forecast에 대한 자세한 정보입니다.
- Forecast API 참조 – 사용 가능한 모든 Forecast 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리입니다. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs 사용한 Forecast의 기본 예제
  - AWS SDKs를 사용한 예측 작업
    - AWS SDK와 CreateDataset 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 CreateForecast 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 DeleteDataset 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 DeleteForecast 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 DescribeForecast 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 ListDatasetGroups 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 ListForecasts 함께 사용

AWS SDKs 사용한 Forecast의 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 SDKs와 함께 AWS Amazon Forecast의 기본 사항을 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- AWS SDKs를 사용한 예측 작업

- AWS SDK와 CreateDataset 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 CreateForecast 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DeleteDataset 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DeleteForecast 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DescribeForecast 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 ListDatasetGroups 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 ListForecasts 함께 사용

AWS SDKs를 사용한 예측 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 Forecast 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 Amazon Forecast API 참조를 참조하세요.

예시

- AWS SDK와 CreateDataset 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 CreateForecast 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DeleteDataset 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DeleteForecast 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DescribeForecast 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 ListDatasetGroups 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 ListForecasts 함께 사용

AWS SDK와 **`CreateDataset`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateDataset`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.ForecastClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.CreateDatasetRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.Schema;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.SchemaAttribute;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.CreateDatasetResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.ForecastException;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class CreateDataSet {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <name>\s

                Where:
                    name - The name of the data set.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
```

```
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String name = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        ForecastClient forecast = ForecastClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        String myDataSetARN = createForecastDataSet(forecast, name);
        System.out.println("The ARN of the new data set is " + myDataSetARN);
        forecast.close();
    }

    public static String createForecastDataSet(ForecastClient forecast, String
 name) {
        try {
            Schema schema = Schema.builder()
                    .attributes(getSchema())
                    .build();

            CreateDatasetRequest datasetRequest = CreateDatasetRequest.builder()
                    .datasetName(name)
                    .domain("CUSTOM")
                    .datasetType("RELATED_TIME_SERIES")
                    .dataFrequency("D")
                    .schema(schema)
                    .build();

            CreateDatasetResponse response =
 forecast.createDataset(datasetRequest);
            return response.datasetArn();

        } catch (ForecastException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }

        return "";
    }

    // Create a SchemaAttribute list required to create a data set.
    private static List<SchemaAttribute> getSchema() {
```

```
        List<SchemaAttribute> schemaList = new ArrayList<>();
        SchemaAttribute att1 = SchemaAttribute.builder()
                .attributeName("item_id")
                .attributeType("string")
                .build();

        SchemaAttribute att2 = SchemaAttribute.builder()
                .attributeName("timestamp")
                .attributeType("timestamp")
                .build();

        SchemaAttribute att3 = SchemaAttribute.builder()
                .attributeName("target_value")
                .attributeType("float")
                .build();

        // Push the SchemaAttribute objects to the List.
        schemaList.add(att1);
        schemaList.add(att2);
        schemaList.add(att3);
        return schemaList;
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateDataset를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **CreateForecast** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateForecast`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.ForecastClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.CreateForecastRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.CreateForecastResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.ForecastException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class CreateForecast {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <name> <predictorArn>\s

                Where:
                    name - The name of the forecast.\s
                    predictorArn - The arn of the predictor to use.\s

                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String name = args[0];
        String predictorArn = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        ForecastClient forecast = ForecastClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        String forecastArn = createNewForecast(forecast, name, predictorArn);
        System.out.println("The ARN of the new forecast is " + forecastArn);
        forecast.close();
    }
```

```
    public static String createNewForecast(ForecastClient forecast, String name,
 String predictorArn) {
        try {
            CreateForecastRequest forecastRequest =
 CreateForecastRequest.builder()
                    .forecastName(name)
                    .predictorArn(predictorArn)
                    .build();

            CreateForecastResponse response =
 forecast.createForecast(forecastRequest);
            return response.forecastArn();

        } catch (ForecastException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateForecast를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **DeleteDataset** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteDataset의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.ForecastClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.DeleteDatasetRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.ForecastException;
```

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DeleteDataset {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <datasetARN>\s

                Where:
                    datasetARN - The ARN of the data set to delete.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String datasetARN = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        ForecastClient forecast = ForecastClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        deleteForecastDataSet(forecast, datasetARN);
        forecast.close();
    }

    public static void deleteForecastDataSet(ForecastClient forecast, String
 myDataSetARN) {
        try {
            DeleteDatasetRequest deleteRequest = DeleteDatasetRequest.builder()
                    .datasetArn(myDataSetARN)
                    .build();
```

```
            forecast.deleteDataset(deleteRequest);
            System.out.println("The Data Set was deleted");

        } catch (ForecastException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteDataset를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **DeleteForecast** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteForecast의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.ForecastClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.DeleteDatasetRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.ForecastException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DeleteDataset {
```

```
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <datasetARN>\s

                Where:
                    datasetARN - The ARN of the data set to delete.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String datasetARN = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        ForecastClient forecast = ForecastClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        deleteForecastDataSet(forecast, datasetARN);
        forecast.close();
    }

    public static void deleteForecastDataSet(ForecastClient forecast, String
 myDataSetARN) {
        try {
            DeleteDatasetRequest deleteRequest = DeleteDatasetRequest.builder()
                    .datasetArn(myDataSetARN)
                    .build();

            forecast.deleteDataset(deleteRequest);
            System.out.println("The Data Set was deleted");

        } catch (ForecastException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteForecast를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **DescribeForecast** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeForecast의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.ForecastClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.DescribeForecastRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.DescribeForecastResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.ForecastException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DescribeForecast {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <forecastarn>\s

                Where:
                    forecastarn - The arn of the forecast (for example,
 "arn:aws:forecast:us-west-2:xxxxx322:forecast/my_forecast)
                """;
```

```
        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String forecastarn = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        ForecastClient forecast = ForecastClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        describe(forecast, forecastarn);
        forecast.close();
    }

    public static void describe(ForecastClient forecast, String forecastarn) {
        try {
            DescribeForecastRequest request = DescribeForecastRequest.builder()
                    .forecastArn(forecastarn)
                    .build();

            DescribeForecastResponse response =
 forecast.describeForecast(request);
            System.out.println("The name of the forecast is " +
 response.forecastName());

        } catch (ForecastException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeForecast를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **ListDatasetGroups** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListDatasetGroups`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.ForecastClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.DatasetGroupSummary;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.ListDatasetGroupsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.ListDatasetGroupsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.ForecastException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ListDataSetGroups {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        ForecastClient forecast = ForecastClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listDataGroups(forecast);
        forecast.close();
    }

    public static void listDataGroups(ForecastClient forecast) {
        try {
            ListDatasetGroupsRequest group = ListDatasetGroupsRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(10)
```

```
                    .build();

            ListDatasetGroupsResponse response =
 forecast.listDatasetGroups(group);
            List<DatasetGroupSummary> groups = response.datasetGroups();
            for (DatasetGroupSummary myGroup : groups) {
                System.out.println("The Data Set name is " +
 myGroup.datasetGroupName());
            }

        } catch (ForecastException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListDatasetGroups를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **ListForecasts** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListForecasts`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.ForecastClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.ListForecastsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.ListForecastsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.ForecastSummary;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.ForecastException;
```

```
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ListForecasts {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        ForecastClient forecast = ForecastClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listAllForeCasts(forecast);
        forecast.close();
    }

    public static void listAllForeCasts(ForecastClient forecast) {
        try {
            ListForecastsRequest request = ListForecastsRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .build();

            ListForecastsResponse response = forecast.listForecasts(request);
            List<ForecastSummary> forecasts = response.forecasts();
            for (ForecastSummary forecastSummary : forecasts) {
                System.out.println("The name of the forecast is " +
 forecastSummary.forecastName());
            }

        } catch (ForecastException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListForecasts를 참조하세요.

AWS SDKs AWS Glue 사용에 대한 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 AWS Glue 함께를 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

추가 리소스

- AWS Glue 개발자 안내서 -에 대한 자세한 정보입니다 AWS Glue.
- AWS Glue API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 AWS Glue 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리입니다. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

시작

안녕하세요 AWS Glue

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS Glue를 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
namespace GlueActions;

public class HelloGlue
```

```
{
    private static ILogger logger = null!;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for AWS Glue.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonGlue>()
                .AddTransient<GlueWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
            .CreateLogger<HelloGlue>();
        var glueClient = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonGlue>();

        var request = new ListJobsRequest();

        var jobNames = new List<string>();

        do
        {
            var response = await glueClient.ListJobsAsync(request);
            jobNames.AddRange(response.JobNames);
            request.NextToken = response.NextToken;
        }
        while (request.NextToken is not null);

        Console.Clear();
        Console.WriteLine("Hello, Glue. Let's list your existing Glue Jobs:");
        if (jobNames.Count == 0)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("You don't have any AWS Glue jobs.");
        }
        else
        {
            jobNames.ForEach(Console.WriteLine);
```

```
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListJobs를 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

CMakeLists.txt CMake 파일의 코드입니다.

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS glue)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_glue")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed
 libraries for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()
```

```
# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
     # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory
 for running and debugging.

     # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # if you are building from the command line you
 may need to uncomment this
                                     # and set the proper subdirectory to the
 executables' location.

     AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_glue.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

hello_glue.cpp 소스 파일의 코드입니다.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/glue/GlueClient.h>
#include <aws/glue/model/ListJobsRequest.h>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello Glue" starter application which initializes an AWS Glue client and
 lists the
 *  AWS Glue job definitions.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_glue'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
```

```
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    int result = 0;
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::Glue::GlueClient glueClient(clientConfig);

        std::vector<Aws::String> jobs;

        Aws::String nextToken;  // Used for pagination.
        do {
            Aws::Glue::Model::ListJobsRequest listJobsRequest;
            if (!nextToken.empty()) {
                listJobsRequest.SetNextToken(nextToken);
            }

            Aws::Glue::Model::ListJobsOutcome listRunsOutcome =
 glueClient.ListJobs(
                    listJobsRequest);

            if (listRunsOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const std::vector<Aws::String> &jobNames =
 listRunsOutcome.GetResult().GetJobNames();
                jobs.insert(jobs.end(), jobNames.begin(), jobNames.end());

                nextToken = listRunsOutcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            } else {
                std::cerr << "Error listing jobs. "
                          << listRunsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = 1;
                break;
            }
        } while (!nextToken.empty());

        std::cout << "Your account has " << jobs.size() << " jobs."
                  << std::endl;
        for (size_t i = 0; i < jobs.size(); ++i) {
            std::cout << "   " << i + 1 << ". " << jobs[i] << std::endl;
```

```
        }
    }
    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return result;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 ListJobs를 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
package com.example.glue;

import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glue.GlueClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glue.model.ListJobsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glue.model.ListJobsResponse;
import java.util.List;

public class HelloGlue {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        GlueClient glueClient = GlueClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        listJobs(glueClient);
    }

    public static void listJobs(GlueClient glueClient) {
        ListJobsRequest request = ListJobsRequest.builder()
                .maxResults(10)
                .build();
        ListJobsResponse response = glueClient.listJobs(request);
        List<String> jobList = response.jobNames();
```

```
        jobList.forEach(job -> {
            System.out.println("Job Name: " + job);
        });
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListJobs를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { ListJobsCommand, GlueClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-glue";

const client = new GlueClient({});

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new ListJobsCommand({});

  const { JobNames } = await client.send(command);
  const formattedJobNames = JobNames.join("\n");
  console.log("Job names: ");
  console.log(formattedJobNames);
  return JobNames;
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListJobs를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError


def hello_glue():
    """
    Lists the job definitions in your AWS Glue account, using the AWS SDK for
 Python (Boto3).
    """
    try:
        # Create the Glue client
        glue = boto3.client("glue")

        # List the jobs, limiting the results to 10 per page
        paginator = glue.get_paginator("get_jobs")
        response_iterator = paginator.paginate(
            PaginationConfig={"MaxItems": 10, "PageSize": 10}
        )

        # Print the job names
        print("Here are the jobs in your account:")
        for page in response_iterator:
            for job in page["Jobs"]:
                print(f"\t{job['Name']}")

    except ClientError as e:
        print(f"Error: {e}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    hello_glue()
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListJobs를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-glue'
require 'logger'

# GlueManager is a class responsible for managing AWS Glue operations
# such as listing all Glue jobs in the current AWS account.
class GlueManager
  def initialize(client)
    @client = client
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
  end

  # Lists and prints all Glue jobs in the current AWS account.
  def list_jobs
    @logger.info('Here are the Glue jobs in your account:')

    paginator = @client.get_jobs(max_results: 10)
    jobs = []

    paginator.each_page do |page|
      jobs.concat(page.jobs)
    end

    if jobs.empty?
      @logger.info("You don't have any Glue jobs.")
    else
      jobs.each do |job|
```

```
        @logger.info("- #{job.name}")
      end
    end
  end
end

if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
  glue_client = Aws::Glue::Client.new
  manager = GlueManager.new(glue_client)
  manager.list_jobs
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 ListJobs를 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        let mut list_jobs = glue.list_jobs().into_paginator().send();
        while let Some(list_jobs_output) = list_jobs.next().await {
            match list_jobs_output {
                Ok(list_jobs) => {
                    let names = list_jobs.job_names();
                    info!(?names, "Found these jobs")
                }
                Err(err) => return Err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk(err)),
            }
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 ListJobs을 참조하십시오.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs AWS Glue 사용에 대한 기본 예제
  - 안녕하세요 AWS Glue
  - AWS SDK를 AWS Glue 사용하여의 기본 사항 알아보기
  - AWS SDKs AWS Glue 를 사용하기 위한 작업
    - AWS SDK와 CreateCrawler 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateJob 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 DeleteCrawler 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 DeleteDatabase 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteJob 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 DeleteTable 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 GetCrawler 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 GetDatabase 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetDatabases 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetJob 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetJobRun 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetJobRuns 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetTables 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 ListJobs 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 StartCrawler 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 StartJobRun 함께 사용

AWS SDKs AWS Glue 사용에 대한 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS Glue SDKs에서의 기본 사항을 AWS 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- 안녕하세요 AWS Glue
- AWS SDK를 AWS Glue 사용하여의 기본 사항 알아보기
- AWS SDKs AWS Glue 를 사용하기 위한 작업
  - AWS SDK와 CreateCrawler 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateJob 함께 사용

- AWS SDK와 DeleteCrawler 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DeleteDatabase 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteJob 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DeleteTable 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 GetCrawler 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 GetDatabase 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetDatabases 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetJob 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetJobRun 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetJobRuns 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetTables 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 ListJobs 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 StartCrawler 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 StartJobRun 함께 사용

안녕하세요 AWS Glue

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS Glue를 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
namespace GlueActions;

public class HelloGlue
{
    private static ILogger logger = null!;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
```

```
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for AWS Glue.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonGlue>()
                .AddTransient<GlueWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
            .CreateLogger<HelloGlue>();
        var glueClient = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonGlue>();

        var request = new ListJobsRequest();

        var jobNames = new List<string>();

        do
        {
            var response = await glueClient.ListJobsAsync(request);
            jobNames.AddRange(response.JobNames);
            request.NextToken = response.NextToken;
        }
        while (request.NextToken is not null);

        Console.Clear();
        Console.WriteLine("Hello, Glue. Let's list your existing Glue Jobs:");
        if (jobNames.Count == 0)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("You don't have any AWS Glue jobs.");
        }
        else
        {
            jobNames.ForEach(Console.WriteLine);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListJobs를 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

CMakeLists.txt CMake 파일의 코드입니다.

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS glue)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_glue")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed
 libraries for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})
```

```
if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
     # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory
 for running and debugging.

     # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # if you are building from the command line you
 may need to uncomment this
                                     # and set the proper subdirectory to the
 executables' location.

     AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_glue.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

hello_glue.cpp 소스 파일의 코드입니다.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/glue/GlueClient.h>
#include <aws/glue/model/ListJobsRequest.h>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello Glue" starter application which initializes an AWS Glue client and
 lists the
 *  AWS Glue job definitions.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_glue'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
```

```
    int result = 0;
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::Glue::GlueClient glueClient(clientConfig);

        std::vector<Aws::String> jobs;

        Aws::String nextToken;  // Used for pagination.
        do {
            Aws::Glue::Model::ListJobsRequest listJobsRequest;
            if (!nextToken.empty()) {
                listJobsRequest.SetNextToken(nextToken);
            }

            Aws::Glue::Model::ListJobsOutcome listRunsOutcome =
glueClient.ListJobs(
                    listJobsRequest);

            if (listRunsOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const std::vector<Aws::String> &jobNames =
listRunsOutcome.GetResult().GetJobNames();
                jobs.insert(jobs.end(), jobNames.begin(), jobNames.end());

                nextToken = listRunsOutcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            } else {
                std::cerr << "Error listing jobs. "
                          << listRunsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = 1;
                break;
            }
        } while (!nextToken.empty());

        std::cout << "Your account has " << jobs.size() << " jobs."
                  << std::endl;
        for (size_t i = 0; i < jobs.size(); ++i) {
            std::cout << "   " << i + 1 << ". " << jobs[i] << std::endl;
        }
    }
    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return result;
```

```
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 ListJobs를 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
package com.example.glue;

import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glue.GlueClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glue.model.ListJobsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glue.model.ListJobsResponse;
import java.util.List;

public class HelloGlue {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        GlueClient glueClient = GlueClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        listJobs(glueClient);
    }

    public static void listJobs(GlueClient glueClient) {
        ListJobsRequest request = ListJobsRequest.builder()
                .maxResults(10)
                .build();
        ListJobsResponse response = glueClient.listJobs(request);
        List<String> jobList = response.jobNames();
        jobList.forEach(job -> {
            System.out.println("Job Name: " + job);
        });
    }
```

```
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListJobs를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { ListJobsCommand, GlueClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-glue";

const client = new GlueClient({});

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new ListJobsCommand({});

  const { JobNames } = await client.send(command);
  const formattedJobNames = JobNames.join("\n");
  console.log("Job names: ");
  console.log(formattedJobNames);
  return JobNames;
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListJobs를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError


def hello_glue():
    """
    Lists the job definitions in your AWS Glue account, using the AWS SDK for
 Python (Boto3).
    """
    try:
        # Create the Glue client
        glue = boto3.client("glue")

        # List the jobs, limiting the results to 10 per page
        paginator = glue.get_paginator("get_jobs")
        response_iterator = paginator.paginate(
            PaginationConfig={"MaxItems": 10, "PageSize": 10}
        )

        # Print the job names
        print("Here are the jobs in your account:")
        for page in response_iterator:
            for job in page["Jobs"]:
                print(f"\t{job['Name']}")

    except ClientError as e:
        print(f"Error: {e}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    hello_glue()
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListJobs를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-glue'
require 'logger'

# GlueManager is a class responsible for managing AWS Glue operations
# such as listing all Glue jobs in the current AWS account.
class GlueManager
  def initialize(client)
    @client = client
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
  end

  # Lists and prints all Glue jobs in the current AWS account.
  def list_jobs
    @logger.info('Here are the Glue jobs in your account:')

    paginator = @client.get_jobs(max_results: 10)
    jobs = []

    paginator.each_page do |page|
      jobs.concat(page.jobs)
    end

    if jobs.empty?
      @logger.info("You don't have any Glue jobs.")
    else
      jobs.each do |job|
```

```
        @logger.info("- #{job.name}")
      end
    end
  end
end

if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
  glue_client = Aws::Glue::Client.new
  manager = GlueManager.new(glue_client)
  manager.list_jobs
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 ListJobs를 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        let mut list_jobs = glue.list_jobs().into_paginator().send();
        while let Some(list_jobs_output) = list_jobs.next().await {
            match list_jobs_output {
                Ok(list_jobs) => {
                    let names = list_jobs.job_names();
                    info!(?names, "Found these jobs")
                }
                Err(err) => return Err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk(err)),
            }
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 ListJobs을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK를 AWS Glue 사용하여의 기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 퍼블릭 Amazon S3 버킷을 크롤링하고 CSV 형식의 메타데이터 데이터베이스를 생성하는 크롤러를 생성합니다.
- 의 데이터베이스 및 테이블에 대한 정보를 나열합니다 AWS Glue Data Catalog.
- 작업을 생성하여 S3 버킷에서 CSV 데이터를 추출하고, 데이터를 변환하며, JSON 형식의 출력을 다른 S3 버킷으로 로드합니다.
- 작업 실행에 대한 정보를 나열하고 변환된 데이터를 확인하며 리소스를 정리합니다.

자세한 내용은 자습서: AWS Glue Studio 시작하기를 참조하세요.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

시나리오에서 사용되는 AWS Glue 함수를 래핑하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
using System.Net;

namespace GlueActions;

public class GlueWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonGlue _amazonGlue;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the AWS Glue actions wrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonGlue"></param>
    public GlueWrapper(IAmazonGlue amazonGlue)
    {
```

```
        _amazonGlue = amazonGlue;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an AWS Glue crawler.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="crawlerName">The name for the crawler.</param>
    /// <param name="crawlerDescription">A description of the crawler.</param>
    /// <param name="role">The AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role to
    /// be assumed by the crawler.</param>
    /// <param name="schedule">The schedule on which the crawler will be
executed.</param>
    /// <param name="s3Path">The path to the Amazon Simple Storage Service
(Amazon S3)
    /// bucket where the Python script has been stored.</param>
    /// <param name="dbName">The name to use for the database that will be
    /// created by the crawler.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateCrawlerAsync(
        string crawlerName,
        string crawlerDescription,
        string role,
        string schedule,
        string s3Path,
        string dbName)
    {
        var s3Target = new S3Target
        {
            Path = s3Path,
        };

        var targetList = new List<S3Target>
        {
            s3Target,
        };

        var targets = new CrawlerTargets
        {
            S3Targets = targetList,
        };

        var crawlerRequest = new CreateCrawlerRequest
        {
            DatabaseName = dbName,
```

```
            Name = crawlerName,
            Description = crawlerDescription,
            Targets = targets,
            Role = role,
            Schedule = schedule,
        };

        var response = await _amazonGlue.CreateCrawlerAsync(crawlerRequest);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Create an AWS Glue job.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">The name of the job.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role to be assumed by
    /// the job.</param>
    /// <param name="description">A description of the job.</param>
    /// <param name="scriptUrl">The URL to the script.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateJobAsync(string dbName, string tableName,
string bucketUrl, string jobName, string roleName, string description, string
scriptUrl)
    {
        var command = new JobCommand
        {
            PythonVersion = "3",
            Name = "glueetl",
            ScriptLocation = scriptUrl,
        };

        var arguments = new Dictionary<string, string>
        {
            { "--input_database", dbName },
            { "--input_table", tableName },
            { "--output_bucket_url", bucketUrl }
        };

        var request = new CreateJobRequest
        {
            Command = command,
            DefaultArguments = arguments,
            Description = description,
```

```
            GlueVersion = "3.0",
            Name = jobName,
            NumberOfWorkers = 10,
            Role = roleName,
            WorkerType = "G.1X"
        };

        var response = await _amazonGlue.CreateJobAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an AWS Glue crawler.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="crawlerName">The name of the crawler.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteCrawlerAsync(string crawlerName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonGlue.DeleteCrawlerAsync(new
DeleteCrawlerRequest { Name = crawlerName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the AWS Glue database.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbName">The name of the database.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteDatabaseAsync(string dbName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonGlue.DeleteDatabaseAsync(new
DeleteDatabaseRequest { Name = dbName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an AWS Glue job.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">The name of the job.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteJobAsync(string jobName)
```

```
    {
        var response = await _amazonGlue.DeleteJobAsync(new DeleteJobRequest
{ JobName = jobName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a table from an AWS Glue database.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The table to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteTableAsync(string dbName, string tableName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonGlue.DeleteTableAsync(new DeleteTableRequest
{ Name = tableName, DatabaseName = dbName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an AWS Glue crawler.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="crawlerName">The name of the crawler.</param>
    /// <returns>A Crawler object describing the crawler.</returns>
    public async Task<Crawler?> GetCrawlerAsync(string crawlerName)
    {
        var crawlerRequest = new GetCrawlerRequest
        {
            Name = crawlerName,
        };

        var response = await _amazonGlue.GetCrawlerAsync(crawlerRequest);
        if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            var databaseName = response.Crawler.DatabaseName;
            Console.WriteLine($"{crawlerName} has the database {databaseName}");
            return response.Crawler;
        }

        Console.WriteLine($"No information regarding {crawlerName} could be
found.");
        return null;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about the state of an AWS Glue crawler.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="crawlerName">The name of the crawler.</param>
    /// <returns>A value describing the state of the crawler.</returns>
    public async Task<CrawlerState> GetCrawlerStateAsync(string crawlerName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonGlue.GetCrawlerAsync(
            new GetCrawlerRequest { Name = crawlerName });
        return response.Crawler.State;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an AWS Glue database.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbName">The name of the database.</param>
    /// <returns>A Database object containing information about the database.</
returns>
    public async Task<Database> GetDatabaseAsync(string dbName)
    {
        var databasesRequest = new GetDatabaseRequest
        {
            Name = dbName,
        };

        var response = await _amazonGlue.GetDatabaseAsync(databasesRequest);
        return response.Database;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about a specific AWS Glue job run.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">The name of the job.</param>
    /// <param name="jobRunId">The Id of the job run.</param>
    /// <returns>A JobRun object with information about the job run.</returns>
    public async Task<JobRun> GetJobRunAsync(string jobName, string jobRunId)
    {
        var response = await _amazonGlue.GetJobRunAsync(new GetJobRunRequest
 { JobName = jobName, RunId = jobRunId });
        return response.JobRun;
```

```
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about all AWS Glue runs of a specific job.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">The name of the job.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of JobRun objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<JobRun>> GetJobRunsAsync(string jobName)
    {
        var jobRuns = new List<JobRun>();

        var request = new GetJobRunsRequest
        {
            JobName = jobName,
        };

        // No need to loop to get all the log groups--the SDK does it for us
behind the scenes
        var paginatorForJobRuns =
            _amazonGlue.Paginators.GetJobRuns(request);

        await foreach (var response in paginatorForJobRuns.Responses)
        {
            response.JobRuns.ForEach(jobRun =>
            {
                jobRuns.Add(jobRun);
            });
        }

        return jobRuns;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of tables for an AWS Glue database.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbName">The name of the database.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of Table objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Table>> GetTablesAsync(string dbName)
    {
        var request = new GetTablesRequest { DatabaseName = dbName };
        var tables = new List<Table>();
```

```
        // Get a paginator for listing the tables.
        var tablePaginator = _amazonGlue.Paginators.GetTables(request);

        await foreach (var response in tablePaginator.Responses)
        {
            tables.AddRange(response.TableList);
        }

        return tables;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List AWS Glue jobs using a paginator.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of AWS Glue job names.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> ListJobsAsync()
    {
        var jobNames = new List<string>();

        var listJobsPaginator = _amazonGlue.Paginators.ListJobs(new
ListJobsRequest { MaxResults = 10 });
        await foreach (var response in listJobsPaginator.Responses)
        {
            jobNames.AddRange(response.JobNames);
        }

        return jobNames;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Start an AWS Glue crawler.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="crawlerName">The name of the crawler.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> StartCrawlerAsync(string crawlerName)
    {
        var crawlerRequest = new StartCrawlerRequest
        {
            Name = crawlerName,
        };

        var response = await _amazonGlue.StartCrawlerAsync(crawlerRequest);
```

```
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Start an AWS Glue job run.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">The name of the job.</param>
    /// <returns>A string representing the job run Id.</returns>
    public async Task<string> StartJobRunAsync(
        string jobName,
        string inputDatabase,
        string inputTable,
        string bucketName)
    {
        var request = new StartJobRunRequest
        {
            JobName = jobName,
            Arguments = new Dictionary<string, string>
            {
                {"--input_database", inputDatabase},
                {"--input_table", inputTable},
                {"--output_bucket_url", $"s3://{bucketName}/"}
            }
        };

        var response = await _amazonGlue.StartJobRunAsync(request);
        return response.JobRunId;
    }

}
```

시나리오를 실행하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
global using Amazon.Glue;
global using GlueActions;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
```

```
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Debug;



using Amazon.Glue.Model;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;

namespace GlueBasics;

public class GlueBasics
{
    private static ILogger logger = null!;
    private static IConfiguration _configuration = null!;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for AWS Glue.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
            services.AddAWSService<IAmazonGlue>()
            .AddTransient<GlueWrapper>()
            .AddTransient<UiWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
        .CreateLogger<GlueBasics>();

        _configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally load local settings.
            .Build();

        // These values are stored in settings.json
```

```
        // Once you have run the CDK script to deploy the resources,
        // edit the file to set "BucketName", "RoleName", and "ScriptURL"
        // to the appropriate values. Also set "CrawlerName" to the name
        // you want to give the crawler when it is created.
        string bucketName = _configuration["BucketName"]!;
        string bucketUrl = _configuration["BucketUrl"]!;
        string crawlerName = _configuration["CrawlerName"]!;
        string roleName = _configuration["RoleName"]!;
        string sourceData = _configuration["SourceData"]!;
        string dbName = _configuration["DbName"]!;
        string cron = _configuration["Cron"]!;
        string scriptUrl = _configuration["ScriptURL"]!;
        string jobName = _configuration["JobName"]!;

        var wrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<GlueWrapper>();
        var uiWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<UiWrapper>();

        uiWrapper.DisplayOverview();
        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        // Create the crawler and wait for it to be ready.
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Create AWS Glue crawler");
        Console.WriteLine("Let's begin by creating the AWS Glue crawler.");

        var crawlerDescription = "Crawler created for the AWS Glue Basics
scenario.";
        var crawlerCreated = await wrapper.CreateCrawlerAsync(crawlerName,
crawlerDescription, roleName, cron, sourceData, dbName);
        if (crawlerCreated)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The crawler: {crawlerName} has been created. Now
let's wait until it's ready.");
            CrawlerState crawlerState;
            do
            {
                crawlerState = await wrapper.GetCrawlerStateAsync(crawlerName);
            }
            while (crawlerState != "READY");
            Console.WriteLine($"The crawler {crawlerName} is now ready for
use.");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't create crawler {crawlerName}.");
```

```
            return; // Exit the application.
        }

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Start AWS Glue crawler");
        Console.WriteLine("Now let's wait until the crawler has successfully
started.");
        var crawlerStarted = await wrapper.StartCrawlerAsync(crawlerName);
        if (crawlerStarted)
        {
            CrawlerState crawlerState;
            do
            {
                crawlerState = await wrapper.GetCrawlerStateAsync(crawlerName);
            }
            while (crawlerState != "READY");
            Console.WriteLine($"The crawler {crawlerName} is now ready for
use.");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't start the crawler {crawlerName}.");
            return; // Exit the application.
        }

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        Console.WriteLine($"\nLet's take a look at the database: {dbName}");
        var database = await wrapper.GetDatabaseAsync(dbName);

        if (database != null)
        {
            uiWrapper.DisplayTitle($"{database.Name} Details");
            Console.WriteLine($"{database.Name} created on
{database.CreateTime}");
            Console.WriteLine(database.Description);
        }

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        var tables = await wrapper.GetTablesAsync(dbName);
        if (tables.Count > 0)
        {
            tables.ForEach(table =>
            {
```

```
                Console.WriteLine($"{table.Name}\tCreated:
{table.CreateTime}\tUpdated: {table.UpdateTime}");
            });
        }

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Create AWS Glue job");
        Console.WriteLine("Creating a new AWS Glue job.");
        var description = "An AWS Glue job created using the AWS SDK for .NET";
        await wrapper.CreateJobAsync(dbName, tables[0].Name, bucketUrl, jobName,
roleName, description, scriptUrl);

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Starting AWS Glue job");
        Console.WriteLine("Starting the new AWS Glue job...");
        var jobRunId = await wrapper.StartJobRunAsync(jobName, dbName,
tables[0].Name, bucketName);
        var jobRunComplete = false;
        var jobRun = new JobRun();
        do
        {
            jobRun = await wrapper.GetJobRunAsync(jobName, jobRunId);
            if (jobRun.JobRunState == "SUCCEEDED" || jobRun.JobRunState ==
"STOPPED" ||
                jobRun.JobRunState == "FAILED" || jobRun.JobRunState ==
"TIMEOUT")
            {
                jobRunComplete = true;
            }
        } while (!jobRunComplete);

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle($"Data in {bucketName}");

        // Get the list of data stored in the S3 bucket.
        var s3Client = new AmazonS3Client();

        var response = await s3Client.ListObjectsAsync(new ListObjectsRequest
{ BucketName = bucketName });
        response.S3Objects.ForEach(s3Object =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine(s3Object.Key);
        });
```

```
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("AWS Glue jobs");
        var jobNames = await wrapper.ListJobsAsync();
        jobNames.ForEach(jobName =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine(jobName);
        });

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Get AWS Glue job run information");
        Console.WriteLine("Getting information about the AWS Glue job.");
        var jobRuns = await wrapper.GetJobRunsAsync(jobName);

        jobRuns.ForEach(jobRun =>
        {

 Console.WriteLine($"{jobRun.JobName}\t{jobRun.JobRunState}\t{jobRun.CompletedOn}");
        });

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Deleting resources");
        Console.WriteLine("Deleting the AWS Glue job used by the example.");
        await wrapper.DeleteJobAsync(jobName);

        Console.WriteLine("Deleting the tables from the database.");
        tables.ForEach(async table =>
        {
            await wrapper.DeleteTableAsync(dbName, table.Name);
        });

        Console.WriteLine("Deleting the database.");
        await wrapper.DeleteDatabaseAsync(dbName);

        Console.WriteLine("Deleting the AWS Glue crawler.");
        await wrapper.DeleteCrawlerAsync(crawlerName);

        Console.WriteLine("The AWS Glue scenario has completed.");
        uiWrapper.PressEnter();
    }
}
```

```
namespace GlueBasics;

public class UiWrapper
{
    public readonly string SepBar = new string('-', Console.WindowWidth);

    /// <summary>
    /// Show information about the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    public void DisplayOverview()
    {
        Console.Clear();
        DisplayTitle("Amazon Glue: get started with crawlers and jobs");

        Console.WriteLine("This example application does the following:");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 1. Create a crawler, pass it the IAM role and the
 URL to the public S3 bucket that contains the source data");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 2. Start the crawler.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 3. Get the database created by the crawler and the
 tables in the database.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 4. Create a job.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 5. Start a job run.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 6. Wait for the job run to complete.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 7. Show the data stored in the bucket.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 8. List jobs for the account.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 9. Get job run details for the job that was run.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t10. Delete the demo job.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t11. Delete the database and tables created for the
 demo.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t12. Delete the crawler.");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a message and wait until the user presses enter.
    /// </summary>
    public void PressEnter()
    {
        Console.Write("\nPlease press <Enter> to continue. ");
        _ = Console.ReadLine();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Pad a string with spaces to center it on the console display.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="strToCenter">The string to center on the screen.</param>
    /// <returns>The string padded to make it center on the screen.</returns>
    public string CenterString(string strToCenter)
    {
        var padAmount = (Console.WindowWidth - strToCenter.Length) / 2;
        var leftPad = new string(' ', padAmount);
        return $"{leftPad}{strToCenter}";
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a line of hyphens, the centered text of the title and another
    /// line of hyphens.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="strTitle">The string to be displayed.</param>
    public void DisplayTitle(string strTitle)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(SepBar);
        Console.WriteLine(CenterString(strTitle));
        Console.WriteLine(SepBar);
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - CreateCrawler
  - CreateJob
  - DeleteCrawler
  - DeleteDatabase
  - DeleteJob
  - DeleteTable
  - GetCrawler
  - GetDatabase
  - GetDatabases
  - GetJob
  - GetJobRun
  - GetJobRuns
  - GetTables

- ListJobs
- StartCrawler
- StartJobRun

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Scenario which demonstrates using AWS Glue to add a crawler and run a job.
/*!
 \\sa runGettingStartedWithGlueScenario()
 \param bucketName: An S3 bucket created in the setup.
 \param roleName: An AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role created in the
 setup.
 \param clientConfig: AWS client configuration.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */

bool AwsDoc::Glue::runGettingStartedWithGlueScenario(const Aws::String
 &bucketName,
                                                      const Aws::String &roleName,
                                                      const
 Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);

    Aws::String roleArn;
    if (!getRoleArn(roleName, roleArn, clientConfig)) {
        std::cerr << "Error getting role ARN for role." << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    // 1. Upload the job script to the S3 bucket.
    {
        std::cout << "Uploading the job script '"
                  << AwsDoc::Glue::PYTHON_SCRIPT
```

```
                  << "'." << std::endl;

        if (!AwsDoc::Glue::uploadFile(bucketName,
                                      AwsDoc::Glue::PYTHON_SCRIPT_PATH,
                                      AwsDoc::Glue::PYTHON_SCRIPT,
                                      clientConfig)) {
            std::cerr << "Error uploading the job file." << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    // 2. Create a crawler.
    {
        Aws::Glue::Model::S3Target s3Target;
        s3Target.SetPath("s3://crawler-public-us-east-1/flight/2016/csv");
        Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerTargets crawlerTargets;
        crawlerTargets.AddS3Targets(s3Target);

        Aws::Glue::Model::CreateCrawlerRequest request;
        request.SetTargets(crawlerTargets);
        request.SetName(CRAWLER_NAME);
        request.SetDatabaseName(CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME);
        request.SetTablePrefix(CRAWLER_DATABASE_PREFIX);
        request.SetRole(roleArn);

        Aws::Glue::Model::CreateCrawlerOutcome outcome =
client.CreateCrawler(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Successfully created the crawler." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error creating a crawler. " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            deleteAssets("", CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, "", bucketName,
clientConfig);
            return false;
        }
    }

    // 3. Get a crawler.
    {
        Aws::Glue::Model::GetCrawlerRequest request;
```

```
        request.SetName(CRAWLER_NAME);

        Aws::Glue::Model::GetCrawlerOutcome outcome = client.GetCrawler(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerState crawlerState =
outcome.GetResult().GetCrawler().GetState();
            std::cout << "Retrieved crawler with state " <<

Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerStateMapper::GetNameForCrawlerState(
                            crawlerState)
                      << "." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error retrieving a crawler.  "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, "", bucketName,
                         clientConfig);
            return false;
        }
    }

    // 4. Start a crawler.
    {
        Aws::Glue::Model::StartCrawlerRequest request;
        request.SetName(CRAWLER_NAME);

        Aws::Glue::Model::StartCrawlerOutcome outcome =
client.StartCrawler(request);


        if (outcome.IsSuccess() || (Aws::Glue::GlueErrors::CRAWLER_RUNNING ==
                                    outcome.GetError().GetErrorType())) {
            if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "Crawler was already started." << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cout << "Successfully started crawler." << std::endl;
            }

            std::cout << "This may take a while to run." << std::endl;

            Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerState crawlerState =
Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerState::NOT_SET;
```

```
            int iterations = 0;
            while (Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerState::READY != crawlerState) {
                std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
                ++iterations;
                if ((iterations % 10) == 0) { // Log status every 10 seconds.
                    std::cout << "Crawler status " <<

Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerStateMapper::GetNameForCrawlerState(
                                    crawlerState)
                            << ". After " << iterations
                            << " seconds elapsed."
                            << std::endl;
                }
                Aws::Glue::Model::GetCrawlerRequest getCrawlerRequest;
                getCrawlerRequest.SetName(CRAWLER_NAME);

                Aws::Glue::Model::GetCrawlerOutcome getCrawlerOutcome =
client.GetCrawler(
                        getCrawlerRequest);

                if (getCrawlerOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                    crawlerState =
getCrawlerOutcome.GetResult().GetCrawler().GetState();
                }
                else {
                    std::cerr << "Error getting crawler.  "
                            << getCrawlerOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
std::endl;
                    break;
                }
            }

            if (Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerState::READY == crawlerState) {
                std::cout << "Crawler finished running after " << iterations
                          << " seconds."
                          << std::endl;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error starting a crawler.  "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;

            deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, "", bucketName,
```

```
                        clientConfig);
            return false;
        }
    }

    // 5. Get a database.
    {
        Aws::Glue::Model::GetDatabaseRequest request;
        request.SetName(CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME);

        Aws::Glue::Model::GetDatabaseOutcome outcome =
client.GetDatabase(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Glue::Model::Database &database =
outcome.GetResult().GetDatabase();

            std::cout << "Successfully retrieve the database\n" <<
                      database.Jsonize().View().WriteReadable() << "'." <<
std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error getting the database.  "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, "", bucketName,
                         clientConfig);
            return false;
        }
    }

    // 6. Get tables.
    Aws::String tableName;
    {
        Aws::Glue::Model::GetTablesRequest request;
        request.SetDatabaseName(CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME);
        std::vector<Aws::Glue::Model::Table> all_tables;
        Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.
        do {
            Aws::Glue::Model::GetTablesOutcome outcome =
client.GetTables(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const std::vector<Aws::Glue::Model::Table> &tables =
outcome.GetResult().GetTableList();
```

```
                all_tables.insert(all_tables.end(), tables.begin(),
tables.end());
                nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error getting the tables. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, "", bucketName,
                             clientConfig);
                return false;
            }
        } while (!nextToken.empty());

        std::cout << "The database contains " << all_tables.size()
                  << (all_tables.size() == 1 ?
                      " table." : "tables.") << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Here is a list of the tables in the database.";
        for (size_t index = 0; index < all_tables.size(); ++index) {
            std::cout << "    " << index + 1 << ":  " <<
all_tables[index].GetName()
                      << std::endl;
        }

        if (!all_tables.empty()) {
            int tableIndex = askQuestionForIntRange(
                    "Enter an index to display the database detail ",
                    1, static_cast<int>(all_tables.size()));
            std::cout << all_tables[tableIndex -
1].Jsonize().View().WriteReadable()
                      << std::endl;

            tableName = all_tables[tableIndex - 1].GetName();
        }
    }

    // 7. Create a job.
    {
        Aws::Glue::Model::CreateJobRequest request;
        request.SetName(JOB_NAME);
        request.SetRole(roleArn);
        request.SetGlueVersion(GLUE_VERSION);

        Aws::Glue::Model::JobCommand command;
```

```
        command.SetName(JOB_COMMAND_NAME);
        command.SetPythonVersion(JOB_PYTHON_VERSION);
        command.SetScriptLocation(
                Aws::String("s3://") + bucketName + "/" + PYTHON_SCRIPT);
        request.SetCommand(command);

        Aws::Glue::Model::CreateJobOutcome outcome = client.CreateJob(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Successfully created the job." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error creating the job. " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, "", bucketName,
                         clientConfig);
            return false;
        }
    }

    // 8. Start a job run.
    {
        Aws::Glue::Model::StartJobRunRequest request;
        request.SetJobName(JOB_NAME);

        Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::String> arguments;
        arguments["--input_database"] = CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME;
        arguments["--input_table"] = tableName;
        arguments["--output_bucket_url"] = Aws::String("s3://") + bucketName +
"/";
        request.SetArguments(arguments);

        Aws::Glue::Model::StartJobRunOutcome outcome =
client.StartJobRun(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Successfully started the job." << std::endl;

            Aws::String jobRunId = outcome.GetResult().GetJobRunId();

            int iterator = 0;
            bool done = false;
            while (!done) {
```

```
                ++iterator;
                std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
                Aws::Glue::Model::GetJobRunRequest jobRunRequest;
                jobRunRequest.SetJobName(JOB_NAME);
                jobRunRequest.SetRunId(jobRunId);

                Aws::Glue::Model::GetJobRunOutcome jobRunOutcome =
client.GetJobRun(
                        jobRunRequest);

                if (jobRunOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                    const Aws::Glue::Model::JobRun &jobRun =
jobRunOutcome.GetResult().GetJobRun();
                    Aws::Glue::Model::JobRunState jobRunState =
jobRun.GetJobRunState();

                    if ((jobRunState == Aws::Glue::Model::JobRunState::STOPPED)
||
                        (jobRunState == Aws::Glue::Model::JobRunState::FAILED) ||
                        (jobRunState == Aws::Glue::Model::JobRunState::TIMEOUT))
{
                        std::cerr << "Error running job. "
                                  << jobRun.GetErrorMessage()
                                  << std::endl;
                        deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME,
JOB_NAME,
                                     bucketName,
                                     clientConfig);
                        return false;
                    }
                    else if (jobRunState ==
                             Aws::Glue::Model::JobRunState::SUCCEEDED) {
                        std::cout << "Job run succeeded after  " << iterator <<
                                  " seconds elapsed." << std::endl;
                        done = true;
                    }
                    else if ((iterator % 10) == 0) { // Log status every 10
seconds.
                        std::cout << "Job run status " <<

Aws::Glue::Model::JobRunStateMapper::GetNameForJobRunState(
                                           jobRunState) <<
                                  ". " << iterator <<
                                  " seconds elapsed." << std::endl;
```

```
                    }
                }
                else {
                    std::cerr << "Error retrieving job run state. "
                              << jobRunOutcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                              << std::endl;
                    deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, JOB_NAME,
                                 bucketName, clientConfig);
                    return false;
                }
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error starting a job. " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, JOB_NAME,
bucketName,
                         clientConfig);
            return false;
        }
    }

    // 9. List the output data stored in the S3 bucket.
    {
        Aws::S3::S3Client s3Client;
        Aws::S3::Model::ListObjectsV2Request request;
        request.SetBucket(bucketName);
        request.SetPrefix(OUTPUT_FILE_PREFIX);

        Aws::String continuationToken; // Used for pagination.
        std::vector<Aws::S3::Model::Object> allObjects;
        do {
            if (!continuationToken.empty()) {
                request.SetContinuationToken(continuationToken);
            }
            Aws::S3::Model::ListObjectsV2Outcome outcome =
s3Client.ListObjectsV2(
                    request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const std::vector<Aws::S3::Model::Object> &objects =
                        outcome.GetResult().GetContents();
```

```
                allObjects.insert(allObjects.end(), objects.begin(),
 objects.end());
                continuationToken =
 outcome.GetResult().GetNextContinuationToken();
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error listing objects. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                break;
            }
        } while (!continuationToken.empty());

        std::cout << "Data from your job is in " << allObjects.size() <<
                  " files in the S3 bucket, " << bucketName << "." << std::endl;

        for (size_t i = 0; i < allObjects.size(); ++i) {
            std::cout << "    " << i + 1 << ". " << allObjects[i].GetKey()
                      << std::endl;
        }

        int objectIndex = askQuestionForIntRange(
                std::string(
                        "Enter the number of a block to download it and see the
 first ") +
                std::to_string(LINES_OF_RUN_FILE_TO_DISPLAY) +
                " lines of JSON output in the block: ", 1,
                static_cast<int>(allObjects.size()));

        Aws::String objectKey = allObjects[objectIndex - 1].GetKey();

        std::stringstream stringStream;
        if (getObjectFromBucket(bucketName, objectKey, stringStream,
                                clientConfig)) {
            for (int i = 0; i < LINES_OF_RUN_FILE_TO_DISPLAY && stringStream; +
+i) {
                std::string line;
                std::getline(stringStream, line);
                std::cout << "    " << line << std::endl;
            }
        }
        else {
            deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, JOB_NAME,
 bucketName,
```

```
                        clientConfig);
            return false;
        }
    }

    // 10. List all the jobs.
    Aws::String jobName;
    {
        Aws::Glue::Model::ListJobsRequest listJobsRequest;

        Aws::String nextToken;
        std::vector<Aws::String> allJobNames;

        do {
            if (!nextToken.empty()) {
                listJobsRequest.SetNextToken(nextToken);
            }
            Aws::Glue::Model::ListJobsOutcome listRunsOutcome = client.ListJobs(
                    listJobsRequest);

            if (listRunsOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const std::vector<Aws::String> &jobNames =
listRunsOutcome.GetResult().GetJobNames();
                allJobNames.insert(allJobNames.end(), jobNames.begin(),
jobNames.end());
                nextToken = listRunsOutcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error listing jobs. "
                          << listRunsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
            }
        } while (!nextToken.empty());
        std::cout << "Your account has " << allJobNames.size() << " jobs."
                  << std::endl;
        for (size_t i = 0; i < allJobNames.size(); ++i) {
            std::cout << "   " << i + 1 << ". " << allJobNames[i] << std::endl;
        }
        int jobIndex = askQuestionForIntRange(
                Aws::String("Enter a number between 1 and ") +
                std::to_string(allJobNames.size()) +
                " to see the list of runs for a job: ",
                1, static_cast<int>(allJobNames.size()));
```

```
        jobName = allJobNames[jobIndex - 1];
    }

    // 11. Get the job runs for a job.
    Aws::String jobRunID;
    if (!jobName.empty()) {
        Aws::Glue::Model::GetJobRunsRequest getJobRunsRequest;
        getJobRunsRequest.SetJobName(jobName);

        Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.
        std::vector<Aws::Glue::Model::JobRun> allJobRuns;
        do {
            if (!nextToken.empty()) {
                getJobRunsRequest.SetNextToken(nextToken);
            }
            Aws::Glue::Model::GetJobRunsOutcome jobRunsOutcome =
client.GetJobRuns(
                    getJobRunsRequest);

            if (jobRunsOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const std::vector<Aws::Glue::Model::JobRun> &jobRuns =
jobRunsOutcome.GetResult().GetJobRuns();
                allJobRuns.insert(allJobRuns.end(), jobRuns.begin(),
jobRuns.end());

                nextToken = jobRunsOutcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error getting job runs. "
                          << jobRunsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                break;
            }
        } while (!nextToken.empty());

        std::cout << "There are " << allJobRuns.size() << " runs in the job '"
                  <<
                  jobName << "'." << std::endl;

        for (size_t i = 0; i < allJobRuns.size(); ++i) {
            std::cout << "   " << i + 1 << ". " << allJobRuns[i].GetJobName()
                      << std::endl;
        }
```

```
        int runIndex = askQuestionForIntRange(
                Aws::String("Enter a number between 1 and ") +
                std::to_string(allJobRuns.size()) +
                " to see details for a run: ",
                1, static_cast<int>(allJobRuns.size()));
        jobRunID = allJobRuns[runIndex - 1].GetId();
    }

    // 12. Get a single job run.
    if (!jobRunID.empty()) {
        Aws::Glue::Model::GetJobRunRequest jobRunRequest;
        jobRunRequest.SetJobName(jobName);
        jobRunRequest.SetRunId(jobRunID);

        Aws::Glue::Model::GetJobRunOutcome jobRunOutcome = client.GetJobRun(
                jobRunRequest);

        if (jobRunOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Displaying the job run JSON description." << std::endl;
            std::cout
                    <<
 jobRunOutcome.GetResult().GetJobRun().Jsonize().View().WriteReadable()
                    << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error get a job run. "
                      << jobRunOutcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
    }

    return deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, JOB_NAME,
 bucketName,
                        clientConfig);
}

//! Cleanup routine to delete created assets.
/*!
 \\sa deleteAssets()
 \param crawler: Name of an AWS Glue crawler.
 \param database: The name of an AWS Glue database.
 \param job: The name of an AWS Glue job.
 \param bucketName: The name of an S3 bucket.
 \param clientConfig: AWS client configuration.
```

```
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Glue::deleteAssets(const Aws::String &crawler, const Aws::String
 &database,
                                const Aws::String &job, const Aws::String
 &bucketName,
                                const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    const Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);
    bool result = true;

    // 13. Delete a job.
    if (!job.empty()) {
        Aws::Glue::Model::DeleteJobRequest request;
        request.SetJobName(job);

        Aws::Glue::Model::DeleteJobOutcome outcome = client.DeleteJob(request);


        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Successfully deleted the job." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error deleting the job. " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
    }

    // 14. Delete a database.
    if (!database.empty()) {
        Aws::Glue::Model::DeleteDatabaseRequest request;
        request.SetName(database);

        Aws::Glue::Model::DeleteDatabaseOutcome outcome = client.DeleteDatabase(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Successfully deleted the database." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error deleting database. " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
```

```
                      << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
    }

    // 15. Delete a crawler.
    if (!crawler.empty()) {
        Aws::Glue::Model::DeleteCrawlerRequest request;
        request.SetName(crawler);

        Aws::Glue::Model::DeleteCrawlerOutcome outcome =
 client.DeleteCrawler(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Successfully deleted the crawler." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error deleting the crawler. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
    }

    // 16. Delete the job script and run data from the S3 bucket.
    result &= AwsDoc::Glue::deleteAllObjectsInS3Bucket(bucketName,
                                                       clientConfig);
    return result;
}

//! Routine which uploads a file to an S3 bucket.
/*!
 \\sa uploadFile()
 \param bucketName: An S3 bucket created in the setup.
 \param filePath: The path of the file to upload.
 \param fileName The name for the uploaded file.
 \param clientConfig: AWS client configuration.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool
AwsDoc::Glue::uploadFile(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                         const Aws::String &filePath,
                         const Aws::String &fileName,
                         const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client s3_client(clientConfig);
```

```
    Aws::S3::Model::PutObjectRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);
    request.SetKey(fileName);

    std::shared_ptr<Aws::IOStream> inputData =
            Aws::MakeShared<Aws::FStream>("SampleAllocationTag",
                                          filePath.c_str(),
                                          std::ios_base::in |
 std::ios_base::binary);

    if (!*inputData) {
        std::cerr << "Error unable to read file " << filePath << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    request.SetBody(inputData);

    Aws::S3::Model::PutObjectOutcome outcome =
            s3_client.PutObject(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error: PutObject: " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Added object '" << filePath << "' to bucket '"
                  << bucketName << "'." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Routine which deletes all objects in an S3 bucket.
/*!
 \\sa deleteAllObjectsInS3Bucket()
 \param bucketName: The S3 bucket name.
 \param clientConfig: AWS client configuration.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Glue::deleteAllObjectsInS3Bucket(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                                              const
 Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);
```

```
    Aws::S3::Model::ListObjectsV2Request listObjectsRequest;
    listObjectsRequest.SetBucket(bucketName);

    Aws::String continuationToken; // Used for pagination.
    bool result = true;
    do {
        if (!continuationToken.empty()) {
            listObjectsRequest.SetContinuationToken(continuationToken);
        }

        Aws::S3::Model::ListObjectsV2Outcome listObjectsOutcome =
client.ListObjectsV2(
                listObjectsRequest);

        if (listObjectsOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const std::vector<Aws::S3::Model::Object> &objects =
listObjectsOutcome.GetResult().GetContents();
            if (!objects.empty()) {
                Aws::S3::Model::DeleteObjectsRequest deleteObjectsRequest;
                deleteObjectsRequest.SetBucket(bucketName);

                std::vector<Aws::S3::Model::ObjectIdentifier> objectIdentifiers;
                for (const Aws::S3::Model::Object &object: objects) {
                    objectIdentifiers.push_back(
                            Aws::S3::Model::ObjectIdentifier().WithKey(
                                    object.GetKey()));
                }
                Aws::S3::Model::Delete objectsDelete;
                objectsDelete.SetObjects(objectIdentifiers);
                objectsDelete.SetQuiet(true);
                deleteObjectsRequest.SetDelete(objectsDelete);

                Aws::S3::Model::DeleteObjectsOutcome deleteObjectsOutcome =
                        client.DeleteObjects(deleteObjectsRequest);

                if (!deleteObjectsOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                    std::cerr << "Error deleting objects. " <<
                              deleteObjectsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
std::endl;
                    result = false;
                    break;
                }
                else {
```

```
                    std::cout << "Successfully deleted the objects." <<
 std::endl;

                }
            }
            else {
                std::cout << "No objects to delete in '" << bucketName << "'."
                          << std::endl;
            }

            continuationToken =
 listObjectsOutcome.GetResult().GetNextContinuationToken();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error listing objects. "
                      << listObjectsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            result = false;
            break;
        }
    } while (!continuationToken.empty());

    return result;
}

//! Routine which retrieves an object from an S3 bucket.
/*!
 \\sa getObjectFromBucket()
 \param bucketName: The S3 bucket name.
 \param objectKey: The object's name.
 \param objectStream: A stream to receive the retrieved data.
 \param clientConfig: AWS client configuration.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Glue::getObjectFromBucket(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                                       const Aws::String &objectKey,
                                       std::ostream &objectStream,
                                       const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);
    Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);
    request.SetKey(objectKey);

    Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectOutcome outcome = client.GetObject(request);
```

```
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully retrieved '" << objectKey << "'." <<
 std::endl;
        auto &body = outcome.GetResult().GetBody();
        objectStream << body.rdbuf();
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error retrieving object. " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CreateCrawler
  - CreateJob
  - DeleteCrawler
  - DeleteDatabase
  - DeleteJob
  - DeleteTable
  - GetCrawler
  - GetDatabase
  - GetDatabases
  - GetJob
  - GetJobRun
  - GetJobRuns
  - GetTables
  - ListJobs
  - StartCrawler
  - StartJobRun

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 * To set up the resources, see this documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/glue/latest/ug/tutorial-add-crawler.html
 *
 * This example performs the following tasks:
 *
 * 1. Create a database.
 * 2. Create a crawler.
 * 3. Get a crawler.
 * 4. Start a crawler.
 * 5. Get a database.
 * 6. Get tables.
 * 7. Create a job.
 * 8. Start a job run.
 * 9. List all jobs.
 * 10. Get job runs.
 * 11. Delete a job.
 * 12. Delete a database.
 * 13. Delete a crawler.
 */

public class GlueScenario {
```

```
   public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
"-");

   public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException {
       final String usage = """

           Usage:
               <iam> <s3Path> <cron> <dbName> <crawlerName> <jobName>
<scriptLocation> <locationUri> <bucketNameSc>\s

           Where:
               iam - The ARN of the IAM role that has AWS Glue and S3
permissions.\s
               s3Path - The Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) target
that contains data (for example, s3://<bucket name>/read).
               cron - A cron expression used to specify the schedule  (i.e.,
cron(15 12 * * ? *).
               dbName - The database name.\s
               crawlerName - The name of the crawler.\s
               jobName - The name you assign to this job definition.
               scriptLocation - The Amazon S3 path to a script that runs a job.
               locationUri - The location of the database (you can find this
file in resources folder).
               bucketNameSc - The Amazon S3 bucket name used when creating a job
               """;

       if (args.length != 9) {
           System.out.println(usage);
           return;
       }
       Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
       String iam = args[0];
       String s3Path = args[1];
       String cron = args[2];
       String dbName = args[3];
       String crawlerName = args[4];
       String jobName = args[5];
       String scriptLocation = args[6];
       String locationUri = args[7];
       String bucketNameSc = args[8];

       Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
       GlueClient glueClient = GlueClient.builder()
           .region(region)
```

```
            .build();
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the AWS Glue scenario.");
        System.out.println("""
            AWS Glue is a fully managed extract, transform, and load (ETL)
service provided by Amazon
            Web Services (AWS). It is designed to simplify the process of
building, running, and maintaining
            ETL pipelines, which are essential for data integration and data
warehousing tasks.

            One of the key features of AWS Glue is its ability to automatically
discover and catalog data
            stored in various sources, such as Amazon S3, Amazon RDS, Amazon
Redshift, and other databases.
            This cataloging process creates a central metadata repository, known
as the AWS Glue Data Catalog,
            which provides a unified view of an organization's data assets. This
metadata can then be used to
            create ETL jobs, which can be scheduled and run on-demand or on a
regular basis.

            Lets get started.

            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("1. Create a database.");
        try {
            createDatabase(glueClient, dbName, locationUri);
        } catch (GlueException e) {
            if (e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage().equals("Database already
exists.")) {
                System.out.println("Database " + dbName + " already exists.
Skipping creation.");
            } else {
                System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                return;
            }
        }

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("2. Create a crawler.");
        try {
            createGlueCrawler(glueClient, iam, s3Path, cron, dbName,
crawlerName);
        } catch (GlueException e) {
            if (e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage().contains("already exists")) {
                System.out.println("Crawler " + crawlerName + " already exists.
Skipping creation.");
            } else {
                System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                System.exit(1);
            }
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("3. Get a crawler.");
        try {
            getSpecificCrawler(glueClient, crawlerName);
        } catch (GlueException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("4. Start a crawler.");
        try {
            startSpecificCrawler(glueClient, crawlerName);
        } catch (GlueException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("5. Get a database.");
        try {
```

```
            getSpecificDatabase(glueClient, dbName);
        } catch (GlueException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("*** Wait 5 min for the tables to become available");
        TimeUnit.MINUTES.sleep(5);
        System.out.println("6. Get tables.");
        String myTableName;
        try {
            myTableName = getGlueTables(glueClient, dbName);
        } catch (GlueException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. Create a job.");
        try {
            createJob(glueClient, jobName, iam, scriptLocation);
        } catch (GlueException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("8. Start a Job run.");
        try {
            startJob(glueClient, jobName, dbName, myTableName, bucketNameSc);
        } catch (GlueException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("9. List all jobs.");
        try {
            getAllJobs(glueClient);
        } catch (GlueException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("10. Get job runs.");
        try {
            getJobRuns(glueClient, jobName);
        } catch (GlueException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("11. Delete a job.");
        try {
            deleteJob(glueClient, jobName);
        } catch (GlueException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            return;
        }
        System.out.println("*** Wait 5 MIN for the " + crawlerName + " to stop");
        TimeUnit.MINUTES.sleep(5);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("12. Delete a database.");
        try {
            deleteDatabase(glueClient, dbName);
        } catch (GlueException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Delete a crawler.");
        try {
            deleteSpecificCrawler(glueClient, crawlerName);
        } catch (GlueException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Successfully completed the AWS Glue Scenario");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }


    /**
     * Creates a Glue database with the specified name and location URI.
     *
     * @param glueClient  The Glue client to use for the database creation.
     * @param dbName      The name of the database to create.
     * @param locationUri The location URI for the database.
     */
    public static void createDatabase(GlueClient glueClient, String dbName,
 String locationUri) {
        try {
            DatabaseInput input = DatabaseInput.builder()
                .description("Built with the AWS SDK for Java V2")
                .name(dbName)
                .locationUri(locationUri)
                .build();

            CreateDatabaseRequest request = CreateDatabaseRequest.builder()
                .databaseInput(input)
                .build();

            glueClient.createDatabase(request);
            System.out.println(dbName + " was successfully created");

        } catch (GlueException e) {
            throw e;
```

```
        }
    }


    /**
     * Creates a new AWS Glue crawler using the AWS Glue Java API.
     *
     * @param glueClient  the AWS Glue client used to interact with the AWS Glue
service
     * @param iam         the IAM role that the crawler will use to access the
data source
     * @param s3Path      the S3 path that the crawler will scan for data
     * @param cron        the cron expression that defines the crawler's schedule
     * @param dbName      the name of the AWS Glue database where the crawler
will store the metadata
     * @param crawlerName the name of the crawler to be created
     */
    public static void createGlueCrawler(GlueClient glueClient,
                                         String iam,
                                         String s3Path,
                                         String cron,
                                         String dbName,
                                         String crawlerName) {

        try {
            S3Target s3Target = S3Target.builder()
                .path(s3Path)
                .build();

            List<S3Target> targetList = new ArrayList<>();
            targetList.add(s3Target);
            CrawlerTargets targets = CrawlerTargets.builder()
                .s3Targets(targetList)
                .build();

            CreateCrawlerRequest crawlerRequest = CreateCrawlerRequest.builder()
                .databaseName(dbName)
                .name(crawlerName)
                .description("Created by the AWS Glue Java API")
                .targets(targets)
                .role(iam)
                .schedule(cron)
                .build();
```

```
            glueClient.createCrawler(crawlerRequest);
            System.out.println(crawlerName + " was successfully created");

        } catch (GlueException e) {
            throw e;
        }
    }

    /**
     * Retrieves a specific crawler from the AWS Glue service and waits for it to
be in the "READY" state.
     *
     * @param glueClient  the AWS Glue client used to interact with the Glue
service
     * @param crawlerName the name of the crawler to be retrieved
     */
    public static void getSpecificCrawler(GlueClient glueClient, String
crawlerName) throws InterruptedException {
        try {
            GetCrawlerRequest crawlerRequest = GetCrawlerRequest.builder()
                .name(crawlerName)
                .build();

            boolean ready = false;
            while (!ready) {
                GetCrawlerResponse response =
glueClient.getCrawler(crawlerRequest);
                String status = response.crawler().stateAsString();
                if (status.compareTo("READY") == 0) {
                    ready = true;
                }
                Thread.sleep(3000);
            }

            System.out.println("The crawler is now ready");

        } catch (GlueException | InterruptedException e) {
            throw e;
        }
    }

    /**
     * Starts a specific AWS Glue crawler.
     *
```

```
     * @param glueClient  the AWS Glue client to use for the crawler operation
     * @param crawlerName the name of the crawler to start
     * @throws GlueException if there is an error starting the crawler
     */
    public static void startSpecificCrawler(GlueClient glueClient, String
crawlerName) {
        try {
            StartCrawlerRequest crawlerRequest = StartCrawlerRequest.builder()
                .name(crawlerName)
                .build();

            glueClient.startCrawler(crawlerRequest);
            System.out.println(crawlerName + " was successfully started!");

        } catch (GlueException e) {
            throw e;
        }
    }

    /**
     * Retrieves the specific database from the AWS Glue service.
     *
     * @param glueClient   an instance of the AWS Glue client used to interact
with the service
     * @param databaseName the name of the database to retrieve
     * @throws GlueException if there is an error retrieving the database from
the AWS Glue service
     */
    public static void getSpecificDatabase(GlueClient glueClient, String
databaseName) {
        try {
            GetDatabaseRequest databasesRequest = GetDatabaseRequest.builder()
                .name(databaseName)
                .build();

            GetDatabaseResponse response =
glueClient.getDatabase(databasesRequest);
            Instant createDate = response.database().createTime();

            // Convert the Instant to readable date.
            DateTimeFormatter formatter =
DateTimeFormatter.ofLocalizedDateTime(FormatStyle.SHORT)
                .withLocale(Locale.US)
                .withZone(ZoneId.systemDefault());
```

```
            formatter.format(createDate);
            System.out.println("The create date of the database is " +
createDate);

        } catch (GlueException e) {
            throw e;
        }
    }


    /**
     * Retrieves the names of the tables in the specified Glue database.
     *
     * @param glueClient the Glue client to use for the operation
     * @param dbName     the name of the Glue database to retrieve the table
names from
     * @return the name of the first table retrieved, or an empty string if no
tables were found
     */
    public static String getGlueTables(GlueClient glueClient, String dbName) {
        String myTableName = "";
        try {
            GetTablesRequest tableRequest = GetTablesRequest.builder()
                .databaseName(dbName)
                .build();

            GetTablesResponse response = glueClient.getTables(tableRequest);
            List<Table> tables = response.tableList();
            if (tables.isEmpty()) {
                System.out.println("No tables were returned");
            } else {
                for (Table table : tables) {
                    myTableName = table.name();
                    System.out.println("Table name is: " + myTableName);
                }
            }

        } catch (GlueException e) {
            throw e;
        }
        return myTableName;
    }
```

```
    /**
     * Starts a job run in AWS Glue.
     *
     * @param glueClient    the AWS Glue client to use for the job run
     * @param jobName       the name of the Glue job to run
     * @param inputDatabase the name of the input database
     * @param inputTable    the name of the input table
     * @param outBucket     the URL of the output S3 bucket
     * @throws GlueException if there is an error starting the job run
     */
    public static void startJob(GlueClient glueClient, String jobName, String
inputDatabase, String inputTable,
                                String outBucket) {
        try {
            Map<String, String> myMap = new HashMap<>();
            myMap.put("--input_database", inputDatabase);
            myMap.put("--input_table", inputTable);
            myMap.put("--output_bucket_url", outBucket);

            StartJobRunRequest runRequest = StartJobRunRequest.builder()
                .workerType(WorkerType.G_1_X)
                .numberOfWorkers(10)
                .arguments(myMap)
                .jobName(jobName)
                .build();

            StartJobRunResponse response = glueClient.startJobRun(runRequest);
            System.out.println("The request Id of the job is " +
response.responseMetadata().requestId());

        } catch (GlueException e) {
            throw e;
        }
    }


    /**
     * Creates a new AWS Glue job.
     *
     * @param glueClient     the AWS Glue client to use for the operation
     * @param jobName        the name of the job to create
     * @param iam            the IAM role to associate with the job
     * @param scriptLocation the location of the script to be used by the job
```

```
     * @throws GlueException if there is an error creating the job
     */
    public static void createJob(GlueClient glueClient, String jobName, String
iam, String scriptLocation) {
        try {
            JobCommand command = JobCommand.builder()
                .pythonVersion("3")
                .name("glueetl")
                .scriptLocation(scriptLocation)
                .build();

            CreateJobRequest jobRequest = CreateJobRequest.builder()
                .description("A Job created by using the AWS SDK for Java V2")
                .glueVersion("2.0")
                .workerType(WorkerType.G_1_X)
                .numberOfWorkers(10)
                .name(jobName)
                .role(iam)
                .command(command)
                .build();

            glueClient.createJob(jobRequest);
            System.out.println(jobName + " was successfully created.");

        } catch (GlueException e) {
            throw e;
        }
    }


    /**
     * Retrieves and prints information about all the jobs in the Glue data
catalog.
     *
     * @param glueClient the Glue client used to interact with the AWS Glue
service
     */
    public static void getAllJobs(GlueClient glueClient) {
        try {
            GetJobsRequest jobsRequest = GetJobsRequest.builder()
                .maxResults(10)
                .build();

            GetJobsResponse jobsResponse = glueClient.getJobs(jobsRequest);
```

```
            List<Job> jobs = jobsResponse.jobs();
            for (Job job : jobs) {
                System.out.println("Job name is : " + job.name());
                System.out.println("The job worker type is : " +
job.workerType().name());
            }

        } catch (GlueException e) {
            throw e;
        }
    }

    /**
     * Retrieves the job runs for a given Glue job and prints the status of the
job runs.
     *
     * @param glueClient the Glue client used to make API calls
     * @param jobName    the name of the Glue job to retrieve the job runs for
     */
    public static void getJobRuns(GlueClient glueClient, String jobName) {
        try {
            GetJobRunsRequest runsRequest = GetJobRunsRequest.builder()
                .jobName(jobName)
                .maxResults(20)
                .build();

            boolean jobDone = false;
            while (!jobDone) {
                GetJobRunsResponse response = glueClient.getJobRuns(runsRequest);
                List<JobRun> jobRuns = response.jobRuns();
                for (JobRun jobRun : jobRuns) {
                    String jobState = jobRun.jobRunState().name();
                    if (jobState.compareTo("SUCCEEDED") == 0) {
                        System.out.println(jobName + " has succeeded");
                        jobDone = true;

                    } else if (jobState.compareTo("STOPPED") == 0) {
                        System.out.println("Job run has stopped");
                        jobDone = true;

                    } else if (jobState.compareTo("FAILED") == 0) {
                        System.out.println("Job run has failed");
                        jobDone = true;
```

```
                    } else if (jobState.compareTo("TIMEOUT") == 0) {
                        System.out.println("Job run has timed out");
                        jobDone = true;

                    } else {
                        System.out.println("*** Job run state is " +
jobRun.jobRunState().name());
                        System.out.println("Job run Id is " + jobRun.id());
                        System.out.println("The Glue version is " +
jobRun.glueVersion());
                    }
                    TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(5);
                }
            }

        } catch (GlueException e) {
            throw e;
        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }


    /**
     * Deletes a Glue job.
     *
     * @param glueClient the Glue client to use for the operation
     * @param jobName    the name of the job to be deleted
     * @throws GlueException if there is an error deleting the job
     */
    public static void deleteJob(GlueClient glueClient, String jobName) {
        try {
            DeleteJobRequest jobRequest = DeleteJobRequest.builder()
                .jobName(jobName)
                .build();

            glueClient.deleteJob(jobRequest);
            System.out.println(jobName + " was successfully deleted");

        } catch (GlueException e) {
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

```
    /**
     * Deletes a AWS Glue Database.
     *
     * @param glueClient   An instance of the AWS Glue client used to interact
with the AWS Glue service.
     * @param databaseName The name of the database to be deleted.
     * @throws GlueException If an error occurs while deleting the database.
     */
    public static void deleteDatabase(GlueClient glueClient, String databaseName)
{
        try {
            DeleteDatabaseRequest request = DeleteDatabaseRequest.builder()
                .name(databaseName)
                .build();

            glueClient.deleteDatabase(request);
            System.out.println(databaseName + " was successfully deleted");

        } catch (GlueException e) {
            throw e;
        }
    }


    /**
     * Deletes a specific AWS Glue crawler.
     *
     * @param glueClient  the AWS Glue client object
     * @param crawlerName the name of the crawler to be deleted
     * @throws GlueException if an error occurs during the deletion process
     */
    public static void deleteSpecificCrawler(GlueClient glueClient, String
crawlerName) {
        try {
            DeleteCrawlerRequest deleteCrawlerRequest =
DeleteCrawlerRequest.builder()
                .name(crawlerName)
                .build();

            glueClient.deleteCrawler(deleteCrawlerRequest);
            System.out.println(crawlerName + " was deleted");

        } catch (GlueException e) {
            throw e;
```

```
        }
    }

    private static void waitForInputToContinue(Scanner scanner) {
        while (true) {
            System.out.println("");
            System.out.println("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:");
            String input = scanner.nextLine();

            if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("c")) {
                System.out.println("Continuing with the program...");
                System.out.println("");
                break;
            } else {
                // Handle invalid input.
                System.out.println("Invalid input. Please try again.");
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CreateCrawler
  - CreateJob
  - DeleteCrawler
  - DeleteDatabase
  - DeleteJob
  - DeleteTable
  - GetCrawler
  - GetDatabase
  - GetDatabases
  - GetJob
  - GetJobRun
  - GetJobRuns
  - GetTables
  - ListJobs

- StartCrawler
- StartJobRun

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

공용 Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3) 버킷을 크롤링하고 검색한 CSV 형식의 데이터를 설명하는 메타데이터 데이터베이스를 생성하는 크롤러를 만들고 실행합니다.

```
const createCrawler = (name, role, dbName, tablePrefix, s3TargetPath) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new CreateCrawlerCommand({
    Name: name,
    Role: role,
    DatabaseName: dbName,
    TablePrefix: tablePrefix,
    Targets: {
      S3Targets: [{ Path: s3TargetPath }],
    },
  });

  return client.send(command);
};

const getCrawler = (name) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new GetCrawlerCommand({
    Name: name,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

```
const startCrawler = (name) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new StartCrawlerCommand({
    Name: name,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};

const crawlerExists = async ({ getCrawler }, crawlerName) => {
  try {
    await getCrawler(crawlerName);
    return true;
  } catch {
    return false;
  }
};

/**
 * @param {{ createCrawler: import('../../../actions/create-
crawler.js').createCrawler}} actions
 */
const makeCreateCrawlerStep = (actions) => async (context) => {
  if (await crawlerExists(actions, process.env.CRAWLER_NAME)) {
    log("Crawler already exists. Skipping creation.");
  } else {
    await actions.createCrawler(
      process.env.CRAWLER_NAME,
      process.env.ROLE_NAME,
      process.env.DATABASE_NAME,
      process.env.TABLE_PREFIX,
      process.env.S3_TARGET_PATH,
    );

    log("Crawler created successfully.", { type: "success" });
  }

  return { ...context };
};

/**
```

```
 * @param {(name: string) => Promise<import('@aws-sdk/client-
glue').GetCrawlerCommandOutput>} getCrawler
 * @param {string} crawlerName
 */
const waitForCrawler = async (getCrawler, crawlerName) => {
  const waitTimeInSeconds = 30;
  const { Crawler } = await getCrawler(crawlerName);

  if (!Crawler) {
    throw new Error(`Crawler with name ${crawlerName} not found.`);
  }

  if (Crawler.State === "READY") {
    return;
  }

  log(`Crawler is ${Crawler.State}. Waiting ${waitTimeInSeconds} seconds...`);
  await wait(waitTimeInSeconds);
  return waitForCrawler(getCrawler, crawlerName);
};

const makeStartCrawlerStep =
  ({ startCrawler, getCrawler }) =>
  async (context) => {
    log("Starting crawler.");
    await startCrawler(process.env.CRAWLER_NAME);
    log("Crawler started.", { type: "success" });

    log("Waiting for crawler to finish running. This can take a while.");
    await waitForCrawler(getCrawler, process.env.CRAWLER_NAME);
    log("Crawler ready.", { type: "success" });

    return { ...context };
  };
```

의 데이터베이스 및 테이블에 대한 정보를 나열합니다 AWS Glue Data Catalog.

```
const getDatabase = (name) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new GetDatabaseCommand({
    Name: name,
```

```
  });

  return client.send(command);
};

const getTables = (databaseName) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new GetTablesCommand({
    DatabaseName: databaseName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};

const makeGetDatabaseStep =
  ({ getDatabase }) =>
  async (context) => {
    const {
      Database: { Name },
    } = await getDatabase(process.env.DATABASE_NAME);
    log(`Database: ${Name}`);
    return { ...context };
  };

/**
 * @param {{ getTables: () => Promise<import('@aws-sdk/client-
glue').GetTablesCommandOutput}} config
 */
const makeGetTablesStep =
  ({ getTables }) =>
  async (context) => {
    const { TableList } = await getTables(process.env.DATABASE_NAME);
    log("Tables:");
    log(TableList.map((table) => `  • ${table.Name}\n`));
    return { ...context };
  };
```

소스 Amazon S3 버킷에서 CSV 데이터를 추출하고, 필드를 제거하고 이름을 변경하여 변환하고, JSON 형식의 출력을 다른 Amazon S3 버킷으로 로드하는 작업을 만들고 실행합니다.

```
const createJob = (name, role, scriptBucketName, scriptKey) => {
```

```
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new CreateJobCommand({
    Name: name,
    Role: role,
    Command: {
      Name: "glueetl",
      PythonVersion: "3",
      ScriptLocation: `s3://${scriptBucketName}/${scriptKey}`,
    },
    GlueVersion: "3.0",
  });

  return client.send(command);
};

const startJobRun = (jobName, dbName, tableName, bucketName) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new StartJobRunCommand({
    JobName: jobName,
    Arguments: {
      "--input_database": dbName,
      "--input_table": tableName,
      "--output_bucket_url": `s3://${bucketName}/`,
    },
  });

  return client.send(command);
};

const makeCreateJobStep =
  ({ createJob }) =>
  async (context) => {
    log("Creating Job.");
    await createJob(
      process.env.JOB_NAME,
      process.env.ROLE_NAME,
      process.env.BUCKET_NAME,
      process.env.PYTHON_SCRIPT_KEY,
    );
    log("Job created.", { type: "success" });

    return { ...context };
```

```
  };

/**
 * @param {(name: string, runId: string) => Promise<import('@aws-sdk/client-
glue').GetJobRunCommandOutput> }  getJobRun
 * @param {string} jobName
 * @param {string} jobRunId
 */
const waitForJobRun = async (getJobRun, jobName, jobRunId) => {
  const waitTimeInSeconds = 30;
  const { JobRun } = await getJobRun(jobName, jobRunId);

  if (!JobRun) {
    throw new Error(`Job run with id ${jobRunId} not found.`);
  }

  switch (JobRun.JobRunState) {
    case "FAILED":
    case "TIMEOUT":
    case "STOPPED":
    case "ERROR":
      throw new Error(
        `Job ${JobRun.JobRunState}. Error: ${JobRun.ErrorMessage}`,
      );
    case "SUCCEEDED":
      return;
    default:
      break;
  }

  log(
    `Job ${JobRun.JobRunState}. Waiting ${waitTimeInSeconds} more seconds...`,
  );
  await wait(waitTimeInSeconds);
  return waitForJobRun(getJobRun, jobName, jobRunId);
};

/**
 * @param {{ prompter: { prompt: () => Promise<{ shouldOpen: boolean }>} }}
 context
 */
const promptToOpen = async (context) => {
  const { shouldOpen } = await context.prompter.prompt({
    name: "shouldOpen",
```

```
    type: "confirm",
    message: "Open the output bucket in your browser?",
  });

  if (shouldOpen) {
    return open(
      `https://s3.console.aws.amazon.com/s3/buckets/${process.env.BUCKET_NAME} to
 view the output.`,
    );
  }
};

const makeStartJobRunStep =
  ({ startJobRun, getJobRun }) =>
  async (context) => {
    log("Starting job.");
    const { JobRunId } = await startJobRun(
      process.env.JOB_NAME,
      process.env.DATABASE_NAME,
      process.env.TABLE_NAME,
      process.env.BUCKET_NAME,
    );
    log("Job started.", { type: "success" });

    log("Waiting for job to finish running. This can take a while.");
    await waitForJobRun(getJobRun, process.env.JOB_NAME, JobRunId);
    log("Job run succeeded.", { type: "success" });

    await promptToOpen(context);

    return { ...context };
  };
```

작업 실행에 대한 정보를 나열하고 변환된 데이터 중 일부를 볼 수 있습니다.

```
const getJobRuns = (jobName) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});
  const command = new GetJobRunsCommand({
    JobName: jobName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
```

```
};

const getJobRun = (jobName, jobRunId) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});
  const command = new GetJobRunCommand({
    JobName: jobName,
    RunId: jobRunId,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};

/**
 * @typedef {{ prompter: { prompt: () => Promise<{jobName: string}> } }} Context
 */

/**
 * @typedef {() => Promise<import('@aws-sdk/client-
glue').GetJobRunCommandOutput>} getJobRun
 */

/**
 * @typedef {() => Promise<import('@aws-sdk/client-
glue').GetJobRunsCommandOutput} getJobRuns
 */

/**
 *
 * @param {getJobRun} getJobRun
 * @param {string} jobName
 * @param {string} jobRunId
 */
const logJobRunDetails = async (getJobRun, jobName, jobRunId) => {
  const { JobRun } = await getJobRun(jobName, jobRunId);
  log(JobRun, { type: "object" });
};

/**
 *
 * @param {{getJobRuns: getJobRuns, getJobRun: getJobRun }} funcs
 */
const makePickJobRunStep =
  ({ getJobRuns, getJobRun }) =>
  async (/** @type { Context } */ context) => {
```

```
    if (context.selectedJobName) {
      const { JobRuns } = await getJobRuns(context.selectedJobName);

      const { jobRunId } = await context.prompter.prompt({
        name: "jobRunId",
        type: "list",
        message: "Select a job run to see details.",
        choices: JobRuns.map((run) => run.Id),
      });

      logJobRunDetails(getJobRun, context.selectedJobName, jobRunId);
    }

    return { ...context };
  };
```

데모 중에 생성된 모든 리소스를 삭제합니다.

```
const deleteJob = (jobName) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new DeleteJobCommand({
    JobName: jobName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};

const deleteTable = (databaseName, tableName) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new DeleteTableCommand({
    DatabaseName: databaseName,
    Name: tableName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};

const deleteDatabase = (databaseName) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});
```

```
  const command = new DeleteDatabaseCommand({
    Name: databaseName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};

const deleteCrawler = (crawlerName) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new DeleteCrawlerCommand({
    Name: crawlerName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};

/**
 *
 * @param {import('../../../actions/delete-job.js').deleteJob} deleteJobFn
 * @param {string[]} jobNames
 * @param {{ prompter: { prompt: () => Promise<any> }}} context
 */
const handleDeleteJobs = async (deleteJobFn, jobNames, context) => {
  /**
   * @type {{ selectedJobNames: string[] }}
   */
  const { selectedJobNames } = await context.prompter.prompt({
    name: "selectedJobNames",
    type: "checkbox",
    message: "Let's clean up jobs. Select jobs to delete.",
    choices: jobNames,
  });

  if (selectedJobNames.length === 0) {
    log("No jobs selected.");
  } else {
    log("Deleting jobs.");
    await Promise.all(
      selectedJobNames.map((n) => deleteJobFn(n).catch(console.error)),
    );
    log("Jobs deleted.", { type: "success" });
  }
};
```

```
/**
 * @param {{
 *   listJobs: import('../../../actions/list-jobs.js').listJobs,
 *   deleteJob: import('../../../actions/delete-job.js').deleteJob
 * }} config
 */
const makeCleanUpJobsStep =
  ({ listJobs, deleteJob }) =>
  async (context) => {
    const { JobNames } = await listJobs();
    if (JobNames.length > 0) {
      await handleDeleteJobs(deleteJob, JobNames, context);
    }

    return { ...context };
  };

/**
 * @param {import('../../../actions/delete-table.js').deleteTable} deleteTable
 * @param {string} databaseName
 * @param {string[]} tableNames
 */
const deleteTables = (deleteTable, databaseName, tableNames) =>
  Promise.all(
    tableNames.map((tableName) =>
      deleteTable(databaseName, tableName).catch(console.error),
    ),
  );

/**
 * @param {{
 *  getTables: import('../../../actions/get-tables.js').getTables,
 *  deleteTable: import('../../../actions/delete-table.js').deleteTable
 * }} config
 */
const makeCleanUpTablesStep =
  ({ getTables, deleteTable }) =>
  /**
   * @param {{ prompter: { prompt: () => Promise<any>}}} context
   */
  async (context) => {
    const { TableList } = await getTables(process.env.DATABASE_NAME).catch(
      () => ({ TableList: null }),
```

```
    );

    if (TableList && TableList.length > 0) {
      /**
       * @type {{ tableNames: string[] }}
       */
      const { tableNames } = await context.prompter.prompt({
        name: "tableNames",
        type: "checkbox",
        message: "Let's clean up tables. Select tables to delete.",
        choices: TableList.map((t) => t.Name),
      });

      if (tableNames.length === 0) {
        log("No tables selected.");
      } else {
        log("Deleting tables.");
        await deleteTables(deleteTable, process.env.DATABASE_NAME, tableNames);
        log("Tables deleted.", { type: "success" });
      }
    }

    return { ...context };
  };

/**
 * @param {import('../../../actions/delete-database.js').deleteDatabase}
 deleteDatabase
 * @param {string[]} databaseNames
 */
const deleteDatabases = (deleteDatabase, databaseNames) =>
  Promise.all(
    databaseNames.map((dbName) => deleteDatabase(dbName).catch(console.error)),
  );

/**
 * @param {{
 *   getDatabases: import('../../../actions/get-databases.js').getDatabases
 *   deleteDatabase: import('../../../actions/delete-database.js').deleteDatabase
 * }} config
 */
const makeCleanUpDatabasesStep =
  ({ getDatabases, deleteDatabase }) =>
  /**
```

```
   * @param {{ prompter: { prompt: () => Promise<any>}} context
   */
  async (context) => {
    const { DatabaseList } = await getDatabases();

    if (DatabaseList.length > 0) {
      /** @type {{ dbNames: string[] }} */
      const { dbNames } = await context.prompter.prompt({
        name: "dbNames",
        type: "checkbox",
        message: "Let's clean up databases. Select databases to delete.",
        choices: DatabaseList.map((db) => db.Name),
      });

      if (dbNames.length === 0) {
        log("No databases selected.");
      } else {
        log("Deleting databases.");
        await deleteDatabases(deleteDatabase, dbNames);
        log("Databases deleted.", { type: "success" });
      }
    }

    return { ...context };
  };

const cleanUpCrawlerStep = async (context) => {
  log("Deleting crawler.");

  try {
    await deleteCrawler(process.env.CRAWLER_NAME);
    log("Crawler deleted.", { type: "success" });
  } catch (err) {
    if (err.name === "EntityNotFoundException") {
      log("Crawler is already deleted.");
    } else {
      throw err;
    }
  }

  return { ...context };
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CreateCrawler
  - CreateJob
  - DeleteCrawler
  - DeleteDatabase
  - DeleteJob
  - DeleteTable
  - GetCrawler
  - GetDatabase
  - GetDatabases
  - GetJob
  - GetJobRun
  - GetJobRuns
  - GetTables
  - ListJobs
  - StartCrawler
  - StartJobRun

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
        Usage:
            <iam> <s3Path> <cron> <dbName> <crawlerName> <jobName>
 <scriptLocation> <locationUri>

        Where:
```

```
            iam - The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the AWS Identity and Access
Management (IAM) role that has AWS Glue and Amazon Simple Storage Service
(Amazon S3) permissions.
            s3Path - The Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) target that
contains data (for example, CSV data).
            cron - A cron expression used to specify the schedule (for example,
cron(15 12 * * ? *).
            dbName - The database name.
            crawlerName - The name of the crawler.
            jobName - The name you assign to this job definition.
            scriptLocation - Specifies the Amazon S3 path to a script that runs a
job.
            locationUri - Specifies the location of the database
        """

    if (args.size != 8) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    val iam = args[0]
    val s3Path = args[1]
    val cron = args[2]
    val dbName = args[3]
    val crawlerName = args[4]
    val jobName = args[5]
    val scriptLocation = args[6]
    val locationUri = args[7]

    println("About to start the AWS Glue Scenario")
    createDatabase(dbName, locationUri)
    createCrawler(iam, s3Path, cron, dbName, crawlerName)
    getCrawler(crawlerName)
    startCrawler(crawlerName)
    getDatabase(dbName)
    getGlueTables(dbName)
    createJob(jobName, iam, scriptLocation)
    startJob(jobName)
    getJobs()
    getJobRuns(jobName)
    deleteJob(jobName)
    println("*** Wait for 5 MIN so the $crawlerName is ready to be deleted")
    TimeUnit.MINUTES.sleep(5)
    deleteMyDatabase(dbName)
```

```
    deleteCrawler(crawlerName)
}

suspend fun createDatabase(
    dbName: String?,
    locationUriVal: String?,
) {
    val input =
        DatabaseInput {
            description = "Built with the AWS SDK for Kotlin"
            name = dbName
            locationUri = locationUriVal
        }

    val request =
        CreateDatabaseRequest {
            databaseInput = input
        }

    GlueClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        glueClient.createDatabase(request)
        println("The database was successfully created")
    }
}

suspend fun createCrawler(
    iam: String?,
    s3Path: String?,
    cron: String?,
    dbName: String?,
    crawlerName: String,
) {
    val s3Target =
        S3Target {
            path = s3Path
        }

    val targetList = ArrayList<S3Target>()
    targetList.add(s3Target)

    val targetOb =
        CrawlerTargets {
            s3Targets = targetList
        }
```

```
    val crawlerRequest =
        CreateCrawlerRequest {
            databaseName = dbName
            name = crawlerName
            description = "Created by the AWS Glue Java API"
            targets = targetOb
            role = iam
            schedule = cron
        }

    GlueClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        glueClient.createCrawler(crawlerRequest)
        println("$crawlerName was successfully created")
    }
}

suspend fun getCrawler(crawlerName: String?) {
    val request =
        GetCrawlerRequest {
            name = crawlerName
        }

    GlueClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        val response = glueClient.getCrawler(request)
        val role = response.crawler?.role
        println("The role associated with this crawler is $role")
    }
}

suspend fun startCrawler(crawlerName: String) {
    val crawlerRequest =
        StartCrawlerRequest {
            name = crawlerName
        }

    GlueClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        glueClient.startCrawler(crawlerRequest)
        println("$crawlerName was successfully started.")
    }
}

suspend fun getDatabase(databaseName: String?) {
    val request =
```

```
        GetDatabaseRequest {
            name = databaseName
        }

    GlueClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        val response = glueClient.getDatabase(request)
        val dbDesc = response.database?.description
        println("The database description is $dbDesc")
    }
}

suspend fun getGlueTables(dbName: String?) {
    val tableRequest =
        GetTablesRequest {
            databaseName = dbName
        }

    GlueClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        val response = glueClient.getTables(tableRequest)
        response.tableList?.forEach { tableName ->
            println("Table name is ${tableName.name}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun startJob(jobNameVal: String?) {
    val runRequest =
        StartJobRunRequest {
            workerType = WorkerType.G1X
            numberOfWorkers = 10
            jobName = jobNameVal
        }

    GlueClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        val response = glueClient.startJobRun(runRequest)
        println("The job run Id is ${response.jobRunId}")
    }
}

suspend fun createJob(
    jobName: String,
    iam: String?,
    scriptLocationVal: String?,
) {
```

```
    val commandOb =
        JobCommand {
            pythonVersion = "3"
            name = "MyJob1"
            scriptLocation = scriptLocationVal
        }

    val jobRequest =
        CreateJobRequest {
            description = "A Job created by using the AWS SDK for Java V2"
            glueVersion = "2.0"
            workerType = WorkerType.G1X
            numberOfWorkers = 10
            name = jobName
            role = iam
            command = commandOb
        }

    GlueClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        glueClient.createJob(jobRequest)
        println("$jobName was successfully created.")
    }
}

suspend fun getJobs() {
    val request =
        GetJobsRequest {
            maxResults = 10
        }

    GlueClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        val response = glueClient.getJobs(request)
        response.jobs?.forEach { job ->
            println("Job name is ${job.name}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun getJobRuns(jobNameVal: String?) {
    val request =
        GetJobRunsRequest {
            jobName = jobNameVal
        }
```

```
    GlueClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        val response = glueClient.getJobRuns(request)
        response.jobRuns?.forEach { job ->
            println("Job name is ${job.jobName}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun deleteJob(jobNameVal: String) {
    val jobRequest =
        DeleteJobRequest {
            jobName = jobNameVal
        }

    GlueClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        glueClient.deleteJob(jobRequest)
        println("$jobNameVal was successfully deleted")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteMyDatabase(databaseName: String) {
    val request =
        DeleteDatabaseRequest {
            name = databaseName
        }

    GlueClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        glueClient.deleteDatabase(request)
        println("$databaseName was successfully deleted")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteCrawler(crawlerName: String) {
    val request =
        DeleteCrawlerRequest {
            name = crawlerName
        }
    GlueClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        glueClient.deleteCrawler(request)
        println("$crawlerName was deleted")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - CreateCrawler
  - CreateJob
  - DeleteCrawler
  - DeleteDatabase
  - DeleteJob
  - DeleteTable
  - GetCrawler
  - GetDatabase
  - GetDatabases
  - GetJob
  - GetJobRun
  - GetJobRuns
  - GetTables
  - ListJobs
  - StartCrawler
  - StartJobRun

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
namespace Glue;

use Aws\Glue\GlueClient;
use Aws\S3\S3Client;
use AwsUtilities\AWSServiceClass;
use GuzzleHttp\Psr7\Stream;
use Iam\IAMService;
```

```
class GettingStartedWithGlue
{
    public function run()
    {
        echo("\n");
        echo("--------------------------------------\n");
        print("Welcome to the AWS Glue getting started demo using PHP!\n");
        echo("--------------------------------------\n");

        $clientArgs = [
            'region' => 'us-west-2',
            'version' => 'latest',
            'profile' => 'default',
        ];
        $uniqid = uniqid();

        $glueClient = new GlueClient($clientArgs);
        $glueService = new GlueService($glueClient);
        $iamService = new IAMService();
        $crawlerName = "example-crawler-test-" . $uniqid;

        AWSServiceClass::$waitTime = 5;
        AWSServiceClass::$maxWaitAttempts = 20;

        $role = $iamService->getRole("AWSGlueServiceRole-DocExample");

        $databaseName = "doc-example-database-$uniqid";
        $path = 's3://crawler-public-us-east-1/flight/2016/csv';
        $glueService->createCrawler($crawlerName, $role['Role']['Arn'],
 $databaseName, $path);
        $glueService->startCrawler($crawlerName);

        echo "Waiting for crawler";
        do {
            $crawler = $glueService->getCrawler($crawlerName);
            echo ".";
            sleep(10);
        } while ($crawler['Crawler']['State'] != "READY");
        echo "\n";

        $database = $glueService->getDatabase($databaseName);
        echo "Found a database named " . $database['Database']['Name'] . "\n";
```

```
        //Upload job script
        $s3client = new S3Client($clientArgs);
        $bucketName = "test-glue-bucket-" . $uniqid;
        $s3client->createBucket([
            'Bucket' => $bucketName,
            'CreateBucketConfiguration' => ['LocationConstraint' => 'us-west-2'],
        ]);

        $s3client->putObject([
            'Bucket' => $bucketName,
            'Key' => 'run_job.py',
            'SourceFile' => __DIR__ . '/flight_etl_job_script.py'
        ]);
        $s3client->putObject([
            'Bucket' => $bucketName,
            'Key' => 'setup_scenario_getting_started.yaml',
            'SourceFile' => __DIR__ . '/setup_scenario_getting_started.yaml'
        ]);

        $tables = $glueService->getTables($databaseName);

        $jobName = 'test-job-' . $uniqid;
        $scriptLocation = "s3://$bucketName/run_job.py";
        $job = $glueService->createJob($jobName, $role['Role']['Arn'],
$scriptLocation);

        $outputBucketUrl = "s3://$bucketName";
        $runId = $glueService->startJobRun($jobName, $databaseName, $tables,
$outputBucketUrl)['JobRunId'];

        echo "waiting for job";
        do {
            $jobRun = $glueService->getJobRun($jobName, $runId);
            echo ".";
            sleep(10);
        } while (!array_intersect([$jobRun['JobRun']['JobRunState']],
['SUCCEEDED', 'STOPPED', 'FAILED', 'TIMEOUT']));
        echo "\n";

        $jobRuns = $glueService->getJobRuns($jobName);

        $objects = $s3client->listObjects([
            'Bucket' => $bucketName,
        ])['Contents'];
```

```
        foreach ($objects as $object) {
            echo $object['Key'] . "\n";
        }

        echo "Downloading " . $objects[1]['Key'] . "\n";
        /** @var Stream $downloadObject */
        $downloadObject = $s3client->getObject([
            'Bucket' => $bucketName,
            'Key' => $objects[1]['Key'],
        ])['Body']->getContents();
        echo "Here is the first 1000 characters in the object.";
        echo substr($downloadObject, 0, 1000);

        $jobs = $glueService->listJobs();
        echo "Current jobs:\n";
        foreach ($jobs['JobNames'] as $jobsName) {
            echo "{$jobsName}\n";
        }

        echo "Delete the job.\n";
        $glueClient->deleteJob([
            'JobName' => $job['Name'],
        ]);

        echo "Delete the tables.\n";
        foreach ($tables['TableList'] as $table) {
            $glueService->deleteTable($table['Name'], $databaseName);
        }

        echo "Delete the databases.\n";
        $glueClient->deleteDatabase([
            'Name' => $databaseName,
        ]);

        echo "Delete the crawler.\n";
        $glueClient->deleteCrawler([
            'Name' => $crawlerName,
        ]);

        $deleteObjects = $s3client->listObjectsV2([
            'Bucket' => $bucketName,
        ]);
        echo "Delete all objects in the bucket.\n";
```

```
        $deleteObjects = $s3client->deleteObjects([
            'Bucket' => $bucketName,
            'Delete' => [
                'Objects' => $deleteObjects['Contents'],
            ]
        ]);
        echo "Delete the bucket.\n";
        $s3client->deleteBucket(['Bucket' => $bucketName]);

        echo "This job was brought to you by the number $uniqid\n";
    }
}

namespace Glue;

use Aws\Glue\GlueClient;
use Aws\Result;

use function PHPUnit\Framework\isEmpty;

class GlueService extends \AwsUtilities\AWSServiceClass
{
    protected GlueClient $glueClient;

    public function __construct($glueClient)
    {
        $this->glueClient = $glueClient;
    }

    public function getCrawler($crawlerName)
    {
        return $this->customWaiter(function () use ($crawlerName) {
            return $this->glueClient->getCrawler([
                'Name' => $crawlerName,
            ]);
        });
    }

    public function createCrawler($crawlerName, $role, $databaseName, $path):
 Result
    {
        return $this->customWaiter(function () use ($crawlerName, $role,
 $databaseName, $path) {
            return $this->glueClient->createCrawler([
```

```
                'Name' => $crawlerName,
                'Role' => $role,
                'DatabaseName' => $databaseName,
                'Targets' => [
                    'S3Targets' =>
                        [[
                            'Path' => $path,
                        ]]
                ],
            ]);
        });
    }

    public function startCrawler($crawlerName): Result
    {
        return $this->glueClient->startCrawler([
            'Name' => $crawlerName,
        ]);
    }

    public function getDatabase(string $databaseName): Result
    {
        return $this->customWaiter(function () use ($databaseName) {
            return $this->glueClient->getDatabase([
                'Name' => $databaseName,
            ]);
        });
    }

    public function getTables($databaseName): Result
    {
        return $this->glueClient->getTables([
            'DatabaseName' => $databaseName,
        ]);
    }

    public function createJob($jobName, $role, $scriptLocation, $pythonVersion =
 '3', $glueVersion = '3.0'): Result
    {
        return $this->glueClient->createJob([
            'Name' => $jobName,
            'Role' => $role,
            'Command' => [
                'Name' => 'glueetl',
```

```
                'ScriptLocation' => $scriptLocation,
                'PythonVersion' => $pythonVersion,
            ],
            'GlueVersion' => $glueVersion,
        ]);
    }

    public function startJobRun($jobName, $databaseName, $tables,
$outputBucketUrl): Result
    {
        return $this->glueClient->startJobRun([
            'JobName' => $jobName,
            'Arguments' => [
                'input_database' => $databaseName,
                'input_table' => $tables['TableList'][0]['Name'],
                'output_bucket_url' => $outputBucketUrl,
                '--input_database' => $databaseName,
                '--input_table' => $tables['TableList'][0]['Name'],
                '--output_bucket_url' => $outputBucketUrl,
            ],
        ]);
    }

    public function listJobs($maxResults = null, $nextToken = null, $tags = []):
Result
    {
        $arguments = [];
        if ($maxResults) {
            $arguments['MaxResults'] = $maxResults;
        }
        if ($nextToken) {
            $arguments['NextToken'] = $nextToken;
        }
        if (!empty($tags)) {
            $arguments['Tags'] = $tags;
        }
        return $this->glueClient->listJobs($arguments);
    }

    public function getJobRuns($jobName, $maxResults = 0, $nextToken = ''):
Result
    {
        $arguments = ['JobName' => $jobName];
        if ($maxResults) {
```

```
            $arguments['MaxResults'] = $maxResults;
        }
        if ($nextToken) {
            $arguments['NextToken'] = $nextToken;
        }
        return $this->glueClient->getJobRuns($arguments);
    }

    public function getJobRun($jobName, $runId, $predecessorsIncluded = false):
Result
    {
        return $this->glueClient->getJobRun([
            'JobName' => $jobName,
            'RunId' => $runId,
            'PredecessorsIncluded' => $predecessorsIncluded,
        ]);
    }

    public function deleteJob($jobName)
    {
        return $this->glueClient->deleteJob([
            'JobName' => $jobName,
        ]);
    }

    public function deleteTable($tableName, $databaseName)
    {
        return $this->glueClient->deleteTable([
            'DatabaseName' => $databaseName,
            'Name' => $tableName,
        ]);
    }

    public function deleteDatabase($databaseName)
    {
        return $this->glueClient->deleteDatabase([
            'Name' => $databaseName,
        ]);
    }

    public function deleteCrawler($crawlerName)
    {
        return $this->glueClient->deleteCrawler([
            'Name' => $crawlerName,
```

```
        ]);
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CreateCrawler
  - CreateJob
  - DeleteCrawler
  - DeleteDatabase
  - DeleteJob
  - DeleteTable
  - GetCrawler
  - GetDatabase
  - GetDatabases
  - GetJob
  - GetJobRun
  - GetJobRuns
  - GetTables
  - ListJobs
  - StartCrawler
  - StartJobRun

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

시나리오에 사용되는 AWS Glue 함수를 래핑하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
class GlueWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Glue actions."""

    def __init__(self, glue_client):
        """
        :param glue_client: A Boto3 Glue client.
        """
        self.glue_client = glue_client


    def get_crawler(self, name):
        """
        Gets information about a crawler.

        :param name: The name of the crawler to look up.
        :return: Data about the crawler.
        """
        crawler = None
        try:
            response = self.glue_client.get_crawler(Name=name)
            crawler = response["Crawler"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityNotFoundException":
                logger.info("Crawler %s doesn't exist.", name)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get crawler %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        return crawler


    def create_crawler(self, name, role_arn, db_name, db_prefix, s3_target):
        """
        Creates a crawler that can crawl the specified target and populate a
        database in your AWS Glue Data Catalog with metadata that describes the
 data
        in the target.

        :param name: The name of the crawler.
```

```
        :param role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of an AWS Identity and
Access
                         Management (IAM) role that grants permission to let AWS
Glue
                         access the resources it needs.
        :param db_name: The name to give the database that is created by the
crawler.
        :param db_prefix: The prefix to give any database tables that are created
by
                          the crawler.
        :param s3_target: The URL to an S3 bucket that contains data that is
                          the target of the crawler.
        """
        try:
            self.glue_client.create_crawler(
                Name=name,
                Role=role_arn,
                DatabaseName=db_name,
                TablePrefix=db_prefix,
                Targets={"S3Targets": [{"Path": s3_target}]},
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create crawler. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def start_crawler(self, name):
        """
        Starts a crawler. The crawler crawls its configured target and creates
        metadata that describes the data it finds in the target data source.

        :param name: The name of the crawler to start.
        """
        try:
            self.glue_client.start_crawler(Name=name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't start crawler %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
```

```
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def get_database(self, name):
        """
        Gets information about a database in your Data Catalog.

        :param name: The name of the database to look up.
        :return: Information about the database.
        """
        try:
            response = self.glue_client.get_database(Name=name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get database %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["Database"]


    def get_tables(self, db_name):
        """
        Gets a list of tables in a Data Catalog database.

        :param db_name: The name of the database to query.
        :return: The list of tables in the database.
        """
        try:
            response = self.glue_client.get_tables(DatabaseName=db_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get tables %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                db_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
```

```
            return response["TableList"]


    def create_job(self, name, description, role_arn, script_location):
        """
        Creates a job definition for an extract, transform, and load (ETL) job
that can
        be run by AWS Glue.

        :param name: The name of the job definition.
        :param description: The description of the job definition.
        :param role_arn: The ARN of an IAM role that grants AWS Glue the
permissions
                         it requires to run the job.
        :param script_location: The Amazon S3 URL of a Python ETL script that is
run as
                                part of the job. The script defines how the data
is
                                transformed.
        """
        try:
            self.glue_client.create_job(
                Name=name,
                Description=description,
                Role=role_arn,
                Command={
                    "Name": "glueetl",
                    "ScriptLocation": script_location,
                    "PythonVersion": "3",
                },
                GlueVersion="3.0",
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create job %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def start_job_run(self, name, input_database, input_table,
output_bucket_name):
```

```
        """
        Starts a job run. A job run extracts data from the source, transforms it,
        and loads it to the output bucket.

        :param name: The name of the job definition.
        :param input_database: The name of the metadata database that contains
tables
                               that describe the source data. This is typically
created
                               by a crawler.
        :param input_table: The name of the table in the metadata database that
                            describes the source data.
        :param output_bucket_name: The S3 bucket where the output is written.
        :return: The ID of the job run.
        """
        try:
            # The custom Arguments that are passed to this function are used by
the
            # Python ETL script to determine the location of input and output
data.
            response = self.glue_client.start_job_run(
                JobName=name,
                Arguments={
                    "--input_database": input_database,
                    "--input_table": input_table,
                    "--output_bucket_url": f"s3://{output_bucket_name}/",
                },
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't start job run %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["JobRunId"]


    def list_jobs(self):
        """
        Lists the names of job definitions in your account.
```

```
        :return: The list of job definition names.
        """
        try:
            response = self.glue_client.list_jobs()
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list jobs. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["JobNames"]


    def get_job_runs(self, job_name):
        """
        Gets information about runs that have been performed for a specific job
        definition.

        :param job_name: The name of the job definition to look up.
        :return: The list of job runs.
        """
        try:
            response = self.glue_client.get_job_runs(JobName=job_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get job runs for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                job_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["JobRuns"]


    def get_job_run(self, name, run_id):
        """
        Gets information about a single job run.

        :param name: The name of the job definition for the run.
        :param run_id: The ID of the run.
        :return: Information about the run.
```

```
        """
        try:
            response = self.glue_client.get_job_run(JobName=name, RunId=run_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get job run %s/%s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                run_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["JobRun"]


    def delete_job(self, job_name):
        """
        Deletes a job definition. This also deletes data about all runs that are
        associated with this job definition.

        :param job_name: The name of the job definition to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.glue_client.delete_job(JobName=job_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete job %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                job_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def delete_table(self, db_name, table_name):
        """
        Deletes a table from a metadata database.

        :param db_name: The name of the database that contains the table.
        :param table_name: The name of the table to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.glue_client.delete_table(DatabaseName=db_name, Name=table_name)
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                table_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def delete_database(self, name):
        """
        Deletes a metadata database from your Data Catalog.

        :param name: The name of the database to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.glue_client.delete_database(Name=name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete database %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def delete_crawler(self, name):
        """
        Deletes a crawler.

        :param name: The name of the crawler to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.glue_client.delete_crawler(Name=name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete crawler %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

시나리오를 실행하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
class GlueCrawlerJobScenario:
    """
    Encapsulates a scenario that shows how to create an AWS Glue crawler and job
 and use
    them to transform data from CSV to JSON format.
    """

    def __init__(self, glue_client, glue_service_role, glue_bucket):
        """
        :param glue_client: A Boto3 AWS Glue client.
        :param glue_service_role: An AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
 role
                                  that AWS Glue can assume to gain access to the
                                  resources it requires.
        :param glue_bucket: An S3 bucket that can hold a job script and output
 data
                            from AWS Glue job runs.
        """
        self.glue_client = glue_client
        self.glue_service_role = glue_service_role
        self.glue_bucket = glue_bucket

    @staticmethod
    def wait(seconds, tick=12):
        """
        Waits for a specified number of seconds, while also displaying an
 animated
        spinner.

        :param seconds: The number of seconds to wait.
        :param tick: The number of frames per second used to animate the spinner.
        """
        progress = "|/-\\"
        waited = 0
        while waited < seconds:
            for frame in range(tick):
```

```
                sys.stdout.write(f"\r{progress[frame % len(progress)]}")
                sys.stdout.flush()
                time.sleep(1 / tick)
            waited += 1

    def upload_job_script(self, job_script):
        """
        Uploads a Python ETL script to an S3 bucket. The script is used by the
AWS Glue
        job to transform data.

        :param job_script: The relative path to the job script.
        """
        try:
            self.glue_bucket.upload_file(Filename=job_script, Key=job_script)
            print(f"Uploaded job script '{job_script}' to the example bucket.")
        except S3UploadFailedError as err:
            logger.error("Couldn't upload job script. Here's why: %s", err)
            raise

    def run(self, crawler_name, db_name, db_prefix, data_source, job_script,
job_name):
        """
        Runs the scenario. This is an interactive experience that runs at a
command
        prompt and asks you for input throughout.

        :param crawler_name: The name of the crawler used in the scenario. If the
                             crawler does not exist, it is created.
        :param db_name: The name to give the metadata database created by the
crawler.
        :param db_prefix: The prefix to give tables added to the database by the
                          crawler.
        :param data_source: The location of the data source that is targeted by
the
                            crawler and extracted during job runs.
        :param job_script: The job script that is used to transform data during
job
                           runs.
        :param job_name: The name to give the job definition that is created
during the
                         scenario.
        """
        wrapper = GlueWrapper(self.glue_client)
```

```
        print(f"Checking for crawler {crawler_name}.")
        crawler = wrapper.get_crawler(crawler_name)
        if crawler is None:
            print(f"Creating crawler {crawler_name}.")
            wrapper.create_crawler(
                crawler_name,
                self.glue_service_role.arn,
                db_name,
                db_prefix,
                data_source,
            )
            print(f"Created crawler {crawler_name}.")
            crawler = wrapper.get_crawler(crawler_name)
        pprint(crawler)
        print("-" * 88)

        print(
            f"When you run the crawler, it crawls data stored in {data_source}
and "
            f"creates a metadata database in the AWS Glue Data Catalog that
describes "
            f"the data in the data source."
        )
        print("In this example, the source data is in CSV format.")
        ready = False
        while not ready:
            ready = Question.ask_question(
                "Ready to start the crawler? (y/n) ", Question.is_yesno
            )
        wrapper.start_crawler(crawler_name)
        print("Let's wait for the crawler to run. This typically takes a few
minutes.")
        crawler_state = None
        while crawler_state != "READY":
            self.wait(10)
            crawler = wrapper.get_crawler(crawler_name)
            crawler_state = crawler["State"]
            print(f"Crawler is {crawler['State']}.")
        print("-" * 88)

        database = wrapper.get_database(db_name)
        print(f"The crawler created database {db_name}:")
        pprint(database)
        print(f"The database contains these tables:")
```

```
        tables = wrapper.get_tables(db_name)
        for index, table in enumerate(tables):
            print(f"\t{index + 1}. {table['Name']}")
        table_index = Question.ask_question(
            f"Enter the number of a table to see more detail: ",
            Question.is_int,
            Question.in_range(1, len(tables)),
        )
        pprint(tables[table_index - 1])
        print("-" * 88)

        print(f"Creating job definition {job_name}.")
        wrapper.create_job(
            job_name,
            "Getting started example job.",
            self.glue_service_role.arn,
            f"s3://{self.glue_bucket.name}/{job_script}",
        )
        print("Created job definition.")
        print(
            f"When you run the job, it extracts data from {data_source},
transforms it "
            f"by using the {job_script} script, and loads the output into "
            f"S3 bucket {self.glue_bucket.name}."
        )
        print(
            "In this example, the data is transformed from CSV to JSON, and only
a few "
            "fields are included in the output."
        )
        job_run_status = None
        if Question.ask_question(f"Ready to run? (y/n) ", Question.is_yesno):
            job_run_id = wrapper.start_job_run(
                job_name, db_name, tables[0]["Name"], self.glue_bucket.name
            )
            print(f"Job {job_name} started. Let's wait for it to run.")
            while job_run_status not in ["SUCCEEDED", "STOPPED", "FAILED",
"TIMEOUT"]:
                self.wait(10)
                job_run = wrapper.get_job_run(job_name, job_run_id)
                job_run_status = job_run["JobRunState"]
                print(f"Job {job_name}/{job_run_id} is {job_run_status}.")
        print("-" * 88)
```

```
        if job_run_status == "SUCCEEDED":
            print(
                f"Data from your job run is stored in your S3 bucket
'{self.glue_bucket.name}':"
            )
            try:
                keys = [
                    obj.key for obj in
self.glue_bucket.objects.filter(Prefix="run-")
                ]
                for index, key in enumerate(keys):
                    print(f"\t{index + 1}: {key}")
                lines = 4
                key_index = Question.ask_question(
                    f"Enter the number of a block to download it and see the
first {lines} "
                    f"lines of JSON output in the block: ",
                    Question.is_int,
                    Question.in_range(1, len(keys)),
                )
                job_data = io.BytesIO()
                self.glue_bucket.download_fileobj(keys[key_index - 1], job_data)
                job_data.seek(0)
                for _ in range(lines):
                    print(job_data.readline().decode("utf-8"))
            except ClientError as err:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get job run data. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
            print("-" * 88)

        job_names = wrapper.list_jobs()
        if job_names:
            print(f"Your account has {len(job_names)} jobs defined:")
            for index, job_name in enumerate(job_names):
                print(f"\t{index + 1}. {job_name}")
            job_index = Question.ask_question(
                f"Enter a number between 1 and {len(job_names)} to see the list
of runs for "
                f"a job: ",
                Question.is_int,
```

```
                Question.in_range(1, len(job_names)),
            )
            job_runs = wrapper.get_job_runs(job_names[job_index - 1])
            if job_runs:
                print(f"Found {len(job_runs)} runs for job {job_names[job_index -
1]}:")
                for index, job_run in enumerate(job_runs):
                    print(
                        f"\t{index + 1}. {job_run['JobRunState']} on "
                        f"{job_run['CompletedOn']:%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S}"
                    )
                run_index = Question.ask_question(
                    f"Enter a number between 1 and {len(job_runs)} to see details
for a run: ",
                    Question.is_int,
                    Question.in_range(1, len(job_runs)),
                )
                pprint(job_runs[run_index - 1])
            else:
                print(f"No runs found for job {job_names[job_index - 1]}")
        else:
            print("Your account doesn't have any jobs defined.")
        print("-" * 88)

        print(
            f"Let's clean up. During this example we created job definition
'{job_name}'."
        )
        if Question.ask_question(
            "Do you want to delete the definition and all runs? (y/n) ",
            Question.is_yesno,
        ):
            wrapper.delete_job(job_name)
            print(f"Job definition '{job_name}' deleted.")
        tables = wrapper.get_tables(db_name)
        print(f"We also created database '{db_name}' that contains these
tables:")
        for table in tables:
            print(f"\t{table['Name']}")
        if Question.ask_question(
            "Do you want to delete the tables and the database? (y/n) ",
            Question.is_yesno,
        ):
            for table in tables:
```

```
                wrapper.delete_table(db_name, table["Name"])
                print(f"Deleted table {table['Name']}.")
            wrapper.delete_database(db_name)
            print(f"Deleted database {db_name}.")
        print(f"We also created crawler '{crawler_name}'.")
        if Question.ask_question(
            "Do you want to delete the crawler? (y/n) ", Question.is_yesno
        ):
            wrapper.delete_crawler(crawler_name)
            print(f"Deleted crawler {crawler_name}.")
        print("-" * 88)


def parse_args(args):
    """
    Parse command line arguments.

    :param args: The command line arguments.
    :return: The parsed arguments.
    """
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser(
        description="Runs the AWS Glue getting started with crawlers and jobs
 scenario. "
        "Before you run this scenario, set up scaffold resources by running "
        "'python scaffold.py deploy'."
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        "role_name",
        help="The name of an IAM role that AWS Glue can assume. This role must
 grant access "
        "to Amazon S3 and to the permissions granted by the AWSGlueServiceRole "
        "managed policy.",
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        "bucket_name",
        help="The name of an S3 bucket that AWS Glue can access to get the job
 script and "
        "put job results.",
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        "--job_script",
        default="flight_etl_job_script.py",
        help="The name of the job script file that is used in the scenario.",
    )
```

```
    return parser.parse_args(args)


def main():
    args = parse_args(sys.argv[1:])
    try:
        print("-" * 88)
        print(
            "Welcome to the AWS Glue getting started with crawlers and jobs
 scenario."
        )
        print("-" * 88)
        scenario = GlueCrawlerJobScenario(
            boto3.client("glue"),
            boto3.resource("iam").Role(args.role_name),
            boto3.resource("s3").Bucket(args.bucket_name),
        )
        scenario.upload_job_script(args.job_script)
        scenario.run(
            "doc-example-crawler",
            "doc-example-database",
            "doc-example-",
            "s3://crawler-public-us-east-1/flight/2016/csv",
            args.job_script,
            "doc-example-job",
        )
        print("-" * 88)
        print(
            "To destroy scaffold resources, including the IAM role and S3 bucket
 "
            "used in this scenario, run 'python scaffold.py destroy'."
        )
        print("\nThanks for watching!")
        print("-" * 88)
    except Exception:
        logging.exception("Something went wrong with the example.")
```

에서 작업 실행 중에 데이터를 추출, 변환 및 로드하는 AWS Glue 데 사용하는 ETL 스크립트를 생성합니다.

```
import sys
from awsglue.transforms import *
from awsglue.utils import getResolvedOptions
from pyspark.context import SparkContext
from awsglue.context import GlueContext
from awsglue.job import Job

"""
These custom arguments must be passed as Arguments to the StartJobRun request.
    --input_database    The name of a metadata database that is contained in
 your
                        AWS Glue Data Catalog and that contains tables that
 describe
                        the data to be processed.
    --input_table       The name of a table in the database that describes the
 data to
                        be processed.
    --output_bucket_url An S3 bucket that receives the transformed output data.
"""
args = getResolvedOptions(
    sys.argv, ["JOB_NAME", "input_database", "input_table", "output_bucket_url"]
)
sc = SparkContext()
glueContext = GlueContext(sc)
spark = glueContext.spark_session
job = Job(glueContext)
job.init(args["JOB_NAME"], args)

# Script generated for node S3 Flight Data.
S3FlightData_node1 = glueContext.create_dynamic_frame.from_catalog(
    database=args["input_database"],
    table_name=args["input_table"],
    transformation_ctx="S3FlightData_node1",
)

# This mapping performs two main functions:
# 1. It simplifies the output by removing most of the fields from the data.
# 2. It renames some fields. For example, `fl_date` is renamed to `flight_date`.
ApplyMapping_node2 = ApplyMapping.apply(
    frame=S3FlightData_node1,
    mappings=[
        ("year", "long", "year", "long"),
        ("month", "long", "month", "tinyint"),
```

```
        ("day_of_month", "long", "day", "tinyint"),
        ("fl_date", "string", "flight_date", "string"),
        ("carrier", "string", "carrier", "string"),
        ("fl_num", "long", "flight_num", "long"),
        ("origin_city_name", "string", "origin_city_name", "string"),
        ("origin_state_abr", "string", "origin_state_abr", "string"),
        ("dest_city_name", "string", "dest_city_name", "string"),
        ("dest_state_abr", "string", "dest_state_abr", "string"),
        ("dep_time", "long", "departure_time", "long"),
        ("wheels_off", "long", "wheels_off", "long"),
        ("wheels_on", "long", "wheels_on", "long"),
        ("arr_time", "long", "arrival_time", "long"),
        ("mon", "string", "mon", "string"),
    ],
    transformation_ctx="ApplyMapping_node2",
)

# Script generated for node Revised Flight Data.
RevisedFlightData_node3 = glueContext.write_dynamic_frame.from_options(
    frame=ApplyMapping_node2,
    connection_type="s3",
    format="json",
    connection_options={"path": args["output_bucket_url"], "partitionKeys": []},
    transformation_ctx="RevisedFlightData_node3",
)

job.commit()
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - CreateCrawler
  - CreateJob
  - DeleteCrawler
  - DeleteDatabase
  - DeleteJob
  - DeleteTable
  - GetCrawler
  - GetDatabase
  - GetDatabases

- GetJob
- GetJobRun
- GetJobRuns
- GetTables
- ListJobs
- StartCrawler
- StartJobRun

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

시나리오에 사용되는 AWS Glue 함수를 래핑하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing
 a simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods
 for interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Retrieves information about a specific crawler.
  #
  # @param name [String] The name of the crawler to retrieve information about.
  # @return [Aws::Glue::Types::Crawler, nil] The crawler object if found, or nil
 if not found.
  def get_crawler(name)
```

```
    @glue_client.get_crawler(name: name)
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::EntityNotFoundException
    @logger.info("Crawler #{name} doesn't exist.")
    false
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not get crawler #{name}: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Creates a new crawler with the specified configuration.
  #
  # @param name [String] The name of the crawler.
  # @param role_arn [String] The ARN of the IAM role to be used by the crawler.
  # @param db_name [String] The name of the database where the crawler stores its
metadata.
  # @param db_prefix [String] The prefix to be added to the names of tables that
the crawler creates.
  # @param s3_target [String] The S3 path that the crawler will crawl.
  # @return [void]
  def create_crawler(name, role_arn, db_name, _db_prefix, s3_target)
    @glue_client.create_crawler(
      name: name,
      role: role_arn,
      database_name: db_name,
      targets: {
        s3_targets: [
          {
            path: s3_target
          }
        ]
      }
    )
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not create crawler: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Starts a crawler with the specified name.
  #
  # @param name [String] The name of the crawler to start.
  # @return [void]
  def start_crawler(name)
    @glue_client.start_crawler(name: name)
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::ServiceError => e
```

```
    @logger.error("Glue could not start crawler #{name}: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Deletes a crawler with the specified name.
  #
  # @param name [String] The name of the crawler to delete.
  # @return [void]
  def delete_crawler(name)
    @glue_client.delete_crawler(name: name)
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not delete crawler #{name}: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Retrieves information about a specific database.
  #
  # @param name [String] The name of the database to retrieve information about.
  # @return [Aws::Glue::Types::Database, nil] The database object if found, or
nil if not found.
  def get_database(name)
    response = @glue_client.get_database(name: name)
    response.database
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not get database #{name}: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Retrieves a list of tables in the specified database.
  #
  # @param db_name [String] The name of the database to retrieve tables from.
  # @return [Array<Aws::Glue::Types::Table>]
  def get_tables(db_name)
    response = @glue_client.get_tables(database_name: db_name)
    response.table_list
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not get tables #{db_name}: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Creates a new job with the specified configuration.
  #
  # @param name [String] The name of the job.
  # @param description [String] The description of the job.
```

```
  # @param role_arn [String] The ARN of the IAM role to be used by the job.
  # @param script_location [String] The location of the ETL script for the job.
  # @return [void]
  def create_job(name, description, role_arn, script_location)
    @glue_client.create_job(
      name: name,
      description: description,
      role: role_arn,
      command: {
        name: 'glueetl',
        script_location: script_location,
        python_version: '3'
      },
      glue_version: '3.0'
    )
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not create job #{name}: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Starts a job run for the specified job.
  #
  # @param name [String] The name of the job to start the run for.
  # @param input_database [String] The name of the input database for the job.
  # @param input_table [String] The name of the input table for the job.
  # @param output_bucket_name [String] The name of the output S3 bucket for the
 job.
  # @return [String] The ID of the started job run.
  def start_job_run(name, input_database, input_table, output_bucket_name)
    response = @glue_client.start_job_run(
      job_name: name,
      arguments: {
        '--input_database': input_database,
        '--input_table': input_table,
        '--output_bucket_url': "s3://#{output_bucket_name}/"
      }
    )
    response.job_run_id
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not start job run #{name}: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Retrieves a list of jobs in AWS Glue.
```

```
  #
  # @return [Aws::Glue::Types::ListJobsResponse]
  def list_jobs
    @glue_client.list_jobs
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not list jobs: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Retrieves a list of job runs for the specified job.
  #
  # @param job_name [String] The name of the job to retrieve job runs for.
  # @return [Array<Aws::Glue::Types::JobRun>]
  def get_job_runs(job_name)
    response = @glue_client.get_job_runs(job_name: job_name)
    response.job_runs
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not get job runs: \n#{e.message}")
  end

  # Retrieves data for a specific job run.
  #
  # @param job_name [String] The name of the job run to retrieve data for.
  # @return [Glue::Types::GetJobRunResponse]
  def get_job_run(job_name, run_id)
    @glue_client.get_job_run(job_name: job_name, run_id: run_id)
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not get job runs: \n#{e.message}")
  end

  # Deletes a job with the specified name.
  #
  # @param job_name [String] The name of the job to delete.
  # @return [void]
  def delete_job(job_name)
    @glue_client.delete_job(job_name: job_name)
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not delete job: \n#{e.message}")
  end

  # Deletes a table with the specified name.
  #
  # @param database_name [String] The name of the catalog database in which the
table resides.
```

```
  # @param table_name [String] The name of the table to be deleted.
  # @return [void]
  def delete_table(database_name, table_name)
    @glue_client.delete_table(database_name: database_name, name: table_name)
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not delete job: \n#{e.message}")
  end

  # Removes a specified database from a Data Catalog.
  #
  # @param database_name [String] The name of the database to delete.
  # @return [void]
  def delete_database(database_name)
    @glue_client.delete_database(name: database_name)
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not delete database: \n#{e.message}")
  end

  # Uploads a job script file to an S3 bucket.
  #
  # @param file_path [String] The local path of the job script file.
  # @param bucket_resource [Aws::S3::Bucket] The S3 bucket resource to upload the
 file to.
  # @return [void]
  def upload_job_script(file_path, bucket_resource)
    File.open(file_path) do |file|
      bucket_resource.client.put_object({
                                          body: file,
                                          bucket: bucket_resource.name,
                                          key: file_path
                                        })
    end
  rescue Aws::S3::Errors::S3UploadFailedError => e
    @logger.error("S3 could not upload job script: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end
end
```

시나리오를 실행하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
class GlueCrawlerJobScenario
  def initialize(glue_client, glue_service_role, glue_bucket, logger)
```

```
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @glue_service_role = glue_service_role
    @glue_bucket = glue_bucket
    @logger = logger
  end

  def run(crawler_name, db_name, db_prefix, data_source, job_script, job_name)
    wrapper = GlueWrapper.new(@glue_client, @logger)
    setup_crawler(wrapper, crawler_name, db_name, db_prefix, data_source)
    query_database(wrapper, crawler_name, db_name)
    create_and_run_job(wrapper, job_script, job_name, db_name)
  end

  private

  def setup_crawler(wrapper, crawler_name, db_name, db_prefix, data_source)
    new_step(1, 'Create a crawler')
    crawler = wrapper.get_crawler(crawler_name)
    unless crawler
      puts "Creating crawler #{crawler_name}."
      wrapper.create_crawler(crawler_name, @glue_service_role.arn, db_name,
db_prefix, data_source)
      puts "Successfully created #{crawler_name}."
    end
    wrapper.start_crawler(crawler_name)
    monitor_crawler(wrapper, crawler_name)
  end

  def monitor_crawler(wrapper, crawler_name)
    new_step(2, 'Monitor Crawler')
    crawler_state = nil
    until crawler_state == 'READY'
      custom_wait(15)
      crawler = wrapper.get_crawler(crawler_name)
      crawler_state = crawler[0]['state']
      print "Crawler status: #{crawler_state}".yellow
    end
  end

  def query_database(wrapper, _crawler_name, db_name)
    new_step(3, 'Query the database.')
    wrapper.get_database(db_name)
    puts "The crawler created database #{db_name}:"
```

```
    puts "Database contains tables: #{wrapper.get_tables(db_name).map { |t|
 t['name'] }}"
  end

  def create_and_run_job(wrapper, job_script, job_name, db_name)
    new_step(4, 'Create and run job.')
    wrapper.upload_job_script(job_script, @glue_bucket)
    wrapper.create_job(job_name, 'ETL Job', @glue_service_role.arn, "s3://
#{@glue_bucket.name}/#{job_script}")
    run_job(wrapper, job_name, db_name)
  end

  def run_job(wrapper, job_name, db_name)
    new_step(5, 'Run the job.')
    wrapper.start_job_run(job_name, db_name, wrapper.get_tables(db_name)[0]
['name'], @glue_bucket.name)
    job_run_status = nil
    until %w[SUCCEEDED FAILED STOPPED].include?(job_run_status)
      custom_wait(10)
      job_run = wrapper.get_job_runs(job_name)
      job_run_status = job_run[0]['job_run_state']
      print "Job #{job_name} status: #{job_run_status}".yellow
    end
  end
end

def main
  banner('../../helpers/banner.txt')
  puts 'Starting AWS Glue demo...'

  # Load resource names from YAML.
  resource_names = YAML.load_file('resource_names.yaml')

  # Setup services and resources.
  iam_role = Aws::IAM::Resource.new(region: 'us-
east-1').role(resource_names['glue_service_role'])
  s3_bucket = Aws::S3::Resource.new(region: 'us-
east-1').bucket(resource_names['glue_bucket'])

  # Instantiate scenario and run.
  scenario = GlueCrawlerJobScenario.new(Aws::Glue::Client.new(region: 'us-
east-1'), iam_role, s3_bucket, @logger)
  random_suffix = rand(10**4)
```

```
  scenario.run("crawler-#{random_suffix}", "db-#{random_suffix}", "prefix-
#{random_suffix}-", 's3://data_source',
               'job_script.py', "job-#{random_suffix}")

  puts 'Demo complete.'
end
```

에서 작업 실행 중에 데이터를 추출, 변환 및 로드하는 AWS Glue 데 사용하는 ETL 스크립트를 생성합니다.

```
import sys
from awsglue.transforms import *
from awsglue.utils import getResolvedOptions
from pyspark.context import SparkContext
from awsglue.context import GlueContext
from awsglue.job import Job

"""
These custom arguments must be passed as Arguments to the StartJobRun request.
    --input_database    The name of a metadata database that is contained in
 your
                        AWS Glue Data Catalog and that contains tables that
 describe
                        the data to be processed.
    --input_table       The name of a table in the database that describes the
 data to
                        be processed.
    --output_bucket_url An S3 bucket that receives the transformed output data.
"""
args = getResolvedOptions(
    sys.argv, ["JOB_NAME", "input_database", "input_table", "output_bucket_url"]
)
sc = SparkContext()
glueContext = GlueContext(sc)
spark = glueContext.spark_session
job = Job(glueContext)
job.init(args["JOB_NAME"], args)

# Script generated for node S3 Flight Data.
S3FlightData_node1 = glueContext.create_dynamic_frame.from_catalog(
    database=args["input_database"],
    table_name=args["input_table"],
```

```
    transformation_ctx="S3FlightData_node1",
)

# This mapping performs two main functions:
# 1. It simplifies the output by removing most of the fields from the data.
# 2. It renames some fields. For example, `fl_date` is renamed to `flight_date`.
ApplyMapping_node2 = ApplyMapping.apply(
    frame=S3FlightData_node1,
    mappings=[
        ("year", "long", "year", "long"),
        ("month", "long", "month", "tinyint"),
        ("day_of_month", "long", "day", "tinyint"),
        ("fl_date", "string", "flight_date", "string"),
        ("carrier", "string", "carrier", "string"),
        ("fl_num", "long", "flight_num", "long"),
        ("origin_city_name", "string", "origin_city_name", "string"),
        ("origin_state_abr", "string", "origin_state_abr", "string"),
        ("dest_city_name", "string", "dest_city_name", "string"),
        ("dest_state_abr", "string", "dest_state_abr", "string"),
        ("dep_time", "long", "departure_time", "long"),
        ("wheels_off", "long", "wheels_off", "long"),
        ("wheels_on", "long", "wheels_on", "long"),
        ("arr_time", "long", "arrival_time", "long"),
        ("mon", "string", "mon", "string"),
    ],
    transformation_ctx="ApplyMapping_node2",
)

# Script generated for node Revised Flight Data.
RevisedFlightData_node3 = glueContext.write_dynamic_frame.from_options(
    frame=ApplyMapping_node2,
    connection_type="s3",
    format="json",
    connection_options={"path": args["output_bucket_url"], "partitionKeys": []},
    transformation_ctx="RevisedFlightData_node3",
)

job.commit()
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CreateCrawler
  - CreateJob

- DeleteCrawler
- DeleteDatabase
- DeleteJob
- DeleteTable
- GetCrawler
- GetDatabase
- GetDatabases
- GetJob
- GetJobRun
- GetJobRuns
- GetTables
- ListJobs
- StartCrawler
- StartJobRun

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

공용 Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3) 버킷을 크롤링하고 검색한 CSV 형식의 데이터를 설명하는 메타데이터 데이터베이스를 생성하는 크롤러를 만들고 실행합니다.

```
        let create_crawler = glue
            .create_crawler()
            .name(self.crawler())
            .database_name(self.database())
            .role(self.iam_role.expose_secret())
            .targets(
                CrawlerTargets::builder()
                    .s3_targets(S3Target::builder().path(CRAWLER_TARGET).build())
```

```
                    .build(),
            )
            .send()
            .await;

        match create_crawler {
            Err(err) => {
                let glue_err: aws_sdk_glue::Error = err.into();
                match glue_err {
                    aws_sdk_glue::Error::AlreadyExistsException(_) => {
                        info!("Using existing crawler");
                        Ok(())
                    }
                    _ => Err(GlueMvpError::GlueSdk(glue_err)),
                }
            }
            Ok(_) => Ok(()),
        }?;

        let start_crawler =
 glue.start_crawler().name(self.crawler()).send().await;

        match start_crawler {
            Ok(_) => Ok(()),
            Err(err) => {
                let glue_err: aws_sdk_glue::Error = err.into();
                match glue_err {
                    aws_sdk_glue::Error::CrawlerRunningException(_) => Ok(()),
                    _ => Err(GlueMvpError::GlueSdk(glue_err)),
                }
            }
        }?;
```

의 데이터베이스 및 테이블에 대한 정보를 나열합니다 AWS Glue Data Catalog.

```
        let database = glue
            .get_database()
            .name(self.database())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?
            .to_owned();
```

```
        let database = database
            .database()
            .ok_or_else(|| GlueMvpError::Unknown("Could not find
database".into()))?;

        let tables = glue
            .get_tables()
            .database_name(self.database())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?;

        let tables = tables.table_list();
```

소스 Amazon S3 버킷에서 CSV 데이터를 추출하고, 필드를 제거하고 이름을 변경하여 변환하고, JSON 형식의 출력을 다른 Amazon S3 버킷으로 로드하는 작업을 만들고 실행합니다.

```
        let create_job = glue
            .create_job()
            .name(self.job())
            .role(self.iam_role.expose_secret())
            .command(
                JobCommand::builder()
                    .name("glueetl")
                    .python_version("3")
                    .script_location(format!("s3://{}/job.py", self.bucket()))
                    .build(),
            )
            .glue_version("3.0")
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?;

        let job_name = create_job.name().ok_or_else(|| {
            GlueMvpError::Unknown("Did not get job name after creating
job".into())
        })?;

        let job_run_output = glue
            .start_job_run()
            .job_name(self.job())
            .arguments("--input_database", self.database())
```

```
            .arguments(
                "--input_table",
                self.tables
                    .first()
                    .ok_or_else(|| GlueMvpError::Unknown("Missing crawler
table".into()))?
                    .name(),
            )
            .arguments("--output_bucket_url", self.bucket())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?;

        let job = job_run_output
            .job_run_id()
            .ok_or_else(|| GlueMvpError::Unknown("Missing run id from just
started job".into()))?
            .to_string();
```

데모 중에 생성된 모든 리소스를 삭제합니다.

```
        glue.delete_job()
            .job_name(self.job())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?;

        for t in &self.tables {
            glue.delete_table()
                .name(t.name())
                .database_name(self.database())
                .send()
                .await
                .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?;
        }

        glue.delete_database()
            .name(self.database())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?;
```

```
        glue.delete_crawler()
            .name(self.crawler())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?;
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - CreateCrawler
  - CreateJob
  - DeleteCrawler
  - DeleteDatabase
  - DeleteJob
  - DeleteTable
  - GetCrawler
  - GetDatabase
  - GetDatabases
  - GetJob
  - GetJobRun
  - GetJobRuns
  - GetTables
  - ListJobs
  - StartCrawler
  - StartJobRun

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

`Package.swift` 파일.

```
// swift-tools-version: 5.9
//
// The swift-tools-version declares the minimum version of Swift required to
// build this package.

import PackageDescription

let package = Package(
    name: "glue-scenario",
    // Let Xcode know the minimum Apple platforms supported.
    platforms: [
        .macOS(.v13),
        .iOS(.v15)
    ],
    dependencies: [
        // Dependencies declare other packages that this package depends on.
        .package(
            url: "https://github.com/awslabs/aws-sdk-swift",
            from: "1.0.0"),
        .package(
            url: "https://github.com/apple/swift-argument-parser.git",
            branch: "main"
        )
    ],
    targets: [
        // Targets are the basic building blocks of a package, defining a module
 or a test suite.
        // Targets can depend on other targets in this package and products
        // from dependencies.
        .executableTarget(
            name: "glue-scenario",
            dependencies: [
                .product(name: "AWSGlue", package: "aws-sdk-swift"),
                .product(name: "AWSS3", package: "aws-sdk-swift"),
                .product(name: "ArgumentParser", package: "swift-argument-
parser")
            ],
            path: "Sources")

    ]
)
```

Swift 코드 파일 `entry.swift`.

```
// An example that shows how to use the AWS SDK for Swift to demonstrate
// creating and using crawlers and jobs using AWS Glue.
//
// 0. Upload the Python job script to Amazon S3 so it can be used when
//    calling `startJobRun()` later.
// 1. Create a crawler, pass it the IAM role and the URL of the public Amazon
//    S3 bucket that contains the source data:
//    s3://crawler-public-us-east-1/flight/2016/csv.
// 2. Start the crawler. This takes time, so after starting it, use a loop
//    that calls `getCrawler()` until the state is "READY".
// 3. Get the database created by the crawler, and the tables in the
//    database. Display them to the user.
// 4. Create a job. Pass it the IAM role and the URL to a Python ETL script
//    previously uploaded to the user's S3 bucket.
// 5. Start a job run, passing the following custom arguments. These are
//    expected by the ETL script, so must exactly match.
//    * `--input_database: <name of the database created by the crawler>`
//    * `--input_table: <name of the table created by the crawler>`
//    * `--output_bucket_url: <URL to the scaffold bucket created for the
//      user>`
// 6. Loop and get the job run until it returns one of the following states:
//    "SUCCEEDED", "STOPPED", "FAILED", or "TIMEOUT".
// 7. Output data is stored in a group of files in the user's S3 bucket.
//    Either direct the user to their location or download a file and display
//    the results inline.
// 8. List the jobs for the user's account.
// 9. Get job run details for a job run.
// 10. Delete the demo job.
// 11. Delete the database and tables created by the example.
// 12. Delete the crawler created by the example.

import ArgumentParser
import AWSS3
import Foundation
import Smithy

import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSGlue
```

```
struct ExampleCommand: ParsableCommand {
    @Option(help: "The AWS IAM role to use for AWS Glue calls.")
    var role: String

    @Option(help: "The Amazon S3 bucket to use for this example.")
    var bucket: String

    @Option(help: "The Amazon S3 URL of the data to crawl.")
    var s3url: String = "s3://crawler-public-us-east-1/flight/2016/csv"

    @Option(help: "The Python script to run as a job with AWS Glue.")
    var script: String = "./flight_etl_job_script.py"

    @Option(help: "The AWS Region to run AWS API calls in.")
    var awsRegion = "us-east-1"

    @Option(help: "A prefix string to use when naming tables.")
    var tablePrefix = "swift-glue-basics-table"

    @Option(
        help: ArgumentHelp("The level of logging for the Swift SDK to perform."),
        completion: .list([
            "critical",
            "debug",
            "error",
            "info",
            "notice",
            "trace",
            "warning"
        ])
    )
    var logLevel: String = "error"

    static var configuration = CommandConfiguration(
        commandName: "glue-scenario",
        abstract: """
        Demonstrates various features of AWS Glue.
        """,
        discussion: """
        An example showing how to use AWS Glue to create, run, and monitor
        crawlers and jobs.
        """
    )
```

```
    /// Generate and return a unique file name that begins with the specified
    /// string.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - prefix: Text to use at the beginning of the returned name.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A string containing a unique filename that begins with the
    ///   specified `prefix`.
    ///
    /// The returned name uses a random number between 1 million and 1 billion to
    /// provide reasonable certainty of uniqueness for the purposes of this
    /// example.
    func tempName(prefix: String) -> String {
        return "\(prefix)-\(Int.random(in: 1000000..<1000000000))"
    }

    /// Upload a file to an Amazon S3 bucket.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - s3Client: The S3 client to use when uploading the file.
    ///   - path: The local path of the source file to upload.
    ///   - toBucket: The name of the S3 bucket into which to upload the file.
    ///   - key: The key (name) to give the file in the S3 bucket.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the file is uploaded successfully, otherwise
`false`.
    func uploadFile(s3Client: S3Client, path: String, toBucket: String, key:
String) async -> Bool {
        do {
            let fileData: Data = try Data(contentsOf: URL(fileURLWithPath: path))
            let dataStream = ByteStream.data(fileData)
            _ = try await s3Client.putObject(
                input: PutObjectInput(
                    body: dataStream,
                    bucket: toBucket,
                    key: key
                )
            )
        } catch {
            print("*** An unexpected error occurred uploading the script to the
Amazon S3 bucket \"\(bucket)\".")
            return false
        }
```

```
        return true
    }

    /// Create a new AWS Glue crawler.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: An AWS Glue client to use for the crawler.
    ///   - crawlerName: A name for the new crawler.
    ///   - iamRole: The name of an Amazon IAM role for the crawler to use.
    ///   - s3Path: The path of an Amazon S3 folder to use as a target location.
    ///   - cronSchedule: A `cron` schedule indicating when to run the crawler.
    ///   - databaseName: The name of an AWS Glue database to operate on.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the crawler is created successfully, otherwise
`false`.
    func createCrawler(glueClient: GlueClient, crawlerName: String, iamRole:
String,
                       s3Path: String, cronSchedule: String, databaseName:
String) async -> Bool {
        let s3Target = GlueClientTypes.S3Target(path: s3url)
        let targetList = GlueClientTypes.CrawlerTargets(s3Targets: [s3Target])

        do {
            _ = try await glueClient.createCrawler(
                input: CreateCrawlerInput(
                    databaseName: databaseName,
                    description: "Created by the AWS SDK for Swift Scenario
Example for AWS Glue.",
                    name: crawlerName,
                    role: iamRole,
                    schedule: cronSchedule,
                    tablePrefix: tablePrefix,
                    targets: targetList
                )
            )
        } catch _ as AlreadyExistsException {
            print("*** A crawler named \"\(crawlerName)\" already exists.")
            return false
        } catch _ as OperationTimeoutException {
            print("*** The attempt to create the AWS Glue crawler timed out.")
            return false
        } catch {
            print("*** An unexpected error occurred creating the AWS Glue
crawler: \(error.localizedDescription)")
```

```
            return false
        }

        return true
    }

    /// Delete an AWS Glue crawler.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use.
    ///   - name: The name of the crawler to delete.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if successful, otherwise `false`.
    func deleteCrawler(glueClient: GlueClient, name: String) async -> Bool {
        do {
            _ = try await glueClient.deleteCrawler(
                input: DeleteCrawlerInput(name: name)
            )
        } catch {
            return false
        }
        return true
    }

    /// Start running an AWS Glue crawler.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use when starting the crawler.
    ///   - name: The name of the crawler to start running.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the crawler is started successfully, otherwise
`false`.
    func startCrawler(glueClient: GlueClient, name: String) async -> Bool {
        do {
            _ = try await glueClient.startCrawler(
                input: StartCrawlerInput(name: name)
            )
        } catch {
            print("*** An unexpected error occurred starting the crawler.")
            return false
        }

        return true
    }
```

```
    /// Get the state of the specified AWS Glue crawler.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use.
    ///   - name: The name of the crawler whose state should be returned.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A `GlueClientTypes.CrawlerState` value describing the
    ///   state of the crawler.
    func getCrawlerState(glueClient: GlueClient, name: String) async ->
GlueClientTypes.CrawlerState {
        do {
            let output = try await glueClient.getCrawler(
                input: GetCrawlerInput(name: name)
            )

            // If the crawler or its state is `nil`, report that the crawler
            // is stopping. This may not be what you want for your
            // application but it works for this one!

            guard let crawler = output.crawler else {
                return GlueClientTypes.CrawlerState.stopping
            }
            guard let state = crawler.state else {
                return GlueClientTypes.CrawlerState.stopping
            }
            return state
        } catch {
            return GlueClientTypes.CrawlerState.stopping
        }
    }

    /// Wait until the specified crawler is ready to run.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use.
    ///   - name: The name of the crawler to wait for.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the crawler is ready, `false` if the client is
    ///   stopping (and will therefore never be ready).
    func waitUntilCrawlerReady(glueClient: GlueClient, name: String) async ->
Bool {
        while true {
            let state = await getCrawlerState(glueClient: glueClient, name: name)
```

```
            if state == .ready {
                return true
            } else if state == .stopping {
                return false
            }

            // Wait four seconds before trying again.

            do {
                try await Task.sleep(for: .seconds(4))
            } catch {
                print("*** Error pausing the task.")
            }
        }
    }

    /// Create a new AWS Glue job.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use.
    ///   - jobName: The name to give the new job.
    ///   - role: The IAM role for the job to use when accessing AWS services.
    ///   - scriptLocation: The AWS S3 URI of the script to be run by the job.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the job is created successfully, otherwise `false`.
    func createJob(glueClient: GlueClient, name jobName: String, role: String,
                   scriptLocation: String) async -> Bool {
        let command = GlueClientTypes.JobCommand(
            name: "glueetl",
            pythonVersion: "3",
            scriptLocation: scriptLocation
        )

        do {
            _ = try await glueClient.createJob(
                input: CreateJobInput(
                    command: command,
                    description: "Created by the AWS SDK for Swift Glue basic
scenario example.",
                    glueVersion: "3.0",
                    name: jobName,
                    numberOfWorkers: 10,
                    role: role,
```

```
                    workerType: .g1x
                )
            )
        } catch {
            return false
        }
        return true
    }

    /// Return a list of the AWS Glue jobs listed on the user's account.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use.
    ///   - maxJobs: The maximum number of jobs to return (default: 100).
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of strings listing the names of all available AWS
    ///   Glue jobs.
    func listJobs(glueClient: GlueClient, maxJobs: Int = 100) async -> [String] {
        var jobList: [String] = []
        var nextToken: String?

        repeat {
            do {
                let output = try await glueClient.listJobs(
                    input: ListJobsInput(
                        maxResults: maxJobs,
                        nextToken: nextToken
                    )
                )

                guard let jobs = output.jobNames else {
                    return jobList
                }

                jobList = jobList + jobs
                nextToken = output.nextToken
            } catch {
                return jobList
            }
        } while (nextToken != nil)

        return jobList
    }
```

```
    /// Delete an AWS Glue job.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use.
    ///   - jobName: The name of the job to delete.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the job is successfully deleted, otherwise `false`.
    func deleteJob(glueClient: GlueClient, name jobName: String) async -> Bool {
        do {
            _ = try await glueClient.deleteJob(
                input: DeleteJobInput(jobName: jobName)
            )
        } catch {
            return false
        }
        return true
    }

    /// Create an AWS Glue database.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use.
    ///   - databaseName: The name to give the new database.
    ///   - location: The URL of the source data to use with AWS Glue.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the database is created successfully, otherwise
`false`.
    func createDatabase(glueClient: GlueClient, name databaseName: String,
location: String) async -> Bool {
        let databaseInput = GlueClientTypes.DatabaseInput(
            description: "Created by the AWS SDK for Swift Glue basic scenario
example.",
            locationUri: location,
            name: databaseName
        )

        do {
            _ = try await glueClient.createDatabase(
                input: CreateDatabaseInput(
                    databaseInput: databaseInput
                )
            )
        } catch {
            return false
```

```
        }

        return true
    }

    /// Get the AWS Glue database with the specified name.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use.
    ///   - name: The name of the database to return.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The `GlueClientTypes.Database` object describing the
    ///   specified database, or `nil` if an error occurs or the database
    ///   isn't found.
    func getDatabase(glueClient: GlueClient, name: String) async ->
GlueClientTypes.Database? {
        do {
            let output = try await glueClient.getDatabase(
                input: GetDatabaseInput(name: name)
            )

            return output.database
        } catch {
            return nil
        }
    }

    /// Returns a list of the tables in the specified database.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use.
    ///   - databaseName: The name of the database whose tables are to be
    ///     returned.
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of `GlueClientTypes.Table` objects, each
    ///   describing one table in the named database. An empty array indicates
    ///   that there are either no tables in the database, or an error
    ///   occurred before any tables could be found.
    func getTablesInDatabase(glueClient: GlueClient, databaseName: String) async
-> [GlueClientTypes.Table] {
        var tables: [GlueClientTypes.Table] = []
        var nextToken: String?

        repeat {
```

```
            do {
                let output = try await glueClient.getTables(
                    input: GetTablesInput(
                        databaseName: databaseName,
                        nextToken: nextToken
                    )
                )

                guard let tableList = output.tableList else {
                    return tables
                }

                tables = tables + tableList
                nextToken = output.nextToken
            } catch {
                return tables
            }
        } while nextToken != nil

        return tables
    }

    /// Delete the specified database.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use.
    ///   - databaseName: The name of the database to delete.
    ///   - deleteTables: A Bool indicating whether or not to delete the
    ///     tables in the database before attempting to delete the database.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the database (and optionally its tables) are
    ///   deleted, otherwise `false`.
    func deleteDatabase(glueClient: GlueClient, name databaseName: String,
                        withTables deleteTables: Bool = false) async -> Bool {
        if deleteTables {
            var tableNames: [String] = []

            // Get a list of the names of all of the tables in the database.

            let tableList = await self.getTablesInDatabase(glueClient:
glueClient, databaseName: databaseName)
            for table in tableList {
                guard let name = table.name else {
                    continue
```

```
                }
                tableNames.append(name)
            }

            // Delete the tables. If there's only one table, use
            // `deleteTable()`, otherwise, use `batchDeleteTable()`. You can
            // use `batchDeleteTable()` for a single table, but this
            // demonstrates the use of `deleteTable()`.

            if tableNames.count == 1 {
                do {
                    print("    Deleting table...")
                    _ = try await glueClient.deleteTable(
                        input: DeleteTableInput(
                            databaseName: databaseName,
                            name: tableNames[0]
                        )
                    )
                } catch {
                    print("*** Unable to delete the table.")
                }
            } else {
                do {
                    print("    Deleting tables...")
                    _ = try await glueClient.batchDeleteTable(
                        input: BatchDeleteTableInput(
                            databaseName: databaseName,
                            tablesToDelete: tableNames
                        )
                    )
                } catch {
                    print("*** Unable to delete the tables.")
                }
            }
        }

        // Delete the database itself.

        do {
            print("    Deleting the database itself...")
            _ = try await glueClient.deleteDatabase(
                input: DeleteDatabaseInput(name: databaseName)
            )
        } catch {
```

```
            print("*** Unable to delete the database.")
            return false
        }
        return true
    }

    /// Start an AWS Glue job run.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use.
    ///   - jobName: The name of the job to run.
    ///   - databaseName: The name of the AWS Glue database to run the job
against.
    ///   - tableName: The name of the table in the database to run the job
against.
    ///   - outputURL: The AWS S3 URI of the bucket location into which to
    ///     write the resulting output.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the job run is started successfully, otherwise
`false`.
    func startJobRun(glueClient: GlueClient, name jobName: String, databaseName:
String,
                     tableName: String, outputURL: String) async -> String? {
        do {
            let output = try await glueClient.startJobRun(
                input: StartJobRunInput(
                    arguments: [
                        "--input_database": databaseName,
                        "--input_table": tableName,
                        "--output_bucket_url": outputURL
                    ],
                    jobName: jobName,
                    numberOfWorkers: 10,
                    workerType: .g1x
                )
            )

            guard let id = output.jobRunId else {
                return nil
            }

            return id
        } catch {
            return nil
```

```
        }
    }

    /// Return a list of the job runs for the specified job.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use.
    ///   - jobName: The name of the job for which to return its job runs.
    ///   - maxResults: The maximum number of job runs to return (default:
    ///     1000).
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of `GlueClientTypes.JobRun` objects describing
    ///   each job run.
    func getJobRuns(glueClient: GlueClient, name jobName: String, maxResults:
 Int? = nil) async -> [GlueClientTypes.JobRun] {
        do {
            let output = try await glueClient.getJobRuns(
                input: GetJobRunsInput(
                    jobName: jobName,
                    maxResults: maxResults
                )
            )

            guard let jobRuns = output.jobRuns else {
                print("*** No job runs found.")
                return []
            }

            return jobRuns
        } catch is EntityNotFoundException {
            print("*** The specified job name, \(jobName), doesn't exist.")
            return []
        } catch {
            print("*** Unexpected error getting job runs:")
            dump(error)
            return []
        }
    }

    /// Get information about a specific AWS Glue job run.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use.
    ///   - jobName: The name of the job to return job run data for.
```

```
    ///   - id: The run ID of the specific job run to return.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A `GlueClientTypes.JobRun` object describing the state of
    ///   the job run, or `nil` if an error occurs.
    func getJobRun(glueClient: GlueClient, name jobName: String, id: String)
 async -> GlueClientTypes.JobRun? {
        do {
            let output = try await glueClient.getJobRun(
                input: GetJobRunInput(
                    jobName: jobName,
                    runId: id
                )
            )

            return output.jobRun
        } catch {
            return nil
        }
    }

    /// Called by ``main()`` to run the bulk of the example.
    func runAsync() async throws {
        // A name to give the Python script upon upload to the Amazon S3
        // bucket.
        let scriptName = "jobscript.py"

        // Schedule string in `cron` format, as described here:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/glue/latest/dg/monitor-data-warehouse-
schedule.html
        let cron = "cron(15 12 * * ? *)"

        let glueConfig = try await GlueClient.GlueClientConfiguration(region:
 awsRegion)
        let glueClient = GlueClient(config: glueConfig)

        let s3Config = try await S3Client.S3ClientConfiguration(region:
 awsRegion)
        let s3Client = S3Client(config: s3Config)

        // Create random names for things that need them.

        let crawlerName = tempName(prefix: "swift-glue-basics-crawler")
        let databaseName = tempName(prefix: "swift-glue-basics-db")
```

```
        // Create a name for the AWS Glue job.

        let jobName = tempName(prefix: "scenario-job")

        // The URL of the Python script on S3.

        let scriptURL = "s3://\(bucket)/\(scriptName)"

        print("Welcome to the AWS SDK for Swift basic scenario for AWS Glue!")

        //=====================================================================
        // 0. Upload the Python script to the target bucket so it's available
        //    for use by the Amazon Glue service.
        //=====================================================================

        print("Uploading the Python script: \(script) as key \(scriptName)")
        print("Destination bucket: \(bucket)")
        if !(await uploadFile(s3Client: s3Client, path: script, toBucket: bucket,
key: scriptName)) {
            return
        }

        //=====================================================================
        // 1. Create the database and crawler using the randomized names
        //    generated previously.
        //=====================================================================

        print("Creating database \"\(databaseName)\"...")
        if !(await createDatabase(glueClient: glueClient, name: databaseName,
location: s3url)) {
            print("*** Unable to create the database.")
            return
        }

        print("Creating crawler \"\(crawlerName)\"...")
        if !(await createCrawler(glueClient: glueClient, crawlerName:
crawlerName,
                                 iamRole: role, s3Path: s3url, cronSchedule:
cron,
                                 databaseName: databaseName)) {
            return
        }

        //=====================================================================
```

```
        // 2. Start the crawler, then wait for it to be ready.
        //=====================================================================

        print("Starting the crawler and waiting until it's ready...")
        if !(await startCrawler(glueClient: glueClient, name: crawlerName)) {
            _ = await deleteCrawler(glueClient: glueClient, name: crawlerName)
            return
        }

        if !(await waitUntilCrawlerReady(glueClient: glueClient, name:
crawlerName)) {
            _ = await deleteCrawler(glueClient: glueClient, name: crawlerName)
        }

        //=====================================================================
        // 3. Get the database and table created by the crawler.
        //=====================================================================

        print("Getting the crawler's database...")
        let database = await getDatabase(glueClient: glueClient, name:
databaseName)

        guard let database else {
            print("*** Unable to get the database.")
            return
        }
        print("Database URI: \(database.locationUri ?? "<unknown>")")

        let tableList = await getTablesInDatabase(glueClient: glueClient,
databaseName: databaseName)

        print("Found \(tableList.count) table(s):")
        for table in tableList {
            print("  \(table.name ?? "<unnamed>")")
        }

        if tableList.count != 1 {
            print("*** Incorrect number of tables found. There should only be
one.")
            _ = await deleteDatabase(glueClient: glueClient, name: databaseName,
withTables: true)
            _ = await deleteCrawler(glueClient: glueClient, name: crawlerName)
            return
        }
```

```
        guard let tableName = tableList[0].name else {
            print("*** Table is unnamed.")
            _ = await deleteDatabase(glueClient: glueClient, name: databaseName,
withTables: true)
            _ = await deleteCrawler(glueClient: glueClient, name: crawlerName)
            return
        }

        //=====================================================================
        // 4. Create a job.
        //=====================================================================

        print("Creating a job...")
        if !(await createJob(glueClient: glueClient, name: jobName, role: role,
                             scriptLocation: scriptURL)) {
            _ = await deleteDatabase(glueClient: glueClient, name: databaseName,
withTables: true)
            _ = await deleteCrawler(glueClient: glueClient, name: crawlerName)
            return
        }

        //=====================================================================
        // 5. Start a job run.
        //=====================================================================

        print("Starting the job...")

        // Construct the Amazon S3 URL for the job run's output. This is in
        // the bucket specified on the command line, with a folder name that's
        // unique for this job run.

        let timeStamp = Date().timeIntervalSince1970
        let jobPath = "\(jobName)-\(Int(timeStamp))"
        let outputURL = "s3://\(bucket)/\(jobPath)"

        // Start the job run.

        let jobRunID = await startJobRun(glueClient: glueClient, name: jobName,
                                         databaseName: databaseName,
                                         tableName: tableName,
                                         outputURL: outputURL)

        guard let jobRunID else {
```

```
            print("*** Job run ID is invalid.")
            _ = await deleteJob(glueClient: glueClient, name: jobName)
            _ = await deleteDatabase(glueClient: glueClient, name: databaseName,
 withTables: true)
            _ = await deleteCrawler(glueClient: glueClient, name: crawlerName)
            return
        }

        //=====================================================================
        // 6. Wait for the job run to indicate that the run is complete.
        //=====================================================================

        print("Waiting for job run to end...")

        var jobRunFinished = false
        var jobRunState: GlueClientTypes.JobRunState

        repeat {
            let jobRun = await getJobRun(glueClient: glueClient, name: jobName,
 id: jobRunID)
            guard let jobRun else {
                print("*** Unable to get the job run.")
                _ = await deleteJob(glueClient: glueClient, name: jobName)
                _ = await deleteDatabase(glueClient: glueClient, name:
 databaseName, withTables: true)
                _ = await deleteCrawler(glueClient: glueClient, name:
 crawlerName)
                return
            }
            jobRunState = jobRun.jobRunState ?? .failed

            //
=====================================================================
            // 7. Output where to find the data if the job run was successful.
            //    If the job run failed for any reason, output an appropriate
            //    error message.
            //
=====================================================================

            switch jobRunState {
                case .succeeded:
                    print("Job run succeeded. JSON files are in the Amazon S3
 path:")
                    print("    \(outputURL)")
```

```
                    jobRunFinished = true
                case .stopped:
                    jobRunFinished = true
                case .error:
                    print("*** Error: Job run ended in an error.
\(jobRun.errorMessage ?? "")")
                    jobRunFinished = true
                case .failed:
                    print("*** Error: Job run failed. \(jobRun.errorMessage ??
"")")
                    jobRunFinished = true
                case .timeout:
                    print("*** Warning: Job run timed out.")
                    jobRunFinished = true
                default:
                    do {
                        try await Task.sleep(for: .milliseconds(250))
                    } catch {
                        print("*** Error pausing the task.")
                    }
            }
        } while jobRunFinished != true

        //=====================================================================
        // 7.5. List the job runs for this job, showing each job run's ID and
        // its execution time.
        //=====================================================================

        print("Getting all job runs for the job \(jobName):")
        let jobRuns = await getJobRuns(glueClient: glueClient, name: jobName)

        if jobRuns.count == 0 {
            print("    <no job runs found>")
        } else {
            print("Found \(jobRuns.count) job runs... listing execution times:")
            for jobRun in jobRuns {
                print("    \(jobRun.id ?? "<unnamed>"): \(jobRun.executionTime)
seconds")
            }
        }

        //=====================================================================
        // 8. List the jobs for the user's account.
        //=====================================================================
```

```
        print("\nThe account has the following jobs:")
        let jobs = await listJobs(glueClient: glueClient)

        if jobs.count == 0 {
            print("    <no jobs found>")
        } else {
            for job in jobs {
                print("    \(job)")
            }
        }

        //=====================================================================
        // 9. Get the job run details for a job run.
        //=====================================================================

        print("Information about the job run:")
        let jobRun = await getJobRun(glueClient: glueClient, name: jobName, id:
jobRunID)

        guard let jobRun else {
            print("*** Unable to retrieve the job run.")
            _ = await deleteJob(glueClient: glueClient, name: jobName)
            _ = await deleteDatabase(glueClient: glueClient, name: databaseName,
withTables: true)
            _ = await deleteCrawler(glueClient: glueClient, name: crawlerName)
            return
        }

        let startDate = jobRun.startedOn ?? Date(timeIntervalSince1970: 0)
        let endDate = jobRun.completedOn ?? Date(timeIntervalSince1970: 0)
        let dateFormatter: DateFormatter = DateFormatter()
        dateFormatter.dateStyle = .long
        dateFormatter.timeStyle = .long

        print("    Started at: \(dateFormatter.string(from: startDate))")
        print("  Completed at: \(dateFormatter.string(from: endDate))")

        //=====================================================================
        // 10. Delete the job.
        //=====================================================================

        print("\nDeleting the job...")
        _ = await deleteJob(glueClient: glueClient, name: jobName)
```

```
        //=====================================================================
        // 11. Delete the database and tables created by this example.
        //=====================================================================

        print("Deleting the database...")
        _ = await deleteDatabase(glueClient: glueClient, name: databaseName,
 withTables: true)

        //=====================================================================
        // 12. Delete the crawler.
        //=====================================================================

        print("Deleting the crawler...")
        if !(await deleteCrawler(glueClient: glueClient, name: crawlerName)) {
            return
        }
    }
}

/// The program's asynchronous entry point.
@main
struct Main {
    static func main() async {
        let args = Array(CommandLine.arguments.dropFirst())

        do {
            let command = try ExampleCommand.parse(args)
            try await command.runAsync()
        } catch {
            ExampleCommand.exit(withError: error)
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - CreateCrawler
  - CreateJob
  - DeleteCrawler
  - DeleteDatabase

- DeleteJob
- DeleteTable
- GetCrawler
- GetDatabase
- GetDatabases
- GetJob
- GetJobRun
- GetJobRuns
- GetTables
- ListJobs
- StartCrawler
- StartJobRun

AWS SDKs AWS Glue 를 사용하기 위한 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 AWS Glue 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 AWS Glue API 참조를 참조하세요.

예시

- AWS SDK와 CreateCrawler 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateJob 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DeleteCrawler 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DeleteDatabase 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteJob 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DeleteTable 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 GetCrawler 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 GetDatabase 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetDatabases 함께 사용

- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetJob 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetJobRun 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetJobRuns 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetTables 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 ListJobs 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 StartCrawler 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 StartJobRun 함께 사용

AWS SDK와 **`CreateCrawler`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateCrawler`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create an AWS Glue crawler.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="crawlerName">The name for the crawler.</param>
    /// <param name="crawlerDescription">A description of the crawler.</param>
    /// <param name="role">The AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role to
    /// be assumed by the crawler.</param>
    /// <param name="schedule">The schedule on which the crawler will be
executed.</param>
    /// <param name="s3Path">The path to the Amazon Simple Storage Service
(Amazon S3)
```

```
    /// bucket where the Python script has been stored.</param>
    /// <param name="dbName">The name to use for the database that will be
    /// created by the crawler.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateCrawlerAsync(
        string crawlerName,
        string crawlerDescription,
        string role,
        string schedule,
        string s3Path,
        string dbName)
    {
        var s3Target = new S3Target
        {
            Path = s3Path,
        };

        var targetList = new List<S3Target>
        {
            s3Target,
        };

        var targets = new CrawlerTargets
        {
            S3Targets = targetList,
        };

        var crawlerRequest = new CreateCrawlerRequest
        {
            DatabaseName = dbName,
            Name = crawlerName,
            Description = crawlerDescription,
            Targets = targets,
            Role = role,
            Schedule = schedule,
        };

        var response = await _amazonGlue.CreateCrawlerAsync(crawlerRequest);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreateCrawler를 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Glue::Model::S3Target s3Target;
        s3Target.SetPath("s3://crawler-public-us-east-1/flight/2016/csv");
        Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerTargets crawlerTargets;
        crawlerTargets.AddS3Targets(s3Target);

        Aws::Glue::Model::CreateCrawlerRequest request;
        request.SetTargets(crawlerTargets);
        request.SetName(CRAWLER_NAME);
        request.SetDatabaseName(CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME);
        request.SetTablePrefix(CRAWLER_DATABASE_PREFIX);
        request.SetRole(roleArn);

        Aws::Glue::Model::CreateCrawlerOutcome outcome =
client.CreateCrawler(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Successfully created the crawler." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error creating a crawler. " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            deleteAssets("", CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, "", bucketName,
clientConfig);
            return false;
```

```
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 CreateCrawler를 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Creates a new AWS Glue crawler using the AWS Glue Java API.
    *
    * @param glueClient  the AWS Glue client used to interact with the AWS Glue
service
    * @param iam         the IAM role that the crawler will use to access the
data source
    * @param s3Path      the S3 path that the crawler will scan for data
    * @param cron        the cron expression that defines the crawler's schedule
    * @param dbName      the name of the AWS Glue database where the crawler
will store the metadata
    * @param crawlerName the name of the crawler to be created
    */
   public static void createGlueCrawler(GlueClient glueClient,
                                        String iam,
                                        String s3Path,
                                        String cron,
                                        String dbName,
                                        String crawlerName) {

       try {
           S3Target s3Target = S3Target.builder()
               .path(s3Path)
               .build();

           List<S3Target> targetList = new ArrayList<>();
```

```
            targetList.add(s3Target);
            CrawlerTargets targets = CrawlerTargets.builder()
                .s3Targets(targetList)
                .build();

            CreateCrawlerRequest crawlerRequest = CreateCrawlerRequest.builder()
                .databaseName(dbName)
                .name(crawlerName)
                .description("Created by the AWS Glue Java API")
                .targets(targets)
                .role(iam)
                .schedule(cron)
                .build();

            glueClient.createCrawler(crawlerRequest);
            System.out.println(crawlerName + " was successfully created");

        } catch (GlueException e) {
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateCrawler를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
const createCrawler = (name, role, dbName, tablePrefix, s3TargetPath) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new CreateCrawlerCommand({
    Name: name,
    Role: role,
    DatabaseName: dbName,
```

```
    TablePrefix: tablePrefix,
    Targets: {
      S3Targets: [{ Path: s3TargetPath }],
    },
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateCrawler를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun createGlueCrawler(
    iam: String?,
    s3Path: String?,
    cron: String?,
    dbName: String?,
    crawlerName: String,
) {
    val s3Target =
        S3Target {
            path = s3Path
        }

    // Add the S3Target to a list.
    val targetList = mutableListOf<S3Target>()
    targetList.add(s3Target)

    val targetOb =
        CrawlerTargets {
            s3Targets = targetList
        }
```

```
    val request =
        CreateCrawlerRequest {
            databaseName = dbName
            name = crawlerName
            description = "Created by the AWS Glue Kotlin API"
            targets = targetOb
            role = iam
            schedule = cron
        }

    GlueClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { glueClient ->
        glueClient.createCrawler(request)
        println("$crawlerName was successfully created")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 CreateCrawler를 참조하십시오.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        $crawlerName = "example-crawler-test-" . $uniqid;

        $role = $iamService->getRole("AWSGlueServiceRole-DocExample");

        $path = 's3://crawler-public-us-east-1/flight/2016/csv';
        $glueService->createCrawler($crawlerName, $role['Role']['Arn'],
 $databaseName, $path);

    public function createCrawler($crawlerName, $role, $databaseName, $path):
 Result
    {
```

```
        return $this->customWaiter(function () use ($crawlerName, $role,
 $databaseName, $path) {
            return $this->glueClient->createCrawler([
                'Name' => $crawlerName,
                'Role' => $role,
                'DatabaseName' => $databaseName,
                'Targets' => [
                    'S3Targets' =>
                        [[
                            'Path' => $path,
                        ]]
                ],
            ]);
        });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 CreateCrawler를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class GlueWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Glue actions."""

    def __init__(self, glue_client):
        """
        :param glue_client: A Boto3 Glue client.
        """
        self.glue_client = glue_client


    def create_crawler(self, name, role_arn, db_name, db_prefix, s3_target):
        """
        Creates a crawler that can crawl the specified target and populate a
```

```
        database in your AWS Glue Data Catalog with metadata that describes the
data
        in the target.

        :param name: The name of the crawler.
        :param role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of an AWS Identity and
Access
                         Management (IAM) role that grants permission to let AWS
Glue
                         access the resources it needs.
        :param db_name: The name to give the database that is created by the
crawler.
        :param db_prefix: The prefix to give any database tables that are created
by
                          the crawler.
        :param s3_target: The URL to an S3 bucket that contains data that is
                          the target of the crawler.
        """
        try:
            self.glue_client.create_crawler(
                Name=name,
                Role=role_arn,
                DatabaseName=db_name,
                TablePrefix=db_prefix,
                Targets={"S3Targets": [{"Path": s3_target}]},
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create crawler. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateCrawler를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing
 a simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods
 for interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Creates a new crawler with the specified configuration.
  #
  # @param name [String] The name of the crawler.
  # @param role_arn [String] The ARN of the IAM role to be used by the crawler.
  # @param db_name [String] The name of the database where the crawler stores its
 metadata.
  # @param db_prefix [String] The prefix to be added to the names of tables that
 the crawler creates.
  # @param s3_target [String] The S3 path that the crawler will crawl.
  # @return [void]
  def create_crawler(name, role_arn, db_name, _db_prefix, s3_target)
    @glue_client.create_crawler(
      name: name,
      role: role_arn,
      database_name: db_name,
      targets: {
        s3_targets: [
          {
            path: s3_target
```

```
        }
      ]
    }
  )
rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
  @logger.error("Glue could not create crawler: \n#{e.message}")
  raise
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 CreateCrawler를 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    let create_crawler = glue
        .create_crawler()
        .name(self.crawler())
        .database_name(self.database())
        .role(self.iam_role.expose_secret())
        .targets(
            CrawlerTargets::builder()
                .s3_targets(S3Target::builder().path(CRAWLER_TARGET).build())
                .build(),
        )
        .send()
        .await;

    match create_crawler {
        Err(err) => {
            let glue_err: aws_sdk_glue::Error = err.into();
            match glue_err {
                aws_sdk_glue::Error::AlreadyExistsException(_) => {
                    info!("Using existing crawler");
                    Ok(())
```

```
                    }
                    _ => Err(GlueMvpError::GlueSdk(glue_err)),
                }
            }
            Ok(_) => Ok(()),
        }?;
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 CreateCrawler을 참조하십시오.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSGlue

    /// Create a new AWS Glue crawler.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: An AWS Glue client to use for the crawler.
    ///   - crawlerName: A name for the new crawler.
    ///   - iamRole: The name of an Amazon IAM role for the crawler to use.
    ///   - s3Path: The path of an Amazon S3 folder to use as a target location.
    ///   - cronSchedule: A `cron` schedule indicating when to run the crawler.
    ///   - databaseName: The name of an AWS Glue database to operate on.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the crawler is created successfully, otherwise
 `false`.
    func createCrawler(glueClient: GlueClient, crawlerName: String, iamRole:
 String,
                       s3Path: String, cronSchedule: String, databaseName:
 String) async -> Bool {
        let s3Target = GlueClientTypes.S3Target(path: s3url)
        let targetList = GlueClientTypes.CrawlerTargets(s3Targets: [s3Target])
```

```
        do {
            _ = try await glueClient.createCrawler(
                input: CreateCrawlerInput(
                    databaseName: databaseName,
                    description: "Created by the AWS SDK for Swift Scenario
Example for AWS Glue.",
                    name: crawlerName,
                    role: iamRole,
                    schedule: cronSchedule,
                    tablePrefix: tablePrefix,
                    targets: targetList
                )
            )
        } catch _ as AlreadyExistsException {
            print("*** A crawler named \"\(crawlerName)\" already exists.")
            return false
        } catch _ as OperationTimeoutException {
            print("*** The attempt to create the AWS Glue crawler timed out.")
            return false
        } catch {
            print("*** An unexpected error occurred creating the AWS Glue
crawler: \(error.localizedDescription)")
            return false
        }

        return true
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 CreateCrawler를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **CreateJob** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateJob`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create an AWS Glue job.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">The name of the job.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role to be assumed by
    /// the job.</param>
    /// <param name="description">A description of the job.</param>
    /// <param name="scriptUrl">The URL to the script.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateJobAsync(string dbName, string tableName,
string bucketUrl, string jobName, string roleName, string description, string
scriptUrl)
    {
        var command = new JobCommand
        {
            PythonVersion = "3",
            Name = "glueetl",
            ScriptLocation = scriptUrl,
        };

        var arguments = new Dictionary<string, string>
        {
            { "--input_database", dbName },
            { "--input_table", tableName },
            { "--output_bucket_url", bucketUrl }
        };

        var request = new CreateJobRequest
        {
            Command = command,
            DefaultArguments = arguments,
            Description = description,
```

```
            GlueVersion = "3.0",
            Name = jobName,
            NumberOfWorkers = 10,
            Role = roleName,
            WorkerType = "G.1X"
        };

        var response = await _amazonGlue.CreateJobAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreateJob을 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Glue::Model::CreateJobRequest request;
        request.SetName(JOB_NAME);
        request.SetRole(roleArn);
        request.SetGlueVersion(GLUE_VERSION);

        Aws::Glue::Model::JobCommand command;
        command.SetName(JOB_COMMAND_NAME);
        command.SetPythonVersion(JOB_PYTHON_VERSION);
        command.SetScriptLocation(
                Aws::String("s3://") + bucketName + "/" + PYTHON_SCRIPT);
```

```
        request.SetCommand(command);

        Aws::Glue::Model::CreateJobOutcome outcome = client.CreateJob(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Successfully created the job." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error creating the job. " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, "", bucketName,
                         clientConfig);
            return false;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 CreateJob을 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

데이터를 변환하는 작업을 생성하려면

다음 `create-job` 예제는 S3에 저장된 스크립트를 실행하는 스트리밍 작업을 생성합니다.

```
aws glue create-job \
    --name my-testing-job \
    --role AWSGlueServiceRoleDefault \
    --command '{ \
        "Name": "gluestreaming", \
        "ScriptLocation": "s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket/folder/" \
    }' \
    --region us-east-1 \
    --output json \
    --default-arguments '{ \
        "--job-language":"scala", \
        "--class":"GlueApp" \
    }' \
    --profile my-profile \
    --endpoint https://glue.us-east-1.amazonaws.com
```

`test_script.scala`의 콘텐츠:

```
import com.amazonaws.services.glue.ChoiceOption
import com.amazonaws.services.glue.GlueContext
import com.amazonaws.services.glue.MappingSpec
import com.amazonaws.services.glue.ResolveSpec
import com.amazonaws.services.glue.errors.CallSite
import com.amazonaws.services.glue.util.GlueArgParser
import com.amazonaws.services.glue.util.Job
import com.amazonaws.services.glue.util.JsonOptions
import org.apache.spark.SparkContext
import scala.collection.JavaConverters._

object GlueApp {
    def main(sysArgs: Array[String]) {
        val spark: SparkContext = new SparkContext()
        val glueContext: GlueContext = new GlueContext(spark)
        // @params: [JOB_NAME]
        val args = GlueArgParser.getResolvedOptions(sysArgs,
 Seq("JOB_NAME").toArray)
        Job.init(args("JOB_NAME"), glueContext, args.asJava)
        // @type: DataSource
        // @args: [database = "tempdb", table_name = "s3-source",
 transformation_ctx = "datasource0"]
        // @return: datasource0
        // @inputs: []
        val datasource0 = glueContext.getCatalogSource(database = "tempdb",
 tableName = "s3-source", redshiftTmpDir = "", transformationContext =
 "datasource0").getDynamicFrame()
        // @type: ApplyMapping
        // @args: [mapping = [("sensorid", "int", "sensorid", "int"),
 ("currenttemperature", "int", "currenttemperature", "int"), ("status", "string",
 "status", "string")], transformation_ctx = "applymapping1"]
        // @return: applymapping1
        // @inputs: [frame = datasource0]
        val applymapping1 = datasource0.applyMapping(mappings = Seq(("sensorid",
 "int", "sensorid", "int"), ("currenttemperature", "int", "currenttemperature",
 "int"), ("status", "string", "status", "string")), caseSensitive = false,
 transformationContext = "applymapping1")
        // @type: SelectFields
        // @args: [paths = ["sensorid", "currenttemperature", "status"],
 transformation_ctx = "selectfields2"]
        // @return: selectfields2
        // @inputs: [frame = applymapping1]
```

```
        val selectfields2 = applymapping1.selectFields(paths = Seq("sensorid",
 "currenttemperature", "status"), transformationContext = "selectfields2")
        // @type: ResolveChoice
        // @args: [choice = "MATCH_CATALOG", database = "tempdb", table_name =
 "my-s3-sink", transformation_ctx = "resolvechoice3"]
        // @return: resolvechoice3
        // @inputs: [frame = selectfields2]
        val resolvechoice3 = selectfields2.resolveChoice(choiceOption =
 Some(ChoiceOption("MATCH_CATALOG")), database = Some("tempdb"), tableName =
 Some("my-s3-sink"), transformationContext = "resolvechoice3")
        // @type: DataSink
        // @args: [database = "tempdb", table_name = "my-s3-sink",
 transformation_ctx = "datasink4"]
        // @return: datasink4
        // @inputs: [frame = resolvechoice3]
        val datasink4 = glueContext.getCatalogSink(database = "tempdb",
 tableName = "my-s3-sink", redshiftTmpDir = "", transformationContext =
 "datasink4").writeDynamicFrame(resolvechoice3)
        Job.commit()
    }
}
```

출력:

```
{
    "Name": "my-testing-job"
}
```

자세한 내용은 Glue 개발자 안내서의 AWS Glue에서 작업 작성을 참조하세요. AWS

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateJob을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Creates a new AWS Glue job.
     *
     * @param glueClient     the AWS Glue client to use for the operation
     * @param jobName        the name of the job to create
     * @param iam            the IAM role to associate with the job
     * @param scriptLocation the location of the script to be used by the job
     * @throws GlueException if there is an error creating the job
     */
    public static void createJob(GlueClient glueClient, String jobName, String
iam, String scriptLocation) {
        try {
            JobCommand command = JobCommand.builder()
                .pythonVersion("3")
                .name("glueetl")
                .scriptLocation(scriptLocation)
                .build();

            CreateJobRequest jobRequest = CreateJobRequest.builder()
                .description("A Job created by using the AWS SDK for Java V2")
                .glueVersion("2.0")
                .workerType(WorkerType.G_1_X)
                .numberOfWorkers(10)
                .name(jobName)
                .role(iam)
                .command(command)
                .build();

            glueClient.createJob(jobRequest);
            System.out.println(jobName + " was successfully created.");

        } catch (GlueException e) {
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateJob을 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
const createJob = (name, role, scriptBucketName, scriptKey) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new CreateJobCommand({
    Name: name,
    Role: role,
    Command: {
      Name: "glueetl",
      PythonVersion: "3",
      ScriptLocation: `s3://${scriptBucketName}/${scriptKey}`,
    },
    GlueVersion: "3.0",
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateJob을 참조하십시오.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        $role = $iamService->getRole("AWSGlueServiceRole-DocExample");

        $jobName = 'test-job-' . $uniqid;

        $scriptLocation = "s3://$bucketName/run_job.py";
        $job = $glueService->createJob($jobName, $role['Role']['Arn'],
$scriptLocation);

    public function createJob($jobName, $role, $scriptLocation, $pythonVersion =
'3', $glueVersion = '3.0'): Result
    {
        return $this->glueClient->createJob([
            'Name' => $jobName,
            'Role' => $role,
            'Command' => [
                'Name' => 'glueetl',
                'ScriptLocation' => $scriptLocation,
                'PythonVersion' => $pythonVersion,
            ],
            'GlueVersion' => $glueVersion,
        ]);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 CreateJob을 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제는 AWS Glue에서 새 작업을 생성합니다. 명령 이름 값은 항상 입니다**glueetl**. AWS Glue는 Python 또는 Scala로 작성된 작업 스크립트 실행을 지원합니다. 이 예제에서는 작업 스크립트(MyTestGlueJob.py)가 Python으로 작성되었습니다. Python 파라미터는 **$DefArgs** 변수에 지정된 다음 해시 테이블을 허용하는 **DefaultArguments** 파라미터의 PowerShell 명령에 전달됩니다. **$JobParams** 변수의 파라미터는 AWS Glue API 참조의 작업(https://docs.aws.amazon.com/glue/latest/dg/aws-glue-api-jobs-job.html) 주제에 설명된 CreateJob API에서 가져옵니다.

```
$Command = New-Object Amazon.Glue.Model.JobCommand
$Command.Name = 'glueetl'
```

```
$Command.ScriptLocation = 's3://amzn-s3-demo-source-bucket/admin/
MyTestGlueJob.py'
$Command

$Source = "source_test_table"
$Target = "target_test_table"
$Connections = $Source, $Target

$DefArgs = @{
     '--TempDir' = 's3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket/admin'
     '--job-bookmark-option' = 'job-bookmark-disable'
     '--job-language' = 'python'
     }
$DefArgs

$ExecutionProp = New-Object Amazon.Glue.Model.ExecutionProperty
$ExecutionProp.MaxConcurrentRuns = 1
$ExecutionProp

$JobParams = @{
    "AllocatedCapacity"    = "5"
    "Command"              = $Command
    "Connections_Connection" = $Connections
    "DefaultArguments"  = $DefArgs
    "Description"       = "This is a test"
    "ExecutionProperty" = $ExecutionProp
    "MaxRetries"        = "1"
    "Name"              = "MyOregonTestGlueJob"
    "Role"              = "Amazon-GlueServiceRoleForSSM"
    "Timeout"           = "20"
     }

New-GlueJob @JobParams
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CreateJob을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제는 AWS Glue에서 새 작업을 생성합니다. 명령 이름 값은 항상 입니다**glueetl**. AWS Glue는 Python 또는 Scala로 작성된 작업 스크립트 실행을 지원합니다. 이 예제에서는 작업 스크립트(MyTestGlueJob.py)가 Python으로 작성되었습니다. Python 파라미터는 **$DefArgs** 변수에 지정된 다음 해시 테이블을 허용하는 **DefaultArguments** 파라미터의 PowerShell 명령에 전달됩니다. **$JobParams** 변수의 파라미터는 AWS Glue API 참조의 작업(https://

docs.aws.amazon.com/glue/latest/dg/aws-glue-api-jobs-job.html) 주제에 설명된 CreateJob API 에서 가져옵니다.

```
$Command = New-Object Amazon.Glue.Model.JobCommand
$Command.Name = 'glueetl'
$Command.ScriptLocation = 's3://amzn-s3-demo-source-bucket/admin/
MyTestGlueJob.py'
$Command

$Source = "source_test_table"
$Target = "target_test_table"
$Connections = $Source, $Target

$DefArgs = @{
     '--TempDir' = 's3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket/admin'
     '--job-bookmark-option' = 'job-bookmark-disable'
     '--job-language' = 'python'
     }
$DefArgs

$ExecutionProp = New-Object Amazon.Glue.Model.ExecutionProperty
$ExecutionProp.MaxConcurrentRuns = 1
$ExecutionProp

$JobParams = @{
    "AllocatedCapacity"    = "5"
    "Command"              = $Command
    "Connections_Connection" = $Connections
    "DefaultArguments"  = $DefArgs
    "Description"       = "This is a test"
    "ExecutionProperty" = $ExecutionProp
    "MaxRetries"        = "1"
    "Name"              = "MyOregonTestGlueJob"
    "Role"              = "Amazon-GlueServiceRoleForSSM"
    "Timeout"           = "20"
     }

New-GlueJob @JobParams
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateJob을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class GlueWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Glue actions."""

    def __init__(self, glue_client):
        """
        :param glue_client: A Boto3 Glue client.
        """
        self.glue_client = glue_client


    def create_job(self, name, description, role_arn, script_location):
        """
        Creates a job definition for an extract, transform, and load (ETL) job
 that can
        be run by AWS Glue.

        :param name: The name of the job definition.
        :param description: The description of the job definition.
        :param role_arn: The ARN of an IAM role that grants AWS Glue the
 permissions
                         it requires to run the job.
        :param script_location: The Amazon S3 URL of a Python ETL script that is
 run as
                                part of the job. The script defines how the data
 is
                                transformed.
        """
        try:
            self.glue_client.create_job(
                Name=name,
                Description=description,
                Role=role_arn,
```

```
                Command={
                    "Name": "glueetl",
                    "ScriptLocation": script_location,
                    "PythonVersion": "3",
                },
                GlueVersion="3.0",
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create job %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateJob을 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing
 a simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods
 for interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end
```

```
# Creates a new job with the specified configuration.
#
# @param name [String] The name of the job.
# @param description [String] The description of the job.
# @param role_arn [String] The ARN of the IAM role to be used by the job.
# @param script_location [String] The location of the ETL script for the job.
# @return [void]
def create_job(name, description, role_arn, script_location)
  @glue_client.create_job(
    name: name,
    description: description,
    role: role_arn,
    command: {
      name: 'glueetl',
      script_location: script_location,
      python_version: '3'
    },
    glue_version: '3.0'
  )
rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
  @logger.error("Glue could not create job #{name}: \n#{e.message}")
  raise
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 CreateJob을 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        let create_job = glue
            .create_job()
            .name(self.job())
            .role(self.iam_role.expose_secret())
```

```
            .command(
                JobCommand::builder()
                    .name("glueetl")
                    .python_version("3")
                    .script_location(format!("s3://{}/job.py", self.bucket()))
                    .build(),
            )
            .glue_version("3.0")
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?;

        let job_name = create_job.name().ok_or_else(|| {
            GlueMvpError::Unknown("Did not get job name after creating
job".into())
        })?;
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 CreateJob을 참조하십시오.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSGlue

    /// Create a new AWS Glue job.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use.
    ///   - jobName: The name to give the new job.
    ///   - role: The IAM role for the job to use when accessing AWS services.
    ///   - scriptLocation: The AWS S3 URI of the script to be run by the job.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the job is created successfully, otherwise `false`.
```

```
    func createJob(glueClient: GlueClient, name jobName: String, role: String,
                   scriptLocation: String) async -> Bool {
        let command = GlueClientTypes.JobCommand(
            name: "glueetl",
            pythonVersion: "3",
            scriptLocation: scriptLocation
        )

        do {
            _ = try await glueClient.createJob(
                input: CreateJobInput(
                    command: command,
                    description: "Created by the AWS SDK for Swift Glue basic
 scenario example.",
                    glueVersion: "3.0",
                    name: jobName,
                    numberOfWorkers: 10,
                    role: role,
                    workerType: .g1x
                )
            )
        } catch {
            return false
        }
        return true
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 CreateJob을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **DeleteCrawler** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteCrawler의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an AWS Glue crawler.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="crawlerName">The name of the crawler.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteCrawlerAsync(string crawlerName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonGlue.DeleteCrawlerAsync(new
DeleteCrawlerRequest { Name = crawlerName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteCrawler를 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";
```

```
    Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Glue::Model::DeleteCrawlerRequest request;
        request.SetName(crawler);

        Aws::Glue::Model::DeleteCrawlerOutcome outcome =
client.DeleteCrawler(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Successfully deleted the crawler." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error deleting the crawler. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DeleteCrawler를 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Deletes a specific AWS Glue crawler.
     *
     * @param glueClient  the AWS Glue client object
     * @param crawlerName the name of the crawler to be deleted
     * @throws GlueException if an error occurs during the deletion process
     */
    public static void deleteSpecificCrawler(GlueClient glueClient, String
crawlerName) {
        try {
```

```
            DeleteCrawlerRequest deleteCrawlerRequest =
 DeleteCrawlerRequest.builder()
                .name(crawlerName)
                .build();

            glueClient.deleteCrawler(deleteCrawlerRequest);
            System.out.println(crawlerName + " was deleted");

        } catch (GlueException e) {
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteCrawler를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
const deleteCrawler = (crawlerName) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new DeleteCrawlerCommand({
    Name: crawlerName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteCrawler를 참조하십시오.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        echo "Delete the crawler.\n";
        $glueClient->deleteCrawler([
            'Name' => $crawlerName,
        ]);

    public function deleteCrawler($crawlerName)
    {
        return $this->glueClient->deleteCrawler([
            'Name' => $crawlerName,
        ]);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 DeleteCrawler를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class GlueWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Glue actions."""

    def __init__(self, glue_client):
        """
```

```
        :param glue_client: A Boto3 Glue client.
        """
        self.glue_client = glue_client


    def delete_crawler(self, name):
        """
        Deletes a crawler.

        :param name: The name of the crawler to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.glue_client.delete_crawler(Name=name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete crawler %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteCrawler를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing
 a simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods
 for interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
```

```
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Deletes a crawler with the specified name.
  #
  # @param name [String] The name of the crawler to delete.
  # @return [void]
  def delete_crawler(name)
    @glue_client.delete_crawler(name: name)
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not delete crawler #{name}: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 DeleteCrawler를 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        glue.delete_crawler()
            .name(self.crawler())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?;
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DeleteCrawler을 참조하십시오.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSGlue

    /// Delete an AWS Glue crawler.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use.
    ///   - name: The name of the crawler to delete.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if successful, otherwise `false`.
    func deleteCrawler(glueClient: GlueClient, name: String) async -> Bool {
        do {
            _ = try await glueClient.deleteCrawler(
                input: DeleteCrawlerInput(name: name)
            )
        } catch {
            return false
        }
        return true
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 DeleteCrawler를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **DeleteDatabase** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteDatabase의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the AWS Glue database.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbName">The name of the database.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteDatabaseAsync(string dbName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonGlue.DeleteDatabaseAsync(new
DeleteDatabaseRequest { Name = dbName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteDatabase를 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
```

```
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Glue::Model::DeleteDatabaseRequest request;
        request.SetName(database);

        Aws::Glue::Model::DeleteDatabaseOutcome outcome = client.DeleteDatabase(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Successfully deleted the database." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error deleting database. " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DeleteDatabase를 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Deletes a AWS Glue Database.
     *
     * @param glueClient   An instance of the AWS Glue client used to interact
with the AWS Glue service.
     * @param databaseName The name of the database to be deleted.
     * @throws GlueException If an error occurs while deleting the database.
```

```
     */
    public static void deleteDatabase(GlueClient glueClient, String databaseName)
 {
        try {
            DeleteDatabaseRequest request = DeleteDatabaseRequest.builder()
                .name(databaseName)
                .build();

            glueClient.deleteDatabase(request);
            System.out.println(databaseName + " was successfully deleted");

        } catch (GlueException e) {
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteDatabase를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
const deleteDatabase = (databaseName) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new DeleteDatabaseCommand({
    Name: databaseName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteDatabase를 참조하십시오.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        echo "Delete the databases.\n";
        $glueClient->deleteDatabase([
            'Name' => $databaseName,
        ]);

    public function deleteDatabase($databaseName)
    {
        return $this->glueClient->deleteDatabase([
            'Name' => $databaseName,
        ]);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 DeleteDatabase를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class GlueWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Glue actions."""

    def __init__(self, glue_client):
        """
```

```
        :param glue_client: A Boto3 Glue client.
        """
        self.glue_client = glue_client


    def delete_database(self, name):
        """
        Deletes a metadata database from your Data Catalog.

        :param name: The name of the database to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.glue_client.delete_database(Name=name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete database %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteDatabase를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing
 a simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods
 for interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
```

```
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Removes a specified database from a Data Catalog.
  #
  # @param database_name [String] The name of the database to delete.
  # @return [void]
  def delete_database(database_name)
    @glue_client.delete_database(name: database_name)
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not delete database: \n#{e.message}")
  end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 DeleteDatabase를 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        glue.delete_database()
            .name(self.database())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?;
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DeleteDatabase을 참조하십시오.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSGlue

    /// Delete the specified database.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use.
    ///   - databaseName: The name of the database to delete.
    ///   - deleteTables: A Bool indicating whether or not to delete the
    ///     tables in the database before attempting to delete the database.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the database (and optionally its tables) are
    ///   deleted, otherwise `false`.
    func deleteDatabase(glueClient: GlueClient, name databaseName: String,
                        withTables deleteTables: Bool = false) async -> Bool {
        if deleteTables {
            var tableNames: [String] = []

            // Get a list of the names of all of the tables in the database.

            let tableList = await self.getTablesInDatabase(glueClient:
 glueClient, databaseName: databaseName)
            for table in tableList {
                guard let name = table.name else {
                    continue
                }
                tableNames.append(name)
            }

            // Delete the tables. If there's only one table, use
            // `deleteTable()`, otherwise, use `batchDeleteTable()`. You can
            // use `batchDeleteTable()` for a single table, but this
```

```
            // demonstrates the use of `deleteTable()`.

            if tableNames.count == 1 {
                do {
                    print("    Deleting table...")
                    _ = try await glueClient.deleteTable(
                        input: DeleteTableInput(
                            databaseName: databaseName,
                            name: tableNames[0]
                        )
                    )
                } catch {
                    print("*** Unable to delete the table.")
                }
            } else {
                do {
                    print("    Deleting tables...")
                    _ = try await glueClient.batchDeleteTable(
                        input: BatchDeleteTableInput(
                            databaseName: databaseName,
                            tablesToDelete: tableNames
                        )
                    )
                } catch {
                    print("*** Unable to delete the tables.")
                }
            }
        }

        // Delete the database itself.

        do {
            print("    Deleting the database itself...")
            _ = try await glueClient.deleteDatabase(
                input: DeleteDatabaseInput(name: databaseName)
            )
        } catch {
            print("*** Unable to delete the database.")
            return false
        }
        return true
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 DeleteDatabase를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DeleteJob** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteJob의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an AWS Glue job.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">The name of the job.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteJobAsync(string jobName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonGlue.DeleteJobAsync(new DeleteJobRequest
{ JobName = jobName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteJob을 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Glue::Model::DeleteJobRequest request;
        request.SetJobName(job);

        Aws::Glue::Model::DeleteJobOutcome outcome = client.DeleteJob(request);


        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Successfully deleted the job." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error deleting the job. " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DeleteJob을 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

작업을 삭제하려면

다음 `delete-job` 예제에서는 더 이상 필요하지 않은 작업을 삭제합니다.

```
aws glue delete-job \
    --job-name my-testing-job
```

출력:

```
{
    "JobName": "my-testing-job"
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Glue 개발자 안내서의 Glue 콘솔에서 작업 작업을 참조하세요. AWS

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteJob을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Deletes a Glue job.
 *
 * @param glueClient the Glue client to use for the operation
 * @param jobName    the name of the job to be deleted
 * @throws GlueException if there is an error deleting the job
 */
public static void deleteJob(GlueClient glueClient, String jobName) {
    try {
        DeleteJobRequest jobRequest = DeleteJobRequest.builder()
            .jobName(jobName)
            .build();

        glueClient.deleteJob(jobRequest);
```

```
            System.out.println(jobName + " was successfully deleted");

        } catch (GlueException e) {
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteJob을 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
const deleteJob = (jobName) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new DeleteJobCommand({
    JobName: jobName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteJob을 참조하십시오.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        echo "Delete the job.\n";
        $glueClient->deleteJob([
            'JobName' => $job['Name'],
        ]);

    public function deleteJob($jobName)
    {
        return $this->glueClient->deleteJob([
            'JobName' => $jobName,
        ]);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 DeleteJob을 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class GlueWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Glue actions."""

    def __init__(self, glue_client):
        """
```

```
        :param glue_client: A Boto3 Glue client.
        """
        self.glue_client = glue_client


    def delete_job(self, job_name):
        """
        Deletes a job definition. This also deletes data about all runs that are
        associated with this job definition.

        :param job_name: The name of the job definition to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.glue_client.delete_job(JobName=job_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete job %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                job_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteJob을 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing
 a simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods
 for interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
```

```
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Deletes a job with the specified name.
  #
  # @param job_name [String] The name of the job to delete.
  # @return [void]
  def delete_job(job_name)
    @glue_client.delete_job(job_name: job_name)
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not delete job: \n#{e.message}")
  end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 DeleteJob을 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        glue.delete_job()
            .job_name(self.job())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?;
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DeleteJob을 참조하십시오.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSGlue

    /// Delete an AWS Glue job.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use.
    ///   - jobName: The name of the job to delete.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the job is successfully deleted, otherwise `false`.
    func deleteJob(glueClient: GlueClient, name jobName: String) async -> Bool {
        do {
            _ = try await glueClient.deleteJob(
                input: DeleteJobInput(jobName: jobName)
            )
        } catch {
            return false
        }
        return true
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 DeleteJob을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **`DeleteTable`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteTable`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a table from an AWS Glue database.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The table to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteTableAsync(string dbName, string tableName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonGlue.DeleteTableAsync(new DeleteTableRequest
{ Name = tableName, DatabaseName = dbName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteTable을 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
const deleteTable = (databaseName, tableName) => {
```

```
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new DeleteTableCommand({
    DatabaseName: databaseName,
    Name: tableName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteTable을 참조하십시오.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        echo "Delete the tables.\n";
        foreach ($tables['TableList'] as $table) {
            $glueService->deleteTable($table['Name'], $databaseName);
        }

    public function deleteTable($tableName, $databaseName)
    {
        return $this->glueClient->deleteTable([
            'DatabaseName' => $databaseName,
            'Name' => $tableName,
        ]);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 DeleteTable을 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class GlueWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Glue actions."""

    def __init__(self, glue_client):
        """
        :param glue_client: A Boto3 Glue client.
        """
        self.glue_client = glue_client


    def delete_table(self, db_name, table_name):
        """
        Deletes a table from a metadata database.

        :param db_name: The name of the database that contains the table.
        :param table_name: The name of the table to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.glue_client.delete_table(DatabaseName=db_name, Name=table_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                table_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteTable를 참조하세요.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing
 a simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods
 for interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Deletes a table with the specified name.
  #
  # @param database_name [String] The name of the catalog database in which the
 table resides.
  # @param table_name [String] The name of the table to be deleted.
  # @return [void]
  def delete_table(database_name, table_name)
    @glue_client.delete_table(database_name: database_name, name: table_name)
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not delete job: \n#{e.message}")
  end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 DeleteTable을 참조하세요.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        for t in &self.tables {
            glue.delete_table()
                .name(t.name())
                .database_name(self.database())
                .send()
                .await
                .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DeleteTable을 참조하세요.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSGlue

                do {
                    print("    Deleting table...")
                    _ = try await glueClient.deleteTable(
                        input: DeleteTableInput(
                            databaseName: databaseName,
```

```
                            name: tableNames[0]
                        )
                    )
                } catch {
                    print("*** Unable to delete the table.")
                }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 DeleteTable을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **GetCrawler** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetCrawler`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/// <summary>
/// Get information about an AWS Glue crawler.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="crawlerName">The name of the crawler.</param>
/// <returns>A Crawler object describing the crawler.</returns>
public async Task<Crawler?> GetCrawlerAsync(string crawlerName)
{
    var crawlerRequest = new GetCrawlerRequest
    {
        Name = crawlerName,
    };
```

```
        var response = await _amazonGlue.GetCrawlerAsync(crawlerRequest);
        if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            var databaseName = response.Crawler.DatabaseName;
            Console.WriteLine($"{crawlerName} has the database {databaseName}");
            return response.Crawler;
        }

        Console.WriteLine($"No information regarding {crawlerName} could be
found.");
        return null;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 GetCrawler를 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Glue::Model::GetCrawlerRequest request;
        request.SetName(CRAWLER_NAME);

        Aws::Glue::Model::GetCrawlerOutcome outcome = client.GetCrawler(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerState crawlerState =
outcome.GetResult().GetCrawler().GetState();
```

```
            std::cout << "Retrieved crawler with state " <<

Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerStateMapper::GetNameForCrawlerState(
                              crawlerState)
                      << "." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error retrieving a crawler.  "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, "", bucketName,
                         clientConfig);
            return false;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 GetCrawler를 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Retrieves a specific crawler from the AWS Glue service and waits for it to
be in the "READY" state.
     *
     * @param glueClient  the AWS Glue client used to interact with the Glue
service
     * @param crawlerName the name of the crawler to be retrieved
     */
    public static void getSpecificCrawler(GlueClient glueClient, String
crawlerName) throws InterruptedException {
        try {
            GetCrawlerRequest crawlerRequest = GetCrawlerRequest.builder()
                .name(crawlerName)
                .build();
```

```
            boolean ready = false;
            while (!ready) {
                GetCrawlerResponse response =
 glueClient.getCrawler(crawlerRequest);
                String status = response.crawler().stateAsString();
                if (status.compareTo("READY") == 0) {
                    ready = true;
                }
                Thread.sleep(3000);
            }

            System.out.println("The crawler is now ready");

        } catch (GlueException | InterruptedException e) {
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetCrawler를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
const getCrawler = (name) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new GetCrawlerCommand({
    Name: name,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 GetCrawler를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun getSpecificCrawler(crawlerName: String?) {
    val request =
        GetCrawlerRequest {
            name = crawlerName
        }
    GlueClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        val response = glueClient.getCrawler(request)
        val role = response.crawler?.role
        println("The role associated with this crawler is $role")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 GetCrawler를 참조하십시오.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        echo "Waiting for crawler";
        do {
```

```
            $crawler = $glueService->getCrawler($crawlerName);
            echo ".";
            sleep(10);
        } while ($crawler['Crawler']['State'] != "READY");
        echo "\n";

    public function getCrawler($crawlerName)
    {
        return $this->customWaiter(function () use ($crawlerName) {
            return $this->glueClient->getCrawler([
                'Name' => $crawlerName,
            ]);
        });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 GetCrawler를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class GlueWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Glue actions."""

    def __init__(self, glue_client):
        """
        :param glue_client: A Boto3 Glue client.
        """
        self.glue_client = glue_client


    def get_crawler(self, name):
        """
        Gets information about a crawler.
```

```
        :param name: The name of the crawler to look up.
        :return: Data about the crawler.
        """
        crawler = None
        try:
            response = self.glue_client.get_crawler(Name=name)
            crawler = response["Crawler"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityNotFoundException":
                logger.info("Crawler %s doesn't exist.", name)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get crawler %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        return crawler
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetCrawler를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing
 a simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods
 for interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
```

```
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Retrieves information about a specific crawler.
  #
  # @param name [String] The name of the crawler to retrieve information about.
  # @return [Aws::Glue::Types::Crawler, nil] The crawler object if found, or nil
 if not found.
  def get_crawler(name)
    @glue_client.get_crawler(name: name)
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::EntityNotFoundException
    @logger.info("Crawler #{name} doesn't exist.")
    false
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not get crawler #{name}: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 GetCrawler를 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
            let tmp_crawler = glue
                .get_crawler()
                .name(self.crawler())
                .send()
                .await
                .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?;
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 GetCrawler을 참조하십시오.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSGlue

    /// Get the state of the specified AWS Glue crawler.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use.
    ///   - name: The name of the crawler whose state should be returned.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A `GlueClientTypes.CrawlerState` value describing the
    ///   state of the crawler.
    func getCrawlerState(glueClient: GlueClient, name: String) async ->
 GlueClientTypes.CrawlerState {
        do {
            let output = try await glueClient.getCrawler(
                input: GetCrawlerInput(name: name)
            )

            // If the crawler or its state is `nil`, report that the crawler
            // is stopping. This may not be what you want for your
            // application but it works for this one!

            guard let crawler = output.crawler else {
                return GlueClientTypes.CrawlerState.stopping
            }
            guard let state = crawler.state else {
                return GlueClientTypes.CrawlerState.stopping
            }
            return state
        } catch {
```

```
            return GlueClientTypes.CrawlerState.stopping
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 GetCrawler를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **GetDatabase** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 GetDatabase의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an AWS Glue database.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbName">The name of the database.</param>
    /// <returns>A Database object containing information about the database.</
returns>
    public async Task<Database> GetDatabaseAsync(string dbName)
    {
        var databasesRequest = new GetDatabaseRequest
        {
            Name = dbName,
        };

        var response = await _amazonGlue.GetDatabaseAsync(databasesRequest);
```

```
        return response.Database;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 GetDatabase를 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
       Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
       // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
       // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

   Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);

       Aws::Glue::Model::GetDatabaseRequest request;
       request.SetName(CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME);

       Aws::Glue::Model::GetDatabaseOutcome outcome =
client.GetDatabase(request);

       if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
           const Aws::Glue::Model::Database &database =
outcome.GetResult().GetDatabase();

           std::cout << "Successfully retrieve the database\n" <<
                     database.Jsonize().View().WriteReadable() << "'." <<
std::endl;
       }
       else {
           std::cerr << "Error getting the database.  "
                     << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
           deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, "", bucketName,
```

```
                        clientConfig);
            return false;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 GetDatabase를 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Retrieves the specific database from the AWS Glue service.
    *
    * @param glueClient   an instance of the AWS Glue client used to interact
with the service
    * @param databaseName the name of the database to retrieve
    * @throws GlueException if there is an error retrieving the database from
the AWS Glue service
    */
   public static void getSpecificDatabase(GlueClient glueClient, String
databaseName) {
       try {
           GetDatabaseRequest databasesRequest = GetDatabaseRequest.builder()
               .name(databaseName)
               .build();

           GetDatabaseResponse response =
glueClient.getDatabase(databasesRequest);
           Instant createDate = response.database().createTime();

           // Convert the Instant to readable date.
           DateTimeFormatter formatter =
DateTimeFormatter.ofLocalizedDateTime(FormatStyle.SHORT)
               .withLocale(Locale.US)
               .withZone(ZoneId.systemDefault());
```

```
            formatter.format(createDate);
            System.out.println("The create date of the database is " +
 createDate);

        } catch (GlueException e) {
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetDatabase를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
const getDatabase = (name) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new GetDatabaseCommand({
    Name: name,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 GetDatabase를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun getSpecificDatabase(databaseName: String?) {
    val request =
        GetDatabaseRequest {
            name = databaseName
        }

    GlueClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        val response = glueClient.getDatabase(request)
        val dbDesc = response.database?.description
        println("The database description is $dbDesc")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 GetDatabase를 참조하십시오.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        $databaseName = "doc-example-database-$uniqid";

        $database = $glueService->getDatabase($databaseName);
        echo "Found a database named " . $database['Database']['Name'] . "\n";
```

```
    public function getDatabase(string $databaseName): Result
    {
        return $this->customWaiter(function () use ($databaseName) {
            return $this->glueClient->getDatabase([
                'Name' => $databaseName,
            ]);
        });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 GetDatabase를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class GlueWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Glue actions."""

    def __init__(self, glue_client):
        """
        :param glue_client: A Boto3 Glue client.
        """
        self.glue_client = glue_client


    def get_database(self, name):
        """
        Gets information about a database in your Data Catalog.

        :param name: The name of the database to look up.
        :return: Information about the database.
        """
        try:
            response = self.glue_client.get_database(Name=name)
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get database %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["Database"]
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetDatabase를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing
 a simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods
 for interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Retrieves information about a specific database.
  #
  # @param name [String] The name of the database to retrieve information about.
```

```
 # @return [Aws::Glue::Types::Database, nil] The database object if found, or
nil if not found.
 def get_database(name)
   response = @glue_client.get_database(name: name)
   response.database
 rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
   @logger.error("Glue could not get database #{name}: \n#{e.message}")
   raise
 end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 GetDatabase를 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        let database = glue
            .get_database()
            .name(self.database())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?
            .to_owned();
        let database = database
            .database()
            .ok_or_else(|| GlueMvpError::Unknown("Could not find
database".into()))?;
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 GetDatabase을 참조하십시오.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSGlue

    /// Get the AWS Glue database with the specified name.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use.
    ///   - name: The name of the database to return.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The `GlueClientTypes.Database` object describing the
    ///   specified database, or `nil` if an error occurs or the database
    ///   isn't found.
    func getDatabase(glueClient: GlueClient, name: String) async ->
 GlueClientTypes.Database? {
        do {
            let output = try await glueClient.getDatabase(
                input: GetDatabaseInput(name: name)
            )

            return output.database
        } catch {
            return nil
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 GetDatabase를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **GetDatabases** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 GetDatabases의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

CLI

AWS CLI

Glue 데이터 카탈로그에서 일부 또는 모든 데이터베이스의 AWS 정의를 나열하려면

다음 `get-databases` 예제는 데이터 카탈로그의 데이터베이스에 대한 정보를 반환합니다.

```
aws glue get-databases
```

출력:

```
{
    "DatabaseList": [
        {
            "Name": "default",
            "Description": "Default Hive database",
            "LocationUri": "file:/spark-warehouse",
            "CreateTime": 1602084052.0,
            "CreateTableDefaultPermissions": [
                {
                    "Principal": {
                        "DataLakePrincipalIdentifier": "IAM_ALLOWED_PRINCIPALS"
                    },
                    "Permissions": [
                        "ALL"
                    ]
                }
            ],
            "CatalogId": "111122223333"
        },
        {
            "Name": "flights-db",
            "CreateTime": 1587072847.0,
            "CreateTableDefaultPermissions": [
                {
                    "Principal": {
```

```
                        "DataLakePrincipalIdentifier": "IAM_ALLOWED_PRINCIPALS"
                    },
                    "Permissions": [
                        "ALL"
                    ]
                }
            ],
            "CatalogId": "111122223333"
        },
        {
            "Name": "legislators",
            "CreateTime": 1601415625.0,
            "CreateTableDefaultPermissions": [
                {
                    "Principal": {
                        "DataLakePrincipalIdentifier": "IAM_ALLOWED_PRINCIPALS"
                    },
                    "Permissions": [
                        "ALL"
                    ]
                }
            ],
            "CatalogId": "111122223333"
        },
        {
            "Name": "tempdb",
            "CreateTime": 1601498566.0,
            "CreateTableDefaultPermissions": [
                {
                    "Principal": {
                        "DataLakePrincipalIdentifier": "IAM_ALLOWED_PRINCIPALS"
                    },
                    "Permissions": [
                        "ALL"
                    ]
                }
            ],
            "CatalogId": "111122223333"
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Glue 개발자 가이드의 데이터 카탈로그에서 데이터베이스 정의를 참조하세요.

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetDatabases를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
const getDatabases = () => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new GetDatabasesCommand({});

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 GetDatabases를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`GetJob`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetJob`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

CLI

AWS CLI

작업 정보를 검색하려면

다음 get-job 예제는 작업 정보를 검색합니다.

```
aws glue get-job \
    --job-name my-testing-job
```

출력:

```
{
    "Job": {
        "Name": "my-testing-job",
        "Role": "Glue_DefaultRole",
        "CreatedOn": 1602805698.167,
        "LastModifiedOn": 1602805698.167,
        "ExecutionProperty": {
            "MaxConcurrentRuns": 1
        },
        "Command": {
            "Name": "gluestreaming",
            "ScriptLocation": "s3://janetst-bucket-01/Scripts/test_script.scala",
            "PythonVersion": "2"
        },
        "DefaultArguments": {
            "--class": "GlueApp",
            "--job-language": "scala"
        },
        "MaxRetries": 0,
        "AllocatedCapacity": 10,
        "MaxCapacity": 10.0,
        "GlueVersion": "1.0"
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Glue 개발자 안내서의 작업을 참조하세요.

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetJob을 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
const getJob = (jobName) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new GetJobCommand({
    JobName: jobName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 GetJob을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **GetJobRun** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetJobRun`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about a specific AWS Glue job run.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">The name of the job.</param>
    /// <param name="jobRunId">The Id of the job run.</param>
    /// <returns>A JobRun object with information about the job run.</returns>
    public async Task<JobRun> GetJobRunAsync(string jobName, string jobRunId)
    {
        var response = await _amazonGlue.GetJobRunAsync(new GetJobRunRequest
{ JobName = jobName, RunId = jobRunId });
        return response.JobRun;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 GetJobRun을 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
```

```
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Glue::Model::GetJobRunRequest jobRunRequest;
        jobRunRequest.SetJobName(jobName);
        jobRunRequest.SetRunId(jobRunID);

        Aws::Glue::Model::GetJobRunOutcome jobRunOutcome = client.GetJobRun(
                jobRunRequest);

        if (jobRunOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Displaying the job run JSON description." << std::endl;
            std::cout
                    <<
 jobRunOutcome.GetResult().GetJobRun().Jsonize().View().WriteReadable()
                    << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error get a job run. "
                      << jobRunOutcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 GetJobRun을 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

작업 실행 정보를 가져오려면

다음 `get-job-run` 예제는 작업 실행 정보를 검색합니다.

```
aws glue get-job-run \
    --job-name "Combine legistators data" \
    --run-id jr_012e176506505074d94d761755e5c62538ee1aad6f17d39f527e9140cf0c9a5e
```

출력:

```
{
```

```
    "JobRun": {
        "Id":
 "jr_012e176506505074d94d761755e5c62538ee1aad6f17d39f527e9140cf0c9a5e",
        "Attempt": 0,
        "JobName": "Combine legistators data",
        "StartedOn": 1602873931.255,
        "LastModifiedOn": 1602874075.985,
        "CompletedOn": 1602874075.985,
        "JobRunState": "SUCCEEDED",
        "Arguments": {
            "--enable-continuous-cloudwatch-log": "true",
            "--enable-metrics": "",
            "--enable-spark-ui": "true",
            "--job-bookmark-option": "job-bookmark-enable",
            "--spark-event-logs-path": "s3://aws-glue-assets-111122223333-us-
east-1/sparkHistoryLogs/"
        },
        "PredecessorRuns": [],
        "AllocatedCapacity": 10,
        "ExecutionTime": 117,
        "Timeout": 2880,
        "MaxCapacity": 10.0,
        "WorkerType": "G.1X",
        "NumberOfWorkers": 10,
        "LogGroupName": "/aws-glue/jobs",
        "GlueVersion": "2.0"
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Glue 개발자 안내서의 작업 실행을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetJobRun을 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
const getJobRun = (jobName, jobRunId) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});
  const command = new GetJobRunCommand({
    JobName: jobName,
    RunId: jobRunId,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 GetJobRun을 참조하십시오.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        $jobName = 'test-job-' . $uniqid;

        $outputBucketUrl = "s3://$bucketName";
        $runId = $glueService->startJobRun($jobName, $databaseName, $tables,
 $outputBucketUrl)['JobRunId'];

        echo "waiting for job";
        do {
            $jobRun = $glueService->getJobRun($jobName, $runId);
            echo ".";
            sleep(10);
        } while (!array_intersect([$jobRun['JobRun']['JobRunState']],
 ['SUCCEEDED', 'STOPPED', 'FAILED', 'TIMEOUT']));
        echo "\n";

    public function getJobRun($jobName, $runId, $predecessorsIncluded = false):
 Result
    {
```

```
        return $this->glueClient->getJobRun([
            'JobName' => $jobName,
            'RunId' => $runId,
            'PredecessorsIncluded' => $predecessorsIncluded,
        ]);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 GetJobRun을 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class GlueWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Glue actions."""

    def __init__(self, glue_client):
        """
        :param glue_client: A Boto3 Glue client.
        """
        self.glue_client = glue_client


    def get_job_run(self, name, run_id):
        """
        Gets information about a single job run.

        :param name: The name of the job definition for the run.
        :param run_id: The ID of the run.
        :return: Information about the run.
        """
        try:
            response = self.glue_client.get_job_run(JobName=name, RunId=run_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
```

```
                "Couldn't get job run %s/%s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                run_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["JobRun"]
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetJobRun를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing
 a simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods
 for interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Retrieves data for a specific job run.
  #
  # @param job_name [String] The name of the job run to retrieve data for.
  # @return [Glue::Types::GetJobRunResponse]
  def get_job_run(job_name, run_id)
```

```
    @glue_client.get_job_run(job_name: job_name, run_id: run_id)
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not get job runs: \n#{e.message}")
  end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 GetJobRun을 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        let get_job_run = || async {
            Ok::<JobRun, GlueMvpError>(
                glue.get_job_run()
                    .job_name(self.job())
                    .run_id(job_run_id.to_string())
                    .send()
                    .await
                    .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?
                    .job_run()
                    .ok_or_else(|| GlueMvpError::Unknown("Failed to get
job_run".into()))?
                    .to_owned(),
            )
        };

        let mut job_run = get_job_run().await?;
        let mut state =
job_run.job_run_state().unwrap_or(&unknown_state).to_owned();

        while matches!(
            state,
            JobRunState::Starting | JobRunState::Stopping | JobRunState::Running
        ) {
            info!(?state, "Waiting for job to finish");
```

```
            tokio::time::sleep(self.wait_delay).await;

            job_run = get_job_run().await?;
            state = job_run.job_run_state().unwrap_or(&unknown_state).to_owned();
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 GetJobRun을 참조하십시오.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSGlue

    /// Get information about a specific AWS Glue job run.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use.
    ///   - jobName: The name of the job to return job run data for.
    ///   - id: The run ID of the specific job run to return.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A `GlueClientTypes.JobRun` object describing the state of
    ///   the job run, or `nil` if an error occurs.
    func getJobRun(glueClient: GlueClient, name jobName: String, id: String)
 async -> GlueClientTypes.JobRun? {
        do {
            let output = try await glueClient.getJobRun(
                input: GetJobRunInput(
                    jobName: jobName,
                    runId: id
                )
            )

            return output.jobRun
```

```
        } catch {
            return nil
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 GetJobRun을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **GetJobRuns** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetJobRuns`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about all AWS Glue runs of a specific job.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">The name of the job.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of JobRun objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<JobRun>> GetJobRunsAsync(string jobName)
    {
        var jobRuns = new List<JobRun>();

        var request = new GetJobRunsRequest
        {
            JobName = jobName,
        };
```

```
        // No need to loop to get all the log groups--the SDK does it for us
behind the scenes
        var paginatorForJobRuns =
            _amazonGlue.Paginators.GetJobRuns(request);

        await foreach (var response in paginatorForJobRuns.Responses)
        {
            response.JobRuns.ForEach(jobRun =>
            {
                jobRuns.Add(jobRun);
            });
        }

        return jobRuns;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 GetJobRuns를 참조하세요.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Glue::Model::GetJobRunsRequest getJobRunsRequest;
        getJobRunsRequest.SetJobName(jobName);

        Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.
        std::vector<Aws::Glue::Model::JobRun> allJobRuns;
```

```
        do {
            if (!nextToken.empty()) {
                getJobRunsRequest.SetNextToken(nextToken);
            }
            Aws::Glue::Model::GetJobRunsOutcome jobRunsOutcome =
 client.GetJobRuns(
                    getJobRunsRequest);

            if (jobRunsOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const std::vector<Aws::Glue::Model::JobRun> &jobRuns =
 jobRunsOutcome.GetResult().GetJobRuns();
                allJobRuns.insert(allJobRuns.end(), jobRuns.begin(),
 jobRuns.end());

                nextToken = jobRunsOutcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error getting job runs. "
                          << jobRunsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                break;
            }
        } while (!nextToken.empty());
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 GetJobRuns를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

작업에 대한 모든 작업 실행 정보를 가져오려면

다음 `get-job-runs` 예제는 작업에 대한 작업 실행 정보를 검색합니다.

```
aws glue get-job-runs \
    --job-name "my-testing-job"
```

출력:

```
{
    "JobRuns": [
        {
```

```
            "Id":
 "jr_012e176506505074d94d761755e5c62538ee1aad6f17d39f527e9140cf0c9a5e",
            "Attempt": 0,
            "JobName": "my-testing-job",
            "StartedOn": 1602873931.255,
            "LastModifiedOn": 1602874075.985,
            "CompletedOn": 1602874075.985,
            "JobRunState": "SUCCEEDED",
            "Arguments": {
                "--enable-continuous-cloudwatch-log": "true",
                "--enable-metrics": "",
                "--enable-spark-ui": "true",
                "--job-bookmark-option": "job-bookmark-enable",
                "--spark-event-logs-path": "s3://aws-glue-assets-111122223333-us-
east-1/sparkHistoryLogs/"
            },
            "PredecessorRuns": [],
            "AllocatedCapacity": 10,
            "ExecutionTime": 117,
            "Timeout": 2880,
            "MaxCapacity": 10.0,
            "WorkerType": "G.1X",
            "NumberOfWorkers": 10,
            "LogGroupName": "/aws-glue/jobs",
            "GlueVersion": "2.0"
        },
        {
            "Id":
 "jr_03cc19ddab11c4e244d3f735567de74ff93b0b3ef468a713ffe73e53d1aec08f_attempt_2",
            "Attempt": 2,
            "PreviousRunId":
 "jr_03cc19ddab11c4e244d3f735567de74ff93b0b3ef468a713ffe73e53d1aec08f_attempt_1",
            "JobName": "my-testing-job",
            "StartedOn": 1602811168.496,
            "LastModifiedOn": 1602811282.39,
            "CompletedOn": 1602811282.39,
            "JobRunState": "FAILED",
            "ErrorMessage": "An error occurred while calling
 o122.pyWriteDynamicFrame.
                Access Denied (Service: Amazon S3; Status Code: 403; Error Code:
 AccessDenied;
                Request ID: 021AAB703DB20A2D;
                S3 Extended Request ID: teZk24Y09TkXzBvMPG502L5VJBhe9DJuWA9/
TXtuGOqfByajkfL/Tlqt5JBGdEGpigAqzdMDM/U=)",
```

```
            "PredecessorRuns": [],
            "AllocatedCapacity": 10,
            "ExecutionTime": 110,
            "Timeout": 2880,
            "MaxCapacity": 10.0,
            "WorkerType": "G.1X",
            "NumberOfWorkers": 10,
            "LogGroupName": "/aws-glue/jobs",
            "GlueVersion": "2.0"
        },
        {
            "Id":
 "jr_03cc19ddab11c4e244d3f735567de74ff93b0b3ef468a713ffe73e53d1aec08f_attempt_1",
            "Attempt": 1,
            "PreviousRunId":
 "jr_03cc19ddab11c4e244d3f735567de74ff93b0b3ef468a713ffe73e53d1aec08f",
            "JobName": "my-testing-job",
            "StartedOn": 1602811020.518,
            "LastModifiedOn": 1602811138.364,
            "CompletedOn": 1602811138.364,
            "JobRunState": "FAILED",
            "ErrorMessage": "An error occurred while calling
 o122.pyWriteDynamicFrame.
                Access Denied (Service: Amazon S3; Status Code: 403; Error Code:
 AccessDenied;
                Request ID: 2671D37856AE7ABB;
                S3 Extended Request ID: RLJCJw20brV
+PpC6GpORahyF2fp9flB5SSb2bTGPnUSPVizLXRl1PN3QZldb+v1o9qRVktNYbW8=)",
            "PredecessorRuns": [],
            "AllocatedCapacity": 10,
            "ExecutionTime": 113,
            "Timeout": 2880,
            "MaxCapacity": 10.0,
            "WorkerType": "G.1X",
            "NumberOfWorkers": 10,
            "LogGroupName": "/aws-glue/jobs",
            "GlueVersion": "2.0"
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Glue 개발자 안내서의 작업 실행을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetJobRuns를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Retrieves the job runs for a given Glue job and prints the status of the
job runs.
     *
     * @param glueClient the Glue client used to make API calls
     * @param jobName    the name of the Glue job to retrieve the job runs for
     */
    public static void getJobRuns(GlueClient glueClient, String jobName) {
        try {
            GetJobRunsRequest runsRequest = GetJobRunsRequest.builder()
                .jobName(jobName)
                .maxResults(20)
                .build();

            boolean jobDone = false;
            while (!jobDone) {
                GetJobRunsResponse response = glueClient.getJobRuns(runsRequest);
                List<JobRun> jobRuns = response.jobRuns();
                for (JobRun jobRun : jobRuns) {
                    String jobState = jobRun.jobRunState().name();
                    if (jobState.compareTo("SUCCEEDED") == 0) {
                        System.out.println(jobName + " has succeeded");
                        jobDone = true;

                    } else if (jobState.compareTo("STOPPED") == 0) {
                        System.out.println("Job run has stopped");
                        jobDone = true;

                    } else if (jobState.compareTo("FAILED") == 0) {
                        System.out.println("Job run has failed");
                        jobDone = true;
```

```
                    } else if (jobState.compareTo("TIMEOUT") == 0) {
                        System.out.println("Job run has timed out");
                        jobDone = true;

                    } else {
                        System.out.println("*** Job run state is " +
 jobRun.jobRunState().name());
                        System.out.println("Job run Id is " + jobRun.id());
                        System.out.println("The Glue version is " +
 jobRun.glueVersion());
                    }
                    TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(5);
                }
            }

        } catch (GlueException e) {
            throw e;
        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetJobRuns를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
const getJobRuns = (jobName) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});
  const command = new GetJobRunsCommand({
    JobName: jobName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
```

```
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 GetJobRuns를 참조하세요.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        $jobName = 'test-job-' . $uniqid;

        $jobRuns = $glueService->getJobRuns($jobName);

    public function getJobRuns($jobName, $maxResults = 0, $nextToken = ''):
Result
    {
        $arguments = ['JobName' => $jobName];
        if ($maxResults) {
            $arguments['MaxResults'] = $maxResults;
        }
        if ($nextToken) {
            $arguments['NextToken'] = $nextToken;
        }
        return $this->glueClient->getJobRuns($arguments);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 GetJobRuns를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class GlueWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Glue actions."""

    def __init__(self, glue_client):
        """
        :param glue_client: A Boto3 Glue client.
        """
        self.glue_client = glue_client


    def get_job_runs(self, job_name):
        """
        Gets information about runs that have been performed for a specific job
        definition.

        :param job_name: The name of the job definition to look up.
        :return: The list of job runs.
        """
        try:
            response = self.glue_client.get_job_runs(JobName=job_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get job runs for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                job_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["JobRuns"]
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetJobRuns를 참조하세요.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing
 a simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods
 for interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Retrieves a list of job runs for the specified job.
  #
  # @param job_name [String] The name of the job to retrieve job runs for.
  # @return [Array<Aws::Glue::Types::JobRun>]
  def get_job_runs(job_name)
    response = @glue_client.get_job_runs(job_name: job_name)
    response.job_runs
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not get job runs: \n#{e.message}")
  end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 GetJobRuns를 참조하세요.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSGlue

    /// Return a list of the job runs for the specified job.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use.
    ///   - jobName: The name of the job for which to return its job runs.
    ///   - maxResults: The maximum number of job runs to return (default:
    ///     1000).
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of `GlueClientTypes.JobRun` objects describing
    ///   each job run.
    func getJobRuns(glueClient: GlueClient, name jobName: String, maxResults:
 Int? = nil) async -> [GlueClientTypes.JobRun] {
        do {
            let output = try await glueClient.getJobRuns(
                input: GetJobRunsInput(
                    jobName: jobName,
                    maxResults: maxResults
                )
            )

            guard let jobRuns = output.jobRuns else {
                print("*** No job runs found.")
                return []
            }

            return jobRuns
        } catch is EntityNotFoundException {
            print("*** The specified job name, \(jobName), doesn't exist.")
            return []
```

```
        } catch {
            print("*** Unexpected error getting job runs:")
            dump(error)
            return []
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 GetJobRuns를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **GetTables** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetTables`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of tables for an AWS Glue database.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbName">The name of the database.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of Table objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Table>> GetTablesAsync(string dbName)
    {
        var request = new GetTablesRequest { DatabaseName = dbName };
        var tables = new List<Table>();

        // Get a paginator for listing the tables.
```

```
        var tablePaginator = _amazonGlue.Paginators.GetTables(request);

        await foreach (var response in tablePaginator.Responses)
        {
            tables.AddRange(response.TableList);
        }

        return tables;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 GetTables를 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Glue::Model::GetTablesRequest request;
        request.SetDatabaseName(CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME);
        std::vector<Aws::Glue::Model::Table> all_tables;
        Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.
        do {
            Aws::Glue::Model::GetTablesOutcome outcome =
client.GetTables(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const std::vector<Aws::Glue::Model::Table> &tables =
outcome.GetResult().GetTableList();
```

```
                all_tables.insert(all_tables.end(), tables.begin(),
tables.end());
                nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error getting the tables. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, "", bucketName,
                             clientConfig);
                return false;
            }
        } while (!nextToken.empty());

        std::cout << "The database contains " << all_tables.size()
                  << (all_tables.size() == 1 ?
                      " table." : "tables.") << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Here is a list of the tables in the database.";
        for (size_t index = 0; index < all_tables.size(); ++index) {
            std::cout << "    " << index + 1 << ":  " <<
all_tables[index].GetName()
                      << std::endl;
        }

        if (!all_tables.empty()) {
            int tableIndex = askQuestionForIntRange(
                    "Enter an index to display the database detail ",
                    1, static_cast<int>(all_tables.size()));
            std::cout << all_tables[tableIndex -
1].Jsonize().View().WriteReadable()
                      << std::endl;

            tableName = all_tables[tableIndex - 1].GetName();
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 GetTables를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

지정된 데이터베이스의 일부 또는 모든 테이블의 정의를 나열하려면

다음 `get-tables` 예제는 지정된 데이터베이스의 테이블에 대한 정보를 반환합니다.

```
aws glue get-tables --database-name 'tempdb'
```

출력:

```
{
    "TableList": [
        {
            "Name": "my-s3-sink",
            "DatabaseName": "tempdb",
            "CreateTime": 1602730539.0,
            "UpdateTime": 1602730539.0,
            "Retention": 0,
            "StorageDescriptor": {
                "Columns": [
                    {
                        "Name": "sensorid",
                        "Type": "int"
                    },
                    {
                        "Name": "currenttemperature",
                        "Type": "int"
                    },
                    {
                        "Name": "status",
                        "Type": "string"
                    }
                ],
                "Location": "s3://janetst-bucket-01/test-s3-output/",
                "Compressed": false,
                "NumberOfBuckets": 0,
                "SerdeInfo": {
                    "SerializationLibrary": "org.openx.data.jsonserde.JsonSerDe"
                },
                "SortColumns": [],
                "StoredAsSubDirectories": false
            },
            "Parameters": {
                "classification": "json"
            },
            "CreatedBy": "arn:aws:iam::007436865787:user/JRSTERN",
            "IsRegisteredWithLakeFormation": false,
```

```
            "CatalogId": "007436865787"
        },
        {
            "Name": "s3-source",
            "DatabaseName": "tempdb",
            "CreateTime": 1602730658.0,
            "UpdateTime": 1602730658.0,
            "Retention": 0,
            "StorageDescriptor": {
                "Columns": [
                    {
                        "Name": "sensorid",
                        "Type": "int"
                    },
                    {
                        "Name": "currenttemperature",
                        "Type": "int"
                    },
                    {
                        "Name": "status",
                        "Type": "string"
                    }
                ],
                "Location": "s3://janetst-bucket-01/",
                "Compressed": false,
                "NumberOfBuckets": 0,
                "SortColumns": [],
                "StoredAsSubDirectories": false
            },
            "Parameters": {
                "classification": "json"
            },
            "CreatedBy": "arn:aws:iam::007436865787:user/JRSTERN",
            "IsRegisteredWithLakeFormation": false,
            "CatalogId": "007436865787"
        },
        {
            "Name": "test-kinesis-input",
            "DatabaseName": "tempdb",
            "CreateTime": 1601507001.0,
            "UpdateTime": 1601507001.0,
            "Retention": 0,
            "StorageDescriptor": {
                "Columns": [
```

```
                    {
                        "Name": "sensorid",
                        "Type": "int"
                    },
                    {
                        "Name": "currenttemperature",
                        "Type": "int"
                    },
                    {
                        "Name": "status",
                        "Type": "string"
                    }
                ],
                "Location": "my-testing-stream",
                "Compressed": false,
                "NumberOfBuckets": 0,
                "SerdeInfo": {
                    "SerializationLibrary": "org.openx.data.jsonserde.JsonSerDe"
                },
                "SortColumns": [],
                "Parameters": {
                    "kinesisUrl": "https://kinesis.us-east-1.amazonaws.com",
                    "streamName": "my-testing-stream",
                    "typeOfData": "kinesis"
                },
                "StoredAsSubDirectories": false
            },
            "Parameters": {
                "classification": "json"
            },
            "CreatedBy": "arn:aws:iam::007436865787:user/JRSTERN",
            "IsRegisteredWithLakeFormation": false,
            "CatalogId": "007436865787"
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 Glue 개발자 안내서의 AWS Glue 데이터 카탈로그의 테이블 정의를 참조하세요. AWS

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetTables를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Retrieves the names of the tables in the specified Glue database.
     *
     * @param glueClient the Glue client to use for the operation
     * @param dbName     the name of the Glue database to retrieve the table
names from
     * @return the name of the first table retrieved, or an empty string if no
tables were found
     */
    public static String getGlueTables(GlueClient glueClient, String dbName) {
        String myTableName = "";
        try {
            GetTablesRequest tableRequest = GetTablesRequest.builder()
                .databaseName(dbName)
                .build();

            GetTablesResponse response = glueClient.getTables(tableRequest);
            List<Table> tables = response.tableList();
            if (tables.isEmpty()) {
                System.out.println("No tables were returned");
            } else {
                for (Table table : tables) {
                    myTableName = table.name();
                    System.out.println("Table name is: " + myTableName);
                }
            }

        } catch (GlueException e) {
            throw e;
        }
        return myTableName;
```

```
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetTables를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
const getTables = (databaseName) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new GetTablesCommand({
    DatabaseName: databaseName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 GetTables를 참조하십시오.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        $databaseName = "doc-example-database-$uniqid";
```

```
        $tables = $glueService->getTables($databaseName);

    public function getTables($databaseName): Result
    {
        return $this->glueClient->getTables([
            'DatabaseName' => $databaseName,
        ]);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 GetTables를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class GlueWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Glue actions."""

    def __init__(self, glue_client):
        """
        :param glue_client: A Boto3 Glue client.
        """
        self.glue_client = glue_client


    def get_tables(self, db_name):
        """
        Gets a list of tables in a Data Catalog database.

        :param db_name: The name of the database to query.
        :return: The list of tables in the database.
        """
        try:
            response = self.glue_client.get_tables(DatabaseName=db_name)
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get tables %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                db_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["TableList"]
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetTables를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing
 a simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods
 for interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Retrieves a list of tables in the specified database.
  #
  # @param db_name [String] The name of the database to retrieve tables from.
  # @return [Array<Aws::Glue::Types::Table>]
```

```
def get_tables(db_name)
  response = @glue_client.get_tables(database_name: db_name)
  response.table_list
rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
  @logger.error("Glue could not get tables #{db_name}: \n#{e.message}")
  raise
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 GetTables를 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        let tables = glue
            .get_tables()
            .database_name(self.database())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?;

        let tables = tables.table_list();
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 GetTables을 참조하십시오.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSGlue

    /// Returns a list of the tables in the specified database.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use.
    ///   - databaseName: The name of the database whose tables are to be
    ///     returned.
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of `GlueClientTypes.Table` objects, each
    ///   describing one table in the named database. An empty array indicates
    ///   that there are either no tables in the database, or an error
    ///   occurred before any tables could be found.
    func getTablesInDatabase(glueClient: GlueClient, databaseName: String) async
 -> [GlueClientTypes.Table] {
        var tables: [GlueClientTypes.Table] = []
        var nextToken: String?

        repeat {
            do {
                let output = try await glueClient.getTables(
                    input: GetTablesInput(
                        databaseName: databaseName,
                        nextToken: nextToken
                    )
                )

                guard let tableList = output.tableList else {
                    return tables
                }
```

```
                tables = tables + tableList
                nextToken = output.nextToken
            } catch {
                return tables
            }
        } while nextToken != nil

        return tables
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 GetTables를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **ListJobs** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListJobs`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List AWS Glue jobs using a paginator.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of AWS Glue job names.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> ListJobsAsync()
    {
        var jobNames = new List<string>();
```

```
        var listJobsPaginator = _amazonGlue.Paginators.ListJobs(new
ListJobsRequest { MaxResults = 10 });
        await foreach (var response in listJobsPaginator.Responses)
        {
            jobNames.AddRange(response.JobNames);
        }

        return jobNames;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListJobs를 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Glue::Model::ListJobsRequest listJobsRequest;

        Aws::String nextToken;
        std::vector<Aws::String> allJobNames;

        do {
            if (!nextToken.empty()) {
                listJobsRequest.SetNextToken(nextToken);
            }
            Aws::Glue::Model::ListJobsOutcome listRunsOutcome = client.ListJobs(
                    listJobsRequest);
```

```
            if (listRunsOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const std::vector<Aws::String> &jobNames =
 listRunsOutcome.GetResult().GetJobNames();
                allJobNames.insert(allJobNames.end(), jobNames.begin(),
 jobNames.end());
                nextToken = listRunsOutcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error listing jobs. "
                          << listRunsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
            }
        } while (!nextToken.empty());
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 ListJobs를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
const listJobs = () => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new ListJobsCommand({});

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListJobs를 참조하십시오.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        $jobs = $glueService->listJobs();
        echo "Current jobs:\n";
        foreach ($jobs['JobNames'] as $jobsName) {
            echo "{$jobsName}\n";
        }

    public function listJobs($maxResults = null, $nextToken = null, $tags = []):
Result
    {
        $arguments = [];
        if ($maxResults) {
            $arguments['MaxResults'] = $maxResults;
        }
        if ($nextToken) {
            $arguments['NextToken'] = $nextToken;
        }
        if (!empty($tags)) {
            $arguments['Tags'] = $tags;
        }
        return $this->glueClient->listJobs($arguments);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 ListJobs를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class GlueWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Glue actions."""

    def __init__(self, glue_client):
        """
        :param glue_client: A Boto3 Glue client.
        """
        self.glue_client = glue_client


    def list_jobs(self):
        """
        Lists the names of job definitions in your account.

        :return: The list of job definition names.
        """
        try:
            response = self.glue_client.list_jobs()
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list jobs. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["JobNames"]
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListJobs를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing
 a simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods
 for interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Retrieves a list of jobs in AWS Glue.
  #
  # @return [Aws::Glue::Types::ListJobsResponse]
  def list_jobs
    @glue_client.list_jobs
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not list jobs: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 ListJobs를 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        let mut list_jobs = glue.list_jobs().into_paginator().send();
        while let Some(list_jobs_output) = list_jobs.next().await {
            match list_jobs_output {
                Ok(list_jobs) => {
                    let names = list_jobs.job_names();
                    info!(?names, "Found these jobs")
                }
                Err(err) => return Err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk(err)),
            }
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 ListJobs을 참조하십시오.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSGlue

    /// Return a list of the AWS Glue jobs listed on the user's account.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
```

```
    ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use.
    ///   - maxJobs: The maximum number of jobs to return (default: 100).
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of strings listing the names of all available AWS
    ///   Glue jobs.
    func listJobs(glueClient: GlueClient, maxJobs: Int = 100) async -> [String] {
        var jobList: [String] = []
        var nextToken: String?

        repeat {
            do {
                let output = try await glueClient.listJobs(
                    input: ListJobsInput(
                        maxResults: maxJobs,
                        nextToken: nextToken
                    )
                )

                guard let jobs = output.jobNames else {
                    return jobList
                }

                jobList = jobList + jobs
                nextToken = output.nextToken
            } catch {
                return jobList
            }
        } while (nextToken != nil)

        return jobList
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 ListJobs를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **StartCrawler** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `StartCrawler`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/// <summary>
/// Start an AWS Glue crawler.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="crawlerName">The name of the crawler.</param>
/// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
public async Task<bool> StartCrawlerAsync(string crawlerName)
{
    var crawlerRequest = new StartCrawlerRequest
    {
        Name = crawlerName,
    };

    var response = await _amazonGlue.StartCrawlerAsync(crawlerRequest);

    return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 SStartCrawler를 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Glue::Model::StartCrawlerRequest request;
        request.SetName(CRAWLER_NAME);

        Aws::Glue::Model::StartCrawlerOutcome outcome =
client.StartCrawler(request);


        if (outcome.IsSuccess() || (Aws::Glue::GlueErrors::CRAWLER_RUNNING ==
                                    outcome.GetError().GetErrorType())) {
            if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "Crawler was already started." << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cout << "Successfully started crawler." << std::endl;
            }

            std::cout << "This may take a while to run." << std::endl;

            Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerState crawlerState =
Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerState::NOT_SET;
            int iterations = 0;
            while (Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerState::READY != crawlerState) {
                std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
                ++iterations;
                if ((iterations % 10) == 0) { // Log status every 10 seconds.
                    std::cout << "Crawler status " <<

Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerStateMapper::GetNameForCrawlerState(
                                        crawlerState)
                                << ". After " << iterations
                                << " seconds elapsed."
                                << std::endl;
                }
                Aws::Glue::Model::GetCrawlerRequest getCrawlerRequest;
                getCrawlerRequest.SetName(CRAWLER_NAME);
```

```
                Aws::Glue::Model::GetCrawlerOutcome getCrawlerOutcome =
client.GetCrawler(
                        getCrawlerRequest);

                if (getCrawlerOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                    crawlerState =
getCrawlerOutcome.GetResult().GetCrawler().GetState();
                }
                else {
                    std::cerr << "Error getting crawler.  "
                              << getCrawlerOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
std::endl;
                    break;
                }
            }

            if (Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerState::READY == crawlerState) {
                std::cout << "Crawler finished running after " << iterations
                          << " seconds."
                          << std::endl;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error starting a crawler.  "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;

            deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, "", bucketName,
                         clientConfig);
            return false;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 SStartCrawler를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

크롤러를 시작하려면

다음 `start-crawler` 예제에서는 크롤러를 시작합니다.

```
aws glue start-crawler --name my-crawler
```

출력:

```
None
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Glue 개발자 안내서의 크롤러 정의 섹션을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 StartCrawler를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Starts a specific AWS Glue crawler.
     *
     * @param glueClient  the AWS Glue client to use for the crawler operation
     * @param crawlerName the name of the crawler to start
     * @throws GlueException if there is an error starting the crawler
     */
    public static void startSpecificCrawler(GlueClient glueClient, String
crawlerName) {
        try {
            StartCrawlerRequest crawlerRequest = StartCrawlerRequest.builder()
                .name(crawlerName)
                .build();

            glueClient.startCrawler(crawlerRequest);
            System.out.println(crawlerName + " was successfully started!");

        } catch (GlueException e) {
            throw e;
        }
```

```
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 SStartCrawler를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
const startCrawler = (name) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new StartCrawlerCommand({
    Name: name,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 SStartCrawler를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun startSpecificCrawler(crawlerName: String?) {
```

```
    val request =
        StartCrawlerRequest {
            name = crawlerName
        }

    GlueClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { glueClient ->
        glueClient.startCrawler(request)
        println("$crawlerName was successfully started.")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 StartCrawler를 참조하십시오.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        $crawlerName = "example-crawler-test-" . $uniqid;

        $databaseName = "doc-example-database-$uniqid";

        $glueService->startCrawler($crawlerName);

    public function startCrawler($crawlerName): Result
    {
        return $this->glueClient->startCrawler([
            'Name' => $crawlerName,
        ]);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 SStartCrawler를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class GlueWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Glue actions."""

    def __init__(self, glue_client):
        """
        :param glue_client: A Boto3 Glue client.
        """
        self.glue_client = glue_client


    def start_crawler(self, name):
        """
        Starts a crawler. The crawler crawls its configured target and creates
        metadata that describes the data it finds in the target data source.

        :param name: The name of the crawler to start.
        """
        try:
            self.glue_client.start_crawler(Name=name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't start crawler %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartCrawler를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing
 a simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods
 for interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Starts a crawler with the specified name.
  #
  # @param name [String] The name of the crawler to start.
  # @return [void]
  def start_crawler(name)
    @glue_client.start_crawler(name: name)
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not start crawler #{name}: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 SStartCrawler를 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        let start_crawler =
glue.start_crawler().name(self.crawler()).send().await;

        match start_crawler {
            Ok(_) => Ok(()),
            Err(err) => {
                let glue_err: aws_sdk_glue::Error = err.into();
                match glue_err {
                    aws_sdk_glue::Error::CrawlerRunningException(_) => Ok(()),
                    _ => Err(GlueMvpError::GlueSdk(glue_err)),
                }
            }
        }?;
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 StartCrawler를 참조하십시오.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSGlue
```

```
    /// Start running an AWS Glue crawler.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use when starting the crawler.
    ///   - name: The name of the crawler to start running.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the crawler is started successfully, otherwise
`false`.
    func startCrawler(glueClient: GlueClient, name: String) async -> Bool {
        do {
            _ = try await glueClient.startCrawler(
                input: StartCrawlerInput(name: name)
            )
        } catch {
            print("*** An unexpected error occurred starting the crawler.")
            return false
        }

        return true
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 StartCrawler를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **StartJobRun** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 StartJobRun의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Start an AWS Glue job run.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">The name of the job.</param>
    /// <returns>A string representing the job run Id.</returns>
    public async Task<string> StartJobRunAsync(
        string jobName,
        string inputDatabase,
        string inputTable,
        string bucketName)
    {
        var request = new StartJobRunRequest
        {
            JobName = jobName,
            Arguments = new Dictionary<string, string>
            {
                {"--input_database", inputDatabase},
                {"--input_table", inputTable},
                {"--output_bucket_url", $"s3://{bucketName}/"}
            }
        };

        var response = await _amazonGlue.StartJobRunAsync(request);
        return response.JobRunId;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 StartJobRun을 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
```

```
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Glue::Model::StartJobRunRequest request;
        request.SetJobName(JOB_NAME);

        Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::String> arguments;
        arguments["--input_database"] = CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME;
        arguments["--input_table"] = tableName;
        arguments["--output_bucket_url"] = Aws::String("s3://") + bucketName +
"/";
        request.SetArguments(arguments);

        Aws::Glue::Model::StartJobRunOutcome outcome =
client.StartJobRun(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Successfully started the job." << std::endl;

            Aws::String jobRunId = outcome.GetResult().GetJobRunId();

            int iterator = 0;
            bool done = false;
            while (!done) {
                ++iterator;
                std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
                Aws::Glue::Model::GetJobRunRequest jobRunRequest;
                jobRunRequest.SetJobName(JOB_NAME);
                jobRunRequest.SetRunId(jobRunId);

                Aws::Glue::Model::GetJobRunOutcome jobRunOutcome =
client.GetJobRun(
                        jobRunRequest);

                if (jobRunOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                    const Aws::Glue::Model::JobRun &jobRun =
jobRunOutcome.GetResult().GetJobRun();
                    Aws::Glue::Model::JobRunState jobRunState =
jobRun.GetJobRunState();
```

```
                    if ((jobRunState == Aws::Glue::Model::JobRunState::STOPPED)
||
                        (jobRunState == Aws::Glue::Model::JobRunState::FAILED) ||
                        (jobRunState == Aws::Glue::Model::JobRunState::TIMEOUT))
{
                        std::cerr << "Error running job. "
                                  << jobRun.GetErrorMessage()
                                  << std::endl;
                        deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME,
JOB_NAME,
                                     bucketName,
                                     clientConfig);
                        return false;
                    }
                    else if (jobRunState ==
                             Aws::Glue::Model::JobRunState::SUCCEEDED) {
                        std::cout << "Job run succeeded after  " << iterator <<
                                  " seconds elapsed." << std::endl;
                        done = true;
                    }
                    else if ((iterator % 10) == 0) { // Log status every 10
seconds.
                        std::cout << "Job run status " <<

Aws::Glue::Model::JobRunStateMapper::GetNameForJobRunState(
                                          jobRunState) <<
                                  ". " << iterator <<
                                  " seconds elapsed." << std::endl;
                    }
                }
                else {
                    std::cerr << "Error retrieving job run state. "
                              << jobRunOutcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                              << std::endl;
                    deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, JOB_NAME,
                                 bucketName, clientConfig);
                    return false;
                }
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error starting a job. " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
```

```
            deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, JOB_NAME,
 bucketName,
                         clientConfig);
            return false;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 StartJobRun을 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

작업을 실행하기 시작하려면

다음 `start-job-run` 예제에서는 작업을 시작합니다.

```
aws glue start-job-run \
    --job-name my-job
```

출력:

```
{
    "JobRunId":
 "jr_22208b1f44eb5376a60569d4b21dd20fcb8621e1a366b4e7b2494af764b82ded"
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Glue 개발자 안내서의 작업 작성을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 StartJobRun을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Starts a job run in AWS Glue.
     *
     * @param glueClient    the AWS Glue client to use for the job run
     * @param jobName       the name of the Glue job to run
     * @param inputDatabase the name of the input database
     * @param inputTable    the name of the input table
     * @param outBucket     the URL of the output S3 bucket
     * @throws GlueException if there is an error starting the job run
     */
    public static void startJob(GlueClient glueClient, String jobName, String
inputDatabase, String inputTable,
                                String outBucket) {
        try {
            Map<String, String> myMap = new HashMap<>();
            myMap.put("--input_database", inputDatabase);
            myMap.put("--input_table", inputTable);
            myMap.put("--output_bucket_url", outBucket);

            StartJobRunRequest runRequest = StartJobRunRequest.builder()
                .workerType(WorkerType.G_1_X)
                .numberOfWorkers(10)
                .arguments(myMap)
                .jobName(jobName)
                .build();

            StartJobRunResponse response = glueClient.startJobRun(runRequest);
            System.out.println("The request Id of the job is " +
response.responseMetadata().requestId());

        } catch (GlueException e) {
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 StartJobRun을 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
const startJobRun = (jobName, dbName, tableName, bucketName) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new StartJobRunCommand({
    JobName: jobName,
    Arguments: {
      "--input_database": dbName,
      "--input_table": tableName,
      "--output_bucket_url": `s3://${bucketName}/`,
    },
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 StartJobRun을 참조하십시오.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        $jobName = 'test-job-' . $uniqid;
```

```
        $databaseName = "doc-example-database-$uniqid";

        $tables = $glueService->getTables($databaseName);

        $outputBucketUrl = "s3://$bucketName";
        $runId = $glueService->startJobRun($jobName, $databaseName, $tables,
 $outputBucketUrl)['JobRunId'];

    public function startJobRun($jobName, $databaseName, $tables,
 $outputBucketUrl): Result
    {
        return $this->glueClient->startJobRun([
            'JobName' => $jobName,
            'Arguments' => [
                'input_database' => $databaseName,
                'input_table' => $tables['TableList'][0]['Name'],
                'output_bucket_url' => $outputBucketUrl,
                '--input_database' => $databaseName,
                '--input_table' => $tables['TableList'][0]['Name'],
                '--output_bucket_url' => $outputBucketUrl,
            ],
        ]);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 StartJobRun을 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class GlueWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Glue actions."""

    def __init__(self, glue_client):
        """
```

```
        :param glue_client: A Boto3 Glue client.
        """
        self.glue_client = glue_client


    def start_job_run(self, name, input_database, input_table,
output_bucket_name):
        """
        Starts a job run. A job run extracts data from the source, transforms it,
        and loads it to the output bucket.

        :param name: The name of the job definition.
        :param input_database: The name of the metadata database that contains
tables
                               that describe the source data. This is typically
created
                               by a crawler.
        :param input_table: The name of the table in the metadata database that
                            describes the source data.
        :param output_bucket_name: The S3 bucket where the output is written.
        :return: The ID of the job run.
        """
        try:
            # The custom Arguments that are passed to this function are used by
the
            # Python ETL script to determine the location of input and output
data.
            response = self.glue_client.start_job_run(
                JobName=name,
                Arguments={
                    "--input_database": input_database,
                    "--input_table": input_table,
                    "--output_bucket_url": f"s3://{output_bucket_name}/",
                },
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't start job run %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
```

```
            return response["JobRunId"]
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartJobRun를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing
 a simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods
 for interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Starts a job run for the specified job.
  #
  # @param name [String] The name of the job to start the run for.
  # @param input_database [String] The name of the input database for the job.
  # @param input_table [String] The name of the input table for the job.
  # @param output_bucket_name [String] The name of the output S3 bucket for the
 job.
  # @return [String] The ID of the started job run.
  def start_job_run(name, input_database, input_table, output_bucket_name)
    response = @glue_client.start_job_run(
      job_name: name,
      arguments: {
        '--input_database': input_database,
```

```
        '--input_table': input_table,
        '--output_bucket_url': "s3://#{output_bucket_name}/"
      }
    )
    response.job_run_id
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not start job run #{name}: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 StartJobRun을 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        let job_run_output = glue
            .start_job_run()
            .job_name(self.job())
            .arguments("--input_database", self.database())
            .arguments(
                "--input_table",
                self.tables
                    .first()
                    .ok_or_else(|| GlueMvpError::Unknown("Missing crawler
table".into()))?
                    .name(),
            )
            .arguments("--output_bucket_url", self.bucket())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?;

        let job = job_run_output
            .job_run_id()
```

```
            .ok_or_else(|| GlueMvpError::Unknown("Missing run id from just
 started job".into()))?
            .to_string();
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 StartJobRun을 참조하십시오.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSGlue

    /// Start an AWS Glue job run.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use.
    ///   - jobName: The name of the job to run.
    ///   - databaseName: The name of the AWS Glue database to run the job
 against.
    ///   - tableName: The name of the table in the database to run the job
 against.
    ///   - outputURL: The AWS S3 URI of the bucket location into which to
    ///     write the resulting output.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the job run is started successfully, otherwise
 `false`.
    func startJobRun(glueClient: GlueClient, name jobName: String, databaseName:
 String,
                     tableName: String, outputURL: String) async -> String? {
        do {
            let output = try await glueClient.startJobRun(
                input: StartJobRunInput(
                    arguments: [
                        "--input_database": databaseName,
```

```
                        "--input_table": tableName,
                        "--output_bucket_url": outputURL
                    ],
                    jobName: jobName,
                    numberOfWorkers: 10,
                    workerType: .g1x
                )
            )

            guard let id = output.jobRunId else {
                return nil
            }

            return id
        } catch {
            return nil
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 StartJobRun을 참조하세요.

AWS SDKs AWS Health 사용에 대한 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 AWS Health 함께를 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

추가 리소스

- AWS Health 개발자 안내서 -에 대한 자세한 정보입니다 AWS Health.
- AWS Health API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 AWS Health 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 설정 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리입니다. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs AWS Health 사용에 대한 기본 예제
  - AWS SDKs AWS Health 를 사용하기 위한 작업
    - CLI로 DescribeEvents 사용

AWS SDKs AWS Health 사용에 대한 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS Health SDKs에서의 기본 사항을 AWS 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- AWS SDKs AWS Health 를 사용하기 위한 작업
  - CLI로 DescribeEvents 사용

AWS SDKs AWS Health 를 사용하기 위한 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 AWS Health 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 AWS Health API 참조를 참조하세요.

예시

- CLI로 DescribeEvents 사용

CLI로 **`DescribeEvents`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeEvents`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예제 1: AWS 상태 이벤트 나열

다음 `describe-events` 예시에서는 최근 AWS 상태 이벤트를 나열합니다.

```
aws health describe-events \
    --region us-east-1
```

출력:

```
{
    "events": [
        {
            "arn": "arn:aws:health:us-west-1::event/ECS/
AWS_ECS_OPERATIONAL_ISSUE/AWS_ECS_OPERATIONAL_ISSUE_KWQPY_EXAMPLE111",
            "service": "ECS",
            "eventTypeCode": "AWS_ECS_OPERATIONAL_ISSUE",
            "eventTypeCategory": "issue",
            "region": "us-west-1",
            "startTime": 1589077890.53,
            "endTime": 1589086345.597,
            "lastUpdatedTime": 1589086345.905,
            "statusCode": "closed",
            "eventScopeCode": "PUBLIC"
        },
        {
            "arn": "arn:aws:health:global::event/BILLING/
AWS_BILLING_NOTIFICATION/AWS_BILLING_NOTIFICATION_6ce1d874-e995-40e2-99cd-
EXAMPLE1118b",
            "service": "BILLING",
            "eventTypeCode": "AWS_BILLING_NOTIFICATION",
            "eventTypeCategory": "accountNotification",
            "region": "global",
            "startTime": 1588356000.0,
            "lastUpdatedTime": 1588356524.358,
            "statusCode": "open",
            "eventScopeCode": "ACCOUNT_SPECIFIC"
        },
        {
            "arn": "arn:aws:health:us-west-2::event/
CLOUDFORMATION/AWS_CLOUDFORMATION_OPERATIONAL_ISSUE/
AWS_CLOUDFORMATION_OPERATIONAL_ISSUE_OHTWY_EXAMPLE111",
            "service": "CLOUDFORMATION",
            "eventTypeCode": "AWS_CLOUDFORMATION_OPERATIONAL_ISSUE",
            "eventTypeCategory": "issue",
            "region": "us-west-2",
            "startTime": 1588279630.761,
            "endTime": 1588284650.0,
            "lastUpdatedTime": 1588284691.941,
            "statusCode": "closed",
            "eventScopeCode": "PUBLIC"
        },
```

```
        {
            "arn": "arn:aws:health:ap-northeast-1::event/LAMBDA/
AWS_LAMBDA_OPERATIONAL_ISSUE/AWS_LAMBDA_OPERATIONAL_ISSUE_JZDND_EXAMPLE111",
            "service": "LAMBDA",
            "eventTypeCode": "AWS_LAMBDA_OPERATIONAL_ISSUE",
            "eventTypeCategory": "issue",
            "region": "ap-northeast-1",
            "startTime": 1587379534.08,
            "endTime": 1587391771.0,
            "lastUpdatedTime": 1587395689.316,
            "statusCode": "closed",
            "eventScopeCode": "PUBLIC"
        },
        {
            "arn": "arn:aws:health:us-east-1::event/EC2/
AWS_EC2_OPERATIONAL_ISSUE/AWS_EC2_OPERATIONAL_ISSUE_COBXJ_EXAMPLE111",
            "service": "EC2",
            "eventTypeCode": "AWS_EC2_OPERATIONAL_ISSUE",
            "eventTypeCategory": "issue",
            "region": "us-east-1",
            "startTime": 1586473044.284,
            "endTime": 1586479706.091,
            "lastUpdatedTime": 1586479706.153,
            "statusCode": "closed",
            "eventScopeCode": "PUBLIC"
        },
        {
            "arn": "arn:aws:health:global::event/SECURITY/
AWS_SECURITY_NOTIFICATION/AWS_SECURITY_NOTIFICATION_42007387-8129-42da-8c88-
EXAMPLE11139",
            "service": "SECURITY",
            "eventTypeCode": "AWS_SECURITY_NOTIFICATION",
            "eventTypeCategory": "accountNotification",
            "region": "global",
            "startTime": 1585674000.0,
            "lastUpdatedTime": 1585674004.132,
            "statusCode": "open",
            "eventScopeCode": "PUBLIC"
        },
        {
            "arn": "arn:aws:health:global::event/CLOUDFRONT/
AWS_CLOUDFRONT_OPERATIONAL_ISSUE/
AWS_CLOUDFRONT_OPERATIONAL_ISSUE_FRQXG_EXAMPLE111",
            "service": "CLOUDFRONT",
```

```
            "eventTypeCode": "AWS_CLOUDFRONT_OPERATIONAL_ISSUE",
            "eventTypeCategory": "issue",
            "region": "global",
            "startTime": 1585610898.589,
            "endTime": 1585617671.0,
            "lastUpdatedTime": 1585620638.869,
            "statusCode": "closed",
            "eventScopeCode": "PUBLIC"
        },
        {
            "arn": "arn:aws:health:us-east-1::event/SES/
AWS_SES_OPERATIONAL_ISSUE/AWS_SES_OPERATIONAL_ISSUE_URNDF_EXAMPLE111",
            "service": "SES",
            "eventTypeCode": "AWS_SES_OPERATIONAL_ISSUE",
            "eventTypeCategory": "issue",
            "region": "us-east-1",
            "startTime": 1585342008.46,
            "endTime": 1585344017.0,
            "lastUpdatedTime": 1585344355.989,
            "statusCode": "closed",
            "eventScopeCode": "PUBLIC"
        },
        {
            "arn": "arn:aws:health:global::event/IAM/
AWS_IAM_OPERATIONAL_NOTIFICATION/
AWS_IAM_OPERATIONAL_NOTIFICATION_b6771c34-6ecd-4aea-9d3e-EXAMPLE1117e",
            "service": "IAM",
            "eventTypeCode": "AWS_IAM_OPERATIONAL_NOTIFICATION",
            "eventTypeCategory": "accountNotification",
            "region": "global",
            "startTime": 1584978300.0,
            "lastUpdatedTime": 1584978553.572,
            "statusCode": "open",
            "eventScopeCode": "ACCOUNT_SPECIFIC"
        },
        {
            "arn": "arn:aws:health:ap-southeast-2::event/EC2/
AWS_EC2_OPERATIONAL_ISSUE/AWS_EC2_OPERATIONAL_ISSUE_HNGHE_EXAMPLE111",
            "service": "EC2",
            "eventTypeCode": "AWS_EC2_OPERATIONAL_ISSUE",
            "eventTypeCategory": "issue",
            "region": "ap-southeast-2",
            "startTime": 1583881487.483,
            "endTime": 1583885056.785,
```

```
            "lastUpdatedTime": 1583885057.052,
            "statusCode": "closed",
            "eventScopeCode": "PUBLIC"
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 상태 사용 설명서의 AWS Personal Health Dashboard 시작하기를 참조하세요. AWS

예제 2: 서비스 및 이벤트 상태 코드별로 AWS 상태 이벤트 나열

다음 `describe-events` 예제에서는 이벤트 상태가 종료된 Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud(Amazon EC2)의 AWS 상태 이벤트를 나열합니다.

```
aws health describe-events \
    --filter "services=EC2,eventStatusCodes=closed"
```

출력:

```
{
    "events": [
        {
            "arn": "arn:aws:health:us-east-1::event/EC2/
AWS_EC2_OPERATIONAL_ISSUE/AWS_EC2_OPERATIONAL_ISSUE_VKTXI_EXAMPLE111",
            "service": "EC2",
            "eventTypeCode": "AWS_EC2_OPERATIONAL_ISSUE",
            "eventTypeCategory": "issue",
            "region": "us-east-1",
            "startTime": 1587462325.096,
            "endTime": 1587464204.774,
            "lastUpdatedTime": 1587464204.865,
            "statusCode": "closed",
            "eventScopeCode": "PUBLIC"
        },
        {
            "arn": "arn:aws:health:us-east-1::event/EC2/
AWS_EC2_OPERATIONAL_ISSUE/AWS_EC2_OPERATIONAL_ISSUE_COBXJ_EXAMPLE111",
            "service": "EC2",
            "eventTypeCode": "AWS_EC2_OPERATIONAL_ISSUE",
            "eventTypeCategory": "issue",
            "region": "us-east-1",
            "startTime": 1586473044.284,
```

```
            "endTime": 1586479706.091,
            "lastUpdatedTime": 1586479706.153,
            "statusCode": "closed",
            "eventScopeCode": "PUBLIC"
        },
        {
            "arn": "arn:aws:health:ap-southeast-2::event/EC2/
AWS_EC2_OPERATIONAL_ISSUE/AWS_EC2_OPERATIONAL_ISSUE_HNGHE_EXAMPLE111",
            "service": "EC2",
            "eventTypeCode": "AWS_EC2_OPERATIONAL_ISSUE",
            "eventTypeCategory": "issue",
            "region": "ap-southeast-2",
            "startTime": 1583881487.483,
            "endTime": 1583885056.785,
            "lastUpdatedTime": 1583885057.052,
            "statusCode": "closed",
            "eventScopeCode": "PUBLIC"
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 상태 사용 설명서의 AWS 개인 건강 대시보드 시작하기를 참조하세요. AWS

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeEvents를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 명령은 AWS Personal Health Dashboard에서 이벤트를 반환합니다. 사용자는 -Region 파라미터를 추가하여 미국 동부(버지니아 북부) 리전에서 서비스에 사용할 수 있는 이벤트를 볼 수 있지만, -Filter_Region 파라미터는 EU(런던) 및 미국 서부(오레곤) 리전(eu-west-2 및 us-west-2)에 기록된 이벤트에 대해 필터링됩니다. -Filter_StartTime 파라미터는 이벤트가 시작될 수 있는 시간 범위 동안 필터링하고, -Filter_EndTime 파라미터는 이벤트가 종료될 수 있는 시간 범위 동안 필터링합니다. 결과는 지정된 -Filter_StartTime 범위 내에서 시작하고 예약된 -Filter_EndTime 범위 내에서 끝나는 RDS에 대한 예약된 유지 관리 이벤트입니다.

```
Get-HLTHEvent -Region us-east-1 -Filter_Region "eu-west-2","us-west-2" -
Filter_StartTime @{from="3/14/2019 6:30:00AM";to="3/15/2019 5:00:00PM"} -
Filter_EndTime @{from="3/21/2019 7:00:00AM";to="3/21/2019 5:00:00PM"}
```

출력:

```
Arn               : arn:aws:health:us-west-2::event/RDS/
AWS_RDS_HARDWARE_MAINTENANCE_SCHEDULED/
AWS_RDS_HARDWARE_MAINTENANCE_SCHEDULED_USW2_20190314_20190321
AvailabilityZone  :
EndTime           : 3/21/2019 2:00:00 PM
EventTypeCategory : scheduledChange
EventTypeCode     : AWS_RDS_HARDWARE_MAINTENANCE_SCHEDULED
LastUpdatedTime   : 2/28/2019 2:26:07 PM
Region            : us-west-2
Service           : RDS
StartTime         : 3/14/2019 2:00:00 PM
StatusCode        : open
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeEvents를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 명령은 AWS Personal Health Dashboard에서 이벤트를 반환합니다. 사용자는 -Region 파라미터를 추가하여 미국 동부(버지니아 북부) 리전에서 서비스에 사용할 수 있는 이벤트를 볼 수 있지만, -Filter_Region 파라미터는 EU(런던) 및 미국 서부(오레곤) 리전(eu-west-2 및 us-west-2)에 기록된 이벤트에 대해 필터링됩니다. -Filter_StartTime 파라미터는 이벤트가 시작될 수 있는 시간 범위 동안 필터링하고, -Filter_EndTime 파라미터는 이벤트가 종료될 수 있는 시간 범위 동안 필터링합니다. 결과는 지정된 -Filter_StartTime 범위 내에서 시작하고 예약된 -Filter_EndTime 범위 내에서 끝나는 RDS에 대한 예약된 유지 관리 이벤트입니다.

```
Get-HLTHEvent -Region us-east-1 -Filter_Region "eu-west-2","us-west-2" -
Filter_StartTime @{from="3/14/2019 6:30:00AM";to="3/15/2019 5:00:00PM"} -
Filter_EndTime @{from="3/21/2019 7:00:00AM";to="3/21/2019 5:00:00PM"}
```

출력:

```
Arn               : arn:aws:health:us-west-2::event/RDS/
AWS_RDS_HARDWARE_MAINTENANCE_SCHEDULED/
AWS_RDS_HARDWARE_MAINTENANCE_SCHEDULED_USW2_20190314_20190321
AvailabilityZone  :
EndTime           : 3/21/2019 2:00:00 PM
EventTypeCategory : scheduledChange
EventTypeCode     : AWS_RDS_HARDWARE_MAINTENANCE_SCHEDULED
LastUpdatedTime   : 2/28/2019 2:26:07 PM
Region            : us-west-2
Service           : RDS
```

```
StartTime         : 3/14/2019 2:00:00 PM
StatusCode        : open
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeEvents를 참조하세요.

AWS SDKs를 사용한 HealthImaging 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 AWS HealthImaging 함께를 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

추가 리소스

- HealthImaging 개발자 안내서 - HealthImaging에 대한 자세한 정보
- HealthImaging API 참조 — 사용 가능한 모든 HealthImaging 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 설정 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

시작

HealthImaging 시작

다음은 HealthImaging 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

C++

SDK for C++

CMakeLists.txt CMake 파일의 코드입니다.

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)
```

```
# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS medical-imaging)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_health-imaging")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed
 libraries for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
    # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory
 for running and debugging.

    # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # If you are building from the command line, you
 may need to uncomment this
    # and set the proper subdirectory to the executable location.

    AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_health_imaging.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

hello_health_imaging.cpp 소스 파일의 코드

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/medical-imaging/MedicalImagingClient.h>
#include <aws/medical-imaging/model/ListDatastoresRequest.h>

#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello HealthImaging" starter application which initializes an AWS
 HealthImaging (HealthImaging) client
 *  and lists the HealthImaging data stores in the current account.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_health-imaging'
 *
 */
#include <aws/core/auth/AWSCredentialsProviderChain.h>
#include <aws/core/platform/Environment.h>

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    (void) argc;
    (void) argv;
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    //   Optional: change the log level for debugging.
    //   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Aws::Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;

    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::MedicalImaging::MedicalImagingClient
 medicalImagingClient(clientConfig);
        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::ListDatastoresRequest listDatastoresRequest;

        Aws::Vector<Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::DatastoreSummary>
 allDataStoreSummaries;
        Aws::String nextToken; // Used for paginated results.
        do {
            if (!nextToken.empty()) {
                listDatastoresRequest.SetNextToken(nextToken);
            }
```

```
            Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::ListDatastoresOutcome
 listDatastoresOutcome =
                    medicalImagingClient.ListDatastores(listDatastoresRequest);
            if (listDatastoresOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Vector<Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::DatastoreSummary>
 &dataStoreSummaries =

 listDatastoresOutcome.GetResult().GetDatastoreSummaries();
                allDataStoreSummaries.insert(allDataStoreSummaries.cend(),
                                             dataStoreSummaries.cbegin(),
                                             dataStoreSummaries.cend());
                nextToken = listDatastoresOutcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "ListDatastores error: "
                          << listDatastoresOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
                break;
            }
        } while (!nextToken.empty());

        std::cout << allDataStoreSummaries.size() << " HealthImaging data "
                  << ((allDataStoreSummaries.size() == 1) ?
                      "store was retrieved." : "stores were retrieved.") <<
 std::endl;

        for (auto const &dataStoreSummary: allDataStoreSummaries) {
            std::cout << "  Datastore: " << dataStoreSummary.GetDatastoreName()
                      << std::endl;
            std::cout << "  Datastore ID: " << dataStoreSummary.GetDatastoreId()
                      << std::endl;
        }
    }

    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return 0;
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 ListDatastores를 참조하세요.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

```
import {
  ListDatastoresCommand,
  MedicalImagingClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";

// When no region or credentials are provided, the SDK will use the
// region and credentials from the local AWS config.
const client = new MedicalImagingClient({});

export const helloMedicalImaging = async () => {
  const command = new ListDatastoresCommand({});

  const { datastoreSummaries } = await client.send(command);
  console.log("Datastores: ");
  console.log(datastoreSummaries.map((item) => item.datastoreName).join("\n"));
  return datastoreSummaries;
};
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListDatastores를 참조하세요.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

```
import logging
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def hello_medical_imaging(medical_imaging_client):
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an AWS HealthImaging
    client and list the data stores in your account.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.

    :param medical_imaging_client: A Boto3 AWS HealthImaging Client object.
    """
    print("Hello, Amazon Health Imaging! Let's list some of your data stores:\n")
    try:
        paginator = medical_imaging_client.get_paginator("list_datastores")
        page_iterator = paginator.paginate()
        datastore_summaries = []
        for page in page_iterator:
            datastore_summaries.extend(page["datastoreSummaries"])
        print("\tData Stores:")
        for ds in datastore_summaries:
            print(f"\t\tDatastore: {ds['datastoreName']} ID {ds['datastoreId']}")
    except ClientError as err:
        logger.error(
            "Couldn't list data stores. Here's why: %s: %s",
            err.response["Error"]["Code"],
            err.response["Error"]["Message"],
        )
        raise


if __name__ == "__main__":
    hello_medical_imaging(boto3.client("medical-imaging"))
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListKeyspaces를 참조하십시오.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs를 사용한 HealthImaging의 기본 예제
  - HealthImaging 시작
  - AWS SDKs를 사용한 HealthImaging 작업
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CopyImageSet 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateDatastore 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteDatastore 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteImageSet 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetDICOMImportJob 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetDatastore 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetImageFrame 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetImageSet 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetImageSetMetadata 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListDICOMImportJobs 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListDatastores 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListImageSetVersions 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListTagsForResource 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 SearchImageSets 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 StartDICOMImportJob 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 TagResource 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 UntagResource 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 UpdateImageSetMetadata 함께 사용
- AWS SDKs를 사용한 HealthImaging 시나리오

  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 HealthImaging 이미지 세트 및 이미지 프레임 시작하기

- AWS SDK를 사용하여 HealthImaging 데이터 스토어에 태그 지정
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 HealthImaging 이미지 세트에 태그 지정

AWS SDKs를 사용한 HealthImaging의 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS HealthImaging SDKs에서의 기본 사항을 AWS 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- HealthImaging 시작
- AWS SDKs를 사용한 HealthImaging 작업
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CopyImageSet 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateDatastore 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteDatastore 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteImageSet 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetDICOMImportJob 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetDatastore 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetImageFrame 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetImageSet 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetImageSetMetadata 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListDICOMImportJobs 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListDatastores 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListImageSetVersions 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListTagsForResource 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 SearchImageSets 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 StartDICOMImportJob 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 TagResource 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 UntagResource 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 UpdateImageSetMetadata 함께 사용

HealthImaging 시작

다음은 HealthImaging 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

C++

SDK for C++

CMakeLists.txt CMake 파일의 코드입니다.

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS medical-imaging)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_health-imaging")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed
 libraries for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
    # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory
 for running and debugging.

    # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # If you are building from the command line, you
 may need to uncomment this
    # and set the proper subdirectory to the executable location.
```

```
    AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_health_imaging.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

hello_health_imaging.cpp 소스 파일의 코드

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/medical-imaging/MedicalImagingClient.h>
#include <aws/medical-imaging/model/ListDatastoresRequest.h>

#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello HealthImaging" starter application which initializes an AWS
 HealthImaging (HealthImaging) client
 *  and lists the HealthImaging data stores in the current account.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_health-imaging'
 *
 */
#include <aws/core/auth/AWSCredentialsProviderChain.h>
#include <aws/core/platform/Environment.h>

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    (void) argc;
    (void) argv;
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    //   Optional: change the log level for debugging.
    //   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Aws::Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;

    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
```

```
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::MedicalImaging::MedicalImagingClient
medicalImagingClient(clientConfig);
        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::ListDatastoresRequest listDatastoresRequest;

        Aws::Vector<Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::DatastoreSummary>
allDataStoreSummaries;
        Aws::String nextToken; // Used for paginated results.
        do {
            if (!nextToken.empty()) {
                listDatastoresRequest.SetNextToken(nextToken);
            }
            Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::ListDatastoresOutcome
listDatastoresOutcome =
                    medicalImagingClient.ListDatastores(listDatastoresRequest);
            if (listDatastoresOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Vector<Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::DatastoreSummary>
&dataStoreSummaries =

listDatastoresOutcome.GetResult().GetDatastoreSummaries();
                allDataStoreSummaries.insert(allDataStoreSummaries.cend(),
                                             dataStoreSummaries.cbegin(),
                                             dataStoreSummaries.cend());
                nextToken = listDatastoresOutcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "ListDatastores error: "
                          << listDatastoresOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
std::endl;
                break;
            }
        } while (!nextToken.empty());

        std::cout << allDataStoreSummaries.size() << " HealthImaging data "
                  << ((allDataStoreSummaries.size() == 1) ?
                      "store was retrieved." : "stores were retrieved.") <<
std::endl;

        for (auto const &dataStoreSummary: allDataStoreSummaries) {
            std::cout << "  Datastore: " << dataStoreSummary.GetDatastoreName()
                      << std::endl;
            std::cout << "  Datastore ID: " << dataStoreSummary.GetDatastoreId()
                      << std::endl;
```

```
        }
    }

    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return 0;
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 ListDatastores를 참조하세요.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

```
import {
  ListDatastoresCommand,
  MedicalImagingClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";

// When no region or credentials are provided, the SDK will use the
// region and credentials from the local AWS config.
const client = new MedicalImagingClient({});

export const helloMedicalImaging = async () => {
  const command = new ListDatastoresCommand({});

  const { datastoreSummaries } = await client.send(command);
  console.log("Datastores: ");
  console.log(datastoreSummaries.map((item) => item.datastoreName).join("\n"));
  return datastoreSummaries;
};
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListDatastores를 참조하세요.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

```
import logging
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def hello_medical_imaging(medical_imaging_client):
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an AWS HealthImaging
    client and list the data stores in your account.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.

    :param medical_imaging_client: A Boto3 AWS HealthImaging Client object.
    """
    print("Hello, Amazon Health Imaging! Let's list some of your data stores:\n")
    try:
        paginator = medical_imaging_client.get_paginator("list_datastores")
        page_iterator = paginator.paginate()
        datastore_summaries = []
        for page in page_iterator:
            datastore_summaries.extend(page["datastoreSummaries"])
        print("\tData Stores:")
        for ds in datastore_summaries:
            print(f"\t\tDatastore: {ds['datastoreName']} ID {ds['datastoreId']}")
    except ClientError as err:
        logger.error(
            "Couldn't list data stores. Here's why: %s: %s",
            err.response["Error"]["Code"],
            err.response["Error"]["Message"],
        )
```

```
        raise


if __name__ == "__main__":
    hello_medical_imaging(boto3.client("medical-imaging"))
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListKeyspaces를 참조하십시오.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

AWS SDKs를 사용한 HealthImaging 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 HealthImaging 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

이들 발췌문은 HealthImaging API를 직접적으로 호출하며, 컨텍스트에서 실행되어야 하는 더 큰 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드입니다. AWS SDKs를 사용한 HealthImaging 시나리오 에서 컨텍스트에 맞는 작업을 볼 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 AWS HealthImaging API 참조를 참조하세요.

예시

- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CopyImageSet 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateDatastore 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteDatastore 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteImageSet 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetDICOMImportJob 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetDatastore 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetImageFrame 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetImageSet 함께 사용

- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetImageSetMetadata 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListDICOMImportJobs 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListDatastores 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListImageSetVersions 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListTagsForResource 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 SearchImageSets 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 StartDICOMImportJob 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 TagResource 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 UntagResource 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 UpdateImageSetMetadata 함께 사용

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **CopyImageSet** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CopyImageSet`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예시 1: 대상 없이 이미지 세트 복사

다음 `copy-image-set` 예시에서는 대상 없이 이미지 세트의 복제본을 만듭니다.

```
aws medical-imaging copy-image-set \
    --datastore-id 12345678901234567890123456789012 \
    --source-image-set-id ea92b0d8838c72a3f25d00d13616f87e \
    --copy-image-set-information '{"sourceImageSet": {"latestVersionId": "1" } }'
```

출력:

```
{
    "destinationImageSetProperties": {
        "latestVersionId": "2",
        "imageSetWorkflowStatus": "COPYING",
        "updatedAt": 1680042357.432,
        "imageSetId": "b9a06fef182a5f992842f77f8e0868e5",
        "imageSetState": "LOCKED",
```

```
        "createdAt": 1680042357.432
    },
    "sourceImageSetProperties": {
        "latestVersionId": "1",
        "imageSetWorkflowStatus": "COPYING_WITH_READ_ONLY_ACCESS",
        "updatedAt": 1680042357.432,
        "imageSetId": "ea92b0d8838c72a3f25d00d13616f87e",
        "imageSetState": "LOCKED",
        "createdAt": 1680027126.436
    },
    "datastoreId": "12345678901234567890123456789012"
}
```

예시 2: 대상과 함께 이미지 세트 복사

다음 `copy-image-set` 예시에서는 대상과 함께 이미지 세트의 복제본을 만듭니다.

```
aws medical-imaging copy-image-set \
    --datastore-id 12345678901234567890123456789012 \
    --source-image-set-id ea92b0d8838c72a3f25d00d13616f87e \
    --copy-image-set-information '{"sourceImageSet": {"latestVersionId": "1" },
 "destinationImageSet": { "imageSetId": "b9a06fef182a5f992842f77f8e0868e5",
 "latestVersionId": "1"} }'
```

출력:

```
{
    "destinationImageSetProperties": {
        "latestVersionId": "2",
        "imageSetWorkflowStatus": "COPYING",
        "updatedAt": 1680042505.135,
        "imageSetId": "b9a06fef182a5f992842f77f8e0868e5",
        "imageSetState": "LOCKED",
        "createdAt": 1680042357.432
    },
    "sourceImageSetProperties": {
        "latestVersionId": "1",
        "imageSetWorkflowStatus": "COPYING_WITH_READ_ONLY_ACCESS",
        "updatedAt": 1680042505.135,
        "imageSetId": "ea92b0d8838c72a3f25d00d13616f87e",
        "imageSetState": "LOCKED",
        "createdAt": 1680027126.436
    },
```

```
    "datastoreId": "12345678901234567890123456789012"
}
```

예시 3: 소스 이미지 세트의 인스턴스 하위 집합을 대상 이미지 세트로 복사

다음 `copy-image-set` 예시에서는 소스 이미지 세트의 DICOM 인스턴스 하나를 대상 이미지 세트로 복사합니다. 강제 파라미터는 환자, 연구 및 시리즈 수준 속성의 불일치를 재정의하기 위해 제공됩니다.

```
aws medical-imaging copy-image-set \
    --datastore-id 12345678901234567890123456789012 \
    --source-image-set-id ea92b0d8838c72a3f25d00d13616f87e \
    --copy-image-set-information '{"sourceImageSet":
 {"latestVersionId": "1","DICOMCopies": {"copiableAttributes":
 "{\"SchemaVersion\":\"1.1\",\"Study\":{\"Series\":
{\"1.3.6.1.4.1.5962.99.1.3673257865.2104868982.1369432891697.3666.0\":
{\"Instances\":
{\"1.3.6.1.4.1.5962.99.1.3673257865.2104868982.1369432891697.3669.0\":
{}}}}}}"}},"destinationImageSet": {"imageSetId":
 "b9eb50d8ee682eb9fcf4acbf92f62bb7","latestVersionId": "1"}}' \
    --force
```

출력:

```
{
    "destinationImageSetProperties": {
        "latestVersionId": "2",
        "imageSetWorkflowStatus": "COPYING",
        "updatedAt": 1680042505.135,
        "imageSetId": "b9eb50d8ee682eb9fcf4acbf92f62bb7",
        "imageSetState": "LOCKED",
        "createdAt": 1680042357.432
    },
    "sourceImageSetProperties": {
        "latestVersionId": "1",
        "imageSetWorkflowStatus": "COPYING_WITH_READ_ONLY_ACCESS",
        "updatedAt": 1680042505.135,
        "imageSetId": "ea92b0d8838c72a3f25d00d13616f87e",
        "imageSetState": "LOCKED",
        "createdAt": 1680027126.436
    },
    "datastoreId": "12345678901234567890123456789012"
```

```
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS HealthImaging 개발자 안내서의 이미지 세트 복사를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CopyImageSet를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

```
   /**
    * Copy an AWS HealthImaging image set.
    *
    * @param medicalImagingClient  - The AWS HealthImaging client object.
    * @param datastoreId           - The datastore ID.
    * @param imageSetId            - The image set ID.
    * @param latestVersionId       - The version ID.
    * @param destinationImageSetId - The optional destination image set ID,
ignored if null.
    * @param destinationVersionId  - The optional destination version ID,
ignored if null.
    * @param force                 - The force flag.
    * @param subsets               - The optional subsets to copy, ignored if
null.
    * @return                      - The image set ID of the copy.
    * @throws MedicalImagingException - Base exception for all service
exceptions thrown by AWS HealthImaging.
    */
   public static String copyMedicalImageSet(MedicalImagingClient
medicalImagingClient,
                                            String datastoreId,
                                            String imageSetId,
                                            String latestVersionId,
                                            String destinationImageSetId,
                                            String destinationVersionId,
                                            boolean force,
                                            Vector<String> subsets) {

       try {
           CopySourceImageSetInformation.Builder copySourceImageSetInformation =
CopySourceImageSetInformation.builder()
                   .latestVersionId(latestVersionId);
```

```
            // Optionally copy a subset of image instances.
            if (subsets != null) {
                String subsetInstanceToCopy =
getCopiableAttributesJSON(imageSetId, subsets);

copySourceImageSetInformation.dicomCopies(MetadataCopies.builder()
                        .copiableAttributes(subsetInstanceToCopy)
                        .build());
            }

            CopyImageSetInformation.Builder copyImageSetBuilder =
CopyImageSetInformation.builder()
                    .sourceImageSet(copySourceImageSetInformation.build());

            // Optionally designate a destination image set.
            if (destinationImageSetId != null) {
                copyImageSetBuilder =
copyImageSetBuilder.destinationImageSet(CopyDestinationImageSet.builder()
                        .imageSetId(destinationImageSetId)
                        .latestVersionId(destinationVersionId)
                        .build());
            }

            CopyImageSetRequest copyImageSetRequest =
CopyImageSetRequest.builder()
                    .datastoreId(datastoreId)
                    .sourceImageSetId(imageSetId)
                    .copyImageSetInformation(copyImageSetBuilder.build())
                    .force(force)
                    .build();

            CopyImageSetResponse response =
medicalImagingClient.copyImageSet(copyImageSetRequest);

            return response.destinationImageSetProperties().imageSetId();
        } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

복사 가능한 속성을 생성하는 유틸리티 함수입니다.

```
   /**
    * Create a JSON string of copiable image instances.
    *
    * @param imageSetId - The image set ID.
    * @param subsets    - The subsets to copy.
    * @return A JSON string of copiable image instances.
    */
   private static String getCopiableAttributesJSON(String imageSetId,
Vector<String> subsets) {
       StringBuilder subsetInstanceToCopy = new StringBuilder(
               """
                       {
                         "SchemaVersion": 1.1,
                         "Study": {
                           "Series": {
                               "
                                """
       );

       subsetInstanceToCopy.append(imageSetId);

       subsetInstanceToCopy.append(
               """
                               ": {
                               "Instances": {
                       """
       );

       for (String subset : subsets) {
           subsetInstanceToCopy.append('"' + subset + "\": {},");
       }
       subsetInstanceToCopy.deleteCharAt(subsetInstanceToCopy.length() - 1);
       subsetInstanceToCopy.append("""
                         }
                       }
                     }
                   }
                 }
                 """);
       return subsetInstanceToCopy.toString();
   }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CopyImageSet를 참조하세요.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

이미지 세트를 복사하는 유틸리티 함수입니다.

```
import { CopyImageSetCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} datastoreId - The ID of the data store.
 * @param {string} imageSetId - The source image set ID.
 * @param {string} sourceVersionId - The source version ID.
 * @param {string} destinationImageSetId - The optional ID of the destination
 image set.
 * @param {string} destinationVersionId - The optional version ID of the
 destination image set.
 * @param {boolean} force - Force the copy action.
 * @param {[string]} copySubsets - A subset of instance IDs to copy.
 */
export const copyImageSet = async (
  datastoreId = "xxxxxxxxxxx",
  imageSetId = "xxxxxxxxxxxx",
  sourceVersionId = "1",
  destinationImageSetId = "",
  destinationVersionId = "",
  force = false,
  copySubsets = [],
) => {
  try {
    const params = {
      datastoreId: datastoreId,
      sourceImageSetId: imageSetId,
```

```
    copyImageSetInformation: {
      sourceImageSet: { latestVersionId: sourceVersionId },
    },
    force: force,
  };
  if (destinationImageSetId !== "" && destinationVersionId !== "") {
    params.copyImageSetInformation.destinationImageSet = {
      imageSetId: destinationImageSetId,
      latestVersionId: destinationVersionId,
    };
  }

  if (copySubsets.length > 0) {
    let copySubsetsJson;
    copySubsetsJson = {
      SchemaVersion: 1.1,
      Study: {
        Series: {
          imageSetId: {
            Instances: {},
          },
        },
      },
    };

    for (let i = 0; i < copySubsets.length; i++) {
      copySubsetsJson.Study.Series.imageSetId.Instances[copySubsets[i]] = {};
    }

    params.copyImageSetInformation.dicomCopies = copySubsetsJson;
  }

  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new CopyImageSetCommand(params),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //         httpStatusCode: 200,
  //         requestId: 'd9b219ce-cc48-4a44-a5b2-c5c3068f1ee8',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
```

```
    //      },
    //       datastoreId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
    //       destinationImageSetProperties: {
    //             createdAt: 2023-09-27T19:46:21.824Z,
    //             imageSetArn: 'arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:xxxxxxxxxxx:datastore/xxxxxxxxxxxxx/imageset/xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
    //             imageSetId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
    //             imageSetState: 'LOCKED',
    //             imageSetWorkflowStatus: 'COPYING',
    //             latestVersionId: '1',
    //             updatedAt: 2023-09-27T19:46:21.824Z
    //       },
    //       sourceImageSetProperties: {
    //             createdAt: 2023-09-22T14:49:26.427Z,
    //             imageSetArn: 'arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:xxxxxxxxxxx:datastore/xxxxxxxxxxxxx/imageset/xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
    //             imageSetId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
    //             imageSetState: 'LOCKED',
    //             imageSetWorkflowStatus: 'COPYING_WITH_READ_ONLY_ACCESS',
    //             latestVersionId: '4',
    //             updatedAt: 2023-09-27T19:46:21.824Z
    //      }
    // }
    return response;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

대상 없이 이미지 세트를 복사합니다.

```
  await copyImageSet(
    "12345678901234567890123456789012",
    "12345678901234567890123456789012",
    "1",
  );
```

대상이 있는 이미지 세트를 복사합니다.

```
  await copyImageSet(
    "12345678901234567890123456789012",
    "12345678901234567890123456789012",
    "1",
    "12345678901234567890123456789012",
    "1",
    false,
  );
```

이미지 세트의 하위 집합을 대상으로 복사하고 강제로 복사합니다.

```
  await copyImageSet(
    "12345678901234567890123456789012",
    "12345678901234567890123456789012",
    "1",
    "12345678901234567890123456789012",
    "1",
    true,
    ["12345678901234567890123456789012", "11223344556677889900112233445566"],
  );
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CopyImageSet를 참조하세요.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

이미지 세트를 복사하는 유틸리티 함수입니다.

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
```

```
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def copy_image_set(
        self,
        datastore_id,
        image_set_id,
        version_id,
        destination_image_set_id=None,
        destination_version_id=None,
        force=False,
        subsets=[],
    ):
        """
        Copy an image set.

        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :param image_set_id: The ID of the image set.
        :param version_id: The ID of the image set version.
        :param destination_image_set_id: The ID of the optional destination image
set.
        :param destination_version_id: The ID of the optional destination image
set version.
        :param force: Force the copy.
        :param subsets: The optional subsets to copy. For example:
["12345678901234567890123456789012"].
        :return: The copied image set ID.
        """
        try:
            copy_image_set_information = {
                "sourceImageSet": {"latestVersionId": version_id}
            }
            if destination_image_set_id and destination_version_id:
                copy_image_set_information["destinationImageSet"] = {
                    "imageSetId": destination_image_set_id,
                    "latestVersionId": destination_version_id,
                }
            if len(subsets) > 0:
                copySubsetsJson = {
                    "SchemaVersion": "1.1",
                    "Study": {"Series": {"imageSetId": {"Instances": {}}}},
                }

                for subset in subsets:
```

```
                    copySubsetsJson["Study"]["Series"]["imageSetId"]["Instances"]
[
                        subset
                    ] = {}

                copy_image_set_information["sourceImageSet"]["DICOMCopies"] = {
                    "copiableAttributes": json.dumps(copySubsetsJson)
                }
            copy_results = self.health_imaging_client.copy_image_set(
                datastoreId=datastore_id,
                sourceImageSetId=image_set_id,
                copyImageSetInformation=copy_image_set_information,
                force=force,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't copy image set. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return copy_results["destinationImageSetProperties"]["imageSetId"]
```

대상 없이 이미지 세트를 복사합니다.

```
            copy_image_set_information = {
                "sourceImageSet": {"latestVersionId": version_id}
            }

            copy_results = self.health_imaging_client.copy_image_set(
                datastoreId=datastore_id,
                sourceImageSetId=image_set_id,
                copyImageSetInformation=copy_image_set_information,
                force=force,
            )
```

대상이 있는 이미지 세트를 복사합니다.

```
            copy_image_set_information = {
```

```
                "sourceImageSet": {"latestVersionId": version_id}
            }

            if destination_image_set_id and destination_version_id:
                copy_image_set_information["destinationImageSet"] = {
                    "imageSetId": destination_image_set_id,
                    "latestVersionId": destination_version_id,
                }

            copy_results = self.health_imaging_client.copy_image_set(
                datastoreId=datastore_id,
                sourceImageSetId=image_set_id,
                copyImageSetInformation=copy_image_set_information,
                force=force,
            )
```

이미지 세트의 하위 집합을 복사합니다.

```
            copy_image_set_information = {
                "sourceImageSet": {"latestVersionId": version_id}
            }

            if len(subsets) > 0:
                copySubsetsJson = {
                    "SchemaVersion": "1.1",
                    "Study": {"Series": {"imageSetId": {"Instances": {}}}},
                }

                for subset in subsets:
                    copySubsetsJson["Study"]["Series"]["imageSetId"]["Instances"]
[
                        subset
                    ] = {}

                copy_image_set_information["sourceImageSet"]["DICOMCopies"] = {
                    "copiableAttributes": json.dumps(copySubsetsJson)
                }

            copy_results = self.health_imaging_client.copy_image_set(
                datastoreId=datastore_id,
                sourceImageSetId=image_set_id,
                copyImageSetInformation=copy_image_set_information,
```

```
                force=force,
            )
```

다음 코드는 MedicalImagingWrapper 객체를 인스턴스화합니다.

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CopyImageSet를 참조하십시오.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **CreateDatastore** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateDatastore`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Bash

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function imaging_create_datastore
#
# This function creates an AWS HealthImaging data store for importing DICOM P10
 files.
#
# Parameters:
```

```
#       -n data_store_name - The name of the data store.
#
# Returns:
#       The datastore ID.
#    And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function imaging_create_datastore() {
  local datastore_name response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function imaging_create_datastore"
    echo "Creates an AWS HealthImaging data store for importing DICOM P10 files."
    echo "  -n data_store_name - The name of the data store."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "n:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) datastore_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$datastore_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a data store name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws medical-imaging create-datastore \
```

```
    --datastore-name "$datastore_name" \
    --output text \
    --query 'datastoreId')

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports medical-imaging create-datastore operation
 failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateDatastore를 참조하세요.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

데이터 스토어 생성

다음 `create-datastore` 코드 예시에서는 `my-datastore`라는 데이터 스토어를 생성합니다.

```
aws medical-imaging create-datastore \
    --datastore-name "my-datastore"
```

출력:

```
{
```

```
    "datastoreId": "12345678901234567890123456789012",
    "datastoreStatus": "CREATING"
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS HealthImaging 개발자 안내서의 데이터 스토어 생성을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateDatastore를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

```
   public static String createMedicalImageDatastore(MedicalImagingClient
medicalImagingClient,
           String datastoreName) {
       try {
           CreateDatastoreRequest datastoreRequest =
CreateDatastoreRequest.builder()
                   .datastoreName(datastoreName)
                   .build();
           CreateDatastoreResponse response =
medicalImagingClient.createDatastore(datastoreRequest);
           return response.datastoreId();
       } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }

       return "";
   }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateDatastore를 참조하세요.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

```
import { CreateDatastoreCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} datastoreName - The name of the data store to create.
 */
export const createDatastore = async (datastoreName = "DATASTORE_NAME") => {
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new CreateDatastoreCommand({ datastoreName: datastoreName }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //       httpStatusCode: 200,
  //       requestId: 'a71cd65f-2382-49bf-b682-f9209d8d399b',
  //       extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //       cfId: undefined,
  //       attempts: 1,
  //       totalRetryDelay: 0
  //    },
  //    datastoreId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //    datastoreStatus: 'CREATING'
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateDatastore를 참조하세요.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def create_datastore(self, name):
        """
        Create a data store.

        :param name: The name of the data store to create.
        :return: The data store ID.
        """
        try:
            data_store =
 self.health_imaging_client.create_datastore(datastoreName=name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create data store %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return data_store["datastoreId"]
```

다음 코드는 MedicalImagingWrapper 객체를 인스턴스화합니다.

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateDatastore를 참조하십시오.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DeleteDatastore** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteDatastore의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Bash

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function imaging_delete_datastore
#
# This function deletes an AWS HealthImaging data store.
#
# Parameters:
#       -i datastore_id - The ID of the data store.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function imaging_delete_datastore() {
  local datastore_id response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function imaging_delete_datastore"
    echo "Deletes an AWS HealthImaging data store."
```

```
    echo "  -i datastore_id - The ID of the data store."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "i:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      i) datastore_id="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$datastore_id" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a data store ID with the -i parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws medical-imaging delete-datastore \
    --datastore-id "$datastore_id")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports medical-imaging delete-datastore operation
 failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteDatastore를 참조하세요.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

데이터 스토어 삭제

다음 `delete-datastore` 코드 예시에서는 데이터 스토어를 삭제합니다.

```
aws medical-imaging delete-datastore \
    --datastore-id "12345678901234567890123456789012"
```

출력:

```
{
    "datastoreId": "12345678901234567890123456789012",
    "datastoreStatus": "DELETING"
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS HealthImaging 개발자 안내서의 데이터 스토어 삭제를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteDatastore를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

```
    public static void deleteMedicalImagingDatastore(MedicalImagingClient
 medicalImagingClient,
            String datastoreID) {
        try {
            DeleteDatastoreRequest datastoreRequest =
 DeleteDatastoreRequest.builder()
                    .datastoreId(datastoreID)
                    .build();
            medicalImagingClient.deleteDatastore(datastoreRequest);
```

```
        } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteDatastore를 참조하세요.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

```
import { DeleteDatastoreCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} datastoreId - The ID of the data store to delete.
 */
export const deleteDatastore = async (datastoreId = "DATASTORE_ID") => {
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new DeleteDatastoreCommand({ datastoreId }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //           httpStatusCode: 200,
  //           requestId: 'f5beb409-678d-48c9-9173-9a001ee1ebb1',
  //           extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //           cfId: undefined,
  //           attempts: 1,
  //           totalRetryDelay: 0
  //        },
  //     datastoreId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //     datastoreStatus: 'DELETING'
  // }
```

```
  return response;
};
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteDatastore를 참조하세요.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def delete_datastore(self, datastore_id):
        """
        Delete a data store.

        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        """
        try:
            self.health_imaging_client.delete_datastore(datastoreId=datastore_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete data store %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                datastore_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

다음 코드는 MedicalImagingWrapper 객체를 인스턴스화합니다.

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteDatastore를 참조하십시오.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`DeleteImageSet`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteImageSet`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 이미지 세트 및 이미지 프레임 시작하기

C++

SDK for C++

```
//! Routine which deletes an AWS HealthImaging image set.
/*!
  \param dataStoreID: The HealthImaging data store ID.
  \param imageSetID: The image set ID.
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
  */
bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::deleteImageSet(
        const Aws::String &dataStoreID, const Aws::String &imageSetID,
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::MedicalImaging::MedicalImagingClient client(clientConfig);
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::DeleteImageSetRequest request;
    request.SetDatastoreId(dataStoreID);
    request.SetImageSetId(imageSetID);
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::DeleteImageSetOutcome outcome =
 client.DeleteImageSet(
```

```
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted image set " << imageSetID
                  << " from data store " << dataStoreID << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting image set " << imageSetID << " from data
 store "
                  << dataStoreID << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DeleteImageSet를 참조하세요.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

이미지 세트 삭제

다음 `delete-image-set` 코드 예시에서는 이미지 세트를 삭제합니다.

```
aws medical-imaging delete-image-set \
    --datastore-id 12345678901234567890123456789012 \
    --image-set-id ea92b0d8838c72a3f25d00d13616f87e
```

출력:

```
{
    "imageSetWorkflowStatus": "DELETING",
    "imageSetId": "ea92b0d8838c72a3f25d00d13616f87e",
```

```
    "imageSetState": "LOCKED",
    "datastoreId": "12345678901234567890123456789012"
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS HealthImaging 개발자 안내서의 이미지 세트 삭제를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteImageSet를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

```
   public static void deleteMedicalImageSet(MedicalImagingClient
medicalImagingClient,
           String datastoreId,
           String imagesetId) {
       try {
           DeleteImageSetRequest deleteImageSetRequest =
DeleteImageSetRequest.builder()
                   .datastoreId(datastoreId)
                   .imageSetId(imagesetId)
                   .build();

           medicalImagingClient.deleteImageSet(deleteImageSetRequest);

           System.out.println("The image set was deleted.");
       } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteImageSet를 참조하세요.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

```
import { DeleteImageSetCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} datastoreId - The data store ID.
 * @param {string} imageSetId - The image set ID.
 */
export const deleteImageSet = async (
  datastoreId = "xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx",
  imageSetId = "xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx",
) => {
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new DeleteImageSetCommand({
      datastoreId: datastoreId,
      imageSetId: imageSetId,
    }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //    '$metadata': {
  //        httpStatusCode: 200,
  //        requestId: '6267bbd2-eaa5-4a50-8ee8-8fddf535cf73',
  //        extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //        cfId: undefined,
  //        attempts: 1,
  //        totalRetryDelay: 0
  //     },
  //     datastoreId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //     imageSetId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //     imageSetState: 'LOCKED',
  //     imageSetWorkflowStatus: 'DELETING'
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteImageSet를 참조하세요.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def delete_image_set(self, datastore_id, image_set_id):
        """
        Delete an image set.

        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :param image_set_id: The ID of the image set.
        :return: The delete results.
        """
        try:
            delete_results = self.health_imaging_client.delete_image_set(
                imageSetId=image_set_id, datastoreId=datastore_id
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete image set. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return delete_results
```

다음 코드는 MedicalImagingWrapper 객체를 인스턴스화합니다.

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
```

```
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteImageSet를 참조하십시오.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **GetDICOMImportJob** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetDICOMImportJob`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 이미지 세트 및 이미지 프레임 시작하기

C++

SDK for C++

```
//! Routine which gets a HealthImaging DICOM import job's properties.
/*!
  \param dataStoreID: The HealthImaging data store ID.
  \param importJobID: The DICOM import job ID
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return GetDICOMImportJobOutcome: The import job outcome.
*/
Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetDICOMImportJobOutcome
AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::getDICOMImportJob(const Aws::String &dataStoreID,
                                           const Aws::String &importJobID,
                                           const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::MedicalImaging::MedicalImagingClient client(clientConfig);
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetDICOMImportJobRequest request;
    request.SetDatastoreId(dataStoreID);
    request.SetJobId(importJobID);
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetDICOMImportJobOutcome outcome =
 client.GetDICOMImportJob(
```

```
            request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "GetDICOMImportJob error: "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome;
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 GetDICOMImportJob을 참조하세요.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

dicom 가져오기 작업의 속성 가져오기

다음 `get-dicom-import-job` 코드 예시에서는 dicom 가져오기 작업의 속성을 가져옵니다.

```
aws medical-imaging get-dicom-import-job \
    --datastore-id "12345678901234567890123456789012" \
    --job-id "09876543210987654321098765432109"
```

출력:

```
{
    "jobProperties": {
        "jobId": "09876543210987654321098765432109",
        "jobName": "my-job",
        "jobStatus": "COMPLETED",
        "datastoreId": "12345678901234567890123456789012",
        "dataAccessRoleArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/
ImportJobDataAccessRole",
        "endedAt": "2022-08-12T11:29:42.285000+00:00",
```

```
        "submittedAt": "2022-08-12T11:28:11.152000+00:00",
        "inputS3Uri": "s3://medical-imaging-dicom-input/dicom_input/",
        "outputS3Uri": "s3://medical-imaging-output/
job_output/12345678901234567890123456789012-
DicomImport-09876543210987654321098765432109/"
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS HealthImaging 개발자 안내서의 가져오기 작업 속성 가져오기를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetDICOMImportJob을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

```
   public static DICOMImportJobProperties getDicomImportJob(MedicalImagingClient
medicalImagingClient,
           String datastoreId,
           String jobId) {

       try {
           GetDicomImportJobRequest getDicomImportJobRequest =
GetDicomImportJobRequest.builder()
                   .datastoreId(datastoreId)
                   .jobId(jobId)
                   .build();
           GetDicomImportJobResponse response =
medicalImagingClient.getDICOMImportJob(getDicomImportJobRequest);
           return response.jobProperties();
       } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }

       return null;
   }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetDICOMImportJob을 참조하세요.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

```
import { GetDICOMImportJobCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} datastoreId - The ID of the data store.
 * @param {string} jobId - The ID of the import job.
 */
export const getDICOMImportJob = async (
  datastoreId = "xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx",
  jobId = "xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx",
) => {
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new GetDICOMImportJobCommand({ datastoreId: datastoreId, jobId: jobId }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //         requestId: 'a2637936-78ea-44e7-98b8-7a87d95dfaee',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  // },
  //     jobProperties: {
  //         dataAccessRoleArn: 'arn:aws:iam::xxxxxxxxxxxx:role/dicom_import',
  //             datastoreId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //             endedAt: 2023-09-19T17:29:21.753Z,
  //             inputS3Uri: 's3://healthimaging-source/CTStudy/',
  //             jobId: ''xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx'',
  //             jobName: 'job_1',
  //             jobStatus: 'COMPLETED',
```

```
  //             outputS3Uri: 's3://health-imaging-dest/
ouput_ct/'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx'-DicomImport-'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx'/',
  //             submittedAt: 2023-09-19T17:27:25.143Z
  //     }
  // }

  return response;
};
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 GetDICOMImportJob을 참조하세요.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def get_dicom_import_job(self, datastore_id, job_id):
        """
        Get the properties of a DICOM import job.

        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :param job_id: The ID of the job.
        :return: The job properties.
        """
        try:
            job = self.health_imaging_client.get_dicom_import_job(
                jobId=job_id, datastoreId=datastore_id
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
```

```
                "Couldn't get DICOM import job. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return job["jobProperties"]
```

다음 코드는 MedicalImagingWrapper 객체를 인스턴스화합니다.

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetDICOMImportJob을 참조하십시오.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **GetDatastore** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 GetDatastore의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Bash

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}
```

```
##############################################################################
# function imaging_get_datastore
#
# Get a data store's properties.
#
# Parameters:
#       -i data_store_id - The ID of the data store.
#
# Returns:
#       [datastore_name, datastore_id, datastore_status, datastore_arn,
 created_at, updated_at]
#    And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function imaging_get_datastore() {
  local datastore_id option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a
 function.
  local error_code
  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function imaging_get_datastore"
    echo "Gets a data store's properties."
    echo "  -i datastore_id - The ID of the data store."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "i:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      i) datastore_id="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1
```

```
  if [[ -z "$datastore_id" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a data store ID with the -i parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  local response

  response=$(
    aws medical-imaging get-datastore \
      --datastore-id "$datastore_id" \
      --output text \
      --query "[ datastoreProperties.datastoreName,
 datastoreProperties.datastoreId, datastoreProperties.datastoreStatus,
 datastoreProperties.datastoreArn,  datastoreProperties.createdAt,
 datastoreProperties.updatedAt]"
  )
  error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports list-datastores operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetDatastore를 참조하세요.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

데이터 스토어 속성 가져오기

다음 `get-datastore` 코드 예시에서는 데이터 스토어 속성을 가져옵니다.

```
aws medical-imaging get-datastore \
    --datastore-id 12345678901234567890123456789012
```

출력:

```
{
    "datastoreProperties": {
        "datastoreId": "12345678901234567890123456789012",
        "datastoreName": "TestDatastore123",
        "datastoreStatus": "ACTIVE",
        "datastoreArn": "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012",
        "createdAt": "2022-11-15T23:33:09.643000+00:00",
        "updatedAt": "2022-11-15T23:33:09.643000+00:00"
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS HealthImaging 개발자 안내서의 데이터 스토어 속성 가져오기를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetDatastore를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

```
    public static DatastoreProperties
 getMedicalImageDatastore(MedicalImagingClient medicalImagingClient,
            String datastoreID) {
        try {
            GetDatastoreRequest datastoreRequest = GetDatastoreRequest.builder()
                    .datastoreId(datastoreID)
                    .build();
```

```
            GetDatastoreResponse response =
 medicalImagingClient.getDatastore(datastoreRequest);
            return response.datastoreProperties();
        } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }

        return null;
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetDatastore를 참조하세요.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

```
import { GetDatastoreCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} datastoreID - The ID of the data store.
 */
export const getDatastore = async (datastoreID = "DATASTORE_ID") => {
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new GetDatastoreCommand({ datastoreId: datastoreID }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //       httpStatusCode: 200,
  //       requestId: '55ea7d2e-222c-4a6a-871e-4f591f40cadb',
  //       extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //       cfId: undefined,
  //       attempts: 1,
```

```
  //       totalRetryDelay: 0
  //    },
  //   datastoreProperties: {
  //        createdAt: 2023-08-04T18:50:36.239Z,
  //         datastoreArn: 'arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:xxxxxxxxx:datastore/xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //         datastoreId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //         datastoreName: 'my_datastore',
  //         datastoreStatus: 'ACTIVE',
  //         updatedAt: 2023-08-04T18:50:36.239Z
  //   }
  // }
  return response.datastoreProperties;
};
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 GetDatastore를 참조하세요.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def get_datastore_properties(self, datastore_id):
        """
        Get the properties of a data store.

        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :return: The data store properties.
        """
        try:
            data_store = self.health_imaging_client.get_datastore(
```

```
                datastoreId=datastore_id
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get data store %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return data_store["datastoreProperties"]
```

다음 코드는 MedicalImagingWrapper 객체를 인스턴스화합니다.

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetDatastore를 참조하십시오.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **GetImageFrame** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetImageFrame`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 이미지 세트 및 이미지 프레임 시작하기

C++

SDK for C++

```
//! Routine which downloads an AWS HealthImaging image frame.
/*!
  \param dataStoreID: The HealthImaging data store ID.
  \param imageSetID: The image set ID.
  \param frameID: The image frame ID.
  \param jphFile: File to store the downloaded frame.
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::getImageFrame(const Aws::String &dataStoreID,
                                            const Aws::String &imageSetID,
                                            const Aws::String &frameID,
                                            const Aws::String &jphFile,
                                            const
 Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::MedicalImaging::MedicalImagingClient client(clientConfig);

    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetImageFrameRequest request;
    request.SetDatastoreId(dataStoreID);
    request.SetImageSetId(imageSetID);

    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::ImageFrameInformation imageFrameInformation;
    imageFrameInformation.SetImageFrameId(frameID);
    request.SetImageFrameInformation(imageFrameInformation);

    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetImageFrameOutcome outcome =
 client.GetImageFrame(
            request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully retrieved image frame." << std::endl;
        auto &buffer = outcome.GetResult().GetImageFrameBlob();

        std::ofstream outfile(jphFile, std::ios::binary);
        outfile << buffer.rdbuf();
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Error retrieving image frame." <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
```

```
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 GetImageFrame을 참조하세요.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

이미지 세트 픽셀 데이터 가져오기

다음 `get-image-frame` 코드 예시에서는 이미지 프레임을 가져옵니다.

```
aws medical-imaging get-image-frame \
    --datastore-id "12345678901234567890123456789012" \
    --image-set-id "98765412345612345678907890789012" \
    --image-frame-information imageFrameId=3abf5d5d7ae72f80a0ec81b2c0de3ef4 \
    imageframe.jph
```

참고: GetImageFrame 작업이 픽셀 데이터 스트림을 imageframe.jph 파일에 반환하므로 이 코드 예시에는 출력이 포함되지 않습니다. 이미지 프레임 디코딩 및 보기에 대한 자세한 내용은 HTJ2K 디코딩 라이브러리를 참조하세요.

자세한 내용은 AWS HealthImaging 개발자 안내서의 이미지 세트 픽셀 데이터 가져오기를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetImageFrame을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

```
        public static void getMedicalImageSetFrame(MedicalImagingClient
medicalImagingClient,
                        String destinationPath,
                        String datastoreId,
                        String imagesetId,
                        String imageFrameId) {

                try {
                        GetImageFrameRequest getImageSetMetadataRequest =
GetImageFrameRequest.builder()
                                        .datastoreId(datastoreId)
                                        .imageSetId(imagesetId)

.imageFrameInformation(ImageFrameInformation.builder()

.imageFrameId(imageFrameId)
                                                        .build())
                                        .build();

medicalImagingClient.getImageFrame(getImageSetMetadataRequest,

FileSystems.getDefault().getPath(destinationPath));

                        System.out.println("Image frame downloaded to " +
destinationPath);
                } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
                        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                        System.exit(1);
                }
        }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetImageFrame을 참조하세요.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

```
import { GetImageFrameCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} imageFrameFileName - The name of the file for the HTJ2K-
encoded image frame.
 * @param {string} datastoreID - The data store's ID.
 * @param {string} imageSetID - The image set's ID.
 * @param {string} imageFrameID - The image frame's ID.
 */
export const getImageFrame = async (
  imageFrameFileName = "image.jph",
  datastoreID = "DATASTORE_ID",
  imageSetID = "IMAGE_SET_ID",
  imageFrameID = "IMAGE_FRAME_ID",
) => {
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new GetImageFrameCommand({
      datastoreId: datastoreID,
      imageSetId: imageSetID,
      imageFrameInformation: { imageFrameId: imageFrameID },
    }),
  );
  const buffer = await response.imageFrameBlob.transformToByteArray();
  writeFileSync(imageFrameFileName, buffer);

  console.log(response);
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //         httpStatusCode: 200,
  //         requestId: 'e4ab42a5-25a3-4377-873f-374ecf4380e1',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  //     },
  //     contentType: 'application/octet-stream',
  //     imageFrameBlob: <ref *1> IncomingMessage {}
  // }
  return response;
```

```
};
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 GetImageFrame을 참조하세요.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def get_pixel_data(
        self, file_path_to_write, datastore_id, image_set_id, image_frame_id
    ):
        """
        Get an image frame's pixel data.

        :param file_path_to_write: The path to write the image frame's HTJ2K
 encoded pixel data.
        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :param image_set_id: The ID of the image set.
        :param image_frame_id: The ID of the image frame.
        """
        try:
            image_frame = self.health_imaging_client.get_image_frame(
                datastoreId=datastore_id,
                imageSetId=image_set_id,
                imageFrameInformation={"imageFrameId": image_frame_id},
            )
            with open(file_path_to_write, "wb") as f:
                for chunk in image_frame["imageFrameBlob"].iter_chunks():
                    if chunk:
                        f.write(chunk)
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get image frame. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

다음 코드는 MedicalImagingWrapper 객체를 인스턴스화합니다.

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetImageFrame을 참조하십시오.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **GetImageSet** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetImageSet`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

이미지 세트 속성 가져오기

다음 `get-image-set` 코드 예시에서는 이미지 세트의 속성을 가져옵니다.

```
aws medical-imaging get-image-set \
    --datastore-id 12345678901234567890123456789012 \
    --image-set-id 18f88ac7870584f58d56256646b4d92b \
    --version-id 1
```

출력:

```
{
    "versionId": "1",
    "imageSetWorkflowStatus": "COPIED",
    "updatedAt": 1680027253.471,
    "imageSetId": "18f88ac7870584f58d56256646b4d92b",
    "imageSetState": "ACTIVE",
    "createdAt": 1679592510.753,
    "datastoreId": "12345678901234567890123456789012"
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS HealthImaging 개발자 안내서의 이미지 세트 속성 가져오기를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetImageSet를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

```
   public static GetImageSetResponse getMedicalImageSet(MedicalImagingClient
medicalImagingClient,
           String datastoreId,
           String imagesetId,
           String versionId) {
       try {
           GetImageSetRequest.Builder getImageSetRequestBuilder =
GetImageSetRequest.builder()
                   .datastoreId(datastoreId)
                   .imageSetId(imagesetId);

           if (versionId != null) {
               getImageSetRequestBuilder =
getImageSetRequestBuilder.versionId(versionId);
           }

           return
medicalImagingClient.getImageSet(getImageSetRequestBuilder.build());
       } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }

       return null;
   }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetImageSet를 참조하세요.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

```
import { GetImageSetCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} datastoreId - The ID of the data store.
 * @param {string} imageSetId - The ID of the image set.
 * @param {string} imageSetVersion - The optional version of the image set.
 *
 */
export const getImageSet = async (
  datastoreId = "xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx",
  imageSetId = "xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx",
  imageSetVersion = "",
) => {
  const params = { datastoreId: datastoreId, imageSetId: imageSetId };
  if (imageSetVersion !== "") {
    params.imageSetVersion = imageSetVersion;
  }
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new GetImageSetCommand(params),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //         requestId: '0615c161-410d-4d06-9d8c-6e1241bb0a5a',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
```

```
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  // },
  //     createdAt: 2023-09-22T14:49:26.427Z,
  //     datastoreId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //     imageSetArn: 'arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-east-1:xxxxxxxxxx:datastore/
xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx/imageset/xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //     imageSetId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //     imageSetState: 'ACTIVE',
  //     imageSetWorkflowStatus: 'CREATED',
  //     updatedAt: 2023-09-22T14:49:26.427Z,
  //     versionId: '1'
  // }

  return response;
};
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 GetImageSet를 참조하세요.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def get_image_set(self, datastore_id, image_set_id, version_id=None):
        """
        Get the properties of an image set.

        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :param image_set_id: The ID of the image set.
```

```
        :param version_id: The optional version of the image set.
        :return: The image set properties.
        """
        try:
            if version_id:
                image_set = self.health_imaging_client.get_image_set(
                    imageSetId=image_set_id,
                    datastoreId=datastore_id,
                    versionId=version_id,
                )
            else:
                image_set = self.health_imaging_client.get_image_set(
                    imageSetId=image_set_id, datastoreId=datastore_id
                )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get image set. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return image_set
```

다음 코드는 MedicalImagingWrapper 객체를 인스턴스화합니다.

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetImageSet를 참조하십시오.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **GetImageSetMetadata** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 GetImageSetMetadata의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 이미지 세트 및 이미지 프레임 시작하기

C++

SDK for C++

이미지 세트 메타데이터를 가져오는 유틸리티 함수입니다.

```
//! Routine which gets a HealthImaging image set's metadata.
/*!
  \param dataStoreID: The HealthImaging data store ID.
  \param imageSetID: The HealthImaging image set ID.
  \param versionID: The HealthImaging image set version ID, ignored if empty.
  \param outputFilePath: The path where the metadata will be stored as gzipped
 json.
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \\return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::getImageSetMetadata(const Aws::String &dataStoreID,
                                                  const Aws::String &imageSetID,
                                                  const Aws::String &versionID,
                                                  const Aws::String
 &outputFilePath,
                                                  const
 Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetImageSetMetadataRequest request;
    request.SetDatastoreId(dataStoreID);
    request.SetImageSetId(imageSetID);
    if (!versionID.empty()) {
        request.SetVersionId(versionID);
    }
    Aws::MedicalImaging::MedicalImagingClient client(clientConfig);
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetImageSetMetadataOutcome outcome =
 client.GetImageSetMetadata(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
```

```
        std::ofstream file(outputFilePath, std::ios::binary);
        auto &metadata = outcome.GetResult().GetImageSetMetadataBlob();
        file << metadata.rdbuf();
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to get image set metadata: "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

버전 없이 이미지 세트 메타데이터를 가져옵니다.

```
        if (AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::getImageSetMetadata(dataStoreID, imageSetID,
 "", outputFilePath, clientConfig))
        {
            std::cout << "Successfully retrieved image set metadata." <<
 std::endl;
            std::cout << "Metadata stored in: " << outputFilePath << std::endl;
        }
```

버전과 함께 이미지 세트 메타데이터를 가져옵니다.

```
        if (AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::getImageSetMetadata(dataStoreID, imageSetID,
 versionID, outputFilePath, clientConfig))
        {
            std::cout << "Successfully retrieved image set metadata." <<
 std::endl;
            std::cout << "Metadata stored in: " << outputFilePath << std::endl;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 GetImageSetMetadata를 참조하십시오.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

예시 1: 버전 없이 이미지 세트 메타데이터 가져오기

다음 `get-image-set-metadata` 코드 예시에서는 버전을 지정하지 않고 이미지 세트의 메타데이터를 가져옵니다.

참고: `outfile`은 필수 파라미터입니다.

```
aws medical-imaging get-image-set-metadata \
    --datastore-id 12345678901234567890123456789012 \
    --image-set-id ea92b0d8838c72a3f25d00d13616f87e \
    studymetadata.json.gz
```

반환된 메타데이터는 gzip으로 압축되어 studymetadata.json.gz 파일에 저장됩니다. 반환된 JSON 객체의 콘텐츠를 보려면 먼저 압축을 풀어야 합니다.

출력:

```
{
    "contentType": "application/json",
    "contentEncoding": "gzip"
}
```

예시 2: 버전과 함께 이미지 세트 메타데이터 가져오기

다음 `get-image-set-metadata` 코드 예시에서는 지정된 버전의 이미지 세트에 대한 메타데이터를 가져옵니다.

참고: `outfile`은 필수 파라미터입니다.

```
aws medical-imaging get-image-set-metadata \
    --datastore-id 12345678901234567890123456789012 \
    --image-set-id ea92b0d8838c72a3f25d00d13616f87e \
    --version-id 1 \
    studymetadata.json.gz
```

반환된 메타데이터는 gzip으로 압축되어 studymetadata.json.gz 파일에 저장됩니다. 반환된 JSON 객체의 콘텐츠를 보려면 먼저 압축을 풀어야 합니다.

출력:

```
{
    "contentType": "application/json",
    "contentEncoding": "gzip"
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS HealthImaging 개발자 안내서의 이미지 세트 메타데이터 가져오기를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetImageSetMetadata를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

```
   public static void getMedicalImageSetMetadata(MedicalImagingClient
medicalImagingClient,
           String destinationPath,
           String datastoreId,
           String imagesetId,
           String versionId) {

       try {
           GetImageSetMetadataRequest.Builder getImageSetMetadataRequestBuilder
= GetImageSetMetadataRequest.builder()
                   .datastoreId(datastoreId)
                   .imageSetId(imagesetId);

           if (versionId != null) {
               getImageSetMetadataRequestBuilder =
getImageSetMetadataRequestBuilder.versionId(versionId);
           }


medicalImagingClient.getImageSetMetadata(getImageSetMetadataRequestBuilder.build(),
                   FileSystems.getDefault().getPath(destinationPath));

           System.out.println("Metadata downloaded to " + destinationPath);
       } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
```

```
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetImageSetMetadata를 참조하세요.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

이미지 세트 메타데이터를 가져오는 유틸리티 함수입니다.

```
import { GetImageSetMetadataCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";
import { writeFileSync } from "node:fs";

/**
 * @param {string} metadataFileName - The name of the file for the gzipped
 metadata.
 * @param {string} datastoreId - The ID of the data store.
 * @param {string} imagesetId - The ID of the image set.
 * @param {string} versionID - The optional version ID of the image set.
 */
export const getImageSetMetadata = async (
  metadataFileName = "metadata.json.gzip",
  datastoreId = "xxxxxxxxxxxxxx",
  imagesetId = "xxxxxxxxxxxxxx",
  versionID = "",
) => {
  const params = { datastoreId: datastoreId, imageSetId: imagesetId };

  if (versionID) {
    params.versionID = versionID;
  }

  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
```

```
    new GetImageSetMetadataCommand(params),
  );
  const buffer = await response.imageSetMetadataBlob.transformToByteArray();
  writeFileSync(metadataFileName, buffer);

  console.log(response);
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //         requestId: '5219b274-30ff-4986-8cab-48753de3a599',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  // },
  //     contentType: 'application/json',
  //     contentEncoding: 'gzip',
  //     imageSetMetadataBlob: <ref *1> IncomingMessage {}
  // }

  return response;
};
```

버전 없이 이미지 세트 메타데이터를 가져옵니다.

```
  try {
    await getImageSetMetadata(
      "metadata.json.gzip",
      "12345678901234567890123456789012",
      "12345678901234567890123456789012",
    );
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
```

버전과 함께 이미지 세트 메타데이터를 가져옵니다.

```
  try {
    await getImageSetMetadata(
      "metadata2.json.gzip",
```

```
      "12345678901234567890123456789012",
      "12345678901234567890123456789012",
      "1",
    );
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 GetImageSetMetadata를 참조하십시오.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

이미지 세트 메타데이터를 가져오는 유틸리티 함수입니다.

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def get_image_set_metadata(
        self, metadata_file, datastore_id, image_set_id, version_id=None
    ):
        """
        Get the metadata of an image set.

        :param metadata_file: The file to store the JSON gzipped metadata.
        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :param image_set_id: The ID of the image set.
        :param version_id: The version of the image set.
        """
        try:
            if version_id:
```

```
                image_set_metadata =
self.health_imaging_client.get_image_set_metadata(
                    imageSetId=image_set_id,
                    datastoreId=datastore_id,
                    versionId=version_id,
                )
            else:

                image_set_metadata =
self.health_imaging_client.get_image_set_metadata(
                    imageSetId=image_set_id, datastoreId=datastore_id
                )
            print(image_set_metadata)
            with open(metadata_file, "wb") as f:
                for chunk in
image_set_metadata["imageSetMetadataBlob"].iter_chunks():
                    if chunk:
                        f.write(chunk)

        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get image metadata. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

버전 없이 이미지 세트 메타데이터를 가져옵니다.

```
                image_set_metadata =
self.health_imaging_client.get_image_set_metadata(
                    imageSetId=image_set_id, datastoreId=datastore_id
                )
```

버전과 함께 이미지 세트 메타데이터를 가져옵니다.

```
                image_set_metadata =
self.health_imaging_client.get_image_set_metadata(
                    imageSetId=image_set_id,
```

```
                    datastoreId=datastore_id,
                    versionId=version_id,
                )
```

다음 코드는 MedicalImagingWrapper 객체를 인스턴스화합니다.

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetImageSetMetadata를 참조하십시오.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **ListDICOMImportJobs** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListDICOMImportJobs`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

dicom 가져오기 작업 나열

다음 `list-dicom-import-jobs` 코드 예시에서는 dicom 가져오기 작업을 나열합니다.

```
aws medical-imaging list-dicom-import-jobs \
    --datastore-id "12345678901234567890123456789012"
```

출력:

```
{
    "jobSummaries": [
        {
            "jobId": "09876543210987654321098765432109",
```

```
            "jobName": "my-job",
            "jobStatus": "COMPLETED",
            "datastoreId": "12345678901234567890123456789012",
            "dataAccessRoleArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/
ImportJobDataAccessRole",
            "endedAt": "2022-08-12T11:21:56.504000+00:00",
            "submittedAt": "2022-08-12T11:20:21.734000+00:00"
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS HealthImaging 개발자 안내서의 가져오기 작업 나열을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListDICOMImportJobs를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

```
   public static List<DICOMImportJobSummary>
listDicomImportJobs(MedicalImagingClient medicalImagingClient,
            String datastoreId) {

        try {
            ListDicomImportJobsRequest listDicomImportJobsRequest =
ListDicomImportJobsRequest.builder()
                    .datastoreId(datastoreId)
                    .build();
            ListDicomImportJobsResponse response =
medicalImagingClient.listDICOMImportJobs(listDicomImportJobsRequest);
            return response.jobSummaries();
        } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }

        return new ArrayList<>();
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListDICOMImportJobs를 참조하세요.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

```
import { paginateListDICOMImportJobs } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} datastoreId - The ID of the data store.
 */
export const listDICOMImportJobs = async (
  datastoreId = "xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx",
) => {
  const paginatorConfig = {
    client: medicalImagingClient,
    pageSize: 50,
  };

  const commandParams = { datastoreId: datastoreId };
  const paginator = paginateListDICOMImportJobs(paginatorConfig, commandParams);

  const jobSummaries = [];
  for await (const page of paginator) {
    // Each page contains a list of `jobSummaries`. The list is truncated if is
 larger than `pageSize`.
    jobSummaries.push(...page.jobSummaries);
    console.log(page);
  }
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //         requestId: '3c20c66e-0797-446a-a1d8-91b742fd15a0',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
```

```
  // },
  //     jobSummaries: [
  //         {
  //             dataAccessRoleArn: 'arn:aws:iam::xxxxxxxxxxxx:role/
dicom_import',
  //             datastoreId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //             endedAt: 2023-09-22T14:49:51.351Z,
  //             jobId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //             jobName: 'test-1',
  //             jobStatus: 'COMPLETED',
  //             submittedAt: 2023-09-22T14:48:45.767Z
  // }
  // ]}

  return jobSummaries;
};
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListDICOMImportJobs를 참조하세요.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def list_dicom_import_jobs(self, datastore_id):
        """
        List the DICOM import jobs.

        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :return: The list of jobs.
```

```
        """
        try:
            paginator = self.health_imaging_client.get_paginator(
                "list_dicom_import_jobs"
            )
            page_iterator = paginator.paginate(datastoreId=datastore_id)
            job_summaries = []
            for page in page_iterator:
                job_summaries.extend(page["jobSummaries"])
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list DICOM import jobs. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return job_summaries
```

다음 코드는 MedicalImagingWrapper 객체를 인스턴스화합니다.

```
client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListDICOMImportJobs를 참조하십시오.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`ListDatastores`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListDatastores`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Bash

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

```
##############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
##############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

##############################################################################
# function imaging_list_datastores
#
# List the HealthImaging data stores in the account.
#
# Returns:
#       [[datastore_name, datastore_id, datastore_status]]
#    And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function imaging_list_datastores() {
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.
  local error_code
  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function imaging_list_datastores"
    echo "Lists the AWS HealthImaging data stores in the account."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
```

```
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  local response
  response=$(aws medical-imaging list-datastores \
    --output text \
    --query "datastoreSummaries[*][datastoreName, datastoreId, datastoreStatus]")
  error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports list-datastores operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListDatastores를 참조하세요.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

데이터 스토어 나열

다음 `list-datastores` 코드 예시에서는 사용 가능한 데이터 스토어를 나열합니다.

```
aws medical-imaging list-datastores
```

출력:

```
{
    "datastoreSummaries": [
        {
            "datastoreId": "12345678901234567890123456789012",
            "datastoreName": "TestDatastore123",
            "datastoreStatus": "ACTIVE",
            "datastoreArn": "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012",
            "createdAt": "2022-11-15T23:33:09.643000+00:00",
            "updatedAt": "2022-11-15T23:33:09.643000+00:00"
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS HealthImaging 개발자 안내서의 데이터 스토어 나열을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListDatastores를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

```
    public static List<DatastoreSummary>
 listMedicalImagingDatastores(MedicalImagingClient medicalImagingClient) {
        try {
            ListDatastoresRequest datastoreRequest =
 ListDatastoresRequest.builder()
                    .build();
            ListDatastoresIterable responses =
 medicalImagingClient.listDatastoresPaginator(datastoreRequest);
            List<DatastoreSummary> datastoreSummaries = new ArrayList<>();

            responses.stream().forEach(response ->
 datastoreSummaries.addAll(response.datastoreSummaries()));

            return datastoreSummaries;
        } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
        return null;
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListDatastores를 참조하세요.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

```
import { paginateListDatastores } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

export const listDatastores = async () => {
  const paginatorConfig = {
    client: medicalImagingClient,
    pageSize: 50,
  };

  const commandParams = {};
  const paginator = paginateListDatastores(paginatorConfig, commandParams);

  /**
   * @type {import("@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging").DatastoreSummary[]}
   */
  const datastoreSummaries = [];
  for await (const page of paginator) {
    // Each page contains a list of `jobSummaries`. The list is truncated if is
 larger than `pageSize`.
    datastoreSummaries.push(...page.datastoreSummaries);
    console.log(page);
  }
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //       httpStatusCode: 200,
  //       requestId: '6aa99231-d9c2-4716-a46e-edb830116fa3',
```

```
  //       extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //       cfId: undefined,
  //       attempts: 1,
  //       totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   datastoreSummaries: [
  //     {
  //       createdAt: 2023-08-04T18:49:54.429Z,
  //       datastoreArn: 'arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-east-1:xxxxxxxxx:datastore/
xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //       datastoreId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //       datastoreName: 'my_datastore',
  //       datastoreStatus: 'ACTIVE',
  //       updatedAt: 2023-08-04T18:49:54.429Z
  //     }
  //     ...
  //   ]
  // }

  return datastoreSummaries;
};
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListDatastores를 참조하세요.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def list_datastores(self):
        """
```

```
        List the data stores.

        :return: The list of data stores.
        """
        try:
            paginator =
self.health_imaging_client.get_paginator("list_datastores")
            page_iterator = paginator.paginate()
            datastore_summaries = []
            for page in page_iterator:
                datastore_summaries.extend(page["datastoreSummaries"])
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list data stores. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return datastore_summaries
```

다음 코드는 MedicalImagingWrapper 객체를 인스턴스화합니다.

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListKeyspaces를 참조하십시오.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`ListImageSetVersions`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListImageSetVersions`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

이미지 세트 버전 나열

다음 `list-image-set-versions` 코드 예시에서는 이미지 세트의 버전 기록을 나열합니다.

```
aws medical-imaging list-image-set-versions \
    --datastore-id 12345678901234567890123456789012 \
    --image-set-id ea92b0d8838c72a3f25d00d13616f87e
```

출력:

```
{
    "imageSetPropertiesList": [
        {
            "ImageSetWorkflowStatus": "UPDATED",
            "versionId": "4",
            "updatedAt": 1680029436.304,
            "imageSetId": "ea92b0d8838c72a3f25d00d13616f87e",
            "imageSetState": "ACTIVE",
            "createdAt": 1680027126.436
        },
        {
            "ImageSetWorkflowStatus": "UPDATED",
            "versionId": "3",
            "updatedAt": 1680029163.325,
            "imageSetId": "ea92b0d8838c72a3f25d00d13616f87e",
            "imageSetState": "ACTIVE",
            "createdAt": 1680027126.436
        },
        {
            "ImageSetWorkflowStatus": "COPY_FAILED",
            "versionId": "2",
            "updatedAt": 1680027455.944,
            "imageSetId": "ea92b0d8838c72a3f25d00d13616f87e",
            "imageSetState": "ACTIVE",
            "message": "INVALID_REQUEST:  Series of SourceImageSet and
 DestinationImageSet don't match.",
            "createdAt": 1680027126.436
        },
        {
```

```
            "imageSetId": "ea92b0d8838c72a3f25d00d13616f87e",
            "imageSetState": "ACTIVE",
            "versionId": "1",
            "ImageSetWorkflowStatus": "COPIED",
            "createdAt": 1680027126.436
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS HealthImaging 개발자 안내서의 이미지 세트 버전 나열을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListImageSetVersions를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

```
   public static List<ImageSetProperties>
listMedicalImageSetVersions(MedicalImagingClient medicalImagingClient,
            String datastoreId,
            String imagesetId) {
        try {
            ListImageSetVersionsRequest getImageSetRequest =
ListImageSetVersionsRequest.builder()
                    .datastoreId(datastoreId)
                    .imageSetId(imagesetId)
                    .build();

            ListImageSetVersionsIterable responses = medicalImagingClient
                    .listImageSetVersionsPaginator(getImageSetRequest);
            List<ImageSetProperties> imageSetProperties = new ArrayList<>();
            responses.stream().forEach(response ->
imageSetProperties.addAll(response.imageSetPropertiesList()));

            return imageSetProperties;
        } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }

        return null;
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListImageSetVersions를 참조하세요.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

```
import { paginateListImageSetVersions } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} datastoreId - The ID of the data store.
 * @param {string} imageSetId - The ID of the image set.
 */
export const listImageSetVersions = async (
  datastoreId = "xxxxxxxxxxxx",
  imageSetId = "xxxxxxxxxxxx",
) => {
  const paginatorConfig = {
    client: medicalImagingClient,
    pageSize: 50,
  };

  const commandParams = { datastoreId, imageSetId };
  const paginator = paginateListImageSetVersions(
    paginatorConfig,
    commandParams,
  );

  const imageSetPropertiesList = [];
  for await (const page of paginator) {
    // Each page contains a list of `jobSummaries`. The list is truncated if is
 larger than `pageSize`.
    imageSetPropertiesList.push(...page.imageSetPropertiesList);
    console.log(page);
  }
```

```
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //         httpStatusCode: 200,
  //         requestId: '74590b37-a002-4827-83f2-3c590279c742',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  //     },
  //     imageSetPropertiesList: [
  //         {
  //             ImageSetWorkflowStatus: 'CREATED',
  //             createdAt: 2023-09-22T14:49:26.427Z,
  //             imageSetId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //             imageSetState: 'ACTIVE',
  //             versionId: '1'
  //         }]
  // }
  return imageSetPropertiesList;
};
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListImageSetVersions를 참조하세요.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def list_image_set_versions(self, datastore_id, image_set_id):
        """
```

```
        List the image set versions.

        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :param image_set_id: The ID of the image set.
        :return: The list of image set versions.
        """
        try:
            paginator = self.health_imaging_client.get_paginator(
                "list_image_set_versions"
            )
            page_iterator = paginator.paginate(
                imageSetId=image_set_id, datastoreId=datastore_id
            )
            image_set_properties_list = []
            for page in page_iterator:
                image_set_properties_list.extend(page["imageSetPropertiesList"])
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list image set versions. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return image_set_properties_list
```

다음 코드는 MedicalImagingWrapper 객체를 인스턴스화합니다.

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListImageSetVersions를 참조하십시오.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **ListTagsForResource** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 ListTagsForResource의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 데이터 저장소에 태그 지정
- 이미지 세트 태그 지정

CLI

AWS CLI

예제 1: 데이터 스토어에 대한 리소스 태그 나열

다음 list-tags-for-resource 코드 예시에서는 데이터 스토어의 태그를 나열합니다.

```
aws medical-imaging list-tags-for-resource \
    --resource-arn "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012"
```

출력:

```
{
    "tags":{
        "Deployment":"Development"
    }
}
```

예시 2: 이미지 세트의 리소스 태그 나열

다음 list-tags-for-resource 코드 예시에서는 이미지 세트의 태그를 나열합니다.

```
aws medical-imaging list-tags-for-resource \
    --resource-arn "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012/
imageset/18f88ac7870584f58d56256646b4d92b"
```

출력:

```
{
    "tags":{
        "Deployment":"Development"
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS HealthImaging 개발자 안내서의 HealthImaging을 사용하여 리소스 태그 지정AWS 을 참조하세요 HealthImaging.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI Command Reference의 ListTagsForResource를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

```
   public static ListTagsForResourceResponse
listMedicalImagingResourceTags(MedicalImagingClient medicalImagingClient,
           String resourceArn) {
       try {
           ListTagsForResourceRequest listTagsForResourceRequest =
ListTagsForResourceRequest.builder()
                   .resourceArn(resourceArn)
                   .build();

           return
medicalImagingClient.listTagsForResource(listTagsForResourceRequest);
       } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }

       return null;
   }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListTagsForResource를 참조하세요.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

```
import { ListTagsForResourceCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} resourceArn - The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the data
 store or image set.
 */
export const listTagsForResource = async (
  resourceArn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-east-1:abc:datastore/def/imageset/
ghi",
) => {
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new ListTagsForResourceCommand({ resourceArn: resourceArn }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //         httpStatusCode: 200,
  //         requestId: '008fc6d3-abec-4870-a155-20fa3631e645',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  //     },
  //     tags: { Deployment: 'Development' }
  // }

  return response;
};
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListTagsForResource를 참조하세요.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def list_tags_for_resource(self, resource_arn):
        """
        List the tags for a resource.

        :param resource_arn: The ARN of the resource.
        :return: The list of tags.
        """
        try:
            tags = self.health_imaging_client.list_tags_for_resource(
                resourceArn=resource_arn
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list tags for resource. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return tags["tags"]
```

다음 코드는 MedicalImagingWrapper 객체를 인스턴스화합니다.

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListTagsForResource를 참조하십시오.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **SearchImageSets** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 SearchImageSets의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 이미지 세트 및 이미지 프레임 시작하기

C++

SDK for C++

이미지 세트 검색을 위한 유틸리티 함수.

```
//! Routine which searches for image sets based on defined input attributes.
/*!
  \param dataStoreID: The HealthImaging data store ID.
  \param searchCriteria: A search criteria instance.
  \param imageSetResults: Vector to receive the image set IDs.
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
  */
bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::searchImageSets(const Aws::String &dataStoreID,
                                              const
 Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchCriteria &searchCriteria,
                                              Aws::Vector<Aws::String>
 &imageSetResults,
```

```
                                                const
 Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::MedicalImaging::MedicalImagingClient client(clientConfig);
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchImageSetsRequest request;
    request.SetDatastoreId(dataStoreID);
    request.SetSearchCriteria(searchCriteria);

    Aws::String nextToken; // Used for paginated results.
    bool result = true;
    do {
        if (!nextToken.empty()) {
            request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
        }

        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchImageSetsOutcome outcome =
 client.SearchImageSets(
                request);
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            for (auto &imageSetMetadataSummary:
 outcome.GetResult().GetImageSetsMetadataSummaries()) {

 imageSetResults.push_back(imageSetMetadataSummary.GetImageSetId());
            }

            nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "Error: " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
    } while (!nextToken.empty());

    return result;
}
```

사용 사례 #1: EQUAL 연산자.

```
        Aws::Vector<Aws::String> imageIDsForPatientID;
        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchCriteria searchCriteriaEqualsPatientID;
        Aws::Vector<Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchFilter>
 patientIDSearchFilters = {
```

```
Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchFilter().WithOperator(Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::Oper

.WithValues({Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchByAttributeValue().WithDICOMPatientId(pat
       };

       searchCriteriaEqualsPatientID.SetFilters(patientIDSearchFilters);
       bool result = AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::searchImageSets(dataStoreID,

searchCriteriaEqualsPatientID,

imageIDsForPatientID,
                                                                  clientConfig);
       if (result) {
           std::cout << imageIDsForPatientID.size() << " image sets found for
the patient with ID '"
           <<  patientID << "'." << std::endl;
           for (auto &imageSetResult : imageIDsForPatientID) {
               std::cout << "  Image set with ID '" << imageSetResult <<
std::endl;
           }
       }
```

사용 사례 #2: DICOMStudyDate 및 DICOMStudyTime을 사용한 BETWEEN 연산자.

```
        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchByAttributeValue useCase2StartDate;

useCase2StartDate.SetDICOMStudyDateAndTime(Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::DICOMStudyDateAnd
       .WithDICOMStudyDate("19990101")
       .WithDICOMStudyTime("000000.000"));

       Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchByAttributeValue useCase2EndDate;

useCase2EndDate.SetDICOMStudyDateAndTime(Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::DICOMStudyDateAndTi

.WithDICOMStudyDate(Aws::Utils::DateTime(std::chrono::system_clock::now()).ToLocalTimeSt
%m%d"))
       .WithDICOMStudyTime("000000.000"));

       Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchFilter useCase2SearchFilter;
       useCase2SearchFilter.SetValues({useCase2StartDate, useCase2EndDate});
```

```
useCase2SearchFilter.SetOperator(Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::Operator::BETWEEN);

       Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchCriteria useCase2SearchCriteria;
       useCase2SearchCriteria.SetFilters({useCase2SearchFilter});

       Aws::Vector<Aws::String> usesCase2Results;
       result = AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::searchImageSets(dataStoreID,
                                                         useCase2SearchCriteria,
                                                         usesCase2Results,
                                                         clientConfig);
       if (result) {
           std::cout << usesCase2Results.size() << " image sets found for
between 1999/01/01 and present."
                     <<  std::endl;
           for (auto &imageSetResult : usesCase2Results) {
               std::cout << "  Image set with ID '" << imageSetResult <<
std::endl;
           }
       }
```

사용 사례 #3: createdAt을 사용한 BETWEEN 연산자. 시간 연구가 이전에 지속되었습니다.

```
       Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchByAttributeValue useCase3StartDate;

useCase3StartDate.SetCreatedAt(Aws::Utils::DateTime("20231130T000000000Z",Aws::Utils::Da

       Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchByAttributeValue useCase3EndDate;

useCase3EndDate.SetCreatedAt(Aws::Utils::DateTime(std::chrono::system_clock::now()));

       Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchFilter useCase3SearchFilter;
       useCase3SearchFilter.SetValues({useCase3StartDate, useCase3EndDate});

useCase3SearchFilter.SetOperator(Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::Operator::BETWEEN);

       Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchCriteria useCase3SearchCriteria;
       useCase3SearchCriteria.SetFilters({useCase3SearchFilter});

       Aws::Vector<Aws::String> usesCase3Results;
       result = AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::searchImageSets(dataStoreID,
                                                         useCase3SearchCriteria,
```

```
                                                                usesCase3Results,
                                                                clientConfig);
        if (result) {
            std::cout << usesCase3Results.size() << " image sets found for
created between 2023/11/30 and present."
                      <<  std::endl;
            for (auto &imageSetResult : usesCase3Results) {
                std::cout << "  Image set with ID '" << imageSetResult <<
std::endl;
            }
        }
```

사용 사례 #4: DICOMSeriesInstanceUID의 EQUAL 연산자와 updatedAt의 BETWEEN 및 updatedAt 필드의 ASC 순서로 응답을 정렬합니다.

```
        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchByAttributeValue useCase4StartDate;

useCase4StartDate.SetUpdatedAt(Aws::Utils::DateTime("20231130T000000000Z",Aws::Utils::Da

        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchByAttributeValue useCase4EndDate;

useCase4EndDate.SetUpdatedAt(Aws::Utils::DateTime(std::chrono::system_clock::now()));

        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchFilter useCase4SearchFilterBetween;
        useCase4SearchFilterBetween.SetValues({useCase4StartDate,
useCase4EndDate});

useCase4SearchFilterBetween.SetOperator(Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::Operator::BETWEEN);

        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchByAttributeValue seriesInstanceUID;
        seriesInstanceUID.SetDICOMSeriesInstanceUID(dicomSeriesInstanceUID);

        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchFilter useCase4SearchFilterEqual;
        useCase4SearchFilterEqual.SetValues({seriesInstanceUID});

useCase4SearchFilterEqual.SetOperator(Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::Operator::EQUAL);

        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchCriteria useCase4SearchCriteria;
        useCase4SearchCriteria.SetFilters({useCase4SearchFilterBetween,
useCase4SearchFilterEqual});

        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::Sort useCase4Sort;
```

```
useCase4Sort.SetSortField(Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SortField::updatedAt);
       useCase4Sort.SetSortOrder(Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SortOrder::ASC);

       useCase4SearchCriteria.SetSort(useCase4Sort);

       Aws::Vector<Aws::String> usesCase4Results;
       result = AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::searchImageSets(dataStoreID,
                                                         useCase4SearchCriteria,
                                                         usesCase4Results,
                                                         clientConfig);
       if (result) {
           std::cout << usesCase4Results.size() << " image sets found for EQUAL
operator "
           << "on DICOMSeriesInstanceUID and BETWEEN on updatedAt and sort
response\n"
           <<  "in ASC order on updatedAt field." <<  std::endl;
           for (auto &imageSetResult : usesCase4Results) {
               std::cout << "  Image set with ID '" << imageSetResult <<
std::endl;
           }
       }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 SearchImageSets를 참조하세요.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

예시 1: EQUAL 연산자로 이미지 세트 검색

다음 `search-image-sets` 코드 예시에서는 EQUAL 연산자를 사용하여 특정 값을 기준으로 이미지 세트를 검색합니다.

```
aws medical-imaging search-image-sets \
```

```
    --datastore-id 12345678901234567890123456789012 \
    --search-criteria file://search-criteria.json
```

`search-criteria.json`의 콘텐츠

```
{
    "filters": [{
        "values": [{"DICOMPatientId" : "SUBJECT08701"}],
        "operator": "EQUAL"
    }]
}
```

출력:

```
{
    "imageSetsMetadataSummaries": [{
        "imageSetId": "09876543210987654321098765432109",
        "createdAt": "2022-12-06T21:40:59.429000+00:00",
        "version": 1,
        "DICOMTags": {
            "DICOMStudyId": "2011201407",
            "DICOMStudyDate": "19991122",
             "DICOMPatientSex": "F",
             "DICOMStudyInstanceUID": "1.2.840.99999999.84710745.943275268089",
             "DICOMPatientBirthDate": "19201120",
             "DICOMStudyDescription": "UNKNOWN",
             "DICOMPatientId": "SUBJECT08701",
             "DICOMPatientName": "Melissa844 Huel628",
             "DICOMNumberOfStudyRelatedInstances": 1,
             "DICOMStudyTime": "140728",
             "DICOMNumberOfStudyRelatedSeries": 1
            },
        "updatedAt": "2022-12-06T21:40:59.429000+00:00"
    }]
}
```

예시 2: DICOMStudyDate 및 DICOMStudyTime을 사용하여 BETWEEN 연산자로 이미지 세트 검색

다음 `search-image-sets` 코드 예시에서는 1990년 1월 1일(오전 12시)에서 2023년 1월 1일(오전 12시) 사이에 생성된 DICOM 연구가 있는 이미지 세트를 검색합니다.

참고: DICOMStudyTime은 선택 사항입니다. 해당 날짜가 없는 경우 필터링에 제공되는 날짜의 시간 값은 오전 12시(하루의 시작)입니다.

```
aws medical-imaging search-image-sets \
    --datastore-id 12345678901234567890123456789012 \
    --search-criteria file://search-criteria.json
```

search-criteria.json의 콘텐츠

```
{
    "filters": [{
        "values": [{
            "DICOMStudyDateAndTime": {
                "DICOMStudyDate": "19900101",
                "DICOMStudyTime": "000000"
            }
        },
        {
            "DICOMStudyDateAndTime": {
                "DICOMStudyDate": "20230101",
                "DICOMStudyTime": "000000"
            }
        }],
        "operator": "BETWEEN"
    }]
}
```

출력:

```
{
    "imageSetsMetadataSummaries": [{
        "imageSetId": "09876543210987654321098765432109",
        "createdAt": "2022-12-06T21:40:59.429000+00:00",
        "version": 1,
        "DICOMTags": {
            "DICOMStudyId": "2011201407",
            "DICOMStudyDate": "19991122",
            "DICOMPatientSex": "F",
            "DICOMStudyInstanceUID": "1.2.840.99999999.84710745.943275268089",
            "DICOMPatientBirthDate": "19201120",
            "DICOMStudyDescription": "UNKNOWN",
            "DICOMPatientId": "SUBJECT08701",
```

```
            "DICOMPatientName": "Melissa844 Huel628",
            "DICOMNumberOfStudyRelatedInstances": 1,
            "DICOMStudyTime": "140728",
            "DICOMNumberOfStudyRelatedSeries": 1
        },
        "updatedAt": "2022-12-06T21:40:59.429000+00:00"
    }]
}
```

예시 3: CreatedAt을 사용하여 BETWEEN 연산자로 이미지 세트 검색(시간 연구가 이전에 지속됨)

다음 `search-image-sets` 코드 예시에서는 UTC 시간대의 시간 범위에서 HealthImaging에 대한 DICOM 연구가 지속된 이미지 세트를 검색합니다.

참고: createdAt을 예시 형식('1985-04-12T23:20:50.52Z')으로 제공합니다.

```
aws medical-imaging search-image-sets \
    --datastore-id 12345678901234567890123456789012 \
    --search-criteria  file://search-criteria.json
```

`search-criteria.json`의 콘텐츠

```
{
    "filters": [{
        "values": [{
            "createdAt": "1985-04-12T23:20:50.52Z"
        },
        {
            "createdAt": "2022-04-12T23:20:50.52Z"
        }],
        "operator": "BETWEEN"
    }]
}
```

출력:

```
{
    "imageSetsMetadataSummaries": [{
        "imageSetId": "09876543210987654321098765432109",
        "createdAt": "2022-12-06T21:40:59.429000+00:00",
        "version": 1,
```

```
        "DICOMTags": {
            "DICOMStudyId": "2011201407",
            "DICOMStudyDate": "19991122",
            "DICOMPatientSex": "F",
            "DICOMStudyInstanceUID": "1.2.840.99999999.84710745.943275268089",
            "DICOMPatientBirthDate": "19201120",
            "DICOMStudyDescription": "UNKNOWN",
            "DICOMPatientId": "SUBJECT08701",
            "DICOMPatientName": "Melissa844 Huel628",
            "DICOMNumberOfStudyRelatedInstances": 1,
            "DICOMStudyTime": "140728",
            "DICOMNumberOfStudyRelatedSeries": 1
        },
        "lastUpdatedAt": "2022-12-06T21:40:59.429000+00:00"
    }]
}
```

예시 4: updatedAt의 DICOMSeriesInstanceUID 및 BETWEEN에서 EQUAL 연산자로 이미지 세트를 검색하고 updatedAt 필드의 ASC 순서로 응답 정렬

다음 `search-image-sets` 코드 예시에서는 DICOMSeriesInstanceUID의 EQUAL 연산자와 updatedAt의 BETWEEN을 사용하여 이미지 세트를 검색하고 updatedAt 필드의 ASC 순서로 응답을 정렬합니다.

참고: updatedAt을 예시 형식('1985-04-12T23:20:50.52Z')으로 제공합니다.

```
aws medical-imaging search-image-sets \
    --datastore-id 12345678901234567890123456789012 \
    --search-criteria  file://search-criteria.json
```

`search-criteria.json`의 콘텐츠

```
{
    "filters": [{
        "values": [{
            "updatedAt": "2024-03-11T15:00:05.074000-07:00"
        }, {
            "updatedAt": "2024-03-11T16:00:05.074000-07:00"
        }],
        "operator": "BETWEEN"
    }, {
        "values": [{
```

```
            "DICOMSeriesInstanceUID": "1.2.840.99999999.84710745.943275268089"
        }],
        "operator": "EQUAL"
    }],
    "sort": {
        "sortField": "updatedAt",
        "sortOrder": "ASC"
    }
}
```

출력:

```
{
    "imageSetsMetadataSummaries": [{
        "imageSetId": "09876543210987654321098765432109",
        "createdAt": "2022-12-06T21:40:59.429000+00:00",
        "version": 1,
        "DICOMTags": {
            "DICOMStudyId": "2011201407",
            "DICOMStudyDate": "19991122",
            "DICOMPatientSex": "F",
            "DICOMStudyInstanceUID": "1.2.840.99999999.84710745.943275268089",
            "DICOMPatientBirthDate": "19201120",
            "DICOMStudyDescription": "UNKNOWN",
            "DICOMPatientId": "SUBJECT08701",
            "DICOMPatientName": "Melissa844 Huel628",
            "DICOMNumberOfStudyRelatedInstances": 1,
            "DICOMStudyTime": "140728",
            "DICOMNumberOfStudyRelatedSeries": 1
        },
        "lastUpdatedAt": "2022-12-06T21:40:59.429000+00:00"
    }]
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS HealthImaging 개발자 안내서의 이미지 세트 검색을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 SearchImageSets를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

이미지 세트 검색을 위한 유틸리티 함수.

```
   public static List<ImageSetsMetadataSummary> searchMedicalImagingImageSets(
           MedicalImagingClient medicalImagingClient,
           String datastoreId, SearchCriteria searchCriteria) {
       try {
           SearchImageSetsRequest datastoreRequest =
SearchImageSetsRequest.builder()
                   .datastoreId(datastoreId)
                   .searchCriteria(searchCriteria)
                   .build();
           SearchImageSetsIterable responses = medicalImagingClient
                   .searchImageSetsPaginator(datastoreRequest);
           List<ImageSetsMetadataSummary> imageSetsMetadataSummaries = new
ArrayList<>();

           responses.stream().forEach(response -> imageSetsMetadataSummaries
                   .addAll(response.imageSetsMetadataSummaries()));

           return imageSetsMetadataSummaries;
       } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }

       return null;
   }
```

사용 사례 #1: EQUAL 연산자.

```
       List<SearchFilter> searchFilters =
Collections.singletonList(SearchFilter.builder()
               .operator(Operator.EQUAL)
               .values(SearchByAttributeValue.builder()
                       .dicomPatientId(patientId)
                       .build())
               .build());

       SearchCriteria searchCriteria = SearchCriteria.builder()
               .filters(searchFilters)
               .build();

       List<ImageSetsMetadataSummary> imageSetsMetadataSummaries =
searchMedicalImagingImageSets(
```

```
                medicalImagingClient,
                datastoreId, searchCriteria);
        if (imageSetsMetadataSummaries != null) {
            System.out.println("The image sets for patient " + patientId + " are:
\n"
                    + imageSetsMetadataSummaries);
            System.out.println();
        }
```

사용 사례 #2: DICOMStudyDate 및 DICOMStudyTime을 사용한 BETWEEN 연산자.

```
        DateTimeFormatter formatter = DateTimeFormatter.ofPattern("yyyyMMdd");
        searchFilters = Collections.singletonList(SearchFilter.builder()
                .operator(Operator.BETWEEN)
                .values(SearchByAttributeValue.builder()

 .dicomStudyDateAndTime(DICOMStudyDateAndTime.builder()
                                        .dicomStudyDate("19990101")
                                        .dicomStudyTime("000000.000")
                                        .build())
                                .build(),
                        SearchByAttributeValue.builder()

 .dicomStudyDateAndTime(DICOMStudyDateAndTime.builder()
                                        .dicomStudyDate((LocalDate.now()
                                                .format(formatter)))
                                        .dicomStudyTime("000000.000")
                                        .build())
                                .build())
                .build());

        searchCriteria = SearchCriteria.builder()
                .filters(searchFilters)
                .build();

        imageSetsMetadataSummaries =
 searchMedicalImagingImageSets(medicalImagingClient,
                datastoreId, searchCriteria);
        if (imageSetsMetadataSummaries != null) {
            System.out.println(
                    "The image sets searched with BETWEEN operator using
 DICOMStudyDate and DICOMStudyTime are:\n"
```

```
                            +
                            imageSetsMetadataSummaries);
            System.out.println();
        }
```

사용 사례 #3: createdAt을 사용한 BETWEEN 연산자. 시간 연구가 이전에 지속되었습니다.

```
        searchFilters = Collections.singletonList(SearchFilter.builder()
                .operator(Operator.BETWEEN)
                .values(SearchByAttributeValue.builder()

.createdAt(Instant.parse("1985-04-12T23:20:50.52Z"))
                                .build(),
                        SearchByAttributeValue.builder()
                                .createdAt(Instant.now())
                                .build())
                .build());

        searchCriteria = SearchCriteria.builder()
                .filters(searchFilters)
                .build();
        imageSetsMetadataSummaries =
searchMedicalImagingImageSets(medicalImagingClient,
                datastoreId, searchCriteria);
        if (imageSetsMetadataSummaries != null) {
            System.out.println("The image sets searched with BETWEEN operator
using createdAt are:\n "
                    + imageSetsMetadataSummaries);
            System.out.println();
        }
```

사용 사례 #4: DICOMSeriesInstanceUID의 EQUAL 연산자와 updatedAt의 BETWEEN 및 updatedAt 필드의 ASC 순서로 응답을 정렬합니다.

```
        Instant startDate = Instant.parse("1985-04-12T23:20:50.52Z");
        Instant endDate = Instant.now();

        searchFilters = Arrays.asList(
                SearchFilter.builder()
                        .operator(Operator.EQUAL)
                        .values(SearchByAttributeValue.builder()
```

```
                                .dicomSeriesInstanceUID(seriesInstanceUID)
                                .build())
                        .build(),
                SearchFilter.builder()
                        .operator(Operator.BETWEEN)
                        .values(

SearchByAttributeValue.builder().updatedAt(startDate).build(),

SearchByAttributeValue.builder().updatedAt(endDate).build()
                        ).build());

        Sort sort =
Sort.builder().sortOrder(SortOrder.ASC).sortField(SortField.UPDATED_AT).build();

        searchCriteria = SearchCriteria.builder()
                .filters(searchFilters)
                .sort(sort)
                .build();

        imageSetsMetadataSummaries =
searchMedicalImagingImageSets(medicalImagingClient,
                datastoreId, searchCriteria);
        if (imageSetsMetadataSummaries != null) {
            System.out.println("The image sets searched with EQUAL operator on
DICOMSeriesInstanceUID and BETWEEN on updatedAt and sort response\n" +
                    "in ASC order on updatedAt field are:\n "
                    + imageSetsMetadataSummaries);
            System.out.println();
        }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 SearchImageSets를 참조하세요.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

이미지 세트 검색을 위한 유틸리티 함수.

```
import { paginateSearchImageSets } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} datastoreId - The data store's ID.
 * @param { import('@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging').SearchFilter[] } filters -
 The search criteria filters.
 * @param { import('@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging').Sort } sort - The search
 criteria sort.
 */
export const searchImageSets = async (
  datastoreId = "xxxxxxxx",
  searchCriteria = {},
) => {
  const paginatorConfig = {
    client: medicalImagingClient,
    pageSize: 50,
  };

  const commandParams = {
    datastoreId: datastoreId,
    searchCriteria: searchCriteria,
  };

  const paginator = paginateSearchImageSets(paginatorConfig, commandParams);

  const imageSetsMetadataSummaries = [];
  for await (const page of paginator) {
    // Each page contains a list of `jobSummaries`. The list is truncated if is
 larger than `pageSize`.
    imageSetsMetadataSummaries.push(...page.imageSetsMetadataSummaries);
    console.log(page);
  }
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //         httpStatusCode: 200,
  //         requestId: 'f009ea9c-84ca-4749-b5b6-7164f00a5ada',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
```

```
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  //     },
  //     imageSetsMetadataSummaries: [
  //         {
  //             DICOMTags: [Object],
  //             createdAt: "2023-09-19T16:59:40.551Z",
  //             imageSetId: '7f75e1b5c0f40eac2b24cf712f485f50',
  //             updatedAt: "2023-09-19T16:59:40.551Z",
  //             version: 1
  //         }]
  // }

  return imageSetsMetadataSummaries;
};
```

사용 사례 #1: EQUAL 연산자.

```
  const datastoreId = "12345678901234567890123456789012";

  try {
    const searchCriteria = {
      filters: [
        {
          values: [{ DICOMPatientId: "1234567" }],
          operator: "EQUAL",
        },
      ],
    };

    await searchImageSets(datastoreId, searchCriteria);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
```

사용 사례 #2: DICOMStudyDate 및 DICOMStudyTime을 사용한 BETWEEN 연산자.

```
  const datastoreId = "12345678901234567890123456789012";

  try {
```

```
    const searchCriteria = {
      filters: [
        {
          values: [
            {
              DICOMStudyDateAndTime: {
                DICOMStudyDate: "19900101",
                DICOMStudyTime: "000000",
              },
            },
            {
              DICOMStudyDateAndTime: {
                DICOMStudyDate: "20230901",
                DICOMStudyTime: "000000",
              },
            },
          ],
          operator: "BETWEEN",
        },
      ],
    };

    await searchImageSets(datastoreId, searchCriteria);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
```

사용 사례 #3: createdAt을 사용한 BETWEEN 연산자. 시간 연구가 이전에 지속되었습니다.

```
const datastoreId = "12345678901234567890123456789012";

try {
  const searchCriteria = {
    filters: [
      {
        values: [
          { createdAt: new Date("1985-04-12T23:20:50.52Z") },
          { createdAt: new Date() },
        ],
        operator: "BETWEEN",
      },
    ],
```

```
  };

  await searchImageSets(datastoreId, searchCriteria);
} catch (err) {
  console.error(err);
}
```

사용 사례 #4: DICOMSeriesInstanceUID의 EQUAL 연산자와 updatedAt의 BETWEEN 및 updatedAt 필드의 ASC 순서로 응답을 정렬합니다.

```
const datastoreId = "12345678901234567890123456789012";

try {
  const searchCriteria = {
    filters: [
      {
        values: [
          { updatedAt: new Date("1985-04-12T23:20:50.52Z") },
          { updatedAt: new Date() },
        ],
        operator: "BETWEEN",
      },
      {
        values: [
          {
            DICOMSeriesInstanceUID:
              "1.1.123.123456.1.12.1.1234567890.1234.12345678.123",
          },
        ],
        operator: "EQUAL",
      },
    ],
    sort: {
      sortOrder: "ASC",
      sortField: "updatedAt",
    },
  };

  await searchImageSets(datastoreId, searchCriteria);
} catch (err) {
  console.error(err);
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 SearchImageSets를 참조하세요.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

이미지 세트 검색을 위한 유틸리티 함수.

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def search_image_sets(self, datastore_id, search_filter):
        """
        Search for image sets.

        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :param search_filter: The search filter.
            For example: {"filters" : [{ "operator": "EQUAL", "values":
 [{"DICOMPatientId": "3524578"}]}]}.
        :return: The list of image sets.
        """
        try:
            paginator =
 self.health_imaging_client.get_paginator("search_image_sets")
            page_iterator = paginator.paginate(
                datastoreId=datastore_id, searchCriteria=search_filter
            )
            metadata_summaries = []
            for page in page_iterator:
                metadata_summaries.extend(page["imageSetsMetadataSummaries"])
        except ClientError as err:
```

```
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't search image sets. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return metadata_summaries
```

사용 사례 #1: EQUAL 연산자.

```
        search_filter = {
            "filters": [
                {"operator": "EQUAL", "values": [{"DICOMPatientId": patient_id}]}
            ]
        }

        image_sets = self.search_image_sets(data_store_id, search_filter)
        print(f"Image sets found with EQUAL operator\n{image_sets}")
```

사용 사례 #2: DICOMStudyDate 및 DICOMStudyTime을 사용한 BETWEEN 연산자.

```
        search_filter = {
            "filters": [
                {
                    "operator": "BETWEEN",
                    "values": [
                        {
                            "DICOMStudyDateAndTime": {
                                "DICOMStudyDate": "19900101",
                                "DICOMStudyTime": "000000",
                            }
                        },
                        {
                            "DICOMStudyDateAndTime": {
                                "DICOMStudyDate": "20230101",
                                "DICOMStudyTime": "000000",
                            }
                        },
                    ],
```

```
                }
            ]
        }

        image_sets = self.search_image_sets(data_store_id, search_filter)
        print(
            f"Image sets found with BETWEEN operator using DICOMStudyDate and
 DICOMStudyTime\n{image_sets}"
        )
```

사용 사례 #3: createdAt을 사용한 BETWEEN 연산자. 시간 연구가 이전에 지속되었습니다.

```
        search_filter = {
            "filters": [
                {
                    "values": [
                        {
                            "createdAt": datetime.datetime(
                                2021, 8, 4, 14, 49, 54, 429000
                            )
                        },
                        {
                            "createdAt": datetime.datetime.now()
                            + datetime.timedelta(days=1)
                        },
                    ],
                    "operator": "BETWEEN",
                }
            ]
        }

        recent_image_sets = self.search_image_sets(data_store_id, search_filter)
        print(
            f"Image sets found with with BETWEEN operator using createdAt
 \n{recent_image_sets}"
        )
```

사용 사례 #4: DICOMSeriesInstanceUID의 EQUAL 연산자와 updatedAt의 BETWEEN 및 updatedAt 필드의 ASC 순서로 응답을 정렬합니다.

```
        search_filter = {
```

```
            "filters": [
                {
                    "values": [
                        {
                            "updatedAt": datetime.datetime(
                                2021, 8, 4, 14, 49, 54, 429000
                            )
                        },
                        {
                            "updatedAt": datetime.datetime.now()
                            + datetime.timedelta(days=1)
                        },
                    ],
                    "operator": "BETWEEN",
                },
                {
                    "values": [{"DICOMSeriesInstanceUID": series_instance_uid}],
                    "operator": "EQUAL",
                },
            ],
            "sort": {
                "sortOrder": "ASC",
                "sortField": "updatedAt",
            },
        }

        image_sets = self.search_image_sets(data_store_id, search_filter)
        print(
            "Image sets found with EQUAL operator on DICOMSeriesInstanceUID and
BETWEEN on updatedAt and"
        )
        print(f"sort response in ASC order on updatedAt field\n{image_sets}")
```

다음 코드는 MedicalImagingWrapper 객체를 인스턴스화합니다.

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 SearchImageSets를 참조하십시오.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **StartDICOMImportJob** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 StartDICOMImportJob의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 이미지 세트 및 이미지 프레임 시작하기

C++

SDK for C++

```
//! Routine which starts a HealthImaging import job.
/*!
  \param dataStoreID: The HealthImaging data store ID.
  \param inputBucketName: The name of the Amazon S3 bucket containing the DICOM
 files.
  \param inputDirectory: The directory in the S3 bucket containing the DICOM
 files.
  \param outputBucketName: The name of the S3 bucket for the output.
  \param outputDirectory: The directory in the S3 bucket to store the output.
  \param roleArn: The ARN of the IAM role with permissions for the import.
  \param importJobId: A string to receive the import job ID.
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
  */
bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::startDICOMImportJob(
        const Aws::String &dataStoreID, const Aws::String &inputBucketName,
        const Aws::String &inputDirectory, const Aws::String &outputBucketName,
        const Aws::String &outputDirectory, const Aws::String &roleArn,
        Aws::String &importJobId,
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::MedicalImaging::MedicalImagingClient medicalImagingClient(clientConfig);
    Aws::String inputURI = "s3://" + inputBucketName + "/" + inputDirectory +
 "/";
```

```
    Aws::String outputURI = "s3://" + outputBucketName + "/" + outputDirectory +
 "/";
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::StartDICOMImportJobRequest
 startDICOMImportJobRequest;
    startDICOMImportJobRequest.SetDatastoreId(dataStoreID);
    startDICOMImportJobRequest.SetDataAccessRoleArn(roleArn);
    startDICOMImportJobRequest.SetInputS3Uri(inputURI);
    startDICOMImportJobRequest.SetOutputS3Uri(outputURI);

    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::StartDICOMImportJobOutcome
 startDICOMImportJobOutcome = medicalImagingClient.StartDICOMImportJob(
            startDICOMImportJobRequest);

    if (startDICOMImportJobOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        importJobId = startDICOMImportJobOutcome.GetResult().GetJobId();
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to start DICOM import job because "
                  << startDICOMImportJobOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
    }

    return startDICOMImportJobOutcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 StartDICOMImportJob을 참조하세요.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

dicom 가져오기 작업 시작

다음 `start-dicom-import-job` 코드 예시에서는 dicom 가져오기 작업을 시작합니다.

```
aws medical-imaging start-dicom-import-job \
    --job-name "my-job" \
    --datastore-id "12345678901234567890123456789012" \
    --input-s3-uri "s3://medical-imaging-dicom-input/dicom_input/" \
    --output-s3-uri "s3://medical-imaging-output/job_output/" \
    --data-access-role-arn "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/
ImportJobDataAccessRole"
```

출력:

```
{
    "datastoreId": "12345678901234567890123456789012",
    "jobId": "09876543210987654321098765432109",
    "jobStatus": "SUBMITTED",
    "submittedAt": "2022-08-12T11:28:11.152000+00:00"
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS HealthImaging 개발자 안내서의 가져오기 작업 시작을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 StartDICOMImportJob을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

```
    public static String startDicomImportJob(MedicalImagingClient
 medicalImagingClient,
            String jobName,
            String datastoreId,
            String dataAccessRoleArn,
            String inputS3Uri,
            String outputS3Uri) {

        try {
            StartDicomImportJobRequest startDicomImportJobRequest =
 StartDicomImportJobRequest.builder()
                    .jobName(jobName)
                    .datastoreId(datastoreId)
                    .dataAccessRoleArn(dataAccessRoleArn)
                    .inputS3Uri(inputS3Uri)
                    .outputS3Uri(outputS3Uri)
                    .build();
```

```
            StartDicomImportJobResponse response =
 medicalImagingClient.startDICOMImportJob(startDicomImportJobRequest);
            return response.jobId();
        } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }

        return "";
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 StartDICOMImportJob을 참조하세요.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

```
import { StartDICOMImportJobCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} jobName - The name of the import job.
 * @param {string} datastoreId - The ID of the data store.
 * @param {string} dataAccessRoleArn - The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role
 that grants permission.
 * @param {string} inputS3Uri - The URI of the S3 bucket containing the input
 files.
 * @param {string} outputS3Uri - The URI of the S3 bucket where the output files
 are stored.
 */
export const startDicomImportJob = async (
  jobName = "test-1",
  datastoreId = "12345678901234567890123456789012",
  dataAccessRoleArn = "arn:aws:iam::xxxxxxxxxxxx:role/ImportJobDataAccessRole",
```

```
  inputS3Uri = "s3://medical-imaging-dicom-input/dicom_input/",
  outputS3Uri = "s3://medical-imaging-output/job_output/",
) => {
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new StartDICOMImportJobCommand({
      jobName: jobName,
      datastoreId: datastoreId,
      dataAccessRoleArn: dataAccessRoleArn,
      inputS3Uri: inputS3Uri,
      outputS3Uri: outputS3Uri,
    }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //         requestId: '6e81d191-d46b-4e48-a08a-cdcc7e11eb79',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  // },
  //     datastoreId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //     jobId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //     jobStatus: 'SUBMITTED',
  //     submittedAt: 2023-09-22T14:48:45.767Z
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 StartDICOMImportJob을 참조하세요.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def start_dicom_import_job(
        self, job_name, datastore_id, role_arn, input_s3_uri, output_s3_uri
    ):
        """
        Start a DICOM import job.

        :param job_name: The name of the job.
        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :param role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role to use for
 the job.
        :param input_s3_uri: The S3 bucket input prefix path containing the DICOM
 files.
        :param output_s3_uri: The S3 bucket output prefix path for the result.
        :return: The job ID.
        """
        try:
            job = self.health_imaging_client.start_dicom_import_job(
                jobName=job_name,
                datastoreId=datastore_id,
                dataAccessRoleArn=role_arn,
                inputS3Uri=input_s3_uri,
                outputS3Uri=output_s3_uri,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't start DICOM import job. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return job["jobId"]
```

다음 코드는 MedicalImagingWrapper 객체를 인스턴스화합니다.

```
client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartTranscriptionJob을 참조하십시오.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **TagResource** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 TagResource의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 데이터 저장소에 태그 지정
- 이미지 세트 태그 지정

CLI

AWS CLI

예제 1: 데이터 스토어에 태그 지정

다음 tag-resource 코드 예시에서는 데이터 스토어에 태그를 지정합니다.

```
aws medical-imaging tag-resource \
  --resource-arn "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012" \
  --tags '{"Deployment":"Development"}'
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

예시 2: 이미지 세트에 태그 지정

다음 `tag-resource` 코드 예시에서는 이미지 세트에 태그를 지정합니다.

```
aws medical-imaging tag-resource \
    --resource-arn "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012/
imageset/18f88ac7870584f58d56256646b4d92b" \
    --tags '{"Deployment":"Development"}'
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS HealthImaging 개발자 안내서의 HealthImaging을 사용하여 리소스 태그 지정AWS 을 참조하세요 HealthImaging.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 TagResource를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

```
    public static void tagMedicalImagingResource(MedicalImagingClient
 medicalImagingClient,
            String resourceArn,
            Map<String, String> tags) {
        try {
            TagResourceRequest tagResourceRequest = TagResourceRequest.builder()
                    .resourceArn(resourceArn)
                    .tags(tags)
                    .build();

            medicalImagingClient.tagResource(tagResourceRequest);

            System.out.println("Tags have been added to the resource.");
        } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 TagResource를 참조하세요.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

```
import { TagResourceCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} resourceArn - The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the data
 store or image set.
 * @param {Record<string,string>} tags - The tags to add to the resource as JSON.
 *                      - For example: {"Deployment" : "Development"}
 */
export const tagResource = async (
  resourceArn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-east-1:xxxxxx:datastore/xxxxx/
imageset/xxx",
  tags = {},
) => {
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new TagResourceCommand({ resourceArn: resourceArn, tags: tags }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //       httpStatusCode: 204,
  //        requestId: '8a6de9a3-ec8e-47ef-8643-473518b19d45',
  //        extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //        cfId: undefined,
  //        attempts: 1,
  //        totalRetryDelay: 0
  //    }
  // }

  return response;
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 TagResource를 참조하세요.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def tag_resource(self, resource_arn, tags):
        """
        Tag a resource.

        :param resource_arn: The ARN of the resource.
        :param tags: The tags to apply.
        """
        try:
            self.health_imaging_client.tag_resource(resourceArn=resource_arn,
 tags=tags)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't tag resource. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

다음 코드는 MedicalImagingWrapper 객체를 인스턴스화합니다.

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 TagResource를 참조하십시오.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`UntagResource`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `UntagResource`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 데이터 저장소에 태그 지정
- 이미지 세트 태그 지정

CLI

AWS CLI

예제 1: 데이터 스토어의 태그 해제

다음 `untag-resource` 코드 예시에서는 데이터 스토어의 태그를 해제합니다.

```
aws medical-imaging untag-resource \
    --resource-arn "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012" \
    --tag-keys '["Deployment"]'
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

예시 2: 이미지 세트의 태그 해제

다음 `untag-resource` 코드 예시에서는 이미지 세트의 태그를 해제합니다.

```
aws medical-imaging untag-resource \
    --resource-arn "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012/
imageset/18f88ac7870584f58d56256646b4d92b" \
```

```
    --tag-keys '["Deployment"]'
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS HealthImaging 개발자 안내서의 HealthImaging을 사용하여 리소스 태그 지정AWS 을 참조하세요 HealthImaging.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI Command Reference의 UntagResource를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

```
   public static void untagMedicalImagingResource(MedicalImagingClient
medicalImagingClient,
           String resourceArn,
           Collection<String> tagKeys) {
       try {
           UntagResourceRequest untagResourceRequest =
UntagResourceRequest.builder()
                   .resourceArn(resourceArn)
                   .tagKeys(tagKeys)
                   .build();

           medicalImagingClient.untagResource(untagResourceRequest);

           System.out.println("Tags have been removed from the resource.");
       } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 UntagResource를 참조하세요.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

```
import { UntagResourceCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} resourceArn - The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the data
 store or image set.
 * @param {string[]} tagKeys - The keys of the tags to remove.
 */
export const untagResource = async (
  resourceArn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-east-1:xxxxxx:datastore/xxxxx/
imageset/xxx",
  tagKeys = [],
) => {
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new UntagResourceCommand({ resourceArn: resourceArn, tagKeys: tagKeys }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //        httpStatusCode: 204,
  //         requestId: '8a6de9a3-ec8e-47ef-8643-473518b19d45',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  //    }
  // }

  return response;
};
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 UntagResource를 참조하세요.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def untag_resource(self, resource_arn, tag_keys):
        """
        Untag a resource.

        :param resource_arn: The ARN of the resource.
        :param tag_keys: The tag keys to remove.
        """
        try:
            self.health_imaging_client.untag_resource(
                resourceArn=resource_arn, tagKeys=tag_keys
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't untag resource. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

다음 코드는 MedicalImagingWrapper 객체를 인스턴스화합니다.

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 UntagResource를 참조하십시오.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **UpdateImageSetMetadata** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 UpdateImageSetMetadata의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예시 1: 이미지 세트 메타데이터에 속성을 삽입하거나 업데이트

다음 update-image-set-metadata 예시에서는 이미지 세트 메타데이터의 속성을 삽입하거나 업데이트합니다.

```
aws medical-imaging update-image-set-metadata \
    --datastore-id 12345678901234567890123456789012 \
    --image-set-id ea92b0d8838c72a3f25d00d13616f87e \
    --latest-version-id 1 \
    --cli-binary-format raw-in-base64-out \
    --update-image-set-metadata-updates file://metadata-updates.json
```

metadata-updates.json의 콘텐츠

```
{
    "DICOMUpdates": {
        "updatableAttributes": "{\"SchemaVersion\":1.1,\"Patient\":{\"DICOM\":
{\"PatientName\":\"MX^MX\"}}}"
    }
}
```

출력:

```
{
    "latestVersionId": "2",
    "imageSetWorkflowStatus": "UPDATING",
    "updatedAt": 1680042257.908,
    "imageSetId": "ea92b0d8838c72a3f25d00d13616f87e",
    "imageSetState": "LOCKED",
    "createdAt": 1680027126.436,
    "datastoreId": "12345678901234567890123456789012"
}
```

예시 2: 이미지 세트 메타데이터에서 속성 제거

다음 update-image-set-metadata 예시에서는 이미지 세트 메타데이터에서 속성을 제거합니다.

```
aws medical-imaging update-image-set-metadata \
    --datastore-id 12345678901234567890123456789012 \
    --image-set-id ea92b0d8838c72a3f25d00d13616f87e \
    --latest-version-id 1 \
    --cli-binary-format raw-in-base64-out \
    --update-image-set-metadata-updates file://metadata-updates.json
```

metadata-updates.json의 콘텐츠

```
{
    "DICOMUpdates": {
        "removableAttributes": "{\"SchemaVersion\":1.1,\"Study\":{\"DICOM\":
{\"StudyDescription\":\"CHEST\"}}}"
    }
}
```

출력:

```
{
    "latestVersionId": "2",
    "imageSetWorkflowStatus": "UPDATING",
    "updatedAt": 1680042257.908,
    "imageSetId": "ea92b0d8838c72a3f25d00d13616f87e",
    "imageSetState": "LOCKED",
    "createdAt": 1680027126.436,
    "datastoreId": "12345678901234567890123456789012"
}
```

예시 3: 이미지 세트 메타데이터에서 인스턴스 제거

다음 update-image-set-metadata 예시에서는 이미지 세트 메타데이터에서 인스턴스를 제거합니다.

```
aws medical-imaging update-image-set-metadata \
    --datastore-id 12345678901234567890123456789012 \
    --image-set-id ea92b0d8838c72a3f25d00d13616f87e \
    --latest-version-id 1 \
    --cli-binary-format raw-in-base64-out \
```

```
    --update-image-set-metadata-updates file://metadata-updates.json
```

metadata-updates.json의 콘텐츠

```
{
    "DICOMUpdates": {
        "removableAttributes": "{\"SchemaVersion\": 1.1,\"Study\": {\"Series
\": {\"1.1.1.1.1.1.12345.123456789012.123.12345678901234.1\": {\"Instances\":
 {\"1.1.1.1.1.1.12345.123456789012.123.12345678901234.1\": {}}}}}}"
    }
}
```

출력:

```
{
    "latestVersionId": "2",
    "imageSetWorkflowStatus": "UPDATING",
    "updatedAt": 1680042257.908,
    "imageSetId": "ea92b0d8838c72a3f25d00d13616f87e",
    "imageSetState": "LOCKED",
    "createdAt": 1680027126.436,
    "datastoreId": "12345678901234567890123456789012"
}
```

예시 4: 이미지 세트를 이전 버전으로 되돌리기

다음 update-image-set-metadata 예시에서는 이미지 세트를 이전 버전으로 되돌리는 방법을 보여줍니다. CopyImageSet 및 UpdateImageSetMetadata 작업은 새 버전의 이미지 세트를 생성합니다.

```
aws medical-imaging update-image-set-metadata \
    --datastore-id 12345678901234567890123456789012 \
    --image-set-id 53d5fdb05ca4d46ac7ca64b06545c66e \
    --latest-version-id 3 \
    --cli-binary-format raw-in-base64-out \
    --update-image-set-metadata-updates '{"revertToVersionId": "1"}'
```

출력:

```
{
```

```
    "datastoreId": "12345678901234567890123456789012",
    "imageSetId": "53d5fdb05ca4d46ac7ca64b06545c66e",
    "latestVersionId": "4",
    "imageSetState": "LOCKED",
    "imageSetWorkflowStatus": "UPDATING",
    "createdAt": 1680027126.436,
    "updatedAt": 1680042257.908
}
```

예시 5: 인스턴스에 프라이빗 DICOM 데이터 요소 추가

다음 `update-image-set-metadata` 예시에서는 이미지 세트 내 지정된 인스턴스에 프라이빗 요소를 추가하는 방법을 보여줍니다. DICOM 표준은 표준 데이터 요소에 포함할 수 없는 정보를 통신하기 위한 프라이빗 데이터 요소를 허용합니다. UpdateImageSetMetadata 작업을 사용하여 프라이빗 데이터 요소를 생성, 업데이트 및 삭제할 수 있습니다.

```
aws medical-imaging update-image-set-metadata \
    --datastore-id 12345678901234567890123456789012 \
    --image-set-id 53d5fdb05ca4d46ac7ca64b06545c66e \
    --latest-version-id 1 \
    --cli-binary-format raw-in-base64-out \
    --force \
    --update-image-set-metadata-updates file://metadata-updates.json
```

`metadata-updates.json`의 콘텐츠

```
{
    "DICOMUpdates": {
        "updatableAttributes": "{\"SchemaVersion\": 1.1,\"Study\": {\"Series
\": {\"1.1.1.1.1.1.12345.123456789012.123.12345678901234.1\": {\"Instances
\": {\"1.1.1.1.1.1.12345.123456789012.123.12345678901234.1\": {\"DICOM\":
 {\"001910F9\": \"97\"},\"DICOMVRs\": {\"001910F9\": \"DS\"}}}}}}"
    }
}
```

출력:

```
{
    "latestVersionId": "2",
    "imageSetWorkflowStatus": "UPDATING",
    "updatedAt": 1680042257.908,
```

```
    "imageSetId": "53d5fdb05ca4d46ac7ca64b06545c66e",
    "imageSetState": "LOCKED",
    "createdAt": 1680027126.436,
    "datastoreId": "12345678901234567890123456789012"
}
```

예시 6: 프라이빗 DICOM 데이터 요소를 인스턴스로 업데이트

다음 `update-image-set-metadata` 예시에서는 이미지 세트 내 인스턴스에 속하는 프라이빗 데이터 요소의 값을 업데이트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
aws medical-imaging update-image-set-metadata \
    --datastore-id 12345678901234567890123456789012 \
    --image-set-id 53d5fdb05ca4d46ac7ca64b06545c66e \
    --latest-version-id 1 \
    --cli-binary-format raw-in-base64-out \
    --force \
    --update-image-set-metadata-updates file://metadata-updates.json
```

`metadata-updates.json`의 콘텐츠

```
{
    "DICOMUpdates": {
        "updatableAttributes": "{\"SchemaVersion\": 1.1,\"Study\": {\"Series
\": {\"1.1.1.1.1.1.12345.123456789012.123.12345678901234.1\": {\"Instances
\": {\"1.1.1.1.1.1.12345.123456789012.123.12345678901234.1\": {\"DICOM\":
 {\"00091001\": \"GE_GENESIS_DD\"}}}}}}"
    }
}
```

출력:

```
{
    "latestVersionId": "2",
    "imageSetWorkflowStatus": "UPDATING",
    "updatedAt": 1680042257.908,
    "imageSetId": "53d5fdb05ca4d46ac7ca64b06545c66e",
    "imageSetState": "LOCKED",
    "createdAt": 1680027126.436,
    "datastoreId": "12345678901234567890123456789012"
}
```

예시 7: SOPInstanceUID를 강제 파라미터로 업데이트

다음 `update-image-set-metadata` 예시에서는 강제 파라미터를 사용하여 DICOM 메타데이터 제약 조건을 재정의하여 SOPInstanceUID를 업데이트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
aws medical-imaging update-image-set-metadata \
        --datastore-id 12345678901234567890123456789012 \
        --image-set-id 53d5fdb05ca4d46ac7ca64b06545c66e \
        --latest-version-id 1 \
        --cli-binary-format raw-in-base64-out \
        --force \
        --update-image-set-metadata-updates file://metadata-updates.json
```

`metadata-updates.json`의 콘텐츠

```
{
    "DICOMUpdates": {
        "updatableAttributes": "{\"SchemaVersion\":1.1,\"Study\":{\"Series
\":{\"1.3.6.1.4.1.5962.99.1.3633258862.2104868982.1369432891697.3656.0\":
{\"Instances\":
{\"1.3.6.1.4.1.5962.99.1.3633258862.2104868982.1369432891697.3659.0\":{\"DICOM\":
{\"SOPInstanceUID\":
\"1.3.6.1.4.1.5962.99.1.3633258862.2104868982.1369432891697.3659.9\"}}}}}}}"
    }
}
```

출력:

```
{
    "latestVersionId": "2",
    "imageSetWorkflowStatus": "UPDATING",
    "updatedAt": 1680042257.908,
    "imageSetId": "53d5fdb05ca4d46ac7ca64b06545c66e",
    "imageSetState": "LOCKED",
    "createdAt": 1680027126.436,
    "datastoreId": "12345678901234567890123456789012"
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS HealthImaging 개발자 안내서의 이미지 세트 메타데이터 업데이트를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 UpdateImageSetMetadata를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

```
   /**
    * Update the metadata of an AWS HealthImaging image set.
    *
    * @param medicalImagingClient - The AWS HealthImaging client object.
    * @param datastoreId          - The datastore ID.
    * @param imageSetId           - The image set ID.
    * @param versionId            - The version ID.
    * @param metadataUpdates      - A MetadataUpdates object containing the
updates.
    * @param force                - The force flag.
    * @throws MedicalImagingException - Base exception for all service
exceptions thrown by AWS HealthImaging.
    */
   public static void updateMedicalImageSetMetadata(MedicalImagingClient
medicalImagingClient,
                                                    String datastoreId,
                                                    String imageSetId,
                                                    String versionId,
                                                    MetadataUpdates
metadataUpdates,
                                                    boolean force) {
       try {
           UpdateImageSetMetadataRequest updateImageSetMetadataRequest =
UpdateImageSetMetadataRequest
                   .builder()
                   .datastoreId(datastoreId)
                   .imageSetId(imageSetId)
                   .latestVersionId(versionId)
                   .updateImageSetMetadataUpdates(metadataUpdates)
                   .force(force)
                   .build();

           UpdateImageSetMetadataResponse response =
medicalImagingClient.updateImageSetMetadata(updateImageSetMetadataRequest);

           System.out.println("The image set metadata was updated" + response);
       } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           throw e;
```

```
        }
    }
```

사용 사례 #1: 속성을 삽입하거나 업데이트합니다.

```
                final String insertAttributes = """
                        {
                          "SchemaVersion": 1.1,
                          "Study": {
                            "DICOM": {
                              "StudyDescription": "CT CHEST"
                            }
                          }
                        }
                        """;
                MetadataUpdates metadataInsertUpdates = MetadataUpdates.builder()
                        .dicomUpdates(DICOMUpdates.builder()
                                .updatableAttributes(SdkBytes.fromByteBuffer(
                                        ByteBuffer.wrap(insertAttributes

.getBytes(StandardCharsets.UTF_8))))
                                .build())
                        .build();

                updateMedicalImageSetMetadata(medicalImagingClient, datastoreId,
imagesetId,
                        versionid, metadataInsertUpdates, force);
```

사용 사례 #2: 속성을 제거합니다.

```
                final String removeAttributes = """
                        {
                          "SchemaVersion": 1.1,
                          "Study": {
                            "DICOM": {
                              "StudyDescription": "CT CHEST"
                            }
                          }
                        }
                        """;
                MetadataUpdates metadataRemoveUpdates = MetadataUpdates.builder()
```

```
                        .dicomUpdates(DICOMUpdates.builder()
                                .removableAttributes(SdkBytes.fromByteBuffer(
                                        ByteBuffer.wrap(removeAttributes

.getBytes(StandardCharsets.UTF_8))))
                                .build())
                        .build();

                updateMedicalImageSetMetadata(medicalImagingClient, datastoreId,
imagesetId,
                        versionid, metadataRemoveUpdates, force);
```

사용 사례 #3: 인스턴스를 제거합니다.

```
                final String removeInstance = """
                        {
                          "SchemaVersion": 1.1,
                          "Study": {
                            "Series": {

"1.1.1.1.1.1.12345.123456789012.123.12345678901234.1": {
                                "Instances": {

"1.1.1.1.1.1.12345.123456789012.123.12345678901234.1": {}
                                }
                              }
                            }
                          }
                        }
                        """;
                MetadataUpdates metadataRemoveUpdates = MetadataUpdates.builder()
                        .dicomUpdates(DICOMUpdates.builder()
                                .removableAttributes(SdkBytes.fromByteBuffer(
                                        ByteBuffer.wrap(removeInstance

.getBytes(StandardCharsets.UTF_8))))
                                .build())
                        .build();

                updateMedicalImageSetMetadata(medicalImagingClient, datastoreId,
imagesetId,
                        versionid, metadataRemoveUpdates, force);
```

사용 사례 #4: 이전 버전으로 되돌립니다.

```
                // In this case, revert to previous version.
                String revertVersionId =
 Integer.toString(Integer.parseInt(versionid) - 1);
                MetadataUpdates metadataRemoveUpdates = MetadataUpdates.builder()
                        .revertToVersionId(revertVersionId)
                        .build();
                updateMedicalImageSetMetadata(medicalImagingClient, datastoreId,
 imagesetId,
                        versionid, metadataRemoveUpdates, force);
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 UpdateImageSetMetadata를 참조하세요.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

```
import { UpdateImageSetMetadataCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} datastoreId - The ID of the HealthImaging data store.
 * @param {string} imageSetId - The ID of the HealthImaging image set.
 * @param {string} latestVersionId - The ID of the HealthImaging image set
 version.
 * @param {{}} updateMetadata - The metadata to update.
 * @param {boolean} force - Force the update.
 */
export const updateImageSetMetadata = async (
  datastoreId = "xxxxxxxxxx",
  imageSetId = "xxxxxxxxxx",
```

```
  latestVersionId = "1",
  updateMetadata = "{}",
  force = false,
) => {
  try {
    const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
      new UpdateImageSetMetadataCommand({
        datastoreId: datastoreId,
        imageSetId: imageSetId,
        latestVersionId: latestVersionId,
        updateImageSetMetadataUpdates: updateMetadata,
        force: force,
      }),
    );
    console.log(response);
    // {
    //     '$metadata': {
    //     httpStatusCode: 200,
    //         requestId: '7966e869-e311-4bff-92ec-56a61d3003ea',
    //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
    //         cfId: undefined,
    //         attempts: 1,
    //         totalRetryDelay: 0
    // },
    //     createdAt: 2023-09-22T14:49:26.427Z,
    //     datastoreId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
    //     imageSetId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
    //     imageSetState: 'LOCKED',
    //     imageSetWorkflowStatus: 'UPDATING',
    //     latestVersionId: '4',
    //     updatedAt: 2023-09-27T19:41:43.494Z
    // }
    return response;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

사용 사례 #1: 속성을 삽입 또는 업데이트하고 강제로 업데이트합니다.

```
    const insertAttributes = JSON.stringify({
      SchemaVersion: 1.1,
```

```
    Study: {
      DICOM: {
        StudyDescription: "CT CHEST",
      },
    },
  });

  const updateMetadata = {
    DICOMUpdates: {
      updatableAttributes: new TextEncoder().encode(insertAttributes),
    },
  };

  await updateImageSetMetadata(
    datastoreID,
    imageSetID,
    versionID,
    updateMetadata,
    true,
  );
```

사용 사례 #2: 속성을 제거합니다.

```
  // Attribute key and value must match the existing attribute.
  const remove_attribute = JSON.stringify({
    SchemaVersion: 1.1,
    Study: {
      DICOM: {
        StudyDescription: "CT CHEST",
      },
    },
  });

  const updateMetadata = {
    DICOMUpdates: {
      removableAttributes: new TextEncoder().encode(remove_attribute),
    },
  };

  await updateImageSetMetadata(
    datastoreID,
    imageSetID,
```

```
    versionID,
    updateMetadata,
  );
```

사용 사례 #3: 인스턴스를 제거합니다.

```
  const remove_instance = JSON.stringify({
    SchemaVersion: 1.1,
    Study: {
      Series: {
        "1.1.1.1.1.1.12345.123456789012.123.12345678901234.1": {
          Instances: {
            "1.1.1.1.1.1.12345.123456789012.123.12345678901234.1": {},
          },
        },
      },
    },
  });

  const updateMetadata = {
    DICOMUpdates: {
      removableAttributes: new TextEncoder().encode(remove_instance),
    },
  };

  await updateImageSetMetadata(
    datastoreID,
    imageSetID,
    versionID,
    updateMetadata,
  );
```

사용 사례 #4: 이전 버전으로 되돌립니다.

```
  const updateMetadata = {
    revertToVersionId: "1",
  };

  await updateImageSetMetadata(
    datastoreID,
    imageSetID,
```

```
      versionID,
      updateMetadata,
    );
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 UpdateImageSetMetadata를 참조하세요.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def update_image_set_metadata(
        self, datastore_id, image_set_id, version_id, metadata, force=False
    ):
        """
        Update the metadata of an image set.

        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :param image_set_id: The ID of the image set.
        :param version_id: The ID of the image set version.
        :param metadata: The image set metadata as a dictionary.
            For example {"DICOMUpdates": {"updatableAttributes":
            "{\"SchemaVersion\":1.1,\"Patient\":{\"DICOM\":{\"PatientName\":
\"Garcia^Gloria\"}}}"}}
        :param: force: Force the update.
        :return: The updated image set metadata.
        """
        try:
            updated_metadata =
 self.health_imaging_client.update_image_set_metadata(
```

```
                imageSetId=image_set_id,
                datastoreId=datastore_id,
                latestVersionId=version_id,
                updateImageSetMetadataUpdates=metadata,
                force=force,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update image set metadata. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return updated_metadata
```

다음 코드는 MedicalImagingWrapper 객체를 인스턴스화합니다.

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

사용 사례 #1: 속성을 삽입하거나 업데이트합니다.

```
            attributes = """{
                    "SchemaVersion": 1.1,
                    "Study": {
                        "DICOM": {
                            "StudyDescription": "CT CHEST"
                        }
                    }
                }"""
            metadata = {"DICOMUpdates": {"updatableAttributes": attributes}}

            self.update_image_set_metadata(
                data_store_id, image_set_id, version_id, metadata, force
            )
```

사용 사례 #2: 속성을 제거합니다.

```
            # Attribute key and value must match the existing attribute.
            attributes = """{
                    "SchemaVersion": 1.1,
                    "Study": {
                        "DICOM": {
                            "StudyDescription": "CT CHEST"
                        }
                    }
                }"""
            metadata = {"DICOMUpdates": {"removableAttributes": attributes}}

            self.update_image_set_metadata(
                data_store_id, image_set_id, version_id, metadata, force
            )
```

사용 사례 #3: 인스턴스를 제거합니다.

```
            attributes = """{
                    "SchemaVersion": 1.1,
                    "Study": {
                        "Series": {

"1.1.1.1.1.1.12345.123456789012.123.12345678901234.1": {
                                "Instances": {

"1.1.1.1.1.1.12345.123456789012.123.12345678901234.1": {}
                                }
                            }
                        }
                    }
                }"""
            metadata = {"DICOMUpdates": {"removableAttributes": attributes}}

            self.update_image_set_metadata(
                data_store_id, image_set_id, version_id, metadata, force
            )
```

사용 사례 #4: 이전 버전으로 되돌립니다.

```
            metadata = {"revertToVersionId": "1"}

            self.update_image_set_metadata(
                data_store_id, image_set_id, version_id, metadata, force
            )
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 UpdateImageSetMetadata을 참조하십시오.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

AWS SDKs를 사용한 HealthImaging 시나리오

다음 코드 예제에서는 HealthImaging AWS SDKs에서 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이러한 시나리오에서는 HealthImaging 내에서 여러 함수를 호출하거나 다른 함수와 결합하여 특정 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS 서비스. 각 시나리오에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시나리오는 컨텍스트에 맞는 서비스 작업을 이해하는 데 도움이 되도록 중급 수준의 경험을 대상으로 합니다.

예시

- AWS SDK를 사용하여 HealthImaging 이미지 세트 및 이미지 프레임 시작하기
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 HealthImaging 데이터 스토어에 태그 지정
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 HealthImaging 이미지 세트에 태그 지정

AWS SDK를 사용하여 HealthImaging 이미지 세트 및 이미지 프레임 시작하기

다음 코드 예제에서는 HealthImaging에서 DICOM 파일을 가져오고 이미지 프레임을 다운로드하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

구현은 명령줄 애플리케이션으로 구성됩니다.

- DICOM 가져오기의 리소스를 설정합니다.
- 데이터 스토어로 DICOM 파일을 가져옵니다.
- 가져오기 작업의 이미지 세트 ID를 검색합니다.
- 이미지 세트의 이미지 프레임 ID를 검색합니다.
- 이미지 프레임을 다운로드, 디코딩 및 확인합니다.
- 리소스를 정리합니다.

C++

SDK for C++

필요한 리소스를 사용하여 CloudFormation 스택을 생성합니다.

```
   Aws::String inputBucketName;
   Aws::String outputBucketName;
   Aws::String dataStoreId;
   Aws::String roleArn;
   Aws::String stackName;

   if (askYesNoQuestion(
           "Would you like to let this workflow create the resources for you?
(y/n) ")) {
       stackName = askQuestion(
               "Enter a name for the AWS CloudFormation stack to create. ");
       Aws::String dataStoreName = askQuestion(
               "Enter a name for the HealthImaging datastore to create. ");

       Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::String> outputs = createCloudFormationStack(
               stackName,
               dataStoreName,
               clientConfiguration);

       if (!retrieveOutputs(outputs, dataStoreId, inputBucketName,
outputBucketName,
                            roleArn)) {
           return false;
       }

       std::cout << "The following resources have been created." << std::endl;
       std::cout << "A HealthImaging datastore with ID: " << dataStoreId << "."
                 << std::endl;
```

```
        std::cout << "An Amazon S3 input bucket named: " << inputBucketName <<
"."
                  << std::endl;
        std::cout << "An Amazon S3 output bucket named: " << outputBucketName <<
"."
                  << std::endl;
        std::cout << "An IAM role with the ARN: " << roleArn << "." << std::endl;
        askQuestion("Enter return to continue.", alwaysTrueTest);
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "You have chosen to use preexisting resources:" <<
std::endl;
        dataStoreId = askQuestion(
                "Enter the data store ID of the HealthImaging datastore you wish
to use: ");
        inputBucketName = askQuestion(
                "Enter the name of the S3 input bucket you wish to use: ");
        outputBucketName = askQuestion(
                "Enter the name of the S3 output bucket you wish to use: ");
        roleArn = askQuestion(
                "Enter the ARN for the IAM role with the proper permissions to
import a DICOM series: ");
    }
```

Amazon S3 가져오기 버킷에 DICOM 파일을 복사합니다.

```
    std::cout
            << "This workflow uses DICOM files from the National Cancer Institute
Imaging Data\n"
            << "Commons (IDC) Collections." << std::endl;
    std::cout << "Here is the link to their website." << std::endl;
    std::cout << "https://registry.opendata.aws/nci-imaging-data-commons/" <<
std::endl;
    std::cout << "We will use DICOM files stored in an S3 bucket managed by the
IDC."
              << std::endl;
    std::cout
            << "First one of the DICOM folders in the IDC collection must be
copied to your\n"
               "input S3 bucket."
            << std::endl;
    std::cout << "You have the choice of one of the following "
```

```
              << IDC_ImageChoices.size() << " folders to copy." << std::endl;

    int index = 1;
    for (auto &idcChoice: IDC_ImageChoices) {
        std::cout << index << " - " << idcChoice.mDescription << std::endl;
        index++;
    }
    int choice = askQuestionForIntRange("Choose DICOM files to import: ", 1, 4);

    Aws::String fromDirectory = IDC_ImageChoices[choice - 1].mDirectory;
    Aws::String inputDirectory = "input";

    std::cout << "The files in the directory '" << fromDirectory << "' in the
 bucket '"
              << IDC_S3_BucketName << "' will be copied " << std::endl;
    std::cout << "to the folder '" << inputDirectory << "/" << fromDirectory
              << "' in the bucket '" << inputBucketName << "'." << std::endl;
    askQuestion("Enter return to start the copy.", alwaysTrueTest);

    if (!AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::copySeriesBetweenBuckets(
            IDC_S3_BucketName,
            fromDirectory,
            inputBucketName,
            inputDirectory, clientConfiguration)) {
        std::cerr << "This workflow will exit because of an error." << std::endl;
        cleanup(stackName, dataStoreId, clientConfiguration);
        return false;
    }
```

Amazon S3 데이터 스토어로 DICOM 파일을 가져옵니다.

```
bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::startDicomImport(const Aws::String &dataStoreID,
                                               const Aws::String
 &inputBucketName,
                                               const Aws::String &inputDirectory,
                                               const Aws::String
 &outputBucketName,
                                               const Aws::String
 &outputDirectory,
                                               const Aws::String &roleArn,
                                               Aws::String &importJobId,
```

```
                                                const
 Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    bool result = false;
    if (startDICOMImportJob(dataStoreID, inputBucketName, inputDirectory,
                            outputBucketName, outputDirectory, roleArn,
 importJobId,
                            clientConfiguration)) {
        std::cout << "DICOM import job started with job ID " << importJobId <<
 "."
                  << std::endl;
        result = waitImportJobCompleted(dataStoreID, importJobId,
 clientConfiguration);
        if (result) {
            std::cout << "DICOM import job completed." << std::endl;

        }
    }

    return result;
}

//! Routine which starts a HealthImaging import job.
/*!
  \param dataStoreID: The HealthImaging data store ID.
  \param inputBucketName: The name of the Amazon S3 bucket containing the DICOM
 files.
  \param inputDirectory: The directory in the S3 bucket containing the DICOM
 files.
  \param outputBucketName: The name of the S3 bucket for the output.
  \param outputDirectory: The directory in the S3 bucket to store the output.
  \param roleArn: The ARN of the IAM role with permissions for the import.
  \param importJobId: A string to receive the import job ID.
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
  */
bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::startDICOMImportJob(
        const Aws::String &dataStoreID, const Aws::String &inputBucketName,
        const Aws::String &inputDirectory, const Aws::String &outputBucketName,
        const Aws::String &outputDirectory, const Aws::String &roleArn,
        Aws::String &importJobId,
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::MedicalImaging::MedicalImagingClient medicalImagingClient(clientConfig);
    Aws::String inputURI = "s3://" + inputBucketName + "/" + inputDirectory +
 "/";
```

```
    Aws::String outputURI = "s3://" + outputBucketName + "/" + outputDirectory +
 "/";
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::StartDICOMImportJobRequest
 startDICOMImportJobRequest;
    startDICOMImportJobRequest.SetDatastoreId(dataStoreID);
    startDICOMImportJobRequest.SetDataAccessRoleArn(roleArn);
    startDICOMImportJobRequest.SetInputS3Uri(inputURI);
    startDICOMImportJobRequest.SetOutputS3Uri(outputURI);

    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::StartDICOMImportJobOutcome
 startDICOMImportJobOutcome = medicalImagingClient.StartDICOMImportJob(
            startDICOMImportJobRequest);

    if (startDICOMImportJobOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        importJobId = startDICOMImportJobOutcome.GetResult().GetJobId();
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to start DICOM import job because "
                  << startDICOMImportJobOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
    }

    return startDICOMImportJobOutcome.IsSuccess();
}


//! Routine which waits for a DICOM import job to complete.
/*!
 * @param dataStoreID: The HealthImaging data store ID.
 * @param importJobId: The import job ID.
 * @param clientConfiguration : Aws client configuration.
 * @return  bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::waitImportJobCompleted(const Aws::String
 &datastoreID,
                                                      const Aws::String
 &importJobId,
                                                      const
 Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {

    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::JobStatus jobStatus =
 Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::JobStatus::IN_PROGRESS;
    while (jobStatus == Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::JobStatus::IN_PROGRESS) {
        std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
```

```
        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetDICOMImportJobOutcome
 getDicomImportJobOutcome = getDICOMImportJob(
                datastoreID, importJobId,
                clientConfiguration);

        if (getDicomImportJobOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
            jobStatus =
 getDicomImportJobOutcome.GetResult().GetJobProperties().GetJobStatus();

            std::cout << "DICOM import job status: " <<

 Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::JobStatusMapper::GetNameForJobStatus(
                              jobStatus) << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Failed to get import job status because "
                      << getDicomImportJobOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    return jobStatus == Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::JobStatus::COMPLETED;
}

//! Routine which gets a HealthImaging DICOM import job's properties.
/*!
  \param dataStoreID: The HealthImaging data store ID.
  \param importJobID: The DICOM import job ID
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return GetDICOMImportJobOutcome: The import job outcome.
*/
Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetDICOMImportJobOutcome
AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::getDICOMImportJob(const Aws::String &dataStoreID,
                                           const Aws::String &importJobID,
                                           const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::MedicalImaging::MedicalImagingClient client(clientConfig);
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetDICOMImportJobRequest request;
    request.SetDatastoreId(dataStoreID);
    request.SetJobId(importJobID);
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetDICOMImportJobOutcome outcome =
 client.GetDICOMImportJob(
```

```
            request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "GetDICOMImportJob error: "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome;
}
```

DICOM 가져오기 작업으로 생성된 이미지 세트를 가져옵니다.

```
bool
AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::getImageSetsForDicomImportJob(const Aws::String
 &datastoreID,
                                                        const Aws::String
 &importJobId,
                                                        Aws::Vector<Aws::String>
 &imageSets,
                                                        const
 Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetDICOMImportJobOutcome getDicomImportJobOutcome
 = getDICOMImportJob(
            datastoreID, importJobId, clientConfiguration);
    bool result = false;
    if (getDicomImportJobOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        auto outputURI =
 getDicomImportJobOutcome.GetResult().GetJobProperties().GetOutputS3Uri();
        Aws::Http::URI uri(outputURI);
        const Aws::String &bucket = uri.GetAuthority();
        Aws::String key = uri.GetPath();

        Aws::S3::S3Client s3Client(clientConfiguration);
        Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectRequest objectRequest;
        objectRequest.SetBucket(bucket);
        objectRequest.SetKey(key + "/" + IMPORT_JOB_MANIFEST_FILE_NAME);

        auto getObjectOutcome = s3Client.GetObject(objectRequest);
        if (getObjectOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
            auto &data = getObjectOutcome.GetResult().GetBody();

            std::stringstream stringStream;
            stringStream << data.rdbuf();
```

```
            try {
                // Use JMESPath to extract the image set IDs.
                // https://jmespath.org/specification.html
                std::string jmesPathExpression =
 "jobSummary.imageSetsSummary[].imageSetId";
                jsoncons::json doc = jsoncons::json::parse(stringStream.str());

                jsoncons::json imageSetsJson = jsoncons::jmespath::search(doc,

 jmesPathExpression);\
                for (auto &imageSet: imageSetsJson.array_range()) {
                    imageSets.push_back(imageSet.as_string());
                }

                result = true;
            }
            catch (const std::exception &e) {
                std::cerr << e.what() << '\n';
            }

        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Failed to get object because "
                      << getObjectOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        }

    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to get import job status because "
                  << getDicomImportJobOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
    }

    return result;
}
```

이미지 세트의 이미지 프레임 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::getImageFramesForImageSet(const Aws::String
 &dataStoreID,
```

```
                                                        const Aws::String
&imageSetID,
                                                        const Aws::String
&outDirectory,

Aws::Vector<ImageFrameInfo> &imageFrames,
                                                        const
Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
   Aws::String fileName = outDirectory + "/" + imageSetID +
"_metadata.json.gzip";
   bool result = false;
   if (getImageSetMetadata(dataStoreID, imageSetID, "", // Empty string for
version ID.
                           fileName, clientConfiguration)) {
       try {
           std::string metadataGZip;
           {
               std::ifstream inFileStream(fileName.c_str(), std::ios::binary);
               if (!inFileStream) {
                   throw std::runtime_error("Failed to open file " + fileName);
               }

               std::stringstream stringStream;
               stringStream << inFileStream.rdbuf();
               metadataGZip = stringStream.str();
           }
           std::string metadataJson = gzip::decompress(metadataGZip.data(),
                                                        metadataGZip.size());
           // Use JMESPath to extract the image set IDs.
           // https://jmespath.org/specification.html
           jsoncons::json doc = jsoncons::json::parse(metadataJson);
           std::string jmesPathExpression = "Study.Series.*.Instances[].*[]";
           jsoncons::json instances = jsoncons::jmespath::search(doc,

jmesPathExpression);
           for (auto &instance: instances.array_range()) {
               jmesPathExpression = "DICOM.RescaleSlope";
               std::string rescaleSlope = jsoncons::jmespath::search(instance,

jmesPathExpression).to_string();
               jmesPathExpression = "DICOM.RescaleIntercept";
               std::string rescaleIntercept =
jsoncons::jmespath::search(instance,
```

```
jmesPathExpression).to_string();

                jmesPathExpression = "ImageFrames[][]";
                jsoncons::json imageFramesJson =
jsoncons::jmespath::search(instance,

jmesPathExpression);

                for (auto &imageFrame: imageFramesJson.array_range()) {
                    ImageFrameInfo imageFrameIDs;
                    imageFrameIDs.mImageSetId = imageSetID;
                    imageFrameIDs.mImageFrameId = imageFrame.find(
                            "ID")->value().as_string();
                    imageFrameIDs.mRescaleIntercept = rescaleIntercept;
                    imageFrameIDs.mRescaleSlope = rescaleSlope;
                    imageFrameIDs.MinPixelValue = imageFrame.find(
                            "MinPixelValue")->value().as_string();
                    imageFrameIDs.MaxPixelValue = imageFrame.find(
                            "MaxPixelValue")->value().as_string();

                    jmesPathExpression =
"max_by(PixelDataChecksumFromBaseToFullResolution, &Width).Checksum";
                    jsoncons::json checksumJson =
jsoncons::jmespath::search(imageFrame,

jmesPathExpression);
                    imageFrameIDs.mFullResolutionChecksum =
checksumJson.as_integer<uint32_t>();

                    imageFrames.emplace_back(imageFrameIDs);
                }
            }

            result = true;
        }
        catch (const std::exception &e) {
            std::cerr << "getImageFramesForImageSet failed because " << e.what()
                      << std::endl;
        }
    }

    return result;
}
```

```
//! Routine which gets a HealthImaging image set's metadata.
/*!
  \param dataStoreID: The HealthImaging data store ID.
  \param imageSetID: The HealthImaging image set ID.
  \param versionID: The HealthImaging image set version ID, ignored if empty.
  \param outputFilePath: The path where the metadata will be stored as gzipped
 json.
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \\return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::getImageSetMetadata(const Aws::String &dataStoreID,
                                                  const Aws::String &imageSetID,
                                                  const Aws::String &versionID,
                                                  const Aws::String
 &outputFilePath,
                                                  const
 Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetImageSetMetadataRequest request;
    request.SetDatastoreId(dataStoreID);
    request.SetImageSetId(imageSetID);
    if (!versionID.empty()) {
        request.SetVersionId(versionID);
    }
    Aws::MedicalImaging::MedicalImagingClient client(clientConfig);
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetImageSetMetadataOutcome outcome =
 client.GetImageSetMetadata(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::ofstream file(outputFilePath, std::ios::binary);
        auto &metadata = outcome.GetResult().GetImageSetMetadataBlob();
        file << metadata.rdbuf();
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to get image set metadata: "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

이미지 프레임을 다운로드, 디코딩 및 확인합니다.

```
bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::downloadDecodeAndCheckImageFrames(
        const Aws::String &dataStoreID,
        const Aws::Vector<ImageFrameInfo> &imageFrames,
        const Aws::String &outDirectory,
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {

    Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfiguration1(clientConfiguration);
    clientConfiguration1.executor =
 Aws::MakeShared<Aws::Utils::Threading::PooledThreadExecutor>(
            "executor", 25);
    Aws::MedicalImaging::MedicalImagingClient medicalImagingClient(
            clientConfiguration1);

    Aws::Utils::Threading::Semaphore semaphore(0, 1);
    std::atomic<size_t> count(imageFrames.size());

    bool result = true;
    for (auto &imageFrame: imageFrames) {
        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetImageFrameRequest getImageFrameRequest;
        getImageFrameRequest.SetDatastoreId(dataStoreID);
        getImageFrameRequest.SetImageSetId(imageFrame.mImageSetId);

        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::ImageFrameInformation imageFrameInformation;
        imageFrameInformation.SetImageFrameId(imageFrame.mImageFrameId);
        getImageFrameRequest.SetImageFrameInformation(imageFrameInformation);

        auto getImageFrameAsyncLambda = [&semaphore, &result, &count, imageFrame,
 outDirectory](
                const Aws::MedicalImaging::MedicalImagingClient *client,
                const Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetImageFrameRequest &request,
                Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetImageFrameOutcome outcome,
                const std::shared_ptr<const Aws::Client::AsyncCallerContext>
 &context) {

                if (!handleGetImageFrameResult(outcome, outDirectory,
 imageFrame)) {
                    std::cerr << "Failed to download and convert image frame: "
                              << imageFrame.mImageFrameId << " from image set: "
                              << imageFrame.mImageSetId << std::endl;
                    result = false;
                }

                count--;
```

```
                if (count <= 0) {

                    semaphore.ReleaseAll();
                }
        }; // End of 'getImageFrameAsyncLambda' lambda.

        medicalImagingClient.GetImageFrameAsync(getImageFrameRequest,
                                                getImageFrameAsyncLambda);
    }

    if (count > 0) {
        semaphore.WaitOne();
    }

    if (result) {
        std::cout << imageFrames.size() << " image files were downloaded."
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return result;
}

bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::decodeJPHFileAndValidateWithChecksum(
        const Aws::String &jphFile,
        uint32_t crc32Checksum) {
    opj_image_t *outputImage = jphImageToOpjBitmap(jphFile);
    if (!outputImage) {
        return false;
    }

    bool result = true;
    if (!verifyChecksumForImage(outputImage, crc32Checksum)) {
        std::cerr << "The checksum for the image does not match the expected
 value."
                  << std::endl;
        std::cerr << "File :" << jphFile << std::endl;
        result = false;
    }

    opj_image_destroy(outputImage);

    return result;
}
```

```
opj_image *
AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::jphImageToOpjBitmap(const Aws::String &jphFile) {
    opj_stream_t *inFileStream = nullptr;
    opj_codec_t *decompressorCodec = nullptr;
    opj_image_t *outputImage = nullptr;
    try {
        std::shared_ptr<opj_dparameters> decodeParameters =
 std::make_shared<opj_dparameters>();
        memset(decodeParameters.get(), 0, sizeof(opj_dparameters));

        opj_set_default_decoder_parameters(decodeParameters.get());

        decodeParameters->decod_format = 1; // JP2 image format.
        decodeParameters->cod_format = 2; // BMP image format.

        std::strncpy(decodeParameters->infile, jphFile.c_str(),
                     OPJ_PATH_LEN);

        inFileStream = opj_stream_create_default_file_stream(
                decodeParameters->infile, true);
        if (!inFileStream) {
            throw std::runtime_error(
                    "Unable to create input file stream for file '" + jphFile +
 "'.");
        }

        decompressorCodec = opj_create_decompress(OPJ_CODEC_JP2);
        if (!decompressorCodec) {
            throw std::runtime_error("Failed to create decompression codec.");
        }

        int decodeMessageLevel = 1;
        if (!setupCodecLogging(decompressorCodec, &decodeMessageLevel)) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to setup codec logging." << std::endl;
        }

        if (!opj_setup_decoder(decompressorCodec, decodeParameters.get())) {
            throw std::runtime_error("Failed to setup decompression codec.");
        }
        if (!opj_codec_set_threads(decompressorCodec, 4)) {
            throw std::runtime_error("Failed to set decompression codec
 threads.");
        }
```

```
        if (!opj_read_header(inFileStream, decompressorCodec, &outputImage)) {
            throw std::runtime_error("Failed to read header.");
        }

        if (!opj_decode(decompressorCodec, inFileStream,
                        outputImage)) {
            throw std::runtime_error("Failed to decode.");
        }

        if (DEBUGGING) {
            std::cout << "image width : " << outputImage->x1 - outputImage->x0
                      << std::endl;
            std::cout << "image height : " << outputImage->y1 - outputImage->y0
                      << std::endl;
            std::cout << "number of channels: " << outputImage->numcomps
                      << std::endl;
            std::cout << "colorspace : " << outputImage->color_space <<
 std::endl;
        }

    } catch (const std::exception &e) {
        std::cerr << e.what() << std::endl;
        if (outputImage) {
            opj_image_destroy(outputImage);
            outputImage = nullptr;
        }
    }
    if (inFileStream) {
        opj_stream_destroy(inFileStream);
    }
    if (decompressorCodec) {
        opj_destroy_codec(decompressorCodec);
    }

    return outputImage;
}

//! Template function which converts a planar image bitmap to an interleaved
 image bitmap and
//! then verifies the checksum of the bitmap.
/*!
 * @param image: The OpenJPEG image struct.
 * @param crc32Checksum: The CRC32 checksum.
 * @return  bool: Function succeeded.
```

```
 */
template<class myType>
bool verifyChecksumForImageForType(opj_image_t *image, uint32_t crc32Checksum) {
    uint32_t width = image->x1 - image->x0;
    uint32_t height = image->y1 - image->y0;
    uint32_t numOfChannels = image->numcomps;

    // Buffer for interleaved bitmap.
    std::vector<myType> buffer(width * height * numOfChannels);

    // Convert planar bitmap to interleaved bitmap.
    for (uint32_t channel = 0; channel < numOfChannels; channel++) {
        for (uint32_t row = 0; row < height; row++) {
            uint32_t fromRowStart = row / image->comps[channel].dy * width /
                                    image->comps[channel].dx;
            uint32_t toIndex = (row * width) * numOfChannels + channel;

            for (uint32_t col = 0; col < width; col++) {
                uint32_t fromIndex = fromRowStart + col / image-
>comps[channel].dx;

                buffer[toIndex] = static_cast<myType>(image-
>comps[channel].data[fromIndex]);

                toIndex += numOfChannels;
            }
        }
    }

    // Verify checksum.
    boost::crc_32_type crc32;
    crc32.process_bytes(reinterpret_cast<char *>(buffer.data()),
                        buffer.size() * sizeof(myType));

    bool result = crc32.checksum() == crc32Checksum;
    if (!result) {
        std::cerr << "verifyChecksumForImage, checksum mismatch, expected - "
                  << crc32Checksum << ", actual - " << crc32.checksum()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return result;
}
```

```
//! Routine which verifies the checksum of an OpenJPEG image struct.
/*!
 * @param image: The OpenJPEG image struct.
 * @param crc32Checksum: The CRC32 checksum.
 * @return  bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::verifyChecksumForImage(opj_image_t *image,
                                                     uint32_t crc32Checksum) {
    uint32_t channels = image->numcomps;
    bool result = false;
    if (0 < channels) {
        // Assume the precision is the same for all channels.
        uint32_t precision = image->comps[0].prec;
        bool signedData = image->comps[0].sgnd;
        uint32_t bytes = (precision + 7) / 8;

        if (signedData) {
            switch (bytes) {
                case 1 :
                    result = verifyChecksumForImageForType<int8_t>(image,

 crc32Checksum);
                    break;
                case 2 :
                    result = verifyChecksumForImageForType<int16_t>(image,

 crc32Checksum);
                    break;
                case 4 :
                    result = verifyChecksumForImageForType<int32_t>(image,

 crc32Checksum);
                    break;
                default:
                    std::cerr
                            << "verifyChecksumForImage, unsupported data type,
 signed bytes - "
                            << bytes << std::endl;
                    break;
            }
        }
        else {
            switch (bytes) {
                case 1 :
```

```
                    result = verifyChecksumForImageForType<uint8_t>(image,

 crc32Checksum);
                    break;
                case 2 :
                    result = verifyChecksumForImageForType<uint16_t>(image,

 crc32Checksum);
                    break;
                case 4 :
                    result = verifyChecksumForImageForType<uint32_t>(image,

 crc32Checksum);
                    break;
                default:
                    std::cerr
                            << "verifyChecksumForImage, unsupported data type,
 unsigned bytes - "
                            << bytes << std::endl;
                    break;
            }
        }

        if (!result) {
            std::cerr << "verifyChecksumForImage, error bytes " << bytes
                      << " signed "
                      << signedData << std::endl;
        }
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "'verifyChecksumForImage', no channels in the image."
                  << std::endl;
    }
    return result;
}
```

리소스를 정리합니다.

```
bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::cleanup(const Aws::String &stackName,
                                      const Aws::String &dataStoreId,
                                      const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
```

```
    bool result = true;

    if (!stackName.empty() && askYesNoQuestion(
            "Would you like to delete the stack " + stackName + "? (y/n)")) {
        std::cout << "Deleting the image sets in the stack." << std::endl;
        result &= emptyDatastore(dataStoreId, clientConfiguration);
        printAsterisksLine();
        std::cout << "Deleting the stack." << std::endl;
        result &= deleteStack(stackName, clientConfiguration);
    }
    return result;
}

bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::emptyDatastore(const Aws::String &datastoreID,
                                             const
 Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {

    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchCriteria emptyCriteria;
    Aws::Vector<Aws::String> imageSetIDs;
    bool result = false;
    if (searchImageSets(datastoreID, emptyCriteria, imageSetIDs,
                        clientConfiguration)) {
        result = true;
        for (auto &imageSetID: imageSetIDs) {
            result &= deleteImageSet(datastoreID, imageSetID,
 clientConfiguration);
        }
    }

    return result;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - DeleteImageSet
  - GetDICOMImportJob
  - GetImageFrame
  - GetImageSetMetadata
  - SearchImageSets
  - StartDICOMImportJob

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

단계(index.js)를 오케스트레이션합니다.

```
import {
  parseScenarioArgs,
  Scenario,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
import {
  saveState,
  loadState,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/steps-common.js";

import {
  createStack,
  deployStack,
  getAccountId,
  getDatastoreName,
  getStackName,
  outputState,
  waitForStackCreation,
} from "./deploy-steps.js";
import {
  doCopy,
  selectDataset,
  copyDataset,
  outputCopiedObjects,
} from "./dataset-steps.js";
import {
  doImport,
  outputImportJobStatus,
  startDICOMImport,
  waitForImportJobCompletion,
} from "./import-steps.js";
```

```
import {
  getManifestFile,
  outputImageSetIds,
  parseManifestFile,
} from "./image-set-steps.js";
import {
  getImageSetMetadata,
  outputImageFrameIds,
} from "./image-frame-steps.js";
import { decodeAndVerifyImages, doVerify } from "./verify-steps.js";
import {
  confirmCleanup,
  deleteImageSets,
  deleteStack,
} from "./clean-up-steps.js";

const context = {};

const scenarios = {
  deploy: new Scenario(
    "Deploy Resources",
    [
      deployStack,
      getStackName,
      getDatastoreName,
      getAccountId,
      createStack,
      waitForStackCreation,
      outputState,
      saveState,
    ],
    context,
  ),
  demo: new Scenario(
    "Run Demo",
    [
      loadState,
      doCopy,
      selectDataset,
      copyDataset,
      outputCopiedObjects,
      doImport,
      startDICOMImport,
      waitForImportJobCompletion,
```

```
      outputImportJobStatus,
      getManifestFile,
      parseManifestFile,
      outputImageSetIds,
      getImageSetMetadata,
      outputImageFrameIds,
      doVerify,
      decodeAndVerifyImages,
      saveState,
    ],
    context,
  ),
  destroy: new Scenario(
    "Clean Up Resources",
    [loadState, confirmCleanup, deleteImageSets, deleteStack],
    context,
  ),
};

// Call function if run directly
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  parseScenarioArgs(scenarios, {
    name: "Health Imaging Workflow",
    description:
      "Work with DICOM images using an AWS Health Imaging data store.",
    synopsis:
      "node index.js --scenario <deploy | demo | destroy> [-h|--help] [-y|--yes]
 [-v|--verbose]",
  });
}
```

리소스(deploy-steps.js)를 배포합니다.

```
import fs from "node:fs/promises";
import path from "node:path";

import {
  CloudFormationClient,
  CreateStackCommand,
  DescribeStacksCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudformation";
```

```
import { STSClient, GetCallerIdentityCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sts";

import {
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioOutput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

const cfnClient = new CloudFormationClient({});
const stsClient = new STSClient({});

const __dirname = path.dirname(new URL(import.meta.url).pathname);
const cfnTemplatePath = path.join(
  __dirname,
  "../../../../../scenarios/features/healthimaging_image_sets/resources/
cfn_template.yaml",
);

export const deployStack = new ScenarioInput(
  "deployStack",
  "Do you want to deploy the CloudFormation stack?",
  { type: "confirm" },
);

export const getStackName = new ScenarioInput(
  "getStackName",
  "Enter a name for the CloudFormation stack:",
  { type: "input", skipWhen: (/** @type {{}} */ state) => !state.deployStack },
);

export const getDatastoreName = new ScenarioInput(
  "getDatastoreName",
  "Enter a name for the HealthImaging datastore:",
  { type: "input", skipWhen: (/** @type {{}} */ state) => !state.deployStack },
);

export const getAccountId = new ScenarioAction(
  "getAccountId",
  async (/** @type {{}} */ state) => {
    const command = new GetCallerIdentityCommand({});
    const response = await stsClient.send(command);
    state.accountId = response.Account;
  },
```

```
  {
    skipWhen: (/** @type {{}} */ state) => !state.deployStack,
  },
);

export const createStack = new ScenarioAction(
  "createStack",
  async (/** @type {{}} */ state) => {
    const stackName = state.getStackName;
    const datastoreName = state.getDatastoreName;
    const accountId = state.accountId;

    const command = new CreateStackCommand({
      StackName: stackName,
      TemplateBody: await fs.readFile(cfnTemplatePath, "utf8"),
      Capabilities: ["CAPABILITY_IAM"],
      Parameters: [
        {
          ParameterKey: "datastoreName",
          ParameterValue: datastoreName,
        },
        {
          ParameterKey: "userAccountID",
          ParameterValue: accountId,
        },
      ],
    });

    const response = await cfnClient.send(command);
    state.stackId = response.StackId;
  },
  { skipWhen: (/** @type {{}} */ state) => !state.deployStack },
);

export const waitForStackCreation = new ScenarioAction(
  "waitForStackCreation",
  async (/** @type {{}} */ state) => {
    const command = new DescribeStacksCommand({
      StackName: state.stackId,
    });

    await retry({ intervalInMs: 10000, maxRetries: 60 }, async () => {
      const response = await cfnClient.send(command);
      const stack = response.Stacks?.find(
```

```
        (s) => s.StackName === state.getStackName,
      );
      if (!stack || stack.StackStatus === "CREATE_IN_PROGRESS") {
        throw new Error("Stack creation is still in progress");
      }
      if (stack.StackStatus === "CREATE_COMPLETE") {
        state.stackOutputs = stack.Outputs?.reduce((acc, output) => {
          acc[output.OutputKey] = output.OutputValue;
          return acc;
        }, {});
      } else {
        throw new Error(
          `Stack creation failed with status: ${stack.StackStatus}`,
        );
      }
    });
  },
  {
    skipWhen: (/** @type {{}} */ state) => !state.deployStack,
  },
);

export const outputState = new ScenarioOutput(
  "outputState",
  (/** @type {{}} */ state) => {
    /**
     * @type {{ stackOutputs: { DatastoreID: string, BucketName: string, RoleArn:
 string }}}
     */
    const { stackOutputs } = state;
    return `Stack creation completed. Output values:
Datastore ID: ${stackOutputs?.DatastoreID}
Bucket Name: ${stackOutputs?.BucketName}
Role ARN: ${stackOutputs?.RoleArn}
    `;
  },
  { skipWhen: (/** @type {{}} */ state) => !state.deployStack },
);
```

DICOM 파일(dataset-steps.js)을 복사합니다.

```
import {
```

```
  S3Client,
  CopyObjectCommand,
  ListObjectsV2Command,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

import {
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioOutput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";

const s3Client = new S3Client({});

const datasetOptions = [
  {
    name: "CT of chest (2 images)",
    value: "00029d25-fb18-4d42-aaa5-a0897d1ac8f7",
  },
  {
    name: "CT of pelvis (57 images)",
    value: "00025d30-ef8f-4135-a35a-d83eff264fc1",
  },
  {
    name: "MRI of head (192 images)",
    value: "0002d261-8a5d-4e63-8e2e-0cbfac87b904",
  },
  {
    name: "MRI of breast (92 images)",
    value: "0002dd07-0b7f-4a68-a655-44461ca34096",
  },
];

/**
 * @typedef {{ stackOutputs: {
 *   BucketName: string,
 *   DatastoreID: string,
 *   doCopy: boolean
 * }}} State
 */

export const selectDataset = new ScenarioInput(
  "selectDataset",
  (state) => {
    if (!state.doCopy) {
```

```
      process.exit(0);
    }
    return "Select a DICOM dataset to import:";
  },
  {
    type: "select",
    choices: datasetOptions,
  },
);

export const doCopy = new ScenarioInput(
  "doCopy",
  "Do you want to copy images from the public dataset into your bucket?",
  {
    type: "confirm",
  },
);

export const copyDataset = new ScenarioAction(
  "copyDataset",
  async (/** @type { State } */ state) => {
    const inputBucket = state.stackOutputs.BucketName;
    const inputPrefix = "input/";
    const selectedDatasetId = state.selectDataset;

    const sourceBucket = "idc-open-data";
    const sourcePrefix = `${selectedDatasetId}`;

    const listObjectsCommand = new ListObjectsV2Command({
      Bucket: sourceBucket,
      Prefix: sourcePrefix,
    });

    const objects = await s3Client.send(listObjectsCommand);

    const copyPromises = objects.Contents.map((object) => {
      const sourceKey = object.Key;
      const destinationKey = `${inputPrefix}${sourceKey
        .split("/")
        .slice(1)
        .join("/")}`;

      const copyCommand = new CopyObjectCommand({
        Bucket: inputBucket,
```

```
        CopySource: `/${sourceBucket}/${sourceKey}`,
        Key: destinationKey,
      });

      return s3Client.send(copyCommand);
    });

    const results = await Promise.all(copyPromises);
    state.copiedObjects = results.length;
  },
);

export const outputCopiedObjects = new ScenarioOutput(
  "outputCopiedObjects",
  (state) => `${state.copiedObjects} DICOM files were copied.`,
);
```

데이터 스토어(import-steps.js)로 가져오기를 시작합니다.

```
import {
  MedicalImagingClient,
  StartDICOMImportJobCommand,
  GetDICOMImportJobCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";

import {
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioOutput,
  ScenarioInput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

/**
 * @typedef {{ stackOutputs: {
 *   BucketName: string,
 *   DatastoreID: string,
 *   RoleArn: string
 * }}} State
 */

export const doImport = new ScenarioInput(
  "doImport",
```

```
  "Do you want to import DICOM images into your datastore?",
  {
    type: "confirm",
    default: true,
  },
);

export const startDICOMImport = new ScenarioAction(
  "startDICOMImport",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    if (!state.doImport) {
      process.exit(0);
    }
    const medicalImagingClient = new MedicalImagingClient({});
    const inputS3Uri = `s3://${state.stackOutputs.BucketName}/input/`;
    const outputS3Uri = `s3://${state.stackOutputs.BucketName}/output/`;

    const command = new StartDICOMImportJobCommand({
      dataAccessRoleArn: state.stackOutputs.RoleArn,
      datastoreId: state.stackOutputs.DatastoreID,
      inputS3Uri,
      outputS3Uri,
    });

    const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(command);
    state.importJobId = response.jobId;
  },
);

export const waitForImportJobCompletion = new ScenarioAction(
  "waitForImportJobCompletion",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const medicalImagingClient = new MedicalImagingClient({});
    const command = new GetDICOMImportJobCommand({
      datastoreId: state.stackOutputs.DatastoreID,
      jobId: state.importJobId,
    });

    await retry({ intervalInMs: 10000, maxRetries: 60 }, async () => {
      const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(command);
      const jobStatus = response.jobProperties?.jobStatus;
      if (!jobStatus || jobStatus === "IN_PROGRESS") {
        throw new Error("Import job is still in progress");
      }
```

```
      if (jobStatus === "COMPLETED") {
        state.importJobOutputS3Uri = response.jobProperties.outputS3Uri;
      } else {
        throw new Error(`Import job failed with status: ${jobStatus}`);
      }
    });
  },
);

export const outputImportJobStatus = new ScenarioOutput(
  "outputImportJobStatus",
  (state) =>
    `DICOM import job completed. Output location: ${state.importJobOutputS3Uri}`,
);
```

이미지 세트 IDs 가져옵니다.image-set-steps.js

```
import { S3Client, GetObjectCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

import {
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioOutput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";

/**
 * @typedef {{ stackOutputs: {
 *   BucketName: string,
 *   DatastoreID: string,
 *   RoleArn: string
 * }, importJobId: string,
 * importJobOutputS3Uri: string,
 * imageSetIds: string[],
 * manifestContent: { jobSummary: { imageSetsSummary: { imageSetId: string }
[] } }
 * }} State
 */

const s3Client = new S3Client({});

export const getManifestFile = new ScenarioAction(
  "getManifestFile",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
```

```
    const bucket = state.stackOutputs.BucketName;
    const prefix = `output/${state.stackOutputs.DatastoreID}-DicomImport-
${state.importJobId}/`;
    const key = `${prefix}job-output-manifest.json`;

    const command = new GetObjectCommand({
      Bucket: bucket,
      Key: key,
    });

    const response = await s3Client.send(command);
    const manifestContent = await response.Body.transformToString();
    state.manifestContent = JSON.parse(manifestContent);
  },
);

export const parseManifestFile = new ScenarioAction(
  "parseManifestFile",
  (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const imageSetIds =
      state.manifestContent.jobSummary.imageSetsSummary.reduce((ids, next) => {
        return Object.assign({}, ids, {
          [next.imageSetId]: next.imageSetId,
        });
      }, {});
    state.imageSetIds = Object.keys(imageSetIds);
  },
);

export const outputImageSetIds = new ScenarioOutput(
  "outputImageSetIds",
  (/** @type {State} */ state) =>
    `The image sets created by this import job are: \n${state.imageSetIds
      .map((id) => `Image set: ${id}`)
      .join("\n")}`,
);
```

이미지 프레임 IDs 가져옵니다.image-frame-steps.js

```
import {
  MedicalImagingClient,
  GetImageSetMetadataCommand,
```

```
} from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { gunzip } from "node:zlib";
import { promisify } from "node:util";

import {
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioOutput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";

const gunzipAsync = promisify(gunzip);

/**
 * @typedef {Object} DICOMValueRepresentation
 * @property {string} name
 * @property {string} type
 * @property {string} value
 */

/**
 * @typedef {Object} ImageFrameInformation
 * @property {string} ID
 * @property {Array<{ Checksum: number, Height: number, Width: number }>}
 PixelDataChecksumFromBaseToFullResolution
 * @property {number} MinPixelValue
 * @property {number} MaxPixelValue
 * @property {number} FrameSizeInBytes
 */

/**
 * @typedef {Object} DICOMMetadata
 * @property {Object} DICOM
 * @property {DICOMValueRepresentation[]} DICOMVRs
 * @property {ImageFrameInformation[]} ImageFrames
 */

/**
 * @typedef {Object} Series
 * @property {{ [key: string]: DICOMMetadata }} Instances
 */

/**
 * @typedef {Object} Study
 * @property {Object} DICOM
 * @property {Series[]} Series
```

```
 */

/**
 * @typedef {Object} Patient
 * @property {Object} DICOM
 */

/**
 * @typedef {{
 *  SchemaVersion: string,
 *  DatastoreID: string,
 *  ImageSetID: string,
 *  Patient: Patient,
 *  Study: Study
 * }} ImageSetMetadata
 */

/**
 * @typedef {{ stackOutputs: {
 *   BucketName: string,
 *   DatastoreID: string,
 *   RoleArn: string
 * }, imageSetIds: string[] }} State
 */

const medicalImagingClient = new MedicalImagingClient({});

export const getImageSetMetadata = new ScenarioAction(
  "getImageSetMetadata",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const outputMetadata = [];

    for (const imageSetId of state.imageSetIds) {
      const command = new GetImageSetMetadataCommand({
        datastoreId: state.stackOutputs.DatastoreID,
        imageSetId,
      });

      const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(command);
      const compressedMetadataBlob =
        await response.imageSetMetadataBlob.transformToByteArray();
      const decompressedMetadata = await gunzipAsync(compressedMetadataBlob);
      const imageSetMetadata = JSON.parse(decompressedMetadata.toString());
```

```
      outputMetadata.push(imageSetMetadata);
    }

    state.imageSetMetadata = outputMetadata;
  },
);

export const outputImageFrameIds = new ScenarioOutput(
  "outputImageFrameIds",
  (/** @type {State & { imageSetMetadata: ImageSetMetadata[] }} */ state) => {
    let output = "";

    for (const metadata of state.imageSetMetadata) {
      const imageSetId = metadata.ImageSetID;
      /** @type {DICOMMetadata[]} */
      const instances = Object.values(metadata.Study.Series).flatMap(
        (series) => {
          return Object.values(series.Instances);
        },
      );
      const imageFrameIds = instances.flatMap((instance) =>
        instance.ImageFrames.map((frame) => frame.ID),
      );

      output += `Image set ID: ${imageSetId}\nImage frame IDs:\n
${imageFrameIds.join(
        "\n",
      )}\n\n`;
    }

    return output;
  },
);
```

이미지 프레임(verify-steps.js)을 확인합니다. AWS HealthImaging Pixel 데이터 확인 라이브러리가 확인에 사용되었습니다.

```
import { spawn } from "node:child_process";

import {
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioInput,
```

```
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";

/**
 * @typedef {Object} DICOMValueRepresentation
 * @property {string} name
 * @property {string} type
 * @property {string} value
 */

/**
 * @typedef {Object} ImageFrameInformation
 * @property {string} ID
 * @property {Array<{ Checksum: number, Height: number, Width: number }>}
 PixelDataChecksumFromBaseToFullResolution
 * @property {number} MinPixelValue
 * @property {number} MaxPixelValue
 * @property {number} FrameSizeInBytes
 */

/**
 * @typedef {Object} DICOMMetadata
 * @property {Object} DICOM
 * @property {DICOMValueRepresentation[]} DICOMVRs
 * @property {ImageFrameInformation[]} ImageFrames
 */

/**
 * @typedef {Object} Series
 * @property {{ [key: string]: DICOMMetadata }} Instances
 */

/**
 * @typedef {Object} Study
 * @property {Object} DICOM
 * @property {Series[]} Series
 */

/**
 * @typedef {Object} Patient
 * @property {Object} DICOM
 */

/**
 * @typedef {{
```

```
 *  SchemaVersion: string,
 *  DatastoreID: string,
 *  ImageSetID: string,
 *  Patient: Patient,
 *  Study: Study
 * }} ImageSetMetadata
 */

/**
 * @typedef {{ stackOutputs: {
 *   BucketName: string,
 *   DatastoreID: string,
 *   RoleArn: string
 * }, imageSetMetadata: ImageSetMetadata[] }} State
 */

export const doVerify = new ScenarioInput(
  "doVerify",
  "Do you want to verify the imported images?",
  {
    type: "confirm",
    default: true,
  },
);

export const decodeAndVerifyImages = new ScenarioAction(
  "decodeAndVerifyImages",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    if (!state.doVerify) {
      process.exit(0);
    }
    const verificationTool = "./pixel-data-verification/index.js";

    for (const metadata of state.imageSetMetadata) {
      const datastoreId = state.stackOutputs.DatastoreID;
      const imageSetId = metadata.ImageSetID;

      for (const [seriesInstanceUid, series] of Object.entries(
        metadata.Study.Series,
      )) {
        for (const [sopInstanceUid, _] of Object.entries(series.Instances)) {
          console.log(
            `Verifying image set ${imageSetId} with series ${seriesInstanceUid}
 and sop ${sopInstanceUid}`,
```

```
          );
          const child = spawn(
            "node",
            [
              verificationTool,
              datastoreId,
              imageSetId,
              seriesInstanceUid,
              sopInstanceUid,
            ],
            { stdio: "inherit" },
          );

          await new Promise((resolve, reject) => {
            child.on("exit", (code) => {
              if (code === 0) {
                resolve();
              } else {
                reject(
                  new Error(
                    `Verification tool exited with code ${code} for image set
 ${imageSetId}`,
                  ),
                );
              }
            });
          });
        }
      }
    }
  },
);
```

리소스를 폐기합니다(clean-up-steps.js).

```
import {
  CloudFormationClient,
  DeleteStackCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudformation";
import {
  MedicalImagingClient,
  DeleteImageSetCommand,
```

```
} from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";

import {
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioInput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";

/**
 * @typedef {Object} DICOMValueRepresentation
 * @property {string} name
 * @property {string} type
 * @property {string} value
 */

/**
 * @typedef {Object} ImageFrameInformation
 * @property {string} ID
 * @property {Array<{ Checksum: number, Height: number, Width: number }>}
 PixelDataChecksumFromBaseToFullResolution
 * @property {number} MinPixelValue
 * @property {number} MaxPixelValue
 * @property {number} FrameSizeInBytes
 */

/**
 * @typedef {Object} DICOMMetadata
 * @property {Object} DICOM
 * @property {DICOMValueRepresentation[]} DICOMVRs
 * @property {ImageFrameInformation[]} ImageFrames
 */

/**
 * @typedef {Object} Series
 * @property {{ [key: string]: DICOMMetadata }} Instances
 */

/**
 * @typedef {Object} Study
 * @property {Object} DICOM
 * @property {Series[]} Series
 */

/**
 * @typedef {Object} Patient
```

```
 * @property {Object} DICOM
 */

/**
 * @typedef {{
 *  SchemaVersion: string,
 *  DatastoreID: string,
 *  ImageSetID: string,
 *  Patient: Patient,
 *  Study: Study
 * }} ImageSetMetadata
 */

/**
 * @typedef {{ stackOutputs: {
 *   BucketName: string,
 *   DatastoreID: string,
 *   RoleArn: string
 * }, imageSetMetadata: ImageSetMetadata[] }} State
 */

const cfnClient = new CloudFormationClient({});
const medicalImagingClient = new MedicalImagingClient({});

export const confirmCleanup = new ScenarioInput(
  "confirmCleanup",
  "Do you want to delete the created resources?",
  { type: "confirm" },
);

export const deleteImageSets = new ScenarioAction(
  "deleteImageSets",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const datastoreId = state.stackOutputs.DatastoreID;

    for (const metadata of state.imageSetMetadata) {
      const command = new DeleteImageSetCommand({
        datastoreId,
        imageSetId: metadata.ImageSetID,
      });

      try {
        await medicalImagingClient.send(command);
        console.log(`Successfully deleted image set ${metadata.ImageSetID}`);
```

```
      } catch (e) {
        if (e instanceof Error) {
          if (e.name === "ConflictException") {
            console.log(`Image set ${metadata.ImageSetID} already deleted`);
          }
        }
      }
    }
  },
  {
    skipWhen: (/** @type {{}} */ state) => !state.confirmCleanup,
  },
);

export const deleteStack = new ScenarioAction(
  "deleteStack",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const stackName = state.getStackName;

    const command = new DeleteStackCommand({
      StackName: stackName,
    });

    await cfnClient.send(command);
    console.log(`Stack ${stackName} deletion initiated`);
  },
  {
    skipWhen: (/** @type {{}} */ state) => !state.confirmCleanup,
  },
);
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - DeleteImageSet
  - GetDICOMImportJob
  - GetImageFrame
  - GetImageSetMetadata
  - SearchImageSets
  - StartDICOMImportJob

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

필요한 리소스를 사용하여 CloudFormation 스택을 생성합니다.

```
    def deploy(self):
        """
        Deploys prerequisite resources used by the scenario. The resources are
        defined in the associated `setup.yaml` AWS CloudFormation script and are
 deployed
        as a CloudFormation stack, so they can be easily managed and destroyed.
        """

        print("\t\tLet's deploy the stack for resource creation.")
        stack_name = q.ask("\t\tEnter a name for the stack: ", q.non_empty)

        data_store_name = q.ask(
            "\t\tEnter a name for the Health Imaging Data Store: ", q.non_empty
        )

        account_id = boto3.client("sts").get_caller_identity()["Account"]

        with open(
            "../../../../scenarios/features/healthimaging_image_sets/resources/
cfn_template.yaml"
        ) as setup_file:
            setup_template = setup_file.read()
        print(f"\t\tCreating {stack_name}.")
        stack = self.cf_resource.create_stack(
            StackName=stack_name,
            TemplateBody=setup_template,
            Capabilities=["CAPABILITY_NAMED_IAM"],
            Parameters=[
                {
                    "ParameterKey": "datastoreName",
                    "ParameterValue": data_store_name,
```

```
                },
                {
                    "ParameterKey": "userAccountID",
                    "ParameterValue": account_id,
                },
            ],
        )
        print("\t\tWaiting for stack to deploy. This typically takes a minute or
two.")
        waiter = self.cf_resource.meta.client.get_waiter("stack_create_complete")
        waiter.wait(StackName=stack.name)
        stack.load()
        print(f"\t\tStack status: {stack.stack_status}")

        outputs_dictionary = {
            output["OutputKey"]: output["OutputValue"] for output in
stack.outputs
        }
        self.input_bucket_name = outputs_dictionary["BucketName"]
        self.output_bucket_name = outputs_dictionary["BucketName"]
        self.role_arn = outputs_dictionary["RoleArn"]
        self.data_store_id = outputs_dictionary["DatastoreID"]
        return stack
```

Amazon S3 가져오기 버킷에 DICOM 파일을 복사합니다.

```
    def copy_single_object(self, key, source_bucket, target_bucket,
target_directory):
        """
        Copies a single object from a source to a target bucket.

        :param key: The key of the object to copy.
        :param source_bucket: The source bucket for the copy.
        :param target_bucket: The target bucket for the copy.
        :param target_directory: The target directory for the copy.
        """
        new_key = target_directory + "/" + key
        copy_source = {"Bucket": source_bucket, "Key": key}
        self.s3_client.copy_object(
            CopySource=copy_source, Bucket=target_bucket, Key=new_key
        )
```

```
        print(f"\n\t\tCopying {key}.")

    def copy_images(
        self, source_bucket, source_directory, target_bucket, target_directory
    ):
        """
        Copies the images from the source to the target bucket using multiple
 threads.

        :param source_bucket: The source bucket for the images.
        :param source_directory: Directory within the source bucket.
        :param target_bucket: The target bucket for the images.
        :param target_directory: Directory within the target bucket.
        """

        # Get list of all objects in source bucket.
        list_response = self.s3_client.list_objects_v2(
            Bucket=source_bucket, Prefix=source_directory
        )
        objs = list_response["Contents"]
        keys = [obj["Key"] for obj in objs]

        # Copy the objects in the bucket.
        for key in keys:
            self.copy_single_object(key, source_bucket, target_bucket,
 target_directory)

        print("\t\tDone copying all objects.")
```

Amazon S3 데이터 스토어로 DICOM 파일을 가져옵니다.

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS HealthImaging functionality."""

    def __init__(self, medical_imaging_client, s3_client):
        """
        :param medical_imaging_client: A Boto3 Amazon MedicalImaging client.
        :param s3_client: A Boto3 S3 client.
        """
```

```
        self.medical_imaging_client = medical_imaging_client
        self.s3_client = s3_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        medical_imaging_client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
        s3_client = boto3.client("s3")
        return cls(medical_imaging_client, s3_client)


    def start_dicom_import_job(
        self,
        data_store_id,
        input_bucket_name,
        input_directory,
        output_bucket_name,
        output_directory,
        role_arn,
    ):
        """
        Routine which starts a HealthImaging import job.

        :param data_store_id: The HealthImaging data store ID.
        :param input_bucket_name: The name of the Amazon S3 bucket containing the
DICOM files.
        :param input_directory: The directory in the S3 bucket containing the
DICOM files.
        :param output_bucket_name: The name of the S3 bucket for the output.
        :param output_directory: The directory in the S3 bucket to store the
output.
        :param role_arn: The ARN of the IAM role with permissions for the import.
        :return: The job ID of the import.
        """

        input_uri = f"s3://{input_bucket_name}/{input_directory}/"
        output_uri = f"s3://{output_bucket_name}/{output_directory}/"
        try:
            job = self.medical_imaging_client.start_dicom_import_job(
                jobName="examplejob",
                datastoreId=data_store_id,
                dataAccessRoleArn=role_arn,
                inputS3Uri=input_uri,
                outputS3Uri=output_uri,
            )
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't start DICOM import job. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return job["jobId"]
```

DICOM 가져오기 작업으로 생성된 이미지 세트를 가져옵니다.

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS HealthImaging functionality."""

    def __init__(self, medical_imaging_client, s3_client):
        """
        :param medical_imaging_client: A Boto3 Amazon MedicalImaging client.
        :param s3_client: A Boto3 S3 client.
        """
        self.medical_imaging_client = medical_imaging_client
        self.s3_client = s3_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        medical_imaging_client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
        s3_client = boto3.client("s3")
        return cls(medical_imaging_client, s3_client)


    def get_image_sets_for_dicom_import_job(self, datastore_id, import_job_id):
        """
        Retrieves the image sets created for an import job.

        :param datastore_id: The HealthImaging data store ID
        :param import_job_id: The import job ID
        :return: List of image set IDs
        """
```

```
        import_job = self.medical_imaging_client.get_dicom_import_job(
            datastoreId=datastore_id, jobId=import_job_id
        )

        output_uri = import_job["jobProperties"]["outputS3Uri"]

        bucket = output_uri.split("/")[2]
        key = "/".join(output_uri.split("/")[3:])

        # Try to get the manifest.
        retries = 3
        while retries > 0:
            try:
                obj = self.s3_client.get_object(
                    Bucket=bucket, Key=key + "job-output-manifest.json"
                )
                body = obj["Body"]
                break
            except ClientError as error:
                retries = retries - 1
                time.sleep(3)
        try:
            data = json.load(body)
            expression =
jmespath.compile("jobSummary.imageSetsSummary[].imageSetId")
            image_sets = expression.search(data)
        except json.decoder.JSONDecodeError as error:
            image_sets = import_job["jobProperties"]

        return image_sets


    def get_image_set(self, datastore_id, image_set_id, version_id=None):
        """
        Get the properties of an image set.

        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :param image_set_id: The ID of the image set.
        :param version_id: The optional version of the image set.
        :return: The image set properties.
        """
        try:
            if version_id:
                image_set = self.medical_imaging_client.get_image_set(
```

```
                    imageSetId=image_set_id,
                    datastoreId=datastore_id,
                    versionId=version_id,
                )
            else:
                image_set = self.medical_imaging_client.get_image_set(
                    imageSetId=image_set_id, datastoreId=datastore_id
                )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get image set. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return image_set
```

이미지 세트의 이미지 프레임 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS HealthImaging functionality."""

    def __init__(self, medical_imaging_client, s3_client):
        """
        :param medical_imaging_client: A Boto3 Amazon MedicalImaging client.
        :param s3_client: A Boto3 S3 client.
        """
        self.medical_imaging_client = medical_imaging_client
        self.s3_client = s3_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        medical_imaging_client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
        s3_client = boto3.client("s3")
        return cls(medical_imaging_client, s3_client)
```

```
    def get_image_frames_for_image_set(self, datastore_id, image_set_id,
out_directory):
        """
        Get the image frames for an image set.

        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :param image_set_id: The ID of the image set.
        :param out_directory: The directory to save the file.
        :return: The image frames.
        """
        image_frames = []
        file_name = os.path.join(out_directory,
f"{image_set_id}_metadata.json.gzip")
        file_name = file_name.replace("/", "\\\\")
        self.get_image_set_metadata(file_name, datastore_id, image_set_id)
        try:
            with gzip.open(file_name, "rb") as f_in:
                doc = json.load(f_in)
            instances = jmespath.search("Study.Series.*.Instances[].*[]", doc)
            for instance in instances:
                rescale_slope = jmespath.search("DICOM.RescaleSlope", instance)
                rescale_intercept = jmespath.search("DICOM.RescaleIntercept",
instance)
                image_frames_json = jmespath.search("ImageFrames[][]", instance)
                for image_frame in image_frames_json:
                    checksum_json = jmespath.search(
                        "max_by(PixelDataChecksumFromBaseToFullResolution,
&Width)",
                        image_frame,
                    )
                    image_frame_info = {
                        "imageSetId": image_set_id,
                        "imageFrameId": image_frame["ID"],
                        "rescaleIntercept": rescale_intercept,
                        "rescaleSlope": rescale_slope,
                        "minPixelValue": image_frame["MinPixelValue"],
                        "maxPixelValue": image_frame["MaxPixelValue"],
                        "fullResolutionChecksum": checksum_json["Checksum"],
                    }
                    image_frames.append(image_frame_info)
            return image_frames
        except TypeError:
            return {}
        except ClientError as err:
```

```
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get image frames for image set. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        return image_frames


    def get_image_set_metadata(
        self, metadata_file, datastore_id, image_set_id, version_id=None
    ):
        """
        Get the metadata of an image set.

        :param metadata_file: The file to store the JSON gzipped metadata.
        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :param image_set_id: The ID of the image set.
        :param version_id: The version of the image set.
        """

        try:
            if version_id:
                image_set_metadata =
self.medical_imaging_client.get_image_set_metadata(
                    imageSetId=image_set_id,
                    datastoreId=datastore_id,
                    versionId=version_id,
                )
            else:
                image_set_metadata =
self.medical_imaging_client.get_image_set_metadata(
                    imageSetId=image_set_id, datastoreId=datastore_id
                )
            with open(metadata_file, "wb") as f:
                for chunk in
image_set_metadata["imageSetMetadataBlob"].iter_chunks():
                    if chunk:
                        f.write(chunk)

        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get image metadata. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
```

```
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

이미지 프레임을 다운로드, 디코딩 및 확인합니다.

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS HealthImaging functionality."""

    def __init__(self, medical_imaging_client, s3_client):
        """
        :param medical_imaging_client: A Boto3 Amazon MedicalImaging client.
        :param s3_client: A Boto3 S3 client.
        """
        self.medical_imaging_client = medical_imaging_client
        self.s3_client = s3_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        medical_imaging_client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
        s3_client = boto3.client("s3")
        return cls(medical_imaging_client, s3_client)


    def get_pixel_data(
        self, file_path_to_write, datastore_id, image_set_id, image_frame_id
    ):
        """
        Get an image frame's pixel data.

        :param file_path_to_write: The path to write the image frame's HTJ2K
 encoded pixel data.
        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :param image_set_id: The ID of the image set.
        :param image_frame_id: The ID of the image frame.
        """
        try:
            image_frame = self.medical_imaging_client.get_image_frame(
                datastoreId=datastore_id,
```

```
                imageSetId=image_set_id,
                imageFrameInformation={"imageFrameId": image_frame_id},
            )
            with open(file_path_to_write, "wb") as f:
                for chunk in image_frame["imageFrameBlob"].iter_chunks():
                    f.write(chunk)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get image frame. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def download_decode_and_check_image_frames(
        self, data_store_id, image_frames, out_directory
    ):
        """
        Downloads image frames, decodes them, and uses the checksum to validate
        the decoded images.

        :param data_store_id: The HealthImaging data store ID.
        :param image_frames: A list of dicts containing image frame information.
        :param out_directory: A directory for the downloaded images.
        :return: True if the function succeeded; otherwise, False.
        """
        total_result = True
        for image_frame in image_frames:
            image_file_path = f"{out_directory}/
image_{image_frame['imageFrameId']}.jph"
            self.get_pixel_data(
                image_file_path,
                data_store_id,
                image_frame["imageSetId"],
                image_frame["imageFrameId"],
            )

            image_array = self.jph_image_to_opj_bitmap(image_file_path)
            crc32_checksum = image_frame["fullResolutionChecksum"]
            # Verify checksum.
            crc32_calculated = zlib.crc32(image_array)
            image_result = crc32_checksum == crc32_calculated
            print(
```

```
                f"\t\tImage checksum verified for {image_frame['imageFrameId']}:
{image_result }"
            )
            total_result = total_result and image_result
        return total_result

    @staticmethod
    def jph_image_to_opj_bitmap(jph_file):
        """
        Decode the image to a bitmap using an OPENJPEG library.
        :param jph_file: The file to decode.
        :return: The decoded bitmap as an array.
        """
        # Use format 2 for the JPH file.
        params = openjpeg.utils.get_parameters(jph_file, 2)
        print(f"\n\t\tImage parameters for {jph_file}: \n\t\t{params}")

        image_array = openjpeg.utils.decode(jph_file, 2)

        return image_array
```

리소스를 정리합니다.

```
    def destroy(self, stack):
        """
        Destroys the resources managed by the CloudFormation stack, and the
CloudFormation
        stack itself.

        :param stack: The CloudFormation stack that manages the example
resources.
        """

        print(f"\t\tCleaning up resources and {stack.name}.")
        data_store_id = None
        for oput in stack.outputs:
            if oput["OutputKey"] == "DatastoreID":
                data_store_id = oput["OutputValue"]
        if data_store_id is not None:
            print(f"\t\tDeleting image sets in data store {data_store_id}.")
            image_sets = self.medical_imaging_wrapper.search_image_sets(
```

```
                data_store_id, {}
            )
            image_set_ids = [image_set["imageSetId"] for image_set in image_sets]

            for image_set_id in image_set_ids:
                self.medical_imaging_wrapper.delete_image_set(
                    data_store_id, image_set_id
                )
                print(f"\t\tDeleted image set with id : {image_set_id}")

        print(f"\t\tDeleting {stack.name}.")
        stack.delete()
        print("\t\tWaiting for stack removal. This may take a few minutes.")
        waiter = self.cf_resource.meta.client.get_waiter("stack_delete_complete")
        waiter.wait(StackName=stack.name)
        print("\t\tStack delete complete.")




class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS HealthImaging functionality."""

    def __init__(self, medical_imaging_client, s3_client):
        """
        :param medical_imaging_client: A Boto3 Amazon MedicalImaging client.
        :param s3_client: A Boto3 S3 client.
        """
        self.medical_imaging_client = medical_imaging_client
        self.s3_client = s3_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        medical_imaging_client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
        s3_client = boto3.client("s3")
        return cls(medical_imaging_client, s3_client)


    def search_image_sets(self, datastore_id, search_filter):
        """
        Search for image sets.

        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :param search_filter: The search filter.
```

```
            For example: {"filters" : [{ "operator": "EQUAL", "values":
[{"DICOMPatientId": "3524578"}]}]}.
        :return: The list of image sets.
        """
        try:
            paginator =
self.medical_imaging_client.get_paginator("search_image_sets")
            page_iterator = paginator.paginate(
                datastoreId=datastore_id, searchCriteria=search_filter
            )
            metadata_summaries = []
            for page in page_iterator:
                metadata_summaries.extend(page["imageSetsMetadataSummaries"])
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't search image sets. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return metadata_summaries


    def delete_image_set(self, datastore_id, image_set_id):
        """
        Delete an image set.

        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :param image_set_id: The ID of the image set.
        """
        try:
            delete_results = self.medical_imaging_client.delete_image_set(
                imageSetId=image_set_id, datastoreId=datastore_id
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete image set. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - DeleteImageSet
  - GetDICOMImportJob
  - GetImageFrame
  - GetImageSetMetadata
  - SearchImageSets
  - StartDICOMImportJob

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

AWS SDK를 사용하여 HealthImaging 데이터 스토어에 태그 지정

다음 코드 예제에서는 HealthImaging 데이터 스토어를 삭제하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

데이터 스토어에 태깅하려면.

```
                final String datastoreArn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012";

                TagResource.tagMedicalImagingResource(medicalImagingClient,
 datastoreArn,
                                ImmutableMap.of("Deployment", "Development"));
```

리소스에 태그를 지정하는 유틸리티 함수.

```
    public static void tagMedicalImagingResource(MedicalImagingClient
 medicalImagingClient,
```

```
            String resourceArn,
            Map<String, String> tags) {
        try {
            TagResourceRequest tagResourceRequest = TagResourceRequest.builder()
                    .resourceArn(resourceArn)
                    .tags(tags)
                    .build();

            medicalImagingClient.tagResource(tagResourceRequest);

            System.out.println("Tags have been added to the resource.");
        } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

데이터 스토어의 태그를 나열하려면.

```
                final String datastoreArn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012";

                ListTagsForResourceResponse result =
 ListTagsForResource.listMedicalImagingResourceTags(
                                medicalImagingClient,
                                datastoreArn);
                if (result != null) {
                        System.out.println("Tags for resource: " +
 result.tags());
                }
```

리소스의 태그를 나열하는 유틸리티 함수입니다.

```
    public static ListTagsForResourceResponse
 listMedicalImagingResourceTags(MedicalImagingClient medicalImagingClient,
            String resourceArn) {
        try {
            ListTagsForResourceRequest listTagsForResourceRequest =
 ListTagsForResourceRequest.builder()
                    .resourceArn(resourceArn)
                    .build();
```

```
            return
 medicalImagingClient.listTagsForResource(listTagsForResourceRequest);
        } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }

        return null;
    }
```

데이터 스토어에 태그 지정을 해제하려면.

```
                final String datastoreArn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
 east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012";

                UntagResource.untagMedicalImagingResource(medicalImagingClient,
 datastoreArn,
                                Collections.singletonList("Deployment"));
```

리소스의 태그를 해제하는 유틸리티 함수.

```
    public static void untagMedicalImagingResource(MedicalImagingClient
 medicalImagingClient,
            String resourceArn,
            Collection<String> tagKeys) {
        try {
            UntagResourceRequest untagResourceRequest =
 UntagResourceRequest.builder()
                    .resourceArn(resourceArn)
                    .tagKeys(tagKeys)
                    .build();

            medicalImagingClient.untagResource(untagResourceRequest);

            System.out.println("Tags have been removed from the resource.");
        } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - ListTagsForResource
  - TagResource
  - UntagResource

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

데이터 스토어에 태깅하려면.

```
  try {
    const datastoreArn =
      "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012";
    const tags = {
      Deployment: "Development",
    };
    await tagResource(datastoreArn, tags);
  } catch (e) {
    console.log(e);
  }
```

리소스에 태그를 지정하는 유틸리티 함수.

```
import { TagResourceCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} resourceArn - The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the data
 store or image set.
 * @param {Record<string,string>} tags - The tags to add to the resource as JSON.
```

```
 *                      - For example: {"Deployment" : "Development"}
 */
export const tagResource = async (
  resourceArn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-east-1:xxxxxx:datastore/xxxxx/
imageset/xxx",
  tags = {},
) => {
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new TagResourceCommand({ resourceArn: resourceArn, tags: tags }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //        httpStatusCode: 204,
  //         requestId: '8a6de9a3-ec8e-47ef-8643-473518b19d45',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  //    }
  // }

  return response;
};
```

데이터 스토어의 태그를 나열하려면.

```
  try {
    const datastoreArn =
      "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012";
    const { tags } = await listTagsForResource(datastoreArn);
    console.log(tags);
  } catch (e) {
    console.log(e);
  }
```

리소스의 태그를 나열하는 유틸리티 함수입니다.

```
import { ListTagsForResourceCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";
```

```
/**
 * @param {string} resourceArn - The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the data
 store or image set.
 */
export const listTagsForResource = async (
  resourceArn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-east-1:abc:datastore/def/imageset/
ghi",
) => {
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new ListTagsForResourceCommand({ resourceArn: resourceArn }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //         httpStatusCode: 200,
  //         requestId: '008fc6d3-abec-4870-a155-20fa3631e645',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  //     },
  //     tags: { Deployment: 'Development' }
  // }

  return response;
};
```

데이터 스토어에 태그 지정을 해제하려면.

```
  try {
    const datastoreArn =
      "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012";
    const keys = ["Deployment"];
    await untagResource(datastoreArn, keys);
  } catch (e) {
    console.log(e);
  }
```

리소스의 태그를 해제하는 유틸리티 함수.

```
import { UntagResourceCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} resourceArn - The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the data
 store or image set.
 * @param {string[]} tagKeys - The keys of the tags to remove.
 */
export const untagResource = async (
  resourceArn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-east-1:xxxxxx:datastore/xxxxx/
imageset/xxx",
  tagKeys = [],
) => {
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new UntagResourceCommand({ resourceArn: resourceArn, tagKeys: tagKeys }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //        httpStatusCode: 204,
  //         requestId: '8a6de9a3-ec8e-47ef-8643-473518b19d45',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  //    }
  // }

  return response;
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - ListTagsForResource
  - TagResource
  - UntagResource

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

데이터 스토어에 태깅하려면.

```
    a_data_store_arn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012"

    medical_imaging_wrapper.tag_resource(data_store_arn, {"Deployment":
 "Development"})
```

리소스에 태그를 지정하는 유틸리티 함수.

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def tag_resource(self, resource_arn, tags):
        """
        Tag a resource.

        :param resource_arn: The ARN of the resource.
        :param tags: The tags to apply.
        """
        try:
            self.health_imaging_client.tag_resource(resourceArn=resource_arn,
 tags=tags)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't tag resource. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
```

```
            raise
```

데이터 스토어의 태그를 나열하려면.

```
    a_data_store_arn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012"

    medical_imaging_wrapper.list_tags_for_resource(data_store_arn)
```

리소스의 태그를 나열하는 유틸리티 함수입니다.

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def list_tags_for_resource(self, resource_arn):
        """
        List the tags for a resource.

        :param resource_arn: The ARN of the resource.
        :return: The list of tags.
        """
        try:
            tags = self.health_imaging_client.list_tags_for_resource(
                resourceArn=resource_arn
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list tags for resource. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return tags["tags"]
```

데이터 스토어에 태그 지정을 해제하려면.

```
    a_data_store_arn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012"

    medical_imaging_wrapper.untag_resource(data_store_arn, ["Deployment"])
```

리소스의 태그를 해제하는 유틸리티 함수.

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def untag_resource(self, resource_arn, tag_keys):
        """
        Untag a resource.

        :param resource_arn: The ARN of the resource.
        :param tag_keys: The tag keys to remove.
        """
        try:
            self.health_imaging_client.untag_resource(
                resourceArn=resource_arn, tagKeys=tag_keys
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't untag resource. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

다음 코드는 MedicalImagingWrapper 객체를 인스턴스화합니다.

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.

- ListTagsForResource
- TagResource
- UntagResource

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

AWS SDK를 사용하여 HealthImaging 이미지 세트에 태그 지정

다음 코드 예제에서는 HealthImaging 이미지 세트에 태그를 지정하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

이미지 세트에 태그를 지정하려면.

```
                final String imageSetArn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012/
imageset/12345678901234567890123456789012";

                TagResource.tagMedicalImagingResource(medicalImagingClient,
 imageSetArn,
                                ImmutableMap.of("Deployment", "Development"));
```

리소스에 태그를 지정하는 유틸리티 함수.

```
    public static void tagMedicalImagingResource(MedicalImagingClient
 medicalImagingClient,
            String resourceArn,
            Map<String, String> tags) {
        try {
            TagResourceRequest tagResourceRequest = TagResourceRequest.builder()
                    .resourceArn(resourceArn)
                    .tags(tags)
                    .build();
```

```
            medicalImagingClient.tagResource(tagResourceRequest);

            System.out.println("Tags have been added to the resource.");
        } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

이미지 세트의 태그를 나열하려면.

```
                final String imageSetArn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012/
imageset/12345678901234567890123456789012";

                ListTagsForResourceResponse result =
 ListTagsForResource.listMedicalImagingResourceTags(
                                medicalImagingClient,
                                imageSetArn);
                if (result != null) {
                        System.out.println("Tags for resource: " +
 result.tags());
                }
```

리소스의 태그를 나열하는 유틸리티 함수입니다.

```
    public static ListTagsForResourceResponse
 listMedicalImagingResourceTags(MedicalImagingClient medicalImagingClient,
            String resourceArn) {
        try {
            ListTagsForResourceRequest listTagsForResourceRequest =
 ListTagsForResourceRequest.builder()
                    .resourceArn(resourceArn)
                    .build();

            return
 medicalImagingClient.listTagsForResource(listTagsForResourceRequest);
        } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
        return null;
    }
```

이미지 세트의 태그를 해제하려면.

```
                final String imageSetArn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012/
imageset/12345678901234567890123456789012";

                UntagResource.untagMedicalImagingResource(medicalImagingClient,
 imageSetArn,
                                Collections.singletonList("Deployment"));
```

리소스의 태그를 해제하는 유틸리티 함수.

```
    public static void untagMedicalImagingResource(MedicalImagingClient
 medicalImagingClient,
            String resourceArn,
            Collection<String> tagKeys) {
        try {
            UntagResourceRequest untagResourceRequest =
 UntagResourceRequest.builder()
                    .resourceArn(resourceArn)
                    .tagKeys(tagKeys)
                    .build();

            medicalImagingClient.untagResource(untagResourceRequest);

            System.out.println("Tags have been removed from the resource.");
        } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - ListTagsForResource
  - TagResource

- UntagResource

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

이미지 세트에 태그를 지정하려면.

```
  try {
    const imagesetArn =
      "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012/
imageset/12345678901234567890123456789012";
    const tags = {
      Deployment: "Development",
    };
    await tagResource(imagesetArn, tags);
  } catch (e) {
    console.log(e);
  }
```

리소스에 태그를 지정하는 유틸리티 함수.

```
import { TagResourceCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} resourceArn - The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the data
 store or image set.
 * @param {Record<string,string>} tags - The tags to add to the resource as JSON.
 *                      - For example: {"Deployment" : "Development"}
 */
export const tagResource = async (
  resourceArn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-east-1:xxxxxx:datastore/xxxxx/
imageset/xxx",
```

```
  tags = {},
) => {
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new TagResourceCommand({ resourceArn: resourceArn, tags: tags }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //        httpStatusCode: 204,
  //         requestId: '8a6de9a3-ec8e-47ef-8643-473518b19d45',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  //    }
  // }

  return response;
};
```

이미지 세트의 태그를 나열하려면.

```
  try {
    const imagesetArn =
      "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012/
imageset/12345678901234567890123456789012";
    const { tags } = await listTagsForResource(imagesetArn);
    console.log(tags);
  } catch (e) {
    console.log(e);
  }
```

리소스의 태그를 나열하는 유틸리티 함수입니다.

```
import { ListTagsForResourceCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} resourceArn - The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the data
 store or image set.
```

```
 */
export const listTagsForResource = async (
  resourceArn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-east-1:abc:datastore/def/imageset/
ghi",
) => {
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new ListTagsForResourceCommand({ resourceArn: resourceArn }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //         httpStatusCode: 200,
  //         requestId: '008fc6d3-abec-4870-a155-20fa3631e645',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  //     },
  //     tags: { Deployment: 'Development' }
  // }

  return response;
};
```

이미지 세트의 태그를 해제하려면.

```
  try {
    const imagesetArn =
      "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012/
imageset/12345678901234567890123456789012";
    const keys = ["Deployment"];
    await untagResource(imagesetArn, keys);
  } catch (e) {
    console.log(e);
  }
```

리소스의 태그를 해제하는 유틸리티 함수.

```
import { UntagResourceCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";
```

```
/**
 * @param {string} resourceArn - The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the data
 store or image set.
 * @param {string[]} tagKeys - The keys of the tags to remove.
 */
export const untagResource = async (
  resourceArn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-east-1:xxxxxx:datastore/xxxxx/
imageset/xxx",
  tagKeys = [],
) => {
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new UntagResourceCommand({ resourceArn: resourceArn, tagKeys: tagKeys }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //       httpStatusCode: 204,
  //        requestId: '8a6de9a3-ec8e-47ef-8643-473518b19d45',
  //        extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //        cfId: undefined,
  //        attempts: 1,
  //        totalRetryDelay: 0
  //    }
  // }

  return response;
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - ListTagsForResource
  - TagResource
  - UntagResource

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

이미지 세트에 태그를 지정하려면.

```
    an_image_set_arn = (
        "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012/"
        "imageset/12345678901234567890123456789012"
    )

    medical_imaging_wrapper.tag_resource(image_set_arn, {"Deployment":
 "Development"})
```

리소스에 태그를 지정하는 유틸리티 함수.

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def tag_resource(self, resource_arn, tags):
        """
        Tag a resource.

        :param resource_arn: The ARN of the resource.
        :param tags: The tags to apply.
        """
        try:
            self.health_imaging_client.tag_resource(resourceArn=resource_arn,
 tags=tags)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't tag resource. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

이미지 세트의 태그를 나열하려면.

```
    an_image_set_arn = (
        "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012/"
        "imageset/12345678901234567890123456789012"
    )

    medical_imaging_wrapper.list_tags_for_resource(image_set_arn)
```

리소스의 태그를 나열하는 유틸리티 함수입니다.

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def list_tags_for_resource(self, resource_arn):
        """
        List the tags for a resource.

        :param resource_arn: The ARN of the resource.
        :return: The list of tags.
        """
        try:
            tags = self.health_imaging_client.list_tags_for_resource(
                resourceArn=resource_arn
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list tags for resource. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return tags["tags"]
```

이미지 세트의 태그를 해제하려면.

```
    an_image_set_arn = (
        "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012/"
        "imageset/12345678901234567890123456789012"
    )

    medical_imaging_wrapper.untag_resource(image_set_arn, ["Deployment"])
```

리소스의 태그를 해제하는 유틸리티 함수.

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def untag_resource(self, resource_arn, tag_keys):
        """
        Untag a resource.

        :param resource_arn: The ARN of the resource.
        :param tag_keys: The tag keys to remove.
        """
        try:
            self.health_imaging_client.untag_resource(
                resourceArn=resource_arn, tagKeys=tag_keys
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't untag resource. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

다음 코드는 MedicalImagingWrapper 객체를 인스턴스화합니다.

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - ListTagsForResource
  - TagResource
  - UntagResource

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

AWS SDKs를 사용한 HealthLake 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 AWS HealthLake 함께를 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

추가 리소스

- HealthLake 개발자 안내서 - HealthLake에 대한 자세한 정보입니다.
- HealthLake API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 HealthLake 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs를 사용한 HealthLake의 기본 예제
  - AWS SDKs를 사용한 HealthLake 작업
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateFHIRDatastore 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteFHIRDatastore 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeFHIRDatastore 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeFHIRExportJob 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeFHIRImportJob 함께 사용

- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListFHIRDatastores 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListFHIRExportJobs 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListFHIRImportJobs 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListTagsForResource 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 StartFHIRExportJob 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 StartFHIRImportJob 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 TagResource 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 UntagResource 함께 사용

AWS SDKs를 사용한 HealthLake의 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS HealthLake SDKs에서의 기본 사항을 AWS 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- AWS SDKs를 사용한 HealthLake 작업
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateFHIRDatastore 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteFHIRDatastore 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeFHIRDatastore 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeFHIRExportJob 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeFHIRImportJob 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListFHIRDatastores 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListFHIRExportJobs 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListFHIRImportJobs 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListTagsForResource 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 StartFHIRExportJob 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 StartFHIRImportJob 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 TagResource 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 UntagResource 함께 사용

AWS SDKs를 사용한 HealthLake 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 HealthLake 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 AWS HealthLake API 참조를 참조하세요.

예시

- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateFHIRDatastore 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteFHIRDatastore 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeFHIRDatastore 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeFHIRExportJob 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeFHIRImportJob 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListFHIRDatastores 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListFHIRExportJobs 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListFHIRImportJobs 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListTagsForResource 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 StartFHIRExportJob 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 StartFHIRImportJob 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 TagResource 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 UntagResource 함께 사용

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`CreateFHIRDatastore`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateFHIRDatastore`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예제 1: SigV4-enabled HealthLake 데이터 스토어 생성

다음 `create-fhir-datastore` 예제에서는 AWS HealthLake에서 새 데이터 스토어를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
aws healthlake create-fhir-datastore \
    --datastore-type-version R4 \
    --datastore-name "FhirTestDatastore"
```

출력:

```
{
    "DatastoreEndpoint": "https://healthlake.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/datastore/
(Data store ID)/r4/",
    "DatastoreArn": "arn:aws:healthlake:us-east-1:(AWS Account ID):datastore/
(Data store ID)",
    "DatastoreStatus": "CREATING",
    "DatastoreId": "(Data store ID)"
}
```

예제 2: FHIR 지원 HealthLake 데이터 스토어에서 SMART 생성

다음 `create-fhir-datastore` 예제에서는 AWS HealthLake에서 FHIR 지원 데이터 스토어에서 새 SMART를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
aws healthlake create-fhir-datastore \
    --datastore-name "your-data-store-name" \
    --datastore-type-version R4 \
    --preload-data-config PreloadDataType="SYNTHEA" \
    --sse-configuration '{ "KmsEncryptionConfig": {  "CmkType":
 "CUSTOMER_MANAGED_KMS_KEY", "KmsKeyId": "arn:aws:kms:us-east-1:your-account-
id:key/your-key-id" } }' \
    --identity-provider-configuration  file://
identity_provider_configuration.json
```

`identity_provider_configuration.json`의 콘텐츠:

```
{
    "AuthorizationStrategy": "SMART_ON_FHIR_V1",
    "FineGrainedAuthorizationEnabled": true,
    "IdpLambdaArn": "arn:aws:lambda:your-region:your-account-id:function:your-
lambda-name",
    "Metadata": "{\"issuer\":\"https://ehr.example.com\", \"jwks_uri\":
\"https://ehr.example.com/.well-known/jwks.json\",\"authorization_endpoint
\":\"https://ehr.example.com/auth/authorize\",\"token_endpoint\":\"https://
ehr.token.com/auth/token\",\"token_endpoint_auth_methods_supported\":
[\"client_secret_basic\",\"foo\"],\"grant_types_supported\":[\"client_credential
```

```
\",\"foo\"],\"registration_endpoint\":\"https://ehr.example.com/auth/
register\",\"scopes_supported\":[\"openId\",\"profile\",\"launch\"],
\"response_types_supported\":[\"code\"],\"management_endpoint\":\"https://
ehr.example.com/user/manage\",\"introspection_endpoint\":\"https://
ehr.example.com/user/introspect\",\"revocation_endpoint\":\"https://
ehr.example.com/user/revoke\",\"code_challenge_methods_supported\":[\"S256\"],
\"capabilities\":[\"launch-ehr\",\"sso-openid-connect\",\"client-public\"]}"
}
```

출력:

```
{
    "DatastoreEndpoint": "https://healthlake.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/datastore/
(Data store ID)/r4/",
    "DatastoreArn": "arn:aws:healthlake:us-east-1:(AWS Account ID):datastore/
(Data store ID)",
    "DatastoreStatus": "CREATING",
    "DatastoreId": "(Data store ID)"
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS HealthLake 개발자 안내서의 FHIR 데이터 스토어 생성 및 모니터링을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateFHIRDatastore 섹션을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

```
    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "HealthLakeWrapper":
        """
        Creates a HealthLakeWrapper instance with a default AWS HealthLake
 client.

        :return: An instance of HealthLakeWrapper initialized with the default
 HealthLake client.
        """
        health_lake_client = boto3.client("healthlake")
        return cls(health_lake_client)
```

```
    def create_fhir_datastore(
        self,
        datastore_name: str,
        sse_configuration: dict[str, any] = None,
        identity_provider_configuration: dict[str, any] = None,
    ) -> dict[str, str]:
        """
        Creates a new HealthLake data store.
        When creating a SMART on FHIR data store, the following parameters are
required:
        - sse_configuration: The server-side encryption configuration for a SMART
on FHIR-enabled data store.
        - identity_provider_configuration: The identity provider configuration
for a SMART on FHIR-enabled data store.

        :param datastore_name: The name of the data store.
        :param sse_configuration: The server-side encryption configuration for a
SMART on FHIR-enabled data store.
        :param identity_provider_configuration: The identity provider
configuration for a SMART on FHIR-enabled data store.
        :return: A dictionary containing the data store information.
        """
        try:
            parameters = {"DatastoreName": datastore_name,
"DatastoreTypeVersion": "R4"}
            if (
                sse_configuration is not None
                and identity_provider_configuration is not None
            ):
                # Creating a SMART on FHIR-enabled data store
                parameters["SseConfiguration"] = sse_configuration
                parameters[
                    "IdentityProviderConfiguration"
                ] = identity_provider_configuration

            response =
self.health_lake_client.create_fhir_datastore(**parameters)
            return response
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't create data store %s. Here's why %s",
                datastore_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
```

```
            raise
```

다음 코드는 FHIR 지원 HealthLake 데이터 스토어에서 SMART에 대한 파라미터의 예를 보여줍니다.

```
            sse_configuration = {
                "KmsEncryptionConfig": {"CmkType": "AWS_OWNED_KMS_KEY"}
            }
            # TODO: Update the metadata to match your environment.
            metadata = {
                "issuer": "https://ehr.example.com",
                "jwks_uri": "https://ehr.example.com/.well-known/jwks.json",
                "authorization_endpoint": "https://ehr.example.com/auth/
authorize",
                "token_endpoint": "https://ehr.token.com/auth/token",
                "token_endpoint_auth_methods_supported": [
                    "client_secret_basic",
                    "foo",
                ],
                "grant_types_supported": ["client_credential", "foo"],
                "registration_endpoint": "https://ehr.example.com/auth/register",
                "scopes_supported": ["openId", "profile", "launch"],
                "response_types_supported": ["code"],
                "management_endpoint": "https://ehr.example.com/user/manage",
                "introspection_endpoint": "https://ehr.example.com/user/
introspect",
                "revocation_endpoint": "https://ehr.example.com/user/revoke",
                "code_challenge_methods_supported": ["S256"],
                "capabilities": [
                    "launch-ehr",
                    "sso-openid-connect",
                    "client-public",
                ],
            }
            # TODO: Update the IdpLambdaArn.
            identity_provider_configuration = {
                "AuthorizationStrategy": "SMART_ON_FHIR_V1",
                "FineGrainedAuthorizationEnabled": True,
                "IdpLambdaArn": "arn:aws:lambda:your-region:your-account-
id:function:your-lambda-name",
                "Metadata": json.dumps(metadata),
```

```
            }
            data_store = self.create_fhir_datastore(
                datastore_name, sse_configuration,
identity_provider_configuration
            )
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateFHIRDatastore를 참조하세요. AWS

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`DeleteFHIRDatastore`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteFHIRDatastore`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

FHIR 데이터 스토어를 삭제하려면

다음 `delete-fhir-datastore` 예제에서는 AWS HealthLake에서 데이터 스토어와 모든 콘텐츠를 삭제하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
aws healthlake delete-fhir-datastore \
    --datastore-id (Data store ID)
```

출력:

```
{
    "DatastoreEndpoint": "https://healthlake.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/datastore/
(Data store ID)/r4/",
    "DatastoreArn": "arn:aws:healthlake:us-east-1:(AWS Account ID):datastore/
(Data store ID)",
    "DatastoreStatus": "DELETING",
    "DatastoreId": "(Data store ID)"
```

```
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS HealthLake 개발자 안내서의 FHIR 데이터 스토어 <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/healthlake/latest/devguide/working-with-FHIR-healthlake.html> 생성 및 모니터링을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteFHIRDatastore 섹션을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

```
    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "HealthLakeWrapper":
        """
        Creates a HealthLakeWrapper instance with a default AWS HealthLake
client.

        :return: An instance of HealthLakeWrapper initialized with the default
HealthLake client.
        """
        health_lake_client = boto3.client("healthlake")
        return cls(health_lake_client)


    def delete_fhir_datastore(self, datastore_id: str) -> None:
        """
        Deletes a HealthLake data store.
        :param datastore_id: The data store ID.
        """
        try:

self.health_lake_client.delete_fhir_datastore(DatastoreId=datastore_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't delete data store with ID %s. Here's why %s",
                datastore_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteFHIRDatastore를 참조하세요. AWS

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DescribeFHIRDatastore** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeFHIRDatastore의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

FHIR 데이터 스토어를 설명하려면

다음 describe-fhir-datastore 예제에서는 AWS HealthLake에서 데이터 스토어의 속성을 찾는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
aws healthlake describe-fhir-datastore \
    --datastore-id "1f2f459836ac6c513ce899f9e4f66a59"
```

출력:

```
{
    "DatastoreProperties": {
        "PreloadDataConfig": {
            "PreloadDataType": "SYNTHEA"
        },
        "SseConfiguration": {
            "KmsEncryptionConfig": {
                "CmkType": "CUSTOMER_MANAGED_KMS_KEY",
                "KmsKeyId": "arn:aws:kms:us-east-1:123456789012:key/
a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-EXAMPLE11111"
            }
        },
        "DatastoreName": "Demo",
        "DatastoreArn": "arn:aws:healthlake:us-east-1:<AWS Account ID>:datastore/
<Data store ID>",
```

```
        "DatastoreEndpoint": "https://healthlake.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/
datastore/<Data store ID>/r4/",
        "DatastoreStatus": "ACTIVE",
        "DatastoreTypeVersion": "R4",
        "CreatedAt": 1603761064.881,
        "DatastoreId": "<Data store ID>",
        "IdentityProviderConfiguration": {
            "AuthorizationStrategy": "AWS_AUTH",
            "FineGrainedAuthorizationEnabled": false
        }
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS HealthLake 개발자 안내서의 FHIR 데이터 스토어 생성 및 모니터링을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeFHIRDatastore 섹션을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

```
    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "HealthLakeWrapper":
        """
        Creates a HealthLakeWrapper instance with a default AWS HealthLake
 client.

        :return: An instance of HealthLakeWrapper initialized with the default
 HealthLake client.
        """
        health_lake_client = boto3.client("healthlake")
        return cls(health_lake_client)


    def describe_fhir_datastore(self, datastore_id: str) -> dict[str, any]:
        """
        Describes a HealthLake data store.
        :param datastore_id: The data store ID.
        :return: The data store description.
        """
        try:
            response = self.health_lake_client.describe_fhir_datastore(
```

```
                DatastoreId=datastore_id
            )
            return response["DatastoreProperties"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't describe data store with ID %s. Here's why %s",
                datastore_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeFHIRDatastore를 참조하세요. AWS

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DescribeFHIRExportJob** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeFHIRExportJob`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

FHIR 내보내기 작업을 설명하는 방법

다음 `describe-fhir-export-job` 예제에서는 AWS HealthLake에서 FHIR 내보내기 작업의 속성을 찾는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
aws healthlake describe-fhir-export-job \
    --datastore-id (Data store ID) \
    --job-id 9b9a51943afaedd0a8c0c26c49135a31
```

출력:

```
{
```

```
    "ExportJobProperties": {
        "DataAccessRoleArn": "arn:aws:iam::(AWS Account ID):role/(Role Name)",
        "JobStatus": "IN_PROGRESS",
        "JobId": "9009813e9d69ba7cf79bcb3468780f16",
        "SubmitTime": "2024-11-20T11:31:46.672000-05:00",
        "EndTime": "2024-11-20T11:34:01.636000-05:00",
        "OutputDataConfig": {
            "S3Configuration": {
            "S3Uri": "s3:///(Bucket Name)/(Prefix Name)/",
            "KmsKeyId": "arn:aws:kms:us-east-1:012345678910:key/d330e7fc-
b56c-4216-a250-f4c43ef46e83"
        }

        },
        "DatastoreId": "(Data store ID)"
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS HealthLake 개발자 안내서의 FHIR 데이터 스토어에서 파일 내보내기를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeFHIRExportJob 섹션을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

```
    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "HealthLakeWrapper":
        """
        Creates a HealthLakeWrapper instance with a default AWS HealthLake
 client.

        :return: An instance of HealthLakeWrapper initialized with the default
 HealthLake client.
        """
        health_lake_client = boto3.client("healthlake")
        return cls(health_lake_client)


    def describe_fhir_export_job(
        self, datastore_id: str, job_id: str
    ) -> dict[str, any]:
```

```
        """
        Describes a HealthLake export job.
        :param datastore_id: The data store ID.
        :param job_id: The export job ID.
        :return: The export job description.
        """
        try:
            response = self.health_lake_client.describe_fhir_export_job(
                DatastoreId=datastore_id, JobId=job_id
            )
            return response["ExportJobProperties"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't describe export job with ID %s. Here's why %s",
                job_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeFHIRExportJob을 참조하세요. AWS

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DescribeFHIRImportJob** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeFHIRImportJob의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

FHIR 가져오기 작업을 설명하는 방법

다음 describe-fhir-import-job 예제에서는 AWS HealthLake를 사용하여 FHIR 가져오기 작업의 속성을 학습하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
aws healthlake describe-fhir-import-job \
    --datastore-id (Data store ID) \
    --job-id c145fbb27b192af392f8ce6e7838e34f
```

출력:

```
{
    "ImportJobProperties": {
    "InputDataConfig": {
        "S3Uri": "s3://(Bucket Name)/(Prefix Name)/"
        { "arrayitem2": 2 }
    },
    "DataAccessRoleArn": "arn:aws:iam::(AWS Account ID):role/(Role Name)",
    "JobStatus": "COMPLETED",
    "JobId": "c145fbb27b192af392f8ce6e7838e34f",
    "SubmitTime": 1606272542.161,
    "EndTime": 1606272609.497,
    "DatastoreId": "(Data store ID)"
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS HealthLake 개발자 안내서의 FHIR 데이터 스토어에 파일 가져오기를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeFHIRImportJob 섹션을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

```
    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "HealthLakeWrapper":
        """
        Creates a HealthLakeWrapper instance with a default AWS HealthLake
 client.

        :return: An instance of HealthLakeWrapper initialized with the default
 HealthLake client.
        """
        health_lake_client = boto3.client("healthlake")
        return cls(health_lake_client)
```

```
    def describe_fhir_import_job(
        self, datastore_id: str, job_id: str
    ) -> dict[str, any]:
        """
        Describes a HealthLake import job.
        :param datastore_id: The data store ID.
        :param job_id: The import job ID.
        :return: The import job description.
        """
        try:
            response = self.health_lake_client.describe_fhir_import_job(
                DatastoreId=datastore_id, JobId=job_id
            )
            return response["ImportJobProperties"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't describe import job with ID %s. Here's why %s",
                job_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeFHIRImportJob을 참조하세요. AWS

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`ListFHIRDatastores`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListFHIRDatastores`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

FHIR 데이터 스토어를 나열하려면

다음 `list-fhir-datastores` 예제에서는 명령을 사용하는 방법과 사용자가 AWS HealthLake의 데이터 스토어 상태를 기반으로 결과를 필터링하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
aws healthlake list-fhir-datastores \
    --filter DatastoreStatus=ACTIVE
```

출력:

```
{
    "DatastorePropertiesList": [
    {
        "PreloadDataConfig": {
            "PreloadDataType": "SYNTHEA"
        },
        "SseConfiguration": {
            "KmsEncryptionConfig": {
                "CmkType": "CUSTOMER_MANAGED_KMS_KEY",
                "KmsKeyId": "arn:aws:kms:us-east-1:123456789012:key/
a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-EXAMPLE11111"
            }
        },
        "DatastoreName": "Demo",
        "DatastoreArn": "arn:aws:healthlake:us-east-1:<AWS Account ID>:datastore/
<Data store ID>",
        "DatastoreEndpoint": "https://healthlake.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/
datastore/<Data store ID>/r4/",
        "DatastoreStatus": "ACTIVE",
        "DatastoreTypeVersion": "R4",
        "CreatedAt": 1603761064.881,
        "DatastoreId": "<Data store ID>",
        "IdentityProviderConfiguration": {
            "AuthorizationStrategy": "AWS_AUTH",
            "FineGrainedAuthorizationEnabled": false
        }
    }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS HealthLake 개발자 안내서의 FHIR 데이터 스토어 생성 및 모니터링을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListFHIRDatastores 섹션을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

```
    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "HealthLakeWrapper":
        """
        Creates a HealthLakeWrapper instance with a default AWS HealthLake
 client.

        :return: An instance of HealthLakeWrapper initialized with the default
 HealthLake client.
        """
        health_lake_client = boto3.client("healthlake")
        return cls(health_lake_client)


    def list_fhir_datastores(self) -> list[dict[str, any]]:
        """
        Lists all HealthLake data stores.
        :return: A list of data store descriptions.
        """
        try:
            next_token = None
            datastores = []

            # Loop through paginated results.
            while True:
                parameters = {}
                if next_token is not None:
                    parameters["NextToken"] = next_token
                response =
 self.health_lake_client.list_fhir_datastores(**parameters)
                datastores.extend(response["DatastorePropertiesList"])
                if "NextToken" in response:
                    next_token = response["NextToken"]
                else:
                    break

            return datastores
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't list data stores. Here's why %s", err.response["Error"]
["Message"]
```

```
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListFHIRDatastores를 참조하세요. AWS

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **ListFHIRExportJobs** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListFHIRExportJobs`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

모든 FHIR 내보내기 작업을 나열하는 방법

다음 `list-fhir-export-jobs` 예제에서는 명령을 사용하여 계정과 연결된 내보내기 작업 목록을 보는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

```
aws healthlake list-fhir-export-jobs \
    --datastore-id (Data store ID) \
    --submitted-before (DATE like 2024-10-13T19:00:00Z)\
    --submitted-after (DATE like 2020-10-13T19:00:00Z )\
    --job-name "FHIR-EXPORT" \
    --job-status SUBMITTED  \
    --max-results (Integer between 1 and 500)
```

출력:

```
{
    "ExportJobPropertiesList": [
        {
            "ExportJobProperties": {
                "OutputDataConfig": {
                    "S3Uri": "s3://(Bucket Name)/(Prefix Name)/",
```

```
                    "S3Configuration": {
                        "S3Uri": "s3://(Bucket Name)/(Prefix Name)/",
                        "KmsKeyId": "(KmsKey Id)"
                    }
                },
                "DataAccessRoleArn": "arn:aws:iam::(AWS Account ID):role/(Role
 Name)",
                "JobStatus": "COMPLETED",
                "JobId": "c145fbb27b192af392f8ce6e7838e34f",
                "JobName": "FHIR-EXPORT",
                "SubmitTime": "2024-11-20T11:31:46.672000-05:00",
                "EndTime": "2024-11-20T11:34:01.636000-05:00",
                "DatastoreId": "(Data store ID)"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS HealthLake 개발자 안내서의 FHIR 데이터 스토어에서 파일 내보내기를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListFHIRExportJobs 섹션을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

```
    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "HealthLakeWrapper":
        """
        Creates a HealthLakeWrapper instance with a default AWS HealthLake
 client.

        :return: An instance of HealthLakeWrapper initialized with the default
 HealthLake client.
        """
        health_lake_client = boto3.client("healthlake")
        return cls(health_lake_client)


    def list_fhir_export_jobs(
        self,
        datastore_id: str,
```

```
        job_name: str = None,
        job_status: str = None,
        submitted_before: datetime = None,
        submitted_after: datetime = None,
    ) -> list[dict[str, any]]:
        """
        Lists HealthLake export jobs satisfying the conditions.
        :param datastore_id: The data store ID.
        :param job_name: The export job name.
        :param job_status: The export job status.
        :param submitted_before: The export job submitted before the specified
date.
        :param submitted_after: The export job submitted after the specified
date.
        :return: A list of export jobs.
        """
        try:
            parameters = {"DatastoreId": datastore_id}
            if job_name is not None:
                parameters["JobName"] = job_name
            if job_status is not None:
                parameters["JobStatus"] = job_status
            if submitted_before is not None:
                parameters["SubmittedBefore"] = submitted_before
            if submitted_after is not None:
                parameters["SubmittedAfter"] = submitted_after
            next_token = None
            jobs = []
            # Loop through paginated results.
            while True:
                if next_token is not None:
                    parameters["NextToken"] = next_token
                response =
self.health_lake_client.list_fhir_export_jobs(**parameters)
                jobs.extend(response["ExportJobPropertiesList"])
                if "NextToken" in response:
                    next_token = response["NextToken"]
                else:
                    break
            return jobs
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't list export jobs. Here's why %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
```

```
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListFHIRExportJobs를 참조하세요. AWS

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **ListFHIRImportJobs** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListFHIRImportJobs`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

모든 FHIR 가져오기 작업을 나열하는 방법

다음 `list-fhir-import-jobs` 예제에서는 명령을 사용하여 계정과 연결된 모든 가져오기 작업 목록을 보는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

```
aws healthlake list-fhir-import-jobs \
    --datastore-id (Data store ID) \
    --submitted-before (DATE like 2024-10-13T19:00:00Z) \
    --submitted-after (DATE like 2020-10-13T19:00:00Z ) \
    --job-name "FHIR-IMPORT" \
    --job-status SUBMITTED  \
    -max-results (Integer between 1 and 500)
```

출력:

```
{
    "ImportJobPropertiesList": [
        {
            "JobId": "c0fddbf76f238297632d4aebdbfc9ddf",
```

```
            "JobStatus": "COMPLETED",
            "SubmitTime": "2024-11-20T10:08:46.813000-05:00",
            "EndTime": "2024-11-20T10:10:09.093000-05:00",
            "DatastoreId": "(Data store ID)",
            "InputDataConfig": {
                "S3Uri": "s3://(Bucket Name)/(Prefix Name)/"
            },
            "JobOutputDataConfig": {
                "S3Configuration": {
                    "S3Uri": "s3://(Bucket Name)/
import/6407b9ae4c2def3cb6f1a46a0c599ec0-FHIR_IMPORT-
c0fddbf76f238297632d4aebdbfc9ddf/",
                    "KmsKeyId": "arn:aws:kms:us-east-1:123456789012:key/b7f645cb-
e564-4981-8672-9e012d1ff1a0"
                }
            },
            "JobProgressReport": {
                "TotalNumberOfScannedFiles": 1,
                "TotalSizeOfScannedFilesInMB": 0.001798,
                "TotalNumberOfImportedFiles": 1,
                "TotalNumberOfResourcesScanned": 1,
                "TotalNumberOfResourcesImported": 1,
                "TotalNumberOfResourcesWithCustomerError": 0,
                "TotalNumberOfFilesReadWithCustomerError": 0,
                "Throughput": 0.0
            },
            "DataAccessRoleArn": "arn:aws:iam::(AWS Account ID):role/(Role Name)"
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS HealthLake 개발자 안내서의 FHIR 데이터 스토어로 파일 가져오기를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListFHIRImportJobs 섹션을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

```
    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "HealthLakeWrapper":
        """
```

```
        Creates a HealthLakeWrapper instance with a default AWS HealthLake
client.

        :return: An instance of HealthLakeWrapper initialized with the default
HealthLake client.
        """
        health_lake_client = boto3.client("healthlake")
        return cls(health_lake_client)


    def list_fhir_import_jobs(
        self,
        datastore_id: str,
        job_name: str = None,
        job_status: str = None,
        submitted_before: datetime = None,
        submitted_after: datetime = None,
    ) -> list[dict[str, any]]:
        """
        Lists HealthLake import jobs satisfying the conditions.
        :param datastore_id: The data store ID.
        :param job_name: The import job name.
        :param job_status: The import job status.
        :param submitted_before: The import job submitted before the specified
date.
        :param submitted_after: The import job submitted after the specified
date.
        :return: A list of import jobs.
        """
        try:
            parameters = {"DatastoreId": datastore_id}
            if job_name is not None:
                parameters["JobName"] = job_name
            if job_status is not None:
                parameters["JobStatus"] = job_status
            if submitted_before is not None:
                parameters["SubmittedBefore"] = submitted_before
            if submitted_after is not None:
                parameters["SubmittedAfter"] = submitted_after
            next_token = None
            jobs = []
            # Loop through paginated results.
            while True:
                if next_token is not None:
```

```
                    parameters["NextToken"] = next_token
                response =
self.health_lake_client.list_fhir_import_jobs(**parameters)
                jobs.extend(response["ImportJobPropertiesList"])
                if "NextToken" in response:
                    next_token = response["NextToken"]
                else:
                    break
            return jobs
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't list import jobs. Here's why %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListFHIRImportJobs를 참조하세요. AWS

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`ListTagsForResource`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListTagsForResource`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

데이터 스토어의 태그를 나열하려면

다음 `list-tags-for-resource` 예제에서는 지정된 데이터 스토어와 연결된 태그를 나열합니다.

```
aws healthlake list-tags-for-resource \
```

```
    --resource-arn "arn:aws:healthlake:us-east-1:123456789012:datastore/
fhir/0725c83f4307f263e16fd56b6d8ebdbe"
```

출력:

```
{
    "tags": {
        "key": "value",
        "key1": "value1"
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은AWS HealthLake 개발자 안내서의HealthLake에서 리소스 태그 지정을 참조하세요. AWS HealthLake

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListTagsForResource를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

```
    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "HealthLakeWrapper":
        """
        Creates a HealthLakeWrapper instance with a default AWS HealthLake
client.

        :return: An instance of HealthLakeWrapper initialized with the default
HealthLake client.
        """
        health_lake_client = boto3.client("healthlake")
        return cls(health_lake_client)


    def list_tags_for_resource(self, resource_arn: str) -> dict[str, str]:
        """
        Lists the tags for a HealthLake resource.
        :param resource_arn: The resource ARN.
        :return: The tags for the resource.
        """
        try:
            response = self.health_lake_client.list_tags_for_resource(
```

```
                ResourceARN=resource_arn
            )
            return response["Tags"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't list tags for resource %s. Here's why %s",
                resource_arn,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListTagsForResource를 참조하십시오.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **StartFHIRExportJob** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `StartFHIRExportJob`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

FHIR 내보내기 작업을 시작하는 방법

다음 `start-fhir-export-job` 예제에서는 AWS HealthLake를 사용하여 FHIR 내보내기 작업을 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
aws healthlake start-fhir-export-job \
    --output-data-config '{"S3Configuration": {"S3Uri":"s3://(Bucket Name)/
(Prefix Name)/","KmsKeyId":"arn:aws:kms:us-east-1:012345678910:key/d330e7fc-
b56c-4216-a250-f4c43ef46e83"}}' \
    --datastore-id (Data store ID) \
    --data-access-role-arn arn:aws:iam::(AWS Account ID):role/(Role Name)
```

출력:

```
{
    "DatastoreId": "(Data store ID)",
    "JobStatus": "SUBMITTED",
    "JobId": "9b9a51943afaedd0a8c0c26c49135a31"
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS HealthLake 개발자 안내서의 FHIR 데이터 스토어에서 파일 내보내기를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 StartFHIRExportJob 섹션을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

```
    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "HealthLakeWrapper":
        """
        Creates a HealthLakeWrapper instance with a default AWS HealthLake
 client.

        :return: An instance of HealthLakeWrapper initialized with the default
 HealthLake client.
        """
        health_lake_client = boto3.client("healthlake")
        return cls(health_lake_client)


    def start_fhir_export_job(
        self,
        job_name: str,
        datastore_id: str,
        output_s3_uri: str,
        kms_key_id: str,
        data_access_role_arn: str,
    ) -> dict[str, str]:
        """
        Starts a HealthLake export job.
        :param job_name: The export job name.
        :param datastore_id: The data store ID.
        :param output_s3_uri: The output S3 URI.
```

```
        :param kms_key_id: The KMS key ID associated with the output S3 bucket.
        :param data_access_role_arn: The data access role ARN.
        :return: The export job.
        """
        try:
            response = self.health_lake_client.start_fhir_export_job(
                OutputDataConfig={
                    "S3Configuration": {"S3Uri": output_s3_uri, "KmsKeyId":
kms_key_id}
                },
                DataAccessRoleArn=data_access_role_arn,
                DatastoreId=datastore_id,
                JobName=job_name,
            )

            return response
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't start export job. Here's why %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartFHIRExportJob을 참조하세요. AWS

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **StartFHIRImportJob** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `StartFHIRImportJob`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

FHIR 가져오기 작업을 시작하는 방법

다음 `start-fhir-import-job` 예제에서는 AWS HealthLake를 사용하여 FHIR 가져오기 작업을 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
aws healthlake start-fhir-import-job \
    --input-data-config S3Uri="s3:///(Bucket Name)/(Prefix Name)/" \
    --job-output-data-config '{"S3Configuration": {"S3Uri":"s3:///(Bucket Name)/
(Prefix Name)/","KmsKeyId":"arn:aws:kms:us-east-1:012345678910:key/d330e7fc-
b56c-4216-a250-f4c43ef46e83"}}' \
    --datastore-id (Data store ID) \
    --data-access-role-arn "arn:aws:iam::(AWS Account ID):role/(Role Name)"
```

출력:

```
{
    "DatastoreId": "(Data store ID)",
    "JobStatus": "SUBMITTED",
    "JobId": "c145fbb27b192af392f8ce6e7838e34f"
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS HealthLake 개발자 안내서의 FHIR 데이터 스토어에 파일 가져오기를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 StartFHIRImportJob 섹션을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

```
    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "HealthLakeWrapper":
        """
        Creates a HealthLakeWrapper instance with a default AWS HealthLake
 client.

        :return: An instance of HealthLakeWrapper initialized with the default
 HealthLake client.
        """
        health_lake_client = boto3.client("healthlake")
        return cls(health_lake_client)


    def start_fhir_import_job(
```

```
        self,
        job_name: str,
        datastore_id: str,
        input_s3_uri: str,
        job_output_s3_uri: str,
        kms_key_id: str,
        data_access_role_arn: str,
    ) -> dict[str, str]:
        """
        Starts a HealthLake import job.
        :param job_name: The import job name.
        :param datastore_id: The data store ID.
        :param input_s3_uri: The input S3 URI.
        :param job_output_s3_uri: The job output S3 URI.
        :param kms_key_id: The KMS key ID associated with the output S3 bucket.
        :param data_access_role_arn: The data access role ARN.
        :return: The import job.
        """
        try:
            response = self.health_lake_client.start_fhir_import_job(
                JobName=job_name,
                InputDataConfig={"S3Uri": input_s3_uri},
                JobOutputDataConfig={
                    "S3Configuration": {
                        "S3Uri": job_output_s3_uri,
                        "KmsKeyId": kms_key_id,
                    }
                },
                DataAccessRoleArn=data_access_role_arn,
                DatastoreId=datastore_id,
            )
            return response
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't start import job. Here's why %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartFHIRImportJob을 참조하세요. AWS

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **TagResource** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 TagResource의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

데이터 스토어에 태그를 추가하려면

다음 tag-resource 예제에서는 데이터 스토어에 태그를 추가하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

```
aws healthlake tag-resource \
    --resource-arn "arn:aws:healthlake:us-east-1:123456789012:datastore/
fhir/0725c83f4307f263e16fd56b6d8ebdbe" \
    --tags '[{"Key": "key1", "Value": "value1"}]'
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS HealthLake개발자 안내서의 데이터 스토어에 태그 추가를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 TagResource를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

```
    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "HealthLakeWrapper":
        """
        Creates a HealthLakeWrapper instance with a default AWS HealthLake
 client.

        :return: An instance of HealthLakeWrapper initialized with the default
 HealthLake client.
        """
```

```
        health_lake_client = boto3.client("healthlake")
        return cls(health_lake_client)


    def tag_resource(self, resource_arn: str, tags: list[dict[str, str]]) ->
None:
        """
        Tags a HealthLake resource.
        :param resource_arn: The resource ARN.
        :param tags: The tags to add to the resource.
        """
        try:
            self.health_lake_client.tag_resource(ResourceARN=resource_arn,
Tags=tags)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't tag resource %s. Here's why %s",
                resource_arn,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 TagResource를 참조하십시오.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`UntagResource`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `UntagResource`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

데이터 스토어에서 태그를 제거하려면

다음 `untag-resource` 예제에서는 데이터 스토어에서 태그를 제거하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

```
aws healthlake untag-resource \
    --resource-arn "arn:aws:healthlake:us-east-1:123456789012:datastore/fhir/
b91723d65c6fdeb1d26543a49d2ed1fa" \
    --tag-keys '["key1"]'
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS HealthLake 개발자 안내서의 데이터 스토어에서 태그 제거를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 UntagResource를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

```
    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "HealthLakeWrapper":
        """
        Creates a HealthLakeWrapper instance with a default AWS HealthLake
 client.

        :return: An instance of HealthLakeWrapper initialized with the default
 HealthLake client.
        """
        health_lake_client = boto3.client("healthlake")
        return cls(health_lake_client)


    def untag_resource(self, resource_arn: str, tag_keys: list[str]) -> None:
        """
        Untags a HealthLake resource.
        :param resource_arn: The resource ARN.
        :param tag_keys: The tag keys to remove from the resource.
        """
        try:
            self.health_lake_client.untag_resource(
                ResourceARN=resource_arn, TagKeys=tag_keys
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't untag resource %s. Here's why %s",
                resource_arn,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
```

```
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 UntagResource를 참조하십시오.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

AWS SDKs를 사용하는 IAM의 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 AWS Identity and Access Management 함께를 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

추가 리소스

- IAM 사용 설명서 - IAM에 대한 자세한 정보입니다.
- IAM API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 IAM 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 설정 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

시작

Hello IAM

다음 코드 예제에서는 IAM을 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
namespace IAMActions;

public class HelloIAM
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Getting started with AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM). List
        // the policies for the account.
        var iamClient = new AmazonIdentityManagementServiceClient();

        var listPoliciesPaginator = iamClient.Paginators.ListPolicies(new
 ListPoliciesRequest());
        var policies = new List<ManagedPolicy>();

        await foreach (var response in listPoliciesPaginator.Responses)
        {
            policies.AddRange(response.Policies);
        }

        Console.WriteLine("Here are the policies defined for your account:\n");
        policies.ForEach(policy =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Created:
 {policy.CreateDate}\t{policy.PolicyName}\t{policy.Description}");
        });
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListPolicies를 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

CMakeLists.txt CMake 파일의 코드입니다.

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS iam)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_iam")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed
 libraries for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
    # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory
 for running and debugging.
```

```
    # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # if you are building from the command line you
 may need to uncomment this
    # and set the proper subdirectory to the executables' location.

    AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_iam.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

iam.cpp 소스 파일의 코드입니다.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/iam/IAMClient.h>
#include <aws/iam/model/ListPoliciesRequest.h>
#include <iostream>
#include <iomanip>

/*
 *  A "Hello IAM" starter application which initializes an AWS Identity and
 Access Management (IAM) client
 *  and lists the IAM policies.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_iam'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    int result = 0;
    {
        const Aws::String DATE_FORMAT("%Y-%m-%d");
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
```

```
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::IAM::IAMClient iamClient(clientConfig);
        Aws::IAM::Model::ListPoliciesRequest request;

        bool done = false;
        bool header = false;
        while (!done) {
            auto outcome = iamClient.ListPolicies(request);
            if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cerr << "Failed to list iam policies: " <<
                          outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                result = 1;
                break;
            }

            if (!header) {
                std::cout << std::left << std::setw(55) << "Name" <<
                          std::setw(30) << "ID" << std::setw(80) << "Arn" <<
                          std::setw(64) << "Description" << std::setw(12) <<
                          "CreateDate" << std::endl;
                header = true;
            }

            const auto &policies = outcome.GetResult().GetPolicies();
            for (const auto &policy: policies) {
                std::cout << std::left << std::setw(55) <<
                          policy.GetPolicyName() << std::setw(30) <<
                          policy.GetPolicyId() << std::setw(80) <<
policy.GetArn() <<
                          std::setw(64) << policy.GetDescription() <<
std::setw(12) <<
                          policy.GetCreateDate().ToGmtString(DATE_FORMAT.c_str())
<<
                          std::endl;
            }

            if (outcome.GetResult().GetIsTruncated()) {
                request.SetMarker(outcome.GetResult().GetMarker());
            } else {
                done = true;
            }
        }
```

```
    }


    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return result;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 ListPolicies를 참조하십시오.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
)

// main uses the AWS SDK for Go (v2) to create an AWS Identity and Access
 Management (IAM)
// client and list up to 10 policies in your account.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
func main() {
 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
```

```
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
  fmt.Println(err)
  return
 }
 iamClient := iam.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 const maxPols = 10
 fmt.Printf("Let's list up to %v policies for your account.\n", maxPols)
 result, err := iamClient.ListPolicies(ctx, &iam.ListPoliciesInput{
  MaxItems: aws.Int32(maxPols),
 })
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Printf("Couldn't list policies for your account. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  return
 }
 if len(result.Policies) == 0 {
  fmt.Println("You don't have any policies!")
 } else {
  for _, policy := range result.Policies {
   fmt.Printf("\t%v\n", *policy.PolicyName)
  }
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 ListPolicies를 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListPoliciesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.Policy;
```

```
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class HelloIAM {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listPolicies(iam);
    }

    public static void listPolicies(IamClient iam) {
        ListPoliciesResponse response = iam.listPolicies();
        List<Policy> polList = response.policies();
        polList.forEach(policy -> {
            System.out.println("Policy Name: " + policy.policyName());
        });
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListPolicies를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { IAMClient, paginateListPolicies } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

export const listLocalPolicies = async () => {
  /**
   * In v3, the clients expose paginateOperationName APIs that are written using
 async generators so that you can use async iterators in a for await..of loop.
   * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSJavaScriptSDK/v3/latest/index.html#paginators
   */
  const paginator = paginateListPolicies(
    { client, pageSize: 10 },
    // List only customer managed policies.
    { Scope: "Local" },
  );

  console.log("IAM policies defined in your account:");
  let policyCount = 0;
  for await (const page of paginator) {
    if (page.Policies) {
      for (const policy of page.Policies) {
        console.log(`${policy.PolicyName}`);
        policyCount++;
      }
    }
  }
  console.log(`Found ${policyCount} policies.`);
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListPolicies를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import boto3


def main():
    """
    Lists the managed policies in your AWS account using the AWS SDK for Python
 (Boto3).
    """
    iam = boto3.client("iam")

    try:
        # Get a paginator for the list_policies operation
        paginator = iam.get_paginator("list_policies")

        # Iterate through the pages of results
        for page in paginator.paginate(Scope="All", OnlyAttached=False):
            for policy in page["Policies"]:
                print(f"Policy name: {policy['PolicyName']}")
                print(f"  Policy ARN: {policy['Arn']}")
    except boto3.exceptions.BotoCoreError as e:
        print(f"Encountered an error while listing policies: {e}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListPolicies를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-iam'
require 'logger'

# IAMManager is a class responsible for managing IAM operations
# such as listing all IAM policies in the current AWS account.
class IAMManager
  def initialize(client)
    @client = client
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
  end

  # Lists and prints all IAM policies in the current AWS account.
  def list_policies
    @logger.info('Here are the IAM policies in your account:')

    paginator = @client.list_policies
    policies = []

    paginator.each_page do |page|
      policies.concat(page.policies)
    end

    if policies.empty?
      @logger.info("You don't have any IAM policies.")
    else
      policies.each do |policy|
        @logger.info("- #{policy.policy_name}")
      end
    end
  end
end

if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
  iam_client = Aws::IAM::Client.new
  manager = IAMManager.new(iam_client)
  manager.list_policies
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 ListPolicies를 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

src/bin/hello.rs에서

```
use aws_sdk_iam::error::SdkError;
use aws_sdk_iam::operation::list_policies::ListPoliciesError;
use clap::Parser;

const PATH_PREFIX_HELP: &str = "The path prefix for filtering the results.";

#[derive(Debug, clap::Parser)]
#[command(about)]
struct HelloScenarioArgs {
    #[arg(long, default_value="/", help=PATH_PREFIX_HELP)]
    pub path_prefix: String,
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), SdkError<ListPoliciesError>> {
    let sdk_config = aws_config::load_from_env().await;
    let client = aws_sdk_iam::Client::new(&sdk_config);

    let args = HelloScenarioArgs::parse();

    iam_service::list_policies(client, args.path_prefix).await?;

    Ok(())
}
```

src/iam-service-lib.rs에서

```
pub async fn list_policies(
```

```
    client: iamClient,
    path_prefix: String,
) -> Result<Vec<String>, SdkError<ListPoliciesError>> {
    let list_policies = client
        .list_policies()
        .path_prefix(path_prefix)
        .scope(PolicyScopeType::Local)
        .into_paginator()
        .items()
        .send()
        .try_collect()
        .await?;

    let policy_names = list_policies
        .into_iter()
        .map(|p| {
            let name = p
                .policy_name
                .unwrap_or_else(|| "Missing Policy Name".to_string());
            println!("{}", name);
            name
        })
        .collect();

    Ok(policy_names)
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 ListPolicies을 참조하십시오.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs 사용한 IAM의 기본 예제
  - Hello IAM
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 IAM의 기본 사항 알아보기
  - AWS SDKs 사용하는 IAM에 대한 작업
    - CLI로 AddClientIdToOpenIdConnectProvider 사용
    - CLI로 AddRoleToInstanceProfile 사용
    - CLI로 AddUserToGroup 사용
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- CLI로 GetRolePolicy 사용

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- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 UploadServerCertificate 함께 사용

- CLI로 UploadSigningCertificate 사용

- AWS SDKs를 사용한 IAM 시나리오
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 복원력이 뛰어난 서비스 구축 및 관리
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 읽기 전용 및 읽기-쓰기 IAM 사용자 생성
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 IAM 액세스 키 관리
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 IAM 정책 관리
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 IAM 역할 관리
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 IAM 계정 관리
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 IAM 정책 버전 롤백
  - AWS Command Line Interface v2를 사용하여 DynamoDB에 대한 속성 기반 액세스 제어 설정
  - AWS Command Line Interface v2를 사용하여 DynamoDB 스트림 및 Time-to-Live 작업
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 IAM 정책 빌더 API 작업

AWS SDKs 사용한 IAM의 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS Identity and Access Management SDKs에서의 기본 사항을 AWS 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- Hello IAM
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 IAM의 기본 사항 알아보기
- AWS SDKs 사용하는 IAM에 대한 작업
  - CLI로 AddClientIdToOpenIdConnectProvider 사용
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Hello IAM

다음 코드 예제에서는 IAM을 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
namespace IAMActions;

public class HelloIAM
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Getting started with AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM). List
        // the policies for the account.
        var iamClient = new AmazonIdentityManagementServiceClient();

        var listPoliciesPaginator = iamClient.Paginators.ListPolicies(new
 ListPoliciesRequest());
        var policies = new List<ManagedPolicy>();

        await foreach (var response in listPoliciesPaginator.Responses)
        {
            policies.AddRange(response.Policies);
        }

        Console.WriteLine("Here are the policies defined for your account:\n");
        policies.ForEach(policy =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Created:
 {policy.CreateDate}\t{policy.PolicyName}\t{policy.Description}");
        });
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListPolicies를 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

CMakeLists.txt CMake 파일의 코드입니다.

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS iam)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_iam")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed
 libraries for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
    # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory
 for running and debugging.
```

```
    # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # if you are building from the command line you
 may need to uncomment this
    # and set the proper subdirectory to the executables' location.

    AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_iam.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

iam.cpp 소스 파일의 코드입니다.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/iam/IAMClient.h>
#include <aws/iam/model/ListPoliciesRequest.h>
#include <iostream>
#include <iomanip>

/*
 *  A "Hello IAM" starter application which initializes an AWS Identity and
 Access Management (IAM) client
 *  and lists the IAM policies.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_iam'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    int result = 0;
    {
        const Aws::String DATE_FORMAT("%Y-%m-%d");
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
```

```
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::IAM::IAMClient iamClient(clientConfig);
        Aws::IAM::Model::ListPoliciesRequest request;

        bool done = false;
        bool header = false;
        while (!done) {
            auto outcome = iamClient.ListPolicies(request);
            if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cerr << "Failed to list iam policies: " <<
                          outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                result = 1;
                break;
            }

            if (!header) {
                std::cout << std::left << std::setw(55) << "Name" <<
                          std::setw(30) << "ID" << std::setw(80) << "Arn" <<
                          std::setw(64) << "Description" << std::setw(12) <<
                          "CreateDate" << std::endl;
                header = true;
            }

            const auto &policies = outcome.GetResult().GetPolicies();
            for (const auto &policy: policies) {
                std::cout << std::left << std::setw(55) <<
                          policy.GetPolicyName() << std::setw(30) <<
                          policy.GetPolicyId() << std::setw(80) <<
policy.GetArn() <<
                          std::setw(64) << policy.GetDescription() <<
std::setw(12) <<
                          policy.GetCreateDate().ToGmtString(DATE_FORMAT.c_str())
<<
                          std::endl;
            }

            if (outcome.GetResult().GetIsTruncated()) {
                request.SetMarker(outcome.GetResult().GetMarker());
            } else {
                done = true;
            }
        }
```

```
    }


    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return result;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 ListPolicies를 참조하십시오.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
)

// main uses the AWS SDK for Go (v2) to create an AWS Identity and Access
 Management (IAM)
// client and list up to 10 policies in your account.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
func main() {
 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
```

```
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
  fmt.Println(err)
  return
 }
 iamClient := iam.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 const maxPols = 10
 fmt.Printf("Let's list up to %v policies for your account.\n", maxPols)
 result, err := iamClient.ListPolicies(ctx, &iam.ListPoliciesInput{
  MaxItems: aws.Int32(maxPols),
 })
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Printf("Couldn't list policies for your account. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  return
 }
 if len(result.Policies) == 0 {
  fmt.Println("You don't have any policies!")
 } else {
  for _, policy := range result.Policies {
   fmt.Printf("\t%v\n", *policy.PolicyName)
  }
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 ListPolicies를 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListPoliciesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.Policy;
```

```
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class HelloIAM {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listPolicies(iam);
    }

    public static void listPolicies(IamClient iam) {
        ListPoliciesResponse response = iam.listPolicies();
        List<Policy> polList = response.policies();
        polList.forEach(policy -> {
            System.out.println("Policy Name: " + policy.policyName());
        });
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListPolicies를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { IAMClient, paginateListPolicies } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

export const listLocalPolicies = async () => {
  /**
   * In v3, the clients expose paginateOperationName APIs that are written using
 async generators so that you can use async iterators in a for await..of loop.
   * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSJavaScriptSDK/v3/latest/index.html#paginators
   */
  const paginator = paginateListPolicies(
    { client, pageSize: 10 },
    // List only customer managed policies.
    { Scope: "Local" },
  );

  console.log("IAM policies defined in your account:");
  let policyCount = 0;
  for await (const page of paginator) {
    if (page.Policies) {
      for (const policy of page.Policies) {
        console.log(`${policy.PolicyName}`);
        policyCount++;
      }
    }
  }
  console.log(`Found ${policyCount} policies.`);
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListPolicies를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import boto3


def main():
    """
    Lists the managed policies in your AWS account using the AWS SDK for Python
 (Boto3).
    """
    iam = boto3.client("iam")

    try:
        # Get a paginator for the list_policies operation
        paginator = iam.get_paginator("list_policies")

        # Iterate through the pages of results
        for page in paginator.paginate(Scope="All", OnlyAttached=False):
            for policy in page["Policies"]:
                print(f"Policy name: {policy['PolicyName']}")
                print(f"  Policy ARN: {policy['Arn']}")
    except boto3.exceptions.BotoCoreError as e:
        print(f"Encountered an error while listing policies: {e}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListPolicies를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-iam'
require 'logger'

# IAMManager is a class responsible for managing IAM operations
# such as listing all IAM policies in the current AWS account.
class IAMManager
  def initialize(client)
    @client = client
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
  end

  # Lists and prints all IAM policies in the current AWS account.
  def list_policies
    @logger.info('Here are the IAM policies in your account:')

    paginator = @client.list_policies
    policies = []

    paginator.each_page do |page|
      policies.concat(page.policies)
    end

    if policies.empty?
      @logger.info("You don't have any IAM policies.")
    else
      policies.each do |policy|
        @logger.info("- #{policy.policy_name}")
      end
    end
  end
end

if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
  iam_client = Aws::IAM::Client.new
  manager = IAMManager.new(iam_client)
  manager.list_policies
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 ListPolicies를 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

src/bin/hello.rs에서

```
use aws_sdk_iam::error::SdkError;
use aws_sdk_iam::operation::list_policies::ListPoliciesError;
use clap::Parser;

const PATH_PREFIX_HELP: &str = "The path prefix for filtering the results.";

#[derive(Debug, clap::Parser)]
#[command(about)]
struct HelloScenarioArgs {
    #[arg(long, default_value="/", help=PATH_PREFIX_HELP)]
    pub path_prefix: String,
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), SdkError<ListPoliciesError>> {
    let sdk_config = aws_config::load_from_env().await;
    let client = aws_sdk_iam::Client::new(&sdk_config);

    let args = HelloScenarioArgs::parse();

    iam_service::list_policies(client, args.path_prefix).await?;

    Ok(())
}
```

src/iam-service-lib.rs에서

```
pub async fn list_policies(
```

```
    client: iamClient,
    path_prefix: String,
) -> Result<Vec<String>, SdkError<ListPoliciesError>> {
    let list_policies = client
        .list_policies()
        .path_prefix(path_prefix)
        .scope(PolicyScopeType::Local)
        .into_paginator()
        .items()
        .send()
        .try_collect()
        .await?;

    let policy_names = list_policies
        .into_iter()
        .map(|p| {
            let name = p
                .policy_name
                .unwrap_or_else(|| "Missing Policy Name".to_string());
            println!("{}", name);
            name
        })
        .collect();

    Ok(policy_names)
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 ListPolicies을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK를 사용하여 IAM의 기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제에서는 사용자를 생성하고 역할을 수임하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

> **Warning**
> 보안 위험을 방지하려면 목적별 소프트웨어를 개발하거나 실제 데이터로 작업할 때 IAM 사용자를 인증에 사용하지 마세요. 대신 AWS IAM Identity Center과 같은 보안 인증 공급자를 통한 페더레이션을 사용하십시오.

- 권한이 없는 사용자를 생성합니다.

- 계정에 대한 Amazon S3 버킷을 나열할 수 있는 권한을 부여하는 역할을 생성합니다.
- 사용자가 역할을 수임할 수 있도록 정책을 추가합니다.
- 역할을 수임하고 임시 보안 인증 정보를 사용하여 S3 버킷을 나열한 후 리소스를 정리합니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
global using Amazon.IdentityManagement;
global using Amazon.S3;
global using Amazon.SecurityToken;
global using IAMActions;
global using IamScenariosCommon;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Debug;


namespace IAMActions;

public class IAMWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonIdentityManagementService _IAMService;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the IAMWrapper class.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="IAMService">An IAM client object.</param>
    public IAMWrapper(IAmazonIdentityManagementService IAMService)
    {
        _IAMService = IAMService;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Attach an IAM policy to a role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyArn">The policy to attach.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The role that the policy will be attached to.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> AttachRolePolicyAsync(string policyArn, string
 roleName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.AttachRolePolicyAsync(new
 AttachRolePolicyRequest
        {
            PolicyArn = policyArn,
            RoleName = roleName,
        });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Create an IAM access key for a user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The username for which to create the IAM access
    /// key.</param>
    /// <returns>The AccessKey.</returns>
    public async Task<AccessKey> CreateAccessKeyAsync(string userName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.CreateAccessKeyAsync(new
 CreateAccessKeyRequest
        {
            UserName = userName,
        });

        return response.AccessKey;

    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Create an IAM policy.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyName">The name to give the new IAM policy.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="policyDocument">The policy document for the new policy.</
param>
    /// <returns>The new IAM policy object.</returns>
    public async Task<ManagedPolicy> CreatePolicyAsync(string policyName, string
 policyDocument)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.CreatePolicyAsync(new
 CreatePolicyRequest
        {
            PolicyDocument = policyDocument,
            PolicyName = policyName,
        });

        return response.Policy;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new IAM role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role.</param>
    /// <param name="rolePolicyDocument">The name of the IAM policy document
    /// for the new role.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateRoleAsync(string roleName, string
 rolePolicyDocument)
    {
        var request = new CreateRoleRequest
        {
            RoleName = roleName,
            AssumeRolePolicyDocument = rolePolicyDocument,
        };

        var response = await _IAMService.CreateRoleAsync(request);
        return response.Role.Arn;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Create an IAM service-linked role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="serviceName">The name of the AWS Service.</param>
    /// <param name="description">A description of the IAM service-linked role.</
param>
```

```
    /// <returns>The IAM role that was created.</returns>
    public async Task<Role> CreateServiceLinkedRoleAsync(string serviceName,
string description)
    {
        var request = new CreateServiceLinkedRoleRequest
        {
            AWSServiceName = serviceName,
            Description = description
        };

        var response = await _IAMService.CreateServiceLinkedRoleAsync(request);
        return response.Role;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Create an IAM user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The username for the new IAM user.</param>
    /// <returns>The IAM user that was created.</returns>
    public async Task<User> CreateUserAsync(string userName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.CreateUserAsync(new CreateUserRequest
{ UserName = userName });
        return response.User;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM user's access key.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="accessKeyId">The Id for the IAM access key.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The username of the user that owns the IAM
    /// access key.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteAccessKeyAsync(string accessKeyId, string
userName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteAccessKeyAsync(new
DeleteAccessKeyRequest
        {
            AccessKeyId = accessKeyId,
            UserName = userName,
        });
```

```
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM policy.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the policy to
    /// delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeletePolicyAsync(string policyArn)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeletePolicyAsync(new
 DeletePolicyRequest { PolicyArn = policyArn });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteRoleAsync(string roleName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteRoleAsync(new DeleteRoleRequest
 { RoleName = roleName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM role policy.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role.</param>
    /// <param name="policyName">The name of the IAM role policy to delete.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteRolePolicyAsync(string roleName, string
 policyName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteRolePolicyAsync(new
 DeleteRolePolicyRequest
```

```
        {
            PolicyName = policyName,
            RoleName = roleName,
        });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The username of the IAM user to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteUserAsync(string userName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteUserAsync(new DeleteUserRequest
{ UserName = userName });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM user policy.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyName">The name of the IAM policy to delete.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The username of the IAM user.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteUserPolicyAsync(string policyName, string
userName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteUserPolicyAsync(new
DeleteUserPolicyRequest { PolicyName = policyName, UserName = userName });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Detach an IAM policy from an IAM role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the IAM
policy.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DetachRolePolicyAsync(string policyArn, string
 roleName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DetachRolePolicyAsync(new
 DetachRolePolicyRequest
        {
            PolicyArn = policyArn,
            RoleName = roleName,
        });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Gets the IAM password policy for an AWS account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The PasswordPolicy for the AWS account.</returns>
    public async Task<PasswordPolicy> GetAccountPasswordPolicyAsync()
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.GetAccountPasswordPolicyAsync(new
 GetAccountPasswordPolicyRequest());
        return response.PasswordPolicy;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an IAM policy.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyArn">The IAM policy to retrieve information for.</
param>
    /// <returns>The IAM policy.</returns>
    public async Task<ManagedPolicy> GetPolicyAsync(string policyArn)
    {

        var response = await _IAMService.GetPolicyAsync(new GetPolicyRequest
 { PolicyArn = policyArn });
        return response.Policy;
    }


    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Get information about an IAM role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role to retrieve information
    /// for.</param>
    /// <returns>The IAM role that was retrieved.</returns>
    public async Task<Role> GetRoleAsync(string roleName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.GetRoleAsync(new GetRoleRequest
        {
            RoleName = roleName,
        });

        return response.Role;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an IAM user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The username of the user.</param>
    /// <returns>An IAM user object.</returns>
    public async Task<User> GetUserAsync(string userName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.GetUserAsync(new GetUserRequest
{ UserName = userName });
        return response.User;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List the IAM role policies that are attached to an IAM role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The IAM role to list IAM policies for.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of the IAM policies attached to the IAM role.</returns>
    public async Task<List<AttachedPolicyType>>
ListAttachedRolePoliciesAsync(string roleName)
    {
        var attachedPolicies = new List<AttachedPolicyType>();
        var attachedRolePoliciesPaginator =
_IAMService.Paginators.ListAttachedRolePolicies(new
ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest { RoleName = roleName });

        await foreach (var response in attachedRolePoliciesPaginator.Responses)
        {
```

```
            attachedPolicies.AddRange(response.AttachedPolicies);
        }

        return attachedPolicies;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List IAM groups.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of IAM groups.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Group>> ListGroupsAsync()
    {
        var groupsPaginator = _IAMService.Paginators.ListGroups(new
ListGroupsRequest());
        var groups = new List<Group>();

        await foreach (var response in groupsPaginator.Responses)
        {
            groups.AddRange(response.Groups);
        }

        return groups;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List IAM policies.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of the IAM policies.</returns>
    public async Task<List<ManagedPolicy>> ListPoliciesAsync()
    {
        var listPoliciesPaginator = _IAMService.Paginators.ListPolicies(new
ListPoliciesRequest());
        var policies = new List<ManagedPolicy>();

        await foreach (var response in listPoliciesPaginator.Responses)
        {
            policies.AddRange(response.Policies);
        }

        return policies;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List IAM role policies.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The IAM role for which to list IAM policies.</
param>
    /// <returns>A list of IAM policy names.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> ListRolePoliciesAsync(string roleName)
    {
        var listRolePoliciesPaginator =
 _IAMService.Paginators.ListRolePolicies(new ListRolePoliciesRequest { RoleName =
 roleName });
        var policyNames = new List<string>();

        await foreach (var response in listRolePoliciesPaginator.Responses)
        {
            policyNames.AddRange(response.PolicyNames);
        }

        return policyNames;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List IAM roles.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of IAM roles.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Role>> ListRolesAsync()
    {
        var listRolesPaginator = _IAMService.Paginators.ListRoles(new
 ListRolesRequest());
        var roles = new List<Role>();

        await foreach (var response in listRolesPaginator.Responses)
        {
            roles.AddRange(response.Roles);
        }

        return roles;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List SAML authentication providers.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of SAML providers.</returns>
    public async Task<List<SAMLProviderListEntry>> ListSAMLProvidersAsync()
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.ListSAMLProvidersAsync(new
 ListSAMLProvidersRequest());
        return response.SAMLProviderList;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List IAM users.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of IAM users.</returns>
    public async Task<List<User>> ListUsersAsync()
    {
        var listUsersPaginator = _IAMService.Paginators.ListUsers(new
 ListUsersRequest());
        var users = new List<User>();

        await foreach (var response in listUsersPaginator.Responses)
        {
            users.AddRange(response.Users);
        }

        return users;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Update the inline policy document embedded in a role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyName">The name of the policy to embed.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the role to update.</param>
    /// <param name="policyDocument">The policy document that defines the role.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> PutRolePolicyAsync(string policyName, string
 roleName, string policyDocument)
    {
        var request = new PutRolePolicyRequest
        {
            PolicyName = policyName,
            RoleName = roleName,
```

```
            PolicyDocument = policyDocument
        };

        var response = await _IAMService.PutRolePolicyAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Add or update an inline policy document that is embedded in an IAM user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The name of the IAM user.</param>
    /// <param name="policyName">The name of the IAM policy.</param>
    /// <param name="policyDocument">The policy document defining the IAM
policy.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> PutUserPolicyAsync(string userName, string
policyName, string policyDocument)
    {
        var request = new PutUserPolicyRequest
        {
            UserName = userName,
            PolicyName = policyName,
            PolicyDocument = policyDocument
        };

        var response = await _IAMService.PutUserPolicyAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Wait for a new access key to be ready to use.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="accessKeyId">The Id of the access key.</param>
    /// <returns>A boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> WaitUntilAccessKeyIsReady(string accessKeyId)
    {
        var keyReady = false;

        do
        {
            try
            {
                var response = await _IAMService.GetAccessKeyLastUsedAsync(
```

```
                    new GetAccessKeyLastUsedRequest { AccessKeyId =
 accessKeyId });
                if (response.UserName is not null)
                {
                    keyReady = true;
                }
            }
            catch (NoSuchEntityException)
            {
                keyReady = false;
            }
        } while (!keyReady);

        return keyReady;
    }
}



using Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration;

namespace IAMBasics;

public class IAMBasics
{
    private static ILogger logger = null!;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for the AWS service.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
            services.AddAWSService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>()
            .AddTransient<IAMWrapper>()
            .AddTransient<UIWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();
```

```
        logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
            .CreateLogger<IAMBasics>();


        IConfiguration configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load test settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally load local settings.
            .Build();

        // Values needed for user, role, and policies.
        string userName = configuration["UserName"]!;
        string s3PolicyName = configuration["S3PolicyName"]!;
        string roleName = configuration["RoleName"]!;


        var iamWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAMWrapper>();
        var uiWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<UIWrapper>();

        uiWrapper.DisplayBasicsOverview();
        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        // First create a user. By default, the new user has
        // no permissions.
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Create User");
        Console.WriteLine($"Creating a new user with user name: {userName}.");
        var user = await iamWrapper.CreateUserAsync(userName);
        var userArn = user.Arn;

        Console.WriteLine($"Successfully created user: {userName} with ARN:
{userArn}.");
        uiWrapper.WaitABit(15, "Now let's wait for the user to be ready for
use.");

        // Define a role policy document that allows the new user
        // to assume the role.
        string assumeRolePolicyDocument = "{" +
          "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
          "\"Statement\": [{" +
              "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
              "\"Principal\": {" +
              $" \"AWS\": \"{userArn}\"" +
              "}," +
```

```
              "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
          "}]" +
        "}";

        // Permissions to list all buckets.
        string policyDocument = "{" +
            "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
            " \"Statement\" : [{" +
                " \"Action\" : [\"s3:ListAllMyBuckets\"]," +
                " \"Effect\" : \"Allow\"," +
                " \"Resource\" : \"*\"" +
            "}]" +
        "}";

        // Create an AccessKey for the user.
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Create access key");
        Console.WriteLine("Now let's create an access key for the new user.");
        var accessKey = await iamWrapper.CreateAccessKeyAsync(userName);

        var accessKeyId = accessKey.AccessKeyId;
        var secretAccessKey = accessKey.SecretAccessKey;

        Console.WriteLine($"We have created the access key with Access key id:
{accessKeyId}.");

        Console.WriteLine("Now let's wait until the IAM access key is ready to
use.");
        var keyReady = await iamWrapper.WaitUntilAccessKeyIsReady(accessKeyId);

        // Now try listing the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
        // buckets. This should fail at this point because the user doesn't
        // have permissions to perform this task.
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Try to display Amazon S3 buckets");
        Console.WriteLine("Now let's try to display a list of the user's Amazon
S3 buckets.");
        var s3Client1 = new AmazonS3Client(accessKeyId, secretAccessKey);
        var stsClient1 = new AmazonSecurityTokenServiceClient(accessKeyId,
secretAccessKey);

        var s3Wrapper = new S3Wrapper(s3Client1, stsClient1);
        var buckets = await s3Wrapper.ListMyBucketsAsync();

        Console.WriteLine(buckets is null
```

```
            ? "As expected, the call to list the buckets has returned a null
list."
            : "Something went wrong. This shouldn't have worked.");

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Create IAM role");
        Console.WriteLine($"Creating the role: {roleName}");

        // Creating an IAM role to allow listing the S3 buckets. A role name
        // is not case sensitive and must be unique to the account for which it
        // is created.
        var roleArn = await iamWrapper.CreateRoleAsync(roleName,
assumeRolePolicyDocument);

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        // Create a policy with permissions to list S3 buckets.
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Create IAM policy");
        Console.WriteLine($"Creating the policy: {s3PolicyName}");
        Console.WriteLine("with permissions to list the Amazon S3 buckets for the
account.");
        var policy = await iamWrapper.CreatePolicyAsync(s3PolicyName,
policyDocument);

        // Wait 15 seconds for the IAM policy to be available.
        uiWrapper.WaitABit(15, "Waiting for the policy to be available.");

        // Attach the policy to the role you created earlier.
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Attach new IAM policy");
        Console.WriteLine("Now let's attach the policy to the role.");
        await iamWrapper.AttachRolePolicyAsync(policy.Arn, roleName);

        // Wait 15 seconds for the role to be updated.
        Console.WriteLine();
        uiWrapper.WaitABit(15, "Waiting for the policy to be attached.");

        // Use the AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS) to have the user
        // assume the role we created.
        var stsClient2 = new AmazonSecurityTokenServiceClient(accessKeyId,
secretAccessKey);

        // Wait for the new credentials to become valid.
        uiWrapper.WaitABit(10, "Waiting for the credentials to be valid.");
```

```
        var assumedRoleCredentials = await
s3Wrapper.AssumeS3RoleAsync("temporary-session", roleArn);

        // Try again to list the buckets using the client created with
        // the new user's credentials. This time, it should work.
        var s3Client2 = new AmazonS3Client(assumedRoleCredentials);

        s3Wrapper.UpdateClients(s3Client2, stsClient2);

        buckets = await s3Wrapper.ListMyBucketsAsync();

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("List Amazon S3 buckets");
        Console.WriteLine("This time we should have buckets to list.");
        if (buckets is not null)
        {
            buckets.ForEach(bucket =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{bucket.BucketName} created:
{bucket.CreationDate}");
            });
        }

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        // Now clean up all the resources used in the example.
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Clean up resources");
        Console.WriteLine("Thank you for watching. The IAM Basics demo is
complete.");
        Console.WriteLine("Please wait while we clean up the resources we
created.");

        await iamWrapper.DetachRolePolicyAsync(policy.Arn, roleName);

        await iamWrapper.DeletePolicyAsync(policy.Arn);

        await iamWrapper.DeleteRoleAsync(roleName);

        await iamWrapper.DeleteAccessKeyAsync(accessKeyId, userName);

        await iamWrapper.DeleteUserAsync(userName);

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("All done cleaning up our resources. Thank you for your
 patience.");
    }
}


namespace IamScenariosCommon;

using System.Net;

/// <summary>
/// A class to perform Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) actions for
/// the IAM Basics scenario.
/// </summary>
public class S3Wrapper
{
    private IAmazonS3 _s3Service;
    private IAmazonSecurityTokenService _stsService;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the S3Wrapper class.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="s3Service">An Amazon S3 client object.</param>
    /// <param name="stsService">An AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS)
    /// client object.</param>
    public S3Wrapper(IAmazonS3 s3Service, IAmazonSecurityTokenService stsService)
    {
        _s3Service = s3Service;
        _stsService = stsService;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Assumes an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role that allows
    /// Amazon S3 access for the current session.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleSession">A string representing the current session.</
param>
    /// <param name="roleToAssume">The name of the IAM role to assume.</param>
    /// <returns>Credentials for the newly assumed IAM role.</returns>
    public async Task<Credentials> AssumeS3RoleAsync(string roleSession, string
 roleToAssume)
    {
        // Create the request to use with the AssumeRoleAsync call.
        var request = new AssumeRoleRequest()
```

```
        {
            RoleSessionName = roleSession,
            RoleArn = roleToAssume,
        };

        var response = await _stsService.AssumeRoleAsync(request);

        return response.Credentials;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">Name of the S3 bucket to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteBucketAsync(string bucketName)
    {
        var result = await _s3Service.DeleteBucketAsync(new DeleteBucketRequest
{ BucketName = bucketName });
        return result.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List the buckets that are owned by the user's account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async Task.</returns>
    public async Task<List<S3Bucket>?> ListMyBucketsAsync()
    {
        try
        {
            // Get the list of buckets accessible by the new user.
            var response = await _s3Service.ListBucketsAsync();

            return response.Buckets;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            // Something else went wrong. Display the error message.
            Console.WriteLine($"Error: {ex.Message}");
            return null;
        }
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name for the new bucket.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating whether the action completed
    /// successfully.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> PutBucketAsync(string bucketName)
    {
        var response = await _s3Service.PutBucketAsync(new PutBucketRequest
 { BucketName = bucketName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Update the client objects with new client objects. This is available
    /// because the scenario uses the methods of this class without and then
    /// with the proper permissions to list S3 buckets.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="s3Service">The Amazon S3 client object.</param>
    /// <param name="stsService">The AWS STS client object.</param>
    public void UpdateClients(IAmazonS3 s3Service, IAmazonSecurityTokenService
 stsService)
    {
        _s3Service = s3Service;
        _stsService = stsService;
    }
}


namespace IamScenariosCommon;

public class UIWrapper
{
    public readonly string SepBar = new('-', Console.WindowWidth);

    /// <summary>
    /// Show information about the IAM Groups scenario.
    /// </summary>
    public void DisplayGroupsOverview()
    {
        Console.Clear();

        DisplayTitle("Welcome to the IAM Groups Demo");
        Console.WriteLine("This example application does the following:");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("\t1. Creates an Amazon Identity and Access Management
(IAM) group.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t2. Adds an IAM policy to the IAM group giving it
full access to Amazon S3.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t3. Creates a new IAM user.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t4. Creates an IAM access key for the user.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t5. Adds the user to the IAM group.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t6. Lists the buckets on the account.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t7. Proves that the user has full Amazon S3 access by
creating a bucket.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t8. List the buckets again to show the new bucket.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t9. Cleans up all the resources created.");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Show information about the IAM Basics scenario.
    /// </summary>
    public void DisplayBasicsOverview()
    {
        Console.Clear();

        DisplayTitle("Welcome to IAM Basics");
        Console.WriteLine("This example application does the following:");
        Console.WriteLine("\t1. Creates a user with no permissions.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t2. Creates a role and policy that grant
s3:ListAllMyBuckets permission.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t3. Grants the user permission to assume the role.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t4. Creates an S3 client object as the user and tries
to list buckets (this will fail).");
        Console.WriteLine("\t5. Gets temporary credentials by assuming the
role.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t6. Creates a new S3 client object with the temporary
credentials and lists the buckets (this will succeed).");
        Console.WriteLine("\t7. Deletes all the resources.");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a message and wait until the user presses enter.
    /// </summary>
    public void PressEnter()
    {
        Console.Write("\nPress <Enter> to continue. ");
        _ = Console.ReadLine();
        Console.WriteLine();
```

```
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Pad a string with spaces to center it on the console display.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="strToCenter">The string to be centered.</param>
    /// <returns>The padded string.</returns>
    public string CenterString(string strToCenter)
    {
        var padAmount = (Console.WindowWidth - strToCenter.Length) / 2;
        var leftPad = new string(' ', padAmount);
        return $"{leftPad}{strToCenter}";
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a line of hyphens, the centered text of the title, and another
    /// line of hyphens.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="strTitle">The string to be displayed.</param>
    public void DisplayTitle(string strTitle)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(SepBar);
        Console.WriteLine(CenterString(strTitle));
        Console.WriteLine(SepBar);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a countdown and wait for a number of seconds.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="numSeconds">The number of seconds to wait.</param>
    public void WaitABit(int numSeconds, string msg)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(msg);

        // Wait for the requested number of seconds.
        for (int i = numSeconds; i > 0; i--)
        {
            System.Threading.Thread.Sleep(1000);
            Console.Write($"{i}...");
        }

        PressEnter();
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - AttachRolePolicy
  - CreateAccessKey
  - CreatePolicy
  - CreateRole
  - CreateUser
  - DeleteAccessKey
  - DeletePolicy
  - DeleteRole
  - DeleteUser
  - DeleteUserPolicy
  - DetachRolePolicy
  - PutUserPolicy

Bash

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
# function iam_create_user_assume_role
#
# Scenario to create an IAM user, create an IAM role, and apply the role to the
 user.
#
#     "IAM access" permissions are needed to run this code.
#     "STS assume role" permissions are needed to run this code. (Note: It might
 be necessary to
```

```
#           create a custom policy).
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If an error occurred.
##############################################################################
function iam_create_user_assume_role() {
  {
    if [ "$IAM_OPERATIONS_SOURCED" != "True" ]; then

      source ./iam_operations.sh
    fi
  }

  echo_repeat "*" 88
  echo "Welcome to the IAM create user and assume role demo."
  echo
  echo "This demo will create an IAM user, create an IAM role, and apply the role
 to the user."
  echo_repeat "*" 88
  echo

  echo -n "Enter a name for a new IAM user: "
  get_input
  user_name=$get_input_result

  local user_arn
  user_arn=$(iam_create_user -u "$user_name")

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ ${?} == 0 ]]; then
    echo "Created demo IAM user named $user_name"
  else
    errecho "$user_arn"
    errecho "The user failed to create. This demo will exit."
    return 1
  fi

  local access_key_response
  access_key_response=$(iam_create_user_access_key -u "$user_name")
  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ ${?} != 0 ]]; then
    errecho "The access key failed to create. This demo will exit."
    clean_up "$user_name"
```

```
    return 1
  fi

  IFS=$'\t ' read -r -a access_key_values <<<"$access_key_response"
  local key_name=${access_key_values[0]}
  local key_secret=${access_key_values[1]}

  echo "Created access key named $key_name"

  echo "Wait 10 seconds for the user to be ready."
  sleep 10
  echo_repeat "*" 88
  echo

  local iam_role_name
  iam_role_name=$(generate_random_name "test-role")
  echo "Creating a role named $iam_role_name with user $user_name as the
principal."

  local assume_role_policy_document="{
    \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\",
    \"Statement\": [{
        \"Effect\": \"Allow\",
        \"Principal\": {\"AWS\": \"$user_arn\"},
        \"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"
        }]
    }"

  local role_arn
  role_arn=$(iam_create_role -n "$iam_role_name" -p
"$assume_role_policy_document")

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [ ${?} == 0 ]; then
    echo "Created IAM role named $iam_role_name"
  else
    errecho "The role failed to create. This demo will exit."
    clean_up "$user_name" "$key_name"
    return 1
  fi

  local policy_name
  policy_name=$(generate_random_name "test-policy")
  local policy_document="{
```

```
                \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\",
                \"Statement\": [{
                    \"Effect\": \"Allow\",
                    \"Action\": \"s3:ListAllMyBuckets\",
                    \"Resource\": \"arn:aws:s3:::*\"}]}"

  local policy_arn
  policy_arn=$(iam_create_policy -n "$policy_name" -p "$policy_document")
  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ ${?} == 0 ]]; then
    echo "Created  IAM policy named $policy_name"
  else
    errecho "The policy failed to create."
    clean_up "$user_name" "$key_name" "$iam_role_name"
    return 1
  fi

  if (iam_attach_role_policy -n "$iam_role_name" -p "$policy_arn"); then
    echo "Attached policy $policy_arn to role $iam_role_name"
  else
    errecho "The policy failed to attach."
    clean_up "$user_name" "$key_name" "$iam_role_name" "$policy_arn"
    return 1
  fi

  local assume_role_policy_document="{
                \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\",
                \"Statement\": [{
                    \"Effect\": \"Allow\",
                    \"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\",
                    \"Resource\": \"$role_arn\"}]}"

  local assume_role_policy_name
  assume_role_policy_name=$(generate_random_name "test-assume-role-")

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  local assume_role_policy_arn
  assume_role_policy_arn=$(iam_create_policy -n "$assume_role_policy_name" -p
"$assume_role_policy_document")
  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [ ${?} == 0 ]; then
    echo "Created  IAM policy named $assume_role_policy_name for sts assume role"
  else
    errecho "The policy failed to create."
```

```
    clean_up "$user_name" "$key_name" "$iam_role_name" "$policy_arn"
"$policy_arn"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "Wait 10 seconds to give AWS time to propagate these new resources and
connections."
  sleep 10
  echo_repeat "*" 88
  echo

  echo "Try to list buckets without the new user assuming the role."
  echo_repeat "*" 88
  echo

  # Set the environment variables for the created user.
  # bashsupport disable=BP2001
  export AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID=$key_name
  # bashsupport disable=BP2001
  export AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY=$key_secret

  local buckets
  buckets=$(s3_list_buckets)

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [ ${?} == 0 ]; then
    local bucket_count
    bucket_count=$(echo "$buckets" | wc -w | xargs)
    echo "There are $bucket_count buckets in the account. This should not have
happened."
  else
    errecho "Because the role with permissions has not been assumed, listing
buckets failed."
  fi

  echo
  echo_repeat "*" 88
  echo "Now assume the role $iam_role_name and list the buckets."
  echo_repeat "*" 88
  echo

  local credentials

  credentials=$(sts_assume_role -r "$role_arn" -n "AssumeRoleDemoSession")
```

```
  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [ ${?} == 0 ]; then
    echo "Assumed role $iam_role_name"
  else
    errecho "Failed to assume role."
    export AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID=""
    export AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY=""
    clean_up "$user_name" "$key_name" "$iam_role_name" "$policy_arn"
 "$policy_arn" "$assume_role_policy_arn"
    return 1
  fi

  IFS=$'\t ' read -r -a credentials <<<"$credentials"

  export AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID=${credentials[0]}
  export AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY=${credentials[1]}
  # bashsupport disable=BP2001
  export AWS_SESSION_TOKEN=${credentials[2]}

  buckets=$(s3_list_buckets)

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [ ${?} == 0 ]; then
    local bucket_count
    bucket_count=$(echo "$buckets" | wc -w | xargs)
    echo "There are $bucket_count buckets in the account. Listing buckets
 succeeded because of "
    echo "the assumed role."
  else
    errecho "Failed to list buckets. This should not happen."
    export AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID=""
    export AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY=""
    export AWS_SESSION_TOKEN=""
    clean_up "$user_name" "$key_name" "$iam_role_name" "$policy_arn"
 "$policy_arn" "$assume_role_policy_arn"
    return 1
  fi

  local result=0
  export AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID=""
  export AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY=""

  echo
  echo_repeat "*" 88
```

```
  echo "The created resources will now be deleted."
  echo_repeat "*" 88
  echo

  clean_up "$user_name" "$key_name" "$iam_role_name" "$policy_arn" "$policy_arn"
 "$assume_role_policy_arn"

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ ${?} -ne 0 ]]; then
    result=1
  fi

  return $result
}
```

이 시나리오에 사용된 IAM 함수입니다.

```
###############################################################################
# function iam_user_exists
#
# This function checks to see if the specified AWS Identity and Access Management
 (IAM) user already exists.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the IAM user to check.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If the user already exists.
#       1 - If the user doesn't exist.
###############################################################################
function iam_user_exists() {
  local user_name
  user_name=$1

  # Check whether the IAM user already exists.
  # We suppress all output - we're interested only in the return code.

  local errors
  errors=$(aws iam get-user \
    --user-name "$user_name" 2>&1 >/dev/null)

  local error_code=${?}
```

```
  if [[ $error_code -eq 0 ]]; then
    return 0 # 0 in Bash script means true.
  else
    if [[ $errors != *"error"*"(NoSuchEntity)"* ]]; then
      aws_cli_error_log $error_code
      errecho "Error calling iam get-user $errors"
    fi

    return 1 # 1 in Bash script means false.
  fi
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_create_user
#
# This function creates the specified IAM user, unless
# it already exists.
#
# Parameters:
#       -u user_name  -- The name of the user to create.
#
# Returns:
#       The ARN of the user.
#     And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function iam_create_user() {
  local user_name response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_create_user"
    echo "Creates an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) user. You must
 supply a username:"
    echo "  -u user_name    The name of the user. It must be unique within the
 account."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "u:h" option; do
```

```
  case "${option}" in
    u) user_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
    h)
      usage
      return 0
      ;;
    \?)
      echo "Invalid parameter"
      usage
      return 1
      ;;
  esac
done
export OPTIND=1

if [[ -z "$user_name" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a username with the -u parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

iecho "Parameters:\n"
iecho "    User name:   $user_name"
iecho ""

# If the user already exists, we don't want to try to create it.
if (iam_user_exists "$user_name"); then
  errecho "ERROR: A user with that name already exists in the account."
  return 1
fi

response=$(aws iam create-user --user-name "$user_name" \
  --output text \
  --query 'User.Arn')

local error_code=${?}

if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
  aws_cli_error_log $error_code
  errecho "ERROR: AWS reports create-user operation failed.$response"
  return 1
fi

echo "$response"
```

```
  return 0
}

##############################################################################
# function iam_create_user_access_key
#
# This function creates an IAM access key for the specified user.
#
# Parameters:
#       -u user_name -- The name of the IAM user.
#       [-f file_name] -- The optional file name for the access key output.
#
# Returns:
#       [access_key_id access_key_secret]
#     And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function iam_create_user_access_key() {
  local user_name file_name response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_create_user_access_key"
    echo "Creates an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) key pair."
    echo "  -u user_name   The name of the IAM user."
    echo "  [-f file_name]   Optional file name for the access key output."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "u:f:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      u) user_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      f) file_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
```

```
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$user_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a username with the -u parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws iam create-access-key \
    --user-name "$user_name" \
    --output text)

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports create-access-key operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -n "$file_name" ]]; then
    echo "$response" >"$file_name"
  fi

  local key_id key_secret
  # shellcheck disable=SC2086
  key_id=$(echo $response | cut -f 2 -d ' ')
  # shellcheck disable=SC2086
  key_secret=$(echo $response | cut -f 4 -d ' ')

  echo "$key_id $key_secret"

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_create_role
#
# This function creates an IAM role.
#
```

```
# Parameters:
#       -n role_name -- The name of the IAM role.
#       -p policy_json -- The assume role policy document.
#
# Returns:
#       The ARN of the role.
#     And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function iam_create_role() {
  local role_name policy_document response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_create_user_access_key"
    echo "Creates an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role."
    echo "  -n role_name   The name of the IAM role."
    echo "  -p policy_json -- The assume role policy document."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "n:p:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) role_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      p) policy_document="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$role_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a role name with the -n parameter."
    usage
```

```
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$policy_document" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a policy document with the -p parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws iam create-role \
    --role-name "$role_name" \
    --assume-role-policy-document "$policy_document" \
    --output text \
    --query Role.Arn)

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports create-role operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_create_policy
#
# This function creates an IAM policy.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n policy_name -- The name of the IAM policy.
#       -p policy_json -- The policy document.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function iam_create_policy() {
  local policy_name policy_document response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.
```

```
# bashsupport disable=BP5008
function usage() {
  echo "function iam_create_policy"
  echo "Creates an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy."
  echo "  -n policy_name   The name of the IAM policy."
  echo "  -p policy_json -- The policy document."
  echo ""
}

# Retrieve the calling parameters.
while getopts "n:p:h" option; do
  case "${option}" in
    n) policy_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
    p) policy_document="${OPTARG}" ;;
    h)
      usage
      return 0
      ;;
    \?)
      echo "Invalid parameter"
      usage
      return 1
      ;;
  esac
done
export OPTIND=1

if [[ -z "$policy_name" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a policy name with the -n parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

if [[ -z "$policy_document" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a policy document with the -p parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

response=$(aws iam create-policy \
  --policy-name "$policy_name" \
  --policy-document "$policy_document" \
  --output text \
```

```
    --query Policy.Arn)

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports create-policy operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_attach_role_policy
#
# This function attaches an IAM policy to a tole.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n role_name -- The name of the IAM role.
#       -p policy_ARN -- The IAM policy document ARN..
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function iam_attach_role_policy() {
  local role_name policy_arn response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_attach_role_policy"
    echo "Attaches an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy to an IAM
 role."
    echo "  -n role_name   The name of the IAM role."
    echo "  -p policy_ARN -- The IAM policy document ARN."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "n:p:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) role_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
```

```
      p) policy_arn="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$role_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a role name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$policy_arn" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a policy ARN with the -p parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws iam attach-role-policy \
    --role-name "$role_name" \
    --policy-arn "$policy_arn")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports attach-role-policy operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
```

```
# function iam_detach_role_policy
#
# This function detaches an IAM policy to a tole.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n role_name -- The name of the IAM role.
#       -p policy_ARN -- The IAM policy document ARN..
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function iam_detach_role_policy() {
  local role_name policy_arn response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_detach_role_policy"
    echo "Detaches an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy to an IAM
 role."
    echo "  -n role_name   The name of the IAM role."
    echo "  -p policy_ARN -- The IAM policy document ARN."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "n:p:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) role_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      p) policy_arn="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1
```

```
  if [[ -z "$role_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a role name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$policy_arn" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a policy ARN with the -p parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws iam detach-role-policy \
    --role-name "$role_name" \
    --policy-arn "$policy_arn")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports detach-role-policy operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_delete_policy
#
# This function deletes an IAM policy.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n policy_arn -- The name of the IAM policy arn.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function iam_delete_policy() {
  local policy_arn response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.
```

```
# bashsupport disable=BP5008
function usage() {
  echo "function iam_delete_policy"
  echo "Deletes an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy"
  echo "  -n policy_arn -- The name of the IAM policy arn."
  echo ""
}

# Retrieve the calling parameters.
while getopts "n:h" option; do
  case "${option}" in
    n) policy_arn="${OPTARG}" ;;
    h)
      usage
      return 0
      ;;
    \?)
      echo "Invalid parameter"
      usage
      return 1
      ;;
  esac
done
export OPTIND=1

if [[ -z "$policy_arn" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a policy arn with the -n parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

iecho "Parameters:\n"
iecho "    Policy arn:  $policy_arn"
iecho ""

response=$(aws iam delete-policy \
  --policy-arn "$policy_arn")

local error_code=${?}

if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
  aws_cli_error_log $error_code
  errecho "ERROR: AWS reports delete-policy operation failed.\n$response"
```

```
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "delete-policy response:$response"
  iecho

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_delete_role
#
# This function deletes an IAM role.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n role_name -- The name of the IAM role.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function iam_delete_role() {
  local role_name response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_delete_role"
    echo "Deletes an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role"
    echo "  -n role_name -- The name of the IAM role."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "n:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) role_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
```

```
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  echo "role_name:$role_name"
  if [[ -z "$role_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a role name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    Role name:  $role_name"
  iecho ""

  response=$(aws iam delete-role \
    --role-name "$role_name")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports delete-role operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "delete-role response:$response"
  iecho

  return 0
}

################################################################################
# function iam_delete_access_key
#
# This function deletes an IAM access key for the specified IAM user.
#
# Parameters:
#       -u user_name  -- The name of the user.
#       -k access_key -- The access key to delete.
#
# Returns:
```

```
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function iam_delete_access_key() {
  local user_name access_key response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_delete_access_key"
    echo "Deletes an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) access key for the
 specified IAM user"
    echo "  -u user_name    The name of the user."
    echo "  -k access_key   The access key to delete."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "u:k:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      u) user_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      k) access_key="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$user_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a username with the -u parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$access_key" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an access key with the -k parameter."
    usage
```

```
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    Username:   $user_name"
  iecho "    Access key:   $access_key"
  iecho ""

  response=$(aws iam delete-access-key \
    --user-name "$user_name" \
    --access-key-id "$access_key")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports delete-access-key operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "delete-access-key response:$response"
  iecho

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_delete_user
#
# This function deletes the specified IAM user.
#
# Parameters:
#       -u user_name  -- The name of the user to create.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function iam_delete_user() {
  local user_name response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
```

```
    echo "function iam_delete_user"
    echo "Deletes an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) user. You must
supply a username:"
    echo "  -u user_name    The name of the user."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "u:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      u) user_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$user_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a username with the -u parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    User name:   $user_name"
  iecho ""

  # If the user does not exist, we don't want to try to delete it.
  if (! iam_user_exists "$user_name"); then
    errecho "ERROR: A user with that name does not exist in the account."
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws iam delete-user \
    --user-name "$user_name")

  local error_code=${?}
```

```
  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports delete-user operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "delete-user response:$response"
  iecho

  return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 다음 토픽을 참조하세요.
  - AttachRolePolicy
  - CreateAccessKey
  - CreatePolicy
  - CreateRole
  - CreateUser
  - DeleteAccessKey
  - DeletePolicy
  - DeleteRole
  - DeleteUser
  - DeleteUserPolicy
  - DetachRolePolicy
  - PutUserPolicy

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
namespace AwsDoc {
    namespace IAM {

        //! Cleanup by deleting created entities.
        /*!
          \sa DeleteCreatedEntities
          \param client: IAM client.
          \param role: IAM role.
          \param user: IAM user.
          \param policy: IAM policy.
        */
        static bool DeleteCreatedEntities(const Aws::IAM::IAMClient &client,
                                          const Aws::IAM::Model::Role &role,
                                          const Aws::IAM::Model::User &user,
                                          const Aws::IAM::Model::Policy &policy);
    }

    static const int LIST_BUCKETS_WAIT_SEC = 20;

    static const char ALLOCATION_TAG[] = "example_code";
}

//! Scenario to create an IAM user, create an IAM role, and apply the role to the
 user.
// "IAM access" permissions are needed to run this code.
// "STS assume role" permissions are needed to run this code. (Note: It might be
 necessary to
//    create a custom policy).
/*!
  \sa iamCreateUserAssumeRoleScenario
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return bool: Successful completion.
*/
bool AwsDoc::IAM::iamCreateUserAssumeRoleScenario(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {

    Aws::IAM::IAMClient client(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::User user;
    Aws::IAM::Model::Role role;
    Aws::IAM::Model::Policy policy;

    // 1. Create a user.
    {
```

```
        Aws::IAM::Model::CreateUserRequest request;
        Aws::String uuid = Aws::Utils::UUID::RandomUUID();
        Aws::String userName = "iam-demo-user-" +
                                Aws::Utils::StringUtils::ToLower(uuid.c_str());
        request.SetUserName(userName);

        Aws::IAM::Model::CreateUserOutcome outcome = client.CreateUser(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Error creating IAM user " << userName << ":" <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "Successfully created IAM user " << userName <<
std::endl;
        }

        user = outcome.GetResult().GetUser();
    }

    // 2. Create a role.
    {
        // Get the IAM user for the current client in order to access its ARN.
        Aws::String iamUserArn;
        {
            Aws::IAM::Model::GetUserRequest request;
            Aws::IAM::Model::GetUserOutcome outcome = client.GetUser(request);
            if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cerr << "Error getting Iam user. " <<
                          outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;

                DeleteCreatedEntities(client, role, user, policy);
                return false;
            }
            else {
                std::cout << "Successfully retrieved Iam user "
                          << outcome.GetResult().GetUser().GetUserName()
                          << std::endl;
            }

            iamUserArn = outcome.GetResult().GetUser().GetArn();
        }

        Aws::IAM::Model::CreateRoleRequest request;
```

```
        Aws::String uuid = Aws::Utils::UUID::RandomUUID();
        Aws::String roleName = "iam-demo-role-" +
                                Aws::Utils::StringUtils::ToLower(uuid.c_str());
        request.SetRoleName(roleName);

        // Build policy document for role.
        Aws::Utils::Document jsonStatement;
        jsonStatement.WithString("Effect", "Allow");

        Aws::Utils::Document jsonPrincipal;
        jsonPrincipal.WithString("AWS", iamUserArn);
        jsonStatement.WithObject("Principal", jsonPrincipal);
        jsonStatement.WithString("Action", "sts:AssumeRole");
        jsonStatement.WithObject("Condition", Aws::Utils::Document());

        Aws::Utils::Document policyDocument;
        policyDocument.WithString("Version", "2012-10-17");

        Aws::Utils::Array<Aws::Utils::Document> statements(1);
        statements[0] = jsonStatement;
        policyDocument.WithArray("Statement", statements);

        std::cout << "Setting policy for role\n   "
                  << policyDocument.View().WriteCompact() << std::endl;

        // Set role policy document as JSON string.

  request.SetAssumeRolePolicyDocument(policyDocument.View().WriteCompact());

        Aws::IAM::Model::CreateRoleOutcome outcome = client.CreateRole(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Error creating role. " <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;

            DeleteCreatedEntities(client, role, user, policy);
            return false;
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "Successfully created a role with name " << roleName
                      << std::endl;
        }

        role = outcome.GetResult().GetRole();
```

```
    }

    // 3. Create an IAM policy.
    {
        Aws::IAM::Model::CreatePolicyRequest request;
        Aws::String uuid = Aws::Utils::UUID::RandomUUID();
        Aws::String policyName = "iam-demo-policy-" +
                                 Aws::Utils::StringUtils::ToLower(uuid.c_str());
        request.SetPolicyName(policyName);

        // Build IAM policy document.
        Aws::Utils::Document jsonStatement;
        jsonStatement.WithString("Effect", "Allow");
        jsonStatement.WithString("Action", "s3:ListAllMyBuckets");
        jsonStatement.WithString("Resource", "arn:aws:s3:::*");

        Aws::Utils::Document policyDocument;
        policyDocument.WithString("Version", "2012-10-17");

        Aws::Utils::Array<Aws::Utils::Document> statements(1);
        statements[0] = jsonStatement;
        policyDocument.WithArray("Statement", statements);

        std::cout << "Creating a policy.\n   " <<
policyDocument.View().WriteCompact()
                  << std::endl;

        // Set IAM policy document as JSON string.
        request.SetPolicyDocument(policyDocument.View().WriteCompact());

        Aws::IAM::Model::CreatePolicyOutcome outcome =
client.CreatePolicy(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Error creating policy. " <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;

            DeleteCreatedEntities(client, role, user, policy);
            return false;
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "Successfully created a policy with name, " <<
policyName <<
                      "." << std::endl;
        }
```

```
        policy = outcome.GetResult().GetPolicy();
    }

    // 4. Assume the new role using the AWS Security Token Service (STS).
    Aws::STS::Model::Credentials credentials;
    {
        Aws::STS::STSClient stsClient(clientConfig);

        Aws::STS::Model::AssumeRoleRequest request;
        request.SetRoleArn(role.GetArn());
        Aws::String uuid = Aws::Utils::UUID::RandomUUID();
        Aws::String roleSessionName = "iam-demo-role-session-" +

Aws::Utils::StringUtils::ToLower(uuid.c_str());
        request.SetRoleSessionName(roleSessionName);

        Aws::STS::Model::AssumeRoleOutcome assumeRoleOutcome;

        // Repeatedly call AssumeRole, because there is often a delay
        // before the role is available to be assumed.
        // Repeat at most 20 times when access is denied.
        int count = 0;
        while (true) {
            assumeRoleOutcome = stsClient.AssumeRole(request);
            if (!assumeRoleOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                if (count > 20 ||
                    assumeRoleOutcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
                    Aws::STS::STSErrors::ACCESS_DENIED) {
                    std::cerr << "Error assuming role after 20 tries. " <<
                              assumeRoleOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
std::endl;

                    DeleteCreatedEntities(client, role, user, policy);
                    return false;
                }
                std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
            }
            else {
                std::cout << "Successfully assumed the role after " << count
                          << " seconds." << std::endl;
                break;
            }
            count++;
```

```
        }

        credentials = assumeRoleOutcome.GetResult().GetCredentials();
    }


    // 5. List objects in the bucket (This should fail).
    {
        Aws::S3::S3Client s3Client(
                Aws::Auth::AWSCredentials(credentials.GetAccessKeyId(),
                                          credentials.GetSecretAccessKey(),
                                          credentials.GetSessionToken()),
                Aws::MakeShared<Aws::S3::S3EndpointProvider>(ALLOCATION_TAG),
                clientConfig);
        Aws::S3::Model::ListBucketsOutcome listBucketsOutcome =
s3Client.ListBuckets();
        if (!listBucketsOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
            if (listBucketsOutcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
                Aws::S3::S3Errors::ACCESS_DENIED) {
                std::cerr << "Could not lists buckets. " <<
                          listBucketsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cout
                        << "Access to list buckets denied because privileges have
not been applied."
                        << std::endl;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr
                    << "Successfully retrieved bucket lists when this should not
happen."
                    << std::endl;
        }
    }

    // 6. Attach the policy to the role.
    {
        Aws::IAM::Model::AttachRolePolicyRequest request;
        request.SetRoleName(role.GetRoleName());
        request.WithPolicyArn(policy.GetArn());
```

```
        Aws::IAM::Model::AttachRolePolicyOutcome outcome =
client.AttachRolePolicy(
                request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Error creating policy. " <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;

            DeleteCreatedEntities(client, role, user, policy);
            return false;
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "Successfully attached the policy with name, "
                      << policy.GetPolicyName() <<
                      ", to the role, " << role.GetRoleName() << "." <<
std::endl;
        }
    }

    int count = 0;
    // 7. List objects in the bucket (this should succeed).
    // Repeatedly call ListBuckets, because there is often a delay
    // before the policy with ListBucket permissions has been applied to the
role.
    // Repeat at most LIST_BUCKETS_WAIT_SEC times when access is denied.
    while (true) {
        Aws::S3::S3Client s3Client(
                Aws::Auth::AWSCredentials(credentials.GetAccessKeyId(),
                                          credentials.GetSecretAccessKey(),
                                          credentials.GetSessionToken()),
                Aws::MakeShared<Aws::S3::S3EndpointProvider>(ALLOCATION_TAG),
                clientConfig);
        Aws::S3::Model::ListBucketsOutcome listBucketsOutcome =
s3Client.ListBuckets();
        if (!listBucketsOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
            if ((count > LIST_BUCKETS_WAIT_SEC) ||
                listBucketsOutcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
                Aws::S3::S3Errors::ACCESS_DENIED) {
                std::cerr << "Could not lists buckets after " <<
LIST_BUCKETS_WAIT_SEC << " seconds. " <<
                          listBucketsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
std::endl;
                DeleteCreatedEntities(client, role, user, policy);
                return false;
            }
```

```
            std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
        }
        else {

            std::cout << "Successfully retrieved bucket lists after " << count
                      << " seconds." << std::endl;
            break;
        }
        count++;
    }

    // 8. Delete all the created resources.
    return DeleteCreatedEntities(client, role, user, policy);
}

bool AwsDoc::IAM::DeleteCreatedEntities(const Aws::IAM::IAMClient &client,
                                        const Aws::IAM::Model::Role &role,
                                        const Aws::IAM::Model::User &user,
                                        const Aws::IAM::Model::Policy &policy) {
    bool result = true;
    if (policy.ArnHasBeenSet()) {
        // Detach the policy from the role.
        {
            Aws::IAM::Model::DetachRolePolicyRequest request;
            request.SetPolicyArn(policy.GetArn());
            request.SetRoleName(role.GetRoleName());

            Aws::IAM::Model::DetachRolePolicyOutcome outcome =
 client.DetachRolePolicy(
                    request);
            if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cerr << "Error Detaching policy from roles. " <<
                          outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                result = false;
            }
            else {
                std::cout << "Successfully detached the policy with arn "
                          << policy.GetArn()
                          << " from role " << role.GetRoleName() << "." <<
 std::endl;
            }
        }
```

```
        // Delete the policy.
        {
            Aws::IAM::Model::DeletePolicyRequest request;
            request.WithPolicyArn(policy.GetArn());

            Aws::IAM::Model::DeletePolicyOutcome outcome =
client.DeletePolicy(request);
            if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cerr << "Error deleting policy. " <<
                          outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                result = false;
            }
            else {
                std::cout << "Successfully deleted the policy with arn "
                          << policy.GetArn() << std::endl;
            }
        }

    }

    if (role.RoleIdHasBeenSet()) {
        // Delete the role.
        Aws::IAM::Model::DeleteRoleRequest request;
        request.SetRoleName(role.GetRoleName());

        Aws::IAM::Model::DeleteRoleOutcome outcome = client.DeleteRole(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Error deleting role. " <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "Successfully deleted the role with name "
                      << role.GetRoleName() << std::endl;
        }
    }

    if (user.ArnHasBeenSet()) {
        // Delete the user.
        Aws::IAM::Model::DeleteUserRequest request;
        request.WithUserName(user.GetUserName());

        Aws::IAM::Model::DeleteUserOutcome outcome = client.DeleteUser(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
```

```
            std::cerr << "Error deleting user. " <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "Successfully deleted the user with name "
                      << user.GetUserName() << std::endl;
        }
    }

    return result;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - AttachRolePolicy
  - CreateAccessKey
  - CreatePolicy
  - CreateRole
  - CreateUser
  - DeleteAccessKey
  - DeletePolicy
  - DeleteRole
  - DeleteUser
  - DeleteUserPolicy
  - DetachRolePolicy
  - PutUserPolicy

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "math/rand"
 "strings"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/credentials"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sts"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/iam/actions"
)

// AssumeRoleScenario shows you how to use the AWS Identity and Access Management
 (IAM)
// service to perform the following actions:
//
//  1. Create a user who has no permissions.
//  2. Create a role that grants permission to list Amazon Simple Storage Service
//     (Amazon S3) buckets for the account.
//  3. Add a policy to let the user assume the role.
//  4. Try and fail to list buckets without permissions.
//  5. Assume the role and list S3 buckets using temporary credentials.
//  6. Delete the policy, role, and user.
type AssumeRoleScenario struct {
 sdkConfig      aws.Config
 accountWrapper actions.AccountWrapper
 policyWrapper  actions.PolicyWrapper
 roleWrapper    actions.RoleWrapper
 userWrapper    actions.UserWrapper
 questioner     demotools.IQuestioner
 helper         IScenarioHelper
 isTestRun      bool
```

```
}

// NewAssumeRoleScenario constructs an AssumeRoleScenario instance from a
 configuration.
// It uses the specified config to get an IAM client and create wrappers for the
 actions
// used in the scenario.
func NewAssumeRoleScenario(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner
 demotools.IQuestioner,
 helper IScenarioHelper) AssumeRoleScenario {
 iamClient := iam.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 return AssumeRoleScenario{
  sdkConfig:      sdkConfig,
  accountWrapper: actions.AccountWrapper{IamClient: iamClient},
  policyWrapper:  actions.PolicyWrapper{IamClient: iamClient},
  roleWrapper:    actions.RoleWrapper{IamClient: iamClient},
  userWrapper:    actions.UserWrapper{IamClient: iamClient},
  questioner:     questioner,
  helper:         helper,
 }
}

// addTestOptions appends the API options specified in the original configuration
 to
// another configuration. This is used to attach the middleware stubber to
 clients
// that are constructed during the scenario, which is needed for unit testing.
func (scenario AssumeRoleScenario) addTestOptions(scenarioConfig *aws.Config) {
 if scenario.isTestRun {
  scenarioConfig.APIOptions = append(scenarioConfig.APIOptions,
 scenario.sdkConfig.APIOptions...)
 }
}

// Run runs the interactive scenario.
func (scenario AssumeRoleScenario) Run(ctx context.Context) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Printf("Something went wrong with the demo.\n")
   log.Println(r)
  }
 }()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
```

```
 log.Println("Welcome to the AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) assume role
 demo.")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 user := scenario.CreateUser(ctx)
 accessKey := scenario.CreateAccessKey(ctx, user)
 role := scenario.CreateRoleAndPolicies(ctx, user)
 noPermsConfig := scenario.ListBucketsWithoutPermissions(ctx, accessKey)
 scenario.ListBucketsWithAssumedRole(ctx, noPermsConfig, role)
 scenario.Cleanup(ctx, user, role)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// CreateUser creates a new IAM user. This user has no permissions.
func (scenario AssumeRoleScenario) CreateUser(ctx context.Context) *types.User {
 log.Println("Let's create an example user with no permissions.")
 userName := scenario.questioner.Ask("Enter a name for the example user:",
 demotools.NotEmpty{})
 user, err := scenario.userWrapper.GetUser(ctx, userName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 if user == nil {
  user, err = scenario.userWrapper.CreateUser(ctx, userName)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Printf("Created user %v.\n", *user.UserName)
 } else {
  log.Printf("User %v already exists.\n", *user.UserName)
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 return user
}

// CreateAccessKey creates an access key for the user.
func (scenario AssumeRoleScenario) CreateAccessKey(ctx context.Context, user
 *types.User) *types.AccessKey {
 accessKey, err := scenario.userWrapper.CreateAccessKeyPair(ctx, *user.UserName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
```

```
 }
 log.Printf("Created access key %v for your user.", *accessKey.AccessKeyId)
 log.Println("Waiting a few seconds for your user to be ready...")
 scenario.helper.Pause(10)
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 return accessKey
}

// CreateRoleAndPolicies creates a policy that grants permission to list S3
 buckets for
// the current account and attaches the policy to a newly created role. It also
 adds an
// inline policy to the specified user that grants the user permission to assume
 the role.
func (scenario AssumeRoleScenario) CreateRoleAndPolicies(ctx context.Context,
 user *types.User) *types.Role {
 log.Println("Let's create a role and policy that grant permission to list S3
 buckets.")
 scenario.questioner.Ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
 listBucketsRole, err := scenario.roleWrapper.CreateRole(ctx,
 scenario.helper.GetName(), *user.Arn)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Created role %v.\n", *listBucketsRole.RoleName)
 listBucketsPolicy, err := scenario.policyWrapper.CreatePolicy(
  ctx, scenario.helper.GetName(), []string{"s3:ListAllMyBuckets"},
 "arn:aws:s3:::*")
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Created policy %v.\n", *listBucketsPolicy.PolicyName)
 err = scenario.roleWrapper.AttachRolePolicy(ctx, *listBucketsPolicy.Arn,
 *listBucketsRole.RoleName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Attached policy %v to role %v.\n", *listBucketsPolicy.PolicyName,
  *listBucketsRole.RoleName)
 err = scenario.userWrapper.CreateUserPolicy(ctx, *user.UserName,
 scenario.helper.GetName(),
  []string{"sts:AssumeRole"}, *listBucketsRole.Arn)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
```

```
 }
 log.Printf("Created an inline policy for user %v that lets the user assume the
 role.\n",
  *user.UserName)
 log.Println("Let's give AWS a few seconds to propagate these new resources and
 connections...")
 scenario.helper.Pause(10)
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 return listBucketsRole
}

// ListBucketsWithoutPermissions creates an Amazon S3 client from the user's
 access key
// credentials and tries to list buckets for the account. Because the user does
 not have
// permission to perform this action, the action fails.
func (scenario AssumeRoleScenario) ListBucketsWithoutPermissions(ctx
 context.Context, accessKey *types.AccessKey) *aws.Config {
 log.Println("Let's try to list buckets without permissions. This should return
 an AccessDenied error.")
 scenario.questioner.Ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
 noPermsConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx,
  config.WithCredentialsProvider(credentials.NewStaticCredentialsProvider(
   *accessKey.AccessKeyId, *accessKey.SecretAccessKey, ""),
  ))
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }

 // Add test options if this is a test run. This is needed only for testing
 purposes.
 scenario.addTestOptions(&noPermsConfig)

 s3Client := s3.NewFromConfig(noPermsConfig)
 _, err = s3Client.ListBuckets(ctx, &s3.ListBucketsInput{})
 if err != nil {
  // The SDK for Go does not model the AccessDenied error, so check ErrorCode
 directly.
  var ae smithy.APIError
  if errors.As(err, &ae) {
   switch ae.ErrorCode() {
   case "AccessDenied":
    log.Println("Got AccessDenied error, which is the expected result because\n"
 +
```

```
      "the ListBuckets call was made without permissions.")
    default:
     log.Println("Expected AccessDenied, got something else.")
     panic(err)
    }
   }
  } else {
   log.Println("Expected AccessDenied error when calling ListBuckets without
  permissions,\n" +
    "but the call succeeded. Continuing the example anyway...")
  }
  log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
  return &noPermsConfig
}

// ListBucketsWithAssumedRole performs the following actions:
//
//  1. Creates an AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS) client from the config
  created from
//     the user's access key credentials.
//  2. Gets temporary credentials by assuming the role that grants permission to
  list the
//     buckets.
//  3. Creates an Amazon S3 client from the temporary credentials.
//  4. Lists buckets for the account. Because the temporary credentials are
  generated by
//     assuming the role that grants permission, the action succeeds.
func (scenario AssumeRoleScenario) ListBucketsWithAssumedRole(ctx
  context.Context, noPermsConfig *aws.Config, role *types.Role) {
  log.Println("Let's assume the role that grants permission to list buckets and
  try again.")
  scenario.questioner.Ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
  stsClient := sts.NewFromConfig(*noPermsConfig)
  tempCredentials, err := stsClient.AssumeRole(ctx, &sts.AssumeRoleInput{
   RoleArn:         role.Arn,
   RoleSessionName: aws.String("AssumeRoleExampleSession"),
   DurationSeconds: aws.Int32(900),
  })
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't assume role %v.\n", *role.RoleName)
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Printf("Assumed role %v, got temporary credentials.\n", *role.RoleName)
  assumeRoleConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx,
```

```
  config.WithCredentialsProvider(credentials.NewStaticCredentialsProvider(
   *tempCredentials.Credentials.AccessKeyId,
   *tempCredentials.Credentials.SecretAccessKey,
   *tempCredentials.Credentials.SessionToken),
  ),
 )
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }

 // Add test options if this is a test run. This is needed only for testing
 purposes.
 scenario.addTestOptions(&assumeRoleConfig)

 s3Client := s3.NewFromConfig(assumeRoleConfig)
 result, err := s3Client.ListBuckets(ctx, &s3.ListBucketsInput{})
 if err != nil {
  log.Println("Couldn't list buckets with assumed role credentials.")
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Println("Successfully called ListBuckets with assumed role credentials, \n"
 +
  "here are some of them:")
 for i := 0; i < len(result.Buckets) && i < 5; i++ {
  log.Printf("\t%v\n", *result.Buckets[i].Name)
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// Cleanup deletes all resources created for the scenario.
func (scenario AssumeRoleScenario) Cleanup(ctx context.Context, user *types.User,
 role *types.Role) {
 if scenario.questioner.AskBool(
  "Do you want to delete the resources created for this example? (y/n)", "y",
 ) {
  policies, err := scenario.roleWrapper.ListAttachedRolePolicies(ctx,
 *role.RoleName)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  for _, policy := range policies {
   err = scenario.roleWrapper.DetachRolePolicy(ctx, *role.RoleName,
 *policy.PolicyArn)
   if err != nil {
```

```
    panic(err)
   }
   err = scenario.policyWrapper.DeletePolicy(ctx, *policy.PolicyArn)
   if err != nil {
    panic(err)
   }
   log.Printf("Detached policy %v from role %v and deleted the policy.\n",
    *policy.PolicyName, *role.RoleName)
  }
  err = scenario.roleWrapper.DeleteRole(ctx, *role.RoleName)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Printf("Deleted role %v.\n", *role.RoleName)

  userPols, err := scenario.userWrapper.ListUserPolicies(ctx, *user.UserName)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  for _, userPol := range userPols {
   err = scenario.userWrapper.DeleteUserPolicy(ctx, *user.UserName, userPol)
   if err != nil {
    panic(err)
   }
   log.Printf("Deleted policy %v from user %v.\n", userPol, *user.UserName)
  }
  keys, err := scenario.userWrapper.ListAccessKeys(ctx, *user.UserName)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  for _, key := range keys {
   err = scenario.userWrapper.DeleteAccessKey(ctx, *user.UserName,
*key.AccessKeyId)
   if err != nil {
    panic(err)
   }
   log.Printf("Deleted access key %v from user %v.\n", *key.AccessKeyId,
*user.UserName)
  }
  err = scenario.userWrapper.DeleteUser(ctx, *user.UserName)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Printf("Deleted user %v.\n", *user.UserName)
```

```
  log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 }

}

// IScenarioHelper abstracts input and wait functions from a scenario so that
 they
// can be mocked for unit testing.
type IScenarioHelper interface {
 GetName() string
 Pause(secs int)
}

const rMax = 100000

type ScenarioHelper struct {
 Prefix string
 Random *rand.Rand
}

// GetName returns a unique name formed of a prefix and a random number.
func (helper *ScenarioHelper) GetName() string {
 return fmt.Sprintf("%v%v", helper.Prefix, helper.Random.Intn(rMax))
}

// Pause waits for the specified number of seconds.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) Pause(secs int) {
 time.Sleep(time.Duration(secs) * time.Second)
}
```

계정 작업을 래핑하는 구조체를 정의합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
)
```

```
// AccountWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) account
 actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform account actions.
type AccountWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// GetAccountPasswordPolicy gets the account password policy for the current
 account.
// If no policy has been set, a NoSuchEntityException is error is returned.
func (wrapper AccountWrapper) GetAccountPasswordPolicy(ctx context.Context)
 (*types.PasswordPolicy, error) {
 var pwPolicy *types.PasswordPolicy
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.GetAccountPasswordPolicy(ctx,
  &iam.GetAccountPasswordPolicyInput{})
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get account password policy. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  pwPolicy = result.PasswordPolicy
 }
 return pwPolicy, err
}



// ListSAMLProviders gets the SAML providers for the account.
func (wrapper AccountWrapper) ListSAMLProviders(ctx context.Context)
 ([]types.SAMLProviderListEntry, error) {
 var providers []types.SAMLProviderListEntry
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListSAMLProviders(ctx,
 &iam.ListSAMLProvidersInput{})
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list SAML providers. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  providers = result.SAMLProviderList
 }
 return providers, err
}
```

정책 작업을 래핑하는 구조체를 정의합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
)

// PolicyWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy
 actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform policy actions.
type PolicyWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// ListPolicies gets up to maxPolicies policies.
func (wrapper PolicyWrapper) ListPolicies(ctx context.Context, maxPolicies int32)
 ([]types.Policy, error) {
 var policies []types.Policy
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListPolicies(ctx, &iam.ListPoliciesInput{
  MaxItems: aws.Int32(maxPolicies),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list policies. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  policies = result.Policies
 }
 return policies, err
}



// PolicyDocument defines a policy document as a Go struct that can be serialized
// to JSON.
type PolicyDocument struct {
 Version   string
```

```
 Statement []PolicyStatement
}

// PolicyStatement defines a statement in a policy document.
type PolicyStatement struct {
 Effect    string
 Action    []string
 Principal map[string]string `json:",omitempty"`
 Resource  *string           `json:",omitempty"`
}

// CreatePolicy creates a policy that grants a list of actions to the specified
 resource.
// PolicyDocument shows how to work with a policy document as a data structure
 and
// serialize it to JSON by using Go's JSON marshaler.
func (wrapper PolicyWrapper) CreatePolicy(ctx context.Context, policyName string,
 actions []string,
 resourceArn string) (*types.Policy, error) {
 var policy *types.Policy
 policyDoc := PolicyDocument{
  Version: "2012-10-17",
  Statement: []PolicyStatement{{
   Effect:   "Allow",
   Action:   actions,
   Resource: aws.String(resourceArn),
  }},
 }
 policyBytes, err := json.Marshal(policyDoc)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create policy document for %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 resourceArn, err)
  return nil, err
 }
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.CreatePolicy(ctx, &iam.CreatePolicyInput{
  PolicyDocument: aws.String(string(policyBytes)),
  PolicyName:     aws.String(policyName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create policy %v. Here's why: %v\n", policyName, err)
 } else {
  policy = result.Policy
 }
 return policy, err
```

```
}



// GetPolicy gets data about a policy.
func (wrapper PolicyWrapper) GetPolicy(ctx context.Context, policyArn string)
 (*types.Policy, error) {
 var policy *types.Policy
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.GetPolicy(ctx, &iam.GetPolicyInput{
  PolicyArn: aws.String(policyArn),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get policy %v. Here's why: %v\n", policyArn, err)
 } else {
  policy = result.Policy
 }
 return policy, err
}



// DeletePolicy deletes a policy.
func (wrapper PolicyWrapper) DeletePolicy(ctx context.Context, policyArn string)
 error {
 _, err := wrapper.IamClient.DeletePolicy(ctx, &iam.DeletePolicyInput{
  PolicyArn: aws.String(policyArn),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete policy %v. Here's why: %v\n", policyArn, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

역할 작업을 래핑하는 구조체를 정의합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"
```

```
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
)

// RoleWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform role actions.
type RoleWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// ListRoles gets up to maxRoles roles.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) ListRoles(ctx context.Context, maxRoles int32)
 ([]types.Role, error) {
 var roles []types.Role
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListRoles(ctx,
  &iam.ListRolesInput{MaxItems: aws.Int32(maxRoles)},
 )
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list roles. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  roles = result.Roles
 }
 return roles, err
}



// CreateRole creates a role that trusts a specified user. The trusted user can
 assume
// the role to acquire its permissions.
// PolicyDocument shows how to work with a policy document as a data structure
 and
// serialize it to JSON by using Go's JSON marshaler.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) CreateRole(ctx context.Context, roleName string,
 trustedUserArn string) (*types.Role, error) {
 var role *types.Role
 trustPolicy := PolicyDocument{
  Version: "2012-10-17",
  Statement: []PolicyStatement{{
   Effect:    "Allow",
```

```
    Principal: map[string]string{"AWS": trustedUserArn},
    Action:    []string{"sts:AssumeRole"},
   }},
  }
  policyBytes, err := json.Marshal(trustPolicy)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't create trust policy for %v. Here's why: %v\n",
  trustedUserArn, err)
   return nil, err
  }
  result, err := wrapper.IamClient.CreateRole(ctx, &iam.CreateRoleInput{
   AssumeRolePolicyDocument: aws.String(string(policyBytes)),
   RoleName:                 aws.String(roleName),
  })
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't create role %v. Here's why: %v\n", roleName, err)
  } else {
   role = result.Role
  }
  return role, err
}



// GetRole gets data about a role.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) GetRole(ctx context.Context, roleName string)
 (*types.Role, error) {
 var role *types.Role
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.GetRole(ctx,
  &iam.GetRoleInput{RoleName: aws.String(roleName)})
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get role %v. Here's why: %v\n", roleName, err)
 } else {
  role = result.Role
 }
 return role, err
}



// CreateServiceLinkedRole creates a service-linked role that is owned by the
 specified service.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) CreateServiceLinkedRole(ctx context.Context,
 serviceName string, description string) (
```

```
 *types.Role, error) {
 var role *types.Role
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.CreateServiceLinkedRole(ctx,
 &iam.CreateServiceLinkedRoleInput{
  AWSServiceName: aws.String(serviceName),
  Description:    aws.String(description),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create service-linked role %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 serviceName, err)
 } else {
  role = result.Role
 }
 return role, err
}



// DeleteServiceLinkedRole deletes a service-linked role.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) DeleteServiceLinkedRole(ctx context.Context, roleName
 string) error {
 _, err := wrapper.IamClient.DeleteServiceLinkedRole(ctx,
 &iam.DeleteServiceLinkedRoleInput{
  RoleName: aws.String(roleName)},
 )
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete service-linked role %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 roleName, err)
 }
 return err
}



// AttachRolePolicy attaches a policy to a role.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) AttachRolePolicy(ctx context.Context, policyArn
 string, roleName string) error {
 _, err := wrapper.IamClient.AttachRolePolicy(ctx, &iam.AttachRolePolicyInput{
  PolicyArn: aws.String(policyArn),
  RoleName:  aws.String(roleName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't attach policy %v to role %v. Here's why: %v\n", policyArn,
 roleName, err)
```

```
 }
 return err
}



// ListAttachedRolePolicies lists the policies that are attached to the specified
 role.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) ListAttachedRolePolicies(ctx context.Context, roleName
 string) ([]types.AttachedPolicy, error) {
 var policies []types.AttachedPolicy
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListAttachedRolePolicies(ctx,
 &iam.ListAttachedRolePoliciesInput{
  RoleName: aws.String(roleName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list attached policies for role %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 roleName, err)
 } else {
  policies = result.AttachedPolicies
 }
 return policies, err
}



// DetachRolePolicy detaches a policy from a role.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) DetachRolePolicy(ctx context.Context, roleName string,
 policyArn string) error {
 _, err := wrapper.IamClient.DetachRolePolicy(ctx, &iam.DetachRolePolicyInput{
  PolicyArn: aws.String(policyArn),
  RoleName:  aws.String(roleName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't detach policy from role %v. Here's why: %v\n", roleName,
 err)
 }
 return err
}



// ListRolePolicies lists the inline policies for a role.
```

```
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) ListRolePolicies(ctx context.Context, roleName string)
 ([]string, error) {
 var policies []string
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListRolePolicies(ctx,
 &iam.ListRolePoliciesInput{
  RoleName: aws.String(roleName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list policies for role %v. Here's why: %v\n", roleName,
 err)
 } else {
  policies = result.PolicyNames
 }
 return policies, err
}



// DeleteRole deletes a role. All attached policies must be detached before a
// role can be deleted.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) DeleteRole(ctx context.Context, roleName string) error
 {
 _, err := wrapper.IamClient.DeleteRole(ctx, &iam.DeleteRoleInput{
  RoleName: aws.String(roleName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete role %v. Here's why: %v\n", roleName, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

사용자 작업을 래핑하는 구조체를 정의합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "errors"
 "log"
```

```
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// UserWrapper encapsulates user actions used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform user actions.
type UserWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// ListUsers gets up to maxUsers number of users.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) ListUsers(ctx context.Context, maxUsers int32)
 ([]types.User, error) {
 var users []types.User
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListUsers(ctx, &iam.ListUsersInput{
  MaxItems: aws.Int32(maxUsers),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list users. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  users = result.Users
 }
 return users, err
}



// GetUser gets data about a user.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) GetUser(ctx context.Context, userName string)
 (*types.User, error) {
 var user *types.User
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.GetUser(ctx, &iam.GetUserInput{
  UserName: aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  var apiError smithy.APIError
  if errors.As(err, &apiError) {
   switch apiError.(type) {
   case *types.NoSuchEntityException:
    log.Printf("User %v does not exist.\n", userName)
```

```
    err = nil
   default:
    log.Printf("Couldn't get user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
   }
  }
 } else {
  user = result.User
 }
 return user, err
}



// CreateUser creates a new user with the specified name.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) CreateUser(ctx context.Context, userName string)
 (*types.User, error) {
 var user *types.User
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.CreateUser(ctx, &iam.CreateUserInput{
  UserName: aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
 } else {
  user = result.User
 }
 return user, err
}



// CreateUserPolicy adds an inline policy to a user. This example creates a
 policy that
// grants a list of actions on a specified role.
// PolicyDocument shows how to work with a policy document as a data structure
 and
// serialize it to JSON by using Go's JSON marshaler.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) CreateUserPolicy(ctx context.Context, userName string,
 policyName string, actions []string,
 roleArn string) error {
 policyDoc := PolicyDocument{
  Version: "2012-10-17",
  Statement: []PolicyStatement{{
   Effect:   "Allow",
   Action:   actions,
```

```
   Resource: aws.String(roleArn),
  }},
 }
 policyBytes, err := json.Marshal(policyDoc)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create policy document for %v. Here's why: %v\n", roleArn,
 err)
  return err
 }
 _, err = wrapper.IamClient.PutUserPolicy(ctx, &iam.PutUserPolicyInput{
  PolicyDocument: aws.String(string(policyBytes)),
  PolicyName:     aws.String(policyName),
  UserName:       aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create policy for user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName,
 err)
 }
 return err
}



// ListUserPolicies lists the inline policies for the specified user.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) ListUserPolicies(ctx context.Context, userName string)
 ([]string, error) {
 var policies []string
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListUserPolicies(ctx,
 &iam.ListUserPoliciesInput{
  UserName: aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list policies for user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName,
 err)
 } else {
  policies = result.PolicyNames
 }
 return policies, err
}



// DeleteUserPolicy deletes an inline policy from a user.
```

```
func (wrapper UserWrapper) DeleteUserPolicy(ctx context.Context, userName string,
 policyName string) error {
 _, err := wrapper.IamClient.DeleteUserPolicy(ctx, &iam.DeleteUserPolicyInput{
  PolicyName: aws.String(policyName),
  UserName:   aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete policy from user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName,
 err)
 }
 return err
}



// DeleteUser deletes a user.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) DeleteUser(ctx context.Context, userName string) error
 {
 _, err := wrapper.IamClient.DeleteUser(ctx, &iam.DeleteUserInput{
  UserName: aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
 }
 return err
}



// CreateAccessKeyPair creates an access key for a user. The returned access key
 contains
// the ID and secret credentials needed to use the key.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) CreateAccessKeyPair(ctx context.Context, userName
 string) (*types.AccessKey, error) {
 var key *types.AccessKey
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.CreateAccessKey(ctx, &iam.CreateAccessKeyInput{
  UserName: aws.String(userName)})
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create access key pair for user %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 userName, err)
 } else {
  key = result.AccessKey
 }
 return key, err
```

```
}



// DeleteAccessKey deletes an access key from a user.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) DeleteAccessKey(ctx context.Context, userName string,
 keyId string) error {
 _, err := wrapper.IamClient.DeleteAccessKey(ctx, &iam.DeleteAccessKeyInput{
  AccessKeyId: aws.String(keyId),
  UserName:    aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete access key %v. Here's why: %v\n", keyId, err)
 }
 return err
}



// ListAccessKeys lists the access keys for the specified user.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) ListAccessKeys(ctx context.Context, userName string)
 ([]types.AccessKeyMetadata, error) {
 var keys []types.AccessKeyMetadata
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListAccessKeys(ctx, &iam.ListAccessKeysInput{
  UserName: aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list access keys for user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName,
 err)
 } else {
  keys = result.AccessKeyMetadata
 }
 return keys, err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - AttachRolePolicy
  - CreateAccessKey
  - CreatePolicy
  - CreateRole

- CreateUser
- DeleteAccessKey
- DeletePolicy
- DeleteRole
- DeleteUser
- DeleteUserPolicy
- DetachRolePolicy
- PutUserPolicy

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

IAM 사용자 작업을 래핑하는 함수를 생성합니다.

```
/*
  To run this Java V2 code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

  For information, see this documentation topic:

  https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html

  This example performs these operations:

  1. Creates a user that has no permissions.
  2. Creates a role and policy that grants Amazon S3 permissions.
  3. Creates a role.
  4. Grants the user permissions.
  5. Gets temporary credentials by assuming the role.  Creates an Amazon S3
 Service client object with the temporary credentials.
  6. Deletes the resources.
```

```
 */

public class IAMScenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");
    public static final String PolicyDocument = "{" +
            "  \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
            "  \"Statement\": [" +
            "    {" +
            "        \"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
            "        \"Action\": [" +
            "            \"s3:*\"" +
            "       ]," +
            "       \"Resource\": \"*\"" +
            "    }" +
            "   ]" +
            "}";

    public static String userArn;

    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {

        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <username> <policyName> <roleName> <roleSessionName>
 <bucketName>\s

                Where:
                    username - The name of the IAM user to create.\s
                    policyName - The name of the policy to create.\s
                    roleName - The name of the role to create.\s
                    roleSessionName - The name of the session required for the
 assumeRole operation.\s
                    bucketName - The name of the Amazon S3 bucket from which
 objects are read.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 5) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String userName = args[0];
```

```
        String policyName = args[1];
        String roleName = args[2];
        String roleSessionName = args[3];
        String bucketName = args[4];

        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the AWS IAM example scenario.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println(" 1. Create the IAM user.");
        User createUser = createIAMUser(iam, userName);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        userArn = createUser.arn();

        AccessKey myKey = createIAMAccessKey(iam, userName);
        String accessKey = myKey.accessKeyId();
        String secretKey = myKey.secretAccessKey();
        String assumeRolePolicyDocument = "{" +
                "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                "\"Statement\": [{" +
                "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                "\"Principal\": {" +
                " \"AWS\": \"" + userArn + "\"" +
                "}," +
                "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
                "}]" +
                "}";

        System.out.println(assumeRolePolicyDocument);
        System.out.println(userName + " was successfully created.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("2. Creates a policy.");
        String polArn = createIAMPolicy(iam, policyName);
        System.out.println("The policy " + polArn + " was successfully
created.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("3. Creates a role.");
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(30);
        String roleArn = createIAMRole(iam, roleName, assumeRolePolicyDocument);
        System.out.println(roleArn + " was successfully created.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("4. Grants the user permissions.");
        attachIAMRolePolicy(iam, roleName, polArn);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("*** Wait for 30 secs so the resource is available");
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(30);
        System.out.println("5. Gets temporary credentials by assuming the
role.");
        System.out.println("Perform an Amazon S3 Service operation using the
temporary credentials.");
        assumeRole(roleArn, roleSessionName, bucketName, accessKey, secretKey);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("6 Getting ready to delete the AWS resources");
        deleteKey(iam, userName, accessKey);
        deleteRole(iam, roleName, polArn);
        deleteIAMUser(iam, userName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("This IAM Scenario has successfully completed");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    public static AccessKey createIAMAccessKey(IamClient iam, String user) {
        try {
            CreateAccessKeyRequest request = CreateAccessKeyRequest.builder()
                    .userName(user)
                    .build();

            CreateAccessKeyResponse response = iam.createAccessKey(request);
            return response.accessKey();

        } catch (IamException e) {
```

```
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return null;
    }

    public static User createIAMUser(IamClient iam, String username) {
        try {
            // Create an IamWaiter object
            IamWaiter iamWaiter = iam.waiter();
            CreateUserRequest request = CreateUserRequest.builder()
                    .userName(username)
                    .build();

            // Wait until the user is created.
            CreateUserResponse response = iam.createUser(request);
            GetUserRequest userRequest = GetUserRequest.builder()
                    .userName(response.user().userName())
                    .build();

            WaiterResponse<GetUserResponse> waitUntilUserExists =
iamWaiter.waitUntilUserExists(userRequest);

waitUntilUserExists.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            return response.user();

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return null;
    }

    public static String createIAMRole(IamClient iam, String rolename, String
json) {

        try {
            CreateRoleRequest request = CreateRoleRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(rolename)
                    .assumeRolePolicyDocument(json)
                    .description("Created using the AWS SDK for Java")
                    .build();

            CreateRoleResponse response = iam.createRole(request);
```

```
            System.out.println("The ARN of the role is " +
response.role().arn());
            return response.role().arn();

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static String createIAMPolicy(IamClient iam, String policyName) {
        try {
            // Create an IamWaiter object.
            IamWaiter iamWaiter = iam.waiter();
            CreatePolicyRequest request = CreatePolicyRequest.builder()
                    .policyName(policyName)
                    .policyDocument(PolicyDocument).build();

            CreatePolicyResponse response = iam.createPolicy(request);
            GetPolicyRequest polRequest = GetPolicyRequest.builder()
                    .policyArn(response.policy().arn())
                    .build();

            WaiterResponse<GetPolicyResponse> waitUntilPolicyExists =
iamWaiter.waitUntilPolicyExists(polRequest);

waitUntilPolicyExists.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            return response.policy().arn();

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static void attachIAMRolePolicy(IamClient iam, String roleName, String
policyArn) {
        try {
            ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest request =
ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .build();
```

```
            ListAttachedRolePoliciesResponse response =
iam.listAttachedRolePolicies(request);
            List<AttachedPolicy> attachedPolicies = response.attachedPolicies();
            String polArn;
            for (AttachedPolicy policy : attachedPolicies) {
                polArn = policy.policyArn();
                if (polArn.compareTo(policyArn) == 0) {
                    System.out.println(roleName + " policy is already attached to
this role.");
                    return;
                }
            }

            AttachRolePolicyRequest attachRequest =
AttachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .policyArn(policyArn)
                    .build();

            iam.attachRolePolicy(attachRequest);
            System.out.println("Successfully attached policy " + policyArn + " to
role " + roleName);

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Invoke an Amazon S3 operation using the Assumed Role.
    public static void assumeRole(String roleArn, String roleSessionName, String
bucketName, String keyVal,
            String keySecret) {

        // Use the creds of the new IAM user that was created in this code
example.
        AwsBasicCredentials credentials = AwsBasicCredentials.create(keyVal,
keySecret);
        StsClient stsClient = StsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)

.credentialsProvider(StaticCredentialsProvider.create(credentials))
                .build();
```

```
        try {
            AssumeRoleRequest roleRequest = AssumeRoleRequest.builder()
                    .roleArn(roleArn)
                    .roleSessionName(roleSessionName)
                    .build();

            AssumeRoleResponse roleResponse = stsClient.assumeRole(roleRequest);
            Credentials myCreds = roleResponse.credentials();
            String key = myCreds.accessKeyId();
            String secKey = myCreds.secretAccessKey();
            String secToken = myCreds.sessionToken();

            // List all objects in an Amazon S3 bucket using the temp creds
retrieved by
            // invoking assumeRole.
            Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
            S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
                    .credentialsProvider(

StaticCredentialsProvider.create(AwsSessionCredentials.create(key, secKey,
secToken)))
                    .region(region)
                    .build();

            System.out.println("Created a S3Client using temp credentials.");
            System.out.println("Listing objects in " + bucketName);
            ListObjectsRequest listObjects = ListObjectsRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();

            ListObjectsResponse res = s3.listObjects(listObjects);
            List<S3Object> objects = res.contents();
            for (S3Object myValue : objects) {
                System.out.println("The name of the key is " + myValue.key());
                System.out.println("The owner is " + myValue.owner());
            }

        } catch (StsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

```
   public static void deleteRole(IamClient iam, String roleName, String polArn)
{

       try {
           // First the policy needs to be detached.
           DetachRolePolicyRequest rolePolicyRequest =
DetachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                   .policyArn(polArn)
                   .roleName(roleName)
                   .build();

           iam.detachRolePolicy(rolePolicyRequest);

           // Delete the policy.
           DeletePolicyRequest request = DeletePolicyRequest.builder()
                   .policyArn(polArn)
                   .build();

           iam.deletePolicy(request);
           System.out.println("*** Successfully deleted " + polArn);

           // Delete the role.
           DeleteRoleRequest roleRequest = DeleteRoleRequest.builder()
                   .roleName(roleName)
                   .build();

           iam.deleteRole(roleRequest);
           System.out.println("*** Successfully deleted " + roleName);

       } catch (IamException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }

   public static void deleteKey(IamClient iam, String username, String
accessKey) {
       try {
           DeleteAccessKeyRequest request = DeleteAccessKeyRequest.builder()
                   .accessKeyId(accessKey)
                   .userName(username)
                   .build();

           iam.deleteAccessKey(request);
```

```
            System.out.println("Successfully deleted access key " + accessKey +
                    " from user " + username);

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void deleteIAMUser(IamClient iam, String userName) {
        try {
            DeleteUserRequest request = DeleteUserRequest.builder()
                    .userName(userName)
                    .build();

            iam.deleteUser(request);
            System.out.println("*** Successfully deleted " + userName);

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - AttachRolePolicy
  - CreateAccessKey
  - CreatePolicy
  - CreateRole
  - CreateUser
  - DeleteAccessKey
  - DeletePolicy
  - DeleteRole
  - DeleteUser
  - DeleteUserPolicy
  - DetachRolePolicy

- PutUserPolicy

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon S3 버킷을 나열할 수 있는 권한을 부여하는 역할과 IAM 사용자를 생성합니다. 사용자는 역할을 수임할 수 있는 권한만 있습니다. 역할을 수임한 후 임시 자격 증명을 사용하여 계정의 버킷을 나열합니다.

```
import {
  CreateUserCommand,
  GetUserCommand,
  CreateAccessKeyCommand,
  CreatePolicyCommand,
  CreateRoleCommand,
  AttachRolePolicyCommand,
  DeleteAccessKeyCommand,
  DeleteUserCommand,
  DeleteRoleCommand,
  DeletePolicyCommand,
  DetachRolePolicyCommand,
  IAMClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
import { ListBucketsCommand, S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
import { AssumeRoleCommand, STSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sts";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";
import { ScenarioInput } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";

// Set the parameters.
const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
const userName = "iam_basic_test_username";
const policyName = "iam_basic_test_policy";
const roleName = "iam_basic_test_role";
```

```
/**
 * Create a new IAM user. If the user already exists, give
 * the option to delete and re-create it.
 * @param {string} name
 */
export const createUser = async (name, confirmAll = false) => {
  try {
    const { User } = await iamClient.send(
      new GetUserCommand({ UserName: name }),
    );
    const input = new ScenarioInput(
      "deleteUser",
      "Do you want to delete and remake this user?",
      { type: "confirm" },
    );
    const deleteUser = await input.handle({}, { confirmAll });
    // If the user exists, and you want to delete it, delete the user
    // and then create it again.
    if (deleteUser) {
      await iamClient.send(new DeleteUserCommand({ UserName: User.UserName }));
      await iamClient.send(new CreateUserCommand({ UserName: name }));
    } else {
      console.warn(
        `${name} already exists. The scenario may not work as expected.`,
      );
      return User;
    }
  } catch (caught) {
    // If there is no user by that name, create one.
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "NoSuchEntityException") {
      const { User } = await iamClient.send(
        new CreateUserCommand({ UserName: name }),
      );
      return User;
    }
    throw caught;
  }
};

export const main = async (confirmAll = false) => {
  // Create a user. The user has no permissions by default.
  const User = await createUser(userName, confirmAll);

  if (!User) {
```

```
    throw new Error("User not created");
  }

  // Create an access key. This key is used to authenticate the new user to
  // Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) and AWS Security Token Service
(AWS STS).
  // It's not best practice to use access keys. For more information, see
https://aws.amazon.com/iam/resources/best-practices/.
  const createAccessKeyResponse = await iamClient.send(
    new CreateAccessKeyCommand({ UserName: userName }),
  );

  if (
    !createAccessKeyResponse.AccessKey?.AccessKeyId ||
    !createAccessKeyResponse.AccessKey?.SecretAccessKey
  ) {
    throw new Error("Access key not created");
  }

  const {
    AccessKey: { AccessKeyId, SecretAccessKey },
  } = createAccessKeyResponse;

  let s3Client = new S3Client({
    credentials: {
      accessKeyId: AccessKeyId,
      secretAccessKey: SecretAccessKey,
    },
  });

  // Retry the list buckets operation until it succeeds. InvalidAccessKeyId is
  // thrown while the user and access keys are still stabilizing.
  await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 300 }, async () => {
    try {
      return await listBuckets(s3Client);
    } catch (err) {
      if (err instanceof Error && err.name === "InvalidAccessKeyId") {
        throw err;
      }
    }
  });

  // Retry the create role operation until it succeeds. A MalformedPolicyDocument
error
```

```
// is thrown while the user and access keys are still stabilizing.
const { Role } = await retry(
  {
    intervalInMs: 2000,
    maxRetries: 60,
  },
  () =>
    iamClient.send(
      new CreateRoleCommand({
        AssumeRolePolicyDocument: JSON.stringify({
          Version: "2012-10-17",
          Statement: [
            {
              Effect: "Allow",
              Principal: {
                // Allow the previously created user to assume this role.
                AWS: User.Arn,
              },
              Action: "sts:AssumeRole",
            },
          ],
        }),
        RoleName: roleName,
      }),
    ),
);

if (!Role) {
  throw new Error("Role not created");
}

// Create a policy that allows the user to list S3 buckets.
const { Policy: listBucketPolicy } = await iamClient.send(
  new CreatePolicyCommand({
    PolicyDocument: JSON.stringify({
      Version: "2012-10-17",
      Statement: [
        {
          Effect: "Allow",
          Action: ["s3:ListAllMyBuckets"],
          Resource: "*",
        },
      ],
    }),
```

```
    PolicyName: policyName,
  }),
);

if (!listBucketPolicy) {
  throw new Error("Policy not created");
}

// Attach the policy granting the 's3:ListAllMyBuckets' action to the role.
await iamClient.send(
  new AttachRolePolicyCommand({
    PolicyArn: listBucketPolicy.Arn,
    RoleName: Role.RoleName,
  }),
);

// Assume the role.
const stsClient = new STSClient({
  credentials: {
    accessKeyId: AccessKeyId,
    secretAccessKey: SecretAccessKey,
  },
});

// Retry the assume role operation until it succeeds.
const { Credentials } = await retry(
  { intervalInMs: 2000, maxRetries: 60 },
  () =>
    stsClient.send(
      new AssumeRoleCommand({
        RoleArn: Role.Arn,
        RoleSessionName: `iamBasicScenarioSession-${Math.floor(
          Math.random() * 1000000,
        )}`,
        DurationSeconds: 900,
      }),
    ),
);

if (!Credentials?.AccessKeyId || !Credentials?.SecretAccessKey) {
  throw new Error("Credentials not created");
}

s3Client = new S3Client({
```

```
    credentials: {
      accessKeyId: Credentials.AccessKeyId,
      secretAccessKey: Credentials.SecretAccessKey,
      sessionToken: Credentials.SessionToken,
    },
  });

  // List the S3 buckets again.
  // Retry the list buckets operation until it succeeds. AccessDenied might
  // be thrown while the role policy is still stabilizing.
  await retry({ intervalInMs: 2000, maxRetries: 120 }, () =>
    listBuckets(s3Client),
  );

  // Clean up.
  await iamClient.send(
    new DetachRolePolicyCommand({
      PolicyArn: listBucketPolicy.Arn,
      RoleName: Role.RoleName,
    }),
  );

  await iamClient.send(
    new DeletePolicyCommand({
      PolicyArn: listBucketPolicy.Arn,
    }),
  );

  await iamClient.send(
    new DeleteRoleCommand({
      RoleName: Role.RoleName,
    }),
  );

  await iamClient.send(
    new DeleteAccessKeyCommand({
      UserName: userName,
      AccessKeyId,
    }),
  );

  await iamClient.send(
    new DeleteUserCommand({
      UserName: userName,
```

```
    }),
  );
};

/**
 *
 * @param {S3Client} s3Client
 */
const listBuckets = async (s3Client) => {
  const { Buckets } = await s3Client.send(new ListBucketsCommand({}));

  if (!Buckets) {
    throw new Error("Buckets not listed");
  }

  console.log(Buckets.map((bucket) => bucket.Name).join("\n"));
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - AttachRolePolicy
  - CreateAccessKey
  - CreatePolicy
  - CreateRole
  - CreateUser
  - DeleteAccessKey
  - DeletePolicy
  - DeleteRole
  - DeleteUser
  - DeleteUserPolicy
  - DetachRolePolicy
  - PutUserPolicy

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

IAM 사용자 작업을 래핑하는 함수를 생성합니다.

```
suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
    Usage:
        <username> <policyName> <roleName> <roleSessionName> <fileLocation>
 <bucketName>

    Where:
        username - The name of the IAM user to create.
        policyName - The name of the policy to create.
        roleName - The name of the role to create.
        roleSessionName - The name of the session required for the assumeRole
 operation.
        fileLocation - The file location to the JSON required to create the role
 (see Readme).
        bucketName - The name of the Amazon S3 bucket from which objects are
 read.
    """

    if (args.size != 6) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    val userName = args[0]
    val policyName = args[1]
    val roleName = args[2]
    val roleSessionName = args[3]
    val fileLocation = args[4]
    val bucketName = args[5]

    createUser(userName)
```

```
    println("$userName was successfully created.")

    val polArn = createPolicy(policyName)
    println("The policy $polArn was successfully created.")

    val roleArn = createRole(roleName, fileLocation)
    println("$roleArn was successfully created.")
    attachRolePolicy(roleName, polArn)

    println("*** Wait for 1 MIN so the resource is available.")
    delay(60000)
    assumeGivenRole(roleArn, roleSessionName, bucketName)

    println("*** Getting ready to delete the AWS resources.")
    deleteRole(roleName, polArn)
    deleteUser(userName)
    println("This IAM Scenario has successfully completed.")
}

suspend fun createUser(usernameVal: String?): String? {
    val request =
        CreateUserRequest {
            userName = usernameVal
        }

    IamClient { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val response = iamClient.createUser(request)
        return response.user?.userName
    }
}

suspend fun createPolicy(policyNameVal: String?): String {
    val policyDocumentValue = """
    {
        "Version": "2012-10-17",
        "Statement": [
            {
                "Effect": "Allow",
                "Action": [
                    "s3:*"
                ],
                "Resource": "*"
            }
        ]
```

```
    }
    """.trimIndent()

    val request =
        CreatePolicyRequest {
            policyName = policyNameVal
            policyDocument = policyDocumentValue
        }

    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val response = iamClient.createPolicy(request)
        return response.policy?.arn.toString()
    }
}

suspend fun createRole(
    rolenameVal: String?,
    fileLocation: String?,
): String? {
    val jsonObject = fileLocation?.let { readJsonSimpleDemo(it) } as JSONObject

    val request =
        CreateRoleRequest {
            roleName = rolenameVal
            assumeRolePolicyDocument = jsonObject.toJSONString()
            description = "Created using the AWS SDK for Kotlin"
        }

    IamClient { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val response = iamClient.createRole(request)
        return response.role?.arn
    }
}

suspend fun attachRolePolicy(
    roleNameVal: String,
    policyArnVal: String,
) {
    val request =
        ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest {
            roleName = roleNameVal
        }

    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
```

```
        val response = iamClient.listAttachedRolePolicies(request)
        val attachedPolicies = response.attachedPolicies

        // Ensure that the policy is not attached to this role.
        val checkStatus: Int
        if (attachedPolicies != null) {
            checkStatus = checkMyList(attachedPolicies, policyArnVal)
            if (checkStatus == -1) {
                return
            }
        }

        val policyRequest =
            AttachRolePolicyRequest {
                roleName = roleNameVal
                policyArn = policyArnVal
            }
        iamClient.attachRolePolicy(policyRequest)
        println("Successfully attached policy $policyArnVal to role
 $roleNameVal")
    }
}

fun checkMyList(
    attachedPolicies: List<AttachedPolicy>,
    policyArnVal: String,
): Int {
    for (policy in attachedPolicies) {
        val polArn = policy.policyArn.toString()

        if (polArn.compareTo(policyArnVal) == 0) {
            println("The policy is already attached to this role.")
            return -1
        }
    }
    return 0
}

suspend fun assumeGivenRole(
    roleArnVal: String?,
    roleSessionNameVal: String?,
    bucketName: String,
) {
    val stsClient = StsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }
```

```
    val roleRequest =
        AssumeRoleRequest {
            roleArn = roleArnVal
            roleSessionName = roleSessionNameVal
        }

    val roleResponse = stsClient.assumeRole(roleRequest)
    val myCreds = roleResponse.credentials
    val key = myCreds?.accessKeyId
    val secKey = myCreds?.secretAccessKey
    val secToken = myCreds?.sessionToken

    val staticCredentials = StaticCredentialsProvider {
        accessKeyId = key
        secretAccessKey = secKey
        sessionToken = secToken
    }

    // List all objects in an Amazon S3 bucket using the temp creds.
    val s3 = S3Client.fromEnvironment {
        region = "us-east-1"
        credentialsProvider = staticCredentials
    }

    println("Created a S3Client using temp credentials.")
    println("Listing objects in $bucketName")

    val listObjects =
        ListObjectsRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
        }

    val response = s3.listObjects(listObjects)
    response.contents?.forEach { myObject ->
        println("The name of the key is ${myObject.key}")
        println("The owner is ${myObject.owner}")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteRole(
    roleNameVal: String,
    polArn: String,
) {
    val iam = IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }
```

```
    // First the policy needs to be detached.
    val rolePolicyRequest =
        DetachRolePolicyRequest {
            policyArn = polArn
            roleName = roleNameVal
        }

    iam.detachRolePolicy(rolePolicyRequest)

    // Delete the policy.
    val request =
        DeletePolicyRequest {
            policyArn = polArn
        }

    iam.deletePolicy(request)
    println("*** Successfully deleted $polArn")

    // Delete the role.
    val roleRequest =
        DeleteRoleRequest {
            roleName = roleNameVal
        }

    iam.deleteRole(roleRequest)
    println("*** Successfully deleted $roleNameVal")
}

suspend fun deleteUser(userNameVal: String) {
    val iam = IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }
    val request =
        DeleteUserRequest {
            userName = userNameVal
        }

    iam.deleteUser(request)
    println("*** Successfully deleted $userNameVal")
}

@Throws(java.lang.Exception::class)
fun readJsonSimpleDemo(filename: String): Any? {
    val reader = FileReader(filename)
    val jsonParser = JSONParser()
```

```
    return jsonParser.parse(reader)
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - AttachRolePolicy
  - CreateAccessKey
  - CreatePolicy
  - CreateRole
  - CreateUser
  - DeleteAccessKey
  - DeletePolicy
  - DeleteRole
  - DeleteUser
  - DeleteUserPolicy
  - DetachRolePolicy
  - PutUserPolicy

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
namespace Iam\Basics;

require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Credentials\Credentials;
use Aws\S3\Exception\S3Exception;
use Aws\S3\S3Client;
use Aws\Sts\StsClient;
```

```
use Iam\IAMService;

echo("\n");
echo("--------------------------------------\n");
print("Welcome to the IAM getting started demo using PHP!\n");
echo("--------------------------------------\n");

$uuid = uniqid();
$service = new IAMService();

$user = $service->createUser("iam_demo_user_$uuid");
echo "Created user with the arn: {$user['Arn']}\n";

$key = $service->createAccessKey($user['UserName']);
$assumeRolePolicyDocument = "{
                \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\",
                \"Statement\": [{
                    \"Effect\": \"Allow\",
                    \"Principal\": {\"AWS\": \"{$user['Arn']}\"},
                    \"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"
                }]
            }";
$assumeRoleRole = $service->createRole("iam_demo_role_$uuid",
 $assumeRolePolicyDocument);
echo "Created role: {$assumeRoleRole['RoleName']}\n";

$listAllBucketsPolicyDocument = "{
                \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\",
                \"Statement\": [{
                    \"Effect\": \"Allow\",
                    \"Action\": \"s3:ListAllMyBuckets\",
                    \"Resource\": \"arn:aws:s3:::*\"}]
}";
$listAllBucketsPolicy = $service->createPolicy("iam_demo_policy_$uuid",
 $listAllBucketsPolicyDocument);
echo "Created policy: {$listAllBucketsPolicy['PolicyName']}\n";

$service->attachRolePolicy($assumeRoleRole['RoleName'],
 $listAllBucketsPolicy['Arn']);

$inlinePolicyDocument = "{
                \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\",
                \"Statement\": [{
                    \"Effect\": \"Allow\",
```

```
                    \"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\",
                    \"Resource\": \"{$assumeRoleRole['Arn']}\"}]
}";
$inlinePolicy = $service->createUserPolicy("iam_demo_inline_policy_$uuid",
 $inlinePolicyDocument, $user['UserName']);
//First, fail to list the buckets with the user
$credentials = new Credentials($key['AccessKeyId'], $key['SecretAccessKey']);
$s3Client = new S3Client(['region' => 'us-west-2', 'version' => 'latest',
 'credentials' => $credentials]);
try {
    $s3Client->listBuckets([
    ]);
    echo "this should not run";
} catch (S3Exception $exception) {
    echo "successfully failed!\n";
}

$stsClient = new StsClient(['region' => 'us-west-2', 'version' => 'latest',
 'credentials' => $credentials]);
sleep(10);
$assumedRole = $stsClient->assumeRole([
    'RoleArn' => $assumeRoleRole['Arn'],
    'RoleSessionName' => "DemoAssumeRoleSession_$uuid",
]);
$assumedCredentials = [
    'key' => $assumedRole['Credentials']['AccessKeyId'],
    'secret' => $assumedRole['Credentials']['SecretAccessKey'],
    'token' => $assumedRole['Credentials']['SessionToken'],
];
$s3Client = new S3Client(['region' => 'us-west-2', 'version' => 'latest',
 'credentials' => $assumedCredentials]);
try {
    $s3Client->listBuckets([]);
    echo "this should now run!\n";
} catch (S3Exception $exception) {
    echo "this should now not fail\n";
}

$service->detachRolePolicy($assumeRoleRole['RoleName'],
 $listAllBucketsPolicy['Arn']);
$deletePolicy = $service->deletePolicy($listAllBucketsPolicy['Arn']);
echo "Delete policy: {$listAllBucketsPolicy['PolicyName']}\n";
$deletedRole = $service->deleteRole($assumeRoleRole['Arn']);
echo "Deleted role: {$assumeRoleRole['RoleName']}\n";
```

```
$deletedKey = $service->deleteAccessKey($key['AccessKeyId'], $user['UserName']);
$deletedUser = $service->deleteUser($user['UserName']);
echo "Delete user: {$user['UserName']}\n";
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - AttachRolePolicy
  - CreateAccessKey
  - CreatePolicy
  - CreateRole
  - CreateUser
  - DeleteAccessKey
  - DeletePolicy
  - DeleteRole
  - DeleteUser
  - DeleteUserPolicy
  - DetachRolePolicy
  - PutUserPolicy

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon S3 버킷을 나열할 수 있는 권한을 부여하는 역할과 IAM 사용자를 생성합니다. 사용자는 역할을 수임할 수 있는 권한만 있습니다. 역할을 수임한 후 임시 자격 증명을 사용하여 계정의 버킷을 나열합니다.

```
import json
import sys
```

```
import time
from uuid import uuid4

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError


def progress_bar(seconds):
    """Shows a simple progress bar in the command window."""
    for _ in range(seconds):
        time.sleep(1)
        print(".", end="")
        sys.stdout.flush()
    print()


def setup(iam_resource):
    """
    Creates a new user with no permissions.
    Creates an access key pair for the user.
    Creates a role with a policy that lets the user assume the role.
    Creates a policy that allows listing Amazon S3 buckets.
    Attaches the policy to the role.
    Creates an inline policy for the user that lets the user assume the role.

    :param iam_resource: A Boto3 AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
 resource
                         that has permissions to create users, roles, and
 policies
                         in the account.
    :return: The newly created user, user key, and role.
    """
    try:
        user = iam_resource.create_user(UserName=f"demo-user-{uuid4()}")
        print(f"Created user {user.name}.")
    except ClientError as error:
        print(
            f"Couldn't create a user for the demo. Here's why: "
            f"{error.response['Error']['Message']}"
        )
        raise

    try:
        user_key = user.create_access_key_pair()
```

```
        print(f"Created access key pair for user.")
    except ClientError as error:
        print(
            f"Couldn't create access keys for user {user.name}. Here's why: "
            f"{error.response['Error']['Message']}"
        )
        raise

    print(f"Wait for user to be ready.", end="")
    progress_bar(10)

    try:
        role = iam_resource.create_role(
            RoleName=f"demo-role-{uuid4()}",
            AssumeRolePolicyDocument=json.dumps(
                {
                    "Version": "2012-10-17",
                    "Statement": [
                        {
                            "Effect": "Allow",
                            "Principal": {"AWS": user.arn},
                            "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
                        }
                    ],
                }
            ),
        )
        print(f"Created role {role.name}.")
    except ClientError as error:
        print(
            f"Couldn't create a role for the demo. Here's why: "
            f"{error.response['Error']['Message']}"
        )
        raise

    try:
        policy = iam_resource.create_policy(
            PolicyName=f"demo-policy-{uuid4()}",
            PolicyDocument=json.dumps(
                {
                    "Version": "2012-10-17",
                    "Statement": [
                        {
                            "Effect": "Allow",
```

```
                            "Action": "s3:ListAllMyBuckets",
                            "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::*",
                        }
                    ],
                }
            ),
        )
        role.attach_policy(PolicyArn=policy.arn)
        print(f"Created policy {policy.policy_name} and attached it to the
role.")
    except ClientError as error:
        print(
            f"Couldn't create a policy and attach it to role {role.name}. Here's
why: "
            f"{error.response['Error']['Message']}"
        )
        raise

    try:
        user.create_policy(
            PolicyName=f"demo-user-policy-{uuid4()}",
            PolicyDocument=json.dumps(
                {
                    "Version": "2012-10-17",
                    "Statement": [
                        {
                            "Effect": "Allow",
                            "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
                            "Resource": role.arn,
                        }
                    ],
                }
            ),
        )
        print(
            f"Created an inline policy for {user.name} that lets the user assume
"
            f"the role."
        )
    except ClientError as error:
        print(
            f"Couldn't create an inline policy for user {user.name}. Here's why:
"
            f"{error.response['Error']['Message']}"
```

```
        )
        raise

    print("Give AWS time to propagate these new resources and connections.",
 end="")
    progress_bar(10)

    return user, user_key, role


def show_access_denied_without_role(user_key):
    """
    Shows that listing buckets without first assuming the role is not allowed.

    :param user_key: The key of the user created during setup. This user does not
                     have permission to list buckets in the account.
    """
    print(f"Try to list buckets without first assuming the role.")
    s3_denied_resource = boto3.resource(
        "s3", aws_access_key_id=user_key.id,
 aws_secret_access_key=user_key.secret
    )
    try:
        for bucket in s3_denied_resource.buckets.all():
            print(bucket.name)
        raise RuntimeError("Expected to get AccessDenied error when listing
 buckets!")
    except ClientError as error:
        if error.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AccessDenied":
            print("Attempt to list buckets with no permissions: AccessDenied.")
        else:
            raise


def list_buckets_from_assumed_role(user_key, assume_role_arn, session_name):
    """
    Assumes a role that grants permission to list the Amazon S3 buckets in the
 account.
    Uses the temporary credentials from the role to list the buckets that are
 owned
    by the assumed role's account.

    :param user_key: The access key of a user that has permission to assume the
 role.
```

```
    :param assume_role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role that
                            grants access to list the other account's buckets.
    :param session_name: The name of the STS session.
    """
    sts_client = boto3.client(
        "sts", aws_access_key_id=user_key.id,
 aws_secret_access_key=user_key.secret
    )
    try:
        response = sts_client.assume_role(
            RoleArn=assume_role_arn, RoleSessionName=session_name
        )
        temp_credentials = response["Credentials"]
        print(f"Assumed role {assume_role_arn} and got temporary credentials.")
    except ClientError as error:
        print(
            f"Couldn't assume role {assume_role_arn}. Here's why: "
            f"{error.response['Error']['Message']}"
        )
        raise

    # Create an S3 resource that can access the account with the temporary
 credentials.
    s3_resource = boto3.resource(
        "s3",
        aws_access_key_id=temp_credentials["AccessKeyId"],
        aws_secret_access_key=temp_credentials["SecretAccessKey"],
        aws_session_token=temp_credentials["SessionToken"],
    )
    print(f"Listing buckets for the assumed role's account:")
    try:
        for bucket in s3_resource.buckets.all():
            print(bucket.name)
    except ClientError as error:
        print(
            f"Couldn't list buckets for the account. Here's why: "
            f"{error.response['Error']['Message']}"
        )
        raise




def teardown(user, role):
```

```
    """
    Removes all resources created during setup.

    :param user: The demo user.
    :param role: The demo role.
    """
    try:
        for attached in role.attached_policies.all():
            policy_name = attached.policy_name
            role.detach_policy(PolicyArn=attached.arn)
            attached.delete()
            print(f"Detached and deleted {policy_name}.")
        role.delete()
        print(f"Deleted {role.name}.")
    except ClientError as error:
        print(
            "Couldn't detach policy, delete policy, or delete role. Here's why: "
            f"{error.response['Error']['Message']}"
        )
        raise

    try:
        for user_pol in user.policies.all():
            user_pol.delete()
            print("Deleted inline user policy.")
        for key in user.access_keys.all():
            key.delete()
            print("Deleted user's access key.")
        user.delete()
        print(f"Deleted {user.name}.")
    except ClientError as error:
        print(
            "Couldn't delete user policy or delete user. Here's why: "
            f"{error.response['Error']['Message']}"
        )


def usage_demo():
    """Drives the demonstration."""
    print("-" * 88)
    print(f"Welcome to the IAM create user and assume role demo.")
    print("-" * 88)
    iam_resource = boto3.resource("iam")
    user = None
```

```
    role = None
    try:
        user, user_key, role = setup(iam_resource)
        print(f"Created {user.name} and {role.name}.")
        show_access_denied_without_role(user_key)
        list_buckets_from_assumed_role(user_key, role.arn,
 "AssumeRoleDemoSession")
    except Exception:
        print("Something went wrong!")
    finally:
        if user is not None and role is not None:
            teardown(user, role)
        print("Thanks for watching!")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - AttachRolePolicy
  - CreateAccessKey
  - CreatePolicy
  - CreateRole
  - CreateUser
  - DeleteAccessKey
  - DeletePolicy
  - DeleteRole
  - DeleteUser
  - DeleteUserPolicy
  - DetachRolePolicy
  - PutUserPolicy

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
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Amazon S3 버킷을 나열할 수 있는 권한을 부여하는 역할과 IAM 사용자를 생성합니다. 사용자는 역할을 수임할 수 있는 권한만 있습니다. 역할을 수임한 후 임시 자격 증명을 사용하여 계정의 버킷을 나열합니다.

```
# Wraps the scenario actions.
class ScenarioCreateUserAssumeRole
  attr_reader :iam_client

  # @param [Aws::IAM::Client] iam_client: The AWS IAM client.
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Waits for the specified number of seconds.
  #
  # @param duration [Integer] The number of seconds to wait.
  def wait(duration)
    puts('Give AWS time to propagate resources...')
    sleep(duration)
  end

  # Creates a user.
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name to give the user.
  # @return [Aws::IAM::User] The newly created user.
  def create_user(user_name)
    user = @iam_client.create_user(user_name: user_name).user
    @logger.info("Created demo user named #{user.user_name}.")
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.info('Tried and failed to create demo user.')
    @logger.info("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
```

```
    @logger.info("\nCan't continue the demo without a user!")
    raise
  else
    user
  end

  # Creates an access key for a user.
  #
  # @param user [Aws::IAM::User] The user that owns the key.
  # @return [Aws::IAM::AccessKeyPair] The newly created access key.
  def create_access_key_pair(user)
    user_key = @iam_client.create_access_key(user_name:
user.user_name).access_key
    @logger.info("Created accesskey pair for user #{user.user_name}.")
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.info("Couldn't create access keys for user #{user.user_name}.")
    @logger.info("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  else
    user_key
  end

  # Creates a role that can be assumed by a user.
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name to give the role.
  # @param user [Aws::IAM::User] The user who is granted permission to assume the
role.
  # @return [Aws::IAM::Role] The newly created role.
  def create_role(role_name, user)
    trust_policy = {
      Version: '2012-10-17',
      Statement: [{
        Effect: 'Allow',
        Principal: { 'AWS': user.arn },
        Action: 'sts:AssumeRole'
      }]
    }.to_json
    role = @iam_client.create_role(
      role_name: role_name,
      assume_role_policy_document: trust_policy
    ).role
    @logger.info("Created role #{role.role_name}.")
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.info("Couldn't create a role for the demo. Here's why: ")
```

```
    @logger.info("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  else
    role
  end

  # Creates a policy that grants permission to list S3 buckets in the account,
and
  # then attaches the policy to a role.
  #
  # @param policy_name [String] The name to give the policy.
  # @param role [Aws::IAM::Role] The role that the policy is attached to.
  # @return [Aws::IAM::Policy] The newly created policy.
  def create_and_attach_role_policy(policy_name, role)
    policy_document = {
      Version: '2012-10-17',
      Statement: [{
        Effect: 'Allow',
        Action: 's3:ListAllMyBuckets',
        Resource: 'arn:aws:s3:::*'
      }]
    }.to_json
    policy = @iam_client.create_policy(
      policy_name: policy_name,
      policy_document: policy_document
    ).policy
    @iam_client.attach_role_policy(
      role_name: role.role_name,
      policy_arn: policy.arn
    )
    @logger.info("Created policy #{policy.policy_name} and attached it to role
#{role.role_name}.")
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.info("Couldn't create a policy and attach it to role
#{role.role_name}. Here's why: ")
    @logger.info("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Creates an inline policy for a user that lets the user assume a role.
  #
  # @param policy_name [String] The name to give the policy.
  # @param user [Aws::IAM::User] The user that owns the policy.
  # @param role [Aws::IAM::Role] The role that can be assumed.
```

```
 # @return [Aws::IAM::UserPolicy] The newly created policy.
 def create_user_policy(policy_name, user, role)
   policy_document = {
     Version: '2012-10-17',
     Statement: [{
       Effect: 'Allow',
       Action: 'sts:AssumeRole',
       Resource: role.arn
     }]
   }.to_json
   @iam_client.put_user_policy(
     user_name: user.user_name,
     policy_name: policy_name,
     policy_document: policy_document
   )
   puts("Created an inline policy for #{user.user_name} that lets the user
assume role #{role.role_name}.")
 rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
   @logger.info("Couldn't create an inline policy for user #{user.user_name}.
Here's why: ")
   @logger.info("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
   raise
 end

 # Creates an Amazon S3 resource with specified credentials. This is separated
into a
 # factory function so that it can be mocked for unit testing.
 #
 # @param credentials [Aws::Credentials] The credentials used by the Amazon S3
resource.
 def create_s3_resource(credentials)
   Aws::S3::Resource.new(client: Aws::S3::Client.new(credentials: credentials))
 end

 # Lists the S3 buckets for the account, using the specified Amazon S3 resource.
 # Because the resource uses credentials with limited access, it may not be able
to
 # list the S3 buckets.
 #
 # @param s3_resource [Aws::S3::Resource] An Amazon S3 resource.
 def list_buckets(s3_resource)
   count = 10
   s3_resource.buckets.each do |bucket|
     @logger.info "\t#{bucket.name}"
```

```
      count -= 1
      break if count.zero?
    end
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    if e.code == 'AccessDenied'
      puts('Attempt to list buckets with no permissions: AccessDenied.')
    else
      @logger.info("Couldn't list buckets for the account. Here's why: ")
      @logger.info("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
      raise
    end
  end

  # Creates an AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS) client with specified
credentials.
  # This is separated into a factory function so that it can be mocked for unit
testing.
  #
  # @param key_id [String] The ID of the access key used by the STS client.
  # @param key_secret [String] The secret part of the access key used by the STS
client.
  def create_sts_client(key_id, key_secret)
    Aws::STS::Client.new(access_key_id: key_id, secret_access_key: key_secret)
  end

  # Gets temporary credentials that can be used to assume a role.
  #
  # @param role_arn [String] The ARN of the role that is assumed when these
credentials
  #                          are used.
  # @param sts_client [AWS::STS::Client] An AWS STS client.
  # @return [Aws::AssumeRoleCredentials] The credentials that can be used to
assume the role.
  def assume_role(role_arn, sts_client)
    credentials = Aws::AssumeRoleCredentials.new(
      client: sts_client,
      role_arn: role_arn,
      role_session_name: 'create-use-assume-role-scenario'
    )
    @logger.info("Assumed role '#{role_arn}', got temporary credentials.")
    credentials
  end

  # Deletes a role. If the role has policies attached, they are detached and
```

```
  # deleted before the role is deleted.
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role to delete.
  def delete_role(role_name)
    @iam_client.list_attached_role_policies(role_name:
 role_name).attached_policies.each do |policy|
      @iam_client.detach_role_policy(role_name: role_name, policy_arn:
 policy.policy_arn)
      @iam_client.delete_policy(policy_arn: policy.policy_arn)
      @logger.info("Detached and deleted policy #{policy.policy_name}.")
    end
    @iam_client.delete_role({ role_name: role_name })
    @logger.info("Role deleted: #{role_name}.")
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.info("Couldn't detach policies and delete role #{role.name}. Here's
 why:")
    @logger.info("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Deletes a user. If the user has inline policies or access keys, they are
 deleted
  # before the user is deleted.
  #
  # @param user [Aws::IAM::User] The user to delete.
  def delete_user(user_name)
    user = @iam_client.list_access_keys(user_name: user_name).access_key_metadata
    user.each do |key|
      @iam_client.delete_access_key({ access_key_id: key.access_key_id,
 user_name: user_name })
      @logger.info("Deleted access key #{key.access_key_id} for user
 '#{user_name}'.")
    end

    @iam_client.delete_user(user_name: user_name)
    @logger.info("Deleted user '#{user_name}'.")
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error deleting user '#{user_name}': #{e.message}")
  end
end

# Runs the IAM create a user and assume a role scenario.
def run_scenario(scenario)
  puts('-' * 88)
```

```
  puts('Welcome to the IAM create a user and assume a role demo!')
  puts('-' * 88)
  user = scenario.create_user("doc-example-user-#{Random.uuid}")
  user_key = scenario.create_access_key_pair(user)
  scenario.wait(10)
  role = scenario.create_role("doc-example-role-#{Random.uuid}", user)
  scenario.create_and_attach_role_policy("doc-example-role-policy-
#{Random.uuid}", role)
  scenario.create_user_policy("doc-example-user-policy-#{Random.uuid}", user,
 role)
  scenario.wait(10)
  puts('Try to list buckets with credentials for a user who has no permissions.')
  puts('Expect AccessDenied from this call.')
  scenario.list_buckets(
    scenario.create_s3_resource(Aws::Credentials.new(user_key.access_key_id,
 user_key.secret_access_key))
  )
  puts('Now, assume the role that grants permission.')
  temp_credentials = scenario.assume_role(
    role.arn, scenario.create_sts_client(user_key.access_key_id,
 user_key.secret_access_key)
  )
  puts('Here are your buckets:')
  scenario.list_buckets(scenario.create_s3_resource(temp_credentials))
  puts("Deleting role '#{role.role_name}' and attached policies.")
  scenario.delete_role(role.role_name)
  puts("Deleting user '#{user.user_name}', policies, and keys.")
  scenario.delete_user(user.user_name)
  puts('Thanks for watching!')
  puts('-' * 88)
rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
  puts('Something went wrong with the demo.')
  puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
end

run_scenario(ScenarioCreateUserAssumeRole.new(Aws::IAM::Client.new)) if
 $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - AttachRolePolicy
  - CreateAccessKey

- CreatePolicy
- CreateRole
- CreateUser
- DeleteAccessKey
- DeletePolicy
- DeleteRole
- DeleteUser
- DeleteUserPolicy
- DetachRolePolicy
- PutUserPolicy

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
use aws_config::meta::region::RegionProviderChain;
use aws_sdk_iam::Error as iamError;
use aws_sdk_iam::{config::Credentials as iamCredentials, config::Region, Client
 as iamClient};
use aws_sdk_s3::Client as s3Client;
use aws_sdk_sts::Client as stsClient;
use tokio::time::{sleep, Duration};
use uuid::Uuid;

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), iamError> {
    let (client, uuid, list_all_buckets_policy_document, inline_policy_document)
 =
        initialize_variables().await;
```

```
    if let Err(e) = run_iam_operations(
        client,
        uuid,
        list_all_buckets_policy_document,
        inline_policy_document,
    )
    .await
    {
        println!("{:?}", e);
    };

    Ok(())
}

async fn initialize_variables() -> (iamClient, String, String, String) {
    let region_provider = RegionProviderChain::first_try(Region::new("us-
west-2"));

    let shared_config =
 aws_config::from_env().region(region_provider).load().await;
    let client = iamClient::new(&shared_config);
    let uuid = Uuid::new_v4().to_string();

    let list_all_buckets_policy_document = "{
                \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\",
                \"Statement\": [{
                    \"Effect\": \"Allow\",
                    \"Action\": \"s3:ListAllMyBuckets\",
                    \"Resource\": \"arn:aws:s3:::*\"}]
    }"
    .to_string();
    let inline_policy_document = "{
                \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\",
                \"Statement\": [{
                    \"Effect\": \"Allow\",
                    \"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\",
                    \"Resource\": \"{}\"}]
    }"
    .to_string();

    (
        client,
        uuid,
        list_all_buckets_policy_document,
```

```
        inline_policy_document,
    )
}

async fn run_iam_operations(
    client: iamClient,
    uuid: String,
    list_all_buckets_policy_document: String,
    inline_policy_document: String,
) -> Result<(), iamError> {
    let user = iam_service::create_user(&client, &format!("{}{}",
 "iam_demo_user_", uuid)).await?;
    println!("Created the user with the name: {}", user.user_name());
    let key = iam_service::create_access_key(&client, user.user_name()).await?;

    let assume_role_policy_document = "{
        \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\",
                \"Statement\": [{
                    \"Effect\": \"Allow\",
                    \"Principal\": {\"AWS\": \"{}\"},
                    \"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"
                }]
            }"
    .to_string()
    .replace("{}", user.arn());

    let assume_role_role = iam_service::create_role(
        &client,
        &format!("{}{}", "iam_demo_role_", uuid),
        &assume_role_policy_document,
    )
    .await?;
    println!("Created the role with the ARN: {}", assume_role_role.arn());

    let list_all_buckets_policy = iam_service::create_policy(
        &client,
        &format!("{}{}", "iam_demo_policy_", uuid),
        &list_all_buckets_policy_document,
    )
    .await?;
    println!(
        "Created policy: {}",
        list_all_buckets_policy.policy_name.as_ref().unwrap()
    );
```

```
    let attach_role_policy_result =
        iam_service::attach_role_policy(&client, &assume_role_role,
&list_all_buckets_policy)
            .await?;
    println!(
        "Attached the policy to the role: {:?}",
        attach_role_policy_result
    );

    let inline_policy_name = format!("{}{}", "iam_demo_inline_policy_", uuid);
    let inline_policy_document = inline_policy_document.replace("{}",
assume_role_role.arn());
    iam_service::create_user_policy(&client, &user, &inline_policy_name,
&inline_policy_document)
        .await?;
    println!("Created inline policy.");

    //First, fail to list the buckets with the user.
    let creds = iamCredentials::from_keys(key.access_key_id(),
key.secret_access_key(), None);
    let fail_config = aws_config::from_env()
        .credentials_provider(creds.clone())
        .load()
        .await;
    println!("Fail config: {:?}", fail_config);
    let fail_client: s3Client = s3Client::new(&fail_config);
    match fail_client.list_buckets().send().await {
        Ok(e) => {
            println!("This should not run. {:?}", e);
        }
        Err(e) => {
            println!("Successfully failed with error: {:?}", e)
        }
    }

    let sts_config = aws_config::from_env()
        .credentials_provider(creds.clone())
        .load()
        .await;
    let sts_client: stsClient = stsClient::new(&sts_config);
    sleep(Duration::from_secs(10)).await;
    let assumed_role = sts_client
        .assume_role()
```

```
        .role_arn(assume_role_role.arn())
        .role_session_name(format!("iam_demo_assumerole_session_{uuid}"))
        .send()
        .await;
    println!("Assumed role: {:?}", assumed_role);
    sleep(Duration::from_secs(10)).await;

    let assumed_credentials = iamCredentials::from_keys(
        assumed_role
            .as_ref()
            .unwrap()
            .credentials
            .as_ref()
            .unwrap()
            .access_key_id(),
        assumed_role
            .as_ref()
            .unwrap()
            .credentials
            .as_ref()
            .unwrap()
            .secret_access_key(),
        Some(
            assumed_role
                .as_ref()
                .unwrap()
                .credentials
                .as_ref()
                .unwrap()
                .session_token
                .clone(),
        ),
    );

    let succeed_config = aws_config::from_env()
        .credentials_provider(assumed_credentials)
        .load()
        .await;
    println!("succeed config: {:?}", succeed_config);
    let succeed_client: s3Client = s3Client::new(&succeed_config);
    sleep(Duration::from_secs(10)).await;
    match succeed_client.list_buckets().send().await {
        Ok(_) => {
            println!("This should now run successfully.")
```

```
        }
        Err(e) => {
            println!("This should not run. {:?}", e);
            panic!()
        }
    }

    //Clean up.
    iam_service::detach_role_policy(
        &client,
        assume_role_role.role_name(),
        list_all_buckets_policy.arn().unwrap_or_default(),
    )
    .await?;
    iam_service::delete_policy(&client, list_all_buckets_policy).await?;
    iam_service::delete_role(&client, &assume_role_role).await?;
    println!("Deleted role {}", assume_role_role.role_name());
    iam_service::delete_access_key(&client, &user, &key).await?;
    println!("Deleted key for {}", key.user_name());
    iam_service::delete_user_policy(&client, &user, &inline_policy_name).await?;
    println!("Deleted inline user policy: {}", inline_policy_name);
    iam_service::delete_user(&client, &user).await?;
    println!("Deleted user {}", user.user_name());

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - AttachRolePolicy
  - CreateAccessKey
  - CreatePolicy
  - CreateRole
  - CreateUser
  - DeleteAccessKey
  - DeletePolicy
  - DeleteRole
  - DeleteUser
  - DeleteUserPolicy

- DetachRolePolicy
- PutUserPolicy

AWS SDKs 사용하는 IAM에 대한 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 IAM 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

이들 발췌문은 IAM API를 호출하며, 컨텍스트에서 실행되어야 하는 더 큰 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드입니다. AWS SDKs를 사용한 IAM 시나리오 에서 컨텍스트에 맞는 작업을 볼 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 AWS Identity and Access Management API 참조를 참조하세요.

예시

- CLI로 AddClientIdToOpenIdConnectProvider 사용
- CLI로 AddRoleToInstanceProfile 사용
- CLI로 AddUserToGroup 사용
- CLI로 AttachGroupPolicy 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 AttachRolePolicy 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 AttachUserPolicy 함께 사용
- CLI로 ChangePassword 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateAccessKey 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateAccountAlias 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateGroup 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateInstanceProfile 함께 사용
- CLI로 CreateLoginProfile 사용
- CLI로 CreateOpenIdConnectProvider 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreatePolicy 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreatePolicyVersion 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateRole 함께 사용

- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateSAMLProvider 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateServiceLinkedRole 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateUser 함께 사용
- CLI로 CreateVirtualMfaDevice 사용
- CLI로 DeactivateMfaDevice 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteAccessKey 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteAccountAlias 함께 사용
- CLI로 DeleteAccountPasswordPolicy 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteGroup 함께 사용
- CLI로 DeleteGroupPolicy 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteInstanceProfile 함께 사용
- CLI로 DeleteLoginProfile 사용
- CLI로 DeleteOpenIdConnectProvider 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeletePolicy 함께 사용
- CLI로 DeletePolicyVersion 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteRole 함께 사용
- CLI로 DeleteRolePermissionsBoundary 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteRolePolicy 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteSAMLProvider 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteServerCertificate 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteServiceLinkedRole 함께 사용
- CLI로 DeleteSigningCertificate 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteUser 함께 사용
- CLI로 DeleteUserPermissionsBoundary 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteUserPolicy 함께 사용
- CLI로 DeleteVirtualMfaDevice 사용
- CLI로 DetachGroupPolicy 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DetachRolePolicy 함께 사용

- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DetachUserPolicy 함께 사용
- CLI로 EnableMfaDevice 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GenerateCredentialReport 함께 사용
- CLI로 GenerateServiceLastAccessedDetails 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetAccessKeyLastUsed 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetAccountAuthorizationDetails 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetAccountPasswordPolicy 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetAccountSummary 함께 사용
- CLI로 GetContextKeysForCustomPolicy 사용
- CLI로 GetContextKeysForPrincipalPolicy 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetCredentialReport 함께 사용
- CLI로 GetGroup 사용
- CLI로 GetGroupPolicy 사용
- CLI로 GetInstanceProfile 사용
- CLI로 GetLoginProfile 사용
- CLI로 GetOpenIdConnectProvider 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetPolicy 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetPolicyVersion 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetRole 함께 사용
- CLI로 GetRolePolicy 사용
- CLI로 GetSamlProvider 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetServerCertificate 함께 사용
- CLI로 GetServiceLastAccessedDetails 사용
- CLI로 GetServiceLastAccessedDetailsWithEntities 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetServiceLinkedRoleDeletionStatus 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetUser 함께 사용
- CLI로 GetUserPolicy 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListAccessKeys 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListAccountAliases 함께 사용

- CLI로 ListAttachedGroupPolicies 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListAttachedRolePolicies 함께 사용
- CLI로 ListAttachedUserPolicies 사용
- CLI로 ListEntitiesForPolicy 사용
- CLI로 ListGroupPolicies 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListGroups 함께 사용
- CLI로 ListGroupsForUser 사용
- CLI로 ListInstanceProfiles 사용
- CLI로 ListInstanceProfilesForRole 사용
- CLI로 ListMfaDevices 사용
- CLI로 ListOpenIdConnectProviders 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListPolicies 함께 사용
- CLI로 ListPolicyVersions 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListRolePolicies 함께 사용
- CLI로 ListRoleTags 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListRoles 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListSAMLProviders 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListServerCertificates 함께 사용
- CLI로 ListSigningCertificates 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListUserPolicies 함께 사용
- CLI로 ListUserTags 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListUsers 함께 사용
- CLI로 ListVirtualMfaDevices 사용
- CLI로 PutGroupPolicy 사용
- CLI로 PutRolePermissionsBoundary 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutRolePolicy 함께 사용
- CLI로 PutUserPermissionsBoundary 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutUserPolicy 함께 사용
- CLI로 RemoveClientIdFromOpenIdConnectProvider 사용

- CLI로 RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfile 사용
- CLI로 RemoveUserFromGroup 사용
- CLI로 ResyncMfaDevice 사용
- CLI로 SetDefaultPolicyVersion 사용
- CLI로 TagRole 사용
- CLI로 TagUser 사용
- CLI로 UntagRole 사용
- CLI로 UntagUser 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 UpdateAccessKey 함께 사용
- CLI로 UpdateAccountPasswordPolicy 사용
- CLI로 UpdateAssumeRolePolicy 사용
- CLI로 UpdateGroup 사용
- CLI로 UpdateLoginProfile 사용
- CLI로 UpdateOpenIdConnectProviderThumbprint 사용
- CLI로 UpdateRole 사용
- CLI로 UpdateRoleDescription 사용
- CLI로 UpdateSamlProvider 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 UpdateServerCertificate 함께 사용
- CLI로 UpdateSigningCertificate 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 UpdateUser 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 UploadServerCertificate 함께 사용
- CLI로 UploadSigningCertificate 사용

CLI로 **`AddClientIdToOpenIdConnectProvider`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `AddClientIdToOpenIdConnectProvider`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

OIDC(Open-ID Connect) 제공업체에 클라이언트 ID(대상) 추가

다음 `add-client-id-to-open-id-connect-provider` 명령은 `server.example.com`이라는 OIDC 제공업체에게 클라이언트 ID `my-application-ID`를 추가합니다.

```
aws iam add-client-id-to-open-id-connect-provider \
    --client-id my-application-ID \
    --open-id-connect-provider-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/
server.example.com
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

OIDC 제공업체를 생성하려면 `create-open-id-connect-provider` 명령을 사용합니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 IAM에서 OIDC(OpenID Connect) ID 제공업체 생성을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 AddClientIdToOpenIdConnectProvider를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 명령은 클라이언트 ID 또는 대상 **`my-application-ID`**를 **`server.example.com`**이라는 기존 OIDC 제공업체에 추가합니다.

```
Add-IAMClientIDToOpenIDConnectProvider -ClientID "my-application-ID"
 -OpenIDConnectProviderARN "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/
server.example.com"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 AddClientIdToOpenIdConnectProvider를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 명령은 클라이언트 ID 또는 대상 **`my-application-ID`**를 **`server.example.com`**이라는 기존 OIDC 제공업체에 추가합니다.

```
Add-IAMClientIDToOpenIDConnectProvider -ClientID "my-application-ID"
 -OpenIDConnectProviderARN "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/
server.example.com"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 AddClientIdToOpenIdConnectProvider를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **AddRoleToInstanceProfile** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 AddRoleToInstanceProfile의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

인스턴스 프로파일에 역할 추가

다음 add-role-to-instance-profile 명령은 이름이 Webserver인 인스턴스 프로파일에 이름이 S3Access인 역할을 추가합니다.

```
aws iam add-role-to-instance-profile \
    --role-name S3Access \
    --instance-profile-name Webserver
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

인스턴스 프로파일을 생성하려면 create-instance-profile 명령을 사용합니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 IAM 역할을 사용하여 Amazon EC2 인스턴스에서 실행되는 애플리케이션에 권한 부여를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 AddRoleToInstanceProfile을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 명령은 **webserver**라는 기존 인스턴스 프로파일에 **S3Access**라는 역할을 추가합니다. 인스턴스 프로파일을 생성하려면 **New-IAMInstanceProfile** 명령을 사용합니다. 이 명령을 사용하여 인스턴스 프로파일을 생성하고 이를 역할과 연결한 후 EC2 인스턴스에 연결할 수 있습니다. 이를 수행하려면 **InstanceProfile_Arn** 또는 **InstanceProfile-Name** 파라미터와 함께 **New-EC2Instance** cmdlet을 사용하여 새 인스턴스를 시작합니다.

```
Add-IAMRoleToInstanceProfile -RoleName "S3Access" -InstanceProfileName
 "webserver"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 AddRoleToInstanceProfile을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 명령은 **webserver**라는 기존 인스턴스 프로파일에 **S3Access**라는 역할을 추가합니다. 인스턴스 프로파일을 생성하려면 **New-IAMInstanceProfile** 명령을 사용합니다. 이 명령을 사용하여 인스턴스 프로파일을 생성하고 이를 역할과 연결한 후 EC2 인스턴스에 연결할 수 있습니다. 이를 수행하려면 **InstanceProfile_Arn** 또는 **InstanceProfile-Name** 파라미터와 함께 **New-EC2Instance** cmdlet을 사용하여 새 인스턴스를 시작합니다.

```
Add-IAMRoleToInstanceProfile -RoleName "S3Access" -InstanceProfileName
 "webserver"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 AddRoleToInstanceProfile을 참조하세요.

CLI로 **AddUserToGroup** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `AddUserToGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

IAM 그룹에 사용자 추가

다음 `add-user-to-group` 명령은 이름이 `Admins`인 IAM 그룹에 이름이 `Bob`인 IAM 사용자를 추가합니다.

```
aws iam add-user-to-group \
    --user-name Bob \
    --group-name Admins
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 IAM 사용자 그룹에서 사용자 추가 및 제거를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 AddUserToGroup을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 명령은 **Bob**이라는 사용자를 **Admins**라는 그룹에 추가합니다.

```
Add-IAMUserToGroup -UserName "Bob" -GroupName "Admins"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 AddUserToGroup을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 명령은 **Bob**이라는 사용자를 **Admins**라는 그룹에 추가합니다.

```
Add-IAMUserToGroup -UserName "Bob" -GroupName "Admins"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 AddUserToGroup을 참조하세요.

CLI로 **AttachGroupPolicy** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `AttachGroupPolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

IAM 그룹에 관리형 정책 연결

다음 `attach-group-policy` 명령은 라는 AWS 관리형 정책을 라는 `ReadOnlyAccess` IAM 그룹에 연결합니다`Finance`.

```
aws iam attach-group-policy \
    --policy-arn arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/ReadOnlyAccess \
    --group-name Finance
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 관리형 정책과 인라인 정책을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 AttachGroupPolicy를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 **TesterPolicy**라는 고객 관리형 정책을 IAM 그룹 **Testers**에 연결합니다. 해당 그룹의 사용자는 해당 정책의 기본 버전에 정의된 권한의 영향을 즉시 받습니다.

```
Register-IAMGroupPolicy -GroupName Testers -PolicyArn
 arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/TesterPolicy
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 라는 AWS 관리형 정책을 IAM 그룹 **AdministratorAccess**에 연결합니다**Admins**. 해당 그룹의 사용자는 해당 정책의 최신 버전에 정의된 권한의 영향을 즉시 받습니다.

```
Register-IAMGroupPolicy -GroupName Admins -PolicyArn arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/
AdministratorAccess
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 AttachGroupPolicy를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 **TesterPolicy**라는 고객 관리형 정책을 IAM 그룹 **Testers**에 연결합니다. 해당 그룹의 사용자는 해당 정책의 기본 버전에 정의된 권한의 영향을 즉시 받습니다.

```
Register-IAMGroupPolicy -GroupName Testers -PolicyArn
 arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/TesterPolicy
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 라는 AWS 관리형 정책을 IAM 그룹 **AdministratorAccess**에 연결합니다**Admins**. 해당 그룹의 사용자는 해당 정책의 최신 버전에 정의된 권한의 영향을 즉시 받습니다.

```
Register-IAMGroupPolicy -GroupName Admins -PolicyArn arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/
AdministratorAccess
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 AttachGroupPolicy를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **AttachRolePolicy** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `AttachRolePolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기
- 역할 관리
- Streams 및 Time-to-Live 작업

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Attach an IAM policy to a role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyArn">The policy to attach.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The role that the policy will be attached to.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> AttachRolePolicyAsync(string policyArn, string
 roleName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.AttachRolePolicyAsync(new
 AttachRolePolicyRequest
        {
            PolicyArn = policyArn,
            RoleName = roleName,
        });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 AttachRolePolicy를 참조하십시오.

Bash

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_attach_role_policy
#
# This function attaches an IAM policy to a tole.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n role_name -- The name of the IAM role.
#       -p policy_ARN -- The IAM policy document ARN..
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function iam_attach_role_policy() {
  local role_name policy_arn response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_attach_role_policy"
    echo "Attaches an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy to an IAM
 role."
    echo "  -n role_name   The name of the IAM role."
```

```
  echo "  -p policy_ARN -- The IAM policy document ARN."
  echo ""
}

# Retrieve the calling parameters.
while getopts "n:p:h" option; do
  case "${option}" in
    n) role_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
    p) policy_arn="${OPTARG}" ;;
    h)
      usage
      return 0
      ;;
    \?)
      echo "Invalid parameter"
      usage
      return 1
      ;;
  esac
done
export OPTIND=1

if [[ -z "$role_name" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a role name with the -n parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

if [[ -z "$policy_arn" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a policy ARN with the -p parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

response=$(aws iam attach-role-policy \
  --role-name "$role_name" \
  --policy-arn "$policy_arn")

local error_code=${?}

if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
  aws_cli_error_log $error_code
  errecho "ERROR: AWS reports attach-role-policy operation failed.\n$response"
  return 1
```

```
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 AttachRolePolicy를 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::attachRolePolicy(const Aws::String &roleName,
                                   const Aws::String &policyArn,
                                   const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);

    Aws::IAM::Model::ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest list_request;
    list_request.SetRoleName(roleName);

    bool done = false;
    while (!done) {
        auto list_outcome = iam.ListAttachedRolePolicies(list_request);
        if (!list_outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to list attached policies of role " <<
                      roleName << ": " << list_outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                      std::endl;
            return false;
        }

        const auto &policies = list_outcome.GetResult().GetAttachedPolicies();
        if (std::any_of(policies.cbegin(), policies.cend(),
                        [=](const Aws::IAM::Model::AttachedPolicy &policy) {
```

```
                                return policy.GetPolicyArn() == policyArn;
                        })) {
            std::cout << "Policy " << policyArn <<
                      " is already attached to role " << roleName << std::endl;
            return true;
        }

        done = !list_outcome.GetResult().GetIsTruncated();
        list_request.SetMarker(list_outcome.GetResult().GetMarker());
    }

    Aws::IAM::Model::AttachRolePolicyRequest request;
    request.SetRoleName(roleName);
    request.SetPolicyArn(policyArn);

    Aws::IAM::Model::AttachRolePolicyOutcome outcome =
 iam.AttachRolePolicy(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to attach policy " << policyArn << " to role " <<
                  roleName << ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Successfully attached policy " << policyArn << " to role "
 <<
                  roleName << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 AttachRolePolicy를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

IAM 역할에 관리형 정책 연결

다음 `attach-role-policy` 명령은 라는 AWS 관리형 정책을 라는 `ReadOnlyAccess` IAM 역할에 연결합니다`ReadOnlyRole`.

```
aws iam attach-role-policy \
    --policy-arn arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/ReadOnlyAccess \
    --role-name ReadOnlyRole
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 관리형 정책과 인라인 정책을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 AttachRolePolicy를 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
)

// RoleWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform role actions.
type RoleWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// AttachRolePolicy attaches a policy to a role.
```

```
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) AttachRolePolicy(ctx context.Context, policyArn
 string, roleName string) error {
 _, err := wrapper.IamClient.AttachRolePolicy(ctx, &iam.AttachRolePolicyInput{
  PolicyArn: aws.String(policyArn),
  RoleName:  aws.String(roleName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't attach policy %v to role %v. Here's why: %v\n", policyArn,
 roleName, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 AttachRolePolicy를 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.AttachRolePolicyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.AttachedPolicy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListAttachedRolePoliciesResponse;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
```

```
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class AttachRolePolicy {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <roleName> <policyArn>\s

                Where:
                    roleName - A role name that you can obtain from the AWS
 Management Console.\s
                    policyArn - A policy ARN that you can obtain from the AWS
 Management Console.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String roleName = args[0];
        String policyArn = args[1];

        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        attachIAMRolePolicy(iam, roleName, policyArn);
        iam.close();
    }

    public static void attachIAMRolePolicy(IamClient iam, String roleName, String
 policyArn) {
        try {
            ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest request =
 ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .build();
```

```
            ListAttachedRolePoliciesResponse response =
 iam.listAttachedRolePolicies(request);
            List<AttachedPolicy> attachedPolicies = response.attachedPolicies();

            // Ensure that the policy is not attached to this role
            String polArn = "";
            for (AttachedPolicy policy : attachedPolicies) {
                polArn = policy.policyArn();
                if (polArn.compareTo(policyArn) == 0) {
                    System.out.println(roleName + " policy is already attached to
 this role.");
                    return;
                }
            }

            AttachRolePolicyRequest attachRequest =
 AttachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .policyArn(policyArn)
                    .build();

            iam.attachRolePolicy(attachRequest);

            System.out.println("Successfully attached policy " + policyArn +
                    " to role " + roleName);

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println("Done");
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 AttachRolePolicy를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

정책을 연결합니다.

```
import { AttachRolePolicyCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} policyArn
 * @param {string} roleName
 */
export const attachRolePolicy = (policyArn, roleName) => {
  const command = new AttachRolePolicyCommand({
    PolicyArn: policyArn,
    RoleName: roleName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 AttachRolePolicy를 참조하십시오.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

var paramsRoleList = {
  RoleName: process.argv[2],
};

iam.listAttachedRolePolicies(paramsRoleList, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    var myRolePolicies = data.AttachedPolicies;
    myRolePolicies.forEach(function (val, index, array) {
      if (myRolePolicies[index].PolicyName === "AmazonDynamoDBFullAccess") {
        console.log(
          "AmazonDynamoDBFullAccess is already attached to this role."
        );
        process.exit();
      }
    });
    var params = {
      PolicyArn: "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonDynamoDBFullAccess",
      RoleName: process.argv[2],
    };
    iam.attachRolePolicy(params, function (err, data) {
      if (err) {
        console.log("Unable to attach policy to role", err);
      } else {
        console.log("Role attached successfully");
      }
    });
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 AttachRolePolicy를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun attachIAMRolePolicy(
    roleNameVal: String,
    policyArnVal: String,
) {
    val request =
        ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest {
            roleName = roleNameVal
        }

    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val response = iamClient.listAttachedRolePolicies(request)
        val attachedPolicies = response.attachedPolicies

        // Ensure that the policy is not attached to this role.
        val checkStatus: Int
        if (attachedPolicies != null) {
            checkStatus = checkList(attachedPolicies, policyArnVal)
            if (checkStatus == -1) {
                return
            }
        }

        val policyRequest =
            AttachRolePolicyRequest {
                roleName = roleNameVal
                policyArn = policyArnVal
            }
        iamClient.attachRolePolicy(policyRequest)
        println("Successfully attached policy $policyArnVal to role
 $roleNameVal")
    }
}
```

```
fun checkList(
    attachedPolicies: List<AttachedPolicy>,
    policyArnVal: String,
): Int {
    for (policy in attachedPolicies) {
        val polArn = policy.policyArn.toString()

        if (polArn.compareTo(policyArnVal) == 0) {
            println("The policy is already attached to this role.")
            return -1
        }
    }
    return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 AttachRolePolicy를 참조하십시오.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
$uuid = uniqid();
$service = new IAMService();

$assumeRolePolicyDocument = "{
                \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\",
                \"Statement\": [{
                    \"Effect\": \"Allow\",
                    \"Principal\": {\"AWS\": \"{$user['Arn']}\"},
                    \"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"
                }]
            }";
$assumeRoleRole = $service->createRole("iam_demo_role_$uuid",
 $assumeRolePolicyDocument);
```

```
echo "Created role: {$assumeRoleRole['RoleName']}\n";

$listAllBucketsPolicyDocument = "{
                \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\",
                \"Statement\": [{
                    \"Effect\": \"Allow\",
                    \"Action\": \"s3:ListAllMyBuckets\",
                    \"Resource\": \"arn:aws:s3:::*\"}]
}";
$listAllBucketsPolicy = $service->createPolicy("iam_demo_policy_$uuid",
 $listAllBucketsPolicyDocument);
echo "Created policy: {$listAllBucketsPolicy['PolicyName']}\n";

$service->attachRolePolicy($assumeRoleRole['RoleName'],
 $listAllBucketsPolicy['Arn']);

    public function attachRolePolicy($roleName, $policyArn)
    {
        return $this->customWaiter(function () use ($roleName, $policyArn) {
            $this->iamClient->attachRolePolicy([
                'PolicyArn' => $policyArn,
                'RoleName' => $roleName,
            ]);
        });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 AttachRolePolicy를 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 라는 AWS 관리형 정책을 IAM 역할 **SecurityAudit**에 연결합니다**CoSecurityAuditors**. 해당 역할을 수임하는 사용자는 해당 정책의 최신 버전에 정의된 권한의 영향을 즉시 받습니다.

```
Register-IAMRolePolicy -RoleName CoSecurityAuditors -PolicyArn
 arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/SecurityAudit
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 AttachRolePolicy를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 라는 AWS 관리형 정책을 IAM 역할 **SecurityAudit**에 연결합니다**CoSecurityAuditors**. 해당 역할을 수임하는 사용자는 해당 정책의 최신 버전에 정의된 권한의 영향을 즉시 받습니다.

```
Register-IAMRolePolicy -RoleName CoSecurityAuditors -PolicyArn
 arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/SecurityAudit
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 AttachRolePolicy를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Boto3 정책 객체를 사용하여 역할에 정책을 연결합니다.

```
def attach_to_role(role_name, policy_arn):
    """
    Attaches a policy to a role.

    :param role_name: The name of the role. **Note** this is the name, not the
 ARN.
    :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy.
    """
    try:
        iam.Policy(policy_arn).attach_role(RoleName=role_name)
        logger.info("Attached policy %s to role %s.", policy_arn, role_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't attach policy %s to role %s.", policy_arn,
 role_name)
        raise
```

Boto3 역할 객체를 사용하여 역할에 정책을 연결합니다.

```
def attach_policy(role_name, policy_arn):
    """
    Attaches a policy to a role.

    :param role_name: The name of the role. **Note** this is the name, not the
 ARN.
    :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy.
    """
    try:
        iam.Role(role_name).attach_policy(PolicyArn=policy_arn)
        logger.info("Attached policy %s to role %s.", policy_arn, role_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't attach policy %s to role %s.", policy_arn,
 role_name)
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 AttachRolePolicy를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이 예시 모듈은 역할 정책을 나열, 생성, 연결 및 분리합니다.

```
# Manages policies in AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
class RolePolicyManager
  # Initialize with an AWS IAM client
  #
```

```
  # @param iam_client [Aws::IAM::Client] An initialized IAM client
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
    @logger.progname = 'PolicyManager'
  end

  # Creates a policy
  #
  # @param policy_name [String] The name of the policy
  # @param policy_document [Hash] The policy document
  # @return [String] The policy ARN if successful, otherwise nil
  def create_policy(policy_name, policy_document)
    response = @iam_client.create_policy(
      policy_name: policy_name,
      policy_document: policy_document.to_json
    )
    response.policy.arn
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error creating policy: #{e.message}")
    nil
  end

  # Fetches an IAM policy by its ARN
  # @param policy_arn [String] the ARN of the IAM policy to retrieve
  # @return [Aws::IAM::Types::GetPolicyResponse] the policy object if found
  def get_policy(policy_arn)
    response = @iam_client.get_policy(policy_arn: policy_arn)
    policy = response.policy
    @logger.info("Got policy '#{policy.policy_name}'. Its ID is:
#{policy.policy_id}.")
    policy
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::NoSuchEntity
    @logger.error("Couldn't get policy '#{policy_arn}'. The policy does not
exist.")
    raise
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Couldn't get policy '#{policy_arn}'. Here's why: #{e.code}:
#{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Attaches a policy to a role
  #
```

```
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @param policy_arn [String] The policy ARN
  # @return [Boolean] true if successful, false otherwise
  def attach_policy_to_role(role_name, policy_arn)
    @iam_client.attach_role_policy(
      role_name: role_name,
      policy_arn: policy_arn
    )
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error attaching policy to role: #{e.message}")
    false
  end

  # Lists policy ARNs attached to a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @return [Array<String>] List of policy ARNs
  def list_attached_policy_arns(role_name)
    response = @iam_client.list_attached_role_policies(role_name: role_name)
    response.attached_policies.map(&:policy_arn)
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing policies attached to role: #{e.message}")
    []
  end

  # Detaches a policy from a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @param policy_arn [String] The policy ARN
  # @return [Boolean] true if successful, false otherwise
  def detach_policy_from_role(role_name, policy_arn)
    @iam_client.detach_role_policy(
      role_name: role_name,
      policy_arn: policy_arn
    )
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error detaching policy from role: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 AttachRolePolicy를 참조하세요.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
pub async fn attach_role_policy(
    client: &iamClient,
    role: &Role,
    policy: &Policy,
) -> Result<AttachRolePolicyOutput, SdkError<AttachRolePolicyError>> {
    client
        .attach_role_policy()
        .role_name(role.role_name())
        .policy_arn(policy.arn().unwrap_or_default())
        .send()
        .await
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 AttachRolePolicy을 참조하십시오.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSIAM
```

```
import AWSS3


    public func attachRolePolicy(role: String, policyArn: String) async throws {
        let input = AttachRolePolicyInput(
            policyArn: policyArn,
            roleName: role
        )
        do {
            _ = try await client.attachRolePolicy(input: input)
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: Attaching a role policy:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 AttachRolePolicy를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **AttachUserPolicy** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `AttachUserPolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 읽기 전용 및 읽기-쓰기 사용자 생성

CLI

AWS CLI

IAM 사용자에게 관리형 정책 연결

다음 `attach-user-policy` 명령은 라는 AWS 관리형 정책을 라는 `AdministratorAccess` IAM 사용자에게 연결합니다`Alice`.

```
aws iam attach-user-policy \
    --policy-arn arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AdministratorAccess \
    --user-name Alice
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 관리형 정책과 인라인 정책을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 AttachUserPolicy를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 라는 AWS 관리형 정책을 IAM 사용자 **AmazonCognitoPowerUser**에 연결합니다**Bob**. 사용자는 해당 정책의 최신 버전에 정의된 권한의 영향을 즉시 받습니다.

```
Register-IAMUserPolicy -UserName Bob -PolicyArn arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/
AmazonCognitoPowerUser
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 AttachUserPolicy를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 라는 AWS 관리형 정책을 IAM 사용자 **AmazonCognitoPowerUser**에 연결합니다**Bob**. 사용자는 해당 정책의 최신 버전에 정의된 권한의 영향을 즉시 받습니다.

```
Register-IAMUserPolicy -UserName Bob -PolicyArn arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/
AmazonCognitoPowerUser
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 AttachUserPolicy를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def attach_policy(user_name, policy_arn):
    """
    Attaches a policy to a user.
```

```
    :param user_name: The name of the user.
    :param policy_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the policy.
    """
    try:
        iam.User(user_name).attach_policy(PolicyArn=policy_arn)
        logger.info("Attached policy %s to user %s.", policy_arn, user_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't attach policy %s to user %s.", policy_arn,
user_name)
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 AttachUserPolicy를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
# Attaches a policy to a user
#
# @param user_name [String] The name of the user
# @param policy_arn [String] The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the policy
# @return [Boolean] true if successful, false otherwise
def attach_policy_to_user(user_name, policy_arn)
  @iam_client.attach_user_policy(
    user_name: user_name,
    policy_arn: policy_arn
  )
  true
rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
  @logger.error("Error attaching policy to user: #{e.message}")
```

```
    false
  end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 AttachUserPolicy를 참조하세요.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
pub async fn attach_user_policy(
    client: &iamClient,
    user_name: &str,
    policy_arn: &str,
) -> Result<(), iamError> {
    client
        .attach_user_policy()
        .user_name(user_name)
        .policy_arn(policy_arn)
        .send()
        .await?;

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 AttachUserPolicy을 참조하십시오.

CLI로 **ChangePassword** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ChangePassword`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

IAM 사용자의 암호 변경

IAM 사용자의 암호를 변경하려면 `--cli-input-json` 파라미터를 사용하여 기존 암호와 새 암호가 포함된 JSON 파일을 전달하는 것이 좋습니다. 이 방법을 사용하면 영숫자가 아닌 문자가 포함된 강력한 암호를 사용할 수 있습니다. 명령줄 파라미터로 전달할 때 영숫자가 아닌 문자가 포함된 암호는 사용하기 어려울 수 있습니다. `--cli-input-json` 파라미터를 사용하려면 다음 예와 같이 `--generate-cli-skeleton` 파라미터와 함께 `change-password` 명령을 사용하는 것으로 시작합니다.

```
aws iam change-password \
    --generate-cli-skeleton > change-password.json
```

이전 명령은 이전 암호와 새 암호를 입력하는 데 사용할 수 있는 change-password.json이라는 JSON 파일을 생성합니다. 예를 들어 파일은 다음과 같을 수 있습니다.

```
{
    "OldPassword": "3s0K_;xh4~8XXI",
    "NewPassword": "]35d/{pB9Fo9wJ"
}
```

다음으로 암호를 변경하려면 `change-password` 명령을 다시 사용하되 이번에는 `--cli-input-json` 파라미터를 전달하여 JSON 파일을 지정합니다. 다음 `change-password` 명령은 change-password.json이라는 JSON 파일과 함께 `--cli-input-json` 파라미터를 사용합니다.

```
aws iam change-password \
    --cli-input-json file://change-password.json
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

이 명령은 IAM 사용자만 호출할 수 있습니다. AWS 계정(루트) 자격 증명을 사용하여이 명령을 호출하면 명령이 `InvalidUserType` 오류를 반환합니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 IAM 사용자가 자신의 암호를 변경하는 방법을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ChangePassword를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 명령은 명령을 실행하는 사용자의 암호를 변경합니다. 이 명령은 IAM 사용자만 호출할 수 있습니다. AWS 계정(루트) 자격 증명으로 로그인할 때이 명령이 호출되면 명령이 **`InvalidUserType`** 오류를 반환합니다.

```
Edit-IAMPassword -OldPassword "MyOldP@ssw0rd" -NewPassword "MyNewP@ssw0rd"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ChangePassword를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 명령은 명령을 실행하는 사용자의 암호를 변경합니다. 이 명령은 IAM 사용자만 호출할 수 있습니다. AWS 계정(루트) 자격 증명으로 로그인할 때이 명령이 호출되면 명령이 **`InvalidUserType`** 오류를 반환합니다.

```
Edit-IAMPassword -OldPassword "MyOldP@ssw0rd" -NewPassword "MyNewP@ssw0rd"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ChangePassword를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`CreateAccessKey`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateAccessKey`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기
- 읽기 전용 및 읽기-쓰기 사용자 생성
- 액세스 키 관리

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create an IAM access key for a user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The username for which to create the IAM access
    /// key.</param>
    /// <returns>The AccessKey.</returns>
    public async Task<AccessKey> CreateAccessKeyAsync(string userName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.CreateAccessKeyAsync(new
CreateAccessKeyRequest
        {
            UserName = userName,
        });

        return response.AccessKey;

    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreateAccessKey를 참조하십시오.

Bash

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_create_user_access_key
#
# This function creates an IAM access key for the specified user.
#
# Parameters:
#       -u user_name -- The name of the IAM user.
#       [-f file_name] -- The optional file name for the access key output.
#
# Returns:
#       [access_key_id access_key_secret]
#     And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function iam_create_user_access_key() {
  local user_name file_name response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_create_user_access_key"
    echo "Creates an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) key pair."
    echo "  -u user_name   The name of the IAM user."
    echo "  [-f file_name]   Optional file name for the access key output."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "u:f:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      u) user_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      f) file_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
```

```
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$user_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a username with the -u parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws iam create-access-key \
    --user-name "$user_name" \
    --output text)

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports create-access-key operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -n "$file_name" ]]; then
    echo "$response" >"$file_name"
  fi

  local key_id key_secret
  # shellcheck disable=SC2086
  key_id=$(echo $response | cut -f 2 -d ' ')
  # shellcheck disable=SC2086
  key_secret=$(echo $response | cut -f 4 -d ' ')

  echo "$key_id $key_secret"

  return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateAccessKey를 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
Aws::String AwsDoc::IAM::createAccessKey(const Aws::String &userName,
                                          const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);

    Aws::IAM::Model::CreateAccessKeyRequest request;
    request.SetUserName(userName);

    Aws::String result;
    Aws::IAM::Model::CreateAccessKeyOutcome outcome =
 iam.CreateAccessKey(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error creating access key for IAM user " << userName
                  << ":" << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        const auto &accessKey = outcome.GetResult().GetAccessKey();
        std::cout << "Successfully created access key for IAM user " <<
                  userName << std::endl << "  aws_access_key_id = " <<
                  accessKey.GetAccessKeyId() << std::endl <<
                  " aws_secret_access_key = " << accessKey.GetSecretAccessKey()
 <<
                  std::endl;
        result = accessKey.GetAccessKeyId();
    }

    return result;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 CreateAccessKey를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

IAM 사용자의 액세스 키 생성

다음 `create-access-key` 명령은 이름이 Bob인 IAM 사용자의 액세스 키(액세스 키 ID 및 비밀 액세스 키)를 생성합니다.

```
aws iam create-access-key \
    --user-name Bob
```

출력:

```
{
    "AccessKey": {
        "UserName": "Bob",
        "Status": "Active",
        "CreateDate": "2015-03-09T18:39:23.411Z",
        "SecretAccessKey": "wJalrXUtnFEMI/K7MDENG/bPxRfiCYzEXAMPLEKEY",
        "AccessKeyId": "AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE"
    }
}
```

비밀 액세스 키를 안전한 위치에 저장합니다. 손실된 경우 복구할 수 없으며, 새로운 액세스 키를 생성해야 합니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 IAM 사용자의 액세스 키 관리를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateAccessKey를 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// UserWrapper encapsulates user actions used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform user actions.
type UserWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// CreateAccessKeyPair creates an access key for a user. The returned access key
 contains
// the ID and secret credentials needed to use the key.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) CreateAccessKeyPair(ctx context.Context, userName
 string) (*types.AccessKey, error) {
 var key *types.AccessKey
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.CreateAccessKey(ctx, &iam.CreateAccessKeyInput{
  UserName: aws.String(userName)})
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create access key pair for user %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 userName, err)
```

```
 } else {
  key = result.AccessKey
 }
 return key, err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 CreateAccessKey를 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.CreateAccessKeyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.CreateAccessKeyResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class CreateAccessKey {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                   <user>\s
```

```
                Where:
                   user - An AWS IAM user that you can obtain from the AWS
 Management Console.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String user = args[0];
        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        String keyId = createIAMAccessKey(iam, user);
        System.out.println("The Key Id is " + keyId);
        iam.close();
    }

    public static String createIAMAccessKey(IamClient iam, String user) {
        try {
            CreateAccessKeyRequest request = CreateAccessKeyRequest.builder()
                    .userName(user)
                    .build();

            CreateAccessKeyResponse response = iam.createAccessKey(request);
            return response.accessKey().accessKeyId();

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateAccessKey를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

액세스 키를 생성합니다.

```
import { CreateAccessKeyCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} userName
 */
export const createAccessKey = (userName) => {
  const command = new CreateAccessKeyCommand({ UserName: userName });
  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateAccessKey를 참조하십시오.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
```

```
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

iam.createAccessKey({ UserName: "IAM_USER_NAME" }, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.AccessKey);
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateAccessKey를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun createIAMAccessKey(user: String?): String {
    val request =
        CreateAccessKeyRequest {
            userName = user
        }

    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val response = iamClient.createAccessKey(request)
        return response.accessKey?.accessKeyId.toString()
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 CreateAccessKey를 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 새 액세스 키와 비밀 액세스 키 페어를 생성하여 사용자 **David**에게 할당합니다. 이때만 **SecretAccessKey**를 얻을 수 있으므로 **AccessKeyId** 및 **SecretAccessKey** 값을 파일에 저장해야 합니다. 나중에 검색할 수 없습니다. 보안 키를 잃어버린 경우 새로운 액세스 키 페어를 생성해야 합니다.

```
New-IAMAccessKey -UserName David
```

출력:

```
AccessKeyId     : AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE
CreateDate      : 4/13/2015 1:00:42 PM
SecretAccessKey : wJalrXUtnFEMI/K7MDENG/bPxRfiCYEXAMPLEKEY
Status          : Active
UserName        : David
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CreateAccessKey를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 새 액세스 키와 비밀 액세스 키 페어를 생성하여 사용자 **David**에게 할당합니다. 이때만 **SecretAccessKey**를 얻을 수 있으므로 **AccessKeyId** 및 **SecretAccessKey** 값을 파일에 저장해야 합니다. 나중에 검색할 수 없습니다. 보안 키를 잃어버린 경우 새로운 액세스 키 페어를 생성해야 합니다.

```
New-IAMAccessKey -UserName David
```

출력:

```
AccessKeyId     : AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE
CreateDate      : 4/13/2015 1:00:42 PM
SecretAccessKey : wJalrXUtnFEMI/K7MDENG/bPxRfiCYEXAMPLEKEY
Status          : Active
UserName        : David
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateAccessKey를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def create_key(user_name):
    """
    Creates an access key for the specified user. Each user can have a
    maximum of two keys.

    :param user_name: The name of the user.
    :return: The created access key.
    """
    try:
        key_pair = iam.User(user_name).create_access_key_pair()
        logger.info(
            "Created access key pair for %s. Key ID is %s.",
            key_pair.user_name,
            key_pair.id,
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create access key pair for %s.", user_name)
        raise
    else:
        return key_pair
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateAccessKey를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이 예시 모듈은 액세스 키를 나열, 생성, 비활성화 및 삭제합니다.

```
# Manages access keys for IAM users
class AccessKeyManager
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
    @logger.progname = 'AccessKeyManager'
  end

  # Lists access keys for a user
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user.
  def list_access_keys(user_name)
    response = @iam_client.list_access_keys(user_name: user_name)
    if response.access_key_metadata.empty?
      @logger.info("No access keys found for user '#{user_name}'.")
    else
      response.access_key_metadata.map(&:access_key_id)
    end
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::NoSuchEntity
    @logger.error("Error listing access keys: cannot find user '#{user_name}'.")
    []
  rescue StandardError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing access keys: #{e.message}")
    []
  end

  # Creates an access key for a user
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user.
  # @return [Boolean]
  def create_access_key(user_name)
```

```
    response = @iam_client.create_access_key(user_name: user_name)
    access_key = response.access_key
    @logger.info("Access key created for user '#{user_name}':
#{access_key.access_key_id}")
    access_key
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::LimitExceeded
    @logger.error('Error creating access key: limit exceeded. Cannot create
more.')
    nil
  rescue StandardError => e
    @logger.error("Error creating access key: #{e.message}")
    nil
  end

  # Deactivates an access key
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user.
  # @param access_key_id [String] The ID for the access key.
  # @return [Boolean]
  def deactivate_access_key(user_name, access_key_id)
    @iam_client.update_access_key(
      user_name: user_name,
      access_key_id: access_key_id,
      status: 'Inactive'
    )
    true
  rescue StandardError => e
    @logger.error("Error deactivating access key: #{e.message}")
    false
  end

  # Deletes an access key
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user.
  # @param access_key_id [String] The ID for the access key.
  # @return [Boolean]
  def delete_access_key(user_name, access_key_id)
    @iam_client.delete_access_key(
      user_name: user_name,
      access_key_id: access_key_id
    )
    true
  rescue StandardError => e
    @logger.error("Error deleting access key: #{e.message}")
```

```
    false
  end
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 CreateAccessKey를 참조하세요.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
pub async fn create_access_key(client: &iamClient, user_name: &str) ->
 Result<AccessKey, iamError> {
    let mut tries: i32 = 0;
    let max_tries: i32 = 10;

    let response: Result<CreateAccessKeyOutput, SdkError<CreateAccessKeyError>> =
 loop {
        match client.create_access_key().user_name(user_name).send().await {
            Ok(inner_response) => {
                break Ok(inner_response);
            }
            Err(e) => {
                tries += 1;
                if tries > max_tries {
                    break Err(e);
                }
                sleep(Duration::from_secs(2)).await;
            }
        }
    };

    Ok(response.unwrap().access_key.unwrap())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 CreateAccessKey을 참조하십시오.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSIAM
import AWSS3


    public func createAccessKey(userName: String) async throws ->
 IAMClientTypes.AccessKey {
        let input = CreateAccessKeyInput(
            userName: userName
        )
        do {
            let output = try await iamClient.createAccessKey(input: input)
            guard let accessKey = output.accessKey else {
                throw ServiceHandlerError.keyError
            }
            return accessKey
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: createAccessKey:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 CreateAccessKey를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **CreateAccountAlias** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateAccountAlias`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 계정 관리

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::createAccountAlias(const Aws::String &aliasName,
                                     const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::CreateAccountAliasRequest request;
    request.SetAccountAlias(aliasName);

    Aws::IAM::Model::CreateAccountAliasOutcome outcome = iam.CreateAccountAlias(
            request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error creating account alias " << aliasName << ": "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Successfully created account alias " << aliasName <<
                  std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 CreateAccountAlias를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

계정 별칭 생성

다음 `create-account-alias` 명령은 AWS 계정의 별칭`examplecorp`을 생성합니다.

```
aws iam create-account-alias \
    --account-alias examplecorp
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 AWS 계정 ID 및 별칭을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateAccountAlias를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.CreateAccountAliasRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class CreateAccountAlias {
```

```
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
                Usage:
                    <alias>\s

                Where:
                    alias - The account alias to create (for example,
 myawsaccount).\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String alias = args[0];
        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        createIAMAccountAlias(iam, alias);
        iam.close();
        System.out.println("Done");
    }

    public static void createIAMAccountAlias(IamClient iam, String alias) {
        try {
            CreateAccountAliasRequest request =
 CreateAccountAliasRequest.builder()
                    .accountAlias(alias)
                    .build();

            iam.createAccountAlias(request);
            System.out.println("Successfully created account alias: " + alias);

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateAccountAlias를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

계정 별칭을 생성합니다.

```
import { CreateAccountAliasCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} alias - A unique name for the account alias.
 * @returns
 */
export const createAccountAlias = (alias) => {
  const command = new CreateAccountAliasCommand({
    AccountAlias: alias,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateAccountAlias를 참조하십시오.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

iam.createAccountAlias({ AccountAlias: process.argv[2] }, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateAccountAlias를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun createIAMAccountAlias(alias: String) {
```

```
    val request =
        CreateAccountAliasRequest {
            accountAlias = alias
        }

    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        iamClient.createAccountAlias(request)
        println("Successfully created account alias named $alias")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 CreateAccountAlias를 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 계정의 AWS 계정 별칭을 로 변경합니다**mycompanyaws**. 사용자 로그온 페이지의 주소가 https://mycompanyaws.signin.aws.amazon.com/console로 변경됩니다. 별칭 대신 계정 ID 번호를 사용하는 원래 URL(<accountidnumber>https://.signin.aws.amazon.com/console)은 계속 작동합니다. 하지만 이전에 정의된 별칭 기반 URL은 모두 작동이 중지됩니다.

```
New-IAMAccountAlias -AccountAlias mycompanyaws
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CreateAccountAlias를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 계정의 AWS 계정 별칭을 로 변경합니다**mycompanyaws**. 사용자 로그온 페이지의 주소가 https://mycompanyaws.signin.aws.amazon.com/console로 변경됩니다. 별칭 대신 계정 ID 번호를 사용하는 원래 URL(<accountidnumber>https://.signin.aws.amazon.com/console)은 계속 작동합니다. 하지만 이전에 정의된 별칭 기반 URL은 모두 작동이 중지됩니다.

```
New-IAMAccountAlias -AccountAlias mycompanyaws
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateAccountAlias를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def create_alias(alias):
    """
    Creates an alias for the current account. The alias can be used in place of
 the
    account ID in the sign-in URL. An account can have only one alias. When a new
    alias is created, it replaces any existing alias.

    :param alias: The alias to assign to the account.
    """

    try:
        iam.create_account_alias(AccountAlias=alias)
        logger.info("Created an alias '%s' for your account.", alias)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create alias '%s' for your account.", alias)
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateAccountAlias를 참조하세요.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

계정 별칭을 나열하고, 생성하고, 삭제합니다.

```
class IAMAliasManager
  # Initializes the IAM client and logger
  #
  # @param iam_client [Aws::IAM::Client] An initialized IAM client.
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Lists available AWS account aliases.
  def list_aliases
    response = @iam_client.list_account_aliases

    if response.account_aliases.count.positive?
      @logger.info('Account aliases are:')
      response.account_aliases.each { |account_alias| @logger.info("
 #{account_alias}") }
    else
      @logger.info('No account aliases found.')
    end
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing account aliases: #{e.message}")
  end

  # Creates an AWS account alias.
  #
  # @param account_alias [String] The name of the account alias to create.
  # @return [Boolean] true if the account alias was created; otherwise, false.
  def create_account_alias(account_alias)
    @iam_client.create_account_alias(account_alias: account_alias)
    true
```

```
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error creating account alias: #{e.message}")
    false
  end

  # Deletes an AWS account alias.
  #
  # @param account_alias [String] The name of the account alias to delete.
  # @return [Boolean] true if the account alias was deleted; otherwise, false.
  def delete_account_alias(account_alias)
    @iam_client.delete_account_alias(account_alias: account_alias)
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error deleting account alias: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 CreateAccountAlias를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **CreateGroup** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

IAM 그룹을 생성하려면

다음 `create-group` 명령은 이름이 `Admins`인 IAM 그룹을 생성합니다.

```
aws iam create-group \
    --group-name Admins
```

출력:

```
{
    "Group": {
        "Path": "/",
        "CreateDate": "2015-03-09T20:30:24.940Z",
```

```
        "GroupId": "AIDGPMS9RO4H3FEXAMPLE",
        "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/Admins",
        "GroupName": "Admins"
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 IAM 사용자 그룹 생성을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateGroup을 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { CreateGroupCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} groupName
 */
export const createGroup = async (groupName) => {
  const command = new CreateGroupCommand({ GroupName: groupName });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateGroup을 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 **Developers**라는 새 IAM 그룹을 생성합니다.

```
New-IAMGroup -GroupName Developers
```

출력:

```
Arn        : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/Developers
CreateDate : 4/14/2015 11:21:31 AM
GroupId    : QNEJ5PM4NFSQCEXAMPLE1
GroupName  : Developers
Path       : /
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CreateGroup을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 **Developers**라는 새 IAM 그룹을 생성합니다.

```
New-IAMGroup -GroupName Developers
```

출력:

```
Arn        : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/Developers
CreateDate : 4/14/2015 11:21:31 AM
GroupId    : QNEJ5PM4NFSQCEXAMPLE1
GroupName  : Developers
Path       : /
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateGroup을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **CreateInstanceProfile** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateInstanceProfile`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 복원력이 뛰어난 서비스 구축 및 관리

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a policy, role, and profile that is associated with instances with
a specified name.
    /// An instance's associated profile defines a role that is assumed by the
    /// instance.The role has attached policies that specify the AWS permissions
granted to
    /// clients that run on the instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyName">Name to use for the policy.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">Name to use for the role.</param>
    /// <param name="profileName">Name to use for the profile.</param>
    /// <param name="ssmOnlyPolicyFile">Path to a policy file for SSM.</param>
    /// <param name="awsManagedPolicies">AWS Managed policies to be attached to
the role.</param>
    /// <returns>The Arn of the profile.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateInstanceProfileWithName(
        string policyName,
        string roleName,
        string profileName,
        string ssmOnlyPolicyFile,
        List<string>? awsManagedPolicies = null)
    {

        var assumeRoleDoc = "{" +
                                    "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                                    "\"Statement\": [{" +
                                         "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                                         "\"Principal\": {" +
                                         "\"Service\": [" +
                                             "\"ec2.amazonaws.com\"" +
                                         "]" +
                                         "}," +
```

```
                                "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
                                "}]" +
                            "}";

        var policyDocument = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(ssmOnlyPolicyFile);

        var policyArn = "";

        try
        {
            var createPolicyResult = await _amazonIam.CreatePolicyAsync(
                new CreatePolicyRequest
                {
                    PolicyName = policyName,
                    PolicyDocument = policyDocument
                });
            policyArn = createPolicyResult.Policy.Arn;
        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            // The policy already exists, so we look it up to get the Arn.
            var policiesPaginator = _amazonIam.Paginators.ListPolicies(
                new ListPoliciesRequest()
                {
                    Scope = PolicyScopeType.Local
                });
            // Get the entire list using the paginator.
            await foreach (var policy in policiesPaginator.Policies)
            {
                if (policy.PolicyName.Equals(policyName))
                {
                    policyArn = policy.Arn;
                }
            }

            if (policyArn == null)
            {
                throw new InvalidOperationException("Policy not found");
            }
        }

        try
        {
            await _amazonIam.CreateRoleAsync(new CreateRoleRequest()
```

```
            {
                RoleName = roleName,
                AssumeRolePolicyDocument = assumeRoleDoc,
            });
            await _amazonIam.AttachRolePolicyAsync(new AttachRolePolicyRequest()
            {
                RoleName = roleName,
                PolicyArn = policyArn
            });
            if (awsManagedPolicies != null)
            {
                foreach (var awsPolicy in awsManagedPolicies)
                {
                    await _amazonIam.AttachRolePolicyAsync(new
AttachRolePolicyRequest()
                    {
                        PolicyArn = $"arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/{awsPolicy}",
                        RoleName = roleName
                    });
                }
            }
        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Role already exists.");
        }

        string profileArn = "";
        try
        {
            var profileCreateResponse = await
_amazonIam.CreateInstanceProfileAsync(
                new CreateInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName
                });
            // Allow time for the profile to be ready.
            profileArn = profileCreateResponse.InstanceProfile.Arn;
            Thread.Sleep(10000);
            await _amazonIam.AddRoleToInstanceProfileAsync(
                new AddRoleToInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName,
                    RoleName = roleName
```

```
                });

        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Policy already exists.");
            var profileGetResponse = await _amazonIam.GetInstanceProfileAsync(
                new GetInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName
                });
            profileArn = profileGetResponse.InstanceProfile.Arn;
        }
        return profileArn;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreateInstanceProfile을 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

인스턴스 프로파일 생성

다음 `create-instance-profile` 명령은 이름이 `Webserver`인 인스턴스 프로파일을 생성합니다.

```
aws iam create-instance-profile \
    --instance-profile-name Webserver
```

출력:

```
{
    "InstanceProfile": {
        "InstanceProfileId": "AIPAJMBYC7DLSPEXAMPLE",
        "Roles": [],
        "CreateDate": "2015-03-09T20:33:19.626Z",
        "InstanceProfileName": "Webserver",
        "Path": "/",
        "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:instance-profile/Webserver"
    }
```

```
}
```

인스턴스 프로파일에 역할을 추가하려면 `add-role-to-instance-profile` 명령을 사용합니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 IAM 역할을 사용하여 Amazon EC2 인스턴스에서 실행되는 애플리케이션에 권한 부여를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateInstanceProfile을 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
const { InstanceProfile } = await iamClient.send(
  new CreateInstanceProfileCommand({
    InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
  }),
);
await waitUntilInstanceProfileExists(
  { client: iamClient },
  { InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName },
);
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateInstanceProfile을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 **`ProfileForDevEC2Instance`**라는 새 IAM 인스턴스 프로파일을 생성합니다. **`Add-IAMRoleToInstanceProfile`** 명령을 별도로 실행하여 인스턴스에 권한을 제공하는 기존 IAM 역할과 인스턴스 프로파일을 연결해야 합니다. 마지막으로 EC2

인스턴스를 시작할 때 인스턴스 프로파일을 EC2 인스턴스에 연결합니다. 이를 수행하려면 **InstanceProfile_Arn** 또는 **InstanceProfile_Name** 파라미터와 함께 **New-EC2Instance** cmdlet을 사용합니다.

```
New-IAMInstanceProfile -InstanceProfileName ProfileForDevEC2Instance
```

출력:

```
Arn                 : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:instance-profile/
ProfileForDevEC2Instance
CreateDate          : 4/14/2015 11:31:39 AM
InstanceProfileId   : DYMFXL556EY46EXAMPLE1
InstanceProfileName : ProfileForDevEC2Instance
Path                : /
Roles               : {}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CreateInstanceProfile을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 **ProfileForDevEC2Instance**라는 새 IAM 인스턴스 프로파일을 생성합니다. **Add-IAMRoleToInstanceProfile** 명령을 별도로 실행하여 인스턴스에 권한을 제공하는 기존 IAM 역할과 인스턴스 프로파일을 연결해야 합니다. 마지막으로 EC2 인스턴스를 시작할 때 인스턴스 프로파일을 EC2 인스턴스에 연결합니다. 이를 수행하려면 **InstanceProfile_Arn** 또는 **InstanceProfile_Name** 파라미터와 함께 **New-EC2Instance** cmdlet을 사용합니다.

```
New-IAMInstanceProfile -InstanceProfileName ProfileForDevEC2Instance
```

출력:

```
Arn                 : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:instance-profile/
ProfileForDevEC2Instance
CreateDate          : 4/14/2015 11:31:39 AM
InstanceProfileId   : DYMFXL556EY46EXAMPLE1
InstanceProfileName : ProfileForDevEC2Instance
Path                : /
Roles               : {}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateInstanceProfile을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이 예제에서는 정책, 역할, 인스턴스 프로파일을 생성하고 이를 모두 연결합니다.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management actions.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_prefix: str,
        inst_type: str,
        ami_param: str,
        autoscaling_client: boto3.client,
        ec2_client: boto3.client,
        ssm_client: boto3.client,
        iam_client: boto3.client,
    ):
        """
        Initializes the AutoScaler class with the necessary parameters.

        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are
 created by this class.
        :param inst_type: The type of EC2 instance to create, such as t3.micro.
        :param ami_param: The Systems Manager parameter used to look up the AMI
 that is created.
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 IAM client.
```

```
        """
        self.inst_type = inst_type
        self.ami_param = ami_param
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        sts_client = boto3.client("sts")
        self.account_id = sts_client.get_caller_identity()["Account"]

        self.key_pair_name = f"{resource_prefix}-key-pair"
        self.launch_template_name = f"{resource_prefix}-template-"
        self.group_name = f"{resource_prefix}-group"

        # Happy path
        self.instance_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-pol"
        self.instance_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-role"
        self.instance_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-prof"

        # Failure mode
        self.bad_creds_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-pol"
        self.bad_creds_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-role"
        self.bad_creds_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-prof"


    def create_instance_profile(
        self,
        policy_file: str,
        policy_name: str,
        role_name: str,
        profile_name: str,
        aws_managed_policies: Tuple[str, ...] = (),
    ) -> str:
        """
        Creates a policy, role, and profile that is associated with instances
created by
        this class. An instance's associated profile defines a role that is
assumed by the
        instance. The role has attached policies that specify the AWS permissions
granted to
        clients that run on the instance.

        :param policy_file: The name of a JSON file that contains the policy
definition to
```

```
                            create and attach to the role.
        :param policy_name: The name to give the created policy.
        :param role_name: The name to give the created role.
        :param profile_name: The name to the created profile.
        :param aws_managed_policies: Additional AWS-managed policies that are
attached to
                                     the role, such as
AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore to grant
                                     use of Systems Manager to send commands to
the instance.
        :return: The ARN of the profile that is created.
        """
        assume_role_doc = {
            "Version": "2012-10-17",
            "Statement": [
                {
                    "Effect": "Allow",
                    "Principal": {"Service": "ec2.amazonaws.com"},
                    "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
                }
            ],
        }
        policy_arn = self.create_policy(policy_file, policy_name)
        self.create_role(role_name, assume_role_doc)
        self.attach_policy(role_name, policy_arn, aws_managed_policies)

        try:
            profile_response = self.iam_client.create_instance_profile(
                InstanceProfileName=profile_name
            )
            waiter = self.iam_client.get_waiter("instance_profile_exists")
            waiter.wait(InstanceProfileName=profile_name)
            time.sleep(10)  # wait a little longer
            profile_arn = profile_response["InstanceProfile"]["Arn"]
            self.iam_client.add_role_to_instance_profile(
                InstanceProfileName=profile_name, RoleName=role_name
            )
            log.info("Created profile %s and added role %s.", profile_name,
role_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityAlreadyExists":
                prof_response = self.iam_client.get_instance_profile(
                    InstanceProfileName=profile_name
                )
```

```
                profile_arn = prof_response["InstanceProfile"]["Arn"]
                log.info(
                    "Instance profile %s already exists, nothing to do.",
profile_name
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        return profile_arn
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateInstanceProfile를 참조하십시오.

CLI로 **CreateLoginProfile** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateLoginProfile`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

IAM 사용자의 암호 생성

IAM 사용자의 암호를 생성하려면 `--cli-input-json` 파라미터를 사용하여 암호가 포함된 JSON 파일을 전달하는 것이 좋습니다. 이 방법을 사용하면 영숫자가 아닌 문자가 포함된 강력한 암호를 생성할 수 있습니다. 명령줄 파라미터로 전달할 때 영숫자가 아닌 문자가 포함된 암호는 만들기 어려울 수 있습니다.

`--cli-input-json` 파라미터를 사용하려면 다음 예와 같이 `--generate-cli-skeleton` 파라미터와 함께 `create-login-profile` 명령을 사용하는 것으로 시작합니다.

```
aws iam create-login-profile \
    --generate-cli-skeleton > create-login-profile.json
```

이전 명령은 후속 `create-login-profile` 명령에 대한 정보를 입력하는 데 사용할 수 있는 create-login-profile.json이라는 JSON 파일을 생성합니다. 예:

```
{
    "UserName": "Bob",
    "Password": "&1-3a6u:RA0djs",
```

```
    "PasswordResetRequired": true
}
```

다음으로 IAM 사용자의 암호를 생성하려면 `create-login-profile` 명령을 다시 사용하되 이번에는 `--cli-input-json` 파라미터를 전달하여 JSON 파일을 지정합니다. 다음 `create-login-profile` 명령은 create-login-profile.json이라는 JSON 파일과 함께 `--cli-input-json` 파라미터를 사용합니다.

```
aws iam create-login-profile \
    --cli-input-json file://create-login-profile.json
```

출력:

```
{
    "LoginProfile": {
        "UserName": "Bob",
        "CreateDate": "2015-03-10T20:55:40.274Z",
        "PasswordResetRequired": true
    }
}
```

새 암호가 계정 암호 정책을 위반하는 경우 명령은 `PasswordPolicyViolation` 오류를 반환합니다.

이미 암호가 있는 사용자의 암호를 변경하려면 `update-login-profile`을 사용합니다. 계정의 암호 정책을 설정하려면 `update-account-password-policy` 명령을 사용합니다.

계정 암호 정책에서 허용하는 경우 IAM 사용자는 `change-password` 명령을 사용하여 자신의 암호를 변경할 수 있습니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 IAM 사용자 암호 관리를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateLoginProfile을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 Bob이라는 IAM 사용자에 대한 (임시) 암호를 생성하고 다음에 **Bob**이 로그인할 때 사용자가 암호를 변경하도록 요구하는 플래그를 설정합니다.

```
New-IAMLoginProfile -UserName Bob -Password P@ssw0rd -PasswordResetRequired $true
```

출력:

```
CreateDate                    PasswordResetRequired               UserName
----------                    ---------------------               --------
4/14/2015 12:26:30 PM         True                                Bob
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CreateLoginProfile을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 Bob이라는 IAM 사용자에 대한 (임시) 암호를 생성하고 다음에 **Bob**이 로그인할 때 사용자가 암호를 변경하도록 요구하는 플래그를 설정합니다.

```
New-IAMLoginProfile -UserName Bob -Password P@ssw0rd -PasswordResetRequired $true
```

출력:

```
CreateDate                    PasswordResetRequired               UserName
----------                    ---------------------               --------
4/14/2015 12:26:30 PM         True                                Bob
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateLoginProfile을 참조하세요.

CLI로 **CreateOpenIdConnectProvider** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateOpenIdConnectProvider`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

OIDC(OpenID Connect) 제공업체 생성

OIDC(OpenID Connect) 제공업체를 생성하려면 `--cli-input-json` 파라미터를 사용하여 필수 파라미터가 포함된 JSON 파일을 전달하는 것이 좋습니다. OIDC 제공업체를 생성할 때는 제공업체의 URL을 전달해야 하며 URL은 `https://`로 시작해야 합니다. 일부 명령줄 환경에서는

콜론(:)과 슬래시(/) 문자가 특별한 의미를 갖기 때문에 URL을 명령줄 파라미터로 전달하기 어려울 수 있습니다. `--cli-input-json` 파라미터를 사용하면 이 제한을 피할 수 있습니다.

`--cli-input-json` 파라미터를 사용하려면 다음 예와 같이 `--generate-cli-skeleton` 파라미터와 함께 `create-open-id-connect-provider` 명령을 사용하는 것으로 시작합니다.

```
aws iam create-open-id-connect-provider \
    --generate-cli-skeleton > create-open-id-connect-provider.json
```

이전 명령은 후속 `create-open-id-connect-provider` 명령에 대한 정보를 입력하는 데 사용할 수 있는 create-open-id-connect-provider.json이라는 JSON 파일을 생성합니다. 예:

```
{
    "Url": "https://server.example.com",
    "ClientIDList": [
        "example-application-ID"
    ],
    "ThumbprintList": [
        "c3768084dfb3d2b68b7897bf5f565da8eEXAMPLE"
    ]
}
```

다음으로, OIDC(OpenID Connect) 제공업체를 생성하려면 `create-open-id-connect-provider` 명령을 다시 사용하되 이번에는 `--cli-input-json` 파라미터를 전달하여 JSON 파일을 지정합니다. 다음 `create-open-id-connect-provider` 명령은 create-open-id-connect-provider.json이라는 JSON 파일과 함께 `--cli-input-json` 파라미터를 사용합니다.

```
aws iam create-open-id-connect-provider \
    --cli-input-json file://create-open-id-connect-provider.json
```

출력:

```
{
    "OpenIDConnectProviderArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/
server.example.com"
}
```

OIDC 제공업체에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 IAM에서 OIDC(OpenID Connect) ID 제공업체 생성을 참조하세요.

OIDC 제공업체의 지문 가져오기에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 OpenID Connect 자격 증명 제공업체의 지문 얻기를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateOpenIdConnectProvider를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 URL **`https://example.oidcprovider.com`** 및 클라이언트 ID **`my-testapp-1`**에 있는 OIDC 호환 제공업체 서비스와 연결된 IAM OIDC 제공업체를 생성합니다. OIDC 제공업체가 지문을 제공합니다. 지문을 인증하려면 http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/identity-providers-oidc-obtain-thumbprint.html의 단계를 따르세요.

```
New-IAMOpenIDConnectProvider -Url https://example.oidcprovider.com -ClientIDList
 my-testapp-1 -ThumbprintList 990F419EXAMPLEECF12DDEDA5EXAMPLE52F20D9E
```

출력:

```
arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/example.oidcprovider.com
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CreateOpenIdConnectProvider를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 URL **`https://example.oidcprovider.com`** 및 클라이언트 ID **`my-testapp-1`**에 있는 OIDC 호환 제공업체 서비스와 연결된 IAM OIDC 제공업체를 생성합니다. OIDC 제공업체가 지문을 제공합니다. 지문을 인증하려면 http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/identity-providers-oidc-obtain-thumbprint.html의 단계를 따르세요.

```
New-IAMOpenIDConnectProvider -Url https://example.oidcprovider.com -ClientIDList
 my-testapp-1 -ThumbprintList 990F419EXAMPLEECF12DDEDA5EXAMPLE52F20D9E
```

출력:

```
arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/example.oidcprovider.com
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateOpenIdConnectProvider를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **CreatePolicy** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 CreatePolicy의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기
- 읽기 전용 및 읽기-쓰기 사용자 생성
- 정책 관리
- 속성 기반 액세스 제어 설정
- IAM 정책 빌더 API 작업

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create an IAM policy.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyName">The name to give the new IAM policy.</param>
    /// <param name="policyDocument">The policy document for the new policy.</
param>
    /// <returns>The new IAM policy object.</returns>
    public async Task<ManagedPolicy> CreatePolicyAsync(string policyName, string
 policyDocument)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.CreatePolicyAsync(new
 CreatePolicyRequest
        {
            PolicyDocument = policyDocument,
            PolicyName = policyName,
        });
```

```
        return response.Policy;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreatePolicy를 참조하십시오.

Bash

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_create_policy
#
# This function creates an IAM policy.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n policy_name -- The name of the IAM policy.
#       -p policy_json -- The policy document.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function iam_create_policy() {
  local policy_name policy_document response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.
```

```
# bashsupport disable=BP5008
function usage() {
  echo "function iam_create_policy"
  echo "Creates an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy."
  echo "  -n policy_name   The name of the IAM policy."
  echo "  -p policy_json -- The policy document."
  echo ""
}

# Retrieve the calling parameters.
while getopts "n:p:h" option; do
  case "${option}" in
    n) policy_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
    p) policy_document="${OPTARG}" ;;
    h)
      usage
      return 0
      ;;
    \?)
      echo "Invalid parameter"
      usage
      return 1
      ;;
  esac
done
export OPTIND=1

if [[ -z "$policy_name" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a policy name with the -n parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

if [[ -z "$policy_document" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a policy document with the -p parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

response=$(aws iam create-policy \
  --policy-name "$policy_name" \
  --policy-document "$policy_document" \
  --output text \
```

```
    --query Policy.Arn)

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports create-policy operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreatePolicy를 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
Aws::String AwsDoc::IAM::createPolicy(const Aws::String &policyName,
                                      const Aws::String &rsrcArn,
                                      const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);

    Aws::IAM::Model::CreatePolicyRequest request;
    request.SetPolicyName(policyName);
    request.SetPolicyDocument(BuildSamplePolicyDocument(rsrcArn));

    Aws::IAM::Model::CreatePolicyOutcome outcome = iam.CreatePolicy(request);
    Aws::String result;
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error creating policy " << policyName << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
```

```
    else {
        result = outcome.GetResult().GetPolicy().GetArn();
        std::cout << "Successfully created policy " << policyName <<
                  std::endl;
    }

    return result;
}

Aws::String AwsDoc::IAM::BuildSamplePolicyDocument(const Aws::String &rsrc_arn) {
    std::stringstream stringStream;
    stringStream << "{"
                 << "  \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\","
                 << "  \"Statement\": ["
                 << "    {"
                 << "        \"Effect\": \"Allow\","
                 << "        \"Action\": \"logs:CreateLogGroup\","
                 << "        \"Resource\": \""
                 << rsrc_arn
                 << "\""
                 << "    },"
                 << "    {"
                 << "        \"Effect\": \"Allow\","
                 << "        \"Action\": ["
                 << "            \"dynamodb:DeleteItem\","
                 << "            \"dynamodb:GetItem\","
                 << "            \"dynamodb:PutItem\","
                 << "            \"dynamodb:Scan\","
                 << "            \"dynamodb:UpdateItem\""
                 << "       ],"
                 << "       \"Resource\": \""
                 << rsrc_arn
                 << "\""
                 << "    }"
                 << "   ]"
                 << "}";

    return stringStream.str();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 CreatePolicy를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

예제 1: 고객 관리형 정책 생성

다음 명령은 이름이 `my-policy`인 고객 관리형 정책을 생성합니다. `policy.json` 파일은 이름이 `amzn-s3-demo-bucket`인 Amazon S3 버킷의 `shared` 폴더에 대한 읽기 전용 액세스 권한을 부여하는 현재 폴더의 JSON 문서입니다.

```
aws iam create-policy \
    --policy-name my-policy \
    --policy-document file://policy.json
```

policy.json의 콘텐츠:

```
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [
        {
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Action": [
                "s3:Get*",
                "s3:List*"
            ],
            "Resource": [
                "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket/shared/*"
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```

출력:

```
{
    "Policy": {
        "PolicyName": "my-policy",
        "CreateDate": "2015-06-01T19:31:18.620Z",
        "AttachmentCount": 0,
        "IsAttachable": true,
        "PolicyId": "ZXR6A36LTYANPAI7NJ5UV",
        "DefaultVersionId": "v1",
```

```
        "Path": "/",
        "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::0123456789012:policy/my-policy",
        "UpdateDate": "2015-06-01T19:31:18.620Z"
    }
}
```

파일을 문자열 파라미터의 입력으로 사용하는 방법에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS CLI 사용 설명서의 CLI에 대한 파라미터 값 지정을 참조하세요. AWS

예제 2: 설명이 포함된 고객 관리형 정책 생성

다음 명령은 변경 불가능한 설명이 포함된 이름이 `my-policy`인 고객 관리형 정책을 생성합니다.

`policy.json` 파일은 이름이 `amzn-s3-demo-bucket`인 Amazon S3 버킷의 모든 Put, List, Get 작업에 대한 액세스 권한을 부여하는 현재 폴더의 JSON 문서입니다.

```
aws iam create-policy \
    --policy-name my-policy \
    --policy-document file://policy.json \
    --description "This policy grants access to all Put, Get, and List actions
 for amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
```

policy.json의 콘텐츠:

```
{
   "Version": "2012-10-17",
   "Statement": [
       {
           "Effect": "Allow",
           "Action": [
                "s3:ListBucket*",
                "s3:PutBucket*",
                "s3:GetBucket*"
            ],
            "Resource": [
                "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```

출력:

```
{
    "Policy": {
        "PolicyName": "my-policy",
        "PolicyId": "ANPAWGSUGIDPEXAMPLE",
        "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/my-policy",
        "Path": "/",
        "DefaultVersionId": "v1",
        "AttachmentCount": 0,
        "PermissionsBoundaryUsageCount": 0,
        "IsAttachable": true,
        "CreateDate": "2023-05-24T22:38:47+00:00",
        "UpdateDate": "2023-05-24T22:38:47+00:00"
    }
}
```

자격 증명 기반 정책에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 자격 증명 기반 정책 및 리소스 기반 정책을 참조하세요.

예제 3: 태그가 포함된 고객 관리형 정책을 생성하는 방법

다음 명령은 태그가 포함된 이름이 `my-policy`인 고객 관리형 정책을 생성합니다. 이 예제에서는 JSON 형식의 태그(`'{"Key": "Department", "Value": "Accounting"}' '{"Key": "Location", "Value": "Seattle"}'`)와 함께 `--tags` 파라미터를 사용합니다. 또는 `--tags` 파라미터를 단축 형식의 태그(`'Key=Department,Value=Accounting Key=Location,Value=Seattle'`)와 함께 사용할 수도 있습니다.

`policy.json` 파일은 이름이 `amzn-s3-demo-bucket`인 Amazon S3 버킷의 모든 Put, List, Get 작업에 대한 액세스 권한을 부여하는 현재 폴더의 JSON 문서입니다.

```
aws iam create-policy \
    --policy-name my-policy \
    --policy-document file://policy.json \
    --tags '{"Key": "Department", "Value": "Accounting"}' '{"Key": "Location",
 "Value": "Seattle"}'
```

policy.json의 콘텐츠:

```
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
```

```
    "Statement": [
        {
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Action": [
                "s3:ListBucket*",
                "s3:PutBucket*",
                "s3:GetBucket*"
            ],
            "Resource": [
                "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```

출력:

```
{
    "Policy": {
        "PolicyName": "my-policy",
        "PolicyId": "ANPAWGSUGIDPEXAMPLE",
        "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::12345678012:policy/my-policy",
        "Path": "/",
        "DefaultVersionId": "v1",
        "AttachmentCount": 0,
        "PermissionsBoundaryUsageCount": 0,
        "IsAttachable": true,
        "CreateDate": "2023-05-24T23:16:39+00:00",
        "UpdateDate": "2023-05-24T23:16:39+00:00",
        "Tags": [
            {
                "Key": "Department",
                "Value": "Accounting"
            },
                "Key": "Location",
                "Value": "Seattle"
            {
        ]
    }
}
```

정책 태그 지정에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 고객 관리형 정책 태깅을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreatePolicy를 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
)

// PolicyWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy
 actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform policy actions.
type PolicyWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// PolicyDocument defines a policy document as a Go struct that can be serialized
// to JSON.
type PolicyDocument struct {
 Version   string
 Statement []PolicyStatement
}

// PolicyStatement defines a statement in a policy document.
type PolicyStatement struct {
```

```
 Effect    string
 Action    []string
 Principal map[string]string `json:",omitempty"`
 Resource  *string           `json:",omitempty"`
}

// CreatePolicy creates a policy that grants a list of actions to the specified
 resource.
// PolicyDocument shows how to work with a policy document as a data structure
 and
// serialize it to JSON by using Go's JSON marshaler.
func (wrapper PolicyWrapper) CreatePolicy(ctx context.Context, policyName string,
 actions []string,
 resourceArn string) (*types.Policy, error) {
 var policy *types.Policy
 policyDoc := PolicyDocument{
  Version: "2012-10-17",
  Statement: []PolicyStatement{{
   Effect:   "Allow",
   Action:   actions,
   Resource: aws.String(resourceArn),
  }},
 }
 policyBytes, err := json.Marshal(policyDoc)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create policy document for %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 resourceArn, err)
  return nil, err
 }
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.CreatePolicy(ctx, &iam.CreatePolicyInput{
  PolicyDocument: aws.String(string(policyBytes)),
  PolicyName:     aws.String(policyName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create policy %v. Here's why: %v\n", policyName, err)
 } else {
  policy = result.Policy
 }
 return policy, err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 CreatePolicy를 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.waiters.WaiterResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.CreatePolicyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.CreatePolicyResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.GetPolicyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.GetPolicyResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.waiters.IamWaiter;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class CreatePolicy {

    public static final String PolicyDocument = "{" +
            "  \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
            "  \"Statement\": [" +
            "    {" +
            "        \"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
            "        \"Action\": [" +
            "            \"dynamodb:DeleteItem\"," +
            "            \"dynamodb:GetItem\"," +
            "            \"dynamodb:PutItem\"," +
            "            \"dynamodb:Scan\"," +
            "            \"dynamodb:UpdateItem\"" +
```

```
            "       ]," +
            "       \"Resource\": \"*\"" +
            "    }" +
            "   ]" +
            "}";

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """
                Usage:
                    CreatePolicy <policyName>\s

                Where:
                    policyName - A unique policy name.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String policyName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        String result = createIAMPolicy(iam, policyName);
        System.out.println("Successfully created a policy with this ARN value: "
+ result);
        iam.close();
    }

    public static String createIAMPolicy(IamClient iam, String policyName) {
        try {
            // Create an IamWaiter object.
            IamWaiter iamWaiter = iam.waiter();

            CreatePolicyRequest request = CreatePolicyRequest.builder()
                    .policyName(policyName)
                    .policyDocument(PolicyDocument)
                    .build();

            CreatePolicyResponse response = iam.createPolicy(request);
```

```
            // Wait until the policy is created.
            GetPolicyRequest polRequest = GetPolicyRequest.builder()
                    .policyArn(response.policy().arn())
                    .build();

            WaiterResponse<GetPolicyResponse> waitUntilPolicyExists =
 iamWaiter.waitUntilPolicyExists(polRequest);

 waitUntilPolicyExists.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            return response.policy().arn();

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreatePolicy를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

정책을 생성합니다.

```
import { CreatePolicyCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} policyName
```

```
 */
export const createPolicy = (policyName) => {
  const command = new CreatePolicyCommand({
    PolicyDocument: JSON.stringify({
      Version: "2012-10-17",
      Statement: [
        {
          Effect: "Allow",
          Action: "*",
          Resource: "*",
        },
      ],
    }),
    PolicyName: policyName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreatePolicy를 참조하십시오.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

var myManagedPolicy = {
  Version: "2012-10-17",
  Statement: [
```

```
    {
      Effect: "Allow",
      Action: "logs:CreateLogGroup",
      Resource: "RESOURCE_ARN",
    },
    {
      Effect: "Allow",
      Action: [
        "dynamodb:DeleteItem",
        "dynamodb:GetItem",
        "dynamodb:PutItem",
        "dynamodb:Scan",
        "dynamodb:UpdateItem",
      ],
      Resource: "RESOURCE_ARN",
    },
  ],
};

var params = {
  PolicyDocument: JSON.stringify(myManagedPolicy),
  PolicyName: "myDynamoDBPolicy",
};

iam.createPolicy(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreatePolicy를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun createIAMPolicy(policyNameVal: String?): String {
    val policyDocumentVal = """
    {
        "Version": "2012-10-17",
        "Statement": [
            {
                "Effect": "Allow",
                "Action": [
                    "dynamodb:DeleteItem",
                    "dynamodb:GetItem",
                    "dynamodb:PutItem",
                    "dynamodb:Scan",
                    "dynamodb:UpdateItem"
                ],
                "Resource": "*"
            }
        ]
    }
    """.trimIndent()

    val request =
        CreatePolicyRequest {
            policyName = policyNameVal
            policyDocument = policyDocumentVal
        }

    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val response = iamClient.createPolicy(request)
        return response.policy?.arn.toString()
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 CreatePolicy를 참조하십시오.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
$uuid = uniqid();
$service = new IAMService();

$listAllBucketsPolicyDocument = "{
                \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\",
                \"Statement\": [{
                    \"Effect\": \"Allow\",
                    \"Action\": \"s3:ListAllMyBuckets\",
                    \"Resource\": \"arn:aws:s3:::*\"}]
}";
$listAllBucketsPolicy = $service->createPolicy("iam_demo_policy_$uuid",
 $listAllBucketsPolicyDocument);
echo "Created policy: {$listAllBucketsPolicy['PolicyName']}\n";

    /**
     * @param string $policyName
     * @param string $policyDocument
     * @return array
     */
    public function createPolicy(string $policyName, string $policyDocument)
    {
        $result = $this->customWaiter(function () use ($policyName,
 $policyDocument) {
            return $this->iamClient->createPolicy([
                'PolicyName' => $policyName,
                'PolicyDocument' => $policyDocument,
            ]);
        });
        return $result['Policy'];
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 CreatePolicy를 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 라는 현재 AWS 계정에 새 IAM 정책을 생성합니다. **MySamplePolicy** 파일은 정책 콘텐츠를 **MySamplePolicy.json** 제공합니다. JSON 정책 파일을 성공적으로 처리하려면 **-Raw** 스위치 파라미터를 사용해야 합니다.

```
New-IAMPolicy -PolicyName MySamplePolicy -PolicyDocument (Get-Content -Raw
 MySamplePolicy.json)
```

출력:

```
Arn              : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MySamplePolicy
AttachmentCount  : 0
CreateDate       : 4/14/2015 2:45:59 PM
DefaultVersionId : v1
Description      :
IsAttachable     : True
Path             : /
PolicyId         : LD4KP6HVFE7WGEXAMPLE1
PolicyName       : MySamplePolicy
UpdateDate       : 4/14/2015 2:45:59 PM
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CreatePolicy를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 라는 현재 AWS 계정에 새 IAM 정책을 생성합니다. **MySamplePolicy** 파일은 정책 콘텐츠를 **MySamplePolicy.json** 제공합니다. JSON 정책 파일을 성공적으로 처리하려면 **-Raw** 스위치 파라미터를 사용해야 합니다.

```
New-IAMPolicy -PolicyName MySamplePolicy -PolicyDocument (Get-Content -Raw
 MySamplePolicy.json)
```

출력:

```
Arn              : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MySamplePolicy
AttachmentCount  : 0
CreateDate       : 4/14/2015 2:45:59 PM
DefaultVersionId : v1
Description      :
IsAttachable     : True
Path             : /
PolicyId         : LD4KP6HVFE7WGEXAMPLE1
PolicyName       : MySamplePolicy
UpdateDate       : 4/14/2015 2:45:59 PM
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreatePolicy를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def create_policy(name, description, actions, resource_arn):
    """
    Creates a policy that contains a single statement.

    :param name: The name of the policy to create.
    :param description: The description of the policy.
    :param actions: The actions allowed by the policy. These typically take the
                    form of service:action, such as s3:PutObject.
    :param resource_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the resource this
 policy
                         applies to. This ARN can contain wildcards, such as
                         'arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket/*' to allow actions on
 all objects
                         in the bucket named 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'.
    :return: The newly created policy.
    """
    policy_doc = {
        "Version": "2012-10-17",
```

```
        "Statement": [{"Effect": "Allow", "Action": actions, "Resource":
 resource_arn}],
    }
    try:
        policy = iam.create_policy(
            PolicyName=name,
            Description=description,
            PolicyDocument=json.dumps(policy_doc),
        )
        logger.info("Created policy %s.", policy.arn)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create policy %s.", name)
        raise
    else:
        return policy
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreatePolicy를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이 예시 모듈은 역할 정책을 나열, 생성, 연결 및 분리합니다.

```
# Manages policies in AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
class RolePolicyManager
  # Initialize with an AWS IAM client
  #
  # @param iam_client [Aws::IAM::Client] An initialized IAM client
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
    @logger.progname = 'PolicyManager'
```

```
  end

  # Creates a policy
  #
  # @param policy_name [String] The name of the policy
  # @param policy_document [Hash] The policy document
  # @return [String] The policy ARN if successful, otherwise nil
  def create_policy(policy_name, policy_document)
    response = @iam_client.create_policy(
      policy_name: policy_name,
      policy_document: policy_document.to_json
    )
    response.policy.arn
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error creating policy: #{e.message}")
    nil
  end

  # Fetches an IAM policy by its ARN
  # @param policy_arn [String] the ARN of the IAM policy to retrieve
  # @return [Aws::IAM::Types::GetPolicyResponse] the policy object if found
  def get_policy(policy_arn)
    response = @iam_client.get_policy(policy_arn: policy_arn)
    policy = response.policy
    @logger.info("Got policy '#{policy.policy_name}'. Its ID is:
#{policy.policy_id}.")
    policy
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::NoSuchEntity
    @logger.error("Couldn't get policy '#{policy_arn}'. The policy does not
exist.")
    raise
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Couldn't get policy '#{policy_arn}'. Here's why: #{e.code}:
#{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Attaches a policy to a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @param policy_arn [String] The policy ARN
  # @return [Boolean] true if successful, false otherwise
  def attach_policy_to_role(role_name, policy_arn)
    @iam_client.attach_role_policy(
```

```
      role_name: role_name,
      policy_arn: policy_arn
    )
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error attaching policy to role: #{e.message}")
    false
  end

  # Lists policy ARNs attached to a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @return [Array<String>] List of policy ARNs
  def list_attached_policy_arns(role_name)
    response = @iam_client.list_attached_role_policies(role_name: role_name)
    response.attached_policies.map(&:policy_arn)
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing policies attached to role: #{e.message}")
    []
  end

  # Detaches a policy from a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @param policy_arn [String] The policy ARN
  # @return [Boolean] true if successful, false otherwise
  def detach_policy_from_role(role_name, policy_arn)
    @iam_client.detach_role_policy(
      role_name: role_name,
      policy_arn: policy_arn
    )
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error detaching policy from role: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 CreatePolicy를 참조하세요.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
pub async fn create_policy(
    client: &iamClient,
    policy_name: &str,
    policy_document: &str,
) -> Result<Policy, iamError> {
    let policy = client
        .create_policy()
        .policy_name(policy_name)
        .policy_document(policy_document)
        .send()
        .await?;
    Ok(policy.policy.unwrap())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 CreatePolicy을 참조하십시오.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSIAM
import AWSS3
```

```
    public func createPolicy(name: String, policyDocument: String) async throws -
> IAMClientTypes.Policy {
        let input = CreatePolicyInput(
            policyDocument: policyDocument,
            policyName: name
        )
        do {
            let output = try await iamClient.createPolicy(input: input)
            guard let policy = output.policy else {
                throw ServiceHandlerError.noSuchPolicy
            }
            return policy
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: createPolicy:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 CreatePolicy를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **CreatePolicyVersion** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreatePolicyVersion`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 정책 관리

CLI

AWS CLI

관리형 정책의 새 버전 생성

이 예제는 ARN이 `arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MyPolicy`인 IAM 정책의 새 v2 버전을 생성하고 이를 기본 버전으로 만듭니다.

```
aws iam create-policy-version \
```

```
    --policy-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MyPolicy \
    --policy-document file://NewPolicyVersion.json \
    --set-as-default
```

출력:

```
{
    "PolicyVersion": {
        "CreateDate": "2015-06-16T18:56:03.721Z",
        "VersionId": "v2",
        "IsDefaultVersion": true
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 IAM 정책 버전 관리를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreatePolicyVersion을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 ARN이 **arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MyPolicy**인 IAM 정책의 새 'v2' 버전을 생성하고 이를 기본 버전으로 만듭니다. **NewPolicyVersion.json** 파일은 정책 콘텐츠를 제공합니다. JSON 정책 파일을 성공적으로 처리하려면 **-Raw** 스위치 파라미터를 사용해야 합니다.

```
New-IAMPolicyVersion -PolicyArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MyPolicy -
PolicyDocument (Get-content -Raw NewPolicyVersion.json) -SetAsDefault $true
```

출력:

```
CreateDate                              Document                  IsDefaultVersion
           VersionId
----------                              --------                  ----------------
           ---------
4/15/2015 10:54:54 AM                                             True
           v2
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CreatePolicyVersion을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 ARN이 **arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MyPolicy**인 IAM 정책의 새 'v2' 버전을 생성하고 이를 기본 버전으로 만듭니다. **NewPolicyVersion.json** 파일은 정책 콘텐츠를 제공합니다. JSON 정책 파일을 성공적으로 처리하려면 **-Raw** 스위치 파라미터를 사용해야 합니다.

```
New-IAMPolicyVersion -PolicyArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MyPolicy -
PolicyDocument (Get-content -Raw NewPolicyVersion.json) -SetAsDefault $true
```

출력:

```
CreateDate                          Document                  IsDefaultVersion
           VersionId
----------                          --------                  ----------------
           ---------
4/15/2015 10:54:54 AM                                         True
           v2
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreatePolicyVersion을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def create_policy_version(policy_arn, actions, resource_arn, set_as_default):
    """
    Creates a policy version. Policies can have up to five versions. The default
    version is the one that is used for all resources that reference the policy.

    :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy.
    :param actions: The actions to allow in the policy version.
```

```
    :param resource_arn: The ARN of the resource this policy version applies to.
    :param set_as_default: When True, this policy version is set as the default
                           version for the policy. Otherwise, the default
                           is not changed.
    :return: The newly created policy version.
    """
    policy_doc = {
        "Version": "2012-10-17",
        "Statement": [{"Effect": "Allow", "Action": actions, "Resource":
resource_arn}],
    }
    try:
        policy = iam.Policy(policy_arn)
        policy_version = policy.create_version(
            PolicyDocument=json.dumps(policy_doc), SetAsDefault=set_as_default
        )
        logger.info(
            "Created policy version %s for policy %s.",
            policy_version.version_id,
            policy_version.arn,
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create a policy version for %s.", policy_arn)
        raise
    else:
        return policy_version
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreatePolicyVersion를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **CreateRole** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateRole`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기
- 역할 관리

- Streams 및 Time-to-Live 작업

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new IAM role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role.</param>
    /// <param name="rolePolicyDocument">The name of the IAM policy document
    /// for the new role.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateRoleAsync(string roleName, string
rolePolicyDocument)
    {
        var request = new CreateRoleRequest
        {
            RoleName = roleName,
            AssumeRolePolicyDocument = rolePolicyDocument,
        };

        var response = await _IAMService.CreateRoleAsync(request);
        return response.Role.Arn;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreateRole을 참조하세요.

Bash

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_create_role
#
# This function creates an IAM role.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n role_name -- The name of the IAM role.
#       -p policy_json -- The assume role policy document.
#
# Returns:
#       The ARN of the role.
#     And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function iam_create_role() {
  local role_name policy_document response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_create_user_access_key"
    echo "Creates an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role."
```

```
  echo "  -n role_name   The name of the IAM role."
  echo "  -p policy_json -- The assume role policy document."
  echo ""
}

# Retrieve the calling parameters.
while getopts "n:p:h" option; do
  case "${option}" in
    n) role_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
    p) policy_document="${OPTARG}" ;;
    h)
      usage
      return 0
      ;;
    \?)
      echo "Invalid parameter"
      usage
      return 1
      ;;
  esac
done
export OPTIND=1

if [[ -z "$role_name" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a role name with the -n parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

if [[ -z "$policy_document" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a policy document with the -p parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

response=$(aws iam create-role \
  --role-name "$role_name" \
  --assume-role-policy-document "$policy_document" \
  --output text \
  --query Role.Arn)

local error_code=${?}

if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
```

```
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports create-role operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateRole을 참조하세요.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::createIamRole(
        const Aws::String &roleName,
        const Aws::String &policy,
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient client(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::CreateRoleRequest request;

    request.SetRoleName(roleName);
    request.SetAssumeRolePolicyDocument(policy);

    Aws::IAM::Model::CreateRoleOutcome outcome = client.CreateRole(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error creating role. " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        const Aws::IAM::Model::Role iamRole = outcome.GetResult().GetRole();
        std::cout << "Created role " << iamRole.GetRoleName() << "\n";
        std::cout << "ID: " << iamRole.GetRoleId() << "\n";
```

```
        std::cout << "ARN: " << iamRole.GetArn() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 CreateRole을 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

예제 1: IAM 역할 생성

다음 `create-role` 명령은 이름이 `Test-Role`인 역할을 생성하고 해당 역할에 신뢰 정책을 연결합니다.

```
aws iam create-role \
    --role-name Test-Role \
    --assume-role-policy-document file://Test-Role-Trust-Policy.json
```

출력:

```
{
    "Role": {
        "AssumeRolePolicyDocument": "<URL-encoded-JSON>",
        "RoleId": "AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE",
        "CreateDate": "2013-06-07T20:43:32.821Z",
        "RoleName": "Test-Role",
        "Path": "/",
        "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/Test-Role"
    }
}
```

신뢰 정책은 Test-Role-Trust-Policy.json 파일에 JSON 문서로 정의됩니다. (파일 이름과 확장자는 중요하지 않습니다.) 신뢰 정책에서 보안 주체를 지정해야 합니다.

역할에 권한 정책을 연결하려면 `put-role-policy` 명령을 사용합니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 IAM 역할 생성을 참조하세요.

예제 2: 지정된 최대 세션 시간을 포함한 IAM 역할 생성

다음 `create-role` 명령은 이름이 `Test-Role`인 역할을 생성하고 최대 세션 지속 시간을 7,200초(2시간)로 설정합니다.

```
aws iam create-role \
    --role-name Test-Role \
    --assume-role-policy-document file://Test-Role-Trust-Policy.json \
    --max-session-duration 7200
```

출력:

```
{
    "Role": {
        "Path": "/",
        "RoleName": "Test-Role",
        "RoleId": "AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE",
        "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::12345678012:role/Test-Role",
        "CreateDate": "2023-05-24T23:50:25+00:00",
        "AssumeRolePolicyDocument": {
            "Version": "2012-10-17",
            "Statement": [
                {
                    "Sid": "Statement1",
                    "Effect": "Allow",
                    "Principal": {
                        "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::12345678012:root"
                    },
                    "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
                }
            ]
        }
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 역할 최대 세션 기간(AWS API) 수정을 참조하세요.

예제 3: 태그가 포함된 IAM 역할 생성

다음 명령은 태그가 포함된 IAM 역할 `Test-Role`을 생성합니다. 이 예제에서는 다음 JSON 형식의 태그(`'{"Key": "Department", "Value": "Accounting"}' '{"Key": "Location", "Value": "Seattle"}'`)에 `--tags` 파라미터 플래그를 사용합니다.

또는 `--tags` 플래그를 짧은 형식의 태그(`'Key=Department,Value=Accounting Key=Location,Value=Seattle'`)에 사용할 수도 있습니다.

```
aws iam create-role \
    --role-name Test-Role \
    --assume-role-policy-document file://Test-Role-Trust-Policy.json \
    --tags '{"Key": "Department", "Value": "Accounting"}' '{"Key": "Location",
 "Value": "Seattle"}'
```

출력:

```
{
    "Role": {
        "Path": "/",
        "RoleName": "Test-Role",
        "RoleId": "AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE",
        "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/Test-Role",
        "CreateDate": "2023-05-25T23:29:41+00:00",
        "AssumeRolePolicyDocument": {
            "Version": "2012-10-17",
            "Statement": [
                {
                    "Sid": "Statement1",
                    "Effect": "Allow",
                    "Principal": {
                        "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:root"
                    },
                    "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
                }
            ]
        },
        "Tags": [
            {
                "Key": "Department",
                "Value": "Accounting"
            },
            {
                "Key": "Location",
                "Value": "Seattle"
            }
        ]
    }
```

```
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 IAM 역할 태그 지정을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateRole을 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
)

// RoleWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform role actions.
type RoleWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// CreateRole creates a role that trusts a specified user. The trusted user can
 assume
// the role to acquire its permissions.
// PolicyDocument shows how to work with a policy document as a data structure
 and
// serialize it to JSON by using Go's JSON marshaler.
```

```
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) CreateRole(ctx context.Context, roleName string,
 trustedUserArn string) (*types.Role, error) {
 var role *types.Role
 trustPolicy := PolicyDocument{
  Version: "2012-10-17",
  Statement: []PolicyStatement{{
   Effect:    "Allow",
   Principal: map[string]string{"AWS": trustedUserArn},
   Action:    []string{"sts:AssumeRole"},
  }},
 }
 policyBytes, err := json.Marshal(trustPolicy)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create trust policy for %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 trustedUserArn, err)
  return nil, err
 }
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.CreateRole(ctx, &iam.CreateRoleInput{
  AssumeRolePolicyDocument: aws.String(string(policyBytes)),
  RoleName:                 aws.String(roleName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create role %v. Here's why: %v\n", roleName, err)
 } else {
  role = result.Role
 }
 return role, err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 CreateRole을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import org.json.simple.JSONObject;
import org.json.simple.parser.JSONParser;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.CreateRoleRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.CreateRoleResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import java.io.FileReader;

/*
*   This example requires a trust policy document. For more information, see:
*   https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/security/how-to-use-trust-policies-with-iam-
roles/
*
*
*  In addition, set up your development environment, including your credentials.
*
*  For information, see this documentation topic:
*
*  https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */

public class CreateRole {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
        final String usage = """
                Usage:
                    <rolename> <fileLocation>\s

                Where:
                    rolename - The name of the role to create.\s
                    fileLocation - The location of the JSON document that
 represents the trust policy.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String rolename = args[0];
        String fileLocation = args[1];
        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
```

```
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        String result = createIAMRole(iam, rolename, fileLocation);
        System.out.println("Successfully created user: " + result);
        iam.close();
    }

    public static String createIAMRole(IamClient iam, String rolename, String
 fileLocation) throws Exception {
        try {
            JSONObject jsonObject = (JSONObject)
 readJsonSimpleDemo(fileLocation);
            CreateRoleRequest request = CreateRoleRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(rolename)
                    .assumeRolePolicyDocument(jsonObject.toJSONString())
                    .description("Created using the AWS SDK for Java")
                    .build();

            CreateRoleResponse response = iam.createRole(request);
            System.out.println("The ARN of the role is " +
 response.role().arn());

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static Object readJsonSimpleDemo(String filename) throws Exception {
        FileReader reader = new FileReader(filename);
        JSONParser jsonParser = new JSONParser();
        return jsonParser.parse(reader);
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateRole을 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

역할을 생성합니다.

```
import { CreateRoleCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} roleName
 */
export const createRole = (roleName) => {
  const command = new CreateRoleCommand({
    AssumeRolePolicyDocument: JSON.stringify({
      Version: "2012-10-17",
      Statement: [
        {
          Effect: "Allow",
          Principal: {
            Service: "lambda.amazonaws.com",
          },
          Action: "sts:AssumeRole",
        },
      ],
    }),
    RoleName: roleName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateRole을 참조하세요.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
$uuid = uniqid();
$service = new IAMService();

$assumeRolePolicyDocument = "{
                \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\",
                \"Statement\": [{
                    \"Effect\": \"Allow\",
                    \"Principal\": {\"AWS\": \"{$user['Arn']}\"},
                    \"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"
                }]
            }";
$assumeRoleRole = $service->createRole("iam_demo_role_$uuid",
 $assumeRolePolicyDocument);
echo "Created role: {$assumeRoleRole['RoleName']}\n";

    /**
     * @param string $roleName
     * @param string $rolePolicyDocument
     * @return array
     * @throws AwsException
     */
    public function createRole(string $roleName, string $rolePolicyDocument)
    {
        $result = $this->customWaiter(function () use ($roleName,
 $rolePolicyDocument) {
            return $this->iamClient->createRole([
                'AssumeRolePolicyDocument' => $rolePolicyDocument,
                'RoleName' => $roleName,
            ]);
        });
        return $result['Role'];
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 CreateRole을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 **MyNewRole**이라는 새 역할을 생성하고 여기에 **NewRoleTrustPolicy.json** 파일에 있는 정책을 연결합니다. JSON 정책 파일을 성공적으로 처리하려면 **-Raw** 스위치 파라미터를 사용해야 합니다. 출력에 표시된 정책 문서는 URL로 인코딩됩니다. 이 예제에서는 **UrlDecode** .NET 메서드를 사용하여 디코딩됩니다.

```
$results = New-IAMRole -AssumeRolePolicyDocument (Get-Content -raw
 NewRoleTrustPolicy.json) -RoleName MyNewRole
$results
```

출력:

```
Arn                       : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/MyNewRole
AssumeRolePolicyDocument : %7B%0D%0A%20%20%22Version%22%3A%20%222012-10-17%22%2C
%0D%0A%20%20%22Statement%22
                           %3A%20%5B%0D%0A%20%20%20%20%7B%0D%0A
%20%20%20%20%20%20%22Sid%22%3A%20%22%22%2C
                           %0D%0A%20%20%20%20%20%20%22Effect%22%3A%20%22Allow
%22%2C%0D%0A%20%20%20%20%20%20
                           %22Principal%22%3A%20%7B%0D%0A
%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%22AWS%22%3A%20%22arn%3Aaws
                           %3Aiam%3A%3A123456789012%3ADavid%22%0D%0A
%20%20%20%20%20%20%7D%2C%0D%0A%20%20%20
                           %20%20%20%22Action%22%3A%20%22sts%3AAssumeRole%22%0D
%0A%20%20%20%20%7D%0D%0A%20
                           %20%5D%0D%0A%7D
CreateDate                : 4/15/2015 11:04:23 AM
Path                      : /
RoleId                    : V5PAJI2KPN4EAEXAMPLE1
RoleName                  : MyNewRole

[System.Reflection.Assembly]::LoadWithPartialName("System.Web.HttpUtility")
[System.Web.HttpUtility]::UrlDecode($results.AssumeRolePolicyDocument)
```

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Principal": {
        "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:David"
      },
      "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
    }
  ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CreateRole을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 **MyNewRole**이라는 새 역할을 생성하고 여기에 **NewRoleTrustPolicy.json** 파일에 있는 정책을 연결합니다. JSON 정책 파일을 성공적으로 처리하려면 **-Raw** 스위치 파라미터를 사용해야 합니다. 출력에 표시된 정책 문서는 URL로 인코딩됩니다. 이 예제에서는 **UrlDecode** .NET 메서드를 사용하여 디코딩됩니다.

```
$results = New-IAMRole -AssumeRolePolicyDocument (Get-Content -raw
 NewRoleTrustPolicy.json) -RoleName MyNewRole
$results
```

출력:

```
Arn                       : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/MyNewRole
AssumeRolePolicyDocument : %7B%0D%0A%20%20%22Version%22%3A%20%222012-10-17%22%2C
%0D%0A%20%20%22Statement%22
                           %3A%20%5B%0D%0A%20%20%20%20%7B%0D%0A
%20%20%20%20%20%20%22Sid%22%3A%20%22%22%2C
                           %0D%0A%20%20%20%20%20%20%22Effect%22%3A%20%22Allow
%22%2C%0D%0A%20%20%20%20%20%20
                           %22Principal%22%3A%20%7B%0D%0A
%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%22AWS%22%3A%20%22arn%3Aaws
                           %3Aiam%3A%3A123456789012%3ADavid%22%0D%0A
%20%20%20%20%20%20%7D%2C%0D%0A%20%20%20
                           %20%20%20%22Action%22%3A%20%22sts%3AAssumeRole%22%0D
%0A%20%20%20%20%7D%0D%0A%20
                           %20%5D%0D%0A%7D
```

```
CreateDate                : 4/15/2015 11:04:23 AM
Path                      : /
RoleId                    : V5PAJI2KPN4EAEXAMPLE1
RoleName                  : MyNewRole

[System.Reflection.Assembly]::LoadWithPartialName("System.Web.HttpUtility")
[System.Web.HttpUtility]::UrlDecode($results.AssumeRolePolicyDocument)
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Principal": {
        "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:David"
      },
      "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
    }
  ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateRole을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def create_role(role_name, allowed_services):
    """
    Creates a role that lets a list of specified services assume the role.

    :param role_name: The name of the role.
    :param allowed_services: The services that can assume the role.
    :return: The newly created role.
    """
    trust_policy = {
```

```
        "Version": "2012-10-17",
        "Statement": [
            {
                "Effect": "Allow",
                "Principal": {"Service": service},
                "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
            }
            for service in allowed_services
        ],
    }

    try:
        role = iam.create_role(
            RoleName=role_name, AssumeRolePolicyDocument=json.dumps(trust_policy)
        )
        logger.info("Created role %s.", role.name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create role %s.", role_name)
        raise
    else:
        return role
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateRole를 참조하세요.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
 # Creates a role and attaches policies to it.
 #
 # @param role_name [String] The name of the role.
 # @param assume_role_policy_document [Hash] The trust relationship policy
document.
```

```
  # @param policy_arns [Array<String>] The ARNs of the policies to attach.
  # @return [String, nil] The ARN of the new role if successful, or nil if an
 error occurred.
  def create_role(role_name, assume_role_policy_document, policy_arns)
    response = @iam_client.create_role(
      role_name: role_name,
      assume_role_policy_document: assume_role_policy_document.to_json
    )
    role_arn = response.role.arn

    policy_arns.each do |policy_arn|
      @iam_client.attach_role_policy(
        role_name: role_name,
        policy_arn: policy_arn
      )
    end

    role_arn
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error creating role: #{e.message}")
    nil
  end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 CreateRole을 참조하세요.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
pub async fn create_role(
    client: &iamClient,
    role_name: &str,
    role_policy_document: &str,
) -> Result<Role, iamError> {
    let response: CreateRoleOutput = loop {
```

```
        if let Ok(response) = client
            .create_role()
            .role_name(role_name)
            .assume_role_policy_document(role_policy_document)
            .send()
            .await
        {
            break response;
        }
    };

    Ok(response.role.unwrap())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 CreateRole을 참조하세요.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSIAM
import AWSS3


    public func createRole(name: String, policyDocument: String) async throws ->
 String {
        let input = CreateRoleInput(
            assumeRolePolicyDocument: policyDocument,
            roleName: name
        )
        do {
            let output = try await client.createRole(input: input)
            guard let role = output.role else {
                throw ServiceHandlerError.noSuchRole
            }
```

```
            guard let id = role.roleId else {
                throw ServiceHandlerError.noSuchRole
            }
            return id
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: createRole:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 CreateRole을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **CreateSAMLProvider** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateSAMLProvider`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

SAML 공급자 생성

이 예제는 IAM에 이름이 `MySAMLProvider`인 새 SAML 공급자를 생성합니다. `SAMLMetaData.xml` 파일에 있는 SAML 메타데이터 문서에 설명되어 있습니다.

```
aws iam create-saml-provider \
    --saml-metadata-document file://SAMLMetaData.xml \
    --name MySAMLProvider
```

출력:

```
{
    "SAMLProviderArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:saml-provider/MySAMLProvider"
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 IAM SAML 자격 증명 공급자 생성을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateSAMLProvider를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { CreateSAMLProviderCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
import { readFileSync } from "node:fs";
import * as path from "node:path";
import { dirnameFromMetaUrl } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-fs.js";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 * This sample document was generated using Auth0.
 * For more information on generating this document,
 see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/
id_roles_providers_create_saml.html#samlstep1.
 */
const sampleMetadataDocument = readFileSync(
  path.join(
    dirnameFromMetaUrl(import.meta.url),
    "../../../../resources/sample_files/sample_saml_metadata.xml",
  ),
);

/**
 *
 * @param {*} providerName
 * @returns
 */
export const createSAMLProvider = async (providerName) => {
  const command = new CreateSAMLProviderCommand({
    Name: providerName,
    SAMLMetadataDocument: sampleMetadataDocument.toString(),
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
```

```
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateSAMLProvider를 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 IAM에 새 SAML 제공업체를 생성합니다. 이름은 **MySAMLProvider**이며 SAML 서비스 제공업체의 웹 사이트에서 별도로 다운로드한 **SAMLMetaData.xml** 파일에 있는 SAML 메타데이터 문서에 설명되어 있습니다.

```
New-IAMSAMLProvider -Name MySAMLProvider -SAMLMetadataDocument (Get-Content -Raw
 SAMLMetaData.xml)
```

출력:

```
arn:aws:iam::123456789012:saml-provider/MySAMLProvider
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CreateSAMLProvider를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 IAM에 새 SAML 제공업체를 생성합니다. 이름은 **MySAMLProvider**이며 SAML 서비스 제공업체의 웹 사이트에서 별도로 다운로드한 **SAMLMetaData.xml** 파일에 있는 SAML 메타데이터 문서에 설명되어 있습니다.

```
New-IAMSAMLProvider -Name MySAMLProvider -SAMLMetadataDocument (Get-Content -Raw
 SAMLMetaData.xml)
```

출력:

```
arn:aws:iam::123456789012:saml-provider/MySAMLProvider
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateSAMLProvider를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **CreateServiceLinkedRole** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateServiceLinkedRole`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create an IAM service-linked role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="serviceName">The name of the AWS Service.</param>
    /// <param name="description">A description of the IAM service-linked role.</
param>
    /// <returns>The IAM role that was created.</returns>
    public async Task<Role> CreateServiceLinkedRoleAsync(string serviceName,
 string description)
    {
        var request = new CreateServiceLinkedRoleRequest
        {
            AWSServiceName = serviceName,
            Description = description
        };

        var response = await _IAMService.CreateServiceLinkedRoleAsync(request);
        return response.Role;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreateServiceLinkedRole을 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

서비스 연결 역할 생성

다음 `create-service-linked-role` 예제에서는 지정된 서비스에 대한 AWS 서비스 연결 역할을 생성하고 지정된 설명을 연결합니다.

```
aws iam create-service-linked-role \
    --aws-service-name lex.amazonaws.com \
    --description "My service-linked role to support Lex"
```

출력:

```
{
    "Role": {
        "Path": "/aws-service-role/lex.amazonaws.com/",
        "RoleName": "AWSServiceRoleForLexBots",
        "RoleId": "AROA1234567890EXAMPLE",
        "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::1234567890:role/aws-service-role/lex.amazonaws.com/
AWSServiceRoleForLexBots",
        "CreateDate": "2019-04-17T20:34:14+00:00",
        "AssumeRolePolicyDocument": {
            "Version": "2012-10-17",
            "Statement": [
                {
                    "Action": [
                        "sts:AssumeRole"
                    ],
                    "Effect": "Allow",
                    "Principal": {
                        "Service": [
                            "lex.amazonaws.com"
                        ]
                    }
                }
            ]
        }
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 서비스 연결 역할 사용을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateServiceLinkedRole을 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
)

// RoleWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform role actions.
type RoleWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// CreateServiceLinkedRole creates a service-linked role that is owned by the
 specified service.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) CreateServiceLinkedRole(ctx context.Context,
 serviceName string, description string) (
 *types.Role, error) {
 var role *types.Role
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.CreateServiceLinkedRole(ctx,
 &iam.CreateServiceLinkedRoleInput{
  AWSServiceName: aws.String(serviceName),
  Description:    aws.String(description),
```

```
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create service-linked role %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 serviceName, err)
 } else {
  role = result.Role
 }
 return role, err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 CreateServiceLinkedRole을 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

서비스 연결 역할을 생성합니다.

```
import {
  CreateServiceLinkedRoleCommand,
  GetRoleCommand,
  IAMClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} serviceName
 */
export const createServiceLinkedRole = async (serviceName) => {
  const command = new CreateServiceLinkedRoleCommand({
    // For a list of AWS services that support service-linked roles,
```

```
    // see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/reference_aws-
services-that-work-with-iam.html.
    //
    // For a list of AWS service endpoints, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
general/latest/gr/aws-service-information.html.
    AWSServiceName: serviceName,
  });
  try {
    const response = await client.send(command);
    console.log(response);
    return response;
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "InvalidInputException" &&
      caught.message.includes(
        "Service role name AWSServiceRoleForElasticBeanstalk has been taken in
 this account",
      )
    ) {
      console.warn(caught.message);
      return client.send(
        new GetRoleCommand({ RoleName: "AWSServiceRoleForElasticBeanstalk" }),
      );
    }
    throw caught;
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateServiceLinkedRole을 참조하십시오.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
$uuid = uniqid();
$service = new IAMService();

    public function createServiceLinkedRole($awsServiceName, $customSuffix = "",
 $description = "")
    {
        $createServiceLinkedRoleArguments = ['AWSServiceName' =>
 $awsServiceName];
        if ($customSuffix) {
            $createServiceLinkedRoleArguments['CustomSuffix'] = $customSuffix;
        }
        if ($description) {
            $createServiceLinkedRoleArguments['Description'] = $description;
        }
        return $this->iamClient-
>createServiceLinkedRole($createServiceLinkedRoleArguments);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 CreateServiceLinkedRole을 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 AutoScaling 서비스에 대한 서비스 연결 역할을 생성합니다.

```
New-IAMServiceLinkedRole -AWSServiceName autoscaling.amazonaws.com -CustomSuffix
 RoleNameEndsWithThis -Description "My service-linked role to support
 autoscaling"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CreateServiceLinkedRole을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 AutoScaling 서비스에 대한 서비스 연결 역할을 생성합니다.

```
New-IAMServiceLinkedRole -AWSServiceName autoscaling.amazonaws.com -CustomSuffix
 RoleNameEndsWithThis -Description "My service-linked role to support
 autoscaling"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateServiceLinkedRole을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def create_service_linked_role(service_name, description):
    """
    Creates a service-linked role.

    :param service_name: The name of the service that owns the role.
    :param description: A description to give the role.
    :return: The newly created role.
    """
    try:
        response = iam.meta.client.create_service_linked_role(
            AWSServiceName=service_name, Description=description
        )
        role = iam.Role(response["Role"]["RoleName"])
        logger.info("Created service-linked role %s.", role.name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create service-linked role for %s.",
 service_name)
        raise
    else:
        return role
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateServiceLinkedRole를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
 # Creates a service-linked role
 #
 # @param service_name [String] The service name to create the role for.
 # @param description [String] The description of the service-linked role.
 # @param suffix [String] Suffix for customizing role name.
 # @return [String] The name of the created role
 def create_service_linked_role(service_name, description, suffix)
   response = @iam_client.create_service_linked_role(
     aws_service_name: service_name, description: description, custom_suffix:
suffix
   )
   role_name = response.role.role_name
   @logger.info("Created service-linked role #{role_name}.")
   role_name
 rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
   @logger.error("Couldn't create service-linked role for #{service_name}.
Here's why:")
   @logger.error("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
   raise
 end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 CreateServiceLinkedRole을 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
pub async fn create_service_linked_role(
    client: &iamClient,
    aws_service_name: String,
    custom_suffix: Option<String>,
    description: Option<String>,
) -> Result<CreateServiceLinkedRoleOutput,
 SdkError<CreateServiceLinkedRoleError>> {
    let response = client
        .create_service_linked_role()
        .aws_service_name(aws_service_name)
        .set_custom_suffix(custom_suffix)
        .set_description(description)
        .send()
        .await?;

    Ok(response)
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 CreateServiceLinkedRole을 참조하십시오.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSIAM
import AWSS3


    public func createServiceLinkedRole(service: String, suffix: String? = nil,
 description: String?)
                    async throws -> IAMClientTypes.Role {
        let input = CreateServiceLinkedRoleInput(
            awsServiceName: service,
            customSuffix: suffix,
            description: description
        )
        do {
            let output = try await client.createServiceLinkedRole(input: input)
            guard let role = output.role else {
                throw ServiceHandlerError.noSuchRole
            }
            return role
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: createServiceLinkedRole:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 CreateServiceLinkedRole을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **CreateUser** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateUser`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기
- 읽기 전용 및 읽기-쓰기 사용자 생성

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create an IAM user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The username for the new IAM user.</param>
    /// <returns>The IAM user that was created.</returns>
    public async Task<User> CreateUserAsync(string userName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.CreateUserAsync(new CreateUserRequest
{ UserName = userName });
        return response.User;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreateUser를 참조하십시오.

Bash

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
# function iecho
#
# This function enables the script to display the specified text only if
```

```
# the global variable $VERBOSE is set to true.
###############################################################################
function iecho() {
  if [[ $VERBOSE == true ]]; then
    echo "$@"
  fi
}

###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_create_user
#
# This function creates the specified IAM user, unless
# it already exists.
#
# Parameters:
#       -u user_name  -- The name of the user to create.
#
# Returns:
#       The ARN of the user.
#     And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function iam_create_user() {
  local user_name response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_create_user"
    echo "Creates an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) user. You must
 supply a username:"
    echo "  -u user_name    The name of the user. It must be unique within the
 account."
    echo ""
```

```
}

# Retrieve the calling parameters.
while getopts "u:h" option; do
  case "${option}" in
    u) user_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
    h)
      usage
      return 0
      ;;
    \?)
      echo "Invalid parameter"
      usage
      return 1
      ;;
  esac
done
export OPTIND=1

if [[ -z "$user_name" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a username with the -u parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

iecho "Parameters:\n"
iecho "    User name:   $user_name"
iecho ""

# If the user already exists, we don't want to try to create it.
if (iam_user_exists "$user_name"); then
  errecho "ERROR: A user with that name already exists in the account."
  return 1
fi

response=$(aws iam create-user --user-name "$user_name" \
  --output text \
  --query 'User.Arn')

local error_code=${?}

if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
  aws_cli_error_log $error_code
  errecho "ERROR: AWS reports create-user operation failed.$response"
```

```
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateUser를 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);

    Aws::IAM::Model::CreateUserRequest create_request;
    create_request.SetUserName(userName);

    auto create_outcome = iam.CreateUser(create_request);
    if (!create_outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error creating IAM user " << userName << ":" <<
                  create_outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Successfully created IAM user " << userName << std::endl;
    }

    return create_outcome.IsSuccess();
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 CreateUser를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

예제 1: IAM 사용자 생성

다음 `create-user` 명령은 현재 계정에서 이름이 Bob인 IAM 사용자를 생성합니다.

```
aws iam create-user \
    --user-name Bob
```

출력:

```
{
    "User": {
        "UserName": "Bob",
        "Path": "/",
        "CreateDate": "2023-06-08T03:20:41.270Z",
        "UserId": "AIDAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE",
        "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Bob"
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 [IAM 사용 설명서의 AWS 계정에서 IAM 사용자 생성을 참조하세요](). AWS

예제 2: 지정된 경로에 IAM 사용자 생성

다음 `create-user` 명령은 지정된 경로에서 이름이 Bob인 IAM 사용자를 생성합니다.

```
aws iam create-user \
    --user-name Bob \
    --path /division_abc/subdivision_xyz/
```

출력:

```
{
    "User": {
        "Path": "/division_abc/subdivision_xyz/",
        "UserName": "Bob",
        "UserId": "AIDAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE",
        "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::12345678012:user/division_abc/subdivision_xyz/Bob",
        "CreateDate": "2023-05-24T18:20:17+00:00"
```

```
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 IAM 식별자를 참조하세요.

예제 3: 태그가 포함된 IAM 사용자 생성

다음 `create-user` 명령은 태그가 포함된 이름이 `Bob`인 IAM 사용자를 생성합니다. 이 예제에서는 다음 JSON 형식의 태그(`'{"Key": "Department", "Value": "Accounting"}' '{"Key": "Location", "Value": "Seattle"}'`)에 `--tags` 파라미터 플래그를 사용합니다. 또는 `--tags` 플래그를 짧은 형식의 태그(`'Key=Department,Value=Accounting Key=Location,Value=Seattle'`)에 사용할 수도 있습니다.

```
aws iam create-user \
    --user-name Bob \
    --tags '{"Key": "Department", "Value": "Accounting"}' '{"Key": "Location",
 "Value": "Seattle"}'
```

출력:

```
{
    "User": {
        "Path": "/",
        "UserName": "Bob",
        "UserId": "AIDAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE",
        "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::12345678012:user/Bob",
        "CreateDate": "2023-05-25T17:14:21+00:00",
        "Tags": [
            {
                "Key": "Department",
                "Value": "Accounting"
            },
            {
                "Key": "Location",
                "Value": "Seattle"
            }
        ]
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 IAM 사용자 태깅을 참조하세요.

예제 3: 권한 경계가 설정된 IAM 사용자 생성

다음 `create-user` 명령은 Amazons3FullAccess의 권한 경계가 포함되어 있으며 이름이 Bob인 IAM 사용자를 생성합니다.

```
aws iam create-user \
    --user-name Bob \
    --permissions-boundary arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonS3FullAccess
```

출력:

```
{
    "User": {
        "Path": "/",
        "UserName": "Bob",
        "UserId": "AIDAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE",
        "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::12345678012:user/Bob",
        "CreateDate": "2023-05-24T17:50:53+00:00",
        "PermissionsBoundary": {
        "PermissionsBoundaryType": "Policy",
        "PermissionsBoundaryArn": "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonS3FullAccess"
        }
    }
}
```

자세한 정보는 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 IAM 엔터티의 권한 범위를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateUser를 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// UserWrapper encapsulates user actions used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform user actions.
type UserWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// CreateUser creates a new user with the specified name.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) CreateUser(ctx context.Context, userName string)
 (*types.User, error) {
 var user *types.User
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.CreateUser(ctx, &iam.CreateUserInput{
  UserName: aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
 } else {
  user = result.User
 }
 return user, err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 CreateUser를 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.waiters.WaiterResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.CreateUserRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.CreateUserResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.waiters.IamWaiter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.GetUserRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.GetUserResponse;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class CreateUser {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <username>\s

                Where:
                    username - The name of the user to create.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
```

```
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String username = args[0];
        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        String result = createIAMUser(iam, username);
        System.out.println("Successfully created user: " + result);
        iam.close();
    }

    public static String createIAMUser(IamClient iam, String username) {
        try {
            // Create an IamWaiter object.
            IamWaiter iamWaiter = iam.waiter();

            CreateUserRequest request = CreateUserRequest.builder()
                    .userName(username)
                    .build();

            CreateUserResponse response = iam.createUser(request);

            // Wait until the user is created.
            GetUserRequest userRequest = GetUserRequest.builder()
                    .userName(response.user().userName())
                    .build();

            WaiterResponse<GetUserResponse> waitUntilUserExists =
 iamWaiter.waitUntilUserExists(userRequest);

 waitUntilUserExists.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            return response.user().userName();

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateUser를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

사용자를 생성합니다.

```
import { CreateUserCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} name
 */
export const createUser = (name) => {
  const command = new CreateUserCommand({ UserName: name });
  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateUser를 참조하십시오.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

var params = {
  UserName: process.argv[2],
};

iam.getUser(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err && err.code === "NoSuchEntity") {
    iam.createUser(params, function (err, data) {
      if (err) {
        console.log("Error", err);
      } else {
        console.log("Success", data);
      }
    });
  } else {
    console.log(
      "User " + process.argv[2] + " already exists",
      data.User.UserId
    );
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateUser를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun createIAMUser(usernameVal: String?): String? {
    val request =
        CreateUserRequest {
            userName = usernameVal
        }

    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val response = iamClient.createUser(request)
        return response.user?.userName
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 CreateUser를 참조하십시오.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
$uuid = uniqid();
$service = new IAMService();

$user = $service->createUser("iam_demo_user_$uuid");
echo "Created user with the arn: {$user['Arn']}\n";


    /**
     * @param string $name
     * @return array
     * @throws AwsException
     */
    public function createUser(string $name): array
    {
        $result = $this->iamClient->createUser([
            'UserName' => $name,
```

```
        ]);

        return $result['User'];
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 CreateUser를 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 **Bob**이라는 IAM 사용자를 생성합니다. Bob이 AWS 콘솔에 로그인해야 하는 경우 명령을 별도로 실행**New-IAMLoginProfile**하여 암호로 로그인 프로필을 생성해야 합니다. Bob이 AWS PowerShell 또는 교차 플랫폼 CLI 명령을 실행하거나 AWS API 호출을 수행해야 하는 경우 **New-IAMAccessKey** 명령을 별도로 실행하여 액세스 키를 생성해야 합니다.

```
New-IAMUser -UserName Bob
```

출력:

```
Arn               : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Bob
CreateDate        : 4/22/2015 12:02:11 PM
PasswordLastUsed  : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
Path              : /
UserId            : AIDAJWGEFDMEMEXAMPLE1
UserName          : Bob
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CreateUser를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 **Bob**이라는 IAM 사용자를 생성합니다. Bob이 AWS 콘솔에 로그인해야 하는 경우 명령을 별도로 실행**New-IAMLoginProfile**하여 암호로 로그인 프로필을 생성해야 합니다. Bob이 AWS PowerShell 또는 교차 플랫폼 CLI 명령을 실행하거나 AWS API 호출을 수행해야 하는 경우 **New-IAMAccessKey** 명령을 별도로 실행하여 액세스 키를 생성해야 합니다.

```
New-IAMUser -UserName Bob
```

출력:

```
Arn              : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Bob
CreateDate       : 4/22/2015 12:02:11 PM
PasswordLastUsed : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
Path             : /
UserId           : AIDAJWGEFDMEMEXAMPLE1
UserName         : Bob
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateUser를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def create_user(user_name):
    """
    Creates a user. By default, a user has no permissions or access keys.

    :param user_name: The name of the user.
    :return: The newly created user.
    """
    try:
        user = iam.create_user(UserName=user_name)
        logger.info("Created user %s.", user.name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create user %s.", user_name)
        raise
    else:
        return user
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateUser를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
 # Creates a user and their login profile
 #
 # @param user_name [String] The name of the user
 # @param initial_password [String] The initial password for the user
 # @return [String, nil] The ID of the user if created, or nil if an error
occurred
 def create_user(user_name, initial_password)
   response = @iam_client.create_user(user_name: user_name)
   @iam_client.wait_until(:user_exists, user_name: user_name)
   @iam_client.create_login_profile(
     user_name: user_name,
     password: initial_password,
     password_reset_required: true
   )
   @logger.info("User '#{user_name}' created successfully.")
   response.user.user_id
 rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::EntityAlreadyExists
   @logger.error("Error creating user '#{user_name}': user already exists.")
   nil
 rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
   @logger.error("Error creating user '#{user_name}': #{e.message}")
   nil
 end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 CreateUser를 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
pub async fn create_user(client: &iamClient, user_name: &str) -> Result<User,
 iamError> {
    let response = client.create_user().user_name(user_name).send().await?;

    Ok(response.user.unwrap())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 CreateUser을 참조하십시오.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSIAM
import AWSS3


    public func createUser(name: String) async throws -> String {
        let input = CreateUserInput(
            userName: name
        )
        do {
            let output = try await client.createUser(input: input)
```

```
            guard let user = output.user else {
                throw ServiceHandlerError.noSuchUser
            }
            guard let id = user.userId else {
                throw ServiceHandlerError.noSuchUser
            }
            return id
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: createUser:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 CreateUser를 참조하십시오.

CLI로 **CreateVirtualMfaDevice** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateVirtualMfaDevice`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

가상 MFA 디바이스 생성

이 예제는 `BobsMFADevice`라는 새 가상 MFA 디바이스를 생성합니다. 부트스트랩 정보가 포함된 `QRCode.png`라는 파일을 생성하여 `C:/` 디렉터리에 배치합니다. 이 예제에서 사용된 부트스트랩 방법은 `QRCodePNG`입니다.

```
aws iam create-virtual-mfa-device \
    --virtual-mfa-device-name BobsMFADevice \
    --outfile C:/QRCode.png \
    --bootstrap-method QRCodePNG
```

출력:

```
{
    "VirtualMFADevice": {
        "SerialNumber": "arn:aws:iam::210987654321:mfa/BobsMFADevice"
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 AWS에서 멀티 팩터 인증(MFA) 사용을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateVirtualMfaDevice를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 새 가상 MFA 디바이스를 생성합니다. 줄 2와 3은 가상 MFA 소프트웨어 프로그램에서 계정을 생성하는 데 필요한 **Base32StringSeed** 값을 QR 코드의 대안으로 추출합니다. 값으로 프로그램을 구성한 후 프로그램에서 두 개의 순차적 인증 코드를 받습니다. 끝으로 마지막 명령을 사용하여 가상 MFA 디바이스를 IAM 사용자 **Bob**에게 연결하고 계정을 두 개의 인증 코드와 동기화합니다.

```
$Device = New-IAMVirtualMFADevice -VirtualMFADeviceName BobsMFADevice
$SR = New-Object System.IO.StreamReader($Device.Base32StringSeed)
$base32stringseed = $SR.ReadToEnd()
$base32stringseed
CZWZMCQNW4DEXAMPLE3VOUGXJFZYSUW7EXAMPLECR4NJFD65GX2SLUDW2EXAMPLE
```

출력:

```
-- Pause here to enter base-32 string seed code into virtual MFA program to
 register account. --

Enable-IAMMFADevice -SerialNumber $Device.SerialNumber -UserName Bob -
AuthenticationCode1 123456 -AuthenticationCode2 789012
```

예제 2: 이 예제는 새 가상 MFA 디바이스를 생성합니다. 줄 2와 3은 **QRCodePNG** 값을 추출하여 파일에 씁니다. Base32StringSeed 값을 수동으로 입력하는 대신 가상 MFA 소프트웨어 프로그램에서 이 이미지를 스캔하여 계정을 생성할 수 있습니다. 가상 MFA 프로그램에서 계정을 생성한 후 두 개의 순차적 인증 코드를 받아 마지막 명령에 입력하여 가상 MFA 디바이스를 IAM 사용자 **Bob**에게 연결하고 계정을 동기화합니다.

```
$Device = New-IAMVirtualMFADevice -VirtualMFADeviceName BobsMFADevice
$BR = New-Object System.IO.BinaryReader($Device.QRCodePNG)
$BR.ReadBytes($BR.BaseStream.Length) | Set-Content -Encoding Byte -Path
 QRCode.png
```

출력:

```
 -- Pause here to scan PNG with virtual MFA program to register account. --

Enable-IAMMFADevice -SerialNumber $Device.SerialNumber -UserName Bob -
AuthenticationCode1 123456 -AuthenticationCode2 789012
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CreateVirtualMfaDevice를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 새 가상 MFA 디바이스를 생성합니다. 줄 2와 3은 가상 MFA 소프트웨어 프로그램에서 계정을 생성하는 데 필요한 **Base32StringSeed** 값을 QR 코드의 대안으로 추출합니다. 값으로 프로그램을 구성한 후 프로그램에서 두 개의 순차적 인증 코드를 받습니다. 끝으로 마지막 명령을 사용하여 가상 MFA 디바이스를 IAM 사용자 **Bob**에게 연결하고 계정을 두 개의 인증 코드와 동기화합니다.

```
$Device = New-IAMVirtualMFADevice -VirtualMFADeviceName BobsMFADevice
$SR = New-Object System.IO.StreamReader($Device.Base32StringSeed)
$base32stringseed = $SR.ReadToEnd()
$base32stringseed
CZWZMCQNW4DEXAMPLE3VOUGXJFZYSUW7EXAMPLECR4NJFD65GX2SLUDW2EXAMPLE
```

출력:

```
-- Pause here to enter base-32 string seed code into virtual MFA program to
 register account. --

Enable-IAMMFADevice -SerialNumber $Device.SerialNumber -UserName Bob -
AuthenticationCode1 123456 -AuthenticationCode2 789012
```

예제 2: 이 예제는 새 가상 MFA 디바이스를 생성합니다. 줄 2와 3은 **QRCodePNG** 값을 추출하여 파일에 씁니다. Base32StringSeed 값을 수동으로 입력하는 대신 가상 MFA 소프트웨어 프로그램에서 이 이미지를 스캔하여 계정을 생성할 수 있습니다. 가상 MFA 프로그램에서 계정을 생성한 후 두 개의 순차적 인증 코드를 받아 마지막 명령에 입력하여 가상 MFA 디바이스를 IAM 사용자 **Bob**에게 연결하고 계정을 동기화합니다.

```
$Device = New-IAMVirtualMFADevice -VirtualMFADeviceName BobsMFADevice
$BR = New-Object System.IO.BinaryReader($Device.QRCodePNG)
$BR.ReadBytes($BR.BaseStream.Length) | Set-Content -Encoding Byte -Path
 QRCode.png
```

출력:

```
 -- Pause here to scan PNG with virtual MFA program to register account. --

Enable-IAMMFADevice -SerialNumber $Device.SerialNumber -UserName Bob -
AuthenticationCode1 123456 -AuthenticationCode2 789012
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateVirtualMfaDevice를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **DeactivateMfaDevice** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeactivateMfaDevice의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

MFA 디바이스 비활성화

이 명령은 사용자 Bob과 연결된 ARN arn:aws:iam::210987654321:mfa/BobsMFADevice의 가상 MFA 디바이스를 비활성화합니다.

```
aws iam deactivate-mfa-device \
    --user-name Bob \
    --serial-number arn:aws:iam::210987654321:mfa/BobsMFADevice
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 AWS에서 멀티 팩터 인증(MFA) 사용을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeactivateMfaDevice를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 명령은 일련 번호 **123456789012**를 가진 사용자 **Bob**과 연결된 하드웨어 MFA 디바이스를 비활성화합니다.

```
Disable-IAMMFADevice -UserName "Bob" -SerialNumber "123456789012"
```

예제 2: 이 명령은 ARN **arn:aws:iam::210987654321:mfa/David**를 가진 사용자 **David**과 연결된 가상 MFA 디바이스를 비활성화합니다. 단, 가상 MFA 디바이스는 계정에서 삭제되지 않습니다. 가상 디바이스는 여전히 존재하며 **Get-IAMVirtualMFADevice** 명령 출력에 나타납니다. 동일한 사용자를 위한 새 가상 MFA 디바이스를 생성하려면 먼저 **Remove-IAMVirtualMFADevice** 명령을 사용하여 이전 디바이스를 삭제해야 합니다.

```
Disable-IAMMFADevice -UserName "David" -SerialNumber
 "arn:aws:iam::210987654321:mfa/David"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeactivateMfaDevice를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 명령은 일련 번호 **123456789012**를 가진 사용자 **Bob**과 연결된 하드웨어 MFA 디바이스를 비활성화합니다.

```
Disable-IAMMFADevice -UserName "Bob" -SerialNumber "123456789012"
```

예제 2: 이 명령은 ARN **arn:aws:iam::210987654321:mfa/David**를 가진 사용자 **David**과 연결된 가상 MFA 디바이스를 비활성화합니다. 단, 가상 MFA 디바이스는 계정에서 삭제되지 않습니다. 가상 디바이스는 여전히 존재하며 **Get-IAMVirtualMFADevice** 명령 출력에 나타납니다. 동일한 사용자를 위한 새 가상 MFA 디바이스를 생성하려면 먼저 **Remove-IAMVirtualMFADevice** 명령을 사용하여 이전 디바이스를 삭제해야 합니다.

```
Disable-IAMMFADevice -UserName "David" -SerialNumber
 "arn:aws:iam::210987654321:mfa/David"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeactivateMfaDevice를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DeleteAccessKey** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteAccessKey`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

- 읽기 전용 및 읽기-쓰기 사용자 생성
- 액세스 키 관리

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM user's access key.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="accessKeyId">The Id for the IAM access key.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The username of the user that owns the IAM
    /// access key.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteAccessKeyAsync(string accessKeyId, string
userName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteAccessKeyAsync(new
DeleteAccessKeyRequest
        {
            AccessKeyId = accessKeyId,
            UserName = userName,
        });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteAccessKey를 참조하십시오.

Bash

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_delete_access_key
#
# This function deletes an IAM access key for the specified IAM user.
#
# Parameters:
#       -u user_name  -- The name of the user.
#       -k access_key -- The access key to delete.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function iam_delete_access_key() {
  local user_name access_key response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_delete_access_key"
    echo "Deletes an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) access key for the
 specified IAM user"
    echo "  -u user_name    The name of the user."
```

```
  echo "  -k access_key   The access key to delete."
  echo ""
}

# Retrieve the calling parameters.
while getopts "u:k:h" option; do
  case "${option}" in
    u) user_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
    k) access_key="${OPTARG}" ;;
    h)
      usage
      return 0
      ;;
    \?)
      echo "Invalid parameter"
      usage
      return 1
      ;;
  esac
done
export OPTIND=1

if [[ -z "$user_name" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a username with the -u parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

if [[ -z "$access_key" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide an access key with the -k parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

iecho "Parameters:\n"
iecho "    Username:   $user_name"
iecho "    Access key:   $access_key"
iecho ""

response=$(aws iam delete-access-key \
  --user-name "$user_name" \
  --access-key-id "$access_key")

local error_code=${?}
```

```
  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports delete-access-key operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "delete-access-key response:$response"
  iecho

  return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteAccessKey를 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::deleteAccessKey(const Aws::String &userName,
                                  const Aws::String &accessKeyID,
                                  const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);

    Aws::IAM::Model::DeleteAccessKeyRequest request;
    request.SetUserName(userName);
    request.SetAccessKeyId(accessKeyID);

    auto outcome = iam.DeleteAccessKey(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting access key " << accessKeyID << " from user "
                  << userName << ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                  std::endl;
```

```
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted access key " << accessKeyID
                  << " for IAM user " << userName << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DeleteAccessKey를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

IAM 사용자의 액세스 키 삭제

다음 `delete-access-key` 명령은 이름이 `Bob`인 IAM 사용자의 지정된 액세스 키(액세스 키 ID 및 비밀 액세스 키)를 삭제합니다.

```
aws iam delete-access-key \
    --access-key-id AKIDPMS9RO4H3FEXAMPLE \
    --user-name Bob
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

IAM 사용자에 대해 정의된 액세스 키를 나열하려면 `list-access-keys` 명령을 사용합니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 IAM 사용자의 액세스 키 관리를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteAccessKey를 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// UserWrapper encapsulates user actions used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform user actions.
type UserWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// DeleteAccessKey deletes an access key from a user.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) DeleteAccessKey(ctx context.Context, userName string,
 keyId string) error {
 _, err := wrapper.IamClient.DeleteAccessKey(ctx, &iam.DeleteAccessKeyInput{
  AccessKeyId: aws.String(keyId),
  UserName:    aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete access key %v. Here's why: %v\n", keyId, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 DeleteAccessKey를 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.DeleteAccessKeyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DeleteAccessKey {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <username> <accessKey>\s

                Where:
                    username - The name of the user.\s
                    accessKey - The access key ID for the secret access key you
 want to delete.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
        String username = args[0];
        String accessKey = args[1];
        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();
        deleteKey(iam, username, accessKey);
        iam.close();
    }

    public static void deleteKey(IamClient iam, String username, String
 accessKey) {
        try {
            DeleteAccessKeyRequest request = DeleteAccessKeyRequest.builder()
                    .accessKeyId(accessKey)
                    .userName(username)
                    .build();

            iam.deleteAccessKey(request);
            System.out.println("Successfully deleted access key " + accessKey +
                    " from user " + username);

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteAccessKey를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

액세스 키를 삭제합니다.

```
import { DeleteAccessKeyCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} userName
 * @param {string} accessKeyId
 */
export const deleteAccessKey = (userName, accessKeyId) => {
  const command = new DeleteAccessKeyCommand({
    AccessKeyId: accessKeyId,
    UserName: userName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteAccessKey를 참조하십시오.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

var params = {
  AccessKeyId: "ACCESS_KEY_ID",
```

```
  UserName: "USER_NAME",
};

iam.deleteAccessKey(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteAccessKey를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun deleteKey(
    userNameVal: String,
    accessKey: String,
) {
    val request =
        DeleteAccessKeyRequest {
            accessKeyId = accessKey
            userName = userNameVal
        }

    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        iamClient.deleteAccessKey(request)
        println("Successfully deleted access key $accessKey from $userNameVal")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DeleteAccessKey를 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 이름이 인 사용자**AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE**로부터 키 ID가 인 AWS 액세스 키 페어를 삭제합니다**Bob**.

```
Remove-IAMAccessKey -AccessKeyId AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE -UserName Bob -Force
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteAccessKey를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 이름이 인 사용자**AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE**로부터 키 ID가 인 AWS 액세스 키 페어를 삭제합니다**Bob**.

```
Remove-IAMAccessKey -AccessKeyId AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE -UserName Bob -Force
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteAccessKey를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def delete_key(user_name, key_id):
    """
    Deletes a user's access key.

    :param user_name: The user that owns the key.
    :param key_id: The ID of the key to delete.
```

```
    """

    try:
        key = iam.AccessKey(user_name, key_id)
        key.delete()
        logger.info("Deleted access key %s for %s.", key.id, key.user_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete key %s for %s", key_id, user_name)
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteAccessKey를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이 예시 모듈은 액세스 키를 나열, 생성, 비활성화 및 삭제합니다.

```
# Manages access keys for IAM users
class AccessKeyManager
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
    @logger.progname = 'AccessKeyManager'
  end

  # Lists access keys for a user
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user.
  def list_access_keys(user_name)
    response = @iam_client.list_access_keys(user_name: user_name)
    if response.access_key_metadata.empty?
```

```
      @logger.info("No access keys found for user '#{user_name}'.")
    else
      response.access_key_metadata.map(&:access_key_id)
    end
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::NoSuchEntity
    @logger.error("Error listing access keys: cannot find user '#{user_name}'.")
    []
  rescue StandardError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing access keys: #{e.message}")
    []
  end

  # Creates an access key for a user
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user.
  # @return [Boolean]
  def create_access_key(user_name)
    response = @iam_client.create_access_key(user_name: user_name)
    access_key = response.access_key
    @logger.info("Access key created for user '#{user_name}':
#{access_key.access_key_id}")
    access_key
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::LimitExceeded
    @logger.error('Error creating access key: limit exceeded. Cannot create
more.')
    nil
  rescue StandardError => e
    @logger.error("Error creating access key: #{e.message}")
    nil
  end

  # Deactivates an access key
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user.
  # @param access_key_id [String] The ID for the access key.
  # @return [Boolean]
  def deactivate_access_key(user_name, access_key_id)
    @iam_client.update_access_key(
      user_name: user_name,
      access_key_id: access_key_id,
      status: 'Inactive'
    )
    true
  rescue StandardError => e
```

```
    @logger.error("Error deactivating access key: #{e.message}")
    false
  end

  # Deletes an access key
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user.
  # @param access_key_id [String] The ID for the access key.
  # @return [Boolean]
  def delete_access_key(user_name, access_key_id)
    @iam_client.delete_access_key(
      user_name: user_name,
      access_key_id: access_key_id
    )
    true
  rescue StandardError => e
    @logger.error("Error deleting access key: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 DeleteAccessKey를 참조하세요.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
pub async fn delete_access_key(
    client: &iamClient,
    user: &User,
    key: &AccessKey,
) -> Result<(), iamError> {
    loop {
        match client
            .delete_access_key()
```

```
            .user_name(user.user_name())
            .access_key_id(key.access_key_id())
            .send()
            .await
        {
            Ok(_) => {
                break;
            }
            Err(e) => {
                println!("Can't delete the access key: {:?}", e);
                sleep(Duration::from_secs(2)).await;
            }
        }
    }
    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DeleteAccessKey을 참조하십시오.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSIAM
import AWSS3


    public func deleteAccessKey(user: IAMClientTypes.User? = nil,
                                key: IAMClientTypes.AccessKey) async throws
    {
        let userName: String?

        if user != nil {
            userName = user!.userName
        } else {
```

```
            userName = nil
        }

        let input = DeleteAccessKeyInput(
            accessKeyId: key.accessKeyId,
            userName: userName
        )
        do {
            _ = try await iamClient.deleteAccessKey(input: input)
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: deleteAccessKey:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 DeleteAccessKey를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DeleteAccountAlias** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteAccountAlias`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 계정 관리

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::deleteAccountAlias(const Aws::String &accountAlias,
                                     const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
```

```
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);

    Aws::IAM::Model::DeleteAccountAliasRequest request;
    request.SetAccountAlias(accountAlias);

    const auto outcome = iam.DeleteAccountAlias(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting account alias " << accountAlias << ": "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted account alias " << accountAlias <<
                  std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DeleteAccountAlias를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

계정 별칭 삭제

다음 `delete-account-alias` 명령은 현재 계정의 별칭 `mycompany`를 제거합니다.

```
aws iam delete-account-alias \
    --account-alias mycompany
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 AWS 계정 ID 및 별칭을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteAccountAlias를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.DeleteAccountAliasRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DeleteAccountAlias {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <alias>\s

                Where:
                    alias - The account alias to delete.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String alias = args[0];
        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
```

```
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        deleteIAMAccountAlias(iam, alias);
        iam.close();
    }

    public static void deleteIAMAccountAlias(IamClient iam, String alias) {
        try {
            DeleteAccountAliasRequest request =
 DeleteAccountAliasRequest.builder()
                    .accountAlias(alias)
                    .build();

            iam.deleteAccountAlias(request);
            System.out.println("Successfully deleted account alias " + alias);

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println("Done");
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteAccountAlias를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

계정 별칭을 삭제합니다.

```
import { DeleteAccountAliasCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
```

```
const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} alias
 */
export const deleteAccountAlias = (alias) => {
  const command = new DeleteAccountAliasCommand({ AccountAlias: alias });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteAccountAlias를 참조하십시오.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

iam.deleteAccountAlias({ AccountAlias: process.argv[2] }, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteAccountAlias를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun deleteIAMAccountAlias(alias: String) {
    val request =
        DeleteAccountAliasRequest {
            accountAlias = alias
        }

    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        iamClient.deleteAccountAlias(request)
        println("Successfully deleted account alias $alias")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DeleteAccountAlias를 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제는에서 계정 별칭을 제거합니다 AWS 계정. https://mycompanyaws.signin.aws.amazon.com/console에서 별칭을 사용하는 사용자 로그인 페이지가 더 이상 작동하지 않습니다. 대신 https://<accountidnumber>.signin.aws.amazon.com/console AWS 계정 ID 번호와 함께 원래 URL을 사용해야 합니다.

```
Remove-IAMAccountAlias -AccountAlias mycompanyaws
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteAccountAlias를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제는에서 계정 별칭을 제거합니다 AWS 계정. https://mycompanyaws.signin.aws.amazon.com/console에서 별칭을 사용하는 사용자 로그인 페이지가 더 이상 작동하지 않습니다. 대신 https://<accountidnumber>.signin.aws.amazon.com/console AWS 계정 ID 번호와 함께 원래 URL을 사용해야 합니다.

```
Remove-IAMAccountAlias -AccountAlias mycompanyaws
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteAccountAlias를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def delete_alias(alias):
    """
    Removes the alias from the current account.

    :param alias: The alias to remove.
    """
    try:
        iam.meta.client.delete_account_alias(AccountAlias=alias)
        logger.info("Removed alias '%s' from your account.", alias)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't remove alias '%s' from your account.", alias)
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteAccountAlias를 참조하세요.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

계정 별칭을 나열하고, 생성하고, 삭제합니다.

```
class IAMAliasManager
  # Initializes the IAM client and logger
  #
  # @param iam_client [Aws::IAM::Client] An initialized IAM client.
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Lists available AWS account aliases.
  def list_aliases
    response = @iam_client.list_account_aliases

    if response.account_aliases.count.positive?
      @logger.info('Account aliases are:')
      response.account_aliases.each { |account_alias| @logger.info("
 #{account_alias}") }
    else
      @logger.info('No account aliases found.')
    end
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing account aliases: #{e.message}")
  end

  # Creates an AWS account alias.
  #
  # @param account_alias [String] The name of the account alias to create.
```

```
  # @return [Boolean] true if the account alias was created; otherwise, false.
  def create_account_alias(account_alias)
    @iam_client.create_account_alias(account_alias: account_alias)
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error creating account alias: #{e.message}")
    false
  end

  # Deletes an AWS account alias.
  #
  # @param account_alias [String] The name of the account alias to delete.
  # @return [Boolean] true if the account alias was deleted; otherwise, false.
  def delete_account_alias(account_alias)
    @iam_client.delete_account_alias(account_alias: account_alias)
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error deleting account alias: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 DeleteAccountAlias를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **DeleteAccountPasswordPolicy** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteAccountPasswordPolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

현재 계정 암호 정책 삭제

다음 `delete-account-password-policy` 명령은 현재 계정의 암호 정책을 제거합니다.

```
aws iam delete-account-password-policy
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 IAM 사용자의 계정 암호 정책 설정을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteAccountPasswordPolicy를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는에 대한 암호 정책을 삭제 AWS 계정 하고 모든 값을 원래 기본값으로 재설정합니다. 암호 정책이 현재 존재하지 않는 경우 다음과 같은 오류 메시지가 나타납니다. PasswordPolicy라는 계정 정책을 찾을 수 없습니다.

```
Remove-IAMAccountPasswordPolicy
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteAccountPasswordPolicy를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는에 대한 암호 정책을 삭제 AWS 계정 하고 모든 값을 원래 기본값으로 재설정합니다. 암호 정책이 현재 존재하지 않는 경우 다음과 같은 오류 메시지가 나타납니다. PasswordPolicy라는 계정 정책을 찾을 수 없습니다.

```
Remove-IAMAccountPasswordPolicy
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteAccountPasswordPolicy를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`DeleteGroup`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

IAM 그룹 삭제

다음 `delete-group` 명령은 이름이 `MyTestGroup`인 IAM 그룹을 삭제합니다.

```
aws iam delete-group \
```

```
    --group-name MyTestGroup
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 IAM 사용자 그룹 삭제를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteGroup을 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { DeleteGroupCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} groupName
 */
export const deleteGroup = async (groupName) => {
  const command = new DeleteGroupCommand({
    GroupName: groupName,
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteGroup을 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 **MyTestGroup**이라는 IAM 그룹을 삭제합니다. 첫 번째 명령은 그룹 멤버인 IAM 사용자를 모두 제거하고, 두 번째 명령은 IAM 그룹을 삭제합니다. 두 명령 모두 확인 메시지 없이 작동합니다.

```
(Get-IAMGroup -GroupName MyTestGroup).Users | Remove-IAMUserFromGroup -GroupName
 MyTestGroup -Force
Remove-IAMGroup -GroupName MyTestGroup -Force
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteGroup을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 **MyTestGroup**이라는 IAM 그룹을 삭제합니다. 첫 번째 명령은 그룹 멤버인 IAM 사용자를 모두 제거하고, 두 번째 명령은 IAM 그룹을 삭제합니다. 두 명령 모두 확인 메시지 없이 작동합니다.

```
(Get-IAMGroup -GroupName MyTestGroup).Users | Remove-IAMUserFromGroup -GroupName
 MyTestGroup -Force
Remove-IAMGroup -GroupName MyTestGroup -Force
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteGroup을 참조하세요.

CLI로 **DeleteGroupPolicy** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteGroupPolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

IAM 그룹에서 정책 삭제

다음 `delete-group-policy` 명령은 이름이 `Admins`인 그룹에서 이름이 `ExamplePolicy`인 정책을 삭제합니다.

```
aws iam delete-group-policy \
    --group-name Admins \
```

```
    --policy-name ExamplePolicy
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

그룹에 연결된 정책을 보려면 `list-group-policies` 명령을 사용합니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 IAM 정책 관리를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteGroupPolicy를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 IAM 그룹 **Testers**에서 **TesterPolicy**라는 인라인 정책을 제거합니다. 해당 그룹의 사용자는 해당 정책에 정의된 권한을 즉시 잃게 됩니다.

```
Remove-IAMGroupPolicy -GroupName Testers -PolicyName TestPolicy
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteGroupPolicy를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 IAM 그룹 **Testers**에서 **TesterPolicy**라는 인라인 정책을 제거합니다. 해당 그룹의 사용자는 해당 정책에 정의된 권한을 즉시 잃게 됩니다.

```
Remove-IAMGroupPolicy -GroupName Testers -PolicyName TestPolicy
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteGroupPolicy를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DeleteInstanceProfile** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteInstanceProfile`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 복원력이 뛰어난 서비스 구축 및 관리

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Detaches a role from an instance profile, detaches policies from the
role,
    /// and deletes all the resources.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="profileName">The name of the profile to delete.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the role to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteInstanceProfile(string profileName, string roleName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonIam.RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileAsync(
                new RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName,
                    RoleName = roleName
                });
            await _amazonIam.DeleteInstanceProfileAsync(
                new DeleteInstanceProfileRequest() { InstanceProfileName =
profileName });
            var attachedPolicies = await
_amazonIam.ListAttachedRolePoliciesAsync(
                new ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest() { RoleName = roleName });
            foreach (var policy in attachedPolicies.AttachedPolicies)
            {
                await _amazonIam.DetachRolePolicyAsync(
                    new DetachRolePolicyRequest()
                    {
                        RoleName = roleName,
                        PolicyArn = policy.PolicyArn
                    });
```

```
                // Delete the custom policies only.
                if (!policy.PolicyArn.StartsWith("arn:aws:iam::aws"))
                {
                    await _amazonIam.DeletePolicyAsync(
                        new Amazon.IdentityManagement.Model.DeletePolicyRequest()
                        {
                            PolicyArn = policy.PolicyArn
                        });
                }
            }

            await _amazonIam.DeleteRoleAsync(
                new DeleteRoleRequest() { RoleName = roleName });
        }
        catch (NoSuchEntityException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Instance profile {profileName} does not exist.");
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteInstanceProfile을 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

인스턴스 프로파일 삭제

다음 `delete-instance-profile` 명령은 이름이 `ExampleInstanceProfile`인 인스턴스 프로파일을 삭제합니다.

```
aws iam delete-instance-profile \
    --instance-profile-name ExampleInstanceProfile
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 인스턴스 프로파일 사용을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteInstanceProfile을 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
const client = new IAMClient({});
await client.send(
  new DeleteInstanceProfileCommand({
    InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
  }),
);
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteInstanceProfile을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 **MyAppInstanceProfile**이라는 EC2 인스턴스 프로파일을 삭제합니다. 첫 번째 명령은 인스턴스 프로파일에서 모든 역할을 분리하고, 두 번째 명령은 인스턴스 프로파일을 삭제합니다.

```
(Get-IAMInstanceProfile -InstanceProfileName MyAppInstanceProfile).Roles |
 Remove-IAMRoleFromInstanceProfile -InstanceProfileName MyAppInstanceProfile
Remove-IAMInstanceProfile -InstanceProfileName MyAppInstanceProfile
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteInstanceProfile을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 **MyAppInstanceProfile**이라는 EC2 인스턴스 프로파일을 삭제합니다. 첫 번째 명령은 인스턴스 프로파일에서 모든 역할을 분리하고, 두 번째 명령은 인스턴스 프로파일을 삭제합니다.

```
(Get-IAMInstanceProfile -InstanceProfileName MyAppInstanceProfile).Roles |
 Remove-IAMRoleFromInstanceProfile -InstanceProfileName MyAppInstanceProfile
Remove-IAMInstanceProfile -InstanceProfileName MyAppInstanceProfile
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteInstanceProfile을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이 예제에서는 인스턴스 프로파일에서 역할을 제거하고 역할에 연결된 모든 정책을 분리하며 모든 리소스를 삭제합니다.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management actions.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_prefix: str,
        inst_type: str,
        ami_param: str,
        autoscaling_client: boto3.client,
        ec2_client: boto3.client,
        ssm_client: boto3.client,
        iam_client: boto3.client,
    ):
        """
        Initializes the AutoScaler class with the necessary parameters.

        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are
 created by this class.
        :param inst_type: The type of EC2 instance to create, such as t3.micro.
```

```
        :param ami_param: The Systems Manager parameter used to look up the AMI
that is created.
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 IAM client.
        """
        self.inst_type = inst_type
        self.ami_param = ami_param
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        sts_client = boto3.client("sts")
        self.account_id = sts_client.get_caller_identity()["Account"]

        self.key_pair_name = f"{resource_prefix}-key-pair"
        self.launch_template_name = f"{resource_prefix}-template-"
        self.group_name = f"{resource_prefix}-group"

        # Happy path
        self.instance_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-pol"
        self.instance_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-role"
        self.instance_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-prof"

        # Failure mode
        self.bad_creds_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-pol"
        self.bad_creds_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-role"
        self.bad_creds_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-prof"


    def delete_instance_profile(self, profile_name: str, role_name: str) -> None:
        """
        Detaches a role from an instance profile, detaches policies from the
role,
        and deletes all the resources.

        :param profile_name: The name of the profile to delete.
        :param role_name: The name of the role to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.iam_client.remove_role_from_instance_profile(
                InstanceProfileName=profile_name, RoleName=role_name
            )
```

```
self.iam_client.delete_instance_profile(InstanceProfileName=profile_name)
            log.info("Deleted instance profile %s.", profile_name)
            attached_policies = self.iam_client.list_attached_role_policies(
                RoleName=role_name
            )
            for pol in attached_policies["AttachedPolicies"]:
                self.iam_client.detach_role_policy(
                    RoleName=role_name, PolicyArn=pol["PolicyArn"]
                )
                if not pol["PolicyArn"].startswith("arn:aws:iam::aws"):
                    self.iam_client.delete_policy(PolicyArn=pol["PolicyArn"])
                log.info("Detached and deleted policy %s.", pol["PolicyName"])
            self.iam_client.delete_role(RoleName=role_name)
            log.info("Deleted role %s.", role_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
                f"Couldn't delete instance profile {profile_name} or detach "
                f"policies and delete role {role_name}: {err}"
            )
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NoSuchEntity":
                log.info(
                    "Instance profile %s doesn't exist, nothing to do.",
profile_name
                )
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteInstanceProfile를 참조하십시오.

CLI로 **DeleteLoginProfile** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteLoginProfile`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

IAM 사용자의 암호 삭제

다음 `delete-login-profile` 명령은 이름이 Bob인 IAM 사용자의 암호를 삭제합니다.

```
aws iam delete-login-profile \
    --user-name Bob
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 IAM 사용자 암호 관리를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteLoginProfile을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 **Bob**이라는 IAM 사용자로부터 로그인 프로파일을 삭제합니다. 이렇게 하면 사용자가 AWS 콘솔에 로그인할 수 없습니다. 이는 사용자가 여전히 사용자 계정에 연결될 수 있는 AWS 액세스 키를 사용하여 AWS CLI, PowerShell 또는 API 호출을 실행하는 것을 방지하지 않습니다.

```
Remove-IAMLoginProfile -UserName Bob
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteLoginProfile을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 **Bob**이라는 IAM 사용자로부터 로그인 프로파일을 삭제합니다. 이렇게 하면 사용자가 AWS 콘솔에 로그인할 수 없습니다. 이는 사용자가 여전히 사용자 계정에 연결될 수 있는 AWS 액세스 키를 사용하여 AWS CLI, PowerShell 또는 API 호출을 실행하는 것을 방지하지 않습니다.

```
Remove-IAMLoginProfile -UserName Bob
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteLoginProfile을 참조하세요.

CLI로 **`DeleteOpenIdConnectProvider`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteOpenIdConnectProvider`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

IAM OpenID Connect ID 제공업체 삭제

이 예제는 제공업체 `example.oidcprovider.com`에 연결되는 IAM OIDC 제공업체를 삭제합니다.

```
aws iam delete-open-id-connect-provider \
    --open-id-connect-provider-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/
example.oidcprovider.com
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 IAM에서 OIDC(OpenID Connect) ID 제공업체 생성을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteOpenIdConnectProvider를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 제공업체 **`example.oidcprovider.com`**에 연결되는 IAM OIDC 제공업체를 삭제합니다. 역할 신뢰 정책의 **`Principal`** 요소에서 이 제공업체를 참조하는 모든 역할을 업데이트하거나 삭제해야 합니다.

```
Remove-IAMOpenIDConnectProvider -OpenIDConnectProviderArn
 arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/example.oidcprovider.com
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteOpenIdConnectProvider를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 제공업체 **`example.oidcprovider.com`**에 연결되는 IAM OIDC 제공업체를 삭제합니다. 역할 신뢰 정책의 **`Principal`** 요소에서 이 제공업체를 참조하는 모든 역할을 업데이트하거나 삭제해야 합니다.

```
Remove-IAMOpenIDConnectProvider -OpenIDConnectProviderArn
 arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/example.oidcprovider.com
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteOpenIdConnectProvider를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DeletePolicy** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeletePolicy의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기
- 읽기 전용 및 읽기-쓰기 사용자 생성
- 정책 관리

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM policy.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the policy to
    /// delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeletePolicyAsync(string policyArn)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeletePolicyAsync(new
DeletePolicyRequest { PolicyArn = policyArn });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeletePolicy를 참조하십시오.

Bash

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
# function iecho
#
# This function enables the script to display the specified text only if
# the global variable $VERBOSE is set to true.
###############################################################################
function iecho() {
  if [[ $VERBOSE == true ]]; then
    echo "$@"
  fi
}

###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_delete_policy
#
# This function deletes an IAM policy.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n policy_arn -- The name of the IAM policy arn.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
```

```
##############################################################################
function iam_delete_policy() {
  local policy_arn response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_delete_policy"
    echo "Deletes an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy"
    echo "  -n policy_arn -- The name of the IAM policy arn."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "n:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) policy_arn="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$policy_arn" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a policy arn with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    Policy arn:  $policy_arn"
  iecho ""

  response=$(aws iam delete-policy \
    --policy-arn "$policy_arn")

  local error_code=${?}
```

```
  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports delete-policy operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "delete-policy response:$response"
  iecho

  return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeletePolicy를 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::deletePolicy(const Aws::String &policyArn,
                               const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::DeletePolicyRequest request;
    request.SetPolicyArn(policyArn);

    auto outcome = iam.DeletePolicy(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting policy with arn " << policyArn << ": "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted policy with arn " << policyArn
                  << std::endl;
    }
```

```
    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DeletePolicy를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

IAM 정책 삭제

이 예제에서는 ARN이 `arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MySamplePolicy`인 정책을 삭제합니다.

```
aws iam delete-policy \
    --policy-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MySamplePolicy
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 IAM의 정책 및 권한을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeletePolicy를 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"
```

```
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
)

// PolicyWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy
 actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform policy actions.
type PolicyWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// DeletePolicy deletes a policy.
func (wrapper PolicyWrapper) DeletePolicy(ctx context.Context, policyArn string)
 error {
 _, err := wrapper.IamClient.DeletePolicy(ctx, &iam.DeletePolicyInput{
  PolicyArn: aws.String(policyArn),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete policy %v. Here's why: %v\n", policyArn, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 DeletePolicy를 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.DeletePolicyRequest;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DeletePolicy {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <policyARN>\s

                Where:
                    policyARN - A policy ARN value to delete.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String policyARN = args[0];
        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        deleteIAMPolicy(iam, policyARN);
        iam.close();
    }

    public static void deleteIAMPolicy(IamClient iam, String policyARN) {
        try {
            DeletePolicyRequest request = DeletePolicyRequest.builder()
                    .policyArn(policyARN)
                    .build();
```

```
            iam.deletePolicy(request);
            System.out.println("Successfully deleted the policy");

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println("Done");
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeletePolicy를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

정책을 삭제합니다.

```
import { DeletePolicyCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} policyArn
 */
export const deletePolicy = (policyArn) => {
  const command = new DeletePolicyCommand({ PolicyArn: policyArn });
  return client.send(command);
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeletePolicy를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun deleteIAMPolicy(policyARNVal: String?) {
    val request =
        DeletePolicyRequest {
            policyArn = policyARNVal
        }

    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        iamClient.deletePolicy(request)
        println("Successfully deleted $policyARNVal")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DeletePolicy를 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 ARN이 **`arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MySamplePolicy`**인 정책을 삭제합니다. 정책을 삭제하려면 먼저 **`Remove-IAMPolicyVersion`**을 실행하여 기본값을 제외한 모든 버전을 삭제해야 합니다. 또한 모든 IAM 사용자, 그룹 또는 역할에서 정책을 분리해야 합니다.

```
Remove-IAMPolicy -PolicyArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MySamplePolicy
```

예제 2: 이 예제는 먼저 기본이 아닌 모든 정책 버전을 삭제하고 연결된 모든 IAM 엔티티에서 분리한 다음 마지막으로 정책 자체를 삭제하여 정책을 삭제합니다. 줄 1은 정책 객체를 검색합니다. 줄 2는 기본값으로 플래그가 지정되지 않은 모든 정책 버전을 컬렉션으로 검색한 다음 컬렉션의 각 정책을 삭제합니다. 줄 3은 정책이 연결된 모든 IAM 사용자, 그룹 및 역할을 검색합니

다. 줄 4~6은 연결된 각 엔터티에서 정책을 분리합니다. 마지막 줄은 이 명령을 사용하여 관리형 정책과 나머지 기본 버전을 제거합니다. 이 예제에는 확인 프롬프트를 표시하지 않는 데 필요한 모든 줄에 **-Force** 스위치 파라미터가 포함되어 있습니다.

```
$pol = Get-IAMPolicy -PolicyArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MySamplePolicy
Get-IAMPolicyVersions -PolicyArn $pol.Arn | where {-not $_.IsDefaultVersion} |
 Remove-IAMPolicyVersion -PolicyArn $pol.Arn -force
$attached = Get-IAMEntitiesForPolicy -PolicyArn $pol.Arn
$attached.PolicyGroups | Unregister-IAMGroupPolicy -PolicyArn $pol.arn
$attached.PolicyRoles | Unregister-IAMRolePolicy -PolicyArn $pol.arn
$attached.PolicyUsers | Unregister-IAMUserPolicy -PolicyArn $pol.arn
Remove-IAMPolicy $pol.Arn -Force
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeletePolicy를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 ARN이 **arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MySamplePolicy**인 정책을 삭제합니다. 정책을 삭제하려면 먼저 **Remove-IAMPolicyVersion**을 실행하여 기본값을 제외한 모든 버전을 삭제해야 합니다. 또한 모든 IAM 사용자, 그룹 또는 역할에서 정책을 분리해야 합니다.

```
Remove-IAMPolicy -PolicyArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MySamplePolicy
```

예제 2: 이 예제는 먼저 기본이 아닌 모든 정책 버전을 삭제하고 연결된 모든 IAM 엔티티에서 분리한 다음 마지막으로 정책 자체를 삭제하여 정책을 삭제합니다. 줄 1은 정책 객체를 검색합니다. 줄 2는 기본값으로 플래그가 지정되지 않은 모든 정책 버전을 컬렉션으로 검색한 다음 컬렉션의 각 정책을 삭제합니다. 줄 3은 정책이 연결된 모든 IAM 사용자, 그룹 및 역할을 검색합니다. 줄 4~6은 연결된 각 엔터티에서 정책을 분리합니다. 마지막 줄은 이 명령을 사용하여 관리형 정책과 나머지 기본 버전을 제거합니다. 이 예제에는 확인 프롬프트를 표시하지 않는 데 필요한 모든 줄에 **-Force** 스위치 파라미터가 포함되어 있습니다.

```
$pol = Get-IAMPolicy -PolicyArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MySamplePolicy
Get-IAMPolicyVersions -PolicyArn $pol.Arn | where {-not $_.IsDefaultVersion} |
 Remove-IAMPolicyVersion -PolicyArn $pol.Arn -force
$attached = Get-IAMEntitiesForPolicy -PolicyArn $pol.Arn
$attached.PolicyGroups | Unregister-IAMGroupPolicy -PolicyArn $pol.arn
$attached.PolicyRoles | Unregister-IAMRolePolicy -PolicyArn $pol.arn
$attached.PolicyUsers | Unregister-IAMUserPolicy -PolicyArn $pol.arn
Remove-IAMPolicy $pol.Arn -Force
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeletePolicy를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def delete_policy(policy_arn):
    """
    Deletes a policy.

    :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy to delete.
    """
    try:
        iam.Policy(policy_arn).delete()
        logger.info("Deleted policy %s.", policy_arn)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete policy %s.", policy_arn)
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeletePolicy를 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
pub async fn delete_policy(client: &iamClient, policy: Policy) -> Result<(),
 iamError> {
    client
        .delete_policy()
        .policy_arn(policy.arn.unwrap())
        .send()
        .await?;
    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DeletePolicy을 참조하십시오.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSIAM
import AWSS3


    public func deletePolicy(policy: IAMClientTypes.Policy) async throws {
        let input = DeletePolicyInput(
            policyArn: policy.arn
        )
        do {
            _ = try await iamClient.deletePolicy(input: input)
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: deletePolicy:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 DeletePolicy를 참조하십시오.

CLI로 **DeletePolicyVersion** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DeletePolicyVersion`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 정책 관리
- 정책 버전 롤백

CLI

AWS CLI

관리형 정책의 버전 삭제

이 예제는 ARN이 `arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MySamplePolicy`인 정책에서 `v2`로 식별된 버전을 삭제합니다.

```
aws iam delete-policy-version \
    --policy-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MyPolicy \
    --version-id v2
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 IAM의 정책 및 권한을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeletePolicyVersion을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 ARN이 **`arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MySamplePolicy`**인 정책에서 **`v2`**로 식별된 버전을 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-IAMPolicyVersion -PolicyArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/
MySamplePolicy -VersionID v2
```

예제 2: 이 예제는 먼저 기본이 아닌 모든 정책 버전을 삭제한 다음 정책 자체를 삭제하여 정책을 삭제합니다. 줄 1은 정책 객체를 검색합니다. 줄 2는 기본값으로 플래그가 지정되지 않은 모든 정책 버전을 컬렉션으로 검색한 다음 이 명령을 사용하여 컬렉션의 각 정책을 삭제합니다. 마지막 줄은 나머지 기본 버전뿐만 아니라 정책 자체도 제거합니다. 관리형 정책을 성공적으로 삭제하려면 **Unregister-IAMUserPolicy**, **Unregister-IAMGroupPolicy** 및 **Unregister-IAMRolePolicy** 명령을 사용하여 모든 사용자, 그룹 또는 역할에서 정책을 분리해야 합니다. **Remove-IAMPolicy** cmdlet의 예를 참조하세요.

```
$pol = Get-IAMPolicy -PolicyArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MySamplePolicy
Get-IAMPolicyVersions -PolicyArn $pol.Arn | where {-not $_.IsDefaultVersion} |
 Remove-IAMPolicyVersion -PolicyArn $pol.Arn -force
Remove-IAMPolicy -PolicyArn $pol.Arn -force
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeletePolicyVersion을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 ARN이 **arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MySamplePolicy**인 정책에서 **v2**로 식별된 버전을 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-IAMPolicyVersion -PolicyArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/
MySamplePolicy -VersionID v2
```

예제 2: 이 예제는 먼저 기본이 아닌 모든 정책 버전을 삭제한 다음 정책 자체를 삭제하여 정책을 삭제합니다. 줄 1은 정책 객체를 검색합니다. 줄 2는 기본값으로 플래그가 지정되지 않은 모든 정책 버전을 컬렉션으로 검색한 다음 이 명령을 사용하여 컬렉션의 각 정책을 삭제합니다. 마지막 줄은 나머지 기본 버전뿐만 아니라 정책 자체도 제거합니다. 관리형 정책을 성공적으로 삭제하려면 **Unregister-IAMUserPolicy**, **Unregister-IAMGroupPolicy** 및 **Unregister-IAMRolePolicy** 명령을 사용하여 모든 사용자, 그룹 또는 역할에서 정책을 분리해야 합니다. **Remove-IAMPolicy** cmdlet의 예를 참조하세요.

```
$pol = Get-IAMPolicy -PolicyArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MySamplePolicy
Get-IAMPolicyVersions -PolicyArn $pol.Arn | where {-not $_.IsDefaultVersion} |
 Remove-IAMPolicyVersion -PolicyArn $pol.Arn -force
Remove-IAMPolicy -PolicyArn $pol.Arn -force
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeletePolicyVersion을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DeleteRole** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteRole의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기
- 역할 관리

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteRoleAsync(string roleName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteRoleAsync(new DeleteRoleRequest
{ RoleName = roleName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteRole을 참조하십시오.

Bash

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
# function iecho
#
# This function enables the script to display the specified text only if
# the global variable $VERBOSE is set to true.
###############################################################################
function iecho() {
  if [[ $VERBOSE == true ]]; then
    echo "$@"
  fi
}

###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_delete_role
#
# This function deletes an IAM role.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n role_name -- The name of the IAM role.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
```

```
##############################################################################
function iam_delete_role() {
  local role_name response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_delete_role"
    echo "Deletes an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role"
    echo "  -n role_name -- The name of the IAM role."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "n:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) role_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  echo "role_name:$role_name"
  if [[ -z "$role_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a role name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    Role name:  $role_name"
  iecho ""

  response=$(aws iam delete-role \
    --role-name "$role_name")
```

```
  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports delete-role operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "delete-role response:$response"
  iecho

  return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteRole을 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

IAM 역할 삭제

다음 `delete-role` 명령은 이름이 `Test-Role`인 역할을 제거합니다.

```
aws iam delete-role \
    --role-name Test-Role
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

역할을 삭제하려면 먼저 인스턴스 프로파일에서 역할을 제거하고 (`remove-role-from-instance-profile`), 관리형 정책을 모두 분리하고(`detach-role-policy`), 역할에 연결된 인라인 정책을 모두 삭제해야 합니다(`delete-role-policy`).

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 IAM 역할 생성 및 인스턴스 프로파일 사용을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteRole을 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
)

// RoleWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform role actions.
type RoleWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// DeleteRole deletes a role. All attached policies must be detached before a
// role can be deleted.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) DeleteRole(ctx context.Context, roleName string) error
 {
 _, err := wrapper.IamClient.DeleteRole(ctx, &iam.DeleteRoleInput{
  RoleName: aws.String(roleName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete role %v. Here's why: %v\n", roleName, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 DeleteRole을 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

역할을 삭제합니다.

```
import { DeleteRoleCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} roleName
 */
export const deleteRole = (roleName) => {
  const command = new DeleteRoleCommand({ RoleName: roleName });
  return client.send(command);
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteRole을 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 현재 IAM 계정에서 **MyNewRole**이라는 역할을 삭제합니다. 역할을 삭제하려면 먼저 **Unregister-IAMRolePolicy** 명령을 사용하여 관리형 정책을 분리해야 합니다. 인라인 정책은 역할과 함께 삭제됩니다.

```
Remove-IAMRole -RoleName MyNewRole
```

예제 2: 이 예제는 **MyNewRole**이라는 역할에서 관리형 정책을 분리한 다음 역할을 삭제합니다. 줄 1은 역할에 연결된 모든 관리형 정책을 컬렉션으로 검색한 다음 컬렉션의 각 정책을 역할에서 분리합니다. 줄 2는 역할 자체를 삭제합니다. 인라인 정책은 역할과 함께 삭제됩니다.

```
Get-IAMAttachedRolePolicyList -RoleName MyNewRole | Unregister-IAMRolePolicy -
RoleName MyNewRole
Remove-IAMRole -RoleName MyNewRole
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteRole을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 현재 IAM 계정에서 **MyNewRole**이라는 역할을 삭제합니다. 역할을 삭제하려면 먼저 **Unregister-IAMRolePolicy** 명령을 사용하여 관리형 정책을 분리해야 합니다. 인라인 정책은 역할과 함께 삭제됩니다.

```
Remove-IAMRole -RoleName MyNewRole
```

예제 2: 이 예제는 **MyNewRole**이라는 역할에서 관리형 정책을 분리한 다음 역할을 삭제합니다. 줄 1은 역할에 연결된 모든 관리형 정책을 컬렉션으로 검색한 다음 컬렉션의 각 정책을 역할에서 분리합니다. 줄 2는 역할 자체를 삭제합니다. 인라인 정책은 역할과 함께 삭제됩니다.

```
Get-IAMAttachedRolePolicyList -RoleName MyNewRole | Unregister-IAMRolePolicy -
RoleName MyNewRole
Remove-IAMRole -RoleName MyNewRole
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteRole을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def delete_role(role_name):
    """
    Deletes a role.

    :param role_name: The name of the role to delete.
    """
    try:
        iam.Role(role_name).delete()
        logger.info("Deleted role %s.", role_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete role %s.", role_name)
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteRole를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
  # Deletes a role and its attached policies.
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role to delete.
  def delete_role(role_name)
    # Detach and delete attached policies
    @iam_client.list_attached_role_policies(role_name: role_name).each do |
response|
      response.attached_policies.each do |policy|
        @iam_client.detach_role_policy({
                                        role_name: role_name,
                                        policy_arn: policy.policy_arn
                                      })
        # Check if the policy is a customer managed policy (not AWS managed)
```

```
        unless policy.policy_arn.include?('aws:policy/')
          @iam_client.delete_policy({ policy_arn: policy.policy_arn })
          @logger.info("Deleted customer managed policy #{policy.policy_name}.")
        end
      end
    end

    # Delete the role
    @iam_client.delete_role({ role_name: role_name })
    @logger.info("Deleted role #{role_name}.")
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Couldn't detach policies and delete role #{role_name}. Here's
 why:")
    @logger.error("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 DeleteRole을 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
pub async fn delete_role(client: &iamClient, role: &Role) -> Result<(), iamError>
 {
    let role = role.clone();
    while client
        .delete_role()
        .role_name(role.role_name())
        .send()
        .await
        .is_err()
    {
        sleep(Duration::from_secs(2)).await;
    }
```

```
    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DeleteRole을 참조하십시오.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSIAM
import AWSS3


    public func deleteRole(role: IAMClientTypes.Role) async throws {
        let input = DeleteRoleInput(
            roleName: role.roleName
        )
        do {
            _ = try await iamClient.deleteRole(input: input)
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: deleteRole:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 DeleteRole을 참조하십시오.

CLI로 **DeleteRolePermissionsBoundary** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteRolePermissionsBoundary`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

IAM 역할에서 권한 경계 삭제

다음 `delete-role-permissions-boundary` 예제는 지정된 IAM 역할의 권한 경계를 삭제합니다. 역할에 권한 경계를 적용하려면 `put-role-permissions-boundary` 명령을 사용합니다.

```
aws iam delete-role-permissions-boundary \
    --role-name lambda-application-role
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 IAM의 정책 및 권한을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteRolePermissionsBoundary를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 IAM 역할에 연결된 권한 경계를 제거하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
Remove-IAMRolePermissionsBoundary -RoleName MyRoleName
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteRolePermissionsBoundary를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 IAM 역할에 연결된 권한 경계를 제거하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
Remove-IAMRolePermissionsBoundary -RoleName MyRoleName
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteRolePermissionsBoundary를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`DeleteRolePolicy`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteRolePolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM role policy.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role.</param>
    /// <param name="policyName">The name of the IAM role policy to delete.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteRolePolicyAsync(string roleName, string
 policyName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteRolePolicyAsync(new
 DeleteRolePolicyRequest
        {
            PolicyName = policyName,
            RoleName = roleName,
        });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteRolePolicy를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

IAM 역할에서 정책 제거

다음 `delete-role-policy` 명령은 이름이 `Test-Role`인 역할에서 이름이 `ExamplePolicy`인 정책을 제거합니다.

```
aws iam delete-role-policy \
    --role-name Test-Role \
    --policy-name ExamplePolicy
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 역할 변경을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteRolePolicy를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { DeleteRolePolicyCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} roleName
 * @param {string} policyName
 */
export const deleteRolePolicy = (roleName, policyName) => {
  const command = new DeleteRolePolicyCommand({
    RoleName: roleName,
    PolicyName: policyName,
  });
  return client.send(command);
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteRolePolicy를 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 IAM 역할 **S3BackupRole**에 포함된 인라인 정책 **S3AccessPolicy**를 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-IAMRolePolicy -PolicyName S3AccessPolicy -RoleName S3BackupRole
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteRolePolicy를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 IAM 역할 **S3BackupRole**에 포함된 인라인 정책 **S3AccessPolicy**를 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-IAMRolePolicy -PolicyName S3AccessPolicy -RoleName S3BackupRole
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteRolePolicy를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DeleteSAMLProvider** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteSAMLProvider`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

SAML 공급자 삭제

이 예제에서는 ARN이 `arn:aws:iam::123456789012:saml-provider/SAMLADFSProvider`인 IAM SAML 2.0 공급자를 삭제합니다.

```
aws iam delete-saml-provider \
--saml-provider-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:saml-provider/SAMLADFSProvider
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 IAM SAML 자격 증명 공급자 생성을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteSAMLProvider를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { DeleteSAMLProviderCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} providerArn
 * @returns
 */
export const deleteSAMLProvider = async (providerArn) => {
  const command = new DeleteSAMLProviderCommand({
    SAMLProviderArn: providerArn,
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteSAMLProvider를 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 ARN이 **`arn:aws:iam::123456789012:saml-provider/SAMLADFSProvider`**인 IAM SAML 2.0 제공업체를 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-IAMSAMLProvider -SAMLProviderArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:saml-provider/
SAMLADFSProvider
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteSAMLProvider를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 ARN이 **`arn:aws:iam::123456789012:saml-provider/SAMLADFSProvider`**인 IAM SAML 2.0 제공업체를 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-IAMSAMLProvider -SAMLProviderArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:saml-provider/
SAMLADFSProvider
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteSAMLProvider를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`DeleteServerCertificate`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteServerCertificate`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::deleteServerCertificate(const Aws::String &certificateName,
                                          const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
```

```
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::DeleteServerCertificateRequest request;
    request.SetServerCertificateName(certificateName);

    const auto outcome = iam.DeleteServerCertificate(request);
    bool result = true;
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
 Aws::IAM::IAMErrors::NO_SUCH_ENTITY) {
            std::cerr << "Error deleting server certificate " << certificateName
 <<
                      ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "Certificate '" << certificateName
                      << "' not found." << std::endl;
        }
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted server certificate " <<
 certificateName
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return result;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DeleteServerCertificate를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

AWS 계정에서 서버 인증서를 삭제하려면

다음 `delete-server-certificate` 명령은 AWS 계정에서 지정된 서버 인증서를 제거합니다.

```
aws iam delete-server-certificate \
    --server-certificate-name myUpdatedServerCertificate
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

AWS 계정에서 사용할 수 있는 서버 인증서를 나열하려면 `list-server-certificates` 명령을 사용합니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 IAM에서 서버 인증서 관리를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteServerCertificate를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

서버 인증서를 삭제합니다.

```
import { DeleteServerCertificateCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} certName
 */
export const deleteServerCertificate = (certName) => {
  const command = new DeleteServerCertificateCommand({
    ServerCertificateName: certName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteServerCertificate를 참조하십시오.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

iam.deleteServerCertificate(
  { ServerCertificateName: "CERTIFICATE_NAME" },
  function (err, data) {
    if (err) {
      console.log("Error", err);
    } else {
      console.log("Success", data);
    }
  }
);
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteServerCertificate를 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 **MyServerCert**라는 서버 인증서를 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-IAMServerCertificate -ServerCertificateName MyServerCert
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteServerCertificate를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 **MyServerCert**라는 서버 인증서를 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-IAMServerCertificate -ServerCertificateName MyServerCert
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteServerCertificate를 참조하세요.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

서버 인증서를 나열하고, 업데이트하고, 삭제합니다.

```
class ServerCertificateManager
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
    @logger.progname = 'ServerCertificateManager'
  end

  # Creates a new server certificate.
  # @param name [String] the name of the server certificate
  # @param certificate_body [String] the contents of the certificate
  # @param private_key [String] the private key contents
  # @return [Boolean] returns true if the certificate was successfully created
  def create_server_certificate(name, certificate_body, private_key)
    @iam_client.upload_server_certificate({
                                            server_certificate_name: name,
                                            certificate_body: certificate_body,
                                            private_key: private_key
                                          })
```

```
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Failed to create server certificate: #{e.message}"
    false
  end

  # Lists available server certificate names.
  def list_server_certificate_names
    response = @iam_client.list_server_certificates

    if response.server_certificate_metadata_list.empty?
      @logger.info('No server certificates found.')
      return
    end

    response.server_certificate_metadata_list.each do |certificate_metadata|
      @logger.info("Certificate Name:
#{certificate_metadata.server_certificate_name}")
    end
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing server certificates: #{e.message}")
  end

  # Updates the name of a server certificate.
  def update_server_certificate_name(current_name, new_name)
    @iam_client.update_server_certificate(
      server_certificate_name: current_name,
      new_server_certificate_name: new_name
    )
    @logger.info("Server certificate name updated from '#{current_name}' to
'#{new_name}'.")
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error updating server certificate name: #{e.message}")
    false
  end

  # Deletes a server certificate.
  def delete_server_certificate(name)
    @iam_client.delete_server_certificate(server_certificate_name: name)
    @logger.info("Server certificate '#{name}' deleted.")
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error deleting server certificate: #{e.message}")
```

```
    false
  end
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 DeleteServerCertificate를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DeleteServiceLinkedRole** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteServiceLinkedRole의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

서비스 연결 역할 삭제

다음 delete-service-linked-role 예제에서는 더 이상 필요하지 않은 지정된 서비스 연결 역할을 삭제합니다. 삭제는 비동기식으로 이루어집니다. get-service-linked-role-deletion-status 명령을 사용하여 삭제 상태를 확인하고 언제 삭제되는지 확인할 수 있습니다.

```
aws iam delete-service-linked-role \
    --role-name AWSServiceRoleForLexBots
```

출력:

```
{
    "DeletionTaskId": "task/aws-service-role/lex.amazonaws.com/
AWSServiceRoleForLexBots/1a2b3c4d-1234-abcd-7890-abcdeEXAMPLE"
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 서비스 연결 역할 사용을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteServiceLinkedRole을 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
)

// RoleWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform role actions.
type RoleWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// DeleteServiceLinkedRole deletes a service-linked role.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) DeleteServiceLinkedRole(ctx context.Context, roleName
 string) error {
 _, err := wrapper.IamClient.DeleteServiceLinkedRole(ctx,
 &iam.DeleteServiceLinkedRoleInput{
  RoleName: aws.String(roleName)},
 )
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete service-linked role %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 roleName, err)
 }
 return err
```

```
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 DeleteServiceLinkedRole을 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { DeleteServiceLinkedRoleCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} roleName
 */
export const deleteServiceLinkedRole = (roleName) => {
  const command = new DeleteServiceLinkedRoleCommand({ RoleName: roleName });
  return client.send(command);
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteServiceLinkedRole을 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 서비스 연결 역할을 삭제했습니다. 서비스에서 여전히 이 역할을 사용하고 있는 경우 이 명령을 실행하면 실패합니다.

```
Remove-IAMServiceLinkedRole -RoleName
 AWSServiceRoleForAutoScaling_RoleNameEndsWithThis
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteServiceLinkedRole을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 서비스 연결 역할을 삭제했습니다. 서비스에서 여전히 이 역할을 사용하고 있는 경우 이 명령을 실행하면 실패합니다.

```
Remove-IAMServiceLinkedRole -RoleName
 AWSServiceRoleForAutoScaling_RoleNameEndsWithThis
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteServiceLinkedRole을 참조하세요.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
  # Deletes a service-linked role.
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role to delete.
  def delete_service_linked_role(role_name)
    response = @iam_client.delete_service_linked_role(role_name: role_name)
    task_id = response.deletion_task_id
    check_deletion_status(role_name, task_id)
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    handle_deletion_error(e, role_name)
  end

  private

  # Checks the deletion status of a service-linked role
```

```
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role being deleted
  # @param task_id [String] The task ID for the deletion process
  def check_deletion_status(role_name, task_id)
    loop do
      response = @iam_client.get_service_linked_role_deletion_status(
        deletion_task_id: task_id
      )
      status = response.status
      @logger.info("Deletion of #{role_name} #{status}.")
      break if %w[SUCCEEDED FAILED].include?(status)

      sleep(3)
    end
  end

  # Handles deletion error
  #
  # @param e [Aws::Errors::ServiceError] The error encountered during deletion
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role attempted to delete
  def handle_deletion_error(e, role_name)
    return if e.code == 'NoSuchEntity'

    @logger.error("Couldn't delete #{role_name}. Here's why:")
    @logger.error("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 DeleteServiceLinkedRole을 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
pub async fn delete_service_linked_role(
```

```
    client: &iamClient,
    role_name: &str,
) -> Result<(), iamError> {
    client
        .delete_service_linked_role()
        .role_name(role_name)
        .send()
        .await?;

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DeleteServiceLinkedRole을 참조하십시오.

CLI로 **DeleteSigningCertificate** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteSigningCertificate의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

IAM 사용자의 서명 인증서 삭제

다음 delete-signing-certificate 명령은 Bob이라는 IAM 사용자에 대해 지정된 서명 인증서를 삭제합니다.

```
aws iam delete-signing-certificate \
    --user-name Bob \
    --certificate-id TA7SMP42TDN5Z26OBPJE7EXAMPLE
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

서명 인증서의 ID를 가져오려면 list-signing-certificates 명령을 사용합니다.

자세한 내용은 Amazon EC2 사용 설명서의 서명 인증서 관리를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteSigningCertificate를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 **Bob**이라는 IAM 사용자로부터 ID가 **Y3EK7RMEXAMPLESV33FCREXAMPLEMJLU**인 서명 인증서를 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-IAMSigningCertificate -UserName Bob -CertificateId
 Y3EK7RMEXAMPLESV33FCREXAMPLEMJLU
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteSigningCertificate를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 **Bob**이라는 IAM 사용자로부터 ID가 **Y3EK7RMEXAMPLESV33FCREXAMPLEMJLU**인 서명 인증서를 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-IAMSigningCertificate -UserName Bob -CertificateId
 Y3EK7RMEXAMPLESV33FCREXAMPLEMJLU
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteSigningCertificate를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DeleteUser** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteUser`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기
- 읽기 전용 및 읽기-쓰기 사용자 생성

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The username of the IAM user to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteUserAsync(string userName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteUserAsync(new DeleteUserRequest
{ UserName = userName });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteUser를 참조하십시오.

Bash

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
# function iecho
#
```

```
# This function enables the script to display the specified text only if
# the global variable $VERBOSE is set to true.
###############################################################################
function iecho() {
  if [[ $VERBOSE == true ]]; then
    echo "$@"
  fi
}

###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_delete_user
#
# This function deletes the specified IAM user.
#
# Parameters:
#       -u user_name  -- The name of the user to create.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function iam_delete_user() {
  local user_name response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_delete_user"
    echo "Deletes an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) user. You must
 supply a username:"
    echo "  -u user_name    The name of the user."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
```

```
while getopts "u:h" option; do
  case "${option}" in
    u) user_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
    h)
      usage
      return 0
      ;;
    \?)
      echo "Invalid parameter"
      usage
      return 1
      ;;
  esac
done
export OPTIND=1

if [[ -z "$user_name" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a username with the -u parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

iecho "Parameters:\n"
iecho "    User name:   $user_name"
iecho ""

# If the user does not exist, we don't want to try to delete it.
if (! iam_user_exists "$user_name"); then
  errecho "ERROR: A user with that name does not exist in the account."
  return 1
fi

response=$(aws iam delete-user \
  --user-name "$user_name")

local error_code=${?}

if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
  aws_cli_error_log $error_code
  errecho "ERROR: AWS reports delete-user operation failed.$response"
  return 1
fi

iecho "delete-user response:$response"
```

```
  iecho

  return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteUser를 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);

    Aws::IAM::Model::DeleteUserRequest request;
    request.SetUserName(userName);
    auto outcome = iam.DeleteUser(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting IAM user " << userName << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted IAM user " << userName << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DeleteUser를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

IAM 사용자 삭제

다음 `delete-user` 명령은 현재 계정에서 이름이 Bob인 IAM 사용자를 제거합니다.

```
aws iam delete-user \
    --user-name Bob
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 IAM 사용자 삭제를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteUser를 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// UserWrapper encapsulates user actions used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform user actions.
type UserWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}
```

```
// DeleteUser deletes a user.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) DeleteUser(ctx context.Context, userName string) error
 {
 _, err := wrapper.IamClient.DeleteUser(ctx, &iam.DeleteUserInput{
  UserName: aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 DeleteUser를 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.DeleteUserRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DeleteUser {
```

```
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <userName>\s

                Where:
                    userName - The name of the user to delete.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String userName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        deleteIAMUser(iam, userName);
        System.out.println("Done");
        iam.close();
    }

    public static void deleteIAMUser(IamClient iam, String userName) {
        try {
            DeleteUserRequest request = DeleteUserRequest.builder()
                    .userName(userName)
                    .build();

            iam.deleteUser(request);
            System.out.println("Successfully deleted IAM user " + userName);

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteUser를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

사용자를 삭제합니다.

```
import { DeleteUserCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} name
 */
export const deleteUser = (name) => {
  const command = new DeleteUserCommand({ UserName: name });
  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteUser를 참조하십시오.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
```

```
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

var params = {
  UserName: process.argv[2],
};

iam.getUser(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err && err.code === "NoSuchEntity") {
    console.log("User " + process.argv[2] + " does not exist.");
  } else {
    iam.deleteUser(params, function (err, data) {
      if (err) {
        console.log("Error", err);
      } else {
        console.log("Success", data);
      }
    });
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteUser를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun deleteIAMUser(userNameVal: String) {
    val request =
        DeleteUserRequest {
            userName = userNameVal
```

```
        }

    // To delete a user, ensure that the user's access keys are deleted first.
    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        iamClient.deleteUser(request)
        println("Successfully deleted user $userNameVal")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DeleteUser를 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 **Bob**이라는 IAM 사용자를 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-IAMUser -UserName Bob
```

예제 2: 이 예제는 먼저 삭제해야 하는 모든 요소와 함께 **Theresa**라는 IAM 사용자를 삭제합니다.

```
$name = "Theresa"

# find any groups and remove user from them
$groups = Get-IAMGroupForUser -UserName $name
foreach ($group in $groups) { Remove-IAMUserFromGroup -GroupName $group.GroupName
 -UserName $name -Force }

# find any inline policies and delete them
$inlinepols = Get-IAMUserPolicies -UserName $name
foreach ($pol in $inlinepols) { Remove-IAMUserPolicy -PolicyName $pol -UserName
 $name -Force}

# find any managed polices and detach them
$managedpols = Get-IAMAttachedUserPolicies -UserName $name
foreach ($pol in $managedpols) { Unregister-IAMUserPolicy -PolicyArn
 $pol.PolicyArn -UserName $name }

# find any signing certificates and delete them
$certs = Get-IAMSigningCertificate -UserName $name
```

```
foreach ($cert in $certs) { Remove-IAMSigningCertificate -CertificateId
 $cert.CertificateId -UserName $name -Force }

# find any access keys and delete them
$keys = Get-IAMAccessKey -UserName $name
foreach ($key in $keys) { Remove-IAMAccessKey -AccessKeyId $key.AccessKeyId -
UserName $name -Force }

# delete the user's login profile, if one exists - note: need to use try/catch to
 suppress not found error
try { $prof = Get-IAMLoginProfile -UserName $name -ea 0 } catch { out-null }
if ($prof) { Remove-IAMLoginProfile -UserName $name -Force }

# find any MFA device, detach it, and if virtual, delete it.
$mfa = Get-IAMMFADevice -UserName $name
if ($mfa) {
    Disable-IAMMFADevice -SerialNumber $mfa.SerialNumber -UserName $name
    if ($mfa.SerialNumber -like "arn:*") { Remove-IAMVirtualMFADevice -
SerialNumber $mfa.SerialNumber }
}

# finally, remove the user
Remove-IAMUser -UserName $name -Force
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteUser를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 **Bob**이라는 IAM 사용자를 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-IAMUser -UserName Bob
```

예제 2: 이 예제는 먼저 삭제해야 하는 모든 요소와 함께 **Theresa**라는 IAM 사용자를 삭제합니다.

```
$name = "Theresa"

# find any groups and remove user from them
$groups = Get-IAMGroupForUser -UserName $name
foreach ($group in $groups) { Remove-IAMUserFromGroup -GroupName $group.GroupName
 -UserName $name -Force }

# find any inline policies and delete them
```

```
$inlinepols = Get-IAMUserPolicies -UserName $name
foreach ($pol in $inlinepols) { Remove-IAMUserPolicy -PolicyName $pol -UserName
 $name -Force}

# find any managed polices and detach them
$managedpols = Get-IAMAttachedUserPolicies -UserName $name
foreach ($pol in $managedpols) { Unregister-IAMUserPolicy -PolicyArn
 $pol.PolicyArn -UserName $name }

# find any signing certificates and delete them
$certs = Get-IAMSigningCertificate -UserName $name
foreach ($cert in $certs) { Remove-IAMSigningCertificate -CertificateId
 $cert.CertificateId -UserName $name -Force }

# find any access keys and delete them
$keys = Get-IAMAccessKey -UserName $name
foreach ($key in $keys) { Remove-IAMAccessKey -AccessKeyId $key.AccessKeyId -
UserName $name -Force }

# delete the user's login profile, if one exists - note: need to use try/catch to
 suppress not found error
try { $prof = Get-IAMLoginProfile -UserName $name -ea 0 } catch { out-null }
if ($prof) { Remove-IAMLoginProfile -UserName $name -Force }

# find any MFA device, detach it, and if virtual, delete it.
$mfa = Get-IAMMFADevice -UserName $name
if ($mfa) {
    Disable-IAMMFADevice -SerialNumber $mfa.SerialNumber -UserName $name
    if ($mfa.SerialNumber -like "arn:*") { Remove-IAMVirtualMFADevice -
SerialNumber $mfa.SerialNumber }
}

# finally, remove the user
Remove-IAMUser -UserName $name -Force
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteUser를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def delete_user(user_name):
    """
    Deletes a user. Before a user can be deleted, all associated resources,
    such as access keys and policies, must be deleted or detached.

    :param user_name: The name of the user.
    """
    try:
        iam.User(user_name).delete()
        logger.info("Deleted user %s.", user_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete user %s.", user_name)
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteUser를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
  # Deletes a user and their associated resources
```

```
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user to delete
  def delete_user(user_name)
    user = @iam_client.list_access_keys(user_name: user_name).access_key_metadata
    user.each do |key|
      @iam_client.delete_access_key({ access_key_id: key.access_key_id,
 user_name: user_name })
      @logger.info("Deleted access key #{key.access_key_id} for user
 '#{user_name}'.")
    end

    @iam_client.delete_user(user_name: user_name)
    @logger.info("Deleted user '#{user_name}'.")
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error deleting user '#{user_name}': #{e.message}")
  end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 DeleteUser를 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
pub async fn delete_user(client: &iamClient, user: &User) -> Result<(),
 SdkError<DeleteUserError>> {
    let user = user.clone();
    let mut tries: i32 = 0;
    let max_tries: i32 = 10;

    let response: Result<(), SdkError<DeleteUserError>> = loop {
        match client
            .delete_user()
            .user_name(user.user_name())
            .send()
            .await
```

```
        {
            Ok(_) => {
                break Ok(());
            }
            Err(e) => {
                tries += 1;
                if tries > max_tries {
                    break Err(e);
                }
                sleep(Duration::from_secs(2)).await;
            }
        }
    };

    response
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DeleteUser을 참조하십시오.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSIAM
import AWSS3


    public func deleteUser(user: IAMClientTypes.User) async throws {
        let input = DeleteUserInput(
            userName: user.userName
        )
        do {
            _ = try await iamClient.deleteUser(input: input)
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: deleteUser:", dump(error))
```

```
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 DeleteUser를 참조하십시오.

CLI로 **DeleteUserPermissionsBoundary** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteUserPermissionsBoundary`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

IAM 사용자에게서 권한 경계 삭제

다음 `delete-user-permissions-boundary` 예제는 `intern`이라는 IAM 사용자에게 연결된 권한 경계를 삭제합니다. 사용자에게 권한 경계를 적용하려면 `put-user-permissions-boundary` 명령을 사용합니다.

```
aws iam delete-user-permissions-boundary \
    --user-name intern
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 IAM의 정책 및 권한을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteUserPermissionsBoundary를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 IAM 사용자에게 연결된 권한 경계를 제거하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
Remove-IAMUserPermissionsBoundary -UserName joe
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteUserPermissionsBoundary를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 IAM 사용자에게 연결된 권한 경계를 제거하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
Remove-IAMUserPermissionsBoundary -UserName joe
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteUserPermissionsBoundary를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DeleteUserPolicy** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteUserPolicy의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM user policy.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyName">The name of the IAM policy to delete.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The username of the IAM user.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteUserPolicyAsync(string policyName, string
userName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteUserPolicyAsync(new
DeleteUserPolicyRequest { PolicyName = policyName, UserName = userName });
```

```
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteUserPolicy를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

IAM 사용자에서 정책 제거

다음 `delete-user-policy` 명령은 이름이 Bob인 IAM 사용자에서 지정된 정책을 제거합니다.

```
aws iam delete-user-policy \
    --user-name Bob \
    --policy-name ExamplePolicy
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

IAM 사용자의 정책 목록을 가져오려면 `list-user-policies` 명령을 사용합니다.

자세한 내용은 IAM 사용 설명서의 AWS 계정에서 IAM 사용자 생성을 참조하세요. AWS

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteUserPolicy를 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
```

```
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// UserWrapper encapsulates user actions used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform user actions.
type UserWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// DeleteUserPolicy deletes an inline policy from a user.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) DeleteUserPolicy(ctx context.Context, userName string,
 policyName string) error {
 _, err := wrapper.IamClient.DeleteUserPolicy(ctx, &iam.DeleteUserPolicyInput{
  PolicyName: aws.String(policyName),
  UserName:   aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete policy from user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName,
 err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 DeleteUserPolicy를 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 **Bob**이라는 IAM 사용자에게 포함된 **AccessToEC2Policy**라는 인라인 정책을 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-IAMUserPolicy -PolicyName AccessToEC2Policy -UserName Bob
```

예제 2: 이 예제는 **Theresa**라는 IAM 사용자에게 포함된 모든 인라인 정책을 찾아 삭제합니다.

```
$inlinepols = Get-IAMUserPolicies -UserName Theresa
foreach ($pol in $inlinepols) { Remove-IAMUserPolicy -PolicyName $pol -UserName
 Theresa -Force}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteUserPolicy를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 **Bob**이라는 IAM 사용자에게 포함된 **AccessToEC2Policy**라는 인라인 정책을 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-IAMUserPolicy -PolicyName AccessToEC2Policy -UserName Bob
```

예제 2: 이 예제는 **Theresa**라는 IAM 사용자에게 포함된 모든 인라인 정책을 찾아 삭제합니다.

```
$inlinepols = Get-IAMUserPolicies -UserName Theresa
foreach ($pol in $inlinepols) { Remove-IAMUserPolicy -PolicyName $pol -UserName
 Theresa -Force}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteUserPolicy를 참조하세요.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
# Deletes a user and their associated resources
#
```

```
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user to delete
  def delete_user(user_name)
    user = @iam_client.list_access_keys(user_name: user_name).access_key_metadata
    user.each do |key|
      @iam_client.delete_access_key({ access_key_id: key.access_key_id,
 user_name: user_name })
      @logger.info("Deleted access key #{key.access_key_id} for user
 '#{user_name}'.")
    end

    @iam_client.delete_user(user_name: user_name)
    @logger.info("Deleted user '#{user_name}'.")
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error deleting user '#{user_name}': #{e.message}")
  end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 DeleteUserPolicy를 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
pub async fn delete_user_policy(
    client: &iamClient,
    user: &User,
    policy_name: &str,
) -> Result<(), SdkError<DeleteUserPolicyError>> {
    client
        .delete_user_policy()
        .user_name(user.user_name())
        .policy_name(policy_name)
        .send()
        .await?;

    Ok(())
```

```
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DeleteUserPolicy을 참조하십시오.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSIAM
import AWSS3


    func deleteUserPolicy(user: IAMClientTypes.User, policyName: String) async
 throws {
        let input = DeleteUserPolicyInput(
            policyName: policyName,
            userName: user.userName
        )
        do {
            _ = try await iamClient.deleteUserPolicy(input: input)
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: deleteUserPolicy:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 DeleteUserPolicy를 참조하십시오.

CLI로 **`DeleteVirtualMfaDevice`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteVirtualMfaDevice`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

가상 MFA 디바이스 제거

다음 `delete-virtual-mfa-device` 명령은 현재 계정에서 지정된 MFA 디바이스를 제거합니다.

```
aws iam delete-virtual-mfa-device \
    --serial-number arn:aws:iam::123456789012:mfa/MFATest
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 MFA 디바이스 비활성화를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteVirtualMfaDevice를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 ARN이 **`arn:aws:iam::123456789012:mfa/bob`**인 IAM 가상 MFA 디바이스를 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-IAMVirtualMFADevice -SerialNumber arn:aws:iam::123456789012:mfa/bob
```

예제 2: 이 예제는 IAM 사용자 Theresa에게 MFA 디바이스가 할당되었는지 확인합니다. 발견된 디바이스는 IAM 사용자에 대해 비활성화됩니다. 디바이스가 가상이면 삭제됩니다.

```
$mfa = Get-IAMMFADevice -UserName Theresa
if ($mfa) {
    Disable-IAMMFADevice -SerialNumber $mfa.SerialNumber -UserName $name
    if ($mfa.SerialNumber -like "arn:*") { Remove-IAMVirtualMFADevice -
SerialNumber $mfa.SerialNumber }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteVirtualMfaDevice를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 ARN이 **`arn:aws:iam::123456789012:mfa/bob`**인 IAM 가상 MFA 디바이스를 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-IAMVirtualMFADevice -SerialNumber arn:aws:iam::123456789012:mfa/bob
```

예제 2: 이 예제는 IAM 사용자 Theresa에게 MFA 디바이스가 할당되었는지 확인합니다. 발견된 디바이스는 IAM 사용자에 대해 비활성화됩니다. 디바이스가 가상이면 삭제됩니다.

```
$mfa = Get-IAMMFADevice -UserName Theresa
if ($mfa) {
    Disable-IAMMFADevice -SerialNumber $mfa.SerialNumber -UserName $name
    if ($mfa.SerialNumber -like "arn:*") { Remove-IAMVirtualMFADevice -
SerialNumber $mfa.SerialNumber }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteVirtualMfaDevice를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **`DetachGroupPolicy`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DetachGroupPolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

그룹에서 정책 분리

이 예제는 `Testers`라는 그룹에서 ARN `arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/TesterAccessPolicy`가 있는 관리형 정책을 제거합니다.

```
aws iam detach-group-policy \
    --group-name Testers \
    --policy-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/TesterAccessPolicy
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 IAM 사용자 그룹 관리를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DetachGroupPolicy를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 ARN이 **arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/TesterAccessPolicy**인 관리형 그룹 정책을 **Testers**라는 그룹에서 분리합니다.

```
Unregister-IAMGroupPolicy -GroupName Testers -PolicyArn
 arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/TesterAccessPolicy
```

예제 2: 이 예제는 **Testers**라는 그룹에 연결된 모든 관리형 정책을 찾아 그룹에서 분리합니다.

```
Get-IAMAttachedGroupPolicies -GroupName Testers | Unregister-IAMGroupPolicy -
Groupname Testers
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DetachGroupPolicy를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 ARN이 **arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/TesterAccessPolicy**인 관리형 그룹 정책을 **Testers**라는 그룹에서 분리합니다.

```
Unregister-IAMGroupPolicy -GroupName Testers -PolicyArn
 arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/TesterAccessPolicy
```

예제 2: 이 예제는 **Testers**라는 그룹에 연결된 모든 관리형 정책을 찾아 그룹에서 분리합니다.

```
Get-IAMAttachedGroupPolicies -GroupName Testers | Unregister-IAMGroupPolicy -
Groupname Testers
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DetachGroupPolicy를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DetachRolePolicy** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DetachRolePolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기
- 역할 관리

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /// <summary>
   /// Detach an IAM policy from an IAM role.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="policyArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the IAM
policy.</param>
   /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role.</param>
   /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
   public async Task<bool> DetachRolePolicyAsync(string policyArn, string
roleName)
   {
       var response = await _IAMService.DetachRolePolicyAsync(new
DetachRolePolicyRequest
       {
           PolicyArn = policyArn,
           RoleName = roleName,
       });

       return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DetachRolePolicy를 참조하십시오.

Bash

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_detach_role_policy
#
# This function detaches an IAM policy to a tole.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n role_name -- The name of the IAM role.
#       -p policy_ARN -- The IAM policy document ARN..
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function iam_detach_role_policy() {
  local role_name policy_arn response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_detach_role_policy"
    echo "Detaches an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy to an IAM
 role."
    echo "  -n role_name   The name of the IAM role."
```

```
  echo "  -p policy_ARN -- The IAM policy document ARN."
  echo ""
}

# Retrieve the calling parameters.
while getopts "n:p:h" option; do
  case "${option}" in
    n) role_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
    p) policy_arn="${OPTARG}" ;;
    h)
      usage
      return 0
      ;;
    \?)
      echo "Invalid parameter"
      usage
      return 1
      ;;
  esac
done
export OPTIND=1

if [[ -z "$role_name" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a role name with the -n parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

if [[ -z "$policy_arn" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a policy ARN with the -p parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

response=$(aws iam detach-role-policy \
  --role-name "$role_name" \
  --policy-arn "$policy_arn")

local error_code=${?}

if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
  aws_cli_error_log $error_code
  errecho "ERROR: AWS reports detach-role-policy operation failed.\n$response"
  return 1
```

```
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DetachRolePolicy를 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);

    Aws::IAM::Model::DetachRolePolicyRequest detachRequest;
    detachRequest.SetRoleName(roleName);
    detachRequest.SetPolicyArn(policyArn);

    auto detachOutcome = iam.DetachRolePolicy(detachRequest);
    if (!detachOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to detach policy " << policyArn << " from role "
                  << roleName << ": " << detachOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                  std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Successfully detached policy " << policyArn << " from role
 "
                  << roleName << std::endl;
    }

    return detachOutcome.IsSuccess();
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DetachRolePolicy를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

역할에서 정책 분리

이 예제에서는 `FedTesterRole`을 호출한 역할에서 ARN이 `arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/FederatedTesterAccessPolicy`인 관리형 정책을 제거합니다.

```
aws iam detach-role-policy \
    --role-name FedTesterRole \
    --policy-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/FederatedTesterAccessPolicy
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 역할 변경을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DetachRolePolicy를 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
```

```
)

// RoleWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform role actions.
type RoleWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// DetachRolePolicy detaches a policy from a role.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) DetachRolePolicy(ctx context.Context, roleName string,
 policyArn string) error {
 _, err := wrapper.IamClient.DetachRolePolicy(ctx, &iam.DetachRolePolicyInput{
  PolicyArn: aws.String(policyArn),
  RoleName:  aws.String(roleName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't detach policy from role %v. Here's why: %v\n", roleName,
 err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 DetachRolePolicy를 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.DetachRolePolicyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DetachRolePolicy {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <roleName> <policyArn>\s

                Where:
                    roleName - A role name that you can obtain from the AWS
 Management Console.\s
                    policyArn - A policy ARN that you can obtain from the AWS
 Management Console.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String roleName = args[0];
        String policyArn = args[1];
        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();
        detachPolicy(iam, roleName, policyArn);
        System.out.println("Done");
        iam.close();
    }

    public static void detachPolicy(IamClient iam, String roleName, String
 policyArn) {
        try {
```

```
            DetachRolePolicyRequest request = DetachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .policyArn(policyArn)
                    .build();

            iam.detachRolePolicy(request);
            System.out.println("Successfully detached policy " + policyArn +
                    " from role " + roleName);

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DetachRolePolicy를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

태그를 분리합니다.

```
import { DetachRolePolicyCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} policyArn
 * @param {string} roleName
 */
export const detachRolePolicy = (policyArn, roleName) => {
  const command = new DetachRolePolicyCommand({
```

```
    PolicyArn: policyArn,
    RoleName: roleName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DetachRolePolicy를 참조하십시오.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

var paramsRoleList = {
  RoleName: process.argv[2],
};

iam.listAttachedRolePolicies(paramsRoleList, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    var myRolePolicies = data.AttachedPolicies;
    myRolePolicies.forEach(function (val, index, array) {
      if (myRolePolicies[index].PolicyName === "AmazonDynamoDBFullAccess") {
        var params = {
          PolicyArn: "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonDynamoDBFullAccess",
          RoleName: process.argv[2],
        };
```

```
        iam.detachRolePolicy(params, function (err, data) {
          if (err) {
            console.log("Unable to detach policy from role", err);
          } else {
            console.log("Policy detached from role successfully");
            process.exit();
          }
        });
      }
    });
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DetachRolePolicy를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun detachPolicy(
    roleNameVal: String,
    policyArnVal: String,
) {
    val request =
        DetachRolePolicyRequest {
            roleName = roleNameVal
            policyArn = policyArnVal
        }

    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        iamClient.detachRolePolicy(request)
        println("Successfully detached policy $policyArnVal from role
 $roleNameVal")
```

```
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DetachRolePolicy를 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 ARN이 **arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/FederatedTesterAccessPolicy**인 관리형 그룹 정책을 **FedTesterRole**라는 역할에서 분리합니다.

```
Unregister-IAMRolePolicy -RoleName FedTesterRole -PolicyArn
 arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/FederatedTesterAccessPolicy
```

예제 2: 이 예제는 **FedTesterRole**라는 역할에 연결된 모든 관리형 정책을 찾아 역할에서 분리합니다.

```
Get-IAMAttachedRolePolicyList -RoleName FedTesterRole | Unregister-IAMRolePolicy
 -Rolename FedTesterRole
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DetachRolePolicy를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 ARN이 **arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/FederatedTesterAccessPolicy**인 관리형 그룹 정책을 **FedTesterRole**라는 역할에서 분리합니다.

```
Unregister-IAMRolePolicy -RoleName FedTesterRole -PolicyArn
 arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/FederatedTesterAccessPolicy
```

예제 2: 이 예제는 **FedTesterRole**라는 역할에 연결된 모든 관리형 정책을 찾아 역할에서 분리합니다.

```
Get-IAMAttachedRolePolicyList -RoleName FedTesterRole | Unregister-IAMRolePolicy
 -Rolename FedTesterRole
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DetachRolePolicy를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Boto3 정책 객체를 사용하여 역할에서 정책을 분리합니다.

```
def detach_from_role(role_name, policy_arn):
    """
    Detaches a policy from a role.

    :param role_name: The name of the role. **Note** this is the name, not the
 ARN.
    :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy.
    """
    try:
        iam.Policy(policy_arn).detach_role(RoleName=role_name)
        logger.info("Detached policy %s from role %s.", policy_arn, role_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception(
            "Couldn't detach policy %s from role %s.", policy_arn, role_name
        )
        raise
```

Boto3 역할 객체를 사용하여 역할에서 정책을 분리합니다.

```
def detach_policy(role_name, policy_arn):
    """
    Detaches a policy from a role.
```

```
    :param role_name: The name of the role. **Note** this is the name, not the
 ARN.
    :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy.
    """
    try:
        iam.Role(role_name).detach_policy(PolicyArn=policy_arn)
        logger.info("Detached policy %s from role %s.", policy_arn, role_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception(
            "Couldn't detach policy %s from role %s.", policy_arn, role_name
        )
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DetachRolePolicy를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이 예시 모듈은 역할 정책을 나열, 생성, 연결 및 분리합니다.

```
# Manages policies in AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
class RolePolicyManager
  # Initialize with an AWS IAM client
  #
  # @param iam_client [Aws::IAM::Client] An initialized IAM client
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
    @logger.progname = 'PolicyManager'
  end
```

```
  # Creates a policy
  #
  # @param policy_name [String] The name of the policy
  # @param policy_document [Hash] The policy document
  # @return [String] The policy ARN if successful, otherwise nil
  def create_policy(policy_name, policy_document)
    response = @iam_client.create_policy(
      policy_name: policy_name,
      policy_document: policy_document.to_json
    )
    response.policy.arn
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error creating policy: #{e.message}")
    nil
  end

  # Fetches an IAM policy by its ARN
  # @param policy_arn [String] the ARN of the IAM policy to retrieve
  # @return [Aws::IAM::Types::GetPolicyResponse] the policy object if found
  def get_policy(policy_arn)
    response = @iam_client.get_policy(policy_arn: policy_arn)
    policy = response.policy
    @logger.info("Got policy '#{policy.policy_name}'. Its ID is:
#{policy.policy_id}.")
    policy
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::NoSuchEntity
    @logger.error("Couldn't get policy '#{policy_arn}'. The policy does not
exist.")
    raise
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Couldn't get policy '#{policy_arn}'. Here's why: #{e.code}:
#{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Attaches a policy to a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @param policy_arn [String] The policy ARN
  # @return [Boolean] true if successful, false otherwise
  def attach_policy_to_role(role_name, policy_arn)
    @iam_client.attach_role_policy(
      role_name: role_name,
      policy_arn: policy_arn
```

```
    )
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error attaching policy to role: #{e.message}")
    false
  end

  # Lists policy ARNs attached to a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @return [Array<String>] List of policy ARNs
  def list_attached_policy_arns(role_name)
    response = @iam_client.list_attached_role_policies(role_name: role_name)
    response.attached_policies.map(&:policy_arn)
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing policies attached to role: #{e.message}")
    []
  end

  # Detaches a policy from a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @param policy_arn [String] The policy ARN
  # @return [Boolean] true if successful, false otherwise
  def detach_policy_from_role(role_name, policy_arn)
    @iam_client.detach_role_policy(
      role_name: role_name,
      policy_arn: policy_arn
    )
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error detaching policy from role: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 DetachRolePolicy를 참조하세요.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
pub async fn detach_role_policy(
    client: &iamClient,
    role_name: &str,
    policy_arn: &str,
) -> Result<(), iamError> {
    client
        .detach_role_policy()
        .role_name(role_name)
        .policy_arn(policy_arn)
        .send()
        .await?;

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DetachRolePolicy을 참조하십시오.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSIAM
import AWSS3
```

```
    public func detachRolePolicy(policy: IAMClientTypes.Policy, role:
 IAMClientTypes.Role) async throws {
        let input = DetachRolePolicyInput(
            policyArn: policy.arn,
            roleName: role.roleName
        )

        do {
            _ = try await iamClient.detachRolePolicy(input: input)
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: detachRolePolicy:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 DetachRolePolicy를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DetachUserPolicy** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DetachUserPolicy의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 읽기 전용 및 읽기-쓰기 사용자 생성

CLI

AWS CLI

사용자에서 정책 분리

이 예제에서는 사용자 Bob에서 ARN이 arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/TesterPolicy인 관리형 정책을 제거합니다.

```
aws iam detach-user-policy \
    --user-name Bob \
    --policy-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/TesterPolicy
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 IAM 사용자의 권한 변경을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DetachUserPolicy를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 ARN이 **arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/TesterPolicy**인 관리형 정책을 **Bob**라는 IAM 사용자에게서 분리합니다.

```
Unregister-IAMUserPolicy -UserName Bob -PolicyArn
 arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/TesterPolicy
```

예제 2: 이 예제는 **Theresa**라는 IAM 사용자에게 연결된 모든 관리형 정책을 찾아 사용자에게서 분리합니다.

```
Get-IAMAttachedUserPolicyList -UserName Theresa | Unregister-IAMUserPolicy -
Username Theresa
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DetachUserPolicy를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 ARN이 **arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/TesterPolicy**인 관리형 정책을 **Bob**라는 IAM 사용자에게서 분리합니다.

```
Unregister-IAMUserPolicy -UserName Bob -PolicyArn
 arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/TesterPolicy
```

예제 2: 이 예제는 **Theresa**라는 IAM 사용자에게 연결된 모든 관리형 정책을 찾아 사용자에게서 분리합니다.

```
Get-IAMAttachedUserPolicyList -UserName Theresa | Unregister-IAMUserPolicy -
Username Theresa
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DetachUserPolicy를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def detach_policy(user_name, policy_arn):
    """
    Detaches a policy from a user.

    :param user_name: The name of the user.
    :param policy_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the policy.
    """
    try:
        iam.User(user_name).detach_policy(PolicyArn=policy_arn)
        logger.info("Detached policy %s from user %s.", policy_arn, user_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception(
            "Couldn't detach policy %s from user %s.", policy_arn, user_name
        )
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DetachUserPolicy를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
  # Detaches a policy from a user
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user
  # @param policy_arn [String] The ARN of the policy to detach
  # @return [Boolean] true if the policy was successfully detached, false
 otherwise
  def detach_user_policy(user_name, policy_arn)
    @iam_client.detach_user_policy(
      user_name: user_name,
      policy_arn: policy_arn
    )
    @logger.info("Policy '#{policy_arn}' detached from user '#{user_name}'
 successfully.")
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::NoSuchEntity
    @logger.error('Error detaching policy: Policy or user does not exist.')
    false
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error detaching policy from user '#{user_name}':
 #{e.message}")
    false
  end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 DetachUserPolicy를 참조하세요.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
pub async fn detach_user_policy(
    client: &iamClient,
    user_name: &str,
    policy_arn: &str,
) -> Result<(), iamError> {
```

```
    client
        .detach_user_policy()
        .user_name(user_name)
        .policy_arn(policy_arn)
        .send()
        .await?;

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DetachUserPolicy을 참조하십시오.

CLI로 **EnableMfaDevice** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 EnableMfaDevice의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

MFA 디바이스 활성화

create-virtual-mfa-device 명령을 사용하여 새 가상 MFA 디바이스를 생성한 후 사용자에게 MFA 디바이스를 할당할 수 있습니다. 다음 enable-mfa-device 예제는 일련 번호가 arn:aws:iam::210987654321:mfa/BobsMFADevice인 MFA 디바이스를 사용자 Bob에게 할당합니다. 또한이 명령은 가상 MFA 디바이스의 처음 두 코드를 순서대로 AWS 포함하여 디바이스를와 동기화합니다.

```
aws iam enable-mfa-device \
    --user-name Bob \
    --serial-number arn:aws:iam::210987654321:mfa/BobsMFADevice \
    --authentication-code1 123456 \
    --authentication-code2 789012
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 가상 멀티 팩터 인증(MFA) 디바이스 활성화를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 EnableMfaDevice를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 명령은 일련 번호 **987654321098**을 사용하여 하드웨어 MFA 디바이스를 활성화하고 디바이스를 사용자 **Bob**과 연결합니다. 여기에는 디바이스의 처음 두 코드가 순서대로 포함됩니다.

```
Enable-IAMMFADevice -UserName "Bob" -SerialNumber "987654321098" -
AuthenticationCode1 "12345678" -AuthenticationCode2 "87654321"
```

예제 2: 이 예제는 가상 MFA 디바이스를 생성하고 활성화합니다. 첫 번째 명령은 가상 디바이스를 생성하고 **$MFADevice** 변수에 디바이스의 객체 표현을 반환합니다. **.Base32StringSeed** 또는 **QRCodePng** 속성을 사용하여 사용자의 소프트웨어 애플리케이션을 구성할 수 있습니다. 마지막 명령은 사용자 **David**에게 디바이스를 할당하고 일련 번호로 디바이스를 식별합니다. 또한이 명령은 가상 MFA 디바이스의 처음 두 코드를 순서대로 AWS 포함하여 디바이스를와 동기화합니다.

```
$MFADevice = New-IAMVirtualMFADevice -VirtualMFADeviceName "MyMFADevice"
# see example for New-IAMVirtualMFADevice to see how to configure the software
 program with PNG or base32 seed code
Enable-IAMMFADevice -UserName "David" -SerialNumber -SerialNumber
 $MFADevice.SerialNumber -AuthenticationCode1 "24681357" -AuthenticationCode2
 "13572468"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 EnableMfaDevice를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 명령은 일련 번호 **987654321098**을 사용하여 하드웨어 MFA 디바이스를 활성화하고 디바이스를 사용자 **Bob**과 연결합니다. 여기에는 디바이스의 처음 두 코드가 순서대로 포함됩니다.

```
Enable-IAMMFADevice -UserName "Bob" -SerialNumber "987654321098" -
AuthenticationCode1 "12345678" -AuthenticationCode2 "87654321"
```

예제 2: 이 예제는 가상 MFA 디바이스를 생성하고 활성화합니다. 첫 번째 명령은 가상 디바이스를 생성하고 **$MFADevice** 변수에 디바이스의 객체 표현을 반환합니다. **.Base32StringSeed** 또는 **QRCodePng** 속성을 사용하여 사용자의 소프트웨어 애플리케이션을 구성할 수 있습니다.

마지막 명령은 사용자 **David**에게 디바이스를 할당하고 일련 번호로 디바이스를 식별합니다. 또한 명령은 가상 MFA 디바이스의 처음 두 코드를 순서대로 AWS 포함하여 디바이스를와 동기화합니다.

```
$MFADevice = New-IAMVirtualMFADevice -VirtualMFADeviceName "MyMFADevice"
# see example for New-IAMVirtualMFADevice to see how to configure the software
 program with PNG or base32 seed code
Enable-IAMMFADevice -UserName "David" -SerialNumber -SerialNumber
 $MFADevice.SerialNumber -AuthenticationCode1 "24681357" -AuthenticationCode2
 "13572468"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 EnableMfaDevice를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **GenerateCredentialReport** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GenerateCredentialReport`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 계정 관리

CLI

AWS CLI

보안 인증 보고서 생성

다음 예시에서는 AWS 계정에 대한 자격 증명 보고서를 생성하려고 시도합니다.

```
aws iam generate-credential-report
```

출력:

```
{
    "State":  "STARTED",
    "Description": "No report exists. Starting a new report generation task"
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 AWS 계정에 대한 자격 증명 보고서 가져오기를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GenerateCredentialReport를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 4시간마다 수행할 수 있는 새 보고서 생성을 요청합니다. 마지막 보고서가 아직 최신인 경우 State 필드에 **COMPLETE**가 표시됩니다. 완성된 보고서를 보려면 **Get-IAMCredentialReport**를 사용합니다.

```
Request-IAMCredentialReport
```

출력:

```
Description                                                    State
-----------                                                    -----
No report exists. Starting a new report generation task        STARTED
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GenerateCredentialReport를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 4시간마다 수행할 수 있는 새 보고서 생성을 요청합니다. 마지막 보고서가 아직 최신인 경우 State 필드에 **COMPLETE**가 표시됩니다. 완성된 보고서를 보려면 **Get-IAMCredentialReport**를 사용합니다.

```
Request-IAMCredentialReport
```

출력:

```
Description                                                    State
-----------                                                    -----
No report exists. Starting a new report generation task        STARTED
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GenerateCredentialReport를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def generate_credential_report():
    """
    Starts generation of a credentials report about the current account. After
    calling this function to generate the report, call get_credential_report
    to get the latest report. A new report can be generated a minimum of four
 hours
    after the last one was generated.
    """
    try:
        response = iam.meta.client.generate_credential_report()
        logger.info(
            "Generating credentials report for your account. " "Current state is
 %s.",
            response["State"],
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't generate a credentials report for your
 account.")
        raise
    else:
        return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GenerateCredentialReport를 참조하십시오.

CLI로 **GenerateServiceLastAccessedDetails** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GenerateServiceLastAccessedDetails`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예제 1: 사용자 지정 정책에 대한 서비스 액세스 보고서 생성

다음 `generate-service-last-accessed-details` 예제는 백그라운드 작업을 시작하여 `intern-boundary`라는 사용자 지정 정책으로 IAM 사용자와 기타 엔터티가 액세스하는 서비스를 나열하는 보고서를 생성합니다. 보고서가 생성된 후에는 `get-service-last-accessed-details` 명령을 실행하여 보고서를 표시할 수 있습니다.

```
aws iam generate-service-last-accessed-details \
    --arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/intern-boundary
```

출력:

```
{
    "JobId": "2eb6c2b8-7b4c-3xmp-3c13-03b72c8cdfdc"
}
```

예제 2: AWS 관리형 AdministratorAccess 정책에 대한 서비스 액세스 보고서를 생성하는 방법

다음 `generate-service-last-accessed-details` 예제에서는 백그라운드 작업을 시작하여 AWS 관리형 `AdministratorAccess` 정책을 사용하여 IAM 사용자 및 기타 엔터티가 액세스하는 서비스를 나열하는 보고서를 생성합니다. 보고서가 생성된 후에는 `get-service-last-accessed-details` 명령을 실행하여 보고서를 표시할 수 있습니다.

```
aws iam generate-service-last-accessed-details \
    --arn arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AdministratorAccess
```

출력:

```
{
    "JobId": "78b6c2ba-d09e-6xmp-7039-ecde30b26916"
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 마지막으로 액세스한 정보를 AWS 사용하여에서 권한 구체화를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GenerateServiceLastAccessedDetails를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 GenerateServiceLastAccessedDetails API와 동등한 cmdlet입니다. 이는 Get-IAMServiceLastAccessedDetail과 Get-IAMServiceLastAccessedDetailWithEntity에서 사용할 수 있는 작업 ID를 제공합니다.

```
Request-IAMServiceLastAccessedDetail -Arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/TestUser
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GenerateServiceLastAccessedDetails를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 GenerateServiceLastAccessedDetails API와 동등한 cmdlet입니다. 이는 Get-IAMServiceLastAccessedDetail과 Get-IAMServiceLastAccessedDetailWithEntity에서 사용할 수 있는 작업 ID를 제공합니다.

```
Request-IAMServiceLastAccessedDetail -Arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/TestUser
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GenerateServiceLastAccessedDetails를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`GetAccessKeyLastUsed`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetAccessKeyLastUsed`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 액세스 키 관리

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::accessKeyLastUsed(const Aws::String &secretKeyID,
                                    const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::GetAccessKeyLastUsedRequest request;

    request.SetAccessKeyId(secretKeyID);

    Aws::IAM::Model::GetAccessKeyLastUsedOutcome outcome =
 iam.GetAccessKeyLastUsed(
            request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error querying last used time for access key " <<
                  secretKeyID << ":" << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
    }
    else {
        Aws::String lastUsedTimeString =
                outcome.GetResult()
                        .GetAccessKeyLastUsed()
                        .GetLastUsedDate()
                        .ToGmtString(Aws::Utils::DateFormat::ISO_8601);
        std::cout << "Access key " << secretKeyID << " last used at time " <<
                  lastUsedTimeString << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 GetAccessKeyLastUsed를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

지정된 액세스 키가 마지막으로 사용된 경우에 대한 정보 검색

다음 예제에서는 액세스 키 ABCDEXAMPLE이 마지막으로 사용된 시간에 대한 정보를 검색합니다.

```
aws iam get-access-key-last-used \
    --access-key-id ABCDEXAMPLE
```

출력:

```
{
    "UserName":  "Bob",
    "AccessKeyLastUsed": {
        "Region": "us-east-1",
        "ServiceName": "iam",
        "LastUsedDate": "2015-06-16T22:45:00Z"
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 IAM 사용자의 액세스 키 관리를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetAccessKeyLastUsed를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

액세스 키를 가져옵니다.

```
import { GetAccessKeyLastUsedCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});
```

```
/**
 *
 * @param {string} accessKeyId
 */
export const getAccessKeyLastUsed = async (accessKeyId) => {
  const command = new GetAccessKeyLastUsedCommand({
    AccessKeyId: accessKeyId,
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);

  if (response.AccessKeyLastUsed?.LastUsedDate) {
    console.log(`
    ${accessKeyId} was last used by ${response.UserName} via
    the ${response.AccessKeyLastUsed.ServiceName} service on
    ${response.AccessKeyLastUsed.LastUsedDate.toISOString()}
    `);
  }

  return response;
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 GetAccessKeyLastUsed를 참조하십시오.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
```

```
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

iam.getAccessKeyLastUsed(
  { AccessKeyId: "ACCESS_KEY_ID" },
  function (err, data) {
    if (err) {
      console.log("Error", err);
    } else {
      console.log("Success", data.AccessKeyLastUsed);
    }
  }
);
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 GetAccessKeyLastUsed를 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 제공된 액세스 키의 소유 사용자 이름과 마지막 사용 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-IAMAccessKeyLastUsed -AccessKeyId ABCDEXAMPLE
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetAccessKeyLastUsed를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 제공된 액세스 키의 소유 사용자 이름과 마지막 사용 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-IAMAccessKeyLastUsed -AccessKeyId ABCDEXAMPLE
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetAccessKeyLastUsed를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def get_last_use(key_id):
    """
    Gets information about when and how a key was last used.

    :param key_id: The ID of the key to look up.
    :return: Information about the key's last use.
    """
    try:
        response = iam.meta.client.get_access_key_last_used(AccessKeyId=key_id)
        last_used_date = response["AccessKeyLastUsed"].get("LastUsedDate", None)
        last_service = response["AccessKeyLastUsed"].get("ServiceName", None)
        logger.info(
            "Key %s was last used by %s on %s to access %s.",
            key_id,
            response["UserName"],
            last_used_date,
            last_service,
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get last use of key %s.", key_id)
        raise
    else:
        return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetAccessKeyLastUsed를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **GetAccountAuthorizationDetails** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 GetAccountAuthorizationDetails의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 계정 관리

CLI

AWS CLI

AWS 계정의 IAM 사용자, 그룹, 역할 및 정책을 나열하려면

다음 get-account-authorization-details 명령은 AWS 계정의 모든 IAM 사용자, 그룹, 역할 및 정책에 대한 정보를 반환합니다.

```
aws iam get-account-authorization-details
```

출력:

```
{
    "RoleDetailList": [
        {
            "AssumeRolePolicyDocument": {
                "Version": "2012-10-17",
                "Statement": [
                    {
                        "Sid": "",
                        "Effect": "Allow",
                        "Principal": {
                            "Service": "ec2.amazonaws.com"
                        },
                        "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
                    }
                ]
            },
            "RoleId": "AROA1234567890EXAMPLE",
            "CreateDate": "2014-07-30T17:09:20Z",
            "InstanceProfileList": [
                {
                    "InstanceProfileId": "AIPA1234567890EXAMPLE",
```

```
                    "Roles": [
                        {
                            "AssumeRolePolicyDocument": {
                                "Version": "2012-10-17",
                                "Statement": [
                                    {
                                        "Sid": "",
                                        "Effect": "Allow",
                                        "Principal": {
                                            "Service": "ec2.amazonaws.com"
                                        },
                                        "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
                                    }
                                ]
                            },
                            "RoleId": "AROA1234567890EXAMPLE",
                            "CreateDate": "2014-07-30T17:09:20Z",
                            "RoleName": "EC2role",
                            "Path": "/",
                            "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/EC2role"
                        }
                    ],
                    "CreateDate": "2014-07-30T17:09:20Z",
                    "InstanceProfileName": "EC2role",
                    "Path": "/",
                    "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:instance-profile/EC2role"
                }
            ],
            "RoleName": "EC2role",
            "Path": "/",
            "AttachedManagedPolicies": [
                {
                    "PolicyName": "AmazonS3FullAccess",
                    "PolicyArn": "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonS3FullAccess"
                },
                {
                    "PolicyName": "AmazonDynamoDBFullAccess",
                    "PolicyArn": "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/
AmazonDynamoDBFullAccess"
                }
            ],
            "RoleLastUsed": {
                "Region": "us-west-2",
                "LastUsedDate": "2019-11-13T17:30:00Z"
```

```
            },
            "RolePolicyList": [],
            "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/EC2role"
        }
    ],
    "GroupDetailList": [
        {
            "GroupId": "AIDA1234567890EXAMPLE",
            "AttachedManagedPolicies": {
                "PolicyName": "AdministratorAccess",
                "PolicyArn": "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AdministratorAccess"
            },
            "GroupName": "Admins",
            "Path": "/",
            "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/Admins",
            "CreateDate": "2013-10-14T18:32:24Z",
            "GroupPolicyList": []
        },
        {
            "GroupId": "AIDA1234567890EXAMPLE",
            "AttachedManagedPolicies": {
                "PolicyName": "PowerUserAccess",
                "PolicyArn": "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/PowerUserAccess"
            },
            "GroupName": "Dev",
            "Path": "/",
            "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/Dev",
            "CreateDate": "2013-10-14T18:33:55Z",
            "GroupPolicyList": []
        },
        {
            "GroupId": "AIDA1234567890EXAMPLE",
            "AttachedManagedPolicies": [],
            "GroupName": "Finance",
            "Path": "/",
            "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/Finance",
            "CreateDate": "2013-10-14T18:57:48Z",
            "GroupPolicyList": [
                {
                    "PolicyName": "policygen-201310141157",
                    "PolicyDocument": {
                        "Version": "2012-10-17",
                        "Statement": [
                            {
```

```
                                "Action": "aws-portal:*",
                                "Sid": "Stmt1381777017000",
                                "Resource": "*",
                                "Effect": "Allow"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                }
            ]
        }
    ],
    "UserDetailList": [
        {
            "UserName": "Alice",
            "GroupList": [
                "Admins"
            ],
            "CreateDate": "2013-10-14T18:32:24Z",
            "UserId": "AIDA1234567890EXAMPLE",
            "UserPolicyList": [],
            "Path": "/",
            "AttachedManagedPolicies": [],
            "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Alice"
        },
        {
            "UserName": "Bob",
            "GroupList": [
                "Admins"
            ],
            "CreateDate": "2013-10-14T18:32:25Z",
            "UserId": "AIDA1234567890EXAMPLE",
            "UserPolicyList": [
                {
                    "PolicyName": "DenyBillingAndIAMPolicy",
                    "PolicyDocument": {
                        "Version": "2012-10-17",
                        "Statement": {
                            "Effect": "Deny",
                            "Action": [
                                "aws-portal:*",
                                "iam:*"
                            ],
                            "Resource": "*"
                        }
```

```
                    }
                }
            ],
            "Path": "/",
            "AttachedManagedPolicies": [],
            "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Bob"
        },
        {
            "UserName": "Charlie",
            "GroupList": [
                "Dev"
            ],
            "CreateDate": "2013-10-14T18:33:56Z",
            "UserId": "AIDA1234567890EXAMPLE",
            "UserPolicyList": [],
            "Path": "/",
            "AttachedManagedPolicies": [],
            "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Charlie"
        }
    ],
    "Policies": [
        {
            "PolicyName": "create-update-delete-set-managed-policies",
            "CreateDate": "2015-02-06T19:58:34Z",
            "AttachmentCount": 1,
            "IsAttachable": true,
            "PolicyId": "ANPA1234567890EXAMPLE",
            "DefaultVersionId": "v1",
            "PolicyVersionList": [
                {
                    "CreateDate": "2015-02-06T19:58:34Z",
                    "VersionId": "v1",
                    "Document": {
                        "Version": "2012-10-17",
                        "Statement": {
                            "Effect": "Allow",
                            "Action": [
                                "iam:CreatePolicy",
                                "iam:CreatePolicyVersion",
                                "iam:DeletePolicy",
                                "iam:DeletePolicyVersion",
                                "iam:GetPolicy",
                                "iam:GetPolicyVersion",
                                "iam:ListPolicies",
```

```
                                "iam:ListPolicyVersions",
                                "iam:SetDefaultPolicyVersion"
                            ],
                            "Resource": "*"
                        }
                    },
                    "IsDefaultVersion": true
                }
            ],
            "Path": "/",
            "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/create-update-delete-set-
managed-policies",
            "UpdateDate": "2015-02-06T19:58:34Z"
        },
        {
            "PolicyName": "S3-read-only-specific-bucket",
            "CreateDate": "2015-01-21T21:39:41Z",
            "AttachmentCount": 1,
            "IsAttachable": true,
            "PolicyId": "ANPA1234567890EXAMPLE",
            "DefaultVersionId": "v1",
            "PolicyVersionList": [
                {
                    "CreateDate": "2015-01-21T21:39:41Z",
                    "VersionId": "v1",
                    "Document": {
                        "Version": "2012-10-17",
                        "Statement": [
                            {
                                "Effect": "Allow",
                                "Action": [
                                    "s3:Get*",
                                    "s3:List*"
                                ],
                                "Resource": [
                                    "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket",
                                    "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket/*"
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    },
                    "IsDefaultVersion": true
                }
            ],
```

```
            "Path": "/",
            "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/S3-read-only-specific-
bucket",
            "UpdateDate": "2015-01-21T23:39:41Z"
        },
        {
            "PolicyName": "AmazonEC2FullAccess",
            "CreateDate": "2015-02-06T18:40:15Z",
            "AttachmentCount": 1,
            "IsAttachable": true,
            "PolicyId": "ANPA1234567890EXAMPLE",
            "DefaultVersionId": "v1",
            "PolicyVersionList": [
                {
                    "CreateDate": "2014-10-30T20:59:46Z",
                    "VersionId": "v1",
                    "Document": {
                        "Version": "2012-10-17",
                        "Statement": [
                            {
                                "Action": "ec2:*",
                                "Effect": "Allow",
                                "Resource": "*"
                            },
                            {
                                "Effect": "Allow",
                                "Action": "elasticloadbalancing:*",
                                "Resource": "*"
                            },
                            {
                                "Effect": "Allow",
                                "Action": "cloudwatch:*",
                                "Resource": "*"
                            },
                            {
                                "Effect": "Allow",
                                "Action": "autoscaling:*",
                                "Resource": "*"
                            }
                        ]
                    },
                    "IsDefaultVersion": true
                }
            ],
```

```
            "Path": "/",
            "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonEC2FullAccess",
            "UpdateDate": "2015-02-06T18:40:15Z"
        }
    ],
    "Marker": "EXAMPLEkakv9BCuUNFDtxWSyfzetYwEx2ADc8dnzfvERF5S6YMvXKx41t6gCl/
eeaCX3Jo94/bKqezEAg8TEVS99EKFLxm3jtbpl25FDWEXAMPLE",
    "IsTruncated": true
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 AWS 보안 감사 지침을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetAccountAuthorizationDetails를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 AWS 계정의 자격 증명에 대한 권한 부여 세부 정보를 가져오고 사용자, 그룹 및 역할을 포함하여 반환된 객체의 요소 목록을 표시합니다. 예를 들어, **`UserDetailList`** 속성은 사용자에 대한 세부 정보를 표시합니다. **`RoleDetailList`** 및 **`GroupDetailList`** 속성에서 유사한 정보를 확인할 수 있습니다.

```
$Details=Get-IAMAccountAuthorizationDetail
$Details
```

출력:

```
GroupDetailList : {Administrators, Developers, Testers, Backup}
IsTruncated     : False
Marker          :
RoleDetailList  : {TestRole1, AdminRole, TesterRole, clirole...}
UserDetailList  : {Administrator, Bob, BackupToS3, }
```

```
$Details.UserDetailList
```

출력:

```
Arn             : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Administrator
CreateDate      : 10/16/2014 9:03:09 AM
```

```
GroupList      : {Administrators}
Path           : /
UserId         : AIDACKCEVSQ6CEXAMPLE1
UserName       : Administrator
UserPolicyList : {}

Arn            : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Bob
CreateDate     : 4/6/2015 12:54:42 PM
GroupList      : {Developers}
Path           : /
UserId         : AIDACKCEVSQ6CEXAMPLE2
UserName       : bab
UserPolicyList : {}

Arn            : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/BackupToS3
CreateDate     : 1/27/2015 10:15:08 AM
GroupList      : {Backup}
Path           : /
UserId         : AIDACKCEVSQ6CEXAMPLE3
UserName       : BackupToS3
UserPolicyList : {BackupServicePermissionsToS3Buckets}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetAccountAuthorizationDetails를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 AWS 계정의 자격 증명에 대한 권한 부여 세부 정보를 가져오고 사용자, 그룹 및 역할을 포함하여 반환된 객체의 요소 목록을 표시합니다. 예를 들어, **UserDetailList** 속성은 사용자에 대한 세부 정보를 표시합니다. **RoleDetailList** 및 **GroupDetailList** 속성에서 유사한 정보를 확인할 수 있습니다.

```
$Details=Get-IAMAccountAuthorizationDetail
$Details
```

출력:

```
GroupDetailList : {Administrators, Developers, Testers, Backup}
IsTruncated     : False
Marker          :
RoleDetailList  : {TestRole1, AdminRole, TesterRole, clirole...}
UserDetailList  : {Administrator, Bob, BackupToS3, }
```

```
$Details.UserDetailList
```

출력:

```
Arn             : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Administrator
CreateDate      : 10/16/2014 9:03:09 AM
GroupList       : {Administrators}
Path            : /
UserId          : AIDACKCEVSQ6CEXAMPLE1
UserName        : Administrator
UserPolicyList : {}

Arn             : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Bob
CreateDate      : 4/6/2015 12:54:42 PM
GroupList       : {Developers}
Path            : /
UserId          : AIDACKCEVSQ6CEXAMPLE2
UserName        : bab
UserPolicyList : {}

Arn             : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/BackupToS3
CreateDate      : 1/27/2015 10:15:08 AM
GroupList       : {Backup}
Path            : /
UserId          : AIDACKCEVSQ6CEXAMPLE3
UserName        : BackupToS3
UserPolicyList : {BackupServicePermissionsToS3Buckets}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetAccountAuthorizationDetails를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def get_authorization_details(response_filter):
    """
    Gets an authorization detail report for the current account.

    :param response_filter: A list of resource types to include in the report,
 such
                            as users or roles. When not specified, all resources
                            are included.
    :return: The authorization detail report.
    """
    try:
        account_details = iam.meta.client.get_account_authorization_details(
            Filter=response_filter
        )
        logger.debug(account_details)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get details for your account.")
        raise
    else:
        return account_details
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetAccountAuthorizationDetails를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **GetAccountPasswordPolicy** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetAccountPasswordPolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Gets the IAM password policy for an AWS account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The PasswordPolicy for the AWS account.</returns>
    public async Task<PasswordPolicy> GetAccountPasswordPolicyAsync()
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.GetAccountPasswordPolicyAsync(new
 GetAccountPasswordPolicyRequest());
        return response.PasswordPolicy;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 GetAccountPasswordPolicy를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

현재 계정 암호 정책 보기

다음 `get-account-password-policy` 명령은 현재 계정의 암호 정책에 대한 세부 정보를 표시합니다.

```
aws iam get-account-password-policy
```

출력:

```
{
    "PasswordPolicy": {
        "AllowUsersToChangePassword": false,
        "RequireLowercaseCharacters": false,
        "RequireUppercaseCharacters": false,
        "MinimumPasswordLength": 8,
        "RequireNumbers": true,
        "RequireSymbols": true
    }
}
```

계정에 대해 정의된 암호 정책이 없는 경우 명령은 `NoSuchEntity` 오류를 반환합니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 IAM 사용자의 계정 암호 정책 설정을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetAccountPasswordPolicy를 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
)

// AccountWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) account
 actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform account actions.
type AccountWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// GetAccountPasswordPolicy gets the account password policy for the current
 account.
// If no policy has been set, a NoSuchEntityException is error is returned.
func (wrapper AccountWrapper) GetAccountPasswordPolicy(ctx context.Context)
 (*types.PasswordPolicy, error) {
 var pwPolicy *types.PasswordPolicy
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.GetAccountPasswordPolicy(ctx,
  &iam.GetAccountPasswordPolicyInput{})
 if err != nil {
```

```
  log.Printf("Couldn't get account password policy. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  pwPolicy = result.PasswordPolicy
 }
 return pwPolicy, err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 GetAccountPasswordPolicy를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

계정 암호 정책을 가져옵니다.

```
import {
  GetAccountPasswordPolicyCommand,
  IAMClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

export const getAccountPasswordPolicy = async () => {
  const command = new GetAccountPasswordPolicyCommand({});

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response.PasswordPolicy);
  return response;
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 GetAccountPasswordPolicy를 참조하십시오.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
$uuid = uniqid();
$service = new IAMService();

    public function getAccountPasswordPolicy()
    {
        return $this->iamClient->getAccountPasswordPolicy();
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 GetAccountPasswordPolicy를 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 현재 계정의 암호 정책에 대한 세부 정보를 반환합니다. 계정에 대해 정의된 암호 정책이 없는 경우 명령은 **NoSuchEntity** 오류를 반환합니다.

```
Get-IAMAccountPasswordPolicy
```

출력:

```
AllowUsersToChangePassword : True
ExpirePasswords            : True
HardExpiry                 : False
MaxPasswordAge             : 90
MinimumPasswordLength      : 8
PasswordReusePrevention    : 20
RequireLowercaseCharacters : True
```

```
RequireNumbers             : True
RequireSymbols             : False
RequireUppercaseCharacters : True
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetAccountPasswordPolicy를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 현재 계정의 암호 정책에 대한 세부 정보를 반환합니다. 계정에 대해 정의된 암호 정책이 없는 경우 명령은 **NoSuchEntity** 오류를 반환합니다.

```
Get-IAMAccountPasswordPolicy
```

출력:

```
AllowUsersToChangePassword : True
ExpirePasswords            : True
HardExpiry                 : False
MaxPasswordAge             : 90
MinimumPasswordLength      : 8
PasswordReusePrevention    : 20
RequireLowercaseCharacters : True
RequireNumbers             : True
RequireSymbols             : False
RequireUppercaseCharacters : True
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetAccountPasswordPolicy를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def print_password_policy():
```

```
    """
    Prints the password policy for the account.
    """
    try:
        pw_policy = iam.AccountPasswordPolicy()
        print("Current account password policy:")
        print(
            f"\tallow_users_to_change_password:
{pw_policy.allow_users_to_change_password}"
        )
        print(f"\texpire_passwords: {pw_policy.expire_passwords}")
        print(f"\thard_expiry: {pw_policy.hard_expiry}")
        print(f"\tmax_password_age: {pw_policy.max_password_age}")
        print(f"\tminimum_password_length: {pw_policy.minimum_password_length}")
        print(f"\tpassword_reuse_prevention:
{pw_policy.password_reuse_prevention}")
        print(
            f"\trequire_lowercase_characters:
{pw_policy.require_lowercase_characters}"
        )
        print(f"\trequire_numbers: {pw_policy.require_numbers}")
        print(f"\trequire_symbols: {pw_policy.require_symbols}")
        print(
            f"\trequire_uppercase_characters:
{pw_policy.require_uppercase_characters}"
        )
        printed = True
    except ClientError as error:
        if error.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NoSuchEntity":
            print("The account does not have a password policy set.")
        else:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get account password policy.")
            raise
    else:
        return printed
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetAccountPasswordPolicy를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
# Class to manage IAM account password policies
class PasswordPolicyManager
  attr_accessor :iam_client, :logger

  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
    @logger.progname = 'IAMPolicyManager'
  end

  # Retrieves and logs the account password policy
  def print_account_password_policy
    response = @iam_client.get_account_password_policy
    @logger.info("The account password policy is:
 #{response.password_policy.to_h}")
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::NoSuchEntity
    @logger.info('The account does not have a password policy.')
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Couldn't print the account password policy. Error: #{e.code} -
 #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 GetAccountPasswordPolicy를 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
pub async fn get_account_password_policy(
    client: &iamClient,
) -> Result<GetAccountPasswordPolicyOutput,
 SdkError<GetAccountPasswordPolicyError>> {
    let response = client.get_account_password_policy().send().await?;

    Ok(response)
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 GetAccountPasswordPolicy을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`GetAccountSummary`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetAccountSummary`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 계정 관리

CLI

AWS CLI

현재 계정의 IAM 엔터티 사용량 및 IAM 할당량에 대한 정보 가져오기

다음 `get-account-summary` 명령은 계정의 현재 IAM 엔터티 사용량과 현재 IAM 엔터티 할당량에 대한 정보를 반환합니다.

```
aws iam get-account-summary
```

출력:

```
{
    "SummaryMap": {
        "UsersQuota": 5000,
        "GroupsQuota": 100,
        "InstanceProfiles": 6,
        "SigningCertificatesPerUserQuota": 2,
        "AccountAccessKeysPresent": 0,
        "RolesQuota": 250,
        "RolePolicySizeQuota": 10240,
        "AccountSigningCertificatesPresent": 0,
        "Users": 27,
        "ServerCertificatesQuota": 20,
        "ServerCertificates": 0,
        "AssumeRolePolicySizeQuota": 2048,
        "Groups": 7,
        "MFADevicesInUse": 1,
        "Roles": 3,
        "AccountMFAEnabled": 1,
        "MFADevices": 3,
        "GroupsPerUserQuota": 10,
        "GroupPolicySizeQuota": 5120,
        "InstanceProfilesQuota": 100,
        "AccessKeysPerUserQuota": 2,
        "Providers": 0,
        "UserPolicySizeQuota": 2048
    }
}
```

개체 제한에 대한 자세한 내용은 IAM 사용 설명서의 IAM 및 AWS STS 할당량을 참조하세요.

AWS

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetAccountSummary를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 AWS 계정의 현재 IAM 엔터티 사용량과 현재 IAM 엔터티 할당량에 대한 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-IAMAccountSummary
```

출력:

```
Key                                     Value
Users                                   7
GroupPolicySizeQuota                    5120
PolicyVersionsInUseQuota                10000
ServerCertificatesQuota                 20
AccountSigningCertificatesPresent       0
AccountAccessKeysPresent                0
Groups                                  3
UsersQuota                              5000
RolePolicySizeQuota                     10240
UserPolicySizeQuota                     2048
GroupsPerUserQuota                      10
AssumeRolePolicySizeQuota               2048
AttachedPoliciesPerGroupQuota           2
Roles                                   9
VersionsPerPolicyQuota                  5
GroupsQuota                             100
PolicySizeQuota                         5120
Policies                                5
RolesQuota                              250
ServerCertificates                      0
AttachedPoliciesPerRoleQuota            2
MFADevicesInUse                         2
PoliciesQuota                           1000
AccountMFAEnabled                       1
Providers                               2
InstanceProfilesQuota                   100
MFADevices                              4
AccessKeysPerUserQuota                  2
AttachedPoliciesPerUserQuota            2
SigningCertificatesPerUserQuota         2
```

```
PolicyVersionsInUse                         4
InstanceProfiles                            1
...
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetAccountSummary를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 AWS 계정의 현재 IAM 엔터티 사용량과 현재 IAM 엔터티 할당량에 대한 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-IAMAccountSummary
```

출력:

```

Key                                         Value
Users                                       7
GroupPolicySizeQuota                        5120
PolicyVersionsInUseQuota                    10000
ServerCertificatesQuota                     20
AccountSigningCertificatesPresent           0
AccountAccessKeysPresent                    0
Groups                                      3
UsersQuota                                  5000
RolePolicySizeQuota                         10240
UserPolicySizeQuota                         2048
GroupsPerUserQuota                          10
AssumeRolePolicySizeQuota                   2048
AttachedPoliciesPerGroupQuota               2
Roles                                       9
VersionsPerPolicyQuota                      5
GroupsQuota                                 100
PolicySizeQuota                             5120
Policies                                    5
RolesQuota                                  250
ServerCertificates                          0
AttachedPoliciesPerRoleQuota                2
MFADevicesInUse                             2
PoliciesQuota                               1000
AccountMFAEnabled                           1
Providers                                   2
```

```
InstanceProfilesQuota                       100
MFADevices                                  4
AccessKeysPerUserQuota                      2
AttachedPoliciesPerUserQuota                2
SigningCertificatesPerUserQuota             2
PolicyVersionsInUse                         4
InstanceProfiles                            1
...
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetAccountSummary를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def get_summary():
    """
    Gets a summary of account usage.

    :return: The summary of account usage.
    """
    try:
        summary = iam.AccountSummary()
        logger.debug(summary.summary_map)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get a summary for your account.")
        raise
    else:
        return summary.summary_map
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetAccountSummary를 참조하십시오.

CLI로 **GetContextKeysForCustomPolicy** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 GetContextKeysForCustomPolicy의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예제 1: 명령줄에서 파라미터로 제공된 하나 이상의 사용자 지정 JSON 정책에서 참조하는 컨텍스트 키 나열

다음 get-context-keys-for-custom-policy 명령은 제공된 각 정책을 구문 분석하고 해당 정책에서 사용되는 컨텍스트 키를 나열합니다. 이 명령을 사용하여 정책 시뮬레이터 명령 simulate-custom-policy 및 simulate-custom-policy를 성공적으로 사용하기 위해 제공해야 하는 컨텍스트 키 값을 식별합니다. get-context-keys-for-custom-policy 명령을 사용하여 IAM 사용자 또는 역할과 관련된 모든 정책에서 사용되는 컨텍스트 키 목록을 검색할 수도 있습니다. file://로 시작하는 파라미터 값은 명령에 파일을 읽고 파일 이름 자체 대신 파라미터 값으로 내용을 사용하도록 지시합니다.

```
aws iam get-context-keys-for-custom-policy \
    --policy-input-list '{"Version":"2012-10-17","Statement":
{"Effect":"Allow","Action":"dynamodb:*","Resource":"arn:aws:dynamodb:us-
west-2:123456789012:table/${aws:username}","Condition":{"DateGreaterThan":
{"aws:CurrentTime":"2015-08-16T12:00:00Z"}}}}'
```

출력:

```
{
    "ContextKeyNames": [
        "aws:username",
        "aws:CurrentTime"
    ]
}
```

예제 2: 파일 입력으로 제공된 하나 이상의 사용자 지정 JSON 정책에서 참조하는 컨텍스트 키 나열

다음 `get-context-keys-for-custom-policy` 명령은 정책이 파라미터 대신 파일로 제공된다는 점을 제외하면 이전 예와 동일합니다. 명령에는 JSON 구조 목록이 아닌 JSON 문자열 목록이 필요하므로 파일은 하나로 축소할 수 있지만 다음과 같이 구성되어야 합니다.

```
[
    "Policy1",
    "Policy2"
]
```

예를 들어 이전 예제의 정책이 포함된 파일은 다음과 같아야 합니다. 정책 문자열 내에 포함된 각 큰따옴표는 앞에 백슬래시를 붙여 이스케이프 처리해야 합니다.

```
[ "{\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\", \"Statement\": {\"Effect\": \"Allow
\", \"Action\": \"dynamodb:*\", \"Resource\": \"arn:aws:dynamodb:us-
west-2:128716708097:table/${aws:username}\", \"Condition\": {\"DateGreaterThan\":
 {\"aws:CurrentTime\": \"2015-08-16T12:00:00Z\"}}}" ]
```

그런 다음 이 파일을 다음 명령에 제출할 수 있습니다.

```
aws iam get-context-keys-for-custom-policy \
    --policy-input-list file://policyfile.json
```

출력:

```
{
    "ContextKeyNames": [
        "aws:username",
        "aws:CurrentTime"
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 IAM 사용 설명서의 IAM 정책 시뮬레이터(AWS CLI 및 AWS API) 사용을 참조하세요. AWS

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetContextKeysForCustomPolicy를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 제공된 정책 json에 있는 모든 컨텍스트 키를 가져옵니다. 여러 정책을 제공하려면 쉼표로 구분된 값 목록으로 제공합니다.

```
$policy1 = '{"Version":"2012-10-17","Statement":
{"Effect":"Allow","Action":"dynamodb:*","Resource":"arn:aws:dynamodb:us-
west-2:123456789012:table/","Condition":{"DateGreaterThan":
{"aws:CurrentTime":"2015-08-16T12:00:00Z"}}}}'
$policy2 = '{"Version":"2012-10-17","Statement":
{"Effect":"Allow","Action":"dynamodb:*","Resource":"arn:aws:dynamodb:us-
west-2:123456789012:table/"}}'
Get-IAMContextKeysForCustomPolicy -PolicyInputList $policy1,$policy2
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetContextKeysForCustomPolicy를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 제공된 정책 json에 있는 모든 컨텍스트 키를 가져옵니다. 여러 정책을 제공하려면 쉼표로 구분된 값 목록으로 제공합니다.

```
$policy1 = '{"Version":"2012-10-17","Statement":
{"Effect":"Allow","Action":"dynamodb:*","Resource":"arn:aws:dynamodb:us-
west-2:123456789012:table/","Condition":{"DateGreaterThan":
{"aws:CurrentTime":"2015-08-16T12:00:00Z"}}}}'
$policy2 = '{"Version":"2012-10-17","Statement":
{"Effect":"Allow","Action":"dynamodb:*","Resource":"arn:aws:dynamodb:us-
west-2:123456789012:table/"}}'
Get-IAMContextKeysForCustomPolicy -PolicyInputList $policy1,$policy2
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetContextKeysForCustomPolicy를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **`GetContextKeysForPrincipalPolicy`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetContextKeysForPrincipalPolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

IAM 보안 주체와 연결된 모든 정책에서 참조하는 컨텍스트 키 나열

다음 `get-context-keys-for-principal-policy` 명령은 사용자 `saanvi` 및 해당 사용자가 속한 그룹에 연결된 모든 정책을 검색합니다. 그런 다음 각 정책을 분석하여 해당 정책에서 사용하는 컨텍스트 키를 나열합니다. 이 명령을 사용하여 `simulate-custom-policy` 및 `simulate-principal-policy` 명령을 성공적으로 사용하기 위해 제공해야 하는 컨텍스트 키 값을 식별합니다. `get-context-keys-for-custom-policy` 명령을 사용하여 임의의 JSON 정책에서 사용하는 컨텍스트 키 목록을 검색할 수도 있습니다.

```
aws iam get-context-keys-for-principal-policy \
   --policy-source-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/saanvi
```

출력:

```
{
    "ContextKeyNames": [
        "aws:username",
        "aws:CurrentTime"
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 IAM 사용 설명서의 IAM 정책 시뮬레이터(AWS CLI 및 AWS API) 사용을 참조하세요. AWS

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetContextKeysForPrincipalPolicy를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 제공된 정책 json에 있는 모든 컨텍스트 키와 IAM 엔티티(사용자/역할 등)에 연결된 정책을 가져옵니다. -PolicyInputList의 경우 여러 값 목록을 쉼표로 구분된 값으로 제공할 수 있습니다.

```
$policy1 = '{"Version":"2012-10-17","Statement":
{"Effect":"Allow","Action":"dynamodb:*","Resource":"arn:aws:dynamodb:us-
```

```
west-2:123456789012:table/","Condition":{"DateGreaterThan":
{"aws:CurrentTime":"2015-08-16T12:00:00Z"}}}}'
$policy2 = '{"Version":"2012-10-17","Statement":
{"Effect":"Allow","Action":"dynamodb:*","Resource":"arn:aws:dynamodb:us-
west-2:123456789012:table/"}}'
Get-IAMContextKeysForPrincipalPolicy -PolicyInputList $policy1,$policy2 -
PolicySourceArn arn:aws:iam::852640994763:user/TestUser
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetContextKeysForPrincipalPolicy를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 제공된 정책 json에 있는 모든 컨텍스트 키와 IAM 엔티티(사용자/역할 등)에 연결된 정책을 가져옵니다. -PolicyInputList의 경우 여러 값 목록을 쉼표로 구분된 값으로 제공할 수 있습니다.

```
$policy1 = '{"Version":"2012-10-17","Statement":
{"Effect":"Allow","Action":"dynamodb:*","Resource":"arn:aws:dynamodb:us-
west-2:123456789012:table/","Condition":{"DateGreaterThan":
{"aws:CurrentTime":"2015-08-16T12:00:00Z"}}}}'
$policy2 = '{"Version":"2012-10-17","Statement":
{"Effect":"Allow","Action":"dynamodb:*","Resource":"arn:aws:dynamodb:us-
west-2:123456789012:table/"}}'
Get-IAMContextKeysForPrincipalPolicy -PolicyInputList $policy1,$policy2 -
PolicySourceArn arn:aws:iam::852640994763:user/TestUser
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetContextKeysForPrincipalPolicy를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`GetCredentialReport`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetCredentialReport`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 계정 관리

CLI

AWS CLI

보안 인증 보고서 가져오기

이 예제에서는 반환된 보고서를 열고 파이프라인에 텍스트 라인 배열로 출력합니다.

```
aws iam get-credential-report
```

출력:

```
{
    "GeneratedTime":  "2015-06-17T19:11:50Z",
    "ReportFormat": "text/csv"
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 AWS 계정에 대한 자격 증명 보고서 가져오기를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetCredentialReport를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 반환된 보고서를 열고 파이프라인에 텍스트 라인 배열로 출력합니다. 줄 1은 쉼표로 구분된 열 이름이 있는 헤더입니다. 그 후의 각 행은 한 사용자에 대한 세부 정보 행이며 각 필드는 쉼표로 구분됩니다. 보고서를 보려면 먼저 **Request-IAMCredentialReport** cmdlet을 사용하여 보고서를 생성해야 합니다. 보고서를 단일 문자열로 검색하려면 **-AsTextArray** 대신 **-Raw**를 사용합니다. **-AsTextArray** 스위치에는 **-SplitLines** 별칭도 허용됩니다. 출력의 전체 열 목록은 서비스 API 참조를 참조하세요. **-AsTextArray** 또는 **-SplitLines**를 사용하지 않는 경우 .NET **StreamReader** 클래스를 사용하여 **.Content** 속성에서 텍스트를 추출해야 합니다.

```
Request-IAMCredentialReport
```

출력:

```
Description                                                    State
```

```
-----------                                                        -----
No report exists. Starting a new report generation task            STARTED
```

```
Get-IAMCredentialReport -AsTextArray
```

출력:

```
 user,arn,user_creation_time,password_enabled,password_last_used,password_last_changed,pa
 root_account,arn:aws:iam::123456789012:root,2014-10-15T16:31:25+00:00,not_supported,2015
A,false,N/A,false,N/A,false,N/A
Administrator,arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/
Administrator,2014-10-16T16:03:09+00:00,true,2015-04-20T15:18:32+00:00,2014-10-16T16:06:0
A,false,true,2014-12-03T18:53:41+00:00,true,2015-03-25T20:38:14+00:00,false,N/
A,false,N/A
Bill,arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Bill,2015-04-15T18:27:44+00:00,false,N/A,N/
A,N/A,false,false,N/A,false,N/A,false,2015-04-20T20:00:12+00:00,false,N/A
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetCredentialReport를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 반환된 보고서를 열고 파이프라인에 텍스트 라인 배열로 출력합니다. 줄 1은 쉼표로 구분된 열 이름이 있는 헤더입니다. 그 후의 각 행은 한 사용자에 대한 세부 정보 행이며 각 필드는 쉼표로 구분됩니다. 보고서를 보려면 먼저 **Request-IAMCredentialReport** cmdlet을 사용하여 보고서를 생성해야 합니다. 보고서를 단일 문자열로 검색하려면 **-AsTextArray** 대신 **-Raw**를 사용합니다. **-AsTextArray** 스위치에는 **-SplitLines** 별칭도 허용됩니다. 출력의 전체 열 목록은 서비스 API 참조를 참조하세요. **-AsTextArray** 또는 **-SplitLines**를 사용하지 않는 경우 .NET **StreamReader** 클래스를 사용하여 **.Content** 속성에서 텍스트를 추출해야 합니다.

```
Request-IAMCredentialReport
```

출력:

```
Description                                                        State
-----------                                                        -----
No report exists. Starting a new report generation task            STARTED
```

```
Get-IAMCredentialReport -AsTextArray
```

출력:

```
 user,arn,user_creation_time,password_enabled,password_last_used,password_last_changed,pa
 root_account,arn:aws:iam::123456789012:root,2014-10-15T16:31:25+00:00,not_supported,2015
A,false,N/A,false,N/A,false,N/A
Administrator,arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/
Administrator,2014-10-16T16:03:09+00:00,true,2015-04-20T15:18:32+00:00,2014-10-16T16:06:0
A,false,true,2014-12-03T18:53:41+00:00,true,2015-03-25T20:38:14+00:00,false,N/
A,false,N/A
Bill,arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Bill,2015-04-15T18:27:44+00:00,false,N/A,N/
A,N/A,false,false,N/A,false,N/A,false,2015-04-20T20:00:12+00:00,false,N/A
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetCredentialReport를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def get_credential_report():
    """
    Gets the most recently generated credentials report about the current
 account.

    :return: The credentials report.
    """
    try:
        response = iam.meta.client.get_credential_report()
        logger.debug(response["Content"])
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get credentials report.")
```

```
        raise
    else:
        return response["Content"]
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetCredentialReport를 참조하십시오.

CLI로 **GetGroup** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 GetGroup의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

IAM 그룹 가져오기

이 예제는 IAM 그룹 Admins에 대한 세부 정보를 반환합니다.

```
aws iam get-group \
    --group-name Admins
```

출력:

```
{
    "Group": {
        "Path": "/",
        "CreateDate": "2015-06-16T19:41:48Z",
        "GroupId": "AIDGPMS9RO4H3FEXAMPLE",
        "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/Admins",
        "GroupName": "Admins"
    },
    "Users": []
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 IAM ID(사용자, 그룹 및 역할)를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetGroup을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 그룹에 속한 모든 IAM 사용자의 모음을 포함하여 IAM 그룹 **Testers**에 대한 세부 정보를 반환합니다.

```
$results = Get-IAMGroup -GroupName "Testers"
$results
```

출력:

```
Group                                     IsTruncated           Marker
     Users
-----                                     -----------           ------
     -----
Amazon.IdentityManagement.Model.Group     False
     {Theresa, David}
```

```
$results.Group
```

출력:

```
Arn        : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/Testers
CreateDate : 12/10/2014 3:39:11 PM
GroupId    : 3RHNZZGQJ7QHMAEXAMPLE1
GroupName  : Testers
Path       : /
```

```
$results.Users
```

출력:

```
Arn              : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Theresa
CreateDate       : 12/10/2014 3:39:27 PM
PasswordLastUsed : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
Path             : /
UserId           : 4OSVDDJJTF4XEEXAMPLE2
UserName         : Theresa
```

```
Arn              : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/David
CreateDate       : 12/10/2014 3:39:27 PM
PasswordLastUsed : 3/19/2015 8:44:04 AM
Path             : /
UserId           : Y4FKWQCXTA52QEXAMPLE3
UserName         : David
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetGroup을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 그룹에 속한 모든 IAM 사용자의 모음을 포함하여 IAM 그룹 **Testers**에 대한 세부 정보를 반환합니다.

```
$results = Get-IAMGroup -GroupName "Testers"
$results
```

출력:

```
Group                                     IsTruncated           Marker
     Users
-----                                     -----------           ------
     -----
Amazon.IdentityManagement.Model.Group     False
     {Theresa, David}
```

```
$results.Group
```

출력:

```
Arn        : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/Testers
CreateDate : 12/10/2014 3:39:11 PM
GroupId    : 3RHNZZGQJ7QHMAEXAMPLE1
GroupName  : Testers
Path       : /
```

```
$results.Users
```

출력:

```
Arn              : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Theresa
```

```
CreateDate       : 12/10/2014 3:39:27 PM
PasswordLastUsed : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
Path             : /
UserId           : 4OSVDDJJTF4XEEXAMPLE2
UserName         : Theresa

Arn              : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/David
CreateDate       : 12/10/2014 3:39:27 PM
PasswordLastUsed : 3/19/2015 8:44:04 AM
Path             : /
UserId           : Y4FKWQCXTA52QEXAMPLE3
UserName         : David
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetGroup을 참조하세요.

CLI로 **GetGroupPolicy** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetGroupPolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

IAM 그룹에 연결된 정책에 대한 정보 가져오기

다음 `get-group-policy` 명령은 `Test-Group`이라는 그룹에 연결된 지정된 정책에 대한 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
aws iam get-group-policy \
    --group-name Test-Group \
    --policy-name S3-ReadOnly-Policy
```

출력:

```
{
    "GroupName": "Test-Group",
    "PolicyDocument": {
        "Statement": [
            {
                "Action": [
                    "s3:Get*",
                    "s3:List*"
```

```
                ],
                "Resource": "*",
                "Effect": "Allow"
            }
        ]
    },
    "PolicyName": "S3-ReadOnly-Policy"
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 IAM 정책 관리를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetGroupPolicy를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 **Testers** 그룹에 대해 **PowerUserAccess-Testers**라는 포함된 인라인 정책에 대한 세부 정보를 반환합니다. **PolicyDocument** 속성은 URL로 인코딩됩니다. 이 예제에서는 **UrlDecode** .NET 메서드를 사용하여 디코딩됩니다.

```
$results = Get-IAMGroupPolicy -GroupName Testers -PolicyName PowerUserAccess-
Testers
$results
```

출력:

```
GroupName     PolicyDocument
 PolicyName
---------     --------------
 ----------
Testers       %7B%0A%20%20%22Version%22%3A%20%222012-10-17%22%2C%0A%20...
 PowerUserAccess-Testers

[System.Reflection.Assembly]::LoadWithPartialName("System.Web.HttpUtility")
[System.Web.HttpUtility]::UrlDecode($results.PolicyDocument)
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
```

```
        "ec2:DescribeInstances"
      ],
      "Resource": [
        "arn:aws:ec2:us-east-1:555555555555:instance/i-b188560f"
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetGroupPolicy를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 **Testers** 그룹에 대해 **PowerUserAccess-Testers**라는 포함된 인라인 정책에 대한 세부 정보를 반환합니다. **PolicyDocument** 속성은 URL로 인코딩됩니다. 이 예제에서는 **UrlDecode** .NET 메서드를 사용하여 디코딩됩니다.

```
$results = Get-IAMGroupPolicy -GroupName Testers -PolicyName PowerUserAccess-
Testers
$results
```

출력:

```
GroupName     PolicyDocument
 PolicyName
---------     --------------
 ----------
Testers       %7B%0A%20%20%22Version%22%3A%20%222012-10-17%22%2C%0A%20...
 PowerUserAccess-Testers

[System.Reflection.Assembly]::LoadWithPartialName("System.Web.HttpUtility")
[System.Web.HttpUtility]::UrlDecode($results.PolicyDocument)
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "ec2:DescribeInstances"
      ],
      "Resource": [
        "arn:aws:ec2:us-east-1:555555555555:instance/i-b188560f"
```

```
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetGroupPolicy를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **GetInstanceProfile** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetInstanceProfile`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

인스턴스 프로파일 정보 가져오기

다음 `get-instance-profile` 명령은 이름이 `ExampleInstanceProfile`인 인스턴스 프로파일에 대한 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
aws iam get-instance-profile \
    --instance-profile-name ExampleInstanceProfile
```

출력:

```
{
    "InstanceProfile": {
        "InstanceProfileId": "AID2MAB8DPLSRHEXAMPLE",
        "Roles": [
            {
                "AssumeRolePolicyDocument": "<URL-encoded-JSON>",
                "RoleId": "AIDGPMS9RO4H3FEXAMPLE",
                "CreateDate": "2013-01-09T06:33:26Z",
                "RoleName": "Test-Role",
                "Path": "/",
                "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::336924118301:role/Test-Role"
            }
        ],
        "CreateDate": "2013-06-12T23:52:02Z",
        "InstanceProfileName": "ExampleInstanceProfile",
        "Path": "/",
```

```
        "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::336924118301:instance-profile/
ExampleInstanceProfile"
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 인스턴스 프로파일 사용을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetInstanceProfile을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제**ec2instancerole**는 현재 AWS 계정에 정의된 인스턴스 프로파일의 세부 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-IAMInstanceProfile -InstanceProfileName ec2instancerole
```

출력:

```
Arn                 : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:instance-profile/ec2instancerole
CreateDate          : 2/17/2015 2:49:04 PM
InstanceProfileId   : HH36PTZQJUR32EXAMPLE1
InstanceProfileName : ec2instancerole
Path                : /
Roles               : {ec2instancerole}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetInstanceProfile을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제**ec2instancerole**는 현재 AWS 계정에 정의된 인스턴스 프로파일의 세부 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-IAMInstanceProfile -InstanceProfileName ec2instancerole
```

출력:

```
Arn                 : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:instance-profile/ec2instancerole
CreateDate          : 2/17/2015 2:49:04 PM
```

```
InstanceProfileId   : HH36PTZQJUR32EXAMPLE1
InstanceProfileName : ec2instancerole
Path                : /
Roles               : {ec2instancerole}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetInstanceProfile을 참조하세요.

CLI로 **GetLoginProfile** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetLoginProfile`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

IAM 사용자의 암호 정보 가져오기

다음 `get-login-profile` 명령은 이름이 `Bob`인 IAM 사용자의 암호에 대한 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
aws iam get-login-profile \
    --user-name Bob
```

출력:

```
{
    "LoginProfile": {
        "UserName": "Bob",
        "CreateDate": "2012-09-21T23:03:39Z"
    }
}
```

`get-login-profile` 명령을 사용하여 IAM 사용자에게 암호가 있는지 확인할 수 있습니다. 사용자에 대해 정의된 암호가 없는 경우 명령은 `NoSuchEntity` 오류를 반환합니다.

이 명령을 사용해 암호를 볼 수는 없습니다. 암호를 잊어버린 경우 사용자의 암호를 재설정(`update-login-profile`)할 수 있습니다. 또는 사용자의 로그인 프로파일을 삭제(`delete-login-profile`)한 다음 새 프로파일을 생성(`create-login-profile`)할 수 있습니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 IAM 사용자 암호 관리를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetLoginProfile을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 암호 생성 날짜와 IAM 사용자 **David**에 대해 암호 재설정이 필요한지 여부를 반환합니다.

```
Get-IAMLoginProfile -UserName David
```

출력:

```
CreateDate                  PasswordResetRequired                UserName
----------                  ---------------------                --------
12/10/2014 3:39:44 PM       False                                David
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetLoginProfile을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 암호 생성 날짜와 IAM 사용자 **David**에 대해 암호 재설정이 필요한지 여부를 반환합니다.

```
Get-IAMLoginProfile -UserName David
```

출력:

```
CreateDate                  PasswordResetRequired                UserName
----------                  ---------------------                --------
12/10/2014 3:39:44 PM       False                                David
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetLoginProfile을 참조하세요.

CLI로 **GetOpenIdConnectProvider** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetOpenIdConnectProvider`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

지정된 OpenID Connect 제공업체에 대한 정보 반환

이 예제는 ARN이 `arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/server.example.com`인 OpenID Connect 제공업체에 대한 세부 정보를 반환합니다.

```
aws iam get-open-id-connect-provider \
    --open-id-connect-provider-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/
server.example.com
```

출력:

```
{
    "Url": "server.example.com"
        "CreateDate": "2015-06-16T19:41:48Z",
        "ThumbprintList": [
        "12345abcdefghijk67890lmnopqrst987example"
        ],
        "ClientIDList": [
        "example-application-ID"
        ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 IAM에서 OIDC(OpenID Connect) ID 제공업체 생성을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetOpenIdConnectProvider를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 ARN이 **`arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/accounts.google.com`**인 OpenID Connect 제공업체에 대한 세부 정보를 반환합니다. **`ClientIDList`** 속성은 이 제공업체에 대해 정의된 모든 클라이언트 ID를 포함하는 컬렉션입니다.

```
Get-IAMOpenIDConnectProvider -OpenIDConnectProviderArn
 arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/oidc.example.com
```

출력:

```
ClientIDList         CreateDate                ThumbprintList
           Url
------------         ----------                --------------
           ---
{MyOIDCApp}          2/3/2015 3:00:30 PM
 {12345abcdefghijk67890lmnopqrst98765uvwxy}   oidc.example.com
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetOpenIdConnectProvider를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 ARN이 **`arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/accounts.google.com`**인 OpenID Connect 제공업체에 대한 세부 정보를 반환합니다. **`ClientIDList`** 속성은 이 제공업체에 대해 정의된 모든 클라이언트 ID를 포함하는 컬렉션입니다.

```
Get-IAMOpenIDConnectProvider -OpenIDConnectProviderArn
 arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/oidc.example.com
```

출력:

```
ClientIDList         CreateDate                ThumbprintList
           Url
------------         ----------                --------------
           ---
{MyOIDCApp}          2/3/2015 3:00:30 PM
 {12345abcdefghijk67890lmnopqrst98765uvwxy}   oidc.example.com
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetOpenIdConnectProvider를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`GetPolicy`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetPolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- IAM 정책 빌더 API 작업

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an IAM policy.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyArn">The IAM policy to retrieve information for.</
param>
    /// <returns>The IAM policy.</returns>
    public async Task<ManagedPolicy> GetPolicyAsync(string policyArn)
    {

        var response = await _IAMService.GetPolicyAsync(new GetPolicyRequest
 { PolicyArn = policyArn });
        return response.Policy;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 GetPolicy를 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::getPolicy(const Aws::String &policyArn,
                            const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig)
 {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::GetPolicyRequest request;
    request.SetPolicyArn(policyArn);

    auto outcome = iam.GetPolicy(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error getting policy " << policyArn << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        const auto &policy = outcome.GetResult().GetPolicy();
        std::cout << "Name: " << policy.GetPolicyName() << std::endl <<
                  "ID: " << policy.GetPolicyId() << std::endl << "Arn: " <<
                  policy.GetArn() << std::endl << "Description: " <<
                  policy.GetDescription() << std::endl << "CreateDate: " <<

 policy.GetCreateDate().ToGmtString(Aws::Utils::DateFormat::ISO_8601)
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 GetPolicy를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

지정된 관리형 정책에 대한 정보 검색

이 예제는 ARN이 `arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MySamplePolicy`인 관리형 정책에 대한 세부 정보를 반환합니다.

```
aws iam get-policy \
    --policy-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MySamplePolicy
```

출력:

```
{
    "Policy": {
        "PolicyName": "MySamplePolicy",
        "CreateDate": "2015-06-17T19:23;32Z",
        "AttachmentCount": 0,
        "IsAttachable": true,
        "PolicyId": "Z27SI6FQMGNQ2EXAMPLE1",
        "DefaultVersionId": "v1",
        "Path": "/",
        "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MySamplePolicy",
        "UpdateDate": "2015-06-17T19:23:32Z"
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 IAM의 정책 및 권한을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetPolicy를 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
)

// PolicyWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy
 actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform policy actions.
type PolicyWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// GetPolicy gets data about a policy.
func (wrapper PolicyWrapper) GetPolicy(ctx context.Context, policyArn string)
 (*types.Policy, error) {
 var policy *types.Policy
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.GetPolicy(ctx, &iam.GetPolicyInput{
  PolicyArn: aws.String(policyArn),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get policy %v. Here's why: %v\n", policyArn, err)
 } else {
  policy = result.Policy
 }
 return policy, err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 GetPolicy를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

정책을 가져옵니다.

```
import { GetPolicyCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} policyArn
 */
export const getPolicy = (policyArn) => {
  const command = new GetPolicyCommand({
    PolicyArn: policyArn,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 GetPolicy를 참조하십시오.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
```

```
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

var params = {
  PolicyArn: "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AWSLambdaExecute",
};

iam.getPolicy(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.Policy.Description);
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 GetPolicy를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun getIAMPolicy(policyArnVal: String?) {
    val request =
        GetPolicyRequest {
            policyArn = policyArnVal
        }

    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val response = iamClient.getPolicy(request)
```

```
        println("Successfully retrieved policy ${response.policy?.policyName}")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 GetPolicy를 참조하십시오.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
$uuid = uniqid();
$service = new IAMService();

    public function getPolicy($policyArn)
    {
        return $this->customWaiter(function () use ($policyArn) {
            return $this->iamClient->getPolicy(['PolicyArn' => $policyArn]);
        });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 GetPolicy를 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 ARN이 **`arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MySamplePolicy`**인 관리형 정책에 대한 세부 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-IAMPolicy -PolicyArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MySamplePolicy
```

출력:

```
Arn              : arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/MySamplePolicy
AttachmentCount  : 0
CreateDate       : 2/6/2015 10:40:08 AM
DefaultVersionId : v1
Description      :
IsAttachable     : True
Path             : /
PolicyId         : Z27SI6FQMGNQ2EXAMPLE1
PolicyName       : MySamplePolicy
UpdateDate       : 2/6/2015 10:40:08 AM
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetPolicy를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 ARN이 **arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MySamplePolicy**인 관리형 정책에 대한 세부 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-IAMPolicy -PolicyArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MySamplePolicy
```

출력:

```
Arn              : arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/MySamplePolicy
AttachmentCount  : 0
CreateDate       : 2/6/2015 10:40:08 AM
DefaultVersionId : v1
Description      :
IsAttachable     : True
Path             : /
PolicyId         : Z27SI6FQMGNQ2EXAMPLE1
PolicyName       : MySamplePolicy
UpdateDate       : 2/6/2015 10:40:08 AM
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetPolicy를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def get_default_policy_statement(policy_arn):
    """
    Gets the statement of the default version of the specified policy.

    :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy to look up.
    :return: The statement of the default policy version.
    """
    try:
        policy = iam.Policy(policy_arn)
        # To get an attribute of a policy, the SDK first calls get_policy.
        policy_doc = policy.default_version.document
        policy_statement = policy_doc.get("Statement", None)
        logger.info("Got default policy doc for %s.", policy.policy_name)
        logger.info(policy_doc)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get default policy statement for %s.",
 policy_arn)
        raise
    else:
        return policy_statement
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetPolicy를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
 # Fetches an IAM policy by its ARN
 # @param policy_arn [String] the ARN of the IAM policy to retrieve
 # @return [Aws::IAM::Types::GetPolicyResponse] the policy object if found
 def get_policy(policy_arn)
   response = @iam_client.get_policy(policy_arn: policy_arn)
   policy = response.policy
   @logger.info("Got policy '#{policy.policy_name}'. Its ID is:
#{policy.policy_id}.")
   policy
 rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::NoSuchEntity
   @logger.error("Couldn't get policy '#{policy_arn}'. The policy does not
exist.")
   raise
 rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
   @logger.error("Couldn't get policy '#{policy_arn}'. Here's why: #{e.code}:
#{e.message}")
   raise
 end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 GetPolicy를 참조하십시오.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSIAM
import AWSS3


    public func getPolicy(arn: String) async throws -> IAMClientTypes.Policy {
        let input = GetPolicyInput(
            policyArn: arn
        )
        do {
            let output = try await client.getPolicy(input: input)
            guard let policy = output.policy else {
                throw ServiceHandlerError.noSuchPolicy
            }
            return policy
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: getPolicy:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 GetPolicy를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **GetPolicyVersion** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetPolicyVersion`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 정책 관리
- IAM 정책 빌더 API 작업

CLI

AWS CLI

지정된 관리형 정책의 지정된 버전에 대한 정보 검색

이 예제는 ARN이 `arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MyManagedPolicy`인 정책의 v2 버전에 대한 정책 문서를 반환합니다.

```
aws iam get-policy-version \
    --policy-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MyPolicy \
    --version-id v2
```

출력:

```
{
    "PolicyVersion": {
        "Document": {
            "Version": "2012-10-17",
            "Statement": [
                {
                    "Effect": "Allow",
                    "Action": "iam:*",
                    "Resource": "*"
                }
            ]
        },
        "VersionId": "v2",
        "IsDefaultVersion": true,
        "CreateDate": "2023-04-11T00:22:54+00:00"
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 IAM의 정책 및 권한을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetPolicyVersion을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 ARN이 **arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MyManagedPolicy**인 정책의 **v2** 버전에 대한 정책 문서를 반환합니다. **Document** 속성의 정책 문서는 URL로 인코딩되며 이 예제에서는 **UrlDecode** .NET 메서드를 사용하여 디코딩됩니다.

```
$results = Get-IAMPolicyVersion -PolicyArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/
MyManagedPolicy -VersionId v2
$results
```

출력:

```
CreateDate             Document
 IsDefaultVersion     VersionId
----------             --------
 ----------------     ---------
2/12/2015 9:39:53 AM   %7B%0A%20%20%22Version%22%3A%20%222012-10...    True
           v2

[System.Reflection.Assembly]::LoadWithPartialName("System.Web.HttpUtility")
$policy = [System.Web.HttpUtility]::UrlDecode($results.Document)
$policy
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement":
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "ec2:DescribeInstances"
      ],
      "Resource": [
        "arn:aws:ec2:us-east-1:555555555555:instance/i-b188560f"
      ]
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetPolicyVersion을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 ARN이 **arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MyManagedPolicy**인 정책의 **v2** 버전에 대한 정책 문서를 반환합니다. **Document** 속성의 정책 문서는 URL로 인코딩되며 이 예제에서는 **UrlDecode** .NET 메서드를 사용하여 디코딩됩니다.

```
$results = Get-IAMPolicyVersion -PolicyArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/
MyManagedPolicy -VersionId v2
$results
```

출력:

```
CreateDate             Document
 IsDefaultVersion     VersionId
----------             --------
 ----------------     ---------
```

```
2/12/2015 9:39:53 AM   %7B%0A%20%20%22Version%22%3A%20%222012-10...    True
           v2

[System.Reflection.Assembly]::LoadWithPartialName("System.Web.HttpUtility")
$policy = [System.Web.HttpUtility]::UrlDecode($results.Document)
$policy
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement":
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "ec2:DescribeInstances"
      ],
      "Resource": [
        "arn:aws:ec2:us-east-1:555555555555:instance/i-b188560f"
      ]
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetPolicyVersion을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def get_default_policy_statement(policy_arn):
    """
    Gets the statement of the default version of the specified policy.

    :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy to look up.
    :return: The statement of the default policy version.
    """
    try:
```

```
        policy = iam.Policy(policy_arn)
        # To get an attribute of a policy, the SDK first calls get_policy.
        policy_doc = policy.default_version.document
        policy_statement = policy_doc.get("Statement", None)
        logger.info("Got default policy doc for %s.", policy.policy_name)
        logger.info(policy_doc)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get default policy statement for %s.",
policy_arn)
        raise
    else:
        return policy_statement
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetPolicyVersion를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **GetRole** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 GetRole의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an IAM role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role to retrieve information
    /// for.</param>
    /// <returns>The IAM role that was retrieved.</returns>
    public async Task<Role> GetRoleAsync(string roleName)
    {
```

```
        var response = await _IAMService.GetRoleAsync(new GetRoleRequest
        {
            RoleName = roleName,
        });

        return response.Role;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 GetRole을 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

IAM 역할 정보 가져오기

다음 `get-role` 명령은 이름이 `Test-Role`인 역할에 대한 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
aws iam get-role \
    --role-name Test-Role
```

출력:

```
{
    "Role": {
        "Description": "Test Role",
        "AssumeRolePolicyDocument":"<URL-encoded-JSON>",
        "MaxSessionDuration": 3600,
        "RoleId": "AROA1234567890EXAMPLE",
        "CreateDate": "2019-11-13T16:45:56Z",
        "RoleName": "Test-Role",
        "Path": "/",
        "RoleLastUsed": {
            "Region": "us-east-1",
            "LastUsedDate": "2019-11-13T17:14:00Z"
        },
        "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/Test-Role"
    }
}
```

이 명령은 역할에 연결된 신뢰 정책을 표시합니다. 역할에 연결된 권한 정책을 나열하려면 `list-role-policies` 명령을 사용합니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 IAM 역할 생성을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetRole을 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
)

// RoleWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform role actions.
type RoleWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// GetRole gets data about a role.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) GetRole(ctx context.Context, roleName string)
 (*types.Role, error) {
 var role *types.Role
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.GetRole(ctx,
```

```
  &iam.GetRoleInput{RoleName: aws.String(roleName)})
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get role %v. Here's why: %v\n", roleName, err)
 } else {
  role = result.Role
 }
 return role, err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 GetRole을 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

역할을 가져옵니다.

```
import { GetRoleCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} roleName
 */
export const getRole = (roleName) => {
  const command = new GetRoleCommand({
    RoleName: roleName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 GetRole을 참조하십시오.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
$uuid = uniqid();
$service = new IAMService();

    public function getRole($roleName)
    {
        return $this->customWaiter(function () use ($roleName) {
            return $this->iamClient->getRole(['RoleName' => $roleName]);
        });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 GetRole을 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 **lamda_exec_role**의 세부 정보를 반환합니다. 여기에는 이 역할을 수임할 수 있는 사용자를 지정하는 신뢰 정책 문서가 포함됩니다. 정책 문서는 URL로 인코딩되며 .NET **UrlDecode** 메서드를 사용하여 디코딩할 수 있습니다. 이 예제에서는 원래 정책에 업로드되기 전에 모든 공백이 제거됩니다. 역할을 수임한 사람이 수행할 수 있는 작업을 결정하는 권한 정책 문서를 보려면 인라인 정책에는 **Get-IAMRolePolicy**를 사용하고 연결된 관리형 정책에는 **Get-IAMPolicyVersion**을 사용합니다.

```
$results = Get-IamRole -RoleName lambda_exec_role
$results | Format-List
```

출력:

```
Arn                      : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/lambda_exec_role
AssumeRolePolicyDocument : %7B%22Version%22%3A%222012-10-17%22%2C%22Statement
%22%3A%5B%7B%22Sid%22
                           %3A%22%22%2C%22Effect%22%3A%22Allow%22%2C%22Principal
%22%3A%7B%22Service
                           %22%3A%22lambda.amazonaws.com%22%7D%2C%22Action%22%3A
%22sts%3AAssumeRole
                           %22%7D%5D%7D
CreateDate               : 4/2/2015 9:16:11 AM
Path                     : /
RoleId                   : 2YBIKAIBHNKB4EXAMPLE1
RoleName                 : lambda_exec_role
```

```
$policy = [System.Web.HttpUtility]::UrlDecode($results.AssumeRolePolicyDocument)
$policy
```

출력:

```
{"Version":"2012-10-17","Statement":[{"Sid":"","Effect":"Allow","Principal":
{"Service":"lambda.amazonaws.com"},"Action":"sts:AssumeRole"}]}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetRole을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 **lamda_exec_role**의 세부 정보를 반환합니다. 여기에는 이 역할을 수임할 수 있는 사용자를 지정하는 신뢰 정책 문서가 포함됩니다. 정책 문서는 URL로 인코딩되며 .NET **UrlDecode** 메서드를 사용하여 디코딩할 수 있습니다. 이 예제에서는 원래 정책에 업로드되기 전에 모든 공백이 제거됩니다. 역할을 수임한 사람이 수행할 수 있는 작업을 결정하는 권한 정책 문서를 보려면 인라인 정책에는 **Get-IAMRolePolicy**를 사용하고 연결된 관리형 정책에는 **Get-IAMPolicyVersion**을 사용합니다.

```
$results = Get-IamRole -RoleName lambda_exec_role
$results | Format-List
```

출력:

```
Arn                      : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/lambda_exec_role
```

```
AssumeRolePolicyDocument : %7B%22Version%22%3A%222012-10-17%22%2C%22Statement
%22%3A%5B%7B%22Sid%22
                           %3A%22%22%2C%22Effect%22%3A%22Allow%22%2C%22Principal
%22%3A%7B%22Service
                           %22%3A%22lambda.amazonaws.com%22%7D%2C%22Action%22%3A
%22sts%3AAssumeRole
                           %22%7D%5D%7D
CreateDate               : 4/2/2015 9:16:11 AM
Path                     : /
RoleId                   : 2YBIKAIBHNKB4EXAMPLE1
RoleName                 : lambda_exec_role
```

```
$policy = [System.Web.HttpUtility]::UrlDecode($results.AssumeRolePolicyDocument)
$policy
```

출력:

```
{"Version":"2012-10-17","Statement":[{"Sid":"","Effect":"Allow","Principal":
{"Service":"lambda.amazonaws.com"},"Action":"sts:AssumeRole"}]}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetRole을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def get_role(role_name):
    """
    Gets a role by name.

    :param role_name: The name of the role to retrieve.
    :return: The specified role.
    """
    try:
```

```
        role = iam.Role(role_name)
        role.load()  # calls GetRole to load attributes
        logger.info("Got role with arn %s.", role.arn)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get role named %s.", role_name)
        raise
    else:
        return role
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetRole를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
# Gets data about a role.
#
# @param name [String] The name of the role to look up.
# @return [Aws::IAM::Role] The retrieved role.
def get_role(name)
  role = @iam_client.get_role({
                                role_name: name
                              }).role
  puts("Got data for role '#{role.role_name}'. Its ARN is '#{role.arn}'.")
rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
  puts("Couldn't get data for role '#{name}' Here's why:")
  puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
  raise
else
  role
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 GetRole을 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
pub async fn get_role(
    client: &iamClient,
    role_name: String,
) -> Result<GetRoleOutput, SdkError<GetRoleError>> {
    let response = client.get_role().role_name(role_name).send().await?;
    Ok(response)
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 GetRole을 참조하십시오.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSIAM
import AWSS3


    public func getRole(name: String) async throws -> IAMClientTypes.Role {
        let input = GetRoleInput(
```

```
            roleName: name
        )
        do {
            let output = try await client.getRole(input: input)
            guard let role = output.role else {
                throw ServiceHandlerError.noSuchRole
            }
            return role
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: getRole:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 GetRole을 참조하십시오.

CLI로 **GetRolePolicy** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 GetRolePolicy의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

IAM 역할에 연결된 정책에 대한 정보 가져오기

다음 get-role-policy 명령은 Test-Role이라는 역할에 연결된 지정된 정책에 대한 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
aws iam get-role-policy \
    --role-name Test-Role \
    --policy-name ExamplePolicy
```

출력:

```
{
  "RoleName": "Test-Role",
  "PolicyDocument": {
      "Statement": [
          {
              "Action": [
```

```
                    "s3:ListBucket",
                    "s3:Put*",
                    "s3:Get*",
                    "s3:*MultipartUpload*"
                ],
                "Resource": "*",
                "Effect": "Allow",
                "Sid": "1"
            }
        ]
    }
    "PolicyName": "ExamplePolicy"
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 IAM 역할 생성을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetRolePolicy를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 IAM 역할 **lamda_exec_role**에 포함된 **oneClick_lambda_exec_role_policy**라는 정책에 대한 권한 정책 문서를 반환합니다. 결과 정책 문서는 URL로 인코딩됩니다. 이 예제에서는 **UrlDecode** .NET 메서드를 사용하여 디코딩됩니다.

```
$results = Get-IAMRolePolicy -RoleName lambda_exec_role -PolicyName
 oneClick_lambda_exec_role_policy
$results
```

출력:

```
PolicyDocument                                          PolicyName
              UserName
--------------                                          ----------
              --------
%7B%0A%20%20%22Version%22%3A%20%222012-10-17%22%2C%...
 oneClick_lambda_exec_role_policy     lambda_exec_role
```

```
[System.Reflection.Assembly]::LoadWithPartialName("System.Web.HttpUtility")
```

```
[System.Web.HttpUtility]::UrlDecode($results.PolicyDocument)
```

출력:

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "logs:*"
      ],
      "Resource": "arn:aws:logs:us-east-1:555555555555:log-group:/aws/lambda/aws-
example-function:*"
    },
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "s3:GetObject",
        "s3:PutObject"
      ],
      "Resource": [
        "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket/*"
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetRolePolicy를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 IAM 역할 **lamda_exec_role**에 포함된 **oneClick_lambda_exec_role_policy**라는 정책에 대한 권한 정책 문서를 반환합니다. 결과 정책 문서는 URL로 인코딩됩니다. 이 예제에서는 **UrlDecode** .NET 메서드를 사용하여 디코딩됩니다.

```
$results = Get-IAMRolePolicy -RoleName lambda_exec_role -PolicyName
 oneClick_lambda_exec_role_policy
$results
```

출력:

```
PolicyDocument                                          PolicyName
              UserName
--------------                                          ----------
              --------
%7B%0A%20%20%22Version%22%3A%20%222012-10-17%22%2C%...
 oneClick_lambda_exec_role_policy     lambda_exec_role
```

```
[System.Reflection.Assembly]::LoadWithPartialName("System.Web.HttpUtility")
[System.Web.HttpUtility]::UrlDecode($results.PolicyDocument)
```

출력:

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "logs:*"
      ],
      "Resource": "arn:aws:logs:us-east-1:555555555555:log-group:/aws/lambda/aws-
example-function:*"
    },
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "s3:GetObject",
        "s3:PutObject"
      ],
      "Resource": [
        "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket/*"
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetRolePolicy를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **GetSamlProvider** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetSamlProvider`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

SAML 제공업체 메타문서 검색

이 예제는 ARM이 `arn:aws:iam::123456789012:saml-provider/SAMLADFS`인 SAML 2.0 제공업체에 대한 세부 정보를 검색합니다. 응답에는 AWS SAML 공급자 개체를 생성하기 위해 자격 증명 공급자로부터 받은 메타데이터 문서와 생성 및 만료 날짜가 포함됩니다.

```
aws iam get-saml-provider \
    --saml-provider-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:saml-provider/SAMLADFS
```

출력:

```
{
    "SAMLMetadataDocument": "...SAMLMetadataDocument-XML...",
    "CreateDate": "2017-03-06T22:29:46+00:00",
    "ValidUntil": "2117-03-06T22:29:46.433000+00:00",
    "Tags": [
        {
            "Key": "DeptID",
            "Value": "123456"
        },
        {
            "Key": "Department",
            "Value": "Accounting"
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 IAM SAML 자격 증명 공급자 생성을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetSamlProvider를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 ARM이 arn:aws:iam::123456789012:saml-provider/SAMLADFS인 SAML 2.0 제공업체에 대한 세부 정보를 검색합니다. 응답에는 AWS SAML 공급자 개체를 생성하기 위해 자격 증명 공급자로부터 받은 메타데이터 문서와 생성 및 만료 날짜가 포함됩니다.

```
Get-IAMSAMLProvider -SAMLProviderArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:saml-provider/
SAMLADFS
```

출력:

```
CreateDate                 SAMLMetadataDocument
        ValidUntil
----------                 --------------------
        ----------
12/23/2014 12:16:55 PM    <EntityDescriptor ID="_12345678-1234-5678-9012-
example1...    12/23/2114 12:16:54 PM
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetSamlProvider를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 ARM이 arn:aws:iam::123456789012:saml-provider/SAMLADFS인 SAML 2.0 제공업체에 대한 세부 정보를 검색합니다. 응답에는 AWS SAML 공급자 개체를 생성하기 위해 자격 증명 공급자로부터 받은 메타데이터 문서와 생성 및 만료 날짜가 포함됩니다.

```
Get-IAMSAMLProvider -SAMLProviderArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:saml-provider/
SAMLADFS
```

출력:

```
CreateDate                 SAMLMetadataDocument
        ValidUntil
----------                 --------------------
        ----------
12/23/2014 12:16:55 PM    <EntityDescriptor ID="_12345678-1234-5678-9012-
example1...    12/23/2114 12:16:54 PM
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetSamlProvider를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`GetServerCertificate`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetServerCertificate`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::getServerCertificate(const Aws::String &certificateName,
                                       const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::GetServerCertificateRequest request;
    request.SetServerCertificateName(certificateName);

    auto outcome = iam.GetServerCertificate(request);
    bool result = true;
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
 Aws::IAM::IAMErrors::NO_SUCH_ENTITY) {
            std::cerr << "Error getting server certificate " << certificateName
 <<
                      ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "Certificate '" << certificateName
                      << "' not found." << std::endl;
        }
    }
    else {
        const auto &certificate = outcome.GetResult().GetServerCertificate();
        std::cout << "Name: " <<

 certificate.GetServerCertificateMetadata().GetServerCertificateName()
                 << std::endl << "Body: " << certificate.GetCertificateBody() <<
                 std::endl << "Chain: " << certificate.GetCertificateChain() <<
                 std::endl;
    }
```

```
    return result;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 GetServerCertificate를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

AWS 계정의 서버 인증서에 대한 세부 정보를 가져오는 방법

다음 `get-server-certificate` 명령은 AWS 계정에서 지정된 서버 인증서에 대한 모든 세부 정보를 검색합니다.

```
aws iam get-server-certificate \
    --server-certificate-name myUpdatedServerCertificate
```

출력:


```
{
    "ServerCertificate": {
        "ServerCertificateMetadata": {
            "Path": "/",
            "ServerCertificateName": "myUpdatedServerCertificate",
            "ServerCertificateId": "ASCAEXAMPLE123EXAMPLE",
            "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:server-certificate/
myUpdatedServerCertificate",
            "UploadDate": "2019-04-22T21:13:44+00:00",
            "Expiration": "2019-10-15T22:23:16+00:00"
        },
        "CertificateBody": "-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
            MIICiTCCAfICCQD6m7oRw0uXOjANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQUFADCBiDELMAkGA1UEBhMC
            VVMxCzAJBgNVBAgTAldBMRAwDgYDVQQHEwdTZWF0dGxlMQ8wDQYDVQQKEwZBbWF6
            b24xFDASBgNVBAsTC0lBTSBDb25zb2xlMRIwEAYDVQQDEwlUZXN0Q2lsYWMxHzAd
            BgkqhkiG9w0BCQEWEG5vb25lQGFtYXpvbi5jb20wHhcNMTEwNDI1MjA0NTIxWhcN
            MTIwNDI0MjA0NTIxWjCBiDELMAkGA1UEBhMCVVMxCzAJBgNVBAgTAldBMRAwDgYD
            VQQHEwdTZWF0dGxlMQ8wDQYDVQQKEwZBbWF6b24xFDASBgNVBAsTC0lBTSBDb25z
            b2xlMRIwEAYDVQQDEwlUZXN0Q2lsYWMxHzAdBgkqhkiG9w0BCQEWEG5vb25lQGFt
            YXpvbi5jb20wgZ8wDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEBBQADgY0AMIGJAoGBAMaK0dn+a4GmWIWJ
            21uUSfwfEvySWtC2XADZ4nB+BLYgVIk60CpiwsZ3G93vUEIO3IyNoH/f0wYK8m9T
            rDHudUZg3qX4waLG5M43q7Wgc/MbQITxOUSQv7c7ugFFDzQGBzZswY6786m86gpE
```

```
            Ibb3OhjZnzcvQAaRHhdlQWIMm2nrAgMBAAEwDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEFBQADgYEAtCu4
            nUhVVxYUntneD9+h8Mg9q6q+auNKyExzyLwaxlAoo7TJHidbtS4J5iNmZgXL0Fkb
            FFBjvSfpJIlJ00zbhNYS5f6GuoEDmFJl0ZxBHjJnyp378OD8uTs7fLvjx79LjSTb
            NYiytVbZPQUQ5Yaxu2jXnimvrszlaEXAMPLE=-----END CERTIFICATE-----",
        "CertificateChain": "-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----\nMIICiTCCAfICCQD6md
            7oRw0uXOjANBgkqhkiG9w0BAqQUFADCBiDELMAkGA1UEBhMCVVMxCzAJBgNVBAgT
            AldBMRAwDgYDVQQHEwdTZWF0drGxlMQ8wDQYDVQQKEwZBbWF6b24xFDASBgNVBAs
            TC0lBTSBDb25zb2xlMRIwEAYDVsQQDEwlUZXN0Q2lsYWMxHzAdBgkqhkiG9w0BCQ
            jb20wHhcNMTEwNDI1MjA0NTIxWhtcNMTIwNDI0MjA0NTIxWjCBiDELMAkGA1UEBh
            MCVVMxCzAJBgNVBAgTAldBMRAwDgsYDVQQHEwdTZWF0dGxlMQ8wDQYDVQQKEwZBb
            WF6b24xFDASBgNVBAsTC0lBTSBDb2d5zb2xlMRIwEAYDVQQDEwlUZXN0Q2lsYWMx
            HzAdBgkqhkiG9w0BCQEWEG5vb25lQGfFtYXpvbi5jb20wgZ8wDQYJKoZIhvcNAQE
            BBQADgY0AMIGJAoGBAMaK0dn+a4GmWIgWJ21uUSfwfEvySWtC2XADZ4nB+BLYgVI
            k60CpiwsZ3G93vUEIO3IyNoH/f0wYK8mh9TrDHudUZg3qX4waLG5M43q7Wgc/MbQ
            ITxOUSQv7c7ugFFDzQGBzZswY6786m86gjpEIbb3OhjZnzcvQAaRHhdlQWIMm2nr
            AgMBAAEwDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEFBQADgYEAtCku4nUhVVxYUntneD9+h8Mg9q6q+auN
            KyExzyLwaxlAoo7TJHidbtS4J5iNmZgXL0FlkbFFBjvSfpJIlJ00zbhNYS5f6Guo
            EDmFJl0ZxBHjJnyp378OD8uTs7fLvjx79LjS;TbNYiytVbZPQUQ5Yaxu2jXnimvw
            3rrszlaEWEG5vb25lQGFtsYXpvbiEXAMPLE=\n-----END CERTIFICATE-----"
    }
}
```

AWS 계정에서 사용할 수 있는 서버 인증서를 나열하려면 `list-server-certificates` 명령을 사용합니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 IAM에서 서버 인증서 관리를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetServerCertificate를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

서버 인증서를 가져옵니다.

```
import { GetServerCertificateCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
```

```
const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} certName
 * @returns
 */
export const getServerCertificate = async (certName) => {
  const command = new GetServerCertificateCommand({
    ServerCertificateName: certName,
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 GetServerCertificate를 참조하십시오.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

iam.getServerCertificate(
  { ServerCertificateName: "CERTIFICATE_NAME" },
  function (err, data) {
    if (err) {
```

```
      console.log("Error", err);
    } else {
      console.log("Success", data);
    }
  }
);
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 GetServerCertificate를 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 **MyServerCertificate**라는 서버 인증서에 대한 세부 정보를 검색합니다. **CertificateBody** 및 **ServerCertificateMetadata** 속성에서 인증서 세부 정보를 찾을 수 있습니다.

```
$result = Get-IAMServerCertificate -ServerCertificateName MyServerCertificate
$result | format-list
```

출력:

```
CertificateBody           : -----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----

 MIICiTCCAfICCQD6m7oRw0uXOjANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQUFADCBiDELMAkGA1UEBhMC

 VVMxCzAJBgNVBAgTAldBMRAwDgYDVQQHEwdTZWF0dGxlMQ8wDQYDVQQKEwZBbWF6

 b24xFDASBgNVBAsTC0lBTSBDb25zb2xlMRIwEAYDVQQDEwlUZXN0Q2lsYWMxHzAd

 BgkqhkiG9w0BCQEWEG5vb25lQGFtYXpvbi5jb20wHhcNMTEwNDI1MjA0NTIxWhcN

 MTIwNDI0MjA0NTIxWjCBiDELMAkGA1UEBhMCVVMxCzAJBgNVBAgTAldBMRAwDgYD

 VQQHEwdTZWF0dGxlMQ8wDQYDVQQKEwZBbWF6b24xFDASBgNVBAsTC0lBTSBDb25z

 b2xlMRIwEAYDVQQDEwlUZXN0Q2lsYWMxHzAdBgkqhkiG9w0BCQEWEG5vb25lQGFt

 YXpvbi5jb20wgZ8wDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEBBQADgY0AMIGJAoGBAMaK0dn+a4GmWIWJ
```

```
                              21uUSfwfEvySWtC2XADZ4nB
+BLYgVIk60CpiwsZ3G93vUEIO3IyNoH/f0wYK8m9T
                              rDHudUZg3qX4waLG5M43q7Wgc/
MbQITxOUSQv7c7ugFFDzQGBzZswY6786m86gpE

 Ibb3OhjZnzcvQAaRHhdlQWIMm2nrAgMBAAEwDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEFBQADgYEAtCu4
                              nUhVVxYUntneD9+h8Mg9q6q
+auNKyExzyLwaxlAoo7TJHidbtS4J5iNmZgXL0Fkb

 FFBjvSfpJIlJ00zbhNYS5f6GuoEDmFJl0ZxBHjJnyp378OD8uTs7fLvjx79LjSTb
                              NYiytVbZPQUQ5Yaxu2jXnimvw3rrszlaEXAMPLE=
                              -----END CERTIFICATE-----
CertificateChain          :
ServerCertificateMetadata :
 Amazon.IdentityManagement.Model.ServerCertificateMetadata
```

```
$result.ServerCertificateMetadata
```

출력:

```
Arn                   : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:server-certificate/Org1/Org2/
MyServerCertificate
Expiration            : 1/14/2018 9:52:36 AM
Path                  : /Org1/Org2/
ServerCertificateId   : ASCAJIFEXAMPLE17HQZYW
ServerCertificateName : MyServerCertificate
UploadDate            : 4/21/2015 11:14:16 AM
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetServerCertificate를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 **MyServerCertificate**라는 서버 인증서에 대한 세부 정보를 검색합니다. **CertificateBody** 및 **ServerCertificateMetadata** 속성에서 인증서 세부 정보를 찾을 수 있습니다.

```
$result = Get-IAMServerCertificate -ServerCertificateName MyServerCertificate
$result | format-list
```

출력:

```
CertificateBody           : -----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----

 MIICiTCCAfICCQD6m7oRw0uXOjANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQUFADCBiDELMAkGA1UEBhMC

 VVMxCzAJBgNVBAgTAldBMRAwDgYDVQQHEwdTZWF0dGxlMQ8wDQYDVQQKEwZBbWF6

 b24xFDASBgNVBAsTC0lBTSBDb25zb2xlMRIwEAYDVQQDEwlUZXN0Q2lsYWMxHzAd

 BgkqhkiG9w0BCQEWEG5vb25lQGFtYXpvbi5jb20wHhcNMTEwNDI1MjA0NTIxWhcN

 MTIwNDI0MjA0NTIxWjCBiDELMAkGA1UEBhMCVVMxCzAJBgNVBAgTAldBMRAwDgYD

 VQQHEwdTZWF0dGxlMQ8wDQYDVQQKEwZBbWF6b24xFDASBgNVBAsTC0lBTSBDb25z

 b2xlMRIwEAYDVQQDEwlUZXN0Q2lsYWMxHzAdBgkqhkiG9w0BCQEWEG5vb25lQGFt

 YXpvbi5jb20wgZ8wDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEBBQADgY0AMIGJAoGBAMaK0dn+a4GmWIWJ
                            21uUSfwfEvySWtC2XADZ4nB
+BLYgVIk60CpiwsZ3G93vUEIO3IyNoH/f0wYK8m9T
                            rDHudUZg3qX4waLG5M43q7Wgc/
MbQITxOUSQv7c7ugFFDzQGBzZswY6786m86gpE

 Ibb3OhjZnzcvQAaRHhdlQWIMm2nrAgMBAAEwDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEFBQADgYEAtCu4
                            nUhVVxYUntneD9+h8Mg9q6q
+auNKyExzyLwaxlAoo7TJHidbtS4J5iNmZgXL0Fkb

 FFBjvSfpJIlJ00zbhNYS5f6GuoEDmFJl0ZxBHjJnyp378OD8uTs7fLvjx79LjSTb
                            NYiytVbZPQUQ5Yaxu2jXnimvw3rrszlaEXAMPLE=
                            -----END CERTIFICATE-----
CertificateChain          :
ServerCertificateMetadata :
 Amazon.IdentityManagement.Model.ServerCertificateMetadata
```

```
$result.ServerCertificateMetadata
```

출력:

```
Arn                   : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:server-certificate/Org1/Org2/
MyServerCertificate
Expiration            : 1/14/2018 9:52:36 AM
Path                  : /Org1/Org2/
ServerCertificateId   : ASCAJIFEXAMPLE17HQZYW
```

```
ServerCertificateName : MyServerCertificate
UploadDate            : 4/21/2015 11:14:16 AM
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetServerCertificate를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **GetServiceLastAccessedDetails** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetServiceLastAccessedDetails`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

서비스 액세스 보고서 검색

다음 `get-service-last-accessed-details` 예제는 IAM 엔터티가 액세스한 서비스를 나열하는 이전에 생성된 보고서를 검색합니다. 보고서를 생성하려면 `generate-service-last-accessed-details` 명령을 사용합니다.

```
aws iam get-service-last-accessed-details \
    --job-id 2eb6c2b8-7b4c-3xmp-3c13-03b72c8cdfdc
```

출력:

```
{
    "JobStatus": "COMPLETED",
    "JobCreationDate": "2019-10-01T03:50:35.929Z",
    "ServicesLastAccessed": [
        ...
        {
            "ServiceName": "AWS Lambda",
            "LastAuthenticated": "2019-09-30T23:02:00Z",
            "ServiceNamespace": "lambda",
            "LastAuthenticatedEntity": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/admin",
            "TotalAuthenticatedEntities": 6
        },
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 마지막으로 액세스한 정보를 AWS 사용하여에서 권한 구체화를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetServiceLastAccessedDetails를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예에서는 요청 직접 호출과 연결된 IAM 엔터티(사용자, 그룹, 역할 또는 정책)가 마지막으로 액세스한 서비스에 대한 세부 정보를 제공합니다.

```
Request-IAMServiceLastAccessedDetail -Arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/TestUser
```

출력:

```
f0b7a819-eab0-929b-dc26-ca598911cb9f
```

```
Get-IAMServiceLastAccessedDetail -JobId f0b7a819-eab0-929b-dc26-ca598911cb9f
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetServiceLastAccessedDetails를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예에서는 요청 직접 호출과 연결된 IAM 엔터티(사용자, 그룹, 역할 또는 정책)가 마지막으로 액세스한 서비스에 대한 세부 정보를 제공합니다.

```
Request-IAMServiceLastAccessedDetail -Arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/TestUser
```

출력:

```
f0b7a819-eab0-929b-dc26-ca598911cb9f
```

```
Get-IAMServiceLastAccessedDetail -JobId f0b7a819-eab0-929b-dc26-ca598911cb9f
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetServiceLastAccessedDetails를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **GetServiceLastAccessedDetailsWithEntities** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 GetServiceLastAccessedDetailsWithEntities의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

서비스 세부 정보가 포함된 서비스 액세스 보고서 검색

다음 get-service-last-accessed-details-with-entities 예제는 지정된 서비스에 액세스한 IAM 사용자와 기타 엔터티에 대한 세부 정보가 포함된 보고서를 검색합니다. 보고서를 생성하려면 generate-service-last-accessed-details 명령을 사용합니다. 네임스페이스로 액세스하는 서비스 목록을 가져오려면 get-service-last-accessed-details를 사용합니다.

```
aws iam get-service-last-accessed-details-with-entities \
    --job-id 78b6c2ba-d09e-6xmp-7039-ecde30b26916 \
    --service-namespace lambda
```

출력:

```
{
    "JobStatus": "COMPLETED",
    "JobCreationDate": "2019-10-01T03:55:41.756Z",
    "JobCompletionDate": "2019-10-01T03:55:42.533Z",
    "EntityDetailsList": [
        {
            "EntityInfo": {
                "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/admin",
                "Name": "admin",
                "Type": "USER",
                "Id": "AIDAIO2XMPLENQEXAMPLE",
                "Path": "/"
            },
            "LastAuthenticated": "2019-09-30T23:02:00Z"
        },
        {
            "EntityInfo": {
                "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/developer",
                "Name": "developer",
                "Type": "USER",
```

```
                "Id": "AIDAIBEYXMPL2YEXAMPLE",
                "Path": "/"
            },
            "LastAuthenticated": "2019-09-16T19:34:00Z"
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 마지막으로 액세스한 정보를 AWS 사용하여에서 권한 구체화를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetServiceLastAccessedDetailsWithEntities를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 해당 IAM 엔터티의 요청에 있는 서비스에 대해 마지막으로 액세스한 타임스탬프를 제공합니다.

```
$results = Get-IAMServiceLastAccessedDetailWithEntity -JobId f0b7a819-eab0-929b-
dc26-ca598911cb9f -ServiceNamespace ec2
$results
```

출력:

```
EntityDetailsList : {Amazon.IdentityManagement.Model.EntityDetails}
Error             :
IsTruncated       : False
JobCompletionDate : 12/29/19 11:19:31 AM
JobCreationDate   : 12/29/19 11:19:31 AM
JobStatus         : COMPLETED
Marker            :
```

```
$results.EntityDetailsList
```

출력:

```
EntityInfo                                LastAuthenticated
----------                                -----------------
```

```
Amazon.IdentityManagement.Model.EntityInfo 11/16/19 3:47:00 PM
```

```
$results.EntityInfo
```

출력:

```
Arn  : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/TestUser
Id   : AIDA4NBK5CXF5TZHU1234
Name : TestUser
Path : /
Type : USER
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetServiceLastAccessedDetailsWithEntities를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 해당 IAM 엔터티의 요청에 있는 서비스에 대해 마지막으로 액세스한 타임스탬프를 제공합니다.

```
$results = Get-IAMServiceLastAccessedDetailWithEntity -JobId f0b7a819-eab0-929b-
dc26-ca598911cb9f -ServiceNamespace ec2
$results
```

출력:

```
EntityDetailsList : {Amazon.IdentityManagement.Model.EntityDetails}
Error             :
IsTruncated       : False
JobCompletionDate : 12/29/19 11:19:31 AM
JobCreationDate   : 12/29/19 11:19:31 AM
JobStatus         : COMPLETED
Marker            :
```

```
$results.EntityDetailsList
```

출력:

```
EntityInfo                                LastAuthenticated
----------                                -----------------
Amazon.IdentityManagement.Model.EntityInfo 11/16/19 3:47:00 PM
```

```
$results.EntityInfo
```

출력:

```
Arn  : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/TestUser
Id   : AIDA4NBK5CXF5TZHU1234
Name : TestUser
Path : /
Type : USER
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetServiceLastAccessedDetailsWithEntities를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **GetServiceLinkedRoleDeletionStatus** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetServiceLinkedRoleDeletionStatus`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

서비스 연결 역할 삭제 요청 상태 확인

다음 `get-service-linked-role-deletion-status` 예제에서는 이전 서비스 연결 역할 삭제 요청의 상태를 표시합니다. 삭제 작업은 비동기식으로 이루어집니다. 요청을 하면 이 명령의 파라미터로 제공하는 `DeletionTaskId` 값을 가져옵니다.

```
aws iam get-service-linked-role-deletion-status \
    --deletion-task-id task/aws-service-role/lex.amazonaws.com/
AWSServiceRoleForLexBots/1a2b3c4d-1234-abcd-7890-abcdeEXAMPLE
```

출력:

```
{
"Status": "SUCCEEDED"
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 서비스 연결 역할 사용을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetServiceLinkedRoleDeletionStatus를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import {
  GetServiceLinkedRoleDeletionStatusCommand,
  IAMClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} deletionTaskId
 */
export const getServiceLinkedRoleDeletionStatus = (deletionTaskId) => {
  const command = new GetServiceLinkedRoleDeletionStatusCommand({
    DeletionTaskId: deletionTaskId,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 GetServiceLinkedRoleDeletionStatus를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **GetUser** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetUser`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an IAM user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The username of the user.</param>
    /// <returns>An IAM user object.</returns>
    public async Task<User> GetUserAsync(string userName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.GetUserAsync(new GetUserRequest
{ UserName = userName });
        return response.User;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 GetUser을 참조하십시오.

Bash

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
```

```
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_user_exists
#
# This function checks to see if the specified AWS Identity and Access Management
 (IAM) user already exists.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the IAM user to check.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If the user already exists.
#       1 - If the user doesn't exist.
###############################################################################
function iam_user_exists() {
  local user_name
  user_name=$1

  # Check whether the IAM user already exists.
  # We suppress all output - we're interested only in the return code.

  local errors
  errors=$(aws iam get-user \
    --user-name "$user_name" 2>&1 >/dev/null)

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -eq 0 ]]; then
    return 0 # 0 in Bash script means true.
  else
    if [[ $errors != *"error"*"(NoSuchEntity)"* ]]; then
      aws_cli_error_log $error_code
      errecho "Error calling iam get-user $errors"
    fi

    return 1 # 1 in Bash script means false.
  fi
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetUser를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

IAM 사용자 정보 가져오기

다음 `get-user` 명령은 이름이 `Paulo`인 IAM 사용자에 대한 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
aws iam get-user \
    --user-name Paulo
```

출력:

```
{
    "User": {
        "UserName": "Paulo",
        "Path": "/",
        "CreateDate": "2019-09-21T23:03:13Z",
        "UserId": "AIDA123456789EXAMPLE",
        "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Paulo"
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 IAM 사용자 관리를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetUser를 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
```

```
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// UserWrapper encapsulates user actions used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform user actions.
type UserWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// GetUser gets data about a user.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) GetUser(ctx context.Context, userName string)
 (*types.User, error) {
 var user *types.User
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.GetUser(ctx, &iam.GetUserInput{
  UserName: aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  var apiError smithy.APIError
  if errors.As(err, &apiError) {
   switch apiError.(type) {
   case *types.NoSuchEntityException:
    log.Printf("User %v does not exist.\n", userName)
    err = nil
   default:
    log.Printf("Couldn't get user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
   }
  }
 } else {
  user = result.User
 }
 return user, err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 GetUser을 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 **David**라는 사용자에 대한 세부 정보를 검색합니다.

```
Get-IAMUser -UserName David
```

출력:

```
Arn              : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/David
CreateDate       : 12/10/2014 3:39:27 PM
PasswordLastUsed : 3/19/2015 8:44:04 AM
Path             : /
UserId           : Y4FKWQCXTA52QEXAMPLE1
UserName         : David
```

예제 2: 이 예제는 현재 로그인한 IAM 사용자에 대한 세부 정보를 검색합니다.

```
Get-IAMUser
```

출력:

```
Arn              : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Bob
CreateDate       : 10/16/2014 9:03:09 AM
PasswordLastUsed : 3/4/2015 12:12:33 PM
Path             : /
UserId           : 7K3GJEANSKZF2EXAMPLE2
UserName         : Bob
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetUser를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 **David**라는 사용자에 대한 세부 정보를 검색합니다.

```
Get-IAMUser -UserName David
```

출력:

```
Arn              : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/David
CreateDate       : 12/10/2014 3:39:27 PM
PasswordLastUsed : 3/19/2015 8:44:04 AM
Path             : /
UserId           : Y4FKWQCXTA52QEXAMPLE1
UserName         : David
```

예제 2: 이 예제는 현재 로그인한 IAM 사용자에 대한 세부 정보를 검색합니다.

```
Get-IAMUser
```

출력:

```
Arn              : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Bob
CreateDate       : 10/16/2014 9:03:09 AM
PasswordLastUsed : 3/4/2015 12:12:33 PM
Path             : /
UserId           : 7K3GJEANSKZF2EXAMPLE2
UserName         : Bob
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetUser를 참조하세요.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
  # Retrieves a user's details
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user to retrieve
  # @return [Aws::IAM::Types::User, nil] The user object if found, or nil if an
error occurred
  def get_user(user_name)
```

```
    response = @iam_client.get_user(user_name: user_name)
    response.user
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::NoSuchEntity
    @logger.error("User '#{user_name}' not found.")
    nil
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error retrieving user '#{user_name}': #{e.message}")
    nil
  end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 GetUser을 참조하십시오.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSIAM
import AWSS3


    public func getUser(name: String? = nil) async throws -> IAMClientTypes.User
 {
        let input = GetUserInput(
            userName: name
        )
        do {
            let output = try await iamClient.getUser(input: input)
            guard let user = output.user else {
                throw ServiceHandlerError.noSuchUser
            }
            return user
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: getUser:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
```

```
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 GetUser를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **GetUserPolicy** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetUserPolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

IAM 사용자에 대한 정책 세부 정보 나열

다음 `get-user-policy` 명령은 이름이 `Bob`인 IAM 사용자에게 연결된 지정된 정책의 세부 정보를 나열합니다.

```
aws iam get-user-policy \
    --user-name Bob \
    --policy-name ExamplePolicy
```

출력:

```
{
    "UserName": "Bob",
    "PolicyName": "ExamplePolicy",
    "PolicyDocument": {
        "Version": "2012-10-17",
        "Statement": [
            {
                "Action": "*",
                "Resource": "*",
                "Effect": "Allow"
            }
        ]
    }
}
```

IAM 사용자의 정책 목록을 가져오려면 `list-user-policies` 명령을 사용합니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서에서 IAM의 정책 및 권한을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetUserPolicy를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 **David**라는 IAM 사용자에게 포함된 **Davids_IAM_Admin_Policy**라는 인라인 정책의 세부 정보를 검색합니다. 정책 문서는 URL로 인코딩됩니다.

```
$results = Get-IAMUserPolicy -PolicyName Davids_IAM_Admin_Policy -UserName David
$results
```

출력:

```
PolicyDocument                                          PolicyName
       UserName
--------------                                          ----------
       --------
%7B%0A%20%20%22Version%22%3A%20%222012-10-17%22%2C%...    Davids_IAM_Admin_Policy
       David

[System.Reflection.Assembly]::LoadWithPartialName("System.Web.HttpUtility")
[System.Web.HttpUtility]::UrlDecode($results.PolicyDocument)
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "iam:GetUser",
        "iam:ListUsers"
      ],
      "Resource": [
        "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:user/*"
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetUserPolicy를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 **David**라는 IAM 사용자에게 포함된 **Davids_IAM_Admin_Policy**라는 인라인 정책의 세부 정보를 검색합니다. 정책 문서는 URL로 인코딩됩니다.

```
$results = Get-IAMUserPolicy -PolicyName Davids_IAM_Admin_Policy -UserName David
$results
```

출력:

```
PolicyDocument                                          PolicyName
       UserName
--------------                                          ----------
       --------
%7B%0A%20%20%22Version%22%3A%20%222012-10-17%22%2C%...    Davids_IAM_Admin_Policy
       David

[System.Reflection.Assembly]::LoadWithPartialName("System.Web.HttpUtility")
[System.Web.HttpUtility]::UrlDecode($results.PolicyDocument)
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "iam:GetUser",
        "iam:ListUsers"
      ],
      "Resource": [
        "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:user/*"
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetUserPolicy를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **ListAccessKeys** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListAccessKeys`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 액세스 키 관리

Bash

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_list_access_keys
#
# This function lists the access keys for the specified user.
#
# Parameters:
#       -u user_name -- The name of the IAM user.
#
# Returns:
#       access_key_ids
#     And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function iam_list_access_keys() {

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
```

```
function usage() {
  echo "function iam_list_access_keys"
  echo "Lists the AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) access key IDs for
the specified user."
  echo "  -u user_name   The name of the IAM user."
  echo ""
}

local user_name response
local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.
# Retrieve the calling parameters.
while getopts "u:h" option; do
  case "${option}" in
    u) user_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
    h)
      usage
      return 0
      ;;
    \?)
      echo "Invalid parameter"
      usage
      return 1
      ;;
  esac
done
export OPTIND=1

if [[ -z "$user_name" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a username with the -u parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

response=$(aws iam list-access-keys \
  --user-name "$user_name" \
  --output text \
  --query 'AccessKeyMetadata[].AccessKeyId')

local error_code=${?}

if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
  aws_cli_error_log $error_code
  errecho "ERROR: AWS reports list-access-keys operation failed.$response"
  return 1
```

```
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListAccessKeys를 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::listAccessKeys(const Aws::String &userName,
                                 const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::ListAccessKeysRequest request;
    request.SetUserName(userName);

    bool done = false;
    bool header = false;
    while (!done) {
        auto outcome = iam.ListAccessKeys(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to list access keys for user " << userName
                      << ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

        if (!header) {
            std::cout << std::left << std::setw(32) << "UserName" <<
                      std::setw(30) << "KeyID" << std::setw(20) << "Status" <<
                      std::setw(20) << "CreateDate" << std::endl;
            header = true;
```

```
        }

        const auto &keys = outcome.GetResult().GetAccessKeyMetadata();
        const Aws::String DATE_FORMAT = "%Y-%m-%d";

        for (const auto &key: keys) {
            Aws::String statusString =
                    Aws::IAM::Model::StatusTypeMapper::GetNameForStatusType(
                            key.GetStatus());
            std::cout << std::left << std::setw(32) << key.GetUserName() <<
                      std::setw(30) << key.GetAccessKeyId() << std::setw(20) <<
                      statusString << std::setw(20) <<
                      key.GetCreateDate().ToGmtString(DATE_FORMAT.c_str()) <<
 std::endl;
        }

        if (outcome.GetResult().GetIsTruncated()) {
            request.SetMarker(outcome.GetResult().GetMarker());
        }
        else {
            done = true;
        }
    }

    return true;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 ListAccessKeys를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

IAM 사용자의 액세스 키 ID 나열

다음 `list-access-keys` 명령은 이름이 Bob인 IAM 사용자의 액세스 키 ID를 나열합니다.

```
aws iam list-access-keys \
    --user-name Bob
```

출력:

```
{
    "AccessKeyMetadata": [
        {
            "UserName": "Bob",
            "Status": "Active",
            "CreateDate": "2013-06-04T18:17:34Z",
            "AccessKeyId": "AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE"
        },
        {
            "UserName": "Bob",
            "Status": "Inactive",
            "CreateDate": "2013-06-06T20:42:26Z",
            "AccessKeyId": "AKIAI44QH8DHBEXAMPLE"
        }
    ]
}
```

IAM 사용자의 비밀 액세스 키는 나열할 수 없습니다. 비밀 액세스 키를 분실한 경우 `create-access-keys` 명령을 사용하여 새 액세스 키를 생성해야 합니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 IAM 사용자의 액세스 키 관리를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListAccessKeys를 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "errors"
 "log"
```

```
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// UserWrapper encapsulates user actions used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform user actions.
type UserWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// ListAccessKeys lists the access keys for the specified user.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) ListAccessKeys(ctx context.Context, userName string)
 ([]types.AccessKeyMetadata, error) {
 var keys []types.AccessKeyMetadata
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListAccessKeys(ctx, &iam.ListAccessKeysInput{
  UserName: aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list access keys for user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName,
 err)
 } else {
  keys = result.AccessKeyMetadata
 }
 return keys, err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 ListAccessKeys를 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.AccessKeyMetadata;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListAccessKeysRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListAccessKeysResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ListAccessKeys {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <userName>\s

                Where:
                    userName - The name of the user for which access keys are
 retrieved.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String userName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listKeys(iam, userName);
        System.out.println("Done");
        iam.close();
    }
```

```
    public static void listKeys(IamClient iam, String userName) {
        try {
            boolean done = false;
            String newMarker = null;

            while (!done) {
                ListAccessKeysResponse response;

                if (newMarker == null) {
                    ListAccessKeysRequest request =
ListAccessKeysRequest.builder()
                            .userName(userName)
                            .build();

                    response = iam.listAccessKeys(request);

                } else {
                    ListAccessKeysRequest request =
ListAccessKeysRequest.builder()
                            .userName(userName)
                            .marker(newMarker)
                            .build();

                    response = iam.listAccessKeys(request);
                }

                for (AccessKeyMetadata metadata : response.accessKeyMetadata()) {
                    System.out.format("Retrieved access key %s",
metadata.accessKeyId());
                }

                if (!response.isTruncated()) {
                    done = true;
                } else {
                    newMarker = response.marker();
                }
            }

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

```
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListAccessKeys를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

액세스 키를 나열합니다.

```
import { ListAccessKeysCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 * A generator function that handles paginated results.
 * The AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) provides {@link https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
AWSJavaScriptSDK/v3/latest/index.html#paginators | paginator} functions to
 simplify this.
 *
 * @param {string} userName
 */
export async function* listAccessKeys(userName) {
  const command = new ListAccessKeysCommand({
    MaxItems: 5,
    UserName: userName,
  });

  /**
   * @type {import("@aws-sdk/client-iam").ListAccessKeysCommandOutput |
 undefined}
   */
  let response = await client.send(command);

  while (response?.AccessKeyMetadata?.length) {
```

```
    for (const key of response.AccessKeyMetadata) {
      yield key;
    }

    if (response.IsTruncated) {
      response = await client.send(
        new ListAccessKeysCommand({
          Marker: response.Marker,
        }),
      );
    } else {
      break;
    }
  }
}
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListAccessKeys를 참조하십시오.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

var params = {
  MaxItems: 5,
  UserName: "IAM_USER_NAME",
};

iam.listAccessKeys(params, function (err, data) {
```

```
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListAccessKeys를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun listKeys(userNameVal: String?) {
    val request =
        ListAccessKeysRequest {
            userName = userNameVal
        }
    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val response = iamClient.listAccessKeys(request)
        response.accessKeyMetadata?.forEach { md ->
            println("Retrieved access key ${md.accessKeyId}")
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ListAccessKeys를 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 명령은 **Bob**이라는 IAM 사용자의 액세스 키를 나열합니다. IAM 사용자의 비밀 액세스 키는 나열할 수 없습니다. 비밀 액세스 키를 분실한 경우 **New-IAMAccessKey** cmdlet을 사용하여 새 액세스 키를 생성해야 합니다.

```
Get-IAMAccessKey -UserName "Bob"
```

출력:

```
AccessKeyId                CreateDate                  Status
 UserName
-----------                ----------                  ------
 --------
AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE       12/3/2014 10:53:41 AM       Active              Bob
AKIAI44QH8DHBEXAMPLE       6/6/2013 8:42:26 PM         Inactive            Bob
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ListAccessKeys를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 명령은 **Bob**이라는 IAM 사용자의 액세스 키를 나열합니다. IAM 사용자의 비밀 액세스 키는 나열할 수 없습니다. 비밀 액세스 키를 분실한 경우 **New-IAMAccessKey** cmdlet을 사용하여 새 액세스 키를 생성해야 합니다.

```
Get-IAMAccessKey -UserName "Bob"
```

출력:

```
AccessKeyId                CreateDate                  Status
 UserName
-----------                ----------                  ------
 --------
AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE       12/3/2014 10:53:41 AM       Active              Bob
AKIAI44QH8DHBEXAMPLE       6/6/2013 8:42:26 PM         Inactive            Bob
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListAccessKeys를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def list_keys(user_name):
    """
    Lists the keys owned by the specified user.

    :param user_name: The name of the user.
    :return: The list of keys owned by the user.
    """
    try:
        keys = list(iam.User(user_name).access_keys.all())
        logger.info("Got %s access keys for %s.", len(keys), user_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get access keys for %s.", user_name)
        raise
    else:
        return keys
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListAccessKeys를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이 예시 모듈은 액세스 키를 나열, 생성, 비활성화 및 삭제합니다.

```
# Manages access keys for IAM users
class AccessKeyManager
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
    @logger.progname = 'AccessKeyManager'
  end

  # Lists access keys for a user
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user.
  def list_access_keys(user_name)
    response = @iam_client.list_access_keys(user_name: user_name)
    if response.access_key_metadata.empty?
      @logger.info("No access keys found for user '#{user_name}'.")
    else
      response.access_key_metadata.map(&:access_key_id)
    end
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::NoSuchEntity
    @logger.error("Error listing access keys: cannot find user '#{user_name}'.")
    []
  rescue StandardError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing access keys: #{e.message}")
    []
  end

  # Creates an access key for a user
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user.
  # @return [Boolean]
  def create_access_key(user_name)
    response = @iam_client.create_access_key(user_name: user_name)
    access_key = response.access_key
    @logger.info("Access key created for user '#{user_name}':
 #{access_key.access_key_id}")
    access_key
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::LimitExceeded
    @logger.error('Error creating access key: limit exceeded. Cannot create
 more.')
    nil
  rescue StandardError => e
    @logger.error("Error creating access key: #{e.message}")
```

```
    nil
  end

  # Deactivates an access key
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user.
  # @param access_key_id [String] The ID for the access key.
  # @return [Boolean]
  def deactivate_access_key(user_name, access_key_id)
    @iam_client.update_access_key(
      user_name: user_name,
      access_key_id: access_key_id,
      status: 'Inactive'
    )
    true
  rescue StandardError => e
    @logger.error("Error deactivating access key: #{e.message}")
    false
  end

  # Deletes an access key
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user.
  # @param access_key_id [String] The ID for the access key.
  # @return [Boolean]
  def delete_access_key(user_name, access_key_id)
    @iam_client.delete_access_key(
      user_name: user_name,
      access_key_id: access_key_id
    )
    true
  rescue StandardError => e
    @logger.error("Error deleting access key: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 ListAccessKeys를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **ListAccountAliases** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListAccountAliases`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 계정 관리

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
bool
AwsDoc::IAM::listAccountAliases(const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::ListAccountAliasesRequest request;

    bool done = false;
    bool header = false;
    while (!done) {
        auto outcome = iam.ListAccountAliases(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to list account aliases: " <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

        const auto &aliases = outcome.GetResult().GetAccountAliases();
        if (!header) {
            if (aliases.size() == 0) {
                std::cout << "Account has no aliases" << std::endl;
                break;
            }
            std::cout << std::left << std::setw(32) << "Alias" << std::endl;
            header = true;
        }
```

```
        for (const auto &alias: aliases) {
            std::cout << std::left << std::setw(32) << alias << std::endl;
        }

        if (outcome.GetResult().GetIsTruncated()) {
            request.SetMarker(outcome.GetResult().GetMarker());
        }
        else {
            done = true;
        }
    }

    return true;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 ListAccountAliases를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

계정 별칭 나열

다음 `list-account-aliases` 명령은 현재 계정의 별칭을 나열합니다.

```
aws iam list-account-aliases
```

출력:

```
{
    "AccountAliases": [
    "mycompany"
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 AWS 계정 ID 및 별칭을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListAccountAliases를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListAccountAliasesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ListAccountAliases {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listAliases(iam);
        System.out.println("Done");
        iam.close();
    }

    public static void listAliases(IamClient iam) {
        try {
            ListAccountAliasesResponse response = iam.listAccountAliases();
            for (String alias : response.accountAliases()) {
                System.out.printf("Retrieved account alias %s", alias);
            }
```

```
        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListAccountAliases를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

계정 별칭을 나열합니다.

```
import { ListAccountAliasesCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 * A generator function that handles paginated results.
 * The AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) provides {@link https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
AWSJavaScriptSDK/v3/latest/index.html#paginators | paginator} functions to
 simplify this.
 */
export async function* listAccountAliases() {
  const command = new ListAccountAliasesCommand({ MaxItems: 5 });

  let response = await client.send(command);

  while (response.AccountAliases?.length) {
    for (const alias of response.AccountAliases) {
      yield alias;
    }
```

```
    if (response.IsTruncated) {
      response = await client.send(
        new ListAccountAliasesCommand({
          Marker: response.Marker,
          MaxItems: 5,
        }),
      );
    } else {
      break;
    }
  }
}
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListAccountAliases를 참조하십시오.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

iam.listAccountAliases({ MaxItems: 10 }, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListAccountAliases를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun listAliases() {
    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val response = iamClient.listAccountAliases(ListAccountAliasesRequest {})
        response.accountAliases?.forEach { alias ->
            println("Retrieved account alias $alias")
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ListAccountAliases를 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 명령은 AWS 계정에 대한 계정 별칭을 반환합니다.

```
Get-IAMAccountAlias
```

출력:

```
ExampleCo
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ListAccountAliases를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 명령은 AWS 계정에 대한 계정 별칭을 반환합니다.

```
Get-IAMAccountAlias
```

출력:

```
ExampleCo
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListAccountAliases를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def list_aliases():
    """
    Gets the list of aliases for the current account. An account has at most one
 alias.

    :return: The list of aliases for the account.
    """
    try:
        response = iam.meta.client.list_account_aliases()
        aliases = response["AccountAliases"]
        if len(aliases) > 0:
            logger.info("Got aliases for your account: %s.", ",".join(aliases))
        else:
            logger.info("Got no aliases for your account.")
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't list aliases for your account.")
        raise
    else:
```

```
        return response["AccountAliases"]
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListAccountAliases를 참조하세요.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

계정 별칭을 나열하고, 생성하고, 삭제합니다.

```
class IAMAliasManager
  # Initializes the IAM client and logger
  #
  # @param iam_client [Aws::IAM::Client] An initialized IAM client.
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Lists available AWS account aliases.
  def list_aliases
    response = @iam_client.list_account_aliases

    if response.account_aliases.count.positive?
      @logger.info('Account aliases are:')
      response.account_aliases.each { |account_alias| @logger.info("
 #{account_alias}") }
    else
      @logger.info('No account aliases found.')
    end
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing account aliases: #{e.message}")
  end
```

```
  # Creates an AWS account alias.
  #
  # @param account_alias [String] The name of the account alias to create.
  # @return [Boolean] true if the account alias was created; otherwise, false.
  def create_account_alias(account_alias)
    @iam_client.create_account_alias(account_alias: account_alias)
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error creating account alias: #{e.message}")
    false
  end

  # Deletes an AWS account alias.
  #
  # @param account_alias [String] The name of the account alias to delete.
  # @return [Boolean] true if the account alias was deleted; otherwise, false.
  def delete_account_alias(account_alias)
    @iam_client.delete_account_alias(account_alias: account_alias)
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error deleting account alias: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 ListAccountAliases를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **ListAttachedGroupPolicies** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListAttachedGroupPolicies`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

지정된 그룹에 연결된 모든 관리형 정책 나열

이 예제에서는 AWS 계정에서 라는 IAM 그룹에 연결된 관리형 정책의 이름과 ARNs`Admins`을 반환합니다.

```
aws iam list-attached-group-policies \
```

```
    --group-name Admins
```

출력:

```
{
    "AttachedPolicies": [
        {
            "PolicyName": "AdministratorAccess",
            "PolicyArn": "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AdministratorAccess"
        },
        {
            "PolicyName": "SecurityAudit",
            "PolicyArn": "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/SecurityAudit"
        }
    ],
    "IsTruncated": false
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 IAM의 정책 및 권한을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListAttachedGroupPolicies를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 명령은 AWS 계정에서 라는 IAM 그룹에 연결된 관리형 정책의 이름과 ARNs**Admins**을 반환합니다. 그룹에 포함된 인라인 정책의 목록을 보려면 **Get-IAMGroupPolicyList** 명령을 사용합니다.

```
Get-IAMAttachedGroupPolicyList -GroupName "Admins"
```

출력:

```
PolicyArn                                                 PolicyName
---------                                                 ----------
arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/SecurityAudit                     SecurityAudit
arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AdministratorAccess               AdministratorAccess
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ListAttachedGroupPolicies를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 명령은 AWS 계정에서 라는 IAM 그룹에 연결된 관리형 정책의 이름과 ARNs**Admins**을 반환합니다. 그룹에 포함된 인라인 정책의 목록을 보려면 **Get-IAMGroupPolicyList** 명령을 사용합니다.

```
Get-IAMAttachedGroupPolicyList -GroupName "Admins"
```

출력:

```
PolicyArn                                                PolicyName
---------                                                ----------
arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/SecurityAudit                    SecurityAudit
arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AdministratorAccess              AdministratorAccess
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListAttachedGroupPolicies를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **ListAttachedRolePolicies** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListAttachedRolePolicies`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List the IAM role policies that are attached to an IAM role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The IAM role to list IAM policies for.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of the IAM policies attached to the IAM role.</returns>
    public async Task<List<AttachedPolicyType>>
 ListAttachedRolePoliciesAsync(string roleName)
    {
```

```
        var attachedPolicies = new List<AttachedPolicyType>();
        var attachedRolePoliciesPaginator =
 _IAMService.Paginators.ListAttachedRolePolicies(new
 ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest { RoleName = roleName });

        await foreach (var response in attachedRolePoliciesPaginator.Responses)
        {
            attachedPolicies.AddRange(response.AttachedPolicies);
        }

        return attachedPolicies;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListAttachedRolePolicies를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

지정된 IAM 역할에 연결된 모든 관리형 정책 나열

이 명령은 AWS 계정에서 라는 IAM 역할에 연결된 관리형 정책의 이름과 ARNs`SecurityAuditRole`을 반환합니다.

```
aws iam list-attached-role-policies \
    --role-name SecurityAuditRole
```

출력:

```
{
    "AttachedPolicies": [
        {
            "PolicyName": "SecurityAudit",
            "PolicyArn": "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/SecurityAudit"
        }
    ],
    "IsTruncated": false
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 IAM의 정책 및 권한을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListAttachedRolePolicies를 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
)

// RoleWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform role actions.
type RoleWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// ListAttachedRolePolicies lists the policies that are attached to the specified
 role.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) ListAttachedRolePolicies(ctx context.Context, roleName
 string) ([]types.AttachedPolicy, error) {
 var policies []types.AttachedPolicy
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListAttachedRolePolicies(ctx,
 &iam.ListAttachedRolePoliciesInput{
  RoleName: aws.String(roleName),
 })
 if err != nil {
```

```
  log.Printf("Couldn't list attached policies for role %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 roleName, err)
 } else {
  policies = result.AttachedPolicies
 }
 return policies, err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 ListAttachedRolePolicies를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

역할에 연결된 정책을 나열합니다.

```
import {
  ListAttachedRolePoliciesCommand,
  IAMClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 * A generator function that handles paginated results.
 * The AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) provides {@link https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
AWSJavaScriptSDK/v3/latest/index.html#paginators | paginator} functions to
 simplify this.
 * @param {string} roleName
 */
export async function* listAttachedRolePolicies(roleName) {
  const command = new ListAttachedRolePoliciesCommand({
    RoleName: roleName,
  });
```

```
  let response = await client.send(command);

  while (response.AttachedPolicies?.length) {
    for (const policy of response.AttachedPolicies) {
      yield policy;
    }

    if (response.IsTruncated) {
      response = await client.send(
        new ListAttachedRolePoliciesCommand({
          RoleName: roleName,
          Marker: response.Marker,
        }),
      );
    } else {
      break;
    }
  }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListAttachedRolePolicies를 참조하십시오.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
$uuid = uniqid();
$service = new IAMService();

    public function listAttachedRolePolicies($roleName, $pathPrefix = "", $marker
 = "", $maxItems = 0)
    {
```

```
        $listAttachRolePoliciesArguments = ['RoleName' => $roleName];
        if ($pathPrefix) {
            $listAttachRolePoliciesArguments['PathPrefix'] = $pathPrefix;
        }
        if ($marker) {
            $listAttachRolePoliciesArguments['Marker'] = $marker;
        }
        if ($maxItems) {
            $listAttachRolePoliciesArguments['MaxItems'] = $maxItems;
        }
        return $this->iamClient-
>listAttachedRolePolicies($listAttachRolePoliciesArguments);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 ListAttachedRolePolicies를 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 명령은 AWS 계정의 이름이 **SecurityAuditRole**인 IAM 역할에 연결된 관리형 정책의 이름과 ARN을 반환합니다. 역할에 포함된 인라인 정책의 목록을 보려면 **Get-IAMRolePolicyList** 명령을 사용합니다.

```
Get-IAMAttachedRolePolicyList -RoleName "SecurityAuditRole"
```

출력:

```
PolicyArn                                                 PolicyName
---------                                                 ----------
arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/SecurityAudit                     SecurityAudit
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ListAttachedRolePolicies를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 명령은 AWS 계정의 이름이 **SecurityAuditRole**인 IAM 역할에 연결된 관리형 정책의 이름과 ARN을 반환합니다. 역할에 포함된 인라인 정책의 목록을 보려면 **Get-IAMRolePolicyList** 명령을 사용합니다.

```
Get-IAMAttachedRolePolicyList -RoleName "SecurityAuditRole"
```

출력:

```
PolicyArn                                                PolicyName
---------                                                ----------
arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/SecurityAudit                    SecurityAudit
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListAttachedRolePolicies를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def list_attached_policies(role_name):
    """
    Lists policies attached to a role.

    :param role_name: The name of the role to query.
    """
    try:
        role = iam.Role(role_name)
        for policy in role.attached_policies.all():
            logger.info("Got policy %s.", policy.arn)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't list attached policies for %s.", role_name)
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListAttachedRolePolicies를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이 예시 모듈은 역할 정책을 나열, 생성, 연결 및 분리합니다.

```
# Manages policies in AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
class RolePolicyManager
  # Initialize with an AWS IAM client
  #
  # @param iam_client [Aws::IAM::Client] An initialized IAM client
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
    @logger.progname = 'PolicyManager'
  end

  # Creates a policy
  #
  # @param policy_name [String] The name of the policy
  # @param policy_document [Hash] The policy document
  # @return [String] The policy ARN if successful, otherwise nil
  def create_policy(policy_name, policy_document)
    response = @iam_client.create_policy(
      policy_name: policy_name,
      policy_document: policy_document.to_json
    )
    response.policy.arn
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error creating policy: #{e.message}")
    nil
  end

  # Fetches an IAM policy by its ARN
  # @param policy_arn [String] the ARN of the IAM policy to retrieve
  # @return [Aws::IAM::Types::GetPolicyResponse] the policy object if found
  def get_policy(policy_arn)
```

```
    response = @iam_client.get_policy(policy_arn: policy_arn)
    policy = response.policy
    @logger.info("Got policy '#{policy.policy_name}'. Its ID is:
#{policy.policy_id}.")
    policy
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::NoSuchEntity
    @logger.error("Couldn't get policy '#{policy_arn}'. The policy does not
exist.")
    raise
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Couldn't get policy '#{policy_arn}'. Here's why: #{e.code}:
#{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Attaches a policy to a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @param policy_arn [String] The policy ARN
  # @return [Boolean] true if successful, false otherwise
  def attach_policy_to_role(role_name, policy_arn)
    @iam_client.attach_role_policy(
      role_name: role_name,
      policy_arn: policy_arn
    )
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error attaching policy to role: #{e.message}")
    false
  end

  # Lists policy ARNs attached to a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @return [Array<String>] List of policy ARNs
  def list_attached_policy_arns(role_name)
    response = @iam_client.list_attached_role_policies(role_name: role_name)
    response.attached_policies.map(&:policy_arn)
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing policies attached to role: #{e.message}")
    []
  end

  # Detaches a policy from a role
```

```
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @param policy_arn [String] The policy ARN
  # @return [Boolean] true if successful, false otherwise
  def detach_policy_from_role(role_name, policy_arn)
    @iam_client.detach_role_policy(
      role_name: role_name,
      policy_arn: policy_arn
    )
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error detaching policy from role: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 ListAttachedRolePolicies를 참조하세요.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
pub async fn list_attached_role_policies(
    client: &iamClient,
    role_name: String,
    path_prefix: Option<String>,
    marker: Option<String>,
    max_items: Option<i32>,
) -> Result<ListAttachedRolePoliciesOutput,
 SdkError<ListAttachedRolePoliciesError>> {
    let response = client
        .list_attached_role_policies()
        .role_name(role_name)
        .set_path_prefix(path_prefix)
        .set_marker(marker)
```

```
        .set_max_items(max_items)
        .send()
        .await?;

    Ok(response)
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 ListAttachedRolePolicies을 참조하십시오.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSIAM
import AWSS3



    /// Returns a list of AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policies
    /// that are attached to the role.
    ///
    /// - Parameter role: The IAM role to return the policy list for.
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of `IAMClientTypes.AttachedPolicy` objects
    ///   describing each managed policy that's attached to the role.
    public func listAttachedRolePolicies(role: String) async throws ->
 [IAMClientTypes.AttachedPolicy] {
        var policyList: [IAMClientTypes.AttachedPolicy] = []

        // Use "Paginated" to get all the attached role polices.
        // This lets the SDK handle the 'isTruncated' in
 "ListAttachedRolePoliciesOutput".
        let input = ListAttachedRolePoliciesInput(
            roleName: role
        )
```

```
        let output = client.listAttachedRolePoliciesPaginated(input: input)

        do {
            for try await page in output {
                guard let attachedPolicies = page.attachedPolicies else {
                    print("Error: no attached policies returned.")
                    continue
                }
                for attachedPolicy in attachedPolicies {
                    policyList.append(attachedPolicy)
                }
            }
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: listAttachedRolePolicies:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }

        return policyList
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 ListAttachedRolePolicies를 참조하십시오.

CLI로 **ListAttachedUserPolicies** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListAttachedUserPolicies`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

지정된 사용자에게 연결된 모든 관리형 정책 나열

이 명령은 AWS 계정에 이름이 지정된 IAM 사용자에 대한 관리형 정책의 이름과 ARNsBob을 반환합니다.

```
aws iam list-attached-user-policies \
    --user-name Bob
```

출력:

```
{
```

```
    "AttachedPolicies": [
        {
            "PolicyName": "AdministratorAccess",
            "PolicyArn": "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AdministratorAccess"
        },
        {
            "PolicyName": "SecurityAudit",
            "PolicyArn": "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/SecurityAudit"
        }
    ],
    "IsTruncated": false
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 IAM의 정책 및 권한을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListAttachedUserPolicies를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 명령은 AWS 계정에 이름이 지정된 IAM 사용자**Bob**에 대한 관리형 정책의 이름과 ARNs을 반환합니다. IAM 사용자에게 포함된 인라인 정책의 목록을 보려면 **Get-IAMUserPolicyList** 명령을 사용합니다.

```
Get-IAMAttachedUserPolicyList -UserName "Bob"
```

출력:

```
PolicyArn                                                PolicyName
---------                                                ----------
arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/TesterPolicy                     TesterPolicy
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ListAttachedUserPolicies를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 명령은 AWS 계정에 이름이 지정된 IAM 사용자**Bob**에 대한 관리형 정책의 이름과 ARNs을 반환합니다. IAM 사용자에게 포함된 인라인 정책의 목록을 보려면 **Get-IAMUserPolicyList** 명령을 사용합니다.

```
Get-IAMAttachedUserPolicyList -UserName "Bob"
```

출력:

```
PolicyArn                                                PolicyName
---------                                                ----------
arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/TesterPolicy                     TesterPolicy
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListAttachedUserPolicies를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **ListEntitiesForPolicy** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListEntitiesForPolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

지정된 관리형 정책이 연결된 모든 사용자, 그룹 및 역할 나열

이 예제는 `arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/TestPolicy` 정책이 연결된 IAM 그룹, 역할 및 사용자 목록을 반환합니다.

```
aws iam list-entities-for-policy \
    --policy-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/TestPolicy
```

출력:

```
{
    "PolicyGroups": [
        {
            "GroupName": "Admins",
            "GroupId": "AGPACKCEVSQ6C2EXAMPLE"
        }
    ],
    "PolicyUsers": [
        {
            "UserName": "Alice",
            "UserId": "AIDACKCEVSQ6C2EXAMPLE"
```

```
        }
    ],
    "PolicyRoles": [
        {
            "RoleName": "DevRole",
            "RoleId": "AROADBQP57FF2AEXAMPLE"
        }
    ],
    "IsTruncated": false
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 IAM의 정책 및 권한을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListEntitiesForPolicy를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 **arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/TestPolicy** 정책이 연결된 IAM 그룹, 역할 및 사용자 목록을 반환합니다.

```
Get-IAMEntitiesForPolicy -PolicyArn "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/TestPolicy"
```

출력:

```
IsTruncated  : False
Marker       :
PolicyGroups : {}
PolicyRoles  : {testRole}
PolicyUsers  : {Bob, Theresa}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ListEntitiesForPolicy를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 **arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/TestPolicy** 정책이 연결된 IAM 그룹, 역할 및 사용자 목록을 반환합니다.

```
Get-IAMEntitiesForPolicy -PolicyArn "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/TestPolicy"
```

출력:

```
IsTruncated  : False
Marker       :
PolicyGroups : {}
PolicyRoles  : {testRole}
PolicyUsers  : {Bob, Theresa}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListEntitiesForPolicy를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **ListGroupPolicies** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListGroupPolicies`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

지정된 그룹에 연결된 모든 인라인 정책 나열

다음 `list-group-policies` 명령은 현재 계정에서 `Admins`라는 IAM 그룹에 연결된 인라인 정책의 이름을 나열합니다.

```
aws iam list-group-policies \
    --group-name Admins
```

출력:

```
{
    "PolicyNames": [
        "AdminRoot",
        "ExamplePolicy"
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 IAM 정책 관리를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListGroupPolicies를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 그룹 **Testers**에 포함된 인라인 정책의 목록을 반환합니다. 그룹에 연결된 관리형 정책을 가져오려면 **Get-IAMAttachedGroupPolicyList** 명령을 사용합니다.

```
Get-IAMGroupPolicyList -GroupName Testers
```

출력:

```
Deny-Assume-S3-Role-In-Production
PowerUserAccess-Testers
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ListGroupPolicies를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 그룹 **Testers**에 포함된 인라인 정책의 목록을 반환합니다. 그룹에 연결된 관리형 정책을 가져오려면 **Get-IAMAttachedGroupPolicyList** 명령을 사용합니다.

```
Get-IAMGroupPolicyList -GroupName Testers
```

출력:

```
Deny-Assume-S3-Role-In-Production
PowerUserAccess-Testers
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListGroupPolicies를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **ListGroups** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListGroups`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List IAM groups.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of IAM groups.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Group>> ListGroupsAsync()
    {
        var groupsPaginator = _IAMService.Paginators.ListGroups(new
ListGroupsRequest());
        var groups = new List<Group>();

        await foreach (var response in groupsPaginator.Responses)
        {
            groups.AddRange(response.Groups);
        }

        return groups;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListGroups를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

현재 계정의 IAM 그룹 나열

다음 `list-groups` 명령은 현재 계정의 IAM 그룹을 나열합니다.

```
aws iam list-groups
```

출력:

```
{
    "Groups": [
        {
            "Path": "/",
            "CreateDate": "2013-06-04T20:27:27.972Z",
            "GroupId": "AIDACKCEVSQ6C2EXAMPLE",
            "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/Admins",
            "GroupName": "Admins"
        },
        {
            "Path": "/",
            "CreateDate": "2013-04-16T20:30:42Z",
            "GroupId": "AIDGPMS9RO4H3FEXAMPLE",
            "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/S3-Admins",
            "GroupName": "S3-Admins"
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 IAM 사용자 그룹 관리를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListGroups를 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
```

```
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
)

// GroupWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) group
 actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform group actions.
type GroupWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// ListGroups lists up to maxGroups number of groups.
func (wrapper GroupWrapper) ListGroups(ctx context.Context, maxGroups int32)
 ([]types.Group, error) {
 var groups []types.Group
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListGroups(ctx, &iam.ListGroupsInput{
  MaxItems: aws.Int32(maxGroups),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list groups. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  groups = result.Groups
 }
 return groups, err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 ListGroups를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

그룹을 나열합니다.

```
import { ListGroupsCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 * A generator function that handles paginated results.
 * The AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) provides {@link https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
AWSJavaScriptSDK/v3/latest/index.html#paginators | paginator} functions to
 simplify this.
 */
export async function* listGroups() {
  const command = new ListGroupsCommand({
    MaxItems: 10,
  });

  let response = await client.send(command);

  while (response.Groups?.length) {
    for (const group of response.Groups) {
      yield group;
    }

    if (response.IsTruncated) {
      response = await client.send(
        new ListGroupsCommand({
          Marker: response.Marker,
          MaxItems: 10,
        }),
      );
    } else {
      break;
    }
  }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListGroups를 참조하십시오.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
$uuid = uniqid();
$service = new IAMService();

    public function listGroups($pathPrefix = "", $marker = "", $maxItems = 0)
    {
        $listGroupsArguments = [];
        if ($pathPrefix) {
            $listGroupsArguments["PathPrefix"] = $pathPrefix;
        }
        if ($marker) {
            $listGroupsArguments["Marker"] = $marker;
        }
        if ($maxItems) {
            $listGroupsArguments["MaxItems"] = $maxItems;
        }

        return $this->iamClient->listGroups($listGroupsArguments);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 ListGroups를 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제는 현재에 정의된 모든 IAM 그룹의 모음을 반환합니다 AWS 계정.

```
Get-IAMGroupList
```

출력:

```
Arn        : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/Administrators
CreateDate : 10/20/2014 10:06:24 AM
GroupId    : 6WCH4TRY3KIHIEXAMPLE1
GroupName  : Administrators
Path       : /

Arn        : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/Developers
CreateDate : 12/10/2014 3:38:55 PM
GroupId    : ZU2EOWMK6WBZOEXAMPLE2
GroupName  : Developers
Path       : /

Arn        : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/Testers
CreateDate : 12/10/2014 3:39:11 PM
GroupId    : RHNZZGQJ7QHMAEXAMPLE3
GroupName  : Testers
Path       : /
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ListGroups를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제는 현재에 정의된 모든 IAM 그룹의 모음을 반환합니다 AWS 계정.

```
Get-IAMGroupList
```

출력:

```
Arn        : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/Administrators
CreateDate : 10/20/2014 10:06:24 AM
GroupId    : 6WCH4TRY3KIHIEXAMPLE1
GroupName  : Administrators
Path       : /

Arn        : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/Developers
CreateDate : 12/10/2014 3:38:55 PM
GroupId    : ZU2EOWMK6WBZOEXAMPLE2
GroupName  : Developers
Path       : /

Arn        : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/Testers
CreateDate : 12/10/2014 3:39:11 PM
GroupId    : RHNZZGQJ7QHMAEXAMPLE3
```

```
GroupName  : Testers
Path       : /
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListGroups를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def list_groups(count):
    """
    Lists the specified number of groups for the account.

    :param count: The number of groups to list.
    """
    try:
        for group in iam.groups.limit(count):
            logger.info("Group: %s", group.name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't list groups for the account.")
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListGroups를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
# A class to manage IAM operations via the AWS SDK client
class IamGroupManager
  # Initializes the IamGroupManager class
  # @param iam_client [Aws::IAM::Client] An instance of the IAM client
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Lists up to a specified number of groups for the account.
  # @param count [Integer] The maximum number of groups to list.
  # @return [Aws::IAM::Client::Response]
  def list_groups(count)
    response = @iam_client.list_groups(max_items: count)
    response.groups.each do |group|
      @logger.info("\t#{group.group_name}")
    end
    response
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Couldn't list groups for the account. Here's why:")
    @logger.error("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 ListGroups를 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
pub async fn list_groups(
    client: &iamClient,
    path_prefix: Option<String>,
    marker: Option<String>,
    max_items: Option<i32>,
) -> Result<ListGroupsOutput, SdkError<ListGroupsError>> {
    let response = client
        .list_groups()
        .set_path_prefix(path_prefix)
        .set_marker(marker)
        .set_max_items(max_items)
        .send()
        .await?;

    Ok(response)
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 ListGroups을 참조하십시오.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSIAM
import AWSS3


    public func listGroups() async throws -> [String] {
        var groupList: [String] = []

        // Use "Paginated" to get all the groups.
        // This lets the SDK handle the 'isTruncated' property in
 "ListGroupsOutput".
        let input = ListGroupsInput()

        let pages = client.listGroupsPaginated(input: input)
        do {
            for try await page in pages {
                guard let groups = page.groups else {
                    print("Error: no groups returned.")
                    continue
                }

                for group in groups {
                    if let name = group.groupName {
                        groupList.append(name)
                    }
                }
            }
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: listGroups:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
        return groupList
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 ListGroups을 참조하십시오.

CLI로 **ListGroupsForUser** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 ListGroupsForUser의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

IAM 사용자가 속한 그룹 나열

다음 `list-groups-for-user` 명령은 `Bob`이라는 IAM 사용자가 속한 그룹을 표시합니다.

```
aws iam list-groups-for-user \
    --user-name Bob
```

출력:

```
{
    "Groups": [
        {
            "Path": "/",
            "CreateDate": "2013-05-06T01:18:08Z",
            "GroupId": "AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE",
            "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/Admin",
            "GroupName": "Admin"
        },
        {
            "Path": "/",
            "CreateDate": "2013-05-06T01:37:28Z",
            "GroupId": "AKIAI44QH8DHBEXAMPLE",
            "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/s3-Users",
            "GroupName": "s3-Users"
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 IAM 사용자 그룹 관리를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListGroupsForUser를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 IAM 사용자 **`David`**가 속한 IAM 그룹 목록을 반환합니다.

```
Get-IAMGroupForUser -UserName David
```

출력:

```
Arn        : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/Administrators
CreateDate : 10/20/2014 10:06:24 AM
GroupId    : 6WCH4TRY3KIHIEXAMPLE1
GroupName  : Administrators
Path       : /

Arn        : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/Testers
CreateDate : 12/10/2014 3:39:11 PM
GroupId    : RHNZZGQJ7QHMAEXAMPLE2
GroupName  : Testers
Path       : /

Arn        : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/Developers
CreateDate : 12/10/2014 3:38:55 PM
GroupId    : ZU2EOWMK6WBZOEXAMPLE3
GroupName  : Developers
Path       : /
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ListGroupsForUser를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 IAM 사용자 **David**가 속한 IAM 그룹 목록을 반환합니다.

```
Get-IAMGroupForUser -UserName David
```

출력:

```
Arn        : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/Administrators
CreateDate : 10/20/2014 10:06:24 AM
GroupId    : 6WCH4TRY3KIHIEXAMPLE1
GroupName  : Administrators
Path       : /

Arn        : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/Testers
CreateDate : 12/10/2014 3:39:11 PM
GroupId    : RHNZZGQJ7QHMAEXAMPLE2
GroupName  : Testers
```

```
Path       : /

Arn        : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/Developers
CreateDate : 12/10/2014 3:38:55 PM
GroupId    : ZU2EOWMK6WBZOEXAMPLE3
GroupName  : Developers
Path       : /
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListGroupsForUser를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **ListInstanceProfiles** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListInstanceProfiles`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

계정의 인스턴스 프로파일 나열

다음 `list-instance-profiles` 명령은 현재 계정과 연결된 인스턴스 프로파일을 나열합니다.

```
aws iam list-instance-profiles
```

출력:

```
{
    "InstanceProfiles": [
        {
            "Path": "/",
            "InstanceProfileName": "example-dev-role",
            "InstanceProfileId": "AIPAIXEU4NUHUPEXAMPLE",
            "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:instance-profile/example-dev-role",
            "CreateDate": "2023-09-21T18:17:41+00:00",
            "Roles": [
                {
                    "Path": "/",
                    "RoleName": "example-dev-role",
                    "RoleId": "AROAJ52OTH4H7LEXAMPLE",
                    "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/example-dev-role",
```

```
                "CreateDate": "2023-09-21T18:17:40+00:00",
                "AssumeRolePolicyDocument": {
                    "Version": "2012-10-17",
                    "Statement": [
                        {
                            "Effect": "Allow",
                            "Principal": {
                                "Service": "ec2.amazonaws.com"
                            },
                            "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
                        }
                    ]
                }
            }
        ]
    },
    {
        "Path": "/",
        "InstanceProfileName": "example-s3-role",
        "InstanceProfileId": "AIPAJVJVNRIQFREXAMPLE",
        "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:instance-profile/example-s3-role",
        "CreateDate": "2023-09-21T18:18:50+00:00",
        "Roles": [
            {
                "Path": "/",
                "RoleName": "example-s3-role",
                "RoleId": "AROAINUBC5O7XLEXAMPLE",
                "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/example-s3-role",
                "CreateDate": "2023-09-21T18:18:49+00:00",
                "AssumeRolePolicyDocument": {
                    "Version": "2012-10-17",
                    "Statement": [
                        {
                            "Effect": "Allow",
                            "Principal": {
                                "Service": "ec2.amazonaws.com"
                            },
                            "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
                        }
                    ]
                }
            }
        ]
    }
```

```
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 인스턴스 프로파일 사용을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListInstanceProfiles를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제는 현재에 정의된 인스턴스 프로파일의 컬렉션을 반환합니다 AWS 계정.

```
Get-IAMInstanceProfileList
```

출력:

```
Arn                 : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:instance-profile/ec2instancerole
CreateDate          : 2/17/2015 2:49:04 PM
InstanceProfileId   : HH36PTZQJUR32EXAMPLE1
InstanceProfileName : ec2instancerole
Path                : /
Roles               : {ec2instancerole}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ListInstanceProfiles를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제는 현재에 정의된 인스턴스 프로파일의 컬렉션을 반환합니다 AWS 계정.

```
Get-IAMInstanceProfileList
```

출력:

```
Arn                 : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:instance-profile/ec2instancerole
CreateDate          : 2/17/2015 2:49:04 PM
InstanceProfileId   : HH36PTZQJUR32EXAMPLE1
InstanceProfileName : ec2instancerole
Path                : /
Roles               : {ec2instancerole}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListInstanceProfiles를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **ListInstanceProfilesForRole** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 ListInstanceProfilesForRole의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

IAM 역할에 대한 인스턴스 프로파일 나열

다음 list-instance-profiles-for-role 명령은 Test-Role 역할과 연결된 인스턴스 프로파일을 나열합니다.

```
aws iam list-instance-profiles-for-role \
    --role-name Test-Role
```

출력:

```
{
    "InstanceProfiles": [
        {
            "InstanceProfileId": "AIDGPMS9RO4H3FEXAMPLE",
            "Roles": [
                {
                    "AssumeRolePolicyDocument": "<URL-encoded-JSON>",
                    "RoleId": "AIDACKCEVSQ6C2EXAMPLE",
                    "CreateDate": "2013-06-07T20:42:15Z",
                    "RoleName": "Test-Role",
                    "Path": "/",
                    "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/Test-Role"
                }
            ],
            "CreateDate": "2013-06-07T21:05:24Z",
            "InstanceProfileName": "ExampleInstanceProfile",
            "Path": "/",
            "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:instance-profile/
ExampleInstanceProfile"
        }
    ]
```

```
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 인스턴스 프로파일 사용을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListInstanceProfilesForRole을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 **ec2instancerole** 역할과 연결된 인스턴스 프로파일의 세부 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-IAMInstanceProfileForRole -RoleName ec2instancerole
```

출력:

```
      Arn                 : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:instance-profile/
ec2instancerole
      CreateDate          : 2/17/2015 2:49:04 PM
      InstanceProfileId   : HH36PTZQJUR32EXAMPLE1
      InstanceProfileName : ec2instancerole
      Path                : /
      Roles               : {ec2instancerole}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ListInstanceProfilesForRole을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 **ec2instancerole** 역할과 연결된 인스턴스 프로파일의 세부 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-IAMInstanceProfileForRole -RoleName ec2instancerole
```

출력:

```
      Arn                 : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:instance-profile/
ec2instancerole
      CreateDate          : 2/17/2015 2:49:04 PM
```

```
        InstanceProfileId   : HH36PTZQJUR32EXAMPLE1
        InstanceProfileName : ec2instancerole
        Path                : /
        Roles               : {ec2instancerole}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListInstanceProfilesForRole을 참조하세요.

CLI로 **ListMfaDevices** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 ListMfaDevices의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

지정된 사용자의 모든 MFA 디바이스 나열

이 예제는 IAM 사용자 Bob에게 할당된 MFA 디바이스에 대한 세부 정보를 반환합니다.

```
aws iam list-mfa-devices \
    --user-name Bob
```

출력:

```
{
    "MFADevices": [
        {
            "UserName": "Bob",
            "SerialNumber": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:mfa/Bob",
            "EnableDate": "2019-10-28T20:37:09+00:00"
        },
        {
            "UserName": "Bob",
            "SerialNumber": "GAKT12345678",
            "EnableDate": "2023-02-18T21:44:42+00:00"
        },
        {
            "UserName": "Bob",
            "SerialNumber": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:u2f/user/Bob/
fidosecuritykey1-7XNL7NFNLZ123456789EXAMPLE",
            "EnableDate": "2023-09-19T02:25:35+00:00"
```

```
        },
        {
            "UserName": "Bob",
            "SerialNumber": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:u2f/user/Bob/
fidosecuritykey2-VDRQTDBBN5123456789EXAMPLE",
            "EnableDate": "2023-09-19T01:49:18+00:00"
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 AWS에서 멀티 팩터 인증(MFA) 사용을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListMfaDevices를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 IAM 사용자 **David**에게 할당된 MFA 디바이스에 대한 세부 정보를 반환합니다. 이 예제에서는 **SerialNumber**가 물리적 디바이스의 실제 일련 번호가 아닌 ARN이므로 가상 장치임을 알 수 있습니다.

```
Get-IAMMFADevice -UserName David
```

출력:

```
EnableDate                  SerialNumber                          UserName
----------                  ------------                          --------
4/8/2015 9:41:10 AM         arn:aws:iam::123456789012:mfa/David   David
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ListMfaDevices를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 IAM 사용자 **David**에게 할당된 MFA 디바이스에 대한 세부 정보를 반환합니다. 이 예제에서는 **SerialNumber**가 물리적 디바이스의 실제 일련 번호가 아닌 ARN이므로 가상 장치임을 알 수 있습니다.

```
Get-IAMMFADevice -UserName David
```

출력:

```
EnableDate                  SerialNumber                          UserName
----------                  ------------                          --------
4/8/2015 9:41:10 AM         arn:aws:iam::123456789012:mfa/David   David
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListMfaDevices를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **ListOpenIdConnectProviders** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListOpenIdConnectProviders`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

AWS 계정의 OpenID Connect 공급자에 대한 정보를 나열하려면

이 예제에서는 현재 AWS 계정에 정의된 모든 OpenID Connect 공급자의 ARNS 목록을 반환합니다.

```
aws iam list-open-id-connect-providers
```

출력:

```
{
    "OpenIDConnectProviderList": [
        {
            "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/
example.oidcprovider.com"
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 IAM에서 OIDC(OpenID Connect) ID 제공업체 생성을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListOpenIdConnectProviders를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 현재 AWS 계정에 정의된 모든 OpenID Connect 제공업체의 ARNS 목록을 반환합니다.

```
Get-IAMOpenIDConnectProviderList
```

출력:

```
Arn
---
arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/server.example.com
arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/another.provider.com
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ListOpenIdConnectProviders를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 현재 AWS 계정에 정의된 모든 OpenID Connect 제공업체의 ARNS 목록을 반환합니다.

```
Get-IAMOpenIDConnectProviderList
```

출력:

```
Arn
---
arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/server.example.com
arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/another.provider.com
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListOpenIdConnectProviders를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`ListPolicies`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListPolicies`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 정책 관리

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List IAM policies.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of the IAM policies.</returns>
    public async Task<List<ManagedPolicy>> ListPoliciesAsync()
    {
        var listPoliciesPaginator = _IAMService.Paginators.ListPolicies(new
ListPoliciesRequest());
        var policies = new List<ManagedPolicy>();

        await foreach (var response in listPoliciesPaginator.Responses)
        {
            policies.AddRange(response.Policies);
        }

        return policies;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListPolicies를 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::listPolicies(const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    const Aws::String DATE_FORMAT("%Y-%m-%d");
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::ListPoliciesRequest request;

    bool done = false;
    bool header = false;
    while (!done) {
        auto outcome = iam.ListPolicies(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to list iam policies: " <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

        if (!header) {
            std::cout << std::left << std::setw(55) << "Name" <<
                      std::setw(30) << "ID" << std::setw(80) << "Arn" <<
                      std::setw(64) << "Description" << std::setw(12) <<
                      "CreateDate" << std::endl;
            header = true;
        }

        const auto &policies = outcome.GetResult().GetPolicies();
        for (const auto &policy: policies) {
            std::cout << std::left << std::setw(55) <<
                      policy.GetPolicyName() << std::setw(30) <<
                      policy.GetPolicyId() << std::setw(80) << policy.GetArn() <<
                      std::setw(64) << policy.GetDescription() << std::setw(12)
 <<
                      policy.GetCreateDate().ToGmtString(DATE_FORMAT.c_str()) <<
```

```
                        std::endl;
        }

        if (outcome.GetResult().GetIsTruncated()) {
            request.SetMarker(outcome.GetResult().GetMarker());
        }
        else {
            done = true;
        }
    }

    return true;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 ListPolicies를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

AWS 계정에서 사용할 수 있는 관리형 정책을 나열하려면

이 예제에서는 현재 AWS 계정에서 사용할 수 있는 처음 두 개의 관리형 정책 모음을 반환합니다.

```
aws iam list-policies \
    --max-items 3
```

출력:

```
{
    "Policies": [
        {
            "PolicyName": "AWSCloudTrailAccessPolicy",
            "PolicyId": "ANPAXQE2B5PJ7YEXAMPLE",
            "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/AWSCloudTrailAccessPolicy",
            "Path": "/",
            "DefaultVersionId": "v1",
            "AttachmentCount": 0,
            "PermissionsBoundaryUsageCount": 0,
            "IsAttachable": true,
```

```
            "CreateDate": "2019-09-04T17:43:42+00:00",
            "UpdateDate": "2019-09-04T17:43:42+00:00"
        },
        {
            "PolicyName": "AdministratorAccess",
            "PolicyId": "ANPAIWMBCKSKIEE64ZLYK",
            "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AdministratorAccess",
            "Path": "/",
            "DefaultVersionId": "v1",
            "AttachmentCount": 6,
            "PermissionsBoundaryUsageCount": 0,
            "IsAttachable": true,
            "CreateDate": "2015-02-06T18:39:46+00:00",
            "UpdateDate": "2015-02-06T18:39:46+00:00"
        },
        {
            "PolicyName": "PowerUserAccess",
            "PolicyId": "ANPAJYRXTHIB4FOVS3ZXS",
            "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/PowerUserAccess",
            "Path": "/",
            "DefaultVersionId": "v5",
            "AttachmentCount": 1,
            "PermissionsBoundaryUsageCount": 0,
            "IsAttachable": true,
            "CreateDate": "2015-02-06T18:39:47+00:00",
            "UpdateDate": "2023-07-06T22:04:00+00:00"
        }
    ],
    "NextToken": "EXAMPLErZXIiOiBudWxsLCAiYm90b190cnVuY2F0ZV9hbW91bnQiOiA4fQ=="
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 IAM의 정책 및 권한을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListPolicies를 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
)

// PolicyWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy
 actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform policy actions.
type PolicyWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// ListPolicies gets up to maxPolicies policies.
func (wrapper PolicyWrapper) ListPolicies(ctx context.Context, maxPolicies int32)
 ([]types.Policy, error) {
 var policies []types.Policy
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListPolicies(ctx, &iam.ListPoliciesInput{
  MaxItems: aws.Int32(maxPolicies),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list policies. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  policies = result.Policies
```

```
 }
 return policies, err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 ListPolicies를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

정책을 나열합니다.

```
import { ListPoliciesCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 * A generator function that handles paginated results.
 * The AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) provides {@link https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
AWSJavaScriptSDK/v3/latest/index.html#paginators | paginator} functions to
 simplify this.
 *
 */
export async function* listPolicies() {
  const command = new ListPoliciesCommand({
    MaxItems: 10,
    OnlyAttached: false,
    // List only the customer managed policies in your Amazon Web Services
 account.
    Scope: "Local",
  });

  let response = await client.send(command);
```

```
  while (response.Policies?.length) {
    for (const policy of response.Policies) {
      yield policy;
    }

    if (response.IsTruncated) {
      response = await client.send(
        new ListPoliciesCommand({
          Marker: response.Marker,
          MaxItems: 10,
          OnlyAttached: false,
          Scope: "Local",
        }),
      );
    } else {
      break;
    }
  }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListPolicies를 참조하십시오.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
$uuid = uniqid();
$service = new IAMService();

    public function listPolicies($pathPrefix = "", $marker = "", $maxItems = 0)
    {
        $listPoliciesArguments = [];
        if ($pathPrefix) {
            $listPoliciesArguments["PathPrefix"] = $pathPrefix;
        }
```

```
        if ($marker) {
            $listPoliciesArguments["Marker"] = $marker;
        }
        if ($maxItems) {
            $listPoliciesArguments["MaxItems"] = $maxItems;
        }

        return $this->iamClient->listPolicies($listPoliciesArguments);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 ListPolicies를 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제는 현재 AWS 계정에서 사용 가능한 처음 3개의 관리형 정책 모음을 반환합니다. **-scope**는 지정되지 않았으므로 기본값은 **all** 이며 AWS 관리형 정책과 고객 관리형 정책을 모두 포함합니다.

```
Get-IAMPolicyList -MaxItem 3
```

출력:

```
Arn              : arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AWSDirectConnectReadOnlyAccess
AttachmentCount  : 0
CreateDate       : 2/6/2015 10:40:08 AM
DefaultVersionId : v1
Description      :
IsAttachable     : True
Path             : /
PolicyId         : Z27SI6FQMGNQ2EXAMPLE1
PolicyName       : AWSDirectConnectReadOnlyAccess
UpdateDate       : 2/6/2015 10:40:08 AM

Arn              : arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonGlacierReadOnlyAccess
AttachmentCount  : 0
CreateDate       : 2/6/2015 10:40:27 AM
DefaultVersionId : v1
Description      :
IsAttachable     : True
```

```
Path             : /
PolicyId         : NJKMU274MET4EEXAMPLE2
PolicyName       : AmazonGlacierReadOnlyAccess
UpdateDate       : 2/6/2015 10:40:27 AM

Arn              : arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AWSMarketplaceFullAccess
AttachmentCount  : 0
CreateDate       : 2/11/2015 9:21:45 AM
DefaultVersionId : v1
Description      :
IsAttachable     : True
Path             : /
PolicyId         : 5ULJSO2FYVPYGEXAMPLE3
PolicyName       : AWSMarketplaceFullAccess
UpdateDate       : 2/11/2015 9:21:45 AM
```

예제 2:이 예제는 현재 AWS 계정에서 사용 가능한 처음 두 개의 고객 관리형 정책 모음을 반환합니다. **`-Scope local`**을 사용하여 고객 관리형 정책으로만 출력을 제한합니다.

```
Get-IAMPolicyList -Scope local -MaxItem 2
```

출력:

```
Arn              : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MyLocalPolicy
AttachmentCount  : 0
CreateDate       : 2/12/2015 9:39:09 AM
DefaultVersionId : v2
Description      :
IsAttachable     : True
Path             : /
PolicyId         : SQVCBLC4VAOUCEXAMPLE4
PolicyName       : MyLocalPolicy
UpdateDate       : 2/12/2015 9:39:53 AM

Arn              : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/policyforec2instancerole
AttachmentCount  : 1
CreateDate       : 2/17/2015 2:51:38 PM
DefaultVersionId : v11
Description      :
IsAttachable     : True
Path             : /
PolicyId         : X5JPBLJH2Z2SOEXAMPLE5
PolicyName       : policyforec2instancerole
```

```
UpdateDate       : 2/18/2015 8:52:31 AM
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ListPolicies를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제는 현재 AWS 계정에서 사용 가능한 처음 3개의 관리형 정책 모음을 반환합니다. **-scope**는 지정되지 않으므로 기본값은 **all** 이며 AWS 관리형 정책과 고객 관리형 정책을 모두 포함합니다.

```
Get-IAMPolicyList -MaxItem 3
```

출력:

```
Arn              : arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AWSDirectConnectReadOnlyAccess
AttachmentCount  : 0
CreateDate       : 2/6/2015 10:40:08 AM
DefaultVersionId : v1
Description      :
IsAttachable     : True
Path             : /
PolicyId         : Z27SI6FQMGNQ2EXAMPLE1
PolicyName       : AWSDirectConnectReadOnlyAccess
UpdateDate       : 2/6/2015 10:40:08 AM

Arn              : arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonGlacierReadOnlyAccess
AttachmentCount  : 0
CreateDate       : 2/6/2015 10:40:27 AM
DefaultVersionId : v1
Description      :
IsAttachable     : True
Path             : /
PolicyId         : NJKMU274MET4EEXAMPLE2
PolicyName       : AmazonGlacierReadOnlyAccess
UpdateDate       : 2/6/2015 10:40:27 AM

Arn              : arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AWSMarketplaceFullAccess
AttachmentCount  : 0
CreateDate       : 2/11/2015 9:21:45 AM
DefaultVersionId : v1
Description      :
IsAttachable     : True
Path             : /
```

```
PolicyId         : 5ULJSO2FYVPYGEXAMPLE3
PolicyName       : AWSMarketplaceFullAccess
UpdateDate       : 2/11/2015 9:21:45 AM
```

예제 2:이 예제는 현재 AWS 계정에서 사용 가능한 처음 두 개의 고객 관리형 정책 모음을 반환합니다. **`-Scope local`**을 사용하여 고객 관리형 정책으로만 출력을 제한합니다.

```
Get-IAMPolicyList -Scope local -MaxItem 2
```

출력:

```
Arn              : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MyLocalPolicy
AttachmentCount  : 0
CreateDate       : 2/12/2015 9:39:09 AM
DefaultVersionId : v2
Description      :
IsAttachable     : True
Path             : /
PolicyId         : SQVCBLC4VAOUCEXAMPLE4
PolicyName       : MyLocalPolicy
UpdateDate       : 2/12/2015 9:39:53 AM

Arn              : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/policyforec2instancerole
AttachmentCount  : 1
CreateDate       : 2/17/2015 2:51:38 PM
DefaultVersionId : v11
Description      :
IsAttachable     : True
Path             : /
PolicyId         : X5JPBLJH2Z2SOEXAMPLE5
PolicyName       : policyforec2instancerole
UpdateDate       : 2/18/2015 8:52:31 AM
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListPolicies를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def list_policies(scope):
    """
    Lists the policies in the current account.

    :param scope: Limits the kinds of policies that are returned. For example,
                  'Local' specifies that only locally managed policies are
 returned.
    :return: The list of policies.
    """
    try:
        policies = list(iam.policies.filter(Scope=scope))
        logger.info("Got %s policies in scope '%s'.", len(policies), scope)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get policies for scope '%s'.", scope)
        raise
    else:
        return policies
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListPolicies를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이 예시 모듈은 역할 정책을 나열, 생성, 연결 및 분리합니다.

```
# Manages policies in AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
class RolePolicyManager
  # Initialize with an AWS IAM client
  #
  # @param iam_client [Aws::IAM::Client] An initialized IAM client
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
    @logger.progname = 'PolicyManager'
  end

  # Creates a policy
  #
  # @param policy_name [String] The name of the policy
  # @param policy_document [Hash] The policy document
  # @return [String] The policy ARN if successful, otherwise nil
  def create_policy(policy_name, policy_document)
    response = @iam_client.create_policy(
      policy_name: policy_name,
      policy_document: policy_document.to_json
    )
    response.policy.arn
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error creating policy: #{e.message}")
    nil
  end

  # Fetches an IAM policy by its ARN
  # @param policy_arn [String] the ARN of the IAM policy to retrieve
  # @return [Aws::IAM::Types::GetPolicyResponse] the policy object if found
  def get_policy(policy_arn)
```

```
    response = @iam_client.get_policy(policy_arn: policy_arn)
    policy = response.policy
    @logger.info("Got policy '#{policy.policy_name}'. Its ID is:
#{policy.policy_id}.")
    policy
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::NoSuchEntity
    @logger.error("Couldn't get policy '#{policy_arn}'. The policy does not
exist.")
    raise
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Couldn't get policy '#{policy_arn}'. Here's why: #{e.code}:
#{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Attaches a policy to a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @param policy_arn [String] The policy ARN
  # @return [Boolean] true if successful, false otherwise
  def attach_policy_to_role(role_name, policy_arn)
    @iam_client.attach_role_policy(
      role_name: role_name,
      policy_arn: policy_arn
    )
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error attaching policy to role: #{e.message}")
    false
  end

  # Lists policy ARNs attached to a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @return [Array<String>] List of policy ARNs
  def list_attached_policy_arns(role_name)
    response = @iam_client.list_attached_role_policies(role_name: role_name)
    response.attached_policies.map(&:policy_arn)
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing policies attached to role: #{e.message}")
    []
  end

  # Detaches a policy from a role
```

```
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @param policy_arn [String] The policy ARN
  # @return [Boolean] true if successful, false otherwise
  def detach_policy_from_role(role_name, policy_arn)
    @iam_client.detach_role_policy(
      role_name: role_name,
      policy_arn: policy_arn
    )
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error detaching policy from role: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 ListPolicies를 참조하세요.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
pub async fn list_policies(
    client: iamClient,
    path_prefix: String,
) -> Result<Vec<String>, SdkError<ListPoliciesError>> {
    let list_policies = client
        .list_policies()
        .path_prefix(path_prefix)
        .scope(PolicyScopeType::Local)
        .into_paginator()
        .items()
        .send()
        .try_collect()
        .await?;
```

```
    let policy_names = list_policies
        .into_iter()
        .map(|p| {
            let name = p
                .policy_name
                .unwrap_or_else(|| "Missing Policy Name".to_string());
            println!("{}", name);
            name
        })
        .collect();

    Ok(policy_names)
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 ListPolicies을 참조하십시오.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSIAM
import AWSS3


    public func listPolicies() async throws -> [MyPolicyRecord] {
        var policyList: [MyPolicyRecord] = []

        // Use "Paginated" to get all the policies.
        // This lets the SDK handle the 'isTruncated' in "ListPoliciesOutput".
        let input = ListPoliciesInput()
        let output = client.listPoliciesPaginated(input: input)

        do {
            for try await page in output {
```

```
                guard let policies = page.policies else {
                    print("Error: no policies returned.")
                    continue
                }

                for policy in policies {
                    guard let name = policy.policyName,
                          let id = policy.policyId,
                          let arn = policy.arn
                    else {
                        throw ServiceHandlerError.noSuchPolicy
                    }
                    policyList.append(MyPolicyRecord(name: name, id: id, arn:
arn))
                }
            }
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: listPolicies:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }

        return policyList
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 ListPolicies를 참조하십시오.

CLI로 **ListPolicyVersions** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListPolicyVersions`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 정책 관리
- 정책 버전 롤백

CLI

AWS CLI

지정된 관리형 정책의 버전에 대한 정보 나열

이 예제는 ARN이 `arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MySamplePolicy`인 정책의 사용 가능한 버전 목록을 반환합니다.

```
aws iam list-policy-versions \
    --policy-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MySamplePolicy
```

출력:

```
{
    "IsTruncated": false,
    "Versions": [
        {
        "VersionId": "v2",
        "IsDefaultVersion": true,
        "CreateDate": "2015-06-02T23:19:44Z"
        },
        {
        "VersionId": "v1",
        "IsDefaultVersion": false,
        "CreateDate": "2015-06-02T22:30:47Z"
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 IAM의 정책 및 권한을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListPolicyVersions를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 ARN이 **`arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MyManagedPolicy`**인 정책의 사용 가능한 버전 목록을 반환합니다. 특정 버전에 대한 정책 문서를 가져오려면 **`Get-IAMPolicyVersion`** 명령을 사용하고 원하는 버전의 **`VersionId`**를 지정합니다.

```
Get-IAMPolicyVersionList -PolicyArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/
MyManagedPolicy
```

출력:

```
CreateDate                    Document                  IsDefaultVersion
       VersionId
----------                    --------                  ----------------
       ---------
2/12/2015 9:39:53 AM                                    True
       v2
2/12/2015 9:39:09 AM                                    False
       v1
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ListPolicyVersions를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 ARN이 **arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MyManagedPolicy**인 정책의 사용 가능한 버전 목록을 반환합니다. 특정 버전에 대한 정책 문서를 가져오려면 **Get-IAMPolicyVersion** 명령을 사용하고 원하는 버전의 **VersionId**를 지정합니다.

```
Get-IAMPolicyVersionList -PolicyArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/
MyManagedPolicy
```

출력:

```
CreateDate                    Document                  IsDefaultVersion
       VersionId
----------                    --------                  ----------------
       ---------
2/12/2015 9:39:53 AM                                    True
       v2
2/12/2015 9:39:09 AM                                    False
       v1
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListPolicyVersions를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **ListRolePolicies** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListRolePolicies`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List IAM role policies.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The IAM role for which to list IAM policies.</
param>
    /// <returns>A list of IAM policy names.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> ListRolePoliciesAsync(string roleName)
    {
        var listRolePoliciesPaginator =
 _IAMService.Paginators.ListRolePolicies(new ListRolePoliciesRequest { RoleName =
 roleName });
        var policyNames = new List<string>();

        await foreach (var response in listRolePoliciesPaginator.Responses)
        {
            policyNames.AddRange(response.PolicyNames);
        }

        return policyNames;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListRolePolicies를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

IAM 역할에 연결된 정책 나열

다음 `list-role-policies` 명령은 지정된 IAM 역할의 권한 정책 이름을 나열합니다.

```
aws iam list-role-policies \
    --role-name Test-Role
```

출력:

```
{
    "PolicyNames": [
        "ExamplePolicy"
    ]
}
```

역할에 연결된 신뢰 정책을 보려면 `get-role` 명령을 사용합니다. 권한 정책의 세부 정보를 보려면 `get-role-policy` 명령을 사용합니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 IAM 역할 생성을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListRolePolicies를 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
)

// RoleWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role actions
```

```
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform role actions.
type RoleWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// ListRolePolicies lists the inline policies for a role.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) ListRolePolicies(ctx context.Context, roleName string)
 ([]string, error) {
 var policies []string
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListRolePolicies(ctx,
 &iam.ListRolePoliciesInput{
  RoleName: aws.String(roleName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list policies for role %v. Here's why: %v\n", roleName,
 err)
 } else {
  policies = result.PolicyNames
 }
 return policies, err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 ListRolePolicies를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

정책을 나열합니다.

```
import { ListRolePoliciesCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
```

```
const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 * A generator function that handles paginated results.
 * The AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) provides {@link https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
AWSJavaScriptSDK/v3/latest/index.html#paginators | paginator} functions to
 simplify this.
 *
 * @param {string} roleName
 */
export async function* listRolePolicies(roleName) {
  const command = new ListRolePoliciesCommand({
    RoleName: roleName,
    MaxItems: 10,
  });

  let response = await client.send(command);

  while (response.PolicyNames?.length) {
    for (const policyName of response.PolicyNames) {
      yield policyName;
    }

    if (response.IsTruncated) {
      response = await client.send(
        new ListRolePoliciesCommand({
          RoleName: roleName,
          MaxItems: 10,
          Marker: response.Marker,
        }),
      );
    } else {
      break;
    }
  }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListRolePolicies를 참조하십시오.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
$uuid = uniqid();
$service = new IAMService();

    public function listRolePolicies($roleName, $marker = "", $maxItems = 0)
    {
        $listRolePoliciesArguments = ['RoleName' => $roleName];
        if ($marker) {
            $listRolePoliciesArguments['Marker'] = $marker;
        }
        if ($maxItems) {
            $listRolePoliciesArguments['MaxItems'] = $maxItems;
        }
        return $this->customWaiter(function () use ($listRolePoliciesArguments) {
            return $this->iamClient-
>listRolePolicies($listRolePoliciesArguments);
        });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 ListRolePolicies를 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 IAM 역할 **lamda_exec_role**에 포함된 인라인 정책 이름의 목록을 반환합니다. 인라인 정책의 세부 정보를 보려면 **Get-IAMRolePolicy** 명령을 사용합니다.

```
Get-IAMRolePolicyList -RoleName lambda_exec_role
```

출력:

```
oneClick_lambda_exec_role_policy
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ListRolePolicies를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 IAM 역할 **lamda_exec_role**에 포함된 인라인 정책 이름의 목록을 반환합니다. 인라인 정책의 세부 정보를 보려면 **Get-IAMRolePolicy** 명령을 사용합니다.

```
Get-IAMRolePolicyList -RoleName lambda_exec_role
```

출력:

```
oneClick_lambda_exec_role_policy
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListRolePolicies를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def list_policies(role_name):
    """
    Lists inline policies for a role.

    :param role_name: The name of the role to query.
    """
    try:
        role = iam.Role(role_name)
        for policy in role.policies.all():
            logger.info("Got inline policy %s.", policy.name)
```

```
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't list inline policies for %s.", role_name)
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListRolePolicies를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
# Lists policy ARNs attached to a role
#
# @param role_name [String] The name of the role
# @return [Array<String>] List of policy ARNs
def list_attached_policy_arns(role_name)
  response = @iam_client.list_attached_role_policies(role_name: role_name)
  response.attached_policies.map(&:policy_arn)
rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
  @logger.error("Error listing policies attached to role: #{e.message}")
  []
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 ListRolePolicies를 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
pub async fn list_role_policies(
    client: &iamClient,
    role_name: &str,
    marker: Option<String>,
    max_items: Option<i32>,
) -> Result<ListRolePoliciesOutput, SdkError<ListRolePoliciesError>> {
    let response = client
        .list_role_policies()
        .role_name(role_name)
        .set_marker(marker)
        .set_max_items(max_items)
        .send()
        .await?;

    Ok(response)
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 ListRolePolicies을 참조하십시오.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSIAM
import AWSS3


    public func listRolePolicies(role: String) async throws -> [String] {
        var policyList: [String] = []

        // Use "Paginated" to get all the role policies.
        // This lets the SDK handle the 'isTruncated' in
 "ListRolePoliciesOutput".
        let input = ListRolePoliciesInput(
            roleName: role
        )
        let pages = client.listRolePoliciesPaginated(input: input)

        do {
            for try await page in pages {
                guard let policies = page.policyNames else {
                    print("Error: no role policies returned.")
                    continue
                }

                for policy in policies {
                    policyList.append(policy)
                }
            }
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: listRolePolicies:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
        return policyList
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 ListRolePolicies를 참조하십시오.

CLI로 **ListRoleTags** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 ListRoleTags의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

역할에 연결된 태그 나열

다음 `list-role-tags` 명령은 지정된 역할과 연결된 태그 목록을 검색합니다.

```
aws iam list-role-tags \
    --role-name production-role
```

출력:

```
{
    "Tags": [
        {
            "Key": "Department",
            "Value": "Accounting"
        },
        {
            "Key": "DeptID",
            "Value": "12345"
        }
    ],
    "IsTruncated": false
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 IAM 리소스 태그 지정을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListRoleTags를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 역할과 연결된 태그를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-IAMRoleTagList -RoleName MyRoleName
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ListRoleTags를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 역할과 연결된 태그를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-IAMRoleTagList -RoleName MyRoleName
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListRoleTags를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **ListRoles** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 ListRoles의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List IAM roles.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of IAM roles.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Role>> ListRolesAsync()
    {
        var listRolesPaginator = _IAMService.Paginators.ListRoles(new
ListRolesRequest());
        var roles = new List<Role>();

        await foreach (var response in listRolesPaginator.Responses)
        {
            roles.AddRange(response.Roles);
        }

        return roles;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListRoles를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

현재 계정의 IAM 역할 나열

다음 `list-roles` 명령은 현재 계정의 IAM 역할을 나열합니다.

```
aws iam list-roles
```

출력:

```
{
    "Roles": [
        {
            "Path": "/",
            "RoleName": "ExampleRole",
            "RoleId": "AROAJ52OTH4H7LEXAMPLE",
            "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/ExampleRole",
            "CreateDate": "2017-09-12T19:23:36+00:00",
            "AssumeRolePolicyDocument": {
                "Version": "2012-10-17",
                "Statement": [
                    {
                        "Sid": "",
                        "Effect": "Allow",
                        "Principal": {
                            "Service": "ec2.amazonaws.com"
                        },
                        "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
                    }
                ]
            },
            "MaxSessionDuration": 3600
        },
        {
            "Path": "/example_path/",
            "RoleName": "ExampleRoleWithPath",
            "RoleId": "AROAI4QRP7UFT7EXAMPLE",
            "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/example_path/
ExampleRoleWithPath",
```

```
            "CreateDate": "2023-09-21T20:29:38+00:00",
            "AssumeRolePolicyDocument": {
                "Version": "2012-10-17",
                "Statement": [
                    {
                        "Sid": "",
                        "Effect": "Allow",
                        "Principal": {
                            "Service": "ec2.amazonaws.com"
                        },
                        "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
                    }
                ]
            },
            "MaxSessionDuration": 3600
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 IAM 역할 생성을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListRoles를 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
```

```
)

// RoleWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform role actions.
type RoleWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// ListRoles gets up to maxRoles roles.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) ListRoles(ctx context.Context, maxRoles int32)
 ([]types.Role, error) {
 var roles []types.Role
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListRoles(ctx,
  &iam.ListRolesInput{MaxItems: aws.Int32(maxRoles)},
 )
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list roles. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  roles = result.Roles
 }
 return roles, err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 ListRoles를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

역할을 나열합니다.

```
import { ListRolesCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 * A generator function that handles paginated results.
 * The AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) provides {@link https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
AWSJavaScriptSDK/v3/latest/index.html#paginators | paginator} functions to
 simplify this.
 *
 */
export async function* listRoles() {
  const command = new ListRolesCommand({
    MaxItems: 10,
  });

  /**
   * @type {import("@aws-sdk/client-iam").ListRolesCommandOutput | undefined}
   */
  let response = await client.send(command);

  while (response?.Roles?.length) {
    for (const role of response.Roles) {
      yield role;
    }

    if (response.IsTruncated) {
      response = await client.send(
        new ListRolesCommand({
          Marker: response.Marker,
        }),
      );
    } else {
      break;
    }
  }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListRoles를 참조하십시오.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
$uuid = uniqid();
$service = new IAMService();

    /**
     * @param string $pathPrefix
     * @param string $marker
     * @param int $maxItems
     * @return Result
     * $roles = $service->listRoles();
     */
    public function listRoles($pathPrefix = "", $marker = "", $maxItems = 0)
    {
        $listRolesArguments = [];
        if ($pathPrefix) {
            $listRolesArguments["PathPrefix"] = $pathPrefix;
        }
        if ($marker) {
            $listRolesArguments["Marker"] = $marker;
        }
        if ($maxItems) {
            $listRolesArguments["MaxItems"] = $maxItems;
        }
        return $this->iamClient->listRoles($listRolesArguments);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 ListRoles를 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 AWS 계정의 모든 IAM 역할 목록을 검색합니다.

```
Get-IAMRoleList
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ListRoles를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 AWS 계정의 모든 IAM 역할 목록을 검색합니다.

```
Get-IAMRoleList
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListRoles를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def list_roles(count):
    """
    Lists the specified number of roles for the account.

    :param count: The number of roles to list.
    """
    try:
        roles = list(iam.roles.limit(count=count))
        for role in roles:
            logger.info("Role: %s", role.name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't list roles for the account.")
        raise
    else:
```

```
        return roles
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListRoles를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
# Lists IAM roles up to a specified count.
# @param count [Integer] the maximum number of roles to list.
# @return [Array<String>] the names of the roles.
def list_roles(count)
  role_names = []
  roles_counted = 0

  @iam_client.list_roles.each_page do |page|
    page.roles.each do |role|
      break if roles_counted >= count

      @logger.info("\t#{roles_counted + 1}: #{role.role_name}")
      role_names << role.role_name
      roles_counted += 1
    end
    break if roles_counted >= count
  end

  role_names
rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
  @logger.error("Couldn't list roles for the account. Here's why:")
  @logger.error("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
  raise
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 ListRoles를 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
pub async fn list_roles(
    client: &iamClient,
    path_prefix: Option<String>,
    marker: Option<String>,
    max_items: Option<i32>,
) -> Result<ListRolesOutput, SdkError<ListRolesError>> {
    let response = client
        .list_roles()
        .set_path_prefix(path_prefix)
        .set_marker(marker)
        .set_max_items(max_items)
        .send()
        .await?;
    Ok(response)
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 ListRoles을 참조하십시오.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSIAM
import AWSS3


    public func listRoles() async throws -> [String] {
        var roleList: [String] = []

        // Use "Paginated" to get all the roles.
        // This lets the SDK handle the 'isTruncated' in "ListRolesOutput".
        let input = ListRolesInput()
        let pages = client.listRolesPaginated(input: input)

        do {
            for try await page in pages {
                guard let roles = page.roles else {
                    print("Error: no roles returned.")
                    continue
                }

                for role in roles {
                    if let name = role.roleName {
                        roleList.append(name)
                    }
                }
            }
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: listRoles:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
        return roleList
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 ListRoles을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **ListSAMLProviders** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListSAMLProviders`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List SAML authentication providers.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of SAML providers.</returns>
    public async Task<List<SAMLProviderListEntry>> ListSAMLProvidersAsync()
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.ListSAMLProvidersAsync(new
ListSAMLProvidersRequest());
        return response.SAMLProviderList;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListSAMLProviders를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

AWS 계정의 SAML 공급자를 나열하려면

이 예제에서는 현재 AWS 계정에서 생성된 SAML 2.0 공급자 목록을 검색합니다.

```
aws iam list-saml-providers
```

출력:

```
{
    "SAMLProviderList": [
        {
            "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:saml-provider/SAML-ADFS",
            "ValidUntil": "2015-06-05T22:45:14Z",
            "CreateDate": "2015-06-05T22:45:14Z"
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 IAM SAML 자격 증명 공급자 생성을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListSAMLProviders를 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
)

// AccountWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) account
 actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform account actions.
type AccountWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}
```

```
// ListSAMLProviders gets the SAML providers for the account.
func (wrapper AccountWrapper) ListSAMLProviders(ctx context.Context)
 ([]types.SAMLProviderListEntry, error) {
 var providers []types.SAMLProviderListEntry
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListSAMLProviders(ctx,
 &iam.ListSAMLProvidersInput{})
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list SAML providers. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  providers = result.SAMLProviderList
 }
 return providers, err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 ListSAMLProviders를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

SAML 공급자를 나열합니다.

```
import { ListSAMLProvidersCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

export const listSamlProviders = async () => {
  const command = new ListSAMLProvidersCommand({});

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
```

```
  return response;
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListSAMLProviders를 참조하십시오.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
$uuid = uniqid();
$service = new IAMService();

    public function listSAMLProviders()
    {
        return $this->iamClient->listSAMLProviders();
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 ListSAMLProviders를 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 현재 AWS 계정에서 생성된 SAML 2.0 제공업체 목록을 검색합니다. 각 SAML 제공업체의 ARN, 생성 날짜 및 만료 날짜를 반환합니다.

```
Get-IAMSAMLProviderList
```

출력:

```
Arn                                                     CreateDate
   ValidUntil
```

```
---                                                    ----------
   ----------
arn:aws:iam::123456789012:saml-provider/SAMLADFS    12/23/2014 12:16:55 PM
   12/23/2114 12:16:54 PM
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ListSAMLProviders를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 현재 AWS 계정에서 생성된 SAML 2.0 제공업체 목록을 검색합니다. 각 SAML 제공업체의 ARN, 생성 날짜 및 만료 날짜를 반환합니다.

```
Get-IAMSAMLProviderList
```

출력:

```
Arn                                                    CreateDate
   ValidUntil
---                                                    ----------
   ----------
arn:aws:iam::123456789012:saml-provider/SAMLADFS    12/23/2014 12:16:55 PM
   12/23/2114 12:16:54 PM
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListSAMLProviders를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def list_saml_providers(count):
    """
    Lists the SAML providers for the account.
```

```
    :param count: The maximum number of providers to list.
    """
    try:
        found = 0
        for provider in iam.saml_providers.limit(count):
            logger.info("Got SAML provider %s.", provider.arn)
            found += 1
        if found == 0:
            logger.info("Your account has no SAML providers.")
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't list SAML providers.")
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListSAMLProviders를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class SamlProviderLister
  # Initializes the SamlProviderLister with IAM client and a logger.
  # @param iam_client [Aws::IAM::Client] The IAM client object.
  # @param logger [Logger] The logger object for logging output.
  def initialize(iam_client, logger = Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Lists up to a specified number of SAML providers for the account.
  # @param count [Integer] The maximum number of providers to list.
  # @return [Aws::IAM::Client::Response]
```

```
  def list_saml_providers(count)
    response = @iam_client.list_saml_providers
    response.saml_provider_list.take(count).each do |provider|
      @logger.info("\t#{provider.arn}")
    end
    response
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Couldn't list SAML providers. Here's why:")
    @logger.error("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 ListSAMLProviders를 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
pub async fn list_saml_providers(
    client: &Client,
) -> Result<ListSamlProvidersOutput, SdkError<ListSAMLProvidersError>> {
    let response = client.list_saml_providers().send().await?;

    Ok(response)
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 ListSAMLProviders을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`ListServerCertificates`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListServerCertificates`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::listServerCertificates(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    const Aws::String DATE_FORMAT = "%Y-%m-%d";

    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::ListServerCertificatesRequest request;

    bool done = false;
    bool header = false;
    while (!done) {
        auto outcome = iam.ListServerCertificates(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to list server certificates: " <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

        if (!header) {
            std::cout << std::left << std::setw(55) << "Name" <<
                      std::setw(30) << "ID" << std::setw(80) << "Arn" <<
                      std::setw(14) << "UploadDate" << std::setw(14) <<
                      "ExpirationDate" << std::endl;
            header = true;
        }

        const auto &certificates =
                outcome.GetResult().GetServerCertificateMetadataList();

        for (const auto &certificate: certificates) {
            std::cout << std::left << std::setw(55) <<
                      certificate.GetServerCertificateName() << std::setw(30) <<
                      certificate.GetServerCertificateId() << std::setw(80) <<
```

```
                        certificate.GetArn() << std::setw(14) <<

 certificate.GetUploadDate().ToGmtString(DATE_FORMAT.c_str()) <<
                        std::setw(14) <<

 certificate.GetExpiration().ToGmtString(DATE_FORMAT.c_str()) <<
                        std::endl;
        }

        if (outcome.GetResult().GetIsTruncated()) {
            request.SetMarker(outcome.GetResult().GetMarker());
        }
        else {
            done = true;
        }
    }

    return true;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 ListServerCertificates를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

AWS 계정의 서버 인증서를 나열하려면

다음 `list-server-certificates` 명령은 AWS 계정에서 저장되고 사용할 수 있는 모든 서버 인증서를 나열합니다.

```
aws iam list-server-certificates
```

출력:

```
{
    "ServerCertificateMetadataList": [
        {
            "Path": "/",
            "ServerCertificateName": "myUpdatedServerCertificate",
            "ServerCertificateId": "ASCAEXAMPLE123EXAMPLE",
```

```
            "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:server-certificate/
myUpdatedServerCertificate",
            "UploadDate": "2019-04-22T21:13:44+00:00",
            "Expiration": "2019-10-15T22:23:16+00:00"
        },
        {
            "Path": "/cloudfront/",
            "ServerCertificateName": "MyTestCert",
            "ServerCertificateId": "ASCAEXAMPLE456EXAMPLE",
            "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:server-certificate/Org1/Org2/
MyTestCert",
            "UploadDate": "2015-04-21T18:14:16+00:00",
            "Expiration": "2018-01-14T17:52:36+00:00"
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 IAM에서 서버 인증서 관리를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListServerCertificates를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

인증서를 나열합니다.

```
import { ListServerCertificatesCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 * A generator function that handles paginated results.
 * The AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) provides {@link https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
AWSJavaScriptSDK/v3/latest/index.html#paginators | paginator} functions to
 simplify this.
```

```
 *
 */
export async function* listServerCertificates() {
  const command = new ListServerCertificatesCommand({});
  let response = await client.send(command);

  while (response.ServerCertificateMetadataList?.length) {
    for await (const cert of response.ServerCertificateMetadataList) {
      yield cert;
    }

    if (response.IsTruncated) {
      response = await client.send(new ListServerCertificatesCommand({}));
    } else {
      break;
    }
  }
}
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListServerCertificates를 참조하십시오.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

iam.listServerCertificates({}, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
```

```
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListServerCertificates를 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 현재 AWS 계정에 업로드된 서버 인증서 목록을 검색합니다.

```
Get-IAMServerCertificateList
```

출력:

```
Arn                   : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:server-certificate/Org1/Org2/
MyServerCertificate
Expiration            : 1/14/2018 9:52:36 AM
Path                  : /Org1/Org2/
ServerCertificateId   : ASCAJIFEXAMPLE17HQZYW
ServerCertificateName : MyServerCertificate
UploadDate            : 4/21/2015 11:14:16 AM
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ListServerCertificates를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 현재 AWS 계정에 업로드된 서버 인증서 목록을 검색합니다.

```
Get-IAMServerCertificateList
```

출력:

```
Arn                   : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:server-certificate/Org1/Org2/
MyServerCertificate
Expiration            : 1/14/2018 9:52:36 AM
Path                  : /Org1/Org2/
```

```
ServerCertificateId   : ASCAJIFEXAMPLE17HQZYW
ServerCertificateName : MyServerCertificate
UploadDate            : 4/21/2015 11:14:16 AM
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListServerCertificates를 참조하세요.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

서버 인증서를 나열하고, 업데이트하고, 삭제합니다.

```
class ServerCertificateManager
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
    @logger.progname = 'ServerCertificateManager'
  end

  # Creates a new server certificate.
  # @param name [String] the name of the server certificate
  # @param certificate_body [String] the contents of the certificate
  # @param private_key [String] the private key contents
  # @return [Boolean] returns true if the certificate was successfully created
  def create_server_certificate(name, certificate_body, private_key)
    @iam_client.upload_server_certificate({
                                            server_certificate_name: name,
                                            certificate_body: certificate_body,
                                            private_key: private_key
                                          })
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Failed to create server certificate: #{e.message}"
    false
  end
```

```
  # Lists available server certificate names.
  def list_server_certificate_names
    response = @iam_client.list_server_certificates

    if response.server_certificate_metadata_list.empty?
      @logger.info('No server certificates found.')
      return
    end

    response.server_certificate_metadata_list.each do |certificate_metadata|
      @logger.info("Certificate Name:
 #{certificate_metadata.server_certificate_name}")
    end
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing server certificates: #{e.message}")
  end

  # Updates the name of a server certificate.
  def update_server_certificate_name(current_name, new_name)
    @iam_client.update_server_certificate(
      server_certificate_name: current_name,
      new_server_certificate_name: new_name
    )
    @logger.info("Server certificate name updated from '#{current_name}' to
 '#{new_name}'.")
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error updating server certificate name: #{e.message}")
    false
  end

  # Deletes a server certificate.
  def delete_server_certificate(name)
    @iam_client.delete_server_certificate(server_certificate_name: name)
    @logger.info("Server certificate '#{name}' deleted.")
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error deleting server certificate: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 ListServerCertificates를 참조하십시오.

CLI로 **ListSigningCertificates** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListSigningCertificates`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

IAM 사용자의 서명 인증서 나열

다음 `list-signing-certificates` 명령은 `Bob`이라는 IAM 사용자의 서명 인증서를 나열합니다.

```
aws iam list-signing-certificates \
    --user-name Bob
```

출력:

```
{
    "Certificates": [
        {
            "UserName": "Bob",
            "Status": "Inactive",
            "CertificateBody": "-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----<certificate-
body>-----END CERTIFICATE-----",
            "CertificateId": "TA7SMP42TDN5Z26OBPJE7EXAMPLE",
            "UploadDate": "2013-06-06T21:40:08Z"
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon EC2 사용 설명서의 서명 인증서 관리를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListSigningCertificates를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 **Bob**이라는 사용자와 연결된 서명 인증서에 대한 세부 정보를 검색합니다.

```
Get-IAMSigningCertificate -UserName Bob
```

출력:

```
CertificateBody : -----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----

 MIICiTCCAfICCQD6m7oRw0uXOjANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQUFADCBiDELMAkGA1UEBhMC

 VVMxCzAJBgNVBAgTAldBMRAwDgYDVQQHEwdTZWF0dGxlMQ8wDQYDVQQKEwZBbWF6

 b24xFDASBgNVBAsTC0lBTSBDb25zb2xlMRIwEAYDVQQDEwlUZXN0Q2lsYWMxHzAd

 BgkqhkiG9w0BCQEWEG5vb25lQGFtYXpvbi5jb20wHhcNMTEwNDI1MjA0NTIxWhcN

 MTIwNDI0MjA0NTIxWjCBiDELMAkGA1UEBhMCVVMxCzAJBgNVBAgTAldBMRAwDgYD

 VQQHEwdTZWF0dGxlMQ8wDQYDVQQKEwZBbWF6b24xFDASBgNVBAsTC0lBTSBDb25z

 b2xlMRIwEAYDVQQDEwlUZXN0Q2lsYWMxHzAdBgkqhkiG9w0BCQEWEG5vb25lQGFt
                  YXpvbi5jb20wgZ8wDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEBBQADgY0AMIGJAoGBAMaK0dn
+a4GmWIWJ
                  21uUSfwfEvySWtC2XADZ4nB+BLYgVIk60CpiwsZ3G93vUEIO3IyNoH/
f0wYK8m9T
                  rDHudUZg3qX4waLG5M43q7Wgc/
MbQITxOUSQv7c7ugFFDzQGBzZswY6786m86gpE

 Ibb3OhjZnzcvQAaRHhdlQWIMm2nrAgMBAAEwDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEFBQADgYEAtCu4
                  nUhVVxYUntneD9+h8Mg9q6q
+auNKyExzyLwaxlAoo7TJHidbtS4J5iNmZgXL0Fkb

 FFBjvSfpJIlJ00zbhNYS5f6GuoEDmFJl0ZxBHjJnyp378OD8uTs7fLvjx79LjSTb
                  NYiytVbZPQUQ5Yaxu2jXnimvw3rrszlaEXAMPLE=
                  -----END CERTIFICATE-----
CertificateId   : Y3EK7RMEXAMPLESV33FCREXAMPLEMJLU
Status          : Active
UploadDate      : 4/20/2015 1:26:01 PM
UserName        : Bob
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ListSigningCertificates를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 **Bob**이라는 사용자와 연결된 서명 인증서에 대한 세부 정보를 검색합니다.

```
Get-IAMSigningCertificate -UserName Bob
```

출력:

```
CertificateBody : -----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----

 MIICiTCCAfICCQD6m7oRw0uXOjANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQUFADCBiDELMAkGA1UEBhMC

 VVMxCzAJBgNVBAgTAldBMRAwDgYDVQQHEwdTZWF0dGxlMQ8wDQYDVQQKEwZBbWF6

 b24xFDASBgNVBAsTC0lBTSBDb25zb2xlMRIwEAYDVQQDEwlUZXN0Q2lsYWMxHzAd

 BgkqhkiG9w0BCQEWEG5vb25lQGFtYXpvbi5jb20wHhcNMTEwNDI1MjA0NTIxWhcN

 MTIwNDI0MjA0NTIxWjCBiDELMAkGA1UEBhMCVVMxCzAJBgNVBAgTAldBMRAwDgYD

 VQQHEwdTZWF0dGxlMQ8wDQYDVQQKEwZBbWF6b24xFDASBgNVBAsTC0lBTSBDb25z

 b2xlMRIwEAYDVQQDEwlUZXN0Q2lsYWMxHzAdBgkqhkiG9w0BCQEWEG5vb25lQGFt
                  YXpvbi5jb20wgZ8wDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEBBQADgY0AMIGJAoGBAMaK0dn
+a4GmWIWJ
                  21uUSfwfEvySWtC2XADZ4nB+BLYgVIk60CpiwsZ3G93vUEIO3IyNoH/
f0wYK8m9T
                  rDHudUZg3qX4waLG5M43q7Wgc/
MbQITxOUSQv7c7ugFFDzQGBzZswY6786m86gpE

 Ibb3OhjZnzcvQAaRHhdlQWIMm2nrAgMBAAEwDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEFBQADgYEAtCu4
                  nUhVVxYUntneD9+h8Mg9q6q
+auNKyExzyLwaxlAoo7TJHidbtS4J5iNmZgXL0Fkb

 FFBjvSfpJIlJ00zbhNYS5f6GuoEDmFJl0ZxBHjJnyp378OD8uTs7fLvjx79LjSTb
                  NYiytVbZPQUQ5Yaxu2jXnimvw3rrszlaEXAMPLE=
                  -----END CERTIFICATE-----
CertificateId   : Y3EK7RMEXAMPLESV33FCREXAMPLEMJLU
Status          : Active
UploadDate      : 4/20/2015 1:26:01 PM
UserName        : Bob
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListSigningCertificates를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **ListUserPolicies** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 ListUserPolicies의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

IAM 사용자에 대한 정책 나열

다음 list-user-policies 명령은 이름이 Bob인 IAM 사용자에게 연결된 정책을 나열합니다.

```
aws iam list-user-policies \
    --user-name Bob
```

출력:

```
{
    "PolicyNames": [
        "ExamplePolicy",
        "TestPolicy"
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 IAM 사용 설명서의 AWS 계정에서 IAM 사용자 생성을 참조하세요. AWS

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListUserPolicies를 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// UserWrapper encapsulates user actions used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform user actions.
type UserWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// ListUserPolicies lists the inline policies for the specified user.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) ListUserPolicies(ctx context.Context, userName string)
 ([]string, error) {
 var policies []string
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListUserPolicies(ctx,
 &iam.ListUserPoliciesInput{
  UserName: aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list policies for user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName,
 err)
 } else {
  policies = result.PolicyNames
 }
 return policies, err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 ListUserPolicies을 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 **David**라는 IAM 사용자에게 포함된 인라인 정책의 이름 목록을 검색합니다.

```
Get-IAMUserPolicyList -UserName David
```

출력:

```
Davids_IAM_Admin_Policy
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ListUserPolicies를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 **David**라는 IAM 사용자에게 포함된 인라인 정책의 이름 목록을 검색합니다.

```
Get-IAMUserPolicyList -UserName David
```

출력:

```
Davids_IAM_Admin_Policy
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListUserPolicies를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **ListUserTags** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListUserTags`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

사용자에게 연결된 태그 나열

다음 `list-user-tags` 명령은 지정된 IAM 사용자와 연결된 태그 목록을 검색합니다.

```
aws iam list-user-tags \
    --user-name alice
```

출력:

```
{
    "Tags": [
        {
            "Key": "Department",
            "Value": "Accounting"
        },
        {
            "Key": "DeptID",
            "Value": "12345"
        }
    ],
    "IsTruncated": false
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 IAM 리소스 태그 지정을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListUserTags를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 사용자와 연결된 태그를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-IAMUserTagList -UserName joe
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ListUserTags를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 사용자와 연결된 태그를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-IAMUserTagList -UserName joe
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListUserTags를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **ListUsers** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 ListUsers의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 읽기 전용 및 읽기-쓰기 사용자 생성

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List IAM users.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of IAM users.</returns>
    public async Task<List<User>> ListUsersAsync()
    {
        var listUsersPaginator = _IAMService.Paginators.ListUsers(new
ListUsersRequest());
        var users = new List<User>();

        await foreach (var response in listUsersPaginator.Responses)
        {
            users.AddRange(response.Users);
        }

        return users;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListUsers를 참조하십시오.

Bash

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_list_users
#
# List the IAM users in the account.
#
# Returns:
#       The list of users names
#    And:
#       0 - If the user already exists.
#       1 - If the user doesn't exist.
###############################################################################
function iam_list_users() {
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.
  local error_code
  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_list_users"
    echo "Lists the AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) user in the
 account."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
```

```
  while getopts "h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  local response

  response=$(aws iam list-users \
    --output text \
    --query "Users[].UserName")
  error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports list-users operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListUsers를 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::listUsers(const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig)
 {
    const Aws::String DATE_FORMAT = "%Y-%m-%d";
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::ListUsersRequest request;

    bool done = false;
    bool header = false;
    while (!done) {
        auto outcome = iam.ListUsers(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to list iam users:" <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

        if (!header) {
            std::cout << std::left << std::setw(32) << "Name" <<
                      std::setw(30) << "ID" << std::setw(64) << "Arn" <<
                      std::setw(20) << "CreateDate" << std::endl;
            header = true;
        }

        const auto &users = outcome.GetResult().GetUsers();
        for (const auto &user: users) {
            std::cout << std::left << std::setw(32) << user.GetUserName() <<
                      std::setw(30) << user.GetUserId() << std::setw(64) <<
                      user.GetArn() << std::setw(20) <<
                      user.GetCreateDate().ToGmtString(DATE_FORMAT.c_str())
                      << std::endl;
        }
```

```
        if (outcome.GetResult().GetIsTruncated()) {
            request.SetMarker(outcome.GetResult().GetMarker());
        }
        else {
            done = true;
        }
    }

    return true;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 ListUsers를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

IAM 사용자 나열

다음 `list-users` 명령은 현재 계정의 IAM 사용자를 나열합니다.

```
aws iam list-users
```

출력:

```
{
    "Users": [
        {
            "UserName": "Adele",
            "Path": "/",
            "CreateDate": "2013-03-07T05:14:48Z",
            "UserId": "AKIAI44QH8DHBEXAMPLE",
            "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Adele"
        },
        {
            "UserName": "Bob",
            "Path": "/",
            "CreateDate": "2012-09-21T23:03:13Z",
            "UserId": "AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE",
            "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Bob"
        }
    ]
```

```
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 IAM 사용자 나열을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListUsers를 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// UserWrapper encapsulates user actions used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform user actions.
type UserWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// ListUsers gets up to maxUsers number of users.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) ListUsers(ctx context.Context, maxUsers int32)
 ([]types.User, error) {
 var users []types.User
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListUsers(ctx, &iam.ListUsersInput{
```

```
  MaxItems: aws.Int32(maxUsers),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list users. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  users = result.Users
 }
 return users, err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 ListUsers를 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.AttachedPermissionsBoundary;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListUsersRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListUsersResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.User;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ListUsers {
```

```
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listAllUsers(iam);
        System.out.println("Done");
        iam.close();
    }

    public static void listAllUsers(IamClient iam) {
        try {
            boolean done = false;
            String newMarker = null;
            while (!done) {
                ListUsersResponse response;
                if (newMarker == null) {
                    ListUsersRequest request =
ListUsersRequest.builder().build();
                    response = iam.listUsers(request);
                } else {
                    ListUsersRequest request = ListUsersRequest.builder()
                            .marker(newMarker)
                            .build();

                    response = iam.listUsers(request);
                }

                for (User user : response.users()) {
                    System.out.format("\n Retrieved user %s", user.userName());
                    AttachedPermissionsBoundary permissionsBoundary =
user.permissionsBoundary();
                    if (permissionsBoundary != null)
                        System.out.format("\n Permissions boundary details %s",

permissionsBoundary.permissionsBoundaryTypeAsString());
                }

                if (!response.isTruncated()) {
                    done = true;
                } else {
                    newMarker = response.marker();
                }
```

```
            }

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListUsers를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

사용자를 나열합니다.

```
import { ListUsersCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

export const listUsers = async () => {
  const command = new ListUsersCommand({ MaxItems: 10 });

  const response = await client.send(command);

  for (const { UserName, CreateDate } of response.Users) {
    console.log(`${UserName} created on: ${CreateDate}`);
  }
  return response;
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListUsers를 참조하십시오.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

var params = {
  MaxItems: 10,
};

iam.listUsers(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    var users = data.Users || [];
    users.forEach(function (user) {
      console.log("User " + user.UserName + " created", user.CreateDate);
    });
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListUsers를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun listAllUsers() {
    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val response = iamClient.listUsers(ListUsersRequest { })
        response.users?.forEach { user ->
            println("Retrieved user ${user.userName}")
            val permissionsBoundary = user.permissionsBoundary
            if (permissionsBoundary != null) {
                println("Permissions boundary details
 ${permissionsBoundary.permissionsBoundaryType}")
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ListUsers를 참조하십시오.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
$uuid = uniqid();
$service = new IAMService();
```

```
    public function listUsers($pathPrefix = "", $marker = "", $maxItems = 0)
    {
        $listUsersArguments = [];
        if ($pathPrefix) {
            $listUsersArguments["PathPrefix"] = $pathPrefix;
        }
        if ($marker) {
            $listUsersArguments["Marker"] = $marker;
        }
        if ($maxItems) {
            $listUsersArguments["MaxItems"] = $maxItems;
        }

        return $this->iamClient->listUsers($listUsersArguments);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 ListUsers를 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제는 현재의 사용자 모음을 검색합니다 AWS 계정.

```
Get-IAMUserList
```

출력:

```
      Arn              : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Administrator
      CreateDate       : 10/16/2014 9:03:09 AM
      PasswordLastUsed : 3/4/2015 12:12:33 PM
      Path             : /
      UserId           : 7K3GJEANSKZF2EXAMPLE1
      UserName         : Administrator

      Arn              : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Bob
      CreateDate       : 4/6/2015 12:54:42 PM
      PasswordLastUsed : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
      Path             : /
      UserId           : L3EWNONDOM3YUEXAMPLE2
      UserName         : bab
```

```
    Arn              : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/David
    CreateDate       : 12/10/2014 3:39:27 PM
    PasswordLastUsed : 3/19/2015 8:44:04 AM
    Path             : /
    UserId           : Y4FKWQCXTA52QEXAMPLE3
    UserName         : David
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ListUsers를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제는 현재의 사용자 모음을 검색합니다 AWS 계정.

```
Get-IAMUserList
```

출력:

```
    Arn              : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Administrator
    CreateDate       : 10/16/2014 9:03:09 AM
    PasswordLastUsed : 3/4/2015 12:12:33 PM
    Path             : /
    UserId           : 7K3GJEANSKZF2EXAMPLE1
    UserName         : Administrator

    Arn              : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Bob
    CreateDate       : 4/6/2015 12:54:42 PM
    PasswordLastUsed : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
    Path             : /
    UserId           : L3EWNONDOM3YUEXAMPLE2
    UserName         : bab

    Arn              : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/David
    CreateDate       : 12/10/2014 3:39:27 PM
    PasswordLastUsed : 3/19/2015 8:44:04 AM
    Path             : /
    UserId           : Y4FKWQCXTA52QEXAMPLE3
    UserName         : David
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListUsers를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def list_users():
    """
    Lists the users in the current account.

    :return: The list of users.
    """
    try:
        users = list(iam.users.all())
        logger.info("Got %s users.", len(users))
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get users.")
        raise
    else:
        return users
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListUsers를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
  # Lists all users in the AWS account
  #
  # @return [Array<Aws::IAM::Types::User>] An array of user objects
  def list_users
    users = []
    @iam_client.list_users.each_page do |page|
      page.users.each do |user|
        users << user
      end
    end
    users
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing users: #{e.message}")
    []
  end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 ListUsers를 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
pub async fn list_users(
    client: &iamClient,
    path_prefix: Option<String>,
    marker: Option<String>,
    max_items: Option<i32>,
) -> Result<ListUsersOutput, SdkError<ListUsersError>> {
    let response = client
        .list_users()
        .set_path_prefix(path_prefix)
        .set_marker(marker)
        .set_max_items(max_items)
        .send()
```

```
        .await?;
    Ok(response)
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 ListUsers을 참조하십시오.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSIAM
import AWSS3


    public func listUsers() async throws -> [MyUserRecord] {
        var userList: [MyUserRecord] = []

        // Use "Paginated" to get all the users.
        // This lets the SDK handle the 'isTruncated' in "ListUsersOutput".
        let input = ListUsersInput()
        let output = client.listUsersPaginated(input: input)

        do {
            for try await page in output {
                guard let users = page.users else {
                    continue
                }
                for user in users {
                    if let id = user.userId, let name = user.userName {
                        userList.append(MyUserRecord(id: id, name: name))
                    }
                }
            }
        }
        catch {
```

```
            print("ERROR: listUsers:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
        return userList
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 ListUsers를 참조하십시오.

CLI로 **ListVirtualMfaDevices** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListVirtualMfaDevices`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

가상 MFA 디바이스 나열

다음 `list-virtual-mfa-devices` 명령은 현재 계정에 대해 구성된 가상 MFA 디바이스를 나열합니다.

```
aws iam list-virtual-mfa-devices
```

출력:

```
{
    "VirtualMFADevices": [
        {
            "SerialNumber": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:mfa/ExampleMFADevice"
        },
        {
            "SerialNumber": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:mfa/Fred"
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 가상 멀티 팩터 인증(MFA) 디바이스 활성화를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListVirtualMfaDevices를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제는 AWS 계정의 사용자에게 할당된 가상 MFA 디바이스의 모음을 검색합니다. 각각의 **User** 속성은 해당 디바이스가 할당된 IAM 사용자의 세부 정보가 포함된 객체입니다.

```
Get-IAMVirtualMFADevice -AssignmentStatus Assigned
```

출력:

```
Base32StringSeed :
EnableDate       : 4/13/2015 12:03:42 PM
QRCodePNG        :
SerialNumber     : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:mfa/David
User             : Amazon.IdentityManagement.Model.User

Base32StringSeed :
EnableDate       : 4/13/2015 12:06:41 PM
QRCodePNG        :
SerialNumber     : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:mfa/root-account-mfa-device
User             : Amazon.IdentityManagement.Model.User
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ListVirtualMfaDevices를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제는 AWS 계정의 사용자에게 할당된 가상 MFA 디바이스의 모음을 검색합니다. 각각의 **User** 속성은 해당 디바이스가 할당된 IAM 사용자의 세부 정보가 포함된 객체입니다.

```
Get-IAMVirtualMFADevice -AssignmentStatus Assigned
```

출력:

```
Base32StringSeed :
EnableDate       : 4/13/2015 12:03:42 PM
QRCodePNG        :
SerialNumber     : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:mfa/David
User             : Amazon.IdentityManagement.Model.User
```

```
Base32StringSeed :
EnableDate       : 4/13/2015 12:06:41 PM
QRCodePNG        :
SerialNumber     : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:mfa/root-account-mfa-device
User             : Amazon.IdentityManagement.Model.User
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListVirtualMfaDevices를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **PutGroupPolicy** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `PutGroupPolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

그룹에 정책 추가

다음 `put-group-policy` 명령은 이름이 `Admins`인 IAM 그룹에 정책을 추가합니다.

```
aws iam put-group-policy \
    --group-name Admins \
    --policy-document file://AdminPolicy.json \
    --policy-name AdminRoot
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

정책은 AdminPolicy.json 파일에서 JSON 문서로 정의됩니다. (파일 이름과 확장자는 중요하지 않습니다.)

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 IAM 정책 관리를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 PutGroupPolicy를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 **AppTesterPolicy**라는 인라인 정책을 생성하고 이를 IAM 그룹 **AppTesters**에 포함합니다. 동일한 이름의 인라인 정책이 이미 존재하는 경우 해당 정책을 덮

어씁니다. JSON 정책 내용은 **apptesterpolicy.json** 파일로 제공됩니다. JSON 파일의 내용을 성공적으로 처리하려면 **-Raw** 파라미터를 사용해야 합니다.

```
Write-IAMGroupPolicy -GroupName AppTesters -PolicyName AppTesterPolicy -
PolicyDocument (Get-Content -Raw apptesterpolicy.json)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 PutGroupPolicy를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 **AppTesterPolicy**라는 인라인 정책을 생성하고 이를 IAM 그룹 **AppTesters**에 포함합니다. 동일한 이름의 인라인 정책이 이미 존재하는 경우 해당 정책을 덮어씁니다. JSON 정책 내용은 **apptesterpolicy.json** 파일로 제공됩니다. JSON 파일의 내용을 성공적으로 처리하려면 **-Raw** 파라미터를 사용해야 합니다.

```
Write-IAMGroupPolicy -GroupName AppTesters -PolicyName AppTesterPolicy -
PolicyDocument (Get-Content -Raw apptesterpolicy.json)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 PutGroupPolicy를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **PutRolePermissionsBoundary** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `PutRolePermissionsBoundary`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예제 1: IAM 역할에 사용자 지정 정책을 기반으로 권한 경계 적용

다음 `put-role-permissions-boundary` 예제는 `intern-boundary`라는 사용자 지정 정책을 지정된 IAM 역할에 대한 권한 경계로 적용합니다.

```
aws iam put-role-permissions-boundary \
    --permissions-boundary arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/intern-boundary \
    --role-name lambda-application-role
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

예제 2: AWS 관리형 정책을 기반으로 IAM 역할에 권한 경계 적용

다음 `put-role-permissions-boundary` 예제에서는 AWS 관리형 `PowerUserAccess` 정책을 지정된 IAM 역할에 대한 권한 경계로 적용합니다.

```
aws iam put-role-permissions-boundary \
    --permissions-boundary arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/PowerUserAccess \
    --role-name x-account-admin
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 역할 변경을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 PutRolePermissionsBoundary를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 IAM 역할의 권한 경계를 설정하는 방법을 보여줍니다. AWS 관리형 정책 또는 사용자 지정 정책을 권한 경계로 설정할 수 있습니다.

```
Set-IAMRolePermissionsBoundary -RoleName MyRoleName -PermissionsBoundary
 arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/intern-boundary
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 PutRolePermissionsBoundary를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 IAM 역할의 권한 경계를 설정하는 방법을 보여줍니다. AWS 관리형 정책 또는 사용자 지정 정책을 권한 경계로 설정할 수 있습니다.

```
Set-IAMRolePermissionsBoundary -RoleName MyRoleName -PermissionsBoundary
 arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/intern-boundary
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 PutRolePermissionsBoundary를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`PutRolePolicy`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `PutRolePolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Update the inline policy document embedded in a role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyName">The name of the policy to embed.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the role to update.</param>
    /// <param name="policyDocument">The policy document that defines the role.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> PutRolePolicyAsync(string policyName, string
 roleName, string policyDocument)
    {
        var request = new PutRolePolicyRequest
        {
            PolicyName = policyName,
            RoleName = roleName,
            PolicyDocument = policyDocument
        };

        var response = await _IAMService.PutRolePolicyAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 PutRolePolicy를 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::putRolePolicy(
        const Aws::String &roleName,
        const Aws::String &policyName,
        const Aws::String &policyDocument,
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iamClient(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::PutRolePolicyRequest request;

    request.SetRoleName(roleName);
    request.SetPolicyName(policyName);
    request.SetPolicyDocument(policyDocument);

    Aws::IAM::Model::PutRolePolicyOutcome outcome =
 iamClient.PutRolePolicy(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error putting policy on role. " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Successfully put the role policy." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 PutRolePolicy를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

IAM 역할에 권한 정책 연결

다음 `put-role-policy` 명령은 이름이 `Test-Role`인 역할에 권한 정책을 추가합니다.

```
aws iam put-role-policy \
    --role-name Test-Role \
    --policy-name ExamplePolicy \
    --policy-document file://AdminPolicy.json
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

정책은 AdminPolicy.json 파일에서 JSON 문서로 정의됩니다. (파일 이름과 확장자는 중요하지 않습니다.)

신뢰 정책을 역할에 연결하려면 `update-assume-role-policy` 명령을 사용합니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 역할 변경을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 PutRolePolicy를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { PutRolePolicyCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const examplePolicyDocument = JSON.stringify({
  Version: "2012-10-17",
  Statement: [
    {
      Sid: "VisualEditor0",
      Effect: "Allow",
```

```
      Action: [
        "s3:ListBucketMultipartUploads",
        "s3:ListBucketVersions",
        "s3:ListBucket",
        "s3:ListMultipartUploadParts",
      ],
      Resource: "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket",
    },
    {
      Sid: "VisualEditor1",
      Effect: "Allow",
      Action: [
        "s3:ListStorageLensConfigurations",
        "s3:ListAccessPointsForObjectLambda",
        "s3:ListAllMyBuckets",
        "s3:ListAccessPoints",
        "s3:ListJobs",
        "s3:ListMultiRegionAccessPoints",
      ],
      Resource: "*",
    },
  ],
});

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} roleName
 * @param {string} policyName
 * @param {string} policyDocument
 */
export const putRolePolicy = async (roleName, policyName, policyDocument) => {
  const command = new PutRolePolicyCommand({
    RoleName: roleName,
    PolicyName: policyName,
    PolicyDocument: policyDocument,
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 PutRolePolicy를 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 **FedTesterRolePolicy**라는 인라인 정책을 생성하고 이를 IAM 역할 **FedTesterRole**에 포함합니다. 동일한 이름의 인라인 정책이 이미 존재하는 경우 해당 정책을 덮어씁니다. JSON 정책 내용은 **FedTesterPolicy.json** 파일에서 가져옵니다. JSON 파일의 내용을 성공적으로 처리하려면 **-Raw** 파라미터를 사용해야 합니다.

```
Write-IAMRolePolicy -RoleName FedTesterRole -PolicyName FedTesterRolePolicy -
PolicyDocument (Get-Content -Raw FedTesterPolicy.json)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 PutRolePolicy를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 **FedTesterRolePolicy**라는 인라인 정책을 생성하고 이를 IAM 역할 **FedTesterRole**에 포함합니다. 동일한 이름의 인라인 정책이 이미 존재하는 경우 해당 정책을 덮어씁니다. JSON 정책 내용은 **FedTesterPolicy.json** 파일에서 가져옵니다. JSON 파일의 내용을 성공적으로 처리하려면 **-Raw** 파라미터를 사용해야 합니다.

```
Write-IAMRolePolicy -RoleName FedTesterRole -PolicyName FedTesterRolePolicy -
PolicyDocument (Get-Content -Raw FedTesterPolicy.json)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 PutRolePolicy를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **PutUserPermissionsBoundary** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `PutUserPermissionsBoundary`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예제 1: IAM 사용자에게 사용자 지정 정책을 기반으로 권한 경계 적용

다음 `put-user-permissions-boundary` 예제는 `intern-boundary`라는 사용자 지정 정책을 지정된 IAM 사용자에 대한 권한 경계로 적용합니다.

```
aws iam put-user-permissions-boundary \
    --permissions-boundary arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/intern-boundary \
    --user-name intern
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

예제 2: IAM 사용자에게 AWS 관리형 정책을 기반으로 권한 경계 적용

다음 `put-user-permissions-boundary` 예제에서는 라는 AWS 관리형 폴리시를 지정된 IAM 사용자의 권한 경계`PowerUserAccess`로 적용합니다.

```
aws iam put-user-permissions-boundary \
    --permissions-boundary arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/PowerUserAccess \
    --user-name developer
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 IAM 자격 증명 권한 추가 및 제거를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 PutUserPermissionsBoundary를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 사용자의 권한 경계를 설정하는 방법을 보여줍니다. AWS 관리형 정책 또는 사용자 지정 정책을 권한 경계로 설정할 수 있습니다.

```
Set-IAMUserPermissionsBoundary -UserName joe -PermissionsBoundary
 arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/intern-boundary
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 PutUserPermissionsBoundary를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 사용자의 권한 경계를 설정하는 방법을 보여줍니다. AWS 관리형 정책 또는 사용자 지정 정책을 권한 경계로 설정할 수 있습니다.

```
Set-IAMUserPermissionsBoundary -UserName joe -PermissionsBoundary
 arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/intern-boundary
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 PutUserPermissionsBoundary를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **PutUserPolicy** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `PutUserPolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

CLI

AWS CLI

IAM 사용자에게 정책 연결

다음 `put-user-policy` 명령은 정책을 이름이 `Bob`인 IAM 사용자에게 연결합니다.

```
aws iam put-user-policy \
    --user-name Bob \
    --policy-name ExamplePolicy \
    --policy-document file://AdminPolicy.json
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

정책은 AdminPolicy.json 파일에서 JSON 문서로 정의됩니다. (파일 이름과 확장자는 중요하지 않습니다.)

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 IAM 자격 증명 권한 추가 및 제거를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 PutUserPolicy를 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// UserWrapper encapsulates user actions used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform user actions.
type UserWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// CreateUserPolicy adds an inline policy to a user. This example creates a
 policy that
// grants a list of actions on a specified role.
// PolicyDocument shows how to work with a policy document as a data structure
 and
// serialize it to JSON by using Go's JSON marshaler.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) CreateUserPolicy(ctx context.Context, userName string,
 policyName string, actions []string,
 roleArn string) error {
 policyDoc := PolicyDocument{
  Version: "2012-10-17",
```

```
  Statement: []PolicyStatement{{
   Effect:   "Allow",
   Action:   actions,
   Resource: aws.String(roleArn),
  }},
 }
 policyBytes, err := json.Marshal(policyDoc)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create policy document for %v. Here's why: %v\n", roleArn,
 err)
  return err
 }
 _, err = wrapper.IamClient.PutUserPolicy(ctx, &iam.PutUserPolicyInput{
  PolicyDocument: aws.String(string(policyBytes)),
  PolicyName:     aws.String(policyName),
  UserName:       aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create policy for user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName,
 err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 PutUserPolicy를 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 **EC2AccessPolicy**라는 인라인 정책을 생성하고 이를 IAM 사용자 **Bob**에게 포함합니다. 동일한 이름의 인라인 정책이 이미 존재하는 경우 해당 정책을 덮어씁니다. JSON 정책 내용은 **EC2AccessPolicy.json** 파일에서 가져옵니다. JSON 파일의 내용을 성공적으로 처리하려면 **-Raw** 파라미터를 사용해야 합니다.

```
Write-IAMUserPolicy -UserName Bob -PolicyName EC2AccessPolicy -PolicyDocument
 (Get-Content -Raw EC2AccessPolicy.json)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 PutUserPolicy를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 **EC2AccessPolicy**라는 인라인 정책을 생성하고 이를 IAM 사용자 **Bob**에게 포함합니다. 동일한 이름의 인라인 정책이 이미 존재하는 경우 해당 정책을 덮어씁니다. JSON 정책 내용은 **EC2AccessPolicy.json** 파일에서 가져옵니다. JSON 파일의 내용을 성공적으로 처리하려면 **-Raw** 파라미터를 사용해야 합니다.

```
Write-IAMUserPolicy -UserName Bob -PolicyName EC2AccessPolicy -PolicyDocument
 (Get-Content -Raw EC2AccessPolicy.json)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 PutUserPolicy를 참조하세요.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
  # Creates an inline policy for a specified user.
  # @param username [String] The name of the IAM user.
  # @param policy_name [String] The name of the policy to create.
  # @param policy_document [String] The JSON policy document.
  # @return [Boolean]
  def create_user_policy(username, policy_name, policy_document)
    @iam_client.put_user_policy({
                                  user_name: username,
                                  policy_name: policy_name,
                                  policy_document: policy_document
                                })
    @logger.info("Policy #{policy_name} created for user #{username}.")
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Couldn't create policy #{policy_name} for user #{username}.
 Here's why:")
    @logger.error("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 PutUserPolicy를 참조하십시오.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSIAM
import AWSS3


    func putUserPolicy(policyDocument: String, policyName: String, user:
 IAMClientTypes.User) async throws {
        let input = PutUserPolicyInput(
            policyDocument: policyDocument,
            policyName: policyName,
            userName: user.userName
        )
        do {
            _ = try await iamClient.putUserPolicy(input: input)
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: putUserPolicy:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 PutUserPolicy를 참조하십시오.

CLI로 **RemoveClientIdFromOpenIdConnectProvider** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `RemoveClientIdFromOpenIdConnectProvider`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

지정된 IAM OpenID Connect 제공업체에 등록된 클라이언트 ID 목록에서 지정된 클라이언트 ID 제거

이 예제는 ARN이 `arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/example.oidcprovider.com`인 IAM OIDC 제공업체와 연결된 클라이언트 ID 목록에서 클라이언트 ID `My-TestApp-3`을 제거합니다.

```
aws iam remove-client-id-from-open-id-connect-provider
    --client-id My-TestApp-3 \
    --open-id-connect-provider-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/
example.oidcprovider.com
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 IAM에서 OIDC(OpenID Connect) ID 제공업체 생성을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 RemoveClientIdFromOpenIdConnectProvider를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 ARN이 **`arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/example.oidcprovider.com`**인 IAM OIDC 제공업체와 연결된 클라이언트 ID 목록에서 클라이언트 ID **`My-TestApp-3`**을 제거합니다.

```
Remove-IAMClientIDFromOpenIDConnectProvider -ClientID My-TestApp-3
 -OpenIDConnectProviderArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/
example.oidcprovider.com
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 RemoveClientIdFromOpenIdConnectProvider를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 ARN이 **`arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/example.oidcprovider.com`**인 IAM OIDC 제공업체와 연결된 클라이언트 ID 목록에서 클라이언트 ID **`My-TestApp-3`**을 제거합니다.

```
Remove-IAMClientIDFromOpenIDConnectProvider -ClientID My-TestApp-3
 -OpenIDConnectProviderArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/
example.oidcprovider.com
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 RemoveClientIdFromOpenIdConnectProvider를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **`RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfile`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfile`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

인스턴스 프로파일에서 역할 제거

다음 `remove-role-from-instance-profile` 명령은 이름이 `ExampleInstanceProfile`인 인스턴스 프로파일에서 이름이 `Test-Role`인 역할을 제거합니다.

```
aws iam remove-role-from-instance-profile \
    --instance-profile-name ExampleInstanceProfile \
    --role-name Test-Role
```

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 인스턴스 프로파일 사용을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfile을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 **MyNewRole**이라는 EC2 인스턴스 프로파일에서 **MyNewRole**이라는 역할을 삭제합니다. IAM 콘솔에서 생성되는 인스턴스 프로파일은 이 예제와 같이 항상 역할과 동일한 이름을 갖습니다. API 또는 CLI에서 생성하는 경우 서로 다른 이름을 가질 수 있습니다.

```
Remove-IAMRoleFromInstanceProfile -InstanceProfileName MyNewRole -RoleName
 MyNewRole -Force
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfile을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 **MyNewRole**이라는 EC2 인스턴스 프로파일에서 **MyNewRole**이라는 역할을 삭제합니다. IAM 콘솔에서 생성되는 인스턴스 프로파일은 이 예제와 같이 항상 역할과 동일한 이름을 갖습니다. API 또는 CLI에서 생성하는 경우 서로 다른 이름을 가질 수 있습니다.

```
Remove-IAMRoleFromInstanceProfile -InstanceProfileName MyNewRole -RoleName
 MyNewRole -Force
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfile을 참조하세요.

CLI로 **RemoveUserFromGroup** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `RemoveUserFromGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

IAM 그룹에서 사용자 제거

다음 `remove-user-from-group` 명령은 이름이 `Admins`인 IAM 그룹에서 이름이 `Bob`인 사용자를 제거합니다.

```
aws iam remove-user-from-group \
    --user-name Bob \
```

```
    --group-name Admins
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 IAM 사용자 그룹에서 사용자 추가 및 제거를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 RemoveUserFromGroup을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 그룹 **Testers**에서 IAM 사용자 **Bob**을 제거합니다.

```
Remove-IAMUserFromGroup -GroupName Testers -UserName Bob
```

예제 2: 이 예제는 IAM 사용자 **Theresa**가 구성원으로 속한 그룹을 찾은 다음 해당 그룹에서 **Theresa**를 제거합니다.

```
$groups = Get-IAMGroupForUser -UserName Theresa
foreach ($group in $groups) { Remove-IAMUserFromGroup -GroupName $group.GroupName
 -UserName Theresa -Force }
```

예제 3: 이 예제는 **Testers** 그룹에서 IAM 사용자 **Bob**을 제거하는 다른 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
Get-IAMGroupForUser -UserName Bob | Remove-IAMUserFromGroup -UserName Bob -
GroupName Testers -Force
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 RemoveUserFromGroup을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 그룹 **Testers**에서 IAM 사용자 **Bob**을 제거합니다.

```
Remove-IAMUserFromGroup -GroupName Testers -UserName Bob
```

예제 2: 이 예제는 IAM 사용자 **Theresa**가 구성원으로 속한 그룹을 찾은 다음 해당 그룹에서 **Theresa**를 제거합니다.

```
$groups = Get-IAMGroupForUser -UserName Theresa
foreach ($group in $groups) { Remove-IAMUserFromGroup -GroupName $group.GroupName
 -UserName Theresa -Force }
```

예제 3: 이 예제는 **Testers** 그룹에서 IAM 사용자 **Bob**을 제거하는 다른 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
Get-IAMGroupForUser -UserName Bob | Remove-IAMUserFromGroup -UserName Bob -
GroupName Testers -Force
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 RemoveUserFromGroup을 참조하세요.

CLI로 **ResyncMfaDevice** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ResyncMfaDevice`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

MFA 디바이스 동기화

다음 `resync-mfa-device` 예제는 IAM 사용자 Bob과 연결되어 있고 ARN이 `arn:aws:iam::123456789012:mfa/BobsMFADevice`인 MFA 디바이스를 두 개의 인증 코드를 제공한 인증 프로그램과 동기화합니다.

```
aws iam resync-mfa-device \
    --user-name Bob \
    --serial-number arn:aws:iam::210987654321:mfa/BobsMFADevice \
    --authentication-code1 123456 \
    --authentication-code2 987654
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 AWS에서 멀티 팩터 인증(MFA) 사용을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ResyncMfaDevice를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 IAM 사용자 **Bob**과 연결되어 있고 ARN이 **arn:aws:iam::123456789012:mfa/bob**인 MFA 디바이스를 두 개의 인증 코드를 제공한 인증 프로그램과 동기화합니다.

```
Sync-IAMMFADevice -SerialNumber arn:aws:iam::123456789012:mfa/theresa -
AuthenticationCode1 123456 -AuthenticationCode2 987654 -UserName Bob
```

예제 2: 이 예제는 IAM 사용자 **Theresa**와 연결된 IAM MFA 디바이스를 일련 번호가 **ABCD12345678**이고 두 개의 인증 코드를 제공한 물리적 디바이스와 동기화합니다.

```
Sync-IAMMFADevice -SerialNumber ABCD12345678 -AuthenticationCode1 123456 -
AuthenticationCode2 987654 -UserName Theresa
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ResyncMfaDevice를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 IAM 사용자 **Bob**과 연결되어 있고 ARN이 **arn:aws:iam::123456789012:mfa/bob**인 MFA 디바이스를 두 개의 인증 코드를 제공한 인증 프로그램과 동기화합니다.

```
Sync-IAMMFADevice -SerialNumber arn:aws:iam::123456789012:mfa/theresa -
AuthenticationCode1 123456 -AuthenticationCode2 987654 -UserName Bob
```

예제 2: 이 예제는 IAM 사용자 **Theresa**와 연결된 IAM MFA 디바이스를 일련 번호가 **ABCD12345678**이고 두 개의 인증 코드를 제공한 물리적 디바이스와 동기화합니다.

```
Sync-IAMMFADevice -SerialNumber ABCD12345678 -AuthenticationCode1 123456 -
AuthenticationCode2 987654 -UserName Theresa
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ResyncMfaDevice를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **SetDefaultPolicyVersion** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `SetDefaultPolicyVersion`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 정책 관리
- 정책 버전 롤백

CLI

AWS CLI

지정된 정책의 지정된 버전을 정책의 기본 버전으로 설정

이 예제는 ARN이 `arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MyPolicy`인 정책의 v2 버전을 기본 활성 버전으로 설정합니다.

```
aws iam set-default-policy-version \
    --policy-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MyPolicy \
    --version-id v2
```

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서에서 IAM의 정책 및 권한을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 SetDefaultPolicyVersion을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 ARN이 **`arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MyPolicy`**인 정책의 **`v2`** 버전을 기본 활성 버전으로 설정합니다.

```
Set-IAMDefaultPolicyVersion -PolicyArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MyPolicy
 -VersionId v2
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 SetDefaultPolicyVersion을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 ARN이 **`arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MyPolicy`**인 정책의 **`v2`** 버전을 기본 활성 버전으로 설정합니다.

```
Set-IAMDefaultPolicyVersion -PolicyArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MyPolicy
 -VersionId v2
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 SetDefaultPolicyVersion을 참조하세요.

CLI로 **TagRole** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 TagRole의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

역할에 태그 추가

다음 tag-role 명령은 지정된 역할에 Department 이름이 포함된 태그를 추가합니다.

```
aws iam tag-role --role-name my-role \
    --tags '{"Key": "Department", "Value": "Accounting"}'
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 IAM 리소스 태그 지정을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 TagRole을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 ID 관리 서비스의 역할에 태그를 추가합니다.

```
Add-IAMRoleTag -RoleName AdminRoleacess -Tag @{ Key = 'abac'; Value = 'testing'}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 TagRole을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 ID 관리 서비스의 역할에 태그를 추가합니다.

```
Add-IAMRoleTag -RoleName AdminRoleacess -Tag @{ Key = 'abac'; Value = 'testing'}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 TagRole을 참조하세요.

CLI로 **TagUser** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 TagUser의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

사용자에게 태그 추가

다음 tag-user 명령은 지정된 사용자에게 연관된 Department가 포함된 태그를 추가합니다.

```
aws iam tag-user \
    --user-name alice \
    --tags '{"Key": "Department", "Value": "Accounting"}'
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 IAM 리소스 태그 지정을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 TagUser를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 ID 관리 서비스의 사용자에게 태그를 추가합니다.

```
Add-IAMUserTag -UserName joe -Tag @{ Key = 'abac'; Value = 'testing'}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 TagUser를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 ID 관리 서비스의 사용자에게 태그를 추가합니다.

```
Add-IAMUserTag -UserName joe -Tag @{ Key = 'abac'; Value = 'testing'}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 TagUser를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **UntagRole** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 UntagRole의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

역할에서 태그 제거

다음 untag-role 명령은 지정된 역할에서 키 이름이 'Department'인 모든 태그를 제거합니다.

```
aws iam untag-role \
    --role-name my-role \
    --tag-keys Department
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 IAM 리소스 태그 지정을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 UntagRole을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 태그 키가 'abac'인 'MyRoleName' 역할에서 태그를 제거합니다. 여러 태그를 제거하려면 쉼표로 구분된 태그 키 목록을 제공합니다.

```
Remove-IAMRoleTag -RoleName MyRoleName -TagKey "abac","xyzw"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 UntagRole을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 태그 키가 'abac'인 'MyRoleName' 역할에서 태그를 제거합니다. 여러 태그를 제거하려면 쉼표로 구분된 태그 키 목록을 제공합니다.

```
Remove-IAMRoleTag -RoleName MyRoleName -TagKey "abac","xyzw"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UntagRole을 참조하세요.

CLI로 **UntagUser** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 UntagUser의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

사용자에게서 태그 제거

다음 untag-user 명령은 지정된 사용자에게서 키 이름이 'Department'인 모든 태그를 제거합니다.

```
aws iam untag-user \
    --user-name alice \
    --tag-keys Department
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 IAM 리소스 태그 지정을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 UntagUser를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 태그 키가 'abac' 및 'xyzw'인 'joe'라는 사용자에게서 태그를 제거합니다. 여러 태그를 제거하려면 쉼표로 구분된 태그 키 목록을 제공합니다.

```
Remove-IAMUserTag -UserName joe -TagKey "abac","xyzw"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 UntagUser를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 태그 키가 'abac' 및 'xyzw'인 'joe'라는 사용자에게서 태그를 제거합니다. 여러 태그를 제거하려면 쉼표로 구분된 태그 키 목록을 제공합니다.

```
Remove-IAMUserTag -UserName joe -TagKey "abac","xyzw"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UntagUser를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **UpdateAccessKey** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 UpdateAccessKey의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 액세스 키 관리

Bash

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
# function iam_update_access_key
#
# This function can activate or deactivate an IAM access key for the specified
 IAM user.
#
# Parameters:
#       -u user_name  -- The name of the user.
#       -k access_key -- The access key to update.
#       -a            -- Activate the selected access key.
#       -d            -- Deactivate the selected access key.
#
# Example:
#       # To deactivate the selected access key for IAM user Bob
#       iam_update_access_key -u Bob -k AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE -d
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function iam_update_access_key() {
  local user_name access_key status response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.
```

```
  local activate_flag=false deactivate_flag=false

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_update_access_key"
    echo "Updates the status of an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
 access key for the specified IAM user"
    echo "  -u user_name    The name of the user."
    echo "  -k access_key   The access key to update."
    echo "  -a              Activate the access key."
    echo "  -d              Deactivate the access key."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
    while getopts "u:k:adh" option; do
      case "${option}" in
        u) user_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
        k) access_key="${OPTARG}" ;;
        a) activate_flag=true ;;
        d) deactivate_flag=true ;;
        h)
          usage
          return 0
          ;;
        \?)
          echo "Invalid parameter"
          usage
          return 1
          ;;
      esac
    done
    export OPTIND=1

   # Validate input parameters
    if [[ -z "$user_name" ]]; then
      errecho "ERROR: You must provide a username with the -u parameter."
      usage
      return 1
    fi

    if [[ -z "$access_key" ]]; then
      errecho "ERROR: You must provide an access key with the -k parameter."
      usage
```

```
      return 1
    fi

    # Ensure that only -a or -d is specified
    if [[ "$activate_flag" == true && "$deactivate_flag" == true ]]; then
      errecho "ERROR: You cannot specify both -a (activate) and -d (deactivate)
 at the same time."
      usage
      return 1
    fi

    # If neither -a nor -d is provided, return an error
    if [[ "$activate_flag" == false && "$deactivate_flag" == false ]]; then
      errecho "ERROR: You must specify either -a (activate) or -d (deactivate)."
      usage
      return 1
    fi

    # Determine the status based on the flag
    if [[ "$activate_flag" == true ]]; then
      status="Active"
    elif [[ "$deactivate_flag" == true ]]; then
      status="Inactive"
    fi

    iecho "Parameters:\n"
    iecho "    Username:   $user_name"
    iecho "    Access key: $access_key"
    iecho "    New status: $status"
    iecho ""

    # Update the access key status
    response=$(aws iam update-access-key \
      --user-name "$user_name" \
      --access-key-id "$access_key" \
      --status "$status" 2>&1)

    local error_code=${?}

    if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
      aws_cli_error_log $error_code
      errecho "ERROR: AWS reports update-access-key operation failed.\n$response"
      return 1
    fi
```

```
    iecho "update-access-key response: $response"
    iecho

    return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 UpdateAccessKey를 참조하세요.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::updateAccessKey(const Aws::String &userName,
                                  const Aws::String &accessKeyID,
                                  Aws::IAM::Model::StatusType status,
                                  const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::UpdateAccessKeyRequest request;
    request.SetUserName(userName);
    request.SetAccessKeyId(accessKeyID);
    request.SetStatus(status);

    auto outcome = iam.UpdateAccessKey(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully updated status of access key "
                  << accessKeyID << " for user " << userName << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error updated status of access key " << accessKeyID <<
                  " for user " << userName << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
```

```
    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 UpdateAccessKey를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

IAM 사용자의 액세스 키를 활성화 또는 비활성화

다음 `update-access-key` 명령은 이름이 `Bob`인 IAM 사용자의 지정된 액세스 키(액세스 키 ID 및 비밀 액세스 키)를 비활성화합니다.

```
aws iam update-access-key \
    --access-key-id AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE \
    --status Inactive \
    --user-name Bob
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

키를 비활성화하면 프로그래밍 방식 액세스에 사용할 수 없습니다 AWS. 하지만 키는 계속 사용할 수 있고 다시 활성화할 수 있습니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 IAM 사용자의 액세스 키 관리를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 UpdateAccessKey를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.StatusType;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.UpdateAccessKeyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class UpdateAccessKey {

    private static StatusType statusType;

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <username> <accessId> <status>\s

                Where:
                    username - The name of the user whose key you want to update.
\s
                    accessId - The access key ID of the secret access key you
 want to update.\s
                    status - The status you want to assign to the secret access
 key.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String username = args[0];
        String accessId = args[1];
        String status = args[2];
        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();
```

```
        updateKey(iam, username, accessId, status);
        System.out.println("Done");
        iam.close();
    }

    public static void updateKey(IamClient iam, String username, String accessId,
 String status) {
        try {
            if (status.toLowerCase().equalsIgnoreCase("active")) {
                statusType = StatusType.ACTIVE;
            } else if (status.toLowerCase().equalsIgnoreCase("inactive")) {
                statusType = StatusType.INACTIVE;
            } else {
                statusType = StatusType.UNKNOWN_TO_SDK_VERSION;
            }

            UpdateAccessKeyRequest request = UpdateAccessKeyRequest.builder()
                    .accessKeyId(accessId)
                    .userName(username)
                    .status(statusType)
                    .build();

            iam.updateAccessKey(request);
            System.out.printf("Successfully updated the status of access key %s
 to" +
                    "status %s for user %s", accessId, status, username);

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 UpdateAccessKey를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

액세스 키를 업데이트합니다.

```
import {
  UpdateAccessKeyCommand,
  IAMClient,
  StatusType,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} userName
 * @param {string} accessKeyId
 */
export const updateAccessKey = (userName, accessKeyId) => {
  const command = new UpdateAccessKeyCommand({
    AccessKeyId: accessKeyId,
    Status: StatusType.Inactive,
    UserName: userName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 UpdateAccessKey를 참조하십시오.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

var params = {
  AccessKeyId: "ACCESS_KEY_ID",
  Status: "Active",
  UserName: "USER_NAME",
};

iam.updateAccessKey(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 UpdateAccessKey를 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 **Bob**이라는 IAM 사용자에 대한 액세스 키 **AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE**의 상태를 **Inactive**로 변경합니다.

```
Update-IAMAccessKey -UserName Bob -AccessKeyId AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE -Status
 Inactive
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 UpdateAccessKey를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 **Bob**이라는 IAM 사용자에 대한 액세스 키 **AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE**의 상태를 **Inactive**로 변경합니다.

```
Update-IAMAccessKey -UserName Bob -AccessKeyId AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE -Status
 Inactive
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UpdateAccessKey를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def update_key(user_name, key_id, activate):
    """
    Updates the status of a key.

    :param user_name: The user that owns the key.
    :param key_id: The ID of the key to update.
    :param activate: When True, the key is activated. Otherwise, the key is
 deactivated.
    """

    try:
        key = iam.User(user_name).AccessKey(key_id)
        if activate:
```

```
            key.activate()
        else:
            key.deactivate()
        logger.info("%s key %s.", "Activated" if activate else "Deactivated",
key_id)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception(
            "Couldn't %s key %s.", "Activate" if activate else "Deactivate",
key_id
        )
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 UpdateAccessKey를 참조하십시오.

CLI로 **UpdateAccountPasswordPolicy** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `UpdateAccountPasswordPolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

현재 계정 암호 정책 설정 또는 변경

다음 `update-account-password-policy` 명령은 최소 8자 길이를 요구하고 암호에 하나 이상의 숫자를 요구하도록 암호 정책을 설정합니다.

```
aws iam update-account-password-policy \
    --minimum-password-length 8 \
    --require-numbers
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

계정의 암호 정책 변경은 해당 계정의 IAM 사용자에 대해 새로 생성되는 모든 암호에 영향을 줍니다. 암호 정책 변경은 기존 암호에 영향을 주지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 IAM 사용자의 계정 암호 정책 설정을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 UpdateAccountPasswordPolicy를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 계정의 암호 정책을 지정된 설정으로 업데이트합니다. 단, 명령에 포함되지 않은 파라미터는 수정되지 않은 채로 남아 있지 않습니다. 대신 기본값으로 재설정됩니다.

```
Update-IAMAccountPasswordPolicy -AllowUsersToChangePasswords $true -HardExpiry
 $false -MaxPasswordAge 90 -MinimumPasswordLength 8 -PasswordReusePrevention 20
 -RequireLowercaseCharacters $true -RequireNumbers $true -RequireSymbols $true -
RequireUppercaseCharacters $true
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 UpdateAccountPasswordPolicy를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 계정의 암호 정책을 지정된 설정으로 업데이트합니다. 단, 명령에 포함되지 않은 파라미터는 수정되지 않은 채로 남아 있지 않습니다. 대신 기본값으로 재설정됩니다.

```
Update-IAMAccountPasswordPolicy -AllowUsersToChangePasswords $true -HardExpiry
 $false -MaxPasswordAge 90 -MinimumPasswordLength 8 -PasswordReusePrevention 20
 -RequireLowercaseCharacters $true -RequireNumbers $true -RequireSymbols $true -
RequireUppercaseCharacters $true
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UpdateAccountPasswordPolicy를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **`UpdateAssumeRolePolicy`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `UpdateAssumeRolePolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

IAM 역할의 신뢰 정책 업데이트

다음 `update-assume-role-policy` 명령은 `Test-Role`이라는 역할에 대한 신뢰 정책을 업데이트합니다.

```
aws iam update-assume-role-policy \
    --role-name Test-Role \
    --policy-document file://Test-Role-Trust-Policy.json
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

신뢰 정책은 Test-Role-Trust-Policy.json 파일에 JSON 문서로 정의됩니다. (파일 이름과 확장자는 중요하지 않습니다.) 신뢰 정책에서 보안 주체를 지정해야 합니다.

역할에 대한 권한 정책을 업데이트하려면 `put-role-policy` 명령을 사용합니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 IAM 역할 생성을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 UpdateAssumeRolePolicy를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 이름이 **ClientRole**인 IAM 역할을 새 신뢰 정책으로 업데이트하고, 그 내용은 **ClientRolePolicy.json** 파일에서 가져옵니다. JSON 파일의 내용을 성공적으로 처리하려면 **-Raw** 스위치 파라미터를 사용해야 합니다.

```
Update-IAMAssumeRolePolicy -RoleName ClientRole -PolicyDocument (Get-Content -raw
 ClientRolePolicy.json)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 UpdateAssumeRolePolicy를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 이름이 **ClientRole**인 IAM 역할을 새 신뢰 정책으로 업데이트하고, 그 내용은 **ClientRolePolicy.json** 파일에서 가져옵니다. JSON 파일의 내용을 성공적으로 처리하려면 **-Raw** 스위치 파라미터를 사용해야 합니다.

```
Update-IAMAssumeRolePolicy -RoleName ClientRole -PolicyDocument (Get-Content -raw
 ClientRolePolicy.json)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UpdateAssumeRolePolicy를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **UpdateGroup** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 UpdateGroup의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

IAM 그룹 이름 바꾸기

다음 update-group 명령은 IAM 그룹의 이름을 Test에서 Test-1로 변경합니다.

```
aws iam update-group \
    --group-name Test \
    --new-group-name Test-1
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 IAM 사용자 그룹 이름 변경을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 UpdateGroup을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 IAM 그룹 이름을 **Testers**에서 **AppTesters**로 변경합니다.

```
Update-IAMGroup -GroupName Testers -NewGroupName AppTesters
```

예제 2: 이 예제는 IAM 그룹 **AppTesters**의 경로를 **/Org1/Org2/**로 변경합니다. 그러면 그룹의 ARN이 **arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/Org1/Org2/AppTesters**로 변경됩니다.

```
Update-IAMGroup -GroupName AppTesters -NewPath /Org1/Org2/
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 UpdateGroup을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 IAM 그룹 이름을 **Testers**에서 **AppTesters**로 변경합니다.

```
Update-IAMGroup -GroupName Testers -NewGroupName AppTesters
```

예제 2: 이 예제는 IAM 그룹 **AppTesters**의 경로를 **/Org1/Org2/**로 변경합니다. 그러면 그룹의 ARN이 **arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/Org1/Org2/AppTesters**로 변경됩니다.

```
Update-IAMGroup -GroupName AppTesters -NewPath /Org1/Org2/
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UpdateGroup을 참조하세요.

CLI로 **UpdateLoginProfile** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 UpdateLoginProfile의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

IAM 사용자의 암호 업데이트

다음 update-login-profile 명령은 Bob이라는 IAM 사용자에 대한 새 암호를 생성합니다.

```
aws iam update-login-profile \
    --user-name Bob \
    --password <password>
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

계정의 암호 정책을 설정하려면 update-account-password-policy 명령을 사용합니다. 새 암호가 계정 암호 정책을 위반하는 경우 명령은 PasswordPolicyViolation 오류를 반환합니다.

계정 암호 정책에서 허용하는 경우 IAM 사용자는 change-password 명령을 사용하여 자신의 암호를 변경할 수 있습니다.

암호를 안전한 위치에 저장합니다. 암호를 분실한 경우 복구가 불가능하며, create-login-profile 명령을 사용하여 암호를 새로 생성해야 합니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 IAM 사용자 암호 관리를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 UpdateLoginProfile을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 IAM 사용자 **Bob**에 대한 새 임시 암호를 설정하고 사용자가 다음에 로그인할 때 암호를 변경하도록 요구합니다.

```
Update-IAMLoginProfile -UserName Bob -Password "P@ssw0rd1234" -
PasswordResetRequired $true
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 UpdateLoginProfile을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 IAM 사용자 **Bob**에 대한 새 임시 암호를 설정하고 사용자가 다음에 로그인할 때 암호를 변경하도록 요구합니다.

```
Update-IAMLoginProfile -UserName Bob -Password "P@ssw0rd1234" -
PasswordResetRequired $true
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UpdateLoginProfile을 참조하세요.

CLI로 **UpdateOpenIdConnectProviderThumbprint** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `UpdateOpenIdConnectProviderThumbprint`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

기존 서버 인증서 지문 목록을 새 목록으로 바꾸기

이 예제는 ARN이 `arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/example.oidcprovider.com`인 OIDC 제공업체에 대한 인증서 지문 목록을 업데이트하여 새 지문을 사용합니다.

```
aws iam update-open-id-connect-provider-thumbprint \
```

```
    --open-id-connect-provider-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/
example.oidcprovider.com \
    --thumbprint-list 7359755EXAMPLEabc3060bce3EXAMPLEec4542a3
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 IAM에서 OIDC(OpenID Connect) ID 제공업체 생성을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 UpdateOpenIdConnectProviderThumbprint를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 ARN이 **arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/example.oidcprovider.com**인 OIDC 제공업체에 대한 인증서 지문 목록을 업데이트하여 새 지문을 사용합니다. OIDC 제공업체는 제공업체와 연결된 인증서가 변경될 때 새 값을 공유합니다.

```
Update-IAMOpenIDConnectProviderThumbprint -OpenIDConnectProviderArn
 arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/example.oidcprovider.com -ThumbprintList
 7359755EXAMPLEabc3060bce3EXAMPLEec4542a3
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 UpdateOpenIdConnectProviderThumbprint를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 ARN이 **arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/example.oidcprovider.com**인 OIDC 제공업체에 대한 인증서 지문 목록을 업데이트하여 새 지문을 사용합니다. OIDC 제공업체는 제공업체와 연결된 인증서가 변경될 때 새 값을 공유합니다.

```
Update-IAMOpenIDConnectProviderThumbprint -OpenIDConnectProviderArn
 arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/example.oidcprovider.com -ThumbprintList
 7359755EXAMPLEabc3060bce3EXAMPLEec4542a3
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UpdateOpenIdConnectProviderThumbprint를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **UpdateRole** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 UpdateRole의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

IAM 역할의 설명 또는 세션 기간 변경

다음 update-role 명령은 IAM 역할 production-role의 설명을 Main production role로 변경하고 최대 세션 기간을 12시간으로 설정합니다.

```
aws iam update-role \
    --role-name production-role \
    --description 'Main production role' \
    --max-session-duration 43200
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 역할 변경을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 UpdateRole을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 역할 설명과 역할 세션을 요청할 수 있는 최대 세션 기간 값 (초)을 업데이트합니다.

```
Update-IAMRole -RoleName MyRoleName -Description "My testing role" -
MaxSessionDuration 43200
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 UpdateRole을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 역할 설명과 역할 세션을 요청할 수 있는 최대 세션 기간 값 (초)을 업데이트합니다.

```
Update-IAMRole -RoleName MyRoleName -Description "My testing role" -
MaxSessionDuration 43200
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UpdateRole을 참조하세요.

CLI로 **UpdateRoleDescription** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 UpdateRoleDescription의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

IAM 역할의 설명 변경

다음 update-role 명령은 IAM 역할에 대한 설명을 production-role에서 Main production role로 변경합니다.

```
aws iam update-role-description \
    --role-name production-role \
    --description 'Main production role'
```

출력:

```
{
    "Role": {
        "Path": "/",
        "RoleName": "production-role",
        "RoleId": "AROA1234567890EXAMPLE",
        "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/production-role",
        "CreateDate": "2017-12-06T17:16:37+00:00",
        "AssumeRolePolicyDocument": {
            "Version": "2012-10-17",
            "Statement": [
                {
                    "Effect": "Allow",
                    "Principal": {
                        "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:root"
                    },
                    "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
                    "Condition": {}
                }
            ]
        },
        "Description": "Main production role"
```

```
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 역할 변경을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 UpdateRoleDescription을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 계정의 IAM 역할 설명을 업데이트합니다.

```
Update-IAMRoleDescription -RoleName MyRoleName -Description "My testing role"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 UpdateRoleDescription을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 계정의 IAM 역할 설명을 업데이트합니다.

```
Update-IAMRoleDescription -RoleName MyRoleName -Description "My testing role"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UpdateRoleDescription을 참조하세요.

CLI로 **UpdateSamlProvider** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `UpdateSamlProvider`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

기존 SAML 제공업체에 대한 메타데이터 문서 업데이트

이 예제는 ARN이 `arn:aws:iam::123456789012:saml-provider/SAMLADFS`인 IAM의 SAML 제공업체를 `SAMLMetaData.xml` 파일의 새 SAML 메타데이터 문서로 업데이트합니다.

```
aws iam update-saml-provider \
```

```
    --saml-metadata-document file://SAMLMetaData.xml \
    --saml-provider-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:saml-provider/SAMLADFS
```

출력:

```
{
    "SAMLProviderArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:saml-provider/SAMLADFS"
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 IAM SAML 자격 증명 공급자 생성을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 UpdateSamlProvider를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 ARN이 **arn:aws:iam::123456789012:saml-provider/SAMLADFS**인 IAM의 SAML 제공업체를 **SAMLMetaData.xml** 파일의 새 SAML 메타데이터 문서로 업데이트합니다. JSON 파일의 내용을 성공적으로 처리하려면 **-Raw** 스위치 파라미터를 사용해야 합니다.

```
Update-IAMSAMLProvider -SAMLProviderArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:saml-provider/
SAMLADFS -SAMLMetadataDocument (Get-Content -Raw SAMLMetaData.xml)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 UpdateSamlProvider를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 ARN이 **arn:aws:iam::123456789012:saml-provider/SAMLADFS**인 IAM의 SAML 제공업체를 **SAMLMetaData.xml** 파일의 새 SAML 메타데이터 문서로 업데이트합니다. JSON 파일의 내용을 성공적으로 처리하려면 **-Raw** 스위치 파라미터를 사용해야 합니다.

```
Update-IAMSAMLProvider -SAMLProviderArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:saml-provider/
SAMLADFS -SAMLMetadataDocument (Get-Content -Raw SAMLMetaData.xml)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UpdateSamlProvider를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **UpdateServerCertificate** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 UpdateServerCertificate의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::updateServerCertificate(const Aws::String
 &currentCertificateName,
                                           const Aws::String &newCertificateName,
                                           const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::UpdateServerCertificateRequest request;
    request.SetServerCertificateName(currentCertificateName);
    request.SetNewServerCertificateName(newCertificateName);

    auto outcome = iam.UpdateServerCertificate(request);
    bool result = true;
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Server certificate " << currentCertificateName
                  << " successfully renamed as " << newCertificateName
                  << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
 Aws::IAM::IAMErrors::NO_SUCH_ENTITY) {
            std::cerr << "Error changing name of server certificate " <<
                      currentCertificateName << " to " << newCertificateName <<
 ":" <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "Certificate '" << currentCertificateName
                      << "' not found." << std::endl;
```

```
        }
    }

    return result;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 UpdateServerCertificate를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

AWS 계정에서 서버 인증서의 경로 또는 이름을 변경하려면

다음 `update-server-certificate` 명령은 인증서의 이름을 `myServerCertificate`에서 `myUpdatedServerCertificate`로 변경합니다. 또한 Amazon CloudFront 서비스에서 액세스할 수 있도록 경로를 `/cloudfront/`로 변경합니다. 이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다. `list-server-certificates` 명령을 실행하여 업데이트 결과를 볼 수 있습니다.

```
aws-iam update-server-certificate \
    --server-certificate-name myServerCertificate \
    --new-server-certificate-name myUpdatedServerCertificate \
    --new-path /cloudfront/
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 IAM에서 서버 인증서 관리를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 UpdateServerCertificate를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

서버 인증서를 업데이트합니다.

```
import { UpdateServerCertificateCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} currentName
 * @param {string} newName
 */
export const updateServerCertificate = (currentName, newName) => {
  const command = new UpdateServerCertificateCommand({
    ServerCertificateName: currentName,
    NewServerCertificateName: newName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 UpdateServerCertificate를 참조하십시오.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

var params = {
```

```
  ServerCertificateName: "CERTIFICATE_NAME",
  NewServerCertificateName: "NEW_CERTIFICATE_NAME",
};

iam.updateServerCertificate(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 UpdateServerCertificate를 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 인증서 이름을 **MyServerCertificate**에서 **MyRenamedServerCertificate**로 변경합니다.

```
Update-IAMServerCertificate -ServerCertificateName MyServerCertificate -
NewServerCertificateName MyRenamedServerCertificate
```

예제 2: 이 예제는 **MyServerCertificate**라는 인증서를 /Org1/Org2/ 경로로 이동합니다. 그러면 리소스의 ARN이 **arn:aws:iam::123456789012:server-certificate/Org1/Org2/MyServerCertificate**로 변경됩니다.

```
Update-IAMServerCertificate -ServerCertificateName MyServerCertificate -NewPath /
Org1/Org2/
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 UpdateServerCertificate를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 인증서 이름을 **MyServerCertificate**에서 **MyRenamedServerCertificate**로 변경합니다.

```
Update-IAMServerCertificate -ServerCertificateName MyServerCertificate -
NewServerCertificateName MyRenamedServerCertificate
```

예제 2: 이 예제는 **MyServerCertificate**라는 인증서를 /Org1/Org2/ 경로로 이동합니다. 그러면 리소스의 ARN이 **arn:aws:iam::123456789012:server-certificate/Org1/Org2/MyServerCertificate**로 변경됩니다.

```
Update-IAMServerCertificate -ServerCertificateName MyServerCertificate -NewPath /
Org1/Org2/
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UpdateServerCertificate를 참조하세요.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

서버 인증서를 나열하고, 업데이트하고, 삭제합니다.

```
class ServerCertificateManager
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
    @logger.progname = 'ServerCertificateManager'
  end

  # Creates a new server certificate.
  # @param name [String] the name of the server certificate
  # @param certificate_body [String] the contents of the certificate
  # @param private_key [String] the private key contents
  # @return [Boolean] returns true if the certificate was successfully created
  def create_server_certificate(name, certificate_body, private_key)
    @iam_client.upload_server_certificate({
                                            server_certificate_name: name,
```

```
                                                  certificate_body: certificate_body,
                                                  private_key: private_key
                                                })
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Failed to create server certificate: #{e.message}"
    false
  end

  # Lists available server certificate names.
  def list_server_certificate_names
    response = @iam_client.list_server_certificates

    if response.server_certificate_metadata_list.empty?
      @logger.info('No server certificates found.')
      return
    end

    response.server_certificate_metadata_list.each do |certificate_metadata|
      @logger.info("Certificate Name:
#{certificate_metadata.server_certificate_name}")
    end
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing server certificates: #{e.message}")
  end

  # Updates the name of a server certificate.
  def update_server_certificate_name(current_name, new_name)
    @iam_client.update_server_certificate(
      server_certificate_name: current_name,
      new_server_certificate_name: new_name
    )
    @logger.info("Server certificate name updated from '#{current_name}' to
'#{new_name}'.")
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error updating server certificate name: #{e.message}")
    false
  end

  # Deletes a server certificate.
  def delete_server_certificate(name)
    @iam_client.delete_server_certificate(server_certificate_name: name)
    @logger.info("Server certificate '#{name}' deleted.")
```

```
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error deleting server certificate: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 UpdateServerCertificate를 참조하십시오.

CLI로 **UpdateSigningCertificate** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `UpdateSigningCertificate`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

IAM 사용자의 서명 인증서 활성화 또는 비활성

다음 `update-signing-certificate` 명령은 `Bob`이라는 IAM 사용자에 대해 지정된 서명 인증서를 비활성화합니다.

```
aws iam update-signing-certificate \
    --certificate-id TA7SMP42TDN5Z26OBPJE7EXAMPLE \
    --status Inactive \
    --user-name Bob
```

서명 인증서의 ID를 가져오려면 `list-signing-certificates` 명령을 사용합니다.

자세한 내용은 Amazon EC2 사용 설명서의 서명 인증서 관리를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 UpdateSigningCertificate를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 **Bob**이라는 IAM 사용자와 연결되어 있고 인증서 ID가 **Y3EK7RMEXAMPLESV33FCREXAMPLEMJLU**인 인증서를 업데이트하여 비활성으로 표시합니다.

```
Update-IAMSigningCertificate -CertificateId Y3EK7RMEXAMPLESV33FCREXAMPLEMJLU -
UserName Bob -Status Inactive
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 UpdateSigningCertificate를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 **Bob**이라는 IAM 사용자와 연결되어 있고 인증서 ID가 **Y3EK7RMEXAMPLESV33FCREXAMPLEMJLU**인 인증서를 업데이트하여 비활성으로 표시합니다.

```
Update-IAMSigningCertificate -CertificateId Y3EK7RMEXAMPLESV33FCREXAMPLEMJLU -
UserName Bob -Status Inactive
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UpdateSigningCertificate를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **UpdateUser** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 UpdateUser의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 읽기 전용 및 읽기-쓰기 사용자 생성

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::updateUser(const Aws::String &currentUserName,
                             const Aws::String &newUserName,
                             const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
```

```
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);

    Aws::IAM::Model::UpdateUserRequest request;
    request.SetUserName(currentUserName);
    request.SetNewUserName(newUserName);

    auto outcome = iam.UpdateUser(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "IAM user " << currentUserName <<
                  " successfully updated with new user name " << newUserName <<
                  std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error updating user name for IAM user " << currentUserName
 <<
                  ":" << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 UpdateUser를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

IAM 사용자의 이름 변경

다음 `update-user` 명령은 IAM 사용자의 이름을 `Bob`에서 `Robert`로 변경합니다.

```
aws iam update-user \
    --user-name Bob \
    --new-user-name Robert
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용 설명서의 IAM 사용자 그룹 이름 변경을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 UpdateUser를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.UpdateUserRequest;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class UpdateUser {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <curName> <newName>\s

                Where:
                    curName - The current user name.\s
                    newName - An updated user name.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String curName = args[0];
```

```
        String newName = args[1];
        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        updateIAMUser(iam, curName, newName);
        System.out.println("Done");
        iam.close();
    }

    public static void updateIAMUser(IamClient iam, String curName, String
 newName) {
        try {
            UpdateUserRequest request = UpdateUserRequest.builder()
                    .userName(curName)
                    .newUserName(newName)
                    .build();

            iam.updateUser(request);
            System.out.printf("Successfully updated user to username %s",
 newName);

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 UpdateUser를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

사용자를 업데이트합니다.

```
import { UpdateUserCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} currentUserName
 * @param {string} newUserName
 */
export const updateUser = (currentUserName, newUserName) => {
  const command = new UpdateUserCommand({
    UserName: currentUserName,
    NewUserName: newUserName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 UpdateUser를 참조하십시오.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

var params = {
  UserName: process.argv[2],
```

```
  NewUserName: process.argv[3],
};

iam.updateUser(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 UpdateUser를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun updateIAMUser(
    curName: String?,
    newName: String?,
) {
    val request =
        UpdateUserRequest {
            userName = curName
            newUserName = newName
        }

    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        iamClient.updateUser(request)
        println("Successfully updated user to $newName")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 UpdateUser를 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 IAM 사용자 이름을 **Bob**에서 **Robert**로 변경합니다.

```
Update-IAMUser -UserName Bob -NewUserName Robert
```

예제 2: 이 예제는 IAM 사용자 **Bob**의 경로를 **/Org1/Org2/**로 변경합니다. 그러면 해당 사용자의 ARN이 **arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Org1/Org2/bob**으로 효과적으로 변경됩니다.

```
Update-IAMUser -UserName Bob -NewPath /Org1/Org2/
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 UpdateUser를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 IAM 사용자 이름을 **Bob**에서 **Robert**로 변경합니다.

```
Update-IAMUser -UserName Bob -NewUserName Robert
```

예제 2: 이 예제는 IAM 사용자 **Bob**의 경로를 **/Org1/Org2/**로 변경합니다. 그러면 해당 사용자의 ARN이 **arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Org1/Org2/bob**으로 효과적으로 변경됩니다.

```
Update-IAMUser -UserName Bob -NewPath /Org1/Org2/
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UpdateUser를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def update_user(user_name, new_user_name):
    """
    Updates a user's name.

    :param user_name: The current name of the user to update.
    :param new_user_name: The new name to assign to the user.
    :return: The updated user.
    """
    try:
        user = iam.User(user_name)
        user.update(NewUserName=new_user_name)
        logger.info("Renamed %s to %s.", user_name, new_user_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't update name for user %s.", user_name)
        raise
    return user
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 UpdateUser를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
  # Updates an IAM user's name
  #
  # @param current_name [String] The current name of the user
  # @param new_name [String] The new name of the user
  def update_user_name(current_name, new_name)
    @iam_client.update_user(user_name: current_name, new_user_name: new_name)
    true
  rescue StandardError => e
    @logger.error("Error updating user name from '#{current_name}' to
'#{new_name}': #{e.message}")
    false
  end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 UpdateUser를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`UploadServerCertificate`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `UploadServerCertificate`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

AWS 계정에 서버 인증서를 업로드하려면

다음 upload-server-certificate 명령은 서버 인증서를 AWS 계정에 업로드합니다. 이 예제에서 인증서는 `public_key_cert_file.pem` 파일에 있고, 연결된 프라이빗 키가 `my_private_key.pem` 파일에 있으며, CA(인증 기관)에서 제공하는 인증서 체인은 `my_certificate_chain_file.pem` 파일에 있습니다. 파일 업로드가 완료되면 myServerCertificate 이름 아래에서 사용할 수 있습니다. `file://`로 시작하는 파라미터는 명령에 파일 내용을 읽고 해당 내용을 파일 이름 대신 파라미터 값으로 사용하도록 지시합니다.

```
aws iam upload-server-certificate \
    --server-certificate-name myServerCertificate \
    --certificate-body file://public_key_cert_file.pem \
    --private-key file://my_private_key.pem \
    --certificate-chain file://my_certificate_chain_file.pem
```

출력:

```
{
    "ServerCertificateMetadata": {
        "Path": "/",
        "ServerCertificateName": "myServerCertificate",
        "ServerCertificateId": "ASCAEXAMPLE123EXAMPLE",
        "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::1234567989012:server-certificate/
myServerCertificate",
        "UploadDate": "2019-04-22T21:13:44+00:00",
        "Expiration": "2019-10-15T22:23:16+00:00"
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 IAM 사용 설명서의 서버 인증서 생성, 업로드 및 삭제를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 UploadServerCertificate를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { UploadServerCertificateCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
import { readFileSync } from "node:fs";
import { dirnameFromMetaUrl } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-fs.js";
import * as path from "node:path";

const client = new IAMClient({});

const certMessage = `Generate a certificate and key with the following command,
 or the equivalent for your system.

openssl req -x509 -newkey rsa:4096 -sha256 -days 3650 -nodes \
-keyout example.key -out example.crt -subj "/CN=example.com" \
-addext "subjectAltName=DNS:example.com,DNS:www.example.net,IP:10.0.0.1"
`;
```

```
const getCertAndKey = () => {
  try {
    const cert = readFileSync(
      path.join(dirnameFromMetaUrl(import.meta.url), "./example.crt"),
    );
    const key = readFileSync(
      path.join(dirnameFromMetaUrl(import.meta.url), "./example.key"),
    );
    return { cert, key };
  } catch (err) {
    if (err.code === "ENOENT") {
      throw new Error(
        `Certificate and/or private key not found. ${certMessage}`,
      );
    }

    throw err;
  }
};

/**
 *
 * @param {string} certificateName
 */
export const uploadServerCertificate = (certificateName) => {
  const { cert, key } = getCertAndKey();
  const command = new UploadServerCertificateCommand({
    ServerCertificateName: certificateName,
    CertificateBody: cert.toString(),
    PrivateKey: key.toString(),
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 UploadServerCertificate을 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 새 서버 인증서를 IAM 계정에 업로드합니다. 인증서 본문, 프라이빗 키 및 인증서 체인(선택 사항)이 포함된 파일은 모두 PEM 인코딩되어야 합니다. 파라미터에는 파일 이름 대신 파일의 실제 내용이 필요합니다. 파일 내용을 성공적으로 처리하려면 **-Raw** 스위치 파라미터를 사용해야 합니다.

```
Publish-IAMServerCertificate -ServerCertificateName MyTestCert -CertificateBody
 (Get-Content -Raw server.crt) -PrivateKey (Get-Content -Raw server.key)
```

출력:

```
Arn                   : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:server-certificate/MyTestCert
Expiration            : 1/14/2018 9:52:36 AM
Path                  : /
ServerCertificateId   : ASCAJIEXAMPLE7J7HQZYW
ServerCertificateName : MyTestCert
UploadDate            : 4/21/2015 11:14:16 AM
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 UploadServerCertificate를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 새 서버 인증서를 IAM 계정에 업로드합니다. 인증서 본문, 프라이빗 키 및 인증서 체인(선택 사항)이 포함된 파일은 모두 PEM 인코딩되어야 합니다. 파라미터에는 파일 이름 대신 파일의 실제 내용이 필요합니다. 파일 내용을 성공적으로 처리하려면 **-Raw** 스위치 파라미터를 사용해야 합니다.

```
Publish-IAMServerCertificate -ServerCertificateName MyTestCert -CertificateBody
 (Get-Content -Raw server.crt) -PrivateKey (Get-Content -Raw server.key)
```

출력:

```
Arn                   : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:server-certificate/MyTestCert
Expiration            : 1/14/2018 9:52:36 AM
Path                  : /
ServerCertificateId   : ASCAJIEXAMPLE7J7HQZYW
```

```
ServerCertificateName : MyTestCert
UploadDate            : 4/21/2015 11:14:16 AM
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UploadServerCertificate를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **UploadSigningCertificate** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `UploadSigningCertificate`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

IAM 사용자의 서명 인증서 업로드

다음 `upload-signing-certificate` 명령은 `Bob`이라는 IAM 사용자의 서명 인증서를 업로드합니다.

```
aws iam upload-signing-certificate \
    --user-name Bob \
    --certificate-body file://certificate.pem
```

출력:

```
{
    "Certificate": {
        "UserName": "Bob",
        "Status": "Active",
        "CertificateBody": "-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----<certificate-body>-----END
 CERTIFICATE-----",
        "CertificateId": "TA7SMP42TDN5Z26OBPJE7EXAMPLE",
        "UploadDate": "2013-06-06T21:40:08.121Z"
    }
}
```

인증서는 PEM 형식의 certificate.pem이라는 파일에 있습니다.

자세한 내용은 IAM 사용 설명서의 사용자 서명 인증서 생성 및 업로드를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 UploadSigningCertificate를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 새로운 X.509 서명 인증서를 업로드하고 이를 **Bob**이라는 IAM 사용자와 연결합니다. 인증서 본문이 포함된 파일은 PEM으로 인코딩됩니다. **CertificateBody** 파라미터에는 파일 이름이 아닌 인증서 파일의 실제 내용이 필요합니다. 파일을 성공적으로 처리하려면 **-Raw** 스위치 파라미터를 사용해야 합니다.

```
Publish-IAMSigningCertificate -UserName Bob -CertificateBody (Get-Content -Raw
 SampleSigningCert.pem)
```

출력:

```
CertificateBody : -----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----

 MIICiTCCAfICCQD6m7oRw0uXOjANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQUFADCBiDELMAkGA1UEBhMC

 VVMxCzAJBgNVBAgTAldBMRAwDgYDVQQHEwdTZWF0dGxlMQ8wDQYDVQQKEwZBbWF6

 b24xFDASBgNVBAsTC0lBTSBDb25zb2xlMRIwEAYDVQQDEwlUZXN0Q2lsYWMxHzAd

 BgkqhkiG9w0BCQEWEG5vb25lQGFtYXpvbi5jb20wHhcNMTEwNDI1MjA0NTIxWhcN

 MTIwNDI0MjA0NTIxWjCBiDELMAkGA1UEBhMCVVMxCzAJBgNVBAgTAldBMRAwDgYD

 VQQHEwdTZWF0dGxlMQ8wDQYDVQQKEwZBbWF6b24xFDASBgNVBAsTC0lBTSBDb25z

 b2xlMRIwEAYDVQQDEwlUZXN0Q2lsYWMxHzAdBgkqhkiG9w0BCQEWEG5vb25lQGFt
                   YXpvbi5jb20wgZ8wDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEBBQADgY0AMIGJAoGBAMaK0dn
+a4GmWIWJ
                   21uUSfwfEvySWtC2XADZ4nB+BLYgVIk60CpiwsZ3G93vUEIO3IyNoH/
f0wYK8m9T
                   rDHudUZg3qX4waLG5M43q7Wgc/
MbQITxOUSQv7c7ugFFDzQGBzZswY6786m86gpE

 Ibb3OhjZnzcvQAaRHhdlQWIMm2nrAgMBAAEwDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEFBQADgYEAtCu4
                   nUhVVxYUntneD9+h8Mg9q6q
+auNKyExzyLwaxlAoo7TJHidbtS4J5iNmZgXL0Fkb

 FFBjvSfpJIlJ00zbhNYS5f6GuoEDmFJl0ZxBHjJnyp378OD8uTs7fLvjx79LjSTb
                   NYiytVbZPQUQ5Yaxu2jXnimvw3rrszlaEXAMPLE=
```

```
                    -----END CERTIFICATE-----
CertificateId   : Y3EK7RMEXAMPLESV33FCEXAMPLEHMJLU
Status          : Active
UploadDate      : 4/20/2015 1:26:01 PM
UserName        : Bob
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 UploadSigningCertificate를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 새로운 X.509 서명 인증서를 업로드하고 이를 **Bob**이라는 IAM 사용자와 연결합니다. 인증서 본문이 포함된 파일은 PEM으로 인코딩됩니다. **CertificateBody** 파라미터에는 파일 이름이 아닌 인증서 파일의 실제 내용이 필요합니다. 파일을 성공적으로 처리하려면 **-Raw** 스위치 파라미터를 사용해야 합니다.

```
Publish-IAMSigningCertificate -UserName Bob -CertificateBody (Get-Content -Raw
 SampleSigningCert.pem)
```

출력:

```
CertificateBody : -----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----

 MIICiTCCAfICCQD6m7oRw0uXOjANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQUFADCBiDELMAkGA1UEBhMC

 VVMxCzAJBgNVBAgTAldBMRAwDgYDVQQHEwdTZWF0dGxlMQ8wDQYDVQQKEwZBbWF6

 b24xFDASBgNVBAsTC0lBTSBDb25zb2xlMRIwEAYDVQQDEwlUZXN0Q2lsYWMxHzAd

 BgkqhkiG9w0BCQEWEG5vb25lQGFtYXpvbi5jb20wHhcNMTEwNDI1MjA0NTIxWhcN

 MTIwNDI0MjA0NTIxWjCBiDELMAkGA1UEBhMCVVMxCzAJBgNVBAgTAldBMRAwDgYD

 VQQHEwdTZWF0dGxlMQ8wDQYDVQQKEwZBbWF6b24xFDASBgNVBAsTC0lBTSBDb25z

 b2xlMRIwEAYDVQQDEwlUZXN0Q2lsYWMxHzAdBgkqhkiG9w0BCQEWEG5vb25lQGFt
                    YXpvbi5jb20wgZ8wDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEBBQADgY0AMIGJAoGBAMaK0dn
+a4GmWIWJ
                    21uUSfwfEvySWtC2XADZ4nB+BLYgVIk60CpiwsZ3G93vUEIO3IyNoH/
f0wYK8m9T
                    rDHudUZg3qX4waLG5M43q7Wgc/
MbQITxOUSQv7c7ugFFDzQGBzZswY6786m86gpE
```

```
 Ibb3OhjZnzcvQAaRHhdlQWIMm2nrAgMBAAEwDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEFBQADgYEAtCu4
                  nUhVVxYUntneD9+h8Mg9q6q
+auNKyExzyLwaxlAoo7TJHidbtS4J5iNmZgXL0Fkb

 FFBjvSfpJIlJ00zbhNYS5f6GuoEDmFJl0ZxBHjJnyp378OD8uTs7fLvjx79LjSTb
                  NYiytVbZPQUQ5Yaxu2jXnimvw3rrszlaEXAMPLE=
                  -----END CERTIFICATE-----
CertificateId   : Y3EK7RMEXAMPLESV33FCEXAMPLEHMJLU
Status          : Active
UploadDate      : 4/20/2015 1:26:01 PM
UserName        : Bob
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UploadSigningCertificate를 참조하세요.

AWS SDKs를 사용한 IAM 시나리오

다음 코드 예제에서는 IAM AWS SDKs에서 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이러한 시나리오에서는 IAM 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 직접 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 시나리오에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시나리오는 컨텍스트에 맞는 서비스 작업을 이해하는 데 도움이 되도록 중급 수준의 경험을 대상으로 합니다.

예시

- AWS SDK를 사용하여 복원력이 뛰어난 서비스 구축 및 관리
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 읽기 전용 및 읽기-쓰기 IAM 사용자 생성
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 IAM 액세스 키 관리
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 IAM 정책 관리
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 IAM 역할 관리
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 IAM 계정 관리
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 IAM 정책 버전 롤백
- AWS Command Line Interface v2를 사용하여 DynamoDB에 대한 속성 기반 액세스 제어 설정
- AWS Command Line Interface v2를 사용하여 DynamoDB 스트림 및 Time-to-Live 작업
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 IAM 정책 빌더 API 작업

AWS SDK를 사용하여 복원력이 뛰어난 서비스 구축 및 관리

다음 코드 예제는 책, 영화, 노래 추천을 반환하는 로드 밸런싱 웹 서비스를 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제에서는 서비스가 장애에 대응하는 방법과 장애 발생 시 복원력을 높이기 위해 서비스를 재구성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 그룹을 사용하여 시작 템플릿을 기반으로 Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud(Amazon EC2) 인스턴스를 생성하고 인스턴스 수를 지정된 범위 내로 유지합니다.
- Elastic Load Balancing으로 HTTP 요청을 처리하고 배포합니다.
- Auto Scaling 그룹의 인스턴스 상태를 모니터링하고 요청을 정상 인스턴스로만 전달합니다.
- 각 EC2 인스턴스에서 Python 웹 서버를 실행하여 HTTP 요청을 처리합니다. 웹 서버는 추천 및 상태 확인으로 응답합니다.
- Amazon DynamoDB 테이블을 사용하여 추천 서비스를 시뮬레이션합니다.
- AWS Systems Manager 파라미터를 업데이트하여 요청 및 상태 확인에 대한 웹 서버 응답을 제어합니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
static async Task Main(string[] args)
{
    _configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
        .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
        .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load settings from .json file.
        .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
            true) // Optionally, load local settings.
        .Build();


    // Set up dependency injection for the AWS services.
```

```
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonDynamoDB>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonElasticLoadBalancingV2>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonAutoScaling>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonEC2>()
                    .AddTransient<AutoScalerWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<SmParameterWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<Recommendations>()
                    .AddSingleton<IConfiguration>(_configuration)
            )
            .Build();

        ServicesSetup(host);
        ResourcesSetup();

        try
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the Resilient Architecture Example
Scenario.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            await Deploy(true);

            Console.WriteLine("Now let's begin the scenario.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            await Demo(true);

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Finally, let's clean up our resources.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

            await DestroyResources(true);

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
```

```
            Console.WriteLine("Resilient Architecture Example Scenario is
complete.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine($"There was a problem running the scenario:
{ex.Message}");
            await DestroyResources(true);
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Setup any common resources, also used for integration testing.
    /// </summary>
    public static void ResourcesSetup()
    {
        _httpClient = new HttpClient();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the services for use within the console application.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="host">The services host.</param>
    private static void ServicesSetup(IHost host)
    {
        _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper>();
        _iamClient =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>();
        _recommendations = host.Services.GetRequiredService<Recommendations>();
        _autoScalerWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<AutoScalerWrapper>();
        _smParameterWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<SmParameterWrapper>();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Deploy necessary resources for the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to run as interactive.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
```

```
    public static async Task<bool> Deploy(bool interactive)
    {
        var protocol = "HTTP";
        var port = 80;
        var sshPort = 22;

        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nFor this demo, we'll use the AWS SDK for .NET to create several
AWS resources\n" +
            "to set up a load-balanced web service endpoint and explore some ways
to make it resilient\n" +
            "against various kinds of failures.\n\n" +
            "Some of the resources create by this demo are:\n");

        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* A DynamoDB table that the web service depends on to provide
book, movie, and song recommendations.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* An EC2 launch template that defines EC2 instances that each
contain a Python web server.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* An EC2 Auto Scaling group that manages EC2 instances across
several Availability Zones.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* An Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) load balancer that targets the
Auto Scaling group to distribute requests.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter when you're ready to start deploying
resources.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();

        // Create and populate the DynamoDB table.
        var databaseTableName = _configuration["databaseName"];
        var recommendationsPath = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "recommendations_objects.json");
        Console.WriteLine($"Creating and populating a DynamoDB table named
{databaseTableName}.");
        await _recommendations.CreateDatabaseWithName(databaseTableName);
        await _recommendations.PopulateDatabase(databaseTableName,
recommendationsPath);
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        // Create the EC2 Launch Template.
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(
            $"Creating an EC2 launch template that runs
'server_startup_script.sh' when an instance starts.\n"
            + "\nThis script starts a Python web server defined in the
`server.py` script. The web server\n"
            + "listens to HTTP requests on port 80 and responds to requests to
'/' and to '/healthcheck'.\n"
            + "For demo purposes, this server is run as the root user. In
production, the best practice is to\n"
            + "run a web server, such as Apache, with least-privileged
credentials.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nThe template also defines an IAM policy that each instance uses to
assume a role that grants\n"
            + "permissions to access the DynamoDB recommendation table and
Systems Manager parameters\n"
            + "that control the flow of the demo.");

        var startupScriptPath = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "server_startup_script.sh");
        var instancePolicyPath = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "instance_policy.json");
        await _autoScalerWrapper.CreateTemplate(startupScriptPath,
instancePolicyPath);
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        Console.WriteLine(
            "Creating an EC2 Auto Scaling group that maintains three EC2
instances, each in a different\n"
            + "Availability Zone.\n");
        var zones = await _autoScalerWrapper.DescribeAvailabilityZones();
        await _autoScalerWrapper.CreateGroupOfSize(3,
_autoScalerWrapper.GroupName, zones);
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        Console.WriteLine(
            "At this point, you have EC2 instances created. Once each instance
starts, it listens for\n"
            + "HTTP requests. You can see these instances in the console or
continue with the demo.\n");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter when you're ready to continue.");
```

```
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();

        Console.WriteLine("Creating variables that control the flow of the
 demo.");
        await _smParameterWrapper.Reset();

        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nCreating an Elastic Load Balancing target group and load balancer.
 The target group\n"
            + "defines how the load balancer connects to instances. The load
 balancer provides a\n"
            + "single endpoint where clients connect and dispatches requests to
 instances in the group.");

        var defaultVpc = await _autoScalerWrapper.GetDefaultVpc();
        var subnets = await
 _autoScalerWrapper.GetAllVpcSubnetsForZones(defaultVpc.VpcId, zones);
        var subnetIds = subnets.Select(s => s.SubnetId).ToList();
        var targetGroup = await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.CreateTargetGroupOnVpc(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.TargetGro
 protocol, port, defaultVpc.VpcId);

        await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.CreateLoadBalancerAndListener(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.Lo
 subnetIds, targetGroup);
        await
 _autoScalerWrapper.AttachLoadBalancerToGroup(_autoScalerWrapper.GroupName,
 targetGroup.TargetGroupArn);
        Console.WriteLine("\nVerifying access to the load balancer endpoint...");
        var endPoint = await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.GetEndpointForLoadBalancerByName(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper
        var loadBalancerAccess = await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.VerifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(endPoint);

        if (!loadBalancerAccess)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\nCouldn't connect to the load balancer, verifying
 that the port is open...");

            var ipString = await _httpClient.GetStringAsync("https://
checkip.amazonaws.com");
            ipString = ipString.Trim();
```

```
            var defaultSecurityGroup = await
_autoScalerWrapper.GetDefaultSecurityGroupForVpc(defaultVpc);
            var portIsOpen =
_autoScalerWrapper.VerifyInboundPortForGroup(defaultSecurityGroup, port,
ipString);
            var sshPortIsOpen =
_autoScalerWrapper.VerifyInboundPortForGroup(defaultSecurityGroup, sshPort,
ipString);

            if (!portIsOpen)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    "\nFor this example to work, the default security group for
your default VPC must\n"
                    + "allows access from this computer. You can either add it
automatically from this\n"
                    + "example or add it yourself using the AWS Management
Console.\n");

                if (!interactive || GetYesNoResponse(
                        "Do you want to add a rule to the security group to allow
inbound traffic from your computer's IP address?"))
                {
                    await
_autoScalerWrapper.OpenInboundPort(defaultSecurityGroup.GroupId, port,
ipString);
                }
            }

            if (!sshPortIsOpen)
            {
                if (!interactive || GetYesNoResponse(
                        "Do you want to add a rule to the security group to allow
inbound SSH traffic for debugging from your computer's IP address?"))
                {
                    await
_autoScalerWrapper.OpenInboundPort(defaultSecurityGroup.GroupId, sshPort,
ipString);
                }
            }
            loadBalancerAccess = await
_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.VerifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(endPoint);
        }
```

```
        if (loadBalancerAccess)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Your load balancer is ready. You can access it by
browsing to:");
            Console.WriteLine($"\thttp://{endPoint}\n");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "\nCouldn't get a successful response from the load balancer
endpoint. Troubleshoot by\n"
                + "manually verifying that your VPC and security group are
configured correctly and that\n"
                + "you can successfully make a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint:\n");
            Console.WriteLine($"\thttp://{endPoint}\n");
        }
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter when you're ready to continue with the
demo.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();
        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Demonstrate the steps of the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to run as an interactive scenario.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> Demo(bool interactive)
    {
        var ssmOnlyPolicy = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "ssm_only_policy.json");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Resetting parameters to starting values for demo.");
        await _smParameterWrapper.Reset();

        Console.WriteLine("\nThis part of the demonstration shows how to toggle
different parts of the system\n" +
                          "to create situations where the web service fails, and
shows how using a resilient\n" +
```

```
                          "architecture can keep the web service running in spite
of these failures.");
       Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 88));
       Console.WriteLine("At the start, the load balancer endpoint returns
recommendations and reports that all targets are healthy.");
       if (interactive)
           await DemoActionChoices();

       Console.WriteLine($"The web service running on the EC2 instances gets
recommendations by querying a DynamoDB table.\n" +
                          $"The table name is contained in a Systems Manager
parameter named '{_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter}'.\n" +
                          $"To simulate a failure of the recommendation service,
let's set this parameter to name a non-existent table.\n");
       await
_smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter,
"this-is-not-a-table");
       Console.WriteLine("\nNow, sending a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint returns a failure code. But, the service reports as\n" +
                          "healthy to the load balancer because shallow health
checks don't check for failure of the recommendation service.");
       if (interactive)
           await DemoActionChoices();

       Console.WriteLine("Instead of failing when the recommendation service
fails, the web service can return a static response.");
       Console.WriteLine("While this is not a perfect solution, it presents the
customer with a somewhat better experience than failure.");

       await
_smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.FailureResponseParameter,
"static");

       Console.WriteLine("\nNow, sending a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint returns a static response.");
       Console.WriteLine("The service still reports as healthy because health
checks are still shallow.");
       if (interactive)
           await DemoActionChoices();

       Console.WriteLine("Let's reinstate the recommendation service.\n");
       await
_smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter,
_smParameterWrapper.TableName);
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nLet's also substitute bad credentials for one of the instances in
the target group so that it can't\n" +
            "access the DynamoDB recommendation table.\n"
        );
        await _autoScalerWrapper.CreateInstanceProfileWithName(
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsPolicyName,
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsRoleName,
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsProfileName,
            ssmOnlyPolicy,
            new List<string> { "AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore" }
        );
        var instances = await
_autoScalerWrapper.GetInstancesByGroupName(_autoScalerWrapper.GroupName);
        var badInstanceId = instances.First();
        var instanceProfile = await
_autoScalerWrapper.GetInstanceProfile(badInstanceId);
        Console.WriteLine(
            $"Replacing the profile for instance {badInstanceId} with a profile
that contains\n" +
            "bad credentials...\n"
        );
        await _autoScalerWrapper.ReplaceInstanceProfile(
            badInstanceId,
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsProfileName,
            instanceProfile.AssociationId
        );
        Console.WriteLine(
            "Now, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint returns
either a recommendation or a static response,\n" +
            "depending on which instance is selected by the load balancer.\n"
        );
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("\nLet's implement a deep health check. For this demo,
a deep health check tests whether");
        Console.WriteLine("the web service can access the DynamoDB table that it
depends on for recommendations. Note that");
        Console.WriteLine("the deep health check is only for ELB routing and not
for Auto Scaling instance health.");
        Console.WriteLine("This kind of deep health check is not recommended for
Auto Scaling instance health, because it");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("risks accidental termination of all instances in the
Auto Scaling group when a dependent service fails.");

        Console.WriteLine("\nBy implementing deep health checks, the load
balancer can detect when one of the instances is failing");
        Console.WriteLine("and take that instance out of rotation.");

        await
_smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.HealthCheckParameter,
"deep");

        Console.WriteLine($"\nNow, checking target health indicates that the
instance with bad credentials ({badInstanceId})");
        Console.WriteLine("is unhealthy. Note that it might take a minute or two
for the load balancer to detect the unhealthy");
        Console.WriteLine("instance. Sending a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint always returns a recommendation, because");
        Console.WriteLine("the load balancer takes unhealthy instances out of its
rotation.");

        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("\nBecause the instances in this demo are controlled by
an auto scaler, the simplest way to fix an unhealthy");
        Console.WriteLine("instance is to terminate it and let the auto scaler
start a new instance to replace it.");

        await _autoScalerWrapper.TryTerminateInstanceById(badInstanceId);

        Console.WriteLine($"\nEven while the instance is terminating and the new
instance is starting, sending a GET");
        Console.WriteLine("request to the web service continues to get a
successful recommendation response because");
        Console.WriteLine("starts and reports as healthy, it is included in the
load balancing rotation.");
        Console.WriteLine("Note that terminating and replacing an instance
typically takes several minutes, during which time you");
        Console.WriteLine("can see the changing health check status until the new
instance is running and healthy.");

        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("\nIf the recommendation service fails now, deep health
checks mean all instances report as unhealthy.");

        await
_smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter,
"this-is-not-a-table");

        Console.WriteLine($"\nWhen all instances are unhealthy, the load balancer
continues to route requests even to");
        Console.WriteLine("unhealthy instances, allowing them to fail open and
return a static response rather than fail");
        Console.WriteLine("closed and report failure to the customer.");

        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();
        await _smParameterWrapper.Reset();

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Clean up the resources from the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to ask the user for cleanup.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> DestroyResources(bool interactive)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine(
            "To keep things tidy and to avoid unwanted charges on your account,
we can clean up all AWS resources\n" +
            "that were created for this demo."
        );

        if (!interactive || GetYesNoResponse("Do you want to clean up all demo
resources? (y/n) "))
        {
            await
_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.DeleteLoadBalancerByName(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.LoadBal
            await
_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.DeleteTargetGroupByName(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.TargetGr
            await
_autoScalerWrapper.TerminateAndDeleteAutoScalingGroupWithName(_autoScalerWrapper.GroupNa
```

```
            await
 _autoScalerWrapper.DeleteKeyPairByName(_autoScalerWrapper.KeyPairName);
            await
 _autoScalerWrapper.DeleteTemplateByName(_autoScalerWrapper.LaunchTemplateName);
            await _autoScalerWrapper.DeleteInstanceProfile(
                _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsProfileName,
                _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsRoleName
            );
            await
 _recommendations.DestroyDatabaseByName(_recommendations.TableName);
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Ok, we'll leave the resources intact.\n" +
                "Don't forget to delete them when you're done with them or you
 might incur unexpected charges."
            );
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return true;
    }
```

Auto Scaling과 Amazon EC2 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management methods.
/// </summary>
public class AutoScalerWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonAutoScaling _amazonAutoScaling;
    private readonly IAmazonEC2 _amazonEc2;
    private readonly IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement _amazonSsm;
    private readonly IAmazonIdentityManagementService _amazonIam;
    private readonly ILogger<AutoScalerWrapper> _logger;

    private readonly string _instanceType = "";
    private readonly string _amiParam = "";
    private readonly string _launchTemplateName = "";
    private readonly string _groupName = "";
    private readonly string _instancePolicyName = "";
```

```
    private readonly string _instanceRoleName = "";
    private readonly string _instanceProfileName = "";
    private readonly string _badCredsProfileName = "";
    private readonly string _badCredsRoleName = "";
    private readonly string _badCredsPolicyName = "";
    private readonly string _keyPairName = "";

    public string GroupName => _groupName;
    public string KeyPairName => _keyPairName;
    public string LaunchTemplateName => _launchTemplateName;
    public string InstancePolicyName => _instancePolicyName;
    public string BadCredsProfileName => _badCredsProfileName;
    public string BadCredsRoleName => _badCredsRoleName;
    public string BadCredsPolicyName => _badCredsPolicyName;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the AutoScalerWrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonAutoScaling">The injected AutoScaling client.</param>
    /// <param name="amazonEc2">The injected EC2 client.</param>
    /// <param name="amazonIam">The injected IAM client.</param>
    /// <param name="amazonSsm">The injected SSM client.</param>
    public AutoScalerWrapper(
        IAmazonAutoScaling amazonAutoScaling,
        IAmazonEC2 amazonEc2,
        IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement amazonSsm,
        IAmazonIdentityManagementService amazonIam,
        IConfiguration configuration,
        ILogger<AutoScalerWrapper> logger)
    {
        _amazonAutoScaling = amazonAutoScaling;
        _amazonEc2 = amazonEc2;
        _amazonSsm = amazonSsm;
        _amazonIam = amazonIam;
        _logger = logger;

        var prefix = configuration["resourcePrefix"];
        _instanceType = configuration["instanceType"];
        _amiParam = configuration["amiParam"];

        _launchTemplateName = prefix + "-template";
        _groupName = prefix + "-group";
        _instancePolicyName = prefix + "-pol";
        _instanceRoleName = prefix + "-role";
```

```
        _instanceProfileName = prefix + "-prof";
        _badCredsPolicyName = prefix + "-bc-pol";
        _badCredsRoleName = prefix + "-bc-role";
        _badCredsProfileName = prefix + "-bc-prof";
        _keyPairName = prefix + "-key-pair";
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a policy, role, and profile that is associated with instances with
a specified name.
    /// An instance's associated profile defines a role that is assumed by the
    /// instance.The role has attached policies that specify the AWS permissions
granted to
    /// clients that run on the instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyName">Name to use for the policy.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">Name to use for the role.</param>
    /// <param name="profileName">Name to use for the profile.</param>
    /// <param name="ssmOnlyPolicyFile">Path to a policy file for SSM.</param>
    /// <param name="awsManagedPolicies">AWS Managed policies to be attached to
the role.</param>
    /// <returns>The Arn of the profile.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateInstanceProfileWithName(
        string policyName,
        string roleName,
        string profileName,
        string ssmOnlyPolicyFile,
        List<string>? awsManagedPolicies = null)
    {

        var assumeRoleDoc = "{" +
                                "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                                "\"Statement\": [{" +
                                     "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                                     "\"Principal\": {" +
                                     "\"Service\": [" +
                                         "\"ec2.amazonaws.com\"" +
                                     "]" +
                                     "}," +
                                "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
                                "}]" +
                            "}";

        var policyDocument = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(ssmOnlyPolicyFile);
```

```
        var policyArn = "";

        try
        {
            var createPolicyResult = await _amazonIam.CreatePolicyAsync(
                new CreatePolicyRequest
                {
                    PolicyName = policyName,
                    PolicyDocument = policyDocument
                });
            policyArn = createPolicyResult.Policy.Arn;
        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            // The policy already exists, so we look it up to get the Arn.
            var policiesPaginator = _amazonIam.Paginators.ListPolicies(
                new ListPoliciesRequest()
                {
                    Scope = PolicyScopeType.Local
                });
            // Get the entire list using the paginator.
            await foreach (var policy in policiesPaginator.Policies)
            {
                if (policy.PolicyName.Equals(policyName))
                {
                    policyArn = policy.Arn;
                }
            }

            if (policyArn == null)
            {
                throw new InvalidOperationException("Policy not found");
            }
        }

        try
        {
            await _amazonIam.CreateRoleAsync(new CreateRoleRequest()
            {
                RoleName = roleName,
                AssumeRolePolicyDocument = assumeRoleDoc,
            });
            await _amazonIam.AttachRolePolicyAsync(new AttachRolePolicyRequest()
```

```
            {
                RoleName = roleName,
                PolicyArn = policyArn
            });
            if (awsManagedPolicies != null)
            {
                foreach (var awsPolicy in awsManagedPolicies)
                {
                    await _amazonIam.AttachRolePolicyAsync(new
AttachRolePolicyRequest()
                    {
                        PolicyArn = $"arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/{awsPolicy}",
                        RoleName = roleName
                    });
                }
            }
        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Role already exists.");
        }

        string profileArn = "";
        try
        {
            var profileCreateResponse = await
_amazonIam.CreateInstanceProfileAsync(
                new CreateInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName
                });
            // Allow time for the profile to be ready.
            profileArn = profileCreateResponse.InstanceProfile.Arn;
            Thread.Sleep(10000);
            await _amazonIam.AddRoleToInstanceProfileAsync(
                new AddRoleToInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName,
                    RoleName = roleName
                });

        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine("Policy already exists.");
            var profileGetResponse = await _amazonIam.GetInstanceProfileAsync(
                new GetInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName
                });
            profileArn = profileGetResponse.InstanceProfile.Arn;
        }
        return profileArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new key pair and save the file.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="newKeyPairName">The name of the new key pair.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task CreateKeyPair(string newKeyPairName)
    {
        try
        {
            var keyResponse = await _amazonEc2.CreateKeyPairAsync(
                new CreateKeyPairRequest() { KeyName = newKeyPairName });
            await File.WriteAllTextAsync($"{newKeyPairName}.pem",
                keyResponse.KeyPair.KeyMaterial);
            Console.WriteLine($"Created key pair {newKeyPairName}.");
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Key pair already exists.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the key pair and file by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="deleteKeyPairName">The key pair to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteKeyPairByName(string deleteKeyPairName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonEc2.DeleteKeyPairAsync(
                new DeleteKeyPairRequest() { KeyName = deleteKeyPairName });
            File.Delete($"{deleteKeyPairName}.pem");
```

```
        }
        catch (FileNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Key pair {deleteKeyPairName} not found.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Creates an Amazon EC2 launch template to use with Amazon EC2 Auto
Scaling.
    /// The launch template specifies a Bash script in its user data field that
runs after
    /// the instance is started. This script installs the Python packages and
starts a Python
    /// web server on the instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="startupScriptPath">The path to a Bash script file that is
run.</param>
    /// <param name="instancePolicyPath">The path to a permissions policy to
create and attach to the profile.</param>
    /// <returns>The template object.</returns>
    public async Task<Amazon.EC2.Model.LaunchTemplate> CreateTemplate(string
startupScriptPath, string instancePolicyPath)
    {
        try
        {
            await CreateKeyPair(_keyPairName);
            await CreateInstanceProfileWithName(_instancePolicyName,
_instanceRoleName,
                _instanceProfileName, instancePolicyPath);

            var startServerText = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(startupScriptPath);
            var plainTextBytes =
System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(startServerText);

            var amiLatest = await _amazonSsm.GetParameterAsync(
                new GetParameterRequest() { Name = _amiParam });
            var amiId = amiLatest.Parameter.Value;
            var launchTemplateResponse = await
_amazonEc2.CreateLaunchTemplateAsync(
                new CreateLaunchTemplateRequest()
                {
                    LaunchTemplateName = _launchTemplateName,
                    LaunchTemplateData = new RequestLaunchTemplateData()
```

```
                    {
                        InstanceType = _instanceType,
                        ImageId = amiId,
                        IamInstanceProfile =
                            new

LaunchTemplateIamInstanceProfileSpecificationRequest()
                            {
                                Name = _instanceProfileName
                            },
                        KeyName = _keyPairName,
                        UserData = System.Convert.ToBase64String(plainTextBytes)
                    }
                });
            return launchTemplateResponse.LaunchTemplate;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode ==
"InvalidLaunchTemplateName.AlreadyExistsException")
            {
                _logger.LogError($"Could not create the template, the name
{_launchTemplateName} already exists. " +
                                 $"Please try again with a unique name.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An error occurred while creating the template.:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of Availability Zones in the AWS Region of the Amazon EC2
Client.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of availability zones.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> DescribeAvailabilityZones()
    {
        try
```

```
        {
            var zoneResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeAvailabilityZonesAsync(
                new DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest());
            return zoneResponse.AvailabilityZones.Select(z =>
 z.ZoneName).ToList();
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An Amazon EC2 error occurred while listing
 availability zones.: {ec2Exception.Message}");
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An error occurred while listing availability
 zones.: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an EC2 Auto Scaling group of a specified size and name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupSize">The size for the group.</param>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name for the group.</param>
    /// <param name="availabilityZones">The availability zones for the group.</
param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task CreateGroupOfSize(int groupSize, string groupName,
 List<string> availabilityZones)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonAutoScaling.CreateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                new CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                {
                    AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
                    AvailabilityZones = availabilityZones,
                    LaunchTemplate =
                        new
 Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.LaunchTemplateSpecification()
                        {
                            LaunchTemplateName = _launchTemplateName,
                            Version = "$Default"
```

```
                        },
                    MaxSize = groupSize,
                    MinSize = groupSize
                });
            Console.WriteLine($"Created EC2 Auto Scaling group {groupName} with
size {groupSize}.");
        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"EC2 Auto Scaling group {groupName} already
exists.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the default VPC for the account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The default VPC object.</returns>
    public async Task<Vpc> GetDefaultVpc()
    {
        try
        {
            var vpcResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeVpcsAsync(
                new DescribeVpcsRequest()
                {
                    Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                    {
                        new("is-default", new List<string>() { "true" })
                    }
                });
            return vpcResponse.Vpcs[0];
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "UnauthorizedOperation")
            {
                _logger.LogError(ec2Exception, $"You do not have the necessary
permissions to describe VPCs.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
```

```
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"An error occurred while describing the vpcs.:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get all the subnets for a Vpc in a set of availability zones.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vpcId">The Id of the Vpc.</param>
    /// <param name="availabilityZones">The list of availability zones.</param>
    /// <returns>The collection of subnet objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Subnet>> GetAllVpcSubnetsForZones(string vpcId,
List<string> availabilityZones)
    {
        try
        {
            var subnets = new List<Subnet>();
            var subnetPaginator = _amazonEc2.Paginators.DescribeSubnets(
                new DescribeSubnetsRequest()
                {
                    Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                    {
                        new("vpc-id", new List<string>() { vpcId }),
                        new("availability-zone", availabilityZones),
                        new("default-for-az", new List<string>() { "true" })
                    }
                });

            // Get the entire list using the paginator.
            await foreach (var subnet in subnetPaginator.Subnets)
            {
                subnets.Add(subnet);
            }

            return subnets;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidVpcID.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(ec2Exception, $"The specified VPC ID {vpcId}
does not exist.");
            }
```

```
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"An error occurred while describing the
subnets.: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a launch template by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="templateName">The name of the template to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteTemplateByName(string templateName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonEc2.DeleteLaunchTemplateAsync(
                new DeleteLaunchTemplateRequest()
                {
                    LaunchTemplateName = templateName
                });
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode ==
"InvalidLaunchTemplateName.NotFoundException")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"Could not delete the template, the name
{_launchTemplateName} was not found.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An error occurred while deleting the template.:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
```

```
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Detaches a role from an instance profile, detaches policies from the
role,
    /// and deletes all the resources.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="profileName">The name of the profile to delete.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the role to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteInstanceProfile(string profileName, string roleName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonIam.RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileAsync(
                new RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName,
                    RoleName = roleName
                });
            await _amazonIam.DeleteInstanceProfileAsync(
                new DeleteInstanceProfileRequest() { InstanceProfileName =
profileName });
            var attachedPolicies = await
_amazonIam.ListAttachedRolePoliciesAsync(
                new ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest() { RoleName = roleName });
            foreach (var policy in attachedPolicies.AttachedPolicies)
            {
                await _amazonIam.DetachRolePolicyAsync(
                    new DetachRolePolicyRequest()
                    {
                        RoleName = roleName,
                        PolicyArn = policy.PolicyArn
                    });
                // Delete the custom policies only.
                if (!policy.PolicyArn.StartsWith("arn:aws:iam::aws"))
                {
                    await _amazonIam.DeletePolicyAsync(
                        new Amazon.IdentityManagement.Model.DeletePolicyRequest()
                        {
                            PolicyArn = policy.PolicyArn
                        });
                }
            }
```

```
            await _amazonIam.DeleteRoleAsync(
                new DeleteRoleRequest() { RoleName = roleName });
        }
        catch (NoSuchEntityException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Instance profile {profileName} does not exist.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Gets data about the instances in an EC2 Auto Scaling group by its group
name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="group">The name of the auto scaling group.</param>
    /// <returns>A collection of instance Ids.</returns>
    public async Task<IEnumerable<string>> GetInstancesByGroupName(string group)
    {
        var instanceResponse = await
_amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest()
            {
                AutoScalingGroupNames = new List<string>() { group }
            });
        var instanceIds = instanceResponse.AutoScalingGroups.SelectMany(
            g => g.Instances.Select(i => i.InstanceId));
        return instanceIds;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the instance profile association data for an instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance.</param>
    /// <returns>Instance profile associations data.</returns>
    public async Task<IamInstanceProfileAssociation> GetInstanceProfile(string
instanceId)
    {
        try
        {
            var response = await
_amazonEc2.DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsAsync(
                new DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsRequest()
                {
                    Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
```

```
                    {
                        new("instance-id", new List<string>() { instanceId })
                    },
                });
            return response.IamInstanceProfileAssociations[0];
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(ec2Exception, $"Instance {instanceId} not
found");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"An error occurred while creating the
template.: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Replace the profile associated with a running instance. After the profile
is replaced, the instance
    /// is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new profile. When the instance is
ready, Systems Manager is
    /// used to restart the Python web server.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance to update.</param>
    /// <param name="credsProfileName">The name of the new profile to associate
with the specified instance.</param>
    /// <param name="associationId">The Id of the existing profile association
for the instance.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task ReplaceInstanceProfile(string instanceId, string
credsProfileName, string associationId)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonEc2.ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationAsync(
                new ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationRequest()
```

```
                {
                    AssociationId = associationId,
                    IamInstanceProfile = new IamInstanceProfileSpecification()
                    {
                        Name = credsProfileName
                    }
                });
            // Allow time before resetting.
            Thread.Sleep(25000);

            await _amazonEc2.RebootInstancesAsync(
                new RebootInstancesRequest(new List<string>() { instanceId }));
            Thread.Sleep(25000);
            var instanceReady = false;
            var retries = 5;
            while (retries-- > 0 && !instanceReady)
            {
                var instancesPaginator =
                    _amazonSsm.Paginators.DescribeInstanceInformation(
                        new DescribeInstanceInformationRequest());
                // Get the entire list using the paginator.
                await foreach (var instance in
instancesPaginator.InstanceInformationList)
                {
                    instanceReady = instance.InstanceId == instanceId;
                    if (instanceReady)
                    {
                        break;
                    }
                }
            }
            Console.WriteLine("Waiting for instance to be running.");
            await WaitForInstanceState(instanceId, InstanceStateName.Running);
            Console.WriteLine("Instance ready.");
            Console.WriteLine($"Sending restart command to instance
{instanceId}");
            await _amazonSsm.SendCommandAsync(
                new SendCommandRequest()
                {
                    InstanceIds = new List<string>() { instanceId },
                    DocumentName = "AWS-RunShellScript",
                    Parameters = new Dictionary<string, List<string>>()
                    {
                        {
```

```
                            "commands",
                            new List<string>() { "cd / && sudo python3 server.py
80" }
                        }
                    }
                });
            Console.WriteLine($"Restarted the web server on instance
{instanceId}");
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(ec2Exception, $"Instance {instanceId} not
found");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"An error occurred while replacing the
template.: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Try to terminate an instance by its Id.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance to terminate.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TryTerminateInstanceById(string instanceId)
    {
        var stopping = false;
        Console.WriteLine($"Stopping {instanceId}...");
        while (!stopping)
        {
            try
            {
                await
_amazonAutoScaling.TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                    new TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                    {
```

```
                        InstanceId = instanceId,
                        ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity = false
                    });
                stopping = true;
            }
            catch (ScalingActivityInProgressException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Scaling activity in progress for
{instanceId}. Waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Tries to delete the EC2 Auto Scaling group. If the group is in use or in
progress,
    /// waits and retries until the group is successfully deleted.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group to try to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TryDeleteGroupByName(string groupName)
    {
        var stopped = false;
        while (!stopped)
        {
            try
            {
                await _amazonAutoScaling.DeleteAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                    new DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                    {
                        AutoScalingGroupName = groupName
                    });
                stopped = true;
            }
            catch (Exception e)
                when ((e is ScalingActivityInProgressException)
                      || (e is Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.ResourceInUseException))
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Some instances are still running.
Waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
```

```
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Terminate instances and delete the Auto Scaling group by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TerminateAndDeleteAutoScalingGroupWithName(string
groupName)
    {
        var describeGroupsResponse = await
_amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest()
            {
                AutoScalingGroupNames = new List<string>() { groupName }
            });
        if (describeGroupsResponse.AutoScalingGroups.Any())
        {
            // Update the size to 0.
            await _amazonAutoScaling.UpdateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                new UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                {
                    AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
                    MinSize = 0
                });
            var group = describeGroupsResponse.AutoScalingGroups[0];
            foreach (var instance in group.Instances)
            {
                await TryTerminateInstanceById(instance.InstanceId);
            }

            await TryDeleteGroupByName(groupName);
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"No groups found with name {groupName}.");
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get the default security group for a specified Vpc.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vpc">The Vpc to search.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>The default security group.</returns>
    public async Task<SecurityGroup> GetDefaultSecurityGroupForVpc(Vpc vpc)
    {
        var groupResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeSecurityGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest()
            {
                Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                {
                    new ("group-name", new List<string>() { "default" }),
                    new ("vpc-id", new List<string>() { vpc.VpcId })
                }
            });
        return groupResponse.SecurityGroups[0];
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Verify the default security group of a Vpc allows ingress from the
calling computer.
    /// This can be done by allowing ingress from this computer's IP address.
    /// In some situations, such as connecting from a corporate network, you must
instead specify
    /// a prefix list Id. You can also temporarily open the port to any IP
address while running this example.
    /// If you do, be sure to remove public access when you're done.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vpc">The group to check.</param>
    /// <param name="port">The port to verify.</param>
    /// <param name="ipAddress">This computer's IP address.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the ip address is allowed on the group.</returns>
    public bool VerifyInboundPortForGroup(SecurityGroup group, int port, string
ipAddress)
    {
        var portIsOpen = false;
        foreach (var ipPermission in group.IpPermissions)
        {
            if (ipPermission.FromPort == port)
            {
                foreach (var ipRange in ipPermission.Ipv4Ranges)
                {
                    var cidr = ipRange.CidrIp;
                    if (cidr.StartsWith(ipAddress) || cidr == "0.0.0.0/0")
                    {
                        portIsOpen = true;
                    }
```

```
                }

                if (ipPermission.PrefixListIds.Any())
                {
                    portIsOpen = true;
                }

                if (!portIsOpen)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("The inbound rule does not appear to be
open to either this computer's IP\n" +
                                      "address, to all IP addresses (0.0.0.0/0),
or to a prefix list ID.");
                }
                else
                {
                    break;
                }
            }
        }

        return portIsOpen;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add an ingress rule to the specified security group that allows access on
the
    /// specified port from the specified IP address.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupId">The Id of the security group to modify.</param>
    /// <param name="port">The port to open.</param>
    /// <param name="ipAddress">The IP address to allow access.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task OpenInboundPort(string groupId, int port, string ipAddress)
    {
        await _amazonEc2.AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressAsync(
            new AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest()
            {
                GroupId = groupId,
                IpPermissions = new List<IpPermission>()
                {
                    new IpPermission()
                    {
                        FromPort = port,
```

```
                        ToPort = port,
                        IpProtocol = "tcp",
                        Ipv4Ranges = new List<IpRange>()
                        {
                            new IpRange() { CidrIp = $"{ipAddress}/32" }
                        }
                    }
                }
            });
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Attaches an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) target group to this EC2 Auto
 Scaling group.
    /// The
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="autoScalingGroupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</
param>
    /// <param name="targetGroupArn">The Arn for the target group.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task AttachLoadBalancerToGroup(string autoScalingGroupName,
 string targetGroupArn)
    {
        await _amazonAutoScaling.AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsAsync(
            new AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsRequest()
            {
                AutoScalingGroupName = autoScalingGroupName,
                TargetGroupARNs = new List<string>() { targetGroupArn }
            });
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Wait until an EC2 instance is in a specified state.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The instance Id.</param>
    /// <param name="stateName">The state to wait for.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> WaitForInstanceState(string instanceId,
 InstanceStateName stateName)
    {
        var request = new DescribeInstancesRequest
        {
            InstanceIds = new List<string> { instanceId }
        };
```

```
        // Wait until the instance is in the specified state.
        var hasState = false;
        do
        {
            // Wait 5 seconds.
            Thread.Sleep(5000);

            // Check for the desired state.
            var response = await _amazonEc2.DescribeInstancesAsync(request);
            var instance = response.Reservations[0].Instances[0];
            hasState = instance.State.Name == stateName;
            Console.Write(". ");
        } while (!hasState);

        return hasState;
    }
}
```

Elastic Load Balancing 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates Elastic Load Balancer actions.
/// </summary>
public class ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonElasticLoadBalancingV2 _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2;
    private string? _endpoint = null;
    private readonly string _targetGroupName = "";
    private readonly string _loadBalancerName = "";
    HttpClient _httpClient = new();

    public string TargetGroupName => _targetGroupName;
    public string LoadBalancerName => _loadBalancerName;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the Elastic Load Balancer wrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2">The injected load balancing v2
 client.</param>
    /// <param name="configuration">The injected configuration.</param>
```

```
    public ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper(
        IAmazonElasticLoadBalancingV2 amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2,
        IConfiguration configuration)
    {
        _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2 = amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2;
        var prefix = configuration["resourcePrefix"];
        _targetGroupName = prefix + "-tg";
        _loadBalancerName = prefix + "-lb";
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the HTTP Endpoint of a load balancer by its name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="loadBalancerName">The name of the load balancer.</param>
    /// <returns>The HTTP endpoint.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetEndpointForLoadBalancerByName(string
loadBalancerName)
    {
        if (_endpoint == null)
        {
            var endpointResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                    new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { loadBalancerName }
                    });
            _endpoint = endpointResponse.LoadBalancers[0].DNSName;
        }

        return _endpoint;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Return the GET response for an endpoint as text.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="endpoint">The endpoint for the request.</param>
    /// <returns>The request response.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetEndPointResponse(string endpoint)
    {
        var endpointResponse = await _httpClient.GetAsync($"http://{endpoint}");
        var textResponse = await endpointResponse.Content.ReadAsStringAsync();
        return textResponse!;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the target health for a group by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group.</param>
    /// <returns>The collection of health descriptions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<TargetHealthDescription>>
CheckTargetHealthForGroup(string groupName)
    {
        List<TargetHealthDescription> result = null!;
        try
        {
            var groupResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetGroupsAsync(
                    new DescribeTargetGroupsRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { groupName }
                    });
            var healthResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetHealthAsync(
                    new DescribeTargetHealthRequest()
                    {
                        TargetGroupArn =
groupResponse.TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn
                    });
            ;
            result = healthResponse.TargetHealthDescriptions;
        }
        catch (TargetGroupNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Target group {groupName} not found.");
        }
        return result;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Elastic Load Balancing target group. The target group specifies
how the load balancer forwards
    /// requests to instances in the group and how instance health is checked.
    ///
    /// To speed up this demo, the health check is configured with shortened
times and lower thresholds. In production,
    /// you might want to decrease the sensitivity of your health checks to avoid
unwanted failures.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="groupName">The name for the group.</param>
    /// <param name="protocol">The protocol, such as HTTP.</param>
    /// <param name="port">The port to use to forward requests, such as 80.</
param>
    /// <param name="vpcId">The Id of the Vpc in which the load balancer
 exists.</param>
    /// <returns>The new TargetGroup object.</returns>
    public async Task<TargetGroup> CreateTargetGroupOnVpc(string groupName,
 ProtocolEnum protocol, int port, string vpcId)
    {
        var createResponse = await
 _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateTargetGroupAsync(
            new CreateTargetGroupRequest()
            {
                Name = groupName,
                Protocol = protocol,
                Port = port,
                HealthCheckPath = "/healthcheck",
                HealthCheckIntervalSeconds = 10,
                HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds = 5,
                HealthyThresholdCount = 2,
                UnhealthyThresholdCount = 2,
                VpcId = vpcId
            });
        var targetGroup = createResponse.TargetGroups[0];
        return targetGroup;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
 subnets
    /// and forwards requests to the specified target group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name for the new load balancer.</param>
    /// <param name="subnetIds">Subnets for the load balancer.</param>
    /// <param name="targetGroup">Target group for forwarded requests.</param>
    /// <returns>The new LoadBalancer object.</returns>
    public async Task<LoadBalancer> CreateLoadBalancerAndListener(string name,
 List<string> subnetIds, TargetGroup targetGroup)
    {
        var createLbResponse = await
 _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateLoadBalancerAsync(
            new CreateLoadBalancerRequest()
            {
```

```
                Name = name,
                Subnets = subnetIds
            });
        var loadBalancerArn = createLbResponse.LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;

        // Wait for load balancer to be available.
        var loadBalancerReady = false;
        while (!loadBalancerReady)
        {
            try
            {
                var describeResponse =
                    await
_amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                        new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                        {
                            Names = new List<string>() { name }
                        });

                var loadBalancerState =
describeResponse.LoadBalancers[0].State.Code;

                loadBalancerReady = loadBalancerState ==
LoadBalancerStateEnum.Active;
            }
            catch (LoadBalancerNotFoundException)
            {
                loadBalancerReady = false;
            }
            Thread.Sleep(10000);
        }
        // Create the listener.
        await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateListenerAsync(
            new CreateListenerRequest()
            {
                LoadBalancerArn = loadBalancerArn,
                Protocol = targetGroup.Protocol,
                Port = targetGroup.Port,
                DefaultActions = new List<Action>()
                {
                    new Action()
                    {
                        Type = ActionTypeEnum.Forward,
                        TargetGroupArn = targetGroup.TargetGroupArn
```

```
                    }
                }
            });
        return createLbResponse.LoadBalancers[0];
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Verify this computer can successfully send a GET request to the
    /// load balancer endpoint.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="endpoint">The endpoint to check.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> VerifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(string endpoint)
    {
        var success = false;
        var retries = 3;
        while (!success && retries > 0)
        {
            try
            {
                var endpointResponse = await _httpClient.GetAsync($"http://
{endpoint}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Response: {endpointResponse.StatusCode}.");

                if (endpointResponse.IsSuccessStatusCode)
                {
                    success = true;
                }
                else
                {
                    retries = 0;
                }
            }
            catch (HttpRequestException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Connection error, retrying...");
                retries--;
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }

        return success;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a load balancer by its specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the load balancer to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteLoadBalancerByName(string name)
    {
        try
        {
            var describeLoadBalancerResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                    new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { name }
                    });
            var lbArn =
 describeLoadBalancerResponse.LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;
            await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DeleteLoadBalancerAsync(
                new DeleteLoadBalancerRequest()
                {
                    LoadBalancerArn = lbArn
                }
            );
        }
        catch (LoadBalancerNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Load balancer {name} not found.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a TargetGroup by its specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">Name of the group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteTargetGroupByName(string groupName)
    {
        var done = false;
        while (!done)
        {
            try
            {
                var groupResponse =
```

```
                    await
 _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetGroupsAsync(
                        new DescribeTargetGroupsRequest()
                        {
                            Names = new List<string>() { groupName }
                        });

                var targetArn = groupResponse.TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn;
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DeleteTargetGroupAsync(
                    new DeleteTargetGroupRequest() { TargetGroupArn =
 targetArn });
                Console.WriteLine($"Deleted load balancing target group
 {groupName}.");
                done = true;
            }
            catch (TargetGroupNotFoundException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"Target group {groupName} not found, could not delete.");
                done = true;
            }
            catch (ResourceInUseException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Target group not yet released, waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
    }
}
```

DynamoDB를 사용하여 추천 서비스를 시뮬레이션하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates a DynamoDB table to use as a service that recommends books,
 movies, and songs.
/// </summary>
public class Recommendations
{
    private readonly IAmazonDynamoDB _amazonDynamoDb;
    private readonly DynamoDBContext _context;
    private readonly string _tableName;
```

```
    public string TableName => _tableName;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the Recommendations service.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonDynamoDb">The injected DynamoDb client.</param>
    /// <param name="configuration">The injected configuration.</param>
    public Recommendations(IAmazonDynamoDB amazonDynamoDb, IConfiguration
configuration)
    {
        _amazonDynamoDb = amazonDynamoDb;
        _context = new DynamoDBContext(_amazonDynamoDb);
        _tableName = configuration["databaseName"]!;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create the DynamoDb table with a specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name for the table.</param>
    /// <returns>True when ready.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateDatabaseWithName(string tableName)
    {
        try
        {
            Console.Write($"Creating table {tableName}...");
            var createRequest = new CreateTableRequest()
            {
                TableName = tableName,
                AttributeDefinitions = new List<AttributeDefinition>()
                    {
                        new AttributeDefinition()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "MediaType",
                            AttributeType = ScalarAttributeType.S
                        },
                        new AttributeDefinition()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "ItemId",
                            AttributeType = ScalarAttributeType.N
                        }
                    },
                KeySchema = new List<KeySchemaElement>()
                    {
                        new KeySchemaElement()
```

```
                        {
                            AttributeName = "MediaType",
                            KeyType = KeyType.HASH
                        },
                        new KeySchemaElement()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "ItemId",
                            KeyType = KeyType.RANGE
                        }
                    },
                ProvisionedThroughput = new ProvisionedThroughput()
                {
                    ReadCapacityUnits = 5,
                    WriteCapacityUnits = 5
                }
            };
            await _amazonDynamoDb.CreateTableAsync(createRequest);

            // Wait until the table is ACTIVE and then report success.
            Console.Write("\nWaiting for table to become active...");

            var request = new DescribeTableRequest
            {
                TableName = tableName
            };

            TableStatus status;
            do
            {
                Thread.Sleep(2000);

                var describeTableResponse = await
_amazonDynamoDb.DescribeTableAsync(request);
                status = describeTableResponse.Table.TableStatus;

                Console.Write(".");
            }
            while (status != "ACTIVE");

            return status == TableStatus.ACTIVE;
        }
        catch (ResourceInUseException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} already exists.");
```

```
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the database table with data from a specified path.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="databaseTableName">The name of the table.</param>
    /// <param name="recommendationsPath">The path of the recommendations data.</
param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task PopulateDatabase(string databaseTableName, string
 recommendationsPath)
    {
        var recommendationsText = await
 File.ReadAllTextAsync(recommendationsPath);
        var records =

 JsonSerializer.Deserialize<RecommendationModel[]>(recommendationsText);
        var batchWrite = _context.CreateBatchWrite<RecommendationModel>();

        foreach (var record in records!)
        {
            batchWrite.AddPutItem(record);
        }

        await batchWrite.ExecuteAsync();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the recommendation table by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the recommendation table.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DestroyDatabaseByName(string tableName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonDynamoDb.DeleteTableAsync(
                new DeleteTableRequest() { TableName = tableName });
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} was deleted.");
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException)
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} not found");
        }
    }
}
```

Systems Manager 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates Systems Manager parameter operations. This example uses these
 parameters
/// to drive the demonstration of resilient architecture, such as failure of a
 dependency or
/// how the service responds to a health check.
/// </summary>
public class SmParameterWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement
 _amazonSimpleSystemsManagement;

    private readonly string _tableParameter = "doc-example-resilient-
architecture-table";
    private readonly string _failureResponseParameter = "doc-example-resilient-
architecture-failure-response";
    private readonly string _healthCheckParameter = "doc-example-resilient-
architecture-health-check";
    private readonly string _tableName = "";

    public string TableParameter => _tableParameter;
    public string TableName => _tableName;
    public string HealthCheckParameter => _healthCheckParameter;
    public string FailureResponseParameter => _failureResponseParameter;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the SmParameterWrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonSimpleSystemsManagement">The injected Simple Systems
 Management client.</param>
    /// <param name="configuration">The injected configuration.</param>
    public SmParameterWrapper(IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement
 amazonSimpleSystemsManagement, IConfiguration configuration)
    {
        _amazonSimpleSystemsManagement = amazonSimpleSystemsManagement;
```

```
        _tableName = configuration["databaseName"]!;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Reset the Systems Manager parameters to starting values for the demo.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task Reset()
    {
        await this.PutParameterByName(_tableParameter, _tableName);
        await this.PutParameterByName(_failureResponseParameter, "none");
        await this.PutParameterByName(_healthCheckParameter, "shallow");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set the value of a named Systems Manager parameter.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the parameter.</param>
    /// <param name="value">The value to set.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task PutParameterByName(string name, string value)
    {
        await _amazonSimpleSystemsManagement.PutParameterAsync(
            new PutParameterRequest() { Name = name, Value = value, Overwrite =
 true });
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - CreateInstanceProfile
  - CreateLaunchTemplate
  - CreateListener
  - CreateLoadBalancer
  - CreateTargetGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteInstanceProfile

- DeleteLaunchTemplate
- DeleteLoadBalancer
- DeleteTargetGroup
- DescribeAutoScalingGroups
- DescribeAvailabilityZones
- DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
- DescribeInstances
- DescribeLoadBalancers
- DescribeSubnets
- DescribeTargetGroups
- DescribeTargetHealth
- DescribeVpcs
- RebootInstances
- ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation
- TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
public class Main {

    public static final String fileName = "C:\\AWS\\resworkflow\
\recommendations.json"; // Modify file location.
    public static final String tableName = "doc-example-recommendation-service";
```

```
    public static final String startScript = "C:\\AWS\\resworkflow\
\server_startup_script.sh"; // Modify file location.
    public static final String policyFile = "C:\\AWS\\resworkflow\
\instance_policy.json"; // Modify file location.
    public static final String ssmJSON = "C:\\AWS\\resworkflow\
\ssm_only_policy.json"; // Modify file location.
    public static final String failureResponse = "doc-example-resilient-
architecture-failure-response";
    public static final String healthCheck = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-
health-check";
    public static final String templateName = "doc-example-resilience-template";
    public static final String roleName = "doc-example-resilience-role";
    public static final String policyName = "doc-example-resilience-pol";
    public static final String profileName = "doc-example-resilience-prof";

    public static final String badCredsProfileName = "doc-example-resilience-
prof-bc";

    public static final String targetGroupName = "doc-example-resilience-tg";
    public static final String autoScalingGroupName = "doc-example-resilience-
group";
    public static final String lbName = "doc-example-resilience-lb";
    public static final String protocol = "HTTP";
    public static final int port = 80;

    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException,
 InterruptedException {
        Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
        Database database = new Database();
        AutoScaler autoScaler = new AutoScaler();
        LoadBalancer loadBalancer = new LoadBalancer();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the demonstration of How to Build and
 Manage a Resilient Service!");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("A - SETUP THE RESOURCES");
        System.out.println("Press Enter when you're ready to start deploying
 resources.");
```

```
        in.nextLine();
        deploy(loadBalancer);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("B - DEMO THE RESILIENCE FUNCTIONALITY");
        System.out.println("Press Enter when you're ready.");
        in.nextLine();
        demo(loadBalancer);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("C - DELETE THE RESOURCES");
        System.out.println("""
                This concludes the demo of how to build and manage a resilient
service.
                To keep things tidy and to avoid unwanted charges on your
account, we can clean up all AWS resources
                that were created for this demo.
                """);

        System.out.println("\n Do you want to delete the resources (y/n)? ");
        String userInput = in.nextLine().trim().toLowerCase(); // Capture user
input

        if (userInput.equals("y")) {
            // Delete resources here
            deleteResources(loadBalancer, autoScaler, database);
            System.out.println("Resources deleted.");
        } else {
            System.out.println("""
                    Okay, we'll leave the resources intact.
                    Don't forget to delete them when you're done with them or you
might incur unexpected charges.
                    """);
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("The example has completed. ");
        System.out.println("\n Thanks for watching!");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    // Deletes the AWS resources used in this example.
```

```
   private static void deleteResources(LoadBalancer loadBalancer, AutoScaler
autoScaler, Database database)
           throws IOException, InterruptedException {
       loadBalancer.deleteLoadBalancer(lbName);
       System.out.println("*** Wait 30 secs for resource to be deleted");
       TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(30);
       loadBalancer.deleteTargetGroup(targetGroupName);
       autoScaler.deleteAutoScaleGroup(autoScalingGroupName);
       autoScaler.deleteRolesPolicies(policyName, roleName, profileName);
       autoScaler.deleteTemplate(templateName);
       database.deleteTable(tableName);
   }

   private static void deploy(LoadBalancer loadBalancer) throws
InterruptedException, IOException {
       Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
       System.out.println(
               """
                       For this demo, we'll use the AWS SDK for Java (v2) to
create several AWS resources
                       to set up a load-balanced web service endpoint and
explore some ways to make it resilient
                       against various kinds of failures.

                       Some of the resources create by this demo are:
                       \t* A DynamoDB table that the web service depends on to
provide book, movie, and song recommendations.
                       \t* An EC2 launch template that defines EC2 instances
that each contain a Python web server.
                       \t* An EC2 Auto Scaling group that manages EC2 instances
across several Availability Zones.
                       \t* An Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) load balancer that
targets the Auto Scaling group to distribute requests.
                       """);

       System.out.println("Press Enter when you're ready.");
       in.nextLine();
       System.out.println(DASHES);

       System.out.println(DASHES);
       System.out.println("Creating and populating a DynamoDB table named " +
tableName);
       Database database = new Database();
       database.createTable(tableName, fileName);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("""
                Creating an EC2 launch template that runs '{startup_script}' when
an instance starts.
                This script starts a Python web server defined in the `server.py`
script. The web server
                listens to HTTP requests on port 80 and responds to requests to
'/' and to '/healthcheck'.
                For demo purposes, this server is run as the root user. In
production, the best practice is to
                run a web server, such as Apache, with least-privileged
credentials.

                The template also defines an IAM policy that each instance uses
to assume a role that grants
                permissions to access the DynamoDB recommendation table and
Systems Manager parameters
                that control the flow of the demo.
                """);

        LaunchTemplateCreator templateCreator = new LaunchTemplateCreator();
        templateCreator.createTemplate(policyFile, policyName, profileName,
startScript, templateName, roleName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println(
                "Creating an EC2 Auto Scaling group that maintains three EC2
instances, each in a different Availability Zone.");
        System.out.println("*** Wait 30 secs for the VPC to be created");
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(30);
        AutoScaler autoScaler = new AutoScaler();
        String[] zones = autoScaler.createGroup(3, templateName,
autoScalingGroupName);

        System.out.println("""
                At this point, you have EC2 instances created. Once each instance
starts, it listens for
                HTTP requests. You can see these instances in the console or
continue with the demo.
                Press Enter when you're ready to continue.
                """);
```

```
        in.nextLine();
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Creating variables that control the flow of the
demo.");
        ParameterHelper paramHelper = new ParameterHelper();
        paramHelper.reset();
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("""
                Creating an Elastic Load Balancing target group and load
balancer. The target group
                defines how the load balancer connects to instances. The load
balancer provides a
                single endpoint where clients connect and dispatches requests to
instances in the group.
                """);

        String vpcId = autoScaler.getDefaultVPC();
        List<Subnet> subnets = autoScaler.getSubnets(vpcId, zones);
        System.out.println("You have retrieved a list with " + subnets.size() + "
subnets");
        String targetGroupArn = loadBalancer.createTargetGroup(protocol, port,
vpcId, targetGroupName);
        String elbDnsName = loadBalancer.createLoadBalancer(subnets,
targetGroupArn, lbName, port, protocol);
        autoScaler.attachLoadBalancerTargetGroup(autoScalingGroupName,
targetGroupArn);
        System.out.println("Verifying access to the load balancer endpoint...");
        boolean wasSuccessul =
loadBalancer.verifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(elbDnsName);
        if (!wasSuccessul) {
            System.out.println("Couldn't connect to the load balancer, verifying
that the port is open...");
            CloseableHttpClient httpClient = HttpClients.createDefault();

            // Create an HTTP GET request to "http://checkip.amazonaws.com"
            HttpGet httpGet = new HttpGet("http://checkip.amazonaws.com");
            try {
                // Execute the request and get the response
                HttpResponse response = httpClient.execute(httpGet);
```

```
                // Read the response content.
                String ipAddress =
IOUtils.toString(response.getEntity().getContent(),
StandardCharsets.UTF_8).trim();

                // Print the public IP address.
                System.out.println("Public IP Address: " + ipAddress);
                GroupInfo groupInfo = autoScaler.verifyInboundPort(vpcId, port,
ipAddress);
                if (!groupInfo.isPortOpen()) {
                    System.out.println("""
                            For this example to work, the default security group
for your default VPC must
                            allow access from this computer. You can either add
it automatically from this
                            example or add it yourself using the AWS Management
Console.
                            """);

                    System.out.println(
                            "Do you want to add a rule to security group " +
groupInfo.getGroupName() + " to allow");
                    System.out.println("inbound traffic on port " + port + " from
your computer's IP address (y/n) ");
                    String ans = in.nextLine();
                    if ("y".equalsIgnoreCase(ans)) {
                        autoScaler.openInboundPort(groupInfo.getGroupName(),
String.valueOf(port), ipAddress);
                        System.out.println("Security group rule added.");
                    } else {
                        System.out.println("No security group rule added.");
                    }
                }

            } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
                e.printStackTrace();
            }
        } else if (wasSuccessul) {
            System.out.println("Your load balancer is ready. You can access it by
browsing to:");
            System.out.println("\t http://" + elbDnsName);
        } else {
```

```
            System.out.println("Couldn't get a successful response from the load
balancer endpoint. Troubleshoot by");
            System.out.println("manually verifying that your VPC and security
group are configured correctly and that");
            System.out.println("you can successfully make a GET request to the
load balancer.");
        }

        System.out.println("Press Enter when you're ready to continue with the
demo.");
        in.nextLine();
    }

    // A method that controls the demo part of the Java program.
    public static void demo(LoadBalancer loadBalancer) throws IOException,
InterruptedException {
        ParameterHelper paramHelper = new ParameterHelper();
        System.out.println("Read the ssm_only_policy.json file");
        String ssmOnlyPolicy = readFileAsString(ssmJSON);

        System.out.println("Resetting parameters to starting values for demo.");
        paramHelper.reset();

        System.out.println(
                """
                        This part of the demonstration shows how to toggle
different parts of the system
                        to create situations where the web service fails, and
shows how using a resilient
                        architecture can keep the web service running in spite
of these failures.

                        At the start, the load balancer endpoint returns
recommendations and reports that all targets are healthy.
                       """);
        demoChoices(loadBalancer);

        System.out.println(
                """
                        The web service running on the EC2 instances gets
recommendations by querying a DynamoDB table.
                        The table name is contained in a Systems Manager
parameter named self.param_helper.table.
```

```
                        To simulate a failure of the recommendation service,
let's set this parameter to name a non-existent table.
                      """);
       paramHelper.put(paramHelper.tableName, "this-is-not-a-table");

       System.out.println(
               """
                        \nNow, sending a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint returns a failure code. But, the service reports as
                        healthy to the load balancer because shallow health
checks don't check for failure of the recommendation service.
                      """);
       demoChoices(loadBalancer);

       System.out.println(
               """
                      Instead of failing when the recommendation service fails,
the web service can return a static response.
                      While this is not a perfect solution, it presents the
customer with a somewhat better experience than failure.
                      """);
       paramHelper.put(paramHelper.failureResponse, "static");

       System.out.println("""
               Now, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint returns
a static response.
               The service still reports as healthy because health checks are
still shallow.
               """);
       demoChoices(loadBalancer);

       System.out.println("Let's reinstate the recommendation service.");
       paramHelper.put(paramHelper.tableName, paramHelper.dyntable);

       System.out.println("""
               Let's also substitute bad credentials for one of the instances in
the target group so that it can't
               access the DynamoDB recommendation table. We will get an instance
id value.
               """);

       LaunchTemplateCreator templateCreator = new LaunchTemplateCreator();
       AutoScaler autoScaler = new AutoScaler();
```

```
        // Create a new instance profile based on badCredsProfileName.
        templateCreator.createInstanceProfile(policyFile, policyName,
badCredsProfileName, roleName);
        String badInstanceId = autoScaler.getBadInstance(autoScalingGroupName);
        System.out.println("The bad instance id values used for this demo is " +
badInstanceId);

        String profileAssociationId =
autoScaler.getInstanceProfile(badInstanceId);
        System.out.println("The association Id value is " +
profileAssociationId);
        System.out.println("Replacing the profile for instance " + badInstanceId
                + " with a profile that contains bad credentials");
        autoScaler.replaceInstanceProfile(badInstanceId, badCredsProfileName,
profileAssociationId);

        System.out.println(
                """
                        Now, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint
returns either a recommendation or a static response,
                        depending on which instance is selected by the load
balancer.
                        """);

        demoChoices(loadBalancer);

        System.out.println("""
                Let's implement a deep health check. For this demo, a deep health
check tests whether
                the web service can access the DynamoDB table that it depends on
for recommendations. Note that
                the deep health check is only for ELB routing and not for Auto
Scaling instance health.
                This kind of deep health check is not recommended for Auto
Scaling instance health, because it
                risks accidental termination of all instances in the Auto Scaling
group when a dependent service fails.
                """);

        System.out.println("""
                By implementing deep health checks, the load balancer can detect
when one of the instances is failing
                and take that instance out of rotation.
                """);
```

```
        paramHelper.put(paramHelper.healthCheck, "deep");

        System.out.println("""
                Now, checking target health indicates that the instance with bad
credentials
                is unhealthy. Note that it might take a minute or two for the
load balancer to detect the unhealthy
                instance. Sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint
always returns a recommendation, because
                the load balancer takes unhealthy instances out of its rotation.
                """);

        demoChoices(loadBalancer);

        System.out.println(
                """
                        Because the instances in this demo are controlled by an
auto scaler, the simplest way to fix an unhealthy
                        instance is to terminate it and let the auto scaler start
a new instance to replace it.
                        """);
        autoScaler.terminateInstance(badInstanceId);

        System.out.println("""
                Even while the instance is terminating and the new instance is
starting, sending a GET
                request to the web service continues to get a successful
recommendation response because
                the load balancer routes requests to the healthy instances. After
the replacement instance
                starts and reports as healthy, it is included in the load
balancing rotation.
                Note that terminating and replacing an instance typically takes
several minutes, during which time you
                can see the changing health check status until the new instance
is running and healthy.
                """);

        demoChoices(loadBalancer);
        System.out.println(
                "If the recommendation service fails now, deep health checks mean
all instances report as unhealthy.");
        paramHelper.put(paramHelper.tableName, "this-is-not-a-table");
```

```
        demoChoices(loadBalancer);
        paramHelper.reset();
    }

    public static void demoChoices(LoadBalancer loadBalancer) throws IOException,
InterruptedException {
        String[] actions = {
                "Send a GET request to the load balancer endpoint.",
                "Check the health of load balancer targets.",
                "Go to the next part of the demo."
        };
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

        while (true) {
            System.out.println("-".repeat(88));
            System.out.println("See the current state of the service by selecting
one of the following choices:");
            for (int i = 0; i < actions.length; i++) {
                System.out.println(i + ": " + actions[i]);
            }

            try {
                System.out.print("\nWhich action would you like to take? ");
                int choice = scanner.nextInt();
                System.out.println("-".repeat(88));

                switch (choice) {
                    case 0 -> {
                        System.out.println("Request:\n");
                        System.out.println("GET http://" +
loadBalancer.getEndpoint(lbName));
                        CloseableHttpClient httpClient =
HttpClients.createDefault();

                        // Create an HTTP GET request to the ELB.
                        HttpGet httpGet = new HttpGet("http://" +
loadBalancer.getEndpoint(lbName));

                        // Execute the request and get the response.
                        HttpResponse response = httpClient.execute(httpGet);
                        int statusCode =
response.getStatusLine().getStatusCode();
                        System.out.println("HTTP Status Code: " + statusCode);
```

```
                        // Display the JSON response
                        BufferedReader reader = new BufferedReader(
                                new
InputStreamReader(response.getEntity().getContent()));
                        StringBuilder jsonResponse = new StringBuilder();
                        String line;
                        while ((line = reader.readLine()) != null) {
                            jsonResponse.append(line);
                        }
                        reader.close();

                        // Print the formatted JSON response.
                        System.out.println("Full Response:\n");
                        System.out.println(jsonResponse.toString());

                        // Close the HTTP client.
                        httpClient.close();

                    }
                    case 1 -> {
                        System.out.println("\nChecking the health of load
balancer targets:\n");
                        List<TargetHealthDescription> health =
loadBalancer.checkTargetHealth(targetGroupName);
                        for (TargetHealthDescription target : health) {
                            System.out.printf("\tTarget %s on port %d is %s%n",
target.target().id(),
                                    target.target().port(),
target.targetHealth().stateAsString());
                        }
                        System.out.println("""
                                Note that it can take a minute or two for the
health check to update
                                after changes are made.
                                """);
                    }
                    case 2 -> {
                        System.out.println("\nOkay, let's move on.");
                        System.out.println("-".repeat(88));
                        return; // Exit the method when choice is 2
                    }
                    default -> System.out.println("You must choose a value
between 0-2. Please select again.");
```

```
                }

            } catch (java.util.InputMismatchException e) {
                System.out.println("Invalid input. Please select again.");
                scanner.nextLine(); // Clear the input buffer.
            }
        }
    }

    public static String readFileAsString(String filePath) throws IOException {
        byte[] bytes = Files.readAllBytes(Paths.get(filePath));
        return new String(bytes);
    }
}
```

Auto Scaling과 Amazon EC2 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
public class AutoScaler {

    private static Ec2Client ec2Client;
    private static AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient;
    private static IamClient iamClient;

    private static SsmClient ssmClient;

    private IamClient getIAMClient() {
        if (iamClient == null) {
            iamClient = IamClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return iamClient;
    }

    private SsmClient getSSMClient() {
        if (ssmClient == null) {
            ssmClient = SsmClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return ssmClient;
    }
```

```
    private Ec2Client getEc2Client() {
        if (ec2Client == null) {
            ec2Client = Ec2Client.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return ec2Client;
    }

    private AutoScalingClient getAutoScalingClient() {
        if (autoScalingClient == null) {
            autoScalingClient = AutoScalingClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return autoScalingClient;
    }

    /**
     * Terminates and instances in an EC2 Auto Scaling group. After an instance
is
     * terminated, it can no longer be accessed.
     */
    public void terminateInstance(String instanceId) {
        TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest terminateInstanceIRequest =
TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest
                .builder()
                .instanceId(instanceId)
                .shouldDecrementDesiredCapacity(false)
                .build();


getAutoScalingClient().terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(terminateInstanceIRequest);
        System.out.format("Terminated instance %s.", instanceId);
    }

    /**
     * Replaces the profile associated with a running instance. After the profile
is
     * replaced, the instance is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new profile.
     * When
     * the instance is ready, Systems Manager is used to restart the Python web
     * server.
```

```
    */
   public void replaceInstanceProfile(String instanceId, String
newInstanceProfileName, String profileAssociationId)
           throws InterruptedException {
       // Create an IAM instance profile specification.
       software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.IamInstanceProfileSpecification
iamInstanceProfile =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.IamInstanceProfileSpecification
               .builder()
               .name(newInstanceProfileName) // Make sure
'newInstanceProfileName' is a valid IAM Instance Profile
                                             // name.
               .build();

       // Replace the IAM instance profile association for the EC2 instance.
       ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationRequest replaceRequest =
ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationRequest
               .builder()
               .iamInstanceProfile(iamInstanceProfile)
               .associationId(profileAssociationId) // Make sure
'profileAssociationId' is a valid association ID.
               .build();

       try {
           getEc2Client().replaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation(replaceRequest);
           // Handle the response as needed.
       } catch (Ec2Exception e) {
           // Handle exceptions, log, or report the error.
           System.err.println("Error: " + e.getMessage());
       }
       System.out.format("Replaced instance profile for association %s with
profile %s.", profileAssociationId,
               newInstanceProfileName);
       TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(15);
       boolean instReady = false;
       int tries = 0;

       // Reboot after 60 seconds
       while (!instReady) {
           if (tries % 6 == 0) {
               getEc2Client().rebootInstances(RebootInstancesRequest.builder()
                       .instanceIds(instanceId)
                       .build());
```

```
                System.out.println("Rebooting instance " + instanceId + " and
waiting for it to be ready.");
            }
            tries++;
            try {
                TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(10);
            } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                e.printStackTrace();
            }

            DescribeInstanceInformationResponse informationResponse =
getSSMClient().describeInstanceInformation();
            List<InstanceInformation> instanceInformationList =
informationResponse.instanceInformationList();
            for (InstanceInformation info : instanceInformationList) {
                if (info.instanceId().equals(instanceId)) {
                    instReady = true;
                    break;
                }
            }
        }

        SendCommandRequest sendCommandRequest = SendCommandRequest.builder()
                .instanceIds(instanceId)
                .documentName("AWS-RunShellScript")
                .parameters(Collections.singletonMap("commands",
                        Collections.singletonList("cd / && sudo python3 server.py
80")))
                .build();

        getSSMClient().sendCommand(sendCommandRequest);
        System.out.println("Restarted the Python web server on instance " +
instanceId + ".");
    }

    public void openInboundPort(String secGroupId, String port, String ipAddress)
{
        AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest ingressRequest =
AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest.builder()
                .groupName(secGroupId)
                .cidrIp(ipAddress)
                .fromPort(Integer.parseInt(port))
                .build();
```

```
        getEc2Client().authorizeSecurityGroupIngress(ingressRequest);
        System.out.format("Authorized ingress to %s on port %s from %s.",
secGroupId, port, ipAddress);
    }

    /**
     * Detaches a role from an instance profile, detaches policies from the role,
     * and deletes all the resources.
     */
    public void deleteInstanceProfile(String roleName, String profileName) {
        try {
            software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.GetInstanceProfileRequest
getInstanceProfileRequest =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.GetInstanceProfileRequest
                    .builder()
                    .instanceProfileName(profileName)
                    .build();

            GetInstanceProfileResponse response =
getIAMClient().getInstanceProfile(getInstanceProfileRequest);
            String name = response.instanceProfile().instanceProfileName();
            System.out.println(name);

            RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest profileRequest =
RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest.builder()
                    .instanceProfileName(profileName)
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .build();

            getIAMClient().removeRoleFromInstanceProfile(profileRequest);
            DeleteInstanceProfileRequest deleteInstanceProfileRequest =
DeleteInstanceProfileRequest.builder()
                    .instanceProfileName(profileName)
                    .build();

            getIAMClient().deleteInstanceProfile(deleteInstanceProfileRequest);
            System.out.println("Deleted instance profile " + profileName);

            DeleteRoleRequest deleteRoleRequest = DeleteRoleRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .build();

            // List attached role policies.
            ListAttachedRolePoliciesResponse rolesResponse = getIAMClient()
```

```
                    .listAttachedRolePolicies(role -> role.roleName(roleName));
            List<AttachedPolicy> attachedPolicies =
rolesResponse.attachedPolicies();
            for (AttachedPolicy attachedPolicy : attachedPolicies) {
                DetachRolePolicyRequest request =
DetachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                        .roleName(roleName)
                        .policyArn(attachedPolicy.policyArn())
                        .build();

                getIAMClient().detachRolePolicy(request);
                System.out.println("Detached and deleted policy " +
attachedPolicy.policyName());
            }

            getIAMClient().deleteRole(deleteRoleRequest);
            System.out.println("Instance profile and role deleted.");

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public void deleteTemplate(String templateName) {
        getEc2Client().deleteLaunchTemplate(name ->
name.launchTemplateName(templateName));
        System.out.format(templateName + " was deleted.");
    }

    public void deleteAutoScaleGroup(String groupName) {
        DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest =
DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest.builder()
                .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                .forceDelete(true)
                .build();


getAutoScalingClient().deleteAutoScalingGroup(deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest);
        System.out.println(groupName + " was deleted.");
    }

    /*
     * Verify the default security group of the specified VPC allows ingress from
```

```
    * this
    * computer. This can be done by allowing ingress from this computer's IP
    * address. In some situations, such as connecting from a corporate network,
you
    * must instead specify a prefix list ID. You can also temporarily open the
port
    * to
    * any IP address while running this example. If you do, be sure to remove
    * public
    * access when you're done.
    *
    */
   public GroupInfo verifyInboundPort(String VPC, int port, String ipAddress) {
       boolean portIsOpen = false;
       GroupInfo groupInfo = new GroupInfo();
       try {
           Filter filter = Filter.builder()
                   .name("group-name")
                   .values("default")
                   .build();

           Filter filter1 = Filter.builder()
                   .name("vpc-id")
                   .values(VPC)
                   .build();

           DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest securityGroupsRequest =
DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest.builder()
                   .filters(filter, filter1)
                   .build();

           DescribeSecurityGroupsResponse securityGroupsResponse =
getEc2Client()
                   .describeSecurityGroups(securityGroupsRequest);
           String securityGroup =
securityGroupsResponse.securityGroups().get(0).groupName();
           groupInfo.setGroupName(securityGroup);

           for (SecurityGroup secGroup :
securityGroupsResponse.securityGroups()) {
               System.out.println("Found security group: " +
secGroup.groupId());

               for (IpPermission ipPermission : secGroup.ipPermissions()) {
```

```
                    if (ipPermission.fromPort() == port) {
                        System.out.println("Found inbound rule: " +
ipPermission);
                        for (IpRange ipRange : ipPermission.ipRanges()) {
                            String cidrIp = ipRange.cidrIp();
                            if (cidrIp.startsWith(ipAddress) ||
cidrIp.equals("0.0.0.0/0")) {
                                System.out.println(cidrIp + " is applicable");
                                portIsOpen = true;
                            }
                        }

                        if (!ipPermission.prefixListIds().isEmpty()) {
                            System.out.println("Prefix lList is applicable");
                            portIsOpen = true;
                        }

                        if (!portIsOpen) {
                            System.out
                                    .println("The inbound rule does not appear to
be open to either this computer's IP,"
                                            + " all IP addresses (0.0.0.0/0), or
to a prefix list ID.");
                        } else {
                            break;
                        }
                    }
                }
            }

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }

        groupInfo.setPortOpen(portIsOpen);
        return groupInfo;
    }

    /*
     * Attaches an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) target group to this EC2 Auto
     * Scaling group.
     * The target group specifies how the load balancer forward requests to the
     * instances
     * in the group.
```

```
    */
   public void attachLoadBalancerTargetGroup(String asGroupName, String
targetGroupARN) {
       try {
           AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsRequest targetGroupsRequest =
AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsRequest.builder()
                   .autoScalingGroupName(asGroupName)
                   .targetGroupARNs(targetGroupARN)
                   .build();


getAutoScalingClient().attachLoadBalancerTargetGroups(targetGroupsRequest);
           System.out.println("Attached load balancer to " + asGroupName);

       } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }

   // Creates an EC2 Auto Scaling group with the specified size.
   public String[] createGroup(int groupSize, String templateName, String
autoScalingGroupName) {

       // Get availability zones.

software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest
zonesRequest =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest
               .builder()
               .build();

       DescribeAvailabilityZonesResponse zonesResponse =
getEc2Client().describeAvailabilityZones(zonesRequest);
       List<String> availabilityZoneNames =
zonesResponse.availabilityZones().stream()

.map(software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.AvailabilityZone::zoneName)
               .collect(Collectors.toList());

       String availabilityZones = String.join(",", availabilityZoneNames);
       LaunchTemplateSpecification specification =
LaunchTemplateSpecification.builder()
               .launchTemplateName(templateName)
```

```
                .version("$Default")
                .build();

        String[] zones = availabilityZones.split(",");
        CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest groupRequest =
CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest.builder()
                .launchTemplate(specification)
                .availabilityZones(zones)
                .maxSize(groupSize)
                .minSize(groupSize)
                .autoScalingGroupName(autoScalingGroupName)
                .build();

        try {
            getAutoScalingClient().createAutoScalingGroup(groupRequest);

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println("Created an EC2 Auto Scaling group named " +
autoScalingGroupName);
        return zones;
    }

    public String getDefaultVPC() {
        // Define the filter.
        Filter defaultFilter = Filter.builder()
                .name("is-default")
                .values("true")
                .build();

        software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeVpcsRequest request =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeVpcsRequest
                .builder()
                .filters(defaultFilter)
                .build();

        DescribeVpcsResponse response = getEc2Client().describeVpcs(request);
        return response.vpcs().get(0).vpcId();
    }

    // Gets the default subnets in a VPC for a specified list of Availability
Zones.
```

```
    public List<Subnet> getSubnets(String vpcId, String[] availabilityZones) {
        List<Subnet> subnets = null;
        Filter vpcFilter = Filter.builder()
                .name("vpc-id")
                .values(vpcId)
                .build();

        Filter azFilter = Filter.builder()
                .name("availability-zone")
                .values(availabilityZones)
                .build();

        Filter defaultForAZ = Filter.builder()
                .name("default-for-az")
                .values("true")
                .build();

        DescribeSubnetsRequest request = DescribeSubnetsRequest.builder()
                .filters(vpcFilter, azFilter, defaultForAZ)
                .build();

        DescribeSubnetsResponse response =
getEc2Client().describeSubnets(request);
        subnets = response.subnets();
        return subnets;
    }

    // Gets data about the instances in the EC2 Auto Scaling group.
    public String getBadInstance(String groupName) {
        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest request =
DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest.builder()
                .autoScalingGroupNames(groupName)
                .build();

        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsResponse response =
getAutoScalingClient().describeAutoScalingGroups(request);
        AutoScalingGroup autoScalingGroup = response.autoScalingGroups().get(0);
        List<String> instanceIds = autoScalingGroup.instances().stream()
                .map(instance -> instance.instanceId())
                .collect(Collectors.toList());

        String[] instanceIdArray = instanceIds.toArray(new String[0]);
        for (String instanceId : instanceIdArray) {
            System.out.println("Instance ID: " + instanceId);
```

```
            return instanceId;
        }
        return "";
    }

    // Gets data about the profile associated with an instance.
    public String getInstanceProfile(String instanceId) {
        Filter filter = Filter.builder()
                .name("instance-id")
                .values(instanceId)
                .build();

        DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsRequest associationsRequest =
 DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsRequest
                .builder()
                .filters(filter)
                .build();

        DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsResponse response = getEc2Client()
                .describeIamInstanceProfileAssociations(associationsRequest);
        return response.iamInstanceProfileAssociations().get(0).associationId();
    }

    public void deleteRolesPolicies(String policyName, String roleName, String
 InstanceProfile) {
        ListPoliciesRequest listPoliciesRequest =
 ListPoliciesRequest.builder().build();
        ListPoliciesResponse listPoliciesResponse =
 getIAMClient().listPolicies(listPoliciesRequest);
        for (Policy policy : listPoliciesResponse.policies()) {
            if (policy.policyName().equals(policyName)) {
                // List the entities (users, groups, roles) that are attached to
 the policy.

 software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListEntitiesForPolicyRequest
 listEntitiesRequest =
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListEntitiesForPolicyRequest
                        .builder()
                        .policyArn(policy.arn())
                        .build();
                ListEntitiesForPolicyResponse listEntitiesResponse = iamClient
                        .listEntitiesForPolicy(listEntitiesRequest);
                if (!listEntitiesResponse.policyGroups().isEmpty() || !
listEntitiesResponse.policyUsers().isEmpty()
```

```
                        || !listEntitiesResponse.policyRoles().isEmpty()) {
                    // Detach the policy from any entities it is attached to.
                    DetachRolePolicyRequest detachPolicyRequest =
DetachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                            .policyArn(policy.arn())
                            .roleName(roleName) // Specify the name of the IAM
role
                            .build();

                    getIAMClient().detachRolePolicy(detachPolicyRequest);
                    System.out.println("Policy detached from entities.");
                }

                // Now, you can delete the policy.
                DeletePolicyRequest deletePolicyRequest =
DeletePolicyRequest.builder()
                        .policyArn(policy.arn())
                        .build();

                getIAMClient().deletePolicy(deletePolicyRequest);
                System.out.println("Policy deleted successfully.");
                break;
            }
        }

        // List the roles associated with the instance profile
        ListInstanceProfilesForRoleRequest listRolesRequest =
ListInstanceProfilesForRoleRequest.builder()
                .roleName(roleName)
                .build();

        // Detach the roles from the instance profile
        ListInstanceProfilesForRoleResponse listRolesResponse =
iamClient.listInstanceProfilesForRole(listRolesRequest);
        for (software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.InstanceProfile profile :
listRolesResponse.instanceProfiles()) {
            RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest removeRoleRequest =
RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest.builder()
                    .instanceProfileName(InstanceProfile)
                    .roleName(roleName) // Remove the extra dot here
                    .build();

            getIAMClient().removeRoleFromInstanceProfile(removeRoleRequest);
```

```
            System.out.println("Role " + roleName + " removed from instance
 profile " + InstanceProfile);
        }

        // Delete the instance profile after removing all roles
        DeleteInstanceProfileRequest deleteInstanceProfileRequest =
 DeleteInstanceProfileRequest.builder()
                .instanceProfileName(InstanceProfile)
                .build();

        getIAMClient().deleteInstanceProfile(r ->
 r.instanceProfileName(InstanceProfile));
        System.out.println(InstanceProfile + " Deleted");
        System.out.println("All roles and policies are deleted.");
    }
}
```

Elastic Load Balancing 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
public class LoadBalancer {
    public ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client elasticLoadBalancingV2Client;

    public ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client getLoadBalancerClient() {
        if (elasticLoadBalancingV2Client == null) {
            elasticLoadBalancingV2Client = ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }

        return elasticLoadBalancingV2Client;
    }

    // Checks the health of the instances in the target group.
    public List<TargetHealthDescription> checkTargetHealth(String
 targetGroupName) {
        DescribeTargetGroupsRequest targetGroupsRequest =
 DescribeTargetGroupsRequest.builder()
                .names(targetGroupName)
                .build();

        DescribeTargetGroupsResponse tgResponse =
 getLoadBalancerClient().describeTargetGroups(targetGroupsRequest);
```

```
        DescribeTargetHealthRequest healthRequest =
DescribeTargetHealthRequest.builder()

.targetGroupArn(tgResponse.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupArn())
                .build();

        DescribeTargetHealthResponse healthResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().describeTargetHealth(healthRequest);
        return healthResponse.targetHealthDescriptions();
    }

    // Gets the HTTP endpoint of the load balancer.
    public String getEndpoint(String lbName) {
        DescribeLoadBalancersResponse res = getLoadBalancerClient()
                .describeLoadBalancers(describe -> describe.names(lbName));
        return res.loadBalancers().get(0).dnsName();
    }

    // Deletes a load balancer.
    public void deleteLoadBalancer(String lbName) {
        try {
            // Use a waiter to delete the Load Balancer.
            DescribeLoadBalancersResponse res = getLoadBalancerClient()
                    .describeLoadBalancers(describe -> describe.names(lbName));
            ElasticLoadBalancingV2Waiter loadBalancerWaiter =
getLoadBalancerClient().waiter();
            DescribeLoadBalancersRequest request =
DescribeLoadBalancersRequest.builder()

.loadBalancerArns(res.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn())
                    .build();

            getLoadBalancerClient().deleteLoadBalancer(
                    builder ->
builder.loadBalancerArn(res.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn()));
            WaiterResponse<DescribeLoadBalancersResponse> waiterResponse =
loadBalancerWaiter
                    .waitUntilLoadBalancersDeleted(request);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);

        } catch (ElasticLoadBalancingV2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
```

```
        System.out.println(lbName + " was deleted.");
    }

    // Deletes the target group.
    public void deleteTargetGroup(String targetGroupName) {
        try {
            DescribeTargetGroupsResponse res = getLoadBalancerClient()
                    .describeTargetGroups(describe ->
describe.names(targetGroupName));
            getLoadBalancerClient()
                    .deleteTargetGroup(builder ->
builder.targetGroupArn(res.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupArn()));
        } catch (ElasticLoadBalancingV2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
        System.out.println(targetGroupName + " was deleted.");
    }

    // Verify this computer can successfully send a GET request to the load
balancer
    // endpoint.
    public boolean verifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(String elbDnsName) throws
IOException, InterruptedException {
        boolean success = false;
        int retries = 3;
        CloseableHttpClient httpClient = HttpClients.createDefault();

        // Create an HTTP GET request to the ELB.
        HttpGet httpGet = new HttpGet("http://" + elbDnsName);
        try {
            while ((!success) && (retries > 0)) {
                // Execute the request and get the response.
                HttpResponse response = httpClient.execute(httpGet);
                int statusCode = response.getStatusLine().getStatusCode();
                System.out.println("HTTP Status Code: " + statusCode);
                if (statusCode == 200) {
                    success = true;
                } else {
                    retries--;
                    System.out.println("Got connection error from load balancer
endpoint, retrying...");
                    TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(15);
                }
            }
```

```
        } catch (org.apache.http.conn.HttpHostConnectException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
        }

        System.out.println("Status.." + success);
        return success;
    }

    /*
     * Creates an Elastic Load Balancing target group. The target group specifies
     * how
     * the load balancer forward requests to instances in the group and how
instance
     * health is checked.
     */
    public String createTargetGroup(String protocol, int port, String vpcId,
String targetGroupName) {
        CreateTargetGroupRequest targetGroupRequest =
CreateTargetGroupRequest.builder()
                .healthCheckPath("/healthcheck")
                .healthCheckTimeoutSeconds(5)
                .port(port)
                .vpcId(vpcId)
                .name(targetGroupName)
                .protocol(protocol)
                .build();

        CreateTargetGroupResponse targetGroupResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().createTargetGroup(targetGroupRequest);
        String targetGroupArn =
targetGroupResponse.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupArn();
        String targetGroup =
targetGroupResponse.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupName();
        System.out.println("The " + targetGroup + " was created with ARN" +
targetGroupArn);
        return targetGroupArn;
    }

    /*
     * Creates an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
     * subnets
     * and forwards requests to the specified target group.
     */
```

```
   public String createLoadBalancer(List<Subnet> subnetIds, String
targetGroupARN, String lbName, int port,
           String protocol) {
       try {
           List<String> subnetIdStrings = subnetIds.stream()
                   .map(Subnet::subnetId)
                   .collect(Collectors.toList());

           CreateLoadBalancerRequest balancerRequest =
CreateLoadBalancerRequest.builder()
                   .subnets(subnetIdStrings)
                   .name(lbName)
                   .scheme("internet-facing")
                   .build();

           // Create and wait for the load balancer to become available.
           CreateLoadBalancerResponse lsResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().createLoadBalancer(balancerRequest);
           String lbARN = lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn();

           ElasticLoadBalancingV2Waiter loadBalancerWaiter =
getLoadBalancerClient().waiter();
           DescribeLoadBalancersRequest request =
DescribeLoadBalancersRequest.builder()
                   .loadBalancerArns(lbARN)
                   .build();

           System.out.println("Waiting for Load Balancer " + lbName + " to
become available.");
           WaiterResponse<DescribeLoadBalancersResponse> waiterResponse =
loadBalancerWaiter
                   .waitUntilLoadBalancerAvailable(request);
           waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
           System.out.println("Load Balancer " + lbName + " is available.");

           // Get the DNS name (endpoint) of the load balancer.
           String lbDNSName = lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).dnsName();
           System.out.println("*** Load Balancer DNS Name: " + lbDNSName);

           // Create a listener for the load balance.
           Action action = Action.builder()
                   .targetGroupArn(targetGroupARN)
                   .type("forward")
                   .build();
```

```
            CreateListenerRequest listenerRequest =
 CreateListenerRequest.builder()

 .loadBalancerArn(lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn())
                    .defaultActions(action)
                    .port(port)
                    .protocol(protocol)
                    .build();

            getLoadBalancerClient().createListener(listenerRequest);
            System.out.println("Created listener to forward traffic from load
 balancer " + lbName + " to target group "
                    + targetGroupARN);

            // Return the load balancer DNS name.
            return lbDNSName;

        } catch (ElasticLoadBalancingV2Exception e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

DynamoDB를 사용하여 추천 서비스를 시뮬레이션하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
public class Database {

    private static DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient;

    public static DynamoDbClient getDynamoDbClient() {
        if (dynamoDbClient == null) {
            dynamoDbClient = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return dynamoDbClient;
    }

    // Checks to see if the Amazon DynamoDB table exists.
    private boolean doesTableExist(String tableName) {
```

```
        try {
            // Describe the table and catch any exceptions.
            DescribeTableRequest describeTableRequest =
DescribeTableRequest.builder()
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .build();

            getDynamoDbClient().describeTable(describeTableRequest);
            System.out.println("Table '" + tableName + "' exists.");
            return true;

        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.out.println("Table '" + tableName + "' does not exist.");
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Error checking table existence: " +
e.getMessage());
        }
        return false;
    }

    /*
     * Creates a DynamoDB table to use a recommendation service. The table has a
     * hash key named 'MediaType' that defines the type of media recommended,
such
     * as
     * Book or Movie, and a range key named 'ItemId' that, combined with the
     * MediaType,
     * forms a unique identifier for the recommended item.
     */
    public void createTable(String tableName, String fileName) throws IOException
{
        // First check to see if the table exists.
        boolean doesExist = doesTableExist(tableName);
        if (!doesExist) {
            DynamoDbWaiter dbWaiter = getDynamoDbClient().waiter();
            CreateTableRequest createTableRequest = CreateTableRequest.builder()
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .attributeDefinitions(
                            AttributeDefinition.builder()
                                    .attributeName("MediaType")
                                    .attributeType(ScalarAttributeType.S)
                                    .build(),
                            AttributeDefinition.builder()
                                    .attributeName("ItemId")
```

```
                                .attributeType(ScalarAttributeType.N)
                                .build())
                .keySchema(
                        KeySchemaElement.builder()
                                .attributeName("MediaType")
                                .keyType(KeyType.HASH)
                                .build(),
                        KeySchemaElement.builder()
                                .attributeName("ItemId")
                                .keyType(KeyType.RANGE)
                                .build())
                .provisionedThroughput(
                        ProvisionedThroughput.builder()
                                .readCapacityUnits(5L)
                                .writeCapacityUnits(5L)
                                .build())
                .build();

            getDynamoDbClient().createTable(createTableRequest);
            System.out.println("Creating table " + tableName + "...");

            // Wait until the Amazon DynamoDB table is created.
            DescribeTableRequest tableRequest = DescribeTableRequest.builder()
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .build();

            WaiterResponse<DescribeTableResponse> waiterResponse =
dbWaiter.waitUntilTableExists(tableRequest);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println("Table " + tableName + " created.");

            // Add records to the table.
            populateTable(fileName, tableName);
        }
    }

    public void deleteTable(String tableName) {
        getDynamoDbClient().deleteTable(table -> table.tableName(tableName));
        System.out.println("Table " + tableName + " deleted.");
    }

    // Populates the table with data located in a JSON file using the DynamoDB
    // enhanced client.
```

```
    public void populateTable(String fileName, String tableName) throws
 IOException {
        DynamoDbEnhancedClient enhancedClient = DynamoDbEnhancedClient.builder()
                .dynamoDbClient(getDynamoDbClient())
                .build();
        ObjectMapper objectMapper = new ObjectMapper();
        File jsonFile = new File(fileName);
        JsonNode rootNode = objectMapper.readTree(jsonFile);

        DynamoDbTable<Recommendation> mappedTable =
 enhancedClient.table(tableName,
                TableSchema.fromBean(Recommendation.class));
        for (JsonNode currentNode : rootNode) {
            String mediaType = currentNode.path("MediaType").path("S").asText();
            int itemId = currentNode.path("ItemId").path("N").asInt();
            String title = currentNode.path("Title").path("S").asText();
            String creator = currentNode.path("Creator").path("S").asText();

            // Create a Recommendation object and set its properties.
            Recommendation rec = new Recommendation();
            rec.setMediaType(mediaType);
            rec.setItemId(itemId);
            rec.setTitle(title);
            rec.setCreator(creator);

            // Put the item into the DynamoDB table.
            mappedTable.putItem(rec); // Add the Recommendation to the list.
        }
        System.out.println("Added all records to the " + tableName);
    }
}
```

Systems Manager 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
public class ParameterHelper {

    String tableName = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-table";
    String dyntable = "doc-example-recommendation-service";
    String failureResponse = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-failure-
response";
    String healthCheck = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-health-check";
```

```
    public void reset() {
        put(dyntable, tableName);
        put(failureResponse, "none");
        put(healthCheck, "shallow");
    }

    public void put(String name, String value) {
        SsmClient ssmClient = SsmClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        PutParameterRequest parameterRequest = PutParameterRequest.builder()
                .name(name)
                .value(value)
                .overwrite(true)
                .type("String")
                .build();

        ssmClient.putParameter(parameterRequest);
        System.out.printf("Setting demo parameter %s to '%s'.", name, value);
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - CreateInstanceProfile
  - CreateLaunchTemplate
  - CreateListener
  - CreateLoadBalancer
  - CreateTargetGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteInstanceProfile
  - DeleteLaunchTemplate
  - DeleteLoadBalancer
  - DeleteTargetGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups

- DescribeAvailabilityZones
- DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
- DescribeInstances
- DescribeLoadBalancers
- DescribeSubnets
- DescribeTargetGroups
- DescribeTargetHealth
- DescribeVpcs
- RebootInstances
- ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation
- TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
#!/usr/bin/env node
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0

import {
  Scenario,
  parseScenarioArgs,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";

/**
 * The workflow steps are split into three stages:
 *   - deploy
```

```
 *   - demo
 *   - destroy
 *
 * Each of these stages has a corresponding file prefixed with steps-*.
 */
import { deploySteps } from "./steps-deploy.js";
import { demoSteps } from "./steps-demo.js";
import { destroySteps } from "./steps-destroy.js";

/**
 * The context is passed to every scenario. Scenario steps
 * will modify the context.
 */
const context = {};

/**
 * Three Scenarios are created for the workflow. A Scenario is an orchestration
 class
 * that simplifies running a series of steps.
 */
export const scenarios = {
  // Deploys all resources necessary for the workflow.
  deploy: new Scenario("Resilient Workflow - Deploy", deploySteps, context),
  // Demonstrates how a fragile web service can be made more resilient.
  demo: new Scenario("Resilient Workflow - Demo", demoSteps, context),
  // Destroys the resources created for the workflow.
  destroy: new Scenario("Resilient Workflow - Destroy", destroySteps, context),
};

// Call function if run directly
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  parseScenarioArgs(scenarios, {
    name: "Resilient Workflow",
    synopsis:
      "node index.js --scenario <deploy | demo | destroy> [-h|--help] [-y|--yes]
 [-v|--verbose]",
    description: "Deploy and interact with scalable EC2 instances.",
  });
}
```

모든 리소스를 배포하기 위한 단계를 생성합니다.

```
import { join } from "node:path";
import { readFileSync, writeFileSync } from "node:fs";
import axios from "axios";

import {
  BatchWriteItemCommand,
  CreateTableCommand,
  DynamoDBClient,
  waitUntilTableExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import {
  EC2Client,
  CreateKeyPairCommand,
  CreateLaunchTemplateCommand,
  DescribeAvailabilityZonesCommand,
  DescribeVpcsCommand,
  DescribeSubnetsCommand,
  DescribeSecurityGroupsCommand,
  AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";
import {
  IAMClient,
  CreatePolicyCommand,
  CreateRoleCommand,
  CreateInstanceProfileCommand,
  AddRoleToInstanceProfileCommand,
  AttachRolePolicyCommand,
  waitUntilInstanceProfileExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
import { SSMClient, GetParameterCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";
import {
  CreateAutoScalingGroupCommand,
  AutoScalingClient,
  AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-auto-scaling";
import {
  CreateListenerCommand,
  CreateLoadBalancerCommand,
  CreateTargetGroupCommand,
  ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client,
  waitUntilLoadBalancerAvailable,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-balancing-v2";
```

```
import {
  ScenarioOutput,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioAction,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
import { saveState } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/steps-common.js";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

import { MESSAGES, NAMES, RESOURCES_PATH, ROOT } from "./constants.js";
import { initParamsSteps } from "./steps-reset-params.js";

/**
 * @type {import('@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario.js').Step[]}
 */
export const deploySteps = [
  new ScenarioOutput("introduction", MESSAGES.introduction, { header: true }),
  new ScenarioInput("confirmDeployment", MESSAGES.confirmDeployment, {
    type: "confirm",
  }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "handleConfirmDeployment",
    (c) => c.confirmDeployment === false && process.exit(),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingTable",
    MESSAGES.creatingTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createTable", async () => {
    const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
    await client.send(
      new CreateTableCommand({
        TableName: NAMES.tableName,
        ProvisionedThroughput: {
          ReadCapacityUnits: 5,
          WriteCapacityUnits: 5,
        },
        AttributeDefinitions: [
          {
            AttributeName: "MediaType",
            AttributeType: "S",
          },
          {
            AttributeName: "ItemId",
```

```
            AttributeType: "N",
          },
        ],
        KeySchema: [
          {
            AttributeName: "MediaType",
            KeyType: "HASH",
          },
          {
            AttributeName: "ItemId",
            KeyType: "RANGE",
          },
        ],
      }),
    );
    await waitUntilTableExists({ client }, { TableName: NAMES.tableName });
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdTable",
    MESSAGES.createdTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "populatingTable",
    MESSAGES.populatingTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("populateTable", () => {
    const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
    /**
     * @type {{ default: import("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb").PutRequest['Item']
[] }}
     */
    const recommendations = JSON.parse(
      readFileSync(join(RESOURCES_PATH, "recommendations.json")),
    );

    return client.send(
      new BatchWriteItemCommand({
        RequestItems: {
          [NAMES.tableName]: recommendations.map((item) => ({
            PutRequest: { Item: item },
          })),
        },
      }),
    );
```

```
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "populatedTable",
    MESSAGES.populatedTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingKeyPair",
    MESSAGES.creatingKeyPair.replace("${KEY_PAIR_NAME}", NAMES.keyPairName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createKeyPair", async () => {
    const client = new EC2Client({});
    const { KeyMaterial } = await client.send(
      new CreateKeyPairCommand({
        KeyName: NAMES.keyPairName,
      }),
    );

    writeFileSync(`${NAMES.keyPairName}.pem`, KeyMaterial, { mode: 0o600 });
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdKeyPair",
    MESSAGES.createdKeyPair.replace("${KEY_PAIR_NAME}", NAMES.keyPairName),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingInstancePolicy",
    MESSAGES.creatingInstancePolicy.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}",
      NAMES.instancePolicyName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createInstancePolicy", async (state) => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    const {
      Policy: { Arn },
    } = await client.send(
      new CreatePolicyCommand({
        PolicyName: NAMES.instancePolicyName,
        PolicyDocument: readFileSync(
          join(RESOURCES_PATH, "instance_policy.json"),
        ),
      }),
    );
    state.instancePolicyArn = Arn;
  }),
```

```
  new ScenarioOutput("createdInstancePolicy", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.createdInstancePolicy
      .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_ARN}", state.instancePolicyArn),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingInstanceRole",
    MESSAGES.creatingInstanceRole.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}",
      NAMES.instanceRoleName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createInstanceRole", () => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    return client.send(
      new CreateRoleCommand({
        RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
        AssumeRolePolicyDocument: readFileSync(
          join(ROOT, "assume-role-policy.json"),
        ),
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdInstanceRole",
    MESSAGES.createdInstanceRole.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}",
      NAMES.instanceRoleName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "attachingPolicyToRole",
    MESSAGES.attachingPolicyToRole
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("attachPolicyToRole", async (state) => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    await client.send(
      new AttachRolePolicyCommand({
        RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
        PolicyArn: state.instancePolicyArn,
      }),
    );
```

```
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "attachedPolicyToRole",
    MESSAGES.attachedPolicyToRole
      .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingInstanceProfile",
    MESSAGES.creatingInstanceProfile.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
      NAMES.instanceProfileName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createInstanceProfile", async (state) => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    const {
      InstanceProfile: { Arn },
    } = await client.send(
      new CreateInstanceProfileCommand({
        InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
      }),
    );
    state.instanceProfileArn = Arn;

    await waitUntilInstanceProfileExists(
      { client },
      { InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName },
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("createdInstanceProfile", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.createdInstanceProfile
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_ARN}", state.instanceProfileArn),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "addingRoleToInstanceProfile",
    MESSAGES.addingRoleToInstanceProfile
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("addRoleToInstanceProfile", () => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    return client.send(
```

```
      new AddRoleToInstanceProfileCommand({
        RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
        InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "addedRoleToInstanceProfile",
    MESSAGES.addedRoleToInstanceProfile
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName),
  ),
  ...initParamsSteps,
  new ScenarioOutput("creatingLaunchTemplate", MESSAGES.creatingLaunchTemplate),
  new ScenarioAction("createLaunchTemplate", async () => {
    const ssmClient = new SSMClient({});
    const { Parameter } = await ssmClient.send(
      new GetParameterCommand({
        Name: "/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest/amzn2-ami-hvm-x86_64-gp2",
      }),
    );
    const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});
    await ec2Client.send(
      new CreateLaunchTemplateCommand({
        LaunchTemplateName: NAMES.launchTemplateName,
        LaunchTemplateData: {
          InstanceType: "t3.micro",
          ImageId: Parameter.Value,
          IamInstanceProfile: { Name: NAMES.instanceProfileName },
          UserData: readFileSync(
            join(RESOURCES_PATH, "server_startup_script.sh"),
          ).toString("base64"),
          KeyName: NAMES.keyPairName,
        },
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdLaunchTemplate",
    MESSAGES.createdLaunchTemplate.replace(
      "${LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME}",
      NAMES.launchTemplateName,
    ),
  ),
```

```
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingAutoScalingGroup",
    MESSAGES.creatingAutoScalingGroup.replace(
      "${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}",
      NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createAutoScalingGroup", async (state) => {
    const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});
    const { AvailabilityZones } = await ec2Client.send(
      new DescribeAvailabilityZonesCommand({}),
    );
    state.availabilityZoneNames = AvailabilityZones.map((az) => az.ZoneName);
    const autoScalingClient = new AutoScalingClient({});
    await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
      autoScalingClient.send(
        new CreateAutoScalingGroupCommand({
          AvailabilityZones: state.availabilityZoneNames,
          AutoScalingGroupName: NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
          LaunchTemplate: {
            LaunchTemplateName: NAMES.launchTemplateName,
            Version: "$Default",
          },
          MinSize: 3,
          MaxSize: 3,
        }),
      ),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdAutoScalingGroup",
    /**
     * @param {{ availabilityZoneNames: string[] }} state
     */
    (state) =>
      MESSAGES.createdAutoScalingGroup
        .replace("${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}", NAMES.autoScalingGroupName)
        .replace(
          "${AVAILABILITY_ZONE_NAMES}",
          state.availabilityZoneNames.join(", "),
        ),
  ),
  new ScenarioInput("confirmContinue", MESSAGES.confirmContinue, {
    type: "confirm",
```

```
    }),
    new ScenarioOutput("loadBalancer", MESSAGES.loadBalancer),
    new ScenarioOutput("gettingVpc", MESSAGES.gettingVpc),
    new ScenarioAction("getVpc", async (state) => {
      const client = new EC2Client({});
      const { Vpcs } = await client.send(
        new DescribeVpcsCommand({
          Filters: [{ Name: "is-default", Values: ["true"] }],
        }),
      );
      state.defaultVpc = Vpcs[0].VpcId;
    }),
    new ScenarioOutput("gotVpc", (state) =>
      MESSAGES.gotVpc.replace("${VPC_ID}", state.defaultVpc),
    ),
    new ScenarioOutput("gettingSubnets", MESSAGES.gettingSubnets),
    new ScenarioAction("getSubnets", async (state) => {
      const client = new EC2Client({});
      const { Subnets } = await client.send(
        new DescribeSubnetsCommand({
          Filters: [
            { Name: "vpc-id", Values: [state.defaultVpc] },
            { Name: "availability-zone", Values: state.availabilityZoneNames },
            { Name: "default-for-az", Values: ["true"] },
          ],
        }),
      );
      state.subnets = Subnets.map((subnet) => subnet.SubnetId);
    }),
    new ScenarioOutput(
      "gotSubnets",
      /**
       * @param {{ subnets: string[] }} state
       */
      (state) =>
        MESSAGES.gotSubnets.replace("${SUBNETS}", state.subnets.join(", ")),
    ),
    new ScenarioOutput(
      "creatingLoadBalancerTargetGroup",
      MESSAGES.creatingLoadBalancerTargetGroup.replace(
        "${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}",
        NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
      ),
    ),
```

```
  new ScenarioAction("createLoadBalancerTargetGroup", async (state) => {
    const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
    const { TargetGroups } = await client.send(
      new CreateTargetGroupCommand({
        Name: NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
        Protocol: "HTTP",
        Port: 80,
        HealthCheckPath: "/healthcheck",
        HealthCheckIntervalSeconds: 10,
        HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds: 5,
        HealthyThresholdCount: 2,
        UnhealthyThresholdCount: 2,
        VpcId: state.defaultVpc,
      }),
    );
    const targetGroup = TargetGroups[0];
    state.targetGroupArn = targetGroup.TargetGroupArn;
    state.targetGroupProtocol = targetGroup.Protocol;
    state.targetGroupPort = targetGroup.Port;
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdLoadBalancerTargetGroup",
    MESSAGES.createdLoadBalancerTargetGroup.replace(
      "${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}",
      NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingLoadBalancer",
    MESSAGES.creatingLoadBalancer.replace("${LB_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createLoadBalancer", async (state) => {
    const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
    const { LoadBalancers } = await client.send(
      new CreateLoadBalancerCommand({
        Name: NAMES.loadBalancerName,
        Subnets: state.subnets,
      }),
    );
    state.loadBalancerDns = LoadBalancers[0].DNSName;
    state.loadBalancerArn = LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;
    await waitUntilLoadBalancerAvailable(
      { client },
      { Names: [NAMES.loadBalancerName] },
```

```
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("createdLoadBalancer", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.createdLoadBalancer
      .replace("${LB_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerName)
      .replace("${DNS_NAME}", state.loadBalancerDns),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingListener",
    MESSAGES.creatingLoadBalancerListener
      .replace("${LB_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerName)
      .replace("${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createListener", async (state) => {
    const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
    const { Listeners } = await client.send(
      new CreateListenerCommand({
        LoadBalancerArn: state.loadBalancerArn,
        Protocol: state.targetGroupProtocol,
        Port: state.targetGroupPort,
        DefaultActions: [
          { Type: "forward", TargetGroupArn: state.targetGroupArn },
        ],
      }),
    );
    const listener = Listeners[0];
    state.loadBalancerListenerArn = listener.ListenerArn;
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("createdListener", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.createdLoadBalancerListener.replace(
      "${LB_LISTENER_ARN}",
      state.loadBalancerListenerArn,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "attachingLoadBalancerTargetGroup",
    MESSAGES.attachingLoadBalancerTargetGroup
      .replace("${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName)
      .replace("${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}", NAMES.autoScalingGroupName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("attachLoadBalancerTargetGroup", async (state) => {
    const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
    await client.send(
      new AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsCommand({
```

```
        AutoScalingGroupName: NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
        TargetGroupARNs: [state.targetGroupArn],
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "attachedLoadBalancerTargetGroup",
    MESSAGES.attachedLoadBalancerTargetGroup,
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("verifyingInboundPort", MESSAGES.verifyingInboundPort),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "verifyInboundPort",
    /**
     *
     * @param {{ defaultSecurityGroup: import('@aws-sdk/client-
ec2').SecurityGroup}} state
     */
    async (state) => {
      const client = new EC2Client({});
      const { SecurityGroups } = await client.send(
        new DescribeSecurityGroupsCommand({
          Filters: [{ Name: "group-name", Values: ["default"] }],
        }),
      );
      if (!SecurityGroups) {
        state.verifyInboundPortError = new Error(MESSAGES.noSecurityGroups);
      }
      state.defaultSecurityGroup = SecurityGroups[0];

      /**
       * @type {string}
       */
      const ipResponse = (await axios.get("http://checkip.amazonaws.com")).data;
      state.myIp = ipResponse.trim();
      const myIpRules = state.defaultSecurityGroup.IpPermissions.filter(
        ({ IpRanges }) =>
          IpRanges.some(
            ({ CidrIp }) =>
              CidrIp.startsWith(state.myIp) || CidrIp === "0.0.0.0/0",
          ),
      )
        .filter(({ IpProtocol }) => IpProtocol === "tcp")
        .filter(({ FromPort }) => FromPort === 80);
```

```
      state.myIpRules = myIpRules;
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "verifiedInboundPort",
    /**
     * @param {{ myIpRules: any[] }} state
     */
    (state) => {
      if (state.myIpRules.length > 0) {
        return MESSAGES.foundIpRules.replace(
          "${IP_RULES}",
          JSON.stringify(state.myIpRules, null, 2),
        );
      }
      return MESSAGES.noIpRules;
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioInput(
    "shouldAddInboundRule",
    /**
     * @param {{ myIpRules: any[] }} state
     */
    (state) => {
      if (state.myIpRules.length > 0) {
        return false;
      }
      return MESSAGES.noIpRules;
    },
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "addInboundRule",
    /**
     * @param {{ defaultSecurityGroup: import('@aws-sdk/client-
ec2').SecurityGroup }} state
     */
    async (state) => {
      if (!state.shouldAddInboundRule) {
        return;
      }

      const client = new EC2Client({});
      await client.send(
```

```
        new AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressCommand({
          GroupId: state.defaultSecurityGroup.GroupId,
          CidrIp: `${state.myIp}/32`,
          FromPort: 80,
          ToPort: 80,
          IpProtocol: "tcp",
        }),
      );
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("addedInboundRule", (state) => {
    if (state.shouldAddInboundRule) {
      return MESSAGES.addedInboundRule.replace("${IP_ADDRESS}", state.myIp);
    }
    return false;
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("verifyingEndpoint", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.verifyingEndpoint.replace("${DNS_NAME}", state.loadBalancerDns),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("verifyEndpoint", async (state) => {
    try {
      const response = await retry({ intervalInMs: 2000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
        axios.get(`http://${state.loadBalancerDns}`),
      );
      state.endpointResponse = JSON.stringify(response.data, null, 2);
    } catch (e) {
      state.verifyEndpointError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("verifiedEndpoint", (state) => {
    if (state.verifyEndpointError) {
      console.error(state.verifyEndpointError);
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.verifiedEndpoint.replace(
        "${ENDPOINT_RESPONSE}",
        state.endpointResponse,
      );
    }
  }),
  saveState,
];
```

데모를 실행하기 위한 단계를 생성합니다.

```
import { readFileSync } from "node:fs";
import { join } from "node:path";

import axios from "axios";

import {
  DescribeTargetGroupsCommand,
  DescribeTargetHealthCommand,
  ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-balancing-v2";
import {
  DescribeInstanceInformationCommand,
  PutParameterCommand,
  SSMClient,
  SendCommandCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";
import {
  IAMClient,
  CreatePolicyCommand,
  CreateRoleCommand,
  AttachRolePolicyCommand,
  CreateInstanceProfileCommand,
  AddRoleToInstanceProfileCommand,
  waitUntilInstanceProfileExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
import {
  AutoScalingClient,
  DescribeAutoScalingGroupsCommand,
  TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-auto-scaling";
import {
  DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsCommand,
  EC2Client,
  RebootInstancesCommand,
  ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

import {
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioOutput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/scenario.js";
```

```
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

import { MESSAGES, NAMES, RESOURCES_PATH } from "./constants.js";
import { findLoadBalancer } from "./shared.js";

const getRecommendation = new ScenarioAction(
  "getRecommendation",
  async (state) => {
    const loadBalancer = await findLoadBalancer(NAMES.loadBalancerName);
    if (loadBalancer) {
      state.loadBalancerDnsName = loadBalancer.DNSName;
      try {
        state.recommendation = (
          await axios.get(`http://${state.loadBalancerDnsName}`)
        ).data;
      } catch (e) {
        state.recommendation = e instanceof Error ? e.message : e;
      }
    } else {
      throw new Error(MESSAGES.demoFindLoadBalancerError);
    }
  },
);

const getRecommendationResult = new ScenarioOutput(
  "getRecommendationResult",
  (state) =>
    `Recommendation:\n${JSON.stringify(state.recommendation, null, 2)}`,
  { preformatted: true },
);

const getHealthCheck = new ScenarioAction("getHealthCheck", async (state) => {
  const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
  const { TargetGroups } = await client.send(
    new DescribeTargetGroupsCommand({
      Names: [NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName],
    }),
  );

  const { TargetHealthDescriptions } = await client.send(
    new DescribeTargetHealthCommand({
      TargetGroupArn: TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn,
    }),
  );
```

```
  state.targetHealthDescriptions = TargetHealthDescriptions;
});

const getHealthCheckResult = new ScenarioOutput(
  "getHealthCheckResult",
  /**
   * @param {{ targetHealthDescriptions: import('@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-
balancing-v2').TargetHealthDescription[]}} state
   */
  (state) => {
    const status = state.targetHealthDescriptions
      .map((th) => `${th.Target.Id}: ${th.TargetHealth.State}`)
      .join("\n");
    return `Health check:\n${status}`;
  },
  { preformatted: true },
);

const loadBalancerLoop = new ScenarioAction(
  "loadBalancerLoop",
  getRecommendation.action,
  {
    whileConfig: {
      whileFn: ({ loadBalancerCheck }) => loadBalancerCheck,
      input: new ScenarioInput(
        "loadBalancerCheck",
        MESSAGES.demoLoadBalancerCheck,
        {
          type: "confirm",
        },
      ),
      output: getRecommendationResult,
    },
  },
);

const healthCheckLoop = new ScenarioAction(
  "healthCheckLoop",
  getHealthCheck.action,
  {
    whileConfig: {
      whileFn: ({ healthCheck }) => healthCheck,
      input: new ScenarioInput("healthCheck", MESSAGES.demoHealthCheck, {
        type: "confirm",
```

```
      }),
      output: getHealthCheckResult,
    },
  },
);

const statusSteps = [
  getRecommendation,
  getRecommendationResult,
  getHealthCheck,
  getHealthCheckResult,
];

/**
 * @type {import('@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario.js').Step[]}
 */
export const demoSteps = [
  new ScenarioOutput("header", MESSAGES.demoHeader, { header: true }),
  new ScenarioOutput("sanityCheck", MESSAGES.demoSanityCheck),
  ...statusSteps,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "brokenDependencyConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoBrokenDependencyConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("brokenDependency", async (state) => {
    if (!state.brokenDependencyConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    } else {
      const client = new SSMClient({});
      state.badTableName = `fake-table-${Date.now()}`;
      await client.send(
        new PutParameterCommand({
          Name: NAMES.ssmTableNameKey,
          Value: state.badTableName,
          Overwrite: true,
          Type: "String",
        }),
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testBrokenDependency", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.demoTestBrokenDependency.replace(
      "${TABLE_NAME}",
```

```
      state.badTableName,
    ),
  ),
  ...statusSteps,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "staticResponseConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoStaticResponseConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("staticResponse", async (state) => {
    if (!state.staticResponseConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    } else {
      const client = new SSMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new PutParameterCommand({
          Name: NAMES.ssmFailureResponseKey,
          Value: "static",
          Overwrite: true,
          Type: "String",
        }),
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testStaticResponse", MESSAGES.demoTestStaticResponse),
  ...statusSteps,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "badCredentialsConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoBadCredentialsConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("badCredentialsExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.badCredentialsConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("fixDynamoDBName", async () => {
    const client = new SSMClient({});
    await client.send(
      new PutParameterCommand({
        Name: NAMES.ssmTableNameKey,
        Value: NAMES.tableName,
        Overwrite: true,
        Type: "String",
```

```
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "badCredentials",
    /**
     * @param {{ targetInstance: import('@aws-sdk/client-auto-
scaling').Instance }} state
     */
    async (state) => {
      await createSsmOnlyInstanceProfile();
      const autoScalingClient = new AutoScalingClient({});
      const { AutoScalingGroups } = await autoScalingClient.send(
        new DescribeAutoScalingGroupsCommand({
          AutoScalingGroupNames: [NAMES.autoScalingGroupName],
        }),
      );
      state.targetInstance = AutoScalingGroups[0].Instances[0];
      const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});
      const { IamInstanceProfileAssociations } = await ec2Client.send(
        new DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsCommand({
          Filters: [
            { Name: "instance-id", Values: [state.targetInstance.InstanceId] },
          ],
        }),
      );
      state.instanceProfileAssociationId =
        IamInstanceProfileAssociations[0].AssociationId;
      await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
        ec2Client.send(
          new ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationCommand({
            AssociationId: state.instanceProfileAssociationId,
            IamInstanceProfile: { Name: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName },
          }),
        ),
      );

      await ec2Client.send(
        new RebootInstancesCommand({
          InstanceIds: [state.targetInstance.InstanceId],
        }),
      );

      const ssmClient = new SSMClient({});
```

```
      await retry({ intervalInMs: 20000, maxRetries: 15 }, async () => {
        const { InstanceInformationList } = await ssmClient.send(
          new DescribeInstanceInformationCommand({}),
        );

        const instance = InstanceInformationList.find(
          (info) => info.InstanceId === state.targetInstance.InstanceId,
        );

        if (!instance) {
          throw new Error("Instance not found.");
        }
      });

      await ssmClient.send(
        new SendCommandCommand({
          InstanceIds: [state.targetInstance.InstanceId],
          DocumentName: "AWS-RunShellScript",
          Parameters: { commands: ["cd / && sudo python3 server.py 80"] },
        }),
      );
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "testBadCredentials",
    /**
     * @param {{ targetInstance: import('@aws-sdk/client-
ssm').InstanceInformation}} state
     */
    (state) =>
      MESSAGES.demoTestBadCredentials.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_ID}",
        state.targetInstance.InstanceId,
      ),
  ),
  loadBalancerLoop,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "deepHealthCheckConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoDeepHealthCheckConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("deepHealthCheckExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.deepHealthCheckConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
```

```
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deepHealthCheck", async () => {
    const client = new SSMClient({});
    await client.send(
      new PutParameterCommand({
        Name: NAMES.ssmHealthCheckKey,
        Value: "deep",
        Overwrite: true,
        Type: "String",
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testDeepHealthCheck", MESSAGES.demoTestDeepHealthCheck),
  healthCheckLoop,
  loadBalancerLoop,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "killInstanceConfirmation",
    /**
     * @param {{ targetInstance: import('@aws-sdk/client-
ssm').InstanceInformation }} state
     */
    (state) =>
      MESSAGES.demoKillInstanceConfirmation.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_ID}",
        state.targetInstance.InstanceId,
      ),
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("killInstanceExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.killInstanceConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "killInstance",
    /**
     * @param {{ targetInstance: import('@aws-sdk/client-
ssm').InstanceInformation }} state
     */
    async (state) => {
      const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
      await client.send(
        new TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupCommand({
```

```
          InstanceId: state.targetInstance.InstanceId,
          ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity: false,
        }),
      );
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("testKillInstance", MESSAGES.demoTestKillInstance),
  healthCheckLoop,
  loadBalancerLoop,
  new ScenarioInput("failOpenConfirmation", MESSAGES.demoFailOpenConfirmation, {
    type: "confirm",
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("failOpenExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.failOpenConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("failOpen", () => {
    const client = new SSMClient({});
    return client.send(
      new PutParameterCommand({
        Name: NAMES.ssmTableNameKey,
        Value: `fake-table-${Date.now()}`,
        Overwrite: true,
        Type: "String",
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testFailOpen", MESSAGES.demoFailOpenTest),
  healthCheckLoop,
  loadBalancerLoop,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "resetTableConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoResetTableConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("resetTableExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.resetTableConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("resetTable", async () => {
    const client = new SSMClient({});
    await client.send(
```

```
      new PutParameterCommand({
        Name: NAMES.ssmTableNameKey,
        Value: NAMES.tableName,
        Overwrite: true,
        Type: "String",
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testResetTable", MESSAGES.demoTestResetTable),
  healthCheckLoop,
  loadBalancerLoop,
];

async function createSsmOnlyInstanceProfile() {
  const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
  const { Policy } = await iamClient.send(
    new CreatePolicyCommand({
      PolicyName: NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName,
      PolicyDocument: readFileSync(
        join(RESOURCES_PATH, "ssm_only_policy.json"),
      ),
    }),
  );
  await iamClient.send(
    new CreateRoleCommand({
      RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      AssumeRolePolicyDocument: JSON.stringify({
        Version: "2012-10-17",
        Statement: [
          {
            Effect: "Allow",
            Principal: { Service: "ec2.amazonaws.com" },
            Action: "sts:AssumeRole",
          },
        ],
      }),
    }),
  );
  await iamClient.send(
    new AttachRolePolicyCommand({
      RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      PolicyArn: Policy.Arn,
    }),
  );
```

```
  await iamClient.send(
    new AttachRolePolicyCommand({
      RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      PolicyArn: "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore",
    }),
  );
  const { InstanceProfile } = await iamClient.send(
    new CreateInstanceProfileCommand({
      InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
    }),
  );
  await waitUntilInstanceProfileExists(
    { client: iamClient },
    { InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName },
  );
  await iamClient.send(
    new AddRoleToInstanceProfileCommand({
      InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
      RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
    }),
  );

  return InstanceProfile;
}
```

모든 리소스를 폐기하는 단계를 생성합니다.

```
import { unlinkSync } from "node:fs";

import { DynamoDBClient, DeleteTableCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import {
  EC2Client,
  DeleteKeyPairCommand,
  DeleteLaunchTemplateCommand,
  RevokeSecurityGroupIngressCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";
import {
  IAMClient,
  DeleteInstanceProfileCommand,
  RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileCommand,
  DeletePolicyCommand,
  DeleteRoleCommand,
```

```
  DetachRolePolicyCommand,
  paginateListPolicies,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
import {
  AutoScalingClient,
  DeleteAutoScalingGroupCommand,
  TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupCommand,
  UpdateAutoScalingGroupCommand,
  paginateDescribeAutoScalingGroups,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-auto-scaling";
import {
  DeleteLoadBalancerCommand,
  DeleteTargetGroupCommand,
  DescribeTargetGroupsCommand,
  ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-balancing-v2";

import {
  ScenarioOutput,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioAction,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
import { loadState } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/steps-common.js";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

import { MESSAGES, NAMES } from "./constants.js";
import { findLoadBalancer } from "./shared.js";

/**
 * @type {import('@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario.js').Step[]}
 */
export const destroySteps = [
  loadState,
  new ScenarioInput("destroy", MESSAGES.destroy, { type: "confirm" }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "abort",
    (state) => state.destroy === false && process.exit(),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteTable", async (c) => {
    try {
      const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
      await client.send(new DeleteTableCommand({ TableName: NAMES.tableName }));
    } catch (e) {
      c.deleteTableError = e;
```

```
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteTableResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteTableError) {
      console.error(state.deleteTableError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteTableError.replace(
        "${TABLE_NAME}",
        NAMES.tableName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName);
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteKeyPair", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new EC2Client({});
      await client.send(
        new DeleteKeyPairCommand({ KeyName: NAMES.keyPairName }),
      );
      unlinkSync(`${NAMES.keyPairName}.pem`);
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteKeyPairError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteKeyPairResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteKeyPairError) {
      console.error(state.deleteKeyPairError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteKeyPairError.replace(
        "${KEY_PAIR_NAME}",
        NAMES.keyPairName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedKeyPair.replace(
      "${KEY_PAIR_NAME}",
      NAMES.keyPairName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("detachPolicyFromRole", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      const policy = await findPolicy(NAMES.instancePolicyName);

      if (!policy) {
        state.detachPolicyFromRoleError = new Error(
          `Policy ${NAMES.instancePolicyName} not found.`,
```

```
        );
      } else {
        await client.send(
          new DetachRolePolicyCommand({
            RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
            PolicyArn: policy.Arn,
          }),
        );
      }
    } catch (e) {
      state.detachPolicyFromRoleError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("detachedPolicyFromRole", (state) => {
    if (state.detachPolicyFromRoleError) {
      console.error(state.detachPolicyFromRoleError);
      return MESSAGES.detachPolicyFromRoleError
        .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName)
        .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName);
    }
    return MESSAGES.detachedPolicyFromRole
      .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName);
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteInstancePolicy", async (state) => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    const policy = await findPolicy(NAMES.instancePolicyName);

    if (!policy) {
      state.deletePolicyError = new Error(
        `Policy ${NAMES.instancePolicyName} not found.`,
      );
    } else {
      return client.send(
        new DeletePolicyCommand({
          PolicyArn: policy.Arn,
        }),
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deletePolicyResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deletePolicyError) {
      console.error(state.deletePolicyError);
      return MESSAGES.deletePolicyError.replace(
```

```
        "${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}",
        NAMES.instancePolicyName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedPolicy.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}",
      NAMES.instancePolicyName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("removeRoleFromInstanceProfile", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
          InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.removeRoleFromInstanceProfileError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("removeRoleFromInstanceProfileResult", (state) => {
    if (state.removeRoleFromInstanceProfile) {
      console.error(state.removeRoleFromInstanceProfileError);
      return MESSAGES.removeRoleFromInstanceProfileError
        .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
        .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName);
    }
    return MESSAGES.removedRoleFromInstanceProfile
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName);
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteInstanceRole", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new DeleteRoleCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteInstanceRoleError = e;
    }
```

```
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteInstanceRoleResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteInstanceRoleError) {
      console.error(state.deleteInstanceRoleError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteInstanceRoleError.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}",
        NAMES.instanceRoleName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedInstanceRole.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}",
      NAMES.instanceRoleName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteInstanceProfile", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new DeleteInstanceProfileCommand({
          InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteInstanceProfileError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteInstanceProfileResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteInstanceProfileError) {
      console.error(state.deleteInstanceProfileError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteInstanceProfileError.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
        NAMES.instanceProfileName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedInstanceProfile.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
      NAMES.instanceProfileName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteAutoScalingGroup", async (state) => {
    try {
      await terminateGroupInstances(NAMES.autoScalingGroupName);
      await retry({ intervalInMs: 60000, maxRetries: 60 }, async () => {
        await deleteAutoScalingGroup(NAMES.autoScalingGroupName);
```

```
      });
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteAutoScalingGroupError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteAutoScalingGroupResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteAutoScalingGroupError) {
      console.error(state.deleteAutoScalingGroupError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteAutoScalingGroupError.replace(
        "${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}",
        NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedAutoScalingGroup.replace(
      "${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}",
      NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteLaunchTemplate", async (state) => {
    const client = new EC2Client({});
    try {
      await client.send(
        new DeleteLaunchTemplateCommand({
          LaunchTemplateName: NAMES.launchTemplateName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteLaunchTemplateError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteLaunchTemplateResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteLaunchTemplateError) {
      console.error(state.deleteLaunchTemplateError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteLaunchTemplateError.replace(
        "${LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME}",
        NAMES.launchTemplateName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedLaunchTemplate.replace(
      "${LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME}",
      NAMES.launchTemplateName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteLoadBalancer", async (state) => {
```

```
    try {
      const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
      const loadBalancer = await findLoadBalancer(NAMES.loadBalancerName);
      await client.send(
        new DeleteLoadBalancerCommand({
          LoadBalancerArn: loadBalancer.LoadBalancerArn,
        }),
      );
      await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 60 }, async () => {
        const lb = await findLoadBalancer(NAMES.loadBalancerName);
        if (lb) {
          throw new Error("Load balancer still exists.");
        }
      });
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteLoadBalancerError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteLoadBalancerResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteLoadBalancerError) {
      console.error(state.deleteLoadBalancerError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteLoadBalancerError.replace(
        "${LB_NAME}",
        NAMES.loadBalancerName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedLoadBalancer.replace(
      "${LB_NAME}",
      NAMES.loadBalancerName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroup", async (state) => {
    const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
    try {
      const { TargetGroups } = await client.send(
        new DescribeTargetGroupsCommand({
          Names: [NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName],
        }),
      );

      await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
        client.send(
          new DeleteTargetGroupCommand({
            TargetGroupArn: TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn,
```

```
        }),
      ),
    );
  } catch (e) {
    state.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError = e;
  }
}),
new ScenarioOutput("deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupResult", (state) => {
  if (state.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError) {
    console.error(state.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError);
    return MESSAGES.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError.replace(
      "${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}",
      NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
    );
  }
  return MESSAGES.deletedLoadBalancerTargetGroup.replace(
    "${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}",
    NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
  );
}),
new ScenarioAction("detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfile", async (state) => {
  try {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    await client.send(
      new RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileCommand({
        InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
        RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      }),
    );
  } catch (e) {
    state.detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileError = e;
  }
}),
new ScenarioOutput("detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileResult", (state) => {
  if (state.detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileError) {
    console.error(state.detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileError);
    return MESSAGES.detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileError
      .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
      .replace("${PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName);
  }
  return MESSAGES.detachedSsmOnlyRoleFromProfile
    .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
    .replace("${PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName);
}),
```

```
  new ScenarioAction("detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicy", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      const ssmOnlyPolicy = await findPolicy(NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName);
      await iamClient.send(
        new DetachRolePolicyCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
          PolicyArn: ssmOnlyPolicy.Arn,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyResult", (state) => {
    if (state.detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyError) {
      console.error(state.detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyError);
      return MESSAGES.detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyError
        .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
        .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName);
    }
    return MESSAGES.detachedSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicy
      .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
      .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName);
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicy", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      await iamClient.send(
        new DetachRolePolicyCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
          PolicyArn: "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore",
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyResult", (state) => {
    if (state.detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyError) {
      console.error(state.detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyError);
      return MESSAGES.detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyError
        .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
        .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", "AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore");
```

```
    }
    return MESSAGES.detachedSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicy
      .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
      .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", "AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore");
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfile", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      await iamClient.send(
        new DeleteInstanceProfileCommand({
          InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileError) {
      console.error(state.deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileError.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
        NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedSsmOnlyInstanceProfile.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
      NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteSsmOnlyPolicy", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      const ssmOnlyPolicy = await findPolicy(NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName);
      await iamClient.send(
        new DeletePolicyCommand({
          PolicyArn: ssmOnlyPolicy.Arn,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteSsmOnlyPolicyError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteSsmOnlyPolicyResult", (state) => {
```

```
    if (state.deleteSsmOnlyPolicyError) {
      console.error(state.deleteSsmOnlyPolicyError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteSsmOnlyPolicyError.replace(
        "${POLICY_NAME}",
        NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedSsmOnlyPolicy.replace(
      "${POLICY_NAME}",
      NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteSsmOnlyRole", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      await iamClient.send(
        new DeleteRoleCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteSsmOnlyRoleError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteSsmOnlyRoleResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteSsmOnlyRoleError) {
      console.error(state.deleteSsmOnlyRoleError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteSsmOnlyRoleError.replace(
        "${ROLE_NAME}",
        NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedSsmOnlyRole.replace(
      "${ROLE_NAME}",
      NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "revokeSecurityGroupIngress",
    async (
      /** @type {{ myIp: string, defaultSecurityGroup: { GroupId: string } }} */
state,
    ) => {
      const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});
```

```
      try {
        await ec2Client.send(
          new RevokeSecurityGroupIngressCommand({
            GroupId: state.defaultSecurityGroup.GroupId,
            CidrIp: `${state.myIp}/32`,
            FromPort: 80,
            ToPort: 80,
            IpProtocol: "tcp",
          }),
        );
      } catch (e) {
        state.revokeSecurityGroupIngressError = e;
      }
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("revokeSecurityGroupIngressResult", (state) => {
    if (state.revokeSecurityGroupIngressError) {
      console.error(state.revokeSecurityGroupIngressError);
      return MESSAGES.revokeSecurityGroupIngressError.replace(
        "${IP}",
        state.myIp,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.revokedSecurityGroupIngress.replace("${IP}", state.myIp);
  }),
];

/**
 * @param {string} policyName
 */
async function findPolicy(policyName) {
  const client = new IAMClient({});
  const paginatedPolicies = paginateListPolicies({ client }, {});
  for await (const page of paginatedPolicies) {
    const policy = page.Policies.find((p) => p.PolicyName === policyName);
    if (policy) {
      return policy;
    }
  }
}

/**
 * @param {string} groupName
```

```
 */
async function deleteAutoScalingGroup(groupName) {
  const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
  try {
    await client.send(
      new DeleteAutoScalingGroupCommand({
        AutoScalingGroupName: groupName,
      }),
    );
  } catch (err) {
    if (!(err instanceof Error)) {
      throw err;
    }
    console.log(err.name);
    throw err;
  }
}

/**
 * @param {string} groupName
 */
async function terminateGroupInstances(groupName) {
  const autoScalingClient = new AutoScalingClient({});
  const group = await findAutoScalingGroup(groupName);
  await autoScalingClient.send(
    new UpdateAutoScalingGroupCommand({
      AutoScalingGroupName: group.AutoScalingGroupName,
      MinSize: 0,
    }),
  );
  for (const i of group.Instances) {
    await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
      autoScalingClient.send(
        new TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupCommand({
          InstanceId: i.InstanceId,
          ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity: true,
        }),
      ),
    );
  }
}

async function findAutoScalingGroup(groupName) {
  const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
```

```
  const paginatedGroups = paginateDescribeAutoScalingGroups({ client }, {});
  for await (const page of paginatedGroups) {
    const group = page.AutoScalingGroups.find(
      (g) => g.AutoScalingGroupName === groupName,
    );
    if (group) {
      return group;
    }
  }
  throw new Error(`Auto scaling group ${groupName} not found.`);
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - CreateInstanceProfile
  - CreateLaunchTemplate
  - CreateListener
  - CreateLoadBalancer
  - CreateTargetGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteInstanceProfile
  - DeleteLaunchTemplate
  - DeleteLoadBalancer
  - DeleteTargetGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups
  - DescribeAvailabilityZones
  - DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
  - DescribeInstances
  - DescribeLoadBalancers
  - DescribeSubnets
  - DescribeTargetGroups
  - DescribeTargetHealth

- DescribeVpcs
- RebootInstances
- ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation
- TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
class Runner:
    """
    Manages the deployment, demonstration, and destruction of resources for the
 resilient service.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_path: str,
        recommendation: RecommendationService,
        autoscaler: AutoScalingWrapper,
        loadbalancer: ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper,
        param_helper: ParameterHelper,
    ):
        """
        Initializes the Runner class with the necessary parameters.

        :param resource_path: The path to resource files used by this example,
 such as IAM policies and instance scripts.
        :param recommendation: An instance of the RecommendationService class.
        :param autoscaler: An instance of the AutoScaler class.
        :param loadbalancer: An instance of the LoadBalancer class.
```

```
        :param param_helper: An instance of the ParameterHelper class.
        """
        self.resource_path = resource_path
        self.recommendation = recommendation
        self.autoscaler = autoscaler
        self.loadbalancer = loadbalancer
        self.param_helper = param_helper
        self.protocol = "HTTP"
        self.port = 80
        self.ssh_port = 22

        prefix = "doc-example-resilience"
        self.target_group_name = f"{prefix}-tg"
        self.load_balancer_name = f"{prefix}-lb"

    def deploy(self) -> None:
        """
        Deploys the resources required for the resilient service, including the
DynamoDB table,
        EC2 instances, Auto Scaling group, and load balancer.
        """
        recommendations_path = f"{self.resource_path}/recommendations.json"
        startup_script = f"{self.resource_path}/server_startup_script.sh"
        instance_policy = f"{self.resource_path}/instance_policy.json"

        logging.info("Starting deployment of resources for the resilient
service.")

        logging.info(
            "Creating and populating DynamoDB table '%s'.",
            self.recommendation.table_name,
        )
        self.recommendation.create()
        self.recommendation.populate(recommendations_path)

        logging.info(
            "Creating an EC2 launch template with the startup script '%s'.",
            startup_script,
        )
        self.autoscaler.create_template(startup_script, instance_policy)

        logging.info(
            "Creating an EC2 Auto Scaling group across multiple Availability
Zones."
```

```
        )
        zones = self.autoscaler.create_autoscaling_group(3)

        logging.info("Creating variables that control the flow of the demo.")
        self.param_helper.reset()

        logging.info("Creating Elastic Load Balancing target group and load
 balancer.")

        vpc = self.autoscaler.get_default_vpc()
        subnets = self.autoscaler.get_subnets(vpc["VpcId"], zones)
        target_group = self.loadbalancer.create_target_group(
            self.target_group_name, self.protocol, self.port, vpc["VpcId"]
        )
        self.loadbalancer.create_load_balancer(
            self.load_balancer_name, [subnet["SubnetId"] for subnet in subnets]
        )
        self.loadbalancer.create_listener(self.load_balancer_name, target_group)

        self.autoscaler.attach_load_balancer_target_group(target_group)

        logging.info("Verifying access to the load balancer endpoint.")
        endpoint = self.loadbalancer.get_endpoint(self.load_balancer_name)
        lb_success = self.loadbalancer.verify_load_balancer_endpoint(endpoint)
        current_ip_address = requests.get("http://
checkip.amazonaws.com").text.strip()

        if not lb_success:
            logging.warning(
                "Couldn't connect to the load balancer. Verifying that the port
 is open..."
            )
            sec_group, port_is_open = self.autoscaler.verify_inbound_port(
                vpc, self.port, current_ip_address
            )
            sec_group, ssh_port_is_open = self.autoscaler.verify_inbound_port(
                vpc, self.ssh_port, current_ip_address
            )
            if not port_is_open:
                logging.warning(
                    "The default security group for your VPC must allow access
 from this computer."
                )
                if q.ask(
```

```
                    f"Do you want to add a rule to security group
{sec_group['GroupId']} to allow\n"
                    f"inbound traffic on port {self.port} from your computer's IP
address of {current_ip_address}? (y/n) ",
                    q.is_yesno,
                ):
                    self.autoscaler.open_inbound_port(
                        sec_group["GroupId"], self.port, current_ip_address
                    )
            if not ssh_port_is_open:
                if q.ask(
                    f"Do you want to add a rule to security group
{sec_group['GroupId']} to allow\n"
                    f"inbound SSH traffic on port {self.ssh_port} for debugging
from your computer's IP address of {current_ip_address}? (y/n) ",
                    q.is_yesno,
                ):
                    self.autoscaler.open_inbound_port(
                        sec_group["GroupId"], self.ssh_port, current_ip_address
                    )
            lb_success =
self.loadbalancer.verify_load_balancer_endpoint(endpoint)

        if lb_success:
            logging.info(
                "Load balancer is ready. Access it at: http://%s",
current_ip_address
            )
        else:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't get a successful response from the load balancer
endpoint. Please verify your VPC and security group settings."
            )

    def demo_choices(self) -> None:
        """
        Presents choices for interacting with the deployed service, such as
sending requests to
        the load balancer or checking the health of the targets.
        """
        actions = [
            "Send a GET request to the load balancer endpoint.",
            "Check the health of load balancer targets.",
            "Go to the next part of the demo.",
```

```
        ]
        choice = 0
        while choice != 2:
            logging.info("Choose an action to interact with the service.")
            choice = q.choose("Which action would you like to take? ", actions)
            if choice == 0:
                logging.info("Sending a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint.")
                endpoint =
self.loadbalancer.get_endpoint(self.load_balancer_name)
                logging.info("GET http://%s", endpoint)
                response = requests.get(f"http://{endpoint}")
                logging.info("Response: %s", response.status_code)
                if response.headers.get("content-type") == "application/json":
                    pp(response.json())
            elif choice == 1:
                logging.info("Checking the health of load balancer targets.")
                health =
self.loadbalancer.check_target_health(self.target_group_name)
                for target in health:
                    state = target["TargetHealth"]["State"]
                    logging.info(
                        "Target %s on port %d is %s",
                        target["Target"]["Id"],
                        target["Target"]["Port"],
                        state,
                    )
                    if state != "healthy":
                        logging.warning(
                            "%s: %s",
                            target["TargetHealth"]["Reason"],
                            target["TargetHealth"]["Description"],
                        )
                logging.info(
                    "Note that it can take a minute or two for the health check
to update."
                )
            elif choice == 2:
                logging.info("Proceeding to the next part of the demo.")

    def demo(self) -> None:
        """
        Runs the demonstration, showing how the service responds to different
failure scenarios
```

```
        and how a resilient architecture can keep the service running.
        """
        ssm_only_policy = f"{self.resource_path}/ssm_only_policy.json"

        logging.info("Resetting parameters to starting values for the demo.")
        self.param_helper.reset()

        logging.info(
            "Starting demonstration of the service's resilience under various
failure conditions."
        )
        self.demo_choices()

        logging.info(
            "Simulating failure by changing the Systems Manager parameter to a
non-existent table."
        )
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.table, "this-is-not-a-table")
        logging.info("Sending GET requests will now return failure codes.")
        self.demo_choices()

        logging.info("Switching to static response mode to mitigate failure.")
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.failure_response, "static")
        logging.info("Sending GET requests will now return static responses.")
        self.demo_choices()

        logging.info("Restoring normal operation of the recommendation service.")
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.table,
self.recommendation.table_name)

        logging.info(
            "Introducing a failure by assigning bad credentials to one of the
instances."
        )
        self.autoscaler.create_instance_profile(
            ssm_only_policy,
            self.autoscaler.bad_creds_policy_name,
            self.autoscaler.bad_creds_role_name,
            self.autoscaler.bad_creds_profile_name,
            ["AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore"],
        )
        instances = self.autoscaler.get_instances()
        bad_instance_id = instances[0]
        instance_profile = self.autoscaler.get_instance_profile(bad_instance_id)
```

```
        logging.info(
            "Replacing instance profile with bad credentials for instance %s.",
            bad_instance_id,
        )
        self.autoscaler.replace_instance_profile(
            bad_instance_id,
            self.autoscaler.bad_creds_profile_name,
            instance_profile["AssociationId"],
        )
        logging.info(
            "Sending GET requests may return either a valid recommendation or a
static response."
        )
        self.demo_choices()

        logging.info("Implementing deep health checks to detect unhealthy
instances.")
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.health_check, "deep")
        logging.info("Checking the health of the load balancer targets.")
        self.demo_choices()

        logging.info(
            "Terminating the unhealthy instance to let the auto scaler replace
it."
        )
        self.autoscaler.terminate_instance(bad_instance_id)
        logging.info("The service remains resilient during instance
replacement.")
        self.demo_choices()

        logging.info("Simulating a complete failure of the recommendation
service.")
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.table, "this-is-not-a-table")
        logging.info(
            "All instances will report as unhealthy, but the service will still
return static responses."
        )
        self.demo_choices()
        self.param_helper.reset()

    def destroy(self, automation=False) -> None:
        """
        Destroys all resources created for the demo, including the load balancer,
Auto Scaling group,
```

```
        EC2 instances, and DynamoDB table.
        """
        logging.info(
            "This concludes the demo. Preparing to clean up all AWS resources
 created during the demo."
        )
        if automation:
            cleanup = True
        else:
            cleanup = q.ask(
                "Do you want to clean up all demo resources? (y/n) ", q.is_yesno
            )

        if cleanup:
            logging.info("Deleting load balancer and related resources.")
            self.loadbalancer.delete_load_balancer(self.load_balancer_name)
            self.loadbalancer.delete_target_group(self.target_group_name)
            self.autoscaler.delete_autoscaling_group(self.autoscaler.group_name)
            self.autoscaler.delete_key_pair()
            self.autoscaler.delete_template()
            self.autoscaler.delete_instance_profile(
                self.autoscaler.bad_creds_profile_name,
                self.autoscaler.bad_creds_role_name,
            )
            logging.info("Deleting DynamoDB table and other resources.")
            self.recommendation.destroy()
        else:
            logging.warning(
                "Resources have not been deleted. Ensure you clean them up
 manually to avoid unexpected charges."
            )


def main() -> None:
    """
    Main function to parse arguments and run the appropriate actions for the
 demo.
    """
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
    parser.add_argument(
        "--action",
        required=True,
        choices=["all", "deploy", "demo", "destroy"],
```

```
        help="The action to take for the demo. When 'all' is specified, resources
are\n"
        "deployed, the demo is run, and resources are destroyed.",
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        "--resource_path",
        default="../../../scenarios/features/resilient_service/resources",
        help="The path to resource files used by this example, such as IAM
policies and\n"
        "instance scripts.",
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()

    logging.info("Starting the Resilient Service demo.")

    prefix = "doc-example-resilience"

    # Service Clients
    ddb_client = boto3.client("dynamodb")
    elb_client = boto3.client("elbv2")
    autoscaling_client = boto3.client("autoscaling")
    ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
    ssm_client = boto3.client("ssm")
    iam_client = boto3.client("iam")

    # Wrapper instantiations
    recommendation = RecommendationService(
        "doc-example-recommendation-service", ddb_client
    )
    autoscaling_wrapper = AutoScalingWrapper(
        prefix,
        "t3.micro",
        "/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest/amzn2-ami-hvm-x86_64-gp2",
        autoscaling_client,
        ec2_client,
        ssm_client,
        iam_client,
    )
    elb_wrapper = ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper(elb_client)
    param_helper = ParameterHelper(recommendation.table_name, ssm_client)

    # Demo invocation
    runner = Runner(
        args.resource_path,
```

```
        recommendation,
        autoscaling_wrapper,
        elb_wrapper,
        param_helper,
    )
    actions = [args.action] if args.action != "all" else ["deploy", "demo",
 "destroy"]
    for action in actions:
        if action == "deploy":
            runner.deploy()
        elif action == "demo":
            runner.demo()
        elif action == "destroy":
            runner.destroy()

    logging.info("Demo completed successfully.")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")
    main()
```

Auto Scaling과 Amazon EC2 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management actions.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_prefix: str,
        inst_type: str,
        ami_param: str,
        autoscaling_client: boto3.client,
        ec2_client: boto3.client,
        ssm_client: boto3.client,
        iam_client: boto3.client,
    ):
        """
        Initializes the AutoScaler class with the necessary parameters.
```

```
        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are
created by this class.
        :param inst_type: The type of EC2 instance to create, such as t3.micro.
        :param ami_param: The Systems Manager parameter used to look up the AMI
that is created.
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 IAM client.
        """
        self.inst_type = inst_type
        self.ami_param = ami_param
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        sts_client = boto3.client("sts")
        self.account_id = sts_client.get_caller_identity()["Account"]

        self.key_pair_name = f"{resource_prefix}-key-pair"
        self.launch_template_name = f"{resource_prefix}-template-"
        self.group_name = f"{resource_prefix}-group"

        # Happy path
        self.instance_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-pol"
        self.instance_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-role"
        self.instance_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-prof"

        # Failure mode
        self.bad_creds_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-pol"
        self.bad_creds_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-role"
        self.bad_creds_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-prof"


    def create_policy(self, policy_file: str, policy_name: str) -> str:
        """
        Creates a new IAM policy or retrieves the ARN of an existing policy.

        :param policy_file: The path to a JSON file that contains the policy
definition.
        :param policy_name: The name to give the created policy.
        :return: The ARN of the created or existing policy.
        """
        with open(policy_file) as file:
```

```
            policy_doc = file.read()

        try:
            response = self.iam_client.create_policy(
                PolicyName=policy_name, PolicyDocument=policy_doc
            )
            policy_arn = response["Policy"]["Arn"]
            log.info(f"Policy '{policy_name}' created successfully. ARN:
 {policy_arn}")
            return policy_arn

        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityAlreadyExists":
                # If the policy already exists, get its ARN
                response = self.iam_client.get_policy(
                    PolicyArn=f"arn:aws:iam::{self.account_id}:policy/
{policy_name}"
                )
                policy_arn = response["Policy"]["Arn"]
                log.info(f"Policy '{policy_name}' already exists. ARN:
 {policy_arn}")
                return policy_arn
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    def create_role(self, role_name: str, assume_role_doc: dict) -> str:
        """
        Creates a new IAM role or retrieves the ARN of an existing role.

        :param role_name: The name to give the created role.
        :param assume_role_doc: The assume role policy document that specifies
 which
                                entities can assume the role.
        :return: The ARN of the created or existing role.
        """
        try:
            response = self.iam_client.create_role(
                RoleName=role_name,
 AssumeRolePolicyDocument=json.dumps(assume_role_doc)
            )
            role_arn = response["Role"]["Arn"]
            log.info(f"Role '{role_name}' created successfully. ARN: {role_arn}")
            return role_arn

        except ClientError as err:
```

```
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityAlreadyExists":
                # If the role already exists, get its ARN
                response = self.iam_client.get_role(RoleName=role_name)
                role_arn = response["Role"]["Arn"]
                log.info(f"Role '{role_name}' already exists. ARN: {role_arn}")
                return role_arn
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    def attach_policy(
        self,
        role_name: str,
        policy_arn: str,
        aws_managed_policies: Tuple[str, ...] = (),
    ) -> None:
        """
        Attaches an IAM policy to a role and optionally attaches additional AWS-
managed policies.

        :param role_name: The name of the role to attach the policy to.
        :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy to attach.
        :param aws_managed_policies: A tuple of AWS-managed policy names to
 attach to the role.
        """
        try:
            self.iam_client.attach_role_policy(RoleName=role_name,
 PolicyArn=policy_arn)
            for aws_policy in aws_managed_policies:
                self.iam_client.attach_role_policy(
                    RoleName=role_name,
                    PolicyArn=f"arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/{aws_policy}",
                )
            log.info(f"Attached policy {policy_arn} to role {role_name}.")
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(f"Failed to attach policy {policy_arn} to role
 {role_name}.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    def create_instance_profile(
        self,
        policy_file: str,
        policy_name: str,
        role_name: str,
        profile_name: str,
        aws_managed_policies: Tuple[str, ...] = (),
```

```
    ) -> str:
        """
        Creates a policy, role, and profile that is associated with instances
created by
        this class. An instance's associated profile defines a role that is
assumed by the
        instance. The role has attached policies that specify the AWS permissions
granted to
        clients that run on the instance.

        :param policy_file: The name of a JSON file that contains the policy
definition to
                            create and attach to the role.
        :param policy_name: The name to give the created policy.
        :param role_name: The name to give the created role.
        :param profile_name: The name to the created profile.
        :param aws_managed_policies: Additional AWS-managed policies that are
attached to
                                     the role, such as
AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore to grant
                                     use of Systems Manager to send commands to
the instance.
        :return: The ARN of the profile that is created.
        """
        assume_role_doc = {
            "Version": "2012-10-17",
            "Statement": [
                {
                    "Effect": "Allow",
                    "Principal": {"Service": "ec2.amazonaws.com"},
                    "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
                }
            ],
        }
        policy_arn = self.create_policy(policy_file, policy_name)
        self.create_role(role_name, assume_role_doc)
        self.attach_policy(role_name, policy_arn, aws_managed_policies)

        try:
            profile_response = self.iam_client.create_instance_profile(
                InstanceProfileName=profile_name
            )
            waiter = self.iam_client.get_waiter("instance_profile_exists")
            waiter.wait(InstanceProfileName=profile_name)
```

```
            time.sleep(10)  # wait a little longer
            profile_arn = profile_response["InstanceProfile"]["Arn"]
            self.iam_client.add_role_to_instance_profile(
                InstanceProfileName=profile_name, RoleName=role_name
            )
            log.info("Created profile %s and added role %s.", profile_name,
role_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityAlreadyExists":
                prof_response = self.iam_client.get_instance_profile(
                    InstanceProfileName=profile_name
                )
                profile_arn = prof_response["InstanceProfile"]["Arn"]
                log.info(
                    "Instance profile %s already exists, nothing to do.",
profile_name
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        return profile_arn


    def get_instance_profile(self, instance_id: str) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Gets data about the profile associated with an instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance to look up.
        :return: The profile data.
        """
        try:
            response =
self.ec2_client.describe_iam_instance_profile_associations(
                Filters=[{"Name": "instance-id", "Values": [instance_id]}]
            )
            if not response["IamInstanceProfileAssociations"]:
                log.info(f"No instance profile found for instance
{instance_id}.")
            profile_data = response["IamInstanceProfileAssociations"][0]
            log.info(f"Retrieved instance profile for instance {instance_id}.")
            return profile_data
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
                f"Failed to retrieve instance profile for instance
{instance_id}."
            )
```

```
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound":
                log.error(f"The instance ID '{instance_id}' does not exist.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def replace_instance_profile(
        self,
        instance_id: str,
        new_instance_profile_name: str,
        profile_association_id: str,
    ) -> None:
        """
        Replaces the profile associated with a running instance. After the
profile is
        replaced, the instance is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new
profile. When
        the instance is ready, Systems Manager is used to restart the Python web
server.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance to restart.
        :param new_instance_profile_name: The name of the new profile to
associate with
                                          the specified instance.
        :param profile_association_id: The ID of the existing profile association
for the
                                       instance.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.replace_iam_instance_profile_association(
                IamInstanceProfile={"Name": new_instance_profile_name},
                AssociationId=profile_association_id,
            )
            log.info(
                "Replaced instance profile for association %s with profile %s.",
                profile_association_id,
                new_instance_profile_name,
            )
            time.sleep(5)

            self.ec2_client.reboot_instances(InstanceIds=[instance_id])
            log.info("Rebooting instance %s.", instance_id)
            waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("instance_running")
            log.info("Waiting for instance %s to be running.", instance_id)
```

```
            waiter.wait(InstanceIds=[instance_id])
            log.info("Instance %s is now running.", instance_id)

            self.ssm_client.send_command(
                InstanceIds=[instance_id],
                DocumentName="AWS-RunShellScript",
                Parameters={"commands": ["cd / && sudo python3 server.py 80"]},
            )
            log.info(f"Restarted the Python web server on instance
'{instance_id}'.")
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error("Failed to replace instance profile.")
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidAssociationID.NotFound":
                log.error(
                    f"Association ID '{profile_association_id}' does not exist."
                    "Please check the association ID and try again."
                )
            if error_code == "InvalidInstanceId":
                log.error(
                    f"The specified instance ID '{instance_id}' does not exist or
is not available for SSM. "
                    f"Please verify the instance ID and try again."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def delete_instance_profile(self, profile_name: str, role_name: str) -> None:
        """
        Detaches a role from an instance profile, detaches policies from the
role,
        and deletes all the resources.

        :param profile_name: The name of the profile to delete.
        :param role_name: The name of the role to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.iam_client.remove_role_from_instance_profile(
                InstanceProfileName=profile_name, RoleName=role_name
            )

self.iam_client.delete_instance_profile(InstanceProfileName=profile_name)
            log.info("Deleted instance profile %s.", profile_name)
            attached_policies = self.iam_client.list_attached_role_policies(
```

```
                RoleName=role_name
            )
            for pol in attached_policies["AttachedPolicies"]:
                self.iam_client.detach_role_policy(
                    RoleName=role_name, PolicyArn=pol["PolicyArn"]
                )
                if not pol["PolicyArn"].startswith("arn:aws:iam::aws"):
                    self.iam_client.delete_policy(PolicyArn=pol["PolicyArn"])
                log.info("Detached and deleted policy %s.", pol["PolicyName"])
            self.iam_client.delete_role(RoleName=role_name)
            log.info("Deleted role %s.", role_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
                f"Couldn't delete instance profile {profile_name} or detach "
                f"policies and delete role {role_name}: {err}"
            )
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NoSuchEntity":
                log.info(
                    "Instance profile %s doesn't exist, nothing to do.",
profile_name
                )


    def create_key_pair(self, key_pair_name: str) -> None:
        """
        Creates a new key pair.

        :param key_pair_name: The name of the key pair to create.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.create_key_pair(KeyName=key_pair_name)
            with open(f"{key_pair_name}.pem", "w") as file:
                file.write(response["KeyMaterial"])
            chmod(f"{key_pair_name}.pem", 0o600)
            log.info("Created key pair %s.", key_pair_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(f"Failed to create key pair {key_pair_name}.")
            if error_code == "InvalidKeyPair.Duplicate":
                log.error(f"A key pair with the name '{key_pair_name}' already
exists.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
```

```
    def delete_key_pair(self) -> None:
        """
        Deletes a key pair.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.delete_key_pair(KeyName=self.key_pair_name)
            remove(f"{self.key_pair_name}.pem")
            log.info("Deleted key pair %s.", self.key_pair_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(f"Couldn't delete key pair '{self.key_pair_name}'.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        except FileNotFoundError as err:
            log.info("Key pair %s doesn't exist, nothing to do.",
self.key_pair_name)
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def create_template(
        self, server_startup_script_file: str, instance_policy_file: str
    ) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Creates an Amazon EC2 launch template to use with Amazon EC2 Auto
Scaling. The
        launch template specifies a Bash script in its user data field that runs
after
        the instance is started. This script installs Python packages and starts
a
        Python web server on the instance.

        :param server_startup_script_file: The path to a Bash script file that is
run
                                           when an instance starts.
        :param instance_policy_file: The path to a file that defines a
permissions policy
                                     to create and attach to the instance
profile.
        :return: Information about the newly created template.
        """
        template = {}
        try:
            # Create key pair and instance profile
            self.create_key_pair(self.key_pair_name)
            self.create_instance_profile(
                instance_policy_file,
```

```
                self.instance_policy_name,
                self.instance_role_name,
                self.instance_profile_name,
            )

            # Read the startup script
            with open(server_startup_script_file) as file:
                start_server_script = file.read()

            # Get the latest AMI ID
            ami_latest = self.ssm_client.get_parameter(Name=self.ami_param)
            ami_id = ami_latest["Parameter"]["Value"]

            # Create the launch template
            lt_response = self.ec2_client.create_launch_template(
                LaunchTemplateName=self.launch_template_name,
                LaunchTemplateData={
                    "InstanceType": self.inst_type,
                    "ImageId": ami_id,
                    "IamInstanceProfile": {"Name": self.instance_profile_name},
                    "UserData": base64.b64encode(
                        start_server_script.encode(encoding="utf-8")
                    ).decode(encoding="utf-8"),
                    "KeyName": self.key_pair_name,
                },
            )
            template = lt_response["LaunchTemplate"]
            log.info(
                f"Created launch template {self.launch_template_name} for AMI
{ami_id} on {self.inst_type}."
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(f"Failed to create launch template
{self.launch_template_name}.")
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidLaunchTemplateName.AlreadyExistsException":
                log.info(
                    f"Launch template {self.launch_template_name} already exists,
nothing to do."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        return template
```

```
    def delete_template(self):
        """
        Deletes a launch template.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.delete_launch_template(
                LaunchTemplateName=self.launch_template_name
            )
            self.delete_instance_profile(
                self.instance_profile_name, self.instance_role_name
            )
            log.info("Launch template %s deleted.", self.launch_template_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if (
                err.response["Error"]["Code"]
                == "InvalidLaunchTemplateName.NotFoundException"
            ):
                log.info(
                    "Launch template %s does not exist, nothing to do.",
                    self.launch_template_name,
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def get_availability_zones(self) -> List[str]:
        """
        Gets a list of Availability Zones in the AWS Region of the Amazon EC2
client.

        :return: The list of Availability Zones for the client Region.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_availability_zones()
            zones = [zone["ZoneName"] for zone in response["AvailabilityZones"]]
            log.info(f"Retrieved {len(zones)} availability zones: {zones}.")
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error("Failed to retrieve availability zones.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return zones


    def create_autoscaling_group(self, group_size: int) -> List[str]:
        """
```

```
        Creates an EC2 Auto Scaling group with the specified size.

        :param group_size: The number of instances to set for the minimum and
maximum in
                           the group.
        :return: The list of Availability Zones specified for the group.
        """
        try:
            zones = self.get_availability_zones()
            self.autoscaling_client.create_auto_scaling_group(
                AutoScalingGroupName=self.group_name,
                AvailabilityZones=zones,
                LaunchTemplate={
                    "LaunchTemplateName": self.launch_template_name,
                    "Version": "$Default",
                },
                MinSize=group_size,
                MaxSize=group_size,
            )
            log.info(
                f"Created EC2 Auto Scaling group {self.group_name} with
availability zones {zones}."
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "AlreadyExists":
                log.info(
                    f"EC2 Auto Scaling group {self.group_name} already exists,
nothing to do."
                )
            else:
                log.error(f"Failed to create EC2 Auto Scaling group
{self.group_name}.")
                log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return zones


    def get_instances(self) -> List[str]:
        """
        Gets data about the instances in the EC2 Auto Scaling group.

        :return: A list of instance IDs in the Auto Scaling group.
        """
```

```
        try:
            as_response = self.autoscaling_client.describe_auto_scaling_groups(
                AutoScalingGroupNames=[self.group_name]
            )
            instance_ids = [
                i["InstanceId"]
                for i in as_response["AutoScalingGroups"][0]["Instances"]
            ]
            log.info(
                f"Retrieved {len(instance_ids)} instances for Auto Scaling group
{self.group_name}."
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to retrieve instances for Auto Scaling group
{self.group_name}."
            )
            if error_code == "ResourceNotFound":
                log.error(f"The Auto Scaling group '{self.group_name}' does not
exist.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return instance_ids


    def terminate_instance(self, instance_id: str, decrementsetting=False) ->
None:
        """
        Terminates an instance in an EC2 Auto Scaling group. After an instance is
        terminated, it can no longer be accessed.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance to terminate.
        :param decrementsetting: If True, do not replace terminated instances.
        """
        try:
            self.autoscaling_client.terminate_instance_in_auto_scaling_group(
                InstanceId=instance_id,
                ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity=decrementsetting,
            )
            log.info("Terminated instance %s.", instance_id)

            # Adding a waiter to ensure the instance is terminated
            waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("instance_terminated")
```

```
            log.info("Waiting for instance %s to be terminated...", instance_id)
            waiter.wait(InstanceIds=[instance_id])
            log.info(
                f"Instance '{instance_id}' has been terminated and will be
replaced."
            )

        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(f"Failed to terminate instance '{instance_id}'.")
            if error_code == "ScalingActivityInProgressFault":
                log.error(
                    "Scaling activity is currently in progress. "
                    "Wait for the scaling activity to complete before attempting
to terminate the instance again."
                )
            elif error_code == "ResourceContentionFault":
                log.error(
                    "The request failed due to a resource contention issue. "
                    "Ensure that no conflicting operations are being performed on
the resource."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    def attach_load_balancer_target_group(
        self, lb_target_group: Dict[str, Any]
    ) -> None:
        """
        Attaches an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) target group to this EC2 Auto
Scaling group.
        The target group specifies how the load balancer forwards requests to the
instances
        in the group.

        :param lb_target_group: Data about the ELB target group to attach.
        """
        try:
            self.autoscaling_client.attach_load_balancer_target_groups(
                AutoScalingGroupName=self.group_name,
                TargetGroupARNs=[lb_target_group["TargetGroupArn"]],
            )
            log.info(
                "Attached load balancer target group %s to auto scaling group
%s.",
```

```
                lb_target_group["TargetGroupName"],
                self.group_name,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to attach load balancer target group
 '{lb_target_group['TargetGroupName']}'."
            )
            if error_code == "ResourceContentionFault":
                log.error(
                    "The request failed due to a resource contention issue. "
                    "Ensure that no conflicting operations are being performed on
 the resource."
                )
            elif error_code == "ServiceLinkedRoleFailure":
                log.error(
                    "The operation failed because the service-linked role is not
 ready or does not exist. "
                    "Check that the service-linked role exists and is correctly
 configured."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def delete_autoscaling_group(self, group_name: str) -> None:
        """
        Terminates all instances in the group, then deletes the EC2 Auto Scaling
 group.

        :param group_name: The name of the group to delete.
        """
        try:
            response = self.autoscaling_client.describe_auto_scaling_groups(
                AutoScalingGroupNames=[group_name]
            )
            groups = response.get("AutoScalingGroups", [])
            if len(groups) > 0:
                self.autoscaling_client.update_auto_scaling_group(
                    AutoScalingGroupName=group_name, MinSize=0
                )
                instance_ids = [inst["InstanceId"] for inst in groups[0]
["Instances"]]
                for inst_id in instance_ids:
```

```
                    self.terminate_instance(inst_id)

                # Wait for all instances to be terminated
                if instance_ids:
                    waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("instance_terminated")
                    log.info("Waiting for all instances to be terminated...")
                    waiter.wait(InstanceIds=instance_ids)
                    log.info("All instances have been terminated.")
            else:
                log.info(f"No groups found named '{group_name}'! Nothing to do.")
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(f"Failed to delete Auto Scaling group '{group_name}'.")
            if error_code == "ScalingActivityInProgressFault":
                log.error(
                    "Scaling activity is currently in progress. "
                    "Wait for the scaling activity to complete before attempting
to delete the group again."
                )
            elif error_code == "ResourceContentionFault":
                log.error(
                    "The request failed due to a resource contention issue. "
                    "Ensure that no conflicting operations are being performed on
the group."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def get_default_vpc(self) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Gets the default VPC for the account.

        :return: Data about the default VPC.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_vpcs(
                Filters=[{"Name": "is-default", "Values": ["true"]}]
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error("Failed to retrieve the default VPC.")
            if error_code == "UnauthorizedOperation":
                log.error(
```

```
                    "You do not have the necessary permissions to describe VPCs.
 "
                    "Ensure that your AWS IAM user or role has the correct
 permissions."
                )
            elif error_code == "InvalidParameterValue":
                log.error(
                    "One or more parameters are invalid. Check the request
 parameters."
                )

            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            if "Vpcs" in response and response["Vpcs"]:
                log.info(f"Retrieved default VPC: {response['Vpcs'][0]
['VpcId']}")
                return response["Vpcs"][0]
            else:
                pass


    def verify_inbound_port(
        self, vpc: Dict[str, Any], port: int, ip_address: str
    ) -> Tuple[Dict[str, Any], bool]:
        """
        Verify the default security group of the specified VPC allows ingress
 from this
        computer. This can be done by allowing ingress from this computer's IP
        address. In some situations, such as connecting from a corporate network,
 you
        must instead specify a prefix list ID. You can also temporarily open the
 port to
        any IP address while running this example. If you do, be sure to remove
 public
        access when you're done.

        :param vpc: The VPC used by this example.
        :param port: The port to verify.
        :param ip_address: This computer's IP address.
        :return: The default security group of the specified VPC, and a value
 that indicates
                 whether the specified port is open.
        """
        try:
```

```
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_security_groups(
                Filters=[
                    {"Name": "group-name", "Values": ["default"]},
                    {"Name": "vpc-id", "Values": [vpc["VpcId"]]},
                ]
            )
            sec_group = response["SecurityGroups"][0]
            port_is_open = False
            log.info(f"Found default security group {sec_group['GroupId']}.")

            for ip_perm in sec_group["IpPermissions"]:
                if ip_perm.get("FromPort", 0) == port:
                    log.info(f"Found inbound rule: {ip_perm}")
                    for ip_range in ip_perm["IpRanges"]:
                        cidr = ip_range.get("CidrIp", "")
                        if cidr.startswith(ip_address) or cidr == "0.0.0.0/0":
                            port_is_open = True
                    if ip_perm["PrefixListIds"]:
                        port_is_open = True
                    if not port_is_open:
                        log.info(
                            f"The inbound rule does not appear to be open to
either this computer's IP "
                            f"address of {ip_address}, to all IP addresses
(0.0.0.0/0), or to a prefix list ID."
                        )
                    else:
                        break
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to verify inbound rule for port {port} for VPC
{vpc['VpcId']}."
            )
            if error_code == "InvalidVpcID.NotFound":
                log.error(
                    f"The specified VPC ID '{vpc['VpcId']}' does not exist.
Please check the VPC ID."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return sec_group, port_is_open
```

```
    def open_inbound_port(self, sec_group_id: str, port: int, ip_address: str) ->
None:
        """
        Add an ingress rule to the specified security group that allows access on
the
        specified port from the specified IP address.

        :param sec_group_id: The ID of the security group to modify.
        :param port: The port to open.
        :param ip_address: The IP address that is granted access.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.authorize_security_group_ingress(
                GroupId=sec_group_id,
                CidrIp=f"{ip_address}/32",
                FromPort=port,
                ToPort=port,
                IpProtocol="tcp",
            )
            log.info(
                "Authorized ingress to %s on port %s from %s.",
                sec_group_id,
                port,
                ip_address,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to authorize ingress to security group '{sec_group_id}'
on port {port} from {ip_address}."
            )
            if error_code == "InvalidGroupId.Malformed":
                log.error(
                    "The security group ID is malformed. "
                    "Please verify that the security group ID is correct."
                )
            elif error_code == "InvalidPermission.Duplicate":
                log.error(
                    "The specified rule already exists in the security group. "
                    "Check the existing rules for this security group."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
```

```
    def get_subnets(self, vpc_id: str, zones: List[str] = None) -> List[Dict[str,
Any]]:
        """
        Gets the default subnets in a VPC for a specified list of Availability
Zones.

        :param vpc_id: The ID of the VPC to look up.
        :param zones: The list of Availability Zones to look up.
        :return: The list of subnets found.
        """
        # Ensure that 'zones' is a list, even if None is passed
        if zones is None:
            zones = []
        try:
            paginator = self.ec2_client.get_paginator("describe_subnets")
            page_iterator = paginator.paginate(
                Filters=[
                    {"Name": "vpc-id", "Values": [vpc_id]},
                    {"Name": "availability-zone", "Values": zones},
                    {"Name": "default-for-az", "Values": ["true"]},
                ]
            )

            subnets = []
            for page in page_iterator:
                subnets.extend(page["Subnets"])

            log.info("Found %s subnets for the specified zones.", len(subnets))
            return subnets
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
                f"Failed to retrieve subnets for VPC '{vpc_id}' in zones
{zones}."
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidVpcID.NotFound":
                log.error(
                    "The specified VPC ID does not exist. "
                    "Please check the VPC ID and try again."
                )
            # Add more error-specific handling as needed
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
```

Elastic Load Balancing 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
class ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) actions."""

    def __init__(self, elb_client: boto3.client):
        """
        Initializes the LoadBalancer class with the necessary parameters.
        """
        self.elb_client = elb_client


    def create_target_group(
        self, target_group_name: str, protocol: str, port: int, vpc_id: str
    ) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Creates an Elastic Load Balancing target group. The target group
 specifies how
        the load balancer forwards requests to instances in the group and how
 instance
        health is checked.

        To speed up this demo, the health check is configured with shortened
 times and
        lower thresholds. In production, you might want to decrease the
 sensitivity of
        your health checks to avoid unwanted failures.

        :param target_group_name: The name of the target group to create.
        :param protocol: The protocol to use to forward requests, such as 'HTTP'.
        :param port: The port to use to forward requests, such as 80.
        :param vpc_id: The ID of the VPC in which the load balancer exists.
        :return: Data about the newly created target group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.create_target_group(
                Name=target_group_name,
                Protocol=protocol,
                Port=port,
                HealthCheckPath="/healthcheck",
```

```
                HealthCheckIntervalSeconds=10,
                HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds=5,
                HealthyThresholdCount=2,
                UnhealthyThresholdCount=2,
                VpcId=vpc_id,
            )
            target_group = response["TargetGroups"][0]
            log.info(f"Created load balancing target group
'{target_group_name}'.")
            return target_group
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
                f"Couldn't create load balancing target group
'{target_group_name}'."
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]

            if error_code == "DuplicateTargetGroupName":
                log.error(
                    f"Target group name {target_group_name} already exists. "
                    "Check if the target group already exists."
                    "Consider using a different name or deleting the existing
target group if appropriate."
                )
            elif error_code == "TooManyTargetGroups":
                log.error(
                    "Too many target groups exist in the account. "
                    "Consider deleting unused target groups to create space for
new ones."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def delete_target_group(self, target_group_name) -> None:
        """
        Deletes the target group.
        """
        try:
            # Describe the target group to get its ARN
            response =
self.elb_client.describe_target_groups(Names=[target_group_name])
            tg_arn = response["TargetGroups"][0]["TargetGroupArn"]

            # Delete the target group
```

```
            self.elb_client.delete_target_group(TargetGroupArn=tg_arn)
            log.info("Deleted load balancing target group %s.",
target_group_name)

            # Use a custom waiter to wait until the target group is no longer
available
            self.wait_for_target_group_deletion(self.elb_client, tg_arn)
            log.info("Target group %s successfully deleted.", target_group_name)

        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(f"Failed to delete target group '{target_group_name}'.")
            if error_code == "TargetGroupNotFound":
                log.error(
                    "Load balancer target group either already deleted or never
existed. "
                    "Verify the name and check that the resource exists in the
AWS Console."
                )
            elif error_code == "ResourceInUseException":
                log.error(
                    "Target group still in use by another resource. "
                    "Ensure that the target group is no longer associated with
any load balancers or resources.",
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    def wait_for_target_group_deletion(
        self, elb_client, target_group_arn, max_attempts=10, delay=30
    ):
        for attempt in range(max_attempts):
            try:

elb_client.describe_target_groups(TargetGroupArns=[target_group_arn])
                print(
                    f"Attempt {attempt + 1}: Target group {target_group_arn}
still exists."
                )
            except ClientError as e:
                if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "TargetGroupNotFound":
                    print(
                        f"Target group {target_group_arn} has been successfully
deleted."
                    )
```

```
                    return
                else:
                    raise
            time.sleep(delay)
        raise TimeoutError(
            f"Target group {target_group_arn} was not deleted after {max_attempts
* delay} seconds."
        )


    def create_load_balancer(
        self,
        load_balancer_name: str,
        subnet_ids: List[str],
    ) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Creates an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
subnets
        and forwards requests to the specified target group.

        :param load_balancer_name: The name of the load balancer to create.
        :param subnet_ids: A list of subnets to associate with the load balancer.
        :return: Data about the newly created load balancer.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.create_load_balancer(
                Name=load_balancer_name, Subnets=subnet_ids
            )
            load_balancer = response["LoadBalancers"][0]
            log.info(f"Created load balancer '{load_balancer_name}'.")

            waiter = self.elb_client.get_waiter("load_balancer_available")
            log.info(
                f"Waiting for load balancer '{load_balancer_name}' to be
available..."
            )
            waiter.wait(Names=[load_balancer_name])
            log.info(f"Load balancer '{load_balancer_name}' is now available!")

        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to create load balancer '{load_balancer_name}'. Error
code: {error_code}, Message: {err.response['Error']['Message']}"
```

```
            )

            if error_code == "DuplicateLoadBalancerNameException":
                log.error(
                    f"A load balancer with the name '{load_balancer_name}'
already exists. "
                    "Load balancer names must be unique within the AWS region. "
                    "Please choose a different name and try again."
                )
            if error_code == "TooManyLoadBalancersException":
                log.error(
                    "The maximum number of load balancers has been reached in
this account and region. "
                    "You can delete unused load balancers or request an increase
in the service quota from AWS Support."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return load_balancer


    def create_listener(
        self,
        load_balancer_name: str,
        target_group: Dict[str, Any],
    ) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Creates a listener for the specified load balancer that forwards requests
to the
        specified target group.

        :param load_balancer_name: The name of the load balancer to create a
listener for.
        :param target_group: An existing target group that is added as a listener
to the
                                load balancer.
        :return: Data about the newly created listener.
        """
        try:
            # Retrieve the load balancer ARN
            load_balancer_response = self.elb_client.describe_load_balancers(
                Names=[load_balancer_name]
            )
            load_balancer_arn = load_balancer_response["LoadBalancers"][0][
```

```
                "LoadBalancerArn"
            ]

            # Create the listener
            response = self.elb_client.create_listener(
                LoadBalancerArn=load_balancer_arn,
                Protocol=target_group["Protocol"],
                Port=target_group["Port"],
                DefaultActions=[
                    {
                        "Type": "forward",
                        "TargetGroupArn": target_group["TargetGroupArn"],
                    }
                ],
            )
            log.info(
                f"Created listener to forward traffic from load balancer
'{load_balancer_name}' to target group '{target_group['TargetGroupName']}'."
            )
            return response["Listeners"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to add a listener on '{load_balancer_name}' for target
group '{target_group['TargetGroupName']}'."
            )

            if error_code == "ListenerNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    f"The listener could not be found for the load balancer
'{load_balancer_name}'. "
                    "Please check the load balancer name and target group
configuration."
                )
            if error_code == "InvalidConfigurationRequestException":
                log.error(
                    f"The configuration provided for the listener on load
balancer '{load_balancer_name}' is invalid. "
                    "Please review the provided protocol, port, and target group
settings."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
```

```
    def delete_load_balancer(self, load_balancer_name) -> None:
        """
        Deletes a load balancer.

        :param load_balancer_name: The name of the load balancer to delete.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.describe_load_balancers(
                Names=[load_balancer_name]
            )
            lb_arn = response["LoadBalancers"][0]["LoadBalancerArn"]
            self.elb_client.delete_load_balancer(LoadBalancerArn=lb_arn)
            log.info("Deleted load balancer %s.", load_balancer_name)
            waiter = self.elb_client.get_waiter("load_balancers_deleted")
            log.info("Waiting for load balancer to be deleted...")
            waiter.wait(Names=[load_balancer_name])
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Couldn't delete load balancer '{load_balancer_name}'. Error
code: {error_code}, Message: {err.response['Error']['Message']}"
            )

            if error_code == "LoadBalancerNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    f"The load balancer '{load_balancer_name}' does not exist. "
                    "Please check the name and try again."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def get_endpoint(self, load_balancer_name) -> str:
        """
        Gets the HTTP endpoint of the load balancer.

        :return: The endpoint.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.describe_load_balancers(
                Names=[load_balancer_name]
            )
            return response["LoadBalancers"][0]["DNSName"]
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
```

```
                f"Couldn't get the endpoint for load balancer
{load_balancer_name}"
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "LoadBalancerNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    "Verify load balancer name and ensure it exists in the AWS
console."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    @staticmethod
    def verify_load_balancer_endpoint(endpoint) -> bool:
        """
        Verify this computer can successfully send a GET request to the load
balancer endpoint.

        :param endpoint: The endpoint to verify.
        :return: True if the GET request is successful, False otherwise.
        """
        retries = 3
        verified = False
        while not verified and retries > 0:
            try:
                lb_response = requests.get(f"http://{endpoint}")
                log.info(
                    "Got response %s from load balancer endpoint.",
                    lb_response.status_code,
                )
                if lb_response.status_code == 200:
                    verified = True
                else:
                    retries = 0
            except requests.exceptions.ConnectionError:
                log.info(
                    "Got connection error from load balancer endpoint,
retrying..."
                )
                retries -= 1
                time.sleep(10)
        return verified

    def check_target_health(self, target_group_name: str) -> List[Dict[str,
Any]]:
```

```
        """
        Checks the health of the instances in the target group.

        :return: The health status of the target group.
        """
        try:
            tg_response = self.elb_client.describe_target_groups(
                Names=[target_group_name]
            )
            health_response = self.elb_client.describe_target_health(
                TargetGroupArn=tg_response["TargetGroups"][0]["TargetGroupArn"]
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(f"Couldn't check health of {target_group_name} target(s).")
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "LoadBalancerNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    "Load balancer associated with the target group was not
found. "
                    "Ensure the load balancer exists, is in the correct AWS
region, and "
                    "that you have the necessary permissions to access it.",
                )
            elif error_code == "TargetGroupNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    "Target group was not found. "
                    "Verify the target group name, check that it exists in the
correct region, "
                    "and ensure it has not been deleted or created in a different
account.",
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return health_response["TargetHealthDescriptions"]
```

DynamoDB를 사용하여 추천 서비스를 시뮬레이션하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
class RecommendationService:
    """
```

```
    Encapsulates a DynamoDB table to use as a service that recommends books,
movies,
    and songs.
    """

    def __init__(self, table_name: str, dynamodb_client: boto3.client):
        """
        Initializes the RecommendationService class with the necessary
parameters.

        :param table_name: The name of the DynamoDB recommendations table.
        :param dynamodb_client: A Boto3 DynamoDB client.
        """
        self.table_name = table_name
        self.dynamodb_client = dynamodb_client

    def create(self) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Creates a DynamoDB table to use as a recommendation service. The table
has a
        hash key named 'MediaType' that defines the type of media recommended,
such as
        Book or Movie, and a range key named 'ItemId' that, combined with the
MediaType,
        forms a unique identifier for the recommended item.

        :return: Data about the newly created table.
        :raises RecommendationServiceError: If the table creation fails.
        """
        try:
            response = self.dynamodb_client.create_table(
                TableName=self.table_name,
                AttributeDefinitions=[
                    {"AttributeName": "MediaType", "AttributeType": "S"},
                    {"AttributeName": "ItemId", "AttributeType": "N"},
                ],
                KeySchema=[
                    {"AttributeName": "MediaType", "KeyType": "HASH"},
                    {"AttributeName": "ItemId", "KeyType": "RANGE"},
                ],
                ProvisionedThroughput={"ReadCapacityUnits": 5,
"WriteCapacityUnits": 5},
            )
            log.info("Creating table %s...", self.table_name)
```

```
            waiter = self.dynamodb_client.get_waiter("table_exists")
            waiter.wait(TableName=self.table_name)
            log.info("Table %s created.", self.table_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceInUseException":
                log.info("Table %s exists, nothing to be done.", self.table_name)
            else:
                raise RecommendationServiceError(
                    self.table_name, f"ClientError when creating table: {err}."
                )
        else:
            return response

    def populate(self, data_file: str) -> None:
        """
        Populates the recommendations table from a JSON file.

        :param data_file: The path to the data file.
        :raises RecommendationServiceError: If the table population fails.
        """
        try:
            with open(data_file) as data:
                items = json.load(data)
            batch = [{"PutRequest": {"Item": item}} for item in items]
            self.dynamodb_client.batch_write_item(RequestItems={self.table_name:
batch})
            log.info(
                "Populated table %s with items from %s.", self.table_name,
data_file
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            raise RecommendationServiceError(
                self.table_name, f"Couldn't populate table from {data_file}:
{err}"
            )

    def destroy(self) -> None:
        """
        Deletes the recommendations table.

        :raises RecommendationServiceError: If the table deletion fails.
        """
        try:
            self.dynamodb_client.delete_table(TableName=self.table_name)
```

```
            log.info("Deleting table %s...", self.table_name)
            waiter = self.dynamodb_client.get_waiter("table_not_exists")
            waiter.wait(TableName=self.table_name)
            log.info("Table %s deleted.", self.table_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                log.info("Table %s does not exist, nothing to do.",
 self.table_name)
            else:
                raise RecommendationServiceError(
                    self.table_name, f"ClientError when deleting table: {err}."
                )
```

Systems Manager 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
class ParameterHelper:
    """
    Encapsulates Systems Manager parameters. This example uses these parameters
 to drive
    the demonstration of resilient architecture, such as failure of a dependency
 or
    how the service responds to a health check.
    """

    table: str = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-table"
    failure_response: str = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-failure-response"
    health_check: str = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-health-check"

    def __init__(self, table_name: str, ssm_client: boto3.client):
        """
        Initializes the ParameterHelper class with the necessary parameters.

        :param table_name: The name of the DynamoDB table that is used as a
 recommendation
                           service.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        """
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.table_name = table_name
```

```
    def reset(self) -> None:
        """
        Resets the Systems Manager parameters to starting values for the demo.
        These are the name of the DynamoDB recommendation table, no response when
a
        dependency fails, and shallow health checks.
        """
        self.put(self.table, self.table_name)
        self.put(self.failure_response, "none")
        self.put(self.health_check, "shallow")

    def put(self, name: str, value: str) -> None:
        """
        Sets the value of a named Systems Manager parameter.

        :param name: The name of the parameter.
        :param value: The new value of the parameter.
        :raises ParameterHelperError: If the parameter value cannot be set.
        """
        try:
            self.ssm_client.put_parameter(
                Name=name, Value=value, Overwrite=True, Type="String"
            )
            log.info("Setting parameter %s to '%s'.", name, value)
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(f"Failed to set parameter {name}.")
            if error_code == "ParameterLimitExceeded":
                log.error(
                    "The parameter limit has been exceeded. "
                    "Consider deleting unused parameters or request a limit
increase."
                )
            elif error_code == "ParameterAlreadyExists":
                log.error(
                    "The parameter already exists and overwrite is set to False.
"
                    "Use Overwrite=True to update the parameter."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - CreateInstanceProfile
  - CreateLaunchTemplate
  - CreateListener
  - CreateLoadBalancer
  - CreateTargetGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteInstanceProfile
  - DeleteLaunchTemplate
  - DeleteLoadBalancer
  - DeleteTargetGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups
  - DescribeAvailabilityZones
  - DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
  - DescribeInstances
  - DescribeLoadBalancers
  - DescribeSubnets
  - DescribeTargetGroups
  - DescribeTargetHealth
  - DescribeVpcs
  - RebootInstances
  - ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation
  - TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
  - UpdateAutoScalingGroup

AWS SDK를 사용하여 읽기 전용 및 읽기-쓰기 IAM 사용자 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 사용자를 생성하고 정책을 사용자에게 연결하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

> **Warning**
> 보안 위험을 방지하려면 목적별 소프트웨어를 개발하거나 실제 데이터로 작업할 때 IAM 사용자를 인증에 사용하지 마세요. 대신 AWS IAM Identity Center과 같은 보안 인증 공급자를 통한 페더레이션을 사용하십시오.

- 두 IAM 사용자를 생성합니다.
- Amazon S3 버킷의 객체를 가져와 넣기 위한 정책을 한 명의 사용자에게 연결합니다.
- 두 번째 사용자가 버킷에서 객체를 가져오도록 하기 위한 정책을 연결합니다.
- 사용자 보안 인증에 따라 버킷에 대해 서로 다른 권한이 부여됩니다.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

IAM 사용자 작업을 래핑하는 함수를 생성합니다.

```
import logging
import time

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

import access_key_wrapper
import policy_wrapper

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
iam = boto3.resource("iam")

def create_user(user_name):
    """
    Creates a user. By default, a user has no permissions or access keys.
```

```
    :param user_name: The name of the user.
    :return: The newly created user.
    """
    try:
        user = iam.create_user(UserName=user_name)
        logger.info("Created user %s.", user.name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create user %s.", user_name)
        raise
    else:
        return user



def update_user(user_name, new_user_name):
    """
    Updates a user's name.

    :param user_name: The current name of the user to update.
    :param new_user_name: The new name to assign to the user.
    :return: The updated user.
    """
    try:
        user = iam.User(user_name)
        user.update(NewUserName=new_user_name)
        logger.info("Renamed %s to %s.", user_name, new_user_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't update name for user %s.", user_name)
        raise
    return user



def list_users():
    """
    Lists the users in the current account.

    :return: The list of users.
    """
    try:
        users = list(iam.users.all())
        logger.info("Got %s users.", len(users))
    except ClientError:
```

```
        logger.exception("Couldn't get users.")
        raise
    else:
        return users



def delete_user(user_name):
    """
    Deletes a user. Before a user can be deleted, all associated resources,
    such as access keys and policies, must be deleted or detached.

    :param user_name: The name of the user.
    """
    try:
        iam.User(user_name).delete()
        logger.info("Deleted user %s.", user_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete user %s.", user_name)
        raise



def attach_policy(user_name, policy_arn):
    """
    Attaches a policy to a user.

    :param user_name: The name of the user.
    :param policy_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the policy.
    """
    try:
        iam.User(user_name).attach_policy(PolicyArn=policy_arn)
        logger.info("Attached policy %s to user %s.", policy_arn, user_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't attach policy %s to user %s.", policy_arn,
 user_name)
        raise



def detach_policy(user_name, policy_arn):
    """
    Detaches a policy from a user.
```

```
    :param user_name: The name of the user.
    :param policy_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the policy.
    """
    try:
        iam.User(user_name).detach_policy(PolicyArn=policy_arn)
        logger.info("Detached policy %s from user %s.", policy_arn, user_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception(
            "Couldn't detach policy %s from user %s.", policy_arn, user_name
        )
        raise
```

IAM 정책 작업을 래핑하는 함수를 생성합니다.

```
import json
import logging
import operator
import pprint
import time

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
iam = boto3.resource("iam")

def create_policy(name, description, actions, resource_arn):
    """
    Creates a policy that contains a single statement.

    :param name: The name of the policy to create.
    :param description: The description of the policy.
    :param actions: The actions allowed by the policy. These typically take the
                    form of service:action, such as s3:PutObject.
    :param resource_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the resource this
 policy
                         applies to. This ARN can contain wildcards, such as
                         'arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket/*' to allow actions on
 all objects
                         in the bucket named 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'.
```

```
    :return: The newly created policy.
    """
    policy_doc = {
        "Version": "2012-10-17",
        "Statement": [{"Effect": "Allow", "Action": actions, "Resource":
 resource_arn}],
    }
    try:
        policy = iam.create_policy(
            PolicyName=name,
            Description=description,
            PolicyDocument=json.dumps(policy_doc),
        )
        logger.info("Created policy %s.", policy.arn)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create policy %s.", name)
        raise
    else:
        return policy



def delete_policy(policy_arn):
    """
    Deletes a policy.

    :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy to delete.
    """
    try:
        iam.Policy(policy_arn).delete()
        logger.info("Deleted policy %s.", policy_arn)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete policy %s.", policy_arn)
        raise
```

IAM 액세스 키 작업을 래핑하는 함수를 생성합니다.

```
import logging
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError
```

```
logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

iam = boto3.resource("iam")

def create_key(user_name):
    """
    Creates an access key for the specified user. Each user can have a
    maximum of two keys.

    :param user_name: The name of the user.
    :return: The created access key.
    """
    try:
        key_pair = iam.User(user_name).create_access_key_pair()
        logger.info(
            "Created access key pair for %s. Key ID is %s.",
            key_pair.user_name,
            key_pair.id,
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create access key pair for %s.", user_name)
        raise
    else:
        return key_pair



def delete_key(user_name, key_id):
    """
    Deletes a user's access key.

    :param user_name: The user that owns the key.
    :param key_id: The ID of the key to delete.
    """

    try:
        key = iam.AccessKey(user_name, key_id)
        key.delete()
        logger.info("Deleted access key %s for %s.", key.id, key.user_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete key %s for %s", key_id, user_name)
        raise
```

래퍼 함수를 사용하여 다른 정책을 가진 사용자를 생성하고 자격 증명을 사용하여 Amazon S3 버킷에 액세스합니다.

```
def usage_demo():
    """
    Shows how to manage users, keys, and policies.
    This demonstration creates two users: one user who can put and get objects in
 an
    Amazon S3 bucket, and another user who can only get objects from the bucket.
    The demo then shows how the users can perform only the actions they are
 permitted
    to perform.
    """
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the AWS Identity and Account Management user demo.")
    print("-" * 88)
    print(
        "Users can have policies and roles attached to grant them specific "
        "permissions."
    )
    s3 = boto3.resource("s3")
    bucket = s3.create_bucket(
        Bucket=f"demo-iam-bucket-{time.time_ns()}",
        CreateBucketConfiguration={
            "LocationConstraint": s3.meta.client.meta.region_name
        },
    )
    print(f"Created an Amazon S3 bucket named {bucket.name}.")
    user_read_writer = create_user("demo-iam-read-writer")
    user_reader = create_user("demo-iam-reader")
    print(f"Created two IAM users: {user_read_writer.name} and
 {user_reader.name}")
    update_user(user_read_writer.name, "demo-iam-creator")
    update_user(user_reader.name, "demo-iam-getter")
    users = list_users()
    user_read_writer = next(
        user for user in users if user.user_id == user_read_writer.user_id
    )
```

```
    user_reader = next(user for user in users if user.user_id ==
user_reader.user_id)
    print(
        f"Changed the names of the users to {user_read_writer.name} "
        f"and {user_reader.name}."
    )

    read_write_policy = policy_wrapper.create_policy(
        "demo-iam-read-write-policy",
        "Grants rights to create and get an object in the demo bucket.",
        ["s3:PutObject", "s3:GetObject"],
        f"arn:aws:s3:::{bucket.name}/*",
    )
    print(
        f"Created policy {read_write_policy.policy_name} with ARN:
{read_write_policy.arn}"
    )
    print(read_write_policy.description)
    read_policy = policy_wrapper.create_policy(
        "demo-iam-read-policy",
        "Grants rights to get an object from the demo bucket.",
        "s3:GetObject",
        f"arn:aws:s3:::{bucket.name}/*",
    )
    print(f"Created policy {read_policy.policy_name} with ARN:
{read_policy.arn}")
    print(read_policy.description)
    attach_policy(user_read_writer.name, read_write_policy.arn)
    print(f"Attached {read_write_policy.policy_name} to
{user_read_writer.name}.")
    attach_policy(user_reader.name, read_policy.arn)
    print(f"Attached {read_policy.policy_name} to {user_reader.name}.")

    user_read_writer_key = access_key_wrapper.create_key(user_read_writer.name)
    print(f"Created access key pair for {user_read_writer.name}.")
    user_reader_key = access_key_wrapper.create_key(user_reader.name)
    print(f"Created access key pair for {user_reader.name}.")

    s3_read_writer_resource = boto3.resource(
        "s3",
        aws_access_key_id=user_read_writer_key.id,
        aws_secret_access_key=user_read_writer_key.secret,
    )
    demo_object_key = f"object-{time.time_ns()}"
```

```
    demo_object = None
    while demo_object is None:
        try:
            demo_object = s3_read_writer_resource.Bucket(bucket.name).put_object(
                Key=demo_object_key, Body=b"AWS IAM demo object content!"
            )
        except ClientError as error:
            if error.response["Error"]["Code"] == "InvalidAccessKeyId":
                print("Access key not yet available. Waiting...")
                time.sleep(1)
            else:
                raise
    print(
        f"Put {demo_object_key} into {bucket.name} using "
        f"{user_read_writer.name}'s credentials."
    )

    read_writer_object = s3_read_writer_resource.Bucket(bucket.name).Object(
        demo_object_key
    )
    read_writer_content = read_writer_object.get()["Body"].read()
    print(f"Got object {read_writer_object.key} using read-writer user's
credentials.")
    print(f"Object content: {read_writer_content}")

    s3_reader_resource = boto3.resource(
        "s3",
        aws_access_key_id=user_reader_key.id,
        aws_secret_access_key=user_reader_key.secret,
    )
    demo_content = None
    while demo_content is None:
        try:
            demo_object =
s3_reader_resource.Bucket(bucket.name).Object(demo_object_key)
            demo_content = demo_object.get()["Body"].read()
            print(f"Got object {demo_object.key} using reader user's
credentials.")
            print(f"Object content: {demo_content}")
        except ClientError as error:
            if error.response["Error"]["Code"] == "InvalidAccessKeyId":
                print("Access key not yet available. Waiting...")
                time.sleep(1)
            else:
```

```
                raise

    try:
        demo_object.delete()
    except ClientError as error:
        if error.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AccessDenied":
            print("-" * 88)
            print(
                "Tried to delete the object using the reader user's credentials.
"
                "Got expected AccessDenied error because the reader is not "
                "allowed to delete objects."
            )
            print("-" * 88)

    access_key_wrapper.delete_key(user_reader.name, user_reader_key.id)
    detach_policy(user_reader.name, read_policy.arn)
    policy_wrapper.delete_policy(read_policy.arn)
    delete_user(user_reader.name)
    print(f"Deleted keys, detached and deleted policy, and deleted
{user_reader.name}.")

    access_key_wrapper.delete_key(user_read_writer.name, user_read_writer_key.id)
    detach_policy(user_read_writer.name, read_write_policy.arn)
    policy_wrapper.delete_policy(read_write_policy.arn)
    delete_user(user_read_writer.name)
    print(
        f"Deleted keys, detached and deleted policy, and deleted
{user_read_writer.name}."
    )

    bucket.objects.delete()
    bucket.delete()
    print(f"Emptied and deleted {bucket.name}.")
    print("Thanks for watching!")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - AttachUserPolicy
  - CreateAccessKey

- CreatePolicy
- CreateUser
- DeleteAccessKey
- DeletePolicy
- DeleteUser
- DetachUserPolicy
- ListUsers
- UpdateUser

AWS SDK를 사용하여 IAM 액세스 키 관리

다음 코드 예제에서는 액세스 키를 관리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

> **Warning**
> 보안 위험을 방지하려면 목적별 소프트웨어를 개발하거나 실제 데이터로 작업할 때 IAM 사용자를 인증에 사용하지 마세요. 대신 AWS IAM Identity Center과 같은 보안 인증 공급자를 통한 페더레이션을 사용하십시오.

- 액세스 키를 생성하고 나열합니다.
- 액세스 키가 마지막으로 사용된 시기 및 방법을 조회합니다.
- 액세스 키를 업데이트 및 삭제합니다.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

IAM 액세스 키 작업을 래핑하는 함수를 생성합니다.

```
import logging
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

iam = boto3.resource("iam")

def list_keys(user_name):
    """
    Lists the keys owned by the specified user.

    :param user_name: The name of the user.
    :return: The list of keys owned by the user.
    """
    try:
        keys = list(iam.User(user_name).access_keys.all())
        logger.info("Got %s access keys for %s.", len(keys), user_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get access keys for %s.", user_name)
        raise
    else:
        return keys



def create_key(user_name):
    """
    Creates an access key for the specified user. Each user can have a
    maximum of two keys.

    :param user_name: The name of the user.
    :return: The created access key.
    """
    try:
        key_pair = iam.User(user_name).create_access_key_pair()
        logger.info(
            "Created access key pair for %s. Key ID is %s.",
            key_pair.user_name,
            key_pair.id,
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create access key pair for %s.", user_name)
```

```
        raise
    else:
        return key_pair



def get_last_use(key_id):
    """
    Gets information about when and how a key was last used.

    :param key_id: The ID of the key to look up.
    :return: Information about the key's last use.
    """
    try:
        response = iam.meta.client.get_access_key_last_used(AccessKeyId=key_id)
        last_used_date = response["AccessKeyLastUsed"].get("LastUsedDate", None)
        last_service = response["AccessKeyLastUsed"].get("ServiceName", None)
        logger.info(
            "Key %s was last used by %s on %s to access %s.",
            key_id,
            response["UserName"],
            last_used_date,
            last_service,
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get last use of key %s.", key_id)
        raise
    else:
        return response



def update_key(user_name, key_id, activate):
    """
    Updates the status of a key.

    :param user_name: The user that owns the key.
    :param key_id: The ID of the key to update.
    :param activate: When True, the key is activated. Otherwise, the key is
 deactivated.
    """

    try:
        key = iam.User(user_name).AccessKey(key_id)
```

```
        if activate:
            key.activate()
        else:
            key.deactivate()
        logger.info("%s key %s.", "Activated" if activate else "Deactivated",
 key_id)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception(
            "Couldn't %s key %s.", "Activate" if activate else "Deactivate",
 key_id
        )
        raise



def delete_key(user_name, key_id):
    """
    Deletes a user's access key.

    :param user_name: The user that owns the key.
    :param key_id: The ID of the key to delete.
    """

    try:
        key = iam.AccessKey(user_name, key_id)
        key.delete()
        logger.info("Deleted access key %s for %s.", key.id, key.user_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete key %s for %s", key_id, user_name)
        raise
```

래퍼 함수를 사용하여 현재 사용자에 대한 액세스 키 작업을 수행합니다.

```
def usage_demo():
    """Shows how to create and manage access keys."""

    def print_keys():
        """Gets and prints the current keys for a user."""
        current_keys = list_keys(current_user_name)
        print("The current user's keys are now:")
```

```
        print(*[f"{key.id}: {key.status}" for key in current_keys], sep="\n")

    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the AWS Identity and Account Management access key demo.")
    print("-" * 88)
    current_user_name = iam.CurrentUser().user_name
    print(
        f"This demo creates an access key for the current user "
        f"({current_user_name}), manipulates the key in a few ways, and then "
        f"deletes it."
    )
    all_keys = list_keys(current_user_name)
    if len(all_keys) == 2:
        print(
            "The current user already has the maximum of 2 access keys. To run "
            "this demo, either delete one of the access keys or use a user "
            "that has only 1 access key."
        )
    else:
        new_key = create_key(current_user_name)
        print(f"Created a new key with id {new_key.id} and secret
{new_key.secret}.")
        print_keys()
        existing_key = next(key for key in all_keys if key != new_key)
        last_use = get_last_use(existing_key.id)["AccessKeyLastUsed"]
        print(
            f"Key {all_keys[0].id} was last used to access
{last_use['ServiceName']} "
            f"on {last_use['LastUsedDate']}"
        )
        update_key(current_user_name, new_key.id, False)
        print(f"Key {new_key.id} is now deactivated.")
        print_keys()
        delete_key(current_user_name, new_key.id)
        print_keys()
        print("Thanks for watching!")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - CreateAccessKey

- DeleteAccessKey
- GetAccessKeyLastUsed
- ListAccessKeys
- UpdateAccessKey

AWS SDK를 사용하여 IAM 정책 관리

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 정책을 생성하고 나열합니다.
- 정책 버전을 생성하고 가져옵니다.
- 정책을 이전 버전으로 롤백합니다.
- 정책을 삭제합니다.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

IAM 정책 작업을 래핑하는 함수를 생성합니다.

```
import json
import logging
import operator
import pprint
import time

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
iam = boto3.resource("iam")
```

```
def create_policy(name, description, actions, resource_arn):
    """
    Creates a policy that contains a single statement.

    :param name: The name of the policy to create.
    :param description: The description of the policy.
    :param actions: The actions allowed by the policy. These typically take the
                    form of service:action, such as s3:PutObject.
    :param resource_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the resource this
 policy
                         applies to. This ARN can contain wildcards, such as
                         'arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket/*' to allow actions on
 all objects
                         in the bucket named 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'.
    :return: The newly created policy.
    """
    policy_doc = {
        "Version": "2012-10-17",
        "Statement": [{"Effect": "Allow", "Action": actions, "Resource":
 resource_arn}],
    }
    try:
        policy = iam.create_policy(
            PolicyName=name,
            Description=description,
            PolicyDocument=json.dumps(policy_doc),
        )
        logger.info("Created policy %s.", policy.arn)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create policy %s.", name)
        raise
    else:
        return policy



def list_policies(scope):
    """
    Lists the policies in the current account.

    :param scope: Limits the kinds of policies that are returned. For example,
                  'Local' specifies that only locally managed policies are
 returned.
    :return: The list of policies.
```

```
    """
    try:
        policies = list(iam.policies.filter(Scope=scope))
        logger.info("Got %s policies in scope '%s'.", len(policies), scope)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get policies for scope '%s'.", scope)
        raise
    else:
        return policies



def create_policy_version(policy_arn, actions, resource_arn, set_as_default):
    """
    Creates a policy version. Policies can have up to five versions. The default
    version is the one that is used for all resources that reference the policy.

    :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy.
    :param actions: The actions to allow in the policy version.
    :param resource_arn: The ARN of the resource this policy version applies to.
    :param set_as_default: When True, this policy version is set as the default
                           version for the policy. Otherwise, the default
                           is not changed.
    :return: The newly created policy version.
    """
    policy_doc = {
        "Version": "2012-10-17",
        "Statement": [{"Effect": "Allow", "Action": actions, "Resource":
 resource_arn}],
    }
    try:
        policy = iam.Policy(policy_arn)
        policy_version = policy.create_version(
            PolicyDocument=json.dumps(policy_doc), SetAsDefault=set_as_default
        )
        logger.info(
            "Created policy version %s for policy %s.",
            policy_version.version_id,
            policy_version.arn,
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create a policy version for %s.", policy_arn)
        raise
    else:
```

```
        return policy_version



def get_default_policy_statement(policy_arn):
    """
    Gets the statement of the default version of the specified policy.

    :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy to look up.
    :return: The statement of the default policy version.
    """
    try:
        policy = iam.Policy(policy_arn)
        # To get an attribute of a policy, the SDK first calls get_policy.
        policy_doc = policy.default_version.document
        policy_statement = policy_doc.get("Statement", None)
        logger.info("Got default policy doc for %s.", policy.policy_name)
        logger.info(policy_doc)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get default policy statement for %s.",
 policy_arn)
        raise
    else:
        return policy_statement



def rollback_policy_version(policy_arn):
    """
    Rolls back to the previous default policy, if it exists.

    1. Gets the list of policy versions in order by date.
    2. Finds the default.
    3. Makes the previous policy the default.
    4. Deletes the old default version.

    :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy to roll back.
    :return: The default version of the policy after the rollback.
    """
    try:
        policy_versions = sorted(
            iam.Policy(policy_arn).versions.all(),
            key=operator.attrgetter("create_date"),
        )
```

```
        logger.info("Got %s versions for %s.", len(policy_versions), policy_arn)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get versions for %s.", policy_arn)
        raise

    default_version = None
    rollback_version = None
    try:
        while default_version is None:
            ver = policy_versions.pop()
            if ver.is_default_version:
                default_version = ver
        rollback_version = policy_versions.pop()
        rollback_version.set_as_default()
        logger.info("Set %s as the default version.",
 rollback_version.version_id)
        default_version.delete()
        logger.info("Deleted original default version %s.",
 default_version.version_id)
    except IndexError:
        if default_version is None:
            logger.warning("No default version found for %s.", policy_arn)
        elif rollback_version is None:
            logger.warning(
                "Default version %s found for %s, but no previous version exists,
 so "
                "nothing to roll back to.",
                default_version.version_id,
                policy_arn,
            )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't roll back version for %s.", policy_arn)
        raise
    else:
        return rollback_version



def delete_policy(policy_arn):
    """
    Deletes a policy.

    :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy to delete.
    """
```

```
    try:
        iam.Policy(policy_arn).delete()
        logger.info("Deleted policy %s.", policy_arn)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete policy %s.", policy_arn)
        raise
```

래퍼 함수를 사용하여 정책을 생성하고, 버전을 업데이트하고, 정책에 대한 정보를 얻습니다.

```
def usage_demo():
    """Shows how to use the policy functions."""
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the AWS Identity and Account Management policy demo.")
    print("-" * 88)
    print(
        "Policies let you define sets of permissions that can be attached to "
        "other IAM resources, like users and roles."
    )
    bucket_arn = f"arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
    policy = create_policy(
        "demo-iam-policy",
        "Policy for IAM demonstration.",
        ["s3:ListObjects"],
        bucket_arn,
    )
    print(f"Created policy {policy.policy_name}.")
    policies = list_policies("Local")
    print(f"Your account has {len(policies)} managed policies:")
    print(*[pol.policy_name for pol in policies], sep=", ")
    time.sleep(1)
    policy_version = create_policy_version(
        policy.arn, ["s3:PutObject"], bucket_arn, True
    )
    print(
        f"Added policy version {policy_version.version_id} to policy "
        f"{policy.policy_name}."
    )
    default_statement = get_default_policy_statement(policy.arn)
    print(f"The default policy statement for {policy.policy_name} is:")
```

```
    pprint.pprint(default_statement)
    rollback_version = rollback_policy_version(policy.arn)
    print(
        f"Rolled back to version {rollback_version.version_id} for "
        f"{policy.policy_name}."
    )
    default_statement = get_default_policy_statement(policy.arn)
    print(f"The default policy statement for {policy.policy_name} is now:")
    pprint.pprint(default_statement)
    delete_policy(policy.arn)
    print(f"Deleted policy {policy.policy_name}.")
    print("Thanks for watching!")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - CreatePolicy
  - CreatePolicyVersion
  - DeletePolicy
  - DeletePolicyVersion
  - GetPolicyVersion
  - ListPolicies
  - ListPolicyVersions
  - SetDefaultPolicyVersion

AWS SDK를 사용하여 IAM 역할 관리

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- IAM 역할을 생성합니다.
- 역할에 대한 정책을 연결 및 분리합니다.
- 역할을 삭제합니다.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

IAM 역할 작업을 래핑하는 함수를 생성합니다.

```
import json
import logging
import pprint

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
iam = boto3.resource("iam")

def create_role(role_name, allowed_services):
    """
    Creates a role that lets a list of specified services assume the role.

    :param role_name: The name of the role.
    :param allowed_services: The services that can assume the role.
    :return: The newly created role.
    """
    trust_policy = {
        "Version": "2012-10-17",
        "Statement": [
            {
                "Effect": "Allow",
                "Principal": {"Service": service},
                "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
            }
            for service in allowed_services
        ],
    }

    try:
```

```
        role = iam.create_role(
            RoleName=role_name, AssumeRolePolicyDocument=json.dumps(trust_policy)
        )
        logger.info("Created role %s.", role.name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create role %s.", role_name)
        raise
    else:
        return role



def attach_policy(role_name, policy_arn):
    """
    Attaches a policy to a role.

    :param role_name: The name of the role. **Note** this is the name, not the
 ARN.
    :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy.
    """
    try:
        iam.Role(role_name).attach_policy(PolicyArn=policy_arn)
        logger.info("Attached policy %s to role %s.", policy_arn, role_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't attach policy %s to role %s.", policy_arn,
 role_name)
        raise



def detach_policy(role_name, policy_arn):
    """
    Detaches a policy from a role.

    :param role_name: The name of the role. **Note** this is the name, not the
 ARN.
    :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy.
    """
    try:
        iam.Role(role_name).detach_policy(PolicyArn=policy_arn)
        logger.info("Detached policy %s from role %s.", policy_arn, role_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception(
            "Couldn't detach policy %s from role %s.", policy_arn, role_name
```

```
        )
        raise



def delete_role(role_name):
    """
    Deletes a role.

    :param role_name: The name of the role to delete.
    """
    try:
        iam.Role(role_name).delete()
        logger.info("Deleted role %s.", role_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete role %s.", role_name)
        raise
```

래퍼 함수를 사용하여 역할을 생성한 다음 정책을 연결하고 분리합니다.

```
def usage_demo():
    """Shows how to use the role functions."""
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the AWS Identity and Account Management role demo.")
    print("-" * 88)
    print(
        "Roles let you define sets of permissions and can be assumed by "
        "other entities, like users and services."
    )
    print("The first 10 roles currently in your account are:")
    roles = list_roles(10)
    print(f"The inline policies for role {roles[0].name} are:")
    list_policies(roles[0].name)
    role = create_role(
        "demo-iam-role", ["lambda.amazonaws.com",
 "batchoperations.s3.amazonaws.com"]
    )
    print(f"Created role {role.name}, with trust policy:")
    pprint.pprint(role.assume_role_policy_document)
```

```
    policy_arn = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonS3ReadOnlyAccess"
    attach_policy(role.name, policy_arn)
    print(f"Attached policy {policy_arn} to {role.name}.")
    print(f"Policies attached to role {role.name} are:")
    list_attached_policies(role.name)
    detach_policy(role.name, policy_arn)
    print(f"Detached policy {policy_arn} from {role.name}.")
    delete_role(role.name)
    print(f"Deleted {role.name}.")
    print("Thanks for watching!")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - AttachRolePolicy
  - CreateRole
  - DeleteRole
  - DetachRolePolicy

AWS SDK를 사용하여 IAM 계정 관리

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 계정 별칭을 가져오고 업데이트합니다.
- 사용자 및 보안 인증에 대한 보고서를 생성합니다.
- 계정 사용량 요약을 가져옵니다.
- 서로의 관계를 포함하여 계정의 모든 사용자, 그룹, 역할 및 정책에 대한 세부 정보를 가져옵니다.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

IAM 계정 작업을 래핑하는 함수를 생성합니다.

```
import logging
import pprint
import sys
import time
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
iam = boto3.resource("iam")

def list_aliases():
    """
    Gets the list of aliases for the current account. An account has at most one
 alias.

    :return: The list of aliases for the account.
    """
    try:
        response = iam.meta.client.list_account_aliases()
        aliases = response["AccountAliases"]
        if len(aliases) > 0:
            logger.info("Got aliases for your account: %s.", ",".join(aliases))
        else:
            logger.info("Got no aliases for your account.")
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't list aliases for your account.")
        raise
    else:
        return response["AccountAliases"]



def create_alias(alias):
    """
    Creates an alias for the current account. The alias can be used in place of
 the
    account ID in the sign-in URL. An account can have only one alias. When a new
    alias is created, it replaces any existing alias.

    :param alias: The alias to assign to the account.
    """
```

```
    try:
        iam.create_account_alias(AccountAlias=alias)
        logger.info("Created an alias '%s' for your account.", alias)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create alias '%s' for your account.", alias)
        raise



def delete_alias(alias):
    """
    Removes the alias from the current account.

    :param alias: The alias to remove.
    """
    try:
        iam.meta.client.delete_account_alias(AccountAlias=alias)
        logger.info("Removed alias '%s' from your account.", alias)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't remove alias '%s' from your account.", alias)
        raise



def generate_credential_report():
    """
    Starts generation of a credentials report about the current account. After
    calling this function to generate the report, call get_credential_report
    to get the latest report. A new report can be generated a minimum of four
 hours
    after the last one was generated.
    """
    try:
        response = iam.meta.client.generate_credential_report()
        logger.info(
            "Generating credentials report for your account. " "Current state is
 %s.",
            response["State"],
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't generate a credentials report for your
 account.")
        raise
    else:
```

```
        return response



def get_credential_report():
    """
    Gets the most recently generated credentials report about the current
 account.

    :return: The credentials report.
    """
    try:
        response = iam.meta.client.get_credential_report()
        logger.debug(response["Content"])
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get credentials report.")
        raise
    else:
        return response["Content"]



def get_summary():
    """
    Gets a summary of account usage.

    :return: The summary of account usage.
    """
    try:
        summary = iam.AccountSummary()
        logger.debug(summary.summary_map)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get a summary for your account.")
        raise
    else:
        return summary.summary_map



def get_authorization_details(response_filter):
    """
    Gets an authorization detail report for the current account.
```

```
    :param response_filter: A list of resource types to include in the report,
 such
                            as users or roles. When not specified, all resources
                            are included.
    :return: The authorization detail report.
    """
    try:
        account_details = iam.meta.client.get_account_authorization_details(
            Filter=response_filter
        )
        logger.debug(account_details)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get details for your account.")
        raise
    else:
        return account_details
```

래퍼 함수를 호출하여 계정 별칭을 변경하고 계정에 대한 보고서를 가져옵니다.

```
def usage_demo():
    """Shows how to use the account functions."""
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the AWS Identity and Account Management account demo.")
    print("-" * 88)
    print(
        "Setting an account alias lets you use the alias in your sign-in URL "
        "instead of your account number."
    )
    old_aliases = list_aliases()
    if len(old_aliases) > 0:
        print(f"Your account currently uses '{old_aliases[0]}' as its alias.")
    else:
        print("Your account currently has no alias.")
    for index in range(1, 3):
        new_alias = f"alias-{index}-{time.time_ns()}"
        print(f"Setting your account alias to {new_alias}")
        create_alias(new_alias)
    current_aliases = list_aliases()
    print(f"Your account alias is now {current_aliases}.")
```

```
    delete_alias(current_aliases[0])
    print(f"Your account now has no alias.")
    if len(old_aliases) > 0:
        print(f"Restoring your original alias back to {old_aliases[0]}...")
        create_alias(old_aliases[0])

    print("-" * 88)
    print("You can get various reports about your account.")
    print("Let's generate a credentials report...")
    report_state = None
    while report_state != "COMPLETE":
        cred_report_response = generate_credential_report()
        old_report_state = report_state
        report_state = cred_report_response["State"]
        if report_state != old_report_state:
            print(report_state, sep="")
        else:
            print(".", sep="")
        sys.stdout.flush()
        time.sleep(1)
    print()
    cred_report = get_credential_report()
    col_count = 3
    print(f"Got credentials report. Showing only the first {col_count} columns.")
    cred_lines = [
        line.split(",")[:col_count] for line in
 cred_report.decode("utf-8").split("\n")
    ]
    col_width = max([len(item) for line in cred_lines for item in line]) + 2
    for line in cred_report.decode("utf-8").split("\n"):
        print(
            "".join(element.ljust(col_width) for element in line.split(",")
[:col_count])
        )

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Let's get an account summary.")
    summary = get_summary()
    print("Here's your summary:")
    pprint.pprint(summary)

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Let's get authorization details!")
    details = get_authorization_details([])
```

```
    see_details = input("These are pretty long, do you want to see them (y/n)? ")
    if see_details.lower() == "y":
        pprint.pprint(details)

    print("-" * 88)
    pw_policy_created = None
    see_pw_policy = input("Want to see the password policy for the account (y/n)?
")
    if see_pw_policy.lower() == "y":
        while True:
            if print_password_policy():
                break
            else:
                answer = input(
                    "Do you want to create a default password policy (y/n)? "
                )
                if answer.lower() == "y":
                    pw_policy_created = iam.create_account_password_policy()
                else:
                    break
    if pw_policy_created is not None:
        answer = input("Do you want to delete the password policy (y/n)? ")
        if answer.lower() == "y":
            pw_policy_created.delete()
            print("Password policy deleted.")

    print("The SAML providers for your account are:")
    list_saml_providers(10)

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Thanks for watching.")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - CreateAccountAlias
  - DeleteAccountAlias
  - GenerateCredentialReport
  - GetAccountAuthorizationDetails
  - GetAccountSummary

- GetCredentialReport
- ListAccountAliases

AWS SDK를 사용하여 IAM 정책 버전 롤백

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 정책 버전 목록을 날짜별로 순서대로 가져옵니다.
- 기본 정책 버전을 찾습니다.
- 이전 정책 버전을 기본값으로 설정합니다.
- 이전 기본 버전을 삭제합니다.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def rollback_policy_version(policy_arn):
    """
    Rolls back to the previous default policy, if it exists.

    1. Gets the list of policy versions in order by date.
    2. Finds the default.
    3. Makes the previous policy the default.
    4. Deletes the old default version.

    :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy to roll back.
    :return: The default version of the policy after the rollback.
    """
    try:
        policy_versions = sorted(
            iam.Policy(policy_arn).versions.all(),
            key=operator.attrgetter("create_date"),
```

```
        )
        logger.info("Got %s versions for %s.", len(policy_versions), policy_arn)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get versions for %s.", policy_arn)
        raise

    default_version = None
    rollback_version = None
    try:
        while default_version is None:
            ver = policy_versions.pop()
            if ver.is_default_version:
                default_version = ver
        rollback_version = policy_versions.pop()
        rollback_version.set_as_default()
        logger.info("Set %s as the default version.",
rollback_version.version_id)
        default_version.delete()
        logger.info("Deleted original default version %s.",
default_version.version_id)
    except IndexError:
        if default_version is None:
            logger.warning("No default version found for %s.", policy_arn)
        elif rollback_version is None:
            logger.warning(
                "Default version %s found for %s, but no previous version exists,
so "
                "nothing to roll back to.",
                default_version.version_id,
                policy_arn,
            )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't roll back version for %s.", policy_arn)
        raise
    else:
        return rollback_version
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - DeletePolicyVersion
  - ListPolicyVersions

- SetDefaultPolicyVersion

AWS Command Line Interface v2를 사용하여 DynamoDB에 대한 속성 기반 액세스 제어 설정

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB에 대한 속성 기반 액세스 제어(ABAC)를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- ABAC를 위한 IAM 정책을 생성합니다.
- 부서별 태그가 있는 테이블을 생성합니다.
- 태그를 기반으로 테이블을 나열하고 필터링합니다.

Bash

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

ABAC를 위한 IAM 정책을 생성합니다.

```
# Step 1: Create a policy document for ABAC
cat > abac-policy.json << 'EOF'
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "dynamodb:GetItem",
        "dynamodb:BatchGetItem",
        "dynamodb:Query",
        "dynamodb:Scan"
      ],
      "Resource": "arn:aws:dynamodb:*:*:table/*",
      "Condition": {
        "StringEquals": {
          "aws:ResourceTag/Department": "${aws:PrincipalTag/Department}"
        }
      }
    },
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
```

```
      "Action": [
        "dynamodb:PutItem",
        "dynamodb:UpdateItem",
        "dynamodb:DeleteItem",
        "dynamodb:BatchWriteItem"
      ],
      "Resource": "arn:aws:dynamodb:*:*:table/*",
      "Condition": {
        "StringEquals": {
          "aws:ResourceTag/Department": "${aws:PrincipalTag/Department}",
          "aws:ResourceTag/Environment": "Development"
        }
      }
    }
  ]
}
EOF

# Step 2: Create the IAM policy
aws iam create-policy \
    --policy-name DynamoDBDepartmentBasedAccess \
    --policy-document file://abac-policy.json
```

부서별 태그가 있는 테이블을 생성합니다.

```
# Create a DynamoDB table with tags for ABAC
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name FinanceData \
    --attribute-definitions \
        AttributeName=RecordID,AttributeType=S \
    --key-schema \
        AttributeName=RecordID,KeyType=HASH \
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST \
    --tags \
        Key=Department,Value=Finance \
        Key=Environment,Value=Development

# Create another table with different tags
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name MarketingData \
    --attribute-definitions \
        AttributeName=RecordID,AttributeType=S \
```

```
    --key-schema \
        AttributeName=RecordID,KeyType=HASH \
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST \
    --tags \
        Key=Department,Value=Marketing \
        Key=Environment,Value=Production
```

태그를 기반으로 테이블을 나열하고 필터링합니다.

```
# List all DynamoDB tables
echo "Listing all tables:"
aws dynamodb list-tables

# Get ARNs for all tables
echo -e "\nGetting ARNs for all tables:"
TABLE_ARNS=$(aws dynamodb list-tables --query "TableNames[*]" --output text |
 xargs -I {} aws dynamodb describe-table --table-name {} --query "Table.TableArn"
 --output text)

# For each table ARN, list its tags
echo -e "\nListing tags for each table:"
for ARN in $TABLE_ARNS; do
    TABLE_NAME=$(echo $ARN | awk -F/ '{print $2}')
    echo -e "\nTags for table: $TABLE_NAME"
    aws dynamodb list-tags-of-resource --resource-arn $ARN
done

# Example: Find tables with a specific tag
echo -e "\nFinding tables with Environment=Production tag:"
for ARN in $TABLE_ARNS; do
    TABLE_NAME=$(echo $ARN | awk -F/ '{print $2}')
    TAGS=$(aws dynamodb list-tags-of-resource --resource-arn $ARN --query "Tags[?
Key=='Environment' && Value=='Production']" --output text)
    if [ ! -z "$TAGS" ]; then
        echo "Table with Production tag: $TABLE_NAME"
    fi
done
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 다음 토픽을 참조하세요.
  - CreatePolicy

- CreateTable
- ListTables

AWS Command Line Interface v2를 사용하여 DynamoDB 스트림 및 Time-to-Live 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB Streams 및 Time-to-Live 기능을 관리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- Streams를 활성화하여 테이블을 생성합니다.
- Streams를 설명합니다.
- Streams 처리를 위한 Lambda 함수를 생성합니다.
- 테이블에서 TTL을 활성화합니다.
- TTL 속성이 있는 항목을 추가합니다.
- TTL 설정을 설명합니다.

Bash

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

Streams를 활성화하여 테이블을 생성합니다.

```
# Create a table with DynamoDB Streams enabled
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name StreamsDemo \
    --attribute-definitions \
        AttributeName=ID,AttributeType=S \
    --key-schema \
        AttributeName=ID,KeyType=HASH \
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST \
    --stream-specification StreamEnabled=true,StreamViewType=NEW_AND_OLD_IMAGES
```

Streams를 설명합니다.

```
# Get information about the stream
aws dynamodb describe-table \
    --table-name StreamsDemo \
    --query "Table.StreamSpecification"
```

```
# Get the stream ARN
STREAM_ARN=$(aws dynamodb describe-table \
    --table-name StreamsDemo \
    --query "Table.LatestStreamArn" \
    --output text)

echo "Stream ARN: $STREAM_ARN"

# Describe the stream
aws dynamodbstreams describe-stream \
    --stream-arn $STREAM_ARN
```

Streams 관련 Lambda 함수를 생성합니다.

```
# Step 1: Create an IAM role for the Lambda function
cat > trust-policy.json << 'EOF'
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Principal": {
        "Service": "lambda.amazonaws.com"
      },
      "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
    }
  ]
}
EOF

aws iam create-role \
    --role-name DynamoDBStreamsLambdaRole \
    --assume-role-policy-document file://trust-policy.json

# Step 2: Attach permissions to the role
aws iam attach-role-policy \
    --role-name DynamoDBStreamsLambdaRole \
    --policy-arn arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/
AWSLambdaDynamoDBExecutionRole

# Step 3: Create a Lambda function (code would be in a separate file)
echo "Lambda function creation would be done separately with appropriate code"
```

```
# Step 4: Create an event source mapping
echo "Example command to create event source mapping:"
echo "aws lambda create-event-source-mapping \\"
echo "    --function-name ProcessDynamoDBRecords \\"
echo "    --event-source $STREAM_ARN \\"
echo "    --batch-size 100 \\"
echo "    --starting-position LATEST"
```

테이블에서 TTL을 활성화합니다.

```
# Create a table for TTL demonstration
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name TTLDemo \
    --attribute-definitions \
        AttributeName=ID,AttributeType=S \
    --key-schema \
        AttributeName=ID,KeyType=HASH \
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST

# Wait for table to become active
aws dynamodb wait table-exists --table-name TTLDemo

# Enable TTL on the table
aws dynamodb update-time-to-live \
    --table-name TTLDemo \
    --time-to-live-specification "Enabled=true, AttributeName=ExpirationTime"
```

TTL 속성이 있는 항목을 추가합니다.

```
# Calculate expiration time (current time + 1 day in seconds)
EXPIRATION_TIME=$(date -d "+1 day" +%s)

# Add an item with TTL attribute
aws dynamodb put-item \
    --table-name TTLDemo \
    --item '{
        "ID": {"S": "item1"},
        "Data": {"S": "This item will expire in 1 day"},
        "ExpirationTime": {"N": "'$EXPIRATION_TIME'"}
    }'
```

```
# Add an item that expires in 1 hour
EXPIRATION_TIME_HOUR=$(date -d "+1 hour" +%s)
aws dynamodb put-item \
    --table-name TTLDemo \
    --item '{
        "ID": {"S": "item2"},
        "Data": {"S": "This item will expire in 1 hour"},
        "ExpirationTime": {"N": "'$EXPIRATION_TIME_HOUR'"}
    }'
```

TTL 설정을 설명합니다.

```
# Describe TTL settings for a table
aws dynamodb describe-time-to-live \
    --table-name TTLDemo
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 다음 토픽을 참조하세요.
  - AttachRolePolicy
  - CreateRole
  - CreateTable
  - DescribeTable
  - DescribeTimeToLive
  - PutItem
  - UpdateTimeToLive

AWS SDK를 사용하여 IAM 정책 빌더 API 작업

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 객체 지향 API를 사용하여 IAM 정책을 생성합니다.
- IAM 서비스에 IAM 정책 빌더 API를 사용합니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

예제에서는 다음 가져오기를 사용합니다.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.policybuilder.iam.IamConditionOperator;
import software.amazon.awssdk.policybuilder.iam.IamEffect;
import software.amazon.awssdk.policybuilder.iam.IamPolicy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.policybuilder.iam.IamPolicyWriter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.policybuilder.iam.IamPrincipal;
import software.amazon.awssdk.policybuilder.iam.IamPrincipalType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.policybuilder.iam.IamResource;
import software.amazon.awssdk.policybuilder.iam.IamStatement;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.GetPolicyResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.GetPolicyVersionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sts.StsClient;

import java.net.URLDecoder;
import java.nio.charset.StandardCharsets;
import java.util.Arrays;
import java.util.List;
```

시간 기반 정책을 생성합니다.

```
        public String timeBasedPolicyExample() {
                IamPolicy policy = IamPolicy.builder()
                                .addStatement(b -> b
                                                .effect(IamEffect.ALLOW)
                                                .addAction("dynamodb:GetItem")
```

```
                                                .addResource(IamResource.ALL)
                                                .addCondition(b1 -> b1

.operator(IamConditionOperator.DATE_GREATER_THAN)

.key("aws:CurrentTime")

.value("2020-04-01T00:00:00Z"))
                                                .addCondition(b1 -> b1

.operator(IamConditionOperator.DATE_LESS_THAN)

.key("aws:CurrentTime")

.value("2020-06-30T23:59:59Z")))
                                .build();

                // Use an IamPolicyWriter to write out the JSON string to a more
readable
                // format.
                return policy.toJson(IamPolicyWriter.builder()
                                .prettyPrint(true)
                                .build());
        }
```

여러 조건이 포함된 정책을 생성합니다.

```
        public String multipleConditionsExample() {
                IamPolicy policy = IamPolicy.builder()
                                .addStatement(b -> b
                                                .effect(IamEffect.ALLOW)
                                                .addAction("dynamodb:GetItem")

.addAction("dynamodb:BatchGetItem")
                                                .addAction("dynamodb:Query")
                                                .addAction("dynamodb:PutItem")
                                                .addAction("dynamodb:UpdateItem")
                                                .addAction("dynamodb:DeleteItem")

.addAction("dynamodb:BatchWriteItem")

.addResource("arn:aws:dynamodb:*:*:table/table-name")
```

```
 .addConditions(IamConditionOperator.STRING_EQUALS

 .addPrefix("ForAllValues:"),

 "dynamodb:Attributes",
                                                                    List.of("column-
name1", "column-name2", "column-name3"))
                                                .addCondition(b1 -> b1

 .operator(IamConditionOperator.STRING_EQUALS

 .addSuffix("IfExists"))

 .key("dynamodb:Select")

 .value("SPECIFIC_ATTRIBUTES")))
                                .build();

                return policy.toJson(IamPolicyWriter.builder()
                                .prettyPrint(true).build());
        }
```

정책에 보안 주체를 사용합니다.

```
        public String specifyPrincipalsExample() {
                IamPolicy policy = IamPolicy.builder()
                                .addStatement(b -> b
                                                .effect(IamEffect.DENY)
                                                .addAction("s3:*")
                                                .addPrincipal(IamPrincipal.ALL)
                                                .addResource("arn:aws:s3:::amzn-
s3-demo-bucket/*")
                                                .addResource("arn:aws:s3:::amzn-
s3-demo-bucket")
                                                .addCondition(b1 -> b1

 .operator(IamConditionOperator.ARN_NOT_EQUALS)

 .key("aws:PrincipalArn")

 .value("arn:aws:iam::444455556666:user/user-name")))
```

```
                                .build();
                return policy.toJson(IamPolicyWriter.builder()
                                .prettyPrint(true).build());
        }
```

교차 계정 액세스를 허용합니다.

```
        public String allowCrossAccountAccessExample() {
                IamPolicy policy = IamPolicy.builder()
                                .addStatement(b -> b
                                                .effect(IamEffect.ALLOW)

 .addPrincipal(IamPrincipalType.AWS, "111122223333")
                                                .addAction("s3:PutObject")
                                                .addResource("arn:aws:s3:::amzn-
s3-demo-bucket/*")
                                                .addCondition(b1 -> b1

 .operator(IamConditionOperator.STRING_EQUALS)
                                                                .key("s3:x-amz-
acl")
                                                                .value("bucket-
owner-full-control")))
                                .build();
                return policy.toJson(IamPolicyWriter.builder()
                                .prettyPrint(true).build());
        }
```

IamPolicy를 빌드하고 업로드합니다.

```
        public String createAndUploadPolicyExample(IamClient iam, String
 accountID, String policyName) {
                // Build the policy.
                IamPolicy policy = IamPolicy.builder() // 'version' defaults to
 "2012-10-17".
                                .addStatement(IamStatement.builder()
                                                .effect(IamEffect.ALLOW)
                                                .addAction("dynamodb:PutItem")

 .addResource("arn:aws:dynamodb:us-east-1:" + accountID
```

```
                                                                    + ":table/
exampleTableName")
                                                .build())
                                .build();
                // Upload the policy.
                iam.createPolicy(r ->
 r.policyName(policyName).policyDocument(policy.toJson()));
                return
 policy.toJson(IamPolicyWriter.builder().prettyPrint(true).build());
        }
```

IamPolicy를 다운로드하고 사용합니다.

```
        public String createNewBasedOnExistingPolicyExample(IamClient iam, String
 accountID, String policyName,
                        String newPolicyName) {

                String policyArn = "arn:aws:iam::" + accountID + ":policy/" +
 policyName;
                GetPolicyResponse getPolicyResponse = iam.getPolicy(r ->
 r.policyArn(policyArn));

                String policyVersion =
 getPolicyResponse.policy().defaultVersionId();
                GetPolicyVersionResponse getPolicyVersionResponse = iam
                                .getPolicyVersion(r ->
 r.policyArn(policyArn).versionId(policyVersion));

                // Create an IamPolicy instance from the JSON string returned
 from IAM.
                String decodedPolicy =
 URLDecoder.decode(getPolicyVersionResponse.policyVersion().document(),
                                StandardCharsets.UTF_8);
                IamPolicy policy = IamPolicy.fromJson(decodedPolicy);

                /*
                 * All IamPolicy components are immutable, so use the copy method
 that creates a
                 * new instance that
                 * can be altered in the same method call.
                 *
```

```
                 * Add the ability to get an item from DynamoDB as an additional
action.
                 */
                IamStatement newStatement = policy.statements().get(0).copy(s ->
s.addAction("dynamodb:GetItem"));

                // Create a new statement that replaces the original statement.
                IamPolicy newPolicy = policy.copy(p ->
p.statements(Arrays.asList(newStatement)));

                // Upload the new policy. IAM now has both policies.
                iam.createPolicy(r -> r.policyName(newPolicyName)
                                .policyDocument(newPolicy.toJson()));

                return
newPolicy.toJson(IamPolicyWriter.builder().prettyPrint(true).build());
        }
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CreatePolicy
  - GetPolicy
  - GetPolicyVersion

AWS SDKs AWS IoT 사용에 대한 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 AWS IoT 함께를 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

추가 리소스

- AWS IoT 개발자 안내서 -에 대한 자세한 정보입니다 AWS IoT.
- AWS IoT API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 AWS IoT 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.

- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

시작

안녕하세요 AWS IoT

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS IoT의 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

C++

SDK for C++

CMakeLists.txt CMake 파일의 코드입니다.

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS iot)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_iot")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed
 libraries for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})
```

```
if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
    # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory
 for running and debugging.

    # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # If you are building from the command line, you
 may need to uncomment this
    # and set the proper subdirectory to the executables' location.

    AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_iot.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

hello_iot.cpp 소스 파일의 코드입니다.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/iot/IoTClient.h>
#include <aws/iot/model/ListThingsRequest.h>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello IoT" starter application which initializes an AWS IoT client and
 *  lists the AWS IoT topics in the current account.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_iot'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    //  Optional: change the log level for debugging.
    //  options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Aws::Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
```

```
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfig);
        // List the things in the current account.
        Aws::IoT::Model::ListThingsRequest listThingsRequest;

        Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.
        Aws::Vector<Aws::IoT::Model::ThingAttribute> allThings;

        do {
            if (!nextToken.empty()) {
                listThingsRequest.SetNextToken(nextToken);
            }

            Aws::IoT::Model::ListThingsOutcome listThingsOutcome =
iotClient.ListThings(
                    listThingsRequest);
            if (listThingsOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Vector<Aws::IoT::Model::ThingAttribute> &things =
listThingsOutcome.GetResult().GetThings();
                allThings.insert(allThings.end(), things.begin(), things.end());
                nextToken = listThingsOutcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "List things failed"
                          << listThingsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
std::endl;
                break;
            }
        } while (!nextToken.empty());

        std::cout << allThings.size() << " thing(s) found." << std::endl;
        for (auto const &thing: allThings) {
            std::cout << thing.GetThingName() << std::endl;
        }
    }

    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return 0;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 listThings를 참조하세요.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.IotClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.ListThingsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.ListThingsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.ThingAttribute;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.paginators.ListThingsIterable;

import java.util.List;

public class HelloIoT {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("Hello AWS IoT. Here is a listing of your AWS IoT
 Things:");
        IotClient iotClient = IotClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .build();

        listAllThings(iotClient);
    }

    public static void listAllThings(IotClient iotClient) {
        iotClient.listThingsPaginator(ListThingsRequest.builder()
                .maxResults(10)
                .build())
            .stream()
```

```
            .flatMap(response -> response.things().stream())
            .forEach(attribute -> {
                System.out.println("Thing name: " + attribute.thingName());
                System.out.println("Thing ARN: " + attribute.thingArn());
            });
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 listThings를 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.IotClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.ListThingsRequest

suspend fun main() {
    println("A listing of your AWS IoT Things:")
    listAllThings()
}

suspend fun listAllThings() {
    val thingsRequest =
        ListThingsRequest {
            maxResults = 10
        }

    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        val response = iotClient.listThings(thingsRequest)
        val thingList = response.things
        if (thingList != null) {
            for (attribute in thingList) {
                println("Thing name ${attribute.thingName}")
                println("Thing ARN: ${attribute.thingArn}")
```

```
                }
            }
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 listThings를 참조하세요.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs AWS IoT 사용에 대한 기본 예제
  - 안녕하세요 AWS IoT
  - AWS SDK를 AWS IoT 사용하여의 기본 사항 알아보기
  - AWS SDKs AWS IoT 를 사용하기 위한 작업
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 AttachThingPrincipal 함께 사용
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    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteTopicRule 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeEndpoint 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeThing 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DetachThingPrincipal 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListCertificates 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListThings 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 SearchIndex 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 UpdateIndexingConfiguration 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 UpdateThing 함께 사용

AWS SDKs AWS IoT 사용에 대한 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS IoT SDKs에서의 기본 사항을 AWS 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- 안녕하세요 AWS IoT
- AWS SDK를 AWS IoT 사용하여의 기본 사항 알아보기
- AWS SDKs AWS IoT 를 사용하기 위한 작업
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 AttachThingPrincipal 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateKeysAndCertificate 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateThing 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateTopicRule 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteCertificate 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteThing 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteTopicRule 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeEndpoint 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeThing 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DetachThingPrincipal 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListCertificates 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListThings 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 SearchIndex 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 UpdateIndexingConfiguration 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 UpdateThing 함께 사용

안녕하세요 AWS IoT

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS IoT의 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

C++

SDK for C++

CMakeLists.txt CMake 파일의 코드입니다.

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS iot)
```

```
# Set this project's name.
project("hello_iot")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed
 libraries for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
    # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory
 for running and debugging.

    # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # If you are building from the command line, you
 may need to uncomment this
    # and set the proper subdirectory to the executables' location.

    AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_iot.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

hello_iot.cpp 소스 파일의 코드입니다.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
```

```
#include <aws/iot/IoTClient.h>
#include <aws/iot/model/ListThingsRequest.h>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello IoT" starter application which initializes an AWS IoT client and
 *  lists the AWS IoT topics in the current account.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_iot'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    //  Optional: change the log level for debugging.
    //  options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Aws::Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfig);
        // List the things in the current account.
        Aws::IoT::Model::ListThingsRequest listThingsRequest;

        Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.
        Aws::Vector<Aws::IoT::Model::ThingAttribute> allThings;

        do {
            if (!nextToken.empty()) {
                listThingsRequest.SetNextToken(nextToken);
            }

            Aws::IoT::Model::ListThingsOutcome listThingsOutcome =
 iotClient.ListThings(
                    listThingsRequest);
            if (listThingsOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Vector<Aws::IoT::Model::ThingAttribute> &things =
 listThingsOutcome.GetResult().GetThings();
                allThings.insert(allThings.end(), things.begin(), things.end());
                nextToken = listThingsOutcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
```

```
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "List things failed"
                          << listThingsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
                break;
            }
        } while (!nextToken.empty());

        std::cout << allThings.size() << " thing(s) found." << std::endl;
        for (auto const &thing: allThings) {
            std::cout << thing.GetThingName() << std::endl;
        }
    }

    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return 0;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 listThings를 참조하세요.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.IotClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.ListThingsRequest;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.ListThingsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.ThingAttribute;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.paginators.ListThingsIterable;

import java.util.List;

public class HelloIoT {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("Hello AWS IoT. Here is a listing of your AWS IoT
 Things:");
        IotClient iotClient = IotClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .build();

        listAllThings(iotClient);
    }

    public static void listAllThings(IotClient iotClient) {
        iotClient.listThingsPaginator(ListThingsRequest.builder()
                .maxResults(10)
                .build())
            .stream()
            .flatMap(response -> response.things().stream())
            .forEach(attribute -> {
                System.out.println("Thing name: " + attribute.thingName());
                System.out.println("Thing ARN: " + attribute.thingArn());
            });
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 listThings를 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.IotClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.ListThingsRequest

suspend fun main() {
    println("A listing of your AWS IoT Things:")
    listAllThings()
}

suspend fun listAllThings() {
    val thingsRequest =
        ListThingsRequest {
            maxResults = 10
        }

    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        val response = iotClient.listThings(thingsRequest)
        val thingList = response.things
        if (thingList != null) {
            for (attribute in thingList) {
                println("Thing name ${attribute.thingName}")
                println("Thing ARN: ${attribute.thingArn}")
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 listThings를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK를 AWS IoT 사용하여의 기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- AWS IoT 사물을 생성합니다.
- 디바이스 인증서를 생성합니다.
- 속성을 사용하여 AWS IoT 사물을 업데이트합니다.
- 고유한 엔드포인트를 반환합니다.
- AWS IoT 인증서를 나열합니다.
- AWS IoT 섀도우를 생성합니다.
- 상태 정보를 씁니다.

- 규칙을 생성합니다.
- 규칙을 나열합니다.
- 사물 이름을 사용하여 사물을 검색합니다.
- AWS IoT 사물을 삭제합니다.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

AWS IoT 사물을 생성합니다.

```
    Aws::String thingName = askQuestion("Enter a thing name: ");

    if (!createThing(thingName, clientConfiguration)) {
        std::cerr << "Exiting because createThing failed." << std::endl;
        cleanup("", "", "", "", "", false, clientConfiguration);
        return false;
    }
```

```
//! Create an AWS IoT thing.
/*!
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::createThing(const Aws::String &thingName,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::CreateThingRequest createThingRequest;
    createThingRequest.SetThingName(thingName);

    Aws::IoT::Model::CreateThingOutcome outcome = iotClient.CreateThing(
```

```
            createThingRequest);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully created thing " << thingName << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to create thing " << thingName << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

디바이스 인증서를 생성합니다.

```
    Aws::String certificateARN;
    Aws::String certificateID;
    if (askYesNoQuestion("Would you like to create a certificate for your thing?
 (y/n) ")) {
        Aws::String outputFolder;
        if (askYesNoQuestion(
                "Would you like to save the certificate and keys to file? (y/n)
 ")) {
            outputFolder = std::filesystem::current_path();
            outputFolder += "/device_keys_and_certificates";

            std::filesystem::create_directories(outputFolder);

            std::cout << "The certificate and keys will be saved to the folder: "
                      << outputFolder << std::endl;
        }

        if (!createKeysAndCertificate(outputFolder, certificateARN,
 certificateID,
                                      clientConfiguration)) {
            std::cerr << "Exiting because createKeysAndCertificate failed."
                      << std::endl;
            cleanup(thingName, "", "", "", "", false, clientConfiguration);
            return false;
        }

        std::cout << "\nNext, the certificate will be attached to the thing.\n"
                  << std::endl;
```

```
        if (!attachThingPrincipal(certificateARN, thingName,
 clientConfiguration)) {
            std::cerr << "Exiting because attachThingPrincipal failed." <<
 std::endl;
            cleanup(thingName, certificateARN, certificateID, "", "",
                    false,
                    clientConfiguration);
            return false;
        }
    }
```

```
//! Create keys and certificate for an Aws IoT device.
//! This routine will save certificates and keys to an output folder, if
 provided.
/*!
  \param outputFolder: Location for storing output in files, ignored when string
 is empty.
  \param certificateARNResult: A string to receive the ARN of the created
 certificate.
  \param certificateID: A string to receive the ID of the created certificate.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::createKeysAndCertificate(const Aws::String &outputFolder,
                                           Aws::String &certificateARNResult,
                                           Aws::String &certificateID,
                                           const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::CreateKeysAndCertificateRequest
 createKeysAndCertificateRequest;

    Aws::IoT::Model::CreateKeysAndCertificateOutcome outcome =
            client.CreateKeysAndCertificate(createKeysAndCertificateRequest);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully created a certificate and keys" << std::endl;
        certificateARNResult = outcome.GetResult().GetCertificateArn();
        certificateID = outcome.GetResult().GetCertificateId();
        std::cout << "Certificate ARN: " << certificateARNResult << ",
 certificate ID: "
                  << certificateID << std::endl;
```

```
        if (!outputFolder.empty()) {
            std::cout << "Writing certificate and keys to the folder '" <<
 outputFolder
                      << "'." << std::endl;
            std::cout << "Be sure these files are stored securely." << std::endl;

            Aws::String certificateFilePath = outputFolder + "/
certificate.pem.crt";
            std::ofstream certificateFile(certificateFilePath);
            if (!certificateFile.is_open()) {
                std::cerr << "Error opening certificate file, '" <<
 certificateFilePath
                          << "'."
                          << std::endl;
                return false;
            }
            certificateFile << outcome.GetResult().GetCertificatePem();
            certificateFile.close();

            const Aws::IoT::Model::KeyPair &keyPair =
 outcome.GetResult().GetKeyPair();

            Aws::String privateKeyFilePath = outputFolder + "/private.pem.key";
            std::ofstream privateKeyFile(privateKeyFilePath);
            if (!privateKeyFile.is_open()) {
                std::cerr << "Error opening private key file, '" <<
 privateKeyFilePath
                          << "'."
                          << std::endl;
                return false;
            }
            privateKeyFile << keyPair.GetPrivateKey();
            privateKeyFile.close();

            Aws::String publicKeyFilePath = outputFolder + "/public.pem.key";
            std::ofstream publicKeyFile(publicKeyFilePath);
            if (!publicKeyFile.is_open()) {
                std::cerr << "Error opening public key file, '" <<
 publicKeyFilePath
                          << "'."
                          << std::endl;
                return false;
            }
            publicKeyFile << keyPair.GetPublicKey();
```

```
        }
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error creating keys and certificate: "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Attach a principal to an AWS IoT thing.
/*!
  \param principal: A principal to attach.
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::attachThingPrincipal(const Aws::String &principal,
                                       const Aws::String &thingName,
                                       const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::AttachThingPrincipalRequest request;
    request.SetPrincipal(principal);
    request.SetThingName(thingName);
    Aws::IoT::Model::AttachThingPrincipalOutcome outcome =
 client.AttachThingPrincipal(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully attached principal to thing." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to attach principal to thing." <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

AWS IoT 사물에 대해 다양한 작업을 수행합니다.

```
   if (!updateThing(thingName, { {"location", "Office"}, {"firmwareVersion",
"v2.0"} }, clientConfiguration)) {
       std::cerr << "Exiting because updateThing failed." << std::endl;
       cleanup(thingName, certificateARN, certificateID, "", "", false,
               clientConfiguration);
       return false;
   }

   printAsterisksLine();

   std::cout << "Now an endpoint will be retrieved for your account.\n" <<
std::endl;
   std::cout << "An IoT Endpoint refers to a specific URL or Uniform Resource
Locator that serves as the entry point\n"
   << "for communication between IoT devices and the AWS IoT service." <<
std::endl;

   askQuestion("Press Enter to continue:", alwaysTrueTest);

   Aws::String endpoint;
   if (!describeEndpoint(endpoint, clientConfiguration)) {
       std::cerr << "Exiting because getEndpoint failed." << std::endl;
       cleanup(thingName, certificateARN, certificateID, "", "", false,
               clientConfiguration);
       return false;
   }
   std::cout <<"Your endpoint is " << endpoint << "." << std::endl;
   printAsterisksLine();

   std::cout << "Now the certificates in your account will be listed." <<
std::endl;
   askQuestion("Press Enter to continue:", alwaysTrueTest);

   if (!listCertificates(clientConfiguration)) {
       std::cerr << "Exiting because listCertificates failed." << std::endl;
       cleanup(thingName, certificateARN, certificateID, "", "", false,
               clientConfiguration);
       return false;
   }

   printAsterisksLine();

   std::cout << "Now the shadow for the thing will be updated.\n" << std::endl;
```

```
    std::cout << "A thing shadow refers to a feature that enables you to create a
 virtual representation, or \"shadow,\"\n"
    << "of a physical device or thing. The thing shadow allows you to synchronize
 and control the state of a device between\n"
    << "the cloud and the device itself. and the AWS IoT service. For example,
 you can write and retrieve JSON data from a thing shadow." << std::endl;
    askQuestion("Press Enter to continue:", alwaysTrueTest);

    if (!updateThingShadow(thingName, R"({"state":{"reported":
{"temperature":25,"humidity":50}}})", clientConfiguration)) {
        std::cerr << "Exiting because updateThingShadow failed." << std::endl;
        cleanup(thingName, certificateARN, certificateID, "", "", false,
                clientConfiguration);
        return false;
    }

    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout << "Now, the state information for the shadow will be retrieved.\n"
 << std::endl;
    askQuestion("Press Enter to continue:", alwaysTrueTest);

    Aws::String shadowState;
    if (!getThingShadow(thingName, shadowState, clientConfiguration)) {
        std::cerr << "Exiting because getThingShadow failed." << std::endl;
        cleanup(thingName, certificateARN, certificateID, "", "", false,
                clientConfiguration);
        return false;
    }
    std::cout << "The retrieved shadow state is: " << shadowState << std::endl;

    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout << "A rule with now be added to to the thing.\n" << std::endl;
    std::cout << "Any user who has permission to create rules will be able to
 access data processed by the rule." << std::endl;
    std::cout << "In this case, the rule will use an Simple Notification Service
 (SNS) topic and an IAM rule." << std::endl;
    std::cout << "These resources will be created using a CloudFormation
 template." << std::endl;
    std::cout << "Stack creation may take a few minutes." << std::endl;

    askQuestion("Press Enter to continue: ", alwaysTrueTest);
```

```
    Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::String> outputs
 =createCloudFormationStack(STACK_NAME,clientConfiguration);
    if (outputs.empty()) {
        std::cerr << "Exiting because createCloudFormationStack failed." <<
 std::endl;
        cleanup(thingName, certificateARN, certificateID, "", "", false,
                clientConfiguration);
        return false;
    }

    // Retrieve the topic ARN and role ARN from the CloudFormation stack outputs.
    auto topicArnIter = outputs.find(SNS_TOPIC_ARN_OUTPUT);
    auto roleArnIter = outputs.find(ROLE_ARN_OUTPUT);
    if ((topicArnIter == outputs.end()) || (roleArnIter == outputs.end())) {
        std::cerr << "Exiting because output '" << SNS_TOPIC_ARN_OUTPUT <<
        "' or '" << ROLE_ARN_OUTPUT << "'not found in the CloudFormation stack."
 << std::endl;
        cleanup(thingName, certificateARN, certificateID, STACK_NAME, "",
                false,
                clientConfiguration);
        return false;
    }

    Aws::String topicArn = topicArnIter->second;
    Aws::String roleArn = roleArnIter->second;
    Aws::String sqlStatement = "SELECT * FROM '";
    sqlStatement += MQTT_MESSAGE_TOPIC_FILTER;
    sqlStatement += "'";

    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout << "Now a rule will be created.\n" << std::endl;
    std::cout << "Rules are an administrator-level action. Any user who has
 permission\n"
                 << "to create rules will be able to access data processed by the
 rule." << std::endl;
    std::cout << "In this case, the rule will use an SNS topic" << std::endl;
    std::cout << "and the following SQL statement '" << sqlStatement << "'." <<
 std::endl;
    std::cout << "For more information on IoT SQL, see https://
docs.aws.amazon.com/iot/latest/developerguide/iot-sql-reference.html" <<
 std::endl;
    Aws::String ruleName = askQuestion("Enter a rule name: ");
```

```
    if (!createTopicRule(ruleName, topicArn, sqlStatement, roleArn,
 clientConfiguration)) {
        std::cerr << "Exiting because createRule failed." << std::endl;
        cleanup(thingName, certificateARN, certificateID, STACK_NAME, "",
                false,
                clientConfiguration);
        return false;
    }

    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout << "Now your rules will be listed.\n" << std::endl;
    askQuestion("Press Enter to continue: ", alwaysTrueTest);
    if (!listTopicRules(clientConfiguration)) {
        std::cerr << "Exiting because listRules failed." << std::endl;
        cleanup(thingName, certificateARN, certificateID, STACK_NAME, ruleName,
                false,
                clientConfiguration);
        return false;
    }

    printAsterisksLine();
    Aws::String queryString = "thingName:" + thingName;
    std::cout << "Now the AWS IoT fleet index will be queried with the query\n'"
    << queryString << "'.\n" << std::endl;
    std::cout << "For query information, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/iot/
latest/developerguide/query-syntax.html" << std::endl;

    std::cout << "For this query to work, thing indexing must be enabled in your
 account.\n"
    << "This can be done with the awscli command line by calling 'aws iot update-
indexing-configuration'\n"
       << "or it can be done programmatically." << std::endl;
    std::cout << "For more information, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/iot/
latest/developerguide/managing-index.html" << std::endl;
    if (askYesNoQuestion("Do you want to enable thing indexing in your account?
 (y/n) "))
    {
        Aws::IoT::Model::ThingIndexingConfiguration thingIndexingConfiguration;

 thingIndexingConfiguration.SetThingIndexingMode(Aws::IoT::Model::ThingIndexingMode::REGI

 thingIndexingConfiguration.SetThingConnectivityIndexingMode(Aws::IoT::Model::ThingConnec
        // The ThingGroupIndexingConfiguration object is ignored if not set.
```

```
        Aws::IoT::Model::ThingGroupIndexingConfiguration
 thingGroupIndexingConfiguration;
        if (!updateIndexingConfiguration(thingIndexingConfiguration,
 thingGroupIndexingConfiguration, clientConfiguration)) {
            std::cerr << "Exiting because updateIndexingConfiguration failed." <<
 std::endl;
            cleanup(thingName, certificateARN, certificateID, STACK_NAME,
                    ruleName, false,
                    clientConfiguration);
            return false;
        }
    }

    if (!searchIndex(queryString, clientConfiguration)) {

        std::cerr << "Exiting because searchIndex failed." << std::endl;
        cleanup(thingName, certificateARN, certificateID, STACK_NAME, ruleName,
                false,
                clientConfiguration);
        return false;
    }
```

```
//! Update an AWS IoT thing with attributes.
/*!
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param attributeMap: A map of key/value attributes/
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::updateThing(const Aws::String &thingName,
                              const std::map<Aws::String, Aws::String>
 &attributeMap,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::UpdateThingRequest request;
    request.SetThingName(thingName);
    Aws::IoT::Model::AttributePayload attributePayload;
    for (const auto &attribute: attributeMap) {
        attributePayload.AddAttributes(attribute.first, attribute.second);
    }
    request.SetAttributePayload(attributePayload);
```

```
    Aws::IoT::Model::UpdateThingOutcome outcome = iotClient.UpdateThing(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully updated thing " << thingName << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to update thing " << thingName << ":" <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Describe the endpoint specific to the AWS account making the call.
/*!
  \param endpointResult: String to receive the endpoint result.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::describeEndpoint(Aws::String &endpointResult,
                                   const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::String endpoint;
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::DescribeEndpointRequest describeEndpointRequest;
    describeEndpointRequest.SetEndpointType(
            "iot:Data-ATS"); // Recommended endpoint type.

    Aws::IoT::Model::DescribeEndpointOutcome outcome =
 iotClient.DescribeEndpoint(
            describeEndpointRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully described endpoint." << std::endl;
        endpointResult = outcome.GetResult().GetEndpointAddress();
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error describing endpoint" <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

```
//! List certificates registered in the AWS account making the call.
/*!
   \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::listCertificates(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::ListCertificatesRequest request;

    Aws::Vector<Aws::IoT::Model::Certificate> allCertificates;
    Aws::String marker; // Used to paginate results.
    do {
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }

        Aws::IoT::Model::ListCertificatesOutcome outcome =
 iotClient.ListCertificates(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::IoT::Model::ListCertificatesResult &result =
 outcome.GetResult();
            marker = result.GetNextMarker();
            allCertificates.insert(allCertificates.end(),
                                   result.GetCertificates().begin(),
                                   result.GetCertificates().end());
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error: " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } while (!marker.empty());

    std::cout << allCertificates.size() << " certificate(s) found." << std::endl;

    for (auto &certificate: allCertificates) {
        std::cout << "Certificate ID: " << certificate.GetCertificateId() <<
 std::endl;
        std::cout << "Certificate ARN: " << certificate.GetCertificateArn()
                  << std::endl;
```

```
        std::cout << std::endl;
    }

    return true;
}

//! Update the shadow of an AWS IoT thing.
/*!
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param document: The state information, in JSON format.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::updateThingShadow(const Aws::String &thingName,
                                    const Aws::String &document,
                                    const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoTDataPlane::IoTDataPlaneClient
 iotDataPlaneClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoTDataPlane::Model::UpdateThingShadowRequest updateThingShadowRequest;
    updateThingShadowRequest.SetThingName(thingName);
    std::shared_ptr<std::stringstream> streamBuf =
 std::make_shared<std::stringstream>(
            document);
    updateThingShadowRequest.SetBody(streamBuf);
    Aws::IoTDataPlane::Model::UpdateThingShadowOutcome outcome =
 iotDataPlaneClient.UpdateThingShadow(
            updateThingShadowRequest);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully updated thing shadow." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error while updating thing shadow."
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Get the shadow of an AWS IoT thing.
/*!
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param documentResult: String to receive the state information, in JSON format.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
```

```
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::getThingShadow(const Aws::String &thingName,
                                 Aws::String &documentResult,
                                 const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoTDataPlane::IoTDataPlaneClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoTDataPlane::Model::GetThingShadowRequest request;
    request.SetThingName(thingName);
    auto outcome = iotClient.GetThingShadow(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::stringstream ss;
        ss << outcome.GetResult().GetPayload().rdbuf();
        documentResult = ss.str();
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error getting thing shadow: " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Create an AWS IoT rule with an SNS topic as the target.
/*!
  \param ruleName: The name for the rule.
  \param snsTopic: The SNS topic ARN for the action.
  \param sql: The SQL statement used to query the topic.
  \param roleARN: The IAM role ARN for the action.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool
AwsDoc::IoT::createTopicRule(const Aws::String &ruleName,
                             const Aws::String &snsTopicARN, const Aws::String
 &sql,
                             const Aws::String &roleARN,
                             const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::IoT::Model::CreateTopicRuleRequest request;
    request.SetRuleName(ruleName);
```

```
    Aws::IoT::Model::SnsAction snsAction;
    snsAction.SetTargetArn(snsTopicARN);
    snsAction.SetRoleArn(roleARN);

    Aws::IoT::Model::Action action;
    action.SetSns(snsAction);

    Aws::IoT::Model::TopicRulePayload topicRulePayload;
    topicRulePayload.SetSql(sql);
    topicRulePayload.SetActions({action});

    request.SetTopicRulePayload(topicRulePayload);
    auto outcome = iotClient.CreateTopicRule(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully created topic rule " << ruleName << "." <<
 std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error creating topic rule " << ruleName << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Lists the AWS IoT topic rules.
/*!
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::listTopicRules(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::ListTopicRulesRequest request;

    Aws::Vector<Aws::IoT::Model::TopicRuleListItem> allRules;
    Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.
    do {
        if (!nextToken.empty()) {
            request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
        }

        Aws::IoT::Model::ListTopicRulesOutcome outcome =
 iotClient.ListTopicRules(
                request);
```

```
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::IoT::Model::ListTopicRulesResult &result =
 outcome.GetResult();
            allRules.insert(allRules.end(),
                            result.GetRules().cbegin(),
                            result.GetRules().cend());

            nextToken = result.GetNextToken();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "ListTopicRules error: " <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

    } while (!nextToken.empty());

    std::cout << "ListTopicRules: " << allRules.size() << " rule(s) found."
              << std::endl;
    for (auto &rule: allRules) {
        std::cout << "  Rule name: " << rule.GetRuleName() << ", rule ARN: "
                  << rule.GetRuleArn() << "." << std::endl;
    }

    return true;
}

//! Query the AWS IoT fleet index.
//! For query information, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/iot/latest/
developerguide/query-syntax.html
/*!
  \param: query: The query string.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::searchIndex(const Aws::String &query,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::IoT::Model::SearchIndexRequest request;
    request.SetQueryString(query);
```

```
    Aws::Vector<Aws::IoT::Model::ThingDocument> allThingDocuments;
    Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.
    do {
        if (!nextToken.empty()) {
            request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
        }

        Aws::IoT::Model::SearchIndexOutcome outcome =
 iotClient.SearchIndex(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::IoT::Model::SearchIndexResult &result =
 outcome.GetResult();
            allThingDocuments.insert(allThingDocuments.end(),
                                     result.GetThings().cbegin(),
                                     result.GetThings().cend());
            nextToken = result.GetNextToken();

        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error in SearchIndex: " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } while (!nextToken.empty());

    std::cout << allThingDocuments.size() << " thing document(s) found." <<
 std::endl;
    for (const auto thingDocument: allThingDocuments) {
        std::cout << "  Thing name: " << thingDocument.GetThingName() << "."
                  << std::endl;
    }
    return true;
}
```

리소스를 정리합니다.

```
bool
AwsDoc::IoT::cleanup(const Aws::String &thingName, const Aws::String
 &certificateARN,
```

```
                      const Aws::String &certificateID, const Aws::String
 &stackName,
                      const Aws::String &ruleName, bool askForConfirmation,
                      const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration)
 {
    bool result = true;

    if (!ruleName.empty() && (!askForConfirmation ||
                              askYesNoQuestion("Delete the rule '" + ruleName +
                                               "'? (y/n) "))) {
        result &= deleteTopicRule(ruleName, clientConfiguration);
    }

    Aws::CloudFormation::CloudFormationClient
 cloudFormationClient(clientConfiguration);

    if (!stackName.empty() && (!askForConfirmation ||
                              askYesNoQuestion(
                                      "Delete the CloudFormation stack '" +
 stackName +
                                      "'? (y/n) "))) {
        result &= deleteStack(stackName, clientConfiguration);
    }

    if (!certificateARN.empty() && (!askForConfirmation ||
                                   askYesNoQuestion("Delete the certificate '" +
                                                    certificateARN + "'? (y/n)
 "))) {
        result &= detachThingPrincipal(certificateARN, thingName,
 clientConfiguration);
        result &= deleteCertificate(certificateID, clientConfiguration);
    }

    if (!thingName.empty() && (!askForConfirmation ||
                              askYesNoQuestion("Delete the thing '" + thingName
 +
                                               "'? (y/n) "))) {
        result &= deleteThing(thingName, clientConfiguration);
    }

    return result;
}
```

```
//! Detach a principal from an AWS IoT thing.
/*!
  \param principal: A principal to detach.
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::detachThingPrincipal(const Aws::String &principal,
                                       const Aws::String &thingName,
                                       const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::IoT::Model::DetachThingPrincipalRequest detachThingPrincipalRequest;
    detachThingPrincipalRequest.SetThingName(thingName);
    detachThingPrincipalRequest.SetPrincipal(principal);

    Aws::IoT::Model::DetachThingPrincipalOutcome outcome =
 iotClient.DetachThingPrincipal(
            detachThingPrincipalRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully detached principal " << principal << " from
 thing "
                  << thingName << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to detach principal " << principal << " from thing "
                  << thingName << ": "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Delete a certificate.
/*!
  \param certificateID: The ID of a certificate.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::deleteCertificate(const Aws::String &certificateID,
```

```
                                    const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::IoT::Model::DeleteCertificateRequest request;
    request.SetCertificateId(certificateID);

    Aws::IoT::Model::DeleteCertificateOutcome outcome =
 iotClient.DeleteCertificate(
            request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted certificate " << certificateID <<
 std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting certificate " << certificateID << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Delete an AWS IoT rule.
/*!
  \param ruleName: The name for the rule.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::deleteTopicRule(const Aws::String &ruleName,
                                  const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::DeleteTopicRuleRequest request;
    request.SetRuleName(ruleName);

    Aws::IoT::Model::DeleteTopicRuleOutcome outcome = iotClient.DeleteTopicRule(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted rule " << ruleName << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to delete rule " << ruleName <<
                  ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
```

```
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Delete an AWS IoT thing.
/*!
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::deleteThing(const Aws::String &thingName,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::DeleteThingRequest request;
    request.SetThingName(thingName);
    const auto outcome = iotClient.DeleteThing(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted thing " << thingName << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting thing " << thingName << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

AWS IoT 기능을 보여주는 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
import java.util.Scanner;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 * This Java example performs these tasks:
 *
 * 1. Creates an AWS IoT Thing.
 * 2. Generate and attach a device certificate.
 * 3. Update an AWS IoT Thing with Attributes.
 * 4. Get an AWS IoT Endpoint.
 * 5. List your certificates.
 * 6. Updates the shadow for the specified thing..
 * 7. Write out the state information, in JSON format
 * 8. Creates a rule
 * 9. List rules
 * 10. Search things
 * 11. Detach amd delete the certificate.
 * 12. Delete Thing.
 */
public class IotScenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage =
            """
                Usage:
                    <roleARN> <snsAction>

                Where:
                    roleARN - The ARN of an IAM role that has permission to work
 with AWS IOT.
                    snsAction  - An ARN of an SNS topic.
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
```

```
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        IotActions iotActions = new IotActions();
        String thingName;
        String ruleName;
        String roleARN = args[0];
        String snsAction = args[1];
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the AWS IoT basics scenario.");
        System.out.println("""
            This example program demonstrates various interactions with the AWS
Internet of Things (IoT) Core service. The program guides you through a series
of steps,
            including creating an IoT Thing, generating a device certificate,
updating the Thing with attributes, and so on.
            It utilizes the AWS SDK for Java V2 and incorporates functionality
for creating and managing IoT Things, certificates, rules,
            shadows, and performing searches. The program aims to showcase AWS
IoT capabilities and provides a comprehensive example for
            developers working with AWS IoT in a Java environment.

            Let's get started...

            """);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println("1. Create an AWS IoT Thing.");
        System.out.println("""
            An AWS IoT Thing represents a virtual entity in the AWS IoT service
that can be associated with
            a physical device.
            """);
        // Prompt the user for input.
        System.out.print("Enter Thing name: ");
        thingName = scanner.nextLine();
        iotActions.createIoTThing(thingName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("2. Generate a device certificate.");
```

```
        System.out.println("""
            A device certificate performs a role in securing the communication
between devices (Things)
            and the AWS IoT platform.
            """);

        System.out.print("Do you want to create a certificate for " +thingName
+"? (y/n)");
        String certAns = scanner.nextLine();
        String certificateArn="" ;
        if (certAns != null && certAns.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
            certificateArn = iotActions.createCertificate();
            System.out.println("Attach the certificate to the AWS IoT Thing.");
            iotActions.attachCertificateToThing(thingName, certificateArn);
        } else {
            System.out.println("A device certificate was not created.");
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("3. Update an AWS IoT Thing with Attributes.");
        System.out.println("""
             IoT Thing attributes, represented as key-value pairs, offer a
pivotal advantage in facilitating efficient data
             management and retrieval within the AWS IoT ecosystem.
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        iotActions.updateShadowThing(thingName);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("4. Return a unique endpoint specific to the Amazon
Web Services account.");
        System.out.println("""
            An IoT Endpoint refers to a specific URL or Uniform Resource Locator
that serves as the entry point for communication between IoT devices and the AWS
IoT service.
           """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String endpointUrl = iotActions.describeEndpoint();
        System.out.println("The endpoint is "+endpointUrl);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("5. List your AWS IoT certificates");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        if (certificateArn.length() > 0) {
            iotActions.listCertificates();
        } else {
            System.out.println("You did not create a certificates. Skipping this
step.");
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("6. Create an IoT shadow that refers to a digital
representation or virtual twin of a physical IoT device");
        System.out.println("""
            A Thing Shadow refers to a feature that enables you to create a
virtual representation, or "shadow,"
            of a physical device or thing. The Thing Shadow allows you to
synchronize and control the state of a device between
            the cloud and the device itself. and the AWS IoT service. For
example, you can write and retrieve JSON data from a Thing Shadow.
           """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        iotActions.updateShadowThing(thingName);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. Write out the state information, in JSON
format.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        iotActions.getPayload(thingName);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("8. Creates a rule");
        System.out.println("""
        Creates a rule that is an administrator-level action.
        Any user who has permission to create rules will be able to access data
processed by the rule.
        """);
```

```
        System.out.print("Enter Rule name: ");
        ruleName = scanner.nextLine();
        iotActions.createIoTRule(roleARN, ruleName, snsAction);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("9. List your rules.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        iotActions.listIoTRules();
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("10. Search things using the Thing name.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String queryString = "thingName:"+thingName ;
        iotActions.searchThings(queryString);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        if (certificateArn.length() > 0) {
            System.out.print("Do you want to detach and delete the certificate
for " +thingName +"? (y/n)");
            String delAns = scanner.nextLine();
            if (delAns != null && delAns.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
                System.out.println("11. You selected to detach amd delete the
certificate.");
                waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
                iotActions.detachThingPrincipal(thingName, certificateArn);
                iotActions.deleteCertificate(certificateArn);
                waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
            } else {
                System.out.println("11. You selected not to delete the
certificate.");
            }
        } else {
            System.out.println("11. You did not create a certificate so there is
nothing to delete.");
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println("12. Delete the AWS IoT Thing.");
        System.out.print("Do you want to delete the IoT Thing? (y/n)");
        String delAns = scanner.nextLine();
        if (delAns != null && delAns.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
            iotActions.deleteIoTThing(thingName);
        } else {
            System.out.println("The IoT Thing was not deleted.");
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("The AWS IoT workflow has successfully completed.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }


    private static void waitForInputToContinue(Scanner scanner) {
        while (true) {
            System.out.println("");
            System.out.println("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:");
            String input = scanner.nextLine();

            if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("c")) {
                System.out.println("Continuing with the program...");
                System.out.println("");
                break;
            } else {
                // Handle invalid input.
                System.out.println("Invalid input. Please try again.");
            }
        }
    }
}
```

AWS IoT SDK 메서드의 래퍼 클래스입니다.

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.EnvironmentVariableCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.client.config.ClientOverrideConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.retry.RetryPolicy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.async.SdkAsyncHttpClient;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.nio.netty.NettyNioAsyncHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.IotAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.Action;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.AttachThingPrincipalRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.AttachThingPrincipalResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.Certificate;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.CreateKeysAndCertificateResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.CreateThingRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.CreateThingResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.CreateTopicRuleRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.CreateTopicRuleResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.DeleteCertificateRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.DeleteCertificateResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.DeleteThingRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.DeleteThingResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.DescribeEndpointRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.DescribeEndpointResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.DescribeThingRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.DescribeThingResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.DetachThingPrincipalRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.DetachThingPrincipalResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.IotException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.ListCertificatesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.ListTopicRulesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.ListTopicRulesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.SearchIndexRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.SearchIndexResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.TopicRuleListItem;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.SnsAction;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.TopicRulePayload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iotdataplane.IotDataPlaneAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iotdataplane.model.GetThingShadowRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iotdataplane.model.GetThingShadowResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.iotdataplane.model.UpdateThingShadowRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.iotdataplane.model.UpdateThingShadowResponse;
import java.nio.charset.StandardCharsets;
import java.time.Duration;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletionException;
```

```
import java.util.regex.Matcher;
import java.util.regex.Pattern;

public class IotActions {

    private static IotAsyncClient iotAsyncClient;

    private static IotDataPlaneAsyncClient iotAsyncDataPlaneClient;

    private static final String TOPIC = "your-iot-topic";

    private static IotDataPlaneAsyncClient getAsyncDataPlaneClient() {
        SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
            .maxConcurrency(100)
            .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
            .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
            .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
            .build();

        ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
 ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
            .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))
            .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))
            .retryPolicy(RetryPolicy.builder()
                .numRetries(3)
                .build())
            .build();

        if (iotAsyncDataPlaneClient == null) {
            iotAsyncDataPlaneClient = IotDataPlaneAsyncClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                .build();
        }
        return iotAsyncDataPlaneClient;
    }


    private static IotAsyncClient getAsyncClient() {
        SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
            .maxConcurrency(100)
            .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
            .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
```

```
            .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
            .build();

        ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
            .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))
            .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))
            .retryPolicy(RetryPolicy.builder()
                .numRetries(3)
                .build())
            .build();

        if (iotAsyncClient == null) {
            iotAsyncClient = IotAsyncClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                .build();
        }
        return iotAsyncClient;
    }

    /**
     * Creates an IoT certificate asynchronously.
     *
     * @return The ARN of the created certificate.
     * <p>
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to create an IoT
certificate.
     * If the request is successful, it prints the certificate details and
returns the certificate ARN.
     * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
     */
    public String createCertificate() {
        CompletableFuture<CreateKeysAndCertificateResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().createKeysAndCertificate();
        final String[] certificateArn = {null};
        future.whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
            if (response != null) {
                String certificatePem = response.certificatePem();
                certificateArn[0] = response.certificateArn();

                // Print the details.
                System.out.println("\nCertificate:");
```

```
                System.out.println(certificatePem);
                System.out.println("\nCertificate ARN:");
                System.out.println(certificateArn[0]);

            } else {
                Throwable cause = (ex instanceof CompletionException) ?
ex.getCause() : ex;
                if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " +
cause.getMessage());
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
        return certificateArn[0];
    }

    /**
     * Creates an IoT Thing with the specified name asynchronously.
     *
     * @param thingName The name of the IoT Thing to create.
     *
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to create an IoT Thing with
the specified name.
     * If the request is successful, it prints the name of the thing and its ARN
value.
     * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
     */
    public void createIoTThing(String thingName) {
        CreateThingRequest createThingRequest = CreateThingRequest.builder()
            .thingName(thingName)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<CreateThingResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().createThing(createThingRequest);
        future.whenComplete((createThingResponse, ex) -> {
            if (createThingResponse != null) {
                System.out.println(thingName + " was successfully created. The
ARN value is " + createThingResponse.thingArn());
            } else {
```

```
                Throwable cause = ex.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " +
cause.getMessage());
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
    }

    /**
     * Attaches a certificate to an IoT Thing asynchronously.
     *
     * @param thingName The name of the IoT Thing.
     * @param certificateArn The ARN of the certificate to attach.
     *
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to attach a certificate to
an IoT Thing.
     * If the request is successful, it prints a confirmation message and
additional information about the Thing.
     * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
     */
    public void attachCertificateToThing(String thingName, String certificateArn)
{
        AttachThingPrincipalRequest principalRequest =
AttachThingPrincipalRequest.builder()
            .thingName(thingName)
            .principal(certificateArn)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<AttachThingPrincipalResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().attachThingPrincipal(principalRequest);
        future.whenComplete((attachResponse, ex) -> {
            if (attachResponse != null &&
attachResponse.sdkHttpResponse().isSuccessful()) {
                System.out.println("Certificate attached to Thing
successfully.");

                // Print additional information about the Thing.
                describeThing(thingName);
```

```
            } else {
                Throwable cause = ex != null ? ex.getCause() : null;
                if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else if (cause != null) {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " +
cause.getMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Failed to attach certificate to Thing.
HTTP Status Code: " +
                        attachResponse.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
    }

    /**
     * Describes an IoT Thing asynchronously.
     *
     * @param thingName The name of the IoT Thing.
     *
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to describe an IoT Thing.
     * If the request is successful, it prints the Thing details.
     * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
     */
    private void describeThing(String thingName) {
        DescribeThingRequest thingRequest = DescribeThingRequest.builder()
            .thingName(thingName)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<DescribeThingResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().describeThing(thingRequest);
        future.whenComplete((describeResponse, ex) -> {
            if (describeResponse != null) {
                System.out.println("Thing Details:");
                System.out.println("Thing Name: " +
describeResponse.thingName());
                System.out.println("Thing ARN: " + describeResponse.thingArn());
            } else {
                Throwable cause = ex != null ? ex.getCause() : null;
                if (cause instanceof IotException) {
```

```
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else if (cause != null) {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " +
cause.getMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Failed to describe Thing.");
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
    }

    /**
     * Updates the shadow of an IoT Thing asynchronously.
     *
     * @param thingName The name of the IoT Thing.
     *
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to update the shadow of an
IoT Thing.
     * If the request is successful, it prints a confirmation message.
     * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
     */
    public void updateShadowThing(String thingName) {
        // Create Thing Shadow State Document.
        String stateDocument = "{\"state\":{\"reported\":{\"temperature\":25,
\"humidity\":50}}}";
        SdkBytes data = SdkBytes.fromString(stateDocument,
StandardCharsets.UTF_8);
        UpdateThingShadowRequest updateThingShadowRequest =
UpdateThingShadowRequest.builder()
            .thingName(thingName)
            .payload(data)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<UpdateThingShadowResponse> future =
getAsyncDataPlaneClient().updateThingShadow(updateThingShadowRequest);
        future.whenComplete((updateResponse, ex) -> {
            if (updateResponse != null) {
                System.out.println("Thing Shadow updated successfully.");
            } else {
                Throwable cause = ex != null ? ex.getCause() : null;
                if (cause instanceof IotException) {
```

```
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
 cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else if (cause != null) {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " +
 cause.getMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Failed to update Thing Shadow.");
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
    }

    /**
     * Describes the endpoint of the IoT service asynchronously.
     *
     * @return A CompletableFuture containing the full endpoint URL.
     *
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to describe the endpoint of
 the IoT service.
     * If the request is successful, it prints and returns the full endpoint URL.
     * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
     */
    public String describeEndpoint() {
        CompletableFuture<DescribeEndpointResponse> future =
 getAsyncClient().describeEndpoint(DescribeEndpointRequest.builder().endpointType("iot:Da
ATS").build());
        final String[] result = {null};

        future.whenComplete((endpointResponse, ex) -> {
            if (endpointResponse != null) {
                String endpointUrl = endpointResponse.endpointAddress();
                String exString = getValue(endpointUrl);
                String fullEndpoint = "https://" + exString + "-ats.iot.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com";

                System.out.println("Full Endpoint URL: " + fullEndpoint);
                result[0] = fullEndpoint;
            } else {
                Throwable cause = (ex instanceof CompletionException) ?
 ex.getCause() : ex;
                if (cause instanceof IotException) {
```

```
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
 cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " +
 cause.getMessage());
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
        return result[0];
    }

    /**
     * Extracts a specific value from the endpoint URL.
     *
     * @param input The endpoint URL to process.
     * @return The extracted value from the endpoint URL.
     */
    private static String getValue(String input) {
        // Define a regular expression pattern for extracting the subdomain.
        Pattern pattern = Pattern.compile("^(.*?)\\.iot\\.us-east-1\\.amazonaws\
\.com");

        // Match the pattern against the input string.
        Matcher matcher = pattern.matcher(input);

        // Check if a match is found.
        if (matcher.find()) {
            // Extract the subdomain from the first capturing group.
            String subdomain = matcher.group(1);
            System.out.println("Extracted subdomain: " + subdomain);
            return subdomain ;
        } else {
            System.out.println("No match found");
        }
        return "" ;
    }

    /**
     * Lists all certificates asynchronously.
     *
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to list all certificates.
     * If the request is successful, it prints the certificate IDs and ARNs.
```

```
     * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
     */
    public void listCertificates() {
        CompletableFuture<ListCertificatesResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().listCertificates();
        future.whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
            if (response != null) {
                List<Certificate> certList = response.certificates();
                for (Certificate cert : certList) {
                    System.out.println("Cert id: " + cert.certificateId());
                    System.out.println("Cert Arn: " + cert.certificateArn());
                }
            } else {
                Throwable cause = ex != null ? ex.getCause() : null;
                if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else if (cause != null) {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " +
cause.getMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Failed to list certificates.");
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
    }

    /**
     * Retrieves the payload of a Thing's shadow asynchronously.
     *
     * @param thingName The name of the IoT Thing.
     *
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to get the payload of a
Thing's shadow.
     * If the request is successful, it prints the shadow data.
     * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
     */
    public void getPayload(String thingName) {
        GetThingShadowRequest getThingShadowRequest =
GetThingShadowRequest.builder()
            .thingName(thingName)
            .build();
```

```
        CompletableFuture<GetThingShadowResponse> future =
getAsyncDataPlaneClient().getThingShadow(getThingShadowRequest);
        future.whenComplete((getThingShadowResponse, ex) -> {
            if (getThingShadowResponse != null) {
                // Extracting payload from response.
                SdkBytes payload = getThingShadowResponse.payload();
                String payloadString = payload.asUtf8String();
                System.out.println("Received Shadow Data: " + payloadString);
            } else {
                Throwable cause = ex != null ? ex.getCause() : null;
                if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else if (cause != null) {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " +
cause.getMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Failed to get Thing Shadow payload.");
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
    }

    /**
     * Creates an IoT rule asynchronously.
     *
     * @param roleARN The ARN of the IAM role that grants access to the rule's
actions.
     * @param ruleName The name of the IoT rule.
     * @param action The ARN of the action to perform when the rule is triggered.
     *
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to create an IoT rule.
     * If the request is successful, it prints a confirmation message.
     * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
     */
    public void createIoTRule(String roleARN, String ruleName, String action) {
        String sql = "SELECT * FROM '" + TOPIC + "'";
        SnsAction action1 = SnsAction.builder()
            .targetArn(action)
            .roleArn(roleARN)
            .build();
```

```
        // Create the action.
        Action myAction = Action.builder()
            .sns(action1)
            .build();

        // Create the topic rule payload.
        TopicRulePayload topicRulePayload = TopicRulePayload.builder()
            .sql(sql)
            .actions(myAction)
            .build();

        // Create the topic rule request.
        CreateTopicRuleRequest topicRuleRequest =
CreateTopicRuleRequest.builder()
            .ruleName(ruleName)
            .topicRulePayload(topicRulePayload)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<CreateTopicRuleResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().createTopicRule(topicRuleRequest);
        future.whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
            if (response != null) {
                System.out.println("IoT Rule created successfully.");
            } else {
                Throwable cause = ex != null ? ex.getCause() : null;
                if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else if (cause != null) {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " +
cause.getMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Failed to create IoT Rule.");
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
    }

    /**
     * Lists IoT rules asynchronously.
     *
```

```
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to list IoT rules.
     * If the request is successful, it prints the names and ARNs of the rules.
     * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
     */
    public void listIoTRules() {
        ListTopicRulesRequest listTopicRulesRequest =
ListTopicRulesRequest.builder().build();
        CompletableFuture<ListTopicRulesResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().listTopicRules(listTopicRulesRequest);
        future.whenComplete((listTopicRulesResponse, ex) -> {
            if (listTopicRulesResponse != null) {
                System.out.println("List of IoT Rules:");
                List<TopicRuleListItem> ruleList =
listTopicRulesResponse.rules();
                for (TopicRuleListItem rule : ruleList) {
                    System.out.println("Rule Name: " + rule.ruleName());
                    System.out.println("Rule ARN: " + rule.ruleArn());
                    System.out.println("--------------");
                }
            } else {
                Throwable cause = ex != null ? ex.getCause() : null;
                if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else if (cause != null) {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " +
cause.getMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Failed to list IoT Rules.");
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
    }

    /**
     * Searches for IoT Things asynchronously based on a query string.
     *
     * @param queryString The query string to search for Things.
     *
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to search for IoT Things.
     * If the request is successful and Things are found, it prints their IDs.
     * If no Things are found, it prints a message indicating so.
```

```
     * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
     */
    public void searchThings(String queryString) {
        SearchIndexRequest searchIndexRequest = SearchIndexRequest.builder()
            .queryString(queryString)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<SearchIndexResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().searchIndex(searchIndexRequest);
        future.whenComplete((searchIndexResponse, ex) -> {
            if (searchIndexResponse != null) {
                // Process the result.
                if (searchIndexResponse.things().isEmpty()) {
                    System.out.println("No things found.");
                } else {
                    searchIndexResponse.things().forEach(thing ->
System.out.println("Thing id found using search is " + thing.thingId()));
                }
            } else {
                Throwable cause = ex != null ? ex.getCause() : null;
                if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else if (cause != null) {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " +
cause.getMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Failed to search for IoT Things.");
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
    }

    /**
     * Detaches a principal (certificate) from an IoT Thing asynchronously.
     *
     * @param thingName The name of the IoT Thing.
     * @param certificateArn The ARN of the certificate to detach.
     *
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to detach a certificate from
an IoT Thing.
     * If the detachment is successful, it prints a confirmation message.
```

```
     * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
     */
    public void detachThingPrincipal(String thingName, String certificateArn) {
        DetachThingPrincipalRequest thingPrincipalRequest =
DetachThingPrincipalRequest.builder()
            .principal(certificateArn)
            .thingName(thingName)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<DetachThingPrincipalResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().detachThingPrincipal(thingPrincipalRequest);
        future.whenComplete((voidResult, ex) -> {
            if (ex == null) {
                System.out.println(certificateArn + " was successfully removed
from " + thingName);
            } else {
                Throwable cause = ex.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + ex.getMessage());
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
    }

    /**
     * Deletes a certificate asynchronously.
     *
     * @param certificateArn The ARN of the certificate to delete.
     *
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to delete a certificate.
     * If the deletion is successful, it prints a confirmation message.
     * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
     */
    public void deleteCertificate(String certificateArn) {
        DeleteCertificateRequest certificateProviderRequest =
DeleteCertificateRequest.builder()
            .certificateId(extractCertificateId(certificateArn))
            .build();
```

```
        CompletableFuture<DeleteCertificateResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().deleteCertificate(certificateProviderRequest);
        future.whenComplete((voidResult, ex) -> {
            if (ex == null) {
                System.out.println(certificateArn + " was successfully
deleted.");
            } else {
                Throwable cause = ex.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + ex.getMessage());
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
    }

    /**
     * Deletes an IoT Thing asynchronously.
     *
     * @param thingName The name of the IoT Thing to delete.
     *
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to delete an IoT Thing.
     * If the deletion is successful, it prints a confirmation message.
     * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
     */
    public void deleteIoTThing(String thingName) {
        DeleteThingRequest deleteThingRequest = DeleteThingRequest.builder()
            .thingName(thingName)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<DeleteThingResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().deleteThing(deleteThingRequest);
        future.whenComplete((voidResult, ex) -> {
            if (ex == null) {
                System.out.println("Deleted Thing " + thingName);
            } else {
                Throwable cause = ex.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
```

```
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + ex.getMessage());
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
    }

    // Get the cert Id  from the Cert ARN value.
    private String extractCertificateId(String certificateArn) {
        // Example ARN: arn:aws:iot:region:account-id:cert/certificate-id.
        String[] arnParts = certificateArn.split(":");
        String certificateIdPart = arnParts[arnParts.length - 1];
        return certificateIdPart.substring(certificateIdPart.lastIndexOf("/") +
 1);
    }
}
```

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.IotClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.Action
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.AttachThingPrincipalRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.AttributePayload
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.CreateThingRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.CreateTopicRuleRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.DeleteCertificateRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.DeleteThingRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.DescribeEndpointRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.DescribeThingRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.DetachThingPrincipalRequest
```

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.ListTopicRulesRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.SearchIndexRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.SnsAction
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.TopicRulePayload
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.UpdateThingRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iotdataplane.IotDataPlaneClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iotdataplane.model.GetThingShadowRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iotdataplane.model.UpdateThingShadowRequest
import aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.content.ByteStream
import aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.content.toByteArray
import java.util.Scanner
import java.util.regex.Pattern
import kotlin.system.exitProcess

/**
 * Before running this Kotlin code example, ensure that your development
 environment
 * is set up, including configuring your credentials.
 *
 * For detailed instructions, refer to the following documentation topic:
 * [Setting Up Your Development Environment](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-
kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html)
 *
 * This code example requires an SNS topic and an IAM Role.
 * Follow the steps in the documentation to set up these resources:
 *
 * - [Creating an SNS Topic](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/sns-
getting-started.html#step-create-topic)
 * - [Creating an IAM Role](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/
id_roles_create.html)
 */

val DASHES = String(CharArray(80)).replace("\u0000", "-")
val TOPIC = "your-iot-topic"

suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage =
        """
        Usage:
            <roleARN> <snsAction>

        Where:
            roleARN - The ARN of an IAM role that has permission to work with AWS
 IOT.
```

```
            snsAction  - An ARN of an SNS topic.

        """.trimIndent()

    if (args.size != 2) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    var thingName: String
    val roleARN = args[0]
    val snsAction = args[1]
    val scanner = Scanner(System.`in`)

    println(DASHES)
    println("Welcome to the AWS IoT example scenario.")
    println(
        """
        This example program demonstrates various interactions with the AWS
Internet of Things (IoT) Core service.
        The program guides you through a series of steps, including creating an
IoT thing, generating a device certificate,
        updating the thing with attributes, and so on.

        It utilizes the AWS SDK for Kotlin and incorporates functionality for
creating and managing IoT things, certificates, rules,
        shadows, and performing searches. The program aims to showcase AWS IoT
capabilities and provides a comprehensive example for
        developers working with AWS IoT in a Kotlin environment.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )

    print("Press Enter to continue...")
    scanner.nextLine()
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("1. Create an AWS IoT thing.")
    println(
        """
        An AWS IoT thing represents a virtual entity in the AWS IoT service that
can be associated with a physical device.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
```

```
    // Prompt the user for input.
    print("Enter thing name: ")
    thingName = scanner.nextLine()
    createIoTThing(thingName)
    describeThing(thingName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("2. Generate a device certificate.")
    println(
        """
        A device certificate performs a role in securing the communication
between devices (things) and the AWS IoT platform.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )

    print("Do you want to create a certificate for $thingName? (y/n)")
    val certAns = scanner.nextLine()
    var certificateArn: String? = ""
    if (certAns != null && certAns.trim { it <= ' ' }.equals("y", ignoreCase =
true)) {
        certificateArn = createCertificate()
        println("Attach the certificate to the AWS IoT thing.")
        attachCertificateToThing(thingName, certificateArn)
    } else {
        println("A device certificate was not created.")
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("3. Update an AWS IoT thing with Attributes.")
    println(
        """
        IoT thing attributes, represented as key-value pairs, offer a pivotal
advantage in facilitating efficient data
        management and retrieval within the AWS IoT ecosystem.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    print("Press Enter to continue...")
    scanner.nextLine()
    updateThing(thingName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
```

```
   println("4. Return a unique endpoint specific to the Amazon Web Services
account.")
   println(
       """
       An IoT Endpoint refers to a specific URL or Uniform Resource Locator that
serves as the entry point for communication between IoT devices and the AWS IoT
service.
       """.trimIndent(),
   )
   print("Press Enter to continue...")
   scanner.nextLine()
   val endpointUrl = describeEndpoint()
   println(DASHES)

   println(DASHES)
   println("5. List your AWS IoT certificates")
   print("Press Enter to continue...")
   scanner.nextLine()
   if (certificateArn!!.isNotEmpty()) {
       listCertificates()
   } else {
       println("You did not create a certificates. Skipping this step.")
   }
   println(DASHES)

   println(DASHES)
   println("6. Create an IoT shadow that refers to a digital representation or
virtual twin of a physical IoT device")
   println(
       """
       A thing shadow refers to a feature that enables you to create a virtual
representation, or "shadow,"
       of a physical device or thing. The thing shadow allows you to synchronize
and control the state of a device between
       the cloud and the device itself. and the AWS IoT service. For example,
you can write and retrieve JSON data from a thing shadow.

       """.trimIndent(),
   )
   print("Press Enter to continue...")
   scanner.nextLine()
   updateShawdowThing(thingName)
   println(DASHES)
```

```
    println(DASHES)
    println("7. Write out the state information, in JSON format.")
    print("Press Enter to continue...")
    scanner.nextLine()
    getPayload(thingName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("8. Creates a rule")
    println(
        """
        Creates a rule that is an administrator-level action.
        Any user who has permission to create rules will be able to access data
processed by the rule.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    print("Enter Rule name: ")
    val ruleName = scanner.nextLine()
    createIoTRule(roleARN, ruleName, snsAction)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("9. List your rules.")
    print("Press Enter to continue...")
    scanner.nextLine()
    listIoTRules()
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("10. Search things using the name.")
    print("Press Enter to continue...")
    scanner.nextLine()
    val queryString = "thingName:$thingName"
    searchThings(queryString)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    if (certificateArn.length > 0) {
        print("Do you want to detach and delete the certificate for $thingName?
(y/n)")
        val delAns = scanner.nextLine()
        if (delAns != null && delAns.trim { it <= ' ' }.equals("y", ignoreCase =
true)) {
            println("11. You selected to detach amd delete the certificate.")
```

```
            print("Press Enter to continue...")
            scanner.nextLine()
            detachThingPrincipal(thingName, certificateArn)
            deleteCertificate(certificateArn)
        } else {
            println("11. You selected not to delete the certificate.")
        }
    } else {
        println("11. You did not create a certificate so there is nothing to
 delete.")
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("12. Delete the AWS IoT thing.")
    print("Do you want to delete the IoT thing? (y/n)")
    val delAns = scanner.nextLine()
    if (delAns != null && delAns.trim { it <= ' ' }.equals("y", ignoreCase =
 true)) {
        deleteIoTThing(thingName)
    } else {
        println("The IoT thing was not deleted.")
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("The AWS IoT workflow has successfully completed.")
    println(DASHES)
}

suspend fun deleteIoTThing(thingNameVal: String) {
    val deleteThingRequest =
        DeleteThingRequest {
            thingName = thingNameVal
        }

    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        iotClient.deleteThing(deleteThingRequest)
        println("Deleted $thingNameVal")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteCertificate(certificateArn: String) {
    val certificateProviderRequest =
```

```
        DeleteCertificateRequest {
            certificateId = extractCertificateId(certificateArn)
        }
    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        iotClient.deleteCertificate(certificateProviderRequest)
        println("$certificateArn was successfully deleted.")
    }
}

private fun extractCertificateId(certificateArn: String): String? {
    // Example ARN: arn:aws:iot:region:account-id:cert/certificate-id.
    val arnParts = certificateArn.split(":".toRegex()).dropLastWhile
 { it.isEmpty() }.toTypedArray()
    val certificateIdPart = arnParts[arnParts.size - 1]
    return certificateIdPart.substring(certificateIdPart.lastIndexOf("/") + 1)
}

suspend fun detachThingPrincipal(
    thingNameVal: String,
    certificateArn: String,
) {
    val thingPrincipalRequest =
        DetachThingPrincipalRequest {
            principal = certificateArn
            thingName = thingNameVal
        }

    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        iotClient.detachThingPrincipal(thingPrincipalRequest)
        println("$certificateArn was successfully removed from $thingNameVal")
    }
}

suspend fun searchThings(queryStringVal: String?) {
    val searchIndexRequest =
        SearchIndexRequest {
            queryString = queryStringVal
        }

    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        val searchIndexResponse = iotClient.searchIndex(searchIndexRequest)
        if (searchIndexResponse.things?.isEmpty() == true) {
            println("No things found.")
        } else {
```

```
            searchIndexResponse.things
                ?.forEach { thing -> println("Thing id found using search is
 ${thing.thingId}") }
        }
    }
}

suspend fun listIoTRules() {
    val listTopicRulesRequest = ListTopicRulesRequest {}

    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        val listTopicRulesResponse =
 iotClient.listTopicRules(listTopicRulesRequest)
        println("List of IoT rules:")
        val ruleList = listTopicRulesResponse.rules
        ruleList?.forEach { rule ->
            println("Rule name: ${rule.ruleName}")
            println("Rule ARN: ${rule.ruleArn}")
            println("--------------")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun createIoTRule(
    roleARNVal: String?,
    ruleNameVal: String?,
    action: String?,
) {
    val sqlVal = "SELECT * FROM '$TOPIC '"
    val action1 =
        SnsAction {
            targetArn = action
            roleArn = roleARNVal
        }

    val myAction =
        Action {
            sns = action1
        }

    val topicRulePayloadVal =
        TopicRulePayload {
            sql = sqlVal
            actions = listOf(myAction)
```

```
        }

    val topicRuleRequest =
        CreateTopicRuleRequest {
            ruleName = ruleNameVal
            topicRulePayload = topicRulePayloadVal
        }

    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        iotClient.createTopicRule(topicRuleRequest)
        println("IoT rule created successfully.")
    }
}

suspend fun getPayload(thingNameVal: String?) {
    val getThingShadowRequest =
        GetThingShadowRequest {
            thingName = thingNameVal
        }

    IotDataPlaneClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { iotPlaneClient ->
        val getThingShadowResponse =
 iotPlaneClient.getThingShadow(getThingShadowRequest)
        val payload = getThingShadowResponse.payload
        val payloadString = payload?.let { java.lang.String(it, Charsets.UTF_8) }
        println("Received shadow data: $payloadString")
    }
}

suspend fun listCertificates() {
    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        val response = iotClient.listCertificates()
        val certList = response.certificates
        certList?.forEach { cert ->
            println("Cert id: ${cert.certificateId}")
            println("Cert Arn: ${cert.certificateArn}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun describeEndpoint(): String? {
    val request = DescribeEndpointRequest {}
    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
```

```
        val endpointResponse = iotClient.describeEndpoint(request)
        val endpointUrl: String? = endpointResponse.endpointAddress
        val exString: String = getValue(endpointUrl)
        val fullEndpoint = "https://$exString-ats.iot.us-east-1.amazonaws.com"
        println("Full endpoint URL: $fullEndpoint")
        return fullEndpoint
    }
}

private fun getValue(input: String?): String {
    // Define a regular expression pattern for extracting the subdomain.
    val pattern = Pattern.compile("^(.*?)\\.iot\\.us-east-1\\.amazonaws\\.com")

    // Match the pattern against the input string.
    val matcher = pattern.matcher(input)

    // Check if a match is found.
    if (matcher.find()) {
        val subdomain = matcher.group(1)
        println("Extracted subdomain: $subdomain")
        return subdomain
    } else {
        println("No match found")
    }
    return ""
}

suspend fun updateThing(thingNameVal: String?) {
    val newLocation = "Office"
    val newFirmwareVersion = "v2.0"
    val attMap: MutableMap<String, String> = HashMap()
    attMap["location"] = newLocation
    attMap["firmwareVersion"] = newFirmwareVersion

    val attributePayloadVal =
        AttributePayload {
            attributes = attMap
        }

    val updateThingRequest =
        UpdateThingRequest {
            thingName = thingNameVal
            attributePayload = attributePayloadVal
        }
```

```
    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        // Update the IoT thing attributes.
        iotClient.updateThing(updateThingRequest)
        println("$thingNameVal attributes updated successfully.")
    }
}

suspend fun updateShawdowThing(thingNameVal: String?) {
    // Create the thing shadow state document.
    val stateDocument = "{\"state\":{\"reported\":{\"temperature\":25, \"humidity
\":50}}}"
    val byteStream: ByteStream = ByteStream.fromString(stateDocument)
    val byteArray: ByteArray = byteStream.toByteArray()

    val updateThingShadowRequest =
        UpdateThingShadowRequest {
            thingName = thingNameVal
            payload = byteArray
        }

    IotDataPlaneClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { iotPlaneClient ->
        iotPlaneClient.updateThingShadow(updateThingShadowRequest)
        println("The thing shadow was updated successfully.")
    }
}

suspend fun attachCertificateToThing(
    thingNameVal: String?,
    certificateArn: String?,
) {
    val principalRequest =
        AttachThingPrincipalRequest {
            thingName = thingNameVal
            principal = certificateArn
        }

    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        iotClient.attachThingPrincipal(principalRequest)
        println("Certificate attached to $thingNameVal successfully.")
    }
}
```

```
suspend fun describeThing(thingNameVal: String) {
    val thingRequest =
        DescribeThingRequest {
            thingName = thingNameVal
        }

    // Print Thing details.
    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        val describeResponse = iotClient.describeThing(thingRequest)
        println("Thing details:")
        println("Thing name: ${describeResponse.thingName}")
        println("Thing ARN:  ${describeResponse.thingArn}")
    }
}

suspend fun createCertificate(): String? {
    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        val response = iotClient.createKeysAndCertificate()
        val certificatePem = response.certificatePem
        val certificateArn = response.certificateArn

        // Print the details.
        println("\nCertificate:")
        println(certificatePem)
        println("\nCertificate ARN:")
        println(certificateArn)
        return certificateArn
    }
}

suspend fun createIoTThing(thingNameVal: String) {
    val createThingRequest =
        CreateThingRequest {
            thingName = thingNameVal
        }

    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        iotClient.createThing(createThingRequest)
        println("Created $thingNameVal}")
    }
}
```

AWS SDKs AWS IoT 를 사용하기 위한 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 AWS IoT 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 AWS IoT API 참조를 참조하세요.

예시

- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 AttachThingPrincipal 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateKeysAndCertificate 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateThing 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateTopicRule 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteCertificate 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteThing 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteTopicRule 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeEndpoint 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeThing 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DetachThingPrincipal 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListCertificates 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListThings 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 SearchIndex 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 UpdateIndexingConfiguration 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 UpdateThing 함께 사용

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`AttachThingPrincipal`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `AttachThingPrincipal`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Attach a principal to an AWS IoT thing.
/*!
  \param principal: A principal to attach.
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::attachThingPrincipal(const Aws::String &principal,
                                       const Aws::String &thingName,
                                       const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::AttachThingPrincipalRequest request;
    request.SetPrincipal(principal);
    request.SetThingName(thingName);
    Aws::IoT::Model::AttachThingPrincipalOutcome outcome =
 client.AttachThingPrincipal(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully attached principal to thing." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to attach principal to thing." <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 AttachThingPrincipal을 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

사물에 인증서 연결

다음 `attach-thing-principal` 예시에서는 MyTemperatureSensor 사물에 인증서를 연결합니다. 인증서는 ARN으로 식별됩니다. AWS IoT 콘솔에서 인증서의 ARN을 찾을 수 있습니다.

```
aws iot attach-thing-principal \
    --thing-name MyTemperatureSensor \
    --principal arn:aws:iot:us-
west-2:123456789012:cert/2e1eb273792174ec2b9bf4e9b37e6c6c692345499506002a35159767055278e8
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS IoT 개발자 안내서의 레지스트리를 사용하여 사물을 관리하는 방법을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 AttachThingPrincipal을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Attaches a certificate to an IoT Thing asynchronously.
     *
     * @param thingName The name of the IoT Thing.
     * @param certificateArn The ARN of the certificate to attach.
     *
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to attach a certificate to
 an IoT Thing.
     * If the request is successful, it prints a confirmation message and
 additional information about the Thing.
```

```
     * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
     */
    public void attachCertificateToThing(String thingName, String certificateArn)
{
        AttachThingPrincipalRequest principalRequest =
AttachThingPrincipalRequest.builder()
            .thingName(thingName)
            .principal(certificateArn)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<AttachThingPrincipalResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().attachThingPrincipal(principalRequest);
        future.whenComplete((attachResponse, ex) -> {
            if (attachResponse != null &&
attachResponse.sdkHttpResponse().isSuccessful()) {
                System.out.println("Certificate attached to Thing
successfully.");

                // Print additional information about the Thing.
                describeThing(thingName);
            } else {
                Throwable cause = ex != null ? ex.getCause() : null;
                if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else if (cause != null) {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " +
cause.getMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Failed to attach certificate to Thing.
HTTP Status Code: " +
                        attachResponse.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 AttachThingPrincipal을 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun attachCertificateToThing(
    thingNameVal: String?,
    certificateArn: String?,
) {
    val principalRequest =
        AttachThingPrincipalRequest {
            thingName = thingNameVal
            principal = certificateArn
        }

    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        iotClient.attachThingPrincipal(principalRequest)
        println("Certificate attached to $thingNameVal successfully.")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 AttachThingPrincipal을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`CreateKeysAndCertificate`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateKeysAndCertificate`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Create keys and certificate for an Aws IoT device.
//! This routine will save certificates and keys to an output folder, if
 provided.
/*!
  \param outputFolder: Location for storing output in files, ignored when string
 is empty.
  \param certificateARNResult: A string to receive the ARN of the created
 certificate.
  \param certificateID: A string to receive the ID of the created certificate.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::createKeysAndCertificate(const Aws::String &outputFolder,
                                           Aws::String &certificateARNResult,
                                           Aws::String &certificateID,
                                           const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::CreateKeysAndCertificateRequest
 createKeysAndCertificateRequest;

    Aws::IoT::Model::CreateKeysAndCertificateOutcome outcome =
            client.CreateKeysAndCertificate(createKeysAndCertificateRequest);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully created a certificate and keys" << std::endl;
        certificateARNResult = outcome.GetResult().GetCertificateArn();
        certificateID = outcome.GetResult().GetCertificateId();
        std::cout << "Certificate ARN: " << certificateARNResult << ",
 certificate ID: "
                  << certificateID << std::endl;

        if (!outputFolder.empty()) {
```

```
            std::cout << "Writing certificate and keys to the folder '" <<
 outputFolder
                      << "'." << std::endl;
            std::cout << "Be sure these files are stored securely." << std::endl;

            Aws::String certificateFilePath = outputFolder + "/
certificate.pem.crt";
            std::ofstream certificateFile(certificateFilePath);
            if (!certificateFile.is_open()) {
                std::cerr << "Error opening certificate file, '" <<
 certificateFilePath
                          << "'."
                          << std::endl;
                return false;
            }
            certificateFile << outcome.GetResult().GetCertificatePem();
            certificateFile.close();

            const Aws::IoT::Model::KeyPair &keyPair =
 outcome.GetResult().GetKeyPair();

            Aws::String privateKeyFilePath = outputFolder + "/private.pem.key";
            std::ofstream privateKeyFile(privateKeyFilePath);
            if (!privateKeyFile.is_open()) {
                std::cerr << "Error opening private key file, '" <<
 privateKeyFilePath
                          << "'."
                          << std::endl;
                return false;
            }
            privateKeyFile << keyPair.GetPrivateKey();
            privateKeyFile.close();

            Aws::String publicKeyFilePath = outputFolder + "/public.pem.key";
            std::ofstream publicKeyFile(publicKeyFilePath);
            if (!publicKeyFile.is_open()) {
                std::cerr << "Error opening public key file, '" <<
 publicKeyFilePath
                          << "'."
                          << std::endl;
                return false;
            }
            publicKeyFile << keyPair.GetPublicKey();
        }
```

```
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error creating keys and certificate: "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조에서 CreateKeysAndCertificate를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

RSA 키 쌍 생성 및 X.509 인증서 발급

다음 `create-keys-and-certificate`는 2048비트 RSA 키 쌍을 생성한 후 발급된 퍼블릭 키를 사용해 X.509 인증서를 발급합니다. AWS IoT가이 인증서에 대한 프라이빗 키를 제공하는 유일한 시간이기 때문에 안전한 위치에 보관해야 합니다.

```
aws iot create-keys-and-certificate \
    --certificate-pem-outfile "myTest.cert.pem" \
    --public-key-outfile "myTest.public.key" \
    --private-key-outfile "myTest.private.key"
```

출력:

```
{
    "certificateArn": "arn:aws:iot:us-
west-2:123456789012:cert/9894ba17925e663f1d29c23af4582b8e3b7619c31f3fbd93adcb51ae54b83dc2
    "certificateId":
 "9894ba17925e663f1d29c23af4582b8e3b7619c31f3fbd93adcb51ae54b83dc2",
    "certificatePem": "
-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
MIICiTCCEXAMPLE6m7oRw0uXOjANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQUFADCBiDELMAkGA1UEBhMC
VVMxCzAJBgNVBAgEXAMPLEAwDgYDVQQHEwdTZWF0dGxlMQ8wDQYDVQQKEwZBbWF6
b24xFDASBgNVBAsTC0lBTSEXAMPLE2xlMRIwEAYDVQQDEwlUZXN0Q2lsYWMxHzAd
BgkqhkiG9w0BCQEWEG5vb25lQGFtYEXAMPLEb20wHhcNMTEwNDI1MjA0NTIxWhcN
MTIwNDI0MjA0NTIxWjCBiDELMAkGA1UEBhMCEXAMPLEJBgNVBAgTAldBMRAwDgYD
```

```
VQQHEwdTZWF0dGxlMQ8wDQYDVQQKEwZBbWF6b24xFDAEXAMPLEsTC0lBTSBDb25z
b2xlMRIwEAYDVQQDEwlUZXN0Q2lsYWMxHzAdBgkqhkiG9w0BCQEXAMPLE25lQGFt
YXpvbi5jb20wgZ8wDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEBBQADgY0AMIGJAoGBAMaK0dn+aEXAMPLE
EXAMPLEfEvySWtC2XADZ4nB+BLYgVIk60CpiwsZ3G93vUEIO3IyNoH/f0wYK8m9T
rDHudUZEXAMPLELG5M43q7Wgc/MbQITxOUSQv7c7ugFFDzQGBzZswY6786m86gpE
Ibb3OhjZnzcvQAEXAMPLEWIMm2nrAgMBAAEwDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEFBQADgYEAtCu4
nUhVVxYUntneD9+h8Mg9qEXAMPLEyExzyLwaxlAoo7TJHidbtS4J5iNmZgXL0Fkb
FFBjvSfpJIlJ00zbhNYS5f6GuoEDEXAMPLEBHjJnyp378OD8uTs7fLvjx79LjSTb
NYiytVbZPQUQ5Yaxu2jXnimvw3rrszlaEXAMPLE=
-----END CERTIFICATE-----\n",
    "keyPair": {
        "PublicKey": "-----BEGIN PUBLIC KEY-----
\nMIIBIjANBgkqhkEXAMPLEQEFAAOCAQ8AMIIBCgKCAQEAEXAMPLE1nnyJwKSMHw4h\nMMEXAMPLEuuN/
dMAS3fyce8DW/4+EXAMPLEyjmoF/YVF/gHr99VEEXAMPLE5VF13\n59VK7cEXAMPLE67GK+y
+jikqXOgHh/xJTwo
+sGpWEXAMPLEDz18xOd2ka4tCzuWEXAMPLEahJbYkCPUBSU8opVkR7qkEXAMPLE1DR6sx2HocliOOLtu6Fkw91swQ
\GB3ZPrNh0PzQYvjUStZeccyNCx2EXAMPLEvp9mQOUXP6plfgxwKRX2fEXAMPLEDa
\nhJLXkX3rHU2xbxJSq7D+XEXAMPLEcw+LyFhI5mgFRl88eGdsAEXAMPLElnI9EesG\nFQIDAQAB
\n-----END PUBLIC KEY-----\n",
        "PrivateKey": "-----BEGIN RSA PRIVATE KEY-----\nkey omittted for security
 reasons\n-----END RSA PRIVATE KEY-----\n"
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS IoT 개발자 안내서의 IoT 디바이스 인증서 생성 및 등록을 참조하세요.

AWS IoT

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateKeysAndCertificate를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Creates an IoT certificate asynchronously.
     *
```

```
     * @return The ARN of the created certificate.
     * <p>
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to create an IoT
certificate.
     * If the request is successful, it prints the certificate details and
returns the certificate ARN.
     * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
     */
    public String createCertificate() {
        CompletableFuture<CreateKeysAndCertificateResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().createKeysAndCertificate();
        final String[] certificateArn = {null};
        future.whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
            if (response != null) {
                String certificatePem = response.certificatePem();
                certificateArn[0] = response.certificateArn();

                // Print the details.
                System.out.println("\nCertificate:");
                System.out.println(certificatePem);
                System.out.println("\nCertificate ARN:");
                System.out.println(certificateArn[0]);

            } else {
                Throwable cause = (ex instanceof CompletionException) ?
ex.getCause() : ex;
                if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " +
cause.getMessage());
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
        return certificateArn[0];
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조에서 CreateKeysAndCertificate를 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun createCertificate(): String? {
    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        val response = iotClient.createKeysAndCertificate()
        val certificatePem = response.certificatePem
        val certificateArn = response.certificateArn

        // Print the details.
        println("\nCertificate:")
        println(certificatePem)
        println("\nCertificate ARN:")
        println(certificateArn)
        return certificateArn
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 CreateKeysAndCertificate를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`CreateThing`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateThing`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Create an AWS IoT thing.
/*!
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::createThing(const Aws::String &thingName,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::CreateThingRequest createThingRequest;
    createThingRequest.SetThingName(thingName);

    Aws::IoT::Model::CreateThingOutcome outcome = iotClient.CreateThing(
            createThingRequest);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully created thing " << thingName << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to create thing " << thingName << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 CreateThing을 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

예제 1: 레지스트리에서 사물 레코드 생성

다음 `create-thing` 예시에서는 AWS IoT 사물 레지스트리에서 디바이스에 대한 항목을 생성합니다.

```
aws iot create-thing \
    --thing-name SampleIoTThing
```

출력:

```
{
    "thingName": "SampleIoTThing",
    "thingArn": "arn:aws:iot:us-west-2: 123456789012:thing/SampleIoTThing",
    "thingId": " EXAMPLE1-90ab-cdef-fedc-ba987EXAMPLE "
}
```

예시 2: 사물 유형과 연결된 사물 정의

다음 `create-thing` 예시에서는 지정된 사물 유형과 속성이 있는 사물을 생성합니다.

```
aws iot create-thing \
    --thing-name "MyLightBulb" \
    --thing-type-name "LightBulb" \
    --attribute-payload "{"attributes": {"wattage":"75", "model":"123"}}"
```

출력:

```
{
    "thingName": "MyLightBulb",
    "thingArn": "arn:aws:iot:us-west-2:123456789012:thing/MyLightBulb",
    "thingId": "40da2e73-c6af-406e-b415-15acae538797"
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS IoT 개발자 안내서의 레지스트리를 사용하여 사물을 관리하는 방법 및 사물 유형을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateThing을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
```

```
     * Creates an IoT Thing with the specified name asynchronously.
     *
     * @param thingName The name of the IoT Thing to create.
     *
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to create an IoT Thing with
the specified name.
     * If the request is successful, it prints the name of the thing and its ARN
value.
     * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
     */
    public void createIoTThing(String thingName) {
        CreateThingRequest createThingRequest = CreateThingRequest.builder()
            .thingName(thingName)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<CreateThingResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().createThing(createThingRequest);
        future.whenComplete((createThingResponse, ex) -> {
            if (createThingResponse != null) {
                System.out.println(thingName + " was successfully created. The
ARN value is " + createThingResponse.thingArn());
            } else {
                Throwable cause = ex.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " +
cause.getMessage());
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateThing을 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun createIoTThing(thingNameVal: String) {
    val createThingRequest =
        CreateThingRequest {
            thingName = thingNameVal
        }

    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        iotClient.createThing(createThingRequest)
        println("Created $thingNameVal}")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 CreateThing을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **CreateTopicRule** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateTopicRule`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Create an AWS IoT rule with an SNS topic as the target.
```

```
/*!
  \param ruleName: The name for the rule.
  \param snsTopic: The SNS topic ARN for the action.
  \param sql: The SQL statement used to query the topic.
  \param roleARN: The IAM role ARN for the action.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool
AwsDoc::IoT::createTopicRule(const Aws::String &ruleName,
                             const Aws::String &snsTopicARN, const Aws::String
 &sql,
                             const Aws::String &roleARN,
                             const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::IoT::Model::CreateTopicRuleRequest request;
    request.SetRuleName(ruleName);

    Aws::IoT::Model::SnsAction snsAction;
    snsAction.SetTargetArn(snsTopicARN);
    snsAction.SetRoleArn(roleARN);

    Aws::IoT::Model::Action action;
    action.SetSns(snsAction);

    Aws::IoT::Model::TopicRulePayload topicRulePayload;
    topicRulePayload.SetSql(sql);
    topicRulePayload.SetActions({action});

    request.SetTopicRulePayload(topicRulePayload);
    auto outcome = iotClient.CreateTopicRule(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully created topic rule " << ruleName << "." <<
 std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error creating topic rule " << ruleName << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 CreateTopicRule을 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

Amazon SNS 알림을 보내는 규칙을 생성하려면

다음 `create-topic-rule` 예시에서는 디바이스 섀도우에서 찾을 수 있는 토양 수분 수준 판독값이 낮을 때 Amazon SNS 메시지를 보내는 규칙을 생성합니다.

```
aws iot create-topic-rule \
    --rule-name "LowMoistureRule" \
    --topic-rule-payload file://plant-rule.json
```

이 예시에서는 다음 JSON 코드를 `plant-rule.json`이라는 파일에 저장해야 합니다.

```
{
    "sql": "SELECT * FROM '$aws/things/MyRPi/shadow/update/accepted' WHERE
 state.reported.moisture = 'low'\n",
    "description": "Sends an alert whenever soil moisture level readings are too
 low.",
    "ruleDisabled": false,
    "awsIotSqlVersion": "2016-03-23",
    "actions": [{
            "sns": {
                "targetArn": "arn:aws:sns:us-
west-2:123456789012:MyRPiLowMoistureTopic",
                "roleArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/service-role/
MyRPiLowMoistureTopicRole",
                "messageFormat": "RAW"
            }
    }]
}
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS IoT 개발자 안내서의 IoT 규칙 생성을 AWS 참조하세요 IoT.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateTopicRule을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Creates an IoT rule asynchronously.
     *
     * @param roleARN The ARN of the IAM role that grants access to the rule's
actions.
     * @param ruleName The name of the IoT rule.
     * @param action The ARN of the action to perform when the rule is triggered.
     *
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to create an IoT rule.
     * If the request is successful, it prints a confirmation message.
     * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
     */
    public void createIoTRule(String roleARN, String ruleName, String action) {
        String sql = "SELECT * FROM '" + TOPIC + "'";
        SnsAction action1 = SnsAction.builder()
            .targetArn(action)
            .roleArn(roleARN)
            .build();

        // Create the action.
        Action myAction = Action.builder()
            .sns(action1)
            .build();

        // Create the topic rule payload.
        TopicRulePayload topicRulePayload = TopicRulePayload.builder()
            .sql(sql)
            .actions(myAction)
            .build();

        // Create the topic rule request.
```

```
        CreateTopicRuleRequest topicRuleRequest =
CreateTopicRuleRequest.builder()
            .ruleName(ruleName)
            .topicRulePayload(topicRulePayload)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<CreateTopicRuleResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().createTopicRule(topicRuleRequest);
        future.whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
            if (response != null) {
                System.out.println("IoT Rule created successfully.");
            } else {
                Throwable cause = ex != null ? ex.getCause() : null;
                if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else if (cause != null) {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " +
cause.getMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Failed to create IoT Rule.");
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateTopicRule을 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun createIoTRule(
```

```
    roleARNVal: String?,
    ruleNameVal: String?,
    action: String?,
) {
    val sqlVal = "SELECT * FROM '$TOPIC '"
    val action1 =
        SnsAction {
            targetArn = action
            roleArn = roleARNVal
        }

    val myAction =
        Action {
            sns = action1
        }

    val topicRulePayloadVal =
        TopicRulePayload {
            sql = sqlVal
            actions = listOf(myAction)
        }

    val topicRuleRequest =
        CreateTopicRuleRequest {
            ruleName = ruleNameVal
            topicRulePayload = topicRulePayloadVal
        }

    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        iotClient.createTopicRule(topicRuleRequest)
        println("IoT rule created successfully.")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 CreateTopicRule을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DeleteCertificate** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteCertificate의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Delete a certificate.
/*!
  \param certificateID: The ID of a certificate.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::deleteCertificate(const Aws::String &certificateID,
                                    const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::IoT::Model::DeleteCertificateRequest request;
    request.SetCertificateId(certificateID);

    Aws::IoT::Model::DeleteCertificateOutcome outcome =
 iotClient.DeleteCertificate(
            request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted certificate " << certificateID <<
 std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting certificate " << certificateID << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DeleteCertificate를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

디바이스 인증서를 삭제하려면

다음 `delete-certificate` 에시에서는 지정된 ID로 디바이스 인증서를 삭제합니다.

```
aws iot delete-certificate \
    --certificate-
id c0c57bbc8baaf4631a9a0345c957657f5e710473e3ddbee1428d216d54d53ac9
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS IoT API 참조의 DeleteCertificate를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteCertificate를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Deletes a certificate asynchronously.
     *
     * @param certificateArn The ARN of the certificate to delete.
     *
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to delete a certificate.
     * If the deletion is successful, it prints a confirmation message.
     * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
     */
    public void deleteCertificate(String certificateArn) {
        DeleteCertificateRequest certificateProviderRequest =
 DeleteCertificateRequest.builder()
            .certificateId(extractCertificateId(certificateArn))
            .build();
```

```
        CompletableFuture<DeleteCertificateResponse> future =
 getAsyncClient().deleteCertificate(certificateProviderRequest);
        future.whenComplete((voidResult, ex) -> {
            if (ex == null) {
                System.out.println(certificateArn + " was successfully
 deleted.");
            } else {
                Throwable cause = ex.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
 cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + ex.getMessage());
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteCertificate를 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun deleteCertificate(certificateArn: String) {
    val certificateProviderRequest =
        DeleteCertificateRequest {
            certificateId = extractCertificateId(certificateArn)
        }
    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        iotClient.deleteCertificate(certificateProviderRequest)
        println("$certificateArn was successfully deleted.")
```

```
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DeleteCertificate를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DeleteThing** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteThing의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Delete an AWS IoT thing.
/*!
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::deleteThing(const Aws::String &thingName,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::DeleteThingRequest request;
    request.SetThingName(thingName);
    const auto outcome = iotClient.DeleteThing(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted thing " << thingName << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting thing " << thingName << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
```

```
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DeleteThing을 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

사물의 세부 정보를 표시하려면

다음 `delete-thing` 예시에서는 AWS 계정의 AWS IoT 레지스트리에서 사물을 삭제합니다.

aws iot delete-thing --thing-name "FourthBulb"

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS IoT 개발자 안내서의 레지스트리를 사용하여 사물을 관리하는 방법을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteThing을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Deletes an IoT Thing asynchronously.
     *
     * @param thingName The name of the IoT Thing to delete.
     *
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to delete an IoT Thing.
     * If the deletion is successful, it prints a confirmation message.
     * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
     */
    public void deleteIoTThing(String thingName) {
```

```
        DeleteThingRequest deleteThingRequest = DeleteThingRequest.builder()
            .thingName(thingName)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<DeleteThingResponse> future =
 getAsyncClient().deleteThing(deleteThingRequest);
        future.whenComplete((voidResult, ex) -> {
            if (ex == null) {
                System.out.println("Deleted Thing " + thingName);
            } else {
                Throwable cause = ex.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
 cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + ex.getMessage());
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteThing을 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun deleteIoTThing(thingNameVal: String) {
    val deleteThingRequest =
        DeleteThingRequest {
            thingName = thingNameVal
        }
```

```
    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        iotClient.deleteThing(deleteThingRequest)
        println("Deleted $thingNameVal")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DeleteThing을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DeleteTopicRule** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteTopicRule의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Delete an AWS IoT rule.
/*!
  \param ruleName: The name for the rule.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::deleteTopicRule(const Aws::String &ruleName,
                                  const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::DeleteTopicRuleRequest request;
    request.SetRuleName(ruleName);

    Aws::IoT::Model::DeleteTopicRuleOutcome outcome = iotClient.DeleteTopicRule(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted rule " << ruleName << std::endl;
    }
    else {
```

```
        std::cerr << "Failed to delete rule " << ruleName <<
                  ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DeleteTopicRule를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

규칙 삭제

다음 `delete-topic-rule` 예시에서는 지정된 규칙을 삭제합니다.

```
aws iot delete-topic-rule \
    --rule-name "LowMoistureRule"
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS IoT 개발자 안내서의 규칙 삭제를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteTopicRule을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`DescribeEndpoint`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeEndpoint`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Describe the endpoint specific to the AWS account making the call.
/*!
  \param endpointResult: String to receive the endpoint result.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::describeEndpoint(Aws::String &endpointResult,
                                   const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::String endpoint;
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::DescribeEndpointRequest describeEndpointRequest;
    describeEndpointRequest.SetEndpointType(
            "iot:Data-ATS"); // Recommended endpoint type.

    Aws::IoT::Model::DescribeEndpointOutcome outcome =
 iotClient.DescribeEndpoint(
            describeEndpointRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully described endpoint." << std::endl;
        endpointResult = outcome.GetResult().GetEndpointAddress();
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error describing endpoint" <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DescribeEndpoint를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

예제 1: 현재 AWS 엔드포인트 가져오기

다음 `describe-endpoint` 예시에서는 모든 명령이 적용되는 기본 AWS 엔드포인트를 검색합니다.

```
aws iot describe-endpoint
```

출력:

```
{
    "endpointAddress": "abc123defghijk.iot.us-west-2.amazonaws.com"
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS IoT 개발자 안내서의 DescribeEndpoint를 참조하세요.

예시 2: ATS 엔드포인트 가져오기

다음 `describe-endpoint` 예시에서는 Amazon Trust Services(ATS) 엔드포인트를 가져옵니다.

```
aws iot describe-endpoint \
    --endpoint-type iot:Data-ATS
```

출력:

```
{
    "endpointAddress": "abc123defghijk-ats.iot.us-west-2.amazonaws.com"
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS IoT 개발자 안내서의 X.509 인증서 및 AWS IoT를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeEndpoint를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Describes the endpoint of the IoT service asynchronously.
     *
     * @return A CompletableFuture containing the full endpoint URL.
     *
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to describe the endpoint of
 the IoT service.
     * If the request is successful, it prints and returns the full endpoint URL.
     * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
     */
    public String describeEndpoint() {
        CompletableFuture<DescribeEndpointResponse> future =
 getAsyncClient().describeEndpoint(DescribeEndpointRequest.builder().endpointType("iot:Da
ATS").build());
        final String[] result = {null};

        future.whenComplete((endpointResponse, ex) -> {
            if (endpointResponse != null) {
                String endpointUrl = endpointResponse.endpointAddress();
                String exString = getValue(endpointUrl);
                String fullEndpoint = "https://" + exString + "-ats.iot.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com";

                System.out.println("Full Endpoint URL: " + fullEndpoint);
                result[0] = fullEndpoint;
            } else {
                Throwable cause = (ex instanceof CompletionException) ?
 ex.getCause() : ex;
                if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
 cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " +
 cause.getMessage());
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
        return result[0];
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeEndpoint를 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun describeEndpoint(): String? {
    val request = DescribeEndpointRequest {}
    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        val endpointResponse = iotClient.describeEndpoint(request)
        val endpointUrl: String? = endpointResponse.endpointAddress
        val exString: String = getValue(endpointUrl)
        val fullEndpoint = "https://$exString-ats.iot.us-east-1.amazonaws.com"
        println("Full endpoint URL: $fullEndpoint")
        return fullEndpoint
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DescribeEndpoint를 참조하세요.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn show_address(client: &Client, endpoint_type: &str) -> Result<(), Error>
 {
```

```
    let resp = client
        .describe_endpoint()
        .endpoint_type(endpoint_type)
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Endpoint address: {}", resp.endpoint_address.unwrap());

    println!();

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DescribeEndpoint를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DescribeThing** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeThing의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Describe an AWS IoT thing.
/*!
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::describeThing(const Aws::String &thingName,
                                const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::IoT::Model::DescribeThingRequest request;
```

```
    request.SetThingName(thingName);

    Aws::IoT::Model::DescribeThingOutcome outcome =
 iotClient.DescribeThing(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::IoT::Model::DescribeThingResult &result = outcome.GetResult();
        std::cout << "Retrieved thing '" << result.GetThingName() << "'" <<
 std::endl;
        std::cout << "thingArn: " << result.GetThingArn() << std::endl;
        std::cout << result.GetAttributes().size() << " attribute(s) retrieved"
                  << std::endl;
        for (const auto &attribute: result.GetAttributes()) {
            std::cout << "  attribute: " << attribute.first << "=" <<
 attribute.second
                      << std::endl;
        }
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error describing thing " << thingName << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DescribeThing을 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

사물의 세부 정보를 표시하려면

다음 `describe-thing` 예시에서는 AWS 계정의 AWS IoT 레지스트리에 정의된 사물(디바이스)에 대한 정보를 표시합니다.

aws iot describe-thing --thing-name "MyLightBulb"

출력:

```
{
```

```
    "defaultClientId": "MyLightBulb",
    "thingName": "MyLightBulb",
    "thingId": "40da2e73-c6af-406e-b415-15acae538797",
    "thingArn": "arn:aws:iot:us-west-2:123456789012:thing/MyLightBulb",
    "thingTypeName": "LightBulb",
    "attributes": {
        "model": "123",
        "wattage": "75"
    },
    "version": 1
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS IoT 개발자 안내서의 레지스트리를 사용하여 사물을 관리하는 방법을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeThing 섹션을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Describes an IoT Thing asynchronously.
     *
     * @param thingName The name of the IoT Thing.
     *
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to describe an IoT Thing.
     * If the request is successful, it prints the Thing details.
     * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
     */
    private void describeThing(String thingName) {
        DescribeThingRequest thingRequest = DescribeThingRequest.builder()
            .thingName(thingName)
            .build();
```

```
        CompletableFuture<DescribeThingResponse> future =
 getAsyncClient().describeThing(thingRequest);
        future.whenComplete((describeResponse, ex) -> {
            if (describeResponse != null) {
                System.out.println("Thing Details:");
                System.out.println("Thing Name: " +
 describeResponse.thingName());
                System.out.println("Thing ARN: " + describeResponse.thingArn());
            } else {
                Throwable cause = ex != null ? ex.getCause() : null;
                if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
 cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else if (cause != null) {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " +
 cause.getMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Failed to describe Thing.");
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeThing을 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun describeThing(thingNameVal: String) {
    val thingRequest =
        DescribeThingRequest {
            thingName = thingNameVal
```

```
        }

    // Print Thing details.
    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        val describeResponse = iotClient.describeThing(thingRequest)
        println("Thing details:")
        println("Thing name: ${describeResponse.thingName}")
        println("Thing ARN:  ${describeResponse.thingArn}")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DescribeThing을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DetachThingPrincipal** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DetachThingPrincipal의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Detach a principal from an AWS IoT thing.
/*!
  \param principal: A principal to detach.
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::detachThingPrincipal(const Aws::String &principal,
                                       const Aws::String &thingName,
                                       const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::IoT::Model::DetachThingPrincipalRequest detachThingPrincipalRequest;
```

```
    detachThingPrincipalRequest.SetThingName(thingName);
    detachThingPrincipalRequest.SetPrincipal(principal);

    Aws::IoT::Model::DetachThingPrincipalOutcome outcome =
 iotClient.DetachThingPrincipal(
            detachThingPrincipalRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully detached principal " << principal << " from
 thing "
                  << thingName << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to detach principal " << principal << " from thing "
                  << thingName << ": "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DetachThingPrincipal을 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

사물에서 인증서 및 위탁자를 분리하려면

다음 `detach-thing-principal` 예시에서는 지정된 사물에서 위탁자를 나타내는 인증서를 제거합니다.

```
aws iot detach-thing-principal \
    --thing-name "MyLightBulb" \
    --principal "arn:aws:iot:us-
west-2:123456789012:cert/604c48437a57b7d5fc5d137c5be75011c6ee67c9a6943683a1acb4b1626bac36
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS IoT 개발자 안내서의 레지스트리를 사용하여 사물을 관리하는 방법을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DetachThingPrincipal을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Detaches a principal (certificate) from an IoT Thing asynchronously.
    *
    * @param thingName The name of the IoT Thing.
    * @param certificateArn The ARN of the certificate to detach.
    *
    * This method initiates an asynchronous request to detach a certificate from
an IoT Thing.
    * If the detachment is successful, it prints a confirmation message.
    * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
    */
   public void detachThingPrincipal(String thingName, String certificateArn) {
       DetachThingPrincipalRequest thingPrincipalRequest =
DetachThingPrincipalRequest.builder()
           .principal(certificateArn)
           .thingName(thingName)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<DetachThingPrincipalResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().detachThingPrincipal(thingPrincipalRequest);
       future.whenComplete((voidResult, ex) -> {
           if (ex == null) {
               System.out.println(certificateArn + " was successfully removed
from " + thingName);
           } else {
               Throwable cause = ex.getCause();
               if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                   System.err.println(((IotException)
cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
               } else {
```

```
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + ex.getMessage());
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DetachThingPrincipal을 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun detachThingPrincipal(
    thingNameVal: String,
    certificateArn: String,
) {
    val thingPrincipalRequest =
        DetachThingPrincipalRequest {
            principal = certificateArn
            thingName = thingNameVal
        }

    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        iotClient.detachThingPrincipal(thingPrincipalRequest)
        println("$certificateArn was successfully removed from $thingNameVal")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DetachThingPrincipal을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **ListCertificates** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 ListCertificates의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! List certificates registered in the AWS account making the call.
/*!
   \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::listCertificates(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::ListCertificatesRequest request;

    Aws::Vector<Aws::IoT::Model::Certificate> allCertificates;
    Aws::String marker; // Used to paginate results.
    do {
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }

        Aws::IoT::Model::ListCertificatesOutcome outcome =
 iotClient.ListCertificates(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::IoT::Model::ListCertificatesResult &result =
 outcome.GetResult();
            marker = result.GetNextMarker();
            allCertificates.insert(allCertificates.end(),
                                   result.GetCertificates().begin(),
                                   result.GetCertificates().end());
        }
```

```
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error: " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } while (!marker.empty());

    std::cout << allCertificates.size() << " certificate(s) found." << std::endl;

    for (auto &certificate: allCertificates) {
        std::cout << "Certificate ID: " << certificate.GetCertificateId() <<
 std::endl;
        std::cout << "Certificate ARN: " << certificate.GetCertificateArn()
                  << std::endl;
        std::cout << std::endl;
    }

    return true;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 ListCertificates를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

예제 1: AWS 계정에 등록된 인증서 나열

다음 `list-certificates` 예시에서는 계정에 등록된 모든 인증서를 나열합니다. 페이징 수가 기본 제한인 25보다 큰 경우, 이 명령의 `nextMarker` 응답 값을 사용하여 다음 명령에 제공하여 다음 결과 배치를 가져올 수 있습니다. 값 없이 `nextMarker`가 반환될 때까지 반복합니다.

```
aws iot list-certificates
```

출력:

```
{
    "certificates": [
        {
            "certificateArn": "arn:aws:iot:us-
west-2:123456789012:cert/604c48437a57b7d5fc5d137c5be75011c6ee67c9a6943683a1acb4b1626bac36
```

```
            "certificateId":
 "604c48437a57b7d5fc5d137c5be75011c6ee67c9a6943683a1acb4b1626bac36",
            "status": "ACTIVE",
            "creationDate": 1556810537.617
        },
        {
            "certificateArn": "arn:aws:iot:us-
west-2:123456789012:cert/262a1ac8a7d8aa72f6e96e365480f7313aa9db74b8339ec65d34dc3074e1c31e
            "certificateId":
 "262a1ac8a7d8aa72f6e96e365480f7313aa9db74b8339ec65d34dc3074e1c31e",
            "status": "ACTIVE",
            "creationDate": 1546447050.885
        },
        {
            "certificateArn": "arn:aws:iot:us-west-2:123456789012:cert/
b193ab7162c0fadca83246d24fa090300a1236fe58137e121b011804d8ac1d6b",
            "certificateId":
 "b193ab7162c0fadca83246d24fa090300a1236fe58137e121b011804d8ac1d6b",
            "status": "ACTIVE",
            "creationDate": 1546292258.322
        },
        {
            "certificateArn": "arn:aws:iot:us-
west-2:123456789012:cert/7aebeea3845d14a44ec80b06b8b78a89f3f8a706974b8b34d18f5adf0741db42
            "certificateId":
 "7aebeea3845d14a44ec80b06b8b78a89f3f8a706974b8b34d18f5adf0741db42",
            "status": "ACTIVE",
            "creationDate": 1541457693.453
        },
        {
            "certificateArn": "arn:aws:iot:us-
west-2:123456789012:cert/54458aa39ebb3eb39c91ffbbdcc3a6ca1c7c094d1644b889f735a6fc2cd9a7e3
            "certificateId":
 "54458aa39ebb3eb39c91ffbbdcc3a6ca1c7c094d1644b889f735a6fc2cd9a7e3",
            "status": "ACTIVE",
            "creationDate": 1541113568.611
        },
        {
            "certificateArn": "arn:aws:iot:us-
west-2:123456789012:cert/4f0ba725787aa94d67d2fca420eca022242532e8b3c58e7465c7778b443fd65e
            "certificateId":
 "4f0ba725787aa94d67d2fca420eca022242532e8b3c58e7465c7778b443fd65e",
            "status": "ACTIVE",
            "creationDate": 1541022751.983
```

```
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListCertificates를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Lists all certificates asynchronously.
     *
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to list all certificates.
     * If the request is successful, it prints the certificate IDs and ARNs.
     * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
     */
    public void listCertificates() {
        CompletableFuture<ListCertificatesResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().listCertificates();
        future.whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
            if (response != null) {
                List<Certificate> certList = response.certificates();
                for (Certificate cert : certList) {
                    System.out.println("Cert id: " + cert.certificateId());
                    System.out.println("Cert Arn: " + cert.certificateArn());
                }
            } else {
                Throwable cause = ex != null ? ex.getCause() : null;
                if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else if (cause != null) {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " +
cause.getMessage());
                } else {
```

```
                    System.err.println("Failed to list certificates.");
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListCertificates를 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun listCertificates() {
    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        val response = iotClient.listCertificates()
        val certList = response.certificates
        certList?.forEach { cert ->
            println("Cert id: ${cert.certificateId}")
            println("Cert Arn: ${cert.certificateArn}")
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ListCertificates를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`ListThings`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListThings`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예시 1: 레지스트리의 모든 사물 나열

다음 `list-things` 예시에서는 AWS 계정의 AWS IoT 레지스트리에 정의된 사물(디바이스)을 나열합니다.

```
aws iot list-things
```

출력:

```
{
    "things": [
        {
            "thingName": "ThirdBulb",
            "thingTypeName": "LightBulb",
            "thingArn": "arn:aws:iot:us-west-2:123456789012:thing/ThirdBulb",
            "attributes": {
                "model": "123",
                "wattage": "75"
            },
            "version": 2
        },
        {
            "thingName": "MyOtherLightBulb",
            "thingTypeName": "LightBulb",
            "thingArn": "arn:aws:iot:us-west-2:123456789012:thing/
MyOtherLightBulb",
            "attributes": {
                "model": "123",
                "wattage": "75"
            },
            "version": 3
        },
        {
            "thingName": "MyLightBulb",
            "thingTypeName": "LightBulb",
            "thingArn": "arn:aws:iot:us-west-2:123456789012:thing/MyLightBulb",
            "attributes": {
                "model": "123",
                "wattage": "75"
```

```
            },
            "version": 1
        },
        {
        "thingName": "SampleIoTThing",
        "thingArn": "arn:aws:iot:us-west-2:123456789012:thing/SampleIoTThing",
        "attributes": {},
        "version": 1
        }
    ]
}
```

예시 2: 특정 속성을 가진 정의된 사물 나열

다음 `list-things` 예시에서는 이름이 `wattage`인 속성을 가진 사물의 목록을 표시합니다.

```
aws iot list-things \
    --attribute-name wattage
```

출력:

```
{
    "things": [
        {
            "thingName": "MyLightBulb",
            "thingTypeName": "LightBulb",
            "thingArn": "arn:aws:iot:us-west-2:123456789012:thing/MyLightBulb",
            "attributes": {
                "model": "123",
                "wattage": "75"
            },
            "version": 1
        },
        {
            "thingName": "MyOtherLightBulb",
            "thingTypeName": "LightBulb",
            "thingArn": "arn:aws:iot:us-west-2:123456789012:thing/
MyOtherLightBulb",
            "attributes": {
                "model": "123",
                "wattage": "75"
            },
            "version": 3
```

```
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS IoT 개발자 안내서의 레지스트리를 사용하여 사물을 관리하는 방법을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListThings를 참조하세요.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn show_things(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client.list_things().send().await?;

    println!("Things:");

    for thing in resp.things.unwrap() {
        println!(
            "  Name:  {}",
            thing.thing_name.as_deref().unwrap_or_default()
        );
        println!(
            "  Type:  {}",
            thing.thing_type_name.as_deref().unwrap_or_default()
        );
        println!(
            "  ARN:   {}",
            thing.thing_arn.as_deref().unwrap_or_default()
        );
        println!();
    }

    println!();
```

```
    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 ListThings을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **SearchIndex** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 SearchIndex의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Query the AWS IoT fleet index.
//! For query information, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/iot/latest/
developerguide/query-syntax.html
/*!
  \param: query: The query string.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::searchIndex(const Aws::String &query,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::IoT::Model::SearchIndexRequest request;
    request.SetQueryString(query);

    Aws::Vector<Aws::IoT::Model::ThingDocument> allThingDocuments;
    Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.
    do {
        if (!nextToken.empty()) {
            request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
        }
```

```
        Aws::IoT::Model::SearchIndexOutcome outcome =
 iotClient.SearchIndex(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::IoT::Model::SearchIndexResult &result =
 outcome.GetResult();
            allThingDocuments.insert(allThingDocuments.end(),
                                     result.GetThings().cbegin(),
                                     result.GetThings().cend());
            nextToken = result.GetNextToken();

        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error in SearchIndex: " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } while (!nextToken.empty());

    std::cout << allThingDocuments.size() << " thing document(s) found." <<
 std::endl;
    for (const auto thingDocument: allThingDocuments) {
        std::cout << "  Thing name: " << thingDocument.GetThingName() << "."
                  << std::endl;
    }
    return true;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 SearchIndex를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

사물 인덱스를 쿼리하려면

다음 `search-index` 예시에서는 `LightBulb`의 유형이 있는 사물의 `AWS_Things` 인덱스를 쿼리합니다.

```
aws iot search-index \
```

```
    --index-name "AWS_Things" \
    --query-string "thingTypeName:LightBulb"
```

출력:

```
{
    "things": [
        {
            "thingName": "MyLightBulb",
            "thingId": "40da2e73-c6af-406e-b415-15acae538797",
            "thingTypeName": "LightBulb",
            "thingGroupNames": [
                "LightBulbs",
                "DeadBulbs"
            ],
            "attributes": {
                "model": "123",
                "wattage": "75"
            },
            "connectivity": {
                "connected": false
            }
        },
        {
            "thingName": "ThirdBulb",
            "thingId": "615c8455-33d5-40e8-95fd-3ee8b24490af",
            "thingTypeName": "LightBulb",
            "attributes": {
                "model": "123",
                "wattage": "75"
            },
            "connectivity": {
                "connected": false
            }
        },
        {
            "thingName": "MyOtherLightBulb",
            "thingId": "6dae0d3f-40c1-476a-80c4-1ed24ba6aa11",
            "thingTypeName": "LightBulb",
            "attributes": {
                "model": "123",
                "wattage": "75"
            },
```

```
            "connectivity": {
                "connected": false
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS IoT 개발자 안내서의 사물 인덱싱 관리를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 SearchIndex를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Searches for IoT Things asynchronously based on a query string.
     *
     * @param queryString The query string to search for Things.
     *
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to search for IoT Things.
     * If the request is successful and Things are found, it prints their IDs.
     * If no Things are found, it prints a message indicating so.
     * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
     */
    public void searchThings(String queryString) {
        SearchIndexRequest searchIndexRequest = SearchIndexRequest.builder()
            .queryString(queryString)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<SearchIndexResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().searchIndex(searchIndexRequest);
        future.whenComplete((searchIndexResponse, ex) -> {
            if (searchIndexResponse != null) {
                // Process the result.
                if (searchIndexResponse.things().isEmpty()) {
```

```
                    System.out.println("No things found.");
                } else {
                    searchIndexResponse.things().forEach(thing ->
System.out.println("Thing id found using search is " + thing.thingId()));
                }
            } else {
                Throwable cause = ex != null ? ex.getCause() : null;
                if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else if (cause != null) {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " +
cause.getMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Failed to search for IoT Things.");
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 SearchIndex를 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun searchThings(queryStringVal: String?) {
    val searchIndexRequest =
        SearchIndexRequest {
            queryString = queryStringVal
        }

    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
```

```
        val searchIndexResponse = iotClient.searchIndex(searchIndexRequest)
        if (searchIndexResponse.things?.isEmpty() == true) {
            println("No things found.")
        } else {
            searchIndexResponse.things
                ?.forEach { thing -> println("Thing id found using search is
 ${thing.thingId}") }
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 SearchIndex을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **UpdateIndexingConfiguration** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 UpdateIndexingConfiguration의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Update the indexing configuration.
/*!
  \param thingIndexingConfiguration: A ThingIndexingConfiguration object which is
 ignored if not set.
  \param thingGroupIndexingConfiguration: A ThingGroupIndexingConfiguration
 object which is ignored if not set.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::updateIndexingConfiguration(
        const Aws::IoT::Model::ThingIndexingConfiguration
 &thingIndexingConfiguration,
        const Aws::IoT::Model::ThingGroupIndexingConfiguration
 &thingGroupIndexingConfiguration,
```

```
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::IoT::Model::UpdateIndexingConfigurationRequest request;

    if (thingIndexingConfiguration.ThingIndexingModeHasBeenSet()) {
        request.SetThingIndexingConfiguration(thingIndexingConfiguration);
    }

    if (thingGroupIndexingConfiguration.ThingGroupIndexingModeHasBeenSet()) {

 request.SetThingGroupIndexingConfiguration(thingGroupIndexingConfiguration);
    }

    Aws::IoT::Model::UpdateIndexingConfigurationOutcome outcome =
 iotClient.UpdateIndexingConfiguration(
            request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "UpdateIndexingConfiguration succeeded." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "UpdateIndexingConfiguration failed."
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 UpdateIndexingConfiguration을 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

사물 인덱싱을 활성화하려면

다음 `update-indexing-configuration` 예제에서는 사물 인덱싱이 AWS_Things 인덱스를 사용하여 레지스트리 데이터, 섀도우 데이터 및 사물 연결 상태 검색을 지원하도록 합니다.

```
aws iot update-indexing-configuration
```

```
    --thing-indexing-
configuration thingIndexingMode=REGISTRY_AND_SHADOW,thingConnectivityIndexingMode=STATUS
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS IoT 개발자 안내서의 사물 인덱싱 관리를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 UpdateIndexingConfiguration을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **UpdateThing** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 UpdateThing의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Update an AWS IoT thing with attributes.
/*!
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param attributeMap: A map of key/value attributes/
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::updateThing(const Aws::String &thingName,
                              const std::map<Aws::String, Aws::String>
 &attributeMap,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::UpdateThingRequest request;
    request.SetThingName(thingName);
    Aws::IoT::Model::AttributePayload attributePayload;
    for (const auto &attribute: attributeMap) {
        attributePayload.AddAttributes(attribute.first, attribute.second);
    }
```

```
    request.SetAttributePayload(attributePayload);

    Aws::IoT::Model::UpdateThingOutcome outcome = iotClient.UpdateThing(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully updated thing " << thingName << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to update thing " << thingName << ":" <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 UpdateThing을 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

사물에 사물 유형을 연결하려면

다음 `update-thing` 예시에서는 AWS IoT 레지스트리의 사물을 사물 유형과 연결합니다. 연결하면 사물 유형에 의해 정의된 속성의 값을 입력합니다.

```
aws iot update-thing \
    --thing-name "MyOtherLightBulb" \
    --thing-type-name "LightBulb" \
    --attribute-payload "{"attributes": {"wattage":"75", "model":"123"}}"
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다. 결과를 표시하려면 `describe-thing` 명령을 사용합니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS IoT 개발자 안내서의 사물 유형을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 UpdateThing을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Updates the shadow of an IoT Thing asynchronously.
    *
    * @param thingName The name of the IoT Thing.
    *
    * This method initiates an asynchronous request to update the shadow of an
IoT Thing.
    * If the request is successful, it prints a confirmation message.
    * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
    */
   public void updateShadowThing(String thingName) {
       // Create Thing Shadow State Document.
       String stateDocument = "{\"state\":{\"reported\":{\"temperature\":25,
\"humidity\":50}}}";
       SdkBytes data = SdkBytes.fromString(stateDocument,
StandardCharsets.UTF_8);
       UpdateThingShadowRequest updateThingShadowRequest =
UpdateThingShadowRequest.builder()
           .thingName(thingName)
           .payload(data)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<UpdateThingShadowResponse> future =
getAsyncDataPlaneClient().updateThingShadow(updateThingShadowRequest);
       future.whenComplete((updateResponse, ex) -> {
           if (updateResponse != null) {
               System.out.println("Thing Shadow updated successfully.");
           } else {
               Throwable cause = ex != null ? ex.getCause() : null;
               if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                   System.err.println(((IotException)
cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
```

```
                } else if (cause != null) {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " +
 cause.getMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Failed to update Thing Shadow.");
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 UpdateThing을 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun updateThing(thingNameVal: String?) {
    val newLocation = "Office"
    val newFirmwareVersion = "v2.0"
    val attMap: MutableMap<String, String> = HashMap()
    attMap["location"] = newLocation
    attMap["firmwareVersion"] = newFirmwareVersion

    val attributePayloadVal =
        AttributePayload {
            attributes = attMap
        }

    val updateThingRequest =
        UpdateThingRequest {
            thingName = thingNameVal
            attributePayload = attributePayloadVal
        }
```

```
    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        // Update the IoT thing attributes.
        iotClient.updateThing(updateThingRequest)
        println("$thingNameVal attributes updated successfully.")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 UpdateThing을 참조하세요.

AWS SDKs AWS IoT data 사용에 대한 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 AWS IoT data 함께를 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

추가 리소스

- AWS IoT data 개발자 안내서 -에 대한 자세한 정보입니다 AWS IoT data.
- AWS IoT data API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 AWS IoT data 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 설정 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs AWS IoT data 사용에 대한 기본 예제
  - AWS SDKs AWS IoT data 를 사용하기 위한 작업
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetThingShadow 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 UpdateThingShadow 함께 사용

AWS SDKs AWS IoT data 사용에 대한 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS IoT data SDKs에서의 기본 사항을 AWS 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- AWS SDKs AWS IoT data 를 사용하기 위한 작업
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetThingShadow 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 UpdateThingShadow 함께 사용

AWS SDKs AWS IoT data 를 사용하기 위한 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 AWS IoT data 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 AWS IoT data API 참조를 참조하세요.

예시

- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetThingShadow 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 UpdateThingShadow 함께 사용

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`GetThingShadow`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetThingShadow`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Get the shadow of an AWS IoT thing.
/*!
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param documentResult: String to receive the state information, in JSON format.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
```

```
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::getThingShadow(const Aws::String &thingName,
                                 Aws::String &documentResult,
                                 const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoTDataPlane::IoTDataPlaneClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoTDataPlane::Model::GetThingShadowRequest request;
    request.SetThingName(thingName);
    auto outcome = iotClient.GetThingShadow(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::stringstream ss;
        ss << outcome.GetResult().GetPayload().rdbuf();
        documentResult = ss.str();
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error getting thing shadow: " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 GetThingShadowAWS SDK for C++ 를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

사물 섀도우 문서 가져오기

다음 `get-thing-shadow` 예시에서는 지정된 IoT 사물의 사물 섀도우 문서를 가져옵니다.

```
aws iot-data get-thing-shadow \
    --thing-name MyRPi \
    output.txt
```

이 명령은 디스플레이에 출력을 생성하지 않지만, 다음은 `output.txt`의 내용을 보여줍니다.

```
{
  "state":{
    "reported":{
    "moisture":"low"
```

```
    }
  },
  "metadata":{
    "reported":{
      "moisture":{
        "timestamp":1560269319
      }
    }
  },
  "version":1,"timestamp":1560269405
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS IoT 개발자 안내서의 디바이스 섀도우 서비스 데이터 흐름을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetThingShadow를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Retrieves the payload of a Thing's shadow asynchronously.
    *
    * @param thingName The name of the IoT Thing.
    *
    * This method initiates an asynchronous request to get the payload of a
Thing's shadow.
    * If the request is successful, it prints the shadow data.
    * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
    */
   public void getPayload(String thingName) {
       GetThingShadowRequest getThingShadowRequest =
GetThingShadowRequest.builder()
           .thingName(thingName)
           .build();
```

```
        CompletableFuture<GetThingShadowResponse> future =
 getAsyncDataPlaneClient().getThingShadow(getThingShadowRequest);
        future.whenComplete((getThingShadowResponse, ex) -> {
            if (getThingShadowResponse != null) {
                // Extracting payload from response.
                SdkBytes payload = getThingShadowResponse.payload();
                String payloadString = payload.asUtf8String();
                System.out.println("Received Shadow Data: " + payloadString);
            } else {
                Throwable cause = ex != null ? ex.getCause() : null;
                if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
 cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else if (cause != null) {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " +
 cause.getMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Failed to get Thing Shadow payload.");
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 GetThingShadowAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun getPayload(thingNameVal: String?) {
    val getThingShadowRequest =
        GetThingShadowRequest {
            thingName = thingNameVal
```

```
        }

    IotDataPlaneClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { iotPlaneClient ->
        val getThingShadowResponse =
 iotPlaneClient.getThingShadow(getThingShadowRequest)
        val payload = getThingShadowResponse.payload
        val payloadString = payload?.let { java.lang.String(it, Charsets.UTF_8) }
        println("Received shadow data: $payloadString")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 GetThingShadow를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **UpdateThingShadow** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 UpdateThingShadow의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Update the shadow of an AWS IoT thing.
/*!
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param document: The state information, in JSON format.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::updateThingShadow(const Aws::String &thingName,
                                    const Aws::String &document,
                                    const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoTDataPlane::IoTDataPlaneClient
 iotDataPlaneClient(clientConfiguration);
```

```
    Aws::IoTDataPlane::Model::UpdateThingShadowRequest updateThingShadowRequest;
    updateThingShadowRequest.SetThingName(thingName);
    std::shared_ptr<std::stringstream> streamBuf =
 std::make_shared<std::stringstream>(
            document);
    updateThingShadowRequest.SetBody(streamBuf);
    Aws::IoTDataPlane::Model::UpdateThingShadowOutcome outcome =
 iotDataPlaneClient.UpdateThingShadow(
            updateThingShadowRequest);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully updated thing shadow." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error while updating thing shadow."
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 UpdateThingShadowAWS SDK for C++ 를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

사물 섀도우 업데이트

다음 `update-thing-shadow` 예시에서는 지정된 사물의 현재 디바이스 섀도우 상태를 수정하고 파일 `output.txt`에 저장합니다.

```
aws iot-data update-thing-shadow \
    --thing-name MyRPi \
    --payload "{"state":{"reported":{"moisture":"okay"}}}" \
    "output.txt"
```

이 명령은 디스플레이에 출력을 생성하지 않지만, 다음은 `output.txt`의 내용을 보여줍니다.

```
{
    "state": {
        "reported": {
```

```
            "moisture": "okay"
        }
    },
    "metadata": {
        "reported": {
            "moisture": {
                "timestamp": 1560270036
            }
        }
    },
    "version": 2,
    "timestamp": 1560270036
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS IoT 개발자 안내서의 디바이스 섀도우 서비스 데이터 흐름을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 UpdateThingShadow를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Updates the shadow of an IoT Thing asynchronously.
     *
     * @param thingName The name of the IoT Thing.
     *
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to update the shadow of an
 IoT Thing.
     * If the request is successful, it prints a confirmation message.
     * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
     */
    public void updateShadowThing(String thingName) {
        // Create Thing Shadow State Document.
        String stateDocument = "{\"state\":{\"reported\":{\"temperature\":25,
 \"humidity\":50}}}";
```

```
        SdkBytes data = SdkBytes.fromString(stateDocument,
StandardCharsets.UTF_8);
        UpdateThingShadowRequest updateThingShadowRequest =
UpdateThingShadowRequest.builder()
            .thingName(thingName)
            .payload(data)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<UpdateThingShadowResponse> future =
getAsyncDataPlaneClient().updateThingShadow(updateThingShadowRequest);
        future.whenComplete((updateResponse, ex) -> {
            if (updateResponse != null) {
                System.out.println("Thing Shadow updated successfully.");
            } else {
                Throwable cause = ex != null ? ex.getCause() : null;
                if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else if (cause != null) {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " +
cause.getMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Failed to update Thing Shadow.");
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 UpdateThingShadowAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun updateShawdowThing(thingNameVal: String?) {
    // Create the thing shadow state document.
    val stateDocument = "{\"state\":{\"reported\":{\"temperature\":25, \"humidity
\":50}}}"
    val byteStream: ByteStream = ByteStream.fromString(stateDocument)
    val byteArray: ByteArray = byteStream.toByteArray()

    val updateThingShadowRequest =
        UpdateThingShadowRequest {
            thingName = thingNameVal
            payload = byteArray
        }

    IotDataPlaneClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { iotPlaneClient ->
        iotPlaneClient.updateThingShadow(updateThingShadowRequest)
        println("The thing shadow was updated successfully.")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 UpdateThingShadow를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDKs AWS IoT FleetWise 사용에 대한 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 AWS IoT FleetWise 함께를 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

추가 리소스

- AWS IoT FleetWise 개발자 안내서 -에 대한 자세한 정보입니다 AWS IoT FleetWise.
- AWS IoT FleetWise API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 AWS IoT FleetWise 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

시작

안녕하세요 AWS IoT FleetWise

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS IoT FleetWise의 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
public class HelloFleetwise {

        public static void main(String[] args) {
            ListSignalCatalogs();
        }

        public static void  ListSignalCatalogs() {
            try (IoTFleetWiseClient fleetWiseClient =
 IoTFleetWiseClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                    .build()) {

                ListSignalCatalogsRequest request =
 ListSignalCatalogsRequest.builder()
                        .maxResults(10) // Optional: limit per page
                        .build();

                ListSignalCatalogsIterable paginator =
 fleetWiseClient.listSignalCatalogsPaginator(request);
                boolean found = false;

                for (ListSignalCatalogsResponse response : paginator) {
                    for (SignalCatalogSummary summary : response.summaries()) {
                        found = true;
                        System.out.println("Catalog Name: " + summary.name());
                        System.out.println("ARN: " + summary.arn());
```

```
                        System.out.println("Created: " + summary.creationTime());
                        System.out.println("Last Modified: " +
summary.lastModificationTime());
                        System.out.println("---------------");
                    }
                }

                if (!found) {
                    System.out.println("No AWS Fleetwise Signal Catalogs were
found.");
                }

            } catch (IoTFleetWiseException e) {
                System.err.println("Error listing signal catalogs: " +
e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                throw new RuntimeException(e);
            }
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 listSignalCatalogsPaginatorAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
including your credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
 */
```

```
suspend fun main() {
    listSignalCatalogs()
}

/**
 * Lists the AWS FleetWise Signal Catalogs associated with the current AWS
 account.
 */
suspend fun listSignalCatalogs() {
    val request = ListSignalCatalogsRequest {
        maxResults = 10
    }

    IotFleetWiseClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { fleetwiseClient ->
        val response = fleetwiseClient.listSignalCatalogs(request)
        val summaries = response.summaries

        if (summaries.isNullOrEmpty()) {
            println("No AWS FleetWise Signal Catalogs were found.")
        } else {
            summaries.forEach { summary ->
                with(summary) {
                    println("Catalog Name: $name")
                    println("ARN: $arn")
                    println("Created: $creationTime")
                    println("Last Modified: $lastModificationTime")
                    println("---------------")
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 listSignalCatalogsPaginator를 참조하세요. AWS

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs AWS IoT FleetWise 사용에 대한 기본 예제
  - 안녕하세요 AWS IoT FleetWise
  - AWS SDK를 AWS IoT FleetWise 사용하여의 기본 사항 알아보기
  - AWS SDKs AWS IoT FleetWise 를 사용하기 위한 작업

- AWS SDK와 createDecoderManifest 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 createFleet 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 createModelManifest 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 createSignalCatalog 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 createVehicle 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 deleteDecoderManifest 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 deleteFleet 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 deleteModelManifest 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 deleteSignalCatalog 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 deleteVehicle 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 getDecoderManifest 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 getModelManifest 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 getVehicle 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 listSignalCatalogNodes 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 updateDecoderManifest 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 updateModelManifest 함께 사용

AWS SDKs AWS IoT FleetWise 사용에 대한 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS IoT FleetWise SDKs에서의 기본 사항을 AWS 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- 안녕하세요 AWS IoT FleetWise
- AWS SDK를 AWS IoT FleetWise 사용하여의 기본 사항 알아보기
- AWS SDKs AWS IoT FleetWise 를 사용하기 위한 작업
  - AWS SDK와 createDecoderManifest 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 createFleet 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 createModelManifest 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 createSignalCatalog 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 createVehicle 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 deleteDecoderManifest 함께 사용

- AWS SDK와 deleteFleet 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 deleteModelManifest 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 deleteSignalCatalog 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 deleteVehicle 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 getDecoderManifest 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 getModelManifest 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 getVehicle 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 listSignalCatalogNodes 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 updateDecoderManifest 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 updateModelManifest 함께 사용

안녕하세요 AWS IoT FleetWise

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS IoT FleetWise의 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
public class HelloFleetwise {

        public static void main(String[] args) {
            ListSignalCatalogs();
        }

        public static void  ListSignalCatalogs() {
            try (IoTFleetWiseClient fleetWiseClient =
 IoTFleetWiseClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                    .build()) {
```

```
                ListSignalCatalogsRequest request =
ListSignalCatalogsRequest.builder()
                        .maxResults(10) // Optional: limit per page
                        .build();

                ListSignalCatalogsIterable paginator =
fleetWiseClient.listSignalCatalogsPaginator(request);
                boolean found = false;

                for (ListSignalCatalogsResponse response : paginator) {
                    for (SignalCatalogSummary summary : response.summaries()) {
                        found = true;
                        System.out.println("Catalog Name: " + summary.name());
                        System.out.println("ARN: " + summary.arn());
                        System.out.println("Created: " + summary.creationTime());
                        System.out.println("Last Modified: " +
summary.lastModificationTime());
                        System.out.println("---------------");
                    }
                }

                if (!found) {
                    System.out.println("No AWS Fleetwise Signal Catalogs were
found.");
                }

            } catch (IoTFleetWiseException e) {
                System.err.println("Error listing signal catalogs: " +
e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                throw new RuntimeException(e);
            }
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 listSignalCatalogsPaginatorAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
including your credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
 */
suspend fun main() {
    listSignalCatalogs()
}

/**
 * Lists the AWS FleetWise Signal Catalogs associated with the current AWS
 account.
 */
suspend fun listSignalCatalogs() {
    val request = ListSignalCatalogsRequest {
        maxResults = 10
    }

    IotFleetWiseClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { fleetwiseClient ->
        val response = fleetwiseClient.listSignalCatalogs(request)
        val summaries = response.summaries

        if (summaries.isNullOrEmpty()) {
            println("No AWS FleetWise Signal Catalogs were found.")
        } else {
            summaries.forEach { summary ->
                with(summary) {
                    println("Catalog Name: $name")
                    println("ARN: $arn")
                    println("Created: $creationTime")
```

```
                    println("Last Modified: $lastModificationTime")
                    println("---------------")
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 listSignalCatalogsPaginator를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK를 AWS IoT FleetWise 사용하여의 기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 표준화된 신호 모음을 생성합니다.
- 차량 그룹을 나타내는 플릿을 생성합니다.
- 모델 매니페스트를 생성합니다.
- 디코더 매니페스트를 생성합니다.
- 모델 매니페스트의 상태를 확인합니다.
- 디코더의 상태를 확인합니다.
- IoT 사물을 생성합니다.
- 차량을 생성합니다.
- 차량 세부 정보를 표시합니다.
- AWS IoT FleetWise 자산을 삭제합니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

AWS IoT SiteWise 기능을 보여주는 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
public class FleetwiseScenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");
    static FleetwiseActions actions = new FleetwiseActions();
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(FleetwiseScenario.class);
    static Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage =
                """
                Usage:
                    <signalCatalogName> <manifestName> <fleetId> <vecName>
 <decName>

                Where:
                    signalCatalogName     - The name of the Signal Catalog to
 create (eg, catalog30).
                    manifestName          - The name of the Vehicle Model (Model
 Manifest) to create (eg, manifest30).
                    fleetId               - The ID of the Fleet to create (eg,
 fleet30).
                    vecName               - The name of the Vehicle to create
 (eg, vehicle30).
                    decName               - The name of the Decoder Manifest to
 create (eg, decManifest30).
                """;

        if (args.length != 5) {
            logger.info(usage);
            return;
        }

        String signalCatalogName = args[0];
        String manifestName = args[1];
        String fleetId = args[2];
        String vecName = args[3];
        String decName = args[4];

        logger.info(
                """
                 AWS IoT FleetWise is a managed service that simplifies the
                 process of collecting, organizing, and transmitting vehicle
```

```
                 data to the cloud in near real-time. Designed for automakers
                 and fleet operators, it allows you to define vehicle models,
                 specify the exact data you want to collect (such as engine
                 temperature, speed, or battery status), and send this data to
                 AWS for analysis. By using intelligent data collection
                 techniques, IoT FleetWise reduces the volume of data
                 transmitted by filtering and transforming it at the edge,
                 helping to minimize bandwidth usage and costs.

                At its core, AWS IoT FleetWise helps organizations build
                scalable systems for vehicle data management and analytics,
                supporting a wide variety of vehicles and sensor configurations.
                You can define signal catalogs and decoder manifests that
describe
                how raw CAN bus signals are translated into readable data,
making
                the platform highly flexible and extensible. This allows
                manufacturers to optimize vehicle performance, improve safety,
                and reduce maintenance costs by gaining real-time visibility
                into fleet operations.
                """);

       waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
       logger.info(DASHES);
       try {
           runScenario(signalCatalogName, manifestName, fleetId, vecName,
decName);
       } catch (RuntimeException e) {
           logger.info(e.getMessage());
       }
   }

   private static void runScenario(String signalCatalogName,
                                   String manifestName,
                                   String fleetId,
                                   String vecName,
                                   String decName) {
       logger.info(DASHES);
       logger.info("1. Creates a collection of standardized signals that can be
reused to create vehicle models");
       String signalCatalogArn;
       try {
           signalCatalogArn =
actions.createSignalCatalogAsync(signalCatalogName).join();
```

```
            logger.info("The collection ARN is " + signalCatalogArn);
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ValidationException) {
                logger.error("The request failed due to a validation issue: {}",
 cause.getMessage());
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred.", cause);
            }
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("2. Create a fleet that represents a group of vehicles");
        logger.info(
                """
                Creating an IoT FleetWise fleet allows you to efficiently
 collect,
                organize, and transfer vehicle data to the cloud, enabling real-
time
                insights into vehicle performance and health.

                It helps reduce data costs by allowing you to filter and
 prioritize
                only the most relevant vehicle signals, supporting advanced
 analytics
                and predictive maintenance use cases.
                """);

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String fleetid;
        try {
            fleetid = actions.createFleetAsync(signalCatalogArn, fleetId).join();
            logger.info("The fleet Id is " + fleetid);
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                logger.error("The resource was not found: {}",
 cause.getMessage());
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred.", cause);
            }
```

```
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("3. Create a model manifest");
        logger.info(
                """
                An AWS IoT FleetWise manifest defines the structure and
                relationships of vehicle data. The model manifest specifies
                which signals to collect and how they relate to vehicle systems,
                while the decoder manifest defines how to decode raw vehicle
data
                into meaningful signals.
                """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String manifestArn;
        try {
            List<Node> nodes =
actions.listSignalCatalogNodeAsync(signalCatalogName).join();
            manifestArn = actions.createModelManifestAsync(manifestName,
signalCatalogArn, nodes).join();
            logger.info("The manifest ARN is {}", manifestArn);
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            logger.error("An unexpected error occurred.", cause);
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("4. Create a decoder manifest");
        logger.info(
                """
                A decoder manifest in AWS IoT FleetWise defines how raw vehicle
                data (such as CAN signals) should be interpreted and decoded
                into meaningful signals. It acts as a translation layer
                that maps vehicle-specific protocols to standardized data formats
                using decoding rules. This is crucial for extracting usable
                data from different vehicle models, even when their data
                formats vary.
```

```
                """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String decArn;
        try {
            decArn = actions.createDecoderManifestAsync(decName,
manifestArn).join();
            logger.info("The decoder manifest ARN is {}", decArn);
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            logger.error("An unexpected error occurred.", cause);
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info("5. Check the status of the model manifest");
        logger.info(
                """
                The model manifest must be in an ACTIVE state before it can be
used
                to create or update a vehicle.
                """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            actions.updateModelManifestAsync(manifestName);
            actions.waitForModelManifestActiveAsync(manifestName).join();
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            logger.error("An unexpected error occurred while waiting for the
model manifest status.", cause);
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info("6. Check the status of the decoder");
        logger.info(
                """
                The decoder manifest must be in an ACTIVE state before it can be
used
                to create or update a vehicle.
                """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
```

```
            actions.updateDecoderManifestAsync(decName);
            actions.waitForDecoderManifestActiveAsync(decName).join();
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            logger.error("An unexpected error occurred while waiting for the
decoder manifest status.", cause);
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("7. Create an IoT Thing");
        logger.info(
                """
                AWS IoT FleetWise expects an existing AWS IoT Thing with the
same
                name as the vehicle name you are passing to createVehicle
method.
                Before calling createVehicle(), you must create an AWS IoT Thing
                with the same name using the AWS IoT Core service.
                """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            actions.createThingIfNotExistsAsync(vecName).join();
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ResourceAlreadyExistsException) {
                logger.error("The resource exists: {}", cause.getMessage());
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred.", cause);
                return;
            }
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("8. Create a vehicle");
        logger.info(
                """
                Creating a vehicle in AWS IoT FleetWise allows you to digitally
                represent and manage a physical vehicle within the AWS
ecosystem.
```

```
                This enables efficient ingestion, transformation, and
transmission
                of vehicle telemetry data to the cloud for analysis.
                """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            actions.createVehicleAsync(vecName, manifestArn, decArn).join();
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();

            if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                logger.error("The required resource was not found: {}",
cause.getMessage());
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred while creating
vehicle.", cause);
            }
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("9. Display vehicle details");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            actions.getVehicleDetailsAsync(vecName).join();
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                logger.error("The resource was not found: {}",
cause.getMessage());
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred.", cause);
            }
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("10. Delete the AWS IoT Fleetwise Assets");
        logger.info("Would you like to delete the IoT Fleetwise Assets? (y/n)");
        String delAns = scanner.nextLine().trim();
        if (delAns.equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
```

```
            try {
                actions.deleteVehicleAsync(vecName).join();
                actions.deleteDecoderManifestAsync(decName).join();
                actions.deleteModelManifestAsync(manifestName).join();
                actions.deleteFleetAsync(fleetid).join();
                actions.deleteSignalCatalogAsync(signalCatalogName).join();
            } catch (CompletionException ce) {
                Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                    // Handle the case where the resource is not found.
                    logger.error("The resource was not found: {}",
 cause.getMessage());
                } else if (cause instanceof RuntimeException) {
                    // Handle other runtime exceptions.
                    logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
 cause.getMessage());
                } else {
                    // Catch any other unexpected exceptions.
                    logger.error("An unknown error occurred.", cause);
                }
                return;
            }

            logger.info(DASHES);
            logger.info(
                    """
                    Thank you for checking out the AWS IoT Fleetwise Service Use
 demo. We hope you
                    learned something new, or got some inspiration for your own
 apps today.
                    For more AWS code examples, have a look at:
                    https://docs.aws.amazon.com/code-library/latest/ug/what-is-
code-library.html
                    """);
            logger.info(DASHES);
        } else {
            logger.info("The AWS resources will not be deleted.");
        }
    }

    private static void waitForInputToContinue(Scanner scanner) {
        while (true) {
            logger.info("");
            logger.info("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:");
```

```
            String input = scanner.nextLine();

            if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("c")) {
                logger.info("Continuing with the program...");
                logger.info("");
                break;
            } else {
                logger.info("Invalid input. Please try again.");
            }
        }
    }
}
```

AWS IoT FleetWise SDK 메서드의 래퍼 클래스입니다.

```
public class FleetwiseActions {
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(FleetwiseActions.class);
    private static IoTFleetWiseAsyncClient ioTFleetWiseAsyncClient;

    private static IoTFleetWiseAsyncClient getAsyncClient() {
        if (ioTFleetWiseAsyncClient == null) {
            SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
                    .maxConcurrency(100)
                    .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                    .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                    .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                    .build();

            ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
 ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
                    .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))
                    .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))
                    .retryStrategy(RetryMode.STANDARD)
                    .build();

            ioTFleetWiseAsyncClient = IoTFleetWiseAsyncClient.builder()
                    .httpClient(httpClient)
                    .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                    .build();
        }
        return ioTFleetWiseAsyncClient;
```

```
    }


    /**
     * Creates a signal catalog.
     *
     * @param signalCatalogName the name of the signal catalog to be created
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the Amazon
Resource Name (ARN) of the created signal catalog
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> createSignalCatalogAsync(String
signalCatalogName) {
        return deleteSignalCatalogIfExistsAsync(signalCatalogName)
                .thenCompose(ignored -> delayAsync(2000)) // Wait for 2 seconds
                .thenCompose(ignored -> {
                    List<Node> nodes = List.of(
                            Node.builder().branch(
                                    Branch.builder()
                                            .fullyQualifiedName("Vehicle")
                                            .description("Root branch")
                                            .build()
                            ).build(),
                            Node.builder().branch(
                                    Branch.builder()

.fullyQualifiedName("Vehicle.Powertrain")
                                            .description("Powertrain branch")
                                            .build()
                            ).build(),
                            Node.builder().sensor(
                                    Sensor.builder()

.fullyQualifiedName("Vehicle.Powertrain.EngineRPM")
                                            .description("Engine RPM")
                                            .dataType(NodeDataType.DOUBLE)
                                            .unit("rpm")
                                            .build()
                            ).build(),
                            Node.builder().sensor(
                                    Sensor.builder()

.fullyQualifiedName("Vehicle.Powertrain.VehicleSpeed")
                                            .description("Vehicle Speed")
                                            .dataType(NodeDataType.DOUBLE)
```

```
                                            .unit("km/h")
                                            .build()
                            ).build()
                    );

                    CreateSignalCatalogRequest request =
CreateSignalCatalogRequest.builder()
                            .name(signalCatalogName)
                            .nodes(nodes)
                            .build();

                    CompletableFuture<String> result = new CompletableFuture<>();

                    getAsyncClient().createSignalCatalog(request)
                            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                                if (exception != null) {
                                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause() !=
null ? exception.getCause() : exception;

                                    if (cause instanceof ValidationException) {
                                        result.completeExceptionally(cause);
                                    } else {
                                        result.completeExceptionally(new
RuntimeException("Error creating the catalog", cause));
                                    }
                                } else {
                                    result.complete(response.arn());
                                }
                            });

                    return result;
                });
    }

    /**
     * Delays the execution of the current thread asynchronously for the
specified duration.
     *
     * @param millis the duration of the delay in milliseconds
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes after the specified
delay
     */
    private static CompletableFuture<Void> delayAsync(long millis) {
        return CompletableFuture.runAsync(() -> {
```

```
            try {
                Thread.sleep(millis);
            } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                throw new CompletionException("Sleep interrupted", e);
            }
        });
    }

    /**
     * Deletes the specified signal catalog.
     *
     * @param signalCatalogName the name of the signal catalog to delete
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} representing the asynchronous
operation.
     */
    public static CompletableFuture<Void> deleteSignalCatalogIfExistsAsync(String
signalCatalogName) {
        DeleteSignalCatalogRequest request = DeleteSignalCatalogRequest.builder()
                .name(signalCatalogName)
                .build();

        return getAsyncClient().deleteSignalCatalog(request)
                .handle((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        Throwable cause = exception.getCause() != null ?
exception.getCause() : exception;
                        if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                           throw new CompletionException(new
RuntimeException("Signal Catalog not found: " + signalCatalogName));
                        }
                        throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete signal
catalog: " + signalCatalogName, cause);
                    }
                    return null;
                });
    }


    /**
     * Creates a new decoder manifest.
     *
     * @param name             the name of the decoder manifest
     * @param modelManifestArn the ARN of the model manifest
```

```
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the ARN of the
created decoder manifest
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> createDecoderManifestAsync(String name,
String modelManifestArn) {
        String interfaceId = "can0";
        NetworkInterface networkInterface = NetworkInterface.builder()
                .interfaceId(interfaceId)
                .type(NetworkInterfaceType.CAN_INTERFACE)
                .canInterface(CanInterface.builder()
                        .name("canInterface0")
                        .protocolName("CAN")
                        .protocolVersion("1.0")
                        .build())
                .build();

        // Vehicle.Powertrain.EngineRPM decoder.
        SignalDecoder engineRpmDecoder = SignalDecoder.builder()
                .fullyQualifiedName("Vehicle.Powertrain.EngineRPM")
                .interfaceId(interfaceId)
                .type(SignalDecoderType.CAN_SIGNAL)
                .canSignal(CanSignal.builder()
                        .messageId(100)
                        .isBigEndian(false)
                        .isSigned(false)
                        .startBit(0)
                        .length(16)
                        .factor(1.0)
                        .offset(0.0)
                        .build())
                .build();

        // Vehicle.Powertrain.VehicleSpeed decoder.
        SignalDecoder vehicleSpeedDecoder = SignalDecoder.builder()
                .fullyQualifiedName("Vehicle.Powertrain.VehicleSpeed")
                .interfaceId(interfaceId)
                .type(SignalDecoderType.CAN_SIGNAL)
                .canSignal(CanSignal.builder()
                        .messageId(101)
                        .isBigEndian(false)
                        .isSigned(false)
                        .startBit(16)
                        .length(16)
                        .factor(1.0)
```

```
                        .offset(0.0)
                        .build())
                .build();

        CreateDecoderManifestRequest request =
CreateDecoderManifestRequest.builder()
                .name(name)
                .modelManifestArn(modelManifestArn)
                .networkInterfaces(List.of(networkInterface))
                .signalDecoders(List.of(engineRpmDecoder, vehicleSpeedDecoder))
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<String> result = new CompletableFuture<>();

        getAsyncClient().createDecoderManifest(request)
                .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        Throwable cause = exception.getCause() != null ?
exception.getCause() : exception;

                        if (cause instanceof DecoderManifestValidationException)
{
                            result.completeExceptionally(new
CompletionException("The request contains signal decoders with validation
errors: " + cause.getMessage(), cause));
                        } else {
                            result.completeExceptionally(new
CompletionException("Failed to create decoder manifest: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception));
                        }
                    } else {
                        result.complete(response.arn()); // Complete successfully
with the ARN
                    }
                });

        return result;
    }

    /**
     * Deletes a decoder manifest.
     *
     * @param name the name of the decoder manifest to delete
```

```
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the decoder
manifest has been deleted
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteDecoderManifestAsync(String name) {
        return
getAsyncClient().deleteDecoderManifest(DeleteDecoderManifestRequest.builder().name(name)
                .handle((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        Throwable cause = exception.getCause() != null ?
exception.getCause() : exception;
                        if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                            throw (ResourceNotFoundException) cause;
                        }
                        throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete the decoder
manifest: " + cause);
                    }
                    return null;
                });
    }


    /**
     * Deletes a vehicle with the specified name.
     *
     * @param vecName the name of the vehicle to be deleted
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the vehicle has
been deleted
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteVehicleAsync(String vecName) {
        DeleteVehicleRequest request = DeleteVehicleRequest.builder()
                .vehicleName(vecName)
                .build();

        return getAsyncClient().deleteVehicle(request)
                .handle((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        Throwable cause = exception.getCause() != null ?
exception.getCause() : exception;
                        if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                            throw (ResourceNotFoundException) cause;
                        }
                        throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete the vehicle:
" + cause);
                    }
```

```
                    return null;
                });
    }


    /**
     * Updates the model manifest.
     *
     * @param name the name of the model manifest to update
     */
    public void updateModelManifestAsync(String name) {
        UpdateModelManifestRequest request = UpdateModelManifestRequest.builder()
                .name(name)
                .status(ManifestStatus.ACTIVE)
                .build();

        getAsyncClient().updateModelManifest(request)
                .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        throw new CompletionException("Failed to update model
manifest: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                    }
                })
                .thenApply(response -> null);
    }


    /**
     * Updates the decoder manifest with the given name.
     *
     * @param name the name of the decoder manifest to update
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the update
operation is finished
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> updateDecoderManifestAsync(String name) {
        UpdateDecoderManifestRequest request =
UpdateDecoderManifestRequest.builder()
                .name(name)
                .status(ManifestStatus.ACTIVE)
                .build();

        return getAsyncClient().updateDecoderManifest(request)
                .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
```

```
                        throw new CompletionException("Failed to update decoder
manifest: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                    }
                })
                .thenApply(response -> null);
    }


    /**
     * Creates a new vehicle in the system.
     *
     * @param vecName     the name of the vehicle to be created
     * @param manifestArn the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the model manifest
for the vehicle
     * @param decArn      the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the decoder manifest
for the vehicle
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the vehicle has
been created, or throws a
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> createVehicleAsync(String vecName, String
manifestArn, String decArn) {
        CreateVehicleRequest request = CreateVehicleRequest.builder()
                .vehicleName(vecName)
                .modelManifestArn(manifestArn)
                .decoderManifestArn(decArn)
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<Void> result = new CompletableFuture<>();
        getAsyncClient().createVehicle(request)
                .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        Throwable cause = exception instanceof
CompletionException ? exception.getCause() : exception;

                        if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                            result.completeExceptionally(cause);
                        } else {
                            result.completeExceptionally(new
RuntimeException("Failed to create vehicle: " + cause.getMessage(), cause));
                        }
                    } else {
                        logger.info("Vehicle '{}' created successfully.",
vecName);
                        result.complete(null); // mark future as complete
```

```
                    }
                });

        return result;
    }


    /**
     * Waits for the decoder manifest to become active.
     *
     * @param decoderName the name of the decoder to wait for
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the decoder
manifest becomes active, or exceptionally if an error occurs or the manifest
becomes invalid
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> waitForDecoderManifestActiveAsync(String
decoderName) {
        CompletableFuture<Void> result = new CompletableFuture<>();

        ScheduledExecutorService scheduler =
Executors.newSingleThreadScheduledExecutor();
        AtomicInteger secondsElapsed = new AtomicInteger(0);
        AtomicReference<ManifestStatus> lastStatus = new
AtomicReference<>(ManifestStatus.DRAFT);

        logger.info(" Elapsed: 0s | Decoder Status: DRAFT");

        final Runnable pollTask = new Runnable() {
            @Override
            public void run() {
                int elapsed = secondsElapsed.incrementAndGet();

                // Check status every 5 seconds
                if (elapsed % 5 == 0) {
                    GetDecoderManifestRequest request =
GetDecoderManifestRequest.builder()
                            .name(decoderName)
                            .build();

                    getAsyncClient().getDecoderManifest(request)
                            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                                if (exception != null) {
                                    Throwable cause = exception instanceof
CompletionException ? exception.getCause() : exception;
```

```
                                    scheduler.shutdown();
                                    if (cause instanceof
ResourceNotFoundException) {
                                        result.completeExceptionally(new
RuntimeException("Decoder manifest not found: " + cause.getMessage(), cause));
                                    } else {
                                        result.completeExceptionally(new
RuntimeException("Error while polling decoder manifest status: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception));
                                    }
                                    return;
                                }

                                ManifestStatus status = response.status();
                                lastStatus.set(status);

                                if (status == ManifestStatus.ACTIVE) {
                                    logger.info("\r Elapsed: {}s | Decoder
Status: ACTIVE", elapsed);
                                    scheduler.shutdown();
                                    result.complete(null);
                                } else if (status == ManifestStatus.INVALID) {
                                    logger.info("\r Elapsed: {}s | Decoder
Status: INVALID", elapsed);
                                    scheduler.shutdown();
                                    result.completeExceptionally(new
RuntimeException("Decoder manifest became INVALID. Cannot proceed."));
                                } else {
                                    logger.info("\r# Elapsed: {}s | Decoder
Status: {}", elapsed, status);
                                }
                            });
                } else {
                    logger.info("\r Elapsed: {}s | Decoder Status: {}", elapsed,
lastStatus.get());
                }
            }
        };

        // Start the task with an initial delay of 1 second, and repeat every
second
        scheduler.scheduleAtFixedRate(pollTask, 1, 1, TimeUnit.SECONDS);
        return result;
```

```
    }



    /**
     * Waits for the specified model manifest to become active.
     *
     * @param manifestName the name of the model manifest to wait for
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> waitForModelManifestActiveAsync(String
manifestName) {
        CompletableFuture<Void> result = new CompletableFuture<>();

        ScheduledExecutorService scheduler =
Executors.newSingleThreadScheduledExecutor();
        AtomicInteger secondsElapsed = new AtomicInteger(0);
        AtomicReference<ManifestStatus> lastStatus = new
AtomicReference<>(ManifestStatus.DRAFT);

        logger.info("Elapsed: 0s | Status: DRAFT");

        final Runnable pollTask = new Runnable() {
            @Override
            public void run() {
                int elapsed = secondsElapsed.incrementAndGet();

                // Only check status every 5 seconds
                if (elapsed % 5 == 0) {
                    GetModelManifestRequest request =
GetModelManifestRequest.builder()
                            .name(manifestName)
                            .build();

                    getAsyncClient().getModelManifest(request)
                            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                                if (exception != null) {
                                    Throwable cause = exception instanceof
CompletionException ? exception.getCause() : exception;

                                    scheduler.shutdown();
                                    if (cause instanceof
ResourceNotFoundException) {
                                        result.completeExceptionally(new
RuntimeException("Model manifest not found: " + cause.getMessage(), cause));
```

```
                                    } else {
                                        result.completeExceptionally(new
RuntimeException("Error while polling model manifest status: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception));
                                    }
                                    return;
                                }

                                ManifestStatus status = response.status();
                                lastStatus.set(status);

                                if (status == ManifestStatus.ACTIVE) {
                                    logger.info("\rElapsed: {}s | Status:
ACTIVE", elapsed);
                                    scheduler.shutdown();
                                    result.complete(null);
                                } else if (status == ManifestStatus.INVALID) {
                                    logger.info("\rElapsed: {}s | Status:
INVALID", elapsed);
                                    scheduler.shutdown();
                                    result.completeExceptionally(new
RuntimeException("Model manifest became INVALID. Cannot proceed."));
                                } else {
                                    logger.info("\rElapsed: {}s | Status: {}",
elapsed, status);
                                }
                            });
                } else {
                    logger.info("\rElapsed: {}s | Status: {}", elapsed,
lastStatus.get());
                }
            }
        };

        // Start the task with an initial delay of 1 second, and repeat every
second
        scheduler.scheduleAtFixedRate(pollTask, 1, 1, TimeUnit.SECONDS);
        return result;
    }



    /**
     * Fetches the details of a vehicle.
```

```
     *
     * @param vehicleName the name of the vehicle to fetch details for
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the vehicle
details have been fetched
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> getVehicleDetailsAsync(String vehicleName) {
        GetVehicleRequest request = GetVehicleRequest.builder()
                .vehicleName(vehicleName)
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<Void> result = new CompletableFuture<>();

        getAsyncClient().getVehicle(request)
                .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        Throwable cause = exception instanceof
CompletionException ? exception.getCause() : exception;

                        if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                            result.completeExceptionally(cause); // don't rewrap
                        } else {
                            result.completeExceptionally(new
RuntimeException("Failed to fetch vehicle details: " + cause.getMessage(),
cause));
                        }
                    } else {
                        Map<String, Object> details = new HashMap<>();
                        details.put("vehicleName", response.vehicleName());
                        details.put("arn", response.arn());
                        details.put("modelManifestArn",
response.modelManifestArn());
                        details.put("decoderManifestArn",
response.decoderManifestArn());
                        details.put("attributes", response.attributes());
                        details.put("creationTime",
response.creationTime().toString());
                        details.put("lastModificationTime",
response.lastModificationTime().toString());

                        logger.info("Vehicle Details:");
                        details.forEach((key, value) -> logger.info("• {} : {}",
key, value));

                        result.complete(null); // mark as successful
```

```
                    }
                });

        return result;
    }


    /**
     * Creates an IoT Thing if it does not already exist.
     *
     * @param thingName the name of the IoT Thing to create
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the IoT Thing has
been created or if it already exists
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> createThingIfNotExistsAsync(String thingName)
{
        IotAsyncClient iotClient = IotAsyncClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        CreateThingRequest request = CreateThingRequest.builder()
                .thingName(thingName)
                .build();

        return iotClient.createThing(request)
                .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        if (exception instanceof ResourceAlreadyExistsException)
{
                            logger.info(" IoT Thing already exists: " +
thingName);
                        } else {
                            throw new CompletionException("Failed to create IoT
Thing: " + thingName, exception);
                        }
                    } else {
                        logger.info("IoT Thing created: " +
response.thingName());
                    }
                })
                .thenApply(response -> null);
    }
```

```
    /**
     * Deletes a model manifest.
     *
     * @param name the name of the model manifest to delete
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the model manifest
has been deleted
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteModelManifestAsync(String name) {
        DeleteModelManifestRequest request = DeleteModelManifestRequest.builder()
                .name(name)
                .build();

        return getAsyncClient().deleteModelManifest(request)
                .handle((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        Throwable cause = exception.getCause() != null ?
exception.getCause() : exception;
                        if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                            throw (ResourceNotFoundException) cause;
                        }
                        throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete the model
manifest: " + cause);
                    }
                    logger.info("{} was successfully deleted", name);
                    return null;
                });
    }


    /**
     * Deletes a signal catalog.
     *
     * @param name the name of the signal catalog to delete
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the signal catalog
is deleted
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteSignalCatalogAsync(String name) {
        DeleteSignalCatalogRequest request = DeleteSignalCatalogRequest.builder()
                .name(name)
                .build();

        return getAsyncClient().deleteSignalCatalog(request)
                .handle((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
```

```
                        Throwable cause = exception.getCause() != null ?
exception.getCause() : exception;
                        if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                            throw (ResourceNotFoundException) cause;
                        }
                        throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete the signal
catalog: " + cause);
                    }
                    logger.info("{} was successfully deleted", name);
                    return null;
                });
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously retrieves a list of all nodes in the specified signal
catalog.
     *
     * @param signalCatalogName the name of the signal catalog to retrieve nodes
for
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, contains a
{@link List} of {@link Node} objects
     * representing all the nodes in the specified signal catalog
     */
    public CompletableFuture<List<Node>> listSignalCatalogNodeAsync(String
signalCatalogName) {
        ListSignalCatalogNodesRequest request =
ListSignalCatalogNodesRequest.builder()
                .name(signalCatalogName)
                .build();

        List<Node> allNodes = new ArrayList<>();

        return getAsyncClient().listSignalCatalogNodesPaginator(request)
                .subscribe(response -> allNodes.addAll(response.nodes()))
                .thenApply(v -> allNodes);
    }



    /**
     * Creates a model manifest.
     *
     * @param name              the name of the model manifest to create
```

```
    * @param signalCatalogArn the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the signal
catalog
    * @param nodes            a list of nodes to include in the model manifest
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the ARN of the
created model manifest
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> createModelManifestAsync(String name,
                                                             String
signalCatalogArn,
                                                             List<Node> nodes) {
       // Extract the fully qualified names (FQNs) from each Node in the
provided list.
       List<String> fqnList = nodes.stream()
               .map(node -> {
                   if (node.sensor() != null) {
                       return node.sensor().fullyQualifiedName();
                   } else if (node.branch() != null) {
                       return node.branch().fullyQualifiedName();
                   } else if (node.attribute() != null) {
                       return node.attribute().fullyQualifiedName();
                   } else {
                       throw new RuntimeException("Unsupported node type");
                   }
               })
               .toList();

       CreateModelManifestRequest request = CreateModelManifestRequest.builder()
               .name(name)
               .signalCatalogArn(signalCatalogArn)
               .nodes(fqnList)
               .build();


       CompletableFuture<String> result = new CompletableFuture<>();
       getAsyncClient().createModelManifest(request)
               .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                   if (exception != null) {
                       Throwable cause = exception.getCause() != null ?
exception.getCause() : exception;

                       if (cause instanceof InvalidSignalsException) {
                           result.completeExceptionally(new
CompletionException("The request contains signals that aren't valid: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause));
```

```
                        } else {
                            result.completeExceptionally(new
CompletionException("Failed to create model manifest: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception));
                        }
                    } else {
                        result.complete(response.arn()); // Complete successfully
with the ARN
                    }
                });

        return result;
    }


    /**
     * Deletes a fleet based on the provided fleet ID.
     *
     * @param fleetId the ID of the fleet to be deleted
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteFleetAsync(String fleetId) {
        DeleteFleetRequest request = DeleteFleetRequest.builder()
                .fleetId(fleetId)
                .build();

        return getAsyncClient().deleteFleet(request)
                .handle((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        Throwable cause = exception.getCause() != null ?
exception.getCause() : exception;
                        if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                            throw (ResourceNotFoundException) cause;
                        }
                        throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete the fleet: "
+ cause);
                    }
                    logger.info("{} was successfully deleted", fleetId);
                    return null;
                });
    }



    /**
```

```
     * Creates a new fleet.
     *
     * @param catARN  the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the signal catalog to
 associate with the fleet
     * @param fleetId the unique identifier for the fleet
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the ID of the
 created fleet
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> createFleetAsync(String catARN, String
 fleetId) {
        CreateFleetRequest fleetRequest = CreateFleetRequest.builder()
                .fleetId(fleetId)
                .signalCatalogArn(catARN)
                .description("Built using the AWS For Java V2")
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<String> result = new CompletableFuture<>();
        getAsyncClient().createFleet(fleetRequest)
                .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        Throwable cause = exception.getCause() != null ?
 exception.getCause() : exception;

                        if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                            result.completeExceptionally(cause);
                        } else {
                            result.completeExceptionally(new RuntimeException("An
 unexpected error occurred", cause));
                        }
                    } else {
                        result.complete(response.id());
                    }
                });

        return result;
    }
}
```

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

AWS IoT SiteWise 기능을 보여주는 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
/**
Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
including your credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
 */
var scanner = Scanner(System.`in`)
val DASHES = String(CharArray(80)).replace("\u0000", "-")
suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage =
        """
        Usage:
            <signalCatalogName> <manifestName> <fleetId> <vecName> <decName>

        Where:
            signalCatalogName     - The name of the Signal Catalog to create (eg,
 catalog30).
            manifestName          - The name of the Vehicle Model (Model
 Manifest) to create (eg, manifest30).
            fleetId               - The ID of the Fleet to create (eg, fleet30).
            vecName               - The name of the Vehicle to create (eg,
 vehicle30).
            decName               - The name of the Decoder Manifest to create
 (eg, decManifest30).

        """.trimIndent()

    if (args.size != 5) {
        println(usage)
        return
```

```
    }

    val signalCatalogName = args[0]
    val manifestName = args[1]
    val fleetId = args[2]
    val vecName = args[3]
    val decName = args[4]

    println(
        """
        AWS IoT FleetWise is a managed service that simplifies the
        process of collecting, organizing, and transmitting vehicle
        data to the cloud in near real-time. Designed for automakers
        and fleet operators, it allows you to define vehicle models,
        specify the exact data you want to collect (such as engine
        temperature, speed, or battery status), and send this data to
        AWS for analysis. By using intelligent data collection
        techniques, IoT FleetWise reduces the volume of data
        transmitted by filtering and transforming it at the edge,
        helping to minimize bandwidth usage and costs.

        At its core, AWS IoT FleetWise helps organizations build
        scalable systems for vehicle data management and analytics,
        supporting a wide variety of vehicles and sensor configurations.
        You can define signal catalogs and decoder manifests that describe
        how raw CAN bus signals are translated into readable data, making
        the platform highly flexible and extensible. This allows
        manufacturers to optimize vehicle performance, improve safety,
        and reduce maintenance costs by gaining real-time visibility
        into fleet operations.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    println(DASHES)
    runScenario(signalCatalogName, fleetId, manifestName, decName, vecName)
}

suspend fun runScenario(signalCatalogName: String, fleetIdVal: String,
 manifestName: String, decName: String, vecName: String) {
    println(DASHES)
    println("1. Creates a collection of standardized signals that can be reused
 to create vehicle models")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    val signalCatalogArn = createbranchVehicle(signalCatalogName)
```

```
    println("The collection ARN is $signalCatalogArn")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("2. Create a fleet that represents a group of vehicles")
    println(
        """
        Creating an IoT FleetWise fleet allows you to efficiently collect,
        organize, and transfer vehicle data to the cloud, enabling real-time
        insights into vehicle performance and health.

        It helps reduce data costs by allowing you to filter and prioritize
        only the most relevant vehicle signals, supporting advanced analytics
        and predictive maintenance use cases.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    val fleetid = createFleet(signalCatalogArn, fleetIdVal)
    println("The fleet Id is $fleetid")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    val nodeList = listSignalCatalogNode(signalCatalogName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("3. Create a model manifest")
    println(
        """
        An AWS IoT FleetWise manifest defines the structure and
        relationships of vehicle data. The model manifest specifies
        which signals to collect and how they relate to vehicle systems,
        while the decoder manifest defines how to decode raw vehicle data
        into meaningful signals.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    val nodes = listSignalCatalogNode(signalCatalogName)
    val manifestArn = nodes?.let { createModelManifest(manifestName,
signalCatalogArn, it) }
    println("The manifest ARN is $manifestArn")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("4. Create a decoder manifest")
```

```
    println(
        """
        A decoder manifest in AWS IoT FleetWise defines how raw vehicle
        data (such as CAN signals) should be interpreted and decoded
        into meaningful signals. It acts as a translation layer
        that maps vehicle-specific protocols to standardized data formats
        using decoding rules. This is crucial for extracting usable
        data from different vehicle models, even when their data
        formats vary.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    val decArn = createDecoderManifest(decName, manifestArn)
    println("The decoder manifest ARN is $decArn")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("5. Check the status of the model manifest")
    println(
        """
        The model manifest must be in an ACTIVE state before it can be used
        to create or update a vehicle.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    updateModelManifest(manifestName)
    waitForModelManifestActive(manifestName)
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("6. Check the status of the decoder")
    println(
        """
        The decoder manifest must be in an ACTIVE state before it can be used
        to create or update a vehicle.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    updateDecoderManifest(decName)
    waitForDecoderManifestActive(decName)
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    println(DASHES)
```

```
    println(DASHES)
    println("7. Create an IoT Thing")
    println(
        """
        AWS IoT FleetWise expects an existing AWS IoT Thing with the same
        name as the vehicle name you are passing to createVehicle method.
        Before calling createVehicle(), you must create an AWS IoT Thing
        with the same name using the AWS IoT Core service.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    createThingIfNotExist(vecName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("8. Create a vehicle")
    println(
        """
        Creating a vehicle in AWS IoT FleetWise allows you to digitally
        represent and manage a physical vehicle within the AWS ecosystem.
        This enables efficient ingestion, transformation, and transmission
        of vehicle telemetry data to the cloud for analysis.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    createVehicle(vecName, manifestArn, decArn)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("9. Display vehicle details")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    getVehicleDetails(vecName)
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    println(DASHES)
    println(DASHES)
    println("10. Delete the AWS IoT Fleetwise Assets")
    println("Would you like to delete the IoT Fleetwise Assets? (y/n)")
    val delAns = scanner.nextLine().trim()
    if (delAns.equals("y", ignoreCase = true)) {
        deleteVehicle(vecName)
        deleteDecoderManifest(decName)
        deleteModelManifest(manifestName)
        deleteFleet(fleetid)
```

```
        deleteSignalCatalog(signalCatalogName)
    }

    println(DASHES)
    println(
        """
        Thank you for checking out the AWS IoT Fleetwise Service Use demo. We
 hope you
        learned something new, or got some inspiration for your own apps today.
        For more AWS code examples, have a look at:
        https://docs.aws.amazon.com/code-library/latest/ug/what-is-code-
library.html
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    println(DASHES)
}

suspend fun deleteVehicle(vecName: String) {
    val request = DeleteVehicleRequest {
        vehicleName = vecName
    }

    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        fleetwiseClient.deleteVehicle(request)
        println("Vehicle $vecName was deleted successfully.")
    }
}

suspend fun getVehicleDetails(vehicleNameVal: String) {
    val request = GetVehicleRequest {
        vehicleName = vehicleNameVal
    }

    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        val response = fleetwiseClient.getVehicle(request)
        val details = mapOf(
            "vehicleName" to response.vehicleName,
            "arn" to response.arn,
            "modelManifestArn" to response.modelManifestArn,
            "decoderManifestArn" to response.decoderManifestArn,
            "attributes" to response.attributes.toString(),
            "creationTime" to response.creationTime.toString(),
```

```
            "lastModificationTime" to response.lastModificationTime.toString(),
        )

        println("Vehicle Details:")
        for ((key, value) in details) {
            println("• %-20s : %s".format(key, value))
        }
    }
}

suspend fun createVehicle(vecName: String, manifestArn: String?, decArn: String)
 {
    val request = CreateVehicleRequest {
        vehicleName = vecName
        modelManifestArn = manifestArn
        decoderManifestArn = decArn
    }

    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        fleetwiseClient.createVehicle(request)
        println("Vehicle $vecName was created successfully.")
    }
}

/**
 * Creates an IoT Thing if it does not already exist.
 *
 * @param vecName the name of the IoT Thing to create
 */
suspend fun createThingIfNotExist(vecName: String) {
    val request = CreateThingRequest {
        thingName = vecName
    }

    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        client.createThing(request)
        println("The $vecName IoT Thing was successfully created")
    }
}

suspend fun updateDecoderManifest(nameVal: String) {
    val request = UpdateDecoderManifestRequest {
        name = nameVal
```

```
        status = ManifestStatus.Active
    }
    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        fleetwiseClient.updateDecoderManifest(request)
        println("$nameVal was successfully updated")
    }
}

/**
 * Waits for the specified model manifest to become active.
 *
 * @param decNameVal the name of the model manifest to wait for
 */
suspend fun waitForDecoderManifestActive(decNameVal: String) {
    var elapsedSeconds = 0
    var lastStatus: ManifestStatus = ManifestStatus.Draft

    print("# Elapsed: 0s | Status: DRAFT")
    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        while (true) {
            delay(1000)
            elapsedSeconds++
            if (elapsedSeconds % 5 == 0) {
                val request = GetDecoderManifestRequest {
                    name = decNameVal
                }

                val response = fleetwiseClient.getDecoderManifest(request)
                lastStatus = response.status ?: ManifestStatus.Draft

                when (lastStatus) {
                    ManifestStatus.Active -> {
                        print("\rElapsed: ${elapsedSeconds}s | Status: ACTIVE #
\n")
                        return
                    }

                    ManifestStatus.Invalid -> {
                        print("\rElapsed: ${elapsedSeconds}s | Status: INVALID #
\n")
                        throw RuntimeException("Model manifest became INVALID.
 Cannot proceed.")
```

```
                    }

                    else -> {
                        print("\r Elapsed: ${elapsedSeconds}s | Status:
 $lastStatus")
                    }
                }
            } else {
                print("\r Elapsed: ${elapsedSeconds}s | Status: $lastStatus")
            }
        }
    }
}

/**
 * Waits for the specified model manifest to become active.
 *
 * @param manifestName the name of the model manifest to wait for
 */
suspend fun waitForModelManifestActive(manifestNameVal: String) {
    var elapsedSeconds = 0
    var lastStatus: ManifestStatus = ManifestStatus.Draft

    print("# Elapsed: 0s | Status: DRAFT")
    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        while (true) {
            delay(1000)
            elapsedSeconds++
            if (elapsedSeconds % 5 == 0) {
                val request = GetModelManifestRequest {
                    name = manifestNameVal
                }

                val response = fleetwiseClient.getModelManifest(request)
                lastStatus = response.status ?: ManifestStatus.Draft

                when (lastStatus) {
                    ManifestStatus.Active -> {
                        print("\r Elapsed: ${elapsedSeconds}s | Status: ACTIVE #
\n")
                        return
                    }
```

```
                    ManifestStatus.Invalid -> {
                        print("\r Elapsed: ${elapsedSeconds}s | Status: INVALID #
\n")
                        throw RuntimeException("Model manifest became INVALID.
 Cannot proceed.")
                    }

                    else -> {
                        print("\r Elapsed: ${elapsedSeconds}s | Status:
 $lastStatus")
                    }
                }
            } else {
                print("\r Elapsed: ${elapsedSeconds}s | Status: $lastStatus")
            }
        }
    }
}

/**
 * Updates the model manifest.
 *
 * @param nameVal the name of the model manifest to update
 */
suspend fun updateModelManifest(nameVal: String) {
    val request = UpdateModelManifestRequest {
        name = nameVal
        status = ManifestStatus.Active
    }
    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        fleetwiseClient.updateModelManifest(request)
        println("$nameVal was successfully updated")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteDecoderManifest(nameVal: String) {
    val request = DeleteDecoderManifestRequest {
        name = nameVal
    }

    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        fleetwiseClient.deleteDecoderManifest(request)
```

```
        println("$nameVal was successfully deleted")
    }
}

/**
 * Creates a new decoder manifest.
 *
 * @param decName             the name of the decoder manifest
 * @param modelManifestArnVal the ARN of the model manifest
 * @return the ARN of the decoder manifest
 */
suspend fun createDecoderManifest(decName: String, modelManifestArnVal: String?):
 String {
    val interfaceIdVal = "can0"

    val canInter = CanInterface {
        name = "canInterface0"
        protocolName = "CAN"
        protocolVersion = "1.0"
    }

    val networkInterface = NetworkInterface {
        interfaceId = interfaceIdVal
        type = NetworkInterfaceType.CanInterface
        canInterface = canInter
    }

    val carRpmSig = CanSignal {
        messageId = 100
        isBigEndian = false
        isSigned = false
        startBit = 16
        length = 16
        factor = 1.0
        offset = 0.0
    }

    val carSpeedSig = CanSignal {
        messageId = 101
        isBigEndian = false
        isSigned = false
        startBit = 0
        length = 16
        factor = 1.0
```

```
        offset = 0.0
    }

    val engineRpmDecoder = SignalDecoder {
        fullyQualifiedName = "Vehicle.Powertrain.EngineRPM"
        interfaceId = interfaceIdVal
        type = SignalDecoderType.CanSignal
        canSignal = carRpmSig
    }

    val vehicleSpeedDecoder = SignalDecoder {
        fullyQualifiedName = "Vehicle.Powertrain.VehicleSpeed"
        interfaceId = interfaceIdVal
        type = SignalDecoderType.CanSignal
        canSignal = carSpeedSig
    }

    val request = CreateDecoderManifestRequest {
        name = decName
        modelManifestArn = modelManifestArnVal
        networkInterfaces = listOf(networkInterface)
        signalDecoders = listOf(engineRpmDecoder, vehicleSpeedDecoder)
    }

    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        val response = fleetwiseClient.createDecoderManifest(request)
        return response.arn
    }
}

/**
 * Deletes a signal catalog.
 *
 * @param name the name of the signal catalog to delete
 */
suspend fun deleteSignalCatalog(catName: String) {
    val request = DeleteSignalCatalogRequest {
        name = catName
    }
    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        fleetwiseClient.deleteSignalCatalog(request)
        println(" $catName was successfully deleted")
```

```
    }
}

/**
 * Deletes a fleet based on the provided fleet ID.
 *
 * @param fleetId the ID of the fleet to be deleted
 */
suspend fun deleteFleet(fleetIdVal: String) {
    val request = DeleteFleetRequest {
        fleetId = fleetIdVal
    }

    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        fleetwiseClient.deleteFleet(request)
        println(" $fleetIdVal was successfully deleted")
    }
}

/**
 * Deletes a model manifest.
 *
 * @param nameVal the name of the model manifest to delete
 */
suspend fun deleteModelManifest(nameVal: String) {
    val request = DeleteModelManifestRequest {
        name = nameVal
    }
    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        fleetwiseClient.deleteModelManifest(request)
        println(" $nameVal was successfully deleted")
    }
}

/**
 * Creates a model manifest.
 *
 * @param name              the name of the model manifest to create
 * @param signalCatalogArn  the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the signal catalog
 * @param nodes             a list of nodes to include in the model manifest
 * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the ARN of the created
 model manifest
```

```
 */
suspend fun createModelManifest(nameVal: String, signalCatalogArnVal: String,
 nodesList: List<Node>): String {
    val fqnList: List<String> = nodesList.map { node ->
        when (node) {
            is Node.Sensor -> node.asSensor().fullyQualifiedName
            is Node.Branch -> node.asBranch().fullyQualifiedName
            else -> throw RuntimeException("Unsupported node type")
        }
    }

    val request = CreateModelManifestRequest {
        name = nameVal
        signalCatalogArn = signalCatalogArnVal
        nodes = fqnList
    }
    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        val response = fleetwiseClient.createModelManifest(request)
        return response.arn
    }
}

/**
 * Lists the signal catalog nodes asynchronously.
 *
 * @param signalCatalogName the name of the signal catalog
 * @return a CompletableFuture that, when completed, contains a list of nodes in
 the specified signal catalog
 * @throws CompletionException if an exception occurs during the asynchronous
 operation
 */
suspend fun listSignalCatalogNode(signalCatalogName: String): List<Node>? {
    val request = ListSignalCatalogNodesRequest {
        name = signalCatalogName
    }

    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        val response = fleetwiseClient.listSignalCatalogNodes(request)
        return response.nodes
    }
}
```

```
/**
 * Creates a new fleet.
 *
 * @param catARN the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the signal catalog to
 associate with the fleet
 * @param fleetId the unique identifier for the fleet
 * @return the ID of the created fleet
 */
suspend fun createFleet(catARN: String, fleetIdVal: String): String {
    val fleetRequest = CreateFleetRequest {
        fleetId = fleetIdVal
        signalCatalogArn = catARN
        description = "Built using the AWS For Kotlin"
    }

    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        val response = fleetwiseClient.createFleet(fleetRequest)
        return response.id
    }
}

/**
 * Creates a signal catalog.
 *
 * @param signalCatalogName the name of the signal catalog to create the branch
 vehicle in
 * @return the ARN (Amazon Resource Name) of the created signal catalog
 */
suspend fun createbranchVehicle(signalCatalogName: String): String {
    delay(2000) // Wait for 2 seconds
    val branchVehicle = Branch {
        fullyQualifiedName = "Vehicle"
        description = "Root branch"
    }

    val branchPowertrain = Branch {
        fullyQualifiedName = "Vehicle.Powertrain"
        description = "Powertrain branch"
    }

    val sensorRPM = Sensor {
        fullyQualifiedName = "Vehicle.Powertrain.EngineRPM"
        description = "Engine RPM"
```

```
        dataType = NodeDataType.Double
        unit = "rpm"
    }

    val sensorKM = Sensor {
        fullyQualifiedName = "Vehicle.Powertrain.VehicleSpeed"
        description = "Vehicle Speed"
        dataType = NodeDataType.Double
        unit = "km/h"
    }

    // Wrap each specific node type (Branch and Sensor) into the sealed Node
 class
    // so they can be included in the CreateSignalCatalogRequest.
    val myNodes = listOf(
        Node.Branch(branchVehicle),
        Node.Branch(branchPowertrain),
        Node.Sensor(sensorRPM),
        Node.Sensor(sensorKM),
    )

    val request = CreateSignalCatalogRequest {
        name = signalCatalogName
        nodes = myNodes
    }

    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        val response = fleetwiseClient.createSignalCatalog(request)
        return response.arn
    }
}

private fun waitForInputToContinue(scanner: Scanner) {
    while (true) {
        println("")
        println("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:")
        val input = scanner.nextLine()

        if (input.trim { it <= ' ' }.equals("c", ignoreCase = true)) {
            println("Continuing with the program...")
            println("")
            break
        } else {
```

```
            println("Invalid input. Please try again.")
        }
    }
}
```

AWS SDKs AWS IoT FleetWise 를 사용하기 위한 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 AWS IoT FleetWise 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 AWS IoT FleetWise API 참조를 참조하세요.

예시

- AWS SDK와 createDecoderManifest 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 createFleet 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 createModelManifest 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 createSignalCatalog 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 createVehicle 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 deleteDecoderManifest 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 deleteFleet 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 deleteModelManifest 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 deleteSignalCatalog 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 deleteVehicle 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 getDecoderManifest 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 getModelManifest 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 getVehicle 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 listSignalCatalogNodes 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 updateDecoderManifest 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 updateModelManifest 함께 사용

AWS SDK와 **createDecoderManifest** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `createDecoderManifest`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Creates a new decoder manifest.
     *
     * @param name             the name of the decoder manifest
     * @param modelManifestArn the ARN of the model manifest
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the ARN of the
created decoder manifest
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> createDecoderManifestAsync(String name,
String modelManifestArn) {
        String interfaceId = "can0";
        NetworkInterface networkInterface = NetworkInterface.builder()
                .interfaceId(interfaceId)
                .type(NetworkInterfaceType.CAN_INTERFACE)
                .canInterface(CanInterface.builder()
                        .name("canInterface0")
                        .protocolName("CAN")
                        .protocolVersion("1.0")
                        .build())
                .build();

        // Vehicle.Powertrain.EngineRPM decoder.
        SignalDecoder engineRpmDecoder = SignalDecoder.builder()
                .fullyQualifiedName("Vehicle.Powertrain.EngineRPM")
                .interfaceId(interfaceId)
                .type(SignalDecoderType.CAN_SIGNAL)
                .canSignal(CanSignal.builder()
                        .messageId(100)
                        .isBigEndian(false)
```

```
                        .isSigned(false)
                        .startBit(0)
                        .length(16)
                        .factor(1.0)
                        .offset(0.0)
                        .build())
                .build();

        // Vehicle.Powertrain.VehicleSpeed decoder.
        SignalDecoder vehicleSpeedDecoder = SignalDecoder.builder()
                .fullyQualifiedName("Vehicle.Powertrain.VehicleSpeed")
                .interfaceId(interfaceId)
                .type(SignalDecoderType.CAN_SIGNAL)
                .canSignal(CanSignal.builder()
                        .messageId(101)
                        .isBigEndian(false)
                        .isSigned(false)
                        .startBit(16)
                        .length(16)
                        .factor(1.0)
                        .offset(0.0)
                        .build())
                .build();

        CreateDecoderManifestRequest request =
CreateDecoderManifestRequest.builder()
                .name(name)
                .modelManifestArn(modelManifestArn)
                .networkInterfaces(List.of(networkInterface))
                .signalDecoders(List.of(engineRpmDecoder, vehicleSpeedDecoder))
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<String> result = new CompletableFuture<>();

        getAsyncClient().createDecoderManifest(request)
                .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        Throwable cause = exception.getCause() != null ?
exception.getCause() : exception;

                        if (cause instanceof DecoderManifestValidationException)
{
```

```
                            result.completeExceptionally(new
 CompletionException("The request contains signal decoders with validation
 errors: " + cause.getMessage(), cause));
                        } else {
                            result.completeExceptionally(new
 CompletionException("Failed to create decoder manifest: " +
 exception.getMessage(), exception));
                        }
                    } else {
                        result.complete(response.arn()); // Complete successfully
 with the ARN
                    }
                });

        return result;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 createDecoderManifestAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Creates a new decoder manifest.
 *
 * @param decName             the name of the decoder manifest
 * @param modelManifestArnVal the ARN of the model manifest
 * @return the ARN of the decoder manifest
 */
suspend fun createDecoderManifest(decName: String, modelManifestArnVal: String?):
 String {
    val interfaceIdVal = "can0"

    val canInter = CanInterface {
```

```
        name = "canInterface0"
        protocolName = "CAN"
        protocolVersion = "1.0"
    }

    val networkInterface = NetworkInterface {
        interfaceId = interfaceIdVal
        type = NetworkInterfaceType.CanInterface
        canInterface = canInter
    }

    val carRpmSig = CanSignal {
        messageId = 100
        isBigEndian = false
        isSigned = false
        startBit = 16
        length = 16
        factor = 1.0
        offset = 0.0
    }

    val carSpeedSig = CanSignal {
        messageId = 101
        isBigEndian = false
        isSigned = false
        startBit = 0
        length = 16
        factor = 1.0
        offset = 0.0
    }

    val engineRpmDecoder = SignalDecoder {
        fullyQualifiedName = "Vehicle.Powertrain.EngineRPM"
        interfaceId = interfaceIdVal
        type = SignalDecoderType.CanSignal
        canSignal = carRpmSig
    }

    val vehicleSpeedDecoder = SignalDecoder {
        fullyQualifiedName = "Vehicle.Powertrain.VehicleSpeed"
        interfaceId = interfaceIdVal
        type = SignalDecoderType.CanSignal
        canSignal = carSpeedSig
    }
```

```
    val request = CreateDecoderManifestRequest {
        name = decName
        modelManifestArn = modelManifestArnVal
        networkInterfaces = listOf(networkInterface)
        signalDecoders = listOf(engineRpmDecoder, vehicleSpeedDecoder)
    }

    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        val response = fleetwiseClient.createDecoderManifest(request)
        return response.arn
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 createDecoderManifest를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK와 **`createFleet`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `createFleet`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Creates a new fleet.
     *
     * @param catARN  the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the signal catalog to
 associate with the fleet
     * @param fleetId the unique identifier for the fleet
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the ID of the
 created fleet
```

```
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> createFleetAsync(String catARN, String
fleetId) {
        CreateFleetRequest fleetRequest = CreateFleetRequest.builder()
                .fleetId(fleetId)
                .signalCatalogArn(catARN)
                .description("Built using the AWS For Java V2")
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<String> result = new CompletableFuture<>();
        getAsyncClient().createFleet(fleetRequest)
                .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        Throwable cause = exception.getCause() != null ?
exception.getCause() : exception;

                        if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                            result.completeExceptionally(cause);
                        } else {
                            result.completeExceptionally(new RuntimeException("An
unexpected error occurred", cause));
                        }
                    } else {
                        result.complete(response.id());
                    }
                });

        return result;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 createFleetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Creates a new fleet.
 *
 * @param catARN the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the signal catalog to
 associate with the fleet
 * @param fleetId the unique identifier for the fleet
 * @return the ID of the created fleet
 */
suspend fun createFleet(catARN: String, fleetIdVal: String): String {
    val fleetRequest = CreateFleetRequest {
        fleetId = fleetIdVal
        signalCatalogArn = catARN
        description = "Built using the AWS For Kotlin"
    }

    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        val response = fleetwiseClient.createFleet(fleetRequest)
        return response.id
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 createFleet을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **`createModelManifest`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `createModelManifest`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
```

```
    * Creates a model manifest.
    *
    * @param name             the name of the model manifest to create
    * @param signalCatalogArn the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the signal
catalog
    * @param nodes            a list of nodes to include in the model manifest
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the ARN of the
created model manifest
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> createModelManifestAsync(String name,
                                                             String
signalCatalogArn,
                                                             List<Node> nodes) {
       // Extract the fully qualified names (FQNs) from each Node in the
provided list.
       List<String> fqnList = nodes.stream()
               .map(node -> {
                   if (node.sensor() != null) {
                       return node.sensor().fullyQualifiedName();
                   } else if (node.branch() != null) {
                       return node.branch().fullyQualifiedName();
                   } else if (node.attribute() != null) {
                       return node.attribute().fullyQualifiedName();
                   } else {
                       throw new RuntimeException("Unsupported node type");
                   }
               })
               .toList();

       CreateModelManifestRequest request = CreateModelManifestRequest.builder()
               .name(name)
               .signalCatalogArn(signalCatalogArn)
               .nodes(fqnList)
               .build();


       CompletableFuture<String> result = new CompletableFuture<>();
       getAsyncClient().createModelManifest(request)
               .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                   if (exception != null) {
                       Throwable cause = exception.getCause() != null ?
exception.getCause() : exception;

                       if (cause instanceof InvalidSignalsException) {
```

```
                            result.completeExceptionally(new
 CompletionException("The request contains signals that aren't valid: " +
 cause.getMessage(), cause));
                        } else {
                            result.completeException(new
 CompletionException("Failed to create model manifest: " +
 exception.getMessage(), exception));
                        }
                    } else {
                        result.complete(response.arn()); // Complete successfully
 with the ARN
                    }
                });

        return result;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 createModelManifestAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Creates a model manifest.
 *
 * @param name              the name of the model manifest to create
 * @param signalCatalogArn  the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the signal catalog
 * @param nodes             a list of nodes to include in the model manifest
 * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the ARN of the created
 model manifest
 */
suspend fun createModelManifest(nameVal: String, signalCatalogArnVal: String,
 nodesList: List<Node>): String {
    val fqnList: List<String> = nodesList.map { node ->
```

```
        when (node) {
            is Node.Sensor -> node.asSensor().fullyQualifiedName
            is Node.Branch -> node.asBranch().fullyQualifiedName
            else -> throw RuntimeException("Unsupported node type")
        }
    }

    val request = CreateModelManifestRequest {
        name = nameVal
        signalCatalogArn = signalCatalogArnVal
        nodes = fqnList
    }
    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        val response = fleetwiseClient.createModelManifest(request)
        return response.arn
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 createModelManifest를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK와 **`createSignalCatalog`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `createSignalCatalog`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Creates a signal catalog.
     *
     * @param signalCatalogName the name of the signal catalog to be created
```

```
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the Amazon
Resource Name (ARN) of the created signal catalog
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> createSignalCatalogAsync(String
signalCatalogName) {
       return deleteSignalCatalogIfExistsAsync(signalCatalogName)
               .thenCompose(ignored -> delayAsync(2000)) // Wait for 2 seconds
               .thenCompose(ignored -> {
                   List<Node> nodes = List.of(
                           Node.builder().branch(
                                   Branch.builder()
                                           .fullyQualifiedName("Vehicle")
                                           .description("Root branch")
                                           .build()
                           ).build(),
                           Node.builder().branch(
                                   Branch.builder()

.fullyQualifiedName("Vehicle.Powertrain")
                                           .description("Powertrain branch")
                                           .build()
                           ).build(),
                           Node.builder().sensor(
                                   Sensor.builder()

.fullyQualifiedName("Vehicle.Powertrain.EngineRPM")
                                           .description("Engine RPM")
                                           .dataType(NodeDataType.DOUBLE)
                                           .unit("rpm")
                                           .build()
                           ).build(),
                           Node.builder().sensor(
                                   Sensor.builder()

.fullyQualifiedName("Vehicle.Powertrain.VehicleSpeed")
                                           .description("Vehicle Speed")
                                           .dataType(NodeDataType.DOUBLE)
                                           .unit("km/h")
                                           .build()
                           ).build()
                   );

                   CreateSignalCatalogRequest request =
CreateSignalCatalogRequest.builder()
```

```
                            .name(signalCatalogName)
                            .nodes(nodes)
                            .build();

                    CompletableFuture<String> result = new CompletableFuture<>();

                    getAsyncClient().createSignalCatalog(request)
                            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                                if (exception != null) {
                                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause() !=
null ? exception.getCause() : exception;

                                    if (cause instanceof ValidationException) {
                                        result.completeExceptionally(cause);
                                    } else {
                                        result.completeExceptionally(new
RuntimeException("Error creating the catalog", cause));
                                    }
                                } else {
                                    result.complete(response.arn());
                                }
                            });

                    return result;
                });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 createSignalCatalogAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Creates a signal catalog.
```

```
 *
 * @param signalCatalogName the name of the signal catalog to create the branch
 vehicle in
 * @return the ARN (Amazon Resource Name) of the created signal catalog
 */
suspend fun createbranchVehicle(signalCatalogName: String): String {
    delay(2000) // Wait for 2 seconds
    val branchVehicle = Branch {
        fullyQualifiedName = "Vehicle"
        description = "Root branch"
    }

    val branchPowertrain = Branch {
        fullyQualifiedName = "Vehicle.Powertrain"
        description = "Powertrain branch"
    }

    val sensorRPM = Sensor {
        fullyQualifiedName = "Vehicle.Powertrain.EngineRPM"
        description = "Engine RPM"
        dataType = NodeDataType.Double
        unit = "rpm"
    }

    val sensorKM = Sensor {
        fullyQualifiedName = "Vehicle.Powertrain.VehicleSpeed"
        description = "Vehicle Speed"
        dataType = NodeDataType.Double
        unit = "km/h"
    }

    // Wrap each specific node type (Branch and Sensor) into the sealed Node
 class
    // so they can be included in the CreateSignalCatalogRequest.
    val myNodes = listOf(
        Node.Branch(branchVehicle),
        Node.Branch(branchPowertrain),
        Node.Sensor(sensorRPM),
        Node.Sensor(sensorKM),
    )

    val request = CreateSignalCatalogRequest {
        name = signalCatalogName
        nodes = myNodes
```

```
    }

    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        val response = fleetwiseClient.createSignalCatalog(request)
        return response.arn
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 createSignalCatalog를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK와 **`createVehicle`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `createVehicle`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Creates a new vehicle in the system.
     *
     * @param vecName     the name of the vehicle to be created
     * @param manifestArn the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the model manifest
 for the vehicle
     * @param decArn      the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the decoder manifest
 for the vehicle
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the vehicle has
 been created, or throws a
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> createVehicleAsync(String vecName, String
 manifestArn, String decArn) {
        CreateVehicleRequest request = CreateVehicleRequest.builder()
```

```
                .vehicleName(vecName)
                .modelManifestArn(manifestArn)
                .decoderManifestArn(decArn)
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<Void> result = new CompletableFuture<>();
        getAsyncClient().createVehicle(request)
                .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        Throwable cause = exception instanceof
CompletionException ? exception.getCause() : exception;

                        if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                            result.completeExceptionally(cause);
                        } else {
                            result.completeExceptionally(new
RuntimeException("Failed to create vehicle: " + cause.getMessage(), cause));
                        }
                    } else {
                        logger.info("Vehicle '{}' created successfully.",
vecName);
                        result.complete(null); // mark future as complete
                    }
                });

        return result;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 createVehicleAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun createVehicle(vecName: String, manifestArn: String?, decArn: String)
 {
    val request = CreateVehicleRequest {
        vehicleName = vecName
        modelManifestArn = manifestArn
        decoderManifestArn = decArn
    }

    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        fleetwiseClient.createVehicle(request)
        println("Vehicle $vecName was created successfully.")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 createVehicle을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **deleteDecoderManifest** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 deleteDecoderManifest의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Deletes a decoder manifest.
     *
     * @param name the name of the decoder manifest to delete
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the decoder
 manifest has been deleted
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteDecoderManifestAsync(String name) {
```

```
        return
 getAsyncClient().deleteDecoderManifest(DeleteDecoderManifestRequest.builder().name(name)
                .handle((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        Throwable cause = exception.getCause() != null ?
 exception.getCause() : exception;
                        if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                            throw (ResourceNotFoundException) cause;
                        }
                        throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete the decoder
 manifest: " + cause);
                    }
                    return null;
                });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 deleteDecoderManifestAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun deleteDecoderManifest(nameVal: String) {
    val request = DeleteDecoderManifestRequest {
        name = nameVal
    }

    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        fleetwiseClient.deleteDecoderManifest(request)
        println("$nameVal was successfully deleted")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 deleteDecoderManifest를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK와 **deleteFleet** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `deleteFleet`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Deletes a fleet based on the provided fleet ID.
     *
     * @param fleetId the ID of the fleet to be deleted
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteFleetAsync(String fleetId) {
        DeleteFleetRequest request = DeleteFleetRequest.builder()
                .fleetId(fleetId)
                .build();

        return getAsyncClient().deleteFleet(request)
                .handle((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        Throwable cause = exception.getCause() != null ?
exception.getCause() : exception;
                        if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                            throw (ResourceNotFoundException) cause;
                        }
                        throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete the fleet: "
+ cause);
                    }
                    logger.info("{} was successfully deleted", fleetId);
                    return null;
                });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 deleteFleetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Deletes a fleet based on the provided fleet ID.
 *
 * @param fleetId the ID of the fleet to be deleted
 */
suspend fun deleteFleet(fleetIdVal: String) {
    val request = DeleteFleetRequest {
        fleetId = fleetIdVal
    }

    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        fleetwiseClient.deleteFleet(request)
        println(" $fleetIdVal was successfully deleted")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 deleteFleet을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **deleteModelManifest** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `deleteModelManifest`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Deletes a model manifest.
     *
     * @param name the name of the model manifest to delete
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the model manifest
has been deleted
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteModelManifestAsync(String name) {
        DeleteModelManifestRequest request = DeleteModelManifestRequest.builder()
                .name(name)
                .build();

        return getAsyncClient().deleteModelManifest(request)
                .handle((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        Throwable cause = exception.getCause() != null ?
exception.getCause() : exception;
                        if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                            throw (ResourceNotFoundException) cause;
                        }
                        throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete the model
manifest: " + cause);
                    }
                    logger.info("{} was successfully deleted", name);
                    return null;
                });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 deleteModelManifestAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Deletes a model manifest.
 *
 * @param nameVal the name of the model manifest to delete
 */
suspend fun deleteModelManifest(nameVal: String) {
    val request = DeleteModelManifestRequest {
        name = nameVal
    }
    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        fleetwiseClient.deleteModelManifest(request)
        println(" $nameVal was successfully deleted")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 deleteModelManifest를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK와 **deleteSignalCatalog** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `deleteSignalCatalog`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Deletes a signal catalog.
    *
    * @param name the name of the signal catalog to delete
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the signal catalog
is deleted
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteSignalCatalogAsync(String name) {
       DeleteSignalCatalogRequest request = DeleteSignalCatalogRequest.builder()
               .name(name)
               .build();

       return getAsyncClient().deleteSignalCatalog(request)
               .handle((response, exception) -> {
                   if (exception != null) {
                       Throwable cause = exception.getCause() != null ?
exception.getCause() : exception;
                       if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                           throw (ResourceNotFoundException) cause;
                       }
                       throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete the signal
catalog: " + cause);
                   }
                   logger.info("{} was successfully deleted", name);
                   return null;
               });
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 deleteSignalCatalogAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Deletes a signal catalog.
 *
 * @param name the name of the signal catalog to delete
 */
suspend fun deleteSignalCatalog(catName: String) {
    val request = DeleteSignalCatalogRequest {
        name = catName
    }
    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        fleetwiseClient.deleteSignalCatalog(request)
        println(" $catName was successfully deleted")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 deleteSignalCatalog를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK와 **deleteVehicle** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 deleteVehicle의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Deletes a vehicle with the specified name.
     *
     * @param vecName the name of the vehicle to be deleted
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the vehicle has
been deleted
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteVehicleAsync(String vecName) {
        DeleteVehicleRequest request = DeleteVehicleRequest.builder()
                .vehicleName(vecName)
                .build();

        return getAsyncClient().deleteVehicle(request)
                .handle((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        Throwable cause = exception.getCause() != null ?
exception.getCause() : exception;
                        if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                            throw (ResourceNotFoundException) cause;
                        }
                        throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete the vehicle:
" + cause);
                    }
                    return null;
                });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 deleteVehicleAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun deleteVehicle(vecName: String) {
    val request = DeleteVehicleRequest {
        vehicleName = vecName
    }

    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        fleetwiseClient.deleteVehicle(request)
        println("Vehicle $vecName was deleted successfully.")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 deleteVehicle을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **getDecoderManifest** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `getDecoderManifest`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
```

```
    * Waits for the decoder manifest to become active.
    *
    * @param decoderName the name of the decoder to wait for
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the decoder
manifest becomes active, or exceptionally if an error occurs or the manifest
becomes invalid
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> waitForDecoderManifestActiveAsync(String
decoderName) {
       CompletableFuture<Void> result = new CompletableFuture<>();

       ScheduledExecutorService scheduler =
Executors.newSingleThreadScheduledExecutor();
       AtomicInteger secondsElapsed = new AtomicInteger(0);
       AtomicReference<ManifestStatus> lastStatus = new
AtomicReference<>(ManifestStatus.DRAFT);

       logger.info(" Elapsed: 0s | Decoder Status: DRAFT");

       final Runnable pollTask = new Runnable() {
           @Override
           public void run() {
               int elapsed = secondsElapsed.incrementAndGet();

               // Check status every 5 seconds
               if (elapsed % 5 == 0) {
                   GetDecoderManifestRequest request =
GetDecoderManifestRequest.builder()
                           .name(decoderName)
                           .build();

                   getAsyncClient().getDecoderManifest(request)
                           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                               if (exception != null) {
                                   Throwable cause = exception instanceof
CompletionException ? exception.getCause() : exception;

                                   scheduler.shutdown();
                                   if (cause instanceof
ResourceNotFoundException) {
                                       result.completeExceptionally(new
RuntimeException("Decoder manifest not found: " + cause.getMessage(), cause));
                                   } else {
```

```
                                        result.completeExceptionally(new
RuntimeException("Error while polling decoder manifest status: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception));
                                    }
                                    return;
                                }

                                ManifestStatus status = response.status();
                                lastStatus.set(status);

                                if (status == ManifestStatus.ACTIVE) {
                                    logger.info("\r Elapsed: {}s | Decoder
Status: ACTIVE", elapsed);
                                    scheduler.shutdown();
                                    result.complete(null);
                                } else if (status == ManifestStatus.INVALID) {
                                    logger.info("\r Elapsed: {}s | Decoder
Status: INVALID", elapsed);
                                    scheduler.shutdown();
                                    result.completeExceptionally(new
RuntimeException("Decoder manifest became INVALID. Cannot proceed."));
                                } else {
                                    logger.info("\r# Elapsed: {}s | Decoder
Status: {}", elapsed, status);
                                }
                            });
                } else {
                    logger.info("\r Elapsed: {}s | Decoder Status: {}", elapsed,
lastStatus.get());
                }
            }
        };

        // Start the task with an initial delay of 1 second, and repeat every
second
        scheduler.scheduleAtFixedRate(pollTask, 1, 1, TimeUnit.SECONDS);
        return result;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 getDecoderManifestAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Waits for the specified model manifest to become active.
 *
 * @param decNameVal the name of the model manifest to wait for
 */
suspend fun waitForDecoderManifestActive(decNameVal: String) {
    var elapsedSeconds = 0
    var lastStatus: ManifestStatus = ManifestStatus.Draft

    print("# Elapsed: 0s | Status: DRAFT")
    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        while (true) {
            delay(1000)
            elapsedSeconds++
            if (elapsedSeconds % 5 == 0) {
                val request = GetDecoderManifestRequest {
                    name = decNameVal
                }

                val response = fleetwiseClient.getDecoderManifest(request)
                lastStatus = response.status ?: ManifestStatus.Draft

                when (lastStatus) {
                    ManifestStatus.Active -> {
                        print("\rElapsed: ${elapsedSeconds}s | Status: ACTIVE #
\n")
                        return
                    }

                    ManifestStatus.Invalid -> {
```

```
                        print("\rElapsed: ${elapsedSeconds}s | Status: INVALID #
\n")
                        throw RuntimeException("Model manifest became INVALID.
 Cannot proceed.")
                    }

                    else -> {
                        print("\r Elapsed: ${elapsedSeconds}s | Status:
 $lastStatus")
                    }
                }
            } else {
                print("\r Elapsed: ${elapsedSeconds}s | Status: $lastStatus")
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 getDecoderManifest를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK와 **getModelManifest** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `getModelManifest`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Waits for the specified model manifest to become active.
     *
     * @param manifestName the name of the model manifest to wait for
     */
```

```
   public CompletableFuture<Void> waitForModelManifestActiveAsync(String
manifestName) {
       CompletableFuture<Void> result = new CompletableFuture<>();

       ScheduledExecutorService scheduler =
Executors.newSingleThreadScheduledExecutor();
       AtomicInteger secondsElapsed = new AtomicInteger(0);
       AtomicReference<ManifestStatus> lastStatus = new
AtomicReference<>(ManifestStatus.DRAFT);

       logger.info("Elapsed: 0s | Status: DRAFT");

       final Runnable pollTask = new Runnable() {
           @Override
           public void run() {
               int elapsed = secondsElapsed.incrementAndGet();

               // Only check status every 5 seconds
               if (elapsed % 5 == 0) {
                   GetModelManifestRequest request =
GetModelManifestRequest.builder()
                           .name(manifestName)
                           .build();

                   getAsyncClient().getModelManifest(request)
                           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                               if (exception != null) {
                                   Throwable cause = exception instanceof
CompletionException ? exception.getCause() : exception;

                                   scheduler.shutdown();
                                   if (cause instanceof
ResourceNotFoundException) {
                                       result.completeExceptionally(new
RuntimeException("Model manifest not found: " + cause.getMessage(), cause));
                                   } else {
                                       result.completeExceptionally(new
RuntimeException("Error while polling model manifest status: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception));
                                   }
                                   return;
                               }

                               ManifestStatus status = response.status();
```

```
                                lastStatus.set(status);

                                if (status == ManifestStatus.ACTIVE) {
                                    logger.info("\rElapsed: {}s | Status:
ACTIVE", elapsed);
                                    scheduler.shutdown();
                                    result.complete(null);
                                } else if (status == ManifestStatus.INVALID) {
                                    logger.info("\rElapsed: {}s | Status:
INVALID", elapsed);
                                    scheduler.shutdown();
                                    result.completeExceptionally(new
RuntimeException("Model manifest became INVALID. Cannot proceed."));
                                } else {
                                    logger.info("\rElapsed: {}s | Status: {}",
elapsed, status);
                                }
                            });
                } else {
                    logger.info("\rElapsed: {}s | Status: {}", elapsed,
lastStatus.get());
                }
            }
        };

        // Start the task with an initial delay of 1 second, and repeat every
second
        scheduler.scheduleAtFixedRate(pollTask, 1, 1, TimeUnit.SECONDS);
        return result;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 getModelManifestAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Waits for the specified model manifest to become active.
 *
 * @param manifestName the name of the model manifest to wait for
 */
suspend fun waitForModelManifestActive(manifestNameVal: String) {
    var elapsedSeconds = 0
    var lastStatus: ManifestStatus = ManifestStatus.Draft

    print("# Elapsed: 0s | Status: DRAFT")
    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        while (true) {
            delay(1000)
            elapsedSeconds++
            if (elapsedSeconds % 5 == 0) {
                val request = GetModelManifestRequest {
                    name = manifestNameVal
                }

                val response = fleetwiseClient.getModelManifest(request)
                lastStatus = response.status ?: ManifestStatus.Draft

                when (lastStatus) {
                    ManifestStatus.Active -> {
                        print("\r Elapsed: ${elapsedSeconds}s | Status: ACTIVE #
\n")
                        return
                    }

                    ManifestStatus.Invalid -> {
```

```
                        print("\r Elapsed: ${elapsedSeconds}s | Status: INVALID #
\n")
                        throw RuntimeException("Model manifest became INVALID.
 Cannot proceed.")
                    }

                    else -> {
                        print("\r Elapsed: ${elapsedSeconds}s | Status:
 $lastStatus")
                    }
                }
            } else {
                print("\r Elapsed: ${elapsedSeconds}s | Status: $lastStatus")
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 getModelManifest를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK와 **getVehicle** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 getVehicle의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Fetches the details of a vehicle.
     *
     * @param vehicleName the name of the vehicle to fetch details for
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the vehicle
details have been fetched
```

```
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> getVehicleDetailsAsync(String vehicleName) {
        GetVehicleRequest request = GetVehicleRequest.builder()
                .vehicleName(vehicleName)
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<Void> result = new CompletableFuture<>();

        getAsyncClient().getVehicle(request)
                .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        Throwable cause = exception instanceof
CompletionException ? exception.getCause() : exception;

                        if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                            result.completeExceptionally(cause); // don't rewrap
                        } else {
                            result.completeExceptionally(new
RuntimeException("Failed to fetch vehicle details: " + cause.getMessage(),
cause));
                        }
                    } else {
                        Map<String, Object> details = new HashMap<>();
                        details.put("vehicleName", response.vehicleName());
                        details.put("arn", response.arn());
                        details.put("modelManifestArn",
response.modelManifestArn());
                        details.put("decoderManifestArn",
response.decoderManifestArn());
                        details.put("attributes", response.attributes());
                        details.put("creationTime",
response.creationTime().toString());
                        details.put("lastModificationTime",
response.lastModificationTime().toString());

                        logger.info("Vehicle Details:");
                        details.forEach((key, value) -> logger.info("• {} : {}",
key, value));

                        result.complete(null); // mark as successful
                    }
                });

        return result;
```

```
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 getVehicleAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun getVehicleDetails(vehicleNameVal: String) {
    val request = GetVehicleRequest {
        vehicleName = vehicleNameVal
    }

    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        val response = fleetwiseClient.getVehicle(request)
        val details = mapOf(
            "vehicleName" to response.vehicleName,
            "arn" to response.arn,
            "modelManifestArn" to response.modelManifestArn,
            "decoderManifestArn" to response.decoderManifestArn,
            "attributes" to response.attributes.toString(),
            "creationTime" to response.creationTime.toString(),
            "lastModificationTime" to response.lastModificationTime.toString(),
        )

        println("Vehicle Details:")
        for ((key, value) in details) {
            println("• %-20s : %s".format(key, value))
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 getVehicle을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **listSignalCatalogNodes** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 listSignalCatalogNodes의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Asynchronously retrieves a list of all nodes in the specified signal
catalog.
    *
    * @param signalCatalogName the name of the signal catalog to retrieve nodes
for
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, contains a
{@link List} of {@link Node} objects
    * representing all the nodes in the specified signal catalog
    */
   public CompletableFuture<List<Node>> listSignalCatalogNodeAsync(String
signalCatalogName) {
       ListSignalCatalogNodesRequest request =
ListSignalCatalogNodesRequest.builder()
               .name(signalCatalogName)
               .build();

       List<Node> allNodes = new ArrayList<>();

       return getAsyncClient().listSignalCatalogNodesPaginator(request)
               .subscribe(response -> allNodes.addAll(response.nodes()))
               .thenApply(v -> allNodes);
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 listSignalCatalogNodesAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Lists the signal catalog nodes asynchronously.
 *
 * @param signalCatalogName the name of the signal catalog
 * @return a CompletableFuture that, when completed, contains a list of nodes in
 the specified signal catalog
 * @throws CompletionException if an exception occurs during the asynchronous
 operation
 */
suspend fun listSignalCatalogNode(signalCatalogName: String): List<Node>? {
    val request = ListSignalCatalogNodesRequest {
        name = signalCatalogName
    }

    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        val response = fleetwiseClient.listSignalCatalogNodes(request)
        return response.nodes
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 listSignalCatalogNodes를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK와 **updateDecoderManifest** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 updateDecoderManifest의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Updates the decoder manifest with the given name.
    *
    * @param name the name of the decoder manifest to update
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the update
operation is finished
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> updateDecoderManifestAsync(String name) {
       UpdateDecoderManifestRequest request =
UpdateDecoderManifestRequest.builder()
               .name(name)
               .status(ManifestStatus.ACTIVE)
               .build();

       return getAsyncClient().updateDecoderManifest(request)
               .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                   if (exception != null) {
                       throw new CompletionException("Failed to update decoder
manifest: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                   }
               })
               .thenApply(response -> null);
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 updateDecoderManifestAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun updateDecoderManifest(nameVal: String) {
    val request = UpdateDecoderManifestRequest {
        name = nameVal
        status = ManifestStatus.Active
    }
    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        fleetwiseClient.updateDecoderManifest(request)
        println("$nameVal was successfully updated")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 updateDecoderManifest를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK와 **updateModelManifest** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `updateModelManifest`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Updates the model manifest.
     *
     * @param name the name of the model manifest to update
     */
    public void updateModelManifestAsync(String name) {
        UpdateModelManifestRequest request = UpdateModelManifestRequest.builder()
                .name(name)
                .status(ManifestStatus.ACTIVE)
                .build();

        getAsyncClient().updateModelManifest(request)
                .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        throw new CompletionException("Failed to update model
 manifest: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                    }
                })
                .thenApply(response -> null);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 updateModelManifestAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Updates the model manifest.
 *
 * @param nameVal the name of the model manifest to update
 */
suspend fun updateModelManifest(nameVal: String) {
    val request = UpdateModelManifestRequest {
        name = nameVal
```

```
        status = ManifestStatus.Active
    }
    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        fleetwiseClient.updateModelManifest(request)
        println("$nameVal was successfully updated")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 updateModelManifest를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDKs AWS IoT SiteWise 사용에 대한 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 AWS IoT SiteWise 함께를 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

추가 리소스

- AWS IoT SiteWise 개발자 안내서 -에 대한 자세한 정보입니다 AWS IoT SiteWise.
- AWS IoT SiteWise API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 AWS IoT SiteWise 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

시작

안녕하세요 AWS IoT SiteWise

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS IoT SiteWise의 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
public class HelloSitewise {
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(HelloSitewise.class);
    public static void main(String[] args) {
         fetchAssetModels();
    }

    /**
     * Fetches asset models using the provided {@link IoTSiteWiseAsyncClient}.
     */
    public static void fetchAssetModels() {
        IoTSiteWiseAsyncClient siteWiseAsyncClient =
 IoTSiteWiseAsyncClient.create();
        ListAssetModelsRequest assetModelsRequest =
 ListAssetModelsRequest.builder()
            .assetModelTypes(AssetModelType.ASSET_MODEL)
            .build();

        // Asynchronous paginator - process paginated results.
        ListAssetModelsPublisher listModelsPaginator =
 siteWiseAsyncClient.listAssetModelsPaginator(assetModelsRequest);
        CompletableFuture<Void> future = listModelsPaginator.subscribe(response -
> {
            response.assetModelSummaries().forEach(assetSummary ->
                logger.info("Asset Model Name: {} ", assetSummary.name())
            );
        });

        // Wait for the asynchronous operation to complete
        future.join();
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 ListAssetModelsAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import {
  paginateListAssetModels,
  IoTSiteWiseClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iotsitewise";

// Call ListDocuments and display the result.
export const main = async () => {
  const client = new IoTSiteWiseClient();
  const listAssetModelsPaginated = [];
  console.log(
    "Hello, AWS Systems Manager! Let's list some of your documents:\n",
  );
  try {
    // The paginate function is a wrapper around the base command.
    const paginator = paginateListAssetModels({ client }, { maxResults: 5 });
    for await (const page of paginator) {
      listAssetModelsPaginated.push(...page.assetModelSummaries);
    }
  } catch (caught) {
    console.error(`There was a problem saying hello: ${caught.message}`);
    throw caught;
  }
  for (const { name, creationDate } of listAssetModelsPaginated) {
    console.log(`${name} - ${creationDate}`);
  }
};

// Call function if run directly.
```

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  main();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 ListAssetModelsAWS SDK for JavaScript 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import boto3


def hello_iot_sitewise(iot_sitewise_client):
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an AWS IoT SiteWise
    client and list the asset models in your account.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.

    :param iot_sitewise_client: A Boto3 AWS IoT SiteWise Client object. This
 object wraps
                            the low-level AWS IoT SiteWise service API.
    """
    print("Hello, AWS IoT SiteWise! Let's list some of your asset models:\n")
    paginator = iot_sitewise_client.get_paginator("list_asset_models")
    page_iterator = paginator.paginate(PaginationConfig={"MaxItems": 10})

    asset_model_names: [str] = []
    for page in page_iterator:
        for asset_model in page["assetModelSummaries"]:
            asset_model_names.append(asset_model["name"])

    print(f"{len(asset_model_names)} asset model(s) retrieved.")
```

```
    for asset_model_name in asset_model_names:
        print(f"\t{asset_model_name}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    hello_iot_sitewise(boto3.client("iotsitewise"))
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListAssetModels를 참조하세요. AWS

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs AWS IoT SiteWise 사용에 대한 기본 예제
  - 안녕하세요 AWS IoT SiteWise
  - AWS SDK를 AWS IoT SiteWise 사용하여의 기본 사항 알아보기
  - AWS SDKs AWS IoT SiteWise 를 사용하기 위한 작업
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 BatchPutAssetPropertyValue 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateAsset 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateAssetModel 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateGateway 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreatePortal 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteAsset 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteAssetModel 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteGateway 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeletePortal 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeAssetModel 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeGateway 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribePortal 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetAssetPropertyValue 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListAssetModels 함께 사용

AWS SDKs AWS IoT SiteWise 사용에 대한 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS IoT SiteWise SDKs에서의 기본 사항을 AWS 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- 안녕하세요 AWS IoT SiteWise
- AWS SDK를 AWS IoT SiteWise 사용하여의 기본 사항 알아보기
- AWS SDKs AWS IoT SiteWise 를 사용하기 위한 작업
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 BatchPutAssetPropertyValue 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateAsset 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateAssetModel 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateGateway 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreatePortal 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteAsset 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteAssetModel 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteGateway 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeletePortal 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeAssetModel 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeGateway 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribePortal 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetAssetPropertyValue 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListAssetModels 함께 사용

안녕하세요 AWS IoT SiteWise

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS IoT SiteWise의 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
public class HelloSitewise {
```

```
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(HelloSitewise.class);
    public static void main(String[] args) {
         fetchAssetModels();
    }

    /**
     * Fetches asset models using the provided {@link IoTSiteWiseAsyncClient}.
     */
    public static void fetchAssetModels() {
        IoTSiteWiseAsyncClient siteWiseAsyncClient =
 IoTSiteWiseAsyncClient.create();
        ListAssetModelsRequest assetModelsRequest =
 ListAssetModelsRequest.builder()
            .assetModelTypes(AssetModelType.ASSET_MODEL)
            .build();

        // Asynchronous paginator - process paginated results.
        ListAssetModelsPublisher listModelsPaginator =
 siteWiseAsyncClient.listAssetModelsPaginator(assetModelsRequest);
        CompletableFuture<Void> future = listModelsPaginator.subscribe(response -
> {
            response.assetModelSummaries().forEach(assetSummary ->
                logger.info("Asset Model Name: {} ", assetSummary.name())
            );
        });

        // Wait for the asynchronous operation to complete
        future.join();
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 ListAssetModelsAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import {
  paginateListAssetModels,
  IoTSiteWiseClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iotsitewise";

// Call ListDocuments and display the result.
export const main = async () => {
  const client = new IoTSiteWiseClient();
  const listAssetModelsPaginated = [];
  console.log(
    "Hello, AWS Systems Manager! Let's list some of your documents:\n",
  );
  try {
    // The paginate function is a wrapper around the base command.
    const paginator = paginateListAssetModels({ client }, { maxResults: 5 });
    for await (const page of paginator) {
      listAssetModelsPaginated.push(...page.assetModelSummaries);
    }
  } catch (caught) {
    console.error(`There was a problem saying hello: ${caught.message}`);
    throw caught;
  }
  for (const { name, creationDate } of listAssetModelsPaginated) {
    console.log(`${name} - ${creationDate}`);
  }
};

// Call function if run directly.
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  main();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 ListAssetModelsAWS SDK for JavaScript 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import boto3


def hello_iot_sitewise(iot_sitewise_client):
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an AWS IoT SiteWise
    client and list the asset models in your account.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.

    :param iot_sitewise_client: A Boto3 AWS IoT SiteWise Client object. This
 object wraps
                                the low-level AWS IoT SiteWise service API.
    """
    print("Hello, AWS IoT SiteWise! Let's list some of your asset models:\n")
    paginator = iot_sitewise_client.get_paginator("list_asset_models")
    page_iterator = paginator.paginate(PaginationConfig={"MaxItems": 10})

    asset_model_names: [str] = []
    for page in page_iterator:
        for asset_model in page["assetModelSummaries"]:
            asset_model_names.append(asset_model["name"])

    print(f"{len(asset_model_names)} asset model(s) retrieved.")
    for asset_model_name in asset_model_names:
        print(f"\t{asset_model_name}")
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    hello_iot_sitewise(boto3.client("iotsitewise"))
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListAssetModels를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK를 AWS IoT SiteWise 사용하여의 기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- AWS IoT SiteWise 자산 모델을 생성합니다.
- AWS IoT SiteWise 자산을 생성합니다.
- 속성 ID 값을 검색합니다.
- AWS IoT SiteWise 애셋으로 데이터를 전송합니다.
- AWS IoT SiteWise Asset 속성의 값을 검색합니다.
- AWS IoT SiteWise 포털을 생성합니다.
- AWS IoT SiteWise 게이트웨이를 생성합니다.
- AWS IoT SiteWise 게이트웨이를 설명합니다.
- AWS IoT SiteWise 자산을 삭제합니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

AWS IoT SiteWise 기능을 보여주는 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
public class SitewiseScenario {

    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");
```

```
   private static final Logger logger =
LoggerFactory.getLogger(SitewiseScenario.class);
   static Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

   private static final String ROLES_STACK = "RoleSitewise";

   static SitewiseActions sitewiseActions = new SitewiseActions();

   public static void main(String[] args) throws Throwable {
       Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
       String contactEmail = "user@mydomain.com"; // Change email address.
       String assetModelName = "MyAssetModel1";
       String assetName = "MyAsset1" ;
       String portalName = "MyPortal1" ;
       String gatewayName = "MyGateway1" ;
       String myThing =  "MyThing1" ;

       logger.info("""
           AWS IoT SiteWise is a fully managed software-as-a-service (SaaS)
that
           makes it easy to collect, store, organize, and monitor data from
industrial equipment and processes.
           It is designed to help industrial and manufacturing organizations
collect data from their equipment and
           processes, and use that data to make informed decisions about their
operations.

           One of the key features of AWS IoT SiteWise is its ability to connect
to a wide range of industrial
           equipment and systems, including programmable logic controllers
(PLCs), sensors, and other
           industrial devices. It can collect data from these devices and
organize it into a unified data model,
           making it easier to analyze and gain insights from the data. AWS IoT
SiteWise also provides tools for
           visualizing the data, setting up alarms and alerts, and generating
reports.

           Another key feature of AWS IoT SiteWise is its ability to scale to
handle large volumes of data.
           It can collect and store data from thousands of devices and process
millions of data points per second,
           making it suitable for large-scale industrial operations.
Additionally, AWS IoT SiteWise is designed
```

```
            to be secure and compliant, with features like role-based access
controls, data encryption,
            and integration with other AWS services for additional security and
compliance features.

            Let's get started...
            """);

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        try {
            runScenario(assetModelName, assetName, portalName, contactEmail,
gatewayName, myThing);
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
           logger.info(e.getMessage());
        }
    }

    public static void runScenario(String assetModelName, String assetName,
String portalName, String contactEmail, String gatewayName, String myThing)
throws Throwable {
        logger.info("Use AWS CloudFormation to create an IAM role that is
required for this scenario.");
        CloudFormationHelper.deployCloudFormationStack(ROLES_STACK);
        Map<String, String> stackOutputs =
CloudFormationHelper.getStackOutputsAsync(ROLES_STACK).join();
        String iamRole = stackOutputs.get("SitewiseRoleArn");
        logger.info("The ARN of the IAM role is {}",iamRole);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("1. Create an AWS SiteWise Asset Model");
        logger.info("""
             An AWS IoT SiteWise Asset Model is a way to represent the physical
assets, such as equipment,
             processes, and systems, that exist in an industrial environment.
This model provides a structured and
             hierarchical representation of these assets, allowing users to
define the relationships and properties
             of each asset.

             This scenario creates two asset model properties: temperature and
humidity.
```

```
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String assetModelId = null;
        try {
            CreateAssetModelResponse response =
sitewiseActions.createAssetModelAsync(assetModelName).join();
            assetModelId = response.assetModelId();
            logger.info("Asset Model successfully created. Asset Model ID: {}. ",
assetModelId);
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ResourceAlreadyExistsException) {
                try {
                    assetModelId =
sitewiseActions.getAssetModelIdAsync(assetModelName).join();
                    logger.info("The Asset Model {} already exists. The id of the
existing model is {}. Moving on...", assetModelName, assetModelId);
                } catch (CompletionException cex) {
                    logger.error("Exception thrown acquiring the asset model id:
{}", cex.getCause().getCause(), cex);
                    return;
                }
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause);
                return;
            }
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("2. Create an AWS IoT SiteWise Asset");
        logger.info("""
             The IoT SiteWise model that we just created defines the structure
and metadata for your physical assets.
             Now we create an asset from the asset model.

            """);
        logger.info("Let's wait 30 seconds for the asset to be ready.");
        countdown(30);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String assetId;
        try {
```

```
            CreateAssetResponse response =
sitewiseActions.createAssetAsync(assetName, assetModelId).join();
            assetId = response.assetId();
            logger.info("Asset created with ID: {}", assetId);
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                logger.info("The asset model id was not found: {}",
cause.getMessage(), cause);
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage(), cause);
            }
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("3. Retrieve the property ID values");
        logger.info("""
             To send data to an asset, we need to get the property ID values. In
this scenario, we access the
             temperature and humidity property ID values.
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        Map<String, String>  propertyIds = null;
        try {
            propertyIds = sitewiseActions.getPropertyIds(assetModelId).join();
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof IoTSiteWiseException) {
                logger.error("IoTSiteWiseException occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage(), ce);
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage(), ce);
            }
            return;
        }
        String humPropId =  propertyIds.get("Humidity");
        logger.info("The Humidity property Id is {}", humPropId);
        String tempPropId = propertyIds.get("Temperature");
        logger.info("The Temperature property Id is {}", tempPropId);
```

```
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("4. Send data to an AWS IoT SiteWise Asset");
        logger.info("""
            By sending data to an IoT SiteWise Asset, you can aggregate data
from
            multiple sources, normalize the data into a standard format, and
store it in a
            centralized location. This makes it easier to analyze and gain
insights from the data.

            In this example, we generate sample temperature and humidity data and
send it to the AWS IoT SiteWise asset.

            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            sitewiseActions.sendDataToSiteWiseAsync(assetId, tempPropId,
humPropId).join();
            logger.info("Data sent successfully.");
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                logger.error("The AWS resource was not found: {}",
cause.getMessage(), cause);
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage(), cause);
            }
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("5. Retrieve the value of the IoT SiteWise Asset property");
        logger.info("""
            IoT SiteWise is an AWS service that allows you to collect, process,
and analyze industrial data
            from connected equipment and sensors. One of the key benefits of
reading an IoT SiteWise property
```

```
            is the ability to gain valuable insights from your industrial data.

            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            Double assetVal = sitewiseActions.getAssetPropValueAsync(tempPropId,
assetId).join();
            logger.info("The property name is: {}", "Temperature");
            logger.info("The value of this property is: {}", assetVal);

            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

            assetVal = sitewiseActions.getAssetPropValueAsync(humPropId,
assetId).join();
            logger.info("The property name is: {}", "Humidity");
            logger.info("The value of this property is: {}", assetVal);
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                    logger.info("The AWS resource was not found: {}",
cause.getMessage(), cause);
                } else {
                    logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage(), cause);
                }
                return;
            }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("6. Create an IoT SiteWise Portal");
        logger.info("""
             An IoT SiteWise Portal allows you to aggregate data from multiple
industrial sources,
             such as sensors, equipment, and control systems, into a centralized
platform.
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String portalId;
        try {
            portalId = sitewiseActions.createPortalAsync(portalName, iamRole,
contactEmail).join();
            logger.info("Portal created successfully. Portal ID {}", portalId);
```

```
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof IoTSiteWiseException siteWiseEx) {
                logger.error("IoT SiteWise error occurred: Error message: {},
Error code {}",
                        siteWiseEx.getMessage(),
siteWiseEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), siteWiseEx);
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage());
            }
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("7. Describe the Portal");
        logger.info("""
             In this step, we get a description of the portal and display the
portal URL.
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            String portalUrl =
sitewiseActions.describePortalAsync(portalId).join();
            logger.info("Portal URL: {}", portalUrl);
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException notFoundException) {
                logger.error("A ResourceNotFoundException occurred: Error
message: {}, Error code {}",
                        notFoundException.getMessage(),
notFoundException.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), notFoundException);
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage());
            }
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
```

```
        logger.info("8. Create an IoT SiteWise Gateway");
        logger.info(
            """
                IoT SiteWise Gateway serves as the bridge between industrial
equipment, sensors, and the
                cloud-based IoT SiteWise service. It is responsible for securely
collecting, processing, and
                transmitting data from various industrial assets to the IoT
SiteWise platform,
                enabling real-time monitoring, analysis, and optimization of
industrial operations.

                """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String gatewayId = "";
        try {
            gatewayId = sitewiseActions.createGatewayAsync(gatewayName,
myThing).join();
            logger.info("Gateway creation completed successfully. id is {}",
gatewayId );
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof IoTSiteWiseException siteWiseEx) {
                logger.error("IoT SiteWise error occurred: Error message: {},
Error code {}",
                        siteWiseEx.getMessage(),
siteWiseEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), siteWiseEx);
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage());
            }
            return;
        }
        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info("9. Describe the IoT SiteWise Gateway");
         waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            sitewiseActions.describeGatewayAsync(gatewayId)
                .thenAccept(response -> {
                    logger.info("Gateway Name: {}", response.gatewayName());
                    logger.info("Gateway ARN: {}", response.gatewayArn());
```

```
                    logger.info("Gateway Platform: {}",
response.gatewayPlatform());
                    logger.info("Gateway Creation Date: {}",
response.creationDate());
                }).join();
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException notFoundException) {
                logger.error("A ResourceNotFoundException occurred: Error
message: {}, Error code {}",
                        notFoundException.getMessage(),
notFoundException.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), notFoundException);
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage(), cause);
            }
            return;
        }
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("10. Delete the AWS IoT SiteWise Assets");
        logger.info(
            """
            Before you can delete the Asset Model, you must delete the assets.

            """);
        logger.info("Would you like to delete the IoT SiteWise Assets? (y/n)");
        String delAns = scanner.nextLine().trim();
        if (delAns.equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
            logger.info("You selected to delete the SiteWise assets.");
            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
            try {
                sitewiseActions.deletePortalAsync(portalId).join();
                logger.info("Portal {} was deleted successfully.", portalId);

            } catch (CompletionException ce) {
                Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException notFoundException)
{
                    logger.error("A ResourceNotFoundException occurred: Error
message: {}, Error code {}",
                            notFoundException.getMessage(),
notFoundException.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), notFoundException);
```

```
                } else {
                    logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage());
                }
            }

            try {
                sitewiseActions.deleteGatewayAsync(gatewayId).join();
                logger.info("Gateway {} was deleted successfully.", gatewayId);
            } catch (CompletionException ce) {
                Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException notFoundException)
{
                    logger.error("A ResourceNotFoundException occurred: Error
message: {}, Error code {}",
                            notFoundException.getMessage(),
notFoundException.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), notFoundException);
                } else {
                    logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage());
                }
            }

            try {
                sitewiseActions.deleteAssetAsync(assetId).join();
                logger.info("Request to delete asset {} sent successfully",
assetId);
            } catch (CompletionException ce) {
                Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException notFoundException)
{
                    logger.error("A ResourceNotFoundException occurred: Error
message: {}, Error code {}",
                            notFoundException.getMessage(),
notFoundException.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), notFoundException);
                } else {
                    logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage());
                }
            }
            logger.info("Let's wait 1 minute for the asset to be deleted.");
            countdown(60);
            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
            logger.info("Delete the AWS IoT SiteWise Asset Model");
```

```
            try {
                sitewiseActions.deleteAssetModelAsync(assetModelId).join();
                logger.info("Asset model deleted successfully.");
            } catch (CompletionException ce) {
                Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException notFoundException)
{
                    logger.error("A ResourceNotFoundException occurred: Error
message: {}, Error code {}",
                            notFoundException.getMessage(),
notFoundException.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), notFoundException);
                } else {
                    logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage());
                }
            }
            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        } else {
            logger.info("The resources will not be deleted.");
        }
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        CloudFormationHelper.destroyCloudFormationStack(ROLES_STACK);
        logger.info("This concludes the AWS IoT SiteWise Scenario");
        logger.info(DASHES);
    }

    private static void waitForInputToContinue(Scanner scanner) {
        while (true) {
            logger.info("");
            logger.info("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:");
            String input = scanner.nextLine();

            if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("c")) {
                logger.info("Continuing with the program...");
                logger.info("");
                break;
            } else {
                logger.info("Invalid input. Please try again.");
            }
        }
    }
```

```
    public static void countdown(int totalSeconds) throws InterruptedException {
        for (int i = totalSeconds; i >= 0; i--) {
            int displayMinutes = i / 60;
            int displaySeconds = i % 60;
            System.out.printf("\r%02d:%02d", displayMinutes, displaySeconds);
            Thread.sleep(1000); // Wait for 1 second
        }
        System.out.println(); // Move to the next line after countdown
        logger.info("Countdown complete!");
    }
}
```

AWS IoT SiteWise SDK 메서드의 래퍼 클래스입니다.

```
public class SitewiseActions {

    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(SitewiseActions.class);

    private static IoTSiteWiseAsyncClient ioTSiteWiseAsyncClient;

    private static IoTSiteWiseAsyncClient getAsyncClient() {
        if (ioTSiteWiseAsyncClient == null) {
            SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
                .maxConcurrency(100)
                .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .build();

            ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
 ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
                .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))
                .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))
                .retryStrategy(RetryMode.STANDARD)
                .build();

            ioTSiteWiseAsyncClient = IoTSiteWiseAsyncClient.builder()
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                .build();
```

```
        }
        return ioTSiteWiseAsyncClient;
    }


    /**
     * Creates an asset model.
     *
     * @param name the name of the asset model to create.
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link
CreateAssetModelResponse} result. The calling code
     *         can attach callbacks, then handle the result or exception by
calling {@link CompletableFuture#join()} or
     *         {@link CompletableFuture#get()}.
     *         <p>
     *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps it
     *         available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}. By
calling
     *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can
access the original exception.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<CreateAssetModelResponse>
createAssetModelAsync(String name) {
        PropertyType humidity = PropertyType.builder()
            .measurement(Measurement.builder().build())
            .build();

        PropertyType temperaturePropertyType = PropertyType.builder()
            .measurement(Measurement.builder().build())
            .build();

        AssetModelPropertyDefinition temperatureProperty =
AssetModelPropertyDefinition.builder()
            .name("Temperature")
            .dataType(PropertyDataType.DOUBLE)
            .type(temperaturePropertyType)
            .build();

        AssetModelPropertyDefinition humidityProperty =
AssetModelPropertyDefinition.builder()
            .name("Humidity")
            .dataType(PropertyDataType.DOUBLE)
            .type(humidity)
```

```
            .build();

        CreateAssetModelRequest createAssetModelRequest =
CreateAssetModelRequest.builder()
            .assetModelName(name)
            .assetModelDescription("This is my asset model")
            .assetModelProperties(temperatureProperty, humidityProperty)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().createAssetModel(createAssetModelRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    logger.error("Failed to create asset model: {} ",
exception.getCause().getMessage());
                }
            });
    }


    /**
     * Creates an asset with the specified name and asset model Id.
     *
     * @param assetName    the name of the asset to create.
     * @param assetModelId the Id of the asset model to associate with the asset.
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link
CreateAssetResponse} result. The calling code can
     *         attach callbacks, then handle the result or exception by calling
{@link CompletableFuture#join()} or
     *         {@link CompletableFuture#get()}.
     *         <p>
     *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps it
     *         available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}. By
calling
     *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can
access the original exception.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<CreateAssetResponse> createAssetAsync(String
assetName, String assetModelId) {
        CreateAssetRequest createAssetRequest = CreateAssetRequest.builder()
            .assetModelId(assetModelId)
            .assetDescription("Created using the AWS SDK for Java")
            .assetName(assetName)
            .build();
```

```
        return getAsyncClient().createAsset(createAssetRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    logger.error("Failed to create asset: {}",
exception.getCause().getMessage());
                }
            });
    }

    /**
     * Sends data to the SiteWise service.
     *
     * @param assetId        the ID of the asset to which the data will be sent.
     * @param tempPropertyId the ID of the temperature property.
     * @param humidityPropId the ID of the humidity property.
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link
BatchPutAssetPropertyValueResponse} result. The
     *         calling code can attach callbacks, then handle the result or
exception by calling
     *         {@link CompletableFuture#join()} or {@link
CompletableFuture#get()}.
     *         <p>
     *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps it
     *         available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}. By
calling
     *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can
access the original exception.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<BatchPutAssetPropertyValueResponse>
sendDataToSiteWiseAsync(String assetId, String tempPropertyId, String
humidityPropId) {
        Map<String, Double> sampleData = generateSampleData();
        long timestamp = Instant.now().toEpochMilli();

        TimeInNanos time = TimeInNanos.builder()
            .timeInSeconds(timestamp / 1000)
            .offsetInNanos((int) ((timestamp % 1000) * 1000000))
            .build();

        BatchPutAssetPropertyValueRequest request =
BatchPutAssetPropertyValueRequest.builder()
            .entries(Arrays.asList(
```

```
                PutAssetPropertyValueEntry.builder()
                    .entryId("entry-3")
                    .assetId(assetId)
                    .propertyId(tempPropertyId)
                    .propertyValues(Arrays.asList(
                        AssetPropertyValue.builder()
                            .value(Variant.builder()
                                .doubleValue(sampleData.get("Temperature"))
                                .build())
                            .timestamp(time)
                            .build()
                    ))
                    .build(),
                PutAssetPropertyValueEntry.builder()
                    .entryId("entry-4")
                    .assetId(assetId)
                    .propertyId(humidityPropId)
                    .propertyValues(Arrays.asList(
                        AssetPropertyValue.builder()
                            .value(Variant.builder()
                                .doubleValue(sampleData.get("Humidity"))
                                .build())
                            .timestamp(time)
                            .build()
                    ))
                    .build()
            ))
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().batchPutAssetPropertyValue(request)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    logger.error("An exception occurred: {}",
exception.getCause().getMessage());
                }
            });
    }

    /**
     * Fetches the value of an asset property.
     *
     * @param propId  the ID of the asset property to fetch.
     * @param assetId the ID of the asset to fetch the property value for.
```

```
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link Double}
result. The calling code can attach
    *         callbacks, then handle the result or exception by calling {@link
CompletableFuture#join()} or
    *         {@link CompletableFuture#get()}.
    *         <p>
    *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps
    *         it available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}.
By calling
    *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can
access the original exception.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Double> getAssetPropValueAsync(String propId, String
assetId) {
       GetAssetPropertyValueRequest assetPropertyValueRequest =
GetAssetPropertyValueRequest.builder()
               .propertyId(propId)
               .assetId(assetId)
               .build();

       return getAsyncClient().getAssetPropertyValue(assetPropertyValueRequest)
               .handle((response, exception) -> {
                   if (exception != null) {
                       logger.error("Error occurred while fetching property
value: {}.", exception.getCause().getMessage());
                       throw (CompletionException) exception;
                   }
                   return response.propertyValue().value().doubleValue();
               });
   }

   /**
    * Retrieves the property IDs associated with a specific asset model.
    *
    * @param assetModelId the ID of the asset model that defines the properties.
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link Map} result
that associates the property name to the
    *         propert ID. The calling code can attach callbacks, then handle the
result or exception by calling
    *         {@link CompletableFuture#join()} or {@link
CompletableFuture#get()}.
    *         <p>
```

```
    *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps
    *         it available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}.
By calling
    *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can
access the original exception.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Map<String, String>> getPropertyIds(String
assetModelId) {
       ListAssetModelPropertiesRequest modelPropertiesRequest =
ListAssetModelPropertiesRequest.builder().assetModelId(assetModelId).build();
       return getAsyncClient().listAssetModelProperties(modelPropertiesRequest)
           .handle((response, throwable) -> {
               if (response != null) {
                   return response.assetModelPropertySummaries().stream()
                       .collect(Collectors
                           .toMap(AssetModelPropertySummary::name,
AssetModelPropertySummary::id));
               } else {
                   logger.error("Error occurred while fetching property IDs:
{}.", throwable.getCause().getMessage());
                   throw (CompletionException) throwable;
               }
           });
   }

   /**
    * Deletes an asset.
    *
    * @param assetId the ID of the asset to be deleted.
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link
DeleteAssetResponse} result. The calling code can
    *         attach callbacks, then handle the result or exception by calling
{@link CompletableFuture#join()} or
    *         {@link CompletableFuture#get()}.
    *         <p>
    *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps
    *         it available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}.
By calling
    *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can
access the original exception.
    */
```

```
   public CompletableFuture<DeleteAssetResponse> deleteAssetAsync(String
assetId) {
       DeleteAssetRequest deleteAssetRequest = DeleteAssetRequest.builder()
           .assetId(assetId)
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().deleteAsset(deleteAssetRequest)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (exception != null) {
                   logger.error("An error occurred deleting asset with id: {}",
assetId);
               }
           });
   }

   /**
    * Deletes an Asset Model with the specified ID.
    *
    * @param assetModelId the ID of the Asset Model to delete.
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link
DeleteAssetModelResponse} result. The calling code
    *         can attach callbacks, then handle the result or exception by
calling {@link CompletableFuture#join()} or
    *         {@link CompletableFuture#get()}.
    *         <p>
    *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps
    *         it available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}.
By calling
    *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can
access the original exception.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<DeleteAssetModelResponse>
deleteAssetModelAsync(String assetModelId) {
       DeleteAssetModelRequest deleteAssetModelRequest =
DeleteAssetModelRequest.builder()
           .assetModelId(assetModelId)
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().deleteAssetModel(deleteAssetModelRequest)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (exception != null) {
                   logger.error("Failed to delete asset model with ID:{}.",
exception.getMessage());
```

```
                }
            });
    }

    /**
     * Creates a new IoT SiteWise portal.
     *
     * @param portalName   the name of the portal to create.
     * @param iamRole      the IAM role ARN to use for the portal.
     * @param contactEmail the email address of the portal contact.
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link String}
result of the portal ID. The calling code
     *         can attach callbacks, then handle the result or exception by
calling {@link CompletableFuture#join()} or
     *         {@link CompletableFuture#get()}.
     *         <p>
     *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps
     *         it available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}.
By calling
     *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can
access the original exception.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> createPortalAsync(String portalName, String
iamRole, String contactEmail) {
        CreatePortalRequest createPortalRequest = CreatePortalRequest.builder()
            .portalName(portalName)
            .portalDescription("This is my custom IoT SiteWise portal.")
            .portalContactEmail(contactEmail)
            .roleArn(iamRole)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().createPortal(createPortalRequest)
            .handle((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    logger.error("Failed to create portal: {} ",
exception.getCause().getMessage());
                    throw (CompletionException) exception;
                }
                return response.portalId();
            });
    }

    /**
```

```
    * Deletes a portal.
    *
    * @param portalId the ID of the portal to be deleted.
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link
DeletePortalResponse}. The calling code can attach
    *         callbacks, then handle the result or exception by calling {@link
CompletableFuture#join()} or
    *         {@link CompletableFuture#get()}.
    *         <p>
    *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps
    *         it available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}.
By calling
    *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can
access the original exception.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<DeletePortalResponse> deletePortalAsync(String
portalId) {
       DeletePortalRequest deletePortalRequest = DeletePortalRequest.builder()
           .portalId(portalId)
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().deletePortal(deletePortalRequest)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (exception != null) {
                   logger.error("Failed to delete portal with ID: {}. Error:
{}", portalId, exception.getCause().getMessage());
               }
           });
   }

   /**
    * Retrieves the asset model ID for the given asset model name.
    *
    * @param assetModelName the name of the asset model for the ID.
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link String}
result of the asset model ID or null if the
    *         asset model cannot be found. The calling code can attach
callbacks, then handle the result or exception
    *         by calling {@link CompletableFuture#join()} or {@link
CompletableFuture#get()}.
    *         <p>
    *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps
```

```
    *         it available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}.
By calling
    *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can
access the original exception.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> getAssetModelIdAsync(String assetModelName)
{
       ListAssetModelsRequest listAssetModelsRequest =
ListAssetModelsRequest.builder().build();
       return getAsyncClient().listAssetModels(listAssetModelsRequest)
               .handle((listAssetModelsResponse, exception) -> {
                   if (exception != null) {
                       logger.error("Failed to retrieve Asset Model ID: {}",
exception.getCause().getMessage());
                       throw (CompletionException) exception;
                   }
                   for (AssetModelSummary assetModelSummary :
listAssetModelsResponse.assetModelSummaries()) {
                       if (assetModelSummary.name().equals(assetModelName)) {
                           return assetModelSummary.id();
                       }
                   }
                   return null;
               });
   }

   /**
    * Retrieves a portal's description.
    *
    * @param portalId the ID of the portal to describe.
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link String}
result of the portal's start URL
    *         (see: {@link DescribePortalResponse#portalStartUrl()}). The
calling code can attach callbacks, then handle the
    *         result or exception by calling {@link CompletableFuture#join()} or
{@link CompletableFuture#get()}.
    *         <p>
    *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps
    *         it available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}.
By calling
    *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can
access the original exception.
    */
```

```
    public CompletableFuture<String> describePortalAsync(String portalId) {
        DescribePortalRequest request = DescribePortalRequest.builder()
            .portalId(portalId)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().describePortal(request)
            .handle((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                   logger.error("An exception occurred retrieving the portal
description: {}", exception.getCause().getMessage());
                   throw (CompletionException) exception;
                }
                return response.portalStartUrl();
            });
    }


    /**
     * Creates a new IoT Sitewise gateway.
     *
     * @param gatewayName The name of the gateway to create.
     * @param myThing     The name of the core device thing to associate with the
gateway.
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link String}
result of the gateways ID. The calling code
     *         can attach callbacks, then handle the result or exception by
calling {@link CompletableFuture#join()} or
     *         {@link CompletableFuture#get()}.
     *         <p>
     *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps
     *         it available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}.
By calling
     *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can
access the original exception.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> createGatewayAsync(String gatewayName,
String myThing) {
        GreengrassV2 gg = GreengrassV2.builder()
            .coreDeviceThingName(myThing)
            .build();

        GatewayPlatform platform = GatewayPlatform.builder()
            .greengrassV2(gg)
```

```
            .build();

        Map<String, String> tag = new HashMap<>();
        tag.put("Environment", "Production");

        CreateGatewayRequest createGatewayRequest =
CreateGatewayRequest.builder()
            .gatewayName(gatewayName)
            .gatewayPlatform(platform)
            .tags(tag)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().createGateway(createGatewayRequest)
            .handle((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    logger.error("Error creating the gateway.");
                    throw (CompletionException) exception;
                }
                logger.info("The ARN of the gateway is {}" ,
response.gatewayArn());
                return response.gatewayId();
            });
    }

    /**
     * Deletes the specified gateway.
     *
     * @param gatewayId the ID of the gateway to delete.
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link
DeleteGatewayResponse} result.. The calling code
     *         can attach callbacks, then handle the result or exception by
calling {@link CompletableFuture#join()} or
     *         {@link CompletableFuture#get()}.
     *         <p>
     *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps
     *         it available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}.
By calling
     *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can
access the original exception.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<DeleteGatewayResponse> deleteGatewayAsync(String
gatewayId) {
```

```
        DeleteGatewayRequest deleteGatewayRequest =
DeleteGatewayRequest.builder()
            .gatewayId(gatewayId)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().deleteGateway(deleteGatewayRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    logger.error("Failed to delete gateway: {}",
exception.getCause().getMessage());
                }
            });
    }

    /**
     * Describes the specified gateway.
     *
     * @param gatewayId the ID of the gateway to describe.
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link
DescribeGatewayResponse} result. The calling code
     *         can attach callbacks, then handle the result or exception by
calling {@link CompletableFuture#join()} or
     *         {@link CompletableFuture#get()}.
     *         <p>
     *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps
     *         it available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}.
By calling
     *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can
access the original exception.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<DescribeGatewayResponse> describeGatewayAsync(String
gatewayId) {
        DescribeGatewayRequest request = DescribeGatewayRequest.builder()
            .gatewayId(gatewayId)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().describeGateway(request)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    logger.error("An error occurred during the describeGateway
method: {}", exception.getCause().getMessage());
                }
            });
```

```
    }

    private static Map<String, Double> generateSampleData() {
        Map<String, Double> data = new HashMap<>();
        data.put("Temperature", 23.5);
        data.put("Humidity", 65.0);
        return data;
    }
}
```

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import {
  Scenario,
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioOutput,
  //} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
} from "../../libs/scenario/index.js";
import {
  IoTSiteWiseClient,
  CreateAssetModelCommand,
  CreateAssetCommand,
  ListAssetModelPropertiesCommand,
  BatchPutAssetPropertyValueCommand,
  GetAssetPropertyValueCommand,
  CreatePortalCommand,
  DescribePortalCommand,
  CreateGatewayCommand,
  DescribeGatewayCommand,
  DeletePortalCommand,
  DeleteGatewayCommand,
```

```
  DeleteAssetCommand,
  DeleteAssetModelCommand,
  DescribeAssetModelCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iotsitewise";
import {
  CloudFormationClient,
  CreateStackCommand,
  DeleteStackCommand,
  DescribeStacksCommand,
  waitUntilStackExists,
  waitUntilStackCreateComplete,
  waitUntilStackDeleteComplete,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudformation";
import { wait } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
import { readFileSync } from "node:fs";
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import { dirname } from "node:path";

const __filename = fileURLToPath(import.meta.url);
const __dirname = dirname(__filename);
const stackName = "SiteWiseBasicsStack";

/**
 * @typedef {{
 *   iotSiteWiseClient: import('@aws-sdk/client-iotsitewise').IotSiteWiseClient,
 *   cloudFormationClient: import('@aws-sdk/client-
cloudformation').CloudFormationClient,
 *   stackName,
 *   stack,
 *   askToDeleteResources: true,
 *   asset: {assetName: "MyAsset1"},
 *   assetModel: {assetModelName: "MyAssetModel1"},
 *   portal: {portalName: "MyPortal1"},
 *   gateway: {gatewayName: "MyGateway1"},
 *   propertyIds: [],
 *   contactEmail: "user@mydomain.com",
 *   thing: "MyThing1",
 *   sampleData: { temperature: 23.5, humidity: 65.0}
 * }} State
 */

/**
 * Used repeatedly to have the user press enter.
```

```
 * @type {ScenarioInput}
 */
const pressEnter = new ScenarioInput("continue", "Press Enter to continue", {
  type: "confirm",
});

const greet = new ScenarioOutput(
  "greet",
  `AWS IoT SiteWise is a fully managed industrial software-as-a-service (SaaS)
 that makes it easy to collect, store, organize, and monitor data from industrial
 equipment and processes. It is designed to help industrial and manufacturing
 organizations collect data from their equipment and processes, and use that data
 to make informed decisions about their operations.
One of the key features of AWS IoT SiteWise is its ability to connect to a
 wide range of industrial equipment and systems, including programmable logic
 controllers (PLCs), sensors, and other industrial devices. It can collect data
 from these devices and organize it into a unified data model, making it easier
 to analyze and gain insights from the data. AWS IoT SiteWise also provides tools
 for visualizing the data, setting up alarms and alerts, and generating reports.
Another key feature of AWS IoT SiteWise is its ability to scale to handle large
 volumes of data. It can collect and store data from thousands of devices and
 process millions of data points per second, making it suitable for large-scale
 industrial operations. Additionally, AWS IoT SiteWise is designed to be secure
 and compliant, with features like role-based access controls, data encryption,
 and integration with other AWS services for additional security and compliance
 features.

Let's get started...`,
  { header: true },
);

const displayBuildCloudFormationStack = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayBuildCloudFormationStack",
  "This scenario uses AWS CloudFormation to create an IAM role that is required
 for this scenario. The stack will now be deployed.",
);

const sdkBuildCloudFormationStack = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkBuildCloudFormationStack",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    try {
      const data = readFileSync(
        `${__dirname}/../../../../resources/cfn/iotsitewise_basics/SitewiseRoles-
template.yml`,
```

```
        "utf8",
      );
      await state.cloudFormationClient.send(
        new CreateStackCommand({
          StackName: stackName,
          TemplateBody: data,
          Capabilities: ["CAPABILITY_IAM"],
        }),
      );
      await waitUntilStackExists(
        { client: state.cloudFormationClient },
        { StackName: stackName },
      );
      await waitUntilStackCreateComplete(
        { client: state.cloudFormationClient },
        { StackName: stackName },
      );
      const stack = await state.cloudFormationClient.send(
        new DescribeStacksCommand({
          StackName: stackName,
        }),
      );
      state.stack = stack.Stacks[0].Outputs[0];
      console.log(`The ARN of the IAM role is ${state.stack.OutputValue}`);
    } catch (caught) {
      console.error(caught.message);
      throw caught;
    }
  },
);

const displayCreateAWSSiteWiseAssetModel = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayCreateAWSSiteWiseAssetModel",
  `1. Create an AWS SiteWise Asset Model
An AWS IoT SiteWise Asset Model is a way to represent the physical assets, such
 as equipment, processes, and systems, that exist in an industrial environment.
 This model provides a structured and hierarchical representation of these
 assets, allowing users to define the relationships and properties of each asset.

This scenario creates two asset model properties: temperature and humidity.`,
);

const sdkCreateAWSSiteWiseAssetModel = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkCreateAWSSiteWiseAssetModel",
```

```
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    let assetModelResponse;
    try {
      assetModelResponse = await state.iotSiteWiseClient.send(
        new CreateAssetModelCommand({
          assetModelName: state.assetModel.assetModelName,
          assetModelProperties: [
            {
              name: "Temperature",
              dataType: "DOUBLE",
              type: {
                measurement: {},
              },
            },
            {
              name: "Humidity",
              dataType: "DOUBLE",
              type: {
                measurement: {},
              },
            },
          ],
        }),
      );
      state.assetModel.assetModelId = assetModelResponse.assetModelId;
      console.log(
        `Asset Model successfully created. Asset Model ID:
 ${state.assetModel.assetModelId}`,
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught.name === "ResourceAlreadyExistsException") {
        console.log(
          `The Asset Model ${state.assetModel.assetModelName} already exists.`,
        );
        throw caught;
      }
      console.error(`${caught.message}`);
      throw caught;
    }
  },
);

const displayCreateAWSIoTSiteWiseAssetModel = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayCreateAWSIoTSiteWiseAssetModel",
```

```
  `2. Create an AWS IoT SiteWise Asset
The IoT SiteWise model that we just created defines the structure and metadata
 for your physical assets. Now we create an asset from the asset model.

Let's wait 30 seconds for the asset to be ready.`,
);

const waitThirtySeconds = new ScenarioAction("waitThirtySeconds", async () => {
  await wait(30); // wait 30 seconds
  console.log("Time's up! Let's check the asset's status.");
});

const sdkCreateAWSIoTSiteWiseAssetModel = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkCreateAWSIoTSiteWiseAssetModel",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    try {
      const assetResponse = await state.iotSiteWiseClient.send(
        new CreateAssetCommand({
          assetModelId: state.assetModel.assetModelId,
          assetName: state.asset.assetName,
        }),
      );
      state.asset.assetId = assetResponse.assetId;
      console.log(`Asset created with ID: ${state.asset.assetId}`);
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught.name === "ResourceNotFoundException") {
        console.log(
          `The Asset ${state.assetModel.assetModelName} was not found.`,
        );
        throw caught;
      }
      console.error(`${caught.message}`);
      throw caught;
    }
  },
);

const displayRetrievePropertyId = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayRetrievePropertyId",
  `3. Retrieve the property ID values

To send data to an asset, we need to get the property ID values. In this
 scenario, we access the temperature and humidity property ID values.`,
);
```

```
const sdkRetrievePropertyId = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkRetrievePropertyId",
  async (state) => {
    try {
      const retrieveResponse = await state.iotSiteWiseClient.send(
        new ListAssetModelPropertiesCommand({
          assetModelId: state.assetModel.assetModelId,
        }),
      );
      for (const retrieveResponseKey in
 retrieveResponse.assetModelPropertySummaries) {
        if (
          retrieveResponse.assetModelPropertySummaries[retrieveResponseKey]
            .name === "Humidity"
        ) {
          state.propertyIds.Humidity =
            retrieveResponse.assetModelPropertySummaries[
              retrieveResponseKey
            ].id;
        }
        if (
          retrieveResponse.assetModelPropertySummaries[retrieveResponseKey]
            .name === "Temperature"
        ) {
          state.propertyIds.Temperature =
            retrieveResponse.assetModelPropertySummaries[
              retrieveResponseKey
            ].id;
        }
      }
      console.log(`The Humidity propertyId is ${state.propertyIds.Humidity}`);
      console.log(
        `The Temperature propertyId is ${state.propertyIds.Temperature}`,
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught.name === "IoTSiteWiseException") {
        console.log(
          `There was a problem retrieving the properties: ${caught.message}`,
        );
        throw caught;
      }
      console.error(`${caught.message}`);
      throw caught;
```

```
    }
  },
);

const displaySendDataToIoTSiteWiseAsset = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displaySendDataToIoTSiteWiseAsset",
  `4. Send data to an AWS IoT SiteWise Asset

By sending data to an IoT SiteWise Asset, you can aggregate data from multiple
 sources, normalize the data into a standard format, and store it in a
 centralized location. This makes it easier to analyze and gain insights from the
 data.

In this example, we generate sample temperature and humidity data and send it to
 the AWS IoT SiteWise asset.`,
);

const sdkSendDataToIoTSiteWiseAsset = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkSendDataToIoTSiteWiseAsset",
  async (state) => {
    try {
      const sendResponse = await state.iotSiteWiseClient.send(
        new BatchPutAssetPropertyValueCommand({
          entries: [
            {
              entryId: "entry-3",
              assetId: state.asset.assetId,
              propertyId: state.propertyIds.Humidity,
              propertyValues: [
                {
                  value: {
                    doubleValue: state.sampleData.humidity,
                  },
                  timestamp: {
                    timeInSeconds: Math.floor(Date.now() / 1000),
                  },
                },
              ],
            },
            {
              entryId: "entry-4",
              assetId: state.asset.assetId,
              propertyId: state.propertyIds.Temperature,
              propertyValues: [
```

```
                {
                  value: {
                    doubleValue: state.sampleData.temperature,
                  },
                  timestamp: {
                    timeInSeconds: Math.floor(Date.now() / 1000),
                  },
                },
              ],
            },
          ],
        }),
      );
      console.log("The data was sent successfully.");
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught.name === "ResourceNotFoundException") {
        console.log(`The Asset ${state.asset.assetName} was not found.`);
        throw caught;
      }
      console.error(`${caught.message}`);
      throw caught;
    }
  },
);

const displayRetrieveValueOfIoTSiteWiseAsset = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayRetrieveValueOfIoTSiteWiseAsset",
  `5. Retrieve the value of the IoT SiteWise Asset property

IoT SiteWise is an AWS service that allows you to collect, process, and analyze
 industrial data from connected equipment and sensors. One of the key benefits of
 reading an IoT SiteWise property is the ability to gain valuable insights from
 your industrial data.`,
);

const sdkRetrieveValueOfIoTSiteWiseAsset = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkRetrieveValueOfIoTSiteWiseAsset",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    try {
      const temperatureResponse = await state.iotSiteWiseClient.send(
        new GetAssetPropertyValueCommand({
          assetId: state.asset.assetId,
          propertyId: state.propertyIds.Temperature,
        }),
```

```
      );
      const humidityResponse = await state.iotSiteWiseClient.send(
        new GetAssetPropertyValueCommand({
          assetId: state.asset.assetId,
          propertyId: state.propertyIds.Humidity,
        }),
      );
      console.log(
        `The property value for Temperature is
 ${temperatureResponse.propertyValue.value.doubleValue}`,
      );
      console.log(
        `The property value for Humidity is
 ${humidityResponse.propertyValue.value.doubleValue}`,
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught.name === "ResourceNotFoundException") {
        console.log(`The Asset ${state.asset.assetName} was not found.`);
        throw caught;
      }
      console.error(`${caught.message}`);
      throw caught;
    }
  },
);

const displayCreateIoTSiteWisePortal = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayCreateIoTSiteWisePortal",
  `6. Create an IoT SiteWise Portal

An IoT SiteWise Portal allows you to aggregate data from multiple industrial
 sources, such as sensors, equipment, and control systems, into a centralized
 platform.`,
);

const sdkCreateIoTSiteWisePortal = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkCreateIoTSiteWisePortal",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    try {
      const createPortalResponse = await state.iotSiteWiseClient.send(
        new CreatePortalCommand({
          portalName: state.portal.portalName,
          portalContactEmail: state.contactEmail,
          roleArn: state.stack.OutputValue,
```

```
        }),
      );
      state.portal = { ...state.portal, ...createPortalResponse };
      await wait(5); // Allow the portal to properly propagate.
      console.log(
        `Portal created successfully. Portal ID
 ${createPortalResponse.portalId}`,
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught.name === "IoTSiteWiseException") {
        console.log(
          `There was a problem creating the Portal: ${caught.message}.`,
        );
        throw caught;
      }
      console.error(`${caught.message}`);
      throw caught;
    }
  },
);

const displayDescribePortal = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayDescribePortal",
  `7. Describe the Portal

In this step, we get a description of the portal and display the portal URL.`,
);

const sdkDescribePortal = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkDescribePortal",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    try {
      const describePortalResponse = await state.iotSiteWiseClient.send(
        new DescribePortalCommand({
          portalId: state.portal.portalId,
        }),
      );
      console.log(`Portal URL: ${describePortalResponse.portalStartUrl}`);
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught.name === "ResourceNotFoundException") {
        console.log(`The Portal ${state.portal.portalName} was not found.`);
        throw caught;
      }
      console.error(`${caught.message}`);
```

```
      throw caught;
    }
  },
);

const displayCreateIoTSiteWiseGateway = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayCreateIoTSiteWiseGateway",
  `8. Create an IoT SiteWise Gateway

IoT SiteWise Gateway serves as the bridge between industrial equipment, sensors,
 and the cloud-based IoT SiteWise service. It is responsible for securely
 collecting, processing, and transmitting data from various industrial assets
 to the IoT SiteWise platform, enabling real-time monitoring, analysis, and
 optimization of industrial operations.`,
);

const sdkCreateIoTSiteWiseGateway = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkCreateIoTSiteWiseGateway",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    try {
      const createGatewayResponse = await state.iotSiteWiseClient.send(
        new CreateGatewayCommand({
          gatewayName: state.gateway.gatewayName,
          gatewayPlatform: {
            greengrassV2: {
              coreDeviceThingName: state.thing,
            },
          },
        }),
      );
      console.log(
        `Gateway creation completed successfully. ID is
 ${createGatewayResponse.gatewayId}`,
      );
      state.gateway.gatewayId = createGatewayResponse.gatewayId;
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught.name === "IoTSiteWiseException") {
        console.log(
          `There was a problem creating the gateway: ${caught.message}.`,
        );
        throw caught;
      }
      console.error(`${caught.message}`);
      throw caught;
```

```
    }
  },
);

const displayDescribeIoTSiteWiseGateway = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayDescribeIoTSiteWiseGateway",
  "9. Describe the IoT SiteWise Gateway",
);

const sdkDescribeIoTSiteWiseGateway = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkDescribeIoTSiteWiseGateway",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    try {
      const describeGatewayResponse = await state.iotSiteWiseClient.send(
        new DescribeGatewayCommand({
          gatewayId: state.gateway.gatewayId,
        }),
      );
      console.log("Gateway creation completed successfully.");
      console.log(`Gateway Name: ${describeGatewayResponse.gatewayName}`);
      console.log(`Gateway ARN: ${describeGatewayResponse.gatewayArn}`);
      console.log(
        `Gateway Platform:
 ${Object.keys(describeGatewayResponse.gatewayPlatform)}`,
      );
      console.log(
        `Gateway Creation Date: ${describeGatewayResponse.creationDate}`,
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught.name === "ResourceNotFoundException") {
        console.log(`The Gateway ${state.gateway.gatewayId} was not found.`);
        throw caught;
      }
      console.error(`${caught.message}`);
      throw caught;
    }
  },
);

const askToDeleteResources = new ScenarioInput(
  "askToDeleteResources",
  `10. Delete the AWS IoT SiteWise Assets

Before you can delete the Asset Model, you must delete the assets.`,
```

```
  { type: "confirm" },
);

const displayConfirmDeleteResources = new ScenarioAction(
  "displayConfirmDeleteResources",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    if (state.askToDeleteResources) {
      return "You selected to delete the SiteWise assets.";
    }
    return "The resources will not be deleted. Please delete them manually to
 avoid charges.";
  },
);

const sdkDeleteResources = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkDeleteResources",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    await wait(10); // Give the portal status time to catch up.
    try {
      await state.iotSiteWiseClient.send(
        new DeletePortalCommand({
          portalId: state.portal.portalId,
        }),
      );
      console.log(
        `Portal ${state.portal.portalName} was deleted successfully.`,
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught.name === "ResourceNotFoundException") {
        console.log(`The Portal ${state.portal.portalName} was not found.`);
      } else {
        console.log(`When trying to delete the portal: ${caught.message}`);
      }
    }

    try {
      await state.iotSiteWiseClient.send(
        new DeleteGatewayCommand({
          gatewayId: state.gateway.gatewayId,
        }),
      );
      console.log(
        `Gateway ${state.gateway.gatewayName} was deleted successfully.`,
      );
```

```
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught.name === "ResourceNotFoundException") {
        console.log(`The Gateway ${state.gateway.gatewayId} was not found.`);
      } else {
        console.log(`When trying to delete the gateway: ${caught.message}`);
      }
    }

    try {
      await state.iotSiteWiseClient.send(
        new DeleteAssetCommand({
          assetId: state.asset.assetId,
        }),
      );
      await wait(5); // Allow the delete to finish.
      console.log(`Asset ${state.asset.assetName} was deleted successfully.`);
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught.name === "ResourceNotFoundException") {
        console.log(`The Asset ${state.asset.assetName} was not found.`);
      } else {
        console.log(`When deleting the asset: ${caught.message}`);
      }
    }

    await wait(30); // Allow asset deletion to finish.
    try {
      await state.iotSiteWiseClient.send(
        new DeleteAssetModelCommand({
          assetModelId: state.assetModel.assetModelId,
        }),
      );
      console.log(
        `Asset Model ${state.assetModel.assetModelName} was deleted
successfully.`,
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught.name === "ResourceNotFoundException") {
        console.log(
          `The Asset Model ${state.assetModel.assetModelName} was not found.`,
        );
      } else {
        console.log(`When deleting the asset model: ${caught.message}`);
      }
    }
```

```
    try {
      await state.cloudFormationClient.send(
        new DeleteStackCommand({
          StackName: stackName,
        }),
      );
      await waitUntilStackDeleteComplete(
        { client: state.cloudFormationClient },
        { StackName: stackName },
      );
      console.log("The stack was deleted successfully.");
    } catch (caught) {
      console.log(
        `${caught.message}. The stack was NOT deleted. Please clean up the
 resources manually.`,
      );
    }
  },
  { skipWhen: (/** @type {{}} */ state) => !state.askToDeleteResources },
);

const goodbye = new ScenarioOutput(
  "goodbye",
  "This concludes the IoT Sitewise Basics scenario for the AWS Javascript SDK v3.
 Thank you!",
);

const myScenario = new Scenario(
  "IoTSiteWise Basics",
  [
    greet,
    pressEnter,
    displayBuildCloudFormationStack,
    sdkBuildCloudFormationStack,
    pressEnter,
    displayCreateAWSSiteWiseAssetModel,
    sdkCreateAWSSiteWiseAssetModel,
    displayCreateAWSIoTSiteWiseAssetModel,
    pressEnter,
    waitThirtySeconds,
    sdkCreateAWSIoTSiteWiseAssetModel,
    pressEnter,
    displayRetrievePropertyId,
```

```
    sdkRetrievePropertyId,
    pressEnter,
    displaySendDataToIoTSiteWiseAsset,
    sdkSendDataToIoTSiteWiseAsset,
    pressEnter,
    displayRetrieveValueOfIoTSiteWiseAsset,
    sdkRetrieveValueOfIoTSiteWiseAsset,
    pressEnter,
    displayCreateIoTSiteWisePortal,
    sdkCreateIoTSiteWisePortal,
    pressEnter,
    displayDescribePortal,
    sdkDescribePortal,
    pressEnter,
    displayCreateIoTSiteWiseGateway,
    sdkCreateIoTSiteWiseGateway,
    pressEnter,
    displayDescribeIoTSiteWiseGateway,
    sdkDescribeIoTSiteWiseGateway,
    pressEnter,
    askToDeleteResources,
    displayConfirmDeleteResources,
    sdkDeleteResources,
    goodbye,
  ],
  {
    iotSiteWiseClient: new IoTSiteWiseClient({}),
    cloudFormationClient: new CloudFormationClient({}),
    asset: { assetName: "MyAsset1" },
    assetModel: { assetModelName: "MyAssetModel1" },
    portal: { portalName: "MyPortal1" },
    gateway: { gatewayName: "MyGateway1" },
    propertyIds: [],
    contactEmail: "user@mydomain.com",
    thing: "MyThing1",
    sampleData: { temperature: 23.5, humidity: 65.0 },
  },
);

/** @type {{ stepHandlerOptions: StepHandlerOptions }} */
export const main = async (stepHandlerOptions) => {
  await myScenario.run(stepHandlerOptions);
};
```

```
// Invoke main function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  const { values } = parseArgs({
    options: {
      yes: {
        type: "boolean",
        short: "y",
      },
    },
  });
  main({ confirmAll: values.yes });
}
```

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
class IoTSitewiseGettingStarted:
    """
    A scenario that demonstrates how to use Boto3 to manage IoT physical assets
 using
    the AWS IoT SiteWise.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        iot_sitewise_wrapper: IoTSitewiseWrapper,
        cloud_formation_resource: ServiceResource,
    ):
        self.iot_sitewise_wrapper = iot_sitewise_wrapper
        self.cloud_formation_resource = cloud_formation_resource
        self.stack = None
```

```
        self.asset_model_id = None
        self.asset_id = None
        self.portal_id = None
        self.gateway_id = None

    def run(self) -> None:
        """
        Runs the scenario.
        """
        print(
            """
AWS IoT SiteWise is a fully managed software-as-a-service (SaaS) that
makes it easy to collect, store, organize, and monitor data from industrial
 equipment and processes.
It is designed to help industrial and manufacturing organizations collect data
 from their equipment and
processes, and use that data to make informed decisions about their operations.

One of the key features of AWS IoT SiteWise is its ability to connect to a wide
 range of industrial
equipment and systems, including programmable logic controllers (PLCs), sensors,
 and other
industrial devices. It can collect data from these devices and organize it into a
 unified data model,
making it easier to analyze and gain insights from the data. AWS IoT SiteWise
 also provides tools for
visualizing the data, setting up alarms and alerts, and generating reports.

Another key feature of AWS IoT SiteWise is its ability to scale to handle large
 volumes of data.
It can collect and store data from thousands of devices and process millions of
 data points per second,
making it suitable for large-scale industrial operations. Additionally, AWS IoT
 SiteWise is designed
to be secure and compliant, with features like role-based access controls, data
 encryption,
and integration with other AWS services for additional security and compliance
 features.

Let's get started...
        """
        )
        press_enter_to_continue()
        print_dashes()
```

```
        print(f"")
        print(
            f"Use AWS CloudFormation to create an IAM role that is required for
 this scenario."
        )
        template_file = IoTSitewiseGettingStarted.get_template_as_string()

        self.stack = self.deploy_cloudformation_stack(
            "python-iot-sitewise-basics", template_file
        )
        outputs = self.stack.outputs
        iam_role = None

        for output in outputs:
            if output.get("OutputKey") == "SitewiseRoleArn":
                iam_role = output.get("OutputValue")

        if iam_role is None:
            error_string = f"Failed to retrieve iam_role from CloudFormation
 stack."
            logger.error(error_string)
            raise ValueError(error_string)

        print(f"The ARN of the IAM role is {iam_role}")
        print_dashes()
        print_dashes()
        print(f"1. Create an AWS SiteWise Asset Model")
        print(
            """
An AWS IoT SiteWise Asset Model is a way to represent the physical assets, such
 as equipment,
processes, and systems, that exist in an industrial environment. This model
 provides a structured and
hierarchical representation of these assets, allowing users to define the
 relationships and values
of each asset.

This scenario creates two asset model values: temperature and humidity.
        """
        )
        press_enter_to_continue()
        asset_model_name = "MyAssetModel1"
        temperature_property_name = "temperature"
        humidity_property_name = "humidity"
```

```
        try:
            properties = [
                {
                    "name": temperature_property_name,
                    "dataType": "DOUBLE",
                    "type": {
                        "measurement": {},
                    },
                },
                {
                    "name": humidity_property_name,
                    "dataType": "DOUBLE",
                    "type": {
                        "measurement": {},
                    },
                },
            ]
            self.asset_model_id = self.iot_sitewise_wrapper.create_asset_model(
                asset_model_name, properties
            )
            print(
                f"Asset Model successfully created. Asset Model ID:
 {self.asset_model_id}. "
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceAlreadyExistsException":
                self.asset_model_id =
 self.get_model_id_for_model_name(asset_model_name)
                print(
                    f"Asset Model {asset_model_name} already exists. Asset Model
 ID: {self.asset_model_id}. "
                )
            else:
                raise

        press_enter_to_continue()
        print_dashes()
        print(f"2. Create an AWS IoT SiteWise Asset")
        print(
            """
The IoT SiteWise model that we just created defines the structure and metadata
 for your physical assets.
Now we create an asset from the asset model.
```

```
        """
        )
        press_enter_to_continue()

        self.asset_id = self.iot_sitewise_wrapper.create_asset(
            "MyAsset1", self.asset_model_id
        )

        print(f"Asset created with ID: {self.asset_id}")
        press_enter_to_continue()
        print_dashes()
        print_dashes()
        print(f"3. Retrieve the property ID values")
        print(
            """
To send data to an asset, we need to get the property ID values. In this
 scenario, we access the
temperature and humidity property ID values.
        """
        )
        press_enter_to_continue()
        property_ids = self.iot_sitewise_wrapper.list_asset_model_properties(
            self.asset_model_id
        )
        humidity_property_id = None
        temperature_property_id = None
        for property_id in property_ids:
            if property_id.get("name") == humidity_property_name:
                humidity_property_id = property_id.get("id")
            elif property_id.get("name") == temperature_property_name:
                temperature_property_id = property_id.get("id")
        if humidity_property_id is None or temperature_property_id is None:
            error_string = f"Failed to retrieve property IDs from Asset Model."
            logger.error(error_string)
            raise ValueError(error_string)

        print(f"The Humidity property Id is {humidity_property_id}")
        print(f"The Temperature property Id is {temperature_property_id}")
        press_enter_to_continue()
        print_dashes()
        print_dashes()

        print(f"4. Send data to an AWS IoT SiteWise Asset")
        print(
```

```
            """
By sending data to an IoT SiteWise Asset, you can aggregate data from
multiple sources, normalize the data into a standard format, and store it in a
centralized location. This makes it easier to analyze and gain insights from the
 data.

In this example, we generate sample temperature and humidity data and send it to
 the AWS IoT SiteWise asset.

        """
        )
        press_enter_to_continue()

        values = [
            {
                "propertyId": humidity_property_id,
                "valueType": "doubleValue",
                "value": 65.0,
            },
            {
                "propertyId": temperature_property_id,
                "valueType": "doubleValue",
                "value": 23.5,
            },
        ]
        self.iot_sitewise_wrapper.batch_put_asset_property_value(self.asset_id,
 values)
        print(f"Data sent successfully.")

        press_enter_to_continue()
        print_dashes()
        print_dashes()

        print(f"5. Retrieve the value of the IoT SiteWise Asset property")
        print(
            """
IoT SiteWise is an AWS service that allows you to collect, process, and analyze
 industrial data
from connected equipment and sensors. One of the key benefits of reading an IoT
 SiteWise property
is the ability to gain valuable insights from your industrial data.

        """
        )
```

```
        press_enter_to_continue()

        property_value = self.iot_sitewise_wrapper.get_asset_property_value(
            self.asset_id, temperature_property_id
        )
        print(f"The property name is '{temperature_property_name}'.")

        print(
            f"The value of this property is: {property_value['value']
['doubleValue']}"
        )
        press_enter_to_continue()

        property_value = self.iot_sitewise_wrapper.get_asset_property_value(
            self.asset_id, humidity_property_id
        )
        print(f"The property name is '{humidity_property_name}'.")
        print(
            f"The value of this property is: {property_value['value']
['doubleValue']}"
        )
        press_enter_to_continue()
        print_dashes()
        print_dashes()

        print(f"6. Create an IoT SiteWise Portal")
        print(
            """
An IoT SiteWise Portal allows you to aggregate data from multiple industrial
 sources,
such as sensors, equipment, and control systems, into a centralized platform.
        """
        )

        press_enter_to_continue()
        contact_email = q.ask("Enter a contact email for the portal:",
 q.non_empty)
        print("Creating the portal. The portal may take a while to become
 active.")
        self.portal_id = self.iot_sitewise_wrapper.create_portal(
            "MyPortal1", iam_role, contact_email
        )
        print(f"Portal created successfully. Portal ID {self.portal_id}")
        press_enter_to_continue()
```

```
        print_dashes()
        print_dashes()

        print(f"7. Describe the Portal")
        print(
            """
In this step, we get a description of the portal and display the portal URL.
        """
        )
        press_enter_to_continue()
        portal_description =
 self.iot_sitewise_wrapper.describe_portal(self.portal_id)
        print(f"Portal URL: {portal_description['portalStartUrl']}")
        press_enter_to_continue()
        print_dashes()
        print_dashes()

        print(f"8. Create an IoT SiteWise Gateway")
        press_enter_to_continue()
        self.gateway_id = self.iot_sitewise_wrapper.create_gateway(
            "MyGateway1", "MyThing1"
        )
        print(f"Gateway creation completed successfully. id is
 {self.gateway_id}")
        print_dashes()
        print_dashes()
        print(f"9. Describe the IoT SiteWise Gateway")
        press_enter_to_continue()

        gateway_description = self.iot_sitewise_wrapper.describe_gateway(
            self.gateway_id
        )
        print(f"Gateway Name: {gateway_description['gatewayName']}")
        print(f"Gateway ARN: {gateway_description['gatewayArn']}")
        print(f"Gateway Platform:\n{gateway_description['gatewayPlatform']}")
        print(f"Gateway Creation Date: {gateway_description['gatewayArn']}")
        print_dashes()
        print_dashes()

        print(f"10. Delete the AWS IoT SiteWise Assets")
        if q.ask("Would you like to delete the IoT SiteWise Assets? (y/n)",
 q.is_yesno):
            self.cleanup()
        else:
```

```
            print(f"The resources will not be deleted.")
        print_dashes()
        print_dashes()
        print(f"This concludes the AWS IoT SiteWise Scenario")

    def cleanup(self) -> None:
        """
        Deletes the CloudFormation stack and the resources created for the demo.
        """

        if self.gateway_id is not None:
            self.iot_sitewise_wrapper.delete_gateway(self.gateway_id)
            print(f"Deleted gateway with id {self.gateway_id}.")
            self.gateway_id = None
        if self.portal_id is not None:
            self.iot_sitewise_wrapper.delete_portal(self.portal_id)
            print(f"Deleted portal with id {self.portal_id}.")
            self.portal_id = None
        if self.asset_id is not None:
            self.iot_sitewise_wrapper.delete_asset(self.asset_id)
            print(f"Deleted asset with id {self.asset_id}.")
            self.iot_sitewise_wrapper.wait_asset_deleted(self.asset_id)
            self.asset_id = None
        if self.asset_model_id is not None:
            self.iot_sitewise_wrapper.delete_asset_model(self.asset_model_id)
            print(f"Deleted asset model with id {self.asset_model_id}.")
            self.asset_model_id = None
        if self.stack is not None:
            stack = self.stack
            self.stack = None
            self.destroy_cloudformation_stack(stack)

    def deploy_cloudformation_stack(
        self, stack_name: str, cfn_template: str
    ) -> ServiceResource:
        """
        Deploys prerequisite resources used by the scenario. The resources are
        defined in the associated `SitewiseRoles-template.yaml` AWS
CloudFormation script and are deployed
        as a CloudFormation stack, so they can be easily managed and destroyed.

        :param stack_name: The name of the CloudFormation stack.
        :param cfn_template: The CloudFormation template as a string.
        :return: The CloudFormation stack resource.
```

```
        """
        print(f"Deploying CloudFormation stack: {stack_name}.")
        stack = self.cloud_formation_resource.create_stack(
            StackName=stack_name,
            TemplateBody=cfn_template,
            Capabilities=["CAPABILITY_NAMED_IAM"],
        )
        print(f"CloudFormation stack creation started: {stack_name}")
        print("Waiting for CloudFormation stack creation to complete...")
        waiter = self.cloud_formation_resource.meta.client.get_waiter(
            "stack_create_complete"
        )
        waiter.wait(StackName=stack.name)
        stack.load()
        print("CloudFormation stack creation complete.")

        return stack

    def destroy_cloudformation_stack(self, stack: ServiceResource) -> None:
        """
        Destroys the resources managed by the CloudFormation stack, and the
CloudFormation
        stack itself.

        :param stack: The CloudFormation stack that manages the example
resources.
        """
        print(
            f"CloudFormation stack '{stack.name}' is being deleted. This may take
a few minutes."
        )
        stack.delete()
        waiter = self.cloud_formation_resource.meta.client.get_waiter(
            "stack_delete_complete"
        )
        waiter.wait(StackName=stack.name)
        print(f"CloudFormation stack '{stack.name}' has been deleted.")

    @staticmethod
    def get_template_as_string() -> str:
        """
        Returns a string containing this scenario's CloudFormation template.
        """
```

```
        template_file_path = os.path.join(script_dir, "SitewiseRoles-
template.yaml")
        file = open(template_file_path, "r")
        return file.read()

    def get_model_id_for_model_name(self, model_name: str) -> str:
        """
        Returns the model ID for the given model name.

        :param model_name: The name of the model.
        :return: The model ID.
        """
        model_id = None
        asset_models = self.iot_sitewise_wrapper.list_asset_models()
        for asset_model in asset_models:
            if asset_model["name"] == model_name:
                model_id = asset_model["id"]
                break
        return model_id
```

AWS IoT SiteWise 작업을 래핑하는 IoTSitewiseWrapper 클래스입니다.

```
class IoTSitewiseWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS IoT SiteWise actions using the client interface."""

    def __init__(self, iotsitewise_client: client) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the IoTSitewiseWrapper with an AWS IoT SiteWise client.

        :param iotsitewise_client: A Boto3 AWS IoT SiteWise client. This client
 provides low-level
                            access to AWS IoT SiteWise services.
        """
        self.iotsitewise_client = iotsitewise_client
        self.entry_id = 0 # Incremented to generate unique entry IDs for
 batch_put_asset_property_value.

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "IoTSitewiseWrapper":
        """
```

```
        Creates an IoTSitewiseWrapper instance with a default AWS IoT SiteWise
client.

        :return: An instance of IoTSitewiseWrapper initialized with the default
AWS IoT SiteWise client.
        """
        iotsitewise_client = boto3.client("iotsitewise")
        return cls(iotsitewise_client)


    def create_asset_model(
        self, asset_model_name: str, properties: List[Dict[str, Any]]
    ) -> str:
        """
        Creates an AWS IoT SiteWise Asset Model.

        :param asset_model_name: The name of the asset model to create.
        :param properties: The property definitions of the asset model.
        :return: The ID of the created asset model.
        """
        try:
            response = self.iotsitewise_client.create_asset_model(
                assetModelName=asset_model_name,
                assetModelDescription="This is a sample asset model
description.",
                assetModelProperties=properties,
            )
            asset_model_id = response["assetModelId"]
            waiter = self.iotsitewise_client.get_waiter("asset_model_active")
            waiter.wait(assetModelId=asset_model_id)
            return asset_model_id
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceAlreadyExistsException":
                logger.error("Asset model %s already exists.", asset_model_name)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error creating asset model %s. Here's why %s",
                    asset_model_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise


    def create_asset(self, asset_name: str, asset_model_id: str) -> str:
```

```
        """
        Creates an AWS IoT SiteWise Asset.

        :param asset_name: The name of the asset to create.
        :param asset_model_id: The ID of the asset model to associate with the
asset.
        :return: The ID of the created asset.
        """
        try:
            response = self.iotsitewise_client.create_asset(
                assetName=asset_name, assetModelId=asset_model_id
            )
            asset_id = response["assetId"]
            waiter = self.iotsitewise_client.get_waiter("asset_active")
            waiter.wait(assetId=asset_id)
            return asset_id
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Asset model %s does not exist.", asset_model_id)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error creating asset %s. Here's why %s",
                    asset_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise


    def list_asset_models(self) -> List[Dict[str, Any]]:
        """
        Lists all AWS IoT SiteWise Asset Models.

        :return: A list of dictionaries containing information about each asset
model.

        """
        try:
            asset_models = []
            paginator =
self.iotsitewise_client.get_paginator("list_asset_models")
            pages = paginator.paginate()
            for page in pages:
                asset_models.extend(page["assetModelSummaries"])
            return asset_models
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Error listing asset models. Here's why %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def list_asset_model_properties(self, asset_model_id: str) -> List[Dict[str,
Any]]:
        """
        Lists all AWS IoT SiteWise Asset Model Properties.

        :param asset_model_id: The ID of the asset model to list values for.
        :return: A list of dictionaries containing information about each asset
model property.
        """
        try:
            asset_model_properties = []
            paginator = self.iotsitewise_client.get_paginator(
                "list_asset_model_properties"
            )
            pages = paginator.paginate(assetModelId=asset_model_id)
            for page in pages:

asset_model_properties.extend(page["assetModelPropertySummaries"])
            return asset_model_properties
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Error listing asset model values. Here's why %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def batch_put_asset_property_value(
        self, asset_id: str, values: List[Dict[str, str]]
    ) -> None:
        """
        Sends data to an AWS IoT SiteWise Asset.

        :param asset_id: The asset ID.
        :param values: A list of dictionaries containing the values in the form
                        {propertyId : property_id,
```

```
                        valueType : [stringValue|integerValue|doubleValue|
booleanValue],
                        value : the_value}.
        """
        try:
            entries = self.properties_to_values(asset_id, values)

 self.iotsitewise_client.batch_put_asset_property_value(entries=entries)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Asset %s does not exist.", asset_id)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error sending data to asset. Here's why %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise


    def properties_to_values(
        self, asset_id: str, values: list[dict[str, Any]]
    ) -> list[dict[str, Any]]:
        """
        Utility function to convert a values list to the entries parameter for
 batch_put_asset_property_value.
        :param asset_id : The asset ID.
        :param values : A list of dictionaries containing the values in the form
                        {propertyId : property_id,
                        valueType : [stringValue|integerValue|doubleValue|
booleanValue],
                        value : the_value}.
        :return: An entries list to pass as the 'entries' parameter to
 batch_put_asset_property_value.
        """
        entries = []
        for value in values:
            epoch_ns = time.time_ns()
            self.entry_id += 1
            if value["valueType"] == "stringValue":
                property_value = {"stringValue": value["value"]}
            elif value["valueType"] == "integerValue":
                property_value = {"integerValue": value["value"]}
            elif value["valueType"] == "booleanValue":
                property_value = {"booleanValue": value["value"]}
```

```
            elif value["valueType"] == "doubleValue":
                property_value = {"doubleValue": value["value"]}
            else:
                raise ValueError("Invalid valueType: %s", value["valueType"])
            entry = {
                "entryId": f"{self.entry_id}",
                "assetId": asset_id,
                "propertyId": value["propertyId"],
                "propertyValues": [
                    {
                        "value": property_value,
                        "timestamp": {
                            "timeInSeconds": int(epoch_ns / 1000000000),
                            "offsetInNanos": epoch_ns % 1000000000,
                        },
                    }
                ],
            }
            entries.append(entry)
        return entries


    def get_asset_property_value(
        self, asset_id: str, property_id: str
    ) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Gets the value of an AWS IoT SiteWise Asset Property.

        :param asset_id: The ID of the asset.
        :param property_id: The ID of the property.
        :return: A dictionary containing the value of the property.
        """
        try:
            response = self.iotsitewise_client.get_asset_property_value(
                assetId=asset_id, propertyId=property_id
            )
            return response["propertyValue"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error(
                    "Asset %s or property %s does not exist.", asset_id,
property_id
                )
            else:
```

```
                logger.error(
                    "Error getting asset property value. Here's why %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise


    def create_portal(
        self, portal_name: str, iam_role_arn: str, portal_contact_email: str
    ) -> str:
        """
        Creates an AWS IoT SiteWise Portal.

        :param portal_name: The name of the portal to create.
        :param iam_role_arn: The ARN of an IAM role.
        :param portal_contact_email: The contact email of the portal.
        :return: The ID of the created portal.
        """
        try:
            response = self.iotsitewise_client.create_portal(
                portalName=portal_name,
                roleArn=iam_role_arn,
                portalContactEmail=portal_contact_email,
            )
            portal_id = response["portalId"]
            waiter = self.iotsitewise_client.get_waiter("portal_active")
            waiter.wait(portalId=portal_id, WaiterConfig={"MaxAttempts": 40})
            return portal_id
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceAlreadyExistsException":
                logger.error("Portal %s already exists.", portal_name)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error creating portal %s. Here's why %s",
                    portal_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise


    def describe_portal(self, portal_id: str) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Describes an AWS IoT SiteWise Portal.
```

```
        :param portal_id: The ID of the portal to describe.
        :return: A dictionary containing information about the portal.
        """
        try:
            response =
self.iotsitewise_client.describe_portal(portalId=portal_id)
            return response
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Error describing portal %s. Here's why %s",
                portal_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def create_gateway(self, gateway_name: str, my_thing: str) -> str:
        """
        Creates an AWS IoT SiteWise Gateway.

        :param gateway_name: The name of the gateway to create.
        :param my_thing: The core device thing name.
        :return: The ID of the created gateway.
        """
        try:
            response = self.iotsitewise_client.create_gateway(
                gatewayName=gateway_name,
                gatewayPlatform={
                    "greengrassV2": {"coreDeviceThingName": my_thing},
                },
                tags={"Environment": "Production"},
            )
            gateway_id = response["gatewayId"]
            return gateway_id
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceAlreadyExistsException":
                logger.error("Gateway %s already exists.", gateway_name)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error creating gateway %s. Here's why %s",
                    gateway_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

```
    def describe_gateway(self, gateway_id: str) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Describes an AWS IoT SiteWise Gateway.

        :param gateway_id: The ID of the gateway to describe.
        :return: A dictionary containing information about the gateway.
        """
        try:
            response =
self.iotsitewise_client.describe_gateway(gatewayId=gateway_id)
            return response
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Gateway %s does not exist.", gateway_id)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error describing gateway %s. Here's why %s",
                    gateway_id,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise


    def delete_gateway(self, gateway_id: str) -> None:
        """
        Deletes an AWS IoT SiteWise Gateway.

        :param gateway_id: The ID of the gateway to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.iotsitewise_client.delete_gateway(gatewayId=gateway_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Gateway %s does not exist.", gateway_id)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error deleting gateway %s. Here's why %s",
                    gateway_id,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

```
    def delete_portal(self, portal_id: str) -> None:
        """
        Deletes an AWS IoT SiteWise Portal.

        :param portal_id: The ID of the portal to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.iotsitewise_client.delete_portal(portalId=portal_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Portal %s does not exist.", portal_id)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error deleting portal %s. Here's why %s",
                    portal_id,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise


    def delete_asset(self, asset_id: str) -> None:
        """
        Deletes an AWS IoT SiteWise Asset.

        :param asset_id: The ID of the asset to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.iotsitewise_client.delete_asset(assetId=asset_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Error deleting asset %s. Here's why %s",
                asset_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def delete_asset_model(self, asset_model_id: str) -> None:
        """
        Deletes an AWS IoT SiteWise Asset Model.

        :param asset_model_id: The ID of the asset model to delete.
        """
```

```
        try:

self.iotsitewise_client.delete_asset_model(assetModelId=asset_model_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Error deleting asset model %s. Here's why %s",
                asset_model_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def wait_asset_deleted(self, asset_id: str) -> None:
        """
        Waits for an AWS IoT SiteWise Asset to be deleted.

        :param asset_id: The ID of the asset to wait for.
        """
        try:
            waiter = self.iotsitewise_client.get_waiter("asset_not_exists")
            waiter.wait(assetId=asset_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Error waiting for asset %s to be deleted. Here's why %s",
                asset_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

AWS SDKs AWS IoT SiteWise 를 사용하기 위한 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 AWS IoT SiteWise 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 AWS IoT SiteWise API 참조를 참조하세요.

예시

- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 BatchPutAssetPropertyValue 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateAsset 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateAssetModel 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateGateway 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreatePortal 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteAsset 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteAssetModel 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteGateway 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeletePortal 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeAssetModel 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeGateway 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribePortal 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetAssetPropertyValue 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListAssetModels 함께 사용

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`BatchPutAssetPropertyValue`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `BatchPutAssetPropertyValue`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

자산 속성으로 데이터 보내기

다음 `batch-put-asset-property-value` 예시에서는 속성 별칭으로 식별된 자산 속성으로 전력 및 온도 데이터를 전송합니다.

```
aws iotsitewise batch-put-asset-property-value \
    --cli-input-json file://batch-put-asset-property-value.json
```

`batch-put-asset-property-value.json`의 콘텐츠:

```
{
```

```
    "entries": [
        {
            "entryId": "1575691200-company-windfarm-3-turbine-7-power",
            "propertyAlias": "company-windfarm-3-turbine-7-power",
            "propertyValues": [
                {
                    "value": {
                        "doubleValue": 4.92
                    },
                    "timestamp": {
                        "timeInSeconds": 1575691200
                    },
                    "quality": "GOOD"
                }
            ]
        },
        {
            "entryId": "1575691200-company-windfarm-3-turbine-7-temperature",
            "propertyAlias": "company-windfarm-3-turbine-7-temperature",
            "propertyValues": [
                {
                    "value": {
                        "integerValue": 38
                    },
                    "timestamp": {
                        "timeInSeconds": 1575691200
                    }
                }
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```

출력:

```
{
    "errorEntries": []
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS IoT SiteWise 사용 설명서의 IoT SiteWise API를 사용하여 데이터 수집AWS 을 참조하세요 IoT SiteWise.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 BatchPutAssetPropertyValue 섹션을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Sends data to the SiteWise service.
    *
    * @param assetId        the ID of the asset to which the data will be sent.
    * @param tempPropertyId the ID of the temperature property.
    * @param humidityPropId the ID of the humidity property.
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link
BatchPutAssetPropertyValueResponse} result. The
    *         calling code can attach callbacks, then handle the result or
exception by calling
    *         {@link CompletableFuture#join()} or {@link
CompletableFuture#get()}.
    *         <p>
    *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps it
    *         available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}. By
calling
    *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can
access the original exception.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<BatchPutAssetPropertyValueResponse>
sendDataToSiteWiseAsync(String assetId, String tempPropertyId, String
humidityPropId) {
       Map<String, Double> sampleData = generateSampleData();
       long timestamp = Instant.now().toEpochMilli();

       TimeInNanos time = TimeInNanos.builder()
           .timeInSeconds(timestamp / 1000)
           .offsetInNanos((int) ((timestamp % 1000) * 1000000))
           .build();
```

```
        BatchPutAssetPropertyValueRequest request =
BatchPutAssetPropertyValueRequest.builder()
            .entries(Arrays.asList(
                PutAssetPropertyValueEntry.builder()
                    .entryId("entry-3")
                    .assetId(assetId)
                    .propertyId(tempPropertyId)
                    .propertyValues(Arrays.asList(
                        AssetPropertyValue.builder()
                            .value(Variant.builder()
                                .doubleValue(sampleData.get("Temperature"))
                                .build())
                            .timestamp(time)
                            .build()
                    ))
                    .build(),
                PutAssetPropertyValueEntry.builder()
                    .entryId("entry-4")
                    .assetId(assetId)
                    .propertyId(humidityPropId)
                    .propertyValues(Arrays.asList(
                        AssetPropertyValue.builder()
                            .value(Variant.builder()
                                .doubleValue(sampleData.get("Humidity"))
                                .build())
                            .timestamp(time)
                            .build()
                    ))
                    .build()
            ))
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().batchPutAssetPropertyValue(request)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    logger.error("An exception occurred: {}",
exception.getCause().getMessage());
                }
            });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 BatchPutAssetPropertyValueAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import {
  BatchPutAssetPropertyValueCommand,
  IoTSiteWiseClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iotsitewise";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * Batch put asset property values.
 * @param {{ entries : array }}
 */
export const main = async ({ entries }) => {
  const client = new IoTSiteWiseClient({});
  try {
    const result = await client.send(
      new BatchPutAssetPropertyValueCommand({
        entries: entries,
      }),
    );
    console.log("Asset properties batch put successfully.");
    return result;
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "ResourceNotFound") {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}. A resource could not be found.`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 BatchPutAssetPropertyValueAWS SDK for JavaScript 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class IoTSitewiseWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS IoT SiteWise actions using the client interface."""

    def __init__(self, iotsitewise_client: client) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the IoTSitewiseWrapper with an AWS IoT SiteWise client.

        :param iotsitewise_client: A Boto3 AWS IoT SiteWise client. This client
 provides low-level
                                   access to AWS IoT SiteWise services.
        """
        self.iotsitewise_client = iotsitewise_client
        self.entry_id = 0 # Incremented to generate unique entry IDs for
 batch_put_asset_property_value.

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "IoTSitewiseWrapper":
        """
        Creates an IoTSitewiseWrapper instance with a default AWS IoT SiteWise
 client.

        :return: An instance of IoTSitewiseWrapper initialized with the default
 AWS IoT SiteWise client.
        """
        iotsitewise_client = boto3.client("iotsitewise")
        return cls(iotsitewise_client)
```

```
    def batch_put_asset_property_value(
        self, asset_id: str, values: List[Dict[str, str]]
    ) -> None:
        """
        Sends data to an AWS IoT SiteWise Asset.

        :param asset_id: The asset ID.
        :param values: A list of dictionaries containing the values in the form
                        {propertyId : property_id,
                        valueType : [stringValue|integerValue|doubleValue|
booleanValue],
                        value : the_value}.
        """
        try:
            entries = self.properties_to_values(asset_id, values)

 self.iotsitewise_client.batch_put_asset_property_value(entries=entries)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Asset %s does not exist.", asset_id)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error sending data to asset. Here's why %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

값 목록에서 항목 파라미터를 생성하는 헬퍼 함수입니다.

```
    def properties_to_values(
        self, asset_id: str, values: list[dict[str, Any]]
    ) -> list[dict[str, Any]]:
        """
        Utility function to convert a values list to the entries parameter for
 batch_put_asset_property_value.
        :param asset_id : The asset ID.
        :param values : A list of dictionaries containing the values in the form
                        {propertyId : property_id,
```

```
                        valueType : [stringValue|integerValue|doubleValue|
booleanValue],
                        value : the_value}.
        :return: An entries list to pass as the 'entries' parameter to
 batch_put_asset_property_value.
        """
        entries = []
        for value in values:
            epoch_ns = time.time_ns()
            self.entry_id += 1
            if value["valueType"] == "stringValue":
                property_value = {"stringValue": value["value"]}
            elif value["valueType"] == "integerValue":
                property_value = {"integerValue": value["value"]}
            elif value["valueType"] == "booleanValue":
                property_value = {"booleanValue": value["value"]}
            elif value["valueType"] == "doubleValue":
                property_value = {"doubleValue": value["value"]}
            else:
                raise ValueError("Invalid valueType: %s", value["valueType"])
            entry = {
                "entryId": f"{self.entry_id}",
                "assetId": asset_id,
                "propertyId": value["propertyId"],
                "propertyValues": [
                    {
                        "value": property_value,
                        "timestamp": {
                            "timeInSeconds": int(epoch_ns / 1000000000),
                            "offsetInNanos": epoch_ns % 1000000000,
                        },
                    }
                ],
            }
            entries.append(entry)
        return entries
```

다음은 헬퍼 함수에 전달할 값 목록의 예입니다.

```
        values = [
            {
```

```
                "propertyId": humidity_property_id,
                "valueType": "doubleValue",
                "value": 65.0,
            },
            {
                "propertyId": temperature_property_id,
                "valueType": "doubleValue",
                "value": 23.5,
            },
        ]
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 BatchPutAssetPropertyValue를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **CreateAsset** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateAsset`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

자산 생성

다음 `create-asset` 예시에서는 풍력 터빈 자산 모델에서 풍력 터빈 자산을 생성합니다.

```
aws iotsitewise create-asset \
    --asset-model-id a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-11111EXAMPLE \
    --asset-name "Wind Turbine 1"
```

출력:

```
{
    "assetId": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-33333EXAMPLE",
    "assetArn": "arn:aws:iotsitewise:us-west-2:123456789012:asset/
a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-33333EXAMPLE",
    "assetStatus": {
        "state": "CREATING"
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS IoT SiteWise 사용 설명서의 Creating assets를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateAsset 섹션을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Creates an asset with the specified name and asset model Id.
    *
    * @param assetName    the name of the asset to create.
    * @param assetModelId the Id of the asset model to associate with the asset.
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link
CreateAssetResponse} result. The calling code can
    *         attach callbacks, then handle the result or exception by calling
{@link CompletableFuture#join()} or
    *         {@link CompletableFuture#get()}.
    *         <p>
    *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps it
    *         available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}. By
calling
    *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can
access the original exception.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<CreateAssetResponse> createAssetAsync(String
assetName, String assetModelId) {
       CreateAssetRequest createAssetRequest = CreateAssetRequest.builder()
           .assetModelId(assetModelId)
           .assetDescription("Created using the AWS SDK for Java")
           .assetName(assetName)
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().createAsset(createAssetRequest)
```

```
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    logger.error("Failed to create asset: {}",
 exception.getCause().getMessage());
                }
            });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 CreateAssetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import {
  CreateAssetCommand,
  IoTSiteWiseClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iotsitewise";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * Create an Asset.
 * @param {{ assetName : string, assetModelId: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ assetName, assetModelId }) => {
  const client = new IoTSiteWiseClient({});
  try {
    const result = await client.send(
      new CreateAssetCommand({
        assetName: assetName, // The name to give the Asset.
        assetModelId: assetModelId, // The ID of the asset model from which to
 create the asset.
      }),
    );
    console.log("Asset created successfully.");
```

```
    return result;
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "ResourceNotFound") {
      console.warn(
        `${caught.message}. The asset model could not be found. Please check the
 asset model id.`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 CreateAssetAWS SDK for JavaScript 을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class IoTSitewiseWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS IoT SiteWise actions using the client interface."""

    def __init__(self, iotsitewise_client: client) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the IoTSitewiseWrapper with an AWS IoT SiteWise client.

        :param iotsitewise_client: A Boto3 AWS IoT SiteWise client. This client
 provides low-level
                            access to AWS IoT SiteWise services.
        """
        self.iotsitewise_client = iotsitewise_client
        self.entry_id = 0 # Incremented to generate unique entry IDs for
 batch_put_asset_property_value.

    @classmethod
```

```
    def from_client(cls) -> "IoTSitewiseWrapper":
        """
        Creates an IoTSitewiseWrapper instance with a default AWS IoT SiteWise
client.

        :return: An instance of IoTSitewiseWrapper initialized with the default
AWS IoT SiteWise client.
        """
        iotsitewise_client = boto3.client("iotsitewise")
        return cls(iotsitewise_client)


    def create_asset(self, asset_name: str, asset_model_id: str) -> str:
        """
        Creates an AWS IoT SiteWise Asset.

        :param asset_name: The name of the asset to create.
        :param asset_model_id: The ID of the asset model to associate with the
asset.
        :return: The ID of the created asset.
        """
        try:
            response = self.iotsitewise_client.create_asset(
                assetName=asset_name, assetModelId=asset_model_id
            )
            asset_id = response["assetId"]
            waiter = self.iotsitewise_client.get_waiter("asset_active")
            waiter.wait(assetId=asset_id)
            return asset_id
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Asset model %s does not exist.", asset_model_id)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error creating asset %s. Here's why %s",
                    asset_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateAsset을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **CreateAssetModel** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateAssetModel`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

자산 모델 생성

다음 `create-asset-model` 예시에서는 다음 속성을 가진 풍력 터빈을 정의하는 자산 모델을 생성합니다.

일련 번호 - 풍력 터빈의 일련 번호발전 전력 - 풍력 터빈의 발전 전력 데이터 스트림온도 C - 풍력 터빈의 온도 데이터 스트림(섭씨 단위)온도 F - 섭씨에서 화씨로 매핑된 온도 데이터 포인트

```
aws iotsitewise create-asset-model \
    --cli-input-json file://create-wind-turbine-model.json
```

`create-wind-turbine-model.json`의 콘텐츠:

```
{
    "assetModelName": "Wind Turbine Model",
    "assetModelDescription": "Represents a wind turbine",
    "assetModelProperties": [
        {
            "name": "Serial Number",
            "dataType": "STRING",
            "type": {
                "attribute": {}
            }
        },
        {
            "name": "Generated Power",
            "dataType": "DOUBLE",
            "unit": "kW",
            "type": {
                "measurement": {}
            }
        },
        {
            "name": "Temperature C",
            "dataType": "DOUBLE",
```

```
            "unit": "Celsius",
            "type": {
                "measurement": {}
            }
        },
        {
            "name": "Temperature F",
            "dataType": "DOUBLE",
            "unit": "Fahrenheit",
            "type": {
                "transform": {
                    "expression": "temp_c * 9 / 5 + 32",
                    "variables": [
                        {
                            "name": "temp_c",
                            "value": {
                                "propertyId": "Temperature C"
                            }
                        }
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "name": "Total Generated Power",
            "dataType": "DOUBLE",
            "unit": "kW",
            "type": {
                "metric": {
                    "expression": "sum(power)",
                    "variables": [
                        {
                            "name": "power",
                            "value": {
                                "propertyId": "Generated Power"
                            }
                        }
                    ],
                    "window": {
                        "tumbling": {
                            "interval": "1h"
                        }
                    }
                }
```

```
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

출력:

```
{
    "assetModelId": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-11111EXAMPLE",
    "assetModelArn": "arn:aws:iotsitewise:us-west-2:123456789012:asset-model/
a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-11111EXAMPLE",
    "assetModelStatus": {
        "state": "CREATING"
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS IoT SiteWise 사용 설명서의 Defining asset models를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateAssetModel 섹션을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Creates an asset model.
     *
     * @param name the name of the asset model to create.
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link
 CreateAssetModelResponse} result. The calling code
     *         can attach callbacks, then handle the result or exception by
 calling {@link CompletableFuture#join()} or
     *         {@link CompletableFuture#get()}.
     *         <p>
```

```
    *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps it
    *         available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}. By
calling
    *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can
access the original exception.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<CreateAssetModelResponse>
createAssetModelAsync(String name) {
       PropertyType humidity = PropertyType.builder()
           .measurement(Measurement.builder().build())
           .build();

       PropertyType temperaturePropertyType = PropertyType.builder()
           .measurement(Measurement.builder().build())
           .build();

       AssetModelPropertyDefinition temperatureProperty =
AssetModelPropertyDefinition.builder()
           .name("Temperature")
           .dataType(PropertyDataType.DOUBLE)
           .type(temperaturePropertyType)
           .build();

       AssetModelPropertyDefinition humidityProperty =
AssetModelPropertyDefinition.builder()
           .name("Humidity")
           .dataType(PropertyDataType.DOUBLE)
           .type(humidity)
           .build();

       CreateAssetModelRequest createAssetModelRequest =
CreateAssetModelRequest.builder()
           .assetModelName(name)
           .assetModelDescription("This is my asset model")
           .assetModelProperties(temperatureProperty, humidityProperty)
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().createAssetModel(createAssetModelRequest)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (exception != null) {
                   logger.error("Failed to create asset model: {} ",
exception.getCause().getMessage());
               }
```

```
            });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 CreateAssetModelAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import {
  CreateAssetModelCommand,
  IoTSiteWiseClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iotsitewise";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * Create an Asset Model.
 * @param {{ assetName : string, assetModelId: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ assetModelName, assetModelId }) => {
  const client = new IoTSiteWiseClient({});
  try {
    const result = await client.send(
      new CreateAssetModelCommand({
        assetModelName: assetModelName, // The name to give the Asset Model.
      }),
    );
    console.log("Asset model created successfully.");
    return result;
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "IoTSiteWiseError") {
      console.warn(
        `${caught.message}. There was a problem creating the asset model.`,
      );
    } else {
```

```
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 CreateAssetModelAWS SDK for JavaScript 을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class IoTSitewiseWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS IoT SiteWise actions using the client interface."""

    def __init__(self, iotsitewise_client: client) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the IoTSitewiseWrapper with an AWS IoT SiteWise client.

        :param iotsitewise_client: A Boto3 AWS IoT SiteWise client. This client
 provides low-level
                            access to AWS IoT SiteWise services.
        """
        self.iotsitewise_client = iotsitewise_client
        self.entry_id = 0 # Incremented to generate unique entry IDs for
 batch_put_asset_property_value.

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "IoTSitewiseWrapper":
        """
        Creates an IoTSitewiseWrapper instance with a default AWS IoT SiteWise
 client.

        :return: An instance of IoTSitewiseWrapper initialized with the default
 AWS IoT SiteWise client.
        """
```

```
        iotsitewise_client = boto3.client("iotsitewise")
        return cls(iotsitewise_client)


    def create_asset_model(
        self, asset_model_name: str, properties: List[Dict[str, Any]]
    ) -> str:
        """
        Creates an AWS IoT SiteWise Asset Model.

        :param asset_model_name: The name of the asset model to create.
        :param properties: The property definitions of the asset model.
        :return: The ID of the created asset model.
        """
        try:
            response = self.iotsitewise_client.create_asset_model(
                assetModelName=asset_model_name,
                assetModelDescription="This is a sample asset model
description.",
                assetModelProperties=properties,
            )
            asset_model_id = response["assetModelId"]
            waiter = self.iotsitewise_client.get_waiter("asset_model_active")
            waiter.wait(assetModelId=asset_model_id)
            return asset_model_id
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceAlreadyExistsException":
                logger.error("Asset model %s already exists.", asset_model_name)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error creating asset model %s. Here's why %s",
                    asset_model_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

다음은 함수에 전달할 속성 목록의 예입니다.

```
            properties = [
                {
                    "name": temperature_property_name,
```

```
                    "dataType": "DOUBLE",
                    "type": {
                        "measurement": {},
                    },
                },
                {
                    "name": humidity_property_name,
                    "dataType": "DOUBLE",
                    "type": {
                        "measurement": {},
                    },
                },
            ]
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateAssetModel을 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **CreateGateway** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateGateway`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

게이트웨이 생성

다음 `create-gateway` 예제에서는 AWS IoT Greengrass에서 실행되는 게이트웨이를 생성합니다.

```
aws iotsitewise create-gateway \
    --gateway-name ExampleCorpGateway \
    --gateway-platform greengrass={groupArn=arn:aws:greengrass:us-
west-2:123456789012:/greengrass/groups/a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-1b1b1EXAMPLE}
```

출력:

```
{
    "gatewayId": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-1a1a1EXAMPLE",
    "gatewayArn": "arn:aws:iotsitewise:us-west-2:123456789012:gateway/
a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-1a1a1EXAMPLE"
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS IoT SiteWise 사용 설명서의 Configuring a gateway를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateGateway 섹션을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Creates a new IoT Sitewise gateway.
    *
    * @param gatewayName The name of the gateway to create.
    * @param myThing     The name of the core device thing to associate with the
gateway.
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link String}
result of the gateways ID. The calling code
    *         can attach callbacks, then handle the result or exception by
calling {@link CompletableFuture#join()} or
    *         {@link CompletableFuture#get()}.
    *         <p>
    *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps
    *         it available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}.
By calling
    *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can
access the original exception.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> createGatewayAsync(String gatewayName,
String myThing) {
       GreengrassV2 gg = GreengrassV2.builder()
           .coreDeviceThingName(myThing)
           .build();

       GatewayPlatform platform = GatewayPlatform.builder()
           .greengrassV2(gg)
```

```
            .build();

        Map<String, String> tag = new HashMap<>();
        tag.put("Environment", "Production");

        CreateGatewayRequest createGatewayRequest =
 CreateGatewayRequest.builder()
            .gatewayName(gatewayName)
            .gatewayPlatform(platform)
            .tags(tag)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().createGateway(createGatewayRequest)
            .handle((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    logger.error("Error creating the gateway.");
                    throw (CompletionException) exception;
                }
                logger.info("The ARN of the gateway is {}" ,
 response.gatewayArn());
                return response.gatewayId();
            });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 CreateGatewayAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import {
  CreateGatewayCommand,
  IoTSiteWiseClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iotsitewise";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
```

```
/**
 * Create a Gateway.
 * @param {{  }}
 */
export const main = async ({ gatewayName }) => {
  const client = new IoTSiteWiseClient({});
  try {
    const result = await client.send(
      new CreateGatewayCommand({
        gatewayName: gatewayName, // The name to give the created Gateway.
      }),
    );
    console.log("Gateway created successfully.");
    return result;
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "IoTSiteWiseError") {
      console.warn(
        `${caught.message}. There was a problem creating the Gateway.`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 CreateGatewayAWS SDK for JavaScript 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class IoTSitewiseWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS IoT SiteWise actions using the client interface."""
```

```
    def __init__(self, iotsitewise_client: client) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the IoTSitewiseWrapper with an AWS IoT SiteWise client.

        :param iotsitewise_client: A Boto3 AWS IoT SiteWise client. This client
provides low-level
                                   access to AWS IoT SiteWise services.
        """
        self.iotsitewise_client = iotsitewise_client
        self.entry_id = 0 # Incremented to generate unique entry IDs for
batch_put_asset_property_value.

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "IoTSitewiseWrapper":
        """
        Creates an IoTSitewiseWrapper instance with a default AWS IoT SiteWise
client.

        :return: An instance of IoTSitewiseWrapper initialized with the default
AWS IoT SiteWise client.
        """
        iotsitewise_client = boto3.client("iotsitewise")
        return cls(iotsitewise_client)


    def create_gateway(self, gateway_name: str, my_thing: str) -> str:
        """
        Creates an AWS IoT SiteWise Gateway.

        :param gateway_name: The name of the gateway to create.
        :param my_thing: The core device thing name.
        :return: The ID of the created gateway.
        """
        try:
            response = self.iotsitewise_client.create_gateway(
                gatewayName=gateway_name,
                gatewayPlatform={
                    "greengrassV2": {"coreDeviceThingName": my_thing},
                },
                tags={"Environment": "Production"},
            )
            gateway_id = response["gatewayId"]
            return gateway_id
        except ClientError as err:
```

```
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceAlreadyExistsException":
                logger.error("Gateway %s already exists.", gateway_name)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error creating gateway %s. Here's why %s",
                    gateway_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateGateway를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **CreatePortal** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreatePortal`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

포털 생성

다음 `create-portal` 예시에서는 풍력 발전 단지 회사의 웹 포털을 생성합니다. AWS Single Sign-On을 활성화한 리전과 동일한 리전에서만 포털을 생성할 수 있습니다.

```
aws iotsitewise create-portal \
    --portal-name WindFarmPortal \
    --portal-description "A portal that contains wind farm projects for Example
 Corp." \
    --portal-contact-email support@example.com \
    --role-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/service-role/
MySiteWiseMonitorServiceRole
```

출력:

```
{
    "portalId": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-aaaaaEXAMPLE",
    "portalArn": "arn:aws:iotsitewise:us-west-2:123456789012:portal/
a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-aaaaaEXAMPLE",
```

```
    "portalStartUrl": "https://a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-
aaaaaEXAMPLE.app.iotsitewise.aws",
    "portalStatus": {
        "state": "CREATING"
    },
    "ssoApplicationId": "ins-a1b2c3d4-EXAMPLE"
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS IoT SiteWise 사용 설명서의 IoT SiteWise Monitor 시작하기 AWS 및 IoT SiteWise AWS IoT SiteWise 사용 설명서의 AWS SSO 활성화를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreatePortal 섹션을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Creates a new IoT SiteWise portal.
     *
     * @param portalName   the name of the portal to create.
     * @param iamRole      the IAM role ARN to use for the portal.
     * @param contactEmail the email address of the portal contact.
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link String}
result of the portal ID. The calling code
     *         can attach callbacks, then handle the result or exception by
calling {@link CompletableFuture#join()} or
     *         {@link CompletableFuture#get()}.
     *         <p>
     *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps
     *         it available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}.
By calling
     *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can
access the original exception.
     */
```

```
    public CompletableFuture<String> createPortalAsync(String portalName, String
 iamRole, String contactEmail) {
        CreatePortalRequest createPortalRequest = CreatePortalRequest.builder()
            .portalName(portalName)
            .portalDescription("This is my custom IoT SiteWise portal.")
            .portalContactEmail(contactEmail)
            .roleArn(iamRole)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().createPortal(createPortalRequest)
            .handle((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    logger.error("Failed to create portal: {} ",
 exception.getCause().getMessage());
                    throw (CompletionException) exception;
                }
                return response.portalId();
            });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 CreatePortalAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import {
  CreatePortalCommand,
  IoTSiteWiseClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iotsitewise";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * Create a Portal.
 * @param {{ portalName: string, portalContactEmail: string, roleArn: string }}
```

```
 */
export const main = async ({ portalName, portalContactEmail, roleArn }) => {
  const client = new IoTSiteWiseClient({});
  try {
    const result = await client.send(
      new CreatePortalCommand({
        portalName: portalName, // The name to give the created Portal.
        portalContactEmail: portalContactEmail, // A valid contact email.
        roleArn: roleArn, // The ARN of a service role that allows the portal's
 users to access the portal's resources.
      }),
    );
    console.log("Portal created successfully.");
    return result;
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "IoTSiteWiseError") {
      console.warn(
        `${caught.message}. There was a problem creating the Portal.`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 CreatePortalAWS SDK for JavaScript 을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class IoTSitewiseWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS IoT SiteWise actions using the client interface."""

    def __init__(self, iotsitewise_client: client) -> None:
```

```
        """
        Initializes the IoTSitewiseWrapper with an AWS IoT SiteWise client.

        :param iotsitewise_client: A Boto3 AWS IoT SiteWise client. This client
provides low-level
                                   access to AWS IoT SiteWise services.
        """
        self.iotsitewise_client = iotsitewise_client
        self.entry_id = 0 # Incremented to generate unique entry IDs for
batch_put_asset_property_value.

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "IoTSitewiseWrapper":
        """
        Creates an IoTSitewiseWrapper instance with a default AWS IoT SiteWise
client.

        :return: An instance of IoTSitewiseWrapper initialized with the default
AWS IoT SiteWise client.
        """
        iotsitewise_client = boto3.client("iotsitewise")
        return cls(iotsitewise_client)


    def create_portal(
        self, portal_name: str, iam_role_arn: str, portal_contact_email: str
    ) -> str:
        """
        Creates an AWS IoT SiteWise Portal.

        :param portal_name: The name of the portal to create.
        :param iam_role_arn: The ARN of an IAM role.
        :param portal_contact_email: The contact email of the portal.
        :return: The ID of the created portal.
        """
        try:
            response = self.iotsitewise_client.create_portal(
                portalName=portal_name,
                roleArn=iam_role_arn,
                portalContactEmail=portal_contact_email,
            )
            portal_id = response["portalId"]
            waiter = self.iotsitewise_client.get_waiter("portal_active")
            waiter.wait(portalId=portal_id, WaiterConfig={"MaxAttempts": 40})
```

```
            return portal_id
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceAlreadyExistsException":
                logger.error("Portal %s already exists.", portal_name)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error creating portal %s. Here's why %s",
                    portal_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreatePortal을 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DeleteAsset** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteAsset의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

자산 삭제

다음 delete-asset 예시에서는 풍력 터빈 자산을 삭제합니다.

```
aws iotsitewise delete-asset \
    --asset-id a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-33333EXAMPLE
```

출력:

```
{
    "assetStatus": {
        "state": "DELETING"
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS IoT SiteWise 사용 설명서의 Deleting assets를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteAsset 섹션을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Deletes an asset.
    *
    * @param assetId the ID of the asset to be deleted.
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link
DeleteAssetResponse} result. The calling code can
    *         attach callbacks, then handle the result or exception by calling
{@link CompletableFuture#join()} or
    *         {@link CompletableFuture#get()}.
    *         <p>
    *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps
    *         it available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}.
By calling
    *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can
access the original exception.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<DeleteAssetResponse> deleteAssetAsync(String
assetId) {
       DeleteAssetRequest deleteAssetRequest = DeleteAssetRequest.builder()
           .assetId(assetId)
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().deleteAsset(deleteAssetRequest)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (exception != null) {
                   logger.error("An error occurred deleting asset with id: {}",
assetId);
               }
           });
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DeleteAssetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import {
  DeleteAssetCommand,
  IoTSiteWiseClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iotsitewise";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * Delete an asset.
 * @param {{ assetId : string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ assetId }) => {
  const client = new IoTSiteWiseClient({});
  try {
    await client.send(
      new DeleteAssetCommand({
        assetId: assetId, // The model id to delete.
      }),
    );
    console.log("Asset deleted successfully.");
    return { assetDeleted: true };
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "ResourceNotFound") {
      console.warn(
        `${caught.message}. There was a problem deleting the asset.`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DeleteAssetAWS SDK for JavaScript 을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class IoTSitewiseWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS IoT SiteWise actions using the client interface."""

    def __init__(self, iotsitewise_client: client) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the IoTSitewiseWrapper with an AWS IoT SiteWise client.

        :param iotsitewise_client: A Boto3 AWS IoT SiteWise client. This client
 provides low-level
                                   access to AWS IoT SiteWise services.
        """
        self.iotsitewise_client = iotsitewise_client
        self.entry_id = 0 # Incremented to generate unique entry IDs for
 batch_put_asset_property_value.

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "IoTSitewiseWrapper":
        """
        Creates an IoTSitewiseWrapper instance with a default AWS IoT SiteWise
 client.

        :return: An instance of IoTSitewiseWrapper initialized with the default
 AWS IoT SiteWise client.
        """
        iotsitewise_client = boto3.client("iotsitewise")
        return cls(iotsitewise_client)
```

```
    def delete_asset(self, asset_id: str) -> None:
        """
        Deletes an AWS IoT SiteWise Asset.

        :param asset_id: The ID of the asset to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.iotsitewise_client.delete_asset(assetId=asset_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Error deleting asset %s. Here's why %s",
                asset_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteAsset을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DeleteAssetModel** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteAssetModel`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

자산 모델 삭제

다음 `delete-asset-model` 예시에서는 풍력 터빈 자산 모델을 삭제합니다.

```
aws iotsitewise delete-asset-model \
    --asset-model-id a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-11111EXAMPLE
```

출력:

```
{
    "assetModelStatus": {
        "state": "DELETING"
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS IoT SiteWise 사용 설명서의 Deleting asset models를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteAssetModel 섹션을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Deletes an Asset Model with the specified ID.
    *
    * @param assetModelId the ID of the Asset Model to delete.
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link
DeleteAssetModelResponse} result. The calling code
    *         can attach callbacks, then handle the result or exception by
calling {@link CompletableFuture#join()} or
    *         {@link CompletableFuture#get()}.
    *         <p>
    *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps
    *         it available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}.
By calling
    *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can
access the original exception.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<DeleteAssetModelResponse>
deleteAssetModelAsync(String assetModelId) {
       DeleteAssetModelRequest deleteAssetModelRequest =
DeleteAssetModelRequest.builder()
           .assetModelId(assetModelId)
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().deleteAssetModel(deleteAssetModelRequest)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (exception != null) {
```

```
                    logger.error("Failed to delete asset model with ID:{}.",
 exception.getMessage());
                }
            });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DeleteAssetModelAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import {
  DeleteAssetModelCommand,
  IoTSiteWiseClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iotsitewise";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * Delete an asset model.
 * @param {{ assetModelId : string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ assetModelId }) => {
  const client = new IoTSiteWiseClient({});
  try {
    await client.send(
      new DeleteAssetModelCommand({
        assetModelId: assetModelId, // The model id to delete.
      }),
    );
    console.log("Asset model deleted successfully.");
    return { assetModelDeleted: true };
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "ResourceNotFound") {
      console.warn(
```

```
        `${caught.message}. There was a problem deleting the asset model.`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DeleteAssetModelAWS SDK for JavaScript 을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class IoTSitewiseWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS IoT SiteWise actions using the client interface."""

    def __init__(self, iotsitewise_client: client) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the IoTSitewiseWrapper with an AWS IoT SiteWise client.

        :param iotsitewise_client: A Boto3 AWS IoT SiteWise client. This client
 provides low-level
                              access to AWS IoT SiteWise services.
        """
        self.iotsitewise_client = iotsitewise_client
        self.entry_id = 0 # Incremented to generate unique entry IDs for
 batch_put_asset_property_value.

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "IoTSitewiseWrapper":
        """
        Creates an IoTSitewiseWrapper instance with a default AWS IoT SiteWise
 client.
```

```
        :return: An instance of IoTSitewiseWrapper initialized with the default
AWS IoT SiteWise client.
        """
        iotsitewise_client = boto3.client("iotsitewise")
        return cls(iotsitewise_client)


    def delete_asset_model(self, asset_model_id: str) -> None:
        """
        Deletes an AWS IoT SiteWise Asset Model.

        :param asset_model_id: The ID of the asset model to delete.
        """
        try:

self.iotsitewise_client.delete_asset_model(assetModelId=asset_model_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Error deleting asset model %s. Here's why %s",
                asset_model_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteAssetModel을 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DeleteGateway** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteGateway의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

게이트웨이 삭제

다음 delete-gateway 예시에서는 게이트웨이를 삭제합니다.

```
aws iotsitewise delete-gateway \
    --gateway-id a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-1a1a1EXAMPLE
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS IoT SiteWise 사용 설명서의 Ingesting data using a gateway를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteGateway 섹션을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Deletes the specified gateway.
    *
    * @param gatewayId the ID of the gateway to delete.
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link
DeleteGatewayResponse} result.. The calling code
    *         can attach callbacks, then handle the result or exception by
calling {@link CompletableFuture#join()} or
    *         {@link CompletableFuture#get()}.
    *         <p>
    *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps
    *         it available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}.
By calling
    *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can
access the original exception.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<DeleteGatewayResponse> deleteGatewayAsync(String
gatewayId) {
       DeleteGatewayRequest deleteGatewayRequest =
DeleteGatewayRequest.builder()
           .gatewayId(gatewayId)
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().deleteGateway(deleteGatewayRequest)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
```

```
                if (exception != null) {
                    logger.error("Failed to delete gateway: {}",
 exception.getCause().getMessage());
                }
            });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DeleteGatewayAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import {
  DeleteGatewayCommand,
  IoTSiteWiseClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iotsitewise";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * Create an SSM document.
 * @param {{ content: string, name: string, documentType?: DocumentType }}
 */
export const main = async ({ gatewayId }) => {
  const client = new IoTSiteWiseClient({});
  try {
    await client.send(
      new DeleteGatewayCommand({
        gatewayId: gatewayId, // The ID of the Gateway to describe.
      }),
    );
    console.log("Gateway deleted successfully.");
    return { gatewayDeleted: true };
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "ResourceNotFound") {
```

```
      console.warn(
        `${caught.message}. The Gateway could not be found. Please check the
 Gateway Id.`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DeleteGatewayAWS SDK for JavaScript 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class IoTSitewiseWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS IoT SiteWise actions using the client interface."""

    def __init__(self, iotsitewise_client: client) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the IoTSitewiseWrapper with an AWS IoT SiteWise client.

        :param iotsitewise_client: A Boto3 AWS IoT SiteWise client. This client
 provides low-level
                                   access to AWS IoT SiteWise services.
        """
        self.iotsitewise_client = iotsitewise_client
        self.entry_id = 0 # Incremented to generate unique entry IDs for
 batch_put_asset_property_value.

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "IoTSitewiseWrapper":
        """
```

```
        Creates an IoTSitewiseWrapper instance with a default AWS IoT SiteWise
client.

        :return: An instance of IoTSitewiseWrapper initialized with the default
AWS IoT SiteWise client.
        """
        iotsitewise_client = boto3.client("iotsitewise")
        return cls(iotsitewise_client)


    def delete_gateway(self, gateway_id: str) -> None:
        """
        Deletes an AWS IoT SiteWise Gateway.

        :param gateway_id: The ID of the gateway to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.iotsitewise_client.delete_gateway(gatewayId=gateway_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Gateway %s does not exist.", gateway_id)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error deleting gateway %s. Here's why %s",
                    gateway_id,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteGateway를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`DeletePortal`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DeletePortal`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

포털 삭제

다음 `delete-portal` 예시에서는 풍력 발전 단지 회사의 웹 포털을 삭제합니다.

```
aws iotsitewise delete-portal \
    --portal-id a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-aaaaaEXAMPLE
```

출력:

```
{
    "portalStatus": {
        "state": "DELETING"
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS IoT SiteWise 사용 설명서의 Deleting a portal을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeletePortal 섹션을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Deletes a portal.
     *
     * @param portalId the ID of the portal to be deleted.
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link
DeletePortalResponse}. The calling code can attach
     *         callbacks, then handle the result or exception by calling {@link
CompletableFuture#join()} or
     *         {@link CompletableFuture#get()}.
     *         <p>
     *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps
     *         it available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}.
By calling
```

```
     *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can
 access the original exception.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<DeletePortalResponse> deletePortalAsync(String
 portalId) {
        DeletePortalRequest deletePortalRequest = DeletePortalRequest.builder()
            .portalId(portalId)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().deletePortal(deletePortalRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    logger.error("Failed to delete portal with ID: {}. Error:
 {}", portalId, exception.getCause().getMessage());
                }
            });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DeletePortalAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import {
  DeletePortalCommand,
  IoTSiteWiseClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iotsitewise";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * List asset models.
 * @param {{ portalId : string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ portalId }) => {
```

```
  const client = new IoTSiteWiseClient({});
  try {
    await client.send(
      new DeletePortalCommand({
        portalId: portalId, // The id of the portal.
      }),
    );
    console.log("Portal deleted successfully.");
    return { portalDeleted: true };
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "ResourceNotFound") {
      console.warn(
        `${caught.message}. There was a problem deleting the portal. Please check
 the portal id.`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DeletePortalAWS SDK for JavaScript 을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class IoTSitewiseWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS IoT SiteWise actions using the client interface."""

    def __init__(self, iotsitewise_client: client) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the IoTSitewiseWrapper with an AWS IoT SiteWise client.
```

```
        :param iotsitewise_client: A Boto3 AWS IoT SiteWise client. This client
provides low-level
                                   access to AWS IoT SiteWise services.
        """
        self.iotsitewise_client = iotsitewise_client
        self.entry_id = 0 # Incremented to generate unique entry IDs for
batch_put_asset_property_value.

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "IoTSitewiseWrapper":
        """
        Creates an IoTSitewiseWrapper instance with a default AWS IoT SiteWise
client.

        :return: An instance of IoTSitewiseWrapper initialized with the default
AWS IoT SiteWise client.
        """
        iotsitewise_client = boto3.client("iotsitewise")
        return cls(iotsitewise_client)


    def delete_portal(self, portal_id: str) -> None:
        """
        Deletes an AWS IoT SiteWise Portal.

        :param portal_id: The ID of the portal to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.iotsitewise_client.delete_portal(portalId=portal_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Portal %s does not exist.", portal_id)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error deleting portal %s. Here's why %s",
                    portal_id,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeletePortal을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DescribeAssetModel** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeAssetModel의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

자산 모델을 설명하는 방법

다음 describe-asset-model 예시에서는 풍력 발전 단지 자산 모델을 설명합니다.

```
aws iotsitewise describe-asset-model \
    --asset-model-id a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-22222EXAMPLE
```

출력:

```
{
    "assetModelId": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-22222EXAMPLE",
    "assetModelArn": "arn:aws:iotsitewise:us-west-2:123456789012:asset-model/
a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-22222EXAMPLE",
    "assetModelName": "Wind Farm Model",
    "assetModelDescription": "Represents a wind farm that comprises many wind
 turbines",
    "assetModelProperties": [
        {
            "id": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-99999EXAMPLE",
            "name": "Total Generated Power",
            "dataType": "DOUBLE",
            "unit": "kW",
            "type": {
                "metric": {
                    "expression": "sum(power)",
                    "variables": [
                        {
                            "name": "power",
                            "value": {
                                "propertyId": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-
cdef-66666EXAMPLE",
                                "hierarchyId": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-
cdef-77777EXAMPLE"
                            }
                        }
```

```
                    ],
                    "window": {
                        "tumbling": {
                            "interval": "1h"
                        }
                    }
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "id": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-88888EXAMPLE",
            "name": "Region",
            "dataType": "STRING",
            "type": {
                "attribute": {
                    "defaultValue": " "
                }
            }
        }
    ],
    "assetModelHierarchies": [
        {
            "id": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-77777EXAMPLE",
            "name": "Wind Turbines",
            "childAssetModelId": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-11111EXAMPLE"
        }
    ],
    "assetModelCreationDate": 1575671284.0,
    "assetModelLastUpdateDate": 1575671988.0,
    "assetModelStatus": {
        "state": "ACTIVE"
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS IoT SiteWise 사용 설명서의 Describing a specific asset model을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeAssetModel 섹션을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Retrieves the property IDs associated with a specific asset model.
    *
    * @param assetModelId the ID of the asset model that defines the properties.
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link Map} result
that associates the property name to the
    *         propert ID. The calling code can attach callbacks, then handle the
result or exception by calling
    *         {@link CompletableFuture#join()} or {@link
CompletableFuture#get()}.
    *         <p>
    *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps
    *         it available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}.
By calling
    *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can
access the original exception.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Map<String, String>> getPropertyIds(String
assetModelId) {
       ListAssetModelPropertiesRequest modelPropertiesRequest =
ListAssetModelPropertiesRequest.builder().assetModelId(assetModelId).build();
       return getAsyncClient().listAssetModelProperties(modelPropertiesRequest)
           .handle((response, throwable) -> {
               if (response != null) {
                   return response.assetModelPropertySummaries().stream()
                       .collect(Collectors
                           .toMap(AssetModelPropertySummary::name,
AssetModelPropertySummary::id));
               } else {
                   logger.error("Error occurred while fetching property IDs:
{}.", throwable.getCause().getMessage());
```

```
                    throw (CompletionException) throwable;
                }
            });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DescribeAssetModelAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import {
  DescribeAssetModelCommand,
  IoTSiteWiseClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iotsitewise";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * Describe an asset model.
 * @param {{ assetModelId : string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ assetModelId }) => {
  const client = new IoTSiteWiseClient({});
  try {
    const { assetModelDescription } = await client.send(
      new DescribeAssetModelCommand({
        assetModelId: assetModelId, // The ID of the Gateway to describe.
      }),
    );
    console.log("Asset model information retrieved successfully.");
    return { assetModelDescription: assetModelDescription };
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "ResourceNotFound") {
      console.warn(
```

```
        `${caught.message}. The asset model could not be found. Please check the
 asset model id.`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DescribeAssetModelAWS SDK for JavaScript 을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DescribeGateway** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeGateway의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

게이트웨이를 설명하는 방법

다음 describe-gateway 예시에서는 게이트웨이를 설명합니다.

```
aws iotsitewise describe-gateway \
    --gateway-id a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-1a1a1EXAMPLE
```

출력:

```
{
    "gatewayId": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-1a1a1EXAMPLE",
    "gatewayName": "ExampleCorpGateway",
    "gatewayArn": "arn:aws:iotsitewise:us-west-2:123456789012:gateway/
a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-1a1a1EXAMPLE",
    "gatewayPlatform": {
        "greengrass": {
            "groupArn": "arn:aws:greengrass:us-west-2:123456789012:/greengrass/
groups/a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-1b1b1EXAMPLE"
        }
    },
    "gatewayCapabilitySummaries": [
        {
```

```
            "capabilityNamespace": "iotsitewise:opcuacollector:1",
            "capabilitySyncStatus": "IN_SYNC"
        }
    ],
    "creationDate": 1588369971.457,
    "lastUpdateDate": 1588369971.457
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS IoT SiteWise 사용 설명서의 Ingesting data using a gateway를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeGateway 섹션을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Describes the specified gateway.
     *
     * @param gatewayId the ID of the gateway to describe.
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link
DescribeGatewayResponse} result. The calling code
     *         can attach callbacks, then handle the result or exception by
calling {@link CompletableFuture#join()} or
     *         {@link CompletableFuture#get()}.
     *         <p>
     *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps
     *         it available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}.
By calling
     *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can
access the original exception.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<DescribeGatewayResponse> describeGatewayAsync(String
gatewayId) {
        DescribeGatewayRequest request = DescribeGatewayRequest.builder()
```

```
            .gatewayId(gatewayId)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().describeGateway(request)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    logger.error("An error occurred during the describeGateway
 method: {}", exception.getCause().getMessage());
                }
            });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DescribeGatewayAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import {
  DescribeGatewayCommand,
  IoTSiteWiseClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iotsitewise";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * Create an SSM document.
 * @param {{ content: string, name: string, documentType?: DocumentType }}
 */
export const main = async ({ gatewayId }) => {
  const client = new IoTSiteWiseClient({});
  try {
    const { gatewayDescription } = await client.send(
      new DescribeGatewayCommand({
        gatewayId: gatewayId, // The ID of the Gateway to describe.
      }),
```

```
    );
    console.log("Gateway information retrieved successfully.");
    return { gatewayDescription: gatewayDescription };
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "ResourceNotFound") {
      console.warn(
        `${caught.message}. The Gateway could not be found. Please check the
 Gateway Id.`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DescribeGatewayAWS SDK for JavaScript 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class IoTSitewiseWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS IoT SiteWise actions using the client interface."""

    def __init__(self, iotsitewise_client: client) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the IoTSitewiseWrapper with an AWS IoT SiteWise client.

        :param iotsitewise_client: A Boto3 AWS IoT SiteWise client. This client
 provides low-level
                                   access to AWS IoT SiteWise services.
        """
        self.iotsitewise_client = iotsitewise_client
        self.entry_id = 0 # Incremented to generate unique entry IDs for
 batch_put_asset_property_value.
```

```
    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "IoTSitewiseWrapper":
        """
        Creates an IoTSitewiseWrapper instance with a default AWS IoT SiteWise
client.

        :return: An instance of IoTSitewiseWrapper initialized with the default
AWS IoT SiteWise client.
        """
        iotsitewise_client = boto3.client("iotsitewise")
        return cls(iotsitewise_client)


    def describe_gateway(self, gateway_id: str) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Describes an AWS IoT SiteWise Gateway.

        :param gateway_id: The ID of the gateway to describe.
        :return: A dictionary containing information about the gateway.
        """
        try:
            response =
self.iotsitewise_client.describe_gateway(gatewayId=gateway_id)
            return response
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Gateway %s does not exist.", gateway_id)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error describing gateway %s. Here's why %s",
                    gateway_id,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeGateway를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`DescribePortal`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribePortal`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

포털을 설명하는 방법

다음 `describe-portal` 예시에서는 풍력 발전 단지 회사의 웹 포털에 대해 설명합니다.

```
aws iotsitewise describe-portal \
    --portal-id a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-aaaaaEXAMPLE
```

출력:

```
{
    "portalId": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-aaaaaEXAMPLE",
    "portalArn": "arn:aws:iotsitewise:us-west-2:123456789012:portal/
a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-aaaaaEXAMPLE",
    "portalName": "WindFarmPortal",
    "portalDescription": "A portal that contains wind farm projects for Example
 Corp.",
    "portalClientId": "E-a1b2c3d4e5f6_a1b2c3d4e5f6EXAMPLE",
    "portalStartUrl": "https://a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-
aaaaaEXAMPLE.app.iotsitewise.aws",
    "portalContactEmail": "support@example.com",
    "portalStatus": {
        "state": "ACTIVE"
    },
    "portalCreationDate": "2020-02-04T23:01:52.90248068Z",
    "portalLastUpdateDate": "2020-02-04T23:01:52.90248078Z",
    "roleArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/MySiteWiseMonitorServiceRole"
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS IoT SiteWise 사용 설명서의 Administering your portals를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribePortal 섹션을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Retrieves a portal's description.
    *
    * @param portalId the ID of the portal to describe.
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link String}
result of the portal's start URL
    *         (see: {@link DescribePortalResponse#portalStartUrl()}). The
calling code can attach callbacks, then handle the
    *         result or exception by calling {@link CompletableFuture#join()} or
{@link CompletableFuture#get()}.
    *         <p>
    *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps
    *         it available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}.
By calling
    *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can
access the original exception.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> describePortalAsync(String portalId) {
       DescribePortalRequest request = DescribePortalRequest.builder()
           .portalId(portalId)
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().describePortal(request)
           .handle((response, exception) -> {
               if (exception != null) {
                   logger.error("An exception occurred retrieving the portal
description: {}", exception.getCause().getMessage());
                   throw (CompletionException) exception;
               }
               return response.portalStartUrl();
           });
```

```
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DescribePortalAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import {
  DescribePortalCommand,
  IoTSiteWiseClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iotsitewise";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * Describe a portal.
 * @param {{ portalId: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ portalId }) => {
  const client = new IoTSiteWiseClient({});
  try {
    const result = await client.send(
      new DescribePortalCommand({
        portalId: portalId, // The ID of the Gateway to describe.
      }),
    );
    console.log("Portal information retrieved successfully.");
    return result;
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "ResourceNotFound") {
      console.warn(
        `${caught.message}. The Portal could not be found. Please check the
 Portal Id.`,
      );
    } else {
```

```
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DescribePortalAWS SDK for JavaScript 을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class IoTSitewiseWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS IoT SiteWise actions using the client interface."""

    def __init__(self, iotsitewise_client: client) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the IoTSitewiseWrapper with an AWS IoT SiteWise client.

        :param iotsitewise_client: A Boto3 AWS IoT SiteWise client. This client
 provides low-level
                            access to AWS IoT SiteWise services.
        """
        self.iotsitewise_client = iotsitewise_client
        self.entry_id = 0 # Incremented to generate unique entry IDs for
 batch_put_asset_property_value.

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "IoTSitewiseWrapper":
        """
        Creates an IoTSitewiseWrapper instance with a default AWS IoT SiteWise
 client.

        :return: An instance of IoTSitewiseWrapper initialized with the default
 AWS IoT SiteWise client.
        """
```

```
        iotsitewise_client = boto3.client("iotsitewise")
        return cls(iotsitewise_client)


    def create_gateway(self, gateway_name: str, my_thing: str) -> str:
        """
        Creates an AWS IoT SiteWise Gateway.

        :param gateway_name: The name of the gateway to create.
        :param my_thing: The core device thing name.
        :return: The ID of the created gateway.
        """
        try:
            response = self.iotsitewise_client.create_gateway(
                gatewayName=gateway_name,
                gatewayPlatform={
                    "greengrassV2": {"coreDeviceThingName": my_thing},
                },
                tags={"Environment": "Production"},
            )
            gateway_id = response["gatewayId"]
            return gateway_id
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceAlreadyExistsException":
                logger.error("Gateway %s already exists.", gateway_name)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error creating gateway %s. Here's why %s",
                    gateway_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribePortal을 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **GetAssetPropertyValue** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 GetAssetPropertyValue의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

자산 속성의 현재 값을 검색하는 방법

다음 `get-asset-property-value` 예시에서는 풍력 터빈 자산의 현재 총 전력을 검색합니다.

```
aws iotsitewise get-asset-property-value \
    --asset-id a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-33333EXAMPLE \
    --property-id a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-66666EXAMPLE
```

출력:

```
{
    "propertyValue": {
        "value": {
            "doubleValue": 6890.8677520453875
        },
        "timestamp": {
            "timeInSeconds": 1580853000,
            "offsetInNanos": 0
        },
        "quality": "GOOD"
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS IoT SiteWise 사용 설명서의 Querying current asset property values를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetAssetPropertyValue 섹션을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Fetches the value of an asset property.
    *
    * @param propId  the ID of the asset property to fetch.
    * @param assetId the ID of the asset to fetch the property value for.
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link Double}
result. The calling code can attach
    *         callbacks, then handle the result or exception by calling {@link
CompletableFuture#join()} or
    *         {@link CompletableFuture#get()}.
    *         <p>
    *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps
    *         it available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}.
By calling
    *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can
access the original exception.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Double> getAssetPropValueAsync(String propId, String
assetId) {
       GetAssetPropertyValueRequest assetPropertyValueRequest =
GetAssetPropertyValueRequest.builder()
               .propertyId(propId)
               .assetId(assetId)
               .build();

       return getAsyncClient().getAssetPropertyValue(assetPropertyValueRequest)
               .handle((response, exception) -> {
                   if (exception != null) {
                       logger.error("Error occurred while fetching property
value: {}.", exception.getCause().getMessage());
                       throw (CompletionException) exception;
                   }
                   return response.propertyValue().value().doubleValue();
               });
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 GetAssetPropertyValueAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import {
  GetAssetPropertyValueCommand,
  IoTSiteWiseClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iotsitewise";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * Describe an asset property value.
 * @param {{ entryId : string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ entryId }) => {
  const client = new IoTSiteWiseClient({});
  try {
    const result = await client.send(
      new GetAssetPropertyValueCommand({
        entryId: entryId, // The ID of the Gateway to describe.
      }),
    );
    console.log("Asset property information retrieved successfully.");
    return result;
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "ResourceNotFound") {
      console.warn(
        `${caught.message}. The asset property entry could not be found. Please
 check the entry id.`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 GetAssetPropertyValueAWS SDK for JavaScript 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class IoTSitewiseWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS IoT SiteWise actions using the client interface."""

    def __init__(self, iotsitewise_client: client) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the IoTSitewiseWrapper with an AWS IoT SiteWise client.

        :param iotsitewise_client: A Boto3 AWS IoT SiteWise client. This client
 provides low-level
                                   access to AWS IoT SiteWise services.
        """
        self.iotsitewise_client = iotsitewise_client
        self.entry_id = 0 # Incremented to generate unique entry IDs for
 batch_put_asset_property_value.

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "IoTSitewiseWrapper":
        """
        Creates an IoTSitewiseWrapper instance with a default AWS IoT SiteWise
 client.

        :return: An instance of IoTSitewiseWrapper initialized with the default
 AWS IoT SiteWise client.
        """
        iotsitewise_client = boto3.client("iotsitewise")
        return cls(iotsitewise_client)


    def get_asset_property_value(
        self, asset_id: str, property_id: str
```

```
    ) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Gets the value of an AWS IoT SiteWise Asset Property.

        :param asset_id: The ID of the asset.
        :param property_id: The ID of the property.
        :return: A dictionary containing the value of the property.
        """
        try:
            response = self.iotsitewise_client.get_asset_property_value(
                assetId=asset_id, propertyId=property_id
            )
            return response["propertyValue"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error(
                    "Asset %s or property %s does not exist.", asset_id,
property_id
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error getting asset property value. Here's why %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetAssetPropertyValue를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **ListAssetModels** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListAssetModels`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

모든 자산 모델 나열

다음 `list-asset-models` 예시에서는 현재 리전의 AWS 계정에 정의된 모든 자산 모델을 나열합니다.

```
aws iotsitewise list-asset-models
```

출력:

```
{
    "assetModelSummaries": [
        {
            "id": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-22222EXAMPLE",
            "arn": "arn:aws:iotsitewise:us-west-2:123456789012:asset-model/
a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-22222EXAMPLE",
            "name": "Wind Farm Model",
            "description": "Represents a wind farm that comprises many wind
 turbines",
            "creationDate": 1575671284.0,
            "lastUpdateDate": 1575671988.0,
            "status": {
                "state": "ACTIVE"
            }
        },
        {
            "id": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-11111EXAMPLE",
            "arn": "arn:aws:iotsitewise:us-west-2:123456789012:asset-model/
a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-11111EXAMPLE",
            "name": "Wind Turbine Model",
            "description": "Represents a wind turbine manufactured by Example
 Corp",
            "creationDate": 1575671207.0,
            "lastUpdateDate": 1575686273.0,
            "status": {
                "state": "ACTIVE"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS IoT SiteWise 사용 설명서의 Listing all asset models를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListAssetModels 섹션을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Retrieves the asset model ID for the given asset model name.
     *
     * @param assetModelName the name of the asset model for the ID.
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link String}
result of the asset model ID or null if the
     *         asset model cannot be found. The calling code can attach
callbacks, then handle the result or exception
     *         by calling {@link CompletableFuture#join()} or {@link
CompletableFuture#get()}.
     *         <p>
     *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps
     *         it available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}.
By calling
     *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can
access the original exception.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> getAssetModelIdAsync(String assetModelName)
{
        ListAssetModelsRequest listAssetModelsRequest =
ListAssetModelsRequest.builder().build();
        return getAsyncClient().listAssetModels(listAssetModelsRequest)
                .handle((listAssetModelsResponse, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        logger.error("Failed to retrieve Asset Model ID: {}",
exception.getCause().getMessage());
                        throw (CompletionException) exception;
                    }
                    for (AssetModelSummary assetModelSummary :
listAssetModelsResponse.assetModelSummaries()) {
                        if (assetModelSummary.name().equals(assetModelName)) {
```

```
                            return assetModelSummary.id();
                        }
                    }
                    return null;
                });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 ListAssetModelsAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import {
  ListAssetModelsCommand,
  IoTSiteWiseClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iotsitewise";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * List asset models.
 * @param {{ assetModelTypes : array }}
 */
export const main = async ({ assetModelTypes = [] }) => {
  const client = new IoTSiteWiseClient({});
  try {
    const result = await client.send(
      new ListAssetModelsCommand({
        assetModelTypes: assetModelTypes, // The model types to list
      }),
    );
    console.log("Asset model types retrieved successfully.");
    return result;
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "IoTSiteWiseError") {
```

```
      console.warn(
        `${caught.message}. There was a problem listing the asset model types.`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 ListAssetModelsAWS SDK for JavaScript 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class IoTSitewiseWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS IoT SiteWise actions using the client interface."""

    def __init__(self, iotsitewise_client: client) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the IoTSitewiseWrapper with an AWS IoT SiteWise client.

        :param iotsitewise_client: A Boto3 AWS IoT SiteWise client. This client
 provides low-level
                                   access to AWS IoT SiteWise services.
        """
        self.iotsitewise_client = iotsitewise_client
        self.entry_id = 0 # Incremented to generate unique entry IDs for
 batch_put_asset_property_value.

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "IoTSitewiseWrapper":
        """
        Creates an IoTSitewiseWrapper instance with a default AWS IoT SiteWise
 client.
```

```
        :return: An instance of IoTSitewiseWrapper initialized with the default
AWS IoT SiteWise client.
        """
        iotsitewise_client = boto3.client("iotsitewise")
        return cls(iotsitewise_client)


    def list_asset_models(self) -> List[Dict[str, Any]]:
        """
        Lists all AWS IoT SiteWise Asset Models.

        :return: A list of dictionaries containing information about each asset
model.

        """
        try:
            asset_models = []
            paginator =
self.iotsitewise_client.get_paginator("list_asset_models")
            pages = paginator.paginate()
            for page in pages:
                asset_models.extend(page["assetModelSummaries"])
            return asset_models
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Error listing asset models. Here's why %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListAssetModels를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Amazon Keyspaces의 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Keyspaces(Apache Cassandra용)를 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

추가 리소스

- Amazon Keyspaces 개발자 가이드 - Amazon Keyspaces에 대한 자세한 정보입니다.
- Amazon Keyspaces API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 Amazon Keyspaces 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 설정 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리입니다. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

시작

Hello Amazon Keyspaces

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Keyspaces를 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
namespace KeyspacesActions;

public class HelloKeyspaces
{
    private static ILogger logger = null!;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache
 Cassandra).
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
```

```
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonKeyspaces>()
                .AddTransient<KeyspacesWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
            .CreateLogger<HelloKeyspaces>();

        var keyspacesClient =
 host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonKeyspaces>();
        var keyspacesWrapper = new KeyspacesWrapper(keyspacesClient);

        Console.WriteLine("Hello, Amazon Keyspaces! Let's list your keyspaces:");
        await keyspacesWrapper.ListKeyspaces();
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListKeyspaces를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.keyspaces.KeyspacesClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.keyspaces.model.KeyspaceSummary;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.keyspaces.model.KeyspacesException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.keyspaces.model.ListKeyspacesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.keyspaces.model.ListKeyspacesResponse;
```

```
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java (v2) code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class HelloKeyspaces {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        KeyspacesClient keyClient = KeyspacesClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listKeyspaces(keyClient);
    }

    public static void listKeyspaces(KeyspacesClient keyClient) {
        try {
            ListKeyspacesRequest keyspacesRequest =
 ListKeyspacesRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .build();

            ListKeyspacesResponse response =
 keyClient.listKeyspaces(keyspacesRequest);
            List<KeyspaceSummary> keyspaces = response.keyspaces();
            for (KeyspaceSummary keyspace : keyspaces) {
                System.out.println("The name of the keyspace is " +
 keyspace.keyspaceName());
            }

        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListKeyspaces를 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
*/

suspend fun main() {
    listKeyspaces()
}

suspend fun listKeyspaces() {
    val keyspacesRequest =
        ListKeyspacesRequest {
            maxResults = 10
        }

    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        val response = keyClient.listKeyspaces(keyspacesRequest)
        response.keyspaces?.forEach { keyspace ->
            println("The name of the keyspace is ${keyspace.keyspaceName}")
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference의 ListKeyspaces를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import boto3


def hello_keyspaces(keyspaces_client):
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache
 Cassandra)
    client and list the keyspaces in your account.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.

    :param keyspaces_client: A Boto3 Amazon Keyspaces Client object. This object
 wraps
                             the low-level Amazon Keyspaces service API.
    """
    print("Hello, Amazon Keyspaces! Let's list some of your keyspaces:\n")
    for ks in keyspaces_client.list_keyspaces(maxResults=5).get("keyspaces", []):
        print(ks["keyspaceName"])
        print(f"\t{ks['resourceArn']}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    hello_keyspaces(boto3.client("keyspaces"))
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 Python용AWS SDK(Boto3) API 참조의 ListKeyspaces를 참조하세요.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Amazon Keyspaces의 기본 예제
  - Hello Amazon Keyspaces
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon Keyspaces의 기본 사항 알아보기
  - AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Amazon Keyspaces에 대한 작업
    - AWS SDK와 CreateKeyspace 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 CreateTable 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 DeleteKeyspace 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 DeleteTable 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 GetKeyspace 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 GetTable 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 ListKeyspaces 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 ListTables 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 RestoreTable 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 UpdateTable 함께 사용

AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Amazon Keyspaces의 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Keyspaces(Apache Cassandra용) 기본 기능의 경우 AWS SDK와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- Hello Amazon Keyspaces
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon Keyspaces의 기본 사항 알아보기
- AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Amazon Keyspaces에 대한 작업
  - AWS SDK와 CreateKeyspace 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 CreateTable 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 DeleteKeyspace 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 DeleteTable 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 GetKeyspace 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 GetTable 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 ListKeyspaces 함께 사용

- AWS SDK와 ListTables 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 RestoreTable 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 UpdateTable 함께 사용

Hello Amazon Keyspaces

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Keyspaces를 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
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```
namespace KeyspacesActions;

public class HelloKeyspaces
{
    private static ILogger logger = null!;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache
 Cassandra).
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonKeyspaces>()
                .AddTransient<KeyspacesWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();
```

```
        logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
            .CreateLogger<HelloKeyspaces>();

        var keyspacesClient =
 host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonKeyspaces>();
        var keyspacesWrapper = new KeyspacesWrapper(keyspacesClient);

        Console.WriteLine("Hello, Amazon Keyspaces! Let's list your keyspaces:");
        await keyspacesWrapper.ListKeyspaces();
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListKeyspaces를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
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```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.keyspaces.KeyspacesClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.keyspaces.model.KeyspaceSummary;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.keyspaces.model.KeyspacesException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.keyspaces.model.ListKeyspacesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.keyspaces.model.ListKeyspacesResponse;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java (v2) code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
```

```
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class HelloKeyspaces {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        KeyspacesClient keyClient = KeyspacesClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listKeyspaces(keyClient);
    }

    public static void listKeyspaces(KeyspacesClient keyClient) {
        try {
            ListKeyspacesRequest keyspacesRequest =
 ListKeyspacesRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .build();

            ListKeyspacesResponse response =
 keyClient.listKeyspaces(keyspacesRequest);
            List<KeyspaceSummary> keyspaces = response.keyspaces();
            for (KeyspaceSummary keyspace : keyspaces) {
                System.out.println("The name of the keyspace is " +
 keyspace.keyspaceName());
            }

        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListKeyspaces를 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
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```
/**
Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
*/

suspend fun main() {
    listKeyspaces()
}

suspend fun listKeyspaces() {
    val keyspacesRequest =
        ListKeyspacesRequest {
            maxResults = 10
        }

    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        val response = keyClient.listKeyspaces(keyspacesRequest)
        response.keyspaces?.forEach { keyspace ->
            println("The name of the keyspace is ${keyspace.keyspaceName}")
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference의 ListKeyspaces를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
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```
import boto3


def hello_keyspaces(keyspaces_client):
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache
 Cassandra)
    client and list the keyspaces in your account.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.

    :param keyspaces_client: A Boto3 Amazon Keyspaces Client object. This object
 wraps
                             the low-level Amazon Keyspaces service API.
    """
    print("Hello, Amazon Keyspaces! Let's list some of your keyspaces:\n")
    for ks in keyspaces_client.list_keyspaces(maxResults=5).get("keyspaces", []):
        print(ks["keyspaceName"])
        print(f"\t{ks['resourceArn']}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    hello_keyspaces(boto3.client("keyspaces"))
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 Python용AWS SDK(Boto3) API 참조의 ListKeyspaces를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon Keyspaces의 기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 키스페이스와 테이블을 생성합니다. 테이블 스키마에는 영화 데이터가 저장되며 특정 시점으로 복구가 활성화되어 있습니다.
- SiGV4 인증을 통한 보안 TLS 연결을 사용하여 키스페이스에 연결합니다.
- 테이블을 쿼리합니다. 영화 데이터를 추가, 검색 및 업데이트합니다.
- 테이블을 업데이트 하세요. 열을 추가하여 시청한 영화를 추적합니다.
- 테이블을 이전 상태로 복원하고 리소스를 정리합니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
global using System.Security.Cryptography.X509Certificates;
global using Amazon.Keyspaces;
global using Amazon.Keyspaces.Model;
global using KeyspacesActions;
global using KeyspacesScenario;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Debug;
global using Newtonsoft.Json;


namespace KeyspacesBasics;

/// <summary>
/// Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra) scenario. Shows some of the basic
/// actions performed with Amazon Keyspaces.
/// </summary>
public class KeyspacesBasics
{
    private static ILogger logger = null!;
```

```
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for the Amazon service.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
            services.AddAWSService<IAmazonKeyspaces>()
            .AddTransient<KeyspacesWrapper>()
            .AddTransient<CassandraWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
            .CreateLogger<KeyspacesBasics>();

        var configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load test settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally load local settings.
            .Build();

        var keyspacesWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<KeyspacesWrapper>();
        var uiMethods = new UiMethods();

        var keyspaceName = configuration["KeyspaceName"];
        var tableName = configuration["TableName"];

        bool success; // Used to track the results of some operations.

        uiMethods.DisplayOverview();
        uiMethods.PressEnter();

        // Create the keyspace.
        var keyspaceArn = await keyspacesWrapper.CreateKeyspace(keyspaceName);

        // Wait for the keyspace to be available. GetKeyspace results in a
```

```
        // resource not found error until it is ready for use.
        try
        {
            var getKeyspaceArn = "";
            Console.Write($"Created {keyspaceName}. Waiting for it to become
available. ");
            do
            {
                getKeyspaceArn = await
keyspacesWrapper.GetKeyspace(keyspaceName);
                Console.Write(". ");
            } while (getKeyspaceArn != keyspaceArn);
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Waiting for keyspace to be created.");
        }

        Console.WriteLine($"\nThe keyspace {keyspaceName} is ready for use.");

        uiMethods.PressEnter();

        // Create the table.
        // First define the schema.
        var allColumns = new List<ColumnDefinition>
        {
            new ColumnDefinition { Name = "title", Type = "text" },
            new ColumnDefinition { Name = "year", Type = "int" },
            new ColumnDefinition { Name = "release_date", Type = "timestamp" },
            new ColumnDefinition { Name = "plot", Type = "text" },
        };

        var partitionKeys = new List<PartitionKey>
        {
            new PartitionKey { Name = "year", },
            new PartitionKey { Name = "title" },
        };

        var tableSchema = new SchemaDefinition
        {
            AllColumns = allColumns,
            PartitionKeys = partitionKeys,
        };
```

```
        var tableArn = await keyspacesWrapper.CreateTable(keyspaceName,
tableSchema, tableName);

        // Wait for the table to be active.
        try
        {
            var resp = new GetTableResponse();
            Console.Write("Waiting for the new table to be active. ");
            do
            {
                try
                {
                    resp = await keyspacesWrapper.GetTable(keyspaceName,
tableName);
                    Console.Write(".");
                }
                catch (ResourceNotFoundException)
                {
                    Console.Write(".");
                }
            } while (resp.Status != TableStatus.ACTIVE);

            // Display the table's schema.
            Console.WriteLine($"\nTable {tableName} has been created in
{keyspaceName}");
            Console.WriteLine("Let's take a look at the schema.");
            uiMethods.DisplayTitle("All columns");
            resp.SchemaDefinition.AllColumns.ForEach(column =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{column.Name,-40}\t{column.Type,-20}");
            });

            uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Cluster keys");
            resp.SchemaDefinition.ClusteringKeys.ForEach(clusterKey =>
            {

Console.WriteLine($"{clusterKey.Name,-40}\t{clusterKey.OrderBy,-20}");
            });

            uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Partition keys");
            resp.SchemaDefinition.PartitionKeys.ForEach(partitionKey =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{partitionKey.Name}");
            });
```

```
            uiMethods.PressEnter();
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Error: {ex.Message}");
        }

        // Access Apache Cassandra using the Cassandra drive for C#.
        var cassandraWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<CassandraWrapper>();
        var movieFilePath = configuration["MovieFile"];

        Console.WriteLine("Let's add some movies to the table we created.");
        var inserted = await cassandraWrapper.InsertIntoMovieTable(keyspaceName,
tableName, movieFilePath);

        uiMethods.PressEnter();

        Console.WriteLine("Added the following movies to the table:");
        var rows = await cassandraWrapper.GetMovies(keyspaceName, tableName);
        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("All Movies");

        foreach (var row in rows)
        {
            var title = row.GetValue<string>("title");
            var year = row.GetValue<int>("year");
            var plot = row.GetValue<string>("plot");
            var release_date = row.GetValue<DateTime>("release_date");
            Console.WriteLine($"{release_date}\t{title}\t{year}\n{plot}");
            Console.WriteLine(uiMethods.SepBar);
        }

        // Update the table schema
        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Update table schema");
        Console.WriteLine("Now we will update the table to add a boolean field
called watched.");

        // First save the current time as a UTC Date so the original
        // table can be restored later.
        var timeChanged = DateTime.UtcNow;

        // Now update the schema.
```

```
        var resourceArn = await keyspacesWrapper.UpdateTable(keyspaceName,
tableName);
        uiMethods.PressEnter();

        Console.WriteLine("Now let's mark some of the movies as watched.");

        // Pick some files to mark as watched.
        var movieToWatch = rows[2].GetValue<string>("title");
        var watchedMovieYear = rows[2].GetValue<int>("year");
        var changedRows = await cassandraWrapper.MarkMovieAsWatched(keyspaceName,
tableName, movieToWatch, watchedMovieYear);

        movieToWatch = rows[6].GetValue<string>("title");
        watchedMovieYear = rows[6].GetValue<int>("year");
        changedRows = await cassandraWrapper.MarkMovieAsWatched(keyspaceName,
tableName, movieToWatch, watchedMovieYear);

        movieToWatch = rows[9].GetValue<string>("title");
        watchedMovieYear = rows[9].GetValue<int>("year");
        changedRows = await cassandraWrapper.MarkMovieAsWatched(keyspaceName,
tableName, movieToWatch, watchedMovieYear);

        movieToWatch = rows[10].GetValue<string>("title");
        watchedMovieYear = rows[10].GetValue<int>("year");
        changedRows = await cassandraWrapper.MarkMovieAsWatched(keyspaceName,
tableName, movieToWatch, watchedMovieYear);

        movieToWatch = rows[13].GetValue<string>("title");
        watchedMovieYear = rows[13].GetValue<int>("year");
        changedRows = await cassandraWrapper.MarkMovieAsWatched(keyspaceName,
tableName, movieToWatch, watchedMovieYear);

        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Watched movies");
        Console.WriteLine("These movies have been marked as watched:");
        rows = await cassandraWrapper.GetWatchedMovies(keyspaceName, tableName);
        foreach (var row in rows)
        {
            var title = row.GetValue<string>("title");
            var year = row.GetValue<int>("year");
            Console.WriteLine($"{title,-40}\t{year,8}");
        }
        uiMethods.PressEnter();
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("We can restore the table to its previous state but
that can take up to 20 minutes to complete.");
        string answer;
        do
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Do you want to restore the table? (y/n)");
            answer = Console.ReadLine();
        } while (answer.ToLower() != "y" && answer.ToLower() != "n");

        if (answer == "y")
        {
            var restoredTableName = $"{tableName}_restored";
            var restoredTableArn = await keyspacesWrapper.RestoreTable(
                keyspaceName,
                tableName,
                restoredTableName,
                timeChanged);
            // Loop and call GetTable until the table is gone. Once it has been
            // deleted completely, GetTable will raise a
ResourceNotFoundException.
            bool wasRestored = false;

            try
            {
                do
                {
                    var resp = await keyspacesWrapper.GetTable(keyspaceName,
restoredTableName);
                    wasRestored = (resp.Status == TableStatus.ACTIVE);
                } while (!wasRestored);
            }
            catch (ResourceNotFoundException)
            {
                // If the restored table raised an error, it isn't
                // ready yet.
                Console.Write(".");
            }
        }

        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Clean up resources.");

        // Delete the table.
        success = await keyspacesWrapper.DeleteTable(keyspaceName, tableName);
```

```
        Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} successfully deleted from
 {keyspaceName}.");
        Console.WriteLine("Waiting for the table to be removed completely. ");

        // Loop and call GetTable until the table is gone. Once it has been
        // deleted completely, GetTable will raise a ResourceNotFoundException.
        bool wasDeleted = false;

        try
        {
            do
            {
                var resp = await keyspacesWrapper.GetTable(keyspaceName,
 tableName);
            } while (!wasDeleted);
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
            wasDeleted = true;
            Console.WriteLine($"{ex.Message} indicates that the table has been
 deleted.");
        }

        // Delete the keyspace.
        success = await keyspacesWrapper.DeleteKeyspace(keyspaceName);
        Console.WriteLine("The keyspace has been deleted and the demo is now
 complete.");
    }
}
```

```
namespace KeyspacesActions;

/// <summary>
/// Performs Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra) actions.
/// </summary>
public class KeyspacesWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonKeyspaces _amazonKeyspaces;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the KeyspaceWrapper.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonKeyspaces">An Amazon Keyspaces client object.</param>
    public KeyspacesWrapper(IAmazonKeyspaces amazonKeyspaces)
    {
        _amazonKeyspaces = amazonKeyspaces;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new keyspace.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The name for the new keyspace.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the new keyspace.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateKeyspace(string keyspaceName)
    {
        var response =
            await _amazonKeyspaces.CreateKeyspaceAsync(
                new CreateKeyspaceRequest { KeyspaceName = keyspaceName });
        return response.ResourceArn;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new Amazon Keyspaces table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace where the table will be
created.</param>
    /// <param name="schema">The schema for the new table.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the new table.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the new table.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateTable(string keyspaceName, SchemaDefinition
schema, string tableName)
    {
        var request = new CreateTableRequest
        {
            KeyspaceName = keyspaceName,
            SchemaDefinition = schema,
            TableName = tableName,
            PointInTimeRecovery = new PointInTimeRecovery { Status =
PointInTimeRecoveryStatus.ENABLED }
        };

        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.CreateTableAsync(request);
        return response.ResourceArn;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an existing keyspace.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName"></param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteKeyspace(string keyspaceName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.DeleteKeyspaceAsync(
            new DeleteKeyspaceRequest { KeyspaceName = keyspaceName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an Amazon Keyspaces table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace containing the table.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteTable(string keyspaceName, string tableName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.DeleteTableAsync(
            new DeleteTableRequest { KeyspaceName = keyspaceName, TableName =
tableName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get data about a keyspace.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The name of the keyspace.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the keyspace.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetKeyspace(string keyspaceName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.GetKeyspaceAsync(
            new GetKeyspaceRequest { KeyspaceName = keyspaceName });
        return response.ResourceArn;
    }


    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Get information about an Amazon Keyspaces table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace containing the table.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the Amazon Keyspaces table.</param>
    /// <returns>The response containing data about the table.</returns>
    public async Task<GetTableResponse> GetTable(string keyspaceName, string
tableName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.GetTableAsync(
            new GetTableRequest { KeyspaceName = keyspaceName, TableName =
tableName });
        return response;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Lists all keyspaces for the account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task ListKeyspaces()
    {
        var paginator = _amazonKeyspaces.Paginators.ListKeyspaces(new
ListKeyspacesRequest());

        Console.WriteLine("{0, -30}\t{1}", "Keyspace name", "Keyspace ARN");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', Console.WindowWidth));
        await foreach (var keyspace in paginator.Keyspaces)
        {

Console.WriteLine($"{keyspace.KeyspaceName,-30}\t{keyspace.ResourceArn}");
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Lists the Amazon Keyspaces tables in a keyspace.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The name of the keyspace.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of TableSummary objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<TableSummary>> ListTables(string keyspaceName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.ListTablesAsync(new
ListTablesRequest { KeyspaceName = keyspaceName });
        response.Tables.ForEach(table =>
```

```
        {

 Console.WriteLine($"{table.KeyspaceName}\t{table.TableName}\t{table.ResourceArn}");
        });

        return response.Tables;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Restores the specified table to the specified point in time.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace containing the table.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to restore.</param>
    /// <param name="timestamp">The time to which the table will be restored.</
param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the restored table.</returns>
    public async Task<string> RestoreTable(string keyspaceName, string tableName,
 string restoredTableName, DateTime timestamp)
    {
        var request = new RestoreTableRequest
        {
            RestoreTimestamp = timestamp,
            SourceKeyspaceName = keyspaceName,
            SourceTableName = tableName,
            TargetKeyspaceName = keyspaceName,
            TargetTableName = restoredTableName
        };

        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.RestoreTableAsync(request);
        return response.RestoredTableARN;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Updates the movie table to add a boolean column named watched.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace containing the table.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to change.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the updated table.</returns>
    public async Task<string> UpdateTable(string keyspaceName, string tableName)
    {
        var newColumn = new ColumnDefinition { Name = "watched", Type =
 "boolean" };
```

```
        var request = new UpdateTableRequest
        {
            KeyspaceName = keyspaceName,
            TableName = tableName,
            AddColumns = new List<ColumnDefinition> { newColumn }
        };
        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.UpdateTableAsync(request);
        return response.ResourceArn;
    }

}
```

```
using System.Net;
using Cassandra;

namespace KeyspacesScenario;

/// <summary>
/// Class to perform CRUD methods on an Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra)
 database.
///
/// NOTE: This sample uses a plain text authenticator for example purposes only.
/// Recommended best practice is to use a SigV4 authentication plugin, if
 available.
/// </summary>
public class CassandraWrapper
{
    private readonly IConfiguration _configuration;
    private readonly string _localPathToFile;
    private const string _certLocation = "https://certs.secureserver.net/
repository/sf-class2-root.crt";
    private const string _certFileName = "sf-class2-root.crt";
    private readonly X509Certificate2Collection _certCollection;
    private X509Certificate2 _amazoncert;
    private Cluster _cluster;

    // User name and password for the service.
    private string _userName = null!;
    private string _pwd = null!;

    public CassandraWrapper()
```

```
    {
        _configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load test settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally load local settings.
            .Build();

        _localPathToFile = Path.GetTempPath();

        // Get the Starfield digital certificate and save it locally.
        var client = new WebClient();
        client.DownloadFile(_certLocation, $"{_localPathToFile}/
{_certFileName}");

        //var httpClient = new HttpClient();
        //var httpResult = httpClient.Get(fileUrl);
        //using var resultStream = await httpResult.Content.ReadAsStreamAsync();
        //using var fileStream = File.Create(pathToSave);
        //resultStream.CopyTo(fileStream);

        _certCollection = new X509Certificate2Collection();
        _amazoncert = new X509Certificate2($"{_localPathToFile}/
{_certFileName}");

        // Get the user name and password stored in the configuration file.
        _userName = _configuration["UserName"]!;
        _pwd = _configuration["Password"]!;

        // For a list of Service Endpoints for Amazon Keyspaces, see:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/keyspaces/latest/devguide/
programmatic.endpoints.html
        var awsEndpoint = _configuration["ServiceEndpoint"];

        _cluster = Cluster.Builder()
            .AddContactPoints(awsEndpoint)
            .WithPort(9142)
            .WithAuthProvider(new PlainTextAuthProvider(_userName, _pwd))
            .WithSSL(new SSLOptions().SetCertificateCollection(_certCollection))
            .WithQueryOptions(
                new QueryOptions()
                    .SetConsistencyLevel(ConsistencyLevel.LocalQuorum)
                    .SetSerialConsistencyLevel(ConsistencyLevel.LocalSerial))
            .Build();
```

```
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Loads the contents of a JSON file into a list of movies to be
    /// added to the Apache Cassandra table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="movieFileName">The full path to the JSON file.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of movie objects.</returns>
    public List<Movie> ImportMoviesFromJson(string movieFileName, int numToImport
 = 0)
    {
        if (!File.Exists(movieFileName))
        {
            return null!;
        }

        using var sr = new StreamReader(movieFileName);
        string json = sr.ReadToEnd();

        var allMovies = JsonConvert.DeserializeObject<List<Movie>>(json);

        // If numToImport = 0, return all movies in the collection.
        if (numToImport == 0)
        {
            // Now return the entire list of movies.
            return allMovies;
        }
        else
        {
            // Now return the first numToImport entries.
            return allMovies.GetRange(0, numToImport);
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Insert movies into the movie table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace containing the table.</param>
    /// <param name="movieTableName">The Amazon Keyspaces table.</param>
    /// <param name="movieFilePath">The path to the resource file containing
    /// movie data to insert into the table.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> InsertIntoMovieTable(string keyspaceName, string
 movieTableName, string movieFilePath, int numToImport = 20)
```

```
    {
        // Get some movie data from the movies.json file
        var movies = ImportMoviesFromJson(movieFilePath, numToImport);

        var session = _cluster.Connect(keyspaceName);

        string insertCql;

        RowSet rs;

        // Now we insert the numToImport movies into the table.
        foreach (var movie in movies)
        {
            // Escape single quote characters in the plot.
            insertCql = $"INSERT INTO {keyspaceName}.{movieTableName}
(title, year, release_date, plot) values($${movie.Title}$$, {movie.Year},
'{movie.Info.Release_Date.ToString("yyyy-MM-dd")}', $${movie.Info.Plot}$$)";
            rs = await session.ExecuteAsync(new SimpleStatement(insertCql));
        }

        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Gets all of the movies in the movies table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace containing the table.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of row objects containing movie data.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Row>> GetMovies(string keyspaceName, string tableName)
    {
        var session = _cluster.Connect();
        RowSet rs;
        try
        {
            rs = await session.ExecuteAsync(new SimpleStatement($"SELECT * FROM
{keyspaceName}.{tableName}"));

            // Extract the row data from the returned RowSet.
            var rows = rs.GetRows().ToList();
            return rows;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            return null!;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Mark a movie in the movie table as watched.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace containing the table.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table.</param>
    /// <param name="title">The title of the movie to mark as watched.</param>
    /// <param name="year">The year the movie was released.</param>
    /// <returns>A set of rows containing the changed data.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Row>> MarkMovieAsWatched(string keyspaceName, string
 tableName, string title, int year)
    {
        var session = _cluster.Connect();
        string updateCql = $"UPDATE {keyspaceName}.{tableName} SET watched=true
 WHERE title = $${title}$$ AND year = {year};";
        var rs = await session.ExecuteAsync(new SimpleStatement(updateCql));
        var rows = rs.GetRows().ToList();
        return rows;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve the movies in the movies table where watched is true.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace containing the table.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of row objects containing information about movies
    /// where watched is true.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Row>> GetWatchedMovies(string keyspaceName, string
 tableName)
    {
        var session = _cluster.Connect();
        RowSet rs;
        try
        {
            rs = await session.ExecuteAsync(new SimpleStatement($"SELECT
 title, year, plot FROM {keyspaceName}.{tableName} WHERE watched = true ALLOW
 FILTERING"));

            // Extract the row data from the returned RowSet.
            var rows = rs.GetRows().ToList();
```

```
            return rows;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            return null!;
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CreateKeyspace
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteKeyspace
  - DeleteTable
  - GetKeyspace
  - GetTable
  - ListKeyspaces
  - ListTables
  - RestoreTable
  - UpdateTable

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Before running this Java (v2) code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
```

```
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 * Before running this Java code example, you must create a
 * Java keystore (JKS) file and place it in your project's resources folder.
 *
 * This file is a secure file format used to hold certificate information for
 * Java applications. This is required to make a connection to Amazon Keyspaces.
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/keyspaces/latest/devguide/using_java_driver.html
 *
 * This Java example performs the following tasks:
 *
 * 1. Create a keyspace.
 * 2. Check for keyspace existence.
 * 3. List keyspaces using a paginator.
 * 4. Create a table with a simple movie data schema and enable point-in-time
 * recovery.
 * 5. Check for the table to be in an Active state.
 * 6. List all tables in the keyspace.
 * 7. Use a Cassandra driver to insert some records into the Movie table.
 * 8. Get all records from the Movie table.
 * 9. Get a specific Movie.
 * 10. Get a UTC timestamp for the current time.
 * 11. Update the table schema to add a ‘watched’ Boolean column.
 * 12. Update an item as watched.
 * 13. Query for items with watched = True.
 * 14. Restore the table back to the previous state using the timestamp.
 * 15. Check for completion of the restore action.
 * 16. Delete the table.
 * 17. Confirm that both tables are deleted.
 * 18. Delete the keyspace.
 */

public class ScenarioKeyspaces {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");

    /*
     * Usage:
```

```
    * fileName - The name of the JSON file that contains movie data. (Get this
file
    * from the GitHub repo at resources/sample_file.)
    * keyspaceName - The name of the keyspace to create.
    */
   public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException,
IOException {
       String fileName = "<Replace with the JSON file that contains movie
data>";
       String keyspaceName = "<Replace with the name of the keyspace to
create>";
       String titleUpdate = "The Family";
       int yearUpdate = 2013;
       String tableName = "Movie";
       String tableNameRestore = "MovieRestore";
       Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
       KeyspacesClient keyClient = KeyspacesClient.builder()
               .region(region)
               .build();

       DriverConfigLoader loader =
DriverConfigLoader.fromClasspath("application.conf");
       CqlSession session = CqlSession.builder()
               .withConfigLoader(loader)
               .build();

       System.out.println(DASHES);
       System.out.println("Welcome to the Amazon Keyspaces example scenario.");
       System.out.println(DASHES);

       System.out.println(DASHES);
       System.out.println("1. Create a keyspace.");
       createKeySpace(keyClient, keyspaceName);
       System.out.println(DASHES);

       System.out.println(DASHES);
       Thread.sleep(5000);
       System.out.println("2. Check for keyspace existence.");
       checkKeyspaceExistence(keyClient, keyspaceName);
       System.out.println(DASHES);

       System.out.println(DASHES);
       System.out.println("3. List keyspaces using a paginator.");
       listKeyspacesPaginator(keyClient);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("4. Create a table with a simple movie data schema and
enable point-in-time recovery.");
        createTable(keyClient, keyspaceName, tableName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("5. Check for the table to be in an Active state.");
        Thread.sleep(6000);
        checkTable(keyClient, keyspaceName, tableName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("6. List all tables in the keyspace.");
        listTables(keyClient, keyspaceName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. Use a Cassandra driver to insert some records into
the Movie table.");
        Thread.sleep(6000);
        loadData(session, fileName, keyspaceName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("8. Get all records from the Movie table.");
        getMovieData(session, keyspaceName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("9. Get a specific Movie.");
        getSpecificMovie(session, keyspaceName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("10. Get a UTC timestamp for the current time.");
        ZonedDateTime utc = ZonedDateTime.now(ZoneOffset.UTC);
        System.out.println("DATETIME = " + Date.from(utc.toInstant()));
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println("11. Update the table schema to add a watched Boolean
column.");
        updateTable(keyClient, keyspaceName, tableName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("12. Update an item as watched.");
        Thread.sleep(10000); // Wait 10 secs for the update.
        updateRecord(session, keyspaceName, titleUpdate, yearUpdate);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("13. Query for items with watched = True.");
        getWatchedData(session, keyspaceName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("14. Restore the table back to the previous state
using the timestamp.");
        System.out.println("Note that the restore operation can take up to 20
minutes.");
        restoreTable(keyClient, keyspaceName, utc);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("15. Check for completion of the restore action.");
        Thread.sleep(5000);
        checkRestoredTable(keyClient, keyspaceName, "MovieRestore");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("16. Delete both tables.");
        deleteTable(keyClient, keyspaceName, tableName);
        deleteTable(keyClient, keyspaceName, tableNameRestore);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("17. Confirm that both tables are deleted.");
        checkTableDelete(keyClient, keyspaceName, tableName);
        checkTableDelete(keyClient, keyspaceName, tableNameRestore);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("18. Delete the keyspace.");
```

```
        deleteKeyspace(keyClient, keyspaceName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("The scenario has completed successfully.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    public static void deleteKeyspace(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String
keyspaceName) {
        try {
            DeleteKeyspaceRequest deleteKeyspaceRequest =
DeleteKeyspaceRequest.builder()
                    .keyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                    .build();

            keyClient.deleteKeyspace(deleteKeyspaceRequest);

        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void checkTableDelete(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String
keyspaceName, String tableName)
            throws InterruptedException {
        try {
            String status;
            GetTableResponse response;
            GetTableRequest tableRequest = GetTableRequest.builder()
                    .keyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .build();

            // Keep looping until table cannot be found and a
ResourceNotFoundException is
            // thrown.
            while (true) {
                response = keyClient.getTable(tableRequest);
                status = response.statusAsString();
                System.out.println(". The table status is " + status);
                Thread.sleep(500);
            }
```

```
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
        System.out.println("The table is deleted");
    }

    public static void deleteTable(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String
keyspaceName, String tableName) {
        try {
            DeleteTableRequest tableRequest = DeleteTableRequest.builder()
                    .keyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .build();

            keyClient.deleteTable(tableRequest);

        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void checkRestoredTable(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String
keyspaceName, String tableName)
            throws InterruptedException {
        try {
            boolean tableStatus = false;
            String status;
            GetTableResponse response = null;
            GetTableRequest tableRequest = GetTableRequest.builder()
                    .keyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .build();

            while (!tableStatus) {
                response = keyClient.getTable(tableRequest);
                status = response.statusAsString();
                System.out.println("The table status is " + status);

                if (status.compareTo("ACTIVE") == 0) {
                    tableStatus = true;
                }
                Thread.sleep(500);
```

```
            }

            List<ColumnDefinition> cols =
response.schemaDefinition().allColumns();
            for (ColumnDefinition def : cols) {
                System.out.println("The column name is " + def.name());
                System.out.println("The column type is " + def.type());
            }

        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void restoreTable(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String
keyspaceName, ZonedDateTime utc) {
        try {
            Instant myTime = utc.toInstant();
            RestoreTableRequest restoreTableRequest =
RestoreTableRequest.builder()
                    .restoreTimestamp(myTime)
                    .sourceTableName("Movie")
                    .targetKeyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                    .targetTableName("MovieRestore")
                    .sourceKeyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                    .build();

            RestoreTableResponse response =
keyClient.restoreTable(restoreTableRequest);
            System.out.println("The ARN of the restored table is " +
response.restoredTableARN());

        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void getWatchedData(CqlSession session, String keyspaceName) {
        ResultSet resultSet = session
                .execute("SELECT * FROM \"" + keyspaceName + "\".\"Movie\" WHERE
watched = true ALLOW FILTERING;");
        resultSet.forEach(item -> {
```

```
            System.out.println("The Movie title is " + item.getString("title"));
            System.out.println("The Movie year is " + item.getInt("year"));
            System.out.println("The plot is " + item.getString("plot"));
        });
    }

    public static void updateRecord(CqlSession session, String keySpace, String
titleUpdate, int yearUpdate) {
        String sqlStatement = "UPDATE \"" + keySpace
                + "\".\"Movie\" SET watched=true WHERE title = :k0 AND year
= :k1;";
        BatchStatementBuilder builder =
BatchStatement.builder(DefaultBatchType.UNLOGGED);
        builder.setConsistencyLevel(ConsistencyLevel.LOCAL_QUORUM);
        PreparedStatement preparedStatement = session.prepare(sqlStatement);
        builder.addStatement(preparedStatement.boundStatementBuilder()
                .setString("k0", titleUpdate)
                .setInt("k1", yearUpdate)
                .build());

        BatchStatement batchStatement = builder.build();
        session.execute(batchStatement);
    }

    public static void updateTable(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String keySpace,
String tableName) {
        try {
            ColumnDefinition def = ColumnDefinition.builder()
                    .name("watched")
                    .type("boolean")
                    .build();

            UpdateTableRequest tableRequest = UpdateTableRequest.builder()
                    .keyspaceName(keySpace)
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .addColumns(def)
                    .build();

            keyClient.updateTable(tableRequest);

        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
    }

    public static void getSpecificMovie(CqlSession session, String keyspaceName)
{
        ResultSet resultSet = session.execute(
                "SELECT * FROM \"" + keyspaceName + "\".\"Movie\" WHERE title =
'The Family' ALLOW FILTERING ;");
        resultSet.forEach(item -> {
            System.out.println("The Movie title is " + item.getString("title"));
            System.out.println("The Movie year is " + item.getInt("year"));
            System.out.println("The plot is " + item.getString("plot"));
        });
    }

    // Get records from the Movie table.
    public static void getMovieData(CqlSession session, String keyspaceName) {
        ResultSet resultSet = session.execute("SELECT * FROM \"" + keyspaceName +
"\".\"Movie\";");
        resultSet.forEach(item -> {
            System.out.println("The Movie title is " + item.getString("title"));
            System.out.println("The Movie year is " + item.getInt("year"));
            System.out.println("The plot is " + item.getString("plot"));
        });
    }

    // Load data into the table.
    public static void loadData(CqlSession session, String fileName, String
keySpace) throws IOException {
        String sqlStatement = "INSERT INTO \"" + keySpace + "\".\"Movie\" (title,
year, plot) values (:k0, :k1, :k2)";
        JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new File(fileName));
        com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
        Iterator<JsonNode> iter = rootNode.iterator();
        ObjectNode currentNode;
        int t = 0;
        while (iter.hasNext()) {

            // Add 20 movies to the table.
            if (t == 20)
                break;
            currentNode = (ObjectNode) iter.next();

            int year = currentNode.path("year").asInt();
```

```
            String title = currentNode.path("title").asText();
            String plot = currentNode.path("info").path("plot").toString();

            // Insert the data into the Amazon Keyspaces table.
            BatchStatementBuilder builder =
BatchStatement.builder(DefaultBatchType.UNLOGGED);
            builder.setConsistencyLevel(ConsistencyLevel.LOCAL_QUORUM);
            PreparedStatement preparedStatement = session.prepare(sqlStatement);
            builder.addStatement(preparedStatement.boundStatementBuilder()
                    .setString("k0", title)
                    .setInt("k1", year)
                    .setString("k2", plot)
                    .build());

            BatchStatement batchStatement = builder.build();
            session.execute(batchStatement);
            t++;
        }

        System.out.println("You have added " + t + " records successfully!");
    }

    public static void listTables(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String keyspaceName)
{
        try {
            ListTablesRequest tablesRequest = ListTablesRequest.builder()
                    .keyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                    .build();

            ListTablesIterable listRes =
keyClient.listTablesPaginator(tablesRequest);
            listRes.stream()
                    .flatMap(r -> r.tables().stream())
                    .forEach(content -> System.out.println(" ARN: " +
content.resourceArn() +
                            " Table name: " + content.tableName()));

        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

```
   public static void checkTable(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String keyspaceName,
String tableName)
           throws InterruptedException {
       try {
           boolean tableStatus = false;
           String status;
           GetTableResponse response = null;
           GetTableRequest tableRequest = GetTableRequest.builder()
                   .keyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                   .tableName(tableName)
                   .build();

           while (!tableStatus) {
               response = keyClient.getTable(tableRequest);
               status = response.statusAsString();
               System.out.println(". The table status is " + status);

               if (status.compareTo("ACTIVE") == 0) {
                   tableStatus = true;
               }
               Thread.sleep(500);
           }

           List<ColumnDefinition> cols =
response.schemaDefinition().allColumns();
           for (ColumnDefinition def : cols) {
               System.out.println("The column name is " + def.name());
               System.out.println("The column type is " + def.type());
           }

       } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }

   public static void createTable(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String keySpace,
String tableName) {
       try {
           // Set the columns.
           ColumnDefinition defTitle = ColumnDefinition.builder()
                   .name("title")
                   .type("text")
                   .build();
```

```
            ColumnDefinition defYear = ColumnDefinition.builder()
                    .name("year")
                    .type("int")
                    .build();

            ColumnDefinition defReleaseDate = ColumnDefinition.builder()
                    .name("release_date")
                    .type("timestamp")
                    .build();

            ColumnDefinition defPlot = ColumnDefinition.builder()
                    .name("plot")
                    .type("text")
                    .build();

            List<ColumnDefinition> colList = new ArrayList<>();
            colList.add(defTitle);
            colList.add(defYear);
            colList.add(defReleaseDate);
            colList.add(defPlot);

            // Set the keys.
            PartitionKey yearKey = PartitionKey.builder()
                    .name("year")
                    .build();

            PartitionKey titleKey = PartitionKey.builder()
                    .name("title")
                    .build();

            List<PartitionKey> keyList = new ArrayList<>();
            keyList.add(yearKey);
            keyList.add(titleKey);

            SchemaDefinition schemaDefinition = SchemaDefinition.builder()
                    .partitionKeys(keyList)
                    .allColumns(colList)
                    .build();

            PointInTimeRecovery timeRecovery = PointInTimeRecovery.builder()
                    .status(PointInTimeRecoveryStatus.ENABLED)
                    .build();
```

```
            CreateTableRequest tableRequest = CreateTableRequest.builder()
                    .keyspaceName(keySpace)
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .schemaDefinition(schemaDefinition)
                    .pointInTimeRecovery(timeRecovery)
                    .build();

            CreateTableResponse response = keyClient.createTable(tableRequest);
            System.out.println("The table ARN is " + response.resourceArn());

        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void listKeyspacesPaginator(KeyspacesClient keyClient) {
        try {
            ListKeyspacesRequest keyspacesRequest =
ListKeyspacesRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .build();

            ListKeyspacesIterable listRes =
keyClient.listKeyspacesPaginator(keyspacesRequest);
            listRes.stream()
                    .flatMap(r -> r.keyspaces().stream())
                    .forEach(content -> System.out.println(" Name: " +
content.keyspaceName()));

        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void checkKeyspaceExistence(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String
keyspaceName) {
        try {
            GetKeyspaceRequest keyspaceRequest = GetKeyspaceRequest.builder()
                    .keyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                    .build();
```

```
            GetKeyspaceResponse response =
 keyClient.getKeyspace(keyspaceRequest);
            String name = response.keyspaceName();
            System.out.println("The " + name + " KeySpace is ready");

        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void createKeySpace(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String
 keyspaceName) {
        try {
            CreateKeyspaceRequest keyspaceRequest =
 CreateKeyspaceRequest.builder()
                    .keyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                    .build();

            CreateKeyspaceResponse response =
 keyClient.createKeyspace(keyspaceRequest);
            System.out.println("The ARN of the KeySpace is " +
 response.resourceArn());

        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CreateKeyspace
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteKeyspace
  - DeleteTable
  - GetKeyspace
  - GetTable
  - ListKeyspaces

- ListTables
- RestoreTable
- UpdateTable

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

 For more information, see the following documentation topic:

 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html

 This example uses a secure file format to hold certificate information for
 Kotlin applications. This is required to make a connection to Amazon Keyspaces.
 For more information, see the following documentation topic:

 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/keyspaces/latest/devguide/using_java_driver.html

 This Kotlin example performs the following tasks:

 1. Create a keyspace.
 2. Check for keyspace existence.
 3. List keyspaces using a paginator.
 4. Create a table with a simple movie data schema and enable point-in-time
 recovery.
 5. Check for the table to be in an Active state.
 6. List all tables in the keyspace.
 7. Use a Cassandra driver to insert some records into the Movie table.
 8. Get all records from the Movie table.
 9. Get a specific Movie.
```

```
 10. Get a UTC timestamp for the current time.
 11. Update the table schema to add a ‘watched’ Boolean column.
 12. Update an item as watched.
 13. Query for items with watched = True.
 14. Restore the table back to the previous state using the timestamp.
 15. Check for completion of the restore action.
 16. Delete the table.
 17. Confirm that both tables are deleted.
 18. Delete the keyspace.
 */

/*
   Usage:
     fileName - The name of the JSON file that contains movie data. (Get this
 file from the GitHub repo at resources/sample_file.)
     keyspaceName - The name of the keyspace to create.
 */
val DASHES: String = String(CharArray(80)).replace("\u0000", "-")

suspend fun main() {
    val fileName = "<Replace with the JSON file that contains movie data>"
    val keyspaceName = "<Replace with the name of the keyspace to create>"
    val titleUpdate = "The Family"
    val yearUpdate = 2013
    val tableName = "MovieKotlin"
    val tableNameRestore = "MovieRestore"

    val loader = DriverConfigLoader.fromClasspath("application.conf")
    val session =
        CqlSession
            .builder()
            .withConfigLoader(loader)
            .build()

    println(DASHES)
    println("Welcome to the Amazon Keyspaces example scenario.")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("1. Create a keyspace.")
    createKeySpace(keyspaceName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
```

```
    delay(5000)
    println("2. Check for keyspace existence.")
    checkKeyspaceExistence(keyspaceName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("3. List keyspaces using a paginator.")
    listKeyspacesPaginator()
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("4. Create a table with a simple movie data schema and enable point-
in-time recovery.")
    createTable(keyspaceName, tableName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("5. Check for the table to be in an Active state.")
    delay(6000)
    checkTable(keyspaceName, tableName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("6. List all tables in the keyspace.")
    listTables(keyspaceName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("7. Use a Cassandra driver to insert some records into the Movie
 table.")
    delay(6000)
    loadData(session, fileName, keyspaceName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("8. Get all records from the Movie table.")
    getMovieData(session, keyspaceName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("9. Get a specific Movie.")
    getSpecificMovie(session, keyspaceName)
    println(DASHES)
```

```
    println(DASHES)
    println("10. Get a UTC timestamp for the current time.")
    val utc = ZonedDateTime.now(ZoneOffset.UTC)
    println("DATETIME = ${Date.from(utc.toInstant())}")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("11. Update the table schema to add a watched Boolean column.")
    updateTable(keyspaceName, tableName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("12. Update an item as watched.")
    delay(10000) // Wait 10 seconds for the update.
    updateRecord(session, keyspaceName, titleUpdate, yearUpdate)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("13. Query for items with watched = True.")
    getWatchedData(session, keyspaceName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("14. Restore the table back to the previous state using the
timestamp.")
    println("Note that the restore operation can take up to 20 minutes.")
    restoreTable(keyspaceName, utc)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("15. Check for completion of the restore action.")
    delay(5000)
    checkRestoredTable(keyspaceName, "MovieRestore")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("16. Delete both tables.")
    deleteTable(keyspaceName, tableName)
    deleteTable(keyspaceName, tableNameRestore)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("17. Confirm that both tables are deleted.")
    checkTableDelete(keyspaceName, tableName)
```

```
    checkTableDelete(keyspaceName, tableNameRestore)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("18. Delete the keyspace.")
    deleteKeyspace(keyspaceName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("The scenario has completed successfully.")
    println(DASHES)
}

suspend fun deleteKeyspace(keyspaceNameVal: String?) {
    val deleteKeyspaceRequest =
        DeleteKeyspaceRequest {
            keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
        }

    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        keyClient.deleteKeyspace(deleteKeyspaceRequest)
    }
}

suspend fun checkTableDelete(
    keyspaceNameVal: String?,
    tableNameVal: String?,
) {
    var status: String
    var response: GetTableResponse
    val tableRequest =
        GetTableRequest {
            keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }

    try {
        KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient
 ->
            // Keep looping until the table cannot be found and a
 ResourceNotFoundException is thrown.
            while (true) {
                response = keyClient.getTable(tableRequest)
                status = response.status.toString()
```

```
                println(". The table status is $status")
                delay(500)
            }
        }
    } catch (e: ResourceNotFoundException) {
        println(e.message)
    }
    println("The table is deleted")
}

suspend fun deleteTable(
    keyspaceNameVal: String?,
    tableNameVal: String?,
) {
    val tableRequest =
        DeleteTableRequest {
            keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }

    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        keyClient.deleteTable(tableRequest)
    }
}

suspend fun checkRestoredTable(
    keyspaceNameVal: String?,
    tableNameVal: String?,
) {
    var tableStatus = false
    var status: String
    var response: GetTableResponse? = null

    val tableRequest =
        GetTableRequest {
            keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }

    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        while (!tableStatus) {
            response = keyClient.getTable(tableRequest)
            status = response!!.status.toString()
            println("The table status is $status")
```

```
            if (status.compareTo("ACTIVE") == 0) {
                tableStatus = true
            }
            delay(500)
        }

        val cols = response!!.schemaDefinition?.allColumns
        if (cols != null) {
            for (def in cols) {
                println("The column name is ${def.name}")
                println("The column type is ${def.type}")
            }
        }
    }
}

suspend fun restoreTable(
    keyspaceName: String?,
    utc: ZonedDateTime,
) {
    // Create an aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time.Instant value.
    val timeStamp =
        aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
            .Instant(utc.toInstant())
    val restoreTableRequest =
        RestoreTableRequest {
            restoreTimestamp = timeStamp
            sourceTableName = "MovieKotlin"
            targetKeyspaceName = keyspaceName
            targetTableName = "MovieRestore"
            sourceKeyspaceName = keyspaceName
        }

    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        val response = keyClient.restoreTable(restoreTableRequest)
        println("The ARN of the restored table is ${response.restoredTableArn}")
    }
}

fun getWatchedData(
    session: CqlSession,
    keyspaceName: String,
) {
```

```
    val resultSet = session.execute("SELECT * FROM \"$keyspaceName\".
\"MovieKotlin\" WHERE watched = true ALLOW FILTERING;")
    resultSet.forEach { item: Row ->
        println("The Movie title is ${item.getString("title")}")
        println("The Movie year is ${item.getInt("year")}")
        println("The plot is ${item.getString("plot")}")
    }
}

fun updateRecord(
    session: CqlSession,
    keySpace: String,
    titleUpdate: String?,
    yearUpdate: Int,
) {
    val sqlStatement =
        "UPDATE \"$keySpace\".\"MovieKotlin\" SET watched=true WHERE title = :k0
 AND year = :k1;"
    val builder = BatchStatement.builder(DefaultBatchType.UNLOGGED)
    builder.setConsistencyLevel(ConsistencyLevel.LOCAL_QUORUM)
    val preparedStatement = session.prepare(sqlStatement)
    builder.addStatement(
        preparedStatement
            .boundStatementBuilder()
            .setString("k0", titleUpdate)
            .setInt("k1", yearUpdate)
            .build(),
    )
    val batchStatement = builder.build()
    session.execute(batchStatement)
}

suspend fun updateTable(
    keySpace: String?,
    tableNameVal: String?,
) {
    val def =
        ColumnDefinition {
            name = "watched"
            type = "boolean"
        }

    val tableRequest =
        UpdateTableRequest {
```

```
            keyspaceName = keySpace
            tableName = tableNameVal
            addColumns = listOf(def)
        }

    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        keyClient.updateTable(tableRequest)
    }
}

fun getSpecificMovie(
    session: CqlSession,
    keyspaceName: String,
) {
    val resultSet =
        session.execute("SELECT * FROM \"$keyspaceName\".\"MovieKotlin\" WHERE
 title = 'The Family' ALLOW FILTERING ;")

    resultSet.forEach { item: Row ->
        println("The Movie title is ${item.getString("title")}")
        println("The Movie year is ${item.getInt("year")}")
        println("The plot is ${item.getString("plot")}")
    }
}

// Get records from the Movie table.
fun getMovieData(
    session: CqlSession,
    keyspaceName: String,
) {
    val resultSet = session.execute("SELECT * FROM \"$keyspaceName\".
\"MovieKotlin\";")
    resultSet.forEach { item: Row ->
        println("The Movie title is ${item.getString("title")}")
        println("The Movie year is ${item.getInt("year")}")
        println("The plot is ${item.getString("plot")}")
    }
}

// Load data into the table.
fun loadData(
    session: CqlSession,
    fileName: String,
    keySpace: String,
```

```
) {
    val sqlStatement =
        "INSERT INTO \"$keySpace\".\"MovieKotlin\" (title, year, plot) values
 (:k0, :k1, :k2)"
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val iter: Iterator<JsonNode> = rootNode.iterator()
    var currentNode: ObjectNode

    var t = 0
    while (iter.hasNext()) {
        if (t == 50) {
            break
        }

        currentNode = iter.next() as ObjectNode
        val year = currentNode.path("year").asInt()
        val title = currentNode.path("title").asText()
        val info = currentNode.path("info").toString()

        // Insert the data into the Amazon Keyspaces table.
        val builder = BatchStatement.builder(DefaultBatchType.UNLOGGED)
        builder.setConsistencyLevel(ConsistencyLevel.LOCAL_QUORUM)
        val preparedStatement: PreparedStatement = session.prepare(sqlStatement)
        builder.addStatement(
            preparedStatement
                .boundStatementBuilder()
                .setString("k0", title)
                .setInt("k1", year)
                .setString("k2", info)
                .build(),
        )

        val batchStatement = builder.build()
        session.execute(batchStatement)
        t++
    }
}

suspend fun listTables(keyspaceNameVal: String?) {
    val tablesRequest =
        ListTablesRequest {
            keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
        }
```

```
    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        keyClient
            .listTablesPaginated(tablesRequest)
            .transform { it.tables?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { obj ->
                println(" ARN: ${obj.resourceArn} Table name: ${obj.tableName}")
            }
    }
}

suspend fun checkTable(
    keyspaceNameVal: String?,
    tableNameVal: String?,
) {
    var tableStatus = false
    var status: String
    var response: GetTableResponse? = null

    val tableRequest =
        GetTableRequest {
            keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }
    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        while (!tableStatus) {
            response = keyClient.getTable(tableRequest)
            status = response!!.status.toString()
            println(". The table status is $status")
            if (status.compareTo("ACTIVE") == 0) {
                tableStatus = true
            }
            delay(500)
        }
        val cols: List<ColumnDefinition>? =
 response!!.schemaDefinition?.allColumns
        if (cols != null) {
            for (def in cols) {
                println("The column name is ${def.name}")
                println("The column type is ${def.type}")
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```
suspend fun createTable(
    keySpaceVal: String?,
    tableNameVal: String?,
) {
    // Set the columns.
    val defTitle =
        ColumnDefinition {
            name = "title"
            type = "text"
        }

    val defYear =
        ColumnDefinition {
            name = "year"
            type = "int"
        }

    val defReleaseDate =
        ColumnDefinition {
            name = "release_date"
            type = "timestamp"
        }

    val defPlot =
        ColumnDefinition {
            name = "plot"
            type = "text"
        }

    val colList = ArrayList<ColumnDefinition>()
    colList.add(defTitle)
    colList.add(defYear)
    colList.add(defReleaseDate)
    colList.add(defPlot)

    // Set the keys.
    val yearKey =
        PartitionKey {
            name = "year"
        }

    val titleKey =
        PartitionKey {
```

```
            name = "title"
        }

    val keyList = ArrayList<PartitionKey>()
    keyList.add(yearKey)
    keyList.add(titleKey)

    val schemaDefinitionOb =
        SchemaDefinition {
            partitionKeys = keyList
            allColumns = colList
        }

    val timeRecovery =
        PointInTimeRecovery {
            status = PointInTimeRecoveryStatus.Enabled
        }

    val tableRequest =
        CreateTableRequest {
            keyspaceName = keySpaceVal
            tableName = tableNameVal
            schemaDefinition = schemaDefinitionOb
            pointInTimeRecovery = timeRecovery
        }

    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        val response = keyClient.createTable(tableRequest)
        println("The table ARN is ${response.resourceArn}")
    }
}

suspend fun listKeyspacesPaginator() {
    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        keyClient
            .listKeyspacesPaginated(ListKeyspacesRequest {})
            .transform { it.keyspaces?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { obj ->
                println("Name: ${obj.keyspaceName}")
            }
    }
}

suspend fun checkKeyspaceExistence(keyspaceNameVal: String?) {
```

```
    val keyspaceRequest =
        GetKeyspaceRequest {
            keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
        }
    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        val response: GetKeyspaceResponse =
 keyClient.getKeyspace(keyspaceRequest)
        val name = response.keyspaceName
        println("The $name KeySpace is ready")
    }
}

suspend fun createKeySpace(keyspaceNameVal: String) {
    val keyspaceRequest =
        CreateKeyspaceRequest {
            keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
        }

    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        val response = keyClient.createKeyspace(keyspaceRequest)
        println("The ARN of the KeySpace is ${response.resourceArn}")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - CreateKeyspace
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteKeyspace
  - DeleteTable
  - GetKeyspace
  - GetTable
  - ListKeyspaces
  - ListTables
  - RestoreTable
  - UpdateTable

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
class KeyspaceScenario:
    """Runs an interactive scenario that shows how to get started using Amazon
 Keyspaces."""

    def __init__(self, ks_wrapper):
        """
        :param ks_wrapper: An object that wraps Amazon Keyspace actions.
        """
        self.ks_wrapper = ks_wrapper

    @demo_func
    def create_keyspace(self):
        """
        1. Creates a keyspace.
        2. Lists up to 10 keyspaces in your account.
        """
        print("Let's create a keyspace.")
        ks_name = q.ask(
            "Enter a name for your new keyspace.\nThe name can contain only
 letters, "
            "numbers and underscores: ",
            q.non_empty,
        )
        if self.ks_wrapper.exists_keyspace(ks_name):
            print(f"A keyspace named {ks_name} exists.")
        else:
            ks_arn = self.ks_wrapper.create_keyspace(ks_name)
            ks_exists = False
            while not ks_exists:
                wait(3)
                ks_exists = self.ks_wrapper.exists_keyspace(ks_name)
```

```
            print(f"Created a new keyspace.\n\t{ks_arn}.")
        print("The first 10 keyspaces in your account are:\n")
        self.ks_wrapper.list_keyspaces(10)

    @demo_func
    def create_table(self):
        """
        1. Creates a table in the keyspace. The table is configured with a schema
to hold
           movie data and has point-in-time recovery enabled.
        2. Waits for the table to be in an active state.
        3. Displays schema information for the table.
        4. Lists tables in the keyspace.
        """
        print("Let's create a table for movies in your keyspace.")
        table_name = q.ask("Enter a name for your table: ", q.non_empty)
        table = self.ks_wrapper.get_table(table_name)
        if table is not None:
            print(
                f"A table named {table_name} already exists in keyspace "
                f"{self.ks_wrapper.ks_name}."
            )
        else:
            table_arn = self.ks_wrapper.create_table(table_name)
            print(f"Created table {table_name}:\n\t{table_arn}")
            table = {"status": None}
            print("Waiting for your table to be ready...")
            while table["status"] != "ACTIVE":
                wait(5)
                table = self.ks_wrapper.get_table(table_name)
        print(f"Your table is {table['status']}. Its schema is:")
        pp(table["schemaDefinition"])
        print("\nThe tables in your keyspace are:\n")
        self.ks_wrapper.list_tables()

    @demo_func
    def ensure_tls_cert(self):
        """
        Ensures you have a TLS certificate available to use to secure the
connection
        to the keyspace. This function downloads a default certificate or lets
you
        specify your own.
        """
```

```
        print("To connect to your keyspace, you must have a TLS certificate.")
        print("Checking for TLS certificate...")
        cert_path = os.path.join(
            os.path.dirname(__file__), QueryManager.DEFAULT_CERT_FILE
        )
        if not os.path.exists(cert_path):
            cert_choice = q.ask(
                f"Press enter to download a certificate from
{QueryManager.CERT_URL} "
                f"or enter the full path to the certificate you want to use: "
            )
            if cert_choice:
                cert_path = cert_choice
            else:
                cert = requests.get(QueryManager.CERT_URL).text
                with open(cert_path, "w") as cert_file:
                    cert_file.write(cert)
        else:
            q.ask(f"Certificate {cert_path} found. Press Enter to continue.")
        print(
            f"Certificate {cert_path} will be used to secure the connection to
your keyspace."
        )
        return cert_path

    @demo_func
    def query_table(self, qm, movie_file):
        """
        1. Adds movies to the table from a sample movie data file.
        2. Gets a list of movies from the table and lets you select one.
        3. Displays more information about the selected movie.
        """
        qm.add_movies(self.ks_wrapper.table_name, movie_file)
        movies = qm.get_movies(self.ks_wrapper.table_name)
        print(f"Added {len(movies)} movies to the table:")
        sel = q.choose("Pick one to learn more about it: ", [m.title for m in
movies])
        movie_choice = qm.get_movie(
            self.ks_wrapper.table_name, movies[sel].title, movies[sel].year
        )
        print(movie_choice.title)
        print(f"\tReleased: {movie_choice.release_date}")
        print(f"\tPlot: {movie_choice.plot}")
```

```
    @demo_func
    def update_and_restore_table(self, qm):
        """
        1. Updates the table by adding a column to track watched movies.
        2. Marks some of the movies as watched.
        3. Gets the list of watched movies from the table.
        4. Restores to a movies_restored table at a previous point in time.
        5. Gets the list of movies from the restored table.
        """
        print("Let's add a column to record which movies you've watched.")
        pre_update_timestamp = datetime.utcnow()
        print(
            f"Recorded the current UTC time of {pre_update_timestamp} so we can
restore the table later."
        )
        self.ks_wrapper.update_table()
        print("Waiting for your table to update...")
        table = {"status": "UPDATING"}
        while table["status"] != "ACTIVE":
            wait(5)
            table = self.ks_wrapper.get_table(self.ks_wrapper.table_name)
        print("Column 'watched' added to table.")
        q.ask(
            "Let's mark some of the movies as watched. Press Enter when you're
ready.\n"
        )
        movies = qm.get_movies(self.ks_wrapper.table_name)
        for movie in movies[:10]:
            qm.watched_movie(self.ks_wrapper.table_name, movie.title, movie.year)
            print(f"Marked {movie.title} as watched.")
        movies = qm.get_movies(self.ks_wrapper.table_name, watched=True)
        print("-" * 88)
        print("The watched movies in our table are:\n")
        for movie in movies:
            print(movie.title)
        print("-" * 88)
        if q.ask(
            "Do you want to restore the table to the way it was before all of
these\n"
            "updates? Keep in mind, this can take up to 20 minutes. (y/n) ",
            q.is_yesno,
        ):
            starting_table_name = self.ks_wrapper.table_name
```

```
            table_name_restored =
self.ks_wrapper.restore_table(pre_update_timestamp)
            table = {"status": "RESTORING"}
            while table["status"] != "ACTIVE":
                wait(10)
                table = self.ks_wrapper.get_table(table_name_restored)
            print(
                f"Restored {starting_table_name} to {table_name_restored} "
                f"at a point in time of {pre_update_timestamp}."
            )
            movies = qm.get_movies(table_name_restored)
            print("Now the movies in our table are:")
            for movie in movies:
                print(movie.title)

    def cleanup(self, cert_path):
        """
        1. Deletes the table and waits for it to be removed.
        2. Deletes the keyspace.

        :param cert_path: The path of the TLS certificate used in the demo. If
the
                          certificate was downloaded during the demo, it is
removed.
        """
        if q.ask(
            f"Do you want to delete your {self.ks_wrapper.table_name} table and "
            f"{self.ks_wrapper.ks_name} keyspace? (y/n) ",
            q.is_yesno,
        ):
            table_name = self.ks_wrapper.table_name
            self.ks_wrapper.delete_table()
            table = self.ks_wrapper.get_table(table_name)
            print("Waiting for the table to be deleted.")
            while table is not None:
                wait(5)
                table = self.ks_wrapper.get_table(table_name)
            print("Table deleted.")
            self.ks_wrapper.delete_keyspace()
            print(
                "Keyspace deleted. If you chose to restore your table during the
"
                "demo, the original table is also deleted."
            )
```

```
            if cert_path == os.path.join(
                os.path.dirname(__file__), QueryManager.DEFAULT_CERT_FILE
            ) and os.path.exists(cert_path):
                os.remove(cert_path)
                print("Removed certificate that was downloaded for this demo.")

    def run_scenario(self):
        logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s:
 %(message)s")

        print("-" * 88)
        print("Welcome to the Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra) demo.")
        print("-" * 88)

        self.create_keyspace()
        self.create_table()
        cert_file_path = self.ensure_tls_cert()
        # Use a context manager to ensure the connection to the keyspace is
 closed.
        with QueryManager(
            cert_file_path, boto3.DEFAULT_SESSION, self.ks_wrapper.ks_name
        ) as qm:
            self.query_table(qm, "../../../resources/sample_files/movies.json")
            self.update_and_restore_table(qm)
        self.cleanup(cert_file_path)

        print("\nThanks for watching!")
        print("-" * 88)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    try:
        scenario = KeyspaceScenario(KeyspaceWrapper.from_client())
        scenario.run_scenario()
    except Exception:
        logging.exception("Something went wrong with the demo.")
```

키스페이스 및 테이블 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 정의합니다.

```
class KeyspaceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra) keyspace and table
 actions."""
```

```
    def __init__(self, keyspaces_client):
        """
        :param keyspaces_client: A Boto3 Amazon Keyspaces client.
        """
        self.keyspaces_client = keyspaces_client
        self.ks_name = None
        self.ks_arn = None
        self.table_name = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        keyspaces_client = boto3.client("keyspaces")
        return cls(keyspaces_client)


    def create_keyspace(self, name):
        """
        Creates a keyspace.

        :param name: The name to give the keyspace.
        :return: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the new keyspace.
        """
        try:
            response = self.keyspaces_client.create_keyspace(keyspaceName=name)
            self.ks_name = name
            self.ks_arn = response["resourceArn"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return self.ks_arn


    def exists_keyspace(self, name):
        """
        Checks whether a keyspace exists.

        :param name: The name of the keyspace to look up.
```

```
        :return: True when the keyspace exists. Otherwise, False.
        """
        try:
            response = self.keyspaces_client.get_keyspace(keyspaceName=name)
            self.ks_name = response["keyspaceName"]
            self.ks_arn = response["resourceArn"]
            exists = True
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.info("Keyspace %s does not exist.", name)
                exists = False
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't verify %s exists. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        return exists


    def list_keyspaces(self, limit):
        """
        Lists the keyspaces in your account.

        :param limit: The maximum number of keyspaces to list.
        """
        try:
            ks_paginator = self.keyspaces_client.get_paginator("list_keyspaces")
            for page in ks_paginator.paginate(PaginationConfig={"MaxItems":
limit}):
                for ks in page["keyspaces"]:
                    print(ks["keyspaceName"])
                    print(f"\t{ks['resourceArn']}")
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list keyspaces. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

```
    def create_table(self, table_name):
        """
        Creates a table in the  keyspace.
        The table is created with a schema for storing movie data
        and has point-in-time recovery enabled.

        :param table_name: The name to give the table.
        :return: The ARN of the new table.
        """
        try:
            response = self.keyspaces_client.create_table(
                keyspaceName=self.ks_name,
                tableName=table_name,
                schemaDefinition={
                    "allColumns": [
                        {"name": "title", "type": "text"},
                        {"name": "year", "type": "int"},
                        {"name": "release_date", "type": "timestamp"},
                        {"name": "plot", "type": "text"},
                    ],
                    "partitionKeys": [{"name": "year"}, {"name": "title"}],
                },
                pointInTimeRecovery={"status": "ENABLED"},
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                table_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["resourceArn"]


    def get_table(self, table_name):
        """
        Gets data about a table in the keyspace.

        :param table_name: The name of the table to look up.
        :return: Data about the table.
        """
        try:
```

```
            response = self.keyspaces_client.get_table(
                keyspaceName=self.ks_name, tableName=table_name
            )
            self.table_name = table_name
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.info("Table %s does not exist.", table_name)
                self.table_name = None
                response = None
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't verify %s exists. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    table_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        return response


    def list_tables(self):
        """
        Lists the tables in the keyspace.
        """
        try:
            table_paginator = self.keyspaces_client.get_paginator("list_tables")
            for page in table_paginator.paginate(keyspaceName=self.ks_name):
                for table in page["tables"]:
                    print(table["tableName"])
                    print(f"\t{table['resourceArn']}")
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list tables in keyspace %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.ks_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def update_table(self):
        """
        Updates the schema of the table.
```

```
        This example updates a table of movie data by adding a new column
        that tracks whether the movie has been watched.
        """
        try:
            self.keyspaces_client.update_table(
                keyspaceName=self.ks_name,
                tableName=self.table_name,
                addColumns=[{"name": "watched", "type": "boolean"}],
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.table_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def restore_table(self, restore_timestamp):
        """
        Restores the table to a previous point in time. The table is restored
        to a new table in the same keyspace.

        :param restore_timestamp: The point in time to restore the table. This
time
                                  must be in UTC format.
        :return: The name of the restored table.
        """
        try:
            restored_table_name = f"{self.table_name}_restored"
            self.keyspaces_client.restore_table(
                sourceKeyspaceName=self.ks_name,
                sourceTableName=self.table_name,
                targetKeyspaceName=self.ks_name,
                targetTableName=restored_table_name,
                restoreTimestamp=restore_timestamp,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't restore table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                restore_timestamp,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
```

```
            )
            raise
        else:
            return restored_table_name


    def delete_table(self):
        """
        Deletes the table from the keyspace.
        """
        try:
            self.keyspaces_client.delete_table(
                keyspaceName=self.ks_name, tableName=self.table_name
            )
            self.table_name = None
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.table_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def delete_keyspace(self):
        """
        Deletes the keyspace.
        """
        try:
            self.keyspaces_client.delete_keyspace(keyspaceName=self.ks_name)
            self.ks_name = None
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete keyspace %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.ks_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

키스페이스에 대한 TLS 연결을 생성하고, SigV4로 인증하고, 키스페이스의 테이블에 CQL 쿼리를 전송하는 클래스를 정의합니다.

```
class QueryManager:
    """
    Manages queries to an Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra) keyspace.
    Queries are secured by TLS and authenticated by using the Signature V4
 (SigV4)
    AWS signing protocol. This is more secure than sending username and password
    with a plain-text authentication provider.

    This example downloads a default certificate to secure TLS, or lets you
 specify
    your own.

    This example uses a table of movie data to demonstrate basic queries.
    """

    DEFAULT_CERT_FILE = "sf-class2-root.crt"
    CERT_URL = f"https://certs.secureserver.net/repository/sf-class2-root.crt"

    def __init__(self, cert_file_path, boto_session, keyspace_name):
        """
        :param cert_file_path: The path and file name of the certificate used for
 TLS.
        :param boto_session: A Boto3 session. This is used to acquire your AWS
 credentials.
        :param keyspace_name: The name of the keyspace to connect.
        """
        self.cert_file_path = cert_file_path
        self.boto_session = boto_session
        self.ks_name = keyspace_name
        self.cluster = None
        self.session = None

    def __enter__(self):
        """
        Creates a session connection to the keyspace that is secured by TLS and
        authenticated by SigV4.
        """
        ssl_context = SSLContext(PROTOCOL_TLSv1_2)
```

```
        ssl_context.load_verify_locations(self.cert_file_path)
        ssl_context.verify_mode = CERT_REQUIRED
        auth_provider = SigV4AuthProvider(self.boto_session)
        contact_point = f"cassandra.
{self.boto_session.region_name}.amazonaws.com"
        exec_profile = ExecutionProfile(
            consistency_level=ConsistencyLevel.LOCAL_QUORUM,
            load_balancing_policy=DCAwareRoundRobinPolicy(),
        )
        self.cluster = Cluster(
            [contact_point],
            ssl_context=ssl_context,
            auth_provider=auth_provider,
            port=9142,
            execution_profiles={EXEC_PROFILE_DEFAULT: exec_profile},
            protocol_version=4,
        )
        self.cluster.__enter__()
        self.session = self.cluster.connect(self.ks_name)
        return self

    def __exit__(self, *args):
        """
        Exits the cluster. This shuts down all existing session connections.
        """
        self.cluster.__exit__(*args)

    def add_movies(self, table_name, movie_file_path):
        """
        Gets movies from a JSON file and adds them to a table in the keyspace.

        :param table_name: The name of the table.
        :param movie_file_path: The path and file name of a JSON file that
 contains movie data.
        """
        with open(movie_file_path, "r") as movie_file:
            movies = json.loads(movie_file.read())
        stmt = self.session.prepare(
            f"INSERT INTO {table_name} (year, title, release_date, plot) VALUES
 (?, ?, ?, ?);"
        )
        for movie in movies[:20]:
            self.session.execute(
                stmt,
```

```
                parameters=[
                    movie["year"],
                    movie["title"],
                    date.fromisoformat(movie["info"]
["release_date"].partition("T")[0]),
                    movie["info"]["plot"],
                ],
            )

    def get_movies(self, table_name, watched=None):
        """
        Gets the title and year of the full list of movies from the table.

        :param table_name: The name of the movie table.
        :param watched: When specified, the returned list of movies is filtered
 to
                        either movies that have been watched or movies that have
 not
                        been watched. Otherwise, all movies are returned.
        :return: A list of movies in the table.
        """
        if watched is None:
            stmt = SimpleStatement(f"SELECT title, year from {table_name}")
            params = None
        else:
            stmt = SimpleStatement(
                f"SELECT title, year from {table_name} WHERE watched = %s ALLOW
 FILTERING"
            )
            params = [watched]
        return self.session.execute(stmt, parameters=params).all()

    def get_movie(self, table_name, title, year):
        """
        Gets a single movie from the table, by title and year.

        :param table_name: The name of the movie table.
        :param title: The title of the movie.
        :param year: The year of the movie's release.
        :return: The requested movie.
        """
        return self.session.execute(
            SimpleStatement(
                f"SELECT * from {table_name} WHERE title = %s AND year = %s"
```

```
            ),
            parameters=[title, year],
        ).one()

    def watched_movie(self, table_name, title, year):
        """
        Updates a movie as having been watched.

        :param table_name: The name of the movie table.
        :param title: The title of the movie.
        :param year: The year of the movie's release.
        """
        self.session.execute(
            SimpleStatement(
                f"UPDATE {table_name} SET watched=true WHERE title = %s AND year
 = %s"
            ),
            parameters=[title, year],
        )
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - CreateKeyspace
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteKeyspace
  - DeleteTable
  - GetKeyspace
  - GetTable
  - ListKeyspaces
  - ListTables
  - RestoreTable
  - UpdateTable

AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Amazon Keyspaces에 대한 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 Amazon Keyspaces 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여 줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 Amazon Keyspaces(Apache Cassandra용) API 참조를 참고하세요.

예시

- AWS SDK와 CreateKeyspace 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 CreateTable 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DeleteKeyspace 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DeleteTable 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 GetKeyspace 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 GetTable 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 ListKeyspaces 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 ListTables 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 RestoreTable 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 UpdateTable 함께 사용

AWS SDK와 **`CreateKeyspace`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateKeyspace`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new keyspace.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The name for the new keyspace.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the new keyspace.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateKeyspace(string keyspaceName)
    {
        var response =
            await _amazonKeyspaces.CreateKeyspaceAsync(
                new CreateKeyspaceRequest { KeyspaceName = keyspaceName });
        return response.ResourceArn;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreateKeyspace를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public static void createKeySpace(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String
keyspaceName) {
        try {
```

```
            CreateKeyspaceRequest keyspaceRequest =
 CreateKeyspaceRequest.builder()
                    .keyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                    .build();

            CreateKeyspaceResponse response =
 keyClient.createKeyspace(keyspaceRequest);
            System.out.println("The ARN of the KeySpace is " +
 response.resourceArn());

        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateKeyspace를 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun createKeySpace(keyspaceNameVal: String) {
    val keyspaceRequest =
        CreateKeyspaceRequest {
            keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
        }

    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        val response = keyClient.createKeyspace(keyspaceRequest)
        println("The ARN of the KeySpace is ${response.resourceArn}")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 Kotlin용AWS SDK API 참조의 CreateKeyspace를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class KeyspaceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra) keyspace and table
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, keyspaces_client):
        """
        :param keyspaces_client: A Boto3 Amazon Keyspaces client.
        """
        self.keyspaces_client = keyspaces_client
        self.ks_name = None
        self.ks_arn = None
        self.table_name = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        keyspaces_client = boto3.client("keyspaces")
        return cls(keyspaces_client)


    def create_keyspace(self, name):
        """
        Creates a keyspace.

        :param name: The name to give the keyspace.
        :return: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the new keyspace.
        """
        try:
            response = self.keyspaces_client.create_keyspace(keyspaceName=name)
            self.ks_name = name
            self.ks_arn = response["resourceArn"]
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return self.ks_arn
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateKeyspace를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **CreateTable** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateTable`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new Amazon Keyspaces table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace where the table will be
created.</param>
    /// <param name="schema">The schema for the new table.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the new table.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the new table.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateTable(string keyspaceName, SchemaDefinition
schema, string tableName)
    {
        var request = new CreateTableRequest
        {
            KeyspaceName = keyspaceName,
            SchemaDefinition = schema,
            TableName = tableName,
            PointInTimeRecovery = new PointInTimeRecovery { Status =
PointInTimeRecoveryStatus.ENABLED }
        };

        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.CreateTableAsync(request);
        return response.ResourceArn;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreateTable을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public static void createTable(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String keySpace,
String tableName) {
        try {
            // Set the columns.
            ColumnDefinition defTitle = ColumnDefinition.builder()
                    .name("title")
                    .type("text")
                    .build();

            ColumnDefinition defYear = ColumnDefinition.builder()
                    .name("year")
```

```
                .type("int")
                .build();

        ColumnDefinition defReleaseDate = ColumnDefinition.builder()
                .name("release_date")
                .type("timestamp")
                .build();

        ColumnDefinition defPlot = ColumnDefinition.builder()
                .name("plot")
                .type("text")
                .build();

        List<ColumnDefinition> colList = new ArrayList<>();
        colList.add(defTitle);
        colList.add(defYear);
        colList.add(defReleaseDate);
        colList.add(defPlot);

        // Set the keys.
        PartitionKey yearKey = PartitionKey.builder()
                .name("year")
                .build();

        PartitionKey titleKey = PartitionKey.builder()
                .name("title")
                .build();

        List<PartitionKey> keyList = new ArrayList<>();
        keyList.add(yearKey);
        keyList.add(titleKey);

        SchemaDefinition schemaDefinition = SchemaDefinition.builder()
                .partitionKeys(keyList)
                .allColumns(colList)
                .build();

        PointInTimeRecovery timeRecovery = PointInTimeRecovery.builder()
                .status(PointInTimeRecoveryStatus.ENABLED)
                .build();

        CreateTableRequest tableRequest = CreateTableRequest.builder()
                .keyspaceName(keySpace)
                .tableName(tableName)
```

```
                    .schemaDefinition(schemaDefinition)
                    .pointInTimeRecovery(timeRecovery)
                    .build();

            CreateTableResponse response = keyClient.createTable(tableRequest);
            System.out.println("The table ARN is " + response.resourceArn());

        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateTable을 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun createTable(
    keySpaceVal: String?,
    tableNameVal: String?,
) {
    // Set the columns.
    val defTitle =
        ColumnDefinition {
            name = "title"
            type = "text"
        }

    val defYear =
        ColumnDefinition {
            name = "year"
            type = "int"
        }
```

```
    val defReleaseDate =
        ColumnDefinition {
            name = "release_date"
            type = "timestamp"
        }

    val defPlot =
        ColumnDefinition {
            name = "plot"
            type = "text"
        }

    val colList = ArrayList<ColumnDefinition>()
    colList.add(defTitle)
    colList.add(defYear)
    colList.add(defReleaseDate)
    colList.add(defPlot)

    // Set the keys.
    val yearKey =
        PartitionKey {
            name = "year"
        }

    val titleKey =
        PartitionKey {
            name = "title"
        }

    val keyList = ArrayList<PartitionKey>()
    keyList.add(yearKey)
    keyList.add(titleKey)

    val schemaDefinitionOb =
        SchemaDefinition {
            partitionKeys = keyList
            allColumns = colList
        }

    val timeRecovery =
        PointInTimeRecovery {
            status = PointInTimeRecoveryStatus.Enabled
        }
```

```
    val tableRequest =
        CreateTableRequest {
            keyspaceName = keySpaceVal
            tableName = tableNameVal
            schemaDefinition = schemaDefinitionOb
            pointInTimeRecovery = timeRecovery
        }

    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        val response = keyClient.createTable(tableRequest)
        println("The table ARN is ${response.resourceArn}")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 CreateTable를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class KeyspaceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra) keyspace and table
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, keyspaces_client):
        """
        :param keyspaces_client: A Boto3 Amazon Keyspaces client.
        """
        self.keyspaces_client = keyspaces_client
        self.ks_name = None
        self.ks_arn = None
        self.table_name = None

    @classmethod
```

```
    def from_client(cls):
        keyspaces_client = boto3.client("keyspaces")
        return cls(keyspaces_client)


    def create_table(self, table_name):
        """
        Creates a table in the  keyspace.
        The table is created with a schema for storing movie data
        and has point-in-time recovery enabled.

        :param table_name: The name to give the table.
        :return: The ARN of the new table.
        """
        try:
            response = self.keyspaces_client.create_table(
                keyspaceName=self.ks_name,
                tableName=table_name,
                schemaDefinition={
                    "allColumns": [
                        {"name": "title", "type": "text"},
                        {"name": "year", "type": "int"},
                        {"name": "release_date", "type": "timestamp"},
                        {"name": "plot", "type": "text"},
                    ],
                    "partitionKeys": [{"name": "year"}, {"name": "title"}],
                },
                pointInTimeRecovery={"status": "ENABLED"},
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                table_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["resourceArn"]
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateTable를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **DeleteKeyspace** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteKeyspace의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/// <summary>
/// Delete an existing keyspace.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="keyspaceName"></param>
/// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
public async Task<bool> DeleteKeyspace(string keyspaceName)
{
    var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.DeleteKeyspaceAsync(
        new DeleteKeyspaceRequest { KeyspaceName = keyspaceName });
    return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteKeyspace를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static void deleteKeyspace(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String
keyspaceName) {
       try {
           DeleteKeyspaceRequest deleteKeyspaceRequest =
DeleteKeyspaceRequest.builder()
                   .keyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                   .build();

           keyClient.deleteKeyspace(deleteKeyspaceRequest);

       } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteKeyspace를 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun deleteKeyspace(keyspaceNameVal: String?) {
```

```
    val deleteKeyspaceRequest =
        DeleteKeyspaceRequest {
            keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
        }

    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        keyClient.deleteKeyspace(deleteKeyspaceRequest)
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 Kotlin용AWS SDK API 참조의 DeleteKeyspace를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class KeyspaceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra) keyspace and table
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, keyspaces_client):
        """
        :param keyspaces_client: A Boto3 Amazon Keyspaces client.
        """
        self.keyspaces_client = keyspaces_client
        self.ks_name = None
        self.ks_arn = None
        self.table_name = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        keyspaces_client = boto3.client("keyspaces")
        return cls(keyspaces_client)
```

```
    def delete_keyspace(self):
        """
        Deletes the keyspace.
        """
        try:
            self.keyspaces_client.delete_keyspace(keyspaceName=self.ks_name)
            self.ks_name = None
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete keyspace %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.ks_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteKeyspace를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **DeleteTable** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteTable의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an Amazon Keyspaces table.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace containing the table.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteTable(string keyspaceName, string tableName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.DeleteTableAsync(
            new DeleteTableRequest { KeyspaceName = keyspaceName, TableName =
tableName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteTable을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public static void deleteTable(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String
keyspaceName, String tableName) {
        try {
            DeleteTableRequest tableRequest = DeleteTableRequest.builder()
                    .keyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .build();

            keyClient.deleteTable(tableRequest);

        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteTable을 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun deleteTable(
    keyspaceNameVal: String?,
    tableNameVal: String?,
) {
    val tableRequest =
        DeleteTableRequest {
            keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }

    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        keyClient.deleteTable(tableRequest)
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DeleteTable를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class KeyspaceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra) keyspace and table
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, keyspaces_client):
        """
        :param keyspaces_client: A Boto3 Amazon Keyspaces client.
        """
        self.keyspaces_client = keyspaces_client
        self.ks_name = None
        self.ks_arn = None
        self.table_name = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        keyspaces_client = boto3.client("keyspaces")
        return cls(keyspaces_client)


    def delete_table(self):
        """
        Deletes the table from the keyspace.
        """
        try:
            self.keyspaces_client.delete_table(
                keyspaceName=self.ks_name, tableName=self.table_name
            )
            self.table_name = None
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.table_name,
```

```
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteTable를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **GetKeyspace** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 GetKeyspace의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/// <summary>
/// Get data about a keyspace.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="keyspaceName">The name of the keyspace.</param>
/// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the keyspace.</returns>
public async Task<string> GetKeyspace(string keyspaceName)
{
    var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.GetKeyspaceAsync(
        new GetKeyspaceRequest { KeyspaceName = keyspaceName });
    return response.ResourceArn;
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 GetKeyspace를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static void checkKeyspaceExistence(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String
keyspaceName) {
       try {
           GetKeyspaceRequest keyspaceRequest = GetKeyspaceRequest.builder()
                   .keyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                   .build();

           GetKeyspaceResponse response =
keyClient.getKeyspace(keyspaceRequest);
           String name = response.keyspaceName();
           System.out.println("The " + name + " KeySpace is ready");

       } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetKeyspace를 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun checkKeyspaceExistence(keyspaceNameVal: String?) {
    val keyspaceRequest =
        GetKeyspaceRequest {
            keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
        }
    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        val response: GetKeyspaceResponse =
 keyClient.getKeyspace(keyspaceRequest)
        val name = response.keyspaceName
        println("The $name KeySpace is ready")
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 Kotlin용AWS SDK API 참조의 GetKeyspace를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class KeyspaceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra) keyspace and table
 actions."""
```

```
    def __init__(self, keyspaces_client):
        """
        :param keyspaces_client: A Boto3 Amazon Keyspaces client.
        """
        self.keyspaces_client = keyspaces_client
        self.ks_name = None
        self.ks_arn = None
        self.table_name = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        keyspaces_client = boto3.client("keyspaces")
        return cls(keyspaces_client)


    def exists_keyspace(self, name):
        """
        Checks whether a keyspace exists.

        :param name: The name of the keyspace to look up.
        :return: True when the keyspace exists. Otherwise, False.
        """
        try:
            response = self.keyspaces_client.get_keyspace(keyspaceName=name)
            self.ks_name = response["keyspaceName"]
            self.ks_arn = response["resourceArn"]
            exists = True
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.info("Keyspace %s does not exist.", name)
                exists = False
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't verify %s exists. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        return exists
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetKeyspace를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **GetTable** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 GetTable의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an Amazon Keyspaces table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace containing the table.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the Amazon Keyspaces table.</param>
    /// <returns>The response containing data about the table.</returns>
    public async Task<GetTableResponse> GetTable(string keyspaceName, string
tableName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.GetTableAsync(
            new GetTableRequest { KeyspaceName = keyspaceName, TableName =
tableName });
        return response;
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 GetTable을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static void checkTable(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String keyspaceName,
String tableName)
           throws InterruptedException {
       try {
           boolean tableStatus = false;
           String status;
           GetTableResponse response = null;
           GetTableRequest tableRequest = GetTableRequest.builder()
                   .keyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                   .tableName(tableName)
                   .build();

           while (!tableStatus) {
               response = keyClient.getTable(tableRequest);
               status = response.statusAsString();
               System.out.println(". The table status is " + status);

               if (status.compareTo("ACTIVE") == 0) {
                   tableStatus = true;
               }
               Thread.sleep(500);
           }

           List<ColumnDefinition> cols =
response.schemaDefinition().allColumns();
           for (ColumnDefinition def : cols) {
               System.out.println("The column name is " + def.name());
               System.out.println("The column type is " + def.type());
           }

       } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
```

```
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetTable을 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun checkTable(
    keyspaceNameVal: String?,
    tableNameVal: String?,
) {
    var tableStatus = false
    var status: String
    var response: GetTableResponse? = null

    val tableRequest =
        GetTableRequest {
            keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }
    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        while (!tableStatus) {
            response = keyClient.getTable(tableRequest)
            status = response!!.status.toString()
            println(". The table status is $status")
            if (status.compareTo("ACTIVE") == 0) {
                tableStatus = true
            }
            delay(500)
        }
        val cols: List<ColumnDefinition>? =
 response!!.schemaDefinition?.allColumns
```

```
        if (cols != null) {
            for (def in cols) {
                println("The column name is ${def.name}")
                println("The column type is ${def.type}")
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 Kotlin용AWS SDK API 참조의 GetTable을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class KeyspaceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra) keyspace and table
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, keyspaces_client):
        """
        :param keyspaces_client: A Boto3 Amazon Keyspaces client.
        """
        self.keyspaces_client = keyspaces_client
        self.ks_name = None
        self.ks_arn = None
        self.table_name = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        keyspaces_client = boto3.client("keyspaces")
        return cls(keyspaces_client)


    def get_table(self, table_name):
```

```
        """
        Gets data about a table in the keyspace.

        :param table_name: The name of the table to look up.
        :return: Data about the table.
        """
        try:
            response = self.keyspaces_client.get_table(
                keyspaceName=self.ks_name, tableName=table_name
            )
            self.table_name = table_name
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.info("Table %s does not exist.", table_name)
                self.table_name = None
                response = None
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't verify %s exists. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    table_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetTable를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **`ListKeyspaces`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListKeyspaces`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Lists all keyspaces for the account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task ListKeyspaces()
    {
        var paginator = _amazonKeyspaces.Paginators.ListKeyspaces(new
ListKeyspacesRequest());

        Console.WriteLine("{0, -30}\t{1}", "Keyspace name", "Keyspace ARN");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', Console.WindowWidth));
        await foreach (var keyspace in paginator.Keyspaces)
        {

Console.WriteLine($"{keyspace.KeyspaceName,-30}\t{keyspace.ResourceArn}");
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListKeyspaces를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public static void listKeyspacesPaginator(KeyspacesClient keyClient) {
        try {
            ListKeyspacesRequest keyspacesRequest =
ListKeyspacesRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .build();

            ListKeyspacesIterable listRes =
keyClient.listKeyspacesPaginator(keyspacesRequest);
            listRes.stream()
                    .flatMap(r -> r.keyspaces().stream())
                    .forEach(content -> System.out.println(" Name: " +
content.keyspaceName()));

        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListKeyspaces를 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun listKeyspacesPaginator() {
    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        keyClient
            .listKeyspacesPaginated(ListKeyspacesRequest {})
            .transform { it.keyspaces?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { obj ->
                println("Name: ${obj.keyspaceName}")
            }
```

```
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference의 ListKeyspaces를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class KeyspaceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra) keyspace and table
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, keyspaces_client):
        """
        :param keyspaces_client: A Boto3 Amazon Keyspaces client.
        """
        self.keyspaces_client = keyspaces_client
        self.ks_name = None
        self.ks_arn = None
        self.table_name = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        keyspaces_client = boto3.client("keyspaces")
        return cls(keyspaces_client)


    def list_keyspaces(self, limit):
        """
        Lists the keyspaces in your account.

        :param limit: The maximum number of keyspaces to list.
        """
        try:
```

```
            ks_paginator = self.keyspaces_client.get_paginator("list_keyspaces")
            for page in ks_paginator.paginate(PaginationConfig={"MaxItems":
limit}):
                for ks in page["keyspaces"]:
                    print(ks["keyspaceName"])
                    print(f"\t{ks['resourceArn']}")
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list keyspaces. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 Python용AWS SDK(Boto3) API 참조의 ListKeyspaces를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **ListTables** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListTables`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Lists the Amazon Keyspaces tables in a keyspace.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The name of the keyspace.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of TableSummary objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<TableSummary>> ListTables(string keyspaceName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.ListTablesAsync(new
ListTablesRequest { KeyspaceName = keyspaceName });
        response.Tables.ForEach(table =>
        {

Console.WriteLine($"{table.KeyspaceName}\t{table.TableName}\t{table.ResourceArn}");
        });

        return response.Tables;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListTables를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public static void listTables(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String keyspaceName)
{
        try {
            ListTablesRequest tablesRequest = ListTablesRequest.builder()
                    .keyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                    .build();

            ListTablesIterable listRes =
keyClient.listTablesPaginator(tablesRequest);
            listRes.stream()
                    .flatMap(r -> r.tables().stream())
                    .forEach(content -> System.out.println(" ARN: " +
content.resourceArn() +
```

```
                                " Table name: " + content.tableName()));

        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListTables를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun listTables(keyspaceNameVal: String?) {
    val tablesRequest =
        ListTablesRequest {
            keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
        }

    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        keyClient
            .listTablesPaginated(tablesRequest)
            .transform { it.tables?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { obj ->
                println(" ARN: ${obj.resourceArn} Table name: ${obj.tableName}")
            }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ListTables를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class KeyspaceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra) keyspace and table
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, keyspaces_client):
        """
        :param keyspaces_client: A Boto3 Amazon Keyspaces client.
        """
        self.keyspaces_client = keyspaces_client
        self.ks_name = None
        self.ks_arn = None
        self.table_name = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        keyspaces_client = boto3.client("keyspaces")
        return cls(keyspaces_client)


    def list_tables(self):
        """
        Lists the tables in the keyspace.
        """
        try:
            table_paginator = self.keyspaces_client.get_paginator("list_tables")
            for page in table_paginator.paginate(keyspaceName=self.ks_name):
                for table in page["tables"]:
                    print(table["tableName"])
                    print(f"\t{table['resourceArn']}")
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list tables in keyspace %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
```

```
                self.ks_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListTables를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **RestoreTable** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 RestoreTable의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Restores the specified table to the specified point in time.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace containing the table.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to restore.</param>
    /// <param name="timestamp">The time to which the table will be restored.</
param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the restored table.</returns>
    public async Task<string> RestoreTable(string keyspaceName, string tableName,
 string restoredTableName, DateTime timestamp)
    {
```

```
        var request = new RestoreTableRequest
        {
            RestoreTimestamp = timestamp,
            SourceKeyspaceName = keyspaceName,
            SourceTableName = tableName,
            TargetKeyspaceName = keyspaceName,
            TargetTableName = restoredTableName
        };

        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.RestoreTableAsync(request);
        return response.RestoredTableARN;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 RestoreTable을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static void restoreTable(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String
keyspaceName, ZonedDateTime utc) {
       try {
           Instant myTime = utc.toInstant();
           RestoreTableRequest restoreTableRequest =
RestoreTableRequest.builder()
                   .restoreTimestamp(myTime)
                   .sourceTableName("Movie")
                   .targetKeyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                   .targetTableName("MovieRestore")
                   .sourceKeyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                   .build();

           RestoreTableResponse response =
keyClient.restoreTable(restoreTableRequest);
```

```
            System.out.println("The ARN of the restored table is " +
 response.restoredTableARN());

        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 RestoreTable을 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun restoreTable(
    keyspaceName: String?,
    utc: ZonedDateTime,
) {
    // Create an aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time.Instant value.
    val timeStamp =
        aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
            .Instant(utc.toInstant())
    val restoreTableRequest =
        RestoreTableRequest {
            restoreTimestamp = timeStamp
            sourceTableName = "MovieKotlin"
            targetKeyspaceName = keyspaceName
            targetTableName = "MovieRestore"
            sourceKeyspaceName = keyspaceName
        }

    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        val response = keyClient.restoreTable(restoreTableRequest)
        println("The ARN of the restored table is ${response.restoredTableArn}")
```

```
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference의 RestoreTable을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class KeyspaceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra) keyspace and table
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, keyspaces_client):
        """
        :param keyspaces_client: A Boto3 Amazon Keyspaces client.
        """
        self.keyspaces_client = keyspaces_client
        self.ks_name = None
        self.ks_arn = None
        self.table_name = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        keyspaces_client = boto3.client("keyspaces")
        return cls(keyspaces_client)


    def restore_table(self, restore_timestamp):
        """
        Restores the table to a previous point in time. The table is restored
        to a new table in the same keyspace.

        :param restore_timestamp: The point in time to restore the table. This
 time
```

```
                                must be in UTC format.
        :return: The name of the restored table.
        """
        try:
            restored_table_name = f"{self.table_name}_restored"
            self.keyspaces_client.restore_table(
                sourceKeyspaceName=self.ks_name,
                sourceTableName=self.table_name,
                targetKeyspaceName=self.ks_name,
                targetTableName=restored_table_name,
                restoreTimestamp=restore_timestamp,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't restore table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                restore_timestamp,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return restored_table_name
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 RestoreTable를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **UpdateTable** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 UpdateTable의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Updates the movie table to add a boolean column named watched.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace containing the table.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to change.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the updated table.</returns>
    public async Task<string> UpdateTable(string keyspaceName, string tableName)
    {
        var newColumn = new ColumnDefinition { Name = "watched", Type =
"boolean" };
        var request = new UpdateTableRequest
        {
            KeyspaceName = keyspaceName,
            TableName = tableName,
            AddColumns = new List<ColumnDefinition> { newColumn }
        };
        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.UpdateTableAsync(request);
        return response.ResourceArn;
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 UpdateTable을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static void updateTable(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String keySpace,
String tableName) {
       try {
           ColumnDefinition def = ColumnDefinition.builder()
                   .name("watched")
                   .type("boolean")
                   .build();

           UpdateTableRequest tableRequest = UpdateTableRequest.builder()
                   .keyspaceName(keySpace)
                   .tableName(tableName)
                   .addColumns(def)
                   .build();

           keyClient.updateTable(tableRequest);

       } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 UpdateTable을 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun updateTable(
    keySpace: String?,
    tableNameVal: String?,
) {
    val def =
        ColumnDefinition {
            name = "watched"
            type = "boolean"
        }

    val tableRequest =
        UpdateTableRequest {
            keyspaceName = keySpace
            tableName = tableNameVal
            addColumns = listOf(def)
        }

    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        keyClient.updateTable(tableRequest)
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS Kotlin용 SDK API 참조의 UpdateTable을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class KeyspaceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra) keyspace and table
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, keyspaces_client):
        """
        :param keyspaces_client: A Boto3 Amazon Keyspaces client.
        """
        self.keyspaces_client = keyspaces_client
        self.ks_name = None
        self.ks_arn = None
        self.table_name = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        keyspaces_client = boto3.client("keyspaces")
        return cls(keyspaces_client)


    def update_table(self):
        """
        Updates the schema of the table.

        This example updates a table of movie data by adding a new column
        that tracks whether the movie has been watched.
        """
        try:
            self.keyspaces_client.update_table(
                keyspaceName=self.ks_name,
                tableName=self.table_name,
                addColumns=[{"name": "watched", "type": "boolean"}],
            )
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.table_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 UpdateTable을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Kinesis 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Kinesis를 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

추가 리소스

- Kinesis 개발자 가이드 - Kinesis에 대한 자세한 정보입니다.
- Kinesis API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 Kinesis 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리입니다. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs 사용한 Kinesis의 기본 예제
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 Kinesis의 기본 사항 알아보기
  - AWS SDKs를 사용한 Kinesis 작업
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 AddTagsToStream 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateStream 함께 사용

    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteStream 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeregisterStreamConsumer 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeStream 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetRecords 함께 사용
    - CLI로 GetShardIterator 사용
    - AWS SDK와 ListStreamConsumers 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListStreams 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListTagsForStream 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutRecord 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutRecords 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 RegisterStreamConsumer 함께 사용
- Kinesis용 서버리스 예제
  - Kinesis 트리거에서 간접적으로 Lambda 함수 호출
  - Kinesis 트리거로 Lambda 함수에 대한 배치 항목 실패 보고

AWS SDKs 사용한 Kinesis의 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK와 함께 Amazon Kinesis의 기본 사항을 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Kinesis의 기본 사항 알아보기
- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Kinesis 작업
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 AddTagsToStream 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateStream 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteStream 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeregisterStreamConsumer 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeStream 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetRecords 함께 사용
  - CLI로 GetShardIterator 사용
  - AWS SDK와 ListStreamConsumers 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListStreams 함께 사용

- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListTagsForStream 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutRecord 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutRecords 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 RegisterStreamConsumer 함께 사용

AWS SDK를 사용하여 Kinesis의 기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 스트림을 생성하고 그 안에 레코드를 넣습니다.
- 샤드 반복자를 생성합니다.
- 레코드를 읽은 다음 리소스를 정리합니다.

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
DATA lo_stream_describe_result TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_knsdescrstreamoutput.
DATA lo_stream_description TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_knsstreamdescription.
DATA lo_sharditerator TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_knsgetsharditerator01.
DATA lo_record_result TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_knsputrecordoutput.

"Create stream."
TRY.
    lo_kns->createstream(
        iv_streamname = iv_stream_name
        iv_shardcount = iv_shard_count ).
    MESSAGE 'Stream created.' TYPE 'I'.
  CATCH /aws1/cx_knsinvalidargumentex.
    MESSAGE 'The specified argument was not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
  CATCH /aws1/cx_knslimitexceededex.
```

```
        MESSAGE 'The request processing has failed because of a limit exceeded
 exception.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knsresourceinuseex.
        MESSAGE 'The request processing has failed because the resource is in
 use.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    "Wait for stream to becomes active."
    lo_stream_describe_result = lo_kns->describestream( iv_streamname =
 iv_stream_name ).
    lo_stream_description = lo_stream_describe_result->get_streamdescription( ).
    WHILE lo_stream_description->get_streamstatus( ) <> 'ACTIVE'.
      IF sy-index = 30.
        EXIT.               "maximum 5 minutes"
      ENDIF.
      WAIT UP TO 10 SECONDS.
      lo_stream_describe_result = lo_kns->describestream( iv_streamname =
 iv_stream_name ).
      lo_stream_description = lo_stream_describe_result-
>get_streamdescription( ).
    ENDWHILE.

    "Create record."
    TRY.
        lo_record_result = lo_kns->putrecord(
            iv_streamname = iv_stream_name
            iv_data       = iv_data
            iv_partitionkey = iv_partition_key ).
        MESSAGE 'Record created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knsinvalidargumentex.
        MESSAGE 'The specified argument was not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsaccessdeniedex.
        MESSAGE 'You do not have permission to perform this AWS KMS action.' TYPE
 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsdisabledex.
        MESSAGE 'KMS key used is disabled.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsinvalidstateex.
        MESSAGE 'KMS key used is in an invalid state. ' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsnotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'KMS key used is not found.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsoptinrequired.
        MESSAGE 'KMS key option is required.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsthrottlingex.
```

```
        MESSAGE 'The rate of requests to AWS KMS is exceeding the request
quotas.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knsprovthruputexcdex.
        MESSAGE 'The request rate for the stream is too high, or the requested
data is too large for the available throughput.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knsresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'Resource being accessed is not found.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    "Create a shard iterator in order to read the record."
    TRY.
        lo_sharditerator = lo_kns->getsharditerator(
          iv_shardid = lo_record_result->get_shardid( )
          iv_sharditeratortype = iv_sharditeratortype
          iv_streamname = iv_stream_name ).
        MESSAGE 'Shard iterator created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knsinvalidargumentex.
        MESSAGE 'The specified argument was not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knsprovthruputexcdex.
        MESSAGE 'The request rate for the stream is too high, or the requested
data is too large for the available throughput.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourcenotfound.
        MESSAGE 'Resource being accessed is not found.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    "Read the record."
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_kns->getrecords(                    " oo_result is
returned for testing purposes. "
            iv_sharditerator   = lo_sharditerator->get_sharditerator( ) ).
        MESSAGE 'Shard iterator created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knsexpirediteratorex.
        MESSAGE 'Iterator expired.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knsinvalidargumentex.
        MESSAGE 'The specified argument was not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsaccessdeniedex.
        MESSAGE 'You do not have permission to perform this AWS KMS action.' TYPE
'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsdisabledex.
        MESSAGE 'KMS key used is disabled.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsinvalidstateex.
        MESSAGE 'KMS key used is in an invalid state. ' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsnotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'KMS key used is not found.' TYPE 'E'.
```

```
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsoptinrequired.
        MESSAGE 'KMS key option is required.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsthrottlingex.
        MESSAGE 'The rate of requests to AWS KMS is exceeding the request
quotas.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knsprovthruputexcdex.
        MESSAGE 'The request rate for the stream is too high, or the requested
data is too large for the available throughput.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knsresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'Resource being accessed is not found.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    "Delete stream."
    TRY.
        lo_kns->deletestream(
            iv_streamname = iv_stream_name ).
        MESSAGE 'Stream deleted.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knslimitexceededex.
        MESSAGE 'The request processing has failed because of a limit exceeded
exception.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knsresourceinuseex.
        MESSAGE 'The request processing has failed because the resource is in
use.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - CreateStream
  - DeleteStream
  - GetRecords
  - GetShardIterator
  - PutRecord

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Kinesis 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 Kinesis 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 Amazon Kinesis API 참조를 참조하세요.

예시

- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 AddTagsToStream 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateStream 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteStream 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeregisterStreamConsumer 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeStream 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetRecords 함께 사용
- CLI로 GetShardIterator 사용
- AWS SDK와 ListStreamConsumers 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListStreams 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListTagsForStream 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutRecord 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutRecords 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 RegisterStreamConsumer 함께 사용

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`AddTagsToStream`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `AddTagsToStream`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Kinesis;
```

```
using Amazon.Kinesis.Model;

/// <summary>
/// This example shows how to apply key/value pairs to an Amazon Kinesis
/// stream.
/// </summary>
public class TagStream
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        IAmazonKinesis client = new AmazonKinesisClient();

        string streamName = "AmazonKinesisStream";
        var tags = new Dictionary<string, string>
        {
            { "Project", "Sample Kinesis Project" },
            { "Application", "Sample Kinesis App" },
        };

        var success = await ApplyTagsToStreamAsync(client, streamName, tags);

        if (success)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Taggs successfully added to {streamName}.");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Tags were not added to the stream.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Applies the set of tags to the named Kinesis stream.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="client">The initialized Kinesis client.</param>
    /// <param name="streamName">The name of the Kinesis stream to which
    /// the tags will be attached.</param>
    /// <param name="tags">A sictionary containing key/value pairs which
    /// will be used to create the Kinesis tags.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value which represents the success or failure
    /// of AddTagsToStreamAsync.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> ApplyTagsToStreamAsync(
        IAmazonKinesis client,
        string streamName,
```

```
            Dictionary<string, string> tags)
        {
            var request = new AddTagsToStreamRequest
            {
                StreamName = streamName,
                Tags = tags,
            };

            var response = await client.AddTagsToStreamAsync(request);

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 AddTagsToStream을 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

데이터 스트림에 태그를 추가하려면

다음 `add-tags-to-stream` 예시에서는 키 `samplekey` 및 값 `example`이 있는 태그를 지정된 스트림에 할당합니다.

```
aws kinesis add-tags-to-stream \
    --stream-name samplestream \
    --tags samplekey=example
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 설명은 Amazon Kinesis Data Streams 개발자 안내서의 스트림 태그 지정을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 AddTagsToStream을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`CreateStream`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateStream`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Kinesis;
using Amazon.Kinesis.Model;

/// <summary>
/// This example shows how to create a new Amazon Kinesis stream.
/// </summary>
public class CreateStream
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        IAmazonKinesis client = new AmazonKinesisClient();

        string streamName = "AmazonKinesisStream";
        int shardCount = 1;

        var success = await CreateNewStreamAsync(client, streamName,
shardCount);
        if (success)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The stream, {streamName} successfully
created.");
        }
    }
```

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Creates a new Kinesis stream.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Kinesis client.</param>
        /// <param name="streamName">The name for the new stream.</param>
        /// <param name="shardCount">The number of shards the new stream will
        /// use. The throughput of the stream is a function of the number of
        /// shards; more shards are required for greater provisioned
        /// throughput.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating whether the stream was created.</
returns>
        public static async Task<bool> CreateNewStreamAsync(IAmazonKinesis
 client, string streamName, int shardCount)
        {
            var request = new CreateStreamRequest
            {
                StreamName = streamName,
                ShardCount = shardCount,
            };

            var response = await client.CreateStreamAsync(request);

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreateStream을 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

데이터 스트림을 생성하는 방법

다음 `create-stream` 예시에서는 샤드 3개가 포함된 samplestream이라는 데이터 스트림을 생성합니다.

```
aws kinesis create-stream \
    --stream-name samplestream \
    --shard-count 3
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 설명은 Amazon Kinesis Data Streams 개발자 안내서의 스트림 생성을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateStream을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.KinesisClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.CreateStreamRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.KinesisException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class CreateDataStream {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <streamName>

                Where:
                    streamName - The Amazon Kinesis data stream (for example,
 StockTradeStream).
                """;
```

```
        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String streamName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        KinesisClient kinesisClient = KinesisClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();
        createStream(kinesisClient, streamName);
        System.out.println("Done");
        kinesisClient.close();
    }

    public static void createStream(KinesisClient kinesisClient, String
 streamName) {
        try {
            CreateStreamRequest streamReq = CreateStreamRequest.builder()
                    .streamName(streamName)
                    .shardCount(1)
                    .build();

            kinesisClient.createStream(streamReq);

        } catch (KinesisException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateStream을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 새 스트림을 생성합니다. 기본적으로 이 cmdlet은 출력을 반환하지 않으므로 이후에 사용할 수 있게 -StreamName 파라미터에 제공된 값을 반환하기 위해 -PassThru 스위치가 추가됩니다.

```
$streamName = New-KINStream -StreamName "mystream" -ShardCount 1 -PassThru
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CreateStream을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 새 스트림을 생성합니다.

```
New-KINStream -StreamName "mystream" -ShardCount 1
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateStream을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class KinesisStream:
    """Encapsulates a Kinesis stream."""

    def __init__(self, kinesis_client):
        """
        :param kinesis_client: A Boto3 Kinesis client.
        """
        self.kinesis_client = kinesis_client
        self.name = None
        self.details = None
        self.stream_exists_waiter = kinesis_client.get_waiter("stream_exists")


    def create(self, name, wait_until_exists=True):
        """
        Creates a stream.

        :param name: The name of the stream.
```

```
        :param wait_until_exists: When True, waits until the service reports that
                                  the stream exists, then queries for its
 metadata.
        """
        try:
            self.kinesis_client.create_stream(StreamName=name, ShardCount=1)
            self.name = name
            logger.info("Created stream %s.", name)
            if wait_until_exists:
                logger.info("Waiting until exists.")
                self.stream_exists_waiter.wait(StreamName=name)
                self.describe(name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create stream %s.", name)
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateStream을 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn make_stream(client: &Client, stream: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    client
        .create_stream()
        .stream_name(stream)
        .shard_count(4)
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Created stream");

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 CreateStream을 참조하십시오.

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP API

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   TRY.
       lo_kns->createstream(
           iv_streamname = iv_stream_name
           iv_shardcount = iv_shard_count ).
       MESSAGE 'Stream created.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knsinvalidargumentex.
       MESSAGE 'The specified argument was not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knslimitexceededex.
       MESSAGE 'The request processing has failed because of a limit exceed
exception.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knsresourceinuseex.
       MESSAGE 'The request processing has failed because the resource is in
use.' TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 CreateStream을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`DeleteStream`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteStream`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Kinesis;
using Amazon.Kinesis.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Shows how to delete an Amazon Kinesis stream.
/// </summary>
public class DeleteStream
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        IAmazonKinesis client = new AmazonKinesisClient();
        string streamName = "AmazonKinesisStream";

        var success = await DeleteStreamAsync(client, streamName);

        if (success)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Stream, {streamName} successfully deleted.");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Stream not deleted.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Deletes a Kinesis stream.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="client">An initialized Kinesis client object.</param>
    /// <param name="streamName">The name of the string to delete.</param>
```

```
        /// <returns>A Boolean value representing the success of the operation.</
returns>
        public static async Task<bool> DeleteStreamAsync(IAmazonKinesis client,
 string streamName)
        {
            // If EnforceConsumerDeletion is true, any consumers
            // of this stream will also be deleted. If it is set
            // to false and this stream has any consumers, the
            // call will fail with a ResourceInUseException.
            var request = new DeleteStreamRequest
            {
                StreamName = streamName,
                EnforceConsumerDeletion = true,
            };

            var response = await client.DeleteStreamAsync(request);

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteStream을 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

데이터 스트림을 삭제하는 방법

다음 `delete-stream` 예시에서는 지정된 데이터 스트림을 삭제합니다.

```
aws kinesis delete-stream \
    --stream-name samplestream
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 설명은 Amazon Kinesis Data Streams 개발자 안내서의 스트림 삭제를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteStream을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.KinesisClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.DeleteStreamRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.KinesisException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DeleteDataStream {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <streamName>

                Where:
                    streamName - The Amazon Kinesis data stream (for example,
 StockTradeStream)
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
        String streamName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        KinesisClient kinesisClient = KinesisClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        deleteStream(kinesisClient, streamName);
        kinesisClient.close();
        System.out.println("Done");
    }

    public static void deleteStream(KinesisClient kinesisClient, String
 streamName) {
        try {
            DeleteStreamRequest delStream = DeleteStreamRequest.builder()
                    .streamName(streamName)
                    .build();

            kinesisClient.deleteStream(delStream);

        } catch (KinesisException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteStream을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예 1: 지정된 스트림을 삭제합니다. 명령이 실행되기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다. 확인 메시지를 차단하려면 -Force 스위치를 사용합니다.

```
Remove-KINStream -StreamName "mystream"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteStream을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예 1: 지정된 스트림을 삭제합니다. 명령이 실행되기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다. 확인 메시지를 차단하려면 -Force 스위치를 사용합니다.

```
Remove-KINStream -StreamName "mystream"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteStream을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class KinesisStream:
    """Encapsulates a Kinesis stream."""

    def __init__(self, kinesis_client):
        """
        :param kinesis_client: A Boto3 Kinesis client.
        """
        self.kinesis_client = kinesis_client
        self.name = None
        self.details = None
        self.stream_exists_waiter = kinesis_client.get_waiter("stream_exists")


    def delete(self):
        """
        Deletes a stream.
        """
        try:
            self.kinesis_client.delete_stream(StreamName=self.name)
            self._clear()
            logger.info("Deleted stream %s.", self.name)
        except ClientError:
```

```
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete stream %s.", self.name)
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteStream을 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn remove_stream(client: &Client, stream: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    client.delete_stream().stream_name(stream).send().await?;

    println!("Deleted stream.");

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DeleteStream을 참조하십시오.

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP API

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
```

```
        lo_kns->deletestream(
            iv_streamname = iv_stream_name ).
        MESSAGE 'Stream deleted.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knslimitexceededex.
        MESSAGE 'The request processing has failed because of a limit exceed
exception.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knsresourceinuseex.
        MESSAGE 'The request processing has failed because the resource is in
use.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 DeleteStream을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DeregisterStreamConsumer** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeregisterStreamConsumer의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Kinesis;
using Amazon.Kinesis.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Shows how to deregister a consumer from an Amazon Kinesis stream.
/// </summary>
public class DeregisterConsumer
{
    public static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        IAmazonKinesis client = new AmazonKinesisClient();
```

```
            string streamARN = "arn:aws:kinesis:us-west-2:000000000000:stream/
AmazonKinesisStream";
            string consumerName = "CONSUMER_NAME";
            string consumerARN = "arn:aws:kinesis:us-west-2:000000000000:stream/
AmazonKinesisStream/consumer/CONSUMER_NAME:000000000000";

            var success = await DeregisterConsumerAsync(client, streamARN,
 consumerARN, consumerName);

            if (success)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{consumerName} successfully deregistered.");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{consumerName} was not successfully
 deregistered.");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Deregisters a consumer from a Kinesis stream.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Kinesis client object.</param>
        /// <param name="streamARN">The ARN of a Kinesis stream.</param>
        /// <param name="consumerARN">The ARN of the consumer.</param>
        /// <param name="consumerName">The name of the consumer.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value representing the success of the operation.</
returns>
        public static async Task<bool> DeregisterConsumerAsync(
            IAmazonKinesis client,
            string streamARN,
            string consumerARN,
            string consumerName)
        {
            var request = new DeregisterStreamConsumerRequest
            {
                StreamARN = streamARN,
                ConsumerARN = consumerARN,
                ConsumerName = consumerName,
            };

            var response = await client.DeregisterStreamConsumerAsync(request);
```

```
            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeregisterStreamConsumer를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

데이터 스트림 소비자 등록을 취소하려면

다음 `deregister-stream-consumer` 예시에서는 지정된 데이터 스트림에서 지정된 소비자의 등록을 취소합니다.

```
aws kinesis deregister-stream-consumer \
    --stream-arn arn:aws:kinesis:us-west-2:123456789012:stream/samplestream \
    --consumer-name KinesisConsumerApplication
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 설명은 Amazon Kinesis Data Streams 개발자 안내서의 Kinesis Data Streams API를 사용하여 향상된 팬아웃으로 소비자 개발을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeregisterStreamConsumer를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DescribeStream** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeStream`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

데이터 스트림 설명

다음 `describe-stream` 예시에서는 지정된 데이터 스트림의 세부 정보를 반환합니다.

```
aws kinesis describe-stream \
    --stream-name samplestream
```

출력:

```
{
    "StreamDescription": {
        "Shards": [
            {
                "ShardId": "shardId-000000000000",
                "HashKeyRange": {
                    "StartingHashKey": "0",
                    "EndingHashKey": "113427455640312821154458202477256070484"
                },
                "SequenceNumberRange": {
                    "StartingSequenceNumber":
 "49600871682957036442365024926191073437251060580128653314"
                }
            },
            {
                "ShardId": "shardId-000000000001",
                "HashKeyRange": {
                    "StartingHashKey": "113427455640312821154458202477256070485",
                    "EndingHashKey": "226854911280625642308916404954512140969"
                },
                "SequenceNumberRange": {
                    "StartingSequenceNumber":
 "49600871682979337187563555549332609155523708941634633746"
                }
            },
            {
                "ShardId": "shardId-000000000002",
                "HashKeyRange": {
                    "StartingHashKey": "226854911280625642308916404954512140970",
                    "EndingHashKey": "340282366920938463463374607431768211455"
                },
                "SequenceNumberRange": {
                    "StartingSequenceNumber":
 "49600871683001637932762086172474144873796357303140614178"
                }
            }
        ],
        "StreamARN": "arn:aws:kinesis:us-west-2:123456789012:stream/
samplestream",
        "StreamName": "samplestream",
        "StreamStatus": "ACTIVE",
        "RetentionPeriodHours": 24,
```

```
        "EnhancedMonitoring": [
            {
                "ShardLevelMetrics": []
            }
        ],
        "EncryptionType": "NONE",
        "KeyId": null,
        "StreamCreationTimestamp": 1572297168.0
    }
}
```

자세한 설명은 Amazon Kinesis Data Streams 개발자 안내서의 스트림 생성 및 관리를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeStream을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 지정된 스트림의 세부 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-KINStream -StreamName "mystream"
```

출력:

```
HasMoreShards        : False
RetentionPeriodHours : 24
Shards               : {}
StreamARN            : arn:aws:kinesis:us-west-2:123456789012:stream/mystream
StreamName           : mystream
StreamStatus         : ACTIVE
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeStream을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 지정된 스트림의 세부 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-KINStream -StreamName "mystream"
```

출력:

```
HasMoreShards        : False
RetentionPeriodHours : 24
Shards               : {}
StreamARN            : arn:aws:kinesis:us-west-2:123456789012:stream/mystream
StreamName           : mystream
StreamStatus         : ACTIVE
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeStream을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class KinesisStream:
    """Encapsulates a Kinesis stream."""

    def __init__(self, kinesis_client):
        """
        :param kinesis_client: A Boto3 Kinesis client.
        """
        self.kinesis_client = kinesis_client
        self.name = None
        self.details = None
        self.stream_exists_waiter = kinesis_client.get_waiter("stream_exists")


    def describe(self, name):
        """
        Gets metadata about a stream.

        :param name: The name of the stream.
        :return: Metadata about the stream.
```

```
        """
        try:
            response = self.kinesis_client.describe_stream(StreamName=name)
            self.name = name
            self.details = response["StreamDescription"]
            logger.info("Got stream %s.", name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get %s.", name)
            raise
        else:
            return self.details
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeStream을 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn show_stream(client: &Client, stream: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client.describe_stream().stream_name(stream).send().await?;

    let desc = resp.stream_description.unwrap();

    println!("Stream description:");
    println!("  Name:              {}:", desc.stream_name());
    println!("  Status:            {:?}", desc.stream_status());
    println!("  Open shards:       {:?}", desc.shards.len());
    println!("  Retention (hours): {}", desc.retention_period_hours());
    println!("  Encryption:        {:?}", desc.encryption_type.unwrap());

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DescribeStream을 참조하십시오.

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP API

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_kns->describestream(
           iv_streamname = iv_stream_name ).
       DATA(lt_stream_description) = oo_result->get_streamdescription( ).
       MESSAGE 'Streams retrieved.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knslimitexceededex.
       MESSAGE 'The request processing has failed because of a limit exceed
exception.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knsresourcenotfoundex.
       MESSAGE 'Resource being accessed is not found.' TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 DescribeStream을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **GetRecords** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetRecords`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

CLI

AWS CLI

샤드에서 레코드를 가져오는 방법

다음 `get-records` 예시에서는 지정된 샤드 반복자를 사용하여 Kinesis 데이터 스트림의 샤드에서 데이터 레코드를 가져옵니다.

```
aws kinesis get-records \
    --shard-iterator AAAAAAAAAAF7/0mWD7IuHj1yGv/
TKuNgx2ukD5xipCY4cy4gU96orWwZwcSXh3K9tAmGYeOZyLZrvzzeOFVf9iN99hUPw/w/
b0YWYeehfNvnf1DYt5XpDJghLKr3DzgznkTmMymDP3R+3wRKeuEw6/kdxY2yKJH0veaiekaVc4N2VwK/
GvaGP2Hh9Fg7N++q0Adg6fIDQPt4p8RpavDbk+A4sL9SWGE1
```

출력:

```
{
    "Records": [],
    "MillisBehindLatest": 80742000
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Kinesis Data Streams 개발자 안내서의 AWS SDK for Java와 함께 Kinesis Data Streams API를 사용하여 소비자 개발을 참조하세요. Amazon Kinesis

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetRecords를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.KinesisClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.DescribeStreamResponse;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.DescribeStreamRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.Shard;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.GetShardIteratorRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.GetShardIteratorResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.Record;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.GetRecordsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.GetRecordsResponse;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class GetRecords {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <streamName>

                Where:
                    streamName - The Amazon Kinesis data stream to read from (for
 example, StockTradeStream).
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String streamName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        KinesisClient kinesisClient = KinesisClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        getStockTrades(kinesisClient, streamName);
        kinesisClient.close();
```

```
    }

    public static void getStockTrades(KinesisClient kinesisClient, String
streamName) {
        String shardIterator;
        String lastShardId = null;
        DescribeStreamRequest describeStreamRequest =
DescribeStreamRequest.builder()
                .streamName(streamName)
                .build();

        List<Shard> shards = new ArrayList<>();
        DescribeStreamResponse streamRes;
        do {
            streamRes = kinesisClient.describeStream(describeStreamRequest);
            shards.addAll(streamRes.streamDescription().shards());

            if (shards.size() > 0) {
                lastShardId = shards.get(shards.size() - 1).shardId();
            }
        } while (streamRes.streamDescription().hasMoreShards());

        GetShardIteratorRequest itReq = GetShardIteratorRequest.builder()
                .streamName(streamName)
                .shardIteratorType("TRIM_HORIZON")
                .shardId(lastShardId)
                .build();

        GetShardIteratorResponse shardIteratorResult =
kinesisClient.getShardIterator(itReq);
        shardIterator = shardIteratorResult.shardIterator();

        // Continuously read data records from shard.
        List<Record> records;

        // Create new GetRecordsRequest with existing shardIterator.
        // Set maximum records to return to 1000.
        GetRecordsRequest recordsRequest = GetRecordsRequest.builder()
                .shardIterator(shardIterator)
                .limit(1000)
                .build();

        GetRecordsResponse result = kinesisClient.getRecords(recordsRequest);
```

```
        // Put result into record list. Result may be empty.
        records = result.records();

        // Print records
        for (Record record : records) {
            SdkBytes byteBuffer = record.data();
            System.out.printf("Seq No: %s - %s%n", record.sequenceNumber(), new
 String(byteBuffer.asByteArray()));
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetRecords를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 일련의 하나 이상 레코드에서 데이터를 반환 및 추출하는 방법을 보여줍니다. Get-KINRecord에 제공되는 반복자는 반환할 레코드의 시작 위치를 결정하며, 이 예제에서 이들 레코드,는 변수인 $records에 캡처됩니다. 그런 다음 $records 컬렉션을 인덱싱하여 개별 레코드에 액세스할 수 있습니다. 레코드의 데이터가 UTF-8 인코딩된 텍스트라고 가정하면 최종 명령은 객체의 MemoryStream에서 데이터를 추출하여 콘솔에 텍스트로 반환하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
$records
$records = Get-KINRecord -ShardIterator "AAAAAAAAAAGIc....9VnbiRNaP"
```

출력:

```
MillisBehindLatest NextShardIterator            Records
------------------ -----------------            -------
0                  AAAAAAAAAAERNIq...uDn11HuUs  {Key1, Key2}
```

```
$records.Records[0]
```

출력:

```
ApproximateArrivalTimestamp Data                    PartitionKey SequenceNumber
```

```
--------------------------- ----                   ------------ --------------
3/7/2016 5:14:33 PM         System.IO.MemoryStream Key1
 4955986459776...931586
```

```
[Text.Encoding]::UTF8.GetString($records.Records[0].Data.ToArray())
```

출력:

```
test data from string
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetRecords를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 일련의 하나 이상 레코드에서 데이터를 반환 및 추출하는 방법을 보여줍니다. Get-KINRecord에 제공되는 반복자는 반환할 레코드의 시작 위치를 결정하며, 이 예제에서 이들 레코드,는 변수인 $records에 캡처됩니다. 그런 다음 $records 컬렉션을 인덱싱하여 개별 레코드에 액세스할 수 있습니다. 레코드의 데이터가 UTF-8 인코딩된 텍스트라고 가정하면 최종 명령은 객체의 MemoryStream에서 데이터를 추출하여 콘솔에 텍스트로 반환하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
$records
$records = Get-KINRecord -ShardIterator "AAAAAAAAAAGIc....9VnbiRNaP"
```

출력:

```
MillisBehindLatest NextShardIterator            Records
------------------ -----------------            -------
0                  AAAAAAAAAAERNIq...uDn11HuUs  {Key1, Key2}
```

```
$records.Records[0]
```

출력:

```
ApproximateArrivalTimestamp Data                   PartitionKey SequenceNumber
--------------------------- ----                   ------------ --------------
3/7/2016 5:14:33 PM         System.IO.MemoryStream Key1
 4955986459776...931586
```

```
[Text.Encoding]::UTF8.GetString($records.Records[0].Data.ToArray())
```

출력:

```
test data from string
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetRecords를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class KinesisStream:
    """Encapsulates a Kinesis stream."""

    def __init__(self, kinesis_client):
        """
        :param kinesis_client: A Boto3 Kinesis client.
        """
        self.kinesis_client = kinesis_client
        self.name = None
        self.details = None
        self.stream_exists_waiter = kinesis_client.get_waiter("stream_exists")


    def get_records(self, max_records):
        """
        Gets records from the stream. This function is a generator that first
 gets
        a shard iterator for the stream, then uses the shard iterator to get
 records
        in batches from the stream. The shard iterator can be accessed through
 the
        'details' property, which is populated using the 'describe' function of
 this class.
```

```
        Each batch of records is yielded back to the caller until the specified
        maximum number of records has been retrieved.

        :param max_records: The maximum number of records to retrieve.
        :return: Yields the current batch of retrieved records.
        """
        try:
            response = self.kinesis_client.get_shard_iterator(
                StreamName=self.name,
                ShardId=self.details["Shards"][0]["ShardId"],
                ShardIteratorType="LATEST",
            )
            shard_iter = response["ShardIterator"]
            record_count = 0
            while record_count < max_records:
                response = self.kinesis_client.get_records(
                    ShardIterator=shard_iter, Limit=10
                )
                shard_iter = response["NextShardIterator"]
                records = response["Records"]
                logger.info("Got %s records.", len(records))
                record_count += len(records)
                yield records
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get records from stream %s.", self.name)
            raise



    def describe(self, name):
        """
        Gets metadata about a stream.

        :param name: The name of the stream.
        :return: Metadata about the stream.
        """
        try:
            response = self.kinesis_client.describe_stream(StreamName=name)
            self.name = name
            self.details = response["StreamDescription"]
            logger.info("Got stream %s.", name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get %s.", name)
            raise
```

```
        else:
            return self.details
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetRecords를 참조하세요.

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_kns->getrecords(             " oo_result is returned for
testing purposes. "
           iv_sharditerator = iv_shard_iterator ).
       DATA(lt_records) = oo_result->get_records( ).
       MESSAGE 'Record retrieved.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knsexpirediteratorex.
       MESSAGE 'Iterator expired.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knsinvalidargumentex.
       MESSAGE 'The specified argument was not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsaccessdeniedex.
       MESSAGE 'You do not have permission to perform this AWS KMS action.' TYPE
'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsdisabledex.
       MESSAGE 'KMS key used is disabled.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsinvalidstateex.
       MESSAGE 'KMS key used is in an invalid state. ' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsnotfoundex.
       MESSAGE 'KMS key used is not found.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsoptinrequired.
       MESSAGE 'KMS key option is required.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsthrottlingex.
       MESSAGE 'The rate of requests to AWS KMS is exceeding the request
quotas.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knsprovthruputexcdex.
```

```
        MESSAGE 'The request rate for the stream is too high, or the requested
 data is too large for the available throughput.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knsresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'Resource being accessed is not found.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 GetRecords를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **GetShardIterator** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 GetShardIterator의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

CLI

AWS CLI

샤드 반복자를 가져오려면

다음 get-shard-iterator 예시에서는 AT_SEQUENCE_NUMBER 샤드 반복자 유형을 사용하고 샤드 반복자를 생성하여 지정된 시퀀스 번호로 표시된 위치에서 데이터 레코드를 정확히 읽기 시작합니다.

```
aws kinesis get-shard-iterator \
    --stream-name samplestream \
    --shard-id shardId-000000000001 \
    --shard-iterator-type LATEST
```

출력:

```
{
    "ShardIterator": "AAAAAAAAAAFEvJjIYI+3jw/4aqgH9FifJ+n48XWTh/
IFIsbILP6o5eDueD39NXNBfpZ10WL5K6ADXk8w+5H+Qhd9cFA9k268CPXCz/kebq1TGYI7Vy
+lUkA9BuN3xvATxMBGxRY3zYK05gqgvaIRn94O8SqeEqwhigwZxNWxID3Ej7YYYcxQi8Q/fIrCjGAy/
n2r5Z9G864YpWDfN9upNNQAR/iiOWKs"
```

```
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Kinesis Data Streams 개발자 안내서의 AWS SDK for Java와 함께 Kinesis Data Streams API를 사용하여 소비자 개발을 참조하세요. Amazon Kinesis

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetShardIterator를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 지정된 샤드 및 시작 위치에 대한 샤드 반복자를 반환합니다. 샤드 식별자 및 시퀀스 번호에 대한 세부 정보는 Get-KINStream cmdlet의 출력에서 반환된 스트림 객체의 샤드 컬렉션을 참조하여 얻을 수 있습니다. 반환된 반복자를 Get-KINRecord cmdlet과 함께 사용하여 샤드의 데이터 레코드를 가져올 수 있습니다.

```
Get-KINShardIterator -StreamName "mystream" -ShardId "shardId-000000000000" -
ShardIteratorType AT_SEQUENCE_NUMBER -StartingSequenceNumber "495598645..."
```

출력:

```
AAAAAAAAAAGIc....9VnbiRNaP
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetShardIterator를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 지정된 샤드 및 시작 위치에 대한 샤드 반복자를 반환합니다. 샤드 식별자 및 시퀀스 번호에 대한 세부 정보는 Get-KINStream cmdlet의 출력에서 반환된 스트림 객체의 샤드 컬렉션을 참조하여 얻을 수 있습니다. 반환된 반복자를 Get-KINRecord cmdlet과 함께 사용하여 샤드의 데이터 레코드를 가져올 수 있습니다.

```
Get-KINShardIterator -StreamName "mystream" -ShardId "shardId-000000000000" -
ShardIteratorType AT_SEQUENCE_NUMBER -StartingSequenceNumber "495598645..."
```

출력:

```
AAAAAAAAAAGIc....9VnbiRNaP
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetShardIterator를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

AWS SDK와 **ListStreamConsumers** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 ListStreamConsumers의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    using System;
    using System.Collections.Generic;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Kinesis;
    using Amazon.Kinesis.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// List the consumers of an Amazon Kinesis stream.
    /// </summary>
    public class ListConsumers
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            IAmazonKinesis client = new AmazonKinesisClient();

            string streamARN = "arn:aws:kinesis:us-east-2:000000000000:stream/
AmazonKinesisStream";
            int maxResults = 10;

            var consumers = await ListConsumersAsync(client, streamARN,
 maxResults);

            if (consumers.Count > 0)
            {
                consumers
```

```
                    .ForEach(c => Console.WriteLine($"Name: {c.ConsumerName} ARN:
 {c.ConsumerARN}"));
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("No consumers found.");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieve a list of the consumers for a Kinesis stream.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Kinesis client object.</param>
        /// <param name="streamARN">The ARN of the stream for which we want to
        /// retrieve a list of clients.</param>
        /// <param name="maxResults">The maximum number of results to return.</
param>
        /// <returns>A list of Consumer objects.</returns>
        public static async Task<List<Consumer>>
 ListConsumersAsync(IAmazonKinesis client, string streamARN, int maxResults)
        {
            var request = new ListStreamConsumersRequest
            {
                StreamARN = streamARN,
                MaxResults = maxResults,
            };

            var response = await client.ListStreamConsumersAsync(request);

            return response.Consumers;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListStreamConsumers를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **ListStreams** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListStreams`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Kinesis;
using Amazon.Kinesis.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Retrieves and displays a list of existing Amazon Kinesis streams.
/// </summary>
public class ListStreams
{
    public static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        IAmazonKinesis client = new AmazonKinesisClient();
        var response = await client.ListStreamsAsync(new
ListStreamsRequest());

        List<string> streamNames = response.StreamNames;

        if (streamNames.Count > 0)
        {
            streamNames
                .ForEach(s => Console.WriteLine($"Stream name: {s}"));
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine("No streams were found.");
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListStreams를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

데이터 스트림을 나열하는 방법

다음 `list-streams` 예시에서는 현재 계정 및 리전의 모든 활성 데이터 스트림을 나열합니다.

```
aws kinesis list-streams
```

출력:

```
{
    "StreamNames": [
        "samplestream",
        "samplestream1"
    ]
}
```

자세한 설명은 Amazon Kinesis Data Streams 개발자 안내서의 스트림 나열을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListStreams를 참조하세요.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn show_streams(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client.list_streams().send().await?;

    println!("Stream names:");

    let streams = resp.stream_names;
```

```
    for stream in &streams {
        println!("  {}", stream);
    }

    println!("Found {} stream(s)", streams.len());

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 ListStreams을 참조하십시오.

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP API

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_kns->liststreams(        " oo_result is returned for
testing purposes. "
           "Set Limit to specify that a maximum of streams should be returned."
           iv_limit = iv_limit ).
       DATA(lt_streams) = oo_result->get_streamnames( ).
       MESSAGE 'Streams listed.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knslimitexceededex.
       MESSAGE 'The request processing has failed because of a limit exceed
exception.' TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 ListStreams을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`ListTagsForStream`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListTagsForStream`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Kinesis;
using Amazon.Kinesis.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Shows how to list the tags that have been attached to an Amazon Kinesis
/// stream.
/// </summary>
public class ListTags
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        IAmazonKinesis client = new AmazonKinesisClient();
        string streamName = "AmazonKinesisStream";

        await ListTagsAsync(client, streamName);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List the tags attached to a Kinesis stream.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="client">An initialized Kinesis client object.</param>
    /// <param name="streamName">The name of the Kinesis stream for which you
    /// wish to display tags.</param>
    public static async Task ListTagsAsync(IAmazonKinesis client, string
streamName)
    {
        var request = new ListTagsForStreamRequest
        {
            StreamName = streamName,
```

```
                Limit = 10,
            };

            var response = await client.ListTagsForStreamAsync(request);
            DisplayTags(response.Tags);

            while (response.HasMoreTags)
            {
                request.ExclusiveStartTagKey = response.Tags[response.Tags.Count
 - 1].Key;
                response = await client.ListTagsForStreamAsync(request);
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Displays the items in a list of Kinesis tags.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tags">A list of the Tag objects to be displayed.</param>
        public static void DisplayTags(List<Tag> tags)
        {
            tags
                .ForEach(t => Console.WriteLine($"Key: {t.Key} Value:
 {t.Value}"));
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListTagsForStream을 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

데이터 스트림에 대한 태그를 나열하려면

다음 `list-tags-for-stream` 예시에서는 지정된 데이터 스트림에 연결된 태그를 나열합니다.

```
aws kinesis list-tags-for-stream \
    --stream-name samplestream
```

출력:

```
{
    "Tags": [
        {
            "Key": "samplekey",
            "Value": "example"
        }
    ],
    "HasMoreTags": false
}
```

자세한 설명은 Amazon Kinesis Data Streams 개발자 안내서의 스트림 태그 지정을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListTagsForStream을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **PutRecord** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 PutRecord의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

CLI

AWS CLI

데이터 스트림에 레코드를 쓰는 방법

다음 put-record 예시에서는 지정된 파티션 키를 사용하여 지정된 데이터 스트림에 단일 데이터 레코드를 씁니다.

```
aws kinesis put-record \
    --stream-name samplestream \
    --data sampledatarecord \
    --partition-key samplepartitionkey
```

출력:

```
{
    "ShardId": "shardId-000000000009",
    "SequenceNumber": "49600902273357540915989931256901506243878407835297513618",
    "EncryptionType": "KMS"
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Kinesis Data Streams 개발자 안내서의 AWS SDK for Java와 함께 Amazon Kinesis Data Streams API를 사용하여 생산자 개발을 참조하세요. Amazon Kinesis

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 PutRecord를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.KinesisClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.PutRecordRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.KinesisException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.DescribeStreamRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.DescribeStreamResponse;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class StockTradesWriter {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
```

```
                Usage:
                    <streamName>

                Where:
                    streamName - The Amazon Kinesis data stream to which records
are written (for example, StockTradeStream)
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String streamName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        KinesisClient kinesisClient = KinesisClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        // Ensure that the Kinesis Stream is valid.
        validateStream(kinesisClient, streamName);
        setStockData(kinesisClient, streamName);
        kinesisClient.close();
    }

    public static void setStockData(KinesisClient kinesisClient, String
streamName) {
        try {
            // Repeatedly send stock trades with a 100 milliseconds wait in
between.
            StockTradeGenerator stockTradeGenerator = new StockTradeGenerator();

            // Put in 50 Records for this example.
            int index = 50;
            for (int x = 0; x < index; x++) {
                StockTrade trade = stockTradeGenerator.getRandomTrade();
                sendStockTrade(trade, kinesisClient, streamName);
                Thread.sleep(100);
            }

        } catch (KinesisException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }
        System.out.println("Done");
    }

    private static void sendStockTrade(StockTrade trade, KinesisClient
kinesisClient,
            String streamName) {
        byte[] bytes = trade.toJsonAsBytes();

        // The bytes could be null if there is an issue with the JSON
serialization by
        // the Jackson JSON library.
        if (bytes == null) {
            System.out.println("Could not get JSON bytes for stock trade");
            return;
        }

        System.out.println("Putting trade: " + trade);
        PutRecordRequest request = PutRecordRequest.builder()
                .partitionKey(trade.getTickerSymbol()) // We use the ticker
symbol as the partition key, explained in
                                                       // the Supplemental
Information section below.
                .streamName(streamName)
                .data(SdkBytes.fromByteArray(bytes))
                .build();

        try {
            kinesisClient.putRecord(request);
        } catch (KinesisException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
        }
    }

    private static void validateStream(KinesisClient kinesisClient, String
streamName) {
        try {
            DescribeStreamRequest describeStreamRequest =
DescribeStreamRequest.builder()
                    .streamName(streamName)
                    .build();

            DescribeStreamResponse describeStreamResponse =
kinesisClient.describeStream(describeStreamRequest);
```

```
            if (!
describeStreamResponse.streamDescription().streamStatus().toString().equals("ACTIVE"))
 {
                System.err.println("Stream " + streamName + " is not active.
 Please wait a few moments and try again.");
                System.exit(1);
            }

        } catch (KinesisException e) {
            System.err.println("Error found while describing the stream " +
 streamName);
            System.err.println(e);
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 PutRecord를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: -Text 파라미터에 제공된 문자열이 포함된 레코드를 씁니다.

```
Write-KINRecord -Text "test data from string" -StreamName "mystream" -
PartitionKey "Key1"
```

예제 2: 지정된 파일에 포함된 데이터가 포함된 레코드를 씁니다. 이 파일은 바이트 시퀀스로 취급되므로 텍스트가 포함된 경우 이 cmdlet과 함께 사용하기 전에 필요한 인코딩을 사용하여 작성해야 합니다.

```
Write-KINRecord -FilePath "C:\TestData.txt" -StreamName "mystream" -PartitionKey
 "Key2"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 PutRecord를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: -Text 파라미터에 제공된 문자열이 포함된 레코드를 씁니다.

```
Write-KINRecord -Text "test data from string" -StreamName "mystream" -
PartitionKey "Key1"
```

예제 2: 지정된 파일에 포함된 데이터가 포함된 레코드를 씁니다. 이 파일은 바이트 시퀀스로 취급되므로 텍스트가 포함된 경우 이 cmdlet과 함께 사용하기 전에 필요한 인코딩을 사용하여 작성해야 합니다.

```
Write-KINRecord -FilePath "C:\TestData.txt" -StreamName "mystream" -PartitionKey
 "Key2"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 PutRecord를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class KinesisStream:
    """Encapsulates a Kinesis stream."""

    def __init__(self, kinesis_client):
        """
        :param kinesis_client: A Boto3 Kinesis client.
        """
        self.kinesis_client = kinesis_client
        self.name = None
        self.details = None
        self.stream_exists_waiter = kinesis_client.get_waiter("stream_exists")


    def put_record(self, data, partition_key):
        """
        Puts data into the stream. The data is formatted as JSON before it is
 passed
        to the stream.
```

```
        :param data: The data to put in the stream.
        :param partition_key: The partition key to use for the data.
        :return: Metadata about the record, including its shard ID and sequence
 number.
        """
        try:
            response = self.kinesis_client.put_record(
                StreamName=self.name, Data=json.dumps(data),
 PartitionKey=partition_key
            )
            logger.info("Put record in stream %s.", self.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't put record in stream %s.", self.name)
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 PutRecord를 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn add_record(client: &Client, stream: &str, key: &str, data: &str) ->
 Result<(), Error> {
    let blob = Blob::new(data);

    client
        .put_record()
        .data(blob)
        .partition_key(key)
        .stream_name(stream)
        .send()
```

```
        .await?;

    println!("Put data into stream.");

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 PutRecord를 참조하십시오.

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP API

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_kns->putrecord(            " oo_result is returned for
testing purposes. "
            iv_streamname = iv_stream_name
            iv_data       = iv_data
            iv_partitionkey = iv_partition_key ).
        MESSAGE 'Record created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knsinvalidargumentex.
        MESSAGE 'The specified argument was not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsaccessdeniedex.
        MESSAGE 'You do not have permission to perform this AWS KMS action.' TYPE
'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsdisabledex.
        MESSAGE 'KMS key used is disabled.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsinvalidstateex.
        MESSAGE 'KMS key used is in an invalid state. ' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsnotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'KMS key used is not found.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsoptinrequired.
        MESSAGE 'KMS key option is required.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsthrottlingex.
```

```
        MESSAGE 'The rate of requests to AWS KMS is exceeding the request
 quotas.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knsprovthruputexcdex.
        MESSAGE 'The request rate for the stream is too high, or the requested
 data is too large for the available throughput.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knsresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'Resource being accessed is not found.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 PutRecord를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **PutRecords** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 PutRecords의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

스트림에 여러 레코드 쓰기

다음 put-records 예시에서는 단일 직접 호출에서 지정된 파티션 키를 사용하여 데이터 레코드를 쓰고 다른 파티션 키를 사용하여 또 하나의 데이터 레코드를 씁니다.

```
aws kinesis put-records \
    --stream-name samplestream \
    --
records Data=blob1,PartitionKey=partitionkey1 Data=blob2,PartitionKey=partitionkey2
```

출력:

```
{
    "FailedRecordCount": 0,
    "Records": [
        {
            "SequenceNumber":
 "49600883331171471519674795588238531498465399900093808706",
            "ShardId": "shardId-000000000004"
        },
        {
```

```
            "SequenceNumber":
 "49600902273357540915989931256902715169698037101720764562",
            "ShardId": "shardId-000000000009"
        }
    ],
    "EncryptionType": "KMS"
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Kinesis Data Streams 개발자 안내서의 AWS SDK for Java와 함께 Amazon Kinesis Data Streams API를 사용하여 생산자 개발을 참조하세요. Amazon Kinesis

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 PutRecords를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { PutRecordsCommand, KinesisClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-kinesis";

/**
 * Put multiple records into a Kinesis stream.
 * @param {{ streamArn: string }} config
 */
export const main = async ({ streamArn }) => {
  const client = new KinesisClient({});
  try {
    await client.send(
      new PutRecordsCommand({
        StreamARN: streamArn,
        Records: [
          {
            Data: new Uint8Array(),
            /**
             * Determines which shard in the stream the data record is assigned
 to.
```

```
             * Partition keys are Unicode strings with a maximum length limit of
 256
             * characters for each key. Amazon Kinesis Data Streams uses the
 partition
             * key as input to a hash function that maps the partition key and
             * associated data to a specific shard.
             */
            PartitionKey: "TEST_KEY",
          },
          {
            Data: new Uint8Array(),
            PartitionKey: "TEST_KEY",
          },
        ],
      }),
    );
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error) {
      //
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};

// Call function if run directly.
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  const options = {
    streamArn: {
      type: "string",
      description: "The ARN of the stream.",
    },
  };

  const { values } = parseArgs({ options });
  main(values);
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 PutRecords를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **RegisterStreamConsumer** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 RegisterStreamConsumer의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Kinesis;
    using Amazon.Kinesis.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example shows how to register a consumer to an Amazon Kinesis
    /// stream.
    /// </summary>
    public class RegisterConsumer
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            IAmazonKinesis client = new AmazonKinesisClient();
            string consumerName = "NEW_CONSUMER_NAME";
            string streamARN = "arn:aws:kinesis:us-east-2:000000000000:stream/
AmazonKinesisStream";

            var consumer = await RegisterConsumerAsync(client, consumerName,
 streamARN);

            if (consumer is not null)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{consumer.ConsumerName}");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Registers the consumer to a Kinesis stream.
```

```
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Kinesis client object.</param>
        /// <param name="consumerName">A string representing the consumer.</
param>
        /// <param name="streamARN">The ARN of the stream.</param>
        /// <returns>A Consumer object that contains information about the
 consumer.</returns>
        public static async Task<Consumer> RegisterConsumerAsync(IAmazonKinesis
 client, string consumerName, string streamARN)
        {
            var request = new RegisterStreamConsumerRequest
            {
                ConsumerName = consumerName,
                StreamARN = streamARN,
            };

            var response = await client.RegisterStreamConsumerAsync(request);
            return response.Consumer;
        }
    }
```

- 자세한 내용은 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 RegisterStreamConsumer를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

데이터 스트림 소비자를 등록하려면

다음 `register-stream-consumer` 예시에서는 `KinesisConsumerApplication`이라는 소비자를 지정된 데이터 스트림에 등록합니다.

```
aws kinesis register-stream-consumer \
    --stream-arn arn:aws:kinesis:us-west-2:012345678912:stream/samplestream \
    --consumer-name KinesisConsumerApplication
```

출력:

```
{
    "Consumer": {
```

```
        "ConsumerName": "KinesisConsumerApplication",
        "ConsumerARN": "arn:aws:kinesis:us-west-2: 123456789012:stream/
samplestream/consumer/KinesisConsumerApplication:1572383852",
        "ConsumerStatus": "CREATING",
        "ConsumerCreationTimestamp": 1572383852.0
    }
}
```

자세한 설명은 Amazon Kinesis Data Streams 개발자 안내서의 Kinesis Data Streams API를 사용하여 향상된 팬아웃으로 소비자 개발을 참조하세요.

- 자세한 내용은 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 RegisterStreamConsumer를 참조하세요.

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_kns->registerstreamconsumer(       " oo_result is returned
for testing purposes. "
           iv_streamarn = iv_stream_arn
           iv_consumername = iv_consumer_name ).
       MESSAGE 'Stream consumer registered.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knsinvalidargumentex.
       MESSAGE 'The specified argument was not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourcelimitexcd.
       MESSAGE 'You have reached the limit on the number of resources.' TYPE
'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourceinuse.
       MESSAGE 'Resource being accessed is in use.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourcenotfound.
       MESSAGE 'Resource being accessed is not found.' TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 RegisterStreamConsumer를 참조하세요.

Kinesis용 서버리스 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Kinesis를 AWS SDKs 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- Kinesis 트리거에서 간접적으로 Lambda 함수 호출
- Kinesis 트리거로 Lambda 함수에 대한 배치 항목 실패 보고

Kinesis 트리거에서 간접적으로 Lambda 함수 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 Kinesis 스트림에서 레코드를 받아 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 Kinesis 페이로드를 검색하고, Base64에서 디코딩하고, 레코드 콘텐츠를 로깅합니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

.NET을 사용하여 Lambda로 Kinesis 이벤트 사용

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
using System.Text;
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.KinesisEvents;
using AWS.Lambda.Powertools.Logging;

// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
```

```
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeri

namespace KinesisIntegrationSampleCode;

public class Function
{
    // Powertools Logger requires an environment variables against your function
    // POWERTOOLS_SERVICE_NAME
    [Logging(LogEvent = true)]
    public async Task FunctionHandler(KinesisEvent evnt, ILambdaContext context)
    {
        if (evnt.Records.Count == 0)
        {
            Logger.LogInformation("Empty Kinesis Event received");
            return;
        }

        foreach (var record in evnt.Records)
        {
            try
            {
                Logger.LogInformation($"Processed Event with EventId:
 {record.EventId}");
                string data = await GetRecordDataAsync(record.Kinesis, context);
                Logger.LogInformation($"Data: {data}");
                // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Logger.LogError($"An error occurred {ex.Message}");
                throw;
            }
        }
        Logger.LogInformation($"Successfully processed {evnt.Records.Count}
 records.");
    }

    private async Task<string> GetRecordDataAsync(KinesisEvent.Record record,
 ILambdaContext context)
    {
        byte[] bytes = record.Data.ToArray();
        string data = Encoding.UTF8.GetString(bytes);
        await Task.CompletedTask; //Placeholder for actual async work
```

```
        return data;
    }
}
```

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Go를 사용하여 Lambda로 Kinesis 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package main

import (
 "context"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
)

func handler(ctx context.Context, kinesisEvent events.KinesisEvent) error {
 if len(kinesisEvent.Records) == 0 {
  log.Printf("empty Kinesis event received")
  return nil
 }

 for _, record := range kinesisEvent.Records {
  log.Printf("processed Kinesis event with EventId: %v", record.EventID)
  recordDataBytes := record.Kinesis.Data
  recordDataText := string(recordDataBytes)
  log.Printf("record data: %v", recordDataText)
  // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
 }
 log.Printf("successfully processed %v records", len(kinesisEvent.Records))
```

```
 return nil
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(handler)
}
```

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Java를 사용하여 Lambda에서 Kinesis 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package example;

import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.LambdaLogger;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.KinesisEvent;

public class Handler implements RequestHandler<KinesisEvent, Void> {
    @Override
    public Void handleRequest(final KinesisEvent event, final Context context) {
        LambdaLogger logger = context.getLogger();
        if (event.getRecords().isEmpty()) {
            logger.log("Empty Kinesis Event received");
            return null;
        }
        for (KinesisEvent.KinesisEventRecord record : event.getRecords()) {
            try {
                logger.log("Processed Event with EventId: "+record.getEventID());
                String data = new String(record.getKinesis().getData().array());
                logger.log("Data:"+ data);
```

```
                // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
            }
            catch (Exception ex) {
                logger.log("An error occurred:"+ex.getMessage());
                throw ex;
            }
        }
        logger.log("Successfully processed:"+event.getRecords().size()+"
 records");
        return null;
    }

}
```

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

JavaScript를 사용하여 Lambda로 Kinesis 이벤트 사용

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
exports.handler = async (event, context) => {
  for (const record of event.Records) {
    try {
      console.log(`Processed Kinesis Event - EventID: ${record.eventID}`);
      const recordData = await getRecordDataAsync(record.kinesis);
      console.log(`Record Data: ${recordData}`);
      // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
    } catch (err) {
      console.error(`An error occurred ${err}`);
      throw err;
    }
  }
  console.log(`Successfully processed ${event.Records.length} records.`);
```

```
};

async function getRecordDataAsync(payload) {
  var data = Buffer.from(payload.data, "base64").toString("utf-8");
  await Promise.resolve(1); //Placeholder for actual async work
  return data;
}
```

TypeScript를 사용하여 Lambda로 Kinesis 이벤트 사용

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import {
  KinesisStreamEvent,
  Context,
  KinesisStreamHandler,
  KinesisStreamRecordPayload,
} from "aws-lambda";
import { Buffer } from "buffer";
import { Logger } from "@aws-lambda-powertools/logger";

const logger = new Logger({
  logLevel: "INFO",
  serviceName: "kinesis-stream-handler-sample",
});

export const functionHandler: KinesisStreamHandler = async (
  event: KinesisStreamEvent,
  context: Context
): Promise<void> => {
  for (const record of event.Records) {
    try {
      logger.info(`Processed Kinesis Event - EventID: ${record.eventID}`);
      const recordData = await getRecordDataAsync(record.kinesis);
      logger.info(`Record Data: ${recordData}`);
      // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
    } catch (err) {
      logger.error(`An error occurred ${err}`);
      throw err;
    }
    logger.info(`Successfully processed ${event.Records.length} records.`);
  }
```

```
};

async function getRecordDataAsync(
  payload: KinesisStreamRecordPayload
): Promise<string> {
  var data = Buffer.from(payload.data, "base64").toString("utf-8");
  await Promise.resolve(1); //Placeholder for actual async work
  return data;
}
```

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

PHP를 사용하여 Lambda로 Kinesis 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
<?php

# using bref/bref and bref/logger for simplicity

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\Kinesis\KinesisEvent;
use Bref\Event\Kinesis\KinesisHandler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;

require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

class Handler extends KinesisHandler
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;
    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
```

```
    }

    /**
     * @throws JsonException
     * @throws \Bref\Event\InvalidLambdaEvent
     */
    public function handleKinesis(KinesisEvent $event, Context $context): void
    {
        $this->logger->info("Processing records");
        $records = $event->getRecords();
        foreach ($records as $record) {
            $data = $record->getData();
            $this->logger->info(json_encode($data));
            // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data

            // Any exception thrown will be logged and the invocation will be
 marked as failed
        }
        $totalRecords = count($records);
        $this->logger->info("Successfully processed $totalRecords records");
    }
}

$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Python을 사용하여 Lambda로 Kinesis 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import base64
```

```
def lambda_handler(event, context):

    for record in event['Records']:
        try:
            print(f"Processed Kinesis Event - EventID: {record['eventID']}")
            record_data = base64.b64decode(record['kinesis']
['data']).decode('utf-8')
            print(f"Record Data: {record_data}")
            # TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
        except Exception as e:
            print(f"An error occurred {e}")
            raise e
    print(f"Successfully processed {len(event['Records'])} records.")
```

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Ruby를 사용하여 Lambda로 Kinesis 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
require 'aws-sdk'

def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  event['Records'].each do |record|
    begin
      puts "Processed Kinesis Event - EventID: #{record['eventID']}"
      record_data = get_record_data_async(record['kinesis'])
      puts "Record Data: #{record_data}"
      # TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
    rescue => err
      $stderr.puts "An error occurred #{err}"
      raise err
    end
```

```
  end
  puts "Successfully processed #{event['Records'].length} records."
end

def get_record_data_async(payload)
  data = Base64.decode64(payload['data']).force_encoding('UTF-8')
  # Placeholder for actual async work
  # You can use Ruby's asynchronous programming tools like async/await or fibers
 here.
  return data
end
```

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Rust를 사용하여 Lambda로 Kinesis 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
use aws_lambda_events::event::kinesis::KinesisEvent;
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, Error, LambdaEvent};

async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<KinesisEvent>) -> Result<(), Error>
 {
    if event.payload.records.is_empty() {
        tracing::info!("No records found. Exiting.");
        return Ok(());
    }

    event.payload.records.iter().for_each(|record| {
        tracing::info!("EventId:
 {}",record.event_id.as_deref().unwrap_or_default());

        let record_data = std::str::from_utf8(&record.kinesis.data);
```

```
        match record_data {
            Ok(data) => {
                // log the record data
                tracing::info!("Data: {}", data);
            }
            Err(e) => {
                tracing::error!("Error: {}", e);
            }
        }
    });

    tracing::info!(
        "Successfully processed {} records",
        event.payload.records.len()
    );

    Ok(())
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
        .with_max_level(tracing::Level::INFO)
        // disable printing the name of the module in every log line.
        .with_target(false)
        // disabling time is handy because CloudWatch will add the ingestion
 time.
        .without_time()
        .init();

    run(service_fn(function_handler)).await
}
```

Kinesis 트리거로 Lambda 함수에 대한 배치 항목 실패 보고

다음 코드 예제에서는 Kinesis 스트림에서 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수에 대한 부분 배치 응답을 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 응답으로 배치 항목 실패를 보고하고 나중에 해당 메시지를 다시 시도하도록 Lambda에 신호를 보냅니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

.NET을 사용하여 Lambda로 Kinesis 배치 항목 실패 보고

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
using System.Text;
using System.Text.Json.Serialization;
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.KinesisEvents;
using AWS.Lambda.Powertools.Logging;

// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeri

namespace KinesisIntegration;

public class Function
{
    // Powertools Logger requires an environment variables against your function
    // POWERTOOLS_SERVICE_NAME
    [Logging(LogEvent = true)]
    public async Task<StreamsEventResponse> FunctionHandler(KinesisEvent evnt,
 ILambdaContext context)
    {
        if (evnt.Records.Count == 0)
        {
            Logger.LogInformation("Empty Kinesis Event received");
            return new StreamsEventResponse();
        }

        foreach (var record in evnt.Records)
        {
```

```
            try
            {
                Logger.LogInformation($"Processed Event with EventId:
 {record.EventId}");
                string data = await GetRecordDataAsync(record.Kinesis, context);
                Logger.LogInformation($"Data: {data}");
                // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Logger.LogError($"An error occurred {ex.Message}");
                /* Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed
 item immediately.
                   Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this
 failed item onwards. */
                return new StreamsEventResponse
                {
                    BatchItemFailures = new
 List<StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure>
                    {
                        new StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure
 { ItemIdentifier = record.Kinesis.SequenceNumber }
                    }
                };
            }
        }
        Logger.LogInformation($"Successfully processed {evnt.Records.Count}
 records.");
        return new StreamsEventResponse();
    }

    private async Task<string> GetRecordDataAsync(KinesisEvent.Record record,
 ILambdaContext context)
    {
        byte[] bytes = record.Data.ToArray();
        string data = Encoding.UTF8.GetString(bytes);
        await Task.CompletedTask; //Placeholder for actual async work
        return data;
    }
}

public class StreamsEventResponse
{
    [JsonPropertyName("batchItemFailures")]
```

```
    public IList<BatchItemFailure> BatchItemFailures { get; set; }
    public class BatchItemFailure
    {
        [JsonPropertyName("itemIdentifier")]
        public string ItemIdentifier { get; set; }
    }
}
```

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Go를 사용하여 Lambda로 Kinesis 배치 항목 실패를 보고합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package main

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
)

func handler(ctx context.Context, kinesisEvent events.KinesisEvent)
 (map[string]interface{}, error) {
 batchItemFailures := []map[string]interface{}{}

 for _, record := range kinesisEvent.Records {
  curRecordSequenceNumber := ""

  // Process your record
  if /* Your record processing condition here */ {
   curRecordSequenceNumber = record.Kinesis.SequenceNumber
  }
```

```
  // Add a condition to check if the record processing failed
  if curRecordSequenceNumber != "" {
   batchItemFailures = append(batchItemFailures, map[string]interface{}
{"itemIdentifier": curRecordSequenceNumber})
  }
 }

 kinesisBatchResponse := map[string]interface{}{
  "batchItemFailures": batchItemFailures,
 }
 return kinesisBatchResponse, nil
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(handler)
}
```

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Java를 사용하여 Lambda로 Kinesis 배치 항목 실패 보고.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.KinesisEvent;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.StreamsEventResponse;

import java.io.Serializable;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
```

```
public class ProcessKinesisRecords implements RequestHandler<KinesisEvent,
 StreamsEventResponse> {

    @Override
    public StreamsEventResponse handleRequest(KinesisEvent input, Context
 context) {

        List<StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure> batchItemFailures = new
 ArrayList<>();
        String curRecordSequenceNumber = "";

        for (KinesisEvent.KinesisEventRecord kinesisEventRecord :
 input.getRecords()) {
            try {
                //Process your record
                KinesisEvent.Record kinesisRecord =
 kinesisEventRecord.getKinesis();
                curRecordSequenceNumber = kinesisRecord.getSequenceNumber();

            } catch (Exception e) {
                /* Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed
 item immediately.
                   Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this
 failed item onwards. */
                batchItemFailures.add(new
 StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure(curRecordSequenceNumber));
                return new StreamsEventResponse(batchItemFailures);
            }
        }

       return new StreamsEventResponse(batchItemFailures);
    }
}
```

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Javascript를 사용하여 Lambda로 Kinesis 배치 항목 실패 보고

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
exports.handler = async (event, context) => {
  for (const record of event.Records) {
    try {
      console.log(`Processed Kinesis Event - EventID: ${record.eventID}`);
      const recordData = await getRecordDataAsync(record.kinesis);
      console.log(`Record Data: ${recordData}`);
      // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
    } catch (err) {
      console.error(`An error occurred ${err}`);
      /* Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed item
 immediately.
           Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this failed
 item onwards. */
      return {
        batchItemFailures: [{ itemIdentifier: record.kinesis.sequenceNumber }],
      };
    }
  }
  console.log(`Successfully processed ${event.Records.length} records.`);
  return { batchItemFailures: [] };
};

async function getRecordDataAsync(payload) {
  var data = Buffer.from(payload.data, "base64").toString("utf-8");
  await Promise.resolve(1); //Placeholder for actual async work
  return data;
}
```

TypeScript를 사용하여 Lambda로 Kinesis 배치 항목 실패 보고

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import {
  KinesisStreamEvent,
  Context,
  KinesisStreamHandler,
  KinesisStreamRecordPayload,
  KinesisStreamBatchResponse,
} from "aws-lambda";
import { Buffer } from "buffer";
import { Logger } from "@aws-lambda-powertools/logger";

const logger = new Logger({
  logLevel: "INFO",
  serviceName: "kinesis-stream-handler-sample",
});

export const functionHandler: KinesisStreamHandler = async (
  event: KinesisStreamEvent,
  context: Context
): Promise<KinesisStreamBatchResponse> => {
  for (const record of event.Records) {
    try {
      logger.info(`Processed Kinesis Event - EventID: ${record.eventID}`);
      const recordData = await getRecordDataAsync(record.kinesis);
      logger.info(`Record Data: ${recordData}`);
      // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
    } catch (err) {
      logger.error(`An error occurred ${err}`);
      /* Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed item
 immediately.
            Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this failed
 item onwards. */
      return {
        batchItemFailures: [{ itemIdentifier: record.kinesis.sequenceNumber }],
      };
    }
  }
  logger.info(`Successfully processed ${event.Records.length} records.`);
  return { batchItemFailures: [] };
};
```

```
async function getRecordDataAsync(
  payload: KinesisStreamRecordPayload
): Promise<string> {
  var data = Buffer.from(payload.data, "base64").toString("utf-8");
  await Promise.resolve(1); //Placeholder for actual async work
  return data;
}
```

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

PHP를 사용하여 Lambda로 Kinesis 배치 항목 실패를 보고합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
<?php

# using bref/bref and bref/logger for simplicity

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\Kinesis\KinesisEvent;
use Bref\Event\Handler as StdHandler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;

require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

class Handler implements StdHandler
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;
    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
    }
```

```
    /**
     * @throws JsonException
     * @throws \Bref\Event\InvalidLambdaEvent
     */
    public function handle(mixed $event, Context $context): array
    {
        $kinesisEvent = new KinesisEvent($event);
        $this->logger->info("Processing records");
        $records = $kinesisEvent->getRecords();

        $failedRecords = [];
        foreach ($records as $record) {
            try {
                $data = $record->getData();
                $this->logger->info(json_encode($data));
                // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
            } catch (Exception $e) {
                $this->logger->error($e->getMessage());
                // failed processing the record
                $failedRecords[] = $record->getSequenceNumber();
            }
        }
        $totalRecords = count($records);
        $this->logger->info("Successfully processed $totalRecords records");

        // change format for the response
        $failures = array_map(
            fn(string $sequenceNumber) => ['itemIdentifier' => $sequenceNumber],
            $failedRecords
        );

        return [
            'batchItemFailures' => $failures
        ];
    }
}

$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Python을 사용하여 Lambda로 Kinesis 배치 항목 실패 보고.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
def handler(event, context):
    records = event.get("Records")
    curRecordSequenceNumber = ""

    for record in records:
        try:
            # Process your record
            curRecordSequenceNumber = record["kinesis"]["sequenceNumber"]
        except Exception as e:
            # Return failed record's sequence number
            return {"batchItemFailures":[{"itemIdentifier":
 curRecordSequenceNumber}]}

    return {"batchItemFailures":[]}
```

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Ruby를 사용하여 Lambda로 Kinesis 배치 항목 실패를 보고합니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
require 'aws-sdk'

def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  batch_item_failures = []

  event['Records'].each do |record|
    begin
      puts "Processed Kinesis Event - EventID: #{record['eventID']}"
      record_data = get_record_data_async(record['kinesis'])
      puts "Record Data: #{record_data}"
      # TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
    rescue StandardError => err
      puts "An error occurred #{err}"
      # Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed item
 immediately.
      # Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this failed item
 onwards.
      return { batchItemFailures: [{ itemIdentifier: record['kinesis']
['sequenceNumber'] }] }
    end
  end

  puts "Successfully processed #{event['Records'].length} records."
  { batchItemFailures: batch_item_failures }
end

def get_record_data_async(payload)
  data = Base64.decode64(payload['data']).force_encoding('utf-8')
  # Placeholder for actual async work
  sleep(1)
  data
end
```

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Rust를 사용하여 Lambda로 Kinesis 배치 항목 실패를 보고합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
use aws_lambda_events::{
    event::kinesis::KinesisEvent,
    kinesis::KinesisEventRecord,
    streams::{KinesisBatchItemFailure, KinesisEventResponse},
};
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, Error, LambdaEvent};

async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<KinesisEvent>) ->
 Result<KinesisEventResponse, Error> {
    let mut response = KinesisEventResponse {
        batch_item_failures: vec![],
    };

    if event.payload.records.is_empty() {
        tracing::info!("No records found. Exiting.");
        return Ok(response);
    }

    for record in &event.payload.records {
        tracing::info!(
            "EventId: {}",
            record.event_id.as_deref().unwrap_or_default()
        );

        let record_processing_result = process_record(record);

        if record_processing_result.is_err() {
            response.batch_item_failures.push(KinesisBatchItemFailure {
                item_identifier: record.kinesis.sequence_number.clone(),
```

```
            });
            /* Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed item
 immediately.
            Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this failed
 item onwards. */
            return Ok(response);
        }
    }

    tracing::info!(
        "Successfully processed {} records",
        event.payload.records.len()
    );

    Ok(response)
}

fn process_record(record: &KinesisEventRecord) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let record_data = std::str::from_utf8(record.kinesis.data.as_slice());

    if let Some(err) = record_data.err() {
        tracing::error!("Error: {}", err);
        return Err(Error::from(err));
    }

    let record_data = record_data.unwrap_or_default();

    // do something interesting with the data
    tracing::info!("Data: {}", record_data);

    Ok(())
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
        .with_max_level(tracing::Level::INFO)
        // disable printing the name of the module in every log line.
        .with_target(false)
        // disabling time is handy because CloudWatch will add the ingestion
 time.
        .without_time()
        .init();
```

```
    run(service_fn(function_handler)).await
}
```

AWS SDKs AWS KMS 사용에 대한 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 AWS Key Management Service 함께를 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

추가 리소스

- AWS KMS 개발자 안내서 -에 대한 자세한 정보입니다 AWS KMS.
- AWS KMS API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 AWS KMS 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

시작

안녕하세요 AWS Key Management Service

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS Key Management Service의 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.KmsAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.ListKeysRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.paginators.ListKeysPublisher;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class HelloKMS {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        listAllKeys();
    }

    public static void listAllKeys() {
        KmsAsyncClient kmsAsyncClient = KmsAsyncClient.builder()
            .build();
        ListKeysRequest listKeysRequest = ListKeysRequest.builder()
            .limit(15)
            .build();

        /*
         * The `subscribe` method is required when using paginator methods in the
 AWS SDK
         * because paginator methods return an instance of a `ListKeysPublisher`,
 which is
         * based on a reactive stream. This allows asynchronous retrieval of
 paginated
         * results as they become available. By subscribing to the stream, we can
 process
         * each page of results as they are emitted.
         */
        ListKeysPublisher keysPublisher =
 kmsAsyncClient.listKeysPaginator(listKeysRequest);
        CompletableFuture<Void> future = keysPublisher
            .subscribe(r -> r.keys().forEach(key ->
                System.out.println("The key ARN is: " + key.keyArn() + ". The key
 Id is: " + key.keyId())))
```

```
            .whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    System.err.println("Error occurred: " +
 exception.getMessage());
                } else {
                    System.out.println("Successfully listed all keys.");
                }
            });

        try {
            future.join();
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.err.println("Failed to list keys: " + e.getMessage());
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListKeys를 참조하세요.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
include "vendor/autoload.php";

use Aws\Kms\KmsClient;

echo "This file shows how to connect to the KmsClient, uses a paginator to get
 the keys for the account, and lists the KeyIds for up to 10 keys.\n";

$client = new KmsClient([]);

$pageLength = 10; // Change this value to change the number of records shown, or
 to break up the result into pages.
```

```
$keys = [];
$keysPaginator = $client->getPaginator("ListKeys", ['Limit' => $pageLength]);
foreach($keysPaginator as $page){
    foreach($page['Keys'] as $index => $key){
        echo "The $index index Key's ID is: {$key['KeyId']}\n";
    }
    echo "End of page one of results. Alter the \$pageLength variable to see more
 results.\n";
    break;
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 ListKeys를 참조하세요.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs AWS KMS 사용에 대한 기본 예제
  - 안녕하세요 AWS Key Management Service
  - AWS SDK를 AWS KMS 사용하여의 기본 사항 알아보기
  - AWS SDKs AWS KMS 를 사용하기 위한 작업
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateAlias 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateGrant 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateKey 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 Decrypt 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteAlias 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeKey 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DisableKey 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 EnableKey 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 EnableKeyRotation 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 Encrypt 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GenerateDataKey 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GenerateDataKeyWithoutPlaintext 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GenerateRandom 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetKeyPolicy 함께 사용

    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListAliases 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListGrants 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListKeyPolicies 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListKeys 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutKeyPolicy 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ReEncrypt 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 RetireGrant 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 RevokeGrant 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ScheduleKeyDeletion 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 Sign 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 TagResource 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 UpdateAlias 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 Verify 함께 사용
- AWS SDKs AWS KMS 사용 시나리오
  - AWS Command Line Interface v2를 사용한 DynamoDB 테이블 암호화 작업

AWS SDKs AWS KMS 사용에 대한 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS Key Management Service SDKs에서의 기본 사항을 AWS 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- 안녕하세요 AWS Key Management Service
- AWS SDK를 AWS KMS 사용하여의 기본 사항 알아보기
- AWS SDKs AWS KMS 를 사용하기 위한 작업
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- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 EnableKey 함께 사용
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- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetKeyPolicy 함께 사용
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- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListGrants 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListKeyPolicies 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListKeys 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutKeyPolicy 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ReEncrypt 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 RetireGrant 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 RevokeGrant 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ScheduleKeyDeletion 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 Sign 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 TagResource 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 UpdateAlias 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 Verify 함께 사용

안녕하세요 AWS Key Management Service

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS Key Management Service의 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
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```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.KmsAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.ListKeysRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.paginators.ListKeysPublisher;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class HelloKMS {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        listAllKeys();
    }

    public static void listAllKeys() {
        KmsAsyncClient kmsAsyncClient = KmsAsyncClient.builder()
            .build();
        ListKeysRequest listKeysRequest = ListKeysRequest.builder()
            .limit(15)
            .build();

        /*
         * The `subscribe` method is required when using paginator methods in the
 AWS SDK
         * because paginator methods return an instance of a `ListKeysPublisher`,
 which is
         * based on a reactive stream. This allows asynchronous retrieval of
 paginated
         * results as they become available. By subscribing to the stream, we can
 process
         * each page of results as they are emitted.
         */
        ListKeysPublisher keysPublisher =
 kmsAsyncClient.listKeysPaginator(listKeysRequest);
        CompletableFuture<Void> future = keysPublisher
            .subscribe(r -> r.keys().forEach(key ->
                System.out.println("The key ARN is: " + key.keyArn() + ". The key
 Id is: " + key.keyId())))
```

```
            .whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    System.err.println("Error occurred: " +
 exception.getMessage());
                } else {
                    System.out.println("Successfully listed all keys.");
                }
            });

        try {
            future.join();
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.err.println("Failed to list keys: " + e.getMessage());
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListKeys를 참조하세요.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
include "vendor/autoload.php";

use Aws\Kms\KmsClient;

echo "This file shows how to connect to the KmsClient, uses a paginator to get
 the keys for the account, and lists the KeyIds for up to 10 keys.\n";

$client = new KmsClient([]);

$pageLength = 10; // Change this value to change the number of records shown, or
 to break up the result into pages.
```

```
$keys = [];
$keysPaginator = $client->getPaginator("ListKeys", ['Limit' => $pageLength]);
foreach($keysPaginator as $page){
    foreach($page['Keys'] as $index => $key){
        echo "The $index index Key's ID is: {$key['KeyId']}\n";
    }
    echo "End of page one of results. Alter the \$pageLength variable to see more
 results.\n";
    break;
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 ListKeys를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK를 AWS KMS 사용하여의 기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- KMS 키를 생성합니다.
- 계정의 KMS 키를 나열하고 해당 키에 대한 세부 정보를 확인하십시오.
- KMS 키를 활성화 및 비활성화합니다.
- 클라이언트 측 암호화에 사용할 수 있는 대칭 데이터 키를 생성하십시오.
- 데이터에 디지털 방식으로 서명하는 데 사용되는 비대칭 키를 생성합니다.
- 키에 태그를 지정합니다.
- KMS 키를 삭제합니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.AlreadyExistsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.DisabledException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.EnableKeyRotationResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.KmsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.NotFoundException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.RevokeGrantResponse;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Scanner;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletionException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */

public class KMSScenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");
    private static String accountId = "";

    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(KMSScenario.class);

    static KMSActions kmsActions = new KMSActions();

    static Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

    static String aliasName = "alias/dev-encryption-key";

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
            Usage: <granteePrincipal>
```

```
            Where:
               granteePrincipal - The principal (user, service account, or group)
to whom the grant or permission is being given.
            """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            logger.info(usage);
            return;
        }
        String granteePrincipal = args[0];
        String policyName = "default";

        accountId = kmsActions.getAccountId();
        String keyDesc = "Created by the AWS KMS API";

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("""
            Welcome to the AWS Key Management SDK Basics scenario.

            This program demonstrates how to interact with AWS Key Management
using the AWS SDK for Java (v2).
            The AWS Key Management Service (KMS) is a secure and highly available
service that allows you to create
            and manage AWS KMS keys and control their use across a wide range of
AWS services and applications.
            KMS provides a centralized and unified approach to managing
encryption keys, making it easier to meet your
            data protection and regulatory compliance requirements.

            This Basics scenario creates two key types:

            - A symmetric encryption key is used to encrypt and decrypt data.
            - An asymmetric key used to digitally sign data.

            Let's get started...
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        try {
        // Run the methods that belong to this scenario.
        String targetKeyId = runScenario(granteePrincipal, keyDesc, policyName);
        requestDeleteResources(aliasName, targetKeyId);

        } catch (Throwable rt) {
```

```
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                logger.info("KMS error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code
{}", kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
        }
    }

    private static String runScenario(String granteePrincipal, String keyDesc,
String policyName) throws Throwable {
        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("1. Create a symmetric KMS key\n");
        logger.info("First, the program will creates a symmetric KMS key that you
can used to encrypt and decrypt data.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String targetKeyId;
        try {
            CompletableFuture<String> futureKeyId =
kmsActions.createKeyAsync(keyDesc);
            targetKeyId = futureKeyId.join();
            logger.info("A symmetric key was successfully created " +
targetKeyId);

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                logger.info("KMS error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code
{}", kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("""
            2. Enable a KMS key

            By default, when the SDK creates an AWS key, it is enabled. The next
bit of code checks to
            determine if the key is enabled.
```

```
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        boolean isEnabled;
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Boolean> futureIsKeyEnabled =
kmsActions.isKeyEnabledAsync(targetKeyId);
            isEnabled = futureIsKeyEnabled.join();
            logger.info("Is the key enabled? {}", isEnabled);

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                logger.info("KMS error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code
{}", kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }

        if (!isEnabled)
            try {
                CompletableFuture<Void> future =
kmsActions.enableKeyAsync(targetKeyId);
                future.join();

            } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
                Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                    logger.info("KMS error occurred: Error message: {}, Error
code {}", kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                } else {
                    logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " +
rt.getMessage());
                }
                throw cause;
            }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("3. Encrypt data using the symmetric KMS key");
        String plaintext = "Hello, AWS KMS!";
        logger.info("""
```

```
            One of the main uses of symmetric keys is to encrypt and decrypt
data.
            Next, the code encrypts the string {} with the SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT
encryption algorithm.
            """, plaintext);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        SdkBytes encryptedData;
        try {
            CompletableFuture<SdkBytes> future =
kmsActions.encryptDataAsync(targetKeyId, plaintext);
            encryptedData = future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof DisabledException kmsDisabledEx) {
                logger.info("KMS error occurred due to a disabled
key: Error message: {}, Error code {}", kmsDisabledEx.getMessage(),
kmsDisabledEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            deleteKey(targetKeyId);
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("4. Create an alias");
        logger.info("""

            The alias name should be prefixed with 'alias/'.
            The default, 'alias/dev-encryption-key'.
             """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
kmsActions.createCustomAliasAsync(targetKeyId, aliasName);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof AlreadyExistsException kmsExistsEx) {
                if (kmsExistsEx.getMessage().contains("already exists")) {
```

```
                    logger.info("The alias '" + aliasName + "' already exists.
Moving on...");
                }
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage(),
rt);
                deleteKey(targetKeyId);
                throw cause;
            }
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("5. List all of your aliases");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Object> future = kmsActions.listAllAliasesAsync();
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                logger.info("KMS error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code
{}", kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            deleteAliasName(aliasName);
            deleteKey(targetKeyId);
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("6. Enable automatic rotation of the KMS key");
        logger.info("""

            By default, when the SDK enables automatic rotation of a KMS key,
            KMS rotates the key material of the KMS key one year (approximately
365 days) from the enable date and every year
            thereafter.
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
```

```
            CompletableFuture<EnableKeyRotationResponse> future =
kmsActions.enableKeyRotationAsync(targetKeyId);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                logger.info("KMS error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code
{}", kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            deleteAliasName(aliasName);
            deleteKey(targetKeyId);
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("""
            7. Create a grant

            A grant is a policy instrument that allows Amazon Web Services
principals to use KMS keys.
            It also can allow them to view a KMS key (DescribeKey) and create and
manage grants.
            When authorizing access to a KMS key, grants are considered along
with key policies and IAM policies.
            """);

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String grantId = null;
        try {
            CompletableFuture<String> futureGrantId =
kmsActions.grantKeyAsync(targetKeyId, granteePrincipal);
            grantId = futureGrantId.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                logger.info("KMS error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code
{}", kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
```

```
            }
            deleteKey(targetKeyId);
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("8. List grants for the KMS key");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Object> future =
kmsActions.displayGrantIdsAsync(targetKeyId);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                logger.info("KMS error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code
{}", kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            deleteAliasName(aliasName);
            deleteKey(targetKeyId);
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("9. Revoke the grant");
        logger.info("""
            The revocation of a grant immediately removes the permissions and
access that the grant had provided.
            This means that any principal (user, role, or service) that was
granted access to perform specific
            KMS operations on a KMS key will no longer be able to perform those
operations.
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<RevokeGrantResponse> future =
kmsActions.revokeKeyGrantAsync(targetKeyId, grantId);
            future.join();
```

```
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                if (kmsEx.getMessage().contains("Grant does not exist")) {
                    logger.info("The grant ID '" + grantId + "' does not exist.
Moving on...");
                } else {
                    logger.info("KMS error occurred: Error message: {}, Error
code {}", kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                    throw cause;
                }
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
                deleteAliasName(aliasName);
                deleteKey(targetKeyId);
                throw cause;
            }
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("10. Decrypt the data\n");
        logger.info("""
            Lets decrypt the data that was encrypted in an early step.
            The code uses the same key to decrypt the string that we encrypted
earlier in the program.
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String decryptedData = "";
        try {
            CompletableFuture<String> future =
kmsActions.decryptDataAsync(encryptedData, targetKeyId);
            decryptedData = future.join();
            logger.info("Decrypted data: " + decryptedData);

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                logger.info("KMS error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code
{}", kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
```

```
            deleteAliasName(aliasName);
            deleteKey(targetKeyId);
            throw cause;
        }
        logger.info("Decrypted text is: " + decryptedData);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("11. Replace a key policy\n");
        logger.info("""
            A key policy is a resource policy for a KMS key. Key policies are the
primary way to control
            access to KMS keys. Every KMS key must have exactly one key policy.
The statements in the key policy
            determine who has permission to use the KMS key and how they can use
it.
            You can also use IAM policies and grants to control access to the KMS
key, but every KMS key
            must have a key policy.

            By default, when you create a key by using the SDK, a policy is
created that
            gives the AWS account that owns the KMS key full access to the KMS
key.

            Let's try to replace the automatically created policy with the
following policy.

                "Version": "2012-10-17",
                "Statement": [{
                "Effect": "Allow",
                "Principal": {"AWS": "arn:aws:iam::0000000000:root"},
                "Action": "kms:*",
                "Resource": "*"
                }]
            """);

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Boolean> future =
kmsActions.replacePolicyAsync(targetKeyId, policyName, accountId);
            boolean success = future.join();
            if (success) {
                logger.info("Key policy replacement succeeded.");
```

```
            } else {
                logger.error("Key policy replacement failed.");
            }

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                logger.info("KMS error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code
{}", kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            deleteAliasName(aliasName);
            deleteKey(targetKeyId);
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("12. Get the key policy\n");
        logger.info("The next bit of code that runs gets the key policy to make
sure it exists.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<String> future =
kmsActions.getKeyPolicyAsync(targetKeyId, policyName);
            String policy = future.join();
            if (!policy.isEmpty()) {
                logger.info("Retrieved policy: " + policy);
            }

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                logger.info("KMS error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code
{}", kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            deleteAliasName(aliasName);
            deleteKey(targetKeyId);
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
```

```
        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("13. Create an asymmetric KMS key and sign your data\n");
        logger.info("""
             Signing your data with an AWS key can provide several benefits that
make it an attractive option
             for your data signing needs. By using an AWS KMS key, you can
leverage the
             security controls and compliance features provided by AWS,
             which can help you meet various regulatory requirements and enhance
the overall security posture
             of your organization.
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Boolean> future = kmsActions.signVerifyDataAsync();
            boolean success = future.join();
            if (success) {
                logger.info("Sign and verify data operation succeeded.");
            } else {
                logger.error("Sign and verify data operation failed.");
            }

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                logger.info("KMS error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code
{}", kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            deleteAliasName(aliasName);
            deleteKey(targetKeyId);
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("14. Tag your symmetric KMS Key\n");
        logger.info("""
            By using tags, you can improve the overall management, security, and
governance of your
            KMS keys, making it easier to organize, track, and control access to
your encrypted data within
```

```
            your AWS environment
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
 kmsActions.tagKMSKeyAsync(targetKeyId);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                logger.info("KMS error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code
 {}", kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            deleteAliasName(aliasName);
            deleteKey(targetKeyId);
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        return targetKeyId;
    }

    // Deletes KMS resources with user input.
    private static void requestDeleteResources(String aliasName, String
 targetKeyId) {
        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("15. Schedule the deletion of the KMS key\n");
        logger.info("""
            By default, KMS applies a waiting period of 30 days,
            but you can specify a waiting period of 7-30 days. When this
 operation is successful,
            the key state of the KMS key changes to PendingDeletion and the key
 can't be used in any
            cryptographic operations. It remains in this state for the duration
 of the waiting period.

            Deleting a KMS key is a destructive and potentially dangerous
 operation. When a KMS key is deleted,
            all data that was encrypted under the KMS key is unrecoverable.
            """);
        logger.info("Would you like to delete the Key Management resources? (y/
n)");
```

```
        String delAns = scanner.nextLine().trim();
        if (delAns.equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
            logger.info("You selected to delete the AWS KMS resources.");
            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
            try {
                CompletableFuture<Void> future =
kmsActions.deleteSpecificAliasAsync(aliasName);
                future.join();

            } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
                Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                    logger.info("KMS error occurred: Error message: {}, Error
code {}", kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                } else {
                    logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " +
rt.getMessage());
                }
            }
            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
            try {
                CompletableFuture<Void> future =
kmsActions.disableKeyAsync(targetKeyId);
                future.join();

            } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
                Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                    logger.info("KMS error occurred: Error message: {}, Error
code {}", kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                } else {
                    logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " +
rt.getMessage());
                }
            }

            try {
                CompletableFuture<Void> future =
kmsActions.deleteKeyAsync(targetKeyId);
                future.join();

            } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
                Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
```

```
                    logger.info("KMS error occurred: Error message: {}, Error
code {}", kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                } else {
                    logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " +
rt.getMessage());
                }
            }

        } else {
            logger.info("The Key Management resources will not be deleted");
        }

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("This concludes the AWS Key Management SDK scenario");
        logger.info(DASHES);
    }

    // This method is invoked from Exceptions to clean up the resources.
    private static void deleteKey(String targetKeyId) {
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
kmsActions.disableKeyAsync(targetKeyId);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                logger.info("KMS error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code
{}", kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
        }

        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
kmsActions.deleteKeyAsync(targetKeyId);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                logger.info("KMS error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code
{}", kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
```

```
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
        }
    }

    // This method is invoked from Exceptions to clean up the resources.
    private static void deleteAliasName(String aliasName) {
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
 kmsActions.deleteSpecificAliasAsync(aliasName);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                logger.info("KMS error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code
 {}", kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
        }
    }

    private static void waitForInputToContinue(Scanner scanner) {
        while (true) {
            logger.info("");
            logger.info("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:");
            String input = scanner.nextLine();

            if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("c")) {
                logger.info("Continuing with the program...");
                logger.info("");
                break;
            } else {
                // Handle invalid input.
                logger.info("Invalid input. Please try again.");
            }
        }
    }
}
```

KMS 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 정의합니다.

```
public class KMSActions {
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(KMSActions.class);
    private static KmsAsyncClient kmsAsyncClient;

    /**
     * Retrieves an asynchronous AWS Key Management Service (KMS) client.
     * <p>
     * This method creates and returns a singleton instance of the KMS async
 client, with the following configurations:
     * <ul>
     *   <li>Max concurrency: 100</li>
     *   <li>Connection timeout: 60 seconds</li>
     *   <li>Read timeout: 60 seconds</li>
     *   <li>Write timeout: 60 seconds</li>
     *   <li>API call timeout: 2 minutes</li>
     *   <li>API call attempt timeout: 90 seconds</li>
     *   <li>Retry policy: up to 3 retries</li>
     *   <li>Credentials provider: environment variable credentials provider</li>
     * </ul>
     * <p>
     * If the client instance has already been created, it is returned instead of
 creating a new one.
     *
     * @return the KMS async client instance
     */
    private static KmsAsyncClient getAsyncClient() {
        if (kmsAsyncClient == null) {
            SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
                .maxConcurrency(100)
                .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .build();

            ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
 ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
                .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))
                .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))
                .retryPolicy(RetryPolicy.builder()
                    .numRetries(3)
                    .build())
```

```
                .build();

            kmsAsyncClient = KmsAsyncClient.builder()
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                .build();
        }
        return kmsAsyncClient;
    }

    /**
     * Creates a new symmetric encryption key asynchronously.
     *
     * @param keyDesc the description of the key to be created
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the ID of the
newly created key
     * @throws RuntimeException if an error occurs while creating the key
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> createKeyAsync(String keyDesc) {
        CreateKeyRequest keyRequest = CreateKeyRequest.builder()
            .description(keyDesc)
            .keySpec(KeySpec.SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT)
            .keyUsage(KeyUsageType.ENCRYPT_DECRYPT)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().createKey(keyRequest)
            .thenApply(resp -> resp.keyMetadata().keyId())
            .exceptionally(ex -> {
                throw new RuntimeException("An error occurred while creating the
key: " + ex.getMessage(), ex);
            });
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously checks if a specified key is enabled.
     *
     * @param keyId the ID of the key to check
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, indicates
whether the key is enabled or not
     *
     * @throws RuntimeException if an exception occurs while checking the key
state
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Boolean> isKeyEnabledAsync(String keyId) {
```

```
        DescribeKeyRequest keyRequest = DescribeKeyRequest.builder()
            .keyId(keyId)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<DescribeKeyResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().describeKey(keyRequest);
        return responseFuture.whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
            if (resp != null) {
                KeyState keyState = resp.keyMetadata().keyState();
                if (keyState == KeyState.ENABLED) {
                    logger.info("The key is enabled.");
                } else {
                    logger.info("The key is not enabled. Key state: {}",
keyState);
                }
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException(ex);
            }
        }).thenApply(resp -> resp.keyMetadata().keyState() == KeyState.ENABLED);
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously enables the specified key.
     *
     * @param keyId the ID of the key to enable
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the key has been
enabled
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> enableKeyAsync(String keyId) {
        EnableKeyRequest enableKeyRequest = EnableKeyRequest.builder()
            .keyId(keyId)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<EnableKeyResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().enableKey(enableKeyRequest);
        responseFuture.whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
            if (exception == null) {
                logger.info("Key with ID [{}] has been enabled.", keyId);
            } else {
                if (exception instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("KMS error occurred while enabling
key: " + kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx);
                } else {
```

```
                    throw new RuntimeException("An unexpected error occurred
while enabling key: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            }
        });

        return responseFuture.thenApply(response -> null);
    }

    /**
     * Encrypts the given text asynchronously using the specified KMS client and
key ID.
     *
     * @param keyId the ID of the KMS key to use for encryption
     * @param text the text to encrypt
     * @return a CompletableFuture that completes with the encrypted data as an
SdkBytes object
     */
    public CompletableFuture<SdkBytes> encryptDataAsync(String keyId, String
text) {
        SdkBytes myBytes = SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(text);
        EncryptRequest encryptRequest = EncryptRequest.builder()
            .keyId(keyId)
            .plaintext(myBytes)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<EncryptResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().encrypt(encryptRequest).toCompletableFuture();
        return responseFuture.whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
            if (response != null) {
                String algorithm = response.encryptionAlgorithm().toString();
                logger.info("The string was encrypted with algorithm {}.",
algorithm);
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException(ex);
            }
        }).thenApply(EncryptResponse::ciphertextBlob);
    }

    /**
     * Creates a custom alias for the specified target key asynchronously.
     *
     * @param targetKeyId the ID of the target key for the alias
     * @param aliasName   the name of the alias to create
```

```
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the alias creation
operation is finished
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> createCustomAliasAsync(String targetKeyId,
String aliasName) {
       CreateAliasRequest aliasRequest = CreateAliasRequest.builder()
           .aliasName(aliasName)
           .targetKeyId(targetKeyId)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<CreateAliasResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().createAlias(aliasRequest);
       responseFuture.whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
           if (exception == null) {
               logger.info("{} was successfully created.", aliasName);
           } else {
               if (exception instanceof ResourceExistsException) {
                   logger.info("Alias [{}] already exists. Moving on...",
aliasName);
               } else if (exception instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                   throw new RuntimeException("KMS error occurred while creating
alias: " + kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx);
               } else {
                   throw new RuntimeException("An unexpected error occurred
while creating alias: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
               }
           }
       });

       return responseFuture.thenApply(response -> null);
   }

   /**
    * Asynchronously lists all the aliases in the current AWS account.
    *
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the list of
aliases has been processed
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Object> listAllAliasesAsync() {
       ListAliasesRequest aliasesRequest = ListAliasesRequest.builder()
           .limit(15)
           .build();
```

```
        ListAliasesPublisher paginator =
getAsyncClient().listAliasesPaginator(aliasesRequest);
        return paginator.subscribe(response -> {
                response.aliases().forEach(alias ->
                    logger.info("The alias name is: " + alias.aliasName())
                );
            })
            .thenApply(v -> null)
            .exceptionally(ex -> {
                if (ex.getCause() instanceof KmsException) {
                    KmsException e = (KmsException) ex.getCause();
                    throw new RuntimeException("A KMS exception occurred: " +
e.getMessage());
                } else {
                    throw new RuntimeException("An unexpected error occurred: " +
ex.getMessage());
                }
            });
    }

    /**
     * Enables key rotation asynchronously for the specified key ID.
     *
     * @param keyId the ID of the key for which to enable key rotation
     * @return a CompletableFuture that represents the asynchronous operation of
enabling key rotation
     * @throws RuntimeException if there was an error enabling key rotation,
either due to a KMS exception or an unexpected error
     */
    public CompletableFuture<EnableKeyRotationResponse>
enableKeyRotationAsync(String keyId) {
        EnableKeyRotationRequest enableKeyRotationRequest =
EnableKeyRotationRequest.builder()
            .keyId(keyId)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<EnableKeyRotationResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().enableKeyRotation(enableKeyRotationRequest);
        responseFuture.whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
            if (exception == null) {
                logger.info("Key rotation has been enabled for key with id [{}]",
keyId);
            } else {
                if (exception instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
```

```
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to enable key rotation: "
+ kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx);
                } else {
                    throw new RuntimeException("An unexpected error occurred: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            }
        });

        return responseFuture;
    }

    /**
     * Grants permissions to a specified principal on a customer master key (CMK)
asynchronously.
     *
     * @param keyId             The unique identifier for the customer master key
(CMK) that the grant applies to.
     * @param granteePrincipal  The principal that is given permission to perform
the operations that the grant permits on the CMK.
     * @return A {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, contains the ID
of the created grant.
     * @throws RuntimeException If an error occurs during the grant creation
process.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> grantKeyAsync(String keyId, String
granteePrincipal) {
        List<GrantOperation> grantPermissions = List.of(
            GrantOperation.ENCRYPT,
            GrantOperation.DECRYPT,
            GrantOperation.DESCRIBE_KEY
        );

        CreateGrantRequest grantRequest = CreateGrantRequest.builder()
            .keyId(keyId)
            .name("grant1")
            .granteePrincipal(granteePrincipal)
            .operations(grantPermissions)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<CreateGrantResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().createGrant(grantRequest);
        responseFuture.whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
            if (ex == null) {
```

```
                logger.info("Grant created successfully with ID: " +
response.grantId());
            } else {
                if (ex instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to create grant: " +
kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx);
                } else {
                    throw new RuntimeException("An unexpected error occurred: " +
ex.getMessage(), ex);
                }
            }
        });

        return responseFuture.thenApply(CreateGrantResponse::grantId);
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously displays the grant IDs for the specified key ID.
     *
     * @param keyId the ID of the AWS KMS key for which to list the grants
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, will be null
if the operation succeeded, or will throw a {@link RuntimeException} if the
operation failed
     * @throws RuntimeException if there was an error listing the grants, either
due to an {@link KmsException} or an unexpected error
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Object> displayGrantIdsAsync(String keyId) {
        ListGrantsRequest grantsRequest = ListGrantsRequest.builder()
            .keyId(keyId)
            .limit(15)
            .build();

        ListGrantsPublisher paginator =
getAsyncClient().listGrantsPaginator(grantsRequest);
        return paginator.subscribe(response -> {
                response.grants().forEach(grant -> {
                    logger.info("The grant Id is: " + grant.grantId());
                });
            })
            .thenApply(v -> null)
            .exceptionally(ex -> {
                Throwable cause = ex.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof KmsException) {
```

```
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to list grants: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause);
                } else {
                    throw new RuntimeException("An unexpected error occurred: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause);
                }
            });
    }

    /**
     * Revokes a grant for the specified AWS KMS key asynchronously.
     *
     * @param keyId   The ID or key ARN of the AWS KMS key.
     * @param grantId The identifier of the grant to be revoked.
     * @return A {@link CompletableFuture} representing the asynchronous
operation of revoking the grant.
     *         The {@link CompletableFuture} will complete with a {@link
RevokeGrantResponse} object
     *         if the operation is successful, or with a {@code null} value if an
error occurs.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<RevokeGrantResponse> revokeKeyGrantAsync(String
keyId, String grantId) {
        RevokeGrantRequest grantRequest = RevokeGrantRequest.builder()
            .keyId(keyId)
            .grantId(grantId)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<RevokeGrantResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().revokeGrant(grantRequest);
        responseFuture.whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
            if (exception == null) {
                logger.info("Grant ID: [" + grantId + "] was successfully
revoked!");
            } else {
                if (exception instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                    if (kmsEx.getMessage().contains("Grant does not exist")) {
                        logger.info("The grant ID '" + grantId + "' does not
exist. Moving on...");
                    } else {
                        throw new RuntimeException("KMS error occurred: " +
kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx);
                    }
                } else {
```

```
                    throw new RuntimeException("An unexpected error occurred: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            }
        });

        return responseFuture;
    }



    /**
     * Asynchronously decrypts the given encrypted data using the specified key
ID.
     *
     * @param encryptedData The encrypted data to be decrypted.
     * @param keyId The ID of the key to be used for decryption.
     * @return A CompletableFuture that, when completed, will contain the
decrypted data as a String.
     *         If an error occurs during the decryption process, the
CompletableFuture will complete
     *         exceptionally with the error, and the method will return an empty
String.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> decryptDataAsync(SdkBytes encryptedData,
String keyId) {
        DecryptRequest decryptRequest = DecryptRequest.builder()
            .ciphertextBlob(encryptedData)
            .keyId(keyId)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<DecryptResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().decrypt(decryptRequest);
        responseFuture.whenComplete((decryptResponse, exception) -> {
            if (exception == null) {
                logger.info("Data decrypted successfully for key ID: " + keyId);
            } else {
                if (exception instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("KMS error occurred while
decrypting data: " + kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx);
                } else {
                    throw new RuntimeException("An unexpected error occurred
while decrypting data: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            }
```

```
        });

        return responseFuture.thenApply(decryptResponse ->
decryptResponse.plaintext().asString(StandardCharsets.UTF_8));
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously replaces the policy for the specified KMS key.
     *
     * @param keyId       the ID of the KMS key to replace the policy for
     * @param policyName  the name of the policy to be replaced
     * @param accountId   the AWS account ID to be used in the policy
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with a boolean
indicating
     *         whether the policy replacement was successful or not
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Boolean> replacePolicyAsync(String keyId, String
policyName, String accountId) {
        String policy = """
    {
      "Version": "2012-10-17",
      "Statement": [{
        "Effect": "Allow",
        "Principal": {"AWS": "arn:aws:iam::%s:root"},
        "Action": "kms:*",
        "Resource": "*"
      }]
    }
    """.formatted(accountId);

        PutKeyPolicyRequest keyPolicyRequest = PutKeyPolicyRequest.builder()
            .keyId(keyId)
            .policyName(policyName)
            .policy(policy)
            .build();

        // First, get the current policy to check if it exists
        return getAsyncClient().getKeyPolicy(r ->
r.keyId(keyId).policyName(policyName))
            .thenCompose(response -> {
                logger.info("Current policy exists. Replacing it...");
                return getAsyncClient().putKeyPolicy(keyPolicyRequest);
            })
            .thenApply(putPolicyResponse -> {
```

```
                logger.info("The key policy has been replaced.");
                return true;
            })
            .exceptionally(throwable -> {
                if (throwable.getCause() instanceof LimitExceededException) {
                    logger.error("Cannot replace policy, as only one policy is
allowed per key.");
                    return false;
                }
                throw new RuntimeException("Error replacing policy", throwable);
            });
    }


    /**
     * Asynchronously retrieves the key policy for the specified key ID and
policy name.
     *
     * @param keyId       the ID of the AWS KMS key for which to retrieve the
policy
     * @param policyName the name of the key policy to retrieve
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, contains the key
policy as a {@link String}
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> getKeyPolicyAsync(String keyId, String
policyName) {
        GetKeyPolicyRequest policyRequest = GetKeyPolicyRequest.builder()
            .keyId(keyId)
            .policyName(policyName)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().getKeyPolicy(policyRequest)
            .thenApply(response -> {
                String policy = response.policy();
                logger.info("The response is: " + policy);
                return policy;
            })
            .exceptionally(ex -> {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to get key policy", ex);
            });
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously signs and verifies data using AWS KMS.
```

```
    *
    * <p>The method performs the following steps:
    * <ol>
    *     <li>Creates an AWS KMS key with the specified key spec, key usage, and
origin.</li>
    *     <li>Signs the provided message using the created KMS key and the
RSASSA-PSS-SHA-256 algorithm.</li>
    *     <li>Verifies the signature of the message using the created KMS key
and the RSASSA-PSS-SHA-256 algorithm.</li>
    * </ol>
    *
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the result of the
signature verification,
    *         {@code true} if the signature is valid, {@code false} otherwise.
    * @throws KmsException if any error occurs during the KMS operations.
    * @throws RuntimeException if an unexpected error occurs.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Boolean> signVerifyDataAsync() {
       String signMessage = "Here is the message that will be digitally signed";

       // Create an AWS KMS key used to digitally sign data.
       CreateKeyRequest createKeyRequest = CreateKeyRequest.builder()
           .keySpec(KeySpec.RSA_2048)
           .keyUsage(KeyUsageType.SIGN_VERIFY)
           .origin(OriginType.AWS_KMS)
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().createKey(createKeyRequest)
           .thenCompose(createKeyResponse -> {
               String keyId = createKeyResponse.keyMetadata().keyId();

               SdkBytes messageBytes = SdkBytes.fromString(signMessage,
Charset.defaultCharset());
               SignRequest signRequest = SignRequest.builder()
                   .keyId(keyId)
                   .message(messageBytes)
                   .signingAlgorithm(SigningAlgorithmSpec.RSASSA_PSS_SHA_256)
                   .build();

               return getAsyncClient().sign(signRequest)
                   .thenCompose(signResponse -> {
                       byte[] signedBytes =
signResponse.signature().asByteArray();
```

```
                        VerifyRequest verifyRequest = VerifyRequest.builder()
                            .keyId(keyId)

.message(SdkBytes.fromByteArray(signMessage.getBytes(Charset.defaultCharset())))

.signature(SdkBytes.fromByteBuffer(ByteBuffer.wrap(signedBytes)))

.signingAlgorithm(SigningAlgorithmSpec.RSASSA_PSS_SHA_256)
                            .build();

                        return getAsyncClient().verify(verifyRequest)
                            .thenApply(verifyResponse -> {
                                return (boolean) verifyResponse.signatureValid();
                            });
                    });
            })
            .exceptionally(throwable -> {
               throw new RuntimeException("Failed to sign or verify data",
throwable);
            });
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously tags a KMS key with a specific tag.
     *
     * @param keyId the ID of the KMS key to be tagged
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the tagging
operation is finished
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> tagKMSKeyAsync(String keyId) {
        Tag tag = Tag.builder()
            .tagKey("Environment")
            .tagValue("Production")
            .build();

        TagResourceRequest tagResourceRequest = TagResourceRequest.builder()
            .keyId(keyId)
            .tags(tag)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().tagResource(tagResourceRequest)
            .thenRun(() -> {
                logger.info("{} key was tagged", keyId);
            })
```

```
            .exceptionally(throwable -> {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to tag the KMS key",
throwable);
            });
    }

    /**
     * Deletes a specific KMS alias asynchronously.
     *
     * @param aliasName the name of the alias to be deleted
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} representing the asynchronous
operation of deleting the specified alias
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteSpecificAliasAsync(String aliasName) {
        DeleteAliasRequest deleteAliasRequest = DeleteAliasRequest.builder()
            .aliasName(aliasName)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().deleteAlias(deleteAliasRequest)
            .thenRun(() -> {
                logger.info("Alias {} has been deleted successfully", aliasName);
            })
            .exceptionally(throwable -> {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete alias: " +
aliasName, throwable);
            });
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously disables the specified AWS Key Management Service (KMS)
key.
     *
     * @param keyId the ID or Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the KMS key to be
disabled
     * @return a CompletableFuture that, when completed, indicates that the key
has been disabled successfully
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> disableKeyAsync(String keyId) {
        DisableKeyRequest keyRequest = DisableKeyRequest.builder()
            .keyId(keyId)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().disableKey(keyRequest)
            .thenRun(() -> {
```

```
                logger.info("Key {} has been disabled successfully",keyId);
            })
            .exceptionally(throwable -> {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to disable key: " + keyId,
throwable);
            });
    }

    /**
     * Deletes a KMS key asynchronously.
     *
     * <p><strong>Warning:</strong> Deleting a KMS key is a destructive and
potentially dangerous operation.
     * When a KMS key is deleted, all data that was encrypted under the KMS key
becomes unrecoverable.
     * This means that any files, databases, or other data that were encrypted
using the deleted KMS key
     * will become permanently inaccessible. Exercise extreme caution when
deleting KMS keys.</p>
     *
     * @param keyId the ID of the KMS key to delete
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the key deletion
is scheduled
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteKeyAsync(String keyId) {
        ScheduleKeyDeletionRequest deletionRequest =
ScheduleKeyDeletionRequest.builder()
            .keyId(keyId)
            .pendingWindowInDays(7)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().scheduleKeyDeletion(deletionRequest)
            .thenRun(() -> {
                logger.info("Key {} will be deleted in 7 days", keyId);
            })
            .exceptionally(throwable -> {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to schedule key deletion for
key ID: " + keyId, throwable);
            });
    }


    public String getAccountId(){
        try (StsClient stsClient = StsClient.create()){
```

```
            GetCallerIdentityResponse callerIdentity =
 stsClient.getCallerIdentity();
            return callerIdentity.account();
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - CreateAlias
  - CreateGrant
  - CreateKey
  - Decrypt
  - DescribeKey
  - DisableKey
  - EnableKey
  - 암호화
  - GetKeyPolicy
  - ListAliases
  - ListGrants
  - ListKeys
  - RevokeGrant
  - ScheduleKeyDeletion
  - Sign
  - TagResource

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        echo "\n";
        echo "--------------------------------------\n";
        echo <<<WELCOME
Welcome to the AWS Key Management Service SDK Basics scenario.

This program demonstrates how to interact with AWS Key Management Service using
 the AWS SDK for PHP (v3).
The AWS Key Management Service (KMS) is a secure and highly available service
 that allows you to create
and manage AWS KMS keys and control their use across a wide range of AWS services
 and applications.
KMS provides a centralized and unified approach to managing encryption keys,
 making it easier to meet your
data protection and regulatory compliance requirements.

This KMS Basics scenario creates two key types:
- A symmetric encryption key is used to encrypt and decrypt data.
- An asymmetric key used to digitally sign data.

Let's get started...\n
WELCOME;
        echo "--------------------------------------\n";
        $this->pressEnter();

        $this->kmsClient = new KmsClient([]);
        // Initialize the KmsService class with the client. This allows you to
 override any defaults in the client before giving it to the service class.
        $this->kmsService = new KmsService($this->kmsClient);

        // 1. Create a symmetric KMS key.
        echo "\n";
        echo "1. Create a symmetric KMS key.\n";
        echo "First, we will create a symmetric KMS key that is used to encrypt
 and decrypt data by invoking createKey().\n";
        $this->pressEnter();

        $key = $this->kmsService->createKey();
        $this->resources['symmetricKey'] = $key['KeyId'];
        echo "Created a customer key with ARN {$key['Arn']}.\n";
        $this->pressEnter();

        // 2. Enable a KMS key.
```

```
        echo "\n";
        echo "2. Enable a KMS key.\n";
        echo "By default when you create an AWS key, it is enabled. The code
 checks to
determine if the key is enabled. If it is not enabled, the code enables it.\n";
        $this->pressEnter();

        $keyInfo = $this->kmsService->describeKey($key['KeyId']);
        if(!$keyInfo['Enabled']){
            echo "The key was not enabled, so we will enable it.\n";
            $this->pressEnter();
            $this->kmsService->enableKey($key['KeyId']);
            echo "The key was successfully enabled.\n";
        }else{
            echo "The key was already enabled, so there was no need to enable it.
\n";
        }
        $this->pressEnter();

        // 3. Encrypt data using the symmetric KMS key.
        echo "\n";
        echo "3. Encrypt data using the symmetric KMS key.\n";
        echo "One of the main uses of symmetric keys is to encrypt and decrypt
 data.\n";
        echo "Next, we'll encrypt the string 'Hello, AWS KMS!' with the
 SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT encryption algorithm.\n";
        $this->pressEnter();
        $text = "Hello, AWS KMS!";
        $encryption = $this->kmsService->encrypt($key['KeyId'], $text);
        echo "The plaintext data was successfully encrypted with the algorithm:
 {$encryption['EncryptionAlgorithm']}.\n";
        $this->pressEnter();

        // 4. Create an alias.
        echo "\n";
        echo "4. Create an alias.\n";
        $aliasInput = testable_readline("Please enter an alias prefixed with
 \"alias/\" or press enter to use a default value: ");
        if($aliasInput == ""){
            $aliasInput = "alias/dev-encryption-key";
        }
        $this->kmsService->createAlias($key['KeyId'], $aliasInput);
        $this->resources['alias'] = $aliasInput;
        echo "The alias \"$aliasInput\" was successfully created.\n";
```

```
        $this->pressEnter();

        // 5. List all of your aliases.
        $aliasPageSize = 10;
        echo "\n";
        echo "5. List all of your aliases, up to $aliasPageSize.\n";
        $this->pressEnter();
        $aliasPaginator = $this->kmsService->listAliases();
        foreach($aliasPaginator as $pages){
            foreach($pages['Aliases'] as $alias){
                echo $alias['AliasName'] . "\n";
            }
            break;
        }
        $this->pressEnter();

        // 6. Enable automatic rotation of the KMS key.
        echo "\n";
        echo "6. Enable automatic rotation of the KMS key.\n";
        echo "By default, when the SDK enables automatic rotation of a KMS key,
KMS rotates the key material of the KMS key one year (approximately 365 days)
 from the enable date and every year
thereafter.";
        $this->pressEnter();
        $this->kmsService->enableKeyRotation($key['KeyId']);
        echo "The key's rotation was successfully set for key:
 {$key['KeyId']}\n";
        $this->pressEnter();

        // 7. Create a grant.
        echo "7. Create a grant.\n";
        echo "\n";
        echo "A grant is a policy instrument that allows Amazon Web Services
 principals to use KMS keys.
It also can allow them to view a KMS key (DescribeKey) and create and manage
 grants.
When authorizing access to a KMS key, grants are considered along with key
 policies and IAM policies.\n";
        $granteeARN = testable_readline("Please enter the Amazon Resource Name
 (ARN) of an Amazon Web Services principal. Valid principals include Amazon
 Web Services accounts, IAM users, IAM roles, federated users, and assumed
 role users. For help with the ARN syntax for a principal, see IAM ARNs in the
 Identity and Access Management User Guide. \nTo skip this step, press enter
 without any other values: ");
```

```
        if($granteeARN){
            $operations = [
                "ENCRYPT",
                "DECRYPT",
                "DESCRIBE_KEY",
            ];
            $grant = $this->kmsService->createGrant($key['KeyId'], $granteeARN,
$operations);
            echo "The grant Id is: {$grant['GrantId']}\n";
        }else{
            echo "Steps 7, 8, and 9 will be skipped.\n";
        }
        $this->pressEnter();

        // 8. List grants for the KMS key.
        if($granteeARN){
            echo "8. List grants for the KMS key.\n\n";
            $grantsPaginator = $this->kmsService->listGrants($key['KeyId']);
            foreach($grantsPaginator as $page){
                foreach($page['Grants'] as $grant){
                    echo $grant['GrantId'] . "\n";
                }
            }
        }else{
            echo "Skipping step 8...\n";
        }
        $this->pressEnter();

        // 9. Revoke the grant.
        if($granteeARN) {
            echo "\n";
            echo "9. Revoke the grant.\n";
            $this->pressEnter();
            $this->kmsService->revokeGrant($grant['GrantId'], $keyInfo['KeyId']);
            echo "{$grant['GrantId']} was successfully revoked!\n";
        }else{
            echo "Skipping step 9...\n";
        }
        $this->pressEnter();

        // 10. Decrypt the data.
        echo "\n";
        echo "10. Decrypt the data.\n";
        echo "Let's decrypt the data that was encrypted before.\n";
```

```
        echo "We'll use the same key to decrypt the string that we encrypted
 earlier in the program.\n";
        $this->pressEnter();
        $decryption = $this->kmsService->decrypt($keyInfo['KeyId'],
 $encryption['CiphertextBlob'], $encryption['EncryptionAlgorithm']);
        echo "The decrypted text is: {$decryption['Plaintext']}\n";
        $this->pressEnter();

        // 11. Replace a Key Policy.
        echo "\n";
        echo "11. Replace a Key Policy.\n";
        echo "A key policy is a resource policy for a KMS key. Key policies are
 the primary way to control access to KMS keys.\n";
        echo "Every KMS key must have exactly one key policy. The statements in
 the key policy determine who has permission to use the KMS key and how they can
 use it.\n";
        echo " You can also use IAM policies and grants to control access to the
 KMS key, but every KMS key must have a key policy.\n";
        echo "We will replace the key's policy with a new one:\n";
        $stsClient = new StsClient([]);
        $result = $stsClient->getCallerIdentity();
        $accountId = $result['Account'];
        $keyPolicy = <<< KEYPOLICY
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [{
        "Effect": "Allow",
        "Principal": {"AWS": "arn:aws:iam::$accountId:root"},
        "Action": "kms:*",
        "Resource": "*"
    }]
}
KEYPOLICY;
        echo $keyPolicy;
        $this->pressEnter();
        $this->kmsService->putKeyPolicy($keyInfo['KeyId'], $keyPolicy);
        echo "The Key Policy was successfully replaced!\n";
        $this->pressEnter();

        // 12. Retrieve the key policy.
        echo "\n";
        echo "12. Retrieve the key policy.\n";
        echo "Let's get some information about the new policy and print it to the
 screen.\n";
```

```
        $this->pressEnter();
        $policyInfo = $this->kmsService->getKeyPolicy($keyInfo['KeyId']);
        echo "We got the info! Here is the policy: \n";
        echo $policyInfo['Policy'] . "\n";
        $this->pressEnter();

        // 13. Create an asymmetric KMS key and sign data.
        echo "\n";
        echo "13. Create an asymmetric KMS key and sign data.\n";
        echo "Signing your data with an AWS key can provide several benefits that
make it an attractive option for your data signing needs.\n";
        echo "By using an AWS KMS key, you can leverage the security controls and
compliance features provided by AWS, which can help you meet various regulatory
requirements and enhance the overall security posture of your organization.\n";
        echo "First we'll create the asymmetric key.\n";
        $this->pressEnter();
        $keySpec = "RSA_2048";
        $keyUsage = "SIGN_VERIFY";
        $asymmetricKey = $this->kmsService->createKey($keySpec, $keyUsage);
        $this->resources['asymmetricKey'] = $asymmetricKey['KeyId'];
        echo "Created the key with ID: {$asymmetricKey['KeyId']}\n";
        echo "Next, we'll sign the data.\n";
        $this->pressEnter();
        $algorithm = "RSASSA_PSS_SHA_256";
        $sign = $this->kmsService->sign($asymmetricKey['KeyId'], $text,
$algorithm);
        $verify = $this->kmsService->verify($asymmetricKey['KeyId'], $text,
$sign['Signature'], $algorithm);
        echo "Signature verification result: {$sign['signature']}\n";
        $this->pressEnter();

        // 14. Tag the symmetric KMS key.
        echo "\n";
        echo "14. Tag the symmetric KMS key.\n";
        echo "By using tags, you can improve the overall management, security,
and governance of your KMS keys, making it easier to organize, track, and
control access to your encrypted data within your AWS environment.\n";
        echo "Let's tag our symmetric key as Environment->Production\n";
        $this->pressEnter();
        $this->kmsService->tagResource($key['KeyId'], [
            [
                'TagKey' => "Environment",
                'TagValue' => "Production",
            ],
```

```
        ]);
        echo "The key was successfully tagged!\n";
        $this->pressEnter();

        // 15. Schedule the deletion of the KMS key
        echo "\n";
        echo "15. Schedule the deletion of the KMS key.\n";
        echo "By default, KMS applies a waiting period of 30 days, but you can
 specify a waiting period of 7-30 days.\n";
        echo "When this operation is successful, the key state of the KMS key
 changes to PendingDeletion and the key can't be used in any cryptographic
 operations.\n";
        echo "It remains in this state for the duration of the waiting period.\n
\n";

        echo "Deleting a KMS key is a destructive and potentially dangerous
 operation. When a KMS key is deleted, all data that was encrypted under the KMS
 key is unrecoverable.\n\n";

        $cleanUp = testable_readline("Would you like to delete the resources
 created during this scenario, including the keys? (y/n): ");
        if($cleanUp == "Y" || $cleanUp == "y"){
            $this->cleanUp();
        }

        echo
 "-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
\n";
        echo "This concludes the AWS Key Management SDK Basics scenario\n";
        echo
 "-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
\n";



namespace Kms;

use Aws\Kms\Exception\KmsException;
use Aws\Kms\KmsClient;
use Aws\Result;
use Aws\ResultPaginator;
use AwsUtilities\AWSServiceClass;

class KmsService extends AWSServiceClass
```

```
{

    protected KmsClient $client;
    protected bool $verbose;

    /***
     * @param KmsClient|null $client
     * @param bool $verbose
     */
    public function __construct(KmsClient $client = null, bool $verbose = false)
    {
        $this->verbose = $verbose;
        if($client){
            $this->client = $client;
            return;
        }
        $this->client = new KmsClient([]);
    }


    /***
     * @param string $keySpec
     * @param string $keyUsage
     * @param string $description
     * @return array
     */
    public function createKey(string $keySpec = "", string $keyUsage = "", string
 $description = "Created by the SDK for PHP")
    {
        $parameters = ['Description' => $description];
        if($keySpec && $keyUsage){
            $parameters['KeySpec'] = $keySpec;
            $parameters['KeyUsage'] = $keyUsage;
        }
        try {
            $result = $this->client->createKey($parameters);
            return $result['KeyMetadata'];
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            // Check for error specific to createKey operations
            if ($caught->getAwsErrorMessage() == "LimitExceededException"){
                echo "The request was rejected because a quota was exceeded. For
 more information, see Quotas in the Key Management Service Developer Guide.";
            }
            throw $caught;
```

```
        }
    }



    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @param string $ciphertext
     * @param string $algorithm
     * @return Result
     */
    public function decrypt(string $keyId, string $ciphertext, string $algorithm
 = "SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT")
    {
        try{
            return $this->client->decrypt([
                'CiphertextBlob' => $ciphertext,
                'EncryptionAlgorithm' => $algorithm,
                'KeyId' => $keyId,
            ]);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            echo "There was a problem decrypting the data: {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
    }



    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @param string $text
     * @return Result
     */
    public function encrypt(string $keyId, string $text)
    {
        try {
            return $this->client->encrypt([
                'KeyId' => $keyId,
                'Plaintext' => $text,
            ]);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            if($caught->getAwsErrorMessage() == "DisabledException"){
```

```
                echo "The request was rejected because the specified KMS key is
not enabled.\n";
            }
            throw $caught;
        }
    }




    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @param int $limit
     * @return ResultPaginator
     */
    public function listAliases(string $keyId = "", int $limit = 0)
    {
        $args = [];
        if($keyId){
            $args['KeyId'] = $keyId;
        }
        if($limit){
            $args['Limit'] = $limit;
        }
        try{
            return $this->client->getPaginator("ListAliases", $args);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            if($caught->getAwsErrorMessage() == "InvalidMarkerException"){
                echo "The request was rejected because the marker that specifies
where pagination should next begin is not valid.\n";
            }
            throw $caught;
        }
    }




    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @param string $alias
     * @return void
     */
    public function createAlias(string $keyId, string $alias)
    {
        try{
```

```
            $this->client->createAlias([
                'TargetKeyId' => $keyId,
                'AliasName' => $alias,
            ]);
        }catch (KmsException $caught){
            if($caught->getAwsErrorMessage() == "InvalidAliasNameException"){
                echo "The request was rejected because the specified alias name
is not valid.";
            }
            throw $caught;
        }
    }




    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @param string $granteePrincipal
     * @param array $operations
     * @param array $grantTokens
     * @return Result
     */
    public function createGrant(string $keyId, string $granteePrincipal, array
$operations, array $grantTokens = [])
    {
        $args = [
            'KeyId' => $keyId,
            'GranteePrincipal' => $granteePrincipal,
            'Operations' => $operations,
        ];
        if($grantTokens){
            $args['GrantTokens'] = $grantTokens;
        }
        try{
            return $this->client->createGrant($args);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            if($caught->getAwsErrorMessage() == "InvalidGrantTokenException"){
                echo "The request was rejected because the specified grant token
is not valid.\n";
            }
            throw $caught;
        }
    }
```

```
    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @return array
     */
    public function describeKey(string $keyId)
    {
        try {
            $result = $this->client->describeKey([
                "KeyId" => $keyId,
            ]);
            return $result['KeyMetadata'];
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            if($caught->getAwsErrorMessage() == "NotFoundException"){
                echo "The request was rejected because the specified entity or
 resource could not be found.\n";
            }
            throw $caught;
        }
    }



    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @return void
     */
    public function disableKey(string $keyId)
    {
        try {
            $this->client->disableKey([
                'KeyId' => $keyId,
            ]);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            echo "There was a problem disabling the key: {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
    }



    /***
```

```
     * @param string $keyId
     * @return void
     */
    public function enableKey(string $keyId)
    {
        try {
            $this->client->enableKey([
                'KeyId' => $keyId,
            ]);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            if($caught->getAwsErrorMessage() == "NotFoundException"){
                echo "The request was rejected because the specified entity or
 resource could not be found.\n";
            }
            throw $caught;
        }
    }



    /***
     * @return array
     */
    public function listKeys()
    {
        try {
            $contents = [];
            $paginator = $this->client->getPaginator("ListKeys");
            foreach($paginator as $result){
                foreach ($result['Content'] as $object) {
                    $contents[] = $object;
                }
            }
            return $contents;
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            echo "There was a problem listing the keys: {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
    }



    /***
```

```
     * @param string $keyId
     * @return Result
     */
    public function listGrants(string $keyId)
    {
        try{
            return $this->client->listGrants([
                'KeyId' => $keyId,
            ]);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            if($caught->getAwsErrorMessage() == "NotFoundException"){
                echo "    The request was rejected because the specified entity
 or resource could not be found.\n";
            }
            throw $caught;
        }
    }


    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @return Result
     */
    public function getKeyPolicy(string $keyId)
    {
        try {
            return $this->client->getKeyPolicy([
                'KeyId' => $keyId,
            ]);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            echo "There was a problem getting the key policy: {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
    }


    /***
     * @param string $grantId
     * @param string $keyId
     * @return void
     */
    public function revokeGrant(string $grantId, string $keyId)
    {
```

```
        try{
            $this->client->revokeGrant([
                'GrantId' => $grantId,
                'KeyId' => $keyId,
            ]);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            echo "There was a problem with revoking the grant: {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}.\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
    }



    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @param int $pendingWindowInDays
     * @return void
     */
    public function scheduleKeyDeletion(string $keyId, int $pendingWindowInDays =
 7)
    {
        try {
            $this->client->scheduleKeyDeletion([
                'KeyId' => $keyId,
                'PendingWindowInDays' => $pendingWindowInDays,
            ]);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            echo "There was a problem scheduling the key deletion: {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
    }



    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @param array $tags
     * @return void
     */
    public function tagResource(string $keyId, array $tags)
    {
        try {
```

```
            $this->client->tagResource([
                'KeyId' => $keyId,
                'Tags' => $tags,
            ]);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            echo "There was a problem applying the tag(s): {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
    }



    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @param string $message
     * @param string $algorithm
     * @return Result
     */
    public function sign(string $keyId, string $message, string $algorithm)
    {
        try {
            return $this->client->sign([
                'KeyId' => $keyId,
                'Message' => $message,
                'SigningAlgorithm' => $algorithm,
            ]);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            echo "There was a problem signing the data: {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
    }



    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @param int $rotationPeriodInDays
     * @return void
     */
    public function enableKeyRotation(string $keyId, int $rotationPeriodInDays =
 365)
    {
```

```
        try{
            $this->client->enableKeyRotation([
                'KeyId' => $keyId,
                'RotationPeriodInDays' => $rotationPeriodInDays,
            ]);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            if($caught->getAwsErrorMessage() == "NotFoundException"){
                echo "The request was rejected because the specified entity or
 resource could not be found.\n";
            }
            throw $caught;
        }
    }




    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @param string $policy
     * @return void
     */
    public function putKeyPolicy(string $keyId, string $policy)
    {
        try {
            $this->client->putKeyPolicy([
                'KeyId' => $keyId,
                'Policy' => $policy,
            ]);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            echo "There was a problem replacing the key policy: {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
    }




    /***
     * @param string $aliasName
     * @return void
     */
    public function deleteAlias(string $aliasName)
    {
        try {
```

```
            $this->client->deleteAlias([
                'AliasName' => $aliasName,
            ]);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            echo "There was a problem deleting the alias: {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
    }



    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @param string $message
     * @param string $signature
     * @param string $signingAlgorithm
     * @return bool
     */
    public function verify(string $keyId, string $message, string $signature,
 string $signingAlgorithm)
    {
        try {
            $result = $this->client->verify([
                'KeyId' => $keyId,
                'Message' => $message,
                'Signature' => $signature,
                'SigningAlgorithm' => $signingAlgorithm,
            ]);
            return $result['SignatureValid'];
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            echo "There was a problem verifying the signature: {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
    }


}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.

- CreateAlias
- CreateGrant
- CreateKey
- Decrypt
- DescribeKey
- DisableKey
- EnableKey
- 암호화
- GetKeyPolicy
- ListAliases
- ListGrants
- ListKeys
- RevokeGrant
- ScheduleKeyDeletion
- Sign
- TagResource

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class KMSScenario:
    """Runs an interactive scenario that shows how to get started with KMS."""

    def __init__(
        self,
        key_manager: KeyManager,
        key_encryption: KeyEncrypt,
        alias_manager: AliasManager,
```

```
        grant_manager: GrantManager,
        key_policy: KeyPolicy,
    ):
        self.key_manager = key_manager
        self.key_encryption = key_encryption
        self.alias_manager = alias_manager
        self.grant_manager = grant_manager
        self.key_policy = key_policy
        self.key_id = ""
        self.alias_name = ""
        self.asymmetric_key_id = ""

    def kms_scenario(self):
        key_description = "Created by the AWS KMS API"

        print(DASHES)
        print(
            """
Welcome to the AWS Key Management SDK Basics scenario.

This program demonstrates how to interact with AWS Key Management using the AWS
 SDK for Python (Boto3).
The AWS Key Management Service (KMS) is a secure and highly available service
 that allows you to create
and manage AWS KMS keys and control their use across a wide range of AWS services
 and applications.
KMS provides a centralized and unified approach to managing encryption keys,
 making it easier to meet your
data protection and regulatory compliance requirements.

This Basics scenario creates two key types:

- A symmetric encryption key is used to encrypt and decrypt data.
- An asymmetric key used to digitally sign data.

Let's get started...
        """
        )
        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")

        print(DASHES)
        print(f"1. Create a symmetric KMS key\n")
        print(
```

```
            f"First, the program will creates a symmetric KMS key that you can
 used to encrypt and decrypt data."
        )
        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
        self.key_id = self.key_manager.create_key(key_description)["KeyId"]
        print(f"A symmetric key was successfully created {self.key_id}.")
        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
        print(DASHES)
        print(
            """
2. Enable a KMS key

By default, when the SDK creates an AWS key, it is enabled. The next bit of code
 checks to
determine if the key is enabled.
        """
        )
        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
        is_enabled = self.is_key_enabled(self.key_id)
        print(f"Is the key enabled? {is_enabled}")
        if not is_enabled:
            self.key_manager.enable_key(self.key_id)
        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
        print(DASHES)
        print(f"3. Encrypt data using the symmetric KMS key")
        plain_text = "Hello, AWS KMS!"
        print(
            f"""
One of the main uses of symmetric keys is to encrypt and decrypt data.
Next, the code encrypts the string "{plain_text}" with the SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT
 encryption algorithm.
        """
        )
        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
        encrypted_text = self.key_encryption.encrypt(self.key_id, plain_text)
        print(DASHES)
        print(f"4. Create an alias")
        print(
            """
Now, the program will create an alias for the KMS key. An alias is a friendly
 name that you
can associate with a KMS key. The alias name should be prefixed with 'alias/'.
        """
        )
```

```
        alias_name = q.ask("Enter an alias name: ", q.non_empty)
        self.alias_manager.create_alias(self.key_id, alias_name)
        print(f"{alias_name} was successfully created.")
        self.alias_name = alias_name
        print(DASHES)
        print(f"5. List all of your aliases")
        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
        self.alias_manager.list_aliases(10)
        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
        print(DASHES)
        print(f"6. Enable automatic rotation of the KMS key")
        print(
            """

By default, when the SDK enables automatic rotation of a KMS key,
KMS rotates the key material of the KMS key one year (approximately 365 days)
 from the enable date and every year
thereafter.
        """
        )
        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
        self.key_manager.enable_key_rotation(self.key_id)
        print(DASHES)
        print(f"Key rotation has been enabled for key with id {self.key_id}")
        print(
            """
7. Create a grant

A grant is a policy instrument that allows Amazon Web Services principals to use
 KMS keys.
It also can allow them to view a KMS key (DescribeKey) and create and manage
 grants.
When authorizing access to a KMS key, grants are considered along with key
 policies and IAM policies.
        """
        )
        print(
            """
To create a grant you must specify a account_id. To specify the grantee
 account_id, use the Amazon Resource Name (ARN)
of an AWS account_id. Valid principals include AWS accounts, IAM users, IAM
 roles, federated users,
and assumed role users.
        """
```

```
        )
        account_id = q.ask(
            "Enter an account_id, or press enter to skip creating a grant... "
        )
        grant = None
        if account_id != "":
            grant = self.grant_manager.create_grant(
                self.key_id,
                account_id,
                [
                    "Encrypt",
                    "Decrypt",
                    "DescribeKey",
                ],
            )
            print(f"Grant created successfully with ID: {grant['GrantId']}")

        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
        print(DASHES)
        print(DASHES)
        print(f"8. List grants for the KMS key")
        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
        self.grant_manager.list_grants(self.key_id)
        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
        print(DASHES)
        print(f"9. Revoke the grant")
        print(
            """
The revocation of a grant immediately removes the permissions and access that the
 grant had provided.
This means that any account_id (user, role, or service) that was granted access
 to perform specific
KMS operations on a KMS key will no longer be able to perform those operations.
        """
        )
        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")

        if grant is not None:
            self.grant_manager.revoke_grant(self.key_id, grant["GrantId"])
            print(f"Grant ID: {grant['GrantId']} was successfully revoked!")

        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
        print(DASHES)
        print(f"10. Decrypt the data\n")
```

```
        print(
            """
Lets decrypt the data that was encrypted in an early step.
The code uses the same key to decrypt the string that we encrypted earlier in the
 program.
        """
        )
        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
        decrypted_data = self.key_encryption.decrypt(self.key_id, encrypted_text)
        print(f"Data decrypted successfully for key ID: {self.key_id}")
        print(f"Decrypted data: {decrypted_data}")

        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
        print(DASHES)
        print(f"11. Replace a key policy\n")
        print(
            """
A key policy is a resource policy for a KMS key. Key policies are the primary way
 to control
access to KMS keys. Every KMS key must have exactly one key policy. The
 statements in the key policy
determine who has permission to use the KMS key and how they can use it.
You can also use IAM policies and grants to control access to the KMS key, but
 every KMS key
must have a key policy.

By default, when you create a key by using the SDK, a policy is created that
gives the AWS account that owns the KMS key full access to the KMS key.

Let's try to replace the automatically created policy with the following policy.
{
"Version": "2012-10-17",
"Statement": [{
"Effect": "Allow",
"Principal": {"AWS": "arn:aws:iam::0000000000:root"},
"Action": "kms:*",
"Resource": "*"
}]
}
        """
        )
        account_id = q.ask("Enter your account ID or press enter to skip: ")
        if account_id != "":
            policy = {
```

```
                "Version": "2012-10-17",
                "Statement": [
                    {
                        "Effect": "Allow",
                        "Principal": {"AWS": f"arn:aws:iam::{account_id}:root"},
                        "Action": "kms:*",
                        "Resource": "*",
                    }
                ],
            }

            self.key_policy.set_new_policy(self.key_id, policy)
            print("Key policy replacement succeeded.")
            q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
        else:
            print("Skipping replacing the key policy.")

        print(DASHES)
        print(f"12. Get the key policy\n")
        print(
            f"The next bit of code that runs gets the key policy to make sure it
exists."
        )
        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
        policy = self.key_policy.get_policy(self.key_id)
        print(f"The key policy is: {policy}")

        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
        print(DASHES)
        print(f"13. Create an asymmetric KMS key and sign your data\n")
        print(
            """
        Signing your data with an AWS key can provide several benefits that make
it an attractive option
        for your data signing needs. By using an AWS KMS key, you can leverage
the
        security controls and compliance features provided by AWS,
        which can help you meet various regulatory requirements and enhance the
overall security posture
        of your organization.
        """
        )
        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
        print(f"Sign and verify data operation succeeded.")
```

```
        self.asymmetric_key_id = self.key_manager.create_asymmetric_key()
        message = "Here is the message that will be digitally signed"
        signature = self.key_encryption.sign(self.asymmetric_key_id, message)
        if self.key_encryption.verify(self.asymmetric_key_id, message,
signature):
            print("Signature verification succeeded.")
        else:
            print("Signature verification failed.")

        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
        print(DASHES)
        print(f"14. Tag your symmetric KMS Key\n")
        print(
            """
        By using tags, you can improve the overall management, security, and
governance of your
        KMS keys, making it easier to organize, track, and control access to your
encrypted data within
        your AWS environment
        """
        )
        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
        self.key_manager.tag_resource(self.key_id, "Environment", "Production")
        self.clean_up()

    def is_key_enabled(self, key_id: str) -> bool:
        """
        Check if the key is enabled or not.

        :param key_id: The key to check.
        :return: True if the key is enabled, otherwise False.
        """
        response = self.key_manager.describe_key(key_id)
        return response["Enabled"] is True

    def clean_up(self):
        """
        Delete resources created by this scenario.
        """
        if self.alias_name != "":
            print(f"Deleting the alias {self.alias_name}.")
            self.alias_manager.delete_alias(self.alias_name)
        window = 7  # The window in days for a scheduled deletion.
        if self.key_id != "":
```

```
            print(
                """
Warning:
Deleting a KMS key is a destructive and potentially dangerous operation. When a
 KMS key is deleted,
all data that was encrypted under the KMS key is unrecoverable.
                """
            )
            if q.ask(
                f"Do you want to delete the key with ID {self.key_id} (y/n)?",
                q.is_yesno,
            ):
                print(
                    f"The key {self.key_id} will be deleted with a window of
 {window} days. You can cancel the deletion before"
                )
                print("the window expires.")
                self.key_manager.delete_key(self.key_id, window)
                self.key_id = ""

        if self.asymmetric_key_id != "":
            if q.ask(
                f"Do you want to delete the asymmetric key with ID
 {self.asymmetric_key_id} (y/n)?",
                q.is_yesno,
            ):
                print(
                    f"The key {self.asymmetric_key_id} will be deleted with a
 window of {window} days. You can cancel the deletion before"
                )
                print("the window expires.")
                self.key_manager.delete_key(self.asymmetric_key_id, window)
                self.asymmetric_key_id = ""


if __name__ == "__main__":
    kms_scenario = None
    try:
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        a_key_manager = KeyManager(kms_client)
        a_key_encrypt = KeyEncrypt(kms_client)
        an_alias_manager = AliasManager(kms_client)
        a_grant_manager = GrantManager(kms_client)
        a_key_policy = KeyPolicy(kms_client)
```

```
        kms_scenario = KMSScenario(
            key_manager=a_key_manager,
            key_encryption=a_key_encrypt,
            alias_manager=an_alias_manager,
            grant_manager=a_grant_manager,
            key_policy=a_key_policy,
        )
        kms_scenario.kms_scenario()
    except Exception:
        logging.exception("Something went wrong with the demo!")
        if kms_scenario is not None:
            kms_scenario.clean_up()
```

KMS 키 관리를 위한 래퍼 클래스 및 메서드입니다.

```
class KeyManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client
        self.created_keys = []

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "KeyManager":
        """
        Creates a KeyManager instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of KeyManager initialized with the default KMS
 client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def create_key(self, key_description: str) -> dict[str, any]:
        """
        Creates a key with a user-provided description.

        :param key_description: A description for the key.
        :return: The key ID.
        """
        try:
```

```
            key = self.kms_client.create_key(Description=key_description)
["KeyMetadata"]
            self.created_keys.append(key)
            return key
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't create your key. Here's why: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def describe_key(self, key_id: str) -> dict[str, any]:
        """
        Describes a key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key to describe.
        :return: Information about the key.
        """

        try:
            key = self.kms_client.describe_key(KeyId=key_id)["KeyMetadata"]
            return key
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't get key '%s'. Here's why: %s",
                key_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def enable_key_rotation(self, key_id: str) -> None:
        """
        Enables rotation for a key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key to enable rotation for.
        """
        try:
            self.kms_client.enable_key_rotation(KeyId=key_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't enable rotation for key '%s'. Here's why: %s",
                key_id,
```

```
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def create_asymmetric_key(self) -> str:
        """
        Creates an asymmetric key in AWS KMS for signing messages.

        :return: The ID of the created key.
        """
        try:
            key = self.kms_client.create_key(
                KeySpec="RSA_2048", KeyUsage="SIGN_VERIFY", Origin="AWS_KMS"
            )["KeyMetadata"]
            self.created_keys.append(key)
            return key["KeyId"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create your key. Here's why: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def tag_resource(self, key_id: str, tag_key: str, tag_value: str) -> None:
        """
        Add or edit tags on a customer managed key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key to enable rotation for.
        :param tag_key: Key for the tag.
        :param tag_value: Value for the tag.
        """
        try:
            self.kms_client.tag_resource(
                KeyId=key_id, Tags=[{"TagKey": tag_key, "TagValue": tag_value}]
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't add a tag for the key '%s'. Here's why: %s",
                key_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

```
    def delete_key(self, key_id: str, window: int) -> None:
        """
        Deletes a list of keys.

        Warning:
        Deleting a KMS key is a destructive and potentially dangerous operation.
 When a KMS key is deleted,
        all data that was encrypted under the KMS key is unrecoverable.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key to delete.
        :param window: The waiting period, in days, before the KMS key is
 deleted.
        """

        try:
            self.kms_client.schedule_key_deletion(
                KeyId=key_id, PendingWindowInDays=window
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't delete key %s. Here's why: %s",
                key_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

KMS 키 별칭을 위한 래퍼 클래스 및 메서드입니다.

```
class AliasManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client
        self.created_key = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "AliasManager":
        """
        Creates an AliasManager instance with a default KMS client.
```

```
        :return: An instance of AliasManager initialized with the default KMS
client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def create_alias(self, key_id: str, alias: str) -> None:
        """
        Creates an alias for the specified key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of a key to give an alias.
        :param alias: The alias to assign to the key.
        """
        try:
            self.kms_client.create_alias(AliasName=alias, TargetKeyId=key_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AlreadyExistsException":
                logger.error(
                    "Could not create the alias %s because it already exists.",
key_id
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't encrypt text. Here's why: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise


    def list_aliases(self, page_size: int) -> None:
        """
        Lists aliases for the current account.
        :param page_size: The number of aliases to list per page.
        """
        try:
            alias_paginator = self.kms_client.get_paginator("list_aliases")
            for alias_page in alias_paginator.paginate(
                PaginationConfig={"PageSize": page_size}
            ):
                print(f"Here are {page_size} aliases:")
                pprint(alias_page["Aliases"])
                if alias_page["Truncated"]:
                    answer = input(
```

```
                        f"Do you want to see the next {page_size} aliases (y/n)?
 "
                    )
                    if answer.lower() != "y":
                        break
                else:
                    print("That's all your aliases!")
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't list your aliases. Here's why: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def delete_alias(self, alias: str) -> None:
        """
        Deletes an alias.

        :param alias: The alias to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.kms_client.delete_alias(AliasName=alias)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete alias %s. Here's why: %s",
                alias,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

KMS 키 암호화를 위한 래퍼 클래스 및 메서드입니다.

```
class KeyEncrypt:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "KeyEncrypt":
        """
```

```
        Creates a KeyEncrypt instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of KeyEncrypt initialized with the default KMS
client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def encrypt(self, key_id: str, text: str) -> bytes:
        """
        Encrypts text by using the specified key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key to use for encryption.
        :param text: The text to encrypt.
        :return: The encrypted version of the text.
        """
        try:
            response = self.kms_client.encrypt(KeyId=key_id,
Plaintext=text.encode())
            print(
                f"The string was encrypted with algorithm
{response['EncryptionAlgorithm']}"
            )
            return response["CiphertextBlob"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "DisabledException":
                logger.error(
                    "Could not encrypt because the key %s is disabled.", key_id
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't encrypt text. Here's why: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise


    def decrypt(self, key_id: str, cipher_text: bytes) -> str:
        """
        Decrypts text previously encrypted with a key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key used to decrypt the data.
        :param cipher_text: The encrypted text to decrypt.
```

```
        :return: The decrypted text.
        """
        try:
            return self.kms_client.decrypt(KeyId=key_id,
CiphertextBlob=cipher_text)[
                "Plaintext"
            ].decode()
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't decrypt your ciphertext. Here's why: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def sign(self, key_id: str, message: str) -> str:
        """
        Signs a message with a key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key to use for signing.
        :param message: The message to sign.
        :return: The signature of the message.
        """
        try:
            return self.kms_client.sign(
                KeyId=key_id,
                Message=message.encode(),
                SigningAlgorithm="RSASSA_PSS_SHA_256",
            )["Signature"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't sign your message. Here's why: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def verify(self, key_id: str, message: str, signature: str) -> bool:
        """
        Verifies a signature against a message.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key used to sign the message.
        :param message: The message to verify.
        :param signature: The signature to verify.
```

```
        :return: True when the signature matches the message, otherwise False.
        """
        try:
            response = self.kms_client.verify(
                KeyId=key_id,
                Message=message.encode(),
                Signature=signature,
                SigningAlgorithm="RSASSA_PSS_SHA_256",
            )
            valid = response["SignatureValid"]
            print(f"The signature is {'valid' if valid else 'invalid'}.")
            return valid
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SignatureDoesNotMatchException":
                print("The signature is not valid.")
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't verify your signature. Here's why: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

KMS 키 권한 부여를 위한 래퍼 클래스 및 메서드입니다.

```
class GrantManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "GrantManager":
        """
        Creates a GrantManager instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of GrantManager initialized with the default KMS
 client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def create_grant(
```

```
        self, key_id: str, principal: str, operations: [str]
    ) -> dict[str, str]:
        """
        Creates a grant for a key that lets a principal generate a symmetric data
        encryption key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key.
        :param principal: The principal to grant permission to.
        :param operations: The operations to grant permission for.
        :return: The grant that is created.
        """
        try:
            return self.kms_client.create_grant(
                KeyId=key_id,
                GranteePrincipal=principal,
                Operations=operations,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create a grant on key %s. Here's why: %s",
                key_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def list_grants(self, key_id):
        """
        Lists grants for a key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key to query.
        :return: The grants for the key.
        """
        try:
            paginator = self.kms_client.get_paginator("list_grants")
            grants = []
            page_iterator = paginator.paginate(KeyId=key_id)
            for page in page_iterator:
                grants.extend(page["Grants"])

            print(f"Grants for key {key_id}:")
            pprint(grants)
            return grants
        except ClientError as err:
```

```
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list grants for key %s. Here's why: %s",
                key_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def revoke_grant(self, key_id: str, grant_id: str) -> None:
        """
        Revokes a grant so that it can no longer be used.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key associated with the grant.
        :param grant_id: The ID of the grant to revoke.
        """
        try:
            self.kms_client.revoke_grant(KeyId=key_id, GrantId=grant_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't revoke grant %s. Here's why: %s",
                grant_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

KMS 키 정책을 위한 래퍼 클래스 및 메서드입니다.

```
class KeyPolicy:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "KeyPolicy":
        """
        Creates a KeyPolicy instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of KeyPolicy initialized with the default KMS
 client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
```

```
        return cls(kms_client)


    def set_new_policy(self, key_id: str, policy: dict[str, any]) -> None:
        """
        Sets the policy of a key. Setting a policy entirely overwrites the
existing
        policy, so care is taken to add a statement to the existing list of
statements
        rather than simply writing a new policy.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key to set the policy to.
        :param policy: A new key policy. The key policy must allow the calling
principal to make a subsequent
                       PutKeyPolicy request on the KMS key. This reduces the risk
that the KMS key becomes unmanageable
        """

        try:
            self.kms_client.put_key_policy(KeyId=key_id,
Policy=json.dumps(policy))
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't set policy for key %s. Here's why %s",
                key_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise



    def get_policy(self, key_id: str) -> dict[str, str]:
        """
        Gets the policy of a key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key to query.
        :return: The key policy as a dict.
        """
        if key_id != "":
            try:
                response = self.kms_client.get_key_policy(
                    KeyId=key_id,
                )
                policy = json.loads(response["Policy"])
```

```
            except ClientError as err:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get policy for key %s. Here's why: %s",
                    key_id,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
            else:
                pprint(policy)
                return policy
        else:
            print("Skipping get policy demo.")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - CreateAlias
  - CreateGrant
  - CreateKey
  - Decrypt
  - DescribeKey
  - DisableKey
  - EnableKey
  - 암호화
  - GetKeyPolicy
  - ListAliases
  - ListGrants
  - ListKeys
  - RevokeGrant
  - ScheduleKeyDeletion
  - Sign
  - TagResource

AWS SDKs AWS KMS 를 사용하기 위한 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 AWS KMS 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

이러한 발췌문은 AWS KMS API를 호출하며 컨텍스트에서 실행해야 하는 더 큰 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드입니다. AWS SDKs AWS KMS 사용 시나리오 에서 컨텍스트에 맞는 작업을 볼 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 AWS Key Management Service API 참조를 참조하세요.

예시

- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateAlias 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateGrant 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateKey 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 Decrypt 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteAlias 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeKey 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DisableKey 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 EnableKey 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 EnableKeyRotation 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 Encrypt 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GenerateDataKey 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GenerateDataKeyWithoutPlaintext 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GenerateRandom 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetKeyPolicy 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListAliases 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListGrants 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListKeyPolicies 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListKeys 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutKeyPolicy 함께 사용

- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ReEncrypt 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 RetireGrant 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 RevokeGrant 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ScheduleKeyDeletion 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 Sign 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 TagResource 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 UpdateAlias 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 Verify 함께 사용

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`CreateAlias`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateAlias`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.KeyManagementService;
using Amazon.KeyManagementService.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Creates an alias for an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) key.
/// </summary>
```

```
public class CreateAlias
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var client = new AmazonKeyManagementServiceClient();

        // The alias name must start with alias/ and can be
        // up to 256 alphanumeric characters long.
        var aliasName = "alias/ExampleAlias";

        // The value supplied as the TargetKeyId can be either
        // the key ID or key Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the
        // AWS KMS key.
        var keyId = "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab";

        var request = new CreateAliasRequest
        {
            AliasName = aliasName,
            TargetKeyId = keyId,
        };

        var response = await client.CreateAliasAsync(request);

        if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Alias, {aliasName}, successfully created.");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Could not create alias.");
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreateAlias를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

KMS 키의 별칭을 생성하는 방법

다음 `create-alias` 명령은 키 ID `1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab`로 식별되는 KMS 키에 대해 `example-alias`라는 별칭을 만듭니다.

별칭 이름은 `alias/`로 시작해야 합니다. 로 시작하는 별칭 이름은에서 사용하도록 예약되어 `alias/aws`있으므로 사용하지 마십시오 AWS.

```
aws kms create-alias \
    --alias-name alias/example-alias \
    --target-key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab
```

이 명령은 출력을 반환하지 않습니다. 새 별칭을 보려면 `list-aliases` 명령을 사용합니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS Key Management Service 개발자 안내서의 별칭 사용을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateAlias를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Creates a custom alias for the specified target key asynchronously.
     *
     * @param targetKeyId the ID of the target key for the alias
     * @param aliasName   the name of the alias to create
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the alias creation
operation is finished
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> createCustomAliasAsync(String targetKeyId,
String aliasName) {
        CreateAliasRequest aliasRequest = CreateAliasRequest.builder()
            .aliasName(aliasName)
            .targetKeyId(targetKeyId)
            .build();
```

```
        CompletableFuture<CreateAliasResponse> responseFuture =
 getAsyncClient().createAlias(aliasRequest);
        responseFuture.whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
            if (exception == null) {
                logger.info("{} was successfully created.", aliasName);
            } else {
                if (exception instanceof ResourceExistsException) {
                    logger.info("Alias [{}] already exists. Moving on...",
 aliasName);
                } else if (exception instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("KMS error occurred while creating
 alias: " + kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx);
                } else {
                    throw new RuntimeException("An unexpected error occurred
 while creating alias: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            }
        });

        return responseFuture.thenApply(response -> null);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateAlias를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun createCustomAlias(
    targetKeyIdVal: String?,
    aliasNameVal: String?,
) {
    val request =
        CreateAliasRequest {
            aliasName = aliasNameVal
```

```
            targetKeyId = targetKeyIdVal
        }

    KmsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { kmsClient ->
        kmsClient.createAlias(request)
        println("$aliasNameVal was successfully created")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 CreateAlias를 참조하십시오.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @param string $alias
     * @return void
     */
    public function createAlias(string $keyId, string $alias)
    {
        try{
            $this->client->createAlias([
                'TargetKeyId' => $keyId,
                'AliasName' => $alias,
            ]);
        }catch (KmsException $caught){
            if($caught->getAwsErrorMessage() == "InvalidAliasNameException"){
                echo "The request was rejected because the specified alias name
 is not valid.";
            }
            throw $caught;
        }
```

```
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 CreateAlias를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class AliasManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client
        self.created_key = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "AliasManager":
        """
        Creates an AliasManager instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of AliasManager initialized with the default KMS
 client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def create_alias(self, key_id: str, alias: str) -> None:
        """
        Creates an alias for the specified key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of a key to give an alias.
        :param alias: The alias to assign to the key.
        """
        try:
            self.kms_client.create_alias(AliasName=alias, TargetKeyId=key_id)
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AlreadyExistsException":
                logger.error(
                    "Could not create the alias %s because it already exists.",
key_id
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't encrypt text. Here's why: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateAlias를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **CreateGrant** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateGrant`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            var client = new AmazonKeyManagementServiceClient();

            // The identity that is given permission to perform the operations
```

```
            // specified in the grant.
            var grantee = "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/ExampleRole";

            // The identifier of the AWS KMS key to which the grant applies. You
            // can use the key ID or the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the KMS
key.
            var keyId = "7c9eccc2-38cb-4c4f-9db3-766ee8dd3ad4";

            var request = new CreateGrantRequest
            {
                GranteePrincipal = grantee,
                KeyId = keyId,

                // A list of operations that the grant allows.
                Operations = new List<string>
                {
                    "Encrypt",
                    "Decrypt",
                },
            };

            var response = await client.CreateGrantAsync(request);

            string grantId = response.GrantId; // The unique identifier of the
grant.
            string grantToken = response.GrantToken; // The grant token.

            Console.WriteLine($"Id: {grantId}, Token: {grantToken}");
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreateGrant를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

권한 부여를 생성하는 방법

다음 `create-grant` 예시에서는 `exampleUser` 사용자가 `1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab` 예시 KMS 키에서 `decrypt` 명령을 사용할 수

있는 권한을 생성합니다. 사용 중지하는 보안 주체는 `adminRole` 역할입니다. 이 권한 부여는 `decrypt` 요청의 암호화 컨텍스트에 `"Department": "IT"` 키-값 페어가 포함된 경우에만 이 권한을 허용하도록 `EncryptionContextSubset` 권한 부여 제약 조건을 사용합니다.

```
aws kms create-grant \
    --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab \
    --grantee-principal arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/exampleUser \
    --operations Decrypt \
    --constraints EncryptionContextSubset={Department=IT} \
    --retiring-principal arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/adminRole
```

출력:

```
{
    "GrantId":
 "1a2b3c4d2f5e69f440bae30eaec9570bb1fb7358824f9ddfa1aa5a0dab1a59b2",
    "GrantToken": "<grant token here>"
}
```

권한 부여에 대한 자세한 정보를 보려면 `list-grants` 명령을 사용합니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS Key Management Service 개발자 안내서의 AWS KMS의 권한 부여를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateGrant를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Grants permissions to a specified principal on a customer master key (CMK)
 asynchronously.
     *
```

```
    * @param keyId             The unique identifier for the customer master key
(CMK) that the grant applies to.
    * @param granteePrincipal  The principal that is given permission to perform
the operations that the grant permits on the CMK.
    * @return A {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, contains the ID
of the created grant.
    * @throws RuntimeException If an error occurs during the grant creation
process.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> grantKeyAsync(String keyId, String
granteePrincipal) {
       List<GrantOperation> grantPermissions = List.of(
           GrantOperation.ENCRYPT,
           GrantOperation.DECRYPT,
           GrantOperation.DESCRIBE_KEY
       );

       CreateGrantRequest grantRequest = CreateGrantRequest.builder()
           .keyId(keyId)
           .name("grant1")
           .granteePrincipal(granteePrincipal)
           .operations(grantPermissions)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<CreateGrantResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().createGrant(grantRequest);
       responseFuture.whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
           if (ex == null) {
               logger.info("Grant created successfully with ID: " +
response.grantId());
           } else {
               if (ex instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                   throw new RuntimeException("Failed to create grant: " +
kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx);
               } else {
                   throw new RuntimeException("An unexpected error occurred: " +
ex.getMessage(), ex);
               }
           }
       });

       return responseFuture.thenApply(CreateGrantResponse::grantId);
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateGrant를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun createNewGrant(
    keyIdVal: String?,
    granteePrincipalVal: String?,
    operation: String,
): String? {
    val operationOb = GrantOperation.fromValue(operation)
    val grantOperationList = ArrayList<GrantOperation>()
    grantOperationList.add(operationOb)

    val request =
        CreateGrantRequest {
            keyId = keyIdVal
            granteePrincipal = granteePrincipalVal
            operations = grantOperationList
        }

    KmsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { kmsClient ->
        val response = kmsClient.createGrant(request)
        return response.grantId
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 CreateGrant를 참조하십시오.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /***
    * @param string $keyId
    * @param string $granteePrincipal
    * @param array $operations
    * @param array $grantTokens
    * @return Result
    */
   public function createGrant(string $keyId, string $granteePrincipal, array
$operations, array $grantTokens = [])
   {
       $args = [
           'KeyId' => $keyId,
           'GranteePrincipal' => $granteePrincipal,
           'Operations' => $operations,
       ];
       if($grantTokens){
           $args['GrantTokens'] = $grantTokens;
       }
       try{
           return $this->client->createGrant($args);
       }catch(KmsException $caught){
           if($caught->getAwsErrorMessage() == "InvalidGrantTokenException"){
               echo "The request was rejected because the specified grant token
is not valid.\n";
           }
           throw $caught;
       }
   }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 CreateGrant를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class GrantManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "GrantManager":
        """
        Creates a GrantManager instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of GrantManager initialized with the default KMS
 client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def create_grant(
        self, key_id: str, principal: str, operations: [str]
    ) -> dict[str, str]:
        """
        Creates a grant for a key that lets a principal generate a symmetric data
        encryption key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key.
        :param principal: The principal to grant permission to.
        :param operations: The operations to grant permission for.
        :return: The grant that is created.
        """
        try:
            return self.kms_client.create_grant(
```

```
                KeyId=key_id,
                GranteePrincipal=principal,
                Operations=operations,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create a grant on key %s. Here's why: %s",
                key_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateGrant를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **CreateKey** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateKey`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기
- 테이블 암호화 작업

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.KeyManagementService;
using Amazon.KeyManagementService.Model;
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Shows how to create a new AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS)
    /// key.
    /// </summary>
    public class CreateKey
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            // Note that if you need to create a Key in an AWS Region
            // other than the Region defined for the default user, you need to
            // pass the Region to the client constructor.
            var client = new AmazonKeyManagementServiceClient();

            // The call to CreateKeyAsync will create a symmetrical AWS KMS
            // key. For more information about symmetrical and asymmetrical
            // keys, see:
            //
            // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developerguide/symm-asymm-
choose.html
            var response = await client.CreateKeyAsync(new CreateKeyRequest());

            // The KeyMetadata object contains information about the new AWS KMS
 key.
            KeyMetadata keyMetadata = response.KeyMetadata;

            if (keyMetadata is not null)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"KMS Key: {keyMetadata.KeyId} was successfully
 created.");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Could not create KMS Key.");
            }
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreateKey를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

예제 1: KMS에서 고객 관리형 AWS KMS 키 생성

다음 `create-key` 예시에서는 대칭 암호화 KMS 키를 생성합니다.

대칭 암호화 키인 기본 KMS 키를 생성하기 위해 파라미터를 지정할 필요가 없습니다. 이러한 파라미터의 기본값은 대칭 암호화 키를 생성합니다.

이 명령은 키 정책을 지정하지 않으므로 KMS 키는 프로그래밍 방식으로 만든 KMS 키에 대한 기본 키 정책을 가져옵니다. 키 정책을 보려면 `get-key-policy` 명령을 사용합니다. 키 정책을 변경하려면 `put-key-policy` 명령을 사용합니다.

```
aws kms create-key
```

`create-key` 명령은 새 KMS 키의 키 ID 및 ARN을 포함한 키 메타데이터를 반환합니다. 이러한 값을 사용하여 다른 KMS 작업에서 AWS KMS 키를 식별할 수 있습니다. 출력에 태그가 포함되지 않습니다. KMS 키에 지정된 태그를 보려면 `list-resource-tags command`를 사용합니다.

출력:

```
{
    "KeyMetadata": {
        "AWSAccountId": "111122223333",
        "Arn": "arn:aws:kms:us-
west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
        "CreationDate": "2017-07-05T14:04:55-07:00",
        "CurrentKeyMaterialId":
 "0b7fd7ddbac6eef27907413567cad8c810e2883dc8a7534067a82ee1142fc1e6",
        "CustomerMasterKeySpec": "SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT",
        "Description": "",
        "Enabled": true,
        "KeyId": "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
        "KeyManager": "CUSTOMER",
        "KeySpec": "SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT",
        "KeyState": "Enabled",
        "KeyUsage": "ENCRYPT_DECRYPT",
        "MultiRegion": false,
        "Origin": "AWS_KMS"
```

```
        "EncryptionAlgorithms": [
            "SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT"
        ]
    }
}
```

참고: `create-key` 명령으로는 별칭을 지정할 수 없습니다. 새 KMS 키의 별칭을 만들려면 `create-alias` 명령을 사용합니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS Key Management Service 개발자 안내서의 키 생성을 참조하세요.

예시 2: 암호화 및 복호화를 위한 비대칭 RSA KMS 키 생성

다음 `create-key` 예시에서는 암호화 및 복호화를 위한 비대칭 RSA 키 페어가 포함된 KMS 키를 생성합니다. 키가 생성된 후에는 키 사양 및 키 사용량을 변경할 수 없습니다.

```
aws kms create-key \
   --key-spec RSA_4096 \
   --key-usage ENCRYPT_DECRYPT
```

출력:

```
{
    "KeyMetadata": {
        "Arn": "arn:aws:kms:us-
east-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
        "AWSAccountId": "111122223333",
        "CreationDate": "2021-04-05T14:04:55-07:00",
        "CustomerMasterKeySpec": "RSA_4096",
        "Description": "",
        "Enabled": true,
        "EncryptionAlgorithms": [
            "RSAES_OAEP_SHA_1",
            "RSAES_OAEP_SHA_256"
        ],
        "KeyId": "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
        "KeyManager": "CUSTOMER",
        "KeySpec": "RSA_4096",
        "KeyState": "Enabled",
        "KeyUsage": "ENCRYPT_DECRYPT",
        "MultiRegion": false,
        "Origin": "AWS_KMS"
```

```
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Key Management Service 개발자 안내서의 AWS KMS의 비대칭 키를 참조하세요. AWS

예시 3: 서명 및 확인을 위한 비대칭 타원 곡선 KMS 키 생성

서명 및 확인을 위해 비대칭 타원 곡선(ECC) 키 페어가 포함된 비대칭 KMS 키를 생성합니다. ECC KMS 키에 사용할 수 있는 유일한 값이 `SIGN_VERIFY`이더라도 `--key-usage` 파라미터는 필수입니다. 키가 생성된 후에는 키 사양 및 키 사용량을 변경할 수 없습니다.

```
aws kms create-key \
    --key-spec ECC_NIST_P521 \
    --key-usage SIGN_VERIFY
```

출력:

```
{
    "KeyMetadata": {
        "Arn": "arn:aws:kms:us-
east-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
        "AWSAccountId": "111122223333",
        "CreationDate": "2019-12-02T07:48:55-07:00",
        "CustomerMasterKeySpec": "ECC_NIST_P521",
        "Description": "",
        "Enabled": true,
        "KeyId": "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
        "KeyManager": "CUSTOMER",
        "KeySpec": "ECC_NIST_P521",
        "KeyState": "Enabled",
        "KeyUsage": "SIGN_VERIFY",
        "MultiRegion": false,
        "Origin": "AWS_KMS",
        "SigningAlgorithms": [
            "ECDSA_SHA_512"
        ]
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Key Management Service 개발자 안내서의 AWS KMS의 비대칭 키를 참조하세요. AWS

예제 4: 서명 및 확인을 위한 비대칭 ML-DSA KMS 키 만들기

이 예제에서는 서명 및 확인을 위한 모듈 격자 디지털 서명 알고리즘(ML-DSA) 키를 만듭니다. ML-DSA 키에 사용할 수 있는 유일한 값이 `SIGN_VERIFY`라도 key-usage 파라미터는 필수입니다.

```
aws kms create-key \
    --key-spec ML_DSA_65 \
    --key-usage SIGN_VERIFY
```

출력:

```
{
    "KeyMetadata": {
        "Arn": "arn:aws:kms:us-
east-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
        "AWSAccountId": "111122223333",
        "CreationDate": "2019-12-02T07:48:55-07:00",
        "Description": "",
        "Enabled": true,
        "KeyId": "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
        "KeyManager": "CUSTOMER",
        "KeySpec": "ML_DSA_65",
        "KeyState": "Enabled",
        "KeyUsage": "SIGN_VERIFY",
        "MultiRegion": false,
        "Origin": "AWS_KMS",
        "SigningAlgorithms": [
            "ML_DSA_SHAKE_256"
        ]
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Key Management Service 개발자 안내서의 AWS KMS의 비대칭 키를 참조하세요. AWS

예제 5: HMAC KMS 키 만들기

다음 `create-key` 예시에서는 384비트 HMAC KMS 키를 생성합니다. HMAC KMS 키에 사용할 수 있는 유일한 값이더라도 `--key-usage` 파라미터의 `GENERATE_VERIFY_MAC` 값은 필수입니다.

```
aws kms create-key \
    --key-spec HMAC_384 \
    --key-usage GENERATE_VERIFY_MAC
```

출력:

```
{
    "KeyMetadata": {
        "Arn": "arn:aws:kms:us-
east-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
        "AWSAccountId": "111122223333",
        "CreationDate": "2022-04-05T14:04:55-07:00",
        "CustomerMasterKeySpec": "HMAC_384",
        "Description": "",
        "Enabled": true,
        "KeyId": "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
        "KeyManager": "CUSTOMER",
        "KeySpec": "HMAC_384",
        "KeyState": "Enabled",
        "KeyUsage": "GENERATE_VERIFY_MAC",
        "MacAlgorithms": [
            "HMAC_SHA_384"
        ],
        "MultiRegion": false,
        "Origin": "AWS_KMS"
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Key Management Service 개발자 안내서의 AWS KMS의 HMAC 키를 참조하세요. AWS

예제 6: 다중 리전 프라이머리 KMS 키 만들기

다음 `create-key` 예시에서는 다중 리전 프라이머리 대칭 암호화 키를 생성합니다. 모든 파라미터의 기본값이 대칭 암호화 키를 생성하므로 이 KMS 키에는 `--multi-region` 파라미터만 필요합니다. AWS CLI에서 부울 파라미터가 true임을 나타내려면 파라미터 이름만 지정하면 됩니다.

```
aws kms create-key \
    --multi-region
```

출력:

```
{
    "KeyMetadata": {
        "Arn": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/
mrk-1234abcd12ab34cd56ef12345678990ab",
        "AWSAccountId": "111122223333",
        "CreationDate": "2021-09-02T016:15:21-09:00",
        "CurrentKeyMaterialId":
 "0b7fd7ddbac6eef27907413567cad8c810e2883dc8a7534067a82ee1142fc1e6",
        "CustomerMasterKeySpec": "SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT",
        "Description": "",
        "Enabled": true,
        "EncryptionAlgorithms": [
          "SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT"
        ],
        "KeyId": "mrk-1234abcd12ab34cd56ef12345678990ab",
        "KeyManager": "CUSTOMER",
        "KeySpec": "SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT",
        "KeyState": "Enabled",
        "KeyUsage": "ENCRYPT_DECRYPT",
        "MultiRegion": true,
        "MultiRegionConfiguration": {
            "MultiRegionKeyType": "PRIMARY",
            "PrimaryKey": {
                "Arn": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/
mrk-1234abcd12ab34cd56ef12345678990ab",
                "Region": "us-west-2"
            },
            "ReplicaKeys": []
        },
        "Origin": "AWS_KMS"
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Key Management Service 개발자 안내서의 AWS KMS의 비대칭 키를 참조하세요. AWS

예제 7: 가져온 키 자료에 대한 KMS 키 만들기

다음 `create-key` 예시에서는 키 구성 요소 없이 KMS 키를 생성합니다. 작업이 완료되면 자체 키 구성 요소를 KMS 키로 가져올 수 있습니다. 이 KMS 키를 생성하려면 `--origin` 파라미터를 EXTERNAL로 설정하세요.

```
aws kms create-key \
    --origin EXTERNAL
```

출력:

```
{
     "KeyMetadata": {
         "Arn": "arn:aws:kms:us-
east-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
         "AWSAccountId": "111122223333",
         "CreationDate": "2019-12-02T07:48:55-07:00",
         "CustomerMasterKeySpec": "SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT",
         "Description": "",
         "Enabled": false,
         "EncryptionAlgorithms": [
             "SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT"
         ],
         "KeyId": "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
         "KeyManager": "CUSTOMER",
         "KeySpec": "SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT",
         "KeyState": "PendingImport",
         "KeyUsage": "ENCRYPT_DECRYPT",
         "MultiRegion": false,
         "Origin": "EXTERNAL"
     }
 }
```

자세한 내용은 Key Management Service 개발자 안내서의 AWS KMS 키에서 키 구성 요소 가져오기를 참조하세요. AWS

예제 6: AWS CloudHSM 키 스토어에서 KMS 키 생성

다음 `create-key` 예시에서는 지정된 AWS CloudHSM 키 스토어에 KMS 키를 생성합니다. 작업은 KMS 키와 해당 메타데이터를 AWS KMS에 생성하고 사용자 지정 키 스토어와 연결된 AWS CloudHSM 클러스터에 키 구성 요소를 생성합니다. `--custom-key-store-id` 및 `--origin` 파라미터가 필요합니다.

```
aws kms create-key \
    --origin AWS_CLOUDHSM \
    --custom-key-store-id cks-1234567890abcdef0
```

출력:

```
{
    "KeyMetadata": {
        "Arn": "arn:aws:kms:us-
east-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
        "AWSAccountId": "111122223333",
        "CloudHsmClusterId": "cluster-1a23b4cdefg",
        "CreationDate": "2019-12-02T07:48:55-07:00",
        "CustomerMasterKeySpec": "SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT",
        "CustomKeyStoreId": "cks-1234567890abcdef0",
        "Description": "",
        "Enabled": true,
        "EncryptionAlgorithms": [
            "SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT"
        ],
        "KeyId": "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
        "KeyManager": "CUSTOMER",
        "KeySpec": "SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT",
        "KeyState": "Enabled",
        "KeyUsage": "ENCRYPT_DECRYPT",
        "MultiRegion": false,
        "Origin": "AWS_CLOUDHSM"
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Key Management Service 개발자 안내서의 AWS CloudHSM 키 저장소를 참조하세요.

예제 8: 외부 키 저장소에 KMS 키 만들기

다음 `create-key` 예시에서는 지정된 외부 키 저장소에 KMS 키를 생성합니다. 이 명령에는 `--custom-key-store-id`, `--origin`, `--xks-key-id` 파라미터가 필요합니다.

`--xks-key-id` 파라미터는 외부 키 관리자에 있는 기존 대칭 암호화 키의 ID를 지정합니다. 이 키는 KMS 키의 외부 키 구성 요소 역할을 합니다. `--origin` 파라미터의 값은 `EXTERNAL_KEY_STORE`여야 합니다. `custom-key-store-id` 파라미터는 외부 키 저장소 프록시에 연결된 외부 키 저장소를 식별해야 합니다.

```
aws kms create-key \
    --origin EXTERNAL_KEY_STORE \
    --custom-key-store-id cks-9876543210fedcba9 \
```

```
    --xks-key-id bb8562717f809024
```

출력:

```
{
    "KeyMetadata": {
        "Arn": "arn:aws:kms:us-
east-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
        "AWSAccountId": "111122223333",
        "CreationDate": "2022-12-02T07:48:55-07:00",
        "CustomerMasterKeySpec": "SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT",
        "CustomKeyStoreId": "cks-9876543210fedcba9",
        "Description": "",
        "Enabled": true,
        "EncryptionAlgorithms": [
            "SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT"
        ],
        "KeyId": "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
        "KeyManager": "CUSTOMER",
        "KeySpec": "SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT",
        "KeyState": "Enabled",
        "KeyUsage": "ENCRYPT_DECRYPT",
        "MultiRegion": false,
        "Origin": "EXTERNAL_KEY_STORE",
        "XksKeyConfiguration": {
            "Id": "bb8562717f809024"
        }
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Key Management Service 개발자 안내서의 외부 키 저장소를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateKey를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Creates a new symmetric encryption key asynchronously.
     *
     * @param keyDesc the description of the key to be created
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the ID of the
 newly created key
     * @throws RuntimeException if an error occurs while creating the key
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> createKeyAsync(String keyDesc) {
        CreateKeyRequest keyRequest = CreateKeyRequest.builder()
            .description(keyDesc)
            .keySpec(KeySpec.SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT)
            .keyUsage(KeyUsageType.ENCRYPT_DECRYPT)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().createKey(keyRequest)
            .thenApply(resp -> resp.keyMetadata().keyId())
            .exceptionally(ex -> {
                throw new RuntimeException("An error occurred while creating the
 key: " + ex.getMessage(), ex);
            });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateKey를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun createKey(keyDesc: String?): String? {
    val request =
        CreateKeyRequest {
            description = keyDesc
            customerMasterKeySpec = CustomerMasterKeySpec.SymmetricDefault
```

```
            keyUsage = KeyUsageType.fromValue("ENCRYPT_DECRYPT")
        }

    KmsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { kmsClient ->
        val result = kmsClient.createKey(request)
        println("Created a customer key with id " + result.keyMetadata?.arn)
        return result.keyMetadata?.keyId
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 CreateKey를 참조하십시오.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /***
     * @param string $keySpec
     * @param string $keyUsage
     * @param string $description
     * @return array
     */
    public function createKey(string $keySpec = "", string $keyUsage = "", string
 $description = "Created by the SDK for PHP")
    {
        $parameters = ['Description' => $description];
        if($keySpec && $keyUsage){
            $parameters['KeySpec'] = $keySpec;
            $parameters['KeyUsage'] = $keyUsage;
        }
        try {
            $result = $this->client->createKey($parameters);
            return $result['KeyMetadata'];
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
```

```
            // Check for error specific to createKey operations
            if ($caught->getAwsErrorMessage() == "LimitExceededException"){
                echo "The request was rejected because a quota was exceeded. For
 more information, see Quotas in the Key Management Service Developer Guide.";
            }
            throw $caught;
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 CreateKey를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class KeyManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client
        self.created_keys = []

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "KeyManager":
        """
        Creates a KeyManager instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of KeyManager initialized with the default KMS
 client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def create_key(self, key_description: str) -> dict[str, any]:
        """
```

```
        Creates a key with a user-provided description.

        :param key_description: A description for the key.
        :return: The key ID.
        """
        try:
            key = self.kms_client.create_key(Description=key_description)
["KeyMetadata"]
            self.created_keys.append(key)
            return key
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't create your key. Here's why: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateKey를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-kms' # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

# Create a AWS KMS key.
# As long we are only encrypting small amounts of data (4 KiB or less) directly,
# a KMS key is fine for our purposes.
# For larger amounts of data,
# use the KMS key to encrypt a data encryption key (DEK).

client = Aws::KMS::Client.new
```

```
resp = client.create_key({
                            tags: [
                              {
                                tag_key: 'CreatedBy',
                                tag_value: 'ExampleUser'
                              }
                            ]
                          })

puts resp.key_metadata.key_id
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 CreateKey를 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn make_key(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client.create_key().send().await?;

    let id = resp.key_metadata.as_ref().unwrap().key_id();

    println!("Key: {}", id);

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 CreateKey를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`Decrypt`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `Decrypt`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

CLI

AWS CLI

예 1: 대칭 KMS 키를 사용하여 암호화된 메시지를 복호화하는 방법(Linux 및 macOS)

다음 `decrypt` 명령 예제에서는 AWS CLI를 사용하여 데이터를 해독하는 권장 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 버전은 대칭 KMS 키로 데이터를 복호화하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

파일에 사이퍼텍스트를 입력합니다. `--ciphertext-blob` 파라미터 값에는 바이너리 파일에서 데이터를 읽도록 CLI에 지시하는 `fileb://` 접두사를 사용합니다. 파일이 현재 디렉터리에 없는 경우 파일의 전체 경로를 입력합니다. 파일에서 AWS CLI 파라미터 값을 읽는 방법에 대한 자세한 내용은 명령줄 인터페이스 사용 설명서의 <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/userguide/cli-usage-parameters-file.html> 파일에서 AWS CLI 파라미터 로드 및 명령AWS 줄 도구 블로그의 로컬 파일 파라미터 모범 사례<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/developer/best-practices-for-local-file-parameters/>를 참조하세요. 암호화 텍스트를 해독하려면 KMS 키를 지정하세요. 대칭 KMS 키로 복호화할 때는 `--key-id` 파라미터가 필요하지 않습니다. AWS KMS는 암호화 텍스트의 메타데이터에서 데이터를 암호화하는 데 사용된 KMS 키의 키 ID를 가져올 수 있습니다. AWS 그러나 사용 중인 KMS 키를 지정하는 것이 항상 좋습니다. 이렇게 하면 의도한 KMS 키를 사용할 수 있으며 신뢰하지 않는 KMS 키를 사용하여 사이퍼텍스트를 실수로 복호화하는 것을 방지할 수 있습니다. 일반 텍스트 출력을 텍스트 값으로 요청하세요. `--query` 파라미터는 CLI에 출력에서 `Plaintext` 필드 값만 가져오도록 지시합니다. `--output` 파라미터는 출력을 텍스트로 반환합니다. 일반 텍스트를 Base64로 디코딩하여 파일에 저장합니다. 다음 예시에서는 `Plaintext` 파라미터 값을 Base64 유틸리티에 파이프(|)로 구분하며 유틸리티가 이를 디코딩합니다. 그런 다음 디코딩된 출력을 `ExamplePlaintext` 파일로 리디렉션(>)합니다.

이 명령을 실행하기 전에 예제 키 ID를 AWS 계정의 유효한 키 ID로 바꿉니다.

```
aws kms decrypt \
    --ciphertext-blob fileb://ExampleEncryptedFile \
    --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab \
    --output text \
    --query Plaintext | base64 \
```

```
    --decode > ExamplePlaintextFile
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다. `decrypt` 명령의 출력은 base64로 디코딩되어 파일에 저장됩니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS Key Management Service API 참조의 암호화 해제를 참조하세요.

예시 2: 대칭 KMS 키를 사용하여 암호화된 메시지 복호화(Windows 명령 프롬프트)

다음 예시는 `certutil` 유틸리티를 사용하여 일반 텍스트 데이터를 base64로 디코딩한다는 점을 제외하면 이전 예시와 동일합니다. 이 프로시저에는 다음 예시와 같이 두 개의 명령이 필요합니다.

이 명령을 실행하기 전에 예제 키 ID를 AWS 계정의 유효한 키 ID로 바꿉니다.

```
aws kms decrypt ^
    --ciphertext-blob fileb://ExampleEncryptedFile ^
    --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab ^
    --output text ^
    --query Plaintext > ExamplePlaintextFile.base64
```

`certutil` 명령을 실행합니다.

```
certutil -decode ExamplePlaintextFile.base64 ExamplePlaintextFile
```

출력:

```
Input Length = 18
Output Length = 12
CertUtil: -decode command completed successfully.
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Key Management Service API 참조의 암호화 해제를 참조하세요.

예시 3: 비대칭 KMS 키를 사용하여 암호화된 메시지 복호화(Linux 및 macOS)

다음 `decrypt` 명령 예시에서는 RSA 비대칭 KMS 키로 암호화된 데이터를 복호화하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

비대칭 KMS 키를 사용하는 경우 일반 텍스트를 암호화하는 데 사용되는 알고리즘을 지정하는 `encryption-algorithm` 파라미터가 필요합니다.

이 명령을 실행하기 전에 예제 키 ID를 AWS 계정의 유효한 키 ID로 바꿉니다.

```
aws kms decrypt \
    --ciphertext-blob fileb://ExampleEncryptedFile \
    --key-id 0987dcba-09fe-87dc-65ba-ab0987654321 \
    --encryption-algorithm RSAES_OAEP_SHA_256 \
    --output text \
    --query Plaintext | base64 \
    --decode > ExamplePlaintextFile
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다. `decrypt` 명령의 출력은 base64로 디코딩되어 파일에 저장됩니다.

자세한 내용은 Key Management Service 개발자 안내서의 AWS KMS의 비대칭 키를 참조하세요. AWS

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 Decrypt를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Asynchronously decrypts the given encrypted data using the specified key
 ID.
     *
     * @param encryptedData The encrypted data to be decrypted.
     * @param keyId The ID of the key to be used for decryption.
     * @return A CompletableFuture that, when completed, will contain the
 decrypted data as a String.
     *         If an error occurs during the decryption process, the
 CompletableFuture will complete
     *         exceptionally with the error, and the method will return an empty
 String.
     */
```

```
    public CompletableFuture<String> decryptDataAsync(SdkBytes encryptedData,
String keyId) {
        DecryptRequest decryptRequest = DecryptRequest.builder()
            .ciphertextBlob(encryptedData)
            .keyId(keyId)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<DecryptResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().decrypt(decryptRequest);
        responseFuture.whenComplete((decryptResponse, exception) -> {
            if (exception == null) {
                logger.info("Data decrypted successfully for key ID: " + keyId);
            } else {
                if (exception instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("KMS error occurred while
decrypting data: " + kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx);
                } else {
                    throw new RuntimeException("An unexpected error occurred
while decrypting data: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            }
        });

        return responseFuture.thenApply(decryptResponse ->
decryptResponse.plaintext().asString(StandardCharsets.UTF_8));
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 Decrypt를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun encryptData(keyIdValue: String): ByteArray? {
    val text = "This is the text to encrypt by using the AWS KMS Service"
```

```
    val myBytes: ByteArray = text.toByteArray()

    val encryptRequest =
        EncryptRequest {
            keyId = keyIdValue
            plaintext = myBytes
        }

    KmsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { kmsClient ->
        val response = kmsClient.encrypt(encryptRequest)
        val algorithm: String = response.encryptionAlgorithm.toString()
        println("The encryption algorithm is $algorithm")

        // Return the encrypted data.
        return response.ciphertextBlob
    }
}

suspend fun decryptData(
    encryptedDataVal: ByteArray?,
    keyIdVal: String?,
) {
    val decryptRequest =
        DecryptRequest {
            ciphertextBlob = encryptedDataVal
            keyId = keyIdVal
        }
    KmsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { kmsClient ->
        val decryptResponse = kmsClient.decrypt(decryptRequest)
        val myVal = decryptResponse.plaintext

        // Print the decrypted data.
        print(myVal)
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 Decrypt를 참조하십시오.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @param string $ciphertext
     * @param string $algorithm
     * @return Result
     */
    public function decrypt(string $keyId, string $ciphertext, string $algorithm
 = "SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT")
    {
        try{
            return $this->client->decrypt([
                'CiphertextBlob' => $ciphertext,
                'EncryptionAlgorithm' => $algorithm,
                'KeyId' => $keyId,
            ]);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            echo "There was a problem decrypting the data: {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 Decrypt를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class KeyEncrypt:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "KeyEncrypt":
        """
        Creates a KeyEncrypt instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of KeyEncrypt initialized with the default KMS
 client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def decrypt(self, key_id: str, cipher_text: bytes) -> str:
        """
        Decrypts text previously encrypted with a key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key used to decrypt the data.
        :param cipher_text: The encrypted text to decrypt.
        :return: The decrypted text.
        """
        try:
            return self.kms_client.decrypt(KeyId=key_id,
 CiphertextBlob=cipher_text)[
                "Plaintext"
            ].decode()
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't decrypt your ciphertext. Here's why: %s",
```

```
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 Decrypt를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-kms' # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

# Decrypted blob

blob =
 '01020200785d68faeec386af1057904926253051eb2919d3c16078badf65b808b26dd057c101747cadf3593
blob_packed = [blob].pack('H*')

client = Aws::KMS::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2')

resp = client.decrypt({
                        ciphertext_blob: blob_packed
                      })

puts 'Raw text: '
puts resp.plaintext
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 Decrypt를 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn decrypt_key(client: &Client, key: &str, filename: &str) -> Result<(),
 Error> {
    // Open input text file and get contents as a string
    // input is a base-64 encoded string, so decode it:
    let data = fs::read_to_string(filename)
        .map(|input| {
            base64::decode(input).expect("Input file does not contain valid base
 64 characters.")
        })
        .map(Blob::new);

    let resp = client
        .decrypt()
        .key_id(key)
        .ciphertext_blob(data.unwrap())
        .send()
        .await?;

    let inner = resp.plaintext.unwrap();
    let bytes = inner.as_ref();

    let s = String::from_utf8(bytes.to_vec()).expect("Could not convert to
 UTF-8");

    println!();
    println!("Decoded string:");
    println!("{}", s);

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 Decrypt를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DeleteAlias** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteAlias의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

AWS KMS 별칭을 삭제하려면

다음 delete-alias 예시에서는 alias/example-alias 별칭을 삭제합니다. 별칭 이름은 alias/로 시작해야 합니다.

```
aws kms delete-alias \
    --alias-name alias/example-alias
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다. 별칭을 찾으려면 list-aliases 명령을 사용합니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS Key Management Service 개발자 안내서의 별칭 삭제를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteAlias를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Deletes a specific KMS alias asynchronously.
     *
     * @param aliasName the name of the alias to be deleted
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} representing the asynchronous
operation of deleting the specified alias
     */
```

```
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteSpecificAliasAsync(String aliasName) {
        DeleteAliasRequest deleteAliasRequest = DeleteAliasRequest.builder()
            .aliasName(aliasName)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().deleteAlias(deleteAliasRequest)
            .thenRun(() -> {
                logger.info("Alias {} has been deleted successfully", aliasName);
            })
            .exceptionally(throwable -> {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete alias: " +
 aliasName, throwable);
            });
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteAlias를 참조하세요.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /***
     * @param string $aliasName
     * @return void
     */
    public function deleteAlias(string $aliasName)
    {
        try {
            $this->client->deleteAlias([
                'AliasName' => $aliasName,
            ]);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            echo "There was a problem deleting the alias: {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}\n";
```

```
            throw $caught;
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 DeleteAlias를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class AliasManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client
        self.created_key = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "AliasManager":
        """
        Creates an AliasManager instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of AliasManager initialized with the default KMS
 client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def delete_alias(self, alias: str) -> None:
        """
        Deletes an alias.

        :param alias: The alias to delete.
        """
        try:
```

```
            self.kms_client.delete_alias(AliasName=alias)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete alias %s. Here's why: %s",
                alias,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteAlias를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DescribeKey** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeKey의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.KeyManagementService;
using Amazon.KeyManagementService.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Retrieve information about an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) key.
/// You can supply either the key Id or the key Amazon Resource Name (ARN)
```

```
    /// to the DescribeKeyRequest KeyId property.
    /// </summary>
    public class DescribeKey
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            var keyId = "7c9eccc2-38cb-4c4f-9db3-766ee8dd3ad4";
            var request = new DescribeKeyRequest
            {
                KeyId = keyId,
            };

            var client = new AmazonKeyManagementServiceClient();

            var response = await client.DescribeKeyAsync(request);
            var metadata = response.KeyMetadata;

            Console.WriteLine($"{metadata.KeyId} created on:
 {metadata.CreationDate}");
            Console.WriteLine($"State: {metadata.KeyState}");
            Console.WriteLine($"{metadata.Description}");
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeKey를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

예시 1: KMS 키에 대한 세부 정보를 찾는 방법

다음 `describe-key` 예제에서는 예제 계정 및 리전에서 Amazon S3의 AWS 관리형 키에 대한 자세한 정보를 가져옵니다. 이 명령을 사용하여 AWS 관리형 키 및 고객 관리형 키에 대한 세부 정보를 찾을 수 있습니다.

KMS 키를 지정하려면 `key-id` 파라미터를 사용합니다. 이 예시에서는 별칭 이름 값을 사용하지만 이 명령에는 키 ID, 키 ARN, 별칭 이름 또는 별칭 ARN을 사용할 수 있습니다.

```
aws kms describe-key \
```

```
    --key-id alias/aws/s3
```

출력:

```
{
    "KeyMetadata": {
        "AWSAccountId": "846764612917",
        "KeyId": "b8a9477d-836c-491f-857e-07937918959b",
        "Arn": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:846764612917:key/
b8a9477d-836c-491f-857e-07937918959b",
        "CurrentKeyMaterialId":
 "0b7fd7ddbac6eef27907413567cad8c810e2883dc8a7534067a82ee1142fc1e6",
        "CreationDate": 2017-06-30T21:44:32.140000+00:00,
        "Enabled": true,
        "Description": "Default KMS key that protects my S3 objects when no other
 key is defined",
        "KeyUsage": "ENCRYPT_DECRYPT",
        "KeyState": "Enabled",
        "Origin": "AWS_KMS",
        "KeyManager": "AWS",
        "CustomerMasterKeySpec": "SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT",
        "EncryptionAlgorithms": [
            "SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT"
        ]
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Key Management Service 개발자 안내서의 키 보기를 참조하세요.

예시 2: RSA 비대칭 KMS 키의 세부 정보 가져오기

다음 `describe-key` 예시에서는 서명 및 확인에 사용되는 비대칭 RSA KMS 키의 세부 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
aws kms describe-key \
    --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab
```

출력:

```
{
    "KeyMetadata": {
        "AWSAccountId": "111122223333",
```

```
        "KeyId": "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
        "Arn": "arn:aws:kms:us-
west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
        "CreationDate": "2019-12-02T19:47:14.861000+00:00",
        "CustomerMasterKeySpec": "RSA_2048",
        "Enabled": false,
        "Description": "",
        "KeyState": "Disabled",
        "Origin": "AWS_KMS",
        "MultiRegion": false,
        "KeyManager": "CUSTOMER",
        "KeySpec": "RSA_2048",
        "KeyUsage": "SIGN_VERIFY",
        "SigningAlgorithms": [
            "RSASSA_PKCS1_V1_5_SHA_256",
            "RSASSA_PKCS1_V1_5_SHA_384",
            "RSASSA_PKCS1_V1_5_SHA_512",
            "RSASSA_PSS_SHA_256",
            "RSASSA_PSS_SHA_384",
            "RSASSA_PSS_SHA_512"
        ]
    }
}
```

예시 3: 다중 리전 복제본 키의 세부 정보 가져오기

다음 `describe-key` 예시에서는 다중 리전 복제본 키의 메타데이터를 가져옵니다. 이 다중 리전 키는 대칭 암호화 키입니다. 모든 다중 리전 키에 대한 `describe-key` 명령 출력은 프라이머리 키와 모든 해당 복제본의 정보를 반환합니다.

```
aws kms describe-key \
    --key-id arn:aws:kms:ap-northeast-1:111122223333:key/
mrk-1234abcd12ab34cd56ef1234567890ab
```

출력:

```
{
    "KeyMetadata": {
        "MultiRegion": true,
        "AWSAccountId": "111122223333",
        "Arn": "arn:aws:kms:ap-northeast-1:111122223333:key/
mrk-1234abcd12ab34cd56ef1234567890ab",
        "CreationDate": "2021-06-28T21:09:16.114000+00:00",
```

```
        "CurrentKeyMaterialId":
 "0b7fd7ddbac6eef27907413567cad8c810e2883dc8a7534067a82ee1142fc1e6",
        "Description": "",
        "Enabled": true,
        "KeyId": "mrk-1234abcd12ab34cd56ef1234567890ab",
        "KeyManager": "CUSTOMER",
        "KeyState": "Enabled",
        "KeyUsage": "ENCRYPT_DECRYPT",
        "Origin": "AWS_KMS",
        "CustomerMasterKeySpec": "SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT",
        "EncryptionAlgorithms": [
            "SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT"
        ],
        "MultiRegionConfiguration": {
            "MultiRegionKeyType": "PRIMARY",
            "PrimaryKey": {
                "Arn": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/
mrk-1234abcd12ab34cd56ef1234567890ab",
                "Region": "us-west-2"
            },
            "ReplicaKeys": [
                {
                    "Arn": "arn:aws:kms:eu-west-1:111122223333:key/
mrk-1234abcd12ab34cd56ef1234567890ab",
                    "Region": "eu-west-1"
                },
                {
                    "Arn": "arn:aws:kms:ap-northeast-1:111122223333:key/
mrk-1234abcd12ab34cd56ef1234567890ab",
                    "Region": "ap-northeast-1"
                },
                {
                    "Arn": "arn:aws:kms:sa-east-1:111122223333:key/
mrk-1234abcd12ab34cd56ef1234567890ab",
                    "Region": "sa-east-1"
                }
            ]
        }
    }
}
```

예시 4: HMAC KMS 키의 세부 정보 가져오기

다음 `describe-key` 예시에서는 HMAC KMS 키의 세부 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
aws kms describe-key \
    --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab
```

출력:

```
{
    "KeyMetadata": {
        "AWSAccountId": "123456789012",
        "KeyId": "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
        "Arn": "arn:aws:kms:us-
west-2:123456789012:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
        "CreationDate": "2022-04-03T22:23:10.194000+00:00",
        "Enabled": true,
        "Description": "Test key",
        "KeyUsage": "GENERATE_VERIFY_MAC",
        "KeyState": "Enabled",
        "Origin": "AWS_KMS",
        "KeyManager": "CUSTOMER",
        "CustomerMasterKeySpec": "HMAC_256",
        "MacAlgorithms": [
            "HMAC_SHA_256"
        ],
        "MultiRegion": false
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeKey를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Asynchronously checks if a specified key is enabled.
```

```
     *
     * @param keyId the ID of the key to check
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, indicates
whether the key is enabled or not
     *
     * @throws RuntimeException if an exception occurs while checking the key
state
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Boolean> isKeyEnabledAsync(String keyId) {
        DescribeKeyRequest keyRequest = DescribeKeyRequest.builder()
            .keyId(keyId)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<DescribeKeyResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().describeKey(keyRequest);
        return responseFuture.whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
            if (resp != null) {
                KeyState keyState = resp.keyMetadata().keyState();
                if (keyState == KeyState.ENABLED) {
                    logger.info("The key is enabled.");
                } else {
                    logger.info("The key is not enabled. Key state: {}",
keyState);
                }
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException(ex);
            }
        }).thenApply(resp -> resp.keyMetadata().keyState() == KeyState.ENABLED);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeKey를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun describeSpecifcKey(keyIdVal: String?) {
    val request =
        DescribeKeyRequest {
            keyId = keyIdVal
        }

    KmsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { kmsClient ->
        val response = kmsClient.describeKey(request)
        println("The key description is ${response.keyMetadata?.description}")
        println("The key ARN is ${response.keyMetadata?.arn}")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DescribeKey를 참조하십시오.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @return array
     */
    public function describeKey(string $keyId)
    {
        try {
            $result = $this->client->describeKey([
                "KeyId" => $keyId,
            ]);
            return $result['KeyMetadata'];
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            if($caught->getAwsErrorMessage() == "NotFoundException"){
```

```
                echo "The request was rejected because the specified entity or
 resource could not be found.\n";
            }
            throw $caught;
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 DescribeKey를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class KeyManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client
        self.created_keys = []

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "KeyManager":
        """
        Creates a KeyManager instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of KeyManager initialized with the default KMS
 client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def describe_key(self, key_id: str) -> dict[str, any]:
        """
        Describes a key.
```

```
        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key to describe.
        :return: Information about the key.
        """

        try:
            key = self.kms_client.describe_key(KeyId=key_id)["KeyMetadata"]
            return key
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't get key '%s'. Here's why: %s",
                key_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeKey를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DisableKey** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DisableKey의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
```

```
    using Amazon.KeyManagementService;
    using Amazon.KeyManagementService.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Disable an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) key and then retrieve
    /// the key's status to show that it has been disabled.
    /// </summary>
    public class DisableKey
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            var client = new AmazonKeyManagementServiceClient();

            // The identifier of the AWS KMS key to disable. You can use the
            // key Id or the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the AWS KMS key.
            var keyId = "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab";

            var request = new DisableKeyRequest
            {
                KeyId = keyId,
            };

            var response = await client.DisableKeyAsync(request);

            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                // Retrieve information about the key to show that it has now
                // been disabled.
                var describeResponse = await client.DescribeKeyAsync(new
DescribeKeyRequest
                {
                    KeyId = keyId,
                });
                Console.WriteLine($"{describeResponse.KeyMetadata.KeyId} - state:
{describeResponse.KeyMetadata.KeyState}");
            }
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DisableKey를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

KMS 키를 일시적으로 비활성화하는 방법

다음 `disable-key` 명령은 고객 관리형 KMS 키를 비활성화합니다. KMS 키를 다시 활성화하려면 `enable-key` 명령을 사용합니다.

```
aws kms disable-key \
    --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS Key Management Service 개발자 안내서의 키 활성화 및 비활성화를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DisableKey를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Asynchronously disables the specified AWS Key Management Service (KMS)
key.
     *
     * @param keyId the ID or Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the KMS key to be
disabled
     * @return a CompletableFuture that, when completed, indicates that the key
has been disabled successfully
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> disableKeyAsync(String keyId) {
        DisableKeyRequest keyRequest = DisableKeyRequest.builder()
```

```
            .keyId(keyId)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().disableKey(keyRequest)
            .thenRun(() -> {
                logger.info("Key {} has been disabled successfully",keyId);
            })
            .exceptionally(throwable -> {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to disable key: " + keyId,
 throwable);
            });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DisableKey를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun disableKey(keyIdVal: String?) {
    val request =
        DisableKeyRequest {
            keyId = keyIdVal
        }

    KmsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { kmsClient ->
        kmsClient.disableKey(request)
        println("$keyIdVal was successfully disabled")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DisableKey을 참조하십시오.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @return void
     */
    public function disableKey(string $keyId)
    {
        try {
            $this->client->disableKey([
                'KeyId' => $keyId,
            ]);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            echo "There was a problem disabling the key: {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 DisableKey를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class KeyManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client
        self.created_keys = []

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "KeyManager":
        """
        Creates a KeyManager instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of KeyManager initialized with the default KMS
 client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def disable_key(self, key_id: str) -> None:
        try:
            self.kms_client.disable_key(KeyId=key_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't disable key '%s'. Here's why: %s",
                key_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DisableKey를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **EnableKey** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 EnableKey의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.KeyManagementService;
using Amazon.KeyManagementService.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Enable an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) key.
/// </summary>
public class EnableKey
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var client = new AmazonKeyManagementServiceClient();

        // The identifier of the AWS KMS key to enable. You can use the
        // key Id or the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the AWS KMS key.
        var keyId = "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab";

        var request = new EnableKeyRequest
        {
            KeyId = keyId,
        };

        var response = await client.EnableKeyAsync(request);
        if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            // Retrieve information about the key to show that it has now
            // been enabled.
            var describeResponse = await client.DescribeKeyAsync(new
DescribeKeyRequest
            {
                KeyId = keyId,
```

```
                });
                Console.WriteLine($"{describeResponse.KeyMetadata.KeyId} - state:
{describeResponse.KeyMetadata.KeyState}");
            }
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 EnableKey를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

KMS 키를 활성화하는 방법

다음 `enable-key` 예시에서는 고객 관리형 키를 활성화합니다. `disable-key` 명령을 사용하여 일시적으로 비활성화한 KMS 키를 활성화하려면 이와 같은 명령을 사용할 수 있습니다. 또한 삭제 일정이 잡혀 있다가 삭제가 취소되어 사용 중지된 KMS 키를 활성화하는 데도 사용할 수 있습니다.

KMS 키를 지정하려면 `key-id` 파라미터를 사용합니다. 이 예시에서는 키 ID 값을 사용하지만 이 명령에는 키 ID 또는 키 ARN 값을 사용할 수 있습니다.

이 명령을 실행하기 전에 예시에 나온 키 ID를 유효한 키 핸들로 바꾸세요.

```
aws kms enable-key \
    --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다. KMS 키가 활성화되었는지 확인하려면 `describe-key` 명령을 사용합니다. `describe-key` 출력의 `KeyState` 및 `Enabled` 필드 값을 확인하세요.

자세한 내용은 AWS Key Management Service 개발자 안내서의 키 활성화 및 비활성화를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 EnableKey를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Asynchronously enables the specified key.
     *
     * @param keyId the ID of the key to enable
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the key has been
enabled
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> enableKeyAsync(String keyId) {
        EnableKeyRequest enableKeyRequest = EnableKeyRequest.builder()
            .keyId(keyId)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<EnableKeyResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().enableKey(enableKeyRequest);
        responseFuture.whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
            if (exception == null) {
                logger.info("Key with ID [{}] has been enabled.", keyId);
            } else {
                if (exception instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("KMS error occurred while enabling
key: " + kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx);
                } else {
                    throw new RuntimeException("An unexpected error occurred
while enabling key: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            }
        });

        return responseFuture.thenApply(response -> null);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 EnableKey를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun enableKey(keyIdVal: String?) {
    val request =
        EnableKeyRequest {
            keyId = keyIdVal
        }

    KmsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { kmsClient ->
        kmsClient.enableKey(request)
        println("$keyIdVal was successfully enabled.")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 EnableKey를 참조하십시오.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /***
```

```
     * @param string $keyId
     * @return void
     */
    public function enableKey(string $keyId)
    {
        try {
            $this->client->enableKey([
                'KeyId' => $keyId,
            ]);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            if($caught->getAwsErrorMessage() == "NotFoundException"){
                echo "The request was rejected because the specified entity or
 resource could not be found.\n";
            }
            throw $caught;
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 EnableKey를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class KeyManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client
        self.created_keys = []

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "KeyManager":
        """
        Creates a KeyManager instance with a default KMS client.
```

```
        :return: An instance of KeyManager initialized with the default KMS
client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def enable_key(self, key_id: str) -> None:
        """
        Enables a key. Gets the key state after each state change.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key to enable.
        """
        try:
            self.kms_client.enable_key(KeyId=key_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't enable key '%s'. Here's why: %s",
                key_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 EnableKey를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **EnableKeyRotation** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `EnableKeyRotation`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

KMS 키의 자동 교체 활성화

다음 `enable-key-rotation` 예시에서는 고객 관리형 KMS 키의 자동 교체를 180일의 교체 기간으로 활성화합니다. KMS 키는 이 명령이 완료된 날짜로부터 1년(약 365일) 후, 그 이후에는 매년 교체됩니다.

`--key-id` 파라미터는 KMS 키를 식별합니다. 이 예시에서는 키 ARN 값을 사용하지만 KMS 키의 키 ID 또는 ARN을 사용할 수 있습니다. `--rotation-period-in-days` 파라미터는 각 교

체 날짜 사이의 일 수를 지정합니다. 90~2560의 값을 지정하세요. 값을 지정하지 않을 경우 기본값은 365일입니다.

```
aws kms enable-key-rotation \
    --key-id arn:aws:kms:us-
west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab \
    --rotation-period-in-days 180
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다. KMS 키가 활성화되었는지 확인하려면 `get-key-rotation-status` 명령을 사용합니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS Key Management Service 개발자 안내서의 Rotating keys 섹션을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 EnableKeyRotation을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class KeyManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client
        self.created_keys = []

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "KeyManager":
        """
        Creates a KeyManager instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of KeyManager initialized with the default KMS
 client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)
```

```
    def enable_key_rotation(self, key_id: str) -> None:
        """
        Enables rotation for a key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key to enable rotation for.
        """
        try:
            self.kms_client.enable_key_rotation(KeyId=key_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't enable rotation for key '%s'. Here's why: %s",
                key_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 Python용AWS SDK(Boto3) 참조의 EnableKeyRotation을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **Encrypt** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 Encrypt의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

CLI

AWS CLI

예 1: Linux 또는 macOS에서 파일 콘텐츠를 암호화하는 방법

다음 encrypt 명령은 AWS CLI를 사용하여 데이터를 암호화하는 권장 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
aws kms encrypt \
    --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab \
    --plaintext fileb://ExamplePlaintextFile \
```

```
    --output text \
    --query CiphertextBlob | base64 \
    --decode > ExampleEncryptedFile
```

이 명령은 여러 가지 작업을 수행합니다.

`--plaintext` 파라미터를 사용하여 암호화할 데이터를 표시합니다. 이 파라미터 값은 base64로 인코딩되어야 합니다. `plaintext` 파라미터 값은 base64로 인코딩되거나 AWS CLI에 파일에서 이진 데이터를 읽도록 지시하는 `fileb://` 접두사를 사용해야 합니다. 파일이 현재 디렉터리에 없는 경우 파일의 전체 경로를 입력합니다. 예: `fileb:///var/tmp/ExamplePlaintextFile` 또는 `fileb://C:\Temp\ExamplePlaintextFile`. 파일에서 AWS CLI 파라미터 값을 읽는 방법에 대한 자세한 내용은 명령AWS 줄 인터페이스 사용 설명서의 파일에서 파라미터 로드 및 명령 AWS 줄 도구 블로그의 로컬 파일 파라미터 모범 사례를 참조하세요. `--output` 및 `--query` 파라미터를 사용하여 명령의 출력을 제어합니다. 이러한 파라미터는 암호화된 데이터를 추출합니다. 는 사이퍼텍스트를 호출했습니다. 명령의 출력에서. 출력 제어에 대한 자세한 내용은 명령AWS 줄 인터페이스 사용 설명서의 명령 출력 제어를 참조하세요. `base64` 유틸리티를 사용하여 추출된 출력을 이진 데이터로 디코딩합니다. 성공적인 `encrypt` 명령으로 반환되는 사이퍼텍스트는 base64로 인코딩된 텍스트입니다. AWS CLI를 사용하여 복호화하려면 먼저이 텍스트를 복호화해야 합니다. 이진 사이퍼텍스트를 파일에 저장합니다. 명령의 마지막 부분(`> ExampleEncryptedFile`)은 이진 사이퍼텍스트를 파일에 저장하여 복호화를 더 쉽게 만듭니다. AWS CLI를 사용하여 데이터를 복호화하는 예제 명령은 복호화 예제를 참조하세요.

예제 2: AWS CLI를 사용하여 Windows에서 데이터 암호화

이 예시는 `base64` 대신 `certutil` 도구를 사용한다는 점을 제외하면 이전 예와 동일합니다. 이 절차에는 다음 예시와 같이 두 개의 명령이 필요합니다.

```
aws kms encrypt \
    --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab \
    --plaintext fileb://ExamplePlaintextFile \
    --output text \
    --query CiphertextBlob > C:\Temp\ExampleEncryptedFile.base64

certutil -decode C:\Temp\ExampleEncryptedFile.base64 C:\Temp\ExampleEncryptedFile
```

예 3: 비대칭 KMS 키를 사용한 암호화

다음 `encrypt` 명령은 비대칭 KMS 키를 사용하여 일반 텍스트를 암호화하는 방법을 보여줍니다. `--encryption-algorithm` 파라미터가 필요합니다. 모든 `encrypt` CLI 명령과 마찬가지

로 `plaintext` 파라미터는 base64로 인코딩되거나 AWS CLI에 파일에서 이진 데이터를 읽도록 지시하는 `fileb://` 접두사를 사용해야 합니다.

```
aws kms encrypt \
    --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab \
    --encryption-algorithm RSAES_OAEP_SHA_256 \
    --plaintext fileb://ExamplePlaintextFile \
    --output text \
    --query CiphertextBlob | base64 \
    --decode > ExampleEncryptedFile
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 Encrypt를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Encrypts the given text asynchronously using the specified KMS client and
key ID.
    *
    * @param keyId the ID of the KMS key to use for encryption
    * @param text the text to encrypt
    * @return a CompletableFuture that completes with the encrypted data as an
SdkBytes object
    */
   public CompletableFuture<SdkBytes> encryptDataAsync(String keyId, String
text) {
       SdkBytes myBytes = SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(text);
       EncryptRequest encryptRequest = EncryptRequest.builder()
           .keyId(keyId)
           .plaintext(myBytes)
           .build();
```

```
        CompletableFuture<EncryptResponse> responseFuture =
 getAsyncClient().encrypt(encryptRequest).toCompletableFuture();
        return responseFuture.whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
            if (response != null) {
                String algorithm = response.encryptionAlgorithm().toString();
                logger.info("The string was encrypted with algorithm {}.",
 algorithm);
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException(ex);
            }
        }).thenApply(EncryptResponse::ciphertextBlob);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 Encrypt를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun encryptData(keyIdValue: String): ByteArray? {
    val text = "This is the text to encrypt by using the AWS KMS Service"
    val myBytes: ByteArray = text.toByteArray()

    val encryptRequest =
        EncryptRequest {
            keyId = keyIdValue
            plaintext = myBytes
        }

    KmsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { kmsClient ->
        val response = kmsClient.encrypt(encryptRequest)
        val algorithm: String = response.encryptionAlgorithm.toString()
        println("The encryption algorithm is $algorithm")
```

```
        // Return the encrypted data.
        return response.ciphertextBlob
    }
}

suspend fun decryptData(
    encryptedDataVal: ByteArray?,
    keyIdVal: String?,
) {
    val decryptRequest =
        DecryptRequest {
            ciphertextBlob = encryptedDataVal
            keyId = keyIdVal
        }
    KmsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { kmsClient ->
        val decryptResponse = kmsClient.decrypt(decryptRequest)
        val myVal = decryptResponse.plaintext

        // Print the decrypted data.
        print(myVal)
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 Encrypt를 참조하십시오.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @param string $text
     * @return Result
     */
```

```
    public function encrypt(string $keyId, string $text)
    {
        try {
            return $this->client->encrypt([
                'KeyId' => $keyId,
                'Plaintext' => $text,
            ]);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            if($caught->getAwsErrorMessage() == "DisabledException"){
                echo "The request was rejected because the specified KMS key is
 not enabled.\n";
            }
            throw $caught;
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 Encrypt를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class KeyEncrypt:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "KeyEncrypt":
        """
        Creates a KeyEncrypt instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of KeyEncrypt initialized with the default KMS
 client.
        """
```

```
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def encrypt(self, key_id: str, text: str) -> bytes:
        """
        Encrypts text by using the specified key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key to use for encryption.
        :param text: The text to encrypt.
        :return: The encrypted version of the text.
        """
        try:
            response = self.kms_client.encrypt(KeyId=key_id,
Plaintext=text.encode())
            print(
                f"The string was encrypted with algorithm
{response['EncryptionAlgorithm']}"
            )
            return response["CiphertextBlob"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "DisabledException":
                logger.error(
                    "Could not encrypt because the key %s is disabled.", key_id
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't encrypt text. Here's why: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 Encrypt를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-kms' # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

# ARN of the AWS KMS key.
#
# Replace the fictitious key ARN with a valid key ID

keyId = 'arn:aws:kms:us-
west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab'

text = '1234567890'

client = Aws::KMS::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2')

resp = client.encrypt({
                        key_id: keyId,
                        plaintext: text
                      })

# Display a readable version of the resulting encrypted blob.
puts 'Blob:'
puts resp.ciphertext_blob.unpack('H*')
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 Encrypt를 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn encrypt_string(
    verbose: bool,
    client: &Client,
    text: &str,
    key: &str,
    out_file: &str,
) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let blob = Blob::new(text.as_bytes());

    let resp = client.encrypt().key_id(key).plaintext(blob).send().await?;

    // Did we get an encrypted blob?
    let blob = resp.ciphertext_blob.expect("Could not get encrypted text");
    let bytes = blob.as_ref();

    let s = base64::encode(bytes);

    let mut ofile = File::create(out_file).expect("unable to create file");
    ofile.write_all(s.as_bytes()).expect("unable to write");

    if verbose {
        println!("Wrote the following to {:?}", out_file);
        println!("{}", s);
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 Encrypt를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **GenerateDataKey** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 GenerateDataKey의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예시 1: 256비트 대칭 데이터 키 생성

다음 generate-data-key 예제에서는 외부에서 사용할 256비트 대칭 데이터 키를 요청합니다 AWS. 명령은 즉시 사용 및 삭제할 수 있는 일반 텍스트 데이터 키와 지정된 KMS 키로 암호화된 해당 데이터 키의 사본을 반환합니다. 암호화된 데이터 키를 암호화된 데이터와 함께 안전하게 저장할 수 있습니다.

256비트 데이터 키를 요청하려면 값이 AES_256인 key-spec 파라미터를 사용합니다. 128비트 데이터 키를 요청하려면 값이 AES_128인 key-spec 파라미터를 사용합니다. 다른 모든 데이터 키 길이에는 number-of-bytes 파라미터를 사용합니다.

지정하는 KMS 키는 대칭 암호화 KMS 키, 즉 키 사양 값이 SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT인 KMS 키여야 합니다.

```
aws kms generate-data-key \
    --key-id alias/ExampleAlias \
    --key-spec AES_256
```

출력:

```
{
    "Plaintext": "VdzKNHGzUAzJeRBVY+uUmofUGGiDzyB3+i9fVkh3piw=",
    "KeyId": "arn:aws:kms:us-
east-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
    "KeyMaterialId":
 "0b7fd7ddbac6eef27907413567cad8c810e2883dc8a7534067a82ee1142fc1e6",
    "CiphertextBlob":
 "AQEDAHjRYf5WytIc0C857tFSnBaPn2F8DgfmThbJlGfR8P3WlwAAAH4wfAYJKoZIhvcNAQcGoG8wbQIBADBoBgk
+YdhV8MrkBQPeac0ReRVNDt9qleAt+SHgIRF8P0H+7U="
}
```

Plaintext(일반 텍스트 데이터 키) 및 CiphertextBlob(암호화된 데이터 키)은 base64로 인코딩된 형식으로 반환됩니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS Key Management Service 개발자 안내서의 데이터 키를 참조하세요. 예시 2: 512비트 대칭 데이터 키 생성

다음 `generate-data-key` 예시에서는 암호화 및 복호화를 위한 512비트 대칭 데이터 키를 요청합니다. 명령은 즉시 사용 및 삭제할 수 있는 일반 텍스트 데이터 키와 지정된 KMS 키로 암호화된 해당 데이터 키의 사본을 반환합니다. 암호화된 데이터 키를 암호화된 데이터와 함께 안전하게 저장할 수 있습니다.

128비트 또는 256비트가 아닌 키 길이를 요청하려면 `number-of-bytes` 파라미터를 사용합니다. 512비트 데이터 키를 요청하기 위해 다음 예시에서는 값이 64(바이트)인 `number-of-bytes` 파라미터를 사용합니다.

지정하는 KMS 키는 대칭 암호화 KMS 키, 즉 키 사양 값이 SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT인 KMS 키여야 합니다.

참고: 이 예시의 출력에 있는 값은 잘려서 표시됩니다.

```
aws kms generate-data-key \
    --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab \
    --number-of-bytes 64
```

출력:

```
{
    "CiphertextBlob": "AQIBAHi6LtupRpdKl2aJTzkK6FbhOtQkMlQJJH3PdtHvS/y+hAEnX/
QQNmMwDfg2korNMEc8AAACaDCCAmQGCSqGSIb3DQEHBqCCAlUwggJRAgEAMIICSgYJKoZ...",
    "Plaintext": "ty8Lr0Bk6OF07M2BWt6qbFdNB
+G00ZLtf5MSEb4al3R2UKWGOp06njAwy2n72VRm2m7z/
Pm9Wpbvttz6a4lSo9hgPvKhZ5y6RTm4OovEXiVfBveyX3DQxDzRSwbKDPk/...",
    "KeyId": "arn:aws:kms:us-
west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
    "KeyMaterialId":
 "0b7fd7ddbac6eef27907413567cad8c810e2883dc8a7534067a82ee1142fc1e6"
}
```

`Plaintext`(일반 텍스트 데이터 키) 및 `CiphertextBlob`(암호화된 데이터 키)은 base64로 인코딩된 형식으로 반환됩니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS Key Management Service 개발자 안내서의 데이터 키를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GenerateDataKey를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class KeyManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client
        self.created_keys = []

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "KeyManager":
        """
        Creates a KeyManager instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of KeyManager initialized with the default KMS
 client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def generate_data_key(self, key_id):
        """
        Generates a symmetric data key that can be used for client-side
 encryption.
        """
        answer = input(
            f"Do you want to generate a symmetric data key from key {key_id} (y/
n)? "
        )
        if answer.lower() == "y":
            try:
                data_key = self.kms_client.generate_data_key(
                    KeyId=key_id, KeySpec="AES_256"
                )
            except ClientError as err:
```

```
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't generate a data key for key %s. Here's why: %s",
                    key_id,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            else:
                pprint(data_key)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조용 GenerateDataKey를 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn make_key(client: &Client, key: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client
        .generate_data_key()
        .key_id(key)
        .key_spec(DataKeySpec::Aes256)
        .send()
        .await?;

    // Did we get an encrypted blob?
    let blob = resp.ciphertext_blob.expect("Could not get encrypted text");
    let bytes = blob.as_ref();

    let s = base64::encode(bytes);

    println!();
    println!("Data key:");
    println!("{}", s);
```

```
    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 GenerateDataKey를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **GenerateDataKeyWithoutPlaintext** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 GenerateDataKeyWithoutPlaintext의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

일반 텍스트 키 없이 256비트 대칭 데이터 키 생성

다음 generate-data-key-without-plaintext 예시에서는 AWS외부에서 사용할 256비트 대칭 데이터 키의 암호화된 사본을 요청합니다. 사용할 준비가 되면 AWS KMS를 호출하여 데이터 키를 해독할 수 있습니다.

256비트 데이터 키를 요청하려면 값이 AES_256인 key-spec 파라미터를 사용합니다. 128비트 데이터 키를 요청하려면 값이 AES_128인 key-spec 파라미터를 사용합니다. 다른 모든 데이터 키 길이에는 number-of-bytes 파라미터를 사용합니다.

지정하는 KMS 키는 대칭 암호화 KMS 키, 즉 키 사양 값이 SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT인 KMS 키여야 합니다.

```
aws kms generate-data-key-without-plaintext \
    --key-id "arn:aws:kms:us-
west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab" \
    --key-spec AES_256
```

출력:

```
{
    "CiphertextBlob":
 "AQEDAHjRYf5WytIc0C857tFSnBaPn2F8DgfmThbJlGfR8P3WlwAAAH4wfAYJKoZIhvcNAQcGoG8wbQIBADBoBgk
    "KeyId": "arn:aws:kms:us-
east-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
    "KeyMaterialId":
 "0b7fd7ddbac6eef27907413567cad8c810e2883dc8a7534067a82ee1142fc1e6"
```

```
}
```

`CiphertextBlob`(암호화된 데이터 키)은 base64로 인코딩된 형식으로 반환됩니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS Key Management Service 개발자 안내서의 데이터 키를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GenerateDataKeyWithoutPlaintext를 참조하세요.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn make_key(client: &Client, key: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client
        .generate_data_key_without_plaintext()
        .key_id(key)
        .key_spec(DataKeySpec::Aes256)
        .send()
        .await?;

    // Did we get an encrypted blob?
    let blob = resp.ciphertext_blob.expect("Could not get encrypted text");
    let bytes = blob.as_ref();

    let s = base64::encode(bytes);

    println!();
    println!("Data key:");
    println!("{}", s);

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 GenerateDataKeyWithoutPlaintext를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **GenerateRandom** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 GenerateRandom의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예시 1: 256비트 무작위 바이트 문자열 생성(Linux 또는 macOS)

다음 generate-random 예시에서는 256비트(32바이트), base64로 인코딩된 무작위 바이트 문자열을 생성합니다. 이 예시에서는 바이트 문자열을 디코딩하여 무작위 파일에 저장합니다.

이 명령을 실행할 때는 number-of-bytes 파라미터를 사용하여 무작위 값의 길이를 바이트 단위로 지정해야 합니다.

이 명령을 실행할 때는 KMS 키를 지정하지 않습니다. 무작위 바이트 문자열은 어떤 KMS 키와도 관련이 없습니다.

기본적으로 AWS KMS는 난수를 생성합니다. 그러나 사용자 지정 키 스토어를 지정하면 사용자 지정 키 스토어와 연결된 AWS CloudHSM 클러스터에 임의 바이트 문자열이 생성됩니다.

이 예시에서는 다음 파라미터와 값을 사용합니다.

값이 인 필수 --number-of-bytes 파라미터를 사용하여 32바이트(256비트)를 32 요청합니다. string.It 값이 인 --output 파라미터를 사용하여 AWS CLI에 출력을 텍스트로 반환하도록 text 지시합니다. JSON.It 대신 --query parameter를 사용하여 base64 유틸리티에 대한 명령의 출력을 response.It 파이프(|)에서 Plaintext 속성 값을 추출합니다. 는 추출된 output.It 리디렉션 연산자(>)를 사용하여 디코딩된 바이트 문자열을 file.It ExampleRandom 리디렉션 연산자(>)를 사용하여 바이너리 사이퍼텍스트를 파일에 저장합니다.

```
aws kms generate-random \
    --number-of-bytes 32 \
    --output text \
    --query Plaintext | base64 --decode > ExampleRandom
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS Key Management Service API 참조의 GenerateRandom을 참조하세요.

예시 2: 256비트 무작위 수 생성(Windows 명령 프롬프트)

다음 예시에서는 generate-random 명령을 사용하여 256비트(32바이트), base64로 인코딩된 무작위 바이트 문자열을 생성합니다. 이 예시에서는 바이트 문자열을 디코딩하여 무작위 파일에 저장합니다. 이 예시는 Windows의 certutil 유틸리티를 사용하여 무작위 바이트 문자열을 base64로 디코딩한 다음 파일에 저장한다는 점을 제외하면 이전 예와 동일합니다.

먼저 base64로 인코딩된 무작위 바이트 문자열을 생성하여 임시 파일 ExampleRandom.base64에 저장합니다.

```
aws kms generate-random \
    --number-of-bytes 32 \
    --output text \
    --query Plaintext > ExampleRandom.base64
```

generate-random 명령의 출력이 파일에 저장되기 때문에 이 예시에서는 출력이 생성되지 않습니다.

이제 certutil -decode 명령을 사용하여 ExampleRandom.base64 파일에서 base64로 인코딩된 바이트 문자열을 디코딩합니다. 그런 다음 디코딩된 바이트 문자열을 ExampleRandom 파일에 저장합니다.

```
certutil -decode ExampleRandom.base64 ExampleRandom
```

출력:

```
Input Length = 18
Output Length = 12
CertUtil: -decode command completed successfully.
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Key Management Service API 참조의 GenerateRandom을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GenerateRandom을 참조하세요.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn make_string(client: &Client, length: i32) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client
        .generate_random()
        .number_of_bytes(length)
        .send()
        .await?;

    // Did we get an encrypted blob?
    let blob = resp.plaintext.expect("Could not get encrypted text");
    let bytes = blob.as_ref();

    let s = base64::encode(bytes);

    println!();
    println!("Data key:");
    println!("{}", s);

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 GenerateRandom을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **GetKeyPolicy** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetKeyPolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

CLI

AWS CLI

한 KMS 키에서 다른 KMS 키로 키 정책 복사

다음 `get-key-policy` 예시에서는 한 KMS 키에서 키 정책을 가져와 텍스트 파일에 저장합니다. 그런 다음 텍스트 파일을 정책 입력으로 사용하여 다른 KMS 키의 정책을 대체합니다.

put-key-policy의 --policy 파라미터에는 문자열이 필요하므로 출력을 JSON 대신 텍스트 문자열로 반환하려면 --output text 옵션을 사용해야 합니다.

```
aws kms get-key-policy \
    --policy-name default \
    --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab \
    --query Policy \
    --output text > policy.txt

aws kms put-key-policy \
    --policy-name default \
    --key-id 0987dcba-09fe-87dc-65ba-ab0987654321 \
    --policy file://policy.txt
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS KMS API 참조의 PutKeyPolicy를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetKeyPolicy를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class KeyPolicy:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "KeyPolicy":
        """
        Creates a KeyPolicy instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of KeyPolicy initialized with the default KMS
 client.
```

```
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def get_policy(self, key_id: str) -> dict[str, str]:
        """
        Gets the policy of a key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key to query.
        :return: The key policy as a dict.
        """
        if key_id != "":
            try:
                response = self.kms_client.get_key_policy(
                    KeyId=key_id,
                )
                policy = json.loads(response["Policy"])
            except ClientError as err:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get policy for key %s. Here's why: %s",
                    key_id,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
            else:
                pprint(policy)
                return policy
        else:
            print("Skipping get policy demo.")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetKeyPolicy를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`ListAliases`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListAliases`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.KeyManagementService;
using Amazon.KeyManagementService.Model;

/// <summary>
/// List the AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) aliases that have been
defined for
/// the keys in the same AWS Region as the default user. If you want to list
/// the aliases in a different Region, pass the Region to the client
/// constructor.
/// </summary>
public class ListAliases
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var client = new AmazonKeyManagementServiceClient();
        var request = new ListAliasesRequest();
        var response = new ListAliasesResponse();

        do
        {
            response = await client.ListAliasesAsync(request);

            response.Aliases.ForEach(alias =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Created: {alias.CreationDate} Last
Update: {alias.LastUpdatedDate} Name: {alias.AliasName}");
            });

            request.Marker = response.NextMarker;
        }
```

```
            while (response.Truncated);
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListAliases를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

예제 1: AWS 계정 및 리전의 모든 별칭 나열

다음 예제에서는 `list-aliases` 명령을 사용하여 AWS 계정의 기본 리전에 있는 모든 별칭을 나열합니다. 출력에는 AWS 관리형 KMS 키 및 고객 관리형 KMS 키와 연결된 별칭이 포함됩니다.

```
aws kms list-aliases
```

출력:

```
{
    "Aliases": [
        {
            "AliasArn": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:alias/testKey",
            "AliasName": "alias/testKey",
            "TargetKeyId": "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab"
        },
        {
            "AliasArn": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:alias/FinanceDept",
            "AliasName": "alias/FinanceDept",
            "TargetKeyId": "0987dcba-09fe-87dc-65ba-ab0987654321"
        },
        {
            "AliasArn": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:alias/aws/dynamodb",
            "AliasName": "alias/aws/dynamodb",
            "TargetKeyId": "1a2b3c4d-5e6f-1a2b-3c4d-5e6f1a2b3c4d"
        },
        {
            "AliasArn": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:alias/aws/ebs",
```

```
            "AliasName": "alias/aws/ebs",
            "TargetKeyId": "0987ab65-43cd-21ef-09ab-87654321cdef"
        },
        ...
    ]
}
```

예시 2: 특정 KMS 키의 모든 별칭 나열

다음 예시에서는 `list-aliases` 명령과 해당 `key-id` 파라미터를 사용하여 특정 KMS 키와 연결된 별칭을 모두 나열합니다.

각 별칭은 단 하나의 KMS 키와 연결되지만 KMS 키는 여러 개의 별칭을 가질 수 있습니다. KMS 콘솔에는 각 AWS KMS 키에 대해 별칭이 하나만 나열되므로이 명령은 매우 유용합니다. KMS 키의 모든 별칭을 찾으려면 `list-aliases` 명령을 사용해야 합니다.

이 예시에서는 `--key-id` 파라미터에 KMS 키의 키 ID를 사용하지만 이 명령에는 키 ID, 키 ARN, 별칭 이름 또는 별칭 ARN을 사용할 수 있습니다.

```
aws kms list-aliases --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab
```

출력:

```
{
    "Aliases": [
        {
            "TargetKeyId": "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
            "AliasArn": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:alias/oregon-test-
key",
            "AliasName": "alias/oregon-test-key"
        },
        {
            "TargetKeyId": "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
            "AliasArn": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:alias/project121-
test",
            "AliasName": "alias/project121-test"
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Key Management Service 개발자 안내서의 별칭으로 작업을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListAliases를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Asynchronously lists all the aliases in the current AWS account.
     *
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the list of
aliases has been processed
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Object> listAllAliasesAsync() {
        ListAliasesRequest aliasesRequest = ListAliasesRequest.builder()
            .limit(15)
            .build();

        ListAliasesPublisher paginator =
getAsyncClient().listAliasesPaginator(aliasesRequest);
        return paginator.subscribe(response -> {
                response.aliases().forEach(alias ->
                    logger.info("The alias name is: " + alias.aliasName())
                );
            })
            .thenApply(v -> null)
            .exceptionally(ex -> {
                if (ex.getCause() instanceof KmsException) {
                    KmsException e = (KmsException) ex.getCause();
                    throw new RuntimeException("A KMS exception occurred: " +
e.getMessage());
                } else {
                    throw new RuntimeException("An unexpected error occurred: " +
ex.getMessage());
                }
            });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListAliases를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun listAllAliases() {
    val request =
        ListAliasesRequest {
            limit = 15
        }

    KmsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { kmsClient ->
        val response = kmsClient.listAliases(request)
        response.aliases?.forEach { alias ->
            println("The alias name is ${alias.aliasName}")
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ListAliases를 참조하십시오.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @param int $limit
     * @return ResultPaginator
     */
    public function listAliases(string $keyId = "", int $limit = 0)
    {
        $args = [];
        if($keyId){
            $args['KeyId'] = $keyId;
        }
        if($limit){
            $args['Limit'] = $limit;
        }
        try{
            return $this->client->getPaginator("ListAliases", $args);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            if($caught->getAwsErrorMessage() == "InvalidMarkerException"){
                echo "The request was rejected because the marker that specifies
 where pagination should next begin is not valid.\n";
            }
            throw $caught;
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 ListAliases를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class AliasManager:
```

```
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client
        self.created_key = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "AliasManager":
        """
        Creates an AliasManager instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of AliasManager initialized with the default KMS
client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def list_aliases(self, page_size: int) -> None:
        """
        Lists aliases for the current account.
        :param page_size: The number of aliases to list per page.
        """
        try:
            alias_paginator = self.kms_client.get_paginator("list_aliases")
            for alias_page in alias_paginator.paginate(
                PaginationConfig={"PageSize": page_size}
            ):
                print(f"Here are {page_size} aliases:")
                pprint(alias_page["Aliases"])
                if alias_page["Truncated"]:
                    answer = input(
                        f"Do you want to see the next {page_size} aliases (y/n)?
"
                    )
                    if answer.lower() != "y":
                        break
                else:
                    print("That's all your aliases!")
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't list your aliases. Here's why: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListAliases를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`ListGrants`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListGrants`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.KeyManagementService;
using Amazon.KeyManagementService.Model;

/// <summary>
/// List the AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) grants that are associated
with
/// a specific key.
/// </summary>
public class ListGrants
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        // The identifier of the AWS KMS key to disable. You can use the
        // key Id or the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the AWS KMS key.
        var keyId = "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab";
        var client = new AmazonKeyManagementServiceClient();
```

```
            var request = new ListGrantsRequest
            {
                KeyId = keyId,
            };

            var response = new ListGrantsResponse();

            do
            {
                response = await client.ListGrantsAsync(request);

                response.Grants.ForEach(grant =>
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"{grant.GrantId}");
                });

                request.Marker = response.NextMarker;
            }
            while (response.Truncated);
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListGrants를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

AWS KMS 키에 대한 권한 부여를 보려면

다음 `list-grants` 예시에서는 계정의 Amazon DynamoDB에 대해 지정된 AWS 관리형 KMS 키에 대한 모든 권한 부여를 표시합니다. 이 권한 부여를 사용하면 DynamoDB가 사용자 대신 KMS 키를 사용하여 DynamoDB 테이블을 디스크에 쓰기 전에 암호화할 수 있습니다. 이와 같은 명령을 사용하여 AWS 계정 및 리전의 AWS 관리형 KMS 키 및 고객 관리형 KMS 키에 대한 권한 부여를 볼 수 있습니다.

이 명령은 키 ID가 있는 `key-id` 파라미터를 사용하여 KMS 키를 식별합니다. 키 ID 또는 키 ARN을 사용하여 KMS 키를 식별할 수 있습니다. AWS 관리형 KMS 키의 키 ID 또는 키 ARN을 가져오려면 `list-keys` 또는 `list-aliases` 명령을 사용합니다.

```
aws kms list-grants \
    --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab
```

출력은 권한 부여가 Amazon DynamoDB에 KMS 키를 암호화 작업에 사용할 권한을 부여하고 KMS 키(DescribeKey)에 대한 세부 정보를 보고 권한 부여를 사용 중지(RetireGrant)할 수 있는 권한을 부여함을 보여줍니다. EncryptionContextSubset 제약 조건은 이러한 권한을 지정된 암호화 컨텍스트 페어를 포함하는 요청으로 제한합니다. 따라서 권한 부여의 권한은 지정된 계정 및 DynamoDB 테이블에만 유효합니다.

```
{
    "Grants": [
        {
            "Constraints": {
                "EncryptionContextSubset": {
                    "aws:dynamodb:subscriberId": "123456789012",
                    "aws:dynamodb:tableName": "Services"
                }
            },
            "IssuingAccount": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:root",
            "Name": "8276b9a6-6cf0-46f1-b2f0-7993a7f8c89a",
            "Operations": [
                "Decrypt",
                "Encrypt",
                "GenerateDataKey",
                "ReEncryptFrom",
                "ReEncryptTo",
                "RetireGrant",
                "DescribeKey"
            ],
            "GrantId":
 "1667b97d27cf748cf05b487217dd4179526c949d14fb3903858e25193253fe59",
            "KeyId": "arn:aws:kms:us-
west-2:123456789012:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
            "RetiringPrincipal": "dynamodb.us-west-2.amazonaws.com",
            "GranteePrincipal": "dynamodb.us-west-2.amazonaws.com",
            "CreationDate": "2021-05-13T18:32:45.144000+00:00"
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Key Management Service 개발자 안내서의 AWS KMS의 권한 부여를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListGrants를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Asynchronously displays the grant IDs for the specified key ID.
     *
     * @param keyId the ID of the AWS KMS key for which to list the grants
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, will be null
if the operation succeeded, or will throw a {@link RuntimeException} if the
operation failed
     * @throws RuntimeException if there was an error listing the grants, either
due to an {@link KmsException} or an unexpected error
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Object> displayGrantIdsAsync(String keyId) {
        ListGrantsRequest grantsRequest = ListGrantsRequest.builder()
            .keyId(keyId)
            .limit(15)
            .build();

        ListGrantsPublisher paginator =
getAsyncClient().listGrantsPaginator(grantsRequest);
        return paginator.subscribe(response -> {
                response.grants().forEach(grant -> {
                    logger.info("The grant Id is: " + grant.grantId());
                });
            })
            .thenApply(v -> null)
            .exceptionally(ex -> {
                Throwable cause = ex.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof KmsException) {
```

```
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to list grants: " +
 cause.getMessage(), cause);
                } else {
                    throw new RuntimeException("An unexpected error occurred: " +
 cause.getMessage(), cause);
                }
            });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListGrants를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun displayGrantIds(keyIdVal: String?) {
    val request =
        ListGrantsRequest {
            keyId = keyIdVal
            limit = 15
        }

    KmsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { kmsClient ->
        val response = kmsClient.listGrants(request)
        response.grants?.forEach { grant ->
            println("The grant Id is ${grant.grantId}")
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ListGrants를 참조하십시오.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @return Result
     */
    public function listGrants(string $keyId)
    {
        try{
            return $this->client->listGrants([
                'KeyId' => $keyId,
            ]);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            if($caught->getAwsErrorMessage() == "NotFoundException"){
                echo "    The request was rejected because the specified entity
or resource could not be found.\n";
            }
            throw $caught;
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 ListGrants를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class GrantManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "GrantManager":
        """
        Creates a GrantManager instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of GrantManager initialized with the default KMS
 client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def list_grants(self, key_id):
        """
        Lists grants for a key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key to query.
        :return: The grants for the key.
        """
        try:
            paginator = self.kms_client.get_paginator("list_grants")
            grants = []
            page_iterator = paginator.paginate(KeyId=key_id)
            for page in page_iterator:
                grants.extend(page["Grants"])

            print(f"Grants for key {key_id}:")
            pprint(grants)
```

```
            return grants
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list grants for key %s. Here's why: %s",
                key_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListGrants를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`ListKeyPolicies`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListKeyPolicies`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

KMS 키의 키 정책 이름 가져오기

다음 `list-key-policies` 예시에서는 예시 계정 및 리전의 고객 관리형 키에 대한 키 정책 이름을 가져옵니다. 이 명령을 사용하여 AWS 관리형 키 및 고객 관리형 키에 대한 키 정책의 이름을 찾을 수 있습니다.

유효한 키 정책 이름은 `default`뿐이므로 이 명령은 유용하지 않습니다.

KMS 키를 지정하려면 `key-id` 파라미터를 사용합니다. 이 예시에서는 키 ID 값을 사용하지만 이 명령에는 키 ID 또는 키 ARN을 사용할 수 있습니다.

```
aws kms list-key-policies \
    --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab
```

출력:

```
{
    "PolicyNames": [
    "default"
    ]
}
```

AWS KMS 키 정책에 대한 자세한 내용은 Key AWS Management Service 개발자 안내서의 AWS KMS에서 키 정책 사용을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListKeyPolicies를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Asynchronously retrieves the key policy for the specified key ID and
policy name.
    *
    * @param keyId       the ID of the AWS KMS key for which to retrieve the
policy
    * @param policyName the name of the key policy to retrieve
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, contains the key
policy as a {@link String}
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> getKeyPolicyAsync(String keyId, String
policyName) {
       GetKeyPolicyRequest policyRequest = GetKeyPolicyRequest.builder()
           .keyId(keyId)
           .policyName(policyName)
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().getKeyPolicy(policyRequest)
           .thenApply(response -> {
               String policy = response.policy();
               logger.info("The response is: " + policy);
               return policy;
           })
           .exceptionally(ex -> {
               throw new RuntimeException("Failed to get key policy", ex);
           });
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListKeyPolicies를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class KeyPolicy:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "KeyPolicy":
        """
        Creates a KeyPolicy instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of KeyPolicy initialized with the default KMS
 client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def list_policies(self, key_id):
        """
        Lists the names of the policies for a key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key to query.
        """
        try:
            policy_names = self.kms_client.list_key_policies(KeyId=key_id)[
                "PolicyNames"
            ]
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
```

```
                "Couldn't list your policies. Here's why: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            print(f"The policies for key {key_id} are:")
            pprint(policy_names)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListKeyPolicies를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **ListKeys** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListKeys`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.KeyManagementService;
    using Amazon.KeyManagementService.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// List the AWS Key Managements Service (AWS KMS) keys for the AWS Region
    /// of the default user. To list keys in another AWS Region, supply the
Region
    /// as a parameter to the client constructor.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    public class ListKeys
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            var client = new AmazonKeyManagementServiceClient();
            var request = new ListKeysRequest();
            var response = new ListKeysResponse();

            do
            {
                response = await client.ListKeysAsync(request);

                response.Keys.ForEach(key =>
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"ID: {key.KeyId}, {key.KeyArn}");
                });

                // Set the Marker property when response.Truncated is true
                // in order to get the next keys.
                request.Marker = response.NextMarker;
            }
            while (response.Truncated);
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListKeys를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

계정 및 리전에서 KMS 키를 가져오는 방법

다음 `list-keys` 예시에서는 계정과 리전의 KMS 키를 가져옵니다. 이 명령은 AWS 관리형 키와 고객 관리형 키를 모두 반환합니다.

```
aws kms list-keys
```

출력:

```
{
    "Keys": [
        {
            "KeyArn": "arn:aws:kms:us-
west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
            "KeyId": "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab"
        },
        {
            "KeyArn": "arn:aws:kms:us-
west-2:111122223333:key/0987dcba-09fe-87dc-65ba-ab0987654321",
            "KeyId": "0987dcba-09fe-87dc-65ba-ab0987654321"
        },
        {
            "KeyArn": "arn:aws:kms:us-
east-2:111122223333:key/1a2b3c4d-5e6f-1a2b-3c4d-5e6f1a2b3c4d",
            "KeyId": "1a2b3c4d-5e6f-1a2b-3c4d-5e6f1a2b3c4d"
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Key Management Service 개발자 안내서의 키 보기를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListKeys를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.KmsAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.ListKeysRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.paginators.ListKeysPublisher;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
```

```
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class HelloKMS {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        listAllKeys();
    }

    public static void listAllKeys() {
        KmsAsyncClient kmsAsyncClient = KmsAsyncClient.builder()
            .build();
        ListKeysRequest listKeysRequest = ListKeysRequest.builder()
            .limit(15)
            .build();

        /*
         * The `subscribe` method is required when using paginator methods in the
 AWS SDK
         * because paginator methods return an instance of a `ListKeysPublisher`,
 which is
         * based on a reactive stream. This allows asynchronous retrieval of
 paginated
         * results as they become available. By subscribing to the stream, we can
 process
         * each page of results as they are emitted.
         */
        ListKeysPublisher keysPublisher =
 kmsAsyncClient.listKeysPaginator(listKeysRequest);
        CompletableFuture<Void> future = keysPublisher
            .subscribe(r -> r.keys().forEach(key ->
                System.out.println("The key ARN is: " + key.keyArn() + ". The key
 Id is: " + key.keyId())))
            .whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    System.err.println("Error occurred: " +
 exception.getMessage());
                } else {
                    System.out.println("Successfully listed all keys.");
                }
            });
```

```
        try {
            future.join();
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.err.println("Failed to list keys: " + e.getMessage());
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListKeys를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun listAllKeys() {
    val request =
        ListKeysRequest {
            limit = 15
        }

    KmsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { kmsClient ->
        val response = kmsClient.listKeys(request)
        response.keys?.forEach { key ->
            println("The key ARN is ${key.keyArn}")
            println("The key Id is ${key.keyId}")
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ListKeys를 참조하십시오.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /***
     * @return array
     */
    public function listKeys()
    {
        try {
            $contents = [];
            $paginator = $this->client->getPaginator("ListKeys");
            foreach($paginator as $result){
                foreach ($result['Content'] as $object) {
                    $contents[] = $object;
                }
            }
            return $contents;
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            echo "There was a problem listing the keys: {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 ListKeys를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class KeyManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client
        self.created_keys = []

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "KeyManager":
        """
        Creates a KeyManager instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of KeyManager initialized with the default KMS
 client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def list_keys(self):
        """
        Lists the keys for the current account by using a paginator.
        """
        try:
            page_size = 10
            print("\nLet's list your keys.")
            key_paginator = self.kms_client.get_paginator("list_keys")
            for key_page in key_paginator.paginate(PaginationConfig={"PageSize":
 10}):
                print(f"Here are {len(key_page['Keys'])} keys:")
                pprint(key_page["Keys"])
                if key_page["Truncated"]:
                    answer = input(
                        f"Do you want to see the next {page_size} keys (y/n)? "
```

```
                    )
                    if answer.lower() != "y":
                        break
                else:
                    print("That's all your keys!")
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't list your keys. Here's why: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListKeys를 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn show_keys(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client.list_keys().send().await?;

    let keys = resp.keys.unwrap_or_default();

    let len = keys.len();

    for key in keys {
        println!("Key ARN: {}", key.key_arn.as_deref().unwrap_or_default());
    }

    println!();
    println!("Found {} keys", len);

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 ListKeys를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **PutKeyPolicy** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 PutKeyPolicy의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

KMS 키의 키 정책 변경

다음 put-key-policy 예시에서는 고객 관리형 키의 키 정책을 변경합니다.

시작하려면 키 정책을 생성하고 로컬 JSON 파일로 저장합니다. 이 예시에서 파일은 key_policy.json입니다. 키 정책을 policy 파라미터의 문자열 값으로 지정할 수도 있습니다.

이 키 정책의 첫 번째 문은 AWS 계정에 IAM 정책을 사용하여 KMS 키에 대한 액세스를 제어할 수 있는 권한을 부여합니다. 두 번째 문은 test-user 사용자에게 KMS 키에서 describe-key 및 list-keys 명령을 실행할 권한을 부여합니다.

key_policy.json의 콘텐츠:

```
{
    "Version" : "2012-10-17",
    "Id" : "key-default-1",
    "Statement" : [
        {
            "Sid" : "Enable IAM User Permissions",
            "Effect" : "Allow",
            "Principal" : {
                "AWS" : "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:root"
            },
            "Action" : "kms:*",
            "Resource" : "*"
        },
        {
            "Sid" : "Allow Use of Key",
            "Effect" : "Allow",
            "Principal" : {
```

```
                "AWS" : "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:user/test-user"
            },
            "Action" : [
                "kms:DescribeKey",
                "kms:ListKeys"
            ],
            "Resource" : "*"
        }
    ]
}
```

KMS 키를 식별하기 위해 이 예시에서는 키 ID를 사용하지만 키 ARN을 사용할 수도 있습니다. 키 정책을 지정하기 위해 이 명령은 `policy` 파라미터를 사용합니다. 정책이 파일에 있음을 나타내기 위해 필수 `file://` 접두사를 사용합니다. 이 접두사는 지원되는 모든 운영 체제에서 파일을 식별하는 데 필요합니다. 마지막으로, 이 명령은 값이 `default`인 `policy-name` 파라미터를 사용합니다. 정책 이름을 지정하지 않을 경우 기본값은 `default`입니다. 유일한 유효 값은 `default`입니다.

```
aws kms put-key-policy \
    --policy-name default \
    --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab \
    --policy file://key_policy.json
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다. 명령이 적용되었는지 확인하려면 `get-key-policy` 명령을 사용합니다. 다음 예시 명령은 동일한 KMS 키에 대한 키 정책을 가져옵니다. 값이 `text`인 `output` 파라미터는 읽기 쉬운 텍스트 형식을 반환합니다.

```
aws kms get-key-policy \
    --policy-name default \
    --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab \
    --output text
```

출력:

```
{
    "Version" : "2012-10-17",
    "Id" : "key-default-1",
    "Statement" : [
        {
            "Sid" : "Enable IAM User Permissions",
            "Effect" : "Allow",
```

```
            "Principal" : {
                "AWS" : "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:root"
            },
            "Action" : "kms:*",
            "Resource" : "*"
            },
            {
            "Sid" : "Allow Use of Key",
            "Effect" : "Allow",
            "Principal" : {
                "AWS" : "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:user/test-user"
            },
            "Action" : [ "kms:Describe", "kms:List" ],
            "Resource" : "*"
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Key Management Service 개발자 안내서의 키 정책 변경을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 PutKeyPolicy를 참조하세요.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @param string $policy
     * @return void
     */
    public function putKeyPolicy(string $keyId, string $policy)
    {
        try {
            $this->client->putKeyPolicy([
```

```
                'KeyId' => $keyId,
                'Policy' => $policy,
            ]);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            echo "There was a problem replacing the key policy: {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 PutKeyPolicy를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class KeyPolicy:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "KeyPolicy":
        """
        Creates a KeyPolicy instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of KeyPolicy initialized with the default KMS
 client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def set_policy(self, key_id: str, policy: dict[str, any]) -> None:
        """
```

```
        Sets the policy of a key. Setting a policy entirely overwrites the
existing
        policy, so care is taken to add a statement to the existing list of
statements
        rather than simply writing a new policy.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key to set the policy to.
        :param policy: The existing policy of the key.
        :return: None
        """
        principal = input(
            "Enter the ARN of an IAM role to set as the principal on the policy:
"
        )
        if key_id != "" and principal != "":
            # The updated policy replaces the existing policy. Add a new
statement to
            # the list along with the original policy statements.
            policy["Statement"].append(
                {
                    "Sid": "Allow access for ExampleRole",
                    "Effect": "Allow",
                    "Principal": {"AWS": principal},
                    "Action": [
                        "kms:Encrypt",
                        "kms:GenerateDataKey*",
                        "kms:Decrypt",
                        "kms:DescribeKey",
                        "kms:ReEncrypt*",
                    ],
                    "Resource": "*",
                }
            )
            try:
                self.kms_client.put_key_policy(KeyId=key_id,
Policy=json.dumps(policy))
            except ClientError as err:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't set policy for key %s. Here's why %s",
                    key_id,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
            else:
```

```
                print(f"Set policy for key {key_id}.")
        else:
            print("Skipping set policy demo.")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 PutKeyPolicy를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **ReEncrypt** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ReEncrypt`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예시 1: 다른 대칭 KMS 키를 사용하여 암호화된 메시지 다시 암호화(Linux 및 macOS)

다음 `re-encrypt` 명령 예제에서는 AWS CLI를 사용하여 데이터를 다시 암호화하는 권장 방법을 보여줍니다.

파일에 사이퍼텍스트를 입력합니다. `--ciphertext-blob` 파라미터 값에는 바이너리 파일에서 데이터를 읽도록 CLI에 지시하는 `fileb://` 접두사를 사용합니다. 파일이 현재 디렉터리에 없는 경우 파일의 전체 경로를 입력합니다. 파일에서 AWS CLI 파라미터 값을 읽는 방법에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS 명령줄 인터페이스 사용 설명서의 파일에서 AWS CLI 파라미터 로드 및 AWS 명령줄 도구 블로그의 로컬 파일 파라미터 모범 사례를 참조하세요. 사이퍼텍스트를 복호화하는 소스 KMS 키를 지정합니다. 대칭 암호화 KMS 키를 사용하여 복호화할 때는 `--source-key-id` 파라미터가 필요하지 않습니다. AWS KMS는 사이퍼텍스트 블롭의 메타데이터에서 데이터를 암호화하는 데 사용된 KMS 키를 가져올 수 있습니다. 그러나 사용 중인 KMS 키를 지정하는 것이 항상 좋습니다. 이렇게 하면 의도한 KMS 키를 사용할 수 있으며 신뢰하지 않는 KMS 키를 사용하여 사이퍼텍스트를 실수로 복호화하는 것을 방지할 수 있습니다. 데이터를 다시 암호화하는 대상 KMS 키를 지정하세요. `--destination-key-id` 파라미터는 항상 필요합니다. 이 예시에서는 키 ARN을 사용하지만 모든 유효한 키 식별자를 사용할 수 있습니다. 일반 텍스트 출력을 텍스트 값으로 요청하세요. `--query` 파라미터는 출력에서 `Plaintext` 필드 값만 가져오도록 CLI에 지시합니다. `--output` 파라미터는 출력을 텍스트로 반환합니다. 일반 텍스트를 Base64로 디코딩하여 파일에 저장합니다. 다음 예시에서는 `Plaintext` 파라미터 값을 Base64 유틸리티에 파이프(|)로 구분하며 유틸리티가 이를 디코딩합니다. 그런 다음 디코딩된 출력을 `ExamplePlaintext` 파일로 리디렉션(>)합니다.

이 명령을 실행하기 전에 예제 키 IDs AWS 계정의 유효한 키 식별자로 바꿉니다.

```
aws kms re-encrypt \
    --ciphertext-blob fileb://ExampleEncryptedFile \
    --source-key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab \
    --destination-key-id 0987dcba-09fe-87dc-65ba-ab0987654321 \
    --query CiphertextBlob \
    --output text | base64 --decode > ExampleReEncryptedFile
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다. `re-encrypt` 명령의 출력은 base64로 디코딩되어 파일에 저장됩니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS Key Management Service API 참조의 ReEncrypt를 참조하세요.

예시 2: 다른 대칭 KMS 키를 사용하여 암호화된 메시지 다시 암호화(Windows 명령 프롬프트)

다음 `re-encrypt` 명령 예시는 `certutil` 유틸리티를 사용하여 일반 텍스트 데이터를 base64로 디코딩한다는 점을 제외하면 이전 예시와 동일합니다. 이 프로시저에는 다음 예시와 같이 두 개의 명령이 필요합니다.

이 명령을 실행하기 전에 예제 키 ID를 AWS 계정의 유효한 키 ID로 바꿉니다.

```
aws kms re-encrypt ^
    --ciphertext-blob fileb://ExampleEncryptedFile ^
    --source-key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab ^
    --destination-key-id 0987dcba-09fe-87dc-65ba-ab0987654321 ^
    --query CiphertextBlob ^
    --output text > ExampleReEncryptedFile.base64
```

그런 다음 `certutil` 유틸리티를 사용합니다.

```
certutil -decode ExamplePlaintextFile.base64 ExamplePlaintextFile
```

출력:

```
Input Length = 18
Output Length = 12
CertUtil: -decode command completed successfully.
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Key Management Service API 참조의 ReEncrypt를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ReEncrypt를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class KeyEncrypt:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "KeyEncrypt":
        """
        Creates a KeyEncrypt instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of KeyEncrypt initialized with the default KMS
 client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def re_encrypt(self, source_key_id, cipher_text):
        """
        Takes ciphertext previously encrypted with one key and reencrypt it by
 using
        another key.

        :param source_key_id: The ARN or ID of the original key used to encrypt
 the
                              ciphertext.
        :param cipher_text: The encrypted ciphertext.
        :return: The ciphertext encrypted by the second key.
        """
        destination_key_id = input(
            f"Your ciphertext is currently encrypted with key {source_key_id}. "
            f"Enter another key ID or ARN to reencrypt it: "
        )
```

```
        if destination_key_id != "":
            try:
                cipher_text = self.kms_client.re_encrypt(
                    SourceKeyId=source_key_id,
                    DestinationKeyId=destination_key_id,
                    CiphertextBlob=cipher_text,
                )["CiphertextBlob"]
            except ClientError as err:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't reencrypt your ciphertext. Here's why: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            else:
                print(f"Reencrypted your ciphertext as: {cipher_text}")
                return cipher_text
        else:
            print("Skipping reencryption demo.")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ReEncrypt를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-kms' # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

# Human-readable version of the ciphertext of the data to reencrypt.

blob =
 '01020200785d68faeec386af1057904926253051eb2919d3c16078badf65b808b26dd057c101747cadf3593
sourceCiphertextBlob = [blob].pack('H*')

# Replace the fictitious key ARN with a valid key ID
```

```
destinationKeyId = 'arn:aws:kms:us-
west-2:111122223333:key/0987dcba-09fe-87dc-65ba-ab0987654321'

client = Aws::KMS::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2')

resp = client.re_encrypt({
                           ciphertext_blob: sourceCiphertextBlob,
                           destination_key_id: destinationKeyId
                         })

# Display a readable version of the resulting re-encrypted blob.
puts 'Blob:'
puts resp.ciphertext_blob.unpack('H*')
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 ReEncrypt를 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn reencrypt_string(
    verbose: bool,
    client: &Client,
    input_file: &str,
    output_file: &str,
    first_key: &str,
    new_key: &str,
) -> Result<(), Error> {
    // Get blob from input file
    // Open input text file and get contents as a string
    // input is a base-64 encoded string, so decode it:
    let data = fs::read_to_string(input_file)
        .map(|input_file| base64::decode(input_file).expect("invalid base 64"))
        .map(Blob::new);
```

```
    let resp = client
        .re_encrypt()
        .ciphertext_blob(data.unwrap())
        .source_key_id(first_key)
        .destination_key_id(new_key)
        .send()
        .await?;

    // Did we get an encrypted blob?
    let blob = resp.ciphertext_blob.expect("Could not get encrypted text");
    let bytes = blob.as_ref();

    let s = base64::encode(bytes);
    let o = &output_file;

    let mut ofile = File::create(o).expect("unable to create file");
    ofile.write_all(s.as_bytes()).expect("unable to write");

    if verbose {
        println!("Wrote the following to {}:", output_file);
        println!("{}", s);
    } else {
        println!("Wrote base64-encoded output to {}", output_file);
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 ReEncrypt를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **RetireGrant** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 RetireGrant의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

고객 마스터 키에 대한 권한 부여 사용 중지

다음 retire-grant 예시에서는 KMS 키에서 권한 부여를 삭제합니다.

다음 예시 명령은 `grant-id` 및 `key-id` 파라미터를 지정합니다. `key-id` 파라미터 값은 KMS 키의 키 ARN이어야 합니다.

```
aws kms retire-grant \
    --grant-id 1234a2345b8a4e350500d432bccf8ecd6506710e1391880c4f7f7140160c9af3 \
    --key-id arn:aws:kms:us-
west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다. 권한 부여가 사용 중지되었는지 확인하려면 `list-grants` 명령을 사용합니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS Key Management Service 개발자 안내서의 권한 부여 사용 중지 및 취소를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 RetireGrant를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class GrantManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "GrantManager":
        """
        Creates a GrantManager instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of GrantManager initialized with the default KMS
 client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)
```

```
    def retire_grant(self, grant):
        """
        Retires a grant so that it can no longer be used.

        :param grant: The grant to retire.
        """
        try:
            self.kms_client.retire_grant(GrantToken=grant["GrantToken"])
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't retire grant %s. Here's why: %s",
                grant["GrantId"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
        else:
            print(f"Grant {grant['GrantId']} retired.")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 RetireGrant를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **RevokeGrant** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 RevokeGrant의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

CLI

AWS CLI

고객 마스터 키에 대한 권한 부여 사용 중지

다음 revoke-grant 예시에서는 KMS 키에서 권한 부여를 삭제합니다. 다음 예시 명령은 grant-id 및 key-id 파라미터를 지정합니다. key-id 파라미터 값은 KMS 키의 키 ID 또는 키 ARN일 수 있습니다.

```
aws kms revoke-grant \
```

```
    --grant-id 1234a2345b8a4e350500d432bccf8ecd6506710e1391880c4f7f7140160c9af3 \
    --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다. 권한 부여가 취소되었는지 확인하려면 `list-grants` 명령을 사용합니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS Key Management Service 개발자 안내서의 권한 부여 사용 중지 및 취소를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 RevokeGrant를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Revokes a grant for the specified AWS KMS key asynchronously.
    *
    * @param keyId   The ID or key ARN of the AWS KMS key.
    * @param grantId The identifier of the grant to be revoked.
    * @return A {@link CompletableFuture} representing the asynchronous
operation of revoking the grant.
    *         The {@link CompletableFuture} will complete with a {@link
RevokeGrantResponse} object
    *         if the operation is successful, or with a {@code null} value if an
error occurs.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<RevokeGrantResponse> revokeKeyGrantAsync(String
keyId, String grantId) {
       RevokeGrantRequest grantRequest = RevokeGrantRequest.builder()
           .keyId(keyId)
           .grantId(grantId)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<RevokeGrantResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().revokeGrant(grantRequest);
```

```
        responseFuture.whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
            if (exception == null) {
                logger.info("Grant ID: [" + grantId + "] was successfully
revoked!");
            } else {
                if (exception instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                    if (kmsEx.getMessage().contains("Grant does not exist")) {
                        logger.info("The grant ID '" + grantId + "' does not
exist. Moving on...");
                    } else {
                        throw new RuntimeException("KMS error occurred: " +
kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx);
                    }
                } else {
                    throw new RuntimeException("An unexpected error occurred: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            }
        });

        return responseFuture;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 RevokeGrant를 참조하세요.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /***
     * @param string $grantId
     * @param string $keyId
     * @return void
     */
```

```
    public function revokeGrant(string $grantId, string $keyId)
    {
        try{
            $this->client->revokeGrant([
                'GrantId' => $grantId,
                'KeyId' => $keyId,
            ]);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            echo "There was a problem with revoking the grant: {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}.\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 RevokeGrant를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class GrantManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "GrantManager":
        """
        Creates a GrantManager instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of GrantManager initialized with the default KMS
 client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)
```

```
    def revoke_grant(self, key_id: str, grant_id: str) -> None:
        """
        Revokes a grant so that it can no longer be used.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key associated with the grant.
        :param grant_id: The ID of the grant to revoke.
        """
        try:
            self.kms_client.revoke_grant(KeyId=key_id, GrantId=grant_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't revoke grant %s. Here's why: %s",
                grant_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 RevokeGrant를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **ScheduleKeyDeletion** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ScheduleKeyDeletion`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

CLI

AWS CLI

고객 관리형 키 삭제를 예약하는 방법

다음 `schedule-key-deletion` 예시에서는 지정된 고객 관리형 KMS 키가 15일 후에 삭제되도록 예약합니다.

`--key-id` 파라미터는 KMS 키를 식별합니다. 이 예시에서는 키 ARN 값을 사용하지만 KMS 키의 키 ID 또는 ARN을 사용할 수 있습니다. `--pending-window-in-days` 파라미터는 7~30일의 대기 기간을 지정합니다. 기본 대기 기간은 30일입니다. 이 예제에서는 값을 15로 지정합니다.이 값은 명령이 완료된 후 15일이 지나면에 KMS 키를 영구적으로 삭제 AWS 하도록 지시합니다.

```
aws kms schedule-key-deletion \
    --key-id arn:aws:kms:us-
west-2:123456789012:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab \
    --pending-window-in-days 15
```

응답에는 키 ARN, 키 상태, 대기 기간(`PendingWindowInDays`), 삭제 날짜(Unix 시간)이 포함됩니다. 삭제 날짜를 현지 시간으로 보려면 AWS KMS 콘솔을 사용합니다. `PendingDeletion` 키 상태의 KMS 키는 암호화 작업에 사용될 수 없습니다.

```
{
    "KeyId": "arn:aws:kms:us-
west-2:123456789012:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
    "DeletionDate": "2022-06-18T23:43:51.272000+00:00",
    "KeyState": "PendingDeletion",
    "PendingWindowInDays": 15
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Key Management Service 개발자 안내서의 키 삭제를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ScheduleKeyDeletion을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Deletes a KMS key asynchronously.
```

```
    *
    * <p><strong>Warning:</strong> Deleting a KMS key is a destructive and
potentially dangerous operation.
    * When a KMS key is deleted, all data that was encrypted under the KMS key
becomes unrecoverable.
    * This means that any files, databases, or other data that were encrypted
using the deleted KMS key
    * will become permanently inaccessible. Exercise extreme caution when
deleting KMS keys.</p>
    *
    * @param keyId the ID of the KMS key to delete
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the key deletion
is scheduled
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteKeyAsync(String keyId) {
       ScheduleKeyDeletionRequest deletionRequest =
ScheduleKeyDeletionRequest.builder()
           .keyId(keyId)
           .pendingWindowInDays(7)
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().scheduleKeyDeletion(deletionRequest)
           .thenRun(() -> {
               logger.info("Key {} will be deleted in 7 days", keyId);
           })
           .exceptionally(throwable -> {
               throw new RuntimeException("Failed to schedule key deletion for
key ID: " + keyId, throwable);
           });
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ScheduleKeyDeletion을 참조하세요.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @param int $pendingWindowInDays
     * @return void
     */
    public function scheduleKeyDeletion(string $keyId, int $pendingWindowInDays =
 7)
    {
        try {
            $this->client->scheduleKeyDeletion([
                'KeyId' => $keyId,
                'PendingWindowInDays' => $pendingWindowInDays,
            ]);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            echo "There was a problem scheduling the key deletion: {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 ScheduleKeyDeletion을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class KeyManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client
        self.created_keys = []

    @classmethod
```

```
    def from_client(cls) -> "KeyManager":
        """
        Creates a KeyManager instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of KeyManager initialized with the default KMS
client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def delete_key(self, key_id: str, window: int) -> None:
        """
        Deletes a list of keys.

        Warning:
        Deleting a KMS key is a destructive and potentially dangerous operation.
When a KMS key is deleted,
        all data that was encrypted under the KMS key is unrecoverable.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key to delete.
        :param window: The waiting period, in days, before the KMS key is
deleted.
        """

        try:
            self.kms_client.schedule_key_deletion(
                KeyId=key_id, PendingWindowInDays=window
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't delete key %s. Here's why: %s",
                key_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ScheduleKeyDeletion를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **Sign** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 Sign의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

CLI

AWS CLI

예제 1: 메시지에 대한 디지털 서명을 생성하려면

다음 sign 예시에서는 짧은 메시지에 대한 암호화 서명을 생성합니다. 명령 출력에는 verify 명령을 사용하여 확인할 수 있는 base-64로 인코딩된 Signature 필드가 포함됩니다.

서명할 메시지와 비대칭 KMS 키가 지원하는 서명 알고리즘을 지정해야 합니다. KMS 키의 서명 알고리즘을 가져오려면 describe-key 명령을 사용합니다.

AWS CLI v2에서 message 파라미터 값은 Base64-encoded되어야 합니다. 또는 메시지를 파일에 저장하고 AWS CLI에 파일에서 이진 데이터를 읽도록 지시하는 fileb:// 접두사를 사용할 수 있습니다.

이 명령을 실행하기 전에 예제 키 ID를 AWS 계정의 유효한 키 ID로 바꿉니다. 키 ID는 SIGN_VERIFY라는 키가 사용된 비대칭 KMS 키를 나타내야 합니다.

```
msg=(echo 'Hello World' | base64)

aws kms sign \
    --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab \
    --message fileb://UnsignedMessage \
    --message-type RAW \
    --signing-algorithm RSASSA_PKCS1_V1_5_SHA_256
```

출력:

```
{
    "KeyId": "arn:aws:kms:us-
west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
```

```
    "Signature": "ABCDEFhpyVYyTxbafE74ccSvEJLJr3zuoV1Hfymz4qv+/
fxmxNLA7SE1SiF8lHw80fKZZ3bJ...",
    "SigningAlgorithm": "RSASSA_PKCS1_V1_5_SHA_256"
}
```

AWS KMS에서 비대칭 KMS 키를 사용하는 방법에 대한 자세한 내용은 Key AWS Management Service 개발자 안내서의 AWS KMS의 비대칭 키를 참조하세요.

예시 2: 디지털 서명을 파일에 저장(Linux 및 macOS)

다음 `sign` 예시에서는 로컬 파일에 저장된 짧은 메시지에 대한 암호화 서명을 생성합니다. 또한 명령은 응답에서 `Signature` 속성을 가져오고 Base64로 디코딩하여 ExampleSignature 파일에 저장합니다. 서명을 확인하는 `verify` 명령에서 서명 파일을 사용할 수 있습니다.

`sign` 명령에는 Base64로 인코딩된 메시지와 비대칭 KMS 키가 지원하는 서명 알고리즘이 필요합니다. KMS 키가 지원하는 서명 알고리즘을 가져오려면 `describe-key` 명령을 사용합니다.

이 명령을 실행하기 전에 예제 키 ID를 AWS 계정의 유효한 키 ID로 바꿉니다. 키 ID는 SIGN_VERIFY라는 키가 사용된 비대칭 KMS 키를 나타내야 합니다.

```
echo 'hello world' | base64 > EncodedMessage

aws kms sign \
    --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab \
    --message fileb://EncodedMessage \
    --message-type RAW \
    --signing-algorithm RSASSA_PKCS1_V1_5_SHA_256 \
    --output text \
    --query Signature | base64 --decode > ExampleSignature
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다. 이 예시에서는 출력의 `Signature` 속성을 추출하여 파일에 저장합니다.

AWS KMS에서 비대칭 KMS 키를 사용하는 방법에 대한 자세한 내용은 Key AWS Management Service 개발자 안내서의 AWS KMS의 비대칭 키를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 Sign을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Asynchronously signs and verifies data using AWS KMS.
    *
    * <p>The method performs the following steps:
    * <ol>
    *     <li>Creates an AWS KMS key with the specified key spec, key usage, and
origin.</li>
    *     <li>Signs the provided message using the created KMS key and the
RSASSA-PSS-SHA-256 algorithm.</li>
    *     <li>Verifies the signature of the message using the created KMS key
and the RSASSA-PSS-SHA-256 algorithm.</li>
    * </ol>
    *
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the result of the
signature verification,
    *         {@code true} if the signature is valid, {@code false} otherwise.
    * @throws KmsException if any error occurs during the KMS operations.
    * @throws RuntimeException if an unexpected error occurs.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Boolean> signVerifyDataAsync() {
       String signMessage = "Here is the message that will be digitally signed";

       // Create an AWS KMS key used to digitally sign data.
       CreateKeyRequest createKeyRequest = CreateKeyRequest.builder()
           .keySpec(KeySpec.RSA_2048)
           .keyUsage(KeyUsageType.SIGN_VERIFY)
           .origin(OriginType.AWS_KMS)
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().createKey(createKeyRequest)
           .thenCompose(createKeyResponse -> {
               String keyId = createKeyResponse.keyMetadata().keyId();
```

```
                SdkBytes messageBytes = SdkBytes.fromString(signMessage,
Charset.defaultCharset());
                SignRequest signRequest = SignRequest.builder()
                    .keyId(keyId)
                    .message(messageBytes)
                    .signingAlgorithm(SigningAlgorithmSpec.RSASSA_PSS_SHA_256)
                    .build();

                return getAsyncClient().sign(signRequest)
                    .thenCompose(signResponse -> {
                        byte[] signedBytes =
signResponse.signature().asByteArray();

                        VerifyRequest verifyRequest = VerifyRequest.builder()
                            .keyId(keyId)

.message(SdkBytes.fromByteArray(signMessage.getBytes(Charset.defaultCharset())))

.signature(SdkBytes.fromByteBuffer(ByteBuffer.wrap(signedBytes)))

.signingAlgorithm(SigningAlgorithmSpec.RSASSA_PSS_SHA_256)
                            .build();

                        return getAsyncClient().verify(verifyRequest)
                            .thenApply(verifyResponse -> {
                                return (boolean) verifyResponse.signatureValid();
                            });
                    });
            })
            .exceptionally(throwable -> {
               throw new RuntimeException("Failed to sign or verify data",
throwable);
            });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 Sign을 참조하세요.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @param string $message
     * @param string $algorithm
     * @return Result
     */
    public function sign(string $keyId, string $message, string $algorithm)
    {
        try {
            return $this->client->sign([
                'KeyId' => $keyId,
                'Message' => $message,
                'SigningAlgorithm' => $algorithm,
            ]);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            echo "There was a problem signing the data: {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 Sign을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class KeyEncrypt:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "KeyEncrypt":
        """
        Creates a KeyEncrypt instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of KeyEncrypt initialized with the default KMS
 client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def sign(self, key_id: str, message: str) -> str:
        """
        Signs a message with a key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key to use for signing.
        :param message: The message to sign.
        :return: The signature of the message.
        """
        try:
            return self.kms_client.sign(
                KeyId=key_id,
                Message=message.encode(),
                SigningAlgorithm="RSASSA_PSS_SHA_256",
            )["Signature"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
```

```
                "Couldn't sign your message. Here's why: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 Python용AWS SDK(Boto3) 참조의 Sign을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **TagResource** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 TagResource의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

CLI

AWS CLI

KMS 키에 태그를 추가하려면

다음 tag-resource 예시에서는 고객 관리형 KMS 키에 "Purpose":"Test" 및 "Dept":"IT" 태그를 추가합니다. 이와 같은 태그를 사용하여 KMS 키에 레이블을 지정하고 권한 및 감사를 위한 KMS 키 범주를 생성할 수 있습니다.

KMS 키를 지정하려면 key-id 파라미터를 사용합니다. 이 예시에서는 키 ID 값을 사용하지만 이 명령에는 키 ID 또는 키 ARN을 사용할 수 있습니다.

```
aws kms tag-resource \
    --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab \
    --tags TagKey='Purpose',TagValue='Test' TagKey='Dept',TagValue='IT'
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다. AWS KMS KMS 키의 태그를 보려면 list-resource-tags 명령을 사용합니다.

AWS KMS에서 태그를 사용하는 방법에 대한 자세한 내용은 Key AWS Management Service 개발자 안내서의 키 태그 지정을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 TagResource를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Asynchronously tags a KMS key with a specific tag.
     *
     * @param keyId the ID of the KMS key to be tagged
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the tagging
operation is finished
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> tagKMSKeyAsync(String keyId) {
        Tag tag = Tag.builder()
            .tagKey("Environment")
            .tagValue("Production")
            .build();

        TagResourceRequest tagResourceRequest = TagResourceRequest.builder()
            .keyId(keyId)
            .tags(tag)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().tagResource(tagResourceRequest)
            .thenRun(() -> {
                logger.info("{} key was tagged", keyId);
            })
            .exceptionally(throwable -> {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to tag the KMS key",
throwable);
            });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 TagResource를 참조하세요.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @param array $tags
     * @return void
     */
    public function tagResource(string $keyId, array $tags)
    {
        try {
            $this->client->tagResource([
                'KeyId' => $keyId,
                'Tags' => $tags,
            ]);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            echo "There was a problem applying the tag(s): {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 TagResource를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class KeyManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client
        self.created_keys = []

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "KeyManager":
        """
        Creates a KeyManager instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of KeyManager initialized with the default KMS
 client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def tag_resource(self, key_id: str, tag_key: str, tag_value: str) -> None:
        """
        Add or edit tags on a customer managed key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key to enable rotation for.
        :param tag_key: Key for the tag.
        :param tag_value: Value for the tag.
        """
        try:
            self.kms_client.tag_resource(
                KeyId=key_id, Tags=[{"TagKey": tag_key, "TagValue": tag_value}]
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't add a tag for the key '%s'. Here's why: %s",
```

```
                key_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 TagResource를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **UpdateAlias** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 UpdateAlias의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

별칭을 다른 KMS 키에 연결

다음 update-alias 예시에서는 별칭 alias/test-key를 다른 KMS 키와 연결합니다.

--alias-name 파라미터는 별칭을 지정합니다. 별칭 이름 값은 alias/로 시작해야 합니다. --target-key-id 파라미터는 별칭과 연결할 KMS 키를 지정합니다. 별칭에 대한 현재 KMS 키를 지정할 필요는 없습니다.

```
aws kms update-alias \
    --alias-name alias/test-key \
    --target-key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다. 별칭을 찾으려면 list-aliases 명령을 사용합니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS Key Management Service 개발자 안내서의 별칭 업데이트를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 UpdateAlias를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class AliasManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client
        self.created_key = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "AliasManager":
        """
        Creates an AliasManager instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of AliasManager initialized with the default KMS
 client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def update_alias(self, alias, current_key_id):
        """
        Updates an alias by assigning it to another key.

        :param alias: The alias to reassign.
        :param current_key_id: The ARN or ID of the key currently associated with
 the alias.
        """
        new_key_id = input(
            f"Alias {alias} is currently associated with {current_key_id}. "
            f"Enter another key ID or ARN that you want to associate with
 {alias}: "
        )
        if new_key_id != "":
            try:
```

```
                self.kms_client.update_alias(AliasName=alias,
TargetKeyId=new_key_id)
            except ClientError as err:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't associate alias %s with key %s. Here's why: %s",
                    alias,
                    new_key_id,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            else:
                print(f"Alias {alias} is now associated with key {new_key_id}.")
        else:
            print("Skipping alias update.")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 UpdateAlias를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`Verify`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `Verify`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

디지털 서명을 확인하는 방법

다음 `verify` 명령은 Base64로 인코딩된 짧은 메시지에 대한 암호화 서명을 확인합니다. 키 ID, 메시지, 메시지 유형 및 서명 알고리즘은 메시지 서명에 사용된 것과 동일해야 합니다.

AWS CLI v2에서 `message` 파라미터 값은 Base64-encoded되어야 합니다. 또는 메시지를 파일에 저장하고 AWS CLI에 파일에서 이진 데이터를 읽도록 지시하는 `fileb://` 접두사를 사용할 수 있습니다.

지정하는 서명은 base64로 인코딩할 수 없습니다. `sign` 명령이 반환하는 서명을 디코딩하는 데 도움이 필요하면 `sign` 명령 예시를 참조하세요.

명령의 출력에는 서명이 확인되었음을 나타내는 부울 `SignatureValid` 필드가 포함됩니다. 서명 검증에 실패하면 `verify` 명령도 실패합니다.

이 명령을 실행하기 전에 예제 키 ID를 AWS 계정의 유효한 키 ID로 바꿉니다.

```
aws kms verify \
    --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab \
    --message fileb://EncodedMessage \
    --message-type RAW \
    --signing-algorithm RSASSA_PKCS1_V1_5_SHA_256 \
    --signature fileb://ExampleSignature
```

출력:

```
{
    "KeyId": "arn:aws:kms:us-
west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
    "SignatureValid": true,
    "SigningAlgorithm": "RSASSA_PKCS1_V1_5_SHA_256"
}
```

AWS KMS에서 비대칭 KMS 키를 사용하는 방법에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS Key Management Service 개발자 안내서의 비대칭 키 사용을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 Verify를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class KeyEncrypt:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "KeyEncrypt":
        """
        Creates a KeyEncrypt instance with a default KMS client.
```

```
        :return: An instance of KeyEncrypt initialized with the default KMS
client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def verify(self, key_id: str, message: str, signature: str) -> bool:
        """
        Verifies a signature against a message.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key used to sign the message.
        :param message: The message to verify.
        :param signature: The signature to verify.
        :return: True when the signature matches the message, otherwise False.
        """
        try:
            response = self.kms_client.verify(
                KeyId=key_id,
                Message=message.encode(),
                Signature=signature,
                SigningAlgorithm="RSASSA_PSS_SHA_256",
            )
            valid = response["SignatureValid"]
            print(f"The signature is {'valid' if valid else 'invalid'}.")
            return valid
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SignatureDoesNotMatchException":
                print("The signature is not valid.")
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't verify your signature. Here's why: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 Python용AWS SDK(Boto3) 참조의 Verify를 참조하세요.

AWS SDKs AWS KMS 사용 시나리오

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여에서 AWS KMS 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이러한 시나리오에서는 내부 AWS KMS 또는 다른 함수와 결합된 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS 서비스. 각 시나리오에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시나리오는 컨텍스트에 맞는 서비스 작업을 이해하는 데 도움이 되도록 중급 수준의 경험을 대상으로 합니다.

예시

- AWS Command Line Interface v2를 사용한 DynamoDB 테이블 암호화 작업

AWS Command Line Interface v2를 사용한 DynamoDB 테이블 암호화 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB 테이블의 암호화 옵션을 관리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 기본 암호화를 사용하여 테이블을 생성합니다.
- 고객 관리형 CMK를 사용하여 테이블을 생성합니다.
- 테이블 암호화 설정을 업데이트합니다.
- 테이블 암호화를 설명합니다.

Bash

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

기본 암호화를 사용하여 테이블을 생성합니다.

```
# Create a table with default encryption (AWS owned key)
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name CustomerData \
    --attribute-definitions \
        AttributeName=CustomerID,AttributeType=S \
    --key-schema \
        AttributeName=CustomerID,KeyType=HASH \
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST \
    --sse-specification Enabled=true,SSEType=KMS
```

고객 관리형 CMK를 사용하여 테이블을 생성합니다.

```
# Step 1: Create a customer managed key in KMS
aws kms create-key \
    --description "Key for DynamoDB table encryption" \
    --key-usage ENCRYPT_DECRYPT \
    --customer-master-key-spec SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT

# Store the key ID for later use
KEY_ID=$(aws kms list-keys --query "Keys[?contains(KeyArn, 'Key for
 DynamoDB')].KeyId" --output text)

# Step 2: Create a table with the customer managed key
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name SensitiveData \
    --attribute-definitions \
        AttributeName=RecordID,AttributeType=S \
    --key-schema \
        AttributeName=RecordID,KeyType=HASH \
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST \
    --sse-specification Enabled=true,SSEType=KMS,KMSMasterKeyId=$KEY_ID
```

테이블 암호화를 업데이트합니다.

```
# Update a table to use a different KMS key
aws dynamodb update-table \
    --table-name CustomerData \
    --sse-specification Enabled=true,SSEType=KMS,KMSMasterKeyId=$KEY_ID
```

테이블 암호화를 설명합니다.

```
# Describe the table to see encryption settings
aws dynamodb describe-table \
    --table-name CustomerData \
    --query "Table.SSEDescription"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 다음 토픽을 참조하세요.
  - CreateKey

- CreateTable
- DescribeTable
- UpdateTable

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Lambda 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 AWS Lambda 함께를 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

AWS 커뮤니티 기여는 여러 팀이 생성하고 유지 관리하는 예입니다 AWS. 피드백을 제공하려면 연결된 리포지토리에 제공된 메커니즘을 사용합니다.

추가 리소스

- Lambda 개발자 가이드 - Lambda에 대한 자세한 정보입니다.
- Lambda API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 Lambda 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 설정 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

시작

Hello Lambda

다음 코드 예제에서는 Lambda를 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
namespace LambdaActions;

using Amazon.Lambda;

public class HelloLambda
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        var lambdaClient = new AmazonLambdaClient();

        Console.WriteLine("Hello AWS Lambda");
        Console.WriteLine("Let's get started with AWS Lambda by listing your
 existing Lambda functions:");

        var response = await lambdaClient.ListFunctionsAsync();
        response.Functions.ForEach(function =>
        {

 Console.WriteLine($"{function.FunctionName}\t{function.Description}");
        });
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListFunctions를 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

CMakeLists.txt CMake 파일의 코드입니다.

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS lambda)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_lambda")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed
 libraries for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
     # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory
 for running and debugging.
```

```
    # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # if you are building from the command line you
 may need to uncomment this
                                     # and set the proper subdirectory to the
 executables' location.

    AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_lambda.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

hello_lambda.cpp 소스 파일의 코드입니다.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/lambda/LambdaClient.h>
#include <aws/lambda/model/ListFunctionsRequest.h>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello Lambda" starter application which initializes an AWS Lambda (Lambda)
 client and lists the Lambda functions.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_lambda'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    int result = 0;
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";
```

```
        Aws::Lambda::LambdaClient lambdaClient(clientConfig);
        std::vector<Aws::String> functions;
        Aws::String marker; // Used for pagination.

        do {
            Aws::Lambda::Model::ListFunctionsRequest request;
            if (!marker.empty()) {
                request.SetMarker(marker);
            }

            Aws::Lambda::Model::ListFunctionsOutcome outcome =
lambdaClient.ListFunctions(
                    request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Lambda::Model::ListFunctionsResult
&listFunctionsResult = outcome.GetResult();
                std::cout << listFunctionsResult.GetFunctions().size()
                          << " lambda functions were retrieved." << std::endl;

                for (const Aws::Lambda::Model::FunctionConfiguration
&functionConfiguration: listFunctionsResult.GetFunctions()) {
                    functions.push_back(functionConfiguration.GetFunctionName());
                    std::cout << functions.size() << "  "
                              << functionConfiguration.GetDescription() <<
std::endl;
                    std::cout << "   "
                              <<
Aws::Lambda::Model::RuntimeMapper::GetNameForRuntime(
                                      functionConfiguration.GetRuntime()) << ": "
                              << functionConfiguration.GetHandler()
                              << std::endl;
                }
                marker = listFunctionsResult.GetNextMarker();
            } else {
                std::cerr << "Error with Lambda::ListFunctions. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = 1;
                break;
            }
        } while (!marker.empty());
    }
```

```
    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return result;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 ListFunctions를 참조하십시오.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/lambda"
)

// main uses the AWS SDK for Go (v2) to create an AWS Lambda client and list up
 to 10
// functions in your account.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
func main() {
 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
```

```
  fmt.Println(err)
  return
 }
 lambdaClient := lambda.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)

 maxItems := 10
 fmt.Printf("Let's list up to %v functions for your account.\n", maxItems)
 result, err := lambdaClient.ListFunctions(ctx, &lambda.ListFunctionsInput{
  MaxItems: aws.Int32(int32(maxItems)),
 })
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Printf("Couldn't list functions for your account. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  return
 }
 if len(result.Functions) == 0 {
  fmt.Println("You don't have any functions!")
 } else {
  for _, function := range result.Functions {
   fmt.Printf("\t%v\n", *function.FunctionName)
  }
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 ListFunctions를 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Lists the AWS Lambda functions associated with the current AWS account.
     *
     * @param awsLambda an instance of the {@link LambdaClient} class, which is
 used to interact with the AWS Lambda service
```

```
     *
     * @throws LambdaException if an error occurs while interacting with the AWS
 Lambda service
     */
    public static void listFunctions(LambdaClient awsLambda) {
        try {
            ListFunctionsResponse functionResult = awsLambda.listFunctions();
            List<FunctionConfiguration> list = functionResult.functions();
            for (FunctionConfiguration config : list) {
                System.out.println("The function name is " +
 config.functionName());
            }

        } catch (LambdaException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListFunctions를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { LambdaClient, paginateListFunctions } from "@aws-sdk/client-lambda";

const client = new LambdaClient({});

export const helloLambda = async () => {
  const paginator = paginateListFunctions({ client }, {});
  const functions = [];

  for await (const page of paginator) {
    const funcNames = page.Functions.map((f) => f.FunctionName);
```

```
    functions.push(...funcNames);
  }

  console.log("Functions:");
  console.log(functions.join("\n"));
  return functions;
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListFunctions를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import boto3


def main():
    """
    List the Lambda functions in your AWS account.
    """
    # Create the Lambda client
    lambda_client = boto3.client("lambda")

    # Use the paginator to list the functions
    paginator = lambda_client.get_paginator("list_functions")
    response_iterator = paginator.paginate()

    print("Here are the Lambda functions in your account:")
    for page in response_iterator:
        for function in page["Functions"]:
            print(f"  {function['FunctionName']}")
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListFunctions를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-lambda'

# Creates an AWS Lambda client using the default credentials and configuration
def lambda_client
  Aws::Lambda::Client.new
end

# Lists the Lambda functions in your AWS account, paginating the results if
 necessary
def list_lambda_functions
  lambda = lambda_client

  # Use a pagination iterator to list all functions
  functions = []
  lambda.list_functions.each_page do |page|
    functions.concat(page.functions)
  end

  # Print the name and ARN of each function
  functions.each do |function|
    puts "Function name: #{function.function_name}"
    puts "Function ARN: #{function.function_arn}"
    puts
  end
```

```
  puts "Total functions: #{functions.count}"
end

list_lambda_functions if __FILE__ == $PROGRAM_NAME
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 ListFunctions를 참조하십시오.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs 사용한 Lambda의 기본 예제
  - Hello Lambda
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 Lambda의 기본 사항 알아보기
  - AWS SDKs를 사용한 Lambda 작업
    - CLI로 CreateAlias 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateFunction 함께 사용
    - CLI로 DeleteAlias 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteFunction 함께 사용
    - CLI로 DeleteFunctionConcurrency 사용
    - CLI로 DeleteProvisionedConcurrencyConfig 사용
    - CLI로 GetAccountSettings 사용
    - CLI로 GetAlias 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetFunction 함께 사용
    - CLI로 GetFunctionConcurrency 사용
    - CLI로 GetFunctionConfiguration 사용
    - CLI로 GetPolicy 사용
    - CLI로 GetProvisionedConcurrencyConfig 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 Invoke 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListFunctions 함께 사용
    - CLI로 ListProvisionedConcurrencyConfigs 사용
    - CLI로 ListTags 사용
    - CLI로 ListVersionsByFunction 사용

    - CLI로 PublishVersion 사용
    - CLI로 PutFunctionConcurrency 사용
    - CLI로 PutProvisionedConcurrencyConfig 사용
    - CLI로 RemovePermission 사용
    - CLI로 TagResource 사용
    - CLI로 UntagResource 사용
    - CLI로 UpdateAlias 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 UpdateFunctionCode 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 UpdateFunctionConfiguration 함께 사용
- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Lambda 시나리오
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 Lambda 함수로 알려진 Amazon Cognito 사용자를 자동으로 확인
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 Lambda 함수를 사용하여 알려진 Amazon Cognito 사용자를 자동으로 마이그레이션
  - COVID-19 데이터를 추적하는 API Gateway REST API 생성
  - 대출 라이브러리 REST API 생성
  - Step Functions를 사용하여 메신저 애플리케이션 생성
  - 사용자가 레이블을 사용하여 사진을 관리할 수 있는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션 만들기
  - API Gateway를 사용하여 WebSocket 채팅 애플리케이션 생성
  - 고객 피드백을 분석하고 오디오를 합성하는 애플리케이션 생성
  - 브라우저에서 Lambda 함수 간접 호출
  - S3 객체 Lambda를 사용하여 애플리케이션의 데이터 변환
  - API Gateway를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출
  - Step Functions를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출
  - 예약된 이벤트를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 호출
  - Amazon Neptune API를 사용하여 그래프 데이터를 쿼리하는 Lambda 함수 개발
  - AWS SDK를 사용한 Amazon Cognito 사용자 인증 후 Lambda 함수로 사용자 지정 활동 데이터 쓰기
- Lambda의 서버리스 예제
  - Lambda 함수를 사용하여 Amazon RDS 데이터베이스에 연결
  - Kinesis 트리거에서 간접적으로 Lambda 함수 간접 호출
  - DynamoDB 트리거에서 간접적으로 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

- Amazon DocumentDB 트리거에서 간접적으로 Lambda 함수 간접 호출
- Amazon MSK 트리거를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출
- Amazon S3 트리거를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출
- Amazon SNS 트리거를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출
- Amazon SQS 트리거에서 간접적으로 Lambda 함수 간접 호출
- Kinesis 트리거로 Lambda 함수에 대한 배치 항목 실패 보고
- DynamoDB 트리거로 Lambda 함수에 대한 배치 항목 실패 보고
- Amazon SQS 트리거로 Lambda 함수에 대한 배치 항목 실패 보고
- AWS Lambda에 대한 커뮤니티 기여
  - 서버리스 애플리케이션 빌드 및 테스트

AWS SDKs 사용한 Lambda의 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS Lambda SDKs에서의 기본 사항을 AWS 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- Hello Lambda
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Lambda의 기본 사항 알아보기
- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Lambda 작업
  - CLI로 CreateAlias 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateFunction 함께 사용
  - CLI로 DeleteAlias 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteFunction 함께 사용
  - CLI로 DeleteFunctionConcurrency 사용
  - CLI로 DeleteProvisionedConcurrencyConfig 사용
  - CLI로 GetAccountSettings 사용
  - CLI로 GetAlias 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetFunction 함께 사용
  - CLI로 GetFunctionConcurrency 사용
  - CLI로 GetFunctionConfiguration 사용
  - CLI로 GetPolicy 사용

- CLI로 GetProvisionedConcurrencyConfig 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 Invoke 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListFunctions 함께 사용
- CLI로 ListProvisionedConcurrencyConfigs 사용
- CLI로 ListTags 사용
- CLI로 ListVersionsByFunction 사용
- CLI로 PublishVersion 사용
- CLI로 PutFunctionConcurrency 사용
- CLI로 PutProvisionedConcurrencyConfig 사용
- CLI로 RemovePermission 사용
- CLI로 TagResource 사용
- CLI로 UntagResource 사용
- CLI로 UpdateAlias 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 UpdateFunctionCode 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 UpdateFunctionConfiguration 함께 사용

Hello Lambda

다음 코드 예제에서는 Lambda를 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
namespace LambdaActions;

using Amazon.Lambda;

public class HelloLambda
```

```
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        var lambdaClient = new AmazonLambdaClient();

        Console.WriteLine("Hello AWS Lambda");
        Console.WriteLine("Let's get started with AWS Lambda by listing your
 existing Lambda functions:");

        var response = await lambdaClient.ListFunctionsAsync();
        response.Functions.ForEach(function =>
        {

 Console.WriteLine($"{function.FunctionName}\t{function.Description}");
        });
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListFunctions를 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

CMakeLists.txt CMake 파일의 코드입니다.

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS lambda)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_lambda")
```

```
# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed
 libraries for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
     # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory
 for running and debugging.

     # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # if you are building from the command line you
 may need to uncomment this
                                       # and set the proper subdirectory to the
 executables' location.

     AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_lambda.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

hello_lambda.cpp 소스 파일의 코드입니다.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/lambda/LambdaClient.h>
#include <aws/lambda/model/ListFunctionsRequest.h>
```

```
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello Lambda" starter application which initializes an AWS Lambda (Lambda)
 client and lists the Lambda functions.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_lambda'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    int result = 0;
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::Lambda::LambdaClient lambdaClient(clientConfig);
        std::vector<Aws::String> functions;
        Aws::String marker; // Used for pagination.

        do {
            Aws::Lambda::Model::ListFunctionsRequest request;
            if (!marker.empty()) {
                request.SetMarker(marker);
            }

            Aws::Lambda::Model::ListFunctionsOutcome outcome =
 lambdaClient.ListFunctions(
                    request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Lambda::Model::ListFunctionsResult
 &listFunctionsResult = outcome.GetResult();
                std::cout << listFunctionsResult.GetFunctions().size()
                          << " lambda functions were retrieved." << std::endl;
```

```
                for (const Aws::Lambda::Model::FunctionConfiguration
&functionConfiguration: listFunctionsResult.GetFunctions()) {
                    functions.push_back(functionConfiguration.GetFunctionName());
                    std::cout << functions.size() << "  "
                              << functionConfiguration.GetDescription() <<
std::endl;
                    std::cout << "   "
                              <<
Aws::Lambda::Model::RuntimeMapper::GetNameForRuntime(
                                      functionConfiguration.GetRuntime()) << ": "
                              << functionConfiguration.GetHandler()
                              << std::endl;
                }
                marker = listFunctionsResult.GetNextMarker();
            } else {
                std::cerr << "Error with Lambda::ListFunctions. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = 1;
                break;
            }
        } while (!marker.empty());
    }


    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return result;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 ListFunctions를 참조하십시오.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/lambda"
)

// main uses the AWS SDK for Go (v2) to create an AWS Lambda client and list up
 to 10
// functions in your account.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
func main() {
 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
  fmt.Println(err)
  return
 }
 lambdaClient := lambda.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)

 maxItems := 10
 fmt.Printf("Let's list up to %v functions for your account.\n", maxItems)
 result, err := lambdaClient.ListFunctions(ctx, &lambda.ListFunctionsInput{
  MaxItems: aws.Int32(int32(maxItems)),
 })
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Printf("Couldn't list functions for your account. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  return
 }
 if len(result.Functions) == 0 {
  fmt.Println("You don't have any functions!")
 } else {
  for _, function := range result.Functions {
   fmt.Printf("\t%v\n", *function.FunctionName)
  }
```

```
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 ListFunctions를 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Lists the AWS Lambda functions associated with the current AWS account.
     *
     * @param awsLambda an instance of the {@link LambdaClient} class, which is
used to interact with the AWS Lambda service
     *
     * @throws LambdaException if an error occurs while interacting with the AWS
Lambda service
     */
    public static void listFunctions(LambdaClient awsLambda) {
        try {
            ListFunctionsResponse functionResult = awsLambda.listFunctions();
            List<FunctionConfiguration> list = functionResult.functions();
            for (FunctionConfiguration config : list) {
                System.out.println("The function name is " +
config.functionName());
            }

        } catch (LambdaException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListFunctions를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { LambdaClient, paginateListFunctions } from "@aws-sdk/client-lambda";

const client = new LambdaClient({});

export const helloLambda = async () => {
  const paginator = paginateListFunctions({ client }, {});
  const functions = [];

  for await (const page of paginator) {
    const funcNames = page.Functions.map((f) => f.FunctionName);
    functions.push(...funcNames);
  }

  console.log("Functions:");
  console.log(functions.join("\n"));
  return functions;
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListFunctions를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import boto3


def main():
    """
    List the Lambda functions in your AWS account.
    """
    # Create the Lambda client
    lambda_client = boto3.client("lambda")

    # Use the paginator to list the functions
    paginator = lambda_client.get_paginator("list_functions")
    response_iterator = paginator.paginate()

    print("Here are the Lambda functions in your account:")
    for page in response_iterator:
        for function in page["Functions"]:
            print(f"  {function['FunctionName']}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListFunctions를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-lambda'

# Creates an AWS Lambda client using the default credentials and configuration
def lambda_client
  Aws::Lambda::Client.new
end

# Lists the Lambda functions in your AWS account, paginating the results if
 necessary
def list_lambda_functions
  lambda = lambda_client

  # Use a pagination iterator to list all functions
  functions = []
  lambda.list_functions.each_page do |page|
    functions.concat(page.functions)
  end

  # Print the name and ARN of each function
  functions.each do |function|
    puts "Function name: #{function.function_name}"
    puts "Function ARN: #{function.function_arn}"
    puts
  end

  puts "Total functions: #{functions.count}"
end

list_lambda_functions if __FILE__ == $PROGRAM_NAME
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 ListFunctions를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK를 사용하여 Lambda의 기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- IAM 역할과 Lambda 함수를 생성하고 핸들러 코드를 업로드합니다.
- 단일 파라미터로 함수를 간접적으로 간접 호출하고 결과를 가져옵니다.
- 함수 코드를 업데이트하고 환경 변수로 구성합니다.
- 새 파라미터로 함수를 간접적으로 간접 호출하고 결과를 가져옵니다. 반환된 실행 로그를 표시합니다.
- 계정의 함수를 나열합니다.

자세한 내용은 콘솔로 Lambda 함수 생성을 참조하십시오.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Lambda 작업을 수행하는 메서드를 생성합니다.

```
namespace LambdaActions;

using Amazon.Lambda;
using Amazon.Lambda.Model;

/// <summary>
/// A class that implements AWS Lambda methods.
/// </summary>
public class LambdaWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonLambda _lambdaService;
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the LambdaWrapper class.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="lambdaService">An initialized Lambda service client.</param>
    public LambdaWrapper(IAmazonLambda lambdaService)
    {
        _lambdaService = lambdaService;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Creates a new Lambda function.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="functionName">The name of the function.</param>
    /// <param name="s3Bucket">The Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
    /// bucket where the zip file containing the code is located.</param>
    /// <param name="s3Key">The Amazon S3 key of the zip file.</param>
    /// <param name="role">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a role with the
    /// appropriate Lambda permissions.</param>
    /// <param name="handler">The name of the handler function.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the newly created
    /// Lambda function.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateLambdaFunctionAsync(
        string functionName,
        string s3Bucket,
        string s3Key,
        string role,
        string handler)
    {
        // Defines the location for the function code.
        // S3Bucket - The S3 bucket where the file containing
        //            the source code is stored.
        // S3Key    - The name of the file containing the code.
        var functionCode = new FunctionCode
        {
            S3Bucket = s3Bucket,
            S3Key = s3Key,
        };

        var createFunctionRequest = new CreateFunctionRequest
        {
            FunctionName = functionName,
            Description = "Created by the Lambda .NET API",
            Code = functionCode,
            Handler = handler,
```

```
            Runtime = Runtime.Dotnet6,
            Role = role,
        };

        var reponse = await
 _lambdaService.CreateFunctionAsync(createFunctionRequest);
        return reponse.FunctionArn;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an AWS Lambda function.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="functionName">The name of the Lambda function to
    /// delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success of the action.</
returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteFunctionAsync(string functionName)
    {
        var request = new DeleteFunctionRequest
        {
            FunctionName = functionName,
        };

        var response = await _lambdaService.DeleteFunctionAsync(request);

        // A return value of NoContent means that the request was processed.
        // In this case, the function was deleted, and the return value
        // is intentionally blank.
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.NoContent;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Gets information about a Lambda function.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="functionName">The name of the Lambda function for
    /// which to retrieve information.</param>
    /// <returns>Async Task.</returns>
    public async Task<FunctionConfiguration> GetFunctionAsync(string
 functionName)
    {
        var functionRequest = new GetFunctionRequest
        {
```

```
            FunctionName = functionName,
        };

        var response = await _lambdaService.GetFunctionAsync(functionRequest);
        return response.Configuration;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Invoke a Lambda function.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="functionName">The name of the Lambda function to
    /// invoke.</param
    /// <param name="parameters">The parameter values that will be passed to the
function.</param>
    /// <returns>A System Threading Task.</returns>
    public async Task<string> InvokeFunctionAsync(
        string functionName,
        string parameters)
    {
        var payload = parameters;
        var request = new InvokeRequest
        {
            FunctionName = functionName,
            Payload = payload,
        };

        var response = await _lambdaService.InvokeAsync(request);
        MemoryStream stream = response.Payload;
        string returnValue =
System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetString(stream.ToArray());
        return returnValue;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of Lambda functions.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of FunctionConfiguration objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<FunctionConfiguration>> ListFunctionsAsync()
    {
        var functionList = new List<FunctionConfiguration>();

        var functionPaginator =
```

```
            _lambdaService.Paginators.ListFunctions(new ListFunctionsRequest());
        await foreach (var function in functionPaginator.Functions)
        {
            functionList.Add(function);
        }

        return functionList;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Update an existing Lambda function.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="functionName">The name of the Lambda function to update.</
param>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket where the zip file containing
    /// the Lambda function code is stored.</param>
    /// <param name="key">The key name of the source code file.</param>
    /// <returns>Async Task.</returns>
    public async Task UpdateFunctionCodeAsync(
        string functionName,
        string bucketName,
        string key)
    {
        var functionCodeRequest = new UpdateFunctionCodeRequest
        {
            FunctionName = functionName,
            Publish = true,
            S3Bucket = bucketName,
            S3Key = key,
        };

        var response = await
 _lambdaService.UpdateFunctionCodeAsync(functionCodeRequest);
        Console.WriteLine($"The Function was last modified at
 {response.LastModified}.");
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Update the code of a Lambda function.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="functionName">The name of the function to update.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="functionHandler">The code that performs the function's
 actions.</param>
    /// <param name="environmentVariables">A dictionary of environment
 variables.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> UpdateFunctionConfigurationAsync(
        string functionName,
        string functionHandler,
        Dictionary<string, string> environmentVariables)
    {
        var request = new UpdateFunctionConfigurationRequest
        {
            Handler = functionHandler,
            FunctionName = functionName,
            Environment = new Amazon.Lambda.Model.Environment { Variables =
 environmentVariables },
        };

        var response = await
 _lambdaService.UpdateFunctionConfigurationAsync(request);

        Console.WriteLine(response.LastModified);

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


}
```

시나리오를 실행하는 함수를 생성합니다.

```
global using System.Threading.Tasks;
global using Amazon.IdentityManagement;
global using Amazon.Lambda;
global using LambdaActions;
global using LambdaScenarioCommon;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Debug;
```

```
using Amazon.Lambda.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration;

namespace LambdaBasics;

public class LambdaBasics
{
    private static ILogger logger = null!;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for the Amazon service.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
            services.AddAWSService<IAmazonLambda>()
            .AddAWSService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>()
            .AddTransient<LambdaWrapper>()
            .AddTransient<LambdaRoleWrapper>()
            .AddTransient<UIWrapper>()
        )
        .Build();

        var configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load test settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
            true) // Optionally load local settings.
        .Build();


        logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
            .CreateLogger<LambdaBasics>();

        var lambdaWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<LambdaWrapper>();
        var lambdaRoleWrapper =
 host.Services.GetRequiredService<LambdaRoleWrapper>();
```

```
        var uiWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<UIWrapper>();

        string functionName = configuration["FunctionName"]!;
        string roleName = configuration["RoleName"]!;
        string policyDocument = "{" +
            " \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
            " \"Statement\": [ " +
            "    {" +
            "        \"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
            "        \"Principal\": {" +
            "            \"Service\": \"lambda.amazonaws.com\" " +
            "    }," +
            "        \"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\" " +
            "    }" +
            "]" +
        "}";

        var incrementHandler = configuration["IncrementHandler"];
        var calculatorHandler = configuration["CalculatorHandler"];
        var bucketName = configuration["BucketName"];
        var incrementKey = configuration["IncrementKey"];
        var calculatorKey = configuration["CalculatorKey"];
        var policyArn = configuration["PolicyArn"];

        uiWrapper.DisplayLambdaBasicsOverview();

        // Create the policy to use with the AWS Lambda functions and then attach
the
        // policy to a new role.
        var roleArn = await lambdaRoleWrapper.CreateLambdaRoleAsync(roleName,
policyDocument);

        Console.WriteLine("Waiting for role to become active.");
        uiWrapper.WaitABit(15, "Wait until the role is active before trying to
use it.");

        // Attach the appropriate AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role
policy to the new role.
        var success = await
lambdaRoleWrapper.AttachLambdaRolePolicyAsync(policyArn, roleName);
        uiWrapper.WaitABit(10, "Allow time for the IAM policy to be attached to
the role.");
```

```
        // Create the Lambda function using a zip file stored in an Amazon Simple
Storage Service
        // (Amazon S3) bucket.
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Create Lambda Function");
        Console.WriteLine($"Creating the AWS Lambda function: {functionName}.");
        var lambdaArn = await lambdaWrapper.CreateLambdaFunctionAsync(
            functionName,
            bucketName,
            incrementKey,
            roleArn,
            incrementHandler);

        Console.WriteLine("Waiting for the new function to be available.");
        Console.WriteLine($"The AWS Lambda ARN is {lambdaArn}");

        // Get the Lambda function.
        Console.WriteLine($"Getting the {functionName} AWS Lambda function.");
        FunctionConfiguration config;
        do
        {
            config = await lambdaWrapper.GetFunctionAsync(functionName);
            Console.Write(".");
        }
        while (config.State != State.Active);

        Console.WriteLine($"\nThe function, {functionName} has been created.");
        Console.WriteLine($"The runtime of this Lambda function is
{config.Runtime}.");

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        // List the Lambda functions.
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Listing all Lambda functions.");
        var functions = await lambdaWrapper.ListFunctionsAsync();
        DisplayFunctionList(functions);

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Invoke increment function");
        Console.WriteLine("Now that it has been created, invoke the Lambda
increment function.");
        string? value;
        do
        {
            Console.Write("Enter a value to increment: ");
            value = Console.ReadLine();
```

```
        }
        while (string.IsNullOrEmpty(value));

        string functionParameters = "{" +
            "\"action\": \"increment\", " +
            "\"x\": \"" + value + "\"" +
        "}";
        var answer = await lambdaWrapper.InvokeFunctionAsync(functionName,
functionParameters);
        Console.WriteLine($"{value} + 1 = {answer}.");

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Update function");
        Console.WriteLine("Now update the Lambda function code.");
        await lambdaWrapper.UpdateFunctionCodeAsync(functionName, bucketName,
calculatorKey);

        do
        {
            config = await lambdaWrapper.GetFunctionAsync(functionName);
            Console.Write(".");
        }
        while (config.LastUpdateStatus == LastUpdateStatus.InProgress);

        await lambdaWrapper.UpdateFunctionConfigurationAsync(
            functionName,
            calculatorHandler,
            new Dictionary<string, string> { { "LOG_LEVEL", "DEBUG" } });

        do
        {
            config = await lambdaWrapper.GetFunctionAsync(functionName);
            Console.Write(".");
        }
        while (config.LastUpdateStatus == LastUpdateStatus.InProgress);

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Call updated function");
        Console.WriteLine("Now call the updated function...");

        bool done = false;

        do
        {
            string? opSelected;
```

```
            Console.WriteLine("Select the operation to perform:");
            Console.WriteLine("\t1. add");
            Console.WriteLine("\t2. subtract");
            Console.WriteLine("\t3. multiply");
            Console.WriteLine("\t4. divide");
            Console.WriteLine("\tOr enter \"q\" to quit.");
            Console.WriteLine("Enter the number (1, 2, 3, 4, or q) of the
operation you want to perform: ");
            do
            {
                Console.Write("Your choice? ");
                opSelected = Console.ReadLine();
            }
            while (opSelected == string.Empty);

            var operation = (opSelected) switch
            {
                "1" => "add",
                "2" => "subtract",
                "3" => "multiply",
                "4" => "divide",
                "q" => "quit",
                _ => "add",
            };

            if (operation == "quit")
            {
                done = true;
            }
            else
            {
                // Get two numbers and an action from the user.
                value = string.Empty;
                do
                {
                    Console.Write("Enter the first value: ");
                    value = Console.ReadLine();
                }
                while (value == string.Empty);

                string? value2;
                do
                {
                    Console.Write("Enter a second value: ");
```

```
                    value2 = Console.ReadLine();
                }
                while (value2 == string.Empty);

                functionParameters = "{" +
                    "\"action\": \"" + operation + "\", " +
                    "\"x\": \"" + value + "\"," +
                    "\"y\": \"" + value2 + "\"" +
                "}";

                answer = await lambdaWrapper.InvokeFunctionAsync(functionName,
functionParameters);
                Console.WriteLine($"The answer when we {operation} the two
numbers is: {answer}.");
            }

            uiWrapper.PressEnter();
        } while (!done);

        // Delete the function created earlier.

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Clean up resources");
        // Detach the IAM policy from the IAM role.
        Console.WriteLine("First detach the IAM policy from the role.");
        success = await lambdaRoleWrapper.DetachLambdaRolePolicyAsync(policyArn,
roleName);
        uiWrapper.WaitABit(15, "Let's wait for the policy to be fully detached
from the role.");

        Console.WriteLine("Delete the AWS Lambda function.");
        success = await lambdaWrapper.DeleteFunctionAsync(functionName);
        if (success)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The {functionName} function was deleted.");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Could not remove the function {functionName}");
        }

        // Now delete the IAM role created for use with the functions
        // created by the application.
        Console.WriteLine("Now we can delete the role that we created.");
        success = await lambdaRoleWrapper.DeleteLambdaRoleAsync(roleName);
```

```
        if (success)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The role has been successfully removed.");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Couldn't delete the role.");
        }

        Console.WriteLine("The Lambda Scenario is now complete.");
        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        // Displays a formatted list of existing functions returned by the
        // LambdaMethods.ListFunctions.
        void DisplayFunctionList(List<FunctionConfiguration> functions)
        {
            functions.ForEach(functionConfig =>
            {

 Console.WriteLine($"{functionConfig.FunctionName}\t{functionConfig.Description}");
            });
        }
    }
}


namespace LambdaActions;

using Amazon.IdentityManagement;
using Amazon.IdentityManagement.Model;

public class LambdaRoleWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonIdentityManagementService _lambdaRoleService;

    public LambdaRoleWrapper(IAmazonIdentityManagementService lambdaRoleService)
    {
        _lambdaRoleService = lambdaRoleService;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Attach an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role policy to the
    /// IAM role to be assumed by the AWS Lambda functions created for the
 scenario.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the IAM
 policy.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role to attach the IAM policy
 to.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> AttachLambdaRolePolicyAsync(string policyArn, string
 roleName)
    {
        var response = await _lambdaRoleService.AttachRolePolicyAsync(new
 AttachRolePolicyRequest { PolicyArn = policyArn, RoleName = roleName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new IAM role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role to create.</param>
    /// <param name="policyDocument">The policy document for the new IAM role.</
param>
    /// <returns>A string representing the ARN for newly created role.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateLambdaRoleAsync(string roleName, string
 policyDocument)
    {
        var request = new CreateRoleRequest
        {
            AssumeRolePolicyDocument = policyDocument,
            RoleName = roleName,
        };

        var response = await _lambdaRoleService.CreateRoleAsync(request);
        return response.Role.Arn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Deletes an IAM role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the role to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the operation.</
returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteLambdaRoleAsync(string roleName)
    {
        var request = new DeleteRoleRequest
        {
```

```
            RoleName = roleName,
        };

        var response = await _lambdaRoleService.DeleteRoleAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    public async Task<bool> DetachLambdaRolePolicyAsync(string policyArn, string
 roleName)
    {
        var response = await _lambdaRoleService.DetachRolePolicyAsync(new
 DetachRolePolicyRequest { PolicyArn = policyArn, RoleName = roleName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
}


namespace LambdaScenarioCommon;
public class UIWrapper
{
    public readonly string SepBar = new('-', Console.WindowWidth);

    /// <summary>
    /// Show information about the AWS Lambda Basics scenario.
    /// </summary>
    public void DisplayLambdaBasicsOverview()
    {
        Console.Clear();

        DisplayTitle("Welcome to AWS Lambda Basics");
        Console.WriteLine("This example application does the following:");
        Console.WriteLine("\t1. Creates an AWS Identity and Access Management
 (IAM) role that will be assumed by the functions we create.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t2. Attaches an IAM role policy that has Lambda
 permissions.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t3. Creates a Lambda function that increments the
 value passed to it.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t4. Calls the increment function and passes a
 value.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t5. Updates the code so that the function is a simple
 calculator.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t6. Calls the calculator function with the values
 entered.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t7. Deletes the Lambda function.");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("\t7. Detaches the IAM role policy.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t8. Deletes the IAM role.");
        PressEnter();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a message and wait until the user presses enter.
    /// </summary>
    public void PressEnter()
    {
        Console.Write("\nPress <Enter> to continue. ");
        _ = Console.ReadLine();
        Console.WriteLine();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Pad a string with spaces to center it on the console display.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="strToCenter">The string to be centered.</param>
    /// <returns>The padded string.</returns>
    public string CenterString(string strToCenter)
    {
        var padAmount = (Console.WindowWidth - strToCenter.Length) / 2;
        var leftPad = new string(' ', padAmount);
        return $"{leftPad}{strToCenter}";
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a line of hyphens, the centered text of the title and another
    /// line of hyphens.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="strTitle">The string to be displayed.</param>
    public void DisplayTitle(string strTitle)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(SepBar);
        Console.WriteLine(CenterString(strTitle));
        Console.WriteLine(SepBar);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a countdown and wait for a number of seconds.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="numSeconds">The number of seconds to wait.</param>
    public void WaitABit(int numSeconds, string msg)
```

```
    {
        Console.WriteLine(msg);

        // Wait for the requested number of seconds.
        for (int i = numSeconds; i > 0; i--)
        {
            System.Threading.Thread.Sleep(1000);
            Console.Write($"{i}...");
        }

        PressEnter();
    }
}
```

숫자를 증가시키는 Lambda 핸들러를 정의합니다.

```
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;

// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeri

namespace LambdaIncrement;

public class Function
{

    /// <summary>
    /// A simple function increments the integer parameter.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="input">A JSON string containing an action, which must be
    /// "increment" and a string representing the value to increment.</param>
    /// <param name="context">The context object passed by Lambda containing
    /// information about invocation, function, and execution environment.</
param>
    /// <returns>A string representing the incremented value of the parameter.</
returns>
    public int FunctionHandler(Dictionary<string, string> input, ILambdaContext
 context)
    {
```

```
        if (input["action"] == "increment")
        {
            int inputValue = Convert.ToInt32(input["x"]);
            return inputValue + 1;
        }
        else
        {
            return 0;
        }
    }
}
```

산술 연산을 수행하는 두 번째 Lambda 핸들러를 정의합니다.

```
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;

// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeri

namespace LambdaCalculator;

public class Function
{

    /// <summary>
    /// A simple function that takes two number in string format and performs
    /// the requested arithmetic function.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="input">JSON data containing an action, and x and y values.
    /// Valid actions include: add, subtract, multiply, and divide.</param>
    /// <param name="context">The context object passed by Lambda containing
    /// information about invocation, function, and execution environment.</
param>
    /// <returns>A string representing the results of the calculation.</returns>
    public int FunctionHandler(Dictionary<string, string> input, ILambdaContext
 context)
    {
        var action = input["action"];
        int x = Convert.ToInt32(input["x"]);
```

```
        int y = Convert.ToInt32(input["y"]);
        int result;
        switch (action)
        {
            case "add":
                result = x + y;
                break;
            case "subtract":
                result = x - y;
                break;
            case "multiply":
                result = x * y;
                break;
            case "divide":
                if (y == 0)
                {
                    Console.Error.WriteLine("Divide by zero error.");
                    result = 0;
                }
                else
                    result = x / y;
                break;
            default:
                Console.Error.WriteLine($"{action} is not a valid operation.");
                result = 0;
                break;
        }
        return result;
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - CreateFunction
  - DeleteFunction
  - GetFunction
  - 간접 호출
  - ListFunctions
  - UpdateFunctionCode

- UpdateFunctionConfiguration

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Get started with functions scenario.
/*!
 \param clientConfig: AWS client configuration.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Lambda::getStartedWithFunctionsScenario(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {

    Aws::Lambda::LambdaClient client(clientConfig);

    // 1. Create an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role for Lambda
 function.
    Aws::String roleArn;
    if (!getIamRoleArn(roleArn, clientConfig)) {
        return false;
    }

    // 2. Create a Lambda function.
    int seconds = 0;
    do {
        Aws::Lambda::Model::CreateFunctionRequest request;
        request.SetFunctionName(LAMBDA_NAME);
        request.SetDescription(LAMBDA_DESCRIPTION); // Optional.
#if USE_CPP_LAMBDA_FUNCTION
        request.SetRuntime(Aws::Lambda::Model::Runtime::provided_al2);
        request.SetTimeout(15);
        request.SetMemorySize(128);
```

```
        // Assume the AWS Lambda function was built in Docker with same
 architecture
        // as this code.
#if  defined(__x86_64__)
        request.SetArchitectures({Aws::Lambda::Model::Architecture::x86_64});
#elif defined(__aarch64__)
        request.SetArchitectures({Aws::Lambda::Model::Architecture::arm64});
#else
#error "Unimplemented architecture"
#endif // defined(architecture)
#else
        request.SetRuntime(Aws::Lambda::Model::Runtime::python3_9);
#endif
        request.SetRole(roleArn);
        request.SetHandler(LAMBDA_HANDLER_NAME);
        request.SetPublish(true);
        Aws::Lambda::Model::FunctionCode code;
        std::ifstream ifstream(INCREMENT_LAMBDA_CODE.c_str(),
                               std::ios_base::in | std::ios_base::binary);
        if (!ifstream.is_open()) {
            std::cerr << "Error opening file " << INCREMENT_LAMBDA_CODE << "." <<
 std::endl;

#if USE_CPP_LAMBDA_FUNCTION
            std::cerr
                    << "The cpp Lambda function must be built following the
 instructions in the cpp_lambda/README.md file. "
                    << std::endl;
#endif
            deleteIamRole(clientConfig);
            return false;
        }

        Aws::StringStream buffer;
        buffer << ifstream.rdbuf();

        code.SetZipFile(Aws::Utils::ByteBuffer((unsigned char *)
 buffer.str().c_str(),
                                               buffer.str().length()));
        request.SetCode(code);

        Aws::Lambda::Model::CreateFunctionOutcome outcome =
 client.CreateFunction(
                request);
```

```
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The lambda function was successfully created. " <<
seconds
                      << " seconds elapsed." << std::endl;
            break;
        }
        else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() ==
                 Aws::Lambda::LambdaErrors::INVALID_PARAMETER_VALUE &&
                 outcome.GetError().GetMessage().find("role") >= 0) {
            if ((seconds % 5) == 0) { // Log status every 10 seconds.
                std::cout
                        << "Waiting for the IAM role to become available as a
CreateFunction parameter. "
                        << seconds
                        << " seconds elapsed." << std::endl;

                std::cout << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with CreateFunction. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            deleteIamRole(clientConfig);
            return false;
        }
        ++seconds;
        std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
    } while (60 > seconds);

    std::cout << "The current Lambda function increments 1 by an input." <<
std::endl;

    // 3.  Invoke the Lambda function.
    {
        int increment = askQuestionForInt("Enter an increment integer: ");

        Aws::Lambda::Model::InvokeResult invokeResult;
        Aws::Utils::Json::JsonValue jsonPayload;
        jsonPayload.WithString("action", "increment");
        jsonPayload.WithInteger("number", increment);
        if (invokeLambdaFunction(jsonPayload, Aws::Lambda::Model::LogType::Tail,
                                 invokeResult, client)) {
```

```
            Aws::Utils::Json::JsonValue jsonValue(invokeResult.GetPayload());
            Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView> values =
                    jsonValue.View().GetAllObjects();
            auto iter = values.find("result");
            if (iter != values.end() && iter->second.IsIntegerType()) {
                {
                    std::cout << INCREMENT_RESUlT_PREFIX
                              << iter->second.AsInteger() << std::endl;
                }
            }
            else {
                std::cout << "There was an error in execution. Here is the log."
                          << std::endl;
                Aws::Utils::ByteBuffer buffer =
 Aws::Utils::HashingUtils::Base64Decode(
                        invokeResult.GetLogResult());
                std::cout << "With log " << buffer.GetUnderlyingData() <<
 std::endl;
            }
        }
    }

    std::cout
            << "The Lambda function will now be updated with new code. Press
 return to continue, ";
    Aws::String answer;
    std::getline(std::cin, answer);

    // 4.  Update the Lambda function code.
    {
        Aws::Lambda::Model::UpdateFunctionCodeRequest request;
        request.SetFunctionName(LAMBDA_NAME);
        std::ifstream ifstream(CALCULATOR_LAMBDA_CODE.c_str(),
                               std::ios_base::in | std::ios_base::binary);
        if (!ifstream.is_open()) {
            std::cerr << "Error opening file " << INCREMENT_LAMBDA_CODE << "." <<
 std::endl;

#if USE_CPP_LAMBDA_FUNCTION
            std::cerr
                    << "The cpp Lambda function must be built following the
 instructions in the cpp_lambda/README.md file. "
                    << std::endl;
#endif
```

```
            deleteLambdaFunction(client);
            deleteIamRole(clientConfig);
            return false;
        }

        Aws::StringStream buffer;
        buffer << ifstream.rdbuf();
        request.SetZipFile(
                Aws::Utils::ByteBuffer((unsigned char *) buffer.str().c_str(),
                                       buffer.str().length()));
        request.SetPublish(true);

        Aws::Lambda::Model::UpdateFunctionCodeOutcome outcome =
client.UpdateFunctionCode(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The lambda code was successfully updated." <<
std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Lambda::UpdateFunctionCode. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
    }

    std::cout
            << "This function uses an environment variable to control the logging
level."
            << std::endl;
    std::cout
            << "UpdateFunctionConfiguration will be used to set the LOG_LEVEL to
DEBUG."
            << std::endl;
    seconds = 0;

    // 5.  Update the Lambda function configuration.
    do {
        ++seconds;
        std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
        Aws::Lambda::Model::UpdateFunctionConfigurationRequest request;
        request.SetFunctionName(LAMBDA_NAME);
        Aws::Lambda::Model::Environment environment;
```

```
        environment.AddVariables("LOG_LEVEL", "DEBUG");
        request.SetEnvironment(environment);

        Aws::Lambda::Model::UpdateFunctionConfigurationOutcome outcome =
 client.UpdateFunctionConfiguration(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The lambda configuration was successfully updated."
                      << std::endl;
            break;
        }

            // RESOURCE_IN_USE: function code update not completed.
        else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
                 Aws::Lambda::LambdaErrors::RESOURCE_IN_USE) {
            if ((seconds % 10) == 0) { // Log status every 10 seconds.
                std::cout << "Lambda function update in progress . After " <<
 seconds
                          << " seconds elapsed." << std::endl;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Lambda::UpdateFunctionConfiguration. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }

    } while (0 < seconds);

    if (0 > seconds) {
        std::cerr << "Function failed to become active." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Updated function active after " << seconds << " seconds."
                  << std::endl;
    }

    std::cout
            << "\nThe new code applies an arithmetic operator to two variables, x
 an y."
            << std::endl;
    std::vector<Aws::String> operators = {"plus", "minus", "times", "divided-
by"};
```

```
    for (size_t i = 0; i < operators.size(); ++i) {
        std::cout << "   " << i + 1 << " " << operators[i] << std::endl;
    }

    // 6.  Invoke the updated Lambda function.
    do {
        int operatorIndex = askQuestionForIntRange("Select an operator index 1 -
4 ", 1,
                                                   4);
        int x = askQuestionForInt("Enter an integer for the x value ");
        int y = askQuestionForInt("Enter an integer for the y value ");

        Aws::Utils::Json::JsonValue calculateJsonPayload;
        calculateJsonPayload.WithString("action", operators[operatorIndex - 1]);
        calculateJsonPayload.WithInteger("x", x);
        calculateJsonPayload.WithInteger("y", y);
        Aws::Lambda::Model::InvokeResult calculatedResult;
        if (invokeLambdaFunction(calculateJsonPayload,
                                 Aws::Lambda::Model::LogType::Tail,
                                 calculatedResult, client)) {
            Aws::Utils::Json::JsonValue jsonValue(calculatedResult.GetPayload());
            Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView> values =
                    jsonValue.View().GetAllObjects();
            auto iter = values.find("result");
            if (iter != values.end() && iter->second.IsIntegerType()) {
                std::cout << ARITHMETIC_RESUlT_PREFIX << x << " "
                          << operators[operatorIndex - 1] << " "
                          << y << " is " << iter->second.AsInteger() <<
std::endl;
            }
            else if (iter != values.end() && iter->second.IsFloatingPointType())
{
                std::cout << ARITHMETIC_RESUlT_PREFIX << x << " "
                          << operators[operatorIndex - 1] << " "
                          << y << " is " << iter->second.AsDouble() << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cout << "There was an error in execution. Here is the log."
                          << std::endl;
                Aws::Utils::ByteBuffer buffer =
Aws::Utils::HashingUtils::Base64Decode(
                        calculatedResult.GetLogResult());
                std::cout << "With log " << buffer.GetUnderlyingData() <<
std::endl;
```

```
            }
        }

        answer = askQuestion("Would you like to try another operation? (y/n) ");
    } while (answer == "y");

    std::cout
            << "A list of the lambda functions will be retrieved. Press return to
continue, ";
    std::getline(std::cin, answer);

    // 7.  List the Lambda functions.

    std::vector<Aws::String> functions;
    Aws::String marker;

    do {
        Aws::Lambda::Model::ListFunctionsRequest request;
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }

        Aws::Lambda::Model::ListFunctionsOutcome outcome = client.ListFunctions(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Lambda::Model::ListFunctionsResult &result =
outcome.GetResult();
            std::cout << result.GetFunctions().size()
                      << " lambda functions were retrieved." << std::endl;

            for (const Aws::Lambda::Model::FunctionConfiguration
&functionConfiguration: result.GetFunctions()) {
                functions.push_back(functionConfiguration.GetFunctionName());
                std::cout << functions.size() << "  "
                          << functionConfiguration.GetDescription() << std::endl;
                std::cout << "   "
                          <<
Aws::Lambda::Model::RuntimeMapper::GetNameForRuntime(
                                  functionConfiguration.GetRuntime()) << ": "
                          << functionConfiguration.GetHandler()
                          << std::endl;
            }
            marker = result.GetNextMarker();
```

```
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Lambda::ListFunctions. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
    } while (!marker.empty());

    // 8.  Get a Lambda function.
    if (!functions.empty()) {
        std::stringstream question;
        question << "Choose a function to retrieve between 1 and " <<
functions.size()
                 << " ";
        int functionIndex = askQuestionForIntRange(question.str(), 1,

static_cast<int>(functions.size()));

        Aws::String functionName = functions[functionIndex - 1];

        Aws::Lambda::Model::GetFunctionRequest request;
        request.SetFunctionName(functionName);

        Aws::Lambda::Model::GetFunctionOutcome outcome =
client.GetFunction(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Function retrieve.\n" <<

outcome.GetResult().GetConfiguration().Jsonize().View().WriteReadable()
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Lambda::GetFunction. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "The resources will be deleted. Press return to continue, ";
    std::getline(std::cin, answer);

    // 9.  Delete the Lambda function.
    bool result = deleteLambdaFunction(client);
```

```
    // 10. Delete the IAM role.
    return result && deleteIamRole(clientConfig);
}

//! Routine which invokes a Lambda function and returns the result.
/*!
 \param jsonPayload: Payload for invoke function.
 \param logType: Log type setting for invoke function.
 \param invokeResult: InvokeResult object to receive the result.
 \param client: Lambda client.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool
AwsDoc::Lambda::invokeLambdaFunction(const Aws::Utils::Json::JsonValue
 &jsonPayload,
                                      Aws::Lambda::Model::LogType logType,
                                      Aws::Lambda::Model::InvokeResult
 &invokeResult,
                                      const Aws::Lambda::LambdaClient &client) {
    int seconds = 0;
    bool result = false;
    /*
     * In this example, the Invoke function can be called before recently created
 resources are
     * available.  The Invoke function is called repeatedly until the resources
 are
     * available.
     */
    do {
        Aws::Lambda::Model::InvokeRequest request;
        request.SetFunctionName(LAMBDA_NAME);
        request.SetLogType(logType);
        std::shared_ptr<Aws::IOStream> payload =
 Aws::MakeShared<Aws::StringStream>(
                "FunctionTest");
        *payload << jsonPayload.View().WriteReadable();
        request.SetBody(payload);
        request.SetContentType("application/json");
        Aws::Lambda::Model::InvokeOutcome outcome = client.Invoke(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            invokeResult = std::move(outcome.GetResult());
            result = true;
```

```
            break;
        }

            // ACCESS_DENIED: because the role is not available yet.
            // RESOURCE_CONFLICT: because the Lambda function is being created or
 updated.
        else if ((outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() ==
                  Aws::Lambda::LambdaErrors::ACCESS_DENIED) ||
                 (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() ==
                  Aws::Lambda::LambdaErrors::RESOURCE_CONFLICT)) {
            if ((seconds % 5) == 0) { // Log status every 10 seconds.
                std::cout << "Waiting for the invoke api to be available, status
 " <<
                          ((outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() ==
                            Aws::Lambda::LambdaErrors::ACCESS_DENIED ?
                            "ACCESS_DENIED" : "RESOURCE_CONFLICT")) << ". " <<
 seconds
                          << " seconds elapsed." << std::endl;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Lambda::InvokeRequest. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            break;
        }
        ++seconds;
        std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
    } while (seconds < 60);

    return result;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CreateFunction
  - DeleteFunction
  - GetFunction
  - 간접 호출
  - ListFunctions
  - UpdateFunctionCode

- UpdateFunctionConfiguration

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Lambda 함수를 시작하는 방법을 보여주는 대화형 시나리오를 생성합니다.

```
import (
 "archive/zip"
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "encoding/base64"
 "encoding/json"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "os"
 "strings"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 iamtypes "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/lambda"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/lambda/actions"
)

// GetStartedFunctionsScenario shows you how to use AWS Lambda to perform the
 following
// actions:
//
//  1. Create an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role and Lambda
 function, then upload handler code.
```

```
//  2. Invoke the function with a single parameter and get results.
//  3. Update the function code and configure with an environment variable.
//  4. Invoke the function with new parameters and get results. Display the
 returned execution log.
//  5. List the functions for your account, then clean up resources.
type GetStartedFunctionsScenario struct {
 sdkConfig       aws.Config
 functionWrapper actions.FunctionWrapper
 questioner      demotools.IQuestioner
 helper          IScenarioHelper
 isTestRun       bool
}

// NewGetStartedFunctionsScenario constructs a GetStartedFunctionsScenario
 instance from a configuration.
// It uses the specified config to get a Lambda client and create wrappers for
 the actions
// used in the scenario.
func NewGetStartedFunctionsScenario(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner
 demotools.IQuestioner,
 helper IScenarioHelper) GetStartedFunctionsScenario {
 lambdaClient := lambda.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 return GetStartedFunctionsScenario{
  sdkConfig:       sdkConfig,
  functionWrapper: actions.FunctionWrapper{LambdaClient: lambdaClient},
  questioner:      questioner,
  helper:          helper,
 }
}

// Run runs the interactive scenario.
func (scenario GetStartedFunctionsScenario) Run(ctx context.Context) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Printf("Something went wrong with the demo.\n")
  }
 }()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Welcome to the AWS Lambda get started with functions demo.")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 role := scenario.GetOrCreateRole(ctx)
 funcName := scenario.CreateFunction(ctx, role)
```

```
 scenario.InvokeIncrement(ctx, funcName)
 scenario.UpdateFunction(ctx, funcName)
 scenario.InvokeCalculator(ctx, funcName)
 scenario.ListFunctions(ctx)
 scenario.Cleanup(ctx, role, funcName)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// GetOrCreateRole checks whether the specified role exists and returns it if it
 does.
// Otherwise, a role is created that specifies Lambda as a trusted principal.
// The AWSLambdaBasicExecutionRole managed policy is attached to the role and the
 role
// is returned.
func (scenario GetStartedFunctionsScenario) GetOrCreateRole(ctx context.Context)
 *iamtypes.Role {
 var role *iamtypes.Role
 iamClient := iam.NewFromConfig(scenario.sdkConfig)
 log.Println("First, we need an IAM role that Lambda can assume.")
 roleName := scenario.questioner.Ask("Enter a name for the role:",
 demotools.NotEmpty{})
 getOutput, err := iamClient.GetRole(ctx, &iam.GetRoleInput{
  RoleName: aws.String(roleName)})
 if err != nil {
  var noSuch *iamtypes.NoSuchEntityException
  if errors.As(err, &noSuch) {
   log.Printf("Role %v doesn't exist. Creating it....\n", roleName)
  } else {
   log.Panicf("Couldn't check whether role %v exists. Here's why: %v\n",
    roleName, err)
  }
 } else {
  role = getOutput.Role
  log.Printf("Found role %v.\n", *role.RoleName)
 }
 if role == nil {
  trustPolicy := PolicyDocument{
   Version: "2012-10-17",
   Statement: []PolicyStatement{{
    Effect:    "Allow",
    Principal: map[string]string{"Service": "lambda.amazonaws.com"},
```

```
    Action:    []string{"sts:AssumeRole"},
   }},
  }
  policyArn := "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/AWSLambdaBasicExecutionRole"
  createOutput, err := iamClient.CreateRole(ctx, &iam.CreateRoleInput{
   AssumeRolePolicyDocument: aws.String(trustPolicy.String()),
   RoleName:                 aws.String(roleName),
  })
  if err != nil {
   log.Panicf("Couldn't create role %v. Here's why: %v\n", roleName, err)
  }
  role = createOutput.Role
  _, err = iamClient.AttachRolePolicy(ctx, &iam.AttachRolePolicyInput{
   PolicyArn: aws.String(policyArn),
   RoleName:  aws.String(roleName),
  })
  if err != nil {
   log.Panicf("Couldn't attach a policy to role %v. Here's why: %v\n", roleName,
 err)
  }
  log.Printf("Created role %v.\n", *role.RoleName)
  log.Println("Let's give AWS a few seconds to propagate resources...")
  scenario.helper.Pause(10)
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 return role
}

// CreateFunction creates a Lambda function and uploads a handler written in
 Python.
// The code for the Python handler is packaged as a []byte in .zip format.
func (scenario GetStartedFunctionsScenario) CreateFunction(ctx context.Context,
 role *iamtypes.Role) string {
 log.Println("Let's create a function that increments a number.\n" +
  "The function uses the 'lambda_handler_basic.py' script found in the \n" +
  "'handlers' directory of this project.")
 funcName := scenario.questioner.Ask("Enter a name for the Lambda function:",
 demotools.NotEmpty{})
 zipPackage := scenario.helper.CreateDeploymentPackage("lambda_handler_basic.py",
 fmt.Sprintf("%v.py", funcName))
 log.Printf("Creating function %v and waiting for it to be ready.", funcName)
 funcState := scenario.functionWrapper.CreateFunction(ctx, funcName,
 fmt.Sprintf("%v.lambda_handler", funcName),
  role.Arn, zipPackage)
```

```
 log.Printf("Your function is %v.", funcState)
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 return funcName
}

// InvokeIncrement invokes a Lambda function that increments a number. The
 function
// parameters are contained in a Go struct that is used to serialize the
 parameters to
// a JSON payload that is passed to the function.
// The result payload is deserialized into a Go struct that contains an int
 value.
func (scenario GetStartedFunctionsScenario) InvokeIncrement(ctx context.Context,
 funcName string) {
 parameters := actions.IncrementParameters{Action: "increment"}
 log.Println("Let's invoke our function. This function increments a number.")
 parameters.Number = scenario.questioner.AskInt("Enter a number to increment:",
 demotools.NotEmpty{})
 log.Printf("Invoking %v with %v...\n", funcName, parameters.Number)
 invokeOutput := scenario.functionWrapper.Invoke(ctx, funcName, parameters,
 false)
 var payload actions.LambdaResultInt
 err := json.Unmarshal(invokeOutput.Payload, &payload)
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't unmarshal payload from invoking %v. Here's why: %v\n",
   funcName, err)
 }
 log.Printf("Invoking %v with %v returned %v.\n", funcName, parameters.Number,
 payload)
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// UpdateFunction updates the code for a Lambda function by uploading a simple
 arithmetic
// calculator written in Python. The code for the Python handler is packaged as a
// []byte in .zip format.
// After the code is updated, the configuration is also updated with a new log
// level that instructs the handler to log additional information.
func (scenario GetStartedFunctionsScenario) UpdateFunction(ctx context.Context,
 funcName string) {
 log.Println("Let's update the function to an arithmetic calculator.\n" +
  "The function uses the 'lambda_handler_calculator.py' script found in the \n" +
  "'handlers' directory of this project.")
 scenario.questioner.Ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
```

```
 log.Println("Creating deployment package...")
 zipPackage :=
 scenario.helper.CreateDeploymentPackage("lambda_handler_calculator.py",
  fmt.Sprintf("%v.py", funcName))
 log.Println("...and updating the Lambda function and waiting for it to be
 ready.")
 funcState := scenario.functionWrapper.UpdateFunctionCode(ctx, funcName,
 zipPackage)
 log.Printf("Updated function %v. Its current state is %v.", funcName, funcState)
 log.Println("This function uses an environment variable to control logging
 level.")
 log.Println("Let's set it to DEBUG to get the most logging.")
 scenario.functionWrapper.UpdateFunctionConfiguration(ctx, funcName,
  map[string]string{"LOG_LEVEL": "DEBUG"})
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// InvokeCalculator invokes the Lambda calculator function. The parameters are
 stored in a
// Go struct that is used to serialize the parameters to a JSON payload. That
 payload is then passed
// to the function.
// The result payload is deserialized to a Go struct that stores the result as
 either an
// int or float32, depending on the kind of operation that was specified.
func (scenario GetStartedFunctionsScenario) InvokeCalculator(ctx context.Context,
 funcName string) {
 wantInvoke := true
 choices := []string{"plus", "minus", "times", "divided-by"}
 for wantInvoke {
  choice := scenario.questioner.AskChoice("Select an arithmetic operation:\n",
 choices)
  x := scenario.questioner.AskInt("Enter a value for x:", demotools.NotEmpty{})
  y := scenario.questioner.AskInt("Enter a value for y:", demotools.NotEmpty{})
  log.Printf("Invoking %v %v %v...", x, choices[choice], y)
  calcParameters := actions.CalculatorParameters{
   Action: choices[choice],
   X:      x,
   Y:      y,
  }
  invokeOutput := scenario.functionWrapper.Invoke(ctx, funcName, calcParameters,
 true)
  var payload any
  if choice == 3 { // divide-by results in a float.
```

```
    payload = actions.LambdaResultFloat{}
   } else {
    payload = actions.LambdaResultInt{}
   }
   err := json.Unmarshal(invokeOutput.Payload, &payload)
   if err != nil {
    log.Panicf("Couldn't unmarshal payload from invoking %v. Here's why: %v\n",
     funcName, err)
   }
   log.Printf("Invoking %v with %v %v %v returned %v.\n", funcName,
    calcParameters.X, calcParameters.Action, calcParameters.Y, payload)
   scenario.questioner.Ask("Press Enter to see the logs from the call.")
   logRes, err := base64.StdEncoding.DecodeString(*invokeOutput.LogResult)
   if err != nil {
    log.Panicf("Couldn't decode log result. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   }
   log.Println(string(logRes))
   wantInvoke = scenario.questioner.AskBool("Do you want to calculate again? (y/
n)", "y")
  }
  log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// ListFunctions lists up to the specified number of functions for your account.
func (scenario GetStartedFunctionsScenario) ListFunctions(ctx context.Context) {
 count := scenario.questioner.AskInt(
  "Let's list functions for your account. How many do you want to see?",
 demotools.NotEmpty{})
 functions := scenario.functionWrapper.ListFunctions(ctx, count)
 log.Printf("Found %v functions:", len(functions))
 for _, function := range functions {
  log.Printf("\t%v", *function.FunctionName)
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// Cleanup removes the IAM and Lambda resources created by the example.
func (scenario GetStartedFunctionsScenario) Cleanup(ctx context.Context, role
 *iamtypes.Role, funcName string) {
 if scenario.questioner.AskBool("Do you want to clean up resources created for
 this example? (y/n)",
  "y") {
  iamClient := iam.NewFromConfig(scenario.sdkConfig)
  policiesOutput, err := iamClient.ListAttachedRolePolicies(ctx,
```

```
    &iam.ListAttachedRolePoliciesInput{RoleName: role.RoleName})
   if err != nil {
    log.Panicf("Couldn't get policies attached to role %v. Here's why: %v\n",
     *role.RoleName, err)
   }
   for _, policy := range policiesOutput.AttachedPolicies {
    _, err = iamClient.DetachRolePolicy(ctx, &iam.DetachRolePolicyInput{
     PolicyArn: policy.PolicyArn, RoleName: role.RoleName,
    })
    if err != nil {
     log.Panicf("Couldn't detach policy %v from role %v. Here's why: %v\n",
      *policy.PolicyArn, *role.RoleName, err)
    }
   }
   _, err = iamClient.DeleteRole(ctx, &iam.DeleteRoleInput{RoleName:
  role.RoleName})
   if err != nil {
    log.Panicf("Couldn't delete role %v. Here's why: %v\n", *role.RoleName, err)
   }
   log.Printf("Deleted role %v.\n", *role.RoleName)

   scenario.functionWrapper.DeleteFunction(ctx, funcName)
   log.Printf("Deleted function %v.\n", funcName)
  } else {
   log.Println("Okay. Don't forget to delete the resources when you're done with
  them.")
  }
}

// IScenarioHelper abstracts I/O and wait functions from a scenario so that they
// can be mocked for unit testing.
type IScenarioHelper interface {
 Pause(secs int)
 CreateDeploymentPackage(sourceFile string, destinationFile string) *bytes.Buffer
}

// ScenarioHelper lets the caller specify the path to Lambda handler functions.
type ScenarioHelper struct {
 HandlerPath string
}

// Pause waits for the specified number of seconds.
func (helper *ScenarioHelper) Pause(secs int) {
 time.Sleep(time.Duration(secs) * time.Second)
```

```
}

// CreateDeploymentPackage creates an AWS Lambda deployment package from a source
 file. The
// deployment package is stored in .zip format in a bytes.Buffer. The buffer can
 be
// used to pass a []byte to Lambda when creating the function.
// The specified destinationFile is the name to give the file when it's deployed
 to Lambda.
func (helper *ScenarioHelper) CreateDeploymentPackage(sourceFile string,
 destinationFile string) *bytes.Buffer {
 var err error
 buffer := &bytes.Buffer{}
 writer := zip.NewWriter(buffer)
 zFile, err := writer.Create(destinationFile)
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't create destination archive %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 destinationFile, err)
 }
 sourceBody, err := os.ReadFile(fmt.Sprintf("%v/%v", helper.HandlerPath,
 sourceFile))
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't read handler source file %v. Here's why: %v\n",
   sourceFile, err)
 } else {
  _, err = zFile.Write(sourceBody)
  if err != nil {
   log.Panicf("Couldn't write handler %v to zip archive. Here's why: %v\n",
    sourceFile, err)
  }
 }
 err = writer.Close()
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't close zip writer. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 return buffer
}
```

개별 Lambda 작업을 래핑하는 구조체를 생성합니다.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/lambda"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/lambda/types"
)

// FunctionWrapper encapsulates function actions used in the examples.
// It contains an AWS Lambda service client that is used to perform user actions.
type FunctionWrapper struct {
 LambdaClient *lambda.Client
}


// GetFunction gets data about the Lambda function specified by functionName.
func (wrapper FunctionWrapper) GetFunction(ctx context.Context, functionName
 string) types.State {
 var state types.State
 funcOutput, err := wrapper.LambdaClient.GetFunction(ctx,
 &lambda.GetFunctionInput{
  FunctionName: aws.String(functionName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't get function %v. Here's why: %v\n", functionName, err)
 } else {
  state = funcOutput.Configuration.State
 }
 return state
}



// CreateFunction creates a new Lambda function from code contained in the
 zipPackage
// buffer. The specified handlerName must match the name of the file and function
// contained in the uploaded code. The role specified by iamRoleArn is assumed by
// Lambda and grants specific permissions.
// When the function already exists, types.StateActive is returned.
```

```
// When the function is created, a lambda.FunctionActiveV2Waiter is used to wait
 until the
// function is active.
func (wrapper FunctionWrapper) CreateFunction(ctx context.Context, functionName
 string, handlerName string,
 iamRoleArn *string, zipPackage *bytes.Buffer) types.State {
 var state types.State
 _, err := wrapper.LambdaClient.CreateFunction(ctx, &lambda.CreateFunctionInput{
  Code:         &types.FunctionCode{ZipFile: zipPackage.Bytes()},
  FunctionName: aws.String(functionName),
  Role:         iamRoleArn,
  Handler:      aws.String(handlerName),
  Publish:      true,
  Runtime:      types.RuntimePython39,
 })
 if err != nil {
  var resConflict *types.ResourceConflictException
  if errors.As(err, &resConflict) {
   log.Printf("Function %v already exists.\n", functionName)
   state = types.StateActive
  } else {
   log.Panicf("Couldn't create function %v. Here's why: %v\n", functionName, err)
  }
 } else {
  waiter := lambda.NewFunctionActiveV2Waiter(wrapper.LambdaClient)
  funcOutput, err := waiter.WaitForOutput(ctx, &lambda.GetFunctionInput{
   FunctionName: aws.String(functionName)}, 1*time.Minute)
  if err != nil {
   log.Panicf("Couldn't wait for function %v to be active. Here's why: %v\n",
 functionName, err)
  } else {
   state = funcOutput.Configuration.State
  }
 }
 return state
}



// UpdateFunctionCode updates the code for the Lambda function specified by
 functionName.
// The existing code for the Lambda function is entirely replaced by the code in
 the
```

```
// zipPackage buffer. After the update action is called, a
 lambda.FunctionUpdatedV2Waiter
// is used to wait until the update is successful.
func (wrapper FunctionWrapper) UpdateFunctionCode(ctx context.Context,
 functionName string, zipPackage *bytes.Buffer) types.State {
 var state types.State
 _, err := wrapper.LambdaClient.UpdateFunctionCode(ctx,
 &lambda.UpdateFunctionCodeInput{
  FunctionName: aws.String(functionName), ZipFile: zipPackage.Bytes(),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't update code for function %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 functionName, err)
 } else {
  waiter := lambda.NewFunctionUpdatedV2Waiter(wrapper.LambdaClient)
  funcOutput, err := waiter.WaitForOutput(ctx, &lambda.GetFunctionInput{
   FunctionName: aws.String(functionName)}, 1*time.Minute)
  if err != nil {
   log.Panicf("Couldn't wait for function %v to be active. Here's why: %v\n",
 functionName, err)
  } else {
   state = funcOutput.Configuration.State
  }
 }
 return state
}



// UpdateFunctionConfiguration updates a map of environment variables configured
 for
// the Lambda function specified by functionName.
func (wrapper FunctionWrapper) UpdateFunctionConfiguration(ctx context.Context,
 functionName string, envVars map[string]string) {
 _, err := wrapper.LambdaClient.UpdateFunctionConfiguration(ctx,
 &lambda.UpdateFunctionConfigurationInput{
  FunctionName: aws.String(functionName),
  Environment:  &types.Environment{Variables: envVars},
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't update configuration for %v. Here's why: %v",
 functionName, err)
 }
}
```

```
// ListFunctions lists up to maxItems functions for the account. This function
 uses a
// lambda.ListFunctionsPaginator to paginate the results.
func (wrapper FunctionWrapper) ListFunctions(ctx context.Context, maxItems int)
 []types.FunctionConfiguration {
 var functions []types.FunctionConfiguration
 paginator := lambda.NewListFunctionsPaginator(wrapper.LambdaClient,
 &lambda.ListFunctionsInput{
  MaxItems: aws.Int32(int32(maxItems)),
 })
 for paginator.HasMorePages() && len(functions) < maxItems {
  pageOutput, err := paginator.NextPage(ctx)
  if err != nil {
   log.Panicf("Couldn't list functions for your account. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
  functions = append(functions, pageOutput.Functions...)
 }
 return functions
}



// DeleteFunction deletes the Lambda function specified by functionName.
func (wrapper FunctionWrapper) DeleteFunction(ctx context.Context, functionName
 string) {
 _, err := wrapper.LambdaClient.DeleteFunction(ctx, &lambda.DeleteFunctionInput{
  FunctionName: aws.String(functionName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't delete function %v. Here's why: %v\n", functionName, err)
 }
}



// Invoke invokes the Lambda function specified by functionName, passing the
 parameters
// as a JSON payload. When getLog is true, types.LogTypeTail is specified, which
 tells
// Lambda to include the last few log lines in the returned result.
```

```
func (wrapper FunctionWrapper) Invoke(ctx context.Context, functionName string,
 parameters any, getLog bool) *lambda.InvokeOutput {
 logType := types.LogTypeNone
 if getLog {
  logType = types.LogTypeTail
 }
 payload, err := json.Marshal(parameters)
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't marshal parameters to JSON. Here's why %v\n", err)
 }
 invokeOutput, err := wrapper.LambdaClient.Invoke(ctx, &lambda.InvokeInput{
  FunctionName: aws.String(functionName),
  LogType:      logType,
  Payload:      payload,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't invoke function %v. Here's why: %v\n", functionName, err)
 }
 return invokeOutput
}



// IncrementParameters is used to serialize parameters to the increment Lambda
 handler.
type IncrementParameters struct {
 Action string `json:"action"`
 Number int    `json:"number"`
}

// CalculatorParameters is used to serialize parameters to the calculator Lambda
 handler.
type CalculatorParameters struct {
 Action string `json:"action"`
 X      int    `json:"x"`
 Y      int    `json:"y"`
}

// LambdaResultInt is used to deserialize an int result from a Lambda handler.
type LambdaResultInt struct {
 Result int `json:"result"`
}
```

```
// LambdaResultFloat is used to deserialize a float32 result from a Lambda
 handler.
type LambdaResultFloat struct {
 Result float32 `json:"result"`
}
```

숫자를 증가시키는 Lambda 핸들러를 정의합니다.

```
import logging

logger = logging.getLogger()
logger.setLevel(logging.INFO)


def lambda_handler(event, context):
    """
    Accepts an action and a single number, performs the specified action on the
 number,
    and returns the result. The only allowable action is 'increment'.

    :param event: The event dict that contains the parameters sent when the
 function
                  is invoked.
    :param context: The context in which the function is called.
    :return: The result of the action.
    """
    result = None
    action = event.get("action")
    if action == "increment":
        result = event.get("number", 0) + 1
        logger.info("Calculated result of %s", result)
    else:
        logger.error("%s is not a valid action.", action)

    response = {"result": result}
    return response
```

산술 연산을 수행하는 두 번째 Lambda 핸들러를 정의합니다.

```
import logging
import os


logger = logging.getLogger()

# Define a list of Python lambda functions that are called by this AWS Lambda
 function.
ACTIONS = {
    "plus": lambda x, y: x + y,
    "minus": lambda x, y: x - y,
    "times": lambda x, y: x * y,
    "divided-by": lambda x, y: x / y,
}


def lambda_handler(event, context):
    """
    Accepts an action and two numbers, performs the specified action on the
 numbers,
    and returns the result.

    :param event: The event dict that contains the parameters sent when the
 function
                  is invoked.
    :param context: The context in which the function is called.
    :return: The result of the specified action.
    """
    # Set the log level based on a variable configured in the Lambda environment.
    logger.setLevel(os.environ.get("LOG_LEVEL", logging.INFO))
    logger.debug("Event: %s", event)

    action = event.get("action")
    func = ACTIONS.get(action)
    x = event.get("x")
    y = event.get("y")
    result = None
    try:
        if func is not None and x is not None and y is not None:
            result = func(x, y)
            logger.info("%s %s %s is %s", x, action, y, result)
        else:
            logger.error("I can't calculate %s %s %s.", x, action, y)
```

```
    except ZeroDivisionError:
        logger.warning("I can't divide %s by 0!", x)

    response = {"result": result}
    return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - CreateFunction
  - DeleteFunction
  - GetFunction
  - 간접 호출
  - ListFunctions
  - UpdateFunctionCode
  - UpdateFunctionConfiguration

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/*
 *  Lambda function names appear as:
 *
 *  arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:335556666777:function:HelloFunction
 *
 *  To find this value, look at the function in the AWS Management Console.
 *
 *  Before running this Java code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.
 *
```

```
 *  For more information, see this documentation topic:
 *
 *  https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 *  This example performs the following tasks:
 *
 * 1. Creates an AWS Lambda function.
 * 2. Gets a specific AWS Lambda function.
 * 3. Lists all Lambda functions.
 * 4. Invokes a Lambda function.
 * 5. Updates the Lambda function code and invokes it again.
 * 6. Updates a Lambda function's configuration value.
 * 7. Deletes a Lambda function.
 */

public class LambdaScenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:
                <functionName> <role> <handler> <bucketName> <key>\s

            Where:
                functionName - The name of the Lambda function.\s
                role - The AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) service role
 that has Lambda permissions.\s
                handler - The fully qualified method name (for example,
 example.Handler::handleRequest).\s
                bucketName - The Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket
 name that contains the .zip or .jar used to update the Lambda function's code.\s
                key - The Amazon S3 key name that represents the .zip or .jar
 (for example, LambdaHello-1.0-SNAPSHOT.jar).
                """;

        if (args.length != 5) {
              System.out.println(usage);
              return;
        }

        String functionName = args[0];
```

```
        String role = args[1];
        String handler = args[2];
        String bucketName = args[3];
        String key = args[4];
        LambdaClient awsLambda = LambdaClient.builder()
            .build();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the AWS Lambda Basics scenario.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("1. Create an AWS Lambda function.");
        String funArn = createLambdaFunction(awsLambda, functionName, key,
bucketName, role, handler);
        System.out.println("The AWS Lambda ARN is " + funArn);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("2. Get the " + functionName + " AWS Lambda
function.");
        getFunction(awsLambda, functionName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("3. List all AWS Lambda functions.");
        listFunctions(awsLambda);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("4. Invoke the Lambda function.");
        System.out.println("*** Sleep for 1 min to get Lambda function ready.");
        Thread.sleep(60000);
        invokeFunction(awsLambda, functionName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("5. Update the Lambda function code and invoke it
again.");
        updateFunctionCode(awsLambda, functionName, bucketName, key);
        System.out.println("*** Sleep for 1 min to get Lambda function ready.");
        Thread.sleep(60000);
        invokeFunction(awsLambda, functionName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("6. Update a Lambda function's configuration value.");
        updateFunctionConfiguration(awsLambda, functionName, handler);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. Delete the AWS Lambda function.");
        LambdaScenario.deleteLambdaFunction(awsLambda, functionName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("The AWS Lambda scenario completed successfully");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        awsLambda.close();
    }

    /**
     * Creates a new Lambda function in AWS using the AWS Lambda Java API.
     *
     * @param awsLambda    the AWS Lambda client used to interact with the AWS
 Lambda service
     * @param functionName the name of the Lambda function to create
     * @param key          the S3 key of the function code
     * @param bucketName   the name of the S3 bucket containing the function code
     * @param role         the IAM role to assign to the Lambda function
     * @param handler      the fully qualified class name of the function handler
     * @return the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the created Lambda function
     */
    public static String createLambdaFunction(LambdaClient awsLambda,
                                              String functionName,
                                              String key,
                                              String bucketName,
                                              String role,
                                              String handler) {

        try {
            LambdaWaiter waiter = awsLambda.waiter();
            FunctionCode code = FunctionCode.builder()
                .s3Key(key)
                .s3Bucket(bucketName)
                .build();
```

```
            CreateFunctionRequest functionRequest =
CreateFunctionRequest.builder()
                .functionName(functionName)
                .description("Created by the Lambda Java API")
                .code(code)
                .handler(handler)
                .runtime(Runtime.JAVA17)
                .role(role)
                .build();

            // Create a Lambda function using a waiter
            CreateFunctionResponse functionResponse =
awsLambda.createFunction(functionRequest);
            GetFunctionRequest getFunctionRequest = GetFunctionRequest.builder()
                .functionName(functionName)
                .build();
            WaiterResponse<GetFunctionResponse> waiterResponse =
waiter.waitUntilFunctionExists(getFunctionRequest);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            return functionResponse.functionArn();

        } catch (LambdaException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    /**
     * Retrieves information about an AWS Lambda function.
     *
     * @param awsLambda    an instance of the {@link LambdaClient} class, which
is used to interact with the AWS Lambda service
     * @param functionName the name of the AWS Lambda function to retrieve
information about
     */
    public static void getFunction(LambdaClient awsLambda, String functionName) {
        try {
            GetFunctionRequest functionRequest = GetFunctionRequest.builder()
                .functionName(functionName)
                .build();

            GetFunctionResponse response =
awsLambda.getFunction(functionRequest);
```

```
            System.out.println("The runtime of this Lambda function is " +
response.configuration().runtime());

        } catch (LambdaException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    /**
     * Lists the AWS Lambda functions associated with the current AWS account.
     *
     * @param awsLambda an instance of the {@link LambdaClient} class, which is
used to interact with the AWS Lambda service
     *
     * @throws LambdaException if an error occurs while interacting with the AWS
Lambda service
     */
    public static void listFunctions(LambdaClient awsLambda) {
        try {
            ListFunctionsResponse functionResult = awsLambda.listFunctions();
            List<FunctionConfiguration> list = functionResult.functions();
            for (FunctionConfiguration config : list) {
                System.out.println("The function name is " +
config.functionName());
            }

        } catch (LambdaException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    /**
     * Invokes a specific AWS Lambda function.
     *
     * @param awsLambda    an instance of {@link LambdaClient} to interact with
the AWS Lambda service
     * @param functionName the name of the AWS Lambda function to be invoked
     */
    public static void invokeFunction(LambdaClient awsLambda, String
functionName) {
        InvokeResponse res;
        try {
```

```
            // Need a SdkBytes instance for the payload.
            JSONObject jsonObj = new JSONObject();
            jsonObj.put("inputValue", "2000");
            String json = jsonObj.toString();
            SdkBytes payload = SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(json);

            InvokeRequest request = InvokeRequest.builder()
                .functionName(functionName)
                .payload(payload)
                .build();

            res = awsLambda.invoke(request);
            String value = res.payload().asUtf8String();
            System.out.println(value);

        } catch (LambdaException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    /**
     * Updates the code for an AWS Lambda function.
     *
     * @param awsLambda  the AWS Lambda client
     * @param functionName the name of the Lambda function to update
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket where the function code is
located
     * @param key the key (file name) of the function code in the S3 bucket
     * @throws LambdaException if there is an error updating the function code
     */
    public static void updateFunctionCode(LambdaClient awsLambda, String
functionName, String bucketName, String key) {
        try {
            LambdaWaiter waiter = awsLambda.waiter();
            UpdateFunctionCodeRequest functionCodeRequest =
UpdateFunctionCodeRequest.builder()
                .functionName(functionName)
                .publish(true)
                .s3Bucket(bucketName)
                .s3Key(key)
                .build();
```

```
            UpdateFunctionCodeResponse response =
awsLambda.updateFunctionCode(functionCodeRequest);
            GetFunctionConfigurationRequest getFunctionConfigRequest =
GetFunctionConfigurationRequest.builder()
                .functionName(functionName)
                .build();

            WaiterResponse<GetFunctionConfigurationResponse> waiterResponse =
waiter
                .waitUntilFunctionUpdated(getFunctionConfigRequest);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println("The last modified value is " +
response.lastModified());

        } catch (LambdaException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    /**
     * Updates the configuration of an AWS Lambda function.
     *
     * @param awsLambda     the {@link LambdaClient} instance to use for the AWS
Lambda operation
     * @param functionName  the name of the AWS Lambda function to update
     * @param handler       the new handler for the AWS Lambda function
     *
     * @throws LambdaException if there is an error while updating the function
configuration
     */
    public static void updateFunctionConfiguration(LambdaClient awsLambda, String
functionName, String handler) {
        try {
            UpdateFunctionConfigurationRequest configurationRequest =
UpdateFunctionConfigurationRequest.builder()
                .functionName(functionName)
                .handler(handler)
                .runtime(Runtime.JAVA17)
                .build();

            awsLambda.updateFunctionConfiguration(configurationRequest);

        } catch (LambdaException e) {
```

```
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    /**
     * Deletes an AWS Lambda function.
     *
     * @param awsLambda     an instance of the {@link LambdaClient} class, which
 is used to interact with the AWS Lambda service
     * @param functionName  the name of the Lambda function to be deleted
     *
     * @throws LambdaException if an error occurs while deleting the Lambda
 function
     */
    public static void deleteLambdaFunction(LambdaClient awsLambda, String
 functionName) {
        try {
            DeleteFunctionRequest request = DeleteFunctionRequest.builder()
                .functionName(functionName)
                .build();

            awsLambda.deleteFunction(request);
            System.out.println("The " + functionName + " function was deleted");

        } catch (LambdaException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CreateFunction
  - DeleteFunction
  - GetFunction
  - 간접 호출
  - ListFunctions
  - UpdateFunctionCode

- UpdateFunctionConfiguration

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Lambda에 로그에 쓸 수 있는 권한을 부여하는 AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) 역할을 생성합니다.

```
    logger.log(`Creating role (${NAME_ROLE_LAMBDA})...`);
    const response = await createRole(NAME_ROLE_LAMBDA);

import { AttachRolePolicyCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} policyArn
 * @param {string} roleName
 */
export const attachRolePolicy = (policyArn, roleName) => {
  const command = new AttachRolePolicyCommand({
    PolicyArn: policyArn,
    RoleName: roleName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

Lambda 함수를 생성하고 핸들러 코드를 업로드합니다.

```
const createFunction = async (funcName, roleArn) => {
  const client = new LambdaClient({});
```

```
  const code = await readFile(`${dirname}../functions/${funcName}.zip`);

  const command = new CreateFunctionCommand({
    Code: { ZipFile: code },
    FunctionName: funcName,
    Role: roleArn,
    Architectures: [Architecture.arm64],
    Handler: "index.handler", // Required when sending a .zip file
    PackageType: PackageType.Zip, // Required when sending a .zip file
    Runtime: Runtime.nodejs16x, // Required when sending a .zip file
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

단일 파라미터로 함수를 간접적으로 간접 호출하고 결과를 가져옵니다.

```
const invoke = async (funcName, payload) => {
  const client = new LambdaClient({});
  const command = new InvokeCommand({
    FunctionName: funcName,
    Payload: JSON.stringify(payload),
    LogType: LogType.Tail,
  });

  const { Payload, LogResult } = await client.send(command);
  const result = Buffer.from(Payload).toString();
  const logs = Buffer.from(LogResult, "base64").toString();
  return { logs, result };
};
```

함수 코드를 업데이트하고 환경 변수를 사용하여 Lambda 환경을 구성합니다.

```
const updateFunctionCode = async (funcName, newFunc) => {
  const client = new LambdaClient({});
  const code = await readFile(`${dirname}../functions/${newFunc}.zip`);
  const command = new UpdateFunctionCodeCommand({
    ZipFile: code,
    FunctionName: funcName,
    Architectures: [Architecture.arm64],
    Handler: "index.handler", // Required when sending a .zip file
```

```
    PackageType: PackageType.Zip, // Required when sending a .zip file
    Runtime: Runtime.nodejs16x, // Required when sending a .zip file
  });

  return client.send(command);
};

const updateFunctionConfiguration = (funcName) => {
  const client = new LambdaClient({});
  const config = readFileSync(`${dirname}../functions/config.json`).toString();
  const command = new UpdateFunctionConfigurationCommand({
    ...JSON.parse(config),
    FunctionName: funcName,
  });
  const result = client.send(command);
  waitForFunctionUpdated({ FunctionName: funcName });
  return result;
};
```

계정의 함수를 나열합니다.

```
const listFunctions = () => {
  const client = new LambdaClient({});
  const command = new ListFunctionsCommand({});

  return client.send(command);
};
```

IAM 역할과 Lambda 함수를 삭제합니다.

```
import { DeleteRoleCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} roleName
 */
export const deleteRole = (roleName) => {
  const command = new DeleteRoleCommand({ RoleName: roleName });
  return client.send(command);
```

```
};

/**
 * @param {string} funcName
 */
const deleteFunction = (funcName) => {
  const client = new LambdaClient({});
  const command = new DeleteFunctionCommand({ FunctionName: funcName });
  return client.send(command);
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CreateFunction
  - DeleteFunction
  - GetFunction
  - 간접 호출
  - ListFunctions
  - UpdateFunctionCode
  - UpdateFunctionConfiguration

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
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```
suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
        Usage:
            <functionName> <role> <handler> <bucketName> <updatedBucketName>
 <key>

        Where:
```

```
            functionName - The name of the AWS Lambda function.
            role - The AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) service role that
has AWS Lambda permissions.
            handler - The fully qualified method name (for example,
example.Handler::handleRequest).
            bucketName - The Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket
name that contains the ZIP or JAR used for the Lambda function's code.
            updatedBucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket name that contains the .zip
or .jar used to update the Lambda function's code.
            key - The Amazon S3 key name that represents the .zip or .jar file
(for example, LambdaHello-1.0-SNAPSHOT.jar).
            """

    if (args.size != 6) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    val functionName = args[0]
    val role = args[1]
    val handler = args[2]
    val bucketName = args[3]
    val updatedBucketName = args[4]
    val key = args[5]

    println("Creating a Lambda function named $functionName.")
    val funArn = createScFunction(functionName, bucketName, key, handler, role)
    println("The AWS Lambda ARN is $funArn")

    // Get a specific Lambda function.
    println("Getting the $functionName AWS Lambda function.")
    getFunction(functionName)

    // List the Lambda functions.
    println("Listing all AWS Lambda functions.")
    listFunctionsSc()

    // Invoke the Lambda function.
    println("*** Invoke the Lambda function.")
    invokeFunctionSc(functionName)

    // Update the AWS Lambda function code.
    println("*** Update the Lambda function code.")
    updateFunctionCode(functionName, updatedBucketName, key)
```

```
    // println("*** Invoke the function again after updating the code.")
    invokeFunctionSc(functionName)

    // Update the AWS Lambda function configuration.
    println("Update the run time of the function.")
    updateFunctionConfiguration(functionName, handler)

    // Delete the AWS Lambda function.
    println("Delete the AWS Lambda function.")
    delFunction(functionName)
}

suspend fun createScFunction(
    myFunctionName: String,
    s3BucketName: String,
    myS3Key: String,
    myHandler: String,
    myRole: String,
): String {
    val functionCode =
        FunctionCode {
            s3Bucket = s3BucketName
            s3Key = myS3Key
        }

    val request =
        CreateFunctionRequest {
            functionName = myFunctionName
            code = functionCode
            description = "Created by the Lambda Kotlin API"
            handler = myHandler
            role = myRole
            runtime = Runtime.Java17
        }

    // Create a Lambda function using a waiter
    LambdaClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { awsLambda ->
        val functionResponse = awsLambda.createFunction(request)
        awsLambda.waitUntilFunctionActive {
            functionName = myFunctionName
        }
        return functionResponse.functionArn.toString()
    }
```

```
}

suspend fun getFunction(functionNameVal: String) {
    val functionRequest =
        GetFunctionRequest {
            functionName = functionNameVal
        }

    LambdaClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { awsLambda ->
        val response = awsLambda.getFunction(functionRequest)
        println("The runtime of this Lambda function is
 ${response.configuration?.runtime}")
    }
}

suspend fun listFunctionsSc() {
    val request =
        ListFunctionsRequest {
            maxItems = 10
        }

    LambdaClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { awsLambda ->
        val response = awsLambda.listFunctions(request)
        response.functions?.forEach { function ->
            println("The function name is ${function.functionName}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun invokeFunctionSc(functionNameVal: String) {
    val json = """{"inputValue":"1000"}"""
    val byteArray = json.trimIndent().encodeToByteArray()
    val request =
        InvokeRequest {
            functionName = functionNameVal
            payload = byteArray
            logType = LogType.Tail
        }

    LambdaClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { awsLambda ->
        val res = awsLambda.invoke(request)
        println("The function payload is
 ${res.payload?.toString(Charsets.UTF_8)}")
    }
```

```
}

suspend fun updateFunctionCode(
    functionNameVal: String?,
    bucketName: String?,
    key: String?,
) {
    val functionCodeRequest =
        UpdateFunctionCodeRequest {
            functionName = functionNameVal
            publish = true
            s3Bucket = bucketName
            s3Key = key
        }

    LambdaClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { awsLambda ->
        val response = awsLambda.updateFunctionCode(functionCodeRequest)
        awsLambda.waitUntilFunctionUpdated {
            functionName = functionNameVal
        }
        println("The last modified value is " + response.lastModified)
    }
}

suspend fun updateFunctionConfiguration(
    functionNameVal: String?,
    handlerVal: String?,
) {
    val configurationRequest =
        UpdateFunctionConfigurationRequest {
            functionName = functionNameVal
            handler = handlerVal
            runtime = Runtime.Java17
        }

    LambdaClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { awsLambda ->
        awsLambda.updateFunctionConfiguration(configurationRequest)
    }
}

suspend fun delFunction(myFunctionName: String) {
    val request =
        DeleteFunctionRequest {
            functionName = myFunctionName
```

```
        }

    LambdaClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { awsLambda ->
        awsLambda.deleteFunction(request)
        println("$myFunctionName was deleted")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - CreateFunction
  - DeleteFunction
  - GetFunction
  - 간접 호출
  - ListFunctions
  - UpdateFunctionCode
  - UpdateFunctionConfiguration

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
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```
namespace Lambda;

use Aws\S3\S3Client;
use GuzzleHttp\Psr7\Stream;
use Iam\IAMService;

class GettingStartedWithLambda
{
    public function run()
    {
```

```
        echo("\n");
        echo("--------------------------------------\n");
        print("Welcome to the AWS Lambda getting started demo using PHP!\n");
        echo("--------------------------------------\n");

        $clientArgs = [
            'region' => 'us-west-2',
            'version' => 'latest',
            'profile' => 'default',
        ];
        $uniqid = uniqid();

        $iamService = new IAMService();
        $s3client = new S3Client($clientArgs);
        $lambdaService = new LambdaService();

        echo "First, let's create a role to run our Lambda code.\n";
        $roleName = "test-lambda-role-$uniqid";
        $rolePolicyDocument = "{
            \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\",
            \"Statement\": [
                {
                    \"Effect\": \"Allow\",
                    \"Principal\": {
                        \"Service\": \"lambda.amazonaws.com\"
                    },
                    \"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"
                }
            ]
        }";
        $role = $iamService->createRole($roleName, $rolePolicyDocument);
        echo "Created role {$role['RoleName']}.\n";

        $iamService->attachRolePolicy(
            $role['RoleName'],
            "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/AWSLambdaBasicExecutionRole"
        );
        echo "Attached the AWSLambdaBasicExecutionRole to {$role['RoleName']}.
\n";

        echo "\nNow let's create an S3 bucket and upload our Lambda code there.
\n";
        $bucketName = "test-example-bucket-$uniqid";
        $s3client->createBucket([
```

```
            'Bucket' => $bucketName,
        ]);
        echo "Created bucket $bucketName.\n";

        $functionName = "doc_example_lambda_$uniqid";
        $codeBasic = __DIR__ . "/lambda_handler_basic.zip";
        $handler = "lambda_handler_basic";
        $file = file_get_contents($codeBasic);
        $s3client->putObject([
            'Bucket' => $bucketName,
            'Key' => $functionName,
            'Body' => $file,
        ]);
        echo "Uploaded the Lambda code.\n";

        $createLambdaFunction = $lambdaService->createFunction($functionName,
 $role, $bucketName, $handler);
        // Wait until the function has finished being created.
        do {
            $getLambdaFunction = $lambdaService-
>getFunction($createLambdaFunction['FunctionName']);
        } while ($getLambdaFunction['Configuration']['State'] == "Pending");
        echo "Created Lambda function {$getLambdaFunction['Configuration']
['FunctionName']}.\n";

        sleep(1);

        echo "\nOk, let's invoke that Lambda code.\n";
        $basicParams = [
            'action' => 'increment',
            'number' => 3,
        ];
        /** @var Stream $invokeFunction */
        $invokeFunction = $lambdaService->invoke($functionName, $basicParams)
['Payload'];
        $result = json_decode($invokeFunction->getContents())->result;
        echo "After invoking the Lambda code with the input of
 {$basicParams['number']} we received $result.\n";

        echo "\nSince that's working, let's update the Lambda code.\n";
        $codeCalculator = "lambda_handler_calculator.zip";
        $handlerCalculator = "lambda_handler_calculator";
        echo "First, put the new code into the S3 bucket.\n";
        $file = file_get_contents($codeCalculator);
```

```
        $s3client->putObject([
            'Bucket' => $bucketName,
            'Key' => $functionName,
            'Body' => $file,
        ]);
        echo "New code uploaded.\n";

        $lambdaService->updateFunctionCode($functionName, $bucketName,
 $functionName);
        // Wait for the Lambda code to finish updating.
        do {
            $getLambdaFunction = $lambdaService-
>getFunction($createLambdaFunction['FunctionName']);
        } while ($getLambdaFunction['Configuration']['LastUpdateStatus'] !==
 "Successful");
        echo "New Lambda code uploaded.\n";

        $environment = [
            'Variable' => ['Variables' => ['LOG_LEVEL' => 'DEBUG']],
        ];
        $lambdaService->updateFunctionConfiguration($functionName,
 $handlerCalculator, $environment);
        do {
            $getLambdaFunction = $lambdaService-
>getFunction($createLambdaFunction['FunctionName']);
        } while ($getLambdaFunction['Configuration']['LastUpdateStatus'] !==
 "Successful");
        echo "Lambda code updated with new handler and a LOG_LEVEL of DEBUG for
 more information.\n";

        echo "Invoke the new code with some new data.\n";
        $calculatorParams = [
            'action' => 'plus',
            'x' => 5,
            'y' => 4,
        ];
        $invokeFunction = $lambdaService->invoke($functionName,
 $calculatorParams, "Tail");
        $result = json_decode($invokeFunction['Payload']->getContents())->result;
        echo "Indeed, {$calculatorParams['x']} + {$calculatorParams['y']} does
 equal $result.\n";
        echo "Here's the extra debug info: ";
        echo base64_decode($invokeFunction['LogResult']) . "\n";
```

```
        echo "\nBut what happens if you try to divide by zero?\n";
        $divZeroParams = [
            'action' => 'divide',
            'x' => 5,
            'y' => 0,
        ];
        $invokeFunction = $lambdaService->invoke($functionName, $divZeroParams,
"Tail");
        $result = json_decode($invokeFunction['Payload']->getContents())->result;
        echo "You get a |$result| result.\n";
        echo "And an error message: ";
        echo base64_decode($invokeFunction['LogResult']) . "\n";

        echo "\nHere's all the Lambda functions you have in this Region:\n";
        $listLambdaFunctions = $lambdaService->listFunctions(5);
        $allLambdaFunctions = $listLambdaFunctions['Functions'];
        $next = $listLambdaFunctions->get('NextMarker');
        while ($next != false) {
            $listLambdaFunctions = $lambdaService->listFunctions(5, $next);
            $next = $listLambdaFunctions->get('NextMarker');
            $allLambdaFunctions = array_merge($allLambdaFunctions,
$listLambdaFunctions['Functions']);
        }
        foreach ($allLambdaFunctions as $function) {
            echo "{$function['FunctionName']}\n";
        }

        echo "\n\nAnd don't forget to clean up your data!\n";

        $lambdaService->deleteFunction($functionName);
        echo "Deleted Lambda function.\n";
        $iamService->deleteRole($role['RoleName']);
        echo "Deleted Role.\n";
        $deleteObjects = $s3client->listObjectsV2([
            'Bucket' => $bucketName,
        ]);
        $deleteObjects = $s3client->deleteObjects([
            'Bucket' => $bucketName,
            'Delete' => [
                'Objects' => $deleteObjects['Contents'],
            ]
        ]);
        echo "Deleted all objects from the S3 bucket.\n";
        $s3client->deleteBucket(['Bucket' => $bucketName]);
```

```
        echo "Deleted the bucket.\n";
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CreateFunction
  - DeleteFunction
  - GetFunction
  - 간접 호출
  - ListFunctions
  - UpdateFunctionCode
  - UpdateFunctionConfiguration

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
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숫자를 증가시키는 Lambda 핸들러를 정의합니다.

```
import logging

logger = logging.getLogger()
logger.setLevel(logging.INFO)


def lambda_handler(event, context):
    """
    Accepts an action and a single number, performs the specified action on the
 number,
    and returns the result. The only allowable action is 'increment'.
```

```
    :param event: The event dict that contains the parameters sent when the
 function
                  is invoked.
    :param context: The context in which the function is called.
    :return: The result of the action.
    """
    result = None
    action = event.get("action")
    if action == "increment":
        result = event.get("number", 0) + 1
        logger.info("Calculated result of %s", result)
    else:
        logger.error("%s is not a valid action.", action)

    response = {"result": result}
    return response
```

산술 연산을 수행하는 두 번째 Lambda 핸들러를 정의합니다.

```
import logging
import os


logger = logging.getLogger()

# Define a list of Python lambda functions that are called by this AWS Lambda
 function.
ACTIONS = {
    "plus": lambda x, y: x + y,
    "minus": lambda x, y: x - y,
    "times": lambda x, y: x * y,
    "divided-by": lambda x, y: x / y,
}


def lambda_handler(event, context):
    """
    Accepts an action and two numbers, performs the specified action on the
 numbers,
    and returns the result.
```

```
    :param event: The event dict that contains the parameters sent when the
 function
                   is invoked.
    :param context: The context in which the function is called.
    :return: The result of the specified action.
    """
    # Set the log level based on a variable configured in the Lambda environment.
    logger.setLevel(os.environ.get("LOG_LEVEL", logging.INFO))
    logger.debug("Event: %s", event)

    action = event.get("action")
    func = ACTIONS.get(action)
    x = event.get("x")
    y = event.get("y")
    result = None
    try:
        if func is not None and x is not None and y is not None:
            result = func(x, y)
            logger.info("%s %s %s is %s", x, action, y, result)
        else:
            logger.error("I can't calculate %s %s %s.", x, action, y)
    except ZeroDivisionError:
        logger.warning("I can't divide %s by 0!", x)

    response = {"result": result}
    return response
```

Lambda 작업을 래핑하는 함수를 생성합니다.

```
class LambdaWrapper:
    def __init__(self, lambda_client, iam_resource):
        self.lambda_client = lambda_client
        self.iam_resource = iam_resource


    @staticmethod
    def create_deployment_package(source_file, destination_file):
        """
```

```
        Creates a Lambda deployment package in .zip format in an in-memory
buffer. This
        buffer can be passed directly to Lambda when creating the function.

        :param source_file: The name of the file that contains the Lambda handler
                            function.
        :param destination_file: The name to give the file when it's deployed to
Lambda.
        :return: The deployment package.
        """
        buffer = io.BytesIO()
        with zipfile.ZipFile(buffer, "w") as zipped:
            zipped.write(source_file, destination_file)
        buffer.seek(0)
        return buffer.read()

    def get_iam_role(self, iam_role_name):
        """
        Get an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role.

        :param iam_role_name: The name of the role to retrieve.
        :return: The IAM role.
        """
        role = None
        try:
            temp_role = self.iam_resource.Role(iam_role_name)
            temp_role.load()
            role = temp_role
            logger.info("Got IAM role %s", role.name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NoSuchEntity":
                logger.info("IAM role %s does not exist.", iam_role_name)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get IAM role %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    iam_role_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        return role

    def create_iam_role_for_lambda(self, iam_role_name):
        """
```

```
        Creates an IAM role that grants the Lambda function basic permissions. If
 a
        role with the specified name already exists, it is used for the demo.

        :param iam_role_name: The name of the role to create.
        :return: The role and a value that indicates whether the role is newly
 created.
        """
        role = self.get_iam_role(iam_role_name)
        if role is not None:
            return role, False

        lambda_assume_role_policy = {
            "Version": "2012-10-17",
            "Statement": [
                {
                    "Effect": "Allow",
                    "Principal": {"Service": "lambda.amazonaws.com"},
                    "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
                }
            ],
        }
        policy_arn = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/
AWSLambdaBasicExecutionRole"

        try:
            role = self.iam_resource.create_role(
                RoleName=iam_role_name,
                AssumeRolePolicyDocument=json.dumps(lambda_assume_role_policy),
            )
            logger.info("Created role %s.", role.name)
            role.attach_policy(PolicyArn=policy_arn)
            logger.info("Attached basic execution policy to role %s.", role.name)
        except ClientError as error:
            if error.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityAlreadyExists":
                role = self.iam_resource.Role(iam_role_name)
                logger.warning("The role %s already exists. Using it.",
 iam_role_name)
            else:
                logger.exception(
                    "Couldn't create role %s or attach policy %s.",
                    iam_role_name,
                    policy_arn,
                )
```

```
                raise

        return role, True

    def get_function(self, function_name):
        """
        Gets data about a Lambda function.

        :param function_name: The name of the function.
        :return: The function data.
        """
        response = None
        try:
            response =
self.lambda_client.get_function(FunctionName=function_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.info("Function %s does not exist.", function_name)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get function %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    function_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        return response


    def create_function(
        self, function_name, handler_name, iam_role, deployment_package
    ):
        """
        Deploys a Lambda function.

        :param function_name: The name of the Lambda function.
        :param handler_name: The fully qualified name of the handler function.
This
                             must include the file name and the function name.
        :param iam_role: The IAM role to use for the function.
        :param deployment_package: The deployment package that contains the
function
                                   code in .zip format.
        :return: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the newly created function.
```

```
        """
        try:
            response = self.lambda_client.create_function(
                FunctionName=function_name,
                Description="AWS Lambda doc example",
                Runtime="python3.9",
                Role=iam_role.arn,
                Handler=handler_name,
                Code={"ZipFile": deployment_package},
                Publish=True,
            )
            function_arn = response["FunctionArn"]
            waiter = self.lambda_client.get_waiter("function_active_v2")
            waiter.wait(FunctionName=function_name)
            logger.info(
                "Created function '%s' with ARN: '%s'.",
                function_name,
                response["FunctionArn"],
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.error("Couldn't create function %s.", function_name)
            raise
        else:
            return function_arn


    def delete_function(self, function_name):
        """
        Deletes a Lambda function.

        :param function_name: The name of the function to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.lambda_client.delete_function(FunctionName=function_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete function %s.", function_name)
            raise


    def invoke_function(self, function_name, function_params, get_log=False):
        """
        Invokes a Lambda function.

        :param function_name: The name of the function to invoke.
```

```
        :param function_params: The parameters of the function as a dict. This
dict
                                is serialized to JSON before it is sent to
Lambda.
        :param get_log: When true, the last 4 KB of the execution log are
included in
                        the response.
        :return: The response from the function invocation.
        """
        try:
            response = self.lambda_client.invoke(
                FunctionName=function_name,
                Payload=json.dumps(function_params),
                LogType="Tail" if get_log else "None",
            )
            logger.info("Invoked function %s.", function_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't invoke function %s.", function_name)
            raise
        return response


    def update_function_code(self, function_name, deployment_package):
        """
        Updates the code for a Lambda function by submitting a .zip archive that
contains
        the code for the function.

        :param function_name: The name of the function to update.
        :param deployment_package: The function code to update, packaged as bytes
in
                                   .zip format.
        :return: Data about the update, including the status.
        """
        try:
            response = self.lambda_client.update_function_code(
                FunctionName=function_name, ZipFile=deployment_package
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update function %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                function_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
```

```
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response


    def update_function_configuration(self, function_name, env_vars):
        """
        Updates the environment variables for a Lambda function.

        :param function_name: The name of the function to update.
        :param env_vars: A dict of environment variables to update.
        :return: Data about the update, including the status.
        """
        try:
            response = self.lambda_client.update_function_configuration(
                FunctionName=function_name, Environment={"Variables": env_vars}
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update function configuration %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                function_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response


    def list_functions(self):
        """
        Lists the Lambda functions for the current account.
        """
        try:
            func_paginator = self.lambda_client.get_paginator("list_functions")
            for func_page in func_paginator.paginate():
                for func in func_page["Functions"]:
                    print(func["FunctionName"])
                    desc = func.get("Description")
                    if desc:
                        print(f"\t{desc}")
                    print(f"\t{func['Runtime']}: {func['Handler']}")
        except ClientError as err:
```

```
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list functions. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

시나리오를 실행하는 함수를 생성합니다.

```
class UpdateFunctionWaiter(CustomWaiter):
    """A custom waiter that waits until a function is successfully updated."""

    def __init__(self, client):
        super().__init__(
            "UpdateSuccess",
            "GetFunction",
            "Configuration.LastUpdateStatus",
            {"Successful": WaitState.SUCCESS, "Failed": WaitState.FAILURE},
            client,
        )

    def wait(self, function_name):
        self._wait(FunctionName=function_name)


def run_scenario(lambda_client, iam_resource, basic_file, calculator_file,
 lambda_name):
    """
    Runs the scenario.

    :param lambda_client: A Boto3 Lambda client.
    :param iam_resource: A Boto3 IAM resource.
    :param basic_file: The name of the file that contains the basic Lambda
 handler.
    :param calculator_file: The name of the file that contains the calculator
 Lambda handler.
    :param lambda_name: The name to give resources created for the scenario, such
 as the
                        IAM role and the Lambda function.
```

```
    """
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the AWS Lambda getting started with functions demo.")
    print("-" * 88)

    wrapper = LambdaWrapper(lambda_client, iam_resource)

    print("Checking for IAM role for Lambda...")
    iam_role, should_wait = wrapper.create_iam_role_for_lambda(lambda_name)
    if should_wait:
        logger.info("Giving AWS time to create resources...")
        wait(10)

    print(f"Looking for function {lambda_name}...")
    function = wrapper.get_function(lambda_name)
    if function is None:
        print("Zipping the Python script into a deployment package...")
        deployment_package = wrapper.create_deployment_package(
            basic_file, f"{lambda_name}.py"
        )
        print(f"...and creating the {lambda_name} Lambda function.")
        wrapper.create_function(
            lambda_name, f"{lambda_name}.lambda_handler", iam_role,
deployment_package
        )
    else:
        print(f"Function {lambda_name} already exists.")
    print("-" * 88)

    print(f"Let's invoke {lambda_name}. This function increments a number.")
    action_params = {
        "action": "increment",
        "number": q.ask("Give me a number to increment: ", q.is_int),
    }
    print(f"Invoking {lambda_name}...")
    response = wrapper.invoke_function(lambda_name, action_params)
    print(
        f"Incrementing {action_params['number']} resulted in "
        f"{json.load(response['Payload'])}"
    )
    print("-" * 88)
```

```
    print(f"Let's update the function to an arithmetic calculator.")
    q.ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
    print("Creating a new deployment package...")
    deployment_package = wrapper.create_deployment_package(
        calculator_file, f"{lambda_name}.py"
    )
    print(f"...and updating the {lambda_name} Lambda function.")
    update_waiter = UpdateFunctionWaiter(lambda_client)
    wrapper.update_function_code(lambda_name, deployment_package)
    update_waiter.wait(lambda_name)
    print(f"This function uses an environment variable to control logging
level.")
    print(f"Let's set it to DEBUG to get the most logging.")
    wrapper.update_function_configuration(
        lambda_name, {"LOG_LEVEL": logging.getLevelName(logging.DEBUG)}
    )

    actions = ["plus", "minus", "times", "divided-by"]
    want_invoke = True
    while want_invoke:
        print(f"Let's invoke {lambda_name}. You can invoke these actions:")
        for index, action in enumerate(actions):
            print(f"{index + 1}: {action}")
        action_params = {}
        action_index = q.ask(
            "Enter the number of the action you want to take: ",
            q.is_int,
            q.in_range(1, len(actions)),
        )
        action_params["action"] = actions[action_index - 1]
        print(f"You've chosen to invoke 'x {action_params['action']} y'.")
        action_params["x"] = q.ask("Enter a value for x: ", q.is_int)
        action_params["y"] = q.ask("Enter a value for y: ", q.is_int)
        print(f"Invoking {lambda_name}...")
        response = wrapper.invoke_function(lambda_name, action_params, True)
        print(
            f"Calculating {action_params['x']} {action_params['action']}
{action_params['y']} "
            f"resulted in {json.load(response['Payload'])}"
        )
        q.ask("Press Enter to see the logs from the call.")
        print(base64.b64decode(response["LogResult"]).decode())
        want_invoke = q.ask("That was fun. Shall we do it again? (y/n) ",
q.is_yesno)
```

```
    print("-" * 88)

    if q.ask(
        "Do you want to list all of the functions in your account? (y/n) ",
 q.is_yesno
    ):
        wrapper.list_functions()
    print("-" * 88)

    if q.ask("Ready to delete the function and role? (y/n) ", q.is_yesno):
        for policy in iam_role.attached_policies.all():
            policy.detach_role(RoleName=iam_role.name)
        iam_role.delete()
        print(f"Deleted role {lambda_name}.")
        wrapper.delete_function(lambda_name)
        print(f"Deleted function {lambda_name}.")

    print("\nThanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    try:
        run_scenario(
            boto3.client("lambda"),
            boto3.resource("iam"),
            "lambda_handler_basic.py",
            "lambda_handler_calculator.py",
            "doc_example_lambda_calculator",
        )
    except Exception:
        logging.exception("Something went wrong with the demo!")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - CreateFunction
  - DeleteFunction
  - GetFunction
  - 간접 호출
  - ListFunctions
  - UpdateFunctionCode

- UpdateFunctionConfiguration

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

로그를 작성할 수 있는 Lambda 함수에 대한 사전 요구 IAM 권한을 설정합니다.

```
# Get an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role.
#
# @param iam_role_name: The name of the role to retrieve.
# @param action: Whether to create or destroy the IAM apparatus.
# @return: The IAM role.
def manage_iam(iam_role_name, action)
  case action
  when 'create'
    create_iam_role(iam_role_name)
  when 'destroy'
    destroy_iam_role(iam_role_name)
  else
    raise "Incorrect action provided. Must provide 'create' or 'destroy'"
  end
end

private

def create_iam_role(iam_role_name)
  role_policy = {
    'Version': '2012-10-17',
    'Statement': [
      {
        'Effect': 'Allow',
        'Principal': { 'Service': 'lambda.amazonaws.com' },
        'Action': 'sts:AssumeRole'
      }
    ]
```

```
    }
    role = @iam_client.create_role(
      role_name: iam_role_name,
      assume_role_policy_document: role_policy.to_json
    )
    @iam_client.attach_role_policy(
      {
        policy_arn: 'arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/
AWSLambdaBasicExecutionRole',
        role_name: iam_role_name
      }
    )
    wait_for_role_to_exist(iam_role_name)
    @logger.debug("Successfully created IAM role: #{role['role']['arn']}")
    sleep(10)
    [role, role_policy.to_json]
  end

  def destroy_iam_role(iam_role_name)
    @iam_client.detach_role_policy(
      {
        policy_arn: 'arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/
AWSLambdaBasicExecutionRole',
        role_name: iam_role_name
      }
    )
    @iam_client.delete_role(role_name: iam_role_name)
    @logger.debug("Detached policy & deleted IAM role: #{iam_role_name}")
  end

  def wait_for_role_to_exist(iam_role_name)
    @iam_client.wait_until(:role_exists, { role_name: iam_role_name }) do |w|
      w.max_attempts = 5
      w.delay = 5
    end
  end
```

호출 파라미터로 제공된 숫자를 증가 시키는 Lambda 핸들러를 정의합니다.

```
require 'logger'

# A function that increments a whole number by one (1) and logs the result.
```

```
# Requires a manually-provided runtime parameter, 'number', which must be Int
#
# @param event [Hash] Parameters sent when the function is invoked
# @param context [Hash] Methods and properties that provide information
# about the invocation, function, and execution environment.
# @return incremented_number [String] The incremented number.
def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  logger = Logger.new($stdout)
  log_level = ENV['LOG_LEVEL']
  logger.level = case log_level
                 when 'debug'
                   Logger::DEBUG
                 when 'info'
                   Logger::INFO
                 else
                   Logger::ERROR
                 end
  logger.debug('This is a debug log message.')
  logger.info('This is an info log message. Code executed successfully!')
  number = event['number'].to_i
  incremented_number = number + 1
  logger.info("You provided #{number.round} and it was incremented to
 #{incremented_number.round}")
  incremented_number.round.to_s
end
```

Lambda 함수를 배포 패키지로 압축합니다.

```
  # Creates a Lambda deployment package in .zip format.
  #
  # @param source_file: The name of the object, without suffix, for the Lambda
 file and zip.
  # @return: The deployment package.
  def create_deployment_package(source_file)
    Dir.chdir(File.dirname(__FILE__))
    if File.exist?('lambda_function.zip')
      File.delete('lambda_function.zip')
      @logger.debug('Deleting old zip: lambda_function.zip')
    end
    Zip::File.open('lambda_function.zip', create: true) do |zipfile|
      zipfile.add('lambda_function.rb', "#{source_file}.rb")
    end
```

```
    @logger.debug("Zipping #{source_file}.rb into: lambda_function.zip.")
    File.read('lambda_function.zip').to_s
  rescue StandardError => e
    @logger.error("There was an error creating deployment package:\n
#{e.message}")
  end
```

새 Lambda 함수를 생성합니다.

```
  # Deploys a Lambda function.
  #
  # @param function_name: The name of the Lambda function.
  # @param handler_name: The fully qualified name of the handler function.
  # @param role_arn: The IAM role to use for the function.
  # @param deployment_package: The deployment package that contains the function
code in .zip format.
  # @return: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the newly created function.
  def create_function(function_name, handler_name, role_arn, deployment_package)
    response = @lambda_client.create_function({
                                                role: role_arn.to_s,
                                                function_name: function_name,
                                                handler: handler_name,
                                                runtime: 'ruby2.7',
                                                code: {
                                                  zip_file: deployment_package
                                                },
                                                environment: {
                                                  variables: {
                                                    'LOG_LEVEL' => 'info'
                                                  }
                                                }
                                              })
    @lambda_client.wait_until(:function_active_v2, { function_name:
function_name }) do |w|
      w.max_attempts = 5
      w.delay = 5
    end
    response
  rescue Aws::Lambda::Errors::ServiceException => e
    @logger.error("There was an error creating #{function_name}:\n #{e.message}")
  rescue Aws::Waiters::Errors::WaiterFailed => e
```

```
    @logger.error("Failed waiting for #{function_name} to activate:\n
#{e.message}")
  end
```

선택적 런타임 파라미터를 사용하여 Lambda 함수를 간접 호출합니다.

```
  # Invokes a Lambda function.
  # @param function_name [String] The name of the function to invoke.
  # @param payload [nil] Payload containing runtime parameters.
  # @return [Object] The response from the function invocation.
  def invoke_function(function_name, payload = nil)
    params = { function_name: function_name }
    params[:payload] = payload unless payload.nil?
    @lambda_client.invoke(params)
  rescue Aws::Lambda::Errors::ServiceException => e
    @logger.error("There was an error executing #{function_name}:\n
#{e.message}")
  end
```

Lambda 함수의 구성을 업데이트하여 새 환경 변수를 삽입합니다.

```
  # Updates the environment variables for a Lambda function.
  # @param function_name: The name of the function to update.
  # @param log_level: The log level of the function.
  # @return: Data about the update, including the status.
  def update_function_configuration(function_name, log_level)
    @lambda_client.update_function_configuration({
                                                    function_name: function_name,
                                                    environment: {
                                                      variables: {
                                                        'LOG_LEVEL' => log_level
                                                      }
                                                    }
                                                  })
    @lambda_client.wait_until(:function_updated_v2, { function_name:
function_name }) do |w|
      w.max_attempts = 5
      w.delay = 5
    end
  rescue Aws::Lambda::Errors::ServiceException => e
```

```
    @logger.error("There was an error updating configurations for
#{function_name}:\n #{e.message}")
  rescue Aws::Waiters::Errors::WaiterFailed => e
    @logger.error("Failed waiting for #{function_name} to activate:\n
#{e.message}")
  end
```

Lambda 함수의 코드를 다른 코드가 포함된 다른 배포 패키지로 업데이트하십시오.

```
  # Updates the code for a Lambda function by submitting a .zip archive that
contains
  # the code for the function.
  #
  # @param function_name: The name of the function to update.
  # @param deployment_package: The function code to update, packaged as bytes in
  #                            .zip format.
  # @return: Data about the update, including the status.
  def update_function_code(function_name, deployment_package)
    @lambda_client.update_function_code(
      function_name: function_name,
      zip_file: deployment_package
    )
    @lambda_client.wait_until(:function_updated_v2, { function_name:
function_name }) do |w|
      w.max_attempts = 5
      w.delay = 5
    end
  rescue Aws::Lambda::Errors::ServiceException => e
    @logger.error("There was an error updating function code for:
#{function_name}:\n #{e.message}")
    nil
  rescue Aws::Waiters::Errors::WaiterFailed => e
    @logger.error("Failed waiting for #{function_name} to update:\n
#{e.message}")
  end
```

내장 페이지네이터를 사용하여 기존의 모든 Lambda 함수를 나열합니다.

```
  # Lists the Lambda functions for the current account.
  def list_functions
    functions = []
```

```
    @lambda_client.list_functions.each do |response|
      response['functions'].each do |function|
        functions.append(function['function_name'])
      end
    end
    functions
  rescue Aws::Lambda::Errors::ServiceException => e
    @logger.error("There was an error listing functions:\n #{e.message}")
  end
```

특정 Lambda 함수를 삭제합니다.

```
  # Deletes a Lambda function.
  # @param function_name: The name of the function to delete.
  def delete_function(function_name)
    print "Deleting function: #{function_name}..."
    @lambda_client.delete_function(
      function_name: function_name
    )
    print 'Done!'.green
  rescue Aws::Lambda::Errors::ServiceException => e
    @logger.error("There was an error deleting #{function_name}:\n #{e.message}")
  end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CreateFunction
  - DeleteFunction
  - GetFunction
  - 간접 호출
  - ListFunctions
  - UpdateFunctionCode
  - UpdateFunctionConfiguration

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이 시나리오에 사용된 종속 항목이 있는 Cargo.toml입니다.

```
[package]
name = "lambda-code-examples"
version = "0.1.0"
edition = "2021"

# See more keys and their definitions at https://doc.rust-lang.org/cargo/
reference/manifest.html

[dependencies]
aws-config = { version = "1.0.1", features = ["behavior-version-latest"] }
aws-sdk-ec2 = { version = "1.3.0" }
aws-sdk-iam = { version = "1.3.0" }
aws-sdk-lambda = { version = "1.3.0" }
aws-sdk-s3 = { version = "1.4.0" }
aws-smithy-types = { version = "1.0.1" }
aws-types = { version = "1.0.1" }
clap = { version = "4.4", features = ["derive"] }
tokio = { version = "1.20.1", features = ["full"] }
tracing-subscriber = { version = "0.3.15", features = ["env-filter"] }
tracing = "0.1.37"
serde_json = "1.0.94"
anyhow = "1.0.71"
uuid = { version = "1.3.3", features = ["v4"] }
lambda_runtime = "0.8.0"
serde = "1.0.164"
```

이 시나리오에서 Lambda 직접 호출을 간소화하는 유틸리티 모음입니다. 이 파일은 크레이트에 있는 src/ations.rs입니다.

```
use anyhow::anyhow;
use aws_sdk_iam::operation::{create_role::CreateRoleError,
 delete_role::DeleteRoleOutput};
use aws_sdk_lambda::{
    operation::{
        delete_function::DeleteFunctionOutput, get_function::GetFunctionOutput,
        invoke::InvokeOutput, list_functions::ListFunctionsOutput,
        update_function_code::UpdateFunctionCodeOutput,
        update_function_configuration::UpdateFunctionConfigurationOutput,
    },
    primitives::ByteStream,
    types::{Environment, FunctionCode, LastUpdateStatus, State},
};
use aws_sdk_s3::{
    error::ErrorMetadata,
    operation::{delete_bucket::DeleteBucketOutput,
 delete_object::DeleteObjectOutput},
    types::CreateBucketConfiguration,
};
use aws_smithy_types::Blob;
use serde::{ser::SerializeMap, Serialize};
use std::{fmt::Display, path::PathBuf, str::FromStr, time::Duration};
use tracing::{debug, info, warn};

/* Operation describes  */
#[derive(Clone, Copy, Debug, Serialize)]
pub enum Operation {
    #[serde(rename = "plus")]
    Plus,
    #[serde(rename = "minus")]
    Minus,
    #[serde(rename = "times")]
    Times,
    #[serde(rename = "divided-by")]
    DividedBy,
}

impl FromStr for Operation {
    type Err = anyhow::Error;

    fn from_str(s: &str) -> Result<Self, Self::Err> {
        match s {
```

```
            "plus" => Ok(Operation::Plus),
            "minus" => Ok(Operation::Minus),
            "times" => Ok(Operation::Times),
            "divided-by" => Ok(Operation::DividedBy),
            _ => Err(anyhow!("Unknown operation {s}")),
        }
    }
}

impl Display for Operation {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
        match self {
            Operation::Plus => write!(f, "plus"),
            Operation::Minus => write!(f, "minus"),
            Operation::Times => write!(f, "times"),
            Operation::DividedBy => write!(f, "divided-by"),
        }
    }
}

/**
 * InvokeArgs will be serialized as JSON and sent to the AWS Lambda handler.
 */
#[derive(Debug)]
pub enum InvokeArgs {
    Increment(i32),
    Arithmetic(Operation, i32, i32),
}

impl Serialize for InvokeArgs {
    fn serialize<S>(&self, serializer: S) -> Result<S::Ok, S::Error>
    where
        S: serde::Serializer,
    {
        match self {
            InvokeArgs::Increment(i) => serializer.serialize_i32(*i),
            InvokeArgs::Arithmetic(o, i, j) => {
                let mut map: S::SerializeMap =
 serializer.serialize_map(Some(3))?;
                map.serialize_key(&"op".to_string())?;
                map.serialize_value(&o.to_string())?;
                map.serialize_key(&"i".to_string())?;
                map.serialize_value(&i)?;
                map.serialize_key(&"j".to_string())?;
```

```
                map.serialize_value(&j)?;
                map.end()
            }
        }
    }
}

/** A policy document allowing Lambda to execute this function on the account's
 behalf. */
const ROLE_POLICY_DOCUMENT: &str = r#"{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [
        {
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Principal": { "Service": "lambda.amazonaws.com" },
            "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
        }
    ]
}"#;

/**
 * A LambdaManager gathers all the resources necessary to run the Lambda example
 scenario.
 * This includes instantiated aws_sdk clients and details of resource names.
 */
pub struct LambdaManager {
    iam_client: aws_sdk_iam::Client,
    lambda_client: aws_sdk_lambda::Client,
    s3_client: aws_sdk_s3::Client,
    lambda_name: String,
    role_name: String,
    bucket: String,
    own_bucket: bool,
}

// These unit type structs provide nominal typing on top of String parameters for
 LambdaManager::new
pub struct LambdaName(pub String);
pub struct RoleName(pub String);
pub struct Bucket(pub String);
pub struct OwnBucket(pub bool);

impl LambdaManager {
    pub fn new(
```

```
        iam_client: aws_sdk_iam::Client,
        lambda_client: aws_sdk_lambda::Client,
        s3_client: aws_sdk_s3::Client,
        lambda_name: LambdaName,
        role_name: RoleName,
        bucket: Bucket,
        own_bucket: OwnBucket,
    ) -> Self {
        Self {
            iam_client,
            lambda_client,
            s3_client,
            lambda_name: lambda_name.0,
            role_name: role_name.0,
            bucket: bucket.0,
            own_bucket: own_bucket.0,
        }
    }

    /**
     * Load the AWS configuration from the environment.
     * Look up lambda_name and bucket if none are given, or generate a random
name if not present in the environment.
     * If the bucket name is provided, the caller needs to have created the
bucket.
     * If the bucket name is generated, it will be created.
     */
    pub async fn load_from_env(lambda_name: Option<String>, bucket:
Option<String>) -> Self {
        let sdk_config = aws_config::load_from_env().await;
        let lambda_name = LambdaName(lambda_name.unwrap_or_else(|| {
            std::env::var("LAMBDA_NAME").unwrap_or_else(|_|
"rust_lambda_example".to_string())
        }));
        let role_name = RoleName(format!("{}_role", lambda_name.0));
        let (bucket, own_bucket) =
            match bucket {
                Some(bucket) => (Bucket(bucket), false),
                None => (
                    Bucket(std::env::var("LAMBDA_BUCKET").unwrap_or_else(|_| {
                        format!("rust-lambda-example-{}", uuid::Uuid::new_v4())
                    })),
                    true,
                ),
```

```
            };

        let s3_client = aws_sdk_s3::Client::new(&sdk_config);

        if own_bucket {
            info!("Creating bucket for demo: {}", bucket.0);
            s3_client
                .create_bucket()
                .bucket(bucket.0.clone())
                .create_bucket_configuration(
                    CreateBucketConfiguration::builder()

 .location_constraint(aws_sdk_s3::types::BucketLocationConstraint::from(
                            sdk_config.region().unwrap().as_ref(),
                        ))
                        .build(),
                )
                .send()
                .await
                .unwrap();
        }

        Self::new(
            aws_sdk_iam::Client::new(&sdk_config),
            aws_sdk_lambda::Client::new(&sdk_config),
            s3_client,
            lambda_name,
            role_name,
            bucket,
            OwnBucket(own_bucket),
        )
    }

    /**
     * Upload function code from a path to a zip file.
     * The zip file must have an AL2 Linux-compatible binary called `bootstrap`.
     * The easiest way to create such a zip is to use `cargo lambda build --
output-format Zip`.
     */
    async fn prepare_function(
        &self,
        zip_file: PathBuf,
        key: Option<String>,
    ) -> Result<FunctionCode, anyhow::Error> {
```

```
        let body = ByteStream::from_path(zip_file).await?;

        let key = key.unwrap_or_else(|| format!("{}_code", self.lambda_name));

        info!("Uploading function code to s3://{}/{}", self.bucket, key);
        let _ = self
            .s3_client
            .put_object()
            .bucket(self.bucket.clone())
            .key(key.clone())
            .body(body)
            .send()
            .await?;

        Ok(FunctionCode::builder()
            .s3_bucket(self.bucket.clone())
            .s3_key(key)
            .build())
    }

    /**
     * Create a function, uploading from a zip file.
     */
    pub async fn create_function(&self, zip_file: PathBuf) -> Result<String,
anyhow::Error> {
        let code = self.prepare_function(zip_file, None).await?;

        let key = code.s3_key().unwrap().to_string();

        let role = self.create_role().await.map_err(|e| anyhow!(e))?;

        info!("Created iam role, waiting 15s for it to become active");
        tokio::time::sleep(Duration::from_secs(15)).await;

        info!("Creating lambda function {}", self.lambda_name);
        let _ = self
            .lambda_client
            .create_function()
            .function_name(self.lambda_name.clone())
            .code(code)
            .role(role.arn())
            .runtime(aws_sdk_lambda::types::Runtime::Providedal2)
            .handler("_unused")
            .send()
```

```
            .await
            .map_err(anyhow::Error::from)?;

        self.wait_for_function_ready().await?;

        self.lambda_client
            .publish_version()
            .function_name(self.lambda_name.clone())
            .send()
            .await?;

        Ok(key)
    }

    /**
     * Create an IAM execution role for the managed Lambda function.
     * If the role already exists, use that instead.
     */
    async fn create_role(&self) -> Result<aws_sdk_iam::types::Role,
CreateRoleError> {
        info!("Creating execution role for function");
        let get_role = self
            .iam_client
            .get_role()
            .role_name(self.role_name.clone())
            .send()
            .await;
        if let Ok(get_role) = get_role {
            if let Some(role) = get_role.role {
                return Ok(role);
            }
        }

        let create_role = self
            .iam_client
            .create_role()
            .role_name(self.role_name.clone())
            .assume_role_policy_document(ROLE_POLICY_DOCUMENT)
            .send()
            .await;

        match create_role {
            Ok(create_role) => match create_role.role {
                Some(role) => Ok(role),
```

```
                None => Err(CreateRoleError::generic(
                    ErrorMetadata::builder()
                        .message("CreateRole returned empty success")
                        .build(),
                )),
            },
            Err(err) => Err(err.into_service_error()),
        }
    }

    /**
     * Poll `is_function_ready` with a 1-second delay. It returns when the
function is ready or when there's an error checking the function's state.
     */
    pub async fn wait_for_function_ready(&self) -> Result<(), anyhow::Error> {
        info!("Waiting for function");
        while !self.is_function_ready(None).await? {
            info!("Function is not ready, sleeping 1s");
            tokio::time::sleep(Duration::from_secs(1)).await;
        }
        Ok(())
    }

    /**
     * Check if a Lambda function is ready to be invoked.
     * A Lambda function is ready for this scenario when its state is active and
its LastUpdateStatus is Successful.
     * Additionally, if a sha256 is provided, the function must have that as its
current code hash.
     * Any missing properties or failed requests will be reported as an Err.
     */
    async fn is_function_ready(
        &self,
        expected_code_sha256: Option<&str>,
    ) -> Result<bool, anyhow::Error> {
        match self.get_function().await {
            Ok(func) => {
                if let Some(config) = func.configuration() {
                    if let Some(state) = config.state() {
                        info!(?state, "Checking if function is active");
                        if !matches!(state, State::Active) {
                            return Ok(false);
                        }
                    }
```

```
                    match config.last_update_status() {
                        Some(last_update_status) => {
                            info!(?last_update_status, "Checking if function is
ready");
                            match last_update_status {
                                LastUpdateStatus::Successful => {
                                    // continue
                                }
                                LastUpdateStatus::Failed |
LastUpdateStatus::InProgress => {
                                    return Ok(false);
                                }
                                unknown => {
                                    warn!(
                                        status_variant = unknown.as_str(),
                                        "LastUpdateStatus unknown"
                                    );
                                    return Err(anyhow!(
                                        "Unknown LastUpdateStatus, fn config is
{config:?}"
                                    ));
                                }
                            }
                        }
                        None => {
                            warn!("Missing last update status");
                            return Ok(false);
                        }
                    };
                    if expected_code_sha256.is_none() {
                        return Ok(true);
                    }
                    if let Some(code_sha256) = config.code_sha256() {
                        return Ok(code_sha256 ==
expected_code_sha256.unwrap_or_default());
                    }
                }
            }
            Err(e) => {
                warn!(?e, "Could not get function while waiting");
            }
        }
        Ok(false)
    }
```

```
    /** Get the Lambda function with this Manager's name. */
    pub async fn get_function(&self) -> Result<GetFunctionOutput, anyhow::Error>
{
        info!("Getting lambda function");
        self.lambda_client
            .get_function()
            .function_name(self.lambda_name.clone())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(anyhow::Error::from)
    }

    /** List all Lambda functions in the current Region. */
    pub async fn list_functions(&self) -> Result<ListFunctionsOutput,
anyhow::Error> {
        info!("Listing lambda functions");
        self.lambda_client
            .list_functions()
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(anyhow::Error::from)
    }

    /** Invoke the lambda function using calculator InvokeArgs. */
    pub async fn invoke(&self, args: InvokeArgs) -> Result<InvokeOutput,
anyhow::Error> {
        info!(?args, "Invoking {}", self.lambda_name);
        let payload = serde_json::to_string(&args)?;
        debug!(?payload, "Sending payload");
        self.lambda_client
            .invoke()
            .function_name(self.lambda_name.clone())
            .payload(Blob::new(payload))
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(anyhow::Error::from)
    }

    /** Given a Path to a zip file, update the function's code and wait for the
update to finish. */
    pub async fn update_function_code(
        &self,
        zip_file: PathBuf,
```

```
        key: String,
    ) -> Result<UpdateFunctionCodeOutput, anyhow::Error> {
        let function_code = self.prepare_function(zip_file, Some(key)).await?;

        info!("Updating code for {}", self.lambda_name);
        let update = self
            .lambda_client
            .update_function_code()
            .function_name(self.lambda_name.clone())
            .s3_bucket(self.bucket.clone())
            .s3_key(function_code.s3_key().unwrap().to_string())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(anyhow::Error::from)?;

        self.wait_for_function_ready().await?;

        Ok(update)
    }

    /** Update the environment for a function. */
    pub async fn update_function_configuration(
        &self,
        environment: Environment,
    ) -> Result<UpdateFunctionConfigurationOutput, anyhow::Error> {
        info!(
            ?environment,
            "Updating environment for {}", self.lambda_name
        );
        let updated = self
            .lambda_client
            .update_function_configuration()
            .function_name(self.lambda_name.clone())
            .environment(environment)
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(anyhow::Error::from)?;

        self.wait_for_function_ready().await?;

        Ok(updated)
    }
```

```
    /** Delete a function and its role, and if possible or necessary, its
associated code object and bucket. */
    pub async fn delete_function(
        &self,
        location: Option<String>,
    ) -> (
        Result<DeleteFunctionOutput, anyhow::Error>,
        Result<DeleteRoleOutput, anyhow::Error>,
        Option<Result<DeleteObjectOutput, anyhow::Error>>,
    ) {
        info!("Deleting lambda function {}", self.lambda_name);
        let delete_function = self
            .lambda_client
            .delete_function()
            .function_name(self.lambda_name.clone())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(anyhow::Error::from);

        info!("Deleting iam role {}", self.role_name);
        let delete_role = self
            .iam_client
            .delete_role()
            .role_name(self.role_name.clone())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(anyhow::Error::from);

        let delete_object: Option<Result<DeleteObjectOutput, anyhow::Error>> =
            if let Some(location) = location {
                info!("Deleting object {location}");
                Some(
                    self.s3_client
                        .delete_object()
                        .bucket(self.bucket.clone())
                        .key(location)
                        .send()
                        .await
                        .map_err(anyhow::Error::from),
                )
            } else {
                info!(?location, "Skipping delete object");
                None
            };
```

```
        (delete_function, delete_role, delete_object)
    }

    pub async fn cleanup(
        &self,
        location: Option<String>,
    ) -> (
        (
            Result<DeleteFunctionOutput, anyhow::Error>,
            Result<DeleteRoleOutput, anyhow::Error>,
            Option<Result<DeleteObjectOutput, anyhow::Error>>,
        ),
        Option<Result<DeleteBucketOutput, anyhow::Error>>,
    ) {
        let delete_function = self.delete_function(location).await;

        let delete_bucket = if self.own_bucket {
            info!("Deleting bucket {}", self.bucket);
            if delete_function.2.is_none() ||
 delete_function.2.as_ref().unwrap().is_ok() {
                Some(
                    self.s3_client
                        .delete_bucket()
                        .bucket(self.bucket.clone())
                        .send()
                        .await
                        .map_err(anyhow::Error::from),
                )
            } else {
                None
            }
        } else {
            info!("No bucket to clean up");
            None
        };

        (delete_function, delete_bucket)
    }
}

/**
 * Testing occurs primarily as an integration test running the `scenario` bin
 successfully.
```

```
 * Each action relies deeply on the internal workings and state of Amazon Simple
 Storage Service (Amazon S3), Lambda, and IAM working together.
 * It is therefore infeasible to mock the clients to test the individual actions.
 */
#[cfg(test)]
mod test {
    use super::{InvokeArgs, Operation};
    use serde_json::json;

    /** Make sure that the JSON output of serializing InvokeArgs is what's
 expected by the calculator. */
    #[test]
    fn test_serialize() {
        assert_eq!(json!(InvokeArgs::Increment(5)), 5);
        assert_eq!(
            json!(InvokeArgs::Arithmetic(Operation::Plus, 5, 7)).to_string(),
            r#"{"op":"plus","i":5,"j":7}"#.to_string(),
        );
    }
}
```

일부 동작을 제어하기 위해 명령줄 플래그를 사용하여 시나리오를 처음부터 끝까지 실행하는 바이너리입니다. 이 파일은 크레이트에 있는 src/bin/scenario.rs입니다.

```
/*
## Service actions

Service actions wrap the SDK call, taking a client and any specific parameters
 necessary for the call.

* CreateFunction
* GetFunction
* ListFunctions
* Invoke
* UpdateFunctionCode
* UpdateFunctionConfiguration
* DeleteFunction

## Scenario
```

```
A scenario runs at a command prompt and prints output to the user on the result
 of each service action. A scenario can run in one of two ways: straight through,
 printing out progress as it goes, or as an interactive question/answer script.

## Getting started with functions

Use an SDK to manage AWS Lambda functions: create a function, invoke it, update
 its code, invoke it again, view its output and logs, and delete it.

This scenario uses two Lambda handlers:
_Note: Handlers don't use AWS SDK API calls._

The increment handler is straightforward:

1. It accepts a number, increments it, and returns the new value.
2. It performs simple logging of the result.

The arithmetic handler is more complex:
1. It accepts a set of actions ['plus', 'minus', 'times', 'divided-by'] and two
 numbers, and returns the result of the calculation.
2. It uses an environment variable to control log level (such as DEBUG, INFO,
 WARNING, ERROR).
It logs a few things at different levels, such as:
    * DEBUG: Full event data.
    * INFO: The calculation result.
    * WARN~ING~: When a divide by zero error occurs.
    * This will be the typical `RUST_LOG` variable.


The steps of the scenario are:

1. Create an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role that meets the
 following requirements:
    * Has an assume_role policy that grants 'lambda.amazonaws.com' the
 'sts:AssumeRole' action.
    * Attaches the 'arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/
AWSLambdaBasicExecutionRole' managed role.
    * _You must wait for ~10 seconds after the role is created before you can use
 it!_
2. Create a function (CreateFunction) for the increment handler by packaging it
 as a zip and doing one of the following:
    * Adding it with CreateFunction Code.ZipFile.
    * --or--
```

```
    * Uploading it to Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) and adding it
 with CreateFunction Code.S3Bucket/S3Key.
    * _Note: Zipping the file does not have to be done in code._
    * If you have a waiter, use it to wait until the function is active.
 Otherwise, call GetFunction until State is Active.
3. Invoke the function with a number and print the result.
4. Update the function (UpdateFunctionCode) to the arithmetic handler by
 packaging it as a zip and doing one of the following:
    * Adding it with UpdateFunctionCode ZipFile.
    * --or--
    * Uploading it to Amazon S3 and adding it with UpdateFunctionCode S3Bucket/
S3Key.
5. Call GetFunction until Configuration.LastUpdateStatus is 'Successful' (or
 'Failed').
6. Update the environment variable by calling UpdateFunctionConfiguration and
 pass it a log level, such as:
    * Environment={'Variables': {'RUST_LOG': 'TRACE'}}
7. Invoke the function with an action from the list and a couple of values.
 Include LogType='Tail' to get logs in the result. Print the result of the
 calculation and the log.
8. [Optional] Invoke the function to provoke a divide-by-zero error and show the
 log result.
9. List all functions for the account, using pagination (ListFunctions).
10. Delete the function (DeleteFunction).
11. Delete the role.

Each step should use the function created in Service Actions to abstract calling
 the SDK.
 */

use aws_sdk_lambda::{operation::invoke::InvokeOutput, types::Environment};
use clap::Parser;
use std::{collections::HashMap, path::PathBuf};
use tracing::{debug, info, warn};
use tracing_subscriber::EnvFilter;

use lambda_code_examples::actions::{
    InvokeArgs::{Arithmetic, Increment},
    LambdaManager, Operation,
};

#[derive(Debug, Parser)]
pub struct Opt {
    /// The AWS Region.
```

```
    #[structopt(short, long)]
    pub region: Option<String>,

    // The bucket to use for the FunctionCode.
    #[structopt(short, long)]
    pub bucket: Option<String>,

    // The name of the Lambda function.
    #[structopt(short, long)]
    pub lambda_name: Option<String>,

    // The number to increment.
    #[structopt(short, long, default_value = "12")]
    pub inc: i32,

    // The left operand.
    #[structopt(long, default_value = "19")]
    pub num_a: i32,

    // The right operand.
    #[structopt(long, default_value = "23")]
    pub num_b: i32,

    // The arithmetic operation.
    #[structopt(short, long, default_value = "plus")]
    pub operation: Operation,

    #[structopt(long)]
    pub cleanup: Option<bool>,

    #[structopt(long)]
    pub no_cleanup: Option<bool>,
}

fn code_path(lambda: &str) -> PathBuf {
    PathBuf::from(format!("../target/lambda/{lambda}/bootstrap.zip"))
}

fn log_invoke_output(invoke: &InvokeOutput, message: &str) {
    if let Some(payload) = invoke.payload().cloned() {
        let payload = String::from_utf8(payload.into_inner());
        info!(?payload, message);
    } else {
        info!("Could not extract payload")
```

```
    }
    if let Some(logs) = invoke.log_result() {
        debug!(?logs, "Invoked function logs")
    } else {
        debug!("Invoked function had no logs")
    }
}

async fn main_block(
    opt: &Opt,
    manager: &LambdaManager,
    code_location: String,
) -> Result<(), anyhow::Error> {
    let invoke = manager.invoke(Increment(opt.inc)).await?;
    log_invoke_output(&invoke, "Invoked function configured as increment");

    let update_code = manager
        .update_function_code(code_path("arithmetic"), code_location.clone())
        .await?;

    let code_sha256 = update_code.code_sha256().unwrap_or("Unknown SHA");
    info!(?code_sha256, "Updated function code with arithmetic.zip");

    let arithmetic_args = Arithmetic(opt.operation, opt.num_a, opt.num_b);
    let invoke = manager.invoke(arithmetic_args).await?;
    log_invoke_output(&invoke, "Invoked function configured as arithmetic");

    let update = manager
        .update_function_configuration(
            Environment::builder()
                .set_variables(Some(HashMap::from([(
                    "RUST_LOG".to_string(),
                    "trace".to_string(),
                )])))
                .build(),
        )
        .await?;
    let updated_environment = update.environment();
    info!(?updated_environment, "Updated function configuration");

    let invoke = manager
        .invoke(Arithmetic(opt.operation, opt.num_a, opt.num_b))
        .await?;
    log_invoke_output(
```

```
        &invoke,
        "Invoked function configured as arithmetic with increased logging",
    );

    let invoke = manager
        .invoke(Arithmetic(Operation::DividedBy, opt.num_a, 0))
        .await?;
    log_invoke_output(
        &invoke,
        "Invoked function configured as arithmetic with divide by zero",
    );

    Ok::<(), anyhow::Error>(())
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
        .without_time()
        .with_file(true)
        .with_line_number(true)
        .with_env_filter(EnvFilter::from_default_env())
        .init();

    let opt = Opt::parse();
    let manager = LambdaManager::load_from_env(opt.lambda_name.clone(),
 opt.bucket.clone()).await;

    let key = match manager.create_function(code_path("increment")).await {
        Ok(init) => {
            info!(?init, "Created function, initially with increment.zip");
            let run_block = main_block(&opt, &manager, init.clone()).await;
            info!(?run_block, "Finished running example, cleaning up");
            Some(init)
        }
        Err(err) => {
            warn!(?err, "Error happened when initializing function");
            None
        }
    };

    if Some(false) == opt.cleanup || Some(true) == opt.no_cleanup {
        info!("Skipping cleanup")
    } else {
```

```
        let delete = manager.cleanup(key).await;
        info!(?delete, "Deleted function & cleaned up resources");
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - CreateFunction
  - DeleteFunction
  - GetFunction
  - 간접 호출
  - ListFunctions
  - UpdateFunctionCode
  - UpdateFunctionConfiguration

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP API

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
        "Create an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role that grants AWS
Lambda permission to write to logs."
        DATA(lv_policy_document) = `{` &&
            `"Version":"2012-10-17",` &&
                  `"Statement": [` &&
                    `{` &&
                      `"Effect": "Allow",` &&
                      `"Action": [` &&
                        `"sts:AssumeRole"` &&
                      `],` &&
                      `"Principal": {` &&
```

```
                        `"Service": [` &&
                          `"lambda.amazonaws.com"` &&
                        `]` &&
                      `}` &&
                    `}` &&
                  `]` &&
                `}`.
        TRY.
            DATA(lo_create_role_output) = lo_iam->createrole(
                    iv_rolename = iv_role_name
                    iv_assumerolepolicydocument = lv_policy_document
                    iv_description = 'Grant lambda permission to write to
 logs' ).
            DATA(lv_role_arn) = lo_create_role_output->get_role( )->get_arn( ).
            MESSAGE 'IAM role created.' TYPE 'I'.
            WAIT UP TO 10 SECONDS.            " Make sure that the IAM role is
 ready for use. "
          CATCH /aws1/cx_iamentityalrdyexex.
            DATA(lo_role) = lo_iam->getrole( iv_rolename = iv_role_name ).
            lv_role_arn = lo_role->get_role( )->get_arn( ).
          CATCH /aws1/cx_iaminvalidinputex.
            MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_iammalformedplydocex.
            MESSAGE 'Policy document in the request is malformed.' TYPE 'E'.
        ENDTRY.

        TRY.
            lo_iam->attachrolepolicy(
                iv_rolename  = iv_role_name
                iv_policyarn = 'arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/
AWSLambdaBasicExecutionRole' ).
            MESSAGE 'Attached policy to the IAM role.' TYPE 'I'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_iaminvalidinputex.
            MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_iamnosuchentityex.
            MESSAGE 'The requested resource entity does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_iamplynotattachableex.
            MESSAGE 'Service role policies can only be attached to the service-
linked role for their service.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_iamunmodableentityex.
            MESSAGE 'Service that depends on the service-linked role is not
 modifiable.' TYPE 'E'.
        ENDTRY.
```

```
        " Create a Lambda function and upload handler code. "
        " Lambda function performs 'increment' action on a number. "
        TRY.
            lo_lmd->createfunction(
                 iv_functionname = iv_function_name
                 iv_runtime = `python3.9`
                 iv_role = lv_role_arn
                 iv_handler = iv_handler
                 io_code = io_initial_zip_file
                 iv_description = 'AWS Lambda code example' ).
            MESSAGE 'Lambda function created.' TYPE 'I'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdcodestorageexcdex.
            MESSAGE 'Maximum total code size per account exceeded.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvparamvalueex.
            MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourcenotfoundex.
            MESSAGE 'The requested resource does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
        ENDTRY.

        " Verify the function is in Active state "
        WHILE lo_lmd->getfunction( iv_functionname = iv_function_name )-
>get_configuration( )->ask_state( ) <> 'Active'.
          IF sy-index = 10.
            EXIT.               " Maximum 10 seconds. "
          ENDIF.
          WAIT UP TO 1 SECONDS.
        ENDWHILE.

        "Invoke the function with a single parameter and get results."
        TRY.
            DATA(lv_json) = /aws1/cl_rt_util=>string_to_xstring(
              `{`  &&
                `"action": "increment",`  &&
                `"number": 10` &&
              `}` ).
            DATA(lo_initial_invoke_output) = lo_lmd->invoke(
                       iv_functionname = iv_function_name
                       iv_payload = lv_json ).
            ov_initial_invoke_payload = lo_initial_invoke_output->get_payload( ).
           " ov_initial_invoke_payload is returned for testing purposes. "
            DATA(lo_writer_json) = cl_sxml_string_writer=>create( type =
 if_sxml=>co_xt_json ).
            CALL TRANSFORMATION id SOURCE XML ov_initial_invoke_payload RESULT
 XML lo_writer_json.
```

```
            DATA(lv_result) = cl_abap_codepage=>convert_from( lo_writer_json-
>get_output( ) ).
            MESSAGE 'Lambda function invoked.' TYPE 'I'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvparamvalueex.
            MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvrequestcontex.
            MESSAGE 'Unable to parse request body as JSON.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourcenotfoundex.
            MESSAGE 'The requested resource does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdunsuppedmediatyp00.
            MESSAGE 'Invoke request body does not have JSON as its content type.'
 TYPE 'E'.
        ENDTRY.

        " Update the function code and configure its Lambda environment with an
 environment variable. "
        " Lambda function is updated to perform 'decrement' action also. "
        TRY.
            lo_lmd->updatefunctioncode(
                  iv_functionname = iv_function_name
                  iv_zipfile = io_updated_zip_file ).
            WAIT UP TO 10 SECONDS.            " Make sure that the update is
 completed. "
            MESSAGE 'Lambda function code updated.' TYPE 'I'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdcodestorageexcdex.
            MESSAGE 'Maximum total code size per account exceeded.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvparamvalueex.
            MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourcenotfoundex.
            MESSAGE 'The requested resource does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
        ENDTRY.

        TRY.
            DATA lt_variables TYPE /aws1/
cl_lmdenvironmentvaria00=>tt_environmentvariables.
            DATA ls_variable LIKE LINE OF lt_variables.
            ls_variable-key = 'LOG_LEVEL'.
            ls_variable-value = NEW /aws1/cl_lmdenvironmentvaria00( iv_value =
 'info' ).
            INSERT ls_variable INTO TABLE lt_variables.

            lo_lmd->updatefunctionconfiguration(
                  iv_functionname = iv_function_name
```

```
                  io_environment = NEW /aws1/cl_lmdenvironment( it_variables =
 lt_variables ) ).
            WAIT UP TO 10 SECONDS.            " Make sure that the update is
 completed. "
            MESSAGE 'Lambda function configuration/settings updated.' TYPE 'I'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvparamvalueex.
            MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourceconflictex.
            MESSAGE 'Resource already exists or another operation is in
 progress.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourcenotfoundex.
            MESSAGE 'The requested resource does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
        ENDTRY.

        "Invoke the function with new parameters and get results. Display the
 execution log that's returned from the invocation."
        TRY.
            lv_json = /aws1/cl_rt_util=>string_to_xstring(
              `{`  &&
                `"action": "decrement",`  &&
                `"number": 10` &&
              `}` ).
            DATA(lo_updated_invoke_output) = lo_lmd->invoke(
                       iv_functionname = iv_function_name
                       iv_payload = lv_json ).
            ov_updated_invoke_payload = lo_updated_invoke_output->get_payload( ).
           " ov_updated_invoke_payload is returned for testing purposes. "
            lo_writer_json = cl_sxml_string_writer=>create( type =
 if_sxml=>co_xt_json ).
            CALL TRANSFORMATION id SOURCE XML ov_updated_invoke_payload RESULT
 XML lo_writer_json.
            lv_result = cl_abap_codepage=>convert_from( lo_writer_json-
>get_output( ) ).
            MESSAGE 'Lambda function invoked.' TYPE 'I'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvparamvalueex.
            MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvrequestcontex.
            MESSAGE 'Unable to parse request body as JSON.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourcenotfoundex.
            MESSAGE 'The requested resource does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdunsuppedmediatyp00.
            MESSAGE 'Invoke request body does not have JSON as its content type.'
 TYPE 'E'.
        ENDTRY.
```

```
        " List the functions for your account. "
        TRY.
            DATA(lo_list_output) = lo_lmd->listfunctions( ).
            DATA(lt_functions) = lo_list_output->get_functions( ).
            MESSAGE 'Retrieved list of Lambda functions.' TYPE 'I'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvparamvalueex.
            MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
        ENDTRY.

        " Delete the Lambda function. "
        TRY.
            lo_lmd->deletefunction( iv_functionname = iv_function_name ).
            MESSAGE 'Lambda function deleted.' TYPE 'I'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvparamvalueex.
            MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourcenotfoundex.
            MESSAGE 'The requested resource does not exist.' TYPE 'W'.
        ENDTRY.

        " Detach role policy. "
        TRY.
            lo_iam->detachrolepolicy(
                iv_rolename  = iv_role_name
                iv_policyarn = 'arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/
AWSLambdaBasicExecutionRole' ).
            MESSAGE 'Detached policy from the IAM role.' TYPE 'I'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_iaminvalidinputex.
            MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_iamnosuchentityex.
            MESSAGE 'The requested resource entity does not exist.' TYPE 'W'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_iamplynotattachableex.
            MESSAGE 'Service role policies can only be attached to the service-
linked role for their service.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_iamunmodableentityex.
            MESSAGE 'Service that depends on the service-linked role is not
 modifiable.' TYPE 'E'.
        ENDTRY.

        " Delete the IAM role. "
        TRY.
            lo_iam->deleterole( iv_rolename = iv_role_name ).
            MESSAGE 'IAM role deleted.' TYPE 'I'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_iamnosuchentityex.
```

```
            MESSAGE 'The requested resource entity does not exist.' TYPE 'W'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_iamunmodableentityex.
            MESSAGE 'Service that depends on the service-linked role is not
modifiable.' TYPE 'E'.
        ENDTRY.

      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO lo_exception.
        DATA(lv_error) = lo_exception->get_longtext( ).
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - CreateFunction
  - DeleteFunction
  - GetFunction
  - 간접 호출
  - ListFunctions
  - UpdateFunctionCode
  - UpdateFunctionConfiguration

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

지정된 값을 증분시키는 첫 번째 Lambda 함수를 정의합니다.

```
// swift-tools-version: 5.9
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
//
// The swift-tools-version declares the minimum version of Swift required to
// build this package.
```

```
import PackageDescription

let package = Package(
    name: "increment",
    // Let Xcode know the minimum Apple platforms supported.
    platforms: [
        .macOS(.v13)
    ],
    dependencies: [
        // Dependencies declare other packages that this package depends on.
        .package(
            url: "https://github.com/swift-server/swift-aws-lambda-runtime.git",
            branch: "main"),
    ],
    targets: [
        // Targets are the basic building blocks of a package, defining a module
 or a test suite.
        // Targets can depend on other targets in this package and products
        // from dependencies.
        .executableTarget(
            name: "increment",
            dependencies: [
                .product(name: "AWSLambdaRuntime", package: "swift-aws-lambda-
runtime"),
            ],
            path: "Sources"
        )
    ]
)

import Foundation
import AWSLambdaRuntime

/// Represents the contents of the requests being received from the client.
/// This structure must be `Decodable` to indicate that its initializer
/// converts an external representation into this type.
struct Request: Decodable, Sendable {
    /// The action to perform.
    let action: String
    /// The number to act upon.
    let number: Int
}
```

```
/// The contents of the response sent back to the client. This must be
/// `Encodable`.
struct Response: Encodable, Sendable {
    /// The resulting value after performing the action.
    let answer: Int?
}


/// The Lambda function body.
///
/// - Parameters:
///   - event: The `Request` describing the request made by the
///     client.
///   - context: A `LambdaContext` describing the context in
///     which the lambda function is running.
///
/// - Returns: A `Response` object that will be encoded to JSON and sent
///   to the client by the Lambda runtime.
let incrementLambdaRuntime = LambdaRuntime {
        (event: Request, context: LambdaContext) -> Response in
    let action = event.action
    var answer: Int?

    if action != "increment" {
        context.logger.error("Unrecognized operation: \"\(action)\". The only
 supported action is \"increment\".")
    } else {
        answer = event.number + 1
        context.logger.info("The calculated answer is \(answer!).")
    }

    let response = Response(answer: answer)
    return response
}

// Run the Lambda runtime code.

try await incrementLambdaRuntime.run()
```

두 숫자에 산술 연산을 수행하는 두 번째 Lambda 함수를 정의합니다.

```
// swift-tools-version: 5.9
```

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
//
// The swift-tools-version declares the minimum version of Swift required to
// build this package.

import PackageDescription

let package = Package(
    name: "calculator",
    // Let Xcode know the minimum Apple platforms supported.
    platforms: [
        .macOS(.v13)
    ],
    dependencies: [
        // Dependencies declare other packages that this package depends on.
        .package(
            url: "https://github.com/swift-server/swift-aws-lambda-runtime.git",
            branch: "main"),
    ],
    targets: [
        // Targets are the basic building blocks of a package, defining a module
 or a test suite.
        // Targets can depend on other targets in this package and products
        // from dependencies.
        .executableTarget(
            name: "calculator",
            dependencies: [
                .product(name: "AWSLambdaRuntime", package: "swift-aws-lambda-
runtime"),
            ],
            path: "Sources"
        )
    ]
)

import Foundation
import AWSLambdaRuntime

/// Represents the contents of the requests being received from the client.
/// This structure must be `Decodable` to indicate that its initializer
/// converts an external representation into this type.
struct Request: Decodable, Sendable {
    /// The action to perform.
```

```
    let action: String
    /// The first number to act upon.
    let x: Int
    /// The second number to act upon.
    let y: Int
}

/// A dictionary mapping operation names to closures that perform that
/// operation and return the result.
let actions = [
    "plus": { (x: Int, y: Int) -> Int in
        return x + y
    },
    "minus": { (x: Int, y: Int) -> Int in
        return x - y
    },
    "times": { (x: Int, y: Int) -> Int in
        return x * y
    },
    "divided-by": { (x: Int, y: Int) -> Int in
        return x / y
    }
]

/// The contents of the response sent back to the client. This must be
/// `Encodable`.
struct Response: Encodable, Sendable {
    /// The resulting value after performing the action.
    let answer: Int?
}


/// The Lambda function's entry point. Called by the Lambda runtime.
///
/// - Parameters:
///   - event: The `Request` describing the request made by the
///     client.
///   - context: A `LambdaContext` describing the context in
///     which the lambda function is running.
///
/// - Returns: A `Response` object that will be encoded to JSON and sent
///   to the client by the Lambda runtime.
let calculatorLambdaRuntime = LambdaRuntime {
        (_ event: Request, context: LambdaContext) -> Response in
```

```
    let action = event.action
    var answer: Int?
    var actionFunc: ((Int, Int) -> Int)?

    // Get the closure to run to perform the calculation.

    actionFunc = await actions[action]

    guard let actionFunc else {
        context.logger.error("Unrecognized operation '\(action)\'")
        return Response(answer: nil)
    }

    // Perform the calculation and return the answer.

    answer = actionFunc(event.x, event.y)

    guard let answer else {
        context.logger.error("Error computing \(event.x) \(action) \(event.y)")
    }
    context.logger.info("\(event.x) \(action) \(event.y) = \(answer)")

    return Response(answer: answer)
}

try await calculatorLambdaRuntime.run()
```

두 Lambda 함수를 간접적으로 호출할 기본 프로그램을 정의합니다.

```
// swift-tools-version: 5.9
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
//
// The swift-tools-version declares the minimum version of Swift required to
// build this package.

import PackageDescription

let package = Package(
    name: "lambda-basics",
    // Let Xcode know the minimum Apple platforms supported.
    platforms: [
```

```
        .macOS(.v13)
    ],
    dependencies: [
        // Dependencies declare other packages that this package depends on.
        .package(
            url: "https://github.com/awslabs/aws-sdk-swift",
            from: "1.0.0"),
        .package(
            url: "https://github.com/apple/swift-argument-parser.git",
            branch: "main"
        )
    ],
    targets: [
        // Targets are the basic building blocks of a package, defining a module
 or a test suite.
        // Targets can depend on other targets in this package and products
        // from dependencies.
        .executableTarget(
            name: "lambda-basics",
            dependencies: [
                .product(name: "AWSLambda", package: "aws-sdk-swift"),
                .product(name: "AWSIAM", package: "aws-sdk-swift"),
                .product(name: "ArgumentParser", package: "swift-argument-
parser")
            ],
            path: "Sources"
        )
    ]
)

//
/// An example demonstrating a variety of important AWS Lambda functions.

import ArgumentParser
import AWSIAM
import SmithyWaitersAPI
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSLambda
import Foundation

/// Represents the contents of the requests being received from the client.
/// This structure must be `Decodable` to indicate that its initializer
/// converts an external representation into this type.
struct IncrementRequest: Encodable, Decodable, Sendable {
```

```
    /// The action to perform.
    let action: String
    /// The number to act upon.
    let number: Int
}

struct Response: Encodable, Decodable, Sendable {
    /// The resulting value after performing the action.
    let answer: Int?
}

struct CalculatorRequest: Encodable, Decodable, Sendable {
    /// The action to perform.
    let action: String
    /// The first number to act upon.
    let x: Int
    /// The second number to act upon.
    let y: Int
}

let exampleName = "SwiftLambdaRoleExample"
let basicsFunctionName = "lambda-basics-function"

/// The ARN of the standard IAM policy for execution of Lambda functions.
let policyARN = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/
AWSLambdaBasicExecutionRole"

struct ExampleCommand: ParsableCommand {
    // -MARK: Command arguments
    @Option(help: "Name of the IAM Role to use for the Lambda functions")
    var role = exampleName
    @Option(help: "Zip archive containing the 'increment' lambda function")
    var incpath: String
    @Option(help: "Zip archive containing the 'calculator' lambda function")
    var calcpath: String
    @Option(help: "Name of the Amazon S3 Region to use (default: us-east-1)")
    var region = "us-east-1"

    static var configuration = CommandConfiguration(
        commandName: "lambda-basics",
        abstract: """
        This example demonstrates several common operations using AWS Lambda.
        """,
        discussion: """
```

```
        """
    )

    /// Returns the specified IAM role object.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - iamClient: `IAMClient` to use when looking for the role.
    ///   - roleName: The name of the role to check.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The `IAMClientTypes.Role` representing the specified role.
    func getRole(iamClient: IAMClient, roleName: String) async throws
                 -> IAMClientTypes.Role {
        do {
            let roleOutput = try await iamClient.getRole(
                input: GetRoleInput(
                    roleName: roleName
                )
            )

            guard let role = roleOutput.role else {
                throw ExampleError.roleNotFound
            }
            return role
        } catch {
            throw ExampleError.roleNotFound
        }
    }

    /// Create the AWS IAM role that will be used to access AWS Lambda.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - iamClient: The AWS `IAMClient` to use.
    ///   - roleName: The name of the AWS IAM role to use for Lambda.
    ///
    /// - Throws: `ExampleError.roleCreateError`
    ///
    /// - Returns: The `IAMClientTypes.Role` struct that describes the new role.
    func createRoleForLambda(iamClient: IAMClient, roleName: String) async throws
-> IAMClientTypes.Role {
        let output = try await iamClient.createRole(
            input: CreateRoleInput(
                assumeRolePolicyDocument:
                """
                {
```

```
                    "Version": "2012-10-17",
                    "Statement": [
                        {
                            "Effect": "Allow",
                            "Principal": {"Service": "lambda.amazonaws.com"},
                            "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
                        }
                    ]
                }
                """,
                roleName: roleName
            )
        )

        guard let role = output.role else {
            throw ExampleError.roleCreateError
        }

        // Wait for the role to be ready for use.

        _ = try await iamClient.waitUntilRoleExists(
            options: WaiterOptions(
                maxWaitTime: 20,
                minDelay: 0.5,
                maxDelay: 2
            ),
            input: GetRoleInput(roleName: roleName)
        )

        return role
    }

    /// Detect whether or not the AWS Lambda function with the specified name
    /// exists, by requesting its function information.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - lambdaClient: The `LambdaClient` to use.
    ///   - name: The name of the AWS Lambda function to find.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the Lambda function exists. Otherwise `false`.
    func doesLambdaFunctionExist(lambdaClient: LambdaClient, name: String) async
 -> Bool {
        do {
            _ = try await lambdaClient.getFunction(
```

```
                input: GetFunctionInput(functionName: name)
            )
        } catch {
            return false
        }

        return true
    }

    /// Create the specified AWS Lambda function.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - lambdaClient: The `LambdaClient` to use.
    ///   - functionName: The name of the AWS Lambda function to create.
    ///   - roleArn: The ARN of the role to apply to the function.
    ///   - path: The path of the Zip archive containing the function.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the AWS Lambda was successfully created; `false`
    ///   if it wasn't.
    func createFunction(lambdaClient: LambdaClient, functionName: String,
                                roleArn: String?, path: String) async throws ->
Bool {
        do {
            // Read the Zip archive containing the AWS Lambda function.

            let zipUrl = URL(fileURLWithPath: path)
            let zipData = try Data(contentsOf: zipUrl)

            // Create the AWS Lambda function that runs the specified code,
            // using the name given on the command line. The Lambda function
            // will run using the Amazon Linux 2 runtime.

            _ = try await lambdaClient.createFunction(
                input: CreateFunctionInput(
                    code: LambdaClientTypes.FunctionCode(zipFile: zipData),
                    functionName: functionName,
                    handler: "handle",
                    role: roleArn,
                    runtime: .providedal2
                )
            )
        } catch {
            print("*** Error creating Lambda function:")
            dump(error)
```

```
            return false
        }

        // Wait for a while to be sure the function is done being created.

        let output = try await lambdaClient.waitUntilFunctionActiveV2(
            options: WaiterOptions(
                maxWaitTime: 20,
                minDelay: 0.5,
                maxDelay: 2
            ),
            input: GetFunctionInput(functionName: functionName)
        )

        switch output.result {
            case .success:
                return true
            case .failure:
                return false
        }
    }

    /// Update the AWS Lambda function with new code to run when the function
    /// is invoked.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - lambdaClient: The `LambdaClient` to use.
    ///   - functionName: The name of the AWS Lambda function to update.
    ///   - path: The pathname of the Zip file containing the packaged Lambda
    ///     function.
    /// - Throws: `ExampleError.zipFileReadError`
    /// - Returns: `true` if the function's code is updated successfully.
    ///   Otherwise, returns `false`.
    func updateFunctionCode(lambdaClient: LambdaClient, functionName: String,
                            path: String) async throws -> Bool {
        let zipUrl = URL(fileURLWithPath: path)
        let zipData: Data

        // Read the function's Zip file.

        do {
            zipData = try Data(contentsOf: zipUrl)
        } catch {
            throw ExampleError.zipFileReadError
```

```
        }

        // Update the function's code and wait for the updated version to be
        // ready for use.

        do {
            _ = try await lambdaClient.updateFunctionCode(
                input: UpdateFunctionCodeInput(
                    functionName: functionName,
                    zipFile: zipData
                )
            )
        } catch {
            return false
        }

        let output = try await lambdaClient.waitUntilFunctionUpdatedV2(
            options: WaiterOptions(
                maxWaitTime: 20,
                minDelay: 0.5,
                maxDelay: 2
            ),
            input: GetFunctionInput(
                functionName: functionName
            )
        )

        switch output.result {
            case .success:
                return true
            case .failure:
                return false
        }
    }

    /// Tell the server-side component to log debug output by setting its
    /// environment's `LOG_LEVEL` to `DEBUG`.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - lambdaClient: The `LambdaClient` to use.
    ///   - functionName: The name of the AWS Lambda function to enable debug
    ///     logging for.
    ///
    /// - Throws: `ExampleError.environmentResponseMissingError`,
```

```
    ///   `ExampleError.updateFunctionConfigurationError`,
    ///   `ExampleError.environmentVariablesMissingError`,
    ///   `ExampleError.logLevelIncorrectError`,
    ///   `ExampleError.updateFunctionConfigurationError`
    func enableDebugLogging(lambdaClient: LambdaClient, functionName: String)
 async throws {
        let envVariables = [
            "LOG_LEVEL": "DEBUG"
        ]
        let environment = LambdaClientTypes.Environment(variables: envVariables)

        do {
            let output = try await lambdaClient.updateFunctionConfiguration(
                input: UpdateFunctionConfigurationInput(
                    environment: environment,
                    functionName: functionName
                )
            )

            guard let response = output.environment else {
                throw ExampleError.environmentResponseMissingError
            }

            if response.error != nil {
                throw ExampleError.updateFunctionConfigurationError
            }

            guard let retVariables = response.variables else {
                throw ExampleError.environmentVariablesMissingError
            }

            for envVar in retVariables {
                if envVar.key == "LOG_LEVEL" && envVar.value != "DEBUG" {
                    print("*** Log level is not set to DEBUG!")
                    throw ExampleError.logLevelIncorrectError
                }
            }
        } catch {
            throw ExampleError.updateFunctionConfigurationError
        }
    }

    /// Returns an array containing the names of all AWS Lambda functions
    /// available to the user.
```

```
    ///
    /// - Parameter lambdaClient: The `IAMClient` to use.
    ///
    /// - Throws: `ExampleError.listFunctionsError`
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of lambda function name strings.
    func getFunctionNames(lambdaClient: LambdaClient) async throws -> [String] {
        let pages = lambdaClient.listFunctionsPaginated(
            input: ListFunctionsInput()
        )

        var functionNames: [String] = []

        for try await page in pages {
            guard let functions = page.functions else {
                throw ExampleError.listFunctionsError
            }

            for function in functions {
                functionNames.append(function.functionName ?? "<unknown>")
            }
        }

        return functionNames
    }

    /// Invoke the Lambda function to increment a value.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - lambdaClient: The `IAMClient` to use.
    ///   - number: The number to increment.
    ///
    /// - Throws: `ExampleError.noAnswerReceived`, `ExampleError.invokeError`
    ///
    /// - Returns: An integer number containing the incremented value.
    func invokeIncrement(lambdaClient: LambdaClient, number: Int) async throws ->
Int {
        do {
            let incRequest = IncrementRequest(action: "increment", number:
number)
            let incData = try! JSONEncoder().encode(incRequest)

            // Invoke the lambda function.
```

```
            let invokeOutput = try await lambdaClient.invoke(
                input: InvokeInput(
                    functionName: "lambda-basics-function",
                    payload: incData
                )
            )

            let response = try! JSONDecoder().decode(Response.self,
from:invokeOutput.payload!)

            guard let answer = response.answer else {
                throw ExampleError.noAnswerReceived
            }
            return answer

        } catch {
            throw ExampleError.invokeError
        }
    }

    /// Invoke the calculator Lambda function.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - lambdaClient: The `IAMClient` to use.
    ///   - action: Which arithmetic operation to perform: "plus", "minus",
    ///     "times", or "divided-by".
    ///   - x: The first number to use in the computation.
    ///   - y: The second number to use in the computation.
    ///
    /// - Throws: `ExampleError.noAnswerReceived`, `ExampleError.invokeError`
    ///
    /// - Returns: The computed answer as an `Int`.
    func invokeCalculator(lambdaClient: LambdaClient, action: String, x: Int, y:
Int) async throws -> Int {
        do {
            let calcRequest = CalculatorRequest(action: action, x: x, y: y)
            let calcData = try! JSONEncoder().encode(calcRequest)

            // Invoke the lambda function.

            let invokeOutput = try await lambdaClient.invoke(
                input: InvokeInput(
                    functionName: "lambda-basics-function",
                    payload: calcData
```

```
                )
            )

            let response = try! JSONDecoder().decode(Response.self,
from:invokeOutput.payload!)

            guard let answer = response.answer else {
                throw ExampleError.noAnswerReceived
            }
            return answer

        } catch {
            throw ExampleError.invokeError
        }

    }

    /// Perform the example's tasks.
    func basics() async throws {
        let iamClient = try await IAMClient(
            config: IAMClient.IAMClientConfiguration(region: region)
        )

        let lambdaClient = try await LambdaClient(
            config: LambdaClient.LambdaClientConfiguration(region: region)
        )

        /// The IAM role to use for the example.
        var iamRole: IAMClientTypes.Role

        // Look for the specified role. If it already exists, use it. If not,
        // create it and attach the desired policy to it.

        do {
            iamRole = try await getRole(iamClient: iamClient, roleName: role)
        } catch ExampleError.roleNotFound {
            // The role wasn't found, so create it and attach the needed
            // policy.

            iamRole = try await createRoleForLambda(iamClient: iamClient,
roleName: role)

            do {
                _ = try await iamClient.attachRolePolicy(
```

```
                    input: AttachRolePolicyInput(policyArn: policyARN, roleName:
role)
                )
            } catch {
                throw ExampleError.policyError
            }
        }

        // Give the policy time to attach to the role.

        sleep(5)

        // Look to see if the function already exists. If it does, throw an
        // error.

        if await doesLambdaFunctionExist(lambdaClient: lambdaClient, name:
basicsFunctionName) {
            throw ExampleError.functionAlreadyExists
        }

        // Create, then invoke, the "increment" version of the calculator
        // function.

        print("Creating the increment Lambda function...")
        if try await createFunction(lambdaClient: lambdaClient, functionName:
basicsFunctionName,
                                    roleArn: iamRole.arn, path: incpath) {
            print("Running increment function calls...")
            for number in 0...4 {
                do {
                    let answer = try await invokeIncrement(lambdaClient:
lambdaClient, number: number)
                    print("Increment \(number) = \(answer)")
                } catch {
                    print("Error incrementing \(number): ",
error.localizedDescription)
                }
            }
        } else {
            print("*** Failed to create the increment function.")
        }

        // Enable debug logging.
```

```
        print("\nEnabling debug logging...")
        try await enableDebugLogging(lambdaClient: lambdaClient, functionName:
basicsFunctionName)

        // Change it to a basic arithmetic calculator. Then invoke it a few
        // times.

        print("\nReplacing the Lambda function with a calculator...")

        if try await updateFunctionCode(lambdaClient: lambdaClient, functionName:
basicsFunctionName,
                                        path: calcpath) {
            print("Running calculator function calls...")
            for x in [6, 10] {
                for y in [2, 4] {
                    for action in ["plus", "minus", "times", "divided-by"] {
                        do {
                            let answer = try await invokeCalculator(lambdaClient:
lambdaClient, action: action, x: x, y: y)
                            print("\(x) \(action) \(y) = \(answer)")
                        } catch {
                            print("Error calculating \(x) \(action) \(y): ",
error.localizedDescription)
                        }
                    }
                }
            }
        }

        // List all lambda functions.

        let functionNames = try await getFunctionNames(lambdaClient:
lambdaClient)

        if functionNames.count > 0 {
            print("\nAWS Lambda functions available on your account:")
            for name in functionNames {
                print("  \(name)")
            }
        }

        // Delete the lambda function.

        print("Deleting lambda function...")
```

```
        do {
            _ = try await lambdaClient.deleteFunction(
                input: DeleteFunctionInput(
                    functionName: "lambda-basics-function"
                )
            )
        } catch {
            print("Error: Unable to delete the function.")
        }

        // Detach the role from the policy, then delete the role.

        print("Deleting the AWS IAM role...")

        do {
            _ = try await iamClient.detachRolePolicy(
                input: DetachRolePolicyInput(
                    policyArn: policyARN,
                    roleName: role
                )
            )
            _ = try await iamClient.deleteRole(
                input: DeleteRoleInput(
                    roleName: role
                )
            )
        } catch {
            throw ExampleError.deleteRoleError
        }
    }
}

// -MARK: - Entry point

/// The program's asynchronous entry point.
@main
struct Main {
    static func main() async {
        let args = Array(CommandLine.arguments.dropFirst())

        do {
            let command = try ExampleCommand.parse(args)
            try await command.basics()
```

```
        } catch {
            ExampleCommand.exit(withError: error)
        }
    }
}


/// Errors thrown by the example's functions.
enum ExampleError: Error {
    /// An AWS Lambda function with the specified name already exists.
    case functionAlreadyExists
    /// The specified role doesn't exist.
    case roleNotFound
    /// Unable to create the role.
    case roleCreateError
    /// Unable to delete the role.
    case deleteRoleError
    /// Unable to attach a policy to the role.
    case policyError
    /// Unable to get the executable directory.
    case executableNotFound
    /// An error occurred creating a lambda function.
    case createLambdaError
    /// An error occurred invoking the lambda function.
    case invokeError
    /// No answer received from the invocation.
    case noAnswerReceived
    /// Unable to list the AWS Lambda functions.
    case listFunctionsError
    /// Unable to update the AWS Lambda function.
    case updateFunctionError
    /// Unable to update the function configuration.
    case updateFunctionConfigurationError
    /// The environment response is missing after an
    /// UpdateEnvironmentConfiguration attempt.
    case environmentResponseMissingError
    /// The environment variables are missing from the EnvironmentResponse and
    /// no errors occurred.
    case environmentVariablesMissingError
    /// The log level is incorrect after attempting to set it.
    case logLevelIncorrectError
    /// Unable to load the AWS Lambda function's Zip file.
    case zipFileReadError
```

```
    var errorDescription: String? {
        switch self {
        case .functionAlreadyExists:
            return "An AWS Lambda function with that name already exists."
        case .roleNotFound:
            return "The specified role doesn't exist."
        case .deleteRoleError:
            return "Unable to delete the AWS IAM role."
        case .roleCreateError:
            return "Unable to create the specified role."
        case .policyError:
            return "An error occurred attaching the policy to the role."
        case .executableNotFound:
            return "Unable to find the executable program directory."
        case .createLambdaError:
            return "An error occurred creating a lambda function."
        case .invokeError:
            return "An error occurred invoking a lambda function."
        case .noAnswerReceived:
            return "No answer received from the lambda function."
        case .listFunctionsError:
            return "Unable to list the AWS Lambda functions."
        case .updateFunctionError:
            return "Unable to update the AWS lambda function."
        case .updateFunctionConfigurationError:
            return "Unable to update the AWS lambda function configuration."
        case .environmentResponseMissingError:
            return "The environment is missing from the response after updating
 the function configuration."
        case .environmentVariablesMissingError:
            return "While no error occurred, no environment variables were
 returned following function configuration."
        case .logLevelIncorrectError:
            return "The log level is incorrect after attempting to set it to
 DEBUG."
        case .zipFileReadError:
            return "Unable to read the AWS Lambda function."
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.

- CreateFunction
- DeleteFunction
- GetFunction
- 간접 호출
- ListFunctions
- UpdateFunctionCode
- UpdateFunctionConfiguration

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Lambda 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 Lambda 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

이들 발췌문은 Lambda API를 호출하며, 컨텍스트에서 실행되어야 하는 더 큰 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드입니다. AWS SDKs를 사용한 Lambda 시나리오 에서 컨텍스트에 맞는 작업을 볼 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 AWS Lambda API 참조를 참조하세요.

예시

- CLI로 CreateAlias 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateFunction 함께 사용
- CLI로 DeleteAlias 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteFunction 함께 사용
- CLI로 DeleteFunctionConcurrency 사용
- CLI로 DeleteProvisionedConcurrencyConfig 사용
- CLI로 GetAccountSettings 사용
- CLI로 GetAlias 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetFunction 함께 사용
- CLI로 GetFunctionConcurrency 사용
- CLI로 GetFunctionConfiguration 사용
- CLI로 GetPolicy 사용
- CLI로 GetProvisionedConcurrencyConfig 사용

- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 Invoke 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListFunctions 함께 사용
- CLI로 ListProvisionedConcurrencyConfigs 사용
- CLI로 ListTags 사용
- CLI로 ListVersionsByFunction 사용
- CLI로 PublishVersion 사용
- CLI로 PutFunctionConcurrency 사용
- CLI로 PutProvisionedConcurrencyConfig 사용
- CLI로 RemovePermission 사용
- CLI로 TagResource 사용
- CLI로 UntagResource 사용
- CLI로 UpdateAlias 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 UpdateFunctionCode 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 UpdateFunctionConfiguration 함께 사용

CLI로 **CreateAlias** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateAlias`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

Lambda 함수의 별칭 생성

다음 `create-alias` 예시에서는 `my-function` Lambda 함수의 버전 1을 가리키는 `LIVE`라는 별칭을 생성합니다.

```
aws lambda create-alias \
    --function-name my-function \
    --description "alias for live version of function" \
    --function-version 1 \
    --name LIVE
```

출력:

```
{
```

```
    "FunctionVersion": "1",
    "Name": "LIVE",
    "AliasArn": "arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:123456789012:function:my-
function:LIVE",
    "RevisionId": "873282ed-4cd3-4dc8-a069-d0c647e470c6",
    "Description": "alias for live version of function"
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Lambda 개발자 안내서의 Lambda 함수 별칭 구성을 참조하세요. AWS

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateAlias 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 버전 및 라우팅 구성에 대한 새 Lambda 별칭을 생성하여 수신하는 간접 호출 요청의 비율을 지정합니다.

```
New-LMAlias -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -
RoutingConfig_AdditionalVersionWeight @{Name="1";Value="0.6} -Description "Alias
 for version 4" -FunctionVersion 4 -Name "PowershellAlias"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CreateAlias를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 버전 및 라우팅 구성에 대한 새 Lambda 별칭을 생성하여 수신하는 간접 호출 요청의 비율을 지정합니다.

```
New-LMAlias -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -
RoutingConfig_AdditionalVersionWeight @{Name="1";Value="0.6} -Description "Alias
 for version 4" -FunctionVersion 4 -Name "PowershellAlias"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateAlias를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`CreateFunction`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateFunction`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/// <summary>
/// Creates a new Lambda function.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="functionName">The name of the function.</param>
/// <param name="s3Bucket">The Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
/// bucket where the zip file containing the code is located.</param>
/// <param name="s3Key">The Amazon S3 key of the zip file.</param>
/// <param name="role">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a role with the
/// appropriate Lambda permissions.</param>
/// <param name="handler">The name of the handler function.</param>
/// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the newly created
/// Lambda function.</returns>
public async Task<string> CreateLambdaFunctionAsync(
    string functionName,
    string s3Bucket,
    string s3Key,
    string role,
    string handler)
{
    // Defines the location for the function code.
    // S3Bucket - The S3 bucket where the file containing
    //            the source code is stored.
    // S3Key    - The name of the file containing the code.
    var functionCode = new FunctionCode
    {
        S3Bucket = s3Bucket,
        S3Key = s3Key,
    };

    var createFunctionRequest = new CreateFunctionRequest
```

```
        {
            FunctionName = functionName,
            Description = "Created by the Lambda .NET API",
            Code = functionCode,
            Handler = handler,
            Runtime = Runtime.Dotnet6,
            Role = role,
        };

        var reponse = await
 _lambdaService.CreateFunctionAsync(createFunctionRequest);
        return reponse.FunctionArn;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreateFunction을 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
 (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Lambda::LambdaClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Lambda::Model::CreateFunctionRequest request;
        request.SetFunctionName(LAMBDA_NAME);
        request.SetDescription(LAMBDA_DESCRIPTION); // Optional.
#if USE_CPP_LAMBDA_FUNCTION
        request.SetRuntime(Aws::Lambda::Model::Runtime::provided_al2);
        request.SetTimeout(15);
        request.SetMemorySize(128);
```

```
        // Assume the AWS Lambda function was built in Docker with same
 architecture
        // as this code.
#if  defined(__x86_64__)
        request.SetArchitectures({Aws::Lambda::Model::Architecture::x86_64});
#elif defined(__aarch64__)
        request.SetArchitectures({Aws::Lambda::Model::Architecture::arm64});
#else
#error "Unimplemented architecture"
#endif // defined(architecture)
#else
        request.SetRuntime(Aws::Lambda::Model::Runtime::python3_9);
#endif
        request.SetRole(roleArn);
        request.SetHandler(LAMBDA_HANDLER_NAME);
        request.SetPublish(true);
        Aws::Lambda::Model::FunctionCode code;
        std::ifstream ifstream(INCREMENT_LAMBDA_CODE.c_str(),
                               std::ios_base::in | std::ios_base::binary);
        if (!ifstream.is_open()) {
            std::cerr << "Error opening file " << INCREMENT_LAMBDA_CODE << "." <<
 std::endl;

#if USE_CPP_LAMBDA_FUNCTION
            std::cerr
                    << "The cpp Lambda function must be built following the
 instructions in the cpp_lambda/README.md file. "
                    << std::endl;
#endif
            deleteIamRole(clientConfig);
            return false;
        }

        Aws::StringStream buffer;
        buffer << ifstream.rdbuf();

        code.SetZipFile(Aws::Utils::ByteBuffer((unsigned char *)
 buffer.str().c_str(),
                                               buffer.str().length()));
        request.SetCode(code);

        Aws::Lambda::Model::CreateFunctionOutcome outcome =
 client.CreateFunction(
```

```
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The lambda function was successfully created. " <<
 seconds
                      << " seconds elapsed." << std::endl;
            break;
        }

        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with CreateFunction. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            deleteIamRole(clientConfig);
            return false;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 CreateFunction을 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

Lambda 함수 생성

다음 `create-function` 예시에서는 `my-function`이라는 Lambda 함수를 생성합니다.

```
aws lambda create-function \
    --function-name my-function \
    --runtime nodejs18.x \
    --zip-file fileb://my-function.zip \
    --handler my-function.handler \
    --role arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/service-role/MyTestFunction-role-
tges6bf4
```

`my-function.zip`의 콘텐츠:

```
This file is a deployment package that contains your function code and any
 dependencies.
```

출력:

```
{
    "TracingConfig": {
        "Mode": "PassThrough"
    },
    "CodeSha256": "PFn4S+er27qk+UuZSTKEQfNKG/XNn7QJs90mJgq6oH8=",
    "FunctionName": "my-function",
    "CodeSize": 308,
    "RevisionId": "873282ed-4cd3-4dc8-a069-d0c647e470c6",
    "MemorySize": 128,
    "FunctionArn": "arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:123456789012:function:my-function",
    "Version": "$LATEST",
    "Role": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/service-role/MyTestFunction-role-
zgur6bf4",
    "Timeout": 3,
    "LastModified": "2023-10-14T22:26:11.234+0000",
    "Handler": "my-function.handler",
    "Runtime": "nodejs18.x",
    "Description": ""
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Lambda 개발자 안내서의 AWS Lambda 함수 구성을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조에서 CreateFunction을 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "errors"
 "log"
```

```
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/lambda"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/lambda/types"
)

// FunctionWrapper encapsulates function actions used in the examples.
// It contains an AWS Lambda service client that is used to perform user actions.
type FunctionWrapper struct {
 LambdaClient *lambda.Client
}



// CreateFunction creates a new Lambda function from code contained in the
 zipPackage
// buffer. The specified handlerName must match the name of the file and function
// contained in the uploaded code. The role specified by iamRoleArn is assumed by
// Lambda and grants specific permissions.
// When the function already exists, types.StateActive is returned.
// When the function is created, a lambda.FunctionActiveV2Waiter is used to wait
 until the
// function is active.
func (wrapper FunctionWrapper) CreateFunction(ctx context.Context, functionName
 string, handlerName string,
 iamRoleArn *string, zipPackage *bytes.Buffer) types.State {
 var state types.State
 _, err := wrapper.LambdaClient.CreateFunction(ctx, &lambda.CreateFunctionInput{
  Code:         &types.FunctionCode{ZipFile: zipPackage.Bytes()},
  FunctionName: aws.String(functionName),
  Role:         iamRoleArn,
  Handler:      aws.String(handlerName),
  Publish:      true,
  Runtime:      types.RuntimePython39,
 })
 if err != nil {
  var resConflict *types.ResourceConflictException
  if errors.As(err, &resConflict) {
   log.Printf("Function %v already exists.\n", functionName)
   state = types.StateActive
  } else {
   log.Panicf("Couldn't create function %v. Here's why: %v\n", functionName, err)
  }
```

```
 } else {
  waiter := lambda.NewFunctionActiveV2Waiter(wrapper.LambdaClient)
  funcOutput, err := waiter.WaitForOutput(ctx, &lambda.GetFunctionInput{
   FunctionName: aws.String(functionName)}, 1*time.Minute)
  if err != nil {
   log.Panicf("Couldn't wait for function %v to be active. Here's why: %v\n",
 functionName, err)
  } else {
   state = funcOutput.Configuration.State
  }
 }
 return state
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 CreateFunction을 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Creates a new Lambda function in AWS using the AWS Lambda Java API.
     *
     * @param awsLambda    the AWS Lambda client used to interact with the AWS
 Lambda service
     * @param functionName the name of the Lambda function to create
     * @param key          the S3 key of the function code
     * @param bucketName   the name of the S3 bucket containing the function code
     * @param role         the IAM role to assign to the Lambda function
     * @param handler      the fully qualified class name of the function handler
     * @return the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the created Lambda function
     */
    public static String createLambdaFunction(LambdaClient awsLambda,
                                              String functionName,
```

```
                                                String key,
                                                String bucketName,
                                                String role,
                                                String handler) {

        try {
            LambdaWaiter waiter = awsLambda.waiter();
            FunctionCode code = FunctionCode.builder()
                .s3Key(key)
                .s3Bucket(bucketName)
                .build();

            CreateFunctionRequest functionRequest =
CreateFunctionRequest.builder()
                .functionName(functionName)
                .description("Created by the Lambda Java API")
                .code(code)
                .handler(handler)
                .runtime(Runtime.JAVA17)
                .role(role)
                .build();

            // Create a Lambda function using a waiter
            CreateFunctionResponse functionResponse =
awsLambda.createFunction(functionRequest);
            GetFunctionRequest getFunctionRequest = GetFunctionRequest.builder()
                .functionName(functionName)
                .build();
            WaiterResponse<GetFunctionResponse> waiterResponse =
waiter.waitUntilFunctionExists(getFunctionRequest);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            return functionResponse.functionArn();

        } catch (LambdaException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateFunction을 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
const createFunction = async (funcName, roleArn) => {
  const client = new LambdaClient({});
  const code = await readFile(`${dirname}../functions/${funcName}.zip`);

  const command = new CreateFunctionCommand({
    Code: { ZipFile: code },
    FunctionName: funcName,
    Role: roleArn,
    Architectures: [Architecture.arm64],
    Handler: "index.handler", // Required when sending a .zip file
    PackageType: PackageType.Zip, // Required when sending a .zip file
    Runtime: Runtime.nodejs16x, // Required when sending a .zip file
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateFunction을 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun createNewFunction(
    myFunctionName: String,
    s3BucketName: String,
    myS3Key: String,
    myHandler: String,
    myRole: String,
): String? {
    val functionCode =
        FunctionCode {
            s3Bucket = s3BucketName
            s3Key = myS3Key
        }

    val request =
        CreateFunctionRequest {
            functionName = myFunctionName
            code = functionCode
            description = "Created by the Lambda Kotlin API"
            handler = myHandler
            role = myRole
            runtime = Runtime.Java17
        }

    LambdaClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { awsLambda ->
        val functionResponse = awsLambda.createFunction(request)
        awsLambda.waitUntilFunctionActive {
            functionName = myFunctionName
        }
        return functionResponse.functionArn
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 CreateFunction를 참조하십시오.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public function createFunction($functionName, $role, $bucketName, $handler)
    {
        //This assumes the Lambda function is in an S3 bucket.
        return $this->customWaiter(function () use ($functionName, $role,
$bucketName, $handler) {
            return $this->lambdaClient->createFunction([
                'Code' => [
                    'S3Bucket' => $bucketName,
                    'S3Key' => $functionName,
                ],
                'FunctionName' => $functionName,
                'Role' => $role['Arn'],
                'Runtime' => 'python3.9',
                'Handler' => "$handler.lambda_handler",
            ]);
        });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 CreateFunction을 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 AWS Lambda에서 MyFunction이라는 새 C#(dotnetcore1.0 런타임) 함수를 생성하여 로컬 파일 시스템의 zip 파일에서 함수에 대해 컴파일된 바이너리를 제공합니다(상대 경로 또는 절대 경로를 사용할 수 있음). C# Lambda 함수는 AssemblyName::Namespace.ClassName::MethodName 지정을 사용하여 함수에 대한 핸들러를 지정합니다. 핸들러 사양의 어셈블리 이름 (.dll 접미사 제외), 네임스페이스, 클래스 이름, 메

서드 이름 부분을 적절하게 바꿔야 합니다. 새 함수에는 제공된 값으로부터 환경 변수 'envvar1' 및 'envvar2'가 설정됩니다.

```
Publish-LMFunction -Description "My C# Lambda Function" `
        -FunctionName MyFunction `
        -ZipFilename .\MyFunctionBinaries.zip `
        -Handler "AssemblyName::Namespace.ClassName::MethodName" `
        -Role "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/LambdaFullExecRole" `
        -Runtime dotnetcore1.0 `
        -Environment_Variable @{ "envvar1"="value";"envvar2"="value" }
```

출력:

```
CodeSha256       : /NgBMd...gq71I=
CodeSize         : 214784
DeadLetterConfig :
Description      : My C# Lambda Function
Environment      : Amazon.Lambda.Model.EnvironmentResponse
FunctionArn      : arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:123456789012:function:ToUpper
FunctionName     : MyFunction
Handler          : AssemblyName::Namespace.ClassName::MethodName
KMSKeyArn        :
LastModified     : 2016-12-29T23:50:14.207+0000
MemorySize       : 128
Role             : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/LambdaFullExecRole
Runtime          : dotnetcore1.0
Timeout          : 3
Version          : $LATEST
VpcConfig        :
```

예제 2: 이 예제는 함수 바이너리가 먼저 Amazon S3 버킷(의도한 Lambda 함수와 동일한 리전에 있어야 함)에 업로드되고 함수 생성 시 결과 S3 객체가 참조된다는 점을 제외하면 이전 예제와 유사합니다.

```
Write-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Key MyFunctionBinaries.zip -
File .\MyFunctionBinaries.zip
Publish-LMFunction -Description "My C# Lambda Function" `
        -FunctionName MyFunction `
        -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket `
        -Key MyFunctionBinaries.zip `
        -Handler "AssemblyName::Namespace.ClassName::MethodName" `
        -Role "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/LambdaFullExecRole" `
```

```
        -Runtime dotnetcore1.0 `
        -Environment_Variable @{ "envvar1"="value";"envvar2"="value" }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CreateFunction을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 AWS Lambda에서 MyFunction이라는 새 C#(dotnetcore1.0 런타임) 함수를 생성하여 로컬 파일 시스템의 zip 파일에서 함수에 대해 컴파일된 바이너리를 제공합니다(상대 경로 또는 절대 경로를 사용할 수 있음). C# Lambda 함수는 AssemblyName::Namespace.ClassName::MethodName 지정을 사용하여 함수에 대한 핸들러를 지정합니다. 핸들러 사양의 어셈블리 이름 (.dll 접미사 제외), 네임스페이스, 클래스 이름, 메서드 이름 부분을 적절하게 바꿔야 합니다. 새 함수에는 제공된 값으로부터 환경 변수 'envvar1' 및 'envvar2'가 설정됩니다.

```
Publish-LMFunction -Description "My C# Lambda Function" `
        -FunctionName MyFunction `
        -ZipFilename .\MyFunctionBinaries.zip `
        -Handler "AssemblyName::Namespace.ClassName::MethodName" `
        -Role "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/LambdaFullExecRole" `
        -Runtime dotnetcore1.0 `
        -Environment_Variable @{ "envvar1"="value";"envvar2"="value" }
```

출력:

```
CodeSha256       : /NgBMd...gq71I=
CodeSize         : 214784
DeadLetterConfig :
Description      : My C# Lambda Function
Environment      : Amazon.Lambda.Model.EnvironmentResponse
FunctionArn      : arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:123456789012:function:ToUpper
FunctionName     : MyFunction
Handler          : AssemblyName::Namespace.ClassName::MethodName
KMSKeyArn        :
LastModified     : 2016-12-29T23:50:14.207+0000
MemorySize       : 128
Role             : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/LambdaFullExecRole
Runtime          : dotnetcore1.0
Timeout          : 3
Version          : $LATEST
VpcConfig        :
```

예제 2: 이 예제는 함수 바이너리가 먼저 Amazon S3 버킷(의도한 Lambda 함수와 동일한 리전에 있어야 함)에 업로드되고 함수 생성 시 결과 S3 객체가 참조된다는 점을 제외하면 이전 예제와 유사합니다.

```
Write-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Key MyFunctionBinaries.zip -
File .\MyFunctionBinaries.zip
Publish-LMFunction -Description "My C# Lambda Function" `
        -FunctionName MyFunction `
        -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket `
        -Key MyFunctionBinaries.zip `
        -Handler "AssemblyName::Namespace.ClassName::MethodName" `
        -Role "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/LambdaFullExecRole" `
        -Runtime dotnetcore1.0 `
        -Environment_Variable @{ "envvar1"="value";"envvar2"="value" }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateFunction을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class LambdaWrapper:
    def __init__(self, lambda_client, iam_resource):
        self.lambda_client = lambda_client
        self.iam_resource = iam_resource


    def create_function(
        self, function_name, handler_name, iam_role, deployment_package
    ):
        """
        Deploys a Lambda function.
```

```
        :param function_name: The name of the Lambda function.
        :param handler_name: The fully qualified name of the handler function.
This
                              must include the file name and the function name.
        :param iam_role: The IAM role to use for the function.
        :param deployment_package: The deployment package that contains the
function
                                    code in .zip format.
        :return: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the newly created function.
        """
        try:
            response = self.lambda_client.create_function(
                FunctionName=function_name,
                Description="AWS Lambda doc example",
                Runtime="python3.9",
                Role=iam_role.arn,
                Handler=handler_name,
                Code={"ZipFile": deployment_package},
                Publish=True,
            )
            function_arn = response["FunctionArn"]
            waiter = self.lambda_client.get_waiter("function_active_v2")
            waiter.wait(FunctionName=function_name)
            logger.info(
                "Created function '%s' with ARN: '%s'.",
                function_name,
                response["FunctionArn"],
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.error("Couldn't create function %s.", function_name)
            raise
        else:
            return function_arn
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateFunction를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class LambdaWrapper
  attr_accessor :lambda_client, :cloudwatch_client, :iam_client

  def initialize
    @lambda_client = Aws::Lambda::Client.new
    @cloudwatch_client = Aws::CloudWatchLogs::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @iam_client = Aws::IAM::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
    @logger.level = Logger::WARN
  end

  # Deploys a Lambda function.
  #
  # @param function_name: The name of the Lambda function.
  # @param handler_name: The fully qualified name of the handler function.
  # @param role_arn: The IAM role to use for the function.
  # @param deployment_package: The deployment package that contains the function
 code in .zip format.
  # @return: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the newly created function.
  def create_function(function_name, handler_name, role_arn, deployment_package)
    response = @lambda_client.create_function({
                                                role: role_arn.to_s,
                                                function_name: function_name,
                                                handler: handler_name,
                                                runtime: 'ruby2.7',
                                                code: {
                                                  zip_file: deployment_package
                                                },
                                                environment: {
                                                  variables: {
                                                    'LOG_LEVEL' => 'info'
                                                  }
```

```
                                                    }
                                                  })
   @lambda_client.wait_until(:function_active_v2, { function_name:
function_name }) do |w|
     w.max_attempts = 5
     w.delay = 5
   end
   response
 rescue Aws::Lambda::Errors::ServiceException => e
   @logger.error("There was an error creating #{function_name}:\n #{e.message}")
 rescue Aws::Waiters::Errors::WaiterFailed => e
   @logger.error("Failed waiting for #{function_name} to activate:\n
#{e.message}")
 end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 CreateFunction을 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Create a function, uploading from a zip file.
    */
   pub async fn create_function(&self, zip_file: PathBuf) -> Result<String,
anyhow::Error> {
       let code = self.prepare_function(zip_file, None).await?;

       let key = code.s3_key().unwrap().to_string();

       let role = self.create_role().await.map_err(|e| anyhow!(e))?;

       info!("Created iam role, waiting 15s for it to become active");
       tokio::time::sleep(Duration::from_secs(15)).await;
```

```
        info!("Creating lambda function {}", self.lambda_name);
        let _ = self
            .lambda_client
            .create_function()
            .function_name(self.lambda_name.clone())
            .code(code)
            .role(role.arn())
            .runtime(aws_sdk_lambda::types::Runtime::Providedal2)
            .handler("_unused")
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(anyhow::Error::from)?;

        self.wait_for_function_ready().await?;

        self.lambda_client
            .publish_version()
            .function_name(self.lambda_name.clone())
            .send()
            .await?;

        Ok(key)
    }

    /**
     * Upload function code from a path to a zip file.
     * The zip file must have an AL2 Linux-compatible binary called `bootstrap`.
     * The easiest way to create such a zip is to use `cargo lambda build --
output-format Zip`.
     */
    async fn prepare_function(
        &self,
        zip_file: PathBuf,
        key: Option<String>,
    ) -> Result<FunctionCode, anyhow::Error> {
        let body = ByteStream::from_path(zip_file).await?;

        let key = key.unwrap_or_else(|| format!("{}_code", self.lambda_name));

        info!("Uploading function code to s3://{}/{}", self.bucket, key);
        let _ = self
            .s3_client
            .put_object()
            .bucket(self.bucket.clone())
```

```
            .key(key.clone())
            .body(body)
            .send()
            .await?;

        Ok(FunctionCode::builder()
            .s3_bucket(self.bucket.clone())
            .s3_key(key)
            .build())
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 CreateFunction을 참조하십시오.

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP API

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
        lo_lmd->createfunction(
            iv_functionname = iv_function_name
            iv_runtime = `python3.9`
            iv_role = iv_role_arn
            iv_handler = iv_handler
            io_code = io_zip_file
            iv_description = 'AWS Lambda code example' ).
        MESSAGE 'Lambda function created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdcodesigningcfgno00.
        MESSAGE 'Code signing configuration does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdcodestorageexcdex.
        MESSAGE 'Maximum total code size per account exceeded.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdcodeverification00.
        MESSAGE 'Code signature failed one or more validation checks for
signature mismatch or expiration.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvalidcodesigex.
        MESSAGE 'Code signature failed the integrity check.' TYPE 'E'.
```

```
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvparamvalueex.
        MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourceconflictex.
        MESSAGE 'Resource already exists or another operation is in progress.'
 TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'The requested resource does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdserviceexception.
        MESSAGE 'An internal problem was encountered by the AWS Lambda service.'
 TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdtoomanyrequestsex.
        MESSAGE 'The maximum request throughput was reached.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 CreateFunction을 참조하세요.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSLambda
import Foundation

        do {
            // Read the Zip archive containing the AWS Lambda function.

            let zipUrl = URL(fileURLWithPath: path)
            let zipData = try Data(contentsOf: zipUrl)

            // Create the AWS Lambda function that runs the specified code,
            // using the name given on the command line. The Lambda function
            // will run using the Amazon Linux 2 runtime.

            _ = try await lambdaClient.createFunction(
```

```
                input: CreateFunctionInput(
                    code: LambdaClientTypes.FunctionCode(zipFile: zipData),
                    functionName: functionName,
                    handler: "handle",
                    role: roleArn,
                    runtime: .providedal2
                )
            )
        } catch {
            print("*** Error creating Lambda function:")
            dump(error)
            return false
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 CreateFunction을 참조하세요.

CLI로 **DeleteAlias** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteAlias`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

Lambda 함수의 별칭 삭제

다음 `delete-alias` 예시에서는 `my-function` Lambda 함수에서 `LIVE`라는 별칭을 삭제합니다.

```
aws lambda delete-alias \
    --function-name my-function \
    --name LIVE
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS Lambda 개발자 안내서의 Lambda 함수 별칭 구성을 참조하세요. AWS

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteAlias를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 명령에 언급된 Lambda 함수 별칭을 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-LMAlias -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -Name "NewAlias"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteAlias를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 명령에 언급된 Lambda 함수 별칭을 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-LMAlias -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -Name "NewAlias"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteAlias를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`DeleteFunction`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteFunction`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an AWS Lambda function.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="functionName">The name of the Lambda function to
    /// delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success of the action.</
returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteFunctionAsync(string functionName)
    {
        var request = new DeleteFunctionRequest
        {
            FunctionName = functionName,
        };

        var response = await _lambdaService.DeleteFunctionAsync(request);

        // A return value of NoContent means that the request was processed.
        // In this case, the function was deleted, and the return value
        // is intentionally blank.
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.NoContent;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteFunction을 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
 (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Lambda::LambdaClient client(clientConfig);

    Aws::Lambda::Model::DeleteFunctionRequest request;
```

```
    request.SetFunctionName(LAMBDA_NAME);

    Aws::Lambda::Model::DeleteFunctionOutcome outcome = client.DeleteFunction(
            request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "The lambda function was successfully deleted." <<
 std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error with Lambda::DeleteFunction. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DeleteFunction을 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

예시 1: 함수 이름을 기준으로 Lambda 함수 삭제

다음 `delete-function` 예시에서는 함수 이름을 지정하여 `my-function`이라는 Lambda 함수를 삭제합니다.

```
aws lambda delete-function \
    --function-name my-function
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

예시 2: 함수 ARN을 기준으로 Lambda 함수 삭제

다음 `delete-function` 예시에서는 함수 ARN을 지정하여 `my-function`이라는 Lambda 함수를 삭제합니다.

```
aws lambda delete-function \
    --function-name arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:123456789012:function:my-function
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

예시 3: 함수의 부분 ARN을 기준으로 Lambda 함수 삭제

다음 `delete-function` 예시에서는 함수의 부분 ARN을 지정하여 `my-function`이라는 Lambda 함수를 삭제합니다.

```
aws lambda delete-function \
    --function-name 123456789012:function:my-function
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS Lambda 개발자 안내서의 AWS Lambda 함수 구성을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조에서 DeleteFunction을 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/lambda"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/lambda/types"
)

// FunctionWrapper encapsulates function actions used in the examples.
// It contains an AWS Lambda service client that is used to perform user actions.
type FunctionWrapper struct {
```

```
 LambdaClient *lambda.Client
}



// DeleteFunction deletes the Lambda function specified by functionName.
func (wrapper FunctionWrapper) DeleteFunction(ctx context.Context, functionName
 string) {
 _, err := wrapper.LambdaClient.DeleteFunction(ctx, &lambda.DeleteFunctionInput{
  FunctionName: aws.String(functionName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't delete function %v. Here's why: %v\n", functionName, err)
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 DeleteFunction을 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Deletes an AWS Lambda function.
     *
     * @param awsLambda     an instance of the {@link LambdaClient} class, which
 is used to interact with the AWS Lambda service
     * @param functionName  the name of the Lambda function to be deleted
     *
     * @throws LambdaException if an error occurs while deleting the Lambda
 function
     */
    public static void deleteLambdaFunction(LambdaClient awsLambda, String
 functionName) {
```

```
        try {
            DeleteFunctionRequest request = DeleteFunctionRequest.builder()
                .functionName(functionName)
                .build();

            awsLambda.deleteFunction(request);
            System.out.println("The " + functionName + " function was deleted");

        } catch (LambdaException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteFunction을 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * @param {string} funcName
 */
const deleteFunction = (funcName) => {
  const client = new LambdaClient({});
  const command = new DeleteFunctionCommand({ FunctionName: funcName });
  return client.send(command);
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteFunction을 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun delLambdaFunction(myFunctionName: String) {
    val request =
        DeleteFunctionRequest {
            functionName = myFunctionName
        }

    LambdaClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { awsLambda ->
        awsLambda.deleteFunction(request)
        println("$myFunctionName was deleted")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DeleteFunction를 참조하십시오.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public function deleteFunction($functionName)
    {
        return $this->lambdaClient->deleteFunction([
            'FunctionName' => $functionName,
        ]);
```

```
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 DeleteFunction을 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 특정 버전의 Lambda 함수를 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-LMFunction -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -Qualifier '3'
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteFunction를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 특정 버전의 Lambda 함수를 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-LMFunction -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -Qualifier '3'
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteFunction을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class LambdaWrapper:
    def __init__(self, lambda_client, iam_resource):
        self.lambda_client = lambda_client
        self.iam_resource = iam_resource
```

```
    def delete_function(self, function_name):
        """
        Deletes a Lambda function.

        :param function_name: The name of the function to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.lambda_client.delete_function(FunctionName=function_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete function %s.", function_name)
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteFunction를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class LambdaWrapper
  attr_accessor :lambda_client, :cloudwatch_client, :iam_client

  def initialize
    @lambda_client = Aws::Lambda::Client.new
    @cloudwatch_client = Aws::CloudWatchLogs::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @iam_client = Aws::IAM::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
    @logger.level = Logger::WARN
  end

  # Deletes a Lambda function.
  # @param function_name: The name of the function to delete.
  def delete_function(function_name)
```

```
    print "Deleting function: #{function_name}..."
    @lambda_client.delete_function(
      function_name: function_name
    )
    print 'Done!'.green
  rescue Aws::Lambda::Errors::ServiceException => e
    @logger.error("There was an error deleting #{function_name}:\n #{e.message}")
  end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 DeleteFunction을 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /** Delete a function and its role, and if possible or necessary, its
associated code object and bucket. */
    pub async fn delete_function(
        &self,
        location: Option<String>,
    ) -> (
        Result<DeleteFunctionOutput, anyhow::Error>,
        Result<DeleteRoleOutput, anyhow::Error>,
        Option<Result<DeleteObjectOutput, anyhow::Error>>,
    ) {
        info!("Deleting lambda function {}", self.lambda_name);
        let delete_function = self
            .lambda_client
            .delete_function()
            .function_name(self.lambda_name.clone())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(anyhow::Error::from);

        info!("Deleting iam role {}", self.role_name);
```

```
        let delete_role = self
            .iam_client
            .delete_role()
            .role_name(self.role_name.clone())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(anyhow::Error::from);

        let delete_object: Option<Result<DeleteObjectOutput, anyhow::Error>> =
            if let Some(location) = location {
                info!("Deleting object {location}");
                Some(
                    self.s3_client
                        .delete_object()
                        .bucket(self.bucket.clone())
                        .key(location)
                        .send()
                        .await
                        .map_err(anyhow::Error::from),
                )
            } else {
                info!(?location, "Skipping delete object");
                None
            };

        (delete_function, delete_role, delete_object)
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DeleteFunction을 참조하십시오.

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP API

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
```

```
        lo_lmd->deletefunction( iv_functionname = iv_function_name ).
        MESSAGE 'Lambda function deleted.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvparamvalueex.
        MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourceconflictex.
        MESSAGE 'Resource already exists or another operation is in progress.'
 TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'The requested resource does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdserviceexception.
        MESSAGE 'An internal problem was encountered by the AWS Lambda service.'
 TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdtoomanyrequestsex.
        MESSAGE 'The maximum request throughput was reached.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 DeleteFunction을 참조하세요.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSLambda
import Foundation

        do {
            _ = try await lambdaClient.deleteFunction(
                input: DeleteFunctionInput(
                    functionName: "lambda-basics-function"
                )
            )
        } catch {
            print("Error: Unable to delete the function.")
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 DeleteFunction을 참조하세요.

CLI로 **DeleteFunctionConcurrency** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteFunctionConcurrency의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예약된 동시 실행 한도를 함수에서 제거

다음 delete-function-concurrency 예시에서는 예약된 동시 실행 한도를 my-function 함수에서 삭제합니다.

```
aws lambda delete-function-concurrency \
    --function-name  my-function
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS Lambda 개발자 안내서의 Lambda 함수에 대한 동시성 예약을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteFunctionConcurrency를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 Lambda 함수의 함수 동시성을 제거합니다.

```
Remove-LMFunctionConcurrency -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteFunctionConcurrency를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 Lambda 함수의 함수 동시성을 제거합니다.

```
Remove-LMFunctionConcurrency -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteFunctionConcurrency를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **DeleteProvisionedConcurrencyConfig** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteProvisionedConcurrencyConfig의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

프로비저닝된 동시성 구성 삭제

다음 delete-provisioned-concurrency-config 예시에서는 지정된 함수의 GREEN 별칭에 대해 프로비저닝된 동시성 구성을 삭제합니다.

```
aws lambda delete-provisioned-concurrency-config \
    --function-name my-function \
    --qualifier GREEN
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteProvisionedConcurrencyConfig를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 특정 별칭에 대한 프로비저닝된 동시성 구성을 제거합니다.

```
Remove-LMProvisionedConcurrencyConfig -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -
Qualifier "NewAlias1"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteProvisionedConcurrencyConfig를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 특정 별칭에 대한 프로비저닝된 동시성 구성을 제거합니다.

```
Remove-LMProvisionedConcurrencyConfig -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -
Qualifier "NewAlias1"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteProvisionedConcurrencyConfig를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **GetAccountSettings** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetAccountSettings`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

AWS 리전의 계정에 대한 세부 정보를 검색하려면

다음 `get-account-settings` 예시는 계정의 Lambda 한도 및 사용량 정보를 표시합니다.

```
aws lambda get-account-settings
```

출력:

```
{
    "AccountLimit": {
       "CodeSizeUnzipped": 262144000,
       "UnreservedConcurrentExecutions": 1000,
       "ConcurrentExecutions": 1000,
       "CodeSizeZipped": 52428800,
       "TotalCodeSize": 80530636800
    },
    "AccountUsage": {
       "FunctionCount": 4,
       "TotalCodeSize": 9426
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Lambda 개발자 안내서의 AWS Lambda 한도를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetAccountSettings를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 샘플은 계정 제한과 계정 사용량을 비교하기 위해 표시됩니다.

```
Get-LMAccountSetting | Select-Object
 @{Name="TotalCodeSizeLimit";Expression={$_.AccountLimit.TotalCodeSize}},
 @{Name="TotalCodeSizeUsed";Expression={$_.AccountUsage.TotalCodeSize}}
```

출력:

```
TotalCodeSizeLimit TotalCodeSizeUsed
------------------ -----------------
       80530636800          15078795
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetAccountSettings를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 샘플은 계정 제한과 계정 사용량을 비교하기 위해 표시됩니다.

```
Get-LMAccountSetting | Select-Object
 @{Name="TotalCodeSizeLimit";Expression={$_.AccountLimit.TotalCodeSize}},
 @{Name="TotalCodeSizeUsed";Expression={$_.AccountUsage.TotalCodeSize}}
```

출력:

```
TotalCodeSizeLimit TotalCodeSizeUsed
------------------ -----------------
       80530636800          15078795
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetAccountSettings를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **GetAlias** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetAlias`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

함수 별칭의 세부 정보 가져오기

다음 `get-alias` 예시에서는 `my-function` Lambda 함수에서 `LIVE`라는 별칭의 세부 정보를 표시합니다.

```
aws lambda get-alias \
    --function-name my-function \
    --name LIVE
```

출력:

```
{
    "FunctionVersion": "3",
    "Name": "LIVE",
    "AliasArn": "arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:123456789012:function:my-
function:LIVE",
    "RevisionId": "594f41fb-b85f-4c20-95c7-6ca5f2a92c93",
    "Description": "alias for live version of function"
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Lambda 개발자 안내서의 Lambda 함수 별칭 구성을 참조하세요. AWS

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetAlias를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 특정 Lambda 함수 별칭에 대한 라우팅 구성 가중치를 검색합니다.

```
Get-LMAlias -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -Name "newlabel1" -Select
 RoutingConfig
```

출력:

```
AdditionalVersionWeights
------------------------
{[1, 0.6]}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetAlias를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 특정 Lambda 함수 별칭에 대한 라우팅 구성 가중치를 검색합니다.

```
Get-LMAlias -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -Name "newlabel1" -Select
 RoutingConfig
```

출력:

```
AdditionalVersionWeights
------------------------
{[1, 0.6]}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetAlias를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **GetFunction** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetFunction`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Gets information about a Lambda function.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="functionName">The name of the Lambda function for
    /// which to retrieve information.</param>
    /// <returns>Async Task.</returns>
    public async Task<FunctionConfiguration> GetFunctionAsync(string
 functionName)
    {
        var functionRequest = new GetFunctionRequest
```

```
        {
            FunctionName = functionName,
        };

        var response = await _lambdaService.GetFunctionAsync(functionRequest);
        return response.Configuration;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 GetFunction을 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Lambda::LambdaClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Lambda::Model::GetFunctionRequest request;
        request.SetFunctionName(functionName);

        Aws::Lambda::Model::GetFunctionOutcome outcome =
client.GetFunction(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Function retrieve.\n" <<

outcome.GetResult().GetConfiguration().Jsonize().View().WriteReadable()
                        << std::endl;
        }
        else {
```

```
            std::cerr << "Error with Lambda::GetFunction. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 GetFunction을 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

함수 정보 가져오기

다음 `get-function` 예시에서는 `my-function` 함수의 정보를 표시합니다.

```
aws lambda get-function \
    --function-name  my-function
```

출력:

```
{
    "Concurrency": {
        "ReservedConcurrentExecutions": 100
    },
    "Code": {
        "RepositoryType": "S3",
        "Location": "https://awslambda-us-west-2-tasks.s3.us-
west-2.amazonaws.com/snapshots/123456789012/my-function..."
    },
    "Configuration": {
        "TracingConfig": {
            "Mode": "PassThrough"
        },
        "Version": "$LATEST",
        "CodeSha256": "5tT2qgzYUHoqwR616pZ2dpkn/0J1FrzJmlKidWaaCgk=",
        "FunctionName": "my-function",
        "VpcConfig": {
            "SubnetIds": [],
            "VpcId": "",
            "SecurityGroupIds": []
        },
```

```
        "MemorySize": 128,
        "RevisionId": "28f0fb31-5c5c-43d3-8955-03e76c5c1075",
        "CodeSize": 304,
        "FunctionArn": "arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:123456789012:function:my-
function",
        "Handler": "index.handler",
        "Role": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/service-role/helloWorldPython-
role-uy3l9qyq",
        "Timeout": 3,
        "LastModified": "2019-09-24T18:20:35.054+0000",
        "Runtime": "nodejs10.x",
        "Description": ""
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Lambda 개발자 안내서의 AWS Lambda 함수 구성을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조에서 GetFunction을 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/lambda"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/lambda/types"
)
```

```
// FunctionWrapper encapsulates function actions used in the examples.
// It contains an AWS Lambda service client that is used to perform user actions.
type FunctionWrapper struct {
 LambdaClient *lambda.Client
}



// GetFunction gets data about the Lambda function specified by functionName.
func (wrapper FunctionWrapper) GetFunction(ctx context.Context, functionName
 string) types.State {
 var state types.State
 funcOutput, err := wrapper.LambdaClient.GetFunction(ctx,
 &lambda.GetFunctionInput{
  FunctionName: aws.String(functionName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't get function %v. Here's why: %v\n", functionName, err)
 } else {
  state = funcOutput.Configuration.State
 }
 return state
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 GetFunction을 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Retrieves information about an AWS Lambda function.
     *
```

```
     * @param awsLambda    an instance of the {@link LambdaClient} class, which
 is used to interact with the AWS Lambda service
     * @param functionName the name of the AWS Lambda function to retrieve
 information about
     */
    public static void getFunction(LambdaClient awsLambda, String functionName) {
        try {
            GetFunctionRequest functionRequest = GetFunctionRequest.builder()
                .functionName(functionName)
                .build();

            GetFunctionResponse response =
 awsLambda.getFunction(functionRequest);
            System.out.println("The runtime of this Lambda function is " +
 response.configuration().runtime());

        } catch (LambdaException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetFunction을 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
const getFunction = (funcName) => {
  const client = new LambdaClient({});
  const command = new GetFunctionCommand({ FunctionName: funcName });
  return client.send(command);
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 GetFunction을 참조하십시오.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public function getFunction($functionName)
    {
        return $this->lambdaClient->getFunction([
            'FunctionName' => $functionName,
        ]);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 GetFunction을 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class LambdaWrapper:
    def __init__(self, lambda_client, iam_resource):
        self.lambda_client = lambda_client
        self.iam_resource = iam_resource


    def get_function(self, function_name):
```

```
        """
        Gets data about a Lambda function.

        :param function_name: The name of the function.
        :return: The function data.
        """
        response = None
        try:
            response =
 self.lambda_client.get_function(FunctionName=function_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.info("Function %s does not exist.", function_name)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get function %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    function_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetFunction를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class LambdaWrapper
  attr_accessor :lambda_client, :cloudwatch_client, :iam_client

  def initialize
    @lambda_client = Aws::Lambda::Client.new
```

```
    @cloudwatch_client = Aws::CloudWatchLogs::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @iam_client = Aws::IAM::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
    @logger.level = Logger::WARN
  end

  # Gets data about a Lambda function.
  #
  # @param function_name: The name of the function.
  # @return response: The function data, or nil if no such function exists.
  def get_function(function_name)
    @lambda_client.get_function(
      {
        function_name: function_name
      }
    )
  rescue Aws::Lambda::Errors::ResourceNotFoundException => e
    @logger.debug("Could not find function: #{function_name}:\n #{e.message}")
    nil
  end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 GetFunction을 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /** Get the Lambda function with this Manager's name. */
    pub async fn get_function(&self) -> Result<GetFunctionOutput, anyhow::Error>
{
        info!("Getting lambda function");
        self.lambda_client
            .get_function()
            .function_name(self.lambda_name.clone())
            .send()
```

```
            .await
            .map_err(anyhow::Error::from)
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 GetFunction을 참조하십시오.

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP API

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_lmd->getfunction( iv_functionname = iv_function_name ).
    " oo_result is returned for testing purposes. "
        MESSAGE 'Lambda function information retrieved.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvparamvalueex.
        MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdserviceexception.
        MESSAGE 'An internal problem was encountered by the AWS Lambda service.'
TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdtoomanyrequestsex.
        MESSAGE 'The maximum request throughput was reached.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 GetFunction을 참조하세요.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSLambda
import Foundation

    /// Detect whether or not the AWS Lambda function with the specified name
    /// exists, by requesting its function information.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - lambdaClient: The `LambdaClient` to use.
    ///   - name: The name of the AWS Lambda function to find.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the Lambda function exists. Otherwise `false`.
    func doesLambdaFunctionExist(lambdaClient: LambdaClient, name: String) async
 -> Bool {
        do {
            _ = try await lambdaClient.getFunction(
                input: GetFunctionInput(functionName: name)
            )
        } catch {
            return false
        }

        return true
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 GetFunction을 참조하세요.

CLI로 **GetFunctionConcurrency** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetFunctionConcurrency`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

함수에 대한 예약된 동시성 설정 보기

다음 `get-function-concurrency` 예시에서는 지정된 함수에 대한 예약된 동시성 설정을 가져옵니다.

```
aws lambda get-function-concurrency \
    --function-name my-function
```

출력:

```
{
    "ReservedConcurrentExecutions": 250
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetFunctionConcurrency를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 Lambda 함수에 대한 예약된 동시성을 가져옵니다.

```
Get-LMFunctionConcurrency -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -Select *
```

출력:

```
ReservedConcurrentExecutions
----------------------------
100
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetFunctionConcurrency를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 Lambda 함수에 대한 예약된 동시성을 가져옵니다.

```
Get-LMFunctionConcurrency -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -Select *
```

출력:

```
ReservedConcurrentExecutions
----------------------------
100
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetFunctionConcurrency를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **GetFunctionConfiguration** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetFunctionConfiguration`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

Lambda 함수의 버전별 설정 가져오기

다음 `get-function-configuration` 예시에서는 `my-function` 함수의 버전 2에 대한 설정을 표시합니다.

```
aws lambda get-function-configuration \
    --function-name  my-function:2
```

출력:

```
{
    "FunctionName": "my-function",
    "LastModified": "2019-09-26T20:28:40.438+0000",
    "RevisionId": "e52502d4-9320-4688-9cd6-152a6ab7490d",
    "MemorySize": 256,
    "Version": "2",
    "Role": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/service-role/my-function-role-
uy3l9qyq",
    "Timeout": 3,
    "Runtime": "nodejs10.x",
    "TracingConfig": {
        "Mode": "PassThrough"
```

```
    },
    "CodeSha256": "5tT2qgzYUHaqwR716pZ2dpkn/0J1FrzJmlKidWoaCgk=",
    "Description": "",
    "VpcConfig": {
        "SubnetIds": [],
        "VpcId": "",
        "SecurityGroupIds": []
    },
    "CodeSize": 304,
    "FunctionArn": "arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:123456789012:function:my-
function:2",
    "Handler": "index.handler"
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Lambda 개발자 안내서의 AWS Lambda 함수 구성을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetFunctionConfiguration을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 Lambda 함수의 버전별 구성을 반환합니다.

```
Get-LMFunctionConfiguration -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -Qualifier
 "PowershellAlias"
```

출력:

```
CodeSha256                 : uWOW0R7z+f0VyLuUg7+/D08hkMFsq0SF4seuyUZJ/R8=
CodeSize                   : 1426
DeadLetterConfig           : Amazon.Lambda.Model.DeadLetterConfig
Description                : Verson 3 to test Aliases
Environment                : Amazon.Lambda.Model.EnvironmentResponse
FunctionArn                : arn:aws:lambda:us-
east-1:123456789012:function:MylambdaFunction123
                             :PowershellAlias
FunctionName               : MylambdaFunction123
Handler                    : lambda_function.launch_instance
KMSKeyArn                  :
LastModified               : 2019-12-25T09:52:59.872+0000
LastUpdateStatus           : Successful
LastUpdateStatusReason     :
```

```
LastUpdateStatusReasonCode :
Layers                     : {}
MasterArn                  :
MemorySize                 : 128
RevisionId                 : 5d7de38b-87f2-4260-8f8a-e87280e10c33
Role                       : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/service-role/lambda
Runtime                    : python3.8
State                      : Active
StateReason                :
StateReasonCode            :
Timeout                    : 600
TracingConfig              : Amazon.Lambda.Model.TracingConfigResponse
Version                    : 4
VpcConfig                  : Amazon.Lambda.Model.VpcConfigDetail
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetFunctionConfiguration을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 Lambda 함수의 버전별 구성을 반환합니다.

```
Get-LMFunctionConfiguration -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -Qualifier
 "PowershellAlias"
```

출력:

```
CodeSha256                 : uWOW0R7z+f0VyLuUg7+/D08hkMFsq0SF4seuyUZJ/R8=
CodeSize                   : 1426
DeadLetterConfig           : Amazon.Lambda.Model.DeadLetterConfig
Description                : Verson 3 to test Aliases
Environment                : Amazon.Lambda.Model.EnvironmentResponse
FunctionArn                : arn:aws:lambda:us-
east-1:123456789012:function:MylambdaFunction123
                             :PowershellAlias
FunctionName               : MylambdaFunction123
Handler                    : lambda_function.launch_instance
KMSKeyArn                  :
LastModified               : 2019-12-25T09:52:59.872+0000
LastUpdateStatus           : Successful
LastUpdateStatusReason     :
LastUpdateStatusReasonCode :
Layers                     : {}
```

```
MasterArn                   :
MemorySize                  : 128
RevisionId                  : 5d7de38b-87f2-4260-8f8a-e87280e10c33
Role                        : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/service-role/lambda
Runtime                     : python3.8
State                       : Active
StateReason                 :
StateReasonCode             :
Timeout                     : 600
TracingConfig               : Amazon.Lambda.Model.TracingConfigResponse
Version                     : 4
VpcConfig                   : Amazon.Lambda.Model.VpcConfigDetail
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetFunctionConfiguration을 참조하세요.

CLI로 **GetPolicy** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetPolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

함수, 버전 또는 별칭에 대한 리소스 기반 IAM 정책 가져오기

다음 `get-policy` 예시에서는 `my-function` Lambda 함수의 정책 정보를 표시합니다.

```
aws lambda get-policy \
    --function-name my-function
```

출력:

```
{
    "Policy": {
        "Version":"2012-10-17",
        "Id":"default",
        "Statement":
        [
            {
                "Sid":"iot-events",
                "Effect":"Allow",
```

```
                "Principal": {"Service":"iotevents.amazonaws.com"},
                "Action":"lambda:InvokeFunction",
                "Resource":"arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:123456789012:function:my-
function"
            }
        ]
    },
    "RevisionId": "93017fc9-59cb-41dc-901b-4845ce4bf668"
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Lambda 개발자 안내서의 Lambda에 대한 리소스 기반 정책 사용을 참조하세요. AWS

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetPolicy를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 샘플은 Lambda 함수의 함수 정책을 표시합니다.

```
Get-LMPolicy -FunctionName test -Select Policy
```

출력:

```
{"Version":"2012-10-17","Id":"default","Statement":
[{"Sid":"xxxx","Effect":"Allow","Principal":
{"Service":"sns.amazonaws.com"},"Action":"lambda:InvokeFunction","Resource":"arn:aws:lamb
east-1:123456789102:function:test"}]}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetPolicy를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 샘플은 Lambda 함수의 함수 정책을 표시합니다.

```
Get-LMPolicy -FunctionName test -Select Policy
```

출력:

```
{"Version":"2012-10-17","Id":"default","Statement":
[{"Sid":"xxxx","Effect":"Allow","Principal":
```

```
{"Service":"sns.amazonaws.com"},"Action":"lambda:InvokeFunction","Resource":"arn:aws:lamb
east-1:123456789102:function:test"}]}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetPolicy를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **GetProvisionedConcurrencyConfig** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 GetProvisionedConcurrencyConfig의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

프로비저닝된 동시성 구성 보기

다음 get-provisioned-concurrency-config 예시에서는 지정된 함수의 BLUE 별칭에 대해 프로비저닝된 동시성 구성의 세부 정보를 표시합니다.

```
aws lambda get-provisioned-concurrency-config \
    --function-name my-function \
    --qualifier BLUE
```

출력:

```
{
    "RequestedProvisionedConcurrentExecutions": 100,
    "AvailableProvisionedConcurrentExecutions": 100,
    "AllocatedProvisionedConcurrentExecutions": 100,
    "Status": "READY",
    "LastModified": "2019-12-31T20:28:49+0000"
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetProvisionedConcurrencyConfig를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 Lambda 함수의 지정된 별칭에 대해 프로비저닝된 동시성 구성을 가져옵니다.

```
C:\>Get-LMProvisionedConcurrencyConfig -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -
Qualifier "NewAlias1"
```

출력:

```
AllocatedProvisionedConcurrentExecutions : 0
AvailableProvisionedConcurrentExecutions : 0
LastModified                             : 2020-01-15T03:21:26+0000
RequestedProvisionedConcurrentExecutions : 70
Status                                   : IN_PROGRESS
StatusReason                             :
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetProvisionedConcurrencyConfig를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 Lambda 함수의 지정된 별칭에 대해 프로비저닝된 동시성 구성을 가져옵니다.

```
C:\>Get-LMProvisionedConcurrencyConfig -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -
Qualifier "NewAlias1"
```

출력:

```
AllocatedProvisionedConcurrentExecutions : 0
AvailableProvisionedConcurrentExecutions : 0
LastModified                             : 2020-01-15T03:21:26+0000
RequestedProvisionedConcurrentExecutions : 70
Status                                   : IN_PROGRESS
StatusReason                             :
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetProvisionedConcurrencyConfig를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **Invoke** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 Invoke의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Invoke a Lambda function.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="functionName">The name of the Lambda function to
    /// invoke.</param
    /// <param name="parameters">The parameter values that will be passed to the
function.</param>
    /// <returns>A System Threading Task.</returns>
    public async Task<string> InvokeFunctionAsync(
        string functionName,
        string parameters)
    {
        var payload = parameters;
        var request = new InvokeRequest
        {
            FunctionName = functionName,
            Payload = payload,
        };

        var response = await _lambdaService.InvokeAsync(request);
        MemoryStream stream = response.Payload;
        string returnValue =
System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetString(stream.ToArray());
        return returnValue;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 간접 호출을 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Lambda::LambdaClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Lambda::Model::InvokeRequest request;
        request.SetFunctionName(LAMBDA_NAME);
        request.SetLogType(logType);
        std::shared_ptr<Aws::IOStream> payload =
Aws::MakeShared<Aws::StringStream>(
                "FunctionTest");
        *payload << jsonPayload.View().WriteReadable();
        request.SetBody(payload);
        request.SetContentType("application/json");
        Aws::Lambda::Model::InvokeOutcome outcome = client.Invoke(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            invokeResult = std::move(outcome.GetResult());
            result = true;
            break;
        }

        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Lambda::InvokeRequest. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            break;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 간접 호출을 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

예제 1: Lambda 함수를 동기적으로 간접 호출하는 방법

다음 `invoke` 예시에서는 `my-function` 함수를 동기식으로 간접 호출합니다. AWS CLI 버전 2를 사용하는 경우 `cli-binary-format` 옵션이 필요합니다. 자세한 내용은 AWS Command Line Interface 사용자 안내서의 AWS CLI에서 지원되는 전역 명령줄 옵션을 참조하세요.

```
aws lambda invoke \
    --function-name my-function \
    --cli-binary-format raw-in-base64-out \
    --payload '{ "name": "Bob" }' \
    response.json
```

출력:

```
{
    "ExecutedVersion": "$LATEST",
    "StatusCode": 200
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Lambda 개발자 안내서의 Lambda 함수의 동기식 간접 호출을 참조하세요.

예시 2: Lambda 함수를 비동기식으로 간접 호출

다음 `invoke` 예시에서는 `my-function` 함수를 비동기식으로 간접 호출합니다. AWS CLI 버전 2를 사용하는 경우 `cli-binary-format` 옵션이 필요합니다. 자세한 내용은 AWS Command Line Interface 사용자 안내서의 AWS CLI에서 지원되는 전역 명령줄 옵션을 참조하세요.

```
aws lambda invoke \
    --function-name my-function \
    --invocation-type Event \
    --cli-binary-format raw-in-base64-out \
    --payload '{ "name": "Bob" }' \
    response.json
```

출력:

```
{
    "StatusCode": 202
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Lambda 개발자 안내서의 Lambda 함수를 비동기 호출합니다.를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조에서 간접 호출를 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/lambda"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/lambda/types"
)

// FunctionWrapper encapsulates function actions used in the examples.
// It contains an AWS Lambda service client that is used to perform user actions.
type FunctionWrapper struct {
 LambdaClient *lambda.Client
}
```

```
// Invoke invokes the Lambda function specified by functionName, passing the
 parameters
// as a JSON payload. When getLog is true, types.LogTypeTail is specified, which
 tells
// Lambda to include the last few log lines in the returned result.
func (wrapper FunctionWrapper) Invoke(ctx context.Context, functionName string,
 parameters any, getLog bool) *lambda.InvokeOutput {
 logType := types.LogTypeNone
 if getLog {
  logType = types.LogTypeTail
 }
 payload, err := json.Marshal(parameters)
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't marshal parameters to JSON. Here's why %v\n", err)
 }
 invokeOutput, err := wrapper.LambdaClient.Invoke(ctx, &lambda.InvokeInput{
  FunctionName: aws.String(functionName),
  LogType:      logType,
  Payload:      payload,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't invoke function %v. Here's why: %v\n", functionName, err)
 }
 return invokeOutput
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 간접 호출을 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
```

```
     * Invokes a specific AWS Lambda function.
     *
     * @param awsLambda    an instance of {@link LambdaClient} to interact with
the AWS Lambda service
     * @param functionName the name of the AWS Lambda function to be invoked
     */
    public static void invokeFunction(LambdaClient awsLambda, String
functionName) {
        InvokeResponse res;
        try {
            // Need a SdkBytes instance for the payload.
            JSONObject jsonObj = new JSONObject();
            jsonObj.put("inputValue", "2000");
            String json = jsonObj.toString();
            SdkBytes payload = SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(json);

            InvokeRequest request = InvokeRequest.builder()
                .functionName(functionName)
                .payload(payload)
                .build();

            res = awsLambda.invoke(request);
            String value = res.payload().asUtf8String();
            System.out.println(value);

        } catch (LambdaException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 간접 호출을 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
const invoke = async (funcName, payload) => {
  const client = new LambdaClient({});
  const command = new InvokeCommand({
    FunctionName: funcName,
    Payload: JSON.stringify(payload),
    LogType: LogType.Tail,
  });

  const { Payload, LogResult } = await client.send(command);
  const result = Buffer.from(Payload).toString();
  const logs = Buffer.from(LogResult, "base64").toString();
  return { logs, result };
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 간접 호출을 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun invokeFunction(functionNameVal: String) {
    val json = """{"inputValue":"1000"}"""
    val byteArray = json.trimIndent().encodeToByteArray()
    val request =
        InvokeRequest {
            functionName = functionNameVal
            logType = LogType.Tail
            payload = byteArray
        }

    LambdaClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { awsLambda ->
        val res = awsLambda.invoke(request)
        println("${res.payload?.toString(Charsets.UTF_8)}")
        println("The log result is ${res.logResult}")
```

```
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 간접 호출를 참조하십시오.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public function invoke($functionName, $params, $logType = 'None')
    {
        return $this->lambdaClient->invoke([
            'FunctionName' => $functionName,
            'Payload' => json_encode($params),
            'LogType' => $logType,
        ]);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 간접 호출을 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class LambdaWrapper:
```

```
    def __init__(self, lambda_client, iam_resource):
        self.lambda_client = lambda_client
        self.iam_resource = iam_resource


    def invoke_function(self, function_name, function_params, get_log=False):
        """
        Invokes a Lambda function.

        :param function_name: The name of the function to invoke.
        :param function_params: The parameters of the function as a dict. This
dict
                                is serialized to JSON before it is sent to
Lambda.
        :param get_log: When true, the last 4 KB of the execution log are
included in
                        the response.
        :return: The response from the function invocation.
        """
        try:
            response = self.lambda_client.invoke(
                FunctionName=function_name,
                Payload=json.dumps(function_params),
                LogType="Tail" if get_log else "None",
            )
            logger.info("Invoked function %s.", function_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't invoke function %s.", function_name)
            raise
        return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 간접 호출를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class LambdaWrapper
  attr_accessor :lambda_client, :cloudwatch_client, :iam_client

  def initialize
    @lambda_client = Aws::Lambda::Client.new
    @cloudwatch_client = Aws::CloudWatchLogs::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @iam_client = Aws::IAM::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
    @logger.level = Logger::WARN
  end

  # Invokes a Lambda function.
  # @param function_name [String] The name of the function to invoke.
  # @param payload [nil] Payload containing runtime parameters.
  # @return [Object] The response from the function invocation.
  def invoke_function(function_name, payload = nil)
    params = { function_name: function_name }
    params[:payload] = payload unless payload.nil?
    @lambda_client.invoke(params)
  rescue Aws::Lambda::Errors::ServiceException => e
    @logger.error("There was an error executing #{function_name}:\n
 #{e.message}")
  end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 간접 호출을 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /** Invoke the lambda function using calculator InvokeArgs. */
    pub async fn invoke(&self, args: InvokeArgs) -> Result<InvokeOutput,
 anyhow::Error> {
        info!(?args, "Invoking {}", self.lambda_name);
        let payload = serde_json::to_string(&args)?;
        debug!(?payload, "Sending payload");
        self.lambda_client
            .invoke()
            .function_name(self.lambda_name.clone())
            .payload(Blob::new(payload))
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(anyhow::Error::from)
    }

fn log_invoke_output(invoke: &InvokeOutput, message: &str) {
    if let Some(payload) = invoke.payload().cloned() {
        let payload = String::from_utf8(payload.into_inner());
        info!(?payload, message);
    } else {
        info!("Could not extract payload")
    }
    if let Some(logs) = invoke.log_result() {
        debug!(?logs, "Invoked function logs")
    } else {
        debug!("Invoked function had no logs")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 간접 호출를 참조하십시오.

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP API

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   TRY.
       DATA(lv_json) = /aws1/cl_rt_util=>string_to_xstring(
         `{`  &&
           `"action": "increment",`  &&
           `"number": 10` &&
         `}` ).
       oo_result = lo_lmd->invoke(                  " oo_result is returned for
testing purposes. "
                iv_functionname = iv_function_name
                iv_payload = lv_json ).
       MESSAGE 'Lambda function invoked.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvparamvalueex.
       MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvrequestcontex.
       MESSAGE 'Unable to parse request body as JSON.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvalidzipfileex.
       MESSAGE 'The deployment package could not be unzipped.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdrequesttoolargeex.
       MESSAGE 'Invoke request body JSON input limit was exceeded by the request
payload.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourceconflictex.
       MESSAGE 'Resource already exists or another operation is in progress.'
TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourcenotfoundex.
       MESSAGE 'The requested resource does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdserviceexception.
       MESSAGE 'An internal problem was encountered by the AWS Lambda service.'
TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdtoomanyrequestsex.
       MESSAGE 'The maximum request throughput was reached.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdunsuppedmediatyp00.
```

```
        MESSAGE 'Invoke request body does not have JSON as its content type.'
 TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 SAP ABAP용AWS SDK API 참조의 간접 호출를 참조하세요.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSLambda
import Foundation

    /// Invoke the Lambda function to increment a value.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - lambdaClient: The `IAMClient` to use.
    ///   - number: The number to increment.
    ///
    /// - Throws: `ExampleError.noAnswerReceived`, `ExampleError.invokeError`
    ///
    /// - Returns: An integer number containing the incremented value.
    func invokeIncrement(lambdaClient: LambdaClient, number: Int) async throws ->
 Int {
        do {
            let incRequest = IncrementRequest(action: "increment", number:
 number)
            let incData = try! JSONEncoder().encode(incRequest)

            // Invoke the lambda function.

            let invokeOutput = try await lambdaClient.invoke(
                input: InvokeInput(
                    functionName: "lambda-basics-function",
```

```
                    payload: incData
                )
            )

            let response = try! JSONDecoder().decode(Response.self,
from:invokeOutput.payload!)

            guard let answer = response.answer else {
                throw ExampleError.noAnswerReceived
            }
            return answer

        } catch {
            throw ExampleError.invokeError
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 Invoke를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **ListFunctions** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListFunctions`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Get a list of Lambda functions.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of FunctionConfiguration objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<FunctionConfiguration>> ListFunctionsAsync()
    {
        var functionList = new List<FunctionConfiguration>();

        var functionPaginator =
            _lambdaService.Paginators.ListFunctions(new ListFunctionsRequest());
        await foreach (var function in functionPaginator.Functions)
        {
            functionList.Add(function);
        }

        return functionList;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListFunctions를 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Lambda::LambdaClient client(clientConfig);

    std::vector<Aws::String> functions;
    Aws::String marker;

    do {
```

```
        Aws::Lambda::Model::ListFunctionsRequest request;
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }

        Aws::Lambda::Model::ListFunctionsOutcome outcome = client.ListFunctions(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Lambda::Model::ListFunctionsResult &result =
outcome.GetResult();
            std::cout << result.GetFunctions().size()
                      << " lambda functions were retrieved." << std::endl;

            for (const Aws::Lambda::Model::FunctionConfiguration
&functionConfiguration: result.GetFunctions()) {
                functions.push_back(functionConfiguration.GetFunctionName());
                std::cout << functions.size() << "  "
                          << functionConfiguration.GetDescription() << std::endl;
                std::cout << "   "
                          <<
Aws::Lambda::Model::RuntimeMapper::GetNameForRuntime(
                                  functionConfiguration.GetRuntime()) << ": "
                          << functionConfiguration.GetHandler()
                          << std::endl;
            }
            marker = result.GetNextMarker();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Lambda::ListFunctions. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
    } while (!marker.empty());
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 ListFunctions를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

Lambda 함수 목록 가져오기

다음 `list-functions` 예시에서는 현재 사용자의 모든 함수 목록을 표시합니다.

```
aws lambda list-functions
```

출력:

```
{
    "Functions": [
        {
            "TracingConfig": {
                "Mode": "PassThrough"
            },
            "Version": "$LATEST",
            "CodeSha256": "dBG9m8SGdmlEjw/JYXlhhvCrAv5TxvXsbL/RMr0fT/I=",
            "FunctionName": "helloworld",
            "MemorySize": 128,
            "RevisionId": "1718e831-badf-4253-9518-d0644210af7b",
            "CodeSize": 294,
            "FunctionArn": "arn:aws:lambda:us-
west-2:123456789012:function:helloworld",
            "Handler": "helloworld.handler",
            "Role": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/service-role/MyTestFunction-
role-zgur6bf4",
            "Timeout": 3,
            "LastModified": "2023-09-23T18:32:33.857+0000",
            "Runtime": "nodejs18.x",
            "Description": ""
        },
        {
            "TracingConfig": {
                "Mode": "PassThrough"
            },
            "Version": "$LATEST",
            "CodeSha256": "sU0cJ2/hOZevwV/lTxCuQqK3gDZP3i8gUoqUUVRmY6E=",
            "FunctionName": "my-function",
            "VpcConfig": {
                "SubnetIds": [],
                "VpcId": "",
                "SecurityGroupIds": []
            },
            "MemorySize": 256,
            "RevisionId": "93017fc9-59cb-41dc-901b-4845ce4bf668",
            "CodeSize": 266,
```

```
            "FunctionArn": "arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:123456789012:function:my-
function",
            "Handler": "index.handler",
            "Role": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/service-role/
helloWorldPython-role-uy3l9qyq",
            "Timeout": 3,
            "LastModified": "2023-10-01T16:47:28.490+0000",
            "Runtime": "nodejs18.x",
            "Description": ""
        },
        {
            "Layers": [
                {
                    "CodeSize": 41784542,
                    "Arn": "arn:aws:lambda:us-
west-2:420165488524:layer:AWSLambda-Python37-SciPy1x:2"
                },
                {
                    "CodeSize": 4121,
                    "Arn": "arn:aws:lambda:us-
west-2:123456789012:layer:pythonLayer:1"
                }
            ],
            "TracingConfig": {
                "Mode": "PassThrough"
            },
            "Version": "$LATEST",
            "CodeSha256": "ZQukCqxtkqFgyF2cU41Avj99TKQ/hNihPtDtRcc08mI=",
            "FunctionName": "my-python-function",
            "VpcConfig": {
                "SubnetIds": [],
                "VpcId": "",
                "SecurityGroupIds": []
            },
            "MemorySize": 128,
            "RevisionId": "80b4eabc-acf7-4ea8-919a-e874c213707d",
            "CodeSize": 299,
            "FunctionArn": "arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:123456789012:function:my-
python-function",
            "Handler": "lambda_function.lambda_handler",
            "Role": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/service-role/my-python-
function-role-z5g7dr6n",
            "Timeout": 3,
            "LastModified": "2023-10-01T19:40:41.643+0000",
```

```
            "Runtime": "python3.11",
            "Description": ""
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Lambda 개발자 안내서의 AWS Lambda 함수 구성을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조에서 ListFunctions를 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/lambda"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/lambda/types"
)

// FunctionWrapper encapsulates function actions used in the examples.
// It contains an AWS Lambda service client that is used to perform user actions.
type FunctionWrapper struct {
 LambdaClient *lambda.Client
}
```

```
// ListFunctions lists up to maxItems functions for the account. This function
 uses a
// lambda.ListFunctionsPaginator to paginate the results.
func (wrapper FunctionWrapper) ListFunctions(ctx context.Context, maxItems int)
 []types.FunctionConfiguration {
 var functions []types.FunctionConfiguration
 paginator := lambda.NewListFunctionsPaginator(wrapper.LambdaClient,
 &lambda.ListFunctionsInput{
  MaxItems: aws.Int32(int32(maxItems)),
 })
 for paginator.HasMorePages() && len(functions) < maxItems {
  pageOutput, err := paginator.NextPage(ctx)
  if err != nil {
   log.Panicf("Couldn't list functions for your account. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
  functions = append(functions, pageOutput.Functions...)
 }
 return functions
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 ListFunctions를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
const listFunctions = () => {
  const client = new LambdaClient({});
  const command = new ListFunctionsCommand({});

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListFunctions를 참조하십시오.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
public function listFunctions($maxItems = 50, $marker = null)
{
    if (is_null($marker)) {
        return $this->lambdaClient->listFunctions([
            'MaxItems' => $maxItems,
        ]);
    }

    return $this->lambdaClient->listFunctions([
        'Marker' => $marker,
        'MaxItems' => $maxItems,
    ]);
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 ListFunctions를 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 샘플은 정렬된 코드 크기로 모든 Lambda 함수를 표시합니다.

```
Get-LMFunctionList | Sort-Object -Property CodeSize | Select-Object FunctionName,
 RunTime, Timeout, CodeSize
```

출력:

```
FunctionName                                                    Runtime   Timeout
 CodeSize
------------                                                    -------   -------
 --------
test                                                            python2.7       3
   243
MylambdaFunction123                                             python3.8     600
   659
myfuncpython1                                                   python3.8     303
   675
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ListFunctions를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 샘플은 정렬된 코드 크기로 모든 Lambda 함수를 표시합니다.

```
Get-LMFunctionList | Sort-Object -Property CodeSize | Select-Object FunctionName,
 RunTime, Timeout, CodeSize
```

출력:

```
FunctionName                                                    Runtime   Timeout
 CodeSize
------------                                                    -------   -------
 --------
test                                                            python2.7       3
   243
MylambdaFunction123                                             python3.8     600
   659
myfuncpython1                                                   python3.8     303
   675
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListFunctions를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class LambdaWrapper:
    def __init__(self, lambda_client, iam_resource):
        self.lambda_client = lambda_client
        self.iam_resource = iam_resource


    def list_functions(self):
        """
        Lists the Lambda functions for the current account.
        """
        try:
            func_paginator = self.lambda_client.get_paginator("list_functions")
            for func_page in func_paginator.paginate():
                for func in func_page["Functions"]:
                    print(func["FunctionName"])
                    desc = func.get("Description")
                    if desc:
                        print(f"\t{desc}")
                    print(f"\t{func['Runtime']}: {func['Handler']}")
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list functions. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListFunctions를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class LambdaWrapper
  attr_accessor :lambda_client, :cloudwatch_client, :iam_client

  def initialize
    @lambda_client = Aws::Lambda::Client.new
    @cloudwatch_client = Aws::CloudWatchLogs::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @iam_client = Aws::IAM::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
    @logger.level = Logger::WARN
  end

  # Lists the Lambda functions for the current account.
  def list_functions
    functions = []
    @lambda_client.list_functions.each do |response|
      response['functions'].each do |function|
        functions.append(function['function_name'])
      end
    end
    functions
  rescue Aws::Lambda::Errors::ServiceException => e
    @logger.error("There was an error listing functions:\n #{e.message}")
  end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 ListFunctions를 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /** List all Lambda functions in the current Region. */
    pub async fn list_functions(&self) -> Result<ListFunctionsOutput,
anyhow::Error> {
        info!("Listing lambda functions");
        self.lambda_client
            .list_functions()
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(anyhow::Error::from)
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 ListFunctions를 참조하십시오.

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP API

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_lmd->listfunctions( ).       " oo_result is returned for
testing purposes. "
        DATA(lt_functions) = oo_result->get_functions( ).
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved list of Lambda functions.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvparamvalueex.
```

```
        MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdserviceexception.
        MESSAGE 'An internal problem was encountered by the AWS Lambda service.'
 TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdtoomanyrequestsex.
        MESSAGE 'The maximum request throughput was reached.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 ListFunctions를 참조하세요.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSLambda
import Foundation

    /// Returns an array containing the names of all AWS Lambda functions
    /// available to the user.
    ///
    /// - Parameter lambdaClient: The `IAMClient` to use.
    ///
    /// - Throws: `ExampleError.listFunctionsError`
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of lambda function name strings.
    func getFunctionNames(lambdaClient: LambdaClient) async throws -> [String] {
        let pages = lambdaClient.listFunctionsPaginated(
            input: ListFunctionsInput()
        )

        var functionNames: [String] = []

        for try await page in pages {
            guard let functions = page.functions else {
```

```
                throw ExampleError.listFunctionsError
            }

            for function in functions {
                functionNames.append(function.functionName ?? "<unknown>")
            }
        }

        return functionNames
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 ListFunctions를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **ListProvisionedConcurrencyConfigs** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 ListProvisionedConcurrencyConfigs의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

프로비저닝된 동시성 구성의 목록 가져오기

다음 list-provisioned-concurrency-configs 예시에서는 지정된 함수의 프로비저닝된 동시성 구성을 나열합니다.

```
aws lambda list-provisioned-concurrency-configs \
    --function-name my-function
```

출력:

```
{
    "ProvisionedConcurrencyConfigs": [
        {
            "FunctionArn": "arn:aws:lambda:us-east-2:123456789012:function:my-
function:GREEN",
            "RequestedProvisionedConcurrentExecutions": 100,
            "AvailableProvisionedConcurrentExecutions": 100,
            "AllocatedProvisionedConcurrentExecutions": 100,
            "Status": "READY",
```

```
            "LastModified": "2019-12-31T20:29:00+0000"
        },
        {
            "FunctionArn": "arn:aws:lambda:us-east-2:123456789012:function:my-
function:BLUE",
            "RequestedProvisionedConcurrentExecutions": 100,
            "AvailableProvisionedConcurrentExecutions": 100,
            "AllocatedProvisionedConcurrentExecutions": 100,
            "Status": "READY",
            "LastModified": "2019-12-31T20:28:49+0000"
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListProvisionedConcurrencyConfigs를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 Lambda 함수에 대해 프로비저닝된 동시성 구성 목록을 검색합니다.

```
Get-LMProvisionedConcurrencyConfigList -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ListProvisionedConcurrencyConfigs를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 Lambda 함수에 대해 프로비저닝된 동시성 구성 목록을 검색합니다.

```
Get-LMProvisionedConcurrencyConfigList -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListProvisionedConcurrencyConfigs를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **`ListTags`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListTags`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

Lambda 함수의 태그 목록 가져오기

다음 `list-tags` 예시에서는 `my-function` Lambda 함수에 연결된 태그를 표시합니다.

```
aws lambda list-tags \
    --resource arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:123456789012:function:my-function
```

출력:

```
{
    "Tags": {
        "Category": "Web Tools",
        "Department": "Sales"
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Lambda 개발자 안내서의 Lambda 함수 태그 지정을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListTags를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 지정된 함수에 현재 설정된 태그와 해당 값을 검색합니다.

```
Get-LMResourceTag -Resource "arn:aws:lambda:us-
west-2:123456789012:function:MyFunction"
```

출력:

```
Key        Value
---        -----
California Sacramento
Oregon     Salem
Washington Olympia
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ListTags를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 지정된 함수에 현재 설정된 태그와 해당 값을 검색합니다.

```
Get-LMResourceTag -Resource "arn:aws:lambda:us-
west-2:123456789012:function:MyFunction"
```

출력:

```
Key        Value
---        -----
California Sacramento
Oregon     Salem
Washington Olympia
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListTags를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **`ListVersionsByFunction`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListVersionsByFunction`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

함수 버전 목록 가져오기

다음 `list-versions-by-function` 예시에서는 `my-function` Lambda 함수의 버전 목록을 표시합니다.

```
aws lambda list-versions-by-function \
    --function-name my-function
```

출력:

```
{
    "Versions": [
        {
            "TracingConfig": {
                "Mode": "PassThrough"
            },
            "Version": "$LATEST",
```

```
            "CodeSha256": "sU0cJ2/hOZevwV/lTxCuQqK3gDZP3i8gUoqUUVRmY6E=",
            "FunctionName": "my-function",
            "VpcConfig": {
                "SubnetIds": [],
                "VpcId": "",
                "SecurityGroupIds": []
            },
            "MemorySize": 256,
            "RevisionId": "93017fc9-59cb-41dc-901b-4845ce4bf668",
            "CodeSize": 266,
            "FunctionArn": "arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:123456789012:function:my-
function:$LATEST",
            "Handler": "index.handler",
            "Role": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/service-role/
helloWorldPython-role-uy3l9qyq",
            "Timeout": 3,
            "LastModified": "2019-10-01T16:47:28.490+0000",
            "Runtime": "nodejs10.x",
            "Description": ""
        },
        {
            "TracingConfig": {
                "Mode": "PassThrough"
            },
            "Version": "1",
            "CodeSha256": "5tT2qgzYUHoqwR616pZ2dpkn/0J1FrzJmlKidWaaCgk=",
            "FunctionName": "my-function",
            "VpcConfig": {
                "SubnetIds": [],
                "VpcId": "",
                "SecurityGroupIds": []
            },
            "MemorySize": 256,
            "RevisionId": "949c8914-012e-4795-998c-e467121951b1",
            "CodeSize": 304,
            "FunctionArn": "arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:123456789012:function:my-
function:1",
            "Handler": "index.handler",
            "Role": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/service-role/
helloWorldPython-role-uy3l9qyq",
            "Timeout": 3,
            "LastModified": "2019-09-26T20:28:40.438+0000",
            "Runtime": "nodejs10.x",
            "Description": "new version"
```

```
        },
        {
            "TracingConfig": {
                "Mode": "PassThrough"
            },
            "Version": "2",
            "CodeSha256": "sU0cJ2/hOZevwV/lTxCuQqK3gDZP3i8gUoqUUVRmY6E=",
            "FunctionName": "my-function",
            "VpcConfig": {
                "SubnetIds": [],
                "VpcId": "",
                "SecurityGroupIds": []
            },
            "MemorySize": 256,
            "RevisionId": "cd669f21-0f3d-4e1c-9566-948837f2e2ea",
            "CodeSize": 266,
            "FunctionArn": "arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:123456789012:function:my-
function:2",
            "Handler": "index.handler",
            "Role": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/service-role/
helloWorldPython-role-uy3l9qyq",
            "Timeout": 3,
            "LastModified": "2019-10-01T16:47:28.490+0000",
            "Runtime": "nodejs10.x",
            "Description": "newer version"
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Lambda 개발자 안내서의 Lambda 함수 별칭 구성을 참조하세요. AWS

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListVersionsByFunction을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 Lambda 함수의 각 버전에 대한 버전별 구성 목록을 반환합니다.

```
Get-LMVersionsByFunction -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123"
```

출력:

```
FunctionName        Runtime   MemorySize Timeout CodeSize LastModified
      RoleName
------------        -------   ---------- ------- -------- ------------
      --------
MylambdaFunction123 python3.8        128     600      659
 2020-01-10T03:20:56.390+0000 lambda
MylambdaFunction123 python3.8        128       5     1426
 2019-12-25T09:19:02.238+0000 lambda
MylambdaFunction123 python3.8        128       5     1426
 2019-12-25T09:39:36.779+0000 lambda
MylambdaFunction123 python3.8        128     600     1426
 2019-12-25T09:52:59.872+0000 lambda
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ListVersionsByFunction을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 Lambda 함수의 각 버전에 대한 버전별 구성 목록을 반환합니다.

```
Get-LMVersionsByFunction -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123"
```

출력:

```
FunctionName        Runtime   MemorySize Timeout CodeSize LastModified
      RoleName
------------        -------   ---------- ------- -------- ------------
      --------
MylambdaFunction123 python3.8        128     600      659
 2020-01-10T03:20:56.390+0000 lambda
MylambdaFunction123 python3.8        128       5     1426
 2019-12-25T09:19:02.238+0000 lambda
MylambdaFunction123 python3.8        128       5     1426
 2019-12-25T09:39:36.779+0000 lambda
MylambdaFunction123 python3.8        128     600     1426
 2019-12-25T09:52:59.872+0000 lambda
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListVersionsByFunction을 참조하세요.

CLI로 **PublishVersion** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 PublishVersion의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

함수의 새 버전 게시

다음 publish-version 예시에서는 my-function Lambda 함수의 새 버전을 게시합니다.

```
aws lambda publish-version \
    --function-name my-function
```

출력:

```
{
    "TracingConfig": {
        "Mode": "PassThrough"
    },
    "CodeSha256": "dBG9m8SGdmlEjw/JYXlhhvCrAv5TxvXsbL/RMr0fT/I=",
    "FunctionName": "my-function",
    "CodeSize": 294,
    "RevisionId": "f31d3d39-cc63-4520-97d4-43cd44c94c20",
    "MemorySize": 128,
    "FunctionArn": "arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:123456789012:function:my-
function:3",
    "Version": "2",
    "Role": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/service-role/MyTestFunction-role-
zgur6bf4",
    "Timeout": 3,
    "LastModified": "2019-09-23T18:32:33.857+0000",
    "Handler": "my-function.handler",
    "Runtime": "nodejs10.x",
    "Description": ""
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Lambda 개발자 안내서의 Lambda 함수 별칭 구성을 참조하세요. AWS

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 PublishVersion을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 Lambda 함수 코드의 기존 스냅샷에 대한 버전을 생성합니다.

```
Publish-LMVersion -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -Description "Publishing
 Existing Snapshot of function code as a  new version through Powershell"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 PublishVersion을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 Lambda 함수 코드의 기존 스냅샷에 대한 버전을 생성합니다.

```
Publish-LMVersion -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -Description "Publishing
 Existing Snapshot of function code as a  new version through Powershell"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 PublishVersion을 참조하세요.

CLI로 **PutFunctionConcurrency** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `PutFunctionConcurrency`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

함수에 대해 예약된 동시성 한도 구성

다음 `put-function-concurrency` 예시에서는 `my-function` 함수에 대해 100개의 예약된 동시 실행을 구성합니다.

```
aws lambda put-function-concurrency \
    --function-name  my-function  \
    --reserved-concurrent-executions 100
```

출력:

```
{
```

```
    "ReservedConcurrentExecutions": 100
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Lambda 개발자 안내서의 Lambda 함수에 대한 동시성 예약을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 PutFunctionConcurrency를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 함수 전체에 대해 동시성 설정을 적용합니다.

```
Write-LMFunctionConcurrency -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -
ReservedConcurrentExecution 100
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 PutFunctionConcurrency를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 함수 전체에 대해 동시성 설정을 적용합니다.

```
Write-LMFunctionConcurrency -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -
ReservedConcurrentExecution 100
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 PutFunctionConcurrency를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **PutProvisionedConcurrencyConfig** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `PutProvisionedConcurrencyConfig`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

프로비저닝된 동시성 할당

다음 `put-provisioned-concurrency-config` 예시에서는 지정된 함수의 `BLUE` 별칭에 대해 프로비저닝된 동시성 100개를 할당합니다.

```
aws lambda put-provisioned-concurrency-config \
    --function-name my-function \
    --qualifier BLUE \
    --provisioned-concurrent-executions 100
```

출력:

```
{
    "Requested ProvisionedConcurrentExecutions": 100,
    "Allocated ProvisionedConcurrentExecutions": 0,
    "Status": "IN_PROGRESS",
    "LastModified": "2019-11-21T19:32:12+0000"
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 PutProvisionedConcurrencyConfig를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 함수의 별칭에 프로비저닝된 동시성 구성을 추가합니다.

```
Write-LMProvisionedConcurrencyConfig -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -
ProvisionedConcurrentExecution 20 -Qualifier "NewAlias1"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 PutProvisionedConcurrencyConfig를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 함수의 별칭에 프로비저닝된 동시성 구성을 추가합니다.

```
Write-LMProvisionedConcurrencyConfig -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -
ProvisionedConcurrentExecution 20 -Qualifier "NewAlias1"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 PutProvisionedConcurrencyConfig를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **RemovePermission** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `RemovePermission`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

기존 Lambda 함수에서 권한 제거

다음 `remove-permission` 예시에서는 `my-function`이라는 함수를 간접적으로 호출할 수 있는 권한을 제거합니다.

```
aws lambda remove-permission \
    --function-name my-function \
    --statement-id sns
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS Lambda 개발자 안내서의 Lambda에 대한 리소스 기반 정책 사용을 참조하세요. AWS

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 RemovePermission을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 Lambda 함수의 지정된 StatementId에 대한 함수 정책을 제거합니다.

```
$policy =  Get-LMPolicy -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -Select Policy |
 ConvertFrom-Json| Select-Object -ExpandProperty Statement
Remove-LMPermission -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -StatementId
 $policy[0].Sid
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 RemovePermission을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 Lambda 함수의 지정된 StatementId에 대한 함수 정책을 제거합니다.

```
$policy =  Get-LMPolicy -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -Select Policy |
 ConvertFrom-Json| Select-Object -ExpandProperty Statement
Remove-LMPermission -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -StatementId
 $policy[0].Sid
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 RemovePermission을 참조하세요.

CLI로 **TagResource** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 TagResource의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

기존 Lambda 함수에 태그 추가

다음 tag-resource 예시는 키 이름 DEPARTMENT 및 값 Department A가 있는 태그를 지정된 Lambda 함수에 추가합니다.

```
aws lambda tag-resource \
    --resource arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:123456789012:function:my-function \
    --tags "DEPARTMENT=Department A"
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS Lambda 개발자 안내서의 Lambda 함수 태그 지정을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 TagResource를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 3개의 태그(워싱턴, 오리건, 캘리포니아)와 관련 값을 ARN으로 식별되는 지정된 함수에 추가합니다.

```
Add-LMResourceTag -Resource "arn:aws:lambda:us-
west-2:123456789012:function:MyFunction" -Tag @{ "Washington" = "Olympia";
 "Oregon" = "Salem"; "California" = "Sacramento" }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 TagResource를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 3개의 태그(워싱턴, 오리건, 캘리포니아)와 관련 값을 ARN으로 식별되는 지정된 함수에 추가합니다.

```
Add-LMResourceTag -Resource "arn:aws:lambda:us-
west-2:123456789012:function:MyFunction" -Tag @{ "Washington" = "Olympia";
 "Oregon" = "Salem"; "California" = "Sacramento" }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 TagResource를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **UntagResource** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `UntagResource`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

기존 Lambda 함수에서 태그 제거

다음 `untag-resource` 예시에서는 `my-function` Lambda 함수에서 키 이름 `DEPARTMENT` 태그가 있는 태그를 제거합니다.

```
aws lambda untag-resource \
    --resource arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:123456789012:function:my-function \
    --tag-keys DEPARTMENT
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS Lambda 개발자 안내서의 Lambda 함수 태그 지정을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 UntagResource를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 함수에서 제공된 태그를 제거합니다. -Force 스위치가 지정되지 않은 경우 cmdlet은 진행하기 전에 확인 메시지를 표시합니다. 태그를 제거하려면 서비스를 한 번만 직접적으로 호출하면 됩니다.

```
Remove-LMResourceTag -Resource "arn:aws:lambda:us-
west-2:123456789012:function:MyFunction" -TagKey
 "Washington","Oregon","California"
```

예제 2: 함수에서 제공된 태그를 제거합니다. -Force 스위치가 지정되지 않은 경우 cmdlet은 진행하기 전에 확인 메시지를 표시합니다. 제공된 태그별로 서비스에 대한 호출은 한 번만 이루어집니다.

```
"Washington","Oregon","California" | Remove-LMResourceTag -Resource
 "arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:123456789012:function:MyFunction"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 UntagResource를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 함수에서 제공된 태그를 제거합니다. -Force 스위치가 지정되지 않은 경우 cmdlet은 진행하기 전에 확인 메시지를 표시합니다. 태그를 제거하려면 서비스를 한 번만 직접적으로 호출하면 됩니다.

```
Remove-LMResourceTag -Resource "arn:aws:lambda:us-
west-2:123456789012:function:MyFunction" -TagKey
 "Washington","Oregon","California"
```

예제 2: 함수에서 제공된 태그를 제거합니다. -Force 스위치가 지정되지 않은 경우 cmdlet은 진행하기 전에 확인 메시지를 표시합니다. 제공된 태그별로 서비스에 대한 호출은 한 번만 이루어집니다.

```
"Washington","Oregon","California" | Remove-LMResourceTag -Resource
 "arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:123456789012:function:MyFunction"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UntagResource를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **UpdateAlias** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `UpdateAlias`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

함수 별칭 업데이트

다음 `update-alias` 예시에서는 `my-function` Lambda 함수의 버전 3을 가리키도록 `LIVE`라는 별칭을 업데이트합니다.

```
aws lambda update-alias \
    --function-name my-function \
    --function-version 3 \
    --name LIVE
```

출력:

```
{
    "FunctionVersion": "3",
    "Name": "LIVE",
    "AliasArn": "arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:123456789012:function:my-
function:LIVE",
    "RevisionId": "594f41fb-b85f-4c20-95c7-6ca5f2a92c93",
    "Description": "alias for live version of function"
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Lambda 개발자 안내서의 Lambda 함수 별칭 구성을 참조하세요. AWS

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 UpdateAlias를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 기존 Lambda 함수 별칭의 구성을 업데이트합니다. 트래픽의 60%(0.6)를 버전 1로 이동하도록 RoutingConfiguration 값을 업데이트합니다.

```
Update-LMAlias -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -Description
 " Alias for version 2" -FunctionVersion 2 -Name "newlabel1" -
RoutingConfig_AdditionalVersionWeight @{Name="1";Value="0.6}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 UpdateAlias를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 기존 Lambda 함수 별칭의 구성을 업데이트합니다. 트래픽의 60%(0.6)를 버전 1로 이동하도록 RoutingConfiguration 값을 업데이트합니다.

```
Update-LMAlias -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -Description
 " Alias for version 2" -FunctionVersion 2 -Name "newlabel1" -
RoutingConfig_AdditionalVersionWeight @{Name="1";Value="0.6}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UpdateAlias를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **UpdateFunctionCode** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 UpdateFunctionCode의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Update an existing Lambda function.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="functionName">The name of the Lambda function to update.</
param>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket where the zip file containing
    /// the Lambda function code is stored.</param>
    /// <param name="key">The key name of the source code file.</param>
    /// <returns>Async Task.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task UpdateFunctionCodeAsync(
        string functionName,
        string bucketName,
        string key)
    {
        var functionCodeRequest = new UpdateFunctionCodeRequest
        {
            FunctionName = functionName,
            Publish = true,
            S3Bucket = bucketName,
            S3Key = key,
        };

        var response = await
_lambdaService.UpdateFunctionCodeAsync(functionCodeRequest);
        Console.WriteLine($"The Function was last modified at
{response.LastModified}.");
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 UpdateFunctionCode를 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Lambda::LambdaClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Lambda::Model::UpdateFunctionCodeRequest request;
        request.SetFunctionName(LAMBDA_NAME);
```

```
        std::ifstream ifstream(CALCULATOR_LAMBDA_CODE.c_str(),
                               std::ios_base::in | std::ios_base::binary);
        if (!ifstream.is_open()) {
            std::cerr << "Error opening file " << INCREMENT_LAMBDA_CODE << "." <<
 std::endl;

#if USE_CPP_LAMBDA_FUNCTION
            std::cerr
                    << "The cpp Lambda function must be built following the
 instructions in the cpp_lambda/README.md file. "
                    << std::endl;
#endif
            deleteLambdaFunction(client);
            deleteIamRole(clientConfig);
            return false;
        }

        Aws::StringStream buffer;
        buffer << ifstream.rdbuf();
        request.SetZipFile(
                Aws::Utils::ByteBuffer((unsigned char *) buffer.str().c_str(),
                                       buffer.str().length()));
        request.SetPublish(true);

        Aws::Lambda::Model::UpdateFunctionCodeOutcome outcome =
 client.UpdateFunctionCode(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The lambda code was successfully updated." <<
 std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Lambda::UpdateFunctionCode. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 UpdateFunctionCode를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

Lambda 함수 코드 업데이트

다음 `update-function-code` 예시에서는 `my-function` 함수의 게시되지 않은 ($LATEST) 버전 코드를 지정된 zip 파일의 콘텐츠로 바꿉니다.

```
aws lambda update-function-code \
    --function-name  my-function \
    --zip-file fileb://my-function.zip
```

출력:

```
{
    "FunctionName": "my-function",
    "LastModified": "2019-09-26T20:28:40.438+0000",
    "RevisionId": "e52502d4-9320-4688-9cd6-152a6ab7490d",
    "MemorySize": 256,
    "Version": "$LATEST",
    "Role": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/service-role/my-function-role-
uy3l9qyq",
    "Timeout": 3,
    "Runtime": "nodejs10.x",
    "TracingConfig": {
        "Mode": "PassThrough"
    },
    "CodeSha256": "5tT2qgzYUHaqwR716pZ2dpkn/0J1FrzJmlKidWoaCgk=",
    "Description": "",
    "VpcConfig": {
        "SubnetIds": [],
        "VpcId": "",
        "SecurityGroupIds": []
    },
    "CodeSize": 304,
    "FunctionArn": "arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:123456789012:function:my-function",
    "Handler": "index.handler"
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Lambda 개발자 안내서의 AWS Lambda 함수 구성을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조에서 UpdateFunctionCode를 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/lambda"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/lambda/types"
)

// FunctionWrapper encapsulates function actions used in the examples.
// It contains an AWS Lambda service client that is used to perform user actions.
type FunctionWrapper struct {
 LambdaClient *lambda.Client
}



// UpdateFunctionCode updates the code for the Lambda function specified by
 functionName.
// The existing code for the Lambda function is entirely replaced by the code in
 the
// zipPackage buffer. After the update action is called, a
 lambda.FunctionUpdatedV2Waiter
// is used to wait until the update is successful.
func (wrapper FunctionWrapper) UpdateFunctionCode(ctx context.Context,
 functionName string, zipPackage *bytes.Buffer) types.State {
 var state types.State
```

```
 _, err := wrapper.LambdaClient.UpdateFunctionCode(ctx,
 &lambda.UpdateFunctionCodeInput{
  FunctionName: aws.String(functionName), ZipFile: zipPackage.Bytes(),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't update code for function %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 functionName, err)
 } else {
  waiter := lambda.NewFunctionUpdatedV2Waiter(wrapper.LambdaClient)
  funcOutput, err := waiter.WaitForOutput(ctx, &lambda.GetFunctionInput{
   FunctionName: aws.String(functionName)}, 1*time.Minute)
  if err != nil {
   log.Panicf("Couldn't wait for function %v to be active. Here's why: %v\n",
 functionName, err)
  } else {
   state = funcOutput.Configuration.State
  }
 }
 return state
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 UpdateFunctionCode를 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Updates the code for an AWS Lambda function.
     *
     * @param awsLambda  the AWS Lambda client
     * @param functionName the name of the Lambda function to update
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket where the function code is
 located
```

```
     * @param key the key (file name) of the function code in the S3 bucket
     * @throws LambdaException if there is an error updating the function code
     */
    public static void updateFunctionCode(LambdaClient awsLambda, String
functionName, String bucketName, String key) {
        try {
            LambdaWaiter waiter = awsLambda.waiter();
            UpdateFunctionCodeRequest functionCodeRequest =
UpdateFunctionCodeRequest.builder()
                .functionName(functionName)
                .publish(true)
                .s3Bucket(bucketName)
                .s3Key(key)
                .build();

            UpdateFunctionCodeResponse response =
awsLambda.updateFunctionCode(functionCodeRequest);
            GetFunctionConfigurationRequest getFunctionConfigRequest =
GetFunctionConfigurationRequest.builder()
                .functionName(functionName)
                .build();

            WaiterResponse<GetFunctionConfigurationResponse> waiterResponse =
waiter
                .waitUntilFunctionUpdated(getFunctionConfigRequest);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println("The last modified value is " +
response.lastModified());

        } catch (LambdaException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 UpdateFunctionCode를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
const updateFunctionCode = async (funcName, newFunc) => {
  const client = new LambdaClient({});
  const code = await readFile(`${dirname}../functions/${newFunc}.zip`);
  const command = new UpdateFunctionCodeCommand({
    ZipFile: code,
    FunctionName: funcName,
    Architectures: [Architecture.arm64],
    Handler: "index.handler", // Required when sending a .zip file
    PackageType: PackageType.Zip, // Required when sending a .zip file
    Runtime: Runtime.nodejs16x, // Required when sending a .zip file
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 UpdateFunctionCode를 참조하십시오.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public function updateFunctionCode($functionName, $s3Bucket, $s3Key)
    {
```

```
        return $this->lambdaClient->updateFunctionCode([
            'FunctionName' => $functionName,
            'S3Bucket' => $s3Bucket,
            'S3Key' => $s3Key,
        ]);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 UpdateFunctionCode를 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 지정된 zip 파일에 포함된 새 콘텐츠로 'MyFunction'이라는 함수를 업데이트합니다. C# .NET Core Lambda 함수의 경우 zip 파일에는 컴파일된 어셈블리가 포함되어야 합니다.

```
Update-LMFunctionCode -FunctionName MyFunction -ZipFilename .\UpdatedCode.zip
```

예제 2: 이 예제는 이전 예제와 유사하지만 업데이트된 코드가 포함된 Amazon S3 객체를 사용하여 함수를 업데이트합니다.

```
Update-LMFunctionCode -FunctionName MyFunction -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -
Key UpdatedCode.zip
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 UpdateFunctionCode를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 지정된 zip 파일에 포함된 새 콘텐츠로 'MyFunction'이라는 함수를 업데이트합니다. C# .NET Core Lambda 함수의 경우 zip 파일에는 컴파일된 어셈블리가 포함되어야 합니다.

```
Update-LMFunctionCode -FunctionName MyFunction -ZipFilename .\UpdatedCode.zip
```

예제 2: 이 예제는 이전 예제와 유사하지만 업데이트된 코드가 포함된 Amazon S3 객체를 사용하여 함수를 업데이트합니다.

```
Update-LMFunctionCode -FunctionName MyFunction -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -
Key UpdatedCode.zip
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UpdateFunctionCode를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class LambdaWrapper:
    def __init__(self, lambda_client, iam_resource):
        self.lambda_client = lambda_client
        self.iam_resource = iam_resource


    def update_function_code(self, function_name, deployment_package):
        """
        Updates the code for a Lambda function by submitting a .zip archive that
 contains
        the code for the function.

        :param function_name: The name of the function to update.
        :param deployment_package: The function code to update, packaged as bytes
 in
                                   .zip format.
        :return: Data about the update, including the status.
        """
        try:
            response = self.lambda_client.update_function_code(
                FunctionName=function_name, ZipFile=deployment_package
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update function %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                function_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
```

```
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 UpdateFunctionCode를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class LambdaWrapper
  attr_accessor :lambda_client, :cloudwatch_client, :iam_client

  def initialize
    @lambda_client = Aws::Lambda::Client.new
    @cloudwatch_client = Aws::CloudWatchLogs::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @iam_client = Aws::IAM::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
    @logger.level = Logger::WARN
  end

  # Updates the code for a Lambda function by submitting a .zip archive that
 contains
  # the code for the function.
  #
  # @param function_name: The name of the function to update.
  # @param deployment_package: The function code to update, packaged as bytes in
  #                            .zip format.
  # @return: Data about the update, including the status.
  def update_function_code(function_name, deployment_package)
    @lambda_client.update_function_code(
```

```
      function_name: function_name,
      zip_file: deployment_package
    )
    @lambda_client.wait_until(:function_updated_v2, { function_name:
function_name }) do |w|
      w.max_attempts = 5
      w.delay = 5
    end
  rescue Aws::Lambda::Errors::ServiceException => e
    @logger.error("There was an error updating function code for:
#{function_name}:\n #{e.message}")
    nil
  rescue Aws::Waiters::Errors::WaiterFailed => e
    @logger.error("Failed waiting for #{function_name} to update:\n
#{e.message}")
  end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 UpdateFunctionCode를 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /** Given a Path to a zip file, update the function's code and wait for the
update to finish. */
    pub async fn update_function_code(
        &self,
        zip_file: PathBuf,
        key: String,
    ) -> Result<UpdateFunctionCodeOutput, anyhow::Error> {
        let function_code = self.prepare_function(zip_file, Some(key)).await?;

        info!("Updating code for {}", self.lambda_name);
        let update = self
            .lambda_client
```

```
            .update_function_code()
            .function_name(self.lambda_name.clone())
            .s3_bucket(self.bucket.clone())
            .s3_key(function_code.s3_key().unwrap().to_string())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(anyhow::Error::from)?;

        self.wait_for_function_ready().await?;

        Ok(update)
    }

    /**
     * Upload function code from a path to a zip file.
     * The zip file must have an AL2 Linux-compatible binary called `bootstrap`.
     * The easiest way to create such a zip is to use `cargo lambda build --
output-format Zip`.
     */
    async fn prepare_function(
        &self,
        zip_file: PathBuf,
        key: Option<String>,
    ) -> Result<FunctionCode, anyhow::Error> {
        let body = ByteStream::from_path(zip_file).await?;

        let key = key.unwrap_or_else(|| format!("{}_code", self.lambda_name));

        info!("Uploading function code to s3://{}/{}", self.bucket, key);
        let _ = self
            .s3_client
            .put_object()
            .bucket(self.bucket.clone())
            .key(key.clone())
            .body(body)
            .send()
            .await?;

        Ok(FunctionCode::builder()
            .s3_bucket(self.bucket.clone())
            .s3_key(key)
            .build())
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 UpdateFunctionCode를 참조하십시오.

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP API

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_lmd->updatefunctioncode(     " oo_result is returned for
testing purposes. "
             iv_functionname = iv_function_name
             iv_zipfile = io_zip_file ).

       MESSAGE 'Lambda function code updated.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdcodesigningcfgno00.
       MESSAGE 'Code signing configuration does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdcodestorageexcdex.
       MESSAGE 'Maximum total code size per account exceeded.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdcodeverification00.
       MESSAGE 'Code signature failed one or more validation checks for
signature mismatch or expiration.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvalidcodesigex.
       MESSAGE 'Code signature failed the integrity check.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvparamvalueex.
       MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourceconflictex.
       MESSAGE 'Resource already exists or another operation is in progress.'
TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourcenotfoundex.
       MESSAGE 'The requested resource does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdserviceexception.
       MESSAGE 'An internal problem was encountered by the AWS Lambda service.'
TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdtoomanyrequestsex.
       MESSAGE 'The maximum request throughput was reached.' TYPE 'E'.
```

```
    ENDTRY.
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 UpdateFunctionCode를 참조하세요.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSLambda
import Foundation

        let zipUrl = URL(fileURLWithPath: path)
        let zipData: Data

        // Read the function's Zip file.

        do {
            zipData = try Data(contentsOf: zipUrl)
        } catch {
            throw ExampleError.zipFileReadError
        }

        // Update the function's code and wait for the updated version to be
        // ready for use.

        do {
            _ = try await lambdaClient.updateFunctionCode(
                input: UpdateFunctionCodeInput(
                    functionName: functionName,
                    zipFile: zipData
                )
            )
```

```
        } catch {
            return false
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 UpdateFunctionCode를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **UpdateFunctionConfiguration** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 UpdateFunctionConfiguration의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Update the code of a Lambda function.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="functionName">The name of the function to update.</param>
    /// <param name="functionHandler">The code that performs the function's
actions.</param>
    /// <param name="environmentVariables">A dictionary of environment
variables.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> UpdateFunctionConfigurationAsync(
        string functionName,
        string functionHandler,
        Dictionary<string, string> environmentVariables)
    {
        var request = new UpdateFunctionConfigurationRequest
```

```
        {
            Handler = functionHandler,
            FunctionName = functionName,
            Environment = new Amazon.Lambda.Model.Environment { Variables =
environmentVariables },
        };

        var response = await
_lambdaService.UpdateFunctionConfigurationAsync(request);

        Console.WriteLine(response.LastModified);

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 UpdateFunctionConfiguration을 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Lambda::LambdaClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Lambda::Model::UpdateFunctionConfigurationRequest request;
        request.SetFunctionName(LAMBDA_NAME);
        Aws::Lambda::Model::Environment environment;
        environment.AddVariables("LOG_LEVEL", "DEBUG");
```

```
        request.SetEnvironment(environment);

        Aws::Lambda::Model::UpdateFunctionConfigurationOutcome outcome =
 client.UpdateFunctionConfiguration(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The lambda configuration was successfully updated."
                      << std::endl;
            break;
        }

        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Lambda::UpdateFunctionConfiguration. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 UpdateFunctionConfiguration을 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

함수 구성 수정

다음 `update-function-configuration` 예시에서는 `my-function` 함수의 게시되지 않은 ($LATEST) 버전에서 메모리 크기를 256MB로 수정합니다.

```
aws lambda update-function-configuration \
    --function-name  my-function \
    --memory-size 256
```

출력:

```
{
    "FunctionName": "my-function",
    "LastModified": "2019-09-26T20:28:40.438+0000",
    "RevisionId": "e52502d4-9320-4688-9cd6-152a6ab7490d",
    "MemorySize": 256,
```

```
    "Version": "$LATEST",
    "Role": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/service-role/my-function-role-
uy3l9qyq",
    "Timeout": 3,
    "Runtime": "nodejs10.x",
    "TracingConfig": {
        "Mode": "PassThrough"
    },
    "CodeSha256": "5tT2qgzYUHaqwR716pZ2dpkn/0J1FrzJmlKidWoaCgk=",
    "Description": "",
    "VpcConfig": {
        "SubnetIds": [],
        "VpcId": "",
        "SecurityGroupIds": []
    },
    "CodeSize": 304,
    "FunctionArn": "arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:123456789012:function:my-function",
    "Handler": "index.handler"
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Lambda 개발자 안내서의 AWS Lambda 함수 구성을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조에서 UpdateFunctionConfiguration을 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "time"
```

```
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/lambda"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/lambda/types"
)

// FunctionWrapper encapsulates function actions used in the examples.
// It contains an AWS Lambda service client that is used to perform user actions.
type FunctionWrapper struct {
 LambdaClient *lambda.Client
}



// UpdateFunctionConfiguration updates a map of environment variables configured
 for
// the Lambda function specified by functionName.
func (wrapper FunctionWrapper) UpdateFunctionConfiguration(ctx context.Context,
 functionName string, envVars map[string]string) {
 _, err := wrapper.LambdaClient.UpdateFunctionConfiguration(ctx,
 &lambda.UpdateFunctionConfigurationInput{
  FunctionName: aws.String(functionName),
  Environment:  &types.Environment{Variables: envVars},
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't update configuration for %v. Here's why: %v",
 functionName, err)
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 UpdateFunctionConfiguration을 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Updates the configuration of an AWS Lambda function.
     *
     * @param awsLambda     the {@link LambdaClient} instance to use for the AWS
Lambda operation
     * @param functionName  the name of the AWS Lambda function to update
     * @param handler       the new handler for the AWS Lambda function
     *
     * @throws LambdaException if there is an error while updating the function
configuration
     */
    public static void updateFunctionConfiguration(LambdaClient awsLambda, String
functionName, String handler) {
        try {
            UpdateFunctionConfigurationRequest configurationRequest =
UpdateFunctionConfigurationRequest.builder()
                .functionName(functionName)
                .handler(handler)
                .runtime(Runtime.JAVA17)
                .build();

            awsLambda.updateFunctionConfiguration(configurationRequest);

        } catch (LambdaException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 UpdateFunctionConfiguration을 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
const updateFunctionConfiguration = (funcName) => {
  const client = new LambdaClient({});
  const config = readFileSync(`${dirname}../functions/config.json`).toString();
  const command = new UpdateFunctionConfigurationCommand({
    ...JSON.parse(config),
    FunctionName: funcName,
  });
  const result = client.send(command);
  waitForFunctionUpdated({ FunctionName: funcName });
  return result;
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 UpdateFunctionConfiguration을 참조하십시오.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public function updateFunctionConfiguration($functionName, $handler,
 $environment = '')
    {
```

```
        return $this->lambdaClient->updateFunctionConfiguration([
            'FunctionName' => $functionName,
            'Handler' => "$handler.lambda_handler",
            'Environment' => $environment,
        ]);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 UpdateFunctionConfiguration을 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 기존 Lambda 함수의 구성을 업데이트합니다.

```
Update-LMFunctionConfiguration -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -Handler
 "lambda_function.launch_instance" -Timeout 600 -Environment_Variable
 @{ "envvar1"="value";"envvar2"="value" } -Role arn:aws:iam::123456789101:role/
service-role/lambda -DeadLetterConfig_TargetArn arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:
 123456789101:MyfirstTopic
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 UpdateFunctionConfiguration을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 기존 Lambda 함수의 구성을 업데이트합니다.

```
Update-LMFunctionConfiguration -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -Handler
 "lambda_function.launch_instance" -Timeout 600 -Environment_Variable
 @{ "envvar1"="value";"envvar2"="value" } -Role arn:aws:iam::123456789101:role/
service-role/lambda -DeadLetterConfig_TargetArn arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:
 123456789101:MyfirstTopic
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UpdateFunctionConfiguration을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class LambdaWrapper:
    def __init__(self, lambda_client, iam_resource):
        self.lambda_client = lambda_client
        self.iam_resource = iam_resource


    def update_function_configuration(self, function_name, env_vars):
        """
        Updates the environment variables for a Lambda function.

        :param function_name: The name of the function to update.
        :param env_vars: A dict of environment variables to update.
        :return: Data about the update, including the status.
        """
        try:
            response = self.lambda_client.update_function_configuration(
                FunctionName=function_name, Environment={"Variables": env_vars}
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update function configuration %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                function_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 UpdateFunctionConfiguration를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class LambdaWrapper
  attr_accessor :lambda_client, :cloudwatch_client, :iam_client

  def initialize
    @lambda_client = Aws::Lambda::Client.new
    @cloudwatch_client = Aws::CloudWatchLogs::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @iam_client = Aws::IAM::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
    @logger.level = Logger::WARN
  end

  # Updates the environment variables for a Lambda function.
  # @param function_name: The name of the function to update.
  # @param log_level: The log level of the function.
  # @return: Data about the update, including the status.
  def update_function_configuration(function_name, log_level)
    @lambda_client.update_function_configuration({
                                                    function_name: function_name,
                                                    environment: {
                                                      variables: {
                                                        'LOG_LEVEL' => log_level
                                                      }
                                                    }
                                                  })
    @lambda_client.wait_until(:function_updated_v2, { function_name:
 function_name }) do |w|
      w.max_attempts = 5
      w.delay = 5
```

```
    end
  rescue Aws::Lambda::Errors::ServiceException => e
    @logger.error("There was an error updating configurations for
#{function_name}:\n #{e.message}")
  rescue Aws::Waiters::Errors::WaiterFailed => e
    @logger.error("Failed waiting for #{function_name} to activate:\n
#{e.message}")
  end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 UpdateFunctionConfiguration을 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /** Update the environment for a function. */
    pub async fn update_function_configuration(
        &self,
        environment: Environment,
    ) -> Result<UpdateFunctionConfigurationOutput, anyhow::Error> {
        info!(
            ?environment,
            "Updating environment for {}", self.lambda_name
        );
        let updated = self
            .lambda_client
            .update_function_configuration()
            .function_name(self.lambda_name.clone())
            .environment(environment)
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(anyhow::Error::from)?;
```

```
        self.wait_for_function_ready().await?;

        Ok(updated)
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 UpdateFunctionConfiguration을 참조하십시오.

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP API

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_lmd->updatefunctionconfiguration(     " oo_result is
returned for testing purposes. "
              iv_functionname = iv_function_name
              iv_runtime = iv_runtime
              iv_description  = 'Updated Lambda function'
              iv_memorysize  = iv_memory_size ).

        MESSAGE 'Lambda function configuration/settings updated.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdcodesigningcfgno00.
        MESSAGE 'Code signing configuration does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdcodeverification00.
        MESSAGE 'Code signature failed one or more validation checks for
signature mismatch or expiration.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvalidcodesigex.
        MESSAGE 'Code signature failed the integrity check.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvparamvalueex.
        MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourceconflictex.
        MESSAGE 'Resource already exists or another operation is in progress.'
TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourcenotfoundex.
```

```
        MESSAGE 'The requested resource does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdserviceexception.
        MESSAGE 'An internal problem was encountered by the AWS Lambda service.'
 TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdtoomanyrequestsex.
        MESSAGE 'The maximum request throughput was reached.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 UpdateFunctionConfiguration을 참조하세요.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSLambda
import Foundation

    /// Tell the server-side component to log debug output by setting its
    /// environment's `LOG_LEVEL` to `DEBUG`.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - lambdaClient: The `LambdaClient` to use.
    ///   - functionName: The name of the AWS Lambda function to enable debug
    ///     logging for.
    ///
    /// - Throws: `ExampleError.environmentResponseMissingError`,
    ///   `ExampleError.updateFunctionConfigurationError`,
    ///   `ExampleError.environmentVariablesMissingError`,
    ///   `ExampleError.logLevelIncorrectError`,
    ///   `ExampleError.updateFunctionConfigurationError`
    func enableDebugLogging(lambdaClient: LambdaClient, functionName: String)
 async throws {
```

```
        let envVariables = [
            "LOG_LEVEL": "DEBUG"
        ]
        let environment = LambdaClientTypes.Environment(variables: envVariables)

        do {
            let output = try await lambdaClient.updateFunctionConfiguration(
                input: UpdateFunctionConfigurationInput(
                    environment: environment,
                    functionName: functionName
                )
            )

            guard let response = output.environment else {
                throw ExampleError.environmentResponseMissingError
            }

            if response.error != nil {
                throw ExampleError.updateFunctionConfigurationError
            }

            guard let retVariables = response.variables else {
                throw ExampleError.environmentVariablesMissingError
            }

            for envVar in retVariables {
                if envVar.key == "LOG_LEVEL" && envVar.value != "DEBUG" {
                    print("*** Log level is not set to DEBUG!")
                    throw ExampleError.logLevelIncorrectError
                }
            }
        } catch {
            throw ExampleError.updateFunctionConfigurationError
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 UpdateFunctionConfiguration을 참조하세요.

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Lambda 시나리오

다음 코드 예제에서는 Lambda AWS SDKs에서 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이러한 시나리오에서는 Lambda 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 직접 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 시나리오에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시나리오는 컨텍스트에 맞는 서비스 작업을 이해하는 데 도움이 되도록 중급 수준의 경험을 대상으로 합니다.

예시

- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Lambda 함수로 알려진 Amazon Cognito 사용자를 자동으로 확인
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Lambda 함수를 사용하여 알려진 Amazon Cognito 사용자를 자동으로 마이그레이션
- COVID-19 데이터를 추적하는 API Gateway REST API 생성
- 대출 라이브러리 REST API 생성
- Step Functions를 사용하여 메신저 애플리케이션 생성
- 사용자가 레이블을 사용하여 사진을 관리할 수 있는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션 만들기
- API Gateway를 사용하여 WebSocket 채팅 애플리케이션 생성
- 고객 피드백을 분석하고 오디오를 합성하는 애플리케이션 생성
- 브라우저에서 Lambda 함수 간접 호출
- S3 객체 Lambda를 사용하여 애플리케이션의 데이터 변환
- API Gateway를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출
- Step Functions를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출
- 예약된 이벤트를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 호출
- Amazon Neptune API를 사용하여 그래프 데이터를 쿼리하는 Lambda 함수 개발
- AWS SDK를 사용한 Amazon Cognito 사용자 인증 후 Lambda 함수로 사용자 지정 활동 데이터 쓰기

AWS SDK를 사용하여 Lambda 함수로 알려진 Amazon Cognito 사용자를 자동으로 확인

다음 코드 예제에서는 Lambda 함수를 사용하여 알려진 Amazon Cognito 사용자를 자동으로 확인하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- `PreSignUp` 트리거에 대해 Lambda 함수를 호출하도록 사용자 풀을 구성합니다.

- Amazon Cognito를 사용하여 사용자 가입시키기
- Lambda 함수는 DynamoDB 테이블을 스캔하고 알려진 사용자를 자동으로 확인합니다.
- 새 사용자로 로그인한 다음 리소스를 정리합니다.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "strings"
 "user_pools_and_lambda_triggers/actions"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
)

// AutoConfirm separates the steps of this scenario into individual functions so
 that
// they are simpler to read and understand.
type AutoConfirm struct {
 helper       IScenarioHelper
 questioner   demotools.IQuestioner
 resources    Resources
 cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions
}

// NewAutoConfirm constructs a new auto confirm runner.
```

```
func NewAutoConfirm(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner,
 helper IScenarioHelper) AutoConfirm {
 scenario := AutoConfirm{
  helper:       helper,
  questioner:   questioner,
  resources:    Resources{},
  cognitoActor: &actions.CognitoActions{CognitoClient:
 cognitoidentityprovider.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
 }
 scenario.resources.init(scenario.cognitoActor, questioner)
 return scenario
}

// AddPreSignUpTrigger adds a Lambda handler as an invocation target for the
 PreSignUp trigger.
func (runner *AutoConfirm) AddPreSignUpTrigger(ctx context.Context, userPoolId
 string, functionArn string) {
 log.Printf("Let's add a Lambda function to handle the PreSignUp trigger from
 Cognito.\n" +
  "This trigger happens when a user signs up, and lets your function take action
 before the main Cognito\n" +
  "sign up processing occurs.\n")
 err := runner.cognitoActor.UpdateTriggers(
  ctx, userPoolId,
  actions.TriggerInfo{Trigger: actions.PreSignUp, HandlerArn:
 aws.String(functionArn)})
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Lambda function %v added to user pool %v to handle the PreSignUp
 trigger.\n",
  functionArn, userPoolId)
}

// SignUpUser signs up a user from the known user table with a password you
 specify.
func (runner *AutoConfirm) SignUpUser(ctx context.Context, clientId string,
 usersTable string) (string, string) {
 log.Println("Let's sign up a user to your Cognito user pool. When the user's
 email matches an email in the\n" +
  "DynamoDB known users table, it is automatically verified and the user is
 confirmed.")

 knownUsers, err := runner.helper.GetKnownUsers(ctx, usersTable)
```

```
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 userChoice := runner.questioner.AskChoice("Which user do you want to use?\n",
 knownUsers.UserNameList())
 user := knownUsers.Users[userChoice]

 var signedUp bool
 var userConfirmed bool
 password := runner.questioner.AskPassword("Enter a password that has at least
 eight characters, uppercase, lowercase, numbers and symbols.\n"+
  "(the password will not display as you type):", 8)
 for !signedUp {
  log.Printf("Signing up user '%v' with email '%v' to Cognito.\n", user.UserName,
 user.UserEmail)
  userConfirmed, err = runner.cognitoActor.SignUp(ctx, clientId, user.UserName,
 password, user.UserEmail)
  if err != nil {
   var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
   if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
    password = runner.questioner.AskPassword("Enter another password:", 8)
   } else {
    panic(err)
   }
  } else {
   signedUp = true
  }
 }
 log.Printf("User %v signed up, confirmed = %v.\n", user.UserName, userConfirmed)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 return user.UserName, password
}

// SignInUser signs in a user.
func (runner *AutoConfirm) SignInUser(ctx context.Context, clientId string,
 userName string, password string) string {
 runner.questioner.Ask("Press Enter when you're ready to continue.")
 log.Printf("Let's sign in as %v...\n", userName)
 authResult, err := runner.cognitoActor.SignIn(ctx, clientId, userName, password)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
```

```
 log.Printf("Successfully signed in. Your access token starts with: %v...\n",
 (*authResult.AccessToken)[:10])
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 return *authResult.AccessToken
}

// Run runs the scenario.
func (runner *AutoConfirm) Run(ctx context.Context, stackName string) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Println("Something went wrong with the demo.")
   runner.resources.Cleanup(ctx)
  }
 }()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Printf("Welcome\n")

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 stackOutputs, err := runner.helper.GetStackOutputs(ctx, stackName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 runner.resources.userPoolId = stackOutputs["UserPoolId"]
 runner.helper.PopulateUserTable(ctx, stackOutputs["TableName"])

 runner.AddPreSignUpTrigger(ctx, stackOutputs["UserPoolId"],
 stackOutputs["AutoConfirmFunctionArn"])
 runner.resources.triggers = append(runner.resources.triggers, actions.PreSignUp)
 userName, password := runner.SignUpUser(ctx, stackOutputs["UserPoolClientId"],
 stackOutputs["TableName"])
 runner.helper.ListRecentLogEvents(ctx, stackOutputs["AutoConfirmFunction"])
 runner.resources.userAccessTokens = append(runner.resources.userAccessTokens,
  runner.SignInUser(ctx, stackOutputs["UserPoolClientId"], userName, password))

 runner.resources.Cleanup(ctx)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

Lambda 함수를 사용하여 PreSignUp 트리거를 처리합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"
 "os"

 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 dynamodbtypes "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

const TABLE_NAME = "TABLE_NAME"

// UserInfo defines structured user data that can be marshalled to a DynamoDB
 format.
type UserInfo struct {
 UserName  string `dynamodbav:"UserName"`
 UserEmail string `dynamodbav:"UserEmail"`
}

// GetKey marshals the user email value to a DynamoDB key format.
func (user UserInfo) GetKey() map[string]dynamodbtypes.AttributeValue {
 userEmail, err := attributevalue.Marshal(user.UserEmail)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 return map[string]dynamodbtypes.AttributeValue{"UserEmail": userEmail}
}

type handler struct {
 dynamoClient *dynamodb.Client
}

// HandleRequest handles the PreSignUp event by looking up a user in an Amazon
 DynamoDB table and
```

```
// specifying whether they should be confirmed and verified.
func (h *handler) HandleRequest(ctx context.Context, event
 events.CognitoEventUserPoolsPreSignup) (events.CognitoEventUserPoolsPreSignup,
 error) {
 log.Printf("Received presignup from %v for user '%v'", event.TriggerSource,
 event.UserName)
 if event.TriggerSource != "PreSignUp_SignUp" {
  // Other trigger sources, such as PreSignUp_AdminInitiateAuth, ignore the
 response from this handler.
  return event, nil
 }
 tableName := os.Getenv(TABLE_NAME)
 user := UserInfo{
  UserEmail: event.Request.UserAttributes["email"],
 }
 log.Printf("Looking up email %v in table %v.\n", user.UserEmail, tableName)
 output, err := h.dynamoClient.GetItem(ctx, &dynamodb.GetItemInput{
  Key:       user.GetKey(),
  TableName: aws.String(tableName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Error looking up email %v.\n", user.UserEmail)
  return event, err
 }
 if output.Item == nil {
  log.Printf("Email %v not found. Email verification is required.\n",
 user.UserEmail)
  return event, err
 }

 err = attributevalue.UnmarshalMap(output.Item, &user)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal DynamoDB item. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  return event, err
 }

 if user.UserName != event.UserName {
  log.Printf("UserEmail %v found, but stored UserName '%v' does not match
 supplied UserName '%v'. Verification is required.\n",
   user.UserEmail, user.UserName, event.UserName)
 } else {
  log.Printf("UserEmail %v found with matching UserName %v. User is confirmed.
\n", user.UserEmail, user.UserName)
  event.Response.AutoConfirmUser = true
```

```
  event.Response.AutoVerifyEmail = true
 }

 return event, err
}

func main() {
 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicln(err)
 }
 h := handler{
  dynamoClient: dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig),
 }
 lambda.Start(h.HandleRequest)
}
```

일반적인 작업을 수행하는 구조체를 생성합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"
 "strings"
 "time"
 "user_pools_and_lambda_triggers/actions"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudformation"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudwatchlogs"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
)

// IScenarioHelper defines common functions used by the workflows in this
 example.
type IScenarioHelper interface {
 Pause(secs int)
 GetStackOutputs(ctx context.Context, stackName string) (actions.StackOutputs,
 error)
```

```
 PopulateUserTable(ctx context.Context, tableName string)
 GetKnownUsers(ctx context.Context, tableName string) (actions.UserList, error)
 AddKnownUser(ctx context.Context, tableName string, user actions.User)
 ListRecentLogEvents(ctx context.Context, functionName string)
}

// ScenarioHelper contains AWS wrapper structs used by the workflows in this
 example.
type ScenarioHelper struct {
 questioner  demotools.IQuestioner
 dynamoActor *actions.DynamoActions
 cfnActor    *actions.CloudFormationActions
 cwlActor    *actions.CloudWatchLogsActions
 isTestRun   bool
}

// NewScenarioHelper constructs a new scenario helper.
func NewScenarioHelper(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner)
 ScenarioHelper {
 scenario := ScenarioHelper{
  questioner:  questioner,
  dynamoActor: &actions.DynamoActions{DynamoClient:
 dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
  cfnActor:    &actions.CloudFormationActions{CfnClient:
 cloudformation.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
  cwlActor:    &actions.CloudWatchLogsActions{CwlClient:
 cloudwatchlogs.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
 }
 return scenario
}

// Pause waits for the specified number of seconds.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) Pause(secs int) {
 if !helper.isTestRun {
  time.Sleep(time.Duration(secs) * time.Second)
 }
}

// GetStackOutputs gets the outputs from the specified CloudFormation stack in a
 structured format.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) GetStackOutputs(ctx context.Context, stackName
 string) (actions.StackOutputs, error) {
 return helper.cfnActor.GetOutputs(ctx, stackName), nil
}
```

```
// PopulateUserTable fills the known user table with example data.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) PopulateUserTable(ctx context.Context, tableName
 string) {
 log.Printf("First, let's add some users to the DynamoDB %v table we'll use for
 this example.\n", tableName)
 err := helper.dynamoActor.PopulateTable(ctx, tableName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
}

// GetKnownUsers gets the users from the known users table in a structured
 format.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) GetKnownUsers(ctx context.Context, tableName string)
 (actions.UserList, error) {
 knownUsers, err := helper.dynamoActor.Scan(ctx, tableName)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get known users from table %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 tableName, err)
 }
 return knownUsers, err
}

// AddKnownUser adds a user to the known users table.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) AddKnownUser(ctx context.Context, tableName string,
 user actions.User) {
 log.Printf("Adding user '%v' with email '%v' to the DynamoDB known users
 table...\n",
  user.UserName, user.UserEmail)
 err := helper.dynamoActor.AddUser(ctx, tableName, user)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
}

// ListRecentLogEvents gets the most recent log stream and events for the
 specified Lambda function and displays them.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) ListRecentLogEvents(ctx context.Context,
 functionName string) {
 log.Println("Waiting a few seconds to let Lambda write to CloudWatch Logs...")
 helper.Pause(10)
 log.Println("Okay, let's check the logs to find what's happened recently with
 your Lambda function.")
```

```
 logStream, err := helper.cwlActor.GetLatestLogStream(ctx, functionName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Getting some recent events from log stream %v\n",
 *logStream.LogStreamName)
 events, err := helper.cwlActor.GetLogEvents(ctx, functionName,
 *logStream.LogStreamName, 10)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 for _, event := range events {
  log.Printf("\t%v", *event.Message)
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

Amazon Cognito 작업을 래핑하는 구조체를 생성합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
)

type CognitoActions struct {
 CognitoClient *cognitoidentityprovider.Client
}



// Trigger and TriggerInfo define typed data for updating an Amazon Cognito
 trigger.
type Trigger int

const (
```

```
 PreSignUp Trigger = iota
 UserMigration
 PostAuthentication
)

type TriggerInfo struct {
 Trigger    Trigger
 HandlerArn *string
}

// UpdateTriggers adds or removes Lambda triggers for a user pool. When a trigger
 is specified with a `nil` value,
// it is removed from the user pool.
func (actor CognitoActions) UpdateTriggers(ctx context.Context, userPoolId
 string, triggers ...TriggerInfo) error {
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.DescribeUserPool(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.DescribeUserPoolInput{
  UserPoolId: aws.String(userPoolId),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get info about user pool %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 userPoolId, err)
  return err
 }
 lambdaConfig := output.UserPool.LambdaConfig
 for _, trigger := range triggers {
  switch trigger.Trigger {
  case PreSignUp:
   lambdaConfig.PreSignUp = trigger.HandlerArn
  case UserMigration:
   lambdaConfig.UserMigration = trigger.HandlerArn
  case PostAuthentication:
   lambdaConfig.PostAuthentication = trigger.HandlerArn
  }
 }
 _, err = actor.CognitoClient.UpdateUserPool(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.UpdateUserPoolInput{
  UserPoolId:   aws.String(userPoolId),
  LambdaConfig: lambdaConfig,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't update user pool %v. Here's why: %v\n", userPoolId, err)
 }
 return err
```

```
}



// SignUp signs up a user with Amazon Cognito.
func (actor CognitoActions) SignUp(ctx context.Context, clientId string, userName
 string, password string, userEmail string) (bool, error) {
 confirmed := false
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.SignUp(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.SignUpInput{
  ClientId: aws.String(clientId),
  Password: aws.String(password),
  Username: aws.String(userName),
  UserAttributes: []types.AttributeType{
   {Name: aws.String("email"), Value: aws.String(userEmail)},
  },
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't sign up user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 } else {
  confirmed = output.UserConfirmed
 }
 return confirmed, err
}



// SignIn signs in a user to Amazon Cognito using a username and password
 authentication flow.
func (actor CognitoActions) SignIn(ctx context.Context, clientId string, userName
 string, password string) (*types.AuthenticationResultType, error) {
 var authResult *types.AuthenticationResultType
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.InitiateAuth(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.InitiateAuthInput{
  AuthFlow:       "USER_PASSWORD_AUTH",
  ClientId:       aws.String(clientId),
  AuthParameters: map[string]string{"USERNAME": userName, "PASSWORD": password},
 })
 if err != nil {
```

```
  var resetRequired *types.PasswordResetRequiredException
  if errors.As(err, &resetRequired) {
   log.Println(*resetRequired.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't sign in user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 } else {
  authResult = output.AuthenticationResult
 }
 return authResult, err
}



// ForgotPassword starts a password recovery flow for a user. This flow typically
 sends a confirmation code
// to the user's configured notification destination, such as email.
func (actor CognitoActions) ForgotPassword(ctx context.Context, clientId string,
 userName string) (*types.CodeDeliveryDetailsType, error) {
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.ForgotPassword(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.ForgotPasswordInput{
  ClientId: aws.String(clientId),
  Username: aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't start password reset for user '%v'. Here;s why: %v\n",
 userName, err)
 }
 return output.CodeDeliveryDetails, err
}



// ConfirmForgotPassword confirms a user with a confirmation code and a new
 password.
func (actor CognitoActions) ConfirmForgotPassword(ctx context.Context, clientId
 string, code string, userName string, password string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.ConfirmForgotPassword(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.ConfirmForgotPasswordInput{
  ClientId:         aws.String(clientId),
  ConfirmationCode: aws.String(code),
  Password:         aws.String(password),
  Username:         aws.String(userName),
 })
```

```
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't confirm user %v. Here's why: %v", userName, err)
  }
 }
 return err
}



// DeleteUser removes a user from the user pool.
func (actor CognitoActions) DeleteUser(ctx context.Context, userAccessToken
 string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.DeleteUser(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.DeleteUserInput{
  AccessToken: aws.String(userAccessToken),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete user. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 return err
}



// AdminCreateUser uses administrator credentials to add a user to a user pool.
 This method leaves the user
// in a state that requires they enter a new password next time they sign in.
func (actor CognitoActions) AdminCreateUser(ctx context.Context, userPoolId
 string, userName string, userEmail string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.AdminCreateUser(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.AdminCreateUserInput{
  UserPoolId:     aws.String(userPoolId),
  Username:       aws.String(userName),
  MessageAction:  types.MessageActionTypeSuppress,
  UserAttributes: []types.AttributeType{{Name: aws.String("email"), Value:
 aws.String(userEmail)}},
 })
 if err != nil {
  var userExists *types.UsernameExistsException
  if errors.As(err, &userExists) {
```

```
    log.Printf("User %v already exists in the user pool.", userName)
    err = nil
   } else {
    log.Printf("Couldn't create user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
   }
  }
  return err
}



// AdminSetUserPassword uses administrator credentials to set a password for a
 user without requiring a
// temporary password.
func (actor CognitoActions) AdminSetUserPassword(ctx context.Context, userPoolId
 string, userName string, password string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.AdminSetUserPassword(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.AdminSetUserPasswordInput{
  Password:   aws.String(password),
  UserPoolId: aws.String(userPoolId),
  Username:   aws.String(userName),
  Permanent:  true,
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't set password for user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName,
 err)
  }
 }
 return err
}
```

DynamoDB 작업을 래핑하는 구조체를 생성합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
```

```
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// DynamoActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 actions
// used in the examples.
type DynamoActions struct {
 DynamoClient *dynamodb.Client
}

// User defines structured user data.
type User struct {
 UserName  string
 UserEmail string
 LastLogin *LoginInfo `dynamodbav:",omitempty"`
}

// LoginInfo defines structured custom login data.
type LoginInfo struct {
 UserPoolId string
 ClientId   string
 Time       string
}

// UserList defines a list of users.
type UserList struct {
 Users []User
}

// UserNameList returns the usernames contained in a UserList as a list of
 strings.
func (users *UserList) UserNameList() []string {
 names := make([]string, len(users.Users))
 for i := 0; i < len(users.Users); i++ {
  names[i] = users.Users[i].UserName
 }
 return names
}
```

```
// PopulateTable adds a set of test users to the table.
func (actor DynamoActions) PopulateTable(ctx context.Context, tableName string)
 error {
 var err error
 var item map[string]types.AttributeValue
 var writeReqs []types.WriteRequest
 for i := 1; i < 4; i++ {
  item, err = attributevalue.MarshalMap(User{UserName: fmt.Sprintf("test_user_
%v", i), UserEmail: fmt.Sprintf("test_email_%v@example.com", i)})
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't marshall user into DynamoDB format. Here's why: %v\n",
 err)
   return err
  }
  writeReqs = append(writeReqs, types.WriteRequest{PutRequest:
 &types.PutRequest{Item: item}})
 }
 _, err = actor.DynamoClient.BatchWriteItem(ctx, &dynamodb.BatchWriteItemInput{
  RequestItems: map[string][]types.WriteRequest{tableName: writeReqs},
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't populate table %v with users. Here's why: %v\n",
 tableName, err)
 }
 return err
}

// Scan scans the table for all items.
func (actor DynamoActions) Scan(ctx context.Context, tableName string) (UserList,
 error) {
 var userList UserList
 output, err := actor.DynamoClient.Scan(ctx, &dynamodb.ScanInput{
  TableName: aws.String(tableName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't scan table %v for items. Here's why: %v\n", tableName,
 err)
 } else {
  err = attributevalue.UnmarshalListOfMaps(output.Items, &userList.Users)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal items into users. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
 }
 return userList, err
```

```
}

// AddUser adds a user item to a table.
func (actor DynamoActions) AddUser(ctx context.Context, tableName string, user
 User) error {
 userItem, err := attributevalue.MarshalMap(user)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't marshall user to item. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 _, err = actor.DynamoClient.PutItem(ctx, &dynamodb.PutItemInput{
  Item:      userItem,
  TableName: aws.String(tableName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't put item in table %v. Here's why: %v", tableName, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

CloudWatch Logs 작업을 래핑하는 구조체를 생성합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudwatchlogs"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudwatchlogs/types"
)

type CloudWatchLogsActions struct {
 CwlClient *cloudwatchlogs.Client
}

// GetLatestLogStream gets the most recent log stream for a Lambda function.
func (actor CloudWatchLogsActions) GetLatestLogStream(ctx context.Context,
 functionName string) (types.LogStream, error) {
 var logStream types.LogStream
 logGroupName := fmt.Sprintf("/aws/lambda/%s", functionName)
```

```
 output, err := actor.CwlClient.DescribeLogStreams(ctx,
 &cloudwatchlogs.DescribeLogStreamsInput{
  Descending:   aws.Bool(true),
  Limit:        aws.Int32(1),
  LogGroupName: aws.String(logGroupName),
  OrderBy:      types.OrderByLastEventTime,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get log streams for log group %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 logGroupName, err)
 } else {
  logStream = output.LogStreams[0]
 }
 return logStream, err
}

// GetLogEvents gets the most recent eventCount events from the specified log
 stream.
func (actor CloudWatchLogsActions) GetLogEvents(ctx context.Context, functionName
 string, logStreamName string, eventCount int32) (
 []types.OutputLogEvent, error) {
 var events []types.OutputLogEvent
 logGroupName := fmt.Sprintf("/aws/lambda/%s", functionName)
 output, err := actor.CwlClient.GetLogEvents(ctx,
 &cloudwatchlogs.GetLogEventsInput{
  LogStreamName: aws.String(logStreamName),
  Limit:         aws.Int32(eventCount),
  LogGroupName:  aws.String(logGroupName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get log event for log stream %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 logStreamName, err)
 } else {
  events = output.Events
 }
 return events, err
}
```

CloudFormation 작업을 래핑하는 구조체를 생성합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudformation"
)

// StackOutputs defines a map of outputs from a specific stack.
type StackOutputs map[string]string

type CloudFormationActions struct {
 CfnClient *cloudformation.Client
}

// GetOutputs gets the outputs from a CloudFormation stack and puts them into a
 structured format.
func (actor CloudFormationActions) GetOutputs(ctx context.Context, stackName
 string) StackOutputs {
 output, err := actor.CfnClient.DescribeStacks(ctx,
 &cloudformation.DescribeStacksInput{
  StackName: aws.String(stackName),
 })
 if err != nil || len(output.Stacks) == 0 {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't find a CloudFormation stack named %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 stackName, err)
 }
 stackOutputs := StackOutputs{}
 for _, out := range output.Stacks[0].Outputs {
  stackOutputs[*out.OutputKey] = *out.OutputValue
 }
 return stackOutputs
}
```

리소스를 정리합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"
 "user_pools_and_lambda_triggers/actions"
```

```
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
)

// Resources keeps track of AWS resources created during an example and handles
// cleanup when the example finishes.
type Resources struct {
 userPoolId       string
 userAccessTokens []string
 triggers         []actions.Trigger

 cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions
 questioner   demotools.IQuestioner
}

func (resources *Resources) init(cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions, questioner
 demotools.IQuestioner) {
 resources.userAccessTokens = []string{}
 resources.triggers = []actions.Trigger{}
 resources.cognitoActor = cognitoActor
 resources.questioner = questioner
}

// Cleanup deletes all AWS resources created during an example.
func (resources *Resources) Cleanup(ctx context.Context) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Printf("Something went wrong during cleanup.\n%v\n", r)
   log.Println("Use the AWS Management Console to remove any remaining resources
 \n" +
    "that were created for this scenario.")
  }
 }()

 wantDelete := resources.questioner.AskBool("Do you want to remove all of the AWS
 resources that were created "+
  "during this demo (y/n)?", "y")
 if wantDelete {
  for _, accessToken := range resources.userAccessTokens {
   err := resources.cognitoActor.DeleteUser(ctx, accessToken)
   if err != nil {
    log.Println("Couldn't delete user during cleanup.")
    panic(err)
   }
```

```
    log.Println("Deleted user.")
   }
   triggerList := make([]actions.TriggerInfo, len(resources.triggers))
   for i := 0; i < len(resources.triggers); i++ {
    triggerList[i] = actions.TriggerInfo{Trigger: resources.triggers[i],
  HandlerArn: nil}
   }
   err := resources.cognitoActor.UpdateTriggers(ctx, resources.userPoolId,
  triggerList...)
   if err != nil {
    log.Println("Couldn't update Cognito triggers during cleanup.")
    panic(err)
   }
   log.Println("Removed Cognito triggers from user pool.")
  } else {
   log.Println("Be sure to remove resources when you're done with them to avoid
  unexpected charges!")
  }
 }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - DeleteUser
  - InitiateAuth
  - SignUp
  - UpdateUserPool

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

대화형 '시나리오' 실행을 구성합니다. JavaScript(v3) 예제에서는 시나리오 실행기를 공유하여 복잡한 예제를 간소화합니다. 전체 소스 코드는 GitHub에 있습니다.

```
import { AutoConfirm } from "./scenario-auto-confirm.js";

/**
 * The context is passed to every scenario. Scenario steps
 * will modify the context.
 */
const context = {
  errors: [],
  users: [
    {
      UserName: "test_user_1",
      UserEmail: "test_email_1@example.com",
    },
    {
      UserName: "test_user_2",
      UserEmail: "test_email_2@example.com",
    },
    {
      UserName: "test_user_3",
      UserEmail: "test_email_3@example.com",
    },
  ],
};

/**
 * Three Scenarios are created for the workflow. A Scenario is an orchestration
 class
 * that simplifies running a series of steps.
 */
export const scenarios = {
  // Demonstrate automatically confirming known users in a database.
  "auto-confirm": AutoConfirm(context),
};

// Call function if run directly
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import { parseScenarioArgs } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";

if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  parseScenarioArgs(scenarios, {
    name: "Cognito user pools and triggers",
    description:
```

```
      "Demonstrate how to use the AWS SDKs to customize Amazon Cognito
 authentication behavior.",
  });
}
```

이 시나리오에서는 알려진 사용자를 자동으로 확인하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 여기에서는 예제 단계를 오케스트레이션합니다.

```
import { wait } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";
import {
  Scenario,
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioOutput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/scenario.js";

import {
  getStackOutputs,
  logCleanUpReminder,
  promptForStackName,
  promptForStackRegion,
  skipWhenErrors,
} from "./steps-common.js";
import { populateTable } from "./actions/dynamodb-actions.js";
import {
  addPreSignUpHandler,
  deleteUser,
  getUser,
  signIn,
  signUpUser,
} from "./actions/cognito-actions.js";
import {
  getLatestLogStreamForLambda,
  getLogEvents,
} from "./actions/cloudwatch-logs-actions.js";

/**
 * @typedef {{
 *   errors: Error[],
 *   password: string,
 *   users: { UserName: string, UserEmail: string }[],
 *   selectedUser?: string,
```

```
 *   stackName?: string,
 *   stackRegion?: string,
 *   token?: string,
 *   confirmDeleteSignedInUser?: boolean,
 *   TableName?: string,
 *   UserPoolClientId?: string,
 *   UserPoolId?: string,
 *   UserPoolArn?: string,
 *   AutoConfirmHandlerArn?: string,
 *   AutoConfirmHandlerName?: string
 * }} State
 */

const greeting = new ScenarioOutput(
  "greeting",
  (/** @type {State} */ state) => `This demo will populate some users into the \
database created as part of the "${state.stackName}" stack. \
Then the AutoConfirmHandler will be linked to the PreSignUp \
trigger from Cognito. Finally, you will choose a user to sign up.`,
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

const logPopulatingUsers = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logPopulatingUsers",
  "Populating the DynamoDB table with some users.",
  { skipWhenErrors: skipWhenErrors },
);

const logPopulatingUsersComplete = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logPopulatingUsersComplete",
  "Done populating users.",
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

const populateUsers = new ScenarioAction(
  "populateUsers",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const [_, err] = await populateTable({
      region: state.stackRegion,
      tableName: state.TableName,
      items: state.users,
    });
    if (err) {
      state.errors.push(err);
```

```
    }
  },
  {
    skipWhen: skipWhenErrors,
  },
);

const logSetupSignUpTrigger = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logSetupSignUpTrigger",
  "Setting up the PreSignUp trigger for the Cognito User Pool.",
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

const setupSignUpTrigger = new ScenarioAction(
  "setupSignUpTrigger",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const [_, err] = await addPreSignUpHandler({
      region: state.stackRegion,
      userPoolId: state.UserPoolId,
      handlerArn: state.AutoConfirmHandlerArn,
    });
    if (err) {
      state.errors.push(err);
    }
  },
  {
    skipWhen: skipWhenErrors,
  },
);

const logSetupSignUpTriggerComplete = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logSetupSignUpTriggerComplete",
  (
    /** @type {State} */ state,
  ) => `The lambda function "${state.AutoConfirmHandlerName}" \
has been configured as the PreSignUp trigger handler for the user pool
 "${state.UserPoolId}".`,
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

const selectUser = new ScenarioInput(
  "selectedUser",
  "Select a user to sign up.",
  {
```

```
    type: "select",
    choices: (/** @type {State} */ state) => state.users.map((u) => u.UserName),
    skipWhen: skipWhenErrors,
    default: (/** @type {State} */ state) => state.users[0].UserName,
  },
);

const checkIfUserAlreadyExists = new ScenarioAction(
  "checkIfUserAlreadyExists",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const [user, err] = await getUser({
      region: state.stackRegion,
      userPoolId: state.UserPoolId,
      username: state.selectedUser,
    });

    if (err?.name === "UserNotFoundException") {
      // Do nothing. We're not expecting the user to exist before
      // sign up is complete.
      return;
    }

    if (err) {
      state.errors.push(err);
      return;
    }

    if (user) {
      state.errors.push(
        new Error(
          `The user "${state.selectedUser}" already exists in the user pool
 "${state.UserPoolId}".`,
        ),
      );
    }
  },
  {
    skipWhen: skipWhenErrors,
  },
);

const createPassword = new ScenarioInput(
  "password",
```

```
  "Enter a password that has at least eight characters, uppercase, lowercase,
 numbers and symbols.",
  { type: "password", skipWhen: skipWhenErrors, default: "Abcd1234!" },
);

const logSignUpExistingUser = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logSignUpExistingUser",
  (/** @type {State} */ state) => `Signing up user "${state.selectedUser}".`,
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

const signUpExistingUser = new ScenarioAction(
  "signUpExistingUser",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const signUp = (password) =>
      signUpUser({
        region: state.stackRegion,
        userPoolClientId: state.UserPoolClientId,
        username: state.selectedUser,
        email: state.users.find((u) => u.UserName === state.selectedUser)
          .UserEmail,
        password,
      });

    let [_, err] = await signUp(state.password);

    while (err?.name === "InvalidPasswordException") {
      console.warn("The password you entered was invalid.");
      await createPassword.handle(state);
      [_, err] = await signUp(state.password);
    }

    if (err) {
      state.errors.push(err);
    }
  },
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

const logSignUpExistingUserComplete = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logSignUpExistingUserComplete",
  (/** @type {State} */ state) =>
    `"${state.selectedUser} was signed up successfully.`,
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
```

```
);

const logLambdaLogs = new ScenarioAction(
  "logLambdaLogs",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    console.log(
      "Waiting a few seconds to let Lambda write to CloudWatch Logs...\n",
    );
    await wait(10);

    const [logStream, logStreamErr] = await getLatestLogStreamForLambda({
      functionName: state.AutoConfirmHandlerName,
      region: state.stackRegion,
    });
    if (logStreamErr) {
      state.errors.push(logStreamErr);
      return;
    }

    console.log(
      `Getting some recent events from log stream "${logStream.logStreamName}"`,
    );
    const [logEvents, logEventsErr] = await getLogEvents({
      functionName: state.AutoConfirmHandlerName,
      region: state.stackRegion,
      eventCount: 10,
      logStreamName: logStream.logStreamName,
    });
    if (logEventsErr) {
      state.errors.push(logEventsErr);
      return;
    }

    console.log(logEvents.map((ev) => `\t${ev.message}`).join(""));
  },
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

const logSignInUser = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logSignInUser",
  (/** @type {State} */ state) => `Let's sign in as ${state.selectedUser}`,
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);
```

```
const signInUser = new ScenarioAction(
  "signInUser",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const [response, err] = await signIn({
      region: state.stackRegion,
      clientId: state.UserPoolClientId,
      username: state.selectedUser,
      password: state.password,
    });

    if (err?.name === "PasswordResetRequiredException") {
      state.errors.push(new Error("Please reset your password."));
      return;
    }

    if (err) {
      state.errors.push(err);
      return;
    }

    state.token = response?.AuthenticationResult?.AccessToken;
  },
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

const logSignInUserComplete = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logSignInUserComplete",
  (/** @type {State} */ state) =>
    `Successfully signed in. Your access token starts with:
 ${state.token.slice(0, 11)}`,
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

const confirmDeleteSignedInUser = new ScenarioInput(
  "confirmDeleteSignedInUser",
  "Do you want to delete the currently signed in user?",
  { type: "confirm", skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

const deleteSignedInUser = new ScenarioAction(
  "deleteSignedInUser",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const [_, err] = await deleteUser({
      region: state.stackRegion,
```

```
      accessToken: state.token,
    });

    if (err) {
      state.errors.push(err);
    }
  },
  {
    skipWhen: (/** @type {State} */ state) =>
      skipWhenErrors(state) || !state.confirmDeleteSignedInUser,
  },
);

const logErrors = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logErrors",
  (/** @type {State}*/ state) => {
    const errorList = state.errors
      .map((err) => ` - ${err.name}: ${err.message}`)
      .join("\n");
    return `Scenario errors found:\n${errorList}`;
  },
  {
    // Don't log errors when there aren't any!
    skipWhen: (/** @type {State} */ state) => state.errors.length === 0,
  },
);

export const AutoConfirm = (context) =>
  new Scenario(
    "AutoConfirm",
    [
      promptForStackName,
      promptForStackRegion,
      getStackOutputs,
      greeting,
      logPopulatingUsers,
      populateUsers,
      logPopulatingUsersComplete,
      logSetupSignUpTrigger,
      setupSignUpTrigger,
      logSetupSignUpTriggerComplete,
      selectUser,
      checkIfUserAlreadyExists,
      createPassword,
```

```
      logSignUpExistingUser,
      signUpExistingUser,
      logSignUpExistingUserComplete,
      logLambdaLogs,
      logSignInUser,
      signInUser,
      logSignInUserComplete,
      confirmDeleteSignedInUser,
      deleteSignedInUser,
      logCleanUpReminder,
      logErrors,
    ],
    context,
  );
```

다음은 다른 시나리오와 공유되는 단계입니다.

```
import {
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioOutput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/scenario.js";
import { getCfnOutputs } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/sdk/cfn-outputs.js";

export const skipWhenErrors = (state) => state.errors.length > 0;

export const getStackOutputs = new ScenarioAction(
  "getStackOutputs",
  async (state) => {
    if (!state.stackName || !state.stackRegion) {
      state.errors.push(
        new Error(
          "No stack name or region provided. The stack name and \
region are required to fetch CFN outputs relevant to this example.",
        ),
      );
      return;
    }

    const outputs = await getCfnOutputs(state.stackName, state.stackRegion);
    Object.assign(state, outputs);
  },
```

```
);

export const promptForStackName = new ScenarioInput(
  "stackName",
  "Enter the name of the stack you deployed earlier.",
  { type: "input", default: "PoolsAndTriggersStack" },
);

export const promptForStackRegion = new ScenarioInput(
  "stackRegion",
  "Enter the region of the stack you deployed earlier.",
  { type: "input", default: "us-east-1" },
);

export const logCleanUpReminder = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logCleanUpReminder",
  "All done. Remember to run 'cdk destroy' to teardown the stack.",
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);
```

Lambda 함수에서 `PreSignUp` 트리거에 대한 핸들러.

```
import type { PreSignUpTriggerEvent, Handler } from "aws-lambda";
import type { UserRepository } from "./user-repository";
import { DynamoDBUserRepository } from "./user-repository";

export class PreSignUpHandler {
  private userRepository: UserRepository;

  constructor(userRepository: UserRepository) {
    this.userRepository = userRepository;
  }

  private isPreSignUpTriggerSource(event: PreSignUpTriggerEvent): boolean {
    return event.triggerSource === "PreSignUp_SignUp";
  }

  private getEventUserEmail(event: PreSignUpTriggerEvent): string {
    return event.request.userAttributes.email;
  }

  async handlePreSignUpTriggerEvent(
```

```
    event: PreSignUpTriggerEvent,
  ): Promise<PreSignUpTriggerEvent> {
    console.log(
      `Received presignup from ${event.triggerSource} for user
 '${event.userName}'`,
    );

    if (!this.isPreSignUpTriggerSource(event)) {
      return event;
    }

    const eventEmail = this.getEventUserEmail(event);
    console.log(`Looking up email ${eventEmail}.`);
    const storedUserInfo =
      await this.userRepository.getUserInfoByEmail(eventEmail);

    if (!storedUserInfo) {
      console.log(
        `Email ${eventEmail} not found. Email verification is required.`,
      );
      return event;
    }

    if (storedUserInfo.UserName !== event.userName) {
      console.log(
        `UserEmail ${eventEmail} found, but stored UserName
 '${storedUserInfo.UserName}' does not match supplied UserName
 '${event.userName}'. Verification is required.`,
      );
    } else {
      console.log(
        `UserEmail ${eventEmail} found with matching UserName
 ${storedUserInfo.UserName}. User is confirmed.`,
      );
      event.response.autoConfirmUser = true;
      event.response.autoVerifyEmail = true;
    }
    return event;
  }
}

const createPreSignUpHandler = (): PreSignUpHandler => {
  const tableName = process.env.TABLE_NAME;
  if (!tableName) {
```

```
    throw new Error("TABLE_NAME environment variable is not set");
  }

  const userRepository = new DynamoDBUserRepository(tableName);
  return new PreSignUpHandler(userRepository);
};

export const handler: Handler = async (event: PreSignUpTriggerEvent) => {
  const preSignUpHandler = createPreSignUpHandler();
  return preSignUpHandler.handlePreSignUpTriggerEvent(event);
};
```

CloudWatch Logs 작업의 모듈.

```
import {
  CloudWatchLogsClient,
  GetLogEventsCommand,
  OrderBy,
  paginateDescribeLogStreams,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-logs";

/**
 * Get the latest log stream for a Lambda function.
 * @param {{ functionName: string, region: string }} config
 * @returns {Promise<[import("@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-logs").LogStream | null,
 unknown]>}
 */
export const getLatestLogStreamForLambda = async ({ functionName, region }) => {
  try {
    const logGroupName = `/aws/lambda/${functionName}`;
    const cwlClient = new CloudWatchLogsClient({ region });
    const paginator = paginateDescribeLogStreams(
      { client: cwlClient },
      {
        descending: true,
        limit: 1,
        orderBy: OrderBy.LastEventTime,
        logGroupName,
      },
    );
```

```
    for await (const page of paginator) {
      return [page.logStreams[0], null];
    }
  } catch (err) {
    return [null, err];
  }
};

/**
 * Get the log events for a Lambda function's log stream.
 * @param {{
 *   functionName: string,
 *   logStreamName: string,
 *   eventCount: number,
 *   region: string
 * }} config
 * @returns {Promise<[import("@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-logs").OutputLogEvent[]
 | null, unknown]>}
 */
export const getLogEvents = async ({
  functionName,
  logStreamName,
  eventCount,
  region,
}) => {
  try {
    const cwlClient = new CloudWatchLogsClient({ region });
    const logGroupName = `/aws/lambda/${functionName}`;
    const response = await cwlClient.send(
      new GetLogEventsCommand({
        logStreamName: logStreamName,
        limit: eventCount,
        logGroupName: logGroupName,
      }),
    );

    return [response.events, null];
  } catch (err) {
    return [null, err];
  }
};
```

Amazon Cognito 작업 모듈.

```
import {
  AdminGetUserCommand,
  CognitoIdentityProviderClient,
  DeleteUserCommand,
  InitiateAuthCommand,
  SignUpCommand,
  UpdateUserPoolCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-cognito-identity-provider";

/**
 * Connect a Lambda function to the PreSignUp trigger for a Cognito user pool
 * @param {{ region: string, userPoolId: string, handlerArn: string }} config
 * @returns {Promise<[import("@aws-sdk/client-cognito-identity-
provider").UpdateUserPoolCommandOutput | null, unknown]>}
 */
export const addPreSignUpHandler = async ({
  region,
  userPoolId,
  handlerArn,
}) => {
  try {
    const cognitoClient = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({
      region,
    });

    const command = new UpdateUserPoolCommand({
      UserPoolId: userPoolId,
      LambdaConfig: {
        PreSignUp: handlerArn,
      },
    });

    const response = await cognitoClient.send(command);
    return [response, null];
  } catch (err) {
    return [null, err];
  }
};

/**
 * Attempt to register a user to a user pool with a given username and password.
```

```
 * @param {{
 *   region: string,
 *   userPoolClientId: string,
 *   username: string,
 *   email: string,
 *   password: string
 * }} config
 * @returns {Promise<[import("@aws-sdk/client-cognito-identity-
provider").SignUpCommandOutput | null, unknown]>}
 */
export const signUpUser = async ({
  region,
  userPoolClientId,
  username,
  email,
  password,
}) => {
  try {
    const cognitoClient = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({
      region,
    });

    const response = await cognitoClient.send(
      new SignUpCommand({
        ClientId: userPoolClientId,
        Username: username,
        Password: password,
        UserAttributes: [{ Name: "email", Value: email }],
      }),
    );
    return [response, null];
  } catch (err) {
    return [null, err];
  }
};

/**
 * Sign in a user to Amazon Cognito using a username and password authentication
 flow.
 * @param {{ region: string, clientId: string, username: string, password:
 string }} config
 * @returns {Promise<[import("@aws-sdk/client-cognito-identity-
provider").InitiateAuthCommandOutput | null, unknown]>}
 */
```

```
export const signIn = async ({ region, clientId, username, password }) => {
  try {
    const cognitoClient = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({ region });
    const response = await cognitoClient.send(
      new InitiateAuthCommand({
        AuthFlow: "USER_PASSWORD_AUTH",
        ClientId: clientId,
        AuthParameters: { USERNAME: username, PASSWORD: password },
      }),
    );
    return [response, null];
  } catch (err) {
    return [null, err];
  }
};

/**
 * Retrieve an existing user from a user pool.
 * @param {{ region: string, userPoolId: string, username: string }} config
 * @returns {Promise<[import("@aws-sdk/client-cognito-identity-
provider").AdminGetUserCommandOutput | null, unknown]>}
 */
export const getUser = async ({ region, userPoolId, username }) => {
  try {
    const cognitoClient = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({ region });
    const response = await cognitoClient.send(
      new AdminGetUserCommand({
        UserPoolId: userPoolId,
        Username: username,
      }),
    );
    return [response, null];
  } catch (err) {
    return [null, err];
  }
};

/**
 * Delete the signed-in user. Useful for allowing a user to delete their
 * own profile.
 * @param {{ region: string, accessToken: string }} config
 * @returns {Promise<[import("@aws-sdk/client-cognito-identity-
provider").DeleteUserCommandOutput | null, unknown]>}
 */
```

```
export const deleteUser = async ({ region, accessToken }) => {
  try {
    const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({ region });
    const response = await client.send(
      new DeleteUserCommand({ AccessToken: accessToken }),
    );
    return [response, null];
  } catch (err) {
    return [null, err];
  }
};
```

DynamoDB 작업의 모듈.

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import {
  BatchWriteCommand,
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

/**
 * Populate a DynamoDB table with provide items.
 * @param {{ region: string, tableName: string, items: Record<string,
 unknown>[] }} config
 * @returns {Promise<[import("@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb").BatchWriteCommandOutput |
 null, unknown]>}
 */
export const populateTable = async ({ region, tableName, items }) => {
  try {
    const ddbClient = new DynamoDBClient({ region });
    const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(ddbClient);
    const response = await docClient.send(
      new BatchWriteCommand({
        RequestItems: {
          [tableName]: items.map((item) => ({
            PutRequest: {
              Item: item,
            },
          })),
        },
      }),
```

```
    );
    return [response, null];
  } catch (err) {
    return [null, err];
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - DeleteUser
  - InitiateAuth
  - SignUp
  - UpdateUserPool

AWS SDK를 사용하여 Lambda 함수를 사용하여 알려진 Amazon Cognito 사용자를 자동으로 마이그레이션

다음 코드 예제는 Lambda 함수를 사용하여 알려진 Amazon Cognito 사용자를 자동으로 마이그레이션하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- `MigrateUser` 트리거에 대해 Lambda 함수를 호출하도록 사용자 풀을 구성합니다.
- 사용자 풀에 없는 사용자 이름과 이메일을 사용하여 Amazon Cognito에 로그인합니다.
- Lambda 함수는 DynamoDB 테이블을 스캔하고 알려진 사용자를 사용자 풀로 자동으로 마이그레이션합니다.
- 암호 찾기 흐름을 수행하여 마이그레이션된 사용자의 암호를 재설정합니다.
- 새 사용자로 로그인한 다음 리소스를 정리합니다.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "strings"
 "user_pools_and_lambda_triggers/actions"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
)

// MigrateUser separates the steps of this scenario into individual functions so
 that
// they are simpler to read and understand.
type MigrateUser struct {
 helper       IScenarioHelper
 questioner   demotools.IQuestioner
 resources    Resources
 cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions
}

// NewMigrateUser constructs a new migrate user runner.
func NewMigrateUser(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner,
 helper IScenarioHelper) MigrateUser {
 scenario := MigrateUser{
  helper:       helper,
  questioner:   questioner,
  resources:    Resources{},
  cognitoActor: &actions.CognitoActions{CognitoClient:
 cognitoidentityprovider.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
 }
 scenario.resources.init(scenario.cognitoActor, questioner)
 return scenario
}

// AddMigrateUserTrigger adds a Lambda handler as an invocation target for the
 MigrateUser trigger.
```

```
func (runner *MigrateUser) AddMigrateUserTrigger(ctx context.Context, userPoolId
 string, functionArn string) {
 log.Printf("Let's add a Lambda function to handle the MigrateUser trigger from
 Cognito.\n" +
  "This trigger happens when an unknown user signs in, and lets your function
 take action before Cognito\n" +
  "rejects the user.\n\n")
 err := runner.cognitoActor.UpdateTriggers(
  ctx, userPoolId,
  actions.TriggerInfo{Trigger: actions.UserMigration, HandlerArn:
 aws.String(functionArn)})
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Lambda function %v added to user pool %v to handle the MigrateUser
 trigger.\n",
  functionArn, userPoolId)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// SignInUser adds a new user to the known users table and signs that user in to
 Amazon Cognito.
func (runner *MigrateUser) SignInUser(ctx context.Context, usersTable string,
 clientId string) (bool, actions.User) {
 log.Println("Let's sign in a user to your Cognito user pool. When the username
 and email matches an entry in the\n" +
  "DynamoDB known users table, the email is automatically verified and the user
 is migrated to the Cognito user pool.")

 user := actions.User{}
 user.UserName = runner.questioner.Ask("\nEnter a username:")
 user.UserEmail = runner.questioner.Ask("\nEnter an email that you own. This
 email will be used to confirm user migration\n" +
  "during this example:")

 runner.helper.AddKnownUser(ctx, usersTable, user)

 var err error
 var resetRequired *types.PasswordResetRequiredException
 var authResult *types.AuthenticationResultType
 signedIn := false
 for !signedIn && resetRequired == nil {
```

```
  log.Printf("Signing in to Cognito as user '%v'. The expected result is a
 PasswordResetRequiredException.\n\n", user.UserName)
  authResult, err = runner.cognitoActor.SignIn(ctx, clientId, user.UserName, "_")
  if err != nil {
   if errors.As(err, &resetRequired) {
    log.Printf("\nUser '%v' is not in the Cognito user pool but was found in the
 DynamoDB known users table.\n"+
     "User migration is started and a password reset is required.",
 user.UserName)
   } else {
    panic(err)
   }
  } else {
   log.Printf("User '%v' successfully signed in. This is unexpected and probably
 means you have not\n"+
    "cleaned up a previous run of this scenario, so the user exist in the Cognito
 user pool.\n"+
    "You can continue this example and select to clean up resources, or manually
 remove\n"+
    "the user from your user pool and try again.", user.UserName)
   runner.resources.userAccessTokens = append(runner.resources.userAccessTokens,
 *authResult.AccessToken)
   signedIn = true
  }
 }

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 return resetRequired != nil, user
}

// ResetPassword starts a password recovery flow.
func (runner *MigrateUser) ResetPassword(ctx context.Context, clientId string,
 user actions.User) {
 wantCode := runner.questioner.AskBool(fmt.Sprintf("In order to migrate the user
 to Cognito, you must be able to receive a confirmation\n"+
  "code by email at %v. Do you want to send a code (y/n)?", user.UserEmail), "y")
 if !wantCode {
  log.Println("To complete this example and successfully migrate a user to
 Cognito, you must enter an email\n" +
   "you own that can receive a confirmation code.")
  return
 }
 codeDelivery, err := runner.cognitoActor.ForgotPassword(ctx, clientId,
 user.UserName)
```

```
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("\nA confirmation code has been sent to %v.",
 *codeDelivery.Destination)
 code := runner.questioner.Ask("Check your email and enter it here:")

 confirmed := false
 password := runner.questioner.AskPassword("\nEnter a password that has at least
 eight characters, uppercase, lowercase, numbers and symbols.\n"+
  "(the password will not display as you type):", 8)
 for !confirmed {
  log.Printf("\nConfirming password reset for user '%v'.\n", user.UserName)
  err = runner.cognitoActor.ConfirmForgotPassword(ctx, clientId, code,
 user.UserName, password)
  if err != nil {
   var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
   if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
    password = runner.questioner.AskPassword("\nEnter another password:", 8)
   } else {
    panic(err)
   }
  } else {
   confirmed = true
  }
 }
 log.Printf("User '%v' successfully confirmed and migrated.\n", user.UserName)
 log.Println("Signing in with your username and password...")
 authResult, err := runner.cognitoActor.SignIn(ctx, clientId, user.UserName,
 password)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Successfully signed in. Your access token starts with: %v...\n",
 (*authResult.AccessToken)[:10])
 runner.resources.userAccessTokens = append(runner.resources.userAccessTokens,
 *authResult.AccessToken)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// Run runs the scenario.
func (runner *MigrateUser) Run(ctx context.Context, stackName string) {
 defer func() {
```

```
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Println("Something went wrong with the demo.")
   runner.resources.Cleanup(ctx)
  }
 }()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Printf("Welcome\n")

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 stackOutputs, err := runner.helper.GetStackOutputs(ctx, stackName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 runner.resources.userPoolId = stackOutputs["UserPoolId"]

 runner.AddMigrateUserTrigger(ctx, stackOutputs["UserPoolId"],
 stackOutputs["MigrateUserFunctionArn"])
 runner.resources.triggers = append(runner.resources.triggers,
 actions.UserMigration)
 resetNeeded, user := runner.SignInUser(ctx, stackOutputs["TableName"],
 stackOutputs["UserPoolClientId"])
 if resetNeeded {
  runner.helper.ListRecentLogEvents(ctx, stackOutputs["MigrateUserFunction"])
  runner.ResetPassword(ctx, stackOutputs["UserPoolClientId"], user)
 }

 runner.resources.Cleanup(ctx)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

Lambda 함수를 사용하여 `MigrateUser` 트리거를 처리합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"
```

```
 "os"

 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/expression"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
)

const TABLE_NAME = "TABLE_NAME"

// UserInfo defines structured user data that can be marshalled to a DynamoDB
 format.
type UserInfo struct {
 UserName  string `dynamodbav:"UserName"`
 UserEmail string `dynamodbav:"UserEmail"`
}

type handler struct {
 dynamoClient *dynamodb.Client
}

// HandleRequest handles the MigrateUser event by looking up a user in an Amazon
 DynamoDB table and
// specifying whether they should be migrated to the user pool.
func (h *handler) HandleRequest(ctx context.Context, event
 events.CognitoEventUserPoolsMigrateUser)
 (events.CognitoEventUserPoolsMigrateUser, error) {
 log.Printf("Received migrate trigger from %v for user '%v'",
 event.TriggerSource, event.UserName)
 if event.TriggerSource != "UserMigration_Authentication" {
  return event, nil
 }
 tableName := os.Getenv(TABLE_NAME)
 user := UserInfo{
  UserName: event.UserName,
 }
 log.Printf("Looking up user '%v' in table %v.\n", user.UserName, tableName)
 filterEx := expression.Name("UserName").Equal(expression.Value(user.UserName))
 expr, err := expression.NewBuilder().WithFilter(filterEx).Build()
 if err != nil {
```

```
  log.Printf("Error building expression to query for user '%v'.\n",
 user.UserName)
  return event, err
 }
 output, err := h.dynamoClient.Scan(ctx, &dynamodb.ScanInput{
  TableName:                 aws.String(tableName),
  FilterExpression:          expr.Filter(),
  ExpressionAttributeNames:  expr.Names(),
  ExpressionAttributeValues: expr.Values(),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Error looking up user '%v'.\n", user.UserName)
  return event, err
 }
 if len(output.Items) == 0 {
  log.Printf("User '%v' not found, not migrating user.\n", user.UserName)
  return event, err
 }

 var users []UserInfo
 err = attributevalue.UnmarshalListOfMaps(output.Items, &users)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal DynamoDB items. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  return event, err
 }

 user = users[0]
 log.Printf("UserName '%v' found with email %v. User is migrated and must reset
 password.\n", user.UserName, user.UserEmail)
 event.CognitoEventUserPoolsMigrateUserResponse.UserAttributes =
 map[string]string{
  "email":          user.UserEmail,
  "email_verified": "true", // email_verified is required for the forgot password
 flow.
 }
 event.CognitoEventUserPoolsMigrateUserResponse.FinalUserStatus =
 "RESET_REQUIRED"
 event.CognitoEventUserPoolsMigrateUserResponse.MessageAction = "SUPPRESS"

 return event, err
}

func main() {
 ctx := context.Background()
```

```
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicln(err)
 }
 h := handler{
  dynamoClient: dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig),
 }
 lambda.Start(h.HandleRequest)
}
```

일반적인 작업을 수행하는 구조체를 생성합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"
 "strings"
 "time"
 "user_pools_and_lambda_triggers/actions"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudformation"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudwatchlogs"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
)

// IScenarioHelper defines common functions used by the workflows in this
 example.
type IScenarioHelper interface {
 Pause(secs int)
 GetStackOutputs(ctx context.Context, stackName string) (actions.StackOutputs,
 error)
 PopulateUserTable(ctx context.Context, tableName string)
 GetKnownUsers(ctx context.Context, tableName string) (actions.UserList, error)
 AddKnownUser(ctx context.Context, tableName string, user actions.User)
 ListRecentLogEvents(ctx context.Context, functionName string)
}

// ScenarioHelper contains AWS wrapper structs used by the workflows in this
 example.
```

```
type ScenarioHelper struct {
 questioner  demotools.IQuestioner
 dynamoActor *actions.DynamoActions
 cfnActor    *actions.CloudFormationActions
 cwlActor    *actions.CloudWatchLogsActions
 isTestRun   bool
}

// NewScenarioHelper constructs a new scenario helper.
func NewScenarioHelper(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner)
 ScenarioHelper {
 scenario := ScenarioHelper{
  questioner:  questioner,
  dynamoActor: &actions.DynamoActions{DynamoClient:
 dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
  cfnActor:    &actions.CloudFormationActions{CfnClient:
 cloudformation.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
  cwlActor:    &actions.CloudWatchLogsActions{CwlClient:
 cloudwatchlogs.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
 }
 return scenario
}

// Pause waits for the specified number of seconds.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) Pause(secs int) {
 if !helper.isTestRun {
  time.Sleep(time.Duration(secs) * time.Second)
 }
}

// GetStackOutputs gets the outputs from the specified CloudFormation stack in a
 structured format.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) GetStackOutputs(ctx context.Context, stackName
 string) (actions.StackOutputs, error) {
 return helper.cfnActor.GetOutputs(ctx, stackName), nil
}

// PopulateUserTable fills the known user table with example data.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) PopulateUserTable(ctx context.Context, tableName
 string) {
 log.Printf("First, let's add some users to the DynamoDB %v table we'll use for
 this example.\n", tableName)
 err := helper.dynamoActor.PopulateTable(ctx, tableName)
 if err != nil {
```

```
  panic(err)
 }
}

// GetKnownUsers gets the users from the known users table in a structured
 format.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) GetKnownUsers(ctx context.Context, tableName string)
 (actions.UserList, error) {
 knownUsers, err := helper.dynamoActor.Scan(ctx, tableName)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get known users from table %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 tableName, err)
 }
 return knownUsers, err
}

// AddKnownUser adds a user to the known users table.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) AddKnownUser(ctx context.Context, tableName string,
 user actions.User) {
 log.Printf("Adding user '%v' with email '%v' to the DynamoDB known users
 table...\n",
  user.UserName, user.UserEmail)
 err := helper.dynamoActor.AddUser(ctx, tableName, user)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
}

// ListRecentLogEvents gets the most recent log stream and events for the
 specified Lambda function and displays them.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) ListRecentLogEvents(ctx context.Context,
 functionName string) {
 log.Println("Waiting a few seconds to let Lambda write to CloudWatch Logs...")
 helper.Pause(10)
 log.Println("Okay, let's check the logs to find what's happened recently with
 your Lambda function.")
 logStream, err := helper.cwlActor.GetLatestLogStream(ctx, functionName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Getting some recent events from log stream %v\n",
 *logStream.LogStreamName)
 events, err := helper.cwlActor.GetLogEvents(ctx, functionName,
 *logStream.LogStreamName, 10)
```

```
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 for _, event := range events {
  log.Printf("\t%v", *event.Message)
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

Amazon Cognito 작업을 래핑하는 구조체를 생성합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
)

type CognitoActions struct {
 CognitoClient *cognitoidentityprovider.Client
}



// Trigger and TriggerInfo define typed data for updating an Amazon Cognito
 trigger.
type Trigger int

const (
 PreSignUp Trigger = iota
 UserMigration
 PostAuthentication
)

type TriggerInfo struct {
 Trigger    Trigger
 HandlerArn *string
```

```
}

// UpdateTriggers adds or removes Lambda triggers for a user pool. When a trigger
 is specified with a `nil` value,
// it is removed from the user pool.
func (actor CognitoActions) UpdateTriggers(ctx context.Context, userPoolId
 string, triggers ...TriggerInfo) error {
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.DescribeUserPool(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.DescribeUserPoolInput{
  UserPoolId: aws.String(userPoolId),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get info about user pool %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 userPoolId, err)
  return err
 }
 lambdaConfig := output.UserPool.LambdaConfig
 for _, trigger := range triggers {
  switch trigger.Trigger {
  case PreSignUp:
   lambdaConfig.PreSignUp = trigger.HandlerArn
  case UserMigration:
   lambdaConfig.UserMigration = trigger.HandlerArn
  case PostAuthentication:
   lambdaConfig.PostAuthentication = trigger.HandlerArn
  }
 }
 _, err = actor.CognitoClient.UpdateUserPool(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.UpdateUserPoolInput{
  UserPoolId:   aws.String(userPoolId),
  LambdaConfig: lambdaConfig,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't update user pool %v. Here's why: %v\n", userPoolId, err)
 }
 return err
}



// SignUp signs up a user with Amazon Cognito.
func (actor CognitoActions) SignUp(ctx context.Context, clientId string, userName
 string, password string, userEmail string) (bool, error) {
 confirmed := false
```

```
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.SignUp(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.SignUpInput{
  ClientId: aws.String(clientId),
  Password: aws.String(password),
  Username: aws.String(userName),
  UserAttributes: []types.AttributeType{
   {Name: aws.String("email"), Value: aws.String(userEmail)},
  },
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't sign up user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 } else {
  confirmed = output.UserConfirmed
 }
 return confirmed, err
}



// SignIn signs in a user to Amazon Cognito using a username and password
 authentication flow.
func (actor CognitoActions) SignIn(ctx context.Context, clientId string, userName
 string, password string) (*types.AuthenticationResultType, error) {
 var authResult *types.AuthenticationResultType
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.InitiateAuth(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.InitiateAuthInput{
  AuthFlow:       "USER_PASSWORD_AUTH",
  ClientId:       aws.String(clientId),
  AuthParameters: map[string]string{"USERNAME": userName, "PASSWORD": password},
 })
 if err != nil {
  var resetRequired *types.PasswordResetRequiredException
  if errors.As(err, &resetRequired) {
   log.Println(*resetRequired.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't sign in user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 } else {
  authResult = output.AuthenticationResult
```

```
 }
 return authResult, err
}



// ForgotPassword starts a password recovery flow for a user. This flow typically
 sends a confirmation code
// to the user's configured notification destination, such as email.
func (actor CognitoActions) ForgotPassword(ctx context.Context, clientId string,
 userName string) (*types.CodeDeliveryDetailsType, error) {
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.ForgotPassword(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.ForgotPasswordInput{
  ClientId: aws.String(clientId),
  Username: aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't start password reset for user '%v'. Here;s why: %v\n",
 userName, err)
 }
 return output.CodeDeliveryDetails, err
}



// ConfirmForgotPassword confirms a user with a confirmation code and a new
 password.
func (actor CognitoActions) ConfirmForgotPassword(ctx context.Context, clientId
 string, code string, userName string, password string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.ConfirmForgotPassword(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.ConfirmForgotPasswordInput{
  ClientId:         aws.String(clientId),
  ConfirmationCode: aws.String(code),
  Password:         aws.String(password),
  Username:         aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't confirm user %v. Here's why: %v", userName, err)
  }
 }
```

```
 return err
}



// DeleteUser removes a user from the user pool.
func (actor CognitoActions) DeleteUser(ctx context.Context, userAccessToken
 string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.DeleteUser(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.DeleteUserInput{
  AccessToken: aws.String(userAccessToken),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete user. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 return err
}



// AdminCreateUser uses administrator credentials to add a user to a user pool.
 This method leaves the user
// in a state that requires they enter a new password next time they sign in.
func (actor CognitoActions) AdminCreateUser(ctx context.Context, userPoolId
 string, userName string, userEmail string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.AdminCreateUser(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.AdminCreateUserInput{
  UserPoolId:     aws.String(userPoolId),
  Username:       aws.String(userName),
  MessageAction:  types.MessageActionTypeSuppress,
  UserAttributes: []types.AttributeType{{Name: aws.String("email"), Value:
 aws.String(userEmail)}},
 })
 if err != nil {
  var userExists *types.UsernameExistsException
  if errors.As(err, &userExists) {
   log.Printf("User %v already exists in the user pool.", userName)
   err = nil
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't create user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 }
 return err
}
```

```
// AdminSetUserPassword uses administrator credentials to set a password for a
 user without requiring a
// temporary password.
func (actor CognitoActions) AdminSetUserPassword(ctx context.Context, userPoolId
 string, userName string, password string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.AdminSetUserPassword(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.AdminSetUserPasswordInput{
  Password:   aws.String(password),
  UserPoolId: aws.String(userPoolId),
  Username:   aws.String(userName),
  Permanent:  true,
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't set password for user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName,
 err)
  }
 }
 return err
}
```

DynamoDB 작업을 래핑하는 구조체를 생성합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)
```

```
// DynamoActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 actions
// used in the examples.
type DynamoActions struct {
 DynamoClient *dynamodb.Client
}

// User defines structured user data.
type User struct {
 UserName  string
 UserEmail string
 LastLogin *LoginInfo `dynamodbav:",omitempty"`
}

// LoginInfo defines structured custom login data.
type LoginInfo struct {
 UserPoolId string
 ClientId   string
 Time       string
}

// UserList defines a list of users.
type UserList struct {
 Users []User
}

// UserNameList returns the usernames contained in a UserList as a list of
 strings.
func (users *UserList) UserNameList() []string {
 names := make([]string, len(users.Users))
 for i := 0; i < len(users.Users); i++ {
  names[i] = users.Users[i].UserName
 }
 return names
}

// PopulateTable adds a set of test users to the table.
func (actor DynamoActions) PopulateTable(ctx context.Context, tableName string)
 error {
 var err error
 var item map[string]types.AttributeValue
 var writeReqs []types.WriteRequest
 for i := 1; i < 4; i++ {
```

```
  item, err = attributevalue.MarshalMap(User{UserName: fmt.Sprintf("test_user_
%v", i), UserEmail: fmt.Sprintf("test_email_%v@example.com", i)})
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't marshall user into DynamoDB format. Here's why: %v\n",
 err)
   return err
  }
  writeReqs = append(writeReqs, types.WriteRequest{PutRequest:
 &types.PutRequest{Item: item}})
 }
 _, err = actor.DynamoClient.BatchWriteItem(ctx, &dynamodb.BatchWriteItemInput{
  RequestItems: map[string][]types.WriteRequest{tableName: writeReqs},
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't populate table %v with users. Here's why: %v\n",
 tableName, err)
 }
 return err
}

// Scan scans the table for all items.
func (actor DynamoActions) Scan(ctx context.Context, tableName string) (UserList,
 error) {
 var userList UserList
 output, err := actor.DynamoClient.Scan(ctx, &dynamodb.ScanInput{
  TableName: aws.String(tableName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't scan table %v for items. Here's why: %v\n", tableName,
 err)
 } else {
  err = attributevalue.UnmarshalListOfMaps(output.Items, &userList.Users)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal items into users. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
 }
 return userList, err
}

// AddUser adds a user item to a table.
func (actor DynamoActions) AddUser(ctx context.Context, tableName string, user
 User) error {
 userItem, err := attributevalue.MarshalMap(user)
 if err != nil {
```

```
  log.Printf("Couldn't marshall user to item. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 _, err = actor.DynamoClient.PutItem(ctx, &dynamodb.PutItemInput{
  Item:      userItem,
  TableName: aws.String(tableName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't put item in table %v. Here's why: %v", tableName, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

CloudWatch Logs 작업을 래핑하는 구조체를 생성합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudwatchlogs"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudwatchlogs/types"
)

type CloudWatchLogsActions struct {
 CwlClient *cloudwatchlogs.Client
}

// GetLatestLogStream gets the most recent log stream for a Lambda function.
func (actor CloudWatchLogsActions) GetLatestLogStream(ctx context.Context,
 functionName string) (types.LogStream, error) {
 var logStream types.LogStream
 logGroupName := fmt.Sprintf("/aws/lambda/%s", functionName)
 output, err := actor.CwlClient.DescribeLogStreams(ctx,
 &cloudwatchlogs.DescribeLogStreamsInput{
  Descending:   aws.Bool(true),
  Limit:        aws.Int32(1),
  LogGroupName: aws.String(logGroupName),
  OrderBy:      types.OrderByLastEventTime,
 })
```

```
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get log streams for log group %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 logGroupName, err)
 } else {
  logStream = output.LogStreams[0]
 }
 return logStream, err
}

// GetLogEvents gets the most recent eventCount events from the specified log
 stream.
func (actor CloudWatchLogsActions) GetLogEvents(ctx context.Context, functionName
 string, logStreamName string, eventCount int32) (
 []types.OutputLogEvent, error) {
 var events []types.OutputLogEvent
 logGroupName := fmt.Sprintf("/aws/lambda/%s", functionName)
 output, err := actor.CwlClient.GetLogEvents(ctx,
 &cloudwatchlogs.GetLogEventsInput{
  LogStreamName: aws.String(logStreamName),
  Limit:         aws.Int32(eventCount),
  LogGroupName:  aws.String(logGroupName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get log event for log stream %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 logStreamName, err)
 } else {
  events = output.Events
 }
 return events, err
}
```

CloudFormation 작업을 래핑하는 구조체를 생성합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudformation"
)
```

```
// StackOutputs defines a map of outputs from a specific stack.
type StackOutputs map[string]string

type CloudFormationActions struct {
 CfnClient *cloudformation.Client
}

// GetOutputs gets the outputs from a CloudFormation stack and puts them into a
 structured format.
func (actor CloudFormationActions) GetOutputs(ctx context.Context, stackName
 string) StackOutputs {
 output, err := actor.CfnClient.DescribeStacks(ctx,
 &cloudformation.DescribeStacksInput{
  StackName: aws.String(stackName),
 })
 if err != nil || len(output.Stacks) == 0 {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't find a CloudFormation stack named %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 stackName, err)
 }
 stackOutputs := StackOutputs{}
 for _, out := range output.Stacks[0].Outputs {
  stackOutputs[*out.OutputKey] = *out.OutputValue
 }
 return stackOutputs
}
```

리소스를 정리합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"
 "user_pools_and_lambda_triggers/actions"

 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
)

// Resources keeps track of AWS resources created during an example and handles
// cleanup when the example finishes.
type Resources struct {
```

```
 userPoolId       string
 userAccessTokens []string
 triggers         []actions.Trigger

 cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions
 questioner   demotools.IQuestioner
}

func (resources *Resources) init(cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions, questioner
 demotools.IQuestioner) {
 resources.userAccessTokens = []string{}
 resources.triggers = []actions.Trigger{}
 resources.cognitoActor = cognitoActor
 resources.questioner = questioner
}

// Cleanup deletes all AWS resources created during an example.
func (resources *Resources) Cleanup(ctx context.Context) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Printf("Something went wrong during cleanup.\n%v\n", r)
   log.Println("Use the AWS Management Console to remove any remaining resources
 \n" +
    "that were created for this scenario.")
  }
 }()

 wantDelete := resources.questioner.AskBool("Do you want to remove all of the AWS
 resources that were created "+
  "during this demo (y/n)?", "y")
 if wantDelete {
  for _, accessToken := range resources.userAccessTokens {
   err := resources.cognitoActor.DeleteUser(ctx, accessToken)
   if err != nil {
    log.Println("Couldn't delete user during cleanup.")
    panic(err)
   }
   log.Println("Deleted user.")
  }
  triggerList := make([]actions.TriggerInfo, len(resources.triggers))
  for i := 0; i < len(resources.triggers); i++ {
   triggerList[i] = actions.TriggerInfo{Trigger: resources.triggers[i],
 HandlerArn: nil}
  }
```

```
  err := resources.cognitoActor.UpdateTriggers(ctx, resources.userPoolId,
 triggerList...)
  if err != nil {
   log.Println("Couldn't update Cognito triggers during cleanup.")
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Println("Removed Cognito triggers from user pool.")
 } else {
  log.Println("Be sure to remove resources when you're done with them to avoid
 unexpected charges!")
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - ConfirmForgotPassword
  - DeleteUser
  - ForgotPassword
  - InitiateAuth
  - SignUp
  - UpdateUserPool

COVID-19 데이터를 추적하는 API Gateway REST API 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 가상 데이터를 사용하여 미국의 일별 COVID-19 발생 현황을 추적하는 시스템을 시뮬레이션하는 REST API를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

AWS Chalice를와 함께 사용하여 Amazon API Gateway AWS Lambda및 Amazon DynamoDB AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 를 사용하는 서버리스 REST API를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. Amazon API Gateway REST API로 가상 데이터를 사용하여 미국의 일별 COVID-19 발생 현황을 추적하는 시스템을 시뮬레이션합니다. 다음 작업을 수행하는 방법에 대해 알아보세요.

- AWS Chalice를 사용하여 API Gateway를 통해 들어오는 REST 요청을 처리하기 위해 호출되는 Lambda 함수의 경로를 정의합니다.

- Lambda 함수로 데이터를 검색하고 DynamoDB 테이블에 저장하여 REST 요청을 처리합니다.
- AWS CloudFormation 템플릿에서 테이블 구조 및 보안 역할 리소스를 정의합니다.
- AWS Chalice 및 CloudFormation을 사용하여 필요한 모든 리소스를 패키징하고 배포합니다.
- CloudFormation을 사용하여 생성된 모든 리소스를 정리합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- CloudFormation
- DynamoDB
- Lambda

대출 라이브러리 REST API 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Aurora 데이터베이스가 지원하는 REST API를 사용하여 고객이 도서를 빌리고 반납할 수 있는 대출 라이브러리를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

Amazon Relational Database Service(RDS) API 및 AWS Chalice와 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 함께를 사용하여 Amazon Aurora 데이터베이스에서 지원하는 REST API를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 웹 서비스는 완전히 서버리스이며 고객이 책을 빌리고 반납할 수 있는 간단한 대출 라이브러리를 나타냅니다. 다음 작업을 수행하는 방법에 대해 알아보세요.

- 서버리스 Aurora 데이터베이스 클러스터를 생성하고 관리합니다.
- AWS Secrets Manager 를 사용하여 데이터베이스 자격 증명을 관리합니다.
- Amazon RDS를 사용하여 데이터를 데이터베이스 내부 및 외부로 이동하는 데이터 스토리지 계층을 구현합니다.
- AWS Chalice를 사용하여 서버리스 REST API를 Amazon API Gateway 및에 배포합니다 AWS Lambda.
- 요청 패키지를 사용하여 웹 서비스에 요청을 보냅니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하십시오.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- Aurora
- Lambda
- Secrets Manager

Step Functions를 사용하여 메신저 애플리케이션 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 데이터베이스 테이블에서 메시지 레코드를 검색하는 AWS Step Functions 메신저 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 와 함께를 사용하여 Amazon DynamoDB 테이블에서 메시지 레코드를 검색하고 Amazon Simple Queue Service(Amazon SQS)를 통해 보내는 메신저 애플리케이션을 AWS Step Functions 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 상태 시스템은 AWS Lambda 함수와 통합되어 데이터베이스에 전송되지 않은 메시지가 있는지 스캔합니다.

- Amazon DynamoDB 테이블에서 메시지 레코드를 검색하고 업데이트하는 상태 머신을 생성합니다.
- 상태 머신 정의를 업데이트하여 메시지를 Amazon Simple Queue Service(Amazon SQS)에도 전송합니다.
- 상태 머신의 실행을 시작하고 중지합니다.
- 서비스 통합을 사용하여 상태 머신에서 Lambda, DynamoDB 및 Amazon SQS에 연결합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SQS
- Step Functions

사용자가 레이블을 사용하여 사진을 관리할 수 있는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션 만들기

다음 코드 예제에서는 사용자가 레이블을 사용하여 사진을 관리할 수 있는 서버리스 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지에서 레이블을 감지하고 나중에 검색할 수 있도록 저장하는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션을 개발하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제의 출처에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS 커뮤니티의 게시물을 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

C++

SDK for C++

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지에서 레이블을 감지하고 나중에 검색할 수 있도록 저장하는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션을 개발하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제의 출처에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS 커뮤니티의 게시물을 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB

- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지에서 레이블을 감지하고 나중에 검색할 수 있도록 저장하는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션을 개발하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제의 출처에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS 커뮤니티의 게시물을 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지에서 레이블을 감지하고 나중에 검색할 수 있도록 저장하는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션을 개발하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제의 출처에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS 커뮤니티의 게시물을 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway

- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지에서 레이블을 감지하고 나중에 검색할 수 있도록 저장하는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션을 개발하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제의 출처에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS 커뮤니티의 게시물을 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

PHP

SDK for PHP

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지에서 레이블을 감지하고 나중에 검색할 수 있도록 저장하는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션을 개발하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제의 출처에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS 커뮤니티의 게시물을 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway

- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

Rust

SDK for Rust

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지에서 레이블을 감지하고 나중에 검색할 수 있도록 저장하는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션을 개발하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제의 출처에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS 커뮤니티의 게시물을 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

API Gateway를 사용하여 WebSocket 채팅 애플리케이션 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon API Gateway 기반의 WebSocket API에서 제공되는 채팅 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

Amazon API Gateway V2와 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 함께를 사용하여 AWS Lambda 및 Amazon DynamoDB와 통합되는 웹 소켓 API를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- API Gateway에서 제공되는 WebSocket API를 생성합니다.

- DynamoDB에 연결을 저장하고 다른 채팅 참가자에게 메시지를 게시하는 Lambda 핸들러를 정의합니다.
- WebSocket 채팅 애플리케이션에 연결하고 WebSocket 패키지를 사용하여 메시지를 전송합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda

고객 피드백을 분석하고 오디오를 합성하는 애플리케이션 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 고객 의견 카드를 분석하고, 원어에서 번역하고, 감정을 파악하고, 번역된 텍스트에서 오디오 파일을 생성하는 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

이 예제 애플리케이션은 고객 피드백 카드를 분석하고 저장합니다. 특히 뉴욕시에 있는 가상 호텔의 필요를 충족합니다. 호텔은 다양한 언어의 고객들로부터 물리적인 의견 카드의 형태로 피드백을 받습니다. 피드백은 웹 클라이언트를 통해 앱에 업로드됩니다. 의견 카드의 이미지가 업로드된 후 다음 단계가 수행됩니다.

- Amazon Textract를 사용하여 이미지에서 텍스트가 추출됩니다.
- Amazon Comprehend가 추출된 텍스트와 해당 언어의 감정을 파악합니다.
- 추출된 텍스트는 Amazon Translate를 사용하여 영어로 번역됩니다.
- Amazon Polly가 추출된 텍스트에서 오디오 파일을 합성합니다.

전체 앱은 AWS CDK를 사용하여 배포할 수 있습니다. 소스 코드와 배포 지침은 GitHub의 프로젝트를 참조하십시오.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly

- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

이 예제 애플리케이션은 고객 피드백 카드를 분석하고 저장합니다. 특히 뉴욕시에 있는 가상 호텔의 필요를 충족합니다. 호텔은 다양한 언어의 고객들로부터 물리적인 의견 카드의 형태로 피드백을 받습니다. 피드백은 웹 클라이언트를 통해 앱에 업로드됩니다. 의견 카드의 이미지가 업로드된 후 다음 단계가 수행됩니다.

- Amazon Textract를 사용하여 이미지에서 텍스트가 추출됩니다.
- Amazon Comprehend가 추출된 텍스트와 해당 언어의 감정을 파악합니다.
- 추출된 텍스트는 Amazon Translate를 사용하여 영어로 번역됩니다.
- Amazon Polly가 추출된 텍스트에서 오디오 파일을 합성합니다.

전체 앱은 AWS CDK를 사용하여 배포할 수 있습니다. 소스 코드와 배포 지침은 GitHub의 프로젝트를 참조하십시오.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

이 예제 애플리케이션은 고객 피드백 카드를 분석하고 저장합니다. 특히 뉴욕시에 있는 가상 호텔의 필요를 충족합니다. 호텔은 다양한 언어의 고객들로부터 물리적인 의견 카드의 형태로 피드백을 받습니다. 피드백은 웹 클라이언트를 통해 앱에 업로드됩니다. 의견 카드의 이미지가 업로드된 후 다음 단계가 수행됩니다.

- Amazon Textract를 사용하여 이미지에서 텍스트가 추출됩니다.
- Amazon Comprehend가 추출된 텍스트와 해당 언어의 감정을 파악합니다.

- 추출된 텍스트는 Amazon Translate를 사용하여 영어로 번역됩니다.
- Amazon Polly가 추출된 텍스트에서 오디오 파일을 합성합니다.

전체 앱은 AWS CDK를 사용하여 배포할 수 있습니다. 소스 코드와 배포 지침은 GitHub의 프로젝트를 참조하십시오. 다음 발췌문은 Lambda 함수 내에서 AWS SDK for JavaScript 가 사용되는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
import {
  ComprehendClient,
  DetectDominantLanguageCommand,
  DetectSentimentCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-comprehend";

/**
 * Determine the language and sentiment of the extracted text.
 *
 * @param {{ source_text: string}} extractTextOutput
 */
export const handler = async (extractTextOutput) => {
  const comprehendClient = new ComprehendClient({});

  const detectDominantLanguageCommand = new DetectDominantLanguageCommand({
    Text: extractTextOutput.source_text,
  });

  // The source language is required for sentiment analysis and
  // translation in the next step.
  const { Languages } = await comprehendClient.send(
    detectDominantLanguageCommand,
  );

  const languageCode = Languages[0].LanguageCode;

  const detectSentimentCommand = new DetectSentimentCommand({
    Text: extractTextOutput.source_text,
    LanguageCode: languageCode,
  });

  const { Sentiment } = await comprehendClient.send(detectSentimentCommand);

  return {
    sentiment: Sentiment,
    language_code: languageCode,
```

```
  };
};
```

```
import {
  DetectDocumentTextCommand,
  TextractClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-textract";

/**
 * Fetch the S3 object from the event and analyze it using Amazon Textract.
 *
 * @param {import("@types/aws-lambda").EventBridgeEvent<"Object Created">}
 eventBridgeS3Event
 */
export const handler = async (eventBridgeS3Event) => {
  const textractClient = new TextractClient();

  const detectDocumentTextCommand = new DetectDocumentTextCommand({
    Document: {
      S3Object: {
        Bucket: eventBridgeS3Event.bucket,
        Name: eventBridgeS3Event.object,
      },
    },
  });

  // Textract returns a list of blocks. A block can be a line, a page, word, etc.
  // Each block also contains geometry of the detected text.
  // For more information on the Block type, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
textract/latest/dg/API_Block.html.
  const { Blocks } = await textractClient.send(detectDocumentTextCommand);

  // For the purpose of this example, we are only interested in words.
  const extractedWords = Blocks.filter((b) => b.BlockType === "WORD").map(
    (b) => b.Text,
  );

  return extractedWords.join(" ");
};
```

```
import { PollyClient, SynthesizeSpeechCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-polly";
import { S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
import { Upload } from "@aws-sdk/lib-storage";
```

```
/**
 * Synthesize an audio file from text.
 *
 * @param {{ bucket: string, translated_text: string, object: string}}
 sourceDestinationConfig
 */
export const handler = async (sourceDestinationConfig) => {
  const pollyClient = new PollyClient({});

  const synthesizeSpeechCommand = new SynthesizeSpeechCommand({
    Engine: "neural",
    Text: sourceDestinationConfig.translated_text,
    VoiceId: "Ruth",
    OutputFormat: "mp3",
  });

  const { AudioStream } = await pollyClient.send(synthesizeSpeechCommand);

  const audioKey = `${sourceDestinationConfig.object}.mp3`;

  // Store the audio file in S3.
  const s3Client = new S3Client();
  const upload = new Upload({
    client: s3Client,
    params: {
      Bucket: sourceDestinationConfig.bucket,
      Key: audioKey,
      Body: AudioStream,
      ContentType: "audio/mp3",
    },
  });

  await upload.done();
  return audioKey;
};
```

```
import {
  TranslateClient,
  TranslateTextCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-translate";

/**
```

```
 * Translate the extracted text to English.
 *
 * @param {{ extracted_text: string, source_language_code: string}}
 textAndSourceLanguage
 */
export const handler = async (textAndSourceLanguage) => {
  const translateClient = new TranslateClient({});

  const translateCommand = new TranslateTextCommand({
    SourceLanguageCode: textAndSourceLanguage.source_language_code,
    TargetLanguageCode: "en",
    Text: textAndSourceLanguage.extracted_text,
  });

  const { TranslatedText } = await translateClient.send(translateCommand);

  return { translated_text: TranslatedText };
};
```

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

이 예제 애플리케이션은 고객 피드백 카드를 분석하고 저장합니다. 특히 뉴욕시에 있는 가상 호텔의 필요를 충족합니다. 호텔은 다양한 언어의 고객들로부터 물리적인 의견 카드의 형태로 피드백을 받습니다. 피드백은 웹 클라이언트를 통해 앱에 업로드됩니다. 의견 카드의 이미지가 업로드된 후 다음 단계가 수행됩니다.

- Amazon Textract를 사용하여 이미지에서 텍스트가 추출됩니다.
- Amazon Comprehend가 추출된 텍스트와 해당 언어의 감정을 파악합니다.
- 추출된 텍스트는 Amazon Translate를 사용하여 영어로 번역됩니다.
- Amazon Polly가 추출된 텍스트에서 오디오 파일을 합성합니다.

전체 앱은 AWS CDK를 사용하여 배포할 수 있습니다. 소스 코드와 배포 지침은 GitHub의 프로젝트를 참조하십시오.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

브라우저에서 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 브라우저에서 AWS Lambda 함수를 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

AWS Lambda 함수를 사용하여 사용자 선택 항목으로 Amazon DynamoDB 테이블을 업데이트하는 브라우저 기반 애플리케이션을 생성할 수 있습니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- DynamoDB
- Lambda

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

AWS Lambda 함수를 사용하여 사용자 선택 항목으로 Amazon DynamoDB 테이블을 업데이트하는 브라우저 기반 애플리케이션을 생성할 수 있습니다. 이 앱은 AWS SDK for JavaScript v3를 사용합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- DynamoDB
- Lambda

S3 객체 Lambda를 사용하여 애플리케이션의 데이터 변환

다음 코드 예시는 S3 객체 Lambda를 사용하여 애플리케이션의 데이터를 변환하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

표준 S3 GET 요청에 사용자 지정 코드를 추가하여, 요청하는 클라이언트 또는 애플리케이션의 요구 사항에 맞게 S3에서 검색된 요청된 객체를 수정하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Lambda
- Amazon S3

API Gateway를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon API Gateway에서 호출한 AWS Lambda 함수를 생성하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

Lambda Java 런타임 API를 사용하여 AWS Lambda 함수를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제에서는 다양한 AWS 서비스를 호출하여 특정 사용 사례를 수행합니다. 이 예제에서는 Amazon API Gateway에서 간접 호출한 Lambda 함수를 생성하여 작업 기념일에 대한 Amazon DynamoDB 테이블을 스캔하고 Amazon Simple Notification Service(Amazon SNS)를 사용하여 직원에게 1주년 기념일을 축하하는 문자 메시지를 전송하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

Lambda JavaScript 런타임 API를 사용하여 AWS Lambda 함수를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제에서는 다양한 AWS 서비스를 호출하여 특정 사용 사례를 수행합니다. 이 예제에서는 Amazon API Gateway에서 간접 호출한 Lambda 함수를 생성하여 작업 기념일에 대한 Amazon DynamoDB 테이블을 스캔하고 Amazon Simple Notification Service(Amazon SNS)를 사용하여 직원에게 1주년 기념일을 축하하는 문자 메시지를 전송하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시는 AWS SDK for JavaScript v3 개발자 안내서에서도 확인할 수 있습니다.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

이 예제에서는 AWS Lambda 함수를 대상으로 하는 Amazon API Gateway REST API를 생성하고 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다. Lambda 핸들러는 HTTP 메서드를 기반으로 라우팅하는 방법, 쿼리 문자열, 헤더 및 본문에서 데이터를 가져오는 방법, JSON 응답을 반환하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- Lambda 함수를 배포합니다.
- API Gateway REST API를 생성합니다.
- Lambda 함수를 대상으로 하는 REST 리소스를 생성합니다.
- API Gateway가 Lambda 함수를 간접 호출할 수 있는 권한을 부여합니다.
- 요청 패키지를 사용하여 REST API에 요청을 보냅니다.
- 데모 중에 생성된 모든 리소스를 정리합니다.

이 예제는 GitHub에서 가장 잘 볼 수 있습니다. 전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

Step Functions를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS Lambda 함수를 순차적으로 호출하는 AWS Step Functions 상태 시스템을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

AWS Step Functions 및를 사용하여 AWS 서버리스 워크플로를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x. 각 워크플로 단계는 AWS Lambda 함수를 사용하여 구현됩니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SES
- Step Functions

예약된 이벤트를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon EventBridge 예약 이벤트에 의해 호출된 AWS Lambda 함수를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

AWS Lambda 함수를 호출하는 Amazon EventBridge 예약 이벤트를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. Lambda 함수가 간접 호출될 때 cron 표현식을 사용하여 일정을 예약하도록 EventBridge를

구성합니다. 이 예제에서는 Lambda Java 런타임 API를 사용하여 Lambda 함수를 생성합니다. 이 예제에서는 다양한 AWS 서비스를 호출하여 특정 사용 사례를 수행합니다. 이 예제에서는 1주년 기념일에 직원에게 축하하는 모바일 문자 메시지를 전송하는 앱을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- CloudWatch Logs
- DynamoDB
- EventBridge
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

AWS Lambda 함수를 호출하는 Amazon EventBridge 예약 이벤트를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. Lambda 함수가 간접 호출될 때 cron 표현식을 사용하여 일정을 예약하도록 EventBridge를 구성합니다. 이 예제에서는 Lambda JavaScript 런타임 API를 사용하여 Lambda 함수를 생성합니다. 이 예제에서는 다양한 AWS 서비스를 호출하여 특정 사용 사례를 수행합니다. 이 예제에서는 1주년 기념일에 직원에게 축하하는 모바일 문자 메시지를 전송하는 앱을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시는 AWS SDK for JavaScript v3 개발자 안내서에서도 확인할 수 있습니다.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- CloudWatch Logs
- DynamoDB
- EventBridge
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

이 예제에서는 예약된 Amazon EventBridge 이벤트의 대상으로 AWS Lambda 함수를 등록하는 방법을 보여줍니다. Lambda 핸들러는 나중에 검색할 수 있도록 알기 쉬운 메시지와 전체 이벤트 데이터를 Amazon CloudWatch Logs에 기록합니다.

- Lambda 함수를 배포합니다.
- EventBridge 예약된 이벤트를 생성하고 Lambda 함수를 대상으로 만듭니다.
- EventBridge에 Lambda 함수를 간접 호출할 수 있는 권한을 부여합니다.
- CloudWatch Logs에서 최신 데이터를 인쇄하여 예약된 호출의 결과를 표시합니다.
- 데모 중에 생성된 모든 리소스를 정리합니다.

이 예제는 GitHub에서 가장 잘 볼 수 있습니다. 전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- CloudWatch Logs
- DynamoDB
- EventBridge
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

Amazon Neptune API를 사용하여 그래프 데이터를 쿼리하는 Lambda 함수 개발

다음 코드 예제에서는 Neptune API를 사용하여 그래프 데이터를 쿼리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

Amazon Neptune Java API를 사용하여 VPC 내에서 그래프 데이터를 쿼리하는 Lambda 함수를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Lambda

- Neptune

AWS SDK를 사용한 Amazon Cognito 사용자 인증 후 Lambda 함수로 사용자 지정 활동 데이터 쓰기

다음 코드 예제는 Amazon Cognito 사용자 인증 후 Lambda 함수를 사용하여 사용자 지정 작업 데이터를 쓰는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 관리자 함수를 사용하여 사용자 풀에 사용자를 추가합니다.
- `PostAuthentication` 트리거에 대해 Lambda 함수를 호출하도록 사용자 풀을 구성합니다.
- 새로운 사용자를 Amazon Cognito에 로그인시킵니다.
- Lambda 함수는 CloudWatch Logs와 DynamoDB 테이블에 사용자 지정 정보를 작성합니다.
- DynamoDB 테이블에서 사용자 지정 데이터를 가져오기 및 표시한 다음 리소스를 정리합니다.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "strings"
 "user_pools_and_lambda_triggers/actions"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
)
```

```
// ActivityLog separates the steps of this scenario into individual functions so
 that
// they are simpler to read and understand.
type ActivityLog struct {
 helper       IScenarioHelper
 questioner   demotools.IQuestioner
 resources    Resources
 cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions
}

// NewActivityLog constructs a new activity log runner.
func NewActivityLog(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner,
 helper IScenarioHelper) ActivityLog {
 scenario := ActivityLog{
  helper:       helper,
  questioner:   questioner,
  resources:    Resources{},
  cognitoActor: &actions.CognitoActions{CognitoClient:
 cognitoidentityprovider.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
 }
 scenario.resources.init(scenario.cognitoActor, questioner)
 return scenario
}

// AddUserToPool selects a user from the known users table and uses administrator
 credentials to add the user to the user pool.
func (runner *ActivityLog) AddUserToPool(ctx context.Context, userPoolId string,
 tableName string) (string, string) {
 log.Println("To facilitate this example, let's add a user to the user pool using
 administrator privileges.")
 users, err := runner.helper.GetKnownUsers(ctx, tableName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 user := users.Users[0]
 log.Printf("Adding known user %v to the user pool.\n", user.UserName)
 err = runner.cognitoActor.AdminCreateUser(ctx, userPoolId, user.UserName,
 user.UserEmail)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 pwSet := false
```

```
 password := runner.questioner.AskPassword("\nEnter a password that has at least
 eight characters, uppercase, lowercase, numbers and symbols.\n"+
  "(the password will not display as you type):", 8)
 for !pwSet {
  log.Printf("\nSetting password for user '%v'.\n", user.UserName)
  err = runner.cognitoActor.AdminSetUserPassword(ctx, userPoolId, user.UserName,
 password)
  if err != nil {
   var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
   if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
    password = runner.questioner.AskPassword("\nEnter another password:", 8)
   } else {
    panic(err)
   }
  } else {
   pwSet = true
  }
 }

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 return user.UserName, password
}

// AddActivityLogTrigger adds a Lambda handler as an invocation target for the
 PostAuthentication trigger.
func (runner *ActivityLog) AddActivityLogTrigger(ctx context.Context, userPoolId
 string, activityLogArn string) {
 log.Println("Let's add a Lambda function to handle the PostAuthentication
 trigger from Cognito.\n" +
  "This trigger happens after a user is authenticated, and lets your function
 take action, such as logging\n" +
  "the outcome.")
 err := runner.cognitoActor.UpdateTriggers(
  ctx, userPoolId,
  actions.TriggerInfo{Trigger: actions.PostAuthentication, HandlerArn:
 aws.String(activityLogArn)})
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 runner.resources.triggers = append(runner.resources.triggers,
 actions.PostAuthentication)
 log.Printf("Lambda function %v added to user pool %v to handle
 PostAuthentication Cognito trigger.\n",
```

```
  activityLogArn, userPoolId)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// SignInUser signs in as the specified user.
func (runner *ActivityLog) SignInUser(ctx context.Context, clientId string,
 userName string, password string) {
 log.Printf("Now we'll sign in user %v and check the results in the logs and the
 DynamoDB table.", userName)
 runner.questioner.Ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
 authResult, err := runner.cognitoActor.SignIn(ctx, clientId, userName, password)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Println("Sign in successful.",
  "The PostAuthentication Lambda handler writes custom information to CloudWatch
 Logs.")

 runner.resources.userAccessTokens = append(runner.resources.userAccessTokens,
 *authResult.AccessToken)
}

// GetKnownUserLastLogin gets the login info for a user from the Amazon DynamoDB
 table and displays it.
func (runner *ActivityLog) GetKnownUserLastLogin(ctx context.Context, tableName
 string, userName string) {
 log.Println("The PostAuthentication handler also writes login data to the
 DynamoDB table.")
 runner.questioner.Ask("Press Enter when you're ready to continue.")
 users, err := runner.helper.GetKnownUsers(ctx, tableName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 for _, user := range users.Users {
  if user.UserName == userName {
   log.Println("The last login info for the user in the known users table is:")
   log.Printf("\t%+v", *user.LastLogin)
  }
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// Run runs the scenario.
```

```
func (runner *ActivityLog) Run(ctx context.Context, stackName string) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Println("Something went wrong with the demo.")
   runner.resources.Cleanup(ctx)
  }
 }()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Printf("Welcome\n")

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 stackOutputs, err := runner.helper.GetStackOutputs(ctx, stackName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 runner.resources.userPoolId = stackOutputs["UserPoolId"]
 runner.helper.PopulateUserTable(ctx, stackOutputs["TableName"])
 userName, password := runner.AddUserToPool(ctx, stackOutputs["UserPoolId"],
 stackOutputs["TableName"])

 runner.AddActivityLogTrigger(ctx, stackOutputs["UserPoolId"],
 stackOutputs["ActivityLogFunctionArn"])
 runner.SignInUser(ctx, stackOutputs["UserPoolClientId"], userName, password)
 runner.helper.ListRecentLogEvents(ctx, stackOutputs["ActivityLogFunction"])
 runner.GetKnownUserLastLogin(ctx, stackOutputs["TableName"], userName)

 runner.resources.Cleanup(ctx)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

Lambda 함수를 사용하여 `PostAuthentication` 트리거를 처리합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
```

```
 "log"
 "os"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 dynamodbtypes "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

const TABLE_NAME = "TABLE_NAME"

// LoginInfo defines structured login data that can be marshalled to a DynamoDB
 format.
type LoginInfo struct {
 UserPoolId string `dynamodbav:"UserPoolId"`
 ClientId   string `dynamodbav:"ClientId"`
 Time       string `dynamodbav:"Time"`
}

// UserInfo defines structured user data that can be marshalled to a DynamoDB
 format.
type UserInfo struct {
 UserName  string    `dynamodbav:"UserName"`
 UserEmail string    `dynamodbav:"UserEmail"`
 LastLogin LoginInfo `dynamodbav:"LastLogin"`
}

// GetKey marshals the user email value to a DynamoDB key format.
func (user UserInfo) GetKey() map[string]dynamodbtypes.AttributeValue {
 userEmail, err := attributevalue.Marshal(user.UserEmail)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 return map[string]dynamodbtypes.AttributeValue{"UserEmail": userEmail}
}

type handler struct {
 dynamoClient *dynamodb.Client
}
```

```
// HandleRequest handles the PostAuthentication event by writing custom data to
 the logs and
// to an Amazon DynamoDB table.
func (h *handler) HandleRequest(ctx context.Context,
 event events.CognitoEventUserPoolsPostAuthentication)
 (events.CognitoEventUserPoolsPostAuthentication, error) {
 log.Printf("Received post authentication trigger from %v for user '%v'",
 event.TriggerSource, event.UserName)
 tableName := os.Getenv(TABLE_NAME)
 user := UserInfo{
  UserName:  event.UserName,
  UserEmail: event.Request.UserAttributes["email"],
  LastLogin: LoginInfo{
   UserPoolId: event.UserPoolID,
   ClientId:   event.CallerContext.ClientID,
   Time:       time.Now().Format(time.UnixDate),
  },
 }
 // Write to CloudWatch Logs.
 fmt.Printf("%#v", user)

 // Also write to an external system. This examples uses DynamoDB to demonstrate.
 userMap, err := attributevalue.MarshalMap(user)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't marshal to DynamoDB map. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else if len(userMap) == 0 {
  log.Printf("User info marshaled to an empty map.")
 } else {
  _, err := h.dynamoClient.PutItem(ctx, &dynamodb.PutItemInput{
   Item:      userMap,
   TableName: aws.String(tableName),
  })
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't write to DynamoDB. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Wrote user info to DynamoDB table %v.\n", tableName)
  }
 }

 return event, nil
}

func main() {
 ctx := context.Background()
```

```
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicln(err)
 }
 h := handler{
  dynamoClient: dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig),
 }
 lambda.Start(h.HandleRequest)
}
```

일반적인 작업을 수행하는 구조체를 생성합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"
 "strings"
 "time"
 "user_pools_and_lambda_triggers/actions"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudformation"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudwatchlogs"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
)

// IScenarioHelper defines common functions used by the workflows in this
 example.
type IScenarioHelper interface {
 Pause(secs int)
 GetStackOutputs(ctx context.Context, stackName string) (actions.StackOutputs,
 error)
 PopulateUserTable(ctx context.Context, tableName string)
 GetKnownUsers(ctx context.Context, tableName string) (actions.UserList, error)
 AddKnownUser(ctx context.Context, tableName string, user actions.User)
 ListRecentLogEvents(ctx context.Context, functionName string)
}

// ScenarioHelper contains AWS wrapper structs used by the workflows in this
 example.
```

```
type ScenarioHelper struct {
 questioner  demotools.IQuestioner
 dynamoActor *actions.DynamoActions
 cfnActor    *actions.CloudFormationActions
 cwlActor    *actions.CloudWatchLogsActions
 isTestRun   bool
}

// NewScenarioHelper constructs a new scenario helper.
func NewScenarioHelper(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner)
 ScenarioHelper {
 scenario := ScenarioHelper{
  questioner:  questioner,
  dynamoActor: &actions.DynamoActions{DynamoClient:
 dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
  cfnActor:    &actions.CloudFormationActions{CfnClient:
 cloudformation.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
  cwlActor:    &actions.CloudWatchLogsActions{CwlClient:
 cloudwatchlogs.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
 }
 return scenario
}

// Pause waits for the specified number of seconds.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) Pause(secs int) {
 if !helper.isTestRun {
  time.Sleep(time.Duration(secs) * time.Second)
 }
}

// GetStackOutputs gets the outputs from the specified CloudFormation stack in a
 structured format.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) GetStackOutputs(ctx context.Context, stackName
 string) (actions.StackOutputs, error) {
 return helper.cfnActor.GetOutputs(ctx, stackName), nil
}

// PopulateUserTable fills the known user table with example data.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) PopulateUserTable(ctx context.Context, tableName
 string) {
 log.Printf("First, let's add some users to the DynamoDB %v table we'll use for
 this example.\n", tableName)
 err := helper.dynamoActor.PopulateTable(ctx, tableName)
 if err != nil {
```

```
  panic(err)
 }
}

// GetKnownUsers gets the users from the known users table in a structured
 format.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) GetKnownUsers(ctx context.Context, tableName string)
 (actions.UserList, error) {
 knownUsers, err := helper.dynamoActor.Scan(ctx, tableName)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get known users from table %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 tableName, err)
 }
 return knownUsers, err
}

// AddKnownUser adds a user to the known users table.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) AddKnownUser(ctx context.Context, tableName string,
 user actions.User) {
 log.Printf("Adding user '%v' with email '%v' to the DynamoDB known users
 table...\n",
  user.UserName, user.UserEmail)
 err := helper.dynamoActor.AddUser(ctx, tableName, user)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
}

// ListRecentLogEvents gets the most recent log stream and events for the
 specified Lambda function and displays them.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) ListRecentLogEvents(ctx context.Context,
 functionName string) {
 log.Println("Waiting a few seconds to let Lambda write to CloudWatch Logs...")
 helper.Pause(10)
 log.Println("Okay, let's check the logs to find what's happened recently with
 your Lambda function.")
 logStream, err := helper.cwlActor.GetLatestLogStream(ctx, functionName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Getting some recent events from log stream %v\n",
 *logStream.LogStreamName)
 events, err := helper.cwlActor.GetLogEvents(ctx, functionName,
 *logStream.LogStreamName, 10)
```

```
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 for _, event := range events {
  log.Printf("\t%v", *event.Message)
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

Amazon Cognito 작업을 래핑하는 구조체를 생성합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
)

type CognitoActions struct {
 CognitoClient *cognitoidentityprovider.Client
}



// Trigger and TriggerInfo define typed data for updating an Amazon Cognito
 trigger.
type Trigger int

const (
 PreSignUp Trigger = iota
 UserMigration
 PostAuthentication
)

type TriggerInfo struct {
 Trigger    Trigger
 HandlerArn *string
```

```
}

// UpdateTriggers adds or removes Lambda triggers for a user pool. When a trigger
 is specified with a `nil` value,
// it is removed from the user pool.
func (actor CognitoActions) UpdateTriggers(ctx context.Context, userPoolId
 string, triggers ...TriggerInfo) error {
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.DescribeUserPool(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.DescribeUserPoolInput{
  UserPoolId: aws.String(userPoolId),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get info about user pool %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 userPoolId, err)
  return err
 }
 lambdaConfig := output.UserPool.LambdaConfig
 for _, trigger := range triggers {
  switch trigger.Trigger {
  case PreSignUp:
   lambdaConfig.PreSignUp = trigger.HandlerArn
  case UserMigration:
   lambdaConfig.UserMigration = trigger.HandlerArn
  case PostAuthentication:
   lambdaConfig.PostAuthentication = trigger.HandlerArn
  }
 }
 _, err = actor.CognitoClient.UpdateUserPool(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.UpdateUserPoolInput{
  UserPoolId:   aws.String(userPoolId),
  LambdaConfig: lambdaConfig,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't update user pool %v. Here's why: %v\n", userPoolId, err)
 }
 return err
}



// SignUp signs up a user with Amazon Cognito.
func (actor CognitoActions) SignUp(ctx context.Context, clientId string, userName
 string, password string, userEmail string) (bool, error) {
 confirmed := false
```

```
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.SignUp(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.SignUpInput{
  ClientId: aws.String(clientId),
  Password: aws.String(password),
  Username: aws.String(userName),
  UserAttributes: []types.AttributeType{
   {Name: aws.String("email"), Value: aws.String(userEmail)},
  },
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't sign up user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 } else {
  confirmed = output.UserConfirmed
 }
 return confirmed, err
}



// SignIn signs in a user to Amazon Cognito using a username and password
 authentication flow.
func (actor CognitoActions) SignIn(ctx context.Context, clientId string, userName
 string, password string) (*types.AuthenticationResultType, error) {
 var authResult *types.AuthenticationResultType
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.InitiateAuth(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.InitiateAuthInput{
  AuthFlow:       "USER_PASSWORD_AUTH",
  ClientId:       aws.String(clientId),
  AuthParameters: map[string]string{"USERNAME": userName, "PASSWORD": password},
 })
 if err != nil {
  var resetRequired *types.PasswordResetRequiredException
  if errors.As(err, &resetRequired) {
   log.Println(*resetRequired.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't sign in user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 } else {
  authResult = output.AuthenticationResult
```

```
 }
 return authResult, err
}



// ForgotPassword starts a password recovery flow for a user. This flow typically
 sends a confirmation code
// to the user's configured notification destination, such as email.
func (actor CognitoActions) ForgotPassword(ctx context.Context, clientId string,
 userName string) (*types.CodeDeliveryDetailsType, error) {
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.ForgotPassword(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.ForgotPasswordInput{
  ClientId: aws.String(clientId),
  Username: aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't start password reset for user '%v'. Here;s why: %v\n",
 userName, err)
 }
 return output.CodeDeliveryDetails, err
}



// ConfirmForgotPassword confirms a user with a confirmation code and a new
 password.
func (actor CognitoActions) ConfirmForgotPassword(ctx context.Context, clientId
 string, code string, userName string, password string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.ConfirmForgotPassword(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.ConfirmForgotPasswordInput{
  ClientId:         aws.String(clientId),
  ConfirmationCode: aws.String(code),
  Password:         aws.String(password),
  Username:         aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't confirm user %v. Here's why: %v", userName, err)
  }
 }
```

```
 return err
}



// DeleteUser removes a user from the user pool.
func (actor CognitoActions) DeleteUser(ctx context.Context, userAccessToken
 string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.DeleteUser(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.DeleteUserInput{
  AccessToken: aws.String(userAccessToken),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete user. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 return err
}



// AdminCreateUser uses administrator credentials to add a user to a user pool.
 This method leaves the user
// in a state that requires they enter a new password next time they sign in.
func (actor CognitoActions) AdminCreateUser(ctx context.Context, userPoolId
 string, userName string, userEmail string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.AdminCreateUser(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.AdminCreateUserInput{
  UserPoolId:     aws.String(userPoolId),
  Username:       aws.String(userName),
  MessageAction:  types.MessageActionTypeSuppress,
  UserAttributes: []types.AttributeType{{Name: aws.String("email"), Value:
 aws.String(userEmail)}},
 })
 if err != nil {
  var userExists *types.UsernameExistsException
  if errors.As(err, &userExists) {
   log.Printf("User %v already exists in the user pool.", userName)
   err = nil
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't create user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 }
 return err
}
```

```
// AdminSetUserPassword uses administrator credentials to set a password for a
 user without requiring a
// temporary password.
func (actor CognitoActions) AdminSetUserPassword(ctx context.Context, userPoolId
 string, userName string, password string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.AdminSetUserPassword(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.AdminSetUserPasswordInput{
  Password:   aws.String(password),
  UserPoolId: aws.String(userPoolId),
  Username:   aws.String(userName),
  Permanent:  true,
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't set password for user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName,
 err)
  }
 }
 return err
}
```

DynamoDB 작업을 래핑하는 구조체를 생성합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)
```

```
// DynamoActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 actions
// used in the examples.
type DynamoActions struct {
 DynamoClient *dynamodb.Client
}

// User defines structured user data.
type User struct {
 UserName  string
 UserEmail string
 LastLogin *LoginInfo `dynamodbav:",omitempty"`
}

// LoginInfo defines structured custom login data.
type LoginInfo struct {
 UserPoolId string
 ClientId   string
 Time       string
}

// UserList defines a list of users.
type UserList struct {
 Users []User
}

// UserNameList returns the usernames contained in a UserList as a list of
 strings.
func (users *UserList) UserNameList() []string {
 names := make([]string, len(users.Users))
 for i := 0; i < len(users.Users); i++ {
  names[i] = users.Users[i].UserName
 }
 return names
}

// PopulateTable adds a set of test users to the table.
func (actor DynamoActions) PopulateTable(ctx context.Context, tableName string)
 error {
 var err error
 var item map[string]types.AttributeValue
 var writeReqs []types.WriteRequest
 for i := 1; i < 4; i++ {
```

```
  item, err = attributevalue.MarshalMap(User{UserName: fmt.Sprintf("test_user_
%v", i), UserEmail: fmt.Sprintf("test_email_%v@example.com", i)})
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't marshall user into DynamoDB format. Here's why: %v\n",
 err)
   return err
  }
  writeReqs = append(writeReqs, types.WriteRequest{PutRequest:
 &types.PutRequest{Item: item}})
 }
 _, err = actor.DynamoClient.BatchWriteItem(ctx, &dynamodb.BatchWriteItemInput{
  RequestItems: map[string][]types.WriteRequest{tableName: writeReqs},
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't populate table %v with users. Here's why: %v\n",
 tableName, err)
 }
 return err
}

// Scan scans the table for all items.
func (actor DynamoActions) Scan(ctx context.Context, tableName string) (UserList,
 error) {
 var userList UserList
 output, err := actor.DynamoClient.Scan(ctx, &dynamodb.ScanInput{
  TableName: aws.String(tableName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't scan table %v for items. Here's why: %v\n", tableName,
 err)
 } else {
  err = attributevalue.UnmarshalListOfMaps(output.Items, &userList.Users)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal items into users. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
 }
 return userList, err
}

// AddUser adds a user item to a table.
func (actor DynamoActions) AddUser(ctx context.Context, tableName string, user
 User) error {
 userItem, err := attributevalue.MarshalMap(user)
 if err != nil {
```

```
  log.Printf("Couldn't marshall user to item. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 _, err = actor.DynamoClient.PutItem(ctx, &dynamodb.PutItemInput{
  Item:      userItem,
  TableName: aws.String(tableName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't put item in table %v. Here's why: %v", tableName, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

CloudWatch Logs 작업을 래핑하는 구조체를 생성합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudwatchlogs"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudwatchlogs/types"
)

type CloudWatchLogsActions struct {
 CwlClient *cloudwatchlogs.Client
}

// GetLatestLogStream gets the most recent log stream for a Lambda function.
func (actor CloudWatchLogsActions) GetLatestLogStream(ctx context.Context,
 functionName string) (types.LogStream, error) {
 var logStream types.LogStream
 logGroupName := fmt.Sprintf("/aws/lambda/%s", functionName)
 output, err := actor.CwlClient.DescribeLogStreams(ctx,
 &cloudwatchlogs.DescribeLogStreamsInput{
  Descending:   aws.Bool(true),
  Limit:        aws.Int32(1),
  LogGroupName: aws.String(logGroupName),
  OrderBy:      types.OrderByLastEventTime,
 })
```

```
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get log streams for log group %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 logGroupName, err)
 } else {
  logStream = output.LogStreams[0]
 }
 return logStream, err
}

// GetLogEvents gets the most recent eventCount events from the specified log
 stream.
func (actor CloudWatchLogsActions) GetLogEvents(ctx context.Context, functionName
 string, logStreamName string, eventCount int32) (
 []types.OutputLogEvent, error) {
 var events []types.OutputLogEvent
 logGroupName := fmt.Sprintf("/aws/lambda/%s", functionName)
 output, err := actor.CwlClient.GetLogEvents(ctx,
 &cloudwatchlogs.GetLogEventsInput{
  LogStreamName: aws.String(logStreamName),
  Limit:         aws.Int32(eventCount),
  LogGroupName:  aws.String(logGroupName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get log event for log stream %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 logStreamName, err)
 } else {
  events = output.Events
 }
 return events, err
}
```

CloudFormation 작업을 래핑하는 구조체를 생성합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudformation"
)
```

```
// StackOutputs defines a map of outputs from a specific stack.
type StackOutputs map[string]string

type CloudFormationActions struct {
 CfnClient *cloudformation.Client
}

// GetOutputs gets the outputs from a CloudFormation stack and puts them into a
 structured format.
func (actor CloudFormationActions) GetOutputs(ctx context.Context, stackName
 string) StackOutputs {
 output, err := actor.CfnClient.DescribeStacks(ctx,
 &cloudformation.DescribeStacksInput{
  StackName: aws.String(stackName),
 })
 if err != nil || len(output.Stacks) == 0 {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't find a CloudFormation stack named %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 stackName, err)
 }
 stackOutputs := StackOutputs{}
 for _, out := range output.Stacks[0].Outputs {
  stackOutputs[*out.OutputKey] = *out.OutputValue
 }
 return stackOutputs
}
```

리소스를 정리합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"
 "user_pools_and_lambda_triggers/actions"

 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
)

// Resources keeps track of AWS resources created during an example and handles
// cleanup when the example finishes.
type Resources struct {
```

```
 userPoolId       string
 userAccessTokens []string
 triggers         []actions.Trigger

 cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions
 questioner   demotools.IQuestioner
}

func (resources *Resources) init(cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions, questioner
 demotools.IQuestioner) {
 resources.userAccessTokens = []string{}
 resources.triggers = []actions.Trigger{}
 resources.cognitoActor = cognitoActor
 resources.questioner = questioner
}

// Cleanup deletes all AWS resources created during an example.
func (resources *Resources) Cleanup(ctx context.Context) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Printf("Something went wrong during cleanup.\n%v\n", r)
   log.Println("Use the AWS Management Console to remove any remaining resources
 \n" +
    "that were created for this scenario.")
  }
 }()

 wantDelete := resources.questioner.AskBool("Do you want to remove all of the AWS
 resources that were created "+
  "during this demo (y/n)?", "y")
 if wantDelete {
  for _, accessToken := range resources.userAccessTokens {
   err := resources.cognitoActor.DeleteUser(ctx, accessToken)
   if err != nil {
    log.Println("Couldn't delete user during cleanup.")
    panic(err)
   }
   log.Println("Deleted user.")
  }
  triggerList := make([]actions.TriggerInfo, len(resources.triggers))
  for i := 0; i < len(resources.triggers); i++ {
   triggerList[i] = actions.TriggerInfo{Trigger: resources.triggers[i],
 HandlerArn: nil}
  }
```

```
  err := resources.cognitoActor.UpdateTriggers(ctx, resources.userPoolId,
 triggerList...)
  if err != nil {
   log.Println("Couldn't update Cognito triggers during cleanup.")
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Println("Removed Cognito triggers from user pool.")
 } else {
  log.Println("Be sure to remove resources when you're done with them to avoid
 unexpected charges!")
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - AdminCreateUser
  - AdminSetUserPassword
  - DeleteUser
  - InitiateAuth
  - UpdateUserPool

Lambda의 서버리스 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Lambda를 AWS SDKs와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- Lambda 함수를 사용하여 Amazon RDS 데이터베이스에 연결
- Kinesis 트리거에서 간접적으로 Lambda 함수 간접 호출
- DynamoDB 트리거에서 간접적으로 Lambda 함수 간접 호출
- Amazon DocumentDB 트리거에서 간접적으로 Lambda 함수 간접 호출
- Amazon MSK 트리거를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출
- Amazon S3 트리거를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출
- Amazon SNS 트리거를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출
- Amazon SQS 트리거에서 간접적으로 Lambda 함수 간접 호출
- Kinesis 트리거로 Lambda 함수에 대한 배치 항목 실패 보고

- DynamoDB 트리거로 Lambda 함수에 대한 배치 항목 실패 보고
- Amazon SQS 트리거로 Lambda 함수에 대한 배치 항목 실패 보고

Lambda 함수를 사용하여 Amazon RDS 데이터베이스에 연결

다음 코드 예시는 RDS 데이터베이스에 연결하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 간단한 데이터베이스 요청을 하고 결과를 반환합니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

.NET을 사용하여 Lambda 함수에서 Amazon RDS 데이터베이스에 연결

```
using System.Data;
using System.Text.Json;
using Amazon.Lambda.APIGatewayEvents;
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using MySql.Data.MySqlClient;

// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeri

namespace aws_rds;

public class InputModel
{
    public string key1 { get; set; }
    public string key2 { get; set; }
}

public class Function
{
```

```
    /// <summary>
    // Handles the Lambda function execution for connecting to RDS using IAM
 authentication.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="input">The input event data passed to the Lambda function</
param>
    /// <param name="context">The Lambda execution context that provides runtime
 information</param>
    /// <returns>A response object containing the execution result</returns>

    public async Task<APIGatewayProxyResponse>
 FunctionHandler(APIGatewayProxyRequest request, ILambdaContext context)
    {
        // Sample Input: {"body": "{\"key1\":\"20\", \"key2\":\"25\"}"}
        var input = JsonSerializer.Deserialize<InputModel>(request.Body);

        /// Obtain authentication token
        var authToken = RDSAuthTokenGenerator.GenerateAuthToken(
            Environment.GetEnvironmentVariable("RDS_ENDPOINT"),
            Convert.ToInt32(Environment.GetEnvironmentVariable("RDS_PORT")),
            Environment.GetEnvironmentVariable("RDS_USERNAME")
        );

        /// Build the Connection String with the Token
        string connectionString =
 $"Server={Environment.GetEnvironmentVariable("RDS_ENDPOINT")};" +

 $"Port={Environment.GetEnvironmentVariable("RDS_PORT")};" +

 $"Uid={Environment.GetEnvironmentVariable("RDS_USERNAME")};" +
                                 $"Pwd={authToken};";



        try
        {
            await using var connection = new MySqlConnection(connectionString);
            await connection.OpenAsync();

            const string sql = "SELECT @param1 + @param2 AS Sum";

            await using var command = new MySqlCommand(sql, connection);
            command.Parameters.AddWithValue("@param1", int.Parse(input.key1 ??
 "0"));
```

```
            command.Parameters.AddWithValue("@param2", int.Parse(input.key2 ??
 "0"));

            await using var reader = await command.ExecuteReaderAsync();
            if (await reader.ReadAsync())
            {
                int result = reader.GetInt32("Sum");

                //Sample Response: {"statusCode":200,"body":"{\"message\":\"The
 sum is: 45\"}","isBase64Encoded":false}
                return new APIGatewayProxyResponse
                {
                    StatusCode = 200,
                    Body = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new { message = $"The sum is:
 {result}" })
                };
            }

        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Error: {ex.Message}");
        }

        return new APIGatewayProxyResponse
        {
            StatusCode = 500,
            Body = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new { error = "Internal server
 error" })
        };
    }
}
```

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Go를 사용하여 Lambda 함수에서 Amazon RDS 데이터베이스에 연결

```
/*
Golang v2 code here.
*/

package main

import (
 "context"
 "database/sql"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "os"

 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/rds/auth"
 _ "github.com/go-sql-driver/mysql"
)

type MyEvent struct {
 Name string `json:"name"`
}

func HandleRequest(event *MyEvent) (map[string]interface{}, error) {

 var dbName string = os.Getenv("DatabaseName")
 var dbUser string = os.Getenv("DatabaseUser")
 var dbHost string = os.Getenv("DBHost") // Add hostname without https
 var dbPort int = os.Getenv("Port")      // Add port number
 var dbEndpoint string = fmt.Sprintf("%s:%d", dbHost, dbPort)
 var region string = os.Getenv("AWS_REGION")
```

```
 cfg, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(context.TODO())
 if err != nil {
  panic("configuration error: " + err.Error())
 }

 authenticationToken, err := auth.BuildAuthToken(
  context.TODO(), dbEndpoint, region, dbUser, cfg.Credentials)
 if err != nil {
  panic("failed to create authentication token: " + err.Error())
 }

 dsn := fmt.Sprintf("%s:%s@tcp(%s)/%s?tls=true&allowCleartextPasswords=true",
  dbUser, authenticationToken, dbEndpoint, dbName,
 )

 db, err := sql.Open("mysql", dsn)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }

 defer db.Close()

 var sum int
 err = db.QueryRow("SELECT ?+? AS sum", 3, 2).Scan(&sum)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 s := fmt.Sprint(sum)
 message := fmt.Sprintf("The selected sum is: %s", s)

 messageBytes, err := json.Marshal(message)
 if err != nil {
  return nil, err
 }

 messageString := string(messageBytes)
 return map[string]interface{}{
  "statusCode": 200,
  "headers":    map[string]string{"Content-Type": "application/json"},
  "body":       messageString,
 }, nil
}
```

```
func main() {
 lambda.Start(HandleRequest)
}
```

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Java를 사용하여 Lambda 함수에서 Amazon RDS 데이터베이스에 연결

```
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.APIGatewayProxyRequestEvent;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.APIGatewayProxyResponseEvent;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rdsdata.RdsDataClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rdsdata.model.ExecuteStatementRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rdsdata.model.ExecuteStatementResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rdsdata.model.Field;

import java.sql.Connection;
import java.sql.DriverManager;
import java.sql.PreparedStatement;
import java.sql.ResultSet;

public class RdsLambdaHandler implements
 RequestHandler<APIGatewayProxyRequestEvent, APIGatewayProxyResponseEvent> {

    @Override
    public APIGatewayProxyResponseEvent handleRequest(APIGatewayProxyRequestEvent
 event, Context context) {
        APIGatewayProxyResponseEvent response = new
 APIGatewayProxyResponseEvent();
```

```
        try {
            // Obtain auth token
            String token = createAuthToken();

            // Define connection configuration
            String connectionString = String.format("jdbc:mysql://%s:%s/%s?
useSSL=true&requireSSL=true",
                    System.getenv("ProxyHostName"),
                    System.getenv("Port"),
                    System.getenv("DBName"));

            // Establish a connection to the database
            try (Connection connection =
 DriverManager.getConnection(connectionString, System.getenv("DBUserName"),
 token);
                 PreparedStatement statement =
 connection.prepareStatement("SELECT ? + ? AS sum")) {

                statement.setInt(1, 3);
                statement.setInt(2, 2);

                try (ResultSet resultSet = statement.executeQuery()) {
                    if (resultSet.next()) {
                        int sum = resultSet.getInt("sum");
                        response.setStatusCode(200);
                        response.setBody("The selected sum is: " + sum);
                    }
                }
            }

        } catch (Exception e) {
            response.setStatusCode(500);
            response.setBody("Error: " + e.getMessage());
        }

        return response;
    }

    private String createAuthToken() {
        // Create RDS Data Service client
        RdsDataClient rdsDataClient = RdsDataClient.builder()
                .region(Region.of(System.getenv("AWS_REGION")))
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .build();
```

```
        // Define authentication request
        ExecuteStatementRequest request = ExecuteStatementRequest.builder()
                .resourceArn(System.getenv("ProxyHostName"))
                .secretArn(System.getenv("DBUserName"))
                .database(System.getenv("DBName"))
                .sql("SELECT 'RDS IAM Authentication'")
                .build();

        // Execute request and obtain authentication token
        ExecuteStatementResponse response =
 rdsDataClient.executeStatement(request);
        Field tokenField = response.records().get(0).get(0);

        return tokenField.stringValue();
    }
}
```

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

JavaScript를 사용하여 Lambda 함수에서 Amazon RDS 데이터베이스에 연결

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
/*
Node.js code here.
*/
// ES6+ example
import { Signer } from "@aws-sdk/rds-signer";
import mysql from 'mysql2/promise';

async function createAuthToken() {
  // Define connection authentication parameters
```

```
  const dbinfo = {

    hostname: process.env.ProxyHostName,
    port: process.env.Port,
    username: process.env.DBUserName,
    region: process.env.AWS_REGION,

  }

  // Create RDS Signer object
  const signer = new Signer(dbinfo);

  // Request authorization token from RDS, specifying the username
  const token = await signer.getAuthToken();
  return token;
}

async function dbOps() {

  // Obtain auth token
  const token = await createAuthToken();
  // Define connection configuration
  let connectionConfig = {
    host: process.env.ProxyHostName,
    user: process.env.DBUserName,
    password: token,
    database: process.env.DBName,
    ssl: 'Amazon RDS'
  }
  // Create the connection to the DB
  const conn = await mysql.createConnection(connectionConfig);
  // Obtain the result of the query
  const [res,] = await conn.execute('select ?+? as sum', [3, 2]);
  return res;

}

export const handler = async (event) => {
  // Execute database flow
  const result = await dbOps();
  // Return result
  return {
    statusCode: 200,
    body: JSON.stringify("The selected sum is: " + result[0].sum)
```

```
  }
};
```

TypeScript를 사용하여 Lambda 함수에서 Amazon RDS 데이터베이스에 연결

```
import { Signer } from "@aws-sdk/rds-signer";
import mysql from 'mysql2/promise';

// RDS settings
// Using '!' (non-null assertion operator) to tell the TypeScript compiler that
 the DB settings are not null or undefined,
const proxy_host_name = process.env.PROXY_HOST_NAME!
const port = parseInt(process.env.PORT!)
const db_name = process.env.DB_NAME!
const db_user_name = process.env.DB_USER_NAME!
const aws_region = process.env.AWS_REGION!


async function createAuthToken(): Promise<string> {

    // Create RDS Signer object
    const signer = new Signer({
        hostname: proxy_host_name,
        port: port,
        region: aws_region,
        username: db_user_name
    });

    // Request authorization token from RDS, specifying the username
    const token = await signer.getAuthToken();
    return token;
}

async function dbOps(): Promise<mysql.QueryResult | undefined> {
    try {
        // Obtain auth token
        const token = await createAuthToken();
        const conn = await mysql.createConnection({
            host: proxy_host_name,
            user: db_user_name,
            password: token,
```

```
            database: db_name,
            ssl: 'Amazon RDS' // Ensure you have the CA bundle for SSL connection
        });
        const [rows, fields] = await conn.execute('SELECT ? + ? AS sum', [3, 2]);
        console.log('result:', rows);
        return rows;
    }
    catch (err) {
        console.log(err);
    }
}

export const lambdaHandler = async (event: any): Promise<{ statusCode: number;
 body: string }> => {
    // Execute database flow
    const result = await dbOps();

    // Return error is result is undefined
    if (result == undefined)
        return {
            statusCode: 500,
            body: JSON.stringify(`Error with connection to DB host`)
        }

    // Return result
    return {
        statusCode: 200,
        body: JSON.stringify(`The selected sum is: ${result[0].sum}`)
    };
};
```

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

PHP를 사용하여 Lambda 함수에서 Amazon RDS 데이터베이스에 연결

```
<?php
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0

# using bref/bref and bref/logger for simplicity

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\Handler as StdHandler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;
use Aws\Rds\AuthTokenGenerator;
use Aws\Credentials\CredentialProvider;

require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

class Handler implements StdHandler
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;
    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
    }


    private function getAuthToken(): string {
        // Define connection authentication parameters
        $dbConnection = [
            'hostname' => getenv('DB_HOSTNAME'),
            'port' => getenv('DB_PORT'),
            'username' => getenv('DB_USERNAME'),
            'region' => getenv('AWS_REGION'),
        ];

        // Create RDS AuthTokenGenerator object
        $generator = new
 AuthTokenGenerator(CredentialProvider::defaultProvider());

        // Request authorization token from RDS, specifying the username
        return $generator->createToken(
            $dbConnection['hostname'] . ':' . $dbConnection['port'],
            $dbConnection['region'],
            $dbConnection['username']
        );
    }
```

```
    private function getQueryResults() {
        // Obtain auth token
        $token = $this->getAuthToken();

        // Define connection configuration
        $connectionConfig = [
            'host' => getenv('DB_HOSTNAME'),
            'user' => getenv('DB_USERNAME'),
            'password' => $token,
            'database' => getenv('DB_NAME'),
        ];

        // Create the connection to the DB
        $conn = new PDO(

"mysql:host={$connectionConfig['host']};dbname={$connectionConfig['database']}",
            $connectionConfig['user'],
            $connectionConfig['password'],
            [
                PDO::MYSQL_ATTR_SSL_CA => '/path/to/rds-ca-2019-root.pem',
                PDO::MYSQL_ATTR_SSL_VERIFY_SERVER_CERT => true,
            ]
        );

        // Obtain the result of the query
        $stmt = $conn->prepare('SELECT ?+? AS sum');
        $stmt->execute([3, 2]);

        return $stmt->fetch(PDO::FETCH_ASSOC);
    }

    /**
     * @param mixed $event
     * @param Context $context
     * @return array
     */
    public function handle(mixed $event, Context $context): array
    {
        $this->logger->info("Processing query");

        // Execute database flow
        $result = $this->getQueryResults();
```

```
        return [
            'sum' => $result['sum']
        ];
    }
}

$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Python을 사용하여 Lambda 함수에서 Amazon RDS 데이터베이스에 연결

```
import json
import os
import boto3
import pymysql

# RDS settings
proxy_host_name = os.environ['PROXY_HOST_NAME']
port = int(os.environ['PORT'])
db_name = os.environ['DB_NAME']
db_user_name = os.environ['DB_USER_NAME']
aws_region = os.environ['AWS_REGION']


# Fetch RDS Auth Token
def get_auth_token():
    client = boto3.client('rds')
    token = client.generate_db_auth_token(
        DBHostname=proxy_host_name,
        Port=port
        DBUsername=db_user_name
        Region=aws_region
```

```
    )
    return token

def lambda_handler(event, context):
    token = get_auth_token()
    try:
        connection = pymysql.connect(
            host=proxy_host_name,
            user=db_user_name,
            password=token,
            db=db_name,
            port=port,
            ssl={'ca': 'Amazon RDS'}  # Ensure you have the CA bundle for SSL
 connection
        )

        with connection.cursor() as cursor:
            cursor.execute('SELECT %s + %s AS sum', (3, 2))
            result = cursor.fetchone()

        return result

    except Exception as e:
        return (f"Error: {str(e)}")  # Return an error message if an exception
 occurs
```

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Ruby를 사용하여 Lambda 함수에서 Amazon RDS 데이터베이스에 연결

```
# Ruby code here.

require 'aws-sdk-rds'
```

```
require 'json'
require 'mysql2'

def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  endpoint = ENV['DBEndpoint'] # Add the endpoint without https"
  port = ENV['Port']           # 3306
  user = ENV['DBUser']
  region = ENV['DBRegion']     # 'us-east-1'
  db_name = ENV['DBName']

  credentials = Aws::Credentials.new(
    ENV['AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID'],
    ENV['AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY'],
    ENV['AWS_SESSION_TOKEN']
  )
  rds_client = Aws::RDS::AuthTokenGenerator.new(
    region: region,
    credentials: credentials
  )

  token = rds_client.auth_token(
    endpoint: endpoint+ ':' + port,
    user_name: user,
    region: region
  )

  begin
    conn = Mysql2::Client.new(
      host: endpoint,
      username: user,
      password: token,
      port: port,
      database: db_name,
      sslca: '/var/task/global-bundle.pem',
      sslverify: true,
      enable_cleartext_plugin: true
    )
    a = 3
    b = 2
    result = conn.query("SELECT #{a} + #{b} AS sum").first['sum']
    puts result
    conn.close
    {
      statusCode: 200,
```

```
      body: result.to_json
    }
  rescue => e
    puts "Database connection failed due to #{e}"
  end
end
```

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Rust를 사용하여 Lambda 함수에서 Amazon RDS 데이터베이스에 연결

```
use aws_config::BehaviorVersion;
use aws_credential_types::provider::ProvideCredentials;
use aws_sigv4::{
    http_request::{sign, SignableBody, SignableRequest, SigningSettings},
    sign::v4,
};
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, Error, LambdaEvent};
use serde_json::{json, Value};
use sqlx::postgres::PgConnectOptions;
use std::env;
use std::time::{Duration, SystemTime};

const RDS_CERTS: &[u8] = include_bytes!("global-bundle.pem");

async fn generate_rds_iam_token(
    db_hostname: &str,
    port: u16,
    db_username: &str,
) -> Result<String, Error> {
    let config = aws_config::load_defaults(BehaviorVersion::v2024_03_28()).await;

    let credentials = config
        .credentials_provider()
```

```
        .expect("no credentials provider found")
        .provide_credentials()
        .await
        .expect("unable to load credentials");
    let identity = credentials.into();
    let region = config.region().unwrap().to_string();

    let mut signing_settings = SigningSettings::default();
    signing_settings.expires_in = Some(Duration::from_secs(900));
    signing_settings.signature_location =
 aws_sigv4::http_request::SignatureLocation::QueryParams;

    let signing_params = v4::SigningParams::builder()
        .identity(&identity)
        .region(&region)
        .name("rds-db")
        .time(SystemTime::now())
        .settings(signing_settings)
        .build()?;

    let url = format!(
        "https://{db_hostname}:{port}/?Action=connect&DBUser={db_user}",
        db_hostname = db_hostname,
        port = port,
        db_user = db_username
    );

    let signable_request =
        SignableRequest::new("GET", &url, std::iter::empty(),
 SignableBody::Bytes(&[]))
            .expect("signable request");

    let (signing_instructions, _signature) =
        sign(signable_request, &signing_params.into())?.into_parts();

    let mut url = url::Url::parse(&url).unwrap();
    for (name, value) in signing_instructions.params() {
        url.query_pairs_mut().append_pair(name, &value);
    }

    let response = url.to_string().split_off("https://".len());

    Ok(response)
}
```

```
#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    run(service_fn(handler)).await
}

async fn handler(_event: LambdaEvent<Value>) -> Result<Value, Error> {
    let db_host = env::var("DB_HOSTNAME").expect("DB_HOSTNAME must be set");
    let db_port = env::var("DB_PORT")
        .expect("DB_PORT must be set")
        .parse::<u16>()
        .expect("PORT must be a valid number");
    let db_name = env::var("DB_NAME").expect("DB_NAME must be set");
    let db_user_name = env::var("DB_USERNAME").expect("DB_USERNAME must be set");

    let token = generate_rds_iam_token(&db_host, db_port, &db_user_name).await?;

    let opts = PgConnectOptions::new()
        .host(&db_host)
        .port(db_port)
        .username(&db_user_name)
        .password(&token)
        .database(&db_name)
        .ssl_root_cert_from_pem(RDS_CERTS.to_vec())
        .ssl_mode(sqlx::postgres::PgSslMode::Require);

    let pool = sqlx::postgres::PgPoolOptions::new()
        .connect_with(opts)
        .await?;

    let result: i32 = sqlx::query_scalar("SELECT $1 + $2")
        .bind(3)
        .bind(2)
        .fetch_one(&pool)
        .await?;

    println!("Result: {:?}", result);

    Ok(json!({
        "statusCode": 200,
        "content-type": "text/plain",
        "body": format!("The selected sum is: {result}")
    }))
}
```

Kinesis 트리거에서 간접적으로 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 Kinesis 스트림에서 레코드를 받아 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 Kinesis 페이로드를 검색하고, Base64에서 디코딩하고, 레코드 콘텐츠를 로깅합니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

.NET을 사용하여 Lambda로 Kinesis 이벤트 사용

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
using System.Text;
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.KinesisEvents;
using AWS.Lambda.Powertools.Logging;

// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeri

namespace KinesisIntegrationSampleCode;

public class Function
{
    // Powertools Logger requires an environment variables against your function
    // POWERTOOLS_SERVICE_NAME
    [Logging(LogEvent = true)]
    public async Task FunctionHandler(KinesisEvent evnt, ILambdaContext context)
    {
```

```
        if (evnt.Records.Count == 0)
        {
            Logger.LogInformation("Empty Kinesis Event received");
            return;
        }

        foreach (var record in evnt.Records)
        {
            try
            {
                Logger.LogInformation($"Processed Event with EventId:
 {record.EventId}");
                string data = await GetRecordDataAsync(record.Kinesis, context);
                Logger.LogInformation($"Data: {data}");
                // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Logger.LogError($"An error occurred {ex.Message}");
                throw;
            }
        }
        Logger.LogInformation($"Successfully processed {evnt.Records.Count}
 records.");
    }

    private async Task<string> GetRecordDataAsync(KinesisEvent.Record record,
 ILambdaContext context)
    {
        byte[] bytes = record.Data.ToArray();
        string data = Encoding.UTF8.GetString(bytes);
        await Task.CompletedTask; //Placeholder for actual async work
        return data;
    }
}
```

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Go를 사용하여 Lambda로 Kinesis 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package main

import (
 "context"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
)

func handler(ctx context.Context, kinesisEvent events.KinesisEvent) error {
 if len(kinesisEvent.Records) == 0 {
  log.Printf("empty Kinesis event received")
  return nil
 }

 for _, record := range kinesisEvent.Records {
  log.Printf("processed Kinesis event with EventId: %v", record.EventID)
  recordDataBytes := record.Kinesis.Data
  recordDataText := string(recordDataBytes)
  log.Printf("record data: %v", recordDataText)
  // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
 }
 log.Printf("successfully processed %v records", len(kinesisEvent.Records))
 return nil
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(handler)
```

```
}
```

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Java를 사용하여 Lambda에서 Kinesis 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package example;

import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.LambdaLogger;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.KinesisEvent;

public class Handler implements RequestHandler<KinesisEvent, Void> {
    @Override
    public Void handleRequest(final KinesisEvent event, final Context context) {
        LambdaLogger logger = context.getLogger();
        if (event.getRecords().isEmpty()) {
            logger.log("Empty Kinesis Event received");
            return null;
        }
        for (KinesisEvent.KinesisEventRecord record : event.getRecords()) {
            try {
                logger.log("Processed Event with EventId: "+record.getEventID());
                String data = new String(record.getKinesis().getData().array());
                logger.log("Data:"+ data);
                // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
            }
            catch (Exception ex) {
                logger.log("An error occurred:"+ex.getMessage());
                throw ex;
```

```
            }
        }
        logger.log("Successfully processed:"+event.getRecords().size()+"
 records");
        return null;
    }

}
```

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

JavaScript를 사용하여 Lambda로 Kinesis 이벤트 사용

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
exports.handler = async (event, context) => {
  for (const record of event.Records) {
    try {
      console.log(`Processed Kinesis Event - EventID: ${record.eventID}`);
      const recordData = await getRecordDataAsync(record.kinesis);
      console.log(`Record Data: ${recordData}`);
      // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
    } catch (err) {
      console.error(`An error occurred ${err}`);
      throw err;
    }
  }
  console.log(`Successfully processed ${event.Records.length} records.`);
};

async function getRecordDataAsync(payload) {
  var data = Buffer.from(payload.data, "base64").toString("utf-8");
  await Promise.resolve(1); //Placeholder for actual async work
```

```
  return data;
}
```

TypeScript를 사용하여 Lambda로 Kinesis 이벤트 사용

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import {
  KinesisStreamEvent,
  Context,
  KinesisStreamHandler,
  KinesisStreamRecordPayload,
} from "aws-lambda";
import { Buffer } from "buffer";
import { Logger } from "@aws-lambda-powertools/logger";

const logger = new Logger({
  logLevel: "INFO",
  serviceName: "kinesis-stream-handler-sample",
});

export const functionHandler: KinesisStreamHandler = async (
  event: KinesisStreamEvent,
  context: Context
): Promise<void> => {
  for (const record of event.Records) {
    try {
      logger.info(`Processed Kinesis Event - EventID: ${record.eventID}`);
      const recordData = await getRecordDataAsync(record.kinesis);
      logger.info(`Record Data: ${recordData}`);
      // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
    } catch (err) {
      logger.error(`An error occurred ${err}`);
      throw err;
    }
    logger.info(`Successfully processed ${event.Records.length} records.`);
  }
};

async function getRecordDataAsync(
  payload: KinesisStreamRecordPayload
): Promise<string> {
```

```
  var data = Buffer.from(payload.data, "base64").toString("utf-8");
  await Promise.resolve(1); //Placeholder for actual async work
  return data;
}
```

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

PHP를 사용하여 Lambda로 Kinesis 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
<?php

# using bref/bref and bref/logger for simplicity

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\Kinesis\KinesisEvent;
use Bref\Event\Kinesis\KinesisHandler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;

require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

class Handler extends KinesisHandler
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;
    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
    }

    /**
     * @throws JsonException
     * @throws \Bref\Event\InvalidLambdaEvent
```

```
     */
    public function handleKinesis(KinesisEvent $event, Context $context): void
    {
        $this->logger->info("Processing records");
        $records = $event->getRecords();
        foreach ($records as $record) {
            $data = $record->getData();
            $this->logger->info(json_encode($data));
            // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data

            // Any exception thrown will be logged and the invocation will be
 marked as failed
        }
        $totalRecords = count($records);
        $this->logger->info("Successfully processed $totalRecords records");
    }
}

$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Python을 사용하여 Lambda로 Kinesis 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import base64
def lambda_handler(event, context):

    for record in event['Records']:
        try:
            print(f"Processed Kinesis Event - EventID: {record['eventID']}")
```

```
            record_data = base64.b64decode(record['kinesis']
['data']).decode('utf-8')
            print(f"Record Data: {record_data}")
            # TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
        except Exception as e:
            print(f"An error occurred {e}")
            raise e
    print(f"Successfully processed {len(event['Records'])} records.")
```

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Ruby를 사용하여 Lambda로 Kinesis 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
require 'aws-sdk'

def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  event['Records'].each do |record|
    begin
      puts "Processed Kinesis Event - EventID: #{record['eventID']}"
      record_data = get_record_data_async(record['kinesis'])
      puts "Record Data: #{record_data}"
      # TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
    rescue => err
      $stderr.puts "An error occurred #{err}"
      raise err
    end
  end
  puts "Successfully processed #{event['Records'].length} records."
end

def get_record_data_async(payload)
```

```
  data = Base64.decode64(payload['data']).force_encoding('UTF-8')
  # Placeholder for actual async work
  # You can use Ruby's asynchronous programming tools like async/await or fibers
 here.
  return data
end
```

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Rust를 사용하여 Lambda로 Kinesis 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
use aws_lambda_events::event::kinesis::KinesisEvent;
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, Error, LambdaEvent};

async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<KinesisEvent>) -> Result<(), Error>
 {
    if event.payload.records.is_empty() {
        tracing::info!("No records found. Exiting.");
        return Ok(());
    }

    event.payload.records.iter().for_each(|record| {
        tracing::info!("EventId:
 {}",record.event_id.as_deref().unwrap_or_default());

        let record_data = std::str::from_utf8(&record.kinesis.data);

        match record_data {
            Ok(data) => {
                // log the record data
                tracing::info!("Data: {}", data);
            }
```

```
            Err(e) => {
                tracing::error!("Error: {}", e);
            }
        }
    });

    tracing::info!(
        "Successfully processed {} records",
        event.payload.records.len()
    );

    Ok(())
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
        .with_max_level(tracing::Level::INFO)
        // disable printing the name of the module in every log line.
        .with_target(false)
        // disabling time is handy because CloudWatch will add the ingestion
 time.
        .without_time()
        .init();

    run(service_fn(function_handler)).await
}
```

DynamoDB 트리거에서 간접적으로 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예시에서는 DynamoDB 스트림에서 레코드를 받아 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 DynamoDB 페이로드를 검색하고 레코드 콘텐츠를 로깅합니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

.NET을 사용하여 Lambda로 DynamoDB 이벤트 사용.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text;
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.DynamoDBEvents;

// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeri

namespace AWSLambda_DDB;

public class Function
{
    public void FunctionHandler(DynamoDBEvent dynamoEvent, ILambdaContext
 context)
    {
        context.Logger.LogInformation($"Beginning to process
 {dynamoEvent.Records.Count} records...");

        foreach (var record in dynamoEvent.Records)
        {
            context.Logger.LogInformation($"Event ID: {record.EventID}");
            context.Logger.LogInformation($"Event Name: {record.EventName}");

            context.Logger.LogInformation(JsonSerializer.Serialize(record));
        }

        context.Logger.LogInformation("Stream processing complete.");
```

```
    }
}
```

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Go를 사용하여 Lambda로 DynamoDB 이벤트 사용.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package main

import (
 "context"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "fmt"
)

func HandleRequest(ctx context.Context, event events.DynamoDBEvent) (*string,
 error) {
 if len(event.Records) == 0 {
  return nil, fmt.Errorf("received empty event")
 }

 for _, record := range event.Records {
   LogDynamoDBRecord(record)
 }

 message := fmt.Sprintf("Records processed: %d", len(event.Records))
 return &message, nil
}

func main() {
```

```
 lambda.Start(HandleRequest)
}

func LogDynamoDBRecord(record events.DynamoDBEventRecord){
 fmt.Println(record.EventID)
 fmt.Println(record.EventName)
 fmt.Printf("%+v\n", record.Change)
}
```

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Java를 사용하여 Lambda로 DynamoDB 이벤트 소비

```
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.DynamodbEvent;
import
 com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.DynamodbEvent.DynamodbStreamRecord;
import com.google.gson.Gson;
import com.google.gson.GsonBuilder;

public class example implements RequestHandler<DynamodbEvent, Void> {

    private static final Gson GSON = new
 GsonBuilder().setPrettyPrinting().create();

    @Override
    public Void handleRequest(DynamodbEvent event, Context context) {
        System.out.println(GSON.toJson(event));
        event.getRecords().forEach(this::logDynamoDBRecord);
        return null;
    }

    private void logDynamoDBRecord(DynamodbStreamRecord record) {
```

```
        System.out.println(record.getEventID());
        System.out.println(record.getEventName());
        System.out.println("DynamoDB Record: " +
 GSON.toJson(record.getDynamodb()));
    }
}
```

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

JavaScript를 사용하여 Lambda로 DynamoDB 이벤트 사용.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
exports.handler = async (event, context) => {
    console.log(JSON.stringify(event, null, 2));
    event.Records.forEach(record => {
        logDynamoDBRecord(record);
    });
};

const logDynamoDBRecord = (record) => {
    console.log(record.eventID);
    console.log(record.eventName);
    console.log(`DynamoDB Record: ${JSON.stringify(record.dynamodb)}`);
};
```

TypeScript를 사용하여 Lambda로 DynamoDB 이벤트 사용.

```
export const handler = async (event, context) => {
    console.log(JSON.stringify(event, null, 2));
    event.Records.forEach(record => {
        logDynamoDBRecord(record);
```

```
    });
}
const logDynamoDBRecord = (record) => {
    console.log(record.eventID);
    console.log(record.eventName);
    console.log(`DynamoDB Record: ${JSON.stringify(record.dynamodb)}`);
};
```

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

PHP를 사용하여 Lambda로 DynamoDB 이벤트 사용.

```
<?php

# using bref/bref and bref/logger for simplicity

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\DynamoDb\DynamoDbEvent;
use Bref\Event\DynamoDb\DynamoDbHandler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;

require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

class Handler extends DynamoDbHandler
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;

    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
    }

    /**
     * @throws JsonException
```

```
     * @throws \Bref\Event\InvalidLambdaEvent
     */
    public function handleDynamoDb(DynamoDbEvent $event, Context $context): void
    {
        $this->logger->info("Processing DynamoDb table items");
        $records = $event->getRecords();

        foreach ($records as $record) {
            $eventName = $record->getEventName();
            $keys = $record->getKeys();
            $old = $record->getOldImage();
            $new = $record->getNewImage();

            $this->logger->info("Event Name:".$eventName."\n");
            $this->logger->info("Keys:". json_encode($keys)."\n");
            $this->logger->info("Old Image:". json_encode($old)."\n");
            $this->logger->info("New Image:". json_encode($new));

            // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data

            // Any exception thrown will be logged and the invocation will be
 marked as failed
        }

        $totalRecords = count($records);
        $this->logger->info("Successfully processed $totalRecords items");
    }
}

$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Python을 사용하여 Lambda로 DynamoDB 이벤트 사용.

```
import json

def lambda_handler(event, context):
    print(json.dumps(event, indent=2))

    for record in event['Records']:
        log_dynamodb_record(record)

def log_dynamodb_record(record):
    print(record['eventID'])
    print(record['eventName'])
    print(f"DynamoDB Record: {json.dumps(record['dynamodb'])}")
```

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Ruby를 사용하여 Lambda로 DynamoDB 이벤트 사용.

```
def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
    return 'received empty event' if event['Records'].empty?

    event['Records'].each do |record|
      log_dynamodb_record(record)
    end

    "Records processed: #{event['Records'].length}"
  end

  def log_dynamodb_record(record)
```

```
    puts record['eventID']
    puts record['eventName']
    puts "DynamoDB Record: #{JSON.generate(record['dynamodb'])}"
  end
```

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Rust를 사용하여 Lambda로 DynamoDB 이벤트 사용.

```
use lambda_runtime::{service_fn, tracing, Error, LambdaEvent};
use aws_lambda_events::{
    event::dynamodb::{Event, EventRecord},
   };


// Built with the following dependencies:
//lambda_runtime = "0.11.1"
//serde_json = "1.0"
//tokio = { version = "1", features = ["macros"] }
//tracing = { version = "0.1", features = ["log"] }
//tracing-subscriber = { version = "0.3", default-features = false, features =
 ["fmt"] }
//aws_lambda_events = "0.15.0"

async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<Event>) ->Result<(), Error> {

    let records = &event.payload.records;
    tracing::info!("event payload: {:?}",records);
    if records.is_empty() {
        tracing::info!("No records found. Exiting.");
        return Ok(());
    }
```

```
    for record in records{
        log_dynamo_dbrecord(record);
    }

    tracing::info!("Dynamo db records processed");

    // Prepare the response
    Ok(())

}

fn log_dynamo_dbrecord(record: &EventRecord)-> Result<(), Error>{
    tracing::info!("EventId: {}", record.event_id);
    tracing::info!("EventName: {}", record.event_name);
    tracing::info!("DynamoDB Record: {:?}", record.change );
    Ok(())

}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
    .with_max_level(tracing::Level::INFO)
    .with_target(false)
    .without_time()
    .init();

    let func = service_fn(function_handler);
    lambda_runtime::run(func).await?;
    Ok(())

}
```

Amazon DocumentDB 트리거에서 간접적으로 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예시에서는 DocumentDB 변경 스트림에서 레코드를 받아 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 DocumentDB 페이로드를 검색하고 레코드 콘텐츠를 로깅합니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

.NET을 사용하여 Lambda로 Amazon DocumentDB 이벤트 소비

```
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using System.Text.Json;
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Text.Json.Serialization;
//Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeri

namespace LambdaDocDb;

public class Function
{

     /// <summary>
    /// Lambda function entry point to process Amazon DocumentDB events.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="event">The Amazon DocumentDB event.</param>
    /// <param name="context">The Lambda context object.</param>
    /// <returns>A string to indicate successful processing.</returns>
    public string FunctionHandler(Event evnt, ILambdaContext context)
    {

        foreach (var record in evnt.Events)
        {
            ProcessDocumentDBEvent(record, context);
        }

        return "OK";
    }
```

```
    private void ProcessDocumentDBEvent(DocumentDBEventRecord record,
ILambdaContext context)
   {

       var eventData = record.Event;
       var operationType = eventData.OperationType;
       var databaseName = eventData.Ns.Db;
       var collectionName = eventData.Ns.Coll;
       var fullDocument = JsonSerializer.Serialize(eventData.FullDocument, new
JsonSerializerOptions { WriteIndented = true });

       context.Logger.LogLine($"Operation type: {operationType}");
       context.Logger.LogLine($"Database: {databaseName}");
       context.Logger.LogLine($"Collection: {collectionName}");
       context.Logger.LogLine($"Full document:\n{fullDocument}");
   }



   public class Event
   {
       [JsonPropertyName("eventSourceArn")]
       public string EventSourceArn { get; set; }

       [JsonPropertyName("events")]
       public List<DocumentDBEventRecord> Events { get; set; }

       [JsonPropertyName("eventSource")]
       public string EventSource { get; set; }
   }

   public class DocumentDBEventRecord
   {
       [JsonPropertyName("event")]
       public EventData Event { get; set; }
   }

   public class EventData
   {
       [JsonPropertyName("_id")]
       public IdData Id { get; set; }

       [JsonPropertyName("clusterTime")]
```

```
        public ClusterTime ClusterTime { get; set; }

        [JsonPropertyName("documentKey")]
        public DocumentKey DocumentKey { get; set; }

        [JsonPropertyName("fullDocument")]
        public Dictionary<string, object> FullDocument { get; set; }

        [JsonPropertyName("ns")]
        public Namespace Ns { get; set; }

        [JsonPropertyName("operationType")]
        public string OperationType { get; set; }
    }

    public class IdData
    {
        [JsonPropertyName("_data")]
        public string Data { get; set; }
    }

    public class ClusterTime
    {
        [JsonPropertyName("$timestamp")]
        public Timestamp Timestamp { get; set; }
    }

    public class Timestamp
    {
        [JsonPropertyName("t")]
        public long T { get; set; }

        [JsonPropertyName("i")]
        public int I { get; set; }
    }

    public class DocumentKey
    {
        [JsonPropertyName("_id")]
        public Id Id { get; set; }
    }

    public class Id
    {
```

```
        [JsonPropertyName("$oid")]
        public string Oid { get; set; }
    }

    public class Namespace
    {
        [JsonPropertyName("db")]
        public string Db { get; set; }

        [JsonPropertyName("coll")]
        public string Coll { get; set; }
    }
}
```

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Go를 사용하여 Lambda로 Amazon DocumentDB 이벤트 소비

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"

 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
)

type Event struct {
 Events []Record `json:"events"`
}
```

```
type Record struct {
 Event struct {
  OperationType string `json:"operationType"`
  NS            struct {
   DB   string `json:"db"`
   Coll string `json:"coll"`
  } `json:"ns"`
  FullDocument interface{} `json:"fullDocument"`
 } `json:"event"`
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(handler)
}

func handler(ctx context.Context, event Event) (string, error) {
 fmt.Println("Loading function")
 for _, record := range event.Events {
  logDocumentDBEvent(record)
 }

 return "OK", nil
}

func logDocumentDBEvent(record Record) {
 fmt.Printf("Operation type: %s\n", record.Event.OperationType)
 fmt.Printf("db: %s\n", record.Event.NS.DB)
 fmt.Printf("collection: %s\n", record.Event.NS.Coll)
 docBytes, _ := json.MarshalIndent(record.Event.FullDocument, "", "  ")
 fmt.Printf("Full document: %s\n", string(docBytes))
}
```

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Java를 사용하여 Lambda로 Amazon DocumentDB 이벤트 소비

```
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;

import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;

public class Example implements RequestHandler<Map<String, Object>, String> {

    @SuppressWarnings("unchecked")
    @Override
    public String handleRequest(Map<String, Object> event, Context context) {
        List<Map<String, Object>> events = (List<Map<String, Object>>)
 event.get("events");
        for (Map<String, Object> record : events) {
            Map<String, Object> eventData = (Map<String, Object>)
 record.get("event");
            processEventData(eventData);
        }

        return "OK";
    }

    @SuppressWarnings("unchecked")
    private void processEventData(Map<String, Object> eventData) {
        String operationType = (String) eventData.get("operationType");
        System.out.println("operationType: %s".formatted(operationType));

        Map<String, Object> ns = (Map<String, Object>) eventData.get("ns");

        String db = (String) ns.get("db");
        System.out.println("db: %s".formatted(db));
        String coll = (String) ns.get("coll");
        System.out.println("coll: %s".formatted(coll));

        Map<String, Object> fullDocument = (Map<String, Object>)
 eventData.get("fullDocument");
        System.out.println("fullDocument: %s".formatted(fullDocument));
    }

}
```

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

JavaScript를 사용하여 Lambda로 Amazon DocumentDB 이벤트 소비

```
console.log('Loading function');
exports.handler = async (event, context) => {
    event.events.forEach(record => {
        logDocumentDBEvent(record);
    });
    return 'OK';
};

const logDocumentDBEvent = (record) => {
    console.log('Operation type: ' + record.event.operationType);
    console.log('db: ' + record.event.ns.db);
    console.log('collection: ' + record.event.ns.coll);
    console.log('Full document:', JSON.stringify(record.event.fullDocument, null,
 2));
};
```

TypeScript를 사용하여 Lambda로 Amazon DocumentDB 이벤트 소비

```
import { DocumentDBEventRecord, DocumentDBEventSubscriptionContext } from 'aws-
lambda';

console.log('Loading function');

export const handler = async (
  event: DocumentDBEventSubscriptionContext,
  context: any
): Promise<string> => {
  event.events.forEach((record: DocumentDBEventRecord) => {
```

```
    logDocumentDBEvent(record);
  });
  return 'OK';
};

const logDocumentDBEvent = (record: DocumentDBEventRecord): void => {
  console.log('Operation type: ' + record.event.operationType);
  console.log('db: ' + record.event.ns.db);
  console.log('collection: ' + record.event.ns.coll);
  console.log('Full document:', JSON.stringify(record.event.fullDocument, null,
 2));
};
```

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

PHP를 사용하여 Lambda로 Amazon DocumentDB 이벤트 소비

```
<?php

require __DIR__.'/vendor/autoload.php';

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\Handler;

class DocumentDBEventHandler implements Handler
{
    public function handle($event, Context $context): string
    {

        $events = $event['events'] ?? [];
        foreach ($events as $record) {
            $this->logDocumentDBEvent($record['event']);
        }
```

```
        return 'OK';
    }

    private function logDocumentDBEvent($event): void
    {
        // Extract information from the event record

        $operationType = $event['operationType'] ?? 'Unknown';
        $db = $event['ns']['db'] ?? 'Unknown';
        $collection = $event['ns']['coll'] ?? 'Unknown';
        $fullDocument = $event['fullDocument'] ?? [];

        // Log the event details

        echo "Operation type: $operationType\n";
        echo "Database: $db\n";
        echo "Collection: $collection\n";
        echo "Full document: " . json_encode($fullDocument, JSON_PRETTY_PRINT) .
 "\n";
    }
}
return new DocumentDBEventHandler();
```

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Python을 사용하여 Lambda로 Amazon DocumentDB 이벤트 소비

```
import json

def lambda_handler(event, context):
    for record in event.get('events', []):
        log_document_db_event(record)
    return 'OK'
```

```
def log_document_db_event(record):
    event_data = record.get('event', {})
    operation_type = event_data.get('operationType', 'Unknown')
    db = event_data.get('ns', {}).get('db', 'Unknown')
    collection = event_data.get('ns', {}).get('coll', 'Unknown')
    full_document = event_data.get('fullDocument', {})

    print(f"Operation type: {operation_type}")
    print(f"db: {db}")
    print(f"collection: {collection}")
    print("Full document:", json.dumps(full_document, indent=2))
```

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Ruby를 사용하여 Lambda로 Amazon DocumentDB 이벤트 소비

```
require 'json'

def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  event['events'].each do |record|
    log_document_db_event(record)
  end
  'OK'
end

def log_document_db_event(record)
  event_data = record['event'] || {}
  operation_type = event_data['operationType'] || 'Unknown'
  db = event_data.dig('ns', 'db') || 'Unknown'
  collection = event_data.dig('ns', 'coll') || 'Unknown'
  full_document = event_data['fullDocument'] || {}

  puts "Operation type: #{operation_type}"
  puts "db: #{db}"
```

```
  puts "collection: #{collection}"
  puts "Full document: #{JSON.pretty_generate(full_document)}"
end
```

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Rust를 사용하여 Lambda로 Amazon DocumentDB 이벤트 소비

```
use lambda_runtime::{service_fn, tracing, Error, LambdaEvent};
use aws_lambda_events::{
    event::documentdb::{DocumentDbEvent, DocumentDbInnerEvent},
   };


// Built with the following dependencies:
//lambda_runtime = "0.11.1"
//serde_json = "1.0"
//tokio = { version = "1", features = ["macros"] }
//tracing = { version = "0.1", features = ["log"] }
//tracing-subscriber = { version = "0.3", default-features = false, features =
 ["fmt"] }
//aws_lambda_events = "0.15.0"

async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<DocumentDbEvent>) ->Result<(),
 Error> {

    tracing::info!("Event Source ARN: {:?}", event.payload.event_source_arn);
    tracing::info!("Event Source: {:?}", event.payload.event_source);

    let records = &event.payload.events;

    if records.is_empty() {
        tracing::info!("No records found. Exiting.");
```

```
        return Ok(());
    }

    for record in records{
        log_document_db_event(record);
    }

    tracing::info!("Document db records processed");

    // Prepare the response
    Ok(())

}

fn log_document_db_event(record: &DocumentDbInnerEvent)-> Result<(), Error>{
    tracing::info!("Change Event: {:?}", record.event);

    Ok(())

}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
    .with_max_level(tracing::Level::INFO)
    .with_target(false)
    .without_time()
    .init();

    let func = service_fn(function_handler);
    lambda_runtime::run(func).await?;
    Ok(())

}
```

Amazon MSK 트리거를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예시에서는 Amazon MSK 클러스터에서 레코드를 받아 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 MSK 페이로드를 검색하고 레코드 콘텐츠를 로깅합니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

.NET을 사용하여 Lambda로 Amazon MSK 이벤트 사용

```
using System.Text;
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.KafkaEvents;


// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeri

namespace MSKLambda;

public class Function
{


    /// <param name="input">The event for the Lambda function handler to
 process.</param>
    /// <param name="context">The ILambdaContext that provides methods for
 logging and describing the Lambda environment.</param>
    /// <returns></returns>
    public void FunctionHandler(KafkaEvent evnt, ILambdaContext context)
    {

        foreach (var record in evnt.Records)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Key:" + record.Key);
            foreach (var eventRecord in record.Value)
            {
                var valueBytes = eventRecord.Value.ToArray();
                var valueText = Encoding.UTF8.GetString(valueBytes);
```

```
                Console.WriteLine("Message:" + valueText);
            }
        }
    }


}
```

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Go를 사용하여 Lambda로 Amazon MSK 이벤트 사용

```
package main

import (
 "encoding/base64"
 "fmt"

 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
)

func handler(event events.KafkaEvent) {
 for key, records := range event.Records {
  fmt.Println("Key:", key)

  for _, record := range records {
   fmt.Println("Record:", record)

   decodedValue, _ := base64.StdEncoding.DecodeString(record.Value)
   message := string(decodedValue)
```

```
    fmt.Println("Message:", message)
   }
  }
 }

func main() {
 lambda.Start(handler)
}
```

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Java를 사용하여 Lambda로 Amazon MSK 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.KafkaEvent;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.KafkaEvent.KafkaEventRecord;

import java.util.Base64;
import java.util.Map;

public class Example implements RequestHandler<KafkaEvent, Void> {

    @Override
    public Void handleRequest(KafkaEvent event, Context context) {
        for (Map.Entry<String, java.util.List<KafkaEventRecord>> entry :
 event.getRecords().entrySet()) {
            String key = entry.getKey();
            System.out.println("Key: " + key);

            for (KafkaEventRecord record : entry.getValue()) {
                System.out.println("Record: " + record);
```

```
                byte[] value = Base64.getDecoder().decode(record.getValue());
                String message = new String(value);
                System.out.println("Message: " + message);
            }
        }

        return null;
    }
}
```

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

JavaScript를 사용하여 Lambda로 Amazon MSK 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
exports.handler = async (event) => {
    // Iterate through keys
    for (let key in event.records) {
      console.log('Key: ', key)
      // Iterate through records
      event.records[key].map((record) => {
        console.log('Record: ', record)
        // Decode base64
        const msg = Buffer.from(record.value, 'base64').toString()
        console.log('Message:', msg)
      })
    }
}
```

TypeScript를 사용하여 Lambda로 Amazon MSK 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
import { MSKEvent, Context } from "aws-lambda";
```

```
import { Buffer } from "buffer";
import { Logger } from "@aws-lambda-powertools/logger";

const logger = new Logger({
  logLevel: "INFO",
  serviceName: "msk-handler-sample",
});

export const handler = async (
  event: MSKEvent,
  context: Context
): Promise<void> => {
  for (const [topic, topicRecords] of Object.entries(event.records)) {
    logger.info(`Processing key: ${topic}`);

    // Process each record in the partition
    for (const record of topicRecords) {
      try {
        // Decode the message value from base64
        const decodedMessage = Buffer.from(record.value, 'base64').toString();

        logger.info({
          message: decodedMessage
        });
      }
      catch (error) {
        logger.error('Error processing event', { error });
        throw error;
      }
    };
  }
}
```

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

PHP를 사용하여 Lambda로 Amazon MSK 이벤트 사용

```
<?php
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0

// using bref/bref and bref/logger for simplicity

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\Kafka\KafkaEvent;
use Bref\Event\Handler as StdHandler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;

require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

class Handler implements StdHandler
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;
    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
    }

    /**
     * @throws JsonException
     * @throws \Bref\Event\InvalidLambdaEvent
     */
    public function handle(mixed $event, Context $context): void
    {
        $kafkaEvent = new KafkaEvent($event);
        $this->logger->info("Processing records");
        $records = $kafkaEvent->getRecords();
```

```
        foreach ($records as $record) {
            try {
                $key = $record->getKey();
                $this->logger->info("Key: $key");

                $values = $record->getValue();
                $this->logger->info(json_encode($values));

                foreach ($values as $value) {
                    $this->logger->info("Value: $value");
                }

            } catch (Exception $e) {
                $this->logger->error($e->getMessage());
            }
        }
        $totalRecords = count($records);
        $this->logger->info("Successfully processed $totalRecords records");
    }
}

$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Python을 사용하여 Lambda로 Amazon MSK 이벤트 사용

```
import base64

def lambda_handler(event, context):
    # Iterate through keys
```

```
    for key in event['records']:
        print('Key:', key)
        # Iterate through records
        for record in event['records'][key]:
            print('Record:', record)
            # Decode base64
            msg = base64.b64decode(record['value']).decode('utf-8')
            print('Message:', msg)
```

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Ruby를 사용하여 Lambda로 Amazon MSK 이벤트 사용

```
require 'base64'

def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  # Iterate through keys
  event['records'].each do |key, records|
    puts "Key: #{key}"

    # Iterate through records
    records.each do |record|
      puts "Record: #{record}"

      # Decode base64
      msg = Base64.decode64(record['value'])
      puts "Message: #{msg}"
    end
  end
end
```

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Rust를 사용하여 Lambda로 Amazon MSK 이벤트 사용

```
use aws_lambda_events::event::kafka::KafkaEvent;
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, tracing, Error, LambdaEvent};
use base64::prelude::*;
use serde_json::{Value};
use tracing::{info};

/// Pre-Requisites:
/// 1. Install Cargo Lambda - see https://www.cargo-lambda.info/guide/getting-
started.html
/// 2. Add packages tracing, tracing-subscriber, serde_json, base64
///
/// This is the main body for the function.
/// Write your code inside it.
/// There are some code example in the following URLs:
/// - https://github.com/awslabs/aws-lambda-rust-runtime/tree/main/examples
/// - https://github.com/aws-samples/serverless-rust-demo/

async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<KafkaEvent>) -> Result<Value, Error>
 {

    let payload = event.payload.records;

    for (_name, records) in payload.iter() {

        for record in records {

         let record_text = record.value.as_ref().ok_or("Value is None")?;
         info!("Record: {}", &record_text);

         // perform Base64 decoding
         let record_bytes = BASE64_STANDARD.decode(record_text)?;
```

```
            let message = std::str::from_utf8(&record_bytes)?;

            info!("Message: {}", message);
           }

    }

    Ok(().into())
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {

    // required to enable CloudWatch error logging by the runtime
    tracing::init_default_subscriber();
    info!("Setup CW subscriber!");

    run(service_fn(function_handler)).await
}
```

Amazon S3 트리거를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 S3 버킷에 객체를 업로드하여 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 해당 함수는 이벤트 파라미터에서 S3 버킷 이름과 객체 키를 검색하고 Amazon S3 API를 호출하여 객체의 콘텐츠 유형을 검색하고 로깅합니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

.NET을 사용하여 Lambda로 S3 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
using System.Threading.Tasks;
```

```
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.S3;
using System;
using Amazon.Lambda.S3Events;
using System.Web;

// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeri

namespace S3Integration
{
    public class Function
    {
        private static AmazonS3Client _s3Client;
        public Function() : this(null)
        {
        }

        internal Function(AmazonS3Client s3Client)
        {
            _s3Client = s3Client ?? new AmazonS3Client();
        }

        public async Task<string> Handler(S3Event evt, ILambdaContext context)
        {
            try
            {
                if (evt.Records.Count <= 0)
                {
                    context.Logger.LogLine("Empty S3 Event received");
                    return string.Empty;
                }

                var bucket = evt.Records[0].S3.Bucket.Name;
                var key = HttpUtility.UrlDecode(evt.Records[0].S3.Object.Key);

                context.Logger.LogLine($"Request is for {bucket} and {key}");

                var objectResult = await _s3Client.GetObjectAsync(bucket, key);

                context.Logger.LogLine($"Returning {objectResult.Key}");
```

```
                return objectResult.Key;
            }
            catch (Exception e)
            {
                context.Logger.LogLine($"Error processing request -
 {e.Message}");

                return string.Empty;
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Go를 사용하여 Lambda로 S3 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package main

import (
 "context"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
)

func handler(ctx context.Context, s3Event events.S3Event) error {
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
```

```
  log.Printf("failed to load default config: %s", err)
  return err
 }
 s3Client := s3.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)

 for _, record := range s3Event.Records {
  bucket := record.S3.Bucket.Name
  key := record.S3.Object.URLDecodedKey
  headOutput, err := s3Client.HeadObject(ctx, &s3.HeadObjectInput{
   Bucket: &bucket,
   Key:    &key,
  })
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("error getting head of object %s/%s: %s", bucket, key, err)
   return err
  }
  log.Printf("successfully retrieved %s/%s of type %s", bucket, key,
 *headOutput.ContentType)
 }

 return nil
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(handler)
}
```

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Java를 사용하여 Lambda로 S3 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
```

```
package example;

import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.HeadObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.HeadObjectResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;

import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.S3Event;
import
 com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.models.s3.S3EventNotification.S3EventNotifi

import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;

public class Handler implements RequestHandler<S3Event, String> {
    private static final Logger logger = LoggerFactory.getLogger(Handler.class);
    @Override
    public String handleRequest(S3Event s3event, Context context) {
        try {
          S3EventNotificationRecord record = s3event.getRecords().get(0);
          String srcBucket = record.getS3().getBucket().getName();
          String srcKey = record.getS3().getObject().getUrlDecodedKey();

          S3Client s3Client = S3Client.builder().build();
          HeadObjectResponse headObject = getHeadObject(s3Client, srcBucket,
 srcKey);

          logger.info("Successfully retrieved " + srcBucket + "/" + srcKey + " of
 type " + headObject.contentType());

          return "Ok";
        } catch (Exception e) {
          throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    private HeadObjectResponse getHeadObject(S3Client s3Client, String bucket,
 String key) {
        HeadObjectRequest headObjectRequest = HeadObjectRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucket)
                .key(key)
                .build();
        return s3Client.headObject(headObjectRequest);
```

```
    }
}
```

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

JavaScript를 사용하여 Lambda로 S3 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
import { S3Client, HeadObjectCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

const client = new S3Client();

export const handler = async (event, context) => {

    // Get the object from the event and show its content type
    const bucket = event.Records[0].s3.bucket.name;
    const key = decodeURIComponent(event.Records[0].s3.object.key.replace(/\+/g,
 ' '));

    try {
        const { ContentType } = await client.send(new HeadObjectCommand({
            Bucket: bucket,
            Key: key,
        }));

        console.log('CONTENT TYPE:', ContentType);
        return ContentType;

    } catch (err) {
        console.log(err);
        const message = `Error getting object ${key} from bucket ${bucket}. Make
 sure they exist and your bucket is in the same region as this function.`;
        console.log(message);
        throw new Error(message);
    }
```

```
};
```

TypeScript를 사용하여 Lambda로 S3 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { S3Event } from 'aws-lambda';
import { S3Client, HeadObjectCommand } from '@aws-sdk/client-s3';

const s3 = new S3Client({ region: process.env.AWS_REGION });

export const handler = async (event: S3Event): Promise<string | undefined> => {
  // Get the object from the event and show its content type
  const bucket = event.Records[0].s3.bucket.name;
  const key = decodeURIComponent(event.Records[0].s3.object.key.replace(/\+/g, '
 '));
  const params = {
    Bucket: bucket,
    Key: key,
  };
  try {
    const { ContentType } = await s3.send(new HeadObjectCommand(params));
    console.log('CONTENT TYPE:', ContentType);
    return ContentType;
  } catch (err) {
    console.log(err);
    const message = `Error getting object ${key} from bucket ${bucket}. Make sure
 they exist and your bucket is in the same region as this function.`;
    console.log(message);
    throw new Error(message);
  }
};
```

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

PHP를 사용하여 Lambda로 S3 이벤트 사용.

```
<?php

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\S3\S3Event;
use Bref\Event\S3\S3Handler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;

require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';


class Handler extends S3Handler
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;
    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
    }

    public function handleS3(S3Event $event, Context $context) : void
    {
        $this->logger->info("Processing S3 records");

        // Get the object from the event and show its content type
        $records = $event->getRecords();

        foreach ($records as $record)
        {
            $bucket = $record->getBucket()->getName();
            $key = urldecode($record->getObject()->getKey());

            try {
```

```
                $fileSize = urldecode($record->getObject()->getSize());
                echo "File Size: " . $fileSize . "\n";
                // TODO: Implement your custom processing logic here
            } catch (Exception $e) {
                echo $e->getMessage() . "\n";
                echo 'Error getting object ' . $key . ' from bucket ' .
 $bucket . '. Make sure they exist and your bucket is in the same region as this
 function.' . "\n";
                throw $e;
            }
        }
    }
}

$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Python을 사용하여 Lambda로 S3 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import json
import urllib.parse
import boto3

print('Loading function')

s3 = boto3.client('s3')


def lambda_handler(event, context):
```

```
    #print("Received event: " + json.dumps(event, indent=2))

    # Get the object from the event and show its content type
    bucket = event['Records'][0]['s3']['bucket']['name']
    key = urllib.parse.unquote_plus(event['Records'][0]['s3']['object']['key'],
 encoding='utf-8')
    try:
        response = s3.get_object(Bucket=bucket, Key=key)
        print("CONTENT TYPE: " + response['ContentType'])
        return response['ContentType']
    except Exception as e:
        print(e)
        print('Error getting object {} from bucket {}. Make sure they exist and
 your bucket is in the same region as this function.'.format(key, bucket))
        raise e
```

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Ruby를 사용하여 Lambda로 S3 이벤트 사용.

```
require 'json'
require 'uri'
require 'aws-sdk'

puts 'Loading function'

def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  s3 = Aws::S3::Client.new(region: 'region') # Your AWS region
  # puts "Received event: #{JSON.dump(event)}"

  # Get the object from the event and show its content type
  bucket = event['Records'][0]['s3']['bucket']['name']
```

```
  key = URI.decode_www_form_component(event['Records'][0]['s3']['object']['key'],
 Encoding::UTF_8)
  begin
    response = s3.get_object(bucket: bucket, key: key)
    puts "CONTENT TYPE: #{response.content_type}"
    return response.content_type
  rescue StandardError => e
    puts e.message
    puts "Error getting object #{key} from bucket #{bucket}. Make sure they exist
 and your bucket is in the same region as this function."
    raise e
  end
end
```

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Rust를 사용하여 Lambda로 S3 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
use aws_lambda_events::event::s3::S3Event;
use aws_sdk_s3::{Client};
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, Error, LambdaEvent};


/// Main function
#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
        .with_max_level(tracing::Level::INFO)
        .with_target(false)
        .without_time()
        .init();
```

```
    // Initialize the AWS SDK for Rust
    let config = aws_config::load_from_env().await;
    let s3_client = Client::new(&config);

    let res = run(service_fn(|request: LambdaEvent<S3Event>| {
        function_handler(&s3_client, request)
    })).await;

    res
}

async fn function_handler(
    s3_client: &Client,
    evt: LambdaEvent<S3Event>
) -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing::info!(records = ?evt.payload.records.len(), "Received request from
 SQS");

    if evt.payload.records.len() == 0 {
        tracing::info!("Empty S3 event received");
    }

    let bucket = evt.payload.records[0].s3.bucket.name.as_ref().expect("Bucket
 name to exist");
    let key = evt.payload.records[0].s3.object.key.as_ref().expect("Object key to
 exist");

    tracing::info!("Request is for {} and object {}", bucket, key);

    let s3_get_object_result = s3_client
        .get_object()
        .bucket(bucket)
        .key(key)
        .send()
        .await;

    match s3_get_object_result {
        Ok(_) => tracing::info!("S3 Get Object success, the s3GetObjectResult
 contains a 'body' property of type ByteStream"),
        Err(_) => tracing::info!("Failure with S3 Get Object request")
    }

    Ok(())
```

```
}
```

Amazon SNS 트리거를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 SNS 주제의 메시지를 받아 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 함수는 이벤트 파라미터에서 메시지를 검색하고 각 메시지의 내용을 로깅합니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

.NET을 사용하여 Lambda로 SNS 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.SNSEvents;


// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeri

namespace SnsIntegration;

public class Function
{
    public async Task FunctionHandler(SNSEvent evnt, ILambdaContext context)
    {
        foreach (var record in evnt.Records)
        {
            await ProcessRecordAsync(record, context);
        }
```

```
        context.Logger.LogInformation("done");
    }

    private async Task ProcessRecordAsync(SNSEvent.SNSRecord record,
 ILambdaContext context)
    {
        try
        {
            context.Logger.LogInformation($"Processed record
 {record.Sns.Message}");

            // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
            await Task.CompletedTask;
        }
        catch (Exception e)
        {
            //You can use Dead Letter Queue to handle failures. By configuring a
 Lambda DLQ.
            context.Logger.LogError($"An error occurred");
            throw;
        }
    }
}
```

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Go를 사용하여 Lambda로 SNS 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package main

import (
 "context"
```

```
 "fmt"

 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
)

func handler(ctx context.Context, snsEvent events.SNSEvent) {
 for _, record := range snsEvent.Records {
  processMessage(record)
 }
 fmt.Println("done")
}

func processMessage(record events.SNSEventRecord) {
 message := record.SNS.Message
 fmt.Printf("Processed message: %s\n", message)
 // TODO: Process your record here
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(handler)
}
```

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Java를 사용하여 Lambda로 SNS 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package example;

import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.LambdaLogger;
```

```
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.SNSEvent;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.SNSEvent.SNSRecord;


import java.util.Iterator;
import java.util.List;

public class SNSEventHandler implements RequestHandler<SNSEvent, Boolean> {
    LambdaLogger logger;

    @Override
    public Boolean handleRequest(SNSEvent event, Context context) {
        logger = context.getLogger();
        List<SNSRecord> records = event.getRecords();
        if (!records.isEmpty()) {
            Iterator<SNSRecord> recordsIter = records.iterator();
            while (recordsIter.hasNext()) {
                processRecord(recordsIter.next());
            }
        }
        return Boolean.TRUE;
    }

    public void processRecord(SNSRecord record) {
        try {
            String message = record.getSNS().getMessage();
            logger.log("message: " + message);
        } catch (Exception e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

}
```

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

JavaScript를 사용하여 Lambda로 SNS 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
exports.handler = async (event, context) => {
  for (const record of event.Records) {
    await processMessageAsync(record);
  }
  console.info("done");
};

async function processMessageAsync(record) {
  try {
    const message = JSON.stringify(record.Sns.Message);
    console.log(`Processed message ${message}`);
    await Promise.resolve(1); //Placeholder for actual async work
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("An error occurred");
    throw err;
  }
}
```

TypeScript를 사용하여 Lambda로 SNS 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { SNSEvent, Context, SNSHandler, SNSEventRecord } from "aws-lambda";

export const functionHandler: SNSHandler = async (
  event: SNSEvent,
  context: Context
```

```
): Promise<void> => {
  for (const record of event.Records) {
    await processMessageAsync(record);
  }
  console.info("done");
};

async function processMessageAsync(record: SNSEventRecord): Promise<any> {
  try {
    const message: string = JSON.stringify(record.Sns.Message);
    console.log(`Processed message ${message}`);
    await Promise.resolve(1); //Placeholder for actual async work
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("An error occurred");
    throw err;
  }
}
```

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

PHP를 사용하여 Lambda로 SNS 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
<?php

/*
Since native PHP support for AWS Lambda is not available, we are utilizing Bref's
 PHP functions runtime for AWS Lambda.
For more information on Bref's PHP runtime for Lambda, refer to: https://bref.sh/
docs/runtimes/function

Another approach would be to create a custom runtime.
```

```
A practical example can be found here: https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/apn/aws-
lambda-custom-runtime-for-php-a-practical-example/
*/

// Additional composer packages may be required when using Bref or any other PHP
 functions runtime.
// require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\Sns\SnsEvent;
use Bref\Event\Sns\SnsHandler;

class Handler extends SnsHandler
{
    public function handleSns(SnsEvent $event, Context $context): void
    {
        foreach ($event->getRecords() as $record) {
            $message = $record->getMessage();

            // TODO: Implement your custom processing logic here
            // Any exception thrown will be logged and the invocation will be
 marked as failed

            echo "Processed Message: $message" . PHP_EOL;
        }
    }
}

return new Handler();
```

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Python을 사용하여 Lambda로 SNS 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
def lambda_handler(event, context):
    for record in event['Records']:
        process_message(record)
    print("done")

def process_message(record):
    try:
        message = record['Sns']['Message']
        print(f"Processed message {message}")
        # TODO; Process your record here

    except Exception as e:
        print("An error occurred")
        raise e
```

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Ruby를 사용하여 Lambda로 SNS 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  event['Records'].map { |record| process_message(record) }
end

def process_message(record)
  message = record['Sns']['Message']
  puts("Processing message: #{message}")
rescue StandardError => e
  puts("Error processing message: #{e}")
```

```
  raise
end
```

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Rust를 사용하여 Lambda로 SNS 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
use aws_lambda_events::event::sns::SnsEvent;
use aws_lambda_events::sns::SnsRecord;
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, Error, LambdaEvent};
use tracing::info;

// Built with the following dependencies:
//  aws_lambda_events = { version = "0.10.0", default-features = false, features
 = ["sns"] }
//  lambda_runtime = "0.8.1"
//  tokio = { version = "1", features = ["macros"] }
//  tracing = { version = "0.1", features = ["log"] }
//  tracing-subscriber = { version = "0.3", default-features = false, features =
 ["fmt"] }

async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<SnsEvent>) -> Result<(), Error> {
    for event in event.payload.records {
        process_record(&event)?;
    }

    Ok(())
}

fn process_record(record: &SnsRecord) -> Result<(), Error> {
    info!("Processing SNS Message: {}", record.sns.message);
```

```
    // Implement your record handling code here.

    Ok(())
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
        .with_max_level(tracing::Level::INFO)
        .with_target(false)
        .without_time()
        .init();

    run(service_fn(function_handler)).await
}
```

Amazon SQS 트리거에서 간접적으로 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 SQS 대기열에서 메시지를 받아 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 함수는 이벤트 파라미터에서 메시지를 검색하고 각 메시지의 내용을 로깅합니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

.NET을 사용하여 Lambda로 SQS 이벤트 사용

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.SQSEvents;
```

```
// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeri

namespace SqsIntegrationSampleCode
{
    public async Task FunctionHandler(SQSEvent evnt, ILambdaContext context)
    {
        foreach (var message in evnt.Records)
        {
            await ProcessMessageAsync(message, context);
        }

        context.Logger.LogInformation("done");
    }

    private async Task ProcessMessageAsync(SQSEvent.SQSMessage message,
 ILambdaContext context)
    {
        try
        {
            context.Logger.LogInformation($"Processed message {message.Body}");

            // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
            await Task.CompletedTask;
        }
        catch (Exception e)
        {
            //You can use Dead Letter Queue to handle failures. By configuring a
 Lambda DLQ.
            context.Logger.LogError($"An error occurred");
            throw;
        }

    }
}
```

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Go를 사용하여 Lambda로 SQS 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package integration_sqs_to_lambda

import (
 "fmt"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
)

func handler(event events.SQSEvent) error {
 for _, record := range event.Records {
  err := processMessage(record)
  if err != nil {
   return err
  }
 }
 fmt.Println("done")
 return nil
}

func processMessage(record events.SQSMessage) error {
 fmt.Printf("Processed message %s\n", record.Body)
 // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
 return nil
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(handler)
}
```

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Java를 사용하여 Lambda로 SQS 이벤트 사용

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.SQSEvent;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.SQSEvent.SQSMessage;

public class Function implements RequestHandler<SQSEvent, Void> {
    @Override
    public Void handleRequest(SQSEvent sqsEvent, Context context) {
        for (SQSMessage msg : sqsEvent.getRecords()) {
            processMessage(msg, context);
        }
        context.getLogger().log("done");
        return null;
    }

    private void processMessage(SQSMessage msg, Context context) {
        try {
            context.getLogger().log("Processed message " + msg.getBody());

            // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message

        } catch (Exception e) {
            context.getLogger().log("An error occurred");
            throw e;
        }
```

```
    }
}
```

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

JavaScript를 사용하여 Lambda로 SQS 이벤트 사용

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
exports.handler = async (event, context) => {
  for (const message of event.Records) {
    await processMessageAsync(message);
  }
  console.info("done");
};

async function processMessageAsync(message) {
  try {
    console.log(`Processed message ${message.body}`);
    // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
    await Promise.resolve(1); //Placeholder for actual async work
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("An error occurred");
    throw err;
  }
}
```

TypeScript를 사용하여 Lambda로 SQS 이벤트 사용

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { SQSEvent, Context, SQSHandler, SQSRecord } from "aws-lambda";
```

```
export const functionHandler: SQSHandler = async (
  event: SQSEvent,
  context: Context
): Promise<void> => {
  for (const message of event.Records) {
    await processMessageAsync(message);
  }
  console.info("done");
};

async function processMessageAsync(message: SQSRecord): Promise<any> {
  try {
    console.log(`Processed message ${message.body}`);
    // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
    await Promise.resolve(1); //Placeholder for actual async work
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("An error occurred");
    throw err;
  }
}
```

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

PHP를 사용하여 Lambda로 SQS 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
<?php

# using bref/bref and bref/logger for simplicity

use Bref\Context\Context;
```

```
use Bref\Event\InvalidLambdaEvent;
use Bref\Event\Sqs\SqsEvent;
use Bref\Event\Sqs\SqsHandler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;

require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

class Handler extends SqsHandler
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;
    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
    }

    /**
     * @throws InvalidLambdaEvent
     */
    public function handleSqs(SqsEvent $event, Context $context): void
    {
        foreach ($event->getRecords() as $record) {
            $body = $record->getBody();
            // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
        }
    }
}

$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Python을 사용하여 Lambda로 SQS 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
def lambda_handler(event, context):
    for message in event['Records']:
        process_message(message)
    print("done")

def process_message(message):
    try:
        print(f"Processed message {message['body']}")
        # TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
    except Exception as err:
        print("An error occurred")
        raise err
```

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Ruby를 사용하여 Lambda로 SQS 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  event['Records'].each do |message|
    process_message(message)
  end
  puts "done"
end

def process_message(message)
  begin
    puts "Processed message #{message['body']}"
    # TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
```

```
  rescue StandardError => err
    puts "An error occurred"
    raise err
  end
end
```

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Rust를 사용하여 Lambda로 SQS 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
use aws_lambda_events::event::sqs::SqsEvent;
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, Error, LambdaEvent};

async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<SqsEvent>) -> Result<(), Error> {
    event.payload.records.iter().for_each(|record| {
        // process the record
        tracing::info!("Message body: {}",
 record.body.as_deref().unwrap_or_default())
    });

    Ok(())
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
        .with_max_level(tracing::Level::INFO)
        // disable printing the name of the module in every log line.
        .with_target(false)
        // disabling time is handy because CloudWatch will add the ingestion
 time.
        .without_time()
```

```
        .init();

    run(service_fn(function_handler)).await
}
```

Kinesis 트리거로 Lambda 함수에 대한 배치 항목 실패 보고

다음 코드 예제에서는 Kinesis 스트림에서 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수에 대한 부분 배치 응답을 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 응답으로 배치 항목 실패를 보고하고 나중에 해당 메시지를 다시 시도하도록 Lambda에 신호를 보냅니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

.NET을 사용하여 Lambda로 Kinesis 배치 항목 실패 보고

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
using System.Text;
using System.Text.Json.Serialization;
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.KinesisEvents;
using AWS.Lambda.Powertools.Logging;

// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeri

namespace KinesisIntegration;

public class Function
{
    // Powertools Logger requires an environment variables against your function
```

```
   // POWERTOOLS_SERVICE_NAME
   [Logging(LogEvent = true)]
   public async Task<StreamsEventResponse> FunctionHandler(KinesisEvent evnt,
ILambdaContext context)
   {
       if (evnt.Records.Count == 0)
       {
           Logger.LogInformation("Empty Kinesis Event received");
           return new StreamsEventResponse();
       }

       foreach (var record in evnt.Records)
       {
           try
           {
               Logger.LogInformation($"Processed Event with EventId:
{record.EventId}");
               string data = await GetRecordDataAsync(record.Kinesis, context);
               Logger.LogInformation($"Data: {data}");
               // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
           }
           catch (Exception ex)
           {
               Logger.LogError($"An error occurred {ex.Message}");
               /* Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed
item immediately.
                  Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this
failed item onwards. */
               return new StreamsEventResponse
               {
                   BatchItemFailures = new
List<StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure>
                   {
                       new StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure
{ ItemIdentifier = record.Kinesis.SequenceNumber }
                   }
               };
           }
       }
       Logger.LogInformation($"Successfully processed {evnt.Records.Count}
records.");
       return new StreamsEventResponse();
   }
```

```
    private async Task<string> GetRecordDataAsync(KinesisEvent.Record record,
 ILambdaContext context)
    {
        byte[] bytes = record.Data.ToArray();
        string data = Encoding.UTF8.GetString(bytes);
        await Task.CompletedTask; //Placeholder for actual async work
        return data;
    }
}

public class StreamsEventResponse
{
    [JsonPropertyName("batchItemFailures")]
    public IList<BatchItemFailure> BatchItemFailures { get; set; }
    public class BatchItemFailure
    {
        [JsonPropertyName("itemIdentifier")]
        public string ItemIdentifier { get; set; }
    }
}
```

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Go를 사용하여 Lambda로 Kinesis 배치 항목 실패를 보고합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package main

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
```

```
)

func handler(ctx context.Context, kinesisEvent events.KinesisEvent)
 (map[string]interface{}, error) {
 batchItemFailures := []map[string]interface{}{}

 for _, record := range kinesisEvent.Records {
  curRecordSequenceNumber := ""

  // Process your record
  if /* Your record processing condition here */ {
   curRecordSequenceNumber = record.Kinesis.SequenceNumber
  }

  // Add a condition to check if the record processing failed
  if curRecordSequenceNumber != "" {
   batchItemFailures = append(batchItemFailures, map[string]interface{}
{"itemIdentifier": curRecordSequenceNumber})
  }
 }

 kinesisBatchResponse := map[string]interface{}{
  "batchItemFailures": batchItemFailures,
 }
 return kinesisBatchResponse, nil
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(handler)
}
```

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Java를 사용하여 Lambda로 Kinesis 배치 항목 실패 보고.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.KinesisEvent;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.StreamsEventResponse;

import java.io.Serializable;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

public class ProcessKinesisRecords implements RequestHandler<KinesisEvent,
 StreamsEventResponse> {

    @Override
    public StreamsEventResponse handleRequest(KinesisEvent input, Context
 context) {

        List<StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure> batchItemFailures = new
 ArrayList<>();
        String curRecordSequenceNumber = "";

        for (KinesisEvent.KinesisEventRecord kinesisEventRecord :
 input.getRecords()) {
            try {
                //Process your record
                KinesisEvent.Record kinesisRecord =
 kinesisEventRecord.getKinesis();
                curRecordSequenceNumber = kinesisRecord.getSequenceNumber();

            } catch (Exception e) {
                /* Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed
 item immediately.
                   Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this
 failed item onwards. */
                batchItemFailures.add(new
 StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure(curRecordSequenceNumber));
                return new StreamsEventResponse(batchItemFailures);
            }
        }

       return new StreamsEventResponse(batchItemFailures);
```

```
    }
}
```

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Javascript를 사용하여 Lambda로 Kinesis 배치 항목 실패 보고

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
exports.handler = async (event, context) => {
  for (const record of event.Records) {
    try {
      console.log(`Processed Kinesis Event - EventID: ${record.eventID}`);
      const recordData = await getRecordDataAsync(record.kinesis);
      console.log(`Record Data: ${recordData}`);
      // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
    } catch (err) {
      console.error(`An error occurred ${err}`);
      /* Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed item
 immediately.
           Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this failed
 item onwards. */
      return {
        batchItemFailures: [{ itemIdentifier: record.kinesis.sequenceNumber }],
      };
    }
  }
  console.log(`Successfully processed ${event.Records.length} records.`);
  return { batchItemFailures: [] };
};

async function getRecordDataAsync(payload) {
  var data = Buffer.from(payload.data, "base64").toString("utf-8");
```

```
  await Promise.resolve(1); //Placeholder for actual async work
  return data;
}
```

TypeScript를 사용하여 Lambda로 Kinesis 배치 항목 실패 보고

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import {
  KinesisStreamEvent,
  Context,
  KinesisStreamHandler,
  KinesisStreamRecordPayload,
  KinesisStreamBatchResponse,
} from "aws-lambda";
import { Buffer } from "buffer";
import { Logger } from "@aws-lambda-powertools/logger";

const logger = new Logger({
  logLevel: "INFO",
  serviceName: "kinesis-stream-handler-sample",
});

export const functionHandler: KinesisStreamHandler = async (
  event: KinesisStreamEvent,
  context: Context
): Promise<KinesisStreamBatchResponse> => {
  for (const record of event.Records) {
    try {
      logger.info(`Processed Kinesis Event - EventID: ${record.eventID}`);
      const recordData = await getRecordDataAsync(record.kinesis);
      logger.info(`Record Data: ${recordData}`);
      // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
    } catch (err) {
      logger.error(`An error occurred ${err}`);
      /* Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed item
 immediately.
           Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this failed
 item onwards. */
      return {
        batchItemFailures: [{ itemIdentifier: record.kinesis.sequenceNumber }],
      };
```

```
    }
  }
  logger.info(`Successfully processed ${event.Records.length} records.`);
  return { batchItemFailures: [] };
};

async function getRecordDataAsync(
  payload: KinesisStreamRecordPayload
): Promise<string> {
  var data = Buffer.from(payload.data, "base64").toString("utf-8");
  await Promise.resolve(1); //Placeholder for actual async work
  return data;
}
```

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

PHP를 사용하여 Lambda로 Kinesis 배치 항목 실패를 보고합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
<?php

# using bref/bref and bref/logger for simplicity

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\Kinesis\KinesisEvent;
use Bref\Event\Handler as StdHandler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;

require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

class Handler implements StdHandler
{
```

```
    private StderrLogger $logger;
    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
    }

    /**
     * @throws JsonException
     * @throws \Bref\Event\InvalidLambdaEvent
     */
    public function handle(mixed $event, Context $context): array
    {
        $kinesisEvent = new KinesisEvent($event);
        $this->logger->info("Processing records");
        $records = $kinesisEvent->getRecords();

        $failedRecords = [];
        foreach ($records as $record) {
            try {
                $data = $record->getData();
                $this->logger->info(json_encode($data));
                // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
            } catch (Exception $e) {
                $this->logger->error($e->getMessage());
                // failed processing the record
                $failedRecords[] = $record->getSequenceNumber();
            }
        }
        $totalRecords = count($records);
        $this->logger->info("Successfully processed $totalRecords records");

        // change format for the response
        $failures = array_map(
            fn(string $sequenceNumber) => ['itemIdentifier' => $sequenceNumber],
            $failedRecords
        );

        return [
            'batchItemFailures' => $failures
        ];
    }
}

$logger = new StderrLogger();
```

```
return new Handler($logger);
```

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Python을 사용하여 Lambda로 Kinesis 배치 항목 실패 보고.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
def handler(event, context):
    records = event.get("Records")
    curRecordSequenceNumber = ""

    for record in records:
        try:
            # Process your record
            curRecordSequenceNumber = record["kinesis"]["sequenceNumber"]
        except Exception as e:
            # Return failed record's sequence number
            return {"batchItemFailures":[{"itemIdentifier":
 curRecordSequenceNumber}]}

    return {"batchItemFailures":[]}
```

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Ruby를 사용하여 Lambda로 Kinesis 배치 항목 실패를 보고합니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
require 'aws-sdk'

def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  batch_item_failures = []

  event['Records'].each do |record|
    begin
      puts "Processed Kinesis Event - EventID: #{record['eventID']}"
      record_data = get_record_data_async(record['kinesis'])
      puts "Record Data: #{record_data}"
      # TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
    rescue StandardError => err
      puts "An error occurred #{err}"
      # Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed item
 immediately.
      # Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this failed item
 onwards.
      return { batchItemFailures: [{ itemIdentifier: record['kinesis']
['sequenceNumber'] }] }
    end
  end

  puts "Successfully processed #{event['Records'].length} records."
  { batchItemFailures: batch_item_failures }
end

def get_record_data_async(payload)
  data = Base64.decode64(payload['data']).force_encoding('utf-8')
  # Placeholder for actual async work
```

```
  sleep(1)
  data
end
```

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Rust를 사용하여 Lambda로 Kinesis 배치 항목 실패를 보고합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
use aws_lambda_events::{
    event::kinesis::KinesisEvent,
    kinesis::KinesisEventRecord,
    streams::{KinesisBatchItemFailure, KinesisEventResponse},
};
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, Error, LambdaEvent};

async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<KinesisEvent>) ->
 Result<KinesisEventResponse, Error> {
    let mut response = KinesisEventResponse {
        batch_item_failures: vec![],
    };

    if event.payload.records.is_empty() {
        tracing::info!("No records found. Exiting.");
        return Ok(response);
    }

    for record in &event.payload.records {
        tracing::info!(
            "EventId: {}",
            record.event_id.as_deref().unwrap_or_default()
        );
```

```
        let record_processing_result = process_record(record);

        if record_processing_result.is_err() {
            response.batch_item_failures.push(KinesisBatchItemFailure {
                item_identifier: record.kinesis.sequence_number.clone(),
            });
            /* Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed item
 immediately.
            Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this failed
 item onwards. */
            return Ok(response);
        }
    }

    tracing::info!(
        "Successfully processed {} records",
        event.payload.records.len()
    );

    Ok(response)
}

fn process_record(record: &KinesisEventRecord) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let record_data = std::str::from_utf8(record.kinesis.data.as_slice());

    if let Some(err) = record_data.err() {
        tracing::error!("Error: {}", err);
        return Err(Error::from(err));
    }

    let record_data = record_data.unwrap_or_default();

    // do something interesting with the data
    tracing::info!("Data: {}", record_data);

    Ok(())
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
        .with_max_level(tracing::Level::INFO)
        // disable printing the name of the module in every log line.
        .with_target(false)
```

```
        // disabling time is handy because CloudWatch will add the ingestion
 time.
        .without_time()
        .init();

    run(service_fn(function_handler)).await
}
```

DynamoDB 트리거로 Lambda 함수에 대한 배치 항목 실패 보고

다음 코드 예시에서는 DynamoDB 스트림에서 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수에 대한 부분 배치 응답을 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 응답으로 배치 항목 실패를 보고하고 나중에 해당 메시지를 다시 시도하도록 Lambda에 신호를 보냅니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

.NET을 사용하여 Lambda로 DynamoDB 배치 항목 실패 보고.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text;
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.DynamoDBEvents;

// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeri

namespace AWSLambda_DDB;

public class Function
```

```
{
    public StreamsEventResponse FunctionHandler(DynamoDBEvent dynamoEvent,
 ILambdaContext context)

    {
        context.Logger.LogInformation($"Beginning to process
 {dynamoEvent.Records.Count} records...");
        List<StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure> batchItemFailures = new
 List<StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure>();
        StreamsEventResponse streamsEventResponse = new StreamsEventResponse();

        foreach (var record in dynamoEvent.Records)
        {
            try
            {
                var sequenceNumber = record.Dynamodb.SequenceNumber;
                context.Logger.LogInformation(sequenceNumber);
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                context.Logger.LogError(ex.Message);
                batchItemFailures.Add(new StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure()
 { ItemIdentifier = record.Dynamodb.SequenceNumber });
            }
        }

        if (batchItemFailures.Count > 0)
        {
            streamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailures = batchItemFailures;
        }

        context.Logger.LogInformation("Stream processing complete.");
        return streamsEventResponse;
    }
}
```

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Go를 사용하여 Lambda로 DynamoDB 배치 항목 실패 보고.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package main

import (
 "context"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
)

type BatchItemFailure struct {
 ItemIdentifier string `json:"ItemIdentifier"`
}

type BatchResult struct {
 BatchItemFailures []BatchItemFailure `json:"BatchItemFailures"`
}

func HandleRequest(ctx context.Context, event events.DynamoDBEvent)
 (*BatchResult, error) {
 var batchItemFailures []BatchItemFailure
 curRecordSequenceNumber := ""

 for _, record := range event.Records {
  // Process your record
  curRecordSequenceNumber = record.Change.SequenceNumber
 }

 if curRecordSequenceNumber != "" {
  batchItemFailures = append(batchItemFailures, BatchItemFailure{ItemIdentifier:
 curRecordSequenceNumber})
```

```
 }

 batchResult := BatchResult{
  BatchItemFailures: batchItemFailures,
 }

 return &batchResult, nil
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(HandleRequest)
}
```

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Java를 사용하여 Lambda로 DynamoDB 배치 항목 실패 보고.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.DynamodbEvent;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.StreamsEventResponse;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.models.dynamodb.StreamRecord;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

public class ProcessDynamodbRecords implements RequestHandler<DynamodbEvent,
 StreamsEventResponse> {

    @Override
```

```
    public StreamsEventResponse handleRequest(DynamodbEvent input, Context
 context) {

        List<StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure> batchItemFailures = new
 ArrayList<>();
        String curRecordSequenceNumber = "";

        for (DynamodbEvent.DynamodbStreamRecord dynamodbStreamRecord :
 input.getRecords()) {
          try {
                //Process your record
                StreamRecord dynamodbRecord = dynamodbStreamRecord.getDynamodb();
                curRecordSequenceNumber = dynamodbRecord.getSequenceNumber();

            } catch (Exception e) {
                /* Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed
 item immediately.
                   Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this
 failed item onwards. */
                batchItemFailures.add(new
 StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure(curRecordSequenceNumber));
                return new StreamsEventResponse(batchItemFailures);
            }
        }

       return new StreamsEventResponse();
    }
}
```

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

JavaScript를 사용하여 Lambda로 DynamoDB 배치 항목 실패 보고.

```
export const handler = async (event) => {
  const records = event.Records;
  let curRecordSequenceNumber = "";

  for (const record of records) {
    try {
      // Process your record
      curRecordSequenceNumber = record.dynamodb.SequenceNumber;
    } catch (e) {
      // Return failed record's sequence number
      return { batchItemFailures: [{ itemIdentifier:
 curRecordSequenceNumber }] };
    }
  }

  return { batchItemFailures: [] };
};
```

TypeScript를 사용하여 Lambda로 DynamoDB 배치 항목 실패 보고.

```
import {
  DynamoDBBatchResponse,
  DynamoDBBatchItemFailure,
  DynamoDBStreamEvent,
} from "aws-lambda";

export const handler = async (
  event: DynamoDBStreamEvent
): Promise<DynamoDBBatchResponse> => {
  const batchItemFailures: DynamoDBBatchItemFailure[] = [];
  let curRecordSequenceNumber;

  for (const record of event.Records) {
    curRecordSequenceNumber = record.dynamodb?.SequenceNumber;

    if (curRecordSequenceNumber) {
      batchItemFailures.push({
        itemIdentifier: curRecordSequenceNumber,
      });
    }
  }
```

```
  return { batchItemFailures: batchItemFailures };
};
```

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

PHP를 사용하여 Lambda로 DynamoDB 배치 항목 실패 보고.

```
<?php

# using bref/bref and bref/logger for simplicity

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\DynamoDb\DynamoDbEvent;
use Bref\Event\Handler as StdHandler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;

require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

class Handler implements StdHandler
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;
    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
    }

    /**
     * @throws JsonException
     * @throws \Bref\Event\InvalidLambdaEvent
     */
    public function handle(mixed $event, Context $context): array
    {
        $dynamoDbEvent = new DynamoDbEvent($event);
```

```
        $this->logger->info("Processing records");

        $records = $dynamoDbEvent->getRecords();
        $failedRecords = [];
        foreach ($records as $record) {
            try {
                $data = $record->getData();
                $this->logger->info(json_encode($data));
                // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
            } catch (Exception $e) {
                $this->logger->error($e->getMessage());
                // failed processing the record
                $failedRecords[] = $record->getSequenceNumber();
            }
        }
        $totalRecords = count($records);
        $this->logger->info("Successfully processed $totalRecords records");

        // change format for the response
        $failures = array_map(
            fn(string $sequenceNumber) => ['itemIdentifier' => $sequenceNumber],
            $failedRecords
        );

        return [
            'batchItemFailures' => $failures
        ];
    }
}

$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Python을 사용하여 Lambda로 DynamoDB 배치 항목 실패 보고.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
def handler(event, context):
    records = event.get("Records")
    curRecordSequenceNumber = ""

    for record in records:
        try:
            # Process your record
            curRecordSequenceNumber = record["dynamodb"]["SequenceNumber"]
        except Exception as e:
            # Return failed record's sequence number
            return {"batchItemFailures":[{"itemIdentifier":
 curRecordSequenceNumber}]}

    return {"batchItemFailures":[]}
```

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Ruby를 사용하여 Lambda로 DynamoDB 배치 항목 실패 보고.

```
def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
    records = event["Records"]
    cur_record_sequence_number = ""

    records.each do |record|
      begin
        # Process your record
        cur_record_sequence_number = record["dynamodb"]["SequenceNumber"]
      rescue StandardError => e
        # Return failed record's sequence number
        return {"batchItemFailures" => [{"itemIdentifier" =>
 cur_record_sequence_number}]}
      end
    end

    {"batchItemFailures" => []}
  end
```

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Rust를 사용하여 Lambda로 DynamoDB 배치 항목 실패 보고.

```
use aws_lambda_events::{
    event::dynamodb::{Event, EventRecord, StreamRecord},
    streams::{DynamoDbBatchItemFailure, DynamoDbEventResponse},
};
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, Error, LambdaEvent};

/// Process the stream record
fn process_record(record: &EventRecord) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let stream_record: &StreamRecord = &record.change;
```

```
    // process your stream record here...
    tracing::info!("Data: {:?}", stream_record);

    Ok(())
}

/// Main Lambda handler here...
async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<Event>) ->
 Result<DynamoDbEventResponse, Error> {
    let mut response = DynamoDbEventResponse {
        batch_item_failures: vec![],
    };

    let records = &event.payload.records;

    if records.is_empty() {
        tracing::info!("No records found. Exiting.");
        return Ok(response);
    }

    for record in records {
        tracing::info!("EventId: {}", record.event_id);

        // Couldn't find a sequence number
        if record.change.sequence_number.is_none() {
            response.batch_item_failures.push(DynamoDbBatchItemFailure {
                item_identifier: Some("".to_string()),
            });
            return Ok(response);
        }

        // Process your record here...
        if process_record(record).is_err() {
            response.batch_item_failures.push(DynamoDbBatchItemFailure {
                item_identifier: record.change.sequence_number.clone(),
            });
            /* Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed item
 immediately.
            Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this failed
 item onwards. */
            return Ok(response);
        }
    }
```

```
    tracing::info!("Successfully processed {} record(s)", records.len());

    Ok(response)
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
        .with_max_level(tracing::Level::INFO)
        // disable printing the name of the module in every log line.
        .with_target(false)
        // disabling time is handy because CloudWatch will add the ingestion
 time.
        .without_time()
        .init();

    run(service_fn(function_handler)).await
}
```

Amazon SQS 트리거로 Lambda 함수에 대한 배치 항목 실패 보고

다음 코드 예제에서는 SQS 대기열에서 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수에 대한 부분 배치 응답을 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 응답으로 배치 항목 실패를 보고하고 나중에 해당 메시지를 다시 시도하도록 Lambda에 신호를 보냅니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

.NET을 사용하여 Lambda로 SQS 배치 항목 실패 보고

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
```

```
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.SQSEvents;

// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeri
namespace sqsSample;

public class Function
{
    public async Task<SQSBatchResponse> FunctionHandler(SQSEvent evnt,
 ILambdaContext context)
    {
        List<SQSBatchResponse.BatchItemFailure> batchItemFailures = new
 List<SQSBatchResponse.BatchItemFailure>();
        foreach(var message in evnt.Records)
        {
            try
            {
                //process your message
                await ProcessMessageAsync(message, context);
            }
            catch (System.Exception)
            {
                //Add failed message identifier to the batchItemFailures list
                batchItemFailures.Add(new
 SQSBatchResponse.BatchItemFailure{ItemIdentifier=message.MessageId});
            }
        }
        return new SQSBatchResponse(batchItemFailures);
    }

    private async Task ProcessMessageAsync(SQSEvent.SQSMessage message,
 ILambdaContext context)
    {
        if (String.IsNullOrEmpty(message.Body))
        {
            throw new Exception("No Body in SQS Message.");
        }
        context.Logger.LogInformation($"Processed message {message.Body}");
        // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
        await Task.CompletedTask;
    }
```

```
}
```

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Go를 사용하여 Lambda로 SQS 배치 항목 실패 보고

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package main

import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
)

func handler(ctx context.Context, sqsEvent events.SQSEvent)
 (map[string]interface{}, error) {
 batchItemFailures := []map[string]interface{}{}

 for _, message := range sqsEvent.Records {

  if /* Your message processing condition here */ {
   batchItemFailures = append(batchItemFailures, map[string]interface{}
{"itemIdentifier": message.MessageId})
  }
 }

 sqsBatchResponse := map[string]interface{}{
  "batchItemFailures": batchItemFailures,
 }
 return sqsBatchResponse, nil
```

```
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(handler)
}
```

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Java를 사용하여 Lambda로 SQS 배치 항목 실패 보고

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.SQSEvent;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.SQSBatchResponse;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

public class ProcessSQSMessageBatch implements RequestHandler<SQSEvent,
 SQSBatchResponse> {
    @Override
    public SQSBatchResponse handleRequest(SQSEvent sqsEvent, Context context) {

        List<SQSBatchResponse.BatchItemFailure> batchItemFailures = new
 ArrayList<SQSBatchResponse.BatchItemFailure>();
        String messageId = "";
        for (SQSEvent.SQSMessage message : sqsEvent.getRecords()) {
            try {
                //process your message
            } catch (Exception e) {
                //Add failed message identifier to the batchItemFailures list
```

```
                batchItemFailures.add(new
 SQSBatchResponse.BatchItemFailure(message.getMessageId()));
            }
        }
        return new SQSBatchResponse(batchItemFailures);
    }
}
```

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

JavaScript를 사용하여 Lambda에서 SQS 배치 항목 실패를 보고합니다.

```
// Node.js 20.x Lambda runtime, AWS SDK for Javascript V3
export const handler = async (event, context) => {
    const batchItemFailures = [];
    for (const record of event.Records) {
        try {
            await processMessageAsync(record, context);
        } catch (error) {
            batchItemFailures.push({ itemIdentifier: record.messageId });
        }
    }
    return { batchItemFailures };
};

async function processMessageAsync(record, context) {
    if (record.body && record.body.includes("error")) {
        throw new Error("There is an error in the SQS Message.");
    }
    console.log(`Processed message: ${record.body}`);
}
```

TypeScript를 사용하여 Lambda로 SQS 배치 항목 실패를 보고합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { SQSEvent, SQSBatchResponse, Context, SQSBatchItemFailure, SQSRecord }
 from 'aws-lambda';

export const handler = async (event: SQSEvent, context: Context):
 Promise<SQSBatchResponse> => {
    const batchItemFailures: SQSBatchItemFailure[] = [];

    for (const record of event.Records) {
        try {
            await processMessageAsync(record);
        } catch (error) {
            batchItemFailures.push({ itemIdentifier: record.messageId });
        }
    }

    return {batchItemFailures: batchItemFailures};
};

async function processMessageAsync(record: SQSRecord): Promise<void> {
    if (record.body && record.body.includes("error")) {
        throw new Error('There is an error in the SQS Message.');
    }
    console.log(`Processed message ${record.body}`);
}
```

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

PHP를 사용하여 Lambda로 SQS 배치 항목 실패 보고

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
```

```
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
<?php

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\Sqs\SqsEvent;
use Bref\Event\Sqs\SqsHandler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;

require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

class Handler extends SqsHandler
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;
    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
    }

    /**
     * @throws JsonException
     * @throws \Bref\Event\InvalidLambdaEvent
     */
    public function handleSqs(SqsEvent $event, Context $context): void
    {
        $this->logger->info("Processing SQS records");
        $records = $event->getRecords();

        foreach ($records as $record) {
            try {
                // Assuming the SQS message is in JSON format
                $message = json_decode($record->getBody(), true);
                $this->logger->info(json_encode($message));
                // TODO: Implement your custom processing logic here
            } catch (Exception $e) {
                $this->logger->error($e->getMessage());
                // failed processing the record
                $this->markAsFailed($record);
            }
        }
        $totalRecords = count($records);
        $this->logger->info("Successfully processed $totalRecords SQS records");
    }
}
```

```
$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Python을 사용하여 Lambda로 SQS 배치 항목 실패 보고

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0

def lambda_handler(event, context):
    if event:
        batch_item_failures = []
        sqs_batch_response = {}

        for record in event["Records"]:
            try:
                # process message
            except Exception as e:
                batch_item_failures.append({"itemIdentifier":
 record['messageId']})

        sqs_batch_response["batchItemFailures"] = batch_item_failures
        return sqs_batch_response
```

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Ruby를 사용하여 Lambda로 SQS 배치 항목 실패를 보고합니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
require 'json'

def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  if event
    batch_item_failures = []
    sqs_batch_response = {}

    event["Records"].each do |record|
      begin
        # process message
      rescue StandardError => e
        batch_item_failures << {"itemIdentifier" => record['messageId']}
      end
    end

    sqs_batch_response["batchItemFailures"] = batch_item_failures
    return sqs_batch_response
  end
end
```

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Rust를 사용하여 Lambda로 SQS 배치 항목 실패를 보고합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
use aws_lambda_events::{
    event::sqs::{SqsBatchResponse, SqsEvent},
    sqs::{BatchItemFailure, SqsMessage},
};
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, Error, LambdaEvent};

async fn process_record(_: &SqsMessage) -> Result<(), Error> {
    Err(Error::from("Error processing message"))
}

async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<SqsEvent>) ->
 Result<SqsBatchResponse, Error> {
    let mut batch_item_failures = Vec::new();
    for record in event.payload.records {
        match process_record(&record).await {
            Ok(_) => (),
            Err(_) => batch_item_failures.push(BatchItemFailure {
                item_identifier: record.message_id.unwrap(),
            }),
        }
    }

    Ok(SqsBatchResponse {
        batch_item_failures,
    })
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
```

```
    run(service_fn(function_handler)).await
}
```

AWS Lambda에 대한 커뮤니티 기여

AWS 커뮤니티 기여는 여러 팀이 생성하고 유지 관리하는 예입니다 AWS. 피드백을 제공하려면 연결된 리포지토리에 제공된 메커니즘을 사용합니다.

예시

- 서버리스 애플리케이션 빌드 및 테스트

서버리스 애플리케이션 빌드 및 테스트

다음 코드 예제에서는 Lambda 및 DynamoDB와 함께 API 게이트웨이를 사용하여 서버리스 애플리케이션을 빌드하고 테스트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

.NET SDK를 사용하여 Lambda 및 DynamoDB가 포함된 API 게이트웨이로 구성된 서버리스 애플리케이션을 빌드하고 테스트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda

Go

SDK for Go V2

Go SDK를 사용하여 Lambda 및 DynamoDB가 포함된 API 게이트웨이로 구성된 서버리스 애플리케이션을 빌드하고 테스트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

Java SDK를 사용하여 Lambda 및 DynamoDB가 포함된 API 게이트웨이로 구성된 서버리스 애플리케이션을 빌드하고 테스트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda

Rust

SDK for Rust

Rust SDK를 사용하여 Lambda 및 DynamoDB가 포함된 API 게이트웨이로 구성된 서버리스 애플리케이션을 빌드하고 테스트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda

AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Amazon Lex의 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Lex를 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

추가 리소스

- Amazon Lex 개발자 가이드 - Amazon Lex에 대한 자세한 정보입니다.
- Amazon Lex API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 Amazon Lex 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 설정 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리입니다. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Lex 시나리오
  - Amazon Lex 챗봇을 구축하여 웹 사이트 방문자의 참여 유도

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Lex 시나리오

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Lex AWS SDKs에서 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이러한 시나리오에서는 Amazon Lex 내에서 여러 함수를 호출하거나 다른 함수와 결합하여 특정 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS 서비스. 각 시나리오에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시나리오는 컨텍스트에 맞는 서비스 작업을 이해하는 데 도움이 되도록 중급 수준의 경험을 대상으로 합니다.

예시

- Amazon Lex 챗봇을 구축하여 웹 사이트 방문자의 참여 유도

Amazon Lex 챗봇을 구축하여 웹 사이트 방문자의 참여 유도

다음 코드 예제에서는 챗봇을 구축하여 웹사이트 방문자를 참여시키는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

Amazon Lex API를 사용하여 웹 애플리케이션 내에 챗봇을 구축하여 웹 사이트 방문자의 참여를 유도하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하십시오.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Comprehend
- Amazon Lex
- Amazon Translate

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

Amazon Lex API를 사용하여 웹 애플리케이션 내에 챗봇을 구축하여 웹 사이트 방문자의 참여를 유도하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서의 Amazon Lex 챗봇 구축 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Comprehend
- Amazon Lex
- Amazon Translate

AWS SDKs Lightsail 사용에 대한 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 Amazon Lightsail 함께를 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

추가 리소스

- Lightsail 개발자 안내서 -에 대한 자세한 정보입니다Lightsail.
- Lightsail API 참조 – 사용 가능한 모든 Lightsail 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 설정 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리입니다. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs Lightsail 사용 시나리오
  - CLI Amazon Lightsail 사용 시작하기

AWS SDKs Lightsail 사용 시나리오

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 Lightsail 사용하여에서 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이러한 시나리오에서는 Lightsail 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 직접 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 시나리오에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시나리오는 컨텍스트에 맞는 서비스 작업을 이해하는 데 도움이 되도록 중급 수준의 경험을 대상으로 합니다.

예시

- CLI Amazon Lightsail 사용 시작하기

CLI Amazon Lightsail 사용 시작하기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 인스턴스 생성을 위해 사용 가능한 블루프린트 및 번들 살펴보기
- Amazon Linux 2023으로 Lightsail 인스턴스 생성
- 실행될 때까지 인스턴스 상태 모니터링
- SSH 액세스를 위한 기본 키 페어 다운로드
- 추가 블록 스토리지 디스크 생성 및 연결

- 백업을 위한 인스턴스 스냅샷 생성
- 지속적인 요금 부과를 방지하기 위해 리소스 정리

Bash

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 샘플 개발자 자습서 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
#!/bin/bash

# Amazon Lightsail Getting Started CLI Script
# This script demonstrates how to create and manage Lightsail resources using the
 AWS CLI

# FIXES APPLIED:
# 1. Added polling mechanism to check disk state before attaching
# 2. Added polling mechanism to check snapshot state before proceeding with
 cleanup
# 3. Set AWS_REGION variable to us-west-2 for consistent region usage

# Set AWS region
export AWS_REGION="us-west-2"
echo "Using AWS region: $AWS_REGION"

# Set up logging
LOG_FILE="lightsail-script.log"
exec > >(tee -a "$LOG_FILE") 2>&1

echo "Starting Lightsail Getting Started script at $(date)"

# Error handling function
handle_error() {
  echo "ERROR: $1"
  echo "Attempting to clean up resources..."
  cleanup_resources
  exit 1
```

```
}

# Function to check if a command succeeded
check_status() {
  if [ $? -ne 0 ]; then
    handle_error "$1"
  fi
}

# Generate a random identifier for resource names
RANDOM_ID=$(openssl rand -hex 4)
INSTANCE_NAME="LightsailInstance-${RANDOM_ID}"
DISK_NAME="LightsailDisk-${RANDOM_ID}"
SNAPSHOT_NAME="LightsailSnapshot-${RANDOM_ID}"

# Array to track created resources
declare -a CREATED_RESOURCES

# Function to add a resource to the tracking array
track_resource() {
  CREATED_RESOURCES+=("$1:$2")
  echo "Created $1: $2"
}

# Function to clean up resources
cleanup_resources() {
  echo "Resources created by this script:"
  for resource in "${CREATED_RESOURCES[@]}"; do
    echo "  $resource"
  done

  # Reverse the array to delete resources in reverse order
  for (( idx=${#CREATED_RESOURCES[@]}-1 ; idx>=0 ; idx-- )); do
    IFS=':' read -r type name <<< "${CREATED_RESOURCES[idx]}"

    case "$type" in
      "instance_snapshot")
        echo "Deleting instance snapshot: $name"
        aws lightsail delete-instance-snapshot --instance-snapshot-name "$name"
 --region $AWS_REGION
        ;;
      "disk_snapshot")
        echo "Deleting disk snapshot: $name"
```

```
        aws lightsail delete-disk-snapshot --disk-snapshot-name "$name" --region
 $AWS_REGION
        ;;
      "disk")
        echo "Detaching disk: $name"
        aws lightsail detach-disk --disk-name "$name" --region $AWS_REGION
        sleep 10 # Wait for detach to complete
        echo "Deleting disk: $name"
        aws lightsail delete-disk --disk-name "$name" --region $AWS_REGION
        ;;
      "instance")
        echo "Deleting instance: $name"
        # Check instance state before attempting to delete
        INSTANCE_STATE=$(aws lightsail get-instance-state --instance-name "$name"
 --region $AWS_REGION --query 'state.name' --output text 2>/dev/null)
        if [ "$INSTANCE_STATE" == "pending" ]; then
          echo "Instance is in pending state. Waiting for it to be ready before
 deleting..."
          MAX_WAIT=30
          WAITED=0
          while [ "$INSTANCE_STATE" == "pending" ] && [ $WAITED -lt $MAX_WAIT ];
 do
            sleep 10
            WAITED=$((WAITED+1))
            INSTANCE_STATE=$(aws lightsail get-instance-state --instance-name
 "$name" --region $AWS_REGION --query 'state.name' --output text 2>/dev/null)
            echo "Instance state: $INSTANCE_STATE"
          done
        fi
        aws lightsail delete-instance --instance-name "$name" --region
 $AWS_REGION
        ;;
    esac
  done

  echo "Cleanup completed"
}

# Step 1: Verify AWS CLI configuration
echo "Step 1: Verifying AWS CLI configuration"
aws configure list
check_status "Failed to verify AWS CLI configuration"

# Step 2: Get available blueprints and bundles
```

```
echo "Step 2: Getting available blueprints and bundles"
echo "Available blueprints (showing first 5):"
aws lightsail get-blueprints --region $AWS_REGION --query 'blueprints[0:5].
[blueprintId,name]' --output table
check_status "Failed to get blueprints"

echo "Available bundles (showing first 5):"
aws lightsail get-bundles --region $AWS_REGION --query 'bundles[0:5].
[bundleId,name,price]' --output table
check_status "Failed to get bundles"

# Get available regions and availability zones
echo "Getting available regions and availability zones"
# Use a specific availability zone in us-west-2 region
AVAILABILITY_ZONE="us-west-2a"
echo "Using availability zone: $AVAILABILITY_ZONE"

# Step 3: Create a Lightsail instance
echo "Step 3: Creating Lightsail instance: $INSTANCE_NAME"
aws lightsail create-instances \
  --instance-names "$INSTANCE_NAME" \
  --availability-zone "$AVAILABILITY_ZONE" \
  --blueprint-id amazon_linux_2023 \
  --bundle-id nano_3_0 \
  --region $AWS_REGION
check_status "Failed to create Lightsail instance"
track_resource "instance" "$INSTANCE_NAME"

# Wait for the instance to be in a running state
echo "Waiting for instance to be in running state..."
# Wait for the instance to be ready (polling approach)
MAX_ATTEMPTS=30
ATTEMPTS=0
while [ $ATTEMPTS -lt $MAX_ATTEMPTS ]; do
  STATUS=$(aws lightsail get-instance-state --instance-name "$INSTANCE_NAME" --
region $AWS_REGION --query 'state.name' --output text)
  if [ "$STATUS" == "running" ]; then
    echo "Instance is now running"
    break
  fi
  echo "Instance status: $STATUS. Waiting..."
  ATTEMPTS=$((ATTEMPTS+1))
  sleep 10
done
```

```
if [ $ATTEMPTS -eq $MAX_ATTEMPTS ]; then
  handle_error "Instance failed to reach running state after 5 minutes"
fi

# Get instance details
echo "Getting instance details"
INSTANCE_IP=$(aws lightsail get-instance --instance-name "$INSTANCE_NAME" --
region $AWS_REGION --query 'instance.publicIpAddress' --output text)
check_status "Failed to get instance IP address"
echo "Instance IP address: $INSTANCE_IP"

# Step 4: Download the default key pair
echo "Step 4: Downloading default key pair"
KEY_FILE="lightsail_key_${RANDOM_ID}.pem"
aws lightsail download-default-key-pair --region $AWS_REGION --output text >
 "$KEY_FILE"
check_status "Failed to download key pair"
chmod 400 "$KEY_FILE"
check_status "Failed to set permissions on key pair"
echo "Key pair downloaded to $KEY_FILE"

echo "To connect to your instance, use:"
echo "ssh -i $KEY_FILE ec2-user@$INSTANCE_IP"

# Step 5: Create a block storage disk
echo "Step 5: Creating block storage disk: $DISK_NAME"
aws lightsail create-disk \
  --disk-name "$DISK_NAME" \
  --availability-zone "$AVAILABILITY_ZONE" \
  --size-in-gb 8 \
  --region $AWS_REGION
check_status "Failed to create disk"
track_resource "disk" "$DISK_NAME"

# FIX: Wait for the disk to be available using polling instead of fixed sleep
echo "Waiting for disk to be available..."
MAX_ATTEMPTS=30
ATTEMPTS=0
while [ $ATTEMPTS -lt $MAX_ATTEMPTS ]; do
  DISK_STATE=$(aws lightsail get-disk --disk-name "$DISK_NAME" --region
 $AWS_REGION --query 'disk.state' --output text 2>/dev/null)
  if [ "$DISK_STATE" == "available" ]; then
    echo "Disk is now available"
```

```
    break
  fi
  echo "Disk status: $DISK_STATE. Waiting..."
  ATTEMPTS=$((ATTEMPTS+1))
  sleep 10
done

if [ $ATTEMPTS -eq $MAX_ATTEMPTS ]; then
  handle_error "Disk failed to become available after 5 minutes"
fi

# Attach the disk to the instance
echo "Attaching disk to instance"
aws lightsail attach-disk \
  --disk-name "$DISK_NAME" \
  --instance-name "$INSTANCE_NAME" \
  --disk-path /dev/xvdf \
  --region $AWS_REGION
check_status "Failed to attach disk to instance"

echo "Disk attached. To format and mount the disk, connect to your instance and
 run:"
echo "sudo mkfs -t ext4 /dev/xvdf"
echo "sudo mkdir -p /mnt/my-data"
echo "sudo mount /dev/xvdf /mnt/my-data"
echo "sudo chown ec2-user:ec2-user /mnt/my-data"

# Step 6: Create a snapshot of the instance
echo "Step 6: Creating snapshot of the instance: $SNAPSHOT_NAME"
aws lightsail create-instance-snapshot \
  --instance-name "$INSTANCE_NAME" \
  --instance-snapshot-name "$SNAPSHOT_NAME" \
  --region $AWS_REGION
check_status "Failed to create instance snapshot"
track_resource "instance_snapshot" "$SNAPSHOT_NAME"

# FIX: Wait for the snapshot to complete using polling instead of fixed sleep
echo "Waiting for snapshot to complete... (this may take several minutes)"
MAX_ATTEMPTS=60  # Increased timeout for snapshot creation
ATTEMPTS=0
while [ $ATTEMPTS -lt $MAX_ATTEMPTS ]; do
  SNAPSHOT_STATE=$(aws lightsail get-instance-snapshot --instance-snapshot-name
 "$SNAPSHOT_NAME" --region $AWS_REGION --query 'instanceSnapshot.state' --output
 text 2>/dev/null)
```

```
  if [ "$SNAPSHOT_STATE" == "completed" ]; then
    echo "Snapshot creation completed"
    break
  fi
  echo "Snapshot status: $SNAPSHOT_STATE. Waiting... ($ATTEMPTS/$MAX_ATTEMPTS)"
  ATTEMPTS=$((ATTEMPTS+1))
  sleep 10
done

if [ $ATTEMPTS -eq $MAX_ATTEMPTS ]; then
  echo "Warning: Snapshot creation is taking longer than expected but will
 continue in the background."
  echo "You can check its status later with: aws lightsail get-instance-snapshot
 --instance-snapshot-name $SNAPSHOT_NAME --region $AWS_REGION"
fi

# Step 7: Clean up resources
echo "Step 7: Clean up resources"
echo "The script has created the following resources:"
for resource in "${CREATED_RESOURCES[@]}"; do
  echo "  $resource"
done

read -p "Do you want to clean up these resources? (y/n): " CLEANUP_CONFIRM
if [[ "$CLEANUP_CONFIRM" == "y" || "$CLEANUP_CONFIRM" == "Y" ]]; then
  cleanup_resources
else
  echo "Resources will not be cleaned up. You can manually delete them later."
  echo "To clean up manually, use the following commands:"
  echo "aws lightsail delete-instance-snapshot --instance-snapshot-name
 $SNAPSHOT_NAME --region $AWS_REGION"
  echo "aws lightsail detach-disk --disk-name $DISK_NAME --region $AWS_REGION"
  echo "aws lightsail delete-disk --disk-name $DISK_NAME --region $AWS_REGION"
  echo "aws lightsail delete-instance --instance-name $INSTANCE_NAME --region
 $AWS_REGION"
fi

echo "Script completed at $(date)"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 다음 토픽을 참조하세요.
  - AttachDisk
  - CreateDisk

- CreateInstanceSnapshot
- CreateInstances
- DeleteDisk
- DeleteInstance
- DeleteInstanceSnapshot
- DetachDisk
- DownloadDefaultKeyPair
- GetBlueprints
- GetBundles
- GetDisk
- GetInstance
- GetInstanceSnapshot
- GetInstanceState

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Location 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Location Service를 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

추가 리소스

- Amazon Location 개발자 안내서 - Amazon Location에 대한 자세한 정보입니다.
- Amazon Location API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 Amazon Location 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리입니다. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

시작

Hello Amazon Location Service

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Location Service 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 * In addition, you need to create a collection using the AWS Management
 * console. For information, see the following documentation.
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/location/latest/developerguide/geofence-gs.html

 */
public class HelloLocation {

    private static LocationAsyncClient locationAsyncClient;
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(HelloLocation.class);

    // This Singleton pattern ensures that only one `LocationClient`
    // instance.
    private static LocationAsyncClient getClient() {
        if (locationAsyncClient == null) {
            SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
                .maxConcurrency(100)
                .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
```

```
                .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .build();

            ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
                .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))
                .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))
                .retryStrategy(RetryMode.STANDARD)
                .build();

            locationAsyncClient = LocationAsyncClient.builder()
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                .build();
        }
        return locationAsyncClient;
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:
                <collectionName>

            Where:
                collectionName - The Amazon location collection name.
            """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String collectionName = args[0];
        listGeofences(collectionName);
    }

    /**
     * Lists geofences from a specified geofence collection asynchronously.
     *
     * @param collectionName The name of the geofence collection to list
geofences from.
```

```
     * @return A {@link CompletableFuture} representing the result of the
 asynchronous operation.
     *         The future completes when all geofences have been processed and
 logged.
     */
    public static CompletableFuture<Void> listGeofences(String collectionName) {
        ListGeofencesRequest geofencesRequest = ListGeofencesRequest.builder()
                .collectionName(collectionName)
                .build();

        ListGeofencesPublisher paginator =
 getClient().listGeofencesPaginator(geofencesRequest);
        CompletableFuture<Void> future = paginator.subscribe(response -> {
            if (response.entries().isEmpty()) {
                logger.info("No Geofences were found in the collection.");
            } else {
                response.entries().forEach(geofence ->
                        logger.info("Geofence ID: " + geofence.geofenceId())
                );
            }
        });
        return future;
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - ListGeofenceCollections
  - ListGeofences

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
```

```
import {
  LocationClient,
  ListGeofenceCollectionsCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-location";

/**
 * Lists geofences from a specified geofence collection asynchronously.
 */
export const main = async () => {
  const region = "eu-west-1";
  const locationClient = new LocationClient({ region: region });
  const listGeofenceCollParams = {
    MaxResults: 100,
  };
  try {
    const command = new ListGeofenceCollectionsCommand(listGeofenceCollParams);
    const response = await locationClient.send(command);
    const geofenceEntries = response.Entries;
    if (geofenceEntries.length === 0) {
      console.log("No Geofences were found in the collection.");
    } else {
      for (const geofenceEntry of geofenceEntries) {
        console.log(`Geofence ID: ${geofenceEntry.CollectionName}`);
      }
    }
  } catch (error) {
    console.error(
      `A validation error occurred while creating geofence: ${error} \n Exiting
 program.`,
    );
    return;
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - ListGeofenceCollections
  - ListGeofences

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
including your credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html

In addition, you need to create a collection using the AWS Management
console. For information, see the following documentation.

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/location/latest/developerguide/geofence-gs.html

 */
suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """

        Usage:
            <colletionName>

        Where:
            colletionName - The Amazon location collection name.
    """

    if (args.size != 1) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(0)
    }
    val colletionName = args[0]
    listGeofences(colletionName)
}

/**
```

```
 * Lists the geofences for the specified collection name.
 *
 * @param collectionName the name of the geofence collection
 */
suspend fun listGeofences(collectionName: String) {
    val request = ListGeofencesRequest {
        this.collectionName = collectionName
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        val response = client.listGeofences(request)
        val geofences = response.entries
        if (geofences.isNullOrEmpty()) {
            println("No Geofences found")
        } else {
            geofences.forEach { geofence ->
                println("Geofence ID: ${geofence.geofenceId}")
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - ListGeofenceCollections
  - ListGeofences

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Location의 기본 예제
  - Hello Amazon Location Service
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon Location의 기본 사항 알아보기
  - AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Location 작업
    - AWS SDK와 BatchUpdateDevicePosition 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 CalculateRoute 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 CreateGeofenceCollection 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 CreateKey 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 CreateMap 함께 사용

- AWS SDK와 CreateRouteCalculator 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 CreateTracker 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DeleteGeofenceCollection 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DeleteKey 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DeleteMap 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DeleteRouteCalculator 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DeleteTracker 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 GetDevicePosition 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 PutGeofence 함께 사용

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Location의 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 SDKs와 함께 AWS Amazon Location Service의 기본 사항을 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- Hello Amazon Location Service
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon Location의 기본 사항 알아보기
- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Location 작업
  - AWS SDK와 BatchUpdateDevicePosition 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 CalculateRoute 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 CreateGeofenceCollection 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 CreateKey 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 CreateMap 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 CreateRouteCalculator 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 CreateTracker 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 DeleteGeofenceCollection 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 DeleteKey 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 DeleteMap 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 DeleteRouteCalculator 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 DeleteTracker 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 GetDevicePosition 함께 사용

- AWS SDK와 PutGeofence 함께 사용

Hello Amazon Location Service

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Location Service 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 * In addition, you need to create a collection using the AWS Management
 * console. For information, see the following documentation.
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/location/latest/developerguide/geofence-gs.html

 */
public class HelloLocation {

    private static LocationAsyncClient locationAsyncClient;
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(HelloLocation.class);

    // This Singleton pattern ensures that only one `LocationClient`
    // instance.
    private static LocationAsyncClient getClient() {
        if (locationAsyncClient == null) {
```

```
            SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
                .maxConcurrency(100)
                .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .build();

            ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
                .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))
                .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))
                .retryStrategy(RetryMode.STANDARD)
                .build();

            locationAsyncClient = LocationAsyncClient.builder()
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                .build();
        }
        return locationAsyncClient;
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:
                <collectionName>

            Where:
                collectionName - The Amazon location collection name.
            """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String collectionName = args[0];
        listGeofences(collectionName);
    }

    /**
     * Lists geofences from a specified geofence collection asynchronously.
     *
```

```
     * @param collectionName The name of the geofence collection to list
 geofences from.
     * @return A {@link CompletableFuture} representing the result of the
 asynchronous operation.
     *         The future completes when all geofences have been processed and
 logged.
     */
    public static CompletableFuture<Void> listGeofences(String collectionName) {
        ListGeofencesRequest geofencesRequest = ListGeofencesRequest.builder()
                .collectionName(collectionName)
                .build();

        ListGeofencesPublisher paginator =
 getClient().listGeofencesPaginator(geofencesRequest);
        CompletableFuture<Void> future = paginator.subscribe(response -> {
            if (response.entries().isEmpty()) {
                logger.info("No Geofences were found in the collection.");
            } else {
                response.entries().forEach(geofence ->
                        logger.info("Geofence ID: " + geofence.geofenceId())
                );
            }
        });
        return future;
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - ListGeofenceCollections
  - ListGeofences

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import {
  LocationClient,
  ListGeofenceCollectionsCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-location";

/**
 * Lists geofences from a specified geofence collection asynchronously.
 */
export const main = async () => {
  const region = "eu-west-1";
  const locationClient = new LocationClient({ region: region });
  const listGeofenceCollParams = {
    MaxResults: 100,
  };
  try {
    const command = new ListGeofenceCollectionsCommand(listGeofenceCollParams);
    const response = await locationClient.send(command);
    const geofenceEntries = response.Entries;
    if (geofenceEntries.length === 0) {
      console.log("No Geofences were found in the collection.");
    } else {
      for (const geofenceEntry of geofenceEntries) {
        console.log(`Geofence ID: ${geofenceEntry.CollectionName}`);
      }
    }
  } catch (error) {
    console.error(
      `A validation error occurred while creating geofence: ${error} \n Exiting
 program.`,
    );
    return;
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - ListGeofenceCollections
  - ListGeofences

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
including your credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html

In addition, you need to create a collection using the AWS Management
console. For information, see the following documentation.

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/location/latest/developerguide/geofence-gs.html

 */
suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """

        Usage:
            <colletionName>

        Where:
            colletionName - The Amazon location collection name.
    """

    if (args.size != 1) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(0)
    }
    val colletionName = args[0]
    listGeofences(colletionName)
}

/**
```

```
 * Lists the geofences for the specified collection name.
 *
 * @param collectionName the name of the geofence collection
 */
suspend fun listGeofences(collectionName: String) {
    val request = ListGeofencesRequest {
        this.collectionName = collectionName
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        val response = client.listGeofences(request)
        val geofences = response.entries
        if (geofences.isNullOrEmpty()) {
            println("No Geofences found")
        } else {
            geofences.forEach { geofence ->
                println("Geofence ID: ${geofence.geofenceId}")
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - ListGeofenceCollections
  - ListGeofences

AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon Location의 기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- Amazon Location 맵을 생성합니다.
- Amazon Location API 키를 생성합니다.
- 맵 URL을 표시합니다.
- 지오펜스 컬렉션을 생성합니다.
- 지오펜스 지오메트리를 저장합니다.
- 트래커 리소스를 생성합니다.
- 디바이스의 위치를 업데이트합니다.
- 지정된 디바이스에 대한 최신 위치 업데이트를 검색합니다.

- 경로 계산기를 생성합니다.
- 시애틀과 밴쿠버 사이의 거리를 결정합니다.
- Amazon Location 상위 수준 APIs 사용합니다.
- Amazon Location Assets를 삭제합니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Location Service 기능을 보여주는 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
/*
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 */
public class LocationScenario {

    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");

    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(LocationScenario.class);
    static Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

    static LocationActions locationActions = new LocationActions();

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
```

```
            Usage:    <mapName> <keyName> <collectionName> <geoId> <trackerName>
<calculatorName> <deviceId>

            Where:
              mapName - The name of the map to be create (e.g., "AWSMap").
              keyName - The name of the API key to create (e.g., "AWSApiKey").
              collectionName - The name of the geofence collection (e.g.,
"AWSLocationCollection").
              geoId - The geographic identifier used for the geofence or map
(e.g., "geoId").
              trackerName - The name of the tracker (e.g., "geoTracker").
              calculatorName - The name of the route calculator (e.g.,
"AWSRouteCalc").
              deviceId - The ID of the device (e.g., "iPhone-112356").
            """;

        if (args.length != 7) {
            logger.info(usage);
            return;
        }

        String mapName = args[0];
        String keyName = args[1];
        String collectionName = args[2];
        String geoId = args[3];
        String trackerName = args[4];
        String calculatorName = args[5];
        String deviceId = args[6];

        logger.info("""
            AWS Location Service is a fully managed service offered by Amazon Web
Services (AWS) that
            provides location-based services for developers. This service
simplifies
            the integration of location-based features into applications, making
it
            easier to build and deploy location-aware applications.

            The AWS Location Service offers a range of location-based services,
            including:

            Maps: The service provides access to high-quality maps, satellite
imagery,\s
            and geospatial data from various providers, allowing developers to\s
```

```
            easily embed maps into their applications.

            Tracking: The Location Service enables real-time tracking of mobile
 devices,\s
            assets, or other entities, allowing developers to build applications
\s
            that can monitor the location of people, vehicles, or other objects.

            Geocoding: The service provides the ability to convert addresses or\s
            location names into geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude),
\s
            and vice versa, enabling developers to integrate location-based
 search\s
            and routing functionality into their applications.
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            runScenario(mapName, keyName, collectionName, geoId, trackerName,
 calculatorName, deviceId);
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            // Clean up AWS Resources.
            cleanUp(mapName, keyName, collectionName, trackerName,
 calculatorName);
            logger.info(e.getMessage());
        }
    }

    public static void runScenario(String mapName, String keyName, String
 collectionName, String geoId, String trackerName, String calculatorName, String
 deviceId) {
        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("1. Create a map");
        logger.info("""
             An AWS Location map can enhance the user experience of your
             application by providing accurate and personalized location-based
             features. For example, you could use the geocoding capabilities to
             allow users to search for and locate businesses, landmarks, or
             other points of interest within a specific region.
            """);

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String mapArn;
        try {
            mapArn = locationActions.createMap(mapName).join();
```

```
            logger.info("The Map ARN is: {}", mapArn);  // Log success in calling
code
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ServiceQuotaExceededException) {
                logger.error("The request exceeded the maximum quota: {}",
cause.getMessage());
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred while creating the
map.", cause);
            }
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("2. Create an AWS Location API key");
        logger.info("""
            When you embed a map in a web app or website, the API key is
            included in the map tile URL to authenticate requests. You can
            restrict API keys to specific AWS Location operations (e.g., only
            maps, not geocoding). API keys can expire, ensuring temporary
            access control.
            """);

        try {
            String keyArn = locationActions.createKey(keyName, mapArn).join();
            logger.info("The API key was successfully created: {}", keyArn);
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof AccessDeniedException) {
                logger.error("Request was denied: {}", cause.getMessage());
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred while creating the API
key.", cause);
            }
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("3. Display Map URL");
```

```
        logger.info("""
            In order to get the MAP URL, you need to get the API Key value.
            You can get the key value using the AWS Management Console under
            Location Services. This operation cannot be completed using the
            AWS SDK. For more information about getting the key value, see
            the AWS Location Documentation.
            """);
        String mapUrl = "https://maps.geo.aws.amazon.com/maps/v0/maps/"+mapName
+"/tiles/{z}/{x}/{y}?key={KeyValue}";
        logger.info("Embed this URL in your Web app: " + mapUrl);
        logger.info("");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("4. Create a geofence collection, which manages and stores
 geofences.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            String collectionArn =
 locationActions.createGeofenceCollection(collectionName).join();
            logger.info("The geofence collection was successfully created: {}",
 collectionArn);
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ConflictException) {
                logger.error("A conflict occurred: {}", cause.getMessage());
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred while creating the
 geofence collection.", cause);
            }
            return;
        }

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("5. Store a geofence geometry in a given geofence
 collection.");
        logger.info("""
            An AWS Location geofence is a virtual boundary that defines a
 geographic area
            on a map. It is a useful feature for tracking the location of
```

```
            assets or monitoring the movement of objects within a specific
region.

            To define a geofence, you need to specify the coordinates of a
            polygon that represents the area of interest. The polygon must be
            defined in a counter-clockwise direction, meaning that the points of
            the polygon must be listed in a counter-clockwise order.

            This is a requirement for the AWS Location service to correctly
            interpret the geofence and ensure that the location data is
            accurately processed within the defined area.
            """);

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            locationActions.putGeofence(collectionName, geoId).join();
            logger.info("Successfully created geofence: {}", geoId);
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ValidationException) {
                logger.error("A validation error occurred while creating
geofence: {}", cause.getMessage());
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage(), cause);
            }
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info("6. Create a tracker resource which lets you retrieve current
and historical location of devices..");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            String trackerArn =
locationActions.createTracker(trackerName).join();
            logger.info("Successfully created tracker. ARN: {}", trackerArn);  //
Log success
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ConflictException) {
                logger.error("A conflict occurred while creating the tracker:
{}", cause.getMessage());
```

```
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage(), cause);
            }
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("7. Update the position of a device in the location tracking
system.");
        logger.info("""
            The AWS location service does not enforce a strict format for
deviceId, but it must:
              - Be a string (case-sensitive).
              - Be 1-100 characters long.
              - Contain only:
                - Alphanumeric characters (A-Z, a-z, 0-9)
                - Underscores (_)
                - Hyphens (-)
                - Be the same ID used when sending and retrieving positions.
            """);

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<BatchUpdateDevicePositionResponse> future =
locationActions.updateDevicePosition(trackerName, deviceId);
            future.join();
            logger.info(deviceId + " was successfully updated in the location
tracking system.");
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                logger.info("The resource was not found: {}", cause.getMessage(),
cause);
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage(), cause);
            }
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);
```

```
        logger.info("8. Retrieve the most recent position update for a specified
device..");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            GetDevicePositionResponse response =
locationActions.getDevicePosition(trackerName, deviceId).join();
            logger.info("Successfully fetched device position: {}",
response.position());
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                logger.info("The resource was not found: {}", cause.getMessage(),
cause);
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage(), cause);
            }
            return;
        }

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info("9. Create a route calculator.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CreateRouteCalculatorResponse response =
locationActions.createRouteCalculator(calculatorName).join();
            logger.info("Route calculator created successfully: {}",
response.calculatorArn());
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ConflictException) {
                logger.info("A conflict occurred: {}", cause.getMessage(),
cause);
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage(), cause);
            }
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);
```

```
        logger.info("10. Determine the distance between Seattle and Vancouver
using the route calculator.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CalculateRouteResponse response =
locationActions.calcDistanceAsync(calculatorName).join();
            logger.info("Successfully calculated route. The distance in
kilometers is {}", response.summary().distance());
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                logger.info("The resource was not found: {}", cause.getMessage(),
cause);
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage(), cause);
            }
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info("11. Use the GeoPlacesAsyncClient to perform additional
operations.");
        logger.info("""
            This scenario will show use of the GeoPlacesClient that enables
            location search and geocoding capabilities for your applications.\s

            We are going to use this client to perform these AWS Location tasks:
             - Reverse Geocoding (reverseGeocode): Converts geographic
coordinates into addresses.
             - Place Search (searchText): Finds places based on search queries.
             - Nearby Search (searchNearby): Finds places near a specific
location.
            """);

        logger.info("First we will perform a Reverse Geocoding operation");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            locationActions.reverseGeocode().join();
            logger.info("Now we are going to perform a text search using coffee
shop.");
            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
```

```
            locationActions.searchText("coffee shop").join();
            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

            logger.info("Now we are going to perform a nearby Search.");
            //waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
            locationActions.searchNearBy().join();
            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof
software.amazon.awssdk.services.geoplaces.model.ValidationException) {
                logger.error("A validation error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage(), cause);
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage(), cause);
            }
            return;
        }
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info("12. Delete the AWS Location Services resources.");
        logger.info("Would you like to delete the AWS Location Services
resources? (y/n)");
        String delAns = scanner.nextLine().trim();
        if (delAns.equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
            cleanUp(mapName, keyName, collectionName, trackerName,
calculatorName);
        } else {
            logger.info("The AWS resources will not be deleted.");
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info(" This concludes the AWS Location Service scenario.");
        logger.info(DASHES);
    }

    /**
     * Cleans up resources by deleting the specified map, key, geofence
collection, tracker, and route calculator.
     *
     * @param mapName The name of the map to delete.
```

```
     * @param keyName The name of the key to delete.
     * @param collectionName The name of the geofence collection to delete.
     * @param trackerName The name of the tracker to delete.
     * @param calculatorName The name of the route calculator to delete.
     */
    private static void cleanUp(String mapName, String keyName, String
 collectionName, String trackerName, String calculatorName) {
        try {
            locationActions.deleteMap(mapName).join();
            locationActions.deleteKey(keyName).join();
            locationActions.deleteGeofenceCollectionAsync(collectionName).join();
            locationActions.deleteTracker(trackerName).join();
            locationActions.deleteRouteCalculator(calculatorName).join();
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                logger.info("The resource was not found: {}", cause.getMessage(),
 cause);
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
 cause.getMessage(), cause);
            }
            return;
        }
    }

    private static void waitForInputToContinue(Scanner scanner) {
        while (true) {
            logger.info("");
            logger.info("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:");
            String input = scanner.nextLine();

            if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("c")) {
                logger.info("Continuing with the program...");
                logger.info("");
                break;
            } else {
                logger.info("Invalid input. Please try again.");
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Amazon Location Service SDK 메서드의 래퍼 클래스입니다.

```
public class LocationActions {

    private static LocationAsyncClient locationAsyncClient;

    private static GeoPlacesAsyncClient geoPlacesAsyncClient;
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(LocationActions.class);

    // This Singleton pattern ensures that only one `LocationClient`
    // instance is used throughout the application.
    private LocationAsyncClient getClient() {
        if (locationAsyncClient == null) {
            SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
                .maxConcurrency(100)
                .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .build();

            ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
 ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
                .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))
                .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))
                .retryStrategy(RetryMode.STANDARD)
                .build();

            locationAsyncClient = LocationAsyncClient.builder()
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                .build();
        }
        return locationAsyncClient;
    }

    private static GeoPlacesAsyncClient getGeoPlacesClient() {
        if (geoPlacesAsyncClient == null) {
            SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
                .maxConcurrency(100)
                .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .build();
```

```
            ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
 ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
                .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))
                .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))
                .retryStrategy(RetryMode.STANDARD)
                .build();

            geoPlacesAsyncClient = GeoPlacesAsyncClient.builder()
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                .build();
        }
        return geoPlacesAsyncClient;
    }


    /**
     * Performs a nearby places search based on the provided geographic
 coordinates (latitude and longitude).
     * The method sends an asynchronous request to search for places within a 1-
kilometer radius of the specified location.
     * The results are processed and printed once the search completes
 successfully.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<SearchNearbyResponse> searchNearBy() {
        double latitude = 37.7749;  // San Francisco
        double longitude = -122.4194;
        List<Double> queryPosition = List.of(longitude, latitude);

        // Set up the request for searching nearby places.
        SearchNearbyRequest request = SearchNearbyRequest.builder()
            .queryPosition(queryPosition)  // Set the position
            .queryRadius(1000L)  // Radius in meters (1000 meters = 1 km).
            .build();

        return getGeoPlacesClient().searchNearby(request)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.geoplaces.model.ValidationException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("A validation error
 occurred: " + cause.getMessage(), cause);
```

```
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Error performing place
search", exception);
                }

                // Process the response and print the results.
                response.resultItems().forEach(result -> {
                    logger.info("Place Name: " + result.placeType().name());
                    logger.info("Address: " + result.address().label());
                    logger.info("Distance: " + result.distance() + " meters");
                    logger.info("-------------------------");
                });
            });
    }


    /**
     * Searches for a place using the provided search query and prints the
detailed information of the first result.
     *
     * @param searchQuery the search query to be used for the place search (ex,
coffee shop)
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> searchText(String searchQuery) {
        double latitude = 37.7749;  // San Francisco
        double longitude = -122.4194;
        List<Double> queryPosition = List.of(longitude, latitude);

        SearchTextRequest request = SearchTextRequest.builder()
                .queryText(searchQuery)
                .biasPosition(queryPosition)
                .build();

        return getGeoPlacesClient().searchText(request)
                .thenCompose(response -> {
                    if (response.resultItems().isEmpty()) {
                        logger.info("No places found.");
                        return CompletableFuture.completedFuture(null);
                    }

                    // Get the first place ID
                    String placeId = response.resultItems().get(0).placeId();
                    logger.info("Found Place with id: " + placeId);
```

```
                    // Fetch detailed info using getPlace
                    GetPlaceRequest getPlaceRequest = GetPlaceRequest.builder()
                            .placeId(placeId)
                            .build();

                    return getGeoPlacesClient().getPlace(getPlaceRequest)
                            .thenAccept(placeResponse -> {
                                logger.info("Detailed Place Information:");
                                logger.info("Name: " +
 placeResponse.placeType().name());
                                logger.info("Address: " +
 placeResponse.address().label());

                                if (placeResponse.foodTypes() != null && !
placeResponse.foodTypes().isEmpty()) {
                                    logger.info("Food Types:");
                                    placeResponse.foodTypes().forEach(foodType ->
 {
                                        logger.info("  - " + foodType);
                                    });
                                } else {
                                    logger.info("No food types available.");
                                }
                                logger.info("-------------------------");
                            });
                })
                .exceptionally(exception -> {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.geoplaces.model.ValidationException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("A validation error
 occurred: " + cause.getMessage(), cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Error performing place
 search", exception);
                });
    }



    /**
     * Performs reverse geocoding using the AWS Geo Places API.
     * Reverse geocoding is the process of converting geographic coordinates
 (latitude and longitude) to a human-readable address.
```

```
    * This method uses the latitude and longitude of San Francisco as the input,
and prints the resulting address.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<ReverseGeocodeResponse> reverseGeocode() {
       double latitude = 37.7749;  // San Francisco
       double longitude = -122.4194;
       logger.info("Use latitude 37.7749 and longitude -122.4194");

       // AWS expects [longitude, latitude].
       List<Double> queryPosition = List.of(longitude, latitude);
       ReverseGeocodeRequest request = ReverseGeocodeRequest.builder()
           .queryPosition(queryPosition)
           .build();
       CompletableFuture<ReverseGeocodeResponse> futureResponse =
           getGeoPlacesClient().reverseGeocode(request);

       return futureResponse.whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
           if (exception != null) {
               Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
               if (cause instanceof
software.amazon.awssdk.services.geoplaces.model.ValidationException) {
                   throw new CompletionException("A validation error occurred: "
+ cause.getMessage(), cause);
               }
               throw new CompletionException("Error performing reverse
geocoding", exception);
           }

           response.resultItems().forEach(result ->
               logger.info("The address is: " + result.address().label())
           );
       });
   }


   /**
    * Calculates the distance between two locations asynchronously.
    *
    * @param routeCalcName the name of the route calculator to use
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that will complete with a {@link
CalculateRouteResponse} containing the distance and estimated duration of the
route
    */
```

```
   public CompletableFuture<CalculateRouteResponse> calcDistanceAsync(String
routeCalcName) {
       // Define coordinates for Seattle, WA and Vancouver, BC.
       List<Double> departurePosition = Arrays.asList(-122.3321, 47.6062);
       List<Double> arrivePosition = Arrays.asList(-123.1216, 49.2827);

       CalculateRouteRequest request = CalculateRouteRequest.builder()
           .calculatorName(routeCalcName)
           .departurePosition(departurePosition)
           .destinationPosition(arrivePosition)
           .travelMode("Car") // Options: Car, Truck, Walking, Bicycle
           .distanceUnit("Kilometers") // Options: Meters, Kilometers, Miles
           .build();

       return getClient().calculateRoute(request)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (exception != null) {
                   Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                   if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                       throw new CompletionException("The AWS resource was not
found: " + cause.getMessage(), cause);
                   }
                   throw new CompletionException("Failed to calculate route: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
               }
           });
   }


   /**
    * Creates a new route calculator with the specified name and data source.
    *
    * @param routeCalcName the name of the route calculator to be created
    */
   public CompletableFuture<CreateRouteCalculatorResponse>
createRouteCalculator(String routeCalcName) {
       String dataSource = "Esri"; // or "Here"
       CreateRouteCalculatorRequest request =
CreateRouteCalculatorRequest.builder()
           .calculatorName(routeCalcName)
           .dataSource(dataSource)
           .build();

       return getClient().createRouteCalculator(request)
```

```
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ConflictException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("A conflict error occurred:
" + cause.getMessage(), cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to create route
calculator: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            });
    }


    /**
     * Retrieves the position of a device using the provided LocationClient.
     *
     * @param trackerName The name of the tracker associated with the device.
     * @param deviceId    The ID of the device to retrieve the position for.
     * @throws RuntimeException If there is an error fetching the device
position.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<GetDevicePositionResponse> getDevicePosition(String
trackerName, String deviceId) {
        GetDevicePositionRequest request = GetDevicePositionRequest.builder()
            .trackerName(trackerName)
            .deviceId(deviceId)
            .build();

        return getClient().getDevicePosition(request)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The AWS resource was not
found: " + cause.getMessage(), cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Error fetching device
position: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            });
    }
```

```
    /**
     * Updates the position of a device in the location tracking system.
     *
     * @param trackerName the name of the tracker associated with the device
     * @param deviceId    the unique identifier of the device
     * @throws RuntimeException if an error occurs while updating the device
position
     */
    public CompletableFuture<BatchUpdateDevicePositionResponse>
updateDevicePosition(String trackerName, String deviceId) {
        double latitude = 37.7749;  // Example: San Francisco
        double longitude = -122.4194;

        DevicePositionUpdate positionUpdate = DevicePositionUpdate.builder()
            .deviceId(deviceId)
            .sampleTime(Instant.now()) // Timestamp of position update.
            .position(Arrays.asList(longitude, latitude)) // AWS requires
[longitude, latitude]
            .build();

        BatchUpdateDevicePositionRequest request =
BatchUpdateDevicePositionRequest.builder()
            .trackerName(trackerName)
            .updates(positionUpdate)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<BatchUpdateDevicePositionResponse> futureResponse =
getClient().batchUpdateDevicePosition(request);
        return futureResponse.whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
            if (exception != null) {
                Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                    throw new CompletionException("The resource was not found: "
+ cause.getMessage(), cause);
                } else {
                    throw new CompletionException("Error updating device
position: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            }
        });
    }


    /**
```

```
    * Creates a new tracker resource in your AWS account, which you can use to
track the location of devices.
    *
    * @param trackerName the name of the tracker to be created
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, will contain the
Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the created tracker
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> createTracker(String trackerName) {
       CreateTrackerRequest trackerRequest = CreateTrackerRequest.builder()
           .description("Created using the Java V2 SDK")
           .trackerName(trackerName)
           .positionFiltering("TimeBased") // Options: TimeBased, DistanceBased,
AccuracyBased
           .build();

       return getClient().createTracker(trackerRequest)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (exception != null) {
                   Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                   if (cause instanceof ConflictException) {
                       throw new CompletionException("Conflict occurred while
creating tracker: " + cause.getMessage(), cause);
                   }
                   throw new CompletionException("Error creating tracker: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
               }
           })
           .thenApply(CreateTrackerResponse::trackerArn); // Return only the
tracker ARN
   }



   /**
    * Adds a new geofence to the specified collection.
    *
    * @param collectionName the name of the geofence collection to add the
geofence to
    * @param geoId          the unique identifier for the geofence
    */
   public CompletableFuture<PutGeofenceResponse> putGeofence(String
collectionName, String geoId) {
       // Define the geofence geometry (polygon).
       GeofenceGeometry geofenceGeometry = GeofenceGeometry.builder()
```

```
            .polygon(List.of(
                List.of(
                    List.of(-122.3381, 47.6101), // First point
                    List.of(-122.3281, 47.6101),
                    List.of(-122.3281, 47.6201),
                    List.of(-122.3381, 47.6201),
                    List.of(-122.3381, 47.6101) // Closing the polygon
                )
            ))
            .build();

        PutGeofenceRequest geofenceRequest = PutGeofenceRequest.builder()
            .collectionName(collectionName) // Specify the collection.
            .geofenceId(geoId) // Unique ID for the geofence.
            .geometry(geofenceGeometry)
            .build();

        return getClient().putGeofence(geofenceRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ValidationException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("Validation error while
creating geofence: " + cause.getMessage(), cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Error creating geofence: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            });
    }


    /**
     * Creates a new geofence collection.
     *
     * @param collectionName the name of the geofence collection to be created
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> createGeofenceCollection(String
collectionName) {
        CreateGeofenceCollectionRequest collectionRequest =
CreateGeofenceCollectionRequest.builder()
            .collectionName(collectionName)
            .description("Created by using the AWS SDK for Java")
            .build();
```

```
        return getClient().createGeofenceCollection(collectionRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ConflictException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The geofence collection
was not created due to ConflictException.", cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to create geofence
collection: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            })
            .thenApply(response -> response.collectionArn()); // Return only the
ARN
    }




    /**
     * Creates a new API key with the specified name and restrictions.
     *
     * @param keyName the name of the API key to be created
     * @param mapArn  the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the map resource to which
the API key will be associated
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the Amazon
Resource Name (ARN) of the created API key,
     * or {@code null} if the operation failed
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> createKey(String keyName, String mapArn) {
        ApiKeyRestrictions keyRestrictions = ApiKeyRestrictions.builder()
            .allowActions("geo:GetMap*")
            .allowResources(mapArn)
            .build();

        CreateKeyRequest request = CreateKeyRequest.builder()
            .keyName(keyName)
            .restrictions(keyRestrictions)
            .noExpiry(true)
            .build();

        return getClient().createKey(request)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
```

```
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof AccessDeniedException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The request was denied
because of insufficient access or permissions.", cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to create API key: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            })
            .thenApply(response -> response.keyArn()); // This will never return
null if the response reaches here
    }




    /**
     * Creates a new map with the specified name and configuration.
     *
     * @param mapName the name of the map to be created
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, will contain the
Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the created map
     * @throws CompletionException if an error occurs while creating the map,
such as exceeding the service quota
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> createMap(String mapName) {
        MapConfiguration configuration = MapConfiguration.builder()
            .style("VectorEsriNavigation")
            .build();

        CreateMapRequest mapRequest = CreateMapRequest.builder()
            .mapName(mapName)
            .configuration(configuration)
            .description("A map created using the Java V2 API")
            .build();

        return getClient().createMap(mapRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ServiceQuotaExceededException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The operation was denied
because the request would exceed the maximum quota.", cause);
                    }
```

```
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to create map: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            })
            .thenApply(response -> response.mapArn()); // Return the map ARN
    }




    /**
     * Deletes a geofence collection asynchronously.
     *
     * @param collectionName the name of the geofence collection to be deleted
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the geofence
collection has been deleted
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteGeofenceCollectionAsync(String
collectionName) {
        DeleteGeofenceCollectionRequest collectionRequest =
DeleteGeofenceCollectionRequest.builder()
            .collectionName(collectionName)
            .build();

        return getClient().deleteGeofenceCollection(collectionRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The requested geofence
collection was not found.", cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to delete geofence
collection: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
                logger.info("The geofence collection {} was deleted.",
collectionName);
            })
            .thenApply(response -> null);
    }




    /**
     * Deletes the specified key from the key-value store.
```

```
     *
     * @param keyName the name of the key to be deleted
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the key has been
deleted
     * @throws CompletionException if the key was not found or if an error
occurred during the deletion process
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteKey(String keyName) {
        DeleteKeyRequest keyRequest = DeleteKeyRequest.builder()
            .keyName(keyName)
            .build();

        return getClient().deleteKey(keyRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The key was not found.",
cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to delete key: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
                logger.info("The key {} was deleted.", keyName);
            })
            .thenApply(response -> null);
    }


    /**
     * Deletes a map with the specified name.
     *
     * @param mapName the name of the map to be deleted
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the map deletion
is successful, or throws a {@link CompletionException} if an error occurs
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteMap(String mapName) {
        DeleteMapRequest mapRequest = DeleteMapRequest.builder()
            .mapName(mapName)
            .build();

        return getClient().deleteMap(mapRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
```

```
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The map was not found.",
cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to delete map: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
                logger.info("The map {} was deleted.", mapName);
            })
            .thenApply(response -> null);
    }


    /**
     * Deletes a tracker with the specified name.
     *
     * @param trackerName the name of the tracker to be deleted
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the tracker has
been deleted
     * @throws CompletionException if an error occurs while deleting the tracker
     *                             - if the tracker was not found, a {@link
ResourceNotFoundException} is thrown wrapped in the CompletionException
     *                             - if any other error occurs, a generic
CompletionException is thrown with the error message
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteTracker(String trackerName) {
        DeleteTrackerRequest trackerRequest = DeleteTrackerRequest.builder()
            .trackerName(trackerName)
            .build();

        return getClient().deleteTracker(trackerRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The tracker was not
found.", cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to delete the tracker:
" + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
                logger.info("The tracker {} was deleted.", trackerName);
            })
```

```
            .thenApply(response -> null); // Ensures CompletableFuture<Void>
    }


    /**
     * Deletes a route calculator from the system.
     *
     * @param calcName the name of the route calculator to delete
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the route
 calculator has been deleted
     * @throws CompletionException if an error occurs while deleting the route
 calculator
     *                             - If the route calculator was not found, a
 {@link ResourceNotFoundException} will be thrown
     *                             - If any other error occurs, a generic {@link
 CompletionException} will be thrown
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteRouteCalculator(String calcName) {
        DeleteRouteCalculatorRequest calculatorRequest =
 DeleteRouteCalculatorRequest.builder()
            .calculatorName(calcName)
            .build();

        return getClient().deleteRouteCalculator(calculatorRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The route calculator was
 not found.", cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to delete the route
 calculator: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
                logger.info("The route calculator {} was deleted.", calcName);
            })
            .thenApply(response -> null);
    }
}
```

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/*
Before running this JavaScript code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.
This demo illustrates how to use the AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) to work with
 Amazon Location Service.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-javascript/v3/developer-guide/getting-
started.html
*/

import {
  Scenario,
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioOutput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";

import {
  CreateMapCommand,
  CreateGeofenceCollectionCommand,
  PutGeofenceCommand,
  CreateTrackerCommand,
  BatchUpdateDevicePositionCommand,
  GetDevicePositionCommand,
  CreateRouteCalculatorCommand,
  CalculateRouteCommand,
  LocationClient,
  ConflictException,
  ResourceNotFoundException,
```

```
  DeleteGeofenceCollectionCommand,
  DeleteRouteCalculatorCommand,
  DeleteTrackerCommand,
  DeleteMapCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-location";

import {
  GeoPlacesClient,
  ReverseGeocodeCommand,
  SearchNearbyCommand,
  SearchTextCommand,
  GetPlaceCommand,
  ValidationException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-geo-places";

import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

/*The inputs for this example can be edited in the ./input.json.*/
import data from "./inputs.json" with { type: "json" };

/**
 * Used repeatedly to have the user press enter.
 * @type {ScenarioInput}
 */
/* v8 ignore next 3 */
const pressEnter = new ScenarioInput("continue", "Press Enter to continue", {
  type: "confirm",
  verbose: "false",
});

const pressEnterConfirm = new ScenarioInput(
  "confirm",
  "Press Enter to continue",
  {
    type: "confirm",
    verbose: "false",
  },
);

const region = "eu-west-1";

const locationClient = new LocationClient({ region: region });
```

```
const greet = new ScenarioOutput(
  "greet",
  "Welcome to the Amazon Location Use demo! \n" +
    "AWS Location Service is a fully managed service offered by Amazon Web
 Services (AWS) that " +
    "provides location-based services for developers. This service simplifies " +
    "the integration of location-based features into applications, making it " +
    "Maps: The service provides access to high-quality maps, satellite imagery, "
 +
    "and geospatial data from various providers, allowing developers to " +
    "easily embed maps into their applications:\n" +
    "Tracking: The Location Service enables real-time tracking of mobile devices,
 " +
    "assets, or other entities, allowing developers to build applications " +
    "that can monitor the location of people, vehicles, or other objects.\n" +
    "Geocoding: The service provides the ability to convert addresses or " +
    "location names into geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude), " +
    "and vice versa, enabling developers to integrate location-based search " +
    "and routing functionality into their applications. " +
    "Please define values ./inputs.json for each user-defined variable used in
 this app. Otherwise the default is used:\n" +
    "- mapName: The name of the map to be create (default is 'AWSMap').\n" +
    "- keyName: The name of the API key to create (default is ' AWSApiKey')\n" +
    "- collectionName: The name of the geofence collection (default is
 'AWSLocationCollection')\n" +
    "- geoId: The geographic identifier used for the geofence or map (default is
 'geoId')\n" +
    "- trackerName: The name of the tracker (default is 'geoTracker')\n" +
    "- calculatorName: The name of the route calculator (default is
 'AWSRouteCalc')\n" +
    "- deviceId: The ID of the device (default is 'iPhone-112356')",

  { header: true },
);
const displayCreateAMap = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayCreateAMap",
  "1. Create a map\n" +
    "An AWS Location map can enhance the user experience of your " +
    " application by providing accurate and personalized location-based " +
    " features. For example, you could use the geocoding capabilities to " +
    " allow users to search for and locate businesses, landmarks, or " +
    " other points of interest within a specific region.",
);
```

```
const sdkCreateAMap = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkCreateAMap",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const createMapParams = {
      MapName: `${data.inputs.mapName}`,
      Configuration: { style: "VectorEsriNavigation" },
    };
    try {
      const command = new CreateMapCommand(createMapParams);
      const response = await locationClient.send(command);
      state.MapName = response.MapName;
      console.log("Map created. Map ARN is: ", state.MapName);
    } catch (error) {
      console.error("Error creating map: ", error);
      throw error;
    }
  },
);

const displayMapUrl = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayMapUrl",
  "2. Display Map URL\n" +
    "When you embed a map in a web app or website, the API key is " +
    "included in the map tile URL to authenticate requests. You can " +
    "restrict API keys to specific AWS Location operations (e.g., only " +
    "maps, not geocoding). API keys can expire, ensuring temporary " +
    "access control.\n" +
    "In order to get the MAP URL you need to create and get the API Key value. "
 +
    "You can create and get the key value using the AWS Management Console under
 " +
    "Location Services. These operations cannot be completed using the " +
    "AWS SDK. For more information about getting the key value, see " +
    "the AWS Location Documentation.",
);

const sdkDisplayMapUrl = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkDisplayMapUrl",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const mapURL = `https://maps.geo.aws.amazon.com/maps/v0/maps/
${state.MapName}/tiles/{z}/{x}/{y}?key=API_KEY_VALUE`;
    state.mapURL = mapURL;
    console.log(
```

```
      `Replace \'API_KEY_VALUE\' in the following URL with the value for the API
 key you create and get from the AWS Management Console under Location Services.
 This is then the Map URL you can embed this URL in your Web app:\n
${state.mapURL}`,
    );
  },
);
const displayCreateGeoFenceColl = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayCreateGeoFenceColl",
  "3. Create a geofence collection, which manages and stores geofences.",
);

const sdkCreateGeoFenceColl = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkCreateGeoFenceColl",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    // Creates a new geofence collection.
    const geoFenceCollParams = {
      CollectionName: `${data.inputs.collectionName}`,
    };
    try {
      const command = new CreateGeofenceCollectionCommand(geoFenceCollParams);
      const response = await locationClient.send(command);
      state.CollectionName = response.CollectionName;
      console.log(
        `The geofence collection was successfully created:
 ${state.CollectionName}`,
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof ConflictException) {
        console.error(
          `An unexpected error occurred while creating the geofence collection:
 ${caught.message} \n Exiting program.`,
        );
        return;
      }
    }
  },
);
const displayStoreGeometry = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayStoreGeometry",
  "4. Store a geofence geometry in a given geofence collection. " +
    "An AWS Location geofence is a virtual boundary that defines a geographic
 area " +
    "on a map. It is a useful feature for tracking the location of " +
```

```
    "assets or monitoring the movement of objects within a specific region. " +
    "To define a geofence, you need to specify the coordinates of a " +
    "polygon that represents the area of interest. The polygon must be " +
    "defined in a counter-clockwise direction, meaning that the points of " +
    "the polygon must be listed in a counter-clockwise order. " +
    "This is a requirement for the AWS Location service to correctly " +
    "interpret the geofence and ensure that the location data is " +
    "accurately processed within the defined area.",
);

const sdkStoreGeometry = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkStoreGeometry",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const geoFenceGeoParams = {
      CollectionName: `${data.inputs.collectionName}`,
      GeofenceId: `${data.inputs.geoId}`,
      Geometry: {
        Polygon: [
          [
            [-122.3381, 47.6101],
            [-122.3281, 47.6101],
            [-122.3281, 47.6201],
            [-122.3381, 47.6201],
            [-122.3381, 47.6101],
          ],
        ],
      },
    };
    try {
      const command = new PutGeofenceCommand(geoFenceGeoParams);
      const response = await locationClient.send(command);
      state.GeoFencId = response.GeofenceId;
      console.log("GeoFence created. GeoFence ID is: ", state.GeoFencId);
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof ValidationException) {
        console.error(
          `A validation error occurred while creating geofence: ${caught.message}
 \n Exiting program.`,
        );
        return;
      }
    }
  },
);
```

```
const displayCreateTracker = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayCreateTracker",
  "5. Create a tracker resource which lets you retrieve current and historical
 location of devices.",
);

const sdkCreateTracker = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkCreateTracker",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    //Creates a new tracker resource in your AWS account, which you can use to
 track the location of devices.
    const createTrackerParams = {
      TrackerName: `${data.inputs.trackerName}`,
      Description: "Created using the JavaScript V3 SDK",
      PositionFiltering: "TimeBased",
    };
    try {
      const command = new CreateTrackerCommand(createTrackerParams);
      const response = await locationClient.send(command);
      state.trackerName = response.TrackerName;
      console.log("Tracker created. Tracker name is : ", state.trackerName);
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
        console.error(
          `A validation error occurred while creating geofence: ${caught.message}
 \n Exiting program.`,
        );
      } else {
        `An unexpected error error occurred: ${caught.message} \n Exiting
 program.`;
      }
      return;
    }
  },
);
const displayUpdatePosition = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayUpdatePosition",
  "6. Update the position of a device in the location tracking system." +
    "The AWS Location Service does not enforce a strict format for deviceId, but
 it must:\n " +
    "- Be a string (case-sensitive).\n" +
    "- Be 1-100 characters long.\n" +
    "- Contain only: Alphanumeric characters (A-Z, a-z, 0-9); Underscores (_);
 Hyphens (-); and be the same ID used when sending and retrieving positions.",
```

```
);

const sdkUpdatePosition = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkUpdatePosition",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    // Updates the position of a device in the location tracking system.

    const updateDevicePosParams = {
      TrackerName: `${data.inputs.trackerName}`,
      Updates: [
        {
          DeviceId: `${data.inputs.deviceId}`,
          SampleTime: new Date(),
          Position: [-122.4194, 37.7749],
        },
      ],
    };
    try {
      const command = new BatchUpdateDevicePositionCommand(
        updateDevicePosParams,
      );
      const response = await locationClient.send(command);
      console.log(
        `Device with id ${data.inputs.deviceId} was successfully updated in the
 location tracking system. `,
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
        console.error(
          `A validation error occurred while updating the device:
 ${caught.message} \n Exiting program.`,
        );
      }
    }
  },
);
const displayRetrievePosition = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayRetrievePosition",
  "7. Retrieve the most recent position update for a specified device.",
);

const sdkRetrievePosition = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkRetrievePosition",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
```

```
    const devicePositionParams = {
      TrackerName: `${data.inputs.trackerName}`,
      DeviceId: `${data.inputs.deviceId}`,
    };
    try {
      const command = new GetDevicePositionCommand(devicePositionParams);
      const response = await locationClient.send(command);
      state.position = response.Position;
      console.log("Successfully fetched device position: : ", state.position);
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
        console.error(
          `"The resource was not found: ${caught.message} \n Exiting program.`,
        );
      } else {
        `An unexpected error error occurred: ${caught.message} \n Exiting
 program.`;
      }
      return;
    }
  },
);
const displayCreateRouteCalc = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayCreateRouteCalc",
  "8. Create a route calculator.",
);

const sdkCreateRouteCalc = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkCreateRouteCalc",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const routeCalcParams = {
      CalculatorName: `${data.inputs.calculatorName}`,
      DataSource: "Esri",
    };
    try {
      // Creates a new route calculator with the specified name and data source.
      const command = new CreateRouteCalculatorCommand(routeCalcParams);
      const response = await locationClient.send(command);
      state.CalculatorName = response.CalculatorName;
      console.log(
        "Route calculator created successfully. Calculator name is: ",
        state.CalculatorName,
      );
    } catch (caught) {
```

```
      if (caught instanceof ConflictException) {
        console.error(
          `An conflict occurred: ${caught.message} \n Exiting program.`,
        );
        return;
      }
    }
  },
);
const displayDetermineDist = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayDetermineDist",
  "9. Determine the distance between Seattle and Vancouver using the route
 calculator.",
);

const sdkDetermineDist = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkDetermineDist",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    // Calculates the distance between two locations asynchronously.
    const determineDist = {
      CalculatorName: `${data.inputs.calculatorName}`,
      DeparturePosition: [-122.3321, 47.6062],
      DestinationPosition: [-123.1216, 49.2827],
      TravelMode: "Car",
      DistanceUnit: "Kilometers",
    };
    try {
      const command = new CalculateRouteCommand(determineDist);
      const response = await locationClient.send(command);

      console.log(
        "Successfully calculated route. The distance in kilometers is : ",
        response.Summary.Distance,
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
        console.error(
          `Failed to calculate route: ${caught.message} \n Exiting program.`,
        );
      }
      return;
    }
  },
);
```

```
const displayUseGeoPlacesClient = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayUseGeoPlacesClient",
  "10. Use the GeoPlacesAsyncClient to perform additional operations. " +
    "This scenario will show use of the GeoPlacesClient that enables" +
    "location search and geocoding capabilities for your applications. " +
    "We are going to use this client to perform these AWS Location tasks: \n" +
    " - Reverse Geocoding (reverseGeocode): Converts geographic coordinates into
 addresses.\n " +
    " - Place Search (searchText): Finds places based on search queries.\n " +
    " - Nearby Search (searchNearby): Finds places near a specific location.\n "
 +
    "First we will perform a Reverse Geocoding operation",
);

const sdkUseGeoPlacesClient = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkUseGeoPlacesClient",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const geoPlacesClient = new GeoPlacesClient({ region: region });

    const reverseGeoCodeParams = {
      QueryPosition: [-122.4194, 37.7749],
    };
    const searchTextParams = {
      QueryText: "coffee shop",
      BiasPosition: [-122.4194, 37.7749], //San Fransisco
    };
    const searchNearbyParams = {
      QueryPosition: [-122.4194, 37.7749],
      QueryRadius: Number("1000"),
    };
    try {
      /*   Performs reverse geocoding using the AWS Geo Places API.
     Reverse geocoding is the process of converting geographic coordinates
 (latitude and longitude) to a human-readable address.
     This method uses the latitude and longitude of San Francisco as the input,
 and prints the resulting address.*/

      console.log("Use latitude 37.7749 and longitude -122.4194.");
      const command = new ReverseGeocodeCommand(reverseGeoCodeParams);
      const response = await geoPlacesClient.send(command);
      console.log(
        "Successfully calculated route. The distance in kilometers is : ",
        response.ResultItems[0].Distance,
      );
```

```
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof ValidationException) {
        console.error(
          `An conflict occurred: ${caught.message} \n Exiting program.`,
        );
        return;
      }
    }
    try {
      console.log(
        "Now we are going to perform a text search using coffee shop",
      );

      /*Searches for a place using the provided search query and prints the
detailed information of the first result.
 @param searchTextParams the search query to be used for the place search (ex,
coffee shop)*/

      const command = new SearchTextCommand(searchTextParams);
      const response = await geoPlacesClient.send(command);
      const placeId = response.ResultItems[0].PlaceId.toString();
      const getPlaceCommand = new GetPlaceCommand({
        PlaceId: placeId,
      });
      const getPlaceResponse = await geoPlacesClient.send(getPlaceCommand);
      console.log(
        `Detailed Place Information: \n Name and address:
${getPlaceResponse.Address.Label}`,
      );

      const foodTypes = getPlaceResponse.FoodTypes;
      if (foodTypes.length) {
        console.log("Food Types: ");
        for (const foodType of foodTypes) {
          console.log("- ", foodType.LocalizedName);
        }
      } else {
        console.log("No food types available.");
      }
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof ValidationException) {
        console.error(
          `An conflict occurred: ${caught.message} \n Exiting program.`,
        );
```

```
        return;
      }
    }
    try {
      console.log("\nNow we are going to perform a nearby search.");
      const command = new SearchNearbyCommand(searchNearbyParams);
      const response = await geoPlacesClient.send(command);
      const resultItems = response.ResultItems;
      console.log("\nSuccessfully performed nearby search.");
      for (const resultItem of resultItems) {
        console.log("Name and address: ", resultItem.Address.Label);
        console.log("Distance: ", resultItem.Distance);
      }
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof ValidationException) {
        console.error(
          `An conflict occurred: ${caught.message} \n Exiting program.`,
        );
        return;
      }
    }
  },
);

const displayDeleteResources = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayDeleteResources",
  "11. Delete the AWS Location Services resources. " +
    "Would you like to delete the AWS Location Services resources? (y/n)",
);

const sdkDeleteResources = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkDeleteResources",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const deleteGeofenceCollParams = {
      CollectionName: `${state.CollectionName}`,
    };
    const deleteRouteCalculatorParams = {
      CalculatorName: `${state.CalculatorName}`,
    };
    const deleteTrackerParams = { TrackerName: `${state.trackerName}` };
    const deleteMapParams = { MapName: `${state.MapName}` };
    try {
      const command = new DeleteMapCommand(deleteMapParams);
      const response = await locationClient.send(command);
```

```
      console.log("Map deleted.");
    } catch (error) {
      console.log("Error deleting map: ", error);
    }
    try {
      const command = new DeleteGeofenceCollectionCommand(
        deleteGeofenceCollParams,
      );
      const response = await locationClient.send(command);
      console.log("Geofence collection deleted.");
    } catch (error) {
      console.log("Error deleting geofence collection: ", error);
    }
    try {
      const command = new DeleteRouteCalculatorCommand(
        deleteRouteCalculatorParams,
      );
      const response = await locationClient.send(command);
      console.log("Route calculator deleted.");
    } catch (error) {
      console.log("Error deleting route calculator: ", error);
    }
    try {
      const command = new DeleteTrackerCommand(deleteTrackerParams);
      const response = await locationClient.send(command);
      console.log("Tracker deleted.");
    } catch (error) {
      console.log("Error deleting tracker: ", error);
    }
  },
);

const goodbye = new ScenarioOutput(
  "goodbye",
  "Thank you for checking out the Amazon Location Service Use demo. We hope you "
 +
    "learned something new, or got some inspiration for your own apps today!" +
    " For more Amazon Location Services examples in different programming
 languages, have a look at: " +
    "https://docs.aws.amazon.com/code-library/latest/ug/
location_code_examples.html",
);

const myScenario = new Scenario("Location Services Scenario", [
```

```
  greet,
  pressEnter,
  displayCreateAMap,
  sdkCreateAMap,
  pressEnter,
  displayMapUrl,
  sdkDisplayMapUrl,
  pressEnter,
  displayCreateGeoFenceColl,
  sdkCreateGeoFenceColl,
  pressEnter,
  displayStoreGeometry,
  sdkStoreGeometry,
  pressEnter,
  displayCreateTracker,
  sdkCreateTracker,
  pressEnter,
  displayUpdatePosition,
  sdkUpdatePosition,
  pressEnter,
  displayRetrievePosition,
  sdkRetrievePosition,
  pressEnter,
  displayCreateRouteCalc,
  sdkCreateRouteCalc,
  pressEnter,
  displayDetermineDist,
  sdkDetermineDist,
  pressEnter,
  displayUseGeoPlacesClient,
  sdkUseGeoPlacesClient,
  pressEnter,
  displayDeleteResources,
  pressEnterConfirm,
  sdkDeleteResources,
  goodbye,
]);

/** @type {{ stepHandlerOptions: StepHandlerOptions }} */
export const main = async (stepHandlerOptions) => {
  await myScenario.run(stepHandlerOptions);
};

// Invoke main function if this file was run directly.
```

```
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  const { values } = parseArgs({
    options: {
      yes: {
        type: "boolean",
        short: "y",
      },
    },
  });
  main({ confirmAll: values.yes });
}
```

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
including your credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
 */

val scanner = Scanner(System.`in`)
val DASHES = String(CharArray(80)).replace("\u0000", "-")
suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """

        Usage:    <mapName> <keyName> <collectionName> <geoId> <trackerName>
 <calculatorName> <deviceId>

        Where:
            mapName - The name of the map to create (e.g., "AWSMap").
```

```
            keyName - The name of the API key to create (e.g., "AWSApiKey").
            collectionName - The name of the geofence collection (e.g.,
"AWSLocationCollection").
            geoId - The geographic identifier used for the geofence or map (e.g.,
"geoId").
            trackerName - The name of the tracker (e.g., "geoTracker").
            calculatorName - The name of the route calculator (e.g.,
"AWSRouteCalc").
            deviceId - The ID of the device (e.g., "iPhone-112356").
    """

    if (args.size != 7) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(0)
    }

    val mapName = args[0]
    val keyName = args[1]
    val collectionName = args[2]
    val geoId = args[3]
    val trackerName = args[4]
    val calculatorName = args[5]
    val deviceId = args[6]

    println(
        """
    AWS Location Service is a fully managed service offered by Amazon Web
Services (AWS) that
    provides location-based services for developers. This service simplifies
    the integration of location-based features into applications, making it
    easier to build and deploy location-aware applications.

    The AWS Location Service offers a range of location-based services,
    including:

    - Maps: The service provides access to high-quality maps, satellite imagery,
      and geospatial data from various providers, allowing developers to
      easily embed maps into their applications.

    - Tracking: The Location Service enables real-time tracking of mobile
devices,
      assets, or other entities, allowing developers to build applications
      that can monitor the location of people, vehicles, or other objects.
```

```
    - Geocoding: The service provides the ability to convert addresses or
      location names into geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude),
      and vice versa, enabling developers to integrate location-based search
      and routing functionality into their applications.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )

    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    println(DASHES)
    println("1. Create an AWS Location Service map")
    println(
        """
        An AWS Location map can enhance the user experience of your
        application by providing accurate and personalized location-based
        features. For example, you could use the geocoding capabilities to
        allow users to search for and locate businesses, landmarks, or
        other points of interest within a specific region.

        """.trimIndent(),
    )

    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    val mapArn = createMap(mapName)
    println("The Map ARN is: $mapArn")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    println(DASHES)

    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    println("2. Create an AWS Location API key")
    println(
        """
            When you embed a map in a web app or website, the API key is
            included in the map tile URL to authenticate requests. You can
            restrict API keys to specific AWS Location operations (e.g., only
            maps, not geocoding). API keys can expire, ensuring temporary
            access control.

        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    val keyArn = createKey(keyName, mapArn)
    println("The Key ARN is: $keyArn")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    println(DASHES)
```

```
    println(DASHES)
    println("3. Display Map URL")
    println(
        """
        In order to get the MAP URL, you need to get the API Key value.
        You can get the key value using the AWS Management Console under
        Location Services. This operation cannot be completed using the
        AWS SDK. For more information about getting the key value, see
        the AWS Location Documentation.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    val mapUrl = "https://maps.geo.aws.amazon.com/maps/v0/maps/$mapName/tiles/
{z}/{x}/{y}?key={KeyValue}"
    println("Embed this URL in your Web app: $mapUrl")
    println("")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("4. Create a geofence collection, which manages and stores
 geofences.")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    val collectionArn: String =
        createGeofenceCollection(collectionName)
    println("The geofence collection was successfully created: $collectionArn")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)

    println(DASHES)
    println("5. Store a geofence geometry in a given geofence collection.")
    println(
        """
        An AWS Location geofence is a virtual boundary that defines a geographic
 area
        on a map. It is a useful feature for tracking the location of
        assets or monitoring the movement of objects within a specific region.

        To define a geofence, you need to specify the coordinates of a
        polygon that represents the area of interest. The polygon must be
        defined in a counter-clockwise direction, meaning that the points of
        the polygon must be listed in a counter-clockwise order.

        This is a requirement for the AWS Location service to correctly
        interpret the geofence and ensure that the location data is
        accurately processed within the defined area.
```

```
        """.trimIndent(),
    )

    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    putGeofence(collectionName, geoId)
    println("Successfully created geofence: $geoId")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("6. Create a tracker resource which lets you retrieve current and
historical location of devices.")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    val trackerArn: String = createTracker(trackerName)
    println("Successfully created tracker. ARN: $trackerArn")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("7. Update the position of a device in the location tracking
system.")
    println(
        """
        The AWS location service does not enforce a strict format for deviceId,
but it must:
            - Be a string (case-sensitive).
            - Be 1-100 characters long.
            - Contain only:
            - Alphanumeric characters (A-Z, a-z, 0-9)
            - Underscores (_)
            - Hyphens (-)
            - Be the same ID used when sending and retrieving positions.

        """.trimIndent(),
    )

    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    updateDevicePosition(trackerName, deviceId)
    println("$deviceId was successfully updated in the location tracking
system.")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
```

```
   println("8. Retrieve the most recent position update for a specified
device.")
   waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
   val response = getDevicePosition(trackerName, deviceId)
   println("Successfully fetched device position: ${response.position}")
   waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
   println(DASHES)

   println(DASHES)
   println("9. Create a route calculator.")
   waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
   val routeResponse = createRouteCalculator(calculatorName)
   println("Route calculator created successfully:
${routeResponse.calculatorArn}")
   waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
   println(DASHES)

   println(DASHES)
   println("10. Determine the distance in kilometers between Seattle and
Vancouver using the route calculator.")
   waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
   val responseDis = calcDistance(calculatorName)
   println("Successfully calculated route. The distance in kilometers is
${responseDis.summary?.distance}")
   waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
   println(DASHES)

   println(DASHES)
   println("11. Use the GeoPlacesClient to perform additional operations.")
   println(
       """
       This scenario will show use of the GeoPlacesClient that enables
       location search and geocoding capabilities for your applications.

       We are going to use this client to perform these AWS Location tasks:
           - Reverse Geocoding (reverseGeocode): Converts geographic coordinates
into addresses.
           - Place Search (searchText): Finds places based on search queries.
           - Nearby Search (searchNearby): Finds places near a specific
location.

       """.trimIndent(),
   )
```

```
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    println("First we will perform a Reverse Geocoding operation")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    reverseGeocode()

    println("Now we are going to perform a text search using coffee shop.")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    searchText("coffee shop")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)

    println("Now we are going to perform a nearby Search.")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    searchNearby()
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("12. Delete the AWS Location Services resources.")
    println("Would you like to delete the AWS Location Services resources? (y/
n)")
    val delAns = scanner.nextLine().trim { it <= ' ' }
    if (delAns.equals("y", ignoreCase = true)) {
        deleteMap(mapName)
        deleteKey(keyName)
        deleteGeofenceCollection(collectionName)
        deleteTracker(trackerName)
        deleteRouteCalculator(calculatorName)
    } else {
        println("The AWS resources will not be deleted.")
    }
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println(" This concludes the AWS Location Service scenario.")
    println(DASHES)
}

/**
 * Deletes a route calculator from the system.
 * @param calcName the name of the route calculator to delete
 */
suspend fun deleteRouteCalculator(calcName: String) {
    val calculatorRequest = DeleteRouteCalculatorRequest {
```

```
        this.calculatorName = calcName
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        client.deleteRouteCalculator(calculatorRequest)
        println("The route calculator $calcName was deleted.")
    }
}


/**
 * Deletes a tracker with the specified name.
 * @param trackerName the name of the tracker to be deleted
 */
suspend fun deleteTracker(trackerName: String) {
    val trackerRequest = DeleteTrackerRequest {
        this.trackerName = trackerName
    }

    LocationClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        client.deleteTracker(trackerRequest)
        println("The tracker $trackerName was deleted.")
    }
}


/**
 * Deletes a geofence collection.
 *
 * @param collectionName the name of the geofence collection to be deleted
 * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the geofence
 collection has been deleted
 */
suspend fun deleteGeofenceCollection(collectionName: String) {
    val collectionRequest = DeleteGeofenceCollectionRequest {
        this.collectionName = collectionName
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        client.deleteGeofenceCollection(collectionRequest)
        println("The geofence collection $collectionName was deleted.")
    }
}
```

```
/**
 * Deletes the specified key from the key-value store.
 *
 * @param keyName the name of the key to be deleted
 */
suspend fun deleteKey(keyName: String) {
    val keyRequest = DeleteKeyRequest {
        this.keyName = keyName
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        client.deleteKey(keyRequest)
        println("The key $keyName was deleted.")
    }
}

/**
 * Deletes the specified key from the key-value store.
 *
 * @param keyName the name of the key to be deleted
 */
suspend fun deleteMap(mapName: String) {
    val mapRequest = DeleteMapRequest {
        this.mapName = mapName
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        client.deleteMap(mapRequest)
        println("The map $mapName was deleted.")
    }
}


/**
 * Performs a nearby places search based on the provided geographic coordinates
 (latitude and longitude).
 * The method sends an asynchronous request to search for places within a 1-
kilometer radius of the specified location.
 * The results are processed and printed once the search completes successfully.
 */
suspend fun searchNearby() {
    val latitude = 37.7749
    val longitude = -122.4194
    val queryPosition = listOf(longitude, latitude)
```

```
    // Set up the request for searching nearby places.
    val request = SearchNearbyRequest {
        this.queryPosition = queryPosition
        this.queryRadius = 1000L
    }

    GeoPlacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        val response = client.searchNearby(request)

        // Process the response and print the results.
        response.resultItems?.forEach { result ->
            println("Title: ${result.title}")
            println("Address: ${result.address?.label}")
            println("Distance: ${result.distance} meters")
            println("-------------------------")
        }
    }
}


/**
 * Searches for a place using the provided search query and prints the detailed
 information of the first result.
 *
 * @param searchQuery the search query to be used for the place search (ex,
 coffee shop)
 */
suspend fun searchText(searchQuery: String) {
    val latitude = 37.7749
    val longitude = -122.4194
    val queryPosition = listOf(longitude, latitude)

    val request = SearchTextRequest {
        this.queryText = searchQuery
        this.biasPosition = queryPosition
    }

    GeoPlacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        val response = client.searchText(request)

        response.resultItems?.firstOrNull()?.let { result ->
            val placeId = result.placeId // Get Place ID
            println("Found Place with id: $placeId")
```

```
            // Fetch detailed info using getPlace.
            val getPlaceRequest = GetPlaceRequest {
                this.placeId = placeId
            }

            val placeResponse = client.getPlace(getPlaceRequest)

            // Print detailed place information.
            println("Detailed Place Information:")
            println("Title: ${placeResponse.title}")
            println("Address: ${placeResponse.address?.label}")

            // Print each food type (if any).
            placeResponse.foodTypes?.takeIf { it.isNotEmpty() }?.let {
                println("Food Types:")
                it.forEach { foodType ->
                    println("  - $foodType")
                }
            } ?: run {
                println("No food types available.")
            }

            println("-------------------------")
        }
    }
}

/**
 * Performs reverse geocoding using the AWS Geo Places API.
 * Reverse geocoding is the process of converting geographic coordinates
 (latitude and longitude) to a human-readable address.
 * This method uses the latitude and longitude of San Francisco as the input, and
 prints the resulting address.
 */
suspend fun reverseGeocode() {
    val latitude = 37.7749
    val longitude = -122.4194
    println("Use latitude 37.7749 and longitude -122.4194")

    // AWS expects [longitude, latitude].
    val queryPosition = listOf(longitude, latitude)
    val request = ReverseGeocodeRequest {
        this.queryPosition = queryPosition
```

```
    }

    GeoPlacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        val response = client.reverseGeocode(request)
        response.resultItems?.forEach { result ->
            println("The address is: ${result.address?.label}")
        }
    }
}


/**
 * Calculates the distance between two locations.
 *
 * @param routeCalcName the name of the route calculator to use
 * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that will complete with a {@link
 CalculateRouteResponse} containing the distance and estimated duration of the
 route
 */
suspend fun calcDistance(routeCalcName: String): CalculateRouteResponse {
    // Define coordinates for Seattle, WA and Vancouver, BC.
    val departurePosition = listOf(-122.3321, 47.6062)
    val arrivePosition = listOf(-123.1216, 49.2827)

    val request = CalculateRouteRequest {
        this.calculatorName = routeCalcName
        this.departurePosition = departurePosition
        this.destinationPosition = arrivePosition
        this.travelMode = TravelMode.Car // Options: Car, Truck, Walking, Bicycle
        this.distanceUnit = DistanceUnit.Kilometers // Options: Meters,
 Kilometers, Miles
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        return client.calculateRoute(request)
    }
}

/**
 * Creates a new route calculator with the specified name and data source.
 *
 * @param routeCalcName the name of the route calculator to be created
 */
```

```
suspend fun createRouteCalculator(routeCalcName: String):
 CreateRouteCalculatorResponse {
    val dataSource = "Esri"

    val request = CreateRouteCalculatorRequest {
        this.calculatorName = routeCalcName
        this.dataSource = dataSource
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        return client.createRouteCalculator(request)
    }
}

/**
 * Retrieves the position of a device using the provided LocationClient.
 *
 * @param trackerName The name of the tracker associated with the device.
 * @param deviceId    The ID of the device to retrieve the position for.
 */
suspend fun getDevicePosition(trackerName: String, deviceId: String):
 GetDevicePositionResponse {
    val request = GetDevicePositionRequest {
        this.trackerName = trackerName
        this.deviceId = deviceId
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        return client.getDevicePosition(request)
    }
}

/**
 * Updates the position of a device in the location tracking system.
 *
 * @param trackerName the name of the tracker associated with the device
 * @param deviceId    the unique identifier of the device
 */
suspend fun updateDevicePosition(trackerName: String, deviceId: String) {
    val latitude = 37.7749
    val longitude = -122.4194

    val positionUpdate = DevicePositionUpdate {
        this.deviceId = deviceId
```

```
        sampleTime = aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time.Instant.now() // Timestamp of
 position update.
        position = listOf(longitude, latitude) // AWS requires [longitude,
 latitude]
    }

    val request = BatchUpdateDevicePositionRequest {
        this.trackerName = trackerName
        updates = listOf(positionUpdate)
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        client.batchUpdateDevicePosition(request)
    }
}

/**
 * Creates a new tracker resource in your AWS account, which you can use to track
 the location of devices.
 *
 * @param trackerName the name of the tracker to be created
 * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, will contain the
 Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the created tracker
 */
suspend fun createTracker(trackerName: String): String {
    val trackerRequest = CreateTrackerRequest {
        description = "Created using the Kotlin SDK"
        this.trackerName = trackerName
        positionFiltering = PositionFiltering.TimeBased // Options: TimeBased,
 DistanceBased, AccuracyBased
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        val response = client.createTracker(trackerRequest)
        return response.trackerArn
    }
}

/**
 * Adds a new geofence to the specified collection.
 *
 * @param collectionName the name of the geofence collection to add the geofence
 to
 * @param geoId          the unique identifier for the geofence
```

```
 */
suspend fun putGeofence(collectionName: String, geoId: String) {
    val geofenceGeometry = GeofenceGeometry {
        polygon = listOf(
            listOf(
                listOf(-122.3381, 47.6101),
                listOf(-122.3281, 47.6101),
                listOf(-122.3281, 47.6201),
                listOf(-122.3381, 47.6201),
                listOf(-122.3381, 47.6101),
            ),
        )
    }

    val geofenceRequest = PutGeofenceRequest {
        this.collectionName = collectionName
        this.geofenceId = geoId
        this.geometry = geofenceGeometry
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        client.putGeofence(geofenceRequest)
    }
}

/**
 * Creates a new geofence collection.
 *
 * @param collectionName the name of the geofence collection to be created
 */
suspend fun createGeofenceCollection(collectionName: String): String {
    val collectionRequest = CreateGeofenceCollectionRequest {
        this.collectionName = collectionName
        description = "Created by using the AWS SDK for Kotlin"
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        val response = client.createGeofenceCollection(collectionRequest)
        return response.collectionArn
    }
}

/**
 * Creates a new API key with the specified name and restrictions.
```

```
 *
 * @param keyName the name of the API key to be created
 * @param mapArn  the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the map resource to which the
 API key will be associated
 * @return the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the created API key
 */
suspend fun createKey(keyName: String, mapArn: String): String {
    val keyRestrictions = ApiKeyRestrictions {
        allowActions = listOf("geo:GetMap*")
        allowResources = listOf(mapArn)
    }

    val request = CreateKeyRequest {
        this.keyName = keyName
        this.restrictions = keyRestrictions
        noExpiry = true
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        val response = client.createKey(request)
        return response.keyArn
    }
}

/**
 * Creates a new map with the specified name and configuration.
 *
 * @param mapName the name of the map to be created
 * @return he Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the created map
 */
suspend fun createMap(mapName: String): String {
    val configuration = MapConfiguration {
        style = "VectorEsriNavigation"
    }

    val mapRequest = CreateMapRequest {
        this.mapName = mapName
        this.configuration = configuration
        description = "A map created using the Kotlin SDK"
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        val response = client.createMap(mapRequest)
        return response.mapArn
```

```
    }
}

fun waitForInputToContinue(scanner: Scanner) {
    while (true) {
        println("")
        println("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:")
        val input = scanner.nextLine()
        if (input.trim { it <= ' ' }.equals("c", ignoreCase = true)) {
            println("Continuing with the program...")
            println("")
            break
        } else {
            println("Invalid input. Please try again.")
        }
    }
}
```

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Location 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 Amazon Location 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 Amazon Location Service API 참조를 참조하세요.

예시

- AWS SDK와 BatchUpdateDevicePosition 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 CalculateRoute 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 CreateGeofenceCollection 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 CreateKey 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 CreateMap 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 CreateRouteCalculator 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 CreateTracker 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DeleteGeofenceCollection 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DeleteKey 함께 사용

- AWS SDK와 DeleteMap 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DeleteRouteCalculator 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DeleteTracker 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 GetDevicePosition 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 PutGeofence 함께 사용

AWS SDK와 **BatchUpdateDevicePosition** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 BatchUpdateDevicePosition의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Updates the position of a device in the location tracking system.
    *
    * @param trackerName the name of the tracker associated with the device
    * @param deviceId    the unique identifier of the device
    * @throws RuntimeException if an error occurs while updating the device
position
    */
   public CompletableFuture<BatchUpdateDevicePositionResponse>
updateDevicePosition(String trackerName, String deviceId) {
       double latitude = 37.7749;  // Example: San Francisco
       double longitude = -122.4194;

       DevicePositionUpdate positionUpdate = DevicePositionUpdate.builder()
           .deviceId(deviceId)
           .sampleTime(Instant.now()) // Timestamp of position update.
           .position(Arrays.asList(longitude, latitude)) // AWS requires
[longitude, latitude]
           .build();
```

```
        BatchUpdateDevicePositionRequest request =
BatchUpdateDevicePositionRequest.builder()
            .trackerName(trackerName)
            .updates(positionUpdate)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<BatchUpdateDevicePositionResponse> futureResponse =
getClient().batchUpdateDevicePosition(request);
        return futureResponse.whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
            if (exception != null) {
                Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                    throw new CompletionException("The resource was not found: "
+ cause.getMessage(), cause);
                } else {
                    throw new CompletionException("Error updating device
position: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            }
        });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 BatchUpdateDevicePositionAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import {
  BatchUpdateDevicePositionCommand,
  LocationClient,
```

```
  ResourceNotFoundException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-location";
import data from "./inputs.json" with { type: "json" };
const region = "eu-west-1";
const locationClient = new LocationClient({ region: region });
const updateDevicePosParams = {
  TrackerName: `${data.inputs.trackerName}`,
  Updates: [
    {
      DeviceId: `${data.inputs.deviceId}`,
      SampleTime: new Date(),
      Position: [-122.4194, 37.7749],
    },
  ],
};
export const main = async () => {
  try {
    const command = new BatchUpdateDevicePositionCommand(updateDevicePosParams);
    const response = await locationClient.send(command);
    //console.log("response ", response.Errors[0].Error);

    console.log(
      `Device with id ${data.inputs.deviceId} was successfully updated in the
 location tracking system. `,
      response,
    );
  } catch (error) {
    console.log("error ", error);
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 BatchUpdateDevicePositionAWS SDK for JavaScript 을 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Updates the position of a device in the location tracking system.
 *
 * @param trackerName the name of the tracker associated with the device
 * @param deviceId    the unique identifier of the device
 */
suspend fun updateDevicePosition(trackerName: String, deviceId: String) {
    val latitude = 37.7749
    val longitude = -122.4194

    val positionUpdate = DevicePositionUpdate {
        this.deviceId = deviceId
        sampleTime = aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time.Instant.now() // Timestamp of
 position update.
        position = listOf(longitude, latitude) // AWS requires [longitude,
 latitude]
    }

    val request = BatchUpdateDevicePositionRequest {
        this.trackerName = trackerName
        updates = listOf(positionUpdate)
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        client.batchUpdateDevicePosition(request)
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 BatchUpdateDevicePosition을 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK와 **CalculateRoute** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 CalculateRoute의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Calculates the distance between two locations asynchronously.
    *
    * @param routeCalcName the name of the route calculator to use
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that will complete with a {@link
CalculateRouteResponse} containing the distance and estimated duration of the
route
    */
   public CompletableFuture<CalculateRouteResponse> calcDistanceAsync(String
routeCalcName) {
       // Define coordinates for Seattle, WA and Vancouver, BC.
       List<Double> departurePosition = Arrays.asList(-122.3321, 47.6062);
       List<Double> arrivePosition = Arrays.asList(-123.1216, 49.2827);

       CalculateRouteRequest request = CalculateRouteRequest.builder()
           .calculatorName(routeCalcName)
           .departurePosition(departurePosition)
           .destinationPosition(arrivePosition)
           .travelMode("Car") // Options: Car, Truck, Walking, Bicycle
           .distanceUnit("Kilometers") // Options: Meters, Kilometers, Miles
           .build();

       return getClient().calculateRoute(request)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (exception != null) {
                   Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                   if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
```

```
                        throw new CompletionException("The AWS resource was not
found: " + cause.getMessage(), cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to calculate route: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 CalculateRouteAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import {
  CalculateRouteCommand,
  ResourceNotFoundException,
  LocationClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-location";
import data from "./inputs.json" with { type: "json" };

const region = "eu-west-1";
const locationClient = new LocationClient({ region: region });

export const main = async () => {
  const routeCalcParams = {
    CalculatorName: `${data.inputs.calculatorName}`,
    DeparturePosition: [-122.3321, 47.6062],
    DestinationPosition: [-123.1216, 49.2827],
    TravelMode: "Car",
    DistanceUnit: "Kilometers",
  };
  try {
```

```
    const command = new CalculateRouteCommand(routeCalcParams);
    const response = await locationClient.send(command);

    console.log(
      "Successfully calculated route. The distance in kilometers is : ",
      response.Summary.Distance,
    );
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
      console.error(
        `An conflict occurred: ${caught.message} \n Exiting program.`,
      );
      return;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 CalculateRouteAWS SDK for JavaScript 를 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Calculates the distance between two locations.
 *
 * @param routeCalcName the name of the route calculator to use
 * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that will complete with a {@link
 CalculateRouteResponse} containing the distance and estimated duration of the
 route
 */
suspend fun calcDistance(routeCalcName: String): CalculateRouteResponse {
    // Define coordinates for Seattle, WA and Vancouver, BC.
```

```
    val departurePosition = listOf(-122.3321, 47.6062)
    val arrivePosition = listOf(-123.1216, 49.2827)

    val request = CalculateRouteRequest {
        this.calculatorName = routeCalcName
        this.departurePosition = departurePosition
        this.destinationPosition = arrivePosition
        this.travelMode = TravelMode.Car // Options: Car, Truck, Walking, Bicycle
        this.distanceUnit = DistanceUnit.Kilometers // Options: Meters,
 Kilometers, Miles
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        return client.calculateRoute(request)
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 CalculateRoute를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK와 **CreateGeofenceCollection** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateGeofenceCollection`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Creates a new geofence collection.
     *
     * @param collectionName the name of the geofence collection to be created
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> createGeofenceCollection(String
 collectionName) {
```

```
        CreateGeofenceCollectionRequest collectionRequest =
 CreateGeofenceCollectionRequest.builder()
            .collectionName(collectionName)
            .description("Created by using the AWS SDK for Java")
            .build();

        return getClient().createGeofenceCollection(collectionRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ConflictException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The geofence collection
 was not created due to ConflictException.", cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to create geofence
 collection: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            })
            .thenApply(response -> response.collectionArn()); // Return only the
 ARN
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 CreateGeofenceCollectionAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import {
  ConflictException,
```

```
  CreateGeofenceCollectionCommand,
  LocationClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-location";
import data from "./inputs.json" with { type: "json" };

const region = "eu-west-1";

export const main = async () => {
  const geoFenceCollParams = {
    CollectionName: `${data.inputs.collectionName}`,
  };
  const locationClient = new LocationClient({ region: region });
  try {
    const command = new CreateGeofenceCollectionCommand(geoFenceCollParams);
    const response = await locationClient.send(command);
    console.log(
      "Collection created. Collection name is: ",
      response.CollectionName,
    );
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof ConflictException) {
      console.error("A conflict occurred. Exiting program.");
      return;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 CreateGeofenceCollectionAWS SDK for JavaScript 을 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Creates a new geofence collection.
 *
 * @param collectionName the name of the geofence collection to be created
 */
suspend fun createGeofenceCollection(collectionName: String): String {
    val collectionRequest = CreateGeofenceCollectionRequest {
        this.collectionName = collectionName
        description = "Created by using the AWS SDK for Kotlin"
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        val response = client.createGeofenceCollection(collectionRequest)
        return response.collectionArn
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 CreateGeofenceCollection을 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK와 **CreateKey** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateKey`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Creates a new API key with the specified name and restrictions.
     *
     * @param keyName the name of the API key to be created
     * @param mapArn  the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the map resource to which
 the API key will be associated
```

```
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the Amazon
Resource Name (ARN) of the created API key,
     * or {@code null} if the operation failed
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> createKey(String keyName, String mapArn) {
        ApiKeyRestrictions keyRestrictions = ApiKeyRestrictions.builder()
            .allowActions("geo:GetMap*")
            .allowResources(mapArn)
            .build();

        CreateKeyRequest request = CreateKeyRequest.builder()
            .keyName(keyName)
            .restrictions(keyRestrictions)
            .noExpiry(true)
            .build();

        return getClient().createKey(request)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof AccessDeniedException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The request was denied
because of insufficient access or permissions.", cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to create API key: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            })
            .thenApply(response -> response.keyArn()); // This will never return
null if the response reaches here
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateKey를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Creates a new API key with the specified name and restrictions.
 *
 * @param keyName the name of the API key to be created
 * @param mapArn  the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the map resource to which the
 API key will be associated
 * @return the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the created API key
 */
suspend fun createKey(keyName: String, mapArn: String): String {
    val keyRestrictions = ApiKeyRestrictions {
        allowActions = listOf("geo:GetMap*")
        allowResources = listOf(mapArn)
    }

    val request = CreateKeyRequest {
        this.keyName = keyName
        this.restrictions = keyRestrictions
        noExpiry = true
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        val response = client.createKey(request)
        return response.keyArn
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 CreateKey를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **CreateMap** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 CreateMap의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Creates a new map with the specified name and configuration.
     *
     * @param mapName the name of the map to be created
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, will contain the
Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the created map
     * @throws CompletionException if an error occurs while creating the map,
such as exceeding the service quota
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> createMap(String mapName) {
        MapConfiguration configuration = MapConfiguration.builder()
            .style("VectorEsriNavigation")
            .build();

        CreateMapRequest mapRequest = CreateMapRequest.builder()
            .mapName(mapName)
            .configuration(configuration)
            .description("A map created using the Java V2 API")
            .build();

        return getClient().createMap(mapRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ServiceQuotaExceededException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The operation was denied
because the request would exceed the maximum quota.", cause);
                    }
```

```
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to create map: " +
 exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            })
            .thenApply(response -> response.mapArn()); // Return the map ARN
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 CreateMapAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import { CreateMapCommand, LocationClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-location";
import data from "./inputs.json" with { type: "json" };

const region = "eu-west-1";

export const main = async () => {
  const CreateMapCommandInput = {
    MapName: `${data.inputs.mapName}`,
    Configuration: { style: "VectorEsriNavigation" },
  };
  const locationClient = new LocationClient({ region: region });
  try {
    const command = new CreateMapCommand(CreateMapCommandInput);
    const response = await locationClient.send(command);
    console.log("Map created. Map ARN is : ", response.MapArn);
  } catch (error) {
    console.error("Error creating map: ", error);
    throw error;
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 CreateMapAWS SDK for JavaScript 을 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Creates a new map with the specified name and configuration.
 *
 * @param mapName the name of the map to be created
 * @return he Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the created map
 */
suspend fun createMap(mapName: String): String {
    val configuration = MapConfiguration {
        style = "VectorEsriNavigation"
    }

    val mapRequest = CreateMapRequest {
        this.mapName = mapName
        this.configuration = configuration
        description = "A map created using the Kotlin SDK"
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        val response = client.createMap(mapRequest)
        return response.mapArn
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 CreateMap을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **CreateRouteCalculator** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateRouteCalculator`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Creates a new route calculator with the specified name and data source.
    *
    * @param routeCalcName the name of the route calculator to be created
    */
   public CompletableFuture<CreateRouteCalculatorResponse>
createRouteCalculator(String routeCalcName) {
       String dataSource = "Esri"; // or "Here"
       CreateRouteCalculatorRequest request =
CreateRouteCalculatorRequest.builder()
           .calculatorName(routeCalcName)
           .dataSource(dataSource)
           .build();

       return getClient().createRouteCalculator(request)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (exception != null) {
                   Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                   if (cause instanceof ConflictException) {
                       throw new CompletionException("A conflict error occurred:
" + cause.getMessage(), cause);
                   }
                   throw new CompletionException("Failed to create route
calculator: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
               }
           });
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 CreateRouteCalculatorAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import {
  ConflictException,
  CreateRouteCalculatorCommand,
  LocationClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-location";
import data from "./inputs.json" with { type: "json" };

const region = "eu-west-1";
const locationClient = new LocationClient({ region: region });

export const main = async () => {
  const routeCalcParams = {
    CalculatorName: `${data.inputs.calculatorName}`,
    DataSource: "Esri",
  };
  try {
    const command = new CreateRouteCalculatorCommand(routeCalcParams);
    const response = await locationClient.send(command);

    console.log(
      "Route calculator created successfully. Calculator name is ",
      response.CalculatorName,
    );
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof ConflictException) {
      console.error(
        `An conflict occurred: ${caught.message} \n Exiting program.`,
```

```
      );
      return;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 CreateRouteCalculatorAWS SDK for JavaScript 를 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Creates a new route calculator with the specified name and data source.
 *
 * @param routeCalcName the name of the route calculator to be created
 */
suspend fun createRouteCalculator(routeCalcName: String):
 CreateRouteCalculatorResponse {
    val dataSource = "Esri"

    val request = CreateRouteCalculatorRequest {
        this.calculatorName = routeCalcName
        this.dataSource = dataSource
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        return client.createRouteCalculator(request)
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 CreateRouteCalculator를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK와 **CreateTracker** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 CreateTracker의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Creates a new tracker resource in your AWS account, which you can use to
track the location of devices.
    *
    * @param trackerName the name of the tracker to be created
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, will contain the
Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the created tracker
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> createTracker(String trackerName) {
       CreateTrackerRequest trackerRequest = CreateTrackerRequest.builder()
           .description("Created using the Java V2 SDK")
           .trackerName(trackerName)
           .positionFiltering("TimeBased") // Options: TimeBased, DistanceBased,
AccuracyBased
           .build();

       return getClient().createTracker(trackerRequest)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (exception != null) {
                   Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                   if (cause instanceof ConflictException) {
                       throw new CompletionException("Conflict occurred while
creating tracker: " + cause.getMessage(), cause);
                   }
                   throw new CompletionException("Error creating tracker: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
               }
           })
```

```
            .thenApply(CreateTrackerResponse::trackerArn); // Return only the
 tracker ARN
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 CreateTrackerAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import { CreateTrackerCommand, LocationClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-location";
import data from "./inputs.json" with { type: "json" };

const region = "eu-west-1";

export const main = async () => {
  const createTrackerParams = {
    TrackerName: `${data.inputs.trackerName}`,
  };
  const locationClient = new LocationClient({ region: region });
  try {
    const command = new CreateTrackerCommand(createTrackerParams);
    const response = await locationClient.send(command);
    //state.trackerName - response.TrackerName;
    console.log("Tracker created. Tracker name is : ", response.TrackerName);
  } catch (error) {
    console.error("Error creating map: ", error);
    throw error;
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 CreateTrackerAWS SDK for JavaScript 를 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Creates a new tracker resource in your AWS account, which you can use to track
 the location of devices.
 *
 * @param trackerName the name of the tracker to be created
 * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, will contain the
 Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the created tracker
 */
suspend fun createTracker(trackerName: String): String {
    val trackerRequest = CreateTrackerRequest {
        description = "Created using the Kotlin SDK"
        this.trackerName = trackerName
        positionFiltering = PositionFiltering.TimeBased // Options: TimeBased,
 DistanceBased, AccuracyBased
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        val response = client.createTracker(trackerRequest)
        return response.trackerArn
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 CreateTracker를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **DeleteGeofenceCollection** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteGeofenceCollection`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Deletes a geofence collection asynchronously.
    *
    * @param collectionName the name of the geofence collection to be deleted
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the geofence
collection has been deleted
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteGeofenceCollectionAsync(String
collectionName) {
       DeleteGeofenceCollectionRequest collectionRequest =
DeleteGeofenceCollectionRequest.builder()
           .collectionName(collectionName)
           .build();

       return getClient().deleteGeofenceCollection(collectionRequest)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (exception != null) {
                   Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                   if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                       throw new CompletionException("The requested geofence
collection was not found.", cause);
                   }
                   throw new CompletionException("Failed to delete geofence
collection: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
               }
               logger.info("The geofence collection {} was deleted.",
collectionName);
           })
           .thenApply(response -> null);
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DeleteGeofenceCollectionAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import {
  DeleteGeofenceCollectionCommand,
  LocationClient,
  ResourceNotFoundException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-location";
import data from "./inputs.json" with { type: "json" };

const region = "eu-west-1";

export const main = async () => {
  const deleteGeofenceCollParams = {
    CollectionName: `${data.inputs.collectionName}`,
  };
  const locationClient = new LocationClient({ region: region });
  try {
    const command = new DeleteGeofenceCollectionCommand(
      deleteGeofenceCollParams,
    );
    const response = await locationClient.send(command);
    console.log("Collection deleted.");
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
      console.error(
        `${data.inputs.collectionName} Geofence collection not found.`,
      );
```

```
      return;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DeleteGeofenceCollectionAWS SDK for JavaScript 을 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Deletes a geofence collection.
 *
 * @param collectionName the name of the geofence collection to be deleted
 * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the geofence
 collection has been deleted
 */
suspend fun deleteGeofenceCollection(collectionName: String) {
    val collectionRequest = DeleteGeofenceCollectionRequest {
        this.collectionName = collectionName
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        client.deleteGeofenceCollection(collectionRequest)
        println("The geofence collection $collectionName was deleted.")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DeleteGeofenceCollection을 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK와 **DeleteKey** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteKey의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Deletes the specified key from the key-value store.
     *
     * @param keyName the name of the key to be deleted
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the key has been
deleted
     * @throws CompletionException if the key was not found or if an error
occurred during the deletion process
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteKey(String keyName) {
        DeleteKeyRequest keyRequest = DeleteKeyRequest.builder()
            .keyName(keyName)
            .build();

        return getClient().deleteKey(keyRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The key was not found.",
cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to delete key: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
                logger.info("The key {} was deleted.", keyName);
            })
            .thenApply(response -> null);
```

```
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DeleteKeyAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Deletes the specified key from the key-value store.
 *
 * @param keyName the name of the key to be deleted
 */
suspend fun deleteKey(keyName: String) {
    val keyRequest = DeleteKeyRequest {
        this.keyName = keyName
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        client.deleteKey(keyRequest)
        println("The key $keyName was deleted.")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DeleteKey를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **`DeleteMap`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteMap`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Deletes a map with the specified name.
     *
     * @param mapName the name of the map to be deleted
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the map deletion
is successful, or throws a {@link CompletionException} if an error occurs
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteMap(String mapName) {
        DeleteMapRequest mapRequest = DeleteMapRequest.builder()
            .mapName(mapName)
            .build();

        return getClient().deleteMap(mapRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The map was not found.",
cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to delete map: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
                logger.info("The map {} was deleted.", mapName);
            })
            .thenApply(response -> null);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DeleteMapAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import {
  DeleteMapCommand,
  LocationClient,
  ResourceNotFoundException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-location";
import data from "./inputs.json" with { type: "json" };

const region = "eu-west-1";

export const main = async () => {
  const deleteMapParams = {
    MapName: `${data.inputs.mapName}`,
  };
  try {
    const locationClient = new LocationClient({ region: region });
    const command = new DeleteMapCommand(deleteMapParams);
    const response = await locationClient.send(command);
    console.log("Map deleted.");
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
      console.error(`${data.inputs.mapName} map not found.`);
      return;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DeleteMapAWS SDK for JavaScript 을 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Deletes the specified key from the key-value store.
 *
 * @param keyName the name of the key to be deleted
 */
suspend fun deleteMap(mapName: String) {
    val mapRequest = DeleteMapRequest {
        this.mapName = mapName
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        client.deleteMap(mapRequest)
        println("The map $mapName was deleted.")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DeleteMap을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **`DeleteRouteCalculator`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteRouteCalculator`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Deletes a route calculator from the system.
    *
    * @param calcName the name of the route calculator to delete
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the route
calculator has been deleted
    * @throws CompletionException if an error occurs while deleting the route
calculator
    *                            - If the route calculator was not found, a
{@link ResourceNotFoundException} will be thrown
    *                            - If any other error occurs, a generic {@link
CompletionException} will be thrown
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteRouteCalculator(String calcName) {
       DeleteRouteCalculatorRequest calculatorRequest =
DeleteRouteCalculatorRequest.builder()
           .calculatorName(calcName)
           .build();

       return getClient().deleteRouteCalculator(calculatorRequest)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (exception != null) {
                   Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                   if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                       throw new CompletionException("The route calculator was
not found.", cause);
                   }
                   throw new CompletionException("Failed to delete the route
calculator: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
               }
               logger.info("The route calculator {} was deleted.", calcName);
```

```
            })
            .thenApply(response -> null);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DeleteRouteCalculatorAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import {
  DeleteRouteCalculatorCommand,
  LocationClient,
  ResourceNotFoundException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-location";
import data from "./inputs.json" with { type: "json" };

const region = "eu-west-1";

export const main = async () => {
  const deleteRouteCalculatorParams = {
    CalculatorName: `${data.inputs.calculatorName}`,
  };
  try {
    const locationClient = new LocationClient({ region: region });
    const command = new DeleteRouteCalculatorCommand(
      deleteRouteCalculatorParams,
    );
    const response = await locationClient.send(command);
    console.log("Route calculator deleted.");
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
      console.error(
        `${data.inputs.calculatorName} route calculator not found.`,
```

```
      );
      return;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DeleteRouteCalculatorAWS SDK for JavaScript 를 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Deletes a route calculator from the system.
 * @param calcName the name of the route calculator to delete
 */
suspend fun deleteRouteCalculator(calcName: String) {
    val calculatorRequest = DeleteRouteCalculatorRequest {
        this.calculatorName = calcName
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        client.deleteRouteCalculator(calculatorRequest)
        println("The route calculator $calcName was deleted.")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DeleteRouteCalculator를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK와 **`DeleteTracker`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteTracker`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Deletes a tracker with the specified name.
     *
     * @param trackerName the name of the tracker to be deleted
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the tracker has
been deleted
     * @throws CompletionException if an error occurs while deleting the tracker
     *                             - if the tracker was not found, a {@link
ResourceNotFoundException} is thrown wrapped in the CompletionException
     *                             - if any other error occurs, a generic
CompletionException is thrown with the error message
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteTracker(String trackerName) {
        DeleteTrackerRequest trackerRequest = DeleteTrackerRequest.builder()
            .trackerName(trackerName)
            .build();

        return getClient().deleteTracker(trackerRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The tracker was not
found.", cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to delete the tracker:
" + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
                logger.info("The tracker {} was deleted.", trackerName);
            })
            .thenApply(response -> null); // Ensures CompletableFuture<Void>
```

```
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DeleteTrackerAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import {
  DeleteTrackerCommand,
  LocationClient,
  ResourceNotFoundException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-location";
import data from "./inputs.json" with { type: "json" };

const region = "eu-west-1";

export const main = async () => {
  const deleteTrackerParams = {
    TrackerName: `${data.inputs.trackerName}`,
  };
  try {
    const locationClient = new LocationClient({ region: region });
    const command = new DeleteTrackerCommand(deleteTrackerParams);
    const response = await locationClient.send(command);
    console.log("Tracker deleted.");
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
      console.error(`${data.inputs.trackerName} tracker not found.`);
      return;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DeleteTrackerAWS SDK for JavaScript 를 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Deletes a tracker with the specified name.
 * @param trackerName the name of the tracker to be deleted
 */
suspend fun deleteTracker(trackerName: String) {
    val trackerRequest = DeleteTrackerRequest {
        this.trackerName = trackerName
    }

    LocationClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        client.deleteTracker(trackerRequest)
        println("The tracker $trackerName was deleted.")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DeleteTracker를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **`GetDevicePosition`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetDevicePosition`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Retrieves the position of a device using the provided LocationClient.
    *
    * @param trackerName The name of the tracker associated with the device.
    * @param deviceId    The ID of the device to retrieve the position for.
    * @throws RuntimeException If there is an error fetching the device
position.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<GetDevicePositionResponse> getDevicePosition(String
trackerName, String deviceId) {
       GetDevicePositionRequest request = GetDevicePositionRequest.builder()
           .trackerName(trackerName)
           .deviceId(deviceId)
           .build();

       return getClient().getDevicePosition(request)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (exception != null) {
                   Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                   if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                       throw new CompletionException("The AWS resource was not
found: " + cause.getMessage(), cause);
                   }
                   throw new CompletionException("Error fetching device
position: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
               }
           });
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 GetDevicePositionAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import {
  GetDevicePositionCommand,
  LocationClient,
  ResourceNotFoundException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-location";
import data from "./inputs.json" with { type: "json" };

const region = "eu-west-1";

export const main = async () => {
  const locationClient = new LocationClient({ region: region });
  const deviceId = `${data.inputs.deviceId}`;
  const trackerName = `${data.inputs.trackerName}`;

  const devicePositionParams = {
    DeviceId: deviceId,
    TrackerName: trackerName,
  };
  try {
    const command = new GetDevicePositionCommand(devicePositionParams);
    const response = await locationClient.send(command);
    //state.position = response.position;
    console.log("Successfully fetched device position: ", response);
  } catch (error) {
    console.log("Error ", error);
    /*  if (caught instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
      console.error(
        `"The resource was not found: ${caught.message} \n Exiting program.`,
      );
    } else {
```

```
      `An unexpected error error occurred: ${caught.message} \n Exiting
 program.`;
    }
    return;*/
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 GetDevicePositionAWS SDK for JavaScript 을 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Retrieves the position of a device using the provided LocationClient.
 *
 * @param trackerName The name of the tracker associated with the device.
 * @param deviceId    The ID of the device to retrieve the position for.
 */
suspend fun getDevicePosition(trackerName: String, deviceId: String):
 GetDevicePositionResponse {
    val request = GetDevicePositionRequest {
        this.trackerName = trackerName
        this.deviceId = deviceId
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        return client.getDevicePosition(request)
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 GetDevicePosition을 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK와 **PutGeofence** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 PutGeofence의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Adds a new geofence to the specified collection.
    *
    * @param collectionName the name of the geofence collection to add the
geofence to
    * @param geoId          the unique identifier for the geofence
    */
   public CompletableFuture<PutGeofenceResponse> putGeofence(String
collectionName, String geoId) {
       // Define the geofence geometry (polygon).
       GeofenceGeometry geofenceGeometry = GeofenceGeometry.builder()
           .polygon(List.of(
               List.of(
                   List.of(-122.3381, 47.6101), // First point
                   List.of(-122.3281, 47.6101),
                   List.of(-122.3281, 47.6201),
                   List.of(-122.3381, 47.6201),
                   List.of(-122.3381, 47.6101) // Closing the polygon
               )
           ))
           .build();

       PutGeofenceRequest geofenceRequest = PutGeofenceRequest.builder()
           .collectionName(collectionName) // Specify the collection.
           .geofenceId(geoId) // Unique ID for the geofence.
           .geometry(geofenceGeometry)
           .build();
```

```
        return getClient().putGeofence(geofenceRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ValidationException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("Validation error while
 creating geofence: " + cause.getMessage(), cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Error creating geofence: " +
 exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 PutGeofenceAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import {
  PutGeofenceCommand,
  LocationClient,
  ValidationException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-location";
import data from "./inputs.json" with { type: "json" };

const region = "eu-west-1";
const locationClient = new LocationClient({ region: region });
export const main = async () => {
  const geoFenceGeoParams = {
    CollectionName: `${data.inputs.collectionName}`,
    GeofenceId: `${data.inputs.geoId}`,
    Geometry: {
```

```
      Polygon: [
        [
          [-122.3381, 47.6101],
          [-122.3281, 47.6101],
          [-122.3281, 47.6201],
          [-122.3381, 47.6201],
          [-122.3381, 47.6101],
        ],
      ],
    },
  };
  try {
    const command = new PutGeofenceCommand(geoFenceGeoParams);
    const response = await locationClient.send(command);
    console.log("GeoFence created. GeoFence ID is: ", response.GeofenceId);
  } catch (error) {
    console.error(
      `A validation error occurred while creating geofence: ${error} \n Exiting
 program.`,
    );
    return;
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 PutGeofenceAWS SDK for JavaScript 를 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Adds a new geofence to the specified collection.
 *
```

```
 * @param collectionName the name of the geofence collection to add the geofence
 to
 * @param geoId          the unique identifier for the geofence
 */
suspend fun putGeofence(collectionName: String, geoId: String) {
    val geofenceGeometry = GeofenceGeometry {
        polygon = listOf(
            listOf(
                listOf(-122.3381, 47.6101),
                listOf(-122.3281, 47.6101),
                listOf(-122.3281, 47.6201),
                listOf(-122.3381, 47.6201),
                listOf(-122.3381, 47.6101),
            ),
        )
    }

    val geofenceRequest = PutGeofenceRequest {
        this.collectionName = collectionName
        this.geofenceId = geoId
        this.geometry = geofenceGeometry
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        client.putGeofence(geofenceRequest)
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 PutGeofence를 참조하세요.

AWS SDKs 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Location Service Places를 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

추가 리소스

- Location Service Places 개발자 안내서 - Location Service Places에 대한 자세한 정보입니다.

- Location Service Places API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 Location Service Places 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 설정 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Location Service Places의 기본 예제
  - AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Location Service Places에 대한 작업
    - AWS SDK와 ReverseGeocode 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 SearchNearby 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 SearchText 함께 사용

AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Location Service Places의 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 SDKs와 함께 AWS Amazon Location Service Places의 기본 사항을 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Location Service Places에 대한 작업
  - AWS SDK와 ReverseGeocode 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 SearchNearby 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 SearchText 함께 사용

AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Location Service Places에 대한 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 Location Service Places 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 Amazon Location Service Places API 참조를 참조하세요.

예시

- AWS SDK와 ReverseGeocode 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 SearchNearby 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 SearchText 함께 사용

AWS SDK와 **ReverseGeocode** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 ReverseGeocode의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Performs reverse geocoding using the AWS Geo Places API.
     * Reverse geocoding is the process of converting geographic coordinates
(latitude and longitude) to a human-readable address.
     * This method uses the latitude and longitude of San Francisco as the input,
and prints the resulting address.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<ReverseGeocodeResponse> reverseGeocode() {
        double latitude = 37.7749;  // San Francisco
        double longitude = -122.4194;
        logger.info("Use latitude 37.7749 and longitude -122.4194");

        // AWS expects [longitude, latitude].
        List<Double> queryPosition = List.of(longitude, latitude);
        ReverseGeocodeRequest request = ReverseGeocodeRequest.builder()
            .queryPosition(queryPosition)
            .build();
        CompletableFuture<ReverseGeocodeResponse> futureResponse =
            getGeoPlacesClient().reverseGeocode(request);

        return futureResponse.whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
            if (exception != null) {
```

```
                Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.geoplaces.model.ValidationException) {
                    throw new CompletionException("A validation error occurred: "
 + cause.getMessage(), cause);
                }
                throw new CompletionException("Error performing reverse
 geocoding", exception);
            }

            response.resultItems().forEach(result ->
                logger.info("The address is: " + result.address().label())
            );
        });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 ReverseGeocodeAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **SearchNearby** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 SearchNearby의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Performs a nearby places search based on the provided geographic
 coordinates (latitude and longitude).
     * The method sends an asynchronous request to search for places within a 1-
kilometer radius of the specified location.
     * The results are processed and printed once the search completes
 successfully.
```

```
     */
    public CompletableFuture<SearchNearbyResponse> searchNearBy() {
        double latitude = 37.7749;  // San Francisco
        double longitude = -122.4194;
        List<Double> queryPosition = List.of(longitude, latitude);

        // Set up the request for searching nearby places.
        SearchNearbyRequest request = SearchNearbyRequest.builder()
            .queryPosition(queryPosition)  // Set the position
            .queryRadius(1000L)  // Radius in meters (1000 meters = 1 km).
            .build();

        return getGeoPlacesClient().searchNearby(request)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof
software.amazon.awssdk.services.geoplaces.model.ValidationException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("A validation error
occurred: " + cause.getMessage(), cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Error performing place
search", exception);
                }

                // Process the response and print the results.
                response.resultItems().forEach(result -> {
                    logger.info("Place Name: " + result.placeType().name());
                    logger.info("Address: " + result.address().label());
                    logger.info("Distance: " + result.distance() + " meters");
                    logger.info("-------------------------");
                });
            });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 SearchNearbyAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **SearchText** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 SearchText의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Searches for a place using the provided search query and prints the
detailed information of the first result.
     *
     * @param searchQuery the search query to be used for the place search (ex,
coffee shop)
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> searchText(String searchQuery) {
        double latitude = 37.7749;  // San Francisco
        double longitude = -122.4194;
        List<Double> queryPosition = List.of(longitude, latitude);

        SearchTextRequest request = SearchTextRequest.builder()
                .queryText(searchQuery)
                .biasPosition(queryPosition)
                .build();

        return getGeoPlacesClient().searchText(request)
                .thenCompose(response -> {
                    if (response.resultItems().isEmpty()) {
                        logger.info("No places found.");
                        return CompletableFuture.completedFuture(null);
                    }

                    // Get the first place ID
                    String placeId = response.resultItems().get(0).placeId();
                    logger.info("Found Place with id: " + placeId);

                    // Fetch detailed info using getPlace
                    GetPlaceRequest getPlaceRequest = GetPlaceRequest.builder()
                            .placeId(placeId)
```

```
                            .build();

                    return getGeoPlacesClient().getPlace(getPlaceRequest)
                            .thenAccept(placeResponse -> {
                                logger.info("Detailed Place Information:");
                                logger.info("Name: " +
 placeResponse.placeType().name());
                                logger.info("Address: " +
 placeResponse.address().label());

                                if (placeResponse.foodTypes() != null && !
placeResponse.foodTypes().isEmpty()) {
                                    logger.info("Food Types:");
                                    placeResponse.foodTypes().forEach(foodType ->
 {
                                        logger.info("  - " + foodType);
                                    });
                                } else {
                                    logger.info("No food types available.");
                                }
                                logger.info("-------------------------");
                            });
                })
                .exceptionally(exception -> {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.geoplaces.model.ValidationException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("A validation error
 occurred: " + cause.getMessage(), cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Error performing place
 search", exception);
                });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 SearchTextAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Lookout for Vision의 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Lookout for Vision을 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

추가 리소스

- Lookout for Vision 개발자 가이드 - Lookout for Vision에 대한 자세한 정보입니다.
- Lookout for Vision API 참조- 사용 가능한 모든 Lookout for Vision 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리입니다. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

시작

Lookout for Vision 시작

다음 코드 예제에서는 Lookout for Vision를 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
"""
This example shows how to list your Amazon Lookout for Vision projects.
```

```
If you haven't previously created a project in the current AWS Region,
the response is an empty list, however it confirms that you can call the
Lookout for Vision API.
"""
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError
import boto3


class Hello:
    """Hello class for Amazon Lookout for Vision"""

    @staticmethod
    def list_projects(lookoutvision_client):
        """
        Lists information about the projects that are in your AWS account
        and in the current AWS Region.

        : param lookoutvision_client: A Boto3 Lookout for Vision client.
        """
        try:
            response = lookoutvision_client.list_projects()
            for project in response["Projects"]:
                print("Project: " + project["ProjectName"])
                print("ARN: " + project["ProjectArn"])
                print()
            print("Done!")
        except ClientError as err:
            print(f"Couldn't list projects. \n{err}")
            raise


def main():
    session = boto3.Session(profile_name="lookoutvision-access")
    lookoutvision_client = session.client("lookoutvision")

    Hello.list_projects(lookoutvision_client)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListProjects를 참조하십시오.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Lookout for Vision의 기본 예제
  - Lookout for Vision 시작
  - AWS SDKs를 사용한 Lookout for Vision 작업
    - AWS SDK와 CreateDataset 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 CreateModel 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 CreateProject 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 DeleteDataset 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 DeleteModel 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 DeleteProject 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 DescribeDataset 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 DescribeModel 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 DetectAnomalies 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 ListModels 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 ListProjects 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 StartModel 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 StopModel 함께 사용
- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Lookout for Vision 시나리오
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 Lookout for Vision 매니페스트 파일 생성
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 Lookout for Vision 모델 생성, 훈련 및 시작
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 Lookout for Vision 프로젝트에서 데이터 세트 내보내기
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 특정 태그가 있는 Lookout for Vision 프로젝트 찾기
  - 현재 AWS SDK를 사용하여 호스팅되는 Lookout for Vision 모델 나열

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Lookout for Vision의 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Lookout for Vision의 기본 사항을 SDKs와 함께 AWS 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- Lookout for Vision 시작
- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Lookout for Vision 작업

- AWS SDK와 CreateDataset 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 CreateModel 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 CreateProject 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DeleteDataset 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DeleteModel 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DeleteProject 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DescribeDataset 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DescribeModel 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DetectAnomalies 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 ListModels 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 ListProjects 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 StartModel 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 StopModel 함께 사용

Lookout for Vision 시작

다음 코드 예제에서는 Lookout for Vision를 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
"""
This example shows how to list your Amazon Lookout for Vision projects.
If you haven't previously created a project in the current AWS Region,
the response is an empty list, however it confirms that you can call the
Lookout for Vision API.
"""
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError
```

```
import boto3


class Hello:
    """Hello class for Amazon Lookout for Vision"""

    @staticmethod
    def list_projects(lookoutvision_client):
        """
        Lists information about the projects that are in your AWS account
        and in the current AWS Region.

        : param lookoutvision_client: A Boto3 Lookout for Vision client.
        """
        try:
            response = lookoutvision_client.list_projects()
            for project in response["Projects"]:
                print("Project: " + project["ProjectName"])
                print("ARN: " + project["ProjectArn"])
                print()
            print("Done!")
        except ClientError as err:
            print(f"Couldn't list projects. \n{err}")
            raise


def main():
    session = boto3.Session(profile_name="lookoutvision-access")
    lookoutvision_client = session.client("lookoutvision")

    Hello.list_projects(lookoutvision_client)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListProjects를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Lookout for Vision 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 Lookout for Vision 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

이러한 발췌문은 Lookout for Vision API를 호출하며 컨텍스트에서 실행해야 하는 더 큰 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드입니다. AWS SDKs를 사용한 Lookout for Vision 시나리오 에서 컨텍스트에 맞는 작업을 볼 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 Amazon Lookout for Vision API 참조를 참조하세요.

예시

- AWS SDK와 CreateDataset 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 CreateModel 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 CreateProject 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DeleteDataset 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DeleteModel 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DeleteProject 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DescribeDataset 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DescribeModel 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DetectAnomalies 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 ListModels 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 ListProjects 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 StartModel 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 StopModel 함께 사용

AWS SDK와 **`CreateDataset`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateDataset`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 데이터 세트 생성을 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class Datasets:

    @staticmethod
    def create_dataset(lookoutvision_client, project_name, manifest_file,
 dataset_type):
        """
        Creates a new Lookout for Vision dataset

        :param lookoutvision_client: A Lookout for Vision Boto3 client.
        :param project_name: The name of the project in which you want to
                             create a dataset.
        :param bucket: The bucket that contains the manifest file.
        :param manifest_file: The path and name of the manifest file.
        :param dataset_type: The type of the dataset (train or test).
        """
        try:
            bucket, key = manifest_file.replace("s3://", "").split("/", 1)
            logger.info("Creating %s dataset type...", dataset_type)
            dataset = {
                "GroundTruthManifest": {"S3Object": {"Bucket": bucket, "Key":
 key}}
            }
            response = lookoutvision_client.create_dataset(
                ProjectName=project_name,
                DatasetType=dataset_type,
                DatasetSource=dataset,
            )
            logger.info("Dataset Status: %s", response["DatasetMetadata"]
["Status"])
            logger.info(
                "Dataset Status Message: %s",
                response["DatasetMetadata"]["StatusMessage"],
```

```
            )
            logger.info("Dataset Type: %s", response["DatasetMetadata"]
["DatasetType"])

            # Wait until either created or failed.
            finished = False
            status = ""
            dataset_description = {}
            while finished is False:
                dataset_description = lookoutvision_client.describe_dataset(
                    ProjectName=project_name, DatasetType=dataset_type
                )
                status = dataset_description["DatasetDescription"]["Status"]

                if status == "CREATE_IN_PROGRESS":
                    logger.info("Dataset creation in progress...")
                    time.sleep(2)
                elif status == "CREATE_COMPLETE":
                    logger.info("Dataset created.")
                    finished = True
                else:
                    logger.info(
                        "Dataset creation failed: %s",
                        dataset_description["DatasetDescription"]
["StatusMessage"],
                    )
                    finished = True

            if status != "CREATE_COMPLETE":
                message = dataset_description["DatasetDescription"]
["StatusMessage"]
                logger.exception("Couldn't create dataset: %s", message)
                raise Exception(f"Couldn't create dataset: {message}")

        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Service error: Couldn't create dataset.")
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateDataset를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **CreateModel** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateModel`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 모델 훈련을 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class Models:

    @staticmethod
    def create_model(
        lookoutvision_client,
        project_name,
        training_results,
        tag_key=None,
        tag_key_value=None,
    ):
        """
        Creates a version of a Lookout for Vision model.

        :param lookoutvision_client: A Boto3 Lookout for Vision client.
        :param project_name: The name of the project in which you want to create
 a
                             model.
        :param training_results: The Amazon S3 location where training results
 are stored.
        :param tag_key: The key for a tag to add to the model.
        :param tag_key_value - A value associated with the tag_key.
        return: The model status and version.
        """
        try:
            logger.info("Training model...")
            output_bucket, output_folder = training_results.replace("s3://",
 "").split(
```

```
                "/", 1
            )
            output_config = {
                "S3Location": {"Bucket": output_bucket, "Prefix": output_folder}
            }
            tags = []
            if tag_key is not None:
                tags = [{"Key": tag_key, "Value": tag_key_value}]

            response = lookoutvision_client.create_model(
                ProjectName=project_name, OutputConfig=output_config, Tags=tags
            )

            logger.info("ARN: %s", response["ModelMetadata"]["ModelArn"])
            logger.info("Version: %s", response["ModelMetadata"]["ModelVersion"])
            logger.info("Started training...")

            print("Training started. Training might take several hours to
complete.")

            # Wait until training completes.
            finished = False
            status = "UNKNOWN"
            while finished is False:
                model_description = lookoutvision_client.describe_model(
                    ProjectName=project_name,
                    ModelVersion=response["ModelMetadata"]["ModelVersion"],
                )
                status = model_description["ModelDescription"]["Status"]

                if status == "TRAINING":
                    logger.info("Model training in progress...")
                    time.sleep(600)
                    continue

                if status == "TRAINED":
                    logger.info("Model was successfully trained.")
                else:
                    logger.info(
                        "Model training failed: %s ",
                        model_description["ModelDescription"]["StatusMessage"],
                    )
                finished = True
        except ClientError:
```

```
            logger.exception("Couldn't train model.")
            raise
        else:
            return status, response["ModelMetadata"]["ModelVersion"]
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateModel를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **CreateProject** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateProject`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 프로젝트 생성을 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class Projects:

    @staticmethod
    def create_project(lookoutvision_client, project_name):
        """
        Creates a new Lookout for Vision project.

        :param lookoutvision_client: A Boto3 Lookout for Vision client.
        :param  project_name: The name for the new project.
        :return project_arn: The ARN of the new project.
        """
        try:
            logger.info("Creating project: %s", project_name)
            response =
 lookoutvision_client.create_project(ProjectName=project_name)
            project_arn = response["ProjectMetadata"]["ProjectArn"]
```

```
            logger.info("project ARN: %s", project_arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create project %s.", project_name)
            raise
        else:
            return project_arn
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateProject를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **DeleteDataset** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteDataset의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 데이터 세트 삭제를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class Datasets:

    @staticmethod
    def delete_dataset(lookoutvision_client, project_name, dataset_type):
        """
        Deletes a Lookout for Vision dataset

        :param lookoutvision_client: A Boto3 Lookout for Vision client.
        :param project_name: The name of the project that contains the dataset
 that
                             you want to delete.
        :param dataset_type: The type (train or test) of the dataset that you
                             want to delete.
        """
```

```
        try:
            logger.info(
                "Deleting the %s dataset for project %s.", dataset_type,
 project_name
            )
            lookoutvision_client.delete_dataset(
                ProjectName=project_name, DatasetType=dataset_type
            )
            logger.info("Dataset deleted.")
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Service error: Couldn't delete dataset.")
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteDataset를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **DeleteModel** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteModel`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 모델 삭제를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class Models:

    @staticmethod
    def delete_model(lookoutvision_client, project_name, model_version):
        """
        Deletes a Lookout for Vision model. The model must first be stopped and
 can't
        be in training.
```

```
        :param lookoutvision_client: A Boto3 Lookout for Vision client.
        :param project_name: The name of the project that contains the desired
model.
        :param model_version: The version of the model that you want to delete.
        """
        try:
            logger.info("Deleting model: %s", model_version)
            lookoutvision_client.delete_model(
                ProjectName=project_name, ModelVersion=model_version
            )

            model_exists = True
            while model_exists:
                response =
lookoutvision_client.list_models(ProjectName=project_name)

                model_exists = False
                for model in response["Models"]:
                    if model["ModelVersion"] == model_version:
                        model_exists = True

                if model_exists is False:
                    logger.info("Model deleted")
                else:
                    logger.info("Model is being deleted...")
                    time.sleep(2)

            logger.info("Deleted Model: %s", model_version)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete model.")
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteModel를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **DeleteProject** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteProject의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 프로젝트 삭제를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class Projects:

    @staticmethod
    def delete_project(lookoutvision_client, project_name):
        """
        Deletes a Lookout for Vision Model

        :param lookoutvision_client: A Boto3 Lookout for Vision client.
        :param project_name: The name of the project that you want to delete.
        """
        try:
            logger.info("Deleting project: %s", project_name)
            response =
 lookoutvision_client.delete_project(ProjectName=project_name)
            logger.info("Deleted project ARN: %s ", response["ProjectArn"])
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete project %s.", project_name)
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteProject를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **DescribeDataset** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeDataset`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 데이터 세트 보기를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class Datasets:

    @staticmethod
    def describe_dataset(lookoutvision_client, project_name, dataset_type):
        """
        Gets information about a Lookout for Vision dataset.

        :param lookoutvision_client: A Boto3 Lookout for Vision client.
        :param project_name: The name of the project that contains the dataset
 that
                             you want to describe.
        :param dataset_type: The type (train or test) of the dataset that you
 want
                             to describe.
        """
        try:
            response = lookoutvision_client.describe_dataset(
                ProjectName=project_name, DatasetType=dataset_type
            )
            print(f"Name: {response['DatasetDescription']['ProjectName']}")
            print(f"Type: {response['DatasetDescription']['DatasetType']}")
            print(f"Status: {response['DatasetDescription']['Status']}")
            print(f"Message: {response['DatasetDescription']['StatusMessage']}")
            print(f"Images: {response['DatasetDescription']['ImageStats']
['Total']}")
            print(f"Labeled: {response['DatasetDescription']['ImageStats']
['Labeled']}")
            print(f"Normal: {response['DatasetDescription']['ImageStats']
['Normal']}")
            print(f"Anomaly: {response['DatasetDescription']['ImageStats']
['Anomaly']}")
        except ClientError:
```

```
            logger.exception("Service error: problem listing datasets.")
            raise
        print("Done.")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeDataset를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **DescribeModel** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeModel의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 모델 보기를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class Models:

    @staticmethod
    def describe_model(lookoutvision_client, project_name, model_version):
        """
        Shows the performance metrics for a trained model.

        :param lookoutvision_client: A Boto3 Amazon Lookout for Vision client.
        :param project_name: The name of the project that contains the desired
 model.
        :param model_version: The version of the model.
        """
        response = lookoutvision_client.describe_model(
            ProjectName=project_name, ModelVersion=model_version
        )
        model_description = response["ModelDescription"]
        print(f"\tModel version: {model_description['ModelVersion']}")
```

```
        print(f"\tARN: {model_description['ModelArn']}")
        if "Description" in model_description:
            print(f"\tDescription: {model_description['Description']}")
        print(f"\tStatus: {model_description['Status']}")
        print(f"\tMessage: {model_description['StatusMessage']}")
        print(f"\tCreated: {str(model_description['CreationTimestamp'])}")

        if model_description["Status"] in ("TRAINED", "HOSTED"):
            training_start = model_description["CreationTimestamp"]
            training_end = model_description["EvaluationEndTimestamp"]
            duration = training_end - training_start
            print(f"\tTraining duration: {duration}")

            print("\n\tPerformance metrics\n\t-------------------")
            print(f"\tRecall: {model_description['Performance']['Recall']}")
            print(f"\tPrecision: {model_description['Performance']
['Precision']}")
            print(f"\tF1: {model_description['Performance']['F1Score']}")

            training_output_bucket = model_description["OutputConfig"]
["S3Location"][
                "Bucket"
            ]
            prefix = model_description["OutputConfig"]["S3Location"]["Prefix"]
            print(f"\tTraining output: s3://{training_output_bucket}/{prefix}")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeModel를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **DetectAnomalies** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DetectAnomalies`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 이미지에서 이상 감지를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class Inference:
    """
    Shows how to detect anomalies in an image using a trained Lookout for Vision
 model.
    """

    @staticmethod
    def detect_anomalies(lookoutvision_client, project_name, model_version,
 photo):
        """
        Calls DetectAnomalies using the supplied project, model version, and
 image.
        :param lookoutvision_client: A Lookout for Vision Boto3 client.
        :param project: The project that contains the model that you want to use.
        :param model_version: The version of the model that you want to use.
        :param photo: The photo that you want to analyze.
        :return: The DetectAnomalyResult object that contains the analysis
 results.
        """

        image_type = imghdr.what(photo)
        if image_type == "jpeg":
            content_type = "image/jpeg"
        elif image_type == "png":
            content_type = "image/png"
        else:
            logger.info("Image type not valid for %s", photo)
            raise ValueError(
                f"File format not valid. Supply a jpeg or png format file:
 {photo}"
            )
```

```
        # Get images bytes for call to detect_anomalies.
        with open(photo, "rb") as image:
            response = lookoutvision_client.detect_anomalies(
                ProjectName=project_name,
                ContentType=content_type,
                Body=image.read(),
                ModelVersion=model_version,
            )

        return response["DetectAnomalyResult"]

    @staticmethod
    def download_from_s3(s3_resource, photo):
        """
        Downloads an image from an S3 bucket.

        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 resource.
        :param photo: The Amazon S3 path of a photo to download.
        return: The local path to the downloaded file.
        """
        try:
            bucket, key = photo.replace("s3://", "").split("/", 1)
            local_file = os.path.basename(photo)
        except ValueError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get S3 info for %s", photo)
            raise

        try:
            logger.info("Downloading %s", photo)
            s3_resource.Bucket(bucket).download_file(key, local_file)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't download %s from S3.", photo)
            raise

        return local_file

    @staticmethod
    def reject_on_classification(image, prediction, confidence_limit):
        """
        Returns True if the anomaly confidence is greater than or equal to
        the supplied confidence limit.
        :param image: The name of the image file that was analyzed.
        :param prediction: The DetectAnomalyResult object returned from
DetectAnomalies.
```

```
        :param confidence_limit: The minimum acceptable confidence (float 0 - 1).
        :return: True if the error condition indicates an anomaly, otherwise
False.
        """

        reject = False

        logger.info("Checking classification for %s", image)

        if prediction["IsAnomalous"] and prediction["Confidence"] >=
confidence_limit:
            reject = True
            reject_info = (
                f"Rejected: Anomaly confidence ({prediction['Confidence']:.2%})
is greater"
                f" than limit ({confidence_limit:.2%})"
            )
            logger.info("%s", reject_info)

        if not reject:
            logger.info("No anomalies found.")
        return reject

    @staticmethod
    def reject_on_anomaly_types(
        image, prediction, confidence_limit, anomaly_types_limit
    ):
        """
        Checks if the number of anomaly types is greater than the anomaly types
        limit and if the prediction confidence is greater than the confidence
limit.
        :param image: The name of the image file that was analyzed.
        :param prediction: The DetectAnomalyResult object returned from
DetectAnomalies.
        :param confidence: The minimum acceptable confidence (float 0 - 1).
        :param anomaly_types_limit: The maximum number of allowable anomaly types
(int).
        :return: True if the error condition indicates an anomaly, otherwise
False.
        """

        logger.info("Checking number of anomaly types for %s", image)

        reject = False
```

```
        if prediction["IsAnomalous"] and prediction["Confidence"] >=
confidence_limit:
            anomaly_types = {
                anomaly["Name"]
                for anomaly in prediction["Anomalies"]
                if anomaly["Name"] != "background"
            }

            if len(anomaly_types) > anomaly_types_limit:
                reject = True
                reject_info = (
                    f"Rejected: Anomaly confidence
({prediction['Confidence']:.2%}) "
                    f"is greater than limit ({confidence_limit:.2%}) and "
                    f"the number of anomaly types ({len(anomaly_types)-1}) is "
                    f"greater than the limit ({anomaly_types_limit})"
                )

                logger.info("%s", reject_info)

        if not reject:
            logger.info("No anomalies found.")
        return reject

    @staticmethod
    def reject_on_coverage(
        image, prediction, confidence_limit, anomaly_label, coverage_limit
    ):
        """
        Checks if the coverage area of an anomaly is greater than the coverage
limit and if
        the prediction confidence is greater than the confidence limit.
        :param image: The name of the image file that was analyzed.
        :param prediction: The DetectAnomalyResult object returned from
DetectAnomalies.
        :param confidence_limit: The minimum acceptable confidence (float 0-1).
        :anomaly_label: The anomaly label for the type of anomaly that you want
to check.
        :coverage_limit: The maximum acceptable percentage coverage of an anomaly
(float 0-1).
        :return: True if the error condition indicates an anomaly, otherwise
False.
        """
```

```
        reject = False

        logger.info("Checking coverage for %s", image)

        if prediction["IsAnomalous"] and prediction["Confidence"] >=
 confidence_limit:
            for anomaly in prediction["Anomalies"]:
                if anomaly["Name"] == anomaly_label and anomaly["PixelAnomaly"][
                    "TotalPercentageArea"
                ] > (coverage_limit):
                    reject = True
                    reject_info = (
                        f"Rejected: Anomaly confidence
 ({prediction['Confidence']:.2%}) "
                        f"is greater than limit ({confidence_limit:.2%}) and
 {anomaly['Name']} "
                        f"coverage ({anomaly['PixelAnomaly']
['TotalPercentageArea']:.2%}) "
                        f"is greater than limit ({coverage_limit:.2%})"
                    )

                    logger.info("%s", reject_info)

        if not reject:
            logger.info("No anomalies found.")

        return reject

    @staticmethod
    def analyze_image(lookoutvision_client, image, config):
        """
        Analyzes an image with an Amazon Lookout for Vision model. Also
        runs a series of checks to determine if the contents of an image
        should be rejected.
        :param lookoutvision_client: A Lookout for Vision Boto3 client.
        param image: A local image that you want to analyze.
        param config: Configuration information for the model and reject
        limits.
        """

        project = config["project"]
        model_version = config["model_version"]
        confidence_limit = config["confidence_limit"]
```

```
        coverage_limit = config["coverage_limit"]
        anomaly_types_limit = config["anomaly_types_limit"]
        anomaly_label = config["anomaly_label"]

        # Get analysis results.
        print(f"Analyzing {image}.")

        prediction = Inference.detect_anomalies(
            lookoutvision_client, project, model_version, image
        )

        anomalies = []

        reject = Inference.reject_on_classification(image, prediction,
 confidence_limit)

        if reject:
            anomalies.append("Classification: An anomaly was found.")

        reject = Inference.reject_on_coverage(
            image, prediction, confidence_limit, anomaly_label, coverage_limit
        )

        if reject:
            anomalies.append("Coverage: Anomaly coverage too high.")

        reject = Inference.reject_on_anomaly_types(
            image, prediction, confidence_limit, anomaly_types_limit
        )

        if reject:
            anomalies.append("Anomaly type count: Too many anomaly types found.")
            print()

        if len(anomalies) > 0:
            print(f"Anomalies found in {image}")
            for anomaly in anomalies:
                print(f"{anomaly}")
        else:
            print(f"No anomalies found in {image}")


def main():
    """
```

```
    Detects anomalies in an image file.
    """
    try:
        logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s:
%(message)s")

        parser = argparse.ArgumentParser(
            description="Find anomalies with Amazon Lookout for Vision."
        )
        parser.add_argument(
            "image",
            help="The file that you want to analyze. Supply a local file path or
a "
            "path to an S3 object.",
        )
        parser.add_argument(
            "config",
            help=(
                "The configuration JSON file to use. "
                "See https://github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/blob/main/"
                "python/example_code/lookoutvision/README.md"
            ),
        )

        args = parser.parse_args()

        session = boto3.Session(profile_name="lookoutvision-access")

        lookoutvision_client = session.client("lookoutvision")
        s3_resource = session.resource("s3")

        # Get configuration information.
        with open(args.config, encoding="utf-8") as config_file:
            config = json.load(config_file)

        # Download image if located in S3 bucket.
        if args.image.startswith("s3://"):
            image = Inference.download_from_s3(s3_resource, args.image)
        else:
            image = args.image

        Inference.analyze_image(lookoutvision_client, image, config)

        # Delete image, if downloaded from S3 bucket.
```

```
        if args.image.startswith("s3://"):
            os.remove(image)

    except ClientError as err:
        print(f"Service error: {err.response['Error']['Message']}")
    except FileNotFoundError as err:
        print(f"The supplied file couldn't be found: {err.filename}.")
    except ValueError as err:
        print(f"A value error occurred: {err}.")
    else:
        print("\nSuccessfully completed analysis.")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DetectAnomalies를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **ListModels** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListModels`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 모델 보기를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class Models:

    @staticmethod
    def describe_models(lookoutvision_client, project_name):
        """
        Gets information about all models in a Lookout for Vision project.
```

```
        :param lookoutvision_client: A Boto3 Lookout for Vision client.
        :param project_name: The name of the project that you want to use.
        """
        try:
            response = lookoutvision_client.list_models(ProjectName=project_name)
            print("Project: " + project_name)
            for model in response["Models"]:
                Models.describe_model(
                    lookoutvision_client, project_name, model["ModelVersion"]
                )
                print()
            print("Done...")
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't list models.")
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListModels를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **ListProjects** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListProjects`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 프로젝트 보기를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class Projects:

    @staticmethod
    def list_projects(lookoutvision_client):
        """
        Lists information about the projects that are in in your AWS account
```

```
        and in the current AWS Region.

        :param lookoutvision_client: A Boto3 Lookout for Vision client.
        """
        try:
            response = lookoutvision_client.list_projects()
            for project in response["Projects"]:
                print("Project: " + project["ProjectName"])
                print("\tARN: " + project["ProjectArn"])
                print("\tCreated: " + str(["CreationTimestamp"]))
                print("Datasets")
                project_description = lookoutvision_client.describe_project(
                    ProjectName=project["ProjectName"]
                )
                if not project_description["ProjectDescription"]["Datasets"]:
                    print("\tNo datasets")
                else:
                    for dataset in project_description["ProjectDescription"][
                        "Datasets"
                    ]:
                        print(f"\ttype: {dataset['DatasetType']}")
                        print(f"\tStatus: {dataset['StatusMessage']}")

                print("Models")
                response_models = lookoutvision_client.list_models(
                    ProjectName=project["ProjectName"]
                )
                if not response_models["Models"]:
                    print("\tNo models")
                else:
                    for model in response_models["Models"]:
                        Models.describe_model(
                            lookoutvision_client,
                            project["ProjectName"],
                            model["ModelVersion"],
                        )


print("--------------------------------------------------------------\n")
            print("Done!")
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Problem listing projects.")
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListProjects를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **StartModel** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 StartModel의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 모델 시작하기를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class Hosting:

    @staticmethod
    def start_model(
        lookoutvision_client, project_name, model_version, min_inference_units
    ):
        """
        Starts the hosting of a Lookout for Vision model.

        :param lookoutvision_client: A Boto3 Lookout for Vision client.
        :param project_name:  The name of the project that contains the version
 of the
                              model that you want to start hosting.
        :param model_version: The version of the model that you want to start
 hosting.
        :param min_inference_units: The number of inference units to use for
 hosting.
        """
        try:
            logger.info(
```

```
                "Starting model version %s for project %s", model_version,
project_name
            )
            lookoutvision_client.start_model(
                ProjectName=project_name,
                ModelVersion=model_version,
                MinInferenceUnits=min_inference_units,
            )
            print("Starting hosting...")

            status = ""
            finished = False

            # Wait until hosted or failed.
            while finished is False:
                model_description = lookoutvision_client.describe_model(
                    ProjectName=project_name, ModelVersion=model_version
                )
                status = model_description["ModelDescription"]["Status"]

                if status == "STARTING_HOSTING":
                    logger.info("Host starting in progress...")
                    time.sleep(10)
                    continue

                if status == "HOSTED":
                    logger.info("Model is hosted and ready for use.")
                    finished = True
                    continue

                logger.info("Model hosting failed and the model can't be used.")
                finished = True

            if status != "HOSTED":
                logger.error("Error hosting model: %s", status)
                raise Exception(f"Error hosting model: {status}")
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't host model.")
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartModel를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **StopModel** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 StopModel의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 모델 시작하기를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class Hosting:

    @staticmethod
    def stop_model(lookoutvision_client, project_name, model_version):
        """
        Stops a running Lookout for Vision Model.

        :param lookoutvision_client: A Boto3 Lookout for Vision client.
        :param project_name: The name of the project that contains the version of
                             the model that you want to stop hosting.
        :param model_version:  The version of the model that you want to stop
 hosting.
        """
        try:
            logger.info("Stopping model version %s for %s", model_version,
 project_name)
            response = lookoutvision_client.stop_model(
                ProjectName=project_name, ModelVersion=model_version
            )
            logger.info("Stopping hosting...")

            status = response["Status"]
            finished = False

            # Wait until stopped or failed.
            while finished is False:
                model_description = lookoutvision_client.describe_model(
```

```
                    ProjectName=project_name, ModelVersion=model_version
                )
                status = model_description["ModelDescription"]["Status"]

                if status == "STOPPING_HOSTING":
                    logger.info("Host stopping in progress...")
                    time.sleep(10)
                    continue

                if status == "TRAINED":
                    logger.info("Model is no longer hosted.")
                    finished = True
                    continue

                logger.info("Failed to stop model: %s ", status)
                finished = True

            if status != "TRAINED":
                logger.error("Error stopping model: %s", status)
                raise Exception(f"Error stopping model: {status}")
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't stop hosting model.")
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StopModel를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Lookout for Vision 시나리오

다음 코드 예제에서는 Lookout for Vision AWS SDKs에서 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이러한 시나리오에서는 Lookout for Vision 내에서 여러 함수를 호출하거나 다른 함수와 결합하여 특정 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS 서비스. 각 시나리오에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시나리오는 컨텍스트에 맞는 서비스 작업을 이해하는 데 도움이 되도록 중급 수준의 경험을 대상으로 합니다.

예시

- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Lookout for Vision 매니페스트 파일 생성
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Lookout for Vision 모델 생성, 훈련 및 시작

- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Lookout for Vision 프로젝트에서 데이터 세트 내보내기
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 특정 태그가 있는 Lookout for Vision 프로젝트 찾기
- 현재 AWS SDK를 사용하여 호스팅되는 Lookout for Vision 모델 나열

AWS SDK를 사용하여 Lookout for Vision 매니페스트 파일 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 Lookout for Vision 매니페스트 파일을 생성하고 Amazon S3에 업로드하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

자세한 내용은 매니페스트 파일 생성을 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class Datasets:

    @staticmethod
    def create_manifest_file_s3(s3_resource, image_s3_path, manifest_s3_path):
        """
        Creates a manifest file and uploads to Amazon S3.

        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 resource.
        :param image_s3_path: The Amazon S3 path to the images referenced by the
                              manifest file. The images must be in an Amazon S3
 bucket
                              with the following folder structure.
                                s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket/<train or test>/
                                     normal/
                                     anomaly/
                              Place normal images in the normal folder and
 anomalous
                              images in the anomaly folder.
        :param manifest_s3_path: The Amazon S3 location in which to store the
 created
```

```
                                manifest file.
        """
        output_manifest_file = "temp.manifest"
        try:
            # Current date and time in manifest file format.
            dttm = datetime.now().strftime("%Y-%m-%dT%H:%M:%S.%f")

            # Get bucket and folder from image and manifest file paths.
            bucket, prefix = image_s3_path.replace("s3://", "").split("/", 1)
            if prefix[-1] != "/":
                prefix += "/"
            manifest_bucket, manifest_prefix = manifest_s3_path.replace(
                "s3://", ""
            ).split("/", 1)

            with open(output_manifest_file, "w") as mfile:
                logger.info("Creating manifest file")
                src_bucket = s3_resource.Bucket(bucket)

                # Create JSON lines for anomalous images.
                for obj in src_bucket.objects.filter(
                    Prefix=prefix + "anomaly/", Delimiter="/"
                ):
                    image_path = f"s3://{src_bucket.name}/{obj.key}"
                    manifest = Datasets.create_json_line(image_path, "anomaly",
dttm)
                    mfile.write(json.dumps(manifest) + "\n")

                # Create json lines for normal images.
                for obj in src_bucket.objects.filter(
                    Prefix=prefix + "normal/", Delimiter="/"
                ):
                    image_path = f"s3://{src_bucket.name}/{obj.key}"
                    manifest = Datasets.create_json_line(image_path, "normal",
dttm)
                    mfile.write(json.dumps(manifest) + "\n")

            logger.info("Uploading manifest file to %s", manifest_s3_path)
            s3_resource.Bucket(manifest_bucket).upload_file(
                output_manifest_file, manifest_prefix
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Error uploading manifest.")
            raise
```

```
        except Exception:
            logger.exception("Error uploading manifest.")
            raise
        else:
            logger.info("Completed manifest file creation and upload.")
        finally:
            try:
                os.remove(output_manifest_file)
            except FileNotFoundError:
                pass

    @staticmethod
    def create_json_line(image, class_name, dttm):
        """
        Creates a single JSON line for an image.

        :param image: The S3 location for the image.
        :param class_name: The class of the image (normal or anomaly)
        :param dttm: The date and time that the JSON is created.
        """

        label = 0
        if class_name == "normal":
            label = 0
        elif class_name == "anomaly":
            label = 1
        else:
            logger.error("Unexpected label value: %s for %s", label, image)
            raise Exception(f"Unexpected label value: {label} for {image}")

        manifest = {
            "source-ref": image,
            "anomaly-label": label,
            "anomaly-label-metadata": {
                "confidence": 1,
                "job-name": "labeling-job/anomaly-label",
                "class-name": class_name,
                "human-annotated": "yes",
                "creation-date": dttm,
                "type": "groundtruth/image-classification",
            },
        }
        return manifest
```

AWS SDK를 사용하여 Lookout for Vision 모델 생성, 훈련 및 시작

다음 코드 예제에서는 Lookout for Vision 모델을 생성하고 학습시키고 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

명령줄 인수를 사용하여 Amazon Lookout for Vision 모델을 생성하고 선택적으로 시작합니다. 예제 코드는 새 프로젝트, 교육 데이터 세트, 선택적 테스트 데이터 세트 및 모델을 생성합니다. 모델 학습이 완료되면 제공된 스크립트를 사용하여 이미지로 모델을 시험해 볼 수 있습니다.

이 예제에는 모델을 학습시키기 위한 이미지 세트가 필요합니다. GitHub에서 교육 및 테스트에 사용할 수 있는 예제 회로 기판 이미지를 찾을 수 있습니다. Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 버킷에 이러한 이미지를 복사하는 방법에 대한 자세한 내용은 예제 이미지 준비를 참조하십시오.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하십시오.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Lookout for Vision

AWS SDK를 사용하여 Lookout for Vision 프로젝트에서 데이터 세트 내보내기

다음 코드 예제에서는 Lookout for Vision 프로젝트에서 데이터 세트를 내보내는 방법을 보여줍니다.

자세한 내용은 프로젝트에서 데이터세트 내보내기 (SDK) 를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
"""
Purpose

Shows how to export the datasets (manifest files and images)
from an Amazon Lookout for Vision project to a new Amazon
S3 location.
"""

import argparse
import json
import logging

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def copy_file(s3_resource, source_file, destination_file):
    """
    Copies a file from a source Amazon S3 folder to a destination
    Amazon S3 folder.
    The destination can be in a different S3 bucket.
    :param s3: An Amazon S3 Boto3 resource.
    :param source_file: The Amazon S3 path to the source file.
    :param destination_file: The destination Amazon S3 path for
    the copy operation.
    """

    source_bucket, source_key = source_file.replace("s3://", "").split("/", 1)
    destination_bucket, destination_key = destination_file.replace("s3://",
 "").split(
        "/", 1
    )

    try:
        bucket = s3_resource.Bucket(destination_bucket)
        dest_object = bucket.Object(destination_key)
        dest_object.copy_from(CopySource={"Bucket": source_bucket, "Key":
 source_key})
        dest_object.wait_until_exists()
        logger.info("Copied %s to %s", source_file, destination_file)
```

```
    except ClientError as error:
        if error.response["Error"]["Code"] == "404":
            error_message = (
                f"Failed to copy {source_file} to "
                f"{destination_file}. : {error.response['Error']['Message']}"
            )
            logger.warning(error_message)
            error.response["Error"]["Message"] = error_message
        raise


def upload_manifest_file(s3_resource, manifest_file, destination):
    """
    Uploads a manifest file to a destination Amazon S3 folder.
    :param s3: An Amazon S3 Boto3 resource.
    :param manifest_file: The manifest file that you want to upload.
    :destination: The Amazon S3 folder location to upload the manifest
    file to.
    """

    destination_bucket, destination_key = destination.replace("s3://",
 "").split("/", 1)

    bucket = s3_resource.Bucket(destination_bucket)

    put_data = open(manifest_file, "rb")
    obj = bucket.Object(destination_key + manifest_file)

    try:
        obj.put(Body=put_data)
        obj.wait_until_exists()
        logger.info("Put manifest file '%s' to bucket '%s'.", obj.key,
 obj.bucket_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception(
            "Couldn't put manifest file '%s' to bucket '%s'.", obj.key,
 obj.bucket_name
        )
        raise
    finally:
        if getattr(put_data, "close", None):
            put_data.close()
```

```
def get_dataset_types(lookoutvision_client, project):
    """
    Determines the types of the datasets (train or test) in an
    Amazon Lookout for Vision project.
    :param lookoutvision_client: A Lookout for Vision Boto3 client.
    :param project: The Lookout for Vision project that you want to check.
    :return: The dataset types in the project.
    """

    try:
        response = lookoutvision_client.describe_project(ProjectName=project)

        datasets = []

        for dataset in response["ProjectDescription"]["Datasets"]:
            if dataset["Status"] in ("CREATE_COMPLETE", "UPDATE_COMPLETE"):
                datasets.append(dataset["DatasetType"])
        return datasets

    except lookoutvision_client.exceptions.ResourceNotFoundException:
        logger.exception("Project %s not found.", project)
        raise


def process_json_line(s3_resource, entry, dataset_type, destination):
    """
    Creates a JSON line for a new manifest file, copies image and mask to
    destination.
    :param s3_resource: An Amazon S3 Boto3 resource.
    :param entry: A JSON line from the manifest file.
    :param dataset_type: The type (train or test) of the dataset that
    you want to create the manifest file for.
    :param destination: The destination Amazon S3 folder for the manifest
    file and dataset images.
    :return: A JSON line with details for the destination location.
    """
    entry_json = json.loads(entry)

    print(f"source: {entry_json['source-ref']}")

    # Use existing folder paths to ensure console added image names don't clash.
    bucket, key = entry_json["source-ref"].replace("s3://", "").split("/", 1)
    logger.info("Source location: %s/%s", bucket, key)
```

```
    destination_image_location = destination + dataset_type + "/images/" + key

    copy_file(s3_resource, entry_json["source-ref"], destination_image_location)

    # Update JSON for writing.
    entry_json["source-ref"] = destination_image_location

    if "anomaly-mask-ref" in entry_json:
        source_anomaly_ref = entry_json["anomaly-mask-ref"]
        mask_bucket, mask_key = source_anomaly_ref.replace("s3://",
 "").split("/", 1)

        destination_mask_location = destination + dataset_type + "/masks/" +
 mask_key
        entry_json["anomaly-mask-ref"] = destination_mask_location

        copy_file(s3_resource, source_anomaly_ref, entry_json["anomaly-mask-
ref"])

    return entry_json


def write_manifest_file(
    lookoutvision_client, s3_resource, project, dataset_type, destination
):
    """
    Creates a manifest file for a dataset. Copies the manifest file and
    dataset images (and masks, if present) to the specified Amazon S3
 destination.
    :param lookoutvision_client: A Lookout for Vision Boto3 client.
    :param project: The Lookout for Vision project that you want to use.
    :param dataset_type: The type (train or test) of the dataset that
    you want to create the manifest file for.
    :param destination: The destination Amazon S3 folder for the manifest file
    and dataset images.
    """

    try:
        # Create a reusable Paginator
        paginator = lookoutvision_client.get_paginator("list_dataset_entries")

        # Create a PageIterator from the Paginator
        page_iterator = paginator.paginate(
            ProjectName=project,
```

```
            DatasetType=dataset_type,
            PaginationConfig={"PageSize": 100},
        )

        output_manifest_file = dataset_type + ".manifest"

        # Create manifest file then upload to Amazon S3 with images.
        with open(output_manifest_file, "w", encoding="utf-8") as manifest_file:
            for page in page_iterator:
                for entry in page["DatasetEntries"]:
                    try:
                        entry_json = process_json_line(
                            s3_resource, entry, dataset_type, destination
                        )

                        manifest_file.write(json.dumps(entry_json) + "\n")

                    except ClientError as error:
                        if error.response["Error"]["Code"] == "404":
                            print(error.response["Error"]["Message"])
                            print(f"Excluded JSON line: {entry}")
                        else:
                            raise
        upload_manifest_file(
            s3_resource, output_manifest_file, destination + "datasets/"
        )

    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Problem getting dataset_entries")
        raise


def export_datasets(lookoutvision_client, s3_resource, project, destination):
    """
    Exports the datasets from an Amazon Lookout for Vision project to a specified
    Amazon S3 destination.
    :param project: The Lookout for Vision project that you want to use.
    :param destination: The destination Amazon S3 folder for the exported
 datasets.
    """
    # Add trailing backslash, if missing.
    destination = destination if destination[-1] == "/" else destination + "/"

    print(f"Exporting project {project} datasets to {destination}.")
```

```
    # Get each dataset and export to destination.

    dataset_types = get_dataset_types(lookoutvision_client, project)
    for dataset in dataset_types:
        logger.info("Copying %s dataset to %s.", dataset, destination)

        write_manifest_file(
            lookoutvision_client, s3_resource, project, dataset, destination
        )

    print("Exported dataset locations")
    for dataset in dataset_types:
        print(f"   {dataset}: {destination}datasets/{dataset}.manifest")

    print("Done.")


def add_arguments(parser):
    """
    Adds command line arguments to the parser.
    :param parser: The command line parser.
    """

    parser.add_argument("project", help="The project that contains the dataset.")
    parser.add_argument("destination", help="The destination Amazon S3 folder.")


def main():
    """
    Exports the datasets from an Amazon Lookout for Vision project to a
    destination Amazon S3 location.
    """
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser(usage=argparse.SUPPRESS)
    add_arguments(parser)

    args = parser.parse_args()

    try:
        session = boto3.Session(profile_name="lookoutvision-access")
        lookoutvision_client = session.client("lookoutvision")
        s3_resource = session.resource("s3")
```

```
        export_datasets(
            lookoutvision_client, s3_resource, args.project, args.destination
        )
    except ClientError as err:
        logger.exception(err)
        print(f"Failed: {format(err)}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

AWS SDK를 사용하여 특정 태그가 있는 Lookout for Vision 프로젝트 찾기

다음 코드 예제에서는 특정 태그가 지정된 Lookout for Vision 프로젝트를 찾는 방법을 보여줍니다.

자세한 내용은 모델 태그 지정을 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import logging
import argparse
import boto3

from botocore.exceptions import ClientError


logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def find_tag(tags, key, value):
    """
```

```
    Finds a tag in the supplied list of tags.

    :param tags: A list of tags associated with a Lookout for Vision model.
    :param key: The tag to search for.
    :param value: The tag key value to search for.
    :return: True if the tag value exists, otherwise False.
    """

    found = False
    for tag in tags:
        if key == tag["Key"]:
            logger.info("\t\tMatch found for tag: %s value: %s.", key, value)
            found = True
            break
    return found


def find_tag_in_projects(lookoutvision_client, key, value):
    """
    Finds Lookout for Vision models tagged with the supplied key and value.

    :param lookoutvision_client: A Boto3 Lookout for Vision client.
    :param key: The tag key to find.
    :param value: The value of the tag that you want to find.
    return: A list of matching model versions (and model projects) that were
 found.
    """
    try:
        found_tags = []
        found = False
        projects = lookoutvision_client.list_projects()
        # Iterate through each project and models within a project.
        for project in projects["Projects"]:
            logger.info("Searching project: %s ...", project["ProjectName"])

            response_models = lookoutvision_client.list_models(
                ProjectName=project["ProjectName"]
            )
            for model in response_models["Models"]:
                model_description = lookoutvision_client.describe_model(
                    ProjectName=project["ProjectName"],
                    ModelVersion=model["ModelVersion"],
                )
                tags = lookoutvision_client.list_tags_for_resource(
```

```
                    ResourceArn=model_description["ModelDescription"]["ModelArn"]
                )

                logger.info(
                    "\tSearching model: %s for tag: %s value: %s.",
                    model_description["ModelDescription"]["ModelArn"],
                    key,
                    value,
                )
                if find_tag(tags["Tags"], key, value) is True:
                    found = True
                    logger.info(
                        "\t\tMATCH: Project: %s: model version %s",
                        project["ProjectName"],
                        model_description["ModelDescription"]["ModelVersion"],
                    )
                    found_tags.append(
                        {
                            "Project": project["ProjectName"],
                            "ModelVersion": model_description["ModelDescription"]
[
                                "ModelVersion"
                            ],
                        }
                    )
        if found is False:
            logger.info("No match for tag %s with value %s.", key, value)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Problem finding tags.")
        raise
    else:
        return found_tags


def main():
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser(usage=argparse.SUPPRESS)
    parser.add_argument("tag", help="The tag that you want to find.")
    parser.add_argument("value", help="The tag value that you want to find.")
    args = parser.parse_args()
    key = args.tag
    value = args.value

    session = boto3.Session(profile_name="lookoutvision-access")
```

```
    lookoutvision_client = session.client("lookoutvision")

    print(f"Searching your models for tag: {key} with value: {value}.")
    tagged_models = find_tag_in_projects(lookoutvision_client, key, value)

    print("Matched models\n--------------")
    if len(tagged_models) > 0:
        for model in tagged_models:
            print(f"Project: {model['Project']}. model version:
{model['ModelVersion']}")
    else:
        print("No matches found.")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

현재 AWS SDK를 사용하여 호스팅되는 Lookout for Vision 모델 나열

다음 코드 예제에서는 현재 호스팅되고 있는 Lookout for Vision 모델을 나열하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class Hosting:

    @staticmethod
    def list_hosted(lookoutvision_client):
        """
        Displays a list of models in your account that are currently hosted.

        :param lookoutvision_client: A Boto3 Lookout for Vision client.
```

```
        """
        try:
            response = lookoutvision_client.list_projects()
            hosted = 0
            print("Hosted models\n-------------")

            for project in response["Projects"]:
                response_models = lookoutvision_client.list_models(
                    ProjectName=project["ProjectName"]
                )

                for model in response_models["Models"]:
                    model_description = lookoutvision_client.describe_model(
                        ProjectName=project["ProjectName"],
                        ModelVersion=model["ModelVersion"],
                    )

                    if model_description["ModelDescription"]["Status"] ==
"HOSTED":
                        print(
                            f"Project: {project['ProjectName']} Model version: "
                            f"{model['ModelVersion']}"
                        )
                        hosted += 1
            print(f"{hosted} model(s) hosted")
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Problem listing hosted models.")
            raise
```

AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Managed Service for Apache Flink의 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Managed Service for Apache Flink를 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

추가 리소스

- Managed Service for Apache Flink 개발자 가이드 - Managed Service for Apache Flink에 대한 자세한 정보입니다.
- Managed Service for Apache Flink API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 Managed Service for Apache Flink에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리입니다. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

코드 예제

- Managed Service for Apache Flink AWS SDKs 기본 예제
  - AWS SDKs를 사용한 Managed Service for Apache Flink 작업
    - AWS SDK와 AddApplicationInput 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 AddApplicationOutput 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 CreateApplication 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 DeleteApplication 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 DescribeApplication 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 DescribeApplicationSnapshot 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 DiscoverInputSchema 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 StartApplication 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 StopApplication 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 UpdateApplication 함께 사용
- Managed Service for Apache Flink용 데이터 생성기
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 참조자를 사용하여 Kinesis 스트림 생성
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 혈압 이상이 있는 Kinesis 스트림 생성
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 열의 데이터로 Kinesis 스트림 생성
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 심박수 이상이 있는 Kinesis 스트림 생성
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 핫스팟이 있는 Kinesis 스트림 생성
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 로그 항목으로 Kinesis 스트림 생성
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 스태거 데이터로 Kinesis 스트림 생성
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 주식 티커 데이터로 Kinesis 스트림 생성

- AWS SDK를 사용하여 두 가지 데이터 유형으로 Kinesis 스트림 생성
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 웹 로그 데이터로 Kinesis 스트림 생성

Managed Service for Apache Flink AWS SDKs 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Managed Service for Apache Flink의 기본 사항을 SDKs와 함께 AWS 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Managed Service for Apache Flink 작업
  - AWS SDK와 AddApplicationInput 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 AddApplicationOutput 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 CreateApplication 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 DeleteApplication 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 DescribeApplication 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 DescribeApplicationSnapshot 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 DiscoverInputSchema 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 StartApplication 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 StopApplication 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 UpdateApplication 함께 사용

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Managed Service for Apache Flink 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 Managed Service for Apache Flink 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 Amazon Managed Service for Apache Flink API 참조를 참조하세요.

예시

- AWS SDK와 AddApplicationInput 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 AddApplicationOutput 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 CreateApplication 함께 사용

- AWS SDK와 DeleteApplication 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DescribeApplication 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DescribeApplicationSnapshot 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DiscoverInputSchema 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 StartApplication 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 StopApplication 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 UpdateApplication 함께 사용

AWS SDK와 **AddApplicationInput** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `AddApplicationInput`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class KinesisAnalyticsApplicationV2:
    """Encapsulates Kinesis Data Analytics application functions."""

    def __init__(self, analytics_client):
        """
        :param analytics_client: A Boto3 Kinesis Data Analytics v2 client.
        """
        self.analytics_client = analytics_client
        self.name = None
        self.arn = None
        self.version_id = None
        self.create_timestamp = None


    def add_input(self, input_prefix, stream_arn, input_schema):
        """
        Adds an input stream to the application. The input stream data is mapped
```

```
        to an in-application stream that can be processed by your code running in
        Kinesis Data Analytics.

        :param input_prefix: The prefix prepended to in-application input stream
names.
        :param stream_arn: The ARN of the input stream.
        :param input_schema: A schema that maps the data in the input stream to
the
                             runtime environment. This can be automatically
generated
                             by using `discover_input_schema` or you can create
it
                             yourself.
        :return: Metadata about the newly added input.
        """
        try:
            response = self.analytics_client.add_application_input(
                ApplicationName=self.name,
                CurrentApplicationVersionId=self.version_id,
                Input={
                    "NamePrefix": input_prefix,
                    "KinesisStreamsInput": {"ResourceARN": stream_arn},
                    "InputSchema": input_schema,
                },
            )
            self.version_id = response["ApplicationVersionId"]
            logger.info("Add input stream %s to application %s.", stream_arn,
self.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't add input stream %s to application %s.", stream_arn,
self.name
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 AddApplicationInput을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **AddApplicationOutput** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 AddApplicationOutput의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class KinesisAnalyticsApplicationV2:
    """Encapsulates Kinesis Data Analytics application functions."""

    def __init__(self, analytics_client):
        """
        :param analytics_client: A Boto3 Kinesis Data Analytics v2 client.
        """
        self.analytics_client = analytics_client
        self.name = None
        self.arn = None
        self.version_id = None
        self.create_timestamp = None


    def add_output(self, in_app_stream_name, output_arn):
        """
        Adds an output stream to the application. Kinesis Data Analytics maps
 data
        from the specified in-application stream to the output stream.

        :param in_app_stream_name: The name of the in-application stream to map
                                   to the output stream.
        :param output_arn: The ARN of the output stream.
        :return: A list of metadata about the output resources currently assigned
                 to the application.
        """
        try:
            response = self.analytics_client.add_application_output(
                ApplicationName=self.name,
```

```
                CurrentApplicationVersionId=self.version_id,
                Output={
                    "Name": in_app_stream_name,
                    "KinesisStreamsOutput": {"ResourceARN": output_arn},
                    "DestinationSchema": {"RecordFormatType": "JSON"},
                },
            )
            outputs = response["OutputDescriptions"]
            self.version_id = response["ApplicationVersionId"]
            logging.info(
                "Added output %s to %s, which now has %s outputs.",
                output_arn,
                self.name,
                len(outputs),
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't add output %s to %s.", output_arn,
self.name)
            raise
        else:
            return outputs
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 AddApplicationOutput를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **CreateApplication** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateApplication`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class KinesisAnalyticsApplicationV2:
    """Encapsulates Kinesis Data Analytics application functions."""

    def __init__(self, analytics_client):
        """
        :param analytics_client: A Boto3 Kinesis Data Analytics v2 client.
        """
        self.analytics_client = analytics_client
        self.name = None
        self.arn = None
        self.version_id = None
        self.create_timestamp = None


    def create(self, app_name, role_arn, env="SQL-1_0"):
        """
        Creates a Kinesis Data Analytics application.

        :param app_name: The name of the application.
        :param role_arn: The ARN of a role that can be assumed by Kinesis Data
                         Analytics and grants needed permissions.
        :param env: The runtime environment of the application, such as SQL. Code
                    uploaded to the application runs in this environment.
        :return: Metadata about the newly created application.
        """
        try:
            response = self.analytics_client.create_application(
                ApplicationName=app_name,
                RuntimeEnvironment=env,
                ServiceExecutionRole=role_arn,
            )
            details = response["ApplicationDetail"]
            self._update_details(details)
            logger.info("Application %s created.", app_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create application %s.", app_name)
            raise
        else:
            return details
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateApplication을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **DeleteApplication** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteApplication의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class KinesisAnalyticsApplicationV2:
    """Encapsulates Kinesis Data Analytics application functions."""

    def __init__(self, analytics_client):
        """
        :param analytics_client: A Boto3 Kinesis Data Analytics v2 client.
        """
        self.analytics_client = analytics_client
        self.name = None
        self.arn = None
        self.version_id = None
        self.create_timestamp = None


    def delete(self):
        """
        Deletes an application.
        """
        try:
            self.analytics_client.delete_application(
                ApplicationName=self.name, CreateTimestamp=self.create_timestamp
            )
            logger.info("Deleted application %s.", self.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete application %s.", self.name)
```

```
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteApplication을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **DescribeApplication** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeApplication의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class KinesisAnalyticsApplicationV2:
    """Encapsulates Kinesis Data Analytics application functions."""

    def __init__(self, analytics_client):
        """
        :param analytics_client: A Boto3 Kinesis Data Analytics v2 client.
        """
        self.analytics_client = analytics_client
        self.name = None
        self.arn = None
        self.version_id = None
        self.create_timestamp = None


    def describe(self, name):
        """
        Gets metadata about an application.

        :param name: The name of the application to look up.
        :return: Metadata about the application.
```

```
        """
        try:
            response =
 self.analytics_client.describe_application(ApplicationName=name)
            details = response["ApplicationDetail"]
            self._update_details(details)
            logger.info("Got metadata for application %s.", name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get metadata for application %s.", name)
            raise
        else:
            return details
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeApplication를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **DescribeApplicationSnapshot** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeApplicationSnapshot의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class KinesisAnalyticsApplicationV2:
    """Encapsulates Kinesis Data Analytics application functions."""

    def __init__(self, analytics_client):
        """
        :param analytics_client: A Boto3 Kinesis Data Analytics v2 client.
        """
        self.analytics_client = analytics_client
        self.name = None
```

```
        self.arn = None
        self.version_id = None
        self.create_timestamp = None


    def describe_snapshot(self, application_name, snapshot_name):
        """
        Gets metadata about a previously saved application snapshot.

        :param application_name: The name of the application.
        :param snapshot_name: The name of the snapshot.
        :return: Metadata about the snapshot.
        """
        try:
            response = self.analytics_client.describe_application_snapshot(
                ApplicationName=application_name, SnapshotName=snapshot_name
            )
            snapshot = response["SnapshotDetails"]
            logger.info(
                "Got metadata for snapshot %s of application %s.",
                snapshot_name,
                application_name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't get metadata for snapshot %s of application %s.",
                snapshot_name,
                application_name,
            )
            raise
        else:
            return snapshot
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeApplicationSnapshot를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **`DiscoverInputSchema`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DiscoverInputSchema`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class KinesisAnalyticsApplicationV2:
    """Encapsulates Kinesis Data Analytics application functions."""

    def __init__(self, analytics_client):
        """
        :param analytics_client: A Boto3 Kinesis Data Analytics v2 client.
        """
        self.analytics_client = analytics_client
        self.name = None
        self.arn = None
        self.version_id = None
        self.create_timestamp = None


    def discover_input_schema(self, stream_arn, role_arn):
        """
        Discovers a schema that maps data in a stream to a format that is usable
 by
        an application's runtime environment. The stream must be active and have
        enough data moving through it for the service to sample. The returned
 schema
        can be used when you add the stream as an input to the application or you
 can
        write your own schema.

        :param stream_arn: The ARN of the stream to map.
        :param role_arn: A role that lets Kinesis Data Analytics read from the
 stream.
        :return: The discovered schema of the data in the input stream.
        """
        try:
            response = self.analytics_client.discover_input_schema(
```

```
                ResourceARN=stream_arn,
                ServiceExecutionRole=role_arn,
                InputStartingPositionConfiguration={"InputStartingPosition":
 "NOW"},
            )
            schema = response["InputSchema"]
            logger.info("Discovered input schema for stream %s.", stream_arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't discover input schema for stream %s.", stream_arn
            )
            raise
        else:
            return schema
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DiscoverInputSchema를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **StartApplication** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `StartApplication`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class KinesisAnalyticsApplicationV2:
    """Encapsulates Kinesis Data Analytics application functions."""

    def __init__(self, analytics_client):
        """
        :param analytics_client: A Boto3 Kinesis Data Analytics v2 client.
        """
```

```
        self.analytics_client = analytics_client
        self.name = None
        self.arn = None
        self.version_id = None
        self.create_timestamp = None


    def start(self, input_id):
        """
        Starts an application. After the application is running, it reads from
the
        specified input stream and runs the application code on the incoming
data.

        :param input_id: The ID of the input to read.
        """
        try:
            self.analytics_client.start_application(
                ApplicationName=self.name,
                RunConfiguration={
                    "SqlRunConfigurations": [
                        {
                            "InputId": input_id,
                            "InputStartingPositionConfiguration": {
                                "InputStartingPosition": "NOW"
                            },
                        }
                    ]
                },
            )
            logger.info("Started application %s.", self.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't start application %s.", self.name)
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartApplication을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **StopApplication** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 StopApplication의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class KinesisAnalyticsApplicationV2:
    """Encapsulates Kinesis Data Analytics application functions."""

    def __init__(self, analytics_client):
        """
        :param analytics_client: A Boto3 Kinesis Data Analytics v2 client.
        """
        self.analytics_client = analytics_client
        self.name = None
        self.arn = None
        self.version_id = None
        self.create_timestamp = None


    def stop(self):
        """
        Stops an application. This stops the application from processing data but
        does not delete any resources.
        """
        try:
            self.analytics_client.stop_application(ApplicationName=self.name)
            logger.info("Stopping application %s.", self.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't stop application %s.", self.name)
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StopApplication를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **UpdateApplication** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 UpdateApplication의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이 예제는 기존 애플리케이션에서 실행되는 코드를 업데이트합니다.

```
class KinesisAnalyticsApplicationV2:
    """Encapsulates Kinesis Data Analytics application functions."""

    def __init__(self, analytics_client):
        """
        :param analytics_client: A Boto3 Kinesis Data Analytics v2 client.
        """
        self.analytics_client = analytics_client
        self.name = None
        self.arn = None
        self.version_id = None
        self.create_timestamp = None


    def update_code(self, code):
        """
        Updates the code that runs in the application. The code must run in the
        runtime environment of the application, such as SQL. Application code
        typically reads data from in-application streams and transforms it in
 some way.

        :param code: The code to upload. This completely replaces any existing
 code
                     in the application.
        :return: Metadata about the application.
        """
        try:
```

```
            response = self.analytics_client.update_application(
                ApplicationName=self.name,
                CurrentApplicationVersionId=self.version_id,
                ApplicationConfigurationUpdate={
                    "ApplicationCodeConfigurationUpdate": {
                        "CodeContentTypeUpdate": "PLAINTEXT",
                        "CodeContentUpdate": {"TextContentUpdate": code},
                    }
                },
            )
            details = response["ApplicationDetail"]
            self.version_id = details["ApplicationVersionId"]
            logger.info("Update code for application %s.", self.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't update code for application %s.",
self.name)
            raise
        else:
            return details
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 UpdateApplication를 참조하십시오.

Managed Service for Apache Flink용 데이터 생성기

다음 코드 예제에서는 Managed Service for Apache Flink를 AWS SDKs와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- AWS SDK를 사용하여 참조자를 사용하여 Kinesis 스트림 생성
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 혈압 이상이 있는 Kinesis 스트림 생성
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 열의 데이터로 Kinesis 스트림 생성
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 심박수 이상이 있는 Kinesis 스트림 생성
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 핫스팟이 있는 Kinesis 스트림 생성
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 로그 항목으로 Kinesis 스트림 생성
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 스태거 데이터로 Kinesis 스트림 생성
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 주식 티커 데이터로 Kinesis 스트림 생성

- AWS SDK를 사용하여 두 가지 데이터 유형으로 Kinesis 스트림 생성
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 웹 로그 데이터로 Kinesis 스트림 생성

AWS SDK를 사용하여 참조자를 사용하여 Kinesis 스트림 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 referrer를 사용하여 Kinesis 스트림을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import json
import boto3

STREAM_NAME = "ExampleInputStream"


def get_data():
    return {"REFERRER": "http://www.amazon.com"}


def generate(stream_name, kinesis_client):
    while True:
        data = get_data()
        print(data)
        kinesis_client.put_record(
            StreamName=stream_name, Data=json.dumps(data),
 PartitionKey="partitionkey"
        )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    generate(STREAM_NAME, boto3.client("kinesis"))
```

AWS SDK를 사용하여 혈압 이상이 있는 Kinesis 스트림 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 혈압 이상이 있는 Kinesis 스트림을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
from enum import Enum
import json
import random
import boto3

STREAM_NAME = "ExampleInputStream"


class PressureType(Enum):
    low = "LOW"
    normal = "NORMAL"
    high = "HIGH"


def get_blood_pressure(pressure_type):
    pressure = {"BloodPressureLevel": pressure_type.value}
    if pressure_type == PressureType.low:
        pressure["Systolic"] = random.randint(50, 80)
        pressure["Diastolic"] = random.randint(30, 50)
    elif pressure_type == PressureType.normal:
        pressure["Systolic"] = random.randint(90, 120)
        pressure["Diastolic"] = random.randint(60, 80)
    elif pressure_type == PressureType.high:
        pressure["Systolic"] = random.randint(130, 200)
        pressure["Diastolic"] = random.randint(90, 150)
    else:
        raise TypeError
```

```
    return pressure


def generate(stream_name, kinesis_client):
    while True:
        rnd = random.random()
        pressure_type = (
            PressureType.low
            if rnd < 0.005
            else PressureType.high
            if rnd > 0.995
            else PressureType.normal
        )
        blood_pressure = get_blood_pressure(pressure_type)
        print(blood_pressure)
        kinesis_client.put_record(
            StreamName=stream_name,
            Data=json.dumps(blood_pressure),
            PartitionKey="partitionkey",
        )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    generate(STREAM_NAME, boto3.client("kinesis"))
```

AWS SDK를 사용하여 열의 데이터로 Kinesis 스트림 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 열에 있는 데이터를 사용하여 Kinesis 스트림을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import json
import boto3

STREAM_NAME = "ExampleInputStream"


def get_data():
    return {"Col_A": "a", "Col_B": "b", "Col_C": "c", "Col_E_Unstructured":
 "x,y,z"}


def generate(stream_name, kinesis_client):
    while True:
        data = get_data()
        print(data)
        kinesis_client.put_record(
            StreamName=stream_name, Data=json.dumps(data),
 PartitionKey="partitionkey"
        )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    generate(STREAM_NAME, boto3.client("kinesis"))
```

AWS SDK를 사용하여 심박수 이상이 있는 Kinesis 스트림 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 심박수 이상이 있는 Kinesis 스트림을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
from enum import Enum
```

```
import json
import random
import boto3

STREAM_NAME = "ExampleInputStream"


class RateType(Enum):
    normal = "NORMAL"
    high = "HIGH"


def get_heart_rate(rate_type):
    if rate_type == RateType.normal:
        rate = random.randint(60, 100)
    elif rate_type == RateType.high:
        rate = random.randint(150, 200)
    else:
        raise TypeError
    return {"heartRate": rate, "rateType": rate_type.value}


def generate(stream_name, kinesis_client, output=True):
    while True:
        rnd = random.random()
        rate_type = RateType.high if rnd < 0.01 else RateType.normal
        heart_rate = get_heart_rate(rate_type)
        if output:
            print(heart_rate)
        kinesis_client.put_record(
            StreamName=stream_name,
            Data=json.dumps(heart_rate),
            PartitionKey="partitionkey",
        )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    generate(STREAM_NAME, boto3.client("kinesis"))
```

AWS SDK를 사용하여 핫스팟이 있는 Kinesis 스트림 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 핫스팟이 있는 Kinesis 스트림을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import json
from pprint import pprint
import random
import time
import boto3

STREAM_NAME = "ExampleInputStream"


def get_hotspot(field, spot_size):
    hotspot = {
        "left": field["left"] + random.random() * (field["width"] - spot_size),
        "width": spot_size,
        "top": field["top"] + random.random() * (field["height"] - spot_size),
        "height": spot_size,
    }
    return hotspot


def get_record(field, hotspot, hotspot_weight):
    rectangle = hotspot if random.random() < hotspot_weight else field
    point = {
        "x": rectangle["left"] + random.random() * rectangle["width"],
        "y": rectangle["top"] + random.random() * rectangle["height"],
        "is_hot": "Y" if rectangle is hotspot else "N",
    }
    return {"Data": json.dumps(point), "PartitionKey": "partition_key"}
```

```
def generate(
    stream_name, field, hotspot_size, hotspot_weight, batch_size, kinesis_client
):
    """
    Generates points used as input to a hotspot detection algorithm.
    With probability hotspot_weight (20%), a point is drawn from the hotspot;
    otherwise, it is drawn from the base field. The location of the hotspot
    changes for every 1000 points generated.
    """
    points_generated = 0
    hotspot = None
    while True:
        if points_generated % 1000 == 0:
            hotspot = get_hotspot(field, hotspot_size)
        records = [
            get_record(field, hotspot, hotspot_weight) for _ in range(batch_size)
        ]
        points_generated += len(records)
        pprint(records)
        kinesis_client.put_records(StreamName=stream_name, Records=records)

        time.sleep(0.1)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    generate(
        stream_name=STREAM_NAME,
        field={"left": 0, "width": 10, "top": 0, "height": 10},
        hotspot_size=1,
        hotspot_weight=0.2,
        batch_size=10,
        kinesis_client=boto3.client("kinesis"),
    )
```

AWS SDK를 사용하여 로그 항목으로 Kinesis 스트림 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 로그 항목이 포함된 Kinesis 스트림을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import json
import boto3

STREAM_NAME = "ExampleInputStream"


def get_data():
    return {
        "LOGENTRY": "203.0.113.24 - - [25/Mar/2018:15:25:37 -0700] "
        '"GET /index.php HTTP/1.1" 200 125 "-" '
        '"Mozilla/5.0 [en] Gecko/20100101 Firefox/52.0"'
    }


def generate(stream_name, kinesis_client):
    while True:
        data = get_data()
        print(data)
        kinesis_client.put_record(
            StreamName=stream_name, Data=json.dumps(data),
 PartitionKey="partitionkey"
        )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    generate(STREAM_NAME, boto3.client("kinesis"))
```

AWS SDK를 사용하여 스태거 데이터로 Kinesis 스트림 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 스태거 데이터를 사용하여 Kinesis 스트림을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import datetime
import json
import random
import time
import boto3

STREAM_NAME = "ExampleInputStream"


def get_data():
    event_time = datetime.datetime.utcnow() - datetime.timedelta(seconds=10)
    return {
        "EVENT_TIME": event_time.isoformat(),
        "TICKER": random.choice(["AAPL", "AMZN", "MSFT", "INTC", "TBV"]),
    }


def generate(stream_name, kinesis_client):
    while True:
        data = get_data()
        # Send six records, ten seconds apart, with the same event time and
 ticker
        for _ in range(6):
            print(data)
            kinesis_client.put_record(
                StreamName=stream_name,
                Data=json.dumps(data),
```

```
                PartitionKey="partitionkey",
            )
            time.sleep(10)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    generate(STREAM_NAME, boto3.client("kinesis"))
```

AWS SDK를 사용하여 주식 티커 데이터로 Kinesis 스트림 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 주식 시세 데이터를 사용하여 Kinesis 스트림을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import datetime
import json
import random
import boto3

STREAM_NAME = "ExampleInputStream"


def get_data():
    return {
        "EVENT_TIME": datetime.datetime.now().isoformat(),
        "TICKER": random.choice(["AAPL", "AMZN", "MSFT", "INTC", "TBV"]),
        "PRICE": round(random.random() * 100, 2),
    }


def generate(stream_name, kinesis_client):
```

```
    while True:
        data = get_data()
        print(data)
        kinesis_client.put_record(
            StreamName=stream_name, Data=json.dumps(data),
 PartitionKey="partitionkey"
        )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    generate(STREAM_NAME, boto3.client("kinesis"))
```

AWS SDK를 사용하여 두 가지 데이터 유형으로 Kinesis 스트림 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 두 데이터 유형을 사용하여 Kinesis 스트림을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import json
import random
import boto3

STREAM_NAME = "OrdersAndTradesStream"
PARTITION_KEY = "partition_key"


def get_order(order_id, ticker):
    return {
        "RecordType": "Order",
        "Oid": order_id,
        "Oticker": ticker,
```

```
        "Oprice": random.randint(500, 10000),
        "Otype": "Sell",
    }


def get_trade(order_id, trade_id, ticker):
    return {
        "RecordType": "Trade",
        "Tid": trade_id,
        "Toid": order_id,
        "Tticker": ticker,
        "Tprice": random.randint(0, 3000),
    }


def generate(stream_name, kinesis_client):
    order_id = 1
    while True:
        ticker = random.choice(["AAAA", "BBBB", "CCCC"])
        order = get_order(order_id, ticker)
        print(order)
        kinesis_client.put_record(
            StreamName=stream_name, Data=json.dumps(order),
 PartitionKey=PARTITION_KEY
        )
        for trade_id in range(1, random.randint(0, 6)):
            trade = get_trade(order_id, trade_id, ticker)
            print(trade)
            kinesis_client.put_record(
                StreamName=stream_name,
                Data=json.dumps(trade),
                PartitionKey=PARTITION_KEY,
            )
        order_id += 1


if __name__ == "__main__":
    generate(STREAM_NAME, boto3.client("kinesis"))
```

AWS SDK를 사용하여 웹 로그 데이터로 Kinesis 스트림 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 웹 로그 데이터를 사용하여 Kinesis 스트림을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import json
import boto3

STREAM_NAME = "ExampleInputStream"


def get_data():
    return {
        "log": "192.168.254.30 - John [24/May/2004:22:01:02 -0700] "
        '"GET /icons/apache_pb.gif HTTP/1.1" 304 0'
    }


def generate(stream_name, kinesis_client):
    while True:
        data = get_data()
        print(data)
        kinesis_client.put_record(
            StreamName=stream_name, Data=json.dumps(data),
 PartitionKey="partitionkey"
        )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    generate(STREAM_NAME, boto3.client("kinesis"))
```

AWS SDKs를 사용한 AWS Marketplace 카탈로그 API의 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS Marketplace 카탈로그 API를 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

추가 리소스

- AWS Marketplace 카탈로그 API 판매자 안내서 - AWS Marketplace 카탈로그 API에 대한 자세한 정보입니다.
- AWS Marketplace 카탈로그 API API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 AWS Marketplace 카탈로그 API 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

코드 예제

- AWS Marketplace 카탈로그 API용 AMI 제품
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 기존 AMI 제품에 차원을 추가하고 제안 요금 조건을 업데이트합니다.
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 AMI 제품이 배포되는 리전 추가
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 시간당 연간 요금으로 공개 또는 제한된 AMI 제품 및 공개 제안 생성
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 시간당 월별 요금으로 공개 또는 제한된 AMI 제품 및 공개 제안 생성
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 시간당 요금으로 공개 또는 제한된 AMI 제품 및 공개 제안 생성
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 공개 제안 초안을 사용하여 AMI 제품 초안 생성
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 AMI 제품이 배포되는 리전 제한
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 제품 가시성 제한
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 AMI 자산을 새 리전에 배포할지 여부를 지정합니다.
- AWS Marketplace 카탈로그 API에 대한 채널 파트너 제안
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 모든 제품 유형에 대한 초안 CPPO 생성
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 계약 요금이 포함된 기존 계약에서 재판매 권한 부여 대체 비공개 제안 생성
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 채널 파트너가 생성한 모든 CPPOs 나열
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 채널 파트너가 사용할 수 있는 모든 공유 재판매 권한 나열
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 CPPO 게시 및 구매자 EULA 추가

- 일회성 재판매 권한 부여를 사용하여 CPPO 게시 및 AWS SDK를 사용하여 가격 인상 업데이트
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 CPPO 초안 게시 및 가격 인상 업데이트
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 CPPO의 만료 날짜 업데이트
- AWS Marketplace 카탈로그 API용 컨테이너 제품
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 공개 제안 초안을 사용하여 컨테이너 제품 초안 생성
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 공개 제안, 계약 요금으로 제한된 컨테이너 제품 생성
- AWS Marketplace 카탈로그 API의 개체
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 단일 호출의 모든 엔터티 설명
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 제품과 관련된 모든 제안 나열 및 설명
- AWS Marketplace 카탈로그 API에 대한 제안
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 SaaS 제품에 대한 사용자 지정 차원 생성 및 비공개 제안 생성
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 AMI 또는 SaaS 제품에 대한 비공개 제안 초안 생성
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 SaaS 제품에 대한 계약 및 Pay-As-You-Go 요금으로 비공개 제안 생성
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 SaaS 제품에 대한 계약 요금 및 유연한 결제 일정으로 비공개 제안 생성
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 컨테이너 제품의 계약 요금으로 비공개 제안 생성
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 AMI 제품에 대한 계약 요금으로 비공개 제안 생성
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 AMI 제품에 대한 시간당 연간 요금 및 유연한 결제 일정으로 비공개 제안 생성
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 AMI 제품의 시간당 연간 요금으로 비공개 제안 생성
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 AMI 제품의 시간당 요금으로 비공개 제안 생성
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 SaaS 제품의 구독 요금으로 비공개 제안 생성
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 SaaS 제품에 대한 계층형 계약 요금으로 비공개 제안 생성
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 SaaS 제품의 구독 요금으로 공개 무료 평가판 제안 생성
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 계약 요금이 포함된 기존 계약에서 대체 비공개 제안 생성
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 공개 제안 설명
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 비공개 제안 만료
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 모든 비공개 제안 나열
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 특정 제품 ID에 대해 릴리스된 공개 및 비공개 제안 나열
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 Pay-As-You-Go 요금 계약을 적용하도록 제안 업데이트

  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 시간당 연간 요금을 적용하도록 제안 업데이트

- AWS SDK를 사용하여 특정 지리적 리전에 대상 지정을 적용하도록 제안 업데이트
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 공개 제안의 이름 및 설명 업데이트
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 제안의 EULA 업데이트
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 비공개 제안의 만료 날짜를 미래 날짜로 업데이트
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 SaaS 제품에 대한 공개 무료 평가판 제안의 무료 평가판 기간 업데이트
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 제안의 환불 정책 업데이트

- AWS Marketplace 카탈로그 API용 제품
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 AMI, SaaS 또는 컨테이너 제품 설명
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 모든 AMI, SaaS 또는 컨테이너 제품 및 관련 공개 제안 나열
- AWS Marketplace 카탈로그 API에 대한 재판매 권한 부여
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 모든 제품 유형에 대한 초안 재판매 권한 부여 생성
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 재판매 권한 부여 설명
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 비공개 제안으로 일회성 재판매 권한 부여 게시
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 만료 날짜로 다중 사용 재판매 권한 부여 게시
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 구매자에게 보낼 만료 날짜 및 EULA와 함께 다중 사용 재판매 권한 부여 게시
  - 만료 날짜가 있는 다중 사용 재판매 권한 부여를 게시하고 AWS SDK를 사용하여 리셀러 계약 설명서를 추가합니다.
  - 만료와 함께 다중 사용 재판매 권한 부여를 게시하고 AWS SDK를 사용하여 재판매에 대한 특정 구매자 계정을 추가합니다.
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 만료 날짜 없이 다중 사용 재판매 권한 부여 게시
  - 만료 날짜 없이 다중 사용 재판매 권한 부여를 게시하고 AWS SDK를 사용하여 사용자 지정 EULA 추가
  - 만료 날짜 없이 다중 사용 재판매 권한 부여를 게시하고 AWS SDK를 사용하여 리셀러 계약 문서를 추가합니다.
  - 만료 날짜 없이 다중 사용 재판매 권한 부여를 게시하고 AWS SDK를 사용하여 재판매에 대한 특정 구매자 계정을 추가합니다.
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 일회성 재판매 권한 부여 게시 및 유연한 결제 일정 추가
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 모든 제품 유형에 대한 일회성 재판매 권한 부여 게시 및 EULA 추가
  - SDK를 사용하여 일회성 재판매 권한 부여를 게시하고 재판매에 대한 특정 구매자 계정을 추가합니다. AWS

- AWS SDK를 사용하여 모든 제품 유형에 대한 일회성 재판매 권한 부여 게시 및 리셀러 계약 문서 추가
- 에 대한 일회성 재판매 권한 부여 게시 및 AWS SDK를 사용한 갱신 여부 추가
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 재판매 권한 부여 제한
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 일회성 또는 다목적 재판매 권한 부여의 이름 및 설명 업데이트
- AWS Marketplace 카탈로그 API용 SaaS 제품
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 공개 제안 초안을 사용하여 SaaS 제품 초안 생성
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 계약 요금으로 공개 또는 제한된 SaaS 제품 및 공개 제안 생성
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 Pay-As-You-Go 요금 계약으로 공개 또는 제한된 SaaS 제품 및 공개 제안 생성
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 구독 요금으로 퍼블릭 또는 제한된 SaaS 제품 및 퍼블릭 제안 생성
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 SaaS 제품 및 관련 공개 제안 게시
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 기존 초안에서 SaaS 제품 및 관련 공개 제안 게시
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 AMI 또는 SaaS 제품의 차원 업데이트
- AWS Marketplace 카탈로그 API의 유틸리티
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 변경 세트를 시작하는 유틸리티

AWS Marketplace 카탈로그 API용 AMI 제품

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS Marketplace Catalog API를 AWS SDKs와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- AWS SDK를 사용하여 기존 AMI 제품에 차원을 추가하고 제안 요금 조건을 업데이트합니다.
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 AMI 제품이 배포되는 리전 추가
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 시간당 연간 요금으로 공개 또는 제한된 AMI 제품 및 공개 제안 생성
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 시간당 월별 요금으로 공개 또는 제한된 AMI 제품 및 공개 제안 생성
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 시간당 요금으로 공개 또는 제한된 AMI 제품 및 공개 제안 생성
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 공개 제안 초안을 사용하여 AMI 제품 초안 생성
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 AMI 제품이 배포되는 리전 제한
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 제품 가시성 제한
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 AMI 자산을 새 리전에 배포할지 여부를 지정합니다.

AWS SDK를 사용하여 기존 AMI 제품에 차원을 추가하고 제안 요금 조건을 업데이트합니다.

다음 코드 예제에서는 기존 AMI 제품에 차원을 추가하고 제안 요금 조건을 업데이트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티 섹션에서 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 유틸리티RunChangesets의 에 전달하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDimensions",
            "Entity": {
                "Identifier": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": [
                {
                    "Key": "m7g.8xlarge",
                    "Description": "m7g.8xlarge",
                    "Name": "m7g.8xlarge",
                    "Types": [
                        "Metered"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Hrs"
                }
            ]
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
```

```
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "offer-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Usage",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "m5.large",
                                        "Price": "0.15"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "m7g.4xlarge",
                                        "Price": "0.45"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "m7g.2xlarge",
                                        "Price": "0.45"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "m7g.8xlarge",
                                        "Price": "0.55"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDimensions",
            "Entity": {
                "Identifier": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": [
                {
                    "Key": "m7g.8xlarge",
                    "Description": "m7g.8xlarge",
                    "Name": "m7g.8xlarge",
                    "Types": [
                        "Metered"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Hrs"
                }
            ]
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "offer-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Usage",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
```

```
                        "CcurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "m5.large",
                                        "Price": "0.15"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "m7g.4xlarge",
                                        "Price": "0.45"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "m7g.2xlarge",
                                        "Price": "0.45"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "m7g.8xlarge",
                                        "Price": "0.55"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to add a dimension to an existing
 AMI product and update the offer pricing terms.
CAPI-23
"""

import os
```

```
import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(change_set, "Add dimension for AMI product")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK를 사용하여 AMI 제품이 배포되는 리전 추가

다음 코드 예제에서는 AMI 제품이 배포되는 리전을 추가하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티 섹션에서 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 유틸리티`RunChangesets`의 에 전달하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
```

```
            "ChangeType": "AddRegions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "prod-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Regions": [
                    "us-east-2",
                    "us-west-2"
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddRegions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "prod-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Regions": [
                    "us-east-2",
                    "us-west-2"
```

```
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to add a region where my
AMI product is deployed
CAPI-25A
"""


import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd


def main(change_set=None):
    if change_set is None:
        fname = "changeset.json"
        change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)
        stringified_change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)

    else:
        stringified_change_set = change_set

    response = sc.usage_demo(
        stringified_change_set,
        "Add a region where my AMI product is deployed",
    )

    return response
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK를 사용하여 시간당 연간 요금으로 공개 또는 제한된 AMI 제품 및 공개 제안 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 공개 또는 제한된 AMI 제품과 시간당 연간 요금으로 공개 제안을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제에서는 표준 또는 사용자 지정 EULA를 생성합니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티 섹션에서 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 유틸리티`RunChangesets`의 에 전달하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateProduct",
            "ChangeName": "CreateProductChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
```

```
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductTitle": "Sample product",
                "ShortDescription": "Brief description",
                "LongDescription": "Detailed description",
                "Highlights": [
                    "Sample highlight"
                ],
                "SearchKeywords": [
                    "Sample keyword"
                ],
                "Categories": [
                    "Operating Systems"
                ],
                "LogoUrl": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/logos/sample.png",
                "VideoUrls": [
                    "https://sample.amazonaws.com/awsmp-video-1"
                ],
                "AdditionalResources": []
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddRegions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Regions": [
                    "us-east-1"
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddInstanceTypes",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "InstanceTypes": [
                    "t2.micro"
                ]
```

```
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDeliveryOptions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Version": {
                    "VersionTitle": "Test AMI Version1.0",
                    "ReleaseNotes": "Test AMI Version"
                },
                "DeliveryOptions": [
                    {
                        "Details": {
                            "AmiDeliveryOptionDetails": {
                                "AmiSource": {
                                    "AmiId": "ami-1111111111111111",
                                    "AccessRoleArn":
 "arn:aws:iam::111111111111:role/AWSMarketplaceAmiIngestion",
                                    "UserName": "ec2-user",
                                    "OperatingSystemName": "AMAZONLINUX",
                                    "OperatingSystemVersion": "10.0.14393",
                                    "ScanningPort": 22
                                },
                                "UsageInstructions": "Test AMI Version",
                                "RecommendedInstanceType": "t2.micro",
                                "SecurityGroups": [
                                    {
                                        "IpProtocol": "tcp",
                                        "IpRanges": [
                                            "0.0.0.0/0"
                                        ],
                                        "FromPort": 10,
                                        "ToPort": 22
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        }
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
```

```
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDimensions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": [
                {
                    "Key": "t2.micro",
                    "Description": "t2.micro",
                    "Name": "t2.micro",
                    "Types": [
                        "Metered"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Hrs"
                }
            ]
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseProduct",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
```

```
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test public offer for AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace
API Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test public offer with hourly-annual pricing for
AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Usage",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.micro",
                                        "Price": "0.15"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    },
                    {
```

```
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P365D"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.micro",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
```

```
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateSupportTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "SupportTerm",
                        "RefundPolicy": "Absolutely no refund, period."
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
```

```
            "ChangeType": "CreateProduct",
            "ChangeName": "CreateProductChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductTitle": "Sample product",
                "ShortDescription": "Brief description",
                "LongDescription": "Detailed description",
                "Highlights": [
                    "Sample highlight"
                ],
                "SearchKeywords": [
                    "Sample keyword"
                ],
                "Categories": [
                    "Operating Systems"
                ],
                "LogoUrl": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/logos/sample.png",
                "VideoUrls": [
                    "https://sample.amazonaws.com/awsmp-video-1"
                ],
                "AdditionalResources": []
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddRegions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Regions": [
                    "us-east-1"
                ]
            }
```

```
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddInstanceTypes",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "InstanceTypes": [
                    "t2.micro"
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDeliveryOptions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Version": {
                    "VersionTitle": "Test AMI Version1.0",
                    "ReleaseNotes": "Test AMI Version"
                },
                "DeliveryOptions": [
                    {
                        "Details": {
                            "AmiDeliveryOptionDetails": {
                                "AmiSource": {
                                    "AmiId": "ami-11111111111111111",
                                    "AccessRoleArn":
"arn:aws:iam::111111111111:role/AWSMarketplaceAmiIngestion",
                                    "UserName": "ec2-user",
                                    "OperatingSystemName": "AMAZONLINUX",
                                    "OperatingSystemVersion": "10.0.14393",
                                    "ScanningPort": 22
                                },
                                "UsageInstructions": "Test AMI Version",
                                "RecommendedInstanceType": "t2.micro",
                                "SecurityGroups": [
                                    {
                                        "IpProtocol": "tcp",
                                        "IpRanges": [
                                            "0.0.0.0/0"
```

```
                                        ],
                                        "FromPort": 10,
                                        "ToPort": 22
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        }
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDimensions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": [
                {
                    "Key": "t2.micro",
                    "Description": "t2.micro",
                    "Name": "t2.micro",
                    "Types": [
                        "Metered"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Hrs"
                }
            ]
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
```

```
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseProduct",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test public offer for AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace
API Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test public offer with hourly-annual pricing for
AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Usage",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
```

```
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.micro",
                                        "Price": "0.15"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    },
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P365D"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.micro",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
```

```
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateSupportTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "SupportTerm",
                        "RefundPolicy": "Absolutely no refund, period."
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
```

```
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create a public or limited AMI
product and public offer with hourly-annual pricing and standard or custom EULA
CAPI-06
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd


def main(change_set=None):
    if change_set is None:
        fname = "changeset.json"
        change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)
        stringified_change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)

    else:
        stringified_change_set = change_set

    response = sc.usage_demo(
        stringified_change_set,
        "Create limited AMI product and public offer with hourly-annual pricing
 and standard EULA",
    )

    return response


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK를 사용하여 시간당 월별 요금으로 공개 또는 제한된 AMI 제품 및 공개 제안 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 시간당 월별 요금으로 공개 또는 제한된 AMI 제품 및 공개 제안을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제에서는 표준 또는 사용자 지정 EULA를 생성합니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티 섹션에서 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 유틸리티RunChangesets의 에 전달하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateProduct",
            "ChangeName": "CreateProductChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductTitle": "Sample product",
                "ShortDescription": "Brief description",
                "LongDescription": "Detailed description",
                "Highlights": [
                    "Sample highlight"
                ],
                "SearchKeywords": [
                    "Sample keyword"
                ],
                "Categories": [
                    "Operating Systems"
```

```
                ],
                "LogoUrl": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/logos/sample.png",
                "VideoUrls": [
                    "https://sample.amazonaws.com/awsmp-video-1"
                ],
                "AdditionalResources": []
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddRegions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Regions": [
                    "us-east-1"
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddInstanceTypes",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "InstanceTypes": [
                    "t2.micro"
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDeliveryOptions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Version": {
                    "VersionTitle": "Test AMI Version1.0",
                    "ReleaseNotes": "Test AMI Version"
                },
                "DeliveryOptions": [
```

```
                    {
                        "Details": {
                            "AmiDeliveryOptionDetails": {
                                "AmiSource": {
                                    "AmiId": "ami-1111111111111111",
                                    "AccessRoleArn":
"arn:aws:iam::111111111111:role/AWSMarketplaceAmiIngestion",
                                    "UserName": "ec2-user",
                                    "OperatingSystemName": "AMAZONLINUX",
                                    "OperatingSystemVersion": "10.0.14393",
                                    "ScanningPort": 22
                                },
                                "UsageInstructions": "Test AMI Version",
                                "RecommendedInstanceType": "t2.micro",
                                "SecurityGroups": [
                                    {
                                        "IpProtocol": "tcp",
                                        "IpRanges": [
                                            "0.0.0.0/0"
                                        ],
                                        "FromPort": 10,
                                        "ToPort": 22
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        }
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDimensions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": [
                {
                    "Key": "t2.micro",
                    "Description": "t2.micro",
                    "Name": "t2.micro",
                    "Types": [
                        "Metered"
                    ],
```

```
                    "Unit": "Hrs"
                }
            ]
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseProduct",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
```

```
                "Name": "Test public offer for AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace
API Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test public offer with hourly-monthly pricing for
AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Usage",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.micro",
                                        "Price": "0.15"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    },
                    {
                        "Type": "RecurringPaymentTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "BillingPeriod": "Monthly",
                        "Price": "15.0"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
```

```
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateSupportTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "SupportTerm",
                        "RefundPolicy": "Absolutely no refund, period."
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateProduct",
            "ChangeName": "CreateProductChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductTitle": "Sample product",
                "ShortDescription": "Brief description",
                "LongDescription": "Detailed description",
                "Highlights": [
                    "Sample highlight"
                ],
                "SearchKeywords": [
                    "Sample keyword"
                ],
                "Categories": [
                    "Operating Systems"
                ],
                "LogoUrl": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/logos/sample.png",
                "VideoUrls": [
```

```
                    "https://sample.amazonaws.com/awsmp-video-1"
                ],
                "AdditionalResources": []
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddRegions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Regions": [
                    "us-east-1"
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddInstanceTypes",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "InstanceTypes": [
                    "t2.micro"
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDeliveryOptions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Version": {
                    "VersionTitle": "Test AMI Version1.0",
                    "ReleaseNotes": "Test AMI Version"
                },
                "DeliveryOptions": [
                    {
                        "Details": {
                            "AmiDeliveryOptionDetails": {
```

```
                                "AmiSource": {
                                    "AmiId": "ami-11111111111111111",
                                    "AccessRoleArn":
"arn:aws:iam::111111111111:role/AWSMarketplaceAmiIngestion",
                                    "UserName": "ec2-user",
                                    "OperatingSystemName": "AMAZONLINUX",
                                    "OperatingSystemVersion": "10.0.14393",
                                    "ScanningPort": 22
                                },
                                "UsageInstructions": "Test AMI Version",
                                "RecommendedInstanceType": "t2.micro",
                                "SecurityGroups": [
                                    {
                                        "IpProtocol": "tcp",
                                        "IpRanges": [
                                            "0.0.0.0/0"
                                        ],
                                        "FromPort": 10,
                                        "ToPort": 22
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        }
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDimensions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": [
                {
                    "Key": "t2.micro",
                    "Description": "t2.micro",
                    "Name": "t2.micro",
                    "Types": [
                        "Metered"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Hrs"
                }
            ]
```

```
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseProduct",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test public offer for AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace
API Reference Code",
```

```
                "Description": "Test public offer with hourly-monthly pricing for
AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Usage",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.micro",
                                        "Price": "0.15"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    },
                    {
                        "Type": "RecurringPaymentTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "BillingPeriod": "Monthly",
                        "Price": "15.0"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
```

```
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateSupportTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "SupportTerm",
                        "RefundPolicy": "Absolutely no refund, period."
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
```

```
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create a public or limited AMI
product and public offer with hourly-monthly pricing and standard or custom EULA
CAPI-08
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(
        change_set,
        "create limited AMI product and public offer with hourly-monthly pricing
 and standard EULA",
    )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK를 사용하여 시간당 요금으로 공개 또는 제한된 AMI 제품 및 공개 제안 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 시간당 요금으로 공개 또는 제한된 AMI 제품 및 공개 제안을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제에서는 및 표준 또는 사용자 지정 EULA를 생성합니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티 섹션에서 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 유틸리티RunChangesets의 에 전달하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateProduct",
            "ChangeName": "CreateProductChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductTitle": "Sample product",
                "ShortDescription": "Brief description",
                "LongDescription": "Detailed description",
                "Highlights": [
                    "Sample highlight"
                ],
                "SearchKeywords": [
                    "Sample keyword"
                ],
                "Categories": [
                    "Operating Systems"
```

```
                ],
                "LogoUrl": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/logos/sample.png",
                "VideoUrls": [
                    "https://sample.amazonaws.com/awsmp-video-1"
                ],
                "AdditionalResources": []
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddRegions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Regions": [
                    "us-east-1"
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddInstanceTypes",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "InstanceTypes": [
                    "t2.micro"
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDeliveryOptions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Version": {
                    "VersionTitle": "Test AMI Version1.0",
                    "ReleaseNotes": "Test AMI Version"
                },
                "DeliveryOptions": [
```

```
                    {
                        "Details": {
                            "AmiDeliveryOptionDetails": {
                                "AmiSource": {
                                    "AmiId": "ami-1111111111111111",
                                    "AccessRoleArn":
"arn:aws:iam::111111111111:role/AWSMarketplaceAmiIngestion",
                                    "UserName": "ec2-user",
                                    "OperatingSystemName": "AMAZONLINUX",
                                    "OperatingSystemVersion": "10.0.14393",
                                    "ScanningPort": 22
                                },
                                "UsageInstructions": "Test AMI Version",
                                "RecommendedInstanceType": "t2.micro",
                                "SecurityGroups": [
                                    {
                                        "IpProtocol": "tcp",
                                        "IpRanges": [
                                            "0.0.0.0/0"
                                        ],
                                        "FromPort": 10,
                                        "ToPort": 22
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        }
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDimensions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": [
                {
                    "Key": "t2.micro",
                    "Description": "t2.micro",
                    "Name": "t2.micro",
                    "Types": [
                        "Metered"
                    ],
```

```
                "Unit": "Hrs"
            }
        ]
    },
    {
        "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
        "Entity": {
            "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
            "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
        },
        "DetailsDocument": {
            "PositiveTargeting": {
                "BuyerAccounts": [
                    "111111111111",
                    "222222222222"
                ]
            }
        }
    },
    {
        "ChangeType": "ReleaseProduct",
        "Entity": {
            "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
            "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
        },
        "DetailsDocument": {}
    },
    {
        "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
        "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
        "Entity": {
            "Type": "Offer@1.0"
        },
        "DetailsDocument": {
            "ProductId": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
        }
    },
    {
        "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
        "Entity": {
            "Type": "Offer@1.0",
            "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
        },
        "DetailsDocument": {
```

```
                "Name": "Test public offer for AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace
API Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test public offer with hourly pricing for
AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Usage",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.micro",
                                        "Price": "0.15"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
```

```
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateSupportTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "SupportTerm",
                        "RefundPolicy": "Absolutely no refund, period."
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
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```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateProduct",
            "ChangeName": "CreateProductChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductTitle": "Sample product",
                "ShortDescription": "Brief description",
                "LongDescription": "Detailed description",
                "Highlights": [
                    "Sample highlight"
                ],
                "SearchKeywords": [
                    "Sample keyword"
                ],
                "Categories": [
                    "Operating Systems"
                ],
                "LogoUrl": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/logos/sample.png",
                "VideoUrls": [
```

```
                    "https://sample.amazonaws.com/awsmp-video-1"
                ],
                "AdditionalResources": []
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddRegions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Regions": [
                    "us-east-1"
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddInstanceTypes",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "InstanceTypes": [
                    "t2.micro"
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDeliveryOptions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Version": {
                    "VersionTitle": "Test AMI Version1.0",
                    "ReleaseNotes": "Test AMI Version"
                },
                "DeliveryOptions": [
                    {
                        "Details": {
                            "AmiDeliveryOptionDetails": {
```

```
                                "AmiSource": {
                                    "AmiId": "ami-11111111111111111",
                                    "AccessRoleArn":
"arn:aws:iam::111111111111:role/AWSMarketplaceAmiIngestion",
                                    "UserName": "ec2-user",
                                    "OperatingSystemName": "AMAZONLINUX",
                                    "OperatingSystemVersion": "10.0.14393",
                                    "ScanningPort": 22
                                },
                                "UsageInstructions": "Test AMI Version",
                                "RecommendedInstanceType": "t2.micro",
                                "SecurityGroups": [
                                    {
                                        "IpProtocol": "tcp",
                                        "IpRanges": [
                                            "0.0.0.0/0"
                                        ],
                                        "FromPort": 10,
                                        "ToPort": 22
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        }
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDimensions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": [
                {
                    "Key": "t2.micro",
                    "Description": "t2.micro",
                    "Name": "t2.micro",
                    "Types": [
                        "Metered"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Hrs"
                }
            ]
```

```
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseProduct",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test public offer for AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace
API Reference Code",
```

```
                "Description": "Test public offer with hourly pricing for
AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Usage",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.micro",
                                        "Price": "0.15"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
```

```
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateSupportTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "SupportTerm",
                        "RefundPolicy": "Absolutely no refund, period."
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to Create a public or limited AMI
 product
and public offer with hourly pricing and standard or custom EULA
CAPI-07
```

```
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd


def main(change_set=None):
    if change_set is None:
        fname = "changeset.json"
        change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)
        stringified_change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)

    else:
        stringified_change_set = change_set

    response = sc.usage_demo(
        stringified_change_set,
        "Create limited AMI product and public offer with hourly pricing and
 standard EULA",
    )

    return response


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK를 사용하여 공개 제안 초안을 사용하여 AMI 제품 초안 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 초안 공개 제안으로 초안 AMI 제품을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티 섹션에서 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 유틸리티RunChangesets의 에 전달하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateProduct",
            "ChangeName": "CreateProductChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductTitle": "Sample product"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier",
                "Name": "Test Offer"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
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```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateProduct",
            "ChangeName": "CreateProductChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier",
                "Name": "Test Offer"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
```

```
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an AMI draft product
with a draft public offer.
CAPI-02
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd


def main(change_set=None):
    if change_set is None:
        fname = "changeset.json"
        change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)
        stringified_change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)

    else:
        stringified_change_set = change_set

    response = sc.usage_demo(
        stringified_change_set,
        "AMI draft product with draft public offer",
    )

    return response


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK를 사용하여 AMI 제품이 배포되는 리전 제한

다음 코드 예제에서는 AMI 제품이 배포되는 리전을 제한하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티 섹션에서 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 유틸리티`RunChangesets`의 에 전달하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "RestrictRegions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "prod-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Regions": [
                    "us-west-2"
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "RestrictRegions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "prod-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Regions": [
                    "us-west-2"
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to restrict a region where my
AMI product is deployed
CAPI-25B
"""
```

```
import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd


def main(change_set=None):
    if change_set is None:
        fname = "changeset.json"
        change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)
        stringified_change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)

    else:
        stringified_change_set = change_set

    response = sc.usage_demo(
        stringified_change_set,
        "Add a region where my AMI product is deployed",
    )

    return response


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK를 사용하여 제품 가시성 제한

다음 코드 예제에서는 제품 가시성을 제한하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티RunChangesets의 에 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 전달하여 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateVisibility",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "prod-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "TargetVisibility": "Restricted"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateVisibility",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "prod-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
```

```
                "TargetVisibility": "Restricted"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to change a product visibility to
 restricted
CAPI-17
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(change_set, "Restrict existing AMI")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK를 사용하여 AMI 자산을 새 리전에 배포할지 여부를 지정합니다.

다음 코드 예제에서는 향후 리전을 지원하기 AWS 위해에서 빌드한 새 리전에 AMI 자산을 배포할지 여부를 지정하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티의 `RunChangesets`에 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 전달하여 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateFutureRegionSupport",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "prod-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "FutureRegionSupport": {
                    "SupportedRegions": [
                        "All"
                    ]
                }
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
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```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateFutureRegionSupport",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "prod-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "FutureRegionSupport": {
                    "SupportedRegions": [
                        "All"
                    ]
                }
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to modify a product to support
 all future regions
CAPI-26
"""
```

```
import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(change_set, "Update future region support")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS Marketplace 카탈로그 API에 대한 채널 파트너 제안

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS Marketplace Catalog API를 AWS SDKs와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- AWS SDK를 사용하여 모든 제품 유형에 대한 초안 CPPO 생성
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 계약 요금이 포함된 기존 계약에서 재판매 권한 부여 대체 비공개 제안 생성
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 채널 파트너가 생성한 모든 CPPOs 나열
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 채널 파트너가 사용할 수 있는 모든 공유 재판매 권한 나열
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 CPPO 게시 및 구매자 EULA 추가
- 일회성 재판매 권한 부여를 사용하여 CPPO 게시 및 AWS SDK를 사용하여 가격 인상 업데이트
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 CPPO 초안 게시 및 가격 인상 업데이트
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 CPPO의 만료 날짜 업데이트

AWS SDK를 사용하여 모든 제품 유형에 대한 초안 CPPO 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 구매자에게 게시하기 전에 내부적으로 검토할 수 있도록 모든 제품 유형에 대한 초안 CPPO를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티의 `RunChangesets`에 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 전달하여 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOfferUsingResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ResaleAuthorizationId": "11111111-1111-1111-1111-111111111111",
                "Name": "Test Offer",
                "Description": "Test product"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOfferUsingResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ResaleAuthorizationId": "11111111-1111-1111-1111-111111111111",
                "Name": "Test Offer name"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create “draft” CPPO
for any product type (AMI/SaaS/Container) that can be reviewed internally
before publishing to buyers
CAPI-60
"""
import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc  # noqa: E402
import utils.stringify_details as sd  # noqa: E402
```

```
fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(change_set, "Create a draft CPPO offer for a product")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK를 사용하여 계약 요금이 포함된 기존 계약에서 재판매 권한 부여 대체 비공개 제안 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 계약 요금이 적용되는 기존 계약에서 재판매 권한 부여 대체 비공개 제안을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티 섹션에서 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 유틸리티RunChangesets의 에 전달하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType" : "CreateReplacementOfferUsingResaleAuthorization",
```

```
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateReplacementOfferResaleAuth",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AgreementId": "agmt-111111111111111111111111",
                "ResaleAuthorizationId": "resaleauthz-1111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier":
"$CreateReplacementOfferResaleAuth.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test replacement offer for SaaSProduct using AWS
Marketplace API Reference Codes",
                "Description": "Test private resale replacement offer with
contract pricing for SaaSProduct"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier":
"$CreateReplacementOfferResaleAuth.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "FixedUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "Price": "0.0",
                        "Duration": "P12M",
                        "Grants": [
                            {
                                "DimensionKey": "BasicService",
                                "MaxQuantity": 2
                            }
                        ]
```

```
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateValidityTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier":
"$CreateReplacementOfferResaleAuth.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ValidityTerm",
                        "AgreementEndDate": "2024-01-30"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePaymentScheduleTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier":
"$CreateReplacementOfferResaleAuth.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "PaymentScheduleTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "Schedule": [
                            {
                                "ChargeDate": "2024-01-01",
                                "ChargeAmount": "0"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
```

```
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier":
 "$CreateReplacementOfferResaleAuth.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier":
 "$CreateReplacementOfferResaleAuth.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-12-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier":
 "$CreateReplacementOfferResaleAuth.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType" : "CreateReplacementOfferUsingResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateReplacementOfferResaleAuth",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AgreementId": "agmt-1111111111111111111111111",
                "ResaleAuthorizationId": "resaleauthz-1111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier":
 "$CreateReplacementOfferResaleAuth.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test replacement offer for SaaSProduct using AWS
 Marketplace API Reference Codes",
                "Description": "Test private resale replacement offer with
 contract pricing for SaaSProduct"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
```

```
                "Identifier":
"$CreateReplacementOfferResaleAuth.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "FixedUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "Price": "0.0",
                        "Duration": "P12M",
                        "Grants": [
                            {
                                "DimensionKey": "BasicService",
                                "MaxQuantity": 2
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateValidityTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier":
"$CreateReplacementOfferResaleAuth.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ValidityTerm",
                        "AgreementEndDate": "2024-01-30"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePaymentScheduleTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier":
"$CreateReplacementOfferResaleAuth.Entity.Identifier"
            },
```

```
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "PaymentScheduleTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "Schedule": [
                            {
                                "ChargeDate": "2024-01-01",
                                "ChargeAmount": "0"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier":
 "$CreateReplacementOfferResaleAuth.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier":
 "$CreateReplacementOfferResaleAuth.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
```

```
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-12-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier":
 "$CreateReplacementOfferResaleAuth.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create a resale authorization
 replacement private offer
from an existing agreement with contract pricing
CAPI-96
"""


import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd


def main(change_set=None):
    if change_set is None:
        fname = "changeset.json"
        change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)
        stringified_change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)

    else:
        stringified_change_set = change_set
```

```
    response = sc.usage_demo(
        stringified_change_set,
        "Create resale authorization replacement private offer with contract
 pricing",
    )

    return response


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK를 사용하여 채널 파트너가 생성한 모든 CPPOs 나열

다음 코드 예제에서는 채널 파트너가 생성한 모든 CPPOs를 나열하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
package com.example.awsmarketplace.catalogapi;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.*;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.document.Document;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.MarketplaceCatalogClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.DescribeEntityRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.DescribeEntityResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.EntitySummary;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.ListEntitiesRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.ListEntitiesResponse;

public class ListAllCppoOffers {

 /*
  * List all CPPOs created by a channel partner
  */
 public static void main(String[] args) {

  List<String> cppoOfferIds = getAllCppoOfferIds();

  ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(cppoOfferIds);
 }

 public static List<String> getAllCppoOfferIds() {
  MarketplaceCatalogClient marketplaceCatalogClient =
    MarketplaceCatalogClient.builder()
    .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
    .build();

  // get all offer entity ids
  List<String> entityIdList = new ArrayList<String>();

  ListEntitiesRequest listEntitiesRequest =
    ListEntitiesRequest.builder()
    .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
    .entityType(ENTITY_TYPE_OFFER)
    .maxResults(10)
    .nextToken(null)
    .build();

  ListEntitiesResponse listEntitiesResponse =
 marketplaceCatalogClient.listEntities(listEntitiesRequest);
```

```
 for (EntitySummary entitySummary : listEntitiesResponse.entitySummaryList()) {
  entityIdList.add(entitySummary.entityId());
 }

 while (listEntitiesResponse.nextToken() != null) {
  listEntitiesRequest =
    ListEntitiesRequest.builder()
    .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
    .entityType(ENTITY_TYPE_OFFER)
    .maxResults(10)
    .nextToken(listEntitiesResponse.nextToken())
    .build();
  listEntitiesResponse =
marketplaceCatalogClient.listEntities(listEntitiesRequest);

  for (EntitySummary entitySummary : listEntitiesResponse.entitySummaryList()) {
   entityIdList.add(entitySummary.entityId());
  }
 }

 // filter for CPPO offers: ResaleAuthorizationId exists in Details

 List<String> cppoOfferIds = new ArrayList<String>();

 for (String entityId : entityIdList) {
  DescribeEntityRequest describeEntityRequest =
    DescribeEntityRequest.builder()
    .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
    .entityId(entityId)
    .build();
  DescribeEntityResponse describeEntityResponse =
marketplaceCatalogClient.describeEntity(describeEntityRequest);

  Document resaleAuthorizationDocument =
describeEntityResponse.detailsDocument().asMap().get(ATTRIBUTE_RESALE_AUTHORIZATION_ID);
  String resaleAuthorizationId = resaleAuthorizationDocument != null ?
resaleAuthorizationDocument.asString() : "";

  if (!resaleAuthorizationId.isEmpty()) {
      cppoOfferIds.add(resaleAuthorizationId);
  }
 }
 return cppoOfferIds;
```

```
 }

}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 ListEntitiesAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to list all Channel Partner
 Offers
in an account

Program executed with no arguments:
ie. python3 list_all_cppo_offers.py

CAPI-93
"""

import json
import logging

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-catalog")


def get_offer_entities():
    """
```

```
    Returns a list of all offers in the account
    """

    next_token = ""  # nosec: B105
    response_list = []

    try:
        response = mp_client.list_entities(Catalog="AWSMarketplace",
 EntityType="Offer")
    except ClientError as e:
        logging.exception(f"Couldn't list entities. {e}")
        raise

    response_list.append(response)

    # Results are paginated depending on number of entities returned
    while "NextToken" in response:
        next_token = response["NextToken"]

        try:
            response = mp_client.list_entities(
                Catalog="AWSMarketplace",
                EntityType="Offer",
                NextToken=next_token,
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            logging.exception(f"Couldn't list entities. {e}")
            raise

        if "NextToken" in response:
            response_list.append(response)

    return response_list


def build_offer_list(response_list):
    """
    Cleans up list_entities response list with just list of offer IDs
    """
    offer_list = []

    for response in response_list:
        for entity in response["EntitySummaryList"]:
            offer_list.append(entity["EntityId"])
```

```
    return offer_list


def check_offer_resaleauth(offer_id):
    """
    Checks to see if an offer is based on a resale authorization
    """
    offer_response = describe_entity(offer_id)
    offer_details = json.loads(offer_response["Details"])
    if offer_details is None:
        offer_details = offer_response["DetailsDocument"]
    if "ResaleAuthorizationId" in offer_details and
 offer_details["ResaleAuthorizationId"] is not None:
        return offer_id
    else:
        return None


def describe_entity(entity_id):
    """
    General purpose describe entity call
    """
    try:
        response = mp_client.describe_entity(
            Catalog="AWSMarketplace",
            EntityId=entity_id,
        )
    except ClientError as e:
        logging.exception(f"Couldn't describe entity. {e}")
        raise

    return response


def get_resaleauth_offers():
    """
    Returns a list of all offers in the account that are
    based on a resale authorization
    """
    resale_offer_list = []

    response_list = get_offer_entities()
    offer_list = build_offer_list(response_list)
```

```
    for offer in offer_list:
        print ("offer id " + offer)
        offer_info = check_offer_resaleauth(offer)
        if offer_info is not None:
            resale_offer_list.append(offer_info)

    return resale_offer_list


if __name__ == "__main__":
    print(get_resaleauth_offers())
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListEntities를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK를 사용하여 채널 파트너가 사용할 수 있는 모든 공유 재판매 권한 나열

다음 코드 예제에서는 채널 파트너가 사용할 수 있는 모든 공유 재판매 권한을 나열하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
package com.example.awsmarketplace.catalogapi;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.*;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.MarketplaceCatalogClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.ListEntitiesRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.ListEntitiesResponse;

public class ListAllSharedResaleAuthorizations {

 /*
  * list all resale authorizations shared to an account
  */
 public static void main(String[] args) {

  List<ListEntitiesResponse> responseList = getListEntityResponseList();
  ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(responseList);
 }

 public static List<ListEntitiesResponse> getListEntityResponseList() {
  MarketplaceCatalogClient marketplaceCatalogClient =
    MarketplaceCatalogClient.builder()
    .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
    .build();

  List<ListEntitiesResponse> responseList = new
 ArrayList<ListEntitiesResponse>();

  ListEntitiesRequest listEntitiesRequest =
    ListEntitiesRequest.builder()
    .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
    .entityType(ENTITY_TYPE_RESALE_AUTHORIZATION)
    .maxResults(10)
    .ownershipType(OWNERSHIP_TYPE_SHARED)
    .nextToken(null)
    .build();

  ListEntitiesResponse listEntitiesResponse =
 marketplaceCatalogClient.listEntities(listEntitiesRequest);

  responseList.add(listEntitiesResponse);

  while (listEntitiesResponse.nextToken() != null) {
   listEntitiesRequest = ListEntitiesRequest.builder()
```

```
      .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
      .entityType(ENTITY_TYPE_RESALE_AUTHORIZATION)
      .maxResults(10)
      .ownershipType(OWNERSHIP_TYPE_SHARED)
      .nextToken(listEntitiesResponse.nextToken())
      .build();

    listEntitiesResponse =
  marketplaceCatalogClient.listEntities(listEntitiesRequest);

    responseList.add(listEntitiesResponse);
   }
   return responseList;
  }

}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 ListEntitiesAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to list all resale authorizations
shared to an account

Program executed with no arguments:
ie. python3 list_all_resale_authorizations.py

CAPI-94
"""
```

```
import logging

import boto3
import utils.helpers as hlp  # noqa: E402
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-catalog")


def get_shared_entities():
    next_token = ""  # nosec: B105
    response_list = []

    try:
        response = mp_client.list_entities(
            Catalog="AWSMarketplace",
            EntityType="ResaleAuthorization",
            OwnershipType="SHARED",
        )
    except ClientError as e:
        logging.exception(f"Couldn't list entities. {e}")
        raise

    response_list.append(response)

    # Results can be paginated depending on number of entities returned
    while "NextToken" in response:
        next_token = response["NextToken"]

        try:
            response = mp_client.list_entities(
                Catalog="AWSMarketplace",
                EntityType="ResaleAuthorization",
                OwnershipType="SHARED",
                NextToken=next_token,
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            logging.exception(f"Couldn't list entities. {e}")
            raise

        if "NextToken" in response:
            response_list.append(response)
```

```
    return response_list


if __name__ == "__main__":
    response_list = get_shared_entities()
    hlp.pretty_print_datetime(response_list)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListEntities를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK를 사용하여 CPPO 게시 및 구매자 EULA 추가

다음 코드 예제에서는 CPPO를 게시하고 구매자 EULA를 추가하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티 섹션에서 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 유틸리티RunChangesets의 에 전달하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType" : "CreateOfferUsingResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
            "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateCPPOoffer",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ResaleAuthorizationId":"resaleauthz-1111111111111",
                "Name": "Test Offer",
                "Description":"Test product"
            }
        },
```

```
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPOoffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
           {
               "Type": "LegalTerm",
               "Documents": [
                {
                 "Type": "CustomEula",
                 "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/custom-eula.pdf"
                }
               ]
           }
       ]
         }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPOoffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": ["222222222222"]
                    }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPOoffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-07-31"
                }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateValidityTerms",
```

```
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPOoffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ValidityTerm",
                        "AgreementDuration": "P450D"
                    }
                ]
             }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType":"ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity":{
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPOoffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType" : "CreateOfferUsingResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
```

```
            "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateCPPOoffer",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ResaleAuthorizationId":"resaleauthz-1111111111111",
                "Name": "Test Offer",
                "Description":"Test product"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPOoffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
           {
               "Type": "LegalTerm",
               "Documents": [
                {
                 "Type": "CustomEula",
                 "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/custom-eula.pdf"
                }
               ]
           }
       ]
         }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPOoffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": ["222222222222"]
                    }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
```

```
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPOoffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-07-31"
                }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateValidityTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPOoffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ValidityTerm",
                        "AgreementDuration": "P450D"
                    }
                ]
             }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType":"ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity":{
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPOoffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to publish CPPO
for any product type (AMI/SaaS/Container) and append buyer EULA
"""
```

```
import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd


def main(change_set=None):
    if change_set is None:
        fname = "changeset.json"
        change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)
        stringified_change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)

    else:
        stringified_change_set = change_set

    response = sc.usage_demo(
        stringified_change_set,
        "Publish CPPO for any product type and append buyer EULA",
    )

    return response


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

일회성 재판매 권한 부여를 사용하여 CPPO 게시 및 AWS SDK를 사용하여 가격 인상 업데이트

다음 코드 예제에서는 AMI, SaaS 또는 컨테이너 제품에 대한 일회성 재판매 권한 부여를 사용하여 CPPO를 게시하고 가격 인상을 업데이트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티 섹션에서 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 유틸리티RunChangesets의 에 전달하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType" : "CreateOfferUsingResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
            "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateCPPOoffer",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ResaleAuthorizationId":"resaleauthz-1111111111111",
                "Name": "Test Offer",
                "Description":"Test product"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateMarkup",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPOoffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Percentage" : "5.0"
        }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
```

```
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPOoffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": ["222222222222"]
                    }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPOoffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-07-31"
                }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateValidityTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPOoffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ValidityTerm",
                        "AgreementDuration": "P450D"
                    }
                ]
             }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType":"ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity":{
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPOoffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType" : "CreateOfferUsingResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
            "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateCPPO",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ResaleAuthorizationId":"resaleauthz-1111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPO.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test Offer name",
                "Description":"Test Offer description"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateMarkup",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPO.Entity.Identifier"
            },
```

```
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Percentage" : "5.0"
        }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPO.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": ["111111111111"]
                    }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPO.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-12-31"
                }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType":"ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity":{
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPO.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
```

```
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to Create CPPO using one-time
 resale
authorization on AMI, SaaS or Container products and update price markup
CAPI-63
"""


import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd


def main(change_set=None):
    if change_set is None:
        fname = "changeset.json"
        change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)
        stringified_change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)

    else:
        stringified_change_set = change_set

    response = sc.usage_demo(
        stringified_change_set,
        "Create CPPO using one-time resale authorization and update price markup"
    )

    return response


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK를 사용하여 CPPO 초안 게시 및 가격 인상 업데이트

다음 코드 예제에서는 초안 CPPO를 게시하고 가격 인상을 업데이트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티 섹션에서 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 유틸리티RunChangesets의에 전달하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType" : "CreateOfferUsingResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
            "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateCPPOoffer",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ResaleAuthorizationId":"resaleauthz-1111111111111",
                "Name": "Test Offer",
                "Description":"Test product"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateMarkup",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPOoffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Percentage" : "5.0"
        }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
```

```
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPOoffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": ["222222222222"]
                    }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPOoffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-07-31"
                }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateValidityTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPOoffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ValidityTerm",
                        "AgreementDuration": "P450D"
                    }
                ]
             }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType":"ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity":{
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPOoffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType" : "CreateOfferUsingResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
            "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateCPPO",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ResaleAuthorizationId":"resaleauthz-1111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPO.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test Offer name",
                "Description":"Test Offer description"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateMarkup",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPO.Entity.Identifier"
            },
```

```
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Percentage" : "5.0"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPO.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": ["111111111111"]
                    }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPO.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-05-31"
                }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateValidityTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPO.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ValidityTerm",
                        "AgreementDuration": "P450D"
                    }
                ]
             }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType":"ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity":{
```

```
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPO.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to publish “draft” CPPO
for any product type (AMI/SaaS/Container) and update price markup
CAPI-72
"""


import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd


def main(change_set=None):
    if change_set is None:
        fname = "changeset.json"
        change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)
        stringified_change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)

    else:
        stringified_change_set = change_set

    response = sc.usage_demo(
        stringified_change_set,
        "Publish draft CPPO for any product type adn update price markup"
    )

    return response
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK를 사용하여 CPPO의 만료 날짜 업데이트

다음 코드 예제에서는 구매자에게 제안을 평가하고 수락할 시간을 더 주기 위해 CPPO의 만료 날짜를 업데이트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티 섹션에서 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 유틸리티`RunChangesets`의 에 전달하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "offer-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2025-07-31"
                }
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "offer-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2025-07-31"
                }
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to update the expiry
date of a CPPO offer
"""


import os
```

```
import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd


def main(change_set=None):
    if change_set is None:
        fname = "changeset.json"
        change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)
        stringified_change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)

    else:
        stringified_change_set = change_set

    response = sc.usage_demo(
        stringified_change_set,
        "Update the expiry date of a CPPO offer"
    )

    return response


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS Marketplace 카탈로그 API용 컨테이너 제품

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS Marketplace Catalog API를 AWS SDKs와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- AWS SDK를 사용하여 공개 제안 초안을 사용하여 컨테이너 제품 초안 생성
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 공개 제안, 계약 요금으로 제한된 컨테이너 제품 생성

AWS SDK를 사용하여 공개 제안 초안을 사용하여 컨테이너 제품 초안 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 초안 공개 제안으로 초안 컨테이너 제품을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티의 `RunChangesets`에 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 전달하여 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog":"AWSMarketplace",
    "changeSet":[
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateProduct",
            "ChangeName": "CreateProductChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ContainerProduct@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductTitle": "Sample product"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier",
                "Name": "Test Offer"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog":"AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet":[
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateProduct",
            "ChangeName": "CreateProductChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ContainerProduct@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier",
                "Name": "Test Offer"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
```

```
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an container draft
 product
with a draft public offer.
CAPI-03
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd


def main(change_set=None):
    if change_set is None:
        fname = "changeset.json"
        change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)
        stringified_change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)

    else:
        stringified_change_set = change_set

    response = sc.usage_demo(
        stringified_change_set,
        "Create a draft container product with a draft public offer",
    )

    return response


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK를 사용하여 공개 제안, 계약 요금으로 제한된 컨테이너 제품 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 공개 제안, 계약 요금 및 표준 EULA를 사용하여 제한된 컨테이너 제품을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티 섹션에서 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 유틸리티RunChangesets의 에 전달하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateProduct",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ContainerProduct@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {},
            "ChangeName": "CreateProductChange"
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ContainerProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "LogoUrl": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/logos/sample.png",
                "Categories": [
                    "Streaming solutions"
                ],
                "ProductTitle": "ContainerProduct",
                "AdditionalResources": [],
                "LongDescription": "Long description goes here",
                "SearchKeywords": [
                    "container streaming"
                ],
                "ShortDescription": "Description1",
```

```
                "Highlights": [
                    "Highlight 1",
                    "Highlight 2"
                ],
                "SupportDescription": "No support available",
                "VideoUrls": []
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDimensions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ContainerProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": [
                {
                    "Key": "Cores",
                    "Description": "Cores per cluster",
                    "Name": "Cores",
                    "Types": [
                        "Entitled"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Units"
                }
            ]
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ContainerProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddRepositories",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ContainerProduct@1.0",
```

```
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Repositories": [
                    {
                        "RepositoryName": "uniquerepositoryname",
                        "RepositoryType": "ECR"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseProduct",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ContainerProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange"
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
```

```
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Disallowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Disallowed"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "Cores",
                                        "Price": "0.25"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateSupportTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
```

```
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "SupportTerm",
                        "RefundPolicy": "No refunds"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Some container offer Name",
                "Description": "Some interesting container offer description"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateRenewalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "RenewalTerm"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
```

```
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateProduct",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ContainerProduct@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {},
            "ChangeName": "CreateProductChange"
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ContainerProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "LogoUrl": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/logos/sample.png",
                "Categories": [
                    "Streaming solutions"
                ],
                "ProductTitle": "ContainerProduct",
                "AdditionalResources": [],
                "LongDescription": "Long description goes here",
                "SearchKeywords": [
                    "container streaming"
```

```
                ],
                "ShortDescription": "Description1",
                "Highlights": [
                    "Highlight 1",
                    "Highlight 2"
                ],
                "SupportDescription": "No support available",
                "VideoUrls": []
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDimensions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ContainerProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": [
                {
                    "Key": "Cores",
                    "Description": "Cores per cluster",
                    "Name": "Cores",
                    "Types": [
                        "Entitled"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Units"
                }
            ]
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ContainerProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddRepositories",
```

```
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ContainerProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Repositories": [
                    {
                        "RepositoryName": "uniquerepositoryname",
                        "RepositoryType": "ECR"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseProduct",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ContainerProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange"
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
```

```
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Disallowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Disallowed"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "Cores",
                                        "Price": "0.25"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateSupportTerms",
            "Entity": {
```

```
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "SupportTerm",
                        "RefundPolicy": "No refunds"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Some container offer Name",
                "Description": "Some interesting container offer description"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateRenewalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "RenewalTerm"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
```

```
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create limited container
product with public offer, contract pricing and standard EULA
CAPI-15
"""


import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd


def main(change_set=None):
    if change_set is None:
        fname = "changeset.json"
        change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)
        stringified_change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)

    else:
        stringified_change_set = change_set

    response = sc.usage_demo(
        stringified_change_set,
        "Create limited container product with public offer contract pricing and
 standard EULA",
    )

    return response


if __name__ == "__main__":
```

```
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS Marketplace 카탈로그 API의 개체

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS Marketplace Catalog API를 AWS SDKs와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- AWS SDK를 사용하여 단일 호출의 모든 엔터티 설명
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 제품과 관련된 모든 제안 나열 및 설명

AWS SDK를 사용하여 단일 호출의 모든 엔터티 설명

다음 코드 예제에서는 단일 호출로 모든 엔터티를 설명하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.example.awsmarketplace.catalogapi;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.*;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.MarketplaceCatalogClient;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.BatchDescribeEntitiesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.EntityRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.BatchDescribeEntitiesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.EntityDetail;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.BatchDescribeErrorDetail;

import java.util.Arrays;
import java.util.Map;

public class BatchDescribeEntities {

    /*
     * BatchDescribe my entities in a single call and
     *  check if it contains all the information I need to know about the
 entities.
     */
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        MarketplaceCatalogClient marketplaceCatalogClient =
                MarketplaceCatalogClient.builder()
                        .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
                        .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
                        .build();

        BatchDescribeEntitiesRequest batchDescribeEntitiesRequest =
                BatchDescribeEntitiesRequest.builder()
                        .entityRequestList(Arrays.asList(
                                EntityRequest.builder()

 .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG).entityId(OFFER_ID)
                                        .build(),
                                EntityRequest.builder()

 .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG).entityId(PRODUCT_ID)
                                        .build()))
                        .build();

        BatchDescribeEntitiesResponse batchDescribeEntitiesResponse =
 marketplaceCatalogClient.batchDescribeEntities(batchDescribeEntitiesRequest);

        // Reading the successful entities response
```

```
        Map<String, EntityDetail> entityDetailsMap =
 batchDescribeEntitiesResponse.entityDetails();
        for (Map.Entry<String, EntityDetail> entry : entityDetailsMap.entrySet())
 {
            System.out.println("EntityId: " + entry.getKey());
            ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(entry.getValue());
        }

        // Logging the failed entities error details
        Map<String, BatchDescribeErrorDetail> entityErrorsMap =
 batchDescribeEntitiesResponse.errors();
        for (Map.Entry<String, BatchDescribeErrorDetail> entry :
 entityErrorsMap.entrySet()) {
            System.out.println(String.format("EntityId: %s, ErrorCode: %s,
 ErrorMessage: %s", entry.getKey(),
                    entry.getValue().errorCode(),
 entry.getValue().errorMessage()));
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 BatchDescribeEntitiesAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to describe for multiple entities
 information in the AWS Marketplace Catalog
CAPI-98
"""

import json
```

```
import logging

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

PRODUCT_ID = "prod-1111111111111"
OFFER_ID = "offer-1111111111111"
MARKETPLACE_CATALOG = "AWSMarketplace"


def pretty_print(response):
    json_object = json.dumps(response, indent=4)
    print(json_object)


def get_entities_information(mp_client):
    """
    Returns information about a given product
    Args: entity_id str: Entity to return
    Returns: dict: Dictionary of product information
    """

    entity_request_list_param = [
        {'EntityId': PRODUCT_ID, 'Catalog': MARKETPLACE_CATALOG},
        {'EntityId': OFFER_ID, 'Catalog': MARKETPLACE_CATALOG}
    ]
    try:
        response = mp_client.batch_describe_entities(
            EntityRequestList=entity_request_list_param
        )

        return response

    except ClientError as e:
        logger.exception("Unexpected error: %s", e)
        raise


def usage_demo():
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
```

```
    print("Looking for entities in the AWS Marketplace Catalog.")
    print("-" * 88)

    mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-catalog")

    response = get_entities_information(mp_client)
    print("Successful entities response -")
    pretty_print(response["EntityDetails"])
    print("Failed entities response -")
    pretty_print(response["Errors"])


if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 BatchDescribeEntities를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK를 사용하여 제품과 관련된 모든 제안 나열 및 설명

다음 코드 예제에서는 제품과 관련된 모든 제안을 나열하고 설명하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
package com.example.awsmarketplace.catalogapi;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.*;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.MarketplaceCatalogClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.DescribeEntityRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.DescribeEntityResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.EntitySummary;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.EntityTypeFilters;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.ListEntitiesRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.ListEntitiesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.OfferFilters;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.OfferProductIdFilter;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.OfferTargetingFilter;

public class ListProductPrivateOffers {

 private static MarketplaceCatalogClient marketplaceCatalogClient =
   MarketplaceCatalogClient.builder()
   .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
   .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
   .build();
 /*
  * retrieve all private offer information related to a single product
  */
 public static void main(String[] args) {

  List<EntitySummary> entitySummaryList = getEntitySummaryList();

  // for each offer id, output the offer detail using DescribeEntity API

  for (EntitySummary entitySummary : entitySummaryList) {
   DescribeEntityRequest describeEntityRequest =
     DescribeEntityRequest.builder()
     .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
     .entityId(entitySummary.entityId())
     .build();
```

```
  DescribeEntityResponse describeEntityResponse =
marketplaceCatalogClient.describeEntity(describeEntityRequest);
  ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(describeEntityResponse);
 }
}
public static List<EntitySummary> getEntitySummaryList() {
 // define list entities filters

 EntityTypeFilters entityTypeFilters =
   EntityTypeFilters.builder()
   .offerFilters(OfferFilters.builder()
     .targeting(OfferTargetingFilter.builder()
       .valueListWithStrings(OFFER_TARGETING_BUYERACCOUNTS)
       .build())
     .productId(OfferProductIdFilter.builder()
       .valueList(PRODUCT_ID)
       .build())
     .build())
   .build();

 ListEntitiesRequest listEntitiesRequest =
   ListEntitiesRequest.builder()
   .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
   .entityType(ENTITY_TYPE_OFFER).maxResults(50)
   .entityTypeFilters(entityTypeFilters)
   .nextToken(null)
   .build();

 ListEntitiesResponse listEntitiesResponse =
marketplaceCatalogClient.listEntities(listEntitiesRequest);

 // save all entitySummary of the results into entitySummaryList

 List<EntitySummary> entitySummaryList = new ArrayList<EntitySummary>();

 entitySummaryList.addAll(listEntitiesResponse.entitySummaryList());

 while ( listEntitiesResponse.nextToken() != null &&
listEntitiesResponse.nextToken().length() > 0) {
  listEntitiesRequest =
    ListEntitiesRequest.builder()
    .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
    .entityType(ENTITY_TYPE_OFFER).maxResults(50)
    .entityTypeFilters(entityTypeFilters)
```

```
      .nextToken(listEntitiesResponse.nextToken())
      .build();
    listEntitiesResponse =
 marketplaceCatalogClient.listEntities(listEntitiesRequest);
    entitySummaryList.addAll(listEntitiesResponse.entitySummaryList());
   }
   return entitySummaryList;
 }

}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - DescribeEntity
  - ListEntities

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to retrieve all offer information
related to a single product
CAPI-97
"""

import argparse
import logging

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError
from utils import helpers

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
```

```
mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-catalog")


def get_entity_information(entity_id):
    """
    Returns information about a given entity
    Args: entity_id str: Entity to return
    Returns: dict: Dictionary of entity information
    """

    try:
        response = mp_client.describe_entity(
            Catalog="AWSMarketplace",
            EntityId=entity_id,
        )

        return response

    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
            logger.error("Entity with ID %s not found.", entity_id)
        else:
            logger.error("Unexpected error: %s", e)


def list_entity_details(entity_type, entity_id):
    """
    Returns details about a given entity and entity type
    """

    entity_summary_list = []

    # filter will return details for given entity_id with BuyerAccounts targeting
    filter_list_param = {
        'OfferFilters':{
            'ProductId':{
                'ValueList':[entity_id]
            },
            'Targeting': {
                'ValueList': ["BuyerAccounts"]
            }
        }
    }
```

```
    try:
        response = mp_client.list_entities(
            Catalog="AWSMarketplace",
            EntityType=entity_type,
            EntityTypeFilters = filter_list_param,
            MaxResults=10
        )

    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
            logger.error("Entity ID %s not found.", entity_id)
        else:
            logger.error("Unexpected error: %s", e)

    # add results to entity_summary_list
    entity_summary_list.extend(response["EntitySummaryList"])

    # if there are more than 10 offers, paginate through the results
    while "NextToken" in response and response["NextToken"] is not None:
        try:
            response = mp_client.list_entities(
                Catalog="AWSMarketplace",
                EntityType=entity_type,
                EntityTypeFilters = filter_list_param,
                NextToken=response["NextToken"],
                MaxResults=10
            )

        except ClientError as e:
            if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Entity ID %s not found.", entity_id)
            else:
                logger.error("Unexpected error: %s", e)

        # add results to entity_summary_list
        entity_summary_list.extend(response["EntitySummaryList"])

        return entity_summary_list

if __name__ == "__main__":
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()

    parser.add_argument(
```

```
        "--entity-id",
        "-eid",
        help="Provide Entity ID corresponding to a product to filter offers on",
        required=True,
    )

    args = parser.parse_args()

    # Gets a offers associated with the entity_id
    response = list_entity_details(
        "Offer",
        entity_id=args.entity_id
    )

    if response: # if response is not empty

        # list_entity_details returns a list of offers
        for offer in response:

            print("-"*128)
            print(f"Terms for Offer ID: {offer['EntityId']}")
            print("-"*128)

            #retrieve offer information for each offer
            entity_information = get_entity_information(offer["EntityId"])

            helpers.pretty_print_datetime(entity_information)

    else:
        print(f"No information found for Entity ID: {args.entity_id}")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - DescribeEntity
  - ListEntities

AWS Marketplace 카탈로그 API에 대한 제안

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS Marketplace Catalog API를 AWS SDKs와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- AWS SDK를 사용하여 SaaS 제품에 대한 사용자 지정 차원 생성 및 비공개 제안 생성
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 AMI 또는 SaaS 제품에 대한 비공개 제안 초안 생성
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 SaaS 제품에 대한 계약 및 Pay-As-You-Go 요금으로 비공개 제안 생성
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 SaaS 제품에 대한 계약 요금 및 유연한 결제 일정으로 비공개 제안 생성
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 컨테이너 제품의 계약 요금으로 비공개 제안 생성
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 AMI 제품에 대한 계약 요금으로 비공개 제안 생성
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 AMI 제품에 대한 시간당 연간 요금 및 유연한 결제 일정으로 비공개 제안 생성
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 AMI 제품의 시간당 연간 요금으로 비공개 제안 생성
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 AMI 제품의 시간당 요금으로 비공개 제안 생성
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 SaaS 제품의 구독 요금으로 비공개 제안 생성
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 SaaS 제품에 대한 계층형 계약 요금으로 비공개 제안 생성
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 SaaS 제품의 구독 요금으로 공개 무료 평가판 제안 생성
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 계약 요금이 포함된 기존 계약에서 대체 비공개 제안 생성
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 공개 제안 설명
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 비공개 제안 만료
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 모든 비공개 제안 나열
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 특정 제품 ID에 대해 릴리스된 공개 및 비공개 제안 나열
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Pay-As-You-Go 요금 계약을 적용하도록 제안 업데이트
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 시간당 연간 요금을 적용하도록 제안 업데이트
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 특정 지리적 리전에 대상 지정을 적용하도록 제안 업데이트
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 공개 제안의 이름 및 설명 업데이트
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 제안의 EULA 업데이트
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 비공개 제안의 만료 날짜를 미래 날짜로 업데이트
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 SaaS 제품에 대한 공개 무료 평가판 제안의 무료 평가판 기간 업데이트
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 제안의 환불 정책 업데이트

AWS SDK를 사용하여 SaaS 제품에 대한 사용자 지정 차원 생성 및 비공개 제안 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 SaaS 제품에 대한 사용자 지정 차원을 생성하고 비공개 제안을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티 섹션에서 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 유틸리티RunChangesets의 에 전달하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDimensions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "prod-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": [
                {
                    "Types": [
                        "Entitled"
                    ],
                    "Description": "Custom Pricing 4 w/ terms and coverage to be
 defined in Private Offer",
                    "Unit": "Units",
                    "Key": "Custom4",
                    "Name": "Custom Pricing 4"
                }
            ]
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
```

```
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange"
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Private Test Offer - SaaS Contract Product",
                "Description": "Private Test Offer - SaaS Contract Product"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
```

```
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-12-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "Custom4",
                                        "Price": "300.0"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Selector": {
```

```
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P36M"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ],
    "ChangeSetName": "PrivateOfferWithCustomDimension"
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDimensions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "prod-1111111111111"
            },
```

```
            "DetailsDocument": [
                {
                    "Types": [
                        "Entitled"
                    ],
                    "Description": "Custom Pricing 4 w/ terms and coverage to be
defined in Private Offer",
                    "Unit": "Units",
                    "Key": "Custom4",
                    "Name": "Custom Pricing 4"
                }
            ]
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange"
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Private Test Offer - SaaS Contract Product",
                "Description": "Private Test Offer - SaaS Contract Product"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111"
```

```
                ]
            }
        }
    },
    {
        "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
        "Entity": {
            "Type": "Offer@1.0",
            "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
        },
        "DetailsDocument": {
            "Terms": [
                {
                    "Type": "LegalTerm",
                    "Documents": [
                        {
                            "Type": "StandardEula",
                            "Version": "2022-07-14"
                        }
                    ]
                }
            ]
        }
    },
    {
        "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
        "Entity": {
            "Type": "Offer@1.0",
            "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
        },
        "DetailsDocument": {
            "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-12-31"
        }
    },
    {
        "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
        "Entity": {
            "Type": "Offer@1.0",
            "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
        },
        "DetailsDocument": {
            "PricingModel": "Contract",
            "Terms": [
                {
```

```
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "Custom4",
                                        "Price": "300.0"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P36M"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ],
    "ChangeSetName": "PrivateOfferWithCustomDimension"
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
```

```
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create a SaaS product custom
 dimension and private offer
CAPI-91
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(
        change_set, "Create a SaaS product custom dimension and private offer"
    )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK를 사용하여 AMI 또는 SaaS 제품에 대한 비공개 제안 초안 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 구매자에게 게시하기 전에 내부적으로 검토할 수 있도록 AMI 또는 SaaS 제품에 대한 비공개 제안 초안을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티 섹션에서 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 유틸리티`RunChangesets`의 에 전달하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "Test Private Offer"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
```

```
                "Name": "Test Private Offer"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create “draft” Private Offer
for any AMI or SAAS product type that can be reviewed internally
before publishing to buyers
CAPI-30
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(change_set, "Private offer for AMI product")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK를 사용하여 SaaS 제품에 대한 계약 및 Pay-As-You-Go 요금으로 비공개 제안 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 SaaS 제품에 대한 계약 및 Pay-As-You-Go 요금으로 비공개 제안을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티 섹션에서 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 유틸리티`RunChangesets`의 에 전달하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test private offer for SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace
 API Reference Code",
```

```
                "Description": "Test private offer with subscription pricing for
SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "WorkloadSmall",
                                        "Price": "0.15"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "WorkloadMedium",
                                        "Price": "0.25"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
```

```
                        ]
                    },
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "BasicService",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "PremiumService",
                                        "Price": "300"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
```

```
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-12-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
```

```
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test private offer for SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace
API Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test private offer with subscription pricing for
SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
```

```
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "WorkloadSmall",
                                        "Price": "0.15"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "WorkloadMedium",
                                        "Price": "0.25"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    },
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "BasicService",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "PremiumService",
                                        "Price": "300"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
```

```
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-12-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
```

```
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create a private offer with
 contract with PAYG pricing for my SaaS product
CAPI-34
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(
        change_set,
        "Create private offer with contract with PAYG pricing for my SaaS
 product",
    )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK를 사용하여 SaaS 제품에 대한 계약 요금 및 유연한 결제 일정으로 비공개 제안 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 SaaS 제품에 대한 계약 요금 및 유연한 결제 일정으로 비공개 제안을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티 섹션에서 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 유틸리티`RunChangesets`의 에 전달하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test private offer for SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace
 API Reference Code",
```

```
                "Description": "Test private offer with subscription pricing for
SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "FixedUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "Price": "0.0",
                        "Grants": [
                            {
                                "DimensionKey": "BasicService",
                                "MaxQuantity": 1
                            },
                            {
                                "DimensionKey": "PremiumService",
                                "MaxQuantity": 1
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
```

```
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateValidityTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ValidityTerm",
                        "AgreementDuration": "P12M"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePaymentScheduleTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "PaymentScheduleTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "Schedule": [
                            {
                                "ChargeDate": "2024-01-01",
                                "ChargeAmount": "200.00"
                            },
                            {
                                "ChargeDate": "2024-02-01",
                                "ChargeAmount": "170.00"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
```

```
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-12-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test private offer for SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace
 API Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test private offer with subscription pricing for
 SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
```

```
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "FixedUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "Price": "0.0",
                        "Grants": [
                            {
                                "DimensionKey": "BasicService",
                                "MaxQuantity": 1
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateValidityTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ValidityTerm",
                        "AgreementDuration": "P12M"
                    }
                ]
```

```
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePaymentScheduleTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "PaymentScheduleTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "Schedule": [
                            {
                                "ChargeDate": "2024-01-01",
                                "ChargeAmount": "200.00"
                            },
                            {
                                "ChargeDate": "2024-02-01",
                                "ChargeAmount": "170.00"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
```

```
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-12-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateSupportTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "SupportTerm",
                        "RefundPolicy": "Some kind of refund policy description"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create a private offer
with contract pricing and flexible payment schedule for my SaaS product
CAPI-39
"""


import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main(change_set=None):
    if change_set is None:
        fname = "changeset.json"
        change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)
        stringified_change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)

    else:
        stringified_change_set = change_set

    response = sc.usage_demo(
        stringified_change_set,
        "Create private offer with contract pricing and flexible payment schedule
 for my SaaS product",
    )

    return response


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK를 사용하여 컨테이너 제품의 계약 요금으로 비공개 제안 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 컨테이너 제품의 계약 요금으로 비공개 제안을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티 섹션에서 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 유틸리티RunChangesets의 에 전달하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test private offer for Container product using AWS
 Marketplace API Reference Code",
```

```
                "Description": "Test private offer for Container product with
contract pricing using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Disallowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Disallowed"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "ReqPerHour",
                                        "Price": "0.25"
```

```
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-12-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
```

```
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test private offer for Container product using AWS
 Marketplace API Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test private offer for Container product with
 contract pricing using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
```

```
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Disallowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Disallowed"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "ReqPerHour",
                                        "Price": "0.25"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
```

```
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-12-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
```

```
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create a private offer (target
 buyers)
for my Container product with contract pricing
CAPI-36
"""


import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd


def main(change_set=None):
    if change_set is None:
        fname = "changeset.json"
        change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)
        stringified_change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)

    else:
        stringified_change_set = change_set

    response = sc.usage_demo(
        stringified_change_set,
        "publish a private offer for my Container product with contract pricing",
    )

    return response


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK를 사용하여 AMI 제품에 대한 계약 요금으로 비공개 제안 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 AMI 제품에 대한 계약 요금으로 비공개 제안을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
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이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티 섹션에서 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 유틸리티RunChangesets의 에 전달하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test private offer for AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace
 API Reference Code",
```

```
                "Description": "Test private offer with hourly annual pricing for
 AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
```

```
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-12-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "ReadOnlyUsers",
                                        "Price": "220.00"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
```

```
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

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```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test private offer for AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace
 API Reference Code",
```

```
                "Description": "Test private offer with hourly annual pricing for
 AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
```

```
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-12-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "ReadOnlyUsers",
                                        "Price": "220.00"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
```

```
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create a private offer with
 contract pricing for my AMI product
CAPI-35
"""


import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(
        change_set, "create private offer with contract pricing for my AMI
 product"
    )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 Python용 SDK(Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK를 사용하여 AMI 제품에 대한 시간당 연간 요금 및 유연한 결제 일정으로 비공개 제안 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 AMI 제품에 대한 시간당 연간 요금 및 유연한 결제 일정으로 비공개 제안을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
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이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티 섹션에서 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 유틸리티`RunChangesets`의 에 전달하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test private offer for AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace
 API Reference Code",
```

```
                "Description": "Test private offer with hourly annual pricing for
 AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
```

```
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-12-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Usage",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.micro",
                                        "Price": "0.17"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    },
                    {
                        "Type": "FixedUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "Price": "0.0",
                        "Duration": "P365D",
                        "Grants": [
                            {
                                "DimensionKey": "t2.micro",
                                "MaxQuantity": 1
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
```

```
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateValidityTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ValidityTerm",
                        "AgreementDuration": "P650D"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePaymentScheduleTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "PaymentScheduleTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "Schedule": [
                            {
                                "ChargeDate": "2024-01-01",
                                "ChargeAmount": "200.00"
                            },
                            {
                                "ChargeDate": "2024-02-01",
                                "ChargeAmount": "170.00"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
```

```
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

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```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test private offer for AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace
 API Reference Code",
```

```
                "Description": "Test private offer with hourly annual pricing for
 AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
```

```
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-12-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Usage",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.micro",
                                        "Price": "0.17"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    },
                    {
                        "Type": "FixedUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "Price": "0.0",
                        "Duration": "P365D",
                        "Grants": [
                            {
                                "DimensionKey": "t2.micro",
                                "MaxQuantity": 1
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
```

```
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateValidityTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ValidityTerm",
                        "AgreementDuration": "P650D"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePaymentScheduleTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "PaymentScheduleTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "Schedule": [
                            {
                                "ChargeDate": "2024-01-01",
                                "ChargeAmount": "200.00"
                            },
                            {
                                "ChargeDate": "2024-02-01",
                                "ChargeAmount": "170.00"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
```

```
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create a private offer with
 hourly annual pricing and flexible payment schedule for my AMI product
CAPI-XX
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(
        change_set,
        "Create private offer with hourly annual pricing and flexible payment
 schedule for my AMI product",
    )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

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Java

SDK for Java 2.x

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이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티`RunChangesets`의 에 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 전달하여 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test private offer for AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace
 API Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test private offer with hourly annual pricing for
 AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
```

```
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
```

```
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-12-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Usage",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.micro",
                                        "Price": "0.17"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    },
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P365D"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.micro",
                                        "Price": "220.00"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
```

```
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateValidityTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ValidityTerm",
                        "AgreementDuration": "P650D"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test private offer for AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace
 API Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test private offer with hourly annual pricing for
 AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
```

```
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-12-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
```

```
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Usage",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.micro",
                                        "Price": "0.17"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    },
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P365D"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.micro",
                                        "Price": "220.00"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
```

```
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateValidityTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ValidityTerm",
                        "AgreementDuration": "P650D"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create a private offer with
 hourly annual pricing for my AMI product
CAPI-31
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd
```

```
fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(
        change_set, "create private offer with hourly annual pricing for my AMI
 product"
    )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK를 사용하여 AMI 제품의 시간당 요금으로 비공개 제안 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 AMI 제품의 시간당 요금으로 비공개 제안을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티 섹션에서 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 유틸리티RunChangesets의 에 전달하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
```

```
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test private offer for AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace
API Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test private offer with hourly pricing for
AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
```

```
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2025-01-01"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Usage",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.micro",
                                        "Price": "0.15"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    }
```

```
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateValidityTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ValidityTerm",
                        "AgreementDuration": "P30D"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
```

```
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test private offer for AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace
API Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test private offer with hourly pricing for
AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
```

```
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2025-01-01"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Usage",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.micro",
                                        "Price": "0.15"
```

```
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateValidityTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ValidityTerm",
                        "AgreementDuration": "P30D"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create a private offer with
 hourly pricing for my AMI product
```

```
CAPI-32
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(
        change_set, "create private offer with hourly pricing for my AMI product"
    )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK를 사용하여 SaaS 제품의 구독 요금으로 비공개 제안 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 SaaS 제품에 대한 구독 요금으로 비공개 제안을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티 섹션에서 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 유틸리티`RunChangesets`의에 전달하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test private offer for SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace
 API Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test private offer with subscription pricing for
 SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
```

```
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Usage",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "WorkloadSmall",
                                        "Price": "0.13"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "WorkloadMedium",
                                        "Price": "0.22"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateValidityTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ValidityTerm",
                        "AgreementDuration": "P30D"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
```

```
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-12-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test private offer for SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace
 API Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test private offer with subscription pricing for
 SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
```

```
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Usage",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "WorkloadSmall",
                                        "Price": "0.13"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "WorkloadMedium",
                                        "Price": "0.22"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateValidityTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
```

```
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ValidityTerm",
                        "AgreementDuration": "P30D"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-12-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
```

```
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create a private offer with
 subscription pricing for my SaaS product
CAPI-33
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(
        change_set, "Create private offer with subscription pricing for my SaaS
 product"
    )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK를 사용하여 SaaS 제품에 대한 계층형 계약 요금으로 비공개 제안 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 SaaS 제품에 대한 계층형 계약 요금으로 비공개 제안을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티 섹션에서 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 유틸리티`RunChangesets`의 에 전달하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test private offer for SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace
 API Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test private offer with subscription pricing for
 SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
```

```
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "BasicService",
                                        "Price": "120.00"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "PremiumService",
                                        "Price": "200.00"
                                    }
```

```
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Disallowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Disallowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-12-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
```

```
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
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```
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        {
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            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
```

```
                "Name": "Test private offer for SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace
API Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test private offer with subscription pricing for
SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "BasicService",
                                        "Price": "120.00"
                                    },
```

```
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "PremiumService",
                                        "Price": "200.00"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Disallowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Disallowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-12-31"
```

```
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create a private offer with
 tiered contract pricing for my SaaS product
CAPI-XX
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(
        change_set,
        "Create private offer with tiered contract pricing for my SaaS product",
    )
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK를 사용하여 SaaS 제품의 구독 요금으로 공개 무료 평가판 제안 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 SaaS 제품의 구독 요금으로 공개 무료 평가판 제안을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
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이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티 섹션에서 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 유틸리티RunChangesets의 에 전달하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
```

```
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test public free trial offer for SaaSProduct using AWS
Marketplace API Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test public free trial offer with subscription
pricing for SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Free",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "FreeTrialPricingTerm",
                        "Duration": "P20D",
                        "Grants": [
                            {
                                "DimensionKey": "WorkloadSmall"
                            },
                            {
                                "DimensionKey": "WorkloadMedium"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
```

```
                                {
                                    "Type": "StandardEula",
                                    "Version": "2022-07-14"
                                }
                            ]
                        }
                    ]
                }
            },
            {
                "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
                "Entity": {
                    "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                    "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
                },
                "DetailsDocument": {}
            }
        ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

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```
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    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
```

```
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test public free trial offer for SaaSProduct using AWS
Marketplace API Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test public free trial offer with subscription
pricing for SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Free",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "FreeTrialPricingTerm",
                        "Duration": "P20D",
                        "Grants": [
                            {
                                "DimensionKey": "WorkloadSmall"
                            },
                            {
                                "DimensionKey": "WorkloadMedium"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
```

```
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

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```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create a public free trial
 offer with subscription pricing for SaaS product
CAPI-13
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
```

```
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(
        change_set,
        "Create public free trial offer with subscription pricing for SaaS
 product",
    )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK를 사용하여 계약 요금이 포함된 기존 계약에서 대체 비공개 제안 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 계약 요금이 적용되는 기존 계약에서 대체 비공개 제안을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

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이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티 섹션에서 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 유틸리티RunChangesets의 에 전달하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
```

```
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType" : "CreateReplacementOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateReplacementOffer",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AgreementId": "agmt-111111111111111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateReplacementOffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test replacement offer for SaaSProduct using AWS
 Marketplace API Reference Codes",
                "Description": "Test private replacement offer with contract
 pricing for SaaSProduct"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateReplacementOffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "FixedUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "Price": "0.0",
                        "Grants": [
                            {
                                "DimensionKey": "BasicService",
                                "MaxQuantity": 2
                            }
                        ]
```

```
                }
            ]
        }
    },
    {
        "ChangeType": "UpdateValidityTerms",
        "Entity": {
            "Type": "Offer@1.0",
            "Identifier": "$CreateReplacementOffer.Entity.Identifier"
        },
        "DetailsDocument": {
            "Terms": [
                {
                    "Type": "ValidityTerm",
                    "AgreementEndDate": "2024-01-30"
                }
            ]
        }
    },
    {
        "ChangeType": "UpdatePaymentScheduleTerms",
        "Entity": {
            "Type": "Offer@1.0",
            "Identifier": "$CreateReplacementOffer.Entity.Identifier"
        },
        "DetailsDocument": {
            "Terms": [
                {
                    "Type": "PaymentScheduleTerm",
                    "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                    "Schedule": [
                        {
                            "ChargeDate": "2024-01-01",
                            "ChargeAmount": "0"
                        }
                    ]
                }
            ]
        }
    },
    {
        "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
        "Entity": {
            "Type": "Offer@1.0",
```

```
                "Identifier": "$CreateReplacementOffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateReplacementOffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-12-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateReplacementOffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

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```
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    "ChangeSet": [
        {
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            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateReplacementOffer",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AgreementId": "agmt-111111111111111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateReplacementOffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test replacement offer for SaaSProduct using AWS
 Marketplace API Reference Codes",
                "Description": "Test private replacement offer with contract
 pricing for SaaSProduct"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateReplacementOffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
```

```
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "FixedUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "Price": "0.0",
                        "Grants": [
                            {
                                "DimensionKey": "BasicService",
                                "MaxQuantity": 2
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateValidityTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateReplacementOffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ValidityTerm",
                        "AgreementEndDate": "2024-01-30"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePaymentScheduleTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateReplacementOffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "PaymentScheduleTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "Schedule": [
```

```
                            {
                                "ChargeDate": "2024-01-01",
                                "ChargeAmount": "0"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateReplacementOffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateReplacementOffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-12-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateReplacementOffer.Entity.Identifier"
```

```
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create a replacement private
 offer
from an existing agreement with contract pricing
CAPI-95
"""


import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd


def main(change_set=None):
    if change_set is None:
        fname = "changeset.json"
        change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)
        stringified_change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)

    else:
        stringified_change_set = change_set

    response = sc.usage_demo(
        stringified_change_set,
        "Create replacement private offer with contract pricing..",
    )

    return response
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK를 사용하여 공개 제안 설명

다음 코드 예제에서는 공개 제안을 설명하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.example.awsmarketplace.catalogapi;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.*;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.MarketplaceCatalogClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.DescribeEntityRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.DescribeEntityResponse;

public class DescribeEntity {

 /*
  * Describe my AMI or SaaS or Container product and check if it contains all the
 information I need to know about the product
```

```
  */
 public static void main(String[] args) {

  String offerId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : OFFER_ID;

  DescribeEntityResponse describeEntityResponse =
 getDescribeEntityResponse(offerId);

  ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(describeEntityResponse);
 }

 public static DescribeEntityResponse getDescribeEntityResponse(String offerId) {
  MarketplaceCatalogClient marketplaceCatalogClient =
    MarketplaceCatalogClient.builder()
    .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
    .build();

  DescribeEntityRequest describeEntityRequest =
    DescribeEntityRequest.builder()
    .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
    .entityId(offerId)
    .build();

  DescribeEntityResponse describeEntityResponse =
 marketplaceCatalogClient.describeEntity(describeEntityRequest);
  return describeEntityResponse;
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DescribeEntityAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) search for offer information in
 the AWS Marketplace Catalog
CAPI-29
"""

import json
import logging

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

OFFER_ID = "offer-1111111111111"


def pretty_print(response):
    json_object = json.dumps(response, indent=4)
    print(json_object)


def get_offer_information(mp_client, entity_id):
    """
    Returns information about a given offer
    Args: entity_id str: Entity to return
    Returns: dict: Dictionary of offer information
    """

    try:
        response = mp_client.describe_entity(
            Catalog="AWSMarketplace",
            EntityId=entity_id,
        )

        return response

    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
            logger.error("Offer with ID %s not found.", entity_id)
```

```
        else:
            logger.error("Unexpected error: %s", e)


def usage_demo():
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Looking for an offer in the AWS Marketplace Catalog.")
    print("-" * 88)

    mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-catalog")

    pretty_print(get_offer_information(mp_client, OFFER_ID))


if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeEntity를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK를 사용하여 비공개 제안 만료

다음 코드 예제에서는 구매자가 더 이상 제안을 볼 수 없도록 비공개 제안의 만료 날짜를 과거 날짜로 설정하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티 섹션에서 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 유틸리티`RunChangesets`의에 전달하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
```

```
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "offer-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-01-01"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "Test Private Offer"
            }
        }
    ]
```

```
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create “draft” Private Offer
for any AMI or SAAS product type that can be reviewed internally
before publishing to buyers
CAPI-30
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(change_set, "Private offer for AMI product")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK를 사용하여 모든 비공개 제안 나열

다음 코드 예제에서는 모든 비공개 제안을 나열하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
package com.example.awsmarketplace.catalogapi;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.*;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.MarketplaceCatalogClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.DescribeEntityRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.DescribeEntityResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.EntitySummary;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.EntityTypeFilters;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.ListEntitiesRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.ListEntitiesResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.OfferAvailabilityEndDateFilter;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.OfferAvailabilityEndDateFilterD
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.OfferBuyerAccountsFilter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.OfferFilters;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.OfferReleaseDateFilter;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.OfferReleaseDateFilterDateRange
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.OfferTargetingFilter;

public class ListAllPrivateOffers {

 /*
  * List all my private offers and sort or filter them by Offer Publish Date,
 Offer Expiry Date and Buyer IDs
  *
  * OfferTargetingFilter = BuyerAccounts (private offer);
  * OfferBuyerAccountsFilter: Buyer IDs filter
  * OfferAvailabilityEndDateFilter : Offer Expiry Date filter
  * OfferReleaseDateFilter : Offer Publish Date filter
  */

 private static MarketplaceCatalogClient marketplaceCatalogClient =
   MarketplaceCatalogClient.builder()
   .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
   .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
   .build();

 public static void main(String[] args) {

  String offerReleaseDateAfterValue = "2023-01-01T23:59:59Z";
  String offerAvailableEndDateAfterValue = "2040-12-24T23:59:59Z";

  List<EntitySummary> entitySummaryList =
 getEntitySummaryList(offerReleaseDateAfterValue,
 offerAvailableEndDateAfterValue);

  // for each offer id, output the offer detail using DescribeEntity API


  for (EntitySummary entitySummary : entitySummaryList) {
   DescribeEntityRequest describeEntityRequest =
     DescribeEntityRequest.builder()
     .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
     .entityId(entitySummary.entityId())
     .build();
   DescribeEntityResponse describeEntityResponse =
 marketplaceCatalogClient.describeEntity(describeEntityRequest);
   ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(describeEntityResponse);
```

```
 }
}

public static List<EntitySummary> getEntitySummaryList (String
offerReleaseDateAfterValue, String offerAvailableEndDateAfterValue) {

 EntityTypeFilters entityTypeFilters =
   EntityTypeFilters.builder()
   .offerFilters(OfferFilters.builder()
     .targeting(OfferTargetingFilter.builder()
       .valueListWithStrings(OFFER_TARGETING_BUYERACCOUNTS)
       .build())
     .buyerAccounts(OfferBuyerAccountsFilter.builder()
       .wildCardValue(BUYER_ACCOUNT_ID)
       .build())
     .availabilityEndDate(OfferAvailabilityEndDateFilter.builder()
       .dateRange(OfferAvailabilityEndDateFilterDateRange.builder()
         .afterValue(offerAvailableEndDateAfterValue).build())
       .build())
     .releaseDate(OfferReleaseDateFilter.builder()
       .dateRange(OfferReleaseDateFilterDateRange.builder()
         .afterValue(offerReleaseDateAfterValue)
         .build())
       .build())
     .build())
   .build();

 ListEntitiesRequest listEntitiesRequest =
   ListEntitiesRequest.builder()
   .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
   .entityType(ENTITY_TYPE_OFFER).maxResults(10)
   .entityTypeFilters(entityTypeFilters)
   .nextToken(null)
   .build();

 ListEntitiesResponse listEntitiesResponse =
marketplaceCatalogClient.listEntities(listEntitiesRequest);
 List<EntitySummary> entitySummaryList = new ArrayList<EntitySummary>();

 entitySummaryList.addAll(listEntitiesResponse.entitySummaryList());

 while ( listEntitiesResponse.nextToken() != null &&
listEntitiesResponse.nextToken().length() > 0) {
  listEntitiesRequest =
```

```
      ListEntitiesRequest.builder()
      .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
      .entityType(ENTITY_TYPE_OFFER)
      .maxResults(10)
      .entityTypeFilters(entityTypeFilters)
      .nextToken(listEntitiesResponse.nextToken())
      .build();
    listEntitiesResponse =
  marketplaceCatalogClient.listEntities(listEntitiesRequest);
    entitySummaryList.addAll(listEntitiesResponse.entitySummaryList());
   }

   return entitySummaryList;
  }

}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) for listing offers in the AWS
 Marketplace Catalog
CAPI-40
"""
import json
import logging

import boto3
```

```
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

# Constants
MAX_RESULTS = 10
CATALOG = "AWSMarketplace"
ENTITY_TYPE = "Offer"


def pretty_print(response):
    json_object = json.dumps(response, indent=4)
    print(json_object)


def list_private_offers(mp_client, return_all_private_offers):
    """
    This method retrieves list of all Private Offers for this account.
    """
    entity_summary_list = []
    filter_list_param = {
        'OfferFilters': {
            'Targeting': {
                'ValueList': ["BuyerAccounts"]
            }
        }
    }
    try:
        response = mp_client.list_entities(
            Catalog=CATALOG,
            EntityType=ENTITY_TYPE,
            EntityTypeFilters=filter_list_param,
            MaxResults=MAX_RESULTS
        )
    except ClientError as e:
        logger.error("Could not complete list_entities request: %s", e)
        raise

    entity_summary_list.extend(response["EntitySummaryList"])
    logger.info("Number of results in first iteration: %d " %
 len(entity_summary_list))

    # Get subsequent pages of results if previous response contained a NextToken
    while "NextToken" in response and return_all_private_offers:
```

```
        try:
            logger.info("Getting Next Token results: %s " %
 response["NextToken"])
            response = mp_client.list_entities(
                Catalog=CATALOG,
                EntityType=ENTITY_TYPE,
                EntityTypeFilters=filter_list_param,
                MaxResults=MAX_RESULTS,
                NextToken=response["NextToken"]
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error("Could not complete list_entities request: %s", e)
            raise

        entity_summary_list.extend(response["EntitySummaryList"])
        logger.info(
            "Number of results in the current iteration: %d "
            % len(response["EntitySummaryList"])
        )

    return entity_summary_list


def get_offer_details(mp_client, offer):
    """
    Describe the details of the Offer.
    """
    try:
        response = mp_client.describe_entity(
            Catalog="AWSMarketplace", EntityId=offer["EntityId"]
        )

        return response
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Error: Couldn't get details of the Offer.")
        raise


def usage_demo():
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Demo  - List Private offers.")
    print("-" * 88)
```

```
    mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-catalog")

    # Get list of all Offers.
    private_offers = list_private_offers(mp_client, False)
    count = len(private_offers)

    logger.info("Number of Offers: %d " % count)
    offer_counter = 0
    # Display details of each Offer.
    for offer in private_offers:
        print("-" * 88)
        offer_counter += 1
        print("Displaying Offer details for Offer# %d" % offer_counter)
        entity = get_offer_details(mp_client, offer)
        pretty_print(entity)

    print("-" * 88)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK를 사용하여 특정 제품 ID에 대해 릴리스된 공개 및 비공개 제안 나열

다음 코드 예제에서는 특정 제품 ID에 대해 릴리스된 공개 및 비공개 제안을 나열하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
package com.example.awsmarketplace.catalogapi;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.*;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.MarketplaceCatalogClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.EntitySummary;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.EntityTypeFilters;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.ListEntitiesRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.ListEntitiesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.OfferFilters;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.OfferProductIdFilter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.OfferStateFilter;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.OfferTargetingFilter;

public class ListProductPublicOrPrivateReleasedOffers {

 /*
  * List released Public/Private offers for a specific product id.
  * Example below is to list released public offers.
  * To change to released private offers, change OFFER_TARGETING_NONE (None) to
 OFFER_TARGETING_BUYERACCOUNTS(BuyerAccounts)
  */
 public static void main(String[] args) {

  List<EntitySummary> entitySummaryList = getEntitySummaryLIst();
  ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(entitySummaryList);
 }

 public static List<EntitySummary> getEntitySummaryLIst() {
  MarketplaceCatalogClient marketplaceCatalogClient =
    MarketplaceCatalogClient.builder()
```

```
    .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
    .build();

  // define list entities filters

  EntityTypeFilters entityTypeFilters =
    EntityTypeFilters.builder()
    .offerFilters(OfferFilters.builder()
      .targeting(OfferTargetingFilter.builder()
        .valueListWithStrings(OFFER_TARGETING_NONE)
        .build())
      .state(OfferStateFilter.builder()
        .valueListWithStrings(OFFER_STATE_RELEASED)
        .build())
      .productId(OfferProductIdFilter.builder()
        .valueList(PRODUCT_ID)
        .build())
      .build())
    .build();

  ListEntitiesRequest listEntitiesRequest =
    ListEntitiesRequest.builder()
    .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
    .entityType(ENTITY_TYPE_OFFER)
    .maxResults(10)
    .entityTypeFilters(entityTypeFilters)
    .nextToken(null)
    .build();

  ListEntitiesResponse listEntitiesResponse =
 marketplaceCatalogClient.listEntities(listEntitiesRequest);

  // save all entitySummary of the results into entitySummaryList

  List<EntitySummary> entitySummaryList = new ArrayList<EntitySummary>();

  entitySummaryList.addAll(listEntitiesResponse.entitySummaryList());

  while ( listEntitiesResponse.nextToken() != null &&
 listEntitiesResponse.nextToken().length() > 0) {
   listEntitiesRequest =
     ListEntitiesRequest.builder()
     .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
```

```
      .entityType(ENTITY_TYPE_OFFER)
      .maxResults(10)
      .entityTypeFilters(entityTypeFilters)
      .nextToken(listEntitiesResponse.nextToken())
      .build();
    listEntitiesResponse =
  marketplaceCatalogClient.listEntities(listEntitiesRequest);
    entitySummaryList.addAll(listEntitiesResponse.entitySummaryList());
   }
   return entitySummaryList;
  }

}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK를 사용하여 Pay-As-You-Go 요금 계약을 적용하도록 제안 업데이트

다음 코드 예제에서는 Pay-As-You-Go 요금이 적용되는 계약을 적용하도록 제안을 업데이트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티 섹션에서 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 유틸리티RunChangesets의 에 전달하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
```

```
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "offer-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "WorkloadSmall",
                                        "Price": "0.15"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "WorkloadMedium",
                                        "Price": "0.25"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    },
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "BasicService",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "PremiumService",
                                        "Price": "300"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
```

```
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "offer-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
```

```
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "WorkloadSmall",
                                        "Price": "0.15"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "WorkloadMedium",
                                        "Price": "0.25"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    },
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "BasicService",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "PremiumService",
                                        "Price": "300"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to update an offer to apply
 contract with PAYG pricing
CAPI-21
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(change_set, "Update offer to apply contract with PAYG pricing")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK를 사용하여 시간당 연간 요금을 적용하도록 제안 업데이트

다음 코드 예제에서는 시간당 연간 요금을 적용하도록 제안을 업데이트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티 섹션에서 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 유틸리티`RunChangesets`의에 전달하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "offer-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Usage",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "m5.large",
                                        "Price": "0.13"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    },
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
```

```
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P365D"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "m5.large",
                                        "Price": "20.03"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
```

```
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "offer-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Usage",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "m5.large",
                                        "Price": "0.13"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    },
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P365D"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "m5.large",
                                        "Price": "20.03"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
```

```
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to update an offer to apply
 hourly annual pricing
CAPI-20
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(change_set, "Update offer with hourly annual pricing")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK를 사용하여 특정 지리적 리전에 대상 지정을 적용하도록 제안 업데이트

다음 코드 예제에서는 특정 지리적 리전에 대상을 적용하도록 제안을 업데이트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티RunChangesets의 에 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 전달하여 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "offer-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "CountryCodes": [
                        "US",
                        "ES",
                        "FR",
                        "AU"
                    ]
                }
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "offer-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "CountryCodes": [
                        "US",
                        "ES",
                        "FR",
                        "AU"
                    ]
                }
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to update an offer to apply
 targeting to certain geographic regions.
```

```
CAPI-19
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(change_set, "Update offer targeting")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK를 사용하여 공개 제안의 이름 및 설명 업데이트

다음 코드 예제에서는 공개 제안의 이름과 설명을 업데이트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티 섹션에서 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 유틸리티`RunChangesets`의 에 전달하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
```

```
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "offer-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
```

```
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "offer-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "New offer name",
                "Description": "New offer description"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to update name and description of
 my offer
CAPI-18
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc  # type: ignore
import utils.stringify_details as sd  # type: ignore

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(change_set, "Update name and description of my offer")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK를 사용하여 제안의 EULA 업데이트

다음 코드 예제에서는 제안의 EULA를 업데이트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티 섹션에서 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 유틸리티`RunChangesets`의 에 전달하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "offer-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "New offer name",
                "Description": "New offer description"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "offer-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
```

```
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to update EULA of my offer
CAPI-18
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc  # type: ignore
import utils.stringify_details as sd  # type: ignore

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(change_set, "Update EULA of my offer")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK를 사용하여 비공개 제안의 만료 날짜를 미래 날짜로 업데이트

다음 코드 예제에서는 비공개 제안의 만료 날짜를 미래 날짜로 업데이트하여 구매자에게 제안을 평가하고 수락할 시간을 더 많이 제공하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티 섹션에서 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 유틸리티RunChangesets의에 전달하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "offer-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2026-01-01"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "offer-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
```

```
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2026-01-01"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to set expiry date of a private
 offer to a date in the future so that my buyers get more time to evaluate and
 accept the offer.
CAPI-37
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(change_set, "Update offer expiration date")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK를 사용하여 SaaS 제품에 대한 공개 무료 평가판 제안의 무료 평가판 기간 업데이트

다음 코드 예제에서는 SaaS 제품에 대한 공개 무료 평가판 제안의 무료 평가판 기간을 업데이트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티 섹션에서 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 유틸리티RunChangesets의 에 전달하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "offer-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Usage",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "FreeTrialPricingTerm",
                        "Duration": "P21D",
                        "Grants": [
                            {
                                "DimensionKey": "WorkloadSmall"
                            },
                            {
                                "DimensionKey": "WorkloadMedium"
                            }
                        ]
```

```
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "offer-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Usage",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "FreeTrialPricingTerm",
                        "Duration": "P21D",
                        "Grants": [
                            {
                                "DimensionKey": "WorkloadSmall"
                            },
                            {
                                "DimensionKey": "WorkloadMedium"
                            }
                        ]
```

```
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to change free trial duration for
 my SaaS product by modifying my free trial public offer
CAPI-14
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(change_set, "Change free trial duration for SaaS product")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK를 사용하여 제안의 환불 정책 업데이트

다음 코드 예제에서는 제안의 환불 정책을 업데이트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티 섹션에서 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 유틸리티`RunChangesets`의 에 전달하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateSupportTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "offer-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "SupportTerm",
                        "RefundPolicy": "Updated refund policy description"
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateSupportTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "offer-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "SupportTerm",
                        "RefundPolicy": "Updated refund policy description"
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to update refund policy of my
 offer
CAPI-18
"""
```

```
import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc  # type: ignore
import utils.stringify_details as sd  # type: ignore

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(change_set, "Update refund policy of my public offer")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS Marketplace 카탈로그 API용 제품

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS Marketplace Catalog API를 AWS SDKs와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- AWS SDK를 사용하여 AMI, SaaS 또는 컨테이너 제품 설명
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 모든 AMI, SaaS 또는 컨테이너 제품 및 관련 공개 제안 나열

AWS SDK를 사용하여 AMI, SaaS 또는 컨테이너 제품 설명

다음 코드 예제에서는 AMI, SaaS 또는 컨테이너 제품을 설명하고 제품에 대해 알고 싶은 모든 정보가 포함되어 있는지 확인하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.example.awsmarketplace.catalogapi;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.*;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.MarketplaceCatalogClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.DescribeEntityRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.DescribeEntityResponse;

public class DescribeEntity {

 /*
  * Describe my AMI or SaaS or Container product and check if it contains all the
 information I need to know about the product
  */
 public static void main(String[] args) {

  String offerId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : OFFER_ID;

  DescribeEntityResponse describeEntityResponse =
 getDescribeEntityResponse(offerId);

  ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(describeEntityResponse);
 }
```

```
 public static DescribeEntityResponse getDescribeEntityResponse(String offerId) {
  MarketplaceCatalogClient marketplaceCatalogClient =
    MarketplaceCatalogClient.builder()
    .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
    .build();

  DescribeEntityRequest describeEntityRequest =
    DescribeEntityRequest.builder()
    .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
    .entityId(offerId)
    .build();

  DescribeEntityResponse describeEntityResponse =
 marketplaceCatalogClient.describeEntity(describeEntityRequest);
  return describeEntityResponse;
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DescribeEntityAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) search for product information in
 the AWS Marketplace Catalog
CAPI-28
"""

import json
import logging
```

```
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

PRODUCT_ID = "prod-1111111111111"


def pretty_print(response):
    json_object = json.dumps(response, indent=4)
    print(json_object)


def get_product_information(mp_client, entity_id):
    """
    Returns information about a given product
    Args: entity_id str: Entity to return
    Returns: dict: Dictionary of product information
    """

    try:
        response = mp_client.describe_entity(
            Catalog="AWSMarketplace",
            EntityId=entity_id,
        )

        return response

    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
            logger.error("Product with ID %s not found.", entity_id)
        else:
            logger.error("Unexpected error: %s", e)


def usage_demo():
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Looking for a product in the AWS Marketplace Catalog.")
    print("-" * 88)

    mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-catalog")
```

```
    pretty_print(get_product_information(mp_client, PRODUCT_ID))


if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeEntity를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK를 사용하여 모든 AMI, SaaS 또는 컨테이너 제품 및 관련 공개 제안 나열

다음 코드 예제에서는 모든 AMI, SaaS 또는 컨테이너 제품 및 관련 공개 제안을 나열하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
package com.example.awsmarketplace.catalogapi;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.*;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.MarketplaceCatalogClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.EntitySummary;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.EntityTypeFilters;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.ListEntitiesRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.ListEntitiesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.OfferFilters;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.OfferProductIdFilter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.OfferStateFilter;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.OfferTargetingFilter;

public class ListEntities {

 /*
  * List all my AMI or SaaS or Container products and associated public offers
  */
 public static void main(String[] args) {

  Map<String, List<EntitySummary>> allProductsWithOffers =
 getAllProductsWithOffers();

  ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(allProductsWithOffers);
 }

 public static Map<String, List<EntitySummary>> getAllProductsWithOffers() {
  MarketplaceCatalogClient marketplaceCatalogClient =
    MarketplaceCatalogClient.builder()
    .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
    .build();

  Map<String, List<EntitySummary>> allProductsWithOffers = new HashMap<String,
 List<EntitySummary>> ();

  // get all product entities
  List<EntitySummary> productEntityList = new ArrayList<EntitySummary>();

  ListEntitiesRequest listEntitiesRequest =
    ListEntitiesRequest.builder()
    .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
    .entityType(PRODUCT_TYPE_AMI)
    .maxResults(10)
    .nextToken(null)
    .build();
```

```
 ListEntitiesResponse listEntitiesResponse =
marketplaceCatalogClient.listEntities(listEntitiesRequest);

 productEntityList.addAll(listEntitiesResponse.entitySummaryList());


 while (listEntitiesResponse.nextToken() != null) {
  listEntitiesRequest =
    ListEntitiesRequest.builder()
    .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
    .entityType(PRODUCT_TYPE_AMI)
    .maxResults(10)
    .nextToken(listEntitiesResponse.nextToken())
    .build();
  listEntitiesResponse =
marketplaceCatalogClient.listEntities(listEntitiesRequest);
  productEntityList.addAll(listEntitiesResponse.entitySummaryList());
 }

 // loop through each product entity and get the public released offers
associated using product id filter

 for ( EntitySummary productEntitySummary : productEntityList) {
  EntityTypeFilters entityTypeFilters =
    EntityTypeFilters.builder()
    .offerFilters(OfferFilters.builder()
      .targeting(OfferTargetingFilter.builder()
        .valueListWithStrings(OFFER_TARGETING_NONE)
        .build())
      .state(OfferStateFilter.builder()
        .valueListWithStrings(OFFER_STATE_RELEASED)
        .build())
      .productId(OfferProductIdFilter.builder()
        .valueList(productEntitySummary.entityId())
        .build())
      .build())
    .build();

  listEntitiesRequest =
    ListEntitiesRequest.builder()
    .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
    .entityType(ENTITY_TYPE_OFFER)
```

```
      .maxResults(10)
      .entityTypeFilters(entityTypeFilters)
      .nextToken(null)
      .build();

    listEntitiesResponse =
  marketplaceCatalogClient.listEntities(listEntitiesRequest);

    // save all entitySummary of the results into entitySummaryList

    List<EntitySummary> offerEntitySummaryList = new ArrayList<EntitySummary>();

    offerEntitySummaryList.addAll(listEntitiesResponse.entitySummaryList());

    while ( listEntitiesResponse.nextToken() != null &&
  listEntitiesResponse.nextToken().length() > 0) {
     listEntitiesRequest =
       ListEntitiesRequest.builder()
       .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
       .entityType(ENTITY_TYPE_OFFER)
       .maxResults(10)
       .entityTypeFilters(entityTypeFilters)
       .nextToken(listEntitiesResponse.nextToken())
       .build();
     listEntitiesResponse =
  marketplaceCatalogClient.listEntities(listEntitiesRequest);
     offerEntitySummaryList.addAll(listEntitiesResponse.entitySummaryList());
    }

    // save final results into map; key = product id; value = offer entity summary
  list

    allProductsWithOffers.put(productEntitySummary.entityId(),
  offerEntitySummaryList);
   }
   return allProductsWithOffers;
  }

 }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - DescribeEntity

- ListEntities

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to display information about AMI
 products and their associated offers in the AWS Marketplace Catalog
CAPI-27
"""

import json
import logging

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

MAX_PAGE_RESULTS = 10

try:
    mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-catalog")
except ClientError as e:
    logger.error("Could not create boto3 client.")
    raise


def pretty_print(response):
    json_object = json.dumps(response, indent=4)
    print(json_object)
```

```
def describe_entity(entity_id):
    """
    Returns entity details
    Args: entity_id str: The entity ID of the product or offer
    Returns: dict: The entity details
    """
    try:
        response = mp_client.describe_entity(
            Catalog="AWSMarketplace", EntityId=entity_id
        )
    except ClientError as e:
        logger.error("Could not complete describe_entity request.")
        raise

    # De-stringify the details
    response["Details"] = json.loads(response["Details"])

    return response


def get_entities(entity_type, visibility=None):
    """
    Returns list of entities for provided entity_type
    Args: entity_type str: Type of entity list to return, in our case AmiProduct
 or Offer
    Returns: list: Abbreviated list of entity information
    """
    EntitySummaryList = []

    # Get the first page of results
    try:
        response = mp_client.list_entities(
            Catalog="AWSMarketplace",
            EntityType=entity_type,
            MaxResults=MAX_PAGE_RESULTS,
        )
    except ClientError as e:
        logger.error("Could not complete list_entities request.")
        raise

    EntitySummaryList.extend(response["EntitySummaryList"])

    # Get subsequent pages of results if previous response contained a NextToken
    while "NextToken" in response:
```

```
        try:
            response = mp_client.list_entities(
                Catalog="AWSMarketplace",
                EntityType=entity_type,
                MaxResults=MAX_PAGE_RESULTS,
                NextToken=response["NextToken"],
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error("Could not complete list_entities request.")
            raise

        EntitySummaryList.extend(response["EntitySummaryList"])

    # if visibility is provided, filter the list to only include entities with
 that visibility
    if visibility is not None:
        EntitySummaryList = [
            entity for entity in EntitySummaryList if entity["Visibility"] ==
 visibility
        ]

    return EntitySummaryList


def get_enhanced_product_list(entity_type):
    """
    Returns an enhanced list of products with product details and offer details
    Args: entity_type str: Type of entity list to return, in our case AmiProduct
    Returns: list: Enhanced list of dictionary objects containing product and
 offer details
    """

    product_list = get_entities(entity_type)

    # Loop through product list and append product details to each product
    for product in product_list:
        # appends product details to product dictionary
        product["ProductDetails"] = describe_entity(product["EntityId"])
["Details"]
        # creating an empty list for offer details
        product["OfferDetailsList"] = []

    return product_list
```

```
def attach_offer_details(product_list):
    """
    Loops through offer information and appends offer details to product list
    Args: product_list list: List of product dictionaries
    Returns: list: Enhanced list of dictionary objects containing product and
 offer details
    """
    offer_list = get_entities("Offer", "Public")

    # Loop through offer list and append offer details to each product
    for offer in offer_list:
        offer["OfferDetails"] = describe_entity(offer["EntityId"])["Details"]

        # Extracts product-id from offer
        product_id = offer["OfferDetails"]["ProductId"]

        # Determines if product-id referenced in offer matches product-id in
 product list
        product_dict = next(
            filter(lambda product: product["EntityId"] == product_id,
 product_list),
            None,
        )

        # If product-id matches, appends offer details to product dictionary
        if product_dict is not None:
            # logger.info(f"Offer product Id {offer['OfferDetails']['ProductId']}
 found in product dictionary. Updating product dictionary with offer details")
            product_dict["OfferDetailsList"].append(offer["OfferDetails"])

        else:
            # logger.info("Offer product Id {offer['OfferDetails']['ProductId']}
 not found. Skipping offer details update")
            pass

    return product_list


def usage_demo():
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Retrieving products and public offer information....")
```

```
    print("-" * 88)

    # Builds a list of products and their details
    product_list = get_enhanced_product_list("AmiProduct")

    # Queries offer information and attaches it to the product list
    product_offer_list = attach_offer_details(product_list)

    pretty_print(product_offer_list)
    return product_offer_list


if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - DescribeEntity
  - ListEntities

AWS Marketplace 카탈로그 API에 대한 재판매 권한 부여

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS Marketplace Catalog API를 AWS SDKs와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- AWS SDK를 사용하여 모든 제품 유형에 대한 초안 재판매 권한 부여 생성
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 재판매 권한 부여 설명
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 비공개 제안으로 일회성 재판매 권한 부여 게시
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 만료 날짜로 다중 사용 재판매 권한 부여 게시
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 구매자에게 보낼 만료 날짜 및 EULA와 함께 다중 사용 재판매 권한 부여 게시
- 만료 날짜가 있는 다중 사용 재판매 권한 부여를 게시하고 AWS SDK를 사용하여 리셀러 계약 설명서를 추가합니다.
- 만료와 함께 다중 사용 재판매 권한 부여를 게시하고 AWS SDK를 사용하여 재판매에 대한 특정 구매자 계정을 추가합니다.
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 만료 날짜 없이 다중 사용 재판매 권한 부여 게시

- 만료 날짜 없이 다중 사용 재판매 권한 부여를 게시하고 AWS SDK를 사용하여 사용자 지정 EULA 추가
- 만료 날짜 없이 다중 사용 재판매 권한 부여를 게시하고 AWS SDK를 사용하여 리셀러 계약 문서를 추가합니다.
- 만료 날짜 없이 다중 사용 재판매 권한 부여를 게시하고 AWS SDK를 사용하여 재판매에 대한 특정 구매자 계정을 추가합니다.
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 일회성 재판매 권한 부여 게시 및 유연한 결제 일정 추가
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 모든 제품 유형에 대한 일회성 재판매 권한 부여 게시 및 EULA 추가
- SDK를 사용하여 일회성 재판매 권한 부여를 게시하고 재판매에 대한 특정 구매자 계정을 추가합니다. AWS
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 모든 제품 유형에 대한 일회성 재판매 권한 부여 게시 및 리셀러 계약 문서 추가
- 에 대한 일회성 재판매 권한 부여 게시 및 AWS SDK를 사용한 갱신 여부 추가
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 재판매 권한 부여 제한
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 일회성 또는 다목적 재판매 권한 부여의 이름 및 설명 업데이트

AWS SDK를 사용하여 모든 제품 유형에 대한 초안 재판매 권한 부여 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 채널 파트너에게 게시하기 전에 내부적으로 검토할 수 있도록 모든 제품 유형에 대한 초안 재판매 권한 부여를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티 섹션에서 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 유틸리티RunChangesets의 에 전달하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
```

```
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
```

```
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Publish a one-time resale authorization on my SaaS/AMI/Container product so my CP
 can use that to create Channel Partner Private Offer (CPPO)
CAPI-41
"""


import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(change_set, "draft resale auth")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK를 사용하여 재판매 권한 부여 설명

다음 코드 예제에서는 재판매 권한 부여를 설명하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.example.awsmarketplace.catalogapi;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.*;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.MarketplaceCatalogClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.DescribeEntityRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.DescribeEntityResponse;

public class DescribeEntity {

 /*
  * Describe my AMI or SaaS or Container product and check if it contains all the
 information I need to know about the product
  */
 public static void main(String[] args) {

  String offerId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : OFFER_ID;

  DescribeEntityResponse describeEntityResponse =
 getDescribeEntityResponse(offerId);
```

```
  ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(describeEntityResponse);
 }

 public static DescribeEntityResponse getDescribeEntityResponse(String offerId) {
  MarketplaceCatalogClient marketplaceCatalogClient =
    MarketplaceCatalogClient.builder()
    .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
    .build();

  DescribeEntityRequest describeEntityRequest =
    DescribeEntityRequest.builder()
    .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
    .entityId(offerId)
    .build();

  DescribeEntityResponse describeEntityResponse =
 marketplaceCatalogClient.describeEntity(describeEntityRequest);
  return describeEntityResponse;
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DescribeEntityAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) search for product information in
 the AWS Marketplace Catalog
```

```
"""

import json
import logging

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

resaleAuthorizationId = "resaleauthz-1111111111111"


def pretty_print(response):
    json_object = json.dumps(response, indent=4)
    print(json_object)


def get_product_information(mp_client, entity_id):
    """
    Returns information about a given product
    Args: entity_id str: Entity to return
    Returns: dict: Dictionary of product information
    """

    try:
        response = mp_client.describe_entity(
            Catalog="AWSMarketplace",
            EntityId=entity_id,
        )

        return response

    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
            logger.error("Product with ID %s not found.", entity_id)
        else:
            logger.error("Unexpected error: %s", e)


def usage_demo():
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
```

```
    print("Looking for a product in the AWS Marketplace Catalog.")
    print("-" * 88)

    mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-catalog")

    pretty_print(get_product_information(mp_client, resaleAuthorizationId))


if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeEntity를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK를 사용하여 비공개 제안으로 일회성 재판매 권한 부여 게시

다음 코드 예제에서는 채널 파트너가 이를 사용하여 채널 파트너 비공개 제안(CPPO)을 생성할 수 있도록 비공개 제안으로 일회성 재판매 권한을 게시하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티 섹션에서 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 유틸리티`RunChangesets`의 에 전달하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
```

```
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.small",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
```

```
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "OffersMaxQuantity": 1
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
```

```
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.small",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
```

```
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "OffersMaxQuantity": 1
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Publish a one-time resale authorization on my SaaS/AMI/Container product so my CP
can use that to create Channel Partner Private Offer (CPPO)
CAPI-42
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd


def main(change_set=None):
    if change_set is None:
        fname = "changeset.json"
        change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)
        stringified_change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)

    else:
        stringified_change_set = change_set
```

```
    response = sc.usage_demo(
        stringified_change_set, "onetime resale auth with private offer"
    )

    return response


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK를 사용하여 만료 날짜로 다중 사용 재판매 권한 부여 게시

다음 코드 예제에서는 채널 파트너가 이를 사용하여 CPPO를 생성할 수 있도록 시간당 연간 요금이 적용되는 AMI 제품의 만료 날짜가 포함된 다중 사용 재판매 권한을 게시하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티 섹션에서 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 유틸리티`RunChangesets`의 에 전달하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
```

```
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
```

```
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.small",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-05-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
```

```
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.small",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
```

```
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-05-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Publish a multi-use resale authorization with expiry date on my SaaS/AMI product
 so my CP can use that to create Channel Partner Private Offer (CPPO)
CAPI-48
"""


import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(change_set, "multi-use resale auth with expiry date")
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK를 사용하여 구매자에게 보낼 만료 날짜 및 EULA와 함께 다중 사용 재판매 권한 부여 게시

다음 코드 예제에서는 모든 제품 유형의 만료 날짜가 포함된 다중 사용 재판매 권한을 게시하고 구매자에게 보낼 사용자 지정 EULA를 추가하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티 섹션에서 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 유틸리티`RunChangesets`의에 전달하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
```

```
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-05-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.small",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
```

```
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-05-31"
```

```
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.small",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
```

```
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Publish a multi-use resale authorization with expiry date on my SaaS/AMI/
Container product and add custom EULA to be sent to the buyer
CAPI-56
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(change_set, "multiuse resale auth with expiry date and custom
 EULA")
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

만료 날짜가 있는 다중 사용 재판매 권한 부여를 게시하고 AWS SDK를 사용하여 리셀러 계약 설명서를 추가합니다.

다음 코드 예제에서는 모든 제품 유형의 만료 날짜가 포함된 다중 사용 재판매 권한을 게시하고 ISV와 채널 파트너 간에 리셀러 계약 설명서를 추가하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티 섹션에서 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 유틸리티RunChangesets의에 전달하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
```

```
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-05-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    },
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomResellerContract",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/aws-mp-standard-
contracts/Standard-Contact-for-AWS-Marketplace-2022-07-14.pdf"}
```

```
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.small",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-12-31"
```

```
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    },
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomResellerContract",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/aws-mp-standard-
contracts/Standard-Contact-for-AWS-Marketplace-2022-07-14.pdf"}
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleUsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
```

```
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.micro",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Publish a multi-use resale authorization with expiry date on my SaaS/AMI/
Container product
and add reseller contract documentation between the ISV and channel partner
CAPI-57
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main(change_set=None):
    if change_set is None:
```

```
        fname = "changeset.json"
        change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)
        stringified_change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)

    else:
        stringified_change_set = change_set

    response = sc.usage_demo(
        stringified_change_set,
        "multi use resale auth with contract doc",
    )

    return response


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

만료와 함께 다중 사용 재판매 권한 부여를 게시하고 AWS SDK를 사용하여 재판매에 대한 특정 구매자 계정을 추가합니다.

다음 코드 예제에서는 모든 제품 유형의 만료 날짜가 포함된 다중 사용 재판매 권한을 게시하고 재판매에 대한 특정 구매자 계정을 추가하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티 섹션에서 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 유틸리티RunChangesets의 에 전달하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
```

```
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-05-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
```

```
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.small",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateBuyerTargetingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerTargetingTerm",
                        "PositiveTargeting": {
                            "BuyerAccounts": [
                                "111111111111"
                            ]
                        }
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
```

```
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
```

```
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-05-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
```

```
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.small",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateBuyerTargetingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerTargetingTerm",
                        "PositiveTargeting": {
                            "BuyerAccounts": [
                                "111111111111"
                            ]
                        }
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
```

```
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Publish multi-use resale authorization with expiry date for any product type
 (AMI/SaaS/Container) and add specific buyer account for the resale
CAPI-82
"""


import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(
        change_set,
```

```
        "Publish multi-use resale authorization with expiry date and add specific
 buyer account",
    )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK를 사용하여 만료 날짜 없이 다중 사용 재판매 권한 부여 게시

다음 코드 예제에서는 CP가 이를 사용하여 CPPO를 생성할 수 있도록 시간당 연간 요금이 적용되는 AMI 제품의 만료 날짜 없이 다중 사용 재판매 권한을 게시하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티 섹션에서 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 유틸리티RunChangesets의 에 전달하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
```

```
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.small",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
```

```
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
```

```
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.small",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
                                ],
```

```
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Publish a multi-use resale authorization with no expiry date on my SaaS/AMI
 product so my CP can use that to create Channel Partner Private Offer (CPPO)
```

```
CAPI-52
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(change_set, "multi use resale auth with no expiry date")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

만료 날짜 없이 다중 사용 재판매 권한 부여를 게시하고 AWS SDK를 사용하여 사용자 지정 EULA 추가

다음 코드 예제에서는 모든 제품 유형에 대한 만료 날짜 없이 다중 사용 재판매 권한을 게시하고 구매자에게 보낼 사용자 지정 EULA를 추가하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티 섹션에서 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 유틸리티`RunChangesets`의 에 전달하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
```

```
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.small",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
```

```
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.small",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
```

```
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Publish a multi-use resale authorization with no expiry date on my SaaS/AMI/
Container product and add custom EULA to be sent to the buyer
CAPI-58
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(
        change_set, "multi use resale auth with no expiry date and custom EULA"
    )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

만료 날짜 없이 다중 사용 재판매 권한 부여를 게시하고 AWS SDK를 사용하여 리셀러 계약 문서를 추가합니다.

다음 코드 예제에서는 모든 제품 유형에 대한 만료 날짜 없이 다중 사용 재판매 권한을 게시하고 ISV와 채널 파트너 간에 리셀러 계약 설명서를 추가하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티의 `RunChangesets`에 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 전달하여 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
```

```
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.small",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
```

```
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    },
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomResellerContract",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/aws-mp-standard-
contracts/Standard-Contact-for-AWS-Marketplace-2022-07-14.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
```

```
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.small",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
```

```
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    },
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomResellerContract",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/aws-mp-standard-
contracts/Standard-Contact-for-AWS-Marketplace-2022-07-14.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Publish a multi-use resale authorization with no expiry date on my SaaS/AMI/
Container product and add reseller contract documentation between the ISV and
 channel partner
CAPI-59
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(
        change_set, "multi use resale auth with no expiry date and contract doc"
    )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

만료 날짜 없이 다중 사용 재판매 권한 부여를 게시하고 AWS SDK를 사용하여 재판매에 대한 특정 구매자 계정을 추가합니다.

다음 코드 예제에서는 모든 제품 유형에 대한 만료 날짜 없이 다중 사용 재판매 권한을 게시하고 재판매에 대한 특정 구매자 계정을 추가하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티 섹션에서 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 유틸리티RunChangesets의 에 전달하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
```

```
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.small",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateBuyerTargetingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerTargetingTerm",
                        "PositiveTargeting": {
                            "BuyerAccounts": [
                                "111111111111"
                            ]
                        }
```

```
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
```

```
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.small",
                                        "Price": "150"
```

```
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateBuyerTargetingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerTargetingTerm",
                        "PositiveTargeting": {
                            "BuyerAccounts": [
                                "111111111111"
                            ]
                        }
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
```

```
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Publish multi-use resale authorization without expiry date for any product type
 (AMI/SaaS/Container) and add specific buyer account for the resale
CAPI-83
"""


import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(
        change_set,
        "publish multi-use resale authorization without expiry date and add
 specific buyer account",
    )
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK를 사용하여 일회성 재판매 권한 부여 게시 및 유연한 결제 일정 추가

다음 코드 예제에서는 모든 제품 유형에 대한 일회성 재판매 권한을 게시하고 유연한 결제 일정을 추가하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티 섹션에서 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 유틸리티`RunChangesets`의에 전달하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
```

```
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleFixedUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "Price": "0.00",
                        "Duration": "P12M",
                        "Grants": [
                          {
                            "DimensionKey": "Users",
                            "MaxQuantity": 10
                          }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePaymentScheduleTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResalePaymentScheduleTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "Schedule": [
                            {
```

```
                                "ChargeDate": "2023-09-01",
                                "ChargeAmount": "200.00"
                            },
                            {
                                "ChargeDate": "2023-12-01",
                                "ChargeAmount": "250.00"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-06-30",
                "OffersMaxQuantity": 1
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
```

```
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
```

```
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleFixedUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "Price": "0.00",
                        "Duration": "P12M",
                        "Grants": [
                          {
                            "DimensionKey": "Users",
                            "MaxQuantity": 10
                          }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePaymentScheduleTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResalePaymentScheduleTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "Schedule": [
                            {
                                "ChargeDate": "2023-09-01",
                                "ChargeAmount": "200.00"
                            },
                            {
                                "ChargeDate": "2023-12-01",
                                "ChargeAmount": "250.00"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
```

```
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-06-30",
                "OffersMaxQuantity": 1
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
```

```
Purpose
Publish one-time resale authorization for any product type (AMI/SaaS/Container)
 and add Flexible payment schedule
CAPI-78
"""


import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(change_set, "onetime resale auth with flexible payment
 schedule")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK를 사용하여 모든 제품 유형에 대한 일회성 재판매 권한 부여 게시 및 EULA 추가

다음 코드 예제에서는 모든 제품 유형에 대한 일회성 재판매 권한을 게시하고 구매자에게 보낼 사용자 지정 EULA를 추가하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티 섹션에서 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 유틸리티RunChangesets의 에 전달하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
```

```
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "OffersMaxQuantity": 1
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.small",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
```

```
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
```

```
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "OffersMaxQuantity": 1
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.small",
```

```
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
```

```
Purpose
Publish a one-time resale authorization on my SaaS/AMI/Container product and add
 custom EULA to be sent to the buyer
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(change_set, "onetime resale auth with custom EULA")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

SDK를 사용하여 일회성 재판매 권한 부여를 게시하고 재판매에 대한 특정 구매자 계정을 추가합니다. AWS

다음 코드 예제에서는 모든 제품 유형에 대한 일회성 재판매 권한을 게시하고 재판매를 위한 특정 구매자 계정을 추가하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티 섹션에서 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 유틸리티`RunChangesets`의 에 전달하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
```

```
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.small",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
```

```
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "OffersMaxQuantity": "1"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateBuyerTargetingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerTargetingTerm",
                        "PositiveTargeting": {
                            "BuyerAccounts": [
                                "111111111111"
                            ]
                        }
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
```

```
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.small",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
```

```
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "OffersMaxQuantity": 1
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateBuyerTargetingTerms",
```

```
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerTargetingTerm",
                        "PositiveTargeting": {
                            "BuyerAccounts": [
                                "111111111111"
                            ]
                        }
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Publish one-time resale authorization for any product type (AMI/SaaS/Container)
 and add specific buyer account for the resale
CAPI-81
"""



import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)
```

```
def main():
    sc.usage_demo(change_set, "onetime resale authorization for specific buyer
 account")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK를 사용하여 모든 제품 유형에 대한 일회성 재판매 권한 부여 게시 및 리셀러 계약 문서 추가

다음 코드 예제에서는 모든 제품 유형에 대한 일회성 재판매 권한을 게시하고 ISV와 채널 파트너 간에 리셀러 계약 설명서를 추가하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티 섹션에서 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 유틸리티`RunChangesets`의 에 전달하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
```

```
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "OffersMaxQuantity": 1
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
```

```
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.small",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "OffersMaxQuantity": 1
```

```
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.small",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
```

```
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    },
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomResellerContract",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/aws-mp-standard-
contracts/Standard-Contact-for-AWS-Marketplace-2022-07-14.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Publish a one-time resale authorization on my SaaS/AMI/Container product and add
 reseller contract documentation between the ISV and channel partner
CAPI-47
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd
```

```
fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(change_set, "onetime resale auth with reseller contract doc")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

에 대한 일회성 재판매 권한 부여 게시 및 AWS SDK를 사용한 갱신 여부 추가

다음 코드 예제에서는 모든 제품 유형에 대한 일회성 재판매 권한을 게시하고 갱신 여부를 추가하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티 섹션에서 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 유틸리티RunChangesets의 에 전달하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
```

```
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateBuyerTargetingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerTargetingTerm",
                        "PositiveTargeting": {
                            "BuyerAccounts": [
                                "222222222222"
                            ]
                        }
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "OffersMaxQuantity": 1
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType":"UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
```

```
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "PreExistingBuyerAgreement": {
                    "AcquisitionChannel": "AwsMarketplace",
                    "PricingModel": "Contract"
                }
             }
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
```

```
            "ChangeType": "UpdateBuyerTargetingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerTargetingTerm",
                        "PositiveTargeting": {
                            "BuyerAccounts": [
                                "222222222222"
                            ]
                        }
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "OffersMaxQuantity": 1
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType":"UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "PreExistingBuyerAgreement": {
                    "AcquisitionChannel": "AwsMarketplace",
                    "PricingModel": "Contract"
                }
             }
        }
    ]
```

```
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Publish one-time resale authorization for any product type (AMI/SaaS/Container)
and add whether it is renewal or not
CAPI-90
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd


def main(change_set=None):
    if change_set is None:
        fname = "changeset.json"
        change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)
        stringified_change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)

    else:
        stringified_change_set = change_set

    response = sc.usage_demo(stringified_change_set, "onetime resale auth
 renewal")

    return response


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK를 사용하여 재판매 권한 부여 제한

다음 코드 예제에서는 재판매 권한 부여를 제한하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티 섹션에서 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 유틸리티`RunChangesets`의 에 전달하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "RestrictResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "resaleauthz-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "RestrictResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "resaleauthz-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Restrict a  authorization for any product type (AMI/SaaS/Container)
CAPI-84
"""


import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
```

```
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(change_set, "Restrict resale authorization")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK를 사용하여 일회성 또는 다목적 재판매 권한 부여의 이름 및 설명 업데이트

다음 코드 예제에서는 모든 제품 유형에 대해 게시하기 전에 일회성 또는 다중 사용 재판매 권한 부여의 이름과 설명을 업데이트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티 섹션에서 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 유틸리티`RunChangesets`의 에 전달하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType":"UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
             "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
             "Identifier": "resaleauthz-1111111111111"
```

```
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
             "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType":"UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
             "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
             "Identifier": "resaleauthz-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
             "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Update name/description of one-time or multi-use resale authorization before
 publishing for any product type (AMI/SaaS/Container)
CAPI-77
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(
        change_set,
        "update name and description of one-time or multi-use resale
 authorization before publishing",
    )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS Marketplace 카탈로그 API용 SaaS 제품

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS Marketplace Catalog API를 AWS SDKs와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- AWS SDK를 사용하여 공개 제안 초안을 사용하여 SaaS 제품 초안 생성

- AWS SDK를 사용하여 계약 요금으로 공개 또는 제한된 SaaS 제품 및 공개 제안 생성
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Pay-As-You-Go 요금 계약으로 공개 또는 제한된 SaaS 제품 및 공개 제안 생성
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 구독 요금으로 퍼블릭 또는 제한된 SaaS 제품 및 퍼블릭 제안 생성
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 SaaS 제품 및 관련 공개 제안 게시
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 기존 초안에서 SaaS 제품 및 관련 공개 제안 게시
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 AMI 또는 SaaS 제품의 차원 업데이트

AWS SDK를 사용하여 공개 제안 초안을 사용하여 SaaS 제품 초안 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 공개 제안 초안을 사용하여 SaaS 제품 초안을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티 섹션에서 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 유틸리티`RunChangesets`의 에 전달하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog":"AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateProduct",
            "ChangeName": "CreateProductChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
              "ProductTitle": "Sample product"
            }
        },
        {
```

```
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier",
                "Name": "Test Offer"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog":"AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet":[
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateProduct",
            "ChangeName": "CreateProductChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
```

```
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier",
                "Name": "Test Offer"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an SaaS draft product
with a draft public offer.
CAPI-04
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd


def main(change_set=None):
    if change_set is None:
        fname = "changeset.json"
        change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)
        stringified_change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)

    else:
        stringified_change_set = change_set

    response = sc.usage_demo(
        stringified_change_set,
        "Create a draft saas product with a draft public offer",
    )

    return response
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK를 사용하여 계약 요금으로 공개 또는 제한된 SaaS 제품 및 공개 제안 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 계약 요금이 적용되는 공개 또는 제한된 SaaS 제품 및 공개 제안을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제에서는 표준 또는 사용자 지정 EULA를 생성합니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티의 `RunChangesets`에 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 전달하여 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateProduct",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateProductChange",
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
```

```
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductTitle": "Sample product",
                "ShortDescription": "Brief description",
                "LongDescription": "Detailed description",
                "Highlights": [
                    "Sample highlight"
                ],
                "SearchKeywords": [
                    "Sample keyword"
                ],
                "Categories": [
                    "Data Catalogs"
                ],
                "LogoUrl": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/logos/sample.png",
                "VideoUrls": [
                    "https://sample.amazonaws.com/awsmp-video-1"
                ],
                "AdditionalResources": []
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDeliveryOptions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "DeliveryOptions": [
                    {
```

```
                        "Details": {
                            "SaaSUrlDeliveryOptionDetails": {
                                "FulfillmentUrl":"https://sample.amazonaws.com/
sample-saas-fulfillment-url"
                            }
                        }
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDimensions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": [
                {
                    "Key": "BasicService",
                    "Description": "Basic Service",
                    "Name": "Basic Service",
                    "Types": [
                        "Entitled"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Units"
                },
                {
                    "Key": "PremiumService",
                    "Description": "Premium Service",
                    "Name": "Premium Service",
                    "Types": [
                        "Entitled"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Units"
                }
            ]
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseProduct",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
```

```
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test public offer for SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace
API Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test public offer with contract pricing for
SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P1M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
```

```
                                        "DimensionKey": "BasicService",
                                        "Price": "20"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "PremiumService",
                                        "Price": "25"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            },
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "BasicService",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "PremiumService",
                                        "Price": "300"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
```

```
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateSupportTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "SupportTerm",
                        "RefundPolicy": "Absolutely no refund, period."
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateProduct",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateProductChange",
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductTitle": "Sample product",
                "ShortDescription": "Brief description",
                "LongDescription": "Detailed description",
                "Highlights": [
                    "Sample highlight"
                ],
                "SearchKeywords": [
                    "Sample keyword"
                ],
                "Categories": [
                    "Data Catalogs"
                ],
                "LogoUrl": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/logos/sample.png",
                "VideoUrls": [
```

```
                    "https://sample.amazonaws.com/awsmp-video-1"
                ],
                "AdditionalResources": []
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDeliveryOptions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "DeliveryOptions": [
                    {
                        "Details": {
                            "SaaSUrlDeliveryOptionDetails": {
                                "FulfillmentUrl":"https://sample.amazonaws.com/
sample-saas-fulfillment-url"
                            }
                        }
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDimensions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
```

```
            },
            "DetailsDocument": [
                {
                    "Key": "BasicService",
                    "Description": "Basic Service",
                    "Name": "Basic Service",
                    "Types": [
                        "Entitled"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Units"
                },
                {
                    "Key": "PremiumService",
                    "Description": "Premium Service",
                    "Name": "Premium Service",
                    "Types": [
                        "Entitled"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Units"
                }
            ]
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseProduct",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
```

```
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test public offer for SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace
API Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test public offer with contract pricing for
SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P1M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "BasicService",
                                        "Price": "20"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "PremiumService",
                                        "Price": "25"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            },
                            {
                                "Selector": {
```

```
                                "Type": "Duration",
                                "Value": "P12M"
                            },
                            "RateCard": [
                                {
                                    "DimensionKey": "BasicService",
                                    "Price": "150"
                                },
                                {
                                    "DimensionKey": "PremiumService",
                                    "Price": "300"
                                }
                            ],
                            "Constraints": {
                                "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                            }
                        }
                    ]
                }
            ]
        }
    },
    {
        "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
        "Entity": {
            "Type": "Offer@1.0",
            "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
        },
        "DetailsDocument": {
            "Terms": [
                {
                    "Type": "LegalTerm",
                    "Documents": [
                        {
                            "Type": "StandardEula",
                            "Version": "2022-07-14"
                        }
                    ]
                }
            ]
        }
    },
    {
```

```
            "ChangeType": "UpdateSupportTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "SupportTerm",
                        "RefundPolicy": "Absolutely no refund, period."
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateRenewalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "RenewalTerm"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
```

```
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create a
public or limited SaaS product and public offer with contract pricing and
 standard EULA
CAPI-11
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(
        change_set,
        "Create a limited saas product with a public offer with contract
 pricing",
    )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK를 사용하여 Pay-As-You-Go 요금 계약으로 공개 또는 제한된 SaaS 제품 및 공개 제안 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 Pay-As-You-Go 요금이 적용되는 계약을 통해 공개 또는 제한된 SaaS 제품 및 공개 제안을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제에서는 표준 또는 사용자 지정 EULA를 생성합니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티 섹션에서 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 유틸리티`RunChangesets`의에 전달하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateProduct",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateProductChange",
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductTitle": "Sample product",
                "ShortDescription": "Brief description",
                "LongDescription": "Detailed description",
                "Highlights": [
                    "Sample highlight"
                ],
                "SearchKeywords": [
                    "Sample keyword"
                ],
                "Categories": [
                    "Data Catalogs"
```

```
                ],
                "LogoUrl": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/logos/sample.png",
                "VideoUrls": [
                    "https://sample.amazonaws.com/awsmp-video-1"
                ],
                "AdditionalResources": []
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDeliveryOptions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "DeliveryOptions": [
                    {
                        "Details": {
                            "SaaSUrlDeliveryOptionDetails": {
                                "FulfillmentUrl":"https://sample.amazonaws.com/
sample-saas-fulfillment-url"
                            }
                        }
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDimensions",
```

```
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": [
                {
                    "Key": "BasicService",
                    "Description": "Basic Service",
                    "Name": "Basic Service",
                    "Types": [
                        "Entitled"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Units"
                },
                {
                    "Key": "PremiumService",
                    "Description": "Premium Service",
                    "Name": "Premium Service",
                    "Types": [
                        "Entitled"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Units"
                },
                {
                    "Key": "WorkloadSmall",
                    "Description": "Workload: Per medium instance",
                    "Name": "Workload: Per medium instance",
                    "Types": [
                        "ExternallyMetered"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Units"
                },
                {
                    "Key": "WorkloadMedium",
                    "Description": "Workload: Per large instance",
                    "Name": "Workload: Per large instance",
                    "Types": [
                        "ExternallyMetered"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Units"
                }
            ]
        },
        {
```

```
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseProduct",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test public offer for SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace
API Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test public offer with contract pricing for
SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
```

```
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "WorkloadSmall",
                                        "Price": "0.15"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "WorkloadMedium",
                                        "Price": "0.25"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    },
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "BasicService",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "PremiumService",
                                        "Price": "300"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
```

```
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateSupportTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "SupportTerm",
                        "RefundPolicy": "Absolutely no refund, period."
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateProduct",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateProductChange",
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductTitle": "Sample product",
                "ShortDescription": "Brief description",
                "LongDescription": "Detailed description",
                "Highlights": [
                    "Sample highlight"
                ],
                "SearchKeywords": [
                    "Sample keyword"
                ],
                "Categories": [
                    "Data Catalogs"
                ],
```

```
                "LogoUrl": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/logos/sample.png",
                "VideoUrls": [
                    "https://sample.amazonaws.com/awsmp-video-1"
                ],
                "AdditionalResources": []
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDeliveryOptions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "DeliveryOptions": [
                    {
                        "Details": {
                            "SaaSUrlDeliveryOptionDetails": {
                                "FulfillmentUrl":"https://sample.amazonaws.com/
sample-saas-fulfillment-url"
                            }
                        }
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDimensions",
            "Entity": {
```

```
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": [
                {
                    "Key": "BasicService",
                    "Description": "Basic Service",
                    "Name": "Basic Service",
                    "Types": [
                        "Entitled"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Units"
                },
                {
                    "Key": "PremiumService",
                    "Description": "Premium Service",
                    "Name": "Premium Service",
                    "Types": [
                        "Entitled"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Units"
                },
                {
                    "Key": "WorkloadSmall",
                    "Description": "Workload: Per medium instance",
                    "Name": "Workload: Per medium instance",
                    "Types": [
                        "ExternallyMetered"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Units"
                },
                {
                    "Key": "WorkloadMedium",
                    "Description": "Workload: Per large instance",
                    "Name": "Workload: Per large instance",
                    "Types": [
                        "ExternallyMetered"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Units"
                }
            ]
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseProduct",
```

```
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test public offer for SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace
API Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test public offer with contract pricing for
SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
```

```
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "WorkloadSmall",
                                        "Price": "0.15"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "WorkloadMedium",
                                        "Price": "0.25"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    },
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "BasicService",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "PremiumService",
                                        "Price": "300"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
```

```
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateSupportTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "SupportTerm",
                        "RefundPolicy": "Absolutely no refund, period."
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateRenewalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "RenewalTerm"
                    }
                ]
```

```
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create a
public or limited SaaS product and public offer with contract with PAYG pricing
 and standard EULA
CAPI-10
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(
        change_set,
        "Create limited SaaS product with public offer with contract with payg
 pricing",
    )
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK를 사용하여 구독 요금으로 퍼블릭 또는 제한된 SaaS 제품 및 퍼블릭 제안 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 구독 요금으로 퍼블릭 또는 제한된 SaaS 제품 및 퍼블릭 제안을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제에서는 표준 또는 사용자 지정 EULA를 생성합니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티 섹션에서 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 유틸리티RunChangesets의 에 전달하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateProduct",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateProductChange",
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
```

```
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductTitle": "Sample product",
                "ShortDescription": "Brief description",
                "LongDescription": "Detailed description",
                "Highlights": [
                    "Sample highlight"
                ],
                "SearchKeywords": [
                    "Sample keyword"
                ],
                "Categories": [
                    "Data Catalogs"
                ],
                "LogoUrl": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/logos/sample.png",
                "VideoUrls": [
                    "https://sample.amazonaws.com/awsmp-video-1"
                ],
                "AdditionalResources": []
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDeliveryOptions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
```

```
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "DeliveryOptions": [
                    {
                        "Details": {
                            "SaaSUrlDeliveryOptionDetails": {
                                "FulfillmentUrl":"https://sample.amazonaws.com/
sample-saas-fulfillment-url"
                            }
                        }
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDimensions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": [
                {
                    "Key": "WorkloadSmall",
                    "Description": "Workload: Per medium instance",
                    "Name": "Workload: Per medium instance",
                    "Types": [
                        "ExternallyMetered"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Units"
                },
                {
                    "Key": "WorkloadMedium",
                    "Description": "Workload: Per large instance",
                    "Name": "Workload: Per large instance",
                    "Types": [
                        "ExternallyMetered"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Units"
                }
            ]
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseProduct",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
```

```
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test public offer for SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace
API Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test public offer with contract pricing for
SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Usage",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "WorkloadSmall",
```

```
                                        "Price": "0.15"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "WorkloadMedium",
                                        "Price": "0.25"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateSupportTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "SupportTerm",
                        "RefundPolicy": "Absolutely no refund, period."
```

```
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateProduct",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateProductChange",
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
```

```
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductTitle": "Sample product",
                "ShortDescription": "Brief description",
                "LongDescription": "Detailed description",
                "Highlights": [
                    "Sample highlight"
                ],
                "SearchKeywords": [
                    "Sample keyword"
                ],
                "Categories": [
                    "Data Catalogs"
                ],
                "LogoUrl": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/logos/sample.png",
                "VideoUrls": [
                    "https://sample.amazonaws.com/awsmp-video-1"
                ],
                "AdditionalResources": []
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDeliveryOptions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
```

```
                "DeliveryOptions": [
                    {
                        "Details": {
                            "SaaSUrlDeliveryOptionDetails": {
                                "FulfillmentUrl":"https://sample.amazonaws.com/
sample-saas-fulfillment-url"
                            }
                        }
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDimensions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": [
                {
                    "Key": "WorkloadSmall",
                    "Description": "Workload: Per medium instance",
                    "Name": "Workload: Per medium instance",
                    "Types": [
                        "ExternallyMetered"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Units"
                },
                {
                    "Key": "WorkloadMedium",
                    "Description": "Workload: Per large instance",
                    "Name": "Workload: Per large instance",
                    "Types": [
                        "ExternallyMetered"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Units"
                }
            ]
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseProduct",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
```

```
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test public offer for SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace
API Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test public offer with contract pricing for
SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Usage",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "WorkloadSmall",
                                        "Price": "0.15"
```

```
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "WorkloadMedium",
                                        "Price": "0.25"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateSupportTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "SupportTerm",
                        "RefundPolicy": "Absolutely no refund, period."
                    }
```

```
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create a
public or limited SaaS product and public offer with subscription(usage) pricing
 and standard EULA
CAPI-09
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(change_set, "public saas public offer with subscription
 pricing")
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK를 사용하여 SaaS 제품 및 관련 공개 제안 게시

다음 코드 예제에서는 SaaS 제품 및 관련 공개 제안을 게시하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 제품은 기본적으로 제한된 상태입니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티 섹션에서 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 유틸리티`RunChangesets`의 에 전달하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog":"AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateProduct",
            "ChangeName": "CreateProductChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
```

```
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductTitle": "Sample product",
                "ShortDescription": "Brief description",
                "LongDescription": "Detailed description",
                "Highlights": [
                    "Sample highlight"
                ],
                "SearchKeywords": [
                    "Sample keyword"
                ],
                "Categories": [
                    "Data Catalogs"
                ],
                "LogoUrl": "https://bucketname.s3.amazonaws.com/logo.png",
                "VideoUrls": [
                    "https://sample.amazonaws.com/awsmp-video-1"
                ],
                "AdditionalResources": []
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDimensions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": [
                {
                    "Key": "BasicService",
                    "Description": "Basic Service",
                    "Name": "Basic Service",
                    "Types": [
                        "Entitled"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Units"
                },
                {
                    "Key": "PremiumService",
                    "Description": "Premium Service",
                    "Name": "Premium Service",
                    "Types": [
                        "Entitled"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Units"
```

```
                }
            ]
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDeliveryOptions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "DeliveryOptions": [
                    {
                        "Details": {
                            "SaaSUrlDeliveryOptionDetails": {
                                "FulfillmentUrl": "https://www.aws.amazon.com/
marketplace/management"
                            }
                        }
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseProduct",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
```

```
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "New Test Offer",
                "Description": "New offer description"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateSupportTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "SupportTerm",
                        "RefundPolicy": "Updated refund policy description"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
```

```
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P1M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "BasicService",
                                        "Price": "20"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "PremiumService",
                                        "Price": "25"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            },
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "BasicService",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "PremiumService",
                                        "Price": "300"
```

```
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateRenewalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "RenewalTerm"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType":"ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity":{
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog":"AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet":[
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateProduct",
            "ChangeName": "CreateProductChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductTitle": "Sample product",
                "ShortDescription": "Brief description",
                "LongDescription": "Detailed description",
                "Highlights": [
                    "Sample highlight"
                ],
                "SearchKeywords": [
                    "Sample keyword"
                ],
                "Categories": [
                    "Data Catalogs"
                ],
                "LogoUrl": "https://bucketname.s3.amazonaws.com/logo.png",
                "VideoUrls": [
```

```
                    "https://sample.amazonaws.com/awsmp-video-1"
                ],
                "AdditionalResources": []
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDimensions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": [
                {
                    "Key": "BasicService",
                    "Description": "Basic Service",
                    "Name": "Basic Service",
                    "Types": [
                        "Entitled"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Units"
                },
                {
                    "Key": "PremiumService",
                    "Description": "Premium Service",
                    "Name": "Premium Service",
                    "Types": [
                        "Entitled"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Units"
                }
            ]
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDeliveryOptions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "DeliveryOptions": [
                    {
                        "Details": {
                            "SaaSUrlDeliveryOptionDetails": {
```

```
                                "FulfillmentUrl": "https://www.aws.amazon.com/
marketplace/management"
                            }
                        }
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseProduct",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "New Test Offer",
                "Description": "New offer description"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
```

```
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateSupportTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "SupportTerm",
                        "RefundPolicy": "Updated refund policy description"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
```

```
                                    "Value": "P1M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "BasicService",
                                        "Price": "20"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "PremiumService",
                                        "Price": "25"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            },
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "BasicService",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "PremiumService",
                                        "Price": "300"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateRenewalTerms",
```

```
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "RenewalTerm"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType":"ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity":{
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Publish my SaaS product and associated public offer (product will be in limited
 state by default)
CAPI-05A
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd


def main(change_set=None):
```

```
    if change_set is None:
        fname = "changeset1.json"
        change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)
        stringified_change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)

    else:
        stringified_change_set = change_set

    response = sc.usage_demo(
        stringified_change_set,
        "publish saas product and associated public offer",
    )

    return response


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK를 사용하여 기존 초안에서 SaaS 제품 및 관련 공개 제안 게시

다음 코드 예제에서는 기존 초안에서 SaaS 제품 및 관련 공개 제안을 게시하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 제품은 기본적으로 제한된 상태입니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog":"AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
```

```
            "ChangeType": "UpdateVisibility",
            "ChangeName": "CreateProductChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "prod-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "TargetVisibility": "Public"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK를 사용하여 AMI 또는 SaaS 제품의 차원 업데이트

다음 코드 예제에서는 AMI 또는 SaaS 제품의 차원을 업데이트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티 섹션에서 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 유틸리티`RunChangesets`의 에 전달하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateDimensions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "prod-111111111111"
```

```
            },
            "DetailsDocument": [
                {
                    "Key": "BasicService",
                    "Types": [
                        "Entitled"
                    ],
                    "Name": "Some new name",
                    "Description": "Some new description"
                }
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateDimensions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "prod-111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": [
                {
                    "Key": "BasicService",
                    "Types": [
                        "Entitled"
```

```
                    ],
                    "Name": "Some new name",
                    "Description": "Some new description"
                }
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to update (e.g name) dimensions
 on my AMI or SaaS product
CAPI-24
"""


import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd


def main(change_set=None):
    if change_set is None:
        fname = "changeset.json"
        change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)
        stringified_change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)

    else:
        stringified_change_set = change_set

    response = sc.usage_demo(
        stringified_change_set,
        "Update name dimensions on my AMI or SaaS product",
    )
```

```
    return response


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS Marketplace 카탈로그 API의 유틸리티

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS Marketplace Catalog API를 AWS SDKs와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- AWS SDK를 사용하여 변경 세트를 시작하는 유틸리티

AWS SDK를 사용하여 변경 세트를 시작하는 유틸리티

다음 코드 예제에서는 유틸리티를 정의하여 변경 세트를 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

JSON 파일에서 변경 세트를 로드하고 처리를 시작하는 유틸리티입니다.

```
package com.example.awsmarketplace.catalogapi;

import java.io.ByteArrayInputStream;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
```

```
import org.apache.commons.io.IOUtils;
import org.apache.commons.lang3.StringUtils;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.document.Document;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.protocols.json.internal.unmarshall.document.DocumentUnmarshaller;
import software.amazon.awssdk.protocols.jsoncore.JsonNodeParser;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.MarketplaceCatalogClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.Change;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.Entity;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.StartChangeSetRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.StartChangeSetResponse;
import com.google.gson.Gson;
import com.google.gson.GsonBuilder;
import com.google.gson.ToNumberPolicy;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.catalogapi.Entity.ChangeSet;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.catalogapi.Entity.ChangeSetEntity;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.catalogapi.Entity.Root;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.StringSerializer;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, convert all Details attribute to
 DetailsDocument if any
 */

public class RunChangesets {

 private static final Gson GSON = new GsonBuilder()
   .setObjectToNumberStrategy(ToNumberPolicy.LAZILY_PARSED_NUMBER)
   .registerTypeAdapter(String.class, new StringSerializer())
   .create();

 public static void main(String[] args) {

  // input json can be specified here or passed from input parameter
  String inputChangeSetFile = "changeSets/offers/
CreateReplacementOfferFromAGWithContractPricingDetailDocument.json";
```

```
 if (args.length > 0)
  inputChangeSetFile = args[0];

 // parse the input changeset file to string for process
 String changeSetsInput = readChangeSetToString(inputChangeSetFile);

 // process the changeset request
 try {
  StartChangeSetResponse result = getChangeSetRequestResult(changeSetsInput);
  ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(result);
 } catch (Exception e) {
  e.printStackTrace();
 }
}

public static StartChangeSetResponse getChangeSetRequestResult(String
changeSetsInput) throws IOException {

 //set up AWS credentials
 MarketplaceCatalogClient marketplaceCatalogClient =
   MarketplaceCatalogClient.builder()
   .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
   .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
   .build();

 //changeset list to save all the changesets in the changesets file
 List<Change> changeSetLists = new ArrayList<Change>();

 // read all changesets into object
 Root root = GSON.fromJson(changeSetsInput, Root.class);

 // process each changeset and add each changeset request to changesets list
 for (ChangeSet cs : root.changeSet) {

  ChangeSetEntity entity = cs.Entity;
  String entityType = entity.Type;
  String entityIdentifier = StringUtils.defaultIfBlank(entity.Identifier, null);
  Document detailsDocument = getDocumentFromObject(cs.DetailsDocument);

  Entity awsEntity =
    Entity.builder()
    .type(entityType)
    .identifier(entityIdentifier)
```

```
      .build();

   Change inputChangeRequest =
     Change.builder()
     .changeType(cs.ChangeType)
     .changeName(cs.ChangeName)
     .entity(awsEntity)
     .detailsDocument(detailsDocument)
     .build();

   changeSetLists.add(inputChangeRequest);
  }

  // process all changeset requests
  StartChangeSetRequest startChangeSetRequest =
    StartChangeSetRequest.builder()
    .catalog(root.catalog)
    .changeSet(changeSetLists)
    .build();

  StartChangeSetResponse result =
marketplaceCatalogClient.startChangeSet(startChangeSetRequest);

  return result;
}

public static Document getDocumentFromObject(Object detailsObject) {

  String detailsString = "{}";
  try {
   detailsString = IOUtils.toString(new
ByteArrayInputStream(GSON.toJson(detailsObject).getBytes()), "UTF-8");
  } catch (IOException e) {
   e.printStackTrace();
  }

  JsonNodeParser jsonNodeParser = JsonNodeParser.create();
  Document doc = jsonNodeParser.parse(detailsString).visit(new
DocumentUnmarshaller());
  return doc;
}


public static String readChangeSetToString (String inputChangeSetFile) {
```

```
  InputStream changesetInputStream =
 RunChangesets.class.getClassLoader().getResourceAsStream(inputChangeSetFile);

  String changeSetsInput = null;

  try {
   changeSetsInput = IOUtils.toString(changesetInputStream, "UTF-8");
  } catch (IOException e) {
   e.printStackTrace();
  }

  return changeSetsInput;

 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

변경 세트를 시작하는 유틸리티입니다.

```
"""
Purpose:

Generic function to start a changeset
"""

import logging

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError
```

```
logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def generate_changeset(mp_client, change_set, change_set_name):
    """
    Start changeset
    """
    try:
        response = mp_client.start_change_set(
            Catalog="AWSMarketplace",
            ChangeSet=change_set,
            ChangeSetName=change_set_name,
        )
        logger.info("Changeset created!")
        logger.info("ChangeSet ID: %s", response["ChangeSetId"])
        logger.info("ChangeSet ARN: %s", response["ChangeSetArn"])

        return response

    except ClientError as e:
        logger.exception("Unexpected error: %s", e)
        raise


def usage_demo(change_set, change_set_name):
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Executing changeset: " + change_set_name)
    print("-" * 88)

    mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-catalog")

    response = generate_changeset(mp_client, change_set, change_set_name)

    return response

    print("-" * 88)
```

JSON 파일에서 변경 세트를 로드하는 유틸리티입니다.

```
"""
Purpose:

This module will stringify the details sections of a changeset file.
"""

import json


def pretty_print(response):
    json_object = json.dumps(response, indent=4)
    print(json_object)


# open json file from path
def open_json_file(filename):
    with open(filename, "r") as f:
        return json.load(f)


def stringify_details_sections(json_object):
    """
    Loops through every change type in the changeset to look for non-empty
    details section and stringifies them
    """
    for change_type in json_object["ChangeSet"]:
        # Only stringify details section if it is not empty
        if "Details" in change_type and change_type["Details"] != "{}":
            string_details = json.dumps(change_type["Details"])
            change_type["Details"] = string_details
        else:
            pass

    return json_object["ChangeSet"]


def stringify_changeset(file_path):
    changeset_file = open_json_file(file_path)
    changeset_stringified = stringify_details_sections(changeset_file)

    return changeset_stringified
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDKs를 사용한 AWS Marketplace 계약 API의 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 함께 AWS Marketplace 계약 API를 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

추가 리소스

- AWS Marketplace 계약 API 판매자 안내서 - AWS Marketplace 계약 API에 대한 자세한 정보입니다.
- AWS Marketplace 계약 API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 AWS Marketplace 계약 API 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

코드 예제

- 계약 API에 대한 AWS Marketplace 계약
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 모든 계약 IDs 가져오기
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 모든 계약 가져오기
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 계약에서 고객 ID 가져오기
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 계약에서 재무 세부 정보 가져오기
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 계약에서 무료 평가판 세부 정보 가져오기
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 계약에 대한 정보 가져오기
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 계약에서 제품 및 제안 세부 정보 가져오기
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 계약의 EULA 가져오기
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 계약의 자동 갱신 조건 가져오기
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 계약에서 구매한 차원 가져오기
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 계약에서 구매한 각 차원의 인스턴스 가져오기
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 계약의 결제 일정 가져오기
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 계약에서 차원당 요금 가져오기
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 계약의 요금 유형 가져오기
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 계약의 제품 유형 가져오기

- AWS SDK를 사용하여 계약 상태 가져오기
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 계약의 지원 조건 가져오기
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 계약 조건 가져오기
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 계정 ID별로 계약 검색
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 계약 ID로 계약 검색
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 종료 날짜별로 계약 검색
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 제안 ID로 계약 검색
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 제품 ID별로 계약 검색
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 상태별로 계약 검색
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 하나의 사용자 지정 필터가 있는 계약 검색
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 두 개의 사용자 지정 필터가 있는 계약 검색

계약 API에 대한 AWS Marketplace 계약

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS Marketplace 계약 API를 AWS SDKs와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- AWS SDK를 사용하여 모든 계약 IDs 가져오기
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 모든 계약 가져오기
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 계약에서 고객 ID 가져오기
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 계약에서 재무 세부 정보 가져오기
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 계약에서 무료 평가판 세부 정보 가져오기
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 계약에 대한 정보 가져오기
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 계약에서 제품 및 제안 세부 정보 가져오기
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 계약의 EULA 가져오기
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 계약의 자동 갱신 조건 가져오기
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 계약에서 구매한 차원 가져오기
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 계약에서 구매한 각 차원의 인스턴스 가져오기
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 계약의 결제 일정 가져오기
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 계약에서 차원당 요금 가져오기
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 계약의 요금 유형 가져오기

- AWS SDK를 사용하여 계약의 제품 유형 가져오기
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 계약 상태 가져오기
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 계약의 지원 조건 가져오기
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 계약 조건 가져오기
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 계정 ID별로 계약 검색
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 계약 ID로 계약 검색
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 종료 날짜별로 계약 검색
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 제안 ID로 계약 검색
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 제품 ID별로 계약 검색
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 상태별로 계약 검색
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 하나의 사용자 지정 필터가 있는 계약 검색
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 두 개의 사용자 지정 필터가 있는 계약 검색

AWS SDK를 사용하여 모든 계약 IDs 가져오기

다음 코드 예제에서는 모든 계약 IDs 가져오는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.example.awsmarketplace.agreementapi;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.MarketplaceAgreementClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.AgreementViewSummary;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.Filter;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.SearchAgreementsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.SearchAgreementsResponse;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Arrays;
import java.util.List;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.*;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

public class GetAllAgreementsIds {

 /*
  * Get all purchase agreements ids with party type = proposer;
  * Depend on the number of agreements in your account, this code may take some
 time to finish.
  */
 public static void main(String[] args) {

  List<String> agreementIds = getAllAgreementIds();

  ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(agreementIds);

 }

 public static List<String> getAllAgreementIds() {
  MarketplaceAgreementClient marketplaceAgreementClient =
    MarketplaceAgreementClient.builder()
    .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
    .build();

  // get all filters
  Filter partyType = Filter.builder().name(PARTY_TYPE_FILTER_NAME)
    .values(PARTY_TYPE_FILTER_VALUE_PROPOSER).build();

  Filter agreementType = Filter.builder().name(AGREEMENT_TYPE_FILTER_NAME)
    .values(AGREEMENT_TYPE_FILTER_VALUE_PURCHASEAGREEMENT).build();

  List<Filter> searchFilters = new ArrayList<Filter>();
```

```
  searchFilters.addAll(Arrays.asList(partyType, agreementType));

  // Save all results in a list array
  List<AgreementViewSummary> agreementSummaryList = new
 ArrayList<AgreementViewSummary>();

  SearchAgreementsRequest searchAgreementsRequest =
    SearchAgreementsRequest.builder()
    .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
    .filters(searchFilters)
    .build();

  SearchAgreementsResponse searchAgreementsResponse =
 marketplaceAgreementClient.searchAgreements(searchAgreementsRequest);

  agreementSummaryList.addAll(searchAgreementsResponse.agreementViewSummaries());

  while (searchAgreementsResponse.nextToken() != null &&
 searchAgreementsResponse.nextToken().length() > 0) {
   searchAgreementsRequest =
     SearchAgreementsRequest.builder()
     .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
     .nextToken(searchAgreementsResponse.nextToken())
     .filters(searchFilters)
     .build();
   searchAgreementsResponse =
 marketplaceAgreementClient.searchAgreements(searchAgreementsRequest);

 agreementSummaryList.addAll(searchAgreementsResponse.agreementViewSummaries());
  }

  List<String> agreementIds = new ArrayList<String>();
  for (AgreementViewSummary summary : agreementSummaryList) {
   agreementIds.add(summary.agreementId());
  }
  return agreementIds;
 }

}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 SearchAgreementsAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to get all agreement ids
AG-09
"""

import logging

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-agreement")

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

MAX_PAGE_RESULTS = 10


def get_agreements():
    AgreementSummaryList = []
    agreement_id_list = []

    try:
        agreements = mp_client.search_agreements(
            catalog="AWSMarketplace",
            maxResults=MAX_PAGE_RESULTS,
            filters=[
                {"name": "PartyType", "values": ["Proposer"]},
                {"name": "AgreementType", "values": ["PurchaseAgreement"]},
            ],
```

```
        )
    except ClientError as e:
        logger.error("Could not complete search_agreements request.")
        raise

    AgreementSummaryList.extend(agreements["agreementViewSummaries"])

    while "nextToken" in agreements and agreements["nextToken"] is not None:
        try:
            agreements = mp_client.search_agreements(
                catalog="AWSMarketplace",
                maxResults=MAX_PAGE_RESULTS,
                nextToken=agreements["nextToken"],
                filters=[
                    {"name": "PartyType", "values": ["Proposer"]},
                    {"name": "AgreementType", "values": ["PurchaseAgreement"]},
                ],
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error("Could not complete search_agreements request.")
            raise

        AgreementSummaryList.extend(agreements["agreementViewSummaries"])

    for agreement in AgreementSummaryList:
        agreement_id_list.append(agreement["agreementId"])

    return agreement_id_list


if __name__ == "__main__":
    agreement_id_list = get_agreements()

    print(agreement_id_list)
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 SearchAgreements를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK를 사용하여 모든 계약 가져오기

다음 코드 예제에서는 모든 계약을 가져오는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.example.awsmarketplace.agreementapi;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.MarketplaceAgreementClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.AgreementViewSummary;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.Filter;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.SearchAgreementsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.SearchAgreementsResponse;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Arrays;
import java.util.List;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.*;

import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

public class GetAllAgreements {

 /*
  * Get all purchase agreements with party type = proposer;
  * Depend on the number of agreements in your account, this code may take some
 time to finish.
  */
 public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
 List<AgreementViewSummary> agreementSummaryList = getAllAgreements();

 ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(agreementSummaryList);
}

public static List<AgreementViewSummary> getAllAgreements() {
 MarketplaceAgreementClient marketplaceAgreementClient =
   MarketplaceAgreementClient.builder()
   .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
   .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
   .build();

 // get all filters

 Filter partyType = Filter.builder().name(PARTY_TYPE_FILTER_NAME)
   .values(PARTY_TYPE_FILTER_VALUE_PROPOSER).build();

 Filter agreementType = Filter.builder().name(AGREEMENT_TYPE_FILTER_NAME)
   .values(AGREEMENT_TYPE_FILTER_VALUE_PURCHASEAGREEMENT).build();

 List<Filter> searchFilters = new ArrayList<Filter>();

 searchFilters.addAll(Arrays.asList(partyType, agreementType));

 // Save all results in a list array

 List<AgreementViewSummary> agreementSummaryList = new
ArrayList<AgreementViewSummary>();

 SearchAgreementsRequest searchAgreementsRequest =
   SearchAgreementsRequest.builder()
   .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
   .filters(searchFilters)
   .build();

 SearchAgreementsResponse searchAgreementsResponse =
marketplaceAgreementClient.searchAgreements(searchAgreementsRequest);

 agreementSummaryList.addAll(searchAgreementsResponse.agreementViewSummaries());

 while (searchAgreementsResponse.nextToken() != null &&
searchAgreementsResponse.nextToken().length() > 0) {
  searchAgreementsRequest =
```

```
      SearchAgreementsRequest.builder()
      .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
      .nextToken(searchAgreementsResponse.nextToken())
      .filters(searchFilters).build();
    searchAgreementsResponse =
 marketplaceAgreementClient.searchAgreements(searchAgreementsRequest);

 agreementSummaryList.addAll(searchAgreementsResponse.agreementViewSummaries());
  }
  return agreementSummaryList;
 }

}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 SearchAgreementsAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to get all agreements
AG-01
"""

import logging

import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-agreement")
```

```
logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

MAX_PAGE_RESULTS = 10

party_type_list = ["Proposer"]
agreement_type_list = ["PurchaseAgreement"]

filter_list = [
    {"name": "PartyType", "values": party_type_list},
    {"name": "AgreementType", "values": agreement_type_list},
]

agreement_results_list = []


def get_agreements(filter_list=filter_list):
    try:
        agreements = mp_client.search_agreements(
            catalog="AWSMarketplace",
            maxResults=MAX_PAGE_RESULTS,
            filters=filter_list,
        )
    except ClientError as e:
        logger.error("Could not complete search_agreements request.")
        raise e

    agreement_results_list.extend(agreements["agreementViewSummaries"])

    while "nextToken" in agreements and agreements["nextToken"] is not None:
        try:
            agreements = mp_client.search_agreements(
                catalog="AWSMarketplace",
                maxResults=MAX_PAGE_RESULTS,
                nextToken=agreements["nextToken"],
                filters=filter_list,
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error("Could not complete search_agreements request.")
            raise e

        agreement_results_list.extend(agreements["agreementViewSummaries"])

    return agreement_results_list
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    agreements_list = get_agreements(filter_list)
    helper.pretty_print_datetime(agreements_list)
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 SearchAgreements를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK를 사용하여 계약에서 고객 ID 가져오기

다음 코드 예제에서는 계약에서 고객 ID를 가져오는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.example.awsmarketplace.agreementapi;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.*;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.MarketplaceAgreementClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.DescribeAgreementRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.DescribeAgreementResponse;

public class GetAgreementCustomerInfo {

 /*
```

```
 * Obtain metadata about the customer who created the agreement, such as the
customer's AWS Account ID
 */
public static void main(String[] args) {

 String agreementId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : AGREEMENT_ID;

 DescribeAgreementResponse describeAgreementResponse =
getDescribeAgreementResponse(agreementId);

 System.out.println("Customer's AWS Account ID is " +
describeAgreementResponse.acceptor().accountId());

}

public static DescribeAgreementResponse getDescribeAgreementResponse(String
agreementId) {
 MarketplaceAgreementClient marketplaceAgreementClient =
   MarketplaceAgreementClient.builder()
   .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
   .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
   .build();

 DescribeAgreementRequest describeAgreementRequest =
   DescribeAgreementRequest.builder()
   .agreementId(agreementId)
   .build();

 DescribeAgreementResponse describeAgreementResponse =
marketplaceAgreementClient.describeAgreement(describeAgreementRequest);
 return describeAgreementResponse;
}

}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DescribeAgreementAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to get customer AWS account id
from a given agreement
AG-08
"""

import argparse
import logging

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-agreement")

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def get_agreement_information(agreement_id):
    try:
        response = mp_client.describe_agreement(agreementId=agreement_id)
    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
            logger.error("Agreement with ID %s not found.", agreement_id)
            raise e
        else:
            logger.error("Unexpected error: %s", e)
            raise e

    return response
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
    parser.add_argument(
        "--agreement-id",
        "-aid",
        help="Provide agreement ID to describe agreement status",
        required=True,
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()

    response = get_agreement_information(agreement_id=args.agreement_id)

    print(f"Customer account: {response['acceptor']['accountId']}")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeAgreement를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK를 사용하여 계약에서 재무 세부 정보 가져오기

다음 코드 예제에서는 계약에서 재무 세부 정보를 가져오는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.example.awsmarketplace.agreementapi;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.*;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.MarketplaceAgreementClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.DescribeAgreementRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.DescribeAgreementResponse;

public class GetAgreementFinancialDetails {

 /*
  * Obtain financial details, such as Total Contract Value of the agreement from
 a given agreement
  */
 public static void main(String[] args) {

  String agreementId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : AGREEMENT_ID;

  String totalContractValue = getTotalContractValue(agreementId);

  System.out.println("Total Contract Value is " + totalContractValue);

 }

 public static String getTotalContractValue(String agreementId) {
  MarketplaceAgreementClient marketplaceAgreementClient =
    MarketplaceAgreementClient.builder()
    .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
    .build();

  DescribeAgreementRequest describeAgreementRequest =
    DescribeAgreementRequest.builder()
    .agreementId(agreementId)
    .build();

  DescribeAgreementResponse describeAgreementResponse =
 marketplaceAgreementClient.describeAgreement(describeAgreementRequest);

  String totalContractValue = "N/A";

  if ( describeAgreementResponse.estimatedCharges() != null ) {
   totalContractValue =
 describeAgreementResponse.estimatedCharges().agreementValue()
```

```
      + " "
      + describeAgreementResponse.estimatedCharges().currencyCode();
  }
  return totalContractValue;
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DescribeAgreementAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Obtain financial details, such as Total Contract Value of the agreementfrom a
 given agreement
AG-14

Example Usage: python3 get_agreement_financial_details.py --agreement-id
 <agreement-id>
"""

import argparse
import logging

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-agreement")
```

```
def get_agreement_information(agreement_id):
    try:
        agreement = mp_client.describe_agreement(agreementId=agreement_id)

        return agreement

    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
            logger.error("Agreement with ID %s not found.", agreement_id)
        else:
            logger.error("Unexpected error: %s", e)

    return None


if __name__ == "__main__":
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
    parser.add_argument(
        "--agreement-id",
        "-aid",
        help="Provide agreement ID to describe agreement status",
        required=True,
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()

    agreement = get_agreement_information(args.agreement_id)

    if agreement is not None:
        print(f"Agreement Id: {args.agreement_id}")
        print(
            f"Agreement Value: {agreement['estimatedCharges']['currencyCode']}
 {agreement['estimatedCharges']['agreementValue']}"
        )

    else:
        print(f"Agreement with ID {args.agreement_id} is not found")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeAgreement를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK를 사용하여 계약에서 무료 평가판 세부 정보 가져오기

다음 코드 예제에서는 계약에서 무료 평가판 세부 정보를 가져오는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.example.awsmarketplace.agreementapi;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.MarketplaceAgreementClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.AcceptedTerm;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.FreeTrialPricingTerm;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.GetAgreementTermsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.GetAgreementTermsResponse;

import static
 com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.AGREEMENT_ID;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

public class GetAgreementTermsFreeTrialDetails {

 /*
```

```
  * Obtain the details from an agreement of a free trial I have provided to the
 customer
  */
 public static void main(String[] args) {

  String agreementId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : AGREEMENT_ID;

  List<FreeTrialPricingTerm> freeTrialPricingTerms =
 getFreeTrialPricingTerms(agreementId);

  ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(freeTrialPricingTerms);
 }

 public static List<FreeTrialPricingTerm> getFreeTrialPricingTerms(String
 agreementId) {
  MarketplaceAgreementClient marketplaceAgreementClient =
    MarketplaceAgreementClient.builder()
    .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
    .build();

  GetAgreementTermsRequest getAgreementTermsRequest =
    GetAgreementTermsRequest.builder().agreementId(agreementId)
     .build();

  GetAgreementTermsResponse getAgreementTermsResponse =
 marketplaceAgreementClient.getAgreementTerms(getAgreementTermsRequest);

  List<FreeTrialPricingTerm> freeTrialPricingTerms = new
 ArrayList<FreeTrialPricingTerm>();

  for (AcceptedTerm acceptedTerm : getAgreementTermsResponse.acceptedTerms()) {
   if (acceptedTerm.freeTrialPricingTerm() != null) {
    freeTrialPricingTerms.add(acceptedTerm.freeTrialPricingTerm());
   }
  }
  return freeTrialPricingTerms;
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DescribeAgreementAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Obtain the details from an agreement of a free trial I have provided to the
 customer
AG-20

Example Usage: python3 get_agreement_free_trial_details.py --agreement-id
 <agreement-id>
"""

import argparse
import logging

import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-agreement")


def get_agreement_terms(agreement_id):
    try:
        agreement = mp_client.get_agreement_terms(agreementId=agreement_id)
        return agreement

    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
            logger.error("Agreement with ID %s not found.", agreement_id)
```

```
        else:
            logger.error("Unexpected error: %s", e)

    return None


if __name__ == "__main__":
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
    parser.add_argument(
        "--agreement-id",
        "-aid",
        help="Provide agreement ID to describe agreement status",
        required=True,
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()

    agreement = get_agreement_terms(agreement_id=args.agreement_id)

    if agreement is not None:
        freetrial_found = False

        for term in agreement["acceptedTerms"]:
            if "freeTrialPricingTerm" in term.keys():
                helper.pretty_print_datetime(term)
                freetrial_found = True

        if not freetrial_found:
            print(f"No free trial term found for agreement: {args.agreement_id}")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeAgreement를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK를 사용하여 계약에 대한 정보 가져오기

다음 코드 예제에서는 계약에 대한 정보를 가져오는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.example.awsmarketplace.agreementapi;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.*;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.MarketplaceAgreementClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.DescribeAgreementRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.DescribeAgreementResponse;

public class DescribeAgreement {

 public static void main(String[] args) {

  String agreementId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : AGREEMENT_ID;

  DescribeAgreementResponse describeAgreementResponse = getResponse(agreementId);

  ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(describeAgreementResponse);

 }

 public static DescribeAgreementResponse getResponse(String agreementId) {
  MarketplaceAgreementClient marketplaceAgreementClient =
    MarketplaceAgreementClient.builder()
    .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
```

```
    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
    .build();

  DescribeAgreementRequest describeAgreementRequest =
    DescribeAgreementRequest.builder()
    .agreementId(agreementId)
    .build();

  DescribeAgreementResponse describeAgreementResponse =
 marketplaceAgreementClient.describeAgreement(describeAgreementRequest);
  return describeAgreementResponse;
 }

}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DescribeAgreementAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to get agreement information
AG-07
"""

import argparse
import logging

import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError
```

```
mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-agreement")

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def get_agreement_information(agreement_id):
    try:
        response = mp_client.describe_agreement(agreementId=agreement_id)
    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
            logger.error("Agreement with ID %s not found.", agreement_id)
            raise e
        else:
            logger.error("Unexpected error: %s", e)
            raise e

    return response


if __name__ == "__main__":
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
    parser.add_argument(
        "--agreement-id",
        "-aid",
        help="Provide agreement ID to describe agreement status",
        required=True,
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()

    response = get_agreement_information(agreement_id=args.agreement_id)

    helper.pretty_print_datetime(response)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeAgreement를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK를 사용하여 계약에서 제품 및 제안 세부 정보 가져오기

다음 코드 예제에서는 계약에서 제품을 가져오고 세부 정보를 제공하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.example.awsmarketplace.agreementapi;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.MarketplaceAgreementClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.DescribeAgreementRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.DescribeAgreementResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.Resource;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.*;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.MarketplaceCatalogClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.DescribeEntityRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.DescribeEntityResponse;

public class GetProductAndOfferDetailFromAgreement {

 public static void main(String[] args) {

  // call Agreement API to get offer and product information for the agreement
```

```
 String agreementId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : AGREEMENT_ID;

 List<DescribeEntityResponse> entityResponseList = getEntities(agreementId);

 for (DescribeEntityResponse response : entityResponseList) {
  ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(response);
 }
}

public static List<DescribeEntityResponse> getEntities(String agreementId) {
 List<DescribeEntityResponse> entityResponseList = new
ArrayList<DescribeEntityResponse> ();

 MarketplaceAgreementClient marketplaceAgreementClient =
   MarketplaceAgreementClient.builder()
   .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
   .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
   .build();

 DescribeAgreementRequest describeAgreementRequest =
   DescribeAgreementRequest.builder()
   .agreementId(agreementId)
   .build();

 DescribeAgreementResponse describeAgreementResponse =
marketplaceAgreementClient.describeAgreement(describeAgreementRequest);

 // get offer id for the given agreement

 String offerId = describeAgreementResponse.proposalSummary().offerId();

 // get all the product ids for this agreement

 List<String> productIds = new ArrayList<String>();
 for (Resource resource :
describeAgreementResponse.proposalSummary().resources()) {
  productIds.add(resource.id());
 }

 // call Catalog API to get the details of the offer and products

 MarketplaceCatalogClient marketplaceCatalogClient =
   MarketplaceCatalogClient.builder()
```

```
    .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
    .build();

  DescribeEntityRequest describeEntityRequest =
    DescribeEntityRequest.builder()
    .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
    .entityId(offerId).build();

  DescribeEntityResponse describeEntityResponse =
 marketplaceCatalogClient.describeEntity(describeEntityRequest);

  entityResponseList.add(describeEntityResponse);

  for (String productId : productIds) {
   describeEntityRequest =
     DescribeEntityRequest.builder()
     .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
     .entityId(productId).build();
   describeEntityResponse =
 marketplaceCatalogClient.describeEntity(describeEntityRequest);
   System.out.println("Print details for product " + productId);
   entityResponseList.add(describeEntityResponse);
  }
  return entityResponseList;
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DescribeAgreementAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
```

```
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to get product and offer details
 in a given agreement
AG-10
"""

import argparse
import logging

import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

mpa_client = boto3.client("marketplace-agreement")
mpc_client = boto3.client("marketplace-catalog")

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def get_agreement_information(agreement_id):
    """
    Returns information about a given agreement
    Args: agreement_id str: Entity to return
    Returns: dict: Dictionary of agreement information
    """

    try:
        agreement = mpa_client.describe_agreement(agreementId=agreement_id)

        return agreement

    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
            logger.error("Agreement with ID %s not found.", agreement_id)
        else:
            logger.error("Unexpected error: %s", e)


def get_entity_information(entity_id):
    """
    Returns information about a given entity
    Args: entity_id str: Entity to return
```

```
    Returns: dict: Dictionary of entity information
    """

    try:
        response = mpc_client.describe_entity(
            Catalog="AWSMarketplace",
            EntityId=entity_id,
        )

        return response

    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
            logger.error("Entity with ID %s not found.", entity_id)
        else:
            logger.error("Unexpected error: %s", e)


def get_agreement_components(agreement_id):
    agreement_component_list = []

    agreement = get_agreement_information(agreement_id)

    if agreement is not None:
        productIds = []
        for resource in agreement["proposalSummary"]["resources"]:
            productIds.append(resource["id"])

        for product_id in productIds:
            product_document = get_entity_information(product_id)

            product_document_dict = {}
            product_document_dict["product_id"] = product_id
            product_document_dict["document"] = product_document
            agreement_component_list.append(product_document_dict)

        offerId = agreement["proposalSummary"]["offerId"]

        offer_document = get_entity_information(offerId)

        offer_document_dict = {}
        offer_document_dict["offer_id"] = offerId
        offer_document_dict["document"] = offer_document
        agreement_component_list.append(offer_document_dict)
```

```
        return agreement_component_list

    else:
        print("Agreement with ID " + args.agreement_id + " is not found")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
    parser.add_argument(
        "--agreement_id",
        "-aid",
        help="Provide agreement ID to search for product and offer detail",
        required=True,
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()

    product_offer_detail =
 get_agreement_components(agreement_id=args.agreement_id)

    helper.pretty_print_datetime(product_offer_detail)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeAgreement를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK를 사용하여 계약의 EULA 가져오기

다음 코드 예제에서는 계약의 EULA를 가져오는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.example.awsmarketplace.agreementapi;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.MarketplaceAgreementClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.DocumentItem;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.GetAgreementTermsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.GetAgreementTermsResponse;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

import static
 com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.AGREEMENT_ID;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

public class GetAgreementTermsEula {

 /*
  * Obtain the EULA I have entered into with my customer via the agreement
  */
 public static void main(String[] args) {

  String agreementId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : AGREEMENT_ID;

  List<DocumentItem> legalEulaArray = getLegalEula(agreementId);

  ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(legalEulaArray);
 }

 public static List<DocumentItem> getLegalEula(String agreementId) {
  MarketplaceAgreementClient marketplaceAgreementClient =
    MarketplaceAgreementClient.builder()
    .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
    .build();

  GetAgreementTermsRequest getAgreementTermsRequest =
```

```
    GetAgreementTermsRequest.builder().agreementId(agreementId)
    .build();

  GetAgreementTermsResponse getAgreementTermsResponse =
 marketplaceAgreementClient.getAgreementTerms(getAgreementTermsRequest);

  List<DocumentItem> legalEulaArray = new ArrayList<>();

  getAgreementTermsResponse.acceptedTerms().stream()
      .filter(acceptedTerm -> acceptedTerm.legalTerm() != null &&
 acceptedTerm.legalTerm().hasDocuments())
      .flatMap(acceptedTerm -> acceptedTerm.legalTerm().documents().stream())
      .filter(docItem -> docItem.type() != null)
      .forEach(legalEulaArray::add);
  return legalEulaArray;
 }

}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 GetAgreementTermsAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Obtain the EULA I have entered into with my customer via the agreement
AG-18
"""

import json
import logging
```

```
import os

import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

# agreement id
AGREEMENT_ID = "agmt-111111111111111111111111"

# to use sample file or not
USE_SAMPLE_FILE = False
SAMPLE_FILE_NAME = "mockup_agreement_terms.json"

# attribute name
ROOT_ELEM = "acceptedTerms"
TERM_NAME = "legalTerm"
CONFIG_ELEM = "configuration"
ATTRIBUTE_NAME = "documents"


def get_agreement_information(mp_client, entity_id):
    """
    Returns customer AWS Account id about a given agreement
    Args: entity_id str: Entity to return
    Returns: dict: Dictionary of agreement information
    """

    try:
        if USE_SAMPLE_FILE:
            sample_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__),
 SAMPLE_FILE_NAME)
            terms = open_json_file(sample_file)
        else:
            terms = mp_client.get_agreement_terms(agreementId=entity_id)

        legalEulaArray = []
        for term in terms[ROOT_ELEM]:
            if TERM_NAME in term and ATTRIBUTE_NAME in term[TERM_NAME]:
                docs = term[TERM_NAME][ATTRIBUTE_NAME]
                for doc in docs:
                    if "type" in doc:
                        legalEulaArray.append(doc)
```

```
        return legalEulaArray

    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
            logger.error("Agreement with ID %s not found.", entity_id)
        else:
            logger.error("Unexpected error: %s", e)


def usage_demo():
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Looking for an agreement in the AWS Marketplace.")
    print("-" * 88)

    mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-agreement")

    helper.pretty_print_datetime(get_agreement_information(mp_client,
 AGREEMENT_ID))

    # open json file from path


def open_json_file(filename):
    with open(filename, "r") as f:
        return json.load(f)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetAgreementTerms를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK를 사용하여 계약의 자동 갱신 조건 가져오기

다음 코드 예제에서는 계약의 자동 갱신 조건을 가져오는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.example.awsmarketplace.agreementapi;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.*;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.MarketplaceAgreementClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.AcceptedTerm;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.GetAgreementTermsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.GetAgreementTermsResponse;

public class GetAgreementAutoRenewal {

 /*
  * Obtain the auto-renewal status of the agreement
  */

 public static void main(String[] args) {

  String agreementId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : AGREEMENT_ID;

  String autoRenewal = getAutoRenewal(agreementId);

  System.out.println("Auto-Renewal status is " + autoRenewal);
 }

 public static String getAutoRenewal(String agreementId) {
```

```
  MarketplaceAgreementClient marketplaceAgreementClient =
    MarketplaceAgreementClient.builder()
    .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
    .build();

  GetAgreementTermsRequest getAgreementTermsRequest =
    GetAgreementTermsRequest.builder()
    .agreementId(agreementId)
    .build();

  GetAgreementTermsResponse getAgreementTermsResponse =
 marketplaceAgreementClient.getAgreementTerms(getAgreementTermsRequest);

  String autoRenewal = "No Auto Renewal";

  for (AcceptedTerm acceptedTerm : getAgreementTermsResponse.acceptedTerms()) {
   if (acceptedTerm.renewalTerm() != null &&
 acceptedTerm.renewalTerm().configuration() != null
     && acceptedTerm.renewalTerm().configuration().enableAutoRenew() != null) {
    autoRenewal =
 String.valueOf(acceptedTerm.renewalTerm().configuration().enableAutoRenew().booleanValue
    break;
   }
  }
  return autoRenewal;
 }

}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 GetAgreementTermsAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Obtain the auto-renewal status of the agreement
AG-15
"""

import json
import logging
import os
import utils.helpers as helper


import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

# agreement id
AGREEMENT_ID = "agmt-11111111111111111111"

# to use sample file or not
USE_SAMPLE_FILE = False
SAMPLE_FILE_NAME = "mockup_agreement_terms.json"

# attribute name
ROOT_ELEM = "acceptedTerms"
TERM_NAME = "renewalTerm"
CONFIG_ELEM = "configuration"
ATTRIBUTE_NAME = "enableAutoRenew"


def get_agreement_information(mp_client, entity_id):
    """
    Returns customer AWS Account id about a given agreement
    Args: entity_id str: Entity to return
    Returns: dict: Dictionary of agreement information
    """

    try:
        if USE_SAMPLE_FILE:
```

```
            sample_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__),
 SAMPLE_FILE_NAME)
            terms = open_json_file(sample_file)
        else:
            terms = mp_client.get_agreement_terms(agreementId=entity_id)

        auto_renewal = "No Auto Renewal"
        for term in terms[ROOT_ELEM]:
            if TERM_NAME in term:
                if CONFIG_ELEM in term[TERM_NAME]:
                    auto_renewal = term[TERM_NAME][CONFIG_ELEM][ATTRIBUTE_NAME]
                    break
        return auto_renewal

    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
            logger.error("Agreement with ID %s not found.", entity_id)
        else:
            logger.error("Unexpected error: %s", e)


def usage_demo():
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Looking for an agreement in the AWS Marketplace.")
    print("-" * 88)

    mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-agreement")

    agreement = get_agreement_information(mp_client, AGREEMENT_ID)

    if agreement is not None:
        print(f"Auto Renewal is {agreement}")
    else:
        print("Agreement with ID " + AGREEMENT_ID + " is not found")


# open json file from path
def open_json_file(filename):
    with open(filename, "r") as f:
        return json.load(f)
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetAgreementTerms를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK를 사용하여 계약에서 구매한 차원 가져오기

다음 코드 예제에서는 계약에서 구매한 차원을 가져오는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.example.awsmarketplace.agreementapi;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.MarketplaceAgreementClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.AcceptedTerm;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.Dimension;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.GetAgreementTermsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.GetAgreementTermsResponse;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

import static
 com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.AGREEMENT_ID;
```

```
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

public class GetAgreementTermsDimensionPurchased {

 /*
  * Obtain the dimensions the buyer has purchased from me via the agreement
  */
 public static void main(String[] args) {

  String agreementId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : AGREEMENT_ID;

  List<String> dimensionKeys = getDimensionKeys(agreementId);

  ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(dimensionKeys);
 }

 public static List<String> getDimensionKeys(String agreementId) {
  MarketplaceAgreementClient marketplaceAgreementClient =
    MarketplaceAgreementClient.builder()
    .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
    .build();

  GetAgreementTermsRequest getAgreementTermsRequest =
    GetAgreementTermsRequest.builder().agreementId(agreementId)
    .build();

  GetAgreementTermsResponse getAgreementTermsResponse =
 marketplaceAgreementClient.getAgreementTerms(getAgreementTermsRequest);

  List<String> dimensionKeys = new ArrayList<String>();
  for (AcceptedTerm acceptedTerm : getAgreementTermsResponse.acceptedTerms()) {
   if (acceptedTerm.configurableUpfrontPricingTerm() != null) {
    if
 (acceptedTerm.configurableUpfrontPricingTerm().configuration().selectorValue() !
= null) {
     List<Dimension> dimensions =
 acceptedTerm.configurableUpfrontPricingTerm().configuration().dimensions();
     for (Dimension dimension : dimensions) {
      dimensionKeys.add(dimension.dimensionKey());
     }
    }

   }
```

```
  }
  return dimensionKeys;
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 GetAgreementTermsAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Obtain the dimensions the buyer has purchased from me via the agreement
AG-28
"""

import json
import logging
import os

import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

# agreement id
AGREEMENT_ID = "agmt-111111111111111111111111"

# to use sample file or not
USE_SAMPLE_FILE = False
SAMPLE_FILE_NAME = "mockup_agreement_terms.json"
```

```
# attribute name
ROOT_ELEM = "acceptedTerms"
TERM_NAME = "configurableUpfrontPricingTerm"
CONFIG_ELEM = "configuration"
ATTRIBUTE_NAME = "selectorValue"


def get_agreement_information(mp_client, entity_id):
    """
    Returns customer AWS Account id about a given agreement
    Args: entity_id str: Entity to return
    Returns: dict: Dictionary of agreement information
    """

    try:
        if USE_SAMPLE_FILE:
            sample_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__),
 SAMPLE_FILE_NAME)
            terms = open_json_file(sample_file)
        else:
            terms = mp_client.get_agreement_terms(agreementId=entity_id)

        dimensionKeys = []

        for term in terms[ROOT_ELEM]:
            if TERM_NAME in term:
                if CONFIG_ELEM in term[TERM_NAME]:
                    confParam = term[TERM_NAME][CONFIG_ELEM]
                    if ATTRIBUTE_NAME in confParam:
                        if "dimensions" in confParam:
                            for dimension in confParam["dimensions"]:
                                if "dimensionKey" in dimension:
                                    dimensionKey = dimension["dimensionKey"]
                                    print(f"Dimension Key: {dimensionKey}")
                                    dimensionKeys.append(dimensionKey)
        return dimensionKeys

    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
            logger.error("Agreement with ID %s not found.", entity_id)
        else:
            logger.error("Unexpected error: %s", e)
```

```
def usage_demo():
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Looking for an agreement in the AWS Marketplace.")
    print("-" * 88)

    mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-agreement")

    helper.pretty_print_datetime(get_agreement_information(mp_client,
 AGREEMENT_ID))

    # open json file from path


def open_json_file(filename):
    with open(filename, "r") as f:
        return json.load(f)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetAgreementTerms를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK를 사용하여 계약에서 구매한 각 차원의 인스턴스 가져오기

다음 코드 예제에서는 계약에서 구매한 각 차원의 인스턴스를 가져오는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.example.awsmarketplace.agreementapi;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.MarketplaceAgreementClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.AcceptedTerm;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.Dimension;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.GetAgreementTermsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.GetAgreementTermsResponse;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;

import static
 com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.AGREEMENT_ID;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

public class GetAgreementTermsDimensionInstances {

 /*
  * get instances of each dimension that buyer has purchased in the agreement
  */
 public static void main(String[] args) {

  String agreementId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : AGREEMENT_ID;

  Map<String, List<Dimension>> dimensionMap = getDimensions(agreementId);

  ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(dimensionMap);
 }

 public static Map<String, List<Dimension>> getDimensions(String agreementId) {
  MarketplaceAgreementClient marketplaceAgreementClient =
    MarketplaceAgreementClient.builder()
    .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
```

```
    .build();

  GetAgreementTermsRequest getAgreementTermsRequest =
    GetAgreementTermsRequest.builder().agreementId(agreementId)
    .build();

  GetAgreementTermsResponse getAgreementTermsResponse =
 marketplaceAgreementClient.getAgreementTerms(getAgreementTermsRequest);

  Map<String, List<Dimension>> dimensionMap = new HashMap<String,
 List<Dimension>>();

  for (AcceptedTerm acceptedTerm : getAgreementTermsResponse.acceptedTerms()) {
   List<Dimension> dimensionsList = new ArrayList<Dimension>();
   if (acceptedTerm.configurableUpfrontPricingTerm() != null) {
    String selectorValue = "";
    if (acceptedTerm.configurableUpfrontPricingTerm().configuration() != null) {
     if
 (acceptedTerm.configurableUpfrontPricingTerm().configuration().selectorValue() !
= null) {
      selectorValue =
 acceptedTerm.configurableUpfrontPricingTerm().configuration().selectorValue();
     }
     if
 (acceptedTerm.configurableUpfrontPricingTerm().configuration().hasDimensions())
 {
      dimensionsList =
 acceptedTerm.configurableUpfrontPricingTerm().configuration().dimensions();
     }
    }
    if (selectorValue.length() > 0) {
     dimensionMap.put(selectorValue, dimensionsList);
    }
   }
  }
  return dimensionMap;
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 GetAgreementTermsAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
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```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Obtain instances of each dimension that buyer has purchased in the agreement
AG-30
"""

import logging

import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

# agreement id
AGREEMENT_ID = "agmt-111111111111111111111111"

# attribute name
ROOT_ELEM = "acceptedTerms"
TERM_NAME = "configurableUpfrontPricingTerm"
CONFIG_ELEM = "configuration"
ATTRIBUTE_NAME = "selectorValue"

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def get_agreement_information(mp_client, entity_id):
    """
    Returns customer AWS Account id about a given agreement
    Args: entity_id str: Entity to return
```

```
    Returns: dict: Dictionary of agreement information
    """

    try:
        terms = mp_client.get_agreement_terms(agreementId=entity_id)
        dimensionKeyValueMap = {}
        for term in terms[ROOT_ELEM]:
            if TERM_NAME in term:
                if CONFIG_ELEM in term[TERM_NAME]:
                    confParam = term[TERM_NAME][CONFIG_ELEM]
                    if ATTRIBUTE_NAME in confParam:
                        selectValue = confParam["selectorValue"]
                        dimensionKeyValueMap["selectorValue"] = selectValue
                        if "dimensions" in confParam:
                            dimensionKeyValueMap["dimensions"] =
 confParam["dimensions"]
                            """
                            for dimension in confParam['dimensions']:
                                if 'dimensionKey' in dimension:

                                    dimensionValue = dimension['dimensionValue']
                                    dimensionKey = dimension['dimensionKey']
                                    print(f"Selector: {selectValue}, Dimension
 Key: {dimensionKey}, Dimension Value: {dimensionValue}")
                                    dimensionKeyValueMap[dimensionKey] =
 dimensionValue
                            """
        return dimensionKeyValueMap

    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
            logger.error("Agreement with ID %s not found.", entity_id)
        else:
            logger.error("Unexpected error: %s", e)


def usage_demo():
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Looking for an agreement in the AWS Marketplace.")
    print("-" * 88)

    mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-agreement")
```

```
    helper.pretty_print_datetime(get_agreement_information(mp_client,
 AGREEMENT_ID))


if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetAgreementTerms를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK를 사용하여 계약의 결제 일정 가져오기

다음 코드 예제에서는 계약의 결제 일정을 가져오는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
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```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.example.awsmarketplace.agreementapi;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.MarketplaceAgreementClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.AcceptedTerm;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.GetAgreementTermsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.GetAgreementTermsResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.PaymentScheduleTerm;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.ScheduleItem;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.*;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

public class GetAgreementTermsPaymentSchedule {

 /*
  * Obtain the payment schedule I have agreed to with the agreement, including
 the invoice date and invoice amount
  */
 public static void main(String[] args) {

  String agreementId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : AGREEMENT_ID;

  List<Map<String, Object>> paymentScheduleArray =
 getPaymentSchedules(agreementId);

  ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(paymentScheduleArray);
 }

 public static List<Map<String, Object>> getPaymentSchedules(String agreementId)
 {
  MarketplaceAgreementClient marketplaceAgreementClient =
    MarketplaceAgreementClient.builder()
    .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
    .build();

  GetAgreementTermsRequest getAgreementTermsRequest =
    GetAgreementTermsRequest.builder().agreementId(agreementId)
    .build();

  GetAgreementTermsResponse getAgreementTermsResponse =
 marketplaceAgreementClient.getAgreementTerms(getAgreementTermsRequest);
  List<Map<String, Object>> paymentScheduleArray = new ArrayList<>();

  String currencyCode = "";
```

```
  for (AcceptedTerm acceptedTerm : getAgreementTermsResponse.acceptedTerms()) {
   if (acceptedTerm.paymentScheduleTerm() != null) {
    PaymentScheduleTerm paymentScheduleTerm = acceptedTerm.paymentScheduleTerm();
    if (paymentScheduleTerm.currencyCode() != null) {
     currencyCode = paymentScheduleTerm.currencyCode();
    }
    if (paymentScheduleTerm.hasSchedule()) {
     for (ScheduleItem schedule : paymentScheduleTerm.schedule()) {
      if (schedule.chargeDate() != null) {
       String chargeDate = schedule.chargeDate().toString();
       String chargeAmount = schedule.chargeAmount();
       Map<String, Object> scheduleMap = new HashMap<>();
       scheduleMap.put(ATTRIBUTE_CURRENCY_CODE, currencyCode);
       scheduleMap.put(ATTRIBUTE_CHARGE_DATE, chargeDate);
       scheduleMap.put(ATTRIBUTE_CHARGE_AMOUNT, chargeAmount);
       paymentScheduleArray.add(scheduleMap);
      }
     }
    }
   }
  }
  return paymentScheduleArray;
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 GetAgreementTermsAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
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```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
```

```
Obtain the payment schedule I have agreed to with the agreement, including the
 invoice date and invoice amount
AG-17
"""

import json
import logging
import os

import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

# agreement id
AGREEMENT_ID = "agmt-11111111111111111111111"

# to use sample file or not
USE_SAMPLE_FILE = False
SAMPLE_FILE_NAME = "mockup_agreement_terms.json"

# attribute name
ROOT_ELEM = "acceptedTerms"
TERM_NAME = "paymentScheduleTerm"
CONFIG_ELEM = "configuration"
ATTRIBUTE_NAME = "selectorValue"


def get_agreement_information(mp_client, entity_id):
    """
    Returns customer AWS Account id about a given agreement
    Args: entity_id str: Entity to return
    Returns: dict: Dictionary of agreement information
    """

    try:
        if USE_SAMPLE_FILE:
            sample_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__),
 SAMPLE_FILE_NAME)
            terms = open_json_file(sample_file)
        else:
            terms = mp_client.get_agreement_terms(agreementId=entity_id)
```

```
        paymentScheduleArray = []
        currencyCode = ""
        for term in terms[ROOT_ELEM]:
            if TERM_NAME in term:
                paymentSchedule = term[TERM_NAME]
                if "currencyCode" in paymentSchedule:
                    currencyCode = paymentSchedule["currencyCode"]
                if "schedule" in paymentSchedule:
                    for sch in paymentSchedule["schedule"]:
                        if "chargeDate" in sch:
                            chargeDate = sch["chargeDate"]
                            chargeAmount = sch["chargeAmount"]
                            # print(f"chargeDate: {chargeDate}, chargeAmount:
 {chargeAmount}")
                            schedule = {
                                "currencyCode": currencyCode,
                                "chargeDate": chargeDate,
                                "chargeAmount": chargeAmount,
                            }
                            paymentScheduleArray.append(schedule)

        return paymentScheduleArray

    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
            logger.error("Agreement with ID %s not found.", entity_id)
        else:
            logger.error("Unexpected error: %s", e)


def usage_demo():
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Looking for an agreement in the AWS Marketplace.")
    print("-" * 88)

    mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-agreement")

    helper.pretty_print_datetime(get_agreement_information(mp_client,
 AGREEMENT_ID))

    # open json file from path
```

```
def open_json_file(filename):
    with open(filename, "r") as f:
        return json.load(f)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetAgreementTerms를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK를 사용하여 계약에서 차원당 요금 가져오기

다음 코드 예제에서는 계약에서 차원당 요금을 가져오는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
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```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.example.awsmarketplace.agreementapi;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.MarketplaceAgreementClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.AcceptedTerm;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.GetAgreementTermsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.GetAgreementTermsResponse;
```

```
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

import static
 com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.AGREEMENT_ID;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

public class GetAgreementTermsPricingEachDimension {

 /*
  * Obtain pricing per each dimension in the agreement
  */
 public static void main(String[] args) {

  String agreementId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : AGREEMENT_ID;

  List<Object> dimensions = getDimensions(agreementId);

  ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(dimensions);
 }

 public static List<Object> getDimensions(String agreementId) {
  MarketplaceAgreementClient marketplaceAgreementClient =
    MarketplaceAgreementClient.builder()
    .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
    .build();

  GetAgreementTermsRequest getAgreementTermsRequest =
    GetAgreementTermsRequest.builder().agreementId(agreementId)
    .build();

  GetAgreementTermsResponse getAgreementTermsResponse =
 marketplaceAgreementClient.getAgreementTerms(getAgreementTermsRequest);

  List<Object> dimensions = new ArrayList<Object>();

  for (AcceptedTerm acceptedTerm : getAgreementTermsResponse.acceptedTerms()) {
   List<Object> rateInfo = new ArrayList<Object>();
   if (acceptedTerm.configurableUpfrontPricingTerm() != null) {
    if (acceptedTerm.configurableUpfrontPricingTerm().type() != null) {
     rateInfo.add(acceptedTerm.configurableUpfrontPricingTerm().type());
    }
    if (acceptedTerm.configurableUpfrontPricingTerm().currencyCode() != null) {
```

```
      rateInfo.add(acceptedTerm.configurableUpfrontPricingTerm().currencyCode());
     }
     if (acceptedTerm.configurableUpfrontPricingTerm().hasRateCards()) {
      rateInfo.add(acceptedTerm.configurableUpfrontPricingTerm().rateCards());
     }
     dimensions.add(rateInfo);
    }
   }
   return dimensions;
  }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 GetAgreementTermsAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
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```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Obtain pricing per each dimension in the agreement
AG-29
"""

import json
import logging
import os

import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
```

```
# agreement id
AGREEMENT_ID = "agmt-111111111111111111111111"

# to use sample file or not
USE_SAMPLE_FILE = False
SAMPLE_FILE_NAME = "mockup_agreement_terms.json"

# attribute name
ROOT_ELEM = "acceptedTerms"
TERM_NAME = "configurableUpfrontPricingTerm"
CONFIG_ELEM = "configuration"
ATTRIBUTE_NAME = "selectorValue"

TERMS_TO_SEARCH = [
    "configurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
    "usageBasedPricingTerm",
    "fixedUpfrontPricingTerm",
]


def get_agreement_information(mp_client, entity_id):
    """
    Returns customer AWS Account id about a given agreement
    Args: entity_id str: Entity to return
    Returns: dict: Dictionary of agreement information
    """

    try:
        if USE_SAMPLE_FILE:
            sample_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__),
 SAMPLE_FILE_NAME)
            terms = open_json_file(sample_file)
        else:
            terms = mp_client.get_agreement_terms(agreementId=entity_id)

        dimentions = []
        for term in terms[ROOT_ELEM]:
            for t in TERMS_TO_SEARCH:
                rateInfo = []
                if t in term:
                    if "type" in term[t]:
                        rateInfo.append(term[t]["type"])
                    if "currencyCode" in term[t]:
```

```
                        rateInfo.append(term[t]["currencyCode"])
                    if "rateCards" in term[t]:
                        rateInfo.append(term[t]["rateCards"])
                    dimentions.append(rateInfo)
        return dimentions

    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
            logger.error("Agreement with ID %s not found.", entity_id)
        else:
            logger.error("Unexpected error: %s", e)


def usage_demo():
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Looking for an agreement in the AWS Marketplace.")
    print("-" * 88)

    mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-agreement")

    helper.pretty_print_datetime(get_agreement_information(mp_client,
 AGREEMENT_ID))

    # open json file from path


def open_json_file(filename):
    with open(filename, "r") as f:
        return json.load(f)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetAgreementTerms를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK를 사용하여 계약의 요금 유형 가져오기

다음 코드 예제에서는 계약의 요금 유형을 가져오는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
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```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.example.awsmarketplace.agreementapi;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.MarketplaceAgreementClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.AcceptedTerm;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.AgreementViewSummary;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.Filter;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.GetAgreementTermsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.GetAgreementTermsResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.SearchAgreementsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.SearchAgreementsResponse;

import com.fasterxml.jackson.annotation.JsonAutoDetect.Visibility;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Arrays;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.HashSet;
import java.util.Iterator;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Objects;
import java.util.Set;
```

```
import org.apache.commons.lang3.tuple.Triple;

import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.MarketplaceCatalogClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.DescribeEntityRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.DescribeEntityResponse;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.*;
import com.fasterxml.jackson.annotation.PropertyAccessor;
import com.fasterxml.jackson.core.JsonProcessingException;
import com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode;
import com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.ObjectMapper;
import com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.ObjectWriter;
import com.fasterxml.jackson.datatype.jsr310.JavaTimeModule;

/*
 * Obtain the pricing type of the agreement (contract, FPS, metered, free etc.)
 */
public class GetAgreementPricingType {

 private static final String FILTER_NAME = "OfferId";

 private static final String FILTER_VALUE = OFFER_ID;

 // Product types
 private static final String SAAS_PRODUCT = "SaaSProduct";
 private static final String AMI_PRODUCT = "AmiProduct";
 private static final String ML_PRODUCT = "MachineLearningProduct";
 private static final String CONTAINER_PRODUCT = "ContainerProduct";
 private static final String DATA_PRODUCT = "DataProduct";
 private static final String PROSERVICE_PRODUCT = "ProfessionalServicesProduct";
 private static final String AIQ_PRODUCT = "AiqProduct";

 // Pricing types
 private static final String CCP = "CCP";
 private static final String ANNUAL = "Annual";
 private static final String CONTRACT = "Contract";
 private static final String SFT = "SaaS Free Trial";
 private static final String HMA = "Hourly and Monthly Agreements";
 private static final String HOURLY = "Hourly";
 private static final String MONTHLY = "Monthly";
```

```
private static final String AFPS = "Annual FPS";
private static final String CFPS = "Contract FPS";
private static final String CCPFPS = "CCP with FPS";
private static final String BYOL = "BYOL";
private static final String FREE = "Free";
private static final String FTH = "Free Trials and Hourly";

// Agreement term pricing types
private static final Set<String> LEGAL = Set.of("LegalTerm");
private static final Set<String> CONFIGURABLE_UPFRONT =
Set.of("ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm");
private static final Set<String> USAGE_BASED = Set.of("UsageBasedPricingTerm");
private static final Set<String> CONFIGURABLE_UPFRONT_AND_USAGE_BASED =
Set.of("ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm", "UsageBasedPricingTerm");
private static final Set<String> FREE_TRIAL = Set.of("FreeTrialPricingTerm");
private static final Set<String> RECURRING_PAYMENT =
Set.of("RecurringPaymentTerm");
private static final Set<String> USAGE_BASED_AND_RECURRING_PAYMENT =
Set.of("UsageBasedPricingTerm", "RecurringPaymentTerm");
private static final Set<String> FIXED_UPFRONT_AND_PAYMENT_SCHEDULE =
Set.of("FixedUpfrontPricingTerm", "PaymentScheduleTerm");
private static final Set<String>
FIXED_UPFRONT_AND_PAYMENT_SCHEDULE_AND_USAGE_BASED =
Set.of("FixedUpfrontPricingTerm", "PaymentScheduleTerm",
"UsageBasedPricingTerm");
private static final Set<String> BYOL_PRICING = Set.of("ByolPricingTerm");
private static final Set<String> FREE_TRIAL_AND_USAGE_BASED =
Set.of("FreeTrialPricingTerm", "UsageBasedPricingTerm");

private static final List<Set<String>> ALL_AGREEMENT_TERM_TYPES_COMBINATION
= Arrays.asList(LEGAL, CONFIGURABLE_UPFRONT, USAGE_BASED,
CONFIGURABLE_UPFRONT_AND_USAGE_BASED,
  FREE_TRIAL, RECURRING_PAYMENT, USAGE_BASED_AND_RECURRING_PAYMENT,
FIXED_UPFRONT_AND_PAYMENT_SCHEDULE,
FIXED_UPFRONT_AND_PAYMENT_SCHEDULE_AND_USAGE_BASED, BYOL_PRICING,
FREE_TRIAL_AND_USAGE_BASED);

private static  MarketplaceAgreementClient marketplaceAgreementClient =
  MarketplaceAgreementClient.builder()
  .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
  .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
  .build();

private static MarketplaceCatalogClient marketplaceCatalogClient =
```

```
  MarketplaceCatalogClient.builder()
  .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
  .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
  .build();

   /*
    * Get agreement Pricing Type given product type, agreement term types and
offer types if needed
    */
public static String getPricingType(String productType, Set<String>
agreementTermType, Set<String> offerType) {
 Map<Triple<String, Set<String>, Set<String>>, String> pricingTypes = new
HashMap<>();

 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(SAAS_PRODUCT, CONFIGURABLE_UPFRONT_AND_USAGE_BASED,
new HashSet<>()), CCP);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(DATA_PRODUCT, CONFIGURABLE_UPFRONT_AND_USAGE_BASED,
new HashSet<>()), CCP);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(CONTAINER_PRODUCT, CONFIGURABLE_UPFRONT,
CONFIGURABLE_UPFRONT_AND_USAGE_BASED), ANNUAL);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(AMI_PRODUCT, CONFIGURABLE_UPFRONT,
CONFIGURABLE_UPFRONT_AND_USAGE_BASED), ANNUAL);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(ML_PRODUCT, CONFIGURABLE_UPFRONT,
CONFIGURABLE_UPFRONT_AND_USAGE_BASED), ANNUAL);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(CONTAINER_PRODUCT, CONFIGURABLE_UPFRONT,
CONFIGURABLE_UPFRONT), CONTRACT);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(AMI_PRODUCT, CONFIGURABLE_UPFRONT,
CONFIGURABLE_UPFRONT), CONTRACT);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(SAAS_PRODUCT, CONFIGURABLE_UPFRONT, new
HashSet<>()), CONTRACT);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(DATA_PRODUCT, CONFIGURABLE_UPFRONT, new
HashSet<>()), CONTRACT);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(AIQ_PRODUCT, CONFIGURABLE_UPFRONT, new HashSet<>()),
CONTRACT);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(PROSERVICE_PRODUCT, CONFIGURABLE_UPFRONT, new
HashSet<>()), CONTRACT);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(SAAS_PRODUCT, FREE_TRIAL, new HashSet<>()), SFT);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(AMI_PRODUCT, USAGE_BASED_AND_RECURRING_PAYMENT, new
HashSet<>()), HMA);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(SAAS_PRODUCT, USAGE_BASED, new HashSet<>()),
HOURLY);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(AMI_PRODUCT, USAGE_BASED, new HashSet<>()), HOURLY);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(ML_PRODUCT, USAGE_BASED, new HashSet<>()), HOURLY);
```

```
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(CONTAINER_PRODUCT, RECURRING_PAYMENT, new
HashSet<>()), MONTHLY);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(AMI_PRODUCT, RECURRING_PAYMENT, new HashSet<>()),
MONTHLY);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(CONTAINER_PRODUCT,
FIXED_UPFRONT_AND_PAYMENT_SCHEDULE,
FIXED_UPFRONT_AND_PAYMENT_SCHEDULE_AND_USAGE_BASED), AFPS);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(AMI_PRODUCT, FIXED_UPFRONT_AND_PAYMENT_SCHEDULE,
FIXED_UPFRONT_AND_PAYMENT_SCHEDULE_AND_USAGE_BASED), AFPS);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(ML_PRODUCT, FIXED_UPFRONT_AND_PAYMENT_SCHEDULE, new
HashSet<>()), AFPS);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(CONTAINER_PRODUCT,
FIXED_UPFRONT_AND_PAYMENT_SCHEDULE, new HashSet<>()), CFPS);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(AMI_PRODUCT, FIXED_UPFRONT_AND_PAYMENT_SCHEDULE,
FIXED_UPFRONT_AND_PAYMENT_SCHEDULE), CFPS);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(SAAS_PRODUCT, FIXED_UPFRONT_AND_PAYMENT_SCHEDULE,
new HashSet<>()), CFPS);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(DATA_PRODUCT, FIXED_UPFRONT_AND_PAYMENT_SCHEDULE,
new HashSet<>()), CFPS);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(AIQ_PRODUCT, FIXED_UPFRONT_AND_PAYMENT_SCHEDULE, new
HashSet<>()), CFPS);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(PROSERVICE_PRODUCT,
FIXED_UPFRONT_AND_PAYMENT_SCHEDULE, new HashSet<>()), CFPS);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(SAAS_PRODUCT,
FIXED_UPFRONT_AND_PAYMENT_SCHEDULE_AND_USAGE_BASED, new HashSet<>()), CCPFPS);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(DATA_PRODUCT,
FIXED_UPFRONT_AND_PAYMENT_SCHEDULE_AND_USAGE_BASED, new HashSet<>()), CCPFPS);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(AIQ_PRODUCT,
FIXED_UPFRONT_AND_PAYMENT_SCHEDULE_AND_USAGE_BASED, new HashSet<>()), CCPFPS);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(PROSERVICE_PRODUCT,
FIXED_UPFRONT_AND_PAYMENT_SCHEDULE_AND_USAGE_BASED, new HashSet<>()), CCPFPS);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(AMI_PRODUCT, BYOL_PRICING, new HashSet<>()), BYOL);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(SAAS_PRODUCT, BYOL_PRICING, new HashSet<>()), BYOL);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(PROSERVICE_PRODUCT, BYOL_PRICING, new HashSet<>()),
BYOL);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(AIQ_PRODUCT, BYOL_PRICING, new HashSet<>()), BYOL);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(ML_PRODUCT, BYOL_PRICING, new HashSet<>()), BYOL);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(CONTAINER_PRODUCT, BYOL_PRICING, new HashSet<>()),
BYOL);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(DATA_PRODUCT, BYOL_PRICING, new HashSet<>()), BYOL);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(CONTAINER_PRODUCT, LEGAL, new HashSet<>()), FREE);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(AMI_PRODUCT, FREE_TRIAL_AND_USAGE_BASED, new
HashSet<>()), FTH);
```

```
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(CONTAINER_PRODUCT, FREE_TRIAL_AND_USAGE_BASED, new
HashSet<>()), FTH);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(ML_PRODUCT, FREE_TRIAL_AND_USAGE_BASED, new
HashSet<>()), FTH);

 Triple<String, Set<String>, Set<String>> key = Triple.of(productType,
agreementTermType, offerType);

 if (pricingTypes.containsKey(key)) {
  return pricingTypes.get(key);
 } else {
  return "Unknown";
 }
}

/*
 * Given product type and agreement term types, some combinations need to check
offer term types as well.
 */
public static String needToCheckOfferTermsType(String productType, Set<String>
agreementTermTypes) {
 Map<KeyPair, String> offerTermTypes = new HashMap<>();
 offerTermTypes.put(new KeyPair(CONTAINER_PRODUCT, CONFIGURABLE_UPFRONT), "Y");
 offerTermTypes.put(new KeyPair(AMI_PRODUCT, CONFIGURABLE_UPFRONT), "Y");
 offerTermTypes.put(new KeyPair(CONTAINER_PRODUCT,
FIXED_UPFRONT_AND_PAYMENT_SCHEDULE), "Y");
 offerTermTypes.put(new KeyPair(AMI_PRODUCT,
FIXED_UPFRONT_AND_PAYMENT_SCHEDULE), "Y");

 KeyPair key = new KeyPair(productType, agreementTermTypes);
 if (offerTermTypes.containsKey(key)) {
  return offerTermTypes.get(key);
 } else {
  return null;
 }
}

public static List<AgreementViewSummary> getAgreementsById() {

 List<AgreementViewSummary> agreementSummaryList = new
ArrayList<AgreementViewSummary>();

 Filter partyType =
Filter.builder().name(PARTY_TYPE_FILTER_NAME).values(PARTY_TYPE_FILTER_VALUE_PROPOSER).b
```

```
 Filter agreementType =
Filter.builder().name(AGREEMENT_TYPE_FILTER_NAME).values(AGREEMENT_TYPE_FILTER_VALUE_PUR

 Filter customizeFilter =
Filter.builder().name(FILTER_NAME).values(FILTER_VALUE).build();

 SearchAgreementsRequest searchAgreementsRequest =
   SearchAgreementsRequest.builder()
   .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
   .filters(partyType, agreementType, customizeFilter).build();

 SearchAgreementsResponse searchResultResponse =
marketplaceAgreementClient.searchAgreements(searchAgreementsRequest);

 agreementSummaryList.addAll(searchResultResponse.agreementViewSummaries());

 while (searchResultResponse.nextToken() != null &&
searchResultResponse.nextToken().length() > 0) {
  searchAgreementsRequest =
SearchAgreementsRequest.builder().catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
    .filters(partyType,
agreementType).nextToken(searchResultResponse.nextToken()).build();
  searchResultResponse =
marketplaceAgreementClient.searchAgreements(searchAgreementsRequest);
  agreementSummaryList.addAll(searchResultResponse.agreementViewSummaries());
 }
 return agreementSummaryList;

}

static class KeyPair {
 private final String first;
 private final Set<String> second;

 public KeyPair(String productType, Set<String> second) {
  this.first = productType;
  this.second = second;
 }

 @Override
 public int hashCode() {
  return Objects.hash(first, second);
 }
```

```
 @Override
 public boolean equals(Object obj) {
  if (this == obj)
   return true;
  if (obj == null || getClass() != obj.getClass())
   return false;
  KeyPair other = (KeyPair) obj;
  return Objects.equals(first, other.first) && Objects.equals(second,
other.second);
 }
}

/*
 * Get all the term types for the offer
 */
public static Set<String> getOfferTermTypes(String offerId) {

 Set<String> offerTermTypes = new HashSet<String>();

 DescribeEntityRequest request =
   DescribeEntityRequest.builder()
   .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
   .entityId(offerId)
   .build();

 DescribeEntityResponse result =
marketplaceCatalogClient.describeEntity(request);

 String details = result.details();

 try {
  ObjectMapper objectMapper = new ObjectMapper();
  JsonNode rootNode = objectMapper.readTree(details);
  JsonNode termsNode = rootNode.get(ATTRIBUTE_TERMS);

  for (JsonNode termNode : termsNode) {
   if (termNode.get(ATTRIBUTE_TYPE_ENTITY) != null ) {
    offerTermTypes.add(termNode.get(ATTRIBUTE_TYPE_ENTITY).asText());
   }
  }
 } catch (Exception e) {
  e.printStackTrace();
 }
```

```
 return offerTermTypes;

}

/*
 * Get all the agreement term types
 */
public static Set<String> getAgreementTermTypes(GetAgreementTermsResponse
agreementTerm) {
 Set<String> agreementTermTypes = new HashSet<String>();
 try {
  for (AcceptedTerm term : agreementTerm.acceptedTerms()) {
   ObjectMapper objectMapper = new ObjectMapper();
   JsonNode termNode = objectMapper.readTree(getJson(term));
   Iterator<Map.Entry<String, JsonNode>> fieldsIterator = termNode.fields();
   while (fieldsIterator.hasNext()) {
    Map.Entry<String, JsonNode> entry = fieldsIterator.next();
    JsonNode value = entry.getValue();
    if (value.isObject() && value.has(ATTRIBUTE_TYPE_AGREEMENT)) {
     agreementTermTypes.add(value.get(ATTRIBUTE_TYPE_AGREEMENT).asText());
    }
   }
  }
 } catch (Exception e) {
  e.printStackTrace();
 }
 return agreementTermTypes;

}

/*
 * make sure all elements in array2 exist in array1
 */
public static boolean allElementsExist(Set<String> array1, Set<String> array2) {
 for (String element : array2) {
  boolean found = false;
  for (String str : array1) {
   if (element.equals(str)) {
    found = true;
    break;
   }
  }
  if (!found) {
```

```
    return false;
   }
  }
  return true;
 }

 /*
  * Find the combinations of the agreement term types for the agreement
  */
 public static Set<String> getMatchedTermTypesCombination(Set<String>
 agreementTermTypes) {
  Set<String> matchedCombination = new HashSet<String>();
  for (Set<String> element : ALL_AGREEMENT_TERM_TYPES_COMBINATION) {
   if (allElementsExist(agreementTermTypes, element)) {
    matchedCombination = element;
   }
  }
  return matchedCombination;
 }

 public static void main(String[] args) {

  List<AgreementViewSummary> agreements = getAgreementsById();

  for (AgreementViewSummary summary : agreements) {
   String pricingType = "";
   String agreementId = summary.agreementId();
   System.out.println(agreementId);
   String offerId = summary.proposalSummary().offerId();

   //get all pricing term types for the offer in the agreement
   Set<String> offerTermTypes = getOfferTermTypes(offerId);
   String productType = summary.proposalSummary().resources().get(0).type();

   //get all pricing term types for the agreement
   GetAgreementTermsRequest getAgreementTermsRequest =
     GetAgreementTermsRequest.builder().agreementId(agreementId)
     .build();
   GetAgreementTermsResponse getAgreementTermsResponse =
 marketplaceAgreementClient.getAgreementTerms(getAgreementTermsRequest);
   Set<String> agreementTermTypes =
 getAgreementTermTypes(getAgreementTermsResponse);

   //get matched pricing term type combination set
```

```
  Set<String> agreementMatchedTermType =
getMatchedTermTypesCombination(agreementTermTypes);

  //check to see if this agreement pricing term combination needs additional
check on offer pricing terms
  String needToCheckOfferType = needToCheckOfferTermsType(productType,
agreementMatchedTermType);

  // get the pricing type for the agreement based on the product type, agreement
term types and offer term types if needed
  if (needToCheckOfferType != null) {
   Set<String> offerMatchedTermType =
getMatchedTermTypesCombination(offerTermTypes);
   pricingType = getPricingType(productType, agreementMatchedTermType,
offerMatchedTermType);
  } else if (agreementMatchedTermType == LEGAL) {
   pricingType = FREE;
  } else {
   pricingType = getPricingType(productType, agreementMatchedTermType, new
HashSet());
  }
  System.out.println("Pricing type is " + pricingType);
 }
}

private static String getJson(Object result) {
 String json = "";

 try {
  ObjectMapper om = new ObjectMapper();
  om.setVisibility(PropertyAccessor.FIELD, Visibility.ANY);
  om.registerModule(new JavaTimeModule());
  ObjectWriter ow = om.writer().withDefaultPrettyPrinter();

  json = ow.writeValueAsString(result);
 } catch (JsonProcessingException e) {
  e.printStackTrace();
 }
 return json;
}

}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DescribeAgreementAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Obtain the pricing type of the agreement (contract, FPS, metered, free etc.)
AG-16
"""

import json
import logging

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# To search by offer id: OfferId; by product id: ResourceIdentifier; by product
 type: ResourceType
idType = "OfferId"

# replace id value as needed
idValue = "offer-1111111111111"

MAX_PAGE_RESULTS = 10

# catalog; switch to AWSMarketplace for release
AWSMPCATALOG = "AWSMarketplace"

# product types

SaaSProduct = "SaaSProduct"
AmiProduct = "AmiProduct"
```

```
MLProduct = "MachineLearningProduct"
ContainerProduct = "ContainerProduct"
DataProduct = "DataProduct"
ProServiceProduct = "ProfessionalServicesProduct"
AiqProduct = "AiqProduct"

# Define pricing types
CCP = "CCP"
Annual = "Annual"
Contract = "Contract"
SFT = "SaaS Freee Trial"
HMA = "Hourly and Monthly Agreements"
Hourly = "Hourly"
Monthly = "Monthly"
AFPS = "Annual FPS"
CFPS = "Contract FPS"
CCPFPS = "CCP with FPS"
BYOL = "BYOL"
Free = "Free"
FTH = "Free Trials and Hourly"

# Define Agreement Term Types
legal = ["LegalTerm"]
config = ["ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm"]
usage = ["UsageBasedPricingTerm"]
config_usage = ["ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm", "UsageBasedPricingTerm"]
freeTrial = ["FreeTrialPricingTerm"]
recur = ["RecurringPaymentTerm"]
usage_recur = ("UsageBasedPricingTerm", "RecurringPaymentTerm")
fixed_payment = ["FixedUpfrontPricingTerm", "PaymentScheduleTerm"]
fixed_payment_usage = [
    "FixedUpfrontPricingTerm",
    "PaymentScheduleTerm",
    "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
]
byol = ["ByolPricingTerm"]
freeTrial_usage = ("FreeTrialPricingTerm", "UsageBasedPricingTerm")
all_agreement_types_combination = (
    legal,
    config,
    usage,
    config_usage,
    freeTrial,
    recur,
```

```
    usage_recur,
    fixed_payment,
    fixed_payment_usage,
    byol,
    freeTrial_usage,
)


# get pricing type method given product type, agreement temr type and offer type
 if needed
def get_pricing_type(product_type, agreement_term_type, offer_type):
    pricing_types = {
        (SaaSProduct, frozenset(config_usage), frozenset("")): CCP,
        (DataProduct, frozenset(config_usage), frozenset("")): CCP,
        (ContainerProduct, frozenset(config), frozenset(config_usage)): Annual,
        (AmiProduct, frozenset(config), frozenset(config_usage)): Annual,
        (MLProduct, frozenset(config), frozenset(config_usage)): Annual,
        (ContainerProduct, frozenset(config), frozenset(config)): Contract,
        (AmiProduct, frozenset(config), frozenset(config)): Contract,
        (SaaSProduct, frozenset(config), frozenset("")): Contract,
        (DataProduct, frozenset(config), frozenset("")): Contract,
        (AiqProduct, frozenset(config), frozenset("")): Contract,
        (ProServiceProduct, frozenset(config), frozenset("")): Contract,
        (SaaSProduct, frozenset(freeTrial), frozenset("")): SFT,
        (AmiProduct, frozenset(usage_recur), frozenset("")): HMA,
        (SaaSProduct, frozenset(usage), frozenset("")): Hourly,
        (AmiProduct, frozenset(usage), frozenset("")): Hourly,
        (ContainerProduct, frozenset(usage), frozenset("")): Hourly,
        (MLProduct, frozenset(usage), frozenset("")): Hourly,
        (ContainerProduct, frozenset(recur), frozenset("")): Monthly,
        (AmiProduct, frozenset(recur), frozenset("")): Monthly,
        (
            ContainerProduct,
            frozenset(fixed_payment),
            frozenset(fixed_payment_usage),
        ): AFPS,
        (AmiProduct, frozenset(fixed_payment), frozenset(fixed_payment_usage)):
 AFPS,
        (MLProduct, frozenset(fixed_payment), frozenset("")): AFPS,
        (ContainerProduct, frozenset(fixed_payment), frozenset(fixed_payment)):
 CFPS,
        (AmiProduct, frozenset(fixed_payment), frozenset(fixed_payment)): CFPS,
        (SaaSProduct, frozenset(fixed_payment), frozenset("")): CFPS,
        (DataProduct, frozenset(fixed_payment), frozenset("")): CFPS,
```

```
        (AiqProduct, frozenset(fixed_payment), frozenset("")): CFPS,
        (ProServiceProduct, frozenset(fixed_payment), frozenset("")): CFPS,
        (SaaSProduct, frozenset(fixed_payment_usage), frozenset("")): CCPFPS,
        (DataProduct, frozenset(fixed_payment_usage), frozenset("")): CCPFPS,
        (AiqProduct, frozenset(fixed_payment_usage), frozenset("")): CCPFPS,
        (ProServiceProduct, frozenset(fixed_payment_usage), frozenset("")):
 CCPFPS,
        (AmiProduct, frozenset(byol), frozenset("")): BYOL,
        (SaaSProduct, frozenset(byol), frozenset("")): BYOL,
        (ProServiceProduct, frozenset(byol), frozenset("")): BYOL,
        (AiqProduct, frozenset(byol), frozenset("")): BYOL,
        (MLProduct, frozenset(byol), frozenset("")): BYOL,
        (ContainerProduct, frozenset(byol), frozenset("")): BYOL,
        (DataProduct, frozenset(byol), frozenset("")): BYOL,
        (ContainerProduct, frozenset(legal), frozenset("")): Free,
        (AmiProduct, frozenset(freeTrial_usage), frozenset("")): FTH,
        (ContainerProduct, frozenset(freeTrial_usage), frozenset("")): FTH,
        (MLProduct, frozenset(freeTrial_usage), frozenset("")): FTH,
    }

    key = (product_type, agreement_term_type, offer_type)
    if key in pricing_types:
        return pricing_types[key]
    else:
        return "Unknown"


# Example usage for testing purpose
"""
product_type = SaaSProduct
agreement_term_type = frozenset(config_usage)
offer_type = frozenset('')
pricing_type = get_pricing_type(product_type, agreement_term_type, offer_type)
print("pricing type = " + pricing_type)  # Output: CCP
"""


# check if offer term types are needed; if Y, needed
def get_offer_term_type(product_type, agreement_term_type):
    offer_term_types = {
        (ContainerProduct, frozenset(config)): "Y",
        (AmiProduct, frozenset(config)): "Y",
        (ContainerProduct, frozenset(fixed_payment)): "Y",
        (AmiProduct, frozenset(fixed_payment)): "Y",
```

```
        (AmiProduct, frozenset(fixed_payment), frozenset(fixed_payment)): "Y",
    }

    key = (product_type, agreement_term_type)
    if key in offer_term_types:
        return offer_term_types[key]
    else:
        return


logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def get_agreements(mp_client):
    AgreementSummaryList = []
    partyTypes = ["Proposer"]
    for value in partyTypes:
        try:
            agreement = mp_client.search_agreements(
                catalog=AWSMPCATALOG,
                maxResults=MAX_PAGE_RESULTS,
                filters=[
                    {"name": "PartyType", "values": [value]},
                    {"name": idType, "values": [idValue]},
                    {"name": "AgreementType", "values": ["PurchaseAgreement"]},
                ],
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error("Could not complete search_agreements request.")
            raise

        AgreementSummaryList.extend(agreement["agreementViewSummaries"])

        while "nextToken" in agreement and agreement["nextToken"] is not None:
            try:
                agreement = mp_client.search_agreements(
                    catalog=AWSMPCATALOG,
                    maxResults=MAX_PAGE_RESULTS,
                    nextToken=agreement["nextToken"],
                    filters=[
                        {"name": "PartyType", "values": [value]},
                        {"name": idType, "values": [idValue]},
                        {"name": "AgreementType", "values":
 ["PurchaseAgreement"]},
```

```
                    ],
                )
            except ClientError as e:
                logger.error("Could not complete search_agreements request.")
                raise

            AgreementSummaryList.extend(agreement["agreementViewSummaries"])

    return AgreementSummaryList


def usage_demo():
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Looking for an agreement in the AWS Marketplace Catalog.")
    print("-" * 88)

    mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-agreement")

    # find all agreements matching the specified idType and idValue
    agreements = get_agreements(mp_client)

    for item in agreements:
        pricingType = ""
        agreement_id = item["agreementId"]

        # get term types inside offer
        offer_term_types = get_offer_term_types(item)

        # even though multiple product types are allowed for one agreement, only
 need the first one
        productType = item["resourceSummaries"][0]["resourceType"]

        # get agreement terms types
        agreementTerm = mp_client.get_agreement_terms(agreementId=agreement_id)

        agreementTermTypes = get_agreement_term_types(agreementTerm)

        # match with agreement term type group
        matchedTermType = getMatchedTermTypesCombination(agreementTermTypes)

        # check if offer term type is needed.
        offer_term_type_needed = get_offer_term_type(
```

```
            productType, frozenset(matchedTermType)
        )

        # get pricing type given product type, agreement term types and offer
 type if needed;
        # one excpetion is Container with Legal term. LegalTerm needs to be the
 only term present
        if offer_term_type_needed is not None:
            matchedOfferTermTypes =
 getMatchedTermTypesCombination(offer_term_types)
            print(f"matchedOfferTermType = {matchedOfferTermTypes}")
            pricingType = get_pricing_type(
                productType,
                frozenset(matchedTermType),
                frozenset(matchedOfferTermTypes),
            )
        elif set(matchedTermType) == set(legal):
            pricingType = Free
        else:
            pricingType = get_pricing_type(
                productType, frozenset(matchedTermType), frozenset("")
            )

        print(
            f"agreementId={agreement_id};productType={productType};
 agreementTermTypes={agreementTermTypes}; matchedTermType={matchedTermType};
 offerTermTypeNeeded={offer_term_type_needed};
 offer_term_types={offer_term_types}"
        )
        print(f"pricing type={pricingType}")


def getMatchedTermTypesCombination(agreementTermTypes):
    matchedCombination = ()
    for element in all_agreement_types_combination:
        if check_elements(agreementTermTypes, element):
            matchedCombination = element
    return matchedCombination


def get_offer_term_types(item):
    offer_id = item["agreementTokenSummary"]["offerId"]
    mp_catalogAPI_client = boto3.client("marketplace-catalog")
    offer_document = get_entity_information(mp_catalogAPI_client, offer_id)
```

```
    offerDetail = offer_document["Details"]
    offerDetail_json_object = json.loads(offerDetail)
    offer_term_types = [term["Type"] for term in
 offerDetail_json_object["Terms"]]
    return offer_term_types


# make sure all elements in array2 exist in array1
def check_elements(array1, array2):
    for element in array2:
        if element not in array1:
            return False
    return True


def get_entity_information(mp_client, entity_id):
    """
    Returns information about a given entity
    Args: entity_id str: Entity to return
    Returns: dict: Dictionary of entity information
    """

    try:
        response = mp_client.describe_entity(
            Catalog="AWSMarketplace",
            EntityId=entity_id,
        )

        return response

    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
            logger.error("Entity with ID %s not found.", entity_id)
        else:
            logger.error("Unexpected error: %s", e)


def get_agreement_term_types(agreementTerm):
    types = []
    for term in agreementTerm["acceptedTerms"]:
        for value in term.values():
            if isinstance(value, dict) and "type" in value:
                types.append(value["type"])
    return types
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeAgreement를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK를 사용하여 계약의 제품 유형 가져오기

다음 코드 예제에서는 계약의 제품 유형을 가져오는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.example.awsmarketplace.agreementapi;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.MarketplaceAgreementClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.DescribeAgreementRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.DescribeAgreementResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.Resource;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.*;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
```

```
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

public class GetAgreementProductType {

 /*
  * Obtain the Product Type of the product the agreement was created on
  */
 public static void main(String[] args) {

  String agreementId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : AGREEMENT_ID;

  List<String> productIds = getProducts(agreementId);

  ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(productIds);
 }

 public static List<String> getProducts(String agreementId) {
  MarketplaceAgreementClient marketplaceAgreementClient =
    MarketplaceAgreementClient.builder()
    .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
    .build();

  DescribeAgreementRequest describeAgreementRequest =
    DescribeAgreementRequest.builder()
    .agreementId(agreementId)
    .build();

  DescribeAgreementResponse describeAgreementResponse =
 marketplaceAgreementClient.describeAgreement(describeAgreementRequest);

  List<String> productIds = new ArrayList<String>();
  for (Resource resource :
 describeAgreementResponse.proposalSummary().resources()) {
   productIds.add(resource.id() + ":" + resource.type());
  }
  return productIds;
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DescribeAgreementAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Obtain the Product Type of the product the agreement was created on
AG-11
"""

import logging

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

# agreement id
AGREEMENT_ID = "agmt-111111111111111111111111"


def get_agreement_information(mp_client, entity_id):
    """
    Returns information about a given agreement
    Args: entity_id str: Entity to return
    Returns: dict: Dictionary of agreement information
    """

    try:
        agreement = mp_client.describe_agreement(agreementId=entity_id)

        return agreement

    except ClientError as e:
```

```
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
            logger.error("Agreement with ID %s not found.", entity_id)
        else:
            logger.error("Unexpected error: %s", e)


def usage_demo():
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Looking for offer and product details in a given agreement by
 agreement id.")
    print("-" * 88)

    mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-agreement")

    agreement = get_agreement_information(mp_client, AGREEMENT_ID)

    if agreement is not None:
        productHash = {}
        for resource in agreement["resourceSummaries"]:
            productHash[resource["resourceId"]] = resource["resourceType"]

        for key, value in productHash.items():
            print(f"Product ID: {key}  |  Product Type: {value}")
    else:
        print("Agreement with ID " + AGREEMENT_ID + " is not found")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeAgreement를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK를 사용하여 계약 상태 가져오기

다음 코드 예제에서는 계약 상태를 가져오는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.example.awsmarketplace.agreementapi;

import static
 com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.AGREEMENT_ID;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.MarketplaceAgreementClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.DescribeAgreementRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.DescribeAgreementResponse;

public class GetAgreementStatus {

 public static void main(String[] args) {

  String agreementId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : AGREEMENT_ID;

  DescribeAgreementResponse describeAgreementResponse =
 getDescribeAgreementResponse(agreementId);

  System.out.println("Agreement status is " +
 describeAgreementResponse.status());

 }

 public static DescribeAgreementResponse getDescribeAgreementResponse(String
 agreementId) {
```

```
  MarketplaceAgreementClient marketplaceAgreementClient =
    MarketplaceAgreementClient.builder()
    .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
    .build();

  DescribeAgreementRequest describeAgreementRequest =
    DescribeAgreementRequest.builder()
    .agreementId(agreementId)
    .build();

  DescribeAgreementResponse describeAgreementResponse =
 marketplaceAgreementClient.describeAgreement(describeAgreementRequest);
  return describeAgreementResponse;
 }

}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DescribeAgreementAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to get all agreement status
AG-13

Example Usage: python3 get_agreement_status.py --agreement-id <agreement-id>
"""

import argparse
```

```
import logging

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-agreement")

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def get_agreement(agreement_id):
    try:
        response = mp_client.describe_agreement(agreementId=agreement_id)
        return response
    except ClientError as e:
        logger.error(f"Could not complete search_agreements request. {e}")

    return None


if __name__ == "__main__":
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
    parser.add_argument(
        "--agreement-id",
        "-aid",
        help="Provide agreement ID to describe agreement status",
        required=True,
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()

    response = get_agreement(agreement_id=args.agreement_id)

    if response is not None:
        print(f"Agreement status: {response['status']}")
    else:
        print(f"No agreement found for {args.agreement_id}")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeAgreement를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK를 사용하여 계약의 지원 조건 가져오기

다음 코드 예제에서는 계약의 지원 조건을 가져오는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.example.awsmarketplace.agreementapi;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.MarketplaceAgreementClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.AcceptedTerm;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.GetAgreementTermsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.GetAgreementTermsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.SupportTerm;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

import static
 com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.AGREEMENT_ID;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

public class GetAgreementTermsSupportTerm {

 /*
  * Obtain the support and refund policy I have provided to the customer
  */
 public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
  String agreementId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : AGREEMENT_ID;

  List<SupportTerm> supportTerms = getSupportTerms(agreementId);

  ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(supportTerms);
 }

 public static List<SupportTerm> getSupportTerms(String agreementId) {
  MarketplaceAgreementClient marketplaceAgreementClient =
    MarketplaceAgreementClient.builder()
    .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
    .build();

  GetAgreementTermsRequest getAgreementTermsRequest =
    GetAgreementTermsRequest.builder().agreementId(agreementId)
    .build();

  GetAgreementTermsResponse getAgreementTermsResponse =
 marketplaceAgreementClient.getAgreementTerms(getAgreementTermsRequest);

  List<SupportTerm> supportTerms = new ArrayList<>();

  for (AcceptedTerm acceptedTerm : getAgreementTermsResponse.acceptedTerms()) {
   if (acceptedTerm.supportTerm() != null) {
    supportTerms.add(acceptedTerm.supportTerm());
   }
  }
  return supportTerms;
 }

}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 GetAgreementTermsAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Obtain the support and refund policy I have provided to the customer for an
 agreement
AG-19

Example Usage: python3 get_agreement_support_terms.py --agreement-id <agreement-
id>
"""

import argparse
import logging

import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-agreement")


def get_agreement_terms(agreement_id):
    try:
        agreement = mp_client.get_agreement_terms(agreementId=agreement_id)
        return agreement

    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
            logger.error("Agreement with ID %s not found.", agreement_id)
```

```
        else:
            logger.error("Unexpected error: %s", e)

    return None


if __name__ == "__main__":
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
    parser.add_argument(
        "--agreement-id",
        "-aid",
        help="Provide agreement ID to describe agreement status",
        required=True,
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()

    agreement = get_agreement_terms(agreement_id=args.agreement_id)

    if agreement is not None:
        support_found = False

        for term in agreement["acceptedTerms"]:
            if "supportTerm" in term.keys():
                helper.pretty_print_datetime(term)
                support_found = True

        if not support_found:
            print(f"No support term found for agreement: {args.agreement_id}")
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetAgreementTerms를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK를 사용하여 계약 조건 가져오기

다음 코드 예제에서는 계약 조건을 가져오는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.example.awsmarketplace.agreementapi;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.*;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.MarketplaceAgreementClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.GetAgreementTermsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.GetAgreementTermsResponse;

public class GetAgreementTerms {

 public static void main(String[] args) {

  String agreementId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : AGREEMENT_ID;

  GetAgreementTermsResponse getAgreementTermsResponse =
 getAgreementTermsResponse(agreementId);

  ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(getAgreementTermsResponse);

 }

 public static GetAgreementTermsResponse getAgreementTermsResponse(String
 agreementId) {
  MarketplaceAgreementClient marketplaceAgreementClient =
```

```
    MarketplaceAgreementClient.builder()
    .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
    .build();

  GetAgreementTermsRequest getAgreementTermsRequest =
    GetAgreementTermsRequest.builder()
    .agreementId(agreementId)
    .build();

  GetAgreementTermsResponse getAgreementTermsResponse =
 marketplaceAgreementClient.getAgreementTerms(getAgreementTermsRequest);
  return getAgreementTermsResponse;
 }

}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 GetAgreementTermsAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK를 사용하여 계정 ID별로 계약 검색

다음 코드 예제에서는 계정 ID별로 계약을 검색하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to get agreement by customer AWS
 account ID
AG-02
"""
```

```
import argparse
import logging

import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-agreement")
logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

MAX_PAGE_RESULTS = 10


def get_agreements(account_id):
    AgreementSummaryList = []

    try:
        agreement = mp_client.search_agreements(
            catalog="AWSMarketplace",
            maxResults=MAX_PAGE_RESULTS,
            filters=[
                {"name": "PartyType", "values": ["Proposer"]},
                {"name": "AcceptorId", "values": [account_id]},
                {"name": "AgreementType", "values": ["PurchaseAgreement"]},
            ],
        )
    except ClientError as e:
        logger.error("Could not complete search_agreements request.")
        raise e

    AgreementSummaryList.extend(agreement["agreementViewSummaries"])

    while "nextToken" in agreement and agreement["nextToken"] is not None:
        try:
            agreement = mp_client.search_agreements(
                catalog="AWSMarketplace",
                maxResults=MAX_PAGE_RESULTS,
                nextToken=agreement["nextToken"],
                filters=[
                    {"name": "PartyType", "values": ["Proposer"]},
                    {"name": "AcceptorId", "values": [account_id]},
                    {"name": "AgreementType", "values": ["PurchaseAgreement"]},
                ],
```

```
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error("Could not complete search_agreements request.")
            raise e

        AgreementSummaryList.extend(agreement["agreementViewSummaries"])

    return AgreementSummaryList


if __name__ == "__main__":
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
    parser.add_argument(
        "--account_id",
        "-aid",
        help="Provide accepting account ID to search for agreements",
        required=True,
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()

    response = get_agreements(account_id=args.account_id)

    helper.pretty_print_datetime(response)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 SearchAgreements를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK를 사용하여 계약 ID로 계약 검색

다음 코드 예제에서는 계약 ID별로 계약을 검색하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
```

```
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to search for agreements give id
 information
AG-02-A
"""


import logging

import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# To search by offer id: OfferId; by product id: ResourceIdentifier; by product
 type: ResourceType
idType = "ResourceType"

# replace id value as needed
idValue = "SaaSProduct"

MAX_PAGE_RESULTS = 10

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def get_agreements(mp_client):
    AgreementSummaryList = []
    partyTypes = ["Proposer"]
    for value in partyTypes:
        try:
            agreement = mp_client.search_agreements(
                catalog="AWSMarketplace",
                maxResults=MAX_PAGE_RESULTS,
                filters=[
                    {"name": "PartyType", "values": [value]},
                    {"name": idType, "values": [idValue]},
                    {"name": "AgreementType", "values": ["PurchaseAgreement"]},
                ],
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error("Could not complete search_agreements request.")
            raise e
```

```
        AgreementSummaryList.extend(agreement["agreementViewSummaries"])

        while "nextToken" in agreement and agreement["nextToken"] is not None:
            try:
                agreement = mp_client.search_agreements(
                    catalog="AWSMarketplace",
                    maxResults=MAX_PAGE_RESULTS,
                    nextToken=agreement["nextToken"],
                    filters=[
                        {"name": "PartyType", "values": [value]},
                        {"name": idType, "values": [idValue]},
                        {"name": "AgreementType", "values":
 ["PurchaseAgreement"]},
                    ],
                )
            except ClientError as e:
                logger.error("Could not complete search_agreements request.")
                raise e

            AgreementSummaryList.extend(agreement["agreementViewSummaries"])

    return AgreementSummaryList


def usage_demo():
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Looking for an agreement in the AWS Marketplace Catalog.")
    print("-" * 88)

    mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-agreement")

    helper.pretty_print_datetime(get_agreements(mp_client))


if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 SearchAgreements를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK를 사용하여 종료 날짜별로 계약 검색

다음 코드 예제에서는 종료 날짜별로 계약을 검색하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.example.awsmarketplace.agreementapi;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.MarketplaceAgreementClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.AgreementViewSummary;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.Filter;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.SearchAgreementsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.SearchAgreementsResponse;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Arrays;
import java.util.List;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.*;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

public class SearchAgreementsByEndDate {

 static String beforeOrAfterEndtimeFilterName =
 BeforeOrAfterEndTimeFilterName.BeforeEndTime.name();
```

```
static String cutoffDate = "2050-11-18T00:00:00Z";

static String partyTypeFilterValue = PARTY_TYPE_FILTER_VALUE_PROPOSER;

public static void main(String[] args) {

 List<AgreementViewSummary> agreementSummaryList = getAgreements();

 ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(agreementSummaryList);
}

public static List<AgreementViewSummary> getAgreements() {
 MarketplaceAgreementClient marketplaceAgreementClient =
   MarketplaceAgreementClient.builder()
   .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
   .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
   .build();

 // set up filters

 Filter partyTypeFilter = Filter.builder().name(PARTY_TYPE_FILTER_NAME)
   .values(PARTY_TYPE_FILTER_VALUE_PROPOSER).build();

 Filter agreementTypeFilter = Filter.builder().name(AGREEMENT_TYPE_FILTER_NAME)
   .values(AGREEMENT_TYPE_FILTER_VALUE_PURCHASEAGREEMENT).build();

 Filter customizeFilter =
Filter.builder().name(beforeOrAfterEndtimeFilterName).values(cutoffDate).build();

 List<Filter> filters = new ArrayList<Filter>();

 filters.addAll(Arrays.asList(partyTypeFilter, agreementTypeFilter,
customizeFilter));

 // search agreement with filters

 SearchAgreementsRequest searchAgreementsRequest =
   SearchAgreementsRequest.builder()
   .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
   .filters(filters)
   .build();

 SearchAgreementsResponse searchAgreementResponse=
marketplaceAgreementClient.searchAgreements(searchAgreementsRequest);
```

```
  List<AgreementViewSummary> agreementSummaryList = new
 ArrayList<AgreementViewSummary>();

  agreementSummaryList.addAll(searchAgreementResponse.agreementViewSummaries());

  while (searchAgreementResponse.nextToken() != null &&
 searchAgreementResponse.nextToken().length() > 0) {
   searchAgreementsRequest =
     SearchAgreementsRequest.builder()
     .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
     .filters(filters)
     .nextToken(searchAgreementResponse.nextToken())
     .build();
   searchAgreementResponse =
 marketplaceAgreementClient.searchAgreements(searchAgreementsRequest);
   agreementSummaryList.addAll(searchAgreementResponse.agreementViewSummaries());
  }
  return agreementSummaryList;
 }

}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 SearchAgreementsAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to search for agreement
 information before or after end date
```

```
AG-03
"""

import logging

import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-agreement")

# change to 'AfterEndTime' if after endtime is desired
beforeOrAfterEndtimeFilterName = "BeforeEndTime"

# Make sure to use the same date format as below
cutoffDate = "2322-11-18T00:00:00Z"

MAX_PAGE_RESULTS = 10

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def get_agreements():
    AgreementSummaryList = []

    try:
        agreement = mp_client.search_agreements(
            catalog="AWSMarketplace",
            maxResults=MAX_PAGE_RESULTS,
            filters=[
                {"name": "PartyType", "values": ["Proposer"]},
                {"name": beforeOrAfterEndtimeFilterName, "values": [cutoffDate]},
                {"name": "AgreementType", "values": ["PurchaseAgreement"]},
            ],
        )
    except ClientError as e:
        logger.error("Could not complete search_agreements request.")
        raise

    AgreementSummaryList.extend(agreement["agreementViewSummaries"])

    while "nextToken" in agreement:
        try:
            agreement = mp_client.search_agreements(
```

```
                catalog="AWSMarketplace",
                maxResults=MAX_PAGE_RESULTS,
                nextToken=agreement["nextToken"],
                filters=[
                    {"name": "PartyType", "values": ["Proposer"]},
                    {
                        "name": beforeOrAfterEndtimeFilterName,
                        "values": [cutoffDate],
                    },
                    {"name": "AgreementType", "values": ["PurchaseAgreement"]},
                ],
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error("Could not complete search_agreements request.")
            raise

        AgreementSummaryList.extend(agreement["agreementViewSummaries"])

    return AgreementSummaryList


if __name__ == "__main__":
    agreements = get_agreements()
    helper.pretty_print_datetime(agreements)
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 SearchAgreements를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK를 사용하여 제안 ID로 계약 검색

다음 코드 예제에서는 제안 ID별로 계약을 검색하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to search for agreements by offer
 id
AG-0
"""

import logging

import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# offer id to search by
offerId = "11111111111111111111111111"

MAX_PAGE_RESULTS = 10

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def get_agreements(mp_client):
    AgreementSummaryList = []
    partyTypes = ["Proposer"]
    for value in partyTypes:
        try:
            agreement = mp_client.search_agreements(
                catalog="AWSMarketplace",
                maxResults=MAX_PAGE_RESULTS,
                filters=[
                    {"name": "PartyType", "values": [value]},
                    {"name": "OfferId", "values": [offerId]},
                    {"name": "AgreementType", "values": ["PurchaseAgreement"]},
                ],
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error("Could not complete search_agreements request.")
            raise

        AgreementSummaryList.extend(agreement["agreementViewSummaries"])
```

```
        while "nextToken" in agreement and agreement["nextToken"] is not None:
            try:
                agreement = mp_client.search_agreements(
                    catalog="AWSMarketplace",
                    maxResults=MAX_PAGE_RESULTS,
                    nextToken=agreement["nextToken"],
                    filters=[
                        {"name": "PartyType", "values": [value]},
                        {"name": "OfferId", "values": [offerId]},
                        {"name": "AgreementType", "values":
 ["PurchaseAgreement"]},
                    ],
                )
            except ClientError as e:
                logger.error("Could not complete search_agreements request.")
                raise

            AgreementSummaryList.extend(agreement["agreementViewSummaries"])

    return AgreementSummaryList


def usage_demo():
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Looking for an agreement by offer id.")
    print("-" * 88)

    mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-agreement")

    helper.pretty_print_datetime(get_agreements(mp_client))


if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 SearchAgreements를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK를 사용하여 제품 ID별로 계약 검색

다음 코드 예제에서는 제품 ID별로 계약을 검색하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to search for agreement by
 product id
AG-02
"""

import logging

import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# product id to search by
resourceId = "prod-1111111111111"

MAX_PAGE_RESULTS = 10

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def get_agreements(mp_client):
    AgreementSummaryList = []
    partyTypes = ["Proposer"]
    for value in partyTypes:
        try:
            agreement = mp_client.search_agreements(
                catalog="AWSMarketplace",
                maxResults=MAX_PAGE_RESULTS,
                filters=[
```

```
                    {"name": "PartyType", "values": [value]},
                    {"name": "ResourceIdentifier", "values": [resourceId]},
                    {"name": "AgreementType", "values": ["PurchaseAgreement"]},
                ],
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error("Could not complete list_entities request.")
            raise

        AgreementSummaryList.extend(agreement["agreementViewSummaries"])

        while "nextToken" in agreement:
            try:
                agreement = mp_client.search_agreements(
                    catalog="AWSMarketplace",
                    maxResults=MAX_PAGE_RESULTS,
                    nextToken=agreement["nextToken"],
                    filters=[
                        {"name": "PartyType", "values": [value]},
                        {"name": "ResourceIdentifier", "values": [resourceId]},
                        {"name": "AgreementType", "values":
 ["PurchaseAgreement"]},
                    ],
                )
            except ClientError as e:
                logger.error("Could not complete search_agreements request.")
                raise

            AgreementSummaryList.extend(agreement["agreementViewSummaries"])

    return AgreementSummaryList


def usage_demo():
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Looking for an agreement in the AWS Marketplace Catalog.")
    print("-" * 88)

    mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-agreement")

    helper.pretty_print_datetime(get_agreements(mp_client))
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 SearchAgreements를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK를 사용하여 상태별로 계약 검색

다음 코드 예제에서는 상태별로 계약을 검색하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to filter agreements by status
AG-04

Example Usage: python3 search_agreements_by_status.py
"""

import logging

import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-agreement")

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

MAX_PAGE_RESULTS = 10
```

```
party_type_list = ["Proposer"]
agreement_type_list = ["PurchaseAgreement"]

# Accepted values: "ACTIVE", "TERMINATED", "CANCELED", "EXPIRED", "REPLACED",
 "RENEWED"
status_list = ["ACTIVE"]

filter_list = [
    {"name": "PartyType", "values": party_type_list},
    {"name": "AgreementType", "values": agreement_type_list},
    {"name": "Status", "values": status_list},
]

agreement_results_list = []


def get_agreements(filter_list=filter_list):
    try:
        agreements = mp_client.search_agreements(
            catalog="AWSMarketplace",
            maxResults=MAX_PAGE_RESULTS,
            filters=filter_list,
        )
    except ClientError as e:
        logger.error("Could not complete search_agreements request.")
        raise e

    agreement_results_list.extend(agreements["agreementViewSummaries"])

    while "nextToken" in agreements and agreements["nextToken"] is not None:
        try:
            agreements = mp_client.search_agreements(
                catalog="AWSMarketplace",
                maxResults=MAX_PAGE_RESULTS,
                nextToken=agreements["nextToken"],
                filters=filter_list,
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error("Could not complete search_agreements request.")
            raise e

        agreement_results_list.extend(agreements["agreementViewSummaries"])
```

```
    helper.pretty_print_datetime(agreement_results_list)
    return agreement_results_list


if __name__ == "__main__":
    agreements_list = get_agreements(filter_list)
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 SearchAgreements를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK를 사용하여 하나의 사용자 지정 필터가 있는 계약 검색

다음 코드 예제에서는 하나의 사용자 지정 필터로 계약을 검색하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.example.awsmarketplace.agreementapi;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.MarketplaceAgreementClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.AgreementViewSummary;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.Filter;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.SearchAgreementsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.SearchAgreementsResponse;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.*;
```

```
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Arrays;
import java.util.List;

import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

/**
 * To search by
 * offer id: OfferId;
 * product id: ResourceIdentifier;
 * customer AWS account id: AcceptorAccountId
 * product type: ResourceType (i.e. SaasProduct)
 * status: Status. status values can be: ACTIVE, CANCELED,
 *   EXPIRED, RENEWED, REPLACED, ROLLED_BACK, SUPERSEDED, TERMINATED
 */

public class SearchAgreementsByOneFilter {

 private static final String FILTER_NAME = "ResourceType";

 private static final String FILTER_VALUE = "SaaSProduct";

 /*
  * search agreements by one customize filter
  */
 public static void main(String[] args) {

  List<AgreementViewSummary> agreementSummaryList = getAgreements();

  ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(agreementSummaryList);
 }

 public static List<AgreementViewSummary> getAgreements() {
  MarketplaceAgreementClient marketplaceAgreementClient =
    MarketplaceAgreementClient.builder()
    .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
    .build();

  Filter partyTypeFilter = Filter.builder().name(PARTY_TYPE_FILTER_NAME)
    .values(PARTY_TYPE_FILTER_VALUE_PROPOSER).build();

  Filter agreementTypeFilter = Filter.builder().name(AGREEMENT_TYPE_FILTER_NAME)
    .values(AGREEMENT_TYPE_FILTER_VALUE_PURCHASEAGREEMENT).build();
```

```
 Filter customizeFilter =
Filter.builder().name(FILTER_NAME).values(FILTER_VALUE).build();

 List<Filter> filters = new ArrayList<Filter>();

 filters.addAll(Arrays.asList(partyTypeFilter, agreementTypeFilter,
customizeFilter));

 SearchAgreementsRequest searchAgreementsRequest =
   SearchAgreementsRequest.builder()
   .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
   .filters(filters)
   .build();
 SearchAgreementsResponse searchAgreementsResponse =
marketplaceAgreementClient.searchAgreements(searchAgreementsRequest);

 List<AgreementViewSummary> agreementSummaryList = new
ArrayList<AgreementViewSummary>();

 agreementSummaryList.addAll(searchAgreementsResponse.agreementViewSummaries());

 while (searchAgreementsResponse.nextToken() != null &&
searchAgreementsResponse.nextToken().length() > 0) {
  searchAgreementsRequest =
    SearchAgreementsRequest.builder()
    .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
    .filters(filters)
    .nextToken(searchAgreementsResponse.nextToken())
    .build();
  searchAgreementsResponse =
marketplaceAgreementClient.searchAgreements(searchAgreementsRequest);

agreementSummaryList.addAll(searchAgreementsResponse.agreementViewSummaries());
 }
 return agreementSummaryList;
}

}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 SearchAgreementsAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK를 사용하여 두 개의 사용자 지정 필터가 있는 계약 검색

다음 코드 예제에서는 두 개의 사용자 지정 필터가 있는 계약을 검색하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.example.awsmarketplace.agreementapi;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.AwsCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.SdkHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.MarketplaceAgreementClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.AgreementViewSummary;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.Filter;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.SearchAgreementsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.SearchAgreementsResponse;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Arrays;
import java.util.List;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.*;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

/**
 * Party Type = Proposer AND Acceptor:
 *  AfterEndTime
```

```
 *  BeforeEndTime
 *  ResourceIdentifier + BeforeEndTime
 *  ResourceIdentifier + AfterEndTime
 *  ResourceType + BeforeEndTime
 *  ResourceType + AfterEndTime
 *
 * Party Type = Proposer
 *  ResourceIdentifier
 *  OfferId
 *  AcceptorAccountId
 *  Status (ACTIVE)
 *  Status (ACTIVE) + ResourceIdentifier
 *  Status (ACTIVE) + AcceptorAccountId
 *  Status (ACTIVE) + OfferId
 *  Status (ACTIVE) + ResourceType
 *  AcceptorAccountId + BeforeEndTime
 *  AcceptorAccountId + AfterEndTime
 *  AcceptorAccountId + AfterEndTime
 *  OfferId + BeforeEndTime
 *
 * Status values can be: ACTIVE, CANCELLED, EXPIRED, RENEWED, REPLACED,
 ROLLED_BACK, SUPERSEDED, TERMINATED
 */

public class SearchAgreementsByTwoFilters {

 public static final String FILTER_1_NAME = "ResourceType";

 public static final String FILTER_1_VALUE = "SaaSProduct";

 public static final String FILTER_2_NAME = "Status";

 public static final String FILTER_2_VALUE = "ACTIVE";

 /*
  * search agreements by two customize filter
  */
 public static void main(String[] args) {

  List<AgreementViewSummary> agreementSummaryList = getAgreements();

  ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(agreementSummaryList);

 }
```

```
public static List<AgreementViewSummary> getAgreements() {
 MarketplaceAgreementClient marketplaceAgreementClient =
   MarketplaceAgreementClient.builder()
   .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
   .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
   .build();

 Filter partyTypeFilter = Filter.builder().name(PARTY_TYPE_FILTER_NAME)
   .values(PARTY_TYPE_FILTER_VALUE_PROPOSER).build();

 Filter agreementTypeFilter = Filter.builder().name(AGREEMENT_TYPE_FILTER_NAME)
   .values(AGREEMENT_TYPE_FILTER_VALUE_PURCHASEAGREEMENT).build();

 Filter customizeFilter1 =
Filter.builder().name(FILTER_1_NAME).values(FILTER_1_VALUE).build();

 Filter customizeFilter2 =
Filter.builder().name(FILTER_2_NAME).values(FILTER_2_VALUE).build();


 List<Filter> filters = new ArrayList<Filter>();

 filters.addAll(Arrays.asList(partyTypeFilter, agreementTypeFilter,
customizeFilter1, customizeFilter2));

 SearchAgreementsRequest searchAgreementsRequest =
   SearchAgreementsRequest.builder()
   .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
   .filters(filters)
   .build();

 SearchAgreementsResponse searchAgreementsResponse =
marketplaceAgreementClient.searchAgreements(searchAgreementsRequest);

 List<AgreementViewSummary> agreementSummaryList = new
ArrayList<AgreementViewSummary>();

 agreementSummaryList.addAll(searchAgreementsResponse.agreementViewSummaries());

 while (searchAgreementsResponse.nextToken() != null &&
searchAgreementsResponse.nextToken().length() > 0) {
  searchAgreementsRequest =
    SearchAgreementsRequest.builder()
```

```
      .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
      .filters(filters)
      .nextToken(searchAgreementsResponse.nextToken())
      .build();
    searchAgreementsResponse =
 marketplaceAgreementClient.searchAgreements(searchAgreementsRequest);

 agreementSummaryList.addAll(searchAgreementsResponse.agreementViewSummaries());
  }
  return agreementSummaryList;
 }

}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 SearchAgreementsAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

AWS SDKs를 사용한 MediaConvert 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 AWS Elemental MediaConvert 함께를 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

추가 리소스

- MediaConvert 사용 설명서 - MediaConvert에 대한 자세한 정보입니다.
- MediaConvert API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 MediaConvert 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리입니다. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

시작

Hello MediaConvert

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS Elemental MediaConvert를 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using Amazon.MediaConvert;
using Amazon.MediaConvert.Model;

namespace MediaConvertActions;

public static class HelloMediaConvert
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Create the client using the default profile.
        var mediaConvertClient = new AmazonMediaConvertClient();

        Console.WriteLine($"Hello AWS Elemental MediaConvert! Your MediaConvert
 Jobs are:");
        Console.WriteLine();

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        // Let's get some MediaConvert jobs.
        var response = await mediaConvertClient.ListJobsAsync(
            new ListJobsRequest()
            {
                MaxResults = 10
            }
            );

        foreach (var job in response.Jobs)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tJob: {job.Id} status {job.Status}");
            Console.WriteLine();
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeEndpoints를 참조하십시오.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs 사용한 MediaConvert의 기본 예제
  - Hello MediaConvert
  - AWS SDKs를 사용한 MediaConvert 작업
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateJob 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetJob 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListJobs 함께 사용

AWS SDKs 사용한 MediaConvert의 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS Elemental MediaConvert SDKs에서의 기본 사항을 AWS 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- Hello MediaConvert
- AWS SDKs를 사용한 MediaConvert 작업
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateJob 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetJob 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListJobs 함께 사용

Hello MediaConvert

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS Elemental MediaConvert를 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using Amazon.MediaConvert;
using Amazon.MediaConvert.Model;

namespace MediaConvertActions;

public static class HelloMediaConvert
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Create the client using the default profile.
        var mediaConvertClient = new AmazonMediaConvertClient();

        Console.WriteLine($"Hello AWS Elemental MediaConvert! Your MediaConvert
 Jobs are:");
        Console.WriteLine();

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        // Let's get some MediaConvert jobs.
        var response = await mediaConvertClient.ListJobsAsync(
            new ListJobsRequest()
            {
                MaxResults = 10
            }
            );

        foreach (var job in response.Jobs)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tJob: {job.Id} status {job.Status}");
            Console.WriteLine();
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeEndpoints를 참조하세요.

AWS SDKs를 사용한 MediaConvert 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 MediaConvert 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 AWS Elemental MediaConvert API 참조를 참조하세요.

예시

- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateJob 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetJob 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListJobs 함께 사용

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`CreateJob`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateJob`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

파일 위치, 클라이언트 및 래퍼를 설정합니다.

```
        // MediaConvert role Amazon Resource Name (ARN).
        // For information on creating this role, see
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/mediaconvert/latest/ug/creating-the-iam-
role-in-mediaconvert-configured.html.
```

```
        var mediaConvertRole = _configuration["mediaConvertRoleARN"];

        // Include the file input and output locations in settings.json or
 settings.local.json.
        var fileInput = _configuration["fileInput"];
        var fileOutput = _configuration["fileOutput"];

        AmazonMediaConvertClient mcClient = new AmazonMediaConvertClient();

        var wrapper = new MediaConvertWrapper(mcClient);
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Creating job for input file {fileInput}.");
        var jobId = await wrapper.CreateJob(mediaConvertRole!, fileInput!,
 fileOutput!);
        Console.WriteLine($"Created job with Job ID: {jobId}");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
```

래퍼 메서드를 사용하여 작업을 생성하고 작업 ID를 반환합니다.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a job to convert a media file.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="mediaConvertRole">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the
 media convert role, as specified here:
    /// https://docs.aws.amazon.com/mediaconvert/latest/ug/creating-the-iam-role-
in-mediaconvert-configured.html</param>
    /// <param name="fileInput">The Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
 location of the input media file.</param>
    /// <param name="fileOutput">The Amazon S3 location for the output media
 file.</param>
    /// <returns>The ID of the new job.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateJob(string mediaConvertRole, string
 fileInput,
        string fileOutput)
    {
        CreateJobRequest createJobRequest = new CreateJobRequest
        {
            Role = mediaConvertRole
        };
```

```
        createJobRequest.UserMetadata.Add("Customer", "Amazon");

        JobSettings jobSettings = new JobSettings
        {
            AdAvailOffset = 0,
            TimecodeConfig = new TimecodeConfig
            {
                Source = TimecodeSource.EMBEDDED
            }
        };
        createJobRequest.Settings = jobSettings;

        #region OutputGroup

        OutputGroup ofg = new OutputGroup
        {
            Name = "File Group",
            OutputGroupSettings = new OutputGroupSettings
            {
                Type = OutputGroupType.FILE_GROUP_SETTINGS,
                FileGroupSettings = new FileGroupSettings
                {
                    Destination = fileOutput
                }
            }
        };

        Output output = new Output
        {
            NameModifier = "_1"
        };

        #region VideoDescription

        VideoDescription vdes = new VideoDescription
        {
            ScalingBehavior = ScalingBehavior.DEFAULT,
            TimecodeInsertion = VideoTimecodeInsertion.DISABLED,
            AntiAlias = AntiAlias.ENABLED,
            Sharpness = 50,
            AfdSignaling = AfdSignaling.NONE,
            DropFrameTimecode = DropFrameTimecode.ENABLED,
            RespondToAfd = RespondToAfd.NONE,
```

```
            ColorMetadata = ColorMetadata.INSERT,
            CodecSettings = new VideoCodecSettings
            {
                Codec = VideoCodec.H_264
            }
        };
        output.VideoDescription = vdes;

        H264Settings h264 = new H264Settings
        {
            InterlaceMode = H264InterlaceMode.PROGRESSIVE,
            NumberReferenceFrames = 3,
            Syntax = H264Syntax.DEFAULT,
            Softness = 0,
            GopClosedCadence = 1,
            GopSize = 90,
            Slices = 1,
            GopBReference = H264GopBReference.DISABLED,
            SlowPal = H264SlowPal.DISABLED,
            SpatialAdaptiveQuantization =
H264SpatialAdaptiveQuantization.ENABLED,
            TemporalAdaptiveQuantization =
H264TemporalAdaptiveQuantization.ENABLED,
            FlickerAdaptiveQuantization =
H264FlickerAdaptiveQuantization.DISABLED,
            EntropyEncoding = H264EntropyEncoding.CABAC,
            Bitrate = 5000000,
            FramerateControl = H264FramerateControl.SPECIFIED,
            RateControlMode = H264RateControlMode.CBR,
            CodecProfile = H264CodecProfile.MAIN,
            Telecine = H264Telecine.NONE,
            MinIInterval = 0,
            AdaptiveQuantization = H264AdaptiveQuantization.HIGH,
            CodecLevel = H264CodecLevel.AUTO,
            FieldEncoding = H264FieldEncoding.PAFF,
            SceneChangeDetect = H264SceneChangeDetect.ENABLED,
            QualityTuningLevel = H264QualityTuningLevel.SINGLE_PASS,
            FramerateConversionAlgorithm =
                H264FramerateConversionAlgorithm.DUPLICATE_DROP,
            UnregisteredSeiTimecode = H264UnregisteredSeiTimecode.DISABLED,
            GopSizeUnits = H264GopSizeUnits.FRAMES,
            ParControl = H264ParControl.SPECIFIED,
            NumberBFramesBetweenReferenceFrames = 2,
            RepeatPps = H264RepeatPps.DISABLED,
```

```
            FramerateNumerator = 30,
            FramerateDenominator = 1,
            ParNumerator = 1,
            ParDenominator = 1
        };
        output.VideoDescription.CodecSettings.H264Settings = h264;

        #endregion VideoDescription

        #region AudioDescription

        AudioDescription ades = new AudioDescription
        {
            LanguageCodeControl = AudioLanguageCodeControl.FOLLOW_INPUT,
            // This name matches one specified in the following Inputs.
            AudioSourceName = "Audio Selector 1",
            CodecSettings = new AudioCodecSettings
            {
                Codec = AudioCodec.AAC
            }
        };

        AacSettings aac = new AacSettings
        {
            AudioDescriptionBroadcasterMix =
AacAudioDescriptionBroadcasterMix.NORMAL,
            RateControlMode = AacRateControlMode.CBR,
            CodecProfile = AacCodecProfile.LC,
            CodingMode = AacCodingMode.CODING_MODE_2_0,
            RawFormat = AacRawFormat.NONE,
            SampleRate = 48000,
            Specification = AacSpecification.MPEG4,
            Bitrate = 64000
        };
        ades.CodecSettings.AacSettings = aac;
        output.AudioDescriptions.Add(ades);

        #endregion AudioDescription

        #region Mp4 Container

        output.ContainerSettings = new ContainerSettings
        {
            Container = ContainerType.MP4
```

```
        };
        Mp4Settings mp4 = new Mp4Settings
        {
            CslgAtom = Mp4CslgAtom.INCLUDE,
            FreeSpaceBox = Mp4FreeSpaceBox.EXCLUDE,
            MoovPlacement = Mp4MoovPlacement.PROGRESSIVE_DOWNLOAD
        };
        output.ContainerSettings.Mp4Settings = mp4;

        #endregion Mp4 Container

        ofg.Outputs.Add(output);
        createJobRequest.Settings.OutputGroups.Add(ofg);

        #endregion OutputGroup

        #region Input

        Input input = new Input
        {
            FilterEnable = InputFilterEnable.AUTO,
            PsiControl = InputPsiControl.USE_PSI,
            FilterStrength = 0,
            DeblockFilter = InputDeblockFilter.DISABLED,
            DenoiseFilter = InputDenoiseFilter.DISABLED,
            TimecodeSource = InputTimecodeSource.EMBEDDED,
            FileInput = fileInput
        };

        AudioSelector audsel = new AudioSelector
        {
            Offset = 0,
            DefaultSelection = AudioDefaultSelection.NOT_DEFAULT,
            ProgramSelection = 1,
            SelectorType = AudioSelectorType.TRACK
        };
        audsel.Tracks.Add(1);
        input.AudioSelectors.Add("Audio Selector 1", audsel);

        input.VideoSelector = new VideoSelector
        {
            ColorSpace = ColorSpace.FOLLOW
        };
```

```
        createJobRequest.Settings.Inputs.Add(input);

        #endregion Input

        CreateJobResponse createJobResponse =
            await _amazonMediaConvert.CreateJobAsync(createJobRequest);

        var jobId = createJobResponse.Job.Id;

        return jobId;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreateJob을 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Create an AWS Elemental MediaConvert job.
/*!
  \param mediaConvertRole: An Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the AWS Identity and
                           Access Management (IAM) role for the job.
  \param fileInput: A URI to an input file that is stored in Amazon Simple
 Storage Service
                    (Amazon S3) or on an HTTP(S) server.
  \param fileOutput: A URI for an Amazon S3 output location and the output file
 name base.
  \param jobSettingsFile: An optional JSON settings file.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */

bool AwsDoc::MediaConvert::createJob(const Aws::String &mediaConvertRole,
                                     const Aws::String &fileInput,
                                     const Aws::String &fileOutput,
```

```
                                        const Aws::String &jobSettingsFile,
                                        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
&clientConfiguration) {
   Aws::MediaConvert::Model::CreateJobRequest createJobRequest;

   createJobRequest.SetRole(mediaConvertRole);
   Aws::Http::HeaderValueCollection hvc;
   hvc.emplace("Customer", "Amazon");
   createJobRequest.SetUserMetadata(hvc);

   if (!jobSettingsFile.empty()) // Use a JSON file for the job settings.
   {
       std::ifstream jobSettingsStream(jobSettingsFile, std::ios::ate);
       if (!jobSettingsStream) {
           std::cerr << "Unable to open the job template file." << std::endl;
           return false;
       }
       std::vector<char> buffer(jobSettingsStream.tellg());
       jobSettingsStream.seekg(0);
       jobSettingsStream.read(buffer.data(), buffer.size());
       std::string jobSettingsJSON(buffer.data(), buffer.size());
       size_t pos = jobSettingsJSON.find(INPUT_FILE_PLACEHOLDER);
       if (pos != std::string::npos) {
           jobSettingsJSON.replace(pos, strlen(INPUT_FILE_PLACEHOLDER),
fileInput);
       }

       pos = jobSettingsJSON.find(OUTPUT_FILE_PLACEHOLDER);
       if (pos != std::string::npos) {
           jobSettingsJSON.replace(pos, strlen(OUTPUT_FILE_PLACEHOLDER),
fileOutput);
       }
       Aws::Utils::Json::JsonValue jsonValue(jobSettingsJSON);
       Aws::MediaConvert::Model::JobSettings jobSettings(jsonValue);

       createJobRequest.SetSettings(jobSettings);
   }
   else { // Configure the job settings programmatically.
       Aws::MediaConvert::Model::JobSettings jobSettings;
       jobSettings.SetAdAvailOffset(0);
       Aws::MediaConvert::Model::TimecodeConfig timecodeConfig;

timecodeConfig.SetSource(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::TimecodeSource::EMBEDDED);
       jobSettings.SetTimecodeConfig(timecodeConfig);
```

```
        // Configure the output group.
        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::OutputGroup outputGroup;
        outputGroup.SetName("File Group");
        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::OutputGroupSettings outputGroupSettings;
        outputGroupSettings.SetType(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::OutputGroupType::FILE_GROUP_SETTINGS);
        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::FileGroupSettings fileGroupSettings;
        fileGroupSettings.SetDestination(fileOutput);
        outputGroupSettings.SetFileGroupSettings(fileGroupSettings);
        outputGroup.SetOutputGroupSettings(outputGroupSettings);

        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::Output output;
        output.SetNameModifier("_1");

        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::VideoDescription videoDescription;
        videoDescription.SetScalingBehavior(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::ScalingBehavior::DEFAULT);
        videoDescription.SetTimecodeInsertion(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::VideoTimecodeInsertion::DISABLED);

videoDescription.SetAntiAlias(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AntiAlias::ENABLED);
        videoDescription.SetSharpness(50);

videoDescription.SetAfdSignaling(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AfdSignaling::NONE);
        videoDescription.SetDropFrameTimecode(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::DropFrameTimecode::ENABLED);

videoDescription.SetRespondToAfd(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::RespondToAfd::NONE);
        videoDescription.SetColorMetadata(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::ColorMetadata::INSERT);

        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::VideoCodecSettings videoCodecSettings;
        videoCodecSettings.SetCodec(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::VideoCodec::H_264);
        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264Settings h264Settings;
        h264Settings.SetNumberReferenceFrames(3);
        h264Settings.SetSyntax(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264Syntax::DEFAULT);
        h264Settings.SetSoftness(0);
        h264Settings.SetGopClosedCadence(1);
        h264Settings.SetGopSize(90);
        h264Settings.SetSlices(1);
        h264Settings.SetGopBReference(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264GopBReference::DISABLED);
        h264Settings.SetSlowPal(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264SlowPal::DISABLED);
```

```
        h264Settings.SetSpatialAdaptiveQuantization(

Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264SpatialAdaptiveQuantization::ENABLED);
        h264Settings.SetTemporalAdaptiveQuantization(

Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264TemporalAdaptiveQuantization::ENABLED);
        h264Settings.SetFlickerAdaptiveQuantization(

Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264FlickerAdaptiveQuantization::DISABLED);
        h264Settings.SetEntropyEncoding(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264EntropyEncoding::CABAC);
        h264Settings.SetBitrate(5000000);
        h264Settings.SetFramerateControl(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264FramerateControl::SPECIFIED);
        h264Settings.SetRateControlMode(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264RateControlMode::CBR);

h264Settings.SetCodecProfile(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264CodecProfile::MAIN);
        h264Settings.SetTelecine(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264Telecine::NONE);
        h264Settings.SetMinIInterval(0);
        h264Settings.SetAdaptiveQuantization(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264AdaptiveQuantization::HIGH);

h264Settings.SetCodecLevel(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264CodecLevel::AUTO);
        h264Settings.SetFieldEncoding(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264FieldEncoding::PAFF);
        h264Settings.SetSceneChangeDetect(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264SceneChangeDetect::ENABLED);
        h264Settings.SetQualityTuningLevel(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264QualityTuningLevel::SINGLE_PASS);
        h264Settings.SetFramerateConversionAlgorithm(

Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264FramerateConversionAlgorithm::DUPLICATE_DROP);
        h264Settings.SetUnregisteredSeiTimecode(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264UnregisteredSeiTimecode::DISABLED);
        h264Settings.SetGopSizeUnits(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264GopSizeUnits::FRAMES);

h264Settings.SetParControl(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264ParControl::SPECIFIED);
        h264Settings.SetNumberBFramesBetweenReferenceFrames(2);

h264Settings.SetRepeatPps(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264RepeatPps::DISABLED);
        h264Settings.SetFramerateNumerator(30);
        h264Settings.SetFramerateDenominator(1);
```

```
        h264Settings.SetParNumerator(1);
        h264Settings.SetParDenominator(1);
        videoCodecSettings.SetH264Settings(h264Settings);
        videoDescription.SetCodecSettings(videoCodecSettings);
        output.SetVideoDescription(videoDescription);

        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AudioDescription audioDescription;
        audioDescription.SetLanguageCodeControl(

Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AudioLanguageCodeControl::FOLLOW_INPUT);
        audioDescription.SetAudioSourceName(AUDIO_SOURCE_NAME);
        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AudioCodecSettings audioCodecSettings;
        audioCodecSettings.SetCodec(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AudioCodec::AAC);
        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AacSettings aacSettings;
        aacSettings.SetAudioDescriptionBroadcasterMix(

Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AacAudioDescriptionBroadcasterMix::NORMAL);
        aacSettings.SetRateControlMode(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AacRateControlMode::CBR);

aacSettings.SetCodecProfile(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AacCodecProfile::LC);
        aacSettings.SetCodingMode(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AacCodingMode::CODING_MODE_2_0);
        aacSettings.SetRawFormat(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AacRawFormat::NONE);
        aacSettings.SetSampleRate(48000);

aacSettings.SetSpecification(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AacSpecification::MPEG4);
        aacSettings.SetBitrate(64000);
        audioCodecSettings.SetAacSettings(aacSettings);
        audioDescription.SetCodecSettings(audioCodecSettings);
        Aws::Vector<Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AudioDescription>
audioDescriptions;
        audioDescriptions.emplace_back(audioDescription);
        output.SetAudioDescriptions(audioDescriptions);

        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::ContainerSettings mp4container;
        mp4container.SetContainer(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::ContainerType::MP4);
        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::Mp4Settings mp4Settings;
        mp4Settings.SetCslgAtom(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::Mp4CslgAtom::INCLUDE);

mp4Settings.SetFreeSpaceBox(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::Mp4FreeSpaceBox::EXCLUDE);
        mp4Settings.SetMoovPlacement(

Aws::MediaConvert::Model::Mp4MoovPlacement::PROGRESSIVE_DOWNLOAD);
```

```
        mp4container.SetMp4Settings(mp4Settings);
        output.SetContainerSettings(mp4container);

        outputGroup.AddOutputs(output);
        jobSettings.AddOutputGroups(outputGroup);

        // Configure inputs.
        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::Input input;
        input.SetFilterEnable(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::InputFilterEnable::AUTO);
        input.SetPsiControl(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::InputPsiControl::USE_PSI);
        input.SetFilterStrength(0);

input.SetDeblockFilter(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::InputDeblockFilter::DISABLED);

input.SetDenoiseFilter(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::InputDenoiseFilter::DISABLED);
        input.SetTimecodeSource(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::InputTimecodeSource::EMBEDDED);
        input.SetFileInput(fileInput);

        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AudioSelector audioSelector;
        audioSelector.SetOffset(0);
        audioSelector.SetDefaultSelection(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AudioDefaultSelection::NOT_DEFAULT);
        audioSelector.SetProgramSelection(1);
        audioSelector.SetSelectorType(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AudioSelectorType::TRACK);
        audioSelector.AddTracks(1);
        input.AddAudioSelectors(AUDIO_SOURCE_NAME, audioSelector);

        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::VideoSelector videoSelector;

videoSelector.SetColorSpace(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::ColorSpace::FOLLOW);
        input.SetVideoSelector(videoSelector);

        jobSettings.AddInputs(input);

        createJobRequest.SetSettings(jobSettings);
    }

    Aws::MediaConvert::MediaConvertClient client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::MediaConvert::Model::CreateJobOutcome outcome = client.CreateJob(
            createJobRequest);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Job successfully created with ID - "
```

```
                    << outcome.GetResult().GetJob().GetId() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error CreateJob - " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 CreateJob을 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

작업을 생성하는 방법

다음 `create-job` 예시에서는 명령을 보내는 소스 시스템에 있는 파일 `job.json`에 지정된 설정을 사용하여 트랜스코딩 작업을 생성합니다. 이 JSON 작업 사양은 각 설정을 개별적으로 지정하거나, 작업 템플릿을 참조하거나, 출력 사전 설정을 참조할 수 있습니다.

```
aws mediaconvert create-job \
    --endpoint-url https://abcd1234.mediaconvert.region-name-1.amazonaws.com \
    --region region-name-1 \
    --cli-input-json file://~/job.json
```

AWS Elemental MediaConvert 콘솔을 사용하여 작업 설정을 선택한 다음 작업 섹션 하단에서 작업 JSON 표시를 선택하여 JSON 작업 사양을 생성할 수 있습니다.

계정별 엔드포인트를 가져오려면 `describe-endpoints`를 사용하거나 엔드포인트 없이 명령을 전송하세요. 서비스가 오류와 엔드포인트를 반환합니다.

요청이 성공하면 서비스는 요청과 함께 전송한 JSON 작업 사양을 반환합니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS Elemental MediaConvert 사용 설명서의 Elemental MediaConvert 작업 작업을 참조하세요. AWS MediaConvert

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateJob을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
package com.example.mediaconvert;

import java.net.URI;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.MediaConvertClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.DescribeEndpointsResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.DescribeEndpointsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.Output;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.MediaConvertException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.OutputGroup;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.OutputGroupSettings;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.HlsGroupSettings;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.OutputGroupType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.HlsDirectoryStructure;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.HlsManifestDurationFormat;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.HlsStreamInfResolution;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.HlsClientCache;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.HlsCaptionLanguageSetting;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.HlsManifestCompression;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.HlsCodecSpecification;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.HlsOutputSelection;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.HlsProgramDateTime;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.HlsTimedMetadataId3Frame;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.HlsSegmentControl;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.FileGroupSettings;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.ContainerSettings;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.VideoDescription;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.ContainerType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.ScalingBehavior;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.VideoTimecodeInsertion;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.ColorMetadata;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.RespondToAfd;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.AfdSignaling;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.DropFrameTimecode;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.VideoCodecSettings;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264Settings;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.VideoCodec;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.CreateJobRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264RateControlMode;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264QualityTuningLevel;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264SceneChangeDetect;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.AacAudioDescriptionBroadcasterMix;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264ParControl;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.AacRawFormat;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264QvbrSettings;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264FramerateConversionAlgorithm;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264CodecLevel;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264FramerateControl;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.AacCodingMode;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264Telecine;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264FlickerAdaptiveQuantization;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264GopSizeUnits;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264CodecProfile;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264GopBReference;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.AudioTypeControl;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.AntiAlias;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264SlowPal;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264SpatialAdaptiveQuantization;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264Syntax;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.M3u8Settings;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.InputDenoiseFilter;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264TemporalAdaptiveQuantization;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.CreateJobResponse;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264UnregisteredSeiTimecode;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264EntropyEncoding;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.InputPsiControl;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.ColorSpace;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264RepeatPps;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264FieldEncoding;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.M3u8NielsenId3;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.InputDeblockFilter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.InputRotate;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264DynamicSubGop;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.TimedMetadata;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.JobSettings;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.AudioDefaultSelection;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.VideoSelector;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.AacSpecification;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.Input;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.OutputSettings;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264AdaptiveQuantization;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.AudioLanguageCodeControl;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.InputFilterEnable;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.AudioDescription;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264InterlaceMode;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.AudioCodecSettings;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.AacSettings;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.AudioCodec;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.AacRateControlMode;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.AacCodecProfile;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.HlsIFrameOnlyManifest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.FrameCaptureSettings;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.AudioSelector;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.M3u8PcrControl;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.InputTimecodeSource;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.HlsSettings;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.M3u8Scte35Source;

/**
 * Create a MediaConvert job. Must supply MediaConvert access role Amazon
 * Resource Name (ARN), and a
 * valid video input file via Amazon S3 URL.
 *
 * Also, set up your development environment, including your credentials.
```

```
 *
 * For information, see this documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 */
public class CreateJob {
        public static void main(String[] args) {
                final String usage = """

                                Usage:
                                    <mcRoleARN> <fileInput>\s

                                Where:
                                    mcRoleARN - The MediaConvert Role ARN.\s
                                    fileInput -  The URL of an Amazon S3 bucket
 where the input file is located.\s
                                """;

                if (args.length != 2) {
                        System.out.println(usage);
                        System.exit(1);
                }

                String mcRoleARN = args[0];
                String fileInput = args[1];
                Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
                MediaConvertClient mc = MediaConvertClient.builder()
                                .region(region)
                                .build();

                String id = createMediaJob(mc, mcRoleARN, fileInput);
                System.out.println("MediaConvert job created. Job Id = " + id);
                mc.close();
        }

        public static String createMediaJob(MediaConvertClient mc, String
 mcRoleARN, String fileInput) {

                String s3path = fileInput.substring(0, fileInput.lastIndexOf('/')
 + 1) + "javasdk/out/";
                String fileOutput = s3path + "index";
                String thumbsOutput = s3path + "thumbs/";
```

```
                String mp4Output = s3path + "mp4/";

                try {
                        DescribeEndpointsResponse res = mc

 .describeEndpoints(DescribeEndpointsRequest.builder().maxResults(20).build());

                        if (res.endpoints().size() <= 0) {
                                System.out.println("Cannot find MediaConvert
 service endpoint URL!");
                                System.exit(1);
                        }
                        String endpointURL = res.endpoints().get(0).url();
                        System.out.println("MediaConvert service URL: " +
 endpointURL);
                        System.out.println("MediaConvert role arn: " +
 mcRoleARN);
                        System.out.println("MediaConvert input file: " +
 fileInput);
                        System.out.println("MediaConvert output path: " +
 s3path);

                        MediaConvertClient emc = MediaConvertClient.builder()
                                        .region(Region.US_WEST_2)

 .endpointOverride(URI.create(endpointURL))
                                        .build();

                        // output group Preset HLS low profile
                        Output hlsLow = createOutput("hls_low", "_low", "_$dt$",
 750000, 7, 1920, 1080, 640);
                        // output group Preset HLS media profile
                        Output hlsMedium = createOutput("hls_medium", "_medium",
 "_$dt$", 1200000, 7, 1920, 1080, 1280);
                        // output group Preset HLS high profole
                        Output hlsHigh = createOutput("hls_high", "_high", "_$dt
$", 3500000, 8, 1920, 1080, 1920);

                        OutputGroup appleHLS = OutputGroup.builder().name("Apple
 HLS").customName("Example")

 .outputGroupSettings(OutputGroupSettings.builder()

 .type(OutputGroupType.HLS_GROUP_SETTINGS)
```

```
.hlsGroupSettings(HlsGroupSettings.builder()
.directoryStructure(
      HlsDirectoryStructure.SINGLE_DIRECTORY)
.manifestDurationFormat(
      HlsManifestDurationFormat.INTEGER)
.streamInfResolution(
      HlsStreamInfResolution.INCLUDE)
.clientCache(HlsClientCache.ENABLED)
.captionLanguageSetting(
      HlsCaptionLanguageSetting.OMIT)
.manifestCompression(
      HlsManifestCompression.NONE)
.codecSpecification(
      HlsCodecSpecification.RFC_4281)
.outputSelection(
      HlsOutputSelection.MANIFESTS_AND_SEGMENTS)
.programDateTime(HlsProgramDateTime.EXCLUDE)
.programDateTimePeriod(600)
.timedMetadataId3Frame(
      HlsTimedMetadataId3Frame.PRIV)
.timedMetadataId3Period(10)
.destination(fileOutput)
```

```
.segmentControl(HlsSegmentControl.SEGMENTED_FILES)

.minFinalSegmentLength((double) 0)

.segmentLength(4).minSegmentLength(0).build())
                                                        .build())
                                        .outputs(hlsLow, hlsMedium,
hlsHigh).build();

                       OutputGroup fileMp4 = OutputGroup.builder().name("File
Group").customName("mp4")

.outputGroupSettings(OutputGroupSettings.builder()

.type(OutputGroupType.FILE_GROUP_SETTINGS)

.fileGroupSettings(FileGroupSettings.builder()

.destination(mp4Output).build())
                                                        .build())

.outputs(Output.builder().extension("mp4")

.containerSettings(ContainerSettings.builder()

.container(ContainerType.MP4).build())

.videoDescription(VideoDescription.builder().width(1280)

.height(720)

.scalingBehavior(ScalingBehavior.DEFAULT)

.sharpness(50).antiAlias(AntiAlias.ENABLED)

.timecodeInsertion(

      VideoTimecodeInsertion.DISABLED)

.colorMetadata(ColorMetadata.INSERT)

.respondToAfd(RespondToAfd.NONE)
```

```
.afdSignaling(AfdSignaling.NONE)

.dropFrameTimecode(DropFrameTimecode.ENABLED)

.codecSettings(VideoCodecSettings.builder()

      .codec(VideoCodec.H_264)

      .h264Settings(H264Settings

                      .builder()

                      .rateControlMode(

                                      H264RateControlMode.QVBR)

                      .parControl(H264ParControl.INITIALIZE_FROM_SOURCE)

                      .qualityTuningLevel(

                                      H264QualityTuningLevel.SINGLE_PASS)

                      .qvbrSettings(

                                      H264QvbrSettings.builder()

                                                      .qvbrQualityLevel(

                                                                      8)

                                                      .build())

                      .codecLevel(H264CodecLevel.AUTO)

                      .codecProfile(H264CodecProfile.MAIN)

                      .maxBitrate(2400000)

                      .framerateControl(

H264FramerateControl.INITIALIZE_FROM_SOURCE)
```

```
                        .gopSize(2.0)

                        .gopSizeUnits(H264GopSizeUnits.SECONDS)

                        .numberBFramesBetweenReferenceFrames(

                                        2)

                        .gopClosedCadence(

                                        1)

                        .gopBReference(H264GopBReference.DISABLED)

                        .slowPal(H264SlowPal.DISABLED)

                        .syntax(H264Syntax.DEFAULT)

                        .numberReferenceFrames(

                                        3)

                        .dynamicSubGop(H264DynamicSubGop.STATIC)

                        .fieldEncoding(H264FieldEncoding.PAFF)

                        .sceneChangeDetect(

                                        H264SceneChangeDetect.ENABLED)

                        .minIInterval(0)

                        .telecine(H264Telecine.NONE)

                        .framerateConversionAlgorithm(


H264FramerateConversionAlgorithm.DUPLICATE_DROP)

                        .entropyEncoding(

                                        H264EntropyEncoding.CABAC)
```

```
                        .slices(1)
                        .unregisteredSeiTimecode(
                                        H264UnregisteredSeiTimecode.DISABLED)
                        .repeatPps(H264RepeatPps.DISABLED)
                        .adaptiveQuantization(
                                        H264AdaptiveQuantization.HIGH)
                        .spatialAdaptiveQuantization(
                                        H264SpatialAdaptiveQuantization.ENABLED)
                        .temporalAdaptiveQuantization(
                                        H264TemporalAdaptiveQuantization.ENABLED)
                        .flickerAdaptiveQuantization(
                                        H264FlickerAdaptiveQuantization.DISABLED)
                        .softness(0)
                        .interlaceMode(H264InterlaceMode.PROGRESSIVE)
                        .build())
      .build())
                                                                        .build())
.audioDescriptions(AudioDescription.builder()
.audioTypeControl(AudioTypeControl.FOLLOW_INPUT)
.languageCodeControl(
      AudioLanguageCodeControl.FOLLOW_INPUT)
.codecSettings(AudioCodecSettings.builder()
```

```
        .codec(AudioCodec.AAC)

        .aacSettings(AacSettings

                        .builder()

                        .codecProfile(AacCodecProfile.LC)

                        .rateControlMode(

                                        AacRateControlMode.CBR)

                        .codingMode(AacCodingMode.CODING_MODE_2_0)

                        .sampleRate(44100)

                        .bitrate(160000)

                        .rawFormat(AacRawFormat.NONE)

                        .specification(AacSpecification.MPEG4)

                        .audioDescriptionBroadcasterMix(

                                        AacAudioDescriptionBroadcasterMix.NORMAL)

                        .build())

        .build())
                                                                                .build())
                                                                .build())
                                                .build();
                         OutputGroup thumbs = OutputGroup.builder().name("File
Group").customName("thumbs")

.outputGroupSettings(OutputGroupSettings.builder()

.type(OutputGroupType.FILE_GROUP_SETTINGS)

.fileGroupSettings(FileGroupSettings.builder()

.destination(thumbsOutput).build())
                                                                .build())
```

```
.outputs(Output.builder().extension("jpg")
.containerSettings(ContainerSettings.builder()
.container(ContainerType.RAW).build())
.videoDescription(VideoDescription.builder()
.scalingBehavior(ScalingBehavior.DEFAULT)
.sharpness(50).antiAlias(AntiAlias.ENABLED)
.timecodeInsertion(
      VideoTimecodeInsertion.DISABLED)
.colorMetadata(ColorMetadata.INSERT)
.dropFrameTimecode(DropFrameTimecode.ENABLED)
.codecSettings(VideoCodecSettings.builder()
      .codec(VideoCodec.FRAME_CAPTURE)
      .frameCaptureSettings(
                        FrameCaptureSettings
                                        .builder()
                                        .framerateNumerator(
                                                        1)
                                        .framerateDenominator(
                                                        1)
                                        .maxCaptures(10000000)
                                        .quality(80)
                                        .build())
```

```
      .build())
                                                                                .build())
                                                                .build())
                                                .build();

                        Map<String, AudioSelector> audioSelectors = new
HashMap<>();
                        audioSelectors.put("Audio Selector 1",

AudioSelector.builder().defaultSelection(AudioDefaultSelection.DEFAULT)
                                                                .offset(0).build());

                        JobSettings jobSettings =
JobSettings.builder().inputs(Input.builder()
                                                .audioSelectors(audioSelectors)
                                                .videoSelector(

VideoSelector.builder().colorSpace(ColorSpace.FOLLOW)

.rotate(InputRotate.DEGREE_0).build())

.filterEnable(InputFilterEnable.AUTO).filterStrength(0)

.deblockFilter(InputDeblockFilter.DISABLED)

.denoiseFilter(InputDenoiseFilter.DISABLED).psiControl(InputPsiControl.USE_PSI)

.timecodeSource(InputTimecodeSource.EMBEDDED).fileInput(fileInput).build())
                                                .outputGroups(appleHLS, thumbs,
fileMp4).build();

                        CreateJobRequest createJobRequest =
CreateJobRequest.builder().role(mcRoleARN)
                                                .settings(jobSettings)
                                                .build();

                        CreateJobResponse createJobResponse =
emc.createJob(createJobRequest);
                        return createJobResponse.job().id();

                } catch (MediaConvertException e) {
                        System.out.println(e.toString());
                        System.exit(0);
```

```
                }
                return "";
        }

        private final static Output createOutput(String customName,
                        String nameModifier,
                        String segmentModifier,
                        int qvbrMaxBitrate,
                        int qvbrQualityLevel,
                        int originWidth,
                        int originHeight,
                        int targetWidth) {

                int targetHeight = Math.round(originHeight * targetWidth /
originWidth)
                                - (Math.round(originHeight * targetWidth /
originWidth) % 4);
                Output output = null;
                try {
                        output =
Output.builder().nameModifier(nameModifier).outputSettings(OutputSettings.builder()

.hlsSettings(HlsSettings.builder().segmentModifier(segmentModifier)

.audioGroupId("program_audio")

.iFrameOnlyManifest(HlsIFrameOnlyManifest.EXCLUDE).build())
                                        .build())

.containerSettings(ContainerSettings.builder().container(ContainerType.M3_U8)

.m3u8Settings(M3u8Settings.builder().audioFramesPerPes(4)

.pcrControl(M3u8PcrControl.PCR_EVERY_PES_PACKET)

.pmtPid(480).privateMetadataPid(503)

.programNumber(1).patInterval(0).pmtInterval(0)

.scte35Source(M3u8Scte35Source.NONE)

.scte35Pid(500).nielsenId3(M3u8NielsenId3.NONE)

.timedMetadata(TimedMetadata.NONE)
```

```
.timedMetadataPid(502).videoPid(481)

.audioPids(482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488,

      489, 490, 491, 492)
                                                                                .build())
                                                                .build())
                                                .videoDescription(

VideoDescription.builder().width(targetWidth)

.height(targetHeight)

.scalingBehavior(ScalingBehavior.DEFAULT)

.sharpness(50).antiAlias(AntiAlias.ENABLED)

.timecodeInsertion(

      VideoTimecodeInsertion.DISABLED)

.colorMetadata(ColorMetadata.INSERT)

.respondToAfd(RespondToAfd.NONE)

.afdSignaling(AfdSignaling.NONE)

.dropFrameTimecode(DropFrameTimecode.ENABLED)

.codecSettings(VideoCodecSettings.builder()

      .codec(VideoCodec.H_264)

      .h264Settings(H264Settings

                        .builder()

                        .rateControlMode(

                                        H264RateControlMode.QVBR)

                        .parControl(H264ParControl.INITIALIZE_FROM_SOURCE)
```

```
                        .qualityTuningLevel(
                                        H264QualityTuningLevel.SINGLE_PASS)
                        .qvbrSettings(H264QvbrSettings
                                        .builder()
                                        .qvbrQualityLevel(
                                                        qvbrQualityLevel)
                                        .build())
                        .codecLevel(H264CodecLevel.AUTO)
                        .codecProfile((targetHeight > 720
                                        && targetWidth > 1280)
                                                        ? H264CodecProfile.HIGH
                                                        : H264CodecProfile.MAIN)
                        .maxBitrate(qvbrMaxBitrate)
                        .framerateControl(

H264FramerateControl.INITIALIZE_FROM_SOURCE)
                        .gopSize(2.0)
                        .gopSizeUnits(H264GopSizeUnits.SECONDS)
                        .numberBFramesBetweenReferenceFrames(
                                        2)
                        .gopClosedCadence(
                                        1)
```

```
                        .gopBReference(H264GopBReference.DISABLED)

                        .slowPal(H264SlowPal.DISABLED)

                        .syntax(H264Syntax.DEFAULT)

                        .numberReferenceFrames(

                                        3)

                        .dynamicSubGop(H264DynamicSubGop.STATIC)

                        .fieldEncoding(H264FieldEncoding.PAFF)

                        .sceneChangeDetect(

                                        H264SceneChangeDetect.ENABLED)

                        .minIInterval(0)

                        .telecine(H264Telecine.NONE)

                        .framerateConversionAlgorithm(


H264FramerateConversionAlgorithm.DUPLICATE_DROP)

                        .entropyEncoding(

                                        H264EntropyEncoding.CABAC)

                        .slices(1)

                        .unregisteredSeiTimecode(

                                        H264UnregisteredSeiTimecode.DISABLED)

                        .repeatPps(H264RepeatPps.DISABLED)

                        .adaptiveQuantization(

                                        H264AdaptiveQuantization.HIGH)
```

```
                        .spatialAdaptiveQuantization(
                                        H264SpatialAdaptiveQuantization.ENABLED)
                        .temporalAdaptiveQuantization(
                                        H264TemporalAdaptiveQuantization.ENABLED)
                        .flickerAdaptiveQuantization(
                                        H264FlickerAdaptiveQuantization.DISABLED)
                        .softness(0)
                        .interlaceMode(H264InterlaceMode.PROGRESSIVE)
                        .build())
        .build())
                                                                        .build())
.audioDescriptions(AudioDescription.builder()
.audioTypeControl(AudioTypeControl.FOLLOW_INPUT)
.languageCodeControl(AudioLanguageCodeControl.FOLLOW_INPUT)
.codecSettings(AudioCodecSettings.builder()
.codec(AudioCodec.AAC).aacSettings(AacSettings
        .builder()
        .codecProfile(AacCodecProfile.LC)
        .rateControlMode(
                        AacRateControlMode.CBR)
        .codingMode(AacCodingMode.CODING_MODE_2_0)
        .sampleRate(44100)
```

```
        .bitrate(96000)

        .rawFormat(AacRawFormat.NONE)

        .specification(AacSpecification.MPEG4)

        .audioDescriptionBroadcasterMix(

                        AacAudioDescriptionBroadcasterMix.NORMAL)

        .build())
                                                                        .build())
                                                            .build())
                                        .build();
                } catch (MediaConvertException e) {
                        e.printStackTrace();
                        System.exit(0);
                }
                return output;
         }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateJob을 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun createMediaJob(
    mcClient: MediaConvertClient,
    mcRoleARN: String,
    fileInput1: String,
): String? {
    // Step 1: Describe endpoints to get the MediaConvert endpoint URL
```

```
    val describeResponse = mcClient.describeEndpoints(
        DescribeEndpointsRequest {
            maxResults = 1
        },
    )

    val endpointUrl = describeResponse.endpoints?.firstOrNull()?.url
        ?: error("No MediaConvert endpoint found")

    // Step 2: Create MediaConvert client with resolved endpoint
    val mediaConvert = MediaConvertClient.fromEnvironment {
        region = "us-west-2"
        endpointProvider = MediaConvertEndpointProvider {
            Endpoint(endpointUrl)
        }
    }

    // Output destination folder in S3 - put in 'output/' folder beside input
    val outputDestination = fileInput1.substringBeforeLast('/') + "/output/"

    // Step 3: Create the job request with minimal valid video codec settings
    val jobRequest = CreateJobRequest {
        role = mcRoleARN
        settings = JobSettings {
            inputs = listOf(
                Input {
                    fileInput = fileInput1
                },
            )
            outputGroups = listOf(
                OutputGroup {
                    outputGroupSettings = OutputGroupSettings {
                        type = OutputGroupType.FileGroupSettings
                        fileGroupSettings = FileGroupSettings {
                            destination = outputDestination
                        }
                    }
                    outputs = listOf(
                        Output {
                            containerSettings = ContainerSettings {
                                container = ContainerType.Mp4
                            }
                            videoDescription = VideoDescription {
                                width = 1280
```

```
                                height = 720
                                codecSettings = VideoCodecSettings {
                                    codec = VideoCodec.H264
                                    h264Settings = H264Settings {
                                        rateControlMode =
 H264RateControlMode.Qvbr
                                        qvbrSettings = H264QvbrSettings {
                                            qvbrQualityLevel = 7
                                        }
                                        maxBitrate = 5_000_000
                                        codecLevel = H264CodecLevel.Auto
                                        codecProfile = H264CodecProfile.Main
                                        framerateControl =
 H264FramerateControl.InitializeFromSource
                                    }
                                }
                            }
                        },
                    )
                },
            )
        }
    }

    // Step 4: Call MediaConvert to create the job
    val response = mediaConvert.createJob(jobRequest)

    // Return the job ID or null if not found
    return response.job?.id
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 CreateJob을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **GetJob** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 GetJob의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

파일 위치, 클라이언트 및 래퍼를 설정합니다.

```
        // MediaConvert role Amazon Resource Name (ARN).
        // For information on creating this role, see
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/mediaconvert/latest/ug/creating-the-iam-
role-in-mediaconvert-configured.html.
        var mediaConvertRole = _configuration["mediaConvertRoleARN"];

        // Include the file input and output locations in settings.json or
 settings.local.json.
        var fileInput = _configuration["fileInput"];
        var fileOutput = _configuration["fileOutput"];

        AmazonMediaConvertClient mcClient = new AmazonMediaConvertClient();

        var wrapper = new MediaConvertWrapper(mcClient);
```

ID별로 작업 가져오기

```
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Getting job information for Job ID {jobId}");
        var job = await wrapper.GetJobById(jobId);
        Console.WriteLine($"Job {job.Id} created on {job.CreatedAt:d} has status
 {job.Status}.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the job information for a job by its ID.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="jobId">The ID of the job.</param>
    /// <returns>The Job object.</returns>
    public async Task<Job> GetJobById(string jobId)
    {
        var jobResponse = await _amazonMediaConvert.GetJobAsync(
                new GetJobRequest
                {
                    Id = jobId
                });

        return jobResponse.Job;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 GetJob을 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Retrieve the information for a specific completed transcoding job.
/*!
  \param jobID: A job ID.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::MediaConvert::getJob(const Aws::String &jobID,
                                  const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::MediaConvert::MediaConvertClient client(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::MediaConvert::Model::GetJobRequest request;
    request.SetId(jobID);
    const Aws::MediaConvert::Model::GetJobOutcome outcome = client.GetJob(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
```

```
        std::cout <<
 outcome.GetResult().GetJob().Jsonize().View().WriteReadable()
                  << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "DescribeEndpoints error - " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }


    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 GetJob을 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

특정 작업에 대한 세부 정보를 가져오는 방법

다음 예시에서는 ID가 `1234567890987-1ab2c3`인 작업에 대한 정보를 요청합니다. 이 예시에서는 오류로 종료되었습니다.

```
aws mediaconvert get-job \
    --endpoint-url https://abcd1234.mediaconvert.region-name-1.amazonaws.com \
    --region region-name-1 \
    --id 1234567890987-1ab2c3
```

계정별 엔드포인트를 가져오려면 `describe-endpoints`를 사용하거나 엔드포인트 없이 명령을 전송하세요. 서비스가 오류와 엔드포인트를 반환합니다.

요청이 성공하면 서비스는 다음과 같이 작업 설정, 반환된 오류 및 기타 작업 데이터를 비롯한 작업 정보가 포함된 JSON 파일을 반환합니다.

```
{
    "Job": {
        "Status": "ERROR",
        "Queue": "arn:aws:mediaconvert:region-name-1:012345678998:queues/Queue1",
        "Settings": {
```

```
            ...<truncated for brevity>...
        },
        "ErrorMessage": "Unable to open input file [s3://my-input-bucket/file-
name.mp4]: [Failed probe/open: [Failed to read data: AssumeRole failed]]",
        "ErrorCode": 1434,
        "Role": "arn:aws:iam::012345678998:role/MediaConvertServiceRole",
        "Arn": "arn:aws:mediaconvert:us-
west-1:012345678998:jobs/1234567890987-1ab2c3",
        "UserMetadata": {},
        "Timing": {
            "FinishTime": 1517442131,
            "SubmitTime": 1517442103,
            "StartTime": 1517442104
        },
        "Id": "1234567890987-1ab2c3",
        "CreatedAt": 1517442103
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Elemental MediaConvert 사용 설명서의 Elemental MediaConvert 작업 작업을 참조하세요. AWS MediaConvert

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetJob을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.DescribeEndpointsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.GetJobRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.DescribeEndpointsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.GetJobResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.MediaConvertException;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.MediaConvertClient;
import java.net.URI;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class GetJob {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = "\n" +
                "  <jobId> \n\n" +
                "Where:\n" +
                "  jobId - The job id value.\n\n";

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String jobId = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        MediaConvertClient mc = MediaConvertClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        getSpecificJob(mc, jobId);
        mc.close();
    }

    public static void getSpecificJob(MediaConvertClient mc, String jobId) {
        try {
            DescribeEndpointsResponse res =
 mc.describeEndpoints(DescribeEndpointsRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(20)
                    .build());

            if (res.endpoints().size() <= 0) {
```

```
                System.out.println("Cannot find MediaConvert service endpoint
 URL!");
                System.exit(1);
            }
            String endpointURL = res.endpoints().get(0).url();
            MediaConvertClient emc = MediaConvertClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_WEST_2)
                    .endpointOverride(URI.create(endpointURL))
                    .build();

            GetJobRequest jobRequest = GetJobRequest.builder()
                    .id(jobId)
                    .build();

            GetJobResponse response = emc.getJob(jobRequest);
            System.out.println("The ARN of the job is " + response.job().arn());

        } catch (MediaConvertException e) {
            System.out.println(e.toString());
            System.exit(0);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetJob을 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun getSpecificJob(mcClient: MediaConvertClient, jobId: String) {
    // 1. Discover the correct endpoint
    val res = mcClient.describeEndpoints(DescribeEndpointsRequest { maxResults =
 1 })
    var endpointUrl = res.endpoints?.firstOrNull()?.url
```

```
        ?: error(" No MediaConvert endpoint found")

    // 2. Create a new client using the endpoint
    val clientWithEndpoint = MediaConvertClient {
        region = "us-west-2"
        endpointUrl = endpointUrl
    }

    // 3. Get the job details
    val jobResponse = clientWithEndpoint.getJob(GetJobRequest { id = jobId })
    val job = jobResponse.job

    println("Job status: ${job?.status}")
    println("Job ARN: ${job?.arn}")
    println("Output group count: ${job?.settings?.outputGroups?.size}")
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 GetJob을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **ListJobs** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListJobs`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

파일 위치, 클라이언트 및 래퍼를 설정합니다.

```
        // MediaConvert role Amazon Resource Name (ARN).
        // For information on creating this role, see
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/mediaconvert/latest/ug/creating-the-iam-
role-in-mediaconvert-configured.html.
        var mediaConvertRole = _configuration["mediaConvertRoleARN"];
```

```
        // Include the file input and output locations in settings.json or
settings.local.json.
        var fileInput = _configuration["fileInput"];
        var fileOutput = _configuration["fileOutput"];

        AmazonMediaConvertClient mcClient = new AmazonMediaConvertClient();

        var wrapper = new MediaConvertWrapper(mcClient);
```

특정 상태의 작업을 나열합니다.

```
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Listing all complete jobs.");
        var completeJobs = await wrapper.ListAllJobsByStatus(JobStatus.COMPLETE);
        completeJobs.ForEach(j =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Job {j.Id} created on {j.CreatedAt:d} has status
{j.Status}.");
        });
```

페이지네이터를 사용하여 작업을 나열합니다.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List all of the jobs with a particular status using a paginator.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="status">The status to use when listing jobs.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of jobs matching the status.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Job>> ListAllJobsByStatus(JobStatus? status = null)
    {
        var returnedJobs = new List<Job>();

        var paginatedJobs = _amazonMediaConvert.Paginators.ListJobs(
                new ListJobsRequest
                {
                    Status = status
                });

        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var job in paginatedJobs.Jobs)
        {
```

```
            returnedJobs.Add(job);
        }

        return returnedJobs;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListJobs를 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Retrieve a list of created jobs.
/*!
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::MediaConvert::listJobs(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {

    Aws::MediaConvert::MediaConvertClient client(clientConfiguration);

    bool result = true;
    Aws::String nextToken; // Used to handle paginated results.
    do {
        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::ListJobsRequest request;
        if (!nextToken.empty()) {
            request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
        }
        const Aws::MediaConvert::Model::ListJobsOutcome outcome =
 client.ListJobs(
                request);
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::MediaConvert::Model::Job> &jobs =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetJobs();
```

```
            std::cout << jobs.size() << " jobs retrieved." << std::endl;
            for (const Aws::MediaConvert::Model::Job &job: jobs) {
                std::cout << "  " << job.Jsonize().View().WriteReadable() <<
std::endl;
            }

            nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "DescribeEndpoints error - " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            result = false;
            break;

        }
    } while (!nextToken.empty());


    return result;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 ListJobs를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

리전 내 모든 작업에 대한 세부 정보를 가져오는 방법

다음 예시에서는 지정된 리전의 모든 작업에 대한 정보를 요청합니다.

```
aws mediaconvert list-jobs \
    --endpoint-url https://abcd1234.mediaconvert.region-name-1.amazonaws.com \
    --region region-name-1
```

계정별 엔드포인트를 가져오려면 `describe-endpoints`를 사용하거나 엔드포인트 없이 명령을 전송하세요. 서비스가 오류와 엔드포인트를 반환합니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS Elemental MediaConvert 사용 설명서의 Elemental MediaConvert 작업 작업을 참조하세요. AWS MediaConvert

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListJobs를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.MediaConvertClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.ListJobsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.DescribeEndpointsResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.DescribeEndpointsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.ListJobsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.Job;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.MediaConvertException;
import java.net.URI;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ListJobs {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        MediaConvertClient mc = MediaConvertClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listCompleteJobs(mc);
```

```
        mc.close();
    }

    public static void listCompleteJobs(MediaConvertClient mc) {
        try {
            DescribeEndpointsResponse res =
 mc.describeEndpoints(DescribeEndpointsRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(20)
                    .build());

            if (res.endpoints().size() <= 0) {
                System.out.println("Cannot find MediaConvert service endpoint
 URL!");
                System.exit(1);
            }

            String endpointURL = res.endpoints().get(0).url();
            MediaConvertClient emc = MediaConvertClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_WEST_2)
                    .endpointOverride(URI.create(endpointURL))
                    .build();

            ListJobsRequest jobsRequest = ListJobsRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .status("COMPLETE")
                    .build();

            ListJobsResponse jobsResponse = emc.listJobs(jobsRequest);
            List<Job> jobs = jobsResponse.jobs();
            for (Job job : jobs) {
                System.out.println("The JOB ARN is : " + job.arn());
            }

        } catch (MediaConvertException e) {
            System.out.println(e.toString());
            System.exit(0);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListJobs를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun listCompleteJobs(mcClient: MediaConvertClient) {
    val describeEndpoints =
        DescribeEndpointsRequest {
            maxResults = 20
        }

    val res = mcClient.describeEndpoints(describeEndpoints)
    if (res.endpoints?.size!! <= 0) {
        println("Cannot find MediaConvert service endpoint URL!")
        exitProcess(0)
    }
    val endpointURL = res.endpoints!![0].url!!
    val mediaConvert =
        MediaConvertClient.fromEnvironment {
            region = "us-west-2"
            endpointProvider =
                MediaConvertEndpointProvider {
                    Endpoint(endpointURL)
                }
        }

    val jobsRequest =
        ListJobsRequest {
            maxResults = 10
            status = JobStatus.fromValue("COMPLETE")
        }

    val jobsResponse = mediaConvert.listJobs(jobsRequest)
    val jobs = jobsResponse.jobs
    if (jobs != null) {
        for (job in jobs) {
            println("The JOB ARN is ${job.arn}")
```

```
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ListJobs를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDKs를 사용하는 MediaLive의 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 AWS Elemental MediaLive 함께를 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

추가 리소스

- MediaLive 사용 설명서 - MediaLive에 대한 자세한 정보입니다.
- MediaLive API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 MediaLive 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 설정 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs 사용하는 MediaLive의 기본 예제
  - AWS SDKs를 사용한 MediaLive 작업
    - AWS SDK와 ListInputs 함께 사용

AWS SDKs 사용하는 MediaLive의 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS Elemental MediaLive SDKs에서의 기본 사항을 AWS 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- AWS SDKs를 사용한 MediaLive 작업
  - AWS SDK와 ListInputs 함께 사용

AWS SDKs를 사용한 MediaLive 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 MediaLive 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 AWS Elemental MediaLive API 참조를 참조하세요.

예시

- AWS SDK와 ListInputs 함께 사용

AWS SDK와 **`ListInputs`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListInputs`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

리전의 MediaLive 입력 이름 및 ARN을 나열하십시오.

```
async fn show_inputs(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let input_list = client.list_inputs().send().await?;

    for i in input_list.inputs() {
        let input_arn = i.arn().unwrap_or_default();
        let input_name = i.name().unwrap_or_default();

        println!("Input Name : {}", input_name);
        println!("Input ARN : {}", input_arn);
        println!();
    }

    Ok(())
```

```
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 ListInputs을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDKs를 사용한 MediaPackage 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 AWS Elemental MediaPackage 함께를 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

추가 리소스

- 미디어패키지 사용 설명서 - MediaPackage에 대한 자세한 정보입니다.
- MediaPackage API 참조- 사용 가능한 모든 MediaPackage 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리입니다. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs 사용한 MediaPackage의 기본 예제
  - AWS SDKs를 사용한 MediaPackage 작업
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListChannels 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListOriginEndpoints 함께 사용

AWS SDKs 사용한 MediaPackage의 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS Elemental MediaPackage SDKs에서의 기본 사항을 AWS 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- AWS SDKs를 사용한 MediaPackage 작업
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListChannels 함께 사용

- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListOriginEndpoints 함께 사용

AWS SDKs를 사용한 MediaPackage 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 MediaPackage 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 AWS Elemental MediaPackage API 참조를 참조하세요.

예시

- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListChannels 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListOriginEndpoints 함께 사용

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`ListChannels`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListChannels`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

모든 채널 나열

다음 `list-channels` 명령은 현재 AWS 계정에 구성된 모든 채널을 나열합니다.

```
aws mediapackage list-channels
```

출력:

```
{
    "Channels": [
        {
            "Arn": "arn:aws:mediapackage:us-
west-2:111222333:channels/584797f1740548c389a273585dd22a63",
            "HlsIngest": {
                "IngestEndpoints": [
                    {
                        "Id": "584797f1740548c389a273585dd22a63",
```

```
                        "Password": "webdavgeneratedpassword1",
                        "Url": "https://9be9c4405c474882.mediapackage.us-
west-2.amazonaws.com/in/
v2/584797f1740548c389a273585dd22a63/584797f1740548c389a273585dd22a63/channel",
                        "Username": "webdavgeneratedusername1"
                    },
                    {
                        "Id": "7d187c8616fd455f88aaa5a9fcf74442",
                        "Password": "webdavgeneratedpassword2",
                        "Url": "https://7bf454c57220328d.mediapackage.us-
west-2.amazonaws.com/in/
v2/584797f1740548c389a273585dd22a63/7d187c8616fd455f88aaa5a9fcf74442/channel",
                        "Username": "webdavgeneratedusername2"
                    }
                ]
            },
            "Id": "test",
            "Tags": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Elemental MediaPackage 사용자 안내서의 채널 세부 정보 보기를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListChannels를 참조하세요.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

채널 ARN 및 설명을 나열하십시오.

```
async fn show_channels(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let list_channels = client.list_channels().send().await?;
```

```
    println!("Channels:");

    for c in list_channels.channels() {
        let description = c.description().unwrap_or_default();
        let arn = c.arn().unwrap_or_default();

        println!("  Description : {}", description);
        println!("  ARN :         {}", arn);
        println!();
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 ListChannels을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **ListOriginEndpoints** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListOriginEndpoints`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

채널의 모든 오리진 엔드포인트 나열

다음 `list-origin-endpoints` 명령은 `test` 채널에 구성된 모든 오리진 엔드포인트를 나열합니다.

```
aws mediapackage list-origin-endpoints \
    --channel-id test
```

출력:

```
{
    "OriginEndpoints": [
        {
            "Arn": "arn:aws:mediapackage:us-
west-2:111222333:origin_endpoints/247cff871f2845d3805129be22f2c0a2",
            "ChannelId": "test",
            "DashPackage": {
```

```
                "ManifestLayout": "FULL",
                "ManifestWindowSeconds": 60,
                "MinBufferTimeSeconds": 30,
                "MinUpdatePeriodSeconds": 15,
                "PeriodTriggers": [],
                "Profile": "NONE",
                "SegmentDurationSeconds": 2,
                "SegmentTemplateFormat": "NUMBER_WITH_TIMELINE",
                "StreamSelection": {
                    "MaxVideoBitsPerSecond": 2147483647,
                    "MinVideoBitsPerSecond": 0,
                    "StreamOrder": "ORIGINAL"
                },
                "SuggestedPresentationDelaySeconds": 25
            },
            "Id": "tester2",
            "ManifestName": "index",
            "StartoverWindowSeconds": 0,
            "Tags": {},
            "TimeDelaySeconds": 0,
            "Url": "https://8343f7014c0ea438.mediapackage.us-
west-2.amazonaws.com/out/v1/247cff871f2845d3805129be22f2c0a2/index.mpd",
            "Whitelist": []
        },
        {
            "Arn": "arn:aws:mediapackage:us-
west-2:111222333:origin_endpoints/869e237f851549e9bcf10e3bc2830839",
            "ChannelId": "test",
            "HlsPackage": {
                "AdMarkers": "NONE",
                "IncludeIframeOnlyStream": false,
                "PlaylistType": "EVENT",
                "PlaylistWindowSeconds": 60,
                "ProgramDateTimeIntervalSeconds": 0,
                "SegmentDurationSeconds": 6,
                "StreamSelection": {
                    "MaxVideoBitsPerSecond": 2147483647,
                    "MinVideoBitsPerSecond": 0,
                    "StreamOrder": "ORIGINAL"
                },
                "UseAudioRenditionGroup": false
            },
            "Id": "tester",
            "ManifestName": "index",
```

```
            "StartoverWindowSeconds": 0,
            "Tags": {},
            "TimeDelaySeconds": 0,
            "Url": "https://8343f7014c0ea438.mediapackage.us-
west-2.amazonaws.com/out/v1/869e237f851549e9bcf10e3bc2830839/index.m3u8",
            "Whitelist": []
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Elemental MediaPackage 사용자 안내서의 채널에 연결된 모든 엔드포인트 보기를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListOriginEndpoints를 참조하세요.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

엔드포인트 설명 및 URL을 나열하십시오.

```
async fn show_endpoints(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let or_endpoints = client.list_origin_endpoints().send().await?;

    println!("Endpoints:");

    for e in or_endpoints.origin_endpoints() {
        let endpoint_url = e.url().unwrap_or_default();
        let endpoint_description = e.description().unwrap_or_default();
        println!("  Description: {}", endpoint_description);
        println!("  URL :        {}", endpoint_url);
        println!();
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 ListOriginEndpoints를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Migration Hub의 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 AWS Migration Hub 함께를 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

추가 리소스

- Migration Hub 사용 설명서 - Migration Hub에 대한 자세한 정보입니다.
- Migration Hub API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 Migration Hub 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 설정 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs 사용한 Migration Hub의 기본 예제
  - AWS SDKs를 사용한 Migration Hub 작업
    - AWS SDK와 DeleteProgressUpdateStream 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 DescribeApplicationState 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 DescribeMigrationTask 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 ImportMigrationTask 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 ListApplications 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 ListCreatedArtifacts 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 ListMigrationTasks 함께 사용

AWS SDKs 사용한 Migration Hub의 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS Migration Hub SDKs에서의 기본 사항을 AWS 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Migration Hub 작업
  - AWS SDK와 DeleteProgressUpdateStream 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 DescribeApplicationState 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 DescribeMigrationTask 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 ImportMigrationTask 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 ListApplications 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 ListCreatedArtifacts 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 ListMigrationTasks 함께 사용

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Migration Hub 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 Migration Hub 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 AWS Migration Hub API 참조를 참조하세요.

예시

- AWS SDK와 DeleteProgressUpdateStream 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DescribeApplicationState 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DescribeMigrationTask 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 ImportMigrationTask 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 ListApplications 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 ListCreatedArtifacts 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 ListMigrationTasks 함께 사용

AWS SDK와 **`DeleteProgressUpdateStream`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteProgressUpdateStream`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.MigrationHubClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.DeleteProgressUpdateStreamRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.MigrationHubException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DeleteProgressStream {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <progressStream>\s

                Where:
                    progressStream - the name of a progress stream to delete.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String progressStream = args[0];
```

```
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        MigrationHubClient migrationClient = MigrationHubClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        deleteStream(migrationClient, progressStream);
        migrationClient.close();
    }

    public static void deleteStream(MigrationHubClient migrationClient, String
 streamName) {
        try {
            DeleteProgressUpdateStreamRequest deleteProgressUpdateStreamRequest =
 DeleteProgressUpdateStreamRequest
                    .builder()
                    .progressUpdateStreamName(streamName)
                    .build();


 migrationClient.deleteProgressUpdateStream(deleteProgressUpdateStreamRequest);
            System.out.println(streamName + " is deleted");

        } catch (MigrationHubException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteProgressUpdateStream을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **DescribeApplicationState** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeApplicationState의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.MigrationHubClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.DescribeApplicationStateRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.DescribeApplicationStateResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.MigrationHubException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DescribeAppState {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    DescribeAppState <appId>\s

                Where:
                    appId -  the application id value.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
        String appId = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        MigrationHubClient migrationClient = MigrationHubClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        describeApplicationState(migrationClient, appId);
        migrationClient.close();
    }

    public static void describeApplicationState(MigrationHubClient
 migrationClient, String appId) {
        try {
            DescribeApplicationStateRequest applicationStateRequest =
 DescribeApplicationStateRequest.builder()
                    .applicationId(appId)
                    .build();

            DescribeApplicationStateResponse applicationStateResponse =
 migrationClient
                    .describeApplicationState(applicationStateRequest);
            System.out.println("The application status is " +
 applicationStateResponse.applicationStatusAsString());

        } catch (MigrationHubException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeApplicationState를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **DescribeMigrationTask** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeMigrationTask의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.MigrationHubClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.DescribeMigrationTaskRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.DescribeMigrationTaskResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.MigrationHubException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DescribeMigrationTask {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    DescribeMigrationTask <migrationTask> <progressStream>\s

                Where:
                    migrationTask - the name of a migration task.\s
                    progressStream - the name of a progress stream.\s
                """;

        if (args.length < 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
```

```
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String migrationTask = args[0];
        String progressStream = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        MigrationHubClient migrationClient = MigrationHubClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        describeMigTask(migrationClient, migrationTask, progressStream);
        migrationClient.close();
    }

    public static void describeMigTask(MigrationHubClient migrationClient, String
 migrationTask,
            String progressStream) {
        try {
            DescribeMigrationTaskRequest migrationTaskRequestRequest =
 DescribeMigrationTaskRequest.builder()
                    .progressUpdateStream(progressStream)
                    .migrationTaskName(migrationTask)
                    .build();

            DescribeMigrationTaskResponse migrationTaskResponse = migrationClient
                    .describeMigrationTask(migrationTaskRequestRequest);
            System.out.println("The name is " +
 migrationTaskResponse.migrationTask().migrationTaskName());

        } catch (MigrationHubException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeMigrationTask를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **ImportMigrationTask** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ImportMigrationTask`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.MigrationHubClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.CreateProgressUpdateStreamRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.ImportMigrationTaskRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.MigrationHubException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ImportMigrationTask {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <migrationTask> <progressStream>\s

                Where:
                    migrationTask - the name of a migration task.\s
                    progressStream - the name of a progress stream.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }

        String migrationTask = args[0];
        String progressStream = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        MigrationHubClient migrationClient = MigrationHubClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        importMigrTask(migrationClient, migrationTask, progressStream);
        migrationClient.close();
    }

    public static void importMigrTask(MigrationHubClient migrationClient, String
 migrationTask, String progressStream) {
        try {
            CreateProgressUpdateStreamRequest progressUpdateStreamRequest =
 CreateProgressUpdateStreamRequest.builder()
                    .progressUpdateStreamName(progressStream)
                    .dryRun(false)
                    .build();


 migrationClient.createProgressUpdateStream(progressUpdateStreamRequest);
            ImportMigrationTaskRequest migrationTaskRequest =
 ImportMigrationTaskRequest.builder()
                    .migrationTaskName(migrationTask)
                    .progressUpdateStream(progressStream)
                    .dryRun(false)
                    .build();

            migrationClient.importMigrationTask(migrationTaskRequest);

        } catch (MigrationHubException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ImportMigrationTask를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **ListApplications** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 ListApplications의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.MigrationHubClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.ApplicationState;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.ListApplicationStatesRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.ListApplicationStatesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.MigrationHubException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ListApplications {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        MigrationHubClient migrationClient = MigrationHubClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listApps(migrationClient);
        migrationClient.close();
    }
```

```
    public static void listApps(MigrationHubClient migrationClient) {
        try {
            ListApplicationStatesRequest applicationStatesRequest =
 ListApplicationStatesRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .build();

            ListApplicationStatesResponse response =
 migrationClient.listApplicationStates(applicationStatesRequest);
            List<ApplicationState> apps = response.applicationStateList();
            for (ApplicationState appState : apps) {
                System.out.println("App Id is " + appState.applicationId());
                System.out.println("The status is " +
 appState.applicationStatus().toString());
            }

        } catch (MigrationHubException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListApplications를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **ListCreatedArtifacts** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListCreatedArtifacts`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.MigrationHubClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.CreatedArtifact;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.ListCreatedArtifactsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.ListCreatedArtifactsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.MigrationHubException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * To run this Java V2 code example, ensure that you have setup your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For information, see this documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ListCreatedArtifacts {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        MigrationHubClient migrationClient = MigrationHubClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listArtifacts(migrationClient);
        migrationClient.close();
    }

    public static void listArtifacts(MigrationHubClient migrationClient) {
        try {
            ListCreatedArtifactsRequest listCreatedArtifactsRequest =
 ListCreatedArtifactsRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .migrationTaskName("SampleApp5")
                    .progressUpdateStream("ProgressSteamB")
                    .build();

            ListCreatedArtifactsResponse response =
 migrationClient.listCreatedArtifacts(listCreatedArtifactsRequest);
            List<CreatedArtifact> apps = response.createdArtifactList();
            for (CreatedArtifact artifact : apps) {
                System.out.println("APp Id is " + artifact.description());
                System.out.println("The name is " + artifact.name());
```

```
            }

        } catch (MigrationHubException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListCreatedArtifacts를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **ListMigrationTasks** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListMigrationTasks`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.MigrationHubClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.ListMigrationTasksRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.ListMigrationTasksResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.MigrationTaskSummary;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.MigrationHubException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
```

```
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ListMigrationTasks {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        MigrationHubClient migrationClient = MigrationHubClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listMigrTasks(migrationClient);
        migrationClient.close();
    }

    public static void listMigrTasks(MigrationHubClient migrationClient) {
        try {
            ListMigrationTasksRequest listMigrationTasksRequest =
 ListMigrationTasksRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .build();

            ListMigrationTasksResponse response =
 migrationClient.listMigrationTasks(listMigrationTasksRequest);
            List<MigrationTaskSummary> migrationList =
 response.migrationTaskSummaryList();
            for (MigrationTaskSummary migration : migrationList) {
                System.out.println("Migration task name is " +
 migration.migrationTaskName());
                System.out.println("The Progress update stream is " +
 migration.progressUpdateStream());
            }

        } catch (MigrationHubException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListMigrationTasks를 참조하세요.

AWS SDKs 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Managed Streaming for Apache Kafka를 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

추가 리소스

- Amazon MSK 개발자 안내서 - Amazon MSK에 대한 자세한 정보입니다.
- Amazon MSK API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 Amazon MSK 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 설정 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

코드 예제

- Amazon MSK용 서버리스 예제
  - Amazon MSK 트리거를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

Amazon MSK용 서버리스 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon MSK를 AWS SDKs와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- Amazon MSK 트리거를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

Amazon MSK 트리거를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예시에서는 Amazon MSK 클러스터에서 레코드를 받아 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 MSK 페이로드를 검색하고 레코드 콘텐츠를 로깅합니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

.NET을 사용하여 Lambda로 Amazon MSK 이벤트 사용

```
using System.Text;
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.KafkaEvents;


// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeri

namespace MSKLambda;

public class Function
{


    /// <param name="input">The event for the Lambda function handler to
 process.</param>
    /// <param name="context">The ILambdaContext that provides methods for
 logging and describing the Lambda environment.</param>
    /// <returns></returns>
    public void FunctionHandler(KafkaEvent evnt, ILambdaContext context)
    {

        foreach (var record in evnt.Records)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Key:" + record.Key);
            foreach (var eventRecord in record.Value)
            {
                var valueBytes = eventRecord.Value.ToArray();
                var valueText = Encoding.UTF8.GetString(valueBytes);
```

```
                Console.WriteLine("Message:" + valueText);
            }
        }
    }


}
```

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Go를 사용하여 Lambda로 Amazon MSK 이벤트 사용

```
package main

import (
 "encoding/base64"
 "fmt"

 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
)

func handler(event events.KafkaEvent) {
 for key, records := range event.Records {
  fmt.Println("Key:", key)

  for _, record := range records {
   fmt.Println("Record:", record)

   decodedValue, _ := base64.StdEncoding.DecodeString(record.Value)
   message := string(decodedValue)
```

```
    fmt.Println("Message:", message)
   }
  }
 }

func main() {
 lambda.Start(handler)
}
```

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Java를 사용하여 Lambda로 Amazon MSK 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.KafkaEvent;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.KafkaEvent.KafkaEventRecord;

import java.util.Base64;
import java.util.Map;

public class Example implements RequestHandler<KafkaEvent, Void> {

    @Override
    public Void handleRequest(KafkaEvent event, Context context) {
        for (Map.Entry<String, java.util.List<KafkaEventRecord>> entry :
 event.getRecords().entrySet()) {
            String key = entry.getKey();
            System.out.println("Key: " + key);

            for (KafkaEventRecord record : entry.getValue()) {
                System.out.println("Record: " + record);
```

```
                byte[] value = Base64.getDecoder().decode(record.getValue());
                String message = new String(value);
                System.out.println("Message: " + message);
            }
        }

        return null;
    }
}
```

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

JavaScript를 사용하여 Lambda로 Amazon MSK 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
exports.handler = async (event) => {
    // Iterate through keys
    for (let key in event.records) {
      console.log('Key: ', key)
      // Iterate through records
      event.records[key].map((record) => {
        console.log('Record: ', record)
        // Decode base64
        const msg = Buffer.from(record.value, 'base64').toString()
        console.log('Message:', msg)
      })
    }
}
```

TypeScript를 사용하여 Lambda로 Amazon MSK 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
import { MSKEvent, Context } from "aws-lambda";
```

```
import { Buffer } from "buffer";
import { Logger } from "@aws-lambda-powertools/logger";

const logger = new Logger({
  logLevel: "INFO",
  serviceName: "msk-handler-sample",
});

export const handler = async (
  event: MSKEvent,
  context: Context
): Promise<void> => {
  for (const [topic, topicRecords] of Object.entries(event.records)) {
    logger.info(`Processing key: ${topic}`);

    // Process each record in the partition
    for (const record of topicRecords) {
      try {
        // Decode the message value from base64
        const decodedMessage = Buffer.from(record.value, 'base64').toString();

        logger.info({
          message: decodedMessage
        });
      }
      catch (error) {
        logger.error('Error processing event', { error });
        throw error;
      }
    };
  }
}
```

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

PHP를 사용하여 Lambda로 Amazon MSK 이벤트 사용

```
<?php
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0

// using bref/bref and bref/logger for simplicity

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\Kafka\KafkaEvent;
use Bref\Event\Handler as StdHandler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;

require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

class Handler implements StdHandler
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;
    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
    }

    /**
     * @throws JsonException
     * @throws \Bref\Event\InvalidLambdaEvent
     */
    public function handle(mixed $event, Context $context): void
    {
        $kafkaEvent = new KafkaEvent($event);
        $this->logger->info("Processing records");
        $records = $kafkaEvent->getRecords();
```

```
        foreach ($records as $record) {
            try {
                $key = $record->getKey();
                $this->logger->info("Key: $key");

                $values = $record->getValue();
                $this->logger->info(json_encode($values));

                foreach ($values as $value) {
                    $this->logger->info("Value: $value");
                }

            } catch (Exception $e) {
                $this->logger->error($e->getMessage());
            }
        }
        $totalRecords = count($records);
        $this->logger->info("Successfully processed $totalRecords records");
    }
}

$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Python을 사용하여 Lambda로 Amazon MSK 이벤트 사용

```
import base64

def lambda_handler(event, context):
    # Iterate through keys
```

```
    for key in event['records']:
        print('Key:', key)
        # Iterate through records
        for record in event['records'][key]:
            print('Record:', record)
            # Decode base64
            msg = base64.b64decode(record['value']).decode('utf-8')
            print('Message:', msg)
```

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Ruby를 사용하여 Lambda로 Amazon MSK 이벤트 사용

```
require 'base64'

def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  # Iterate through keys
  event['records'].each do |key, records|
    puts "Key: #{key}"

    # Iterate through records
    records.each do |record|
      puts "Record: #{record}"

      # Decode base64
      msg = Base64.decode64(record['value'])
      puts "Message: #{msg}"
    end
  end
end
```

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Rust를 사용하여 Lambda로 Amazon MSK 이벤트 사용

```
use aws_lambda_events::event::kafka::KafkaEvent;
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, tracing, Error, LambdaEvent};
use base64::prelude::*;
use serde_json::{Value};
use tracing::{info};

/// Pre-Requisites:
/// 1. Install Cargo Lambda - see https://www.cargo-lambda.info/guide/getting-
started.html
/// 2. Add packages tracing, tracing-subscriber, serde_json, base64
///
/// This is the main body for the function.
/// Write your code inside it.
/// There are some code example in the following URLs:
/// - https://github.com/awslabs/aws-lambda-rust-runtime/tree/main/examples
/// - https://github.com/aws-samples/serverless-rust-demo/

async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<KafkaEvent>) -> Result<Value, Error>
 {

    let payload = event.payload.records;

    for (_name, records) in payload.iter() {

        for record in records {

         let record_text = record.value.as_ref().ok_or("Value is None")?;
         info!("Record: {}", &record_text);

         // perform Base64 decoding
         let record_bytes = BASE64_STANDARD.decode(record_text)?;
```

```
            let message = std::str::from_utf8(&record_bytes)?;

            info!("Message: {}", message);
           }

    }

    Ok(().into())
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {

    // required to enable CloudWatch error logging by the runtime
    tracing::init_default_subscriber();
    info!("Setup CW subscriber!");

    run(service_fn(function_handler)).await
}
```

AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Neptune의 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Neptune을 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

추가 리소스

- Neptune 사용 설명서 - Neptune에 대한 자세한 정보입니다.
- Neptune API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 Neptune 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

시작

Amazon Neptune 소개

다음 코드 예제에서는 Neptune 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class HelloNeptune {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        NeptuneAsyncClient neptuneClient = NeptuneAsyncClient.create();
        describeDbCluster(neptuneClient).join(); // This ensures the async code
 runs to completion
    }

    /**
     * Describes the Amazon Neptune DB clusters.
     *
     * @param neptuneClient the Neptune asynchronous client used to make the
 request
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the operation is
 finished
     */
    public static CompletableFuture<Void> describeDbCluster(NeptuneAsyncClient
 neptuneClient) {
        DescribeDbClustersRequest request = DescribeDbClustersRequest.builder()
```

```
                .maxRecords(20)
                .build();

        SdkPublisher<DescribeDbClustersResponse> paginator =
neptuneClient.describeDBClustersPaginator(request);
        CompletableFuture<Void> future = new CompletableFuture<>();

        paginator.subscribe(new Subscriber<DescribeDbClustersResponse>() {
            private Subscription subscription;

            @Override
            public void onSubscribe(Subscription s) {
                this.subscription = s;
                s.request(Long.MAX_VALUE); // request all items
            }

            @Override
            public void onNext(DescribeDbClustersResponse response) {
                response.dbClusters().forEach(cluster -> {
                    System.out.println("Cluster Identifier: " +
cluster.dbClusterIdentifier());
                    System.out.println("Status: " + cluster.status());
                });
            }

            @Override
            public void onError(Throwable t) {
                future.completeExceptionally(t);
            }

            @Override
            public void onComplete() {
                future.complete(null);
            }
        });

        return future.whenComplete((result, throwable) -> {
            neptuneClient.close();
            if (throwable != null) {
                System.err.println("Error describing DB clusters: " +
throwable.getMessage());
            }
        });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DescribeDBClustersPaginatorAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError


def describe_db_clusters(neptune_client):
    """
    Describes the Amazon Neptune DB clusters using a paginator to handle multiple
 pages.
    Raises ClientError with 'ResourceNotFoundException' if no clusters are found.
    """
    paginator = neptune_client.get_paginator("describe_db_clusters")
    clusters_found = False

    for page in paginator.paginate():
        for cluster in page.get("DBClusters", []):
            clusters_found = True
            print(f"Cluster Identifier: {cluster['DBClusterIdentifier']}")
            print(f"Status: {cluster['Status']}")

    if not clusters_found:
        raise ClientError(
            {
                "Error": {
                    "Code": "ResourceNotFoundException",
                    "Message": "No Neptune DB clusters found."
                }
```

```
            },
            operation_name="DescribeDBClusters"
        )

def main():
    """
    Main entry point: creates the Neptune client and calls the describe
 operation.
    """
    neptune_client = boto3.client("neptune")
    try:
        describe_db_clusters(neptune_client)
    except ClientError as e:
        error_code = e.response["Error"]["Code"]
        if error_code == "ResourceNotFoundException":
            print(f"Resource not found: {e.response['Error']['Message']}")
        else:
            print(f"Unexpected ClientError: {e.response['Error']['Message']}")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Unexpected error: {str(e)}")

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeDBClustersPaginator를 참조하세요. AWS

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs 사용하는 Neptune의 기본 예제
  - Amazon Neptune 소개
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 Neptune의 기본 사항 알아보기
  - AWS SDKs를 사용한 Neptune 작업
    - AWS SDK와 CreateDBCluster 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 CreateDBInstance 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 CreateDBSubnetGroup 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 CreateGraph 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 DeleteDBCluster 함께 사용

- AWS SDK와 DeleteDBInstance 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DeleteDBSubnetGroup 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DescribeDBClusters 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DescribeDBInstances 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 ExecuteGremlinProfileQuery 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 ExecuteGremlinQuery 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 ExecuteOpenCypherExplainQuery 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 ExecuteQuery 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 StartDBCluster 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 StopDBCluster 함께 사용

- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Neptune 시나리오
  - Amazon Neptune API를 사용하여 그래프 데이터를 쿼리하는 Lambda 함수 개발

AWS SDKs 사용하는 Neptune의 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 SDKs와 함께 AWS Amazon Neptune의 기본 사항을 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- Amazon Neptune 소개
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Neptune의 기본 사항 알아보기
- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Neptune 작업
  - AWS SDK와 CreateDBCluster 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 CreateDBInstance 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 CreateDBSubnetGroup 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 CreateGraph 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 DeleteDBCluster 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 DeleteDBInstance 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 DeleteDBSubnetGroup 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 DescribeDBClusters 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 DescribeDBInstances 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 ExecuteGremlinProfileQuery 함께 사용

- AWS SDK와 ExecuteGremlinQuery 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 ExecuteOpenCypherExplainQuery 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 ExecuteQuery 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 StartDBCluster 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 StopDBCluster 함께 사용

Amazon Neptune 소개

다음 코드 예제에서는 Neptune 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class HelloNeptune {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        NeptuneAsyncClient neptuneClient = NeptuneAsyncClient.create();
        describeDbCluster(neptuneClient).join(); // This ensures the async code
 runs to completion
    }

    /**
     * Describes the Amazon Neptune DB clusters.
     *
```

```
    * @param neptuneClient the Neptune asynchronous client used to make the
request
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the operation is
finished
    */
   public static CompletableFuture<Void> describeDbCluster(NeptuneAsyncClient
neptuneClient) {
       DescribeDbClustersRequest request = DescribeDbClustersRequest.builder()
               .maxRecords(20)
               .build();

       SdkPublisher<DescribeDbClustersResponse> paginator =
neptuneClient.describeDBClustersPaginator(request);
       CompletableFuture<Void> future = new CompletableFuture<>();

       paginator.subscribe(new Subscriber<DescribeDbClustersResponse>() {
           private Subscription subscription;

           @Override
           public void onSubscribe(Subscription s) {
               this.subscription = s;
               s.request(Long.MAX_VALUE); // request all items
           }

           @Override
           public void onNext(DescribeDbClustersResponse response) {
               response.dbClusters().forEach(cluster -> {
                   System.out.println("Cluster Identifier: " +
cluster.dbClusterIdentifier());
                   System.out.println("Status: " + cluster.status());
               });
           }

           @Override
           public void onError(Throwable t) {
               future.completeExceptionally(t);
           }

           @Override
           public void onComplete() {
               future.complete(null);
           }
       });
```

```
        return future.whenComplete((result, throwable) -> {
            neptuneClient.close();
            if (throwable != null) {
                System.err.println("Error describing DB clusters: " +
 throwable.getMessage());
            }
        });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DescribeDBClustersPaginatorAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError


def describe_db_clusters(neptune_client):
    """
    Describes the Amazon Neptune DB clusters using a paginator to handle multiple
 pages.
    Raises ClientError with 'ResourceNotFoundException' if no clusters are found.
    """
    paginator = neptune_client.get_paginator("describe_db_clusters")
    clusters_found = False

    for page in paginator.paginate():
        for cluster in page.get("DBClusters", []):
            clusters_found = True
            print(f"Cluster Identifier: {cluster['DBClusterIdentifier']}")
            print(f"Status: {cluster['Status']}")
```

```
    if not clusters_found:
        raise ClientError(
            {
                "Error": {
                    "Code": "ResourceNotFoundException",
                    "Message": "No Neptune DB clusters found."
                }
            },
            operation_name="DescribeDBClusters"
        )

def main():
    """
    Main entry point: creates the Neptune client and calls the describe
 operation.
    """
    neptune_client = boto3.client("neptune")
    try:
        describe_db_clusters(neptune_client)
    except ClientError as e:
        error_code = e.response["Error"]["Code"]
        if error_code == "ResourceNotFoundException":
            print(f"Resource not found: {e.response['Error']['Message']}")
        else:
            print(f"Unexpected ClientError: {e.response['Error']['Message']}")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Unexpected error: {str(e)}")

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeDBClustersPaginator를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK를 사용하여 Neptune의 기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- Amazon Neptune 서브넷 그룹을 생성합니다.

- Neptune 클러스터를 생성합니다.
- Neptune 인스턴스를 생성합니다.
- Neptune 인스턴스의 상태를 확인합니다.
- Neptune 클러스터 세부 정보를 표시합니다.
- Neptune 클러스터를 중지합니다.
- Neptune 클러스터를 시작합니다.
- Neptune 자산을 삭제합니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Neptune 기능을 보여주는 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
public class NeptuneScenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(NeptuneScenario.class);
    static Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
    static NeptuneActions neptuneActions = new NeptuneActions();

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage =
                """
                Usage:
                    <subnetGroupName> <clusterName> <dbInstanceId>

                Where:
                    subnetGroupName - The name of an existing Neptune DB subnet
 group that includes subnets in at least two Availability Zones.
                    clusterName     - The unique identifier for the Neptune DB
 cluster.
```

```
                    dbInstanceId    - The identifier for a specific Neptune DB
instance within the cluster.
                """;
        String subnetGroupName = "neptuneSubnetGroup65";
        String clusterName = "neptuneCluster65";
        String dbInstanceId = "neptuneDB65";

        logger.info("""
                    Amazon Neptune is a fully managed graph
                    database service by AWS, designed specifically
                    for handling complex relationships and connected
                    datasets at scale. It supports two popular graph models:
                    property graphs (via openCypher and Gremlin) and RDF
                    graphs (via SPARQL). This makes Neptune ideal for
                    use cases such as knowledge graphs, fraud detection,
                    social networking, recommendation engines, and
                    network management, where relationships between
                    entities are central to the data.

                    Being fully managed, Neptune handles database
                    provisioning, patching, backups, and replication,
                    while also offering high availability and durability
                    within AWS's infrastructure.

                    For developers, programming with Neptune allows
                    for building intelligent, relationship-aware
                    applications that go beyond traditional tabular
                    databases. Developers can use the AWS SDK for Java
                    to automate infrastructure operations (via NeptuneClient).

                    Let's get started...
                    """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        runScenario(subnetGroupName, dbInstanceId, clusterName);
    }

    public static void runScenario(String subnetGroupName, String dbInstanceId,
String clusterName) {
        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("1. Create a Neptune DB Subnet Group");
        logger.info("The Neptune DB subnet group is used when launching a Neptune
cluster");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
```

```
            neptuneActions.createSubnetGroupAsync(subnetGroupName).join();

        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ServiceQuotaExceededException) {
                logger.error("The request failed due to service quota exceeded:
{}", cause.getMessage());
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred.", cause);
            }
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("2. Create a Neptune Cluster");
        logger.info("A Neptune Cluster allows you to store and query highly
connected datasets with low latency.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String dbClusterId;
        try {
            dbClusterId =
neptuneActions.createDBClusterAsync(clusterName).join();
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ServiceQuotaExceededException) {
                logger.error("The request failed due to service quota exceeded:
{}", cause.getMessage());
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred.", cause);
            }
            return;
        }

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("3. Create a Neptune DB Instance");
        logger.info("In this step, we add a new database instance to the Neptune
cluster");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
```

```
        neptuneActions.createDBInstanceAsync(dbInstanceId, dbClusterId).join();
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ServiceQuotaExceededException) {
                logger.error("The request failed due to service quota exceeded:
{}", cause.getMessage());
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred.", cause);
            }
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("4. Check the status of the Neptune DB Instance");
        logger.info("""
                    In this step, we will wait until the DB instance
                    becomes available. This may take around 10 minutes.
                    """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            neptuneActions.checkInstanceStatus(dbInstanceId, "available").join();
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            logger.error("An unexpected error occurred.", cause);
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("5.Show Neptune Cluster details");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            neptuneActions.describeDBClustersAsync(clusterName).join();
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                logger.error("The request failed due to the resource not found:
{}", cause.getMessage());
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred.", cause);
            }
```

```
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("6. Stop the Amazon Neptune cluster");
        logger.info("""
                    Once stopped, this step polls the status
                    until the cluster is in a stopped state.
                    """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            neptuneActions.stopDBClusterAsync(dbClusterId);
            neptuneActions.waitForClusterStatus(dbClusterId, "stopped");
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                logger.error("The request failed due to the resource not found:
{}", cause.getMessage());
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred.", cause);
            }
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("7. Start the Amazon Neptune cluster");
        logger.info("""
                    Once started, this step polls the clusters
                    status until it's in an available state.
                    We will also poll the instance status.
                    """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            neptuneActions.startDBClusterAsync(dbClusterId);
            neptuneActions.waitForClusterStatus(dbClusterId, "available");
            neptuneActions.checkInstanceStatus(dbInstanceId, "available").join();
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
```

```
                logger.error("The request failed due to the resource not found:
 {}", cause.getMessage());
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred.", cause);
            }
            return;
        }
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("8. Delete the Neptune Assets");
        logger.info("Would you like to delete the Neptune Assets? (y/n)");
        String delAns = scanner.nextLine().trim();
        if (delAns.equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
            logger.info("You selected to delete the Neptune assets.");
            try {
                neptuneActions.deleteNeptuneResourcesAsync(dbInstanceId,
 clusterName, subnetGroupName);
            } catch (CompletionException ce) {
                Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                    logger.error("The request failed due to the resource not
 found: {}", cause.getMessage());
                } else {
                    logger.error("An unexpected error occurred.", cause);
                }
                return;
            }
        } else {
            logger.info("You selected not to delete Neptune assets.");
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info(
                """
                Thank you for checking out the Amazon Neptune Service Use demo.
 We hope you
                learned something new, or got some inspiration for your own apps
 today.
                For more AWS code examples, have a look at:
                https://docs.aws.amazon.com/code-library/latest/ug/what-is-code-
library.html
```

```
                """);
        logger.info(DASHES);
    }

    private static void waitForInputToContinue(Scanner scanner) {
        while (true) {
            logger.info("");
            logger.info("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:");
            String input = scanner.nextLine();

            if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("c")) {
                logger.info("Continuing with the program...");
                logger.info("");
                break;
            } else {
                logger.info("Invalid input. Please try again.");
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Neptune SDK 메서드의 래퍼 클래스입니다.

```
public class NeptuneActions {
    private CompletableFuture<Void> instanceCheckFuture;
    private static NeptuneAsyncClient neptuneAsyncClient;
    private final Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(NeptuneActions.class);
    private final NeptuneClient neptuneClient =
 NeptuneClient.builder().region(region).build();

    /**
     * Retrieves an instance of the NeptuneAsyncClient.
     * <p>
     * This method initializes and returns a singleton instance of the
 NeptuneAsyncClient. The client
     * is configured with the following settings:
     * <ul>
     *     <li>Maximum concurrency: 100</li>
     *     <li>Connection timeout: 60 seconds</li>
     *     <li>Read timeout: 60 seconds</li>
```

```
     *     <li>Write timeout: 60 seconds</li>
     *     <li>API call timeout: 2 minutes</li>
     *     <li>API call attempt timeout: 90 seconds</li>
     *     <li>Retry strategy: STANDARD</li>
     * </ul>
     * The client is built using the NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.
     *
     * @return the singleton instance of the NeptuneAsyncClient
     */
    private static NeptuneAsyncClient getAsyncClient() {
        if (neptuneAsyncClient == null) {
            SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
                    .maxConcurrency(100)
                    .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                    .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                    .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                    .build();

            ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
                    .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))
                    .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))
                    .retryStrategy(RetryMode.STANDARD)
                    .build();

            neptuneAsyncClient = NeptuneAsyncClient.builder()
                    .httpClient(httpClient)
                    .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                    .build();
        }
        return neptuneAsyncClient;
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously deletes a set of Amazon Neptune resources in a defined
order.
     * <p>
     * The method performs the following operations in sequence:
     * <ol>
     *     <li>Deletes the Neptune DB instance identified by {@code
dbInstanceId}.</li>
     *     <li>Waits until the DB instance is fully deleted.</li>
     *     <li>Deletes the Neptune DB cluster identified by {@code
dbClusterId}.</li>
```

```
     *     <li>Deletes the Neptune DB subnet group identified by {@code
subnetGroupName}.</li>
     * </ol>
     * <p>
     * If any step fails, the subsequent operations are not performed, and the
exception
     * is logged. This method blocks the calling thread until all operations
complete.
     *
     * @param dbInstanceId      the ID of the Neptune DB instance to delete
     * @param dbClusterId       the ID of the Neptune DB cluster to delete
     * @param subnetGroupName   the name of the Neptune DB subnet group to delete
     */
    public void deleteNeptuneResourcesAsync(String dbInstanceId, String
dbClusterId, String subnetGroupName) {
        deleteDBInstanceAsync(dbInstanceId)
                .thenCompose(v -> waitUntilInstanceDeletedAsync(dbInstanceId))
                .thenCompose(v -> deleteDBClusterAsync(dbClusterId))
                .thenCompose(v -> deleteDBSubnetGroupAsync(subnetGroupName))
                .whenComplete((v, ex) -> {
                    if (ex != null) {
                        logger.info("Failed to delete Neptune resources: " +
ex.getMessage());
                    } else {
                        logger.info("Neptune resources deleted successfully.");
                    }
                })
                .join(); // Waits for the entire async chain to complete
    }

    /**
     * Deletes a subnet group.
     *
     * @param subnetGroupName the identifier of the subnet group to delete
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the cluster has
been deleted
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteDBSubnetGroupAsync(String
subnetGroupName) {
        DeleteDbSubnetGroupRequest request = DeleteDbSubnetGroupRequest.builder()
                .dbSubnetGroupName(subnetGroupName)
                .build();

        return getAsyncClient().deleteDBSubnetGroup(request)
```

```
                .thenAccept(response -> logger.info("## Deleting Subnet Group: "
+ subnetGroupName));
    }

    /**
     * Deletes a DB instance asynchronously.
     *
     * @param clusterId the identifier of the cluster to delete
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the cluster has
been deleted
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteDBClusterAsync(String clusterId) {
        DeleteDbClusterRequest request = DeleteDbClusterRequest.builder()
                .dbClusterIdentifier(clusterId)
                .skipFinalSnapshot(true)
                .build();

        return getAsyncClient().deleteDBCluster(request)
                .thenAccept(response -> System.out.println("## Deleting DB
Cluster: " + clusterId));
    }

    public CompletableFuture<Void> waitUntilInstanceDeletedAsync(String
instanceId) {
        CompletableFuture<Void> future = new CompletableFuture<>();
        long startTime = System.currentTimeMillis();
        checkInstanceDeletedRecursive(instanceId, startTime, future);
        return future;
    }

    /**
     * Deletes a DB instance asynchronously.
     *
     * @param instanceId the identifier of the DB instance to be deleted
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the DB instance
has been deleted
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteDBInstanceAsync(String instanceId) {
        DeleteDbInstanceRequest request = DeleteDbInstanceRequest.builder()
                .dbInstanceIdentifier(instanceId)
                .skipFinalSnapshot(true)
                .build();

        return getAsyncClient().deleteDBInstance(request)
```

```
                .thenAccept(response -> System.out.println("## Deleting DB
Instance: " + instanceId));
    }


    private void checkInstanceDeletedRecursive(String instanceId, long startTime,
CompletableFuture<Void> future) {
        DescribeDbInstancesRequest request = DescribeDbInstancesRequest.builder()
                .dbInstanceIdentifier(instanceId)
                .build();

        getAsyncClient().describeDBInstances(request)
                .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                        if (cause instanceof NeptuneException &&
                                ((NeptuneException)
cause).awsErrorDetails().errorCode().equals("DBInstanceNotFound")) {
                            long elapsed = (System.currentTimeMillis() -
startTime) / 1000;
                            logger.info("\r Instance %s deleted after %ds%n",
instanceId, elapsed);
                            future.complete(null);
                            return;
                        }
                        future.completeExceptionally(new
CompletionException("Error polling DB instance", cause));
                        return;
                    }

                    String status =
response.dbInstances().get(0).dbInstanceStatus();
                    long elapsed = (System.currentTimeMillis() - startTime) /
1000;
                    System.out.printf("\r  Waiting: Instance %s status: %-10s
(%ds elapsed)", instanceId, status, elapsed);
                    System.out.flush();

                    CompletableFuture.delayedExecutor(20, TimeUnit.SECONDS)
                            .execute(() ->
checkInstanceDeletedRecursive(instanceId, startTime, future));
                });
    }
```

```
   public void waitForClusterStatus(String clusterId, String desiredStatus) {
       System.out.printf("Waiting for cluster '%s' to reach status '%s'...\n",
clusterId, desiredStatus);
       CompletableFuture<Void> future = new CompletableFuture<>();
       checkClusterStatusRecursive(clusterId, desiredStatus,
System.currentTimeMillis(), future);
       future.join();
   }

   private void checkClusterStatusRecursive(String clusterId, String
desiredStatus, long startTime, CompletableFuture<Void> future) {
       DescribeDbClustersRequest request = DescribeDbClustersRequest.builder()
               .dbClusterIdentifier(clusterId)
               .build();

       getAsyncClient().describeDBClusters(request)
               .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                   if (exception != null) {
                       Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                       future.completeExceptionally(
                               new CompletionException("Error checking Neptune
cluster status", cause)
                       );
                       return;
                   }

                   List<DBCluster> clusters = response.dbClusters();
                   if (clusters.isEmpty()) {
                       future.completeExceptionally(new
RuntimeException("Cluster not found: " + clusterId));
                       return;
                   }

                   String currentStatus = clusters.get(0).status();
                   long elapsedSeconds = (System.currentTimeMillis() -
startTime) / 1000;
                   System.out.printf("\r Elapsed: %-20s  Cluster status: %-20s",
formatElapsedTime((int) elapsedSeconds), currentStatus);
                   System.out.flush();

                   if (desiredStatus.equalsIgnoreCase(currentStatus)) {
```

```
                        System.out.printf("\r Neptune cluster reached
desired status '%s' after %s.\n", desiredStatus, formatElapsedTime((int)
elapsedSeconds));
                        future.complete(null);
                    } else {
                        CompletableFuture.delayedExecutor(20, TimeUnit.SECONDS)
                                .execute(() ->
checkClusterStatusRecursive(clusterId, desiredStatus, startTime, future));
                    }
                });
    }


    /**
     * Starts an Amazon Neptune DB cluster.
     *
     * @param clusterIdentifier the unique identifier of the DB cluster to be
stopped
     */
    public CompletableFuture<StartDbClusterResponse> startDBClusterAsync(String
clusterIdentifier) {
        StartDbClusterRequest clusterRequest = StartDbClusterRequest.builder()
                .dbClusterIdentifier(clusterIdentifier)
                .build();

        return getAsyncClient().startDBCluster(clusterRequest)
                .whenComplete((response, error) -> {
                    if (error != null) {
                        Throwable cause = error.getCause() != null ?
error.getCause() : error;

                        if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                            throw (ResourceNotFoundException) cause;
                        }

                        throw new RuntimeException("Failed to start DB cluster: "
+ cause.getMessage(), cause);
                    } else {
                        logger.info("DB Cluster starting: " + clusterIdentifier);
                    }
                });
    }

    /**
```

```
     * Stops an Amazon Neptune DB cluster.
     *
     * @param clusterIdentifier the unique identifier of the DB cluster to be
stopped
     */
    public CompletableFuture<StopDbClusterResponse> stopDBClusterAsync(String
clusterIdentifier) {
        StopDbClusterRequest clusterRequest = StopDbClusterRequest.builder()
                .dbClusterIdentifier(clusterIdentifier)
                .build();

        return getAsyncClient().stopDBCluster(clusterRequest)
                .whenComplete((response, error) -> {
                    if (error != null) {
                        Throwable cause = error.getCause() != null ?
error.getCause() : error;

                        if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                            throw (ResourceNotFoundException) cause;
                        }

                        throw new RuntimeException("Failed to stop DB cluster: "
+ cause.getMessage(), cause);
                    } else {
                        logger.info("DB Cluster stopped: " + clusterIdentifier);
                    }
                });
    }



    /**
     * Asynchronously describes the specified Amazon RDS DB cluster.
     *
     * @param clusterId the identifier of the DB cluster to describe
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the operation is
done, or throws a {@link RuntimeException}
     * if an error occurs
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> describeDBClustersAsync(String clusterId) {
        DescribeDbClustersRequest request = DescribeDbClustersRequest.builder()
                .dbClusterIdentifier(clusterId)
                .build();
```

```
        return getAsyncClient().describeDBClusters(request)
                .thenAccept(response -> {
                    for (DBCluster cluster : response.dbClusters()) {
                        logger.info("Cluster Identifier: " +
cluster.dbClusterIdentifier());
                        logger.info("Status: " + cluster.status());
                        logger.info("Engine: " + cluster.engine());
                        logger.info("Engine Version: " +
cluster.engineVersion());
                        logger.info("Endpoint: " + cluster.endpoint());
                        logger.info("Reader Endpoint: " +
cluster.readerEndpoint());
                        logger.info("Availability Zones: " +
cluster.availabilityZones());
                        logger.info("Subnet Group: " + cluster.dbSubnetGroup());
                        logger.info("VPC Security Groups:");
                        cluster.vpcSecurityGroups().forEach(vpcGroup ->
                                logger.info("  - " +
vpcGroup.vpcSecurityGroupId()));
                        logger.info("Storage Encrypted: " +
cluster.storageEncrypted());
                        logger.info("IAM DB Auth Enabled: " +
cluster.iamDatabaseAuthenticationEnabled());
                        logger.info("Backup Retention Period: " +
cluster.backupRetentionPeriod() + " days");
                        logger.info("Preferred Backup Window: " +
cluster.preferredBackupWindow());
                        logger.info("Preferred Maintenance Window: " +
cluster.preferredMaintenanceWindow());
                        logger.info("------");
                    }
                })
                .exceptionally(ex -> {
                    Throwable cause = ex.getCause() != null ? ex.getCause() : ex;

                    if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                        throw (ResourceNotFoundException) cause;
                    }

                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to describe the DB
cluster: " + cause.getMessage(), cause);
                });
    }
```

```
   public CompletableFuture<Void> checkInstanceStatus(String instanceId, String
desiredStatus) {
       CompletableFuture<Void> future = new CompletableFuture<>();
       long startTime = System.currentTimeMillis();
       checkStatusRecursive(instanceId, desiredStatus.toLowerCase(), startTime,
future);
       return future;
   }

   /**
    * Checks the status of a Neptune instance recursively until the desired
status is reached or a timeout occurs.
    *
    * @param instanceId     the ID of the Neptune instance to check
    * @param desiredStatus  the desired status of the Neptune instance
    * @param startTime      the start time of the operation, used to calculate
the elapsed time
    * @param future         a {@link CompletableFuture} that will be completed
when the desired status is reached
    */
   private void checkStatusRecursive(String instanceId, String desiredStatus,
long startTime, CompletableFuture<Void> future) {
       DescribeDbInstancesRequest request = DescribeDbInstancesRequest.builder()
               .dbInstanceIdentifier(instanceId)
               .build();

       getAsyncClient().describeDBInstances(request)
               .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                   if (exception != null) {
                       Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                       future.completeExceptionally(
                               new CompletionException("Error checking Neptune
instance status", cause)
                       );
                       return;
                   }

                   List<DBInstance> instances = response.dbInstances();
                   if (instances.isEmpty()) {
                       future.completeExceptionally(new
RuntimeException("Instance not found: " + instanceId));
                       return;
                   }
```

```
                    String currentStatus = instances.get(0).dbInstanceStatus();
                    long elapsedSeconds = (System.currentTimeMillis() -
startTime) / 1000;
                    System.out.printf("\r Elapsed: %-20s  Status: %-20s",
formatElapsedTime((int) elapsedSeconds), currentStatus);
                    System.out.flush();

                    if (desiredStatus.equalsIgnoreCase(currentStatus)) {
                        System.out.printf("\r Neptune instance reached
desired status '%s' after %s.\n", desiredStatus, formatElapsedTime((int)
elapsedSeconds));
                        future.complete(null);
                    } else {
                        CompletableFuture.delayedExecutor(20, TimeUnit.SECONDS)
                                .execute(() -> checkStatusRecursive(instanceId,
desiredStatus, startTime, future));
                    }
                });
    }


    private String formatElapsedTime(int seconds) {
        int minutes = seconds / 60;
        int remainingSeconds = seconds % 60;

        if (minutes > 0) {
            return minutes + (minutes == 1 ? " min" : " mins") + ", " +
                    remainingSeconds + (remainingSeconds == 1 ? " sec" : "
secs");
        } else {
            return remainingSeconds + (remainingSeconds == 1 ? " sec" : " secs");
        }
    }


    /**
     * Creates a new Amazon Neptune DB instance asynchronously.
     *
     * @param dbInstanceId the identifier for the new DB instance
     * @param dbClusterId  the identifier for the DB cluster that the new
instance will be a part of
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the identifier of
the newly created DB instance
```

```
    * @throws CompletionException if the operation fails, with a cause of
either:
    *                               - {@link ServiceQuotaExceededException} if the
request would exceed the maximum quota, or
    *                               - a general exception with the failure message
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> createDBInstanceAsync(String dbInstanceId,
String dbClusterId) {
       CreateDbInstanceRequest request = CreateDbInstanceRequest.builder()
               .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceId)
               .dbInstanceClass("db.r5.large")
               .engine("neptune")
               .dbClusterIdentifier(dbClusterId)
               .build();

       return getAsyncClient().createDBInstance(request)
               .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                   if (exception != null) {
                       Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                       if (cause instanceof ServiceQuotaExceededException) {
                           throw new CompletionException("The operation was
denied because the request would exceed the maximum quota.", cause);
                       }
                       throw new CompletionException("Failed to create Neptune
DB instance: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                   }
               })
               .thenApply(response -> {
                   String instanceId =
response.dbInstance().dbInstanceIdentifier();
                   logger.info("Created Neptune DB Instance: " + instanceId);
                   return instanceId;
               });
   }


   /**
    * Creates a new Amazon Neptune DB cluster asynchronously.
    *
    * @param dbName the name of the DB cluster to be created
    * @return a CompletableFuture that, when completed, provides the ID of the
created DB cluster
    * @throws CompletionException if the operation fails for any reason,
including if the request would exceed the maximum quota
```

```
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> createDBClusterAsync(String dbName) {
        CreateDbClusterRequest request = CreateDbClusterRequest.builder()
                .dbClusterIdentifier(dbName)
                .engine("neptune")
                .deletionProtection(false)
                .backupRetentionPeriod(1)
                .build();

        return getAsyncClient().createDBCluster(request)
                .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                        if (cause instanceof ServiceQuotaExceededException) {
                            throw new CompletionException("The operation was
denied because the request would exceed the maximum quota.", cause);
                        }
                        throw new CompletionException("Failed to create Neptune
DB cluster: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                    }
                })
                .thenApply(response -> {
                    String clusterId =
response.dbCluster().dbClusterIdentifier();
                    logger.info("DB Cluster created: " + clusterId);
                    return clusterId;
                });
    }


    /**
     * Creates a new DB subnet group asynchronously.
     *
     * @param groupName the name of the subnet group to create
     * @return a CompletableFuture that, when completed, returns the Amazon
Resource Name (ARN) of the created subnet group
     * @throws CompletionException if the operation fails, with a cause that may
be a ServiceQuotaExceededException if the request would exceed the maximum quota
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> createSubnetGroupAsync(String groupName) {

        // Get the Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) where the Neptune cluster
and resources will be created
        String vpcId = getDefaultVpcId();
```

```
        logger.info("VPC is : " + vpcId);

        List<String> subnetList = getSubnetIds(vpcId);
        for (String subnetId : subnetList) {
            System.out.println("Subnet group:" +subnetId);
        }

        CreateDbSubnetGroupRequest request = CreateDbSubnetGroupRequest.builder()
                .dbSubnetGroupName(groupName)
                .dbSubnetGroupDescription("Subnet group for Neptune cluster")
                .subnetIds(subnetList)
                .build();

        return getAsyncClient().createDBSubnetGroup(request)
                .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                        if (cause instanceof ServiceQuotaExceededException) {
                            throw new CompletionException("The operation was
denied because the request would exceed the maximum quota.", cause);
                        }
                        throw new CompletionException("Failed to create subnet
group: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                    }
                })
                .thenApply(response -> {
                    String name = response.dbSubnetGroup().dbSubnetGroupName();
                    String arn = response.dbSubnetGroup().dbSubnetGroupArn();
                    logger.info("Subnet group created: " + name);
                    return arn;
                });
    }

    private List<String> getSubnetIds(String vpcId) {
        try (Ec2Client ec2 = Ec2Client.builder().region(region).build()) {
            DescribeSubnetsRequest request = DescribeSubnetsRequest.builder()
                    .filters(builder -> builder.name("vpc-id").values(vpcId))
                    .build();

            DescribeSubnetsResponse response = ec2.describeSubnets(request);
            return response.subnets().stream()
                    .map(Subnet::subnetId)
                    .collect(Collectors.toList());
        }
```

```
    }

    public static String getDefaultVpcId() {
        Ec2Client ec2 = Ec2Client.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        Filter myFilter = Filter.builder()
                .name("isDefault")
                .values("true")
                .build();

        List<Filter> filterList = new ArrayList<>();
        filterList.add(myFilter);

        DescribeVpcsRequest request = DescribeVpcsRequest.builder()
                .filters(filterList)
                .build();


        DescribeVpcsResponse response = ec2.describeVpcs(request);
        if (!response.vpcs().isEmpty()) {
            Vpc defaultVpc = response.vpcs().get(0);
            return defaultVpc.vpcId();
        } else {
            throw new RuntimeException("No default VPC found in this region.");
        }
    }
}
```

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import boto3
import time
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Constants used in this scenario
POLL_INTERVAL_SECONDS = 10
TIMEOUT_SECONDS = 1200  # 20 minutes

def delete_db_cluster(neptune_client, cluster_id: str):
    """
    Deletes a Neptune DB cluster and throws exceptions to the caller.

    Args:
        neptune_client (boto3.client): The Neptune client object.
        cluster_id (str): The ID of the Neptune DB cluster to be deleted.

    Raises:
        ClientError: If the delete operation fails.
    """
    request = {
        'DBClusterIdentifier': cluster_id,
        'SkipFinalSnapshot': True
    }

    try:
        print(f"Deleting DB Cluster: {cluster_id}")
        neptune_client.delete_db_cluster(**request)

    except ClientError as err:
        code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
        message = err.response["Error"]["Message"]

        if code == "DBClusterNotFoundFault":
            print(f"Cluster '{cluster_id}' not found or already deleted.")
        elif code == "AccessDeniedException":
            print("Access denied. Please ensure you have the necessary
 permissions.")
        else:
            print(f"Couldn't delete DB cluster. {code}: {message}")
        raise

def format_elapsed_time(seconds: int) -> str:
    mins, secs = divmod(seconds, 60)
```

```
    hours, mins = divmod(mins, 60)
    return f"{hours:02}:{mins:02}:{secs:02}"


def delete_db_instance(neptune_client, instance_id: str):
    """
    Deletes a Neptune DB instance and waits for its deletion to complete.
    Raises exception to be handled by calling code.
    """
    print(f"Initiating deletion of DB Instance: {instance_id}")
    try:
        neptune_client.delete_db_instance(
            DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id,
            SkipFinalSnapshot=True
        )

        print(f"Waiting for DB Instance '{instance_id}' to be deleted...")
        waiter = neptune_client.get_waiter('db_instance_deleted')
        waiter.wait(
            DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id,
            WaiterConfig={
                'Delay': 30,
                'MaxAttempts': 40
            }
        )

        print(f"DB Instance '{instance_id}' successfully deleted.")

    except ClientError as err:
        code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
        message = err.response["Error"]["Message"]

        if code == "DBInstanceNotFoundFault":
            print(f"Instance '{instance_id}' not found or already deleted.")
        elif code == "AccessDeniedException":
            print("Access denied. Please ensure you have the necessary
 permissions.")
        else:
            print(f"Couldn't delete DB instance. {code}: {message}")
        raise

def delete_db_subnet_group(neptune_client, subnet_group_name):
    """
    Deletes a Neptune DB subnet group synchronously using Boto3.
```

```
    Args:
        neptune_client (boto3.client): The Neptune client.
        subnet_group_name (str): The name of the DB subnet group to delete.

    Raises:
        ClientError: If the delete operation fails.
    """
    delete_group_request = {
        'DBSubnetGroupName': subnet_group_name
    }

    try:
        neptune_client.delete_db_subnet_group(**delete_group_request)
        print(f"# Deleting Subnet Group: {subnet_group_name}")

    except ClientError as err:
        code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
        message = err.response["Error"]["Message"]

        if code == "DBSubnetGroupNotFoundFault":
            print(f"Subnet group '{subnet_group_name}' not found or already
 deleted.")
        elif code == "AccessDeniedException":
            print("Access denied. Please ensure you have the necessary
 permissions.")
        else:
            print(f"Couldn't delete subnet group. {code}: {message}")
        raise

def wait_for_cluster_status(
        neptune_client,
        cluster_id: str,
        desired_status: str,
        timeout_seconds: int = TIMEOUT_SECONDS,
        poll_interval_seconds: int = POLL_INTERVAL_SECONDS
):
    """
    Waits for a Neptune DB cluster to reach a desired status.

    Args:
        neptune_client (boto3.client): The Amazon Neptune client.
        cluster_id (str): The identifier of the Neptune DB cluster.
        desired_status (str): The target status (e.g., "available", "stopped").
```

```
        timeout_seconds (int): Max time to wait in seconds (default: 1200).
        poll_interval_seconds (int): Polling interval in seconds (default: 10).

    Raises:
        RuntimeError: If the desired status is not reached before timeout.
    """
    print(f"Waiting for cluster '{cluster_id}' to reach status
'{desired_status}'...")
    start_time = time.time()

    while True:
        # Prepare request object
        describe_cluster_request = {
            'DBClusterIdentifier': cluster_id
        }

        # Call the Neptune API
        response =
neptune_client.describe_db_clusters(**describe_cluster_request)
        clusters = response.get('DBClusters', [])
        current_status = clusters[0].get('Status') if clusters else None
        elapsed_seconds = int(time.time() - start_time)

        status_str = current_status if current_status else "Unknown"
        print(
            f"\r Elapsed: {format_elapsed_time(elapsed_seconds):<20}  Cluster
status: {status_str:<20}",
            end="", flush=True
        )

        if current_status and current_status.lower() == desired_status.lower():
            print(
                f"\nNeptune cluster reached desired status '{desired_status}'
after {format_elapsed_time(elapsed_seconds)}."
            )
            return

        if elapsed_seconds > timeout_seconds:
            raise RuntimeError(f"Timeout waiting for Neptune cluster to reach
status: {desired_status}")

        time.sleep(poll_interval_seconds)
```

```
def start_db_cluster(neptune_client, cluster_identifier: str):
    """
    Starts an Amazon Neptune DB cluster and waits until it reaches 'available'.

    Args:
        neptune_client (boto3.client): The Neptune client.
        cluster_identifier (str): The DB cluster identifier.

    Raises:
        ClientError: Propagates AWS API issues like resource not found.
        RuntimeError: If cluster doesn't reach 'available' within timeout.
    """
    try:
        # Initial wait in case the cluster was just stopped
        time.sleep(30)
        neptune_client.start_db_cluster(DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_identifier)
    except ClientError as err:
        code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
        message = err.response["Error"]["Message"]

        if code == "AccessDeniedException":
            print("Access denied. Please ensure you have the necessary
 permissions.")
        else:
            print(f"Couldn't start DB cluster. Here's why: {code}: {message}")
        raise

    start_time = time.time()
    paginator = neptune_client.get_paginator('describe_db_clusters')

    while True:
        try:
            pages = paginator.paginate(DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_identifier)
            clusters = []
            for page in pages:
                clusters.extend(page.get('DBClusters', []))
        except ClientError as err:
            code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            message = err.response["Error"]["Message"]

            if code == "DBClusterNotFound":
                print(f"Cluster '{cluster_identifier}' not found while polling.
 It may have been deleted.")
            else:
```

```
                print(f"Couldn't describe DB cluster. Here's why: {code}:
 {message}")
            raise

        status = clusters[0].get('Status') if clusters else None
        elapsed = time.time() - start_time

        print(f"\rElapsed: {int(elapsed)}s - Cluster status: {status}", end="",
 flush=True)

        if status and status.lower() == 'available':
            print(f"\n# Cluster '{cluster_identifier}' is available.")
            return

        if elapsed > TIMEOUT_SECONDS:
            raise RuntimeError(f"Timeout waiting for cluster
 '{cluster_identifier}' to become available.")

        time.sleep(POLL_INTERVAL_SECONDS)


def stop_db_cluster(neptune_client, cluster_identifier: str):
    """
    Stops an Amazon Neptune DB cluster and waits until it's fully stopped.

    Args:
        neptune_client (boto3.client): The Neptune client.
        cluster_identifier (str): The DB cluster identifier.

    Raises:
        ClientError: For AWS API errors (e.g., resource not found).
        RuntimeError: If the cluster doesn't stop within the timeout.
    """
    try:
        neptune_client.stop_db_cluster(DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_identifier)
    except ClientError as err:
        code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
        message = err.response["Error"]["Message"]

        if code == "AccessDeniedException":
            print("Access denied. Please ensure you have the necessary
 permissions.")
        else:
            print(f"Couldn't stop DB cluster. Here's why: {code}: {message}")
```

```
        raise

    start_time = time.time()
    paginator = neptune_client.get_paginator('describe_db_clusters')

    while True:
        try:
            pages = paginator.paginate(DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_identifier)
            clusters = []
            for page in pages:
                clusters.extend(page.get('DBClusters', []))
        except ClientError as err:
            code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            message = err.response["Error"]["Message"]

            if code == "DBClusterNotFound":
                print(f"Cluster '{cluster_identifier}' not found while polling.
 It may have been deleted.")
            else:
                print(f"Couldn't describe DB cluster. Here's why: {code}:
 {message}")
            raise

        status = clusters[0].get('Status') if clusters else None
        elapsed = time.time() - start_time

        print(f"\rElapsed: {int(elapsed)}s - Cluster status: {status}", end="",
 flush=True)

        if status and status.lower() == 'stopped':
            print(f"\nCluster '{cluster_identifier}' is now stopped.")
            return

        if elapsed > TIMEOUT_SECONDS:
            raise RuntimeError(f"Timeout waiting for cluster
 '{cluster_identifier}' to stop.")

        time.sleep(POLL_INTERVAL_SECONDS)



def describe_db_clusters(neptune_client, cluster_id: str):
    """
    Describes details of a Neptune DB cluster, paginating if needed.
```

```
    Args:
        neptune_client (boto3.client): The Neptune client.
        cluster_id (str): The ID of the cluster to describe.

    Raises:
        ClientError: If there's an AWS API error (e.g., cluster not found).
    """
    paginator = neptune_client.get_paginator('describe_db_clusters')

    try:
        pages = paginator.paginate(DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_id)

        found = False
        for page in pages:
            for cluster in page.get('DBClusters', []):
                found = True
                print(f"Cluster Identifier:
{cluster.get('DBClusterIdentifier')}")
                print(f"Status: {cluster.get('Status')}")
                print(f"Engine: {cluster.get('Engine')}")
                print(f"Engine Version: {cluster.get('EngineVersion')}")
                print(f"Endpoint: {cluster.get('Endpoint')}")
                print(f"Reader Endpoint: {cluster.get('ReaderEndpoint')}")
                print(f"Availability Zones: {cluster.get('AvailabilityZones')}")
                print(f"Subnet Group: {cluster.get('DBSubnetGroup')}")
                print("VPC Security Groups:")
                for vpc_group in cluster.get('VpcSecurityGroups', []):
                    print(f"  - {vpc_group.get('VpcSecurityGroupId')}")
                print(f"Storage Encrypted: {cluster.get('StorageEncrypted')}")
                print(f"IAM Auth Enabled:
{cluster.get('IAMDatabaseAuthenticationEnabled')}")
                print(f"Backup Retention Period:
{cluster.get('BackupRetentionPeriod')} days")
                print(f"Preferred Backup Window:
{cluster.get('PreferredBackupWindow')}")
                print(f"Preferred Maintenance Window:
{cluster.get('PreferredMaintenanceWindow')}")
                print("------")

        if not found:
            # Treat empty response as cluster not found
            raise ClientError(
```

```
                {"Error": {"Code": "DBClusterNotFound", "Message": f"No cluster
 found with ID '{cluster_id}'"}},
                "DescribeDBClusters"
            )

    except ClientError as err:
        code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
        message = err.response["Error"]["Message"]

        if code == "AccessDeniedException":
            print("Access denied. Please ensure you have the necessary
 permissions.")
        elif code == "DBClusterNotFound":
            print(f"Cluster '{cluster_id}' not found. Please verify the cluster
 ID.")
        else:
            print(f"Couldn't describe DB cluster. Here's why: {code}: {message}")
        raise

def check_instance_status(neptune_client, instance_id: str, desired_status: str):
    """
    Polls the status of a Neptune DB instance until it reaches desired_status.
    Uses pagination via describe_db_instances — even for a single instance.

    Raises:
      ClientError: If describe_db_instances fails (e.g., instance not found).
      RuntimeError: If timeout expires before reaching desired status.
    """
    paginator = neptune_client.get_paginator('describe_db_instances')
    start_time = time.time()

    while True:
        try:
            pages = paginator.paginate(DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id)
            instances = []
            for page in pages:
                instances.extend(page.get('DBInstances', []))

        except ClientError as err:
            code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            message = err.response["Error"]["Message"]

            if code == "DBInstanceNotFound":
```

```
                print(f"Instance '{instance_id}' not found. Please verify the
 instance ID.")
            else:
                print(f"Failed to describe DB instance. {code}: {message}")
            raise

        current_status = instances[0].get('DBInstanceStatus') if instances else
 None
        elapsed = int(time.time() - start_time)

        print(f"\rElapsed: {format_elapsed_time(elapsed)}  Status:
 {current_status}", end="", flush=True)

        if current_status and current_status.lower() == desired_status.lower():
            print(f"\nInstance '{instance_id}' reached '{desired_status}' in
 {format_elapsed_time(elapsed)}.")
            return

        if elapsed > TIMEOUT_SECONDS:
            raise RuntimeError(f"Timeout waiting for '{instance_id}' to reach
 '{desired_status}'")

        time.sleep(POLL_INTERVAL_SECONDS)


def create_db_instance(neptune_client, db_instance_id: str, db_cluster_id: str) -
> str:
    try:
        request = {
            'DBInstanceIdentifier': db_instance_id,
            'DBInstanceClass': 'db.r5.large',
            'Engine': 'neptune',
            'DBClusterIdentifier': db_cluster_id
        }

        print(f"Creating Neptune DB Instance: {db_instance_id}")
        response = neptune_client.create_db_instance(**request)

        instance = response.get('DBInstance')
        if not instance or 'DBInstanceIdentifier' not in instance:
            raise RuntimeError("Instance creation succeeded but no ID returned.")

        print(f"Waiting for DB Instance '{db_instance_id}' to become
 available...")
```

```
        waiter = neptune_client.get_waiter('db_instance_available')
        waiter.wait(
            DBInstanceIdentifier=db_instance_id,
            WaiterConfig={'Delay': 30, 'MaxAttempts': 40}
        )

        print(f"DB Instance '{db_instance_id}' is now available.")
        return instance['DBInstanceIdentifier']

    except ClientError as err:
        code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
        message = err.response["Error"]["Message"]

        if code == "AccessDeniedException":
            print("Access denied. Please ensure you have the necessary
 permissions.")
        else:
            print(f"Couldn't create DB instance. Here's why: {code}: {message}")
        raise

    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Unexpected error creating DB instance '{db_instance_id}': {e}")
        raise RuntimeError(f"Unexpected error creating DB instance
 '{db_instance_id}': {e}") from e


def create_db_cluster(neptune_client, db_name: str) -> str:
    """
    Creates a Neptune DB cluster and returns its identifier.

    Args:
        neptune_client (boto3.client): The Neptune client object.
        db_name (str): The desired cluster identifier.

    Returns:
        str: The DB cluster identifier.

    Raises:
        RuntimeError: For any failure or AWS error, with a user-friendly message.
    """
    request = {
        'DBClusterIdentifier': db_name,
        'Engine': 'neptune',
        'DeletionProtection': False,
```

```
        'BackupRetentionPeriod': 1
    }

    try:
        response = neptune_client.create_db_cluster(**request)
        cluster = response.get('DBCluster') or {}

        cluster_id = cluster.get('DBClusterIdentifier')
        if not cluster_id:
            raise RuntimeError("Cluster created but no ID returned.")

        print(f"DB Cluster created: {cluster_id}")
        return cluster_id

    except ClientError as e:
        code = e.response["Error"]["Code"]
        message = e.response["Error"]["Message"]

        if code in ("ServiceQuotaExceededException",
 "DBClusterQuotaExceededFault"):
            raise RuntimeError("You have exceeded the quota for Neptune DB
 clusters.") from e
        else:
            raise RuntimeError(f"AWS error [{code}]: {message}") from e

    except Exception as e:
        raise RuntimeError(f"Unexpected error creating DB cluster '{db_name}':
 {e}") from e

def get_subnet_ids(vpc_id: str) -> list[str]:
    ec2_client = boto3.client('ec2')

    describe_subnets_request = {
        'Filters': [{'Name': 'vpc-id', 'Values': [vpc_id]}]
    }

    response = ec2_client.describe_subnets(**describe_subnets_request)
    subnets = response.get('Subnets', [])
    subnet_ids = [subnet['SubnetId'] for subnet in subnets if 'SubnetId' in
 subnet]
    return subnet_ids


def get_default_vpc_id() -> str:
```

```
    ec2_client = boto3.client('ec2')
    describe_vpcs_request = {
        'Filters': [{'Name': 'isDefault', 'Values': ['true']}]
    }

    response = ec2_client.describe_vpcs(**describe_vpcs_request)
    vpcs = response.get('Vpcs', [])
    if not vpcs:
        raise RuntimeError("No default VPC found in this region.")

    default_vpc_id = vpcs[0]['VpcId']
    print(f"Default VPC ID: {default_vpc_id}")
    return default_vpc_id


def create_subnet_group(neptune_client, group_name: str):
    """
    Creates a Neptune DB subnet group and returns its name and ARN.

    Args:
        neptune_client (boto3.client): The Neptune client object.
        group_name (str): The desired name of the subnet group.

    Returns:
        tuple(str, str): (subnet_group_name, subnet_group_arn)

    Raises:
        RuntimeError: For quota errors or other AWS-related failures.
    """
    vpc_id = get_default_vpc_id()
    subnet_ids = get_subnet_ids(vpc_id)

    request = {
        'DBSubnetGroupName': group_name,
        'DBSubnetGroupDescription': 'My Neptune subnet group',
        'SubnetIds': subnet_ids,
        'Tags': [{'Key': 'Environment', 'Value': 'Dev'}]
    }

    try:
        response = neptune_client.create_db_subnet_group(**request)
        sg = response.get("DBSubnetGroup", {})
        name = sg.get("DBSubnetGroupName")
        arn = sg.get("DBSubnetGroupArn")
```

```
        if not name or not arn:
            raise RuntimeError("Response missing subnet group name or ARN.")

        print(f"Subnet group created: {name}")
        print(f"ARN: {arn}")
        return name, arn

    except ClientError as e:
        code = e.response["Error"]["Code"]
        msg = e.response["Error"]["Message"]

        if code == "ServiceQuotaExceededException":
            print("Subnet group quota exceeded.")
            raise RuntimeError("Subnet group quota exceeded.") from e
        else:
            print(f"AWS error [{code}]: {msg}")
            raise RuntimeError(f"AWS error [{code}]: {msg}") from e

    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Unexpected error creating subnet group '{group_name}': {e}")
        raise RuntimeError(f"Unexpected error creating subnet group
 '{group_name}': {e}") from e

def wait_for_input_to_continue():
    input("\nPress <ENTER> to continue...")
    print("Continuing with the program...\n")


def run_scenario(neptune_client, subnet_group_name: str, db_instance_id: str,
 cluster_name: str):
    print("-" * 88)
    print("1. Create a Neptune DB Subnet Group")
    wait_for_input_to_continue()

    try:
        name, arn = create_subnet_group(neptune_client, subnet_group_name)
        print(f"Subnet group successfully created: {name}")

        print("-" * 88)
        print("2. Create a Neptune Cluster")
        wait_for_input_to_continue()
        db_cluster_id = create_db_cluster(neptune_client, cluster_name)
```

```
        print("-" * 88)
        print("3. Create a Neptune DB Instance")
        wait_for_input_to_continue()
        create_db_instance(neptune_client, db_instance_id, cluster_name)

        print("-" * 88)
        print("4. Check the status of the Neptune DB Instance")
        print("""
        Even though you're targeting a single DB instance,
        describe_db_instances supports pagination and can return multiple pages.

        Handling paginated responses ensures your method continues to work
reliably
        even if AWS returns large or paged results.
        """)
        wait_for_input_to_continue()
        check_instance_status(neptune_client, db_instance_id, "available")

        print("-" * 88)
        print("5. Show Neptune Cluster details")
        wait_for_input_to_continue()
        describe_db_clusters(neptune_client, db_cluster_id)

        print("-" * 88)
        print("6. Stop the Amazon Neptune cluster")
        print("""
            Boto3 doesn't currently offer a
            built-in waiter for stop_db_cluster,
            This example implements a custom polling
            strategy until the cluster is in a stopped state.
        """)
        wait_for_input_to_continue()
        stop_db_cluster(neptune_client, db_cluster_id)
        check_instance_status(neptune_client, db_instance_id, "stopped")

        print("-" * 88)
        print("7. Start the Amazon Neptune cluster")
        print("""
            Boto3 doesn't currently offer a
            built-in waiter for start_db_cluster,
            This example implements a custom polling
            strategy until the cluster is in an available state.
        """)
        wait_for_input_to_continue()
```

```
        start_db_cluster(neptune_client, db_cluster_id)
        wait_for_cluster_status(neptune_client, db_cluster_id, "available")
        check_instance_status(neptune_client, db_instance_id, "available")

        print("All Neptune resources are now available.")
        print("-" * 88)

        print("-" * 88)
        print("8. Delete the Neptune Assets")
        print("Would you like to delete the Neptune Assets? (y/n)")
        del_ans = input().strip().lower()

        if del_ans == "y":
            print("You selected to delete the Neptune assets.")

            delete_db_instance(neptune_client, db_instance_id)
            delete_db_cluster(neptune_client, db_cluster_id)
            delete_db_subnet_group(neptune_client, subnet_group_name)

            print("Neptune resources deleted successfully")

    except ClientError as ce:
        code = ce.response["Error"]["Code"]

        if code in ("DBInstanceNotFound", "DBInstanceNotFoundFault",
 "ResourceNotFound"):
            print(f"Instance '{db_instance_id}' not found.")
        elif code in ("DBClusterNotFound", "DBClusterNotFoundFault",
 "ResourceNotFoundFault"):
            print(f"Cluster '{cluster_name}' not found.")
        elif code == "DBSubnetGroupNotFoundFault":
            print(f"Subnet group '{subnet_group_name}' not found.")
        elif code == "AccessDeniedException":
            print("Access denied. Please ensure you have the necessary
 permissions.")
        else:
            print(f"AWS error [{code}]: {ce.response['Error']['Message']}")
            raise  # re-raise unexpected errors

    except RuntimeError as re:
        print(f"Runtime error or timeout: {re}")


def main():
```

```
    neptune_client = boto3.client('neptune')

    # Customize the following names to match your Neptune setup
    # (You must change these to unique values for your environment)
    subnet_group_name = "neptuneSubnetGroup111"
    cluster_name = "neptuneCluster111"
    db_instance_id = "neptuneDB111"

    print("""
    Amazon Neptune is a fully managed graph database service by AWS...
    Let's get started!
    """)
    wait_for_input_to_continue()
    run_scenario(neptune_client, subnet_group_name, db_instance_id, cluster_name)

    print("""
    Thank you for checking out the Amazon Neptune Service Use demo.
    For more AWS code examples, visit:
    https://docs.aws.amazon.com/code-library/latest/ug/what-is-code-library.html
    """)

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Neptune 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 Neptune 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

이러한 발췌문은 Neptune API를 호출하며 컨텍스트에서 실행해야 하는 더 큰 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드입니다. AWS SDKs를 사용한 Neptune 시나리오 에서 컨텍스트에 맞는 작업을 볼 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 Amazon Neptune API 참조를 참조하세요.

예시

- AWS SDK와 CreateDBCluster 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 CreateDBInstance 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 CreateDBSubnetGroup 함께 사용

- AWS SDK와 CreateGraph 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DeleteDBCluster 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DeleteDBInstance 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DeleteDBSubnetGroup 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DescribeDBClusters 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DescribeDBInstances 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 ExecuteGremlinProfileQuery 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 ExecuteGremlinQuery 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 ExecuteOpenCypherExplainQuery 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 ExecuteQuery 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 StartDBCluster 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 StopDBCluster 함께 사용

AWS SDK와 **`CreateDBCluster`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateDBCluster`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Creates a new Amazon Neptune DB cluster asynchronously.
     *
     * @param dbName the name of the DB cluster to be created
     * @return a CompletableFuture that, when completed, provides the ID of the
created DB cluster
     * @throws CompletionException if the operation fails for any reason,
including if the request would exceed the maximum quota
     */
```

```
    public CompletableFuture<String> createDBClusterAsync(String dbName) {
        CreateDbClusterRequest request = CreateDbClusterRequest.builder()
                .dbClusterIdentifier(dbName)
                .engine("neptune")
                .deletionProtection(false)
                .backupRetentionPeriod(1)
                .build();

        return getAsyncClient().createDBCluster(request)
                .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                        if (cause instanceof ServiceQuotaExceededException) {
                            throw new CompletionException("The operation was
 denied because the request would exceed the maximum quota.", cause);
                        }
                        throw new CompletionException("Failed to create Neptune
 DB cluster: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                    }
                })
                .thenApply(response -> {
                    String clusterId =
 response.dbCluster().dbClusterIdentifier();
                    logger.info("DB Cluster created: " + clusterId);
                    return clusterId;
                });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateDBCluster를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def create_db_cluster(neptune_client, db_name: str) -> str:
```

```
    """
    Creates a Neptune DB cluster and returns its identifier.

    Args:
        neptune_client (boto3.client): The Neptune client object.
        db_name (str): The desired cluster identifier.

    Returns:
        str: The DB cluster identifier.

    Raises:
        RuntimeError: For any failure or AWS error, with a user-friendly message.
    """
    request = {
        'DBClusterIdentifier': db_name,
        'Engine': 'neptune',
        'DeletionProtection': False,
        'BackupRetentionPeriod': 1
    }

    try:
        response = neptune_client.create_db_cluster(**request)
        cluster = response.get('DBCluster') or {}

        cluster_id = cluster.get('DBClusterIdentifier')
        if not cluster_id:
            raise RuntimeError("Cluster created but no ID returned.")

        print(f"DB Cluster created: {cluster_id}")
        return cluster_id

    except ClientError as e:
        code = e.response["Error"]["Code"]
        message = e.response["Error"]["Message"]

        if code in ("ServiceQuotaExceededException",
"DBClusterQuotaExceededFault"):
            raise RuntimeError("You have exceeded the quota for Neptune DB
clusters.") from e
        else:
            raise RuntimeError(f"AWS error [{code}]: {message}") from e

    except Exception as e:
```

```
        raise RuntimeError(f"Unexpected error creating DB cluster '{db_name}':
{e}") from e
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateDBCluster를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **CreateDBInstance** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 CreateDBInstance의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Creates a new Amazon Neptune DB instance asynchronously.
    *
    * @param dbInstanceId the identifier for the new DB instance
    * @param dbClusterId  the identifier for the DB cluster that the new
instance will be a part of
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the identifier of
the newly created DB instance
    * @throws CompletionException if the operation fails, with a cause of
either:
    *                             - {@link ServiceQuotaExceededException} if the
request would exceed the maximum quota, or
    *                             - a general exception with the failure message
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> createDBInstanceAsync(String dbInstanceId,
String dbClusterId) {
       CreateDbInstanceRequest request = CreateDbInstanceRequest.builder()
               .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceId)
               .dbInstanceClass("db.r5.large")
               .engine("neptune")
```

```
                .dbClusterIdentifier(dbClusterId)
                .build();

        return getAsyncClient().createDBInstance(request)
                .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                        if (cause instanceof ServiceQuotaExceededException) {
                            throw new CompletionException("The operation was
denied because the request would exceed the maximum quota.", cause);
                        }
                        throw new CompletionException("Failed to create Neptune
DB instance: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                    }
                })
                .thenApply(response -> {
                    String instanceId =
response.dbInstance().dbInstanceIdentifier();
                    logger.info("Created Neptune DB Instance: " + instanceId);
                    return instanceId;
                });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateDBInstance를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def create_db_instance(neptune_client, db_instance_id: str, db_cluster_id: str) -
> str:
    try:
        request = {
            'DBInstanceIdentifier': db_instance_id,
            'DBInstanceClass': 'db.r5.large',
```

```
            'Engine': 'neptune',
            'DBClusterIdentifier': db_cluster_id
        }

        print(f"Creating Neptune DB Instance: {db_instance_id}")
        response = neptune_client.create_db_instance(**request)

        instance = response.get('DBInstance')
        if not instance or 'DBInstanceIdentifier' not in instance:
            raise RuntimeError("Instance creation succeeded but no ID returned.")

        print(f"Waiting for DB Instance '{db_instance_id}' to become
available...")
        waiter = neptune_client.get_waiter('db_instance_available')
        waiter.wait(
            DBInstanceIdentifier=db_instance_id,
            WaiterConfig={'Delay': 30, 'MaxAttempts': 40}
        )

        print(f"DB Instance '{db_instance_id}' is now available.")
        return instance['DBInstanceIdentifier']

    except ClientError as err:
        code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
        message = err.response["Error"]["Message"]

        if code == "AccessDeniedException":
            print("Access denied. Please ensure you have the necessary
permissions.")
        else:
            print(f"Couldn't create DB instance. Here's why: {code}: {message}")
        raise

    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Unexpected error creating DB instance '{db_instance_id}': {e}")
        raise RuntimeError(f"Unexpected error creating DB instance
'{db_instance_id}': {e}") from e
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateDBInstance를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **CreateDBSubnetGroup** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 CreateDBSubnetGroup의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Creates a new DB subnet group asynchronously.
    *
    * @param groupName the name of the subnet group to create
    * @return a CompletableFuture that, when completed, returns the Amazon
Resource Name (ARN) of the created subnet group
    * @throws CompletionException if the operation fails, with a cause that may
be a ServiceQuotaExceededException if the request would exceed the maximum quota
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> createSubnetGroupAsync(String groupName) {

       // Get the Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) where the Neptune cluster
and resources will be created
       String vpcId = getDefaultVpcId();
       logger.info("VPC is : " + vpcId);

       List<String> subnetList = getSubnetIds(vpcId);
       for (String subnetId : subnetList) {
           System.out.println("Subnet group:" +subnetId);
       }

       CreateDbSubnetGroupRequest request = CreateDbSubnetGroupRequest.builder()
               .dbSubnetGroupName(groupName)
               .dbSubnetGroupDescription("Subnet group for Neptune cluster")
               .subnetIds(subnetList)
               .build();

       return getAsyncClient().createDBSubnetGroup(request)
```

```
                .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                        if (cause instanceof ServiceQuotaExceededException) {
                            throw new CompletionException("The operation was
 denied because the request would exceed the maximum quota.", cause);
                        }
                        throw new CompletionException("Failed to create subnet
 group: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                    }
                })
                .thenApply(response -> {
                    String name = response.dbSubnetGroup().dbSubnetGroupName();
                    String arn = response.dbSubnetGroup().dbSubnetGroupArn();
                    logger.info("Subnet group created: " + name);
                    return arn;
                });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 CreateDBSubnetGroupAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def create_subnet_group(neptune_client, group_name: str):
    """
    Creates a Neptune DB subnet group and returns its name and ARN.

    Args:
        neptune_client (boto3.client): The Neptune client object.
        group_name (str): The desired name of the subnet group.

    Returns:
        tuple(str, str): (subnet_group_name, subnet_group_arn)
```

```
    Raises:
        RuntimeError: For quota errors or other AWS-related failures.
    """
    vpc_id = get_default_vpc_id()
    subnet_ids = get_subnet_ids(vpc_id)

    request = {
        'DBSubnetGroupName': group_name,
        'DBSubnetGroupDescription': 'My Neptune subnet group',
        'SubnetIds': subnet_ids,
        'Tags': [{'Key': 'Environment', 'Value': 'Dev'}]
    }

    try:
        response = neptune_client.create_db_subnet_group(**request)
        sg = response.get("DBSubnetGroup", {})
        name = sg.get("DBSubnetGroupName")
        arn = sg.get("DBSubnetGroupArn")

        if not name or not arn:
            raise RuntimeError("Response missing subnet group name or ARN.")

        print(f"Subnet group created: {name}")
        print(f"ARN: {arn}")
        return name, arn

    except ClientError as e:
        code = e.response["Error"]["Code"]
        msg = e.response["Error"]["Message"]

        if code == "ServiceQuotaExceededException":
            print("Subnet group quota exceeded.")
            raise RuntimeError("Subnet group quota exceeded.") from e
        else:
            print(f"AWS error [{code}]: {msg}")
            raise RuntimeError(f"AWS error [{code}]: {msg}") from e

    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Unexpected error creating subnet group '{group_name}': {e}")
        raise RuntimeError(f"Unexpected error creating subnet group
'{group_name}': {e}") from e
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateDBSubnetGroup을 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK와 **CreateGraph** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 CreateGraph의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Executes the process of creating a new Neptune graph.
    *
    * @param client        the Neptune graph client used to interact with the
Neptune service
    * @param graphName     the name of the graph to be created
    * @throws NeptuneGraphException if an error occurs while creating the graph
    */
   public static void executeCreateGraph(NeptuneGraphClient client, String
graphName) {
       try {
           // Create the graph request
           CreateGraphRequest request = CreateGraphRequest.builder()
                   .graphName(graphName)
                   .provisionedMemory(16)
                   .build();

           // Create the graph
           CreateGraphResponse response = client.createGraph(request);

           // Extract the graph name and ARN
           String createdGraphName = response.name();
           String graphArn = response.arn();
           String graphEndpoint = response.endpoint();
```

```
            System.out.println("Graph created successfully!");
            System.out.println("Graph Name: " + createdGraphName);
            System.out.println("Graph ARN: " + graphArn);
            System.out.println("Graph Endpoint: " +graphEndpoint );

        } catch (NeptuneGraphException e) {
            System.err.println("Failed to create graph: " +
 e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        } finally {
            client.close();
        }
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 CreateGraphAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
"""
Running this example.

-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
VPC Networking Requirement:
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Amazon Neptune must be accessed from **within the same VPC** as the Neptune
 cluster.
It does not expose a public endpoint, so this code must be executed from:

  - An **AWS Lambda function** configured to run inside the same VPC
  - An **EC2 instance** or **ECS task** running in the same VPC
  - A connected environment such as a **VPN**, **AWS Direct Connect**, or a
 **peered VPC**

"""
```

```
GRAPH_NAME = "sample-analytics-graph"

def main():
    config = Config(retries={"total_max_attempts": 1, "mode": "standard"},
 read_timeout=None)
    client = boto3.client("neptune-graph", config=config)
    execute_create_graph(client, GRAPH_NAME)

def execute_create_graph(client, graph_name):
    try:
        print("Creating Neptune graph...")
        response = client.create_graph(
            graphName=graph_name,
            provisionedMemory = 16
        )

        created_graph_name = response.get("name")
        graph_arn = response.get("arn")
        graph_endpoint = response.get("endpoint")

        print("Graph created successfully!")
        print(f"Graph Name: {created_graph_name}")
        print(f"Graph ARN: {graph_arn}")
        print(f"Graph Endpoint: {graph_endpoint}")

    except ClientError as e:
        print(f"Failed to create graph: {e.response['Error']['Message']}")
    except BotoCoreError as e:
        print(f"Failed to create graph: {str(e)}")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Unexpected error: {str(e)}")

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateGraph를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **DeleteDBCluster** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteDBCluster의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Deletes a DB instance asynchronously.
     *
     * @param clusterId the identifier of the cluster to delete
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the cluster has
been deleted
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteDBClusterAsync(String clusterId) {
        DeleteDbClusterRequest request = DeleteDbClusterRequest.builder()
                .dbClusterIdentifier(clusterId)
                .skipFinalSnapshot(true)
                .build();

        return getAsyncClient().deleteDBCluster(request)
                .thenAccept(response -> System.out.println("## Deleting DB
Cluster: " + clusterId));
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteDBCluster를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def delete_db_cluster(neptune_client, cluster_id: str):
    """
    Deletes a Neptune DB cluster and throws exceptions to the caller.

    Args:
        neptune_client (boto3.client): The Neptune client object.
        cluster_id (str): The ID of the Neptune DB cluster to be deleted.

    Raises:
        ClientError: If the delete operation fails.
    """
    request = {
        'DBClusterIdentifier': cluster_id,
        'SkipFinalSnapshot': True
    }

    try:
        print(f"Deleting DB Cluster: {cluster_id}")
        neptune_client.delete_db_cluster(**request)

    except ClientError as err:
        code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
        message = err.response["Error"]["Message"]

        if code == "DBClusterNotFoundFault":
            print(f"Cluster '{cluster_id}' not found or already deleted.")
        elif code == "AccessDeniedException":
            print("Access denied. Please ensure you have the necessary
 permissions.")
        else:
            print(f"Couldn't delete DB cluster. {code}: {message}")
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateDBInstance를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **DeleteDBInstance** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteDBInstance의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Deletes a DB instance asynchronously.
     *
     * @param instanceId the identifier of the DB instance to be deleted
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the DB instance
has been deleted
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteDBInstanceAsync(String instanceId) {
        DeleteDbInstanceRequest request = DeleteDbInstanceRequest.builder()
                .dbInstanceIdentifier(instanceId)
                .skipFinalSnapshot(true)
                .build();

        return getAsyncClient().deleteDBInstance(request)
                .thenAccept(response -> System.out.println("## Deleting DB
Instance: " + instanceId));
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteDBInstance를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def delete_db_instance(neptune_client, instance_id: str):
    """
    Deletes a Neptune DB instance and waits for its deletion to complete.
    Raises exception to be handled by calling code.
    """
    print(f"Initiating deletion of DB Instance: {instance_id}")
    try:
        neptune_client.delete_db_instance(
            DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id,
            SkipFinalSnapshot=True
        )

        print(f"Waiting for DB Instance '{instance_id}' to be deleted...")
        waiter = neptune_client.get_waiter('db_instance_deleted')
        waiter.wait(
            DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id,
            WaiterConfig={
                'Delay': 30,
                'MaxAttempts': 40
            }
        )

        print(f"DB Instance '{instance_id}' successfully deleted.")

    except ClientError as err:
        code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
        message = err.response["Error"]["Message"]

        if code == "DBInstanceNotFoundFault":
            print(f"Instance '{instance_id}' not found or already deleted.")
        elif code == "AccessDeniedException":
            print("Access denied. Please ensure you have the necessary
 permissions.")
        else:
            print(f"Couldn't delete DB instance. {code}: {message}")
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteDBInstance를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **DeleteDBSubnetGroup** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteDBSubnetGroup의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Deletes a subnet group.
    *
    * @param subnetGroupName the identifier of the subnet group to delete
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the cluster has
been deleted
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteDBSubnetGroupAsync(String
subnetGroupName) {
       DeleteDbSubnetGroupRequest request = DeleteDbSubnetGroupRequest.builder()
               .dbSubnetGroupName(subnetGroupName)
               .build();

       return getAsyncClient().deleteDBSubnetGroup(request)
               .thenAccept(response -> logger.info("## Deleting Subnet Group: "
+ subnetGroupName));
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DeleteDBSubnetGroupAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def delete_db_subnet_group(neptune_client, subnet_group_name):
    """
    Deletes a Neptune DB subnet group synchronously using Boto3.

    Args:
        neptune_client (boto3.client): The Neptune client.
        subnet_group_name (str): The name of the DB subnet group to delete.

    Raises:
        ClientError: If the delete operation fails.
    """
    delete_group_request = {
        'DBSubnetGroupName': subnet_group_name
    }

    try:
        neptune_client.delete_db_subnet_group(**delete_group_request)
        print(f"# Deleting Subnet Group: {subnet_group_name}")

    except ClientError as err:
        code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
        message = err.response["Error"]["Message"]

        if code == "DBSubnetGroupNotFoundFault":
            print(f"Subnet group '{subnet_group_name}' not found or already
 deleted.")
        elif code == "AccessDeniedException":
            print("Access denied. Please ensure you have the necessary
 permissions.")
        else:
            print(f"Couldn't delete subnet group. {code}: {message}")
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteDBSubnetGroup을 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK와 **DescribeDBClusters** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeDBClusters의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Asynchronously describes the specified Amazon RDS DB cluster.
     *
     * @param clusterId the identifier of the DB cluster to describe
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the operation is
done, or throws a {@link RuntimeException}
     * if an error occurs
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> describeDBClustersAsync(String clusterId) {
        DescribeDbClustersRequest request = DescribeDbClustersRequest.builder()
                .dbClusterIdentifier(clusterId)
                .build();

        return getAsyncClient().describeDBClusters(request)
                .thenAccept(response -> {
                    for (DBCluster cluster : response.dbClusters()) {
                        logger.info("Cluster Identifier: " +
cluster.dbClusterIdentifier());
                        logger.info("Status: " + cluster.status());
                        logger.info("Engine: " + cluster.engine());
```

```
                        logger.info("Engine Version: " +
cluster.engineVersion());
                        logger.info("Endpoint: " + cluster.endpoint());
                        logger.info("Reader Endpoint: " +
cluster.readerEndpoint());
                        logger.info("Availability Zones: " +
cluster.availabilityZones());
                        logger.info("Subnet Group: " + cluster.dbSubnetGroup());
                        logger.info("VPC Security Groups:");
                        cluster.vpcSecurityGroups().forEach(vpcGroup ->
                                logger.info("  - " +
vpcGroup.vpcSecurityGroupId()));
                        logger.info("Storage Encrypted: " +
cluster.storageEncrypted());
                        logger.info("IAM DB Auth Enabled: " +
cluster.iamDatabaseAuthenticationEnabled());
                        logger.info("Backup Retention Period: " +
cluster.backupRetentionPeriod() + " days");
                        logger.info("Preferred Backup Window: " +
cluster.preferredBackupWindow());
                        logger.info("Preferred Maintenance Window: " +
cluster.preferredMaintenanceWindow());
                        logger.info("------");
                    }
                })
                .exceptionally(ex -> {
                    Throwable cause = ex.getCause() != null ? ex.getCause() : ex;

                    if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                        throw (ResourceNotFoundException) cause;
                    }

                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to describe the DB
cluster: " + cause.getMessage(), cause);
                });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeDBClusters를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def describe_db_clusters(neptune_client, cluster_id: str):
    """
    Describes details of a Neptune DB cluster, paginating if needed.

    Args:
        neptune_client (boto3.client): The Neptune client.
        cluster_id (str): The ID of the cluster to describe.

    Raises:
        ClientError: If there's an AWS API error (e.g., cluster not found).
    """
    paginator = neptune_client.get_paginator('describe_db_clusters')

    try:
        pages = paginator.paginate(DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_id)

        found = False
        for page in pages:
            for cluster in page.get('DBClusters', []):
                found = True
                print(f"Cluster Identifier:
 {cluster.get('DBClusterIdentifier')}")
                print(f"Status: {cluster.get('Status')}")
                print(f"Engine: {cluster.get('Engine')}")
                print(f"Engine Version: {cluster.get('EngineVersion')}")
                print(f"Endpoint: {cluster.get('Endpoint')}")
                print(f"Reader Endpoint: {cluster.get('ReaderEndpoint')}")
                print(f"Availability Zones: {cluster.get('AvailabilityZones')}")
                print(f"Subnet Group: {cluster.get('DBSubnetGroup')}")
                print("VPC Security Groups:")
                for vpc_group in cluster.get('VpcSecurityGroups', []):
                    print(f"  - {vpc_group.get('VpcSecurityGroupId')}")
```

```
                print(f"Storage Encrypted: {cluster.get('StorageEncrypted')}")
                print(f"IAM Auth Enabled:
{cluster.get('IAMDatabaseAuthenticationEnabled')}")
                print(f"Backup Retention Period:
{cluster.get('BackupRetentionPeriod')} days")
                print(f"Preferred Backup Window:
{cluster.get('PreferredBackupWindow')}")
                print(f"Preferred Maintenance Window:
{cluster.get('PreferredMaintenanceWindow')}")
                print("------")

        if not found:
            # Treat empty response as cluster not found
            raise ClientError(
                {"Error": {"Code": "DBClusterNotFound", "Message": f"No cluster
found with ID '{cluster_id}'"}},
                "DescribeDBClusters"
            )

    except ClientError as err:
        code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
        message = err.response["Error"]["Message"]

        if code == "AccessDeniedException":
            print("Access denied. Please ensure you have the necessary
permissions.")
        elif code == "DBClusterNotFound":
            print(f"Cluster '{cluster_id}' not found. Please verify the cluster
ID.")
        else:
            print(f"Couldn't describe DB cluster. Here's why: {code}: {message}")
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeDBClusters를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **DescribeDBInstances** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeDBInstances의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Checks the status of a Neptune instance recursively until the desired
status is reached or a timeout occurs.
    *
    * @param instanceId     the ID of the Neptune instance to check
    * @param desiredStatus  the desired status of the Neptune instance
    * @param startTime      the start time of the operation, used to calculate
the elapsed time
    * @param future         a {@link CompletableFuture} that will be completed
when the desired status is reached
    */
   private void checkStatusRecursive(String instanceId, String desiredStatus,
long startTime, CompletableFuture<Void> future) {
       DescribeDbInstancesRequest request = DescribeDbInstancesRequest.builder()
               .dbInstanceIdentifier(instanceId)
               .build();

       getAsyncClient().describeDBInstances(request)
               .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                   if (exception != null) {
                       Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                       future.completeExceptionally(
                               new CompletionException("Error checking Neptune
instance status", cause)
                       );
                       return;
                   }

                   List<DBInstance> instances = response.dbInstances();
                   if (instances.isEmpty()) {
                       future.completeExceptionally(new
RuntimeException("Instance not found: " + instanceId));
```

```
                        return;
                    }

                    String currentStatus = instances.get(0).dbInstanceStatus();
                    long elapsedSeconds = (System.currentTimeMillis() -
startTime) / 1000;
                    System.out.printf("\r Elapsed: %-20s  Status: %-20s",
formatElapsedTime((int) elapsedSeconds), currentStatus);
                    System.out.flush();

                    if (desiredStatus.equalsIgnoreCase(currentStatus)) {
                        System.out.printf("\r Neptune instance reached
desired status '%s' after %s.\n", desiredStatus, formatElapsedTime((int)
elapsedSeconds));
                        future.complete(null);
                    } else {
                        CompletableFuture.delayedExecutor(20, TimeUnit.SECONDS)
                                .execute(() -> checkStatusRecursive(instanceId,
desiredStatus, startTime, future));
                    }
                });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeDBInstances를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def check_instance_status(neptune_client, instance_id: str, desired_status: str):
    """
    Polls the status of a Neptune DB instance until it reaches desired_status.
    Uses pagination via describe_db_instances — even for a single instance.

    Raises:
```

```
      ClientError: If describe_db_instances fails (e.g., instance not found).
      RuntimeError: If timeout expires before reaching desired status.
    """
    paginator = neptune_client.get_paginator('describe_db_instances')
    start_time = time.time()

    while True:
        try:
            pages = paginator.paginate(DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id)
            instances = []
            for page in pages:
                instances.extend(page.get('DBInstances', []))

        except ClientError as err:
            code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            message = err.response["Error"]["Message"]

            if code == "DBInstanceNotFound":
                print(f"Instance '{instance_id}' not found. Please verify the
instance ID.")
            else:
                print(f"Failed to describe DB instance. {code}: {message}")
            raise

        current_status = instances[0].get('DBInstanceStatus') if instances else
None
        elapsed = int(time.time() - start_time)

        print(f"\rElapsed: {format_elapsed_time(elapsed)}  Status:
{current_status}", end="", flush=True)

        if current_status and current_status.lower() == desired_status.lower():
            print(f"\nInstance '{instance_id}' reached '{desired_status}' in
{format_elapsed_time(elapsed)}.")
            return

        if elapsed > TIMEOUT_SECONDS:
            raise RuntimeError(f"Timeout waiting for '{instance_id}' to reach
'{desired_status}'")

        time.sleep(POLL_INTERVAL_SECONDS)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeDBInstances를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **ExecuteGremlinProfileQuery** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 ExecuteGremlinProfileQuery의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Executes a Gremlin query against an Amazon Neptune database using the
provided {@link NeptunedataClient}.
     *
     * @param client the {@link NeptunedataClient} instance to use for executing
the Gremlin query
     */
    public static void executeGremlinQuery(NeptunedataClient client) {
        try {
            System.out.println("Querying Neptune...");
            ExecuteGremlinQueryRequest request =
ExecuteGremlinQueryRequest.builder()
                    .gremlinQuery("g.V().has('code', 'ANC')")
                    .build();

            ExecuteGremlinQueryResponse response =
client.executeGremlinQuery(request);

            System.out.println("Full Response:");
            System.out.println(response);

            // Retrieve and print the result
            if (response.result() != null) {
                System.out.println("Query Result:");
                System.out.println(response.result().toString());
```

```
            } else {
                System.out.println("No result returned from the query.");
            }
        } catch (NeptunedataException e) {
            System.err.println("Error calling Neptune: " +
 e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + e.getMessage());
        } finally {
            client.close();
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 ExecuteGremlinProfileQueryAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
# Replace this with your actual Neptune endpoint
NEPTUNE_ENDPOINT = "https://[Specify Endpoint]:8182"

def main():
    """
    Entry point of the program. Initializes the Neptune client and executes the
 Gremlin query.
    """
    config = Config(connect_timeout=10, read_timeout=30, retries={'max_attempts':
 3})

    neptune_client = boto3.client(
        "neptunedata",
        endpoint_url=NEPTUNE_ENDPOINT,
```

```
        config=config
    )

    execute_gremlin_query(neptune_client)


def execute_gremlin_query(neptune_client):
    """
    Executes a Gremlin query against an Amazon Neptune database.
    """
    try:
        print("Querying Neptune...")

        response = neptune_client.execute_gremlin_explain_query(
            gremlinQuery="g.V().has('code', 'ANC')"
        )

        print("Full Response:")
        print(response['output'].read().decode('UTF-8'))

    except ClientError as e:
        print(f"Error calling Neptune: {e.response['Error']['Message']}")
    except BotoCoreError as e:
        print(f"BotoCore error: {str(e)}")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Unexpected error: {str(e)}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ExecuteGremlinProfileQuery를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK와 **ExecuteGremlinQuery** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ExecuteGremlinQuery`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Executes a Gremlin PROFILE query using the provided NeptunedataClient.
     *
     * @param client The NeptunedataClient instance to be used for executing the
Gremlin PROFILE query.
     */
    private static void executeGremlinProfileQuery(NeptunedataClient client) {
        System.out.println("Executing Gremlin PROFILE query...");

        ExecuteGremlinProfileQueryRequest request =
ExecuteGremlinProfileQueryRequest.builder()
                .gremlinQuery("g.V().has('code', 'ANC')")
                .build();

        ExecuteGremlinProfileQueryResponse response =
client.executeGremlinProfileQuery(request);
        if (response.output() != null) {
            System.out.println("Query Profile Output:");
            System.out.println(response.output());
        } else {
            System.out.println("No output returned from the profile query.");
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 ExecuteGremlinQueryAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
"""
Running this example.

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
VPC Networking Requirement:
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Amazon Neptune must be accessed from **within the same VPC** as the Neptune
 cluster.
It does not expose a public endpoint, so this code must be executed from:

  - An **AWS Lambda function** configured to run inside the same VPC
  - An **EC2 instance** or **ECS task** running in the same VPC
  - A connected environment such as a **VPN**, **AWS Direct Connect**, or a
 **peered VPC**

"""

# Replace with your actual Neptune endpoint
NEPTUNE_ENDPOINT = "https://[Specify-Your-Endpoint]:8182"

def main():
    """
    Entry point of the program. Initializes the Neptune client and runs both
 EXPLAIN and PROFILE queries.
    """
    config = Config(connect_timeout=10, read_timeout=30, retries={'max_attempts':
 3})

    neptune_client = boto3.client(
        "neptunedata",
        endpoint_url=NEPTUNE_ENDPOINT,
        config=config
```

```
    )

    try:
        run_profile_query(neptune_client)
    except ClientError as e:
        print(f"Neptune error: {e.response['Error']['Message']}")
    except BotoCoreError as e:
        print(f"BotoCore error: {str(e)}")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Unexpected error: {str(e)}")

def run_profile_query(neptune_client):
    """
    Runs a PROFILE query on the Neptune graph database.
    """
    print("Running Gremlin PROFILE query...")

    try:
        response = neptune_client.execute_gremlin_profile_query(
            gremlinQuery="g.V().has('code', 'ANC')"
        )
        print("Profile Query Result:")
        output = response.get("output")
        if output:
            print(output.read().decode('utf-8'))
        else:
            print("No explain output returned.")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Failed to execute PROFILE query: {str(e)}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ExecuteGremlinQuery를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK와 **ExecuteOpenCypherExplainQuery** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ExecuteOpenCypherExplainQuery`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Executes an OpenCypher EXPLAIN query using the provided Neptune data
client.
    *
    * @param client The Neptune data client to use for the query execution.
    */
   public static void executeGremlinQuery(NeptunedataClient client) {
       try {
           System.out.println("Executing OpenCypher EXPLAIN query...");
           ExecuteOpenCypherExplainQueryRequest request =
ExecuteOpenCypherExplainQueryRequest.builder()
                   .openCypherQuery("MATCH (n {code: 'ANC'}) RETURN n")
                   .explainMode("debug")
                   .build();

           ExecuteOpenCypherExplainQueryResponse response =
client.executeOpenCypherExplainQuery(request);

           if (response.results() != null) {
               System.out.println("Explain Results:");
               System.out.println(response.results().asUtf8String());
           } else {
               System.out.println("No explain results returned.");
           }

       } catch (NeptunedataException e) {
           System.err.println("Neptune error: " +
e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
       } catch (Exception e) {
           System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + e.getMessage());
       } finally {
           client.close();
```

```
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 ExecuteOpenCypherExplainQueryAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
# Replace with your actual Neptune endpoint URL
NEPTUNE_ENDPOINT = "https://<your-neptune-endpoint>:8182"

def main():
    """
    Entry point: Create Neptune client and execute different OpenCypher queries.
    """
    config = Config(connect_timeout=10, read_timeout=30, retries={'max_attempts':
 3})

    neptune_client = boto3.client(
        "neptunedata",
        endpoint_url=NEPTUNE_ENDPOINT,
        config=config
    )

    execute_open_cypher_query_without_params(neptune_client)
    execute_open_cypher_query_with_params(neptune_client)
    execute_open_cypher_explain_query(neptune_client)

def execute_open_cypher_query_without_params(client):
    """
    Executes a simple OpenCypher query without parameters.
```

```
    """
    try:
        print("\nRunning OpenCypher query without parameters...")
        resp = client.execute_open_cypher_query(
            openCypherQuery="MATCH (n {code: 'ANC'}) RETURN n"
        )
        print("Results:")
        print(resp['results'])

    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error in simple OpenCypher query: {str(e)}")


def execute_open_cypher_query_with_params(client):
    """
    Executes an OpenCypher query using parameters.
    """
    try:
        print("\nRunning OpenCypher query with parameters...")
        parameters = {'code': 'ANC'}
        resp = client.execute_open_cypher_query(
            openCypherQuery="MATCH (n {code: $code}) RETURN n",
            parameters=json.dumps(parameters)
        )
        print("Results:")
        print(resp['results'])

    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error in parameterized OpenCypher query: {str(e)}")

def execute_open_cypher_explain_query(client):
    """
    Runs an OpenCypher EXPLAIN query in debug mode.
    """
    try:
        print("\nRunning OpenCypher EXPLAIN query (debug mode)...")
        resp = client.execute_open_cypher_explain_query(
            openCypherQuery="MATCH (n {code: 'ANC'}) RETURN n",
            explainMode="details"
        )
        results = resp.get('results')
        if results is None:
            print("No explain results returned.")
        else:
```

```
            try:
                print("Explain Results:")
                print(results.read().decode('UTF-8'))
            except Exception as e:
                print(f"Error in OpenCypher EXPLAIN query: {str(e)}")

    except ClientError as e:
        print(f"Neptune error: {e.response['Error']['Message']}")
    except BotoCoreError as e:
        print(f"BotoCore error: {str(e)}")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Unexpected error: {str(e)}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ExecuteOpenCypherExplainQuery를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK와 **ExecuteQuery** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ExecuteQuery`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Executes a Gremlin profile query on the Neptune Analytics graph.
     *
     * @param client       the {@link NeptuneGraphClient} instance to use for the
query
     * @param graphId      the identifier of the graph to execute the query on
```

```
     *
     * @throws NeptuneGraphException if an error occurs while executing the query
on the Neptune Graph
     * @throws Exception if an unexpected error occurs
     */
    public static void executeGremlinProfileQuery(NeptuneGraphClient client,
String graphId) {

        try {
            System.out.println("Running openCypher query on Neptune
Analytics...");

            ExecuteQueryRequest request = ExecuteQueryRequest.builder()
                    .graphIdentifier(graphId)
                    .queryString("MATCH (n {code: 'ANC'}) RETURN n")
                    .language("OPEN_CYPHER")
                    .build();

            ResponseInputStream<ExecuteQueryResponse> response =
client.executeQuery(request);
            try (BufferedReader reader = new BufferedReader(new
InputStreamReader(response, StandardCharsets.UTF_8))) {
                String result = reader.lines().collect(Collectors.joining("\n"));
                System.out.println("Query Result:");
                System.out.println(result);
            } catch (Exception e) {
                System.err.println("Error reading response: " + e.getMessage());
            }

        } catch (NeptuneGraphException e) {
            System.err.println("NeptuneGraph error: " +
e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + e.getMessage());
        } finally {
            client.close();
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 ExecuteQueryAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
"""
Running this example.

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
VPC Networking Requirement:
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Amazon Neptune must be accessed from **within the same VPC** as the Neptune
 cluster.
It does not expose a public endpoint, so this code must be executed from:

  - An **AWS Lambda function** configured to run inside the same VPC
  - An **EC2 instance** or **ECS task** running in the same VPC
  - A connected environment such as a **VPN**, **AWS Direct Connect**, or a
 **peered VPC**
"""

GRAPH_ID = "<your-graph-id>"

def main():
    config = Config(retries={"total_max_attempts": 1, "mode": "standard"},
 read_timeout=None)
    client = boto3.client("neptune-graph", config=config)

    try:
        print("\n--- Running OpenCypher query without parameters ---")
        run_open_cypher_query(client, GRAPH_ID)

        print("\n--- Running OpenCypher query with parameters ---")
        run_open_cypher_query_with_params(client, GRAPH_ID)

        print("\n--- Running OpenCypher explain query ---")
        run_open_cypher_explain_query(client, GRAPH_ID)
```

```
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Unexpected error in main: {e}")

def run_open_cypher_query(client, graph_id):
    """
    Run an OpenCypher query without parameters.
    """
    try:
        resp = client.execute_query(
            graphIdentifier=graph_id,
            queryString="MATCH (n {code: 'ANC'}) RETURN n",
            language='OPEN_CYPHER'
        )
        print(resp['payload'].read().decode('UTF-8'))

    except client.exceptions.InternalServerException as e:
        print(f"InternalServerException: {e.response['Error']['Message']}")
    except ClientError as e:
        print(f"ClientError: {e.response['Error']['Message']}")
    except Exception as e:  # <--- ADD THIS BLOCK
        print(f"Unexpected error: {e}")

def run_open_cypher_query_with_params(client, graph_id):
    """
    Run an OpenCypher query with parameters.
    """
    try:
        parameters = {'code': 'ANC'}
        resp = client.execute_query(
            graphIdentifier=graph_id,
            queryString="MATCH (n {code: $code}) RETURN n",
            language='OPEN_CYPHER',
            parameters=parameters
        )
        print(resp['payload'].read().decode('UTF-8'))

    except client.exceptions.InternalServerException as e:
        print(f"InternalServerException: {e.response['Error']['Message']}")
    except ClientError as e:
        print(f"ClientError: {e.response['Error']['Message']}")
    except Exception as e:  # <--- ADD THIS BLOCK
        print(f"Unexpected error: {e}")
```

```
def run_open_cypher_explain_query(client, graph_id):
    """
    Run an OpenCypher explain query (explainMode = "debug").
    """
    try:
        resp = client.execute_query(
            graphIdentifier=graph_id,
            queryString="MATCH (n {code: 'ANC'}) RETURN n",
            language='OPEN_CYPHER',
            explainMode='DETAILS'
        )
        print(resp['payload'].read().decode('UTF-8'))

    except ClientError as e:
        print(f"Neptune error: {e.response['Error']['Message']}")
    except BotoCoreError as e:
        print(f"Unexpected Boto3 error: {str(e)}")
    except Exception as e:  # <-- Add this generic catch
        print(f"Unexpected error: {str(e)}")

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ExecuteQuery를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK와 **StartDBCluster** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `StartDBCluster`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Starts an Amazon Neptune DB cluster.
```

```
     *
     * @param clusterIdentifier the unique identifier of the DB cluster to be
stopped
     */
    public CompletableFuture<StartDbClusterResponse> startDBClusterAsync(String
clusterIdentifier) {
        StartDbClusterRequest clusterRequest = StartDbClusterRequest.builder()
                .dbClusterIdentifier(clusterIdentifier)
                .build();

        return getAsyncClient().startDBCluster(clusterRequest)
                .whenComplete((response, error) -> {
                    if (error != null) {
                        Throwable cause = error.getCause() != null ?
error.getCause() : error;

                        if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                            throw (ResourceNotFoundException) cause;
                        }

                        throw new RuntimeException("Failed to start DB cluster: "
+ cause.getMessage(), cause);
                    } else {
                        logger.info("DB Cluster starting: " + clusterIdentifier);
                    }
                });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartDBClusterAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def start_db_cluster(neptune_client, cluster_identifier: str):
```

```
    """
    Starts an Amazon Neptune DB cluster and waits until it reaches 'available'.

    Args:
        neptune_client (boto3.client): The Neptune client.
        cluster_identifier (str): The DB cluster identifier.

    Raises:
        ClientError: Propagates AWS API issues like resource not found.
        RuntimeError: If cluster doesn't reach 'available' within timeout.
    """
    try:
        # Initial wait in case the cluster was just stopped
        time.sleep(30)
        neptune_client.start_db_cluster(DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_identifier)
    except ClientError as err:
        code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
        message = err.response["Error"]["Message"]

        if code == "AccessDeniedException":
            print("Access denied. Please ensure you have the necessary
permissions.")
        else:
            print(f"Couldn't start DB cluster. Here's why: {code}: {message}")
        raise

    start_time = time.time()
    paginator = neptune_client.get_paginator('describe_db_clusters')

    while True:
        try:
            pages = paginator.paginate(DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_identifier)
            clusters = []
            for page in pages:
                clusters.extend(page.get('DBClusters', []))
        except ClientError as err:
            code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            message = err.response["Error"]["Message"]

            if code == "DBClusterNotFound":
                print(f"Cluster '{cluster_identifier}' not found while polling.
It may have been deleted.")
            else:
```

```
                print(f"Couldn't describe DB cluster. Here's why: {code}:
{message}")
            raise

        status = clusters[0].get('Status') if clusters else None
        elapsed = time.time() - start_time

        print(f"\rElapsed: {int(elapsed)}s - Cluster status: {status}", end="",
flush=True)

        if status and status.lower() == 'available':
            print(f"\n# Cluster '{cluster_identifier}' is available.")
            return

        if elapsed > TIMEOUT_SECONDS:
            raise RuntimeError(f"Timeout waiting for cluster
'{cluster_identifier}' to become available.")

        time.sleep(POLL_INTERVAL_SECONDS)
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartDBCluster를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK와 **StopDBCluster** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 StopDBCluster의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Stops an Amazon Neptune DB cluster.
 *
```

```
     * @param clusterIdentifier the unique identifier of the DB cluster to be
stopped
     */
    public CompletableFuture<StopDbClusterResponse> stopDBClusterAsync(String
clusterIdentifier) {
        StopDbClusterRequest clusterRequest = StopDbClusterRequest.builder()
                .dbClusterIdentifier(clusterIdentifier)
                .build();

        return getAsyncClient().stopDBCluster(clusterRequest)
                .whenComplete((response, error) -> {
                    if (error != null) {
                        Throwable cause = error.getCause() != null ?
error.getCause() : error;

                        if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                            throw (ResourceNotFoundException) cause;
                        }

                        throw new RuntimeException("Failed to stop DB cluster: "
+ cause.getMessage(), cause);
                    } else {
                        logger.info("DB Cluster stopped: " + clusterIdentifier);
                    }
                });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StopDBClusterAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def stop_db_cluster(neptune_client, cluster_identifier: str):
```

```
    """
    Stops an Amazon Neptune DB cluster and waits until it's fully stopped.

    Args:
        neptune_client (boto3.client): The Neptune client.
        cluster_identifier (str): The DB cluster identifier.

    Raises:
        ClientError: For AWS API errors (e.g., resource not found).
        RuntimeError: If the cluster doesn't stop within the timeout.
    """
    try:
        neptune_client.stop_db_cluster(DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_identifier)
    except ClientError as err:
        code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
        message = err.response["Error"]["Message"]

        if code == "AccessDeniedException":
            print("Access denied. Please ensure you have the necessary
permissions.")
        else:
            print(f"Couldn't stop DB cluster. Here's why: {code}: {message}")
        raise

    start_time = time.time()
    paginator = neptune_client.get_paginator('describe_db_clusters')

    while True:
        try:
            pages = paginator.paginate(DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_identifier)
            clusters = []
            for page in pages:
                clusters.extend(page.get('DBClusters', []))
        except ClientError as err:
            code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            message = err.response["Error"]["Message"]

            if code == "DBClusterNotFound":
                print(f"Cluster '{cluster_identifier}' not found while polling.
It may have been deleted.")
            else:
                print(f"Couldn't describe DB cluster. Here's why: {code}:
{message}")
            raise
```

```
        status = clusters[0].get('Status') if clusters else None
        elapsed = time.time() - start_time

        print(f"\rElapsed: {int(elapsed)}s - Cluster status: {status}", end="",
flush=True)

        if status and status.lower() == 'stopped':
            print(f"\nCluster '{cluster_identifier}' is now stopped.")
            return

        if elapsed > TIMEOUT_SECONDS:
            raise RuntimeError(f"Timeout waiting for cluster
'{cluster_identifier}' to stop.")

        time.sleep(POLL_INTERVAL_SECONDS)
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StopDBCluster를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Neptune 시나리오

다음 코드 예제에서는 Neptune AWS SDKs에서 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이러한 시나리오에서는 Neptune 내에서 또는 다른 함수와 결합된 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS 서비스. 각 시나리오에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시나리오는 컨텍스트에 맞는 서비스 작업을 이해하는 데 도움이 되도록 중급 수준의 경험을 대상으로 합니다.

예시

- Amazon Neptune API를 사용하여 그래프 데이터를 쿼리하는 Lambda 함수 개발

Amazon Neptune API를 사용하여 그래프 데이터를 쿼리하는 Lambda 함수 개발

다음 코드 예제에서는 Neptune API를 사용하여 그래프 데이터를 쿼리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

Amazon Neptune Java API를 사용하여 VPC 내에서 그래프 데이터를 쿼리하는 Lambda 함수를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Lambda
- Neptune

AWS SDKs를 사용하는 조직에 대한 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 AWS Organizations 함께를 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

추가 리소스

- 조직 사용 설명서 - Organizations에 대한 자세한 정보입니다.
- 조직 API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 조직 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 설정 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리입니다. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs를 사용하는 조직에 대한 기본 예제
  - AWS SDKs를 사용하는 조직에 대한 작업
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 AttachPolicy 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateAccount 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateOrganization 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateOrganizationalUnit 함께 사용

- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreatePolicy 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteOrganization 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteOrganizationalUnit 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeletePolicy 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribePolicy 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DetachPolicy 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListAccounts 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListOrganizationalUnitsForParent 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListPolicies 함께 사용

AWS SDKs를 사용하는 조직에 대한 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS Organizations SDKs에서의 기본 사항을 AWS 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- AWS SDKs를 사용하는 조직에 대한 작업
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 AttachPolicy 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateAccount 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateOrganization 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateOrganizationalUnit 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreatePolicy 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteOrganization 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteOrganizationalUnit 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeletePolicy 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribePolicy 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DetachPolicy 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListAccounts 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListOrganizationalUnitsForParent 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListPolicies 함께 사용

AWS SDKs를 사용하는 조직에 대한 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 Organizations 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 AWS Organizations API 참조를 참조하세요.

예시

- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 AttachPolicy 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateAccount 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateOrganization 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateOrganizationalUnit 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreatePolicy 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteOrganization 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteOrganizationalUnit 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeletePolicy 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribePolicy 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DetachPolicy 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListAccounts 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListOrganizationalUnitsForParent 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListPolicies 함께 사용

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`AttachPolicy`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `AttachPolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Organizations;
using Amazon.Organizations.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Shows how to attach an AWS Organizations policy to an organization,
/// an organizational unit, or an account.
/// </summary>
public class AttachPolicy
{
    /// <summary>
    /// Initializes the Organizations client object and then calls the
    /// AttachPolicyAsync method to attach the policy to the root
    /// organization.
    /// </summary>
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        IAmazonOrganizations client = new AmazonOrganizationsClient();
        var policyId = "p-00000000";
        var targetId = "r-0000";

        var request = new AttachPolicyRequest
        {
            PolicyId = policyId,
            TargetId = targetId,
        };

        var response = await client.AttachPolicyAsync(request);

        if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Successfully attached Policy ID {policyId} to
Target ID: {targetId}.");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Was not successful in attaching the policy.");
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 AttachPolicy를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

정책을 루트, OU 또는 계정에 연결하는 방법

예시 1

다음 예시에서는 서비스 제어 정책(SCP)을 OU에 연결하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
aws organizations attach-policy
                --policy-id p-examplepolicyid111
                --target-id ou-examplerootid111-exampleouid111
```

예시 2

다음 예시에서는 계정에 서비스 제어 정책을 직접 연결하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
aws organizations attach-policy
                --policy-id p-examplepolicyid111
                --target-id 333333333333
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 AttachPolicy를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def attach_policy(policy_id, target_id, orgs_client):
    """
    Attaches a policy to a target. The target is an organization root, account,
 or
    organizational unit.
```

```
    :param policy_id: The ID of the policy to attach.
    :param target_id: The ID of the resources to attach the policy to.
    :param orgs_client: The Boto3 Organizations client.
    """
    try:
        orgs_client.attach_policy(PolicyId=policy_id, TargetId=target_id)
        logger.info("Attached policy %s to target %s.", policy_id, target_id)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception(
            "Couldn't attach policy %s to target %s.", policy_id, target_id
        )
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 AttachPolicy를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **CreateAccount** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateAccount`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Organizations;
using Amazon.Organizations.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Creates a new AWS Organizations account.
/// </summary>
public class CreateAccount
```

```
    {
        /// <summary>
        /// Initializes an Organizations client object and uses it to create
        /// the new account with the name specified in accountName.
        /// </summary>
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            IAmazonOrganizations client = new AmazonOrganizationsClient();
            var accountName = "ExampleAccount";
            var email = "someone@example.com";

            var request = new CreateAccountRequest
            {
                AccountName = accountName,
                Email = email,
            };

            var response = await client.CreateAccountAsync(request);
            var status = response.CreateAccountStatus;

            Console.WriteLine($"The staus of {status.AccountName} is
{status.State}.");
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreateAccount를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

자동으로 조직의 일부가 되는 멤버 계정을 생성하는 방법

다음 예시에서는 조직 내에 멤버 계정을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 멤버 계정은 Production Account라는 이름과 susan@example.com이라는 이메일 주소로 구성됩니다. roleName 파라미터가 지정되지 않았으므로 Organizations는 OrganizationAccountAccessRole의 기본 이름을 사용하여 IAM 역할을 자동으로 생성합니다. 또한 IamUserAccessToBilling 파라미터가 지정되지 않았으므로 IAM 사용자 또는 역할에 계정 결제 데이터에 액세스할 수 있는 충분한 권한을 허용하는 설정은 기본값인 ALLOW로 설정됩니다. Organizations는 Susan에게 "Welcome to AWS" 이메일을 자동으로 보냅니다.

```
aws organizations create-account --email susan@example.com --account-
name "Production Account"
```

출력에는 현재 IN_PROGRESS 상태임을 보여주는 요청 객체가 포함됩니다.

```
{
        "CreateAccountStatus": {
                "State": "IN_PROGRESS",
                "Id": "car-examplecreateaccountrequestid111"
        }
}
```

나중에 describe-create-account-status 명령에 대한 Id 응답 값을 create-account-request-id 파라미터의 값으로 제공하여 요청의 현재 상태를 쿼리할 수 있습니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS Organizations 사용 설명서의 조직에서 AWS 계정 생성을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateAccount를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **CreateOrganization** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 CreateOrganization의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Organizations;
using Amazon.Organizations.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Creates an organization in AWS Organizations.
/// </summary>
```

```
    public class CreateOrganization
    {
        /// <summary>
        /// Creates an Organizations client object and then uses it to create
        /// a new organization with the default user as the administrator, and
        /// then displays information about the new organization.
        /// </summary>
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            IAmazonOrganizations client = new AmazonOrganizationsClient();

            var response = await client.CreateOrganizationAsync(new
 CreateOrganizationRequest
            {
                FeatureSet = "ALL",
            });

            Organization newOrg = response.Organization;

            Console.WriteLine($"Organization: {newOrg.Id} Main Accoount:
 {newOrg.MasterAccountId}");
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreateOrganization을 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

예 1: 새 조직을 생성하는 방법

Bill은 111111111111 계정의 자격 증명을 사용하여 조직을 만들려고 합니다. 다음 예시에서는 해당 계정이 새 조직의 마스터 계정이 되는 것을 보여줍니다. Bill이 기능 세트를 지정하지 않기 때문에 새 조직에서는 기본적으로 모든 기능이 활성화되고 서비스 제어 정책은 루트에서 활성화됩니다.

```
aws organizations create-organization
```

출력에는 새 조직의 세부 정보가 있는 조직 객체가 포함됩니다.

```
{
        "Organization": {
                "AvailablePolicyTypes": [
                        {
                                "Status": "ENABLED",
                                "Type": "SERVICE_CONTROL_POLICY"
                        }
                ],
                "MasterAccountId": "111111111111",
                "MasterAccountArn": "arn:aws:organizations::111111111111:account/
o-exampleorgid/111111111111",
                "MasterAccountEmail": "bill@example.com",
                "FeatureSet": "ALL",
                "Id": "o-exampleorgid",
                "Arn": "arn:aws:organizations::111111111111:organization/o-
exampleorgid"
        }
}
```

예 2: 통합 결제 기능만 활성화된 새 조직 생성

다음 예시에서는 통합 결제 기능만 지원하는 조직을 만듭니다.

```
aws organizations create-organization --feature-set CONSOLIDATED_BILLING
```

출력에는 새 조직의 세부 정보가 있는 조직 객체가 포함됩니다.

```
{
        "Organization": {
                "Arn": "arn:aws:organizations::111111111111:organization/o-
exampleorgid",
                "AvailablePolicyTypes": [],
                "Id": "o-exampleorgid",
                "MasterAccountArn": "arn:aws:organizations::111111111111:account/
o-exampleorgid/111111111111",
                "MasterAccountEmail": "bill@example.com",
                "MasterAccountId": "111111111111",
                "FeatureSet": "CONSOLIDATED_BILLING"
        }
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Organizations 사용자 안내서의 조직 생성을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateOrganization을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`CreateOrganizationalUnit`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateOrganizationalUnit`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Organizations;
using Amazon.Organizations.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Creates a new organizational unit in AWS Organizations.
/// </summary>
public class CreateOrganizationalUnit
{
    /// <summary>
    /// Initializes an Organizations client object and then uses it to call
    /// the CreateOrganizationalUnit method. If the call succeeds, it
    /// displays information about the new organizational unit.
    /// </summary>
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        // Create the client object using the default account.
        IAmazonOrganizations client = new AmazonOrganizationsClient();

        var orgUnitName = "ProductDevelopmentUnit";

        var request = new CreateOrganizationalUnitRequest
        {
            Name = orgUnitName,
            ParentId = "r-0000",
```

```
            };

            var response = await client.CreateOrganizationalUnitAsync(request);

            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully created organizational unit:
 {orgUnitName}.");
                Console.WriteLine($"Organizational unit {orgUnitName} Details");
                Console.WriteLine($"ARN: {response.OrganizationalUnit.Arn} Id:
 {response.OrganizationalUnit.Id}");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Could not create new organizational unit.");
            }
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreateOrganizationalUnit을 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

루트 또는 상위 OU에 OU를 생성하는 방법

다음 예시에서는 AccountingOU라는 OU를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
aws organizations create-organizational-unit --parent-id r-examplerootid111 --
name AccountingOU
```

출력에는 새 OU의 세부 정보가 있는 organizationalUnit 객체가 포함됩니다.

```
{
        "OrganizationalUnit": {
                "Id": "ou-examplerootid111-exampleouid111",
                "Arn": "arn:aws:organizations::111111111111:ou/o-exampleorgid/ou-
examplerootid111-exampleouid111",
                "Name": "AccountingOU"
```

```
        }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateOrganizationalUnit을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **CreatePolicy** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreatePolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Organizations;
using Amazon.Organizations.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Creates a new AWS Organizations Policy.
/// </summary>
public class CreatePolicy
{
    /// <summary>
    /// Initializes the AWS Organizations client object, uses it to
    /// create a new Organizations Policy, and then displays information
    /// about the newly created Policy.
    /// </summary>
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        IAmazonOrganizations client = new AmazonOrganizationsClient();
        var policyContent = "{" +
            "   \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
            " \"Statement\" : [{" +
                " \"Action\" : [\"s3:*\"]," +
```

```
                    " \"Effect\" : \"Allow\"," +
                    " \"Resource\" : \"*\"" +
                "}]" +
            "}";

            try
            {
                var response = await client.CreatePolicyAsync(new
CreatePolicyRequest
                {
                    Content = policyContent,
                    Description = "Enables admins of attached accounts to
delegate all Amazon S3 permissions",
                    Name = "AllowAllS3Actions",
                    Type = "SERVICE_CONTROL_POLICY",
                });

                Policy policy = response.Policy;
                Console.WriteLine($"{policy.PolicySummary.Name} has the following
content: {policy.Content}");
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            }
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreatePolicy를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

예 1: JSON 정책의 텍스트 소스 파일을 사용하여 정책을 생성하는 방법

다음 예시에서는 이름이 `AllowAllS3Actions`인 서비스 제어 정책(SCP)을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 정책 콘텐츠는 `policy.json`이라는 로컬 컴퓨터에 있는 파일에서 가져온 것입니다.

```
aws organizations create-policy --content file://policy.json --
name AllowAllS3Actions, --type SERVICE_CONTROL_POLICY --description "Allows
 delegation of all S3 actions"
```

출력에는 새 정책의 세부 정보가 있는 정책 객체가 포함됩니다.

```
{
        "Policy": {
                "Content": "{\"Version\":\"2012-10-17\",\"Statement\":[{\"Effect
\":\"Allow\",\"Action\":[\"s3:*\"],\"Resource\":[\"*\"]}]}",
                "PolicySummary": {
                        "Arn": "arn:aws:organizations::o-exampleorgid:policy/
service_control_policy/p-examplepolicyid111",
                        "Description": "Allows delegation of all S3 actions",
                        "Name": "AllowAllS3Actions",
                        "Type":"SERVICE_CONTROL_POLICY"
                }
        }
}
```

예시 2: JSON 정책을 파라미터로 사용하여 정책 생성

다음 예시에서는 동일한 SCP를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이번에는 정책 콘텐츠를 파라미터에 JSON 문자열로 임베딩합니다. 파라미터에서 문자열을 큰따옴표로 묶은 리터럴로 취급하려면 큰따옴표 앞에 백슬래시를 추가하여 문자열을 이스케이프 처리해야 합니다.

```
aws organizations create-policy --content "{\"Version\":\"2012-10-17\",
\"Statement\":[{\"Effect\":\"Allow\",\"Action\":[\"s3:*\"],\"Resource
\":[\"*\"]}]}" --name AllowAllS3Actions --type SERVICE_CONTROL_POLICY --
description "Allows delegation of all S3 actions"
```

조직에서 정책을 만들고 사용하는 방법에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS Organizations 사용자 안내서의 조직 정책 관리를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreatePolicy를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def create_policy(name, description, content, policy_type, orgs_client):
    """
    Creates a policy.

    :param name: The name of the policy.
    :param description: The description of the policy.
    :param content: The policy content as a dict. This is converted to JSON
 before
                        it is sent to AWS. The specific format depends on the policy
 type.
    :param policy_type: The type of the policy.
    :param orgs_client: The Boto3 Organizations client.
    :return: The newly created policy.
    """
    try:
        response = orgs_client.create_policy(
            Name=name,
            Description=description,
            Content=json.dumps(content),
            Type=policy_type,
        )
        policy = response["Policy"]
        logger.info("Created policy %s.", name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create policy %s.", name)
        raise
    else:
        return policy
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreatePolicy를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DeleteOrganization** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteOrganization의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Organizations;
using Amazon.Organizations.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Shows how to delete an existing organization using the AWS
/// Organizations Service.
/// </summary>
public class DeleteOrganization
{
    /// <summary>
    /// Initializes the Organizations client and then calls
    /// DeleteOrganizationAsync to delete the organization.
    /// </summary>
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        // Create the client object using the default account.
        IAmazonOrganizations client = new AmazonOrganizationsClient();

        var response = await client.DeleteOrganizationAsync(new
DeleteOrganizationRequest());

        if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Successfully deleted organization.");
```

```
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Could not delete organization.");
            }
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteOrganization을 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

조직을 삭제하는 방법

다음 예시에서는 조직을 삭제하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 작업을 수행하려면 조직의 마스터 계정 관리자여야 합니다. 이 예시에서는 이전에 조직에서 모든 멤버 계정, OU 및 정책을 제거했다고 가정합니다.

```
aws organizations delete-organization
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteOrganization을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`DeleteOrganizationalUnit`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteOrganizationalUnit`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Organizations;
using Amazon.Organizations.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Shows how to delete an existing AWS Organizations organizational unit.
/// </summary>
public class DeleteOrganizationalUnit
{
    /// <summary>
    /// Initializes the Organizations client object and calls
    /// DeleteOrganizationalUnitAsync to delete the organizational unit
    /// with the selected ID.
    /// </summary>
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        // Create the client object using the default account.
        IAmazonOrganizations client = new AmazonOrganizationsClient();

        var orgUnitId = "ou-0000-00000000";

        var request = new DeleteOrganizationalUnitRequest
        {
            OrganizationalUnitId = orgUnitId,
        };

        var response = await client.DeleteOrganizationalUnitAsync(request);

        if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Successfully deleted the organizational unit
with ID: {orgUnitId}.");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Could not delete the organizational unit with
ID: {orgUnitId}.");
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteOrganizationalUnit을 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

OU를 삭제하는 방법

다음 예시에서는 OU를 삭제하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예시에서는 이전에 OU에서 모든 계정과 다른 OU를 제거했다고 가정합니다.

```
aws organizations delete-organizational-unit --organizational-unit-id ou-examplerootid111-exampleouid111
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteOrganizationalUnit을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DeletePolicy** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeletePolicy의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Organizations;
using Amazon.Organizations.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Deletes an existing AWS Organizations policy.
/// </summary>
public class DeletePolicy
{
    /// <summary>
```

```
        /// Initializes the Organizations client object and then uses it to
        /// delete the policy with the specified policyId.
        /// </summary>
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            // Create the client object using the default account.
            IAmazonOrganizations client = new AmazonOrganizationsClient();

            var policyId = "p-00000000";

            var request = new DeletePolicyRequest
            {
                PolicyId = policyId,
            };

            var response = await client.DeletePolicyAsync(request);

            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully deleted Policy: {policyId}.");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Could not delete Policy: {policyId}.");
            }
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeletePolicy를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

정책을 삭제하는 방법

다음 예시에서는 조직에서 정책을 삭제하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예시에서는 이전에 정책을 모든 엔터티에서 분리했다고 가정합니다.

```
aws organizations delete-policy --policy-id p-examplepolicyid111
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeletePolicy를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def delete_policy(policy_id, orgs_client):
    """
    Deletes a policy.

    :param policy_id: The ID of the policy to delete.
    :param orgs_client: The Boto3 Organizations client.
    """
    try:
        orgs_client.delete_policy(PolicyId=policy_id)
        logger.info("Deleted policy %s.", policy_id)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete policy %s.", policy_id)
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeletePolicy를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`DescribePolicy`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribePolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

정책 정보 가져오기

다음 예시에서는 정책 정보를 요청하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
aws organizations describe-policy --policy-id p-examplepolicyid111
```

출력에는 정책의 세부 정보가 있는 정책 객체가 포함됩니다.

```
{
        "Policy": {
                "Content": "{\n  \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\",\n  \"Statement
\": [\n    {\n      \"Effect\": \"Allow\",\n      \"Action\": \"*\",\n
 \"Resource\": \"*\"\n    }\n  ]\n}",
                "PolicySummary": {
                        "Arn": "arn:aws:organizations::111111111111:policy/o-
exampleorgid/service_control_policy/p-examplepolicyid111",
                        "Type": "SERVICE_CONTROL_POLICY",
                        "Id": "p-examplepolicyid111",
                        "AwsManaged": false,
                        "Name": "AllowAllS3Actions",
                        "Description": "Enables admins to delegate S3
 permissions"
                }
        }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribePolicy를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def describe_policy(policy_id, orgs_client):
    """
    Describes a policy.
```

```
    :param policy_id: The ID of the policy to describe.
    :param orgs_client: The Boto3 Organizations client.
    :return: The description of the policy.
    """
    try:
        response = orgs_client.describe_policy(PolicyId=policy_id)
        policy = response["Policy"]
        logger.info("Got policy %s.", policy_id)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get policy %s.", policy_id)
        raise
    else:
        return policy
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribePolicy를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DetachPolicy** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DetachPolicy의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Organizations;
using Amazon.Organizations.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Shows how to detach a policy from an AWS Organizations organization,
/// organizational unit, or account.
/// </summary>
```

```
    public class DetachPolicy
    {
        /// <summary>
        /// Initializes the Organizations client object and uses it to call
        /// DetachPolicyAsync to detach the policy.
        /// </summary>
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            // Create the client object using the default account.
            IAmazonOrganizations client = new AmazonOrganizationsClient();

            var policyId = "p-00000000";
            var targetId = "r-0000";

            var request = new DetachPolicyRequest
            {
                PolicyId = policyId,
                TargetId = targetId,
            };

            var response = await client.DetachPolicyAsync(request);

            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully detached policy with Policy Id:
{policyId}.");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Could not detach the policy.");
            }
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DetachPolicy를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

정책을 루트, OU 또는 계정에서 분리하는 방법

다음 예시에서는 OU에서 정책을 분리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
aws organizations  detach-policy  --target-id ou-examplerootid111-exampleouid111
 --policy-id p-examplepolicyid111
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DetachPolicy를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def detach_policy(policy_id, target_id, orgs_client):
    """
    Detaches a policy from a target.

    :param policy_id: The ID of the policy to detach.
    :param target_id: The ID of the resource where the policy is currently
 attached.
    :param orgs_client: The Boto3 Organizations client.
    """
    try:
        orgs_client.detach_policy(PolicyId=policy_id, TargetId=target_id)
        logger.info("Detached policy %s from target %s.", policy_id, target_id)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception(
            "Couldn't detach policy %s from target %s.", policy_id, target_id
        )
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DetachPolicy를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **ListAccounts** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 ListAccounts의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Organizations;
using Amazon.Organizations.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Uses the AWS Organizations service to list the accounts associated
/// with the default account.
/// </summary>
public class ListAccounts
{
    /// <summary>
    /// Creates the Organizations client and then calls its
    /// ListAccountsAsync method.
    /// </summary>
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        // Create the client object using the default account.
        IAmazonOrganizations client = new AmazonOrganizationsClient();

        var request = new ListAccountsRequest
        {
            MaxResults = 5,
        };

        var response = new ListAccountsResponse();
        try
        {
            do
```

```
                {
                    response = await client.ListAccountsAsync(request);
                    response.Accounts.ForEach(a => DisplayAccounts(a));
                    if (response.NextToken is not null)
                    {
                        request.NextToken = response.NextToken;
                    }
                }
                while (response.NextToken is not null);
            }
            catch (AWSOrganizationsNotInUseException ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Displays information about an Organizations account.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="account">An Organizations account for which to display
        /// information on the console.</param>
        private static void DisplayAccounts(Account account)
        {
            string accountInfo = $"{account.Id}
{account.Name}\t{account.Status}";

            Console.WriteLine(accountInfo);
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListAccounts를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

조직의 모든 계정 목록을 검색하는 방법

다음 예시에서는 조직의 계정 목록을 요청하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
aws organizations list-accounts
```

출력에는 계정 요약 객체 목록이 포함됩니다.

```
{
        "Accounts": [
                {
                        "Arn": "arn:aws:organizations::111111111111:account/o-
exampleorgid/111111111111",
                        "JoinedMethod": "INVITED",
                        "JoinedTimestamp": 1481830215.45,
                        "Id": "111111111111",
                        "Name": "Master Account",
                        "Email": "bill@example.com",
                        "Status": "ACTIVE"
                },
                {
                        "Arn": "arn:aws:organizations::111111111111:account/o-
exampleorgid/222222222222",
                        "JoinedMethod": "INVITED",
                        "JoinedTimestamp": 1481835741.044,
                        "Id": "222222222222",
                        "Name": "Production Account",
                        "Email": "alice@example.com",
                        "Status": "ACTIVE"
                },
                {
                        "Arn": "arn:aws:organizations::111111111111:account/o-
exampleorgid/333333333333",
                        "JoinedMethod": "INVITED",
                        "JoinedTimestamp": 1481835795.536,
                        "Id": "333333333333",
                        "Name": "Development Account",
                        "Email": "juan@example.com",
                        "Status": "ACTIVE"
                },
                {
                        "Arn": "arn:aws:organizations::111111111111:account/o-
exampleorgid/444444444444",
                        "JoinedMethod": "INVITED",
                        "JoinedTimestamp": 1481835812.143,
                        "Id": "444444444444",
                        "Name": "Test Account",
```

```
                        "Email": "anika@example.com",
                        "Status": "ACTIVE"
                }
        ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListAccounts를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **ListOrganizationalUnitsForParent** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListOrganizationalUnitsForParent`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Organizations;
using Amazon.Organizations.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Lists the AWS Organizations organizational units that belong to an
/// organization.
/// </summary>
public class ListOrganizationalUnitsForParent
{
    /// <summary>
    /// Initializes the Organizations client object and then uses it to
    /// call the ListOrganizationalUnitsForParentAsync method to retrieve
    /// the list of organizational units.
    /// </summary>
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        // Create the client object using the default account.
        IAmazonOrganizations client = new AmazonOrganizationsClient();
```

```
            var parentId = "r-0000";

            var request = new ListOrganizationalUnitsForParentRequest
            {
                ParentId = parentId,
                MaxResults = 5,
            };

            var response = new ListOrganizationalUnitsForParentResponse();
            try
            {
                do
                {
                    response = await
client.ListOrganizationalUnitsForParentAsync(request);
                    response.OrganizationalUnits.ForEach(u =>
DisplayOrganizationalUnit(u));
                    if (response.NextToken is not null)
                    {
                        request.NextToken = response.NextToken;
                    }
                }
                while (response.NextToken is not null);
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Displays information about an Organizations organizational unit.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="unit">The OrganizationalUnit for which to display
        /// information.</param>
        public static void DisplayOrganizationalUnit(OrganizationalUnit unit)
        {
            string accountInfo = $"{unit.Id} {unit.Name}\t{unit.Arn}";

            Console.WriteLine(accountInfo);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListOrganizationalUnitsForParent를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

상위 OU 또는 루트에서 OU 목록을 검색하려면

다음 예시에서는 지정된 루트에서 OU 목록을 가져오는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
aws organizations list-organizational-units-for-parent --parent-id r-examplerootid111
```

출력은 지정된 루트에 두 개의 OU가 포함되어 있음과 각각의 세부 정보를 보여줍니다.

```
{
        "OrganizationalUnits": [
                {
                        "Name": "AccountingDepartment",
                        "Arn": "arn:aws:organizations::o-exampleorgid:ou/r-examplerootid111/ou-examplerootid111-exampleouid111"
                },
                {
                        "Name": "ProductionDepartment",
                        "Arn": "arn:aws:organizations::o-exampleorgid:ou/r-examplerootid111/ou-examplerootid111-exampleouid222"
                }
        ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListOrganizationalUnitsForParent 섹션을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **ListPolicies** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListPolicies`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Organizations;
using Amazon.Organizations.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Shows how to list the AWS Organizations policies associated with an
/// organization.
/// </summary>
public class ListPolicies
{
    /// <summary>
    /// Initializes an Organizations client object, and then calls its
    /// ListPoliciesAsync method.
    /// </summary>
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        // Create the client object using the default account.
        IAmazonOrganizations client = new AmazonOrganizationsClient();

        // The value for the Filter parameter is required and must must be
        // one of the following:
        //     AISERVICES_OPT_OUT_POLICY
        //     BACKUP_POLICY
        //     SERVICE_CONTROL_POLICY
        //     TAG_POLICY
        var request = new ListPoliciesRequest
        {
            Filter = "SERVICE_CONTROL_POLICY",
            MaxResults = 5,
        };
```

```
            var response = new ListPoliciesResponse();
            try
            {
                do
                {
                    response = await client.ListPoliciesAsync(request);
                    response.Policies.ForEach(p => DisplayPolicies(p));
                    if (response.NextToken is not null)
                    {
                        request.NextToken = response.NextToken;
                    }
                }
                while (response.NextToken is not null);
            }
            catch (AWSOrganizationsNotInUseException ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Displays information about the Organizations policies associated
        /// with an organization.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="policy">An Organizations policy summary to display
        /// information on the console.</param>
        private static void DisplayPolicies(PolicySummary policy)
        {
            string policyInfo = $"{policy.Id}
{policy.Name}\t{policy.Description}";

            Console.WriteLine(policyInfo);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListPolicies를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

특정 유형의 조직에 있는 모든 정책 목록을 검색하는 방법

다음 예시에서는 필터 파라미터로 지정된 SCP 목록을 가져오는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
aws organizations list-policies --filter SERVICE_CONTROL_POLICY
```

출력에는 요약 정보가 있는 정책 목록이 포함됩니다.

```
{
        "Policies": [
                {
                        "Type": "SERVICE_CONTROL_POLICY",
                        "Name": "AllowAllS3Actions",
                        "AwsManaged": false,
                        "Id": "p-examplepolicyid111",
                        "Arn": "arn:aws:organizations::111111111111:policy/
service_control_policy/p-examplepolicyid111",
                        "Description": "Enables account admins to delegate
 permissions for any S3 actions to users and roles in their accounts."
                },
                {
                        "Type": "SERVICE_CONTROL_POLICY",
                        "Name": "AllowAllEC2Actions",
                        "AwsManaged": false,
                        "Id": "p-examplepolicyid222",
                        "Arn": "arn:aws:organizations::111111111111:policy/
service_control_policy/p-examplepolicyid222",
                        "Description": "Enables account admins to delegate
 permissions for any EC2 actions to users and roles in their accounts."
                },
                {
                        "AwsManaged": true,
                        "Description": "Allows access to every operation",
                        "Type": "SERVICE_CONTROL_POLICY",
                        "Id": "p-FullAWSAccess",
                        "Arn": "arn:aws:organizations::aws:policy/
service_control_policy/p-FullAWSAccess",
                        "Name": "FullAWSAccess"
                }
```

```
        ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListPolicies를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def list_policies(policy_filter, orgs_client):
    """
    Lists the policies for the account, limited to the specified filter.

    :param policy_filter: The kind of policies to return.
    :param orgs_client: The Boto3 Organizations client.
    :return: The list of policies found.
    """
    try:
        response = orgs_client.list_policies(Filter=policy_filter)
        policies = response["Policies"]
        logger.info("Found %s %s policies.", len(policies), policy_filter)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get %s policies.", policy_filter)
        raise
    else:
        return policies
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListPolicies를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Partner Central의 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS Partner Central을 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

추가 리소스

- Partner Central 시작하기 - Partner Central에 대한 자세한 정보입니다.
- Partner Central API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 Partner Central 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 설정 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs 사용하는 Partner Central의 기본 예제
  - AWS SDKs를 사용한 Partner Central 작업
    - AWS SDK와 AssignOpportunity 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 AssociateOpportunity 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 CreateOpportunity 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 DisassociateOpportunity 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 GetAwsOpportunitySummary 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 GetEngagementInvitation 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 GetOpportunity 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 ListEngagementInvitations 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 ListOpportunities 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 ListSolutions 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 RejectEngagementInvitation 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 StartEngagementByAcceptingInvitationTask 함께 사용

    - AWS SDK와 StartEngagementFromOpportunityTask 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 UpdateOpportunity 함께 사용
- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Partner Central 시나리오
  - 기회의 관련 엔터티 업데이트

AWS SDKs 사용하는 Partner Central의 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 SDKs와 함께 AWS AWS Partner Central의 기본 사항을 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Partner Central 작업
  - AWS SDK와 AssignOpportunity 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 AssociateOpportunity 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 CreateOpportunity 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 DisassociateOpportunity 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 GetAwsOpportunitySummary 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 GetEngagementInvitation 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 GetOpportunity 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 ListEngagementInvitations 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 ListOpportunities 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 ListSolutions 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 RejectEngagementInvitation 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 StartEngagementByAcceptingInvitationTask 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 StartEngagementFromOpportunityTask 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 UpdateOpportunity 함께 사용

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Partner Central 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 Partner Central 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

이러한 발췌문은 Partner Central API를 호출하며 컨텍스트에서 실행해야 하는 더 큰 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드입니다. AWS SDKs를 사용한 Partner Central 시나리오 에서 컨텍스트에 맞는 작업을 볼 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 AWS Partner Central API 참조를 참조하세요.

예시

- AWS SDK와 AssignOpportunity 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 AssociateOpportunity 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 CreateOpportunity 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DisassociateOpportunity 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 GetAwsOpportunitySummary 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 GetEngagementInvitation 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 GetOpportunity 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 ListEngagementInvitations 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 ListOpportunities 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 ListSolutions 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 RejectEngagementInvitation 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 StartEngagementByAcceptingInvitationTask 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 StartEngagementFromOpportunityTask 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 UpdateOpportunity 함께 사용

AWS SDK와 **`AssignOpportunity`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `AssignOpportunity`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

기존 기회를 다른 사용자에게 재할당합니다.

```
package org.example;

import static org.example.utils.Constants.*;
```

```
import org.example.utils.Constants;
import org.example.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.PartnerCentralSellingClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.AssignOpportunityRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.AssignOpportunityResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.AssigneeContact;

/*
Purpose
PC-API-07 Assigning a new owner
*/

public class AssignOpportunity {

 static PartnerCentralSellingClient client =
 PartnerCentralSellingClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
            .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
            .build();

    public static void main(String[] args) {

     String opportunityId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : OPPORTUNITY_ID;

     String assigneeFirstName = "John";

     String assigneeLastName = "Doe";

     String assigneeEmail = "test@test.com";

     String businessTitle = "PartnerAccountManager";

     AssignOpportunityResponse response = getResponse(opportunityId,
 assigneeFirstName, assigneeLastName, assigneeEmail, businessTitle);
```

```
     ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(response);
    }

 static AssignOpportunityResponse getResponse(String opportunityId, String
 assigneeFirstName, String assigneeLastName, String assigneeEmail, String
 businessTitle) {

  AssignOpportunityRequest assignOpportunityRequest =
 AssignOpportunityRequest.builder()
    .catalog(Constants.CATALOG_TO_USE)
          .identifier(opportunityId)
          .assignee(AssigneeContact.builder()
            .firstName(assigneeFirstName)
            .lastName(assigneeLastName)
            .email(assigneeEmail)
            .businessTitle(businessTitle)
            .build())
          .build();

        AssignOpportunityResponse response =
 client.assignOpportunity(assignOpportunityRequest);

        return response;
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 AssignOpportunityAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

기존 기회를 다른 사용자에게 재할당합니다.

```
#!/usr/bin/env python

"""
Purpose
PC-API-07 Assigning a new owner
"""
```

```
import logging
import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.client import ClientError

from utils.constants import CATALOG_TO_USE

serviceName = "partnercentral-selling"

partner_central_client = boto3.client(
        service_name=serviceName,
        region_name='us-east-1'
)

def assign_opportunity(identifier):
    assign_opportunity_request ={
        "Catalog": CATALOG_TO_USE,
     "Identifier": identifier,
        "Assignee": {
            "BusinessTitle": "OpportunityOwner",
            "Email": "test@test.com",
            "FirstName": "John",
            "LastName": "Doe"
        }
    }
    try:
        # Perform an API call
        response =
 partner_central_client.assign_opportunity(**assign_opportunity_request)
        return response

    except ClientError as err:
        # Catch all client exceptions
        print(err.response)

def usage_demo():
    identifier = "O4236468"

    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Assigning a new owner to an opportunity.")
    print("-" * 88)
```

```
    helper.pretty_print_datetime(assign_opportunity(identifier))

if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 AssignOpportunity를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK와 **AssociateOpportunity** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 AssociateOpportunity의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서 컨텍스트 내 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기회의 관련 엔터티 업데이트

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

기회와 다양한 관련 엔터티 간에 공식 연결을 생성합니다.

```
package org.example;

import static org.example.utils.Constants.*;

import org.example.utils.Constants;
import org.example.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.PartnerCentralSellingClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.AssociateOpportunityRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.AssociateOpportunityResponse

/*
Purpose
```

```
PC-API -11 Associating a product
PC-API -12 Associating a solution
PC-API -13 Associating an offer
entity_type = Solutions | AWSProducts | AWSMarketplaceOffers
*/

public class AssociateOpportunity {

 static PartnerCentralSellingClient client =
 PartnerCentralSellingClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
            .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
            .build();

    public static void main(String[] args) {

     String opportunityId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : OPPORTUNITY_ID;

     String entityType = "Solutions";

     String entityIdentifier = "S-0000000";

     AssociateOpportunityResponse response = getResponse(opportunityId,
 entityType, entityIdentifier );

     ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(response);
    }

static AssociateOpportunityResponse getResponse(String opportunityId, String
 entityType, String entityIdentifier) {

        AssociateOpportunityRequest associateOpportunityRequest =
 AssociateOpportunityRequest.builder()
    .catalog(Constants.CATALOG_TO_USE)
          .opportunityIdentifier(opportunityId)
          .relatedEntityType(entityType)
          .relatedEntityIdentifier(entityIdentifier)
          .build();

        AssociateOpportunityResponse response =
 client.associateOpportunity(associateOpportunityRequest);

        return response;
```

```
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 AssociateOpportunityAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

기회와 다양한 관련 엔터티 간에 공식 연결을 생성합니다.

```
#!/usr/bin/env python

"""
Purpose
PC-API -11 Associating a product
PC-API -12 Associating a solution
PC-API -13 Associating an offer
"""
import logging
import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.client import ClientError

from utils.constants import CATALOG_TO_USE

serviceName = "partnercentral-selling"

partner_central_client = boto3.client(
        service_name=serviceName,
        region_name='us-east-1'
)

def associate_opportunity(entity_type, entity_identifier, opportunityIdentifier):
    associate_opportunity_request ={
        "Catalog": CATALOG_TO_USE,
     "OpportunityIdentifier" : opportunityIdentifier,
        "RelatedEntityType" : entity_type,
        "RelatedEntityIdentifier" : entity_identifier
    }
    try:
```

```
        # Perform an API call
        response =
 partner_central_client.associate_opportunity(**associate_opportunity_request)
        return response

    except ClientError as err:
        # Catch all client exceptions
        print(err.response)

def usage_demo():
    #entity_type = Solutions | AWSProducts | AWSMarketplaceOffers
    entity_type = "Solutions"
    entity_identifier = "S-0059717"
    opportunityIdentifier = "O5465588"

    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Associate Opportunity.")
    print("-" * 88)

    helper.pretty_print_datetime(associate_opportunity(entity_type,
 entity_identifier, opportunityIdentifier))

if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 AssociateOpportunity를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK와 **CreateOpportunity** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateOpportunity`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

기회를 생성합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// PDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
```

```
using System;
using Newtonsoft.Json;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.Runtime;
using Amazon.PartnerCentralSelling;
using Amazon.PartnerCentralSelling.Model;

namespace AWSExample
{
    class Program
    {
        static readonly string catalogToUse = "AWS";
        static async Task Main(string[] args)
        {
            // Initialize credentials from .aws/credentials file
            var credentials = new
 Amazon.Runtime.CredentialManagement.SharedCredentialsFile();
            if (credentials.TryGetProfile("default", out var profile))
            {
                AWSCredentials awsCredentials =
 profile.GetAWSCredentials(credentials);

                var client = new
 AmazonPartnerCentralSellingClient(awsCredentials);

                var request = new CreateOpportunityRequest
                {
                    Catalog = catalogToUse,
                    Origin = "Partner Referral",
                    Customer = new Customer
                    {
                        Account = new Account
                        {
                            Address = new Address
                            {
                                CountryCode = "US",
                                PostalCode = "99502",
                                StateOrRegion = "Alaska"
                            },
                            CompanyName = "TestCompanyName",
                            Duns = "123456789",
                            WebsiteUrl = "www.test.io",
                            Industry = "Automotive"
```

```
                        },
                        Contacts = new List<Contact>
                        {
                            new Contact
                            {
                                Email = "test@test.io",
                                FirstName = "John  ",
                                LastName = "Doe",
                                Phone = "+14444444444",
                                BusinessTitle = "test title"
                            }
                        }
                    },
                    LifeCycle = new LifeCycle
                    {
                        ReviewStatus = "Submitted",
                        TargetCloseDate = "2024-12-30"
                    },
                    Marketing = new Marketing
                    {
                        Source = "None"
                    },
                    OpportunityType = "Net New Business",
                    PrimaryNeedsFromAws = new List<string> { "Co-Sell -
Architectural Validation" },
                    Project = new Project
                    {
                        Title = "Moin Test UUID",
                        CustomerBusinessProblem = "Sandbox is not working as
expected",
                        CustomerUseCase = "AI Machine Learning and Analytics",
                        DeliveryModels = new List<string> { "SaaS or PaaS" },
                        ExpectedCustomerSpend = new List<ExpectedCustomerSpend>
                        {
                            new ExpectedCustomerSpend
                            {
                                Amount = "2000.0",
                                CurrencyCode = "USD",
                                Frequency = "Monthly",
                                TargetCompany = "Ibexlabs"
                            }
                        },
                        SalesActivities = new List<string> { "Initialized
discussions with customer" }
```

```
                    }
                };

                try
                {
                    var response = await client.CreateOpportunityAsync(request);
                    Console.WriteLine(response.HttpStatusCode);
                    string formattedJson = JsonConvert.SerializeObject(response,
 Formatting.Indented);
                    Console.WriteLine(formattedJson);
                }
                catch (ValidationException ex)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("Validation error: " + ex.Message);
                }
                catch (AmazonPartnerCentralSellingException e)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("Failed:");
                    Console.WriteLine(e.RequestId);
                    Console.WriteLine(e.ErrorCode);
                    Console.WriteLine(e.Message);
                }
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Profile not found.");
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 CreateOpportunityAWS SDK for .NET 를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

기회를 생성합니다.

```
package org.example;

import java.time.Instant;
import java.util.ArrayList;
```

```
import java.util.List;

import static org.example.utils.Constants.*;

import org.example.entity.Root;
import org.example.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;
import org.example.utils.StringSerializer;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.PartnerCentralSellingClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.Account;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.Address;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.Contact;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.CreateOpportunityRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.CreateOpportunityResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.Customer;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.ExpectedCustomerSpend;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.LifeCycle;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.Marketing;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.MonetaryValue;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.NextStepsHistory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.Project;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.SoftwareRevenue;

import com.google.gson.Gson;
import com.google.gson.GsonBuilder;
import com.google.gson.ToNumberPolicy;

public class CreateOpportunity {

 static final Gson GSON = new GsonBuilder()
   .setObjectToNumberStrategy(ToNumberPolicy.LAZILY_PARSED_NUMBER)
   .registerTypeAdapter(String.class, new StringSerializer())
   .create();
```

```
static PartnerCentralSellingClient client =
PartnerCentralSellingClient.builder()
           .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
           .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
           .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
           .build();

public static void main(String[] args) {

 String inputFile = "CreateOpportunity2.json";

 if (args.length > 0)
  inputFile = args[0];

 CreateOpportunityResponse response = createOpportunity(inputFile);

 client.close();
}

static CreateOpportunityResponse createOpportunity(String inputFile) {

 String inputString = ReferenceCodesUtils.readInputFileToString(inputFile);

 Root root = GSON.fromJson(inputString, Root.class);

 List<NextStepsHistory> nextStepsHistories = new ArrayList<NextStepsHistory>();
 if ( root.lifeCycle != null && root.lifeCycle.nextStepsHistories != null) {
  for (org.example.entity.NextStepsHistory nextStepsHistoryJson :
root.lifeCycle.nextStepsHistories) {
   NextStepsHistory nextStepsHistory = NextStepsHistory.builder()
     .time(Instant.parse(nextStepsHistoryJson.time))
     .value(nextStepsHistoryJson.value)
                 .build();
   nextStepsHistories.add(nextStepsHistory);
  }
 }

 LifeCycle lifeCycle = null;
 if ( root.lifeCycle != null ) {
  lifeCycle = LifeCycle.builder()
   .closedLostReason(root.lifeCycle.closedLostReason)
   .nextSteps(root.lifeCycle.nextSteps)
   .nextStepsHistory(nextStepsHistories)
   .reviewComments(root.lifeCycle.reviewComments)
```

```
    .reviewStatus(root.lifeCycle.reviewStatus)
    .reviewStatusReason(root.lifeCycle.reviewStatusReason)
    .stage(root.lifeCycle.stage)
    .targetCloseDate(root.lifeCycle.targetCloseDate)
    .build();
  }

  Marketing marketing = null;
  if ( root.marketing != null ) {
   marketing = Marketing.builder()
     .awsFundingUsed(root.marketing.awsFundingUsed)
     .campaignName(root.marketing.campaignName)
     .channels(root.marketing.channels)
     .source(root.marketing.source)
     .useCases(root.marketing.useCases)
     .build();

  }

  Address address = null;
  if ( root.customer != null && root.customer.account != null &&
 root.customer.account.address != null ) {
   address = Address.builder()
    .city(root.customer.account.address.city)
                .postalCode(root.customer.account.address.postalCode)
                .stateOrRegion(root.customer.account.address.stateOrRegion)
                .countryCode(root.customer.account.address.countryCode)
                .streetAddress(root.customer.account.address.streetAddress)
                .build();
  }

  Account account = null;
  if ( root.customer != null && root.customer.account!= null) {
   account = Account.builder()
             .address(address)
             .awsAccountId(root.customer.account.awsAccountId)
                .duns(root.customer.account.duns)
                .industry(root.customer.account.industry)
                .otherIndustry(root.customer.account.otherIndustry)
                .companyName(root.customer.account.companyName)
                .websiteUrl(root.customer.account.websiteUrl)
                .build();
  }
```

```
 List<Contact> contacts = new ArrayList<Contact>();
 if ( root.customer != null && root.customer.contacts != null) {
  for (org.example.entity.Contact jsonContact : root.customer.contacts) {
   Contact contact = Contact.builder()
                 .email(jsonContact.email)
                 .firstName(jsonContact.firstName)
                 .lastName(jsonContact.lastName)
                 .phone(jsonContact.phone)
                 .businessTitle(jsonContact.businessTitle)
                 .build();
   contacts.add(contact);
  }
 }

 Customer customer = Customer.builder()
   .account(account)
   .contacts(contacts)
   .build();

 Contact oportunityTeamContact = null;
 if (root.opportunityTeam != null && root.opportunityTeam.get(0) != null ) {
  oportunityTeamContact = Contact.builder()
               .firstName(root.opportunityTeam.get(0).firstName)
               .lastName(root.opportunityTeam.get(0).lastName)
               .email(root.opportunityTeam.get(0).email)
               .phone(root.opportunityTeam.get(0).phone)
               .businessTitle(root.opportunityTeam.get(0).businessTitle)
               .build();
 }

 List<ExpectedCustomerSpend> expectedCustomerSpends = new
ArrayList<ExpectedCustomerSpend>();
 if ( root.project != null && root.project.expectedCustomerSpend != null) {
  for (org.example.entity.ExpectedCustomerSpend expectedCustomerSpendJson :
root.project.expectedCustomerSpend) {
   ExpectedCustomerSpend expectedCustomerSpend = null;
   expectedCustomerSpend = ExpectedCustomerSpend.builder()
     .amount(expectedCustomerSpendJson.amount)
     .currencyCode(expectedCustomerSpendJson.currencyCode)
     .frequency(expectedCustomerSpendJson.frequency)
     .targetCompany(expectedCustomerSpendJson.targetCompany)
     .build();
   expectedCustomerSpends.add(expectedCustomerSpend);
  }
```

```
        }

        Project project = null;
        if ( root.project != null) {
         project = Project.builder()
                .title(root.project.title)
                .customerBusinessProblem(root.project.customerBusinessProblem)
                .customerUseCase(root.project.customerUseCase)
                .deliveryModels(root.project.deliveryModels)
                .expectedCustomerSpend(expectedCustomerSpends)
                .salesActivities(root.project.salesActivities)
                .competitorName(root.project.competitorName)
                .otherSolutionDescription(root.project.otherSolutionDescription)
                .build();
        }

        SoftwareRevenue softwareRevenue = null;
        if ( root.softwareRevenue != null) {
         MonetaryValue monetaryValue = null;
         if ( root.softwareRevenue.value != null) {
          monetaryValue = MonetaryValue.builder()
             .amount(root.softwareRevenue.value.amount)
             .currencyCode(root.softwareRevenue.value.currencyCode)
             .build();
         }
         softwareRevenue = SoftwareRevenue.builder()
           .deliveryModel(root.softwareRevenue.deliveryModel)
           .effectiveDate(root.softwareRevenue.effectiveDate)
           .expirationDate(root.softwareRevenue.expirationDate)
           .value(monetaryValue)
           .build();
        }

 // Building the Actual CreateOpportunity Request
 CreateOpportunityRequest createOpportunityRequest =
CreateOpportunityRequest.builder()
   .catalog(CATALOG_TO_USE)
   .clientToken(root.clientToken)
   .primaryNeedsFromAwsWithStrings(root.primaryNeedsFromAws)
   .opportunityType(root.opportunityType)
   .lifeCycle(lifeCycle)
   .marketing(marketing)
   .nationalSecurity(root.nationalSecurity)
   .origin(root.origin)
```

```
    .customer(customer)
    .project(project)
    .partnerOpportunityIdentifier(root.partnerOpportunityIdentifier)
    .opportunityTeam(oportunityTeamContact)
    .softwareRevenue(softwareRevenue)
    .build();

  CreateOpportunityResponse response =
 client.createOpportunity(createOpportunityRequest);
  System.out.println("Successfully created: " + response);

  return response;
    }

}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 CreateOpportunityAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

기회를 생성합니다.

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
import boto3
import logging
import sys
import os
sys.path.append(os.path.dirname(os.path.dirname(os.path.abspath(__file__))))
import utils.helpers as helper
import utils.stringify_details as sd
from botocore.client import ClientError
from utils.constants import CATALOG_TO_USE

serviceName = "partnercentral-selling"

def create_opportunity(partner_central_client):
    create_opportunity_request = helper.remove_nulls(sd.stringify_json("src/
create_opportunity/createOpportunity.json"))
    try:
```

```
        # Perform an API call
        response =
 partner_central_client.create_opportunity(**create_opportunity_request)

        helper.pretty_print_datetime(response)

        # Retrieve the opportunity details
        get_response = partner_central_client.get_opportunity(
            Identifier=response["Id"],
            Catalog=CATALOG_TO_USE
        )
        helper.pretty_print_datetime(get_response)
        return response
    except ClientError as err:
        # Catch all client exceptions
        print(err.response)

def usage_demo():
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Create Opportunity.")
    print("-" * 88)

    partner_central_client = boto3.client(
        service_name=serviceName,
        region_name='us-east-1'
    )

    create_opportunity(partner_central_client)

if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateOpportunity를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK와 **`DisassociateOpportunity`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DisassociateOpportunity`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서 컨텍스트 내 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기회의 관련 엔터티 업데이트

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

기회와 관련 엔터티 간의 기존 연결을 제거합니다.

```
package org.example;

import static org.example.utils.Constants.*;

import org.example.utils.Constants;
import org.example.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.PartnerCentralSellingClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.DisassociateOpportunityReque
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.DisassociateOpportunityRespo

/*
Purpose
PC-API -14 Removing a Solution
PC-API -15 Removing an offer
PC-API -16 Removing a product
entity_type = Solutions | AWSProducts | AWSMarketplaceOffers
*/

public class DisassociateOpportunity {

 static PartnerCentralSellingClient client =
 PartnerCentralSellingClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
            .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
            .build();

    public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
    String opportunityId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : OPPORTUNITY_ID;

    String entityType = "Solutions";

    String entityIdentifier = "S-0000000";

    DisassociateOpportunityResponse response = getResponse(opportunityId,
 entityType, entityIdentifier );

    ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(response);
   }

 static DisassociateOpportunityResponse getResponse(String opportunityId, String
 entityType, String entityIdentifier) {

  DisassociateOpportunityRequest disassociateOpportunityRequest =
 DisassociateOpportunityRequest.builder()
    .catalog(Constants.CATALOG_TO_USE)
          .opportunityIdentifier(opportunityId)
          .relatedEntityType(entityType)
          .relatedEntityIdentifier(entityIdentifier)
          .build();

       DisassociateOpportunityResponse response =
 client.disassociateOpportunity(disassociateOpportunityRequest);

       return response;
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DisassociateOpportunityAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

기회와 관련 엔터티 간의 기존 연결을 제거합니다.

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
```

```
"""
Purpose
PC-API -14 Removing a Solution
PC-API -15 Removing an offer
PC-API -16 Removing a product
"""
import logging
import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.client import ClientError

from utils.constants import CATALOG_TO_USE

serviceName = "partnercentral-selling"

partner_central_client = boto3.client(
        service_name=serviceName,
        region_name='us-east-1'
)

def disassociate_opportunity(entity_type, entity_identifier,
 opportunityIdentifier):
    disassociate_opportunity_request ={
        "Catalog": CATALOG_TO_USE,
     "OpportunityIdentifier" : opportunityIdentifier,
        "RelatedEntityType" : entity_type,
        "RelatedEntityIdentifier" : entity_identifier
    }
    try:
        # Perform an API call
        response =
 partner_central_client.disassociate_opportunity(**disassociate_opportunity_request)
        return response

    except ClientError as err:
        # Catch all client exceptions
        print(err.response)

def usage_demo():
    #entity_type = Solutions | AWSProducts | AWSMarketplaceOffers
    entity_type = "Solutions"
    entity_identifier = "S-0049999"
    opportunityIdentifier = "O4397574"
```

```
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Get updated Opportunity.")
    print("-" * 88)

    helper.pretty_print_datetime(disassociate_opportunity(entity_type,
 entity_identifier, opportunityIdentifier))

if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DisassociateOpportunity를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK와 **GetAwsOpportunitySummary** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 GetAwsOpportunitySummary의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

AWS 기회의 요약을 검색합니다.

```
package org.example;

import static org.example.utils.Constants.*;

import org.example.utils.Constants;
import org.example.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.PartnerCentralSellingClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.GetAwsOpportunitySummaryRequ
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.GetAwsOpportunitySummaryResp
```

```
/*
 * Purpose
 * PC-API-25 Retrieves a summary of an AWS Opportunity.
 */

public class GetAwsOpportunitySummary {

 static PartnerCentralSellingClient client =
 PartnerCentralSellingClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
            .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
            .build();

    public static void main(String[] args) {

     String opportunityId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : OPPORTUNITY_ID;

     GetAwsOpportunitySummaryResponse response = getResponse(opportunityId);

     ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(response);
    }

 public static GetAwsOpportunitySummaryResponse getResponse(String opportunityId)
 {

  GetAwsOpportunitySummaryRequest getOpportunityRequest =
 GetAwsOpportunitySummaryRequest.builder()
    .catalog(Constants.CATALOG_TO_USE)
          .relatedOpportunityIdentifier(opportunityId)
          .build();

  GetAwsOpportunitySummaryResponse response =
 client.getAwsOpportunitySummary(getOpportunityRequest);

        return response;
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 GetAwsOpportunitySummaryAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

AWS 기회의 요약을 검색합니다.

```
#!/usr/bin/env python

"""
Purpose
PC-API-25 Retrieves a summary of an AWS Opportunity.
 LifeCycle.ReviewStatus=Approved
"""
import logging
import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.client import ClientError

from utils.constants import CATALOG_TO_USE

serviceName = "partnercentral-selling"

partner_central_client = boto3.client(
        service_name=serviceName,
        region_name='us-east-1'
)

def get_opportunity(identifier):
    get_opportunity_request ={
        "Catalog": CATALOG_TO_USE,
     "RelatedOpportunityIdentifier": identifier
    }
    try:
        # Perform an API call
        response =
 partner_central_client.get_aws_opportunity_summary(**get_opportunity_request)
        return response

    except ClientError as err:
        # Catch all client exceptions
        print(err.response)

def usage_demo():
```

```
    identifier = "05465588"

    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Get AWS Opportunity summary.")
    print("-" * 88)

    helper.pretty_print_datetime(get_opportunity(identifier))

if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetAwsOpportunitySummary를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK와 **GetEngagementInvitation** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetEngagementInvitation`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

에서 AWS 파트너와 공유하는 참여 초대의 세부 정보를 검색합니다.

```
package org.example;

import static org.example.utils.Constants.*;

import org.example.utils.Constants;
import org.example.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.PartnerCentralSellingClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.GetEngagementInvitationReque
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.GetEngagementInvitationRespo
```

```
/*
 * Purpose
 * PC-API-22 Get engagement invitation opportunity
 */

public class GetEngagementInvitation {

 static PartnerCentralSellingClient client =
 PartnerCentralSellingClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
            .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
            .build();

    public static void main(String[] args) {

     String opportunityId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : OPPORTUNITY_ID;

     GetEngagementInvitationResponse response = getResponse(opportunityId);

     ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(response);
    }

 static GetEngagementInvitationResponse getResponse(String opportunityId) {

  GetEngagementInvitationRequest getOpportunityRequest =
 GetEngagementInvitationRequest.builder()
    .catalog(Constants.CATALOG_TO_USE)
          .identifier(opportunityId)
          .build();

  GetEngagementInvitationResponse response =
 client.getEngagementInvitation(getOpportunityRequest);

        return response;
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 GetEngagementInvitationAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

에서 AWS 파트너와 공유하는 참여 초대의 세부 정보를 검색합니다.

```
#!/usr/bin/env python

"""
Purpose
PC-API-22  GetOpportunityEngagementInvitation - Retrieves details of a specific
 engagement invitation.
This operation allows partners to view the invitation and its associated
 information,
such as the customer, project, and lifecycle details.
"""
import json
import logging
import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper

from utils.constants import CATALOG_TO_USE

serviceName = "partnercentral-selling"

partner_central_client = boto3.client(
        service_name=serviceName,
        region_name='us-east-1'
)

def get_opportunity_engagement_invitation(identifier):
    get_opportunity_engagement_invitation_request ={
        "Catalog": CATALOG_TO_USE,
     "Identifier": identifier
    }
    try:
        # Perform an API call
        response =
 partner_central_client.get_engagement_invitation(**get_opportunity_engagement_invitation
        return response

    except Exception as err:
        # Catch all client exceptions
```

```
        print(json.dumps(err.response))

def usage_demo():
    identifier = "arn:aws:partnercentral-selling:us-east-1:aws:catalog/Sandbox/
engagement-invitation/engi-0000000IS0Qga"

    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Given the ARN identifier, retrieve details of Opportunity Engagement
 Invitation.")
    print("-" * 88)


 helper.pretty_print_datetime(get_opportunity_engagement_invitation(identifier))

if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetEngagementInvitation을 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK와 **GetOpportunity** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetOpportunity`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

기회를 잡으세요.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// PDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0

using System;
using Newtonsoft.Json;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.Runtime;
using Amazon.PartnerCentralSelling;
using Amazon.PartnerCentralSelling.Model;
```

```
namespace AWSExample
{
    class Program
    {
        static readonly string catalogToUse = "AWS";
        static readonly string identifier = "O1111111";
        static async Task Main(string[] args)
        {
            // Initialize credentials from .aws/credentials file
            var credentials = new
 Amazon.Runtime.CredentialManagement.SharedCredentialsFile();
            if (credentials.TryGetProfile("default", out var profile))
            {
                AWSCredentials awsCredentials =
 profile.GetAWSCredentials(credentials);

                var client = new
 AmazonPartnerCentralSellingClient(awsCredentials);

                var request = new GetOpportunityRequest
                {
                    Catalog = catalogToUse,
                    Identifier = identifier
                };

                try {
                    var response = await client.GetOpportunityAsync(request);
                    Console.WriteLine(response.HttpStatusCode);
                    string formattedJson = JsonConvert.SerializeObject(response,
 Formatting.Indented);
                    Console.WriteLine(formattedJson);
                } catch(ValidationException ex) {
                    Console.WriteLine("Validation error: " + ex.Message);
                } catch (AmazonPartnerCentralSellingException e) {
                    Console.WriteLine("Failed:");
                    Console.WriteLine(e.RequestId);
                    Console.WriteLine(e.ErrorCode);
                    Console.WriteLine(e.Message);
                }
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Profile not found.");
            }
```

```
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 GetOpportunityAWS SDK for .NET 를 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

기회를 잡으세요.

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/partnercentralselling"
)

func main() {
 config, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(context.TODO())

 if err != nil {
  log.Fatal(err)
 }

 config.Region = "us-east-1"

 client := partnercentralselling.NewFromConfig(config)

 output, err := client.GetOpportunity(context.TODO(),
 &partnercentralselling.GetOpportunityInput{
  Identifier: aws.String("O1111111"),
  Catalog:    aws.String("AWS"),
 })
```

```
 if err != nil {
  log.Fatal(err)
 }
 log.Println("printing opportuniy...\n")

 jsonOutput, err := json.MarshalIndent(output, "", "    ")

 fmt.Println(string(jsonOutput))
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 GetOpportunityAWS SDK for Go 를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

기회를 잡으세요.

```
package org.example;

import static org.example.utils.Constants.*;

import org.example.utils.Constants;
import org.example.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.PartnerCentralSellingClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.GetOpportunityRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.GetOpportunityResponse;

/*
 * Purpose
 * PC-API-08 Get updated Opportunity
 */

public class GetOpportunity {
```

```
 static PartnerCentralSellingClient client =
 PartnerCentralSellingClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
            .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
            .build();

    public static void main(String[] args) {

     String opportunityId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : OPPORTUNITY_ID;

     GetOpportunityResponse response = getResponse(opportunityId);

     ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(response);
    }

 public static GetOpportunityResponse getResponse(String opportunityId) {

        GetOpportunityRequest getOpportunityRequest =
 GetOpportunityRequest.builder()
    .catalog(Constants.CATALOG_TO_USE)
          .identifier(opportunityId)
          .build();

        GetOpportunityResponse response =
 client.getOpportunity(getOpportunityRequest);

        return response;
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 GetOpportunityAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

기회를 잡으세요.

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
```

```
"""
Purpose
PC-API -08 Get updated Opportunity given opportunity id
"""
import logging
import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.client import ClientError

from utils.constants import CATALOG_TO_USE

serviceName = "partnercentral-selling"

partner_central_client = boto3.client(
        service_name=serviceName,
        region_name='us-east-1'
)

def get_opportunity(identifier):
    get_opportunity_request ={
        "Catalog": CATALOG_TO_USE,
     "Identifier": identifier
    }
    try:
        # Perform an API call
        response =
 partner_central_client.get_opportunity(**get_opportunity_request)
        return response

    except ClientError as err:
        # Catch all client exceptions
        print(err.response)

def usage_demo():
    identifier = "O5465588"

    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Get updated Opportunity.")
    print("-" * 88)

    helper.pretty_print_datetime(get_opportunity(identifier))
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetOpportunity를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK와 **ListEngagementInvitations** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListEngagementInvitations`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

파트너에게 전송된 참여 초대 목록을 검색합니다.

```
package org.example;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

import org.example.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;
import static org.example.utils.Constants.*;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.PartnerCentralSellingClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.ListEngagementInvitationsReq
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.ListEngagementInvitationsRes
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.ParticipantType;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.EngagementInvitationSummary;

public class ListEngagementInvitations {

 static PartnerCentralSellingClient client =
 PartnerCentralSellingClient.builder()
```

```
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
            .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
            .build();

    public static void main(String[] args) {

     List<EngagementInvitationSummary> opportunitySummaries = getResponse();
        ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(opportunitySummaries);
    }

    static List<EngagementInvitationSummary> getResponse() {

  List<EngagementInvitationSummary> opportunitySummaries = new
 ArrayList<EngagementInvitationSummary>();

  ListEngagementInvitationsRequest listOpportunityRequest =
 ListEngagementInvitationsRequest.builder()
                .catalog(CATALOG_TO_USE)
                .participantType(ParticipantType.RECEIVER)
          .maxResults(5)
          .build();

  ListEngagementInvitationsResponse response =
 client.listEngagementInvitations(listOpportunityRequest);

     opportunitySummaries.addAll(response.engagementInvitationSummaries());

     client.close();

        return opportunitySummaries;
  }
 }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 ListEngagementInvitationsAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

파트너에게 전송된 참여 초대 목록을 검색합니다.

```
#!/usr/bin/env python

"""
Purpose
PC-API-21 ListEngagementInvitations - Retrieves a list of engagement invitations
 based on specified criteria.
This operation allows partners to view all invitations to engagement.
"""
import json
import logging
import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper

from utils.constants import CATALOG_TO_USE

serviceName = "partnercentral-selling"

partner_central_client = boto3.client(
        service_name=serviceName,
        region_name='us-east-1'
)

def list_engagement_invitations():
    list_engagement_invitations_request ={
        "Catalog": CATALOG_TO_USE,
        "MaxResults": 20
    }
    try:
        # Perform an API call
        response =
 partner_central_client.list_engagement_invitations(**list_engagement_invitations_request
        return response

    except Exception as err:
        # Catch all client exceptions
        print(json.dumps(err.response))

def usage_demo():
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Retrieve list of Engagement Invitations.")
```

```
    print("-" * 88)

    helper.pretty_print_datetime(list_engagement_invitations())

if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListEngagementInvitations를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK와 **ListOpportunities** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListOpportunities`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

기회를 나열합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// PDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0

using System;
using Newtonsoft.Json;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.Runtime;
using Amazon.PartnerCentralSelling;
using Amazon.PartnerCentralSelling.Model;

namespace AWSExample
{
    class Program
    {
        static readonly string catalogToUse = "Sandbox";
        static async Task Main(string[] args)
        {
            // Initialize credentials from .aws/credentials file
            var credentials = new
 Amazon.Runtime.CredentialManagement.SharedCredentialsFile();
            if (credentials.TryGetProfile("default", out var profile))
            {
```

```
                AWSCredentials awsCredentials =
 profile.GetAWSCredentials(credentials);

                //var config = new AmazonPartnerCentralSellingConfig()
                //{
                //    ServiceURL = "https://partnercentral-selling.us-
east-1.api.aws",
                //};
                //var client = new
 AmazonPartnerCentralSellingClient(awsCredentials, config);
                var client = new
 AmazonPartnerCentralSellingClient(awsCredentials);
                var request = new ListOpportunitiesRequest
                {
                    Catalog = catalogToUse,
                    MaxResults = 2
                };

                try {
                    var response = await client.ListOpportunitiesAsync(request);
                    Console.WriteLine(response.HttpStatusCode);
                    foreach (var opportunity in response.OpportunitySummaries)
                    {
                        Console.WriteLine("Opportunity id: " + opportunity.Id);
                    }
                    string formattedJson =
 JsonConvert.SerializeObject(response.OpportunitySummaries, Formatting.Indented);
                    Console.WriteLine(formattedJson);
                } catch(ValidationException ex) {
                    Console.WriteLine("Validation error: " + ex.Message);
                } catch (AmazonPartnerCentralSellingException e) {
                    Console.WriteLine("Failed:");
                    Console.WriteLine(e.RequestId);
                    Console.WriteLine(e.ErrorCode);
                    Console.WriteLine(e.Message);
                }
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Profile not found.");
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 ListOpportunitiesAWS SDK for .NET 를 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

기회를 나열합니다.

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/partnercentralselling"
)

func main() {
 config, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(context.TODO())

 if err != nil {
  log.Fatal(err)
 }

 config.Region = "us-east-1"

 client := partnercentralselling.NewFromConfig(config)

 output, err := client.ListOpportunities(context.TODO(),
 &partnercentralselling.ListOpportunitiesInput{
  MaxResults: aws.Int32(2),
  Catalog:    aws.String("AWS"),
 })

 if err != nil {
  log.Fatal(err)
```

```
 }

 jsonOutput, err := json.MarshalIndent(output, "", "    ")
 fmt.Println(string(jsonOutput))
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 ListOpportunitiesAWS SDK for Go 를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

기회를 나열합니다.

```
package org.example;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

import org.example.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;
import static org.example.utils.Constants.*;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.PartnerCentralSellingClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.ListOpportunitiesRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.ListOpportunitiesResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.OpportunitySummary;

/*
 * Purpose
 * PC-API-18 Getting list of Opportunities
 */

public class ListOpportunititesPaging {
```

```
 static PartnerCentralSellingClient client =
 PartnerCentralSellingClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
            .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
            .build();

    public static void main(String[] args) {
     List<OpportunitySummary> opportunitySummaries = getResponse();
        ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(opportunitySummaries);
    }

    private static List<OpportunitySummary> getResponse() {
     List<OpportunitySummary> opportunitySummaries = new
 ArrayList<OpportunitySummary>();

  ListOpportunitiesRequest listOpportunityRequest =
 ListOpportunitiesRequest.builder()
                .catalog(CATALOG_TO_USE)
          .maxResults(5)
          .build();

     ListOpportunitiesResponse response =
 client.listOpportunities(listOpportunityRequest);

     opportunitySummaries.addAll(response.opportunitySummaries());

     while (response.nextToken() != null && response.nextToken().length() > 0) {
      listOpportunityRequest = ListOpportunitiesRequest.builder()
                    .catalog(CATALOG_TO_USE)
              .maxResults(5)
              .nextToken(response.nextToken())
              .build();
      response = client.listOpportunities(listOpportunityRequest);
      opportunitySummaries.addAll(response.opportunitySummaries());
     }

     client.close();

        return opportunitySummaries;
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 ListOpportunitiesAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

기회를 나열합니다.

```
#!/usr/bin/env python

"""
Purpose
PC-API -18 Getting list of Opportunities
"""
import json
import logging
import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper

from utils.constants import CATALOG_TO_USE

serviceName = "partnercentral-selling"

partner_central_client = boto3.client(
        service_name=serviceName,
        region_name='us-east-1'
)

def get_list_of_opportunities():

    opportunity_list = []

    list_opportunities_request ={
        "Catalog": CATALOG_TO_USE,
     "MaxResults": 20
    }
    try:
        # Perform an API call
        response =
 partner_central_client.list_opportunities(**list_opportunities_request)
        opportunity_list.extend(response["OpportunitySummaries"])
```

```
        while "NextToken" in response and response["NextToken"] is not None:
            list_opportunities_request["NextToken"] = response["NextToken"]
            response =
 partner_central_client.list_opportunities(**list_opportunities_request)
            opportunity_list.extend(response["OpportunitySummaries"])

        return opportunity_list

    except Exception as err:
        # Catch all client exceptions
        print(json.dumps(err.response))

def usage_demo():
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Getting list of Opportunities.")
    print("-" * 88)

    helper.pretty_print_datetime(get_list_of_opportunities())

if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListOpportunities를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK와 **ListSolutions** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListSolutions`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

파트너가 Partner Central에 등록한 파트너 솔루션 목록을 검색합니다.

```
package org.example;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

import static org.example.utils.Constants.*;
```

```
import org.example.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.PartnerCentralSellingClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.ListSolutionsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.ListSolutionsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.SolutionBase;

/*
 * Purpose
 * PC-API-10 Getting list of solutions
 */

public class ListSolutions {

 static PartnerCentralSellingClient client =
 PartnerCentralSellingClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
            .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
            .build();

    public static void main(String[] args) {
     List<SolutionBase> solutionSummaries = getResponse();
        ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(solutionSummaries);
    }

    static List<SolutionBase> getResponse() {
  List<SolutionBase> solutionSummaries = new ArrayList<SolutionBase>();

  ListSolutionsRequest listSolutionsRequest = ListSolutionsRequest.builder()
    .catalog(CATALOG_TO_USE)
          .maxResults(5)
          .build();

     ListSolutionsResponse response = client.listSolutions(listSolutionsRequest);

     solutionSummaries.addAll(response.solutionSummaries());
```

```
        return solutionSummaries;
 }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListSolutions를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

파트너가 Partner Central에 등록한 파트너 솔루션 목록을 검색합니다.

```
#!/usr/bin/env python

"""
Purpose
PC-API-10 Getting list of solutions
"""
import logging
import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.client import ClientError

from utils.constants import CATALOG_TO_USE

serviceName = "partnercentral-selling"

partner_central_client = boto3.client(
        service_name=serviceName,
        region_name='us-east-1'
)

def get_list_of_solutions():
    list_solutions_request ={
        "Catalog": CATALOG_TO_USE,
     "MaxResults": 20
    }
    try:
        # Perform an API call
        response =
 partner_central_client.list_solutions(**list_solutions_request)
```

```
        return response

    except ClientError as err:
        # Catch all client exceptions
        print(err.response)

def usage_demo():
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Getting list of solutions.")
    print("-" * 88)

    helper.pretty_print_datetime(get_list_of_solutions())

if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListSolutions를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK와 **RejectEngagementInvitation** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `RejectEngagementInvitation`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

AWS 공유된 EngagementInvitation을 거부합니다.

```
package org.example;

import static org.example.utils.Constants.*;

import org.example.utils.Constants;
import org.example.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.PartnerCentralSellingClient;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.RejectEngagementInvitationRe
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.RejectEngagementInvitationRe

/*
 * Purpose
 * PC-API-05 AWS Originated(AO) rejection
 */

public class RejectEngagementInvitation {

 static PartnerCentralSellingClient client =
 PartnerCentralSellingClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
            .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
            .build();

    public static void main(String[] args) {

     String opportunityId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : OPPORTUNITY_ID;

  RejectEngagementInvitationResponse response = getResponse(opportunityId);

     ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(response);
    }

 static RejectEngagementInvitationResponse getResponse(String invitationId) {

        RejectEngagementInvitationRequest rejectOpportunityRequest =
 RejectEngagementInvitationRequest.builder()
    .catalog(Constants.CATALOG_TO_USE)
          .identifier(invitationId)
          .rejectionReason("Unable to support")
          .build();

  RejectEngagementInvitationResponse response =
 client.rejectEngagementInvitation(rejectOpportunityRequest);

        return response;
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 RejectEngagementInvitationAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

AWS 공유된 EngagementInvitation을 거부합니다.

```
#!/usr/bin/env python

"""
Purpose
PC-API-05 AWS Originated AO rejection - RejectOpportunityEngagementInvitation -
 Rejects a engagement invitation.
This action indicates that the partner does not wish to participate in the
 engagement and
provides a reason for the rejection.
Upon rejection, a OpportunityEngagementInvitationRejected event is triggered.
Subsequently, the invitation will no longer be available for the partner to act
 on.
"""
import json
import logging
import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper

from utils.constants import CATALOG_TO_USE

serviceName = "partnercentral-selling"

partner_central_client = boto3.client(
        service_name=serviceName,
        region_name='us-east-1'
)

def reject_opportunity_engagement_invitation(identifier, reject_reason):
    reject_opportunity_engagement_invitation_request ={
        "Catalog": CATALOG_TO_USE,
     "Identifier": identifier,
```

```
        "RejectionReason": reject_reason
    }
    try:
        # Perform an API call
        response =
 partner_central_client.reject_engagement_invitation(**reject_opportunity_engagement_invi
        return response

    except Exception as err:
        # Catch all client exceptions
        print(json.dumps(err.response))

def usage_demo():
    identifier = "arn:aws:partnercentral:us-east-1::catalog/Sandbox/engagement-
invitation/engi-0000002isviga"
    reject_reason = "Customer problem unclear"

    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Given the ARN identifier and reject reason, reject the Opportunity
 Engagement Invitation.")
    print("-" * 88)


 helper.pretty_print_datetime(reject_opportunity_engagement_invitation(identifier,
 reject_reason))

if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 RejectEngagementInvitation을 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK와 **StartEngagementByAcceptingInvitationTask** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `StartEngagementByAcceptingInvitationTask`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

EngagementInvitation을 수락하여 참여를 시작합니다.

```
package org.example;

import static org.example.utils.Constants.*;

import org.example.utils.Constants;
import org.example.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.PartnerCentralSellingClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.StartEngagementByAcceptingIn
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.StartEngagementByAcceptingIn
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.GetEngagementInvitationReque
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.GetEngagementInvitationRespo
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.InvitationStatus;

/*
Purpose
PC-API-04: Start Engagement By Accepting InvitationTask for AWS Originated(AO)
 opportunity
*/

public class StartEngagementByAcceptingInvitationTask {

 static PartnerCentralSellingClient client =
 PartnerCentralSellingClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
            .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
            .build();
```

```
static String clientToken = "test-a30d161";

   public static void main(String[] args) {

    String opportunityId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : OPPORTUNITY_ID;

    StartEngagementByAcceptingInvitationTaskResponse response =
getResponse(opportunityId);

    if ( response == null) {
     System.out.println("Opportunity is not AWS Originated.");
    } else {
     ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(response);
    }
   }

   private static GetEngagementInvitationResponse getInvitation(String
invitationId) {

    GetEngagementInvitationRequest getRequest =
GetEngagementInvitationRequest.builder()
         .catalog(Constants.CATALOG_TO_USE)
         .identifier(invitationId)
         .build();

 GetEngagementInvitationResponse response =
client.getEngagementInvitation(getRequest);

       return response;
}

static StartEngagementByAcceptingInvitationTaskResponse getResponse(String
invitationId) {

 if ( getInvitation(invitationId).status().equals(InvitationStatus.PENDING)) {
  StartEngagementByAcceptingInvitationTaskRequest acceptOpportunityRequest =
    StartEngagementByAcceptingInvitationTaskRequest.builder()
    .catalog(Constants.CATALOG_TO_USE)
          .identifier(invitationId)
          .clientToken(clientToken)
          .build();

  StartEngagementByAcceptingInvitationTaskResponse response =
client.startEngagementByAcceptingInvitationTask(acceptOpportunityRequest);
```

```
            return response;
    }
    return null;
  }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartEngagementByAcceptingInvitationTaskAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

EngagementInvitation을 수락하여 참여를 시작합니다.

```
#!/usr/bin/env python

"""
Purpose
PC-API -11 Associating a product
PC-API -12 Associating a solution
PC-API -13 Associating an offer
"""
import logging
import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.client import ClientError

from utils.constants import CATALOG_TO_USE

serviceName = "partnercentral-selling"

partner_central_client = boto3.client(
        service_name=serviceName,
        region_name='us-east-1'
)

def get_opportunity(identifier):
    get_opportunity_request ={
     "Identifier": identifier,
        "Catalog": CATALOG_TO_USE
```

```
    }
    try:
        # Perform an API call
        response =
 partner_central_client.get_engagement_invitation(**get_opportunity_request)
        return response

    except ClientError as err:
        # Catch all client exceptions
        print(err.response)

def start_engagement_by_accepting_invitation_task(identifier):

    response = get_opportunity(identifier)

    if ( response['Status'] == 'PENDING') :
        accept_opportunity_engagement_invitation_request ={
            "Catalog": CATALOG_TO_USE,
         "Identifier" : identifier,
            "ClientToken": "test-123456"
        }
        try:
            # Perform an API call
            response =
 partner_central_client.start_engagement_by_accepting_invitation_task(**accept_opportunit
            return response

        except ClientError as err:
            # Catch all client exceptions
            print(err.response)
            return None
    else:
        return None

def usage_demo():
    identifier = "arn:aws:partnercentral:us-east-1::catalog/Sandbox/engagement-
invitation/engi-0000002isusga"
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Get updated Opportunity.")
    print("-" * 88)
```

```
 helper.pretty_print_datetime(start_engagement_by_accepting_invitation_task(identifier))

if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartEngagementByAcceptingInvitationTask를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK와 **StartEngagementFromOpportunityTask** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 StartEngagementFromOpportunityTask의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

참여 초대를 수락하고 파트너 시스템에서 해당 기회를 생성하여 기존 기회에서 참여 프로세스를 시작합니다.

```
package org.example;

import static org.example.utils.Constants.*;

import org.example.utils.Constants;
import org.example.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.PartnerCentralSellingClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.AwsSubmission;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.SalesInvolvementType;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.StartEngagementFromOpportuni
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.StartEngagementFromOpportuni
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.Visibility;

/*
```

```
 * Purpose
 * PC-API-01 Partner Originated (PO) opp submission(Start Engagement From
 Opportunity Task for AO Originated Opportunity)
 */

public class StartEngagementFromOpportunityTask {

 static PartnerCentralSellingClient client =
 PartnerCentralSellingClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
            .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
            .build();

    public static void main(String[] args) {

     String opportunityId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : OPPORTUNITY_ID;

     StartEngagementFromOpportunityTaskResponse response =
 getResponse(opportunityId);

     ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(response);
    }

 static StartEngagementFromOpportunityTaskResponse getResponse(String
 opportunityId) {

  StartEngagementFromOpportunityTaskRequest submitOpportunityRequest =
 StartEngagementFromOpportunityTaskRequest.builder()
    .catalog(Constants.CATALOG_TO_USE)
          .identifier(opportunityId)
          .clientToken("test-annjqwesdsd99")

 .awsSubmission(AwsSubmission.builder().involvementType(SalesInvolvementType.CO_SELL).vis
          .build();

  StartEngagementFromOpportunityTaskResponse response =
 client.startEngagementFromOpportunityTask(submitOpportunityRequest);

        return response;
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartEngagementFromOpportunityTaskAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

참여 초대를 수락하고 파트너 시스템에서 해당 기회를 생성하여 기존 기회에서 참여 프로세스를 시작합니다.

```
#!/usr/bin/env python

"""
Purpose
PC-API -11 Associating a product
PC-API -12 Associating a solution
PC-API -13 Associating an offer
"""
import logging
import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.client import ClientError

from utils.constants import CATALOG_TO_USE

serviceName = "partnercentral-selling"

partner_central_client = boto3.client(
        service_name=serviceName,
        region_name='us-east-1'
)

def start_engagement_from_opportunity_task(identifier):

    start_engagement_from_opportunity_task_request ={
            "AwsSubmission": {
                "InvolvementType": "Co-Sell",
                "Visibility": "Full"
            },
            "Catalog": CATALOG_TO_USE,
         "Identifier" : identifier,
            "ClientToken": "test-annjqwesdsd99"
```

```
    }
    try:
            # Perform an API call
            response =
 partner_central_client.start_engagement_from_opportunity_task(**start_engagement_from_op
            return response

    except ClientError as err:
            # Catch all client exceptions
            print(err.response)
            return None

def usage_demo():
    identifier = "O5465588"

    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Start Engagement from Opportunity Task.")
    print("-" * 88)


 helper.pretty_print_datetime(start_engagement_from_opportunity_task(identifier))

if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartEngagementFromOpportunityTask를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK와 **UpdateOpportunity** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 UpdateOpportunity의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

기회를 업데이트합니다.

```
package org.example;
```

```
import java.time.Instant;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

import static org.example.utils.Constants.*;

import org.example.entity.Root;
import org.example.utils.Constants;
import org.example.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;
import org.example.utils.StringSerializer;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.PartnerCentralSellingClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.Account;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.Address;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.Contact;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.Customer;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.ExpectedCustomerSpend;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.GetOpportunityRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.GetOpportunityResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.LifeCycle;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.Marketing;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.NextStepsHistory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.Project;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.ReviewStatus;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.UpdateOpportunityRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.UpdateOpportunityResponse;

import com.google.gson.Gson;
import com.google.gson.GsonBuilder;
import com.google.gson.ToNumberPolicy;

/*
 * Purpose
```

```
 * PC-API-02/06 Update opportunity when LifeCycle.ReviewStatus is not Submitted
 or In-Review
 */

public class UpdateOpportunity {

 static final Gson GSON = new GsonBuilder()
   .setObjectToNumberStrategy(ToNumberPolicy.LAZILY_PARSED_NUMBER)
   .registerTypeAdapter(String.class, new StringSerializer())
   .create();

 static PartnerCentralSellingClient client =
 PartnerCentralSellingClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
            .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
            .build();

 static String OPPORTUNITY_ORIGIN = ORIGIN_PARTNER_ORIGINATED;

 public static void main(String[] args) {

  String inputFile = "updateOpportunity.json";

  if (args.length > 0)
   inputFile = args[0];

  UpdateOpportunityResponse response = updateOpportunity(inputFile);

  client.close();
 }

 public static GetOpportunityResponse getResponse(String opportunityId) {

        GetOpportunityRequest getOpportunityRequest =
 GetOpportunityRequest.builder()
    .catalog(Constants.CATALOG_TO_USE)
          .identifier(opportunityId)
          .build();

        GetOpportunityResponse response =
 client.getOpportunity(getOpportunityRequest);
        System.out.println(opportunityId + ":" + response);
        return response;
```

```
}

public static UpdateOpportunityResponse updateOpportunity(String inputFile) {

 String inputString = ReferenceCodesUtils.readInputFileToString(inputFile);

 Root root = GSON.fromJson(inputString, Root.class);
 GetOpportunityResponse response = getResponse(root.identifier);

 if (response != null
   && response.lifeCycle() != null
   && response.lifeCycle().reviewStatus() != null
   && response.lifeCycle().reviewStatus() != ReviewStatus.SUBMITTED
   && response.lifeCycle().reviewStatus() != ReviewStatus.IN_REVIEW) {

  List<NextStepsHistory> nextStepsHistories = new ArrayList<NextStepsHistory>();
  if ( root.lifeCycle != null && root.lifeCycle.nextStepsHistories != null) {
   for (org.example.entity.NextStepsHistory nextStepsHistoryJson :
root.lifeCycle.nextStepsHistories) {
    NextStepsHistory nextStepsHistory = NextStepsHistory.builder()
      .time(Instant.parse(nextStepsHistoryJson.time))
      .value(nextStepsHistoryJson.value)
                  .build();
    nextStepsHistories.add(nextStepsHistory);
   }
  }

  LifeCycle lifeCycle = null;
  if ( root.lifeCycle != null ) {
   lifeCycle = LifeCycle.builder()
    .closedLostReason(root.lifeCycle.closedLostReason)
    .nextSteps(root.lifeCycle.nextSteps)
    .nextStepsHistory(nextStepsHistories)
    .reviewComments(root.lifeCycle.reviewComments)
    .reviewStatus(root.lifeCycle.reviewStatus)
    .reviewStatusReason(root.lifeCycle.reviewStatusReason)
    .stage(root.lifeCycle.stage)
    .targetCloseDate(root.lifeCycle.targetCloseDate)
    .build();
  }

  Marketing marketing = null;
  if ( root.marketing != null ) {
   marketing = Marketing.builder()
```

```
      .awsFundingUsed(root.marketing.awsFundingUsed)
      .campaignName(root.marketing.campaignName)
      .channels(root.marketing.channels)
      .source(root.marketing.source)
      .useCases(root.marketing.useCases)
      .build();

  }

  Address address = null;
  if (root.customer != null && root.customer.account != null &&
root.customer.account.address != null) {
   address =
Address.builder().postalCode(root.customer.account.address.postalCode)
      .stateOrRegion(root.customer.account.address.stateOrRegion)
      .countryCode(root.customer.account.address.countryCode).build();
  }

  Account account = null;
  if (root.customer != null && root.customer.account != null) {
   account = Account.builder().address(address).duns(root.customer.account.duns)

.industry(root.customer.account.industry).companyName(root.customer.account.companyName)
      .websiteUrl(root.customer.account.websiteUrl).build();
  }

  List<Contact> contacts = new ArrayList<Contact>();
  if ( root.customer != null && root.customer.contacts != null) {
   for (org.example.entity.Contact jsonContact : root.customer.contacts) {
    Contact contact = Contact.builder()
                  .email(jsonContact.email)
                  .firstName(jsonContact.firstName)
                  .lastName(jsonContact.lastName)
                  .phone(jsonContact.phone)
                  .businessTitle(jsonContact.businessTitle)
                  .build();
    contacts.add(contact);
   }
  }

  Customer customer =
Customer.builder().account(account).contacts(contacts).build();
```

```
  List<ExpectedCustomerSpend> expectedCustomerSpends = new
ArrayList<ExpectedCustomerSpend>();
  if ( root.project != null && root.project.expectedCustomerSpend != null) {
   for (org.example.entity.ExpectedCustomerSpend expectedCustomerSpendJson :
root.project.expectedCustomerSpend) {
    ExpectedCustomerSpend expectedCustomerSpend = null;
    expectedCustomerSpend = ExpectedCustomerSpend.builder()
      .amount(expectedCustomerSpendJson.amount)
      .currencyCode(expectedCustomerSpendJson.currencyCode)
      .frequency(expectedCustomerSpendJson.frequency)
      .targetCompany(expectedCustomerSpendJson.targetCompany)
      .build();
    expectedCustomerSpends.add(expectedCustomerSpend);
   }
        }

  Project project = null;
  if (root.project != null) {
   project = Project.builder().title(root.project.title)
     .customerBusinessProblem(root.project.customerBusinessProblem)

.customerUseCase(root.project.customerUseCase).deliveryModels(root.project.deliveryModel
     .expectedCustomerSpend(expectedCustomerSpends)

.salesActivities(root.project.salesActivities).competitorName(root.project.competitorNam
     .otherSolutionDescription(root.project.otherSolutionDescription).build();
  }

  // Building the Actual CreateOpportunity Request
  UpdateOpportunityRequest updateOpportunityRequest =
UpdateOpportunityRequest.builder().catalog(root.catalog)

.identifier(root.identifier).lastModifiedDate(Instant.parse(root.lastModifiedDate))

.primaryNeedsFromAwsWithStrings(root.primaryNeedsFromAws).opportunityType(root.opportuni
    .lifeCycle(lifeCycle)
    .customer(customer)
    .project(project)
    .partnerOpportunityIdentifier(root.partnerOpportunityIdentifier)
    .marketing(marketing)
    .nationalSecurity(root.nationalSecurity)
    .opportunityType(root.opportunityType)
    .build();
```

```
    UpdateOpportunityResponse updateResponse =
  client.updateOpportunity(updateOpportunityRequest);
    System.out.println("Successfully updated opportunity: " + updateResponse);

    return updateResponse;
   } else {
    System.out.println("Opportunity cannot be updated.");
    return null;
   }
     }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 UpdateOpportunityAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

기회를 업데이트합니다.

```
#!/usr/bin/env python

"""
Purpose
PC-API-2  Updating Partner Originated Opportunity
"""
import logging
import boto3
import sys
import os
sys.path.append(os.path.dirname(os.path.dirname(os.path.abspath(__file__))))
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.client import ClientError
import utils.stringify_details as sd
from utils.constants import CATALOG_TO_USE

serviceName = "partnercentral-selling"

partner_central_client = boto3.client(
        service_name=serviceName,
        region_name='us-east-1'
```

```
)

def get_opportunity(identifier):
    get_opportunity_request ={
     "Identifier": identifier,
        "Catalog": CATALOG_TO_USE
    }
    try:
        # Perform an API call
        response =
 partner_central_client.get_opportunity(**get_opportunity_request)
        return response

    except ClientError as err:
        # Catch all client exceptions
        print(err.response)

def update_opportunity():
    update_opportunity_request_orig = sd.stringify_json("src/update_opportunity/
update_opportunity_technical_validation.json")
    update_opportunity_request =
 helper.remove_nulls(update_opportunity_request_orig)

    try:
        # Perform an API call
        response =
 partner_central_client.update_opportunity(**update_opportunity_request)
        return response

    except ClientError as err:
        # Catch all client exceptions
        print(err.response)

def update_opportunity_if_eligible(identifier):
    response = get_opportunity(identifier)
    if response is not None:
        return update_opportunity()
    else:
        print("Failed to retrieve opportunity details")

def usage_demo():
    identifier = "O5465588"

    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")
```

```
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Updating opportunity.")
    print("-" * 88)

    helper.pretty_print_datetime(update_opportunity_if_eligible(identifier))

if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 UpdateOpportunity를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Partner Central 시나리오

다음 코드 예제에서는 Partner Central AWS SDKs에서 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이러한 시나리오에서는 Partner Central 내에서 여러 함수를 호출하거나 다른 함수와 결합하여 특정 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS 서비스. 각 시나리오에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시나리오는 컨텍스트에 맞는 서비스 작업을 이해하는 데 도움이 되도록 중급 수준의 경험을 대상으로 합니다.

예시

- 기회의 관련 엔터티 업데이트

기회의 관련 엔터티 업데이트

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 이전 개체의 연결을 해제합니다.
- 새 개체를 연결합니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 시나리오 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

기회의 관련 엔터티 업데이트

```
package org.example;

import static org.example.utils.Constants.*;

import org.example.utils.Constants;
import org.example.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.PartnerCentralSellingClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.AssociateOpportunityRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.AssociateOpportunityResponse
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.DisassociateOpportunityReque
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.DisassociateOpportunityRespo

/*
Purpose
PC-API -17 Replacing a solution
*/

public class ReplaceSolution {

 static PartnerCentralSellingClient client =
 PartnerCentralSellingClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
```

```
            .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
            .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
            .build();

   public static void main(String[] args) {

    String opportunityId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : OPPORTUNITY_ID;

    String entityType = "Solutions";
    String originalEntityIdentifier = "S-0000000";
    String newEntityIdentifier = "S-0011111";

    disassociateOppornititityResponse(opportunityId, entityType,
originalEntityIdentifier );
    AssociateOpportunityResponse associateOpportunityResponse =
associateOpportunityResponse(opportunityId, entityType, newEntityIdentifier );

    ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(associateOpportunityResponse);
   }

private static AssociateOpportunityResponse associateOpportunityResponse(String
opportunityId, String entityType, String entityIdentifier) {

       AssociateOpportunityRequest associateOpportunityRequest =
AssociateOpportunityRequest.builder()
   .catalog(Constants.CATALOG_TO_USE)
         .opportunityIdentifier(opportunityId)
         .relatedEntityType(entityType)
         .relatedEntityIdentifier(entityIdentifier)
         .build();

       AssociateOpportunityResponse response =
client.associateOpportunity(associateOpportunityRequest);

       return response;
}

private static DisassociateOpportunityResponse
disassociateOppornititityResponse(String opportunityId, String entityType, String
entityIdentifier) {
 PartnerCentralSellingClient client = PartnerCentralSellingClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
            .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
```

```
            .build();

        DisassociateOpportunityRequest disassociateOpportunityRequest =
 DisassociateOpportunityRequest.builder()
    .catalog(Constants.CATALOG_TO_USE)
          .opportunityIdentifier(opportunityId)
          .relatedEntityType(entityType)
          .relatedEntityIdentifier(entityIdentifier)
          .build();

        DisassociateOpportunityResponse response =
 client.disassociateOpportunity(disassociateOpportunityRequest);

        return response;
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - AssociateOpportunity
  - DisassociateOpportunity

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

기회의 연결된 엔터티 업데이트

```
#!/usr/bin/env python

"""
Purpose
PC-API -17 Replacing a solution
"""
```

```
import logging
import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.client import ClientError

from utils.constants import CATALOG_TO_USE

serviceName = "partnercentral-selling"

partner_central_client = boto3.client(
        service_name=serviceName,
        region_name='us-east-1'
)

def replace_solution(original_entity_identifier, new_entity_identifier,
 opportunityIdentifier):
    disassociate_opportunity_request ={
        "Catalog": CATALOG_TO_USE,
     "OpportunityIdentifier" : opportunityIdentifier,
        "RelatedEntityType" : "Solutions",
        "RelatedEntityIdentifier" : original_entity_identifier
    }

    associate_opportunity_request ={
        "Catalog": CATALOG_TO_USE,
     "OpportunityIdentifier" : opportunityIdentifier,
        "RelatedEntityType" : "Solutions",
        "RelatedEntityIdentifier" : new_entity_identifier
    }
    try:
        # Perform an API call
        response =
 partner_central_client.disassociate_opportunity(**disassociate_opportunity_request)
        response =
 partner_central_client.associate_opportunity(**associate_opportunity_request)
        return response

    except ClientError as err:
        # Catch all client exceptions
        print(err.response)

def usage_demo():
    original_entity_identifier = "S-0049999"
    new_entity_identifier = "S-0050014"
```

```
    opportunityIdentifier = "04397574"

    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Replacing a solution.")
    print("-" * 88)

    helper.pretty_print_datetime(replace_solution(original_entity_identifier,
 new_entity_identifier, opportunityIdentifier))

if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - AssociateOpportunity
  - DisassociateOpportunity

Personalize AWS SDKs 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Personalize를 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

추가 리소스

- Amazon Personalize 개발자 가이드 - Amazon Personalize에 대한 자세한 정보입니다.
- Amazon Personalize API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 Amazon Personalize 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 설정 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

코드 예제

- Personalize AWS SDKs 기본 예제

- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Personalize 작업
  - AWS SDK와 CreateBatchInferenceJob 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 CreateBatchSegmentJob 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 CreateCampaign 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 CreateDataset 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 CreateDatasetExportJob 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 CreateDatasetGroup 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 CreateDatasetImportJob 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 CreateEventTracker 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 CreateFilter 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 CreateRecommender 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 CreateSchema 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 CreateSolution 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 CreateSolutionVersion 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 DeleteCampaign 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 DeleteEventTracker 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 DeleteSolution 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 DescribeCampaign 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 DescribeRecipe 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 DescribeSolution 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 ListCampaigns 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 ListDatasetGroups 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 ListRecipes 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 ListSolutions 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 UpdateCampaign 함께 사용

Personalize AWS SDKs 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK와 함께 Amazon Personalize의 기본 사항을 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Personalize 작업
  - AWS SDK와 CreateBatchInferenceJob 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 CreateBatchSegmentJob 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 CreateCampaign 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 CreateDataset 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 CreateDatasetExportJob 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 CreateDatasetGroup 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 CreateDatasetImportJob 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 CreateEventTracker 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 CreateFilter 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 CreateRecommender 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 CreateSchema 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 CreateSolution 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 CreateSolutionVersion 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 DeleteCampaign 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 DeleteEventTracker 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 DeleteSolution 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 DescribeCampaign 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 DescribeRecipe 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 DescribeSolution 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 ListCampaigns 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 ListDatasetGroups 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 ListRecipes 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 ListSolutions 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 UpdateCampaign 함께 사용

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Personalize 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 Amazon Personalize 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 Amazon Personalize API 참조를 참조하세요.

예시

- AWS SDK와 CreateBatchInferenceJob 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 CreateBatchSegmentJob 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 CreateCampaign 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 CreateDataset 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 CreateDatasetExportJob 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 CreateDatasetGroup 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 CreateDatasetImportJob 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 CreateEventTracker 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 CreateFilter 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 CreateRecommender 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 CreateSchema 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 CreateSolution 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 CreateSolutionVersion 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DeleteCampaign 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DeleteEventTracker 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DeleteSolution 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DescribeCampaign 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DescribeRecipe 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DescribeSolution 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 ListCampaigns 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 ListDatasetGroups 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 ListRecipes 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 ListSolutions 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 UpdateCampaign 함께 사용

AWS SDK와 **`CreateBatchInferenceJob`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateBatchInferenceJob`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        public static String createPersonalizeBatchInferenceJob(PersonalizeClient
personalizeClient,
                        String solutionVersionArn,
                        String jobName,
                        String s3InputDataSourcePath,
                        String s3DataDestinationPath,
                        String roleArn,
                        String explorationWeight,
                        String explorationItemAgeCutOff) {

                long waitInMilliseconds = 60 * 1000;
                String status;
                String batchInferenceJobArn;

                try {

                        // Set up data input and output parameters.
                        S3DataConfig inputSource = S3DataConfig.builder()
                                        .path(s3InputDataSourcePath)
                                        .build();

                        S3DataConfig outputDestination = S3DataConfig.builder()
                                        .path(s3DataDestinationPath)
                                        .build();

                        BatchInferenceJobInput jobInput =
BatchInferenceJobInput.builder()
                                        .s3DataSource(inputSource)
                                        .build();

                        BatchInferenceJobOutput jobOutputLocation =
BatchInferenceJobOutput.builder()
```

```
                                        .s3DataDestination(outputDestination)
                                        .build();

                        // Optional code to build the User-Personalization
specific item exploration
                        // config.
                        HashMap<String, String> explorationConfig = new
HashMap<>();

                        explorationConfig.put("explorationWeight",
explorationWeight);
                        explorationConfig.put("explorationItemAgeCutOff",
explorationItemAgeCutOff);

                        BatchInferenceJobConfig jobConfig =
BatchInferenceJobConfig.builder()
                                        .itemExplorationConfig(explorationConfig)
                                        .build();

                        // End optional User-Personalization recipe specific
code.

                        CreateBatchInferenceJobRequest
createBatchInferenceJobRequest = CreateBatchInferenceJobRequest
                                        .builder()
                                        .solutionVersionArn(solutionVersionArn)
                                        .jobInput(jobInput)
                                        .jobOutput(jobOutputLocation)
                                        .jobName(jobName)
                                        .roleArn(roleArn)
                                        .batchInferenceJobConfig(jobConfig) //
Optional
                                        .build();

                        batchInferenceJobArn =
personalizeClient.createBatchInferenceJob(createBatchInferenceJobRequest)
                                        .batchInferenceJobArn();

                        DescribeBatchInferenceJobRequest
describeBatchInferenceJobRequest = DescribeBatchInferenceJobRequest
                                        .builder()

.batchInferenceJobArn(batchInferenceJobArn)
                                        .build();
```

```
                        long maxTime = Instant.now().getEpochSecond() + 3 * 60 *
60;
                        while (Instant.now().getEpochSecond() < maxTime) {

                                BatchInferenceJob batchInferenceJob =
personalizeClient

.describeBatchInferenceJob(describeBatchInferenceJobRequest)
                                                .batchInferenceJob();

                                status = batchInferenceJob.status();
                                System.out.println("Batch inference job status: "
+ status);

                                if (status.equals("ACTIVE") ||
status.equals("CREATE FAILED")) {
                                        break;
                                }
                                try {
                                        Thread.sleep(waitInMilliseconds);
                                } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                                        System.out.println(e.getMessage());
                                }
                        }
                        return batchInferenceJobArn;

                } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
                        System.out.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                }
                return "";
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateBatchInferenceJob을 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { CreateBatchInferenceJobCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-personalize";
import { personalizeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";

// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeClient = new PersonalizeClient({ region: "REGION"});

// Set the batch inference job's parameters.

export const createBatchInferenceJobParam = {
  jobName: "JOB_NAME",
  jobInput: {
    s3DataSource: {
      path: "INPUT_PATH",
    },
  },
  jobOutput: {
    s3DataDestination: {
      path: "OUTPUT_PATH",
    },
  },
  roleArn: "ROLE_ARN",
  solutionVersionArn: "SOLUTION_VERSION_ARN",
  numResults: 20,
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeClient.send(
      new CreateBatchInferenceJobCommand(createBatchInferenceJobParam),
    );
    console.log("Success", response);
```

```
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateBatchInferenceJob을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **CreateBatchSegmentJob** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateBatchSegmentJob`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { CreateBatchSegmentJobCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-personalize";
import { personalizeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";

// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeClient = new PersonalizeClient({ region: "REGION"});

// Set the batch segment job's parameters.

export const createBatchSegmentJobParam = {
  jobName: "NAME",
  jobInput: {
    s3DataSource: {
      path: "INPUT_PATH",
    },
```

```
  },
  jobOutput: {
    s3DataDestination: {
      path: "OUTPUT_PATH",
    },
  },
  roleArn: "ROLE_ARN",
  solutionVersionArn: "SOLUTION_VERSION_ARN",
  numResults: 20,
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeClient.send(
      new CreateBatchSegmentJobCommand(createBatchSegmentJobParam),
    );
    console.log("Success", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateBatchSegmentJob을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **CreateCampaign** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateCampaign`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public static String createPersonalCompaign(PersonalizeClient
 personalizeClient, String solutionVersionArn,
            String name) {

        try {
            CreateCampaignRequest createCampaignRequest =
 CreateCampaignRequest.builder()
                    .minProvisionedTPS(1)
                    .solutionVersionArn(solutionVersionArn)
                    .name(name)
                    .build();

            CreateCampaignResponse campaignResponse =
 personalizeClient.createCampaign(createCampaignRequest);
            System.out.println("The campaign ARN is " +
 campaignResponse.campaignArn());
            return campaignResponse.campaignArn();
        } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return null;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateCampaign을 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.

import { CreateCampaignCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-personalize";
import { personalizeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";
```

```
// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeClient = new PersonalizeClient({ region: "REGION"});

// Set the campaign's parameters.
export const createCampaignParam = {
  solutionVersionArn: "SOLUTION_VERSION_ARN" /* required */,
  name: "NAME" /* required */,
  minProvisionedTPS: 1 /* optional integer */,
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeClient.send(
      new CreateCampaignCommand(createCampaignParam),
    );
    console.log("Success", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateCampaign을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **CreateDataset** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateDataset`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public static String createDataset(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient,
            String datasetName,
            String datasetGroupArn,
            String datasetType,
            String schemaArn) {
        try {
            CreateDatasetRequest request = CreateDatasetRequest.builder()
                    .name(datasetName)
                    .datasetGroupArn(datasetGroupArn)
                    .datasetType(datasetType)
                    .schemaArn(schemaArn)
                    .build();

            String datasetArn = personalizeClient.createDataset(request)
                    .datasetArn();
            System.out.println("Dataset " + datasetName + " created.");
            return datasetArn;

        } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateDataset를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { CreateDatasetCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-personalize";
import { personalizeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";
```

```
// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeClient = new PersonalizeClient({ region: "REGION"});

// Set the dataset's parameters.
export const createDatasetParam = {
  datasetGroupArn: "DATASET_GROUP_ARN" /* required */,
  datasetType: "DATASET_TYPE" /* required */,
  name: "NAME" /* required */,
  schemaArn: "SCHEMA_ARN" /* required */,
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeClient.send(
      new CreateDatasetCommand(createDatasetParam),
    );
    console.log("Success", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateDataset를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **`CreateDatasetExportJob`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateDatasetExportJob`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static String createDatasetExportJob(PersonalizeClient
personalizeClient,
           String jobName,
           String datasetArn,
           IngestionMode ingestionMode,
           String roleArn,
           String s3BucketPath,
           String kmsKeyArn) {

       long waitInMilliseconds = 30 * 1000; // 30 seconds
       String status = null;

       try {

           S3DataConfig exportS3DataConfig =
S3DataConfig.builder().path(s3BucketPath).kmsKeyArn(kmsKeyArn).build();
           DatasetExportJobOutput jobOutput =
DatasetExportJobOutput.builder().s3DataDestination(exportS3DataConfig)
                   .build();

           CreateDatasetExportJobRequest createRequest =
CreateDatasetExportJobRequest.builder()
                   .jobName(jobName)
                   .datasetArn(datasetArn)
                   .ingestionMode(ingestionMode)
                   .jobOutput(jobOutput)
                   .roleArn(roleArn)
                   .build();

           String datasetExportJobArn =
personalizeClient.createDatasetExportJob(createRequest).datasetExportJobArn();

           DescribeDatasetExportJobRequest describeDatasetExportJobRequest =
DescribeDatasetExportJobRequest.builder()
                   .datasetExportJobArn(datasetExportJobArn)
                   .build();

           long maxTime = Instant.now().getEpochSecond() + 3 * 60 * 60;

           while (Instant.now().getEpochSecond() < maxTime) {

               DatasetExportJob datasetExportJob = personalizeClient
```

```
.describeDatasetExportJob(describeDatasetExportJobRequest)
                        .datasetExportJob();

                status = datasetExportJob.status();
                System.out.println("Export job status: " + status);

                if (status.equals("ACTIVE") || status.equals("CREATE FAILED")) {
                    return status;
                }
                try {
                    Thread.sleep(waitInMilliseconds);
                } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                    System.out.println(e.getMessage());
                }
            }
        } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
            System.out.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateDatasetExportJob을 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { CreateDatasetExportJobCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-personalize";
import { personalizeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";

// Or, create the client here.
```

```
// const personalizeClient = new PersonalizeClient({ region: "REGION"});

// Set the export job parameters.
export const datasetExportJobParam = {
  datasetArn: "DATASET_ARN" /* required */,
  jobOutput: {
    s3DataDestination: {
      path: "S3_DESTINATION_PATH" /* required */,
      //kmsKeyArn: 'ARN'  /* include if your bucket uses AWS KMS for encryption
    },
  },
  jobName: "NAME" /* required */,
  roleArn: "ROLE_ARN" /* required */,
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeClient.send(
      new CreateDatasetExportJobCommand(datasetExportJobParam),
    );
    console.log("Success", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateDatasetExportJob을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **CreateDatasetGroup** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateDatasetGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static String createDatasetGroup(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient,
String datasetGroupName) {

       try {
           CreateDatasetGroupRequest createDatasetGroupRequest =
CreateDatasetGroupRequest.builder()
                   .name(datasetGroupName)
                   .build();
           return
personalizeClient.createDatasetGroup(createDatasetGroupRequest).datasetGroupArn();
       } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
           System.out.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
       }
       return "";
   }
```

도메인 데이터 세트 그룹을 생성합니다.

```
   public static String createDomainDatasetGroup(PersonalizeClient
personalizeClient,
           String datasetGroupName,
           String domain) {

       try {
           CreateDatasetGroupRequest createDatasetGroupRequest =
CreateDatasetGroupRequest.builder()
                   .name(datasetGroupName)
                   .domain(domain)
                   .build();
           return
personalizeClient.createDatasetGroup(createDatasetGroupRequest).datasetGroupArn();
```

```
        } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
            System.out.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateDatasetGroup을 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.

import { CreateDatasetGroupCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-personalize";
import { personalizeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";

// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeClient = new PersonalizeClient({ region: "REGION"});

// Set the dataset group parameters.
export const createDatasetGroupParam = {
  name: "NAME" /* required */,
};

export const run = async (createDatasetGroupParam) => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeClient.send(
      new CreateDatasetGroupCommand(createDatasetGroupParam),
    );
    console.log("Success", response);
    return "Run successfully"; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
```

```
};
run(createDatasetGroupParam);
```

도메인 데이터 세트 그룹을 생성합니다.

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { CreateDatasetGroupCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-personalize";
import { personalizeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";

// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeClient = new PersonalizeClient({ region: "REGION"});

// Set the domain dataset group parameters.
export const domainDatasetGroupParams = {
  name: "NAME" /* required */,
  domain:
    "DOMAIN" /* required for a domain dsg, specify ECOMMERCE or VIDEO_ON_DEMAND
 */,
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeClient.send(
      new CreateDatasetGroupCommand(domainDatasetGroupParams),
    );
    console.log("Success", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateDatasetGroup을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **`CreateDatasetImportJob`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateDatasetImportJob`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static String createPersonalizeDatasetImportJob(PersonalizeClient
personalizeClient,
           String jobName,
           String datasetArn,
           String s3BucketPath,
           String roleArn) {

       long waitInMilliseconds = 60 * 1000;
       String status;
       String datasetImportJobArn;

       try {
           DataSource importDataSource = DataSource.builder()
                   .dataLocation(s3BucketPath)
                   .build();

           CreateDatasetImportJobRequest createDatasetImportJobRequest =
CreateDatasetImportJobRequest.builder()
                   .datasetArn(datasetArn)
                   .dataSource(importDataSource)
                   .jobName(jobName)
                   .roleArn(roleArn)
                   .build();

           datasetImportJobArn =
personalizeClient.createDatasetImportJob(createDatasetImportJobRequest)
                   .datasetImportJobArn();
           DescribeDatasetImportJobRequest describeDatasetImportJobRequest =
DescribeDatasetImportJobRequest.builder()
                   .datasetImportJobArn(datasetImportJobArn)
                   .build();
```

```
            long maxTime = Instant.now().getEpochSecond() + 3 * 60 * 60;

            while (Instant.now().getEpochSecond() < maxTime) {

                DatasetImportJob datasetImportJob = personalizeClient

.describeDatasetImportJob(describeDatasetImportJobRequest)
                        .datasetImportJob();

                status = datasetImportJob.status();
                System.out.println("Dataset import job status: " + status);

                if (status.equals("ACTIVE") || status.equals("CREATE FAILED")) {
                    break;
                }
                try {
                    Thread.sleep(waitInMilliseconds);
                } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                    System.out.println(e.getMessage());
                }
            }
            return datasetImportJobArn;

        } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
            System.out.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateDatasetImportJob을 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { CreateDatasetImportJobCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-personalize";
import { personalizeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";

// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeClient = new PersonalizeClient({ region: "REGION"});

// Set the dataset import job parameters.
export const datasetImportJobParam = {
  datasetArn: "DATASET_ARN" /* required */,
  dataSource: {
    /* required */
    dataLocation: "S3_PATH",
  },
  jobName: "NAME" /* required */,
  roleArn: "ROLE_ARN" /* required */,
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeClient.send(
      new CreateDatasetImportJobCommand(datasetImportJobParam),
    );
    console.log("Success", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateDatasetImportJob을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **`CreateEventTracker`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateEventTracker`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static String createEventTracker(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient,
String eventTrackerName,
           String datasetGroupArn) {

       String eventTrackerId = "";
       String eventTrackerArn;
       long maxTime = 3 * 60 * 60; // 3 hours
       long waitInMilliseconds = 20 * 1000; // 20 seconds
       String status;

       try {

           CreateEventTrackerRequest createEventTrackerRequest =
CreateEventTrackerRequest.builder()
                   .name(eventTrackerName)
                   .datasetGroupArn(datasetGroupArn)
                   .build();

           CreateEventTrackerResponse createEventTrackerResponse =
personalizeClient
                   .createEventTracker(createEventTrackerRequest);

           eventTrackerArn = createEventTrackerResponse.eventTrackerArn();
           eventTrackerId = createEventTrackerResponse.trackingId();
           System.out.println("Event tracker ARN: " + eventTrackerArn);
           System.out.println("Event tracker ID: " + eventTrackerId);

           maxTime = Instant.now().getEpochSecond() + maxTime;

           DescribeEventTrackerRequest describeRequest =
DescribeEventTrackerRequest.builder()
                   .eventTrackerArn(eventTrackerArn)
```

```
                    .build();

            while (Instant.now().getEpochSecond() < maxTime) {

                status =
 personalizeClient.describeEventTracker(describeRequest).eventTracker().status();
                System.out.println("EventTracker status: " + status);

                if (status.equals("ACTIVE") || status.equals("CREATE FAILED")) {
                    break;
                }
                try {
                    Thread.sleep(waitInMilliseconds);
                } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                    System.out.println(e.getMessage());
                }
            }
            return eventTrackerId;
        } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
            System.out.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return eventTrackerId;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateEventTracker를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { CreateEventTrackerCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-personalize";
import { personalizeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";
```

```
// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeClient = new PersonalizeClient({ region: "REGION"});

// Set the event tracker's parameters.
export const createEventTrackerParam = {
  datasetGroupArn: "DATASET_GROUP_ARN" /* required */,
  name: "NAME" /* required */,
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeClient.send(
      new CreateEventTrackerCommand(createEventTrackerParam),
    );
    console.log("Success", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateEventTracker를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **`CreateFilter`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateFilter`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public static String createFilter(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient,
```

```
            String filterName,
            String datasetGroupArn,
            String filterExpression) {
        try {
            CreateFilterRequest request = CreateFilterRequest.builder()
                    .name(filterName)
                    .datasetGroupArn(datasetGroupArn)
                    .filterExpression(filterExpression)
                    .build();

            return personalizeClient.createFilter(request).filterArn();
        } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateFilter를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { CreateFilterCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-personalize";
import { personalizeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";
// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeClient = new PersonalizeClient({ region: "REGION"});

// Set the filter's parameters.
export const createFilterParam = {
  datasetGroupArn: "DATASET_GROUP_ARN" /* required */,
  name: "NAME" /* required */,
  filterExpression: "FILTER_EXPRESSION" /*required */,
```

```
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeClient.send(
      new CreateFilterCommand(createFilterParam),
    );
    console.log("Success", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateFilter를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **CreateRecommender** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateRecommender`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public static String createRecommender(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient,
            String name,
            String datasetGroupArn,
            String recipeArn) {

        long maxTime = 0;
        long waitInMilliseconds = 30 * 1000; // 30 seconds
        String recommenderStatus = "";

        try {
```

```
            CreateRecommenderRequest createRecommenderRequest =
CreateRecommenderRequest.builder()
                    .datasetGroupArn(datasetGroupArn)
                    .name(name)
                    .recipeArn(recipeArn)
                    .build();

            CreateRecommenderResponse recommenderResponse = personalizeClient
                    .createRecommender(createRecommenderRequest);
            String recommenderArn = recommenderResponse.recommenderArn();
            System.out.println("The recommender ARN is " + recommenderArn);

            DescribeRecommenderRequest describeRecommenderRequest =
DescribeRecommenderRequest.builder()
                    .recommenderArn(recommenderArn)
                    .build();

            maxTime = Instant.now().getEpochSecond() + 3 * 60 * 60;

            while (Instant.now().getEpochSecond() < maxTime) {

                recommenderStatus =
personalizeClient.describeRecommender(describeRecommenderRequest).recommender()
                        .status();
                System.out.println("Recommender status: " + recommenderStatus);

                if (recommenderStatus.equals("ACTIVE") ||
recommenderStatus.equals("CREATE FAILED")) {
                    break;
                }
                try {
                    Thread.sleep(waitInMilliseconds);
                } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                    System.out.println(e.getMessage());
                }
            }
            return recommenderArn;

        } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateRecommender를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { CreateRecommenderCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-personalize";
import { personalizeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";

// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeClient = new PersonalizeClient({ region: "REGION"});

// Set the recommender's parameters.
export const createRecommenderParam = {
  name: "NAME" /* required */,
  recipeArn: "RECIPE_ARN" /* required */,
  datasetGroupArn: "DATASET_GROUP_ARN" /* required */,
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeClient.send(
      new CreateRecommenderCommand(createRecommenderParam),
    );
    console.log("Success", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateRecommender를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **CreateSchema** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 CreateSchema의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static String createSchema(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient, String
schemaName, String filePath) {

       String schema = null;
       try {
           schema = new String(Files.readAllBytes(Paths.get(filePath)));
       } catch (IOException e) {
           System.out.println(e.getMessage());
       }

       try {
           CreateSchemaRequest createSchemaRequest =
CreateSchemaRequest.builder()
                   .name(schemaName)
                   .schema(schema)
                   .build();

           String schemaArn =
personalizeClient.createSchema(createSchemaRequest).schemaArn();

           System.out.println("Schema arn: " + schemaArn);

           return schemaArn;

       } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
```

```
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
```

도메인 포함 스키마 생성

```
    public static String createDomainSchema(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient,
String schemaName, String domain,
            String filePath) {

        String schema = null;
        try {
            schema = new String(Files.readAllBytes(Paths.get(filePath)));
        } catch (IOException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
        }

        try {
            CreateSchemaRequest createSchemaRequest =
CreateSchemaRequest.builder()
                    .name(schemaName)
                    .domain(domain)
                    .schema(schema)
                    .build();

            String schemaArn =
personalizeClient.createSchema(createSchemaRequest).schemaArn();

            System.out.println("Schema arn: " + schemaArn);

            return schemaArn;

        } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateSchema를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { CreateSchemaCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-personalize";
import { personalizeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";

// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeClient = new PersonalizeClient({ region: "REGION"});

import fs from "node:fs";

const schemaFilePath = "SCHEMA_PATH";
let mySchema = "";

try {
  mySchema = fs.readFileSync(schemaFilePath).toString();
} catch (err) {
  mySchema = "TEST"; // For unit tests.
}
// Set the schema parameters.
export const createSchemaParam = {
  name: "NAME" /* required */,
  schema: mySchema /* required */,
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeClient.send(
      new CreateSchemaCommand(createSchemaParam),
    );
    console.log("Success", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
```

```
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

도메인 포함 스키마 생성

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { CreateSchemaCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-personalize";
import { personalizeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";

// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeClient = new PersonalizeClient({ region: "REGION"});

import fs from "node:fs";

const schemaFilePath = "SCHEMA_PATH";
let mySchema = "";

try {
  mySchema = fs.readFileSync(schemaFilePath).toString();
} catch (err) {
  mySchema = "TEST"; // for unit tests.
}

// Set the domain schema parameters.
export const createDomainSchemaParam = {
  name: "NAME" /* required */,
  schema: mySchema /* required */,
  domain:
    "DOMAIN" /* required for a domain dataset group, specify ECOMMERCE or
 VIDEO_ON_DEMAND */,
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeClient.send(
      new CreateSchemaCommand(createDomainSchemaParam),
    );
    console.log("Success", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
```

```
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateSchema를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **CreateSolution** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateSolution`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static String createPersonalizeSolution(PersonalizeClient
personalizeClient,
           String datasetGroupArn,
           String solutionName,
           String recipeArn) {

       try {
           CreateSolutionRequest solutionRequest =
CreateSolutionRequest.builder()
                   .name(solutionName)
                   .datasetGroupArn(datasetGroupArn)
                   .recipeArn(recipeArn)
                   .build();

           CreateSolutionResponse solutionResponse =
personalizeClient.createSolution(solutionRequest);
           return solutionResponse.solutionArn();

       } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
```

```
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateSolution을 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { CreateSolutionCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-personalize";
import { personalizeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";
// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeClient = new PersonalizeClient({ region: "REGION"});

// Set the solution parameters.
export const createSolutionParam = {
  datasetGroupArn: "DATASET_GROUP_ARN" /* required */,
  recipeArn: "RECIPE_ARN" /* required */,
  name: "NAME" /* required */,
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeClient.send(
      new CreateSolutionCommand(createSolutionParam),
    );
    console.log("Success", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
```

```
};
run();
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateSolution을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **CreateSolutionVersion** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateSolutionVersion`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static String createPersonalizeSolutionVersion(PersonalizeClient
personalizeClient, String solutionArn) {
       long maxTime = 0;
       long waitInMilliseconds = 30 * 1000; // 30 seconds
       String solutionStatus = "";
       String solutionVersionStatus = "";
       String solutionVersionArn = "";

       try {
           DescribeSolutionRequest describeSolutionRequest =
DescribeSolutionRequest.builder()
                   .solutionArn(solutionArn)
                   .build();

           maxTime = Instant.now().getEpochSecond() + 3 * 60 * 60;

           // Wait until solution is active.
           while (Instant.now().getEpochSecond() < maxTime) {

               solutionStatus =
personalizeClient.describeSolution(describeSolutionRequest).solution().status();
               System.out.println("Solution status: " + solutionStatus);
```

```
                if (solutionStatus.equals("ACTIVE") ||
solutionStatus.equals("CREATE FAILED")) {
                    break;
                }
                try {
                    Thread.sleep(waitInMilliseconds);
                } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                    System.out.println(e.getMessage());
                }
            }

            if (solutionStatus.equals("ACTIVE")) {

                CreateSolutionVersionRequest createSolutionVersionRequest =
CreateSolutionVersionRequest.builder()
                        .solutionArn(solutionArn)
                        .build();

                CreateSolutionVersionResponse createSolutionVersionResponse =
personalizeClient
                        .createSolutionVersion(createSolutionVersionRequest);
                solutionVersionArn =
createSolutionVersionResponse.solutionVersionArn();

                System.out.println("Solution version ARN: " +
solutionVersionArn);

                DescribeSolutionVersionRequest describeSolutionVersionRequest =
DescribeSolutionVersionRequest.builder()
                        .solutionVersionArn(solutionVersionArn)
                        .build();

                while (Instant.now().getEpochSecond() < maxTime) {

                    solutionVersionStatus =
personalizeClient.describeSolutionVersion(describeSolutionVersionRequest)
                            .solutionVersion().status();
                    System.out.println("Solution version status: " +
solutionVersionStatus);

                    if (solutionVersionStatus.equals("ACTIVE") ||
solutionVersionStatus.equals("CREATE FAILED")) {
                        break;
```

```
                    }
                    try {
                        Thread.sleep(waitInMilliseconds);
                    } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                        System.out.println(e.getMessage());
                    }
                }
                return solutionVersionArn;
            }
        } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateSolutionVersion을 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { CreateSolutionVersionCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-personalize";
import { personalizeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";
// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeClient = new PersonalizeClient({ region: "REGION"});

// Set the solution version parameters.
export const solutionVersionParam = {
  solutionArn: "SOLUTION_ARN" /* required */,
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
```

```
    const response = await personalizeClient.send(
      new CreateSolutionVersionCommand(solutionVersionParam),
    );
    console.log("Success", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateSolutionVersion을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **DeleteCampaign** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteCampaign의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static void deleteSpecificCampaign(PersonalizeClient
personalizeClient, String campaignArn) {
       try {
           DeleteCampaignRequest campaignRequest =
DeleteCampaignRequest.builder()
                   .campaignArn(campaignArn)
                   .build();

           personalizeClient.deleteCampaign(campaignRequest);
           System.out.println("Delete request sent successfully.");
       } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
```

```
            System.err.println("Error deleting campaign: " +
 e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteCampaign을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **DeleteEventTracker** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteEventTracker`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static void deleteEventTracker(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient,
String eventTrackerArn) {
       try {
           DeleteEventTrackerRequest deleteEventTrackerRequest =
DeleteEventTrackerRequest.builder()
                   .eventTrackerArn(eventTrackerArn)
                   .build();

           int status =
personalizeClient.deleteEventTracker(deleteEventTrackerRequest).sdkHttpResponse().status

           System.out.println("Status code:" + status);

       } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
```

```
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteEventTracker를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **DeleteSolution** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteSolution의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static void deleteGivenSolution(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient,
String solutionArn) {

       try {
           DeleteSolutionRequest solutionRequest =
DeleteSolutionRequest.builder()
                   .solutionArn(solutionArn)
                   .build();

           personalizeClient.deleteSolution(solutionRequest);
           System.out.println("Done");

       } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteSolution을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **DescribeCampaign** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeCampaign의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static void describeSpecificCampaign(PersonalizeClient
personalizeClient, String campaignArn) {

       try {
           DescribeCampaignRequest campaignRequest =
DescribeCampaignRequest.builder()
                   .campaignArn(campaignArn)
                   .build();

           DescribeCampaignResponse campaignResponse =
personalizeClient.describeCampaign(campaignRequest);
           Campaign myCampaign = campaignResponse.campaign();
           System.out.println("The Campaign name is " + myCampaign.name());
           System.out.println("The Campaign status is " + myCampaign.status());

       } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeCampaign을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **DescribeRecipe** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeRecipe의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static void describeSpecificRecipe(PersonalizeClient
personalizeClient, String recipeArn) {

       try {
           DescribeRecipeRequest recipeRequest = DescribeRecipeRequest.builder()
                   .recipeArn(recipeArn)
                   .build();

           DescribeRecipeResponse recipeResponse =
personalizeClient.describeRecipe(recipeRequest);
           System.out.println("The recipe name is " +
recipeResponse.recipe().name());

       } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeRecipe를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **DescribeSolution** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeSolution의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static void describeSpecificSolution(PersonalizeClient
personalizeClient, String solutionArn) {

       try {
           DescribeSolutionRequest solutionRequest =
DescribeSolutionRequest.builder()
                   .solutionArn(solutionArn)
                   .build();

           DescribeSolutionResponse response =
personalizeClient.describeSolution(solutionRequest);
           System.out.println("The Solution name is " +
response.solution().name());

       } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeSolution을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **ListCampaigns** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListCampaigns`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static void listAllCampaigns(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient,
String solutionArn) {

       try {
           ListCampaignsRequest campaignsRequest =
ListCampaignsRequest.builder()
                   .maxResults(10)
                   .solutionArn(solutionArn)
                   .build();

           ListCampaignsResponse response =
personalizeClient.listCampaigns(campaignsRequest);
           List<CampaignSummary> campaigns = response.campaigns();
           for (CampaignSummary campaign : campaigns) {
               System.out.println("Campaign name is : " + campaign.name());
               System.out.println("Campaign ARN is : " +
campaign.campaignArn());
           }

       } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListCampaigns를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **ListDatasetGroups** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListDatasetGroups`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static void listDSGroups(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient) {

       try {
           ListDatasetGroupsRequest groupsRequest =
ListDatasetGroupsRequest.builder()
                   .maxResults(15)
                   .build();

           ListDatasetGroupsResponse groupsResponse =
personalizeClient.listDatasetGroups(groupsRequest);
           List<DatasetGroupSummary> groups = groupsResponse.datasetGroups();
           for (DatasetGroupSummary group : groups) {
               System.out.println("The DataSet name is : " + group.name());
               System.out.println("The DataSet ARN is : " +
group.datasetGroupArn());
           }

       } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListDatasetGroups를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **`ListRecipes`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListRecipes`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public static void listAllRecipes(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient) {

        try {
            ListRecipesRequest recipesRequest = ListRecipesRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(15)
                    .build();

            ListRecipesResponse response =
personalizeClient.listRecipes(recipesRequest);
            List<RecipeSummary> recipes = response.recipes();
            for (RecipeSummary recipe : recipes) {
                System.out.println("The recipe ARN is: " + recipe.recipeArn());
                System.out.println("The recipe name is: " + recipe.name());
            }

        } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListRecipes를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **`ListSolutions`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListSolutions`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static void listAllSolutions(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient,
String datasetGroupArn) {

       try {
           ListSolutionsRequest solutionsRequest =
ListSolutionsRequest.builder()
                   .maxResults(10)
                   .datasetGroupArn(datasetGroupArn)
                   .build();

           ListSolutionsResponse response =
personalizeClient.listSolutions(solutionsRequest);
           List<SolutionSummary> solutions = response.solutions();
           for (SolutionSummary solution : solutions) {
               System.out.println("The solution ARN is: " +
solution.solutionArn());
               System.out.println("The solution name is: " + solution.name());
           }

       } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListSolutions를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **UpdateCampaign** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 UpdateCampaign의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public static String updateCampaign(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient,
            String campaignArn,
            String solutionVersionArn,
            Integer minProvisionedTPS) {

        try {
            // build the updateCampaignRequest
            UpdateCampaignRequest updateCampaignRequest =
UpdateCampaignRequest.builder()
                    .campaignArn(campaignArn)
                    .solutionVersionArn(solutionVersionArn)
                    .minProvisionedTPS(minProvisionedTPS)
                    .build();

            // update the campaign
            personalizeClient.updateCampaign(updateCampaignRequest);

            DescribeCampaignRequest campaignRequest =
DescribeCampaignRequest.builder()
                    .campaignArn(campaignArn)
                    .build();

            DescribeCampaignResponse campaignResponse =
personalizeClient.describeCampaign(campaignRequest);
            Campaign updatedCampaign = campaignResponse.campaign();

            System.out.println("The Campaign status is " +
updatedCampaign.status());
            return updatedCampaign.status();

        } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
```

```
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 UpdateCampaign을 참조하세요.

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Personalize 이벤트의 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Personalize Events를 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

추가 리소스

- Amazon Personalize Events 개발자 가이드 - Amazon Personalize Events에 대한 자세한 정보입니다.
- Amazon Personalize Events API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 Amazon Personalize Events 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 설정 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs 사용한 Amazon Personalize 이벤트의 기본 예제
  - AWS SDKs 사용한 Amazon Personalize 이벤트에 대한 작업
    - AWS SDK와 PutEvents 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 PutItems 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 PutUsers 함께 사용

AWS SDKs 사용한 Amazon Personalize 이벤트의 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Personalize Events를 AWS SDK와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- AWS SDKs 사용한 Amazon Personalize 이벤트에 대한 작업
  - AWS SDK와 PutEvents 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 PutItems 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 PutUsers 함께 사용

AWS SDKs 사용한 Amazon Personalize 이벤트에 대한 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 Amazon Personalize Events 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 Amazon Personalize Events API 참조를 참조하세요.

예시

- AWS SDK와 PutEvents 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 PutItems 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 PutUsers 함께 사용

AWS SDK와 **PutEvents** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `PutEvents`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        public static int putItems(PersonalizeEventsClient
personalizeEventsClient,
                        String datasetArn,
```

```
                        String item1Id,
                        String item1PropertyName,
                        String item1PropertyValue,
                        String item2Id,
                        String item2PropertyName,
                        String item2PropertyValue) {

                int responseCode = 0;
                ArrayList<Item> items = new ArrayList<>();

                try {
                        Item item1 = Item.builder()
                                        .itemId(item1Id)
                                        .properties(String.format("{\"%1$s\":
\"%2$s\"}",
                                                        item1PropertyName,
item1PropertyValue))
                                        .build();

                        items.add(item1);

                        Item item2 = Item.builder()
                                        .itemId(item2Id)
                                        .properties(String.format("{\"%1$s\":
\"%2$s\"}",
                                                        item2PropertyName,
item2PropertyValue))
                                        .build();

                        items.add(item2);

                        PutItemsRequest putItemsRequest =
PutItemsRequest.builder()
                                        .datasetArn(datasetArn)
                                        .items(items)
                                        .build();

                        responseCode =
personalizeEventsClient.putItems(putItemsRequest).sdkHttpResponse().statusCode();
                        System.out.println("Response code: " + responseCode);
                        return responseCode;

                } catch (PersonalizeEventsException e) {
                        System.out.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
```

```
                }
                return responseCode;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 PutEvents를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { PutEventsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-personalize-events";
import { personalizeEventsClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";
// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeEventsClient = new PersonalizeEventsClient({ region:
 "REGION"});

// Convert your UNIX timestamp to a Date.
const sentAtDate = new Date(1613443801 * 1000); // 1613443801 is a testing value.
 Replace it with your sentAt timestamp in UNIX format.

// Set put events parameters.
const putEventsParam = {
  eventList: [
    /* required */
    {
      eventType: "EVENT_TYPE" /* required */,
      sentAt: sentAtDate /* required, must be a Date with js */,
      eventId: "EVENT_ID" /* optional */,
      itemId: "ITEM_ID" /* optional */,
    },
  ],
  sessionId: "SESSION_ID" /* required */,
  trackingId: "TRACKING_ID" /* required */,
  userId: "USER_ID" /* required */,
```

```
};
export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeEventsClient.send(
      new PutEventsCommand(putEventsParam),
    );
    console.log("Success!", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 PutEvents를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **PutItems** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 PutItems의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { PutItemsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-personalize-events";
import { personalizeEventsClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";
// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeEventsClient = new PersonalizeEventsClient({ region:
 "REGION"});

// Set the put items parameters. For string properties and values, use the \
 character to escape quotes.
const putItemsParam = {
  datasetArn: "DATASET_ARN" /* required */,
```

```
  items: [
    /* required */
    {
      itemId: "ITEM_ID" /*  required */,
      properties:
        '{"PROPERTY1_NAME": "PROPERTY1_VALUE", "PROPERTY2_NAME":
 "PROPERTY2_VALUE", "PROPERTY3_NAME": "PROPERTY3_VALUE"}' /* optional */,
    },
  ],
};
export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeEventsClient.send(
      new PutItemsCommand(putItemsParam),
    );
    console.log("Success!", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 PutItems를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **PutUsers** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 PutUsers의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        public static int putUsers(PersonalizeEventsClient
 personalizeEventsClient,
```

```
                        String datasetArn,
                        String user1Id,
                        String user1PropertyName,
                        String user1PropertyValue,
                        String user2Id,
                        String user2PropertyName,
                        String user2PropertyValue) {

                int responseCode = 0;
                ArrayList<User> users = new ArrayList<>();

                try {
                        User user1 = User.builder()
                                        .userId(user1Id)
                                        .properties(String.format("{\"%1$s\":
\"%2$s\"}",
                                                        user1PropertyName,
user1PropertyValue))
                                        .build();

                        users.add(user1);

                        User user2 = User.builder()
                                        .userId(user2Id)
                                        .properties(String.format("{\"%1$s\":
\"%2$s\"}",
                                                        user2PropertyName,
user2PropertyValue))
                                        .build();

                        users.add(user2);

                        PutUsersRequest putUsersRequest =
PutUsersRequest.builder()
                                        .datasetArn(datasetArn)
                                        .users(users)
                                        .build();

                        responseCode =
personalizeEventsClient.putUsers(putUsersRequest).sdkHttpResponse().statusCode();
                        System.out.println("Response code: " + responseCode);
                        return responseCode;

                } catch (PersonalizeEventsException e) {
```

```
                        System.out.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                }
                return responseCode;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 PutUsers를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { PutUsersCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-personalize-events";
import { personalizeEventsClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";
// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeEventsClient = new PersonalizeEventsClient({ region:
 "REGION"});

// Set the put users parameters. For string properties and values, use the \
 character to escape quotes.
const putUsersParam = {
  datasetArn: "DATASET_ARN",
  users: [
    {
      userId: "USER_ID",
      properties: '{"PROPERTY1_NAME": "PROPERTY1_VALUE"}',
    },
  ],
};
export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeEventsClient.send(
      new PutUsersCommand(putUsersParam),
    );
    console.log("Success!", response);
```

```
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 PutUsers를 참조하세요.

Personalize Runtime AWS SDKs 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Personalize 런타임을 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

추가 리소스

- Amazon Personalize 런타임 개발자 가이드 - Amazon Personalize 런타임에 대한 자세한 정보입니다.
- Amazon Personalize 런타임 API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 Amazon Personalize 런타임 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 설정 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

코드 예제

- Personalize Runtime AWS SDKs 기본 예제
  - AWS SDKs 사용한 Amazon Personalize 런타임에 대한 작업
    - AWS SDK와 GetPersonalizedRanking 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 GetRecommendations 함께 사용

Personalize Runtime AWS SDKs 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Personalize Runtime을 AWS SDK와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- AWS SDKs 사용한 Amazon Personalize 런타임에 대한 작업
  - AWS SDK와 GetPersonalizedRanking 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 GetRecommendations 함께 사용

AWS SDKs 사용한 Amazon Personalize 런타임에 대한 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 Amazon Personalize 런타임 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 Amazon Personalize Runtime API 참조를 참조하세요.

예시

- AWS SDK와 GetPersonalizedRanking 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 GetRecommendations 함께 사용

AWS SDK와 **`GetPersonalizedRanking`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetPersonalizedRanking`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static List<PredictedItem> getRankedRecs(PersonalizeRuntimeClient
personalizeRuntimeClient,
           String campaignArn,
           String userId,
           ArrayList<String> items) {

       try {
           GetPersonalizedRankingRequest rankingRecommendationsRequest =
GetPersonalizedRankingRequest.builder()
                   .campaignArn(campaignArn)
                   .userId(userId)
                   .inputList(items)
                   .build();

           GetPersonalizedRankingResponse recommendationsResponse =
personalizeRuntimeClient
                   .getPersonalizedRanking(rankingRecommendationsRequest);
           List<PredictedItem> rankedItems =
recommendationsResponse.personalizedRanking();
           int rank = 1;
           for (PredictedItem item : rankedItems) {
               System.out.println("Item ranked at position " + rank + "
details");
               System.out.println("Item Id is : " + item.itemId());
               System.out.println("Item score is : " + item.score());

System.out.println("---------------------------------------------");
               rank++;
           }
           return rankedItems;
       } catch (PersonalizeRuntimeException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
       return null;
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetPersonalizedRanking을 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { GetPersonalizedRankingCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-personalize-
runtime";
import { personalizeRuntimeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";
// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeRuntimeClient = new PersonalizeRuntimeClient({ region:
 "REGION"});

// Set the ranking request parameters.
export const getPersonalizedRankingParam = {
  campaignArn: "CAMPAIGN_ARN" /* required */,
  userId: "USER_ID" /* required */,
  inputList: ["ITEM_ID_1", "ITEM_ID_2", "ITEM_ID_3", "ITEM_ID_4"],
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeRuntimeClient.send(
      new GetPersonalizedRankingCommand(getPersonalizedRankingParam),
    );
    console.log("Success!", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 GetPersonalizedRanking을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **GetRecommendations** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 GetRecommendations의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

권장 품목 목록을 확인하세요.

```
   public static void getRecs(PersonalizeRuntimeClient personalizeRuntimeClient,
String campaignArn, String userId) {

       try {
           GetRecommendationsRequest recommendationsRequest =
GetRecommendationsRequest.builder()
                   .campaignArn(campaignArn)
                   .numResults(20)
                   .userId(userId)
                   .build();

           GetRecommendationsResponse recommendationsResponse =
personalizeRuntimeClient
                   .getRecommendations(recommendationsRequest);
           List<PredictedItem> items = recommendationsResponse.itemList();
           for (PredictedItem item : items) {
               System.out.println("Item Id is : " + item.itemId());
               System.out.println("Item score is : " + item.score());
           }

       } catch (AwsServiceException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

도메인 데이터세트 그룹에 생성된 추천에서 추천한 권장 품목 목록 가져오기.

```
   public static void getRecs(PersonalizeRuntimeClient personalizeRuntimeClient,
String recommenderArn,
           String userId) {

       try {
           GetRecommendationsRequest recommendationsRequest =
GetRecommendationsRequest.builder()
                   .recommenderArn(recommenderArn)
                   .numResults(20)
                   .userId(userId)
                   .build();

           GetRecommendationsResponse recommendationsResponse =
personalizeRuntimeClient
                   .getRecommendations(recommendationsRequest);
           List<PredictedItem> items = recommendationsResponse.itemList();

           for (PredictedItem item : items) {
               System.out.println("Item Id is : " + item.itemId());
               System.out.println("Item score is : " + item.score());
           }
       } catch (AwsServiceException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

추천을 요청할 때는 필터를 사용하세요.

```
   public static void getFilteredRecs(PersonalizeRuntimeClient
personalizeRuntimeClient,
           String campaignArn,
           String userId,
           String filterArn,
           String parameter1Name,
           String parameter1Value1,
           String parameter1Value2,
           String parameter2Name,
           String parameter2Value) {
```

```
        try {

            Map<String, String> filterValues = new HashMap<>();

            filterValues.put(parameter1Name, String.format("\"%1$s\",\"%2$s\"",
                    parameter1Value1, parameter1Value2));
            filterValues.put(parameter2Name, String.format("\"%1$s\"",
                    parameter2Value));

            GetRecommendationsRequest recommendationsRequest =
GetRecommendationsRequest.builder()
                    .campaignArn(campaignArn)
                    .numResults(20)
                    .userId(userId)
                    .filterArn(filterArn)
                    .filterValues(filterValues)
                    .build();

            GetRecommendationsResponse recommendationsResponse =
personalizeRuntimeClient
                    .getRecommendations(recommendationsRequest);
            List<PredictedItem> items = recommendationsResponse.itemList();

            for (PredictedItem item : items) {
                System.out.println("Item Id is : " + item.itemId());
                System.out.println("Item score is : " + item.score());
            }
        } catch (PersonalizeRuntimeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetRecommendations를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { GetRecommendationsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-personalize-runtime";

import { personalizeRuntimeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";
// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeRuntimeClient = new PersonalizeRuntimeClient({ region:
 "REGION"});

// Set the recommendation request parameters.
export const getRecommendationsParam = {
  campaignArn: "CAMPAIGN_ARN" /* required */,
  userId: "USER_ID" /* required */,
  numResults: 15 /* optional */,
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeRuntimeClient.send(
      new GetRecommendationsCommand(getRecommendationsParam),
    );
    console.log("Success!", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

필터를 사용하여 권장 사항(사용자 지정 데이터 세트 그룹)을 가져옵니다.

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { GetRecommendationsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-personalize-runtime";
import { personalizeRuntimeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";
// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeRuntimeClient = new PersonalizeRuntimeClient({ region:
 "REGION"});

// Set the recommendation request parameters.
export const getRecommendationsParam = {
  recommenderArn: "RECOMMENDER_ARN" /* required */,
  userId: "USER_ID" /* required */,
  numResults: 15 /* optional */,
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeRuntimeClient.send(
      new GetRecommendationsCommand(getRecommendationsParam),
    );
    console.log("Success!", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

도메인 데이터 세트 그룹에 생성된 추천에서 필터링된 권장 사항을 가져옵니다.

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { GetRecommendationsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-personalize-runtime";
import { personalizeRuntimeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";
// Or, create the client here:
// const personalizeRuntimeClient = new PersonalizeRuntimeClient({ region:
 "REGION"});

// Set recommendation request parameters.
export const getRecommendationsParam = {
  campaignArn: "CAMPAIGN_ARN" /* required */,
  userId: "USER_ID" /* required */,
  numResults: 15 /* optional */,
  filterArn: "FILTER_ARN" /* required to filter recommendations */,
```

```
  filterValues: {
    PROPERTY:
      '"VALUE"' /* Only required if your filter has a placeholder parameter */,
  },
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeRuntimeClient.send(
      new GetRecommendationsCommand(getRecommendationsParam),
    );
    console.log("Success!", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 GetRecommendations를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Pinpoint의 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Pinpoint를 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

추가 리소스

- Amazon Pinpoint 개발자 가이드 - Amazon Pinpoint에 대한 자세한 정보입니다.
- Amazon Pinpoint API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 Amazon Pinpoint 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리입니다. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs 사용한 Amazon Pinpoint의 기본 예제
  - AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Pinpoint 작업
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateApp 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 CreateCampaign 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 CreateExportJob 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 CreateImportJob 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 CreateSegment 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteApp 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 DeleteEndpoint 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetEndpoint 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 GetSegments 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetSmsChannel 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 GetUserEndpoints 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 SendMessages 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 UpdateEndpoint 함께 사용

AWS SDKs 사용한 Amazon Pinpoint의 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK와 함께 Amazon Pinpoint의 기본 사항을 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Pinpoint 작업
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateApp 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 CreateCampaign 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 CreateExportJob 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 CreateImportJob 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 CreateSegment 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteApp 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 DeleteEndpoint 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetEndpoint 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 GetSegments 함께 사용

- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetSmsChannel 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 GetUserEndpoints 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 SendMessages 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 UpdateEndpoint 함께 사용

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Pinpoint 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 Amazon Pinpoint 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 Amazon Pinpoint API 참조를 살펴보세요.

예시

- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateApp 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 CreateCampaign 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 CreateExportJob 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 CreateImportJob 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 CreateSegment 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteApp 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DeleteEndpoint 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetEndpoint 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 GetSegments 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetSmsChannel 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 GetUserEndpoints 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 SendMessages 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 UpdateEndpoint 함께 사용

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`CreateApp`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateApp`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예시 1: 애플리케이션 생성

다음 `create-app` 예시에서는 새 애플리케이션(프로젝트)을 생성합니다.

```
aws pinpoint create-app \
    --create-application-request Name=ExampleCorp
```

출력:

```
{
    "ApplicationResponse": {
        "Arn": "arn:aws:mobiletargeting:us-
west-2:AIDACKCEVSQ6C2EXAMPLE:apps/810c7aab86d42fb2b56c8c966example",
        "Id": "810c7aab86d42fb2b56c8c966example",
        "Name": "ExampleCorp",
        "tags": {}
    }
}
```

예시 2: 태그가 지정된 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법

다음 `create-app` 예시에서는 새 애플리케이션(프로젝트)을 만들고 태그(키 및 값)를 애플리케이션에 연결합니다.

```
aws pinpoint create-app \
    --create-application-request Name=ExampleCorp,tags={"Stack"="Test"}
```

출력:

```
{
    "ApplicationResponse": {
        "Arn": "arn:aws:mobiletargeting:us-
west-2:AIDACKCEVSQ6C2EXAMPLE:apps/810c7aab86d42fb2b56c8c966example",
        "Id": "810c7aab86d42fb2b56c8c966example",
        "Name": "ExampleCorp",
        "tags": {
```

```
            "Stack": "Test"
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateApp을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.PinpointClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.CreateAppRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.CreateAppResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.CreateApplicationRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class CreateApp {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:  <appName>

                Where:
                 appName - The name of the application to create.
```

```
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }
        String appName = args[0];
        System.out.println("Creating an application with name: " + appName);

        PinpointClient pinpoint = PinpointClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        String appID = createApplication(pinpoint, appName);
        System.out.println("App ID is: " + appID);
        pinpoint.close();
    }

    public static String createApplication(PinpointClient pinpoint, String
 appName) {
        try {
            CreateApplicationRequest appRequest =
 CreateApplicationRequest.builder()
                    .name(appName)
                    .build();

            CreateAppRequest request = CreateAppRequest.builder()
                    .createApplicationRequest(appRequest)
                    .build();

            CreateAppResponse result = pinpoint.createApp(request);
            return result.applicationResponse().id();

        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateApp을 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun createApplication(applicationName: String?): String? {
    val createApplicationRequestOb =
        CreateApplicationRequest {
            name = applicationName
        }

    PinpointClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { pinpoint ->
        val result =
            pinpoint.createApp(
                CreateAppRequest {
                    createApplicationRequest = createApplicationRequestOb
                },
            )
        return result.applicationResponse?.id
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 CreateApp을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **CreateCampaign** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateCampaign`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

캠페인을 생성합니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.PinpointClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.CampaignResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.Message;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.Schedule;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.Action;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.MessageConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.WriteCampaignRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.CreateCampaignResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.CreateCampaignRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class CreateCampaign {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """

                Usage:   <appId> <segmentId>

                Where:
                  appId - The ID of the application to create the campaign in.
                  segmentId - The ID of the segment to create the campaign from.
```

```
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String appId = args[0];
        String segmentId = args[1];
        PinpointClient pinpoint = PinpointClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        createPinCampaign(pinpoint, appId, segmentId);
        pinpoint.close();
    }

    public static void createPinCampaign(PinpointClient pinpoint, String appId,
String segmentId) {
        CampaignResponse result = createCampaign(pinpoint, appId, segmentId);
        System.out.println("Campaign " + result.name() + " created.");
        System.out.println(result.description());
    }

    public static CampaignResponse createCampaign(PinpointClient client, String
appID, String segmentID) {

        try {
            Schedule schedule = Schedule.builder()
                    .startTime("IMMEDIATE")
                    .build();

            Message defaultMessage = Message.builder()
                    .action(Action.OPEN_APP)
                    .body("My message body.")
                    .title("My message title.")
                    .build();

            MessageConfiguration messageConfiguration =
MessageConfiguration.builder()
                    .defaultMessage(defaultMessage)
                    .build();

            WriteCampaignRequest request = WriteCampaignRequest.builder()
```

```
                    .description("My description")
                    .schedule(schedule)
                    .name("MyCampaign")
                    .segmentId(segmentID)
                    .messageConfiguration(messageConfiguration)
                    .build();

            CreateCampaignResponse result =
 client.createCampaign(CreateCampaignRequest.builder()
                    .applicationId(appID)
                    .writeCampaignRequest(request).build());

            System.out.println("Campaign ID: " + result.campaignResponse().id());
            return result.campaignResponse();

        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }

        return null;
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateCampaign을 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun createPinCampaign(
    appId: String,
    segmentIdVal: String,
) {
    val scheduleOb =
```

```
        Schedule {
            startTime = "IMMEDIATE"
        }

    val defaultMessageOb =
        Message {
            action = Action.OpenApp
            body = "My message body"
            title = "My message title"
        }

    val messageConfigurationOb =
        MessageConfiguration {
            defaultMessage = defaultMessageOb
        }

    val writeCampaign =
        WriteCampaignRequest {
            description = "My description"
            schedule = scheduleOb
            name = "MyCampaign"
            segmentId = segmentIdVal
            messageConfiguration = messageConfigurationOb
        }

    PinpointClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { pinpoint ->
        val result: CreateCampaignResponse =
            pinpoint.createCampaign(
                CreateCampaignRequest {
                    applicationId = appId
                    writeCampaignRequest = writeCampaign
                },
            )
        println("Campaign ID is ${result.campaignResponse?.id}")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 CreateCampaign를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **CreateExportJob** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateExportJob`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

엔드포인트를 내보내세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.ResponseBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.PinpointClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.ExportJobRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.CreateExportJobRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.CreateExportJobResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.GetExportJobResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.GetExportJobRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListObjectsV2Request;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListObjectsV2Response;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Object;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import java.io.File;
import java.io.FileOutputStream;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.OutputStream;
import java.text.SimpleDateFormat;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Date;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.concurrent.TimeUnit;
import java.util.stream.Collectors;

/**
 * To run this code example, you need to create an AWS Identity and Access
 * Management (IAM) role with the correct policy as described in this
 * documentation:
```

```
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/pinpoint/latest/developerguide/audience-data-
export.html
 *
 * Also, set up your development environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For information, see this documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */

public class ExportEndpoints {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                This program performs the following steps:

                1. Exports the endpoints to an Amazon S3 bucket.
                2. Downloads the exported endpoints files from Amazon S3.
                3. Parses the endpoints files to obtain the endpoint IDs and
 prints them.
                Usage: ExportEndpoints <applicationId> <s3BucketName>
 <iamExportRoleArn> <path>

                Where:
                  applicationId - The ID of the Amazon Pinpoint application that
 has the endpoint.
                  s3BucketName - The name of the Amazon S3 bucket to export the
 JSON file to.\s
                  iamExportRoleArn - The ARN of an IAM role that grants Amazon
 Pinpoint write permissions to the S3 bucket.  path - The path where the files
 downloaded from the Amazon S3 bucket are written (for example, C:/AWS/).
                """;

        if (args.length != 4) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String applicationId = args[0];
        String s3BucketName = args[1];
        String iamExportRoleArn = args[2];
        String path = args[3];
        System.out.println("Deleting an application with ID: " + applicationId);
```

```
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        PinpointClient pinpoint = PinpointClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        S3Client s3Client = S3Client.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        exportAllEndpoints(pinpoint, s3Client, applicationId, s3BucketName, path,
 iamExportRoleArn);
        pinpoint.close();
        s3Client.close();
    }

    public static void exportAllEndpoints(PinpointClient pinpoint,
            S3Client s3Client,
            String applicationId,
            String s3BucketName,
            String path,
            String iamExportRoleArn) {

        try {
            List<String> objectKeys = exportEndpointsToS3(pinpoint, s3Client,
 s3BucketName, iamExportRoleArn,
                    applicationId);
            List<String> endpointFileKeys = objectKeys.stream().filter(o ->
 o.endsWith(".gz"))
                    .collect(Collectors.toList());
            downloadFromS3(s3Client, path, s3BucketName, endpointFileKeys);

        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static List<String> exportEndpointsToS3(PinpointClient pinpoint,
 S3Client s3Client, String s3BucketName,
            String iamExportRoleArn, String applicationId) {

        SimpleDateFormat dateFormat = new SimpleDateFormat("yyyy-MM-dd-
HH_mm:ss.SSS_z");
```

```
        String endpointsKeyPrefix = "exports/" + applicationId + "_" +
dateFormat.format(new Date());
        String s3UrlPrefix = "s3://" + s3BucketName + "/" + endpointsKeyPrefix +
"/";
        List<String> objectKeys = new ArrayList<>();
        String key;

        try {
            // Defines the export job that Amazon Pinpoint runs.
            ExportJobRequest jobRequest = ExportJobRequest.builder()
                    .roleArn(iamExportRoleArn)
                    .s3UrlPrefix(s3UrlPrefix)
                    .build();

            CreateExportJobRequest exportJobRequest =
CreateExportJobRequest.builder()
                    .applicationId(applicationId)
                    .exportJobRequest(jobRequest)
                    .build();

            System.out.format("Exporting endpoints from Amazon Pinpoint
application %s to Amazon S3 " +
                    "bucket %s . . .\n", applicationId, s3BucketName);

            CreateExportJobResponse exportResult =
pinpoint.createExportJob(exportJobRequest);
            String jobId = exportResult.exportJobResponse().id();
            System.out.println(jobId);
            printExportJobStatus(pinpoint, applicationId, jobId);

            ListObjectsV2Request v2Request = ListObjectsV2Request.builder()
                    .bucket(s3BucketName)
                    .prefix(endpointsKeyPrefix)
                    .build();

            // Create a list of object keys.
            ListObjectsV2Response v2Response = s3Client.listObjectsV2(v2Request);
            List<S3Object> objects = v2Response.contents();
            for (S3Object object : objects) {
                key = object.key();
                objectKeys.add(key);
            }

            return objectKeys;
```

```
        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return null;
    }

    private static void printExportJobStatus(PinpointClient pinpointClient,
            String applicationId,
            String jobId) {

        GetExportJobResponse getExportJobResult;
        String status;

        try {
            // Checks the job status until the job completes or fails.
            GetExportJobRequest exportJobRequest = GetExportJobRequest.builder()
                    .jobId(jobId)
                    .applicationId(applicationId)
                    .build();

            do {
                getExportJobResult =
pinpointClient.getExportJob(exportJobRequest);
                status =
getExportJobResult.exportJobResponse().jobStatus().toString().toUpperCase();
                System.out.format("Export job %s . . .\n", status);
                TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(3);

            } while (!status.equals("COMPLETED") && !status.equals("FAILED"));

            if (status.equals("COMPLETED")) {
                System.out.println("Finished exporting endpoints.");
            } else {
                System.err.println("Failed to export endpoints.");
                System.exit(1);
            }

        } catch (PinpointException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

```
    // Download files from an Amazon S3 bucket and write them to the path
location.
    public static void downloadFromS3(S3Client s3Client, String path, String
s3BucketName, List<String> objectKeys) {

        String newPath;
        try {
            for (String key : objectKeys) {
                GetObjectRequest objectRequest = GetObjectRequest.builder()
                        .bucket(s3BucketName)
                        .key(key)
                        .build();

                ResponseBytes<GetObjectResponse> objectBytes =
s3Client.getObjectAsBytes(objectRequest);
                byte[] data = objectBytes.asByteArray();

                // Write the data to a local file.
                String fileSuffix = new
SimpleDateFormat("yyyyMMddHHmmss").format(new Date());
                newPath = path + fileSuffix + ".gz";
                File myFile = new File(newPath);
                OutputStream os = new FileOutputStream(myFile);
                os.write(data);
            }
            System.out.println("Download finished.");

        } catch (S3Exception | NullPointerException | IOException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateExportJob을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **CreateImportJob** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateImportJob`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

세그먼트를 가져오세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.PinpointClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.CreateImportJobRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.ImportJobResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.ImportJobRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.Format;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.CreateImportJobResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ImportSegment {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:   <appId> <bucket> <key> <roleArn>\s

                Where:
                  appId - The application ID to create a segment for.
                  bucket - The name of the Amazon S3 bucket that contains the
 segment definitons.
                  key - The key of the S3 object.
                  roleArn - ARN of the role that allows Amazon
 Pinpoint to access S3. You need to set trust management for this
```

```
 to work. See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/
reference_policies_elements_principal.html
                  """;

        if (args.length != 4) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String appId = args[0];
        String bucket = args[1];
        String key = args[2];
        String roleArn = args[3];

        PinpointClient pinpoint = PinpointClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        ImportJobResponse response = createImportSegment(pinpoint, appId, bucket,
 key, roleArn);
        System.out.println("Import job for " + bucket + " submitted.");
        System.out.println("See application " + response.applicationId() + " for
 import job status.");
        System.out.println("See application " + response.jobStatus() + " for
 import job status.");
        pinpoint.close();
    }

    public static ImportJobResponse createImportSegment(PinpointClient client,
            String appId,
            String bucket,
            String key,
            String roleArn) {

        try {
            ImportJobRequest importRequest = ImportJobRequest.builder()
                    .defineSegment(true)
                    .registerEndpoints(true)
                    .roleArn(roleArn)
                    .format(Format.JSON)
                    .s3Url("s3://" + bucket + "/" + key)
                    .build();

            CreateImportJobRequest jobRequest = CreateImportJobRequest.builder()
```

```
                    .importJobRequest(importRequest)
                    .applicationId(appId)
                    .build();

            CreateImportJobResponse jobResponse =
 client.createImportJob(jobRequest);
            return jobResponse.importJobResponse();

        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return null;
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateImportJob을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **CreateSegment** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateSegment`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.PinpointClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.AttributeDimension;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SegmentResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.AttributeType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.RecencyDimension;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SegmentBehaviors;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SegmentDemographics;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SegmentLocation;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SegmentDimensions;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.WriteSegmentRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.CreateSegmentRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.CreateSegmentResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class CreateSegment {
        public static void main(String[] args) {
                final String usage = """

                                Usage:   <appId>

                                Where:
                                  appId - The application ID to create a segment
 for.

                                """;

                if (args.length != 1) {
                        System.out.println(usage);
                        System.exit(1);
                }

                String appId = args[0];
                PinpointClient pinpoint = PinpointClient.builder()
                                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                                .build();

                SegmentResponse result = createSegment(pinpoint, appId);
                System.out.println("Segment " + result.name() + " created.");
                System.out.println(result.segmentType());
                pinpoint.close();
        }
```

```
        public static SegmentResponse createSegment(PinpointClient client, String
appId) {
                try {
                        Map<String, AttributeDimension> segmentAttributes = new
HashMap<>();
                        segmentAttributes.put("Team",
AttributeDimension.builder()
                                        .attributeType(AttributeType.INCLUSIVE)
                                        .values("Lakers")
                                        .build());

                        RecencyDimension recencyDimension =
RecencyDimension.builder()
                                        .duration("DAY_30")
                                        .recencyType("ACTIVE")
                                        .build();

                        SegmentBehaviors segmentBehaviors =
SegmentBehaviors.builder()
                                        .recency(recencyDimension)
                                        .build();

                        SegmentDemographics segmentDemographics =
SegmentDemographics
                                        .builder()
                                        .build();

                        SegmentLocation segmentLocation = SegmentLocation
                                        .builder()
                                        .build();

                        SegmentDimensions dimensions = SegmentDimensions
                                        .builder()
                                        .attributes(segmentAttributes)
                                        .behavior(segmentBehaviors)
                                        .demographic(segmentDemographics)
                                        .location(segmentLocation)
                                        .build();

                        WriteSegmentRequest writeSegmentRequest =
WriteSegmentRequest.builder()
                                        .name("MySegment")
                                        .dimensions(dimensions)
```

```
                                        .build();

                        CreateSegmentRequest createSegmentRequest =
 CreateSegmentRequest.builder()
                                        .applicationId(appId)
                                        .writeSegmentRequest(writeSegmentRequest)
                                        .build();

                        CreateSegmentResponse createSegmentResult =
 client.createSegment(createSegmentRequest);
                        System.out.println("Segment ID: " +
 createSegmentResult.segmentResponse().id());
                        System.out.println("Done");
                        return createSegmentResult.segmentResponse();

                } catch (PinpointException e) {
                        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                        System.exit(1);
                }
                return null;
        }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateSegment를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun createPinpointSegment(applicationIdVal: String?): String? {
    val segmentAttributes = mutableMapOf<String, AttributeDimension>()
    val myList = mutableListOf<String>()
    myList.add("Lakers")

    val atts =
```

```
        AttributeDimension {
            attributeType = AttributeType.Inclusive
            values = myList
        }

    segmentAttributes["Team"] = atts
    val recencyDimension =
        RecencyDimension {
            duration = Duration.fromValue("DAY_30")
            recencyType = RecencyType.fromValue("ACTIVE")
        }

    val segmentBehaviors =
        SegmentBehaviors {
            recency = recencyDimension
        }

    val segmentLocation = SegmentLocation {}
    val dimensionsOb =
        SegmentDimensions {
            attributes = segmentAttributes
            behavior = segmentBehaviors
            demographic = SegmentDemographics {}
            location = segmentLocation
        }

    val writeSegmentRequestOb =
        WriteSegmentRequest {
            name = "MySegment101"
            dimensions = dimensionsOb
        }

    PinpointClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { pinpoint ->
        val createSegmentResult: CreateSegmentResponse =
            pinpoint.createSegment(
                CreateSegmentRequest {
                    applicationId = applicationIdVal
                    writeSegmentRequest = writeSegmentRequestOb
                },
            )
        println("Segment ID is ${createSegmentResult.segmentResponse?.id}")
        return createSegmentResult.segmentResponse?.id
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 CreateSegment를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DeleteApp** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteApp의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

애플리케이션 삭제

다음 delete-app 예시에서는 애플리케이션(프로젝트)을 삭제합니다.

```
aws pinpoint delete-app \
    --application-id 810c7aab86d42fb2b56c8c966example
```

출력:

```
{
    "ApplicationResponse": {
        "Arn": "arn:aws:mobiletargeting:us-
west-2:AIDACKCEVSQ6C2EXAMPLE:apps/810c7aab86d42fb2b56c8c966example",
        "Id": "810c7aab86d42fb2b56c8c966example",
        "Name": "ExampleCorp",
        "tags": {}
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteApp을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

애플리케이션을 삭제합니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.PinpointClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.DeleteAppRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.DeleteAppResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DeleteApp {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:  <appId>

                Where:
                 appId - The ID of the application to delete.

                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
        String appId = args[0];
        System.out.println("Deleting an application with ID: " + appId);
        PinpointClient pinpoint = PinpointClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        deletePinApp(pinpoint, appId);
        System.out.println("Done");
        pinpoint.close();
    }

    public static void deletePinApp(PinpointClient pinpoint, String appId) {
        try {
            DeleteAppRequest appRequest = DeleteAppRequest.builder()
                    .applicationId(appId)
                    .build();

            DeleteAppResponse result = pinpoint.deleteApp(appRequest);
            String appName = result.applicationResponse().name();
            System.out.println("Application " + appName + " has been deleted.");

        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteApp을 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun deletePinApp(appId: String?) {
```

```
    PinpointClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { pinpoint ->
        val result =
            pinpoint.deleteApp(
                DeleteAppRequest {
                    applicationId = appId
                },
            )
        val appName = result.applicationResponse?.name
        println("Application $appName has been deleted.")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DeleteApp를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **DeleteEndpoint** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteEndpoint의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

엔드포인트를 삭제합니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.PinpointClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.DeleteEndpointRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.DeleteEndpointResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
```

```
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DeleteEndpoint {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:   <appName> <endpointId >

                Where:
                  appId - The id of the application to delete.
                  endpointId - The id of the endpoint to delete.
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String appId = args[0];
        String endpointId = args[1];
        System.out.println("Deleting an endpoint with id: " + endpointId);
        PinpointClient pinpoint = PinpointClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        deletePinEncpoint(pinpoint, appId, endpointId);
        pinpoint.close();
    }

    public static void deletePinEncpoint(PinpointClient pinpoint, String appId,
 String endpointId) {
        try {
            DeleteEndpointRequest appRequest = DeleteEndpointRequest.builder()
                    .applicationId(appId)
                    .endpointId(endpointId)
                    .build();

            DeleteEndpointResponse result = pinpoint.deleteEndpoint(appRequest);
            String id = result.endpointResponse().id();
            System.out.println("The deleted endpoint id  " + id);

        } catch (PinpointException e) {
```

```
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println("Done");
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteEndpoint를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun deletePinEncpoint(
    appIdVal: String?,
    endpointIdVal: String?,
) {
    val deleteEndpointRequest =
        DeleteEndpointRequest {
            applicationId = appIdVal
            endpointId = endpointIdVal
        }

    PinpointClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { pinpoint ->
        val result = pinpoint.deleteEndpoint(deleteEndpointRequest)
        val id = result.endpointResponse?.id
        println("The deleted endpoint is  $id")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DeleteEndpoint를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **GetEndpoint** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 GetEndpoint의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

애플리케이션의 특정 엔드포인트 설정 및 속성 정보 가져오기

다음 get-endpoint 예시에서는 애플리케이션의 특정 엔드포인트 설정 및 속성에 대한 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
aws pinpoint get-endpoint \
    --application-id 611e3e3cdd47474c9c1399a505665b91 \
    --endpoint-id testendpoint \
    --region us-east-1
```

출력:

```
{
    "EndpointResponse": {
        "Address": "+11234567890",
        "ApplicationId": "611e3e3cdd47474c9c1399a505665b91",
        "Attributes": {},
        "ChannelType": "SMS",
        "CohortId": "63",
        "CreationDate": "2019-01-28T23:55:11.534Z",
        "EffectiveDate": "2021-08-06T00:04:51.763Z",
        "EndpointStatus": "ACTIVE",
        "Id": "testendpoint",
        "Location": {
            "Country": "USA"
        },
        "Metrics": {
            "SmsDelivered": 1.0
        },
        "OptOut": "ALL",
        "RequestId": "a204b1f2-7e26-48a7-9c80-b49a2143489d",
        "User": {
            "UserAttributes": {
                "Age": [
                    "24"
```

```
                ]
            },
        "UserId": "testuser"
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetEndpoint를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import com.google.gson.FieldNamingPolicy;
import com.google.gson.Gson;
import com.google.gson.GsonBuilder;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.PinpointClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.EndpointResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.GetEndpointResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.GetEndpointRequest;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class LookUpEndpoint {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
```

```
                Usage:   <appId> <endpoint>

                Where:
                  appId - The ID of the application to delete.
                  endpoint - The ID of the endpoint.\s
                  """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String appId = args[0];
        String endpoint = args[1];
        System.out.println("Looking up an endpoint point with ID: " + endpoint);
        PinpointClient pinpoint = PinpointClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        lookupPinpointEndpoint(pinpoint, appId, endpoint);
        pinpoint.close();
    }

    public static void lookupPinpointEndpoint(PinpointClient pinpoint, String
appId, String endpoint) {
        try {
            GetEndpointRequest appRequest = GetEndpointRequest.builder()
                    .applicationId(appId)
                    .endpointId(endpoint)
                    .build();

            GetEndpointResponse result = pinpoint.getEndpoint(appRequest);
            EndpointResponse endResponse = result.endpointResponse();

            // Uses the Google Gson library to pretty print the endpoint JSON.
            Gson gson = new GsonBuilder()
                    .setFieldNamingPolicy(FieldNamingPolicy.UPPER_CAMEL_CASE)
                    .setPrettyPrinting()
                    .create();

            String endpointJson = gson.toJson(endResponse);
            System.out.println(endpointJson);

        } catch (PinpointException e) {
```

```
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println("Done");
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetEndpoint를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun lookupPinpointEndpoint(
    appId: String?,
    endpoint: String?,
) {
    PinpointClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { pinpoint ->
        val result =
            pinpoint.getEndpoint(
                GetEndpointRequest {
                    applicationId = appId
                    endpointId = endpoint
                },
            )
        val endResponse = result.endpointResponse

        // Uses the Google Gson library to pretty print the endpoint JSON.
        val gson: com.google.gson.Gson =
            GsonBuilder()
                .setFieldNamingPolicy(FieldNamingPolicy.UPPER_CAMEL_CASE)
                .setPrettyPrinting()
                .create()

        val endpointJson: String = gson.toJson(endResponse)
```

```
        println(endpointJson)
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 GetEndpoint를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **GetSegments** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 GetSegments의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

세그먼트를 나열하세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.PinpointClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.GetSegmentsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.GetSegmentsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SegmentResponse;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ListSegments {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
        final String usage = """

                Usage:   <appId>

                Where:
                  appId - The ID of the application that contains a segment.

                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String appId = args[0];
        PinpointClient pinpoint = PinpointClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        listSegs(pinpoint, appId);
        pinpoint.close();
    }

    public static void listSegs(PinpointClient pinpoint, String appId) {
        try {
            GetSegmentsRequest request = GetSegmentsRequest.builder()
                    .applicationId(appId)
                    .build();

            GetSegmentsResponse response = pinpoint.getSegments(request);
            List<SegmentResponse> segments = response.segmentsResponse().item();
            for (SegmentResponse segment : segments) {
                System.out
                        .println("Segement " + segment.id() + " " +
 segment.name() + " " + segment.lastModifiedDate());
            }

        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetSegments를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun listSegs(appId: String?) {
    PinpointClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { pinpoint ->
        val response =
            pinpoint.getSegments(
                GetSegmentsRequest {
                    applicationId = appId
                },
            )
        response.segmentsResponse?.item?.forEach { segment ->
            println("Segement id is ${segment.id}")
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 GetSegments를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`GetSmsChannel`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetSmsChannel`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

애플리케이션의 SMS 채널 상태 및 설정 정보 가져오기

다음 `get-sms-channel` 예시에서는 애플리케이션의 SMS 채널 상태 및 설정을 가져옵니다.

```
aws pinpoint get-sms-channel \
    --application-id 6e0b7591a90841d2b5d93fa11143e5a7 \
    --region us-east-1
```

출력:

```
{
    "SMSChannelResponse": {
        "ApplicationId": "6e0b7591a90841d2b5d93fa11143e5a7",
        "CreationDate": "2019-10-08T18:39:18.511Z",
        "Enabled": true,
        "Id": "sms",
        "IsArchived": false,
        "LastModifiedDate": "2019-10-08T18:39:18.511Z",
        "Platform": "SMS",
        "PromotionalMessagesPerSecond": 20,
        "TransactionalMessagesPerSecond": 20,
        "Version": 1
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetSmsChannel을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.PinpointClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SMSChannelResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.GetSmsChannelRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SMSChannelRequest;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.UpdateSmsChannelRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.UpdateSmsChannelResponse;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class UpdateChannel {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage: CreateChannel <appId>

                Where:
                  appId - The name of the application whose channel is updated.

                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String appId = args[0];
        PinpointClient pinpoint = PinpointClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        SMSChannelResponse getResponse = getSMSChannel(pinpoint, appId);
        toggleSmsChannel(pinpoint, appId, getResponse);
        pinpoint.close();
    }

    private static SMSChannelResponse getSMSChannel(PinpointClient client, String
 appId) {
        try {
            GetSmsChannelRequest request = GetSmsChannelRequest.builder()
                    .applicationId(appId)
                    .build();
```

```
            SMSChannelResponse response =
 client.getSmsChannel(request).smsChannelResponse();
            System.out.println("Channel state is " + response.enabled());
            return response;

        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return null;
    }

    private static void toggleSmsChannel(PinpointClient client, String appId,
 SMSChannelResponse getResponse) {
        boolean enabled = !getResponse.enabled();
        try {
            SMSChannelRequest request = SMSChannelRequest.builder()
                    .enabled(enabled)
                    .build();

            UpdateSmsChannelRequest updateRequest =
 UpdateSmsChannelRequest.builder()
                    .smsChannelRequest(request)
                    .applicationId(appId)
                    .build();

            UpdateSmsChannelResponse result =
 client.updateSmsChannel(updateRequest);
            System.out.println("Channel state: " +
 result.smsChannelResponse().enabled());

        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetSmsChannel을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **GetUserEndpoints** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 GetUserEndpoints의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.PinpointClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.EndpointResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.GetUserEndpointsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.GetUserEndpointsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ListEndpointIds {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <applicationId> <userId>

                Where:
                   applicationId - The ID of the Amazon Pinpoint application that
 has the endpoint.
                   userId - The user id applicable to the endpoints""";

        if (args.length != 2) {
```

```
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String applicationId = args[0];
        String userId = args[1];
        PinpointClient pinpoint = PinpointClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        listAllEndpoints(pinpoint, applicationId, userId);
        pinpoint.close();
    }

    public static void listAllEndpoints(PinpointClient pinpoint,
            String applicationId,
            String userId) {

        try {
            GetUserEndpointsRequest endpointsRequest =
 GetUserEndpointsRequest.builder()
                    .userId(userId)
                    .applicationId(applicationId)
                    .build();

            GetUserEndpointsResponse response =
 pinpoint.getUserEndpoints(endpointsRequest);
            List<EndpointResponse> endpoints =
 response.endpointsResponse().item();

            // Display the results.
            for (EndpointResponse endpoint : endpoints) {
                System.out.println("The channel type is: " +
 endpoint.channelType());
                System.out.println("The address is  " + endpoint.address());
            }

        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetUserEndpoints를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **SendMessages** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 SendMessages의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이메일 메시지를 전송합니다.

```
using Amazon;
using Amazon.Pinpoint;
using Amazon.Pinpoint.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration;

namespace SendEmailMessage;

public class SendEmailMainClass
{
    public static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        var configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
        .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
        .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load test settings from .json file.
        .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
            true) // Optionally load local settings.
        .Build();

        // The AWS Region that you want to use to send the email. For a list of
        // AWS Regions where the Amazon Pinpoint API is available, see
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/pinpoint/latest/apireference/
```

```
        string region = "us-east-1";

        // The "From" address. This address has to be verified in Amazon
Pinpoint
        // in the region you're using to send email.
        string senderAddress = configuration["SenderAddress"]!;

        // The address on the "To" line. If your Amazon Pinpoint account is in
        // the sandbox, this address also has to be verified.
        string toAddress = configuration["ToAddress"]!;

        // The Amazon Pinpoint project/application ID to use when you send this
message.
        // Make sure that the SMS channel is enabled for the project or
application
        // that you choose.
        string appId = configuration["AppId"]!;

        try
        {
            await SendEmailMessage(region, appId, toAddress, senderAddress);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The message wasn't sent. Error message: " +
ex.Message);
        }
    }

    public static async Task<MessageResponse> SendEmailMessage(
        string region, string appId, string toAddress, string senderAddress)
    {
        var client = new
AmazonPinpointClient(RegionEndpoint.GetBySystemName(region));

        // The subject line of the email.
        string subject = "Amazon Pinpoint Email test";

        // The body of the email for recipients whose email clients don't
        // support HTML content.
        string textBody = @"Amazon Pinpoint Email Test (.NET)"
                          + "\n----------------------------------"
                          + "\nThis email was sent using the Amazon Pinpoint API
using the AWS SDK for .NET.";
```

```
        // The body of the email for recipients whose email clients support
        // HTML content.
        string htmlBody = @"<html>"
                          + "\n<head></head>"
                          + "\n<body>"
                          + "\n  <h1>Amazon Pinpoint Email Test (AWS SDK
 for .NET)</h1>"
                          + "\n  <p>This email was sent using the "
                          + "\n    <a href='https://aws.amazon.com/
pinpoint/'>Amazon Pinpoint</a> API "
                          + "\n    using the <a href='https://aws.amazon.com/sdk-
for-net/'>AWS SDK for .NET</a>"
                          + "\n  </p>"
                          + "\n</body>"
                          + "\n</html>";

        // The character encoding the you want to use for the subject line and
        // message body of the email.
        string charset = "UTF-8";

        var sendRequest = new SendMessagesRequest
        {
            ApplicationId = appId,
            MessageRequest = new MessageRequest
            {
                Addresses = new Dictionary<string, AddressConfiguration>
                {
                    {
                        toAddress,
                        new AddressConfiguration
                        {
                            ChannelType = ChannelType.EMAIL
                        }
                    }
                },
                MessageConfiguration = new DirectMessageConfiguration
                {
                    EmailMessage = new EmailMessage
                    {
                        FromAddress = senderAddress,
                        SimpleEmail = new SimpleEmail
                        {
                            HtmlPart = new SimpleEmailPart
```

```
                            {
                                Charset = charset,
                                Data = htmlBody
                            },
                            TextPart = new SimpleEmailPart
                            {
                                Charset = charset,
                                Data = textBody
                            },
                            Subject = new SimpleEmailPart
                            {
                                Charset = charset,
                                Data = subject
                            }
                        }
                    }
                }
            }
        };
        Console.WriteLine("Sending message...");
        SendMessagesResponse response = await
 client.SendMessagesAsync(sendRequest);
        Console.WriteLine("Message sent!");
        return response.MessageResponse;
    }
}
```

SMS 메시지를 전송합니다.

```
using Amazon;
using Amazon.Pinpoint;
using Amazon.Pinpoint.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration;

namespace SendSmsMessage;

public class SendSmsMessageMainClass
{
    public static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
```

```
        var configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load test settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally load local settings.
            .Build();

        // The AWS Region that you want to use to send the message. For a list of
        // AWS Regions where the Amazon Pinpoint API is available, see
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/pinpoint/latest/apireference/
        string region = "us-east-1";

        // The phone number or short code to send the message from. The phone
 number
        // or short code that you specify has to be associated with your Amazon
 Pinpoint
        // account. For best results, specify long codes in E.164 format.
        string originationNumber = configuration["OriginationNumber"]!;

        // The recipient's phone number.  For best results, you should specify
 the
        // phone number in E.164 format.
        string destinationNumber = configuration["DestinationNumber"]!;

        // The Pinpoint project/ application ID to use when you send this
 message.
        // Make sure that the SMS channel is enabled for the project or
 application
        // that you choose.
        string appId = configuration["AppId"]!;

        // The type of SMS message that you want to send. If you plan to send
        // time-sensitive content, specify TRANSACTIONAL. If you plan to send
        // marketing-related content, specify PROMOTIONAL.
        MessageType messageType = MessageType.TRANSACTIONAL;

        // The registered keyword associated with the originating short code.
        string? registeredKeyword = configuration["RegisteredKeyword"];

        // The sender ID to use when sending the message. Support for sender ID
        // varies by country or region. For more information, see
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/pinpoint/latest/userguide/channels-sms-
countries.html
        string? senderId = configuration["SenderId"];
```

```
        try
        {
            var response = await SendSmsMessage(region, appId, destinationNumber,
                originationNumber, registeredKeyword, senderId, messageType);
            Console.WriteLine($"Message sent to
{response.MessageResponse.Result.Count} recipient(s).");
            foreach (var messageResultValue in
                     response.MessageResponse.Result.Select(r => r.Value))
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{messageResultValue.MessageId} Status:
{messageResultValue.DeliveryStatus}");
            }
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The message wasn't sent. Error message: " +
ex.Message);
        }
    }

    public static async Task<SendMessagesResponse> SendSmsMessage(
        string region, string appId, string destinationNumber, string
originationNumber,
        string? keyword, string? senderId, MessageType messageType)
    {

        // The content of the SMS message.
        string message = "This message was sent through Amazon Pinpoint using" +
                         " the AWS SDK for .NET. Reply STOP to opt out.";


        var client = new
AmazonPinpointClient(RegionEndpoint.GetBySystemName(region));

        SendMessagesRequest sendRequest = new SendMessagesRequest
        {
            ApplicationId = appId,
            MessageRequest = new MessageRequest
            {
                Addresses =
                    new Dictionary<string, AddressConfiguration>
                    {
                        {
```

```
                            destinationNumber,
                            new AddressConfiguration { ChannelType =
 ChannelType.SMS }
                        }
                    },
                MessageConfiguration = new DirectMessageConfiguration
                {
                    SMSMessage = new SMSMessage
                    {
                        Body = message,
                        MessageType = MessageType.TRANSACTIONAL,
                        OriginationNumber = originationNumber,
                        SenderId = senderId,
                        Keyword = keyword
                    }
                }
            }
        };
        SendMessagesResponse response = await
 client.SendMessagesAsync(sendRequest);
        return response;
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 SendMessages를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

애플리케이션의 엔드포인트를 사용하여 SMS 메시지 전송

다음 `send-messages` 예시에서는 엔드포인트가 있는 애플리케이션에 다이렉트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
aws pinpoint send-messages \
    --application-id 611e3e3cdd47474c9c1399a505665b91 \
    --message-request file://myfile.json \
    --region us-west-2
```

`myfile.json`의 콘텐츠:

```
{
    "MessageConfiguration": {
        "SMSMessage": {
            "Body": "hello, how are you?"
        }
    },
    "Endpoints": {
        "testendpoint": {}
    }
}
```

출력:

```
{
    "MessageResponse": {
        "ApplicationId": "611e3e3cdd47474c9c1399a505665b91",
        "EndpointResult": {
            "testendpoint": {
                "Address": "+12345678900",
                "DeliveryStatus": "SUCCESSFUL",
                "MessageId": "itnuqhai5alf1n6ahv3udc05n7hhddr6gb3lq6g0",
                "StatusCode": 200,
                "StatusMessage": "MessageId:
 itnuqhai5alf1n6ahv3udc05n7hhddr6gb3lq6g0"
            }
        },
        "RequestId": "c7e23264-04b2-4a46-b800-d24923f74753"
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Pinpoint 사용자 안내서의 Amazon Pinpoint SMS 채널을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 SendMessages를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이메일 메시지를 전송합니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.PinpointClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.AddressConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.ChannelType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SimpleEmailPart;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SimpleEmail;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.EmailMessage;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.DirectMessageConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.MessageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SendMessagesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointemail.PinpointEmailClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointemail.model.Body;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointemail.model.Content;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointemail.model.Destination;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointemail.model.EmailContent;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointemail.model.Message;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointemail.model.SendEmailRequest;

import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
```

```
public class SendEmailMessage {

        // The character encoding the you want to use for the subject line and
        // message body of the email.
        public static String charset = "UTF-8";

    // The body of the email for recipients whose email clients support HTML
 content.
    static final String body = """
        Amazon Pinpoint test (AWS SDK for Java 2.x)

        This email was sent through the Amazon Pinpoint Email API using the AWS
 SDK for Java 2.x

        """;

        public static void main(String[] args) {
                final String usage = """

                                Usage:    <subject> <appId> <senderAddress>
 <toAddress>

            Where:
               subject - The email subject to use.
               senderAddress - The from address. This address has to be verified
 in Amazon Pinpoint in the region you're using to send email\s
               toAddress - The to address. This address has to be verified in
 Amazon Pinpoint in the region you're using to send email\s
            """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String subject = args[0];
        String senderAddress = args[1];
        String toAddress = args[2];
        System.out.println("Sending a message");
        PinpointEmailClient pinpoint = PinpointEmailClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .build();

        sendEmail(pinpoint, subject, senderAddress, toAddress);
```

```
        System.out.println("Email was sent");
        pinpoint.close();
    }

    public static void sendEmail(PinpointEmailClient pinpointEmailClient, String
 subject, String senderAddress, String toAddress) {
        try {
            Content content = Content.builder()
                .data(body)
                .build();

            Body messageBody = Body.builder()
                .text(content)
                .build();

            Message message = Message.builder()
                .body(messageBody)
                .subject(Content.builder().data(subject).build())
                .build();

            Destination destination = Destination.builder()
                .toAddresses(toAddress)
                .build();

            EmailContent emailContent = EmailContent.builder()
                .simple(message)
                .build();

            SendEmailRequest sendEmailRequest = SendEmailRequest.builder()
                .fromEmailAddress(senderAddress)
                .destination(destination)
                .content(emailContent)
                .build();

            pinpointEmailClient.sendEmail(sendEmailRequest);
            System.out.println("Message Sent");

        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

CC 값을 포함하여 이메일 메시지를 전송합니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;
import  software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointemail.PinpointEmailClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointemail.model.Body;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointemail.model.Content;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointemail.model.Destination;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointemail.model.EmailContent;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointemail.model.Message;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointemail.model.SendEmailRequest;
import java.util.ArrayList;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class SendEmailMessageCC {

    // The body of the email.
    static final String body = """
        Amazon Pinpoint test (AWS SDK for Java 2.x)

        This email was sent through the Amazon Pinpoint Email API using the AWS
 SDK for Java 2.x

        """;
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:    <subject> <senderAddress> <toAddress> <ccAddress>

            Where:
               subject - The email subject to use.
               senderAddress - The from address. This address has to be verified
 in Amazon Pinpoint in the region you're using to send email\s
```

```
               toAddress - The to address. This address has to be verified in
Amazon Pinpoint in the region you're using to send email\s
               ccAddress - The CC address.
            """;

        if (args.length != 4) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String subject = args[0];
        String senderAddress = args[1];
        String toAddress = args[2];
        String ccAddress = args[3];

        System.out.println("Sending a message");
        PinpointEmailClient pinpoint = PinpointEmailClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .build();

        ArrayList<String> ccList = new ArrayList<>();
        ccList.add(ccAddress);
        sendEmail(pinpoint, subject, senderAddress, toAddress, ccList);
        pinpoint.close();
    }

    public static void sendEmail(PinpointEmailClient pinpointEmailClient, String
subject, String senderAddress, String toAddress, ArrayList<String> ccAddresses)
{
        try {
            Content content = Content.builder()
                .data(body)
                .build();

            Body messageBody = Body.builder()
                .text(content)
                .build();

            Message message = Message.builder()
                .body(messageBody)
                .subject(Content.builder().data(subject).build())
                .build();

            Destination destination = Destination.builder()
```

```
                .toAddresses(toAddress)
                .ccAddresses(ccAddresses)
                .build();

            EmailContent emailContent = EmailContent.builder()
                .simple(message)
                .build();

            SendEmailRequest sendEmailRequest = SendEmailRequest.builder()
                .fromEmailAddress(senderAddress)
                .destination(destination)
                .content(emailContent)
                .build();

            pinpointEmailClient.sendEmail(sendEmailRequest);
            System.out.println("Message Sent");

        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            // Handle exception
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
}
```

SMS 메시지를 전송합니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.PinpointClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.DirectMessageConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SMSMessage;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.AddressConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.ChannelType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.MessageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SendMessagesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SendMessagesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.MessageResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
```

```
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class SendMessage {

        // The type of SMS message that you want to send. If you plan to send
        // time-sensitive content, specify TRANSACTIONAL. If you plan to send
        // marketing-related content, specify PROMOTIONAL.
        public static String messageType = "TRANSACTIONAL";

        // The registered keyword associated with the originating short code.
        public static String registeredKeyword = "myKeyword";

        // The sender ID to use when sending the message. Support for sender ID
        // varies by country or region. For more information, see
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/pinpoint/latest/userguide/channels-sms-
countries.html
        public static String senderId = "MySenderID";

        public static void main(String[] args) {
                final String usage = """

                                Usage:   <message> <appId> <originationNumber>
 <destinationNumber>\s

                                Where:
                                  message - The body of the message to send.
                                  appId - The Amazon Pinpoint project/application
 ID to use when you send this message.
                                  originationNumber - The phone number or
 short code that you specify has to be associated with your Amazon Pinpoint
 account. For best results, specify long codes in E.164 format (for example,
 +1-555-555-5654).
                                  destinationNumber - The recipient's phone
 number.  For best results, you should specify the phone number in E.164 format
 (for example, +1-555-555-5654).\s
                                  """;

                if (args.length != 4) {
                        System.out.println(usage);
```

```
                        System.exit(1);
                }

                String message = args[0];
                String appId = args[1];
                String originationNumber = args[2];
                String destinationNumber = args[3];
                System.out.println("Sending a message");
                PinpointClient pinpoint = PinpointClient.builder()
                                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                                .build();

                sendSMSMessage(pinpoint, message, appId, originationNumber,
destinationNumber);
                pinpoint.close();
        }

        public static void sendSMSMessage(PinpointClient pinpoint, String
message, String appId,
                        String originationNumber,
                        String destinationNumber) {
                try {
                        Map<String, AddressConfiguration> addressMap = new
HashMap<String, AddressConfiguration>();
                        AddressConfiguration addConfig =
AddressConfiguration.builder()
                                        .channelType(ChannelType.SMS)
                                        .build();

                        addressMap.put(destinationNumber, addConfig);
                        SMSMessage smsMessage = SMSMessage.builder()
                                        .body(message)
                                        .messageType(messageType)
                                        .originationNumber(originationNumber)
                                        .senderId(senderId)
                                        .keyword(registeredKeyword)
                                        .build();

                        // Create a DirectMessageConfiguration object.
                        DirectMessageConfiguration direct =
DirectMessageConfiguration.builder()
                                        .smsMessage(smsMessage)
                                        .build();
```

```
                        MessageRequest msgReq = MessageRequest.builder()
                                        .addresses(addressMap)
                                        .messageConfiguration(direct)
                                        .build();

                        // create a SendMessagesRequest object
                        SendMessagesRequest request =
 SendMessagesRequest.builder()
                                        .applicationId(appId)
                                        .messageRequest(msgReq)
                                        .build();

                        SendMessagesResponse response =
 pinpoint.sendMessages(request);
                        MessageResponse msg1 = response.messageResponse();
                        Map map1 = msg1.result();

                        // Write out the result of sendMessage.
                        map1.forEach((k, v) -> System.out.println((k + ":" +
 v)));

                } catch (PinpointException e) {
                        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                        System.exit(1);
                }
        }
}
```

SMS 메시지를 일괄 전송합니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.PinpointClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.DirectMessageConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SMSMessage;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.AddressConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.ChannelType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.MessageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SendMessagesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SendMessagesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.MessageResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;
```

```
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class SendMessageBatch {

    // The type of SMS message that you want to send. If you plan to send
    // time-sensitive content, specify TRANSACTIONAL. If you plan to send
    // marketing-related content, specify PROMOTIONAL.
    public static String messageType = "TRANSACTIONAL";

    // The registered keyword associated with the originating short code.
    public static String registeredKeyword = "myKeyword";

    // The sender ID to use when sending the message. Support for sender ID
    // varies by country or region. For more information, see
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/pinpoint/latest/userguide/channels-sms-
countries.html
    public static String senderId = "MySenderID";

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:   <message> <appId> <originationNumber>
 <destinationNumber> <destinationNumber1>\s

                Where:
                  message - The body of the message to send.
                  appId - The Amazon Pinpoint project/application ID to use when
 you send this message.
                  originationNumber - The phone number or short code that
 you specify has to be associated with your Amazon Pinpoint account. For best
 results, specify long codes in E.164 format (for example, +1-555-555-5654).
```

```
                 destinationNumber - The recipient's phone number.  For best
results, you should specify the phone number in E.164 format (for example,
+1-555-555-5654).
                 destinationNumber1 - The second recipient's phone number.  For
best results, you should specify the phone number in E.164 format (for example,
+1-555-555-5654).\s
               """;

       if (args.length != 5) {
           System.out.println(usage);
           System.exit(1);
       }

       String message = args[0];
       String appId = args[1];
       String originationNumber = args[2];
       String destinationNumber = args[3];
       String destinationNumber1 = args[4];
       System.out.println("Sending a message");
       PinpointClient pinpoint = PinpointClient.builder()
               .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
               .build();

       sendSMSMessage(pinpoint, message, appId, originationNumber,
destinationNumber, destinationNumber1);
       pinpoint.close();
   }

   public static void sendSMSMessage(PinpointClient pinpoint, String message,
String appId,
                                     String originationNumber,
                                     String destinationNumber, String
destinationNumber1) {
       try {
           Map<String, AddressConfiguration> addressMap = new HashMap<String,
AddressConfiguration>();
           AddressConfiguration addConfig = AddressConfiguration.builder()
                   .channelType(ChannelType.SMS)
                   .build();

           // Add an entry to the Map object for each number to whom you want to
send a
           // message.
           addressMap.put(destinationNumber, addConfig);
```

```
            addressMap.put(destinationNumber1, addConfig);
            SMSMessage smsMessage = SMSMessage.builder()
                    .body(message)
                    .messageType(messageType)
                    .originationNumber(originationNumber)
                    .senderId(senderId)
                    .keyword(registeredKeyword)
                    .build();

            // Create a DirectMessageConfiguration object.
            DirectMessageConfiguration direct =
 DirectMessageConfiguration.builder()
                    .smsMessage(smsMessage)
                    .build();

            MessageRequest msgReq = MessageRequest.builder()
                    .addresses(addressMap)
                    .messageConfiguration(direct)
                    .build();

            // Create a SendMessagesRequest object.
            SendMessagesRequest request = SendMessagesRequest.builder()
                    .applicationId(appId)
                    .messageRequest(msgReq)
                    .build();

            SendMessagesResponse response = pinpoint.sendMessages(request);
            MessageResponse msg1 = response.messageResponse();
            Map map1 = msg1.result();

            // Write out the result of sendMessage.
            map1.forEach((k, v) -> System.out.println((k + ":" + v)));

        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 SendMessages를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

별도의 모듈에서 클라이언트를 생성하고 내보냅니다.

```
import { PinpointClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-pinpoint";
// Set the AWS Region.
const REGION = "us-east-1";
export const pinClient = new PinpointClient({ region: REGION });
```

이메일 메시지를 전송합니다.

```
// Import required AWS SDK clients and commands for Node.js
import { SendMessagesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-pinpoint";
import { pinClient } from "./libs/pinClient.js";

// The FromAddress must be verified in SES.
const fromAddress = "FROM_ADDRESS";
const toAddress = "TO_ADDRESS";
const projectId = "PINPOINT_PROJECT_ID";

// The subject line of the email.
const subject = "Amazon Pinpoint Test (AWS SDK for JavaScript in Node.js)";

// The email body for recipients with non-HTML email clients.
const body_text = `Amazon Pinpoint Test (SDK for JavaScript in Node.js)
----------------------------------------------------
This email was sent with Amazon Pinpoint using the AWS SDK for JavaScript in
 Node.js.
For more information, see https://aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-node-js/`;

// The body of the email for recipients whose email clients support HTML content.
const body_html = `<html>
<head></head>
```

```
<body>
  <h1>Amazon Pinpoint Test (SDK for JavaScript in Node.js)</h1>
  <p>This email was sent with
    <a href='https://aws.amazon.com/pinpoint/'>the Amazon Pinpoint Email API</a>
 using the
    <a href='https://aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-node-js/'>
      AWS SDK for JavaScript in Node.js</a>.</p>
</body>
</html>`;

// The character encoding for the subject line and message body of the email.
const charset = "UTF-8";

const params = {
  ApplicationId: projectId,
  MessageRequest: {
    Addresses: {
      [toAddress]: {
        ChannelType: "EMAIL",
      },
    },
    MessageConfiguration: {
      EmailMessage: {
        FromAddress: fromAddress,
        SimpleEmail: {
          Subject: {
            Charset: charset,
            Data: subject,
          },
          HtmlPart: {
            Charset: charset,
            Data: body_html,
          },
          TextPart: {
            Charset: charset,
            Data: body_text,
          },
        },
      },
    },
  },
};

const run = async () => {
```

```
  try {
    const { MessageResponse } = await pinClient.send(
      new SendMessagesCommand(params),
    );

    if (!MessageResponse) {
      throw new Error("No message response.");
    }

    if (!MessageResponse.Result) {
      throw new Error("No message result.");
    }

    const recipientResult = MessageResponse.Result[toAddress];

    if (recipientResult.StatusCode !== 200) {
      throw new Error(recipientResult.StatusMessage);
    }
    console.log(recipientResult.MessageId);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log(err.message);
  }
};

run();
```

SMS 메시지를 전송합니다.

```
// Import required AWS SDK clients and commands for Node.js
import { SendMessagesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-pinpoint";
import { pinClient } from "./libs/pinClient.js";

/* The phone number or short code to send the message from. The phone number
 or short code that you specify has to be associated with your Amazon Pinpoint
account. For best results, specify long codes in E.164 format. */
const originationNumber = "SENDER_NUMBER"; //e.g., +1XXXXXXXXXX

// The recipient's phone number.  For best results, you should specify the phone
 number in E.164 format.
const destinationNumber = "RECEIVER_NUMBER"; //e.g., +1XXXXXXXXXX
```

```
// The content of the SMS message.
const message =
  "This message was sent through Amazon Pinpoint " +
  "using the AWS SDK for JavaScript in Node.js. Reply STOP to " +
  "opt out.";

/*The Amazon Pinpoint project/application ID to use when you send this message.
Make sure that the SMS channel is enabled for the project or application
that you choose.*/
const projectId = "PINPOINT_PROJECT_ID"; //e.g., XXXXXXXX66e4e9986478cXXXXXXXXX

/* The type of SMS message that you want to send. If you plan to send
time-sensitive content, specify TRANSACTIONAL. If you plan to send
marketing-related content, specify PROMOTIONAL.*/
const messageType = "TRANSACTIONAL";

// The registered keyword associated with the originating short code.
const registeredKeyword = "myKeyword";

/* The sender ID to use when sending the message. Support for sender ID
// varies by country or region. For more information, see
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/pinpoint/latest/userguide/channels-sms-
countries.html.*/

const senderId = "MySenderID";

// Specify the parameters to pass to the API.
const params = {
  ApplicationId: projectId,
  MessageRequest: {
    Addresses: {
      [destinationNumber]: {
        ChannelType: "SMS",
      },
    },
    MessageConfiguration: {
      SMSMessage: {
        Body: message,
        Keyword: registeredKeyword,
        MessageType: messageType,
        OriginationNumber: originationNumber,
        SenderId: senderId,
      },
    },
```

```
  },
};

const run = async () => {
  try {
    const data = await pinClient.send(new SendMessagesCommand(params));
    console.log(
      `Message sent!
 ${data.MessageResponse.Result[destinationNumber].StatusMessage}`,
    );
  } catch (err) {
    console.log(err);
  }
};
run();
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 SendMessages를 참조하십시오.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이메일 메시지를 전송합니다.

```
"use strict";

const AWS = require("aws-sdk");

// The AWS Region that you want to use to send the email. For a list of
// AWS Regions where the Amazon Pinpoint API is available, see
// https://docs.aws.amazon.com/pinpoint/latest/apireference/
const aws_region = "us-west-2";

// The "From" address. This address has to be verified in Amazon Pinpoint
// in the region that you use to send email.
const senderAddress = "sender@example.com";
```

```
// The address on the "To" line. If your Amazon Pinpoint account is in
// the sandbox, this address also has to be verified.
var toAddress = "recipient@example.com";

// The Amazon Pinpoint project/application ID to use when you send this message.
// Make sure that the SMS channel is enabled for the project or application
// that you choose.
const appId = "ce796be37f32f178af652b26eexample";

// The subject line of the email.
var subject = "Amazon Pinpoint (AWS SDK for JavaScript in Node.js)";

// The email body for recipients with non-HTML email clients.
var body_text = `Amazon Pinpoint Test (SDK for JavaScript in Node.js)
-----------------------------------------------------
This email was sent with Amazon Pinpoint using the AWS SDK for JavaScript in
 Node.js.
For more information, see https:\/\/aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-node-js/`;

// The body of the email for recipients whose email clients support HTML content.
var body_html = `<html>
<head></head>
<body>
  <h1>Amazon Pinpoint Test (SDK for JavaScript in Node.js)</h1>
  <p>This email was sent with
    <a href='https://aws.amazon.com/pinpoint/'>the Amazon Pinpoint API</a> using
 the
    <a href='https://aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-node-js/'>
      AWS SDK for JavaScript in Node.js</a>.</p>
</body>
</html>`;

// The character encoding the you want to use for the subject line and
// message body of the email.
var charset = "UTF-8";

// Specify that you're using a shared credentials file.
var credentials = new AWS.SharedIniFileCredentials({ profile: "default" });
AWS.config.credentials = credentials;

// Specify the region.
AWS.config.update({ region: aws_region });

//Create a new Pinpoint object.
```

```
var pinpoint = new AWS.Pinpoint();

// Specify the parameters to pass to the API.
var params = {
  ApplicationId: appId,
  MessageRequest: {
    Addresses: {
      [toAddress]: {
        ChannelType: "EMAIL",
      },
    },
    MessageConfiguration: {
      EmailMessage: {
        FromAddress: senderAddress,
        SimpleEmail: {
          Subject: {
            Charset: charset,
            Data: subject,
          },
          HtmlPart: {
            Charset: charset,
            Data: body_html,
          },
          TextPart: {
            Charset: charset,
            Data: body_text,
          },
        },
      },
    },
  },
};

//Try to send the email.
pinpoint.sendMessages(params, function (err, data) {
  // If something goes wrong, print an error message.
  if (err) {
    console.log(err.message);
  } else {
    console.log(
      "Email sent! Message ID: ",
      data["MessageResponse"]["Result"][toAddress]["MessageId"]
    );
  }
```

```
});
```

SMS 메시지를 전송합니다.

```
"use strict";

var AWS = require("aws-sdk");

// The AWS Region that you want to use to send the message. For a list of
// AWS Regions where the Amazon Pinpoint API is available, see
// https://docs.aws.amazon.com/pinpoint/latest/apireference/.
var aws_region = "us-east-1";

// The phone number or short code to send the message from. The phone number
// or short code that you specify has to be associated with your Amazon Pinpoint
// account. For best results, specify long codes in E.164 format.
var originationNumber = "+12065550199";

// The recipient's phone number.  For best results, you should specify the
// phone number in E.164 format.
var destinationNumber = "+14255550142";

// The content of the SMS message.
var message =
  "This message was sent through Amazon Pinpoint " +
  "using the AWS SDK for JavaScript in Node.js. Reply STOP to " +
  "opt out.";

// The Amazon Pinpoint project/application ID to use when you send this message.
// Make sure that the SMS channel is enabled for the project or application
// that you choose.
var applicationId = "ce796be37f32f178af652b26eexample";

// The type of SMS message that you want to send. If you plan to send
// time-sensitive content, specify TRANSACTIONAL. If you plan to send
// marketing-related content, specify PROMOTIONAL.
var messageType = "TRANSACTIONAL";

// The registered keyword associated with the originating short code.
var registeredKeyword = "myKeyword";
```

```
// The sender ID to use when sending the message. Support for sender ID
// varies by country or region. For more information, see
// https://docs.aws.amazon.com/pinpoint/latest/userguide/channels-sms-
countries.html
var senderId = "MySenderID";

// Specify that you're using a shared credentials file, and optionally specify
// the profile that you want to use.
var credentials = new AWS.SharedIniFileCredentials({ profile: "default" });
AWS.config.credentials = credentials;

// Specify the region.
AWS.config.update({ region: aws_region });

//Create a new Pinpoint object.
var pinpoint = new AWS.Pinpoint();

// Specify the parameters to pass to the API.
var params = {
  ApplicationId: applicationId,
  MessageRequest: {
    Addresses: {
      [destinationNumber]: {
        ChannelType: "SMS",
      },
    },
    MessageConfiguration: {
      SMSMessage: {
        Body: message,
        Keyword: registeredKeyword,
        MessageType: messageType,
        OriginationNumber: originationNumber,
        SenderId: senderId,
      },
    },
  },
};

//Try to send the message.
pinpoint.sendMessages(params, function (err, data) {
  // If something goes wrong, print an error message.
  if (err) {
    console.log(err.message);
```

```
    // Otherwise, show the unique ID for the message.
  } else {
    console.log(
      "Message sent! " +
        data["MessageResponse"]["Result"][destinationNumber]["StatusMessage"]
    );
  }
});
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 SendMessages를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
including your credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
 */

val body: String =
    """
    Amazon Pinpoint test (AWS SDK for Kotlin)

    This email was sent through the Amazon Pinpoint Email API using the AWS SDK
 for Kotlin.

    """.trimIndent()

suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
```

```
    val usage = """
    Usage:
        <subject> <appId> <senderAddress> <toAddress>

    Where:
        subject - The email subject to use.
        senderAddress - The from address. This address has to be verified in
 Amazon Pinpoint in the region you're using to send email
        toAddress - The to address. This address has to be verified in Amazon
 Pinpoint in the region you're using to send email
    """

    if (args.size != 3) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(0)
    }

    val subject = args[0]
    val senderAddress = args[1]
    val toAddress = args[2]
    sendEmail(subject, senderAddress, toAddress)
}

suspend fun sendEmail(
    subjectVal: String?,
    senderAddress: String,
    toAddressVal: String,
) {
    var content =
        Content {
            data = body
        }

    val messageBody =
        Body {
            text = content
        }

    val subContent =
        Content {
            data = subjectVal
        }

    val message =
```

```
        Message {
            body = messageBody
            subject = subContent
        }

    val destinationOb =
        Destination {
            toAddresses = listOf(toAddressVal)
        }

    val emailContent =
        EmailContent {
            simple = message
        }

    val sendEmailRequest =
        SendEmailRequest {
            fromEmailAddress = senderAddress
            destination = destinationOb
            this.content = emailContent
        }

    PinpointEmailClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { pinpointemail ->
        pinpointemail.sendEmail(sendEmailRequest)
        println("Message Sent")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 SendMessages를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이메일 메시지를 전송합니다.

```
import logging
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def send_email_message(
    pinpoint_client,
    app_id,
    sender,
    to_addresses,
    char_set,
    subject,
    html_message,
    text_message,
):
    """
    Sends an email message with HTML and plain text versions.

    :param pinpoint_client: A Boto3 Pinpoint client.
    :param app_id: The Amazon Pinpoint project ID to use when you send this
 message.
    :param sender: The "From" address. This address must be verified in
                   Amazon Pinpoint in the AWS Region you're using to send email.
    :param to_addresses: The addresses on the "To" line. If your Amazon Pinpoint
 account
                         is in the sandbox, these addresses must be verified.
    :param char_set: The character encoding to use for the subject line and
 message
                     body of the email.
    :param subject: The subject line of the email.
    :param html_message: The body of the email for recipients whose email clients
 can
                         display HTML content.
    :param text_message: The body of the email for recipients whose email clients
                         don't support HTML content.
    :return: A dict of to_addresses and their message IDs.
    """
    try:
        response = pinpoint_client.send_messages(
```

```
            ApplicationId=app_id,
            MessageRequest={
                "Addresses": {
                    to_address: {"ChannelType": "EMAIL"} for to_address in
 to_addresses
                },
                "MessageConfiguration": {
                    "EmailMessage": {
                        "FromAddress": sender,
                        "SimpleEmail": {
                            "Subject": {"Charset": char_set, "Data": subject},
                            "HtmlPart": {"Charset": char_set, "Data":
 html_message},
                            "TextPart": {"Charset": char_set, "Data":
 text_message},
                        },
                    }
                },
            },
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't send email.")
        raise
    else:
        return {
            to_address: message["MessageId"]
            for to_address, message in response["MessageResponse"]
["Result"].items()
        }


def main():
    app_id = "ce796be37f32f178af652b26eexample"
    sender = "sender@example.com"
    to_address = "recipient@example.com"
    char_set = "UTF-8"
    subject = "Amazon Pinpoint Test (SDK for Python (Boto3))"
    text_message = """Amazon Pinpoint Test (SDK for Python)
    -------------------------------------
    This email was sent with Amazon Pinpoint using the AWS SDK for Python
 (Boto3).
    For more information, see https://aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-python/
                """
    html_message = """<html>
```

```
    <head></head>
    <body>
      <h1>Amazon Pinpoint Test (SDK for Python (Boto3)</h1>
      <p>This email was sent with
        <a href='https://aws.amazon.com/pinpoint/'>Amazon Pinpoint</a> using the
        <a href='https://aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-python/'>
          AWS SDK for Python (Boto3)</a>.</p>
    </body>
    </html>
                """

    print("Sending email.")
    message_ids = send_email_message(
        boto3.client("pinpoint"),
        app_id,
        sender,
        [to_address],
        char_set,
        subject,
        html_message,
        text_message,
    )
    print(f"Message sent! Message IDs: {message_ids}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

SMS 메시지를 전송합니다.

```
import logging
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def send_sms_message(
    pinpoint_client,
    app_id,
    origination_number,
```

```
    destination_number,
    message,
    message_type,
):
    """
    Sends an SMS message with Amazon Pinpoint.

    :param pinpoint_client: A Boto3 Pinpoint client.
    :param app_id: The Amazon Pinpoint project/application ID to use when you
 send
                   this message. The SMS channel must be enabled for the project
 or
                   application.
    :param destination_number: The recipient's phone number in E.164 format.
    :param origination_number: The phone number to send the message from. This
 phone
                               number must be associated with your Amazon
 Pinpoint
                               account and be in E.164 format.
    :param message: The content of the SMS message.
    :param message_type: The type of SMS message that you want to send. If you
 send
                         time-sensitive content, specify TRANSACTIONAL. If you
 send
                         marketing-related content, specify PROMOTIONAL.
    :return: The ID of the message.
    """
    try:
        response = pinpoint_client.send_messages(
            ApplicationId=app_id,
            MessageRequest={
                "Addresses": {destination_number: {"ChannelType": "SMS"}},
                "MessageConfiguration": {
                    "SMSMessage": {
                        "Body": message,
                        "MessageType": message_type,
                        "OriginationNumber": origination_number,
                    }
                },
            },
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't send message.")
        raise
```

```
    else:
        return response["MessageResponse"]["Result"][destination_number]
["MessageId"]


def main():
    app_id = "ce796be37f32f178af652b26eexample"
    origination_number = "+12065550199"
    destination_number = "+14255550142"
    message = (
        "This is a sample message sent from Amazon Pinpoint by using the AWS SDK
 for "
        "Python (Boto 3)."
    )
    message_type = "TRANSACTIONAL"

    print("Sending SMS message.")
    message_id = send_sms_message(
        boto3.client("pinpoint"),
        app_id,
        origination_number,
        destination_number,
        message,
        message_type,
    )
    print(f"Message sent! Message ID: {message_id}.")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

기존 이메일 템플릿을 사용하여 이메일 메시지를 전송합니다.

```
import logging
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def send_templated_email_message(
```

```
    pinpoint_client, project_id, sender, to_addresses, template_name,
 template_version
):
    """
    Sends an email message with HTML and plain text versions.

    :param pinpoint_client: A Boto3 Pinpoint client.
    :param project_id: The Amazon Pinpoint project ID to use when you send this
 message.
    :param sender: The "From" address. This address must be verified in
                   Amazon Pinpoint in the AWS Region you're using to send email.
    :param to_addresses: The addresses on the "To" line. If your Amazon Pinpoint
                         account is in the sandbox, these addresses must be
 verified.
    :param template_name: The name of the email template to use when sending the
 message.
    :param template_version: The version number of the message template.

    :return: A dict of to_addresses and their message IDs.
    """
    try:
        response = pinpoint_client.send_messages(
            ApplicationId=project_id,
            MessageRequest={
                "Addresses": {
                    to_address: {"ChannelType": "EMAIL"} for to_address in
 to_addresses
                },
                "MessageConfiguration": {"EmailMessage": {"FromAddress":
 sender}},
                "TemplateConfiguration": {
                    "EmailTemplate": {
                        "Name": template_name,
                        "Version": template_version,
                    }
                },
            },
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't send email.")
        raise
    else:
        return {
            to_address: message["MessageId"]
```

```
            for to_address, message in response["MessageResponse"]
["Result"].items()
        }


def main():
    project_id = "296b04b342374fceb661bf494example"
    sender = "sender@example.com"
    to_addresses = ["recipient@example.com"]
    template_name = "My_Email_Template"
    template_version = "1"

    print("Sending email.")
    message_ids = send_templated_email_message(
        boto3.client("pinpoint"),
        project_id,
        sender,
        to_addresses,
        template_name,
        template_version,
    )
    print(f"Message sent! Message IDs: {message_ids}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

기존 SMS 템플릿을 사용하여 문자 메시지를 전송합니다.

```
import logging
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def send_templated_sms_message(
    pinpoint_client,
    project_id,
    destination_number,
    message_type,
    origination_number,
```

```
    template_name,
    template_version,
):
    """
    Sends an SMS message to a specific phone number using a pre-defined template.

    :param pinpoint_client: A Boto3 Pinpoint client.
    :param project_id: An Amazon Pinpoint project (application) ID.
    :param destination_number: The phone number to send the message to.
    :param message_type: The type of SMS message (promotional or transactional).
    :param origination_number: The phone number that the message is sent from.
    :param template_name: The name of the SMS template to use when sending the
 message.
    :param template_version: The version number of the message template.

    :return The ID of the message.
    """
    try:
        response = pinpoint_client.send_messages(
            ApplicationId=project_id,
            MessageRequest={
                "Addresses": {destination_number: {"ChannelType": "SMS"}},
                "MessageConfiguration": {
                    "SMSMessage": {
                        "MessageType": message_type,
                        "OriginationNumber": origination_number,
                    }
                },
                "TemplateConfiguration": {
                    "SMSTemplate": {"Name": template_name, "Version":
 template_version}
                },
            },
        )

    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't send message.")
        raise
    else:
        return response["MessageResponse"]["Result"][destination_number]
["MessageId"]


def main():
```

```
    region = "us-east-1"
    origination_number = "+18555550001"
    destination_number = "+14255550142"
    project_id = "7353f53e6885409fa32d07cedexample"
    message_type = "TRANSACTIONAL"
    template_name = "My_SMS_Template"
    template_version = "1"
    message_id = send_templated_sms_message(
        boto3.client("pinpoint", region_name=region),
        project_id,
        destination_number,
        message_type,
        origination_number,
        template_name,
        template_version,
    )
    print(f"Message sent! Message ID: {message_id}.")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 SendMessages를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **UpdateEndpoint** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 UpdateEndpoint의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.PinpointClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.EndpointResponse;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.EndpointRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.UpdateEndpointRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.UpdateEndpointResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.GetEndpointRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.GetEndpointResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.EndpointDemographic;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.EndpointLocation;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.EndpointUser;
import java.text.DateFormat;
import java.text.SimpleDateFormat;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.UUID;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Date;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class UpdateEndpoint {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:  <appId>

                Where:
                  appId - The ID of the application to create an endpoint for.

                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String appId = args[0];
```

```
        PinpointClient pinpoint = PinpointClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        EndpointResponse response = createEndpoint(pinpoint, appId);
        System.out.println("Got Endpoint: " + response.id());
        pinpoint.close();
    }

    public static EndpointResponse createEndpoint(PinpointClient client, String
appId) {
        String endpointId = UUID.randomUUID().toString();
        System.out.println("Endpoint ID: " + endpointId);

        try {
            EndpointRequest endpointRequest = createEndpointRequestData();
            UpdateEndpointRequest updateEndpointRequest =
UpdateEndpointRequest.builder()
                    .applicationId(appId)
                    .endpointId(endpointId)
                    .endpointRequest(endpointRequest)
                    .build();

            UpdateEndpointResponse updateEndpointResponse =
client.updateEndpoint(updateEndpointRequest);
            System.out.println("Update Endpoint Response: " +
updateEndpointResponse.messageBody());

            GetEndpointRequest getEndpointRequest = GetEndpointRequest.builder()
                    .applicationId(appId)
                    .endpointId(endpointId)
                    .build();

            GetEndpointResponse getEndpointResponse =
client.getEndpoint(getEndpointRequest);
            System.out.println(getEndpointResponse.endpointResponse().address());

System.out.println(getEndpointResponse.endpointResponse().channelType());

System.out.println(getEndpointResponse.endpointResponse().applicationId());

System.out.println(getEndpointResponse.endpointResponse().endpointStatus());

System.out.println(getEndpointResponse.endpointResponse().requestId());
```

```
            System.out.println(getEndpointResponse.endpointResponse().user());

            return getEndpointResponse.endpointResponse();

        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return null;
    }

    private static EndpointRequest createEndpointRequestData() {
        try {
            List<String> favoriteTeams = new ArrayList<>();
            favoriteTeams.add("Lakers");
            favoriteTeams.add("Warriors");
            HashMap<String, List<String>> customAttributes = new HashMap<>();
            customAttributes.put("team", favoriteTeams);

            EndpointDemographic demographic = EndpointDemographic.builder()
                    .appVersion("1.0")
                    .make("apple")
                    .model("iPhone")
                    .modelVersion("7")
                    .platform("ios")
                    .platformVersion("10.1.1")
                    .timezone("America/Los_Angeles")
                    .build();

            EndpointLocation location = EndpointLocation.builder()
                    .city("Los Angeles")
                    .country("US")
                    .latitude(34.0)
                    .longitude(-118.2)
                    .postalCode("90068")
                    .region("CA")
                    .build();

            Map<String, Double> metrics = new HashMap<>();
            metrics.put("health", 100.00);
            metrics.put("luck", 75.00);

            EndpointUser user = EndpointUser.builder()
                    .userId(UUID.randomUUID().toString())
```

```
                    .build();

            DateFormat df = new SimpleDateFormat("yyyy-MM-dd'T'HH:mm'Z'"); //
 Quoted "Z" to indicate UTC, no timezone
                                                                            //
 offset
            String nowAsISO = df.format(new Date());

            return EndpointRequest.builder()
                    .address(UUID.randomUUID().toString())
                    .attributes(customAttributes)
                    .channelType("APNS")
                    .demographic(demographic)
                    .effectiveDate(nowAsISO)
                    .location(location)
                    .metrics(metrics)
                    .optOut("NONE")
                    .requestId(UUID.randomUUID().toString())
                    .user(user)
                    .build();

        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return null;
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 UpdateEndpoint를 참조하세요.

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Pinpoint SMS 및 음성 API의 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Pinpoint SMS 및 음성 API를 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

추가 리소스

- Amazon Pinpoint SMS 및 음성 API 개발자 가이드 - Amazon Pinpoint SMS 및 음성 API에 대한 자세한 정보입니다.
- Amazon Pinpoint SMS 및 음성 API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 Amazon Pinpoint SMS 및 음성 API 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 설정 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리입니다. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Pinpoint SMS 및 음성 API의 기본 예제
  - AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Amazon Pinpoint SMS 및 음성 API에 대한 작업
    - AWS SDK와 SendVoiceMessage 함께 사용

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Pinpoint SMS 및 음성 API의 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Pinpoint SMS and Voice API를 AWS SDK와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Amazon Pinpoint SMS 및 음성 API에 대한 작업
  - AWS SDK와 SendVoiceMessage 함께 사용

AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Amazon Pinpoint SMS 및 음성 API에 대한 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 Amazon Pinpoint SMS 및 음성 API 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 Amazon Pinpoint SMS 및 음성 API 참조를 살펴보세요.

예시

- AWS SDK와 SendVoiceMessage 함께 사용

AWS SDK와 **SendVoiceMessage** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 SendVoiceMessage의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.client.config.ClientOverrideConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointsmsvoice.PinpointSmsVoiceClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointsmsvoice.model.SSMLMessageType;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointsmsvoice.model.VoiceMessageContent;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointsmsvoice.model.SendVoiceMessageRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointsmsvoice.model.PinpointSmsVoiceException;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class SendVoiceMessage {
```

```
   // The Amazon Polly voice that you want to use to send the message. For a
list
   // of voices, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/polly/latest/dg/voicelist.html
   static final String voiceName = "Matthew";

   // The language to use when sending the message. For a list of supported
   // languages, see
   // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/polly/latest/dg/SupportedLanguage.html
   static final String languageCode = "en-US";

   // The content of the message. This example uses SSML to customize and
control
   // certain aspects of the message, such as by adding pauses and changing
   // phonation. The message can't contain any line breaks.
   static final String ssmlMessage = "<speak>This is a test message sent from "
           + "<emphasis>Amazon Pinpoint</emphasis> "
           + "using the <break strength='weak'/>AWS "
           + "SDK for Java. "
           + "<amazon:effect phonation='soft'>Thank "
           + "you for listening.</amazon:effect></speak>";

   public static void main(String[] args) {

       final String usage = """
               Usage:   <originationNumber> <destinationNumber>\s

               Where:
                 originationNumber - The phone number or short code that
you specify has to be associated with your Amazon Pinpoint account. For best
results, specify long codes in E.164 format (for example, +1-555-555-5654).
                 destinationNumber - The recipient's phone number.  For best
results, you should specify the phone number in E.164 format (for example,
+1-555-555-5654).\s
               """;

       if (args.length != 2) {
           System.out.println(usage);
           System.exit(1);
       }
       String originationNumber = args[0];
       String destinationNumber = args[1];
       System.out.println("Sending a voice message");

       // Set the content type to application/json.
```

```
        List<String> listVal = new ArrayList<>();
        listVal.add("application/json");
        Map<String, List<String>> values = new HashMap<>();
        values.put("Content-Type", listVal);

        ClientOverrideConfiguration config2 =
ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
                .headers(values)
                .build();

        PinpointSmsVoiceClient client = PinpointSmsVoiceClient.builder()
                .overrideConfiguration(config2)
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        sendVoiceMsg(client, originationNumber, destinationNumber);
        client.close();
    }

    public static void sendVoiceMsg(PinpointSmsVoiceClient client, String
originationNumber,
                                    String destinationNumber) {
        try {
            SSMLMessageType ssmlMessageType = SSMLMessageType.builder()
                    .languageCode(languageCode)
                    .text(ssmlMessage)
                    .voiceId(voiceName)
                    .build();

            VoiceMessageContent content = VoiceMessageContent.builder()
                    .ssmlMessage(ssmlMessageType)
                    .build();

            SendVoiceMessageRequest voiceMessageRequest =
SendVoiceMessageRequest.builder()
                    .destinationPhoneNumber(destinationNumber)
                    .originationPhoneNumber(originationNumber)
                    .content(content)
                    .build();

            client.sendVoiceMessage(voiceMessageRequest);
            System.out.println("The message was sent successfully.");

        } catch (PinpointSmsVoiceException e) {
```

```
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 SendVoiceMessage를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
"use strict";

var AWS = require("aws-sdk");

// The AWS Region that you want to use to send the voice message. For a list of
// AWS Regions where the Amazon Pinpoint SMS and Voice API is available, see
// https://docs.aws.amazon.com/pinpoint-sms-voice/latest/APIReference/
var aws_region = "us-east-1";

// The phone number that the message is sent from. The phone number that you
// specify has to be associated with your Amazon Pinpoint account. For best
 results, you
// should specify the phone number in E.164 format.
var originationNumber = "+12065550110";

// The recipient's phone number. For best results, you should specify the phone
// number in E.164 format.
var destinationNumber = "+12065550142";

// The language to use when sending the message. For a list of supported
// languages, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/polly/latest/dg/
SupportedLanguage.html
```

```
var languageCode = "en-US";

// The Amazon Polly voice that you want to use to send the message. For a list
// of voices, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/polly/latest/dg/voicelist.html
var voiceId = "Matthew";

// The content of the message. This example uses SSML to customize and control
// certain aspects of the message, such as the volume or the speech rate.
// The message can't contain any line breaks.
var ssmlMessage =
  "<speak>" +
  "This is a test message sent from <emphasis>Amazon Pinpoint</emphasis> " +
  "using the <break strength='weak'/>AWS SDK for JavaScript in Node.js. " +
  "<amazon:effect phonation='soft'>Thank you for listening." +
  "</amazon:effect>" +
  "</speak>";

// The phone number that you want to appear on the recipient's device. The phone
// number that you specify has to be associated with your Amazon Pinpoint
 account.
var callerId = "+12065550199";

// The configuration set that you want to use to send the message.
var configurationSet = "ConfigSet";

// Specify that you're using a shared credentials file, and optionally specify
// the profile that you want to use.
var credentials = new AWS.SharedIniFileCredentials({ profile: "default" });
AWS.config.credentials = credentials;

// Specify the region.
AWS.config.update({ region: aws_region });

//Create a new Pinpoint object.
var pinpointsmsvoice = new AWS.PinpointSMSVoice();

var params = {
  CallerId: callerId,
  ConfigurationSetName: configurationSet,
  Content: {
    SSMLMessage: {
      LanguageCode: languageCode,
      Text: ssmlMessage,
      VoiceId: voiceId,
```

```
    },
  },
  DestinationPhoneNumber: destinationNumber,
  OriginationPhoneNumber: originationNumber,
};

//Try to send the message.
pinpointsmsvoice.sendVoiceMessage(params, function (err, data) {
  // If something goes wrong, print an error message.
  if (err) {
    console.log(err.message);
    // Otherwise, show the unique ID for the message.
  } else {
    console.log("Message sent! Message ID: " + data["MessageId"]);
  }
});
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 SendVoiceMessage를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import logging
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def send_voice_message(
    sms_voice_client,
    origination_number,
```

```
    caller_id,
    destination_number,
    language_code,
    voice_id,
    ssml_message,
):
    """
    Sends a voice message using speech synthesis provided by Amazon Polly.

    :param sms_voice_client: A Boto3 PinpointSMSVoice client.
    :param origination_number: The phone number that the message is sent from.
                               The phone number must be associated with your
 Amazon
                               Pinpoint account and be in E.164 format.
    :param caller_id: The phone number that you want to appear on the recipient's
                      device. The phone number must be associated with your
 Amazon
                      Pinpoint account and be in E.164 format.
    :param destination_number: The recipient's phone number. Specify the phone
                               number in E.164 format.
    :param language_code: The language to use when sending the message.
    :param voice_id: The Amazon Polly voice that you want to use to send the
 message.
    :param ssml_message: The content of the message. This example uses SSML to
 control
                         certain aspects of the message, such as the volume and
 the
                         speech rate. The message must not contain line breaks.
    :return: The ID of the message.
    """
    try:
        response = sms_voice_client.send_voice_message(
            DestinationPhoneNumber=destination_number,
            OriginationPhoneNumber=origination_number,
            CallerId=caller_id,
            Content={
                "SSMLMessage": {
                    "LanguageCode": language_code,
                    "VoiceId": voice_id,
                    "Text": ssml_message,
                }
            },
        )
    except ClientError:
```

```
        logger.exception(
            "Couldn't send message from %s to %s.",
            origination_number,
            destination_number,
        )
        raise
    else:
        return response["MessageId"]


def main():
    origination_number = "+12065550110"
    caller_id = "+12065550199"
    destination_number = "+12065550142"
    language_code = "en-US"
    voice_id = "Matthew"
    ssml_message = (
        "<speak>"
        "This is a test message sent from <emphasis>Amazon Pinpoint</emphasis> "
        "using the <break strength='weak'/>AWS SDK for Python (Boto3). "
        "<amazon:effect phonation='soft'>Thank you for listening."
        "</amazon:effect>"
        "</speak>"
    )
    print(f"Sending voice message from {origination_number} to
 {destination_number}.")
    message_id = send_voice_message(
        boto3.client("pinpoint-sms-voice"),
        origination_number,
        caller_id,
        destination_number,
        language_code,
        voice_id,
        ssml_message,
    )
    print(f"Message sent!\nMessage ID: {message_id}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 SendVoiceMessage를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Amazon Polly의 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Polly를 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

추가 리소스

- Amazon Polly 개발자 가이드 - Amazon Polly에 대한 자세한 정보입니다.
- Amazon Polly API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 Amazon Polly 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리입니다. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs 사용하는 Amazon Polly의 기본 예제
  - AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Amazon Polly에 대한 작업
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteLexicon 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 DescribeVoices 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetLexicon 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetSpeechSynthesisTask 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListLexicons 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutLexicon 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 StartSpeechSynthesisTask 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 SynthesizeSpeech 함께 사용
- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Polly 시나리오
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 텍스트를 음성으로 변환하고 다시 텍스트로 변환

- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon Polly로 립싱크 애플리케이션 생성
- 고객 피드백을 분석하고 오디오를 합성하는 애플리케이션 생성

AWS SDKs 사용하는 Amazon Polly의 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 SDKs와 함께 AWS Amazon Polly의 기본 사항을 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Amazon Polly에 대한 작업
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteLexicon 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 DescribeVoices 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetLexicon 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetSpeechSynthesisTask 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListLexicons 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutLexicon 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 StartSpeechSynthesisTask 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 SynthesizeSpeech 함께 사용

AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Amazon Polly에 대한 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 Amazon Polly 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

이러한 발췌문은 Amazon Polly API를 호출하며 컨텍스트에서 실행해야 하는 더 큰 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드입니다. AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Polly 시나리오 에서 컨텍스트에 맞는 작업을 볼 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 Amazon Polly API 참조를 참조하세요.

예시

- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteLexicon 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DescribeVoices 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetLexicon 함께 사용

- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetSpeechSynthesisTask 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListLexicons 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutLexicon 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 StartSpeechSynthesisTask 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 SynthesizeSpeech 함께 사용

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`DeleteLexicon`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteLexicon`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Polly;
using Amazon.Polly.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Deletes an existing Amazon Polly lexicon using the AWS SDK for .NET.
/// </summary>
public class DeleteLexicon
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        string lexiconName = "SampleLexicon";

        var client = new AmazonPollyClient();

        var success = await DeletePollyLexiconAsync(client, lexiconName);

        if (success)
        {
```

```
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully deleted {lexiconName}.");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Could not delete {lexiconName}.");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Deletes the named Amazon Polly lexicon.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon Polly client object.</
param>
        /// <param name="lexiconName">The name of the Amazon Polly lexicon to
        /// delete.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the operation.</
returns>
        public static async Task<bool> DeletePollyLexiconAsync(
            AmazonPollyClient client,
            string lexiconName)
        {
            var deleteLexiconRequest = new DeleteLexiconRequest()
            {
                Name = lexiconName,
            };

            var response = await client.DeleteLexiconAsync(deleteLexiconRequest);

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteLexicon을 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

어휘를 삭제하는 방법

다음 `delete-lexicon` 예시에서는 지정된 어휘를 삭제합니다.

```
aws polly delete-lexicon \
    --name w3c
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 Amazon Polly 개발자 안내서의 DeleteLexicon 작업 사용을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteLexicon을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **DescribeVoices** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeVoices의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Polly;
using Amazon.Polly.Model;

public class DescribeVoices
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var client = new AmazonPollyClient();

        var allVoicesRequest = new DescribeVoicesRequest();
        var enUsVoicesRequest = new DescribeVoicesRequest()
        {
            LanguageCode = "en-US",
        };

        try
        {
```

```
                string nextToken;
                do
                {
                    var allVoicesResponse = await
client.DescribeVoicesAsync(allVoicesRequest);
                    nextToken = allVoicesResponse.NextToken;
                    allVoicesRequest.NextToken = nextToken;

                    Console.WriteLine("\nAll voices: ");
                    allVoicesResponse.Voices.ForEach(voice =>
                    {
                        DisplayVoiceInfo(voice);
                    });
                }
                while (nextToken is not null);

                do
                {
                    var enUsVoicesResponse = await
client.DescribeVoicesAsync(enUsVoicesRequest);
                    nextToken = enUsVoicesResponse.NextToken;
                    enUsVoicesRequest.NextToken = nextToken;

                    Console.WriteLine("\nen-US voices: ");
                    enUsVoicesResponse.Voices.ForEach(voice =>
                    {
                        DisplayVoiceInfo(voice);
                    });
                }
                while (nextToken is not null);
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Exception caught: " + ex.Message);
            }
        }

        public static void DisplayVoiceInfo(Voice voice)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($" Name: {voice.Name}\tGender:
{voice.Gender}\tLanguageName: {voice.LanguageName}");
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeVoices를 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.PollyClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.model.DescribeVoicesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.model.DescribeVoicesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.model.PollyException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.model.Voice;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DescribeVoicesSample {
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        PollyClient polly = PollyClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_WEST_2)
                .build();

        describeVoice(polly);
        polly.close();
    }

    public static void describeVoice(PollyClient polly) {
```

```
        try {
            DescribeVoicesRequest voicesRequest = DescribeVoicesRequest.builder()
                    .languageCode("en-US")
                    .build();

            DescribeVoicesResponse enUsVoicesResult =
 polly.describeVoices(voicesRequest);
            List<Voice> voices = enUsVoicesResult.voices();
            for (Voice myVoice : voices) {
                System.out.println("The ID of the voice is " + myVoice.id());
                System.out.println("The gender of the voice is " +
 myVoice.gender());
            }

        } catch (PollyException e) {
            System.err.println("Exception caught: " + e);
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeVoices를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class PollyWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Polly functions."""

    def __init__(self, polly_client, s3_resource):
        """
        :param polly_client: A Boto3 Amazon Polly client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
 resource.
```

```
        """
        self.polly_client = polly_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource
        self.voice_metadata = None


    def describe_voices(self):
        """
        Gets metadata about available voices.

        :return: The list of voice metadata.
        """
        try:
            response = self.polly_client.describe_voices()
            self.voice_metadata = response["Voices"]
            logger.info("Got metadata about %s voices.",
len(self.voice_metadata))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get voice metadata.")
            raise
        else:
            return self.voice_metadata
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeVoices를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-polly' # In v2: require 'aws-sdk'

begin
  # Create an Amazon Polly client using
```

```
  # credentials from the shared credentials file ~/.aws/credentials
  # and the configuration (region) from the shared configuration file ~/.aws/
config
  polly = Aws::Polly::Client.new

  # Get US English voices
  resp = polly.describe_voices(language_code: 'en-US')

  resp.voices.each do |v|
    puts v.name
    puts "  #{v.gender}"
    puts
  end
rescue StandardError => e
  puts 'Could not get voices'
  puts 'Error message:'
  puts e.message
end
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 DescribeVoices를 참조하세요.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn list_voices(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client.describe_voices().send().await?;

    println!("Voices:");

    let voices = resp.voices();
    for voice in voices {
        println!("  Name:     {}", voice.name().unwrap_or("No name!"));
        println!(
            "  Language: {}",
```

```
            voice.language_name().unwrap_or("No language!")
        );

        println!();
    }

    println!("Found {} voices", voices.len());

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DescribeVoices를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **GetLexicon** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 GetLexicon의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Polly;
    using Amazon.Polly.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieves information about a specific Amazon Polly lexicon.
    /// </summary>
    public class GetLexicon
    {
        public static async Task Main(string[] args)
        {
            string lexiconName = "SampleLexicon";
```

```
            var client = new AmazonPollyClient();

            await GetPollyLexiconAsync(client, lexiconName);
        }

        public static async Task GetPollyLexiconAsync(AmazonPollyClient client,
 string lexiconName)
        {
            var getLexiconRequest = new GetLexiconRequest()
            {
                Name = lexiconName,
            };

            try
            {
                var response = await client.GetLexiconAsync(getLexiconRequest);
                Console.WriteLine($"Lexicon:\n Name: {response.Lexicon.Name}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Content: {response.Lexicon.Content}");
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Error: " + ex.Message);
            }
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 GetLexicon을 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

어휘의 콘텐츠를 검색하는 방법

다음 `get-lexicon` 예시에서는 지정된 발음 어휘의 콘텐츠를 검색합니다.

```
aws polly get-lexicon \
    --name w3c
```

출력:

```
{
    "Lexicon": {
        "Content": "<?xml version=\"1.0\" encoding=\"UTF-8\"?>\n<lexicon version=
\"1.0\" \n      xmlns=    \"http://www.w3.org/2005/01/pronunciation-lexicon
\"\n      xmlns:xsi=\"http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance\" \n
 xsi:schemaLocation=\"http://www.w3.org/2005/01/pronunciation-lexicon \n
 http://www.w3.org/TR/2007/CR-pronunciation-    lexicon-20071212/pls.xsd\"\n
   alphabet=\"ipa\" \n      xml:lang=\"en-US\">\n  <lexeme>\n    <grapheme>W3C</
grapheme>\n        <alias>World Wide Web Consortium</alias>\n  </lexeme>\n</
lexicon>\n",
        "Name": "w3c"
    },
    "LexiconAttributes": {
        "Alphabet": "ipa",
        "LanguageCode": "en-US",
        "LastModified": 1603908910.99,
        "LexiconArn": "arn:aws:polly:us-west-2:880185128111:lexicon/w3c",
        "LexemesCount": 1,
        "Size": 492
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Polly 개발자 안내서의 GetLexicon 작업 사용을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetLexicon을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class PollyWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Polly functions."""

    def __init__(self, polly_client, s3_resource):
        """
```

```
        :param polly_client: A Boto3 Amazon Polly client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
resource.
        """
        self.polly_client = polly_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource
        self.voice_metadata = None


    def get_lexicon(self, name):
        """
        Gets metadata and contents of an existing lexicon.

        :param name: The name of the lexicon to retrieve.
        :return: The retrieved lexicon.
        """
        try:
            response = self.polly_client.get_lexicon(Name=name)
            logger.info("Got lexicon %s.", name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get lexicon %s.", name)
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetLexicon를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **GetSpeechSynthesisTask** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetSpeechSynthesisTask`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

음성 합성 작업 정보 가져오기

다음 `get-speech-synthesis-task` 예시에서는 지정된 음성 합성 태스크에 대한 정보를 검색합니다.

```
aws polly get-speech-synthesis-task \
```

```
    --task-id 70b61c0f-57ce-4715-a247-cae8729dcce9
```

출력:

```
{
    "SynthesisTask": {
        "TaskId": "70b61c0f-57ce-4715-a247-cae8729dcce9",
        "TaskStatus": "completed",
        "OutputUri": "https://s3.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/amzn-s3-demo-
bucket/70b61c0f-57ce-4715-a247-cae8729dcce9.mp3",
        "CreationTime": 1603911042.689,
        "RequestCharacters": 1311,
        "OutputFormat": "mp3",
        "TextType": "text",
        "VoiceId": "Joanna"
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Polly 개발자 안내서의 긴 오디오 파일 생성을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetSpeechSynthesisTask를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class PollyWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Polly functions."""

    def __init__(self, polly_client, s3_resource):
        """
        :param polly_client: A Boto3 Amazon Polly client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
 resource.
        """
```

```
        self.polly_client = polly_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource
        self.voice_metadata = None


    def get_speech_synthesis_task(self, task_id):
        """
        Gets metadata about an asynchronous speech synthesis task, such as its
status.

        :param task_id: The ID of the task to retrieve.
        :return: Metadata about the task.
        """
        try:
            response =
self.polly_client.get_speech_synthesis_task(TaskId=task_id)
            task = response["SynthesisTask"]
            logger.info("Got synthesis task. Status is %s.", task["TaskStatus"])
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get synthesis task %s.", task_id)
            raise
        else:
            return task
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetSpeechSynthesisTask를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **ListLexicons** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListLexicons`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Polly;
using Amazon.Polly.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Lists the Amazon Polly lexicons that have been defined. By default,
/// lists the lexicons that are defined in the same AWS Region as the default
/// user. To view Amazon Polly lexicons that are defined in a different AWS
/// Region, supply it as a parameter to the Amazon Polly constructor.
/// </summary>
public class ListLexicons
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var client = new AmazonPollyClient();
        var request = new ListLexiconsRequest();

        try
        {
            Console.WriteLine("All voices: ");

            do
            {
                var response = await client.ListLexiconsAsync(request);
                request.NextToken = response.NextToken;

                response.Lexicons.ForEach(lexicon =>
                {
                    var attributes = lexicon.Attributes;
                    Console.WriteLine($"Name: {lexicon.Name}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"\tAlphabet: {attributes.Alphabet}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"\tLanguageCode:
{attributes.LanguageCode}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"\tLastModified:
{attributes.LastModified}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"\tLexemesCount:
{attributes.LexemesCount}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"\tLexiconArn:
{attributes.LexiconArn}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"\tSize: {attributes.Size}");
                });
            }
```

```
                while (request.NextToken is not null);
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error: {ex.Message}");
            }
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListLexicons를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

어휘를 나열하는 방법

다음 `list-lexicons` 예시에서는 발음 어휘를 나열합니다.

```
aws polly list-lexicons
```

출력:

```
{
    "Lexicons": [
        {
            "Name": "w3c",
            "Attributes": {
                "Alphabet": "ipa",
                "LanguageCode": "en-US",
                "LastModified": 1603908910.99,
                "LexiconArn": "arn:aws:polly:us-east-2:123456789012:lexicon/w3c",
                "LexemesCount": 1,
                "Size": 492
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Polly 개발자 안내서의 ListLexicons 작업 사용을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListLexicons을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.PollyClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.model.ListLexiconsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.model.ListLexiconsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.model.LexiconDescription;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.model.PollyException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ListLexicons {
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        PollyClient polly = PollyClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_WEST_2)
                .build();

        listLexicons(polly);
        polly.close();
    }

    public static void listLexicons(PollyClient client) {
        try {
```

```
            ListLexiconsRequest listLexiconsRequest =
 ListLexiconsRequest.builder()
                    .build();

            ListLexiconsResponse listLexiconsResult =
 client.listLexicons(listLexiconsRequest);
            List<LexiconDescription> lexiconDescription =
 listLexiconsResult.lexicons();
            for (LexiconDescription lexDescription : lexiconDescription) {
                System.out.println("The name of the Lexicon is " +
 lexDescription.name());
            }

        } catch (PollyException e) {
            System.err.println("Exception caught: " + e);
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListLexicons를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class PollyWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Polly functions."""

    def __init__(self, polly_client, s3_resource):
        """
        :param polly_client: A Boto3 Amazon Polly client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
 resource.
        """
```

```
        self.polly_client = polly_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource
        self.voice_metadata = None


    def list_lexicons(self):
        """
        Lists lexicons in the current account.

        :return: The list of lexicons.
        """
        try:
            response = self.polly_client.list_lexicons()
            lexicons = response["Lexicons"]
            logger.info("Got %s lexicons.", len(lexicons))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't get  %s.",
            )
            raise
        else:
            return lexicons
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListLexicons를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-polly' # In v2: require 'aws-sdk'

begin
  # Create an Amazon Polly client using
```

```
  # credentials from the shared credentials file ~/.aws/credentials
  # and the configuration (region) from the shared configuration file ~/.aws/
config
  polly = Aws::Polly::Client.new

  resp = polly.list_lexicons

  resp.lexicons.each do |l|
    puts l.name
    puts "  Alphabet:#{l.attributes.alphabet}"
    puts "  Language:#{l.attributes.language}"
    puts
  end
rescue StandardError => e
  puts 'Could not get lexicons'
  puts 'Error message:'
  puts e.message
end
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 ListLexicons를 참조하세요.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn show_lexicons(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client.list_lexicons().send().await?;

    println!("Lexicons:");

    let lexicons = resp.lexicons();

    for lexicon in lexicons {
        println!("  Name:     {}", lexicon.name().unwrap_or_default());
        println!(
```

```
            "  Language: {:?}\n",
            lexicon
                .attributes()
                .as_ref()
                .map(|attrib| attrib
                    .language_code
                    .as_ref()
                    .expect("languages must have language codes"))
                .expect("languages must have attributes")
        );
    }

    println!();
    println!("Found {} lexicons.", lexicons.len());
    println!();

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 ListLexicons를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **PutLexicon** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 PutLexicon의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Polly;
    using Amazon.Polly.Model;

    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Creates a new Amazon Polly lexicon using the AWS SDK for .NET.
    /// </summary>
    public class PutLexicon
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string lexiconContent = "<?xml version=\"1.0\" encoding=\"UTF-8\"?>"
 +
                "<lexicon version=\"1.0\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/2005/01/
pronunciation-lexicon\" xmlns:xsi=\"http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance\" "
 +
                "xsi:schemaLocation=\"http://www.w3.org/2005/01/pronunciation-
lexicon http://www.w3.org/TR/2007/CR-pronunciation-lexicon-20071212/pls.xsd\" " +
                "alphabet=\"ipa\" xml:lang=\"en-US\">" +
                "<lexeme><grapheme>test1</grapheme><alias>test2</alias></lexeme>"
 +
                "</lexicon>";
            string lexiconName = "SampleLexicon";

            var client = new AmazonPollyClient();
            var putLexiconRequest = new PutLexiconRequest()
            {
                Name = lexiconName,
                Content = lexiconContent,
            };

            try
            {
                var response = await client.PutLexiconAsync(putLexiconRequest);
                if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"Successfully created Lexicon:
 {lexiconName}.");
                }
                else
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"Could not create Lexicon:
 {lexiconName}.");
                }
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Exception caught: " + ex.Message);
            }
```

```
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 PutLexicon을 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

어휘를 저장하는 방법

다음 `put-lexicon` 예시에서는 지정된 발음 어휘를 저장합니다. `example.pls` 파일은 W3C PLS 호환 어휘를 지정합니다.

```
aws polly put-lexicon \
    --name w3c \
    --content file://example.pls
```

`example.pls`의 콘텐츠

```
{
    <?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
    <lexicon version="1.0"
        xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2005/01/pronunciation-lexicon"
        xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
        xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.w3.org/2005/01/pronunciation-lexicon
            http://www.w3.org/TR/2007/CR-pronunciation-lexicon-20071212/pls.xsd"
        alphabet="ipa"
        xml:lang="en-US">
        <lexeme>
            <grapheme>W3C</grapheme>
            <alias>World Wide Web Consortium</alias>
        </lexeme>
    </lexicon>
}
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 Amazon Polly 개발자 안내서의 PutLexicon 작업 사용을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 PutLexicon을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class PollyWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Polly functions."""

    def __init__(self, polly_client, s3_resource):
        """
        :param polly_client: A Boto3 Amazon Polly client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
 resource.
        """
        self.polly_client = polly_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource
        self.voice_metadata = None


    def create_lexicon(self, name, content):
        """
        Creates a lexicon with the specified content. A lexicon contains custom
        pronunciations.

        :param name: The name of the lexicon.
        :param content: The content of the lexicon.
        """
        try:
            self.polly_client.put_lexicon(Name=name, Content=content)
            logger.info("Created lexicon %s.", name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create lexicon %s.")
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 PutLexicon을 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn make_lexicon(client: &Client, name: &str, from: &str, to: &str) ->
 Result<(), Error> {
    let content = format!("<?xml version=\"1.0\" encoding=\"UTF-8\"?>
    <lexicon version=\"1.0\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/2005/01/pronunciation-
lexicon\" xmlns:xsi=\"http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance\"
    xsi:schemaLocation=\"http://www.w3.org/2005/01/pronunciation-lexicon http://
www.w3.org/TR/2007/CR-pronunciation-lexicon-20071212/pls.xsd\"
    alphabet=\"ipa\" xml:lang=\"en-US\">
    <lexeme><grapheme>{}</grapheme><alias>{}</alias></lexeme>
    </lexicon>", from, to);

    client
        .put_lexicon()
        .name(name)
        .content(content)
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Added lexicon");

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 PutLexicon을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **StartSpeechSynthesisTask** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 StartSpeechSynthesisTask의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

텍스트 합성

다음 `start-speech-synthesis-task` 예시에서는 `text_file.txt`의 텍스트를 합성하고 결과 MP3 파일을 지정된 버킷에 저장합니다.

```
aws polly start-speech-synthesis-task \
    --output-format mp3 \
    --output-s3-bucket-name amzn-s3-demo-bucket \
    --text  file://text_file.txt \
    --voice-id Joanna
```

출력:

```
{
    "SynthesisTask": {
        "TaskId": "70b61c0f-57ce-4715-a247-cae8729dcce9",
        "TaskStatus": "scheduled",
        "OutputUri": "https://s3.us-east-2.amazonaws.com/amzn-s3-demo-
bucket/70b61c0f-57ce-4715-a247-cae8729dcce9.mp3",
        "CreationTime": 1603911042.689,
        "RequestCharacters": 1311,
        "OutputFormat": "mp3",
        "TextType": "text",
        "VoiceId": "Joanna"
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Polly 개발자 안내서의 긴 오디오 파일 생성을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 StartSpeechSynthesisTask를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class PollyWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Polly functions."""

    def __init__(self, polly_client, s3_resource):
        """
        :param polly_client: A Boto3 Amazon Polly client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
 resource.
        """
        self.polly_client = polly_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource
        self.voice_metadata = None


    def do_synthesis_task(
        self,
        text,
        engine,
        voice,
        audio_format,
        s3_bucket,
        lang_code=None,
        include_visemes=False,
        wait_callback=None,
    ):
        """
        Start an asynchronous task to synthesize speech or speech marks, wait for
        the task to complete, retrieve the output from Amazon S3, and return the
        data.

        An asynchronous task is required when the text is too long for near-real
 time
```

```
        synthesis.

        :param text: The text to synthesize.
        :param engine: The kind of engine used. Can be standard or neural.
        :param voice: The ID of the voice to use.
        :param audio_format: The audio format to return for synthesized speech.
When
                             speech marks are synthesized, the output format is
JSON.
        :param s3_bucket: The name of an existing Amazon S3 bucket that you have
                          write access to. Synthesis output is written to this
bucket.
        :param lang_code: The language code of the voice to use. This has an
effect
                          only when a bilingual voice is selected.
        :param include_visemes: When True, a second request is made to Amazon
Polly
                                to synthesize a list of visemes, using the
specified
                                text and voice. A viseme represents the visual
position
                                of the face and mouth when saying part of a word.
        :param wait_callback: A callback function that is called periodically
during
                              task processing, to give the caller an opportunity
to
                              take action, such as to display status.
        :return: The audio stream that contains the synthesized speech and a list
                 of visemes that are associated with the speech audio.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {
                "Engine": engine,
                "OutputFormat": audio_format,
                "OutputS3BucketName": s3_bucket,
                "Text": text,
                "VoiceId": voice,
            }
            if lang_code is not None:
                kwargs["LanguageCode"] = lang_code
            response = self.polly_client.start_speech_synthesis_task(**kwargs)
            speech_task = response["SynthesisTask"]
            logger.info("Started speech synthesis task %s.",
speech_task["TaskId"])
```

```
            viseme_task = None
            if include_visemes:
                kwargs["OutputFormat"] = "json"
                kwargs["SpeechMarkTypes"] = ["viseme"]
                response =
self.polly_client.start_speech_synthesis_task(**kwargs)
                viseme_task = response["SynthesisTask"]
                logger.info("Started viseme synthesis task %s.",
viseme_task["TaskId"])
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't start synthesis task.")
            raise
        else:
            bucket = self.s3_resource.Bucket(s3_bucket)
            audio_stream = self._wait_for_task(
                10, speech_task["TaskId"], "speech", wait_callback, bucket
            )

            visemes = None
            if include_visemes:
                viseme_data = self._wait_for_task(
                    10, viseme_task["TaskId"], "viseme", wait_callback, bucket
                )
                visemes = [
                    json.loads(v) for v in viseme_data.read().decode().split() if
v
                ]

            return audio_stream, visemes
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartSpeechSynthesisTask를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **SynthesizeSpeech** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 SynthesizeSpeech의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Polly;
using Amazon.Polly.Model;

public class SynthesizeSpeech
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        string outputFileName = "speech.mp3";
        string text = "Twas brillig, and the slithy toves did gyre and gimbol
in the wabe";

        var client = new AmazonPollyClient();
        var response = await PollySynthesizeSpeech(client, text);

        WriteSpeechToStream(response.AudioStream, outputFileName);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Calls the Amazon Polly SynthesizeSpeechAsync method to convert text
    /// to speech.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="client">The Amazon Polly client object used to connect
    /// to the Amazon Polly service.</param>
    /// <param name="text">The text to convert to speech.</param>
    /// <returns>A SynthesizeSpeechResponse object that includes an
AudioStream
    /// object with the converted text.</returns>
    private static async Task<SynthesizeSpeechResponse>
PollySynthesizeSpeech(IAmazonPolly client, string text)
```

```
        {
            var synthesizeSpeechRequest = new SynthesizeSpeechRequest()
            {
                OutputFormat = OutputFormat.Mp3,
                VoiceId = VoiceId.Joanna,
                Text = text,
            };

            var synthesizeSpeechResponse =
                await client.SynthesizeSpeechAsync(synthesizeSpeechRequest);

            return synthesizeSpeechResponse;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Writes the AudioStream returned from the call to
        /// SynthesizeSpeechAsync to a file in MP3 format.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="audioStream">The AudioStream returned from the
        /// call to the SynthesizeSpeechAsync method.</param>
        /// <param name="outputFileName">The full path to the file in which to
        /// save the audio stream.</param>
        private static void WriteSpeechToStream(Stream audioStream, string
outputFileName)
        {
            var outputStream = new FileStream(
                outputFileName,
                FileMode.Create,
                FileAccess.Write);
            byte[] buffer = new byte[2 * 1024];
            int readBytes;

            while ((readBytes = audioStream.Read(buffer, 0, 2 * 1024)) > 0)
            {
                outputStream.Write(buffer, 0, readBytes);
            }

            // Flushes the buffer to avoid losing the last second or so of
            // the synthesized text.
            outputStream.Flush();
            Console.WriteLine($"Saved {outputFileName} to disk.");
        }
    }
```

AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon Polly에서 스피치 마크를 사용하여 텍스트의 스피치를 합성합니다.

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.IO;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Polly;
using Amazon.Polly.Model;

public class SynthesizeSpeechMarks
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var client = new AmazonPollyClient();
        string outputFileName = "speechMarks.json";

        var synthesizeSpeechRequest = new SynthesizeSpeechRequest()
        {
            OutputFormat = OutputFormat.Json,
            SpeechMarkTypes = new List<string>
            {
                SpeechMarkType.Viseme,
                SpeechMarkType.Word,
            },
            VoiceId = VoiceId.Joanna,
            Text = "This is a sample text to be synthesized.",
        };

        try
        {
            using (var outputStream = new FileStream(outputFileName,
FileMode.Create, FileAccess.Write))
            {
                var synthesizeSpeechResponse = await
client.SynthesizeSpeechAsync(synthesizeSpeechRequest);
                var buffer = new byte[2 * 1024];
                int readBytes;

                var inputStream = synthesizeSpeechResponse.AudioStream;
```

```
                    while ((readBytes = inputStream.Read(buffer, 0, 2 * 1024)) >
 0)
                    {
                        outputStream.Write(buffer, 0, readBytes);
                    }
                }
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error: {ex.Message}");
            }
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 SynthizeSpeech를 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import javazoom.jl.decoder.JavaLayerException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.ResponseInputStream;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.PollyClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.model.DescribeVoicesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.model.Voice;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.model.DescribeVoicesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.model.OutputFormat;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.model.PollyException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.model.SynthesizeSpeechRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.model.SynthesizeSpeechResponse;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import javazoom.jl.player.advanced.AdvancedPlayer;
```

```
import javazoom.jl.player.advanced.PlaybackEvent;
import javazoom.jl.player.advanced.PlaybackListener;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class PollyDemo {
    private static final String SAMPLE = "Congratulations. You have successfully
 built this working demo " +
            " of Amazon Polly in Java Version 2. Have fun building voice enabled
 apps with Amazon Polly (that's me!), and always "
            +
            " look at the AWS website for tips and tricks on using Amazon Polly
 and other great services from AWS";

    public static void main(String args[]) {
        PollyClient polly = PollyClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_WEST_2)
                .build();

        talkPolly(polly);
        polly.close();
    }

    public static void talkPolly(PollyClient polly) {
        try {
            DescribeVoicesRequest describeVoiceRequest =
 DescribeVoicesRequest.builder()
                    .engine("standard")
                    .build();

            DescribeVoicesResponse describeVoicesResult =
 polly.describeVoices(describeVoiceRequest);
            Voice voice = describeVoicesResult.voices().stream()
                    .filter(v -> v.name().equals("Joanna"))
                    .findFirst()
                    .orElseThrow(() -> new RuntimeException("Voice not found"));
```

```
            InputStream stream = synthesize(polly, SAMPLE, voice,
 OutputFormat.MP3);
            AdvancedPlayer player = new AdvancedPlayer(stream,

 javazoom.jl.player.FactoryRegistry.systemRegistry().createAudioDevice());
            player.setPlayBackListener(new PlaybackListener() {
                public void playbackStarted(PlaybackEvent evt) {
                    System.out.println("Playback started");
                    System.out.println(SAMPLE);
                }

                public void playbackFinished(PlaybackEvent evt) {
                    System.out.println("Playback finished");
                }
            });

            // play it!
            player.play();

        } catch (PollyException | JavaLayerException | IOException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static InputStream synthesize(PollyClient polly, String text, Voice
 voice, OutputFormat format)
            throws IOException {
        SynthesizeSpeechRequest synthReq = SynthesizeSpeechRequest.builder()
                .text(text)
                .voiceId(voice.id())
                .outputFormat(format)
                .build();

        ResponseInputStream<SynthesizeSpeechResponse> synthRes =
 polly.synthesizeSpeech(synthReq);
        return synthRes;
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 SynthizeSpeech를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class PollyWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Polly functions."""

    def __init__(self, polly_client, s3_resource):
        """
        :param polly_client: A Boto3 Amazon Polly client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
 resource.
        """
        self.polly_client = polly_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource
        self.voice_metadata = None


    def synthesize(
        self, text, engine, voice, audio_format, lang_code=None,
 include_visemes=False
    ):
        """
        Synthesizes speech or speech marks from text, using the specified voice.

        :param text: The text to synthesize.
        :param engine: The kind of engine used. Can be standard or neural.
        :param voice: The ID of the voice to use.
        :param audio_format: The audio format to return for synthesized speech.
 When
                             speech marks are synthesized, the output format is
 JSON.
        :param lang_code: The language code of the voice to use. This has an
 effect
                          only when a bilingual voice is selected.
```

```
        :param include_visemes: When True, a second request is made to Amazon
Polly
                                to synthesize a list of visemes, using the
specified
                                text and voice. A viseme represents the visual
position
                                of the face and mouth when saying part of a word.
        :return: The audio stream that contains the synthesized speech and a list
                 of visemes that are associated with the speech audio.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {
                "Engine": engine,
                "OutputFormat": audio_format,
                "Text": text,
                "VoiceId": voice,
            }
            if lang_code is not None:
                kwargs["LanguageCode"] = lang_code
            response = self.polly_client.synthesize_speech(**kwargs)
            audio_stream = response["AudioStream"]
            logger.info("Got audio stream spoken by %s.", voice)
            visemes = None
            if include_visemes:
                kwargs["OutputFormat"] = "json"
                kwargs["SpeechMarkTypes"] = ["viseme"]
                response = self.polly_client.synthesize_speech(**kwargs)
                visemes = [
                    json.loads(v)
                    for v in response["AudioStream"].read().decode().split()
                    if v
                ]
                logger.info("Got %s visemes.", len(visemes))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get audio stream.")
            raise
        else:
            return audio_stream, visemes
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 SynthesizeSpeech를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-polly' # In v2: require 'aws-sdk'

begin
  # Get the filename from the command line
  if ARGV.empty?
    puts 'You must supply a filename'
    exit 1
  end

  filename = ARGV[0]

  # Open file and get the contents as a string
  if File.exist?(filename)
    contents = IO.read(filename)
  else
    puts "No such file: #{filename}"
    exit 1
  end

  # Create an Amazon Polly client using
  # credentials from the shared credentials file ~/.aws/credentials
  # and the configuration (region) from the shared configuration file ~/.aws/
config
  polly = Aws::Polly::Client.new

  resp = polly.synthesize_speech({
                                   output_format: 'mp3',
                                   text: contents,
                                   voice_id: 'Joanna'
                                 })
```

```
  # Save output
  # Get just the file name
  #  abc/xyz.txt -> xyx.txt
  name = File.basename(filename)

  # Split up name so we get just the xyz part
  parts = name.split('.')
  first_part = parts[0]
  mp3_file = "#{first_part}.mp3"

  IO.copy_stream(resp.audio_stream, mp3_file)

  puts "Wrote MP3 content to: #{mp3_file}"
rescue StandardError => e
  puts 'Got error:'
  puts 'Error message:'
  puts e.message
end
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 SynthesizeSpeech를 참조하세요.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn synthesize(client: &Client, filename: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let content = fs::read_to_string(filename);

    let resp = client
        .synthesize_speech()
        .output_format(OutputFormat::Mp3)
        .text(content.unwrap())
        .voice_id(VoiceId::Joanna)
        .send()
        .await?;
```

```
    // Get MP3 data from response and save it
    let mut blob = resp
        .audio_stream
        .collect()
        .await
        .expect("failed to read data");

    let parts: Vec<&str> = filename.split('.').collect();
    let out_file = format!("{}{}", String::from(parts[0]), ".mp3");

    let mut file = tokio::fs::File::create(out_file)
        .await
        .expect("failed to create file");

    file.write_all_buf(&mut blob)
        .await
        .expect("failed to write to file");

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 SynthesizeSpeech를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Polly 시나리오

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Polly AWS SDKs에서 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이러한 시나리오에서는 Amazon Polly 내에서 여러 함수를 호출하거나 다른 함수와 결합하여 특정 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS 서비스. 각 시나리오에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시나리오는 컨텍스트에 맞는 서비스 작업을 이해하는 데 도움이 되도록 중급 수준의 경험을 대상으로 합니다.

예시

- AWS SDK를 사용하여 텍스트를 음성으로 변환하고 다시 텍스트로 변환
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon Polly로 립싱크 애플리케이션 생성
- 고객 피드백을 분석하고 오디오를 합성하는 애플리케이션 생성

AWS SDK를 사용하여 텍스트를 음성으로 변환하고 다시 텍스트로 변환

다음 코드 예시는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- Amazon Polly를 사용하여 일반 텍스트(UTF-8) 입력 파일을 오디오 파일에 합성합니다.
- Amazon S3 버킷에 오디오 파일을 업로드합니다.
- Amazon Transcribe를 사용하여 오디오 파일을 텍스트로 변환합니다.
- 텍스트를 표시합니다.

Rust

SDK for Rust

Amazon Polly를 사용하여 일반 텍스트(UTF-8) 입력 파일을 오디오 파일에 합성하고, 오디오 파일을 Amazon S3 버킷에 업로드하고, Amazon Transcribe를 사용하여 해당 오디오 파일을 텍스트로 변환하고, 텍스트를 표시합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예시를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Polly
- Amazon S3
- Amazon Transcribe

AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon Polly로 립싱크 애플리케이션 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Polly를 사용하여 립싱크 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

Amazon Polly와 Tkinter를 사용하여 Amazon Polly에서 합성된 스피치와 함께 움직이는 얼굴 말을 표시하는 립싱크 애플리케이션을 만드는 방법을 보여 줍니다. 립싱크는 Amazon Polly에 합성된 스피치와 일치하는 visemes 목록을 요청하여 수행됩니다.

- Amazon Polly에서 음성 메타데이터를 가져와 Tkinter 애플리케이션에 표시합니다.
- Amazon Polly에서 합성된 스피치 오디오와 그에 맞는 viseme 스피치 마크를 가져올 수 있습니다.

- 움직이는 얼굴에서 동기화된 입 움직임으로 오디오를 재생합니다.
- 긴 텍스트에 대한 비동기 합성 작업을 제출하고 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 버킷에서 출력을 검색합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하십시오.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Polly

고객 피드백을 분석하고 오디오를 합성하는 애플리케이션 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 고객 의견 카드를 분석하고, 원어에서 번역하고, 감정을 파악하고, 번역된 텍스트에서 오디오 파일을 생성하는 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

이 예제 애플리케이션은 고객 피드백 카드를 분석하고 저장합니다. 특히 뉴욕시에 있는 가상 호텔의 필요를 충족합니다. 호텔은 다양한 언어의 고객들로부터 물리적인 의견 카드의 형태로 피드백을 받습니다. 피드백은 웹 클라이언트를 통해 앱에 업로드됩니다. 의견 카드의 이미지가 업로드된 후 다음 단계가 수행됩니다.

- Amazon Textract를 사용하여 이미지에서 텍스트가 추출됩니다.
- Amazon Comprehend가 추출된 텍스트와 해당 언어의 감정을 파악합니다.
- 추출된 텍스트는 Amazon Translate를 사용하여 영어로 번역됩니다.
- Amazon Polly가 추출된 텍스트에서 오디오 파일을 합성합니다.

전체 앱은 AWS CDK를 사용하여 배포할 수 있습니다. 소스 코드와 배포 지침은 GitHub의 프로젝트를 참조하십시오.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract

- Amazon Translate

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

이 예제 애플리케이션은 고객 피드백 카드를 분석하고 저장합니다. 특히 뉴욕시에 있는 가상 호텔의 필요를 충족합니다. 호텔은 다양한 언어의 고객들로부터 물리적인 의견 카드의 형태로 피드백을 받습니다. 피드백은 웹 클라이언트를 통해 앱에 업로드됩니다. 의견 카드의 이미지가 업로드된 후 다음 단계가 수행됩니다.

- Amazon Textract를 사용하여 이미지에서 텍스트가 추출됩니다.
- Amazon Comprehend가 추출된 텍스트와 해당 언어의 감정을 파악합니다.
- 추출된 텍스트는 Amazon Translate를 사용하여 영어로 번역됩니다.
- Amazon Polly가 추출된 텍스트에서 오디오 파일을 합성합니다.

전체 앱은 AWS CDK를 사용하여 배포할 수 있습니다. 소스 코드와 배포 지침은 GitHub의 프로젝트를 참조하십시오.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

이 예제 애플리케이션은 고객 피드백 카드를 분석하고 저장합니다. 특히 뉴욕시에 있는 가상 호텔의 필요를 충족합니다. 호텔은 다양한 언어의 고객들로부터 물리적인 의견 카드의 형태로 피드백을 받습니다. 피드백은 웹 클라이언트를 통해 앱에 업로드됩니다. 의견 카드의 이미지가 업로드된 후 다음 단계가 수행됩니다.

- Amazon Textract를 사용하여 이미지에서 텍스트가 추출됩니다.
- Amazon Comprehend가 추출된 텍스트와 해당 언어의 감정을 파악합니다.

- 추출된 텍스트는 Amazon Translate를 사용하여 영어로 번역됩니다.
- Amazon Polly가 추출된 텍스트에서 오디오 파일을 합성합니다.

전체 앱은 AWS CDK를 사용하여 배포할 수 있습니다. 소스 코드와 배포 지침은 GitHub의 프로젝트를 참조하십시오. 다음 발췌문은 Lambda 함수 내에서 AWS SDK for JavaScript 가 사용되는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
import {
  ComprehendClient,
  DetectDominantLanguageCommand,
  DetectSentimentCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-comprehend";

/**
 * Determine the language and sentiment of the extracted text.
 *
 * @param {{ source_text: string}} extractTextOutput
 */
export const handler = async (extractTextOutput) => {
  const comprehendClient = new ComprehendClient({});

  const detectDominantLanguageCommand = new DetectDominantLanguageCommand({
    Text: extractTextOutput.source_text,
  });

  // The source language is required for sentiment analysis and
  // translation in the next step.
  const { Languages } = await comprehendClient.send(
    detectDominantLanguageCommand,
  );

  const languageCode = Languages[0].LanguageCode;

  const detectSentimentCommand = new DetectSentimentCommand({
    Text: extractTextOutput.source_text,
    LanguageCode: languageCode,
  });

  const { Sentiment } = await comprehendClient.send(detectSentimentCommand);

  return {
    sentiment: Sentiment,
    language_code: languageCode,
```

```
  };
};
```

```
import {
  DetectDocumentTextCommand,
  TextractClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-textract";

/**
 * Fetch the S3 object from the event and analyze it using Amazon Textract.
 *
 * @param {import("@types/aws-lambda").EventBridgeEvent<"Object Created">}
 eventBridgeS3Event
 */
export const handler = async (eventBridgeS3Event) => {
  const textractClient = new TextractClient();

  const detectDocumentTextCommand = new DetectDocumentTextCommand({
    Document: {
      S3Object: {
        Bucket: eventBridgeS3Event.bucket,
        Name: eventBridgeS3Event.object,
      },
    },
  });

  // Textract returns a list of blocks. A block can be a line, a page, word, etc.
  // Each block also contains geometry of the detected text.
  // For more information on the Block type, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
textract/latest/dg/API_Block.html.
  const { Blocks } = await textractClient.send(detectDocumentTextCommand);

  // For the purpose of this example, we are only interested in words.
  const extractedWords = Blocks.filter((b) => b.BlockType === "WORD").map(
    (b) => b.Text,
  );

  return extractedWords.join(" ");
};
```

```
import { PollyClient, SynthesizeSpeechCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-polly";
import { S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
import { Upload } from "@aws-sdk/lib-storage";
```

```
/**
 * Synthesize an audio file from text.
 *
 * @param {{ bucket: string, translated_text: string, object: string}}
 sourceDestinationConfig
 */
export const handler = async (sourceDestinationConfig) => {
  const pollyClient = new PollyClient({});

  const synthesizeSpeechCommand = new SynthesizeSpeechCommand({
    Engine: "neural",
    Text: sourceDestinationConfig.translated_text,
    VoiceId: "Ruth",
    OutputFormat: "mp3",
  });

  const { AudioStream } = await pollyClient.send(synthesizeSpeechCommand);

  const audioKey = `${sourceDestinationConfig.object}.mp3`;

  // Store the audio file in S3.
  const s3Client = new S3Client();
  const upload = new Upload({
    client: s3Client,
    params: {
      Bucket: sourceDestinationConfig.bucket,
      Key: audioKey,
      Body: AudioStream,
      ContentType: "audio/mp3",
    },
  });

  await upload.done();
  return audioKey;
};
```

```
import {
  TranslateClient,
  TranslateTextCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-translate";

/**
```

```
 * Translate the extracted text to English.
 *
 * @param {{ extracted_text: string, source_language_code: string}}
 textAndSourceLanguage
 */
export const handler = async (textAndSourceLanguage) => {
  const translateClient = new TranslateClient({});

  const translateCommand = new TranslateTextCommand({
    SourceLanguageCode: textAndSourceLanguage.source_language_code,
    TargetLanguageCode: "en",
    Text: textAndSourceLanguage.extracted_text,
  });

  const { TranslatedText } = await translateClient.send(translateCommand);

  return { translated_text: TranslatedText };
};
```

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

이 예제 애플리케이션은 고객 피드백 카드를 분석하고 저장합니다. 특히 뉴욕시에 있는 가상 호텔의 필요를 충족합니다. 호텔은 다양한 언어의 고객들로부터 물리적인 의견 카드의 형태로 피드백을 받습니다. 피드백은 웹 클라이언트를 통해 앱에 업로드됩니다. 의견 카드의 이미지가 업로드된 후 다음 단계가 수행됩니다.

- Amazon Textract를 사용하여 이미지에서 텍스트가 추출됩니다.
- Amazon Comprehend가 추출된 텍스트와 해당 언어의 감정을 파악합니다.
- 추출된 텍스트는 Amazon Translate를 사용하여 영어로 번역됩니다.
- Amazon Polly가 추출된 텍스트에서 오디오 파일을 합성합니다.

전체 앱은 AWS CDK를 사용하여 배포할 수 있습니다. 소스 코드와 배포 지침은 GitHub의 프로젝트를 참조하십시오.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

AWS SDKs AWS 가격표 사용에 대한 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 AWS 가격표 함께를 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

추가 리소스

- AWS 가격표 사용 설명서 -에 대한 자세한 정보입니다 AWS 가격표.
- AWS 가격표 API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 AWS 가격표 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs AWS 가격표 사용에 대한 기본 예제
  - AWS SDKs AWS 가격표 를 사용하기 위한 작업
    - CLI로 DescribeServices 사용
    - CLI로 GetAttributeValues 사용
    - CLI로 GetProducts 사용

AWS SDKs AWS 가격표 사용에 대한 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS 가격표 SDKs에서의 기본 사항을 AWS 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- AWS SDKs AWS 가격표 를 사용하기 위한 작업
  - CLI로 DescribeServices 사용
  - CLI로 GetAttributeValues 사용
  - CLI로 GetProducts 사용

AWS SDKs AWS 가격표 를 사용하기 위한 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 AWS 가격표 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 AWS 가격표 API 참조를 참조하세요.

예시

- CLI로 DescribeServices 사용
- CLI로 GetAttributeValues 사용
- CLI로 GetProducts 사용

CLI로 **`DescribeServices`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeServices`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

서비스 메타데이터 검색

이 예시에서는 Amazon EC2 서비스 코드의 메타데이터를 가져옵니다.

명령:

```
aws pricing describe-services --service-code AmazonEC2 --format-version aws_v1 --
max-items 1
```

출력:

```
{
  "Services": [
      {
          "ServiceCode": "AmazonEC2",
          "AttributeNames": [
              "volumeType",
              "maxIopsvolume",
              "instance",
              "instanceCapacity10xlarge",
              "locationType",
              "instanceFamily",
              "operatingSystem",
              "clockSpeed",
              "LeaseContractLength",
              "ecu",
              "networkPerformance",
              "instanceCapacity8xlarge",
              "group",
              "maxThroughputvolume",
              "gpuMemory",
              "ebsOptimized",
              "elasticGpuType",
              "maxVolumeSize",
              "gpu",
              "processorFeatures",
              "intelAvxAvailable",
              "instanceCapacity4xlarge",
              "servicecode",
              "groupDescription",
              "processorArchitecture",
              "physicalCores",
              "productFamily",
              "enhancedNetworkingSupported",
              "intelTurboAvailable",
              "memory",
              "dedicatedEbsThroughput",
              "vcpu",
              "OfferingClass",
```

```
                "instanceCapacityLarge",
                "capacitystatus",
                "termType",
                "storage",
                "intelAvx2Available",
                "storageMedia",
                "physicalProcessor",
                "provisioned",
                "servicename",
                "PurchaseOption",
                "instanceCapacity18xlarge",
                "instanceType",
                "tenancy",
                "usagetype",
                "normalizationSizeFactor",
                "instanceCapacity2xlarge",
                "instanceCapacity16xlarge",
                "maxIopsBurstPerformance",
                "instanceCapacity12xlarge",
                "instanceCapacity32xlarge",
                "instanceCapacityXlarge",
                "licenseModel",
                "currentGeneration",
                "preInstalledSw",
                "location",
                "instanceCapacity24xlarge",
                "instanceCapacity9xlarge",
                "instanceCapacityMedium",
                "operation"
            ]
        }
    ],
    "FormatVersion": "aws_v1"
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeServices를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: us-east-1 리전에서 사용 가능한 모든 서비스 코드의 메타데이터를 반환합니다.

```
Get-PLSService -Region us-east-1
```

출력:

```
AttributeNames                                                  ServiceCode
--------------                                                  -----------
{productFamily, servicecode, groupDescription, termType...}     AWSBudgets
{productFamily, servicecode, termType, usagetype...}            AWSCloudTrail
{productFamily, servicecode, termType, usagetype...}            AWSCodeCommit
{productFamily, servicecode, termType, usagetype...}            AWSCodeDeploy
{productFamily, servicecode, termType, usagetype...}            AWSCodePipeline
{productFamily, servicecode, termType, usagetype...}            AWSConfig
...
```

예제 2: us-east-1 리전의 Amazon EC2 서비스에 대한 메타데이터를 반환합니다.

```
Get-PLSService -ServiceCode AmazonEC2 -Region us-east-1
```

출력:

```
AttributeNames
 ServiceCode
--------------
 -----------
{volumeType, maxIopsvolume, instanceCapacity10xlarge, locationType...} AmazonEC2
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeServices를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: us-east-1 리전에서 사용 가능한 모든 서비스 코드의 메타데이터를 반환합니다.

```
Get-PLSService -Region us-east-1
```

출력:

```
AttributeNames                                                  ServiceCode
--------------                                                  -----------
{productFamily, servicecode, groupDescription, termType...}     AWSBudgets
{productFamily, servicecode, termType, usagetype...}            AWSCloudTrail
{productFamily, servicecode, termType, usagetype...}            AWSCodeCommit
```

```
{productFamily, servicecode, termType, usagetype...}            AWSCodeDeploy
{productFamily, servicecode, termType, usagetype...}            AWSCodePipeline
{productFamily, servicecode, termType, usagetype...}            AWSConfig
...
```

예제 2: us-east-1 리전의 Amazon EC2 서비스에 대한 메타데이터를 반환합니다.

```
Get-PLSService -ServiceCode AmazonEC2 -Region us-east-1
```

출력:

```
AttributeNames
 ServiceCode
--------------
 -----------
{volumeType, maxIopsvolume, instanceCapacity10xlarge, locationType...} AmazonEC2
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeServices를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **GetAttributeValues** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetAttributeValues`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

속성 값 목록 가져오기

다음 `get-attribute-values` 예시에서는 지정된 속성에 사용할 수 있는 값 목록을 가져옵니다.

```
aws pricing get-attribute-values \
    --service-code AmazonEC2 \
    --attribute-name volumeType \
    --max-items 2
```

출력:

```
{
```

```
    "NextToken":
 "eyJOZXh0VG9rZW4iOiBudWxsLCAiYm90b190cnVuY2F0ZV9hbW91bnQiOiAyfQ==",
    "AttributeValues": [
        {
            "Value": "Cold HDD"
        },
        {
            "Value": "General Purpose"
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetAttributeValues를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: us-east-1 리전의 Amazon EC2에 대한 속성 'volumeType'의 값을 반환합니다.

```
Get-PLSAttributeValue -ServiceCode AmazonEC2 -AttributeName "volumeType" -region
 us-east-1
```

출력:

```
Value
-----
Cold HDD
General Purpose
Magnetic
Provisioned IOPS
Throughput Optimized HDD
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetAttributeValues를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: us-east-1 리전의 Amazon EC2에 대한 속성 'volumeType'의 값을 반환합니다.

```
Get-PLSAttributeValue -ServiceCode AmazonEC2 -AttributeName "volumeType" -region
 us-east-1
```

출력:

```
Value
-----
Cold HDD
General Purpose
Magnetic
Provisioned IOPS
Throughput Optimized HDD
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetAttributeValues를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **GetProducts** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetProducts`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

제품 목록 가져오기

이 예시에서는 지정된 기준과 일치하는 제품 목록을 가져옵니다.

명령:

```
aws pricing get-products --filters file://filters.json --format-version aws_v1 --
max-results 1 --service-code AmazonEC2
```

filter.json:

```
        [
  {
    "Type": "TERM_MATCH",
    "Field": "ServiceCode",
    "Value": "AmazonEC2"
  },
  {
    "Type": "TERM_MATCH",
    "Field": "volumeType",
    "Value": "Provisioned IOPS"
```

```
  }
]
```

출력:

```
{
  "FormatVersion": "aws_v1",
  "NextToken": "WGDY7ko8fQXdlaUZVdasFQ==:RVSagyIFn770XQOzdUIcO9BY6ucBG9itXAZGZF/
zioUzOsUKh6PCcPWaOyPZRiMePb986TeoKYB9l55fw/
CyoMq5ymnGmT1Vj39TljbbAlhcqnVfTmPIilx8Uy5bdDaBYy/e/2Ofw9Edzsykbs8LTBuNbiDQ
+BBds5yeI9AQkUepruKk3aEahFPxJ55kx/zk",
  "PriceList": [
      "{\"product\":{\"productFamily\":\"Storage\",\"attributes\":{\"storageMedia
\":\"SSD-backed\",\"maxThroughputvolume\":\"320 MB/sec\",\"volumeType
\":\"Provisioned IOPS\",\"maxIopsvolume\":\"20000\",\"servicecode\":
\"AmazonEC2\",\"usagetype\":\"APS1-EBS:VolumeUsage.piops\",\"locationType
\":\"AWS Region\",\"location\":\"Asia Pacific (Singapore)\",\"servicename
\":\"Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud\",\"maxVolumeSize\":\"16 TiB\",\"operation
\":\"\"},\"sku\":\"3MKHN58N7RDDVGKJ\"},\"serviceCode\":\"AmazonEC2\",\"terms
\":{\"OnDemand\":{\"3MKHN58N7RDDVGKJ.JRTCKXETXF\":{\"priceDimensions\":
{\"3MKHN58N7RDDVGKJ.JRTCKXETXF.6YS6EN2CT7\":{\"unit\":\"GB-Mo\",\"endRange\":
\"Inf\",\"description\":\"$0.138 per GB-month of Provisioned IOPS SSD (io1)
 provisioned storage - Asia Pacific (Singapore)\",\"appliesTo\":[],\"rateCode\":
\"3MKHN58N7RDDVGKJ.JRTCKXETXF.6YS6EN2CT7\",\"beginRange\":\"0\",\"pricePerUnit
\":{\"USD\":\"0.1380000000\"}}},\"sku\":\"3MKHN58N7RDDVGKJ\",\"effectiveDate\":
\"2018-08-01T00:00:00Z\",\"offerTermCode\":\"JRTCKXETXF\",\"termAttributes\":
{}}}},\"version\":\"20180808005701\",\"publicationDate\":\"2018-08-08T00:57:01Z
\"}"
  ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetProducts를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: Amazon EC2의 모든 제품에 대한 세부 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-PLSProduct -ServiceCode AmazonEC2 -Region us-east-1
```

출력:

```
{"product":{"productFamily":"Compute Instance","attributes":
{"enhancedNetworkingSupported":"Yes","memory":"30.5
 GiB","dedicatedEbsThroughput":"800 Mbps","vcpu":"4","locationType":"AWS
 Region","storage":"EBS only","instanceFamily":"Memory
 optimized","operatingSystem":"SUSE","physicalProcessor":"Intel Xeon E5-2686 v4
 (Broadwell)","clockSpeed":"2.3 GHz","ecu":"Variable","networkPerformance":"Up
 to 10 Gigabit","servicename":"Amazon Elastic Compute
 Cloud","instanceType":"r4.xlarge","tenancy":"Shared","usagetype":"USW2-
BoxUsage:r4.xlarge","normalizationSizeFactor":"8","processorFeatures":"Intel AVX,
 Intel AVX2, Intel Turbo","servicecode":"AmazonEC2","licenseModel":"No License
 required","currentGeneration":"Yes","preInstalledSw":"NA","location":"US West
 (Oregon)","processorArchitecture":"64-bit","operation":"RunInstances:000g"},...
```

예제 2: SSD 지원 '범용' 볼륨 유형으로 필터링된 us-east-1 리전의 Amazon EC2에 대한 데이터를 반환합니다.

```
Get-PLSProduct -ServiceCode AmazonEC2 -Filter
 @{Type="TERM_MATCH";Field="volumeType";Value="General
 Purpose"},@{Type="TERM_MATCH";Field="storageMedia";Value="SSD-backed"} -Region
 us-east-1
```

출력:

```
{"product":{"productFamily":"Storage","attributes":{"storageMedia":"SSD-
backed","maxThroughputvolume":"160 MB/sec","volumeType":"General
 Purpose","maxIopsvolume":"10000",...
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetProducts를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: Amazon EC2의 모든 제품에 대한 세부 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-PLSProduct -ServiceCode AmazonEC2 -Region us-east-1
```

출력:

```
{"product":{"productFamily":"Compute Instance","attributes":
{"enhancedNetworkingSupported":"Yes","memory":"30.5
 GiB","dedicatedEbsThroughput":"800 Mbps","vcpu":"4","locationType":"AWS
 Region","storage":"EBS only","instanceFamily":"Memory
```

```
 optimized","operatingSystem":"SUSE","physicalProcessor":"Intel Xeon E5-2686 v4
 (Broadwell)","clockSpeed":"2.3 GHz","ecu":"Variable","networkPerformance":"Up
 to 10 Gigabit","servicename":"Amazon Elastic Compute
 Cloud","instanceType":"r4.xlarge","tenancy":"Shared","usagetype":"USW2-
BoxUsage:r4.xlarge","normalizationSizeFactor":"8","processorFeatures":"Intel AVX,
 Intel AVX2, Intel Turbo","servicecode":"AmazonEC2","licenseModel":"No License
 required","currentGeneration":"Yes","preInstalledSw":"NA","location":"US West
 (Oregon)","processorArchitecture":"64-bit","operation":"RunInstances:000g"},...
```

예제 2: SSD 지원 '범용' 볼륨 유형으로 필터링된 us-east-1 리전의 Amazon EC2에 대한 데이터를 반환합니다.

```
Get-PLSProduct -ServiceCode AmazonEC2 -Filter
 @{Type="TERM_MATCH";Field="volumeType";Value="General
 Purpose"},@{Type="TERM_MATCH";Field="storageMedia";Value="SSD-backed"} -Region
 us-east-1
```

출력:

```
{"product":{"productFamily":"Storage","attributes":{"storageMedia":"SSD-
backed","maxThroughputvolume":"160 MB/sec","volumeType":"General
 Purpose","maxIopsvolume":"10000",...
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetProducts를 참조하세요.

AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Amazon RDS의 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Relational Database Service를 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

추가 리소스

- Amazon RDS 사용 설명서 - Amazon RDS에 대한 자세한 정보입니다.

- Amazon RDS API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 Amazon RDS 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

시작

Hello Amazon RDS

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon RDS를 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.RDS;
using Amazon.RDS.Model;

namespace RDSActions;

public static class HelloRds
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        var rdsClient = new AmazonRDSClient();

        Console.WriteLine($"Hello Amazon RDS! Following are some of your DB
 instances:");
        Console.WriteLine();

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        // Let's get the first twenty DB instances.
```

```
        var response = await rdsClient.DescribeDBInstancesAsync(
            new DescribeDBInstancesRequest()
            {
                MaxRecords = 20 // Must be between 20 and 100.
            });

        foreach (var instance in response.DBInstances)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDB name: {instance.DBName}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tArn: {instance.DBInstanceArn}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tIdentifier: {instance.DBInstanceIdentifier}");
            Console.WriteLine();
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeDBInstances를 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

CMakeLists.txt CMake 파일의 코드입니다.

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS rds)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_rds")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
```

```
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed
 libraries for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
     # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory
 for running and debugging.

     # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # If you are building from the command line, you
 may need to uncomment this
                                       # and set the proper subdirectory to the
 executables' location.

     AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_rds.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

hello_rds.cpp 소스 파일의 코드입니다.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/rds/RDSClient.h>
#include <aws/rds/model/DescribeDBInstancesRequest.h>
#include <iostream>

/*
```

```
 *  A "Hello Rds" starter application which initializes an Amazon Relational
 Database Service (Amazon RDS) client and
 *  describes the Amazon RDS instances.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_rds'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    int result = 0;
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::RDS::RDSClient rdsClient(clientConfig);
        Aws::String marker;
        std::vector<Aws::String> instanceDBIDs;

        do {
            Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBInstancesRequest request;

            if (!marker.empty()) {
                request.SetMarker(marker);
            }

            Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBInstancesOutcome outcome =
                    rdsClient.DescribeDBInstances(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                for (auto &instance: outcome.GetResult().GetDBInstances()) {
                    instanceDBIDs.push_back(instance.GetDBInstanceIdentifier());
                }
                marker = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
            } else {
                result = 1;
                std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DescribeDBInstances. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
```

```
                            << std::endl;
                break;
            }
        } while (!marker.empty());

        std::cout << instanceDBIDs.size() << " RDS instances found." <<
 std::endl;
        for (auto &instanceDBID: instanceDBIDs) {
            std::cout << "   Instance: " << instanceDBID << std::endl;
        }
    }

    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return result;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DescribeDBInstances를 참조하십시오.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
)
```

```
// main uses the AWS SDK for Go V2 to create an Amazon Relational Database
 Service (Amazon RDS)
// client and list up to 20 DB instances in your account.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
func main() {
 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
  fmt.Println(err)
  return
 }
 rdsClient := rds.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 const maxInstances = 20
 fmt.Printf("Let's list up to %v DB instances.\n", maxInstances)
 output, err := rdsClient.DescribeDBInstances(ctx,
  &rds.DescribeDBInstancesInput{MaxRecords: aws.Int32(maxInstances)})
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Printf("Couldn't list DB instances: %v\n", err)
  return
 }
 if len(output.DBInstances) == 0 {
  fmt.Println("No DB instances found.")
 } else {
  for _, instance := range output.DBInstances {
   fmt.Printf("DB instance %v has database %v.\n",
 *instance.DBInstanceIdentifier,
    *instance.DBName)
  }
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 DescribeDBInstances를 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.RdsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeDbInstancesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DBInstance;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.RdsException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DescribeDBInstances {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RdsClient rdsClient = RdsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        describeInstances(rdsClient);
        rdsClient.close();
    }

    public static void describeInstances(RdsClient rdsClient) {
        try {
            DescribeDbInstancesResponse response =
 rdsClient.describeDBInstances();
```

```
            List<DBInstance> instanceList = response.dbInstances();
            for (DBInstance instance : instanceList) {
                System.out.println("Instance ARN is: " +
 instance.dbInstanceArn());
                System.out.println("The Engine is " + instance.engine());
                System.out.println("Connection endpoint is" +
 instance.endpoint().address());
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeDBInstances를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
"""
Purpose

Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) with the Amazon Relational
 Database Service
(Amazon RDS) to list the databases in your account.
"""

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create an RDS client
rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
```

```
# Create a paginator for the describe_db_instances operation
paginator = rds_client.get_paginator("describe_db_instances")

try:
    # Use the paginator to get a list of DB instances
    response_iterator = paginator.paginate(
        PaginationConfig={
            "MaxItems": 123,
            "PageSize": 50,  # Adjust PageSize as needed
            "StartingToken": None,
        }
    )

    # Iterate through the pages of the response
    instances_found = False
    for page in response_iterator:
        if "DBInstances" in page and page["DBInstances"]:
            instances_found = True
            print("Your RDS instances are:")
            for db in page["DBInstances"]:
                print(db["DBInstanceIdentifier"])

    if not instances_found:
        print("No RDS instances found!")

except ClientError as e:
    print(f"Couldn't list RDS instances. Here's why: {e.response['Error']
['Message']}")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeDBInstances를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-rds'
require 'logger'

# RDSManager is a class responsible for managing RDS operations
# such as listing all RDS DB instances in the current AWS account.
class RDSManager
  def initialize(client)
    @client = client
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
  end

  # Lists and prints all RDS DB instances in the current AWS account.
  def list_db_instances
    @logger.info('Listing RDS DB instances')

    paginator = @client.describe_db_instances
    instances = []

    paginator.each_page do |page|
      instances.concat(page.db_instances)
    end

    if instances.empty?
      @logger.info('No instances found.')
    else
      @logger.info("Found #{instances.count} instance(s):")
      instances.each do |instance|
        @logger.info(" * #{instance.db_instance_identifier}
 (#{instance.db_instance_status})")
      end
    end
```

```
  end
end

if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
  rds_client = Aws::RDS::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2')
  manager = RDSManager.new(rds_client)
  manager.list_db_instances
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 DescribeDBInstances를 참조하십시오.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs 사용한 Amazon RDS의 기본 예제
  - Hello Amazon RDS
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon RDS의 기본 사항 알아보기
  - AWS SDKs 사용하는 Amazon RDS에 대한 작업
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateDBInstance 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateDBParameterGroup 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateDBSnapshot 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteDBInstance 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteDBParameterGroup 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeAccountAttributes 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeDBEngineVersions 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeDBInstances 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeDBParameterGroups 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeDBParameters 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeDBSnapshots 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 GenerateRDSAuthToken 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ModifyDBInstance 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ModifyDBParameterGroup 함께 사용

    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 RebootDBInstance 함께 사용

- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon RDS 시나리오
  - Aurora 서버리스 작업 항목 트래커 만들기
- Amazon RDS를 사용하는 서버리스 예제
  - Lambda 함수를 사용하여 Amazon RDS 데이터베이스에 연결

AWS SDKs 사용한 Amazon RDS의 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK와 함께 Amazon Relational Database Service의 기본 사항을 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- Hello Amazon RDS
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon RDS의 기본 사항 알아보기
- AWS SDKs 사용하는 Amazon RDS에 대한 작업
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateDBInstance 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateDBParameterGroup 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateDBSnapshot 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteDBInstance 함께 사용
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  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeAccountAttributes 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeDBEngineVersions 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeDBInstances 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeDBParameterGroups 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeDBParameters 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeDBSnapshots 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 GenerateRDSAuthToken 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ModifyDBInstance 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ModifyDBParameterGroup 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 RebootDBInstance 함께 사용

Hello Amazon RDS

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon RDS를 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.RDS;
using Amazon.RDS.Model;

namespace RDSActions;

public static class HelloRds
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        var rdsClient = new AmazonRDSClient();

        Console.WriteLine($"Hello Amazon RDS! Following are some of your DB
 instances:");
        Console.WriteLine();

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        // Let's get the first twenty DB instances.
        var response = await rdsClient.DescribeDBInstancesAsync(
            new DescribeDBInstancesRequest()
            {
                MaxRecords = 20 // Must be between 20 and 100.
            });

        foreach (var instance in response.DBInstances)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDB name: {instance.DBName}");
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"\tArn: {instance.DBInstanceArn}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tIdentifier: {instance.DBInstanceIdentifier}");
            Console.WriteLine();
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeDBInstances를 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

CMakeLists.txt CMake 파일의 코드입니다.

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS rds)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_rds")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed
 libraries for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
```

```
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
     # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory
 for running and debugging.

     # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # If you are building from the command line, you
 may need to uncomment this
                                       # and set the proper subdirectory to the
 executables' location.

     AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_rds.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

hello_rds.cpp 소스 파일의 코드입니다.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/rds/RDSClient.h>
#include <aws/rds/model/DescribeDBInstancesRequest.h>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello Rds" starter application which initializes an Amazon Relational
 Database Service (Amazon RDS) client and
 *  describes the Amazon RDS instances.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_rds'
 *
 */
```

```
int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    int result = 0;
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::RDS::RDSClient rdsClient(clientConfig);
        Aws::String marker;
        std::vector<Aws::String> instanceDBIDs;

        do {
            Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBInstancesRequest request;

            if (!marker.empty()) {
                request.SetMarker(marker);
            }

            Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBInstancesOutcome outcome =
                    rdsClient.DescribeDBInstances(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                for (auto &instance: outcome.GetResult().GetDBInstances()) {
                    instanceDBIDs.push_back(instance.GetDBInstanceIdentifier());
                }
                marker = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
            } else {
                result = 1;
                std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DescribeDBInstances. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                break;
            }
        } while (!marker.empty());

        std::cout << instanceDBIDs.size() << " RDS instances found." <<
 std::endl;
        for (auto &instanceDBID: instanceDBIDs) {
            std::cout << "   Instance: " << instanceDBID << std::endl;
```

```
        }
    }

    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return result;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DescribeDBInstances를 참조하십시오.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
)

// main uses the AWS SDK for Go V2 to create an Amazon Relational Database
 Service (Amazon RDS)
// client and list up to 20 DB instances in your account.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
func main() {
 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
```

```
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
  fmt.Println(err)
  return
 }
 rdsClient := rds.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 const maxInstances = 20
 fmt.Printf("Let's list up to %v DB instances.\n", maxInstances)
 output, err := rdsClient.DescribeDBInstances(ctx,
  &rds.DescribeDBInstancesInput{MaxRecords: aws.Int32(maxInstances)})
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Printf("Couldn't list DB instances: %v\n", err)
  return
 }
 if len(output.DBInstances) == 0 {
  fmt.Println("No DB instances found.")
 } else {
  for _, instance := range output.DBInstances {
   fmt.Printf("DB instance %v has database %v.\n",
 *instance.DBInstanceIdentifier,
    *instance.DBName)
  }
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 DescribeDBInstances를 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.RdsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeDbInstancesResponse;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DBInstance;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.RdsException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DescribeDBInstances {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RdsClient rdsClient = RdsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        describeInstances(rdsClient);
        rdsClient.close();
    }

    public static void describeInstances(RdsClient rdsClient) {
        try {
            DescribeDbInstancesResponse response =
 rdsClient.describeDBInstances();
            List<DBInstance> instanceList = response.dbInstances();
            for (DBInstance instance : instanceList) {
                System.out.println("Instance ARN is: " +
 instance.dbInstanceArn());
                System.out.println("The Engine is " + instance.engine());
                System.out.println("Connection endpoint is" +
 instance.endpoint().address());
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeDBInstances를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
"""
Purpose

Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) with the Amazon Relational
 Database Service
(Amazon RDS) to list the databases in your account.
"""

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create an RDS client
rds_client = boto3.client("rds")

# Create a paginator for the describe_db_instances operation
paginator = rds_client.get_paginator("describe_db_instances")

try:
    # Use the paginator to get a list of DB instances
    response_iterator = paginator.paginate(
        PaginationConfig={
            "MaxItems": 123,
            "PageSize": 50,  # Adjust PageSize as needed
            "StartingToken": None,
        }
    )

    # Iterate through the pages of the response
```

```
    instances_found = False
    for page in response_iterator:
        if "DBInstances" in page and page["DBInstances"]:
            instances_found = True
            print("Your RDS instances are:")
            for db in page["DBInstances"]:
                print(db["DBInstanceIdentifier"])

    if not instances_found:
        print("No RDS instances found!")

except ClientError as e:
    print(f"Couldn't list RDS instances. Here's why: {e.response['Error']
['Message']}")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeDBInstances를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-rds'
require 'logger'

# RDSManager is a class responsible for managing RDS operations
# such as listing all RDS DB instances in the current AWS account.
class RDSManager
  def initialize(client)
    @client = client
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
  end
```

```
  # Lists and prints all RDS DB instances in the current AWS account.
  def list_db_instances
    @logger.info('Listing RDS DB instances')

    paginator = @client.describe_db_instances
    instances = []

    paginator.each_page do |page|
      instances.concat(page.db_instances)
    end

    if instances.empty?
      @logger.info('No instances found.')
    else
      @logger.info("Found #{instances.count} instance(s):")
      instances.each do |instance|
        @logger.info(" * #{instance.db_instance_identifier}
 (#{instance.db_instance_status})")
      end
    end
  end
end

if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
  rds_client = Aws::RDS::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2')
  manager = RDSManager.new(rds_client)
  manager.list_db_instances
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 DescribeDBInstances를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon RDS의 기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 사용자 지정 DB 파라미터 그룹을 생성하고 파라미터 값을 설정합니다.
- 파라미터 그룹을 사용하도록 구성된 DB 인스턴스를 생성합니다. DB 인스턴스에는 데이터베이스도 포함되어 있습니다.
- 인스턴스의 스냅샷을 만듭니다.

- 인스턴스 및 파라미터 그룹을 삭제합니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
/// <summary>
/// Scenario for RDS DB instance example.
/// </summary>
public class RDSInstanceScenario
{
    /*
    Before running this .NET code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

    This .NET example performs the following tasks:
    1.  Returns a list of the available DB engine families using the
 DescribeDBEngineVersionsAsync method.
    2.  Selects an engine family and creates a custom DB parameter group using
 the CreateDBParameterGroupAsync method.
    3.  Gets the parameter groups using the DescribeDBParameterGroupsAsync
 method.
    4.  Gets parameters in the group using the DescribeDBParameters method.
    5.  Parses and displays parameters in the group.
    6.  Modifies both the auto_increment_offset and auto_increment_increment
 parameters
        using the ModifyDBParameterGroupAsync method.
    7.  Gets and displays the updated parameters using the DescribeDBParameters
 method with a source of "user".
    8.  Gets a list of allowed engine versions using the
 DescribeDBEngineVersionsAsync method.
    9.  Displays and selects from a list of micro instance classes available for
 the selected engine and version.
```

```
   10. Creates an RDS DB instance that contains a MySql database and uses the
parameter group
       using the CreateDBInstanceAsync method.
   11. Waits for DB instance to be ready using the DescribeDBInstancesAsync
method.
   12. Prints out the connection endpoint string for the new DB instance.
   13. Creates a snapshot of the DB instance using the CreateDBSnapshotAsync
method.
   14. Waits for DB snapshot to be ready using the DescribeDBSnapshots method.
   15. Deletes the DB instance using the DeleteDBInstanceAsync method.
   16. Waits for DB instance to be deleted using the DescribeDbInstances method.
   17. Deletes the parameter group using the DeleteDBParameterGroupAsync.
   */

   private static readonly string sepBar = new('-', 80);
   private static RDSWrapper rdsWrapper = null!;
   private static ILogger logger = null!;
   private static readonly string engine = "mysql";
   static async Task Main(string[] args)
   {
       // Set up dependency injection for the Amazon RDS service.
       using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
           .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
               logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                   .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                   .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Trace))
           .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
               services.AddAWSService<IAmazonRDS>()
                   .AddTransient<RDSWrapper>()
           )
           .Build();

       logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder =>
       {
           builder.AddConsole();
       }).CreateLogger<RDSInstanceScenario>();

       rdsWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<RDSWrapper>();

       Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
       Console.WriteLine(
```

```
            "Welcome to the Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) DB
instance scenario example.");
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);

        try
        {
            var parameterGroupFamily = await ChooseParameterGroupFamily();

            var parameterGroup = await
CreateDbParameterGroup(parameterGroupFamily);

            var parameters = await
DescribeParametersInGroup(parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupName,
                new List<string> { "auto_increment_offset",
"auto_increment_increment" });

            await ModifyParameters(parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupName,
parameters);

            await
DescribeUserSourceParameters(parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupName);

            var engineVersionChoice = await
ChooseDbEngineVersion(parameterGroupFamily);

            var instanceChoice = await ChooseDbInstanceClass(engine,
engineVersionChoice.EngineVersion);

            var newInstanceIdentifier = "Example-Instance-" + DateTime.Now.Ticks;

            var newInstance = await CreateRdsNewInstance(parameterGroup, engine,
engineVersionChoice.EngineVersion,
                instanceChoice.DBInstanceClass, newInstanceIdentifier);
            if (newInstance != null)
            {
                DisplayConnectionString(newInstance);

                await CreateSnapshot(newInstance);

                await DeleteRdsInstance(newInstance);
            }

            await DeleteParameterGroup(parameterGroup);
```

```
            Console.WriteLine("Scenario complete.");
            Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            logger.LogError(ex, "There was a problem executing the scenario.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Choose the RDS DB parameter group family from a list of available
options.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The selected parameter group family.</returns>
    public static async Task<string> ChooseParameterGroupFamily()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        // 1. Get a list of available engines.
        var engines = await rdsWrapper.DescribeDBEngineVersions(engine);

        Console.WriteLine("1. The following is a list of available DB parameter
group families:");
        int i = 1;
        var parameterGroupFamilies = engines.GroupBy(e =>
e.DBParameterGroupFamily).ToList();
        foreach (var parameterGroupFamily in parameterGroupFamilies)
        {
            // List the available parameter group families.
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"\t{i}. Family: {parameterGroupFamily.Key}");
            i++;
        }

        var choiceNumber = 0;
        while (choiceNumber < 1 || choiceNumber > parameterGroupFamilies.Count)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Select an available DB parameter group family by
entering a number from the list above:");
            var choice = Console.ReadLine();
            Int32.TryParse(choice, out choiceNumber);
        }
        var parameterGroupFamilyChoice = parameterGroupFamilies[choiceNumber -
1];
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
```

```
        return parameterGroupFamilyChoice.Key;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create and get information on a DB parameter group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbParameterGroupFamily">The DBParameterGroupFamily for the
new DB parameter group.</param>
    /// <returns>The new DBParameterGroup.</returns>
    public static async Task<DBParameterGroup> CreateDbParameterGroup(string
dbParameterGroupFamily)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        Console.WriteLine($"2. Create new DB parameter group with family
{dbParameterGroupFamily}:");

        var parameterGroup = await rdsWrapper.CreateDBParameterGroup(
            "ExampleParameterGroup-" + DateTime.Now.Ticks,
            dbParameterGroupFamily, "New example parameter group");

        var groupInfo =
            await rdsWrapper.DescribeDBParameterGroups(parameterGroup
                .DBParameterGroupName);

        Console.WriteLine(
            $"3. New DB parameter group: \n\t{groupInfo[0].Description}, \n\tARN
{groupInfo[0].DBParameterGroupArn}");
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        return parameterGroup;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get and describe parameters from a DBParameterGroup.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="parameterGroupName">Name of the DBParameterGroup.</param>
    /// <param name="parameterNames">Optional specific names of parameters to
describe.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of requested parameters.</returns>
    public static async Task<List<Parameter>> DescribeParametersInGroup(string
parameterGroupName, List<string>? parameterNames = null)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        Console.WriteLine("4. Get some parameters from the group.");
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
```

```
        var parameters =
            await rdsWrapper.DescribeDBParameters(parameterGroupName);

        var matchingParameters =
            parameters.Where(p => parameterNames == null ||
parameterNames.Contains(p.ParameterName)).ToList();

        Console.WriteLine("5. Parameter information:");
        matchingParameters.ForEach(p =>
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"\n\tParameter: {p.ParameterName}." +
                $"\n\tDescription: {p.Description}." +
                $"\n\tAllowed Values: {p.AllowedValues}." +
                $"\n\tValue: {p.ParameterValue}."));

        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);

        return matchingParameters;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Modify a parameter from a DBParameterGroup.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="parameterGroupName">Name of the DBParameterGroup.</param>
    /// <param name="parameters">The parameters to modify.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task ModifyParameters(string parameterGroupName,
List<Parameter> parameters)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        Console.WriteLine("6. Modify some parameters in the group.");

        foreach (var p in parameters)
        {
            if (p.IsModifiable && p.DataType == "integer")
            {
                int newValue = 0;
                while (newValue == 0)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(
                        $"Enter a new value for {p.ParameterName} from the
allowed values {p.AllowedValues} ");
```

```
                    var choice = Console.ReadLine();
                    Int32.TryParse(choice, out newValue);
                }

                p.ParameterValue = newValue.ToString();
            }
        }

        await rdsWrapper.ModifyDBParameterGroup(parameterGroupName, parameters);

        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Describe the user source parameters in the group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="parameterGroupName">Name of the DBParameterGroup.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task DescribeUserSourceParameters(string
parameterGroupName)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        Console.WriteLine("7. Describe user source parameters in the group.");

        var parameters =
            await rdsWrapper.DescribeDBParameters(parameterGroupName, "user");


        parameters.ForEach(p =>
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"\n\tParameter: {p.ParameterName}." +
                $"\n\tDescription: {p.Description}." +
                $"\n\tAllowed Values: {p.AllowedValues}." +
                $"\n\tValue: {p.ParameterValue}."));

        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Choose a DB engine version.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbParameterGroupFamily">DB parameter group family for engine
choice.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>The selected engine version.</returns>
    public static async Task<DBEngineVersion> ChooseDbEngineVersion(string
 dbParameterGroupFamily)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        // Get a list of allowed engines.
        var allowedEngines =
            await rdsWrapper.DescribeDBEngineVersions(engine,
 dbParameterGroupFamily);

        Console.WriteLine($"Available DB engine versions for parameter group
 family {dbParameterGroupFamily}:");
        int i = 1;
        foreach (var version in allowedEngines)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"\t{i}. Engine: {version.Engine} Version
 {version.EngineVersion}.");
            i++;
        }

        var choiceNumber = 0;
        while (choiceNumber < 1 || choiceNumber > allowedEngines.Count)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("8. Select an available DB engine version by
 entering a number from the list above:");
            var choice = Console.ReadLine();
            Int32.TryParse(choice, out choiceNumber);
        }

        var engineChoice = allowedEngines[choiceNumber - 1];
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        return engineChoice;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Choose a DB instance class for a particular engine and engine version.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="engine">DB engine for DB instance choice.</param>
    /// <param name="engineVersion">DB engine version for DB instance choice.</
param>
    /// <returns>The selected orderable DB instance option.</returns>
    public static async Task<OrderableDBInstanceOption>
 ChooseDbInstanceClass(string engine, string engineVersion)
```

```
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        // Get a list of allowed DB instance classes.
        var allowedInstances =
            await rdsWrapper.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions(engine,
engineVersion);

        Console.WriteLine($"8. Available micro DB instance classes for engine
{engine} and version {engineVersion}:");
        int i = 1;

        // Filter to micro instances for this example.
        allowedInstances = allowedInstances
            .Where(i => i.DBInstanceClass.Contains("micro")).ToList();

        foreach (var instance in allowedInstances)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"\t{i}. Instance class: {instance.DBInstanceClass} (storage type
{instance.StorageType})");
            i++;
        }

        var choiceNumber = 0;
        while (choiceNumber < 1 || choiceNumber > allowedInstances.Count)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("9. Select an available DB instance class by
entering a number from the list above:");
            var choice = Console.ReadLine();
            Int32.TryParse(choice, out choiceNumber);
        }

        var instanceChoice = allowedInstances[choiceNumber - 1];
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        return instanceChoice;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new RDS DB instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="parameterGroup">Parameter group to use for the DB
instance.</param>
    /// <param name="engineName">Engine to use for the DB instance.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="engineVersion">Engine version to use for the DB instance.</
param>
    /// <param name="instanceClass">Instance class to use for the DB instance.</
param>
    /// <param name="instanceIdentifier">Instance identifier to use for the DB
 instance.</param>
    /// <returns>The new DB instance.</returns>
    public static async Task<DBInstance?> CreateRdsNewInstance(DBParameterGroup
 parameterGroup,
        string engineName, string engineVersion, string instanceClass, string
 instanceIdentifier)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        Console.WriteLine($"10. Create a new DB instance with identifier
 {instanceIdentifier}.");
        bool isInstanceReady = false;
        DBInstance newInstance;
        var instances = await rdsWrapper.DescribeDBInstances();
        isInstanceReady = instances.FirstOrDefault(i =>
            i.DBInstanceIdentifier == instanceIdentifier)?.DBInstanceStatus ==
 "available";

        if (isInstanceReady)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Instance already created.");
            newInstance = instances.First(i => i.DBInstanceIdentifier ==
 instanceIdentifier);
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Please enter an admin user name:");
            var username = Console.ReadLine();

            Console.WriteLine("Please enter an admin password:");
            var password = Console.ReadLine();

            newInstance = await rdsWrapper.CreateDBInstance(
                "ExampleInstance",
                instanceIdentifier,
                parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupName,
                engineName,
                engineVersion,
                instanceClass,
                20,
```

```
                username,
                password
            );

            // 11. Wait for the DB instance to be ready.

            Console.WriteLine("11. Waiting for DB instance to be ready...");
            while (!isInstanceReady)
            {
                instances = await
rdsWrapper.DescribeDBInstances(instanceIdentifier);
                isInstanceReady = instances.FirstOrDefault()?.DBInstanceStatus ==
"available";
                newInstance = instances.First();
                Thread.Sleep(30000);
            }
        }

        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        return newInstance;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a connection string for an RDS DB instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instance">The DB instance to use to get a connection
string.</param>
    public static void DisplayConnectionString(DBInstance instance)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        // Display the connection string.
        Console.WriteLine("12. New DB instance connection string: ");
        Console.WriteLine(
            $"\n{engine} -h {instance.Endpoint.Address} -P
{instance.Endpoint.Port} "
            + $"-u {instance.MasterUsername} -p [YOUR PASSWORD]\n");

        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a snapshot from an RDS DB instance.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="instance">DB instance to use when creating a snapshot.</
 param>
    /// <returns>The snapshot object.</returns>
    public static async Task<DBSnapshot> CreateSnapshot(DBInstance instance)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        // Create a snapshot.
        Console.WriteLine($"13. Creating snapshot from DB instance
 {instance.DBInstanceIdentifier}.");
        var snapshot = await
 rdsWrapper.CreateDBSnapshot(instance.DBInstanceIdentifier, "ExampleSnapshot-" +
 DateTime.Now.Ticks);

        // Wait for the snapshot to be available
        bool isSnapshotReady = false;

        Console.WriteLine($"14. Waiting for snapshot to be ready...");
        while (!isSnapshotReady)
        {
            var snapshots = await
 rdsWrapper.DescribeDBSnapshots(instance.DBInstanceIdentifier);
            isSnapshotReady = snapshots.FirstOrDefault()?.Status == "available";
            snapshot = snapshots.First();
            Thread.Sleep(30000);
        }

        Console.WriteLine(
            $"Snapshot {snapshot.DBSnapshotIdentifier} status is
 {snapshot.Status}.");
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        return snapshot;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an RDS DB instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instance">The DB instance to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task DeleteRdsInstance(DBInstance newInstance)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        // Delete the DB instance.
        Console.WriteLine($"15. Delete the DB instance
 {newInstance.DBInstanceIdentifier}.");
```

```
        await rdsWrapper.DeleteDBInstance(newInstance.DBInstanceIdentifier);

        // Wait for the DB instance to delete.
        Console.WriteLine($"16. Waiting for the DB instance to delete...");
        bool isInstanceDeleted = false;

        while (!isInstanceDeleted)
        {
            var instance = await rdsWrapper.DescribeDBInstances();
            isInstanceDeleted = instance.All(i => i.DBInstanceIdentifier !=
 newInstance.DBInstanceIdentifier);
            Thread.Sleep(30000);
        }

        Console.WriteLine("DB instance deleted.");
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a DB parameter group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="parameterGroup">The parameter group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task DeleteParameterGroup(DBParameterGroup
 parameterGroup)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        // Delete the parameter group.
        Console.WriteLine($"17. Delete the DB parameter group
 {parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupName}.");
        await
 rdsWrapper.DeleteDBParameterGroup(parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupName);

        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
    }
```

시나리오에서 DB 인스턴스 작업에 대해 사용하는 래퍼 메서드입니다.

```
/// <summary>
/// Wrapper methods to use Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) with
 DB instance operations.
```

```
/// </summary>
public partial class RDSWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonRDS _amazonRDS;
    public RDSWrapper(IAmazonRDS amazonRDS)
    {
        _amazonRDS = amazonRDS;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of DB engine versions for a particular DB engine.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="engine">Name of the engine.</param>
    /// <param name="dbParameterGroupFamily">Optional parameter group family
 name.</param>
    /// <returns>List of DBEngineVersions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBEngineVersion>> DescribeDBEngineVersions(string
 engine,
        string dbParameterGroupFamily = null)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DescribeDBEngineVersionsAsync(
            new DescribeDBEngineVersionsRequest()
            {
                Engine = engine,
                DBParameterGroupFamily = dbParameterGroupFamily
            });
        return response.DBEngineVersions;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of orderable DB instance options for a specific
    /// engine and engine version.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="engine">Name of the engine.</param>
    /// <param name="engineVersion">Version of the engine.</param>
    /// <returns>List of OrderableDBInstanceOptions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<OrderableDBInstanceOption>>
 DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions(string engine, string engineVersion)
    {
        // Use a paginator to get a list of DB instance options.
        var results = new List<OrderableDBInstanceOption>();
```

```
        var paginateInstanceOptions =
_amazonRDS.Paginators.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions(
            new DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsRequest()
            {
                Engine = engine,
                EngineVersion = engineVersion,
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var instanceOptions in
paginateInstanceOptions.OrderableDBInstanceOptions)
        {
            results.Add(instanceOptions);
        }
        return results;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Returns a list of DB instances.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">Optional name of a specific DB
instance.</param>
    /// <returns>List of DB instances.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBInstance>> DescribeDBInstances(string
dbInstanceIdentifier = null)
    {
        var results = new List<DBInstance>();
        var instancesPaginator = _amazonRDS.Paginators.DescribeDBInstances(
            new DescribeDBInstancesRequest
            {
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var instances in instancesPaginator.DBInstances)
        {
            results.Add(instances);
        }
        return results;
    }



    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Create an RDS DB instance with a particular set of properties. Use the
action DescribeDBInstancesAsync
    /// to determine when the DB instance is ready to use.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbName">Name for the DB instance.</param>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">DB instance identifier.</param>
    /// <param name="parameterGroupName">DB parameter group to associate with the
instance.</param>
    /// <param name="dbEngine">The engine for the DB instance.</param>
    /// <param name="dbEngineVersion">Version for the DB instance.</param>
    /// <param name="instanceClass">Class for the DB instance.</param>
    /// <param name="allocatedStorage">The amount of storage in gibibytes (GiB)
to allocate to the DB instance.</param>
    /// <param name="adminName">Admin user name.</param>
    /// <param name="adminPassword">Admin user password.</param>
    /// <returns>DB instance object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBInstance> CreateDBInstance(string dbName, string
dbInstanceIdentifier,
        string parameterGroupName, string dbEngine, string dbEngineVersion,
        string instanceClass, int allocatedStorage, string adminName, string
adminPassword)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.CreateDBInstanceAsync(
            new CreateDBInstanceRequest()
            {
                DBName = dbName,
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier,
                DBParameterGroupName = parameterGroupName,
                Engine = dbEngine,
                EngineVersion = dbEngineVersion,
                DBInstanceClass = instanceClass,
                AllocatedStorage = allocatedStorage,
                MasterUsername = adminName,
                MasterUserPassword = adminPassword
            });

        return response.DBInstance;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a particular DB instance.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">DB instance identifier.</param>
    /// <returns>DB instance object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBInstance> DeleteDBInstance(string dbInstanceIdentifier)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DeleteDBInstanceAsync(
            new DeleteDBInstanceRequest()
            {
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier,
                SkipFinalSnapshot = true,
                DeleteAutomatedBackups = true
            });

        return response.DBInstance;
    }
```

DB 파라미터 그룹에 대해 시나리오에서 사용하는 래퍼 메서드.

```
/// <summary>
/// Wrapper methods to use Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) with
 parameter groups.
/// </summary>
public partial class RDSWrapper
{

    /// <summary>
    /// Get descriptions of DB parameter groups.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">Optional name of the DB parameter group to describe.</
param>
    /// <returns>The list of DB parameter group descriptions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBParameterGroup>> DescribeDBParameterGroups(string
 name = null)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DescribeDBParameterGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeDBParameterGroupsRequest()
            {
                DBParameterGroupName = name
            });
        return response.DBParameterGroups;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new DB parameter group. Use the action
 DescribeDBParameterGroupsAsync
    /// to determine when the DB parameter group is ready to use.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">Name of the DB parameter group.</param>
    /// <param name="family">Family of the DB parameter group.</param>
    /// <param name="description">Description of the DB parameter group.</param>
    /// <returns>The new DB parameter group.</returns>
    public async Task<DBParameterGroup> CreateDBParameterGroup(
        string name, string family, string description)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.CreateDBParameterGroupAsync(
            new CreateDBParameterGroupRequest()
            {
                DBParameterGroupName = name,
                DBParameterGroupFamily = family,
                Description = description
            });
        return response.DBParameterGroup;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Update a DB parameter group. Use the action
 DescribeDBParameterGroupsAsync
    /// to determine when the DB parameter group is ready to use.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">Name of the DB parameter group.</param>
    /// <param name="parameters">List of parameters. Maximum of 20 per request.</
param>
    /// <returns>The updated DB parameter group name.</returns>
    public async Task<string> ModifyDBParameterGroup(
        string name, List<Parameter> parameters)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.ModifyDBParameterGroupAsync(
            new ModifyDBParameterGroupRequest()
            {
                DBParameterGroupName = name,
                Parameters = parameters,
```

```
            });
        return response.DBParameterGroupName;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a DB parameter group. The group cannot be a default DB parameter
group
    /// or be associated with any DB instances.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">Name of the DB parameter group.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteDBParameterGroup(string name)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DeleteDBParameterGroupAsync(
            new DeleteDBParameterGroupRequest()
            {
                DBParameterGroupName = name,
            });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of DB parameters from a specific parameter group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbParameterGroupName">Name of a specific DB parameter
group.</param>
    /// <param name="source">Optional source for selecting parameters.</param>
    /// <returns>List of parameter values.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Parameter>> DescribeDBParameters(string
dbParameterGroupName, string source = null)
    {
        var results = new List<Parameter>();
        var paginateParameters = _amazonRDS.Paginators.DescribeDBParameters(
            new DescribeDBParametersRequest()
            {
                DBParameterGroupName = dbParameterGroupName,
                Source = source
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var parameters in paginateParameters.Parameters)
```

```
        {
            results.Add(parameters);
        }
        return results;
    }
```

시나리오에서 DB 스냅샷 작업에 대해 사용하는 래퍼 메서드입니다.

```
/// <summary>
/// Wrapper methods to use Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) with
 snapshots.
/// </summary>
public partial class RDSWrapper
{

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a snapshot of a DB instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">DB instance identifier.</param>
    /// <param name="snapshotIdentifier">Identifier for the snapshot.</param>
    /// <returns>DB snapshot object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBSnapshot> CreateDBSnapshot(string dbInstanceIdentifier,
 string snapshotIdentifier)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.CreateDBSnapshotAsync(
            new CreateDBSnapshotRequest()
            {
                DBSnapshotIdentifier = snapshotIdentifier,
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier
            });

        return response.DBSnapshot;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Return a list of DB snapshots for a particular DB instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">DB instance identifier.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>List of DB snapshots.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBSnapshot>> DescribeDBSnapshots(string
dbInstanceIdentifier)
    {
        var results = new List<DBSnapshot>();
        var snapshotsPaginator = _amazonRDS.Paginators.DescribeDBSnapshots(
            new DescribeDBSnapshotsRequest()
            {
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier
            });

        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var snapshots in snapshotsPaginator.DBSnapshots)
        {
            results.Add(snapshots);
        }
        return results;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - CreateDBInstance
  - CreateDBParameterGroup
  - CreateDBSnapshot
  - DeleteDBInstance
  - DeleteDBParameterGroup
  - DescribeDBEngineVersions
  - DescribeDBInstances
  - DescribeDBParameterGroups
  - DescribeDBParameters
  - DescribeDBSnapshots
  - DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions
  - ModifyDBParameterGroup

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Routine which creates an Amazon RDS instance and demonstrates several
 operations
//! on that instance.
/*!
 \sa gettingStartedWithDBInstances()
 \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::RDS::gettingStartedWithDBInstances(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

    printAsterisksLine();
    std::cout << "Welcome to the Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS)"
              << std::endl;
    std::cout << "get started with DB instances demo." << std::endl;
    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout << "Checking for an existing DB parameter group named '" <<
              PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME << "'." << std::endl;
    Aws::String dbParameterGroupFamily("Undefined");
    bool parameterGroupFound = true;
    {
        // 1. Check if the DB parameter group already exists.
        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBParameterGroupsRequest request;
        request.SetDBParameterGroupName(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBParameterGroupsOutcome outcome =
```

```
                client.DescribeDBParameterGroups(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "DB parameter group named '" <<
                      PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME << "' already exists." << std::endl;
            dbParameterGroupFamily = outcome.GetResult().GetDBParameterGroups()
[0].GetDBParameterGroupFamily();
        }
        else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() ==
                 Aws::RDS::RDSErrors::D_B_PARAMETER_GROUP_NOT_FOUND_FAULT) {
            std::cout << "DB parameter group named '" <<
                      PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME << "' does not exist." << std::endl;
            parameterGroupFound = false;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DescribeDBParameterGroups. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    if (!parameterGroupFound) {
        Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion> engineVersions;

        // 2. Get available engine versions for the specified engine.
        if (!getDBEngineVersions(DB_ENGINE, NO_PARAMETER_GROUP_FAMILY,
                                 engineVersions, client)) {
            return false;
        }

        std::cout << "Getting available database engine versions for " <<
 DB_ENGINE
                  << "."
                  << std::endl;
        std::vector<Aws::String> families;
        for (const Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion &version: engineVersions) {
            Aws::String family = version.GetDBParameterGroupFamily();
            if (std::find(families.begin(), families.end(), family) ==
                families.end()) {
                families.push_back(family);
                std::cout << "  " << families.size() << ": " << family <<
 std::endl;
            }
```

```
        }

        int choice = askQuestionForIntRange("Which family do you want to use? ",
1,
                                            static_cast<int>(families.size()));
        dbParameterGroupFamily = families[choice - 1];
    }
    if (!parameterGroupFound) {
        // 3.  Create a DB parameter group.
        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBParameterGroupRequest request;
        request.SetDBParameterGroupName(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
        request.SetDBParameterGroupFamily(dbParameterGroupFamily);
        request.SetDescription("Example parameter group.");

        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBParameterGroupOutcome outcome =
                client.CreateDBParameterGroup(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The DB parameter group was successfully created."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::CreateDBParameterGroup. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    printAsterisksLine();
    std::cout << "Let's set some parameter values in your parameter group."
              << std::endl;

    Aws::String marker;
    Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter> autoIncrementParameters;
    // 4.  Get the parameters in the DB parameter group.
    if (!getDBParameters(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, AUTO_INCREMENT_PREFIX, NO_SOURCE,
                         autoIncrementParameters,
                         client)) {
        cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, "", client);
        return false;
    }

    Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter> updateParameters;
```

```
    for (Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter &autoIncParameter: autoIncrementParameters) {
        if (autoIncParameter.GetIsModifiable() &&
            (autoIncParameter.GetDataType() == "integer")) {
            std::cout << "The " << autoIncParameter.GetParameterName()
                      << " is described as: " <<
                      autoIncParameter.GetDescription() << "." << std::endl;
            if (autoIncParameter.ParameterValueHasBeenSet()) {
                std::cout << "The current value is "
                          << autoIncParameter.GetParameterValue()
                          << "." << std::endl;
            }
            std::vector<int> splitValues = splitToInts(
                    autoIncParameter.GetAllowedValues(), '-');
            if (splitValues.size() == 2) {
                int newValue = askQuestionForIntRange(
                        Aws::String("Enter a new value in the range ") +
                        autoIncParameter.GetAllowedValues() + ": ",
                        splitValues[0], splitValues[1]);
                autoIncParameter.SetParameterValue(std::to_string(newValue));
                updateParameters.push_back(autoIncParameter);

            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error parsing " <<
autoIncParameter.GetAllowedValues()
                          << std::endl;
            }
        }
    }

    {
        // 5.  Modify the auto increment parameters in the group.
        Aws::RDS::Model::ModifyDBParameterGroupRequest request;
        request.SetDBParameterGroupName(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
        request.SetParameters(updateParameters);

        Aws::RDS::Model::ModifyDBParameterGroupOutcome outcome =
                client.ModifyDBParameterGroup(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The DB parameter group was successfully modified."
                      << std::endl;
        }
```

```
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::ModifyDBParameterGroup. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
    }

    std::cout
            << "You can get a list of parameters you've set by specifying a
source of 'user'."
            << std::endl;

    Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter> userParameters;
    // 6.  Display the modified parameters in the group.
    if (!getDBParameters(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, NO_NAME_PREFIX, "user",
userParameters,
                         client)) {
        cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, "", client);
        return false;
    }

    for (const auto &userParameter: userParameters) {
        std::cout << "  " << userParameter.GetParameterName() << ", " <<
                  userParameter.GetDescription() << ", parameter value - "
                  << userParameter.GetParameterValue() << std::endl;
    }

    printAsterisksLine();
    std::cout << "Checking for an existing DB instance." << std::endl;

    Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance dbInstance;
    // 7.  Check if the DB instance already exists.
    if (!describeDBInstance(DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER, dbInstance, client)) {
        cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, "", client);
        return false;
    }

    if (dbInstance.DbInstancePortHasBeenSet()) {
        std::cout << "The DB instance already exists." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Let's create a DB instance." << std::endl;
        const Aws::String administratorName = askQuestion(
                "Enter an administrator username for the database: ");
```

```
        const Aws::String administratorPassword = askQuestion(
                "Enter a password for the administrator (at least 8 characters):
");
        Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion> engineVersions;

        // 8.  Get a list of available engine versions.
        if (!getDBEngineVersions(DB_ENGINE, dbParameterGroupFamily,
engineVersions,
                                 client)) {
            cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, "", client);
            return false;
        }

        std::cout << "The available engines for your parameter group are:" <<
std::endl;

        int index = 1;
        for (const Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion &engineVersion:
engineVersions) {
            std::cout << "  " << index << ": " <<
engineVersion.GetEngineVersion()
                      << std::endl;
            ++index;
        }
        int choice = askQuestionForIntRange("Which engine do you want to use? ",
1,

static_cast<int>(engineVersions.size()));
        const Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion engineVersion =
engineVersions[choice -
                                                                                1];

        Aws::String dbInstanceClass;
        // 9.  Get a list of micro instance classes.
        if (!chooseMicroDBInstanceClass(engineVersion.GetEngine(),
                                        engineVersion.GetEngineVersion(),
                                        dbInstanceClass,
                                        client)) {
            cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, "", client);
            return false;
        }

        std::cout << "Creating a DB instance named '" << DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER
                  << "' and database '" << DB_NAME << "'.\n"
```

```
                  << "The DB instance is configured to use your custom parameter
group '"
                  << PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME << "',\n"
                  << "selected engine version " <<
engineVersion.GetEngineVersion()
                  << ",\n"
                  << "selected DB instance class '" << dbInstanceClass << "',"
                  << " and " << DB_ALLOCATED_STORAGE << " GiB of " <<
DB_STORAGE_TYPE
                  << " storage.\nThis typically takes several minutes." <<
std::endl;

       Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBInstanceRequest request;
       request.SetDBName(DB_NAME);
       request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER);
       request.SetDBParameterGroupName(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
       request.SetEngine(engineVersion.GetEngine());
       request.SetEngineVersion(engineVersion.GetEngineVersion());
       request.SetDBInstanceClass(dbInstanceClass);
       request.SetStorageType(DB_STORAGE_TYPE);
       request.SetAllocatedStorage(DB_ALLOCATED_STORAGE);
       request.SetMasterUsername(administratorName);
       request.SetMasterUserPassword(administratorPassword);

       Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBInstanceOutcome outcome =
               client.CreateDBInstance(request);

       if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
           std::cout << "The DB instance creation has started."
                     << std::endl;
       }
       else {
           std::cerr << "Error with RDS::CreateDBInstance. "
                     << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                     << std::endl;
           cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, "", client);
           return false;
       }
   }

   std::cout << "Waiting for the DB instance to become available." << std::endl;

   int counter = 0;
   // 11. Wait for the DB instance to become available.
```

```
    do {
        std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
        ++counter;
        if (counter > 900) {
            std::cerr << "Wait for instance to become available timed out ofter "
                      << counter
                      << " seconds." << std::endl;
            cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
client);
            return false;
        }

        dbInstance = Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance();
        if (!describeDBInstance(DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER, dbInstance, client)) {
            cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
client);
            return false;
        }

        if ((counter % 20) == 0) {
            std::cout << "Current DB instance status is '"
                      << dbInstance.GetDBInstanceStatus()
                      << "' after " << counter << " seconds." << std::endl;
        }
    } while (dbInstance.GetDBInstanceStatus() != "available");

    if (dbInstance.GetDBInstanceStatus() == "available") {
        std::cout << "The DB instance has been created." << std::endl;
    }

    printAsterisksLine();

    // 12. Display the connection string that can be used to connect a 'mysql'
shell to the database.
    displayConnection(dbInstance);

    printAsterisksLine();

    if (askYesNoQuestion(
            "Do you want to create a snapshot of your DB instance (y/n)? ")) {
        Aws::String snapshotID(DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER + "-" +
                               Aws::String(Aws::Utils::UUID::RandomUUID()));
        {
```

```
            std::cout << "Creating a snapshot named " << snapshotID << "." <<
std::endl;
            std::cout << "This typically takes a few minutes." << std::endl;

            // 13. Create a snapshot of the DB instance.
            Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBSnapshotRequest request;
            request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER);
            request.SetDBSnapshotIdentifier(snapshotID);

            Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBSnapshotOutcome outcome =
                    client.CreateDBSnapshot(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "Snapshot creation has started."
                          << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with RDS::CreateDBSnapshot. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
client);
                return false;
            }
        }

        std::cout << "Waiting for snapshot to become available." << std::endl;

        Aws::RDS::Model::DBSnapshot snapshot;
        counter = 0;
        do {
            std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
            ++counter;
            if (counter > 600) {
                std::cerr << "Wait for snapshot to be available timed out ofter "
                          << counter
                          << " seconds." << std::endl;
                cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
client);
                return false;
            }

            // 14. Wait for the snapshot to become available.
            Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBSnapshotsRequest request;
```

```
            request.SetDBSnapshotIdentifier(snapshotID);

            Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBSnapshotsOutcome outcome =
                    client.DescribeDBSnapshots(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                snapshot = outcome.GetResult().GetDBSnapshots()[0];
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DescribeDBSnapshots. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
 client);
                return false;
            }

            if ((counter % 20) == 0) {
                std::cout << "Current snapshot status is '"
                          << snapshot.GetStatus()
                          << "' after " << counter << " seconds." << std::endl;
            }
        } while (snapshot.GetStatus() != "available");

        if (snapshot.GetStatus() != "available") {
            std::cout << "A snapshot has been created." << std::endl;
        }
    }

    printAsterisksLine();

    bool result = true;
    if (askYesNoQuestion(
            "Do you want to delete the DB instance and parameter group (y/n)? "))
 {
        result = cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
 client);
    }

    return result;
}


//! Routine which gets DB parameters using the 'DescribeDBParameters' api.
```

```
/*!
 \sa getDBParameters()
 \param parameterGroupName: The name of the parameter group.
 \param namePrefix: Prefix string to filter results by parameter name.
 \param source: A source such as 'user', ignored if empty.
 \param parametersResult: Vector of 'Parameter' objects returned by the routine.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::RDS::getDBParameters(const Aws::String &parameterGroupName,
                                  const Aws::String &namePrefix,
                                  const Aws::String &source,
                                  Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter>
 &parametersResult,
                                  const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    Aws::String marker;
    do {
        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBParametersRequest request;
        request.SetDBParameterGroupName(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }
        if (!source.empty()) {
            request.SetSource(source);
        }

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBParametersOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeDBParameters(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter> &parameters =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetParameters();
            for (const Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter &parameter: parameters) {
                if (!namePrefix.empty()) {
                    if (parameter.GetParameterName().find(namePrefix) == 0) {
                        parametersResult.push_back(parameter);
                    }
                }
                else {
                    parametersResult.push_back(parameter);
                }
            }

            marker = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
```

```
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DescribeDBParameters. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } while (!marker.empty());

    return true;
}


//! Routine which gets available DB engine versions for an engine name and
//! an optional parameter group family.
/*!
 \sa getDBEngineVersions()
 \param engineName: A DB engine name.
 \param parameterGroupFamily: A parameter group family name, ignored if empty.
 \param engineVersionsResult: Vector of 'DBEngineVersion' objects returned by the
 routine.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::RDS::getDBEngineVersions(const Aws::String &engineName,
                                      const Aws::String &parameterGroupFamily,

 Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion> &engineVersionsResult,
                                      const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBEngineVersionsRequest request;
    request.SetEngine(engineName);
    if (!parameterGroupFamily.empty()) {
        request.SetDBParameterGroupFamily(parameterGroupFamily);
    }

    engineVersionsResult.clear();
    Aws::String marker; // Used for pagination.

    do {
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }
```

```
        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBEngineVersionsOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeDBEngineVersions(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            auto &engineVersions = outcome.GetResult().GetDBEngineVersions();
            engineVersionsResult.insert(engineVersionsResult.end(),
 engineVersions.begin(),
                                        engineVersions.end());
            marker = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DescribeDBEngineVersionsRequest. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

    } while (!marker.empty());


    return true;
}


//! Routine which gets a DB instance description.
/*!
 \sa describeDBInstance()
 \param dbInstanceIdentifier: A DB instance identifier.
 \param instanceResult: The 'DBInstance' object containing the description.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::RDS::describeDBInstance(const Aws::String &dbInstanceIdentifier,
                                     Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance &instanceResult,
                                     const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBInstancesRequest request;
    request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier);

    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBInstancesOutcome outcome =
            client.DescribeDBInstances(request);

    bool result = true;
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        instanceResult = outcome.GetResult().GetDBInstances()[0];
```

```
    }
    else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
             Aws::RDS::RDSErrors::D_B_INSTANCE_NOT_FOUND_FAULT) {
        result = false;
        std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DescribeDBInstances. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }
        // This example does not log an error if the DB instance does not exist.
        // Instead, instanceResult is set to empty.
    else {
        instanceResult = Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance();
    }

    return result;
}


//! Routine which gets available 'micro' DB instance classes, displays the list
//! to the user, and returns the user selection.
/*!
 \sa chooseMicroDBInstanceClass()
 \param engineName: The DB engine name.
 \param engineVersion: The DB engine version.
 \param dbInstanceClass: String for DB instance class chosen by the user.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::RDS::chooseMicroDBInstanceClass(const Aws::String &engine,
                                             const Aws::String &engineVersion,
                                             Aws::String &dbInstanceClass,
                                             const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    std::vector<Aws::String> instanceClasses;
    Aws::String marker;
    do {
        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsRequest request;
        request.SetEngine(engine);
        request.SetEngineVersion(engineVersion);
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions(request);
```

```
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::OrderableDBInstanceOption>
 &options =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetOrderableDBInstanceOptions();
            for (const Aws::RDS::Model::OrderableDBInstanceOption &option:
 options) {
                const Aws::String &instanceClass = option.GetDBInstanceClass();
                if (instanceClass.find("micro") != std::string::npos) {
                    if (std::find(instanceClasses.begin(), instanceClasses.end(),
                                  instanceClass) ==
                        instanceClasses.end()) {
                        instanceClasses.push_back(instanceClass);
                    }
                }
            }
            marker = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } while (!marker.empty());

    std::cout << "The available micro DB instance classes for your database
 engine are:"
              << std::endl;
    for (int i = 0; i < instanceClasses.size(); ++i) {
        std::cout << "   " << i + 1 << ": " << instanceClasses[i] << std::endl;
    }

    int choice = askQuestionForIntRange(
            "Which micro DB instance class do you want to use? ",
            1, static_cast<int>(instanceClasses.size()));
    dbInstanceClass = instanceClasses[choice - 1];
    return true;
}

//! Routine which deletes resources created by the scenario.
/*!
\sa cleanUpResources()
\param parameterGroupName: A parameter group name, this may be empty.
```

```
\param dbInstanceIdentifier: A DB instance identifier, this may be empty.
\param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
\return bool: Successful completion.
*/
bool AwsDoc::RDS::cleanUpResources(const Aws::String &parameterGroupName,
                                   const Aws::String &dbInstanceIdentifier,
                                   const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    bool result = true;
    if (!dbInstanceIdentifier.empty()) {
        {
            // 15. Delete the DB instance.
            Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBInstanceRequest request;
            request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier);
            request.SetSkipFinalSnapshot(true);
            request.SetDeleteAutomatedBackups(true);

            Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBInstanceOutcome outcome =
                    client.DeleteDBInstance(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "DB instance deletion has started."
                          << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DeleteDBInstance. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = false;
            }
        }

        std::cout
                << "Waiting for DB instance to delete before deleting the
 parameter group."
                << std::endl;
        std::cout << "This may take a while." << std::endl;

        int counter = 0;
        Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance dbInstance;
        do {
            std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
            ++counter;
            if (counter > 800) {
```

```
                std::cerr << "Wait for instance to delete timed out ofter " <<
 counter
                          << " seconds." << std::endl;
                return false;
            }

            dbInstance = Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance();
            // 16. Wait for the DB instance to be deleted.
            if (!describeDBInstance(dbInstanceIdentifier, dbInstance, client)) {
                return false;
            }

            if (dbInstance.DBInstanceIdentifierHasBeenSet() && (counter % 20) ==
 0) {
                std::cout << "Current DB instance status is '"
                          << dbInstance.GetDBInstanceStatus()
                          << "' after " << counter << " seconds." << std::endl;
            }
        } while (dbInstance.DBInstanceIdentifierHasBeenSet());
    }

    if (!parameterGroupName.empty()) {
        // 17. Delete the parameter group.
        Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBParameterGroupRequest request;
        request.SetDBParameterGroupName(parameterGroupName);

        Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBParameterGroupOutcome outcome =
                client.DeleteDBParameterGroup(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The DB parameter group was successfully deleted."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DeleteDBParameterGroup. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
    }

    return result;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CreateDBInstance
  - CreateDBParameterGroup
  - CreateDBSnapshot
  - DeleteDBInstance
  - DeleteDBParameterGroup
  - DescribeDBEngineVersions
  - DescribeDBInstances
  - DescribeDBParameterGroups
  - DescribeDBParameters
  - DescribeDBSnapshots
  - DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions
  - ModifyDBParameterGroup

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "sort"
 "strconv"
 "strings"
 "time"
```

```
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/rds/actions"
 "github.com/google/uuid"
)

// GetStartedInstances is an interactive example that shows you how to use the
 AWS SDK for Go
// with Amazon Relation Database Service (Amazon RDS) to do the following:
//
//  1. Create a custom DB parameter group and set parameter values.
//  2. Create a DB instance that is configured to use the parameter group. The DB
 instance
//     also contains a database.
//  3. Take a snapshot of the DB instance.
//  4. Delete the DB instance and parameter group.
type GetStartedInstances struct {
 sdkConfig  aws.Config
 instances  actions.DbInstances
 questioner demotools.IQuestioner
 helper     IScenarioHelper
 isTestRun  bool
}

// NewGetStartedInstances constructs a GetStartedInstances instance from a
 configuration.
// It uses the specified config to get an Amazon RDS
// client and create wrappers for the actions used in the scenario.
func NewGetStartedInstances(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner
 demotools.IQuestioner,
 helper IScenarioHelper) GetStartedInstances {
 rdsClient := rds.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 return GetStartedInstances{
  sdkConfig:  sdkConfig,
  instances:  actions.DbInstances{RdsClient: rdsClient},
  questioner: questioner,
  helper:     helper,
 }
}

// Run runs the interactive scenario.
```

```
func (scenario GetStartedInstances) Run(ctx context.Context, dbEngine string,
 parameterGroupName string,
 instanceName string, dbName string) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Println("Something went wrong with the demo.")
  }
 }()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Welcome to the Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) DB
 Instance demo.")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 parameterGroup := scenario.CreateParameterGroup(ctx, dbEngine,
 parameterGroupName)
 scenario.SetUserParameters(ctx, parameterGroupName)
 instance := scenario.CreateInstance(ctx, instanceName, dbEngine, dbName,
 parameterGroup)
 scenario.DisplayConnection(instance)
 scenario.CreateSnapshot(ctx, instance)
 scenario.Cleanup(ctx, instance, parameterGroup)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// CreateParameterGroup shows how to get available engine versions for a
 specified
// database engine and create a DB parameter group that is compatible with a
// selected engine family.
func (scenario GetStartedInstances) CreateParameterGroup(ctx context.Context,
 dbEngine string,
 parameterGroupName string) *types.DBParameterGroup {

 log.Printf("Checking for an existing DB parameter group named %v.\n",
  parameterGroupName)
 parameterGroup, err := scenario.instances.GetParameterGroup(ctx,
 parameterGroupName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 if parameterGroup == nil {
```

```
  log.Printf("Getting available database engine versions for %v.\n", dbEngine)
  engineVersions, err := scenario.instances.GetEngineVersions(ctx, dbEngine, "")
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }

  familySet := map[string]struct{}{}
  for _, family := range engineVersions {
   familySet[*family.DBParameterGroupFamily] = struct{}{}
  }
  var families []string
  for family := range familySet {
   families = append(families, family)
  }
  sort.Strings(families)
  familyIndex := scenario.questioner.AskChoice("Which family do you want to use?
\n", families)
  log.Println("Creating a DB parameter group.")
  _, err = scenario.instances.CreateParameterGroup(
   ctx, parameterGroupName, families[familyIndex], "Example parameter group.")
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  parameterGroup, err = scenario.instances.GetParameterGroup(ctx,
 parameterGroupName)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
 }
 log.Printf("Parameter group %v:\n", *parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupFamily)
 log.Printf("\tName: %v\n", *parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupName)
 log.Printf("\tARN: %v\n", *parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupArn)
 log.Printf("\tFamily: %v\n", *parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupFamily)
 log.Printf("\tDescription: %v\n", *parameterGroup.Description)
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 return parameterGroup
}

// SetUserParameters shows how to get the parameters contained in a custom
 parameter
// group and update some of the parameter values in the group.
func (scenario GetStartedInstances) SetUserParameters(ctx context.Context,
 parameterGroupName string) {
 log.Println("Let's set some parameter values in your parameter group.")
```

```
 dbParameters, err := scenario.instances.GetParameters(ctx, parameterGroupName,
 "")
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 var updateParams []types.Parameter
 for _, dbParam := range dbParameters {
  if strings.HasPrefix(*dbParam.ParameterName, "auto_increment") &&
   *dbParam.IsModifiable && *dbParam.DataType == "integer" {
   log.Printf("The %v parameter is described as:\n\t%v",
    *dbParam.ParameterName, *dbParam.Description)
   rangeSplit := strings.Split(*dbParam.AllowedValues, "-")
   lower, _ := strconv.Atoi(rangeSplit[0])
   upper, _ := strconv.Atoi(rangeSplit[1])
   newValue := scenario.questioner.AskInt(
    fmt.Sprintf("Enter a value between %v and %v:", lower, upper),
    demotools.InIntRange{Lower: lower, Upper: upper})
   dbParam.ParameterValue = aws.String(strconv.Itoa(newValue))
   updateParams = append(updateParams, dbParam)
  }
 }
 err = scenario.instances.UpdateParameters(ctx, parameterGroupName, updateParams)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Println("To get a list of parameters that you set previously, specify a
 source of 'user'.")
 userParameters, err := scenario.instances.GetParameters(ctx, parameterGroupName,
 "user")
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Println("Here are the parameters you set:")
 for _, param := range userParameters {
  log.Printf("\t%v: %v\n", *param.ParameterName, *param.ParameterValue)
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// CreateInstance shows how to create a DB instance that contains a database of a
// specified type. The database is also configured to use a custom DB parameter
 group.
func (scenario GetStartedInstances) CreateInstance(ctx context.Context,
 instanceName string, dbEngine string,
```

```
dbName string, parameterGroup *types.DBParameterGroup) *types.DBInstance {

log.Println("Checking for an existing DB instance.")
instance, err := scenario.instances.GetInstance(ctx, instanceName)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
if instance == nil {
 adminUsername := scenario.questioner.Ask(
  "Enter an administrator username for the database: ", demotools.NotEmpty{})
 adminPassword := scenario.questioner.AskPassword(
  "Enter a password for the administrator (at least 8 characters): ", 7)
 engineVersions, err := scenario.instances.GetEngineVersions(ctx, dbEngine,
  *parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupFamily)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 var engineChoices []string
 for _, engine := range engineVersions {
  engineChoices = append(engineChoices, *engine.EngineVersion)
 }
 engineIndex := scenario.questioner.AskChoice(
  "The available engines for your parameter group are:\n", engineChoices)
 engineSelection := engineVersions[engineIndex]
 instOpts, err := scenario.instances.GetOrderableInstances(ctx,
*engineSelection.Engine,
  *engineSelection.EngineVersion)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 optSet := map[string]struct{}{}
 for _, opt := range instOpts {
  if strings.Contains(*opt.DBInstanceClass, "micro") {
   optSet[*opt.DBInstanceClass] = struct{}{}
  }
 }
 var optChoices []string
 for opt := range optSet {
  optChoices = append(optChoices, opt)
 }
 sort.Strings(optChoices)
 optIndex := scenario.questioner.AskChoice(
  "The available micro DB instance classes for your database engine are:\n",
optChoices)
```

```
  storageType := "standard"
  allocatedStorage := int32(5)
  log.Printf("Creating a DB instance named %v and database %v.\n"+
   "The DB instance is configured to use your custom parameter group %v,\n"+
   "selected engine %v,\n"+
   "selected DB instance class %v,"+
   "and %v GiB of %v storage.\n"+
   "This typically takes several minutes.",
   instance Name, dbName, *parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupName,
 *engineSelection.EngineVersion,
   optChoices[optIndex], allocatedStorage, storageType)
  instance, err = scenario.instances.CreateInstance(
   ctx, instanceName, dbName, *engineSelection.Engine,
 *engineSelection.EngineVersion,
   *parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupName, optChoices[optIndex], storageType,
   allocatedStorage, adminUsername, adminPassword)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  for *instance.DBInstanceStatus != "available" {
   scenario.helper.Pause(30)
   instance, err = scenario.instances.GetInstance(ctx, instanceName)
   if err != nil {
    panic(err)
   }
  }
  log.Println("Instance created and available.")
 }
 log.Println("Instance data:")
 log.Printf("\tDBInstanceIdentifier: %v\n", *instance.DBInstanceIdentifier)
 log.Printf("\tARN: %v\n", *instance.DBInstanceArn)
 log.Printf("\tStatus: %v\n", *instance.DBInstanceStatus)
 log.Printf("\tEngine: %v\n", *instance.Engine)
 log.Printf("\tEngine version: %v\n", *instance.EngineVersion)
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 return instance
}

// DisplayConnection displays connection information about a DB instance and tips
// on how to connect to it.
func (scenario GetStartedInstances) DisplayConnection(instance *types.DBInstance)
 {
 log.Println(
  "You can now connect to your database by using your favorite MySQL client.\n" +
```

```
    "One way to connect is by using the 'mysql' shell on an Amazon EC2 instance\n"
 +
    "that is running in the same VPC as your DB instance. Pass the endpoint,\n" +
    "port, and administrator username to 'mysql'. Then, enter your password\n" +
    "when prompted:")
 log.Printf("\n\tmysql -h %v -P %v -u %v -p\n",
  *instance.Endpoint.Address, instance.Endpoint.Port, *instance.MasterUsername)
 log.Println("For more information, see the User Guide for RDS:\n" +
  "\thttps://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/
CHAP_GettingStarted.CreatingConnecting.MySQL.html#CHAP_GettingStarted.Connecting.MySQL")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// CreateSnapshot shows how to create a DB instance snapshot and wait until it's
 available.
func (scenario GetStartedInstances) CreateSnapshot(ctx context.Context, instance
 *types.DBInstance) {
 if scenario.questioner.AskBool(
  "Do you want to create a snapshot of your DB instance (y/n)? ", "y") {
  snapshotId := fmt.Sprintf("%v-%v", *instance.DBInstanceIdentifier,
 scenario.helper.UniqueId())
  log.Printf("Creating a snapshot named %v. This typically takes a few minutes.
\n", snapshotId)
  snapshot, err := scenario.instances.CreateSnapshot(ctx,
 *instance.DBInstanceIdentifier, snapshotId)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  for *snapshot.Status != "available" {
   scenario.helper.Pause(30)
   snapshot, err = scenario.instances.GetSnapshot(ctx, snapshotId)
   if err != nil {
    panic(err)
   }
  }
  log.Println("Snapshot data:")
  log.Printf("\tDBSnapshotIdentifier: %v\n", *snapshot.DBSnapshotIdentifier)
  log.Printf("\tARN: %v\n", *snapshot.DBSnapshotArn)
  log.Printf("\tStatus: %v\n", *snapshot.Status)
  log.Printf("\tEngine: %v\n", *snapshot.Engine)
  log.Printf("\tEngine version: %v\n", *snapshot.EngineVersion)
  log.Printf("\tDBInstanceIdentifier: %v\n", *snapshot.DBInstanceIdentifier)
  log.Printf("\tSnapshotCreateTime: %v\n", *snapshot.SnapshotCreateTime)
  log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
```

```
 }
}

// Cleanup shows how to clean up a DB instance and DB parameter group.
// Before the DB parameter group can be deleted, all associated DB instances must
 first be deleted.
func (scenario GetStartedInstances) Cleanup(
 ctx context.Context, instance *types.DBInstance, parameterGroup
 *types.DBParameterGroup) {

 if scenario.questioner.AskBool(
  "\nDo you want to delete the database instance and parameter group (y/n)? ",
 "y") {
  log.Printf("Deleting database instance %v.\n", *instance.DBInstanceIdentifier)
  err := scenario.instances.DeleteInstance(ctx, *instance.DBInstanceIdentifier)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Println(
   "Waiting for the DB instance to delete. This typically takes several
 minutes.")
  for instance != nil {
   scenario.helper.Pause(30)
   instance, err = scenario.instances.GetInstance(ctx,
 *instance.DBInstanceIdentifier)
   if err != nil {
    panic(err)
   }
  }
  log.Printf("Deleting parameter group %v.",
 *parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupName)
  err = scenario.instances.DeleteParameterGroup(ctx,
 *parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupName)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
 }
}

// IScenarioHelper abstracts the function from a scenario so that it
// can be mocked for unit testing.
type IScenarioHelper interface {
 Pause(secs int)
 UniqueId() string
```

```
}
type ScenarioHelper struct{}

// Pause waits for the specified number of seconds.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) Pause(secs int) {
 time.Sleep(time.Duration(secs) * time.Second)
}

// UniqueId returns a new UUID.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) UniqueId() string {
 return uuid.New().String()
}
```

Amazon RDS 작업을 관리하기 위해 시나리오에서 호출하는 함수를 정의합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbInstances struct {
 RdsClient *rds.Client
}


// GetParameterGroup gets a DB parameter group by name.
func (instances *DbInstances) GetParameterGroup(ctx context.Context,
 parameterGroupName string) (
 *types.DBParameterGroup, error) {
 output, err := instances.RdsClient.DescribeDBParameterGroups(
  ctx, &rds.DescribeDBParameterGroupsInput{
   DBParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  var notFoundError *types.DBParameterGroupNotFoundFault
```

```
  if errors.As(err, &notFoundError) {
   log.Printf("Parameter group %v does not exist.\n", parameterGroupName)
   err = nil
  } else {
   log.Printf("Error getting parameter group %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
  }
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return &output.DBParameterGroups[0], err
 }
}



// CreateParameterGroup creates a DB parameter group that is based on the
 specified
// parameter group family.
func (instances *DbInstances) CreateParameterGroup(
 ctx context.Context, parameterGroupName string, parameterGroupFamily string,
 description string) (
 *types.DBParameterGroup, error) {

 output, err := instances.RdsClient.CreateDBParameterGroup(ctx,
  &rds.CreateDBParameterGroupInput{
   DBParameterGroupName:   aws.String(parameterGroupName),
   DBParameterGroupFamily: aws.String(parameterGroupFamily),
   Description:            aws.String(description),
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create parameter group %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBParameterGroup, err
 }
}



// DeleteParameterGroup deletes the named DB parameter group.
func (instances *DbInstances) DeleteParameterGroup(ctx context.Context,
 parameterGroupName string) error {
 _, err := instances.RdsClient.DeleteDBParameterGroup(ctx,
  &rds.DeleteDBParameterGroupInput{
   DBParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
```

```
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete parameter group %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
  return err
 } else {
  return nil
 }
}



// GetParameters gets the parameters that are contained in a DB parameter group.
func (instances *DbInstances) GetParameters(ctx context.Context,
 parameterGroupName string, source string) (
 []types.Parameter, error) {

 var output *rds.DescribeDBParametersOutput
 var params []types.Parameter
 var err error
 parameterPaginator := rds.NewDescribeDBParametersPaginator(instances.RdsClient,
  &rds.DescribeDBParametersInput{
   DBParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
   Source:               aws.String(source),
  })
 for parameterPaginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err = parameterPaginator.NextPage(ctx)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get parameters for %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
   break
  } else {
   params = append(params, output.Parameters...)
  }
 }
 return params, err
}



// UpdateParameters updates parameters in a named DB parameter group.
func (instances *DbInstances) UpdateParameters(ctx context.Context,
 parameterGroupName string, params []types.Parameter) error {
 _, err := instances.RdsClient.ModifyDBParameterGroup(ctx,
  &rds.ModifyDBParameterGroupInput{
   DBParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
```

```
   Parameters:           params,
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't update parameters in %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
  return err
 } else {
  return nil
 }
}



// CreateSnapshot creates a snapshot of a DB instance.
func (instances *DbInstances) CreateSnapshot(ctx context.Context, instanceName
 string, snapshotName string) (
 *types.DBSnapshot, error) {
 output, err := instances.RdsClient.CreateDBSnapshot(ctx,
 &rds.CreateDBSnapshotInput{
  DBInstanceIdentifier: aws.String(instanceName),
  DBSnapshotIdentifier: aws.String(snapshotName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create snapshot %v: %v\n", snapshotName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBSnapshot, nil
 }
}



// GetSnapshot gets a DB instance snapshot.
func (instances *DbInstances) GetSnapshot(ctx context.Context, snapshotName
 string) (*types.DBSnapshot, error) {
 output, err := instances.RdsClient.DescribeDBSnapshots(ctx,
  &rds.DescribeDBSnapshotsInput{
   DBSnapshotIdentifier: aws.String(snapshotName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get snapshot %v: %v\n", snapshotName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return &output.DBSnapshots[0], nil
 }
```

```
}



// CreateInstance creates a DB instance.
func (instances *DbInstances) CreateInstance(ctx context.Context, instanceName
 string, dbName string,
 dbEngine string, dbEngineVersion string, parameterGroupName string,
 dbInstanceClass string,
 storageType string, allocatedStorage int32, adminName string, adminPassword
 string) (
 *types.DBInstance, error) {
 output, err := instances.RdsClient.CreateDBInstance(ctx,
 &rds.CreateDBInstanceInput{
  DBInstanceIdentifier: aws.String(instanceName),
  DBName:               aws.String(dbName),
  DBParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
  Engine:               aws.String(dbEngine),
  EngineVersion:        aws.String(dbEngineVersion),
  DBInstanceClass:      aws.String(dbInstanceClass),
  StorageType:          aws.String(storageType),
  AllocatedStorage:     aws.Int32(allocatedStorage),
  MasterUsername:       aws.String(adminName),
  MasterUserPassword:   aws.String(adminPassword),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create instance %v: %v\n", instanceName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBInstance, nil
 }
}



// GetInstance gets data about a DB instance.
func (instances *DbInstances) GetInstance(ctx context.Context, instanceName
 string) (
 *types.DBInstance, error) {
 output, err := instances.RdsClient.DescribeDBInstances(ctx,
  &rds.DescribeDBInstancesInput{
   DBInstanceIdentifier: aws.String(instanceName),
  })
 if err != nil {
```

```
  var notFoundError *types.DBInstanceNotFoundFault
  if errors.As(err, &notFoundError) {
   log.Printf("DB instance %v does not exist.\n", instanceName)
   err = nil
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get instance %v: %v\n", instanceName, err)
  }
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return &output.DBInstances[0], nil
 }
}



// DeleteInstance deletes a DB instance.
func (instances *DbInstances) DeleteInstance(ctx context.Context, instanceName
 string) error {
 _, err := instances.RdsClient.DeleteDBInstance(ctx, &rds.DeleteDBInstanceInput{
  DBInstanceIdentifier:   aws.String(instanceName),
  SkipFinalSnapshot:      aws.Bool(true),
  DeleteAutomatedBackups: aws.Bool(true),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete instance %v: %v\n", instanceName, err)
  return err
 } else {
  return nil
 }
}



// GetEngineVersions gets database engine versions that are available for the
 specified engine
// and parameter group family.
func (instances *DbInstances) GetEngineVersions(ctx context.Context, engine
 string, parameterGroupFamily string) (
 []types.DBEngineVersion, error) {
 output, err := instances.RdsClient.DescribeDBEngineVersions(ctx,
  &rds.DescribeDBEngineVersionsInput{
   Engine:                 aws.String(engine),
   DBParameterGroupFamily: aws.String(parameterGroupFamily),
  })
```

```
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get engine versions for %v: %v\n", engine, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBEngineVersions, nil
 }
}



// GetOrderableInstances uses a paginator to get DB instance options that can be
 used to create DB instances that are
// compatible with a set of specifications.
func (instances *DbInstances) GetOrderableInstances(ctx context.Context, engine
 string, engineVersion string) (
 []types.OrderableDBInstanceOption, error) {

 var output *rds.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsOutput
 var instanceOptions []types.OrderableDBInstanceOption
 var err error
 orderablePaginator :=
 rds.NewDescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsPaginator(instances.RdsClient,
  &rds.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsInput{
   Engine:        aws.String(engine),
   EngineVersion: aws.String(engineVersion),
  })
 for orderablePaginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err = orderablePaginator.NextPage(ctx)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get orderable DB instance options: %v\n", err)
   break
  } else {
   instanceOptions = append(instanceOptions,
 output.OrderableDBInstanceOptions...)
  }
 }
 return instanceOptions, err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CreateDBInstance

- CreateDBParameterGroup
- CreateDBSnapshot
- DeleteDBInstance
- DeleteDBParameterGroup
- DescribeDBEngineVersions
- DescribeDBInstances
- DescribeDBParameterGroups
- DescribeDBParameters
- DescribeDBSnapshots
- DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions
- ModifyDBParameterGroup

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

여러 작업을 실행합니다.

```
import com.google.gson.Gson;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.EnvironmentVariableCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.RdsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.CreateDbInstanceRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.CreateDbInstanceResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.CreateDbParameterGroupResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.CreateDbSnapshotRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.CreateDbSnapshotResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DBEngineVersion;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DBInstance;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DBParameterGroup;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DBSnapshot;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DeleteDbInstanceRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DeleteDbInstanceResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeDbEngineVersionsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeDbInstancesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeDbInstancesResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeDbParameterGroupsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeDbParametersResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeDbSnapshotsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeDbSnapshotsResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeOrderableDbInstanceOptionsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.ModifyDbParameterGroupResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.OrderableDBInstanceOption;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.Parameter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.RdsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.CreateDbParameterGroupRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeDbParameterGroupsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeDbParametersRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.ModifyDbParameterGroupRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeOrderableDbInstanceOptionsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DeleteDbParameterGroupRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.secretsmanager.SecretsManagerClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.secretsmanager.model.GetSecretValueRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.secretsmanager.model.GetSecretValueResponse;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java (v2) code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
```

```
 * This example requires an AWS Secrets Manager secret that contains the
 * database credentials. If you do not create a
 * secret, this example will not work. For details, see:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/secretsmanager/latest/userguide/integrating_how-
services-use-secrets_RS.html
 *
 * This Java example performs these tasks:
 *
 * 1. Returns a list of the available DB engines.
 * 2. Selects an engine family and create a custom DB parameter group.
 * 3. Gets the parameter groups.
 * 4. Gets parameters in the group.
 * 5. Modifies the auto_increment_offset parameter.
 * 6. Gets and displays the updated parameters.
 * 7. Gets a list of allowed engine versions.
 * 8. Gets a list of micro instance classes available for the selected engine.
 * 9. Creates an RDS database instance that contains a MySql database and uses
 * the parameter group.
 * 10. Waits for the DB instance to be ready and prints out the connection
 * endpoint value.
 * 11. Creates a snapshot of the DB instance.
 * 12. Waits for an RDS DB snapshot to be ready.
 * 13. Deletes the RDS DB instance.
 * 14. Deletes the parameter group.
 */
public class RDSScenario {
    public static long sleepTime = 20;
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <dbGroupName> <dbParameterGroupFamily> <dbInstanceIdentifier>
 <dbName> <dbSnapshotIdentifier> <secretName>

                Where:
                    dbGroupName - The database group name.\s
                    dbParameterGroupFamily - The database parameter group name
 (for example, mysql8.0).
                    dbInstanceIdentifier - The database instance identifier\s
                    dbName - The database name.\s
```

```
                    dbSnapshotIdentifier - The snapshot identifier.\s
                    secretName - The name of the AWS Secrets Manager secret that
contains the database credentials"
               """;

       if (args.length != 6) {
           System.out.println(usage);
           System.exit(1);
       }

       String dbGroupName = args[0];
       String dbParameterGroupFamily = args[1];
       String dbInstanceIdentifier = args[2];
       String dbName = args[3];
       String dbSnapshotIdentifier = args[4];
       String secretName = args[5];

       Gson gson = new Gson();
       User user = gson.fromJson(String.valueOf(getSecretValues(secretName)),
User.class);
       String masterUsername = user.getUsername();
       String masterUserPassword = user.getPassword();

       Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
       RdsClient rdsClient = RdsClient.builder()
               .region(region)
               .build();
       System.out.println(DASHES);
       System.out.println("Welcome to the Amazon RDS example scenario.");
       System.out.println(DASHES);

       System.out.println(DASHES);
       System.out.println("1. Return a list of the available DB engines");
       describeDBEngines(rdsClient);
       System.out.println(DASHES);

       System.out.println(DASHES);
       System.out.println("2. Create a custom parameter group");
       createDBParameterGroup(rdsClient, dbGroupName, dbParameterGroupFamily);
       System.out.println(DASHES);

       System.out.println(DASHES);
       System.out.println("3. Get the parameter group");
       describeDbParameterGroups(rdsClient, dbGroupName);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("4. Get the parameters in the group");
        describeDbParameters(rdsClient, dbGroupName, 0);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("5. Modify the auto_increment_offset parameter");
        modifyDBParas(rdsClient, dbGroupName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("6. Display the updated value");
        describeDbParameters(rdsClient, dbGroupName, -1);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. Get a list of allowed engine versions");
        getAllowedEngines(rdsClient, dbParameterGroupFamily);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("8. Get a list of micro instance classes available for
the selected engine");
        getMicroInstances(rdsClient);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println(
                "9. Create an RDS database instance that contains a MySql
database and uses the parameter group");
        String dbARN = createDatabaseInstance(rdsClient, dbGroupName,
dbInstanceIdentifier, dbName, masterUsername,
                masterUserPassword);
        System.out.println("The ARN of the new database is " + dbARN);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("10. Wait for DB instance to be ready");
        waitForInstanceReady(rdsClient, dbInstanceIdentifier);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println("11. Create a snapshot of the DB instance");
        createSnapshot(rdsClient, dbInstanceIdentifier, dbSnapshotIdentifier);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("12. Wait for DB snapshot to be ready");
        waitForSnapshotReady(rdsClient, dbInstanceIdentifier,
dbSnapshotIdentifier);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("13. Delete the DB instance");
        deleteDatabaseInstance(rdsClient, dbInstanceIdentifier);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("14. Delete the parameter group");
        deleteParaGroup(rdsClient, dbGroupName, dbARN);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("The Scenario has successfully completed.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        rdsClient.close();
    }

    private static SecretsManagerClient getSecretClient() {
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        return SecretsManagerClient.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();
    }

    public static String getSecretValues(String secretName) {
        SecretsManagerClient secretClient = getSecretClient();
        GetSecretValueRequest valueRequest = GetSecretValueRequest.builder()
                .secretId(secretName)
                .build();

        GetSecretValueResponse valueResponse =
secretClient.getSecretValue(valueRequest);
        return valueResponse.secretString();
    }
```

```
   // Delete the parameter group after database has been deleted.
   // An exception is thrown if you attempt to delete the para group while
database
   // exists.
   public static void deleteParaGroup(RdsClient rdsClient, String dbGroupName,
String dbARN)
           throws InterruptedException {
       try {
           boolean isDataDel = false;
           boolean didFind;
           String instanceARN;

           // Make sure that the database has been deleted.
           while (!isDataDel) {
               DescribeDbInstancesResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBInstances();
               List<DBInstance> instanceList = response.dbInstances();
               int listSize = instanceList.size();
               didFind = false;
               int index = 1;
               for (DBInstance instance : instanceList) {
                   instanceARN = instance.dbInstanceArn();
                   if (instanceARN.compareTo(dbARN) == 0) {
                       System.out.println(dbARN + " still exists");
                       didFind = true;
                   }
                   if ((index == listSize) && (!didFind)) {
                       // Went through the entire list and did not find the
database ARN.
                       isDataDel = true;
                   }
                   Thread.sleep(sleepTime * 1000);
                   index++;
               }
           }

           // Delete the para group.
           DeleteDbParameterGroupRequest parameterGroupRequest =
DeleteDbParameterGroupRequest.builder()
                   .dbParameterGroupName(dbGroupName)
                   .build();

           rdsClient.deleteDBParameterGroup(parameterGroupRequest);
```

```
            System.out.println(dbGroupName + " was deleted.");

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Delete the DB instance.
    public static void deleteDatabaseInstance(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbInstanceIdentifier) {
        try {
            DeleteDbInstanceRequest deleteDbInstanceRequest =
DeleteDbInstanceRequest.builder()
                    .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                    .deleteAutomatedBackups(true)
                    .skipFinalSnapshot(true)
                    .build();

            DeleteDbInstanceResponse response =
rdsClient.deleteDBInstance(deleteDbInstanceRequest);
            System.out.print("The status of the database is " +
response.dbInstance().dbInstanceStatus());

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Waits until the snapshot instance is available.
    public static void waitForSnapshotReady(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbInstanceIdentifier,
            String dbSnapshotIdentifier) {
        try {
            boolean snapshotReady = false;
            String snapshotReadyStr;
            System.out.println("Waiting for the snapshot to become available.");

            DescribeDbSnapshotsRequest snapshotsRequest =
DescribeDbSnapshotsRequest.builder()
                    .dbSnapshotIdentifier(dbSnapshotIdentifier)
                    .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                    .build();
```

```
            while (!snapshotReady) {
                DescribeDbSnapshotsResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBSnapshots(snapshotsRequest);
                List<DBSnapshot> snapshotList = response.dbSnapshots();
                for (DBSnapshot snapshot : snapshotList) {
                    snapshotReadyStr = snapshot.status();
                    if (snapshotReadyStr.contains("available")) {
                        snapshotReady = true;
                    } else {
                        System.out.print(".");
                        Thread.sleep(sleepTime * 1000);
                    }
                }
            }

            System.out.println("The Snapshot is available!");
        } catch (RdsException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Create an Amazon RDS snapshot.
    public static void createSnapshot(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbInstanceIdentifier, String dbSnapshotIdentifier) {
        try {
            CreateDbSnapshotRequest snapshotRequest =
CreateDbSnapshotRequest.builder()
                    .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                    .dbSnapshotIdentifier(dbSnapshotIdentifier)
                    .build();

            CreateDbSnapshotResponse response =
rdsClient.createDBSnapshot(snapshotRequest);
            System.out.println("The Snapshot id is " +
response.dbSnapshot().dbiResourceId());

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

```
    // Waits until the database instance is available.
    public static void waitForInstanceReady(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbInstanceIdentifier) {
        boolean instanceReady = false;
        String instanceReadyStr;
        System.out.println("Waiting for instance to become available.");
        try {
            DescribeDbInstancesRequest instanceRequest =
DescribeDbInstancesRequest.builder()
                    .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                    .build();

            String endpoint = "";
            while (!instanceReady) {
                DescribeDbInstancesResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBInstances(instanceRequest);
                List<DBInstance> instanceList = response.dbInstances();
                for (DBInstance instance : instanceList) {
                    instanceReadyStr = instance.dbInstanceStatus();
                    if (instanceReadyStr.contains("available")) {
                        endpoint = instance.endpoint().address();
                        instanceReady = true;
                    } else {
                        System.out.print(".");
                        Thread.sleep(sleepTime * 1000);
                    }
                }
            }
            System.out.println("Database instance is available! The connection
endpoint is " + endpoint);

        } catch (RdsException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Create a database instance and return the ARN of the database.
    public static String createDatabaseInstance(RdsClient rdsClient,
            String dbGroupName,
            String dbInstanceIdentifier,
            String dbName,
            String userName,
            String userPassword) {
```

```
        try {
            CreateDbInstanceRequest instanceRequest =
CreateDbInstanceRequest.builder()
                .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                .allocatedStorage(100)
                .dbName(dbName)
                .engine("mysql")
                .dbInstanceClass("db.t3.medium") // Updated to a supported class
                .engineVersion("8.0.32")         // Updated to a supported
version
                .storageType("gp2")             // Changed to General Purpose SSD
(gp2)
                .masterUsername(userName)
                .masterUserPassword(userPassword)
                .build();

            CreateDbInstanceResponse response =
rdsClient.createDBInstance(instanceRequest);
            System.out.print("The status is " +
response.dbInstance().dbInstanceStatus());
            return response.dbInstance().dbInstanceArn();

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }

        return "";
    }

    // Get a list of micro instances.
    public static void getMicroInstances(RdsClient rdsClient) {
        try {
            DescribeOrderableDbInstanceOptionsRequest dbInstanceOptionsRequest =
DescribeOrderableDbInstanceOptionsRequest
                    .builder()
                    .engine("mysql")
                    .build();

            DescribeOrderableDbInstanceOptionsResponse response = rdsClient

.describeOrderableDBInstanceOptions(dbInstanceOptionsRequest);
```

```
            List<OrderableDBInstanceOption> orderableDBInstances =
response.orderableDBInstanceOptions();
            for (OrderableDBInstanceOption dbInstanceOption :
orderableDBInstances) {
                System.out.println("The engine version is " +
dbInstanceOption.engineVersion());
                System.out.println("The engine description is " +
dbInstanceOption.engine());
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Get a list of allowed engine versions.
    public static void getAllowedEngines(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbParameterGroupFamily) {
        try {
            DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest versionsRequest =
DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest.builder()
                    .dbParameterGroupFamily(dbParameterGroupFamily)
                    .engine("mysql")
                    .build();

            DescribeDbEngineVersionsResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBEngineVersions(versionsRequest);
            List<DBEngineVersion> dbEngines = response.dbEngineVersions();
            for (DBEngineVersion dbEngine : dbEngines) {
                System.out.println("The engine version is " +
dbEngine.engineVersion());
                System.out.println("The engine description is " +
dbEngine.dbEngineDescription());
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Modify auto_increment_offset and auto_increment_increment parameters.
    public static void modifyDBParas(RdsClient rdsClient, String dbGroupName) {
```

```
        try {
            Parameter parameter1 = Parameter.builder()
                    .parameterName("auto_increment_offset")
                    .applyMethod("immediate")
                    .parameterValue("5")
                    .build();

            List<Parameter> paraList = new ArrayList<>();
            paraList.add(parameter1);
            ModifyDbParameterGroupRequest groupRequest =
ModifyDbParameterGroupRequest.builder()
                    .dbParameterGroupName(dbGroupName)
                    .parameters(paraList)
                    .build();

            ModifyDbParameterGroupResponse response =
rdsClient.modifyDBParameterGroup(groupRequest);
            System.out.println("The parameter group " +
response.dbParameterGroupName() + " was successfully modified");

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Retrieve parameters in the group.
    public static void describeDbParameters(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbGroupName, int flag) {
        try {
            DescribeDbParametersRequest dbParameterGroupsRequest;
            if (flag == 0) {
                dbParameterGroupsRequest = DescribeDbParametersRequest.builder()
                        .dbParameterGroupName(dbGroupName)
                        .build();
            } else {
                dbParameterGroupsRequest = DescribeDbParametersRequest.builder()
                        .dbParameterGroupName(dbGroupName)
                        .source("user")
                        .build();
            }

            DescribeDbParametersResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBParameters(dbParameterGroupsRequest);
```

```
            List<Parameter> dbParameters = response.parameters();
            String paraName;
            for (Parameter para : dbParameters) {
                // Only print out information about either auto_increment_offset
or
                // auto_increment_increment.
                paraName = para.parameterName();
                if ((paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_offset") == 0)
                        || (paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_increment ") ==
0)) {
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter name is  " + paraName);
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter value is  " +
para.parameterValue());
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter data type is " +
para.dataType());
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter description is " +
para.description());
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter allowed values  is " +
para.allowedValues());
                }
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void describeDbParameterGroups(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbGroupName) {
        try {
            DescribeDbParameterGroupsRequest groupsRequest =
DescribeDbParameterGroupsRequest.builder()
                    .dbParameterGroupName(dbGroupName)
                    .maxRecords(20)
                    .build();

            DescribeDbParameterGroupsResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBParameterGroups(groupsRequest);
            List<DBParameterGroup> groups = response.dbParameterGroups();
            for (DBParameterGroup group : groups) {
                System.out.println("The group name is " +
group.dbParameterGroupName());
```

```
                System.out.println("The group description is " +
group.description());
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void createDBParameterGroup(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbGroupName, String dbParameterGroupFamily) {
        try {
            CreateDbParameterGroupRequest groupRequest =
CreateDbParameterGroupRequest.builder()
                    .dbParameterGroupName(dbGroupName)
                    .dbParameterGroupFamily(dbParameterGroupFamily)
                    .description("Created by using the AWS SDK for Java")
                    .build();

            CreateDbParameterGroupResponse response =
rdsClient.createDBParameterGroup(groupRequest);
            System.out.println("The group name is " +
response.dbParameterGroup().dbParameterGroupName());

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void describeDBEngines(RdsClient rdsClient) {
        try {
            DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest engineVersionsRequest =
DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest.builder()
                    .defaultOnly(true)
                    .engine("mysql")
                    .maxRecords(20)
                    .build();

            DescribeDbEngineVersionsResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBEngineVersions(engineVersionsRequest);
            List<DBEngineVersion> engines = response.dbEngineVersions();
```

```
            // Get all DBEngineVersion objects.
            for (DBEngineVersion engineOb : engines) {
                System.out.println("The name of the DB parameter group family for
 the database engine is "
                        + engineOb.dbParameterGroupFamily());
                System.out.println("The name of the database engine " +
 engineOb.engine());
                System.out.println("The version number of the database engine " +
 engineOb.engineVersion());
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CreateDBInstance
  - CreateDBParameterGroup
  - CreateDBSnapshot
  - DeleteDBInstance
  - DeleteDBParameterGroup
  - DescribeDBEngineVersions
  - DescribeDBInstances
  - DescribeDBParameterGroups
  - DescribeDBParameters
  - DescribeDBSnapshots
  - DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions
  - ModifyDBParameterGroup

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
Before running this code example, set up your development environment, including
 your credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html

This example requires an AWS Secrets Manager secret that contains the database
 credentials. If you do not create a
secret, this example will not work. For more details, see:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/secretsmanager/latest/userguide/integrating_how-
services-use-secrets_RS.html

This example performs the following tasks:

1. Returns a list of the available DB engines by invoking the
 DescribeDbEngineVersions method.
2. Selects an engine family and create a custom DB parameter group by invoking
 the createDBParameterGroup method.
3. Gets the parameter groups by invoking the DescribeDbParameterGroups method.
4. Gets parameters in the group by invoking the DescribeDbParameters method.
5. Modifies both the auto_increment_offset and auto_increment_increment
 parameters by invoking the modifyDbParameterGroup method.
6. Gets and displays the updated parameters.
7. Gets a list of allowed engine versions by invoking the
 describeDbEngineVersions method.
8. Gets a list of micro instance classes available for the selected engine.
9. Creates an Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) database instance
 that contains a MySQL database and uses the parameter group.
```

```
10. Waits for DB instance to be ready and prints out the connection endpoint
 value.
11. Creates a snapshot of the DB instance.
12. Waits for the DB snapshot to be ready.
13. Deletes the DB instance.
14. Deletes the parameter group.
 */

var sleepTime: Long = 20

suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
        Usage:
            <dbGroupName> <dbParameterGroupFamily> <dbInstanceIdentifier>
 <dbName> <dbSnapshotIdentifier><secretName>

        Where:
            dbGroupName - The database group name.
            dbParameterGroupFamily - The database parameter group name.
            dbInstanceIdentifier - The database instance identifier.
            dbName -  The database name.
            dbSnapshotIdentifier - The snapshot identifier.
            secretName - The name of the AWS Secrets Manager secret that contains
 the database credentials.
    """

    if (args.size != 6) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    val dbGroupName = args[0]
    val dbParameterGroupFamily = args[1]
    val dbInstanceIdentifier = args[2]
    val dbName = args[3]
    val dbSnapshotIdentifier = args[4]
    val secretName = args[5]

    val gson = Gson()
    val user = gson.fromJson(getSecretValues(secretName).toString(),
 User::class.java)
    val username = user.username
    val userPassword = user.password
```

```
    println("1. Return a list of the available DB engines")
    describeDBEngines()

    println("2. Create a custom parameter group")
    createDBParameterGroup(dbGroupName, dbParameterGroupFamily)

    println("3. Get the parameter groups")
    describeDbParameterGroups(dbGroupName)

    println("4. Get the parameters in the group")
    describeDbParameters(dbGroupName, 0)

    println("5. Modify the auto_increment_offset parameter")
    modifyDBParas(dbGroupName)

    println("6. Display the updated value")
    describeDbParameters(dbGroupName, -1)

    println("7. Get a list of allowed engine versions")
    getAllowedEngines(dbParameterGroupFamily)

    println("8. Get a list of micro instance classes available for the selected
engine")
    getMicroInstances()

    println("9. Create an RDS database instance that contains a MySql database
and uses the parameter group")
    val dbARN = createDatabaseInstance(dbGroupName, dbInstanceIdentifier, dbName,
username, userPassword)
    println("The ARN of the new database is $dbARN")

    println("10. Wait for DB instance to be ready")
    waitForDbInstanceReady(dbInstanceIdentifier)

    println("11. Create a snapshot of the DB instance")
    createDbSnapshot(dbInstanceIdentifier, dbSnapshotIdentifier)

    println("12. Wait for DB snapshot to be ready")
    waitForSnapshotReady(dbInstanceIdentifier, dbSnapshotIdentifier)

    println("13. Delete the DB instance")
    deleteDbInstance(dbInstanceIdentifier)

    println("14. Delete the parameter group")
```

```
    if (dbARN != null) {
        deleteParaGroup(dbGroupName, dbARN)
    }

    println("The Scenario has successfully completed.")
}

suspend fun deleteParaGroup(
    dbGroupName: String,
    dbARN: String,
) {
    var isDataDel = false
    var didFind: Boolean
    var instanceARN: String

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        // Make sure that the database has been deleted.
        while (!isDataDel) {
            val response = rdsClient.describeDbInstances()
            val instanceList = response.dbInstances
            val listSize = instanceList?.size
            isDataDel = false // Reset this value.
            didFind = false // Reset this value.
            var index = 1
            if (instanceList != null) {
                for (instance in instanceList) {
                    instanceARN = instance.dbInstanceArn.toString()
                    if (instanceARN.compareTo(dbARN) == 0) {
                        println("$dbARN still exists")
                        didFind = true
                    }
                    if (index == listSize && !didFind) {
                        // Went through the entire list and did not find the
 database name.
                        isDataDel = true
                    }
                    index++
                }
            }
        }

        // Delete the para group.
        val parameterGroupRequest =
            DeleteDbParameterGroupRequest {
```

```
                dbParameterGroupName = dbGroupName
            }
        rdsClient.deleteDbParameterGroup(parameterGroupRequest)
        println("$dbGroupName was deleted.")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteDbInstance(dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String) {
    val deleteDbInstanceRequest =
        DeleteDbInstanceRequest {
            dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
            deleteAutomatedBackups = true
            skipFinalSnapshot = true
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.deleteDbInstance(deleteDbInstanceRequest)
        print("The status of the database is
 ${response.dbInstance?.dbInstanceStatus}")
    }
}

// Waits until the snapshot instance is available.
suspend fun waitForSnapshotReady(
    dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String?,
    dbSnapshotIdentifierVal: String?,
) {
    var snapshotReady = false
    var snapshotReadyStr: String
    println("Waiting for the snapshot to become available.")

    val snapshotsRequest =
        DescribeDbSnapshotsRequest {
            dbSnapshotIdentifier = dbSnapshotIdentifierVal
            dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
        }

    while (!snapshotReady) {
        RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
            val response = rdsClient.describeDbSnapshots(snapshotsRequest)
            val snapshotList: List<DbSnapshot>? = response.dbSnapshots
            if (snapshotList != null) {
                for (snapshot in snapshotList) {
                    snapshotReadyStr = snapshot.status.toString()
```

```
                    if (snapshotReadyStr.contains("available")) {
                        snapshotReady = true
                    } else {
                        print(".")
                        delay(sleepTime * 1000)
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }
    println("The Snapshot is available!")
}

// Create an Amazon RDS snapshot.
suspend fun createDbSnapshot(
    dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String?,
    dbSnapshotIdentifierVal: String?,
) {
    val snapshotRequest =
        CreateDbSnapshotRequest {
            dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
            dbSnapshotIdentifier = dbSnapshotIdentifierVal
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.createDbSnapshot(snapshotRequest)
        print("The Snapshot id is ${response.dbSnapshot?.dbiResourceId}")
    }
}

// Waits until the database instance is available.
suspend fun waitForDbInstanceReady(dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String?) {
    var instanceReady = false
    var instanceReadyStr: String
    println("Waiting for instance to become available.")

    val instanceRequest =
        DescribeDbInstancesRequest {
            dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
        }
    var endpoint = ""
    while (!instanceReady) {
        RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
            val response = rdsClient.describeDbInstances(instanceRequest)
```

```
            val instanceList = response.dbInstances
            if (instanceList != null) {
                for (instance in instanceList) {
                    instanceReadyStr = instance.dbInstanceStatus.toString()
                    if (instanceReadyStr.contains("available")) {
                        endpoint = instance.endpoint?.address.toString()
                        instanceReady = true
                    } else {
                        print(".")
                        delay(sleepTime * 1000)
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }
    println("Database instance is available! The connection endpoint is
 $endpoint")
}

// Create a database instance and return the ARN of the database.
suspend fun createDatabaseInstance(
    dbGroupNameVal: String?,
    dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String?,
    dbNameVal: String?,
    masterUsernameVal: String?,
    masterUserPasswordVal: String?,
): String? {
    val instanceRequest =
        CreateDbInstanceRequest {
            dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
            allocatedStorage = 100
            dbName = dbNameVal
            dbParameterGroupName = dbGroupNameVal
            engine = "mysql"
            dbInstanceClass = "db.t3.micro"
            engineVersion = "8.0.35"
            storageType = "gp2"
            masterUsername = masterUsernameVal
            masterUserPassword = masterUserPasswordVal
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.createDbInstance(instanceRequest)
        print("The status is ${response.dbInstance?.dbInstanceStatus}")
```

```
        return response.dbInstance?.dbInstanceArn
    }
}

// Get a list of micro instances.
suspend fun getMicroInstances() {
    val dbInstanceOptionsRequest =
        DescribeOrderableDbInstanceOptionsRequest {
            engine = "mysql"
        }
    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response =
 rdsClient.describeOrderableDbInstanceOptions(dbInstanceOptionsRequest)
        val orderableDBInstances = response.orderableDbInstanceOptions
        if (orderableDBInstances != null) {
            for (dbInstanceOption in orderableDBInstances) {
                println("The engine version is
 ${dbInstanceOption.engineVersion}")
                println("The engine description is ${dbInstanceOption.engine}")
            }
        }
    }
}

// Get a list of allowed engine versions.
suspend fun getAllowedEngines(dbParameterGroupFamilyVal: String?) {
    val versionsRequest =
        DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest {
            dbParameterGroupFamily = dbParameterGroupFamilyVal
            engine = "mysql"
        }
    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.describeDbEngineVersions(versionsRequest)
        val dbEngines: List<DbEngineVersion>? = response.dbEngineVersions
        if (dbEngines != null) {
            for (dbEngine in dbEngines) {
                println("The engine version is ${dbEngine.engineVersion}")
                println("The engine description is
 ${dbEngine.dbEngineDescription}")
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```
// Modify the auto_increment_offset parameter.
suspend fun modifyDBParas(dbGroupName: String) {
    val parameter1 =
        Parameter {
            parameterName = "auto_increment_offset"
            applyMethod = ApplyMethod.Immediate
            parameterValue = "5"
        }

    val paraList: ArrayList<Parameter> = ArrayList()
    paraList.add(parameter1)
    val groupRequest =
        ModifyDbParameterGroupRequest {
            dbParameterGroupName = dbGroupName
            parameters = paraList
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.modifyDbParameterGroup(groupRequest)
        println("The parameter group ${response.dbParameterGroupName} was
 successfully modified")
    }
}

// Retrieve parameters in the group.
suspend fun describeDbParameters(
    dbGroupName: String?,
    flag: Int,
) {
    val dbParameterGroupsRequest: DescribeDbParametersRequest
    dbParameterGroupsRequest =
        if (flag == 0) {
            DescribeDbParametersRequest {
                dbParameterGroupName = dbGroupName
            }
        } else {
            DescribeDbParametersRequest {
                dbParameterGroupName = dbGroupName
                source = "user"
            }
        }
    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.describeDbParameters(dbParameterGroupsRequest)
        val dbParameters: List<Parameter>? = response.parameters
```

```
        var paraName: String
        if (dbParameters != null) {
            for (para in dbParameters) {
                // Only print out information about either auto_increment_offset
 or auto_increment_increment.
                paraName = para.parameterName.toString()
                if (paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_offset") == 0 ||
 paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_increment ") == 0) {
                    println("*** The parameter name is  $paraName")
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter value is
 ${para.parameterValue}")
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter data type is
 ${para.dataType}")
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter description is
 ${para.description}")
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter allowed values  is
 ${para.allowedValues}")
                }
            }
        }
    }
}

suspend fun describeDbParameterGroups(dbGroupName: String?) {
    val groupsRequest =
        DescribeDbParameterGroupsRequest {
            dbParameterGroupName = dbGroupName
            maxRecords = 20
        }
    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.describeDbParameterGroups(groupsRequest)
        val groups = response.dbParameterGroups
        if (groups != null) {
            for (group in groups) {
                println("The group name is ${group.dbParameterGroupName}")
                println("The group description is ${group.description}")
            }
        }
    }
}

// Create a parameter group.
suspend fun createDBParameterGroup(
    dbGroupName: String?,
```

```
    dbParameterGroupFamilyVal: String?,
) {
    val groupRequest =
        CreateDbParameterGroupRequest {
            dbParameterGroupName = dbGroupName
            dbParameterGroupFamily = dbParameterGroupFamilyVal
            description = "Created by using the AWS SDK for Kotlin"
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.createDbParameterGroup(groupRequest)
        println("The group name is
 ${response.dbParameterGroup?.dbParameterGroupName}")
    }
}

// Returns a list of the available DB engines.
suspend fun describeDBEngines() {
    val engineVersionsRequest =
        DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest {
            defaultOnly = true
            engine = "mysql"
            maxRecords = 20
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.describeDbEngineVersions(engineVersionsRequest)
        val engines: List<DbEngineVersion>? = response.dbEngineVersions

        // Get all DbEngineVersion objects.
        if (engines != null) {
            for (engineOb in engines) {
                println("The name of the DB parameter group family for the
 database engine is ${engineOb.dbParameterGroupFamily}.")
                println("The name of the database engine ${engineOb.engine}.")
                println("The version number of the database engine
 ${engineOb.engineVersion}")
            }
        }
    }
}

suspend fun getSecretValues(secretName: String?): String? {
    val valueRequest =
```

```
        GetSecretValueRequest {
            secretId = secretName
        }

    SecretsManagerClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use
 { secretsClient ->
        val valueResponse = secretsClient.getSecretValue(valueRequest)
        return valueResponse.secretString
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - CreateDBInstance
  - CreateDBParameterGroup
  - CreateDBSnapshot
  - DeleteDBInstance
  - DeleteDBParameterGroup
  - DescribeDBEngineVersions
  - DescribeDBInstances
  - DescribeDBParameterGroups
  - DescribeDBParameters
  - DescribeDBSnapshots
  - DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions
  - ModifyDBParameterGroup

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
class RdsInstanceScenario:
    """Runs a scenario that shows how to get started using Amazon RDS DB
 instances."""

    def __init__(self, instance_wrapper):
        """
        :param instance_wrapper: An object that wraps Amazon RDS DB instance
 actions.
        """
        self.instance_wrapper = instance_wrapper

    def create_parameter_group(self, parameter_group_name, db_engine):
        """
        Shows how to get available engine versions for a specified database
 engine and
        create a DB parameter group that is compatible with a selected engine
 family.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name given to the newly created
 parameter group.
        :param db_engine: The database engine to use as a basis.
        :return: The newly created parameter group.
        """
        print(
            f"Checking for an existing DB instance parameter group named
 {parameter_group_name}."
        )
        parameter_group = self.instance_wrapper.get_parameter_group(
            parameter_group_name
        )
        if parameter_group is None:
            print(f"Getting available database engine versions for {db_engine}.")
            engine_versions =
 self.instance_wrapper.get_engine_versions(db_engine)
            families = list({ver["DBParameterGroupFamily"] for ver in
 engine_versions})
            family_index = q.choose("Which family do you want to use? ",
 families)
            print(f"Creating a parameter group.")
            self.instance_wrapper.create_parameter_group(
                parameter_group_name, families[family_index], "Example parameter
 group."
            )
```

```
            parameter_group = self.instance_wrapper.get_parameter_group(
                parameter_group_name
            )
        print(f"Parameter group {parameter_group['DBParameterGroupName']}:")
        pp(parameter_group)
        print("-" * 88)
        return parameter_group

    def update_parameters(self, parameter_group_name):
        """
        Shows how to get the parameters contained in a custom parameter group and
        update some of the parameter values in the group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to query and
modify.
        """
        print("Let's set some parameter values in your parameter group.")
        auto_inc_parameters = self.instance_wrapper.get_parameters(
            parameter_group_name, name_prefix="auto_increment"
        )
        update_params = []
        for auto_inc in auto_inc_parameters:
            if auto_inc["IsModifiable"] and auto_inc["DataType"] == "integer":
                print(f"The {auto_inc['ParameterName']} parameter is described
as:")
                print(f"\t{auto_inc['Description']}")
                param_range = auto_inc["AllowedValues"].split("-")
                auto_inc["ParameterValue"] = str(
                    q.ask(
                        f"Enter a value between {param_range[0]} and
{param_range[1]}: ",
                        q.is_int,
                        q.in_range(int(param_range[0]), int(param_range[1])),
                    )
                )
                update_params.append(auto_inc)
        self.instance_wrapper.update_parameters(parameter_group_name,
update_params)
        print(
            "You can get a list of parameters you've set by specifying a source
of 'user'."
        )
        user_parameters = self.instance_wrapper.get_parameters(
            parameter_group_name, source="user"
```

```
        )
        pp(user_parameters)
        print("-" * 88)

    def create_instance(self, instance_name, db_name, db_engine,
parameter_group):
        """
        Shows how to create a DB instance that contains a database of a specified
        type and is configured to use a custom DB parameter group.

        :param instance_name: The name given to the newly created DB instance.
        :param db_name: The name given to the created database.
        :param db_engine: The engine of the created database.
        :param parameter_group: The parameter group that is associated with the
DB instance.
        :return: The newly created DB instance.
        """
        print("Checking for an existing DB instance.")
        db_inst = self.instance_wrapper.get_db_instance(instance_name)
        if db_inst is None:
            print("Let's create a DB instance.")
            admin_username = q.ask(
                "Enter an administrator user name for the database: ",
q.non_empty
            )
            admin_password = q.ask(
                "Enter a password for the administrator (at least 8 characters):
",
                q.non_empty,
            )
            engine_versions = self.instance_wrapper.get_engine_versions(
                db_engine, parameter_group["DBParameterGroupFamily"]
            )
            engine_choices = [ver["EngineVersion"] for ver in engine_versions]
            print("The available engines for your parameter group are:")
            engine_index = q.choose("Which engine do you want to use? ",
engine_choices)
            engine_selection = engine_versions[engine_index]
            print(
                "The available micro DB instance classes for your database engine
are:"
            )
            inst_opts = self.instance_wrapper.get_orderable_instances(
                engine_selection["Engine"], engine_selection["EngineVersion"]
```

```
            )
            inst_choices = list(
                {
                    opt["DBInstanceClass"]
                    for opt in inst_opts
                    if "micro" in opt["DBInstanceClass"]
                }
            )
            inst_index = q.choose(
                "Which micro DB instance class do you want to use? ",
inst_choices
            )
            group_name = parameter_group["DBParameterGroupName"]
            storage_type = "standard"
            allocated_storage = 5
            print(
                f"Creating a DB instance named {instance_name} and database
{db_name}.\n"
                f"The DB instance is configured to use your custom parameter
group {group_name},\n"
                f"selected engine {engine_selection['EngineVersion']},\n"
                f"selected DB instance class {inst_choices[inst_index]},"
                f"and {allocated_storage} GiB of {storage_type} storage.\n"
                f"This typically takes several minutes."
            )
            db_inst = self.instance_wrapper.create_db_instance(
                db_name,
                instance_name,
                group_name,
                engine_selection["Engine"],
                engine_selection["EngineVersion"],
                inst_choices[inst_index],
                storage_type,
                allocated_storage,
                admin_username,
                admin_password,
            )
            while db_inst.get("DBInstanceStatus") != "available":
                wait(10)
                db_inst = self.instance_wrapper.get_db_instance(instance_name)
        print("Instance data:")
        pp(db_inst)
        print("-" * 88)
        return db_inst
```

```
    @staticmethod
    def display_connection(db_inst):
        """
        Displays connection information about a DB instance and tips on how to
        connect to it.

        :param db_inst: The DB instance to display.
        """
        print(
            "You can now connect to your database using your favorite MySql
 client.\n"
            "One way to connect is by using the 'mysql' shell on an Amazon EC2
 instance\n"
            "that is running in the same VPC as your DB instance. Pass the
 endpoint,\n"
            "port, and administrator user name to 'mysql' and enter your password
\n"
            "when prompted:\n"
        )
        print(
            f"\n\tmysql -h {db_inst['Endpoint']['Address']} -P
 {db_inst['Endpoint']['Port']} "
            f"-u {db_inst['MasterUsername']} -p\n"
        )
        print(
            "For more information, see the User Guide for Amazon RDS:\n"
            "\thttps://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/
CHAP_GettingStarted.CreatingConnecting.MySQL.html#CHAP_GettingStarted.Connecting.MySQL"
        )
        print("-" * 88)

    def create_snapshot(self, instance_name):
        """
        Shows how to create a DB instance snapshot and wait until it's available.

        :param instance_name: The name of a DB instance to snapshot.
        """
        if q.ask(
            "Do you want to create a snapshot of your DB instance (y/n)? ",
 q.is_yesno
        ):
            snapshot_id = f"{instance_name}-{uuid.uuid4()}"
            print(
```

```
                f"Creating a snapshot named {snapshot_id}. This typically takes a
few minutes."
            )
            snapshot = self.instance_wrapper.create_snapshot(snapshot_id,
instance_name)
            while snapshot.get("Status") != "available":
                wait(10)
                snapshot = self.instance_wrapper.get_snapshot(snapshot_id)
            pp(snapshot)
            print("-" * 88)

    def cleanup(self, db_inst, parameter_group_name):
        """
        Shows how to clean up a DB instance and parameter group.
        Before the parameter group can be deleted, all associated DB instances
must first
        be deleted.

        :param db_inst: The DB instance to delete.
        :param parameter_group_name: The DB parameter group to delete.
        """
        if q.ask(
            "\nDo you want to delete the DB instance and parameter group (y/n)?
",
            q.is_yesno,
        ):
            print(f"Deleting DB instance {db_inst['DBInstanceIdentifier']}.")

self.instance_wrapper.delete_db_instance(db_inst["DBInstanceIdentifier"])
            print(
                "Waiting for the DB instance to delete. This typically takes
several minutes."
            )
            while db_inst is not None:
                wait(10)
                db_inst = self.instance_wrapper.get_db_instance(
                    db_inst["DBInstanceIdentifier"]
                )
            print(f"Deleting parameter group {parameter_group_name}.")
            self.instance_wrapper.delete_parameter_group(parameter_group_name)

    def run_scenario(self, db_engine, parameter_group_name, instance_name,
db_name):
```

```
        logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s:
 %(message)s")

        print("-" * 88)
        print(
            "Welcome to the Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS)\n"
            "get started with DB instances demo."
        )
        print("-" * 88)

        parameter_group = self.create_parameter_group(parameter_group_name,
 db_engine)
        self.update_parameters(parameter_group_name)
        db_inst = self.create_instance(
            instance_name, db_name, db_engine, parameter_group
        )
        self.display_connection(db_inst)
        self.create_snapshot(instance_name)
        self.cleanup(db_inst, parameter_group_name)

        print("\nThanks for watching!")
        print("-" * 88)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    try:
        scenario = RdsInstanceScenario(InstanceWrapper.from_client())
        scenario.run_scenario(
            "mysql",
            "doc-example-parameter-group",
            "doc-example-instance",
            "docexampledb",
        )
    except Exception:
        logging.exception("Something went wrong with the demo.")
```

Amazon RDS 작업을 관리하기 위해 시나리오에서 호출하는 함수를 정의합니다.

```
class InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon RDS DB instance actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
```

```
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon RDS client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def get_parameter_group(self, parameter_group_name):
        """
        Gets a DB parameter group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to retrieve.
        :return: The parameter group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_parameter_groups(
                DBParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name
            )
            parameter_group = response["DBParameterGroups"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "DBParameterGroupNotFound":
                logger.info("Parameter group %s does not exist.",
parameter_group_name)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get parameter group %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    parameter_group_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return parameter_group


    def create_parameter_group(
        self, parameter_group_name, parameter_group_family, description
```

```
    ):
        """
        Creates a DB parameter group that is based on the specified parameter
group
        family.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the newly created parameter
group.
        :param parameter_group_family: The family that is used as the basis of
the new
                                       parameter group.
        :param description: A description given to the parameter group.
        :return: Data about the newly created parameter group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.create_db_parameter_group(
                DBParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name,
                DBParameterGroupFamily=parameter_group_family,
                Description=description,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create parameter group %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                parameter_group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response


    def delete_parameter_group(self, parameter_group_name):
        """
        Deletes a DB parameter group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to delete.
        :return: Data about the parameter group.
        """
        try:
            self.rds_client.delete_db_parameter_group(
                DBParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name
            )
        except ClientError as err:
```

```
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete parameter group %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                parameter_group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def get_parameters(self, parameter_group_name, name_prefix="", source=None):
        """
        Gets the parameters that are contained in a DB parameter group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to query.
        :param name_prefix: When specified, the retrieved list of parameters is
filtered
                            to contain only parameters that start with this
prefix.
        :param source: When specified, only parameters from this source are
retrieved.
                       For example, a source of 'user' retrieves only parameters
that
                       were set by a user.
        :return: The list of requested parameters.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {"DBParameterGroupName": parameter_group_name}
            if source is not None:
                kwargs["Source"] = source
            parameters = []
            paginator = self.rds_client.get_paginator("describe_db_parameters")
            for page in paginator.paginate(**kwargs):
                parameters += [
                    p
                    for p in page["Parameters"]
                    if p["ParameterName"].startswith(name_prefix)
                ]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get parameters for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                parameter_group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
```

```
            raise
        else:
            return parameters


    def update_parameters(self, parameter_group_name, update_parameters):
        """
        Updates parameters in a custom DB parameter group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to update.
        :param update_parameters: The parameters to update in the group.
        :return: Data about the modified parameter group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.modify_db_parameter_group(
                DBParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name,
Parameters=update_parameters
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update parameters in %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                parameter_group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response


    def create_snapshot(self, snapshot_id, instance_id):
        """
        Creates a snapshot of a DB instance.

        :param snapshot_id: The ID to give the created snapshot.
        :param instance_id: The ID of the DB instance to snapshot.
        :return: Data about the newly created snapshot.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.create_db_snapshot(
                DBSnapshotIdentifier=snapshot_id,
DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id
            )
            snapshot = response["DBSnapshot"]
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create snapshot of %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                instance_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return snapshot


    def get_snapshot(self, snapshot_id):
        """
        Gets a DB instance snapshot.

        :param snapshot_id: The ID of the snapshot to retrieve.
        :return: The retrieved snapshot.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_snapshots(
                DBSnapshotIdentifier=snapshot_id
            )
            snapshot = response["DBSnapshots"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get snapshot %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                snapshot_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return snapshot


    def get_engine_versions(self, engine, parameter_group_family=None):
        """
        Gets database engine versions that are available for the specified engine
        and parameter group family.

        :param engine: The database engine to look up.
        :param parameter_group_family: When specified, restricts the returned
list of
```

```
                                        engine versions to those that are
compatible with
                                        this parameter group family.
        :return: The list of database engine versions.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {"Engine": engine}
            if parameter_group_family is not None:
                kwargs["DBParameterGroupFamily"] = parameter_group_family
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_engine_versions(**kwargs)
            versions = response["DBEngineVersions"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get engine versions for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                engine,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return versions


    def get_orderable_instances(self, db_engine, db_engine_version):
        """
        Gets DB instance options that can be used to create DB instances that are
        compatible with a set of specifications.

        :param db_engine: The database engine that must be supported by the DB
instance.
        :param db_engine_version: The engine version that must be supported by
the DB instance.
        :return: The list of DB instance options that can be used to create a
compatible DB instance.
        """
        try:
            inst_opts = []
            paginator = self.rds_client.get_paginator(
                "describe_orderable_db_instance_options"
            )
            for page in paginator.paginate(
                Engine=db_engine, EngineVersion=db_engine_version
            ):
                inst_opts += page["OrderableDBInstanceOptions"]
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get orderable DB instances. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return inst_opts


    def get_db_instance(self, instance_id):
        """
        Gets data about a DB instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the DB instance to retrieve.
        :return: The retrieved DB instance.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_instances(
                DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id
            )
            db_inst = response["DBInstances"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "DBInstanceNotFound":
                logger.info("Instance %s does not exist.", instance_id)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get DB instance %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    instance_id,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return db_inst


    def create_db_instance(
        self,
        db_name,
        instance_id,
        parameter_group_name,
        db_engine,
```

```
        db_engine_version,
        instance_class,
        storage_type,
        allocated_storage,
        admin_name,
        admin_password,
    ):
        """
        Creates a DB instance.

        :param db_name: The name of the database that is created in the DB
instance.
        :param instance_id: The ID to give the newly created DB instance.
        :param parameter_group_name: A parameter group to associate with the DB
instance.
        :param db_engine: The database engine of a database to create in the DB
instance.
        :param db_engine_version: The engine version for the created database.
        :param instance_class: The DB instance class for the newly created DB
instance.
        :param storage_type: The storage type of the DB instance.
        :param allocated_storage: The amount of storage allocated on the DB
instance, in GiBs.
        :param admin_name: The name of the admin user for the created database.
        :param admin_password: The admin password for the created database.
        :return: Data about the newly created DB instance.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.create_db_instance(
                DBName=db_name,
                DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id,
                DBParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name,
                Engine=db_engine,
                EngineVersion=db_engine_version,
                DBInstanceClass=instance_class,
                StorageType=storage_type,
                AllocatedStorage=allocated_storage,
                MasterUsername=admin_name,
                MasterUserPassword=admin_password,
            )
            db_inst = response["DBInstance"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create DB instance %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
```

```
                instance_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return db_inst


    def delete_db_instance(self, instance_id):
        """
        Deletes a DB instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the DB instance to delete.
        :return: Data about the deleted DB instance.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.delete_db_instance(
                DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id,
                SkipFinalSnapshot=True,
                DeleteAutomatedBackups=True,
            )
            db_inst = response["DBInstance"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete DB instance %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                instance_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return db_inst
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - CreateDBInstance
  - CreateDBParameterGroup
  - CreateDBSnapshot

- DeleteDBInstance
- DeleteDBParameterGroup
- DescribeDBEngineVersions
- DescribeDBInstances
- DescribeDBParameterGroups
- DescribeDBParameters
- DescribeDBSnapshots
- DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions
- ModifyDBParameterGroup

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
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`Package.swift` 파일.

```
// swift-tools-version: 5.9
//
// The swift-tools-version declares the minimum version of Swift required to
// build this package.

import PackageDescription

let package = Package(
    name: "rds-scenario",
    // Let Xcode know the minimum Apple platforms supported.
    platforms: [
        .macOS(.v13),
        .iOS(.v15)
    ],
    dependencies: [
        // Dependencies declare other packages that this package depends on.
```

```
        .package(
            url: "https://github.com/awslabs/aws-sdk-swift",
            from: "1.4.0"),
        .package(
            url: "https://github.com/apple/swift-argument-parser.git",
            branch: "main"
        )
    ],
    targets: [
        // Targets are the basic building blocks of a package, defining a module
 or a test suite.
        // Targets can depend on other targets in this package and products
        // from dependencies.
        .executableTarget(
            name: "rds-scenario",
            dependencies: [
                .product(name: "AWSRDS", package: "aws-sdk-swift"),
                .product(name: "ArgumentParser", package: "swift-argument-
parser")
            ],
            path: "Sources")

    ]
)
```

Swift 코드 파일 `entry.swift`.

```
// An example that shows how to use the AWS SDK for Swift to perform a variety
// of operations using Amazon Relational Database Service (RDS).
//

import ArgumentParser
import Foundation
import AWSRDS

struct ExampleCommand: ParsableCommand {
    @Option(help: "The AWS Region to run AWS API calls in.")
    var awsRegion = "us-east-1"
    @Option(help: "The username to use for the database administrator.")
    var dbUsername = "admin"
    @Option(help: "The password to use for the database administrator.")
    var dbPassword: String
```

```
    static var configuration = CommandConfiguration(
        commandName: "rds-scenario",
        abstract: """
        Performs various operations to demonstrate the use of Amazon RDS
 Instances
        using the AWS SDK for Swift.
        """,
        discussion: """
        """
    )

    /// Called by ``main()`` to run the bulk of the example.
    func runAsync() async throws {
        let example = try await Example(region: awsRegion, username: dbUsername,
 password: dbPassword)

        await example.run()
    }
}

class Example {
    let rdsClient: RDSClient

    // Storage for AWS RDS properties

    let dbUsername: String
    let dbPassword: String
    var dbInstanceIdentifier: String
    var dbSnapshotIdentifier: String
    var dbParameterGroupName: String
    var dbParameterGroup: RDSClientTypes.DBParameterGroup?
    var selectedEngineVersion: String?

    init(region: String, username: String, password: String) async throws{
        let rdsConfig = try await RDSClient.RDSClientConfiguration(region:
 region)
        rdsClient = RDSClient(config: rdsConfig)

        dbUsername = username
        dbPassword = password
        dbParameterGroupName = ""
        dbInstanceIdentifier = ""
        dbSnapshotIdentifier = ""
```

```
    }

    /// The example's main body.
    func run() async {
        var parameterGroupFamilies: Set<String> = []

        //=====================================================================
        // 1. Get available database engine families for MySQL.
        //=====================================================================

        let engineVersions = await getDBEngineVersions(engineName: "mysql")

        for version in engineVersions {
            if version.dbParameterGroupFamily != nil {
                parameterGroupFamilies.insert(version.dbParameterGroupFamily!)
            }
        }

        if engineVersions.count > 0 {
            selectedEngineVersion = engineVersions.last!.engineVersion
        } else {
            print("*** Unable to find a valid database engine version. Canceling
operations.")
            await cleanUp()
            return
        }

        print("Found \(parameterGroupFamilies.count) parameter group families:")
        for family in parameterGroupFamilies {
            print("    \(family)")
        }

        //=====================================================================
        // 2. Select an engine family and create a custom DB parameter group.
        //    We select a family by sorting the set of family names, then
        //    choosing the last one.
        //=====================================================================

        let sortedFamilies = parameterGroupFamilies.sorted()

        guard let selectedFamily = sortedFamilies.last else {
            print("*** Unable to find a database engine family. Canceling
operations.")
            await cleanUp()
```

```
            return
        }

        print("Selected database engine family \(selectedFamily)")

        dbParameterGroupName = tempName(prefix: "rds-example")
        print("Creating a database parameter group named \(dbParameterGroupName)
using \(selectedFamily)")
        dbParameterGroup = await createDBParameterGroup(groupName:
dbParameterGroupName,
                                                        familyName:
selectedFamily)

        //=====================================================================
        // 3. Get the parameter group's details.
        //=====================================================================

        print("Getting the database parameter group list...")
        let dbParameterGroupList = await describeDBParameterGroups(groupName:
dbParameterGroupName)
        guard let dbParameterGroupList else {
            await cleanUp()
            return
        }

        print("Found \(dbParameterGroupList.count) parameter groups...")
        for group in dbParameterGroupList {
            print("    \(group.dbParameterGroupName ?? "<unknown>")")
        }
        print()

        //=====================================================================
        // 4. Get a list of the parameter group's parameters. This list is
        //    likely to be long, so use pagination. Find the
        //    auto_increment_offset and auto_increment_increment parameters.
        //=====================================================================

        let parameters = await describeDBParameters(groupName:
dbParameterGroupName)

        //=====================================================================
        // 5. Parse and display each parameter's name, description, and
        //    allowed values.
        //=====================================================================
```

```
        for parameter in parameters {
            let name = parameter.parameterName
            guard let name else {
                print("*** Unable to get parameter name!")
                continue
            }

            if name == "auto_increment_offset" || name ==
"auto_increment_increment" {
                print("Parameter \(name):")
                print("          Value: \(parameter.parameterValue ??
"<undefined>")")
                print("      Data type: \(parameter.dataType ?? "<unknown>")")
                print("    Description: \(parameter.description ?? "")")
                print(" Allowed values: \(parameter.allowedValues ??
"<unspecified")")
                print(String(repeating: "=", count: 78))
            }
        }

        //=====================================================================
        // 6. Modify both the auto_increment_offset and
        //    auto_increment_increment parameters in one call in the custom
        //    parameter group. Set their parameterValue fields to a new
        //    permitted value.
        //=====================================================================

        print("Setting auto_increment_offset and auto_increment_increment both to
5...")
        await modifyDBParameters(groupName: dbParameterGroupName)

        //=====================================================================
        // 7. Get and display the updated parameters, specifying a source of
        //    "user" to get only the modified parameters.
        //=====================================================================

        let updatedParameters = await describeDBParameters(groupName:
dbParameterGroupName, source: "user")

        for parameter in updatedParameters {
            let name = parameter.parameterName
            guard let name else {
                print("*** Unable to get parameter name!")
```

```
                continue
            }

            print("Parameter \(name):")
            print("          Value: \(parameter.parameterValue ??
"<undefined>")")
            print("      Data type: \(parameter.dataType ?? "<unknown>")")
            print("    Description: \(parameter.description ?? "")")
            print(" Allowed values: \(parameter.allowedValues ??
"<unspecified")")
            print(String(repeating: "=", count: 78))
        }

        //======================================================================
        // 8. Get a list of allowed engine versions using
        //    DescribeRDSEngineVersions.
        //======================================================================

        await listAllowedEngines(family: selectedFamily)

        //======================================================================
        // 9. Get a list of micro instance classes available for the selected
        //    engine and engine version.
        //======================================================================

        let dbInstanceClass = await chooseMicroInstance(engine: "mysql",
engineVersion: selectedEngineVersion)
        guard let dbInstanceClass else {
            print("Did not get a valid instance class. Canceling operations.")
            await cleanUp()
            return
        }

        //======================================================================
        // 10. Create an RDS database that contains a MySQL database and uses
        //     the parameter group we created.
        //======================================================================

        print("Creating the database instance...")

        guard let instanceClass = dbInstanceClass.dbInstanceClass else {
            print("Instance class name is unknown. Canceling operations.")
            await cleanUp()
            return
```

```
        }

        dbInstanceIdentifier = tempName(prefix: "sample-identifier")
        let dbInstanceArn = await createDBInstance(
            name: "SampleDatabase\(Int.random(in: 1000000..<1000000000))",
            instanceIdentifier: dbInstanceIdentifier,
            parameterGroupName: dbParameterGroupName,
            engine: "mysql",
            engineVersion: selectedEngineVersion!,
            instanceClass: instanceClass,
            username: dbUsername,
            password: dbPassword
        )

        if dbInstanceArn == nil {
            await cleanUp()
            return
        }

        //=====================================================================
        // 11. Wait for the database instance to be ready by calling
        //     DescribeDBInstances repeatedly until it reports
        //     dbInstanceStatus as "available". This can take upwards of 10
        //     minutes, let the user know that.
        //=====================================================================

        guard let endpoint = await waitUntilDBInstanceReady(instanceIdentifier:
dbInstanceIdentifier) else {
            print("\nDid not get a valid endpoint from AWS RDS.")
            await cleanUp()
            return
        }

        guard let endpointAddress = endpoint.address else {
            print("\nNo endpoint address returned.")
            await cleanUp()
            return
        }
        guard let endpointPort = endpoint.port else {
            print("\nNo endpoint port returned.")
            await cleanUp()
            return
        }
```

```
        //=========================================================================
        // 12. Display connection information for the database instance.
        //=========================================================================

        print("\nTo connect to the new database instance using 'mysql' from the
shell:")
        print("    mysql -h \(endpointAddress) -P \(endpointPort) -u
\(self.dbUsername)")

        //=========================================================================
        // 13. Create a snapshot of the database instance.
        //=========================================================================

        dbSnapshotIdentifier = tempName(prefix: "sample-snapshot")
        await createDBSnapshot(instanceIdentifier: dbInstanceIdentifier,
snapshotIdentifier: dbSnapshotIdentifier)

        //=========================================================================
        // 14. Wait for the snapshot to be ready.
        //=========================================================================

        await waitUntilDBSnapshotReady(instanceIdentifier: dbInstanceIdentifier,
snapshotIdentifier: dbSnapshotIdentifier)

        // That's it! Clean up and exit!

        print("Example complete! Cleaning up...")
        await cleanUp()
    }

    /// Clean up by discarding and closing down all allocated EC2 items.
    func cleanUp() async {
        print("Deleting the database instance \(dbInstanceIdentifier)...")
        await deleteDBInstance(instanceIdentifier: dbInstanceIdentifier)
        await waitUntilDBInstanceDeleted(instanceIdentifier:
dbInstanceIdentifier)

        print("Deleting the database parameter group \(dbParameterGroupName)...")
        await deleteDBParameterGroup(groupName: dbParameterGroupName)
    }

    /// Get all the database engine versions available for the specified
    /// database engine.
    ///
```

```
    /// - Parameter engineName: The name of the database engine to query.
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of `RDSClientTypes.DBEngineVersion` structures,
    ///   each describing one supported version of the specified database.
    func getDBEngineVersions(engineName: String) async ->
[RDSClientTypes.DBEngineVersion] {
        do {
            let output = try await rdsClient.describeDBEngineVersions(
                input: DescribeDBEngineVersionsInput(
                    engine: engineName
                )
            )

            return output.dbEngineVersions ?? []
        } catch {
            return []
        }
    }

    /// Create a new database parameter group with the specified name.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - groupName: The name of the new parameter group.
    ///   - familyName: The name of the parameter group family.
    /// - Returns:
    func createDBParameterGroup(groupName: String, familyName: String) async ->
RDSClientTypes.DBParameterGroup? {
        do {
            let output = try await rdsClient.createDBParameterGroup(
                input: CreateDBParameterGroupInput(
                    dbParameterGroupFamily: familyName,
                    dbParameterGroupName: groupName,
                    description: "Created using the AWS SDK for Swift"
                )
            )
            return output.dbParameterGroup
        } catch {
            print("*** Error creating the parameter group:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
            return nil
        }
    }

    /// Get descriptions of the database parameter groups matching the given
```

```
    /// name.
    ///
    /// - Parameter groupName: The name of the parameter group to describe.
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of [RDSClientTypes.DBParameterGroup] objects
    ///   describing the parameter group.
    func describeDBParameterGroups(groupName: String) async ->
[RDSClientTypes.DBParameterGroup]? {
        do {
            let output = try await rdsClient.describeDBParameterGroups(
                input: DescribeDBParameterGroupsInput(
                    dbParameterGroupName: groupName
                )
            )
            return output.dbParameterGroups
        } catch {
            print("*** Error getting the database parameter group's details:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
            return nil
        }
    }

    /// Returns the detailed parameter list for the specified database
    /// parameter group.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - groupName: The name of the parameter group to return parameters for.
    ///   - source: The types of parameters to return (`user`, `system`, or
    ///     `engine-default`).
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of `RdSClientTypes.Parameter` objects, each
    ///   describing one of the group's parameters.
    func describeDBParameters(groupName: String, source: String? = nil) async ->
[RDSClientTypes.Parameter] {
        var parameterList: [RDSClientTypes.Parameter] = []

        do {
            let pages = rdsClient.describeDBParametersPaginated(
                input: DescribeDBParametersInput(
                    dbParameterGroupName: groupName,
                    source: source
                )
            )
```

```
            for try await page in pages {
                guard let parameters = page.parameters else {
                    return []
                }

                parameterList += parameters
            }
        } catch {
            print("*** Error getting database parameters:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
            return []
        }

        return parameterList
    }

    /// Demonstrates modifying two of the specified database parameter group's
    /// parameters.
    ///
    /// - Parameter groupName: The name of the parameter group to change
    ///   parameters for.
    func modifyDBParameters(groupName: String) async {
        let parameter1 = RDSClientTypes.Parameter(
            applyMethod: RDSClientTypes.ApplyMethod.immediate,
            parameterName: "auto_increment_offset",
            parameterValue: "5"
        )
        let parameter2 = RDSClientTypes.Parameter(
            applyMethod: RDSClientTypes.ApplyMethod.immediate,
            parameterName: "auto_increment_increment",
            parameterValue: "5"
        )

        let parameterList = [parameter1, parameter2]

        do {
            _ = try await rdsClient.modifyDBParameterGroup(
                input: ModifyDBParameterGroupInput(
                    dbParameterGroupName: groupName,
                    parameters: parameterList
                )
            )

            print("Successfully modified the parameter group \(groupName).")
```

```
        } catch {
            print("*** Error modifying the parameter group \(groupName):
\(error.localizedDescription)")
        }
    }

    /// Output a list of the database engine versions supported by the
    /// specified family.
    ///
    /// - Parameter family: The family for which to list allowed database
    ///   engines.
    func listAllowedEngines(family: String?) async {
        do {
            let output = try await rdsClient.describeDBEngineVersions(
                input: DescribeDBEngineVersionsInput(
                    dbParameterGroupFamily: family,
                    engine: "mysql"
                )
            )

            guard let engineVersions = output.dbEngineVersions else {
                print("No engine versions returned.")
                return
            }

            print("Found \(engineVersions.count) database engine versions:")
            for version in engineVersions {
                print("    \(version.engineVersion ?? "<unknown>"):
\(version.dbEngineDescription ?? "")")
            }
        } catch {
            print("*** Error getting database engine version list:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
            return
        }
    }

    /// Print a list of available database instances with "micro" in the class
    /// name, then return one of them to be used by other code.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - engine: The database engine for which to list database instance
    ///     classes.
    ///   - engineVersion: The database version for which to list instances.
```

```
    ///
    /// - Returns: An `RDSClientTypes.OrderableDBInstanceOption` describing
    ///   the selected instance type.
    func chooseMicroInstance(engine: String = "mysql", engineVersion: String? =
nil) async -> RDSClientTypes.OrderableDBInstanceOption? {
        do {
            let pages = rdsClient.describeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsPaginated(
                input: DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsInput(
                    engine: engine,
                    engineVersion: engineVersion
                )
            )

            var optionsList: [RDSClientTypes.OrderableDBInstanceOption] = []

            for try await page in pages {
                guard let orderableDBInstanceOptions =
page.orderableDBInstanceOptions else {
                    continue
                }

                for dbInstanceOption in orderableDBInstanceOptions {
                    guard let className = dbInstanceOption.dbInstanceClass else {
                        continue
                    }
                    if className.contains("micro") {
                        optionsList.append(dbInstanceOption)
                    }
                }
            }

            print("Found \(optionsList.count) database instances of 'micro' class
types:")
            for dbInstanceOption in optionsList {
                print("    \(dbInstanceOption.engine ??
"<unknown>") \(dbInstanceOption.engineVersion ?? "<unknown>")
(\(dbInstanceOption.dbInstanceClass ?? "<unknown class>"))")
            }

            return optionsList[0]
        } catch {
            print("*** Error getting a list of orderable instance options:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
            return nil
```

```
        }
    }

    /// Create a new database instance.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - name: The name of the database to create.
    ///   - instanceIdentifier: The identifier to give the new database
    ///     instance.
    ///   - parameterGroupName: The name of the parameter group to associate
    ///     with the new database instance.
    ///   - engine: The database engine to use.
    ///   - engineVersion: The version of the database given by `engine` to
    ///     use.
    ///   - instanceClass: The memory and compute capacity of the database
    ///     instance, such as `db.m5.large``.
    ///   - username: The admin user's username to establish for the new
    ///     instance.
    ///   - password: The password to use for the specified user's access.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A string indicating the ARN of the newly created database
    ///   instance, or nil if the instance couldn't be created.
    func createDBInstance(name: String, instanceIdentifier: String,
parameterGroupName: String,
                          engine: String, engineVersion: String, instanceClass:
String,
                          username: String, password: String) async -> String? {
        do {
            let output = try await rdsClient.createDBInstance(
                input: CreateDBInstanceInput(
                    allocatedStorage: 100,
                    dbInstanceClass: instanceClass,
                    dbInstanceIdentifier: instanceIdentifier,
                    dbName: name,
                    dbParameterGroupName: parameterGroupName,
                    engine: engine,
                    engineVersion: engineVersion,
                    masterUserPassword: password,
                    masterUsername: username,
                    storageType: "gp2"
                )
            )

            guard let dbInstance = output.dbInstance else {
```

```
                print("*** Unable to get the database instance.")
                return nil
            }

            return dbInstance.dbInstanceArn
        } catch {
            print("*** An error occurred while creating the database instance:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
            return nil
        }
    }

    /// Wait until the specified database is available to use.
    ///
    /// - Parameter instanceIdentifier: The database instance identifier of the
    ///   database to wait for.
    func waitUntilDBInstanceReady(instanceIdentifier: String) async ->
RDSClientTypes.Endpoint? {
        do {
            putString("Waiting for the database instance to be ready to use. This
may take 10 minutes or more...")
            while true {
                let output = try await rdsClient.describeDBInstances(
                    input: DescribeDBInstancesInput(
                        dbInstanceIdentifier: instanceIdentifier
                    )
                )

                guard let instanceList = output.dbInstances else {
                    continue
                }

                for instance in instanceList {
                    let status = instance.dbInstanceStatus

                    guard let status else {
                        print("\nUnable to determine the status.")
                        continue
                    }

                    if status.contains("available") {
                        return instance.endpoint
                    } else {
                        putString(".")
```

```
                        do {
                            try await Task.sleep(for: .seconds(15))
                        } catch {
                            print("*** Error pausing the task!")
                        }
                    }
                }
            }
        } catch {
            print("*** Unable to wait until the database is ready:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
            return nil
        }
    }

    /// Create a snapshot of the specified name.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - instanceIdentifier: The identifier of the database instance to
    ///     snapshot.
    ///   - snapshotIdentifier: A unique identifier to give the newly-created
    ///     snapshot.
    func createDBSnapshot(instanceIdentifier: String, snapshotIdentifier: String)
async {
        do {
            let output = try await rdsClient.createDBSnapshot(
                input: CreateDBSnapshotInput(
                    dbInstanceIdentifier: instanceIdentifier,
                    dbSnapshotIdentifier: snapshotIdentifier
                )
            )

            guard let snapshot = output.dbSnapshot else {
                print("No snapshot returned.")
                return
            }

            print("The snapshot has been created with ID
\(snapshot.dbiResourceId ?? "<unknown>")")
        } catch {
            print("*** Unable to create the database snapshot named
\(snapshotIdentifier): \(error.localizedDescription)")
        }
    }
```

```
    /// Wait until the specified database snapshot is available to use.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - instanceIdentifier: The identifier of the database for which the
    ///     snapshot was taken.
    ///   - snapshotIdentifier: The identifier of the snapshot to wait for.
    func waitUntilDBSnapshotReady(instanceIdentifier: String, snapshotIdentifier:
 String) async {
        var snapshotReady = false

        putString("Waiting for the snapshot to be ready...")

        do {
            while !snapshotReady {
                let output = try await rdsClient.describeDBSnapshots(
                    input: DescribeDBSnapshotsInput(
                        dbInstanceIdentifier: instanceIdentifier,
                        dbSnapshotIdentifier: snapshotIdentifier
                    )
                )

                guard let snapshotList = output.dbSnapshots else {
                    return
                }

                for snapshot in snapshotList {
                    guard let snapshotReadyStr = snapshot.status else {
                        return
                    }

                    if snapshotReadyStr.contains("available") {
                        snapshotReady = true
                        print()
                    } else {
                        putString(".")
                        do {
                            try await Task.sleep(for: .seconds(15))
                        } catch {
                            print("\n*** Error pausing the task!")
                        }
                    }
                }
            }
```

```
        } catch {
            print("\n*** Unable to wait for the database snapshot to be ready:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
        }
    }

    /// Delete the specified database instance.
    ///
    /// - Parameter instanceIdentifier: The identifier of the database
    ///   instance to delete.
    func deleteDBInstance(instanceIdentifier: String) async {
        do {
            _ = try await rdsClient.deleteDBInstance(
                input: DeleteDBInstanceInput(
                    dbInstanceIdentifier: instanceIdentifier,
                    deleteAutomatedBackups: true,
                    skipFinalSnapshot: true
                )
            )
        } catch {
            print("*** Error deleting the database instance
\(instanceIdentifier): \(error.localizedDescription)")
        }
    }

    /// Wait until the specified database instance has been deleted.
    ///
    /// - Parameter instanceIdentifier: The identifier of the database
    ///   instance to wait for.
    func waitUntilDBInstanceDeleted(instanceIdentifier: String) async {
        putString("Waiting for the database instance to be deleted. This may take
a few minutes...")
        do {
            var isDatabaseDeleted = false
            var foundInstance = false

            while !isDatabaseDeleted {
                let output = try await rdsClient.describeDBInstances(input:
DescribeDBInstancesInput())
                guard let instanceList = output.dbInstances else {
                    return
                }

                foundInstance = false
```

```
                for instance in instanceList {
                    guard let foundInstanceIdentifier =
instance.dbInstanceIdentifier else {
                        continue
                    }

                    if instanceIdentifier == foundInstanceIdentifier {
                        foundInstance = true
                        break
                    } else {
                        putString(".")
                        do {
                            try await Task.sleep(for: .seconds(15))
                        } catch {
                            print("\n*** Error pausing the task!")
                        }
                    }
                }
                if !foundInstance {
                    isDatabaseDeleted = true
                    print()
                }
            }
        } catch {
            print("\n*** Error waiting for the database instance to be deleted:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
        }
    }

    /// Delete the specified database parameter group.
    ///
    /// - Parameter groupName: The name of the parameter group to delete.
    func deleteDBParameterGroup(groupName: String) async {
        do {
            _ = try await rdsClient.deleteDBParameterGroup(
                input: DeleteDBParameterGroupInput(
                    dbParameterGroupName: groupName
                )
            )
        } catch {
            print("*** Error deleting the database parameter group \(groupName):
\(error.localizedDescription)")
        }
```

```
    }

    /// Generate and return a unique file name that begins with the specified
    /// string.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - prefix: Text to use at the beginning of the returned name.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A string containing a unique filename that begins with the
    ///   specified `prefix`.
    ///
    /// The returned name uses a random number between 1 million and 1 billion to
    /// provide reasonable certainty of uniqueness for the purposes of this
    /// example.
    func tempName(prefix: String) -> String {
        return "\(prefix)-\(Int.random(in: 1000000..<1000000000))"
    }

    /// Print a string to standard output without a trailing newline, and
    /// without buffering.
    ///
    /// - Parameter str: The string to output.
    func putString(_ str: String = "") {
        if str.length >= 1 {
            let data = str.data(using: .utf8)
            guard let data else {
                return
            }
            FileHandle.standardOutput.write(data)
        }
    }
}

/// The program's asynchronous entry point.
@main
struct Main {
    static func main() async {
        let args = Array(CommandLine.arguments.dropFirst())

        do {
            let command = try ExampleCommand.parse(args)
            try await command.runAsync()
        } catch {
            ExampleCommand.exit(withError: error)
```

```
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - CreateDBInstance
  - CreateDBParameterGroup
  - CreateDBSnapshot
  - DeleteDBInstance
  - DeleteDBParameterGroup
  - DescribeDBEngineVersions
  - DescribeDBInstances
  - DescribeDBParameterGroups
  - DescribeDBParameters
  - DescribeDBSnapshots
  - DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions
  - ModifyDBParameterGroup

AWS SDKs 사용하는 Amazon RDS에 대한 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 Amazon RDS 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

이들 발췌문은 Amazon RDS API를 호출하며, 컨텍스트에서 실행되어야 하는 더 큰 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드입니다. AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon RDS 시나리오 에서 컨텍스트에 맞는 작업을 볼 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록을 보려면 Amazon Relational Database Service API 참조를 참조하세요.

예시

- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateDBInstance 함께 사용
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AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`CreateDBInstance`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateDBInstance`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create an RDS DB instance with a particular set of properties. Use the
action DescribeDBInstancesAsync
    /// to determine when the DB instance is ready to use.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbName">Name for the DB instance.</param>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">DB instance identifier.</param>
    /// <param name="parameterGroupName">DB parameter group to associate with the
instance.</param>
    /// <param name="dbEngine">The engine for the DB instance.</param>
    /// <param name="dbEngineVersion">Version for the DB instance.</param>
    /// <param name="instanceClass">Class for the DB instance.</param>
    /// <param name="allocatedStorage">The amount of storage in gibibytes (GiB)
to allocate to the DB instance.</param>
    /// <param name="adminName">Admin user name.</param>
    /// <param name="adminPassword">Admin user password.</param>
    /// <returns>DB instance object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBInstance> CreateDBInstance(string dbName, string
dbInstanceIdentifier,
        string parameterGroupName, string dbEngine, string dbEngineVersion,
        string instanceClass, int allocatedStorage, string adminName, string
adminPassword)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.CreateDBInstanceAsync(
            new CreateDBInstanceRequest()
            {
                DBName = dbName,
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier,
                DBParameterGroupName = parameterGroupName,
                Engine = dbEngine,
                EngineVersion = dbEngineVersion,
                DBInstanceClass = instanceClass,
                AllocatedStorage = allocatedStorage,
                MasterUsername = adminName,
                MasterUserPassword = adminPassword
            });

        return response.DBInstance;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreateDBInstance를 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
    // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
    // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

    Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBInstanceRequest request;
    request.SetDBName(DB_NAME);
    request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER);
    request.SetDBParameterGroupName(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
    request.SetEngine(engineVersion.GetEngine());
    request.SetEngineVersion(engineVersion.GetEngineVersion());
    request.SetDBInstanceClass(dbInstanceClass);
    request.SetStorageType(DB_STORAGE_TYPE);
    request.SetAllocatedStorage(DB_ALLOCATED_STORAGE);
    request.SetMasterUsername(administratorName);
    request.SetMasterUserPassword(administratorPassword);

    Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBInstanceOutcome outcome =
            client.CreateDBInstance(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "The DB instance creation has started."
                  << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error with RDS::CreateDBInstance. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
        cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, "", client);
        return false;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 CreateDBInstance를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

DB 인스턴스를 생성하려면

다음 `create-db-instance` 예시에서는 필수 옵션을 사용하여 새 DB 인스턴스를 시작합니다.

```
aws rds create-db-instance \
    --db-instance-identifier test-mysql-instance \
    --db-instance-class db.t3.micro \
    --engine mysql \
    --master-username admin \
    --master-user-password secret99 \
    --allocated-storage 20
```

출력:

```
{
    "DBInstance": {
        "DBInstanceIdentifier": "test-mysql-instance",
        "DBInstanceClass": "db.t3.micro",
        "Engine": "mysql",
        "DBInstanceStatus": "creating",
        "MasterUsername": "admin",
        "AllocatedStorage": 20,
        "PreferredBackupWindow": "12:55-13:25",
        "BackupRetentionPeriod": 1,
        "DBSecurityGroups": [],
        "VpcSecurityGroups": [
            {
                "VpcSecurityGroupId": "sg-12345abc",
                "Status": "active"
            }
        ],
        "DBParameterGroups": [
            {
                "DBParameterGroupName": "default.mysql5.7",
                "ParameterApplyStatus": "in-sync"
```

```
            }
        ],
        "DBSubnetGroup": {
            "DBSubnetGroupName": "default",
            "DBSubnetGroupDescription": "default",
            "VpcId": "vpc-2ff2ff2f",
            "SubnetGroupStatus": "Complete",
            "Subnets": [
                {
                    "SubnetIdentifier": "subnet-########",
                    "SubnetAvailabilityZone": {
                        "Name": "us-west-2c"
                    },
                    "SubnetStatus": "Active"
                },
                {
                    "SubnetIdentifier": "subnet-########",
                    "SubnetAvailabilityZone": {
                        "Name": "us-west-2d"
                    },
                    "SubnetStatus": "Active"
                },
                {
                    "SubnetIdentifier": "subnet-########",
                    "SubnetAvailabilityZone": {
                        "Name": "us-west-2a"
                    },
                    "SubnetStatus": "Active"
                },
                {
                    "SubnetIdentifier": "subnet-########",
                    "SubnetAvailabilityZone": {
                        "Name": "us-west-2b"
                    },
                    "SubnetStatus": "Active"
                }
            ]
        },
        "PreferredMaintenanceWindow": "sun:08:07-sun:08:37",
        "PendingModifiedValues": {
            "MasterUserPassword": "****"
        },
        "MultiAZ": false,
        "EngineVersion": "5.7.22",
```

```
        "AutoMinorVersionUpgrade": true,
        "ReadReplicaDBInstanceIdentifiers": [],
        "LicenseModel": "general-public-license",
        "OptionGroupMemberships": [
            {
                "OptionGroupName": "default:mysql-5-7",
                "Status": "in-sync"
            }
        ],
        "PubliclyAccessible": true,
        "StorageType": "gp2",
        "DbInstancePort": 0,
        "StorageEncrypted": false,
        "DbiResourceId": "db-5555EXAMPLE44444444EXAMPLE",
        "CACertificateIdentifier": "rds-ca-2019",
        "DomainMemberships": [],
        "CopyTagsToSnapshot": false,
        "MonitoringInterval": 0,
        "DBInstanceArn": "arn:aws:rds:us-west-2:123456789012:db:test-mysql-
instance",
        "IAMDatabaseAuthenticationEnabled": false,
        "PerformanceInsightsEnabled": false,
        "DeletionProtection": false,
        "AssociatedRoles": []
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon RDS 사용자 안내서의 Amazon RDS DB 인스턴스 생성을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateDBInstance를 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbInstances struct {
 RdsClient *rds.Client
}



// CreateInstance creates a DB instance.
func (instances *DbInstances) CreateInstance(ctx context.Context, instanceName
 string, dbName string,
 dbEngine string, dbEngineVersion string, parameterGroupName string,
 dbInstanceClass string,
 storageType string, allocatedStorage int32, adminName string, adminPassword
 string) (
 *types.DBInstance, error) {
 output, err := instances.RdsClient.CreateDBInstance(ctx,
 &rds.CreateDBInstanceInput{
  DBInstanceIdentifier: aws.String(instanceName),
  DBName:               aws.String(dbName),
  DBParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
  Engine:               aws.String(dbEngine),
  EngineVersion:        aws.String(dbEngineVersion),
  DBInstanceClass:      aws.String(dbInstanceClass),
  StorageType:          aws.String(storageType),
  AllocatedStorage:     aws.Int32(allocatedStorage),
  MasterUsername:       aws.String(adminName),
  MasterUserPassword:   aws.String(adminPassword),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create instance %v: %v\n", instanceName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBInstance, nil
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 CreateDBInstance를 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import com.google.gson.Gson;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.EnvironmentVariableCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.RdsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeDbInstancesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.CreateDbInstanceRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.CreateDbInstanceResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.RdsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeDbInstancesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DBInstance;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.secretsmanager.SecretsManagerClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.secretsmanager.model.GetSecretValueRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.secretsmanager.model.GetSecretValueResponse;

import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
```

```
 *
 * This example requires an AWS Secrets Manager secret that contains the
 * database credentials. If you do not create a
 * secret, this example will not work. For more details, see:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/secretsmanager/latest/userguide/integrating_how-
services-use-secrets_RS.html
 *
 *
 */

public class CreateDBInstance {
    public static long sleepTime = 20;

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <dbInstanceIdentifier> <dbName> <secretName>

                Where:
                    dbInstanceIdentifier - The database instance identifier.\s
                    dbName - The database name.\s
                    secretName - The name of the AWS Secrets Manager secret that
 contains the database credentials."
                """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String dbInstanceIdentifier = args[0];
        String dbName = args[1];
        String secretName = args[2];
        Gson gson = new Gson();
        User user = gson.fromJson(String.valueOf(getSecretValues(secretName)),
 User.class);
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        RdsClient rdsClient = RdsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();
```

```
        createDatabaseInstance(rdsClient, dbInstanceIdentifier, dbName,
user.getUsername(), user.getPassword());
        waitForInstanceReady(rdsClient, dbInstanceIdentifier);
        rdsClient.close();
    }

    private static SecretsManagerClient getSecretClient() {
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        return SecretsManagerClient.builder()
                .region(region)

.credentialsProvider(EnvironmentVariableCredentialsProvider.create())
                .build();
    }

    private static String getSecretValues(String secretName) {
        SecretsManagerClient secretClient = getSecretClient();
        GetSecretValueRequest valueRequest = GetSecretValueRequest.builder()
                .secretId(secretName)
                .build();

        GetSecretValueResponse valueResponse =
secretClient.getSecretValue(valueRequest);
        return valueResponse.secretString();
    }

    public static void createDatabaseInstance(RdsClient rdsClient,
            String dbInstanceIdentifier,
            String dbName,
            String userName,
            String userPassword) {

        try {
            CreateDbInstanceRequest instanceRequest =
CreateDbInstanceRequest.builder()
                .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                .allocatedStorage(100)
                .dbName(dbName)
                .engine("mysql")
                .dbInstanceClass("db.t3.medium") // Updated to a supported class
                .engineVersion("8.0.32")         // Updated to a supported
version
                .storageType("gp2")             // Changed to General Purpose SSD
(gp2)
```

```
                .masterUsername(userName)
                .masterUserPassword(userPassword)
                .build();

            CreateDbInstanceResponse response =
rdsClient.createDBInstance(instanceRequest);
            System.out.print("The status is " +
response.dbInstance().dbInstanceStatus());

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Waits until the database instance is available.
    public static void waitForInstanceReady(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbInstanceIdentifier) {
        boolean instanceReady = false;
        String instanceReadyStr;
        System.out.println("Waiting for instance to become available.");
        try {
            DescribeDbInstancesRequest instanceRequest =
DescribeDbInstancesRequest.builder()
                    .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                    .build();

            // Loop until the cluster is ready.
            while (!instanceReady) {
                DescribeDbInstancesResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBInstances(instanceRequest);
                List<DBInstance> instanceList = response.dbInstances();
                for (DBInstance instance : instanceList) {
                    instanceReadyStr = instance.dbInstanceStatus();
                    if (instanceReadyStr.contains("available"))
                        instanceReady = true;
                    else {
                        System.out.print(".");
                        Thread.sleep(sleepTime * 1000);
                    }
                }
            }
            System.out.println("Database instance is available!");
```

```
        } catch (RdsException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateDBInstance를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun createDatabaseInstance(
    dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String?,
    dbNamedbVal: String?,
    masterUsernameVal: String?,
    masterUserPasswordVal: String?,
) {
    val instanceRequest =
        CreateDbInstanceRequest {
            dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
            allocatedStorage = 100
            dbName = dbNamedbVal
            engine = "mysql"
            dbInstanceClass = "db.t3.micro" // Use a supported instance class
            engineVersion = "8.0.39" // Use a supported engine version
            storageType = "gp2"
            masterUsername = masterUsernameVal
            masterUserPassword = masterUserPasswordVal
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.createDbInstance(instanceRequest)
        print("The status is ${response.dbInstance?.dbInstanceStatus}")
    }
```

```
}

// Waits until the database instance is available.
suspend fun waitForInstanceReady(dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String?) {
    val sleepTime: Long = 20
    var instanceReady = false
    var instanceReadyStr: String
    println("Waiting for instance to become available.")

    val instanceRequest =
        DescribeDbInstancesRequest {
            dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        while (!instanceReady) {
            val response = rdsClient.describeDbInstances(instanceRequest)
            val instanceList = response.dbInstances
            if (instanceList != null) {
                for (instance in instanceList) {
                    instanceReadyStr = instance.dbInstanceStatus.toString()
                    if (instanceReadyStr.contains("available")) {
                        instanceReady = true
                    } else {
                        println("...$instanceReadyStr")
                        delay(sleepTime * 1000)
                    }
                }
            }
        }
        println("Database instance is available!")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 CreateDBInstance를 참조하십시오.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;



$rdsClient = new Aws\Rds\RdsClient([
    'region' => 'us-east-2'
]);

$dbIdentifier = '<<{{db-identifier}}>>';
$dbClass = 'db.t2.micro';
$storage = 5;
$engine = 'MySQL';
$username = 'MyUser';
$password = 'MyPassword';

try {
    $result = $rdsClient->createDBInstance([
        'DBInstanceIdentifier' => $dbIdentifier,
        'DBInstanceClass' => $dbClass,
        'AllocatedStorage' => $storage,
        'Engine' => $engine,
        'MasterUsername' => $username,
        'MasterUserPassword' => $password,
    ]);
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    echo $e->getMessage();
    echo "\n";
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 CreateDBInstance를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon RDS DB instance actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon RDS client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def create_db_instance(
        self,
        db_name,
        instance_id,
        parameter_group_name,
        db_engine,
        db_engine_version,
        instance_class,
        storage_type,
```

```
        allocated_storage,
        admin_name,
        admin_password,
    ):
        """
        Creates a DB instance.

        :param db_name: The name of the database that is created in the DB
instance.
        :param instance_id: The ID to give the newly created DB instance.
        :param parameter_group_name: A parameter group to associate with the DB
instance.
        :param db_engine: The database engine of a database to create in the DB
instance.
        :param db_engine_version: The engine version for the created database.
        :param instance_class: The DB instance class for the newly created DB
instance.
        :param storage_type: The storage type of the DB instance.
        :param allocated_storage: The amount of storage allocated on the DB
instance, in GiBs.
        :param admin_name: The name of the admin user for the created database.
        :param admin_password: The admin password for the created database.
        :return: Data about the newly created DB instance.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.create_db_instance(
                DBName=db_name,
                DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id,
                DBParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name,
                Engine=db_engine,
                EngineVersion=db_engine_version,
                DBInstanceClass=instance_class,
                StorageType=storage_type,
                AllocatedStorage=allocated_storage,
                MasterUsername=admin_name,
                MasterUserPassword=admin_password,
            )
            db_inst = response["DBInstance"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create DB instance %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                instance_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
```

```
            )
            raise
        else:
            return db_inst
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateDBInstance를 참조하십시오.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSRDS

    /// Create a new database instance.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - name: The name of the database to create.
    ///   - instanceIdentifier: The identifier to give the new database
    ///     instance.
    ///   - parameterGroupName: The name of the parameter group to associate
    ///     with the new database instance.
    ///   - engine: The database engine to use.
    ///   - engineVersion: The version of the database given by `engine` to
    ///     use.
    ///   - instanceClass: The memory and compute capacity of the database
    ///     instance, such as `db.m5.large``.
    ///   - username: The admin user's username to establish for the new
    ///     instance.
    ///   - password: The password to use for the specified user's access.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A string indicating the ARN of the newly created database
    ///   instance, or nil if the instance couldn't be created.
```

```
   func createDBInstance(name: String, instanceIdentifier: String,
parameterGroupName: String,
                         engine: String, engineVersion: String, instanceClass:
String,
                         username: String, password: String) async -> String? {
       do {
           let output = try await rdsClient.createDBInstance(
               input: CreateDBInstanceInput(
                   allocatedStorage: 100,
                   dbInstanceClass: instanceClass,
                   dbInstanceIdentifier: instanceIdentifier,
                   dbName: name,
                   dbParameterGroupName: parameterGroupName,
                   engine: engine,
                   engineVersion: engineVersion,
                   masterUserPassword: password,
                   masterUsername: username,
                   storageType: "gp2"
               )
           )

           guard let dbInstance = output.dbInstance else {
               print("*** Unable to get the database instance.")
               return nil
           }

           return dbInstance.dbInstanceArn
       } catch {
           print("*** An error occurred while creating the database instance:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
           return nil
       }
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 CreateDBInstance를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **CreateDBParameterGroup** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateDBParameterGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new DB parameter group. Use the action
DescribeDBParameterGroupsAsync
    /// to determine when the DB parameter group is ready to use.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">Name of the DB parameter group.</param>
    /// <param name="family">Family of the DB parameter group.</param>
    /// <param name="description">Description of the DB parameter group.</param>
    /// <returns>The new DB parameter group.</returns>
    public async Task<DBParameterGroup> CreateDBParameterGroup(
        string name, string family, string description)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.CreateDBParameterGroupAsync(
            new CreateDBParameterGroupRequest()
            {
                DBParameterGroupName = name,
                DBParameterGroupFamily = family,
                Description = description
            });
        return response.DBParameterGroup;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreateDBParameterGroup을 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
    // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
    // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

    Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBParameterGroupRequest request;
    request.SetDBParameterGroupName(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
    request.SetDBParameterGroupFamily(dbParameterGroupFamily);
    request.SetDescription("Example parameter group.");

    Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBParameterGroupOutcome outcome =
            client.CreateDBParameterGroup(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "The DB parameter group was successfully created."
                  << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error with RDS::CreateDBParameterGroup. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
        return false;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 CreateDBParameterGroup을 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

DB 파라미터 그룹을 생성하려면

다음 `create-db-parameter-group` 예시에서는 DB 파라미터 그룹을 생성합니다.

```
aws rds create-db-parameter-group \
    --db-parameter-group-name mydbparametergroup \
    --db-parameter-group-family MySQL5.6 \
    --description "My new parameter group"
```

출력:

```
{
    "DBParameterGroup": {
        "DBParameterGroupName": "mydbparametergroup",
        "DBParameterGroupFamily": "mysql5.6",
        "Description": "My new parameter group",
        "DBParameterGroupArn": "arn:aws:rds:us-
east-1:123456789012:pg:mydbparametergroup"
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon RDS 사용자 안내서의 DB 파라미터 그룹 생성을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateDBParameterGroup을 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbInstances struct {
 RdsClient *rds.Client
}



// CreateParameterGroup creates a DB parameter group that is based on the
 specified
// parameter group family.
func (instances *DbInstances) CreateParameterGroup(
 ctx context.Context, parameterGroupName string, parameterGroupFamily string,
 description string) (
 *types.DBParameterGroup, error) {

 output, err := instances.RdsClient.CreateDBParameterGroup(ctx,
  &rds.CreateDBParameterGroupInput{
   DBParameterGroupName:   aws.String(parameterGroupName),
   DBParameterGroupFamily: aws.String(parameterGroupFamily),
   Description:            aws.String(description),
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create parameter group %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBParameterGroup, err
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 CreateDBParameterGroup을 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static void createDBParameterGroup(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbGroupName, String dbParameterGroupFamily) {
       try {
           CreateDbParameterGroupRequest groupRequest =
CreateDbParameterGroupRequest.builder()
                   .dbParameterGroupName(dbGroupName)
                   .dbParameterGroupFamily(dbParameterGroupFamily)
                   .description("Created by using the AWS SDK for Java")
                   .build();

           CreateDbParameterGroupResponse response =
rdsClient.createDBParameterGroup(groupRequest);
           System.out.println("The group name is " +
response.dbParameterGroup().dbParameterGroupName());

       } catch (RdsException e) {
           System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateDBParameterGroup을 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon RDS DB instance actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon RDS client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def create_parameter_group(
        self, parameter_group_name, parameter_group_family, description
    ):
        """
        Creates a DB parameter group that is based on the specified parameter
 group
        family.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the newly created parameter
 group.
        :param parameter_group_family: The family that is used as the basis of
 the new
                                       parameter group.
        :param description: A description given to the parameter group.
```

```
        :return: Data about the newly created parameter group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.create_db_parameter_group(
                DBParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name,
                DBParameterGroupFamily=parameter_group_family,
                Description=description,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create parameter group %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                parameter_group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateDBParameterGroup를 참조하십시오.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSRDS

    /// Create a new database parameter group with the specified name.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - groupName: The name of the new parameter group.
    ///   - familyName: The name of the parameter group family.
```

```
    /// - Returns:
    func createDBParameterGroup(groupName: String, familyName: String) async ->
RDSClientTypes.DBParameterGroup? {
        do {
            let output = try await rdsClient.createDBParameterGroup(
                input: CreateDBParameterGroupInput(
                    dbParameterGroupFamily: familyName,
                    dbParameterGroupName: groupName,
                    description: "Created using the AWS SDK for Swift"
                )
            )
            return output.dbParameterGroup
        } catch {
            print("*** Error creating the parameter group:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
            return nil
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 CreateDBParameterGroup을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`CreateDBSnapshot`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateDBSnapshot`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a snapshot of a DB instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">DB instance identifier.</param>
    /// <param name="snapshotIdentifier">Identifier for the snapshot.</param>
    /// <returns>DB snapshot object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBSnapshot> CreateDBSnapshot(string dbInstanceIdentifier,
 string snapshotIdentifier)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.CreateDBSnapshotAsync(
            new CreateDBSnapshotRequest()
            {
                DBSnapshotIdentifier = snapshotIdentifier,
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier
            });

        return response.DBSnapshot;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreateDBSnapshot을 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

            Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBSnapshotRequest request;
```

```
            request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER);
            request.SetDBSnapshotIdentifier(snapshotID);

            Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBSnapshotOutcome outcome =
                    client.CreateDBSnapshot(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "Snapshot creation has started."
                          << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with RDS::CreateDBSnapshot. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
 client);
                return false;
            }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 CreateDBSnapshot을 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

DB 스냅샷을 생성하려면

다음 `create-db-snapshot` 예시에서는 DB 스냅샷을 생성합니다.

```
aws rds create-db-snapshot \
    --db-instance-identifier database-mysql \
    --db-snapshot-identifier mydbsnapshot
```

출력:

```
{
    "DBSnapshot": {
        "DBSnapshotIdentifier": "mydbsnapshot",
        "DBInstanceIdentifier": "database-mysql",
        "Engine": "mysql",
        "AllocatedStorage": 100,
```

```
        "Status": "creating",
        "Port": 3306,
        "AvailabilityZone": "us-east-1b",
        "VpcId": "vpc-6594f31c",
        "InstanceCreateTime": "2019-04-30T15:45:53.663Z",
        "MasterUsername": "admin",
        "EngineVersion": "5.6.40",
        "LicenseModel": "general-public-license",
        "SnapshotType": "manual",
        "Iops": 1000,
        "OptionGroupName": "default:mysql-5-6",
        "PercentProgress": 0,
        "StorageType": "io1",
        "Encrypted": true,
        "KmsKeyId": "arn:aws:kms:us-east-1:123456789012:key/
AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE",
        "DBSnapshotArn": "arn:aws:rds:us-
east-1:123456789012:snapshot:mydbsnapshot",
        "IAMDatabaseAuthenticationEnabled": false,
        "ProcessorFeatures": [],
        "DbiResourceId": "db-AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE"
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon RDS 사용자 안내서의 DB 스냅샷 생성을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateDBSnapshot을 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
```

```
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbInstances struct {
 RdsClient *rds.Client
}



// CreateSnapshot creates a snapshot of a DB instance.
func (instances *DbInstances) CreateSnapshot(ctx context.Context, instanceName
 string, snapshotName string) (
 *types.DBSnapshot, error) {
 output, err := instances.RdsClient.CreateDBSnapshot(ctx,
 &rds.CreateDBSnapshotInput{
  DBInstanceIdentifier: aws.String(instanceName),
  DBSnapshotIdentifier: aws.String(snapshotName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create snapshot %v: %v\n", snapshotName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBSnapshot, nil
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 CreateDBSnapshot을 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    // Create an Amazon RDS snapshot.
    public static void createSnapshot(RdsClient rdsClient, String
 dbInstanceIdentifier, String dbSnapshotIdentifier) {
        try {
            CreateDbSnapshotRequest snapshotRequest =
 CreateDbSnapshotRequest.builder()
                    .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                    .dbSnapshotIdentifier(dbSnapshotIdentifier)
                    .build();

            CreateDbSnapshotResponse response =
 rdsClient.createDBSnapshot(snapshotRequest);
            System.out.println("The Snapshot id is " +
 response.dbSnapshot().dbiResourceId());

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateDBSnapshot을 참조하십시오.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
```

```
$rdsClient = new Aws\Rds\RdsClient([
    'region' => 'us-east-2'
]);

$dbIdentifier = '<<{{db-identifier}}>>';
$snapshotName = '<<{{backup_2018_12_25}}>>';

try {
    $result = $rdsClient->createDBSnapshot([
        'DBInstanceIdentifier' => $dbIdentifier,
        'DBSnapshotIdentifier' => $snapshotName,
    ]);
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    echo $e->getMessage();
    echo "\n";
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 CreateDBSnapshot을 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon RDS DB instance actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon RDS client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
```

```
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def create_snapshot(self, snapshot_id, instance_id):
        """
        Creates a snapshot of a DB instance.

        :param snapshot_id: The ID to give the created snapshot.
        :param instance_id: The ID of the DB instance to snapshot.
        :return: Data about the newly created snapshot.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.create_db_snapshot(
                DBSnapshotIdentifier=snapshot_id,
DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id
            )
            snapshot = response["DBSnapshot"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create snapshot of %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                instance_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return snapshot
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateDBSnapshot를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-rds' # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

# Create a snapshot for an Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS)
# DB instance.
#
# @param rds_resource [Aws::RDS::Resource] The resource containing SDK logic.
# @param db_instance_name [String] The name of the Amazon RDS DB instance.
# @return [Aws::RDS::DBSnapshot, nil] The snapshot created, or nil if error.
def create_snapshot(rds_resource, db_instance_name)
  id = "snapshot-#{rand(10**6)}"
  db_instance = rds_resource.db_instance(db_instance_name)
  db_instance.create_snapshot({
                                db_snapshot_identifier: id
                              })
rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
  puts "Couldn't create DB instance snapshot #{id}:\n #{e.message}"
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 CreateDBSnapshot을 참조하십시오.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSRDS

    /// Create a snapshot of the specified name.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - instanceIdentifier: The identifier of the database instance to
    ///     snapshot.
    ///   - snapshotIdentifier: A unique identifier to give the newly-created
    ///     snapshot.
    func createDBSnapshot(instanceIdentifier: String, snapshotIdentifier: String)
 async {
        do {
            let output = try await rdsClient.createDBSnapshot(
                input: CreateDBSnapshotInput(
                    dbInstanceIdentifier: instanceIdentifier,
                    dbSnapshotIdentifier: snapshotIdentifier
                )
            )

            guard let snapshot = output.dbSnapshot else {
                print("No snapshot returned.")
                return
            }

            print("The snapshot has been created with ID
 \(snapshot.dbiResourceId ?? "<unknown>")")
        } catch {
            print("*** Unable to create the database snapshot named
 \(snapshotIdentifier): \(error.localizedDescription)")
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 CreateDBSnapshot을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DeleteDBInstance** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteDBInstance의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/// <summary>
/// Delete a particular DB instance.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">DB instance identifier.</param>
/// <returns>DB instance object.</returns>
public async Task<DBInstance> DeleteDBInstance(string dbInstanceIdentifier)
{
    var response = await _amazonRDS.DeleteDBInstanceAsync(
        new DeleteDBInstanceRequest()
        {
            DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier,
            SkipFinalSnapshot = true,
            DeleteAutomatedBackups = true
        });

    return response.DBInstance;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteDBInstance를 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
    // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
    // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBInstanceRequest request;
        request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier);
        request.SetSkipFinalSnapshot(true);
        request.SetDeleteAutomatedBackups(true);

        Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBInstanceOutcome outcome =
                client.DeleteDBInstance(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "DB instance deletion has started."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DeleteDBInstance. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DeleteDBInstance를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

DB 인스턴스를 삭제하려면

다음 `delete-db-instance` 예시에서는 `test-instance-final-snap`이라는 최종 DB 스냅샷을 만든 후 지정된 DB 인스턴스를 삭제합니다.

```
aws rds delete-db-instance \
    --db-instance-identifier test-instance \
    --final-db-snapshot-identifier test-instance-final-snap
```

출력:

```
{
    "DBInstance": {
        "DBInstanceIdentifier": "test-instance",
        "DBInstanceStatus": "deleting",
        ...some output truncated...
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteDBInstance를 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"
```

```
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbInstances struct {
 RdsClient *rds.Client
}



// DeleteInstance deletes a DB instance.
func (instances *DbInstances) DeleteInstance(ctx context.Context, instanceName
 string) error {
 _, err := instances.RdsClient.DeleteDBInstance(ctx, &rds.DeleteDBInstanceInput{
  DBInstanceIdentifier:   aws.String(instanceName),
  SkipFinalSnapshot:      aws.Bool(true),
  DeleteAutomatedBackups: aws.Bool(true),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete instance %v: %v\n", instanceName, err)
  return err
 } else {
  return nil
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 DeleteDBInstance를 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.RdsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DeleteDbInstanceRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DeleteDbInstanceResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.RdsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DeleteDBInstance {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <dbInstanceIdentifier>\s

                Where:
                    dbInstanceIdentifier - The database instance identifier\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String dbInstanceIdentifier = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        RdsClient rdsClient = RdsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        deleteDatabaseInstance(rdsClient, dbInstanceIdentifier);
        rdsClient.close();
    }

    public static void deleteDatabaseInstance(RdsClient rdsClient, String
 dbInstanceIdentifier) {
        try {
```

```
            DeleteDbInstanceRequest deleteDbInstanceRequest =
 DeleteDbInstanceRequest.builder()
                    .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                    .deleteAutomatedBackups(true)
                    .skipFinalSnapshot(true)
                    .build();

            DeleteDbInstanceResponse response =
 rdsClient.deleteDBInstance(deleteDbInstanceRequest);
            System.out.print("The status of the database is " +
 response.dbInstance().dbInstanceStatus());

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteDBInstance를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun deleteDatabaseInstance(dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String?) {
    val deleteDbInstanceRequest =
        DeleteDbInstanceRequest {
            dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
            deleteAutomatedBackups = true
            skipFinalSnapshot = true
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.deleteDbInstance(deleteDbInstanceRequest)
```

```
        print("The status of the database is
 ${response.dbInstance?.dbInstanceStatus}")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DeleteDBInstance를 참조하십시오.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;


//Create an RDSClient
$rdsClient = new Aws\Rds\RdsClient([
    'region' => 'us-east-1'
]);

$dbIdentifier = '<<{{db-identifier}}>>';

try {
    $result = $rdsClient->deleteDBInstance([
        'DBInstanceIdentifier' => $dbIdentifier,
    ]);
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    echo $e->getMessage();
    echo "\n";
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 DeleteDBInstance를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon RDS DB instance actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon RDS client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def delete_db_instance(self, instance_id):
        """
        Deletes a DB instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the DB instance to delete.
        :return: Data about the deleted DB instance.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.delete_db_instance(
                DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id,
```

```
                SkipFinalSnapshot=True,
                DeleteAutomatedBackups=True,
            )
            db_inst = response["DBInstance"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete DB instance %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                instance_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return db_inst
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteDBInstance를 참조하십시오.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSRDS

    /// Delete the specified database instance.
    ///
    /// - Parameter instanceIdentifier: The identifier of the database
    ///   instance to delete.
    func deleteDBInstance(instanceIdentifier: String) async {
        do {
            _ = try await rdsClient.deleteDBInstance(
                input: DeleteDBInstanceInput(
                    dbInstanceIdentifier: instanceIdentifier,
```

```
                    deleteAutomatedBackups: true,
                    skipFinalSnapshot: true
                )
            )
        } catch {
            print("*** Error deleting the database instance
\(instanceIdentifier): \(error.localizedDescription)")
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 DeleteDBInstance를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DeleteDBParameterGroup** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteDBParameterGroup의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a DB parameter group. The group cannot be a default DB parameter
group
    /// or be associated with any DB instances.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">Name of the DB parameter group.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteDBParameterGroup(string name)
```

```
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DeleteDBParameterGroupAsync(
            new DeleteDBParameterGroupRequest()
            {
                DBParameterGroupName = name,
            });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteDBParameterGroup을 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBParameterGroupRequest request;
        request.SetDBParameterGroupName(parameterGroupName);

        Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBParameterGroupOutcome outcome =
                client.DeleteDBParameterGroup(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The DB parameter group was successfully deleted."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DeleteDBParameterGroup. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
```

```
                        << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DeleteDBParameterGroup을 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

DB 파라미터 그룹을 삭제하려면

다음 command 예시에서는 DB 파라미터 그룹을 삭제합니다.

```
aws rds delete-db-parameter-group \
    --db-parameter-group-name mydbparametergroup
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 Amazon RDS 사용자 안내서의 DB 파라미터 그룹 작업을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteDBParameterGroup을 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
```

```
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbInstances struct {
 RdsClient *rds.Client
}



// DeleteParameterGroup deletes the named DB parameter group.
func (instances *DbInstances) DeleteParameterGroup(ctx context.Context,
 parameterGroupName string) error {
 _, err := instances.RdsClient.DeleteDBParameterGroup(ctx,
  &rds.DeleteDBParameterGroupInput{
   DBParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete parameter group %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
  return err
 } else {
  return nil
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 DeleteDBParameterGroup을 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    // Delete the parameter group after database has been deleted.
    // An exception is thrown if you attempt to delete the para group while
 database
```

```
   // exists.
   public static void deleteParaGroup(RdsClient rdsClient, String dbGroupName,
String dbARN)
           throws InterruptedException {
       try {
           boolean isDataDel = false;
           boolean didFind;
           String instanceARN;

           // Make sure that the database has been deleted.
           while (!isDataDel) {
               DescribeDbInstancesResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBInstances();
               List<DBInstance> instanceList = response.dbInstances();
               int listSize = instanceList.size();
               didFind = false;
               int index = 1;
               for (DBInstance instance : instanceList) {
                   instanceARN = instance.dbInstanceArn();
                   if (instanceARN.compareTo(dbARN) == 0) {
                       System.out.println(dbARN + " still exists");
                       didFind = true;
                   }
                   if ((index == listSize) && (!didFind)) {
                       // Went through the entire list and did not find the
database ARN.
                       isDataDel = true;
                   }
                   Thread.sleep(sleepTime * 1000);
                   index++;
               }
           }

           // Delete the para group.
           DeleteDbParameterGroupRequest parameterGroupRequest =
DeleteDbParameterGroupRequest.builder()
                   .dbParameterGroupName(dbGroupName)
                   .build();

           rdsClient.deleteDBParameterGroup(parameterGroupRequest);
           System.out.println(dbGroupName + " was deleted.");

       } catch (RdsException e) {
           System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
```

```
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteDBParameterGroup을 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon RDS DB instance actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon RDS client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def delete_parameter_group(self, parameter_group_name):
        """
        Deletes a DB parameter group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to delete.
```

```
        :return: Data about the parameter group.
        """
        try:
            self.rds_client.delete_db_parameter_group(
                DBParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete parameter group %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                parameter_group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteDBParameterGroup를 참조하십시오.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSRDS

    /// Delete the specified database parameter group.
    ///
    /// - Parameter groupName: The name of the parameter group to delete.
    func deleteDBParameterGroup(groupName: String) async {
        do {
            _ = try await rdsClient.deleteDBParameterGroup(
                input: DeleteDBParameterGroupInput(
                    dbParameterGroupName: groupName
                )
```

```
            )
        } catch {
            print("*** Error deleting the database parameter group \(groupName):
 \(error.localizedDescription)")
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 DeleteDBParameterGroup을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DescribeAccountAttributes** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeAccountAttributes의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

계정 속성 설명

다음 describe-account-attributes 예시에서는 현재 AWS 계정의 속성을 검색합니다.

```
aws rds describe-account-attributes
```

출력:

```
{
    "AccountQuotas": [
        {
            "Max": 40,
            "Used": 4,
            "AccountQuotaName": "DBInstances"
        },
        {
            "Max": 40,
            "Used": 0,
            "AccountQuotaName": "ReservedDBInstances"
        },
        {
            "Max": 100000,
            "Used": 40,
            "AccountQuotaName": "AllocatedStorage"
        },
```

```
        {
            "Max": 25,
            "Used": 0,
            "AccountQuotaName": "DBSecurityGroups"
        },
        {
            "Max": 20,
            "Used": 0,
            "AccountQuotaName": "AuthorizationsPerDBSecurityGroup"
        },
        {
            "Max": 50,
            "Used": 1,
            "AccountQuotaName": "DBParameterGroups"
        },
        {
            "Max": 100,
            "Used": 3,
            "AccountQuotaName": "ManualSnapshots"
        },
        {
            "Max": 20,
            "Used": 0,
            "AccountQuotaName": "EventSubscriptions"
        },
        {
            "Max": 50,
            "Used": 1,
            "AccountQuotaName": "DBSubnetGroups"
        },
        {
            "Max": 20,
            "Used": 1,
            "AccountQuotaName": "OptionGroups"
        },
        {
            "Max": 20,
            "Used": 6,
            "AccountQuotaName": "SubnetsPerDBSubnetGroup"
        },
        {
            "Max": 5,
            "Used": 0,
            "AccountQuotaName": "ReadReplicasPerMaster"
```

```
        },
        {
            "Max": 40,
            "Used": 1,
            "AccountQuotaName": "DBClusters"
        },
        {
            "Max": 50,
            "Used": 0,
            "AccountQuotaName": "DBClusterParameterGroups"
        },
        {
            "Max": 5,
            "Used": 0,
            "AccountQuotaName": "DBClusterRoles"
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeAccountAttributes를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.RdsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.AccountQuota;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.RdsException;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeAccountAttributesResponse;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
```

```
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DescribeAccountAttributes {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        RdsClient rdsClient = RdsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        getAccountAttributes(rdsClient);
        rdsClient.close();
    }

    public static void getAccountAttributes(RdsClient rdsClient) {
        try {
            DescribeAccountAttributesResponse response =
 rdsClient.describeAccountAttributes();
            List<AccountQuota> quotasList = response.accountQuotas();
            for (AccountQuota quotas : quotasList) {
                System.out.println("Name is: " + quotas.accountQuotaName());
                System.out.println("Max value is " + quotas.max());
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeAccountAttributes를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun getAccountAttributes() {
    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response =
 rdsClient.describeAccountAttributes(DescribeAccountAttributesRequest {})
        response.accountQuotas?.forEach { quotas ->
            val response = response.accountQuotas
            println("Name is: ${quotas.accountQuotaName}")
            println("Max value is ${quotas.max}")
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DescribeAccountAttributes를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DescribeDBEngineVersions** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeDBEngineVersions`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of DB engine versions for a particular DB engine.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="engine">Name of the engine.</param>
    /// <param name="dbParameterGroupFamily">Optional parameter group family
name.</param>
    /// <returns>List of DBEngineVersions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBEngineVersion>> DescribeDBEngineVersions(string
engine,
        string dbParameterGroupFamily = null)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DescribeDBEngineVersionsAsync(
            new DescribeDBEngineVersionsRequest()
            {
                Engine = engine,
                DBParameterGroupFamily = dbParameterGroupFamily
            });
        return response.DBEngineVersions;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeDBEngineVersions을 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);


//! Routine which gets available DB engine versions for an engine name and
//! an optional parameter group family.
/*!
 \sa getDBEngineVersions()
 \param engineName: A DB engine name.
 \param parameterGroupFamily: A parameter group family name, ignored if empty.
 \param engineVersionsResult: Vector of 'DBEngineVersion' objects returned by the
 routine.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::RDS::getDBEngineVersions(const Aws::String &engineName,
                                      const Aws::String &parameterGroupFamily,

 Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion> &engineVersionsResult,
                                      const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBEngineVersionsRequest request;
    request.SetEngine(engineName);
    if (!parameterGroupFamily.empty()) {
        request.SetDBParameterGroupFamily(parameterGroupFamily);
    }

    engineVersionsResult.clear();
    Aws::String marker; // Used for pagination.
```

```
    do {
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }


        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBEngineVersionsOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeDBEngineVersions(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            auto &engineVersions = outcome.GetResult().GetDBEngineVersions();
            engineVersionsResult.insert(engineVersionsResult.end(),
 engineVersions.begin(),
                                        engineVersions.end());
            marker = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DescribeDBEngineVersionsRequest. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

    } while (!marker.empty());


    return true;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DescribeDBEngineVersions을 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

MySQL DB 엔진의 DB 엔진 버전을 설명하려면

다음 `describe-db-engine-versions` 예시에서는 지정된 DB 엔진의 각 DB 엔진 버전에 대한 세부 정보를 표시합니다.

```
aws rds describe-db-engine-versions \
```

```
    --engine mysql
```

출력:

```
{
    "DBEngineVersions": [
        {
            "Engine": "mysql",
            "EngineVersion": "5.5.46",
            "DBParameterGroupFamily": "mysql5.5",
            "DBEngineDescription": "MySQL Community Edition",
            "DBEngineVersionDescription": "MySQL 5.5.46",
            "ValidUpgradeTarget": [
                {
                    "Engine": "mysql",
                    "EngineVersion": "5.5.53",
                    "Description": "MySQL 5.5.53",
                    "AutoUpgrade": false,
                    "IsMajorVersionUpgrade": false
                },
                {
                    "Engine": "mysql",
                    "EngineVersion": "5.5.54",
                    "Description": "MySQL 5.5.54",
                    "AutoUpgrade": false,
                    "IsMajorVersionUpgrade": false
                },
                {
                    "Engine": "mysql",
                    "EngineVersion": "5.5.57",
                    "Description": "MySQL 5.5.57",
                    "AutoUpgrade": false,
                    "IsMajorVersionUpgrade": false
                },
                ...some output truncated...
            ]
        }
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon RDS 사용자 안내서의 Amazon Relational Database Service(Amazon RDS)란?을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeDBEngineVersions를 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbInstances struct {
 RdsClient *rds.Client
}



// GetEngineVersions gets database engine versions that are available for the
 specified engine
// and parameter group family.
func (instances *DbInstances) GetEngineVersions(ctx context.Context, engine
 string, parameterGroupFamily string) (
 []types.DBEngineVersion, error) {
 output, err := instances.RdsClient.DescribeDBEngineVersions(ctx,
  &rds.DescribeDBEngineVersionsInput{
   Engine:                 aws.String(engine),
   DBParameterGroupFamily: aws.String(parameterGroupFamily),
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get engine versions for %v: %v\n", engine, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
```

```
  return output.DBEngineVersions, nil
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 DescribeDBEngineVersions을 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public static void describeDBEngines(RdsClient rdsClient) {
        try {
            DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest engineVersionsRequest =
DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest.builder()
                    .defaultOnly(true)
                    .engine("mysql")
                    .maxRecords(20)
                    .build();

            DescribeDbEngineVersionsResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBEngineVersions(engineVersionsRequest);
            List<DBEngineVersion> engines = response.dbEngineVersions();

            // Get all DBEngineVersion objects.
            for (DBEngineVersion engineOb : engines) {
                System.out.println("The name of the DB parameter group family for
the database engine is "
                        + engineOb.dbParameterGroupFamily());
                System.out.println("The name of the database engine " +
engineOb.engine());
                System.out.println("The version number of the database engine " +
engineOb.engineVersion());
            }
```

```
        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeDBEngineVersions을 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon RDS DB instance actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon RDS client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def get_engine_versions(self, engine, parameter_group_family=None):
        """
        Gets database engine versions that are available for the specified engine
```

```
        and parameter group family.

        :param engine: The database engine to look up.
        :param parameter_group_family: When specified, restricts the returned
list of
                                       engine versions to those that are
compatible with
                                       this parameter group family.
        :return: The list of database engine versions.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {"Engine": engine}
            if parameter_group_family is not None:
                kwargs["DBParameterGroupFamily"] = parameter_group_family
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_engine_versions(**kwargs)
            versions = response["DBEngineVersions"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get engine versions for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                engine,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return versions
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeDBEngineVersions을 참조하십시오.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSRDS

    /// Get all the database engine versions available for the specified
    /// database engine.
    ///
    /// - Parameter engineName: The name of the database engine to query.
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of `RDSClientTypes.DBEngineVersion` structures,
    ///   each describing one supported version of the specified database.
    func getDBEngineVersions(engineName: String) async ->
 [RDSClientTypes.DBEngineVersion] {
        do {
            let output = try await rdsClient.describeDBEngineVersions(
                input: DescribeDBEngineVersionsInput(
                    engine: engineName
                )
            )

            return output.dbEngineVersions ?? []
        } catch {
            return []
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 DescribeDBEngineVersions를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DescribeDBInstances** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeDBInstances의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Returns a list of DB instances.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">Optional name of a specific DB
instance.</param>
    /// <returns>List of DB instances.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBInstance>> DescribeDBInstances(string
dbInstanceIdentifier = null)
    {
        var results = new List<DBInstance>();
        var instancesPaginator = _amazonRDS.Paginators.DescribeDBInstances(
            new DescribeDBInstancesRequest
            {
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var instances in instancesPaginator.DBInstances)
        {
            results.Add(instances);
        }
        return results;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeDBInstances를 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);


//! Routine which gets a DB instance description.
/*!
 \sa describeDBInstance()
 \param dbInstanceIdentifier: A DB instance identifier.
 \param instanceResult: The 'DBInstance' object containing the description.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::RDS::describeDBInstance(const Aws::String &dbInstanceIdentifier,
                                     Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance &instanceResult,
                                     const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBInstancesRequest request;
    request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier);

    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBInstancesOutcome outcome =
            client.DescribeDBInstances(request);

    bool result = true;
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        instanceResult = outcome.GetResult().GetDBInstances()[0];
    }
    else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
             Aws::RDS::RDSErrors::D_B_INSTANCE_NOT_FOUND_FAULT) {
        result = false;
        std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DescribeDBInstances. "
```

```
                    << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                    << std::endl;
    }
        // This example does not log an error if the DB instance does not exist.
        // Instead, instanceResult is set to empty.
    else {
        instanceResult = Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance();
    }

    return result;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DescribeDBInstances를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

DB 인스턴스를 설명하려면

다음 `describe-db-instances` 예시에서는 지정된 DB 인스턴스의 세부 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
aws rds describe-db-instances \
    --db-instance-identifier mydbinstancecf
```

출력:

```
{
    "DBInstances": [
        {
            "DBInstanceIdentifier": "mydbinstancecf",
            "DBInstanceClass": "db.t3.small",
            "Engine": "mysql",
            "DBInstanceStatus": "available",
            "MasterUsername": "masterawsuser",
            "Endpoint": {
                "Address": "mydbinstancecf.abcexample.us-
east-1.rds.amazonaws.com",
                "Port": 3306,
                "HostedZoneId": "Z2R2ITUGPM61AM"
            },
            ...some output truncated...
```

```
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeDBInstances를 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbInstances struct {
 RdsClient *rds.Client
}



// GetInstance gets data about a DB instance.
func (instances *DbInstances) GetInstance(ctx context.Context, instanceName
 string) (
 *types.DBInstance, error) {
 output, err := instances.RdsClient.DescribeDBInstances(ctx,
  &rds.DescribeDBInstancesInput{
   DBInstanceIdentifier: aws.String(instanceName),
  })
 if err != nil {
```

```
  var notFoundError *types.DBInstanceNotFoundFault
  if errors.As(err, &notFoundError) {
   log.Printf("DB instance %v does not exist.\n", instanceName)
   err = nil
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get instance %v: %v\n", instanceName, err)
  }
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return &output.DBInstances[0], nil
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 DescribeDBInstances를 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.RdsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeDbInstancesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DBInstance;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.RdsException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
```

```
 */
public class DescribeDBInstances {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RdsClient rdsClient = RdsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        describeInstances(rdsClient);
        rdsClient.close();
    }

    public static void describeInstances(RdsClient rdsClient) {
        try {
            DescribeDbInstancesResponse response =
 rdsClient.describeDBInstances();
            List<DBInstance> instanceList = response.dbInstances();
            for (DBInstance instance : instanceList) {
                System.out.println("Instance ARN is: " +
 instance.dbInstanceArn());
                System.out.println("The Engine is " + instance.engine());
                System.out.println("Connection endpoint is" +
 instance.endpoint().address());
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeDBInstances를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun describeInstances() {
    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.describeDbInstances(DescribeDbInstancesRequest
 {})
        response.dbInstances?.forEach { instance ->
            println("Instance Identifier is ${instance.dbInstanceIdentifier}")
            println("The Engine is ${instance.engine}")
            println("Connection endpoint is ${instance.endpoint?.address}")
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DescribeDBInstances를 참조하십시오.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
```

```
//Create an RDSClient
$rdsClient = new Aws\Rds\RdsClient([
    'region' => 'us-east-2'
]);

try {
    $result = $rdsClient->describeDBInstances();
    foreach ($result['DBInstances'] as $instance) {
        print('<p>DB Identifier: ' . $instance['DBInstanceIdentifier']);
        print('<br />Endpoint: ' . $instance['Endpoint']["Address"]
            . ':' . $instance['Endpoint']["Port"]);
        print('<br />Current Status: ' . $instance["DBInstanceStatus"]);
        print('</p>');
    }
    print(" Raw Result ");
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    echo $e->getMessage();
    echo "\n";
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 DescribeDBInstances를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon RDS DB instance actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon RDS client.
```

```
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def get_db_instance(self, instance_id):
        """
        Gets data about a DB instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the DB instance to retrieve.
        :return: The retrieved DB instance.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_instances(
                DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id
            )
            db_inst = response["DBInstances"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "DBInstanceNotFound":
                logger.info("Instance %s does not exist.", instance_id)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get DB instance %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    instance_id,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return db_inst
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeDBInstances를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-rds' # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

# List all Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) DB instances.
#
# @param rds_resource [Aws::RDS::Resource] An SDK for Ruby Amazon RDS resource.
# @return [Array, nil] List of all DB instances, or nil if error.
def list_instances(rds_resource)
  db_instances = []
  rds_resource.db_instances.each do |i|
    db_instances.append({
                          "name": i.id,
                          "status": i.db_instance_status
                        })
  end
  db_instances
rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
  puts "Couldn't list instances:\n#{e.message}"
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 DescribeDBInstances를 참조하십시오.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSRDS

    /// Wait until the specified database is available to use.
    ///
    /// - Parameter instanceIdentifier: The database instance identifier of the
    ///   database to wait for.
    func waitUntilDBInstanceReady(instanceIdentifier: String) async ->
 RDSClientTypes.Endpoint? {
        do {
            putString("Waiting for the database instance to be ready to use. This
 may take 10 minutes or more...")
            while true {
                let output = try await rdsClient.describeDBInstances(
                    input: DescribeDBInstancesInput(
                        dbInstanceIdentifier: instanceIdentifier
                    )
                )

                guard let instanceList = output.dbInstances else {
                    continue
                }

                for instance in instanceList {
                    let status = instance.dbInstanceStatus

                    guard let status else {
                        print("\nUnable to determine the status.")
                        continue
                    }

                    if status.contains("available") {
                        return instance.endpoint
                    } else {
                        putString(".")
                        do {
                            try await Task.sleep(for: .seconds(15))
                        } catch {
                            print("*** Error pausing the task!")
                        }
                    }
                }
            }
        } catch {
```

```
            print("*** Unable to wait until the database is ready:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
            return nil
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 DescribeDBInstances를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DescribeDBParameterGroups** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeDBParameterGroups의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get descriptions of DB parameter groups.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">Optional name of the DB parameter group to describe.</
param>
    /// <returns>The list of DB parameter group descriptions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBParameterGroup>> DescribeDBParameterGroups(string
 name = null)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DescribeDBParameterGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeDBParameterGroupsRequest()
            {
```

```
                DBParameterGroupName = name
            });
        return response.DBParameterGroups;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeDBParameterGroups를 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBParameterGroupsRequest request;
        request.SetDBParameterGroupName(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBParameterGroupsOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeDBParameterGroups(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "DB parameter group named '" <<
                      PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME << "' already exists." << std::endl;
            dbParameterGroupFamily = outcome.GetResult().GetDBParameterGroups()
[0].GetDBParameterGroupFamily();
        }

        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DescribeDBParameterGroups. "
```

```
                        << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                        << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DescribeDBParameterGroups를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

DB 파라미터 그룹을 설명하려면

다음 `describe-db-parameter-groups` 예시에서는 DB 파라미터 그룹의 세부 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
aws rds describe-db-parameter-groups
```

출력:

```
{
    "DBParameterGroups": [
        {
            "DBParameterGroupName": "default.aurora-mysql5.7",
            "DBParameterGroupFamily": "aurora-mysql5.7",
            "Description": "Default parameter group for aurora-mysql5.7",
            "DBParameterGroupArn": "arn:aws:rds:us-
east-1:123456789012:pg:default.aurora-mysql5.7"
        },
        {
            "DBParameterGroupName": "default.aurora-postgresql9.6",
            "DBParameterGroupFamily": "aurora-postgresql9.6",
            "Description": "Default parameter group for aurora-postgresql9.6",
            "DBParameterGroupArn": "arn:aws:rds:us-
east-1:123456789012:pg:default.aurora-postgresql9.6"
        },
        {
            "DBParameterGroupName": "default.aurora5.6",
            "DBParameterGroupFamily": "aurora5.6",
            "Description": "Default parameter group for aurora5.6",
```

```
            "DBParameterGroupArn": "arn:aws:rds:us-
east-1:123456789012:pg:default.aurora5.6"
        },
        {
            "DBParameterGroupName": "default.mariadb10.1",
            "DBParameterGroupFamily": "mariadb10.1",
            "Description": "Default parameter group for mariadb10.1",
            "DBParameterGroupArn": "arn:aws:rds:us-
east-1:123456789012:pg:default.mariadb10.1"
        },
        ...some output truncated...
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon RDS 사용자 안내서의 DB 파라미터 그룹 작업을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeDBParameterGroups를 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbInstances struct {
 RdsClient *rds.Client
}
```

```
// GetParameterGroup gets a DB parameter group by name.
func (instances *DbInstances) GetParameterGroup(ctx context.Context,
 parameterGroupName string) (
 *types.DBParameterGroup, error) {
 output, err := instances.RdsClient.DescribeDBParameterGroups(
  ctx, &rds.DescribeDBParameterGroupsInput{
   DBParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  var notFoundError *types.DBParameterGroupNotFoundFault
  if errors.As(err, &notFoundError) {
   log.Printf("Parameter group %v does not exist.\n", parameterGroupName)
   err = nil
  } else {
   log.Printf("Error getting parameter group %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
  }
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return &output.DBParameterGroups[0], err
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 DescribeDBParameterGroups를 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public static void describeDbParameterGroups(RdsClient rdsClient, String
 dbGroupName) {
        try {
            DescribeDbParameterGroupsRequest groupsRequest =
 DescribeDbParameterGroupsRequest.builder()
                    .dbParameterGroupName(dbGroupName)
                    .maxRecords(20)
                    .build();

            DescribeDbParameterGroupsResponse response =
 rdsClient.describeDBParameterGroups(groupsRequest);
            List<DBParameterGroup> groups = response.dbParameterGroups();
            for (DBParameterGroup group : groups) {
                System.out.println("The group name is " +
 group.dbParameterGroupName());
                System.out.println("The group description is " +
 group.description());
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeDBParameterGroups를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon RDS DB instance actions."""
```

```
    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon RDS client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def get_parameter_group(self, parameter_group_name):
        """
        Gets a DB parameter group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to retrieve.
        :return: The parameter group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_parameter_groups(
                DBParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name
            )
            parameter_group = response["DBParameterGroups"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "DBParameterGroupNotFound":
                logger.info("Parameter group %s does not exist.",
parameter_group_name)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get parameter group %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    parameter_group_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return parameter_group
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeDBParameterGroups를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-rds' # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

# List all Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) parameter groups.
#
# @param rds_resource [Aws::RDS::Resource] An SDK for Ruby Amazon RDS resource.
# @return [Array, nil] List of all parameter groups, or nil if error.
def list_parameter_groups(rds_resource)
  parameter_groups = []
  rds_resource.db_parameter_groups.each do |p|
    parameter_groups.append({
                              "name": p.db_parameter_group_name,
                              "description": p.description
                            })
  end
  parameter_groups
rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
  puts "Couldn't list parameter groups:\n #{e.message}"
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 DescribeDBParameterGroups를 참조하십시오.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSRDS

    /// Get descriptions of the database parameter groups matching the given
    /// name.
    ///
    /// - Parameter groupName: The name of the parameter group to describe.
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of [RDSClientTypes.DBParameterGroup] objects
    ///   describing the parameter group.
    func describeDBParameterGroups(groupName: String) async ->
 [RDSClientTypes.DBParameterGroup]? {
        do {
            let output = try await rdsClient.describeDBParameterGroups(
                input: DescribeDBParameterGroupsInput(
                    dbParameterGroupName: groupName
                )
            )
            return output.dbParameterGroups
        } catch {
            print("*** Error getting the database parameter group's details:
 \(error.localizedDescription)")
            return nil
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 DescribeDBParameterGroups를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DescribeDBParameters** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeDBParameters의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of DB parameters from a specific parameter group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbParameterGroupName">Name of a specific DB parameter
group.</param>
    /// <param name="source">Optional source for selecting parameters.</param>
    /// <returns>List of parameter values.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Parameter>> DescribeDBParameters(string
dbParameterGroupName, string source = null)
    {
        var results = new List<Parameter>();
        var paginateParameters = _amazonRDS.Paginators.DescribeDBParameters(
            new DescribeDBParametersRequest()
            {
                DBParameterGroupName = dbParameterGroupName,
                Source = source
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var parameters in paginateParameters.Parameters)
        {
            results.Add(parameters);
```

```
        }
        return results;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeDBParameters 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);


//! Routine which gets DB parameters using the 'DescribeDBParameters' api.
/*!
 \sa getDBParameters()
 \param parameterGroupName: The name of the parameter group.
 \param namePrefix: Prefix string to filter results by parameter name.
 \param source: A source such as 'user', ignored if empty.
 \param parametersResult: Vector of 'Parameter' objects returned by the routine.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::RDS::getDBParameters(const Aws::String &parameterGroupName,
                                  const Aws::String &namePrefix,
                                  const Aws::String &source,
                                  Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter>
 &parametersResult,
                                  const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    Aws::String marker;
```

```
    do {
        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBParametersRequest request;
        request.SetDBParameterGroupName(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }
        if (!source.empty()) {
            request.SetSource(source);
        }

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBParametersOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeDBParameters(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter> &parameters =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetParameters();
            for (const Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter &parameter: parameters) {
                if (!namePrefix.empty()) {
                    if (parameter.GetParameterName().find(namePrefix) == 0) {
                        parametersResult.push_back(parameter);
                    }
                }
                else {
                    parametersResult.push_back(parameter);
                }
            }

            marker = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DescribeDBParameters. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } while (!marker.empty());

    return true;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DescribeDBParameters 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

DB 파라미터 그룹의 파라미터를 설명하려면

다음 `describe-db-parameters` 예시에서는 지정된 DB 파라미터 그룹의 세부 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
aws rds describe-db-parameters \
    --db-parameter-group-name mydbpg
```

출력:

```
{
    "Parameters": [
        {
            "ParameterName": "allow-suspicious-udfs",
            "Description": "Controls whether user-defined functions that have
 only an xxx symbol for the main function can be loaded",
            "Source": "engine-default",
            "ApplyType": "static",
            "DataType": "boolean",
            "AllowedValues": "0,1",
            "IsModifiable": false,
            "ApplyMethod": "pending-reboot"
        },
        {
            "ParameterName": "auto_generate_certs",
            "Description": "Controls whether the server autogenerates SSL key and
 certificate files in the data directory, if they do not already exist.",
            "Source": "engine-default",
            "ApplyType": "static",
            "DataType": "boolean",
            "AllowedValues": "0,1",
            "IsModifiable": false,
            "ApplyMethod": "pending-reboot"
        },
        ...some output truncated...
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon RDS 사용자 안내서의 DB 파라미터 그룹 작업을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeDBParameters를 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbInstances struct {
 RdsClient *rds.Client
}



// GetParameters gets the parameters that are contained in a DB parameter group.
func (instances *DbInstances) GetParameters(ctx context.Context,
 parameterGroupName string, source string) (
 []types.Parameter, error) {

 var output *rds.DescribeDBParametersOutput
 var params []types.Parameter
 var err error
 parameterPaginator := rds.NewDescribeDBParametersPaginator(instances.RdsClient,
  &rds.DescribeDBParametersInput{
   DBParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
   Source:               aws.String(source),
  })
```

```
 for parameterPaginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err = parameterPaginator.NextPage(ctx)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get parameters for %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
   break
  } else {
   params = append(params, output.Parameters...)
  }
 }
 return params, err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 DescribeDBParameters를 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   // Retrieve parameters in the group.
   public static void describeDbParameters(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbGroupName, int flag) {
       try {
           DescribeDbParametersRequest dbParameterGroupsRequest;
           if (flag == 0) {
               dbParameterGroupsRequest = DescribeDbParametersRequest.builder()
                       .dbParameterGroupName(dbGroupName)
                       .build();
           } else {
               dbParameterGroupsRequest = DescribeDbParametersRequest.builder()
                       .dbParameterGroupName(dbGroupName)
                       .source("user")
                       .build();
           }
```

```
            DescribeDbParametersResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBParameters(dbParameterGroupsRequest);
            List<Parameter> dbParameters = response.parameters();
            String paraName;
            for (Parameter para : dbParameters) {
                // Only print out information about either auto_increment_offset
or
                // auto_increment_increment.
                paraName = para.parameterName();
                if ((paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_offset") == 0)
                        || (paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_increment ") ==
0)) {
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter name is  " + paraName);
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter value is  " +
para.parameterValue());
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter data type is " +
para.dataType());
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter description is " +
para.description());
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter allowed values  is " +
para.allowedValues());
                }
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeDBParameters를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon RDS DB instance actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon RDS client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def get_parameters(self, parameter_group_name, name_prefix="", source=None):
        """
        Gets the parameters that are contained in a DB parameter group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to query.
        :param name_prefix: When specified, the retrieved list of parameters is
 filtered
                            to contain only parameters that start with this
 prefix.
        :param source: When specified, only parameters from this source are
 retrieved.
                       For example, a source of 'user' retrieves only parameters
 that
                       were set by a user.
        :return: The list of requested parameters.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {"DBParameterGroupName": parameter_group_name}
            if source is not None:
                kwargs["Source"] = source
            parameters = []
            paginator = self.rds_client.get_paginator("describe_db_parameters")
            for page in paginator.paginate(**kwargs):
                parameters += [
                    p
```

```
                    for p in page["Parameters"]
                    if p["ParameterName"].startswith(name_prefix)
                ]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get parameters for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                parameter_group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return parameters
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeDBParameters를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-rds' # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

# List all Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) parameter groups.
#
# @param rds_resource [Aws::RDS::Resource] An SDK for Ruby Amazon RDS resource.
# @return [Array, nil] List of all parameter groups, or nil if error.
def list_parameter_groups(rds_resource)
  parameter_groups = []
  rds_resource.db_parameter_groups.each do |p|
    parameter_groups.append({
                              "name": p.db_parameter_group_name,
                              "description": p.description
```

```
                              })
  end
  parameter_groups
rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
  puts "Couldn't list parameter groups:\n #{e.message}"
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 DescribeDBParameters 참조하십시오.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSRDS

    /// Returns the detailed parameter list for the specified database
    /// parameter group.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - groupName: The name of the parameter group to return parameters for.
    ///   - source: The types of parameters to return (`user`, `system`, or
    ///     `engine-default`).
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of `RdSClientTypes.Parameter` objects, each
    ///   describing one of the group's parameters.
    func describeDBParameters(groupName: String, source: String? = nil) async ->
 [RDSClientTypes.Parameter] {
        var parameterList: [RDSClientTypes.Parameter] = []

        do {
            let pages = rdsClient.describeDBParametersPaginated(
                input: DescribeDBParametersInput(
                    dbParameterGroupName: groupName,
                    source: source
                )
```

```
            )

            for try await page in pages {
                guard let parameters = page.parameters else {
                    return []
                }

                parameterList += parameters
            }
        } catch {
            print("*** Error getting database parameters:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
            return []
        }

        return parameterList
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 DescribeDBParameters를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`DescribeDBSnapshots`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeDBSnapshots`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Return a list of DB snapshots for a particular DB instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">DB instance identifier.</param>
    /// <returns>List of DB snapshots.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBSnapshot>> DescribeDBSnapshots(string
dbInstanceIdentifier)
    {
        var results = new List<DBSnapshot>();
        var snapshotsPaginator = _amazonRDS.Paginators.DescribeDBSnapshots(
            new DescribeDBSnapshotsRequest()
            {
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier
            });

        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var snapshots in snapshotsPaginator.DBSnapshots)
        {
            results.Add(snapshots);
        }
        return results;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeDBSnapshots를 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);
```

```
            Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBSnapshotsRequest request;
            request.SetDBSnapshotIdentifier(snapshotID);

            Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBSnapshotsOutcome outcome =
                    client.DescribeDBSnapshots(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                snapshot = outcome.GetResult().GetDBSnapshots()[0];
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DescribeDBSnapshots. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
 client);
                return false;
            }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DescribeDBSnapshots를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

예 1: DB 인스턴스의 DB 스냅샷을 설명하려면

다음 `describe-db-snapshots` 예시에서는 DB 인스턴스의 DB 스냅샷에 대한 세부 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
aws rds describe-db-snapshots \
    --db-snapshot-identifier mydbsnapshot
```

출력:

```
{
    "DBSnapshots": [
        {
            "DBSnapshotIdentifier": "mydbsnapshot",
            "DBInstanceIdentifier": "mysqldb",
            "SnapshotCreateTime": "2018-02-08T22:28:08.598Z",
```

```
            "Engine": "mysql",
            "AllocatedStorage": 20,
            "Status": "available",
            "Port": 3306,
            "AvailabilityZone": "us-east-1f",
            "VpcId": "vpc-6594f31c",
            "InstanceCreateTime": "2018-02-08T22:24:55.973Z",
            "MasterUsername": "mysqladmin",
            "EngineVersion": "5.6.37",
            "LicenseModel": "general-public-license",
            "SnapshotType": "manual",
            "OptionGroupName": "default:mysql-5-6",
            "PercentProgress": 100,
            "StorageType": "gp2",
            "Encrypted": false,
            "DBSnapshotArn": "arn:aws:rds:us-
east-1:123456789012:snapshot:mydbsnapshot",
            "IAMDatabaseAuthenticationEnabled": false,
            "ProcessorFeatures": [],
            "DbiResourceId": "db-AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE"
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon RDS 사용자 안내서의 DB 스냅샷 생성을 참조하세요.

예시 2: 생성한 수동 스냅샷의 수 확인

다음 `describe-db-snapshots` 예제에서는 `--query` 옵션의 `length` 연산자를 사용하여 특정 AWS 리전에서 생성된 수동 스냅샷 수를 반환합니다.

```
aws rds describe-db-snapshots \
    --snapshot-type manual \
    --query "length(*[].{DBSnapshots:SnapshotType})" \
    --region eu-central-1
```

출력:

```
35
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon RDS 사용자 안내서의 DB 스냅샷 생성을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeDBSnapshots를 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbInstances struct {
 RdsClient *rds.Client
}



// GetSnapshot gets a DB instance snapshot.
func (instances *DbInstances) GetSnapshot(ctx context.Context, snapshotName
 string) (*types.DBSnapshot, error) {
 output, err := instances.RdsClient.DescribeDBSnapshots(ctx,
  &rds.DescribeDBSnapshotsInput{
   DBSnapshotIdentifier: aws.String(snapshotName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get snapshot %v: %v\n", snapshotName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return &output.DBSnapshots[0], nil
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 DescribeDBSnapshots를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon RDS DB instance actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon RDS client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def get_snapshot(self, snapshot_id):
        """
        Gets a DB instance snapshot.

        :param snapshot_id: The ID of the snapshot to retrieve.
        :return: The retrieved snapshot.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_snapshots(
                DBSnapshotIdentifier=snapshot_id
```

```
            )
            snapshot = response["DBSnapshots"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get snapshot %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                snapshot_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return snapshot
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeDBSnapshots를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-rds' # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

# List all Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) DB instance
# snapshots.
#
# @param rds_resource [Aws::RDS::Resource] An SDK for Ruby Amazon RDS resource.
# @return instance_snapshots [Array, nil] All instance snapshots, or nil if
 error.
def list_instance_snapshots(rds_resource)
  instance_snapshots = []
  rds_resource.db_snapshots.each do |s|
    instance_snapshots.append({
                                "id": s.snapshot_id,
```

```
                                "status": s.status
                              })
  end
  instance_snapshots
rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
  puts "Couldn't list instance snapshots:\n #{e.message}"
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 DescribeDBSnapshots를 참조하십시오.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSRDS

    /// Wait until the specified database snapshot is available to use.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - instanceIdentifier: The identifier of the database for which the
    ///     snapshot was taken.
    ///   - snapshotIdentifier: The identifier of the snapshot to wait for.
    func waitUntilDBSnapshotReady(instanceIdentifier: String, snapshotIdentifier:
 String) async {
        var snapshotReady = false

        putString("Waiting for the snapshot to be ready...")

        do {
            while !snapshotReady {
                let output = try await rdsClient.describeDBSnapshots(
                    input: DescribeDBSnapshotsInput(
                        dbInstanceIdentifier: instanceIdentifier,
                        dbSnapshotIdentifier: snapshotIdentifier
```

```
                    )
                )

                guard let snapshotList = output.dbSnapshots else {
                    return
                }

                for snapshot in snapshotList {
                    guard let snapshotReadyStr = snapshot.status else {
                        return
                    }

                    if snapshotReadyStr.contains("available") {
                        snapshotReady = true
                        print()
                    } else {
                        putString(".")
                        do {
                            try await Task.sleep(for: .seconds(15))
                        } catch {
                            print("\n*** Error pausing the task!")
                        }
                    }
                }
            }
        } catch {
            print("\n*** Unable to wait for the database snapshot to be ready:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 DescribeDBSnapshots를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /// <summary>
   /// Get a list of orderable DB instance options for a specific
   /// engine and engine version.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="engine">Name of the engine.</param>
   /// <param name="engineVersion">Version of the engine.</param>
   /// <returns>List of OrderableDBInstanceOptions.</returns>
   public async Task<List<OrderableDBInstanceOption>>
DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions(string engine, string engineVersion)
   {
       // Use a paginator to get a list of DB instance options.
       var results = new List<OrderableDBInstanceOption>();
       var paginateInstanceOptions =
_amazonRDS.Paginators.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions(
           new DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsRequest()
           {
               Engine = engine,
               EngineVersion = engineVersion,
           });
       // Get the entire list using the paginator.
       await foreach (var instanceOptions in
paginateInstanceOptions.OrderableDBInstanceOptions)
       {
           results.Add(instanceOptions);
       }
       return results;
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions를 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);


//! Routine which gets available 'micro' DB instance classes, displays the list
//! to the user, and returns the user selection.
/*!
 \sa chooseMicroDBInstanceClass()
 \param engineName: The DB engine name.
 \param engineVersion: The DB engine version.
 \param dbInstanceClass: String for DB instance class chosen by the user.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::RDS::chooseMicroDBInstanceClass(const Aws::String &engine,
                                             const Aws::String &engineVersion,
                                             Aws::String &dbInstanceClass,
                                             const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    std::vector<Aws::String> instanceClasses;
    Aws::String marker;
    do {
        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsRequest request;
        request.SetEngine(engine);
        request.SetEngineVersion(engineVersion);
        if (!marker.empty()) {
```

```
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::OrderableDBInstanceOption>
 &options =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetOrderableDBInstanceOptions();
            for (const Aws::RDS::Model::OrderableDBInstanceOption &option:
 options) {
                const Aws::String &instanceClass = option.GetDBInstanceClass();
                if (instanceClass.find("micro") != std::string::npos) {
                    if (std::find(instanceClasses.begin(), instanceClasses.end(),
                                  instanceClass) ==
                        instanceClasses.end()) {
                        instanceClasses.push_back(instanceClass);
                    }
                }
            }
            marker = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } while (!marker.empty());

    std::cout << "The available micro DB instance classes for your database
 engine are:"
              << std::endl;
    for (int i = 0; i < instanceClasses.size(); ++i) {
        std::cout << "   " << i + 1 << ": " << instanceClasses[i] << std::endl;
    }

    int choice = askQuestionForIntRange(
            "Which micro DB instance class do you want to use? ",
            1, static_cast<int>(instanceClasses.size()));
    dbInstanceClass = instanceClasses[choice - 1];
    return true;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

주문 가능한 DB 인스턴스 옵션을 설명하려면

다음 `describe-orderable-db-instance-options` 예시에서는 MySQL DB 엔진을 실행 중인 DB 인스턴스의 주문 가능한 옵션에 대한 세부 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
aws rds describe-orderable-db-instance-options \
    --engine mysql
```

출력:

```
{
    "OrderableDBInstanceOptions": [
        {
            "MinStorageSize": 5,
            "ReadReplicaCapable": true,
            "MaxStorageSize": 6144,
            "AvailabilityZones": [
                {
                    "Name": "us-east-1a"
                },
                {
                    "Name": "us-east-1b"
                },
                {
                    "Name": "us-east-1c"
                },
                {
                    "Name": "us-east-1d"
                }
            ],
            "SupportsIops": false,
            "AvailableProcessorFeatures": [],
```

```
            "MultiAZCapable": true,
            "DBInstanceClass": "db.m1.large",
            "Vpc": true,
            "StorageType": "gp2",
            "LicenseModel": "general-public-license",
            "EngineVersion": "5.5.46",
            "SupportsStorageEncryption": false,
            "SupportsEnhancedMonitoring": true,
            "Engine": "mysql",
            "SupportsIAMDatabaseAuthentication": false,
            "SupportsPerformanceInsights": false
        }
    ]
    ...some output truncated...
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions를 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbInstances struct {
 RdsClient *rds.Client
}
```

```
// GetOrderableInstances uses a paginator to get DB instance options that can be
 used to create DB instances that are
// compatible with a set of specifications.
func (instances *DbInstances) GetOrderableInstances(ctx context.Context, engine
 string, engineVersion string) (
 []types.OrderableDBInstanceOption, error) {

 var output *rds.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsOutput
 var instanceOptions []types.OrderableDBInstanceOption
 var err error
 orderablePaginator :=
 rds.NewDescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsPaginator(instances.RdsClient,
  &rds.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsInput{
   Engine:        aws.String(engine),
   EngineVersion: aws.String(engineVersion),
  })
 for orderablePaginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err = orderablePaginator.NextPage(ctx)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get orderable DB instance options: %v\n", err)
   break
  } else {
   instanceOptions = append(instanceOptions,
 output.OrderableDBInstanceOptions...)
  }
 }
 return instanceOptions, err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon RDS DB instance actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon RDS client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def get_orderable_instances(self, db_engine, db_engine_version):
        """
        Gets DB instance options that can be used to create DB instances that are
        compatible with a set of specifications.

        :param db_engine: The database engine that must be supported by the DB
 instance.
        :param db_engine_version: The engine version that must be supported by
 the DB instance.
        :return: The list of DB instance options that can be used to create a
 compatible DB instance.
        """
        try:
            inst_opts = []
```

```
            paginator = self.rds_client.get_paginator(
                "describe_orderable_db_instance_options"
            )
            for page in paginator.paginate(
                Engine=db_engine, EngineVersion=db_engine_version
            ):
                inst_opts += page["OrderableDBInstanceOptions"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get orderable DB instances. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return inst_opts
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions를 참조하십시오.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSRDS

    /// Print a list of available database instances with "micro" in the class
    /// name, then return one of them to be used by other code.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - engine: The database engine for which to list database instance
    ///     classes.
    ///   - engineVersion: The database version for which to list instances.
```

```
    ///
    /// - Returns: An `RDSClientTypes.OrderableDBInstanceOption` describing
    ///   the selected instance type.
    func chooseMicroInstance(engine: String = "mysql", engineVersion: String? =
nil) async -> RDSClientTypes.OrderableDBInstanceOption? {
        do {
            let pages = rdsClient.describeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsPaginated(
                input: DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsInput(
                    engine: engine,
                    engineVersion: engineVersion
                )
            )

            var optionsList: [RDSClientTypes.OrderableDBInstanceOption] = []

            for try await page in pages {
                guard let orderableDBInstanceOptions =
page.orderableDBInstanceOptions else {
                    continue
                }

                for dbInstanceOption in orderableDBInstanceOptions {
                    guard let className = dbInstanceOption.dbInstanceClass else {
                        continue
                    }
                    if className.contains("micro") {
                        optionsList.append(dbInstanceOption)
                    }
                }
            }

            print("Found \(optionsList.count) database instances of 'micro' class
types:")
            for dbInstanceOption in optionsList {
                print("    \(dbInstanceOption.engine ??
"<unknown>") \(dbInstanceOption.engineVersion ?? "<unknown>")
(\(dbInstanceOption.dbInstanceClass ?? "<unknown class>"))")
            }

            return optionsList[0]
        } catch {
            print("*** Error getting a list of orderable instance options:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
            return nil
```

```
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **GenerateRDSAuthToken** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 GenerateRDSAuthToken의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

RDSUtilities 클래스를 사용하여 인증 토큰을 생성합니다.

```
public class GenerateRDSAuthToken {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <dbInstanceIdentifier> <masterUsername>

                Where:
                    dbInstanceIdentifier - The database instance identifier.\s
                    masterUsername - The master user name.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String dbInstanceIdentifier = args[0];
```

```
        String masterUsername = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        RdsClient rdsClient = RdsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        String token = getAuthToken(rdsClient, dbInstanceIdentifier,
 masterUsername);
        System.out.println("The token response is " + token);
    }

    public static String getAuthToken(RdsClient rdsClient, String
 dbInstanceIdentifier, String masterUsername) {

        RdsUtilities utilities = rdsClient.utilities();
        try {
            GenerateAuthenticationTokenRequest tokenRequest =
 GenerateAuthenticationTokenRequest.builder()
                    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
                    .username(masterUsername)
                    .port(3306)
                    .hostname(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                    .build();

            return utilities.generateAuthenticationToken(tokenRequest);

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GenerateRDSAuthToken을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **ModifyDBInstance** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ModifyDBInstance`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예시 1: DB 인스턴스 수정

다음 `modify-db-instance` 예시에서는 옵션 그룹과 파라미터 그룹을 호환되는 Microsoft SQL Server DB 인스턴스에 연결합니다. `--apply-immediately` 파라미터를 사용하면 다음 유지 관리 기간이 될 때까지 기다리는 대신 옵션과 파라미터 그룹이 즉시 연결됩니다.

```
aws rds modify-db-instance \
    --db-instance-identifier database-2 \
    --option-group-name test-se-2017 \
    --db-parameter-group-name test-sqlserver-se-2017 \
    --apply-immediately
```

출력:

```
{
    "DBInstance": {
        "DBInstanceIdentifier": "database-2",
        "DBInstanceClass": "db.r4.large",
        "Engine": "sqlserver-se",
        "DBInstanceStatus": "available",

        ...output omitted...

        "DBParameterGroups": [
            {
                "DBParameterGroupName": "test-sqlserver-se-2017",
                "ParameterApplyStatus": "applying"
            }
        ],
        "AvailabilityZone": "us-west-2d",

        ...output omitted...

        "MultiAZ": true,
        "EngineVersion": "14.00.3281.6.v1",
        "AutoMinorVersionUpgrade": false,
        "ReadReplicaDBInstanceIdentifiers": [],
        "LicenseModel": "license-included",
        "OptionGroupMemberships": [
```

```
            {
                "OptionGroupName": "test-se-2017",
                "Status": "pending-apply"
            }
        ],
        "CharacterSetName": "SQL_Latin1_General_CP1_CI_AS",
        "SecondaryAvailabilityZone": "us-west-2c",
        "PubliclyAccessible": true,
        "StorageType": "gp2",

        ...output omitted...

        "DeletionProtection": false,
        "AssociatedRoles": [],
        "MaxAllocatedStorage": 1000
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon RDS 사용자 안내서의 Amazon RDS DB 인스턴스 수정을 참조하세요.

예시 2: DB 인스턴스에 VPC 보안 그룹을 연결

다음 `modify-db-instance` 예시에서는 특정 VPC 보안 그룹을 연결하고 DB 인스턴스에서 DB 보안 그룹을 제거합니다.

```
aws rds modify-db-instance \
    --db-instance-identifier dbName \
    --vpc-security-group-ids sg-ID
```

출력:

```
{
"DBInstance": {
    "DBInstanceIdentifier": "dbName",
    "DBInstanceClass": "db.t3.micro",
    "Engine": "mysql",
    "DBInstanceStatus": "available",
    "MasterUsername": "admin",
    "Endpoint": {
        "Address": "dbName.abcdefghijk.us-west-2.rds.amazonaws.com",
        "Port": 3306,
        "HostedZoneId": "ABCDEFGHIJK1234"
    },
```

```
    "AllocatedStorage": 20,
    "InstanceCreateTime": "2024-02-15T00:37:58.793000+00:00",
    "PreferredBackupWindow": "11:57-12:27",
    "BackupRetentionPeriod": 7,
    "DBSecurityGroups": [],
    "VpcSecurityGroups": [
        {
            "VpcSecurityGroupId": "sg-ID",
            "Status": "active"
        }
    ],
    ... output omitted ...
    "MultiAZ": false,
    "EngineVersion": "8.0.35",
    "AutoMinorVersionUpgrade": true,
    "ReadReplicaDBInstanceIdentifiers": [],
    "LicenseModel": "general-public-license",

    ... output ommited ...
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon RDS 사용자 안내서의 보안 그룹을 통한 액세스 제어를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ModifyDBInstance를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.RdsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.ModifyDbInstanceRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.ModifyDbInstanceResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.RdsException;
```

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ModifyDBInstance {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <dbInstanceIdentifier> <dbSnapshotIdentifier>\s
                Where:
                    dbInstanceIdentifier - The database instance identifier.\s
                    masterUserPassword - The updated password that corresponds to
 the master user name.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String dbInstanceIdentifier = args[0];
        String masterUserPassword = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        RdsClient rdsClient = RdsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        updateIntance(rdsClient, dbInstanceIdentifier, masterUserPassword);
        rdsClient.close();
    }

    public static void updateIntance(RdsClient rdsClient, String
 dbInstanceIdentifier, String masterUserPassword) {
        try {
            // For a demo - modify the DB instance by modifying the master
 password.
            ModifyDbInstanceRequest modifyDbInstanceRequest =
 ModifyDbInstanceRequest.builder()
```

```
                    .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                    .publiclyAccessible(true)
                    .masterUserPassword(masterUserPassword)
                    .build();

            ModifyDbInstanceResponse instanceResponse =
 rdsClient.modifyDBInstance(modifyDbInstanceRequest);
            System.out.print("The ARN of the modified database is: " +
 instanceResponse.dbInstance().dbInstanceArn());

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ModifyDBInstance를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun updateIntance(
    dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String?,
    masterUserPasswordVal: String?,
) {
    val request =
        ModifyDbInstanceRequest {
            dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
            publiclyAccessible = true
            masterUserPassword = masterUserPasswordVal
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
```

```
        val instanceResponse = rdsClient.modifyDbInstance(request)
        println("The ARN of the modified database is
 ${instanceResponse.dbInstance?.dbInstanceArn}")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ModifyDBInstance를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **ModifyDBParameterGroup** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 ModifyDBParameterGroup의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Update a DB parameter group. Use the action
 DescribeDBParameterGroupsAsync
    /// to determine when the DB parameter group is ready to use.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">Name of the DB parameter group.</param>
    /// <param name="parameters">List of parameters. Maximum of 20 per request.</
param>
    /// <returns>The updated DB parameter group name.</returns>
    public async Task<string> ModifyDBParameterGroup(
        string name, List<Parameter> parameters)
```

```
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.ModifyDBParameterGroupAsync(
            new ModifyDBParameterGroupRequest()
            {
                DBParameterGroupName = name,
                Parameters = parameters,
            });
        return response.DBParameterGroupName;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ModifyDBParameterGroup을 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::RDS::Model::ModifyDBParameterGroupRequest request;
        request.SetDBParameterGroupName(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
        request.SetParameters(updateParameters);

        Aws::RDS::Model::ModifyDBParameterGroupOutcome outcome =
                client.ModifyDBParameterGroup(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The DB parameter group was successfully modified."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
```

```
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::ModifyDBParameterGroup. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 ModifyDBParameterGroup을 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

DB 파라미터 그룹을 수정하려면

다음 `modify-db-parameter-group` 예시에서는 DB 파라미터 그룹의 `clr enabled` 파라미터 값을 변경합니다. `--apply-immediately` 파라미터를 사용하면 다음 유지 관리 기간이 될 때까지 기다리는 대신 DB 파라미터 그룹이 즉시 수정됩니다.

```
aws rds modify-db-parameter-group \
    --db-parameter-group-name test-sqlserver-se-2017 \
    --parameters "ParameterName='clr
 enabled',ParameterValue=1,ApplyMethod=immediate"
```

출력:

```
{
    "DBParameterGroupName": "test-sqlserver-se-2017"
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon RDS 사용자 안내서의 DB 파라미터 그룹의 파라미터 수정을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ModifyDBParameterGroup을 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbInstances struct {
 RdsClient *rds.Client
}



// UpdateParameters updates parameters in a named DB parameter group.
func (instances *DbInstances) UpdateParameters(ctx context.Context,
 parameterGroupName string, params []types.Parameter) error {
 _, err := instances.RdsClient.ModifyDBParameterGroup(ctx,
  &rds.ModifyDBParameterGroupInput{
   DBParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
   Parameters:           params,
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't update parameters in %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
  return err
 } else {
  return nil
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 ModifyDBParameterGroup을 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    // Modify auto_increment_offset and auto_increment_increment parameters.
    public static void modifyDBParas(RdsClient rdsClient, String dbGroupName) {
        try {
            Parameter parameter1 = Parameter.builder()
                    .parameterName("auto_increment_offset")
                    .applyMethod("immediate")
                    .parameterValue("5")
                    .build();

            List<Parameter> paraList = new ArrayList<>();
            paraList.add(parameter1);
            ModifyDbParameterGroupRequest groupRequest =
ModifyDbParameterGroupRequest.builder()
                    .dbParameterGroupName(dbGroupName)
                    .parameters(paraList)
                    .build();

            ModifyDbParameterGroupResponse response =
rdsClient.modifyDBParameterGroup(groupRequest);
            System.out.println("The parameter group " +
response.dbParameterGroupName() + " was successfully modified");

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ModifyDBParameterGroup을 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon RDS DB instance actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon RDS client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def update_parameters(self, parameter_group_name, update_parameters):
        """
        Updates parameters in a custom DB parameter group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to update.
        :param update_parameters: The parameters to update in the group.
        :return: Data about the modified parameter group.
        """
```

```
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.modify_db_parameter_group(
                DBParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name,
 Parameters=update_parameters
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update parameters in %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                parameter_group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ModifyDBParameterGroup를 참조하십시오.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSRDS

    /// Demonstrates modifying two of the specified database parameter group's
    /// parameters.
    ///
    /// - Parameter groupName: The name of the parameter group to change
    ///   parameters for.
    func modifyDBParameters(groupName: String) async {
        let parameter1 = RDSClientTypes.Parameter(
            applyMethod: RDSClientTypes.ApplyMethod.immediate,
```

```
            parameterName: "auto_increment_offset",
            parameterValue: "5"
        )
        let parameter2 = RDSClientTypes.Parameter(
            applyMethod: RDSClientTypes.ApplyMethod.immediate,
            parameterName: "auto_increment_increment",
            parameterValue: "5"
        )

        let parameterList = [parameter1, parameter2]

        do {
            _ = try await rdsClient.modifyDBParameterGroup(
                input: ModifyDBParameterGroupInput(
                    dbParameterGroupName: groupName,
                    parameters: parameterList
                )
            )

            print("Successfully modified the parameter group \(groupName).")
        } catch {
            print("*** Error modifying the parameter group \(groupName):
\(error.localizedDescription)")
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 ModifyDBParameterGroup을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **RebootDBInstance** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 RebootDBInstance의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

DB 인스턴스 재부팅

다음 reboot-db-instance 예시에서는 지정된 DB 인스턴스의 재부팅을 시작합니다.

```
aws rds reboot-db-instance \
    --db-instance-identifier test-mysql-instance
```

출력:

```
{
    "DBInstance": {
        "DBInstanceIdentifier": "test-mysql-instance",
        "DBInstanceClass": "db.t3.micro",
        "Engine": "mysql",
        "DBInstanceStatus": "rebooting",
        "MasterUsername": "admin",
        "Endpoint": {
            "Address": "test-mysql-instance.############.us-
west-2.rds.amazonaws.com",
            "Port": 3306,
            "HostedZoneId": "Z1PVIF0EXAMPLE"
        },

    ... output omitted...

    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon RDS 사용자 안내서의 DB 인스턴스 재부팅을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 RebootDBInstance를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.RdsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.RebootDbInstanceRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.RebootDbInstanceResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.RdsException;

/**
```

```
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class RebootDBInstance {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <dbInstanceIdentifier>\s

                Where:
                    dbInstanceIdentifier - The database instance identifier\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String dbInstanceIdentifier = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        RdsClient rdsClient = RdsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        rebootInstance(rdsClient, dbInstanceIdentifier);
        rdsClient.close();
    }

    public static void rebootInstance(RdsClient rdsClient, String
 dbInstanceIdentifier) {
        try {
            RebootDbInstanceRequest rebootDbInstanceRequest =
 RebootDbInstanceRequest.builder()
                    .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                    .build();

            RebootDbInstanceResponse instanceResponse =
 rdsClient.rebootDBInstance(rebootDbInstanceRequest);
```

```
            System.out.print("The database " +
 instanceResponse.dbInstance().dbInstanceArn() + " was rebooted");

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 RebootDBInstance를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon RDS 시나리오

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon RDS AWS SDKs에서 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이러한 시나리오에서는 Amazon RDS 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 직접적으로 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 시나리오에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시나리오는 컨텍스트에 맞는 서비스 작업을 이해하는 데 도움이 되도록 중급 수준의 경험을 대상으로 합니다.

예시

- Aurora 서버리스 작업 항목 트래커 만들기

Aurora 서버리스 작업 항목 트래커 만들기

다음 코드 예제는 Amazon Aurora Serverless 데이터베이스에서 작업 항목을 추적하고 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 보고서를 보내는 웹 애플리케이션을 만드는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

AWS SDK for .NET 를 사용하여 Amazon Aurora 데이터베이스의 작업 항목을 추적하고 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 보고서를 이메일로 보내는 웹 애플리

케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제에서는 RESTful .NET 백엔드와의 상호 작용을 위해 React.js로 빌드된 프런트엔드를 사용합니다.

- React 웹 애플리케이션을 AWS 서비스와 통합합니다.
- Aurora 테이블의 항목을 나열, 추가, 업데이트 및 삭제합니다.
- Amazon SES를 사용하여 필터링된 작업 항목에 대한 이메일 보고서를 보냅니다.
- 포함된 AWS CloudFormation 스크립트를 사용하여 예제 리소스를 배포하고 관리합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Amazon RDS 데이터 서비스
- Amazon SES

C++

SDK for C++

Amazon Aurora Serverless 데이터베이스에 저장된 작업 항목을 추적하고 보고하는 웹 애플리케이션을 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Amazon Aurora Serverless 데이터를 쿼리하고 React 애플리케이션에서 사용하도록 C++ REST API를 설정하는 방법에 대한 지침과 전체 소스 코드는 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Amazon RDS 데이터 서비스
- Amazon SES

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

Amazon RDS 데이터베이스에 저장된 작업 항목을 추적하고 보고하는 웹 애플리케이션을 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Amazon Aurora Serverless 데이터를 쿼리하고 React 애플리케이션에서 사용하도록 Spring REST API를 설정하는 방법에 대한 지침과 전체 소스 코드는 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하십시오.

JDBC API를 사용한 예제를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 전체 소스 코드와 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Amazon RDS 데이터 서비스
- Amazon SES

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

Amazon RDS 데이터베이스에 저장된 작업 항목을 추적하고 보고하는 웹 애플리케이션을 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Amazon Aurora Serverless 데이터를 쿼리하고 React 애플리케이션에서 사용하도록 Spring REST API를 설정하는 방법에 대한 지침과 전체 소스 코드는 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Amazon RDS 데이터 서비스
- Amazon SES

PHP

SDK for PHP

AWS SDK for PHP 를 사용하여 Amazon RDS 데이터베이스의 작업 항목을 추적하고 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 보고서를 이메일로 보내는 웹 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제에서는 RESTful PHP 백엔드와의 상호 작용을 위해 React.js로 빌드된 프런트엔드를 사용합니다.

- React.js 웹 애플리케이션을 AWS 서비스와 통합합니다.
- Amazon RDS 테이블의 항목을 나열, 추가, 업데이트 및 삭제합니다.
- Amazon SES를 사용하여 필터링된 작업 항목에 대한 이메일 보고서를 보냅니다.
- 포함된 AWS CloudFormation 스크립트를 사용하여 예제 리소스를 배포하고 관리합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Amazon RDS 데이터 서비스
- Amazon SES

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 를 사용하여 Amazon Aurora Serverless 데이터베이스의 작업 항목을 추적하고 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 보고서를 이메일로 보내는 REST 서비스를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제는 Flask 웹 프레임워크를 사용하여 HTTP 라우팅을 처리하고 React 웹 페이지와 통합하여 완전한 기능을 갖춘 웹 애플리케이션을 제공합니다.

- 와 통합되는 Flask REST 서비스를 빌드합니다 AWS 서비스.
- Aurora Serverless 데이터베이스에 저장된 작업 항목을 읽고, 쓰고, 업데이트합니다.
- 데이터베이스 자격 증명이 포함된 AWS Secrets Manager 보안 암호를 생성하고 이를 사용하여 데이터베이스에 대한 호출을 인증합니다.
- Amazon SES를 사용하여 작업 항목에 대한 이메일 보고서를 보냅니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하십시오.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Amazon RDS 데이터 서비스
- Amazon SES

Amazon RDS를 사용하는 서버리스 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon RDS를 AWS SDKs와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- Lambda 함수를 사용하여 Amazon RDS 데이터베이스에 연결

Lambda 함수를 사용하여 Amazon RDS 데이터베이스에 연결

다음 코드 예시는 RDS 데이터베이스에 연결하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 간단한 데이터베이스 요청을 하고 결과를 반환합니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

.NET을 사용하여 Lambda 함수에서 Amazon RDS 데이터베이스에 연결

```
using System.Data;
using System.Text.Json;
using Amazon.Lambda.APIGatewayEvents;
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using MySql.Data.MySqlClient;

// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
```

```
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeri

namespace aws_rds;

public class InputModel
{
    public string key1 { get; set; }
    public string key2 { get; set; }
}

public class Function
{
    /// <summary>
    // Handles the Lambda function execution for connecting to RDS using IAM
 authentication.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="input">The input event data passed to the Lambda function</
param>
    /// <param name="context">The Lambda execution context that provides runtime
 information</param>
    /// <returns>A response object containing the execution result</returns>

    public async Task<APIGatewayProxyResponse>
 FunctionHandler(APIGatewayProxyRequest request, ILambdaContext context)
    {
        // Sample Input: {"body": "{\"key1\":\"20\", \"key2\":\"25\"}"}
        var input = JsonSerializer.Deserialize<InputModel>(request.Body);

        /// Obtain authentication token
        var authToken = RDSAuthTokenGenerator.GenerateAuthToken(
            Environment.GetEnvironmentVariable("RDS_ENDPOINT"),
            Convert.ToInt32(Environment.GetEnvironmentVariable("RDS_PORT")),
            Environment.GetEnvironmentVariable("RDS_USERNAME")
        );

        /// Build the Connection String with the Token
        string connectionString =
 $"Server={Environment.GetEnvironmentVariable("RDS_ENDPOINT")};" +

 $"Port={Environment.GetEnvironmentVariable("RDS_PORT")};" +

 $"Uid={Environment.GetEnvironmentVariable("RDS_USERNAME")};" +
                                    $"Pwd={authToken};";
```

```
        try
        {
            await using var connection = new MySqlConnection(connectionString);
            await connection.OpenAsync();

            const string sql = "SELECT @param1 + @param2 AS Sum";

            await using var command = new MySqlCommand(sql, connection);
            command.Parameters.AddWithValue("@param1", int.Parse(input.key1 ??
 "0"));
            command.Parameters.AddWithValue("@param2", int.Parse(input.key2 ??
 "0"));

            await using var reader = await command.ExecuteReaderAsync();
            if (await reader.ReadAsync())
            {
                int result = reader.GetInt32("Sum");

                //Sample Response: {"statusCode":200,"body":"{\"message\":\"The
 sum is: 45\"}","isBase64Encoded":false}
                return new APIGatewayProxyResponse
                {
                    StatusCode = 200,
                    Body = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new { message = $"The sum is:
 {result}" })
                };
            }

        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Error: {ex.Message}");
        }

        return new APIGatewayProxyResponse
        {
            StatusCode = 500,
            Body = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new { error = "Internal server
 error" })
        };
    }
}
```

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Go를 사용하여 Lambda 함수에서 Amazon RDS 데이터베이스에 연결

```
/*
Golang v2 code here.
*/

package main

import (
 "context"
 "database/sql"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "os"

 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/rds/auth"
 _ "github.com/go-sql-driver/mysql"
)

type MyEvent struct {
 Name string `json:"name"`
}

func HandleRequest(event *MyEvent) (map[string]interface{}, error) {

 var dbName string = os.Getenv("DatabaseName")
 var dbUser string = os.Getenv("DatabaseUser")
 var dbHost string = os.Getenv("DBHost") // Add hostname without https
```

```
var dbPort int = os.Getenv("Port")      // Add port number
var dbEndpoint string = fmt.Sprintf("%s:%d", dbHost, dbPort)
var region string = os.Getenv("AWS_REGION")

cfg, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(context.TODO())
if err != nil {
 panic("configuration error: " + err.Error())
}

authenticationToken, err := auth.BuildAuthToken(
 context.TODO(), dbEndpoint, region, dbUser, cfg.Credentials)
if err != nil {
 panic("failed to create authentication token: " + err.Error())
}

dsn := fmt.Sprintf("%s:%s@tcp(%s)/%s?tls=true&allowCleartextPasswords=true",
 dbUser, authenticationToken, dbEndpoint, dbName,
)

db, err := sql.Open("mysql", dsn)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}

defer db.Close()

var sum int
err = db.QueryRow("SELECT ?+? AS sum", 3, 2).Scan(&sum)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
s := fmt.Sprint(sum)
message := fmt.Sprintf("The selected sum is: %s", s)

messageBytes, err := json.Marshal(message)
if err != nil {
 return nil, err
}

messageString := string(messageBytes)
return map[string]interface{}{
 "statusCode": 200,
 "headers":    map[string]string{"Content-Type": "application/json"},
 "body":       messageString,
```

```
 }, nil
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(HandleRequest)
}
```

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Java를 사용하여 Lambda 함수에서 Amazon RDS 데이터베이스에 연결

```
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.APIGatewayProxyRequestEvent;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.APIGatewayProxyResponseEvent;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rdsdata.RdsDataClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rdsdata.model.ExecuteStatementRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rdsdata.model.ExecuteStatementResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rdsdata.model.Field;

import java.sql.Connection;
import java.sql.DriverManager;
import java.sql.PreparedStatement;
import java.sql.ResultSet;

public class RdsLambdaHandler implements
 RequestHandler<APIGatewayProxyRequestEvent, APIGatewayProxyResponseEvent> {

    @Override
    public APIGatewayProxyResponseEvent handleRequest(APIGatewayProxyRequestEvent
 event, Context context) {
```

```
        APIGatewayProxyResponseEvent response = new
 APIGatewayProxyResponseEvent();

        try {
            // Obtain auth token
            String token = createAuthToken();

            // Define connection configuration
            String connectionString = String.format("jdbc:mysql://%s:%s/%s?
useSSL=true&requireSSL=true",
                    System.getenv("ProxyHostName"),
                    System.getenv("Port"),
                    System.getenv("DBName"));

            // Establish a connection to the database
            try (Connection connection =
 DriverManager.getConnection(connectionString, System.getenv("DBUserName"),
 token);
                 PreparedStatement statement =
 connection.prepareStatement("SELECT ? + ? AS sum")) {

                statement.setInt(1, 3);
                statement.setInt(2, 2);

                try (ResultSet resultSet = statement.executeQuery()) {
                    if (resultSet.next()) {
                        int sum = resultSet.getInt("sum");
                        response.setStatusCode(200);
                        response.setBody("The selected sum is: " + sum);
                    }
                }
            }

        } catch (Exception e) {
            response.setStatusCode(500);
            response.setBody("Error: " + e.getMessage());
        }

        return response;
    }

    private String createAuthToken() {
        // Create RDS Data Service client
        RdsDataClient rdsDataClient = RdsDataClient.builder()
```

```
                .region(Region.of(System.getenv("AWS_REGION")))
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .build();

        // Define authentication request
        ExecuteStatementRequest request = ExecuteStatementRequest.builder()
                .resourceArn(System.getenv("ProxyHostName"))
                .secretArn(System.getenv("DBUserName"))
                .database(System.getenv("DBName"))
                .sql("SELECT 'RDS IAM Authentication'")
                .build();

        // Execute request and obtain authentication token
        ExecuteStatementResponse response =
 rdsDataClient.executeStatement(request);
        Field tokenField = response.records().get(0).get(0);

        return tokenField.stringValue();
    }
}
```

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

JavaScript를 사용하여 Lambda 함수에서 Amazon RDS 데이터베이스에 연결

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
/*
Node.js code here.
*/
// ES6+ example
import { Signer } from "@aws-sdk/rds-signer";
import mysql from 'mysql2/promise';
```

```
async function createAuthToken() {
  // Define connection authentication parameters
  const dbinfo = {

    hostname: process.env.ProxyHostName,
    port: process.env.Port,
    username: process.env.DBUserName,
    region: process.env.AWS_REGION,

  }

  // Create RDS Signer object
  const signer = new Signer(dbinfo);

  // Request authorization token from RDS, specifying the username
  const token = await signer.getAuthToken();
  return token;
}

async function dbOps() {

  // Obtain auth token
  const token = await createAuthToken();
  // Define connection configuration
  let connectionConfig = {
    host: process.env.ProxyHostName,
    user: process.env.DBUserName,
    password: token,
    database: process.env.DBName,
    ssl: 'Amazon RDS'
  }
  // Create the connection to the DB
  const conn = await mysql.createConnection(connectionConfig);
  // Obtain the result of the query
  const [res,] = await conn.execute('select ?+? as sum', [3, 2]);
  return res;

}

export const handler = async (event) => {
  // Execute database flow
  const result = await dbOps();
  // Return result
```

```
  return {
    statusCode: 200,
    body: JSON.stringify("The selected sum is: " + result[0].sum)
  }
};
```

TypeScript를 사용하여 Lambda 함수에서 Amazon RDS 데이터베이스에 연결

```
import { Signer } from "@aws-sdk/rds-signer";
import mysql from 'mysql2/promise';

// RDS settings
// Using '!' (non-null assertion operator) to tell the TypeScript compiler that
 the DB settings are not null or undefined,
const proxy_host_name = process.env.PROXY_HOST_NAME!
const port = parseInt(process.env.PORT!)
const db_name = process.env.DB_NAME!
const db_user_name = process.env.DB_USER_NAME!
const aws_region = process.env.AWS_REGION!


async function createAuthToken(): Promise<string> {

    // Create RDS Signer object
    const signer = new Signer({
        hostname: proxy_host_name,
        port: port,
        region: aws_region,
        username: db_user_name
    });

    // Request authorization token from RDS, specifying the username
    const token = await signer.getAuthToken();
    return token;
}

async function dbOps(): Promise<mysql.QueryResult | undefined> {
    try {
        // Obtain auth token
        const token = await createAuthToken();
        const conn = await mysql.createConnection({
```

```
            host: proxy_host_name,
            user: db_user_name,
            password: token,
            database: db_name,
            ssl: 'Amazon RDS' // Ensure you have the CA bundle for SSL connection
        });
        const [rows, fields] = await conn.execute('SELECT ? + ? AS sum', [3, 2]);
        console.log('result:', rows);
        return rows;
    }
    catch (err) {
        console.log(err);
    }
}

export const lambdaHandler = async (event: any): Promise<{ statusCode: number;
 body: string }> => {
    // Execute database flow
    const result = await dbOps();

    // Return error is result is undefined
    if (result == undefined)
        return {
            statusCode: 500,
            body: JSON.stringify(`Error with connection to DB host`)
        }

    // Return result
    return {
        statusCode: 200,
        body: JSON.stringify(`The selected sum is: ${result[0].sum}`)
    };
};
```

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

PHP를 사용하여 Lambda 함수에서 Amazon RDS 데이터베이스에 연결

```
<?php
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0

# using bref/bref and bref/logger for simplicity

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\Handler as StdHandler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;
use Aws\Rds\AuthTokenGenerator;
use Aws\Credentials\CredentialProvider;

require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

class Handler implements StdHandler
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;
    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
    }


    private function getAuthToken(): string {
        // Define connection authentication parameters
        $dbConnection = [
            'hostname' => getenv('DB_HOSTNAME'),
            'port' => getenv('DB_PORT'),
            'username' => getenv('DB_USERNAME'),
            'region' => getenv('AWS_REGION'),
        ];
```

```
        // Create RDS AuthTokenGenerator object
        $generator = new
AuthTokenGenerator(CredentialProvider::defaultProvider());

        // Request authorization token from RDS, specifying the username
        return $generator->createToken(
            $dbConnection['hostname'] . ':' . $dbConnection['port'],
            $dbConnection['region'],
            $dbConnection['username']
        );
    }

    private function getQueryResults() {
        // Obtain auth token
        $token = $this->getAuthToken();

        // Define connection configuration
        $connectionConfig = [
            'host' => getenv('DB_HOSTNAME'),
            'user' => getenv('DB_USERNAME'),
            'password' => $token,
            'database' => getenv('DB_NAME'),
        ];

        // Create the connection to the DB
        $conn = new PDO(

"mysql:host={$connectionConfig['host']};dbname={$connectionConfig['database']}",
            $connectionConfig['user'],
            $connectionConfig['password'],
            [
                PDO::MYSQL_ATTR_SSL_CA => '/path/to/rds-ca-2019-root.pem',
                PDO::MYSQL_ATTR_SSL_VERIFY_SERVER_CERT => true,
            ]
        );

        // Obtain the result of the query
        $stmt = $conn->prepare('SELECT ?+? AS sum');
        $stmt->execute([3, 2]);

        return $stmt->fetch(PDO::FETCH_ASSOC);
    }
```

```
    /**
     * @param mixed $event
     * @param Context $context
     * @return array
     */
    public function handle(mixed $event, Context $context): array
    {
        $this->logger->info("Processing query");

        // Execute database flow
        $result = $this->getQueryResults();

        return [
            'sum' => $result['sum']
        ];
    }
}

$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Python을 사용하여 Lambda 함수에서 Amazon RDS 데이터베이스에 연결

```
import json
import os
import boto3
import pymysql

# RDS settings
proxy_host_name = os.environ['PROXY_HOST_NAME']
port = int(os.environ['PORT'])
db_name = os.environ['DB_NAME']
```

```
db_user_name = os.environ['DB_USER_NAME']
aws_region = os.environ['AWS_REGION']


# Fetch RDS Auth Token
def get_auth_token():
    client = boto3.client('rds')
    token = client.generate_db_auth_token(
        DBHostname=proxy_host_name,
        Port=port
        DBUsername=db_user_name
        Region=aws_region
    )
    return token

def lambda_handler(event, context):
    token = get_auth_token()
    try:
        connection = pymysql.connect(
            host=proxy_host_name,
            user=db_user_name,
            password=token,
            db=db_name,
            port=port,
            ssl={'ca': 'Amazon RDS'}  # Ensure you have the CA bundle for SSL
 connection
        )

        with connection.cursor() as cursor:
            cursor.execute('SELECT %s + %s AS sum', (3, 2))
            result = cursor.fetchone()

        return result

    except Exception as e:
        return (f"Error: {str(e)}")  # Return an error message if an exception
 occurs
```

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Ruby를 사용하여 Lambda 함수에서 Amazon RDS 데이터베이스에 연결

```
# Ruby code here.

require 'aws-sdk-rds'
require 'json'
require 'mysql2'

def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  endpoint = ENV['DBEndpoint'] # Add the endpoint without https"
  port = ENV['Port']           # 3306
  user = ENV['DBUser']
  region = ENV['DBRegion']     # 'us-east-1'
  db_name = ENV['DBName']

  credentials = Aws::Credentials.new(
    ENV['AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID'],
    ENV['AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY'],
    ENV['AWS_SESSION_TOKEN']
  )
  rds_client = Aws::RDS::AuthTokenGenerator.new(
    region: region,
    credentials: credentials
  )

  token = rds_client.auth_token(
    endpoint: endpoint+ ':' + port,
    user_name: user,
    region: region
  )

  begin
    conn = Mysql2::Client.new(
```

```
      host: endpoint,
      username: user,
      password: token,
      port: port,
      database: db_name,
      sslca: '/var/task/global-bundle.pem',
      sslverify: true,
      enable_cleartext_plugin: true
    )
    a = 3
    b = 2
    result = conn.query("SELECT #{a} + #{b} AS sum").first['sum']
    puts result
    conn.close
    {
      statusCode: 200,
      body: result.to_json
    }
  rescue => e
    puts "Database connection failed due to #{e}"
  end
end
```

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Rust를 사용하여 Lambda 함수에서 Amazon RDS 데이터베이스에 연결

```
use aws_config::BehaviorVersion;
use aws_credential_types::provider::ProvideCredentials;
use aws_sigv4::{
    http_request::{sign, SignableBody, SignableRequest, SigningSettings},
    sign::v4,
};
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, Error, LambdaEvent};
```

```
use serde_json::{json, Value};
use sqlx::postgres::PgConnectOptions;
use std::env;
use std::time::{Duration, SystemTime};

const RDS_CERTS: &[u8] = include_bytes!("global-bundle.pem");

async fn generate_rds_iam_token(
    db_hostname: &str,
    port: u16,
    db_username: &str,
) -> Result<String, Error> {
    let config = aws_config::load_defaults(BehaviorVersion::v2024_03_28()).await;

    let credentials = config
        .credentials_provider()
        .expect("no credentials provider found")
        .provide_credentials()
        .await
        .expect("unable to load credentials");
    let identity = credentials.into();
    let region = config.region().unwrap().to_string();

    let mut signing_settings = SigningSettings::default();
    signing_settings.expires_in = Some(Duration::from_secs(900));
    signing_settings.signature_location =
 aws_sigv4::http_request::SignatureLocation::QueryParams;

    let signing_params = v4::SigningParams::builder()
        .identity(&identity)
        .region(&region)
        .name("rds-db")
        .time(SystemTime::now())
        .settings(signing_settings)
        .build()?;

    let url = format!(
        "https://{db_hostname}:{port}/?Action=connect&DBUser={db_user}",
        db_hostname = db_hostname,
        port = port,
        db_user = db_username
    );

    let signable_request =
```

```
        SignableRequest::new("GET", &url, std::iter::empty(),
 SignableBody::Bytes(&[]))
            .expect("signable request");

    let (signing_instructions, _signature) =
        sign(signable_request, &signing_params.into())?.into_parts();

    let mut url = url::Url::parse(&url).unwrap();
    for (name, value) in signing_instructions.params() {
        url.query_pairs_mut().append_pair(name, &value);
    }

    let response = url.to_string().split_off("https://".len());

    Ok(response)
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    run(service_fn(handler)).await
}

async fn handler(_event: LambdaEvent<Value>) -> Result<Value, Error> {
    let db_host = env::var("DB_HOSTNAME").expect("DB_HOSTNAME must be set");
    let db_port = env::var("DB_PORT")
        .expect("DB_PORT must be set")
        .parse::<u16>()
        .expect("PORT must be a valid number");
    let db_name = env::var("DB_NAME").expect("DB_NAME must be set");
    let db_user_name = env::var("DB_USERNAME").expect("DB_USERNAME must be set");

    let token = generate_rds_iam_token(&db_host, db_port, &db_user_name).await?;

    let opts = PgConnectOptions::new()
        .host(&db_host)
        .port(db_port)
        .username(&db_user_name)
        .password(&token)
        .database(&db_name)
        .ssl_root_cert_from_pem(RDS_CERTS.to_vec())
        .ssl_mode(sqlx::postgres::PgSslMode::Require);

    let pool = sqlx::postgres::PgPoolOptions::new()
        .connect_with(opts)
```

```
        .await?;

    let result: i32 = sqlx::query_scalar("SELECT $1 + $2")
        .bind(3)
        .bind(2)
        .fetch_one(&pool)
        .await?;

    println!("Result: {:?}", result);

    Ok(json!({
        "statusCode": 200,
        "content-type": "text/plain",
        "body": format!("The selected sum is: {result}")
    }))
}
```

AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Amazon RDS Data Service의 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Relational Database Service Data Service를 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

추가 리소스

- Amazon RDS 데이터 서비스 사용 설명서 - Amazon RDS 데이터 서비스에 대한 자세한 정보입니다..
- Amazon RDS 데이터 서비스 API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 Amazon RDS 데이터 서비스 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리입니다. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs 사용하는 Amazon RDS Data Service의 기본 예제
  - AWS SDKs 사용하는 Amazon RDS Data Service에 대한 작업
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ExecuteStatement 함께 사용
- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon RDS Data Service 시나리오
  - Aurora 서버리스 작업 항목 트래커 만들기

AWS SDKs 사용하는 Amazon RDS Data Service의 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 SDKs와 함께 AWS Amazon Relational Database Service Data Service의 기본 사항을 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- AWS SDKs 사용하는 Amazon RDS Data Service에 대한 작업
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ExecuteStatement 함께 사용

AWS SDKs 사용하는 Amazon RDS Data Service에 대한 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 Amazon RDS Data Service 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

이러한 발췌문은 Amazon RDS Data Service API를 호출하며 컨텍스트에서 실행해야 하는 더 큰 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드입니다. AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon RDS Data Service 시나리오 에서 컨텍스트에 맞는 작업을 볼 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 Amazon Relational Database Service Data Service API 참조를 참조하세요.

예시

- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ExecuteStatement 함께 사용

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`ExecuteStatement`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ExecuteStatement`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예시 1: 트랜잭션의 일부인 SQL 문 실행

다음 `execute-statement` 예시에서는 트랜잭션의 일부인 SQL 문을 실행합니다.

```
aws rds-data execute-statement \
    --resource-arn "arn:aws:rds:us-west-2:123456789012:cluster:mydbcluster" \
    --database "mydb" \
    --secret-arn "arn:aws:secretsmanager:us-west-2:123456789012:secret:mysecret"
 \
    --sql "update mytable set quantity=5 where id=201" \
    --transaction-id "ABC1234567890xyz"
```

출력:

```
{
    "numberOfRecordsUpdated": 1
}
```

예 2: 파라미터를 사용하여 SQL 문을 실행하는 방법

다음 `execute-statement` 예시에서는 파라미터를 사용하여 SQL 문을 실행합니다.

```
aws rds-data execute-statement \
    --resource-arn "arn:aws:rds:us-east-1:123456789012:cluster:mydbcluster" \
    --database "mydb" \
    --secret-arn "arn:aws:secretsmanager:us-east-1:123456789012:secret:mysecret"
 \
    --sql "insert into mytable values (:id, :val)" \
    --parameters "[{\"name\": \"id\", \"value\": {\"longValue\": 1}},{\"name\":
 \"val\", \"value\": {\"stringValue\": \"value1\"}}]"
```

출력:

```
{
    "numberOfRecordsUpdated": 1
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon RDS 사용자 안내서의 Aurora Serverless에 데이터 API 사용을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ExecuteStatement를 참조하세요.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn query_cluster(
    client: &Client,
    cluster_arn: &str,
    query: &str,
    secret_arn: &str,
) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let st = client
        .execute_statement()
        .resource_arn(cluster_arn)
        .database("postgres") // Do not confuse this with db instance name
        .sql(query)
        .secret_arn(secret_arn);

    let result = st.send().await?;

    println!("{:?}", result);
    println!();

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 ExecuteStatement을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon RDS Data Service 시나리오

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon RDS Data Service AWS SDKs에서 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이러한 시나리오에서는 Amazon RDS Data Service 내에서 또는 다른 함수와 함께 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS 서비스. 각 시나리오에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시나리오는 컨텍스트에 맞는 서비스 작업을 이해하는 데 도움이 되도록 중급 수준의 경험을 대상으로 합니다.

예시

- Aurora 서버리스 작업 항목 트래커 만들기

Aurora 서버리스 작업 항목 트래커 만들기

다음 코드 예제는 Amazon Aurora Serverless 데이터베이스에서 작업 항목을 추적하고 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 보고서를 보내는 웹 애플리케이션을 만드는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

AWS SDK for .NET 를 사용하여 Amazon Aurora 데이터베이스의 작업 항목을 추적하고 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 보고서를 이메일로 보내는 웹 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제에서는 RESTful .NET 백엔드와의 상호 작용을 위해 React.js로 빌드된 프런트엔드를 사용합니다.

- React 웹 애플리케이션을 AWS 서비스와 통합합니다.
- Aurora 테이블의 항목을 나열, 추가, 업데이트 및 삭제합니다.
- Amazon SES를 사용하여 필터링된 작업 항목에 대한 이메일 보고서를 보냅니다.
- 포함된 AWS CloudFormation 스크립트를 사용하여 예제 리소스를 배포하고 관리합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Aurora

- Amazon RDS
- Amazon RDS 데이터 서비스
- Amazon SES

C++

SDK for C++

Amazon Aurora Serverless 데이터베이스에 저장된 작업 항목을 추적하고 보고하는 웹 애플리케이션을 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Amazon Aurora Serverless 데이터를 쿼리하고 React 애플리케이션에서 사용하도록 C++ REST API를 설정하는 방법에 대한 지침과 전체 소스 코드는 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Amazon RDS 데이터 서비스
- Amazon SES

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

Amazon RDS 데이터베이스에 저장된 작업 항목을 추적하고 보고하는 웹 애플리케이션을 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Amazon Aurora Serverless 데이터를 쿼리하고 React 애플리케이션에서 사용하도록 Spring REST API를 설정하는 방법에 대한 지침과 전체 소스 코드는 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하십시오.

JDBC API를 사용한 예제를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 전체 소스 코드와 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Aurora

- Amazon RDS
- Amazon RDS 데이터 서비스
- Amazon SES

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

Amazon RDS 데이터베이스에 저장된 작업 항목을 추적하고 보고하는 웹 애플리케이션을 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Amazon Aurora Serverless 데이터를 쿼리하고 React 애플리케이션에서 사용하도록 Spring REST API를 설정하는 방법에 대한 지침과 전체 소스 코드는 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Amazon RDS 데이터 서비스
- Amazon SES

PHP

SDK for PHP

AWS SDK for PHP 를 사용하여 Amazon RDS 데이터베이스의 작업 항목을 추적하고 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 보고서를 이메일로 보내는 웹 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제에서는 RESTful PHP 백엔드와의 상호 작용을 위해 React.js로 빌드된 프런트엔드를 사용합니다.

- React.js 웹 애플리케이션을 AWS 서비스와 통합합니다.
- Amazon RDS 테이블의 항목을 나열, 추가, 업데이트 및 삭제합니다.
- Amazon SES를 사용하여 필터링된 작업 항목에 대한 이메일 보고서를 보냅니다.
- 포함된 AWS CloudFormation 스크립트를 사용하여 예제 리소스를 배포하고 관리합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Amazon RDS 데이터 서비스
- Amazon SES

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 를 사용하여 Amazon Aurora Serverless 데이터베이스의 작업 항목을 추적하고 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 보고서를 이메일로 보내는 REST 서비스를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제는 Flask 웹 프레임워크를 사용하여 HTTP 라우팅을 처리하고 React 웹 페이지와 통합하여 완전한 기능을 갖춘 웹 애플리케이션을 제공합니다.

- 와 통합되는 Flask REST 서비스를 빌드합니다 AWS 서비스.
- Aurora Serverless 데이터베이스에 저장된 작업 항목을 읽고, 쓰고, 업데이트합니다.
- 데이터베이스 자격 증명이 포함된 AWS Secrets Manager 보안 암호를 생성하고 이를 사용하여 데이터베이스에 대한 호출을 인증합니다.
- Amazon SES를 사용하여 작업 항목에 대한 이메일 보고서를 보냅니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하십시오.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Amazon RDS 데이터 서비스
- Amazon SES

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Redshift의 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Redshift를 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

추가 리소스

- Amazon Redshift 관리 가이드 - Amazon Redshift에 대한 자세한 정보입니다.
- Amazon Redshift API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 Amazon Redshift 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 설정 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

시작

Hello Amazon Redshift

다음 코드 예에서는 Amazon Redshift 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
```

```
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/redshift"
)

// main uses the AWS SDK for Go V2 to create a Redshift client
// and list up to 10 clusters in your account.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
func main() {
 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
  fmt.Println(err)
  return
 }
 redshiftClient := redshift.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 count := 20
 fmt.Printf("Let's list up to %v clusters for your account.\n", count)
 result, err := redshiftClient.DescribeClusters(ctx,
 &redshift.DescribeClustersInput{
  MaxRecords: aws.Int32(int32(count)),
 })
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Printf("Couldn't list clusters for your account. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  return
 }
 if len(result.Clusters) == 0 {
  fmt.Println("You don't have any clusters!")
  return
 }
 for _, cluster := range result.Clusters {
  fmt.Printf("\t%v : %v\n", *cluster.ClusterIdentifier, *cluster.ClusterStatus)
 }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 DescribeClusters를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.redshift.RedshiftClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.redshift.paginators.DescribeClustersIterable;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class HelloRedshift {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RedshiftClient redshiftClient = RedshiftClient.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        listClustersPaginator(redshiftClient);
    }

    public static void listClustersPaginator(RedshiftClient redshiftClient) {
        DescribeClustersIterable clustersIterable =
 redshiftClient.describeClustersPaginator();
        clustersIterable.stream()
            .flatMap(r -> r.clusters().stream())
            .forEach(cluster -> System.out
                .println(" Cluster identifier: " + cluster.clusterIdentifier() +
 " status = " + cluster.clusterStatus()));
```

```
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeClusters를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import boto3


def hello_redshift(redshift_client):
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an Amazon Redshift client and
 list
    the clusters in your account. This list might be empty if you haven't created
    any clusters.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.

    :param redshift_client: A Boto3 Redshift Client object.
    """
    print("Hello, Redshift! Let's list your clusters:")
    paginator = redshift_client.get_paginator("describe_clusters")
    clusters = []
    for page in paginator.paginate():
        clusters.extend(page["Clusters"])

    print(f"{len(clusters)} cluster(s) were found.")

    for cluster in clusters:
        print(f"  {cluster['ClusterIdentifier']}")
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    hello_redshift(boto3.client("redshift"))
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeClusters를 참조하세요.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs 사용한 Amazon Redshift의 기본 예제
  - Hello Amazon Redshift
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon Redshift의 기본 사항 알아보기
  - AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Redshift 작업
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateCluster 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteCluster 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeClusters 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 DescribeStatement 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 ExecuteStatement 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 GetStatementResult 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 ListDatabases 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ModifyCluster 함께 사용
- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Redshift 시나리오
  - Amazon Redshift 항목 추적기 만들기

AWS SDKs 사용한 Amazon Redshift의 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK와 함께 Amazon Redshift의 기본 사항을 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- Hello Amazon Redshift
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon Redshift의 기본 사항 알아보기
- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Redshift 작업
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateCluster 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteCluster 함께 사용

- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeClusters 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DescribeStatement 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 ExecuteStatement 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 GetStatementResult 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 ListDatabases 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ModifyCluster 함께 사용

Hello Amazon Redshift

다음 코드 예에서는 Amazon Redshift 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/redshift"
)

// main uses the AWS SDK for Go V2 to create a Redshift client
// and list up to 10 clusters in your account.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
func main() {
 ctx := context.Background()
```

```
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
  fmt.Println(err)
  return
 }
 redshiftClient := redshift.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 count := 20
 fmt.Printf("Let's list up to %v clusters for your account.\n", count)
 result, err := redshiftClient.DescribeClusters(ctx,
 &redshift.DescribeClustersInput{
  MaxRecords: aws.Int32(int32(count)),
 })
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Printf("Couldn't list clusters for your account. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  return
 }
 if len(result.Clusters) == 0 {
  fmt.Println("You don't have any clusters!")
  return
 }
 for _, cluster := range result.Clusters {
  fmt.Printf("\t%v : %v\n", *cluster.ClusterIdentifier, *cluster.ClusterStatus)
 }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 DescribeClusters를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.redshift.RedshiftClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.redshift.paginators.DescribeClustersIterable;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class HelloRedshift {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RedshiftClient redshiftClient = RedshiftClient.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        listClustersPaginator(redshiftClient);
    }

    public static void listClustersPaginator(RedshiftClient redshiftClient) {
        DescribeClustersIterable clustersIterable =
 redshiftClient.describeClustersPaginator();
        clustersIterable.stream()
            .flatMap(r -> r.clusters().stream())
            .forEach(cluster -> System.out
                .println(" Cluster identifier: " + cluster.clusterIdentifier() +
 " status = " + cluster.clusterStatus()));
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeClusters를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import boto3


def hello_redshift(redshift_client):
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an Amazon Redshift client and
 list
    the clusters in your account. This list might be empty if you haven't created
    any clusters.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.

    :param redshift_client: A Boto3 Redshift Client object.
    """
    print("Hello, Redshift! Let's list your clusters:")
    paginator = redshift_client.get_paginator("describe_clusters")
    clusters = []
    for page in paginator.paginate():
        clusters.extend(page["Clusters"])

    print(f"{len(clusters)} cluster(s) were found.")

    for cluster in clusters:
        print(f"  {cluster['ClusterIdentifier']}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    hello_redshift(boto3.client("redshift"))
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeClusters를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon Redshift의 기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- Redshift 클러스터를 생성합니다.
- 클러스터의 데이터베이스를 나열합니다.
- Movies라는 테이블을 생성합니다.
- Movies 테이블을 채웁니다.
- Movies 테이블을 연도별로 쿼리합니다.
- Redshift 클러스터를 수정합니다.
- Amazon Redshift 클러스터를 삭제합니다.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
package scenarios

import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "math/rand"
 "strings"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 redshift_types "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/redshift/types"
 redshiftdata_types "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/redshiftdata/types"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/secretsmanager"
```

```
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/redshift/actions"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/redshift"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/redshiftdata"
)

// IScenarioHelper abstracts input and wait functions from a scenario so that
 they
// can be mocked for unit testing.
type IScenarioHelper interface {
 GetName() string
}

const rMax = 100000

type ScenarioHelper struct {
 Prefix string
 Random *rand.Rand
}

// GetName returns a unique name formed of a prefix and a random number.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) GetName() string {
 return fmt.Sprintf("%v%v", helper.Prefix, helper.Random.Intn(rMax))
}

// RedshiftBasicsScenario separates the steps of this scenario into individual
 functions so that
// they are simpler to read and understand.
type RedshiftBasicsScenario struct {
 sdkConfig         aws.Config
 helper            IScenarioHelper
 questioner        demotools.IQuestioner
 pauser            demotools.IPausable
 filesystem        demotools.IFileSystem
 redshiftActor     *actions.RedshiftActions
 redshiftDataActor *actions.RedshiftDataActions
 secretsmanager    *SecretsManager
}

// SecretsManager is used to retrieve username and password information from a
 secure service.
type SecretsManager struct {
 SecretsManagerClient *secretsmanager.Client
```

```
}

// RedshiftBasics constructs a new Redshift Basics runner.
func RedshiftBasics(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner,
 pauser demotools.IPausable, filesystem demotools.IFileSystem, helper
 IScenarioHelper) RedshiftBasicsScenario {
 scenario := RedshiftBasicsScenario{
  sdkConfig:         sdkConfig,
  helper:            helper,
  questioner:        questioner,
  pauser:            pauser,
  filesystem:        filesystem,
  secretsmanager:    &SecretsManager{SecretsManagerClient:
 secretsmanager.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
  redshiftActor:     &actions.RedshiftActions{RedshiftClient:
 redshift.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
  redshiftDataActor: &actions.RedshiftDataActions{RedshiftDataClient:
 redshiftdata.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
 }
 return scenario
}


// Movie makes it easier to use Movie objects given in json format.
type Movie struct {
 ID    int    `json:"id"`
 Title string `json:"title"`
 Year  int    `json:"year"`
}


// User makes it easier to get the User data back from SecretsManager and use it
 later.
type User struct {
 Username string `json:"userName"`
 Password string `json:"userPassword"`
}

// Run runs the RedshiftBasics interactive example that shows you how to use
 Amazon
// Redshift and how to interact with its common endpoints.
//
// 0. Retrieve username and password information to access Redshift.
// 1. Create a cluster.
```

```
// 2. Wait for the cluster to become available.
// 3. List the available databases in the region.
// 4. Create a table named "Movies" in the "dev" database.
// 5. Populate the movies table from the "movies.json" file.
// 6. Query the movies table by year.
// 7. Modify the cluster's maintenance window.
// 8. Optionally clean up all resources created during this demo.
//
// This example creates an Amazon Redshift service client from the specified
 sdkConfig so that
// you can replace it with a mocked or stubbed config for unit testing.
//
// It uses a questioner from the `demotools` package to get input during the
 example.
// This package can be found in the ..\..\demotools folder of this repo.
func (runner *RedshiftBasicsScenario) Run(ctx context.Context) {

 user := User{}
 secretId := "s3express/basics/secrets"
 clusterId := "demo-cluster-1"
 maintenanceWindow := "wed:07:30-wed:08:00"
 databaseName := "dev"
 tableName := "Movies"
 fileName := "Movies.json"
 nodeType := "ra3.xlplus"
 clusterType := "single-node"

 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Println("Something went wrong with the demo.")
   _, isMock := runner.questioner.(*demotools.MockQuestioner)
   if isMock || runner.questioner.AskBool("Do you want to see the full error
 message (y/n)?", "y") {
    log.Println(r)
   }
   runner.cleanUpResources(ctx, clusterId, databaseName, tableName,
 user.Username, runner.questioner)
  }
 }()

 // Retrieve the userName and userPassword from SecretsManager
 output, err := runner.secretsmanager.SecretsManagerClient.GetSecretValue(ctx,
 &secretsmanager.GetSecretValueInput{
  SecretId: aws.String(secretId),
```

```
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("There was a problem getting the secret value: %s", err)
  log.Printf("Please make sure to create a secret named 's3express/basics/
secrets' with keys of 'userName' and 'userPassword'.")
  panic(err)
 }

 err = json.Unmarshal([]byte(*output.SecretString), &user)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("There was a problem parsing the secret value from JSON: %s", err)
  panic(err)
 }

 // Create the Redshift cluster
 _, err = runner.redshiftActor.CreateCluster(ctx, clusterId, user.Username,
 user.Password, nodeType, clusterType, true)
 if err != nil {
  var clusterAlreadyExistsFault *redshift_types.ClusterAlreadyExistsFault
  if errors.As(err, &clusterAlreadyExistsFault) {
   log.Println("Cluster already exists. Continuing.")
  } else {
   log.Println("Error creating cluster.")
   panic(err)
  }
 }

 // Wait for the cluster to become available
 waiter :=
 redshift.NewClusterAvailableWaiter(runner.redshiftActor.RedshiftClient)
 err = waiter.Wait(ctx, &redshift.DescribeClustersInput{
  ClusterIdentifier: aws.String(clusterId),
 }, 5*time.Minute)
 if err != nil {
  log.Println("An error occurred waiting for the cluster.")
  panic(err)
 }

 // Get some info about the cluster
 describeOutput, err := runner.redshiftActor.DescribeClusters(ctx, clusterId)
 if err != nil {
  log.Println("Something went wrong trying to get information about the
 cluster.")
  panic(err)
```

```
}
log.Println("Here's some information about the cluster.")
log.Printf("The cluster's status is %s",
*describeOutput.Clusters[0].ClusterStatus)
log.Printf("The cluster was created at %s",
*describeOutput.Clusters[0].ClusterCreateTime)

// List databases
log.Println("List databases in", clusterId)
runner.questioner.Ask("Press Enter to continue...")
err = runner.redshiftDataActor.ListDatabases(ctx, clusterId, databaseName,
user.Username)
if err != nil {
 log.Printf("Failed to list databases: %v\n", err)
 panic(err)
}

// Create the "Movies" table
log.Println("Now you will create a table named " + tableName + ".")
runner.questioner.Ask("Press Enter to continue...")
err = nil
result, err := runner.redshiftDataActor.CreateTable(ctx, clusterId,
databaseName, tableName, user.Username, runner.pauser, []string{"title
VARCHAR(256)", "year INT"})
if err != nil {
 log.Printf("Failed to create table: %v\n", err)
 panic(err)
}

describeInput := redshiftdata.DescribeStatementInput{
 Id: result.Id,
}
query := actions.RedshiftQuery{
 Context: ctx,
 Input:   describeInput,
 Result:  result,
}
err = runner.redshiftDataActor.WaitForQueryStatus(query, runner.pauser, true)
if err != nil {
 log.Printf("Failed to execute query: %v\n", err)
 panic(err)
}
log.Printf("Successfully executed query\n")
```

```
 // Populate the "Movies" table
 runner.PopulateMoviesTable(ctx, clusterId, databaseName, tableName,
 user.Username, fileName)

 // Query the "Movies" table by year
 log.Println("Query the Movies table by year.")
 year := runner.questioner.AskInt(
  fmt.Sprintf("Enter a value between %v and %v:", 2012, 2014),
  demotools.InIntRange{Lower: 2012, Upper: 2014})
 runner.QueryMoviesByYear(ctx, clusterId, databaseName, tableName, user.Username,
 year)

 // Modify the cluster's maintenance window
 runner.redshiftActor.ModifyCluster(ctx, clusterId, maintenanceWindow)

 // Delete the Redshift cluster if confirmed
 runner.cleanUpResources(ctx, clusterId, databaseName, tableName, user.Username,
 runner.questioner)

 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
}

// cleanUpResources asks the user if they would like to delete each resource
 created during the scenario, from most
// impactful to least impactful. If any choice to delete is made, further
 deletion attempts are skipped.
func (runner *RedshiftBasicsScenario) cleanUpResources(ctx context.Context,
 clusterId string, databaseName string, tableName string, userName string,
 questioner demotools.IQuestioner) {
 deleted := false
 var err error = nil
 if questioner.AskBool("Do you want to delete the entire cluster? This will clean
 up all resources. (y/n)", "y") {
  deleted, err = runner.redshiftActor.DeleteCluster(ctx, clusterId)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Error deleting cluster: %v", err)
  }
 }
 if !deleted && questioner.AskBool("Do you want to delete the dev table? This
 will clean up all inserted records but keep your cluster intact. (y/n)", "y") {
  deleted, err = runner.redshiftDataActor.DeleteTable(ctx, clusterId,
 databaseName, tableName, userName)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Error deleting movies table: %v", err)
```

```
  }
 }
 if !deleted && questioner.AskBool("Do you want to delete all rows in the Movies
 table? This will clean up all inserted records but keep your cluster and table
 intact. (y/n)", "y") {
  deleted, err = runner.redshiftDataActor.DeleteDataRows(ctx, clusterId,
 databaseName, tableName, userName, runner.pauser)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Error deleting data rows: %v", err)
  }
 }
 if !deleted {
  log.Print("Please manually delete any unwanted resources.")
 }
}


// loadMoviesFromJSON takes the <fileName> file and populates a slice of Movie
 objects.
func (runner *RedshiftBasicsScenario) loadMoviesFromJSON(fileName string,
 filesystem demotools.IFileSystem) ([]Movie, error) {
 file, err := filesystem.OpenFile("../../resources/sample_files/" + fileName)
 if err != nil {
  return nil, err
 }
 defer filesystem.CloseFile(file)

 var movies []Movie
 err = json.NewDecoder(file).Decode(&movies)
 if err != nil {
  return nil, err
 }

 return movies, nil
}



// PopulateMoviesTable reads data from the <fileName> file and inserts records
 into the "Movies" table.
func (runner *RedshiftBasicsScenario) PopulateMoviesTable(ctx context.Context,
 clusterId string, databaseName string, tableName string, userName string,
 fileName string) {
```

```
log.Println("Populate the " + tableName + " table using the " + fileName + "
file.")
numRecords := runner.questioner.AskInt(
 fmt.Sprintf("Enter a value between %v and %v:", 10, 100),
 demotools.InIntRange{Lower: 10, Upper: 100})

movies, err := runner.loadMoviesFromJSON(fileName, runner.filesystem)
if err != nil {
 log.Printf("Failed to load movies from JSON: %v\n", err)
 panic(err)
}

var sqlStatements []string

for i, movie := range movies {
 if i >= numRecords {
  break
 }

 sqlStatement := fmt.Sprintf(`INSERT INTO %s (title, year) VALUES ('%s', %d);`,
  tableName,
  strings.Replace(movie.Title, "'", "''", -1), // Double any single quotes to
escape them
  movie.Year)

 sqlStatements = append(sqlStatements, sqlStatement)
}

input := &redshiftdata.BatchExecuteStatementInput{
 ClusterIdentifier: aws.String(clusterId),
 Database:          aws.String(databaseName),
 DbUser:            aws.String(userName),
 Sqls:              sqlStatements,
}

result, err := runner.redshiftDataActor.ExecuteBatchStatement(ctx, *input)
if err != nil {
 log.Printf("Failed to execute batch statement: %v\n", err)
 panic(err)
}

describeInput := redshiftdata.DescribeStatementInput{
 Id: result.Id,
}
```

```
 query := actions.RedshiftQuery{
  Context: ctx,
  Result:  result,
  Input:   describeInput,
 }
 err = runner.redshiftDataActor.WaitForQueryStatus(query, runner.pauser, true)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Failed to execute batch insert query: %v\n", err)
  return
 }
 log.Printf("Successfully executed batch statement\n")

 log.Printf("%d records were added to the Movies table.\n", numRecords)
}



// QueryMoviesByYear retrieves only movies from the "Movies" table which match
 the given year.
func (runner *RedshiftBasicsScenario) QueryMoviesByYear(ctx context.Context,
 clusterId string, databaseName string, tableName string, userName string, year
 int) {

 sqlStatement := fmt.Sprintf(`SELECT title FROM %s WHERE year = %d;`, tableName,
 year)

 input := &redshiftdata.ExecuteStatementInput{
  ClusterIdentifier: aws.String(clusterId),
  Database:          aws.String(databaseName),
  DbUser:            aws.String(userName),
  Sql:               aws.String(sqlStatement),
 }

 result, err := runner.redshiftDataActor.ExecuteStatement(ctx, *input)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Failed to query movies: %v\n", err)
  panic(err)
 }

 log.Println("The identifier of the statement is ", *result.Id)

 describeInput := redshiftdata.DescribeStatementInput{
  Id: result.Id,
```

```
 }

 query := actions.RedshiftQuery{
  Context: ctx,
  Input:   describeInput,
  Result:  result,
 }
 err = runner.redshiftDataActor.WaitForQueryStatus(query, runner.pauser, true)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Failed to execute query: %v\n", err)
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Successfully executed query\n")

 getResultOutput, err := runner.redshiftDataActor.GetStatementResult(ctx,
 *result.Id)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Failed to query movies: %v\n", err)
  panic(err)
 }
 for _, row := range getResultOutput.Records {
  for _, col := range row {
   title, ok := col.(*redshiftdata_types.FieldMemberStringValue)
   if !ok {
    log.Println("Failed to parse the field")
   } else {
    log.Printf("The Movie title field is %s\n", title.Value)
   }
  }
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CreateCluster
  - DescribeClusters
  - DescribeStatement
  - ExecuteStatement
  - GetStatementResult

- ListDatabasesPaginator
- ModifyCluster

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Redshift 기능을 시연하는 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
import com.example.redshift.User;
import com.google.gson.Gson;
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.redshift.model.ClusterAlreadyExistsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.redshift.model.CreateClusterResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.redshift.model.DeleteClusterResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.redshift.model.ModifyClusterResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.redshift.model.RedshiftException;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.redshiftdata.model.ExecuteStatementResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.redshiftdata.model.RedshiftDataException;
import java.util.Scanner;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.secretsmanager.SecretsManagerClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.secretsmanager.model.GetSecretValueRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.secretsmanager.model.GetSecretValueResponse;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
```

```
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 *
 *  This example requires an AWS Secrets Manager secret that contains the
 *  database credentials. If you do not create a
 *  secret that specifies user name and password, this example will not work. For
 details, see:
 *
 *  https://docs.aws.amazon.com/secretsmanager/latest/userguide/integrating_how-
services-use-secrets_RS.html
 *
 This Java example performs these tasks:
 *
 * 1. Prompts the user for a unique cluster ID or use the default value.
 * 2. Creates a Redshift cluster with the specified or default cluster Id value.
 * 3. Waits until the Redshift cluster is available for use.
 * 4. Lists all databases using a pagination API call.
 * 5. Creates a table named "Movies" with fields ID, title, and year.
 * 6. Inserts a specified number of records into the "Movies" table by reading
 the Movies JSON file.
 * 7. Prompts the user for a movie release year.
 * 8. Runs a SQL query to retrieve movies released in the specified year.
 * 9. Modifies the Redshift cluster.
 * 10. Prompts the user for confirmation to delete the Redshift cluster.
 * 11. If confirmed, deletes the specified Redshift cluster.
 */

public class RedshiftScenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(RedshiftScenario.class);

    static RedshiftActions redshiftActions = new RedshiftActions();
    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:
                <jsonFilePath> <secretName>\s

            Where:
```

```
                jsonFilePath - The path to the Movies JSON file (you can locate
that file in ../../../resources/sample_files/movies.json)
                secretName - The name of the secret that belongs to Secret
Manager that stores the user name and password used in this scenario.
            """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            logger.info(usage);
            return;
        }

        String jsonFilePath = args[0];
        String secretName = args[1];
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("Welcome to the Amazon Redshift SDK Basics scenario.");
        logger.info("""
            This Java program demonstrates how to interact with Amazon Redshift
by using the AWS SDK for Java (v2).\s
            Amazon Redshift is a fully managed, petabyte-scale data warehouse
service hosted in the cloud.

            The program's primary functionalities include cluster creation,
verification of cluster readiness,\s
            list databases, table creation, data population within the table, and
execution of SQL statements.
            Furthermore, it demonstrates the process of querying data from the
Movie table.\s

            Upon completion of the program, all AWS resources are cleaned up.
            """);

        logger.info("Lets get started...");
        logger.info("""
            First, we will retrieve the user name and password from Secrets
Manager.

            Using Amazon Secrets Manager to store Redshift credentials provides
several security benefits.
            It allows you to securely store and manage sensitive information,
such as passwords, API keys, and
            database credentials, without embedding them directly in your
application code.
```

```
            More information can be found here:

            https://docs.aws.amazon.com/secretsmanager/latest/userguide/
integrating_how-services-use-secrets_RS.html
            """);
        Gson gson = new Gson();
        User user = gson.fromJson(String.valueOf(getSecretValues(secretName)),
 User.class);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        try {
            runScenario(user, scanner, jsonFilePath);
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        } catch (Throwable e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    private static void runScenario(User user, Scanner scanner,  String
 jsonFilePath) throws Throwable {
        String databaseName = "dev";
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        logger.info("Create a Redshift Cluster");
        logger.info("A Redshift cluster refers to the collection of computing
 resources and storage that work together to process and analyze large volumes of
 data.");
        logger.info("Enter a cluster id value or accept the default by hitting
 Enter (default is redshift-cluster-movies): ");
        String userClusterId = scanner.nextLine();
        String clusterId = userClusterId.isEmpty() ? "redshift-cluster-movies" :
 userClusterId;
        try {
            CompletableFuture<CreateClusterResponse> future =
 redshiftActions.createClusterAsync(clusterId, user.getUserName(),
 user.getUserPassword());
            CreateClusterResponse response = future.join();
            logger.info("Cluster successfully created. Cluster Identifier {} ",
 response.cluster().clusterIdentifier());

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ClusterAlreadyExistsException) {
```

```
                logger.info("The Cluster {} already exists. Moving on...",
 clusterId);
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
        }
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("Wait until {} is available.", clusterId);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
 redshiftActions.waitForClusterReadyAsync(clusterId);
            future.join();
            logger.info("Cluster is ready!");

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof RedshiftException redshiftEx) {
                logger.info("Redshift error occurred: Error message: {}, Error
 code {}", redshiftEx.getMessage(), redshiftEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        String databaseInfo = """
            When you created $clusteridD, the dev database is created by default
 and used in this scenario.\s

            To create a custom database, you need to have a CREATEDB privilege.\s
            For more information, see the documentation here: https://
docs.aws.amazon.com/redshift/latest/dg/r_CREATE_DATABASE.html.
           """.replace("$clusteridD", clusterId);

        logger.info(databaseInfo);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
```

```
        logger.info("List databases in {} ",clusterId);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
redshiftActions.listAllDatabasesAsync(clusterId, user.getUserName(), "dev");
            future.join();
            logger.info("Databases listed successfully.");

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof RedshiftDataException redshiftEx) {
                logger.error("Redshift Data error occurred: {} Error code: {}",
redshiftEx.getMessage(), redshiftEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("Now you will create a table named Movies.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<ExecuteStatementResponse> future =
redshiftActions.createTableAsync(clusterId, databaseName, user.getUserName());
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof RedshiftDataException redshiftEx) {
                logger.info("Redshift Data error occurred: {} Error code: {}",
redshiftEx.getMessage(), redshiftEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("Populate the Movies table using the Movies.json file.");
```

```
        logger.info("Specify the number of records you would like to add to the
Movies Table.");
        logger.info("Please enter a value between 50 and 200.");
        int numRecords;
        do {
            logger.info("Enter a value: ");
            while (!scanner.hasNextInt()) {
                logger.info("Invalid input. Please enter a value between 50 and
200.");
                logger.info("Enter a year: ");
                scanner.next();
            }
            numRecords = scanner.nextInt();
        } while (numRecords < 50 || numRecords > 200);
        try {
            redshiftActions.popTableAsync(clusterId, databaseName,
user.getUserName(), jsonFilePath, numRecords).join();  // Wait for the operation
to complete
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof RedshiftDataException redshiftEx) {
                logger.info("Redshift Data error occurred: {} Error code: {}",
redshiftEx.getMessage(), redshiftEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("Query the Movies table by year. Enter a value between
2012-2014.");
        int movieYear;
        do {
            logger.info("Enter a year: ");
            while (!scanner.hasNextInt()) {
                logger.info("Invalid input. Please enter a valid year between
2012 and 2014.");
                logger.info("Enter a year: ");
                scanner.next();
            }
            movieYear = scanner.nextInt();
```

```
            scanner.nextLine();
        } while (movieYear < 2012 || movieYear > 2014);

        String id;
        try {
            CompletableFuture<String> future =
redshiftActions.queryMoviesByYearAsync(databaseName, user.getUserName(),
movieYear, clusterId);
            id = future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof RedshiftDataException redshiftEx) {
                logger.info("Redshift Data error occurred: {} Error code: {}",
redshiftEx.getMessage(), redshiftEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }

        logger.info("The identifier of the statement is " + id);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
redshiftActions.checkStatementAsync(id);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof RedshiftDataException redshiftEx) {
                logger.info("Redshift Data error occurred: {} Error code: {}",
redshiftEx.getMessage(), redshiftEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future = redshiftActions.getResultsAsync(id);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
```

```
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof RedshiftDataException redshiftEx) {
                logger.info("Redshift Data error occurred: {} Error code: {}",
 redshiftEx.getMessage(), redshiftEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("Now you will modify the Redshift cluster.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<ModifyClusterResponse> future =
 redshiftActions.modifyClusterAsync(clusterId);;
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof RedshiftDataException redshiftEx) {
                logger.info("Redshift Data error occurred: {} Error code: {}",
 redshiftEx.getMessage(), redshiftEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("Would you like to delete the Amazon Redshift cluster? (y/
n)");
        String delAns = scanner.nextLine().trim();
        if (delAns.equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
            logger.info("You selected to delete {} ", clusterId);
            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
            try {
                CompletableFuture<DeleteClusterResponse> future =
 redshiftActions.deleteRedshiftClusterAsync(clusterId);;
                future.join();
```

```
            } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
                Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof RedshiftDataException redshiftEx) {
                    logger.info("Redshift Data error occurred: {} Error code:
{}", redshiftEx.getMessage(), redshiftEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                } else {
                    logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
rt.getMessage());
                }
                throw cause;
            }
        } else {
            logger.info("The {}  was not deleted", clusterId);
        }
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("This concludes the Amazon Redshift SDK Basics scenario.");
        logger.info(DASHES);
    }

    private static SecretsManagerClient getSecretClient() {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        return SecretsManagerClient.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();
    }

    private static void waitForInputToContinue(Scanner scanner) {
        while (true) {
            System.out.println("");
            System.out.println("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:");
            String input = scanner.nextLine();

            if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("c")) {
                System.out.println("Continuing with the program...");
                System.out.println("");
                break;
            } else {
                // Handle invalid input.
                System.out.println("Invalid input. Please try again.");
            }
        }
```

```
    }

    // Get the Amazon Redshift credentials from AWS Secrets Manager.
    private static String getSecretValues(String secretName) {
        SecretsManagerClient secretClient = getSecretClient();
        GetSecretValueRequest valueRequest = GetSecretValueRequest.builder()
            .secretId(secretName)
            .build();

        GetSecretValueResponse valueResponse =
 secretClient.getSecretValue(valueRequest);
        return valueResponse.secretString();
    }
}
```

Amazon Redshift SDK 메서드의 래퍼 클래스입니다.

```
public class RedshiftActions {

    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(RedshiftActions.class);
    private static RedshiftDataAsyncClient redshiftDataAsyncClient;

    private static RedshiftAsyncClient redshiftAsyncClient;

    private static RedshiftAsyncClient getAsyncClient() {
        if (redshiftAsyncClient == null) {
            SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
                .maxConcurrency(100)
                .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .build();

            ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
 ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
                .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))
                .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))
                .retryStrategy(RetryMode.STANDARD)
                .build();

            redshiftAsyncClient = RedshiftAsyncClient.builder()
```

```
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                .build();
        }
        return redshiftAsyncClient;
    }

    private static RedshiftDataAsyncClient getAsyncDataClient() {
        if (redshiftDataAsyncClient == null) {
            SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
                .maxConcurrency(100)
                .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .build();

            ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
                .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))
                .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))
                .retryStrategy(RetryMode.STANDARD)
                .build();

            redshiftDataAsyncClient = RedshiftDataAsyncClient.builder()
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                .build();
        }
        return redshiftDataAsyncClient;
    }

    /**
     * Creates a new Amazon Redshift cluster asynchronously.
     * @param clusterId     the unique identifier for the cluster
     * @param username      the username for the administrative user
     * @param userPassword  the password for the administrative user
     * @return a CompletableFuture that represents the asynchronous operation of
creating the cluster
     * @throws RuntimeException if the cluster creation fails
     */
    public CompletableFuture<CreateClusterResponse> createClusterAsync(String
clusterId, String username, String userPassword) {
        CreateClusterRequest clusterRequest = CreateClusterRequest.builder()
            .clusterIdentifier(clusterId)
```

```
            .masterUsername(username)
            .masterUserPassword(userPassword)
            .nodeType("ra3.4xlarge")
            .publiclyAccessible(true)
            .numberOfNodes(2)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().createCluster(clusterRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (response != null) {
                    logger.info("Created cluster ");
                } else {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to create cluster: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            });
    }

    /**
     * Waits asynchronously for the specified cluster to become available.
     * @param clusterId the identifier of the cluster to wait for
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the cluster is
ready
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> waitForClusterReadyAsync(String clusterId) {
        DescribeClustersRequest clustersRequest =
DescribeClustersRequest.builder()
            .clusterIdentifier(clusterId)
            .build();

        logger.info("Waiting for cluster to become available. This may take a few
minutes.");
        long startTime = System.currentTimeMillis();

        // Recursive method to poll the cluster status.
        return checkClusterStatusAsync(clustersRequest, startTime);
    }

    private CompletableFuture<Void>
checkClusterStatusAsync(DescribeClustersRequest clustersRequest, long startTime)
{
        return getAsyncClient().describeClusters(clustersRequest)
            .thenCompose(clusterResponse -> {
                List<Cluster> clusterList = clusterResponse.clusters();
```

```
                boolean clusterReady = false;
                for (Cluster cluster : clusterList) {
                    if ("available".equals(cluster.clusterStatus())) {
                        clusterReady = true;
                        break;
                    }
                }

                if (clusterReady) {
                    logger.info(String.format("Cluster is available!"));
                    return CompletableFuture.completedFuture(null);
                } else {
                    long elapsedTimeMillis = System.currentTimeMillis() -
startTime;
                    long elapsedSeconds = elapsedTimeMillis / 1000;
                    long minutes = elapsedSeconds / 60;
                    long seconds = elapsedSeconds % 60;
                    System.out.printf("\rElapsed Time: %02d:%02d - Waiting for
cluster...", minutes, seconds);
                    System.out.flush();

                    // Wait 1 second before the next status check
                    return CompletableFuture.runAsync(() -> {
                        try {
                            TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(1);
                        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                            throw new RuntimeException("Error during sleep: " +
e.getMessage(), e);
                        }
                    }).thenCompose(ignored ->
checkClusterStatusAsync(clustersRequest, startTime));
                }
            }).exceptionally(exception -> {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to get cluster status: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
            });
    }

    /**
     * Lists all databases asynchronously for the specified cluster, database
user, and database.
     * @param clusterId the identifier of the cluster to list databases for
     * @param dbUser the database user to use for the list databases request
     * @param database the database to list databases for
```

```
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the database
listing is complete, or throws a {@link RuntimeException} if there was an error
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> listAllDatabasesAsync(String clusterId, String
dbUser, String database) {
       ListDatabasesRequest databasesRequest = ListDatabasesRequest.builder()
           .clusterIdentifier(clusterId)
           .dbUser(dbUser)
           .database(database)
           .build();

       // Asynchronous paginator for listing databases.
       ListDatabasesPublisher databasesPaginator =
getAsyncDataClient().listDatabasesPaginator(databasesRequest);
       CompletableFuture<Void> future = databasesPaginator.subscribe(response ->
{
           response.databases().forEach(db -> {
               logger.info("The database name is {} ", db);
           });
       });

       // Return the future for asynchronous handling.
       return future.exceptionally(exception -> {
           throw new RuntimeException("Failed to list databases: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
       });
   }

   /**
    * Creates an asynchronous task to execute a SQL statement for creating a new
table.
    *
    * @param clusterId    the identifier of the Amazon Redshift cluster
    * @param databaseName the name of the database to create the table in
    * @param userName     the username to use for the database connection
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the result of the
SQL statement execution
    * @throws RuntimeException if there is an error creating the table
    */
   public CompletableFuture<ExecuteStatementResponse> createTableAsync(String
clusterId, String databaseName, String userName) {
       ExecuteStatementRequest createTableRequest =
ExecuteStatementRequest.builder()
           .clusterIdentifier(clusterId)
```

```
            .dbUser(userName)
            .database(databaseName)
            .sql("CREATE TABLE Movies (" +
                "id INT PRIMARY KEY, " +
                "title VARCHAR(100), " +
                "year INT)")
            .build();

        return getAsyncDataClient().executeStatement(createTableRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Error creating table: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                } else {
                    logger.info("Table created: Movies");
                }
            });
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously pops a table from a JSON file.
     *
     * @param clusterId   the ID of the cluster
     * @param databaseName the name of the database
     * @param userName    the username
     * @param fileName    the name of the JSON file
     * @param number      the number of records to process
     * @return a CompletableFuture that completes with the number of records
added to the Movies table
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Integer> popTableAsync(String clusterId, String
databaseName, String userName, String fileName, int number) {
        return CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> {
                try {
                    JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new
File(fileName));
                    JsonNode rootNode = new ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
                    Iterator<JsonNode> iter = rootNode.iterator();
                    return iter;
                } catch (IOException e) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to read or parse JSON
file: " + e.getMessage(), e);
                }
```

```
            }).thenCompose(iter -> processNodesAsync(clusterId, databaseName,
userName, iter, number))
            .whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    logger.info("Error {} ", exception.getMessage());
                } else {
                    logger.info("{} records were added to the Movies table." ,
result);
                }
            });
    }

    private CompletableFuture<Integer> processNodesAsync(String clusterId, String
databaseName, String userName, Iterator<JsonNode> iter, int number) {
        return CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> {
            int t = 0;
            try {
                while (iter.hasNext()) {
                    if (t == number)
                        break;
                    JsonNode currentNode = iter.next();
                    int year = currentNode.get("year").asInt();
                    String title = currentNode.get("title").asText();

                    // Use SqlParameter to avoid SQL injection.
                    List<SqlParameter> parameterList = new ArrayList<>();
                    String sqlStatement = "INSERT INTO Movies
VALUES( :id , :title, :year);";
                    SqlParameter idParam = SqlParameter.builder()
                        .name("id")
                        .value(String.valueOf(t))
                        .build();

                    SqlParameter titleParam = SqlParameter.builder()
                        .name("title")
                        .value(title)
                        .build();

                    SqlParameter yearParam = SqlParameter.builder()
                        .name("year")
                        .value(String.valueOf(year))
                        .build();
                    parameterList.add(idParam);
                    parameterList.add(titleParam);
```

```
                    parameterList.add(yearParam);

                    ExecuteStatementRequest insertStatementRequest =
ExecuteStatementRequest.builder()
                        .clusterIdentifier(clusterId)
                        .sql(sqlStatement)
                        .database(databaseName)
                        .dbUser(userName)
                        .parameters(parameterList)
                        .build();


getAsyncDataClient().executeStatement(insertStatementRequest);
                    logger.info("Inserted: " + title + " (" + year + ")");
                    t++;
                }
            } catch (RedshiftDataException e) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Error inserting data: " +
e.getMessage(), e);
            }
            return t;
        });
    }

    /**
     * Checks the status of an SQL statement asynchronously and handles the
completion of the statement.
     *
     * @param sqlId the ID of the SQL statement to check
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the SQL
statement's status is either "FINISHED" or "FAILED"
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> checkStatementAsync(String sqlId) {
        DescribeStatementRequest statementRequest =
DescribeStatementRequest.builder()
            .id(sqlId)
            .build();

        return getAsyncDataClient().describeStatement(statementRequest)
            .thenCompose(response -> {
                String status = response.statusAsString();
                logger.info("... Status: {} ", status);

                if ("FAILED".equals(status)) {
```

```
                    throw new RuntimeException("The Query Failed. Ending
program");
                } else if ("FINISHED".equals(status)) {
                    return CompletableFuture.completedFuture(null);
                } else {
                    // Sleep for 1 second and recheck status
                    return CompletableFuture.runAsync(() -> {
                        try {
                            TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(1);
                        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                            throw new RuntimeException("Error during sleep: " +
e.getMessage(), e);
                        }
                    }).thenCompose(ignore -> checkStatementAsync(sqlId)); //
Recursively call until status is FINISHED or FAILED
                }
            }).whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    // Handle exceptions
                    logger.info("Error: {} ", exception.getMessage());
                } else {
                    logger.info("The statement is finished!");
                }
            });
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously retrieves the results of a statement execution.
     *
     * @param statementId the ID of the statement for which to retrieve the
results
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the statement
result has been processed
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> getResultsAsync(String statementId) {
        GetStatementResultRequest resultRequest =
GetStatementResultRequest.builder()
            .id(statementId)
            .build();

        return getAsyncDataClient().getStatementResult(resultRequest)
            .handle((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
```

```
                    logger.info("Error getting statement result {} ",
exception.getMessage());
                    throw new RuntimeException("Error getting statement result: "
+ exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }

                // Extract and print the field values using streams if the
response is valid.
                response.records().stream()
                    .flatMap(List::stream)
                    .map(Field::stringValue)
                    .filter(value -> value != null)
                    .forEach(value -> System.out.println("The Movie title field
is " + value));

                return response;
            }).thenAccept(response -> {
                // Optionally add more logic here if needed after handling the
response
            });
    }


    /**
     * Asynchronously queries movies by a given year from a Redshift database.
     *
     * @param database    the name of the database to query
     * @param dbUser      the user to connect to the database with
     * @param year        the year to filter the movies by
     * @param clusterId   the identifier of the Redshift cluster to connect to
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} containing the response ID of the
executed SQL statement
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> queryMoviesByYearAsync(String database,
                                                            String dbUser,
                                                            int year,
                                                            String
clusterId) {

        String sqlStatement = "SELECT * FROM Movies WHERE year = :year";
        SqlParameter yearParam = SqlParameter.builder()
            .name("year")
            .value(String.valueOf(year))
            .build();
```

```
        ExecuteStatementRequest statementRequest =
ExecuteStatementRequest.builder()
            .clusterIdentifier(clusterId)
            .database(database)
            .dbUser(dbUser)
            .parameters(yearParam)
            .sql(sqlStatement)
            .build();

        return CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> {
            try {
                ExecuteStatementResponse response =
getAsyncDataClient().executeStatement(statementRequest).join(); // Use join() to
wait for the result
                return response.id();
            } catch (RedshiftDataException e) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Error executing statement: " +
e.getMessage(), e);
            }
        }).exceptionally(exception -> {
            logger.info("Error: {}", exception.getMessage());
            return "";
        });
    }

    /**
     * Modifies an Amazon Redshift cluster asynchronously.
     *
     * @param clusterId the identifier of the cluster to be modified
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the cluster
modification is complete
     */
    public CompletableFuture<ModifyClusterResponse> modifyClusterAsync(String
clusterId) {
        ModifyClusterRequest modifyClusterRequest =
ModifyClusterRequest.builder()
            .clusterIdentifier(clusterId)
            .preferredMaintenanceWindow("wed:07:30-wed:08:00")
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().modifyCluster(modifyClusterRequest)
            .whenComplete((clusterResponse, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
```

```
                    if (exception.getCause() instanceof RedshiftException) {
                        logger.info("Error: {} ", exception.getMessage());
                    } else {
                        logger.info("Unexpected error: {} ",
exception.getMessage());
                    }
                } else {
                    logger.info("The modified cluster was successfully modified
and has "
                        + clusterResponse.cluster().preferredMaintenanceWindow()
+ " as the maintenance window");
                }
            });
    }

    /**
     * Deletes a Redshift cluster asynchronously.
     *
     * @param clusterId the identifier of the Redshift cluster to be deleted
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents the asynchronous
operation of deleting the Redshift cluster
     */
    public CompletableFuture<DeleteClusterResponse>
deleteRedshiftClusterAsync(String clusterId) {
        DeleteClusterRequest deleteClusterRequest =
DeleteClusterRequest.builder()
            .clusterIdentifier(clusterId)
            .skipFinalClusterSnapshot(true)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().deleteCluster(deleteClusterRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    // Handle exceptions
                    if (exception.getCause() instanceof RedshiftException) {
                        logger.info("Error: {}", exception.getMessage());
                    } else {
                        logger.info("Unexpected error: {}",
exception.getMessage());
                    }
                } else {
                    // Handle successful response
                    logger.info("The status is {}",
response.cluster().clusterStatus());
```

```
                }
            });
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - CreateCluster
  - DescribeClusters
  - DescribeStatement
  - ExecuteStatement
  - GetStatementResult
  - ListDatabasesPaginator
  - ModifyCluster

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class RedshiftScenario:
    """Runs an interactive scenario that shows how to get started with
 Redshift."""

    def __init__(self, redshift_wrapper, redshift_data_wrapper):
        self.redshift_wrapper = redshift_wrapper
        self.redshift_data_wrapper = redshift_data_wrapper

    def redhift_scenario(self, json_file_path):
        database_name = "dev"

        print(DASHES)
        print("Welcome to the Amazon Redshift SDK Getting Started example.")
```

```
        print(
            """
      This Python program demonstrates how to interact with Amazon Redshift
      using the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

      Amazon Redshift is a fully managed, petabyte-scale data warehouse
      service hosted in the cloud.

      The program's primary functionalities include cluster creation,
      verification of cluster readiness, listing databases, table creation,
      populating data within the table, and executing SQL statements.

      It also demonstrates querying data from the Movies table.

      Upon completion, all AWS resources are cleaned up.
    """
        )
        if not os.path.isfile(json_file_path):
            logging.error(f"The file {json_file_path} does not exist.")
            return

        print("Let's get started...")
        user_name = q.ask("Please enter your user name (default is awsuser):")
        user_name = user_name if user_name else "awsuser"

        print(DASHES)
        user_password = q.ask(
            "Please enter your user password (default is AwsUser1000):"
        )
        user_password = user_password if user_password else "AwsUser1000"

        print(DASHES)
        print(
            """A Redshift cluster refers to the collection of computing resources
 and storage that work
            together to process and analyze large volumes of data."""
        )
        cluster_id = q.ask(
            "Enter a cluster identifier value (default is redshift-cluster-
movies): "
        )
        cluster_id = cluster_id if cluster_id else "redshift-cluster-movies"

        self.redshift_wrapper.create_cluster(
```

```
            cluster_id, "ra3.4xlarge", user_name, user_password, True, 2
        )

        print(DASHES)
        print(f"Wait until {cluster_id} is available. This may take a few
minutes...")
        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")

        self.wait_cluster_available(cluster_id)

        print(DASHES)

        print(
            f"""
      When you created {cluster_id}, the dev database is created by default and
used in this scenario.

      To create a custom database, you need to have a CREATEDB privilege.
      For more information, see the documentation here:
      https://docs.aws.amazon.com/redshift/latest/dg/r_CREATE_DATABASE.html.
     """
        )
        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
        print(DASHES)

        print(DASHES)
        print(f"List databases in {cluster_id}")
        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
        databases = self.redshift_data_wrapper.list_databases(
            cluster_id, database_name, user_name
        )
        print(f"The cluster contains {len(databases)} database(s).")
        for database in databases:
            print(f"    Database: {database}")
        print(DASHES)

        print(DASHES)
        print("Now you will create a table named Movies.")
        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")

        self.create_table(cluster_id, database_name, user_name)

        print(DASHES)
```

```
        print("Populate the Movies table using the Movies.json file.")
        print(
            "Specify the number of records you would like to add to the Movies
Table."
        )
        print("Please enter a value between 50 and 200.")

        while True:
            try:
                num_records = int(q.ask("Enter a value: ", q.is_int))
                if 50 <= num_records <= 200:
                    break
                else:
                    print("Invalid input. Please enter a value between 50 and
200.")
            except ValueError:
                print("Invalid input. Please enter a value between 50 and 200.")

        self.populate_table(
            cluster_id, database_name, user_name, json_file_path, num_records
        )

        print(DASHES)
        print("Query the Movies table by year. Enter a value between 2012-2014.")

        while True:
            movie_year = int(q.ask("Enter a year: ", q.is_int))
            if 2012 <= movie_year <= 2014:
                break
            else:
                print("Invalid input. Please enter a valid year between 2012 and
2014.")

        # Function to query database
        sql_id = self.query_movies_by_year(
            database_name, user_name, movie_year, cluster_id
        )

        print(f"The identifier of the statement is {sql_id}")

        print("Checking statement status...")
        self.wait_statement_finished(sql_id)
        result = self.redshift_data_wrapper.get_statement_result(sql_id)
```

```
        self.display_movies(result)

        print(DASHES)

        print(DASHES)
        print("Now you will modify the Redshift cluster.")
        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")

        preferred_maintenance_window = "wed:07:30-wed:08:00"
        self.redshift_wrapper.modify_cluster(cluster_id,
preferred_maintenance_window)

        print(DASHES)

        print(DASHES)
        delete = q.ask("Do you want to delete the cluster? (y/n) ", q.is_yesno)

        if delete:
            print(f"You selected to delete {cluster_id}")
            q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
            self.redshift_wrapper.delete_cluster(cluster_id)
        else:
            print(f"Cluster {cluster_id}cluster_id was not deleted")

        print(DASHES)
        print("This concludes the Amazon Redshift SDK Getting Started scenario.")
        print(DASHES)

    def create_table(self, cluster_id, database, username):
        self.redshift_data_wrapper.execute_statement(
            cluster_identifier=cluster_id,
            database_name=database,
            user_name=username,
            sql="CREATE TABLE Movies (statement_id INT PRIMARY KEY, title
VARCHAR(100), year INT)",
        )

        print("Table created: Movies")


    def populate_table(self, cluster_id, database, username, file_name, number):
        with open(file_name) as f:
            data = json.load(f)
```

```
        i = 0
        for record in data:
            if i == number:
                break

            statement_id = i
            title = record["title"]
            year = record["year"]
            i = i + 1
            parameters = [
                {"name": "statement_id", "value": str(statement_id)},
                {"name": "title", "value": title},
                {"name": "year", "value": str(year)},
            ]

            self.redshift_data_wrapper.execute_statement(
                cluster_identifier=cluster_id,
                database_name=database,
                user_name=username,
                sql="INSERT INTO Movies VALUES(:statement_id, :title, :year)",
                parameter_list=parameters,
            )

        print(f"{i} records inserted into Movies table")

    def wait_cluster_available(self, cluster_id):
        """
        Waits for a cluster to be available.

        :param cluster_id: The cluster identifier.

        Note: The cluster_available waiter can also be used.
        It is not used in this case to allow an elapsed time message.
        """
        cluster_ready = False
        start_time = time.time()

        while not cluster_ready:
            time.sleep(30)
            cluster = self.redshift_wrapper.describe_clusters(cluster_id)
            status = cluster[0]["ClusterStatus"]
            if status == "available":
                cluster_ready = True
            elif status != "creating":
```

```
                raise Exception(
                    f"Cluster {cluster_id} creation failed with status {status}."
                )

            elapsed_seconds = int(round(time.time() - start_time))
            minutes = int(elapsed_seconds // 60)
            seconds = int(elapsed_seconds % 60)

            print(f"Elapsed Time: {minutes}:{seconds:02d} - status {status}...")

            if minutes > 30:
                raise Exception(
                    f"Cluster {cluster_id} is not available after 30 minutes."
                )

    def query_movies_by_year(self, database, username, year, cluster_id):
        sql = "SELECT * FROM Movies WHERE year = :year"

        params = [{"name": "year", "value": str(year)}]

        response = self.redshift_data_wrapper.execute_statement(
            cluster_identifier=cluster_id,
            database_name=database,
            user_name=username,
            sql=sql,
            parameter_list=params,
        )

        return response["Id"]

    @staticmethod
    def display_movies(response):
        metadata = response["ColumnMetadata"]
        records = response["Records"]

        title_column_index = None
        for i in range(len(metadata)):
            if metadata[i]["name"] == "title":
                title_column_index = i
                break

        if title_column_index is None:
            print("No title column found.")
            return
```

```
        print(f"Found {len(records)} movie(s).")
        for record in records:
            print(f"   {record[title_column_index]['stringValue']}")

    def wait_statement_finished(self, sql_id):
        while True:
            time.sleep(1)
            response = self.redshift_data_wrapper.describe_statement(sql_id)
            status = response["Status"]
            print(f"Statement status is {status}.")

            if status == "FAILED":
                print(f"The query failed because {response['Error']}. Ending
 program")
                raise Exception("The Query Failed. Ending program")
            elif status == "FINISHED":
                break
```

시나리오 구현을 보여주는 메인 함수입니다.

```
def main():
    redshift_client = boto3.client("redshift")
    redshift_data_client = boto3.client("redshift-data")
    redshift_wrapper = RedshiftWrapper(redshift_client)
    redshift_data_wrapper = RedshiftDataWrapper(redshift_data_client)
    redshift_scenario = RedshiftScenario(redshift_wrapper, redshift_data_wrapper)
    redshift_scenario.redhift_scenario(
        f"{os.path.dirname(__file__)}/../../../resources/sample_files/
movies.json"
    )
```

시나리오에 사용된 래퍼 함수입니다.

```
    def create_cluster(
        self,
        cluster_identifier,
```

```
        node_type,
        master_username,
        master_user_password,
        publicly_accessible,
        number_of_nodes,
    ):
        """
        Creates a cluster.

        :param cluster_identifier: The name of the cluster.
        :param node_type: The type of node in the cluster.
        :param master_username: The master username.
        :param master_user_password: The master user password.
        :param publicly_accessible: Whether the cluster is publicly accessible.
        :param number_of_nodes: The number of nodes in the cluster.
        :return: The cluster.
        """

        try:
            cluster = self.client.create_cluster(
                ClusterIdentifier=cluster_identifier,
                NodeType=node_type,
                MasterUsername=master_username,
                MasterUserPassword=master_user_password,
                PubliclyAccessible=publicly_accessible,
                NumberOfNodes=number_of_nodes,
            )
            return cluster
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't create a cluster. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def describe_clusters(self, cluster_identifier):
        """
        Describes a cluster.

        :param cluster_identifier: The cluster identifier.
        :return: A list of clusters.
        """
```

```
        try:
            kwargs = {}
            if cluster_identifier:
                kwargs["ClusterIdentifier"] = cluster_identifier

            paginator = self.client.get_paginator("describe_clusters")
            clusters = []
            for page in paginator.paginate(**kwargs):
                clusters.extend(page["Clusters"])

            return clusters

        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't describe a cluster. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def execute_statement(
        self, cluster_identifier, database_name, user_name, sql,
parameter_list=None
    ):
        """
        Executes a SQL statement.

        :param cluster_identifier: The cluster identifier.
        :param database_name: The database name.
        :param user_name: The user's name.
        :param sql: The SQL statement.
        :param parameter_list: The optional SQL statement parameters.
        :return: The SQL statement result.
        """

        try:
            kwargs = {
                "ClusterIdentifier": cluster_identifier,
                "Database": database_name,
                "DbUser": user_name,
                "Sql": sql,
            }
            if parameter_list:
```

```
                kwargs["Parameters"] = parameter_list
            response = self.client.execute_statement(**kwargs)
            return response
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't execute statement. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def describe_statement(self, statement_id):
        """
        Describes a SQL statement.

        :param statement_id: The SQL statement identifier.
        :return: The SQL statement result.
        """
        try:
            response = self.client.describe_statement(Id=statement_id)
            return response
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't describe statement. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def get_statement_result(self, statement_id):
        """
        Gets the result of a SQL statement.

        :param statement_id: The SQL statement identifier.
        :return: The SQL statement result.
        """
        try:
            result = {
                "Records": [],
            }
            paginator = self.client.get_paginator("get_statement_result")
            for page in paginator.paginate(Id=statement_id):
```

```
                if "ColumnMetadata" not in result:
                    result["ColumnMetadata"] = page["ColumnMetadata"]
                result["Records"].extend(page["Records"])
            return result
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't get statement result. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def modify_cluster(self, cluster_identifier, preferred_maintenance_window):
        """
        Modifies a cluster.

        :param cluster_identifier: The cluster identifier.
        :param preferred_maintenance_window: The preferred maintenance window.
        """
        try:
            self.client.modify_cluster(
                ClusterIdentifier=cluster_identifier,
                PreferredMaintenanceWindow=preferred_maintenance_window,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't modify a cluster. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def list_databases(self, cluster_identifier, database_name, database_user):
        """
        Lists databases in a cluster.

        :param cluster_identifier: The cluster identifier.
        :param database_name: The database name.
        :param database_user: The database user.
        :return: The list of databases.
        """
        try:
```

```
            paginator = self.client.get_paginator("list_databases")
            databases = []
            for page in paginator.paginate(
                ClusterIdentifier=cluster_identifier,
                Database=database_name,
                DbUser=database_user,
            ):
                databases.extend(page["Databases"])

            return databases
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't list databases. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def delete_cluster(self, cluster_identifier):
        """
        Deletes a cluster.

        :param cluster_identifier: The cluster identifier.
        """
        try:
            self.client.delete_cluster(
                ClusterIdentifier=cluster_identifier,
SkipFinalClusterSnapshot=True
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't delete a cluster. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - CreateCluster
  - DescribeClusters

- DescribeStatement
- ExecuteStatement
- GetStatementResult
- ListDatabasesPaginator
- ModifyCluster

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Redshift 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 Amazon Redshift 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

이들 발췌문은 Amazon Redshift API를 직접적으로 호출하며, 컨텍스트에서 실행되어야 하는 더 큰 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드입니다. AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Redshift 시나리오 에서 컨텍스트에 맞는 작업을 볼 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 Amazon Redshift API 참조를 참조하세요.

예시

- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateCluster 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteCluster 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeClusters 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DescribeStatement 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 ExecuteStatement 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 GetStatementResult 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 ListDatabases 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ModifyCluster 함께 사용

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`CreateCluster`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateCluster`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

CLI

AWS CLI

최소 파라미터를 사용하여 클러스터 생성 이 예시에서는 최소 파라미터 세트로 클러스터를 만듭니다. 기본 출력 형식은 JSON입니다. 명령:

```
aws redshift create-cluster --node-type dw.hs1.xlarge --number-of-nodes 2 --
master-username adminuser --master-user-password TopSecret1 --cluster-identifier
 mycluster
```

결과:

```
{
   "Cluster": {
      "NodeType": "dw.hs1.xlarge",
      "ClusterVersion": "1.0",
      "PubliclyAccessible": "true",
      "MasterUsername": "adminuser",
      "ClusterParameterGroups": [
         {
            "ParameterApplyStatus": "in-sync",
            "ParameterGroupName": "default.redshift-1.0"
         } ],
      "ClusterSecurityGroups": [
         {
            "Status": "active",
            "ClusterSecurityGroupName": "default"
         } ],
      "AllowVersionUpgrade": true,
      "VpcSecurityGroups": \[],
      "PreferredMaintenanceWindow": "sat:03:30-sat:04:00",
      "AutomatedSnapshotRetentionPeriod": 1,
      "ClusterStatus": "creating",
      "ClusterIdentifier": "mycluster",
      "DBName": "dev",
      "NumberOfNodes": 2,
      "PendingModifiedValues": {
         "MasterUserPassword": "\****"
      }
```

```
    },
    "ResponseMetadata": {
        "RequestId": "7cf4bcfc-64dd-11e2-bea9-49e0ce183f07"
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateCluster를 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/redshift"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/redshift/types"
)



// RedshiftActions wraps Redshift service actions.
type RedshiftActions struct {
 RedshiftClient *redshift.Client
}



// CreateCluster sends a request to create a cluster with the given clusterId
 using the provided credentials.
```

```
func (actor RedshiftActions) CreateCluster(ctx context.Context, clusterId string,
 userName string, userPassword string, nodeType string, clusterType string,
 publiclyAccessible bool) (*redshift.CreateClusterOutput, error) {
 // Create a new Redshift cluster
 input := &redshift.CreateClusterInput{
  ClusterIdentifier:  aws.String(clusterId),
  MasterUserPassword: aws.String(userPassword),
  MasterUsername:     aws.String(userName),
  NodeType:           aws.String(nodeType),
  ClusterType:        aws.String(clusterType),
  PubliclyAccessible: aws.Bool(publiclyAccessible),
 }
 var opErr *types.ClusterAlreadyExistsFault
 output, err := actor.RedshiftClient.CreateCluster(ctx, input)
 if err != nil && errors.As(err, &opErr) {
  log.Println("Cluster already exists")
  return nil, nil
 } else if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Failed to create Redshift cluster: %v\n", err)
  return nil, err
 }

 log.Printf("Created cluster %s\n", *output.Cluster.ClusterIdentifier)
 return output, nil
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 CreateCluster를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

클러스터를 생성합니다.

```
   /**
    * Creates a new Amazon Redshift cluster asynchronously.
    * @param clusterId     the unique identifier for the cluster
    * @param username      the username for the administrative user
    * @param userPassword  the password for the administrative user
    * @return a CompletableFuture that represents the asynchronous operation of
creating the cluster
    * @throws RuntimeException if the cluster creation fails
    */
   public CompletableFuture<CreateClusterResponse> createClusterAsync(String
clusterId, String username, String userPassword) {
       CreateClusterRequest clusterRequest = CreateClusterRequest.builder()
           .clusterIdentifier(clusterId)
           .masterUsername(username)
           .masterUserPassword(userPassword)
           .nodeType("ra3.4xlarge")
           .publiclyAccessible(true)
           .numberOfNodes(2)
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().createCluster(clusterRequest)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (response != null) {
                   logger.info("Created cluster ");
               } else {
                   throw new RuntimeException("Failed to create cluster: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
               }
           });
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateCluster를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

클라이언트를 생성합니다.

```
import { RedshiftClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-redshift";
// Set the AWS Region.
const REGION = "REGION";
//Set the Redshift Service Object
const redshiftClient = new RedshiftClient({ region: REGION });
export { redshiftClient };
```

클러스터를 생성합니다.

```
// Import required AWS SDK clients and commands for Node.js
import { CreateClusterCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-redshift";
import { redshiftClient } from "./libs/redshiftClient.js";

const params = {
  ClusterIdentifier: "CLUSTER_NAME", // Required
  NodeType: "NODE_TYPE", //Required
  MasterUsername: "MASTER_USER_NAME", // Required - must be lowercase
  MasterUserPassword: "MASTER_USER_PASSWORD", // Required - must contain at least
 one uppercase letter, and one number
  ClusterType: "CLUSTER_TYPE", // Required
  IAMRoleARN: "IAM_ROLE_ARN", // Optional - the ARN of an IAM role with
 permissions your cluster needs to access other AWS services on your behalf, such
 as Amazon S3.
  ClusterSubnetGroupName: "CLUSTER_SUBNET_GROUPNAME", //Optional - the name of a
 cluster subnet group to be associated with this cluster. Defaults to 'default'
 if not specified.
  DBName: "DATABASE_NAME", // Optional - defaults to 'dev' if not specified
  Port: "PORT_NUMBER", // Optional - defaults to '5439' if not specified
};
```

```
const run = async () => {
  try {
    const data = await redshiftClient.send(new CreateClusterCommand(params));
    console.log(
      `Cluster ${data.Cluster.ClusterIdentifier} successfully created`,
    );
    return data; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateCluster를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

클러스터를 생성합니다.

```
suspend fun createCluster(
    clusterId: String?,
    masterUsernameVal: String?,
    masterUserPasswordVal: String?,
) {
    val clusterRequest =
        CreateClusterRequest {
            clusterIdentifier = clusterId
            availabilityZone = "us-east-1a"
            masterUsername = masterUsernameVal
            masterUserPassword = masterUserPasswordVal
            nodeType = "ra3.4xlarge"
            publiclyAccessible = true
```

```
            numberOfNodes = 2
        }

    RedshiftClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { redshiftClient
 ->
        val clusterResponse = redshiftClient.createCluster(clusterRequest)
        println("Created cluster ${clusterResponse.cluster?.clusterIdentifier}")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 CreateCluster를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class RedshiftWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon Redshift cluster operations.
    """

    def __init__(self, redshift_client):
        """
        :param redshift_client: A Boto3 Redshift client.
        """
        self.client = redshift_client


    def create_cluster(
        self,
        cluster_identifier,
        node_type,
        master_username,
        master_user_password,
        publicly_accessible,
```

```
        number_of_nodes,
    ):
        """
        Creates a cluster.

        :param cluster_identifier: The name of the cluster.
        :param node_type: The type of node in the cluster.
        :param master_username: The master username.
        :param master_user_password: The master user password.
        :param publicly_accessible: Whether the cluster is publicly accessible.
        :param number_of_nodes: The number of nodes in the cluster.
        :return: The cluster.
        """

        try:
            cluster = self.client.create_cluster(
                ClusterIdentifier=cluster_identifier,
                NodeType=node_type,
                MasterUsername=master_username,
                MasterUserPassword=master_user_password,
                PubliclyAccessible=publicly_accessible,
                NumberOfNodes=number_of_nodes,
            )
            return cluster
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't create a cluster. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

다음 코드는 RedshiftWrapper 객체를 인스턴스화합니다.

```
    client = boto3.client("redshift")
    redhift_wrapper = RedshiftWrapper(client)
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 CreateCluster를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DeleteCluster** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteCluster의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

클러스터 삭제 및 최종 클러스터 스냅샷 생성 방지 이 예시에서는 클러스터를 삭제하고 최종 클러스터 스냅샷이 생성되지 않도록 데이터를 강제로 삭제합니다. 명령:

```
aws redshift delete-cluster --cluster-identifier mycluster --skip-final-cluster-
snapshot
```

클러스터 삭제, 최종 클러스터 스냅샷 허용 이 예시에서는 클러스터를 삭제하지만 최종 클러스터 스냅샷을 지정합니다. 명령:

```
aws redshift delete-cluster --cluster-identifier mycluster --final-cluster-
snapshot-identifier myfinalsnapshot
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteCluster를 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "time"
```

```
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/redshift"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/redshift/types"
)



// RedshiftActions wraps Redshift service actions.
type RedshiftActions struct {
 RedshiftClient *redshift.Client
}



// DeleteCluster deletes the given cluster.
func (actor RedshiftActions) DeleteCluster(ctx context.Context, clusterId string)
 (bool, error) {
 input := redshift.DeleteClusterInput{
  ClusterIdentifier:        aws.String(clusterId),
  SkipFinalClusterSnapshot: aws.Bool(true),
 }
 _, err := actor.RedshiftClient.DeleteCluster(ctx, &input)
 var opErr *types.ClusterNotFoundFault
 if err != nil && errors.As(err, &opErr) {
  log.Println("Cluster was not found. Where could it be?")
  return false, err
 } else if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Failed to delete Redshift cluster: %v\n", err)
  return false, err
 }
 waiter := redshift.NewClusterDeletedWaiter(actor.RedshiftClient)
 err = waiter.Wait(ctx, &redshift.DescribeClustersInput{
  ClusterIdentifier: aws.String(clusterId),
 }, 5*time.Minute)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Wait time exceeded for deleting cluster, continuing: %v\n", err)
 }
 log.Printf("The cluster %s was deleted\n", clusterId)
 return true, nil
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 DeleteCluster를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

클러스터를 삭제합니다.

```
   /**
    * Deletes a Redshift cluster asynchronously.
    *
    * @param clusterId the identifier of the Redshift cluster to be deleted
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents the asynchronous
operation of deleting the Redshift cluster
    */
   public CompletableFuture<DeleteClusterResponse>
deleteRedshiftClusterAsync(String clusterId) {
       DeleteClusterRequest deleteClusterRequest =
DeleteClusterRequest.builder()
           .clusterIdentifier(clusterId)
           .skipFinalClusterSnapshot(true)
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().deleteCluster(deleteClusterRequest)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (exception != null) {
                   // Handle exceptions
                   if (exception.getCause() instanceof RedshiftException) {
                       logger.info("Error: {}", exception.getMessage());
                   } else {
                       logger.info("Unexpected error: {}",
exception.getMessage());
                   }
               } else {
                   // Handle successful response
                   logger.info("The status is {}",
response.cluster().clusterStatus());
               }
           });
```

```
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteCluster를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

클라이언트를 생성합니다.

```
import { RedshiftClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-redshift";
// Set the AWS Region.
const REGION = "REGION";
//Set the Redshift Service Object
const redshiftClient = new RedshiftClient({ region: REGION });
export { redshiftClient };
```

클러스터를 생성합니다.

```
// Import required AWS SDK clients and commands for Node.js
import { DeleteClusterCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-redshift";
import { redshiftClient } from "./libs/redshiftClient.js";

const params = {
  ClusterIdentifier: "CLUSTER_NAME",
  SkipFinalClusterSnapshot: false,
  FinalClusterSnapshotIdentifier: "CLUSTER_SNAPSHOT_ID",
};

const run = async () => {
  try {
    const data = await redshiftClient.send(new DeleteClusterCommand(params));
    console.log("Success, cluster deleted. ", data);
```

```
    return data; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteCluster를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

클러스터를 삭제합니다.

```
suspend fun deleteRedshiftCluster(clusterId: String?) {
    val request =
        DeleteClusterRequest {
            clusterIdentifier = clusterId
            skipFinalClusterSnapshot = true
        }

    RedshiftClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { redshiftClient
 ->
        val response = redshiftClient.deleteCluster(request)
        println("The status is ${response.cluster?.clusterStatus}")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DeleteCluster를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class RedshiftWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon Redshift cluster operations.
    """

    def __init__(self, redshift_client):
        """
        :param redshift_client: A Boto3 Redshift client.
        """
        self.client = redshift_client


    def delete_cluster(self, cluster_identifier):
        """
        Deletes a cluster.

        :param cluster_identifier: The cluster identifier.
        """
        try:
            self.client.delete_cluster(
                ClusterIdentifier=cluster_identifier,
 SkipFinalClusterSnapshot=True
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't delete a cluster. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

다음 코드는 RedshiftWrapper 객체를 인스턴스화합니다.

```
client = boto3.client("redshift")
redhift_wrapper = RedshiftWrapper(client)
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteCluster를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DescribeClusters** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeClusters의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

CLI

AWS CLI

모든 클러스터의 설명 가져오기 이 예시에서는 계정의 모든 클러스터에 대한 설명을 반환합니다. 기본 출력 형식은 JSON입니다. 명령:

```
aws redshift describe-clusters
```

결과:

```
{
   "Clusters": [
   {
      "NodeType": "dw.hs1.xlarge",
      "Endpoint": {
         "Port": 5439,
         "Address": "mycluster.coqoarplqhsn.us-east-1.redshift.amazonaws.com"
      },
      "ClusterVersion": "1.0",
      "PubliclyAccessible": "true",
      "MasterUsername": "adminuser",
      "ClusterParameterGroups": [
         {
```

```
            "ParameterApplyStatus": "in-sync",
            "ParameterGroupName": "default.redshift-1.0"
         } ],
      "ClusterSecurityGroups": [
         {
            "Status": "active",
            "ClusterSecurityGroupName": "default"
         } ],
      "AllowVersionUpgrade": true,
      "VpcSecurityGroups": \[],
      "AvailabilityZone": "us-east-1a",
      "ClusterCreateTime": "2013-01-22T21:59:29.559Z",
      "PreferredMaintenanceWindow": "sat:03:30-sat:04:00",
      "AutomatedSnapshotRetentionPeriod": 1,
      "ClusterStatus": "available",
      "ClusterIdentifier": "mycluster",
      "DBName": "dev",
      "NumberOfNodes": 2,
      "PendingModifiedValues": {}
   } ],
   "ResponseMetadata": {
      "RequestId": "65b71cac-64df-11e2-8f5b-e90bd6c77476"
   }
}
```

`--output text` 옵션을 사용하여 텍스트 형식으로 동일한 정보를 얻을 수도 있습니다. 명령:

`--output text` 옵션. 명령:

옵션. 명령:

```
aws redshift describe-clusters --output text
```

결과:

```
dw.hs1.xlarge       1.0     true    adminuser       True    us-east-1a
 2013-01-22T21:59:29.559Z        sat:03:30-sat:04:00     1       available
 mycluster       dev     2
ENDPOINT    5439    mycluster.coqoarplqhsn.us-east-1.redshift.amazonaws.com
in-sync     default.redshift-1.0
active      default
PENDINGMODIFIEDVALUES
RESPONSEMETADATA    934281a8-64df-11e2-b07c-f7fbdd006c67
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeClusters를 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/redshift"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/redshift/types"
)



// RedshiftActions wraps Redshift service actions.
type RedshiftActions struct {
 RedshiftClient *redshift.Client
}



// DescribeClusters returns information about the given cluster.
func (actor RedshiftActions) DescribeClusters(ctx context.Context, clusterId
 string) (*redshift.DescribeClustersOutput, error) {
 input, err := actor.RedshiftClient.DescribeClusters(ctx,
 &redshift.DescribeClustersInput{
  ClusterIdentifier: aws.String(clusterId),
 })
 var opErr *types.AccessToClusterDeniedFault
 if errors.As(err, &opErr) {
```

```
  println("Access to cluster denied.")
  panic(err)
 } else if err != nil {
  println("Failed to describe Redshift clusters.")
  return nil, err
 }
 return input, nil
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 DescribeClusters를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

클러스터를 설명하세요.

```
    /**
     * Waits asynchronously for the specified cluster to become available.
     * @param clusterId the identifier of the cluster to wait for
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the cluster is
ready
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> waitForClusterReadyAsync(String clusterId) {
        DescribeClustersRequest clustersRequest =
DescribeClustersRequest.builder()
            .clusterIdentifier(clusterId)
            .build();

        logger.info("Waiting for cluster to become available. This may take a few
minutes.");
        long startTime = System.currentTimeMillis();

        // Recursive method to poll the cluster status.
```

```
        return checkClusterStatusAsync(clustersRequest, startTime);
    }

    private CompletableFuture<Void>
checkClusterStatusAsync(DescribeClustersRequest clustersRequest, long startTime)
{
        return getAsyncClient().describeClusters(clustersRequest)
            .thenCompose(clusterResponse -> {
                List<Cluster> clusterList = clusterResponse.clusters();
                boolean clusterReady = false;
                for (Cluster cluster : clusterList) {
                    if ("available".equals(cluster.clusterStatus())) {
                        clusterReady = true;
                        break;
                    }
                }

                if (clusterReady) {
                    logger.info(String.format("Cluster is available!"));
                    return CompletableFuture.completedFuture(null);
                } else {
                    long elapsedTimeMillis = System.currentTimeMillis() -
startTime;
                    long elapsedSeconds = elapsedTimeMillis / 1000;
                    long minutes = elapsedSeconds / 60;
                    long seconds = elapsedSeconds % 60;
                    System.out.printf("\rElapsed Time: %02d:%02d - Waiting for
cluster...", minutes, seconds);
                    System.out.flush();

                    // Wait 1 second before the next status check
                    return CompletableFuture.runAsync(() -> {
                        try {
                            TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(1);
                        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                            throw new RuntimeException("Error during sleep: " +
e.getMessage(), e);
                        }
                    }).thenCompose(ignored ->
checkClusterStatusAsync(clustersRequest, startTime));
                }
            }).exceptionally(exception -> {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to get cluster status: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
```

```
            });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeClusters를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

클라이언트를 생성합니다.

```
import { RedshiftClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-redshift";
// Set the AWS Region.
const REGION = "REGION";
//Set the Redshift Service Object
const redshiftClient = new RedshiftClient({ region: REGION });
export { redshiftClient };
```

클러스터에 대해 설명합니다.

```
// Import required AWS SDK clients and commands for Node.js
import { DescribeClustersCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-redshift";
import { redshiftClient } from "./libs/redshiftClient.js";

const params = {
  ClusterIdentifier: "CLUSTER_NAME",
};

const run = async () => {
  try {
    const data = await redshiftClient.send(new DescribeClustersCommand(params));
    console.log("Success", data);
    return data; // For unit tests.
```

```
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DescribeClusters를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

클러스터를 설명하세요.

```
suspend fun describeRedshiftClusters() {
    RedshiftClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { redshiftClient
 ->
        val clusterResponse =
 redshiftClient.describeClusters(DescribeClustersRequest {})
        val clusterList = clusterResponse.clusters

        if (clusterList != null) {
            for (cluster in clusterList) {
                println("Cluster database name is ${cluster.dbName}")
                println("Cluster status is ${cluster.clusterStatus}")
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DescribeClusters를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class RedshiftWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon Redshift cluster operations.
    """

    def __init__(self, redshift_client):
        """
        :param redshift_client: A Boto3 Redshift client.
        """
        self.client = redshift_client


    def describe_clusters(self, cluster_identifier):
        """
        Describes a cluster.

        :param cluster_identifier: The cluster identifier.
        :return: A list of clusters.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {}
            if cluster_identifier:
                kwargs["ClusterIdentifier"] = cluster_identifier

            paginator = self.client.get_paginator("describe_clusters")
            clusters = []
            for page in paginator.paginate(**kwargs):
                clusters.extend(page["Clusters"])

            return clusters

        except ClientError as err:
```

```
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't describe a cluster. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

다음 코드는 RedshiftWrapper 객체를 인스턴스화합니다.

```
    client = boto3.client("redshift")
    redhift_wrapper = RedshiftWrapper(client)
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeClusters를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **DescribeStatement** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeStatement의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서 컨텍스트 내 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Checks the status of an SQL statement asynchronously and handles the
completion of the statement.
     *
```

```
     * @param sqlId the ID of the SQL statement to check
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the SQL
statement's status is either "FINISHED" or "FAILED"
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> checkStatementAsync(String sqlId) {
        DescribeStatementRequest statementRequest =
DescribeStatementRequest.builder()
            .id(sqlId)
            .build();

        return getAsyncDataClient().describeStatement(statementRequest)
            .thenCompose(response -> {
                String status = response.statusAsString();
                logger.info("... Status: {} ", status);

                if ("FAILED".equals(status)) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("The Query Failed. Ending
program");
                } else if ("FINISHED".equals(status)) {
                    return CompletableFuture.completedFuture(null);
                } else {
                    // Sleep for 1 second and recheck status
                    return CompletableFuture.runAsync(() -> {
                        try {
                            TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(1);
                        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                            throw new RuntimeException("Error during sleep: " +
e.getMessage(), e);
                        }
                    }).thenCompose(ignore -> checkStatementAsync(sqlId)); //
Recursively call until status is FINISHED or FAILED
                }
            }).whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    // Handle exceptions
                    logger.info("Error: {} ", exception.getMessage());
                } else {
                    logger.info("The statement is finished!");
                }
            });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeStatement를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class RedshiftDataWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Redshift data."""

    def __init__(self, client):
        """
        :param client: A Boto3 RedshiftDataWrapper client.
        """
        self.client = client


    def describe_statement(self, statement_id):
        """
        Describes a SQL statement.

        :param statement_id: The SQL statement identifier.
        :return: The SQL statement result.
        """
        try:
            response = self.client.describe_statement(Id=statement_id)
            return response
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't describe statement. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

다음 코드는 RedshiftDataWrapper 객체를 인스턴스화합니다.

```
    client = boto3.client("redshift-data")
    redshift_data_wrapper = RedshiftDataWrapper(client)
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeStatement를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **ExecuteStatement** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 ExecuteStatement의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서 컨텍스트 내 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

SQL 스테이트먼트를 실행하여 데이터베이스 테이블을 만듭니다.

```
    /**
     * Creates an asynchronous task to execute a SQL statement for creating a new
table.
     *
     * @param clusterId    the identifier of the Amazon Redshift cluster
     * @param databaseName the name of the database to create the table in
     * @param userName     the username to use for the database connection
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the result of the
SQL statement execution
     * @throws RuntimeException if there is an error creating the table
     */
    public CompletableFuture<ExecuteStatementResponse> createTableAsync(String
clusterId, String databaseName, String userName) {
```

```
        ExecuteStatementRequest createTableRequest =
ExecuteStatementRequest.builder()
            .clusterIdentifier(clusterId)
            .dbUser(userName)
            .database(databaseName)
            .sql("CREATE TABLE Movies (" +
                "id INT PRIMARY KEY, " +
                "title VARCHAR(100), " +
                "year INT)")
            .build();

        return getAsyncDataClient().executeStatement(createTableRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Error creating table: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                } else {
                    logger.info("Table created: Movies");
                }
            });
    }
```

SQL 스테이트먼트를 실행하여 데이터베이스 테이블에 데이터를 삽입합니다.

```
    /**
     * Asynchronously pops a table from a JSON file.
     *
     * @param clusterId   the ID of the cluster
     * @param databaseName the name of the database
     * @param userName    the username
     * @param fileName    the name of the JSON file
     * @param number      the number of records to process
     * @return a CompletableFuture that completes with the number of records
added to the Movies table
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Integer> popTableAsync(String clusterId, String
databaseName, String userName, String fileName, int number) {
        return CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> {
                try {
                    JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new
File(fileName));
                    JsonNode rootNode = new ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
```

```
                    Iterator<JsonNode> iter = rootNode.iterator();
                    return iter;
                } catch (IOException e) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to read or parse JSON
file: " + e.getMessage(), e);
                }
            }).thenCompose(iter -> processNodesAsync(clusterId, databaseName,
userName, iter, number))
            .whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    logger.info("Error {} ", exception.getMessage());
                } else {
                    logger.info("{} records were added to the Movies table." ,
result);
                }
            });
    }

    private CompletableFuture<Integer> processNodesAsync(String clusterId, String
databaseName, String userName, Iterator<JsonNode> iter, int number) {
        return CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> {
            int t = 0;
            try {
                while (iter.hasNext()) {
                    if (t == number)
                        break;
                    JsonNode currentNode = iter.next();
                    int year = currentNode.get("year").asInt();
                    String title = currentNode.get("title").asText();

                    // Use SqlParameter to avoid SQL injection.
                    List<SqlParameter> parameterList = new ArrayList<>();
                    String sqlStatement = "INSERT INTO Movies
VALUES( :id , :title, :year);";
                    SqlParameter idParam = SqlParameter.builder()
                        .name("id")
                        .value(String.valueOf(t))
                        .build();

                    SqlParameter titleParam = SqlParameter.builder()
                        .name("title")
                        .value(title)
                        .build();
```

```
                    SqlParameter yearParam = SqlParameter.builder()
                        .name("year")
                        .value(String.valueOf(year))
                        .build();
                    parameterList.add(idParam);
                    parameterList.add(titleParam);
                    parameterList.add(yearParam);

                    ExecuteStatementRequest insertStatementRequest =
ExecuteStatementRequest.builder()
                        .clusterIdentifier(clusterId)
                        .sql(sqlStatement)
                        .database(databaseName)
                        .dbUser(userName)
                        .parameters(parameterList)
                        .build();


getAsyncDataClient().executeStatement(insertStatementRequest);
                    logger.info("Inserted: " + title + " (" + year + ")");
                    t++;
                }
            } catch (RedshiftDataException e) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Error inserting data: " +
e.getMessage(), e);
            }
            return t;
        });
    }
```

SQL 스테이트먼트를 실행하여 데이터베이스 테이블을 쿼리합니다.

```
    /**
     * Asynchronously queries movies by a given year from a Redshift database.
     *
     * @param database    the name of the database to query
     * @param dbUser      the user to connect to the database with
     * @param year        the year to filter the movies by
     * @param clusterId   the identifier of the Redshift cluster to connect to
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} containing the response ID of the
executed SQL statement
     */
```

```
    public CompletableFuture<String> queryMoviesByYearAsync(String database,
                                                            String dbUser,
                                                            int year,
                                                            String
clusterId) {

        String sqlStatement = "SELECT * FROM Movies WHERE year = :year";
        SqlParameter yearParam = SqlParameter.builder()
            .name("year")
            .value(String.valueOf(year))
            .build();

        ExecuteStatementRequest statementRequest =
ExecuteStatementRequest.builder()
            .clusterIdentifier(clusterId)
            .database(database)
            .dbUser(dbUser)
            .parameters(yearParam)
            .sql(sqlStatement)
            .build();

        return CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> {
            try {
                ExecuteStatementResponse response =
getAsyncDataClient().executeStatement(statementRequest).join(); // Use join() to
wait for the result
                return response.id();
            } catch (RedshiftDataException e) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Error executing statement: " +
e.getMessage(), e);
            }
        }).exceptionally(exception -> {
            logger.info("Error: {}", exception.getMessage());
            return "";
        });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ExecuteStatement를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **GetStatementResult** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 GetStatementResult의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서 컨텍스트 내 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

문 결과를 확인합니다.

```
   /**
    * Asynchronously retrieves the results of a statement execution.
    *
    * @param statementId the ID of the statement for which to retrieve the
results
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the statement
result has been processed
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> getResultsAsync(String statementId) {
       GetStatementResultRequest resultRequest =
GetStatementResultRequest.builder()
           .id(statementId)
           .build();

       return getAsyncDataClient().getStatementResult(resultRequest)
           .handle((response, exception) -> {
               if (exception != null) {
                   logger.info("Error getting statement result {} ",
exception.getMessage());
                   throw new RuntimeException("Error getting statement result: "
+ exception.getMessage(), exception);
               }

               // Extract and print the field values using streams if the
response is valid.
```

```
                response.records().stream()
                    .flatMap(List::stream)
                    .map(Field::stringValue)
                    .filter(value -> value != null)
                    .forEach(value -> System.out.println("The Movie title field
 is " + value));

                return response;
            }).thenAccept(response -> {
                // Optionally add more logic here if needed after handling the
 response
            });
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetStatementResult를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class RedshiftDataWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Redshift data."""

    def __init__(self, client):
        """
        :param client: A Boto3 RedshiftDataWrapper client.
        """
        self.client = client


    def get_statement_result(self, statement_id):
        """
        Gets the result of a SQL statement.
```

```
        :param statement_id: The SQL statement identifier.
        :return: The SQL statement result.
        """
        try:
            result = {
                "Records": [],
            }
            paginator = self.client.get_paginator("get_statement_result")
            for page in paginator.paginate(Id=statement_id):
                if "ColumnMetadata" not in result:
                    result["ColumnMetadata"] = page["ColumnMetadata"]
                result["Records"].extend(page["Records"])
            return result
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't get statement result. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

다음 코드는 RedshiftDataWrapper 객체를 인스턴스화합니다.

```
    client = boto3.client("redshift-data")
    redshift_data_wrapper = RedshiftDataWrapper(client)
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 GetStatementResult를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **ListDatabases** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 ListDatabases의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Lists all databases asynchronously for the specified cluster, database
user, and database.
    * @param clusterId the identifier of the cluster to list databases for
    * @param dbUser the database user to use for the list databases request
    * @param database the database to list databases for
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the database
listing is complete, or throws a {@link RuntimeException} if there was an error
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> listAllDatabasesAsync(String clusterId, String
dbUser, String database) {
       ListDatabasesRequest databasesRequest = ListDatabasesRequest.builder()
           .clusterIdentifier(clusterId)
           .dbUser(dbUser)
           .database(database)
           .build();

       // Asynchronous paginator for listing databases.
       ListDatabasesPublisher databasesPaginator =
getAsyncDataClient().listDatabasesPaginator(databasesRequest);
       CompletableFuture<Void> future = databasesPaginator.subscribe(response ->
{
           response.databases().forEach(db -> {
               logger.info("The database name is {} ", db);
           });
       });

       // Return the future for asynchronous handling.
       return future.exceptionally(exception -> {
           throw new RuntimeException("Failed to list databases: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
       });
```

```
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListDatabases를 참조하시기 바랍니다.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`ModifyCluster`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ModifyCluster`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

CLI

AWS CLI

클러스터에 보안 그룹 연결 이 예시에서는 클러스터 보안 그룹을 지정된 클러스터에 연결하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 명령:

```
aws redshift modify-cluster --cluster-identifier mycluster --cluster-security-
groups mysecuritygroup
```

클러스터의 유지 관리 기간 수정 여기에서는 클러스터의 주간 기본 유지 관리 기간을 일요일 오후 11시 15분에 시작하여 월요일 오전 3시 15분에 끝나는 최소 4시간으로 변경하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 명령:

```
aws redshift modify-cluster --cluster-identifier mycluster --preferred-
maintenance-window Sun:23:15-Mon:03:15
```

클러스터의 마스터 암호 변경 이 예시에서는 클러스터의 마스터 암호를 변경하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 명령:

```
aws redshift modify-cluster --cluster-identifier mycluster --master-user-password
 A1b2c3d4
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ModifyCluster를 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/redshift"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/redshift/types"
)



// RedshiftActions wraps Redshift service actions.
type RedshiftActions struct {
 RedshiftClient *redshift.Client
}



// ModifyCluster sets the preferred maintenance window for the given cluster.
func (actor RedshiftActions) ModifyCluster(ctx context.Context, clusterId string,
 maintenanceWindow string) *redshift.ModifyClusterOutput {
 // Modify the cluster's maintenance window
 input := &redshift.ModifyClusterInput{
  ClusterIdentifier:          aws.String(clusterId),
  PreferredMaintenanceWindow: aws.String(maintenanceWindow),
 }

 var opErr *types.InvalidClusterStateFault
 output, err := actor.RedshiftClient.ModifyCluster(ctx, input)
```

```
 if err != nil && errors.As(err, &opErr) {
  log.Println("Cluster is in an invalid state.")
  panic(err)
 } else if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Failed to modify Redshift cluster: %v\n", err)
  panic(err)
 }

 log.Printf("The cluster was successfully modified and now has %s as the
 maintenance window\n", *output.Cluster.PreferredMaintenanceWindow)
 return output
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 ModifyCluster를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

클러스터를 수정하세요.

```
   /**
    * Modifies an Amazon Redshift cluster asynchronously.
    *
    * @param clusterId the identifier of the cluster to be modified
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the cluster
 modification is complete
    */
   public CompletableFuture<ModifyClusterResponse> modifyClusterAsync(String
 clusterId) {
        ModifyClusterRequest modifyClusterRequest =
 ModifyClusterRequest.builder()
            .clusterIdentifier(clusterId)
            .preferredMaintenanceWindow("wed:07:30-wed:08:00")
```

```
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().modifyCluster(modifyClusterRequest)
            .whenComplete((clusterResponse, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    if (exception.getCause() instanceof RedshiftException) {
                        logger.info("Error: {} ", exception.getMessage());
                    } else {
                        logger.info("Unexpected error: {} ",
exception.getMessage());
                    }
                } else {
                    logger.info("The modified cluster was successfully modified
and has "
                        + clusterResponse.cluster().preferredMaintenanceWindow()
+ " as the maintenance window");
                }
            });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ModifyCluster를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

클라이언트를 생성합니다.

```
import { RedshiftClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-redshift";
// Set the AWS Region.
const REGION = "REGION";
//Set the Redshift Service Object
const redshiftClient = new RedshiftClient({ region: REGION });
export { redshiftClient };
```

클러스터를 수정합니다.

```
// Import required AWS SDK clients and commands for Node.js
import { ModifyClusterCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-redshift";
import { redshiftClient } from "./libs/redshiftClient.js";

// Set the parameters
const params = {
  ClusterIdentifier: "CLUSTER_NAME",
  MasterUserPassword: "NEW_MASTER_USER_PASSWORD",
};

const run = async () => {
  try {
    const data = await redshiftClient.send(new ModifyClusterCommand(params));
    console.log("Success was modified.", data);
    return data; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ModifyCluster를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

클러스터를 수정합니다.

```
suspend fun modifyCluster(clusterId: String?) {
```

```
    val modifyClusterRequest =
        ModifyClusterRequest {
            clusterIdentifier = clusterId
            preferredMaintenanceWindow = "wed:07:30-wed:08:00"
        }

    RedshiftClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { redshiftClient ->
        val clusterResponse = redshiftClient.modifyCluster(modifyClusterRequest)
        println(
            "The modified cluster was successfully modified and has
 ${clusterResponse.cluster?.preferredMaintenanceWindow} as the maintenance
 window",
        )
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ModifyCluster를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class RedshiftWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon Redshift cluster operations.
    """

    def __init__(self, redshift_client):
        """
        :param redshift_client: A Boto3 Redshift client.
        """
        self.client = redshift_client


    def modify_cluster(self, cluster_identifier, preferred_maintenance_window):
```

```
        """
        Modifies a cluster.

        :param cluster_identifier: The cluster identifier.
        :param preferred_maintenance_window: The preferred maintenance window.
        """
        try:
            self.client.modify_cluster(
                ClusterIdentifier=cluster_identifier,
                PreferredMaintenanceWindow=preferred_maintenance_window,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't modify a cluster. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

다음 코드는 RedshiftWrapper 객체를 인스턴스화합니다.

```
    client = boto3.client("redshift")
    redhift_wrapper = RedshiftWrapper(client)
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 ModifyCluster를 참조하세요.

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Redshift 시나리오

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Redshift AWS SDKs에서 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이러한 시나리오에서는 Amazon Redshift 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 직접적으로 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 시나리오에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시나리오는 컨텍스트에 맞는 서비스 작업을 이해하는 데 도움이 되도록 중급 수준의 경험을 대상으로 합니다.

예시

- Amazon Redshift 항목 추적기 만들기

Amazon Redshift 항목 추적기 만들기

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Redshift 데이터베이스를 사용한 작업 항목을 추적하고 보고하는 웹 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

Amazon Redshift 데이터베이스에 저장된 작업 항목을 추적하고 보고하는 웹 애플리케이션을 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Amazon Redshift 데이터를 쿼리하고 React 애플리케이션에서 사용하도록 Spring REST API를 설정하는 방법에 대한 지침과 전체 소스 코드는 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Redshift
- Amazon SES

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

Amazon Redshift 데이터베이스에 저장된 작업 항목을 추적하고 보고하는 웹 애플리케이션을 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Amazon Redshift 데이터를 쿼리하고 React 애플리케이션에서 사용하도록 Spring REST API를 설정하는 방법에 대한 지침과 전체 소스 코드는 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Redshift
- Amazon SES

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Rekognition 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Rekognition을 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

추가 리소스

- Amazon Rekognition 개발자 가이드 - Amazon Rekognition에 대한 자세한 정보입니다.
- Amazon Rekognition API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 Amazon Rekognition 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리입니다. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

시작

Amazon Rekognition 시작

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Rekognition 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

CMakeLists.txt CMake 파일의 코드입니다.

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS rekognition)

# Set this project's name.
```

```
project("hello_rekognition")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed
 libraries for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
     # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory
 for running and debugging.

     # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # If you are building from the command line, you
 may need to uncomment this
                                     # and set the proper subdirectory to the
 executables' location.

     AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_rekognition.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

hello_rekognition.cpp 소스 파일의 코드입니다.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/rekognition/RekognitionClient.h>
```

```
#include <aws/rekognition/model/ListCollectionsRequest.h>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello Rekognition" starter application which initializes an Amazon
 Rekognition client and
 *  lists the Amazon Rekognition collections in the current account and region.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_rekognition'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    //  Optional: change the log level for debugging.
    //  options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Aws::Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::Rekognition::RekognitionClient rekognitionClient(clientConfig);
        Aws::Rekognition::Model::ListCollectionsRequest request;
        Aws::Rekognition::Model::ListCollectionsOutcome outcome =
                rekognitionClient.ListCollections(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::String>& collectionsIds =
 outcome.GetResult().GetCollectionIds();
            if (!collectionsIds.empty()) {
                std::cout << "collectionsIds: " << std::endl;
                for (auto &collectionId : collectionsIds) {
                    std::cout << "- " << collectionId << std::endl;
                }
            } else {
                std::cout << "No collections found" << std::endl;
            }
        } else {
            std::cerr << "Error with ListCollections: " << outcome.GetError()
                      << std::endl;
        }
```

```
    }


    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return 0;
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 ListCollections를 참조하세요.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Rekognition의 기본 예제
  - Amazon Rekognition 시작
  - AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Rekognition 작업
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CompareFaces 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateCollection 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteCollection 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteFaces 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeCollection 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DetectFaces 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DetectLabels 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DetectModerationLabels 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DetectText 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DisassociateFaces 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetCelebrityInfo 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 IndexFaces 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListCollections 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListFaces 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 RecognizeCelebrities 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 SearchFaces 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 SearchFacesByImage 함께 사용
- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Rekognition 시나리오
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon Rekognition 컬렉션을 빌드하고 해당 컬렉션에서 얼굴 찾기

- 사용자가 레이블을 사용하여 사진을 관리할 수 있는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션 만들기
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon Rekognition으로 이미지에서 PPE 감지
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지의 요소 감지 및 표시
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 이미지에서 얼굴 감지
- Amazon Rekognition 및 AWS SDK를 사용하여 비디오에서 정보 감지
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon Rekognition으로 이미지의 객체 감지
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 비디오에서 사람 및 객체 감지
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 EXIF 및 기타 이미지 정보 저장

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Rekognition의 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK와 함께 Amazon Rekognition의 기본 사항을 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- Amazon Rekognition 시작
- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Rekognition 작업
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CompareFaces 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateCollection 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteCollection 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteFaces 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeCollection 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DetectFaces 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DetectLabels 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DetectModerationLabels 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DetectText 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DisassociateFaces 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetCelebrityInfo 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 IndexFaces 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListCollections 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListFaces 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 RecognizeCelebrities 함께 사용

- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 SearchFaces 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 SearchFacesByImage 함께 사용

Amazon Rekognition 시작

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Rekognition 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

CMakeLists.txt CMake 파일의 코드입니다.

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS rekognition)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_rekognition")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed
 libraries for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()
```

```
# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
     # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory
 for running and debugging.

     # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # If you are building from the command line, you
 may need to uncomment this
                                     # and set the proper subdirectory to the
 executables' location.

     AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_rekognition.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

hello_rekognition.cpp 소스 파일의 코드입니다.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/rekognition/RekognitionClient.h>
#include <aws/rekognition/model/ListCollectionsRequest.h>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello Rekognition" starter application which initializes an Amazon
 Rekognition client and
 *  lists the Amazon Rekognition collections in the current account and region.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_rekognition'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
```

```
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    //  Optional: change the log level for debugging.
    //  options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Aws::Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::Rekognition::RekognitionClient rekognitionClient(clientConfig);
        Aws::Rekognition::Model::ListCollectionsRequest request;
        Aws::Rekognition::Model::ListCollectionsOutcome outcome =
                rekognitionClient.ListCollections(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::String>& collectionsIds =
 outcome.GetResult().GetCollectionIds();
            if (!collectionsIds.empty()) {
                std::cout << "collectionsIds: " << std::endl;
                for (auto &collectionId : collectionsIds) {
                    std::cout << "- " << collectionId << std::endl;
                }
            } else {
                std::cout << "No collections found" << std::endl;
            }
        } else {
            std::cerr << "Error with ListCollections: " << outcome.GetError()
                      << std::endl;
        }
    }


    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return 0;
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 ListCollections를 참조하세요.

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Rekognition 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 Amazon Rekognition 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

이들 발췌문은 Amazon Rekognition API를 직접적으로 호출하며, 컨텍스트에서 실행되어야 하는 더 큰 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드입니다. AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Rekognition 시나리오 에서 컨텍스트에 맞는 작업을 볼 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 Amazon Rekognition API Reference를 참조하세요.

예시

- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CompareFaces 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateCollection 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteCollection 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteFaces 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeCollection 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DetectFaces 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DetectLabels 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DetectModerationLabels 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DetectText 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DisassociateFaces 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetCelebrityInfo 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 IndexFaces 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListCollections 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListFaces 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 RecognizeCelebrities 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 SearchFaces 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 SearchFacesByImage 함께 사용

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`CompareFaces`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CompareFaces`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 이미지에 있는 얼굴 비교를 참조하세요.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Rekognition;
using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to compare faces in two images.
/// </summary>
public class CompareFaces
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        float similarityThreshold = 70F;
        string sourceImage = "source.jpg";
        string targetImage = "target.jpg";

        var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

        Amazon.Rekognition.Model.Image imageSource = new
Amazon.Rekognition.Model.Image();

        try
        {
            using FileStream fs = new FileStream(sourceImage, FileMode.Open,
FileAccess.Read);
            byte[] data = new byte[fs.Length];
            fs.Read(data, 0, (int)fs.Length);
            imageSource.Bytes = new MemoryStream(data);
        }
```

```
            catch (Exception)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Failed to load source image: {sourceImage}");
                return;
            }

            Amazon.Rekognition.Model.Image imageTarget = new
Amazon.Rekognition.Model.Image();

            try
            {
                using FileStream fs = new FileStream(targetImage, FileMode.Open,
FileAccess.Read);
                byte[] data = new byte[fs.Length];
                data = new byte[fs.Length];
                fs.Read(data, 0, (int)fs.Length);
                imageTarget.Bytes = new MemoryStream(data);
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Failed to load target image: {targetImage}");
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
                return;
            }

            var compareFacesRequest = new CompareFacesRequest
            {
                SourceImage = imageSource,
                TargetImage = imageTarget,
                SimilarityThreshold = similarityThreshold,
            };

            // Call operation
            var compareFacesResponse = await
rekognitionClient.CompareFacesAsync(compareFacesRequest);

            // Display results
            compareFacesResponse.FaceMatches.ForEach(match =>
            {
                ComparedFace face = match.Face;
                BoundingBox position = face.BoundingBox;
                Console.WriteLine($"Face at {position.Left} {position.Top}
matches with {match.Similarity}% confidence.");
            });
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"Found {compareFacesResponse.UnmatchedFaces.Count}
 face(s) that did not match.");
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CompareFaces를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

두 이미지에서 얼굴을 비교하는 방법

다음 `compare-faces` 명령은 Amazon S3 버킷에 저장된 두 이미지에서 얼굴을 비교합니다.

```
aws rekognition compare-faces \
    --source-image '{"S3Object":
{"Bucket":"MyImageS3Bucket","Name":"source.jpg"}}' \
    --target-image '{"S3Object":
{"Bucket":"MyImageS3Bucket","Name":"target.jpg"}}'
```

출력:

```
{
    "UnmatchedFaces": [],
    "FaceMatches": [
        {
            "Face": {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.12368916720151901,
                    "Top": 0.16007372736930847,
                    "Left": 0.5901257991790771,
                    "Height": 0.25140416622161865
                },
                "Confidence": 100.0,
                "Pose": {
                    "Yaw": -3.7351467609405518,
                    "Roll": -0.10309021919965744,
                    "Pitch": 0.8637830018997192
                },
```

```
                "Quality": {
                    "Sharpness": 95.51618957519531,
                    "Brightness": 65.29893493652344
                },
                "Landmarks": [
                    {
                        "Y": 0.26721030473709106,
                        "X": 0.6204193830490112,
                        "Type": "eyeLeft"
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.26831310987472534,
                        "X": 0.6776827573776245,
                        "Type": "eyeRight"
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.3514654338359833,
                        "X": 0.6241428852081299,
                        "Type": "mouthLeft"
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.35258132219314575,
                        "X": 0.6713621020317078,
                        "Type": "mouthRight"
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.3140771687030792,
                        "X": 0.6428444981575012,
                        "Type": "nose"
                    }
                ]
            },
            "Similarity": 100.0
        }
    ],
    "SourceImageFace": {
        "BoundingBox": {
            "Width": 0.12368916720151901,
            "Top": 0.16007372736930847,
            "Left": 0.5901257991790771,
            "Height": 0.25140416622161865
        },
        "Confidence": 100.0
    }
```

```
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Rekognition 개발자 안내서의 이미지 내 얼굴 비교를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CompareFaces 항목을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.*;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;

import java.io.FileInputStream;
import java.io.FileNotFoundException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class CompareFaces {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
            Usage: <bucketName> <sourceKey> <targetKey>

            Where:
```

```
                bucketName - The name of the S3 bucket where the images are
stored.
                sourceKey  - The S3 key (file name) for the source image.
                targetKey  - The S3 key (file name) for the target image.
            """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String sourceKey = args[1];
        String targetKey = args[2];

        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();
        compareTwoFaces(rekClient, bucketName, sourceKey, targetKey);
    }

    /**
     * Compares two faces from images stored in an Amazon S3 bucket using AWS
Rekognition.
     *
     * <p>This method takes two image keys from an S3 bucket and compares the
faces within them.
     * It prints out the confidence level of matched faces and reports the number
of unmatched faces.</p>
     *
     * @param rekClient   The {@link RekognitionClient} used to call AWS
Rekognition.
     * @param bucketName  The name of the S3 bucket containing the images.
     * @param sourceKey   The object key (file path) for the source image in the
S3 bucket.
     * @param targetKey   The object key (file path) for the target image in the
S3 bucket.
     * @throws RuntimeException If the Rekognition service returns an error.
     */
    public static void compareTwoFaces(RekognitionClient rekClient, String
bucketName, String sourceKey, String targetKey) {
        try {
            Float similarityThreshold = 70F;
```

```
            S3Object s3ObjectSource = S3Object.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .name(sourceKey)
                    .build();

            Image sourceImage = Image.builder()
                    .s3Object(s3ObjectSource)
                    .build();

            S3Object s3ObjectTarget = S3Object.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .name(targetKey)
                    .build();

            Image targetImage = Image.builder()
                    .s3Object(s3ObjectTarget)
                    .build();

            CompareFacesRequest facesRequest = CompareFacesRequest.builder()
                    .sourceImage(sourceImage)
                    .targetImage(targetImage)
                    .similarityThreshold(similarityThreshold)
                    .build();

            // Compare the two images.
            CompareFacesResponse compareFacesResult =
rekClient.compareFaces(facesRequest);
            List<CompareFacesMatch> faceDetails =
compareFacesResult.faceMatches();

            for (CompareFacesMatch match : faceDetails) {
                ComparedFace face = match.face();
                BoundingBox position = face.boundingBox();
                System.out.println("Face at " + position.left().toString()
                        + " " + position.top()
                        + " matches with " + face.confidence().toString()
                        + "% confidence.");
            }

            List<ComparedFace> unmatchedFaces =
compareFacesResult.unmatchedFaces();
            System.out.println("There were " + unmatchedFaces.size() + " face(s)
that did not match.");
```

```
        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            System.err.println("Error comparing faces: " +
 e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CompareFaces 항목을 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun compareTwoFaces(
    similarityThresholdVal: Float,
    sourceImageVal: String,
    targetImageVal: String,
) {
    val sourceBytes = (File(sourceImageVal).readBytes())
    val targetBytes = (File(targetImageVal).readBytes())

    // Create an Image object for the source image.
    val souImage =
        Image {
            bytes = sourceBytes
        }

    val tarImage =
        Image {
            bytes = targetBytes
        }

    val facesRequest =
        CompareFacesRequest {
```

```
            sourceImage = souImage
            targetImage = tarImage
            similarityThreshold = similarityThresholdVal
        }

    RekognitionClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->

        val compareFacesResult = rekClient.compareFaces(facesRequest)
        val faceDetails = compareFacesResult.faceMatches

        if (faceDetails != null) {
            for (match: CompareFacesMatch in faceDetails) {
                val face = match.face
                val position = face?.boundingBox
                if (position != null) {
                    println("Face at ${position.left} ${position.top} matches
 with ${face.confidence} % confidence.")
                }
            }
        }

        val uncompared = compareFacesResult.unmatchedFaces
        if (uncompared != null) {
            println("There was ${uncompared.size} face(s) that did not match")
        }

        println("Source image rotation:
 ${compareFacesResult.sourceImageOrientationCorrection}")
        println("target image rotation:
 ${compareFacesResult.targetImageOrientationCorrection}")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 CompareFaces를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class RekognitionImage:
    """
    Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition image. This class is a thin wrapper
    around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """

    def __init__(self, image, image_name, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes the image object.

        :param image: Data that defines the image, either the image bytes or
                      an Amazon S3 bucket and object key.
        :param image_name: The name of the image.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.image = image
        self.image_name = image_name
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client


    def compare_faces(self, target_image, similarity):
        """
        Compares faces in the image with the largest face in the target image.

        :param target_image: The target image to compare against.
        :param similarity: Faces in the image must have a similarity value
 greater
                           than this value to be included in the results.
        :return: A tuple. The first element is the list of faces that match the
                 reference image. The second element is the list of faces that
 have
                 a similarity value below the specified threshold.
```

```
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.compare_faces(
                SourceImage=self.image,
                TargetImage=target_image.image,
                SimilarityThreshold=similarity,
            )
            matches = [
                RekognitionFace(match["Face"]) for match in
response["FaceMatches"]
            ]
            unmatches = [RekognitionFace(face) for face in
response["UnmatchedFaces"]]
            logger.info(
                "Found %s matched faces and %s unmatched faces.",
                len(matches),
                len(unmatches),
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't match faces from %s to %s.",
                self.image_name,
                target_image.image_name,
            )
            raise
        else:
            return matches, unmatches
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CompareFaces를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`CreateCollection`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateCollection`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 컬렉션 생성을 참조하세요.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Rekognition;
using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Uses Amazon Rekognition to create a collection to which you can add
/// faces using the IndexFaces operation.
/// </summary>
public class CreateCollection
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

        string collectionId = "MyCollection";
        Console.WriteLine("Creating collection: " + collectionId);

        var createCollectionRequest = new CreateCollectionRequest
        {
            CollectionId = collectionId,
        };

        CreateCollectionResponse createCollectionResponse = await
rekognitionClient.CreateCollectionAsync(createCollectionRequest);
        Console.WriteLine($"CollectionArn :
{createCollectionResponse.CollectionArn}");
        Console.WriteLine($"Status code :
{createCollectionResponse.StatusCode}");
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreateCollection을 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

모음을 생성하는 방법

다음 `create-collection` 명령은 지정된 이름을 가진 컬렉션을 생성합니다.

```
aws rekognition create-collection \
    --collection-id "MyCollection"
```

출력:

```
{
    "CollectionArn": "aws:rekognition:us-west-2:123456789012:collection/
MyCollection",
    "FaceModelVersion": "4.0",
    "StatusCode": 200
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Rekognition 개발자 안내서의 컬렉션 생성을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateCollection을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.CreateCollectionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.CreateCollectionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class CreateCollection {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage: <collectionName>\s

            Where:
                collectionName - The name of the collection.\s
            """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String collectionId = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Creating collection: " + collectionId);
        createMyCollection(rekClient, collectionId);
        rekClient.close();
    }

    /**
     * Creates a new Amazon Rekognition collection.
     *
```

```
     * @param rekClient    the Amazon Rekognition client used to interact with
 the Rekognition service
     * @param collectionId the unique identifier for the collection to be created
     */
    public static void createMyCollection(RekognitionClient rekClient, String
 collectionId) {
        try {
            CreateCollectionRequest collectionRequest =
 CreateCollectionRequest.builder()
                    .collectionId(collectionId)
                    .build();

            CreateCollectionResponse collectionResponse =
 rekClient.createCollection(collectionRequest);
            System.out.println("CollectionArn: " +
 collectionResponse.collectionArn());
            System.out.println("Status code: " +
 collectionResponse.statusCode().toString());

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateCollection을 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun createMyCollection(collectionIdVal: String) {
    val request =
        CreateCollectionRequest {
```

```
            collectionId = collectionIdVal
        }

    RekognitionClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        val response = rekClient.createCollection(request)
        println("Collection ARN is ${response.collectionArn}")
        println("Status code is ${response.statusCode}")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 CreateCollection을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class RekognitionCollectionManager:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon Rekognition collection management functions.
    This class is a thin wrapper around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition
 API.
    """

    def __init__(self, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes the collection manager object.

        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client


    def create_collection(self, collection_id):
        """
        Creates an empty collection.
```

```
        :param collection_id: Text that identifies the collection.
        :return: The newly created collection.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.create_collection(
                CollectionId=collection_id
            )
            response["CollectionId"] = collection_id
            collection = RekognitionCollection(response, self.rekognition_client)
            logger.info("Created collection %s.", collection_id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create collection %s.", collection_id)
            raise
        else:
            return collection
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 CreateCollection을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DeleteCollection** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteCollection의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 컬렉션 삭제를 참조하세요.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Rekognition;
using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to delete an existing collection.
    /// </summary>
    public class DeleteCollection
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

            string collectionId = "MyCollection";
            Console.WriteLine("Deleting collection: " + collectionId);

            var deleteCollectionRequest = new DeleteCollectionRequest()
            {
                CollectionId = collectionId,
            };

            var deleteCollectionResponse = await
 rekognitionClient.DeleteCollectionAsync(deleteCollectionRequest);
            Console.WriteLine($"{collectionId}:
 {deleteCollectionResponse.StatusCode}");
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteCollection을 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

모음을 삭제하는 방법

다음 `delete-collection` 명령은 지정된 컬렉션을 삭제합니다.

```
aws rekognition delete-collection \
    --collection-id MyCollection
```

출력:

```
{
    "StatusCode": 200
```

```
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Rekognition 개발자 안내서의 컬렉션 삭제를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteCollection을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.DeleteCollectionRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.DeleteCollectionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DeleteCollection {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
            Usage: <collectionId>\s

            Where:
                collectionId - The id of the collection to delete.\s
            """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
```

```
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String collectionId = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Deleting collection: " + collectionId);
        deleteMyCollection(rekClient, collectionId);
        rekClient.close();
    }

    /**
     * Deletes an Amazon Rekognition collection.
     *
     * @param rekClient      An instance of the {@link RekognitionClient} class,
 which is used to interact with the Amazon Rekognition service.
     * @param collectionId   The ID of the collection to be deleted.
     */
    public static void deleteMyCollection(RekognitionClient rekClient, String
 collectionId) {
        try {
            DeleteCollectionRequest deleteCollectionRequest =
 DeleteCollectionRequest.builder()
                    .collectionId(collectionId)
                    .build();

            DeleteCollectionResponse deleteCollectionResponse =
 rekClient.deleteCollection(deleteCollectionRequest);
            System.out.println(collectionId + ": " +
 deleteCollectionResponse.statusCode().toString());

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteCollection을 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun deleteMyCollection(collectionIdVal: String) {
    val request =
        DeleteCollectionRequest {
            collectionId = collectionIdVal
        }

    RekognitionClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        val response = rekClient.deleteCollection(request)
        println("The collectionId status is ${response.statusCode}")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DeleteCollection을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class RekognitionCollection:
    """
    Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition collection. This class is a thin wrapper
    around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """
```

```
    def __init__(self, collection, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes a collection object.

        :param collection: Collection data in the format returned by a call to
                           create_collection.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.collection_id = collection["CollectionId"]
        self.collection_arn, self.face_count, self.created =
self._unpack_collection(
            collection
        )
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client

    @staticmethod
    def _unpack_collection(collection):
        """
        Unpacks optional parts of a collection that can be returned by
        describe_collection.

        :param collection: The collection data.
        :return: A tuple of the data in the collection.
        """
        return (
            collection.get("CollectionArn"),
            collection.get("FaceCount", 0),
            collection.get("CreationTimestamp"),
        )


    def delete_collection(self):
        """
        Deletes the collection.
        """
        try:

self.rekognition_client.delete_collection(CollectionId=self.collection_id)
            logger.info("Deleted collection %s.", self.collection_id)
            self.collection_id = None
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete collection %s.",
self.collection_id)
```

```
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteCollection을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DeleteFaces** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteFaces의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 컬렉션에서 얼굴 삭제를 참조하십시오.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    using System;
    using System.Collections.Generic;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Rekognition;
    using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to delete one or more faces from
    /// a Rekognition collection.
    /// </summary>
    public class DeleteFaces
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string collectionId = "MyCollection";
            var faces = new List<string> { "xxxxxxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxx-
xxxxxxxxxxxx" };

            var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();
```

```
            var deleteFacesRequest = new DeleteFacesRequest()
            {
                CollectionId = collectionId,
                FaceIds = faces,
            };

            DeleteFacesResponse deleteFacesResponse = await
 rekognitionClient.DeleteFacesAsync(deleteFacesRequest);
            deleteFacesResponse.DeletedFaces.ForEach(face =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"FaceID: {face}");
            });
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteFaces를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

모음에서 얼굴을 삭제하는 방법

다음 `delete-faces` 명령은 컬렉션에서 지정된 얼굴을 삭제합니다.

```
aws rekognition delete-faces \
    --collection-id MyCollection
    --face-ids '["0040279c-0178-436e-b70a-e61b074e96b0"]'
```

출력:

```
{
    "DeletedFaces": [
        "0040279c-0178-436e-b70a-e61b074e96b0"
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Rekognition 개발자 안내서의 컬렉션에서 얼굴 삭제를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteFaces를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.DeleteFacesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DeleteFacesFromCollection {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
            Usage: <collectionId> <faceId>\s

            Where:
                collectionId - The id of the collection from which faces are
 deleted.\s
                faceId - The id of the face to delete.\s
           """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String collectionId = args[0];
        String faceId = args[1];
```

```
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Deleting collection: " + collectionId);
        deleteFacesCollection(rekClient, collectionId, faceId);
        rekClient.close();
    }

    /**
     * Deletes a face from the specified Amazon Rekognition collection.
     *
     * @param rekClient     an instance of the Amazon Rekognition client
     * @param collectionId  the ID of the collection from which the face should
 be deleted
     * @param faceId        the ID of the face to be deleted
     * @throws RekognitionException if an error occurs while deleting the face
     */
    public static void deleteFacesCollection(RekognitionClient rekClient,
            String collectionId,
            String faceId) {

        try {
            DeleteFacesRequest deleteFacesRequest = DeleteFacesRequest.builder()
                    .collectionId(collectionId)
                    .faceIds(faceId)
                    .build();

            rekClient.deleteFaces(deleteFacesRequest);
            System.out.println("The face was deleted from the collection.");

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteFaces를 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun deleteFacesCollection(
    collectionIdVal: String?,
    faceIdVal: String,
) {
    val deleteFacesRequest =
        DeleteFacesRequest {
            collectionId = collectionIdVal
            faceIds = listOf(faceIdVal)
        }

    RekognitionClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        rekClient.deleteFaces(deleteFacesRequest)
        println("$faceIdVal was deleted from the collection")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DeleteFaces를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class RekognitionCollection:
```

```
    """
    Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition collection. This class is a thin wrapper
    around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """

    def __init__(self, collection, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes a collection object.

        :param collection: Collection data in the format returned by a call to
                           create_collection.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.collection_id = collection["CollectionId"]
        self.collection_arn, self.face_count, self.created =
self._unpack_collection(
            collection
        )
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client

    @staticmethod
    def _unpack_collection(collection):
        """
        Unpacks optional parts of a collection that can be returned by
        describe_collection.

        :param collection: The collection data.
        :return: A tuple of the data in the collection.
        """
        return (
            collection.get("CollectionArn"),
            collection.get("FaceCount", 0),
            collection.get("CreationTimestamp"),
        )


    def delete_faces(self, face_ids):
        """
        Deletes faces from the collection.

        :param face_ids: The list of IDs of faces to delete.
        :return: The list of IDs of faces that were deleted.
        """
        try:
```

```
            response = self.rekognition_client.delete_faces(
                CollectionId=self.collection_id, FaceIds=face_ids
            )
            deleted_ids = response["DeletedFaces"]
            logger.info(
                "Deleted %s faces from %s.", len(deleted_ids), self.collection_id
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete faces from %s.",
self.collection_id)
            raise
        else:
            return deleted_ids
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteFaces를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DescribeCollection** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeCollection의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 컬렉션 설명을 참조하세요.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Rekognition;
using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

/// <summary>
```

```
    /// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to describe the contents of a
    /// collection.
    /// </summary>
    public class DescribeCollection
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

            string collectionId = "MyCollection";
            Console.WriteLine($"Describing collection: {collectionId}");

            var describeCollectionRequest = new DescribeCollectionRequest()
            {
                CollectionId = collectionId,
            };

            var describeCollectionResponse = await
 rekognitionClient.DescribeCollectionAsync(describeCollectionRequest);
            Console.WriteLine($"Collection ARN:
 {describeCollectionResponse.CollectionARN}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Face count:
 {describeCollectionResponse.FaceCount}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Face model version:
 {describeCollectionResponse.FaceModelVersion}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Created:
 {describeCollectionResponse.CreationTimestamp}");
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeCollection을 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

모음을 설명하는 방법

다음 `describe-collection` 예시에서는 지정된 컬렉션의 세부 정보를 표시합니다.

```
aws rekognition describe-collection \
```

```
    --collection-id MyCollection
```

출력:

```
{
    "FaceCount": 200,
    "CreationTimestamp": 1569444828.274,
    "CollectionARN": "arn:aws:rekognition:us-west-2:123456789012:collection/
MyCollection",
    "FaceModelVersion": "4.0"
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Rekognition 개발자 안내서의 컬렉션 설명을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeCollection을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.DescribeCollectionRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.DescribeCollectionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
```

```
 */
public class DescribeCollection {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
            Usage:    <collectionName>

            Where:
                collectionName - The name of the Amazon Rekognition collection.\s
            """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String collectionName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        describeColl(rekClient, collectionName);
        rekClient.close();
    }

    /**
     * Describes an Amazon Rekognition collection.
     *
     * @param rekClient         The Amazon Rekognition client used to make the
 request.
     * @param collectionName    The name of the collection to describe.
     *
     * @throws RekognitionException If an error occurs while describing the
 collection.
     */
    public static void describeColl(RekognitionClient rekClient, String
 collectionName) {
        try {
            DescribeCollectionRequest describeCollectionRequest =
 DescribeCollectionRequest.builder()
                    .collectionId(collectionName)
                    .build();

            DescribeCollectionResponse describeCollectionResponse = rekClient
```

```
                    .describeCollection(describeCollectionRequest);
            System.out.println("Collection Arn : " +
 describeCollectionResponse.collectionARN());
            System.out.println("Created : " +
 describeCollectionResponse.creationTimestamp().toString());

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeCollection을 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun describeColl(collectionName: String) {
    val request =
        DescribeCollectionRequest {
            collectionId = collectionName
        }

    RekognitionClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        val response = rekClient.describeCollection(request)
        println("The collection Arn is ${response.collectionArn}")
        println("The collection contains this many faces ${response.faceCount}")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DescribeCollection을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class RekognitionCollection:
    """
    Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition collection. This class is a thin wrapper
    around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """

    def __init__(self, collection, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes a collection object.

        :param collection: Collection data in the format returned by a call to
                           create_collection.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.collection_id = collection["CollectionId"]
        self.collection_arn, self.face_count, self.created =
 self._unpack_collection(
            collection
        )
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client

    @staticmethod
    def _unpack_collection(collection):
        """
        Unpacks optional parts of a collection that can be returned by
        describe_collection.

        :param collection: The collection data.
        :return: A tuple of the data in the collection.
        """
        return (
            collection.get("CollectionArn"),
```

```
            collection.get("FaceCount", 0),
            collection.get("CreationTimestamp"),
        )


    def describe_collection(self):
        """
        Gets data about the collection from the Amazon Rekognition service.

        :return: The collection rendered as a dict.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.describe_collection(
                CollectionId=self.collection_id
            )
            # Work around capitalization of Arn vs. ARN
            response["CollectionArn"] = response.get("CollectionARN")
            (
                self.collection_arn,
                self.face_count,
                self.created,
            ) = self._unpack_collection(response)
            logger.info("Got data for collection %s.", self.collection_id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get data for collection %s.",
self.collection_id)
            raise
        else:
            return self.to_dict()
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeCollection을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DetectFaces** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DetectFaces의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 이미지에서 얼굴 감지를 참조하십시오.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Rekognition;
using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to detect faces within an image
/// stored in an Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket.
/// </summary>
public class DetectFaces
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        string photo = "input.jpg";
        string bucket = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket";

        var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

        var detectFacesRequest = new DetectFacesRequest()
        {
            Image = new Image()
            {
                S3Object = new S3Object()
                {
                    Name = photo,
                    Bucket = bucket,
                },
            },

            // Attributes can be "ALL" or "DEFAULT".
```

```
                // "DEFAULT": BoundingBox, Confidence, Landmarks, Pose, and
 Quality.
                // "ALL": See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkfornet/v3/apidocs/
items/Rekognition/TFaceDetail.html
                Attributes = new List<string>() { "ALL" },
            };

            try
            {
                DetectFacesResponse detectFacesResponse = await
 rekognitionClient.DetectFacesAsync(detectFacesRequest);
                bool hasAll = detectFacesRequest.Attributes.Contains("ALL");
                foreach (FaceDetail face in detectFacesResponse.FaceDetails)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"BoundingBox: top={face.BoundingBox.Left}
 left={face.BoundingBox.Top} width={face.BoundingBox.Width}
 height={face.BoundingBox.Height}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"Confidence: {face.Confidence}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"Landmarks: {face.Landmarks.Count}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"Pose: pitch={face.Pose.Pitch}
 roll={face.Pose.Roll} yaw={face.Pose.Yaw}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"Brightness:
 {face.Quality.Brightness}\tSharpness: {face.Quality.Sharpness}");

                    if (hasAll)
                    {
                        Console.WriteLine($"Estimated age is between
 {face.AgeRange.Low} and {face.AgeRange.High} years old.");
                    }
                }
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            }
        }
    }
```

이미지 내 모든 얼굴에 대한 경계 상자 정보를 표시합니다.

```
    using System;
```

```
    using System.Collections.Generic;
    using System.Drawing;
    using System.IO;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Rekognition;
    using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to display the details of the
    /// bounding boxes around the faces detected in an image.
    /// </summary>
    public class ImageOrientationBoundingBox
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string photo = @"D:\Development\AWS-Examples\Rekognition
\target.jpg"; // "photo.jpg";

            var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

            var image = new Amazon.Rekognition.Model.Image();
            try
            {
                using var fs = new FileStream(photo, FileMode.Open,
 FileAccess.Read);
                byte[] data = null;
                data = new byte[fs.Length];
                fs.Read(data, 0, (int)fs.Length);
                image.Bytes = new MemoryStream(data);
            }
            catch (Exception)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Failed to load file " + photo);
                return;
            }

            int height;
            int width;

            // Used to extract original photo width/height
            using (var imageBitmap = new Bitmap(photo))
            {
                height = imageBitmap.Height;
                width = imageBitmap.Width;
```

```
            }

            Console.WriteLine("Image Information:");
            Console.WriteLine(photo);
            Console.WriteLine("Image Height: " + height);
            Console.WriteLine("Image Width: " + width);

            try
            {
                var detectFacesRequest = new DetectFacesRequest()
                {
                    Image = image,
                    Attributes = new List<string>() { "ALL" },
                };

                DetectFacesResponse detectFacesResponse = await
rekognitionClient.DetectFacesAsync(detectFacesRequest);
                detectFacesResponse.FaceDetails.ForEach(face =>
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("Face:");
                    ShowBoundingBoxPositions(
                        height,
                        width,
                        face.BoundingBox,
                        detectFacesResponse.OrientationCorrection);

                    Console.WriteLine($"BoundingBox: top={face.BoundingBox.Left}
left={face.BoundingBox.Top} width={face.BoundingBox.Width}
height={face.BoundingBox.Height}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"The detected face is estimated to be
between {face.AgeRange.Low} and {face.AgeRange.High} years old.\n");
                });
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Display the bounding box information for an image.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="imageHeight">The height of the image.</param>
        /// <param name="imageWidth">The width of the image.</param>
```

```
        /// <param name="box">The bounding box for a face found within the
 image.</param>
        /// <param name="rotation">The rotation of the face's bounding box.</
param>
        public static void ShowBoundingBoxPositions(int imageHeight, int
 imageWidth, BoundingBox box, string rotation)
        {
            float left;
            float top;

            if (rotation == null)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("No estimated orientation. Check Exif data.");
                return;
            }

            // Calculate face position based on image orientation.
            switch (rotation)
            {
                case "ROTATE_0":
                    left = imageWidth * box.Left;
                    top = imageHeight * box.Top;
                    break;
                case "ROTATE_90":
                    left = imageHeight * (1 - (box.Top + box.Height));
                    top = imageWidth * box.Left;
                    break;
                case "ROTATE_180":
                    left = imageWidth - (imageWidth * (box.Left + box.Width));
                    top = imageHeight * (1 - (box.Top + box.Height));
                    break;
                case "ROTATE_270":
                    left = imageHeight * box.Top;
                    top = imageWidth * (1 - box.Left - box.Width);
                    break;
                default:
                    Console.WriteLine("No estimated orientation information.
 Check Exif data.");
                    return;
            }

            // Display face location information.
            Console.WriteLine($"Left: {left}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Top: {top}");
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"Face Width: {imageWidth * box.Width}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Face Height: {imageHeight * box.Height}");
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DetectFaces를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

이미지에서 얼굴을 감지하는 방법

다음 `detect-faces` 명령은 Amazon S3 버킷에 저장된 지정된 이미지에서 얼굴을 감지합니다.

```
aws rekognition detect-faces \
    --image '{"S3Object":{"Bucket":"MyImageS3Bucket","Name":"MyFriend.jpg"}}' \
    --attributes "ALL"
```

출력:

```
{
    "FaceDetails": [
        {
            "Confidence": 100.0,
            "Eyeglasses": {
                "Confidence": 98.91107940673828,
                "Value": false
            },
            "Sunglasses": {
                "Confidence": 99.7966537475586,
                "Value": false
            },
            "Gender": {
                "Confidence": 99.56611633300781,
                "Value": "Male"
            },
            "Landmarks": [
                {
```

```
                "Y": 0.26721030473709106,
                "X": 0.6204193830490112,
                "Type": "eyeLeft"
            },
            {
                "Y": 0.26831310987472534,
                "X": 0.6776827573776245,
                "Type": "eyeRight"
            },
            {
                "Y": 0.3514654338359833,
                "X": 0.6241428852081299,
                "Type": "mouthLeft"
            },
            {
                "Y": 0.35258132219314575,
                "X": 0.6713621020317078,
                "Type": "mouthRight"
            },
            {
                "Y": 0.3140771687030792,
                "X": 0.6428444981575012,
                "Type": "nose"
            },
            {
                "Y": 0.24662546813488007,
                "X": 0.6001564860343933,
                "Type": "leftEyeBrowLeft"
            },
            {
                "Y": 0.24326619505882263,
                "X": 0.6303644776344299,
                "Type": "leftEyeBrowRight"
            },
            {
                "Y": 0.23818562924861908,
                "X": 0.6146903038024902,
                "Type": "leftEyeBrowUp"
            },
            {
                "Y": 0.24373626708984375,
                "X": 0.6640064716339111,
                "Type": "rightEyeBrowLeft"
            },
```

```
                {
                    "Y": 0.24877218902111053,
                    "X": 0.7025929093360901,
                    "Type": "rightEyeBrowRight"
                },
                {
                    "Y": 0.23938551545143127,
                    "X": 0.6823262572288513,
                    "Type": "rightEyeBrowUp"
                },
                {
                    "Y": 0.265746533870697,
                    "X": 0.6112898588180542,
                    "Type": "leftEyeLeft"
                },
                {
                    "Y": 0.2676128149032593,
                    "X": 0.6317071914672852,
                    "Type": "leftEyeRight"
                },
                {
                    "Y": 0.262735515832901,
                    "X": 0.6201658248901367,
                    "Type": "leftEyeUp"
                },
                {
                    "Y": 0.27025148272514343,
                    "X": 0.6206279993057251,
                    "Type": "leftEyeDown"
                },
                {
                    "Y": 0.268223375082016,
                    "X": 0.6658390760421753,
                    "Type": "rightEyeLeft"
                },
                {
                    "Y": 0.2672517001628876,
                    "X": 0.687832236289978,
                    "Type": "rightEyeRight"
                },
                {
                    "Y": 0.26383838057518005,
                    "X": 0.6769183874130249,
                    "Type": "rightEyeUp"
```

```
                },
                {
                    "Y": 0.27138751745224,
                    "X": 0.676596462726593,
                    "Type": "rightEyeDown"
                },
                {
                    "Y": 0.32283174991607666,
                    "X": 0.6350004076957703,
                    "Type": "noseLeft"
                },
                {
                    "Y": 0.3219289481639862,
                    "X": 0.6567046642303467,
                    "Type": "noseRight"
                },
                {
                    "Y": 0.3420318365097046,
                    "X": 0.6450609564781189,
                    "Type": "mouthUp"
                },
                {
                    "Y": 0.3664324879646301,
                    "X": 0.6455618143081665,
                    "Type": "mouthDown"
                },
                {
                    "Y": 0.26721030473709106,
                    "X": 0.6204193830490112,
                    "Type": "leftPupil"
                },
                {
                    "Y": 0.26831310987472534,
                    "X": 0.6776827573776245,
                    "Type": "rightPupil"
                },
                {
                    "Y": 0.26343393325805664,
                    "X": 0.5946047306060791,
                    "Type": "upperJawlineLeft"
                },
                {
                    "Y": 0.3543180525302887,
                    "X": 0.6044883728027344,
```

```
                "Type": "midJawlineLeft"
            },
            {
                "Y": 0.4084877669811249,
                "X": 0.6477024555206299,
                "Type": "chinBottom"
            },
            {
                "Y": 0.3562754988670349,
                "X": 0.707981526851654,
                "Type": "midJawlineRight"
            },
            {
                "Y": 0.26580461859703064,
                "X": 0.7234612107276917,
                "Type": "upperJawlineRight"
            }
        ],
        "Pose": {
            "Yaw": -3.7351467609405518,
            "Roll": -0.10309021919965744,
            "Pitch": 0.8637830018997192
        },
        "Emotions": [
            {
                "Confidence": 8.74203109741211,
                "Type": "SURPRISED"
            },
            {
                "Confidence": 2.501944065093994,
                "Type": "ANGRY"
            },
            {
                "Confidence": 0.7378743290901184,
                "Type": "DISGUSTED"
            },
            {
                "Confidence": 3.5296201705932617,
                "Type": "HAPPY"
            },
            {
                "Confidence": 1.7162904739379883,
                "Type": "SAD"
            },
```

```
                {
                    "Confidence": 9.518536567687988,
                    "Type": "CONFUSED"
                },
                {
                    "Confidence": 0.45474427938461304,
                    "Type": "FEAR"
                },
                {
                    "Confidence": 72.79895782470703,
                    "Type": "CALM"
                }
            ],
            "AgeRange": {
                "High": 48,
                "Low": 32
            },
            "EyesOpen": {
                "Confidence": 98.93987274169922,
                "Value": true
            },
            "BoundingBox": {
                "Width": 0.12368916720151901,
                "Top": 0.16007372736930847,
                "Left": 0.5901257991790771,
                "Height": 0.25140416622161865
            },
            "Smile": {
                "Confidence": 93.4493179321289,
                "Value": false
            },
            "MouthOpen": {
                "Confidence": 90.53053283691406,
                "Value": false
            },
            "Quality": {
                "Sharpness": 95.51618957519531,
                "Brightness": 65.29893493652344
            },
            "Mustache": {
                "Confidence": 89.85221099853516,
                "Value": false
            },
            "Beard": {
```

```
                "Confidence": 86.1991195678711,
                "Value": true
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Rekognition 개발자 안내서의 이미지에서 얼굴 감지를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DetectFaces를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.*;

import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DetectFaces {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:   <bucketName> <sourceImage>
```

```
            Where:
                bucketName = The name of the Amazon S3 bucket where the source
image is stored.
                sourceImage - The name of the source image file in the Amazon S3
bucket. (for example, pic1.png).\s
            """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String sourceImage = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        detectFacesinImage(rekClient, bucketName, sourceImage);
        rekClient.close();
    }

    /**
     * Detects faces in an image stored in an Amazon S3 bucket using the Amazon
Rekognition service.
     *
     * @param rekClient    The Amazon Rekognition client used to interact with
the Rekognition service.
     * @param bucketName   The name of the Amazon S3 bucket where the source
image is stored.
     * @param sourceImage  The name of the source image file in the Amazon S3
bucket.
     */
    public static void detectFacesinImage(RekognitionClient rekClient, String
bucketName, String sourceImage) {
        try {
            S3Object s3ObjectTarget = S3Object.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .name(sourceImage)
                .build();

            Image targetImage = Image.builder()
```

```
                .s3Object(s3ObjectTarget)
                .build();

            DetectFacesRequest facesRequest = DetectFacesRequest.builder()
                .attributes(Attribute.ALL)
                .image(targetImage)
                .build();

            DetectFacesResponse facesResponse =
 rekClient.detectFaces(facesRequest);
            List<FaceDetail> faceDetails = facesResponse.faceDetails();
            for (FaceDetail face : faceDetails) {
                AgeRange ageRange = face.ageRange();
                System.out.println("The detected face is estimated to be between
 "
                        + ageRange.low().toString() + " and " +
 ageRange.high().toString()
                        + " years old.");

                System.out.println("There is a smile : " +
 face.smile().value().toString());
            }

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DetectFaces를 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun detectFacesinImage(sourceImage: String?) {
    val souImage =
        Image {
            bytes = (File(sourceImage).readBytes())
        }

    val request =
        DetectFacesRequest {
            attributes = listOf(Attribute.All)
            image = souImage
        }

    RekognitionClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        val response = rekClient.detectFaces(request)
        response.faceDetails?.forEach { face ->
            val ageRange = face.ageRange
            println("The detected face is estimated to be between
 ${ageRange?.low} and ${ageRange?.high} years old.")
            println("There is a smile ${face.smile?.value}")
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DetectFaces를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class RekognitionImage:
    """
    Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition image. This class is a thin wrapper
    around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """
```

```
    def __init__(self, image, image_name, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes the image object.

        :param image: Data that defines the image, either the image bytes or
                      an Amazon S3 bucket and object key.
        :param image_name: The name of the image.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.image = image
        self.image_name = image_name
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client


    def detect_faces(self):
        """
        Detects faces in the image.

        :return: The list of faces found in the image.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.detect_faces(
                Image=self.image, Attributes=["ALL"]
            )
            faces = [RekognitionFace(face) for face in response["FaceDetails"]]
            logger.info("Detected %s faces.", len(faces))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect faces in %s.", self.image_name)
            raise
        else:
            return faces
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DetectFaces를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DetectLabels** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DetectLabels의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 이미지에서 레이블 감지를 참조하세요.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Rekognition;
using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to detect labels within an image
/// stored in an Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket.
/// </summary>
public class DetectLabels
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        string photo = "del_river_02092020_01.jpg"; // "input.jpg";
        string bucket = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"; // "bucket";

        var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

        var detectlabelsRequest = new DetectLabelsRequest
        {
            Image = new Image()
            {
                S3Object = new S3Object()
                {
                    Name = photo,
                    Bucket = bucket,
                },
            },
            MaxLabels = 10,
            MinConfidence = 75F,
        };
```

```
            try
            {
                DetectLabelsResponse detectLabelsResponse = await
rekognitionClient.DetectLabelsAsync(detectlabelsRequest);
                Console.WriteLine("Detected labels for " + photo);
                foreach (Label label in detectLabelsResponse.Labels)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"Name: {label.Name} Confidence:
{label.Confidence}");
                }
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            }
        }
    }
```

컴퓨터에 저장된 이미지 파일에서 레이블을 감지합니다.

```
    using System;
    using System.IO;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Rekognition;
    using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to detect labels within an image
    /// stored locally.
    /// </summary>
    public class DetectLabelsLocalFile
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string photo = "input.jpg";

            var image = new Amazon.Rekognition.Model.Image();
            try
            {
                using var fs = new FileStream(photo, FileMode.Open,
FileAccess.Read);
```

```
                byte[] data = null;
                data = new byte[fs.Length];
                fs.Read(data, 0, (int)fs.Length);
                image.Bytes = new MemoryStream(data);
            }
            catch (Exception)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Failed to load file " + photo);
                return;
            }

            var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

            var detectlabelsRequest = new DetectLabelsRequest
            {
                Image = image,
                MaxLabels = 10,
                MinConfidence = 77F,
            };

            try
            {
                DetectLabelsResponse detectLabelsResponse = await
rekognitionClient.DetectLabelsAsync(detectlabelsRequest);
                Console.WriteLine($"Detected labels for {photo}");
                foreach (Label label in detectLabelsResponse.Labels)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"{label.Name}: {label.Confidence}");
                }
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            }
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DetectLabels 항목을 참조하세요.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Detect instances of real-world entities within an image by using Amazon
 Rekognition
/*!
  \param imageBucket: The Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket
 containing an image.
  \param imageKey: The Amazon S3 key of an image object.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Rekognition::detectLabels(const Aws::String &imageBucket,
                                       const Aws::String &imageKey,
                                       const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::Rekognition::RekognitionClient rekognitionClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::Rekognition::Model::DetectLabelsRequest request;
    Aws::Rekognition::Model::S3Object s3Object;
    s3Object.SetBucket(imageBucket);
    s3Object.SetName(imageKey);

    Aws::Rekognition::Model::Image image;
    image.SetS3Object(s3Object);

    request.SetImage(image);

    const Aws::Rekognition::Model::DetectLabelsOutcome outcome =
 rekognitionClient.DetectLabels(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::Vector<Aws::Rekognition::Model::Label> &labels =
 outcome.GetResult().GetLabels();
        if (labels.empty()) {
```

```
            std::cout << "No labels detected" << std::endl;
        } else {
            for (const Aws::Rekognition::Model::Label &label: labels) {
                std::cout << label.GetName() << ": " << label.GetConfidence() <<
 std::endl;
            }
        }
    } else {
        std::cerr << "Error while detecting labels: '"
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << "'" << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DetectLabels를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

이미지에서 레이블을 감지하는 방법

다음 `detect-labels` 예시에서는 Amazon S3 버킷에 저장된 이미지에서 장면과 객체를 감지합니다.

```
aws rekognition detect-labels \
    --image '{"S3Object":{"Bucket":"bucket","Name":"image"}}'
```

출력:

```
{
    "Labels": [
        {
            "Instances": [],
            "Confidence": 99.15271759033203,
            "Parents": [
                {
                    "Name": "Vehicle"
```

```
                },
                {
                    "Name": "Transportation"
                }
            ],
            "Name": "Automobile"
        },
        {
            "Instances": [],
            "Confidence": 99.15271759033203,
            "Parents": [
                {
                    "Name": "Transportation"
                }
            ],
            "Name": "Vehicle"
        },
        {
            "Instances": [],
            "Confidence": 99.15271759033203,
            "Parents": [],
            "Name": "Transportation"
        },
        {
            "Instances": [
                {
                    "BoundingBox": {
                        "Width": 0.10616336017847061,
                        "Top": 0.5039216876029968,
                        "Left": 0.0037978808395564556,
                        "Height": 0.18528179824352264
                    },
                    "Confidence": 99.15271759033203
                },
                {
                    "BoundingBox": {
                        "Width": 0.2429988533258438,
                        "Top": 0.5251884460449219,
                        "Left": 0.7309805154800415,
                        "Height": 0.21577216684818268
                    },
                    "Confidence": 99.1286392211914
                },
                {
```

```
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.14233611524105072,
                    "Top": 0.5333095788955688,
                    "Left": 0.6494812965393066,
                    "Height": 0.15528248250484467
                },
                "Confidence": 98.48368072509766
            },
            {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.11086395382881165,
                    "Top": 0.5354844927787781,
                    "Left": 0.10355594009160995,
                    "Height": 0.10271988064050674
                },
                "Confidence": 96.45606231689453
            },
            {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.06254628300666809,
                    "Top": 0.5573825240135193,
                    "Left": 0.46083059906959534,
                    "Height": 0.053911514580249786
                },
                "Confidence": 93.65448760986328
            },
            {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.10105438530445099,
                    "Top": 0.534368634223938,
                    "Left": 0.5743985772132874,
                    "Height": 0.12226245552301407
                },
                "Confidence": 93.06217193603516
            },
            {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.056389667093753815,
                    "Top": 0.5235804319381714,
                    "Left": 0.9427769780158997,
                    "Height": 0.17163699865341187
                },
                "Confidence": 92.6864013671875
            },
```

```
                {
                    "BoundingBox": {
                        "Width": 0.06003860384225845,
                        "Top": 0.5441341400146484,
                        "Left": 0.22409997880458832,
                        "Height": 0.06737709045410156
                    },
                    "Confidence": 90.4227066040039
                },
                {
                    "BoundingBox": {
                        "Width": 0.02848697081208229,
                        "Top": 0.5107086896896362,
                        "Left": 0,
                        "Height": 0.19150497019290924
                    },
                    "Confidence": 86.65286254882812
                },
                {
                    "BoundingBox": {
                        "Width": 0.04067881405353546,
                        "Top": 0.5566273927688599,
                        "Left": 0.316415935754776,
                        "Height": 0.03428703173995018
                    },
                    "Confidence": 85.36471557617188
                },
                {
                    "BoundingBox": {
                        "Width": 0.043411049991846085,
                        "Top": 0.5394920110702515,
                        "Left": 0.18293385207653046,
                        "Height": 0.0893595889210701
                    },
                    "Confidence": 82.21705627441406
                },
                {
                    "BoundingBox": {
                        "Width": 0.031183116137981415,
                        "Top": 0.5579366683959961,
                        "Left": 0.2853088080883026,
                        "Height": 0.03989990055561066
                    },
                    "Confidence": 81.0157470703125
```

```
                },
                {
                    "BoundingBox": {
                        "Width": 0.031113790348172188,
                        "Top": 0.5504819750785828,
                        "Left": 0.2580395042896271,
                        "Height": 0.056484755128622055
                    },
                    "Confidence": 56.13441467285156
                },
                {
                    "BoundingBox": {
                        "Width": 0.08586374670267105,
                        "Top": 0.5438792705535889,
                        "Left": 0.5128012895584106,
                        "Height": 0.08550430089235306
                    },
                    "Confidence": 52.37760925292969
                }
            ],
            "Confidence": 99.15271759033203,
            "Parents": [
                {
                    "Name": "Vehicle"
                },
                {
                    "Name": "Transportation"
                }
            ],
            "Name": "Car"
        },
        {
            "Instances": [],
            "Confidence": 98.9914321899414,
            "Parents": [],
            "Name": "Human"
        },
        {
            "Instances": [
                {
                    "BoundingBox": {
                        "Width": 0.19360728561878204,
                        "Top": 0.35072067379951477,
                        "Left": 0.43734854459762573,
```

```
                        "Height": 0.2742200493812561
                    },
                    "Confidence": 98.9914321899414
                },
                {
                    "BoundingBox": {
                        "Width": 0.03801717236638069,
                        "Top": 0.5010883808135986,
                        "Left": 0.9155802130699158,
                        "Height": 0.06597328186035156
                    },
                    "Confidence": 85.02790832519531
                }
            ],
            "Confidence": 98.9914321899414,
            "Parents": [],
            "Name": "Person"
        },
        {
            "Instances": [],
            "Confidence": 93.24951934814453,
            "Parents": [],
            "Name": "Machine"
        },
        {
            "Instances": [
                {
                    "BoundingBox": {
                        "Width": 0.03561960905790329,
                        "Top": 0.6468243598937988,
                        "Left": 0.7850857377052307,
                        "Height": 0.08878646790981293
                    },
                    "Confidence": 93.24951934814453
                },
                {
                    "BoundingBox": {
                        "Width": 0.02217046171426773,
                        "Top": 0.6149078607559204,
                        "Left": 0.04757237061858177,
                        "Height": 0.07136218994855881
                    },
                    "Confidence": 91.5025863647461
                },
```

```
                {
                    "BoundingBox": {
                        "Width": 0.016197510063648224,
                        "Top": 0.6274210214614868,
                        "Left": 0.6472989320755005,
                        "Height": 0.04955997318029404
                    },
                    "Confidence": 85.14686584472656
                },
                {
                    "BoundingBox": {
                        "Width": 0.020207518711686134,
                        "Top": 0.6348286867141724,
                        "Left": 0.7295016646385193,
                        "Height": 0.07059963047504425
                    },
                    "Confidence": 83.34547424316406
                },
                {
                    "BoundingBox": {
                        "Width": 0.020280985161662102,
                        "Top": 0.6171894669532776,
                        "Left": 0.08744934946298599,
                        "Height": 0.05297485366463661
                    },
                    "Confidence": 79.9981460571289
                },
                {
                    "BoundingBox": {
                        "Width": 0.018318990245461464,
                        "Top": 0.623889148235321,
                        "Left": 0.6836880445480347,
                        "Height": 0.06730121374130249
                    },
                    "Confidence": 78.87144470214844
                },
                {
                    "BoundingBox": {
                        "Width": 0.021310249343514442,
                        "Top": 0.6167286038398743,
                        "Left": 0.004064912907779217,
                        "Height": 0.08317798376083374
                    },
                    "Confidence": 75.89361572265625
```

```
                },
                {
                    "BoundingBox": {
                        "Width": 0.03604431077837944,
                        "Top": 0.7030032277107239,
                        "Left": 0.9254803657531738,
                        "Height": 0.04569442570209503
                    },
                    "Confidence": 64.402587890625
                },
                {
                    "BoundingBox": {
                        "Width": 0.009834849275648594,
                        "Top": 0.5821820497512817,
                        "Left": 0.28094568848609924,
                        "Height": 0.01964157074689865
                    },
                    "Confidence": 62.79907989501953
                },
                {
                    "BoundingBox": {
                        "Width": 0.01475677452981472,
                        "Top": 0.6137543320655823,
                        "Left": 0.5950819253921509,
                        "Height": 0.039063986390829086
                    },
                    "Confidence": 59.40483474731445
                }
            ],
            "Confidence": 93.24951934814453,
            "Parents": [
                {
                    "Name": "Machine"
                }
            ],
            "Name": "Wheel"
        },
        {
            "Instances": [],
            "Confidence": 92.61514282226562,
            "Parents": [],
            "Name": "Road"
        },
        {
```

```
            "Instances": [],
            "Confidence": 92.37877655029297,
            "Parents": [
                {
                    "Name": "Person"
                }
            ],
            "Name": "Sport"
        },
        {
            "Instances": [],
            "Confidence": 92.37877655029297,
            "Parents": [
                {
                    "Name": "Person"
                }
            ],
            "Name": "Sports"
        },
        {
            "Instances": [
                {
                    "BoundingBox": {
                        "Width": 0.12326609343290329,
                        "Top": 0.6332163214683533,
                        "Left": 0.44815489649772644,
                        "Height": 0.058117982000112534
                    },
                    "Confidence": 92.37877655029297
                }
            ],
            "Confidence": 92.37877655029297,
            "Parents": [
                {
                    "Name": "Person"
                },
                {
                    "Name": "Sport"
                }
            ],
            "Name": "Skateboard"
        },
        {
            "Instances": [],
```

```
            "Confidence": 90.62931060791016,
            "Parents": [
                {
                    "Name": "Person"
                }
            ],
            "Name": "Pedestrian"
        },
        {
            "Instances": [],
            "Confidence": 88.81334686279297,
            "Parents": [],
            "Name": "Asphalt"
        },
        {
            "Instances": [],
            "Confidence": 88.81334686279297,
            "Parents": [],
            "Name": "Tarmac"
        },
        {
            "Instances": [],
            "Confidence": 88.23201751708984,
            "Parents": [],
            "Name": "Path"
        },
        {
            "Instances": [],
            "Confidence": 80.26520538330078,
            "Parents": [],
            "Name": "Urban"
        },
        {
            "Instances": [],
            "Confidence": 80.26520538330078,
            "Parents": [
                {
                    "Name": "Building"
                },
                {
                    "Name": "Urban"
                }
            ],
            "Name": "Town"
```

```
        },
        {
            "Instances": [],
            "Confidence": 80.26520538330078,
            "Parents": [],
            "Name": "Building"
        },
        {
            "Instances": [],
            "Confidence": 80.26520538330078,
            "Parents": [
                {
                    "Name": "Building"
                },
                {
                    "Name": "Urban"
                }
            ],
            "Name": "City"
        },
        {
            "Instances": [],
            "Confidence": 78.37934875488281,
            "Parents": [
                {
                    "Name": "Car"
                },
                {
                    "Name": "Vehicle"
                },
                {
                    "Name": "Transportation"
                }
            ],
            "Name": "Parking Lot"
        },
        {
            "Instances": [],
            "Confidence": 78.37934875488281,
            "Parents": [
                {
                    "Name": "Car"
                },
                {
```

```
                    "Name": "Vehicle"
                },
                {
                    "Name": "Transportation"
                }
            ],
            "Name": "Parking"
        },
        {
            "Instances": [],
            "Confidence": 74.37590026855469,
            "Parents": [
                {
                    "Name": "Building"
                },
                {
                    "Name": "Urban"
                },
                {
                    "Name": "City"
                }
            ],
            "Name": "Downtown"
        },
        {
            "Instances": [],
            "Confidence": 69.84622955322266,
            "Parents": [
                {
                    "Name": "Road"
                }
            ],
            "Name": "Intersection"
        },
        {
            "Instances": [],
            "Confidence": 57.68518829345703,
            "Parents": [
                {
                    "Name": "Sports Car"
                },
                {
                    "Name": "Car"
                },
```

```
                {
                    "Name": "Vehicle"
                },
                {
                    "Name": "Transportation"
                }
            ],
            "Name": "Coupe"
        },
        {
            "Instances": [],
            "Confidence": 57.68518829345703,
            "Parents": [
                {
                    "Name": "Car"
                },
                {
                    "Name": "Vehicle"
                },
                {
                    "Name": "Transportation"
                }
            ],
            "Name": "Sports Car"
        },
        {
            "Instances": [],
            "Confidence": 56.59492111206055,
            "Parents": [
                {
                    "Name": "Path"
                }
            ],
            "Name": "Sidewalk"
        },
        {
            "Instances": [],
            "Confidence": 56.59492111206055,
            "Parents": [
                {
                    "Name": "Path"
                }
            ],
            "Name": "Pavement"
```

```
        },
        {
            "Instances": [],
            "Confidence": 55.58770751953125,
            "Parents": [
                {
                    "Name": "Building"
                },
                {
                    "Name": "Urban"
                }
            ],
            "Name": "Neighborhood"
        }
    ],
    "LabelModelVersion": "2.0"
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Rekognition 개발자 안내서의 이미지에서 레이블 감지를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DetectLabels를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.*;

import java.io.FileInputStream;
import java.io.FileNotFoundException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.util.List;
```

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DetectLabels {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
            Usage: <bucketName> <sourceImage>

            Where:
                bucketName - The name of the Amazon S3 bucket where the image is
 stored
                sourceImage - The name of the image file (for example, pic1.png).
\s
            """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0] ;
        String sourceImage = args[1] ;
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        detectImageLabels(rekClient, bucketName, sourceImage);
        rekClient.close();
    }

    /**
     * Detects the labels in an image stored in an Amazon S3 bucket using the
 Amazon Rekognition service.
     *
     * @param rekClient     the Amazon Rekognition client used to make the
 detection request
```

```
     * @param bucketName    the name of the Amazon S3 bucket where the image is
 stored
     * @param sourceImage   the name of the image file to be analyzed
     */
    public static void detectImageLabels(RekognitionClient rekClient, String
 bucketName, String sourceImage) {
        try {
            S3Object s3ObjectTarget = S3Object.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .name(sourceImage)
                    .build();

            Image souImage = Image.builder()
                    .s3Object(s3ObjectTarget)
                    .build();

            DetectLabelsRequest detectLabelsRequest =
 DetectLabelsRequest.builder()
                    .image(souImage)
                    .maxLabels(10)
                    .build();

            DetectLabelsResponse labelsResponse =
 rekClient.detectLabels(detectLabelsRequest);
            List<Label> labels = labelsResponse.labels();
            System.out.println("Detected labels for the given photo");
            for (Label label : labels) {
                System.out.println(label.name() + ": " +
 label.confidence().toString());
            }

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DetectLabels 항목을 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun detectImageLabels(sourceImage: String) {
    val souImage =
        Image {
            bytes = (File(sourceImage).readBytes())
        }
    val request =
        DetectLabelsRequest {
            image = souImage
            maxLabels = 10
        }

    RekognitionClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        val response = rekClient.detectLabels(request)
        response.labels?.forEach { label ->
            println("${label.name} : ${label.confidence}")
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DetectLabels를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class RekognitionImage:
    """
    Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition image. This class is a thin wrapper
    around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """

    def __init__(self, image, image_name, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes the image object.

        :param image: Data that defines the image, either the image bytes or
                      an Amazon S3 bucket and object key.
        :param image_name: The name of the image.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.image = image
        self.image_name = image_name
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client


    def detect_labels(self, max_labels):
        """
        Detects labels in the image. Labels are objects and people.

        :param max_labels: The maximum number of labels to return.
        :return: The list of labels detected in the image.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.detect_labels(
                Image=self.image, MaxLabels=max_labels
            )
            labels = [RekognitionLabel(label) for label in response["Labels"]]
            logger.info("Found %s labels in %s.", len(labels), self.image_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.info("Couldn't detect labels in %s.", self.image_name)
            raise
        else:
            return labels
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 DetectLabels를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DetectModerationLabels** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DetectModerationLabels의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 부적절한 이미지 감지를 참조하세요.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Rekognition;
using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to detect unsafe content in a
/// JPEG or PNG format image.
/// </summary>
public class DetectModerationLabels
{
    public static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        string photo = "input.jpg";
        string bucket = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket";

        var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

        var detectModerationLabelsRequest = new
DetectModerationLabelsRequest()
        {
            Image = new Image()
            {
                S3Object = new S3Object()
                {
                    Name = photo,
```

```
                        Bucket = bucket,
                    },
                },
                MinConfidence = 60F,
            };

            try
            {
                var detectModerationLabelsResponse = await
rekognitionClient.DetectModerationLabelsAsync(detectModerationLabelsRequest);
                Console.WriteLine("Detected labels for " + photo);
                foreach (ModerationLabel label in
detectModerationLabelsResponse.ModerationLabels)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"Label: {label.Name}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"Confidence: {label.Confidence}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"Parent: {label.ParentName}");
                }
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            }
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DetectModerationLabels를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

이미지에서 안전하지 않은 콘텐츠를 감지하는 방법

다음 `detect-moderation-labels` 명령은 Amazon S3 버킷에 저장된 지정된 이미지에서 안전하지 않은 콘텐츠를 감지합니다.

```
aws rekognition detect-moderation-labels \
    --image "S3Object={Bucket=MyImageS3Bucket,Name=gun.jpg}"
```

출력:

```
{
    "ModerationModelVersion": "3.0",
    "ModerationLabels": [
        {
            "Confidence": 97.29618072509766,
            "ParentName": "Violence",
            "Name": "Weapon Violence"
        },
        {
            "Confidence": 97.29618072509766,
            "ParentName": "",
            "Name": "Violence"
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Rekognition 개발자 안내서의 안전하지 않은 이미지 감지를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DetectModerationLabels를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.*;

import java.io.FileInputStream;
import java.io.FileNotFoundException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.util.List;

/**
```

```
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DetectModerationLabels {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
            Usage:  <bucketName>  <sourceImage>

            Where:
                bucketName - The name of the S3 bucket where the images are
 stored.
                sourceImage - The name of the image (for example, pic1.png).\s
            """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String sourceImage = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        detectModLabels(rekClient, bucketName, sourceImage);
        rekClient.close();
    }

    /**
     * Detects moderation labels in an image stored in an Amazon S3 bucket.
     *
     * @param rekClient      the Amazon Rekognition client to use for the
 detection
     * @param bucketName     the name of the Amazon S3 bucket where the image is
 stored
     * @param sourceImage    the name of the image file to be analyzed
```

```
     *
     * @throws RekognitionException if there is an error during the image
detection process
     */
    public static void detectModLabels(RekognitionClient rekClient, String
bucketName, String sourceImage) {
        try {
            S3Object s3ObjectTarget = S3Object.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .name(sourceImage)
                    .build();

            Image targetImage = Image.builder()
                    .s3Object(s3ObjectTarget)
                    .build();

            DetectModerationLabelsRequest moderationLabelsRequest =
DetectModerationLabelsRequest.builder()
                    .image(targetImage)
                    .minConfidence(60F)
                    .build();

            DetectModerationLabelsResponse moderationLabelsResponse = rekClient
                    .detectModerationLabels(moderationLabelsRequest);
            List<ModerationLabel> labels =
moderationLabelsResponse.moderationLabels();
            System.out.println("Detected labels for image");
            for (ModerationLabel label : labels) {
                System.out.println("Label: " + label.name()
                        + "\n Confidence: " + label.confidence().toString() + "%"
                        + "\n Parent:" + label.parentName());
            }

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DetectModerationLabels를 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun detectModLabels(sourceImage: String) {
    val myImage =
        Image {
            this.bytes = (File(sourceImage).readBytes())
        }

    val request =
        DetectModerationLabelsRequest {
            image = myImage
            minConfidence = 60f
        }

    RekognitionClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        val response = rekClient.detectModerationLabels(request)
        response.moderationLabels?.forEach { label ->
            println("Label: ${label.name} - Confidence: ${label.confidence} %
 Parent: ${label.parentName}")
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DetectModerationLabels를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class RekognitionImage:
    """
    Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition image. This class is a thin wrapper
    around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """

    def __init__(self, image, image_name, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes the image object.

        :param image: Data that defines the image, either the image bytes or
                      an Amazon S3 bucket and object key.
        :param image_name: The name of the image.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.image = image
        self.image_name = image_name
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client


    def detect_moderation_labels(self):
        """
        Detects moderation labels in the image. Moderation labels identify
 content
        that may be inappropriate for some audiences.

        :return: The list of moderation labels found in the image.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.detect_moderation_labels(
                Image=self.image
            )
```

```
            labels = [
                RekognitionModerationLabel(label)
                for label in response["ModerationLabels"]
            ]
            logger.info(
                "Found %s moderation labels in %s.", len(labels), self.image_name
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't detect moderation labels in %s.", self.image_name
            )
            raise
        else:
            return labels
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 DetectModerationLabels를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DetectText** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DetectText의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 이미지에서 텍스트 감지를 참조하세요.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Rekognition;
using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

/// <summary>
```

```
    /// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to detect text in an image. The
    /// example was created using the AWS SDK for .NET version 3.7 and .NET
    /// Core 5.0.
    /// </summary>
    public class DetectText
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string photo = "Dad_photographer.jpg"; // "input.jpg";
            string bucket = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"; // "bucket";

            var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

            var detectTextRequest = new DetectTextRequest()
            {
                Image = new Image()
                {
                    S3Object = new S3Object()
                    {
                        Name = photo,
                        Bucket = bucket,
                    },
                },
            };

            try
            {
                DetectTextResponse detectTextResponse = await
rekognitionClient.DetectTextAsync(detectTextRequest);
                Console.WriteLine($"Detected lines and words for {photo}");
                detectTextResponse.TextDetections.ForEach(text =>
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"Detected: {text.DetectedText}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"Confidence: {text.Confidence}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"Id : {text.Id}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"Parent Id: {text.ParentId}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"Type: {text.Type}");
                });
            }
            catch (Exception e)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(e.Message);
            }
        }
```

```
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DetectText를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

이미지에서 텍스트를 감지하는 방법

다음 `detect-text` 명령은 지정된 이미지에서 텍스트를 감지합니다.

```
aws rekognition detect-text \
    --image '{"S3Object":
{"Bucket":"MyImageS3Bucket","Name":"ExamplePicture.jpg"}}'
```

출력:

```
{
    "TextDetections": [
        {
            "Geometry": {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.24624845385551453,
                    "Top": 0.28288066387176514,
                    "Left": 0.391388863325119,
                    "Height": 0.022687450051307678
                },
                "Polygon": [
                    {
                        "Y": 0.28288066387176514,
                        "X": 0.391388863325119
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.2826388478279114,
                        "X": 0.6376373171806335
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.30532628297805786,
                        "X": 0.637677013874054
                    },
```

```
                    {
                        "Y": 0.305568128824234,
                        "X": 0.39142853021621704
                    }
                ]
            },
            "Confidence": 94.35709381103516,
            "DetectedText": "ESTD 1882",
            "Type": "LINE",
            "Id": 0
        },
        {
            "Geometry": {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.33933889865875244,
                    "Top": 0.32603850960731506,
                    "Left": 0.34534579515457153,
                    "Height": 0.07126858830451965
                },
                "Polygon": [
                    {
                        "Y": 0.32603850960731506,
                        "X": 0.34534579515457153
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.32633158564567566,
                        "X": 0.684684693813324
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.3976001739501953,
                        "X": 0.684575080871582
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.3973070979118347,
                        "X": 0.345236212015152
                    }
                ]
            },
            "Confidence": 99.95779418945312,
            "DetectedText": "BRAINS",
            "Type": "LINE",
            "Id": 1
        },
        {
```

```
            "Confidence": 97.22098541259766,
            "Geometry": {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.061079490929841995,
                    "Top": 0.2843210697174072,
                    "Left": 0.391391396522522,
                    "Height": 0.021029088646173477
                },
                "Polygon": [
                    {
                        "Y": 0.2843210697174072,
                        "X": 0.391391396522522
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.2828207015991211,
                        "X": 0.4524524509906769
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.3038259446620941,
                        "X": 0.4534534513950348
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.30532634258270264,
                        "X": 0.3923923969268799
                    }
                ]
            },
            "DetectedText": "ESTD",
            "ParentId": 0,
            "Type": "WORD",
            "Id": 2
        },
        {
            "Confidence": 91.49320983886719,
            "Geometry": {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.07007007300853729,
                    "Top": 0.2828207015991211,
                    "Left": 0.5675675868988037,
                    "Height": 0.02250562608242035
                },
                "Polygon": [
                    {
                        "Y": 0.2828207015991211,
```

```
                        "X": 0.5675675868988037
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.2828207015991211,
                        "X": 0.6376376152038574
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.30532634258270264,
                        "X": 0.6376376152038574
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.30532634258270264,
                        "X": 0.5675675868988037
                    }
                ]
            },
            "DetectedText": "1882",
            "ParentId": 0,
            "Type": "WORD",
            "Id": 3
        },
        {
            "Confidence": 99.95779418945312,
            "Geometry": {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.33933934569358826,
                    "Top": 0.32633158564567566,
                    "Left": 0.3453453481197357,
                    "Height": 0.07127484679222107
                },
                "Polygon": [
                    {
                        "Y": 0.32633158564567566,
                        "X": 0.3453453481197357
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.32633158564567566,
                        "X": 0.684684693813324
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.39759939908981323,
                        "X": 0.6836836934089661
                    },
                    {
```

```
                        "Y": 0.39684921503067017,
                        "X": 0.3453453481197357
                    }
                ]
            },
            "DetectedText": "BRAINS",
            "ParentId": 1,
            "Type": "WORD",
            "Id": 4
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DetectText를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.*;

import java.io.FileInputStream;
import java.io.FileNotFoundException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
```

```
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DetectText {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = "\n" +
            "Usage:   <bucketName> <sourceImage>\n" +
            "\n" +
            "Where:\n" +
            "   bucketName - The name of the S3 bucket where the image is stored
\n" +
            "   sourceImage - The path to the image that contains text (for
 example, pic1.png). \n";

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String sourceImage = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        detectTextLabels(rekClient, bucketName, sourceImage);
        rekClient.close();
    }

    /**
     * Detects text labels in an image stored in an S3 bucket using Amazon
 Rekognition.
     *
     * @param rekClient    an instance of the Amazon Rekognition client
     * @param bucketName   the name of the S3 bucket where the image is stored
     * @param sourceImage  the name of the image file in the S3 bucket
     * @throws RekognitionException if an error occurs while calling the Amazon
 Rekognition API
     */
    public static void detectTextLabels(RekognitionClient rekClient, String
 bucketName, String sourceImage) {
        try {
            S3Object s3ObjectTarget = S3Object.builder()
```

```
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .name(sourceImage)
                    .build();

            Image souImage = Image.builder()
                    .s3Object(s3ObjectTarget)
                    .build();

            DetectTextRequest textRequest = DetectTextRequest.builder()
                    .image(souImage)
                    .build();

            DetectTextResponse textResponse = rekClient.detectText(textRequest);
            List<TextDetection> textCollection = textResponse.textDetections();
            System.out.println("Detected lines and words");
            for (TextDetection text : textCollection) {
                System.out.println("Detected: " + text.detectedText());
                System.out.println("Confidence: " +
 text.confidence().toString());
                System.out.println("Id : " + text.id());
                System.out.println("Parent Id: " + text.parentId());
                System.out.println("Type: " + text.type());
                System.out.println();
            }

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DetectText를 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun detectTextLabels(sourceImage: String?) {
    val souImage =
        Image {
            bytes = (File(sourceImage).readBytes())
        }

    val request =
        DetectTextRequest {
            image = souImage
        }

    RekognitionClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        val response = rekClient.detectText(request)
        response.textDetections?.forEach { text ->
            println("Detected: ${text.detectedText}")
            println("Confidence: ${text.confidence}")
            println("Id: ${text.id}")
            println("Parent Id:  ${text.parentId}")
            println("Type: ${text.type}")
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DetectText를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class RekognitionImage:
    """
    Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition image. This class is a thin wrapper
    around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """

    def __init__(self, image, image_name, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes the image object.

        :param image: Data that defines the image, either the image bytes or
                      an Amazon S3 bucket and object key.
        :param image_name: The name of the image.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.image = image
        self.image_name = image_name
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client


    def detect_text(self):
        """
        Detects text in the image.

        :return The list of text elements found in the image.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.detect_text(Image=self.image)
            texts = [RekognitionText(text) for text in
 response["TextDetections"]]
            logger.info("Found %s texts in %s.", len(texts), self.image_name)
        except ClientError:
```

```
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect text in %s.", self.image_name)
            raise
        else:
            return texts
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 DetectText를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DisassociateFaces** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DisassociateFaces의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

```
aws rekognition disassociate-faces --face-ids list-of-face-ids
  --user-id user-id --collection-id collection-name --region region-name
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DisassociateFaces를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

```
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError
import boto3
import logging

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
session = boto3.Session(profile_name='profile-name')
client = session.client('rekognition')

def disassociate_faces(collection_id, user_id, face_ids):
    """
    Disassociate stored faces within collection to the given user

    :param collection_id: The ID of the collection where user and faces are
 stored.
    :param user_id: The ID of the user that we want to disassociate faces from
```

```
    :param face_ids: The list of face IDs to be disassociated from the given user

    :return: response of AssociateFaces API
    """
    logger.info(f'Disssociating faces from user: {user_id}, {face_ids}')
    try:
        response = client.disassociate_faces(
            CollectionId=collection_id,
            UserId=user_id,
            FaceIds=face_ids
        )
        print(f'- disassociated {len(response["DisassociatedFaces"])} faces')
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Failed to disassociate faces from the given user")
        raise
    else:
        print(response)
        return response

def main():
    face_ids = ["faceId1", "faceId2"]
    collection_id = "collection-id"
    user_id = "user-id"
    disassociate_faces(collection_id, user_id, face_ids)

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 DisassociateFaces를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **GetCelebrityInfo** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetCelebrityInfo`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Rekognition;
    using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Shows how to use Amazon Rekognition to retrieve information about the
    /// celebrity identified by the supplied celebrity Id.
    /// </summary>
    public class CelebrityInfo
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string celebId = "nnnnnnnn";

            var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

            var celebrityInfoRequest = new GetCelebrityInfoRequest
            {
                Id = celebId,
            };

            Console.WriteLine($"Getting information for celebrity: {celebId}");

            var celebrityInfoResponse = await
rekognitionClient.GetCelebrityInfoAsync(celebrityInfoRequest);

            // Display celebrity information.
            Console.WriteLine($"celebrity name: {celebrityInfoResponse.Name}");
            Console.WriteLine("Further information (if available):");
            celebrityInfoResponse.Urls.ForEach(url =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine(url);
            });
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 GetCelebrityInfo를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

유명 인사에 대한 정보를 가져오는 방법

다음 `get-celebrity-info` 명령은 지정된 유명인의 정보를 표시합니다. `id` 파라미터는 이전 `recognize-celebrities` 직접 호출에서 가져온 것입니다.

```
aws rekognition get-celebrity-info --id nnnnnnn
```

출력:

```
{
    "Name": "Celeb A",
    "Urls": [
        "www.imdb.com/name/aaaaaaaaa"
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Rekognition 개발자 안내서의 유명인의 정보 가져오기를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetCelebrityInfo를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **IndexFaces** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `IndexFaces`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 컬렉션에 얼굴 추가를 참조하십시오.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    using System;
    using System.Collections.Generic;
```

```
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Rekognition;
    using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to detect faces in an image
    /// that has been uploaded to an Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
    /// bucket and then adds the information to a collection.
    /// </summary>
    public class AddFaces
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string collectionId = "MyCollection2";
            string bucket = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket";
            string photo = "input.jpg";

            var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

            var image = new Image
            {
                S3Object = new S3Object
                {
                    Bucket = bucket,
                    Name = photo,
                },
            };

            var indexFacesRequest = new IndexFacesRequest
            {
                Image = image,
                CollectionId = collectionId,
                ExternalImageId = photo,
                DetectionAttributes = new List<string>() { "ALL" },
            };

            IndexFacesResponse indexFacesResponse = await
rekognitionClient.IndexFacesAsync(indexFacesRequest);

            Console.WriteLine($"{photo} added");
            foreach (FaceRecord faceRecord in indexFacesResponse.FaceRecords)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Face detected: Faceid is
{faceRecord.Face.FaceId}");
```

```
            }
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 IndexFaces를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

모음에 얼굴을 추가하는 방법

다음 `index-faces` 명령은 이미지에서 찾은 얼굴을 지정된 컬렉션에 추가합니다.

```
aws rekognition index-faces \
    --image '{"S3Object":{"Bucket":"MyVideoS3Bucket","Name":"MyPicture.jpg"}}' \
    --collection-id MyCollection \
    --max-faces 1 \
    --quality-filter "AUTO" \
    --detection-attributes "ALL" \
    --external-image-id "MyPicture.jpg"
```

출력:

```
{
    "FaceRecords": [
        {
            "FaceDetail": {
                "Confidence": 99.993408203125,
                "Eyeglasses": {
                    "Confidence": 99.11750030517578,
                    "Value": false
                },
                "Sunglasses": {
                    "Confidence": 99.98249053955078,
                    "Value": false
                },
                "Gender": {
                    "Confidence": 99.92769622802734,
                    "Value": "Male"
                },
```

```
                "Landmarks": [
                    {
                        "Y": 0.26750367879867554,
                        "X": 0.6202793717384338,
                        "Type": "eyeLeft"
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.26642778515815735,
                        "X": 0.6787431836128235,
                        "Type": "eyeRight"
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.31361380219459534,
                        "X": 0.6421601176261902,
                        "Type": "nose"
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.3495299220085144,
                        "X": 0.6216195225715637,
                        "Type": "mouthLeft"
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.35194727778434753,
                        "X": 0.669899046421051,
                        "Type": "mouthRight"
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.26844894886016846,
                        "X": 0.6210268139839172,
                        "Type": "leftPupil"
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.26707562804222107,
                        "X": 0.6817160844802856,
                        "Type": "rightPupil"
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.24834522604942322,
                        "X": 0.6018546223640442,
                        "Type": "leftEyeBrowLeft"
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.24397172033786774,
                        "X": 0.6172008514404297,
```

```
                "Type": "leftEyeBrowUp"
            },
            {
                "Y": 0.24677404761314392,
                "X": 0.6339119076728821,
                "Type": "leftEyeBrowRight"
            },
            {
                "Y": 0.24582654237747192,
                "X": 0.6619398593902588,
                "Type": "rightEyeBrowLeft"
            },
            {
                "Y": 0.23973053693771362,
                "X": 0.6804757118225098,
                "Type": "rightEyeBrowUp"
            },
            {
                "Y": 0.24441994726657867,
                "X": 0.6978968977928162,
                "Type": "rightEyeBrowRight"
            },
            {
                "Y": 0.2695908546447754,
                "X": 0.6085202693939209,
                "Type": "leftEyeLeft"
            },
            {
                "Y": 0.26716896891593933,
                "X": 0.6315826177597046,
                "Type": "leftEyeRight"
            },
            {
                "Y": 0.26289820671081543,
                "X": 0.6202316880226135,
                "Type": "leftEyeUp"
            },
            {
                "Y": 0.27123287320137024,
                "X": 0.6205548048019409,
                "Type": "leftEyeDown"
            },
            {
                "Y": 0.2668408751487732,
```

```
                "X": 0.6663622260093689,
                "Type": "rightEyeLeft"
            },
            {
                "Y": 0.26741549372673035,
                "X": 0.6910083889961243,
                "Type": "rightEyeRight"
            },
            {
                "Y": 0.2614026665687561,
                "X": 0.6785826086997986,
                "Type": "rightEyeUp"
            },
            {
                "Y": 0.27075251936912537,
                "X": 0.6789616942405701,
                "Type": "rightEyeDown"
            },
            {
                "Y": 0.3211299479007721,
                "X": 0.6324167847633362,
                "Type": "noseLeft"
            },
            {
                "Y": 0.32276326417922974,
                "X": 0.6558475494384766,
                "Type": "noseRight"
            },
            {
                "Y": 0.34385165572166443,
                "X": 0.6444970965385437,
                "Type": "mouthUp"
            },
            {
                "Y": 0.3671635091304779,
                "X": 0.6459195017814636,
                "Type": "mouthDown"
            }
        ],
        "Pose": {
            "Yaw": -9.54541015625,
            "Roll": -0.5709401965141296,
            "Pitch": 0.6045494675636292
        },
```

```
                "Emotions": [
                    {
                        "Confidence": 39.90074157714844,
                        "Type": "HAPPY"
                    },
                    {
                        "Confidence": 23.38753890991211,
                        "Type": "CALM"
                    },
                    {
                        "Confidence": 5.840933322906494,
                        "Type": "CONFUSED"
                    }
                ],
                "AgeRange": {
                    "High": 63,
                    "Low": 45
                },
                "EyesOpen": {
                    "Confidence": 99.80887603759766,
                    "Value": true
                },
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.18562500178813934,
                    "Top": 0.1618015021085739,
                    "Left": 0.5575000047683716,
                    "Height": 0.24770642817020416
                },
                "Smile": {
                    "Confidence": 99.69740295410156,
                    "Value": false
                },
                "MouthOpen": {
                    "Confidence": 99.97393798828125,
                    "Value": false
                },
                "Quality": {
                    "Sharpness": 95.54405975341797,
                    "Brightness": 63.867706298828125
                },
                "Mustache": {
                    "Confidence": 97.05007934570312,
                    "Value": false
                },
```

```
                "Beard": {
                    "Confidence": 87.34505462646484,
                    "Value": false
                }
            },
            "Face": {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.18562500178813934,
                    "Top": 0.1618015021085739,
                    "Left": 0.5575000047683716,
                    "Height": 0.24770642817020416
                },
                "FaceId": "ce7ed422-2132-4a11-ab14-06c5c410f29f",
                "ExternalImageId": "example-image.jpg",
                "Confidence": 99.993408203125,
                "ImageId": "8d67061e-90d2-598f-9fbd-29c8497039c0"
            }
        }
    ],
    "UnindexedFaces": [],
    "FaceModelVersion": "3.0",
    "OrientationCorrection": "ROTATE_0"
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Rekognition 개발자 안내서의 컬렉션에 얼굴 추가를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 IndexFaces를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.*;
import java.util.List;
```

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class AddFacesToCollection {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
            Usage: <collectionId> <sourceImage> <bucketName>

            Where:
                collectionName - The name of the collection.
                sourceImage - The name of the image (for example, pic1.png).
                bucketName - The name of the S3 bucket.
            """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String collectionId = args[0];
        String sourceImage = args[1];
        String bucketName = args[2];;
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        addToCollection(rekClient, collectionId, bucketName, sourceImage);
        rekClient.close();
    }

    /**
     * Adds a face from an image to an Amazon Rekognition collection.
     *
     * @param rekClient     the Amazon Rekognition client
     * @param collectionId  the ID of the collection to add the face to
     * @param bucketName    the name of the Amazon S3 bucket containing the image
```

```
    * @param sourceImage   the name of the image file to add to the collection
    * @throws RekognitionException if there is an error while interacting with
the Amazon Rekognition service
    */
   public static void addToCollection(RekognitionClient rekClient, String
collectionId, String bucketName, String sourceImage) {
       try {
           S3Object s3ObjectTarget = S3Object.builder()
                   .bucket(bucketName)
                   .name(sourceImage)
                   .build();

           Image targetImage = Image.builder()
                   .s3Object(s3ObjectTarget)
                   .build();

           IndexFacesRequest facesRequest = IndexFacesRequest.builder()
                   .collectionId(collectionId)
                   .image(targetImage)
                   .maxFaces(1)
                   .qualityFilter(QualityFilter.AUTO)
                   .detectionAttributes(Attribute.DEFAULT)
                   .build();

           IndexFacesResponse facesResponse =
rekClient.indexFaces(facesRequest);
           System.out.println("Results for the image");
           System.out.println("\n Faces indexed:");
           List<FaceRecord> faceRecords = facesResponse.faceRecords();
           for (FaceRecord faceRecord : faceRecords) {
               System.out.println("  Face ID: " + faceRecord.face().faceId());
               System.out.println("  Location:" +
faceRecord.faceDetail().boundingBox().toString());
           }

           List<UnindexedFace> unindexedFaces = facesResponse.unindexedFaces();
           System.out.println("Faces not indexed:");
           for (UnindexedFace unindexedFace : unindexedFaces) {
               System.out.println("  Location:" +
unindexedFace.faceDetail().boundingBox().toString());
               System.out.println("  Reasons:");
               for (Reason reason : unindexedFace.reasons()) {
                   System.out.println("Reason:  " + reason);
               }
```

```
            }

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 IndexFaces를 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun addToCollection(
    collectionIdVal: String?,
    sourceImage: String,
) {
    val souImage =
        Image {
            bytes = (File(sourceImage).readBytes())
        }

    val request =
        IndexFacesRequest {
            collectionId = collectionIdVal
            image = souImage
            maxFaces = 1
            qualityFilter = QualityFilter.Auto
            detectionAttributes = listOf(Attribute.Default)
        }

    RekognitionClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        val facesResponse = rekClient.indexFaces(request)
```

```
        // Display the results.
        println("Results for the image")
        println("\n Faces indexed:")
        facesResponse.faceRecords?.forEach { faceRecord ->
            println("Face ID: ${faceRecord.face?.faceId}")
            println("Location: ${faceRecord.faceDetail?.boundingBox}")
        }

        println("Faces not indexed:")
        facesResponse.unindexedFaces?.forEach { unindexedFace ->
            println("Location: ${unindexedFace.faceDetail?.boundingBox}")
            println("Reasons:")

            unindexedFace.reasons?.forEach { reason ->
                println("Reason:  $reason")
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 IndexFaces를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class RekognitionCollection:
    """
    Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition collection. This class is a thin wrapper
    around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """

    def __init__(self, collection, rekognition_client):
        """
```

```
        Initializes a collection object.

        :param collection: Collection data in the format returned by a call to
                           create_collection.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.collection_id = collection["CollectionId"]
        self.collection_arn, self.face_count, self.created =
self._unpack_collection(
            collection
        )
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client

    @staticmethod
    def _unpack_collection(collection):
        """
        Unpacks optional parts of a collection that can be returned by
        describe_collection.

        :param collection: The collection data.
        :return: A tuple of the data in the collection.
        """
        return (
            collection.get("CollectionArn"),
            collection.get("FaceCount", 0),
            collection.get("CreationTimestamp"),
        )


    def index_faces(self, image, max_faces):
        """
        Finds faces in the specified image, indexes them, and stores them in the
        collection.

        :param image: The image to index.
        :param max_faces: The maximum number of faces to index.
        :return: A tuple. The first element is a list of indexed faces.
                 The second element is a list of faces that couldn't be indexed.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.index_faces(
                CollectionId=self.collection_id,
                Image=image.image,
                ExternalImageId=image.image_name,
```

```
                MaxFaces=max_faces,
                DetectionAttributes=["ALL"],
            )
            indexed_faces = [
                RekognitionFace({**face["Face"], **face["FaceDetail"]})
                for face in response["FaceRecords"]
            ]
            unindexed_faces = [
                RekognitionFace(face["FaceDetail"])
                for face in response["UnindexedFaces"]
            ]
            logger.info(
                "Indexed %s faces in %s. Could not index %s faces.",
                len(indexed_faces),
                image.image_name,
                len(unindexed_faces),
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't index faces in image %s.",
image.image_name)
            raise
        else:
            return indexed_faces, unindexed_faces
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 IndexFaces를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **ListCollections** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListCollections`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 컬렉션 나열을 참조하세요.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Rekognition;
using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Uses Amazon Rekognition to list the collection IDs in the
/// current account.
/// </summary>
public class ListCollections
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

        Console.WriteLine("Listing collections");
        int limit = 10;

        var listCollectionsRequest = new ListCollectionsRequest
        {
            MaxResults = limit,
        };

        var listCollectionsResponse = new ListCollectionsResponse();

        do
        {
            if (listCollectionsResponse is not null)
            {
                listCollectionsRequest.NextToken =
listCollectionsResponse.NextToken;
            }

            listCollectionsResponse = await
rekognitionClient.ListCollectionsAsync(listCollectionsRequest);

            listCollectionsResponse.CollectionIds.ForEach(id =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine(id);
            });
        }
        while (listCollectionsResponse.NextToken is not null);
    }
```

```
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListCollections를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

사용 가능한 모음을 나열하는 방법

다음 `list-collections` 명령은 AWS 계정에서 사용 가능한 컬렉션을 나열합니다.

```
aws rekognition list-collections
```

출력:

```
{
    "FaceModelVersions": [
        "2.0",
        "3.0",
        "3.0",
        "3.0",
        "4.0",
        "1.0",
        "3.0",
        "4.0",
        "4.0",
        "4.0"
    ],
    "CollectionIds": [
        "MyCollection1",
        "MyCollection2",
        "MyCollection3",
        "MyCollection4",
        "MyCollection5",
        "MyCollection6",
        "MyCollection7",
        "MyCollection8",
        "MyCollection9",
        "MyCollection10"
```

```
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Rekognition 개발자 안내서의 컬렉션 나열을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListCollections를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.ListCollectionsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.ListCollectionsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ListCollections {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Listing collections");
        listAllCollections(rekClient);
```

```
        rekClient.close();
    }

    public static void listAllCollections(RekognitionClient rekClient) {
        try {
            ListCollectionsRequest listCollectionsRequest =
 ListCollectionsRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .build();

            ListCollectionsResponse response =
 rekClient.listCollections(listCollectionsRequest);
            List<String> collectionIds = response.collectionIds();
            for (String resultId : collectionIds) {
                System.out.println(resultId);
            }

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListCollections를 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun listAllCollections() {
    val request =
        ListCollectionsRequest {
            maxResults = 10
        }
```

```
    RekognitionClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        val response = rekClient.listCollections(request)
        response.collectionIds?.forEach { resultId ->
            println(resultId)
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ListCollections를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class RekognitionCollectionManager:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon Rekognition collection management functions.
    This class is a thin wrapper around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition
 API.
    """

    def __init__(self, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes the collection manager object.

        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client


    def list_collections(self, max_results):
        """
        Lists collections for the current account.
```

```
        :param max_results: The maximum number of collections to return.
        :return: The list of collections for the current account.
        """
        try:
            response =
self.rekognition_client.list_collections(MaxResults=max_results)
            collections = [
                RekognitionCollection({"CollectionId": col_id},
self.rekognition_client)
                for col_id in response["CollectionIds"]
            ]
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't list collections.")
            raise
        else:
            return collections
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 ListCollections를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`ListFaces`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListFaces`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 컬렉션에서 얼굴 나열을 참조하세요.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Rekognition;
```

```
    using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to retrieve the list of faces
    /// stored in a collection.
    /// </summary>
    public class ListFaces
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string collectionId = "MyCollection2";

            var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

            var listFacesResponse = new ListFacesResponse();
            Console.WriteLine($"Faces in collection {collectionId}");

            var listFacesRequest = new ListFacesRequest
            {
                CollectionId = collectionId,
                MaxResults = 1,
            };

            do
            {
                listFacesResponse = await
rekognitionClient.ListFacesAsync(listFacesRequest);
                listFacesResponse.Faces.ForEach(face =>
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(face.FaceId);
                });

                listFacesRequest.NextToken = listFacesResponse.NextToken;
            }
            while (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(listFacesResponse.NextToken));
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListFaces를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

모음에 있는 얼굴을 나열하는 방법

다음 `list-faces` 명령은 지정된 컬렉션에 있는 얼굴을 나열합니다.

```
aws rekognition list-faces \
    --collection-id MyCollection
```

출력:

```
{
    "FaceModelVersion": "3.0",
    "Faces": [
        {
            "BoundingBox": {
                "Width": 0.5216310024261475,
                "Top": 0.3256250023841858,
                "Left": 0.13394300639629364,
                "Height": 0.3918749988079071
            },
            "FaceId": "0040279c-0178-436e-b70a-e61b074e96b0",
            "ExternalImageId": "image1.jpg",
            "Confidence": 100.0,
            "ImageId": "f976e487-3719-5e2d-be8b-ea2724c26991"
        },
        {
            "BoundingBox": {
                "Width": 0.5074880123138428,
                "Top": 0.3774999976158142,
                "Left": 0.18302799761295319,
                "Height": 0.3812499940395355
            },
            "FaceId": "086261e8-6deb-4bc0-ac73-ab22323cc38d",
            "ExternalImageId": "image2.jpg",
            "Confidence": 99.99930572509766,
            "ImageId": "ae1593b0-a8f6-5e24-a306-abf529e276fa"
        },
        {
            "BoundingBox": {
                "Width": 0.5574039816856384,
```

```
                "Top": 0.37187498807907104,
                "Left": 0.14559100568294525,
                "Height": 0.4181250035762787
            },
            "FaceId": "11c4bd3c-19c5-4eb8-aecc-24feb93a26e1",
            "ExternalImageId": "image3.jpg",
            "Confidence": 99.99960327148438,
            "ImageId": "80739b4d-883f-5b78-97cf-5124038e26b9"
        },
        {
            "BoundingBox": {
                "Width": 0.18562500178813934,
                "Top": 0.1618019938468933,
                "Left": 0.5575000047683716,
                "Height": 0.24770599603652954
            },
            "FaceId": "13692fe4-990a-4679-b14a-5ac23d135eab",
            "ExternalImageId": "image4.jpg",
            "Confidence": 99.99340057373047,
            "ImageId": "8df18239-9ad1-5acd-a46a-6581ff98f51b"
        },
        {
            "BoundingBox": {
                "Width": 0.5307819843292236,
                "Top": 0.2862499952316284,
                "Left": 0.1564060002565384,
                "Height": 0.3987500071525574
            },
            "FaceId": "2eb5f3fd-e2a9-4b1c-a89f-afa0a518fe06",
            "ExternalImageId": "image5.jpg",
            "Confidence": 99.99970245361328,
            "ImageId": "3c314792-197d-528d-bbb6-798ed012c150"
        },
        {
            "BoundingBox": {
                "Width": 0.5773710012435913,
                "Top": 0.34437501430511475,
                "Left": 0.12396000325679779,
                "Height": 0.4337500035762787
            },
            "FaceId": "57189455-42b0-4839-a86c-abda48b13174",
            "ExternalImageId": "image6.jpg",
            "Confidence": 100.0,
            "ImageId": "0aff2f37-e7a2-5dbc-a3a3-4ef6ec18eaa0"
```

```
        },
        {
            "BoundingBox": {
                "Width": 0.5349419713020325,
                "Top": 0.29124999046325684,
                "Left": 0.16389399766921997,
                "Height": 0.40187498927116394
            },
            "FaceId": "745f7509-b1fa-44e0-8b95-367b1359638a",
            "ExternalImageId": "image7.jpg",
            "Confidence": 99.99979400634766,
            "ImageId": "67a34327-48d1-5179-b042-01e52ccfeada"
        },
        {
            "BoundingBox": {
                "Width": 0.41499999165534973,
                "Top": 0.09187500178813934,
                "Left": 0.28083300590515137,
                "Height": 0.3112500011920929
            },
            "FaceId": "8d3cfc70-4ba8-4b36-9644-90fba29c2dac",
            "ExternalImageId": "image8.jpg",
            "Confidence": 99.99769592285156,
            "ImageId": "a294da46-2cb1-5cc4-9045-61d7ca567662"
        },
        {
            "BoundingBox": {
                "Width": 0.48166701197624207,
                "Top": 0.20999999344348907,
                "Left": 0.21250000596046448,
                "Height": 0.36125001311302185
            },
            "FaceId": "bd4ceb4d-9acc-4ab7-8ef8-1c2d2ba0a66a",
            "ExternalImageId": "image9.jpg",
            "Confidence": 99.99949645996094,
            "ImageId": "5e1a7588-e5a0-5ee3-bd00-c642518dfe3a"
        },
        {
            "BoundingBox": {
                "Width": 0.18562500178813934,
                "Top": 0.1618019938468933,
                "Left": 0.5575000047683716,
                "Height": 0.24770599603652954
            },
```

```
            "FaceId": "ce7ed422-2132-4a11-ab14-06c5c410f29f",
            "ExternalImageId": "image10.jpg",
            "Confidence": 99.99340057373047,
            "ImageId": "8d67061e-90d2-598f-9fbd-29c8497039c0"
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Rekognition 개발자 안내서의 컬렉션의 얼굴 나열을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListFaces를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Face;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.ListFacesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.ListFacesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ListFacesInCollection {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
```

```
                Usage:    <collectionId>

                Where:
                   collectionId - The name of the collection.\s
                """;

        if (args.length < 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String collectionId = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Faces in collection " + collectionId);
        listFacesCollection(rekClient, collectionId);
        rekClient.close();
    }

    public static void listFacesCollection(RekognitionClient rekClient, String
collectionId) {
        try {
            ListFacesRequest facesRequest = ListFacesRequest.builder()
                    .collectionId(collectionId)
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .build();

            ListFacesResponse facesResponse = rekClient.listFaces(facesRequest);
            List<Face> faces = facesResponse.faces();
            for (Face face : faces) {
                System.out.println("Confidence level there is a face: " +
face.confidence());
                System.out.println("The face Id value is " + face.faceId());
            }

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

```
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListFaces를 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun listFacesCollection(collectionIdVal: String?) {
    val request =
        ListFacesRequest {
            collectionId = collectionIdVal
            maxResults = 10
        }

    RekognitionClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        val response = rekClient.listFaces(request)
        response.faces?.forEach { face ->
            println("Confidence level there is a face: ${face.confidence}")
            println("The face Id value is ${face.faceId}")
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ListFaces를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class RekognitionCollection:
    """
    Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition collection. This class is a thin wrapper
    around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """

    def __init__(self, collection, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes a collection object.

        :param collection: Collection data in the format returned by a call to
                           create_collection.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.collection_id = collection["CollectionId"]
        self.collection_arn, self.face_count, self.created =
 self._unpack_collection(
            collection
        )
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client

    @staticmethod
    def _unpack_collection(collection):
        """
        Unpacks optional parts of a collection that can be returned by
        describe_collection.

        :param collection: The collection data.
        :return: A tuple of the data in the collection.
        """
        return (
            collection.get("CollectionArn"),
```

```
            collection.get("FaceCount", 0),
            collection.get("CreationTimestamp"),
        )


    def list_faces(self, max_results):
        """
        Lists the faces currently indexed in the collection.

        :param max_results: The maximum number of faces to return.
        :return: The list of faces in the collection.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.list_faces(
                CollectionId=self.collection_id, MaxResults=max_results
            )
            faces = [RekognitionFace(face) for face in response["Faces"]]
            logger.info(
                "Found %s faces in collection %s.", len(faces),
self.collection_id
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't list faces in collection %s.", self.collection_id
            )
            raise
        else:
            return faces
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListFaces를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **RecognizeCelebrities** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 RecognizeCelebrities의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 이미지에서 유명인 인식을 참조하세요.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Rekognition;
using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Shows how to use Amazon Rekognition to identify celebrities in a photo.
/// </summary>
public class CelebritiesInImage
{
    public static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        string photo = "moviestars.jpg";

        var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

        var recognizeCelebritiesRequest = new RecognizeCelebritiesRequest();

        var img = new Amazon.Rekognition.Model.Image();
        byte[] data = null;
        try
        {
            using var fs = new FileStream(photo, FileMode.Open,
FileAccess.Read);
            data = new byte[fs.Length];
            fs.Read(data, 0, (int)fs.Length);
        }
        catch (Exception)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Failed to load file {photo}");
            return;
```

```
            }

            img.Bytes = new MemoryStream(data);
            recognizeCelebritiesRequest.Image = img;

            Console.WriteLine($"Looking for celebrities in image {photo}\n");

            var recognizeCelebritiesResponse = await
rekognitionClient.RecognizeCelebritiesAsync(recognizeCelebritiesRequest);


Console.WriteLine($"{recognizeCelebritiesResponse.CelebrityFaces.Count}
celebrity(s) were recognized.\n");
            recognizeCelebritiesResponse.CelebrityFaces.ForEach(celeb =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Celebrity recognized: {celeb.Name}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Celebrity ID: {celeb.Id}");
                BoundingBox boundingBox = celeb.Face.BoundingBox;
                Console.WriteLine($"position: {boundingBox.Left}
{boundingBox.Top}");
                Console.WriteLine("Further information (if available):");
                celeb.Urls.ForEach(url =>
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(url);
                });
            });


Console.WriteLine($"{recognizeCelebritiesResponse.UnrecognizedFaces.Count}
face(s) were unrecognized.");
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 RecognizeCelebrities를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

이미지에서 유명 인사를 인식하는 방법

다음 `recognize-celebrities` 명령은 Amazon S3 버킷에 저장된 지정된 이미지에서 유명인을 인식합니다.

```
aws rekognition recognize-celebrities \
    --image "S3Object={Bucket=MyImageS3Bucket,Name=moviestars.jpg}"
```

출력:

```
{
    "UnrecognizedFaces": [
        {
            "BoundingBox": {
                "Width": 0.14416666328907013,
                "Top": 0.07777778059244156,
                "Left": 0.625,
                "Height": 0.2746031880378723
            },
            "Confidence": 99.9990234375,
            "Pose": {
                "Yaw": 10.80408763885498,
                "Roll": -12.761146545410156,
                "Pitch": 10.96889877319336
            },
            "Quality": {
                "Sharpness": 94.1185531616211,
                "Brightness": 79.18367004394531
            },
            "Landmarks": [
                {
                    "Y": 0.18220913410186768,
                    "X": 0.6702951788902283,
                    "Type": "eyeLeft"
                },
                {
                    "Y": 0.16337193548679352,
                    "X": 0.7188183665275574,
                    "Type": "eyeRight"
                },
                {
                    "Y": 0.20739148557186127,
                    "X": 0.7055801749229431,
                    "Type": "nose"
                },
```

```
                {
                    "Y": 0.2889308035373688,
                    "X": 0.687512218952179,
                    "Type": "mouthLeft"
                },
                {
                    "Y": 0.2706988751888275,
                    "X": 0.7250053286552429,
                    "Type": "mouthRight"
                }
            ]
        }
    ],
    "CelebrityFaces": [
        {
            "MatchConfidence": 100.0,
            "Face": {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.14000000059604645,
                    "Top": 0.1190476194024086,
                    "Left": 0.82833331823349,
                    "Height": 0.2666666805744171
                },
                "Confidence": 99.99359130859375,
                "Pose": {
                    "Yaw": -10.509642601013184,
                    "Roll": -14.51749324798584,
                    "Pitch": 13.799399375915527
                },
                "Quality": {
                    "Sharpness": 78.74752044677734,
                    "Brightness": 42.201324462890625
                },
                "Landmarks": [
                    {
                        "Y": 0.2290833294391632,
                        "X": 0.8709492087364197,
                        "Type": "eyeLeft"
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.20639978349208832,
                        "X": 0.9153988361358643,
                        "Type": "eyeRight"
                    },
```

```
                    {
                        "Y": 0.25417643785476685,
                        "X": 0.8907724022865295,
                        "Type": "nose"
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.32729196548461914,
                        "X": 0.8876466155052185,
                        "Type": "mouthLeft"
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.3115464746952057,
                        "X": 0.9238573312759399,
                        "Type": "mouthRight"
                    }
                ]
            },
            "Name": "Celeb A",
            "Urls": [
                "www.imdb.com/name/aaaaaaaaa"
            ],
            "Id": "1111111"
        },
        {
            "MatchConfidence": 97.0,
            "Face": {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.13333334028720856,
                    "Top": 0.2492063492536544 8,
                    "Left": 0.4449999928474426,
                    "Height": 0.2539682686328888
                },
                "Confidence": 99.99979400634766,
                "Pose": {
                    "Yaw": 6.557040691375732,
                    "Roll": -7.316643714904785,
                    "Pitch": 9.272967338562012
                },
                "Quality": {
                    "Sharpness": 83.23492431640625,
                    "Brightness": 78.83267974853516
                },
                "Landmarks": [
                    {
```

```
                        "Y": 0.3625510632991791,
                        "X": 0.48898839950561523,
                        "Type": "eyeLeft"
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.35366007685661316,
                        "X": 0.5313721299171448,
                        "Type": "eyeRight"
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.3894785940647125,
                        "X": 0.5173314809799194,
                        "Type": "nose"
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.44889405369758606,
                        "X": 0.5020005702972412,
                        "Type": "mouthLeft"
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.4408611059188843,
                        "X": 0.5351271629333496,
                        "Type": "mouthRight"
                    }
                ]
            },
            "Name": "Celeb B",
            "Urls": [
                "www.imdb.com/name/bbbbbbbbb"
            ],
            "Id": "2222222"
        },
        {
            "MatchConfidence": 100.0,
            "Face": {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.12416666746139526,
                    "Top": 0.2968254089355469,
                    "Left": 0.2150000035762787,
                    "Height": 0.23650793731212616
                },
                "Confidence": 99.99958801269531,
                "Pose": {
                    "Yaw": 7.801797866821289,
```

```
                    "Roll": -8.326810836791992,
                    "Pitch": 7.844768047332764
                },
                "Quality": {
                    "Sharpness": 86.93206024169922,
                    "Brightness": 79.81291198730469
                },
                "Landmarks": [
                    {
                        "Y": 0.4027804136276245,
                        "X": 0.2575301229953766,
                        "Type": "eyeLeft"
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.3934555947780609,
                        "X": 0.2956969439983368,
                        "Type": "eyeRight"
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.4309830069541931,
                        "X": 0.2837020754814148,
                        "Type": "nose"
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.48186683654785156,
                        "X": 0.26812544465065,
                        "Type": "mouthLeft"
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.47338807582855225,
                        "X": 0.29905644059181213,
                        "Type": "mouthRight"
                    }
                ]
            },
            "Name": "Celeb C",
            "Urls": [
                "www.imdb.com/name/ccccccccc"
            ],
            "Id": "3333333"
        },
        {
            "MatchConfidence": 97.0,
            "Face": {
```

```
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.11916666477918625,
                    "Top": 0.3698412775993347,
                    "Left": 0.008333333767950535,
                    "Height": 0.22698412835597992
                },
                "Confidence": 99.99999237060547,
                "Pose": {
                    "Yaw": 16.38478660583496,
                    "Roll": -1.0260354280471802,
                    "Pitch": 5.975185394287109
                },
                "Quality": {
                    "Sharpness": 83.23492431640625,
                    "Brightness": 61.408443450927734
                },
                "Landmarks": [
                    {
                        "Y": 0.4632347822189331,
                        "X": 0.049406956881284714,
                        "Type": "eyeLeft"
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.46388113498687744,
                        "X": 0.08722897619009018,
                        "Type": "eyeRight"
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.5020678639411926,
                        "X": 0.0758260041475296,
                        "Type": "nose"
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.544157862663269,
                        "X": 0.054029736667871475,
                        "Type": "mouthLeft"
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.5463630557060242,
                        "X": 0.08464983850717545,
                        "Type": "mouthRight"
                    }
                ]
            },
```

```
            "Name": "Celeb D",
            "Urls": [
                "www.imdb.com/name/ddddddddd"
            ],
            "Id": "4444444"
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Rekognition 개발자 안내서의 이미지에서 유명인 인식을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 RecognizeCelebrities를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import java.io.FileInputStream;
import java.io.FileNotFoundException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.util.List;

import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.*;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
```

```
public class RecognizeCelebrities {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
                Usage:   <bucketName> <sourceImage>

                Where:
                   bucketName - The name of the S3 bucket where the images are
 stored.
                   sourceImage - The path to the image (for example, C:\\AWS\
\pic1.png).\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
       }

        String bucketName = args[0];;
        String sourceImage = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Locating celebrities in " + sourceImage);
        recognizeAllCelebrities(rekClient, bucketName, sourceImage);
        rekClient.close();
    }

    /**
     * Recognizes all celebrities in an image stored in an Amazon S3 bucket.
     *
     * @param rekClient    the Amazon Rekognition client used to perform the
 celebrity recognition operation
     * @param bucketName   the name of the Amazon S3 bucket where the source
 image is stored
     * @param sourceImage  the name of the source image file stored in the Amazon
 S3 bucket
     */
    public static void recognizeAllCelebrities(RekognitionClient rekClient,
 String bucketName, String sourceImage) {
        try {
            S3Object s3ObjectTarget = S3Object.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
```

```
                .name(sourceImage)
                .build();

            Image souImage = Image.builder()
                    .s3Object(s3ObjectTarget)
                    .build();

            RecognizeCelebritiesRequest request =
 RecognizeCelebritiesRequest.builder()
                    .image(souImage)
                    .build();

            RecognizeCelebritiesResponse result =
 rekClient.recognizeCelebrities(request);
            List<Celebrity> celebs = result.celebrityFaces();
            System.out.println(celebs.size() + " celebrity(s) were recognized.
\n");
            for (Celebrity celebrity : celebs) {
                System.out.println("Celebrity recognized: " + celebrity.name());
                System.out.println("Celebrity ID: " + celebrity.id());

                System.out.println("Further information (if available):");
                for (String url : celebrity.urls()) {
                    System.out.println(url);
                }
                System.out.println();
            }
            System.out.println(result.unrecognizedFaces().size() + " face(s) were
 unrecognized.");

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 RecognizeCelebrities를 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun recognizeAllCelebrities(sourceImage: String?) {
    val souImage =
        Image {
            bytes = (File(sourceImage).readBytes())
        }

    val request =
        RecognizeCelebritiesRequest {
            image = souImage
        }

    RekognitionClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        val response = rekClient.recognizeCelebrities(request)
        response.celebrityFaces?.forEach { celebrity ->
            println("Celebrity recognized: ${celebrity.name}")
            println("Celebrity ID:${celebrity.id}")
            println("Further information (if available):")
            celebrity.urls?.forEach { url ->
                println(url)
            }
        }
        println("${response.unrecognizedFaces?.size} face(s) were unrecognized.")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 RecognizeCelebrities를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class RekognitionImage:
    """
    Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition image. This class is a thin wrapper
    around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """

    def __init__(self, image, image_name, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes the image object.

        :param image: Data that defines the image, either the image bytes or
                      an Amazon S3 bucket and object key.
        :param image_name: The name of the image.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.image = image
        self.image_name = image_name
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client


    def recognize_celebrities(self):
        """
        Detects celebrities in the image.

        :return: A tuple. The first element is the list of celebrities found in
                 the image. The second element is the list of faces that were
                 detected but did not match any known celebrities.
        """
        try:
            response =
 self.rekognition_client.recognize_celebrities(Image=self.image)
            celebrities = [
```

```
                RekognitionCelebrity(celeb) for celeb in
response["CelebrityFaces"]
            ]
            other_faces = [
                RekognitionFace(face) for face in response["UnrecognizedFaces"]
            ]
            logger.info(
                "Found %s celebrities and %s other faces in %s.",
                len(celebrities),
                len(other_faces),
                self.image_name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect celebrities in %s.",
self.image_name)
            raise
        else:
            return celebrities, other_faces
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 RecognizeCelebrities를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **SearchFaces** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 SearchFaces의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 얼굴(얼굴 ID) 검색을 참조하세요.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    using System;
```

```
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Rekognition;
    using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to find faces in an image that
    /// match the face Id provided in the method request.
    /// </summary>
    public class SearchFacesMatchingId
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string collectionId = "MyCollection";
            string faceId = "xxxxxxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxxxxxxxxxx";

            var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

            // Search collection for faces matching the face id.
            var searchFacesRequest = new SearchFacesRequest
            {
                CollectionId = collectionId,
                FaceId = faceId,
                FaceMatchThreshold = 70F,
                MaxFaces = 2,
            };

            SearchFacesResponse searchFacesResponse = await
rekognitionClient.SearchFacesAsync(searchFacesRequest);

            Console.WriteLine("Face matching faceId " + faceId);

            Console.WriteLine("Matche(s): ");
            searchFacesResponse.FaceMatches.ForEach(face =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"FaceId: {face.Face.FaceId} Similarity:
{face.Similarity}");
            });
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 SearchFaces를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

모음에서 얼굴 ID와 일치하는 얼굴을 검색하는 방법

다음 `search-faces` 명령은 컬렉션에서 지정된 얼굴 ID와 일치하는 얼굴을 검색합니다.

```
aws rekognition search-faces \
    --face-id 8d3cfc70-4ba8-4b36-9644-90fba29c2dac \
    --collection-id MyCollection
```

출력:

```
{
    "SearchedFaceId": "8d3cfc70-4ba8-4b36-9644-90fba29c2dac",
    "FaceModelVersion": "3.0",
    "FaceMatches": [
        {
            "Face": {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.48166701197624207,
                    "Top": 0.20999999344348907,
                    "Left": 0.21250000596046448,
                    "Height": 0.36125001311302185
                },
                "FaceId": "bd4ceb4d-9acc-4ab7-8ef8-1c2d2ba0a66a",
                "ExternalImageId": "image1.jpg",
                "Confidence": 99.99949645996094,
                "ImageId": "5e1a7588-e5a0-5ee3-bd00-c642518dfe3a"
            },
            "Similarity": 99.30997467041016
        },
        {
            "Face": {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.18562500178813934,
                    "Top": 0.1618019938468933,
                    "Left": 0.5575000047683716,
                    "Height": 0.24770599603652954
                },
                "FaceId": "ce7ed422-2132-4a11-ab14-06c5c410f29f",
                "ExternalImageId": "example-image.jpg",
```

```
                "Confidence": 99.99340057373047,
                "ImageId": "8d67061e-90d2-598f-9fbd-29c8497039c0"
            },
            "Similarity": 99.24862670898438
        },
        {
            "Face": {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.18562500178813934,
                    "Top": 0.1618019938468933,
                    "Left": 0.5575000047683716,
                    "Height": 0.24770599603652954
                },
                "FaceId": "13692fe4-990a-4679-b14a-5ac23d135eab",
                "ExternalImageId": "image3.jpg",
                "Confidence": 99.99340057373047,
                "ImageId": "8df18239-9ad1-5acd-a46a-6581ff98f51b"
            },
            "Similarity": 99.24862670898438
        },
        {
            "Face": {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.5349419713020325,
                    "Top": 0.29124999046325684,
                    "Left": 0.16389399766921997,
                    "Height": 0.40187498927116394
                },
                "FaceId": "745f7509-b1fa-44e0-8b95-367b1359638a",
                "ExternalImageId": "image9.jpg",
                "Confidence": 99.99979400634766,
                "ImageId": "67a34327-48d1-5179-b042-01e52ccfeada"
            },
            "Similarity": 96.73158264160156
        },
        {
            "Face": {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.5307819843292236,
                    "Top": 0.2862499952316284,
                    "Left": 0.1564060002565384,
                    "Height": 0.3987500071525574
                },
                "FaceId": "2eb5f3fd-e2a9-4b1c-a89f-afa0a518fe06",
```

```
                "ExternalImageId": "image10.jpg",
                "Confidence": 99.99970245361328,
                "ImageId": "3c314792-197d-528d-bbb6-798ed012c150"
            },
            "Similarity": 96.48291015625
        },
        {
            "Face": {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.5074880123138428,
                    "Top": 0.3774999976158142,
                    "Left": 0.18302799761295319,
                    "Height": 0.3812499940395355
                },
                "FaceId": "086261e8-6deb-4bc0-ac73-ab22323cc38d",
                "ExternalImageId": "image6.jpg",
                "Confidence": 99.99930572509766,
                "ImageId": "ae1593b0-a8f6-5e24-a306-abf529e276fa"
            },
            "Similarity": 96.43287658691406
        },
        {
            "Face": {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.5574039816856384,
                    "Top": 0.37187498807907104,
                    "Left": 0.14559100568294525,
                    "Height": 0.4181250035762787
                },
                "FaceId": "11c4bd3c-19c5-4eb8-aecc-24feb93a26e1",
                "ExternalImageId": "image5.jpg",
                "Confidence": 99.99960327148438,
                "ImageId": "80739b4d-883f-5b78-97cf-5124038e26b9"
            },
            "Similarity": 95.25305938720703
        },
        {
            "Face": {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.5773710012435913,
                    "Top": 0.34437501430511475,
                    "Left": 0.12396000325679779,
                    "Height": 0.4337500035762787
                },
```

```
                "FaceId": "57189455-42b0-4839-a86c-abda48b13174",
                "ExternalImageId": "image8.jpg",
                "Confidence": 100.0,
                "ImageId": "0aff2f37-e7a2-5dbc-a3a3-4ef6ec18eaa0"
            },
            "Similarity": 95.22837829589844
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Rekognition 개발자 안내서의 얼굴 ID를 사용하여 얼굴 검색을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 SearchFaces를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.SearchFacesByImageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Image;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.SearchFacesByImageResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.FaceMatch;
import java.io.File;
import java.io.FileInputStream;
import java.io.FileNotFoundException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.util.List;

/**
```

```
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class SearchFaceMatchingImageCollection {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <collectionId> <sourceImage>

                Where:
                   collectionId - The id of the collection. \s
                   sourceImage - The path to the image (for example, C:\\AWS\
\pic1.png).\s

                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String collectionId = args[0];
        String sourceImage = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Searching for a face in a collections");
        searchFaceInCollection(rekClient, collectionId, sourceImage);
        rekClient.close();
    }

    public static void searchFaceInCollection(RekognitionClient rekClient, String
 collectionId, String sourceImage) {
        try {
            InputStream sourceStream = new FileInputStream(new
 File(sourceImage));
            SdkBytes sourceBytes = SdkBytes.fromInputStream(sourceStream);
```

```
            Image souImage = Image.builder()
                    .bytes(sourceBytes)
                    .build();

            SearchFacesByImageRequest facesByImageRequest =
 SearchFacesByImageRequest.builder()
                    .image(souImage)
                    .maxFaces(10)
                    .faceMatchThreshold(70F)
                    .collectionId(collectionId)
                    .build();

            SearchFacesByImageResponse imageResponse =
 rekClient.searchFacesByImage(facesByImageRequest);
            System.out.println("Faces matching in the collection");
            List<FaceMatch> faceImageMatches = imageResponse.faceMatches();
            for (FaceMatch face : faceImageMatches) {
                System.out.println("The similarity level is  " +
 face.similarity());
                System.out.println();
            }

        } catch (RekognitionException | FileNotFoundException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 SearchFaces를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class RekognitionCollection:
    """
    Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition collection. This class is a thin wrapper
    around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """

    def __init__(self, collection, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes a collection object.

        :param collection: Collection data in the format returned by a call to
                           create_collection.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.collection_id = collection["CollectionId"]
        self.collection_arn, self.face_count, self.created =
 self._unpack_collection(
            collection
        )
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client

    @staticmethod
    def _unpack_collection(collection):
        """
        Unpacks optional parts of a collection that can be returned by
        describe_collection.

        :param collection: The collection data.
        :return: A tuple of the data in the collection.
        """
        return (
            collection.get("CollectionArn"),
            collection.get("FaceCount", 0),
            collection.get("CreationTimestamp"),
        )


    def search_faces(self, face_id, threshold, max_faces):
        """
        Searches for faces in the collection that match another face from the
        collection.

        :param face_id: The ID of the face in the collection to search for.
```

```
        :param threshold: The match confidence must be greater than this value
                          for a face to be included in the results.
        :param max_faces: The maximum number of faces to return.
        :return: The list of matching faces found in the collection. This list
does
                 not contain the face specified by `face_id`.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.search_faces(
                CollectionId=self.collection_id,
                FaceId=face_id,
                FaceMatchThreshold=threshold,
                MaxFaces=max_faces,
            )
            faces = [RekognitionFace(face["Face"]) for face in
response["FaceMatches"]]
            logger.info(
                "Found %s faces in %s that match %s.",
                len(faces),
                self.collection_id,
                face_id,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't search for faces in %s that match %s.",
                self.collection_id,
                face_id,
            )
            raise
        else:
            return faces
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 SearchFaces를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **SearchFacesByImage** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 SearchFacesByImage의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 얼굴 검색(이미지)을 참조하세요.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Rekognition;
using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to search for images matching those
/// in a collection.
/// </summary>
public class SearchFacesMatchingImage
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        string collectionId = "MyCollection";
        string bucket = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket";
        string photo = "input.jpg";

        var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

        // Get an image object from S3 bucket.
        var image = new Image()
        {
            S3Object = new S3Object()
            {
                Bucket = bucket,
                Name = photo,
            },
        };

        var searchFacesByImageRequest = new SearchFacesByImageRequest()
        {
            CollectionId = collectionId,
```

```
                Image = image,
                FaceMatchThreshold = 70F,
                MaxFaces = 2,
            };

            SearchFacesByImageResponse searchFacesByImageResponse = await
 rekognitionClient.SearchFacesByImageAsync(searchFacesByImageRequest);

            Console.WriteLine("Faces matching largest face in image from " +
 photo);
            searchFacesByImageResponse.FaceMatches.ForEach(face =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"FaceId: {face.Face.FaceId}, Similarity:
 {face.Similarity}");
            });
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 SearchFacesByImage를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

이미지에서 가장 큰 얼굴과 일치하는 얼굴을 모음에서 검색하는 방법

다음 `search-faces-by-image` 명령은 지정된 이미지에서 가장 큰 얼굴과 일치하는 얼굴을 컬렉션에서 검색합니다.

```
aws rekognition search-faces-by-image \
    --image '{"S3Object":
{"Bucket":"MyImageS3Bucket","Name":"ExamplePerson.jpg"}}' \
    --collection-id MyFaceImageCollection

{
    "SearchedFaceBoundingBox": {
        "Width": 0.18562500178813934,
        "Top": 0.1618015021085739,
        "Left": 0.5575000047683716,
        "Height": 0.24770642817020416
```

```
    },
    "SearchedFaceConfidence": 99.993408203125,
    "FaceMatches": [
        {
            "Face": {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.18562500178813934,
                    "Top": 0.1618019938468933,
                    "Left": 0.5575000047683716,
                    "Height": 0.24770599603652954
                },
                "FaceId": "ce7ed422-2132-4a11-ab14-06c5c410f29f",
                "ExternalImageId": "example-image.jpg",
                "Confidence": 99.99340057373047,
                "ImageId": "8d67061e-90d2-598f-9fbd-29c8497039c0"
            },
            "Similarity": 99.97913360595703
        },
        {
            "Face": {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.18562500178813934,
                    "Top": 0.1618019938468933,
                    "Left": 0.5575000047683716,
                    "Height": 0.24770599603652954
                },
                "FaceId": "13692fe4-990a-4679-b14a-5ac23d135eab",
                "ExternalImageId": "image3.jpg",
                "Confidence": 99.99340057373047,
                "ImageId": "8df18239-9ad1-5acd-a46a-6581ff98f51b"
            },
            "Similarity": 99.97913360595703
        },
        {
            "Face": {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.41499999165534973,
                    "Top": 0.09187500178813934,
                    "Left": 0.28083300590515137,
                    "Height": 0.3112500011920929
                },
                "FaceId": "8d3cfc70-4ba8-4b36-9644-90fba29c2dac",
                "ExternalImageId": "image2.jpg",
                "Confidence": 99.99769592285156,
```

```
                "ImageId": "a294da46-2cb1-5cc4-9045-61d7ca567662"
            },
            "Similarity": 99.18069458007812
        },
        {
            "Face": {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.48166701197624207,
                    "Top": 0.20999999344348907,
                    "Left": 0.21250000596046448,
                    "Height": 0.36125001311302185
                },
                "FaceId": "bd4ceb4d-9acc-4ab7-8ef8-1c2d2ba0a66a",
                "ExternalImageId": "image1.jpg",
                "Confidence": 99.99949645996094,
                "ImageId": "5e1a7588-e5a0-5ee3-bd00-c642518dfe3a"
            },
            "Similarity": 98.66607666015625
        },
        {
            "Face": {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.5349419713020325,
                    "Top": 0.29124999046325684,
                    "Left": 0.16389399766921997,
                    "Height": 0.40187498927116394
                },
                "FaceId": "745f7509-b1fa-44e0-8b95-367b1359638a",
                "ExternalImageId": "image9.jpg",
                "Confidence": 99.99979400634766,
                "ImageId": "67a34327-48d1-5179-b042-01e52ccfeada"
            },
            "Similarity": 98.24278259277344
        },
        {
            "Face": {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.5307819843292236,
                    "Top": 0.2862499952316284,
                    "Left": 0.1564060002565384,
                    "Height": 0.3987500071525574
                },
                "FaceId": "2eb5f3fd-e2a9-4b1c-a89f-afa0a518fe06",
                "ExternalImageId": "image10.jpg",
```

```
                "Confidence": 99.99970245361328,
                "ImageId": "3c314792-197d-528d-bbb6-798ed012c150"
            },
            "Similarity": 98.10665893554688
        },
        {
            "Face": {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.5074880123138428,
                    "Top": 0.3774999976158142,
                    "Left": 0.18302799761295319,
                    "Height": 0.3812499940395355
                },
                "FaceId": "086261e8-6deb-4bc0-ac73-ab22323cc38d",
                "ExternalImageId": "image6.jpg",
                "Confidence": 99.99930572509766,
                "ImageId": "ae1593b0-a8f6-5e24-a306-abf529e276fa"
            },
            "Similarity": 98.10526275634766
        },
        {
            "Face": {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.5574039816856384,
                    "Top": 0.37187498807907104,
                    "Left": 0.14559100568294525,
                    "Height": 0.4181250035762787
                },
                "FaceId": "11c4bd3c-19c5-4eb8-aecc-24feb93a26e1",
                "ExternalImageId": "image5.jpg",
                "Confidence": 99.99960327148438,
                "ImageId": "80739b4d-883f-5b78-97cf-5124038e26b9"
            },
            "Similarity": 97.94659423828125
        },
        {
            "Face": {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.5773710012435913,
                    "Top": 0.34437501430511475,
                    "Left": 0.12396000325679779,
                    "Height": 0.4337500035762787
                },
                "FaceId": "57189455-42b0-4839-a86c-abda48b13174",
```

```
                "ExternalImageId": "image8.jpg",
                "Confidence": 100.0,
                "ImageId": "0aff2f37-e7a2-5dbc-a3a3-4ef6ec18eaa0"
            },
            "Similarity": 97.93476867675781
        }
    ],

 "FaceModelVersion": "3.0"
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Rekognition 개발자 안내서의 이미지를 사용하여 얼굴 검색을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 SearchFacesByImage를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.SearchFacesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.SearchFacesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.FaceMatch;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
```

```
 */
public class SearchFaceMatchingIdCollection {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <collectionId> <sourceImage>

                Where:
                   collectionId - The id of the collection. \s
                   sourceImage - The path to the image (for example, C:\\AWS\
\pic1.png).\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String collectionId = args[0];
        String faceId = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Searching for a face in a collections");
        searchFacebyId(rekClient, collectionId, faceId);
        rekClient.close();
    }

    public static void searchFacebyId(RekognitionClient rekClient, String
 collectionId, String faceId) {
        try {
            SearchFacesRequest searchFacesRequest = SearchFacesRequest.builder()
                    .collectionId(collectionId)
                    .faceId(faceId)
                    .faceMatchThreshold(70F)
                    .maxFaces(2)
                    .build();

            SearchFacesResponse imageResponse =
 rekClient.searchFaces(searchFacesRequest);
            System.out.println("Faces matching in the collection");
            List<FaceMatch> faceImageMatches = imageResponse.faceMatches();
```

```
            for (FaceMatch face : faceImageMatches) {
                System.out.println("The similarity level is  " +
 face.similarity());
                System.out.println();
            }

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 SearchFacesByImage를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class RekognitionCollection:
    """
    Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition collection. This class is a thin wrapper
    around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """

    def __init__(self, collection, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes a collection object.

        :param collection: Collection data in the format returned by a call to
                           create_collection.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.collection_id = collection["CollectionId"]
```

```
        self.collection_arn, self.face_count, self.created =
self._unpack_collection(
            collection
        )
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client

    @staticmethod
    def _unpack_collection(collection):
        """
        Unpacks optional parts of a collection that can be returned by
        describe_collection.

        :param collection: The collection data.
        :return: A tuple of the data in the collection.
        """
        return (
            collection.get("CollectionArn"),
            collection.get("FaceCount", 0),
            collection.get("CreationTimestamp"),
        )


    def search_faces_by_image(self, image, threshold, max_faces):
        """
        Searches for faces in the collection that match the largest face in the
        reference image.

        :param image: The image that contains the reference face to search for.
        :param threshold: The match confidence must be greater than this value
                          for a face to be included in the results.
        :param max_faces: The maximum number of faces to return.
        :return: A tuple. The first element is the face found in the reference
image.
                 The second element is the list of matching faces found in the
                 collection.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.search_faces_by_image(
                CollectionId=self.collection_id,
                Image=image.image,
                FaceMatchThreshold=threshold,
                MaxFaces=max_faces,
            )
            image_face = RekognitionFace(
```

```
                {
                    "BoundingBox": response["SearchedFaceBoundingBox"],
                    "Confidence": response["SearchedFaceConfidence"],
                }
            )
            collection_faces = [
                RekognitionFace(face["Face"]) for face in response["FaceMatches"]
            ]
            logger.info(
                "Found %s faces in the collection that match the largest "
                "face in %s.",
                len(collection_faces),
                image.image_name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't search for faces in %s that match %s.",
                self.collection_id,
                image.image_name,
            )
            raise
        else:
            return image_face, collection_faces
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 SearchFacesByImage를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Rekognition 시나리오

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Rekognition AWS SDKs에서 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이러한 시나리오에서는 Amazon Rekognition 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 직접적으로 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 시나리오에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시나리오는 컨텍스트에 맞는 서비스 작업을 이해하는 데 도움이 되도록 중급 수준의 경험을 대상으로 합니다.

예시

- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon Rekognition 컬렉션을 빌드하고 해당 컬렉션에서 얼굴 찾기
- 사용자가 레이블을 사용하여 사진을 관리할 수 있는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션 만들기
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon Rekognition으로 이미지에서 PPE 감지
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지의 요소 감지 및 표시
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 이미지에서 얼굴 감지
- Amazon Rekognition 및 AWS SDK를 사용하여 비디오에서 정보 감지
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon Rekognition으로 이미지의 객체 감지
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 비디오에서 사람 및 객체 감지
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 EXIF 및 기타 이미지 정보 저장

AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon Rekognition 컬렉션을 빌드하고 해당 컬렉션에서 얼굴 찾기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- Amazon Rekognition 컬렉션을 생성합니다.
- 컬렉션에 이미지를 추가하고 컬렉션에서 얼굴을 감지합니다.
- 컬렉션에서 참조 이미지와 일치하는 얼굴을 검색합니다.
- 컬렉션을 삭제합니다.

자세한 내용은 컬렉션에서 얼굴 검색을 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Rekognition 함수를 래핑하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
import logging
from pprint import pprint
```

```
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError
from rekognition_objects import RekognitionFace
from rekognition_image_detection import RekognitionImage

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


class RekognitionImage:
    """
    Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition image. This class is a thin wrapper
    around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """

    def __init__(self, image, image_name, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes the image object.

        :param image: Data that defines the image, either the image bytes or
                      an Amazon S3 bucket and object key.
        :param image_name: The name of the image.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.image = image
        self.image_name = image_name
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client


    @classmethod
    def from_file(cls, image_file_name, rekognition_client, image_name=None):
        """
        Creates a RekognitionImage object from a local file.

        :param image_file_name: The file name of the image. The file is opened
 and its
                                bytes are read.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        :param image_name: The name of the image. If this is not specified, the
                           file name is used as the image name.
        :return: The RekognitionImage object, initialized with image bytes from
 the
                 file.
        """
        with open(image_file_name, "rb") as img_file:
```

```
            image = {"Bytes": img_file.read()}
        name = image_file_name if image_name is None else image_name
        return cls(image, name, rekognition_client)


class RekognitionCollectionManager:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon Rekognition collection management functions.
    This class is a thin wrapper around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition
 API.
    """

    def __init__(self, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes the collection manager object.

        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client


    def create_collection(self, collection_id):
        """
        Creates an empty collection.

        :param collection_id: Text that identifies the collection.
        :return: The newly created collection.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.create_collection(
                CollectionId=collection_id
            )
            response["CollectionId"] = collection_id
            collection = RekognitionCollection(response, self.rekognition_client)
            logger.info("Created collection %s.", collection_id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create collection %s.", collection_id)
            raise
        else:
            return collection


    def list_collections(self, max_results):
        """
```

```
        Lists collections for the current account.

        :param max_results: The maximum number of collections to return.
        :return: The list of collections for the current account.
        """
        try:
            response =
 self.rekognition_client.list_collections(MaxResults=max_results)
            collections = [
                RekognitionCollection({"CollectionId": col_id},
 self.rekognition_client)
                for col_id in response["CollectionIds"]
            ]
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't list collections.")
            raise
        else:
            return collections



class RekognitionCollection:
    """
    Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition collection. This class is a thin wrapper
    around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """

    def __init__(self, collection, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes a collection object.

        :param collection: Collection data in the format returned by a call to
                           create_collection.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.collection_id = collection["CollectionId"]
        self.collection_arn, self.face_count, self.created =
 self._unpack_collection(
            collection
        )
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client

    @staticmethod
    def _unpack_collection(collection):
```

```
        """
        Unpacks optional parts of a collection that can be returned by
        describe_collection.

        :param collection: The collection data.
        :return: A tuple of the data in the collection.
        """
        return (
            collection.get("CollectionArn"),
            collection.get("FaceCount", 0),
            collection.get("CreationTimestamp"),
        )


    def to_dict(self):
        """
        Renders parts of the collection data to a dict.

        :return: The collection data as a dict.
        """
        rendering = {
            "collection_id": self.collection_id,
            "collection_arn": self.collection_arn,
            "face_count": self.face_count,
            "created": self.created,
        }
        return rendering


    def describe_collection(self):
        """
        Gets data about the collection from the Amazon Rekognition service.

        :return: The collection rendered as a dict.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.describe_collection(
                CollectionId=self.collection_id
            )
            # Work around capitalization of Arn vs. ARN
            response["CollectionArn"] = response.get("CollectionARN")
            (
                self.collection_arn,
                self.face_count,
```

```
                self.created,
            ) = self._unpack_collection(response)
            logger.info("Got data for collection %s.", self.collection_id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get data for collection %s.",
self.collection_id)
            raise
        else:
            return self.to_dict()


    def delete_collection(self):
        """
        Deletes the collection.
        """
        try:

self.rekognition_client.delete_collection(CollectionId=self.collection_id)
            logger.info("Deleted collection %s.", self.collection_id)
            self.collection_id = None
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete collection %s.",
self.collection_id)
            raise


    def index_faces(self, image, max_faces):
        """
        Finds faces in the specified image, indexes them, and stores them in the
        collection.

        :param image: The image to index.
        :param max_faces: The maximum number of faces to index.
        :return: A tuple. The first element is a list of indexed faces.
                 The second element is a list of faces that couldn't be indexed.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.index_faces(
                CollectionId=self.collection_id,
                Image=image.image,
                ExternalImageId=image.image_name,
                MaxFaces=max_faces,
                DetectionAttributes=["ALL"],
            )
```

```
            indexed_faces = [
                RekognitionFace({**face["Face"], **face["FaceDetail"]})
                for face in response["FaceRecords"]
            ]
            unindexed_faces = [
                RekognitionFace(face["FaceDetail"])
                for face in response["UnindexedFaces"]
            ]
            logger.info(
                "Indexed %s faces in %s. Could not index %s faces.",
                len(indexed_faces),
                image.image_name,
                len(unindexed_faces),
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't index faces in image %s.",
image.image_name)
            raise
        else:
            return indexed_faces, unindexed_faces


    def list_faces(self, max_results):
        """
        Lists the faces currently indexed in the collection.

        :param max_results: The maximum number of faces to return.
        :return: The list of faces in the collection.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.list_faces(
                CollectionId=self.collection_id, MaxResults=max_results
            )
            faces = [RekognitionFace(face) for face in response["Faces"]]
            logger.info(
                "Found %s faces in collection %s.", len(faces),
self.collection_id
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't list faces in collection %s.", self.collection_id
            )
            raise
        else:
```

```
            return faces


    def search_faces(self, face_id, threshold, max_faces):
        """
        Searches for faces in the collection that match another face from the
        collection.

        :param face_id: The ID of the face in the collection to search for.
        :param threshold: The match confidence must be greater than this value
                          for a face to be included in the results.
        :param max_faces: The maximum number of faces to return.
        :return: The list of matching faces found in the collection. This list
does
                 not contain the face specified by `face_id`.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.search_faces(
                CollectionId=self.collection_id,
                FaceId=face_id,
                FaceMatchThreshold=threshold,
                MaxFaces=max_faces,
            )
            faces = [RekognitionFace(face["Face"]) for face in
response["FaceMatches"]]
            logger.info(
                "Found %s faces in %s that match %s.",
                len(faces),
                self.collection_id,
                face_id,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't search for faces in %s that match %s.",
                self.collection_id,
                face_id,
            )
            raise
        else:
            return faces


    def search_faces_by_image(self, image, threshold, max_faces):
        """
```

```
        Searches for faces in the collection that match the largest face in the
        reference image.

        :param image: The image that contains the reference face to search for.
        :param threshold: The match confidence must be greater than this value
                          for a face to be included in the results.
        :param max_faces: The maximum number of faces to return.
        :return: A tuple. The first element is the face found in the reference
image.
                 The second element is the list of matching faces found in the
                 collection.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.search_faces_by_image(
                CollectionId=self.collection_id,
                Image=image.image,
                FaceMatchThreshold=threshold,
                MaxFaces=max_faces,
            )
            image_face = RekognitionFace(
                {
                    "BoundingBox": response["SearchedFaceBoundingBox"],
                    "Confidence": response["SearchedFaceConfidence"],
                }
            )
            collection_faces = [
                RekognitionFace(face["Face"]) for face in response["FaceMatches"]
            ]
            logger.info(
                "Found %s faces in the collection that match the largest "
                "face in %s.",
                len(collection_faces),
                image.image_name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't search for faces in %s that match %s.",
                self.collection_id,
                image.image_name,
            )
            raise
        else:
            return image_face, collection_faces
```

```
class RekognitionFace:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition face."""

    def __init__(self, face, timestamp=None):
        """
        Initializes the face object.

        :param face: Face data, in the format returned by Amazon Rekognition
                     functions.
        :param timestamp: The time when the face was detected, if the face was
                          detected in a video.
        """
        self.bounding_box = face.get("BoundingBox")
        self.confidence = face.get("Confidence")
        self.landmarks = face.get("Landmarks")
        self.pose = face.get("Pose")
        self.quality = face.get("Quality")
        age_range = face.get("AgeRange")
        if age_range is not None:
            self.age_range = (age_range.get("Low"), age_range.get("High"))
        else:
            self.age_range = None
        self.smile = face.get("Smile", {}).get("Value")
        self.eyeglasses = face.get("Eyeglasses", {}).get("Value")
        self.sunglasses = face.get("Sunglasses", {}).get("Value")
        self.gender = face.get("Gender", {}).get("Value", None)
        self.beard = face.get("Beard", {}).get("Value")
        self.mustache = face.get("Mustache", {}).get("Value")
        self.eyes_open = face.get("EyesOpen", {}).get("Value")
        self.mouth_open = face.get("MouthOpen", {}).get("Value")
        self.emotions = [
            emo.get("Type")
            for emo in face.get("Emotions", [])
            if emo.get("Confidence", 0) > 50
        ]
        self.face_id = face.get("FaceId")
        self.image_id = face.get("ImageId")
        self.timestamp = timestamp

    def to_dict(self):
        """
        Renders some of the face data to a dict.
```

```
        :return: A dict that contains the face data.
        """
        rendering = {}
        if self.bounding_box is not None:
            rendering["bounding_box"] = self.bounding_box
        if self.age_range is not None:
            rendering["age"] = f"{self.age_range[0]} - {self.age_range[1]}"
        if self.gender is not None:
            rendering["gender"] = self.gender
        if self.emotions:
            rendering["emotions"] = self.emotions
        if self.face_id is not None:
            rendering["face_id"] = self.face_id
        if self.image_id is not None:
            rendering["image_id"] = self.image_id
        if self.timestamp is not None:
            rendering["timestamp"] = self.timestamp
        has = []
        if self.smile:
            has.append("smile")
        if self.eyeglasses:
            has.append("eyeglasses")
        if self.sunglasses:
            has.append("sunglasses")
        if self.beard:
            has.append("beard")
        if self.mustache:
            has.append("mustache")
        if self.eyes_open:
            has.append("open eyes")
        if self.mouth_open:
            has.append("open mouth")
        if has:
            rendering["has"] = has
        return rendering
```

래퍼 클래스를 사용하여 이미지 세트에서 얼굴 컬렉션을 만든 다음 컬렉션에서 얼굴을 검색합니다.

```
def usage_demo():
```

```
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the Amazon Rekognition face collection demo!")
    print("-" * 88)

    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    rekognition_client = boto3.client("rekognition")
    images = [
        RekognitionImage.from_file(
            ".media/pexels-agung-pandit-wiguna-1128316.jpg",
            rekognition_client,
            image_name="sitting",
        ),
        RekognitionImage.from_file(
            ".media/pexels-agung-pandit-wiguna-1128317.jpg",
            rekognition_client,
            image_name="hopping",
        ),
        RekognitionImage.from_file(
            ".media/pexels-agung-pandit-wiguna-1128318.jpg",
            rekognition_client,
            image_name="biking",
        ),
    ]

    collection_mgr = RekognitionCollectionManager(rekognition_client)
    collection = collection_mgr.create_collection("doc-example-collection-demo")
    print(f"Created collection {collection.collection_id}:")
    pprint(collection.describe_collection())

    print("Indexing faces from three images:")
    for image in images:
        collection.index_faces(image, 10)
    print("Listing faces in collection:")
    faces = collection.list_faces(10)
    for face in faces:
        pprint(face.to_dict())
    input("Press Enter to continue.")

    print(
        f"Searching for faces in the collection that match the first face in the
"
        f"list (Face ID: {faces[0].face_id}."
    )
```

```
    found_faces = collection.search_faces(faces[0].face_id, 80, 10)
    print(f"Found {len(found_faces)} matching faces.")
    for face in found_faces:
        pprint(face.to_dict())
    input("Press Enter to continue.")

    print(
        f"Searching for faces in the collection that match the largest face in "
        f"{images[0].image_name}."
    )
    image_face, match_faces = collection.search_faces_by_image(images[0], 80, 10)
    print(f"The largest face in {images[0].image_name} is:")
    pprint(image_face.to_dict())
    print(f"Found {len(match_faces)} matching faces.")
    for face in match_faces:
        pprint(face.to_dict())
    input("Press Enter to continue.")

    collection.delete_collection()
    print("Thanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)
```

사용자가 레이블을 사용하여 사진을 관리할 수 있는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션 만들기

다음 코드 예제에서는 사용자가 레이블을 사용하여 사진을 관리할 수 있는 서버리스 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지에서 레이블을 감지하고 나중에 검색할 수 있도록 저장하는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션을 개발하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제의 출처에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS 커뮤니티의 게시물을 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

C++

SDK for C++

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지에서 레이블을 감지하고 나중에 검색할 수 있도록 저장하는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션을 개발하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제의 출처에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS 커뮤니티의 게시물을 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지에서 레이블을 감지하고 나중에 검색할 수 있도록 저장하는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션을 개발하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제의 출처에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS 커뮤니티의 게시물을 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지에서 레이블을 감지하고 나중에 검색할 수 있도록 저장하는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션을 개발하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제의 출처에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS 커뮤니티의 게시물을 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지에서 레이블을 감지하고 나중에 검색할 수 있도록 저장하는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션을 개발하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제의 출처에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS 커뮤니티의 게시물을 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

PHP

SDK for PHP

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지에서 레이블을 감지하고 나중에 검색할 수 있도록 저장하는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션을 개발하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제의 출처에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS 커뮤니티의 게시물을 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

Rust

SDK for Rust

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지에서 레이블을 감지하고 나중에 검색할 수 있도록 저장하는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션을 개발하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제의 출처에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS 커뮤니티의 게시물을 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon Rekognition으로 이미지에서 PPE 감지

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지에서 개인 보호 장비(PPE)를 감지하는 앱을 구축하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

개인 보호 장비로 이미지를 감지하는 AWS Lambda 함수를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- DynamoDB
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지의 요소 감지 및 표시

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지에서 요소를 감지하고 표시합니다.
- 이미지를 표시하고 감지된 요소 주위에 경계 상자를 그립니다.

자세한 내용은 경계 상자 표시를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Rekognition 함수를 래핑하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
import logging
from pprint import pprint
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError
import requests

from rekognition_objects import (
    RekognitionFace,
    RekognitionCelebrity,
    RekognitionLabel,
    RekognitionModerationLabel,
    RekognitionText,
    show_bounding_boxes,
    show_polygons,
)

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


class RekognitionImage:
    """
    Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition image. This class is a thin wrapper
    around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """

    def __init__(self, image, image_name, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes the image object.

        :param image: Data that defines the image, either the image bytes or
                      an Amazon S3 bucket and object key.
```

```
        :param image_name: The name of the image.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.image = image
        self.image_name = image_name
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client


    @classmethod
    def from_file(cls, image_file_name, rekognition_client, image_name=None):
        """
        Creates a RekognitionImage object from a local file.

        :param image_file_name: The file name of the image. The file is opened
and its
                                bytes are read.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        :param image_name: The name of the image. If this is not specified, the
                           file name is used as the image name.
        :return: The RekognitionImage object, initialized with image bytes from
the
                 file.
        """
        with open(image_file_name, "rb") as img_file:
            image = {"Bytes": img_file.read()}
        name = image_file_name if image_name is None else image_name
        return cls(image, name, rekognition_client)


    @classmethod
    def from_bucket(cls, s3_object, rekognition_client):
        """
        Creates a RekognitionImage object from an Amazon S3 object.

        :param s3_object: An Amazon S3 object that identifies the image. The
image
                          is not retrieved until needed for a later call.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        :return: The RekognitionImage object, initialized with Amazon S3 object
data.
        """
        image = {"S3Object": {"Bucket": s3_object.bucket_name, "Name":
s3_object.key}}
        return cls(image, s3_object.key, rekognition_client)
```

```
    def detect_faces(self):
        """
        Detects faces in the image.

        :return: The list of faces found in the image.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.detect_faces(
                Image=self.image, Attributes=["ALL"]
            )
            faces = [RekognitionFace(face) for face in response["FaceDetails"]]
            logger.info("Detected %s faces.", len(faces))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect faces in %s.", self.image_name)
            raise
        else:
            return faces


    def detect_labels(self, max_labels):
        """
        Detects labels in the image. Labels are objects and people.

        :param max_labels: The maximum number of labels to return.
        :return: The list of labels detected in the image.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.detect_labels(
                Image=self.image, MaxLabels=max_labels
            )
            labels = [RekognitionLabel(label) for label in response["Labels"]]
            logger.info("Found %s labels in %s.", len(labels), self.image_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.info("Couldn't detect labels in %s.", self.image_name)
            raise
        else:
            return labels


    def recognize_celebrities(self):
        """
        Detects celebrities in the image.
```

```
        :return: A tuple. The first element is the list of celebrities found in
                 the image. The second element is the list of faces that were
                 detected but did not match any known celebrities.
        """
        try:
            response =
self.rekognition_client.recognize_celebrities(Image=self.image)
            celebrities = [
                RekognitionCelebrity(celeb) for celeb in
response["CelebrityFaces"]
            ]
            other_faces = [
                RekognitionFace(face) for face in response["UnrecognizedFaces"]
            ]
            logger.info(
                "Found %s celebrities and %s other faces in %s.",
                len(celebrities),
                len(other_faces),
                self.image_name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect celebrities in %s.",
self.image_name)
            raise
        else:
            return celebrities, other_faces



    def compare_faces(self, target_image, similarity):
        """
        Compares faces in the image with the largest face in the target image.

        :param target_image: The target image to compare against.
        :param similarity: Faces in the image must have a similarity value
greater
                           than this value to be included in the results.
        :return: A tuple. The first element is the list of faces that match the
                 reference image. The second element is the list of faces that
have
                 a similarity value below the specified threshold.
        """
        try:
```

```
            response = self.rekognition_client.compare_faces(
                SourceImage=self.image,
                TargetImage=target_image.image,
                SimilarityThreshold=similarity,
            )
            matches = [
                RekognitionFace(match["Face"]) for match in
response["FaceMatches"]
            ]
            unmatches = [RekognitionFace(face) for face in
response["UnmatchedFaces"]]
            logger.info(
                "Found %s matched faces and %s unmatched faces.",
                len(matches),
                len(unmatches),
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't match faces from %s to %s.",
                self.image_name,
                target_image.image_name,
            )
            raise
        else:
            return matches, unmatches


    def detect_moderation_labels(self):
        """
        Detects moderation labels in the image. Moderation labels identify
content
        that may be inappropriate for some audiences.

        :return: The list of moderation labels found in the image.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.detect_moderation_labels(
                Image=self.image
            )
            labels = [
                RekognitionModerationLabel(label)
                for label in response["ModerationLabels"]
            ]
            logger.info(
```

```
                "Found %s moderation labels in %s.", len(labels), self.image_name
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't detect moderation labels in %s.", self.image_name
            )
            raise
        else:
            return labels


    def detect_text(self):
        """
        Detects text in the image.

        :return The list of text elements found in the image.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.detect_text(Image=self.image)
            texts = [RekognitionText(text) for text in
 response["TextDetections"]]
            logger.info("Found %s texts in %s.", len(texts), self.image_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect text in %s.", self.image_name)
            raise
        else:
            return texts
```

경계 상자와 다각형을 그리는 도우미 함수를 생성합니다.

```
import io
import logging
from PIL import Image, ImageDraw

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def show_bounding_boxes(image_bytes, box_sets, colors):
    """
    Draws bounding boxes on an image and shows it with the default image viewer.
```

```
    :param image_bytes: The image to draw, as bytes.
    :param box_sets: A list of lists of bounding boxes to draw on the image.
    :param colors: A list of colors to use to draw the bounding boxes.
    """
    image = Image.open(io.BytesIO(image_bytes))
    draw = ImageDraw.Draw(image)
    for boxes, color in zip(box_sets, colors):
        for box in boxes:
            left = image.width * box["Left"]
            top = image.height * box["Top"]
            right = (image.width * box["Width"]) + left
            bottom = (image.height * box["Height"]) + top
            draw.rectangle([left, top, right, bottom], outline=color, width=3)
    image.show()



def show_polygons(image_bytes, polygons, color):
    """
    Draws polygons on an image and shows it with the default image viewer.

    :param image_bytes: The image to draw, as bytes.
    :param polygons: The list of polygons to draw on the image.
    :param color: The color to use to draw the polygons.
    """
    image = Image.open(io.BytesIO(image_bytes))
    draw = ImageDraw.Draw(image)
    for polygon in polygons:
        draw.polygon(
            [
                (image.width * point["X"], image.height * point["Y"])
                for point in polygon
            ],
            outline=color,
        )
    image.show()
```

Amazon Rekognition에서 반환한 객체를 파싱하기 위한 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
class RekognitionFace:
```

```
    """Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition face."""

    def __init__(self, face, timestamp=None):
        """
        Initializes the face object.

        :param face: Face data, in the format returned by Amazon Rekognition
                     functions.
        :param timestamp: The time when the face was detected, if the face was
                          detected in a video.
        """
        self.bounding_box = face.get("BoundingBox")
        self.confidence = face.get("Confidence")
        self.landmarks = face.get("Landmarks")
        self.pose = face.get("Pose")
        self.quality = face.get("Quality")
        age_range = face.get("AgeRange")
        if age_range is not None:
            self.age_range = (age_range.get("Low"), age_range.get("High"))
        else:
            self.age_range = None
        self.smile = face.get("Smile", {}).get("Value")
        self.eyeglasses = face.get("Eyeglasses", {}).get("Value")
        self.sunglasses = face.get("Sunglasses", {}).get("Value")
        self.gender = face.get("Gender", {}).get("Value", None)
        self.beard = face.get("Beard", {}).get("Value")
        self.mustache = face.get("Mustache", {}).get("Value")
        self.eyes_open = face.get("EyesOpen", {}).get("Value")
        self.mouth_open = face.get("MouthOpen", {}).get("Value")
        self.emotions = [
            emo.get("Type")
            for emo in face.get("Emotions", [])
            if emo.get("Confidence", 0) > 50
        ]
        self.face_id = face.get("FaceId")
        self.image_id = face.get("ImageId")
        self.timestamp = timestamp

    def to_dict(self):
        """
        Renders some of the face data to a dict.

        :return: A dict that contains the face data.
        """
```

```
        rendering = {}
        if self.bounding_box is not None:
            rendering["bounding_box"] = self.bounding_box
        if self.age_range is not None:
            rendering["age"] = f"{self.age_range[0]} - {self.age_range[1]}"
        if self.gender is not None:
            rendering["gender"] = self.gender
        if self.emotions:
            rendering["emotions"] = self.emotions
        if self.face_id is not None:
            rendering["face_id"] = self.face_id
        if self.image_id is not None:
            rendering["image_id"] = self.image_id
        if self.timestamp is not None:
            rendering["timestamp"] = self.timestamp
        has = []
        if self.smile:
            has.append("smile")
        if self.eyeglasses:
            has.append("eyeglasses")
        if self.sunglasses:
            has.append("sunglasses")
        if self.beard:
            has.append("beard")
        if self.mustache:
            has.append("mustache")
        if self.eyes_open:
            has.append("open eyes")
        if self.mouth_open:
            has.append("open mouth")
        if has:
            rendering["has"] = has
        return rendering



class RekognitionCelebrity:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition celebrity."""

    def __init__(self, celebrity, timestamp=None):
        """
        Initializes the celebrity object.
```

```
        :param celebrity: Celebrity data, in the format returned by Amazon
 Rekognition
                          functions.
        :param timestamp: The time when the celebrity was detected, if the
 celebrity
                          was detected in a video.
        """
        self.info_urls = celebrity.get("Urls")
        self.name = celebrity.get("Name")
        self.id = celebrity.get("Id")
        self.face = RekognitionFace(celebrity.get("Face"))
        self.confidence = celebrity.get("MatchConfidence")
        self.bounding_box = celebrity.get("BoundingBox")
        self.timestamp = timestamp

    def to_dict(self):
        """
        Renders some of the celebrity data to a dict.

        :return: A dict that contains the celebrity data.
        """
        rendering = self.face.to_dict()
        if self.name is not None:
            rendering["name"] = self.name
        if self.info_urls:
            rendering["info URLs"] = self.info_urls
        if self.timestamp is not None:
            rendering["timestamp"] = self.timestamp
        return rendering



class RekognitionPerson:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition person."""

    def __init__(self, person, timestamp=None):
        """
        Initializes the person object.

        :param person: Person data, in the format returned by Amazon Rekognition
                       functions.
        :param timestamp: The time when the person was detected, if the person
                          was detected in a video.
        """
```

```
        self.index = person.get("Index")
        self.bounding_box = person.get("BoundingBox")
        face = person.get("Face")
        self.face = RekognitionFace(face) if face is not None else None
        self.timestamp = timestamp

    def to_dict(self):
        """
        Renders some of the person data to a dict.

        :return: A dict that contains the person data.
        """
        rendering = self.face.to_dict() if self.face is not None else {}
        if self.index is not None:
            rendering["index"] = self.index
        if self.bounding_box is not None:
            rendering["bounding_box"] = self.bounding_box
        if self.timestamp is not None:
            rendering["timestamp"] = self.timestamp
        return rendering



class RekognitionLabel:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition label."""

    def __init__(self, label, timestamp=None):
        """
        Initializes the label object.

        :param label: Label data, in the format returned by Amazon Rekognition
                      functions.
        :param timestamp: The time when the label was detected, if the label
                          was detected in a video.
        """
        self.name = label.get("Name")
        self.confidence = label.get("Confidence")
        self.instances = label.get("Instances")
        self.parents = label.get("Parents")
        self.timestamp = timestamp

    def to_dict(self):
        """
        Renders some of the label data to a dict.
```

```
        :return: A dict that contains the label data.
        """
        rendering = {}
        if self.name is not None:
            rendering["name"] = self.name
        if self.timestamp is not None:
            rendering["timestamp"] = self.timestamp
        return rendering



class RekognitionModerationLabel:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition moderation label."""

    def __init__(self, label, timestamp=None):
        """
        Initializes the moderation label object.

        :param label: Label data, in the format returned by Amazon Rekognition
                      functions.
        :param timestamp: The time when the moderation label was detected, if the
                          label was detected in a video.
        """
        self.name = label.get("Name")
        self.confidence = label.get("Confidence")
        self.parent_name = label.get("ParentName")
        self.timestamp = timestamp

    def to_dict(self):
        """
        Renders some of the moderation label data to a dict.

        :return: A dict that contains the moderation label data.
        """
        rendering = {}
        if self.name is not None:
            rendering["name"] = self.name
        if self.parent_name is not None:
            rendering["parent_name"] = self.parent_name
        if self.timestamp is not None:
            rendering["timestamp"] = self.timestamp
        return rendering
```

```
class RekognitionText:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition text element."""

    def __init__(self, text_data):
        """
        Initializes the text object.

        :param text_data: Text data, in the format returned by Amazon Rekognition
                          functions.
        """
        self.text = text_data.get("DetectedText")
        self.kind = text_data.get("Type")
        self.id = text_data.get("Id")
        self.parent_id = text_data.get("ParentId")
        self.confidence = text_data.get("Confidence")
        self.geometry = text_data.get("Geometry")

    def to_dict(self):
        """
        Renders some of the text data to a dict.

        :return: A dict that contains the text data.
        """
        rendering = {}
        if self.text is not None:
            rendering["text"] = self.text
        if self.kind is not None:
            rendering["kind"] = self.kind
        if self.geometry is not None:
            rendering["polygon"] = self.geometry.get("Polygon")
        return rendering
```

래퍼 클래스를 사용하여 이미지에서 요소를 감지하고 해당 요소의 경계 상자를 표시합니다. 이 예제에 사용된 이미지는 지침 및 추가 코드와 함께 GitHub에서 찾을 수 있습니다.

```
def usage_demo():
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the Amazon Rekognition image detection demo!")
```

```
    print("-" * 88)

    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")
    rekognition_client = boto3.client("rekognition")
    street_scene_file_name = ".media/pexels-kaique-rocha-109919.jpg"
    celebrity_file_name = ".media/pexels-pixabay-53370.jpg"
    one_girl_url = "https://dhei5unw3vrsx.cloudfront.net/images/
source3_resized.jpg"
    three_girls_url = "https://dhei5unw3vrsx.cloudfront.net/images/
target3_resized.jpg"
    swimwear_object = boto3.resource("s3").Object(
        "console-sample-images-pdx", "yoga_swimwear.jpg"
    )
    book_file_name = ".media/pexels-christina-morillo-1181671.jpg"

    street_scene_image = RekognitionImage.from_file(
        street_scene_file_name, rekognition_client
    )
    print(f"Detecting faces in {street_scene_image.image_name}...")
    faces = street_scene_image.detect_faces()
    print(f"Found {len(faces)} faces, here are the first three.")
    for face in faces[:3]:
        pprint(face.to_dict())
    show_bounding_boxes(
        street_scene_image.image["Bytes"],
        [[face.bounding_box for face in faces]],
        ["aqua"],
    )
    input("Press Enter to continue.")

    print(f"Detecting labels in {street_scene_image.image_name}...")
    labels = street_scene_image.detect_labels(100)
    print(f"Found {len(labels)} labels.")
    for label in labels:
        pprint(label.to_dict())
    names = []
    box_sets = []
    colors = ["aqua", "red", "white", "blue", "yellow", "green"]
    for label in labels:
        if label.instances:
            names.append(label.name)
            box_sets.append([inst["BoundingBox"] for inst in label.instances])
    print(f"Showing bounding boxes for {names} in {colors[:len(names)]}.")
    show_bounding_boxes(
```

```
        street_scene_image.image["Bytes"], box_sets, colors[: len(names)]
    )
    input("Press Enter to continue.")

    celebrity_image = RekognitionImage.from_file(
        celebrity_file_name, rekognition_client
    )
    print(f"Detecting celebrities in {celebrity_image.image_name}...")
    celebs, others = celebrity_image.recognize_celebrities()
    print(f"Found {len(celebs)} celebrities.")
    for celeb in celebs:
        pprint(celeb.to_dict())
    show_bounding_boxes(
        celebrity_image.image["Bytes"],
        [[celeb.face.bounding_box for celeb in celebs]],
        ["aqua"],
    )
    input("Press Enter to continue.")

    girl_image_response = requests.get(one_girl_url)
    girl_image = RekognitionImage(
        {"Bytes": girl_image_response.content}, "one-girl", rekognition_client
    )
    group_image_response = requests.get(three_girls_url)
    group_image = RekognitionImage(
        {"Bytes": group_image_response.content}, "three-girls",
rekognition_client
    )
    print("Comparing reference face to group of faces...")
    matches, unmatches = girl_image.compare_faces(group_image, 80)
    print(f"Found {len(matches)} face matching the reference face.")
    show_bounding_boxes(
        group_image.image["Bytes"],
        [[match.bounding_box for match in matches]],
        ["aqua"],
    )
    input("Press Enter to continue.")

    swimwear_image = RekognitionImage.from_bucket(swimwear_object,
rekognition_client)
    print(f"Detecting suggestive content in {swimwear_object.key}...")
    labels = swimwear_image.detect_moderation_labels()
    print(f"Found {len(labels)} moderation labels.")
    for label in labels:
```

```
        pprint(label.to_dict())
    input("Press Enter to continue.")

    book_image = RekognitionImage.from_file(book_file_name, rekognition_client)
    print(f"Detecting text in {book_image.image_name}...")
    texts = book_image.detect_text()
    print(f"Found {len(texts)} text instances. Here are the first seven:")
    for text in texts[:7]:
        pprint(text.to_dict())
    show_polygons(
        book_image.image["Bytes"], [text.geometry["Polygon"] for text in texts],
"aqua"
    )

    print("Thanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)
```

AWS SDK를 사용하여 이미지에서 얼굴 감지

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- Amazon S3 버킷에 이미지를 저장합니다.
- Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 연령대, 성별, 감정(예제: 웃음) 등의 얼굴 세부 정보를 감지합니다.
- 이러한 세부 정보를 표시합니다.

Rust

SDK for Rust

uploads 접두사를 사용하여 Amazon S3 버킷에 이미지를 저장하고, Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 연령대, 성별, 감정(예제: 웃음) 등의 얼굴 세부 정보를 감지한 후 이러한 세부 정보를 표시합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하십시오.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Rekognition

- Amazon S3

Amazon Rekognition 및 AWS SDK를 사용하여 비디오에서 정보 감지

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- Amazon Rekognition 작업을 시작하여 동영상에서 사람, 사물, 텍스트와 같은 요소를 탐지합니다.
- 작업이 완료될 때까지 작업 상태를 확인하세요.
- 각 작업에서 감지한 요소의 목록을 출력합니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon S3 버킷에 있는 동영상에서 유명인사의 결과를 가져옵니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.S3Object;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.NotificationChannel;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Video;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartCelebrityRecognitionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.CelebrityRecognitionSortBy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.VideoMetadata;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.CelebrityRecognition;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.CelebrityDetail;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartCelebrityRecognitionRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.GetCelebrityRecognitionRequest;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.GetCelebrityRecognitionResponse;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * To run this code example, ensure that you perform the Prerequisites as stated
 * in the Amazon Rekognition Guide:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/rekognition/latest/dg/video-analyzing-with-
sqs.html
 *
 * Also, ensure that set up your development environment, including your
 * credentials.
 *
 * For information, see this documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */

public class VideoCelebrityDetection {
    private static String startJobId = "";

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <bucket> <video> <topicArn> <roleArn>

                Where:
                   bucket - The name of the bucket in which the video is located
 (for example, (for example, myBucket).\s
                   video - The name of video (for example, people.mp4).\s
                   topicArn - The ARN of the Amazon Simple Notification Service
 (Amazon SNS) topic.\s
                   roleArn - The ARN of the AWS Identity and Access Management
 (IAM) role to use.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 4) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucket = args[0];
        String video = args[1];
```

```
        String topicArn = args[2];
        String roleArn = args[3];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        NotificationChannel channel = NotificationChannel.builder()
                .snsTopicArn(topicArn)
                .roleArn(roleArn)
                .build();

        startCelebrityDetection(rekClient, channel, bucket, video);
        getCelebrityDetectionResults(rekClient);
        System.out.println("This example is done!");
        rekClient.close();
    }

    public static void startCelebrityDetection(RekognitionClient rekClient,
            NotificationChannel channel,
            String bucket,
            String video) {
        try {
            S3Object s3Obj = S3Object.builder()
                    .bucket(bucket)
                    .name(video)
                    .build();

            Video vidOb = Video.builder()
                    .s3Object(s3Obj)
                    .build();

            StartCelebrityRecognitionRequest recognitionRequest =
StartCelebrityRecognitionRequest.builder()
                    .jobTag("Celebrities")
                    .notificationChannel(channel)
                    .video(vidOb)
                    .build();

            StartCelebrityRecognitionResponse startCelebrityRecognitionResult =
rekClient
                    .startCelebrityRecognition(recognitionRequest);
            startJobId = startCelebrityRecognitionResult.jobId();
```

```
        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void getCelebrityDetectionResults(RekognitionClient rekClient)
{
        try {
            String paginationToken = null;
            GetCelebrityRecognitionResponse recognitionResponse = null;
            boolean finished = false;
            String status;
            int yy = 0;

            do {
                if (recognitionResponse != null)
                    paginationToken = recognitionResponse.nextToken();

                GetCelebrityRecognitionRequest recognitionRequest =
GetCelebrityRecognitionRequest.builder()
                        .jobId(startJobId)
                        .nextToken(paginationToken)
                        .sortBy(CelebrityRecognitionSortBy.TIMESTAMP)
                        .maxResults(10)
                        .build();

                // Wait until the job succeeds
                while (!finished) {
                    recognitionResponse =
rekClient.getCelebrityRecognition(recognitionRequest);
                    status = recognitionResponse.jobStatusAsString();

                    if (status.compareTo("SUCCEEDED") == 0)
                        finished = true;
                    else {
                        System.out.println(yy + " status is: " + status);
                        Thread.sleep(1000);
                    }
                    yy++;
                }

                finished = false;
```

```
                // Proceed when the job is done - otherwise VideoMetadata is
 null.
                VideoMetadata videoMetaData =
 recognitionResponse.videoMetadata();
                System.out.println("Format: " + videoMetaData.format());
                System.out.println("Codec: " + videoMetaData.codec());
                System.out.println("Duration: " +
 videoMetaData.durationMillis());
                System.out.println("FrameRate: " + videoMetaData.frameRate());
                System.out.println("Job");

                List<CelebrityRecognition> celebs =
 recognitionResponse.celebrities();
                for (CelebrityRecognition celeb : celebs) {
                    long seconds = celeb.timestamp() / 1000;
                    System.out.print("Sec: " + seconds + " ");
                    CelebrityDetail details = celeb.celebrity();
                    System.out.println("Name: " + details.name());
                    System.out.println("Id: " + details.id());
                    System.out.println();
                }

            } while (recognitionResponse.nextToken() != null);

        } catch (RekognitionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

레이블 감지 작업을 통해 동영상의 레이블을 감지합니다.

```
import com.fasterxml.jackson.core.JsonProcessingException;
import com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonMappingException;
import com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode;
import com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.ObjectMapper;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartLabelDetectionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.NotificationChannel;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.S3Object;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Video;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartLabelDetectionRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.GetLabelDetectionRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.GetLabelDetectionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.LabelDetectionSortBy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.VideoMetadata;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.LabelDetection;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Label;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Instance;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Parent;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.SqsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.Message;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.ReceiveMessageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.DeleteMessageRequest;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class VideoDetect {
    private static String startJobId = "";

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <bucket> <video> <queueUrl> <topicArn> <roleArn>

                Where:
                   bucket - The name of the bucket in which the video is located
 (for example, (for example, myBucket).\s
                   video - The name of the video (for example, people.mp4).\s
                   queueUrl- The URL of a SQS queue.\s
```

```
                   topicArn - The ARN of the Amazon Simple Notification Service
(Amazon SNS) topic.\s
                   roleArn - The ARN of the AWS Identity and Access Management
(IAM) role to use.\s
               """;

       if (args.length != 5) {
           System.out.println(usage);
           System.exit(1);
       }

       String bucket = args[0];
       String video = args[1];
       String queueUrl = args[2];
       String topicArn = args[3];
       String roleArn = args[4];
       Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
       RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
               .region(region)
               .build();

       SqsClient sqs = SqsClient.builder()
               .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
               .build();

       NotificationChannel channel = NotificationChannel.builder()
               .snsTopicArn(topicArn)
               .roleArn(roleArn)
               .build();

       startLabels(rekClient, channel, bucket, video);
       getLabelJob(rekClient, sqs, queueUrl);
       System.out.println("This example is done!");
       sqs.close();
       rekClient.close();
   }

   public static void startLabels(RekognitionClient rekClient,
           NotificationChannel channel,
           String bucket,
           String video) {
       try {
           S3Object s3Obj = S3Object.builder()
                   .bucket(bucket)
```

```
                    .name(video)
                    .build();

            Video vidOb = Video.builder()
                    .s3Object(s3Obj)
                    .build();

            StartLabelDetectionRequest labelDetectionRequest =
StartLabelDetectionRequest.builder()
                    .jobTag("DetectingLabels")
                    .notificationChannel(channel)
                    .video(vidOb)
                    .minConfidence(50F)
                    .build();

            StartLabelDetectionResponse labelDetectionResponse =
rekClient.startLabelDetection(labelDetectionRequest);
            startJobId = labelDetectionResponse.jobId();

            boolean ans = true;
            String status = "";
            int yy = 0;
            while (ans) {

                GetLabelDetectionRequest detectionRequest =
GetLabelDetectionRequest.builder()
                        .jobId(startJobId)
                        .maxResults(10)
                        .build();

                GetLabelDetectionResponse result =
rekClient.getLabelDetection(detectionRequest);
                status = result.jobStatusAsString();

                if (status.compareTo("SUCCEEDED") == 0)
                    ans = false;
                else
                    System.out.println(yy + " status is: " + status);

                Thread.sleep(1000);
                yy++;
            }

            System.out.println(startJobId + " status is: " + status);
```

```
        } catch (RekognitionException | InterruptedException e) {
            e.getMessage();
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void getLabelJob(RekognitionClient rekClient, SqsClient sqs,
String queueUrl) {
        List<Message> messages;
        ReceiveMessageRequest messageRequest = ReceiveMessageRequest.builder()
                .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                .build();

        try {
            messages = sqs.receiveMessage(messageRequest).messages();

            if (!messages.isEmpty()) {
                for (Message message : messages) {
                    String notification = message.body();

                    // Get the status and job id from the notification
                    ObjectMapper mapper = new ObjectMapper();
                    JsonNode jsonMessageTree = mapper.readTree(notification);
                    JsonNode messageBodyText = jsonMessageTree.get("Message");
                    ObjectMapper operationResultMapper = new ObjectMapper();
                    JsonNode jsonResultTree =
operationResultMapper.readTree(messageBodyText.textValue());
                    JsonNode operationJobId = jsonResultTree.get("JobId");
                    JsonNode operationStatus = jsonResultTree.get("Status");
                    System.out.println("Job found in JSON is " + operationJobId);

                    DeleteMessageRequest deleteMessageRequest =
DeleteMessageRequest.builder()
                            .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                            .build();

                    String jobId = operationJobId.textValue();
                    if (startJobId.compareTo(jobId) == 0) {
                        System.out.println("Job id: " + operationJobId);
                        System.out.println("Status : " +
operationStatus.toString());

                        if (operationStatus.asText().equals("SUCCEEDED"))
```

```
                            getResultsLabels(rekClient);
                        else
                            System.out.println("Video analysis failed");

                        sqs.deleteMessage(deleteMessageRequest);
                    } else {
                        System.out.println("Job received was not job " +
startJobId);
                        sqs.deleteMessage(deleteMessageRequest);
                    }
                }
            }

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            e.getMessage();
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (JsonMappingException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        } catch (JsonProcessingException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }

    // Gets the job results by calling GetLabelDetection
    private static void getResultsLabels(RekognitionClient rekClient) {

        int maxResults = 10;
        String paginationToken = null;
        GetLabelDetectionResponse labelDetectionResult = null;

        try {
            do {
                if (labelDetectionResult != null)
                    paginationToken = labelDetectionResult.nextToken();

                GetLabelDetectionRequest labelDetectionRequest =
GetLabelDetectionRequest.builder()
                        .jobId(startJobId)
                        .sortBy(LabelDetectionSortBy.TIMESTAMP)
                        .maxResults(maxResults)
                        .nextToken(paginationToken)
                        .build();
```

```
                labelDetectionResult =
rekClient.getLabelDetection(labelDetectionRequest);
                VideoMetadata videoMetaData =
labelDetectionResult.videoMetadata();
                System.out.println("Format: " + videoMetaData.format());
                System.out.println("Codec: " + videoMetaData.codec());
                System.out.println("Duration: " +
videoMetaData.durationMillis());
                System.out.println("FrameRate: " + videoMetaData.frameRate());

                List<LabelDetection> detectedLabels =
labelDetectionResult.labels();
                for (LabelDetection detectedLabel : detectedLabels) {
                    long seconds = detectedLabel.timestamp();
                    Label label = detectedLabel.label();
                    System.out.println("Millisecond: " + seconds + " ");

                    System.out.println("   Label:" + label.name());
                    System.out.println("   Confidence:" +
detectedLabel.label().confidence().toString());

                    List<Instance> instances = label.instances();
                    System.out.println("   Instances of " + label.name());

                    if (instances.isEmpty()) {
                        System.out.println("        " + "None");
                    } else {
                        for (Instance instance : instances) {
                            System.out.println("        Confidence: " +
instance.confidence().toString());
                            System.out.println("        Bounding box: " +
instance.boundingBox().toString());
                        }
                    }
                    System.out.println("   Parent labels for " + label.name() +
":");
                    List<Parent> parents = label.parents();

                    if (parents.isEmpty()) {
                        System.out.println("        None");
                    } else {
                        for (Parent parent : parents) {
                            System.out.println("   " + parent.name());
                        }
```

```
                    }
                    System.out.println();
                }
            } while (labelDetectionResult != null &&
 labelDetectionResult.nextToken() != null);

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            e.getMessage();
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

Amazon S3 버킷에 저장된 동영상에서 얼굴을 감지합니다.

```
import com.fasterxml.jackson.core.JsonProcessingException;
import com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonMappingException;
import com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode;
import com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.ObjectMapper;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartLabelDetectionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.NotificationChannel;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.S3Object;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Video;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartLabelDetectionRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.GetLabelDetectionRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.GetLabelDetectionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.LabelDetectionSortBy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.VideoMetadata;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.LabelDetection;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Label;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Instance;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Parent;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.SqsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.Message;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.ReceiveMessageRequest;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.DeleteMessageRequest;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class VideoDetect {
    private static String startJobId = "";

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <bucket> <video> <queueUrl> <topicArn> <roleArn>

                Where:
                   bucket - The name of the bucket in which the video is located
 (for example, (for example, myBucket).\s
                   video - The name of the video (for example, people.mp4).\s
                   queueUrl- The URL of a SQS queue.\s
                   topicArn - The ARN of the Amazon Simple Notification Service
 (Amazon SNS) topic.\s
                   roleArn - The ARN of the AWS Identity and Access Management
 (IAM) role to use.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 5) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucket = args[0];
        String video = args[1];
        String queueUrl = args[2];
        String topicArn = args[3];
        String roleArn = args[4];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
```

```
                .build();

        SqsClient sqs = SqsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        NotificationChannel channel = NotificationChannel.builder()
                .snsTopicArn(topicArn)
                .roleArn(roleArn)
                .build();

        startLabels(rekClient, channel, bucket, video);
        getLabelJob(rekClient, sqs, queueUrl);
        System.out.println("This example is done!");
        sqs.close();
        rekClient.close();
    }

    public static void startLabels(RekognitionClient rekClient,
            NotificationChannel channel,
            String bucket,
            String video) {
        try {
            S3Object s3Obj = S3Object.builder()
                    .bucket(bucket)
                    .name(video)
                    .build();

            Video vidOb = Video.builder()
                    .s3Object(s3Obj)
                    .build();

            StartLabelDetectionRequest labelDetectionRequest =
StartLabelDetectionRequest.builder()
                    .jobTag("DetectingLabels")
                    .notificationChannel(channel)
                    .video(vidOb)
                    .minConfidence(50F)
                    .build();

            StartLabelDetectionResponse labelDetectionResponse =
rekClient.startLabelDetection(labelDetectionRequest);
            startJobId = labelDetectionResponse.jobId();
```

```
            boolean ans = true;
            String status = "";
            int yy = 0;
            while (ans) {

                GetLabelDetectionRequest detectionRequest =
GetLabelDetectionRequest.builder()
                        .jobId(startJobId)
                        .maxResults(10)
                        .build();

                GetLabelDetectionResponse result =
rekClient.getLabelDetection(detectionRequest);
                status = result.jobStatusAsString();

                if (status.compareTo("SUCCEEDED") == 0)
                    ans = false;
                else
                    System.out.println(yy + " status is: " + status);

                Thread.sleep(1000);
                yy++;
            }

            System.out.println(startJobId + " status is: " + status);

        } catch (RekognitionException | InterruptedException e) {
            e.getMessage();
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void getLabelJob(RekognitionClient rekClient, SqsClient sqs,
String queueUrl) {
        List<Message> messages;
        ReceiveMessageRequest messageRequest = ReceiveMessageRequest.builder()
                .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                .build();

        try {
            messages = sqs.receiveMessage(messageRequest).messages();

            if (!messages.isEmpty()) {
                for (Message message : messages) {
```

```
                    String notification = message.body();

                    // Get the status and job id from the notification
                    ObjectMapper mapper = new ObjectMapper();
                    JsonNode jsonMessageTree = mapper.readTree(notification);
                    JsonNode messageBodyText = jsonMessageTree.get("Message");
                    ObjectMapper operationResultMapper = new ObjectMapper();
                    JsonNode jsonResultTree =
operationResultMapper.readTree(messageBodyText.textValue());
                    JsonNode operationJobId = jsonResultTree.get("JobId");
                    JsonNode operationStatus = jsonResultTree.get("Status");
                    System.out.println("Job found in JSON is " + operationJobId);

                    DeleteMessageRequest deleteMessageRequest =
DeleteMessageRequest.builder()
                            .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                            .build();

                    String jobId = operationJobId.textValue();
                    if (startJobId.compareTo(jobId) == 0) {
                        System.out.println("Job id: " + operationJobId);
                        System.out.println("Status : " +
operationStatus.toString());

                        if (operationStatus.asText().equals("SUCCEEDED"))
                            getResultsLabels(rekClient);
                        else
                            System.out.println("Video analysis failed");

                        sqs.deleteMessage(deleteMessageRequest);
                    } else {
                        System.out.println("Job received was not job " +
startJobId);
                        sqs.deleteMessage(deleteMessageRequest);
                    }
                }
            }

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            e.getMessage();
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (JsonMappingException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        } catch (JsonProcessingException e) {
```

```
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }

    // Gets the job results by calling GetLabelDetection
    private static void getResultsLabels(RekognitionClient rekClient) {

        int maxResults = 10;
        String paginationToken = null;
        GetLabelDetectionResponse labelDetectionResult = null;

        try {
            do {
                if (labelDetectionResult != null)
                    paginationToken = labelDetectionResult.nextToken();

                GetLabelDetectionRequest labelDetectionRequest =
GetLabelDetectionRequest.builder()
                        .jobId(startJobId)
                        .sortBy(LabelDetectionSortBy.TIMESTAMP)
                        .maxResults(maxResults)
                        .nextToken(paginationToken)
                        .build();

                labelDetectionResult =
rekClient.getLabelDetection(labelDetectionRequest);
                VideoMetadata videoMetaData =
labelDetectionResult.videoMetadata();
                System.out.println("Format: " + videoMetaData.format());
                System.out.println("Codec: " + videoMetaData.codec());
                System.out.println("Duration: " +
videoMetaData.durationMillis());
                System.out.println("FrameRate: " + videoMetaData.frameRate());

                List<LabelDetection> detectedLabels =
labelDetectionResult.labels();
                for (LabelDetection detectedLabel : detectedLabels) {
                    long seconds = detectedLabel.timestamp();
                    Label label = detectedLabel.label();
                    System.out.println("Millisecond: " + seconds + " ");

                    System.out.println("   Label:" + label.name());
                    System.out.println("   Confidence:" +
detectedLabel.label().confidence().toString());
```

```
                    List<Instance> instances = label.instances();
                    System.out.println("   Instances of " + label.name());

                    if (instances.isEmpty()) {
                        System.out.println("        " + "None");
                    } else {
                        for (Instance instance : instances) {
                            System.out.println("        Confidence: " +
 instance.confidence().toString());
                            System.out.println("        Bounding box: " +
 instance.boundingBox().toString());
                        }
                    }
                    System.out.println("   Parent labels for " + label.name() +
 ":");
                    List<Parent> parents = label.parents();

                    if (parents.isEmpty()) {
                        System.out.println("        None");
                    } else {
                        for (Parent parent : parents) {
                            System.out.println("   " + parent.name());
                        }
                    }
                    System.out.println();
                }
            } while (labelDetectionResult != null &&
 labelDetectionResult.nextToken() != null);

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            e.getMessage();
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

Amazon S3 버킷에 저장된 동영상에서 부적절하거나 불쾌감을 주는 콘텐츠를 감지합니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.NotificationChannel;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.S3Object;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Video;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartContentModerationRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartContentModerationResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.GetContentModerationResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.GetContentModerationRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.VideoMetadata;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.ContentModerationDetection;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class VideoDetectInappropriate {
    private static String startJobId = "";

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <bucket> <video> <topicArn> <roleArn>

                Where:
                   bucket - The name of the bucket in which the video is located
 (for example, (for example, myBucket).\s
                   video - The name of video (for example, people.mp4).\s
                   topicArn - The ARN of the Amazon Simple Notification Service
 (Amazon SNS) topic.\s
                   roleArn - The ARN of the AWS Identity and Access Management
 (IAM) role to use.\s
                """;
```

```
        if (args.length != 4) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucket = args[0];
        String video = args[1];
        String topicArn = args[2];
        String roleArn = args[3];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        NotificationChannel channel = NotificationChannel.builder()
                .snsTopicArn(topicArn)
                .roleArn(roleArn)
                .build();

        startModerationDetection(rekClient, channel, bucket, video);
        getModResults(rekClient);
        System.out.println("This example is done!");
        rekClient.close();
    }

    public static void startModerationDetection(RekognitionClient rekClient,
            NotificationChannel channel,
            String bucket,
            String video) {

        try {
            S3Object s3Obj = S3Object.builder()
                    .bucket(bucket)
                    .name(video)
                    .build();

            Video vidOb = Video.builder()
                    .s3Object(s3Obj)
                    .build();

            StartContentModerationRequest modDetectionRequest =
StartContentModerationRequest.builder()
                    .jobTag("Moderation")
                    .notificationChannel(channel)
```

```
                    .video(vidOb)
                    .build();

            StartContentModerationResponse startModDetectionResult = rekClient
                    .startContentModeration(modDetectionRequest);
            startJobId = startModDetectionResult.jobId();

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void getModResults(RekognitionClient rekClient) {
        try {
            String paginationToken = null;
            GetContentModerationResponse modDetectionResponse = null;
            boolean finished = false;
            String status;
            int yy = 0;

            do {
                if (modDetectionResponse != null)
                    paginationToken = modDetectionResponse.nextToken();

                GetContentModerationRequest modRequest =
GetContentModerationRequest.builder()
                        .jobId(startJobId)
                        .nextToken(paginationToken)
                        .maxResults(10)
                        .build();

                // Wait until the job succeeds.
                while (!finished) {
                    modDetectionResponse =
rekClient.getContentModeration(modRequest);
                    status = modDetectionResponse.jobStatusAsString();

                    if (status.compareTo("SUCCEEDED") == 0)
                        finished = true;
                    else {
                        System.out.println(yy + " status is: " + status);
                        Thread.sleep(1000);
                    }
```

```
                    yy++;
                }

                finished = false;

                // Proceed when the job is done - otherwise VideoMetadata is
 null.
                VideoMetadata videoMetaData =
 modDetectionResponse.videoMetadata();
                System.out.println("Format: " + videoMetaData.format());
                System.out.println("Codec: " + videoMetaData.codec());
                System.out.println("Duration: " +
 videoMetaData.durationMillis());
                System.out.println("FrameRate: " + videoMetaData.frameRate());
                System.out.println("Job");

                List<ContentModerationDetection> mods =
 modDetectionResponse.moderationLabels();
                for (ContentModerationDetection mod : mods) {
                    long seconds = mod.timestamp() / 1000;
                    System.out.print("Mod label: " + seconds + " ");
                    System.out.println(mod.moderationLabel().toString());
                    System.out.println();
                }

            } while (modDetectionResponse != null &&
 modDetectionResponse.nextToken() != null);

        } catch (RekognitionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

Amazon S3 버킷에 저장된 동영상에서 기술적 큐 세그먼트와 샷 감지 세그먼트를 감지합니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.S3Object;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.NotificationChannel;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Video;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartShotDetectionFilter;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartTechnicalCueDetectionFilter;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartSegmentDetectionFilters;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartSegmentDetectionRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartSegmentDetectionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.GetSegmentDetectionResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.GetSegmentDetectionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.VideoMetadata;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.SegmentDetection;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.TechnicalCueSegment;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.ShotSegment;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.SegmentType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.SqsClient;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class VideoDetectSegment {
    private static String startJobId = "";

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <bucket> <video> <topicArn> <roleArn>

                Where:
                   bucket - The name of the bucket in which the video is located
 (for example, (for example, myBucket).\s
                   video - The name of video (for example, people.mp4).\s
```

```
                    topicArn - The ARN of the Amazon Simple Notification Service
(Amazon SNS) topic.\s
                    roleArn - The ARN of the AWS Identity and Access Management
(IAM) role to use.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 4) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucket = args[0];
        String video = args[1];
        String topicArn = args[2];
        String roleArn = args[3];

        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        SqsClient sqs = SqsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        NotificationChannel channel = NotificationChannel.builder()
                .snsTopicArn(topicArn)
                .roleArn(roleArn)
                .build();

        startSegmentDetection(rekClient, channel, bucket, video);
        getSegmentResults(rekClient);
        System.out.println("This example is done!");
        sqs.close();
        rekClient.close();
    }

    public static void startSegmentDetection(RekognitionClient rekClient,
            NotificationChannel channel,
            String bucket,
            String video) {
        try {
            S3Object s3Obj = S3Object.builder()
                    .bucket(bucket)
```

```
                    .name(video)
                    .build();

            Video vidOb = Video.builder()
                    .s3Object(s3Obj)
                    .build();

            StartShotDetectionFilter cueDetectionFilter =
StartShotDetectionFilter.builder()
                    .minSegmentConfidence(60F)
                    .build();

            StartTechnicalCueDetectionFilter technicalCueDetectionFilter =
StartTechnicalCueDetectionFilter.builder()
                    .minSegmentConfidence(60F)
                    .build();

            StartSegmentDetectionFilters filters =
StartSegmentDetectionFilters.builder()
                    .shotFilter(cueDetectionFilter)
                    .technicalCueFilter(technicalCueDetectionFilter)
                    .build();

            StartSegmentDetectionRequest segDetectionRequest =
StartSegmentDetectionRequest.builder()
                    .jobTag("DetectingLabels")
                    .notificationChannel(channel)
                    .segmentTypes(SegmentType.TECHNICAL_CUE, SegmentType.SHOT)
                    .video(vidOb)
                    .filters(filters)
                    .build();

            StartSegmentDetectionResponse segDetectionResponse =
rekClient.startSegmentDetection(segDetectionRequest);
            startJobId = segDetectionResponse.jobId();

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            e.getMessage();
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void getSegmentResults(RekognitionClient rekClient) {
        try {
```

```
            String paginationToken = null;
            GetSegmentDetectionResponse segDetectionResponse = null;
            boolean finished = false;
            String status;
            int yy = 0;

            do {
                if (segDetectionResponse != null)
                    paginationToken = segDetectionResponse.nextToken();

                GetSegmentDetectionRequest recognitionRequest =
GetSegmentDetectionRequest.builder()
                        .jobId(startJobId)
                        .nextToken(paginationToken)
                        .maxResults(10)
                        .build();

                // Wait until the job succeeds.
                while (!finished) {
                    segDetectionResponse =
rekClient.getSegmentDetection(recognitionRequest);
                    status = segDetectionResponse.jobStatusAsString();

                    if (status.compareTo("SUCCEEDED") == 0)
                        finished = true;
                    else {
                        System.out.println(yy + " status is: " + status);
                        Thread.sleep(1000);
                    }
                    yy++;
                }
                finished = false;

                // Proceed when the job is done - otherwise VideoMetadata is
null.
                List<VideoMetadata> videoMetaData =
segDetectionResponse.videoMetadata();
                for (VideoMetadata metaData : videoMetaData) {
                    System.out.println("Format: " + metaData.format());
                    System.out.println("Codec: " + metaData.codec());
                    System.out.println("Duration: " + metaData.durationMillis());
                    System.out.println("FrameRate: " + metaData.frameRate());
                    System.out.println("Job");
                }
```

```
                List<SegmentDetection> detectedSegments =
 segDetectionResponse.segments();
                for (SegmentDetection detectedSegment : detectedSegments) {
                    String type = detectedSegment.type().toString();
                    if (type.contains(SegmentType.TECHNICAL_CUE.toString())) {
                        System.out.println("Technical Cue");
                        TechnicalCueSegment segmentCue =
 detectedSegment.technicalCueSegment();
                        System.out.println("\tType: " + segmentCue.type());
                        System.out.println("\tConfidence: " +
 segmentCue.confidence().toString());
                    }

                    if (type.contains(SegmentType.SHOT.toString())) {
                        System.out.println("Shot");
                        ShotSegment segmentShot = detectedSegment.shotSegment();
                        System.out.println("\tIndex " + segmentShot.index());
                        System.out.println("\tConfidence: " +
 segmentShot.confidence().toString());
                    }

                    long seconds = detectedSegment.durationMillis();
                    System.out.println("\tDuration : " + seconds + "
 milliseconds");
                    System.out.println("\tStart time code: " +
 detectedSegment.startTimecodeSMPTE());
                    System.out.println("\tEnd time code: " +
 detectedSegment.endTimecodeSMPTE());
                    System.out.println("\tDuration time code: " +
 detectedSegment.durationSMPTE());
                    System.out.println();
                }

            } while (segDetectionResponse != null &&
 segDetectionResponse.nextToken() != null);

        } catch (RekognitionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

Amazon S3 버킷에 저장된 동영상에서 텍스트를 감지합니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.S3Object;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.NotificationChannel;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Video;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartTextDetectionRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartTextDetectionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.GetTextDetectionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.GetTextDetectionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.VideoMetadata;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.TextDetectionResult;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class VideoDetectText {
    private static String startJobId = "";

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <bucket> <video> <topicArn> <roleArn>

                Where:
                   bucket - The name of the bucket in which the video is located
 (for example, (for example, myBucket).\s
                   video - The name of video (for example, people.mp4).\s
```

```
                    topicArn - The ARN of the Amazon Simple Notification Service
(Amazon SNS) topic.\s
                    roleArn - The ARN of the AWS Identity and Access Management
(IAM) role to use.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 4) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucket = args[0];
        String video = args[1];
        String topicArn = args[2];
        String roleArn = args[3];

        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        NotificationChannel channel = NotificationChannel.builder()
                .snsTopicArn(topicArn)
                .roleArn(roleArn)
                .build();

        startTextLabels(rekClient, channel, bucket, video);
        getTextResults(rekClient);
        System.out.println("This example is done!");
        rekClient.close();
    }

    public static void startTextLabels(RekognitionClient rekClient,
            NotificationChannel channel,
            String bucket,
            String video) {
        try {
            S3Object s3Obj = S3Object.builder()
                    .bucket(bucket)
                    .name(video)
                    .build();

            Video vidOb = Video.builder()
                    .s3Object(s3Obj)
```

```
                    .build();

            StartTextDetectionRequest labelDetectionRequest =
StartTextDetectionRequest.builder()
                    .jobTag("DetectingLabels")
                    .notificationChannel(channel)
                    .video(vidOb)
                    .build();

            StartTextDetectionResponse labelDetectionResponse =
rekClient.startTextDetection(labelDetectionRequest);
            startJobId = labelDetectionResponse.jobId();

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void getTextResults(RekognitionClient rekClient) {
        try {
            String paginationToken = null;
            GetTextDetectionResponse textDetectionResponse = null;
            boolean finished = false;
            String status;
            int yy = 0;

            do {
                if (textDetectionResponse != null)
                    paginationToken = textDetectionResponse.nextToken();

                GetTextDetectionRequest recognitionRequest =
GetTextDetectionRequest.builder()
                        .jobId(startJobId)
                        .nextToken(paginationToken)
                        .maxResults(10)
                        .build();

                // Wait until the job succeeds.
                while (!finished) {
                    textDetectionResponse =
rekClient.getTextDetection(recognitionRequest);
                    status = textDetectionResponse.jobStatusAsString();
```

```
                    if (status.compareTo("SUCCEEDED") == 0)
                        finished = true;
                    else {
                        System.out.println(yy + " status is: " + status);
                        Thread.sleep(1000);
                    }
                    yy++;
                }

                finished = false;

                // Proceed when the job is done - otherwise VideoMetadata is
null.
                VideoMetadata videoMetaData =
textDetectionResponse.videoMetadata();
                System.out.println("Format: " + videoMetaData.format());
                System.out.println("Codec: " + videoMetaData.codec());
                System.out.println("Duration: " +
videoMetaData.durationMillis());
                System.out.println("FrameRate: " + videoMetaData.frameRate());
                System.out.println("Job");

                List<TextDetectionResult> labels =
textDetectionResponse.textDetections();
                for (TextDetectionResult detectedText : labels) {
                    System.out.println("Confidence: " +
detectedText.textDetection().confidence().toString());
                    System.out.println("Id : " +
detectedText.textDetection().id());
                    System.out.println("Parent Id: " +
detectedText.textDetection().parentId());
                    System.out.println("Type: " +
detectedText.textDetection().type());
                    System.out.println("Text: " +
detectedText.textDetection().detectedText());
                    System.out.println();
                }

            } while (textDetectionResponse != null &&
textDetectionResponse.nextToken() != null);

        } catch (RekognitionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }
    }
}
```

Amazon S3 버킷에 저장된 동영상에서 사람을 감지합니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.S3Object;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.NotificationChannel;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartPersonTrackingRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Video;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartPersonTrackingResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.GetPersonTrackingResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.GetPersonTrackingRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.VideoMetadata;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.PersonDetection;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class VideoPersonDetection {
    private static String startJobId = "";

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <bucket> <video> <topicArn> <roleArn>
```

```
                Where:
                   bucket - The name of the bucket in which the video is located
(for example, (for example, myBucket).\s
                   video - The name of video (for example, people.mp4).\s
                   topicArn - The ARN of the Amazon Simple Notification Service
(Amazon SNS) topic.\s
                   roleArn - The ARN of the AWS Identity and Access Management
(IAM) role to use.\s
                """;

       if (args.length != 4) {
           System.out.println(usage);
           System.exit(1);
       }

       String bucket = args[0];
       String video = args[1];
       String topicArn = args[2];
       String roleArn = args[3];
       Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
       RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
               .region(region)
               .build();

       NotificationChannel channel = NotificationChannel.builder()
               .snsTopicArn(topicArn)
               .roleArn(roleArn)
               .build();

       startPersonLabels(rekClient, channel, bucket, video);
       getPersonDetectionResults(rekClient);
       System.out.println("This example is done!");
       rekClient.close();
   }

   public static void startPersonLabels(RekognitionClient rekClient,
           NotificationChannel channel,
           String bucket,
           String video) {
       try {
           S3Object s3Obj = S3Object.builder()
                   .bucket(bucket)
                   .name(video)
                   .build();
```

```
            Video vidOb = Video.builder()
                    .s3Object(s3Obj)
                    .build();

            StartPersonTrackingRequest personTrackingRequest =
StartPersonTrackingRequest.builder()
                    .jobTag("DetectingLabels")
                    .video(vidOb)
                    .notificationChannel(channel)
                    .build();

            StartPersonTrackingResponse labelDetectionResponse =
rekClient.startPersonTracking(personTrackingRequest);
            startJobId = labelDetectionResponse.jobId();

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void getPersonDetectionResults(RekognitionClient rekClient) {
        try {
            String paginationToken = null;
            GetPersonTrackingResponse personTrackingResult = null;
            boolean finished = false;
            String status;
            int yy = 0;

            do {
                if (personTrackingResult != null)
                    paginationToken = personTrackingResult.nextToken();

                GetPersonTrackingRequest recognitionRequest =
GetPersonTrackingRequest.builder()
                        .jobId(startJobId)
                        .nextToken(paginationToken)
                        .maxResults(10)
                        .build();

                // Wait until the job succeeds
                while (!finished) {
```

```
                    personTrackingResult =
rekClient.getPersonTracking(recognitionRequest);
                    status = personTrackingResult.jobStatusAsString();

                    if (status.compareTo("SUCCEEDED") == 0)
                        finished = true;
                    else {
                        System.out.println(yy + " status is: " + status);
                        Thread.sleep(1000);
                    }
                    yy++;
                }

                finished = false;

                // Proceed when the job is done - otherwise VideoMetadata is
null.
                VideoMetadata videoMetaData =
personTrackingResult.videoMetadata();

                System.out.println("Format: " + videoMetaData.format());
                System.out.println("Codec: " + videoMetaData.codec());
                System.out.println("Duration: " +
videoMetaData.durationMillis());
                System.out.println("FrameRate: " + videoMetaData.frameRate());
                System.out.println("Job");

                List<PersonDetection> detectedPersons =
personTrackingResult.persons();
                for (PersonDetection detectedPerson : detectedPersons) {
                    long seconds = detectedPerson.timestamp() / 1000;
                    System.out.print("Sec: " + seconds + " ");
                    System.out.println("Person Identifier: " +
detectedPerson.person().index());
                    System.out.println();
                }

            } while (personTrackingResult != null &&
personTrackingResult.nextToken() != null);

        } catch (RekognitionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - GetCelebrityRecognition
  - GetContentModeration
  - GetLabelDetection
  - GetPersonTracking
  - GetSegmentDetection
  - GetTextDetection
  - StartCelebrityRecognition
  - StartContentModeration
  - StartLabelDetection
  - StartPersonTracking
  - StartSegmentDetection
  - StartTextDetection

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon S3 버킷에 저장된 동영상에서 얼굴을 감지합니다.

```
suspend fun startFaceDetection(
    channelVal: NotificationChannel?,
    bucketVal: String,
    videoVal: String,
) {
    val s3Obj =
        S3Object {
```

```
            bucket = bucketVal
            name = videoVal
        }
    val vidOb =
        Video {
            s3Object = s3Obj
        }

    val request =
        StartFaceDetectionRequest {
            jobTag = "Faces"
            faceAttributes = FaceAttributes.All
            notificationChannel = channelVal
            video = vidOb
        }

    RekognitionClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        val startLabelDetectionResult = rekClient.startFaceDetection(request)
        startJobId = startLabelDetectionResult.jobId.toString()
    }
}

suspend fun getFaceResults() {
    var finished = false
    var status: String
    var yy = 0
    RekognitionClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        var response: GetFaceDetectionResponse? = null

        val recognitionRequest =
            GetFaceDetectionRequest {
                jobId = startJobId
                maxResults = 10
            }

        // Wait until the job succeeds.
        while (!finished) {
            response = rekClient.getFaceDetection(recognitionRequest)
            status = response.jobStatus.toString()
            if (status.compareTo("Succeeded") == 0) {
                finished = true
            } else {
                println("$yy status is: $status")
                delay(1000)
```

```
            }
            yy++
        }

        // Proceed when the job is done - otherwise VideoMetadata is null.
        val videoMetaData = response?.videoMetadata
        println("Format: ${videoMetaData?.format}")
        println("Codec: ${videoMetaData?.codec}")
        println("Duration: ${videoMetaData?.durationMillis}")
        println("FrameRate: ${videoMetaData?.frameRate}")

        // Show face information.
        response?.faces?.forEach { face ->
            println("Age: ${face.face?.ageRange}")
            println("Face: ${face.face?.beard}")
            println("Eye glasses: ${face?.face?.eyeglasses}")
            println("Mustache: ${face.face?.mustache}")
            println("Smile: ${face.face?.smile}")
        }
    }
}
```

Amazon S3 버킷에 저장된 동영상에서 부적절하거나 불쾌감을 주는 콘텐츠를 감지합니다.

```
suspend fun startModerationDetection(
    channel: NotificationChannel?,
    bucketVal: String?,
    videoVal: String?,
) {
    val s3Obj =
        S3Object {
            bucket = bucketVal
            name = videoVal
        }
    val vidOb =
        Video {
            s3Object = s3Obj
        }
    val request =
        StartContentModerationRequest {
            jobTag = "Moderation"
            notificationChannel = channel
```

```
            video = vidOb
        }

    RekognitionClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        val startModDetectionResult = rekClient.startContentModeration(request)
        startJobId = startModDetectionResult.jobId.toString()
    }
}

suspend fun getModResults() {
    var finished = false
    var status: String
    var yy = 0
    RekognitionClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        var modDetectionResponse: GetContentModerationResponse? = null

        val modRequest =
            GetContentModerationRequest {
                jobId = startJobId
                maxResults = 10
            }

        // Wait until the job succeeds.
        while (!finished) {
            modDetectionResponse = rekClient.getContentModeration(modRequest)
            status = modDetectionResponse.jobStatus.toString()
            if (status.compareTo("Succeeded") == 0) {
                finished = true
            } else {
                println("$yy status is: $status")
                delay(1000)
            }
            yy++
        }

        // Proceed when the job is done - otherwise VideoMetadata is null.
        val videoMetaData = modDetectionResponse?.videoMetadata
        println("Format: ${videoMetaData?.format}")
        println("Codec: ${videoMetaData?.codec}")
        println("Duration: ${videoMetaData?.durationMillis}")
        println("FrameRate: ${videoMetaData?.frameRate}")

        modDetectionResponse?.moderationLabels?.forEach { mod ->
            val seconds: Long = mod.timestamp / 1000
```

```
            print("Mod label: $seconds ")
            println(mod.moderationLabel)
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - GetCelebrityRecognition
  - GetContentModeration
  - GetLabelDetection
  - GetPersonTracking
  - GetSegmentDetection
  - GetTextDetection
  - StartCelebrityRecognition
  - StartContentModeration
  - StartLabelDetection
  - StartPersonTracking
  - StartSegmentDetection
  - StartTextDetection

AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon Rekognition으로 이미지의 객체 감지

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지에서 범주별 객체를 감지하는 앱을 구축하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

Amazon Rekognition .NET을 사용하여 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 버킷에 있는 이미지에서 범주별로 객체를 식별하기 위해 Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 앱을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 앱은 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 결과와 함께 이메일 알림을 관리자에게 보냅니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하십시오.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 버킷에 있는 이미지에서 범주별로 객체를 식별하기 위해 Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 앱을 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 앱은 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 결과와 함께 이메일 알림을 관리자에게 보냅니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하십시오.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

와 함께 Amazon Rekognition AWS SDK for JavaScript 을 사용하여 Amazon Simple Storage Service(Amazon S3) 버킷에 있는 이미지에서 Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 범주별로 객체를 식별하는 앱을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 앱은 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 결과와 함께 이메일 알림을 관리자에게 보냅니다.

다음 작업을 수행하는 방법에 대해 알아보세요.

- Amazon Cognito를 사용하여 인증되지 않은 사용자를 만듭니다.
- Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 객체용 이미지를 분석합니다.
- Amazon SES 이메일 주소를 확인합니다.
- Amazon SES를 사용하여 이메일 알림을 전송합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하십시오.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

Amazon Rekognition Kotlin API를 사용하여 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 버킷에 있는 이미지에서 범주별로 객체를 식별하기 위해 Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 앱을 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 앱은 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 결과와 함께 이메일 알림을 관리자에게 보냅니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하십시오.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

를 사용하여 다음을 수행할 수 있는 웹 애플리케이션을 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 사진을 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 버킷에 업로드합니다.
- Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 사진을 분석하고 레이블을 지정합니다.
- Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 이미지 분석에 대한 이메일 보고서를 보냅니다.

이 예제에는 두 가지 주요 구성 요소가 포함되어 있습니다. 바로 JavaScript로 작성되고 React로 빌드된 웹 페이지와 Python으로 작성되고 Flask-RESTful로 빌드된 REST 서비스입니다.

React 웹 페이지를 사용하여 다음을 수행할 수 있습니다.

- S3 버킷에 저장된 이미지 목록을 표시합니다.
- 컴퓨터에서 S3 버킷에 이미지를 업로드합니다.
- 이미지에서 감지된 항목을 식별하는 이미지와 레이블을 표시합니다.
- S3 버킷의 모든 이미지에 대한 보고서를 받고 보고서의 이메일을 보냅니다.

웹 페이지가 REST 서비스를 호출합니다. 서비스가 다음 작업을 수행하기 위해 AWS 에 요청을 전송합니다.

- S3 버킷의 이미지 목록을 가져오고 필터링합니다.
- S3 버킷에 사진을 업로드합니다.
- Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 개별 사진을 분석하고 사진에서 감지된 항목을 식별하는 레이블 목록을 가져옵니다.
- S3 버킷의 모든 사진을 분석하고 Amazon SES를 사용하여 보고서를 이메일로 보냅니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하십시오.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 비디오에서 사람 및 객체 감지

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 동영상에서 사람과 객체를 감지하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

Amazon Rekognition Java API를 사용하여 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 버킷에 있는 동영상에서 얼굴과 객체를 감지하기 위한 앱을 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 앱은 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 결과와 함께 이메일 알림을 관리자에게 보냅니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하십시오.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES
- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 비동기식 감지 작업을 시작해 동영상의 얼굴, 객체 및 사람을 감지할 수 있습니다. 또한 이 예제에서는 작업이 완료되고 주제에 대한 Amazon Simple Queue Service(Amazon SQS) 대기열을 구독할 때 Amazon Simple Notification Service(Amazon SNS) 주제를 알리도록 Amazon Rekognition을 구성합니다. 대기열이 작업에 대한 메시지를 받으면 작업이 검색되고 결과가 출력됩니다.

이 예제는 GitHub에서 가장 잘 볼 수 있습니다. 전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES
- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS

AWS SDK를 사용하여 EXIF 및 기타 이미지 정보 저장

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- JPG, JPEG 또는 PNG 파일에서 EXIF 정보를 가져옵니다.
- Amazon S3 버킷에 이미지 파일을 업로드합니다.
- Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 파일에서 3가지 주요 속성(레이블)을 파악합니다.

- EXIF 및 레이블 정보를 리전의 Amazon DynamoDB 테이블에 추가합니다.

Rust

SDK for Rust

JPG, JPEG 또는 PNG 파일에서 EXIF 정보를 가져오고, 이미지 파일을 Amazon S3 버킷에 업로드하며, Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 파일에서 3가지 주요 속성(Amazon Rekognition의 레이블)을 파악한 후 EXIF 및 레이블 정보를 리전의 Amazon DynamoDB 테이블에 추가합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- DynamoDB
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3

AWS SDKs를 사용하는 리소스 그룹의 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 AWS Resource Groups 함께를 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

추가 리소스

- Resource Groups 사용 설명서 - Resource Groups에 대한 자세한 정보입니다.
- Resource Groups API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 Resource Groups 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs를 사용하는 리소스 그룹의 기본 예제
  - AWS SDKs를 사용하는 리소스 그룹에 대한 작업

- CLI로 CreateGroup 사용
- CLI로 DeleteGroup 사용
- CLI로 GetGroup 사용
- CLI로 GetGroupQuery 사용
- CLI로 GetTags 사용
- CLI로 ListGroupResources 사용
- CLI로 ListGroups 사용
- CLI로 SearchResources 사용
- CLI로 Tag 사용
- CLI로 Untag 사용
- CLI로 UpdateGroup 사용
- CLI로 UpdateGroupQuery 사용

AWS SDKs를 사용하는 리소스 그룹의 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS Resource Groups SDKs에서의 기본 사항을 AWS 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- AWS SDKs를 사용하는 리소스 그룹에 대한 작업
  - CLI로 CreateGroup 사용
  - CLI로 DeleteGroup 사용
  - CLI로 GetGroup 사용
  - CLI로 GetGroupQuery 사용
  - CLI로 GetTags 사용
  - CLI로 ListGroupResources 사용
  - CLI로 ListGroups 사용
  - CLI로 SearchResources 사용
  - CLI로 Tag 사용
  - CLI로 Untag 사용
  - CLI로 UpdateGroup 사용
  - CLI로 UpdateGroupQuery 사용

AWS SDKs를 사용하는 리소스 그룹에 대한 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 Resource Groups 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 AWS Resource Groups API 참조를 참조하세요.

예시

- CLI로 CreateGroup 사용
- CLI로 DeleteGroup 사용
- CLI로 GetGroup 사용
- CLI로 GetGroupQuery 사용
- CLI로 GetTags 사용
- CLI로 ListGroupResources 사용
- CLI로 ListGroups 사용
- CLI로 SearchResources 사용
- CLI로 Tag 사용
- CLI로 Untag 사용
- CLI로 UpdateGroup 사용
- CLI로 UpdateGroupQuery 사용

CLI로 **`CreateGroup`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예시 1: 태그 기반 리소스 그룹 생성

다음 `create-group` 예시에서는 현재 리전에 Amazon EC2 인스턴스의 태그 기반 리소스 그룹을 생성합니다. 키 `Name` 및 값 `WebServers`로 태그가 지정된 리소스에 대한 쿼리를 기반으로

합니다. 그룹 이름은 `tbq-WebServer`입니다. 쿼리는 명령에 전달되는 별도의 JSON 파일에 있습니다.

```
aws resource-groups create-group \
    --name tbq-WebServer \
    --resource-query file://query.json
```

`query.json`의 콘텐츠:

```
{
    "Type": "TAG_FILTERS_1_0",
    "Query": "{\"ResourceTypeFilters\":[\"AWS::EC2::Instance\"],\"TagFilters\":
[{\"Key\":\"Name\", \"Values\":[\"WebServers\"]}]}"
}
```

출력:

```
{
    "Group": {
        "GroupArn": "arn:aws:resource-groups:us-west-2:123456789012:group/tbq-
WebServer",
        "Name": "tbq-WebServer"
    },
    "ResourceQuery": {
        "Type": "TAG_FILTERS_1_0",
        "Query": "{\"ResourceTypeFilters\":[\"AWS::EC2::Instance\"],\"TagFilters
\":[{\"Key\":\"Name\", \"Values\":[\"WebServers\"]}]}"
    }
}
```

예시 2: CloudFormation 스택 기반 리소스 그룹 생성

다음 `create-group` 예제에서는 이름이 인 AWS CloudFormation 스택 기반 리소스 그룹을 생성합니다`sampleCFNstackgroup`. 쿼리에는 Resource Groups에서 지원하는 지정된 CloudFormation 스택의 모든 AWS 리소스가 포함됩니다.

```
aws resource-groups create-group \
    --name cbq-CFNstackgroup \
    --resource-query file://query.json
```

`query.json`의 콘텐츠:

```
{
    "Type": "CLOUDFORMATION_STACK_1_0",
    "Query": "{\"ResourceTypeFilters\":[\"AWS::AllSupported\"],\"StackIdentifier
\":\"arn:aws:cloudformation:us-west-2:123456789012:stack/MyCFNStack/1415z9z0-
z39z-11z8-97z5-500z212zz6fz\"}"
}
```

출력:

```
{
    "Group": {
        "GroupArn": "arn:aws:resource-groups:us-west-2:123456789012:group/cbq-
CFNstackgroup",
        "Name": "cbq-CFNstackgroup"
    },
    "ResourceQuery": {
        "Type": "CLOUDFORMATION_STACK_1_0",
        "Query": "{\"ResourceTypeFilters\":[\"AWS::AllSupported\"],
\"StackIdentifier\":\"arn:aws:cloudformation:us-east-2:123456789012:stack/
MyCFNStack/1415z9z0-z39z-11z8-97z5-500z212zz6fz\"}"}'
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Resource Groups 사용자 안내서의 그룹 생성을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateGroup을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 TestPowerShellGroup이라는 새 태그 기반 AWS Resource Groups 리소스 그룹을 생성합니다. 그룹에는 태그 키 "Name"과 태그 값 "test2"로 태그가 지정된 현재 리전의 Amazon EC2 인스턴스가 포함됩니다. 명령은 쿼리 및 그룹 유형과 작업 결과를 반환합니다.

```
$ResourceQuery = New-Object -TypeName Amazon.ResourceGroups.Model.ResourceQuery
$ResourceQuery.Type = "TAG_FILTERS_1_0"
$ResourceQuery.Query = '{"ResourceTypeFilters":
["AWS::EC2::Instance"],"TagFilters":[{"Key":"Name","Values":["test2"]}]}'
$ResourceQuery
```

```
New-RGGroup -Name TestPowerShellGroup -ResourceQuery $ResourceQuery -Description
 "Test resource group."
```

출력:

```
Query
                Type
-----
                ----
{"ResourceTypeFilters":["AWS::EC2::Instance"],"TagFilters":
[{"Key":"Name","Values":["test2"]}]} TAG_FILTERS_1_0

LoggedAt         : 11/20/2018 2:40:59 PM
Group            : Amazon.ResourceGroups.Model.Group
ResourceQuery    : Amazon.ResourceGroups.Model.ResourceQuery
Tags             : {}
ResponseMetadata : Amazon.Runtime.ResponseMetadata
ContentLength    : 338
HttpStatusCode   : OK
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CreateGroup을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 TestPowerShellGroup이라는 새 태그 기반 AWS Resource Groups 리소스 그룹을 생성합니다. 그룹에는 태그 키 "Name"과 태그 값 "test2"로 태그가 지정된 현재 리전의 Amazon EC2 인스턴스가 포함됩니다. 명령은 쿼리 및 그룹 유형과 작업 결과를 반환합니다.

```
$ResourceQuery = New-Object -TypeName Amazon.ResourceGroups.Model.ResourceQuery
$ResourceQuery.Type = "TAG_FILTERS_1_0"
$ResourceQuery.Query = '{"ResourceTypeFilters":
["AWS::EC2::Instance"],"TagFilters":[{"Key":"Name","Values":["test2"]}]}'
$ResourceQuery

New-RGGroup -Name TestPowerShellGroup -ResourceQuery $ResourceQuery -Description
 "Test resource group."
```

출력:

```
Query
                Type
-----
                ----
```

```
{"ResourceTypeFilters":["AWS::EC2::Instance"],"TagFilters":
[{"Key":"Name","Values":["test2"]}]} TAG_FILTERS_1_0

LoggedAt         : 11/20/2018 2:40:59 PM
Group            : Amazon.ResourceGroups.Model.Group
ResourceQuery    : Amazon.ResourceGroups.Model.ResourceQuery
Tags             : {}
ResponseMetadata : Amazon.Runtime.ResponseMetadata
ContentLength    : 338
HttpStatusCode   : OK
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateGroup을 참조하세요.

CLI로 **DeleteGroup** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteGroup의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

리소스 그룹의 설명 업데이트

다음 delete-group 예시에서는 지정된 리소스 그룹을 업데이트합니다.

```
aws resource-groups delete-group \
    --group-name tbq-WebServer
```

출력:

```
{
    "Group": {
        "GroupArn": "arn:aws:resource-groups:us-west-2:1234567890:group/tbq-
WebServer",
        "Name": "tbq-WebServer"
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Resource Groups 사용자 안내서의 그룹 삭제를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteGroup을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 명명된 리소스 그룹을 제거합니다.

```
Remove-RGGroup -GroupName non-tag-cfn-elbv2
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-RGGroup (DeleteGroup)" on target "non-tag-cfn-
elbv2".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y

Description GroupArn
  Name
----------- --------
  ----
            arn:aws:resource-groups:eu-west-1:123456789012:group/non-tag-cfn-
elbv2 non-tag-cfn-elbv2
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteGroup을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 명명된 리소스 그룹을 제거합니다.

```
Remove-RGGroup -GroupName non-tag-cfn-elbv2
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-RGGroup (DeleteGroup)" on target "non-tag-cfn-
elbv2".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y

Description GroupArn
  Name
```

```
----------- --------
  ----
            arn:aws:resource-groups:eu-west-1:123456789012:group/non-tag-cfn-
elbv2 non-tag-cfn-elbv2
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteGroup을 참조하세요.

CLI로 **GetGroup** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 GetGroup의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

리소스 그룹의 정보 가져오기

다음 get-group 예시에서는 지정된 리소스 그룹의 세부 정보를 표시합니다. 그룹에 연결된 쿼리를 가져오려면 get-group-query를 사용합니다.

```
aws resource-groups get-group \
    --group-name tbq-WebServer
```

출력:

```
{
    "Group": {
        "GroupArn": "arn:aws:resource-groups:us-west-2:123456789012:group/tbq-
WebServer",
        "Name": "tbq-WebServer",
        "Description": "A tag-based query resource group of WebServers."
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetGroup을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제는 그룹 이름에 따라 리소스 그룹을 검색합니다.

```
Get-RGGroup -GroupName auto-no
```

출력:

```
Description GroupArn                                                    Name
----------- --------                                                    ----
            arn:aws:resource-groups:eu-west-1:123456789012:group/auto-no auto-no
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetGroup을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제는 그룹 이름에 따라 리소스 그룹을 검색합니다.

```
Get-RGGroup -GroupName auto-no
```

출력:

```
Description GroupArn                                                    Name
----------- --------                                                    ----
            arn:aws:resource-groups:eu-west-1:123456789012:group/auto-no auto-no
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetGroup을 참조하세요.

CLI로 **GetGroupQuery** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetGroupQuery`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

리소스 그룹에 연결된 쿼리 가져오기

다음 `get-group-query` 예시에서는 지정된 리소스 그룹에 연결된 쿼리를 표시합니다.

```
aws resource-groups get-group-query \
    --group-name tbq-WebServer
```

출력:

```
{
```

```
    "GroupQuery": {
        "GroupName": "tbq-WebServer",
        "ResourceQuery": {
            "Type": "TAG_FILTERS_1_0",
            "Query": "{\"ResourceTypeFilters\":[\"AWS::EC2::Instance\"],
\"TagFilters\":[{\"Key\":\"Name\", \"Values\":[\"WebServers\"]}]}"
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetGroupQuery를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 리소스 그룹에 대한 리소스 쿼리를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-RGGroupQuery -GroupName auto-no | Select-Object -ExpandProperty ResourceQuery
```

출력:

```
Query
            Type
-----
            ----
{"ResourceTypeFilters":["AWS::EC2::Instance"],"TagFilters":
[{"Key":"auto","Values":["no"]}]} TAG_FILTERS_1_0
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetGroupQuery를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 리소스 그룹에 대한 리소스 쿼리를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-RGGroupQuery -GroupName auto-no | Select-Object -ExpandProperty ResourceQuery
```

출력:

```
Query
            Type
```

```
-----
            ----
{"ResourceTypeFilters":["AWS::EC2::Instance"],"TagFilters":
[{"Key":"auto","Values":["no"]}]} TAG_FILTERS_1_0
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetGroupQuery를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **GetTags** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 GetTags의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

리소스 그룹에 연결된 태그 가져오기

다음 get-tags 예시에서는 지정된 리소스 그룹(멤버가 아닌 그룹 자체)에 연결된 태그 키와 값 페어를 표시합니다.

```
aws resource-groups get-tags \
    --arn arn:aws:resource-groups:us-west-2:123456789012:group/tbq-WebServer
```

출력:

```
{
    "Arn": "arn:aws:resource-groups:us-west-2:123456789012:group/tbq-WebServer",
    "Tags": {
        "QueryType": "tags",
        "QueryResources": "ec2-instances"
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetTags를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 리소스 그룹 ARN에 대한 태그를 나열합니다.

```
Get-RGResourceTag -Arn arn:aws:resource-groups:eu-west-1:123456789012:group/
workboxes
```

출력:

```
Key       Value
---       -----
Instances workboxes
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetTags를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 리소스 그룹 ARN에 대한 태그를 나열합니다.

```
Get-RGResourceTag -Arn arn:aws:resource-groups:eu-west-1:123456789012:group/
workboxes
```

출력:

```
Key       Value
---       -----
Instances workboxes
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetTags를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **`ListGroupResources`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListGroupResources`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

리소스 그룹의 모든 리소스 나열

예시 1: 다음 `list-resource-groups` 예시에서는 지정된 리소스 그룹에 포함된 모든 리소스를 나열합니다.

```
aws resource-groups list-group-resources \
    --group-name tbq-WebServer
```

출력:

```
{
    "ResourceIdentifiers": [
        {
            "ResourceArn": "arn:aws:ec2:us-west-2:123456789012:instance/
i-09f77fa38c12345ab",
            "ResourceType": "AWS::EC2::Instance"
        }
    ]
}
```

예시 2: 다음 예시에서는 ':AWS:EC2::Instance'의 'resource-type'도 있는 그룹의 모든 리소스를 나열합니다.

aws resource-groups list-group-resources --group-name tbq-WebServer --filters Name=resource-type,Values=AWS::EC2::Instance

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListGroupResources를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 리소스 유형별로 필터링된를 기반으로 그룹 리소스를 나열합니다.

```
Get-RGGroupResourceList -Filter @{Name="resource-
type";Values="AWS::EC2::Instance"} -GroupName auto-yes | Select-Object -
ExpandProperty ResourceIdentifiers
```

출력:

```
ResourceArn                                                      ResourceType
-----------                                                      ------------
arn:aws:ec2:eu-west-1:123456789012:instance/i-0123bc45b567890e1
 AWS::EC2::Instance
arn:aws:ec2:eu-west-1:123456789012:instance/i-0a1caf2345f67d8dc
 AWS::EC2::Instance
arn:aws:ec2:eu-west-1:123456789012:instance/i-012e3cb4df567e8aa
 AWS::EC2::Instance
arn:aws:ec2:eu-west-1:123456789012:instance/i-0fd12dd3456789012
 AWS::EC2::Instance
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ListGroupResources를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 리소스 유형별로 필터링된를 기반으로 그룹 리소스를 나열합니다.

```
Get-RGGroupResourceList -Filter @{Name="resource-
type";Values="AWS::EC2::Instance"} -GroupName auto-yes | Select-Object -
ExpandProperty ResourceIdentifiers
```

출력:

```
ResourceArn                                                    ResourceType
-----------                                                    ------------
arn:aws:ec2:eu-west-1:123456789012:instance/i-0123bc45b567890e1
 AWS::EC2::Instance
arn:aws:ec2:eu-west-1:123456789012:instance/i-0a1caf2345f67d8dc
 AWS::EC2::Instance
arn:aws:ec2:eu-west-1:123456789012:instance/i-012e3cb4df567e8aa
 AWS::EC2::Instance
arn:aws:ec2:eu-west-1:123456789012:instance/i-0fd12dd3456789012
 AWS::EC2::Instance
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListGroupResources를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **ListGroups** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListGroups`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

사용 가능한 리소스 그룹 나열

다음 `list-groups` 예시에서는 모든 리소스 그룹의 목록을 표시합니다.

```
aws resource-groups list-groups
```

출력:

```
{
    "GroupIdentifiers": [
        {
            "GroupName": "tbq-WebServer",
            "GroupArn": "arn:aws:resource-groups:us-west-2:123456789012:group/
tbq-WebServer3"
        },
        {
            "GroupName": "cbq-CFNStackQuery",
            "GroupArn": "arn:aws:resource-groups:us-west-2:123456789012:group/
cbq-CFNStackQuery"
        }
    ],
    "Groups": [
        {
            "GroupArn": "arn:aws:resource-groups:us-west-2:123456789012:group/
tbq-WebServer",
            "Name": "tbq-WebServer"
        },
        {
            "GroupArn": "arn:aws:resource-groups:us-west-2:123456789012:group/
cbq-CFNStackQuery",
            "Name": "cbq-CFNStackQuery"
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListGroups를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 이미 생성된 리소스 그룹을 나열합니다.

```
Get-RGGroupList
```

출력:

```
GroupArn
 GroupName
```

```
--------
 ---------
arn:aws:resource-groups:eu-west-1:123456789012:group/auto-no              auto-no
arn:aws:resource-groups:eu-west-1:123456789012:group/auto-yes             auto-
yes
arn:aws:resource-groups:eu-west-1:123456789012:group/build600
 build600
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ListGroups를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 이미 생성된 리소스 그룹을 나열합니다.

```
Get-RGGroupList
```

출력:

```
GroupArn
 GroupName
--------
 ---------
arn:aws:resource-groups:eu-west-1:123456789012:group/auto-no              auto-no
arn:aws:resource-groups:eu-west-1:123456789012:group/auto-yes             auto-
yes
arn:aws:resource-groups:eu-west-1:123456789012:group/build600
 build600
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListGroups를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **`SearchResources`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `SearchResources`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

쿼리와 일치하는 리소스 찾기

다음 `search-resources` 예시에서는 지정된 쿼리와 일치하는 모든 AWS 리소스 목록을 검색합니다.

```
aws resource-groups search-resources \
    --resource-query file://query.json
```

query.json의 콘텐츠:

```
{
    "Type": "TAG_FILTERS_1_0",
    "Query": "{\"ResourceTypeFilters\":[\"AWS::EC2::Instance\"],\"TagFilters\":
[{\"Key\":\"Patch Group\", \"Values\":[\"Dev\"]}]}"
}
```

출력:

```
{
    "ResourceIdentifiers": [
        {
            "ResourceArn": "arn:aws:ec2:us-west-2:123456789012:instance/
i-01a23bc45d67890ef",
            "ResourceType": "AWS::EC2::Instance"
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 SearchResources를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 태그 필터를 사용하여 인스턴스 리소스 유형에 대한 ResourceQuery를 생성하고 리소스를 찾습니다.

```
$query = [Amazon.ResourceGroups.Model.ResourceQuery]::new()
$query.Type = [Amazon.ResourceGroups.QueryType]::TAG_FILTERS_1_0
$query.Query = ConvertTo-Json -Compress -Depth 4 -InputObject @{
  ResourceTypeFilters = @('AWS::EC2::Instance')
  TagFilters = @(@{
    Key = 'auto'
    Values = @('no')
  })
 }
```

```
Find-RGResource -ResourceQuery $query | Select-Object -ExpandProperty
 ResourceIdentifiers
```

출력:

```
ResourceArn                                                         ResourceType
-----------                                                         ------------
arn:aws:ec2:eu-west-1:123456789012:instance/i-0123445b6cb7bd67b
 AWS::EC2::Instance
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 SearchResources를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 태그 필터를 사용하여 인스턴스 리소스 유형에 대한 ResourceQuery를 생성하고 리소스를 찾습니다.

```
$query = [Amazon.ResourceGroups.Model.ResourceQuery]::new()
$query.Type = [Amazon.ResourceGroups.QueryType]::TAG_FILTERS_1_0
$query.Query = ConvertTo-Json -Compress -Depth 4 -InputObject @{
  ResourceTypeFilters = @('AWS::EC2::Instance')
  TagFilters = @(@{
    Key = 'auto'
    Values = @('no')
  })
 }

Find-RGResource -ResourceQuery $query | Select-Object -ExpandProperty
 ResourceIdentifiers
```

출력:

```
ResourceArn                                                         ResourceType
-----------                                                         ------------
arn:aws:ec2:eu-west-1:123456789012:instance/i-0123445b6cb7bd67b
 AWS::EC2::Instance
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 SearchResources를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **Tag** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 Tag의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

리소스 그룹에 태그 연결

다음 tag 예시에서는 지정된 태그 키와 값 페어를 지정된 리소스 그룹(멤버가 아닌 그룹 자체)에 연결합니다.

```
aws resource-groups tag \
    --tags QueryType=tags,QueryResources=ec2-instances \
    --arn arn:aws:resource-groups:us-west-2:128716708097:group/tbq-WebServer
```

출력:

```
{
    "Arn": "arn:aws:resource-groups:us-west-2:128716708097:group/tbq-WebServer",
    "Tags": {
        "QueryType": "tags",
        "QueryResources": "ec2-instances"
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Resource Groups 사용자 안내서의 태그 관리를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 Tag를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 태그 키 'Instances' with value 'workboxes'를 지정된 리소스 그룹 arn에 추가합니다.

```
Add-RGResourceTag -Tag @{Instances="workboxes"} -Arn arn:aws:resource-groups:eu-
west-1:123456789012:group/workboxes
```

출력:

```
Arn                                                         Tags
---                                                         ----
arn:aws:resource-groups:eu-west-1:123456789012:group/workboxes {[Instances,
 workboxes]}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 태그를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 태그 키 'Instances' with value 'workboxes'를 지정된 리소스 그룹 arn에 추가합니다.

```
Add-RGResourceTag -Tag @{Instances="workboxes"} -Arn arn:aws:resource-groups:eu-
west-1:123456789012:group/workboxes
```

출력:

```
Arn                                                         Tags
---                                                         ----
arn:aws:resource-groups:eu-west-1:123456789012:group/workboxes {[Instances,
 workboxes]}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 태그를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **Untag** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 Untag의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

리소스에서 태그 제거

다음 untags 예시에서는 멤버가 아닌 리소스 그룹 자체에서 지정된 키가 있는 태그를 제거합니다.

```
aws resource-groups untag \
    --arn arn:aws:resource-groups:us-west-2:123456789012:group/tbq-WebServer \
```

```
    --keys QueryType
```

출력:

```
{
    "Arn": "arn:aws:resource-groups:us-west-2:123456789012:group/tbq-WebServer",
    "Keys": [
        "QueryType"
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Resource Groups 사용자 안내서의 태그 관리를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 Untag를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제는 리소스 그룹에서 언급된 태그를 제거합니다.

```
Remove-RGResourceTag -Arn arn:aws:resource-groups:eu-west-1:123456789012:group/
workboxes -Key Instances
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-RGResourceTag (Untag)" on target
 "arn:aws:resource-groups:eu-west-1:933303704102:group/workboxes".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y

Arn                                                          Keys
---                                                          ----
arn:aws:resource-groups:eu-west-1:123456789012:group/workboxes {Instances}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 태그 해제를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제는 리소스 그룹에서 언급된 태그를 제거합니다.

```
Remove-RGResourceTag -Arn arn:aws:resource-groups:eu-west-1:123456789012:group/
workboxes -Key Instances
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-RGResourceTag (Untag)" on target
 "arn:aws:resource-groups:eu-west-1:933303704102:group/workboxes".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y

Arn                                                              Keys
---                                                              ----
arn:aws:resource-groups:eu-west-1:123456789012:group/workboxes {Instances}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 태그 해제를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **UpdateGroup** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 UpdateGroup의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

리소스 그룹의 설명 업데이트

다음 update-group 예시에서는 지정된 리소스 그룹의 설명을 업데이트합니다.

```
aws resource-groups update-group \
    --group-name tbq-WebServer \
    --description "Resource group for all web server resources."
```

출력:

```
{
    "Group": {
        "GroupArn": "arn:aws:resource-groups:us-west-2:123456789012:group/tbq-
WebServer",
        "Name": "tbq-WebServer"
        "Description": "Resource group for all web server resources."
```

```
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Resource Groups 사용자 안내서의 그룹 업데이트를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 UpdateGroup을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 그룹의 설명을 업데이트합니다.

```
Update-RGGroup -GroupName auto-yes -Description "Instances auto-remove"
```

출력:

```
Description             GroupArn
     Name
-----------             --------
     ----
Instances to be cleaned arn:aws:resource-groups:eu-west-1:123456789012:group/
auto-yes auto-yes
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 UpdateGroup을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 그룹의 설명을 업데이트합니다.

```
Update-RGGroup -GroupName auto-yes -Description "Instances auto-remove"
```

출력:

```
Description             GroupArn
     Name
-----------             --------
     ----
Instances to be cleaned arn:aws:resource-groups:eu-west-1:123456789012:group/
auto-yes auto-yes
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UpdateGroup을 참조하세요.

CLI로 **UpdateGroupQuery** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 UpdateGroupQuery의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예시 1: 태그 기반 리소스 그룹에 대한 쿼리 업데이트

다음 update-group-query 예시에서는 지정된 태그 기반 리소스 그룹에 연결된 쿼리를 업데이트합니다.

```
aws resource-groups update-group-query \
    --group-name tbq-WebServer \
    --resource-query '{"Type":"TAG_FILTERS_1_0", "Query":"{\"ResourceTypeFilters
\":[\"AWS::EC2::Instance\"],\"TagFilters\":[{\"Key\":\"Name\", \"Values\":
[\"WebServers\"]}]}"}'
```

출력:

```
{
    "Group": {
        "GroupArn": "arn:aws:resource-groups:us-east-2:123456789012:group/tbq-
WebServer",
        "Name": "tbq-WebServer"
    },
    "ResourceQuery": {
        "Type": "TAG_FILTERS_1_0",
        "Query": "{\"ResourceTypeFilters\":[\"AWS::EC2::Instance\"],\"TagFilters
\":[{\"Key\":\"Name\", \"Values\":[\"WebServers\"]}]}"
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Resource Groups 사용자 안내서의 그룹 업데이트를 참조하세요.

예시 2: CloudFormation 스택 기반 리소스 그룹에 대한 쿼리 업데이트

다음 update-group-query 예시에서는 지정된 AWS CloudFormation 스택 기반 리소스 그룹에 연결된 쿼리를 업데이트합니다.

```
aws resource-groups update-group-query \
    --group-name cbq-CFNstackgroup \
```

```
    --resource-query '{"Type": "CLOUDFORMATION_STACK_1_0", "Query":
 "{\"ResourceTypeFilters\":[\"AWS::AllSupported\"],\"StackIdentifier\":
\"arn:aws:cloudformation:us-west-2:123456789012:stack/MyCFNStack/1415z9z0-
z39z-11z8-97z5-500z212zz6fz\"}"}'
```

출력:

```
{
    "Group": {
        "GroupArn": "arn:aws:resource-groups:us-west-2:123456789012:group/cbq-
CFNstackgroup",
        "Name": "cbq-CFNstackgroup"
    },
    "ResourceQuery": {
        "Type": "CLOUDFORMATION_STACK_1_0",
        "Query": "{\"ResourceTypeFilters\":[\"AWS::AllSupported\"],
\"StackIdentifier\":\"arn:aws:cloudformation:us-west-2:123456789012:stack/
MyCFNStack/1415z9z0-z39z-11z8-97z5-500z212zz6fz\"}"
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Resource Groups 사용자 안내서의 그룹 업데이트를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 UpdateGroupQuery를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 쿼리 객체를 생성하고 그룹에 대한 쿼리를 업데이트합니다.

```
$query = [Amazon.ResourceGroups.Model.ResourceQuery]::new()
$query.Type = [Amazon.ResourceGroups.QueryType]::TAG_FILTERS_1_0
$query.Query = @{
  ResourceTypeFilters = @('AWS::EC2::Instance')
  TagFilters = @(@{
  Key='Environment'
  Values='Build600.11'
  })
} | ConvertTo-Json -Compress -Depth 4

Update-RGGroupQuery -GroupName build600 -ResourceQuery $query
```

출력:

```
GroupName ResourceQuery
--------- -------------
build600  Amazon.ResourceGroups.Model.ResourceQuery
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 UpdateGroupQuery를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 쿼리 객체를 생성하고 그룹에 대한 쿼리를 업데이트합니다.

```
$query = [Amazon.ResourceGroups.Model.ResourceQuery]::new()
$query.Type = [Amazon.ResourceGroups.QueryType]::TAG_FILTERS_1_0
$query.Query = @{
  ResourceTypeFilters = @('AWS::EC2::Instance')
  TagFilters = @(@{
  Key='Environment'
  Values='Build600.11'
  })
} | ConvertTo-Json -Compress -Depth 4

Update-RGGroupQuery -GroupName build600 -ResourceQuery $query
```

출력:

```
GroupName ResourceQuery
--------- -------------
build600  Amazon.ResourceGroups.Model.ResourceQuery
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UpdateGroupQuery를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

AWS SDKs를 사용하여 API에 태그를 지정하는 리소스 그룹 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 AWS Resource Groups Tagging API 함께를 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

추가 리소스

- Resource Groups Tagging API 사용 설명서 - Resource Groups Tagging API에 대한 자세한 정보입니다.
- 리소스 그룹 태깅 API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 리소스 그룹 태깅 API 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 설정 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리입니다. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs를 사용하여 API에 태그를 지정하는 리소스 그룹 기본 예제
  - AWS SDKs를 사용하여 API에 태그를 지정하는 리소스 그룹 작업
    - CLI로 GetResources 사용
    - CLI로 GetTagKeys 사용
    - CLI로 GetTagValues 사용
    - CLI로 TagResources 사용
    - CLI로 UntagResources 사용

AWS SDKs를 사용하여 API에 태그를 지정하는 리소스 그룹 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS Resource Groups Tagging API SDKs에서의 기본 사항을 AWS 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- AWS SDKs를 사용하여 API에 태그를 지정하는 리소스 그룹 작업
  - CLI로 GetResources 사용
  - CLI로 GetTagKeys 사용
  - CLI로 GetTagValues 사용
  - CLI로 TagResources 사용
  - CLI로 UntagResources 사용

AWS SDKs를 사용하여 API에 태그를 지정하는 리소스 그룹 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 API 작업에 태그를 지정하는 개별 리소스 그룹을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 AWS Resource Groups Tagging API API 참조를 참조하세요.

예시

- CLI로 GetResources 사용
- CLI로 GetTagKeys 사용
- CLI로 GetTagValues 사용
- CLI로 TagResources 사용
- CLI로 UntagResources 사용

CLI로 **`GetResources`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetResources`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

태그 지정된 리소스의 목록 가져오기

다음 `get-resources` 예시에서는 지정된 키 이름 및 값으로 태그가 지정된 계정의 리소스 목록을 표시합니다.

```
aws resourcegroupstaggingapi get-resources \
    --tag-filters Key=Environment,Values=Production \
    --tags-per-page 100
```

출력:

```
{
    "ResourceTagMappingList": [
        {
```

```
            "ResourceARN": " arn:aws:inspector:us-west-2:123456789012:target/0-
nvgVhaxX/template/0-7sbz2Kz0",
            "Tags": [
                {
                    "Key": "Environment",
                    "Value": "Production"
                }
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 Resource Groups Tagging API 참조의 GetResources를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetResources를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 리전의 태그가 지정된 모든 리소스와 리소스와 연결된 태그 키를 반환합니다. cmdlet에 -Region 파라미터가 제공되지 않으면 쉘 또는 EC2 인스턴스 메타데이터에서 리전을 추론하려고 시도합니다.

```
Get-RGTResource
```

출력:

```
ResourceARN                                                      Tags
-----------                                                      ----
arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/mytable            {stage, version}

arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket
 {stage, version, othertag}
```

예제 2: 리전에서 지정된 유형의 태그가 지정된 모든 리소스를 반환합니다. 각 서비스 이름 및 리소스 유형의 문자열은 리소스의 Amazon 리소스 이름(ARN)에 포함된 문자열과 동일합니다.

```
Get-RGTResource -ResourceType "s3"
```

출력:

```
ResourceARN                                                     Tags
-----------                                                     ----
arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket
 {stage, version, othertag}
```

예제 3: 리전에서 지정된 유형의 태그가 지정된 모든 리소스를 반환합니다. 리소스 유형이 cmdlet에 파이프될 때 제공된 각 리소스 유형에 대해 서비스를 한 번 호출합니다.

```
"dynamodb","s3" | Get-RGTResource
```

출력:

```
ResourceARN                                                     Tags
-----------                                                     ----
arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/mytable           {stage, version}

arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket
 {stage, version, othertag}
```

예제 4: 지정된 필터와 일치하는 태그가 지정된 모든 리소스를 반환합니다.

```
Get-RGTResource -TagFilter @{ Key="stage" }
```

출력:

```
ResourceARN                                                     Tags
-----------                                                     ----
arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket
 {stage, version, othertag}
```

예제 5: 지정된 필터 및 리소스 유형과 일치하는 태그가 지정된 모든 리소스를 반환합니다.

```
Get-RGTResource -TagFilter @{ Key="stage" } -ResourceType "dynamodb"
```

출력:

```
ResourceARN                                                     Tags
-----------                                                     ----
arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/mytable           {stage, version}
```

예제 6: 지정된 필터와 일치하는 태그가 지정된 모든 리소스를 반환합니다.

```
Get-RGTResource -TagFilter @{ Key="stage"; Values=@("beta","gamma") }
```

출력:

```
ResourceARN                                                       Tags
-----------                                                       ----
arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/mytable             {stage, version}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetResources를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 리전의 태그가 지정된 모든 리소스와 리소스와 연결된 태그 키를 반환합니다. cmdlet에 -Region 파라미터가 제공되지 않으면 쉘 또는 EC2 인스턴스 메타데이터에서 리전을 추론하려고 시도합니다.

```
Get-RGTResource
```

출력:

```
ResourceARN                                                       Tags
-----------                                                       ----
arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/mytable             {stage, version}

arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket
 {stage, version, othertag}
```

예제 2: 리전에서 지정된 유형의 태그가 지정된 모든 리소스를 반환합니다. 각 서비스 이름 및 리소스 유형의 문자열은 리소스의 Amazon 리소스 이름(ARN)에 포함된 문자열과 동일합니다.

```
Get-RGTResource -ResourceType "s3"
```

출력:

```
ResourceARN                                                       Tags
-----------                                                       ----
```

```
arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket
 {stage, version, othertag}
```

예제 3: 리전에서 지정된 유형의 태그가 지정된 모든 리소스를 반환합니다. 리소스 유형이 cmdlet에 파이프될 때 제공된 각 리소스 유형에 대해 서비스에 대한 한 번의 호출이 이루어집니다.

```
"dynamodb","s3" | Get-RGTResource
```

출력:

```
ResourceARN                                                      Tags
-----------                                                      ----
arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/mytable            {stage, version}

arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket
 {stage, version, othertag}
```

예제 4: 지정된 필터와 일치하는 태그가 지정된 모든 리소스를 반환합니다.

```
Get-RGTResource -TagFilter @{ Key="stage" }
```

출력:

```
ResourceARN                                                      Tags
-----------                                                      ----
arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket
 {stage, version, othertag}
```

예제 5: 지정된 필터 및 리소스 유형과 일치하는 태그가 지정된 모든 리소스를 반환합니다.

```
Get-RGTResource -TagFilter @{ Key="stage" } -ResourceType "dynamodb"
```

출력:

```
ResourceARN                                                      Tags
-----------                                                      ----
arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/mytable            {stage, version}
```

예제 6: 지정된 필터와 일치하는 태그가 지정된 모든 리소스를 반환합니다.

```
Get-RGTResource -TagFilter @{ Key="stage"; Values=@("beta","gamma") }
```

출력:

```
ResourceARN                                                    Tags
-----------                                                    ----
arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/mytable          {stage, version}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetResources를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **GetTagKeys** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetTagKeys`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

모든 태그 키 목록 가져오기

다음 `get-tag-keys` 예시에서는 계정의 리소스에서 사용하는 모든 태그 키 이름의 목록을 가져옵니다.

```
aws resourcegroupstaggingapi get-tag-keys
```

출력:

```
{
    "TagKeys": [
        "Environment",
        "CostCenter",
        "Department"
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 Resource Groups Tagging API 참조의 GetTagKeys를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetTagKeys를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 지정된 리전의 모든 태그 키를 반환합니다. -Region 파라미터를 지정하지 않으면 cmdlet은 기본 쉘 리전 또는 EC2 인스턴스 메타데이터에서 리전을 추론하려고 시도합니다. 태그 키는 특정 순서로 반환되지 않습니다.

```
Get-RGTTagKey -region us-west-2
```

출력:

```
version
stage
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetTagKeys를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 지정된 리전의 모든 태그 키를 반환합니다. -Region 파라미터를 지정하지 않으면 cmdlet은 기본 쉘 리전 또는 EC2 인스턴스 메타데이터에서 리전을 추론하려고 시도합니다. 태그 키는 특정 순서로 반환되지 않습니다.

```
Get-RGTTagKey -region us-west-2
```

출력:

```
version
stage
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetTagKeys를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **`GetTagValues`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetTagValues`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

모든 태그 값 목록 가져오기

다음 `get-tag-values` 예시에서는 모든 리소스의 지정된 키에 사용된 모든 값을 표시합니다.

```
aws resourcegroupstaggingapi get-tag-values \
    --key=Environment
```

출력:

```
{
    "TagValues": [
        "Alpha",
        "Gamma",
        "Production"
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 Resource Groups Tagging API 참조의 GetTagValues를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetTagValues를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 리전에서 지정된 태그의 값을 반환합니다. -Region 파라미터를 지정하지 않으면 cmdlet은 기본 쉘 리전 또는 EC2 인스턴스 메타데이터에서 리전을 추론하려고 시도합니다.

```
Get-RGTTagValue -Key "stage" -Region us-west-2
```

출력:

```
beta
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetTagValues를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 리전에서 지정된 태그의 값을 반환합니다. -Region 파라미터를 지정하지 않으면 cmdlet은 기본 쉘 리전 또는 EC2 인스턴스 메타데이터에서 리전을 추론하려고 시도합니다.

```
Get-RGTTagValue -Key "stage" -Region us-west-2
```

출력:

```
beta
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetTagValues를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **TagResources** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 TagResources의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

리소스에 태그 연결

다음 tag-resources 예시에서는 지정된 리소스에 키 이름 및 값으로 태그를 지정합니다.

```
aws resourcegroupstaggingapi tag-resources \
    --resource-arn-list arn:aws:s3:::MyProductionBucket \
    --tags Environment=Production,CostCenter=1234
```

출력:

```
{
    "FailedResourcesMap": {}
}
```

자세한 내용은 Resource Groups Tagging API 참조의 TagResources를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 TagResources를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 값이 "beta" 및 "preprod_test"인 태그 키 "stage" 및 "version"을 Amazon S3 버킷과 Amazon DynamoDB 테이블에 추가합니다. 태그를 적용하기 위해 서비스를 한 번 호출합니다.

```
$arn1 = "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
$arn2 = "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/mytable"

Add-RGTResourceTag -ResourceARNList $arn1,$arn2 -Tag @{ "stage"="beta";
 "version"="preprod_test" }
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 태그와 값을 Amazon S3 버킷과 Amazon DynamoDB 테이블에 추가합니다. cmdlet에 파이프된 각 리소스 ARN에 대해 하나씩 서비스에 대해 두 번의 호출이 이루어집니다.

```
$arn1 = "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
$arn2 = "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/mytable"

$arn1,$arn2 | Add-RGTResourceTag -Tag @{ "stage"="beta";
 "version"="preprod_test" }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 TagResources를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 값이 "beta" 및 "preprod_test"인 태그 키 "stage" 및 "version"을 Amazon S3 버킷과 Amazon DynamoDB 테이블에 추가합니다. 태그를 적용하기 위해 서비스를 한 번 호출합니다.

```
$arn1 = "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
$arn2 = "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/mytable"

Add-RGTResourceTag -ResourceARNList $arn1,$arn2 -Tag @{ "stage"="beta";
 "version"="preprod_test" }
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 태그와 값을 Amazon S3 버킷과 Amazon DynamoDB 테이블에 추가합니다. cmdlet에 파이프된 각 리소스 ARN에 대해 하나씩 서비스에 대해 두 번의 호출이 이루어집니다.

```
$arn1 = "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
$arn2 = "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/mytable"

$arn1,$arn2 | Add-RGTResourceTag -Tag @{ "stage"="beta";
 "version"="preprod_test" }
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 TagResources를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **UntagResources** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `UntagResources`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

리소스에서 태그 제거

다음 `untag-resources` 예시에서는 지정된 리소스에서 지정된 태그 키 및 관련된 값을 제거합니다.

```
aws resourcegroupstaggingapi untag-resources \
    --resource-arn-list arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket \
    --tag-keys Environment CostCenter
```

출력:

```
{
    "FailedResourcesMap": {}
}
```

자세한 내용은 Resource Groups Tagging API 참조의 UntagResources를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 UntagResources를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: Amazon S3 버킷 및 Amazon DynamoDB 테이블에서 태그 키 "stage" 및 "version"과 관련 값을 제거합니다. 태그를 제거하려면 서비스를 한 번만 직접적으로 호출하면 됩니다. 태그를 제거하기 전에 cmdlet에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다. 확인을 우회하려면 -Force 파라미터를 추가합니다.

```
$arn1 = "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
$arn2 = "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/mytable"
```

```
Remove-RGTResourceTag -ResourceARNList $arn1,$arn2 -TagKey "stage","version"
```

예제 2: Amazon S3 버킷 및 Amazon DynamoDB 테이블에서 태그 키 "stage" 및 "version"과 관련 값을 제거합니다. cmdlet에 파이프된 각 리소스 ARN에 대해 하나씩 서비스에 대해 두 번의 호출이 이루어집니다. 각 호출 전에 cmdlet에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다. 확인을 우회하려면 -Force 파라미터를 추가합니다.

```
$arn1 = "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
$arn2 = "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/mytable"

$arn1,$arn2 | Remove-RGTResourceTag -TagKey "stage","version"
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 UntagResources를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: Amazon S3 버킷 및 Amazon DynamoDB 테이블에서 태그 키 "stage" 및 "version"과 관련 값을 제거합니다. 태그를 제거하려면 서비스를 한 번만 직접적으로 호출하면 됩니다. 태그를 제거하기 전에 cmdlet에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다. 확인을 우회하려면 -Force 파라미터를 추가합니다.

```
$arn1 = "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
$arn2 = "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/mytable"

Remove-RGTResourceTag -ResourceARNList $arn1,$arn2 -TagKey "stage","version"
```

예제 2: Amazon S3 버킷 및 Amazon DynamoDB 테이블에서 태그 키 "stage" 및 "version"과 관련 값을 제거합니다. cmdlet에 파이프된 각 리소스 ARN에 대해 하나씩 서비스에 대해 두 번의 호출이 이루어집니다. 각 호출 전에 cmdlet에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다. 확인을 우회하려면 -Force 파라미터를 추가합니다.

```
$arn1 = "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
$arn2 = "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/mytable"

$arn1,$arn2 | Remove-RGTResourceTag -TagKey "stage","version"
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UntagResources를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Route 53의 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Route 53를 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

추가 리소스

- Route 53 개발자 가이드 - Route 53에 대한 자세한 정보입니다.
- Route 53 API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 Route 53 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 설정 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리입니다. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs 사용하는 Route 53의 기본 예제
  - AWS SDKs 사용하는 Route 53에 대한 작업
    - CLI로 ChangeResourceRecordSets 사용
    - CLI로 CreateHostedZone 사용
    - CLI로 DeleteHostedZone 사용
    - CLI로 GetHostedZone 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListHostedZones 함께 사용
    - CLI로 ListHostedZonesByName 사용
    - CLI로 ListQueryLoggingConfigs 사용

AWS SDKs 사용하는 Route 53의 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK에서 Amazon Route 53의 기본 사항을 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- AWS SDKs 사용하는 Route 53에 대한 작업
  - CLI로 ChangeResourceRecordSets 사용
  - CLI로 CreateHostedZone 사용

- CLI로 DeleteHostedZone 사용
- CLI로 GetHostedZone 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListHostedZones 함께 사용
- CLI로 ListHostedZonesByName 사용
- CLI로 ListQueryLoggingConfigs 사용

AWS SDKs 사용하는 Route 53에 대한 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 Route 53 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 Amazon Route 53 API Reference를 참조하세요.

예시

- CLI로 ChangeResourceRecordSets 사용
- CLI로 CreateHostedZone 사용
- CLI로 DeleteHostedZone 사용
- CLI로 GetHostedZone 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListHostedZones 함께 사용
- CLI로 ListHostedZonesByName 사용
- CLI로 ListQueryLoggingConfigs 사용

CLI로 **`ChangeResourceRecordSets`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ChangeResourceRecordSets`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

리소스 레코드 세트 생성, 업데이트 또는 삭제

다음 `change-resource-record-sets` 명령은 파일 `C:\awscli\route53\change-resource-record-sets.json`에서 `hosted-zone-id Z1R8UBAEXAMPLE` 및 JSON 형식 구성을 사용하여 리소스 레코드 세트를 생성합니다.

```
aws route53 change-resource-record-sets --hosted-zone-id Z1R8UBAEXAMPLE --change-
batch file://C:\awscli\route53\change-resource-record-sets.json
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Route 53 API 참조의 POST ChangeResourceRecordSets를 참조하세요.

JSON 파일의 구성은 생성하려는 리소스 레코드 세트의 종류에 따라 달라집니다.

BasicWeightedAliasWeighted AliasLatencyLatency AliasFailoverFailover Alias

기본 구문:

```
{
  "Comment": "optional comment about the changes in this change batch request",
  "Changes": [
    {
      "Action": "CREATE"|"DELETE"|"UPSERT",
      "ResourceRecordSet": {
        "Name": "DNS domain name",
        "Type": "SOA"|"A"|"TXT"|"NS"|"CNAME"|"MX"|"PTR"|"SRV"|"SPF"|"AAAA",
        "TTL": time to live in seconds,
        "ResourceRecords": [
          {
            "Value": "applicable value for the record type"
          },
          {...}
        ]
      }
    },
    {...}
  ]
}
```

가중 구문:

```
{
  "Comment": "optional comment about the changes in this change batch request",
  "Changes": [
    {
      "Action": "CREATE"|"DELETE"|"UPSERT",
      "ResourceRecordSet": {
        "Name": "DNS domain name",
        "Type": "SOA"|"A"|"TXT"|"NS"|"CNAME"|"MX"|"PTR"|"SRV"|"SPF"|"AAAA",
```

```
        "SetIdentifier": "unique description for this resource record set",
        "Weight": value between 0 and 255,
        "TTL": time to live in seconds,
        "ResourceRecords": [
          {
            "Value": "applicable value for the record type"
          },
          {...}
        ],
        "HealthCheckId": "optional ID of an Amazon Route 53 health check"
      }
    },
    {...}
  ]
}
```

별칭 구문:

```
{
  "Comment": "optional comment about the changes in this change batch request",
  "Changes": [
    {
      "Action": "CREATE"|"DELETE"|"UPSERT",
      "ResourceRecordSet": {
        "Name": "DNS domain name",
        "Type": "SOA"|"A"|"TXT"|"NS"|"CNAME"|"MX"|"PTR"|"SRV"|"SPF"|"AAAA",
        "AliasTarget": {
          "HostedZoneId": "hosted zone ID for your CloudFront distribution,
 Amazon S3 bucket, Elastic Load Balancing load balancer, or Amazon Route 53
 hosted zone",
          "DNSName": "DNS domain name for your CloudFront distribution, Amazon S3
 bucket, Elastic Load Balancing load balancer, or another resource record set in
 this hosted zone",
          "EvaluateTargetHealth": true|false
        },
        "HealthCheckId": "optional ID of an Amazon Route 53 health check"
      }
    },
    {...}
  ]
}
```

가중 별칭 구문:

```
{
  "Comment": "optional comment about the changes in this change batch request",
  "Changes": [
    {
      "Action": "CREATE"|"DELETE"|"UPSERT",
      "ResourceRecordSet": {
        "Name": "DNS domain name",
        "Type": "SOA"|"A"|"TXT"|"NS"|"CNAME"|"MX"|"PTR"|"SRV"|"SPF"|"AAAA",
        "SetIdentifier": "unique description for this resource record set",
        "Weight": value between 0 and 255,
        "AliasTarget": {
          "HostedZoneId": "hosted zone ID for your CloudFront distribution,
 Amazon S3 bucket, Elastic Load Balancing load balancer, or Amazon Route 53
 hosted zone",
          "DNSName": "DNS domain name for your CloudFront distribution, Amazon S3
 bucket, Elastic Load Balancing load balancer, or another resource record set in
 this hosted zone",
          "EvaluateTargetHealth": true|false
        },
        "HealthCheckId": "optional ID of an Amazon Route 53 health check"
      }
    },
    {...}
  ]
}
```

지연 시간 구문:

```
{
  "Comment": "optional comment about the changes in this change batch request",
  "Changes": [
    {
      "Action": "CREATE"|"DELETE"|"UPSERT",
      "ResourceRecordSet": {
        "Name": "DNS domain name",
        "Type": "SOA"|"A"|"TXT"|"NS"|"CNAME"|"MX"|"PTR"|"SRV"|"SPF"|"AAAA",
        "SetIdentifier": "unique description for this resource record set",
        "Region": "Amazon EC2 region name",
        "TTL": time to live in seconds,
        "ResourceRecords": [
          {
            "Value": "applicable value for the record type"
          },
```

```
          {...}
        ],
        "HealthCheckId": "optional ID of an Amazon Route 53 health check"
      }
    },
    {...}
  ]
}
```

지연 시간 별칭 구문:

```
{
  "Comment": "optional comment about the changes in this change batch request",
  "Changes": [
    {
      "Action": "CREATE"|"DELETE"|"UPSERT",
      "ResourceRecordSet": {
        "Name": "DNS domain name",
        "Type": "SOA"|"A"|"TXT"|"NS"|"CNAME"|"MX"|"PTR"|"SRV"|"SPF"|"AAAA",
        "SetIdentifier": "unique description for this resource record set",
        "Region": "Amazon EC2 region name",
        "AliasTarget": {
          "HostedZoneId": "hosted zone ID for your CloudFront distribution,
 Amazon S3 bucket, Elastic Load Balancing load balancer, or Amazon Route 53
 hosted zone",
          "DNSName": "DNS domain name for your CloudFront distribution, Amazon S3
 bucket, Elastic Load Balancing load balancer, or another resource record set in
 this hosted zone",
          "EvaluateTargetHealth": true|false
        },
        "HealthCheckId": "optional ID of an Amazon Route 53 health check"
      }
    },
    {...}
  ]
}
```

장애 조치 구문:

```
{
  "Comment": "optional comment about the changes in this change batch request",
  "Changes": [
    {
```

```
      "Action": "CREATE"|"DELETE"|"UPSERT",
      "ResourceRecordSet": {
        "Name": "DNS domain name",
        "Type": "SOA"|"A"|"TXT"|"NS"|"CNAME"|"MX"|"PTR"|"SRV"|"SPF"|"AAAA",
        "SetIdentifier": "unique description for this resource record set",
        "Failover": "PRIMARY" | "SECONDARY",
        "TTL": time to live in seconds,
        "ResourceRecords": [
          {
            "Value": "applicable value for the record type"
          },
          {...}
        ],
        "HealthCheckId": "ID of an Amazon Route 53 health check"
      }
    },
    {...}
  ]
}
```

장애 조치 별칭 구문:

```
{
  "Comment": "optional comment about the changes in this change batch request",
  "Changes": [
    {
      "Action": "CREATE"|"DELETE"|"UPSERT",
      "ResourceRecordSet": {
        "Name": "DNS domain name",
        "Type": "SOA"|"A"|"TXT"|"NS"|"CNAME"|"MX"|"PTR"|"SRV"|"SPF"|"AAAA",
        "SetIdentifier": "unique description for this resource record set",
        "Failover": "PRIMARY" | "SECONDARY",
        "AliasTarget": {
          "HostedZoneId": "hosted zone ID for your CloudFront distribution,
 Amazon S3 bucket, Elastic Load Balancing load balancer, or Amazon Route 53
 hosted zone",
          "DNSName": "DNS domain name for your CloudFront distribution, Amazon S3
 bucket, Elastic Load Balancing load balancer, or another resource record set in
 this hosted zone",
          "EvaluateTargetHealth": true|false
        },
        "HealthCheckId": "optional ID of an Amazon Route 53 health check"
      }
```

```
    },
    {...}
  ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ChangeResourceRecordSets를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 www.example.com의 A 레코드를 생성하고 test.example.com의 A 레코드를 192.0.2.3에서 192.0.2.1로 변경합니다. 변경 TXT 유형 레코드의 값은 큰따옴표로 묶여야 합니다. 자세한 내용은 Amazon Route 53 설명서를 참조하세요. Get-R53Change cmdlet을 사용하여 변경 사항이 완료되는 시기를 확인할 수 있습니다.

```
$change1 = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.Change
$change1.Action = "CREATE"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.ResourceRecordSet
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Name = "www.example.com"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Type = "TXT"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.TTL = 600
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.ResourceRecords.Add(@{Value="item 1 item 2 item 3"})

$change2 = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.Change
$change2.Action = "DELETE"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.ResourceRecordSet
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.Name = "test.example.com"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.Type = "A"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.TTL = 600
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.ResourceRecords.Add(@{Value="192.0.2.3"})

$change3 = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.Change
$change3.Action = "CREATE"
$change3.ResourceRecordSet = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.ResourceRecordSet
$change3.ResourceRecordSet.Name = "test.example.com"
$change3.ResourceRecordSet.Type = "A"
$change3.ResourceRecordSet.TTL = 600
$change3.ResourceRecordSet.ResourceRecords.Add(@{Value="192.0.2.1"})

$params = @{
    HostedZoneId="Z1PA6795UKMFR9"
```

```
 ChangeBatch_Comment="This change batch creates a TXT record for www.example.com.
 and changes the A record for test.example.com. from 192.0.2.3 to 192.0.2.1."
 ChangeBatch_Change=$change1,$change2,$change3
}

Edit-R53ResourceRecordSet @params
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 별칭 리소스 레코드 세트를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 'Z222222222'는 별칭 리소스 레코드 세트를 생성하는 Amazon Route 53 호스팅 영역의 ID입니다. 'example.com'은 별칭을 생성하려는 zone apex이고 'www.example.com'은 역시 별칭을 생성하려는 하위 도메인입니다. 'Z1111111111111'은 로드 밸런서의 호스팅 영역 ID의 예이고 'example-load-balancer-1111111111.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com'은 Amazon Route 53가 example.com 및 www.example.com에 대한 쿼리에 응답하는 로드 밸런서 도메인 이름의 예입니다. 자세한 내용은 Amazon Route 53 설명서를 참조하세요. Get-R53Change cmdlet을 사용하여 변경 사항이 완료되는 시기를 확인할 수 있습니다.

```
$change1 = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.Change
$change1.Action = "CREATE"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.ResourceRecordSet
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Name = "example.com"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Type = "A"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget = New-Object
 Amazon.Route53.Model.AliasTarget
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.HostedZoneId = "Z1111111111111"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.DNSName = "example-load-
balancer-1111111111.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com."
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.EvaluateTargetHealth = $true

$change2 = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.Change
$change2.Action = "CREATE"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.ResourceRecordSet
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Name = "www.example.com"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Type = "A"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget = New-Object
 Amazon.Route53.Model.AliasTarget
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.HostedZoneId = "Z1111111111111"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.DNSName = "example-load-
balancer-1111111111.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com."
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.EvaluateTargetHealth = $false

$params = @{
    HostedZoneId="Z222222222"
```

```
 ChangeBatch_Comment="This change batch creates two alias resource record sets,
 one for the zone apex, example.com, and one for www.example.com, that both point
 to example-load-balancer-1111111111.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com."
 ChangeBatch_Change=$change1,$change2
}

Edit-R53ResourceRecordSet @params
```

예제 3: 이 예제는 www.example.com에 대한 두 개의 A 레코드를 생성합니다. 1/4(1/(1+3))의 경우 Amazon Route 53는 첫 번째 리소스 레코드 세트(192.0.2.9 및 192.0.2.10)에 대한 두 값으로 www.example.com 쿼리에 응답합니다. 3/4(3/(1+3))의 경우 Amazon Route 53는 두 번째 리소스 레코드 세트(192.0.2.11 및 192.0.2.12)의 두 값으로 www.example.com 쿼리에 응답합니다. 자세한 내용은 Amazon Route 53 설명서를 참조하세요. Get-R53Change cmdlet을 사용하여 변경 사항이 완료되는 시기를 확인할 수 있습니다.

```
$change1 = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.Change
$change1.Action = "CREATE"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.ResourceRecordSet
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Name = "www.example.com"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Type = "A"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.SetIdentifier = "Rack 2, Positions 4 and 5"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Weight = 1
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.TTL = 600
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.ResourceRecords.Add(@{Value="192.0.2.9"})
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.ResourceRecords.Add(@{Value="192.0.2.10"})

$change2 = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.Change
$change2.Action = "CREATE"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.ResourceRecordSet
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.Name = "www.example.com"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.Type = "A"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.SetIdentifier = "Rack 5, Positions 1 and 2"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.Weight = 3
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.TTL = 600
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.ResourceRecords.Add(@{Value="192.0.2.11"})
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.ResourceRecords.Add(@{Value="192.0.2.12"})

$params = @{
    HostedZoneId="Z1PA6795UKMFR9"
    ChangeBatch_Comment="This change creates two weighted resource record sets,
 each of which has two values."
    ChangeBatch_Change=$change1,$change2
```

```
}

Edit-R53ResourceRecordSet @params
```

예제 4: 이 예제는 example.com이 가중치 기반 별칭 리소스 레코드 세트를 생성하려는 도메인이라고 가정하여 가중치 기반 별칭 리소스 레코드 세트를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. SetIdentifier는 두 개의 가중치 기반 별칭 리소스 레코드 세트를 서로 구분합니다. 이름 및 유형 요소는 두 리소스 레코드 세트에 대해 동일한 값을 갖기 때문에 이 요소가 필요합니다. Z1111111111111 및 Z3333333333333은 DNSName 값으로 지정된 ELB 로드 밸런서에 대한 호스팅 영역 ID의 예입니다. example-load-balancer-2222222222.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com 및 example-load-balancer-4444444444.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com은 Amazon Route 53가 example.com 쿼리에 응답하는 Elastic Load Balancing 도메인의 예입니다. 자세한 내용은 Amazon Route 53 설명서를 참조하세요. Get-R53Change cmdlet을 사용하여 변경 사항이 완료되는 시기를 확인할 수 있습니다.

```
$change1 = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.Change
$change1.Action = "CREATE"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.ResourceRecordSet
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Name = "example.com"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Type = "A"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.SetIdentifier = "1"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Weight = 3
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget = New-Object
 Amazon.Route53.Model.AliasTarget
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.HostedZoneId = "Z1111111111111"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.DNSName = "example-load-
balancer-2222222222.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com."
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.EvaluateTargetHealth = $true

$change2 = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.Change
$change2.Action = "CREATE"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.ResourceRecordSet
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.Name = "example.com"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.Type = "A"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.SetIdentifier = "2"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.Weight = 1
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget = New-Object
 Amazon.Route53.Model.AliasTarget
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.HostedZoneId = "Z3333333333333"
```

```
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.DNSName = "example-load-
balancer-4444444444.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com."
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.EvaluateTargetHealth = $false

$params = @{
    HostedZoneId="Z5555555555"
    ChangeBatch_Comment="This change batch creates two weighted alias resource
 record sets. Amazon Route 53 responds to queries for example.com with the first
 ELB domain 3/4ths of the times and the second one 1/4th of the time."
    ChangeBatch_Change=$change1,$change2
}

Edit-R53ResourceRecordSet @params
```

예제 5: 이 예제에서는 두 개의 지연 시간 별칭 리소스 레코드 세트를 생성합니다. 하나는 미국 서부(오리건) 리전(us-west-2)의 ELB 로드 밸런서용이고 다른 하나는 아시아 태평양(싱가포르) 리전(ap-southeast-1)의 로드 밸런서용입니다. 자세한 내용은 Amazon Route 53 설명서를 참조하세요. Get-R53Change cmdlet을 사용하여 변경 사항이 완료되는 시기를 확인할 수 있습니다.

```
$change1 = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.Change
$change1.Action = "CREATE"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.ResourceRecordSet
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Name = "example.com"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Type = "A"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.SetIdentifier = "Oregon load balancer 1"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Region = us-west-2
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget = New-Object
 Amazon.Route53.Model.AliasTarget
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.HostedZoneId = "Z1111111111111"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.DNSName = "example-load-
balancer-2222222222.us-west-2.elb.amazonaws.com"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.EvaluateTargetHealth = $true

$change2 = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.Change
$change2.Action = "CREATE"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.ResourceRecordSet
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.Name = "example.com"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.Type = "A"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.SetIdentifier = "Singapore load balancer 1"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.Region = ap-southeast-1
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget = New-Object
 Amazon.Route53.Model.AliasTarget
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.HostedZoneId = "Z2222222222222"
```

```
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.DNSName = "example-load-
balancer-1111111111.ap-southeast-1.elb.amazonaws.com"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.EvaluateTargetHealth = $true

$params = @{
    HostedZoneId="Z5555555555"
    ChangeBatch_Comment="This change batch creates two latency resource
 record sets, one for the US West (Oregon) region and one for the Asia Pacific
 (Singapore) region."
    ChangeBatch_Change=$change1,$change2
}

Edit-R53ResourceRecordSet @params
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ChangeResourceRecordSets를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 www.example.com의 A 레코드를 생성하고 test.example.com의 A 레코드를 192.0.2.3에서 192.0.2.1로 변경합니다. 변경 TXT 유형 레코드의 값은 큰따옴표로 묶여야 합니다. 자세한 내용은 Amazon Route 53 설명서를 참조하세요. Get-R53Change cmdlet을 사용하여 변경 사항이 완료되는 시기를 확인할 수 있습니다.

```
$change1 = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.Change
$change1.Action = "CREATE"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.ResourceRecordSet
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Name = "www.example.com"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Type = "TXT"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.TTL = 600
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.ResourceRecords = @()
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.ResourceRecords.Add(@{Value="item 1 item 2 item 3"})

$change2 = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.Change
$change2.Action = "DELETE"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.ResourceRecordSet
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.Name = "test.example.com"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.Type = "A"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.TTL = 600
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.ResourceRecords = @()
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.ResourceRecords.Add(@{Value="192.0.2.3"})

$change3 = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.Change
```

```
$change3.Action = "CREATE"
$change3.ResourceRecordSet = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.ResourceRecordSet
$change3.ResourceRecordSet.Name = "test.example.com"
$change3.ResourceRecordSet.Type = "A"
$change3.ResourceRecordSet.TTL = 600
$change3.ResourceRecordSet.ResourceRecords = @()
$change3.ResourceRecordSet.ResourceRecords.Add(@{Value="192.0.2.1"})

$params = @{
    HostedZoneId="Z1PA6795UKMFR9"
 ChangeBatch_Comment="This change batch creates a TXT record for www.example.com.
 and changes the A record for test.example.com. from 192.0.2.3 to 192.0.2.1."
 ChangeBatch_Change=$change1,$change2,$change3
}

Edit-R53ResourceRecordSet @params
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 별칭 리소스 레코드 세트를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 'Z222222222'는 별칭 리소스 레코드 세트를 생성하는 Amazon Route 53 호스팅 영역의 ID입니다. 'example.com'은 별칭을 생성하려는 zone apex이고 'www.example.com'은 역시 별칭을 생성하려는 하위 도메인입니다. 'Z1111111111111'은 로드 밸런서의 호스팅 영역 ID의 예이고 'example-load-balancer-1111111111.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com'은 Amazon Route 53가 example.com 및 www.example.com에 대한 쿼리에 응답하는 로드 밸런서 도메인 이름의 예입니다. 자세한 내용은 Amazon Route 53 설명서를 참조하세요. Get-R53Change cmdlet을 사용하여 변경 사항이 완료되는 시기를 확인할 수 있습니다.

```
$change1 = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.Change
$change1.Action = "CREATE"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.ResourceRecordSet
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Name = "example.com"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Type = "A"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget = New-Object
 Amazon.Route53.Model.AliasTarget
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.HostedZoneId = "Z1111111111111"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.DNSName = "example-load-
balancer-1111111111.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com."
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.EvaluateTargetHealth = $true

$change2 = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.Change
$change2.Action = "CREATE"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.ResourceRecordSet
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Name = "www.example.com"
```

```
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Type = "A"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget = New-Object
 Amazon.Route53.Model.AliasTarget
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.HostedZoneId = "Z1111111111111"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.DNSName = "example-load-
balancer-1111111111.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com."
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.EvaluateTargetHealth = $false

$params = @{
    HostedZoneId="Z222222222"
 ChangeBatch_Comment="This change batch creates two alias resource record sets,
 one for the zone apex, example.com, and one for www.example.com, that both point
 to example-load-balancer-1111111111.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com."
 ChangeBatch_Change=$change1,$change2
}

Edit-R53ResourceRecordSet @params
```

예제 3: 이 예제는 www.example.com에 대한 두 개의 A 레코드를 생성합니다. 1/4(1/(1+3))의 경우 Amazon Route 53는 첫 번째 리소스 레코드 세트(192.0.2.9 및 192.0.2.10)에 대한 두 값으로 www.example.com 쿼리에 응답합니다. 3/4(3/(1+3))의 경우 Amazon Route 53는 두 번째 리소스 레코드 세트(192.0.2.11 및 192.0.2.12)의 두 값으로 www.example.com 쿼리에 응답합니다. 자세한 내용은 Amazon Route 53 설명서를 참조하세요. Get-R53Change cmdlet을 사용하여 변경 사항이 완료되는 시기를 확인할 수 있습니다.

```
$change1 = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.Change
$change1.Action = "CREATE"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.ResourceRecordSet
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Name = "www.example.com"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Type = "A"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.SetIdentifier = "Rack 2, Positions 4 and 5"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Weight = 1
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.TTL = 600
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.ResourceRecords = @()
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.ResourceRecords.Add(@{Value="192.0.2.9"})
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.ResourceRecords.Add(@{Value="192.0.2.10"})

$change2 = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.Change
$change2.Action = "CREATE"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.ResourceRecordSet
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.Name = "www.example.com"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.Type = "A"
```

```
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.SetIdentifier = "Rack 5, Positions 1 and 2"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.Weight = 3
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.TTL = 600
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.ResourceRecords = @()
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.ResourceRecords.Add(@{Value="192.0.2.11"})
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.ResourceRecords.Add(@{Value="192.0.2.12"})

$params = @{
    HostedZoneId="Z1PA6795UKMFR9"
    ChangeBatch_Comment="This change creates two weighted resource record sets,
 each of which has two values."
    ChangeBatch_Change=$change1,$change2
}

Edit-R53ResourceRecordSet @params
```

예제 4: 이 예제는 example.com이 가중치 기반 별칭 리소스 레코드 세트를 생성하려는 도메인이라고 가정하여 가중치 기반 별칭 리소스 레코드 세트를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. SetIdentifier는 두 개의 가중치 기반 별칭 리소스 레코드 세트를 서로 구분합니다. 이름 및 유형 요소는 두 리소스 레코드 세트에 대해 동일한 값을 갖기 때문에 이 요소가 필요합니다. Z1111111111111 및 Z3333333333333은 DNSName 값으로 지정된 ELB 로드 밸런서에 대한 호스팅 영역 ID의 예입니다. example-load-balancer-2222222222.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com 및 example-load-balancer-4444444444.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com은 Amazon Route 53가 example.com 쿼리에 응답하는 Elastic Load Balancing 도메인의 예입니다. 자세한 내용은 Amazon Route 53 설명서를 참조하세요. Get-R53Change cmdlet을 사용하여 변경 사항이 완료되는 시기를 확인할 수 있습니다.

```
$change1 = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.Change
$change1.Action = "CREATE"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.ResourceRecordSet
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Name = "example.com"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Type = "A"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.SetIdentifier = "1"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Weight = 3
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget = New-Object
 Amazon.Route53.Model.AliasTarget
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.HostedZoneId = "Z1111111111111"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.DNSName = "example-load-
balancer-2222222222.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com."
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.EvaluateTargetHealth = $true
```

```
$change2 = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.Change
$change2.Action = "CREATE"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.ResourceRecordSet
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.Name = "example.com"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.Type = "A"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.SetIdentifier = "2"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.Weight = 1
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget = New-Object
 Amazon.Route53.Model.AliasTarget
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.HostedZoneId = "Z3333333333333"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.DNSName = "example-load-
balancer-4444444444.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com."
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.EvaluateTargetHealth = $false

$params = @{
    HostedZoneId="Z5555555555"
    ChangeBatch_Comment="This change batch creates two weighted alias resource
 record sets. Amazon Route 53 responds to queries for example.com with the first
 ELB domain 3/4ths of the times and the second one 1/4th of the time."
    ChangeBatch_Change=$change1,$change2
}

Edit-R53ResourceRecordSet @params
```

예제 5: 이 예제에서는 두 개의 지연 시간 별칭 리소스 레코드 세트를 생성합니다. 하나는 미국 서부(오리건) 리전(us-west-2)의 ELB 로드 밸런서용이고 다른 하나는 아시아 태평양(싱가포르) 리전(ap-southeast-1)의 로드 밸런서용입니다. 자세한 내용은 Amazon Route 53 설명서를 참조하세요. Get-R53Change cmdlet을 사용하여 변경 사항이 완료되는 시기를 확인할 수 있습니다.

```
$change1 = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.Change
$change1.Action = "CREATE"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.ResourceRecordSet
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Name = "example.com"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Type = "A"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.SetIdentifier = "Oregon load balancer 1"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Region = us-west-2
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget = New-Object
 Amazon.Route53.Model.AliasTarget
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.HostedZoneId = "Z1111111111111"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.DNSName = "example-load-
balancer-2222222222.us-west-2.elb.amazonaws.com"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.EvaluateTargetHealth = $true
```

```
$change2 = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.Change
$change2.Action = "CREATE"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.ResourceRecordSet
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.Name = "example.com"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.Type = "A"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.SetIdentifier = "Singapore load balancer 1"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.Region = ap-southeast-1
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget = New-Object
 Amazon.Route53.Model.AliasTarget
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.HostedZoneId = "Z2222222222222"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.DNSName = "example-load-
balancer-1111111111.ap-southeast-1.elb.amazonaws.com"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.EvaluateTargetHealth = $true

$params = @{
    HostedZoneId="Z5555555555"
    ChangeBatch_Comment="This change batch creates two latency resource
 record sets, one for the US West (Oregon) region and one for the Asia Pacific
 (Singapore) region."
    ChangeBatch_Change=$change1,$change2
}

Edit-R53ResourceRecordSet @params
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ChangeResourceRecordSets를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **CreateHostedZone** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateHostedZone`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

호스팅 영역 생성

다음 `create-hosted-zone` 명령은 호출자 참조 `2014-04-01-18:47`를 사용하여 `example.com`라는 호스팅 영역을 추가합니다. 선택적 주석에는 공백이 포함되므로 주석을 따옴표로 묶어야 합니다.

```
aws route53 create-hosted-zone --name example.com --caller-
reference 2014-04-01-18:47 --hosted-zone-config Comment="command-line version"
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Route 53 개발자 안내서의 호스팅 영역 작업을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateHostedZone을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 재사용 가능한 위임 세트와 연결된 'example.com'이라는 새 호스팅 영역을 생성합니다. 작업을 두 번 실행할 위험 없이 필요한 경우 요청을 재시도하려면 CallerReference 파라미터에 값을 제공해야 합니다. 호스팅 영역은 VPC에서 생성되므로 자동으로 비공개 상태이며, -HostedZoneConfig_PrivateZone 파라미터를 설정해서는 안 됩니다.

```
$params = @{
    Name="example.com"
    CallerReference="myUniqueIdentifier"
    HostedZoneConfig_Comment="This is my first hosted zone"
    DelegationSetId="NZ8X2CISAMPLE"
    VPC_VPCId="vpc-1a2b3c4d"
    VPC_VPCRegion="us-east-1"
}

New-R53HostedZone @params
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CreateHostedZone을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 재사용 가능한 위임 세트와 연결된 'example.com'이라는 새 호스팅 영역을 생성합니다. 작업을 두 번 실행할 위험 없이 필요한 경우 요청을 재시도하려면 CallerReference 파라미터에 값을 제공해야 합니다. 호스팅 영역은 VPC에서 생성되므로 자동으로 비공개 상태이며, -HostedZoneConfig_PrivateZone 파라미터를 설정해서는 안 됩니다.

```
$params = @{
    Name="example.com"
    CallerReference="myUniqueIdentifier"
    HostedZoneConfig_Comment="This is my first hosted zone"
    DelegationSetId="NZ8X2CISAMPLE"
```

```
    VPC_VPCId="vpc-1a2b3c4d"
    VPC_VPCRegion="us-east-1"
}

New-R53HostedZone @params
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateHostedZone을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **DeleteHostedZone** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteHostedZone의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

호스팅 영역 삭제

다음 delete-hosted-zone 명령은 Z36KTIQEXAMPLE이라는 id가 있는 호스팅 영역을 삭제합니다.

```
aws route53 delete-hosted-zone --id Z36KTIQEXAMPLE
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteHostedZone을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 지정된 ID로 호스팅 영역을 삭제합니다. -Force 스위치 파라미터를 추가하지 않으면 명령이 진행되기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다.

```
Remove-R53HostedZone -Id Z1PA6795UKMFR9
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteHostedZone을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 지정된 ID로 호스팅 영역을 삭제합니다. -Force 스위치 파라미터를 추가하지 않으면 명령이 진행되기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다.

```
Remove-R53HostedZone -Id Z1PA6795UKMFR9
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteHostedZone을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **GetHostedZone** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 GetHostedZone의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

호스팅 영역 정보 가져오기

다음 get-hosted-zone 명령은 Z1R8UBAEXAMPLE이라는 id가 있는 호스팅 영역의 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
aws route53 get-hosted-zone --id Z1R8UBAEXAMPLE
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetHostedZone을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: ID Z1D633PJN98FT9를 사용하여 호스팅 영역의 세부 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-R53HostedZone -Id Z1D633PJN98FT9
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetHostedZone을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: ID Z1D633PJN98FT9를 사용하여 호스팅 영역의 세부 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-R53HostedZone -Id Z1D633PJN98FT9
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetHostedZone을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **ListHostedZones** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 ListHostedZones의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

현재 AWS 계정과 연결된 호스팅 영역을 나열하려면

다음 list-hosted-zones 명령은 현재 AWS 계정과 연결된 처음 100개의 호스팅 영역에 대한 요약 정보를 나열합니다.

```
aws route53 list-hosted-zones
```

100개를 초과한 호스팅 영역이 있거나 해당 영역을 100개 미만의 그룹으로 나열하려면 --max-items 파라미터를 포함합니다. 예를 들어, 호스팅 영역을 한 번에 하나씩 나열하려면 다음 명령을 사용합니다.

```
aws route53 list-hosted-zones --max-items 1
```

다음 호스팅 영역에 대한 정보를 보려면 이전 명령에 대한 응답에서 NextToken의 값을 가져와 --starting-token 파라미터에 포함합니다. 예를 들면 다음과 같습니다.

```
aws route53 list-hosted-zones --max-items 1 --starting-token Z3M3LMPEXAMPLE
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListHostedZones를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 모든 퍼블릭 및 프라이빗 호스팅 영역을 출력합니다.

```
Get-R53HostedZoneList
```

예제 2: ID NZ8X2CISAMPLE이 있는 재사용 가능한 위임 세트와 연결된 호스팅된 영역을 모두 출력합니다.

```
Get-R53HostedZoneList -DelegationSetId NZ8X2CISAMPLE
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ListHostedZones를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 모든 퍼블릭 및 프라이빗 호스팅 영역을 출력합니다.

```
Get-R53HostedZoneList
```

예제 2: ID NZ8X2CISAMPLE이 있는 재사용 가능한 위임 세트와 연결된 호스팅된 영역을 모두 출력합니다.

```
Get-R53HostedZoneList -DelegationSetId NZ8X2CISAMPLE
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListHostedZones를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn show_host_info(client: &aws_sdk_route53::Client) -> Result<(),
 aws_sdk_route53::Error> {
    let hosted_zone_count = client.get_hosted_zone_count().send().await?;

    println!(
        "Number of hosted zones in region : {}",
        hosted_zone_count.hosted_zone_count(),
    );

    let hosted_zones = client.list_hosted_zones().send().await?;
```

```
    println!("Zones:");

    for hz in hosted_zones.hosted_zones() {
        let zone_name = hz.name();
        let zone_id = hz.id();

        println!("  ID :   {}", zone_id);
        println!("  Name : {}", zone_name);
        println!();
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for Rust API reference의 ListHostedZones를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **ListHostedZonesByName** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 ListHostedZonesByName의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

다음 명령은 도메인 이름으로 정렬된 최대 100개의 호스팅 영역을 나열합니다.

```
aws route53 list-hosted-zones-by-name
```

출력:

```
{
  "HostedZones": [
      {
          "ResourceRecordSetCount": 2,
          "CallerReference": "test20150527-2",
          "Config": {
              "Comment": "test2",
              "PrivateZone": false
          },
          "Id": "/hostedzone/Z119WBBTVP5WFX",
```

```
            "Name": "2.example.com."
        },
        {
            "ResourceRecordSetCount": 2,
            "CallerReference": "test20150527-1",
            "Config": {
                "Comment": "test",
                "PrivateZone": false
            },
            "Id": "/hostedzone/Z3P5QSUBK4POTI",
            "Name": "www.example.com."
        }
    ],
    "IsTruncated": false,
    "MaxItems": "100"
}
```

다음 명령은 `www.example.com`으로 시작하는 이름을 기준으로 호스팅 영역을 나열합니다.

```
aws route53 list-hosted-zones-by-name --dns-name www.example.com
```

출력:

```
{
    "HostedZones": [
        {
            "ResourceRecordSetCount": 2,
            "CallerReference": "mwunderl20150527-1",
            "Config": {
                "Comment": "test",
                "PrivateZone": false
            },
            "Id": "/hostedzone/Z3P5QSUBK4POTI",
            "Name": "www.example.com."
        }
    ],
    "DNSName": "www.example.com",
    "IsTruncated": false,
    "MaxItems": "100"
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListHostedZonesByName을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 모든 퍼블릭 및 프라이빗 호스팅 영역을 도메인 이름별로 ASCII 순서로 반환합니다.

```
Get-R53HostedZonesByName
```

예제 2: 지정된 DNS 이름부터 시작하여 도메인 이름별로 ASCII 순서로 퍼블릭 및 프라이빗 호스팅 영역을 반환합니다.

```
Get-R53HostedZonesByName -DnsName example2.com
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ListHostedZonesByName을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 모든 퍼블릭 및 프라이빗 호스팅 영역을 도메인 이름별로 ASCII 순서로 반환합니다.

```
Get-R53HostedZonesByName
```

예제 2: 지정된 DNS 이름부터 시작하여 도메인 이름별로 ASCII 순서로 퍼블릭 및 프라이빗 호스팅 영역을 반환합니다.

```
Get-R53HostedZonesByName -DnsName example2.com
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListHostedZonesByName을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **`ListQueryLoggingConfigs`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListQueryLoggingConfigs`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

쿼리 로깅 구성 나열

다음 `list-query-logging-configs` 예제에서는 호스팅 영역에 대한 AWS 계정의 처음 100개 쿼리 로깅 구성에 대한 정보를 나열합니다`Z10X3WQEXAMPLE`.

```
aws route53 list-query-logging-configs \
    --hosted-zone-id Z1OX3WQEXAMPLE
```

출력:

```
{
    "QueryLoggingConfigs": [
        {
            "Id": "964ff34e-ae03-4f06-80a2-9683cexample",
            "HostedZoneId": "Z1OX3WQEXAMPLE",
            "CloudWatchLogsLogGroupArn": "arn:aws:logs:us-
east-1:111122223333:log-group:/aws/route53/example.com:*"
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Route 53 개발자 안내서의 DNS 쿼리 로깅을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListQueryLoggingConfigs를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 현재 AWS 계정와 연결된 DNS 쿼리 로깅에 대한 모든 구성을 반환합니다.

```
Get-R53QueryLoggingConfigList
```

출력:

```
Id                                   HostedZoneId   CloudWatchLogsLogGroupArn
--                                   ------------   -------------------------
59b0fa33-4fea-4471-a88c-926476aaa40d Z385PDS6EAAAZR arn:aws:logs:us-
east-1:111111111112:log-group:/aws/route53/example1.com:*
ee528e95-4e03-4fdc-9d28-9e24ddaaa063 Z94SJHBV1AAAAZ arn:aws:logs:us-
east-1:111111111112:log-group:/aws/route53/example2.com:*
e38dddda-ceb6-45c1-8cb7-f0ae56aaaa2b Z3MEQ8T7AAA1BF arn:aws:logs:us-
east-1:111111111112:log-group:/aws/route53/example3.com:*
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ListQueryLoggingConfigs를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 현재 AWS 계정와 연결된 DNS 쿼리 로깅에 대한 모든 구성을 반환합니다.

```
Get-R53QueryLoggingConfigList
```

출력:

```
Id                                   HostedZoneId   CloudWatchLogsLogGroupArn
--                                   ------------   -------------------------
59b0fa33-4fea-4471-a88c-926476aaa40d Z385PDS6EAAAZR arn:aws:logs:us-
east-1:111111111112:log-group:/aws/route53/example1.com:*
ee528e95-4e03-4fdc-9d28-9e24ddaaa063 Z94SJHBV1AAAAZ arn:aws:logs:us-
east-1:111111111112:log-group:/aws/route53/example2.com:*
e38dddda-ceb6-45c1-8cb7-f0ae56aaaa2b Z3MEQ8T7AAA1BF arn:aws:logs:us-
east-1:111111111112:log-group:/aws/route53/example3.com:*
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListQueryLoggingConfigs를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Route 53 도메인 등록 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 Amazon Route 53 domain registration 함께를 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

추가 리소스

- Route 53 도메인 등록 개발자 가이드 - Route 53 도메인 등록에 대한 자세한 정보입니다.
- Route 53 도메인 등록 API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 Route 53 도메인 등록 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 설정 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

시작

Route 53 도메인 등록 소개

다음 코드 예제에서는 Route 53 도메인 등록을 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
public static class HelloRoute53Domains
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Use the AWS .NET Core Setup package to set up dependency injection for
 the Amazon Route 53 domain registration service.
        // Use your AWS profile name, or leave it blank to use the default
 profile.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonRoute53Domains>()
            ).Build();

        // Now the client is available for injection.
        var route53Client =
 host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonRoute53Domains>();

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        var response = await route53Client.ListPricesAsync(new ListPricesRequest
 { Tld = "com" });
        Console.WriteLine($"Hello Amazon Route 53 Domains! Following are prices
 for .com domain operations:");
        var comPrices = response.Prices.FirstOrDefault();
        if (comPrices != null)
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"\tRegistration:
 {comPrices.RegistrationPrice?.Price} {comPrices.RegistrationPrice?.Currency}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tRenewal: {comPrices.RenewalPrice?.Price}
 {comPrices.RenewalPrice?.Currency}");
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListPrices를 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.route53domains.Route53DomainsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.route53.model.Route53Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.route53domains.model.DomainPrice;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.route53domains.model.ListPricesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.route53domains.model.ListPricesResponse;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 * This Java code examples performs the following operation:
 *
 * 1. Invokes ListPrices for at least one domain type, such as the “com” type
 * and displays the prices for Registration and Renewal.
```

```
 *
 */
public class HelloRoute53 {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = "\n" +
                "Usage:\n" +
                "    <hostedZoneId> \n\n" +
                "Where:\n" +
                "    hostedZoneId - The id value of an existing hosted zone. \n";

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String domainType = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        Route53DomainsClient route53DomainsClient =
 Route53DomainsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Invokes ListPrices for at least one domain type.");
        listPrices(route53DomainsClient, domainType);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    public static void listPrices(Route53DomainsClient route53DomainsClient,
 String domainType) {
        try {
            ListPricesRequest pricesRequest = ListPricesRequest.builder()
                    .maxItems(10)
                    .tld(domainType)
                    .build();

            ListPricesResponse response =
 route53DomainsClient.listPrices(pricesRequest);
            List<DomainPrice> prices = response.prices();
            for (DomainPrice pr : prices) {
                System.out.println("Name: " + pr.name());
```

```
                System.out.println(
                        "Registration: " + pr.registrationPrice().price() + " " +
 pr.registrationPrice().currency());
                System.out.println("Renewal: " + pr.renewalPrice().price() + " "
 + pr.renewalPrice().currency());
                System.out.println("Transfer: " + pr.transferPrice().price() + "
 " + pr.transferPrice().currency());
                System.out.println("Transfer: " + pr.transferPrice().price() + "
 " + pr.transferPrice().currency());
                System.out.println("Change Ownership: " +
 pr.changeOwnershipPrice().price() + " "
                        + pr.changeOwnershipPrice().currency());
                System.out.println(
                        "Restoration: " + pr.restorationPrice().price() + " " +
 pr.restorationPrice().currency());
                System.out.println(" ");
            }

        } catch (Route53Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListPrices를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.
```

```
 For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
 */
suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
        Usage:
           <domainType>

       Where:
           domainType - The domain type (for example, com).
    """

    if (args.size != 1) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(0)
    }

    val domainType = args[0]
    println("Invokes ListPrices using a Paginated method.")
    listPricesPaginated(domainType)
}

suspend fun listPricesPaginated(domainType: String) {
    val pricesRequest =
        ListPricesRequest {
            maxItems = 10
            tld = domainType
        }

    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        route53DomainsClient
            .listPricesPaginated(pricesRequest)
            .transform { it.prices?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { pr ->
                println("Registration: ${pr.registrationPrice}
 ${pr.registrationPrice?.currency}")
                println("Renewal: ${pr.renewalPrice?.price}
 ${pr.renewalPrice?.currency}")
                println("Transfer: ${pr.transferPrice?.price}
 ${pr.transferPrice?.currency}")
                println("Restoration: ${pr.restorationPrice?.price}
 ${pr.restorationPrice?.currency}")
```

```
                }
        }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ListPrices를 참조하십시오.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Route 53 도메인 등록의 기본 예제
  - Route 53 도메인 등록 소개
  - AWS SDK를 사용한 Route 53 도메인 등록의 기본 사항 알아보기
  - AWS SDKs를 사용한 Route 53 도메인 등록 작업
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CheckDomainAvailability 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CheckDomainTransferability 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetDomainDetail 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetDomainSuggestions 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetOperationDetail 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListDomains 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListOperations 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 ListPrices 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 RegisterDomain 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ViewBilling 함께 사용

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Route 53 도메인 등록의 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Route 53 domain registration SDKs에서의 기본 사항을 AWS 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- Route 53 도메인 등록 소개
- AWS SDK를 사용한 Route 53 도메인 등록의 기본 사항 알아보기
- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Route 53 도메인 등록 작업
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CheckDomainAvailability 함께 사용

- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CheckDomainTransferability 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetDomainDetail 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetDomainSuggestions 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetOperationDetail 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListDomains 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListOperations 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 ListPrices 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 RegisterDomain 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ViewBilling 함께 사용

Route 53 도메인 등록 소개

다음 코드 예제에서는 Route 53 도메인 등록을 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
public static class HelloRoute53Domains
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Use the AWS .NET Core Setup package to set up dependency injection for
 the Amazon Route 53 domain registration service.
        // Use your AWS profile name, or leave it blank to use the default
 profile.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonRoute53Domains>()
            ).Build();
```

```
        // Now the client is available for injection.
        var route53Client =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonRoute53Domains>();

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        var response = await route53Client.ListPricesAsync(new ListPricesRequest
{ Tld = "com" });
        Console.WriteLine($"Hello Amazon Route 53 Domains! Following are prices
for .com domain operations:");
        var comPrices = response.Prices.FirstOrDefault();
        if (comPrices != null)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tRegistration:
{comPrices.RegistrationPrice?.Price} {comPrices.RegistrationPrice?.Currency}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tRenewal: {comPrices.RenewalPrice?.Price}
{comPrices.RenewalPrice?.Currency}");
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListPrices를 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.route53domains.Route53DomainsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.route53.model.Route53Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.route53domains.model.DomainPrice;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.route53domains.model.ListPricesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.route53domains.model.ListPricesResponse;
import java.util.List;

/**
```

```
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 * This Java code examples performs the following operation:
 *
 * 1. Invokes ListPrices for at least one domain type, such as the “com” type
 * and displays the prices for Registration and Renewal.
 *
 */
public class HelloRoute53 {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = "\n" +
                "Usage:\n" +
                "    <hostedZoneId> \n\n" +
                "Where:\n" +
                "    hostedZoneId - The id value of an existing hosted zone. \n";

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String domainType = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        Route53DomainsClient route53DomainsClient =
 Route53DomainsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Invokes ListPrices for at least one domain type.");
        listPrices(route53DomainsClient, domainType);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }
```

```
    public static void listPrices(Route53DomainsClient route53DomainsClient,
 String domainType) {
        try {
            ListPricesRequest pricesRequest = ListPricesRequest.builder()
                    .maxItems(10)
                    .tld(domainType)
                    .build();

            ListPricesResponse response =
 route53DomainsClient.listPrices(pricesRequest);
            List<DomainPrice> prices = response.prices();
            for (DomainPrice pr : prices) {
                System.out.println("Name: " + pr.name());
                System.out.println(
                        "Registration: " + pr.registrationPrice().price() + " " +
 pr.registrationPrice().currency());
                System.out.println("Renewal: " + pr.renewalPrice().price() + " "
 + pr.renewalPrice().currency());
                System.out.println("Transfer: " + pr.transferPrice().price() + "
 " + pr.transferPrice().currency());
                System.out.println("Transfer: " + pr.transferPrice().price() + "
 " + pr.transferPrice().currency());
                System.out.println("Change Ownership: " +
 pr.changeOwnershipPrice().price() + " "
                        + pr.changeOwnershipPrice().currency());
                System.out.println(
                        "Restoration: " + pr.restorationPrice().price() + " " +
 pr.restorationPrice().currency());
                System.out.println(" ");
            }

        } catch (Route53Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListPrices를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

 For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
 */
suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
        Usage:
           <domainType>

       Where:
           domainType - The domain type (for example, com).
    """

    if (args.size != 1) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(0)
    }

    val domainType = args[0]
    println("Invokes ListPrices using a Paginated method.")
    listPricesPaginated(domainType)
}

suspend fun listPricesPaginated(domainType: String) {
    val pricesRequest =
        ListPricesRequest {
            maxItems = 10
            tld = domainType
```

```
        }

    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        route53DomainsClient
            .listPricesPaginated(pricesRequest)
            .transform { it.prices?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { pr ->
                println("Registration: ${pr.registrationPrice}
 ${pr.registrationPrice?.currency}")
                println("Renewal: ${pr.renewalPrice?.price}
 ${pr.renewalPrice?.currency}")
                println("Transfer: ${pr.transferPrice?.price}
 ${pr.transferPrice?.currency}")
                println("Restoration: ${pr.restorationPrice?.price}
 ${pr.restorationPrice?.currency}")
            }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ListPrices를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK를 사용한 Route 53 도메인 등록의 기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 현재 도메인과 작년의 작업을 나열합니다.
- 작년의 결제 내역과 도메인 유형의 가격을 봅니다.
- 도메인 제안을 가져옵니다.
- 도메인 가용성 및 이전 가능성을 확인합니다.
- 선택 사항으로 도메인 등록을 요청할 수도 있습니다.
- 작업 세부 정보를 가져옵니다.
- 선택 사항으로 도메인 세부 정보를 가져올 수 있습니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
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명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
public static class Route53DomainScenario
{
    /*
    Before running this .NET code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

    This .NET example performs the following tasks:
        1. List current domains.
        2. List operations in the past year.
        3. View billing for the account in the past year.
        4. View prices for domain types.
        5. Get domain suggestions.
        6. Check domain availability.
        7. Check domain transferability.
        8. Optionally, request a domain registration.
        9. Get an operation detail.
       10. Optionally, get a domain detail.
   */

    private static Route53Wrapper _route53Wrapper = null!;
    private static IConfiguration _configuration = null!;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for the Amazon service.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
```

```
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Trace))
                    .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
            services.AddAWSService<IAmazonRoute53Domains>()
                .AddTransient<Route53Wrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        _configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally, load local settings.
            .Build();

        var logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder =>
        {
            builder.AddConsole();
        }).CreateLogger(typeof(Route53DomainScenario));

        _route53Wrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<Route53Wrapper>();

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the Amazon Route 53 domains example
scenario.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        try
        {
            await ListDomains();
            await ListOperations();
            await ListBillingRecords();
            await ListPrices();
            await ListDomainSuggestions();
            await CheckDomainAvailability();
            await CheckDomainTransferability();
            var operationId = await RequestDomainRegistration();
            await GetOperationalDetail(operationId);
            await GetDomainDetails();
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            logger.LogError(ex, "There was a problem executing the scenario.");
        }
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("The Amazon Route 53 domains example scenario is
complete.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List account registered domains.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task ListDomains()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"1. List account domains.");
        var domains = await _route53Wrapper.ListDomains();
        for (int i = 0; i < domains.Count; i++)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {domains[i].DomainName}");
        }

        if (!domains.Any())
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\tNo domains found in this account.");
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List domain operations in the past year.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task ListOperations()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"2. List account domain operations in the past
year.");
        var operations = await _route53Wrapper.ListOperations(
            DateTime.Today.AddYears(-1));
        for (int i = 0; i < operations.Count; i++)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tOperation Id: {operations[i].OperationId}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tStatus: {operations[i].Status}");
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDate: {operations[i].SubmittedDate}");
        }
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List billing in the past year.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task ListBillingRecords()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"3. View billing for the account in the past year.");
        var billingRecords = await _route53Wrapper.ViewBilling(
            DateTime.Today.AddYears(-1),
            DateTime.Today);
        for (int i = 0; i < billingRecords.Count; i++)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tBill Date:
{billingRecords[i].BillDate.ToShortDateString()}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tOperation: {billingRecords[i].Operation}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tPrice: {billingRecords[i].Price}");
        }
        if (!billingRecords.Any())
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\tNo billing records found in this account for the
past year.");
        }
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List prices for a few domain types.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task ListPrices()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"4. View prices for domain types.");
        var domainTypes = new List<string> { "net", "com", "org", "co" };

        var prices = await _route53Wrapper.ListPrices(domainTypes);
        foreach (var pr in prices)
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"\tName: {pr.Name}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tRegistration: {pr.RegistrationPrice?.Price}
{pr.RegistrationPrice?.Currency}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tRenewal: {pr.RenewalPrice?.Price}
{pr.RenewalPrice?.Currency}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tTransfer: {pr.TransferPrice?.Price}
{pr.TransferPrice?.Currency}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tChange Ownership:
{pr.ChangeOwnershipPrice?.Price} {pr.ChangeOwnershipPrice?.Currency}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tRestoration: {pr.RestorationPrice?.Price}
{pr.RestorationPrice?.Currency}");
            Console.WriteLine();
        }
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List domain suggestions for a domain name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task ListDomainSuggestions()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"5. Get domain suggestions.");
        string? domainName = null;
        while (domainName == null || string.IsNullOrWhiteSpace(domainName))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Enter a domain name to get available domain
suggestions.");
            domainName = Console.ReadLine();
        }

        var suggestions = await _route53Wrapper.GetDomainSuggestions(domainName,
true, 5);
        foreach (var suggestion in suggestions)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tSuggestion Name: {suggestion.DomainName}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tAvailability: {suggestion.Availability}");
        }
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Check availability for a domain name.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task CheckDomainAvailability()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"6. Check domain availability.");
        string? domainName = null;
        while (domainName == null || string.IsNullOrWhiteSpace(domainName))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Enter a domain name to check domain
availability.");
            domainName = Console.ReadLine();
        }

        var availability = await
_route53Wrapper.CheckDomainAvailability(domainName);
        Console.WriteLine($"\tAvailability: {availability}");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Check transferability for a domain name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task CheckDomainTransferability()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"7. Check domain transferability.");
        string? domainName = null;
        while (domainName == null || string.IsNullOrWhiteSpace(domainName))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Enter a domain name to check domain
transferability.");
            domainName = Console.ReadLine();
        }

        var transferability = await
_route53Wrapper.CheckDomainTransferability(domainName);
        Console.WriteLine($"\tTransferability: {transferability}");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Check transferability for a domain name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task<string?> RequestDomainRegistration()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"8. Optionally, request a domain registration.");

        Console.WriteLine($"\tNote: This example uses domain request settings in
 settings.json.");
        Console.WriteLine($"\tTo change the domain registration settings, set the
 values in that file.");
        Console.WriteLine($"\tRemember, registering an actual domain will incur
 an account billing cost.");
        Console.WriteLine($"\tWould you like to begin a domain registration? (y/
n)");
        var ynResponse = Console.ReadLine();
        if (ynResponse != null && ynResponse.Equals("y",
 StringComparison.InvariantCultureIgnoreCase))
        {
            string domainName = _configuration["DomainName"];
            ContactDetail contact = new ContactDetail();
            contact.CountryCode =
 CountryCode.FindValue(_configuration["Contact:CountryCode"]);
            contact.ContactType =
 ContactType.FindValue(_configuration["Contact:ContactType"]);

            _configuration.GetSection("Contact").Bind(contact);

            var operationId = await _route53Wrapper.RegisterDomain(
                domainName,
                Convert.ToBoolean(_configuration["AutoRenew"]),
                Convert.ToInt32(_configuration["DurationInYears"]),
                contact);
            if (operationId != null)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"\tRegistration requested. Operation Id: {operationId}");
            }

            return operationId;
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
```

```
        return null;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get details for an operation.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task GetOperationalDetail(string? operationId)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"9. Get an operation detail.");

        var operationDetails =
            await _route53Wrapper.GetOperationDetail(operationId);

        Console.WriteLine(operationDetails);

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Optionally, get details for a registered domain.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task<string?> GetDomainDetails()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"10. Get details on a domain.");

        Console.WriteLine($"\tNote: you must have a registered domain to get
details.");
        Console.WriteLine($"\tWould you like to get domain details? (y/n)");
        var ynResponse = Console.ReadLine();
        if (ynResponse != null && ynResponse.Equals("y",
StringComparison.InvariantCultureIgnoreCase))
        {
            string? domainName = null;
            while (domainName == null)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"\tEnter a domain name to get details.");
                domainName = Console.ReadLine();
            }
```

```
            var domainDetails = await
 _route53Wrapper.GetDomainDetail(domainName);
            Console.WriteLine(domainDetails);
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return null;
    }
}
```

Route 53 도메인 등록 작업 시나리오에서 사용한 래퍼 메서드입니다.

```
public class Route53Wrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonRoute53Domains _amazonRoute53Domains;
    private readonly ILogger<Route53Wrapper> _logger;
    public Route53Wrapper(IAmazonRoute53Domains amazonRoute53Domains,
 ILogger<Route53Wrapper> logger)
    {
        _amazonRoute53Domains = amazonRoute53Domains;
        _logger = logger;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List prices for domain type operations.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="domainTypes">Domain types to include in the results.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of domain prices.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DomainPrice>> ListPrices(List<string> domainTypes)
    {
        var results = new List<DomainPrice>();
        var paginatePrices = _amazonRoute53Domains.Paginators.ListPrices(new
 ListPricesRequest());
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var prices in paginatePrices.Prices)
        {
            results.Add(prices);
        }
        return results.Where(p => domainTypes.Contains(p.Name)).ToList();
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Check the availability of a domain name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="domain">The domain to check for availability.</param>
    /// <returns>An availability result string.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CheckDomainAvailability(string domain)
    {
        var result = await _amazonRoute53Domains.CheckDomainAvailabilityAsync(
            new CheckDomainAvailabilityRequest
            {
                DomainName = domain
            }
        );
        return result.Availability.Value;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Check the transferability of a domain name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="domain">The domain to check for transferability.</param>
    /// <returns>A transferability result string.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CheckDomainTransferability(string domain)
    {
        var result = await _amazonRoute53Domains.CheckDomainTransferabilityAsync(
            new CheckDomainTransferabilityRequest
            {
                DomainName = domain
            }
        );
        return result.Transferability.Transferable.Value;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of suggestions for a given domain.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="domain">The domain to check for suggestions.</param>
    /// <param name="onlyAvailable">If true, only returns available domains.</
param>
    /// <param name="suggestionCount">The number of suggestions to return.
 Defaults to the max of 50.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>A collection of domain suggestions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DomainSuggestion>> GetDomainSuggestions(string domain,
bool onlyAvailable, int suggestionCount = 50)
    {
        var result = await _amazonRoute53Domains.GetDomainSuggestionsAsync(
            new GetDomainSuggestionsRequest
            {
                DomainName = domain,
                OnlyAvailable = onlyAvailable,
                SuggestionCount = suggestionCount
            }
        );
        return result.SuggestionsList;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get details for a domain action operation.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="operationId">The operational Id.</param>
    /// <returns>A string describing the operational details.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetOperationDetail(string? operationId)
    {
        if (operationId == null)
            return "Unable to get operational details because ID is null.";
        try
        {
            var operationDetails =
                await _amazonRoute53Domains.GetOperationDetailAsync(
                    new GetOperationDetailRequest
                    {
                        OperationId = operationId
                    }
                );

            var details = $"\tOperation {operationId}:\n" +
                          $"\tFor domain {operationDetails.DomainName} on
{operationDetails.SubmittedDate.ToShortDateString()}.\n" +
                          $"\tMessage is {operationDetails.Message}.\n" +
                          $"\tStatus is {operationDetails.Status}.\n";

            return details;
        }
        catch (AmazonRoute53DomainsException ex)
```

```
        {
            return $"Unable to get operation details. Here's why: {ex.Message}.";
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Initiate a domain registration request.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="contact">Contact details.</param>
    /// <param name="domainName">The domain name to register.</param>
    /// <param name="autoRenew">True if the domain should automatically renew.</
param>
    /// <param name="duration">The duration in years for the domain
 registration.</param>
    /// <returns>The operation Id.</returns>
    public async Task<string?> RegisterDomain(string domainName, bool autoRenew,
 int duration, ContactDetail contact)
    {
        // This example uses the same contact information for admin, registrant,
 and tech contacts.
        try
        {
            var result = await _amazonRoute53Domains.RegisterDomainAsync(
                new RegisterDomainRequest()
                {
                    AdminContact = contact,
                    RegistrantContact = contact,
                    TechContact = contact,
                    DomainName = domainName,
                    AutoRenew = autoRenew,
                    DurationInYears = duration,
                    PrivacyProtectAdminContact = false,
                    PrivacyProtectRegistrantContact = false,
                    PrivacyProtectTechContact = false
                }
            );
            return result.OperationId;
        }
        catch (InvalidInputException)
        {
            _logger.LogInformation($"Unable to request registration for domain
 {domainName}");
            return null;
```

```
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// View billing records for the account between a start and end date.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="startDate">The start date for billing results.</param>
    /// <param name="endDate">The end date for billing results.</param>
    /// <returns>A collection of billing records.</returns>
    public async Task<List<BillingRecord>> ViewBilling(DateTime startDate,
 DateTime endDate)
    {
        var results = new List<BillingRecord>();
        var paginateBilling = _amazonRoute53Domains.Paginators.ViewBilling(
            new ViewBillingRequest()
            {
                Start = startDate,
                End = endDate
            });

        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var billingRecords in paginateBilling.BillingRecords)
        {
            results.Add(billingRecords);
        }
        return results;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List the domains for the account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A collection of domain summary records.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DomainSummary>> ListDomains()
    {
        var results = new List<DomainSummary>();
        var paginateDomains = _amazonRoute53Domains.Paginators.ListDomains(
            new ListDomainsRequest());

        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var domain in paginateDomains.Domains)
        {
            results.Add(domain);
```

```
        }
        return results;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List operations for the account that are submitted after a specified
date.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A collection of operation summary records.</returns>
    public async Task<List<OperationSummary>> ListOperations(DateTime
submittedSince)
    {
        var results = new List<OperationSummary>();
        var paginateOperations = _amazonRoute53Domains.Paginators.ListOperations(
            new ListOperationsRequest()
            {
                SubmittedSince = submittedSince
            });

        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var operations in paginateOperations.Operations)
        {
            results.Add(operations);
        }
        return results;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get details for a domain.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A string with detail information about the domain.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetDomainDetail(string domainName)
    {
        try
        {
            var result = await _amazonRoute53Domains.GetDomainDetailAsync(
                new GetDomainDetailRequest()
                {
                    DomainName = domainName
                });
            var details = $"\tDomain {domainName}:\n" +
```

```
                            $"\tCreated on
 {result.CreationDate.ToShortDateString()}.\n" +
                            $"\tAdmin contact is {result.AdminContact.Email}.\n" +
                            $"\tAuto-renew is {result.AutoRenew}.\n";

            return details;
        }
        catch (InvalidInputException)
        {
            return $"Domain {domainName} was not found in your account.";
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - CheckDomainAvailability
  - CheckDomainTransferability
  - GetDomainDetail
  - GetDomainSuggestions
  - GetOperationDetail
  - ListDomains
  - ListOperations
  - ListPrices
  - RegisterDomain
  - ViewBilling

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 * This example uses pagination methods where applicable. For example, to list
 * domains, the
 * listDomainsPaginator method is used. For more information about pagination,
 * see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/
pagination.html
 *
 * This Java code example performs the following operations:
 *
 * 1. List current domains.
 * 2. List operations in the past year.
 * 3. View billing for the account in the past year.
 * 4. View prices for domain types.
 * 5. Get domain suggestions.
 * 6. Check domain availability.
 * 7. Check domain transferability.
 * 8. Request a domain registration.
 * 9. Get operation details.
 * 10. Optionally, get domain details.
 */

public class Route53Scenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <domainType> <phoneNumber> <email> <domainSuggestion>
 <firstName> <lastName> <city>

                Where:
```

```
                    domainType - The domain type (for example, com).\s
                    phoneNumber - The phone number to use (for example,
+91.9966564xxx)      email - The email address to use.      domainSuggestion -
The domain suggestion (for example, findmy.accountants).\s
                    firstName - The first name to use to register a domain.\s
                    lastName -  The last name to use to register a domain.\s
                    city - the city to use to register a domain.\s
                    """;

        if (args.length != 7) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String domainType = args[0];
        String phoneNumber = args[1];
        String email = args[2];
        String domainSuggestion = args[3];
        String firstName = args[4];
        String lastName = args[5];
        String city = args[6];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        Route53DomainsClient route53DomainsClient =
Route53DomainsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the Amazon Route 53 domains example
scenario.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("1. List current domains.");
        listDomains(route53DomainsClient);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("2. List operations in the past year.");
        listOperations(route53DomainsClient);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("3. View billing for the account in the past year.");
```

```
        listBillingRecords(route53DomainsClient);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("4. View prices for domain types.");
        listPrices(route53DomainsClient, domainType);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("5. Get domain suggestions.");
        listDomainSuggestions(route53DomainsClient, domainSuggestion);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("6. Check domain availability.");
        checkDomainAvailability(route53DomainsClient, domainSuggestion);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. Check domain transferability.");
        checkDomainTransferability(route53DomainsClient, domainSuggestion);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("8. Request a domain registration.");
        String opId = requestDomainRegistration(route53DomainsClient,
domainSuggestion, phoneNumber, email, firstName,
                lastName, city);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("9. Get operation details.");
        getOperationalDetail(route53DomainsClient, opId);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("10. Get domain details.");
        System.out.println("Note: You must have a registered domain to get
details.");
        System.out.println("Otherwise, an exception is thrown that states ");
        System.out.println("Domain xxxxxxx not found in xxxxxxx account.");
        getDomainDetails(route53DomainsClient, domainSuggestion);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }
```

```
   public static void getDomainDetails(Route53DomainsClient
route53DomainsClient, String domainSuggestion) {
       try {
           GetDomainDetailRequest detailRequest =
GetDomainDetailRequest.builder()
                   .domainName(domainSuggestion)
                   .build();

           GetDomainDetailResponse response =
route53DomainsClient.getDomainDetail(detailRequest);
           System.out.println("The contact first name is " +
response.registrantContact().firstName());
           System.out.println("The contact last name is " +
response.registrantContact().lastName());
           System.out.println("The contact org name is " +
response.registrantContact().organizationName());

       } catch (Route53Exception e) {
           System.err.println(e.getMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }

   public static void getOperationalDetail(Route53DomainsClient
route53DomainsClient, String operationId) {
       try {
           GetOperationDetailRequest detailRequest =
GetOperationDetailRequest.builder()
                   .operationId(operationId)
                   .build();

           GetOperationDetailResponse response =
route53DomainsClient.getOperationDetail(detailRequest);
           System.out.println("Operation detail message is " +
response.message());

       } catch (Route53Exception e) {
           System.err.println(e.getMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

```
    public static String requestDomainRegistration(Route53DomainsClient
route53DomainsClient,
            String domainSuggestion,
            String phoneNumber,
            String email,
            String firstName,
            String lastName,
            String city) {

        try {
            ContactDetail contactDetail = ContactDetail.builder()
                    .contactType(ContactType.COMPANY)
                    .state("LA")
                    .countryCode(CountryCode.IN)
                    .email(email)
                    .firstName(firstName)
                    .lastName(lastName)
                    .city(city)
                    .phoneNumber(phoneNumber)
                    .organizationName("My Org")
                    .addressLine1("My Address")
                    .zipCode("123 123")
                    .build();

            RegisterDomainRequest domainRequest = RegisterDomainRequest.builder()
                    .adminContact(contactDetail)
                    .registrantContact(contactDetail)
                    .techContact(contactDetail)
                    .domainName(domainSuggestion)
                    .autoRenew(true)
                    .durationInYears(1)
                    .build();

            RegisterDomainResponse response =
route53DomainsClient.registerDomain(domainRequest);
            System.out.println("Registration requested. Operation Id: " +
response.operationId());
            return response.operationId();

        } catch (Route53Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
```

```
    }

    public static void checkDomainTransferability(Route53DomainsClient
route53DomainsClient, String domainSuggestion) {
        try {
            CheckDomainTransferabilityRequest transferabilityRequest =
CheckDomainTransferabilityRequest.builder()
                    .domainName(domainSuggestion)
                    .build();

            CheckDomainTransferabilityResponse response = route53DomainsClient
                    .checkDomainTransferability(transferabilityRequest);
            System.out.println("Transferability: " +
response.transferability().transferable().toString());

        } catch (Route53Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void checkDomainAvailability(Route53DomainsClient
route53DomainsClient, String domainSuggestion) {
        try {
            CheckDomainAvailabilityRequest availabilityRequest =
CheckDomainAvailabilityRequest.builder()
                    .domainName(domainSuggestion)
                    .build();

            CheckDomainAvailabilityResponse response = route53DomainsClient
                    .checkDomainAvailability(availabilityRequest);
            System.out.println(domainSuggestion + " is " +
response.availability().toString());

        } catch (Route53Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void listDomainSuggestions(Route53DomainsClient
route53DomainsClient, String domainSuggestion) {
        try {
```

```
            GetDomainSuggestionsRequest suggestionsRequest =
GetDomainSuggestionsRequest.builder()
                    .domainName(domainSuggestion)
                    .suggestionCount(5)
                    .onlyAvailable(true)
                    .build();

            GetDomainSuggestionsResponse response =
route53DomainsClient.getDomainSuggestions(suggestionsRequest);
            List<DomainSuggestion> suggestions = response.suggestionsList();
            for (DomainSuggestion suggestion : suggestions) {
                System.out.println("Suggestion Name: " +
suggestion.domainName());
                System.out.println("Availability: " + suggestion.availability());
                System.out.println(" ");
            }

        } catch (Route53Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void listPrices(Route53DomainsClient route53DomainsClient,
String domainType) {
        try {
            ListPricesRequest pricesRequest = ListPricesRequest.builder()
                    .tld(domainType)
                    .build();

            ListPricesIterable listRes =
route53DomainsClient.listPricesPaginator(pricesRequest);
            listRes.stream()
                    .flatMap(r -> r.prices().stream())
                    .forEach(content -> System.out.println(" Name: " +
content.name() +
                            " Registration: " +
content.registrationPrice().price() + " "
                            + content.registrationPrice().currency() +
                            " Renewal: " + content.renewalPrice().price() + " " +
content.renewalPrice().currency()));

        } catch (Route53Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
```

```
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void listBillingRecords(Route53DomainsClient
route53DomainsClient) {
        try {
            Date currentDate = new Date();
            LocalDateTime localDateTime =
currentDate.toInstant().atZone(ZoneId.systemDefault()).toLocalDateTime();
            ZoneOffset zoneOffset = ZoneOffset.of("+01:00");
            LocalDateTime localDateTime2 = localDateTime.minusYears(1);
            Instant myStartTime = localDateTime2.toInstant(zoneOffset);
            Instant myEndTime = localDateTime.toInstant(zoneOffset);

            ViewBillingRequest viewBillingRequest = ViewBillingRequest.builder()
                    .start(myStartTime)
                    .end(myEndTime)
                    .build();

            ViewBillingIterable listRes =
route53DomainsClient.viewBillingPaginator(viewBillingRequest);
            listRes.stream()
                    .flatMap(r -> r.billingRecords().stream())
                    .forEach(content -> System.out.println(" Bill Date:: " +
content.billDate() +
                            " Operation: " + content.operationAsString() +
                            " Price: " + content.price()));

        } catch (Route53Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void listOperations(Route53DomainsClient route53DomainsClient)
{
        try {
            Date currentDate = new Date();
            LocalDateTime localDateTime =
currentDate.toInstant().atZone(ZoneId.systemDefault()).toLocalDateTime();
            ZoneOffset zoneOffset = ZoneOffset.of("+01:00");
            localDateTime = localDateTime.minusYears(1);
            Instant myTime = localDateTime.toInstant(zoneOffset);
```

```
            ListOperationsRequest operationsRequest =
 ListOperationsRequest.builder()
                    .submittedSince(myTime)
                    .build();

            ListOperationsIterable listRes =
 route53DomainsClient.listOperationsPaginator(operationsRequest);
            listRes.stream()
                    .flatMap(r -> r.operations().stream())
                    .forEach(content -> System.out.println(" Operation Id: " +
 content.operationId() +
                            " Status: " + content.statusAsString() +
                            " Date: " + content.submittedDate()));

        } catch (Route53Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void listDomains(Route53DomainsClient route53DomainsClient) {
        try {
            ListDomainsIterable listRes =
 route53DomainsClient.listDomainsPaginator();
            listRes.stream()
                    .flatMap(r -> r.domains().stream())
                    .forEach(content -> System.out.println("The domain name is "
 + content.domainName()));

        } catch (Route53Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CheckDomainAvailability
  - CheckDomainTransferability
  - GetDomainDetail

- GetDomainSuggestions
- GetOperationDetail
- ListDomains
- ListOperations
- ListPrices
- RegisterDomain
- ViewBilling

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
including your credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html

This Kotlin code example performs the following operations:

1. List current domains.
2. List operations in the past year.
3. View billing for the account in the past year.
4. View prices for domain types.
5. Get domain suggestions.
6. Check domain availability.
7. Check domain transferability.
8. Request a domain registration.
9. Get operation details.
10. Optionally, get domain details.
 */
```

```
val DASHES: String = String(CharArray(80)).replace("\u0000", "-")

suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
        Usage:
            <domainType> <phoneNumber> <email> <domainSuggestion> <firstName>
 <lastName> <city>
        Where:
           domainType - The domain type (for example, com).
           phoneNumber - The phone number to use (for example, +1.2065550100)

           email - The email address to use.
           domainSuggestion - The domain suggestion (for example,
 findmy.example).
           firstName - The first name to use to register a domain.
           lastName -  The last name to use to register a domain.
           city - The city to use to register a domain.
    """

    if (args.size != 7) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    val domainType = args[0]
    val phoneNumber = args[1]
    val email = args[2]
    val domainSuggestion = args[3]
    val firstName = args[4]
    val lastName = args[5]
    val city = args[6]

    println(DASHES)
    println("Welcome to the Amazon Route 53 domains example scenario.")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("1. List current domains.")
    listDomains()
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("2. List operations in the past year.")
```

```
    listOperations()
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("3. View billing for the account in the past year.")
    listBillingRecords()
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("4. View prices for domain types.")
    listAllPrices(domainType)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("5. Get domain suggestions.")
    listDomainSuggestions(domainSuggestion)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("6. Check domain availability.")
    checkDomainAvailability(domainSuggestion)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("7. Check domain transferability.")
    checkDomainTransferability(domainSuggestion)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("8. Request a domain registration.")
    val opId = requestDomainRegistration(domainSuggestion, phoneNumber, email,
firstName, lastName, city)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("9. Get operation details.")
    getOperationalDetail(opId)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("10. Get domain details.")
    println("Note: You must have a registered domain to get details.")
    println("Otherwise an exception is thrown that states ")
    println("Domain xxxxxxx not found in xxxxxxx account.")
```

```
    getDomainDetails(domainSuggestion)
    println(DASHES)
}

suspend fun getDomainDetails(domainSuggestion: String?) {
    val detailRequest =
        GetDomainDetailRequest {
            domainName = domainSuggestion
        }
    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        val response = route53DomainsClient.getDomainDetail(detailRequest)
        println("The contact first name is
 ${response.registrantContact?.firstName}")
        println("The contact last name is
 ${response.registrantContact?.lastName}")
        println("The contact org name is
 ${response.registrantContact?.organizationName}")
    }
}

suspend fun getOperationalDetail(opId: String?) {
    val detailRequest =
        GetOperationDetailRequest {
            operationId = opId
        }
    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        val response = route53DomainsClient.getOperationDetail(detailRequest)
        println("Operation detail message is ${response.message}")
    }
}

suspend fun requestDomainRegistration(
    domainSuggestion: String?,
    phoneNumberVal: String?,
    emailVal: String?,
    firstNameVal: String?,
    lastNameVal: String?,
    cityVal: String?,
): String? {
    val contactDetail =
        ContactDetail {
            contactType = ContactType.Company
```

```
            state = "LA"
            countryCode = CountryCode.In
            email = emailVal
            firstName = firstNameVal
            lastName = lastNameVal
            city = cityVal
            phoneNumber = phoneNumberVal
            organizationName = "My Org"
            addressLine1 = "My Address"
            zipCode = "123 123"
        }

    val domainRequest =
        RegisterDomainRequest {
            adminContact = contactDetail
            registrantContact = contactDetail
            techContact = contactDetail
            domainName = domainSuggestion
            autoRenew = true
            durationInYears = 1
        }

    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        val response = route53DomainsClient.registerDomain(domainRequest)
        println("Registration requested. Operation Id: ${response.operationId}")
        return response.operationId
    }
}

suspend fun checkDomainTransferability(domainSuggestion: String?) {
    val transferabilityRequest =
        CheckDomainTransferabilityRequest {
            domainName = domainSuggestion
        }
    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        val response =
 route53DomainsClient.checkDomainTransferability(transferabilityRequest)
        println("Transferability: ${response.transferability?.transferable}")
    }
}

suspend fun checkDomainAvailability(domainSuggestion: String) {
```

```
    val availabilityRequest =
        CheckDomainAvailabilityRequest {
            domainName = domainSuggestion
        }
    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        val response =
 route53DomainsClient.checkDomainAvailability(availabilityRequest)
        println("$domainSuggestion is ${response.availability}")
    }
}

suspend fun listDomainSuggestions(domainSuggestion: String?) {
    val suggestionsRequest =
        GetDomainSuggestionsRequest {
            domainName = domainSuggestion
            suggestionCount = 5
            onlyAvailable = true
        }
    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        val response =
 route53DomainsClient.getDomainSuggestions(suggestionsRequest)
        response.suggestionsList?.forEach { suggestion ->
            println("Suggestion Name: ${suggestion.domainName}")
            println("Availability: ${suggestion.availability}")
            println(" ")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun listAllPrices(domainType: String?) {
    val pricesRequest =
        ListPricesRequest {
            tld = domainType
        }

    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        route53DomainsClient
            .listPricesPaginated(pricesRequest)
            .transform { it.prices?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { pr ->
```

```
                println("Registration: ${pr.registrationPrice}
 ${pr.registrationPrice?.currency}")
                println("Renewal: ${pr.renewalPrice?.price}
 ${pr.renewalPrice?.currency}")
                println("Transfer: ${pr.transferPrice?.price}
 ${pr.transferPrice?.currency}")
                println("Restoration: ${pr.restorationPrice?.price}
 ${pr.restorationPrice?.currency}")
            }
    }
}

suspend fun listBillingRecords() {
    val currentDate = Date()
    val localDateTime =
 currentDate.toInstant().atZone(ZoneId.systemDefault()).toLocalDateTime()
    val zoneOffset = ZoneOffset.of("+01:00")
    val localDateTime2 = localDateTime.minusYears(1)
    val myStartTime = localDateTime2.toInstant(zoneOffset)
    val myEndTime = localDateTime.toInstant(zoneOffset)
    val timeStart: Instant? = myStartTime?.let { Instant(it) }
    val timeEnd: Instant? = myEndTime?.let { Instant(it) }

    val viewBillingRequest =
        ViewBillingRequest {
            start = timeStart
            end = timeEnd
        }

    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        route53DomainsClient
            .viewBillingPaginated(viewBillingRequest)
            .transform { it.billingRecords?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { billing ->
                println("Bill Date: ${billing.billDate}")
                println("Operation: ${billing.operation}")
                println("Price: ${billing.price}")
            }
    }
}

suspend fun listOperations() {
    val currentDate = Date()
```

```
    var localDateTime =
 currentDate.toInstant().atZone(ZoneId.systemDefault()).toLocalDateTime()
    val zoneOffset = ZoneOffset.of("+01:00")
    localDateTime = localDateTime.minusYears(1)
    val myTime: java.time.Instant? = localDateTime.toInstant(zoneOffset)
    val time2: Instant? = myTime?.let { Instant(it) }
    val operationsRequest =
        ListOperationsRequest {
            submittedSince = time2
        }

    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        route53DomainsClient
            .listOperationsPaginated(operationsRequest)
            .transform { it.operations?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { content ->
                println("Operation Id: ${content.operationId}")
                println("Status: ${content.status}")
                println("Date: ${content.submittedDate}")
            }
    }
}

suspend fun listDomains() {
    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        route53DomainsClient
            .listDomainsPaginated(ListDomainsRequest {})
            .transform { it.domains?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { content ->
                println("The domain name is ${content.domainName}")
            }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - CheckDomainAvailability
  - CheckDomainTransferability
  - GetDomainDetail
  - GetDomainSuggestions

- GetOperationDetail
- ListDomains
- ListOperations
- ListPrices
- RegisterDomain
- ViewBilling

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Route 53 도메인 등록 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 Route 53 도메인 등록 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 Amazon Route 53 domain registration API 참조를 참조하세요.

예시

- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CheckDomainAvailability 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CheckDomainTransferability 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetDomainDetail 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetDomainSuggestions 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetOperationDetail 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListDomains 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListOperations 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 ListPrices 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 RegisterDomain 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ViewBilling 함께 사용

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`CheckDomainAvailability`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CheckDomainAvailability`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/// <summary>
/// Check the availability of a domain name.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="domain">The domain to check for availability.</param>
/// <returns>An availability result string.</returns>
public async Task<string> CheckDomainAvailability(string domain)
{
    var result = await _amazonRoute53Domains.CheckDomainAvailabilityAsync(
        new CheckDomainAvailabilityRequest
        {
            DomainName = domain
        }
    );
    return result.Availability.Value;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조에서 CheckDomainAvailability를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

Route 53에 도메인 이름 등록 가능 여부를 확인하려면

다음 `check-domain-availability` 명령은 Route 53를 사용하여 도메인 이름 `example.com`을 등록할 수 있는지 여부에 대한 정보를 반환합니다.

이 명령은 `us-east-1` 리전에서만 실행됩니다. 기본 리전이 `us-east-1`로 설정된 경우, `region` 파라미터를 생략할 수 있습니다.

```
aws route53domains check-domain-availability \
    --region us-east-1 \
    --domain-name example.com
```

출력:

```
{
    "Availability": "UNAVAILABLE"
}
```

Route 53은 `.com` 및 `.jp`와 같은 최상위 도메인(TLD)을 광범위하게 지원하지만, 사용 가능한 모든 TLD를 지원하지는 않습니다. 도메인의 가용성을 확인하고 Route 53이 TLD를 지원하지 않는 경우, `check-domain-availability`는 다음 메시지를 반환합니다.

```
An error occurred (UnsupportedTLD) when calling the CheckDomainAvailability
 operation: <top-level domain> tld is not supported.
```

Route 53에 도메인을 등록하는 데 사용할 수 있는 TLD 목록은 Amazon Route 53 개발자 안내서의 Amazon Route 53에 등록할 수 있는 도메인을 참조하세요. Amazon Route 53에 도메인을 등록하는 방법에 대한 자세한 내용은 Amazon Route 53 개발자 안내서의 새 도메인 등록을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CheckDomainAvailability를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public static void checkDomainAvailability(Route53DomainsClient
 route53DomainsClient, String domainSuggestion) {
        try {
            CheckDomainAvailabilityRequest availabilityRequest =
 CheckDomainAvailabilityRequest.builder()
                    .domainName(domainSuggestion)
                    .build();

            CheckDomainAvailabilityResponse response = route53DomainsClient
                    .checkDomainAvailability(availabilityRequest);
            System.out.println(domainSuggestion + " is " +
 response.availability().toString());

        } catch (Route53Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조에서 CheckDomainAvailability를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun checkDomainAvailability(domainSuggestion: String) {
    val availabilityRequest =
        CheckDomainAvailabilityRequest {
            domainName = domainSuggestion
        }
    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
```

```
        val response =
 route53DomainsClient.checkDomainAvailability(availabilityRequest)
        println("$domainSuggestion is ${response.availability}")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 CheckDomainAvailability를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **CheckDomainTransferability** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 CheckDomainTransferability의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Check the transferability of a domain name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="domain">The domain to check for transferability.</param>
    /// <returns>A transferability result string.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CheckDomainTransferability(string domain)
    {
        var result = await _amazonRoute53Domains.CheckDomainTransferabilityAsync(
            new CheckDomainTransferabilityRequest
            {
                DomainName = domain
```

```
            }
        );
        return result.Transferability.Transferable.Value;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CheckDomainTransferability를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

도메인을 Route 53으로 전송할 수 있는지 확인하려면

다음 `check-domain-transferability` 명령은 도메인 이름 `example.com`을 Route 53으로 이전할 수 있는지 여부에 대한 정보를 반환합니다.

이 명령은 `us-east-1` 리전에서만 실행됩니다. 기본 리전이 `us-east-1`로 설정된 경우, `region` 파라미터를 생략할 수 있습니다.

```
aws route53domains check-domain-transferability \
    --region us-east-1 \
    --domain-name example.com
```

출력:

```
{
    "Transferability": {
        "Transferable": "UNTRANSFERABLE"
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Route 53 개발자 안내서의 도메인 등록을 Amazon Route 53으로 이전을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CheckDomainTransferability를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static void checkDomainTransferability(Route53DomainsClient
route53DomainsClient, String domainSuggestion) {
       try {
           CheckDomainTransferabilityRequest transferabilityRequest =
CheckDomainTransferabilityRequest.builder()
                   .domainName(domainSuggestion)
                   .build();

           CheckDomainTransferabilityResponse response = route53DomainsClient
                   .checkDomainTransferability(transferabilityRequest);
           System.out.println("Transferability: " +
response.transferability().transferable().toString());

       } catch (Route53Exception e) {
           System.err.println(e.getMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CheckDomainTransferability를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun checkDomainTransferability(domainSuggestion: String?) {
    val transferabilityRequest =
        CheckDomainTransferabilityRequest {
            domainName = domainSuggestion
        }
    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        val response =
 route53DomainsClient.checkDomainTransferability(transferabilityRequest)
        println("Transferability: ${response.transferability?.transferable}")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 CheckDomainTransferability를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **GetDomainDetail** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetDomainDetail`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get details for a domain.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A string with detail information about the domain.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetDomainDetail(string domainName)
    {
        try
        {
            var result = await _amazonRoute53Domains.GetDomainDetailAsync(
                new GetDomainDetailRequest()
                {
                    DomainName = domainName
                });
            var details = $"\tDomain {domainName}:\n" +
                          $"\tCreated on
{result.CreationDate.ToShortDateString()}.\n" +
                          $"\tAdmin contact is {result.AdminContact.Email}.\n" +
                          $"\tAuto-renew is {result.AutoRenew}.\n";

            return details;
        }
        catch (InvalidInputException)
        {
            return $"Domain {domainName} was not found in your account.";
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 GetDomainDetail을 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

지정된 도메인에 대한 자세한 정보를 가져오려면

다음 `get-domain-detail` 명령은 지정된 도메인의 자세한 정보를 표시합니다.

이 명령은 `us-east-1` 리전에서만 실행됩니다. 기본 리전이 `us-east-1`로 설정된 경우, `region` 파라미터를 생략할 수 있습니다.

```
aws route53domains get-domain-detail \
    --region us-east-1 \
    --domain-name example.com
```

출력:

```
{
    "DomainName": "example.com",
    "Nameservers": [
        {
            "Name": "ns-2048.awsdns-64.com",
            "GlueIps": []
        },
        {
            "Name": "ns-2049.awsdns-65.net",
            "GlueIps": []
        },
        {
            "Name": "ns-2050.awsdns-66.org",
            "GlueIps": []
        },
        {
            "Name": "ns-2051.awsdns-67.co.uk",
            "GlueIps": []
        }
    ],
    "AutoRenew": true,
    "AdminContact": {
        "FirstName": "Saanvi",
        "LastName": "Sarkar",
        "ContactType": "COMPANY",
        "OrganizationName": "Example",
```

```
        "AddressLine1": "123 Main Street",
        "City": "Anytown",
        "State": "WA",
        "CountryCode": "US",
        "ZipCode": "98101",
        "PhoneNumber": "+1.8005551212",
        "Email": "ssarkar@example.com",
        "ExtraParams": []
    },
    "RegistrantContact": {
        "FirstName": "Alejandro",
        "LastName": "Rosalez",
        "ContactType": "COMPANY",
        "OrganizationName": "Example",
        "AddressLine1": "123 Main Street",
        "City": "Anytown",
        "State": "WA",
        "CountryCode": "US",
        "ZipCode": "98101",
        "PhoneNumber": "+1.8005551212",
        "Email": "arosalez@example.com",
        "ExtraParams": []
    },
    "TechContact": {
        "FirstName": "Wang",
        "LastName": "Xiulan",
        "ContactType": "COMPANY",
        "OrganizationName": "Example",
        "AddressLine1": "123 Main Street",
        "City": "Anytown",
        "State": "WA",
        "CountryCode": "US",
        "ZipCode": "98101",
        "PhoneNumber": "+1.8005551212",
        "Email": "wxiulan@example.com",
        "ExtraParams": []
    },
    "AdminPrivacy": true,
    "RegistrantPrivacy": true,
    "TechPrivacy": true,
    "RegistrarName": "Amazon Registrar, Inc.",
    "WhoIsServer": "whois.registrar.amazon",
    "RegistrarUrl": "http://registrar.amazon.com",
    "AbuseContactEmail": "abuse@registrar.amazon.com",
```

```
    "AbuseContactPhone": "+1.2062661000",
    "CreationDate": 1444934889.601,
    "ExpirationDate": 1602787689.0,
    "StatusList": [
        "clientTransferProhibited"
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetDomainDetail을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static void getDomainDetails(Route53DomainsClient
route53DomainsClient, String domainSuggestion) {
       try {
           GetDomainDetailRequest detailRequest =
GetDomainDetailRequest.builder()
                   .domainName(domainSuggestion)
                   .build();

           GetDomainDetailResponse response =
route53DomainsClient.getDomainDetail(detailRequest);
           System.out.println("The contact first name is " +
response.registrantContact().firstName());
           System.out.println("The contact last name is " +
response.registrantContact().lastName());
           System.out.println("The contact org name is " +
response.registrantContact().organizationName());

       } catch (Route53Exception e) {
           System.err.println(e.getMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetDomainDetail을 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun getDomainDetails(domainSuggestion: String?) {
    val detailRequest =
        GetDomainDetailRequest {
            domainName = domainSuggestion
        }
    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        val response = route53DomainsClient.getDomainDetail(detailRequest)
        println("The contact first name is
 ${response.registrantContact?.firstName}")
        println("The contact last name is
 ${response.registrantContact?.lastName}")
        println("The contact org name is
 ${response.registrantContact?.organizationName}")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 GetDomainDetail을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **GetDomainSuggestions** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 GetDomainSuggestions의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of suggestions for a given domain.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="domain">The domain to check for suggestions.</param>
    /// <param name="onlyAvailable">If true, only returns available domains.</
param>
    /// <param name="suggestionCount">The number of suggestions to return.
 Defaults to the max of 50.</param>
    /// <returns>A collection of domain suggestions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DomainSuggestion>> GetDomainSuggestions(string domain,
 bool onlyAvailable, int suggestionCount = 50)
    {
        var result = await _amazonRoute53Domains.GetDomainSuggestionsAsync(
            new GetDomainSuggestionsRequest
            {
                DomainName = domain,
                OnlyAvailable = onlyAvailable,
                SuggestionCount = suggestionCount
            }
        );
        return result.SuggestionsList;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 GetDomainSuggestions를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

제안된 도메인 이름 목록을 가져오려면

다음 `get-domain-suggestions` 명령은 도메인 이름 `example.com`에 따라 제안된 도메인 이름 목록을 표시합니다. 응답에는 사용 가능한 도메인 이름만 포함됩니다. 이 명령은 `us-east-1` 리전에서만 실행됩니다. 기본 리전이 `us-east-1`로 설정된 경우, `region` 파라미터를 생략할 수 있습니다.

```
aws route53domains get-domain-suggestions \
    --region us-east-1 \
    --domain-name example.com \
    --suggestion-count 10 \
    --only-available
```

출력:

```
{
    "SuggestionsList": [
        {
            "DomainName": "egzaampal.com",
            "Availability": "AVAILABLE"
        },
        {
            "DomainName": "examplelaw.com",
            "Availability": "AVAILABLE"
        },
        {
            "DomainName": "examplehouse.net",
            "Availability": "AVAILABLE"
        },
        {
            "DomainName": "homeexample.net",
            "Availability": "AVAILABLE"
        },
        {
            "DomainName": "examplelist.com",
            "Availability": "AVAILABLE"
       },
        {
```

```
            "DomainName": "examplenews.net",
            "Availability": "AVAILABLE"
        },
        {
            "DomainName": "officeexample.com",
            "Availability": "AVAILABLE"
        },
        {
            "DomainName": "exampleworld.com",
            "Availability": "AVAILABLE"
        },
        {
            "DomainName": "exampleart.com",
            "Availability": "AVAILABLE"
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetDomainSuggestions를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static void listDomainSuggestions(Route53DomainsClient
route53DomainsClient, String domainSuggestion) {
       try {
           GetDomainSuggestionsRequest suggestionsRequest =
GetDomainSuggestionsRequest.builder()
                   .domainName(domainSuggestion)
                   .suggestionCount(5)
                   .onlyAvailable(true)
                   .build();

           GetDomainSuggestionsResponse response =
route53DomainsClient.getDomainSuggestions(suggestionsRequest);
```

```
            List<DomainSuggestion> suggestions = response.suggestionsList();
            for (DomainSuggestion suggestion : suggestions) {
                System.out.println("Suggestion Name: " +
 suggestion.domainName());
                System.out.println("Availability: " + suggestion.availability());
                System.out.println(" ");
            }

        } catch (Route53Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetDomainSuggestions를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun listDomainSuggestions(domainSuggestion: String?) {
    val suggestionsRequest =
        GetDomainSuggestionsRequest {
            domainName = domainSuggestion
            suggestionCount = 5
            onlyAvailable = true
        }
    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        val response =
 route53DomainsClient.getDomainSuggestions(suggestionsRequest)
        response.suggestionsList?.forEach { suggestion ->
            println("Suggestion Name: ${suggestion.domainName}")
```

```
            println("Availability: ${suggestion.availability}")
            println(" ")
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 GetDomainSuggestions를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **GetOperationDetail** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetOperationDetail`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get details for a domain action operation.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="operationId">The operational Id.</param>
    /// <returns>A string describing the operational details.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetOperationDetail(string? operationId)
    {
        if (operationId == null)
            return "Unable to get operational details because ID is null.";
        try
        {
```

```
            var operationDetails =
                await _amazonRoute53Domains.GetOperationDetailAsync(
                    new GetOperationDetailRequest
                    {
                        OperationId = operationId
                    }
                );

            var details = $"\tOperation {operationId}:\n" +
                          $"\tFor domain {operationDetails.DomainName} on
 {operationDetails.SubmittedDate.ToShortDateString()}.\n" +
                          $"\tMessage is {operationDetails.Message}.\n" +
                          $"\tStatus is {operationDetails.Status}.\n";

            return details;
        }
        catch (AmazonRoute53DomainsException ex)
        {
            return $"Unable to get operation details. Here's why: {ex.Message}.";
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 GetOperationDetail을 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

작업의 현재 상태를 가져오려면

일부 도메인 등록 작업은 비동기적으로 작동하고 완료되기 전에 응답을 반환합니다. 이러한 작업은 현재 상태를 가져오는 데 사용할 수 있는 작업 ID를 반환합니다. 다음 `get-operation-detail` 명령은 지정된 작업의 상태를 반환합니다.

이 명령은 `us-east-1` 리전에서만 실행됩니다. 기본 리전이 `us-east-1`로 설정된 경우, `region` 파라미터를 생략할 수 있습니다.

```
aws route53domains get-operation-detail \
    --region us-east-1 \
    --operation-id edbd8d63-7fe7-4343-9bc5-54033example
```

출력:

```
{
    "OperationId": "edbd8d63-7fe7-4343-9bc5-54033example",
    "Status": "SUCCESSFUL",
    "DomainName": "example.com",
    "Type": "DOMAIN_LOCK",
    "SubmittedDate": 1573749367.864
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetOperationDetail을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static void getOperationalDetail(Route53DomainsClient
route53DomainsClient, String operationId) {
       try {
           GetOperationDetailRequest detailRequest =
GetOperationDetailRequest.builder()
                   .operationId(operationId)
                   .build();

           GetOperationDetailResponse response =
route53DomainsClient.getOperationDetail(detailRequest);
           System.out.println("Operation detail message is " +
response.message());

       } catch (Route53Exception e) {
           System.err.println(e.getMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetOperationDetail을 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun getOperationalDetail(opId: String?) {
    val detailRequest =
        GetOperationDetailRequest {
            operationId = opId
        }
    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        val response = route53DomainsClient.getOperationDetail(detailRequest)
        println("Operation detail message is ${response.message}")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 GetOperationDetail을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`ListDomains`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListDomains`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/// <summary>
/// List the domains for the account.
/// </summary>
/// <returns>A collection of domain summary records.</returns>
public async Task<List<DomainSummary>> ListDomains()
{
    var results = new List<DomainSummary>();
    var paginateDomains = _amazonRoute53Domains.Paginators.ListDomains(
        new ListDomainsRequest());

    // Get the entire list using the paginator.
    await foreach (var domain in paginateDomains.Domains)
    {
        results.Add(domain);
    }
    return results;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListDomains를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

현재 AWS 계정에 등록된 도메인을 나열하려면

다음 `list-domains` 명령은 현재 AWS 계정에 등록된 도메인에 대한 요약 정보를 나열합니다.

이 명령은 `us-east-1` 리전에서만 실행됩니다. 기본 리전이 `us-east-1`로 설정된 경우, `region` 파라미터를 생략할 수 있습니다.

```
aws route53domains list-domains
    --region us-east-1
```

출력:

```
{
    "Domains": [
        {
            "DomainName": "example.com",
            "AutoRenew": true,
            "TransferLock": true,
            "Expiry": 1602712345.0
        },
        {
            "DomainName": "example.net",
            "AutoRenew": true,
            "TransferLock": true,
            "Expiry": 1602723456.0
        },
        {
            "DomainName": "example.org",
            "AutoRenew": true,
            "TransferLock": true,
            "Expiry": 1602734567.0
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListDomains를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public static void listDomains(Route53DomainsClient route53DomainsClient) {
```

```
        try {
            ListDomainsIterable listRes =
 route53DomainsClient.listDomainsPaginator();
            listRes.stream()
                    .flatMap(r -> r.domains().stream())
                    .forEach(content -> System.out.println("The domain name is "
 + content.domainName()));

        } catch (Route53Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListDomains를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun listDomains() {
    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        route53DomainsClient
            .listDomainsPaginated(ListDomainsRequest {})
            .transform { it.domains?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { content ->
                println("The domain name is ${content.domainName}")
            }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ListDomains를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **ListOperations** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 ListOperations의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List operations for the account that are submitted after a specified
date.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A collection of operation summary records.</returns>
    public async Task<List<OperationSummary>> ListOperations(DateTime
submittedSince)
    {
        var results = new List<OperationSummary>();
        var paginateOperations = _amazonRoute53Domains.Paginators.ListOperations(
            new ListOperationsRequest()
            {
                SubmittedSince = submittedSince
            });

        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var operations in paginateOperations.Operations)
        {
            results.Add(operations);
        }
        return results;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListOperations를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

작업 ID를 반환하는 작업의 상태를 나열하려면

일부 도메인 등록 작업은 비동기적으로 실행되고 완료되기 전에 응답을 반환합니다. 이러한 작업은 현재 상태를 가져오는 데 사용할 수 있는 작업 ID를 반환합니다. 다음 `list-operations` 명령은 상태를 포함한 현재 도메인 등록 작업에 대한 요약 정보를 나열합니다.

이 명령은 `us-east-1` 리전에서만 실행됩니다. 기본 리전이 `us-east-1`로 설정된 경우, `region` 파라미터를 생략할 수 있습니다.

```
aws route53domains list-operations
    --region us-east-1
```

출력:

```
{
    "Operations": [
        {
            "OperationId": "aab9822f-1da0-4bf3-8a15-fd4e0example",
            "Status": "SUCCESSFUL",
            "Type": "DOMAIN_LOCK",
            "SubmittedDate": 1455321739.986
        },
        {
            "OperationId": "c24379ed-76be-42f8-bdad-9379bexample",
            "Status": "SUCCESSFUL",
            "Type": "UPDATE_NAMESERVER",
            "SubmittedDate": 1468960475.109
        },
        {
            "OperationId": "f47e1297-ef9e-4c2b-ae1e-a5fcbexample",
            "Status": "SUCCESSFUL",
            "Type": "RENEW_DOMAIN",
            "SubmittedDate": 1473561835.943
```

```
        },
        {
            "OperationId": "75584f23-b15f-459e-aed7-dc6f5example",
            "Status": "SUCCESSFUL",
            "Type": "UPDATE_DOMAIN_CONTACT",
            "SubmittedDate": 1547501003.41
        }
    ]
}
```

출력에는 작업 ID를 반환하고 현재 AWS 계정을 사용하여 등록한 모든 도메인에서 수행한 모든 작업이 포함됩니다. 지정된 날짜 이후에 제출한 작업만 가져오려면 `submitted-since` 파라미터를 포함하고 날짜를 Unix 형식과 UTC(협정 세계시)로 지정할 수 있습니다. 다음 명령은 2020년 1월 1일 오전 12:00 UTC 이후에 제출된 모든 작업의 상태를 가져옵니다.

```
aws route53domains list-operations \
    --submitted-since 1577836800
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListOperations를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public static void listOperations(Route53DomainsClient route53DomainsClient)
{
        try {
            Date currentDate = new Date();
            LocalDateTime localDateTime =
currentDate.toInstant().atZone(ZoneId.systemDefault()).toLocalDateTime();
            ZoneOffset zoneOffset = ZoneOffset.of("+01:00");
            localDateTime = localDateTime.minusYears(1);
            Instant myTime = localDateTime.toInstant(zoneOffset);
```

```
            ListOperationsRequest operationsRequest =
 ListOperationsRequest.builder()
                    .submittedSince(myTime)
                    .build();

            ListOperationsIterable listRes =
 route53DomainsClient.listOperationsPaginator(operationsRequest);
            listRes.stream()
                    .flatMap(r -> r.operations().stream())
                    .forEach(content -> System.out.println(" Operation Id: " +
 content.operationId() +
                            " Status: " + content.statusAsString() +
                            " Date: " + content.submittedDate()));

        } catch (Route53Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListOperations를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun listOperations() {
    val currentDate = Date()
    var localDateTime =
 currentDate.toInstant().atZone(ZoneId.systemDefault()).toLocalDateTime()
    val zoneOffset = ZoneOffset.of("+01:00")
    localDateTime = localDateTime.minusYears(1)
    val myTime: java.time.Instant? = localDateTime.toInstant(zoneOffset)
    val time2: Instant? = myTime?.let { Instant(it) }
    val operationsRequest =
```

```
        ListOperationsRequest {
            submittedSince = time2
        }

    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        route53DomainsClient
            .listOperationsPaginated(operationsRequest)
            .transform { it.operations?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { content ->
                println("Operation Id: ${content.operationId}")
                println("Status: ${content.status}")
                println("Date: ${content.submittedDate}")
            }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ListOperations를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **ListPrices** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListPrices`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// List prices for domain type operations.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="domainTypes">Domain types to include in the results.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of domain prices.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DomainPrice>> ListPrices(List<string> domainTypes)
    {
        var results = new List<DomainPrice>();
        var paginatePrices = _amazonRoute53Domains.Paginators.ListPrices(new
ListPricesRequest());
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var prices in paginatePrices.Prices)
        {
            results.Add(prices);
        }
        return results.Where(p => domainTypes.Contains(p.Name)).ToList();
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListPrices를 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public static void listPrices(Route53DomainsClient route53DomainsClient,
String domainType) {
        try {
            ListPricesRequest pricesRequest = ListPricesRequest.builder()
                    .tld(domainType)
                    .build();

            ListPricesIterable listRes =
route53DomainsClient.listPricesPaginator(pricesRequest);
            listRes.stream()
                    .flatMap(r -> r.prices().stream())
```

```
                    .forEach(content -> System.out.println(" Name: " +
content.name() +
                            " Registration: " +
content.registrationPrice().price() + " "
                            + content.registrationPrice().currency() +
                            " Renewal: " + content.renewalPrice().price() + " " +
content.renewalPrice().currency()));

        } catch (Route53Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListPrices를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun listAllPrices(domainType: String?) {
    val pricesRequest =
        ListPricesRequest {
            tld = domainType
        }

    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        route53DomainsClient
            .listPricesPaginated(pricesRequest)
            .transform { it.prices?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { pr ->
                println("Registration: ${pr.registrationPrice}
 ${pr.registrationPrice?.currency}")
```

```
                println("Renewal: ${pr.renewalPrice?.price}
 ${pr.renewalPrice?.currency}")
                println("Transfer: ${pr.transferPrice?.price}
 ${pr.transferPrice?.currency}")
                println("Restoration: ${pr.restorationPrice?.price}
 ${pr.restorationPrice?.currency}")
            }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ListPrices를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **RegisterDomain** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 RegisterDomain의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Initiate a domain registration request.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="contact">Contact details.</param>
    /// <param name="domainName">The domain name to register.</param>
    /// <param name="autoRenew">True if the domain should automatically renew.</
param>
```

```
    /// <param name="duration">The duration in years for the domain
registration.</param>
    /// <returns>The operation Id.</returns>
    public async Task<string?> RegisterDomain(string domainName, bool autoRenew,
int duration, ContactDetail contact)
    {
        // This example uses the same contact information for admin, registrant,
and tech contacts.
        try
        {
            var result = await _amazonRoute53Domains.RegisterDomainAsync(
                new RegisterDomainRequest()
                {
                    AdminContact = contact,
                    RegistrantContact = contact,
                    TechContact = contact,
                    DomainName = domainName,
                    AutoRenew = autoRenew,
                    DurationInYears = duration,
                    PrivacyProtectAdminContact = false,
                    PrivacyProtectRegistrantContact = false,
                    PrivacyProtectTechContact = false
                }
            );
            return result.OperationId;
        }
        catch (InvalidInputException)
        {
            _logger.LogInformation($"Unable to request registration for domain
{domainName}");
            return null;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 RegisterDomain을 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

도메인을 등록하려면

다음 `register-domain` 명령은 도메인을 등록하여 JSON 형식 파일에서 모든 파라미터 값을 가져옵니다.

이 명령은 `us-east-1` 리전에서만 실행됩니다. 기본 리전이 `us-east-1`로 설정된 경우, `region` 파라미터를 생략할 수 있습니다.

```
aws route53domains register-domain \
    --region us-east-1 \
    --cli-input-json file://register-domain.json
```

`register-domain.json`의 콘텐츠:

```
{
    "DomainName": "example.com",
    "DurationInYears": 1,
    "AutoRenew": true,
    "AdminContact": {
        "FirstName": "Martha",
        "LastName": "Rivera",
        "ContactType": "PERSON",
        "OrganizationName": "Example",
        "AddressLine1": "1 Main Street",
        "City": "Anytown",
        "State": "WA",
        "CountryCode": "US",
        "ZipCode": "98101",
        "PhoneNumber": "+1.8005551212",
        "Email": "mrivera@example.com"
    },
    "RegistrantContact": {
        "FirstName": "Li",
        "LastName": "Juan",
        "ContactType": "PERSON",
        "OrganizationName": "Example",
        "AddressLine1": "1 Main Street",
        "City": "Anytown",
        "State": "WA",
        "CountryCode": "US",
        "ZipCode": "98101",
        "PhoneNumber": "+1.8005551212",
        "Email": "ljuan@example.com"
    },
    "TechContact": {
```

```
        "FirstName": "Mateo",
        "LastName": "Jackson",
        "ContactType": "PERSON",
        "OrganizationName": "Example",
        "AddressLine1": "1 Main Street",
        "City": "Anytown",
        "State": "WA",
        "CountryCode": "US",
        "ZipCode": "98101",
        "PhoneNumber": "+1.8005551212",
        "Email": "mjackson@example.com"
    },
    "PrivacyProtectAdminContact": true,
    "PrivacyProtectRegistrantContact": true,
    "PrivacyProtectTechContact": true
}
```

출력:

```
{
    "OperationId": "b114c44a-9330-47d1-a6e8-a0b11example"
}
```

작업이 성공했는지 확인하기 위해 를 실행할 수 있습니다`get-operation-detail`. 자세한 내용은 get-domain-detail을 참조하세요.

자세한 내용은 Amazon Route 53 개발자 안내서의 새 도메인 등록을 참조하세요.

`ExtraParams`의 값이 필요한 최상위 도메인(TLD)과 유효한 값에 대한 자세한 내용은 Amazon Route 53 API 참조의 ExtraParam을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 RegisterDomain을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static String requestDomainRegistration(Route53DomainsClient
route53DomainsClient,
           String domainSuggestion,
           String phoneNumber,
           String email,
           String firstName,
           String lastName,
           String city) {

       try {
           ContactDetail contactDetail = ContactDetail.builder()
                   .contactType(ContactType.COMPANY)
                   .state("LA")
                   .countryCode(CountryCode.IN)
                   .email(email)
                   .firstName(firstName)
                   .lastName(lastName)
                   .city(city)
                   .phoneNumber(phoneNumber)
                   .organizationName("My Org")
                   .addressLine1("My Address")
                   .zipCode("123 123")
                   .build();

           RegisterDomainRequest domainRequest = RegisterDomainRequest.builder()
                   .adminContact(contactDetail)
                   .registrantContact(contactDetail)
                   .techContact(contactDetail)
                   .domainName(domainSuggestion)
                   .autoRenew(true)
                   .durationInYears(1)
                   .build();

           RegisterDomainResponse response =
route53DomainsClient.registerDomain(domainRequest);
           System.out.println("Registration requested. Operation Id: " +
response.operationId());
           return response.operationId();

       } catch (Route53Exception e) {
           System.err.println(e.getMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
```

```
        return "";
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 RegisterDomain을 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun requestDomainRegistration(
    domainSuggestion: String?,
    phoneNumberVal: String?,
    emailVal: String?,
    firstNameVal: String?,
    lastNameVal: String?,
    cityVal: String?,
): String? {
    val contactDetail =
        ContactDetail {
            contactType = ContactType.Company
            state = "LA"
            countryCode = CountryCode.In
            email = emailVal
            firstName = firstNameVal
            lastName = lastNameVal
            city = cityVal
            phoneNumber = phoneNumberVal
            organizationName = "My Org"
            addressLine1 = "My Address"
            zipCode = "123 123"
        }

    val domainRequest =
        RegisterDomainRequest {
            adminContact = contactDetail
```

```
            registrantContact = contactDetail
            techContact = contactDetail
            domainName = domainSuggestion
            autoRenew = true
            durationInYears = 1
        }

    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        val response = route53DomainsClient.registerDomain(domainRequest)
        println("Registration requested. Operation Id: ${response.operationId}")
        return response.operationId
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 RegisterDomain을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`ViewBilling`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ViewBilling`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// View billing records for the account between a start and end date.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="startDate">The start date for billing results.</param>
    /// <param name="endDate">The end date for billing results.</param>
    /// <returns>A collection of billing records.</returns>
    public async Task<List<BillingRecord>> ViewBilling(DateTime startDate,
 DateTime endDate)
    {
        var results = new List<BillingRecord>();
        var paginateBilling = _amazonRoute53Domains.Paginators.ViewBilling(
            new ViewBillingRequest()
            {
                Start = startDate,
                End = endDate
            });

        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var billingRecords in paginateBilling.BillingRecords)
        {
            results.Add(billingRecords);
        }
        return results;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ViewBilling을 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

현재 AWS 계정의 도메인 등록 요금에 대한 결제 정보를 가져오는 방법

다음 `view-billing` 명령은 2018년 1월 1일(1514764800 Unix 시간)부터 2019년 12월 31일 자정(1577836800 Unix 시간)까지의 기간 동안 현재 계정의 모든 도메인 관련 결제 레코드를 반환합니다.

이 명령은 `us-east-1` 리전에서만 실행됩니다. 기본 리전이 `us-east-1`로 설정된 경우, `region` 파라미터를 생략할 수 있습니다.

```
aws route53domains view-billing \
    --region us-east-1 \
    --start-time 1514764800 \
    --end-time 1577836800
```

출력:

```
{
    "BillingRecords": [
        {
            "DomainName": "example.com",
            "Operation": "RENEW_DOMAIN",
            "InvoiceId": "149962827",
            "BillDate": 1536618063.181,
            "Price": 12.0
        },
        {
            "DomainName": "example.com",
            "Operation": "RENEW_DOMAIN",
            "InvoiceId": "290913289",
            "BillDate": 1568162630.884,
            "Price": 12.0
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Route 53 API 참조의 ViewBilling을 확인하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ViewBilling을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static void listBillingRecords(Route53DomainsClient
route53DomainsClient) {
        try {
            Date currentDate = new Date();
            LocalDateTime localDateTime =
currentDate.toInstant().atZone(ZoneId.systemDefault()).toLocalDateTime();
```

```
            ZoneOffset zoneOffset = ZoneOffset.of("+01:00");
            LocalDateTime localDateTime2 = localDateTime.minusYears(1);
            Instant myStartTime = localDateTime2.toInstant(zoneOffset);
            Instant myEndTime = localDateTime.toInstant(zoneOffset);

            ViewBillingRequest viewBillingRequest = ViewBillingRequest.builder()
                    .start(myStartTime)
                    .end(myEndTime)
                    .build();

            ViewBillingIterable listRes =
 route53DomainsClient.viewBillingPaginator(viewBillingRequest);
            listRes.stream()
                    .flatMap(r -> r.billingRecords().stream())
                    .forEach(content -> System.out.println(" Bill Date:: " +
 content.billDate() +
                            " Operation: " + content.operationAsString() +
                            " Price: " + content.price()));

        } catch (Route53Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ViewBilling을 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun listBillingRecords() {
    val currentDate = Date()
    val localDateTime =
 currentDate.toInstant().atZone(ZoneId.systemDefault()).toLocalDateTime()
```

```
    val zoneOffset = ZoneOffset.of("+01:00")
    val localDateTime2 = localDateTime.minusYears(1)
    val myStartTime = localDateTime2.toInstant(zoneOffset)
    val myEndTime = localDateTime.toInstant(zoneOffset)
    val timeStart: Instant? = myStartTime?.let { Instant(it) }
    val timeEnd: Instant? = myEndTime?.let { Instant(it) }

    val viewBillingRequest =
        ViewBillingRequest {
            start = timeStart
            end = timeEnd
        }

    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        route53DomainsClient
            .viewBillingPaginated(viewBillingRequest)
            .transform { it.billingRecords?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { billing ->
                println("Bill Date: ${billing.billDate}")
                println("Operation: ${billing.operation}")
                println("Price: ${billing.price}")
            }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ViewBilling을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Amazon S3의 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Simple Storage Service를 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

추가 리소스

- Amazon S3 사용 설명서 - Amazon S3에 대한 자세한 정보입니다.
- Amazon S3 API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 Amazon S3 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

시작하기

Hello Amazon S3

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon S3를 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

CMakeLists.txt CMake 파일의 코드입니다.

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS s3)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_s3")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
```

```
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed
 libraries for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
    # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory
 for running and debugging.

    # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # if you are building from the command line you
 may need to uncomment this
    # and set the proper subdirectory to the executables' location.

    AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_s3.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

hello_s3.cpp 소스 파일의 코드입니다.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/s3/S3Client.h>
#include <iostream>
#include <aws/core/auth/AWSCredentialsProviderChain.h>
using namespace Aws;
using namespace Aws::Auth;

/*
 *  A "Hello S3" starter application which initializes an Amazon Simple Storage
 Service (Amazon S3) client
```

```
 *  and lists the Amazon S3 buckets in the selected region.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_s3'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    int result = 0;
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        // You don't normally have to test that you are authenticated. But the
 S3 service permits anonymous requests, thus the s3Client will return "success"
 and 0 buckets even if you are unauthenticated, which can be confusing to a new
 user.
        auto provider =
 Aws::MakeShared<DefaultAWSCredentialsProviderChain>("alloc-tag");
        auto creds = provider->GetAWSCredentials();
        if (creds.IsEmpty()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed authentication" << std::endl;
        }

        Aws::S3::S3Client s3Client(clientConfig);
        auto outcome = s3Client.ListBuckets();

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed with error: " << outcome.GetError() <<
 std::endl;
            result = 1;
        } else {
            std::cout << "Found " << outcome.GetResult().GetBuckets().size()
                      << " buckets\n";
            for (auto &bucket: outcome.GetResult().GetBuckets()) {
                std::cout << bucket.GetName() << std::endl;
            }
        }
```

```
    }

    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return result;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 ListBuckets를 참조하십시오.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// main uses the AWS SDK for Go V2 to create an Amazon Simple Storage Service
// (Amazon S3) client and list up to 10 buckets in your account.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
func main() {
 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
```

```
  fmt.Println(err)
  return
 }
 s3Client := s3.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 count := 10
 fmt.Printf("Let's list up to %v buckets for your account.\n", count)
 result, err := s3Client.ListBuckets(ctx, &s3.ListBucketsInput{})
 if err != nil {
  var ae smithy.APIError
  if errors.As(err, &ae) && ae.ErrorCode() == "AccessDenied" {
   fmt.Println("You don't have permission to list buckets for this account.")
  } else {
   fmt.Printf("Couldn't list buckets for your account. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
  return
 }
 if len(result.Buckets) == 0 {
  fmt.Println("You don't have any buckets!")
 } else {
  if count > len(result.Buckets) {
   count = len(result.Buckets)
  }
  for _, bucket := range result.Buckets[:count] {
   fmt.Printf("\t%v\n", *bucket.Name)
  }
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 ListBuckets를 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.Bucket;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListBucketsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class HelloS3 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        listBuckets(s3);
    }

    /**
     * Lists all the S3 buckets associated with the provided AWS S3 client.
     *
     * @param s3 the S3Client instance used to interact with the AWS S3 service
     */
    public static void listBuckets(S3Client s3) {
        try {
            ListBucketsResponse response = s3.listBuckets();
            List<Bucket> bucketList = response.buckets();
            bucketList.forEach(bucket -> {
                System.out.println("Bucket Name: " + bucket.name());
            });

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListBuckets를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import {
  paginateListBuckets,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * List the S3 buckets in your configured AWS account.
 */
export const helloS3 = async () => {
  // When no region or credentials are provided, the SDK will use the
  // region and credentials from the local AWS config.
  const client = new S3Client({});

  try {
    /**
     * @type { import("@aws-sdk/client-s3").Bucket[] }
     */
    const buckets = [];

    for await (const page of paginateListBuckets({ client }, {})) {
      buckets.push(...page.Buckets);
    }
    console.log("Buckets: ");
    console.log(buckets.map((bucket) => bucket.Name).join("\n"));
```

```
    return buckets;
  } catch (caught) {
    // ListBuckets does not throw any modeled errors. Any error caught
    // here will be something generic like `AccessDenied`.
    if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(`${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`);
    } else {
      // Something besides S3 failed.
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListBuckets를 참조하십시오.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
use Aws\S3\S3Client;

$client = new S3Client(['region' => 'us-west-2']);
$results = $client->listBuckets();
var_dump($results);
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 ListBuckets를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import boto3


def hello_s3():
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an Amazon Simple Storage Service
    (Amazon S3) client and list the buckets in your account.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.
    """

    # Create an S3 client.
    s3_client = boto3.client("s3")

    print("Hello, Amazon S3! Let's list your buckets:")

    # Create a paginator for the list_buckets operation.
    paginator = s3_client.get_paginator("list_buckets")

    # Use the paginator to get a list of all buckets.
    response_iterator = paginator.paginate(
        PaginationConfig={
            "PageSize": 50,  # Adjust PageSize as needed.
            "StartingToken": None,
        }
    )

    # Iterate through the pages of the response.
    buckets_found = False
    for page in response_iterator:
        if "Buckets" in page and page["Buckets"]:
            buckets_found = True
```

```
            for bucket in page["Buckets"]:
                print(f"\t{bucket['Name']}")

    if not buckets_found:
        print("No buckets found!")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    hello_s3()
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListBuckets를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
# frozen_string_literal: true

# S3Manager is a class responsible for managing S3 operations
# such as listing all S3 buckets in the current AWS account.
class S3Manager
  def initialize(client)
    @client = client
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
  end

  # Lists and prints all S3 buckets in the current AWS account.
  def list_buckets
    @logger.info('Here are the buckets in your account:')

    response = @client.list_buckets

    if response.buckets.empty?
      @logger.info("You don't have any S3 buckets yet.")
```

```
    else
      response.buckets.each do |bucket|
        @logger.info("- #{bucket.name}")
      end
    end
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Encountered an error while listing buckets: #{e.message}")
  end
end

if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
  s3_client = Aws::S3::Client.new
  manager = S3Manager.new(s3_client)
  manager.list_buckets
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 ListBuckets를 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/// S3 Hello World Example using the AWS SDK for Rust.
///
/// This example lists the objects in a bucket, uploads an object to that bucket,
/// and then retrieves the object and prints some S3 information about the
 object.
/// This shows a number of S3 features, including how to use built-in paginators
/// for large data sets.
///
/// # Arguments
///
/// * `client` - an S3 client configured appropriately for the environment.
```

```
/// * `bucket` - the bucket name that the object will be uploaded to. Must be
 present in the region the `client` is configured to use.
/// * `filename` - a reference to a path that will be read and uploaded to S3.
/// * `key` - the string key that the object will be uploaded as inside the
 bucket.
async fn list_bucket_and_upload_object(
    client: &aws_sdk_s3::Client,
    bucket: &str,
    filepath: &Path,
    key: &str,
) -> Result<(), S3ExampleError> {
    // List the buckets in this account
    let mut objects = client
        .list_objects_v2()
        .bucket(bucket)
        .into_paginator()
        .send();

    println!("key\tetag\tlast_modified\tstorage_class");
    while let Some(Ok(object)) = objects.next().await {
        for item in object.contents() {
            println!(
                "{}\t{}\t{}\t{}",
                item.key().unwrap_or_default(),
                item.e_tag().unwrap_or_default(),
                item.last_modified()
                    .map(|lm| format!("{lm}"))
                    .unwrap_or_default(),
                item.storage_class()
                    .map(|sc| format!("{sc}"))
                    .unwrap_or_default()
            );
        }
    }

    // Prepare a ByteStream around the file, and upload the object using that
 ByteStream.
    let body = aws_sdk_s3::primitives::ByteStream::from_path(filepath)
        .await
        .map_err(|err| {
            S3ExampleError::new(format!(
                "Failed to create bytestream for {filepath:?} ({err:?})"
            ))
        })?;
```

```
    let resp = client
        .put_object()
        .bucket(bucket)
        .key(key)
        .body(body)
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!(
        "Upload success. Version: {:?}",
        resp.version_id()
            .expect("S3 Object upload missing version ID")
    );

    // Retrieve the just-uploaded object.
    let resp = client.get_object().bucket(bucket).key(key).send().await?;
    println!("etag: {}", resp.e_tag().unwrap_or("(missing)"));
    println!("version: {}", resp.version_id().unwrap_or("(missing)"));

    Ok(())
}
```

S3ExampleError 유틸리티.

```
/// S3ExampleError provides a From<T: ProvideErrorMetadata> impl to extract
/// client-specific error details. This serves as a consistent backup to handling
/// specific service errors, depending on what is needed by the scenario.
/// It is used throughout the code examples for the AWS SDK for Rust.
#[derive(Debug)]
pub struct S3ExampleError(String);
impl S3ExampleError {
    pub fn new(value: impl Into<String>) -> Self {
        S3ExampleError(value.into())
    }

    pub fn add_message(self, message: impl Into<String>) -> Self {
        S3ExampleError(format!("{}: {}", message.into(), self.0))
    }
}

impl<T: aws_sdk_s3::error::ProvideErrorMetadata> From<T> for S3ExampleError {
    fn from(value: T) -> Self {
```

```
        S3ExampleError(format!(
            "{}: {}",
            value
                .code()
                .map(String::from)
                .unwrap_or("unknown code".into()),
            value
                .message()
                .map(String::from)
                .unwrap_or("missing reason".into()),
        ))
    }
}

impl std::error::Error for S3ExampleError {}

impl std::fmt::Display for S3ExampleError {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
        write!(f, "{}", self.0)
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 ListBuckets을 참조하십시오.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs 사용하는 Amazon S3의 기본 예제
  - Hello Amazon S3
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon S3의 기본 사항 알아보기
  - AWS SDKs 사용하는 Amazon S3에 대한 작업
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 AbortMultipartUpload 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CompleteMultipartUpload 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CopyObject 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateBucket 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 CreateMultiRegionAccessPoint 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateMultipartUpload 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 CreatePresignedPost 함께 사용

- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteBucket 함께 사용
- CLI로 DeleteBucketAnalyticsConfiguration 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteBucketCors 함께 사용
- CLI로 DeleteBucketEncryption 사용
- CLI로 DeleteBucketInventoryConfiguration 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteBucketLifecycle 함께 사용
- CLI로 DeleteBucketMetricsConfiguration 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteBucketPolicy 함께 사용
- CLI로 DeleteBucketReplication 사용
- CLI로 DeleteBucketTagging 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteBucketWebsite 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteObject 함께 사용
- CLI로 DeleteObjectTagging 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteObjects 함께 사용
- CLI로 DeletePublicAccessBlock 사용
- CLI로 GetBucketAccelerateConfiguration 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetBucketAcl 함께 사용
- CLI로 GetBucketAnalyticsConfiguration 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetBucketCors 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetBucketEncryption 함께 사용
- CLI로 GetBucketInventoryConfiguration 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetBucketLifecycleConfiguration 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetBucketLocation 함께 사용
- CLI로 GetBucketLogging 사용
- CLI로 GetBucketMetricsConfiguration 사용
- CLI로 GetBucketNotification 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetBucketPolicy 함께 사용
- CLI로 GetBucketPolicyStatus 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetBucketReplication 함께 사용

- CLI로 GetBucketRequestPayment 사용

- CLI로 GetBucketTagging 사용
- CLI로 GetBucketVersioning 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetBucketWebsite 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetObject 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetObjectAcl 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetObjectAttributes 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetObjectLegalHold 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetObjectLockConfiguration 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetObjectRetention 함께 사용
- CLI로 GetObjectTagging 사용
- CLI로 GetPublicAccessBlock 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 HeadBucket 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 HeadObject 함께 사용
- CLI로 ListBucketAnalyticsConfigurations 사용
- CLI로 ListBucketInventoryConfigurations 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListBuckets 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListMultipartUploads 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListObjectVersions 함께 사용
- CLI로 ListObjects 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListObjectsV2 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutBucketAccelerateConfiguration 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutBucketAcl 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutBucketCors 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutBucketEncryption 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutBucketLifecycleConfiguration 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutBucketLogging 함께 사용
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    - CLI로 PutBucketRequestPayment 사용
    - CLI로 PutBucketTagging 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutBucketVersioning 함께 사용
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    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 RestoreObject 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 SelectObjectContent 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 UploadPart 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 UploadPartCopy 함께 사용
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  - 버킷이 존재하는지 확인
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  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon Rekognition으로 이미지에서 PPE 감지
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 이미지에서 추출된 텍스트의 개체 감지
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 이미지에서 얼굴 감지
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon Rekognition으로 이미지의 객체 감지
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 비디오에서 사람 및 객체 감지
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- AWS SDK를 사용하여 다중 리전 액세스 포인트에서 Amazon S3 객체 가져오기
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon S3 버킷에서 객체 가져오기, If-Modified-Since 헤더 지정
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- AWS SDK와 함께 Amazon S3를 사용하여 대규모 Amazon SQS 메시지 관리 Amazon S3
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Lambda 함수를 사용하여 버전이 지정된 Amazon S3 객체를 배치로 관리
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- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon EventBridge로 S3 이벤트 알림 전송
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon S3 객체 업로드 또는 다운로드 추적
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- AWS SDK를 사용한 단위 및 통합 테스트에 대한 예제 접근 방식
- 로컬 디렉터리를 Amazon Simple Storage Service(S3) 버킷에 반복 업로드
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon S3에서 대용량 파일 업로드 또는 다운로드
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 알 수 없는 크기의 스트림을 Amazon S3 객체에 업로드
- 체크섬을 사용하여 AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon S3 객체 작업
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon S3 객체 무결성 기능 작업
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon S3 버전이 지정된 객체 작업

- Amazon S3용 서버리스 예제
  - Amazon S3 트리거를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 호출

AWS SDKs 사용하는 Amazon S3의 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK와 함께 Amazon Simple Storage Service의 기본 사항을 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- Hello Amazon S3
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon S3의 기본 사항 알아보기
- AWS SDKs 사용하는 Amazon S3에 대한 작업
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 AbortMultipartUpload 함께 사용
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  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetBucketCors 함께 사용

- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetBucketEncryption 함께 사용
- CLI로 GetBucketInventoryConfiguration 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetBucketLifecycleConfiguration 함께 사용
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- CLI로 GetBucketLogging 사용
- CLI로 GetBucketMetricsConfiguration 사용
- CLI로 GetBucketNotification 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetBucketPolicy 함께 사용
- CLI로 GetBucketPolicyStatus 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetBucketReplication 함께 사용
- CLI로 GetBucketRequestPayment 사용
- CLI로 GetBucketTagging 사용
- CLI로 GetBucketVersioning 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetBucketWebsite 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetObject 함께 사용
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- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetObjectAttributes 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetObjectLegalHold 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetObjectLockConfiguration 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetObjectRetention 함께 사용
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- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 HeadBucket 함께 사용
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- CLI로 ListBucketAnalyticsConfigurations 사용
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- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListBuckets 함께 사용
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- CLI로 ListObjects 사용

- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListObjectsV2 함께 사용
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- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutBucketEncryption 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutBucketLifecycleConfiguration 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutBucketLogging 함께 사용
- CLI로 PutBucketNotification 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutBucketNotificationConfiguration 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutBucketPolicy 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutBucketReplication 함께 사용
- CLI로 PutBucketRequestPayment 사용
- CLI로 PutBucketTagging 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutBucketVersioning 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutBucketWebsite 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutObject 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutObjectAcl 함께 사용
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- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutObjectLockConfiguration 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutObjectRetention 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 RestoreObject 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 SelectObjectContent 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 UploadPart 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 UploadPartCopy 함께 사용

Hello Amazon S3

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon S3를 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

CMakeLists.txt CMake 파일의 코드입니다.

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS s3)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_s3")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed
 libraries for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
    # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory
 for running and debugging.
```

```
    # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # if you are building from the command line you
 may need to uncomment this
    # and set the proper subdirectory to the executables' location.

    AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_s3.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

hello_s3.cpp 소스 파일의 코드입니다.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/s3/S3Client.h>
#include <iostream>
#include <aws/core/auth/AWSCredentialsProviderChain.h>
using namespace Aws;
using namespace Aws::Auth;

/*
 *  A "Hello S3" starter application which initializes an Amazon Simple Storage
 Service (Amazon S3) client
 *  and lists the Amazon S3 buckets in the selected region.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_s3'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    int result = 0;
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
```

```
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        // You don't normally have to test that you are authenticated. But the
 S3 service permits anonymous requests, thus the s3Client will return "success"
 and 0 buckets even if you are unauthenticated, which can be confusing to a new
 user.
        auto provider =
 Aws::MakeShared<DefaultAWSCredentialsProviderChain>("alloc-tag");
        auto creds = provider->GetAWSCredentials();
        if (creds.IsEmpty()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed authentication" << std::endl;
        }

        Aws::S3::S3Client s3Client(clientConfig);
        auto outcome = s3Client.ListBuckets();

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed with error: " << outcome.GetError() <<
 std::endl;
            result = 1;
        } else {
            std::cout << "Found " << outcome.GetResult().GetBuckets().size()
                      << " buckets\n";
            for (auto &bucket: outcome.GetResult().GetBuckets()) {
                std::cout << bucket.GetName() << std::endl;
            }
        }
    }

    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return result;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 ListBuckets를 참조하십시오.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// main uses the AWS SDK for Go V2 to create an Amazon Simple Storage Service
// (Amazon S3) client and list up to 10 buckets in your account.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
func main() {
 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
  fmt.Println(err)
  return
 }
 s3Client := s3.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 count := 10
 fmt.Printf("Let's list up to %v buckets for your account.\n", count)
 result, err := s3Client.ListBuckets(ctx, &s3.ListBucketsInput{})
 if err != nil {
  var ae smithy.APIError
```

```
  if errors.As(err, &ae) && ae.ErrorCode() == "AccessDenied" {
   fmt.Println("You don't have permission to list buckets for this account.")
  } else {
   fmt.Printf("Couldn't list buckets for your account. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
  return
 }
 if len(result.Buckets) == 0 {
  fmt.Println("You don't have any buckets!")
 } else {
  if count > len(result.Buckets) {
   count = len(result.Buckets)
  }
  for _, bucket := range result.Buckets[:count] {
   fmt.Printf("\t%v\n", *bucket.Name)
  }
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 ListBuckets를 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.Bucket;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListBucketsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import java.util.List;

/**
```

```
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class HelloS3 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        listBuckets(s3);
    }

    /**
     * Lists all the S3 buckets associated with the provided AWS S3 client.
     *
     * @param s3 the S3Client instance used to interact with the AWS S3 service
     */
    public static void listBuckets(S3Client s3) {
        try {
            ListBucketsResponse response = s3.listBuckets();
            List<Bucket> bucketList = response.buckets();
            bucketList.forEach(bucket -> {
                System.out.println("Bucket Name: " + bucket.name());
            });

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListBuckets를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import {
  paginateListBuckets,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * List the S3 buckets in your configured AWS account.
 */
export const helloS3 = async () => {
  // When no region or credentials are provided, the SDK will use the
  // region and credentials from the local AWS config.
  const client = new S3Client({});

  try {
    /**
     * @type { import("@aws-sdk/client-s3").Bucket[] }
     */
    const buckets = [];

    for await (const page of paginateListBuckets({ client }, {})) {
      buckets.push(...page.Buckets);
    }
    console.log("Buckets: ");
    console.log(buckets.map((bucket) => bucket.Name).join("\n"));
    return buckets;
  } catch (caught) {
    // ListBuckets does not throw any modeled errors. Any error caught
    // here will be something generic like `AccessDenied`.
    if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(`${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`);
    } else {
```

```
      // Something besides S3 failed.
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListBuckets를 참조하십시오.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
use Aws\S3\S3Client;

$client = new S3Client(['region' => 'us-west-2']);
$results = $client->listBuckets();
var_dump($results);
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 ListBuckets를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import boto3
```

```
def hello_s3():
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an Amazon Simple Storage Service
    (Amazon S3) client and list the buckets in your account.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.
    """

    # Create an S3 client.
    s3_client = boto3.client("s3")

    print("Hello, Amazon S3! Let's list your buckets:")

    # Create a paginator for the list_buckets operation.
    paginator = s3_client.get_paginator("list_buckets")

    # Use the paginator to get a list of all buckets.
    response_iterator = paginator.paginate(
        PaginationConfig={
            "PageSize": 50,  # Adjust PageSize as needed.
            "StartingToken": None,
        }
    )

    # Iterate through the pages of the response.
    buckets_found = False
    for page in response_iterator:
        if "Buckets" in page and page["Buckets"]:
            buckets_found = True
            for bucket in page["Buckets"]:
                print(f"\t{bucket['Name']}")

    if not buckets_found:
        print("No buckets found!")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    hello_s3()
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListBuckets를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
# frozen_string_literal: true

# S3Manager is a class responsible for managing S3 operations
# such as listing all S3 buckets in the current AWS account.
class S3Manager
  def initialize(client)
    @client = client
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
  end

  # Lists and prints all S3 buckets in the current AWS account.
  def list_buckets
    @logger.info('Here are the buckets in your account:')

    response = @client.list_buckets

    if response.buckets.empty?
      @logger.info("You don't have any S3 buckets yet.")
    else
      response.buckets.each do |bucket|
        @logger.info("- #{bucket.name}")
      end
    end
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Encountered an error while listing buckets: #{e.message}")
  end
end

if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
  s3_client = Aws::S3::Client.new
  manager = S3Manager.new(s3_client)
```

```
  manager.list_buckets
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 ListBuckets를 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/// S3 Hello World Example using the AWS SDK for Rust.
///
/// This example lists the objects in a bucket, uploads an object to that bucket,
/// and then retrieves the object and prints some S3 information about the
 object.
/// This shows a number of S3 features, including how to use built-in paginators
/// for large data sets.
///
/// # Arguments
///
/// * `client` - an S3 client configured appropriately for the environment.
/// * `bucket` - the bucket name that the object will be uploaded to. Must be
 present in the region the `client` is configured to use.
/// * `filename` - a reference to a path that will be read and uploaded to S3.
/// * `key` - the string key that the object will be uploaded as inside the
 bucket.
async fn list_bucket_and_upload_object(
    client: &aws_sdk_s3::Client,
    bucket: &str,
    filepath: &Path,
    key: &str,
) -> Result<(), S3ExampleError> {
    // List the buckets in this account
    let mut objects = client
        .list_objects_v2()
```

```
        .bucket(bucket)
        .into_paginator()
        .send();

    println!("key\tetag\tlast_modified\tstorage_class");
    while let Some(Ok(object)) = objects.next().await {
        for item in object.contents() {
            println!(
                "{}\t{}\t{}\t{}",
                item.key().unwrap_or_default(),
                item.e_tag().unwrap_or_default(),
                item.last_modified()
                    .map(|lm| format!("{lm}"))
                    .unwrap_or_default(),
                item.storage_class()
                    .map(|sc| format!("{sc}"))
                    .unwrap_or_default()
            );
        }
    }

    // Prepare a ByteStream around the file, and upload the object using that
ByteStream.
    let body = aws_sdk_s3::primitives::ByteStream::from_path(filepath)
        .await
        .map_err(|err| {
            S3ExampleError::new(format!(
                "Failed to create bytestream for {filepath:?} ({err:?})"
            ))
        })?;
    let resp = client
        .put_object()
        .bucket(bucket)
        .key(key)
        .body(body)
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!(
        "Upload success. Version: {:?}",
        resp.version_id()
            .expect("S3 Object upload missing version ID")
    );
```

```
    // Retrieve the just-uploaded object.
    let resp = client.get_object().bucket(bucket).key(key).send().await?;
    println!("etag: {}", resp.e_tag().unwrap_or("(missing)"));
    println!("version: {}", resp.version_id().unwrap_or("(missing)"));

    Ok(())
}
```

S3ExampleError 유틸리티.

```
/// S3ExampleError provides a From<T: ProvideErrorMetadata> impl to extract
/// client-specific error details. This serves as a consistent backup to handling
/// specific service errors, depending on what is needed by the scenario.
/// It is used throughout the code examples for the AWS SDK for Rust.
#[derive(Debug)]
pub struct S3ExampleError(String);
impl S3ExampleError {
    pub fn new(value: impl Into<String>) -> Self {
        S3ExampleError(value.into())
    }

    pub fn add_message(self, message: impl Into<String>) -> Self {
        S3ExampleError(format!("{}: {}", message.into(), self.0))
    }
}

impl<T: aws_sdk_s3::error::ProvideErrorMetadata> From<T> for S3ExampleError {
    fn from(value: T) -> Self {
        S3ExampleError(format!(
            "{}: {}",
            value
                .code()
                .map(String::from)
                .unwrap_or("unknown code".into()),
            value
                .message()
                .map(String::from)
                .unwrap_or("missing reason".into()),
        ))
    }
}
```

```
impl std::error::Error for S3ExampleError {}

impl std::fmt::Display for S3ExampleError {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
        write!(f, "{}", self.0)
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 ListBuckets을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon S3의 기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 버킷을 만들고 버킷에 파일을 업로드합니다.
- 버킷에서 객체를 다운로드합니다.
- 버킷의 하위 폴더에 객체를 복사합니다.
- 버킷의 객체를 나열합니다.
- 버킷 객체와 버킷을 삭제합니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public class S3_Basics
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            // Create an Amazon S3 client object. The constructor uses the
            // default user installed on the system. To work with Amazon S3
            // features in a different AWS Region, pass the AWS Region as a
            // parameter to the client constructor.
```

```
            IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client();
            string bucketName = string.Empty;
            string filePath = string.Empty;
            string keyName = string.Empty;

            var sepBar = new string('-', Console.WindowWidth);

            Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
            Console.WriteLine("Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) basic");
            Console.WriteLine("procedures. This application will:");
            Console.WriteLine("\n\t1. Create a bucket");
            Console.WriteLine("\n\t2. Upload an object to the new bucket");
            Console.WriteLine("\n\t3. Copy the uploaded object to a folder in the
 bucket");
            Console.WriteLine("\n\t4. List the items in the new bucket");
            Console.WriteLine("\n\t5. Delete all the items in the bucket");
            Console.WriteLine("\n\t6. Delete the bucket");
            Console.WriteLine(sepBar);

            // Create a bucket.
            Console.WriteLine($"\n{sepBar}");
            Console.WriteLine("\nCreate a new Amazon S3 bucket.\n");
            Console.WriteLine(sepBar);

            Console.Write("Please enter a name for the new bucket: ");
            bucketName = Console.ReadLine();

            var success = await S3Bucket.CreateBucketAsync(client, bucketName);
            if (success)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully created bucket: {bucketName}.
\n");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Could not create bucket: {bucketName}.\n");
            }

            Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
            Console.WriteLine("Upload a file to the new bucket.");
            Console.WriteLine(sepBar);

            // Get the local path and filename for the file to upload.
            while (string.IsNullOrEmpty(filePath))
```

```
            {
                Console.Write("Please enter the path and filename of the file to
upload: ");
                filePath = Console.ReadLine();

                // Confirm that the file exists on the local computer.
                if (!File.Exists(filePath))
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't find {filePath}. Try again.\n");
                    filePath = string.Empty;
                }
            }

            // Get the file name from the full path.
            keyName = Path.GetFileName(filePath);

            success = await S3Bucket.UploadFileAsync(client, bucketName, keyName,
filePath);

            if (success)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully uploaded {keyName} from
{filePath} to {bucketName}.\n");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Could not upload {keyName}.\n");
            }

            // Set the file path to an empty string to avoid overwriting the
            // file we just uploaded to the bucket.
            filePath = string.Empty;

            // Now get a new location where we can save the file.
            while (string.IsNullOrEmpty(filePath))
            {
                // First get the path to which the file will be downloaded.
                Console.Write("Please enter the path where the file will be
downloaded: ");
                filePath = Console.ReadLine();

                // Confirm that the file exists on the local computer.
                if (File.Exists($"{filePath}\\{keyName}"))
                {
```

```
                    Console.WriteLine($"Sorry, the file already exists in that
location.\n");
                    filePath = string.Empty;
                }
            }

            // Download an object from a bucket.
            success = await S3Bucket.DownloadObjectFromBucketAsync(client,
bucketName, keyName, filePath);

            if (success)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully downloaded {keyName}.\n");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Sorry, could not download {keyName}.\n");
            }

            // Copy the object to a different folder in the bucket.
            string folderName = string.Empty;

            while (string.IsNullOrEmpty(folderName))
            {
                Console.Write("Please enter the name of the folder to copy your
object to: ");
                folderName = Console.ReadLine();
            }

            while (string.IsNullOrEmpty(keyName))
            {
                // Get the name to give to the object once uploaded.
                Console.Write("Enter the name of the object to copy: ");
                keyName = Console.ReadLine();
            }

            await S3Bucket.CopyObjectInBucketAsync(client, bucketName, keyName,
folderName);

            // List the objects in the bucket.
            await S3Bucket.ListBucketContentsAsync(client, bucketName);

            // Delete the contents of the bucket.
            await S3Bucket.DeleteBucketContentsAsync(client, bucketName);
```

```
            // Deleting the bucket too quickly after deleting its contents will
            // cause an error that the bucket isn't empty. So...
            Console.WriteLine("Press <Enter> when you are ready to delete the
bucket.");
            _ = Console.ReadLine();

            // Delete the bucket.
            await S3Bucket.DeleteBucketAsync(client, bucketName);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CopyObject
  - CreateBucket
  - DeleteBucket
  - DeleteObjects
  - GetObject
  - ListObjectsV2
  - PutObject

Bash

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
# function s3_getting_started
#
# This function creates, copies, and deletes S3 buckets and objects.
#
```

```
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If an error occurred.
##############################################################################
function s3_getting_started() {
  {
    if [ "$BUCKET_OPERATIONS_SOURCED" != "True" ]; then
      cd bucket-lifecycle-operations || exit

      source ./bucket_operations.sh
      cd ..
    fi
  }

  echo_repeat "*" 88
  echo "Welcome to the Amazon S3 getting started demo."
  echo_repeat "*" 88
    echo "A unique bucket will be created by appending a Universally Unique
 Identifier to a bucket name prefix."
    echo -n "Enter a prefix for the S3 bucket that will be used in this demo: "
    get_input
    bucket_name_prefix=$get_input_result
  local bucket_name
  bucket_name=$(generate_random_name "$bucket_name_prefix")

  local region_code
  region_code=$(aws configure get region)

  if create_bucket -b "$bucket_name" -r "$region_code"; then
    echo "Created demo bucket named $bucket_name"
  else
    errecho "The bucket failed to create. This demo will exit."
    return 1
  fi

  local file_name
  while [ -z "$file_name" ]; do
    echo -n "Enter a file you want to upload to your bucket: "
    get_input
    file_name=$get_input_result

    if [ ! -f "$file_name" ]; then
      echo "Could not find file $file_name. Are you sure it exists?"
      file_name=""
```

```
    fi
  done

  local key
  key="$(basename "$file_name")"

  local result=0
  if copy_file_to_bucket "$bucket_name" "$file_name" "$key"; then
    echo "Uploaded file $file_name into bucket $bucket_name with key $key."
  else
    result=1
  fi

  local destination_file
  destination_file="$file_name.download"
  if yes_no_input "Would you like to download $key to the file $destination_file?
(y/n) "; then
    if download_object_from_bucket "$bucket_name" "$destination_file" "$key";
then
      echo "Downloaded $key in the bucket $bucket_name to the file
$destination_file."
    else
      result=1
    fi
  fi

  if yes_no_input "Would you like to copy $key a new object key in your bucket?
(y/n) "; then
    local to_key
    to_key="demo/$key"
    if copy_item_in_bucket "$bucket_name" "$key" "$to_key"; then
      echo "Copied $key in the bucket $bucket_name to the  $to_key."
    else
      result=1
    fi
  fi

  local bucket_items
  bucket_items=$(list_items_in_bucket "$bucket_name")

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ $? -ne 0 ]]; then
    result=1
  fi
```

```
  echo "Your bucket contains the following items."
  echo -e "Name\t\tSize"
  echo "$bucket_items"

  if yes_no_input "Delete the bucket, $bucket_name, as well as the objects in it?
 (y/n) "; then
    bucket_items=$(echo "$bucket_items" | cut -f 1)

    if delete_items_in_bucket "$bucket_name" "$bucket_items"; then
      echo "The following items were deleted from the bucket $bucket_name"
      echo "$bucket_items"
    else
      result=1
    fi

    if delete_bucket "$bucket_name"; then
      echo "Deleted the bucket $bucket_name"
    else
      result=1
    fi
  fi

  return $result
}
```

이 시나리오에 사용된 Amazon S3 함수입니다.

```
###############################################################################
# function create-bucket
#
# This function creates the specified bucket in the specified AWS Region, unless
# it already exists.
#
# Parameters:
#       -b bucket_name  -- The name of the bucket to create.
#       -r region_code  -- The code for an AWS Region in which to
#                          create the bucket.
#
# Returns:
#       The URL of the bucket that was created.
#     And:
```

```
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function create_bucket() {
  local bucket_name region_code response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function create_bucket"
    echo "Creates an Amazon S3 bucket. You must supply a bucket name:"
    echo "  -b bucket_name    The name of the bucket. It must be globally
 unique."
    echo "  [-r region_code]    The code for an AWS Region in which the bucket is
 created."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "b:r:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      b) bucket_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      r) region_code="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done

  if [[ -z "$bucket_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a bucket name with the -b parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  local bucket_config_arg
  # A location constraint for "us-east-1" returns an error.
  if [[ -n "$region_code" ]] && [[ "$region_code" != "us-east-1" ]]; then
```

```
    bucket_config_arg="--create-bucket-configuration LocationConstraint=
$region_code"
  fi

  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    Bucket name:   $bucket_name"
  iecho "    Region code:   $region_code"
  iecho ""

  # If the bucket already exists, we don't want to try to create it.
  if (bucket_exists "$bucket_name"); then
    errecho "ERROR: A bucket with that name already exists. Try again."
    return 1
  fi

  # shellcheck disable=SC2086
  response=$(aws s3api create-bucket \
    --bucket "$bucket_name" \
    $bucket_config_arg)

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ ${?} -ne 0 ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports create-bucket operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi
}

##############################################################################
# function copy_file_to_bucket
#
# This function creates a file in the specified bucket.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the bucket to copy the file to.
#       $2 - The path and file name of the local file to copy to the bucket.
#       $3 - The key (name) to call the copy of the file in the bucket.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function copy_file_to_bucket() {
  local response bucket_name source_file destination_file_name
  bucket_name=$1
```

```
  source_file=$2
  destination_file_name=$3

  response=$(aws s3api put-object \
    --bucket "$bucket_name" \
    --body "$source_file" \
    --key "$destination_file_name")

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ ${?} -ne 0 ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports put-object operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi
}

###############################################################################
# function download_object_from_bucket
#
# This function downloads an object in a bucket to a file.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the bucket to download the object from.
#       $2 - The path and file name to store the downloaded bucket.
#       $3 - The key (name) of the object in the bucket.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function download_object_from_bucket() {
  local bucket_name=$1
  local destination_file_name=$2
  local object_name=$3
  local response

  response=$(aws s3api get-object \
    --bucket "$bucket_name" \
    --key "$object_name" \
    "$destination_file_name")

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ ${?} -ne 0 ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports put-object operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
```

```
  fi
}

##############################################################################
# function copy_item_in_bucket
#
# This function creates a copy of the specified file in the same bucket.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the bucket to copy the file from and to.
#       $2 - The key of the source file to copy.
#       $3 - The key of the destination file.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function copy_item_in_bucket() {
  local bucket_name=$1
  local source_key=$2
  local destination_key=$3
  local response

  response=$(aws s3api copy-object \
    --bucket "$bucket_name" \
    --copy-source "$bucket_name/$source_key" \
    --key "$destination_key")

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ $? -ne 0 ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR:  AWS reports s3api copy-object operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi
}

##############################################################################
# function list_items_in_bucket
#
# This function displays a list of the files in the bucket with each file's
# size. The function uses the --query parameter to retrieve only the key and
# size fields from the Contents collection.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the bucket.
```

```
#
# Returns:
#       The list of files in text format.
#     And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function list_items_in_bucket() {
  local bucket_name=$1
  local response

  response=$(aws s3api list-objects \
    --bucket "$bucket_name" \
    --output text \
    --query 'Contents[].{Key: Key, Size: Size}')

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ ${?} -eq 0 ]]; then
    echo "$response"
  else
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports s3api list-objects operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi
}

##############################################################################
# function delete_items_in_bucket
#
# This function deletes the specified list of keys from the specified bucket.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the bucket.
#       $2 - A list of keys in the bucket to delete.

# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function delete_items_in_bucket() {
  local bucket_name=$1
  local keys=$2
  local response

  # Create the JSON for the items to delete.
```

```
  local delete_items
  delete_items="{\"Objects\":["
  for key in $keys; do
    delete_items="$delete_items{\"Key\": \"$key\"},"
  done
  delete_items=${delete_items%?} # Remove the final comma.
  delete_items="$delete_items]}"

  response=$(aws s3api delete-objects \
    --bucket "$bucket_name" \
    --delete "$delete_items")

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ $? -ne 0 ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR:  AWS reports s3api delete-object operation failed.\n
$response"
    return 1
  fi
}

##############################################################################
# function delete_bucket
#
# This function deletes the specified bucket.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the bucket.

# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function delete_bucket() {
  local bucket_name=$1
  local response

  response=$(aws s3api delete-bucket \
    --bucket "$bucket_name")

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ $? -ne 0 ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports s3api delete-bucket failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi
```

```
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 다음 토픽을 참조하세요.
  - CopyObject
  - CreateBucket
  - DeleteBucket
  - DeleteObjects
  - GetObject
  - ListObjectsV2
  - PutObject

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
#include <iostream>
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/s3/S3Client.h>
#include <aws/s3/model/CopyObjectRequest.h>
#include <aws/s3/model/CreateBucketRequest.h>
#include <aws/s3/model/DeleteBucketRequest.h>
#include <aws/s3/model/DeleteObjectRequest.h>
#include <aws/s3/model/GetObjectRequest.h>
#include <aws/s3/model/ListObjectsV2Request.h>
#include <aws/s3/model/PutObjectRequest.h>
#include <aws/s3/model/BucketLocationConstraint.h>
#include <aws/s3/model/CreateBucketConfiguration.h>
#include <aws/core/utils/UUID.h>
#include <aws/core/utils/StringUtils.h>
#include <aws/core/utils/memory/stl/AWSAllocator.h>
#include <fstream>
```

```
#include "s3_examples.h"

namespace AwsDoc {
    namespace S3 {

        //! Delete an S3 bucket.
        /*!
          \param bucketName: The S3 bucket's name.
          \param client: An S3 client.
          \return bool: Function succeeded.
        */
        static bool
        deleteBucket(const Aws::String &bucketName, Aws::S3::S3Client &client);

        //! Delete an object in an S3 bucket.
        /*!
          \param bucketName: The S3 bucket's name.
          \param key: The key for the object in the S3 bucket.
          \param client: An S3 client.
          \return bool: Function succeeded.
         */
        static bool
        deleteObjectFromBucket(const Aws::String &bucketName, const Aws::String
 &key,
                               Aws::S3::S3Client &client);
    }
}


//! Scenario to create, copy, and delete S3 buckets and objects.
/*!
  \param bucketNamePrefix: A prefix for a bucket name.
  \param uploadFilePath: Path to file to upload to an Amazon S3 bucket.
  \param saveFilePath: Path for saving a downloaded S3 object.
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::S3::S3_GettingStartedScenario(const Aws::String &bucketNamePrefix,
        const Aws::String &uploadFilePath,
                                           const Aws::String &saveFilePath,
                                           const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {

    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);
```

```
   // Create a unique bucket name which is only temporary and will be deleted.
   // Format: <bucketNamePrefix> + "-" + lowercase UUID.
   Aws::String uuid = Aws::Utils::UUID::RandomUUID();
   Aws::String bucketName = bucketNamePrefix +
                            Aws::Utils::StringUtils::ToLower(uuid.c_str());

   // 1. Create a bucket.
   {
       Aws::S3::Model::CreateBucketRequest request;
       request.SetBucket(bucketName);

       if (clientConfig.region != Aws::Region::US_EAST_1) {
           Aws::S3::Model::CreateBucketConfiguration createBucketConfiguration;
           createBucketConfiguration.WithLocationConstraint(

Aws::S3::Model::BucketLocationConstraintMapper::GetBucketLocationConstraintForName(
                           clientConfig.region));
           request.WithCreateBucketConfiguration(createBucketConfiguration);
       }

       Aws::S3::Model::CreateBucketOutcome outcome =
client.CreateBucket(request);

       if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
           const Aws::S3::S3Error &err = outcome.GetError();
           std::cerr << "Error: createBucket: " <<
                     err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() <<
std::endl;
           return false;
       } else {
           std::cout << "Created the bucket, '" << bucketName <<
                     "', in the region, '" << clientConfig.region << "'." <<
std::endl;
       }
   }

   // 2. Upload a local file to the bucket.
   Aws::String key = "key-for-test";
   {
       Aws::S3::Model::PutObjectRequest request;
       request.SetBucket(bucketName);
       request.SetKey(key);
```

```
        std::shared_ptr<Aws::FStream> input_data =
                Aws::MakeShared<Aws::FStream>("SampleAllocationTag",
                                              uploadFilePath,
                                              std::ios_base::in |
                                              std::ios_base::binary);

        if (!input_data->is_open()) {
            std::cerr << "Error: unable to open file, '" << uploadFilePath <<
"'."
                      << std::endl;
            AwsDoc::S3::deleteBucket(bucketName, client);
            return false;
        }

        request.SetBody(input_data);

        Aws::S3::Model::PutObjectOutcome outcome =
                client.PutObject(request);

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Error: putObject: " <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            AwsDoc::S3::deleteObjectFromBucket(bucketName, key, client);
            AwsDoc::S3::deleteBucket(bucketName, client);
            return false;
        } else {
            std::cout << "Added the object with the key, '" << key
                      << "', to the bucket, '"
                      << bucketName << "'." << std::endl;
        }
    }

    // 3. Download the object to a local file.
    {
        Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectRequest request;
        request.SetBucket(bucketName);
        request.SetKey(key);

        Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectOutcome outcome =
                client.GetObject(request);

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::S3::S3Error &err = outcome.GetError();
            std::cerr << "Error: getObject: " <<
```

```
                      err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() <<
std::endl;
       } else {
           std::cout << "Downloaded the object with the key, '" << key
                     << "', in the bucket, '"
                     << bucketName << "'." << std::endl;

           Aws::IOStream &ioStream = outcome.GetResultWithOwnership().
                   GetBody();
           Aws::OFStream outStream(saveFilePath,
                                   std::ios_base::out | std::ios_base::binary);
           if (!outStream.is_open()) {
               std::cout << "Error: unable to open file, '" << saveFilePath <<
"'."
                         << std::endl;
           } else {
               outStream << ioStream.rdbuf();
               std::cout << "Wrote the downloaded object to the file '"
                         << saveFilePath << "'." << std::endl;
           }
       }
   }

   // 4. Copy the object to a different "folder" in the bucket.
   Aws::String copiedToKey = "test-folder/" + key;
   {
       Aws::S3::Model::CopyObjectRequest request;
       request.WithBucket(bucketName)
               .WithKey(copiedToKey)
               .WithCopySource(bucketName + "/" + key);

       Aws::S3::Model::CopyObjectOutcome outcome =
               client.CopyObject(request);
       if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
           std::cerr << "Error: copyObject: " <<
                     outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
       } else {
           std::cout << "Copied the object with the key, '" << key
                     << "', to the key, '" << copiedToKey
                     << ", in the bucket, '" << bucketName << "'." << std::endl;
       }
   }

   // 5. List objects in the bucket.
```

```
    {
        Aws::S3::Model::ListObjectsV2Request request;
        request.WithBucket(bucketName);

        Aws::String continuationToken;
        Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::Object> allObjects;

        do {
            if (!continuationToken.empty()) {
                request.SetContinuationToken(continuationToken);
            }
            Aws::S3::Model::ListObjectsV2Outcome outcome = client.ListObjectsV2(
                    request);

            if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cerr << "Error: ListObjects: " <<
                          outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                break;
            } else {
                Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::Object> objects =
                        outcome.GetResult().GetContents();
                allObjects.insert(allObjects.end(), objects.begin(),
 objects.end());
                continuationToken = outcome.GetResult().GetContinuationToken();
            }
        } while (!continuationToken.empty());

        std::cout << allObjects.size() << " objects in the bucket, '" <<
 bucketName
                  << "':" << std::endl;

        for (Aws::S3::Model::Object &object: allObjects) {
            std::cout << "     '" << object.GetKey() << "'" << std::endl;
        }
    }

    // 6. Delete all objects in the bucket.
    // All objects in the bucket must be deleted before deleting the bucket.
    AwsDoc::S3::deleteObjectFromBucket(bucketName, copiedToKey, client);
    AwsDoc::S3::deleteObjectFromBucket(bucketName, key, client);

    // 7. Delete the bucket.
    return AwsDoc::S3::deleteBucket(bucketName, client);
}
```

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::deleteObjectFromBucket(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                                        const Aws::String &key,
                                        Aws::S3::S3Client &client) {
    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteObjectRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);
    request.SetKey(key);

    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteObjectOutcome outcome =
            client.DeleteObject(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error: deleteObject: " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Deleted the object with the key, '" << key
                  << "', from the bucket, '"
                  << bucketName << "'." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

bool
AwsDoc::S3::deleteBucket(const Aws::String &bucketName, Aws::S3::S3Client
 &client) {
    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteBucketRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);

    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteBucketOutcome outcome =
            client.DeleteBucket(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::S3::S3Error &err = outcome.GetError();
        std::cerr << "Error: deleteBucket: " <<
                  err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Deleted the bucket, '" << bucketName << "'." << std::endl;
    }
    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CopyObject
  - CreateBucket
  - DeleteBucket
  - DeleteObjects
  - GetObject
  - ListObjectsV2
  - PutObject

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

시나리오가 사용하는 버킷 및 객체 작업을 래핑하는 구조를 정의합니다.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "io"
 "log"
 "os"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/s3/manager"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)
```

```
// BucketBasics encapsulates the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
 actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains S3Client, an Amazon S3 service client that is used to perform
 bucket
// and object actions.
type BucketBasics struct {
 S3Client *s3.Client
}



// ListBuckets lists the buckets in the current account.
func (basics BucketBasics) ListBuckets(ctx context.Context) ([]types.Bucket,
 error) {
 var err error
 var output *s3.ListBucketsOutput
 var buckets []types.Bucket
 bucketPaginator := s3.NewListBucketsPaginator(basics.S3Client,
 &s3.ListBucketsInput{})
 for bucketPaginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err = bucketPaginator.NextPage(ctx)
  if err != nil {
   var apiErr smithy.APIError
   if errors.As(err, &apiErr) && apiErr.ErrorCode() == "AccessDenied" {
    fmt.Println("You don't have permission to list buckets for this account.")
    err = apiErr
   } else {
    log.Printf("Couldn't list buckets for your account. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   }
   break
  } else {
   buckets = append(buckets, output.Buckets...)
  }
 }
 return buckets, err
}



// BucketExists checks whether a bucket exists in the current account.
func (basics BucketBasics) BucketExists(ctx context.Context, bucketName string)
 (bool, error) {
 _, err := basics.S3Client.HeadBucket(ctx, &s3.HeadBucketInput{
```

```
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
 })
 exists := true
 if err != nil {
  var apiError smithy.APIError
  if errors.As(err, &apiError) {
   switch apiError.(type) {
   case *types.NotFound:
    log.Printf("Bucket %v is available.\n", bucketName)
    exists = false
    err = nil
   default:
    log.Printf("Either you don't have access to bucket %v or another error
 occurred. "+
     "Here's what happened: %v\n", bucketName, err)
   }
  }
 } else {
  log.Printf("Bucket %v exists and you already own it.", bucketName)
 }

 return exists, err
}



// CreateBucket creates a bucket with the specified name in the specified Region.
func (basics BucketBasics) CreateBucket(ctx context.Context, name string, region
 string) error {
 _, err := basics.S3Client.CreateBucket(ctx, &s3.CreateBucketInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(name),
  CreateBucketConfiguration: &types.CreateBucketConfiguration{
   LocationConstraint: types.BucketLocationConstraint(region),
  },
 })
 if err != nil {
  var owned *types.BucketAlreadyOwnedByYou
  var exists *types.BucketAlreadyExists
  if errors.As(err, &owned) {
   log.Printf("You already own bucket %s.\n", name)
   err = owned
  } else if errors.As(err, &exists) {
   log.Printf("Bucket %s already exists.\n", name)
   err = exists
```

```
  }
 } else {
  err = s3.NewBucketExistsWaiter(basics.S3Client).Wait(
   ctx, &s3.HeadBucketInput{Bucket: aws.String(name)}, time.Minute)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Failed attempt to wait for bucket %s to exist.\n", name)
  }
 }
 return err
}



// UploadFile reads from a file and puts the data into an object in a bucket.
func (basics BucketBasics) UploadFile(ctx context.Context, bucketName string,
 objectKey string, fileName string) error {
 file, err := os.Open(fileName)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't open file %v to upload. Here's why: %v\n", fileName, err)
 } else {
  defer file.Close()
  _, err = basics.S3Client.PutObject(ctx, &s3.PutObjectInput{
   Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
   Key:    aws.String(objectKey),
   Body:   file,
  })
  if err != nil {
   var apiErr smithy.APIError
   if errors.As(err, &apiErr) && apiErr.ErrorCode() == "EntityTooLarge" {
    log.Printf("Error while uploading object to %s. The object is too large.\n"+
     "To upload objects larger than 5GB, use the S3 console (160GB max)\n"+
     "or the multipart upload API (5TB max).", bucketName)
   } else {
    log.Printf("Couldn't upload file %v to %v:%v. Here's why: %v\n",
     fileName, bucketName, objectKey, err)
   }
  } else {
   err = s3.NewObjectExistsWaiter(basics.S3Client).Wait(
    ctx, &s3.HeadObjectInput{Bucket: aws.String(bucketName), Key:
 aws.String(objectKey)}, time.Minute)
   if err != nil {
    log.Printf("Failed attempt to wait for object %s to exist.\n", objectKey)
   }
  }
```

```
 }
 return err
}



// UploadLargeObject uses an upload manager to upload data to an object in a
 bucket.
// The upload manager breaks large data into parts and uploads the parts
 concurrently.
func (basics BucketBasics) UploadLargeObject(ctx context.Context, bucketName
 string, objectKey string, largeObject []byte) error {
 largeBuffer := bytes.NewReader(largeObject)
 var partMiBs int64 = 10
 uploader := manager.NewUploader(basics.S3Client, func(u *manager.Uploader) {
  u.PartSize = partMiBs * 1024 * 1024
 })
 _, err := uploader.Upload(ctx, &s3.PutObjectInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
  Key:    aws.String(objectKey),
  Body:   largeBuffer,
 })
 if err != nil {
  var apiErr smithy.APIError
  if errors.As(err, &apiErr) && apiErr.ErrorCode() == "EntityTooLarge" {
   log.Printf("Error while uploading object to %s. The object is too large.\n"+
    "The maximum size for a multipart upload is 5TB.", bucketName)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't upload large object to %v:%v. Here's why: %v\n",
    bucketName, objectKey, err)
  }
 } else {
  err = s3.NewObjectExistsWaiter(basics.S3Client).Wait(
   ctx, &s3.HeadObjectInput{Bucket: aws.String(bucketName), Key:
 aws.String(objectKey)}, time.Minute)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Failed attempt to wait for object %s to exist.\n", objectKey)
  }
 }

 return err
}
```

```
// DownloadFile gets an object from a bucket and stores it in a local file.
func (basics BucketBasics) DownloadFile(ctx context.Context, bucketName string,
 objectKey string, fileName string) error {
 result, err := basics.S3Client.GetObject(ctx, &s3.GetObjectInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
  Key:    aws.String(objectKey),
 })
 if err != nil {
  var noKey *types.NoSuchKey
  if errors.As(err, &noKey) {
   log.Printf("Can't get object %s from bucket %s. No such key exists.\n",
 objectKey, bucketName)
   err = noKey
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get object %v:%v. Here's why: %v\n", bucketName,
 objectKey, err)
  }
  return err
 }
 defer result.Body.Close()
 file, err := os.Create(fileName)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create file %v. Here's why: %v\n", fileName, err)
  return err
 }
 defer file.Close()
 body, err := io.ReadAll(result.Body)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't read object body from %v. Here's why: %v\n", objectKey,
 err)
 }
 _, err = file.Write(body)
 return err
}



// DownloadLargeObject uses a download manager to download an object from a
 bucket.
// The download manager gets the data in parts and writes them to a buffer until
 all of
// the data has been downloaded.
```

```
func (basics BucketBasics) DownloadLargeObject(ctx context.Context, bucketName
 string, objectKey string) ([]byte, error) {
 var partMiBs int64 = 10
 downloader := manager.NewDownloader(basics.S3Client, func(d *manager.Downloader)
 {
  d.PartSize = partMiBs * 1024 * 1024
 })
 buffer := manager.NewWriteAtBuffer([]byte{})
 _, err := downloader.Download(ctx, buffer, &s3.GetObjectInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
  Key:    aws.String(objectKey),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't download large object from %v:%v. Here's why: %v\n",
   bucketName, objectKey, err)
 }
 return buffer.Bytes(), err
}



// CopyToFolder copies an object in a bucket to a subfolder in the same bucket.
func (basics BucketBasics) CopyToFolder(ctx context.Context, bucketName string,
 objectKey string, folderName string) error {
 objectDest := fmt.Sprintf("%v/%v", folderName, objectKey)
 _, err := basics.S3Client.CopyObject(ctx, &s3.CopyObjectInput{
  Bucket:     aws.String(bucketName),
  CopySource: aws.String(fmt.Sprintf("%v/%v", bucketName, objectKey)),
  Key:        aws.String(objectDest),
 })
 if err != nil {
  var notActive *types.ObjectNotInActiveTierError
  if errors.As(err, &notActive) {
   log.Printf("Couldn't copy object %s from %s because the object isn't in the
 active tier.\n",
    objectKey, bucketName)
   err = notActive
  }
 } else {
  err = s3.NewObjectExistsWaiter(basics.S3Client).Wait(
   ctx, &s3.HeadObjectInput{Bucket: aws.String(bucketName), Key:
 aws.String(objectDest)}, time.Minute)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Failed attempt to wait for object %s to exist.\n", objectDest)
```

```
  }
 }
 return err
}



// CopyToBucket copies an object in a bucket to another bucket.
func (basics BucketBasics) CopyToBucket(ctx context.Context, sourceBucket string,
 destinationBucket string, objectKey string) error {
 _, err := basics.S3Client.CopyObject(ctx, &s3.CopyObjectInput{
  Bucket:     aws.String(destinationBucket),
  CopySource: aws.String(fmt.Sprintf("%v/%v", sourceBucket, objectKey)),
  Key:        aws.String(objectKey),
 })
 if err != nil {
  var notActive *types.ObjectNotInActiveTierError
  if errors.As(err, &notActive) {
   log.Printf("Couldn't copy object %s from %s because the object isn't in the
 active tier.\n",
    objectKey, sourceBucket)
   err = notActive
  }
 } else {
  err = s3.NewObjectExistsWaiter(basics.S3Client).Wait(
   ctx, &s3.HeadObjectInput{Bucket: aws.String(destinationBucket), Key:
 aws.String(objectKey)}, time.Minute)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Failed attempt to wait for object %s to exist.\n", objectKey)
  }
 }
 return err
}



// ListObjects lists the objects in a bucket.
func (basics BucketBasics) ListObjects(ctx context.Context, bucketName string)
 ([]types.Object, error) {
 var err error
 var output *s3.ListObjectsV2Output
 input := &s3.ListObjectsV2Input{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
 }
```

```
 var objects []types.Object
 objectPaginator := s3.NewListObjectsV2Paginator(basics.S3Client, input)
 for objectPaginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err = objectPaginator.NextPage(ctx)
  if err != nil {
   var noBucket *types.NoSuchBucket
   if errors.As(err, &noBucket) {
    log.Printf("Bucket %s does not exist.\n", bucketName)
    err = noBucket
   }
   break
  } else {
   objects = append(objects, output.Contents...)
  }
 }
 return objects, err
}



// DeleteObjects deletes a list of objects from a bucket.
func (basics BucketBasics) DeleteObjects(ctx context.Context, bucketName string,
 objectKeys []string) error {
 var objectIds []types.ObjectIdentifier
 for _, key := range objectKeys {
  objectIds = append(objectIds, types.ObjectIdentifier{Key: aws.String(key)})
 }
 output, err := basics.S3Client.DeleteObjects(ctx, &s3.DeleteObjectsInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
  Delete: &types.Delete{Objects: objectIds, Quiet: aws.Bool(true)},
 })
 if err != nil || len(output.Errors) > 0 {
  log.Printf("Error deleting objects from bucket %s.\n", bucketName)
  if err != nil {
   var noBucket *types.NoSuchBucket
   if errors.As(err, &noBucket) {
    log.Printf("Bucket %s does not exist.\n", bucketName)
    err = noBucket
   }
  } else if len(output.Errors) > 0 {
   for _, outErr := range output.Errors {
    log.Printf("%s: %s\n", *outErr.Key, *outErr.Message)
   }
   err = fmt.Errorf("%s", *output.Errors[0].Message)
```

```
  }
 } else {
  for _, delObjs := range output.Deleted {
   err = s3.NewObjectNotExistsWaiter(basics.S3Client).Wait(
    ctx, &s3.HeadObjectInput{Bucket: aws.String(bucketName), Key: delObjs.Key},
 time.Minute)
   if err != nil {
    log.Printf("Failed attempt to wait for object %s to be deleted.\n",
 *delObjs.Key)
   } else {
    log.Printf("Deleted %s.\n", *delObjs.Key)
   }
  }
 }
 return err
}



// DeleteBucket deletes a bucket. The bucket must be empty or an error is
 returned.
func (basics BucketBasics) DeleteBucket(ctx context.Context, bucketName string)
 error {
 _, err := basics.S3Client.DeleteBucket(ctx, &s3.DeleteBucketInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName)})
 if err != nil {
  var noBucket *types.NoSuchBucket
  if errors.As(err, &noBucket) {
   log.Printf("Bucket %s does not exist.\n", bucketName)
   err = noBucket
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't delete bucket %v. Here's why: %v\n", bucketName, err)
  }
 } else {
  err = s3.NewBucketNotExistsWaiter(basics.S3Client).Wait(
   ctx, &s3.HeadBucketInput{Bucket: aws.String(bucketName)}, time.Minute)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Failed attempt to wait for bucket %s to be deleted.\n",
 bucketName)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Deleted %s.\n", bucketName)
  }
 }
 return err
```

```
}
```

S3 버킷 및 객체를 사용하는 방법을 보여주는 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "os"
 "strings"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/s3/actions"
)

// RunGetStartedScenario is an interactive example that shows you how to use
 Amazon
// Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) to create an S3 bucket and use it to store
 objects.
//
// 1. Create a bucket.
// 2. Upload a local file to the bucket.
// 3. Download an object to a local file.
// 4. Copy an object to a different folder in the bucket.
// 5. List objects in the bucket.
// 6. Delete all objects in the bucket.
// 7. Delete the bucket.
//
// This example creates an Amazon S3 service client from the specified sdkConfig
 so that
// you can replace it with a mocked or stubbed config for unit testing.
//
// It uses a questioner from the `demotools` package to get input during the
 example.
// This package can be found in the ..\..\demotools folder of this repo.
func RunGetStartedScenario(ctx context.Context, sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner
 demotools.IQuestioner) {
 defer func() {
```

```
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Println("Something went wrong with the demo.")
   _, isMock := questioner.(*demotools.MockQuestioner)
   if isMock || questioner.AskBool("Do you want to see the full error message (y/
n)?", "y") {
    log.Println(r)
   }
  }
 }()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Welcome to the Amazon S3 getting started demo.")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 s3Client := s3.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 bucketBasics := actions.BucketBasics{S3Client: s3Client}

 count := 10
 log.Printf("Let's list up to %v buckets for your account:", count)
 buckets, err := bucketBasics.ListBuckets(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 if len(buckets) == 0 {
  log.Println("You don't have any buckets!")
 } else {
  if count > len(buckets) {
   count = len(buckets)
  }
  for _, bucket := range buckets[:count] {
   log.Printf("\t%v\n", *bucket.Name)
  }
 }

 bucketName := questioner.Ask("Let's create a bucket. Enter a name for your
 bucket:",
  demotools.NotEmpty{})
 bucketExists, err := bucketBasics.BucketExists(ctx, bucketName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 if !bucketExists {
  err = bucketBasics.CreateBucket(ctx, bucketName, sdkConfig.Region)
  if err != nil {
```

```
  panic(err)
 } else {
  log.Println("Bucket created.")
 }
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

fmt.Println("Let's upload a file to your bucket.")
smallFile := questioner.Ask("Enter the path to a file you want to upload:",
 demotools.NotEmpty{})
const smallKey = "doc-example-key"
err = bucketBasics.UploadFile(ctx, bucketName, smallKey, smallFile)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
log.Printf("Uploaded %v as %v.\n", smallFile, smallKey)
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

log.Printf("Let's download %v to a file.", smallKey)
downloadFileName := questioner.Ask("Enter a name for the downloaded file:",
demotools.NotEmpty{})
err = bucketBasics.DownloadFile(ctx, bucketName, smallKey, downloadFileName)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
log.Printf("File %v downloaded.", downloadFileName)
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

log.Printf("Let's copy %v to a folder in the same bucket.", smallKey)
folderName := questioner.Ask("Enter a folder name: ", demotools.NotEmpty{})
err = bucketBasics.CopyToFolder(ctx, bucketName, smallKey, folderName)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
log.Printf("Copied %v to %v/%v.\n", smallKey, folderName, smallKey)
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

log.Println("Let's list the objects in your bucket.")
questioner.Ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
objects, err := bucketBasics.ListObjects(ctx, bucketName)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
log.Printf("Found %v objects.\n", len(objects))
```

```
 var objKeys []string
 for _, object := range objects {
  objKeys = append(objKeys, *object.Key)
  log.Printf("\t%v\n", *object.Key)
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 if questioner.AskBool("Do you want to delete your bucket and all of its "+
  "contents? (y/n)", "y") {
  log.Println("Deleting objects.")
  err = bucketBasics.DeleteObjects(ctx, bucketName, objKeys)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Println("Deleting bucket.")
  err = bucketBasics.DeleteBucket(ctx, bucketName)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Printf("Deleting downloaded file %v.\n", downloadFileName)
  err = os.Remove(downloadFileName)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
 } else {
  log.Println("Okay. Don't forget to delete objects from your bucket to avoid
 charges.")
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CopyObject
  - CreateBucket
  - DeleteBucket
  - DeleteObjects

- GetObject
- ListObjectsV2
- PutObject

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

시나리오 예제.

```
import java.io.IOException;
import java.util.Scanner;
import java.util.UUID;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 * This Java code example performs the following tasks:
 *
 * 1. Creates an Amazon S3 bucket.
 * 2. Uploads an object to the bucket.
 * 3. Downloads the object to another local file.
 * 4. Uploads an object using multipart upload.
```

```
 * 5. List all objects located in the Amazon S3 bucket.
 * 6. Copies the object to another Amazon S3 bucket.
 * 7. Copy the object to another Amazon S3 bucket using multi copy.
 * 8. Deletes the object from the Amazon S3 bucket.
 * 9. Deletes the Amazon S3 bucket.
 */

public class S3Scenario {

    public static Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
    static S3Actions s3Actions = new S3Actions();
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(S3Scenario.class);
    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
        final String usage = """
            Usage:
               <bucketName> <key> <objectPath> <savePath> <toBucket>

            Where:
                bucketName - The name of the  S3 bucket.
                key - The unique identifier for the object stored in the S3
 bucket.
                objectPath - The full file path of the object within the S3
 bucket (e.g., "documents/reports/annual_report.pdf").
                savePath - The local file path where the object will be
 downloaded and saved (e.g., "C:/Users/username/Downloads/annual_report.pdf").
                toBucket - The name of the S3 bucket to which the object will be
 copied.
            """;

        if (args.length != 5) {
            logger.info(usage);
            return;
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String key = args[1];
        String objectPath = args[2];
        String savePath = args[3];
        String toBucket = args[4];

        logger.info(DASHES);
```

```
        logger.info("Welcome to the Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3) example
scenario.");
        logger.info("""
            Amazon S3 is a highly scalable and durable object storage
            service provided by Amazon Web Services (AWS). It is designed to
store and retrieve
            any amount of data, from anywhere on the web, at any time.

            The `S3AsyncClient` interface in the AWS SDK for Java 2.x provides a
set of methods to
            programmatically interact with the Amazon S3 (Simple Storage Service)
service. This allows
            developers to automate the management and manipulation of S3 buckets
and objects as
            part of their application deployment pipelines. With S3, teams can
focus on building
            and deploying their applications without having to worry about the
underlying storage
            infrastructure required to host and manage large amounts of data.

            This scenario walks you through how to perform key operations for
this service.
            Let's get started...
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        try {
            // Run the methods that belong to this scenario.
            runScenario(bucketName, key, objectPath, savePath, toBucket);

        } catch (Throwable rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof S3Exception kmsEx) {
                logger.info("KMS error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code
{}", kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
        }
    }

    private static void runScenario(String bucketName, String key, String
objectPath, String savePath, String toBucket) throws Throwable {
```

```
        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("1. Create an Amazon S3 bucket.");
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
s3Actions.createBucketAsync(bucketName);
            future.join();
            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof S3Exception s3Ex) {
                logger.info("S3 error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code
{}", s3Ex.getMessage(), s3Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;

        }
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("2. Upload a local file to the Amazon S3 bucket.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<PutObjectResponse> future =
s3Actions.uploadLocalFileAsync(bucketName, key, objectPath);
            future.join();
            logger.info("File uploaded successfully to {}/{}", bucketName, key);

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof S3Exception s3Ex) {
                logger.info("S3 error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code
{}", s3Ex.getMessage(), s3Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);
```

```
        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("3. Download the object to another local file.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
s3Actions.getObjectBytesAsync(bucketName, key, savePath);
            future.join();
            logger.info("Successfully obtained bytes from S3 object and wrote to
file {}", savePath);

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof S3Exception s3Ex) {
                logger.info("S3 error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code
{}", s3Ex.getMessage(), s3Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("4. Perform a multipart upload.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String multipartKey = "multiPartKey";
        try {
            // Call the multipartUpload method
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
s3Actions.multipartUpload(bucketName, multipartKey);
            future.join();
            logger.info("Multipart upload completed successfully for bucket '{}'
and key '{}'", bucketName, multipartKey);

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof S3Exception s3Ex) {
                logger.info("S3 error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code
{}", s3Ex.getMessage(), s3Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
```

```
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("5. List all objects located in the Amazon S3 bucket.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
s3Actions.listAllObjectsAsync(bucketName);
            future.join();
            logger.info("Object listing completed successfully.");

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof S3Exception s3Ex) {
                logger.info("S3 error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code
{}", s3Ex.getMessage(), s3Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("6. Copy the object to another Amazon S3 bucket.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<String> future =
s3Actions.copyBucketObjectAsync(bucketName, key, toBucket);
            String result = future.join();
            logger.info("Copy operation result: {}", result);

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof S3Exception s3Ex) {
                logger.info("S3 error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code
{}", s3Ex.getMessage(), s3Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
```

```
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("7. Copy the object to another Amazon S3 bucket using multi
copy.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        try {
            CompletableFuture<String> future =
s3Actions.performMultiCopy(toBucket, bucketName, key);
            String result = future.join();
            logger.info("Copy operation result: {}", result);

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof S3Exception s3Ex) {
                logger.info("KMS error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code
{}", s3Ex.getMessage(), s3Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);


        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("8. Delete objects from the Amazon S3 bucket.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
s3Actions.deleteObjectFromBucketAsync(bucketName, key);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof S3Exception s3Ex) {
                logger.info("S3 error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code
{}", s3Ex.getMessage(), s3Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
```

```
            throw cause;
        }
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
s3Actions.deleteObjectFromBucketAsync(bucketName, "multiPartKey");
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof S3Exception s3Ex) {
                logger.info("S3 error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code
{}", s3Ex.getMessage(), s3Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("9. Delete the Amazon S3 bucket.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
s3Actions.deleteBucketAsync(bucketName);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof S3Exception s3Ex) {
                logger.info("S3 error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code
{}", s3Ex.getMessage(), s3Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("You successfully completed the Amazon S3 scenario.");
        logger.info(DASHES);
```

```
    }

    private static void waitForInputToContinue(Scanner scanner) {
        while (true) {
            logger.info("");
            logger.info("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:");
            String input = scanner.nextLine();

            if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("c")) {
                logger.info("Continuing with the program...");
                logger.info("");
                break;
            } else {
                // Handle invalid input.
                logger.info("Invalid input. Please try again.");
            }
        }
    }
}
```

작업이 포함된 래퍼 클래스.

```
public class S3Actions {

    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(S3Actions.class);
    private static S3AsyncClient s3AsyncClient;

    public static S3AsyncClient getAsyncClient() {
        if (s3AsyncClient == null) {
            /*
            The `NettyNioAsyncHttpClient` class is part of the AWS SDK for Java,
 version 2,
            and it is designed to provide a high-performance, asynchronous HTTP
 client for interacting with AWS services.
             It uses the Netty framework to handle the underlying network
 communication and the Java NIO API to
             provide a non-blocking, event-driven approach to HTTP requests and
 responses.
             */

            SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
```

```
                .maxConcurrency(50)  // Adjust as needed.
                .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the connection
timeout.
                .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the read timeout.
                .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the write timeout.
                .build();

            ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
                .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))  // Set the overall API
call timeout.
                .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))  // Set the
individual call attempt timeout.
                .retryStrategy(RetryMode.STANDARD)
                .build();

            s3AsyncClient = S3AsyncClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                .build();
        }
        return s3AsyncClient;
    }


    /**
     * Creates an S3 bucket asynchronously.
     *
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket to create
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the bucket is
created and ready
     * @throws RuntimeException if there is a failure while creating the bucket
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> createBucketAsync(String bucketName) {
        CreateBucketRequest bucketRequest = CreateBucketRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<CreateBucketResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().createBucket(bucketRequest);
        return response.thenCompose(resp -> {
            S3AsyncWaiter s3Waiter = getAsyncClient().waiter();
            HeadBucketRequest bucketRequestWait = HeadBucketRequest.builder()
```

```
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .build();

            CompletableFuture<WaiterResponse<HeadBucketResponse>>
waiterResponseFuture =
                s3Waiter.waitUntilBucketExists(bucketRequestWait);
            return waiterResponseFuture.thenAccept(waiterResponse -> {
                waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(headBucketResponse
-> {
                    logger.info(bucketName + " is ready");
                });
            });
        }).whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to create bucket", ex);
            }
        });
    }


    /**
     * Uploads a local file to an AWS S3 bucket asynchronously.
     *
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket to upload the file to
     * @param key        the key (object name) to use for the uploaded file
     * @param objectPath the local file path of the file to be uploaded
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the {@link
PutObjectResponse} when the upload is successful, or throws a {@link
RuntimeException} if the upload fails
     */
    public CompletableFuture<PutObjectResponse> uploadLocalFileAsync(String
bucketName, String key, String objectPath) {
        PutObjectRequest objectRequest = PutObjectRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(key)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<PutObjectResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().putObject(objectRequest,
AsyncRequestBody.fromFile(Paths.get(objectPath)));
        return response.whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to upload file", ex);
            }
```

```
        });
    }


    /**
     * Asynchronously retrieves the bytes of an object from an Amazon S3 bucket
and writes them to a local file.
     *
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket containing the object
     * @param keyName    the key (or name) of the S3 object to retrieve
     * @param path       the local file path where the object's bytes will be
written
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the object bytes
have been written to the local file
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> getObjectBytesAsync(String bucketName, String
keyName, String path) {
        GetObjectRequest objectRequest = GetObjectRequest.builder()
            .key(keyName)
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<ResponseBytes<GetObjectResponse>> response =
getAsyncClient().getObject(objectRequest, AsyncResponseTransformer.toBytes());
        return response.thenAccept(objectBytes -> {
            try {
                byte[] data = objectBytes.asByteArray();
                Path filePath = Paths.get(path);
                Files.write(filePath, data);
                logger.info("Successfully obtained bytes from an S3 object");
            } catch (IOException ex) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to write data to file", ex);
            }
        }).whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to get object bytes from S3",
ex);
            }
        });
    }


    /**
     * Asynchronously lists all objects in the specified S3 bucket.
```

```
     *
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket to list objects for
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when all objects have
been listed
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> listAllObjectsAsync(String bucketName) {
        ListObjectsV2Request initialRequest = ListObjectsV2Request.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .maxKeys(1)
            .build();

        ListObjectsV2Publisher paginator =
getAsyncClient().listObjectsV2Paginator(initialRequest);
        return paginator.subscribe(response -> {
            response.contents().forEach(s3Object -> {
                logger.info("Object key: " + s3Object.key());
            });
        }).thenRun(() -> {
            logger.info("Successfully listed all objects in the bucket: " +
bucketName);
        }).exceptionally(ex -> {
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to list objects", ex);
        });
    }


    /**
     * Asynchronously copies an object from one S3 bucket to another.
     *
     * @param fromBucket the name of the source S3 bucket
     * @param objectKey  the key (name) of the object to be copied
     * @param toBucket   the name of the destination S3 bucket
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the copy result as
a {@link String}
     * @throws RuntimeException if the URL could not be encoded or an S3
exception occurred during the copy
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> copyBucketObjectAsync(String fromBucket,
String objectKey, String toBucket) {
        CopyObjectRequest copyReq = CopyObjectRequest.builder()
            .sourceBucket(fromBucket)
            .sourceKey(objectKey)
            .destinationBucket(toBucket)
            .destinationKey(objectKey)
```

```
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<CopyObjectResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().copyObject(copyReq);
        response.whenComplete((copyRes, ex) -> {
            if (copyRes != null) {
                logger.info("The " + objectKey + " was copied to " + toBucket);
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException("An S3 exception occurred during
copy", ex);
            }
        });

        return response.thenApply(CopyObjectResponse::copyObjectResult)
            .thenApply(Object::toString);
    }

    /**
     * Performs a multipart upload to an Amazon S3 bucket.
     *
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket to upload the file to
     * @param key        the key (name) of the file to be uploaded
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the multipart
upload is successful
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> multipartUpload(String bucketName, String key)
{
        int mB = 1024 * 1024;

        CreateMultipartUploadRequest createMultipartUploadRequest =
CreateMultipartUploadRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(key)
            .build();

        return
getAsyncClient().createMultipartUpload(createMultipartUploadRequest)
            .thenCompose(createResponse -> {
                String uploadId = createResponse.uploadId();
                System.out.println("Upload ID: " + uploadId);

                // Upload part 1.
                UploadPartRequest uploadPartRequest1 =
UploadPartRequest.builder()
```

```
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(key)
                    .uploadId(uploadId)
                    .partNumber(1)
                    .contentLength((long) (5 * mB)) // Specify the content length
                    .build();

                CompletableFuture<CompletedPart> part1Future =
getAsyncClient().uploadPart(uploadPartRequest1,
                        AsyncRequestBody.fromByteBuffer(getRandomByteBuffer(5 *
mB)))
                    .thenApply(uploadPartResponse -> CompletedPart.builder()
                        .partNumber(1)
                        .eTag(uploadPartResponse.eTag())
                        .build());

                // Upload part 2.
                UploadPartRequest uploadPartRequest2 =
UploadPartRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(key)
                    .uploadId(uploadId)
                    .partNumber(2)
                    .contentLength((long) (3 * mB))
                    .build();

                CompletableFuture<CompletedPart> part2Future =
getAsyncClient().uploadPart(uploadPartRequest2,
                        AsyncRequestBody.fromByteBuffer(getRandomByteBuffer(3 *
mB)))
                    .thenApply(uploadPartResponse -> CompletedPart.builder()
                        .partNumber(2)
                        .eTag(uploadPartResponse.eTag())
                        .build());

                // Combine the results of both parts.
                return CompletableFuture.allOf(part1Future, part2Future)
                    .thenCompose(v -> {
                        CompletedPart part1 = part1Future.join();
                        CompletedPart part2 = part2Future.join();

                        CompletedMultipartUpload completedMultipartUpload =
CompletedMultipartUpload.builder()
                            .parts(part1, part2)
```

```
                            .build();

                        CompleteMultipartUploadRequest
completeMultipartUploadRequest = CompleteMultipartUploadRequest.builder()
                            .bucket(bucketName)
                            .key(key)
                            .uploadId(uploadId)
                            .multipartUpload(completedMultipartUpload)
                            .build();

                        // Complete the multipart upload
                        return
getAsyncClient().completeMultipartUpload(completeMultipartUploadRequest);
                    });
            })
            .thenAccept(response -> System.out.println("Multipart upload
completed successfully"))
            .exceptionally(ex -> {
                System.err.println("Failed to complete multipart upload: " +
ex.getMessage());
                throw new RuntimeException(ex);
            });
    }


    /**
     * Deletes an object from an S3 bucket asynchronously.
     *
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket
     * @param key        the key (file name) of the object to be deleted
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the object has
been deleted
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteObjectFromBucketAsync(String bucketName,
String key) {
        DeleteObjectRequest deleteObjectRequest = DeleteObjectRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(key)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<DeleteObjectResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().deleteObject(deleteObjectRequest);
        response.whenComplete((deleteRes, ex) -> {
            if (deleteRes != null) {
```

```
                logger.info(key + " was deleted");
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException("An S3 exception occurred during
delete", ex);
            }
        });

        return response.thenApply(r -> null);
    }


    /**
     * Deletes an S3 bucket asynchronously.
     *
     * @param bucket the name of the bucket to be deleted
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the bucket
deletion is successful, or throws a {@link RuntimeException}
     * if an error occurs during the deletion process
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteBucketAsync(String bucket) {
        DeleteBucketRequest deleteBucketRequest = DeleteBucketRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucket)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<DeleteBucketResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().deleteBucket(deleteBucketRequest);
        response.whenComplete((deleteRes, ex) -> {
            if (deleteRes != null) {
                logger.info(bucket + " was deleted.");
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException("An S3 exception occurred during
bucket deletion", ex);
            }
        });
        return response.thenApply(r -> null);
    }

    public CompletableFuture<String> performMultiCopy(String toBucket, String
bucketName, String key) {
        CreateMultipartUploadRequest createMultipartUploadRequest =
CreateMultipartUploadRequest.builder()
            .bucket(toBucket)
            .key(key)
            .build();
```

```
        getAsyncClient().createMultipartUpload(createMultipartUploadRequest)
            .thenApply(createMultipartUploadResponse -> {
                String uploadId = createMultipartUploadResponse.uploadId();
                System.out.println("Upload ID: " + uploadId);

                UploadPartCopyRequest uploadPartCopyRequest =
 UploadPartCopyRequest.builder()
                    .sourceBucket(bucketName)
                    .destinationBucket(toBucket)
                    .sourceKey(key)
                    .destinationKey(key)
                    .uploadId(uploadId)  // Use the valid uploadId.
                    .partNumber(1)  // Ensure the part number is correct.
                    .copySourceRange("bytes=0-1023")  // Adjust range as needed
                    .build();

                return getAsyncClient().uploadPartCopy(uploadPartCopyRequest);
            })
            .thenCompose(uploadPartCopyFuture -> uploadPartCopyFuture)
            .whenComplete((uploadPartCopyResponse, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    // Handle any exceptions.
                    logger.error("Error during upload part copy: " +
 exception.getMessage());
                } else {
                    // Successfully completed the upload part copy.
                    System.out.println("Upload Part Copy completed successfully.
 ETag: " + uploadPartCopyResponse.copyPartResult().eTag());
                }
            });
        return null;
    }

    private static ByteBuffer getRandomByteBuffer(int size) {
        ByteBuffer buffer = ByteBuffer.allocate(size);
        for (int i = 0; i < size; i++) {
            buffer.put((byte) (Math.random() * 256));
        }
        buffer.flip();
        return buffer;
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CopyObject
  - CreateBucket
  - DeleteBucket
  - DeleteObjects
  - GetObject
  - ListObjectsV2
  - PutObject

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

먼저 필요한 모듈을 모두 가져옵니다.

```
// Used to check if currently running file is this file.
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import { readdirSync, readFileSync, writeFileSync } from "node:fs";

// Local helper utils.
import { dirnameFromMetaUrl } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-fs.js";
import { Prompter } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/prompter.js";
import { wrapText } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-string.js";

import {
  S3Client,
  CreateBucketCommand,
  PutObjectCommand,
  ListObjectsCommand,
  CopyObjectCommand,
  GetObjectCommand,
```

```
  DeleteObjectsCommand,
  DeleteBucketCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
```

이전 가져오기는 일부 도우미 유틸리티를 참조합니다. 이러한 유틸리티는 이 섹션의 시작 부분에 연결된 GitHub 리포지토리에 로컬로 제공됩니다. 참조를 위해 해당 유틸리티의 다음 구현을 참조하십시오.

```
export const dirnameFromMetaUrl = (metaUrl) =>
  fileURLToPath(new URL(".", metaUrl));

import { select, input, confirm, checkbox, password } from "@inquirer/prompts";

export class Prompter {
  /**
   * @param {{ message: string, choices: { name: string, value: string }[]}}
 options
   */
  select(options) {
    return select(options);
  }

  /**
   * @param {{ message: string }} options
   */
  input(options) {
    return input(options);
  }

  /**
   * @param {{ message: string }} options
   */
  password(options) {
    return password({ ...options, mask: true });
  }

  /**
   * @param {string} prompt
   */
  checkContinue = async (prompt = "") => {
    const prefix = prompt && `${prompt} `;
    const ok = await this.confirm({
```

```
      message: `${prefix}Continue?`,
    });
    if (!ok) throw new Error("Exiting...");
  };

  /**
   * @param {{ message: string }} options
   */
  confirm(options) {
    return confirm(options);
  }

  /**
   * @param {{ message: string, choices: { name: string, value: string }[]}}
 options
   */
  checkbox(options) {
    return checkbox(options);
  }
}

export const wrapText = (text, char = "=") => {
  const rule = char.repeat(80);
  return `${rule}\n    ${text}\n${rule}\n`;
};
```

S3의 객체는 '버킷'에 저장됩니다. 새 버킷을 만들기 위한 함수를 정의해 보겠습니다.

```
export const createBucket = async () => {
  const bucketName = await prompter.input({
    message: "Enter a bucket name. Bucket names must be globally unique:",
  });
  const command = new CreateBucketCommand({ Bucket: bucketName });
  await s3Client.send(command);
  console.log("Bucket created successfully.\n");
  return bucketName;
};
```

버킷에는 '객체'가 포함됩니다. 이 함수는 디렉터리의 콘텐츠를 버킷에 객체로 업로드합니다.

```
export const uploadFilesToBucket = async ({ bucketName, folderPath }) => {
```

```
  console.log(`Uploading files from ${folderPath}\n`);
  const keys = readdirSync(folderPath);
  const files = keys.map((key) => {
    const filePath = `${folderPath}/${key}`;
    const fileContent = readFileSync(filePath);
    return {
      Key: key,
      Body: fileContent,
    };
  });

  for (const file of files) {
    await s3Client.send(
      new PutObjectCommand({
        Bucket: bucketName,
        Body: file.Body,
        Key: file.Key,
      }),
    );
    console.log(`${file.Key} uploaded successfully.`);
  }
};
```

객체를 업로드한 후 객체가 올바르게 업로드되었는지 확인하십시오. 이를 위해 ListObjects를 사용할 수 있습니다. 'Key' 속성을 사용하겠지만 응답에는 다른 유용한 속성도 있습니다.

```
export const listFilesInBucket = async ({ bucketName }) => {
  const command = new ListObjectsCommand({ Bucket: bucketName });
  const { Contents } = await s3Client.send(command);
  const contentsList = Contents.map((c) => ` • ${c.Key}`).join("\n");
  console.log("\nHere's a list of files in the bucket:");
  console.log(`${contentsList}\n`);
};
```

때로는 한 버킷에서 다른 버킷으로 객체를 복사하고 싶을 수도 있습니다. 이를 위해서는 CopyObject 명령을 사용하십시오.

```
export const copyFileFromBucket = async ({ destinationBucket }) => {
  const proceed = await prompter.confirm({
    message: "Would you like to copy an object from another bucket?",
```

```
  });

  if (!proceed) {
    return;
  }
  const copy = async () => {
    try {
      const sourceBucket = await prompter.input({
        message: "Enter source bucket name:",
      });
      const sourceKey = await prompter.input({
        message: "Enter source key:",
      });
      const destinationKey = await prompter.input({
        message: "Enter destination key:",
      });

      const command = new CopyObjectCommand({
        Bucket: destinationBucket,
        CopySource: `${sourceBucket}/${sourceKey}`,
        Key: destinationKey,
      });
      await s3Client.send(command);
      await copyFileFromBucket({ destinationBucket });
    } catch (err) {
      console.error("Copy error.");
      console.error(err);
      const retryAnswer = await prompter.confirm({ message: "Try again?" });
      if (retryAnswer) {
        await copy();
      }
    }
  };
  await copy();
};
```

버킷에서 여러 객체를 가져오는 SDK 메서드는 없습니다. 대신, 다운로드 및 반복할 객체 목록을 생성하겠습니다.

```
export const downloadFilesFromBucket = async ({ bucketName }) => {
  const { Contents } = await s3Client.send(
    new ListObjectsCommand({ Bucket: bucketName }),
```

```
  );
  const path = await prompter.input({
    message: "Enter destination path for files:",
  });

  for (const content of Contents) {
    const obj = await s3Client.send(
      new GetObjectCommand({ Bucket: bucketName, Key: content.Key }),
    );
    writeFileSync(
      `${path}/${content.Key}`,
      await obj.Body.transformToByteArray(),
    );
  }
  console.log("Files downloaded successfully.\n");
};
```

이제 리소스를 정리할 차례입니다. 삭제하려면 버킷이 비어 있어야 합니다. 이 두 함수는 버킷을 비우고 삭제합니다.

```
export const emptyBucket = async ({ bucketName }) => {
  const listObjectsCommand = new ListObjectsCommand({ Bucket: bucketName });
  const { Contents } = await s3Client.send(listObjectsCommand);
  const keys = Contents.map((c) => c.Key);

  const deleteObjectsCommand = new DeleteObjectsCommand({
    Bucket: bucketName,
    Delete: { Objects: keys.map((key) => ({ Key: key })) },
  });
  await s3Client.send(deleteObjectsCommand);
  console.log(`${bucketName} emptied successfully.\n`);
};

export const deleteBucket = async ({ bucketName }) => {
  const command = new DeleteBucketCommand({ Bucket: bucketName });
  await s3Client.send(command);
  console.log(`${bucketName} deleted successfully.\n`);
};
```

'main' 함수는 모든 것을 한데 가져옵니다. 이 파일을 직접 실행하면 main 함수가 호출됩니다.

```
const main = async () => {
  const OBJECT_DIRECTORY = `${dirnameFromMetaUrl(
    import.meta.url,
  )}../../../../resources/sample_files/.sample_media`;

  try {
    console.log(wrapText("Welcome to the Amazon S3 getting started example."));
    console.log("Let's create a bucket.");
    const bucketName = await createBucket();
    await prompter.confirm({ message: continueMessage });

    console.log(wrapText("File upload."));
    console.log(
      "I have some default files ready to go. You can edit the source code to
 provide your own.",
    );
    await uploadFilesToBucket({
      bucketName,
      folderPath: OBJECT_DIRECTORY,
    });

    await listFilesInBucket({ bucketName });
    await prompter.confirm({ message: continueMessage });

    console.log(wrapText("Copy files."));
    await copyFileFromBucket({ destinationBucket: bucketName });
    await listFilesInBucket({ bucketName });
    await prompter.confirm({ message: continueMessage });

    console.log(wrapText("Download files."));
    await downloadFilesFromBucket({ bucketName });

    console.log(wrapText("Clean up."));
    await emptyBucket({ bucketName });
    await deleteBucket({ bucketName });
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CopyObject

- CreateBucket
- DeleteBucket
- DeleteObjects
- GetObject
- ListObjectsV2
- PutObject

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
    Usage:
        <bucketName> <key> <objectPath> <savePath> <toBucket>

    Where:
        bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket to create.
        key - The key to use.
        objectPath - The path where the file is located (for example, C:/AWS/
book2.pdf).
        savePath - The path where the file is saved after it's downloaded (for
 example, C:/AWS/book2.pdf).
        toBucket - An Amazon S3 bucket to where an object is copied to (for
 example, C:/AWS/book2.pdf).
        """

    if (args.size != 4) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    val bucketName = args[0]
```

```
    val key = args[1]
    val objectPath = args[2]
    val savePath = args[3]
    val toBucket = args[4]

    // Create an Amazon S3 bucket.
    createBucket(bucketName)

    // Update a local file to the Amazon S3 bucket.
    putObject(bucketName, key, objectPath)

    // Download the object to another local file.
    getObjectFromMrap(bucketName, key, savePath)

    // List all objects located in the Amazon S3 bucket.
    listBucketObs(bucketName)

    // Copy the object to another Amazon S3 bucket
    copyBucketOb(bucketName, key, toBucket)

    // Delete the object from the Amazon S3 bucket.
    deleteBucketObs(bucketName, key)

    // Delete the Amazon S3 bucket.
    deleteBucket(bucketName)
    println("All Amazon S3 operations were successfully performed")
}

suspend fun createBucket(bucketName: String) {
    val request =
        CreateBucketRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
        }

    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.createBucket(request)
        println("$bucketName is ready")
    }
}

suspend fun putObject(
    bucketName: String,
    objectKey: String,
    objectPath: String,
```

```
) {
    val metadataVal = mutableMapOf<String, String>()
    metadataVal["myVal"] = "test"

    val request =
        PutObjectRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
            key = objectKey
            metadata = metadataVal
            this.body = Paths.get(objectPath).asByteStream()
        }

    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        val response = s3.putObject(request)
        println("Tag information is ${response.eTag}")
    }
}

suspend fun getObjectFromMrap(
    bucketName: String,
    keyName: String,
    path: String,
) {
    val request =
        GetObjectRequest {
            key = keyName
            bucket = bucketName
        }

    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.getObject(request) { resp ->
            val myFile = File(path)
            resp.body?.writeToFile(myFile)
            println("Successfully read $keyName from $bucketName")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun listBucketObs(bucketName: String) {
    val request =
        ListObjectsRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
        }
```

```
    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->

        val response = s3.listObjects(request)
        response.contents?.forEach { myObject ->
            println("The name of the key is ${myObject.key}")
            println("The owner is ${myObject.owner}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun copyBucketOb(
    fromBucket: String,
    objectKey: String,
    toBucket: String,
) {
    var encodedUrl = ""
    try {
        encodedUrl = URLEncoder.encode("$fromBucket/$objectKey",
 StandardCharsets.UTF_8.toString())
    } catch (e: UnsupportedEncodingException) {
        println("URL could not be encoded: " + e.message)
    }

    val request =
        CopyObjectRequest {
            copySource = encodedUrl
            bucket = toBucket
            key = objectKey
        }
    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.copyObject(request)
    }
}

suspend fun deleteBucketObs(
    bucketName: String,
    objectName: String,
) {
    val objectId =
        ObjectIdentifier {
            key = objectName
        }

    val delOb =
```

```
        Delete {
            objects = listOf(objectId)
        }

    val request =
        DeleteObjectsRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
            delete = delOb
        }

    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.deleteObjects(request)
        println("$objectName was deleted from $bucketName")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteBucket(bucketName: String?) {
    val request =
        DeleteBucketRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
        }
    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.deleteBucket(request)
        println("The $bucketName was successfully deleted!")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - CopyObject
  - CreateBucket
  - DeleteBucket
  - DeleteObjects
  - GetObject
  - ListObjectsV2
  - PutObject

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        echo("\n");
        echo("--------------------------------------\n");
        print("Welcome to the Amazon S3 getting started demo using PHP!\n");
        echo("--------------------------------------\n");

        $region = 'us-west-2';

        $this->s3client = new S3Client([
                'region' => $region,
        ]);
        /* Inline declaration example
        $s3client = new Aws\S3\S3Client(['region' => 'us-west-2']);
        */

        $this->bucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket-" . uniqid();

        try {
            $this->s3client->createBucket([
                'Bucket' => $this->bucketName,
                'CreateBucketConfiguration' => ['LocationConstraint' => $region],
            ]);
            echo "Created bucket named: $this->bucketName \n";
        } catch (Exception $exception) {
            echo "Failed to create bucket $this->bucketName with error: " .
$exception->getMessage();
            exit("Please fix error with bucket creation before continuing.");
        }

        $fileName = __DIR__ . "/local-file-" . uniqid();
        try {
            $this->s3client->putObject([
                'Bucket' => $this->bucketName,
```

```
                'Key' => $fileName,
                'SourceFile' => __DIR__ . '/testfile.txt'
            ]);
            echo "Uploaded $fileName to $this->bucketName.\n";
        } catch (Exception $exception) {
            echo "Failed to upload $fileName with error: " . $exception-
>getMessage();
            exit("Please fix error with file upload before continuing.");
        }

        try {
            $file = $this->s3client->getObject([
                'Bucket' => $this->bucketName,
                'Key' => $fileName,
            ]);
            $body = $file->get('Body');
            $body->rewind();
            echo "Downloaded the file and it begins with: {$body->read(26)}.\n";
        } catch (Exception $exception) {
            echo "Failed to download $fileName from $this->bucketName with error:
 " . $exception->getMessage();
            exit("Please fix error with file downloading before continuing.");
        }

        try {
            $folder = "copied-folder";
            $this->s3client->copyObject([
                'Bucket' => $this->bucketName,
                'CopySource' => "$this->bucketName/$fileName",
                'Key' => "$folder/$fileName-copy",
            ]);
            echo "Copied $fileName to $folder/$fileName-copy.\n";
        } catch (Exception $exception) {
            echo "Failed to copy $fileName with error: " . $exception-
>getMessage();
            exit("Please fix error with object copying before continuing.");
        }

        try {
            $contents = $this->s3client->listObjectsV2([
                'Bucket' => $this->bucketName,
            ]);
            echo "The contents of your bucket are: \n";
            foreach ($contents['Contents'] as $content) {
```

```
                echo $content['Key'] . "\n";
            }
        } catch (Exception $exception) {
            echo "Failed to list objects in $this->bucketName with error: " .
 $exception->getMessage();
            exit("Please fix error with listing objects before continuing.");
        }

        try {
            $objects = [];
            foreach ($contents['Contents'] as $content) {
                $objects[] = [
                    'Key' => $content['Key'],
                ];
            }
            $this->s3client->deleteObjects([
                'Bucket' => $this->bucketName,
                'Delete' => [
                    'Objects' => $objects,
                ],
            ]);
            $check = $this->s3client->listObjectsV2([
                'Bucket' => $this->bucketName,
            ]);
            if (isset($check['Contents']) && count($check['Contents']) > 0) {
                throw new Exception("Bucket wasn't empty.");
            }
            echo "Deleted all objects and folders from $this->bucketName.\n";
        } catch (Exception $exception) {
            echo "Failed to delete $fileName from $this->bucketName with error:
 " . $exception->getMessage();
            exit("Please fix error with object deletion before continuing.");
        }

        try {
            $this->s3client->deleteBucket([
                'Bucket' => $this->bucketName,
            ]);
            echo "Deleted bucket $this->bucketName.\n";
        } catch (Exception $exception) {
            echo "Failed to delete $this->bucketName with error: " . $exception-
>getMessage();
            exit("Please fix error with bucket deletion before continuing.");
        }
```

```
        echo "Successfully ran the Amazon S3 with PHP demo.\n";
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CopyObject
  - CreateBucket
  - DeleteBucket
  - DeleteObjects
  - GetObject
  - ListObjectsV2
  - PutObject

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import io
import os
import uuid

import boto3
from boto3.s3.transfer import S3UploadFailedError
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError


def do_scenario(s3_resource):
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the Amazon S3 getting started demo!")
    print("-" * 88)
```

```
    bucket_name = f"amzn-s3-demo-bucket-{uuid.uuid4()}"
    bucket = s3_resource.Bucket(bucket_name)
    try:
        bucket.create(
            CreateBucketConfiguration={
                "LocationConstraint": s3_resource.meta.client.meta.region_name
            }
        )
        print(f"Created demo bucket named {bucket.name}.")
    except ClientError as err:
        print(f"Tried and failed to create demo bucket {bucket_name}.")
        print(f"\t{err.response['Error']['Code']}:{err.response['Error']
['Message']}")
        print(f"\nCan't continue the demo without a bucket!")
        return

    file_name = None
    while file_name is None:
        file_name = input("\nEnter a file you want to upload to your bucket: ")
        if not os.path.exists(file_name):
            print(f"Couldn't find file {file_name}. Are you sure it exists?")
            file_name = None

    obj = bucket.Object(os.path.basename(file_name))
    try:
        obj.upload_file(file_name)
        print(
            f"Uploaded file {file_name} into bucket {bucket.name} with key
 {obj.key}."
        )
    except S3UploadFailedError as err:
        print(f"Couldn't upload file {file_name} to {bucket.name}.")
        print(f"\t{err}")

    answer = input(f"\nDo you want to download {obj.key} into memory (y/n)? ")
    if answer.lower() == "y":
        data = io.BytesIO()
        try:
            obj.download_fileobj(data)
            data.seek(0)
            print(f"Got your object. Here are the first 20 bytes:\n")
            print(f"\t{data.read(20)}")
        except ClientError as err:
            print(f"Couldn't download {obj.key}.")
```

```
            print(
                f"\t{err.response['Error']['Code']}:{err.response['Error']
['Message']}"
            )

    answer = input(
        f"\nDo you want to copy {obj.key} to a subfolder in your bucket (y/n)? "
    )
    if answer.lower() == "y":
        dest_obj = bucket.Object(f"demo-folder/{obj.key}")
        try:
            dest_obj.copy({"Bucket": bucket.name, "Key": obj.key})
            print(f"Copied {obj.key} to {dest_obj.key}.")
        except ClientError as err:
            print(f"Couldn't copy {obj.key} to {dest_obj.key}.")
            print(
                f"\t{err.response['Error']['Code']}:{err.response['Error']
['Message']}"
            )

    print("\nYour bucket contains the following objects:")
    try:
        for o in bucket.objects.all():
            print(f"\t{o.key}")
    except ClientError as err:
        print(f"Couldn't list the objects in bucket {bucket.name}.")
        print(f"\t{err.response['Error']['Code']}:{err.response['Error']
['Message']}")

    answer = input(
        "\nDo you want to delete all of the objects as well as the bucket (y/n)?
 "
    )
    if answer.lower() == "y":
        try:
            bucket.objects.delete()
            bucket.delete()
            print(f"Emptied and deleted bucket {bucket.name}.\n")
        except ClientError as err:
            print(f"Couldn't empty and delete bucket {bucket.name}.")
            print(
                f"\t{err.response['Error']['Code']}:{err.response['Error']
['Message']}"
            )
```

```
    print("Thanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    do_scenario(boto3.resource("s3"))
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - CopyObject
  - CreateBucket
  - DeleteBucket
  - DeleteObjects
  - GetObject
  - ListObjectsV2
  - PutObject

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-s3'

# Wraps the getting started scenario actions.
class ScenarioGettingStarted
  attr_reader :s3_resource

  # @param s3_resource [Aws::S3::Resource] An Amazon S3 resource.
  def initialize(s3_resource)
    @s3_resource = s3_resource
  end
```

```
  # Creates a bucket with a random name in the currently configured account and
  # AWS Region.
  #
  # @return [Aws::S3::Bucket] The newly created bucket.
  def create_bucket
    bucket = @s3_resource.create_bucket(
      bucket: "amzn-s3-demo-bucket-#{Random.uuid}",
      create_bucket_configuration: {
        location_constraint: 'us-east-1' # NOTE: only certain regions permitted
      }
    )
    puts("Created demo bucket named #{bucket.name}.")
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts('Tried and failed to create demo bucket.')
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    puts("\nCan't continue the demo without a bucket!")
    raise
  else
    bucket
  end

  # Requests a file name from the user.
  #
  # @return The name of the file.
  def create_file
    File.open('demo.txt', w) { |f| f.write('This is a demo file.') }
  end

  # Uploads a file to an Amazon S3 bucket.
  #
  # @param bucket [Aws::S3::Bucket] The bucket object representing the upload
destination
  # @return [Aws::S3::Object] The Amazon S3 object that contains the uploaded
file.
  def upload_file(bucket)
    File.open('demo.txt', 'w+') { |f| f.write('This is a demo file.') }
    s3_object = bucket.object(File.basename('demo.txt'))
    s3_object.upload_file('demo.txt')
    puts("Uploaded file demo.txt into bucket #{bucket.name} with key
#{s3_object.key}.")
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't upload file demo.txt to #{bucket.name}.")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
```

```
    raise
  else
    s3_object
  end

  # Downloads an Amazon S3 object to a file.
  #
  # @param s3_object [Aws::S3::Object] The object to download.
  def download_file(s3_object)
    puts("\nDo you want to download #{s3_object.key} to a local file (y/n)? ")
    answer = gets.chomp.downcase
    if answer == 'y'
      puts('Enter a name for the downloaded file: ')
      file_name = gets.chomp
      s3_object.download_file(file_name)
      puts("Object #{s3_object.key} successfully downloaded to #{file_name}.")
    end
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't download #{s3_object.key}.")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Copies an Amazon S3 object to a subfolder within the same bucket.
  #
  # @param source_object [Aws::S3::Object] The source object to copy.
  # @return [Aws::S3::Object, nil] The destination object.
  def copy_object(source_object)
    dest_object = nil
    puts("\nDo you want to copy #{source_object.key} to a subfolder in your
 bucket (y/n)? ")
    answer = gets.chomp.downcase
    if answer == 'y'
      dest_object = source_object.bucket.object("demo-folder/
#{source_object.key}")
      dest_object.copy_from(source_object)
      puts("Copied #{source_object.key} to #{dest_object.key}.")
    end
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't copy #{source_object.key}.")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  else
    dest_object
```

```
  end

  # Lists the objects in an Amazon S3 bucket.
  #
  # @param bucket [Aws::S3::Bucket] The bucket to query.
  def list_objects(bucket)
    puts("\nYour bucket contains the following objects:")
    bucket.objects.each do |obj|
      puts("\t#{obj.key}")
    end
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't list the objects in bucket #{bucket.name}.")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Deletes the objects in an Amazon S3 bucket and deletes the bucket.
  #
  # @param bucket [Aws::S3::Bucket] The bucket to empty and delete.
  def delete_bucket(bucket)
    puts("\nDo you want to delete all of the objects as well as the bucket (y/n)?
 ")
    answer = gets.chomp.downcase
    if answer == 'y'
      bucket.objects.batch_delete!
      bucket.delete
      puts("Emptied and deleted bucket #{bucket.name}.\n")
    end
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't empty and delete bucket #{bucket.name}.")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
end

# Runs the Amazon S3 getting started scenario.
def run_scenario(scenario)
  puts('-' * 88)
  puts('Welcome to the Amazon S3 getting started demo!')
  puts('-' * 88)

  bucket = scenario.create_bucket
  s3_object = scenario.upload_file(bucket)
  scenario.download_file(s3_object)
```

```
  scenario.copy_object(s3_object)
  scenario.list_objects(bucket)
  scenario.delete_bucket(bucket)

  puts('Thanks for watching!')
  puts('-' * 88)
rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError
  puts('Something went wrong with the demo!')
end

run_scenario(ScenarioGettingStarted.new(Aws::S3::Resource.new)) if $PROGRAM_NAME
 == __FILE__
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CopyObject
  - CreateBucket
  - DeleteBucket
  - DeleteObjects
  - GetObject
  - ListObjectsV2
  - PutObject

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

시나리오를 실행하는 바이너리 크레이트(binary crate)용 코드입니다.

```
#![allow(clippy::result_large_err)]

//!  Purpose
```

```
//!  Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Rust to get started using
//!  Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3). Create a bucket, move objects
 into and out of it,
//!  and delete all resources at the end of the demo.
//!
//!  This example follows the steps in "Getting started with Amazon S3" in the
 Amazon S3
//!  user guide.
//!  - https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/
GetStartedWithS3.html

use aws_config::meta::region::RegionProviderChain;
use aws_sdk_s3::{config::Region, Client};
use s3_code_examples::error::S3ExampleError;
use uuid::Uuid;

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), S3ExampleError> {
    let region_provider = RegionProviderChain::first_try(Region::new("us-
west-2"));
    let region = region_provider.region().await.unwrap();
    let shared_config =
 aws_config::from_env().region(region_provider).load().await;
    let client = Client::new(&shared_config);
    let bucket_name = format!("amzn-s3-demo-bucket-{}", Uuid::new_v4());
    let file_name = "s3/testfile.txt".to_string();
    let key = "test file key name".to_string();
    let target_key = "target_key".to_string();

    if let Err(e) = run_s3_operations(region, client, bucket_name, file_name,
 key, target_key).await
    {
        eprintln!("{:?}", e);
    };

    Ok(())
}

async fn run_s3_operations(
    region: Region,
    client: Client,
    bucket_name: String,
    file_name: String,
    key: String,
```

```
    target_key: String,
) -> Result<(), S3ExampleError> {
    s3_code_examples::create_bucket(&client, &bucket_name, &region).await?;
    let run_example: Result<(), S3ExampleError> = (async {
        s3_code_examples::upload_object(&client, &bucket_name, &file_name,
 &key).await?;
        let _object = s3_code_examples::download_object(&client, &bucket_name,
 &key).await;
        s3_code_examples::copy_object(&client, &bucket_name, &bucket_name, &key,
 &target_key)
            .await?;
        s3_code_examples::list_objects(&client, &bucket_name).await?;
        s3_code_examples::clear_bucket(&client, &bucket_name).await?;
        Ok(())
    })
    .await;
    if let Err(err) = run_example {
        eprintln!("Failed to complete getting-started example: {err:?}");
    }
    s3_code_examples::delete_bucket(&client, &bucket_name).await?;

    Ok(())
}
```

시나리오에서 사용되는 일반적인 작업.

```
pub async fn create_bucket(
    client: &aws_sdk_s3::Client,
    bucket_name: &str,
    region: &aws_config::Region,
) -> Result<Option<aws_sdk_s3::operation::create_bucket::CreateBucketOutput>,
 S3ExampleError> {
    let constraint =
 aws_sdk_s3::types::BucketLocationConstraint::from(region.to_string().as_str());
    let cfg = aws_sdk_s3::types::CreateBucketConfiguration::builder()
        .location_constraint(constraint)
        .build();
    let create = client
        .create_bucket()
        .create_bucket_configuration(cfg)
        .bucket(bucket_name)
        .send()
```

```
        .await;

    // BucketAlreadyExists and BucketAlreadyOwnedByYou are not problems for this
 task.
    create.map(Some).or_else(|err| {
        if err
            .as_service_error()
            .map(|se| se.is_bucket_already_exists() ||
 se.is_bucket_already_owned_by_you())
            == Some(true)
        {
            Ok(None)
        } else {
            Err(S3ExampleError::from(err))
        }
    })
}

pub async fn upload_object(
    client: &aws_sdk_s3::Client,
    bucket_name: &str,
    file_name: &str,
    key: &str,
) -> Result<aws_sdk_s3::operation::put_object::PutObjectOutput, S3ExampleError> {
    let body =
 aws_sdk_s3::primitives::ByteStream::from_path(std::path::Path::new(file_name)).await;
    client
        .put_object()
        .bucket(bucket_name)
        .key(key)
        .body(body.unwrap())
        .send()
        .await
        .map_err(S3ExampleError::from)
}

pub async fn download_object(
    client: &aws_sdk_s3::Client,
    bucket_name: &str,
    key: &str,
) -> Result<aws_sdk_s3::operation::get_object::GetObjectOutput, S3ExampleError> {
    client
        .get_object()
        .bucket(bucket_name)
```

```
        .key(key)
        .send()
        .await
        .map_err(S3ExampleError::from)
}

/// Copy an object from one bucket to another.
pub async fn copy_object(
    client: &aws_sdk_s3::Client,
    source_bucket: &str,
    destination_bucket: &str,
    source_object: &str,
    destination_object: &str,
) -> Result<(), S3ExampleError> {
    let source_key = format!("{source_bucket}/{source_object}");
    let response = client
        .copy_object()
        .copy_source(&source_key)
        .bucket(destination_bucket)
        .key(destination_object)
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!(
        "Copied from {source_key} to {destination_bucket}/{destination_object}
 with etag {}",
        response
            .copy_object_result
            .unwrap_or_else(||
 aws_sdk_s3::types::CopyObjectResult::builder().build())
            .e_tag()
            .unwrap_or("missing")
    );
    Ok(())
}

pub async fn list_objects(client: &aws_sdk_s3::Client, bucket: &str) ->
 Result<(), S3ExampleError> {
    let mut response = client
        .list_objects_v2()
        .bucket(bucket.to_owned())
        .max_keys(10) // In this example, go 10 at a time.
        .into_paginator()
        .send();
```

```
    while let Some(result) = response.next().await {
        match result {
            Ok(output) => {
                for object in output.contents() {
                    println!(" - {}", object.key().unwrap_or("Unknown"));
                }
            }
            Err(err) => {
                eprintln!("{err:?}")
            }
        }
    }

    Ok(())
}

/// Given a bucket, remove all objects in the bucket, and then ensure no objects
/// remain in the bucket.
pub async fn clear_bucket(
    client: &aws_sdk_s3::Client,
    bucket_name: &str,
) -> Result<Vec<String>, S3ExampleError> {
    let objects = client.list_objects_v2().bucket(bucket_name).send().await?;

    // delete_objects no longer needs to be mutable.
    let objects_to_delete: Vec<String> = objects
        .contents()
        .iter()
        .filter_map(|obj| obj.key())
        .map(String::from)
        .collect();

    if objects_to_delete.is_empty() {
        return Ok(vec![]);
    }

    let return_keys = objects_to_delete.clone();

    delete_objects(client, bucket_name, objects_to_delete).await?;

    let objects = client.list_objects_v2().bucket(bucket_name).send().await?;

    eprintln!("{objects:?}");
```

```
    match objects.key_count {
        Some(0) => Ok(return_keys),
        _ => Err(S3ExampleError::new(
            "There were still objects left in the bucket.",
        )),
    }
}

pub async fn delete_bucket(
    client: &aws_sdk_s3::Client,
    bucket_name: &str,
) -> Result<(), S3ExampleError> {
    let resp = client.delete_bucket().bucket(bucket_name).send().await;
    match resp {
        Ok(_) => Ok(()),
        Err(err) => {
            if err
                .as_service_error()
                .and_then(aws_sdk_s3::error::ProvideErrorMetadata::code)
                == Some("NoSuchBucket")
            {
                Ok(())
            } else {
                Err(S3ExampleError::from(err))
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - CopyObject
  - CreateBucket
  - DeleteBucket
  - DeleteObjects
  - GetObject
  - ListObjectsV2
  - PutObject

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP API

> **Note**
>
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```
    DATA(lo_session) = /aws1/cl_rt_session_aws=>create( cv_pfl ).
    DATA(lo_s3) = /aws1/cl_s3_factory=>create( lo_session ).

    " Create an Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket. "
    TRY.
        " determine our region from our session
        DATA(lv_region) = CONV /aws1/s3_bucketlocationcnstrnt( lo_session-
>get_region( ) ).
        DATA lo_constraint TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_s3_createbucketconf.
        " When in the us-east-1 region, you must not specify a constraint
        " In all other regions, specify the region as the constraint
        IF lv_region = 'us-east-1'.
          CLEAR lo_constraint.
        ELSE.
          lo_constraint = NEW /aws1/cl_s3_createbucketconf( lv_region ).
        ENDIF.

        lo_s3->createbucket(
            iv_bucket = iv_bucket_name
            io_createbucketconfiguration  = lo_constraint ).
        MESSAGE 'S3 bucket created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_bucketalrdyexists.
        MESSAGE 'Bucket name already exists.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_bktalrdyownedbyyou.
        MESSAGE 'Bucket already exists and is owned by you.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.


    "Upload an object to an S3 bucket."
    TRY.
        "Get contents of file from application server."
        DATA lv_file_content TYPE xstring.
```

```
        OPEN DATASET iv_key FOR INPUT IN BINARY MODE.
        READ DATASET iv_key INTO lv_file_content.
        CLOSE DATASET iv_key.

        lo_s3->putobject(
            iv_bucket = iv_bucket_name
            iv_key = iv_key
            iv_body = lv_file_content ).
        MESSAGE 'Object uploaded to S3 bucket.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_nosuchbucket.
        MESSAGE 'Bucket does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    " Get an object from a bucket. "
    TRY.
        DATA(lo_result) = lo_s3->getobject(
                    iv_bucket = iv_bucket_name
                    iv_key = iv_key ).
        DATA(lv_object_data) = lo_result->get_body( ).
        MESSAGE 'Object retrieved from S3 bucket.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_nosuchbucket.
        MESSAGE 'Bucket does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_nosuchkey.
        MESSAGE 'Object key does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    " Copy an object to a subfolder in a bucket. "
    TRY.
        lo_s3->copyobject(
          iv_bucket = iv_bucket_name
          iv_key = |{ iv_copy_to_folder }/{ iv_key }|
          iv_copysource = |{ iv_bucket_name }/{ iv_key }| ).
        MESSAGE 'Object copied to a subfolder.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_nosuchbucket.
        MESSAGE 'Bucket does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_nosuchkey.
        MESSAGE 'Object key does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    " List objects in the bucket. "
    TRY.
        DATA(lo_list) = lo_s3->listobjects(
           iv_bucket = iv_bucket_name ).
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved list of objects in S3 bucket.' TYPE 'I'.
```

```
      CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_nosuchbucket.
        MESSAGE 'Bucket does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
    DATA text TYPE string VALUE 'Object List - '.
    DATA lv_object_key TYPE /aws1/s3_objectkey.
    LOOP AT lo_list->get_contents( ) INTO DATA(lo_object).
      lv_object_key = lo_object->get_key( ).
      CONCATENATE lv_object_key ', ' INTO text.
    ENDLOOP.
    MESSAGE text TYPE'I'.

    " Delete the objects in a bucket. "
    TRY.
        lo_s3->deleteobject(
            iv_bucket = iv_bucket_name
            iv_key = iv_key ).
        lo_s3->deleteobject(
            iv_bucket = iv_bucket_name
            iv_key = |{ iv_copy_to_folder }/{ iv_key }| ).
        MESSAGE 'Objects deleted from S3 bucket.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_nosuchbucket.
        MESSAGE 'Bucket does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.


    " Delete the bucket. "
    TRY.
        lo_s3->deletebucket(
            iv_bucket = iv_bucket_name ).
        MESSAGE 'Deleted S3 bucket.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_nosuchbucket.
        MESSAGE 'Bucket does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - CopyObject
  - CreateBucket
  - DeleteBucket
  - DeleteObjects
  - GetObject

- ListObjectsV2
- PutObject

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSS3

import Foundation
import AWSS3
import Smithy
import ClientRuntime

/// A class containing all the code that interacts with the AWS SDK for Swift.
public class ServiceHandler {
    let configuration: S3Client.S3ClientConfiguration
    let client: S3Client

    enum HandlerError: Error {
        case getObjectBody(String)
        case readGetObjectBody(String)
        case missingContents(String)
    }

    /// Initialize and return a new ``ServiceHandler`` object, which is used to
 drive the AWS calls
    /// used for the example.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A new ``ServiceHandler`` object, ready to be called to
    ///            execute AWS operations.
    public init() async throws {
        do {
            configuration = try await S3Client.S3ClientConfiguration()
```

```
         //   configuration.region = "us-east-2" // Uncomment this to set the
 region programmatically.
            client = S3Client(config: configuration)
        }
        catch {
            print("ERROR: ", dump(error, name: "Initializing S3 client"))
            throw error
        }
    }


    /// Create a new user given the specified name.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - name: Name of the bucket to create.
    /// Throws an exception if an error occurs.
    public func createBucket(name: String) async throws {
        var input = CreateBucketInput(
            bucket: name
        )

        // For regions other than "us-east-1", you must set the
 locationConstraint in the createBucketConfiguration.
        // For more information, see LocationConstraint in the S3 API guide.
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/API/
API_CreateBucket.html#API_CreateBucket_RequestBody
        if let region = configuration.region {
            if region != "us-east-1" {
                input.createBucketConfiguration =
 S3ClientTypes.CreateBucketConfiguration(locationConstraint:
 S3ClientTypes.BucketLocationConstraint(rawValue: region))
            }
        }

        do {
            _ = try await client.createBucket(input: input)
        }
        catch let error as BucketAlreadyOwnedByYou {
            print("The bucket '\(name)' already exists and is owned by you. You
 may wish to ignore this exception.")
            throw error
        }
        catch {
            print("ERROR: ", dump(error, name: "Creating a bucket"))
```

```
            throw error
        }
    }

    /// Delete a bucket.
    /// - Parameter name: Name of the bucket to delete.
    public func deleteBucket(name: String) async throws {
        let input = DeleteBucketInput(
            bucket: name
        )
        do {
            _ = try await client.deleteBucket(input: input)
        }
        catch {
            print("ERROR: ", dump(error, name: "Deleting a bucket"))
            throw error
        }
    }

    /// Upload a file from local storage to the bucket.
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - bucket: Name of the bucket to upload the file to.
    ///   - key: Name of the file to create.
    ///   - file: Path name of the file to upload.
    public func uploadFile(bucket: String, key: String, file: String) async
throws {
        let fileUrl = URL(fileURLWithPath: file)
        do {
            let fileData = try Data(contentsOf: fileUrl)
            let dataStream = ByteStream.data(fileData)

            let input = PutObjectInput(
                body: dataStream,
                bucket: bucket,
                key: key
            )

            _ = try await client.putObject(input: input)
        }
        catch {
            print("ERROR: ", dump(error, name: "Putting an object."))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

```
    /// Create a file in the specified bucket with the given name. The new
    /// file's contents are uploaded from a `Data` object.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - bucket: Name of the bucket to create a file in.
    ///   - key: Name of the file to create.
    ///   - data: A `Data` object to write into the new file.
    public func createFile(bucket: String, key: String, withData data: Data)
 async throws {
        let dataStream = ByteStream.data(data)

        let input = PutObjectInput(
            body: dataStream,
            bucket: bucket,
            key: key
        )

        do {
            _ = try await client.putObject(input: input)
        }
        catch {
            print("ERROR: ", dump(error, name: "Putting an object."))
            throw error
        }
    }

    /// Download the named file to the given directory on the local device.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - bucket: Name of the bucket that contains the file to be copied.
    ///   - key: The name of the file to copy from the bucket.
    ///   - to: The path of the directory on the local device where you want to
    ///     download the file.
    public func downloadFile(bucket: String, key: String, to: String) async
 throws {
        let fileUrl = URL(fileURLWithPath: to).appendingPathComponent(key)

        let input = GetObjectInput(
            bucket: bucket,
            key: key
        )
        do {
            let output = try await client.getObject(input: input)
```

```
            guard let body = output.body else {
                throw HandlerError.getObjectBody("GetObjectInput missing body.")
            }

            guard let data = try await body.readData() else {
                throw HandlerError.readGetObjectBody("GetObjectInput unable to
read data.")
            }

            try data.write(to: fileUrl)
        }
        catch {
            print("ERROR: ", dump(error, name: "Downloading a file."))
            throw error
        }
    }

    /// Read the specified file from the given S3 bucket into a Swift
    /// `Data` object.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - bucket: Name of the bucket containing the file to read.
    ///   - key: Name of the file within the bucket to read.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A `Data` object containing the complete file data.
    public func readFile(bucket: String, key: String) async throws -> Data {
        let input = GetObjectInput(
            bucket: bucket,
            key: key
        )
        do {
            let output = try await client.getObject(input: input)

            guard let body = output.body else {
                throw HandlerError.getObjectBody("GetObjectInput missing body.")
            }

            guard let data = try await body.readData() else {
                throw HandlerError.readGetObjectBody("GetObjectInput unable to
read data.")
            }

            return data
```

```
        }
        catch {
            print("ERROR: ", dump(error, name: "Reading a file."))
            throw error
        }
    }


    /// Copy a file from one bucket to another.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - sourceBucket: Name of the bucket containing the source file.
    ///   - name: Name of the source file.
    ///   - destBucket: Name of the bucket to copy the file into.
    public func copyFile(from sourceBucket: String, name: String, to destBucket:
 String) async throws {
        let srcUrl = ("\(sourceBucket)/
\(name)").addingPercentEncoding(withAllowedCharacters: .urlPathAllowed)

        let input = CopyObjectInput(
            bucket: destBucket,
            copySource: srcUrl,
            key: name
        )
        do {
            _ = try await client.copyObject(input: input)
        }
        catch {
            print("ERROR: ", dump(error, name: "Copying an object."))
            throw error
        }
    }

    /// Deletes the specified file from Amazon S3.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - bucket: Name of the bucket containing the file to delete.
    ///   - key: Name of the file to delete.
    ///
    public func deleteFile(bucket: String, key: String) async throws {
        let input = DeleteObjectInput(
            bucket: bucket,
            key: key
        )
```

```
        do {
            _ = try await client.deleteObject(input: input)
        }
        catch {
            print("ERROR: ", dump(error, name: "Deleting a file."))
            throw error
        }
    }

    /// Returns an array of strings, each naming one file in the
    /// specified bucket.
    ///
    /// - Parameter bucket: Name of the bucket to get a file listing for.
    /// - Returns: An array of `String` objects, each giving the name of
    ///            one file contained in the bucket.
    public func listBucketFiles(bucket: String) async throws -> [String] {
        do {
            let input = ListObjectsV2Input(
                bucket: bucket
            )

            // Use "Paginated" to get all the objects.
            // This lets the SDK handle the 'continuationToken' in
"ListObjectsV2Output".
            let output = client.listObjectsV2Paginated(input: input)
            var names: [String] = []

            for try await page in output {
                guard let objList = page.contents else {
                    print("ERROR: listObjectsV2Paginated returned nil contents.")
                    continue
                }

                for obj in objList {
                    if let objName = obj.key {
                        names.append(objName)
                    }
                }
            }


            return names
        }
```

```
        catch {
            print("ERROR: ", dump(error, name: "Listing objects."))
            throw error
        }
    }
}
```

```
import AWSS3

import Foundation
import ServiceHandler
import ArgumentParser

/// The command-line arguments and options available for this
/// example command.
struct ExampleCommand: ParsableCommand {
    @Argument(help: "Name of the S3 bucket to create")
    var bucketName: String

    @Argument(help: "Pathname of the file to upload to the S3 bucket")
    var uploadSource: String

    @Argument(help: "The name (key) to give the file in the S3 bucket")
    var objName: String

    @Argument(help: "S3 bucket to copy the object to")
    var destBucket: String

    @Argument(help: "Directory where you want to download the file from the S3
 bucket")
    var downloadDir: String

    static var configuration = CommandConfiguration(
        commandName: "s3-basics",
        abstract: "Demonstrates a series of basic AWS S3 functions.",
        discussion: """
        Performs the following Amazon S3 commands:

        * `CreateBucket`
        * `PutObject`
        * `GetObject`
        * `CopyObject`
```

```
        * `ListObjects`
        * `DeleteObjects`
        * `DeleteBucket`
        """
    )

    /// Called by ``main()`` to do the actual running of the AWS
    /// example.
    func runAsync() async throws {
        let serviceHandler = try await ServiceHandler()

        // 1. Create the bucket.
        print("Creating the bucket \(bucketName)...")
        try await serviceHandler.createBucket(name: bucketName)

        // 2. Upload a file to the bucket.
        print("Uploading the file \(uploadSource)...")
        try await serviceHandler.uploadFile(bucket: bucketName, key: objName,
file: uploadSource)

        // 3. Download the file.
        print("Downloading the file \(objName) to \(downloadDir)...")
        try await serviceHandler.downloadFile(bucket: bucketName, key: objName,
to: downloadDir)

        // 4. Copy the file to another bucket.
        print("Copying the file to the bucket \(destBucket)...")
        try await serviceHandler.copyFile(from: bucketName, name: objName, to:
destBucket)

        // 5. List the contents of the bucket.

        print("Getting a list of the files in the bucket \(bucketName)")
        let fileList = try await serviceHandler.listBucketFiles(bucket:
bucketName)
        let numFiles = fileList.count
        if numFiles != 0 {
            print("\(numFiles) file\((numFiles > 1) ? "s" : "") in bucket
\(bucketName):")
            for name in fileList {
                print("  \(name)")
            }
        } else {
            print("No files found in bucket \(bucketName)")
```

```
        }

        // 6. Delete the objects from the bucket.

        print("Deleting the file \(objName) from the bucket \(bucketName)...")
        try await serviceHandler.deleteFile(bucket: bucketName, key: objName)
        print("Deleting the file \(objName) from the bucket \(destBucket)...")
        try await serviceHandler.deleteFile(bucket: destBucket, key: objName)

        // 7. Delete the bucket.
        print("Deleting the bucket \(bucketName)...")
        try await serviceHandler.deleteBucket(name: bucketName)

        print("Done.")
    }
}

//
// Main program entry point.
//
@main
struct Main {
    static func main() async {
        let args = Array(CommandLine.arguments.dropFirst())

        do {
            let command = try ExampleCommand.parse(args)
            try await command.runAsync()
        } catch {
            ExampleCommand.exit(withError: error)
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - CopyObject
  - CreateBucket
  - DeleteBucket
  - DeleteObjects
  - GetObject

- ListObjectsV2
- PutObject

AWS SDKs 사용하는 Amazon S3에 대한 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 Amazon S3 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

이들 발췌문은 Amazon S3 API를 호출하며, 컨텍스트에서 실행되어야 하는 더 큰 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드입니다. AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon S3 시나리오 에서 컨텍스트에 맞는 작업을 볼 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 Amazon Simple Storage Service API 참조를 참조하세요.

예시

- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 AbortMultipartUpload 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CompleteMultipartUpload 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CopyObject 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateBucket 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 CreateMultiRegionAccessPoint 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateMultipartUpload 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 CreatePresignedPost 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteBucket 함께 사용
- CLI로 DeleteBucketAnalyticsConfiguration 사용
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- CLI로 DeleteBucketEncryption 사용
- CLI로 DeleteBucketInventoryConfiguration 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteBucketLifecycle 함께 사용
- CLI로 DeleteBucketMetricsConfiguration 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteBucketPolicy 함께 사용
- CLI로 DeleteBucketReplication 사용

- CLI로 DeleteBucketTagging 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteBucketWebsite 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteObject 함께 사용
- CLI로 DeleteObjectTagging 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteObjects 함께 사용
- CLI로 DeletePublicAccessBlock 사용
- CLI로 GetBucketAccelerateConfiguration 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetBucketAcl 함께 사용
- CLI로 GetBucketAnalyticsConfiguration 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetBucketCors 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetBucketEncryption 함께 사용
- CLI로 GetBucketInventoryConfiguration 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetBucketLifecycleConfiguration 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetBucketLocation 함께 사용
- CLI로 GetBucketLogging 사용
- CLI로 GetBucketMetricsConfiguration 사용
- CLI로 GetBucketNotification 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetBucketPolicy 함께 사용
- CLI로 GetBucketPolicyStatus 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetBucketReplication 함께 사용
- CLI로 GetBucketRequestPayment 사용
- CLI로 GetBucketTagging 사용
- CLI로 GetBucketVersioning 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetBucketWebsite 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetObject 함께 사용
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- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetObjectLegalHold 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetObjectLockConfiguration 함께 사용

- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetObjectRetention 함께 사용
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- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 HeadBucket 함께 사용
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- CLI로 ListBucketAnalyticsConfigurations 사용
- CLI로 ListBucketInventoryConfigurations 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListBuckets 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListMultipartUploads 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListObjectVersions 함께 사용
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- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutBucketAccelerateConfiguration 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutBucketAcl 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutBucketCors 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutBucketEncryption 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutBucketLifecycleConfiguration 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutBucketLogging 함께 사용
- CLI로 PutBucketNotification 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutBucketNotificationConfiguration 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutBucketPolicy 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutBucketReplication 함께 사용
- CLI로 PutBucketRequestPayment 사용
- CLI로 PutBucketTagging 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutBucketVersioning 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutBucketWebsite 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutObject 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutObjectAcl 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutObjectLegalHold 함께 사용

- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutObjectLockConfiguration 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutObjectRetention 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 RestoreObject 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 SelectObjectContent 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 UploadPart 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 UploadPartCopy 함께 사용

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **AbortMultipartUpload** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `AbortMultipartUpload`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 미완료 멀티파트 업로드 삭제
- Amazon S3 객체 무결성 작업

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Abort a multipart upload to an S3 bucket.
/*!
    \param bucket: The name of the S3 bucket where the object will be uploaded.
    \param key: The unique identifier (key) for the object within the S3 bucket.
    \param uploadID: An upload ID string.
    \param client: The S3 client instance used to perform the upload operation.
    \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/

bool AwsDoc::S3::abortMultipartUpload(const Aws::String &bucket,
                                      const Aws::String &key,
```

```
                                        const Aws::String &uploadID,
                                        const Aws::S3::S3Client &client) {
    Aws::S3::Model::AbortMultipartUploadRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucket);
    request.SetKey(key);
    request.SetUploadId(uploadID);

    Aws::S3::Model::AbortMultipartUploadOutcome outcome =
            client.AbortMultipartUpload(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Multipart upload aborted." << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cerr << "Error aborting multipart upload: " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 AbortMultipartUpload를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

지정된 멀티파트 업로드 중단

다음 `abort-multipart-upload` 명령은 `amzn-s3-demo-bucket` 버킷의 `multipart/01` 키에 대한 멀티파트 업로드를 중단합니다.

```
aws s3api abort-multipart-upload \
    --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket \
    --key multipart/01 \
    --upload-
id dfRtDYU0WWCCcH43C3WFbkRONycyCpTJJvxu2i5GYkZljF.Yxwh6XG7WfS2vC4to6HiV6Yjlx.cph0gtNBtJ8P
```

이 명령에 필요한 업로드 ID는 `create-multipart-upload`로 출력되며 `list-multipart-uploads`를 사용하여 가져올 수도 있습니다.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 AbortMultipartUpload를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.sync.RequestBody;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.AbortMultipartUploadRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.AbortMultipartUploadResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CompletedMultipartUpload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CompletedPart;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CreateMultipartUploadResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.LifecycleRule;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListMultipartUploadsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListMultipartUploadsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.MultipartUpload;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutBucketLifecycleConfigurationResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.UploadPartRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.UploadPartResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.waiters.S3Waiter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sts.StsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.utils.builder.SdkBuilder;

import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.RandomAccessFile;
import java.net.URISyntaxException;
import java.net.URL;
import java.nio.ByteBuffer;
import java.time.Duration;
import java.time.Instant;
import java.util.ArrayList;
```

```
import java.util.Collection;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Objects;
import java.util.UUID;

import static software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.SizeConstant.KB;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */

public class AbortMultipartUploadExamples {
    static final String bucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket" +
 UUID.randomUUID(); // Change bucket name.
    static final String key = UUID.randomUUID().toString();
    static final String classPathFilePath = "/multipartUploadFiles/s3-
userguide.pdf";
    static final String filePath = getFullFilePath(classPathFilePath);
    static final S3Client s3Client = S3Client.create();
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(AbortMultipartUploadExamples.class);
    private static String accountId = getAccountId();

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        doAbortIncompleteMultipartUploadsFromList();
        doAbortMultipartUploadUsingUploadId();
        doAbortIncompleteMultipartUploadsOlderThan();
        doAbortMultipartUploadsUsingLifecycleConfig();
    }

    // A wrapper method that sets up the multipart upload environment for
 abortIncompleteMultipartUploadsFromList().
    public static void doAbortIncompleteMultipartUploadsFromList() {
        createBucket();
        initiateAndInterruptMultiPartUpload("uploadThread");
        abortIncompleteMultipartUploadsFromList();
        deleteResources();
    }
```

```
   /**
    * Aborts all incomplete multipart uploads from the specified S3 bucket.
    * <p>
    * This method retrieves a list of all incomplete multipart uploads in the
specified S3 bucket,
    * and then aborts each of those uploads.
    */
   public static void abortIncompleteMultipartUploadsFromList() {
       ListMultipartUploadsRequest listMultipartUploadsRequest =
ListMultipartUploadsRequest.builder()
           .bucket(bucketName)
           .build();

       ListMultipartUploadsResponse response =
s3Client.listMultipartUploads(listMultipartUploadsRequest);
       List<MultipartUpload> uploads = response.uploads();

       AbortMultipartUploadRequest abortMultipartUploadRequest;
       for (MultipartUpload upload : uploads) {
           abortMultipartUploadRequest = AbortMultipartUploadRequest.builder()
               .bucket(bucketName)
               .key(upload.key())
               .expectedBucketOwner(accountId)
               .uploadId(upload.uploadId())
               .build();

           AbortMultipartUploadResponse abortMultipartUploadResponse =
s3Client.abortMultipartUpload(abortMultipartUploadRequest);
           if (abortMultipartUploadResponse.sdkHttpResponse().isSuccessful()) {
               logger.info("Upload ID [{}] to bucket [{}] successfully
aborted.", upload.uploadId(), bucketName);
           }
       }
   }

   // A wrapper method that sets up the multipart upload environment for
abortIncompleteMultipartUploadsOlderThan().
   static void doAbortIncompleteMultipartUploadsOlderThan() {
       createBucket();
       Instant secondUploadInstant = initiateAndInterruptTwoUploads();
       abortIncompleteMultipartUploadsOlderThan(secondUploadInstant);
       deleteResources();
   }
```

```
   static void abortIncompleteMultipartUploadsOlderThan(Instant pointInTime) {
       ListMultipartUploadsRequest listMultipartUploadsRequest =
ListMultipartUploadsRequest.builder()
           .bucket(bucketName)
           .build();

       ListMultipartUploadsResponse response =
s3Client.listMultipartUploads(listMultipartUploadsRequest);
       List<MultipartUpload> uploads = response.uploads();

       AbortMultipartUploadRequest abortMultipartUploadRequest;
       for (MultipartUpload upload : uploads) {
           logger.info("Found multipartUpload with upload ID [{}], initiated
[{}]", upload.uploadId(), upload.initiated());
           if (upload.initiated().isBefore(pointInTime)) {
               abortMultipartUploadRequest =
AbortMultipartUploadRequest.builder()
                   .bucket(bucketName)
                   .key(upload.key())
                   .expectedBucketOwner(accountId)
                   .uploadId(upload.uploadId())
                   .build();

               AbortMultipartUploadResponse abortMultipartUploadResponse =
s3Client.abortMultipartUpload(abortMultipartUploadRequest);
               if
(abortMultipartUploadResponse.sdkHttpResponse().isSuccessful()) {
                   logger.info("Upload ID [{}] to bucket [{}] successfully
aborted.", upload.uploadId(), bucketName);
               }
           }
       }
   }

   // A wrapper method that sets up the multipart upload environment for
abortMultipartUploadUsingUploadId().
   static void doAbortMultipartUploadUsingUploadId() {
       createBucket();
       try {
           abortMultipartUploadUsingUploadId();
       } catch (S3Exception e) {
           logger.error(e.getMessage());
       } finally {
```

```
            deleteResources();
        }
    }

    static void abortMultipartUploadUsingUploadId() {
        String uploadId = startUploadReturningUploadId();
        AbortMultipartUploadResponse response = s3Client.abortMultipartUpload(b -
> b
            .uploadId(uploadId)
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(key));

        if (response.sdkHttpResponse().isSuccessful()) {
            logger.info("Upload ID [{}] to bucket [{}] successfully aborted.",
 uploadId, bucketName);
        }
    }

    // A wrapper method that sets up the multipart upload environment for
 abortMultipartUploadsUsingLifecycleConfig().
    static void doAbortMultipartUploadsUsingLifecycleConfig() {
        createBucket();
        try {
            abortMultipartUploadsUsingLifecycleConfig();
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error(e.getMessage());
        } finally {
            deleteResources();
        }
    }

    static void abortMultipartUploadsUsingLifecycleConfig() {
        Collection<LifecycleRule> lifeCycleRules =
 List.of(LifecycleRule.builder()
            .abortIncompleteMultipartUpload(b -> b.
                daysAfterInitiation(7))
            .status("Enabled")
            .filter(SdkBuilder::build) // Filter element is required.
            .build());

        // If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200
 response with an empty HTTP body.
        PutBucketLifecycleConfigurationResponse response =
 s3Client.putBucketLifecycleConfiguration(b -> b
```

```
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .lifecycleConfiguration(b1 -> b1.rules(lifeCycleRules)));

        if (response.sdkHttpResponse().isSuccessful()) {
            logger.info("Rule to abort incomplete multipart uploads added to
bucket.");
        } else {
            logger.error("Unsuccessfully applied rule. HTTP status code is [{}]",
response.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());
        }
    }

    /************************
     Multipart upload methods
     ************************/

    static void initiateAndInterruptMultiPartUpload(String threadName) {
        Runnable upload = () -> {
            try {
                AbortMultipartUploadExamples.doMultipartUpload();
            } catch (SdkException e) {
                logger.error(e.getMessage());
            }
        };
        Thread uploadThread = new Thread(upload, threadName);
        uploadThread.start();
        try {
            Thread.sleep(Duration.ofSeconds(1).toMillis()); // Give the multipart
upload time to register.
        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
            logger.error(e.getMessage());
        }
        uploadThread.interrupt();
    }

    static Instant initiateAndInterruptTwoUploads() {
        Instant firstUploadInstant = Instant.now();
        initiateAndInterruptMultiPartUpload("uploadThread1");
        try {
            Thread.sleep(Duration.ofSeconds(5).toMillis());
        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
            logger.error(e.getMessage());
        }
        Instant secondUploadInstant = Instant.now();
```

```
        initiateAndInterruptMultiPartUpload("uploadThread2");
        return secondUploadInstant;
    }

    static void doMultipartUpload() {
        String uploadId = step1CreateMultipartUpload();
        List<CompletedPart> completedParts = step2UploadParts(uploadId);
        step3CompleteMultipartUpload(uploadId, completedParts);
    }

    static String step1CreateMultipartUpload() {
        CreateMultipartUploadResponse createMultipartUploadResponse =
s3Client.createMultipartUpload(b -> b
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(key));
        return createMultipartUploadResponse.uploadId();
    }

    static List<CompletedPart> step2UploadParts(String uploadId) {
        int partNumber = 1;
        List<CompletedPart> completedParts = new ArrayList<>();
        ByteBuffer bb = ByteBuffer.allocate(Long.valueOf(1024 * KB).intValue());

        try (RandomAccessFile file = new RandomAccessFile(filePath, "r")) {
            long fileSize = file.length();
            long position = 0;
            while (position < fileSize) {
                file.seek(position);
                long read = file.getChannel().read(bb);

                bb.flip(); // Swap position and limit before reading from the
buffer.
                UploadPartRequest uploadPartRequest = UploadPartRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(key)
                    .uploadId(uploadId)
                    .partNumber(partNumber)
                    .build();

                UploadPartResponse partResponse = s3Client.uploadPart(
                    uploadPartRequest,
                    RequestBody.fromByteBuffer(bb));

                CompletedPart part = CompletedPart.builder()
```

```
                    .partNumber(partNumber)
                    .eTag(partResponse.eTag())
                    .build();
                completedParts.add(part);
                logger.info("Part {} upload", partNumber);

                bb.clear();
                position += read;
                partNumber++;
            }
        } catch (IOException | S3Exception e) {
            logger.error(e.getMessage());
            return null;
        }
        return completedParts;
    }

    static void step3CompleteMultipartUpload(String uploadId, List<CompletedPart>
completedParts) {
        s3Client.completeMultipartUpload(b -> b
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(key)
            .uploadId(uploadId)

.multipartUpload(CompletedMultipartUpload.builder().parts(completedParts).build()));
    }

    static String startUploadReturningUploadId() {
        String uploadId = step1CreateMultipartUpload();
        doMultipartUploadWithUploadId(uploadId);
        return uploadId;

    }

    static void doMultipartUploadWithUploadId(String uploadId) {
        new Thread(() -> {
            try {
                List<CompletedPart> completedParts = step2UploadParts(uploadId);
                step3CompleteMultipartUpload(uploadId, completedParts);
            } catch (SdkException e) {
                logger.error(e.getMessage());
            }
        }, "upload thread").start();
        try {
```

```
            Thread.sleep(Duration.ofSeconds(2L).toMillis());
        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
            logger.error(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    /*************************
     Resource handling methods
     ************************/

    static void createBucket() {
        logger.info("Creating bucket: [{}]", bucketName);
        s3Client.createBucket(b -> b.bucket(bucketName));
        try (S3Waiter s3Waiter = s3Client.waiter()) {
            s3Waiter.waitUntilBucketExists(b -> b.bucket(bucketName));
        }
        logger.info("Bucket created.");
    }

    static void deleteResources() {
        logger.info("Deleting resources ...");
        s3Client.deleteObject(b -> b.bucket(bucketName).key(key));
        s3Client.deleteBucket(b -> b.bucket(bucketName));
        try (S3Waiter s3Waiter = s3Client.waiter()) {
            s3Waiter.waitUntilBucketNotExists(b -> b.bucket(bucketName));
        }
        logger.info("Resources deleted.");
    }

    private static String getAccountId() {
        try (StsClient stsClient = StsClient.create()) {
            return stsClient.getCallerIdentity().account();
        }
    }

    static String getFullFilePath(String filePath) {
        URL uploadDirectoryURL =
PerformMultiPartUpload.class.getResource(filePath);
        String fullFilePath;
        try {
            fullFilePath =
Objects.requireNonNull(uploadDirectoryURL).toURI().getPath();
        } catch (URISyntaxException e) {
```

```
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
        return fullFilePath;
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 AbortMultipartUpload를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예시 1: 이 명령은 5일 이전에 생성된 멀티파트 업로드를 중단합니다.

```
Remove-S3MultipartUpload -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -DaysBefore 5
```

예시 2: 이 명령은 2014년 1월 2일 이전에 생성된 멀티파트 업로드를 중단합니다.

```
Remove-S3MultipartUpload -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -InitiatedDate
 "Thursday, January 02, 2014"
```

예시 3: 이 명령은 2014년 1월 2일 10시 45분 37초 이전에 생성된 멀티파트 업로드를 중단합니다.

```
Remove-S3MultipartUpload -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -InitiatedDate
 "2014/01/02 10:45:37"
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 AbortMultipartUpload를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예시 1: 이 명령은 5일 이전에 생성된 멀티파트 업로드를 중단합니다.

```
Remove-S3MultipartUpload -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -DaysBefore 5
```

예시 2: 이 명령은 2014년 1월 2일 이전에 생성된 멀티파트 업로드를 중단합니다.

```
Remove-S3MultipartUpload -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -InitiatedDate
 "Thursday, January 02, 2014"
```

예시 3: 이 명령은 2014년 1월 2일 10시 45분 37초 이전에 생성된 멀티파트 업로드를 중단합니다.

```
Remove-S3MultipartUpload -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -InitiatedDate
 "2014/01/02 10:45:37"
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 AbortMultipartUpload를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **CompleteMultipartUpload** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 CompleteMultipartUpload의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 멀티파트 복사 수행
- 체크섬 사용
- Amazon S3 객체 무결성 작업

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Complete a multipart upload to an S3 bucket.
/*!
    \param bucket: The name of the S3 bucket where the object will be uploaded.
    \param key: The unique identifier (key) for the object within the S3 bucket.
    \param uploadID: An upload ID string.
    \param parts: A vector of CompleteParts.
    \param client: The S3 client instance used to perform the upload operation.
    \return CompleteMultipartUploadOutcome: The request outcome.
*/
```

```
Aws::S3::Model::CompleteMultipartUploadOutcome
 AwsDoc::S3::completeMultipartUpload(const Aws::String &bucket,

  const Aws::String &key,

  const Aws::String &uploadID,

  const Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::CompletedPart> &parts,

  const Aws::S3::S3Client &client) {
    Aws::S3::Model::CompletedMultipartUpload completedMultipartUpload;
    completedMultipartUpload.SetParts(parts);

    Aws::S3::Model::CompleteMultipartUploadRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucket);
    request.SetKey(key);
    request.SetUploadId(uploadID);
    request.SetMultipartUpload(completedMultipartUpload);

    Aws::S3::Model::CompleteMultipartUploadOutcome outcome =
            client.CompleteMultipartUpload(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error completing multipart upload: " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    return outcome;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 CompleteMultipartUpload를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

다음 명령은 버킷 `amzn-s3-demo-bucket`의 키 `multipart/01`에 대한 멀티파트 업로드를 완료합니다.

```
aws s3api complete-multipart-upload --multipart-upload file://
mpustruct --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket --key 'multipart/01' --upload-
id dfRtDYU0WWCCcH43C3WFbkRONycyCpTJJvxu2i5GYkZljF.Yxwh6XG7WfS2vC4to6HiV6Yjlx.cph0gtNBtJ8P
```

이 명령에 필요한 업로드 ID는 `create-multipart-upload`로 출력되며 `list-multipart-uploads`를 사용하여 가져올 수도 있습니다.

위 명령의 멀티파트 업로드 옵션은 전체 파일로 리어셈블해야 하는 멀티파트 업로드 부분을 설명하는 JSON 구조를 사용합니다. 이 예시에서는 `file://` 접두사를 사용하여 `mpustruct`라는 로컬 폴더에 있는 파일에서 JSON 구조를 로드합니다.

mpustruct:

```
{
  "Parts": [
    {
      "ETag": "e868e0f4719e394144ef36531ee6824c",
      "PartNumber": 1
    },
    {
      "ETag": "6bb2b12753d66fe86da4998aa33fffb0",
      "PartNumber": 2
    },
    {
      "ETag": "d0a0112e841abec9c9ec83406f0159c8",
      "PartNumber": 3
    }
  ]
}
```

업로드되는 각 파트의 ETag 값은 `upload-part` 명령을 사용하여 파트를 업로드할 때마다 출력되며, `list-parts`를 직접 호출하거나 각 파트의 MD5 체크섬으로 계산할 수도 있습니다.

출력:

```
{
    "ETag": "\"3944a9f7a4faab7f78788ff6210f63f0-3\"",
    "Bucket": "amzn-s3-demo-bucket",
    "Location": "https://amzn-s3-demo-bucket.s3.amazonaws.com/multipart%2F01",
    "Key": "multipart/01"
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CompleteMultipartUpload를 참조하세요.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    // upload_parts: Vec<aws_sdk_s3::types::CompletedPart>
    let completed_multipart_upload: CompletedMultipartUpload =
CompletedMultipartUpload::builder()
        .set_parts(Some(upload_parts))
        .build();

    let _complete_multipart_upload_res = client
        .complete_multipart_upload()
        .bucket(&bucket_name)
        .key(&key)
        .multipart_upload(completed_multipart_upload)
        .upload_id(upload_id)
        .send()
        .await?;
```

```
    // Create a multipart upload. Use UploadPart and CompleteMultipartUpload to
    // upload the file.
    let multipart_upload_res: CreateMultipartUploadOutput = client
        .create_multipart_upload()
        .bucket(&bucket_name)
        .key(&key)
        .send()
        .await?;

    let upload_id = multipart_upload_res.upload_id().ok_or(S3ExampleError::new(
        "Missing upload_id after CreateMultipartUpload",
    ))?;
```

```
    let mut upload_parts: Vec<aws_sdk_s3::types::CompletedPart> = Vec::new();
```

```
    for chunk_index in 0..chunk_count {
        let this_chunk = if chunk_count - 1 == chunk_index {
            size_of_last_chunk
        } else {
            CHUNK_SIZE
        };
        let stream = ByteStream::read_from()
            .path(path)
            .offset(chunk_index * CHUNK_SIZE)
            .length(Length::Exact(this_chunk))
            .build()
            .await
            .unwrap();

        // Chunk index needs to start at 0, but part numbers start at 1.
        let part_number = (chunk_index as i32) + 1;
        let upload_part_res = client
            .upload_part()
            .key(&key)
            .bucket(&bucket_name)
            .upload_id(upload_id)
            .body(stream)
            .part_number(part_number)
            .send()
            .await?;

        upload_parts.push(
            CompletedPart::builder()
                .e_tag(upload_part_res.e_tag.unwrap_or_default())
                .part_number(part_number)
                .build(),
        );
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 CompleteMultipartUpload를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **CopyObject** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 CopyObject의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기
- 암호화 시작하기
- S3 시작하기
- 조건부 요청 수행

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;

public class CopyObject
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        // Specify the AWS Region where your buckets are located if it is
        // different from the AWS Region of the default user.
        IAmazonS3 s3Client = new AmazonS3Client();

        // Remember to change these values to refer to your Amazon S3
objects.
        string sourceBucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket1";
        string destinationBucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket2";
        string sourceObjectKey = "testfile.txt";
        string destinationObjectKey = "testfilecopy.txt";

        Console.WriteLine($"Copying {sourceObjectKey} from {sourceBucketName}
to ");
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"{destinationBucketName} as
 {destinationObjectKey}");

            var response = await CopyingObjectAsync(
                s3Client,
                sourceObjectKey,
                destinationObjectKey,
                sourceBucketName,
                destinationBucketName);

            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("\nCopy complete.");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method calls the AWS SDK for .NET to copy an
        /// object from one Amazon S3 bucket to another.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The Amazon S3 client object.</param>
        /// <param name="sourceKey">The name of the object to be copied.</param>
        /// <param name="destinationKey">The name under which to save the copy.</
param>
        /// <param name="sourceBucketName">The name of the Amazon S3 bucket
        /// where the file is located now.</param>
        /// <param name="destinationBucketName">The name of the Amazon S3
        /// bucket where the copy should be saved.</param>
        /// <returns>Returns a CopyObjectResponse object with the results from
        /// the async call.</returns>
        public static async Task<CopyObjectResponse> CopyingObjectAsync(
            IAmazonS3 client,
            string sourceKey,
            string destinationKey,
            string sourceBucketName,
            string destinationBucketName)
        {
            var response = new CopyObjectResponse();
            try
            {
                var request = new CopyObjectRequest
                {
                    SourceBucket = sourceBucketName,
                    SourceKey = sourceKey,
```

```
                    DestinationBucket = destinationBucketName,
                    DestinationKey = destinationKey,
                };
                response = await client.CopyObjectAsync(request);
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error copying object: '{ex.Message}'");
            }

            return response;
        }
    }
```

조건부 요청을 사용하여 객체를 복사합니다.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Copies an object from one Amazon S3 bucket to another with a conditional
 request.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="sourceKey">The key of the source object to copy.</param>
    /// <param name="destKey">The key of the destination object.</param>
    /// <param name="sourceBucket">The source bucket of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="destBucket">The destination bucket of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="conditionType">The type of condition to apply, e.g.
 'CopySourceIfMatch', 'CopySourceIfNoneMatch', 'CopySourceIfModifiedSince',
 'CopySourceIfUnmodifiedSince'.</param>
    /// <param name="conditionDateValue">The value to use for the condition for
 dates.</param>
    /// <param name="etagConditionalValue">The value to use for the condition for
 etags.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the conditional copy is successful, False otherwise.</
returns>
    public async Task<bool> CopyObjectConditional(string sourceKey, string
 destKey, string sourceBucket, string destBucket,
        S3ConditionType conditionType, DateTime? conditionDateValue = null,
 string? etagConditionalValue = null)
    {
        try
        {
            var copyObjectRequest = new CopyObjectRequest
```

```
            {
                DestinationBucket = destBucket,
                DestinationKey = destKey,
                SourceBucket = sourceBucket,
                SourceKey = sourceKey
            };

            switch (conditionType)
            {
                case S3ConditionType.IfMatch:
                    copyObjectRequest.ETagToMatch = etagConditionalValue;
                    break;
                case S3ConditionType.IfNoneMatch:
                    copyObjectRequest.ETagToNotMatch = etagConditionalValue;
                    break;
                case S3ConditionType.IfModifiedSince:
                    copyObjectRequest.ModifiedSinceDateUtc =
conditionDateValue.GetValueOrDefault();
                    break;
                case S3ConditionType.IfUnmodifiedSince:
                    copyObjectRequest.UnmodifiedSinceDateUtc =
conditionDateValue.GetValueOrDefault();
                    break;
                default:
                    throw new ArgumentOutOfRangeException(nameof(conditionType),
conditionType, null);
            }

            await _amazonS3.CopyObjectAsync(copyObjectRequest);
            _logger.LogInformation($"Conditional copy successful for key
{destKey} in bucket {destBucket}.");
            return true;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception e)
        {
            if (e.ErrorCode == "PreconditionFailed")
            {
                _logger.LogError("Conditional copy failed: Precondition failed");
            }
            else if (e.ErrorCode == "304")
            {
                _logger.LogError("Conditional copy failed: Object not modified");
            }
            else
```

```
            {
                _logger.LogError($"Unexpected error: {e.ErrorCode}");
                throw;
            }
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CopyObject를 참조하십시오.

Bash

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function copy_item_in_bucket
#
# This function creates a copy of the specified file in the same bucket.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the bucket to copy the file from and to.
#       $2 - The key of the source file to copy.
#       $3 - The key of the destination file.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
```

```
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function copy_item_in_bucket() {
  local bucket_name=$1
  local source_key=$2
  local destination_key=$3
  local response

  response=$(aws s3api copy-object \
    --bucket "$bucket_name" \
    --copy-source "$bucket_name/$source_key" \
    --key "$destination_key")

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ $? -ne 0 ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR:  AWS reports s3api copy-object operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CopyObject를 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
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```
bool AwsDoc::S3::copyObject(const Aws::String &objectKey, const Aws::String
 &fromBucket, const Aws::String &toBucket,
                            const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);
    Aws::S3::Model::CopyObjectRequest request;

    request.WithCopySource(fromBucket + "/" + objectKey)
            .WithKey(objectKey)
            .WithBucket(toBucket);
```

```
    Aws::S3::Model::CopyObjectOutcome outcome = client.CopyObject(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::S3::S3Error &err = outcome.GetError();
        std::cerr << "Error: copyObject: " <<
                  err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;

    } else {
        std::cout << "Successfully copied " << objectKey << " from " <<
 fromBucket <<
                  " to " << toBucket << "." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 CopyObject를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

다음 명령은 `bucket-1`에서 `bucket-2`로 객체를 복사합니다.

```
aws s3api copy-object --copy-source bucket-1/test.txt --key test.txt --
bucket bucket-2
```

출력:

```
{
    "CopyObjectResult": {
        "LastModified": "2015-11-10T01:07:25.000Z",
        "ETag": "\"589c8b79c230a6ecd5a7e1d040a9a030\""
    },
    "VersionId": "YdnYvTCVDqRRFA.NFJjy36p0hxifMlkA"
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CopyObject를 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
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```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "io"
 "log"
 "os"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/s3/manager"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// BucketBasics encapsulates the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
 actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains S3Client, an Amazon S3 service client that is used to perform
 bucket
// and object actions.
type BucketBasics struct {
 S3Client *s3.Client
}



// CopyToBucket copies an object in a bucket to another bucket.
```

```
func (basics BucketBasics) CopyToBucket(ctx context.Context, sourceBucket string,
 destinationBucket string, objectKey string) error {
 _, err := basics.S3Client.CopyObject(ctx, &s3.CopyObjectInput{
  Bucket:     aws.String(destinationBucket),
  CopySource: aws.String(fmt.Sprintf("%v/%v", sourceBucket, objectKey)),
  Key:        aws.String(objectKey),
 })
 if err != nil {
  var notActive *types.ObjectNotInActiveTierError
  if errors.As(err, &notActive) {
   log.Printf("Couldn't copy object %s from %s because the object isn't in the
 active tier.\n",
    objectKey, sourceBucket)
   err = notActive
  }
 } else {
  err = s3.NewObjectExistsWaiter(basics.S3Client).Wait(
   ctx, &s3.HeadObjectInput{Bucket: aws.String(destinationBucket), Key:
 aws.String(objectKey)}, time.Minute)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Failed attempt to wait for object %s to exist.\n", objectKey)
  }
 }
 return err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 CopyObject를 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

S3Client를 사용하여 객체를 복사합니다.

```
    /**
     * Asynchronously copies an object from one S3 bucket to another.
     *
     * @param fromBucket the name of the source S3 bucket
     * @param objectKey  the key (name) of the object to be copied
     * @param toBucket   the name of the destination S3 bucket
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the copy result as
 a {@link String}
     * @throws RuntimeException if the URL could not be encoded or an S3
 exception occurred during the copy
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> copyBucketObjectAsync(String fromBucket,
 String objectKey, String toBucket) {
        CopyObjectRequest copyReq = CopyObjectRequest.builder()
            .sourceBucket(fromBucket)
            .sourceKey(objectKey)
            .destinationBucket(toBucket)
            .destinationKey(objectKey)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<CopyObjectResponse> response =
 getAsyncClient().copyObject(copyReq);
        response.whenComplete((copyRes, ex) -> {
            if (copyRes != null) {
                logger.info("The " + objectKey + " was copied to " + toBucket);
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException("An S3 exception occurred during
 copy", ex);
            }
        });

        return response.thenApply(CopyObjectResponse::copyObjectResult)
            .thenApply(Object::toString);
    }
```

S3TransferManager를 사용하여 한 버킷에서 다른 버킷으로 객체를 복사합니다. 파일 전체를 보고 테스트합니다.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.sync.RequestBody;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CopyObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.S3TransferManager;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.CompletedCopy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.Copy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.CopyRequest;

import java.util.UUID;

    public String copyObject(S3TransferManager transferManager, String
 bucketName,
            String key, String destinationBucket, String destinationKey) {
        CopyObjectRequest copyObjectRequest = CopyObjectRequest.builder()
                .sourceBucket(bucketName)
                .sourceKey(key)
                .destinationBucket(destinationBucket)
                .destinationKey(destinationKey)
                .build();

        CopyRequest copyRequest = CopyRequest.builder()
                .copyObjectRequest(copyObjectRequest)
                .build();

        Copy copy = transferManager.copy(copyRequest);

        CompletedCopy completedCopy = copy.completionFuture().join();
        return completedCopy.response().copyObjectResult().eTag();
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CopyObject를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
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객체를 복사합니다.

```
import {
  S3Client,
  CopyObjectCommand,
  ObjectNotInActiveTierError,
  waitUntilObjectExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Copy an S3 object from one bucket to another.
 *
 * @param {{
 *   sourceBucket: string,
 *   sourceKey: string,
 *   destinationBucket: string,
 *   destinationKey: string }} config
 */
export const main = async ({
  sourceBucket,
  sourceKey,
  destinationBucket,
  destinationKey,
}) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});

  try {
    await client.send(
      new CopyObjectCommand({
        CopySource: `${sourceBucket}/${sourceKey}`,
        Bucket: destinationBucket,
        Key: destinationKey,
      }),
    );
    await waitUntilObjectExists(
      { client },
      { Bucket: destinationBucket, Key: destinationKey },
    );
    console.log(
      `Successfully copied ${sourceBucket}/${sourceKey} to ${destinationBucket}/
${destinationKey}`,
    );
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof ObjectNotInActiveTierError) {
      console.error(
```

```
        `Could not copy ${sourceKey} from ${sourceBucket}. Object is not in the
 active tier.`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

ETag가 제공된 것과 일치하지 않는 조건으로 객체를 복사합니다.

```
import {
  CopyObjectCommand,
  NoSuchKey,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

// Optionally edit the default key name of the copied object in
 'object_name.json'
import data from "../scenarios/conditional-requests/object_name.json" assert {
  type: "json",
};

/**
 * Get a single object from a specified S3 bucket.
 * @param {{ sourceBucketName: string, sourceKeyName: string,
 destinationBucketName: string, eTag: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({
  sourceBucketName,
  sourceKeyName,
  destinationBucketName,
  eTag,
}) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});
  const name = data.name;
  try {
    const response = await client.send(
      new CopyObjectCommand({
        CopySource: `${sourceBucketName}/${sourceKeyName}`,
```

```
        Bucket: destinationBucketName,
        Key: `${name}${sourceKeyName}`,
        CopySourceIfMatch: eTag,
      }),
    );
    console.log("Successfully copied object to bucket.");
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof NoSuchKey) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while copying object "${sourceKeyName}" from
 "${sourceBucketName}". No such key exists.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Unable to copy object "${sourceKeyName}" to bucket
 "${sourceBucketName}":  ${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};

// Call function if run directly
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
import {
  isMain,
  validateArgs,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-node.js";

const loadArgs = () => {
  const options = {
    sourceBucketName: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
    sourceKeyName: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
    destinationBucketName: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
```

```
    eTag: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
  };
  const results = parseArgs({ options });
  const { errors } = validateArgs({ options }, results);
  return { errors, results };
};

if (isMain(import.meta.url)) {
  const { errors, results } = loadArgs();
  if (!errors) {
    main(results.values);
  } else {
    console.error(errors.join("\n"));
  }
}
```

ETag가 제공된 것과 일치하지 않는 조건으로 객체를 복사합니다.

```
import {
  CopyObjectCommand,
  NoSuchKey,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

// Optionally edit the default key name of the copied object in
 'object_name.json'
import data from "../scenarios/conditional-requests/object_name.json" assert {
  type: "json",
};

/**
 * Get a single object from a specified S3 bucket.
 * @param {{ sourceBucketName: string, sourceKeyName: string,
 destinationBucketName: string, eTag: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({
  sourceBucketName,
```

```
  sourceKeyName,
  destinationBucketName,
  eTag,
}) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});
  const name = data.name;

  try {
    const response = await client.send(
      new CopyObjectCommand({
        CopySource: `${sourceBucketName}/${sourceKeyName}`,
        Bucket: destinationBucketName,
        Key: `${name}${sourceKeyName}`,
        CopySourceIfNoneMatch: eTag,
      }),
    );
    console.log("Successfully copied object to bucket.");
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof NoSuchKey) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while copying object "${sourceKeyName}" from
 "${sourceBucketName}". No such key exists.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Unable to copy object "${sourceKeyName}" to bucket
 "${sourceBucketName}":  ${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};

// Call function if run directly
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
import {
  isMain,
  validateArgs,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-node.js";

const loadArgs = () => {
  const options = {
    sourceBucketName: {
```

```
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
    sourceKeyName: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
    destinationBucketName: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
    eTag: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
  };
  const results = parseArgs({ options });
  const { errors } = validateArgs({ options }, results);
  return { errors, results };
};

if (isMain(import.meta.url)) {
  const { errors, results } = loadArgs();
  if (!errors) {
    main(results.values);
  } else {
    console.error(errors.join("\n"));
  }
}
```

지정된 기간에 생성되거나 수정된 조건에 따라를 사용하여 객체를 복사합니다.

```
import {
  CopyObjectCommand,
  NoSuchKey,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

// Optionally edit the default key name of the copied object in
 'object_name.json'
```

```
import data from "../scenarios/conditional-requests/object_name.json" assert {
  type: "json",
};

/**
 * Get a single object from a specified S3 bucket.
 * @param {{ sourceBucketName: string, sourceKeyName: string,
 destinationBucketName: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({
  sourceBucketName,
  sourceKeyName,
  destinationBucketName,
}) => {
  const date = new Date();
  date.setDate(date.getDate() - 1);

  const name = data.name;
  const client = new S3Client({});
  const copySource = `${sourceBucketName}/${sourceKeyName}`;
  const copiedKey = name + sourceKeyName;

  try {
    const response = await client.send(
      new CopyObjectCommand({
        CopySource: copySource,
        Bucket: destinationBucketName,
        Key: copiedKey,
        CopySourceIfModifiedSince: date,
      }),
    );
    console.log("Successfully copied object to bucket.");
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof NoSuchKey) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while copying object "${sourceKeyName}" from
 "${sourceBucketName}". No such key exists.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while copying object from ${sourceBucketName}.
 ${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
```

```
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};

// Call function if run directly
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
import {
  isMain,
  validateArgs,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-node.js";

const loadArgs = () => {
  const options = {
    sourceBucketName: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
    sourceKeyName: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
    destinationBucketName: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
  };
  const results = parseArgs({ options });
  const { errors } = validateArgs({ options }, results);
  return { errors, results };
};

if (isMain(import.meta.url)) {
  const { errors, results } = loadArgs();
  if (!errors) {
    main(results.values);
  } else {
    console.error(errors.join("\n"));
  }
}
```

지정된 기간에 생성되거나 수정되지 않은 조건에서를 사용하여 객체를 복사합니다.

```
import {
  CopyObjectCommand,
  NoSuchKey,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

// Optionally edit the default key name of the copied object in
 'object_name.json'
import data from "../scenarios/conditional-requests/object_name.json" assert {
  type: "json",
};

/**
 * Get a single object from a specified S3 bucket.
 * @param {{ sourceBucketName: string, sourceKeyName: string,
 destinationBucketName: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({
  sourceBucketName,
  sourceKeyName,
  destinationBucketName,
}) => {
  const date = new Date();
  date.setDate(date.getDate() - 1);
  const client = new S3Client({});
  const name = data.name;
  const copiedKey = name + sourceKeyName;
  const copySource = `${sourceBucketName}/${sourceKeyName}`;

  try {
    const response = await client.send(
      new CopyObjectCommand({
        CopySource: copySource,
        Bucket: destinationBucketName,
        Key: copiedKey,
        CopySourceIfUnmodifiedSince: date,
      }),
    );
    console.log("Successfully copied object to bucket.");
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof NoSuchKey) {
```

```
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while copying object "${sourceKeyName}" from
 "${sourceBucketName}". No such key exists.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while copying object from ${sourceBucketName}.
 ${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};

// Call function if run directly
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
import {
  isMain,
  validateArgs,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-node.js";

const loadArgs = () => {
  const options = {
    sourceBucketName: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
    sourceKeyName: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
    destinationBucketName: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
  };
  const results = parseArgs({ options });
  const { errors } = validateArgs({ options }, results);
  return { errors, results };
};

if (isMain(import.meta.url)) {
  const { errors, results } = loadArgs();
```

```
  if (!errors) {
    main(results.values);
  } else {
    console.error(errors.join("\n"));
  }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CopyObject를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
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```
suspend fun copyBucketObject(
    fromBucket: String,
    objectKey: String,
    toBucket: String,
) {
    var encodedUrl = ""
    try {
        encodedUrl = URLEncoder.encode("$fromBucket/$objectKey",
 StandardCharsets.UTF_8.toString())
    } catch (e: UnsupportedEncodingException) {
        println("URL could not be encoded: " + e.message)
    }

    val request =
        CopyObjectRequest {
            copySource = encodedUrl
            bucket = toBucket
            key = objectKey
        }
    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.copyObject(request)
    }
```

```
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 CopyObject를 참조하십시오.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
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간단하게 객체를 복사합니다.

```
        $s3client = new Aws\S3\S3Client(['region' => 'us-west-2']);

        try {
            $folder = "copied-folder";
            $this->s3client->copyObject([
                'Bucket' => $this->bucketName,
                'CopySource' => "$this->bucketName/$fileName",
                'Key' => "$folder/$fileName-copy",
            ]);
            echo "Copied $fileName to $folder/$fileName-copy.\n";
        } catch (Exception $exception) {
            echo "Failed to copy $fileName with error: " . $exception-
>getMessage();
            exit("Please fix error with object copying before continuing.");
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 CopyObject를 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예시 1: 이 명령은 “test-files” 버킷의 “sample.txt” 객체를 동일한 버킷으로 복사하지만 새로운 키인 “sample-copy.txt”를 사용합니다.

```
Copy-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Key sample.txt -DestinationKey
 sample-copy.txt
```

예시 2: 이 명령은 “test-files” 버킷의 “sample.txt” 객체를 "backup-files" 버킷으로 복사하며 “sample-copy.txt” 키를 사용합니다.

```
Copy-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-source-bucket -Key sample.txt -
DestinationKey sample-copy.txt -DestinationBucket amzn-s3-demo-destination-bucket
```

예시 3: 이 명령은 “test-files” 버킷에서 "local-sample.txt"라는 이름의 로컬 파일로 "sample.txt" 객체를 다운로드합니다.

```
Copy-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Key sample.txt -LocalFile local-
sample.txt
```

예시 4: 단일 객체를 지정된 파일로 다운로드합니다. 다운로드한 파일은 c:\downloads\data\archive.zip에서 찾을 수 있습니다.

```
Copy-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Key data/archive.zip -LocalFolder
 c:\downloads
```

예시 5: 지정된 키 접두사와 일치하는 모든 객체를 로컬 폴더로 다운로드합니다. 상대 키 계층 구조는 전체 다운로드 위치에 하위 폴더로 보존됩니다.

```
Copy-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -KeyPrefix data -LocalFolder c:
\downloads
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CopyObject를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예시 1: 이 명령은 “test-files” 버킷의 “sample.txt” 객체를 동일한 버킷으로 복사하지만 새로운 키인 “sample-copy.txt”를 사용합니다.

```
Copy-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Key sample.txt -DestinationKey
 sample-copy.txt
```

예시 2: 이 명령은 “test-files” 버킷의 “sample.txt” 객체를 "backup-files" 버킷으로 복사하며 “sample-copy.txt” 키를 사용합니다.

```
Copy-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-source-bucket -Key sample.txt -
DestinationKey sample-copy.txt -DestinationBucket amzn-s3-demo-destination-bucket
```

예시 3: 이 명령은 “test-files” 버킷에서 "local-sample.txt"라는 이름의 로컬 파일로 "sample.txt" 객체를 다운로드합니다.

```
Copy-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Key sample.txt -LocalFile local-
sample.txt
```

예시 4: 단일 객체를 지정된 파일로 다운로드합니다. 다운로드한 파일은 c:\downloads\data\archive.zip에서 찾을 수 있습니다.

```
Copy-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Key data/archive.zip -LocalFolder
 c:\downloads
```

예시 5: 지정된 키 접두사와 일치하는 모든 객체를 로컬 폴더로 다운로드합니다. 상대 키 계층 구조는 전체 다운로드 위치에 하위 폴더로 보존됩니다.

```
Copy-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -KeyPrefix data -LocalFolder c:
\downloads
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CopyObject를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ObjectWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 object actions."""

    def __init__(self, s3_object):
        """
        :param s3_object: A Boto3 Object resource. This is a high-level resource
 in Boto3
                          that wraps object actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.object = s3_object
        self.key = self.object.key


    def copy(self, dest_object):
        """
        Copies the object to another bucket.

        :param dest_object: The destination object initialized with a bucket and
 key.
                            This is a Boto3 Object resource.
        """
        try:
            dest_object.copy_from(
                CopySource={"Bucket": self.object.bucket_name, "Key":
 self.object.key}
            )
            dest_object.wait_until_exists()
            logger.info(
                "Copied object from %s:%s to %s:%s.",
                self.object.bucket_name,
                self.object.key,
                dest_object.bucket_name,
                dest_object.key,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't copy object from %s/%s to %s/%s.",
                self.object.bucket_name,
                self.object.key,
                dest_object.bucket_name,
                dest_object.key,
            )
            raise
```

조건부 요청을 사용하여 객체를 복사합니다.

```
class S3ConditionalRequests:
    """Encapsulates S3 conditional request operations."""

    def __init__(self, s3_client):
        self.s3 = s3_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        s3_client = boto3.client("s3")
        return cls(s3_client)


    def copy_object_conditional(
        self,
        source_key: str,
        dest_key: str,
        source_bucket: str,
        dest_bucket: str,
        condition_type: str,
        condition_value: str,
    ):
        """
        Copies an object from one Amazon S3 bucket to another with a conditional
 request.

        :param source_key: The key of the source object to copy.
        :param dest_key: The key of the destination object.
        :param source_bucket: The source bucket of the object.
        :param dest_bucket: The destination bucket of the object.
        :param condition_type: The type of condition to apply, e.g.
        'CopySourceIfMatch', 'CopySourceIfNoneMatch',
 'CopySourceIfModifiedSince', 'CopySourceIfUnmodifiedSince'.
        :param condition_value: The value to use for the condition.
        """
        try:
```

```
            self.s3.copy_object(
                Bucket=dest_bucket,
                Key=dest_key,
                CopySource={"Bucket": source_bucket, "Key": source_key},
                **{condition_type: condition_value},
            )
            print(
                f"\tConditional copy successful for key {dest_key} in bucket
 {dest_bucket}."
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            error_code = e.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "PreconditionFailed":
                print("\tConditional copy failed: Precondition failed")
            elif error_code == "304":  # Not modified error code.
                print("\tConditional copy failed: Object not modified")
            else:
                logger.error(f"Unexpected error: {error_code}")
                raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CopyObject를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

객체를 복사합니다.

```
require 'aws-sdk-s3'

# Wraps Amazon S3 object actions.
class ObjectCopyWrapper
  attr_reader :source_object
```

```
  # @param source_object [Aws::S3::Object] An existing Amazon S3 object. This is
 used as the source object for
  #                                        copy actions.
  def initialize(source_object)
    @source_object = source_object
  end

  # Copy the source object to the specified target bucket and rename it with the
 target key.
  #
  # @param target_bucket [Aws::S3::Bucket] An existing Amazon S3 bucket where the
 object is copied.
  # @param target_object_key [String] The key to give the copy of the object.
  # @return [Aws::S3::Object, nil] The copied object when successful; otherwise,
 nil.
  def copy_object(target_bucket, target_object_key)
    @source_object.copy_to(bucket: target_bucket.name, key: target_object_key)
    target_bucket.object(target_object_key)
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't copy #{@source_object.key} to #{target_object_key}. Here's
 why: #{e.message}"
  end
end

# Example usage:
def run_demo
  source_bucket_name = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket1"
  source_key = "my-source-file.txt"
  target_bucket_name = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket2"
  target_key = "my-target-file.txt"

  source_bucket = Aws::S3::Bucket.new(source_bucket_name)
  wrapper = ObjectCopyWrapper.new(source_bucket.object(source_key))
  target_bucket = Aws::S3::Bucket.new(target_bucket_name)
  target_object = wrapper.copy_object(target_bucket, target_key)
  return unless target_object

  puts "Copied #{source_key} from #{source_bucket_name} to
 #{target_object.bucket_name}:#{target_object.key}."
end

run_demo if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

객체를 복사하고 대상 객체에 서버 측 암호화를 추가합니다.

```
require 'aws-sdk-s3'

# Wraps Amazon S3 object actions.
class ObjectCopyEncryptWrapper
  attr_reader :source_object

  # @param source_object [Aws::S3::Object] An existing Amazon S3 object. This is
 used as the source object for
  #                                        copy actions.
  def initialize(source_object)
    @source_object = source_object
  end

  # Copy the source object to the specified target bucket, rename it with the
 target key, and encrypt it.
  #
  # @param target_bucket [Aws::S3::Bucket] An existing Amazon S3 bucket where the
 object is copied.
  # @param target_object_key [String] The key to give the copy of the object.
  # @return [Aws::S3::Object, nil] The copied object when successful; otherwise,
 nil.
  def copy_object(target_bucket, target_object_key, encryption)
    @source_object.copy_to(bucket: target_bucket.name, key: target_object_key,
 server_side_encryption: encryption)
    target_bucket.object(target_object_key)
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't copy #{@source_object.key} to #{target_object_key}. Here's
 why: #{e.message}"
  end
end

# Example usage:
def run_demo
  source_bucket_name = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket1"
  source_key = "my-source-file.txt"
  target_bucket_name = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket2"
  target_key = "my-target-file.txt"
  target_encryption = "AES256"

  source_bucket = Aws::S3::Bucket.new(source_bucket_name)
  wrapper = ObjectCopyEncryptWrapper.new(source_bucket.object(source_key))
  target_bucket = Aws::S3::Bucket.new(target_bucket_name)
```

```
  target_object = wrapper.copy_object(target_bucket, target_key,
 target_encryption)
  return unless target_object

  puts "Copied #{source_key} from #{source_bucket_name} to
 #{target_object.bucket_name}:#{target_object.key} and "\
       "encrypted the target with #{target_object.server_side_encryption}
 encryption."
end

run_demo if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 CopyObject를 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/// Copy an object from one bucket to another.
pub async fn copy_object(
    client: &aws_sdk_s3::Client,
    source_bucket: &str,
    destination_bucket: &str,
    source_object: &str,
    destination_object: &str,
) -> Result<(), S3ExampleError> {
    let source_key = format!("{source_bucket}/{source_object}");
    let response = client
        .copy_object()
        .copy_source(&source_key)
        .bucket(destination_bucket)
        .key(destination_object)
        .send()
        .await?;
```

```
    println!(
        "Copied from {source_key} to {destination_bucket}/{destination_object}
 with etag {}",
        response
            .copy_object_result
            .unwrap_or_else(||
 aws_sdk_s3::types::CopyObjectResult::builder().build())
            .e_tag()
            .unwrap_or("missing")
    );
    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 CopyObject을 참조하십시오.

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP API

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
        lo_s3->copyobject(
          iv_bucket = iv_dest_bucket
          iv_key = iv_dest_object
          iv_copysource = |{ iv_src_bucket }/{ iv_src_object }| ).
        MESSAGE 'Object copied to another bucket.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_nosuchbucket.
        MESSAGE 'Bucket does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_nosuchkey.
        MESSAGE 'Object key does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API의 CopyObject을 참조하십시오.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSS3

    public func copyFile(from sourceBucket: String, name: String, to destBucket:
 String) async throws {
        let srcUrl = ("\(sourceBucket)/
\(name)").addingPercentEncoding(withAllowedCharacters: .urlPathAllowed)

        let input = CopyObjectInput(
            bucket: destBucket,
            copySource: srcUrl,
            key: name
        )
        do {
            _ = try await client.copyObject(input: input)
        }
        catch {
            print("ERROR: ", dump(error, name: "Copying an object."))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 CopyObject를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`CreateBucket`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateBucket`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기
- S3 시작하기
- S3를 사용하여 대용량 메시지 관리
- 버전이 지정된 객체 작업

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Shows how to create a new Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Amazon S3 client object.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket to create.</param>
        /// <returns>A boolean value representing the success or failure of
        /// the bucket creation process.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> CreateBucketAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string
bucketName)
        {
            try
            {
                var request = new PutBucketRequest
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    UseClientRegion = true,
                };

                var response = await client.PutBucketAsync(request);
                return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error creating bucket: '{ex.Message}'");
```

```
                return false;
            }
        }
```

객체 잠금을 활성화한 버킷을 생성합니다.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new Amazon S3 bucket with object lock actions.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket to create.</param>
    /// <param name="enableObjectLock">True to enable object lock on the
bucket.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateBucketWithObjectLock(string bucketName, bool
enableObjectLock)
    {
        Console.WriteLine($"\tCreating bucket {bucketName} with object lock
{enableObjectLock}.");
        try
        {
            var request = new PutBucketRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                UseClientRegion = true,
                ObjectLockEnabledForBucket = enableObjectLock,
            };

            var response = await _amazonS3.PutBucketAsync(request);

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Error creating bucket: '{ex.Message}'");
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreateBucket을 참조하세요.

Bash

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
# function iecho
#
# This function enables the script to display the specified text only if
# the global variable $VERBOSE is set to true.
###############################################################################
function iecho() {
  if [[ $VERBOSE == true ]]; then
    echo "$@"
  fi
}

###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function create-bucket
#
# This function creates the specified bucket in the specified AWS Region, unless
# it already exists.
#
# Parameters:
#       -b bucket_name  -- The name of the bucket to create.
#       -r region_code  -- The code for an AWS Region in which to
#                          create the bucket.
#
```

```
# Returns:
#       The URL of the bucket that was created.
#     And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function create_bucket() {
  local bucket_name region_code response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function create_bucket"
    echo "Creates an Amazon S3 bucket. You must supply a bucket name:"
    echo "  -b bucket_name    The name of the bucket. It must be globally
 unique."
    echo "  [-r region_code]    The code for an AWS Region in which the bucket is
 created."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "b:r:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      b) bucket_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      r) region_code="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done

  if [[ -z "$bucket_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a bucket name with the -b parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi
```

```
  local bucket_config_arg
  # A location constraint for "us-east-1" returns an error.
  if [[ -n "$region_code" ]] && [[ "$region_code" != "us-east-1" ]]; then
    bucket_config_arg="--create-bucket-configuration LocationConstraint=
$region_code"
  fi

  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    Bucket name:   $bucket_name"
  iecho "    Region code:   $region_code"
  iecho ""

  # If the bucket already exists, we don't want to try to create it.
  if (bucket_exists "$bucket_name"); then
    errecho "ERROR: A bucket with that name already exists. Try again."
    return 1
  fi

  # shellcheck disable=SC2086
  response=$(aws s3api create-bucket \
    --bucket "$bucket_name" \
    $bucket_config_arg)

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ ${?} -ne 0 ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports create-bucket operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateBucket을 참조하세요.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::createBucket(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                              const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfig)
 {
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);
    Aws::S3::Model::CreateBucketRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);

    if (clientConfig.region != "us-east-1") {
        Aws::S3::Model::CreateBucketConfiguration createBucketConfig;
        createBucketConfig.SetLocationConstraint(

 Aws::S3::Model::BucketLocationConstraintMapper::GetBucketLocationConstraintForName(
                        clientConfig.region));
        request.SetCreateBucketConfiguration(createBucketConfig);
    }

    Aws::S3::Model::CreateBucketOutcome outcome = client.CreateBucket(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        auto err = outcome.GetError();
        std::cerr << "Error: createBucket: " <<
                  err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Created bucket " << bucketName <<
                  " in the specified AWS Region." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 CreateBucket을 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

예 1: 버킷을 생성하는 방법

다음 `create-bucket` 예시에서는 `amzn-s3-demo-bucket`이라는 버킷을 생성합니다.

```
aws s3api create-bucket \
```

```
    --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket \
    --region us-east-1
```

출력:

```
{
    "Location": "/amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon S3 사용자 안내서의 버킷 생성을 참조하세요.

예시 2: 소유자가 적용된 버킷 생성

다음 `create-bucket` 예시에서는 S3 객체 소유권에 대해 버킷 소유자 적용 설정을 사용하는 `amzn-s3-demo-bucket`이라는 버킷을 생성합니다.

```
aws s3api create-bucket \
    --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket \
    --region us-east-1 \
    --object-ownership BucketOwnerEnforced
```

출력:

```
{
    "Location": "/amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon S3 사용자 안내서의 객체 소유권 제어 및 ACL 비활성화를 참조하세요.

예시 3: 'us-east-1' 리전 외부에서 버킷 생성

다음 `create-bucket` 예시에서는 `eu-west-1` 리전에서 `amzn-s3-demo-bucket`이라는 버킷을 생성합니다. `us-east-1` 외부 리전의 경우 원하는 리전에 버킷을 생성하려면 적절한 `LocationConstraint`를 지정해야 합니다.

```
aws s3api create-bucket \
    --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket \
    --region eu-west-1 \
    --create-bucket-configuration LocationConstraint=eu-west-1
```

출력:

```
{
    "Location": "http://amzn-s3-demo-bucket.s3.amazonaws.com/"
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon S3 사용자 안내서의 버킷 생성을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateBucket을 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

기본 구성으로 버킷을 생성합니다.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "io"
 "log"
 "os"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/s3/manager"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// BucketBasics encapsulates the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
 actions
// used in the examples.
```

```
// It contains S3Client, an Amazon S3 service client that is used to perform
 bucket
// and object actions.
type BucketBasics struct {
 S3Client *s3.Client
}



// CreateBucket creates a bucket with the specified name in the specified Region.
func (basics BucketBasics) CreateBucket(ctx context.Context, name string, region
 string) error {
 _, err := basics.S3Client.CreateBucket(ctx, &s3.CreateBucketInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(name),
  CreateBucketConfiguration: &types.CreateBucketConfiguration{
   LocationConstraint: types.BucketLocationConstraint(region),
  },
 })
 if err != nil {
  var owned *types.BucketAlreadyOwnedByYou
  var exists *types.BucketAlreadyExists
  if errors.As(err, &owned) {
   log.Printf("You already own bucket %s.\n", name)
   err = owned
  } else if errors.As(err, &exists) {
   log.Printf("Bucket %s already exists.\n", name)
   err = exists
  }
 } else {
  err = s3.NewBucketExistsWaiter(basics.S3Client).Wait(
   ctx, &s3.HeadBucketInput{Bucket: aws.String(name)}, time.Minute)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Failed attempt to wait for bucket %s to exist.\n", name)
  }
 }
 return err
}
```

객체 잠금 기능이 있는 버킷을 만들고 버킷이 존재할 때까지 기다립니다.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/s3/manager"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// S3Actions wraps S3 service actions.
type S3Actions struct {
 S3Client  *s3.Client
 S3Manager *manager.Uploader
}



// CreateBucketWithLock creates a new S3 bucket with optional object locking
 enabled
// and waits for the bucket to exist before returning.
func (actor S3Actions) CreateBucketWithLock(ctx context.Context, bucket string,
 region string, enableObjectLock bool) (string, error) {
 input := &s3.CreateBucketInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucket),
  CreateBucketConfiguration: &types.CreateBucketConfiguration{
   LocationConstraint: types.BucketLocationConstraint(region),
  },
 }

 if enableObjectLock {
  input.ObjectLockEnabledForBucket = aws.Bool(true)
 }

 _, err := actor.S3Client.CreateBucket(ctx, input)
 if err != nil {
  var owned *types.BucketAlreadyOwnedByYou
  var exists *types.BucketAlreadyExists
  if errors.As(err, &owned) {
```

```
    log.Printf("You already own bucket %s.\n", bucket)
    err = owned
   } else if errors.As(err, &exists) {
    log.Printf("Bucket %s already exists.\n", bucket)
    err = exists
   }
  } else {
   err = s3.NewBucketExistsWaiter(actor.S3Client).Wait(
    ctx, &s3.HeadBucketInput{Bucket: aws.String(bucket)}, time.Minute)
   if err != nil {
    log.Printf("Failed attempt to wait for bucket %s to exist.\n", bucket)
   }
  }

  return bucket, err
 }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 CreateBucket을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

버킷을 만듭니다.

```
    /**
     * Creates an S3 bucket asynchronously.
     *
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket to create
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the bucket is
 created and ready
     * @throws RuntimeException if there is a failure while creating the bucket
     */
```

```
    public CompletableFuture<Void> createBucketAsync(String bucketName) {
        CreateBucketRequest bucketRequest = CreateBucketRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<CreateBucketResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().createBucket(bucketRequest);
        return response.thenCompose(resp -> {
            S3AsyncWaiter s3Waiter = getAsyncClient().waiter();
            HeadBucketRequest bucketRequestWait = HeadBucketRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .build();

            CompletableFuture<WaiterResponse<HeadBucketResponse>>
waiterResponseFuture =
                s3Waiter.waitUntilBucketExists(bucketRequestWait);
            return waiterResponseFuture.thenAccept(waiterResponse -> {
                waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(headBucketResponse
-> {
                    logger.info(bucketName + " is ready");
                });
            });
        }).whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to create bucket", ex);
            }
        });
    }
```

객체 잠금을 활성화한 버킷을 생성합니다.

```
    // Create a new Amazon S3 bucket with object lock options.
    public void createBucketWithLockOptions(boolean enableObjectLock, String
bucketName) {
        S3Waiter s3Waiter = getClient().waiter();
        CreateBucketRequest bucketRequest = CreateBucketRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .objectLockEnabledForBucket(enableObjectLock)
            .build();

        getClient().createBucket(bucketRequest);
        HeadBucketRequest bucketRequestWait = HeadBucketRequest.builder()
```

```
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .build();

        // Wait until the bucket is created and print out the response.
        s3Waiter.waitUntilBucketExists(bucketRequestWait);
        System.out.println(bucketName + " is ready");
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateBucket을 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

버킷을 생성합니다.

```
import {
  BucketAlreadyExists,
  BucketAlreadyOwnedByYou,
  CreateBucketCommand,
  S3Client,
  waitUntilBucketExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Create an Amazon S3 bucket.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string }} config
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});

  try {
    const { Location } = await client.send(
      new CreateBucketCommand({
```

```
        // The name of the bucket. Bucket names are unique and have several other
 constraints.
        // See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/
bucketnamingrules.html
        Bucket: bucketName,
      }),
    );
    await waitUntilBucketExists({ client }, { Bucket: bucketName });
    console.log(`Bucket created with location ${Location}`);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof BucketAlreadyExists) {
      console.error(
        `The bucket "${bucketName}" already exists in another AWS account. Bucket
 names must be globally unique.`,
      );
    }
    // WARNING: If you try to create a bucket in the North Virginia region,
    // and you already own a bucket in that region with the same name, this
    // error will not be thrown. Instead, the call will return successfully
    // and the ACL on that bucket will be reset.
    else if (caught instanceof BucketAlreadyOwnedByYou) {
      console.error(
        `The bucket "${bucketName}" already exists in this AWS account.`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateBucket을 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun createNewBucket(bucketName: String) {
    val request =
        CreateBucketRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
        }

    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.createBucket(request)
        println("$bucketName is ready")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 CreateBucket를 참조하세요.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

버킷을 만듭니다.

```
        $s3client = new Aws\S3\S3Client(['region' => 'us-west-2']);

        try {
```

```
            $this->s3client->createBucket([
                'Bucket' => $this->bucketName,
                'CreateBucketConfiguration' => ['LocationConstraint' => $region],
            ]);
            echo "Created bucket named: $this->bucketName \n";
        } catch (Exception $exception) {
            echo "Failed to create bucket $this->bucketName with error: " .
 $exception->getMessage();
            exit("Please fix error with bucket creation before continuing.");
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 CreateBucket을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

기본 설정으로 버킷을 생성합니다.

```
class BucketWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 bucket actions."""

    def __init__(self, bucket):
        """
        :param bucket: A Boto3 Bucket resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                       that wraps bucket actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.bucket = bucket
        self.name = bucket.name


    def create(self, region_override=None):
        """
```

```
        Create an Amazon S3 bucket in the default Region for the account or in
 the
        specified Region.

        :param region_override: The Region in which to create the bucket. If this
 is
                                not specified, the Region configured in your
 shared
                                credentials is used.
        """
        if region_override is not None:
            region = region_override
        else:
            region = self.bucket.meta.client.meta.region_name
        try:
            self.bucket.create(CreateBucketConfiguration={"LocationConstraint":
 region})

            self.bucket.wait_until_exists()
            logger.info("Created bucket '%s' in region=%s", self.bucket.name,
 region)
        except ClientError as error:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't create bucket named '%s' in region=%s.",
                self.bucket.name,
                region,
            )
            raise error
```

수명 주기 구성으로 버전이 지정된 버킷을 생성합니다.

```
def create_versioned_bucket(bucket_name, prefix):
    """
    Creates an Amazon S3 bucket, enables it for versioning, and configures a
 lifecycle
    that expires noncurrent object versions after 7 days.

    Adding a lifecycle configuration to a versioned bucket is a best practice.
    It helps prevent objects in the bucket from accumulating a large number of
    noncurrent versions, which can slow down request performance.
```

```
    Usage is shown in the usage_demo_single_object function at the end of this
module.

    :param bucket_name: The name of the bucket to create.
    :param prefix: Identifies which objects are automatically expired under the
                   configured lifecycle rules.
    :return: The newly created bucket.
    """
    try:
        bucket = s3.create_bucket(
            Bucket=bucket_name,
            CreateBucketConfiguration={
                "LocationConstraint": s3.meta.client.meta.region_name
            },
        )
        logger.info("Created bucket %s.", bucket.name)
    except ClientError as error:
        if error.response["Error"]["Code"] == "BucketAlreadyOwnedByYou":
            logger.warning("Bucket %s already exists! Using it.", bucket_name)
            bucket = s3.Bucket(bucket_name)
        else:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create bucket %s.", bucket_name)
            raise

    try:
        bucket.Versioning().enable()
        logger.info("Enabled versioning on bucket %s.", bucket.name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't enable versioning on bucket %s.", bucket.name)
        raise

    try:
        expiration = 7
        bucket.LifecycleConfiguration().put(
            LifecycleConfiguration={
                "Rules": [
                    {
                        "Status": "Enabled",
                        "Prefix": prefix,
                        "NoncurrentVersionExpiration": {"NoncurrentDays":
expiration},
                    }
                ]
            }
```

```
        )
        logger.info(
            "Configured lifecycle to expire noncurrent versions after %s days "
            "on bucket %s.",
            expiration,
            bucket.name,
        )
    except ClientError as error:
        logger.warning(
            "Couldn't configure lifecycle on bucket %s because %s. "
            "Continuing anyway.",
            bucket.name,
            error,
        )

    return bucket
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateBucket를 참조하세요.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-s3'

# Wraps Amazon S3 bucket actions.
class BucketCreateWrapper
  attr_reader :bucket

  # @param bucket [Aws::S3::Bucket] An Amazon S3 bucket initialized with a name.
 This is a client-side object until
  #                                 create is called.
  def initialize(bucket)
```

```
    @bucket = bucket
  end

  # Creates an Amazon S3 bucket in the specified AWS Region.
  #
  # @param region [String] The Region where the bucket is created.
  # @return [Boolean] True when the bucket is created; otherwise, false.
  def create?(region)
    @bucket.create(create_bucket_configuration: { location_constraint: region })
    true
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't create bucket. Here's why: #{e.message}"
    false
  end

  # Gets the Region where the bucket is located.
  #
  # @return [String] The location of the bucket.
  def location
    if @bucket.nil?
      'None. You must create a bucket before you can get its location!'
    else
      @bucket.client.get_bucket_location(bucket:
 @bucket.name).location_constraint
    end
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    "Couldn't get the location of #{@bucket.name}. Here's why: #{e.message}"
  end
end

# Example usage:
def run_demo
  region = "us-west-2"
  wrapper = BucketCreateWrapper.new(Aws::S3::Bucket.new("amzn-s3-demo-bucket-
#{Random.uuid}"))
  return unless wrapper.create?(region)

  puts "Created bucket #{wrapper.bucket.name}."
  puts "Your bucket's region is: #{wrapper.location}"
end

run_demo if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 CreateBucket을 참조하세요.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
pub async fn create_bucket(
    client: &aws_sdk_s3::Client,
    bucket_name: &str,
    region: &aws_config::Region,
) -> Result<Option<aws_sdk_s3::operation::create_bucket::CreateBucketOutput>,
 S3ExampleError> {
    let constraint =
 aws_sdk_s3::types::BucketLocationConstraint::from(region.to_string().as_str());
    let cfg = aws_sdk_s3::types::CreateBucketConfiguration::builder()
        .location_constraint(constraint)
        .build();
    let create = client
        .create_bucket()
        .create_bucket_configuration(cfg)
        .bucket(bucket_name)
        .send()
        .await;

    // BucketAlreadyExists and BucketAlreadyOwnedByYou are not problems for this
 task.
    create.map(Some).or_else(|err| {
        if err
            .as_service_error()
            .map(|se| se.is_bucket_already_exists() ||
 se.is_bucket_already_owned_by_you())
            == Some(true)
        {
            Ok(None)
        } else {
            Err(S3ExampleError::from(err))
```

```
        }
    })
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 CreateBucket을 참조하세요.

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP API

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
        " determine our region from our session
        DATA(lv_region) = CONV /aws1/s3_bucketlocationcnstrnt( lo_session-
>get_region( ) ).
        DATA lo_constraint TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_s3_createbucketconf.
        " When in the us-east-1 region, you must not specify a constraint
        " In all other regions, specify the region as the constraint
        IF lv_region = 'us-east-1'.
          CLEAR lo_constraint.
        ELSE.
          lo_constraint = NEW /aws1/cl_s3_createbucketconf( lv_region ).
        ENDIF.

        lo_s3->createbucket(
            iv_bucket = iv_bucket_name
            io_createbucketconfiguration  = lo_constraint ).
        MESSAGE 'S3 bucket created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_bucketalrdyexists.
        MESSAGE 'Bucket name already exists.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_bktalrdyownedbyyou.
        MESSAGE 'Bucket already exists and is owned by you.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API의 CreateBucket을 참조하세요.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSS3

    public func createBucket(name: String) async throws {
        var input = CreateBucketInput(
            bucket: name
        )

        // For regions other than "us-east-1", you must set the
 locationConstraint in the createBucketConfiguration.
        // For more information, see LocationConstraint in the S3 API guide.
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/API/
API_CreateBucket.html#API_CreateBucket_RequestBody
        if let region = configuration.region {
            if region != "us-east-1" {
                input.createBucketConfiguration =
 S3ClientTypes.CreateBucketConfiguration(locationConstraint:
 S3ClientTypes.BucketLocationConstraint(rawValue: region))
            }
        }

        do {
            _ = try await client.createBucket(input: input)
        }
        catch let error as BucketAlreadyOwnedByYou {
            print("The bucket '\(name)' already exists and is owned by you. You
 may wish to ignore this exception.")
            throw error
        }
        catch {
            print("ERROR: ", dump(error, name: "Creating a bucket"))
```

```
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 CreateBucket을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **CreateMultiRegionAccessPoint** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateMultiRegionAccessPoint`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

us-west-2 리전으로 요청을 보내도록 S3 제어 클라이언트를 구성합니다.

```
        suspend fun createS3ControlClient(): S3ControlClient {
            // Configure your S3ControlClient to send requests to US West
(Oregon).
            val s3Control = S3ControlClient.fromEnvironment {
                region = "us-west-2"
            }
            return s3Control
        }
```

다중 리전 액세스 포인트를 생성합니다.

```
    suspend fun createMrap(
        s3Control: S3ControlClient,
        accountIdParam: String,
        bucketName1: String,
        bucketName2: String,
        mrapName: String,
```

```
    ): String {
        println("Creating MRAP ...")
        val createMrapResponse: CreateMultiRegionAccessPointResponse =
            s3Control.createMultiRegionAccessPoint {
                accountId = accountIdParam
                clientToken = UUID.randomUUID().toString()
                details {
                    name = mrapName
                    regions = listOf(
                        Region {
                            bucket = bucketName1
                        },
                        Region {
                            bucket = bucketName2
                        },
                    )
                }
            }
        val requestToken: String? = createMrapResponse.requestTokenArn

        // Use the request token to check for the status of the
CreateMultiRegionAccessPoint operation.
        if (requestToken != null) {
            waitForSucceededStatus(s3Control, requestToken, accountIdParam)
            println("MRAP created")
        }

        val getMrapResponse =
            s3Control.getMultiRegionAccessPoint(
                input = GetMultiRegionAccessPointRequest {
                    accountId = accountIdParam
                    name = mrapName
                },
            )
        val mrapAlias = getMrapResponse.accessPoint?.alias
        return "arn:aws:s3::$accountIdParam:accesspoint/$mrapAlias"
    }
```

다중 리전 액세스 포인트가 사용 가능해질 때까지 기다립니다.

```
        suspend fun waitForSucceededStatus(
            s3Control: S3ControlClient,
```

```
            requestToken: String,
            accountIdParam: String,
            timeBetweenChecks: Duration = 1.minutes,
        ) {
            var describeResponse: DescribeMultiRegionAccessPointOperationResponse
            describeResponse = s3Control.describeMultiRegionAccessPointOperation(
                input = DescribeMultiRegionAccessPointOperationRequest {
                    accountId = accountIdParam
                    requestTokenArn = requestToken
                },
            )

            var status: String? = describeResponse.asyncOperation?.requestStatus
            while (status != "SUCCEEDED") {
                delay(timeBetweenChecks)
                describeResponse =
s3Control.describeMultiRegionAccessPointOperation(
                    input = DescribeMultiRegionAccessPointOperationRequest {
                        accountId = accountIdParam
                        requestTokenArn = requestToken
                    },
                )
                status = describeResponse.asyncOperation?.requestStatus
                println(status)
            }
        }
```

- 자세한 내용은 AWS SDK for Kotlin 개발자 안내서를 참조하십시오.
- API 세부 정보는 Kotlin API 참조용AWS SDK의 CreateMultiRegionAccessPoint를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **CreateMultipartUpload** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateMultipartUpload`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 멀티파트 복사 수행
- 체크섬 사용

- Amazon S3 객체 무결성 작업

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Create a multipart upload.
/*!
    \param bucket: The name of the S3 bucket where the object will be uploaded.
    \param key: The unique identifier (key) for the object within the S3 bucket.
    \param client: The S3 client instance used to perform the upload operation.
    \return Aws::String: Upload ID or empty string if failed.
*/
Aws::String
AwsDoc::S3::createMultipartUpload(const Aws::String &bucket, const Aws::String
 &key,
                                  Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm
 checksumAlgorithm,
                                  const Aws::S3::S3Client &client) {
    Aws::S3::Model::CreateMultipartUploadRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucket);
    request.SetKey(key);

    if (checksumAlgorithm != Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::NOT_SET) {
        request.SetChecksumAlgorithm(checksumAlgorithm);
    }

    Aws::S3::Model::CreateMultipartUploadOutcome outcome =
            client.CreateMultipartUpload(request);

    Aws::String uploadID;
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        uploadID = outcome.GetResult().GetUploadId();
    } else {
        std::cerr << "Error creating multipart upload: " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
```

```
    }

    return uploadID;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 CreateMultipartUpload를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

다음 명령은 키 `multipart/01`를 사용하여 버킷 `amzn-s3-demo-bucket`에 멀티파트 업로드를 생성합니다.

```
aws s3api create-multipart-upload --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket --key
 'multipart/01'
```

출력:

```
{
    "Bucket": "amzn-s3-demo-bucket",
    "UploadId":
 "dfRtDYU0WWCCcH43C3WFbkRONycyCpTJJvxu2i5GYkZljF.Yxwh6XG7WfS2vC4to6HiV6Yjlx.cph0gtNBtJ8P3
    "Key": "multipart/01"
}
```

완성된 파일은 이름이 `01`이며 `amzn-s3-demo-bucket` 버킷의 `multipart` 폴더에 있습니다. `upload-part` 명령과 함께 사용할 업로드 ID, 키, 버킷 이름을 저장합니다.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateMultipartUpload를 참조하세요.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Create a multipart upload. Use UploadPart and CompleteMultipartUpload to
// upload the file.
let multipart_upload_res: CreateMultipartUploadOutput = client
    .create_multipart_upload()
    .bucket(&bucket_name)
    .key(&key)
    .send()
    .await?;

let upload_id = multipart_upload_res.upload_id().ok_or(S3ExampleError::new(
    "Missing upload_id after CreateMultipartUpload",
))?;
```

```
let mut upload_parts: Vec<aws_sdk_s3::types::CompletedPart> = Vec::new();

for chunk_index in 0..chunk_count {
    let this_chunk = if chunk_count - 1 == chunk_index {
        size_of_last_chunk
    } else {
        CHUNK_SIZE
    };
    let stream = ByteStream::read_from()
        .path(path)
        .offset(chunk_index * CHUNK_SIZE)
        .length(Length::Exact(this_chunk))
        .build()
        .await
        .unwrap();

    // Chunk index needs to start at 0, but part numbers start at 1.
    let part_number = (chunk_index as i32) + 1;
    let upload_part_res = client
        .upload_part()
        .key(&key)
        .bucket(&bucket_name)
        .upload_id(upload_id)
        .body(stream)
        .part_number(part_number)
        .send()
        .await?;

    upload_parts.push(
```

```
            CompletedPart::builder()
                .e_tag(upload_part_res.e_tag.unwrap_or_default())
                .part_number(part_number)
                .build(),
        );
    }
```

```
    // upload_parts: Vec<aws_sdk_s3::types::CompletedPart>
    let completed_multipart_upload: CompletedMultipartUpload =
CompletedMultipartUpload::builder()
        .set_parts(Some(upload_parts))
        .build();

    let _complete_multipart_upload_res = client
        .complete_multipart_upload()
        .bucket(&bucket_name)
        .key(&key)
        .multipart_upload(completed_multipart_upload)
        .upload_id(upload_id)
        .send()
        .await?;
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 CreateMultipartUpload를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **CreatePresignedPost** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreatePresignedPost`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

미리 서명된 POST URL을 생성합니다.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a presigned POST URL with conditions.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="s3Client">The Amazon S3 client.</param>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket.</param>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The object key (path) where the uploaded file
 will be stored.</param>
    /// <param name="expires">When the presigned URL expires.</param>
    /// <param name="fields">Dictionary of fields to add to the form.</param>
    /// <param name="conditions">List of conditions to apply.</param>
    /// <returns>A CreatePresignedPostResponse object with URL and form fields.</
returns>
    public async Task<CreatePresignedPostResponse> CreatePresignedPostAsync(
        IAmazonS3 s3Client,
        string bucketName,
        string objectKey,
        DateTime expires,
        Dictionary<string, string>? fields = null,
        List<S3PostCondition>? conditions = null)
    {
        var request = new CreatePresignedPostRequest
        {
            BucketName = bucketName,
            Key = objectKey,
            Expires = expires
        };

        // Add custom fields if provided
        if (fields != null)
        {
            foreach (var field in fields)
            {
                request.Fields.Add(field.Key, field.Value);
            }
        }

        // Add conditions if provided
        if (conditions != null)
        {
            foreach (var condition in conditions)
            {
                request.Conditions.Add(condition);
            }
```

```
        }

        return await s3Client.CreatePresignedPostAsync(request);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 CreatePresignedPostAWS SDK for .NET 를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DeleteBucket** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteBucket의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기
- S3 시작하기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Shows how to delete an Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Amazon S3 client object.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the Amazon S3 bucket to
delete.</param>
        /// <returns>A boolean value that represents the success or failure of
        /// the delete operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> DeleteBucketAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string
bucketName)
        {
```

```
            try
            {
                var request = new DeleteBucketRequest { BucketName =
 bucketName, };

                await client.DeleteBucketAsync(request);
                return true;
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error deleting bucket: {ex.Message}");
                return false;
            }
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteBucket을 참조하십시오.

Bash

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function delete_bucket
#
# This function deletes the specified bucket.
```

```
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the bucket.

# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function delete_bucket() {
  local bucket_name=$1
  local response

  response=$(aws s3api delete-bucket \
    --bucket "$bucket_name")

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ $? -ne 0 ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports s3api delete-bucket failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteBucket을 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::deleteBucket(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                              const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfig)
 {

    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);

    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteBucketRequest request;
```

```
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);

    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteBucketOutcome outcome =
            client.DeleteBucket(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::S3::S3Error &err = outcome.GetError();
        std::cerr << "Error: deleteBucket: " <<
                  err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "The bucket was deleted" << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DeleteBucket을 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

다음 명령은 이름이 `amzn-s3-demo-bucket`인 버킷을 삭제합니다.

```
aws s3api delete-bucket --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket --region us-east-1
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteBucket을 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "io"
 "log"
 "os"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/s3/manager"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// BucketBasics encapsulates the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
 actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains S3Client, an Amazon S3 service client that is used to perform
 bucket
// and object actions.
type BucketBasics struct {
 S3Client *s3.Client
}



// DeleteBucket deletes a bucket. The bucket must be empty or an error is
 returned.
func (basics BucketBasics) DeleteBucket(ctx context.Context, bucketName string)
 error {
 _, err := basics.S3Client.DeleteBucket(ctx, &s3.DeleteBucketInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName)})
 if err != nil {
  var noBucket *types.NoSuchBucket
  if errors.As(err, &noBucket) {
   log.Printf("Bucket %s does not exist.\n", bucketName)
   err = noBucket
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't delete bucket %v. Here's why: %v\n", bucketName, err)
  }
 } else {
```

```
  err = s3.NewBucketNotExistsWaiter(basics.S3Client).Wait(
   ctx, &s3.HeadBucketInput{Bucket: aws.String(bucketName)}, time.Minute)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Failed attempt to wait for bucket %s to be deleted.\n",
 bucketName)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Deleted %s.\n", bucketName)
  }
 }
 return err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 DeleteBucket을 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Deletes an S3 bucket asynchronously.
     *
     * @param bucket the name of the bucket to be deleted
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the bucket
 deletion is successful, or throws a {@link RuntimeException}
     * if an error occurs during the deletion process
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteBucketAsync(String bucket) {
        DeleteBucketRequest deleteBucketRequest = DeleteBucketRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucket)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<DeleteBucketResponse> response =
 getAsyncClient().deleteBucket(deleteBucketRequest);
```

```
        response.whenComplete((deleteRes, ex) -> {
            if (deleteRes != null) {
                logger.info(bucket + " was deleted.");
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException("An S3 exception occurred during
 bucket deletion", ex);
            }
        });
        return response.thenApply(r -> null);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteBucket을 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

버킷을 삭제합니다.

```
import {
  DeleteBucketCommand,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Delete an Amazon S3 bucket.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});
  const command = new DeleteBucketCommand({
    Bucket: bucketName,
  });
```

```
  try {
    await client.send(command);
    console.log("Bucket was deleted.");
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof S3ServiceException &&
      caught.name === "NoSuchBucket"
    ) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while deleting bucket. The bucket doesn't exist.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while deleting the bucket. ${caught.name}:
 ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteBucket을 참조하십시오.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

빈 버킷을 삭제합니다.

```
        $s3client = new Aws\S3\S3Client(['region' => 'us-west-2']);

        try {
```

```
            $this->s3client->deleteBucket([
                'Bucket' => $this->bucketName,
            ]);
            echo "Deleted bucket $this->bucketName.\n";
        } catch (Exception $exception) {
            echo "Failed to delete $this->bucketName with error: " . $exception-
>getMessage();
            exit("Please fix error with bucket deletion before continuing.");
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 DeleteBucket을 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예시 1: 이 명령은 'test-files' 버킷에서 모든 객체 및 객체 버전을 제거한 다음 버킷을 삭제합니다. 명령을 실행하면 계속 진행하기 전에 확인하라는 메시지가 표시됩니다. 확인 메시지를 차단하려면 -Force 스위치를 추가합니다. 비어 있지 않은 버킷은 삭제할 수 없다는 점에 유의하세요.

```
Remove-S3Bucket -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -DeleteBucketContent
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteBucket을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예시 1: 이 명령은 'test-files' 버킷에서 모든 객체 및 객체 버전을 제거한 다음 버킷을 삭제합니다. 명령을 실행하면 계속 진행하기 전에 확인하라는 메시지가 표시됩니다. 확인 메시지를 차단하려면 -Force 스위치를 추가합니다. 비어 있지 않은 버킷은 삭제할 수 없다는 점에 유의하세요.

```
Remove-S3Bucket -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -DeleteBucketContent
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteBucket을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class BucketWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 bucket actions."""

    def __init__(self, bucket):
        """
        :param bucket: A Boto3 Bucket resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                       that wraps bucket actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.bucket = bucket
        self.name = bucket.name


    def delete(self):
        """
        Delete the bucket. The bucket must be empty or an error is raised.
        """
        try:
            self.bucket.delete()
            self.bucket.wait_until_not_exists()
            logger.info("Bucket %s successfully deleted.", self.bucket.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete bucket %s.", self.bucket.name)
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteBucket를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
# Deletes the objects in an Amazon S3 bucket and deletes the bucket.
#
# @param bucket [Aws::S3::Bucket] The bucket to empty and delete.
def delete_bucket(bucket)
  puts("\nDo you want to delete all of the objects as well as the bucket (y/n)?
")
  answer = gets.chomp.downcase
  if answer == 'y'
    bucket.objects.batch_delete!
    bucket.delete
    puts("Emptied and deleted bucket #{bucket.name}.\n")
  end
rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
  puts("Couldn't empty and delete bucket #{bucket.name}.")
  puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
  raise
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 DeleteBucket을 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
pub async fn delete_bucket(
    client: &aws_sdk_s3::Client,
    bucket_name: &str,
) -> Result<(), S3ExampleError> {
    let resp = client.delete_bucket().bucket(bucket_name).send().await;
    match resp {
        Ok(_) => Ok(()),
        Err(err) => {
            if err
                .as_service_error()
                .and_then(aws_sdk_s3::error::ProvideErrorMetadata::code)
                == Some("NoSuchBucket")
            {
                Ok(())
            } else {
                Err(S3ExampleError::from(err))
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DeleteBucket을 참조하십시오.

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP API

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.

        lo_s3->deletebucket(
            iv_bucket = iv_bucket_name ).
        MESSAGE 'Deleted S3 bucket.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_nosuchbucket.
        MESSAGE 'Bucket does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
```

```
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API의 DeleteBucket을 참조하십시오.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSS3

    public func deleteBucket(name: String) async throws {
        let input = DeleteBucketInput(
            bucket: name
        )
        do {
            _ = try await client.deleteBucket(input: input)
        }
        catch {
            print("ERROR: ", dump(error, name: "Deleting a bucket"))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 DeleteBucket을 참조하십시오.

CLI로 **DeleteBucketAnalyticsConfiguration** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteBucketAnalyticsConfiguration`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

버킷의 분석 구성 삭제

다음 `delete-bucket-analytics-configuration` 예시에서는 지정된 버킷 및 ID에 대한 분석 구성을 제거합니다.

```
aws s3api delete-bucket-analytics-configuration \
    --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket \
    --id 1
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteBucketAnalyticsConfiguration을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예시 1: 이 명령은 지정된 S3 버킷에서 이름이 'testfilter'인 분석 필터를 제거합니다.

```
Remove-S3BucketAnalyticsConfiguration -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -
AnalyticsId 'testfilter'
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteBucketAnalyticsConfiguration을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예시 1: 이 명령은 지정된 S3 버킷에서 이름이 'testfilter'인 분석 필터를 제거합니다.

```
Remove-S3BucketAnalyticsConfiguration -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -
AnalyticsId 'testfilter'
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteBucketAnalyticsConfiguration을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`DeleteBucketCors`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteBucketCors`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Deletes a CORS configuration from an Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used
        /// to delete the CORS configuration from the bucket.</param>
        private static async Task DeleteCORSConfigurationAsync(AmazonS3Client
client)
        {
            DeleteCORSConfigurationRequest request = new
DeleteCORSConfigurationRequest()
            {
                BucketName = BucketName,
            };
            await client.DeleteCORSConfigurationAsync(request);
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteBucketCors를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

다음 명령은 이름이 `amzn-s3-demo-bucket`인 버킷에서 Cross-Origin Resource Sharing 구성을 삭제합니다.

```
aws s3api delete-bucket-cors --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteBucketCors를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class BucketWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 bucket actions."""

    def __init__(self, bucket):
        """
        :param bucket: A Boto3 Bucket resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                       that wraps bucket actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.bucket = bucket
        self.name = bucket.name


    def delete_cors(self):
        """
        Delete the CORS rules from the bucket.

        :param bucket_name: The name of the bucket to update.
        """
        try:
            self.bucket.Cors().delete()
            logger.info("Deleted CORS from bucket '%s'.", self.bucket.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete CORS from bucket '%s'.",
 self.bucket.name)
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteBucketCors를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-s3'

# Wraps Amazon S3 bucket CORS configuration.
class BucketCorsWrapper
  attr_reader :bucket_cors

  # @param bucket_cors [Aws::S3::BucketCors] A bucket CORS object configured with
 an existing bucket.
  def initialize(bucket_cors)
    @bucket_cors = bucket_cors
  end

  # Deletes the CORS configuration of a bucket.
  #
  # @return [Boolean] True if the CORS rules were deleted; otherwise, false.
  def delete_cors
    @bucket_cors.delete
    true
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't delete CORS rules for #{@bucket_cors.bucket.name}. Here's why:
 #{e.message}"
    false
  end

end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 DeleteBucketCors를 참조하십시오.

CLI로 **DeleteBucketEncryption** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteBucketEncryption의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

버킷의 서버 측 암호화 구성 삭제

다음 delete-bucket-encryption 예시에서는 지정된 버킷의 서버 측 암호화 구성을 삭제합니다.

```
aws s3api delete-bucket-encryption \
    --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteBucketEncryption을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예시 1: 이렇게 하면 제공된 S3 버킷에 대해 활성화된 암호화가 비활성화됩니다.

```
Remove-S3BucketEncryption -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-S3BucketEncryption (DeleteBucketEncryption)" on
 target "s3casetestbucket".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteBucketEncryption을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예시 1: 이렇게 하면 제공된 S3 버킷에 대해 활성화된 암호화가 비활성화됩니다.

```
Remove-S3BucketEncryption -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-S3BucketEncryption (DeleteBucketEncryption)" on
 target "s3casetestbucket".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteBucketEncryption을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **DeleteBucketInventoryConfiguration** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteBucketInventoryConfiguration`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

버킷의 인벤토리 구성 삭제

다음 `delete-bucket-inventory-configuration` 예시에서는 지정된 버킷에 대해 ID가 1인 인벤토리 구성을 삭제합니다.

```
aws s3api delete-bucket-inventory-configuration \
    --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket \
    --id 1
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteBucketInventoryConfiguration을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예시 1: 이 명령은 지정된 S3 버킷에 해당하는 'testInventoryName'이라는 이름의 인벤토리를 제거합니다.

```
Remove-S3BucketInventoryConfiguration -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -
InventoryId 'testInventoryName'
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-S3BucketInventoryConfiguration
 (DeleteBucketInventoryConfiguration)" on target "amzn-s3-demo-bucket".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteBucketInventoryConfiguration을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예시 1: 이 명령은 지정된 S3 버킷에 해당하는 'testInventoryName'이라는 이름의 인벤토리를 제거합니다.

```
Remove-S3BucketInventoryConfiguration -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -
InventoryId 'testInventoryName'
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-S3BucketInventoryConfiguration
 (DeleteBucketInventoryConfiguration)" on target "amzn-s3-demo-bucket".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteBucketInventoryConfiguration을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`DeleteBucketLifecycle`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteBucketLifecycle`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// This method removes the Lifecycle configuration from the named
        /// S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The S3 client object used to call
        /// the RemoveLifecycleConfigAsync method.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">A string representing the name of the
        /// S3 bucket from which the configuration will be removed.</param>
        public static async Task RemoveLifecycleConfigAsync(IAmazonS3 client,
string bucketName)
        {
            var request = new DeleteLifecycleConfigurationRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
            };
            await client.DeleteLifecycleConfigurationAsync(request);
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteBucketLifecycle을 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

다음 명령은 `amzn-s3-demo-bucket`이라는 버킷에서 수명 주기 구성을 삭제합니다.

```
aws s3api delete-bucket-lifecycle --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteBucketLifecycle을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class BucketWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 bucket actions."""

    def __init__(self, bucket):
        """
        :param bucket: A Boto3 Bucket resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                       that wraps bucket actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.bucket = bucket
        self.name = bucket.name


    def delete_lifecycle_configuration(self):
        """
        Remove the lifecycle configuration from the specified bucket.
        """
        try:
            self.bucket.LifecycleConfiguration().delete()
            logger.info(
                "Deleted lifecycle configuration for bucket '%s'.",
 self.bucket.name
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't delete lifecycle configuration for bucket '%s'.",
                self.bucket.name,
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteBucketLifecycle를 참조하십시오.

CLI로 **DeleteBucketMetricsConfiguration** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteBucketMetricsConfiguration`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

버킷의 지표 구성 삭제

다음 `delete-bucket-metrics-configuration` 예시에서는 지정된 버킷 및 ID에 대한 지표 구성을 제거합니다.

```
aws s3api delete-bucket-metrics-configuration \
    --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket \
    --id 123
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteBucketMetricsConfiguration을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예시 1: 이 명령은 지정된 S3 버킷에서 이름이 'testmetrics'인 지표 필터를 제거합니다.

```
Remove-S3BucketMetricsConfiguration -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -MetricsId
 'testmetrics'
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteBucketMetricsConfiguration을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예시 1: 이 명령은 지정된 S3 버킷에서 이름이 'testmetrics'인 지표 필터를 제거합니다.

```
Remove-S3BucketMetricsConfiguration -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -MetricsId
 'testmetrics'
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteBucketMetricsConfiguration을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`DeleteBucketPolicy`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteBucketPolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::deleteBucketPolicy(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                                    const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);

    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteBucketPolicyRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);

    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteBucketPolicyOutcome outcome =
 client.DeleteBucketPolicy(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::S3::S3Error &err = outcome.GetError();
        std::cerr << "Error: deleteBucketPolicy: " <<
                  err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Policy was deleted from the bucket." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
```

```
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DeleteBucketPolicy를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

다음 명령은 이름이 `amzn-s3-demo-bucket`인 버킷에서 버킷 정책을 삭제합니다.

```
aws s3api delete-bucket-policy --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteBucketPolicy를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteBucketPolicyRequest;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */

public class DeleteBucketPolicy {
```

```
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <bucketName>

                Where:
                    bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket to delete the policy from
(for example, bucket1).""";

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        System.out.format("Deleting policy from bucket: \"%s\"\n\n", bucketName);
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        deleteS3BucketPolicy(s3, bucketName);
        s3.close();
    }

    /**
     * Deletes the S3 bucket policy for the specified bucket.
     *
     * @param s3 the {@link S3Client} instance to use for the operation
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket for which the policy should be
deleted
     *
     * @throws S3Exception if there is an error deleting the bucket policy
     */
    public static void deleteS3BucketPolicy(S3Client s3, String bucketName) {
        DeleteBucketPolicyRequest delReq = DeleteBucketPolicyRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .build();

        try {
            s3.deleteBucketPolicy(delReq);
            System.out.println("Done!");
```

```
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteBucketPolicy를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

버킷 정책을 삭제합니다.

```
import {
  DeleteBucketPolicyCommand,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Remove the policy from an Amazon S3 bucket.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});

  try {
    await client.send(
      new DeleteBucketPolicyCommand({
        Bucket: bucketName,
      }),
    );
```

```
    console.log(`Bucket policy deleted from "${bucketName}".`);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof S3ServiceException &&
      caught.name === "NoSuchBucket"
    ) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while deleting policy from ${bucketName}. The bucket
 doesn't exist.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while deleting policy from ${bucketName}.  ${caught.name}:
 ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteBucketPolicy를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun deleteS3BucketPolicy(bucketName: String?) {
    val request =
        DeleteBucketPolicyRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
        }
```

```
    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.deleteBucketPolicy(request)
        println("Done!")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DeleteBucketPolicy를 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예시 1: 이 명령은 지정된 S3 버킷과 연결된 버킷 정책을 제거합니다.

```
Remove-S3BucketPolicy -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteBucketPolicy를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예시 1: 이 명령은 지정된 S3 버킷과 연결된 버킷 정책을 제거합니다.

```
Remove-S3BucketPolicy -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteBucketPolicy를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class BucketWrapper:
```

```
    """Encapsulates S3 bucket actions."""

    def __init__(self, bucket):
        """
        :param bucket: A Boto3 Bucket resource. This is a high-level resource in
Boto3
                       that wraps bucket actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.bucket = bucket
        self.name = bucket.name


    def delete_policy(self):
        """
        Delete the security policy from the bucket.
        """
        try:
            self.bucket.Policy().delete()
            logger.info("Deleted policy for bucket '%s'.", self.bucket.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't delete policy for bucket '%s'.", self.bucket.name
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteBucketPolicy를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
# Wraps an Amazon S3 bucket policy.
```

```
class BucketPolicyWrapper
  attr_reader :bucket_policy

  # @param bucket_policy [Aws::S3::BucketPolicy] A bucket policy object
 configured with an existing bucket.
  def initialize(bucket_policy)
    @bucket_policy = bucket_policy
  end

  def delete_policy
    @bucket_policy.delete
    true
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't delete the policy from #{@bucket_policy.bucket.name}. Here's
 why: #{e.message}"
    false
  end

end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 DeleteBucketPolicy를 참조하십시오.

CLI로 **DeleteBucketReplication** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteBucketReplication의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

다음 명령은 amzn-s3-demo-bucket이라는 버킷에서 복제 구성을 삭제합니다.

```
aws s3api delete-bucket-replication --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteBucketReplication을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'이라는 버킷과 연결된 복제 구성을 삭제합니다. 이 작업에는 s3:DeleteReplicationConfiguration 작업에 대한 권한이 필요합니다. 작업이 진행되기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다. 확인 메시지를 차단하려면 -Force 스위치를 사용하세요.

```
Remove-S3BucketReplication -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteBucketReplication을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'이라는 버킷과 연결된 복제 구성을 삭제합니다. 이 작업에는 s3:DeleteReplicationConfiguration 작업에 대한 권한이 필요합니다. 작업이 진행되기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다. 확인 메시지를 차단하려면 -Force 스위치를 사용하세요.

```
Remove-S3BucketReplication -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteBucketReplication을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **`DeleteBucketTagging`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteBucketTagging`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

다음 명령은 `amzn-s3-demo-bucket`이라는 버킷에서 태그 지정 구성을 삭제합니다.

```
aws s3api delete-bucket-tagging --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteBucketTagging을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예시 1: 이 명령은 지정된 S3 버킷과 연결된 모든 태그를 제거합니다.

```
Remove-S3BucketTagging -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-S3BucketTagging (DeleteBucketTagging)" on target
 "amzn-s3-demo-bucket".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteBucketTagging을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예시 1: 이 명령은 지정된 S3 버킷과 연결된 모든 태그를 제거합니다.

```
Remove-S3BucketTagging -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-S3BucketTagging (DeleteBucketTagging)" on target
 "amzn-s3-demo-bucket".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteBucketTagging을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`DeleteBucketWebsite`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteBucketWebsite`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::deleteBucketWebsite(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                                     const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);
    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteBucketWebsiteRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);

    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteBucketWebsiteOutcome outcome =
            client.DeleteBucketWebsite(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        auto err = outcome.GetError();
        std::cerr << "Error: deleteBucketWebsite: " <<
                  err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Website configuration was removed." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DeleteBucketWebsite를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

다음 명령은 `amzn-s3-demo-bucket`이라는 버킷에서 웹 사이트 구성을 삭제합니다.

```
aws s3api delete-bucket-website --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteBucketWebsite를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteBucketWebsiteRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */

public class DeleteWebsiteConfiguration {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:     <bucketName>

            Where:
                bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket to delete the website
 configuration from.
            """;
```

```
        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        System.out.format("Deleting website configuration for Amazon S3 bucket:
 %s\n", bucketName);
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        deleteBucketWebsiteConfig(s3, bucketName);
        System.out.println("Done!");
        s3.close();
    }

    /**
     * Deletes the website configuration for an Amazon S3 bucket.
     *
     * @param s3 The {@link S3Client} instance used to interact with Amazon S3.
     * @param bucketName The name of the S3 bucket for which the website
 configuration should be deleted.
     * @throws S3Exception If an error occurs while deleting the website
 configuration.
     */
    public static void deleteBucketWebsiteConfig(S3Client s3, String bucketName)
 {
        DeleteBucketWebsiteRequest delReq = DeleteBucketWebsiteRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .build();

        try {
            s3.deleteBucketWebsite(delReq);

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.out.println("Failed to delete website configuration!");
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteBucketWebsite를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

버킷에서 웹 사이트 구성을 삭제합니다.

```
import {
  DeleteBucketWebsiteCommand,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Remove the website configuration for a bucket.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});

  try {
    await client.send(
      new DeleteBucketWebsiteCommand({
        Bucket: bucketName,
      }),
    );
    // The response code will be successful for both removed configurations and
    // configurations that did not exist in the first place.
    console.log(
      `The bucket "${bucketName}" is not longer configured as a website, or it
 never was.`,
    );
  } catch (caught) {
```

```
    if (
      caught instanceof S3ServiceException &&
      caught.name === "NoSuchBucket"
    ) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while removing website configuration from ${bucketName}.
 The bucket doesn't exist.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while removing website configuration from ${bucketName}.
 ${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteBucketWebsite를 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예시 1: 이 명령은 지정된 S3 버킷의 정적 웹 사이트 호스팅 속성을 비활성화합니다.

```
Remove-S3BucketWebsite -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-S3BucketWebsite (DeleteBucketWebsite)" on target
 "amzn-s3-demo-bucket".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteBucketWebsite를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예시 1: 이 명령은 지정된 S3 버킷의 정적 웹 사이트 호스팅 속성을 비활성화합니다.

```
Remove-S3BucketWebsite -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-S3BucketWebsite (DeleteBucketWebsite)" on target
 "amzn-s3-demo-bucket".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteBucketWebsite를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`DeleteObject`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteObject`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- Amazon S3 객체 무결성 작업
- 버전이 지정된 객체 작업

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

버저닝되지 않은 S3 버킷에서 객체를 삭제합니다.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;

/// <summary>
/// This example shows how to delete an object from a non-versioned Amazon
/// Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket.
/// </summary>
public class DeleteObject
{
    /// <summary>
    /// The Main method initializes the necessary variables and then calls
    /// the DeleteObjectNonVersionedBucketAsync method to delete the object
    /// named by the keyName parameter.
    /// </summary>
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        const string bucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket";
        const string keyName = "testfile.txt";

        // If the Amazon S3 bucket is located in an AWS Region other than the
        // Region of the default account, define the AWS Region for the
        // Amazon S3 bucket in your call to the AmazonS3Client constructor.
        // For example RegionEndpoint.USWest2.
        IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client();
        await DeleteObjectNonVersionedBucketAsync(client, bucketName,
keyName);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// The DeleteObjectNonVersionedBucketAsync takes care of deleting the
    /// desired object from the named bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="client">An initialized Amazon S3 client used to delete
    /// an object from an Amazon S3 bucket.</param>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket from which the
    /// object will be deleted.</param>
    /// <param name="keyName">The name of the object to delete.</param>
    public static async Task DeleteObjectNonVersionedBucketAsync(IAmazonS3
client, string bucketName, string keyName)
    {
```

```
            try
            {
                var deleteObjectRequest = new DeleteObjectRequest
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    Key = keyName,
                };

                Console.WriteLine($"Deleting object: {keyName}");
                await client.DeleteObjectAsync(deleteObjectRequest);
                Console.WriteLine($"Object: {keyName} deleted from
{bucketName}.");
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error encountered on server.
Message:'{ex.Message}' when deleting an object.");
            }
        }
    }
```

버저닝된 S3 버킷에서 객체를 삭제합니다.

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.S3;
    using Amazon.S3.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example creates an object in an Amazon Simple Storage Service
    /// (Amazon S3) bucket and then deletes the object version that was
    /// created.
    /// </summary>
    public class DeleteObjectVersion
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string bucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket";
            string keyName = "verstioned-object.txt";

            // If the AWS Region of the default user is different from the AWS
```

```
            // Region of the Amazon S3 bucket, pass the AWS Region of the
            // bucket region to the Amazon S3 client object's constructor.
            // Define it like this:
            //      RegionEndpoint bucketRegion = RegionEndpoint.USWest2;
            IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client();

            await CreateAndDeleteObjectVersionAsync(client, bucketName, keyName);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method creates and then deletes a versioned object.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
        /// create and delete the object.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the Amazon S3 bucket where the
        /// object will be created and deleted.</param>
        /// <param name="keyName">The key name of the object to create.</param>
        public static async Task CreateAndDeleteObjectVersionAsync(IAmazonS3
client, string bucketName, string keyName)
        {
            try
            {
                // Add a sample object.
                string versionID = await PutAnObject(client, bucketName,
keyName);

                // Delete the object by specifying an object key and a version
ID.
                DeleteObjectRequest request = new DeleteObjectRequest()
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    Key = keyName,
                    VersionId = versionID,
                };

                Console.WriteLine("Deleting an object");
                await client.DeleteObjectAsync(request);
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error: {ex.Message}");
            }
        }
```

```
        /// <summary>
        /// This method is used to create the temporary Amazon S3 object.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 object which will be
 used
        /// to create the temporary Amazon S3 object.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the Amazon S3 bucket where the
 object
        /// will be created.</param>
        /// <param name="objectKey">The name of the Amazon S3 object co create.</
param>
        /// <returns>The Version ID of the created object.</returns>
        public static async Task<string> PutAnObject(IAmazonS3 client, string
 bucketName, string objectKey)
        {
            PutObjectRequest request = new PutObjectRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = objectKey,
                ContentBody = "This is the content body!",
            };

            PutObjectResponse response = await client.PutObjectAsync(request);
            return response.VersionId;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteObject를 참조하십시오.

Bash

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
```

```
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function delete_item_in_bucket
#
# This function deletes the specified file from the specified bucket.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the bucket.
#       $2 - The key (file name) in the bucket to delete.

# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function delete_item_in_bucket() {
  local bucket_name=$1
  local key=$2
  local response

  response=$(aws s3api delete-object \
    --bucket "$bucket_name" \
    --key "$key")

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ $? -ne 0 ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR:  AWS reports s3api delete-object operation failed.\n
$response"
    return 1
  fi
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteBucket을 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::deleteObject(const Aws::String &objectKey,
                              const Aws::String &fromBucket,
                              const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfig)
 {
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);
    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteObjectRequest request;

    request.WithKey(objectKey)
            .WithBucket(fromBucket);

    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteObjectOutcome outcome =
            client.DeleteObject(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        auto err = outcome.GetError();
        std::cerr << "Error: deleteObject: " <<
                  err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted the object." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DeleteObject를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

다음 명령은 이름이 `amzn-s3-demo-bucket`인 버킷에서 `test.txt`라는 객체를 삭제합니다.

```
aws s3api delete-object --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket --key test.txt
```

버킷 버전 관리가 활성화된 경우 출력에는 삭제 마커의 버전 ID가 포함됩니다.

```
{
  "VersionId": "9_gKg5vG56F.TTEUdwkxGpJ3tNDlWlGq",
  "DeleteMarker": true
}
```

객체를 삭제하는 방법에 대한 자세한 내용은 Amazon S3 개발자 안내서의 객체 삭제를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteBucket을 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/s3/manager"
```

```
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// S3Actions wraps S3 service actions.
type S3Actions struct {
 S3Client  *s3.Client
 S3Manager *manager.Uploader
}



// DeleteObject deletes an object from a bucket.
func (actor S3Actions) DeleteObject(ctx context.Context, bucket string, key
 string, versionId string, bypassGovernance bool) (bool, error) {
 deleted := false
 input := &s3.DeleteObjectInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucket),
  Key:    aws.String(key),
 }
 if versionId != "" {
  input.VersionId = aws.String(versionId)
 }
 if bypassGovernance {
  input.BypassGovernanceRetention = aws.Bool(true)
 }
 _, err := actor.S3Client.DeleteObject(ctx, input)
 if err != nil {
  var noKey *types.NoSuchKey
  var apiErr *smithy.GenericAPIError
  if errors.As(err, &noKey) {
   log.Printf("Object %s does not exist in %s.\n", key, bucket)
   err = noKey
  } else if errors.As(err, &apiErr) {
   switch apiErr.ErrorCode() {
   case "AccessDenied":
    log.Printf("Access denied: cannot delete object %s from %s.\n", key, bucket)
    err = nil
   case "InvalidArgument":
    if bypassGovernance {
     log.Printf("You cannot specify bypass governance on a bucket without lock
 enabled.")
     err = nil
```

```
    }
   }
  }
 } else {
  err = s3.NewObjectNotExistsWaiter(actor.S3Client).Wait(
   ctx, &s3.HeadObjectInput{Bucket: aws.String(bucket), Key: aws.String(key)},
 time.Minute)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Failed attempt to wait for object %s in bucket %s to be deleted.
\n", key, bucket)
  } else {
   deleted = true
  }
 }
 return deleted, err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 DeleteObject를 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Deletes an object from an S3 bucket asynchronously.
     *
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket
     * @param key        the key (file name) of the object to be deleted
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the object has
 been deleted
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteObjectFromBucketAsync(String bucketName,
 String key) {
```

```
        DeleteObjectRequest deleteObjectRequest = DeleteObjectRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(key)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<DeleteObjectResponse> response =
 getAsyncClient().deleteObject(deleteObjectRequest);
        response.whenComplete((deleteRes, ex) -> {
            if (deleteRes != null) {
                logger.info(key + " was deleted");
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException("An S3 exception occurred during
 delete", ex);
            }
        });

        return response.thenApply(r -> null);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteObject를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

객체를 삭제합니다.

```
import {
  DeleteObjectCommand,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
  waitUntilObjectNotExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
```

```
 * Delete one object from an Amazon S3 bucket.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string, key: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName, key }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});

  try {
    await client.send(
      new DeleteObjectCommand({
        Bucket: bucketName,
        Key: key,
      }),
    );
    await waitUntilObjectNotExists(
      { client },
      { Bucket: bucketName, Key: key },
    );
    // A successful delete, or a delete for a non-existent object, both return
    // a 204 response code.
    console.log(
      `The object "${key}" from bucket "${bucketName}" was deleted, or it didn't
 exist.`,
    );
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof S3ServiceException &&
      caught.name === "NoSuchBucket"
    ) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while deleting object from ${bucketName}. The bucket
 doesn't exist.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while deleting object from ${bucketName}.  ${caught.name}:
 ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteObject를 참조하십시오.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public function deleteObject(string $bucketName, string $fileName, array
$args = [])
   {
       $parameters = array_merge(['Bucket' => $bucketName, 'Key' => $fileName],
$args);
       try {
           $this->client->deleteObject($parameters);
           if ($this->verbose) {
               echo "Deleted the object named: $fileName from $bucketName.\n";
           }
       } catch (AwsException $exception) {
           if ($this->verbose) {
               echo "Failed to delete $fileName from $bucketName with error:
{$exception->getMessage()}\n";
               echo "Please fix error with object deletion before continuing.";
           }
           throw $exception;
       }
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 DeleteObject를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

객체를 삭제합니다.

```
class ObjectWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 object actions."""

    def __init__(self, s3_object):
        """
        :param s3_object: A Boto3 Object resource. This is a high-level resource
 in Boto3
                          that wraps object actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.object = s3_object
        self.key = self.object.key


    def delete(self):
        """
        Deletes the object.
        """
        try:
            self.object.delete()
            self.object.wait_until_not_exists()
            logger.info(
                "Deleted object '%s' from bucket '%s'.",
                self.object.key,
                self.object.bucket_name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't delete object '%s' from bucket '%s'.",
                self.object.key,
                self.object.bucket_name,
            )
```

```
            raise
```

객체의 최신 버전을 삭제하여 객체를 이전 버전으로 롤백합니다.

```
def rollback_object(bucket, object_key, version_id):
    """
    Rolls back an object to an earlier version by deleting all versions that
    occurred after the specified rollback version.

    Usage is shown in the usage_demo_single_object function at the end of this
 module.

    :param bucket: The bucket that holds the object to roll back.
    :param object_key: The object to roll back.
    :param version_id: The version ID to roll back to.
    """
    # Versions must be sorted by last_modified date because delete markers are
    # at the end of the list even when they are interspersed in time.
    versions = sorted(
        bucket.object_versions.filter(Prefix=object_key),
        key=attrgetter("last_modified"),
        reverse=True,
    )

    logger.debug(
        "Got versions:\n%s",
        "\n".join(
            [
                f"\t{version.version_id}, last modified {version.last_modified}"
                for version in versions
            ]
        ),
    )

    if version_id in [ver.version_id for ver in versions]:
        print(f"Rolling back to version {version_id}")
        for version in versions:
            if version.version_id != version_id:
                version.delete()
                print(f"Deleted version {version.version_id}")
            else:
```

```
                break

        print(f"Active version is now {bucket.Object(object_key).version_id}")
    else:
        raise KeyError(
            f"{version_id} was not found in the list of versions for "
 f"{object_key}."
        )
```

객체의 활성 삭제 마커를 제거하여 삭제된 객체를 다시 활성화합니다.

```
def revive_object(bucket, object_key):
    """
    Revives a versioned object that was deleted by removing the object's active
    delete marker.
    A versioned object presents as deleted when its latest version is a delete
 marker.
    By removing the delete marker, we make the previous version the latest
 version
    and the object then presents as *not* deleted.

    Usage is shown in the usage_demo_single_object function at the end of this
 module.

    :param bucket: The bucket that contains the object.
    :param object_key: The object to revive.
    """
    # Get the latest version for the object.
    response = s3.meta.client.list_object_versions(
        Bucket=bucket.name, Prefix=object_key, MaxKeys=1
    )

    if "DeleteMarkers" in response:
        latest_version = response["DeleteMarkers"][0]
        if latest_version["IsLatest"]:
            logger.info(
                "Object %s was indeed deleted on %s. Let's revive it.",
                object_key,
                latest_version["LastModified"],
            )
```

```
            obj = bucket.Object(object_key)
            obj.Version(latest_version["VersionId"]).delete()
            logger.info(
                "Revived %s, active version is now %s  with body '%s'",
                object_key,
                obj.version_id,
                obj.get()["Body"].read(),
            )
        else:
            logger.warning(
                "Delete marker is not the latest version for %s!", object_key
            )
    elif "Versions" in response:
        logger.warning("Got an active version for %s, nothing to do.",
 object_key)
    else:
        logger.error("Couldn't get any version info for %s.", object_key)
```

S3 객체에서 삭제 마커를 제거하는 Lambda 핸들러를 생성합니다. 이 핸들러를 사용하면 버전이 지정된 버킷에서 불필요한 삭제 마커를 효율적으로 정리할 수 있습니다.

```
import logging
from urllib import parse
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
logger.setLevel("INFO")

s3 = boto3.client("s3")


def lambda_handler(event, context):
    """
    Removes a delete marker from the specified versioned object.

    :param event: The S3 batch event that contains the ID of the delete marker
                  to remove.
    :param context: Context about the event.
```

```
    :return: A result structure that Amazon S3 uses to interpret the result of
 the
             operation. When the result code is TemporaryFailure, S3 retries the
             operation.
    """
    # Parse job parameters from Amazon S3 batch operations
    invocation_id = event["invocationId"]
    invocation_schema_version = event["invocationSchemaVersion"]

    results = []
    result_code = None
    result_string = None

    task = event["tasks"][0]
    task_id = task["taskId"]

    try:
        obj_key = parse.unquote(task["s3Key"], encoding="utf-8")
        obj_version_id = task["s3VersionId"]
        bucket_name = task["s3BucketArn"].split(":")[-1]

        logger.info(
            "Got task: remove delete marker %s from object %s.", obj_version_id,
 obj_key
        )

        try:
            # If this call does not raise an error, the object version is not a
 delete
            # marker and should not be deleted.
            response = s3.head_object(
                Bucket=bucket_name, Key=obj_key, VersionId=obj_version_id
            )
            result_code = "PermanentFailure"
            result_string = (
                f"Object {obj_key}, ID {obj_version_id} is not " f"a delete
 marker."
            )

            logger.debug(response)
            logger.warning(result_string)
        except ClientError as error:
            delete_marker = error.response["ResponseMetadata"]
["HTTPHeaders"].get(
```

```
                "x-amz-delete-marker", "false"
            )
            if delete_marker == "true":
                logger.info(
                    "Object %s, version %s is a delete marker.", obj_key,
obj_version_id
                )
                try:
                    s3.delete_object(
                        Bucket=bucket_name, Key=obj_key, VersionId=obj_version_id
                    )
                    result_code = "Succeeded"
                    result_string = (
                        f"Successfully removed delete marker "
                        f"{obj_version_id} from object {obj_key}."
                    )
                    logger.info(result_string)
                except ClientError as error:
                    # Mark request timeout as a temporary failure so it will be
retried.
                    if error.response["Error"]["Code"] == "RequestTimeout":
                        result_code = "TemporaryFailure"
                        result_string = (
                            f"Attempt to remove delete marker from  "
                            f"object {obj_key} timed out."
                        )
                        logger.info(result_string)
                    else:
                        raise
            else:
                raise ValueError(
                    f"The x-amz-delete-marker header is either not "
                    f"present or is not 'true'."
                )
    except Exception as error:
        # Mark all other exceptions as permanent failures.
        result_code = "PermanentFailure"
        result_string = str(error)
        logger.exception(error)
    finally:
        results.append(
            {
                "taskId": task_id,
                "resultCode": result_code,
```

```
                "resultString": result_string,
            }
        )
    return {
        "invocationSchemaVersion": invocation_schema_version,
        "treatMissingKeysAs": "PermanentFailure",
        "invocationId": invocation_id,
        "results": results,
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteObject를 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/// Delete an object from a bucket.
pub async fn remove_object(
    client: &aws_sdk_s3::Client,
    bucket: &str,
    key: &str,
) -> Result<(), S3ExampleError> {
    client
        .delete_object()
        .bucket(bucket)
        .key(key)
        .send()
        .await?;

    // There are no modeled errors to handle when deleting an object.

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DeleteObject을 참조하십시오.

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP API

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
        lo_s3->deleteobject(
            iv_bucket = iv_bucket_name
            iv_key = iv_object_key ).
        MESSAGE 'Object deleted from S3 bucket.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_nosuchbucket.
        MESSAGE 'Bucket does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API의 DeleteObject을 참조하십시오.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSS3
```

```
    public func deleteFile(bucket: String, key: String) async throws {
        let input = DeleteObjectInput(
            bucket: bucket,
            key: key
        )

        do {
            _ = try await client.deleteObject(input: input)
        }
        catch {
            print("ERROR: ", dump(error, name: "Deleting a file."))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 DeleteObject를 참조하십시오.

CLI로 **DeleteObjectTagging** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteObjectTagging의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

객체의 태그 세트 삭제

다음 delete-object-tagging 예시에서는 지정된 키가 있는 태그를 객체 doc1.rtf에서 삭제합니다.

```
aws s3api delete-object-tagging \
    --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket \
    --key doc1.rtf
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteObjectTagging을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예시 1: 이 명령은 지정된 S3 버킷에서 'testfile.txt' 키가 있는 객체와 연결된 모든 태그를 제거합니다.

```
Remove-S3ObjectTagSet -Key 'testfile.txt' -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -
Select '^Key'
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-S3ObjectTagSet (DeleteObjectTagging)" on target
 "testfile.txt".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y
testfile.txt
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteObjectTagging을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예시 1: 이 명령은 지정된 S3 버킷에서 'testfile.txt' 키가 있는 객체와 연결된 모든 태그를 제거합니다.

```
Remove-S3ObjectTagSet -Key 'testfile.txt' -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -
Select '^Key'
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-S3ObjectTagSet (DeleteObjectTagging)" on target
 "testfile.txt".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y
testfile.txt
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteObjectTagging을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DeleteObjects** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteObjects의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기
- 버킷의 모든 객체 삭제
- S3 시작하기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

S3 버킷에서 모든 객체를 삭제합니다.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Delete all of the objects stored in an existing Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Amazon S3 client object.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket from which the
        /// contents will be deleted.</param>
        /// <returns>A boolean value that represents the success or failure of
        /// deleting all of the objects in the bucket.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> DeleteBucketContentsAsync(IAmazonS3
client, string bucketName)
        {
            // Iterate over the contents of the bucket and delete all objects.
            var request = new ListObjectsV2Request
```

```
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
            };

            try
            {
                ListObjectsV2Response response;

                do
                {
                    response = await client.ListObjectsV2Async(request);
                    response.S3Objects
                        .ForEach(async obj => await
client.DeleteObjectAsync(bucketName, obj.Key));

                    // If the response is truncated, set the request
ContinuationToken
                    // from the NextContinuationToken property of the response.
                    request.ContinuationToken = response.NextContinuationToken;
                }
                while (response.IsTruncated);

                return true;
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error deleting objects: {ex.Message}");
                return false;
            }
        }
```

버저닝되지 않은 S3 버킷에서 여러 개의 객체를 삭제합니다.

```
    using System;
    using System.Collections.Generic;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.S3;
    using Amazon.S3.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example shows how to delete multiple objects from an Amazon Simple
```

```
    /// Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket.
    /// </summary>
    public class DeleteMultipleObjects
    {
        /// <summary>
        /// The Main method initializes the Amazon S3 client and the name of
        /// the bucket and then passes those values to MultiObjectDeleteAsync.
        /// </summary>
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            const string bucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket";

            // If the Amazon S3 bucket from which you wish to delete objects is
not
            // located in the same AWS Region as the default user, define the
            // AWS Region for the Amazon S3 bucket as a parameter to the client
            // constructor.
            IAmazonS3 s3Client = new AmazonS3Client();

            await MultiObjectDeleteAsync(s3Client, bucketName);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method uses the passed Amazon S3 client to first create and then
        /// delete three files from the named bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
call
        /// Amazon S3 methods.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the Amazon S3 bucket where
objects
        /// will be created and then deleted.</param>
        public static async Task MultiObjectDeleteAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string
bucketName)
        {
            // Create three sample objects which we will then delete.
            var keysAndVersions = await PutObjectsAsync(client, 3, bucketName);

            // Now perform the multi-object delete, passing the key names and
            // version IDs. Since we are working with a non-versioned bucket,
            // the object keys collection includes null version IDs.
            DeleteObjectsRequest multiObjectDeleteRequest = new
DeleteObjectsRequest
            {
```

```
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Objects = keysAndVersions,
            };

            // You can add a specific object key to the delete request using the
            // AddKey method of the multiObjectDeleteRequest.
            try
            {
                DeleteObjectsResponse response = await
client.DeleteObjectsAsync(multiObjectDeleteRequest);
                Console.WriteLine("Successfully deleted all the {0} items",
response.DeletedObjects.Count);
            }
            catch (DeleteObjectsException e)
            {
                PrintDeletionErrorStatus(e);
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Prints the list of errors raised by the call to DeleteObjectsAsync.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="ex">A collection of exceptions returned by the call to
        /// DeleteObjectsAsync.</param>
        public static void PrintDeletionErrorStatus(DeleteObjectsException ex)
        {
            DeleteObjectsResponse errorResponse = ex.Response;
            Console.WriteLine("x {0}", errorResponse.DeletedObjects.Count);

            Console.WriteLine($"Successfully deleted
{errorResponse.DeletedObjects.Count}.");
            Console.WriteLine($"No. of objects failed to delete =
{errorResponse.DeleteErrors.Count}");

            Console.WriteLine("Printing error data...");
            foreach (DeleteError deleteError in errorResponse.DeleteErrors)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Object Key:
{deleteError.Key}\t{deleteError.Code}\t{deleteError.Message}");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method creates simple text file objects that can be used in
```

```
        /// the delete method.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The Amazon S3 client used to call
PutObjectAsync.</param>
        /// <param name="number">The number of objects to create.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket where the objects
        /// will be created.</param>
        /// <returns>A list of keys (object keys) and versions that the calling
        /// method will use to delete the newly created files.</returns>
        public static async Task<List<KeyVersion>> PutObjectsAsync(IAmazonS3
client, int number, string bucketName)
        {
            List<KeyVersion> keys = new List<KeyVersion>();
            for (int i = 0; i < number; i++)
            {
                string key = "ExampleObject-" + new System.Random().Next();
                PutObjectRequest request = new PutObjectRequest
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    Key = key,
                    ContentBody = "This is the content body!",
                };

                PutObjectResponse response = await
client.PutObjectAsync(request);

                // For non-versioned bucket operations, we only need the
                // object key.
                KeyVersion keyVersion = new KeyVersion
                {
                    Key = key,
                };
                keys.Add(keyVersion);
            }

            return keys;
        }
    }
```

버저닝된 S3 버킷에서 여러 개의 객체를 삭제합니다.

```
    using System;
    using System.Collections.Generic;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.S3;
    using Amazon.S3.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example shows how to delete objects in a version-enabled Amazon
    /// Simple StorageService (Amazon S3) bucket.
    /// </summary>
    public class DeleteMultipleObjects
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string bucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket";

            // If the AWS Region for your Amazon S3 bucket is different from
            // the AWS Region of the default user, define the AWS Region for
            // the Amazon S3 bucket and pass it to the client constructor
            // like this:
            // RegionEndpoint bucketRegion = RegionEndpoint.USWest2;
            IAmazonS3 s3Client;

            s3Client = new AmazonS3Client();
            await DeleteMultipleObjectsFromVersionedBucketAsync(s3Client,
bucketName);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method removes multiple versions and objects from a
        /// version-enabled Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
call
        /// DeleteObjectVersionsAsync, DeleteObjectsAsync, and
        /// RemoveDeleteMarkersAsync.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket from which to delete
        /// objects.</param>
        public static async Task
DeleteMultipleObjectsFromVersionedBucketAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string
bucketName)
        {
            // Delete objects (specifying object version in the request).
```

```
            await DeleteObjectVersionsAsync(client, bucketName);

            // Delete objects (without specifying object version in the request).
            var deletedObjects = await DeleteObjectsAsync(client, bucketName);

            // Additional exercise - remove the delete markers Amazon S3 returned
from
            // the preceding response. This results in the objects reappearing
            // in the bucket (you can verify the appearance/disappearance of
            // objects in the console).
            await RemoveDeleteMarkersAsync(client, bucketName, deletedObjects);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Creates and then deletes non-versioned Amazon S3 objects and then
deletes
        /// them again. The method returns a list of the Amazon S3 objects
deleted.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
call
        /// PubObjectsAsync and NonVersionedDeleteAsync.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket where the objects
        /// will be created and then deleted.</param>
        /// <returns>A list of DeletedObjects.</returns>
        public static async Task<List<DeletedObject>>
DeleteObjectsAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string bucketName)
        {
            // Upload the sample objects.
            var keysAndVersions2 = await PutObjectsAsync(client, bucketName, 3);

            // Delete objects using only keys. Amazon S3 creates a delete marker
and
            // returns its version ID in the response.
            List<DeletedObject> deletedObjects = await
NonVersionedDeleteAsync(client, bucketName, keysAndVersions2);
            return deletedObjects;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method creates several temporary objects and then deletes them.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The S3 client.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">Name of the bucket.</param>
```

```
        /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
        public static async Task DeleteObjectVersionsAsync(IAmazonS3 client,
 string bucketName)
        {
            // Upload the sample objects.
            var keysAndVersions1 = await PutObjectsAsync(client, bucketName, 3);

            // Delete the specific object versions.
            await VersionedDeleteAsync(client, bucketName, keysAndVersions1);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Displays the list of information about deleted files to the console.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="e">Error information from the delete process.</param>
        private static void DisplayDeletionErrors(DeleteObjectsException e)
        {
            var errorResponse = e.Response;
            Console.WriteLine($"No. of objects successfully deleted =
 {errorResponse.DeletedObjects.Count}");
            Console.WriteLine($"No. of objects failed to delete =
 {errorResponse.DeleteErrors.Count}");
            Console.WriteLine("Printing error data...");
            foreach (var deleteError in errorResponse.DeleteErrors)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Object Key:
 {deleteError.Key}\t{deleteError.Code}\t{deleteError.Message}");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Delete multiple objects from a version-enabled bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
 call
        /// DeleteObjectVersionsAsync, DeleteObjectsAsync, and
        /// RemoveDeleteMarkersAsync.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket from which to delete
        /// objects.</param>
        /// <param name="keys">A list of key names for the objects to delete.</
param>
        private static async Task VersionedDeleteAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string
 bucketName, List<KeyVersion> keys)
        {
```

```
            var multiObjectDeleteRequest = new DeleteObjectsRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Objects = keys, // This includes the object keys and specific
 version IDs.
            };

            try
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Executing VersionedDelete...");
                DeleteObjectsResponse response = await
 client.DeleteObjectsAsync(multiObjectDeleteRequest);
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully deleted all the
 {response.DeletedObjects.Count} items");
            }
            catch (DeleteObjectsException ex)
            {
                DisplayDeletionErrors(ex);
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Deletes multiple objects from a non-versioned Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
 call
        /// DeleteObjectVersionsAsync, DeleteObjectsAsync, and
        /// RemoveDeleteMarkersAsync.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket from which to delete
        /// objects.</param>
        /// <param name="keys">A list of key names for the objects to delete.</
param>
        /// <returns>A list of the deleted objects.</returns>
        private static async Task<List<DeletedObject>>
 NonVersionedDeleteAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string bucketName, List<KeyVersion>
 keys)
        {
            // Create a request that includes only the object key names.
            DeleteObjectsRequest multiObjectDeleteRequest = new
 DeleteObjectsRequest();
            multiObjectDeleteRequest.BucketName = bucketName;

            foreach (var key in keys)
            {
```

```
                multiObjectDeleteRequest.AddKey(key.Key);
            }

            // Execute DeleteObjectsAsync.
            // The DeleteObjectsAsync method adds a delete marker for each
            // object deleted. You can verify that the objects were removed
            // using the Amazon S3 console.
            DeleteObjectsResponse response;
            try
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Executing NonVersionedDelete...");
                response = await
client.DeleteObjectsAsync(multiObjectDeleteRequest);
                Console.WriteLine("Successfully deleted all the {0} items",
response.DeletedObjects.Count);
            }
            catch (DeleteObjectsException ex)
            {
                DisplayDeletionErrors(ex);
                throw; // Some deletions failed. Investigate before continuing.
            }

            // This response contains the DeletedObjects list which we use to
delete the delete markers.
            return response.DeletedObjects;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Deletes the markers left after deleting the temporary objects.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
call
        /// DeleteObjectVersionsAsync, DeleteObjectsAsync, and
        /// RemoveDeleteMarkersAsync.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket from which to delete
        /// objects.</param>
        /// <param name="deletedObjects">A list of the objects that were
deleted.</param>
        private static async Task RemoveDeleteMarkersAsync(IAmazonS3 client,
string bucketName, List<DeletedObject> deletedObjects)
        {
            var keyVersionList = new List<KeyVersion>();

            foreach (var deletedObject in deletedObjects)
```

```
            {
                KeyVersion keyVersion = new KeyVersion
                {
                    Key = deletedObject.Key,
                    VersionId = deletedObject.DeleteMarkerVersionId,
                };
                keyVersionList.Add(keyVersion);
            }

            // Create another request to delete the delete markers.
            var multiObjectDeleteRequest = new DeleteObjectsRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Objects = keyVersionList,
            };

            // Now, delete the delete marker to bring your objects back to the
 bucket.
            try
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Removing the delete markers .....");
                var deleteObjectResponse = await
 client.DeleteObjectsAsync(multiObjectDeleteRequest);
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully deleted the
 {deleteObjectResponse.DeletedObjects.Count} delete markers");
            }
            catch (DeleteObjectsException ex)
            {
                DisplayDeletionErrors(ex);
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Create temporary Amazon S3 objects to show how object deletion wors
 in an
        /// Amazon S3 bucket with versioning enabled.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
 call
        /// PutObjectAsync to create temporary objects for the example.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">A string representing the name of the S3
        /// bucket where we will create the temporary objects.</param>
        /// <param name="number">The number of temporary objects to create.</
param>
```

```
        /// <returns>A list of the KeyVersion objects.</returns>
        private static async Task<List<KeyVersion>> PutObjectsAsync(IAmazonS3
client, string bucketName, int number)
        {
            var keys = new List<KeyVersion>();

            for (var i = 0; i < number; i++)
            {
                string key = "ObjectToDelete-" + new System.Random().Next();
                PutObjectRequest request = new PutObjectRequest
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    Key = key,
                    ContentBody = "This is the content body!",
                };

                var response = await client.PutObjectAsync(request);
                KeyVersion keyVersion = new KeyVersion
                {
                    Key = key,
                    VersionId = response.VersionId,
                };

                keys.Add(keyVersion);
            }

            return keys;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteObjects를 참조하십시오.

Bash

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
##############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
##############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

##############################################################################
# function delete_items_in_bucket
#
# This function deletes the specified list of keys from the specified bucket.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the bucket.
#       $2 - A list of keys in the bucket to delete.

# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function delete_items_in_bucket() {
  local bucket_name=$1
  local keys=$2
  local response

  # Create the JSON for the items to delete.
  local delete_items
  delete_items="{\"Objects\":["
  for key in $keys; do
    delete_items="$delete_items{\"Key\": \"$key\"},"
  done
  delete_items=${delete_items%?} # Remove the final comma.
  delete_items="$delete_items]}"

  response=$(aws s3api delete-objects \
    --bucket "$bucket_name" \
    --delete "$delete_items")

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ $? -ne 0 ]]; then
```

```
    errecho "ERROR:  AWS reports s3api delete-object operation failed.\n
$response"
    return 1
  fi
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteObjects를 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::deleteObjects(const std::vector<Aws::String> &objectKeys,
                               const Aws::String &fromBucket,
                               const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);
    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteObjectsRequest request;

    Aws::S3::Model::Delete deleteObject;
    for (const Aws::String &objectKey: objectKeys) {

 deleteObject.AddObjects(Aws::S3::Model::ObjectIdentifier().WithKey(objectKey));
    }

    request.SetDelete(deleteObject);
    request.SetBucket(fromBucket);

    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteObjectsOutcome outcome =
            client.DeleteObjects(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        auto err = outcome.GetError();
        std::cerr << "Error deleting objects. " <<
```

```
                    err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted the objects.";
        for (size_t i = 0; i < objectKeys.size(); ++i) {
            std::cout << objectKeys[i];
            if (i < objectKeys.size() - 1) {
                std::cout << ", ";
            }
        }

        std::cout << " from bucket " << fromBucket << "." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DeleteObjects를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

다음 명령은 이름이 `amzn-s3-demo-bucket`인 버킷에서 객체를 삭제합니다.

```
aws s3api delete-objects --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket --delete file://delete.json
```

`delete.json`은 삭제할 객체를 지정하는 현재 디렉터리의 JSON 문서입니다.

```
{
  "Objects": [
    {
      "Key": "test1.txt"
    }
  ],
  "Quiet": false
}
```

출력:

```
{
```

```
    "Deleted": [
        {
            "DeleteMarkerVersionId": "mYAT5Mc6F7aeUL8SS7FAAqUPO1koHwzU",
            "Key": "test1.txt",
            "DeleteMarker": true
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteObjects를 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/s3/manager"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// S3Actions wraps S3 service actions.
type S3Actions struct {
 S3Client  *s3.Client
 S3Manager *manager.Uploader
}
```

```
// DeleteObjects deletes a list of objects from a bucket.
func (actor S3Actions) DeleteObjects(ctx context.Context, bucket string, objects
 []types.ObjectIdentifier, bypassGovernance bool) error {
 if len(objects) == 0 {
  return nil
 }

 input := s3.DeleteObjectsInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucket),
  Delete: &types.Delete{
   Objects: objects,
   Quiet:   aws.Bool(true),
  },
 }
 if bypassGovernance {
  input.BypassGovernanceRetention = aws.Bool(true)
 }
 delOut, err := actor.S3Client.DeleteObjects(ctx, &input)
 if err != nil || len(delOut.Errors) > 0 {
  log.Printf("Error deleting objects from bucket %s.\n", bucket)
  if err != nil {
   var noBucket *types.NoSuchBucket
   if errors.As(err, &noBucket) {
    log.Printf("Bucket %s does not exist.\n", bucket)
    err = noBucket
   }
  } else if len(delOut.Errors) > 0 {
   for _, outErr := range delOut.Errors {
    log.Printf("%s: %s\n", *outErr.Key, *outErr.Message)
   }
   err = fmt.Errorf("%s", *delOut.Errors[0].Message)
  }
 } else {
  for _, delObjs := range delOut.Deleted {
   err = s3.NewObjectNotExistsWaiter(actor.S3Client).Wait(
    ctx, &s3.HeadObjectInput{Bucket: aws.String(bucket), Key: delObjs.Key},
 time.Minute)
   if err != nil {
    log.Printf("Failed attempt to wait for object %s to be deleted.\n",
 *delObjs.Key)
   } else {
```

```
    log.Printf("Deleted %s.\n", *delObjs.Key)
   }
  }
 }
 return err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 DeleteObjects를 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.sync.RequestBody;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ObjectIdentifier;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.Delete;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteObjectsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

import java.util.ArrayList;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
```

```
public class DeleteMultiObjects {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:    <bucketName>

            Where:
               bucketName - the Amazon S3 bucket name.
            """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        deleteBucketObjects(s3, bucketName);
        s3.close();
    }

    /**
     * Deletes multiple objects from an Amazon S3 bucket.
     *
     * @param s3 An Amazon S3 client object.
     * @param bucketName The name of the Amazon S3 bucket to delete objects from.
     */
    public static void deleteBucketObjects(S3Client s3, String bucketName) {
        // Upload three sample objects to the specfied Amazon S3 bucket.
        ArrayList<ObjectIdentifier> keys = new ArrayList<>();
        PutObjectRequest putOb;
        ObjectIdentifier objectId;

        for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++) {
            String keyName = "delete object example " + i;
            objectId = ObjectIdentifier.builder()
                .key(keyName)
                .build();
```

```
            putOb = PutObjectRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(keyName)
                .build();

            s3.putObject(putOb, RequestBody.fromString(keyName));
            keys.add(objectId);
        }

        System.out.println(keys.size() + " objects successfully created.");

        // Delete multiple objects in one request.
        Delete del = Delete.builder()
            .objects(keys)
            .build();

        try {
            DeleteObjectsRequest multiObjectDeleteRequest =
 DeleteObjectsRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .delete(del)
                .build();

            s3.deleteObjects(multiObjectDeleteRequest);
            System.out.println("Multiple objects are deleted!");

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteObjects를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

여러 객체를 삭제합니다.

```
import {
  DeleteObjectsCommand,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
  waitUntilObjectNotExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Delete multiple objects from an S3 bucket.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string, keys: string[] }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName, keys }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});

  try {
    const { Deleted } = await client.send(
      new DeleteObjectsCommand({
        Bucket: bucketName,
        Delete: {
          Objects: keys.map((k) => ({ Key: k })),
        },
      }),
    );
    for (const key in keys) {
      await waitUntilObjectNotExists(
        { client },
        { Bucket: bucketName, Key: key },
      );
    }
    console.log(
```

```
      `Successfully deleted ${Deleted.length} objects from S3 bucket. Deleted
 objects:`,
    );
    console.log(Deleted.map((d) => ` • ${d.Key}`).join("\n"));
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof S3ServiceException &&
      caught.name === "NoSuchBucket"
    ) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while deleting objects from ${bucketName}. The bucket
 doesn't exist.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while deleting objects from ${bucketName}.
 ${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteObjects를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun deleteBucketObjects(
    bucketName: String,
    objectName: String,
) {
    val objectId =
```

```
        ObjectIdentifier {
            key = objectName
        }

    val delOb =
        Delete {
            objects = listOf(objectId)
        }

    val request =
        DeleteObjectsRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
            delete = delOb
        }

    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.deleteObjects(request)
        println("$objectName was deleted from $bucketName")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DeleteObjects를 참조하십시오.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

키 목록에서 객체 세트를 삭제합니다.

```
        $s3client = new Aws\S3\S3Client(['region' => 'us-west-2']);

        try {
            $objects = [];
            foreach ($contents['Contents'] as $content) {
                $objects[] = [
```

```
                    'Key' => $content['Key'],
                ];
            }
            $this->s3client->deleteObjects([
                'Bucket' => $this->bucketName,
                'Delete' => [
                    'Objects' => $objects,
                ],
            ]);
            $check = $this->s3client->listObjectsV2([
                'Bucket' => $this->bucketName,
            ]);
            if (isset($check['Contents']) && count($check['Contents']) > 0) {
                throw new Exception("Bucket wasn't empty.");
            }
            echo "Deleted all objects and folders from $this->bucketName.\n";
        } catch (Exception $exception) {
            echo "Failed to delete $fileName from $this->bucketName with error:
 " . $exception->getMessage();
            exit("Please fix error with object deletion before continuing.");
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 DeleteObjects를 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예시 1: 이 명령은 "test-files" 버킷에서 "sample.txt" 객체를 제거합니다. 명령이 실행되기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다. 확인 메시지를 차단하려면 -Force 스위치를 사용하세요.

```
Remove-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Key sample.txt
```

예시 2: 이 명령은 버킷이 객체 버전을 활성화하도록 구성된 경우 “test-files” 버킷에서 지정된 버전의 “sample.txt” 객체를 제거합니다.

```
Remove-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Key sample.txt -VersionId
 HLbxnx6V9omT6AQYVpks8mmFKQcejpqt
```

예시 3: 이 명령은 단일 배치 작업으로 "test-files" 버킷에서 "sample1.txt", "sample2.txt" 및 "sample3.txt" 객체를 제거합니다. 서비스 응답에는 삭제의 성공 또는 오류 상태에 관계없이 처리된 모든 키가 나열됩니다. 서비스에서 처리하지 못한 키에 대한 오류만 가져오려면 -ReportErrorsOnly 파라미터를 추가합니다. 이 파라미터는 -Quiet라는 별칭으로 지정할 수도 있습니다.

```
Remove-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -KeyCollection @( "sample1.txt",
 "sample2.txt", "sample3.txt" )
```

예시 4: 이 예시는 -keyCollection 파라미터와 함께 인라인 표현식을 사용하여 삭제할 객체의 키를 가져옵니다. Get-S3Object는 Amazon.S3.Model.S3Object 인스턴스의 컬렉션을 반환하며, 각 인스턴스에는 객체를 식별하는 유형 문자열의 키 멤버가 있습니다.

```
Remove-S3Object -bucketname "amzn-s3-demo-bucket" -KeyCollection (Get-S3Object
 "test-files" -KeyPrefix "prefix/subprefix" | select -ExpandProperty Key)
```

예시 5: 이 예시는 버킷에서 키 접두사 “prefix/subprefix”가 있는 모든 객체를 가져와 삭제합니다. 들어오는 객체는 한 번에 하나씩 처리됩니다. 대규모 컬렉션의 경우, 컬렉션을 cmdlet의 -InputObject(별칭 -S3ObjectCollection) 파라미터에 전달하여 서비스를 한 번 직접적으로 호출함으로써 일괄 삭제가 이루어지도록 하는 것이 좋습니다.

```
Get-S3Object -BucketName "amzn-s3-demo-bucket" -KeyPrefix "prefix/subprefix" |
 Remove-S3Object -Force
```

예시 6: 이 예시는 삭제 마커를 나타내는 Amazon.S3.Model.S3ObjectVersion 인스턴스 컬렉션을 cmdlet으로 파이프하여 삭제합니다. 들어오는 객체는 한 번에 하나씩 처리됩니다. 대규모 컬렉션의 경우, 컬렉션을 cmdlet의 -InputObject(별칭 -S3ObjectCollection) 파라미터에 전달하여 서비스를 한 번 직접적으로 호출함으로써 일괄 삭제가 이루어지도록 하는 것이 좋습니다.

```
(Get-S3Version -BucketName "amzn-s3-demo-bucket").Versions | Where
 {$_.IsDeleteMarker -eq "True"} | Remove-S3Object -Force
```

예시 7: 이 스크립트는 -KeyAndVersionCollection 파라미터와 함께 사용할 객체의 배열을 구성하여 객체 집합(이 경우에는 삭제 마커)을 일괄 삭제하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

```
$keyVersions = @()
$markers = (Get-S3Version -BucketName $BucketName).Versions | Where
 {$_.IsDeleteMarker -eq "True"}
```

```
foreach ($marker in $markers) { $keyVersions += @{ Key = $marker.Key; VersionId =
 $marker.VersionId } }
Remove-S3Object -BucketName $BucketName -KeyAndVersionCollection $keyVersions -
Force
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteObjects를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예시 1: 이 명령은 "test-files" 버킷에서 "sample.txt" 객체를 제거합니다. 명령이 실행되기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다. 확인 메시지를 차단하려면 -Force 스위치를 사용하세요.

```
Remove-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Key sample.txt
```

예시 2: 이 명령은 버킷이 객체 버전을 활성화하도록 구성된 경우 “test-files” 버킷에서 지정된 버전의 “sample.txt” 객체를 제거합니다.

```
Remove-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Key sample.txt -VersionId
 HLbxnx6V9omT6AQYVpks8mmFKQcejpqt
```

예시 3: 이 명령은 단일 배치 작업으로 "test-files" 버킷에서 "sample1.txt", "sample2.txt" 및 "sample3.txt" 객체를 제거합니다. 서비스 응답에는 삭제의 성공 또는 오류 상태에 관계없이 처리된 모든 키가 나열됩니다. 서비스에서 처리하지 못한 키에 대한 오류만 가져오려면 -ReportErrorsOnly 파라미터를 추가합니다. 이 파라미터는 -Quiet라는 별칭으로 지정할 수도 있습니다.

```
Remove-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -KeyCollection @( "sample1.txt",
 "sample2.txt", "sample3.txt" )
```

예시 4: 이 예시는 -keyCollection 파라미터와 함께 인라인 표현식을 사용하여 삭제할 객체의 키를 가져옵니다. Get-S3Object는 Amazon.S3.Model.S3Object 인스턴스의 컬렉션을 반환하며, 각 인스턴스에는 객체를 식별하는 유형 문자열의 키 멤버가 있습니다.

```
Remove-S3Object -bucketname "amzn-s3-demo-bucket" -KeyCollection (Get-S3Object
 "test-files" -KeyPrefix "prefix/subprefix" | select -ExpandProperty Key)
```

예시 5: 이 예시는 버킷에서 키 접두사 “prefix/subprefix”가 있는 모든 객체를 가져와 삭제합니다. 들어오는 객체는 한 번에 하나씩 처리됩니다. 대규모 컬렉션의 경우, 컬렉션을 cmdlet의 -InputObject(별칭 -S3ObjectCollection) 파라미터에 전달하여 서비스를 한 번 직접적으로 호출함으로써 일괄 삭제가 이루어지도록 하는 것이 좋습니다.

```
Get-S3Object -BucketName "amzn-s3-demo-bucket" -KeyPrefix "prefix/subprefix" |
 Remove-S3Object -Force
```

예시 6: 이 예시는 삭제 마커를 나타내는 Amazon.S3.Model.S3ObjectVersion 인스턴스 컬렉션을 cmdlet으로 파이프하여 삭제합니다. 들어오는 객체는 한 번에 하나씩 처리됩니다. 대규모 컬렉션의 경우, 컬렉션을 cmdlet의 -InputObject(별칭 -S3ObjectCollection) 파라미터에 전달하여 서비스를 한 번 직접적으로 호출함으로써 일괄 삭제가 이루어지도록 하는 것이 좋습니다.

```
(Get-S3Version -BucketName "amzn-s3-demo-bucket").Versions | Where
 {$_.IsDeleteMarker -eq "True"} | Remove-S3Object -Force
```

예시 7: 이 스크립트는 -KeyAndVersionCollection 파라미터와 함께 사용할 객체의 배열을 구성하여 객체 집합(이 경우에는 삭제 마커)을 일괄 삭제하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

```
$keyVersions = @()
$markers = (Get-S3Version -BucketName $BucketName).Versions | Where
 {$_.IsDeleteMarker -eq "True"}
foreach ($marker in $markers) { $keyVersions += @{ Key = $marker.Key; VersionId =
 $marker.VersionId } }
Remove-S3Object -BucketName $BucketName -KeyAndVersionCollection $keyVersions -
Force
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteObjects를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

객체 키 목록을 사용하여 객체 세트를 삭제합니다.

```
class ObjectWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 object actions."""

    def __init__(self, s3_object):
```

```
        """
        :param s3_object: A Boto3 Object resource. This is a high-level resource
in Boto3
                          that wraps object actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.object = s3_object
        self.key = self.object.key


    @staticmethod
    def delete_objects(bucket, object_keys):
        """
        Removes a list of objects from a bucket.
        This operation is done as a batch in a single request.

        :param bucket: The bucket that contains the objects. This is a Boto3
Bucket
                       resource.
        :param object_keys: The list of keys that identify the objects to remove.
        :return: The response that contains data about which objects were deleted
                 and any that could not be deleted.
        """
        try:
            response = bucket.delete_objects(
                Delete={"Objects": [{"Key": key} for key in object_keys]}
            )
            if "Deleted" in response:
                logger.info(
                    "Deleted objects '%s' from bucket '%s'.",
                    [del_obj["Key"] for del_obj in response["Deleted"]],
                    bucket.name,
                )
            if "Errors" in response:
                logger.warning(
                    "Could not delete objects '%s' from bucket '%s'.",
                    [
                        f"{del_obj['Key']}: {del_obj['Code']}"
                        for del_obj in response["Errors"]
                    ],
                    bucket.name,
                )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete any objects from bucket %s.",
bucket.name)
```

```
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

버킷의 모든 객체를 삭제합니다.

```
class ObjectWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 object actions."""

    def __init__(self, s3_object):
        """
        :param s3_object: A Boto3 Object resource. This is a high-level resource
 in Boto3
                          that wraps object actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.object = s3_object
        self.key = self.object.key


    @staticmethod
    def empty_bucket(bucket):
        """
        Remove all objects from a bucket.

        :param bucket: The bucket to empty. This is a Boto3 Bucket resource.
        """
        try:
            bucket.objects.delete()
            logger.info("Emptied bucket '%s'.", bucket.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't empty bucket '%s'.", bucket.name)
            raise
```

모든 버전을 삭제하여 버전이 지정된 객체를 영구적으로 삭제합니다.

```
def permanently_delete_object(bucket, object_key):
    """
    Permanently deletes a versioned object by deleting all of its versions.
```

```
    Usage is shown in the usage_demo_single_object function at the end of this
module.

    :param bucket: The bucket that contains the object.
    :param object_key: The object to delete.
    """
    try:
        bucket.object_versions.filter(Prefix=object_key).delete()
        logger.info("Permanently deleted all versions of object %s.", object_key)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete all versions of %s.", object_key)
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteObjects를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
 # Deletes the objects in an Amazon S3 bucket and deletes the bucket.
 #
 # @param bucket [Aws::S3::Bucket] The bucket to empty and delete.
 def delete_bucket(bucket)
   puts("\nDo you want to delete all of the objects as well as the bucket (y/n)?
")
   answer = gets.chomp.downcase
   if answer == 'y'
     bucket.objects.batch_delete!
     bucket.delete
     puts("Emptied and deleted bucket #{bucket.name}.\n")
   end
 rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
   puts("Couldn't empty and delete bucket #{bucket.name}.")
```

```
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 DeleteObjects를 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/// Delete the objects in a bucket.
pub async fn delete_objects(
    client: &aws_sdk_s3::Client,
    bucket_name: &str,
    objects_to_delete: Vec<String>,
) -> Result<(), S3ExampleError> {
    // Push into a mut vector to use `?` early return errors while building
 object keys.
    let mut delete_object_ids: Vec<aws_sdk_s3::types::ObjectIdentifier> = vec![];
    for obj in objects_to_delete {
        let obj_id = aws_sdk_s3::types::ObjectIdentifier::builder()
            .key(obj)
            .build()
            .map_err(|err| {
                S3ExampleError::new(format!("Failed to build key for
 delete_object: {err:?}"))
            })?;
        delete_object_ids.push(obj_id);
    }

    client
        .delete_objects()
        .bucket(bucket_name)
        .delete(
            aws_sdk_s3::types::Delete::builder()
```

```
                .set_objects(Some(delete_object_ids))
                .build()
                .map_err(|err| {
                    S3ExampleError::new(format!("Failed to build delete_object
 input {err:?}"))
                })?,
        )
        .send()
        .await?;
    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DeleteObjects을 참조하십시오.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSS3

    public func deleteObjects(bucket: String, keys: [String]) async throws {
        let input = DeleteObjectsInput(
            bucket: bucket,
            delete: S3ClientTypes.Delete(
                objects: keys.map { S3ClientTypes.ObjectIdentifier(key: $0) },
                quiet: true
            )
        )

        do {
            _ = try await client.deleteObjects(input: input)
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: deleteObjects:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
```

```
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 DeleteObjects를 참조하십시오.

CLI로 **DeletePublicAccessBlock** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeletePublicAccessBlock의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

버킷의 퍼블릭 액세스 차단 구성 삭제

다음 delete-public-access-block 예시에서는 지정된 버킷에서 퍼블릭 액세스 차단 구성을 제거합니다.

```
aws s3api delete-public-access-block \
    --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeletePublicAccessBlock을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예시 1: 이 명령은 지정된 버킷의 퍼블릭 액세스 차단 설정을 끕니다.

```
Remove-S3PublicAccessBlock -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -Force -Select
 '^BucketName'
```

출력:

```
amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeletePublicAccessBlock을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예시 1: 이 명령은 지정된 버킷의 퍼블릭 액세스 차단 설정을 끕니다.

```
Remove-S3PublicAccessBlock -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -Force -Select
 '^BucketName'
```

출력:

```
amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeletePublicAccessBlock을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **GetBucketAccelerateConfiguration** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetBucketAccelerateConfiguration`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

버킷의 가속화 구성 가져오기

다음 `get-bucket-accelerate-configuration` 예시에서는 지정된 버킷에 대한 가속화 구성을 가져옵니다.

```
aws s3api get-bucket-accelerate-configuration \
    --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

출력:

```
{
    "Status": "Enabled"
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetBucketAccelerateConfiguration을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예시 1: 이 명령은 지정된 버킷에 대해 전송 가속화 설정이 활성화된 경우 Enabled 값을 반환합니다.

```
Get-S3BucketAccelerateConfiguration -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

출력:

```
Value
-----
Enabled
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetBucketAccelerateConfiguration을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예시 1: 이 명령은 지정된 버킷에 대해 전송 가속화 설정이 활성화된 경우 Enabled 값을 반환합니다.

```
Get-S3BucketAccelerateConfiguration -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

출력:

```
Value
-----
Enabled
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetBucketAccelerateConfiguration을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`GetBucketAcl`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetBucketAcl`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 버킷이 존재하는지 확인
- 액세스 제어 목록(ACL) 관리

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Get the access control list (ACL) for the new bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized client object used to get the
        /// access control list (ACL) of the bucket.</param>
        /// <param name="newBucketName">The name of the newly created bucket.</
param>
        /// <returns>An S3AccessControlList.</returns>
        public static async Task<S3AccessControlList>
 GetACLForBucketAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string newBucketName)
        {
            // Retrieve bucket ACL to show that the ACL was properly applied to
            // the new bucket.
            GetACLResponse getACLResponse = await client.GetACLAsync(new
 GetACLRequest
            {
                BucketName = newBucketName,
            });

            return getACLResponse.AccessControlList;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 GetBucketAcl을 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::getBucketAcl(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                              const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfig)
 {
    Aws::S3::S3Client s3Client(clientConfig);

    Aws::S3::Model::GetBucketAclRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);

    Aws::S3::Model::GetBucketAclOutcome outcome =
            s3Client.GetBucketAcl(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::S3::S3Error &err = outcome.GetError();
        std::cerr << "Error: getBucketAcl: "
                  << err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
    } else {
        Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::Grant> grants =
                outcome.GetResult().GetGrants();

        for (auto it = grants.begin(); it != grants.end(); it++) {
            Aws::S3::Model::Grant grant = *it;
            Aws::S3::Model::Grantee grantee = grant.GetGrantee();

            std::cout << "For bucket " << bucketName << ": "
                      << std::endl << std::endl;

            if (grantee.TypeHasBeenSet()) {
                std::cout << "Type:          "
                          << getGranteeTypeString(grantee.GetType()) <<
 std::endl;
            }
```

```
            if (grantee.DisplayNameHasBeenSet()) {
                std::cout << "Display name:  "
                          << grantee.GetDisplayName() << std::endl;
            }

            if (grantee.EmailAddressHasBeenSet()) {
                std::cout << "Email address: "
                          << grantee.GetEmailAddress() << std::endl;
            }

            if (grantee.IDHasBeenSet()) {
                std::cout << "ID:            "
                          << grantee.GetID() << std::endl;
            }

            if (grantee.URIHasBeenSet()) {
                std::cout << "URI:           "
                          << grantee.GetURI() << std::endl;
            }

            std::cout << "Permission:    " <<
                      getPermissionString(grant.GetPermission()) <<
                      std::endl << std::endl;
        }
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Routine which converts a built-in type enumeration to a human-readable
 string.
/*!
 \param type: Type enumeration.
 \return String: Human-readable string.
*/

Aws::String getGranteeTypeString(const Aws::S3::Model::Type &type) {
    switch (type) {
        case Aws::S3::Model::Type::AmazonCustomerByEmail:
            return "Email address of an AWS account";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Type::CanonicalUser:
            return "Canonical user ID of an AWS account";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Type::Group:
```

```
            return "Predefined Amazon S3 group";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Type::NOT_SET:
            return "Not set";
        default:
            return "Type unknown";
    }
}

//! Routine which converts a built-in type enumeration to a human-readable
 string.
/*!
 \param permission: Permission enumeration.
 \return String: Human-readable string.
*/

Aws::String getPermissionString(const Aws::S3::Model::Permission &permission) {
    switch (permission) {
        case Aws::S3::Model::Permission::FULL_CONTROL:
            return "Can list objects in this bucket, create/overwrite/delete "
                   "objects in this bucket, and read/write this "
                   "bucket's permissions";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Permission::NOT_SET:
            return "Permission not set";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Permission::READ:
            return "Can list objects in this bucket";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Permission::READ_ACP:
            return "Can read this bucket's permissions";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Permission::WRITE:
            return "Can create, overwrite, and delete objects in this bucket";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Permission::WRITE_ACP:
            return "Can write this bucket's permissions";
        default:
            return "Permission unknown";
    }

    return "Permission unknown";
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 GetBucketAcl을 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

다음 명령은 이름이 amzn-s3-demo-bucket인 버킷의 액세스 제어 목록을 검색합니다.

```
aws s3api get-bucket-acl --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

출력:

```
{
    "Owner": {
        "DisplayName": "my-username",
        "ID": "7009a8971cd538e11f6b6606438875e7c86c5b672f46db45460ddcd087d36c32"
    },
    "Grants": [
        {
            "Grantee": {
                "DisplayName": "my-username",
                "ID":
 "7009a8971cd538e11f6b6606438875e7c86c5b672f46db45460ddcd087d36c32"
            },
            "Permission": "FULL_CONTROL"
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetBucketAcl을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectAclRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectAclResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.Grant;

import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */

public class GetAcl {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:
              <bucketName> <objectKey>

            Where:
              bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket to get the access control list
 (ACL) for.
              objectKey - The object to get the ACL for.\s
            """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String objectKey = args[1];
        System.out.println("Retrieving ACL for object: " + objectKey);
        System.out.println("in bucket: " + bucketName);
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();
```

```
        getBucketACL(s3, objectKey, bucketName);
        s3.close();
        System.out.println("Done!");
    }

    /**
     * Retrieves the Access Control List (ACL) for an object in an Amazon S3
 bucket.
     *
     * @param s3 The S3Client object used to interact with the Amazon S3 service.
     * @param objectKey The key of the object for which the ACL is to be
 retrieved.
     * @param bucketName The name of the bucket containing the object.
     * @return The ID of the grantee who has permission on the object, or an
 empty string if an error occurs.
     */
    public static String getBucketACL(S3Client s3, String objectKey, String
 bucketName) {
        try {
            GetObjectAclRequest aclReq = GetObjectAclRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(objectKey)
                .build();

            GetObjectAclResponse aclRes = s3.getObjectAcl(aclReq);
            List<Grant> grants = aclRes.grants();
            String grantee = "";
            for (Grant grant : grants) {
                System.out.format("  %s: %s\n", grant.grantee().id(),
 grant.permission());
                grantee = grant.grantee().id();
            }

            return grantee;
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }

        return "";
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetBucketAcl을 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

ACL 권한을 가져옵니다.

```
import {
  GetBucketAclCommand,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Retrieves the Access Control List (ACL) for an S3 bucket.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});

  try {
    const response = await client.send(
      new GetBucketAclCommand({
        Bucket: bucketName,
      }),
    );
    console.log(`ACL for bucket "${bucketName}":`);
    console.log(JSON.stringify(response, null, 2));
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof S3ServiceException &&
      caught.name === "NoSuchBucket"
    ) {
```

```
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while getting ACL for ${bucketName}. The bucket doesn't
 exist.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while getting ACL for ${bucketName}. ${caught.name}:
 ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 GetBucketAcl을 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 명령은 S3 객체의 객체 소유자 세부 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
(Get-S3BucketACL -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -Select *).Owner
```

출력:

```
DisplayName Id
----------- --
testusername
 9988776a6554433d22f1100112e334acb45566778899009e9887bd7f66c5f544
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetBucketAcl을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class BucketWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 bucket actions."""

    def __init__(self, bucket):
        """
        :param bucket: A Boto3 Bucket resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                       that wraps bucket actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.bucket = bucket
        self.name = bucket.name


    def get_acl(self):
        """
        Get the ACL of the bucket.

        :return: The ACL of the bucket.
        """
        try:
            acl = self.bucket.Acl()
            logger.info(
                "Got ACL for bucket %s. Owner is %s.", self.bucket.name,
 acl.owner
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get ACL for bucket %s.", self.bucket.name)
            raise
        else:
            return acl
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetBucketAcl를 참조하십시오.

CLI로 **GetBucketAnalyticsConfiguration** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetBucketAnalyticsConfiguration`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

특정 ID를 가진 버킷의 분석 구성 가져오기

다음 `get-bucket-analytics-configuration` 예시에서는 지정된 버킷 및 ID에 대한 분석 구성을 표시합니다.

```
aws s3api get-bucket-analytics-configuration \
    --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket \
    --id 1
```

출력:

```
{
    "AnalyticsConfiguration": {
        "StorageClassAnalysis": {},
        "Id": "1"
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetBucketAnalyticsConfiguration을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예시 1: 이 명령은 지정된 S3 버킷에서 이름이 'testfilter'인 분석 필터의 세부 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-S3BucketAnalyticsConfiguration -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -AnalyticsId
 'testfilter'
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetBucketAnalyticsConfiguration을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예시 1: 이 명령은 지정된 S3 버킷에서 이름이 'testfilter'인 분석 필터의 세부 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-S3BucketAnalyticsConfiguration -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -AnalyticsId
 'testfilter'
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetBucketAnalyticsConfiguration을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **GetBucketCors** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 GetBucketCors의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieve the CORS configuration applied to the Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used
        /// to retrieve the CORS configuration.</param>
        /// <returns>The created CORS configuration object.</returns>
        private static async Task<CORSConfiguration>
RetrieveCORSConfigurationAsync(AmazonS3Client client)
        {
            GetCORSConfigurationRequest request = new
GetCORSConfigurationRequest()
            {
                BucketName = BucketName,
            };
            var response = await client.GetCORSConfigurationAsync(request);
            var configuration = response.Configuration;
```

```
            PrintCORSRules(configuration);
            return configuration;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 GetBucketCors를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

다음 명령은 이름이 `amzn-s3-demo-bucket`인 버킷에 대한 Cross-Origin Resource Sharing 구성을 검색합니다.

```
aws s3api get-bucket-cors --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

출력:

```
{
    "CORSRules": [
        {
            "AllowedHeaders": [
                "*"
            ],
            "ExposeHeaders": [
                "x-amz-server-side-encryption"
            ],
            "AllowedMethods": [
                "PUT",
                "POST",
                "DELETE"
            ],
            "MaxAgeSeconds": 3000,
            "AllowedOrigins": [
                "http://www.example.com"
            ]
        },
        {
            "AllowedHeaders": [
                "Authorization"
            ],
```

```
            "MaxAgeSeconds": 3000,
            "AllowedMethods": [
                "GET"
            ],
            "AllowedOrigins": [
                "*"
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetBucketCors를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

버킷에 대한 CORS 정책을 가져옵니다.

```
import {
  GetBucketCorsCommand,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Log the Cross-Origin Resource Sharing (CORS) configuration information
 * set for the bucket.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});
  const command = new GetBucketCorsCommand({
    Bucket: bucketName,
  });
```

```
  try {
    const { CORSRules } = await client.send(command);
    console.log(JSON.stringify(CORSRules));
    CORSRules.forEach((cr, i) => {
      console.log(
        `\nCORSRule ${i + 1}`,
        `\n${"-".repeat(10)}`,
        `\nAllowedHeaders: ${cr.AllowedHeaders}`,
        `\nAllowedMethods: ${cr.AllowedMethods}`,
        `\nAllowedOrigins: ${cr.AllowedOrigins}`,
        `\nExposeHeaders: ${cr.ExposeHeaders}`,
        `\nMaxAgeSeconds: ${cr.MaxAgeSeconds}`,
      );
    });
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof S3ServiceException &&
      caught.name === "NoSuchBucket"
    ) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while getting bucket CORS rules for ${bucketName}. The
 bucket doesn't exist.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while getting bucket CORS rules for ${bucketName}.
 ${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 GetBucketCors를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class BucketWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 bucket actions."""

    def __init__(self, bucket):
        """
        :param bucket: A Boto3 Bucket resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                       that wraps bucket actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.bucket = bucket
        self.name = bucket.name


    def get_cors(self):
        """
        Get the CORS rules for the bucket.

        :return The CORS rules for the specified bucket.
        """
        try:
            cors = self.bucket.Cors()
            logger.info(
                "Got CORS rules %s for bucket '%s'.", cors.cors_rules,
 self.bucket.name
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(("Couldn't get CORS for bucket %s.",
 self.bucket.name))
            raise
        else:
            return cors
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetBucketCors를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-s3'

# Wraps Amazon S3 bucket CORS configuration.
class BucketCorsWrapper
  attr_reader :bucket_cors

  # @param bucket_cors [Aws::S3::BucketCors] A bucket CORS object configured with
 an existing bucket.
  def initialize(bucket_cors)
    @bucket_cors = bucket_cors
  end

  # Gets the CORS configuration of a bucket.
  #
  # @return [Aws::S3::Type::GetBucketCorsOutput, nil] The current CORS
 configuration for the bucket.
  def cors
    @bucket_cors.data
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't get CORS configuration for #{@bucket_cors.bucket.name}. Here's
 why: #{e.message}"
    nil
  end

end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 GetBucketCors를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **GetBucketEncryption** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 GetBucketEncryption의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get and print the encryption settings of a bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">Name of the bucket.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task GetEncryptionSettings(string bucketName)
    {
        // Check and print the bucket encryption settings.
        Console.WriteLine($"Getting encryption settings for bucket
{bucketName}.");

        try
        {
            var settings =
                await _s3Client.GetBucketEncryptionAsync(
                    new GetBucketEncryptionRequest() { BucketName =
bucketName });

            foreach (var encryptionSettings in
settings?.ServerSideEncryptionConfiguration?.ServerSideEncryptionRules!)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"\tAlgorithm:
{encryptionSettings.ServerSideEncryptionByDefault.ServerSideEncryptionAlgorithm}");
                Console.WriteLine(
```

```
                    $"\tKey:
{encryptionSettings.ServerSideEncryptionByDefault.ServerSideEncryptionKeyManagementServi
            }
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(ex.ErrorCode == "InvalidBucketName"
                ? $"Bucket {bucketName} was not found."
                : $"Unable to get bucket encryption for bucket {bucketName},
{ex.Message}");
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 GetBucketEncryption을 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

버킷의 서버 측 암호화 구성 가져오기

다음 `get-bucket-encryption` 예시에서는 `amzn-s3-demo-bucket` 버킷의 서버 측 암호화 구성을 가져옵니다.

```
aws s3api get-bucket-encryption \
    --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

출력:

```
{
    "ServerSideEncryptionConfiguration": {
        "Rules": [
            {
                "ApplyServerSideEncryptionByDefault": {
                    "SSEAlgorithm": "AES256"
                }
            }
        ]
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetBucketEncryption을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예시 1: 이 명령은 지정된 버킷과 연결된 모든 서버 측 암호화 규칙을 반환합니다.

```
Get-S3BucketEncryption -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetBucketEncryption을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예시 1: 이 명령은 지정된 버킷과 연결된 모든 서버 측 암호화 규칙을 반환합니다.

```
Get-S3BucketEncryption -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetBucketEncryption을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **`GetBucketInventoryConfiguration`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetBucketInventoryConfiguration`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

버킷의 인벤토리 구성 가져오기

다음 `get-bucket-inventory-configuration` 예시에서는 지정된 버킷에 대해 ID가 1인 인벤토리 구성을 가져옵니다.

```
aws s3api get-bucket-inventory-configuration \
    --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket \
    --id 1
```

출력:

```
{
```

```
    "InventoryConfiguration": {
        "IsEnabled": true,
        "Destination": {
            "S3BucketDestination": {
                "Format": "ORC",
                "Bucket": "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket",
                "AccountId": "123456789012"
            }
        },
        "IncludedObjectVersions": "Current",
        "Id": "1",
        "Schedule": {
            "Frequency": "Weekly"
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetBucketInventoryConfiguration을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예시 1: 이 명령은 지정된 S3 버킷에 대해 이름이 'testinventory'인 인벤토리의 세부 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-S3BucketInventoryConfiguration -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -InventoryId
 'testinventory'
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetBucketInventoryConfiguration을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예시 1: 이 명령은 지정된 S3 버킷에 대해 이름이 'testinventory'인 인벤토리의 세부 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-S3BucketInventoryConfiguration -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -InventoryId
 'testinventory'
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetBucketInventoryConfiguration을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **GetBucketLifecycleConfiguration** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 GetBucketLifecycleConfiguration의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Returns a configuration object for the supplied bucket name.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The S3 client object used to call
        /// the GetLifecycleConfigurationAsync method.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the S3 bucket for which a
        /// configuration will be created.</param>
        /// <returns>Returns a new LifecycleConfiguration object.</returns>
        public static async Task<LifecycleConfiguration>
RetrieveLifecycleConfigAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string bucketName)
        {
            var request = new GetLifecycleConfigurationRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
            };
            var response = await client.GetLifecycleConfigurationAsync(request);
            var configuration = response.Configuration;
            return configuration;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 GetBucketLifecycleConfiguration을 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

다음 명령은 이름이 amzn-s3-demo-bucket인 버킷의 수명 주기 구성을 검색합니다.

```
aws s3api get-bucket-lifecycle-configuration --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

출력:

```
{
    "Rules": [
        {
            "ID": "Move rotated logs to Glacier",
            "Prefix": "rotated/",
            "Status": "Enabled",
            "Transitions": [
                {
                    "Date": "2015-11-10T00:00:00.000Z",
                    "StorageClass": "GLACIER"
                }
            ]
        },
        {
            "Status": "Enabled",
            "Prefix": "",
            "NoncurrentVersionTransitions": [
                {
                    "NoncurrentDays": 0,
                    "StorageClass": "GLACIER"
                }
            ],
            "ID": "Move old versions to Glacier"
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetBucketLifecycleConfiguration을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class BucketWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 bucket actions."""

    def __init__(self, bucket):
        """
        :param bucket: A Boto3 Bucket resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                       that wraps bucket actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.bucket = bucket
        self.name = bucket.name


    def get_lifecycle_configuration(self):
        """
        Get the lifecycle configuration of the bucket.

        :return: The lifecycle rules of the specified bucket.
        """
        try:
            config = self.bucket.LifecycleConfiguration()
            logger.info(
                "Got lifecycle rules %s for bucket '%s'.",
                config.rules,
                self.bucket.name,
            )
        except:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't get lifecycle rules for bucket '%s'.", self.bucket.name
            )
            raise
        else:
```

```
            return config.rules
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetBucketLifecycleConfiguration를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **GetBucketLocation** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetBucketLocation`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

다음 명령은 `amzn-s3-demo-bucket`이라는 버킷의 위치 제약 조건을 가져옵니다(제약 조건이 있는 경우).

```
aws s3api get-bucket-location --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

출력:

```
{
    "LocationConstraint": "us-west-2"
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetBucketLocation을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 명령은 제약 조건이 있는 경우 버킷 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'에 대한 위치 제약 조건을 반환합니다.

```
Get-S3BucketLocation -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

출력:

```
Value
```

```
-----
ap-south-1
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetBucketLocation을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 명령은 제약 조건이 있는 경우 버킷 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'의 위치 제약 조건을 반환합니다.

```
Get-S3BucketLocation -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

출력:

```
Value
-----
ap-south-1
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetBucketLocation을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn show_buckets(
    strict: bool,
    client: &Client,
    region: BucketLocationConstraint,
) -> Result<(), S3ExampleError> {
    let mut buckets = client.list_buckets().into_paginator().send();
```

```
    let mut num_buckets = 0;
    let mut in_region = 0;

    while let Some(Ok(output)) = buckets.next().await {
        for bucket in output.buckets() {
            num_buckets += 1;
            if strict {
                let r = client
                    .get_bucket_location()
                    .bucket(bucket.name().unwrap_or_default())
                    .send()
                    .await?;

                if r.location_constraint() == Some(&region) {
                    println!("{}", bucket.name().unwrap_or_default());
                    in_region += 1;
                }
            } else {
                println!("{}", bucket.name().unwrap_or_default());
            }
        }
    }

    println!();
    if strict {
        println!(
            "Found {} buckets in the {} region out of a total of {} buckets.",
            in_region, region, num_buckets
        );
    } else {
        println!("Found {} buckets in all regions.", num_buckets);
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 GetBucketLocation을 참조하십시오.

CLI로 **GetBucketLogging** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 GetBucketLogging의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

버킷의 로깅 상태 가져오기

다음 `get-bucket-logging` 예시에서는 지정된 버킷의 로깅 상태를 가져옵니다.

```
aws s3api get-bucket-logging \
    --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

출력:

```
{
    "LoggingEnabled": {
        "TargetPrefix": "",
        "TargetBucket": "amzn-s3-demo-bucket-logs"
          }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetBucketLogging을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예시 1: 이 명령은 지정된 버킷의 로깅 상태를 반환합니다.

```
Get-S3BucketLogging -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

출력:

```
TargetBucketName   Grants TargetPrefix
----------------   ------ ------------
testbucket1        {}     testprefix
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetBucketLogging을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예시 1: 이 명령은 지정된 버킷의 로깅 상태를 반환합니다.

```
Get-S3BucketLogging -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

출력:

```
TargetBucketName   Grants TargetPrefix
----------------   ------ ------------
testbucket1        {}     testprefix
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetBucketLogging을 참조하세요.

CLI로 **GetBucketMetricsConfiguration** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetBucketMetricsConfiguration`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

특정 ID를 가진 버킷의 지표 구성 가져오기

다음 `get-bucket-metrics-configuration` 예시에서는 지정된 버킷 및 ID의 지표 구성을 표시합니다.

```
aws s3api get-bucket-metrics-configuration \
    --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket \
    --id 123
```

출력:

```
{
    "MetricsConfiguration": {
        "Filter": {
            "Prefix": "logs"
        },
        "Id": "123"
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetBucketMetricsConfiguration을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예시 1: 이 명령은 지정된 S3 버킷의 'testfilter'라는 지표 필터에 대한 세부 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-S3BucketMetricsConfiguration -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -MetricsId
 'testfilter'
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetBucketMetricsConfiguration을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예시 1: 이 명령은 지정된 S3 버킷의 'testfilter'라는 지표 필터에 대한 세부 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-S3BucketMetricsConfiguration -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -MetricsId
 'testfilter'
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetBucketMetricsConfiguration을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **GetBucketNotification** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetBucketNotification`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

다음 명령은 `amzn-s3-demo-bucket`이라는 버킷의 알림 구성을 가져옵니다.

```
aws s3api get-bucket-notification --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

출력:

```
{
    "TopicConfiguration": {
        "Topic": "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-notification-topic",
        "Id": "YmQzMmEwM2EjZWVlI0NGItNzVtZjI1MC00ZjgyLWZDBiZWNl",
```

```
        "Event": "s3:ObjectCreated:*",
        "Events": [
            "s3:ObjectCreated:*"
        ]
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetBucketNotification을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예시 1: 이 예시는 지정된 버킷의 알림 구성을 검색합니다.

```
Get-S3BucketNotification -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket | select -ExpandProperty
 TopicConfigurations
```

출력:

```
Id   Topic
--   -----
mimo arn:aws:sns:eu-west-1:123456789012:topic-1
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetBucketNotification을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예시 1: 이 예시는 지정된 버킷의 알림 구성을 검색합니다.

```
Get-S3BucketNotification -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket | select -ExpandProperty
 TopicConfigurations
```

출력:

```
Id   Topic
--   -----
mimo arn:aws:sns:eu-west-1:123456789012:topic-1
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetBucketNotification을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **GetBucketPolicy** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetBucketPolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::getBucketPolicy(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                                 const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client s3Client(clientConfig);

    Aws::S3::Model::GetBucketPolicyRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);

    Aws::S3::Model::GetBucketPolicyOutcome outcome =
            s3Client.GetBucketPolicy(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::S3::S3Error &err = outcome.GetError();
        std::cerr << "Error: getBucketPolicy: "
                  << err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
    } else {
        Aws::StringStream policy_stream;
        Aws::String line;

        outcome.GetResult().GetPolicy() >> line;
        policy_stream << line;

        std::cout << "Retrieve the policy for bucket '" << bucketName << "':\n\n"
 <<
```

```
                    policy_stream.str() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 GetBucketPolicy를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

다음 명령은 이름이 amzn-s3-demo-bucket인 버킷의 버킷 정책을 검색합니다.

```
aws s3api get-bucket-policy --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

출력:

```
{
    "Policy": "{\"Version\":\"2008-10-17\",\"Statement\":[{\"Sid\":\"\",\"Effect
\":\"Allow\",\"Principal\":\"*\",\"Action\":\"s3:GetObject\",\"Resource\":
\"arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket/*\"},{\"Sid\":\"\",\"Effect\":\"Deny\",
\"Principal\":\"*\",\"Action\":\"s3:GetObject\",\"Resource\":\"arn:aws:s3:::amzn-
s3-demo-bucket/secret/*\"}]}"
}
```

버킷 정책 가져오기 및 넣기 다음 예시에서는 Amazon S3 버킷 정책을 다운로드하고 파일을 수정한 다음 put-bucket-policy를 사용하여 수정된 버킷 정책을 적용하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 버킷 정책을 파일로 다운로드하려면 다음을 실행할 수 있습니다.

```
aws s3api get-bucket-policy --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket --query Policy --output
 text > policy.json
```

그런 다음 필요에 따라 policy.json 파일을 수정할 수 있습니다. 마지막으로 다음을 실행하여 수정된 정책을 S3 버킷에 다시 적용할 수 있습니다.

policy.json 파일을 실행하여 수정된 정책을 S3 버킷에 다시 적용할 수 있습니다. 마지막으로 다음을 실행하여 수정된 정책을 S3 버킷에 다시 적용할 수 있습니다.

파일을 실행하여 수정된 정책을 S3 버킷에 다시 적용할 수 있습니다. 마지막으로 다음을 실행하여 수정된 정책을 S3 버킷에 다시 적용할 수 있습니다.

```
aws s3api put-bucket-policy --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket --policy file://
policy.json
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetBucketPolicy를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetBucketPolicyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetBucketPolicyResponse;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */

public class GetBucketPolicy {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:
                <bucketName>
```

```
            Where:
                bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket to get the policy from.
            """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        System.out.format("Getting policy for bucket: \"%s\"\n\n", bucketName);
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        String polText = getPolicy(s3, bucketName);
        System.out.println("Policy Text: " + polText);
        s3.close();
    }

    /**
     * Retrieves the policy for the specified Amazon S3 bucket.
     *
     * @param s3 the {@link S3Client} instance to use for making the request
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket for which to retrieve the
policy
     * @return the policy text for the specified bucket, or an empty string if an
error occurs
     */
    public static String getPolicy(S3Client s3, String bucketName) {
        String policyText;
        System.out.format("Getting policy for bucket: \"%s\"\n\n", bucketName);
        GetBucketPolicyRequest policyReq = GetBucketPolicyRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .build();

        try {
            GetBucketPolicyResponse policyRes = s3.getBucketPolicy(policyReq);
            policyText = policyRes.policy();
            return policyText;

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
```

```
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }

        return "";
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetBucketPolicy를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

버킷 정책을 가져옵니다.

```
import {
  GetBucketPolicyCommand,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Logs the policy for a specified bucket.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});

  try {
    const { Policy } = await client.send(
      new GetBucketPolicyCommand({
        Bucket: bucketName,
      }),
    );
```

```
    console.log(`Policy for "${bucketName}":\n${Policy}`);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof S3ServiceException &&
      caught.name === "NoSuchBucket"
    ) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while getting policy from ${bucketName}. The bucket
 doesn't exist.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while getting policy from ${bucketName}.  ${caught.name}:
 ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 GetBucketPolicy를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun getPolicy(bucketName: String): String? {
    println("Getting policy for bucket $bucketName")

    val request =
        GetBucketPolicyRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
```

```
        }

    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        val policyRes = s3.getBucketPolicy(request)
        return policyRes.policy
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 GetBucketPolicy를 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예시 1: 이 명령은 지정된 S3 버킷과 연결된 버킷 정책을 출력합니다.

```
Get-S3BucketPolicy -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetBucketPolicy를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예시 1: 이 명령은 지정된 S3 버킷과 연결된 버킷 정책을 출력합니다.

```
Get-S3BucketPolicy -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetBucketPolicy를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class BucketWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 bucket actions."""

    def __init__(self, bucket):
        """
        :param bucket: A Boto3 Bucket resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                       that wraps bucket actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.bucket = bucket
        self.name = bucket.name


    def get_policy(self):
        """
        Get the security policy of the bucket.

        :return: The security policy of the specified bucket, in JSON format.
        """
        try:
            policy = self.bucket.Policy()
            logger.info(
                "Got policy %s for bucket '%s'.", policy.policy, self.bucket.name
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get policy for bucket '%s'.",
 self.bucket.name)
            raise
        else:
            return json.loads(policy.policy)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetBucketPolicy를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
# Wraps an Amazon S3 bucket policy.
class BucketPolicyWrapper
  attr_reader :bucket_policy

  # @param bucket_policy [Aws::S3::BucketPolicy] A bucket policy object
 configured with an existing bucket.
  def initialize(bucket_policy)
    @bucket_policy = bucket_policy
  end

  # Gets the policy of a bucket.
  #
  # @return [Aws::S3::GetBucketPolicyOutput, nil] The current bucket policy.
  def policy
    policy = @bucket_policy.data.policy
    policy.respond_to?(:read) ? policy.read : policy
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't get the policy for #{@bucket_policy.bucket.name}. Here's why:
 #{e.message}"
    nil
  end

end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 GetBucketPolicy를 참조하십시오.

CLI로 **GetBucketPolicyStatus** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetBucketPolicyStatus`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

특정 버킷이 퍼블릭인지 나타내는 버킷 정책 상태 가져오기

다음 `get-bucket-policy-status` 예시에서는 버킷 `amzn-s3-demo-bucket`의 정책 상태를 가져옵니다.

```
aws s3api get-bucket-policy-status \
    --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

출력:

```
{
    "PolicyStatus": {
        "IsPublic": false
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetBucketPolicyStatus를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예시 1: 이 명령은 버킷이 퍼블릭 버킷인지 여부를 나타내는 지정된 S3 버킷에 대한 정책 상태를 반환합니다.

```
Get-S3BucketPolicyStatus -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetBucketPolicyStatus를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예시 1: 이 명령은 버킷이 퍼블릭 버킷인지 여부를 나타내는 지정된 S3 버킷에 대한 정책 상태를 반환합니다.

```
Get-S3BucketPolicyStatus -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetBucketPolicyStatus를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **GetBucketReplication** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetBucketReplication`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

다음 명령은 `amzn-s3-demo-bucket`이라는 버킷의 복제 구성을 가져옵니다.

```
aws s3api get-bucket-replication --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

출력:

```
{
    "ReplicationConfiguration": {
        "Rules": [
            {
                "Status": "Enabled",
                "Prefix": "",
                "Destination": {
                    "Bucket": "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket-backup",
                    "StorageClass": "STANDARD"
                },
                "ID": "ZmUwNzE4ZmQ4tMjVhOS00MTlkLOGI4NDkzZTIWJjNTUtYTA1"
            }
        ],
        "Role": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/s3-replication-role"
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetBucketReplication을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Retrieves the replication details for the specified S3 bucket.
    *
    * @param s3Client           the S3 client used to interact with the S3
service
    * @param sourceBucketName   the name of the S3 bucket to retrieve the
replication details for
    *
    * @throws S3Exception if there is an error retrieving the replication
details
    */
   public static void getReplicationDetails(S3Client s3Client, String
sourceBucketName) {
       GetBucketReplicationRequest getRequest =
GetBucketReplicationRequest.builder()
           .bucket(sourceBucketName)
           .build();

       try {
           ReplicationConfiguration replicationConfig =
s3Client.getBucketReplication(getRequest).replicationConfiguration();
           ReplicationRule rule = replicationConfig.rules().get(0);
           System.out.println("Retrieved destination bucket: " +
rule.destination().bucket());
           System.out.println("Retrieved priority: " + rule.priority());
           System.out.println("Retrieved source-bucket replication rule status:
" + rule.status());

       } catch (S3Exception e) {
           System.err.println("Failed to retrieve replication details: " +
e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
       }
```

```
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 GetBucketReplicationAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'이라는 버킷에 설정된 복제 구성 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-S3BucketReplication -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetBucketReplication을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'이라는 버킷에 설정된 복제 구성 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-S3BucketReplication -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetBucketReplication을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **`GetBucketRequestPayment`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetBucketRequestPayment`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

버킷의 구매 요청 구성 가져오기

다음 `get-bucket-request-payment` 예시에서는 지정된 버킷의 requester pays 구성을 가져옵니다.

```
aws s3api get-bucket-request-payment \
    --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

출력:

```
{
    "Payer": "BucketOwner"
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetBucketRequestPayment를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'이라는 버킷에 대한 요청 결제 구성을 반환합니다. 기본적으로 버킷에서 다운로드하는 비용은 버킷 소유자가 지불합니다.

```
Get-S3BucketRequestPayment -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetBucketRequestPayment를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'이라는 버킷에 대한 요청 결제 구성을 반환합니다. 기본적으로 버킷에서 다운로드하는 비용은 버킷 소유자가 지불합니다.

```
Get-S3BucketRequestPayment -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetBucketRequestPayment를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **`GetBucketTagging`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetBucketTagging`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

다음 명령은 `amzn-s3-demo-bucket`이라는 버킷의 태그 지정 구성을 가져옵니다.

```
aws s3api get-bucket-tagging --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

출력:

```
{
    "TagSet": [
        {
            "Value": "marketing",
            "Key": "organization"
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetBucketTagging을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예시 1: 이 명령은 지정된 버킷과 관련된 모든 태그를 반환합니다.

```
Get-S3BucketTagging -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetBucketTagging을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예시 1: 이 명령은 지정된 버킷과 관련된 모든 태그를 반환합니다.

```
Get-S3BucketTagging -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetBucketTagging을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **`GetBucketVersioning`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetBucketVersioning`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

다음 명령은 `amzn-s3-demo-bucket`이라는 버킷의 버전 관리 구성을 가져옵니다.

```
aws s3api get-bucket-versioning --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

출력:

```
{
    "Status": "Enabled"
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetBucketVersioning을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예시 1: 이 명령은 지정된 버킷과 관련된 버전 관리 상태를 반환합니다.

```
Get-S3BucketVersioning -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetBucketVersioning을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예시 1: 이 명령은 지정된 버킷과 관련된 버전 관리 상태를 반환합니다.

```
Get-S3BucketVersioning -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetBucketVersioning을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`GetBucketWebsite`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetBucketWebsite`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
                // Get the website configuration.
                GetBucketWebsiteRequest getRequest = new
GetBucketWebsiteRequest()
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                };
                GetBucketWebsiteResponse getResponse = await
client.GetBucketWebsiteAsync(getRequest);
                Console.WriteLine($"Index document:
{getResponse.WebsiteConfiguration.IndexDocumentSuffix}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Error document:
{getResponse.WebsiteConfiguration.ErrorDocument}");
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 GetBucketWebsite를 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::getWebsiteConfig(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                                  const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
```

```
    Aws::S3::S3Client s3Client(clientConfig);

    Aws::S3::Model::GetBucketWebsiteRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);

    Aws::S3::Model::GetBucketWebsiteOutcome outcome =
            s3Client.GetBucketWebsite(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::S3::S3Error &err = outcome.GetError();

        std::cerr << "Error: GetBucketWebsite: "
                  << err.GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        Aws::S3::Model::GetBucketWebsiteResult websiteResult =
 outcome.GetResult();

        std::cout << "Success: GetBucketWebsite: "
                  << std::endl << std::endl
                  << "For bucket '" << bucketName << "':"
                  << std::endl
                  << "Index page : "
                  << websiteResult.GetIndexDocument().GetSuffix()
                  << std::endl
                  << "Error page: "
                  << websiteResult.GetErrorDocument().GetKey()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 GetBucketWebsite를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

다음 명령은 이름이 `amzn-s3-demo-bucket`인 버킷의 정적 웹 사이트 구성을 검색합니다.

```
aws s3api get-bucket-website --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

출력:

```
{
    "IndexDocument": {
        "Suffix": "index.html"
    },
    "ErrorDocument": {
        "Key": "error.html"
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetBucketWebsite를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

웹 사이트 구성을 가져옵니다.

```
import {
  GetBucketWebsiteCommand,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Log the website configuration for a bucket.
 * @param {{ bucketName }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});

  try {
    const response = await client.send(
      new GetBucketWebsiteCommand({
        Bucket: bucketName,
```

```
      }),
    );
    console.log(
      `Your bucket is set up to host a website with the following configuration:
\n${JSON.stringify(response, null, 2)}`,
    );
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof S3ServiceException &&
      caught.name === "NoSuchWebsiteConfiguration"
    ) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while getting website configuration for ${bucketName}. The
 bucket isn't configured as a website.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while getting website configuration for ${bucketName}.
 ${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 GetBucketWebsite를 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예시 1: 이 명령은 지정된 S3 버킷의 정적 웹 사이트 구성 세부 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-S3BucketWebsite -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetBucketWebsite를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예시 1: 이 명령은 지정된 S3 버킷의 정적 웹 사이트 구성 세부 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-S3BucketWebsite -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetBucketWebsite를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **GetObject** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetObject`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기
- 버킷에서 수정된 객체 가져오기
- 다중 리전 액세스 포인트에서 객체 생성
- 암호화 시작하기
- S3 시작하기
- 조건부 요청 수행
- 업로드 및 다운로드 추적

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Shows how to download an object from an Amazon S3 bucket to the
        /// local computer.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Amazon S3 client object.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket where the object is
```

```
        /// currently stored.</param>
        /// <param name="objectName">The name of the object to download.</param>
        /// <param name="filePath">The path, including filename, where the
        /// downloaded object will be stored.</param>
        /// <returns>A boolean value indicating the success or failure of the
        /// download process.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> DownloadObjectFromBucketAsync(
            IAmazonS3 client,
            string bucketName,
            string objectName,
            string filePath)
        {
            // Create a GetObject request
            var request = new GetObjectRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = objectName,
            };

            // Issue request and remember to dispose of the response
            using GetObjectResponse response = await
 client.GetObjectAsync(request);

            try
            {
                // Save object to local file
                await response.WriteResponseStreamToFileAsync($"{filePath}\
\{objectName}", true, CancellationToken.None);
                return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error saving {objectName}: {ex.Message}");
                return false;
            }
        }
```

조건부 요청을 사용하여 객체를 가져옵니다.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieves an object from Amazon S3 with a conditional request.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The key of the object to retrieve.</param>
    /// <param name="sourceBucket">The source bucket of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="conditionType">The type of condition: 'IfMatch',
 'IfNoneMatch', 'IfModifiedSince', 'IfUnmodifiedSince'.</param>
    /// <param name="conditionDateValue">The value to use for the condition for
 dates.</param>
    /// <param name="etagConditionalValue">The value to use for the condition for
 etags.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the conditional read is successful, False otherwise.</
returns>
    public async Task<bool> GetObjectConditional(string objectKey, string
 sourceBucket,
        S3ConditionType conditionType, DateTime? conditionDateValue = null,
 string? etagConditionalValue = null)
    {
        try
        {
            var getObjectRequest = new GetObjectRequest
            {
                BucketName = sourceBucket,
                Key = objectKey
            };

            switch (conditionType)
            {
                case S3ConditionType.IfMatch:
                    getObjectRequest.EtagToMatch = etagConditionalValue;
                    break;
                case S3ConditionType.IfNoneMatch:
                    getObjectRequest.EtagToNotMatch = etagConditionalValue;
                    break;
                case S3ConditionType.IfModifiedSince:
                    getObjectRequest.ModifiedSinceDateUtc =
 conditionDateValue.GetValueOrDefault();
                    break;
                case S3ConditionType.IfUnmodifiedSince:
                    getObjectRequest.UnmodifiedSinceDateUtc =
 conditionDateValue.GetValueOrDefault();
                    break;
                default:
                    throw new ArgumentOutOfRangeException(nameof(conditionType),
 conditionType, null);
            }
```

```
            var response = await _amazonS3.GetObjectAsync(getObjectRequest);
            var sampleBytes = new byte[20];
            await response.ResponseStream.ReadAsync(sampleBytes, 0, 20);
            _logger.LogInformation($"Conditional read
 successful. Here are the first 20 bytes of the object:
\n{System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetString(sampleBytes)}");
            return true;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception e)
        {
            if (e.ErrorCode == "PreconditionFailed")
            {
                _logger.LogError("Conditional read failed: Precondition failed");
            }
            else if (e.ErrorCode == "NotModified")
            {
                _logger.LogError("Conditional read failed: Object not modified");
            }
            else
            {
                _logger.LogError($"Unexpected error: {e.ErrorCode}");
                throw;
            }
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 GetObject를 참조하십시오.

Bash

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
```

```
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function download_object_from_bucket
#
# This function downloads an object in a bucket to a file.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the bucket to download the object from.
#       $2 - The path and file name to store the downloaded bucket.
#       $3 - The key (name) of the object in the bucket.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function download_object_from_bucket() {
  local bucket_name=$1
  local destination_file_name=$2
  local object_name=$3
  local response

  response=$(aws s3api get-object \
    --bucket "$bucket_name" \
    --key "$object_name" \
    "$destination_file_name")

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ ${?} -ne 0 ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports put-object operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetObject를 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::getObject(const Aws::String &objectKey,
                           const Aws::String &fromBucket,
                           const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);

    Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(fromBucket);
    request.SetKey(objectKey);

    Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectOutcome outcome =
            client.GetObject(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::S3::S3Error &err = outcome.GetError();
        std::cerr << "Error: getObject: " <<
                  err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Successfully retrieved '" << objectKey << "' from '"
                  << fromBucket << "'." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 GetObject를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

다음 예시에서는 `get-object` 명령을 사용하여 Amazon S3에서 객체를 다운로드합니다.

```
aws s3api get-object --bucket text-content --key dir/
my_images.tar.bz2 my_images.tar.bz2
```

참고로 outfile 파라미터는 “--outfile”과 같은 옵션 이름 없이 지정됩니다. 출력 파일의 이름은 명령의 마지막 파라미터여야 합니다.

아래 예시에서는 `--range`를 사용하여 객체에서 특정 바이트 범위를 다운로드하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 참고로 바이트 범위에는 “bytes=”라는 접두사가 있어야 합니다.

```
aws s3api get-object --bucket text-content --key dir/my_data --
range bytes=8888-9999 my_data_range
```

객체를 가져오는 방법에 대한 자세한 내용은 Amazon S3 개발자 안내서의 객체 가져오기를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetObject를 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "io"
 "log"
```

```
 "os"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/s3/manager"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// BucketBasics encapsulates the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
 actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains S3Client, an Amazon S3 service client that is used to perform
 bucket
// and object actions.
type BucketBasics struct {
 S3Client *s3.Client
}



// DownloadFile gets an object from a bucket and stores it in a local file.
func (basics BucketBasics) DownloadFile(ctx context.Context, bucketName string,
 objectKey string, fileName string) error {
 result, err := basics.S3Client.GetObject(ctx, &s3.GetObjectInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
  Key:    aws.String(objectKey),
 })
 if err != nil {
  var noKey *types.NoSuchKey
  if errors.As(err, &noKey) {
   log.Printf("Can't get object %s from bucket %s. No such key exists.\n",
 objectKey, bucketName)
   err = noKey
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get object %v:%v. Here's why: %v\n", bucketName,
 objectKey, err)
  }
  return err
 }
 defer result.Body.Close()
 file, err := os.Create(fileName)
 if err != nil {
```

```
  log.Printf("Couldn't create file %v. Here's why: %v\n", fileName, err)
  return err
 }
 defer file.Close()
 body, err := io.ReadAll(result.Body)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't read object body from %v. Here's why: %v\n", objectKey,
 err)
 }
 _, err = file.Write(body)
 return err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 GetObject를 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

S3Client를 사용하여 바이트 배열로 데이터를 읽습니다.

```
    /**
     * Asynchronously retrieves the bytes of an object from an Amazon S3 bucket
 and writes them to a local file.
     *
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket containing the object
     * @param keyName    the key (or name) of the S3 object to retrieve
     * @param path       the local file path where the object's bytes will be
 written
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the object bytes
 have been written to the local file
     */
```

```
    public CompletableFuture<Void> getObjectBytesAsync(String bucketName, String
 keyName, String path) {
        GetObjectRequest objectRequest = GetObjectRequest.builder()
            .key(keyName)
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<ResponseBytes<GetObjectResponse>> response =
 getAsyncClient().getObject(objectRequest, AsyncResponseTransformer.toBytes());
        return response.thenAccept(objectBytes -> {
            try {
                byte[] data = objectBytes.asByteArray();
                Path filePath = Paths.get(path);
                Files.write(filePath, data);
                logger.info("Successfully obtained bytes from an S3 object");
            } catch (IOException ex) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to write data to file", ex);
            }
        }).whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to get object bytes from S3",
 ex);
            }
        });
    }
```

S3TransferManager를 사용하여 S3 버킷 내의 객체를 로컬 파일로 다운로드합니다. 파일 전체를 보고 테스트합니다.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.sync.RequestBody;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.S3TransferManager;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.CompletedFileDownload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.DownloadFileRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.FileDownload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.progress.LoggingTransferListener;

import java.io.IOException;
import java.net.URISyntaxException;
import java.net.URL;
```

```
import java.nio.file.Files;
import java.nio.file.Path;
import java.nio.file.Paths;
import java.util.UUID;

    public Long downloadFile(S3TransferManager transferManager, String
 bucketName,
                             String key, String downloadedFileWithPath) {
        DownloadFileRequest downloadFileRequest = DownloadFileRequest.builder()
                .getObjectRequest(b -> b.bucket(bucketName).key(key))
                .destination(Paths.get(downloadedFileWithPath))
                .build();

        FileDownload downloadFile =
 transferManager.downloadFile(downloadFileRequest);

        CompletedFileDownload downloadResult =
 downloadFile.completionFuture().join();
        logger.info("Content length [{}]",
 downloadResult.response().contentLength());
        return downloadResult.response().contentLength();
    }
```

S3Client를 사용하여 객체에 속하는 태그를 읽습니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectTaggingRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectTaggingResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.Tag;

import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
```

```
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */

public class GetObjectTags {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:
                <bucketName> <keyName>\s

            Where:
                bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket name.\s
                keyName - A key name that represents the object.\s
            """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String keyName = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        listTags(s3, bucketName, keyName);
        s3.close();
    }

    /**
     * Lists the tags associated with an Amazon S3 object.
     *
     * @param s3 the S3Client object used to interact with the Amazon S3 service
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket that contains the object
     * @param keyName the key (name) of the S3 object
     */
    public static void listTags(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String keyName) {
        try {
            GetObjectTaggingRequest getTaggingRequest = GetObjectTaggingRequest
                .builder()
                .key(keyName)
```

```
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .build();

            GetObjectTaggingResponse tags =
 s3.getObjectTagging(getTaggingRequest);
            List<Tag> tagSet = tags.tagSet();
            for (Tag tag : tagSet) {
                System.out.println(tag.key());
                System.out.println(tag.value());
            }

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

S3Client를 사용하여 객체의 URL을 가져옵니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetUrlRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

import java.net.URL;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */

public class GetObjectUrl {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
```

```
            Usage:
                <bucketName> <keyName>\s

            Where:
                bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket name.
                keyName - A key name that represents the object.\s
            """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String keyName = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        getURL(s3, bucketName, keyName);
        s3.close();
    }

    /**
     * Retrieves the URL for a specific object in an Amazon S3 bucket.
     *
     * @param s3 the S3Client object used to interact with the Amazon S3 service
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket where the object is stored
     * @param keyName the name of the object for which the URL should be
retrieved
     * @throws S3Exception if there is an error retrieving the URL for the
specified object
     */
    public static void getURL(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String keyName) {
        try {
            GetUrlRequest request = GetUrlRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(keyName)
                .build();

            URL url = s3.utilities().getUrl(request);
            System.out.println("The URL for  " + keyName + " is " + url);
```

```
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

S3Client를 사용한 S3Presigner 클라이언트 객체를 사용하여 객체를 가져옵니다.

```
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.io.OutputStream;
import java.net.HttpURLConnection;
import java.time.Duration;

import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.presigner.model.GetObjectPresignRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.presigner.model.PresignedGetObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.presigner.S3Presigner;
import software.amazon.awssdk.utils.IoUtils;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class GetObjectPresignedUrl {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String USAGE = """

            Usage:
                <bucketName> <keyName>\s
```

```
            Where:
                bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket name.\s
                keyName - A key name that represents a text file.\s
            """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(USAGE);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String keyName = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Presigner presigner = S3Presigner.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        getPresignedUrl(presigner, bucketName, keyName);
        presigner.close();
    }

    /**
     * Generates a pre-signed URL for an Amazon S3 object.
     *
     * @param presigner The {@link S3Presigner} instance to use for generating
the pre-signed URL.
     * @param bucketName The name of the Amazon S3 bucket where the object is
stored.
     * @param keyName The key name (file name) of the object in the Amazon S3
bucket.
     *
     * @throws S3Exception If there is an error interacting with the Amazon S3
service.
     * @throws IOException If there is an error opening the HTTP connection or
reading/writing the request/response.
     */
    public static void getPresignedUrl(S3Presigner presigner, String bucketName,
String keyName) {
        try {
            GetObjectRequest getObjectRequest = GetObjectRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(keyName)
                .build();
```

```
            GetObjectPresignRequest getObjectPresignRequest =
 GetObjectPresignRequest.builder()
                .signatureDuration(Duration.ofMinutes(60))
                .getObjectRequest(getObjectRequest)
                .build();

            PresignedGetObjectRequest presignedGetObjectRequest =
 presigner.presignGetObject(getObjectPresignRequest);
            String theUrl = presignedGetObjectRequest.url().toString();
            System.out.println("Presigned URL: " + theUrl);
            HttpURLConnection connection = (HttpURLConnection)
 presignedGetObjectRequest.url().openConnection();
            presignedGetObjectRequest.httpRequest().headers().forEach((header,
 values) -> {
                values.forEach(value -> {
                    connection.addRequestProperty(header, value);
                });
            });

            // Send any request payload that the service needs (not needed when
            // isBrowserExecutable is true).
            if (presignedGetObjectRequest.signedPayload().isPresent()) {
                connection.setDoOutput(true);

                try (InputStream signedPayload =
 presignedGetObjectRequest.signedPayload().get().asInputStream();
                     OutputStream httpOutputStream =
 connection.getOutputStream()) {
                    IoUtils.copy(signedPayload, httpOutputStream);
                }
            }

            // Download the result of executing the request.
            try (InputStream content = connection.getInputStream()) {
                System.out.println("Service returned response: ");
                IoUtils.copy(content, System.out);
            }

        } catch (S3Exception | IOException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
}
```

ResponseTransformer 객체와 S3Client를 사용하여 객체를 가져옵니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.ResponseBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.sync.ResponseTransformer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectResponse;

import java.io.File;
import java.io.FileOutputStream;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.OutputStream;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */

public class GetObjectData {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:
                <bucketName> <keyName> <path>

            Where:
                bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket name.\s
                keyName - The key name.\s
                path - The path where the file is written to.\s
            """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
```

```
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String keyName = args[1];
        String path = args[2];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        getObjectBytes(s3, bucketName, keyName, path);
        s3.close();
    }

    /**
     * Retrieves the bytes of an object stored in an Amazon S3 bucket and saves
them to a local file.
     *
     * @param s3 The S3Client instance used to interact with the Amazon S3
service.
     * @param bucketName The name of the S3 bucket where the object is stored.
     * @param keyName The key (or name) of the S3 object.
     * @param path The local file path where the object's bytes will be saved.
     * @throws IOException If an I/O error occurs while writing the bytes to the
local file.
     * @throws S3Exception If an error occurs while retrieving the object from
the S3 bucket.
     */
    public static void getObjectBytes(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String
keyName, String path) {
        try {
            GetObjectRequest objectRequest = GetObjectRequest
                .builder()
                .key(keyName)
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .build();

            ResponseBytes<GetObjectResponse> objectBytes =
s3.getObject(objectRequest, ResponseTransformer.toBytes());
            byte[] data = objectBytes.asByteArray();

            // Write the data to a local file.
            File myFile = new File(path);
```

```
            OutputStream os = new FileOutputStream(myFile);
            os.write(data);
            System.out.println("Successfully obtained bytes from an S3 object");
            os.close();

        } catch (IOException ex) {
            ex.printStackTrace();
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetObject를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

객체를 다운로드합니다.

```
import {
  GetObjectCommand,
  NoSuchKey,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Get a single object from a specified S3 bucket.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string, key: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName, key }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});
```

```
  try {
    const response = await client.send(
      new GetObjectCommand({
        Bucket: bucketName,
        Key: key,
      }),
    );
    // The Body object also has 'transformToByteArray' and 'transformToWebStream'
 methods.
    const str = await response.Body.transformToString();
    console.log(str);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof NoSuchKey) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while getting object "${key}" from "${bucketName}". No
 such key exists.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while getting object from ${bucketName}.  ${caught.name}:
 ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

ETag가 제공된 객체와 일치하는 조건으로 객체를 다운로드합니다.

```
import {
  GetObjectCommand,
  NoSuchKey,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Get a single object from a specified S3 bucket.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string, key: string, eTag: string }}
```

```
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName, key, eTag }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});

  try {
    const response = await client.send(
      new GetObjectCommand({
        Bucket: bucketName,
        Key: key,
        IfMatch: eTag,
      }),
    );
    // The Body object also has 'transformToByteArray' and 'transformToWebStream'
 methods.
    const str = await response.Body.transformToString();
    console.log("Success. Here is text of the file:", str);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof NoSuchKey) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while getting object "${key}" from "${bucketName}". No
 such key exists.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while getting object from ${bucketName}.  ${caught.name}:
 ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};

// Call function if run directly
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
import {
  isMain,
  validateArgs,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-node.js";

const loadArgs = () => {
  const options = {
    bucketName: {
      type: "string",
```

```
      required: true,
    },
    key: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
    eTag: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
  };
  const results = parseArgs({ options });
  const { errors } = validateArgs({ options }, results);
  return { errors, results };
};

if (isMain(import.meta.url)) {
  const { errors, results } = loadArgs();
  if (!errors) {
    main(results.values);
  } else {
    console.error(errors.join("\n"));
  }
}
```

ETag가 제공된 객체와 일치하지 않는 조건으로 객체를 다운로드합니다.

```
import {
  GetObjectCommand,
  NoSuchKey,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Get a single object from a specified S3 bucket.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string, key: string, eTag: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName, key, eTag }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});
```

```
  try {
    const response = await client.send(
      new GetObjectCommand({
        Bucket: bucketName,
        Key: key,
        IfNoneMatch: eTag,
      }),
    );
    // The Body object also has 'transformToByteArray' and 'transformToWebStream'
 methods.
    const str = await response.Body.transformToString();
    console.log("Success. Here is text of the file:", str);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof NoSuchKey) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while getting object "${key}" from "${bucketName}". No
 such key exists.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while getting object from ${bucketName}. ${caught.name}:
 ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};

// Call function if run directly
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
import {
  isMain,
  validateArgs,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-node.js";

const loadArgs = () => {
  const options = {
    bucketName: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
    key: {
      type: "string",
```

```
      required: true,
    },
    eTag: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
  };
  const results = parseArgs({ options });
  const { errors } = validateArgs({ options }, results);
  return { errors, results };
};

if (isMain(import.meta.url)) {
  const { errors, results } = loadArgs();
  if (!errors) {
    main(results.values);
  } else {
    console.error(errors.join("\n"));
  }
}
```

지정된 기간에 생성되거나 수정된 조건에 따라를 사용하여 객체를 다운로드합니다.

```
import {
  GetObjectCommand,
  NoSuchKey,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Get a single object from a specified S3 bucket.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string, key: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName, key }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});
  const date = new Date();
  date.setDate(date.getDate() - 1);
  try {
    const response = await client.send(
      new GetObjectCommand({
```

```
        Bucket: bucketName,
        Key: key,
        IfModifiedSince: date,
      }),
    );
    // The Body object also has 'transformToByteArray' and 'transformToWebStream'
 methods.
    const str = await response.Body.transformToString();
    console.log("Success. Here is text of the file:", str);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof NoSuchKey) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while getting object "${key}" from "${bucketName}". No
 such key exists.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while getting object from ${bucketName}.  ${caught.name}:
 ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};

// Call function if run directly
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
import {
  isMain,
  validateArgs,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-node.js";

const loadArgs = () => {
  const options = {
    bucketName: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
    key: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
  };
```

```
  const results = parseArgs({ options });
  const { errors } = validateArgs({ options }, results);
  return { errors, results };
};

if (isMain(import.meta.url)) {
  const { errors, results } = loadArgs();
  if (!errors) {
    main(results.values);
  } else {
    console.error(errors.join("\n"));
  }
}
```

지정된 기간 내에 생성되거나 수정되지 않은 조건으로를 사용하여 객체를 다운로드합니다.

```
import {
  GetObjectCommand,
  NoSuchKey,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Get a single object from a specified S3 bucket.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string, key: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName, key }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});
  const date = new Date();
  date.setDate(date.getDate() - 1);
  try {
    const response = await client.send(
      new GetObjectCommand({
        Bucket: bucketName,
        Key: key,
        IfUnmodifiedSince: date,
      }),
    );
    // The Body object also has 'transformToByteArray' and 'transformToWebStream'
 methods.
```

```
    const str = await response.Body.transformToString();
    console.log("Success. Here is text of the file:", str);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof NoSuchKey) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while getting object "${key}" from "${bucketName}". No
 such key exists.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while getting object from ${bucketName}.  ${caught.name}:
 ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};

// Call function if run directly
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
import {
  isMain,
  validateArgs,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-node.js";

const loadArgs = () => {
  const options = {
    bucketName: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
    key: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
  };
  const results = parseArgs({ options });
  const { errors } = validateArgs({ options }, results);
  return { errors, results };
};

if (isMain(import.meta.url)) {
  const { errors, results } = loadArgs();
```

```
  if (!errors) {
    main(results.values);
  } else {
    console.error(errors.join("\n"));
  }
}
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 GetObject를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun getObjectBytes(
    bucketName: String,
    keyName: String,
    path: String,
) {
    val request =
        GetObjectRequest {
            key = keyName
            bucket = bucketName
        }

    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.getObject(request) { resp ->
            val myFile = File(path)
            resp.body?.writeToFile(myFile)
            println("Successfully read $keyName from $bucketName")
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 GetObject를 참조하십시오.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

객체를 가져옵니다.

```
        $s3client = new Aws\S3\S3Client(['region' => 'us-west-2']);

        try {
            $file = $this->s3client->getObject([
                'Bucket' => $this->bucketName,
                'Key' => $fileName,
            ]);
            $body = $file->get('Body');
            $body->rewind();
            echo "Downloaded the file and it begins with: {$body->read(26)}.\n";
        } catch (Exception $exception) {
            echo "Failed to download $fileName from $this->bucketName with error:
" . $exception->getMessage();
            exit("Please fix error with file downloading before continuing.");
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 GetObject를 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예시 1: 이 명령은 "test-files" 버킷에서 "sample.txt" 항목을 검색하여 현재 위치의 "local-sample.txt"라는 파일에 저장합니다. 이 명령을 직접 호출하기 전에 "local-sample.txt" 파일이 없어도 됩니다.

```
Read-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Key sample.txt -File local-
sample.txt
```

예시 2: 이 명령은 "test-files" 버킷에서 가상 디렉터리 “DIR”을 검색하여 현재 위치의 "Local-DIR"이라는 폴더에 저장합니다. 이 명령을 직접 호출하기 전에 "Local-DIR" 폴더가 없어도 됩니다.

```
Read-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -KeyPrefix DIR -Folder Local-DIR
```

예시 3: 버킷 이름에 'config'가 있는 버킷에서 키가 '.json'으로 끝나는 모든 객체를 지정된 폴더의 파일로 다운로드합니다. 객체 키는 파일 이름을 설정하는 데 사용됩니다.

```
Get-S3Bucket | ? { $_.BucketName -like '*config*' } | Get-S3Object | ? { $_.Key -
like '*.json' } | Read-S3Object -Folder C:\ConfigObjects
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetObject를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예시 1: 이 명령은 "test-files" 버킷에서 "sample.txt" 항목을 검색하여 현재 위치의 "local-sample.txt"라는 파일에 저장합니다. 이 명령을 직접 호출하기 전에 "local-sample.txt" 파일이 없어도 됩니다.

```
Read-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Key sample.txt -File local-
sample.txt
```

예시 2: 이 명령은 "test-files" 버킷에서 가상 디렉터리 “DIR”을 검색하여 현재 위치의 "Local-DIR"이라는 폴더에 저장합니다. 이 명령을 직접 호출하기 전에 "Local-DIR" 폴더가 없어도 됩니다.

```
Read-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -KeyPrefix DIR -Folder Local-DIR
```

예시 3: 버킷 이름에 'config'가 있는 버킷에서 키가 '.json'으로 끝나는 모든 객체를 지정된 폴더의 파일로 다운로드합니다. 객체 키는 파일 이름을 설정하는 데 사용됩니다.

```
Get-S3Bucket | ? { $_.BucketName -like '*config*' } | Get-S3Object | ? { $_.Key -
like '*.json' } | Read-S3Object -Folder C:\ConfigObjects
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetObject를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ObjectWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 object actions."""

    def __init__(self, s3_object):
        """
        :param s3_object: A Boto3 Object resource. This is a high-level resource
 in Boto3
                          that wraps object actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.object = s3_object
        self.key = self.object.key


    def get(self):
        """
        Gets the object.

        :return: The object data in bytes.
        """
        try:
            body = self.object.get()["Body"].read()
            logger.info(
                "Got object '%s' from bucket '%s'.",
                self.object.key,
                self.object.bucket_name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't get object '%s' from bucket '%s'.",
                self.object.key,
                self.object.bucket_name,
            )
```

```
            raise
        else:
            return body
```

조건부 요청을 사용하여 객체를 가져옵니다.

```
class S3ConditionalRequests:
    """Encapsulates S3 conditional request operations."""

    def __init__(self, s3_client):
        self.s3 = s3_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        s3_client = boto3.client("s3")
        return cls(s3_client)



    def get_object_conditional(
        self,
        object_key: str,
        source_bucket: str,
        condition_type: str,
        condition_value: str,
    ):
        """
        Retrieves an object from Amazon S3 with a conditional request.

        :param object_key: The key of the object to retrieve.
        :param source_bucket: The source bucket of the object.
        :param condition_type: The type of condition: 'IfMatch', 'IfNoneMatch',
 'IfModifiedSince', 'IfUnmodifiedSince'.
        :param condition_value: The value to use for the condition.
        """
        try:
            response = self.s3.get_object(
                Bucket=source_bucket,
```

```
                Key=object_key,
                **{condition_type: condition_value},
            )
            sample_bytes = response["Body"].read(20)
            print(
                f"\tConditional read successful. Here are the first 20 bytes of
 the object:\n"
            )
            print(f"\t{sample_bytes}")
        except ClientError as e:
            error_code = e.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "PreconditionFailed":
                print("\tConditional read failed: Precondition failed")
            elif error_code == "304":  # Not modified error code.
                print("\tConditional read failed: Object not modified")
            else:
                logger.error(f"Unexpected error: {error_code}")
                raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetObject를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

객체를 가져옵니다.

```
require 'aws-sdk-s3'

# Wraps Amazon S3 object actions.
class ObjectGetWrapper
  attr_reader :object

  # @param object [Aws::S3::Object] An existing Amazon S3 object.
```

```
  def initialize(object)
    @object = object
  end

  # Gets the object directly to a file.
  #
  # @param target_path [String] The path to the file where the object is
 downloaded.
  # @return [Aws::S3::Types::GetObjectOutput, nil] The retrieved object data if
 successful; otherwise nil.
  def get_object(target_path)
    @object.get(response_target: target_path)
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't get object #{@object.key}. Here's why: #{e.message}"
  end
end

# Example usage:
def run_demo
  bucket_name = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
  object_key = "my-object.txt"
  target_path = "my-object-as-file.txt"

  wrapper = ObjectGetWrapper.new(Aws::S3::Object.new(bucket_name, object_key))
  obj_data = wrapper.get_object(target_path)
  return unless obj_data

  puts "Object #{object_key} (#{obj_data.content_length} bytes} downloaded to
 #{target_path}."
end

run_demo if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

객체를 가져와 서버 측 암호화 상태를 보고합니다.

```
require 'aws-sdk-s3'

# Wraps Amazon S3 object actions.
class ObjectGetEncryptionWrapper
  attr_reader :object

  # @param object [Aws::S3::Object] An existing Amazon S3 object.
```

```
  def initialize(object)
    @object = object
  end

  # Gets the object into memory.
  #
  # @return [Aws::S3::Types::GetObjectOutput, nil] The retrieved object data if
 successful; otherwise nil.
  def object
    @object.get
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't get object #{@object.key}. Here's why: #{e.message}"
  end
end

# Example usage:
def run_demo
  bucket_name = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
  object_key = "my-object.txt"

  wrapper = ObjectGetEncryptionWrapper.new(Aws::S3::Object.new(bucket_name,
 object_key))
  obj_data = wrapper.get_object
  return unless obj_data

  encryption = obj_data.server_side_encryption.nil? ? 'no' :
 obj_data.server_side_encryption
  puts "Object #{object_key} uses #{encryption} encryption."
end

run_demo if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 GetObject를 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn get_object(client: Client, opt: Opt) -> Result<usize, S3ExampleError> {
    trace!("bucket:      {}", opt.bucket);
    trace!("object:      {}", opt.object);
    trace!("destination: {}", opt.destination.display());

    let mut file = File::create(opt.destination.clone()).map_err(|err| {
        S3ExampleError::new(format!(
            "Failed to initialize file for saving S3 download: {err:?}"
        ))
    })?;

    let mut object = client
        .get_object()
        .bucket(opt.bucket)
        .key(opt.object)
        .send()
        .await?;

    let mut byte_count = 0_usize;
    while let Some(bytes) = object.body.try_next().await.map_err(|err| {
        S3ExampleError::new(format!("Failed to read from S3 download stream:
 {err:?}"))
    })? {
        let bytes_len = bytes.len();
        file.write_all(&bytes).map_err(|err| {
            S3ExampleError::new(format!(
                "Failed to write from S3 download stream to local file: {err:?}"
            ))
        })?;
        trace!("Intermediate write of {bytes_len}");
        byte_count += bytes_len;
    }
```

```
    Ok(byte_count)
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 GetObject을 참조하십시오.

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP API

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_s3->getobject(           " oo_result is returned for
testing purposes. "
                  iv_bucket = iv_bucket_name
                  iv_key = iv_object_key ).
       DATA(lv_object_data) = oo_result->get_body( ).
       MESSAGE 'Object retrieved from S3 bucket.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_nosuchbucket.
       MESSAGE 'Bucket does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_nosuchkey.
       MESSAGE 'Object key does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API의 GetObject을 참조하십시오.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSS3

    public func downloadFile(bucket: String, key: String, to: String) async
 throws {
        let fileUrl = URL(fileURLWithPath: to).appendingPathComponent(key)

        let input = GetObjectInput(
            bucket: bucket,
            key: key
        )
        do {
            let output = try await client.getObject(input: input)

            guard let body = output.body else {
                throw HandlerError.getObjectBody("GetObjectInput missing body.")
            }

            guard let data = try await body.readData() else {
                throw HandlerError.readGetObjectBody("GetObjectInput unable to
 read data.")
            }

            try data.write(to: fileUrl)
        }
        catch {
            print("ERROR: ", dump(error, name: "Downloading a file."))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

```
import AWSS3
```

```
    public func readFile(bucket: String, key: String) async throws -> Data {
        let input = GetObjectInput(
            bucket: bucket,
            key: key
        )
        do {
            let output = try await client.getObject(input: input)

            guard let body = output.body else {
                throw HandlerError.getObjectBody("GetObjectInput missing body.")
            }

            guard let data = try await body.readData() else {
                throw HandlerError.readGetObjectBody("GetObjectInput unable to
read data.")
            }

            return data
        }
        catch {
            print("ERROR: ", dump(error, name: "Reading a file."))
            throw error
        }
  }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 GetObject를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **GetObjectAcl** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetObjectAcl`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 액세스 제어 목록(ACL) 관리

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
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```
bool AwsDoc::S3::getObjectAcl(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                              const Aws::String &objectKey,
                              const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfig)
 {
    Aws::S3::S3Client s3Client(clientConfig);

    Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectAclRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);
    request.SetKey(objectKey);

    Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectAclOutcome outcome =
            s3Client.GetObjectAcl(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::S3::S3Error &err = outcome.GetError();
        std::cerr << "Error: getObjectAcl: "
                  << err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
    } else {
        Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::Grant> grants =
                outcome.GetResult().GetGrants();

        for (auto it = grants.begin(); it != grants.end(); it++) {
            std::cout << "For object " << objectKey << ": "
                      << std::endl << std::endl;

            Aws::S3::Model::Grant grant = *it;
            Aws::S3::Model::Grantee grantee = grant.GetGrantee();

            if (grantee.TypeHasBeenSet()) {
                std::cout << "Type:          "
```

```
                            << getGranteeTypeString(grantee.GetType()) <<
 std::endl;
            }

            if (grantee.DisplayNameHasBeenSet()) {
                std::cout << "Display name:  "
                          << grantee.GetDisplayName() << std::endl;
            }

            if (grantee.EmailAddressHasBeenSet()) {
                std::cout << "Email address: "
                          << grantee.GetEmailAddress() << std::endl;
            }

            if (grantee.IDHasBeenSet()) {
                std::cout << "ID:            "
                          << grantee.GetID() << std::endl;
            }

            if (grantee.URIHasBeenSet()) {
                std::cout << "URI:           "
                          << grantee.GetURI() << std::endl;
            }

            std::cout << "Permission:    " <<
                      getPermissionString(grant.GetPermission()) <<
                      std::endl << std::endl;
        }
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Routine which converts a built-in type enumeration to a human-readable
 string.
/*!
 \param type: Type enumeration.
 \return String: Human-readable string
*/
Aws::String getGranteeTypeString(const Aws::S3::Model::Type &type) {
    switch (type) {
        case Aws::S3::Model::Type::AmazonCustomerByEmail:
            return "Email address of an AWS account";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Type::CanonicalUser:
```

```
            return "Canonical user ID of an AWS account";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Type::Group:
            return "Predefined Amazon S3 group";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Type::NOT_SET:
            return "Not set";
        default:
            return "Type unknown";
    }
}

//! Routine which converts a built-in type enumeration to a human-readable
 string.
/*!
 \param permission: Permission enumeration.
 \return String: Human-readable string
*/
Aws::String getPermissionString(const Aws::S3::Model::Permission &permission) {
    switch (permission) {
        case Aws::S3::Model::Permission::FULL_CONTROL:
            return "Can read this object's data and its metadata, "
                   "and read/write this object's permissions";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Permission::NOT_SET:
            return "Permission not set";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Permission::READ:
            return "Can read this object's data and its metadata";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Permission::READ_ACP:
            return "Can read this object's permissions";
            // case Aws::S3::Model::Permission::WRITE // Not applicable.
        case Aws::S3::Model::Permission::WRITE_ACP:
            return "Can write this object's permissions";
        default:
            return "Permission unknown";
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 GetObjectAcl을 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

다음 명령은 이름이 amzn-s3-demo-bucket인 버킷의 객체에 대한 액세스 제어 목록을 검색합니다.

```
aws s3api get-object-acl --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket --key index.html
```

출력:

```
{
    "Owner": {
        "DisplayName": "my-username",
        "ID": "7009a8971cd538e11f6b6606438875e7c86c5b672f46db45460ddcd087d36c32"
    },
    "Grants": [
        {
            "Grantee": {
                "DisplayName": "my-username",
                "ID":
 "7009a8971cd538e11f6b6606438875e7c86c5b672f46db45460ddcd087d36c32"
            },
            "Permission": "FULL_CONTROL"
        },
        {
            "Grantee": {
                "URI": "http://acs.amazonaws.com/groups/global/AllUsers"
            },
            "Permission": "READ"
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetObjectAcl을 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun getBucketACL(
    objectKey: String,
    bucketName: String,
) {
    val request =
        GetObjectAclRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
            key = objectKey
        }

    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        val response = s3.getObjectAcl(request)
        response.grants?.forEach { grant ->
            println("Grant permission is ${grant.permission}")
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 GetObjectAcl를 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 명령은 S3 객체의 객체 소유자 세부 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
(Get-S3ObjectACL -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -key 'initialize.ps1' -Select
 *).Owner
```

출력:

```
DisplayName Id
----------- --
testusername
 9988776a6554433d22f1100112e334acb45566778899009e9887bd7f66c5f544
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetObjectAcl을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ObjectWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 object actions."""

    def __init__(self, s3_object):
        """
        :param s3_object: A Boto3 Object resource. This is a high-level resource
 in Boto3
                          that wraps object actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.object = s3_object
        self.key = self.object.key


    def get_acl(self):
        """
        Gets the ACL of the object.

        :return: The ACL of the object.
        """
        try:
            acl = self.object.Acl()
            logger.info(
                "Got ACL for object %s owned by %s.",
                self.object.key,
```

```
                acl.owner["DisplayName"],
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get ACL for object %s.", self.object.key)
            raise
        else:
            return acl
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetObjectAcl를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`GetObjectAttributes`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetObjectAttributes`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- Amazon S3 객체 무결성 작업

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// ! Routine which retrieves the hash value of an object stored in an S3 bucket.
/*!
   \param bucket: The name of the S3 bucket where the object is stored.
   \param key: The unique identifier (key) of the object within the S3 bucket.
   \param hashMethod: The hashing algorithm used to calculate the hash value of
 the object.
   \param[out] hashData: The retrieved hash.
   \param[out] partHashes: The part hashes if available.
   \param client: The S3 client instance used to retrieve the object.
```

```
   \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::S3::retrieveObjectHash(const Aws::String &bucket, const Aws::String
 &key,
                                    AwsDoc::S3::HASH_METHOD hashMethod,
                                    Aws::String &hashData,
                                    std::vector<Aws::String> *partHashes,
                                    const Aws::S3::S3Client &client) {
    Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectAttributesRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucket);
    request.SetKey(key);

    if (hashMethod == MD5) {
        Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::ObjectAttributes> attributes;
        attributes.push_back(Aws::S3::Model::ObjectAttributes::ETag);
        request.SetObjectAttributes(attributes);

        Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectAttributesOutcome outcome =
 client.GetObjectAttributes(
                request);
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectAttributesResult &result =
 outcome.GetResult();
            hashData = result.GetETag();
        } else {
            std::cerr << "Error retrieving object etag attributes." <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } else { // hashMethod != MD5
        Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::ObjectAttributes> attributes;
        attributes.push_back(Aws::S3::Model::ObjectAttributes::Checksum);
        request.SetObjectAttributes(attributes);

        Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectAttributesOutcome outcome =
 client.GetObjectAttributes(
                request);
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectAttributesResult &result =
 outcome.GetResult();
            switch (hashMethod) {
                case AwsDoc::S3::DEFAULT: // NOLINT(*-branch-clone)
                    break;  // Default is not supported.
#pragma clang diagnostic push
```

```
#pragma ide diagnostic ignored "UnreachableCode"
                case AwsDoc::S3::MD5:
                    break;  // MD5 is not supported.
#pragma clang diagnostic pop
                case AwsDoc::S3::SHA1:
                    hashData = result.GetChecksum().GetChecksumSHA1();
                    break;
                case AwsDoc::S3::SHA256:
                    hashData = result.GetChecksum().GetChecksumSHA256();
                    break;
                case AwsDoc::S3::CRC32:
                    hashData = result.GetChecksum().GetChecksumCRC32();
                    break;
                case AwsDoc::S3::CRC32C:
                    hashData = result.GetChecksum().GetChecksumCRC32C();
                    break;
                default:
                    std::cerr << "Unknown hash method." << std::endl;
                    return false;
            }
        } else {
            std::cerr << "Error retrieving object checksum attributes." <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

        if (nullptr != partHashes) {
            attributes.clear();
            attributes.push_back(Aws::S3::Model::ObjectAttributes::ObjectParts);
            request.SetObjectAttributes(attributes);
            outcome = client.GetObjectAttributes(request);
            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectAttributesResult &result =
 outcome.GetResult();
                const Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::ObjectPart> parts =
 result.GetObjectParts().GetParts();
                for (const Aws::S3::Model::ObjectPart &part: parts) {
                    switch (hashMethod) {
                        case AwsDoc::S3::DEFAULT: // Default is not supported.
 NOLINT(*-branch-clone)
                            break;
                        case AwsDoc::S3::MD5: // MD5 is not supported.
                            break;
                        case AwsDoc::S3::SHA1:
```

```
                            partHashes->push_back(part.GetChecksumSHA1());
                            break;
                        case AwsDoc::S3::SHA256:
                            partHashes->push_back(part.GetChecksumSHA256());
                            break;
                        case AwsDoc::S3::CRC32:
                            partHashes->push_back(part.GetChecksumCRC32());
                            break;
                        case AwsDoc::S3::CRC32C:
                            partHashes->push_back(part.GetChecksumCRC32C());
                            break;
                        default:
                            std::cerr << "Unknown hash method." << std::endl;
                            return false;
                    }
                }
            } else {
                std::cerr << "Error retrieving object attributes for object
 parts." <<
                          outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                return false;
            }
        }
    }

    return true;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 GetObjectAttributes를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

객체 자체를 반환하지 않고 객체에서 메타데이터를 검색하려면

다음 `get-object-attributes` 예시에서는 객체 `doc1.rtf`에서 메타데이터를 가져옵니다.

```
aws s3api get-object-attributes \
    --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket \
    --key doc1.rtf \
```

```
    --object-attributes "StorageClass" "ETag" "ObjectSize"
```

출력:

```
{
    "LastModified": "2022-03-15T19:37:31+00:00",
    "VersionId": "IuCPjXTDzHNfldAuitVBIKJpF2p1fg4P",
    "ETag": "b662d79adeb7c8d787ea7eafb9ef6207",
    "StorageClass": "STANDARD",
    "ObjectSize": 405
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon S3 API 참조의 GetObjectAttributes를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetObjectAttributes를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **GetObjectLegalHold** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetObjectLegalHold`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- Amazon S3 객체 잠그기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
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```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the legal hold details for an S3 object.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The object key.</param>
    /// <returns>The object legal hold details.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<ObjectLockLegalHold> GetObjectLegalHold(string bucketName,
        string objectKey)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new GetObjectLegalHoldRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = objectKey
            };

            var response = await _amazonS3.GetObjectLegalHoldAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tObject legal hold for {objectKey} in
 {bucketName}: " +
                                $"\n\tStatus: {response.LegalHold.Status}");
            return response.LegalHold;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tUnable to fetch legal hold: '{ex.Message}'");
            return new ObjectLockLegalHold();
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 GetObjectLegalHold를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

객체의 법적 보류 상태 검색

다음 `get-object-legal-hold` 예시에서는 지정된 객체의 법적 보류 상태를 가져옵니다.

```
aws s3api get-object-legal-hold \
    --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket-with-object-lock \
    --key doc1.rtf
```

출력:

```
{
    "LegalHold": {
```

```
        "Status": "ON"
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetObjectLegalHold를 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/s3/manager"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// S3Actions wraps S3 service actions.
type S3Actions struct {
 S3Client  *s3.Client
 S3Manager *manager.Uploader
}



// GetObjectLegalHold retrieves the legal hold status for an S3 object.
```

```
func (actor S3Actions) GetObjectLegalHold(ctx context.Context, bucket string, key
 string, versionId string) (*types.ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus, error) {
 var status *types.ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus
 input := &s3.GetObjectLegalHoldInput{
  Bucket:    aws.String(bucket),
  Key:       aws.String(key),
  VersionId: aws.String(versionId),
 }

 output, err := actor.S3Client.GetObjectLegalHold(ctx, input)
 if err != nil {
  var noSuchKeyErr *types.NoSuchKey
  var apiErr *smithy.GenericAPIError
  if errors.As(err, &noSuchKeyErr) {
   log.Printf("Object %s does not exist in bucket %s.\n", key, bucket)
   err = noSuchKeyErr
  } else if errors.As(err, &apiErr) {
   switch apiErr.ErrorCode() {
   case "NoSuchObjectLockConfiguration":
    log.Printf("Object %s does not have an object lock configuration.\n", key)
    err = nil
   case "InvalidRequest":
    log.Printf("Bucket %s does not have an object lock configuration.\n", bucket)
    err = nil
   }
  }
 } else {
  status = &output.LegalHold.Status
 }

 return status, err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 GetObjectLegalHold를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   // Get the legal hold details for an S3 object.
   public ObjectLockLegalHold getObjectLegalHold(String bucketName, String
objectKey) {
       try {
           GetObjectLegalHoldRequest legalHoldRequest =
GetObjectLegalHoldRequest.builder()
               .bucket(bucketName)
               .key(objectKey)
               .build();

           GetObjectLegalHoldResponse response =
getClient().getObjectLegalHold(legalHoldRequest);
           System.out.println("Object legal hold for " + objectKey + " in " +
bucketName +
               ":\n\tStatus: " + response.legalHold().status());
           return response.legalHold();

       } catch (S3Exception ex) {
           System.out.println("\tUnable to fetch legal hold: '" +
ex.getMessage() + "'");
       }

       return null;
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetObjectLegalHold를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import {
  GetObjectLegalHoldCommand,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Get an object's current legal hold status.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string, key: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName, key }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});

  try {
    const response = await client.send(
      new GetObjectLegalHoldCommand({
        Bucket: bucketName,
        Key: key,
        // Optionally, you can provide additional parameters
        // ExpectedBucketOwner: "<account ID that is expected to own the
 bucket>",
        // VersionId: "<the specific version id of the object to check>",
      }),
    );
    console.log(`Legal Hold Status: ${response.LegalHold.Status}`);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof S3ServiceException &&
      caught.name === "NoSuchBucket"
    ) {
      console.error(
```

```
        `Error from S3 while getting legal hold status for ${key} in
 ${bucketName}. The bucket doesn't exist.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while getting legal hold status for ${key} in
 ${bucketName} from ${bucketName}.  ${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};

// Call function if run directly
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
import {
  isMain,
  validateArgs,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-node.js";

const loadArgs = () => {
  const options = {
    bucketName: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
    key: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
  };
  const results = parseArgs({ options });
  const { errors } = validateArgs({ options }, results);
  return { errors, results };
};

if (isMain(import.meta.url)) {
  const { errors, results } = loadArgs();
  if (!errors) {
    main(results.values);
  } else {
    console.error(errors.join("\n"));
  }
```

```
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 GetObjectLegalHold를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

객체에 법적 보존을 적용하세요.

```
def get_legal_hold(s3_client, bucket: str, key: str) -> None:
    """
    Get the legal hold status of a specific file in a bucket.

    Args:
        s3_client: Boto3 S3 client.
        bucket: The name of the bucket containing the file.
        key: The key of the file to get the legal hold status of.
    """
    print()
    logger.info("Getting legal hold status of file [%s] in bucket [%s]", key,
 bucket)
    try:
        response = s3_client.get_object_legal_hold(Bucket=bucket, Key=key)
        legal_hold_status = response["LegalHold"]["Status"]
        logger.debug(
            "Legal hold status of file [%s] in bucket [%s] is [%s]",
            key,
            bucket,
            legal_hold_status,
        )
    except Exception as e:
        logger.error(
            "Failed to get legal hold status of file [%s] in bucket [%s]: %s",
            key,
```

```
            bucket,
            e,
        )
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 GetObjectLegalHold를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **GetObjectLockConfiguration** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetObjectLockConfiguration`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- Amazon S3 객체 잠그기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the object lock configuration details for an S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket to get details.</param>
    /// <returns>The bucket's object lock configuration details.</returns>
    public async Task<ObjectLockConfiguration>
GetBucketObjectLockConfiguration(string bucketName)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new GetObjectLockConfigurationRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName
```

```
            };

            var response = await
 _amazonS3.GetObjectLockConfigurationAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tBucket object lock config for {bucketName} in
 {bucketName}: " +
                               $"\n\tEnabled:
 {response.ObjectLockConfiguration.ObjectLockEnabled}" +
                               $"\n\tRule:
 {response.ObjectLockConfiguration.Rule?.DefaultRetention}");

            return response.ObjectLockConfiguration;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tUnable to fetch object lock config:
 '{ex.Message}'");
            return new ObjectLockConfiguration();
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 GetObjectLockConfiguration을 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

버킷의 객체 잠금 구성을 검색하는 방법

다음 `get-object-lock-configuration` 예시에서는 지정된 버킷의 객체 잠금 구성을 가져옵니다.

```
aws s3api get-object-lock-configuration \
    --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket-with-object-lock
```

출력:

```
{
    "ObjectLockConfiguration": {
        "ObjectLockEnabled": "Enabled",
        "Rule": {
```

```
            "DefaultRetention": {
                "Mode": "COMPLIANCE",
                "Days": 50
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetObjectLockConfiguration을 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/s3/manager"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// S3Actions wraps S3 service actions.
type S3Actions struct {
 S3Client  *s3.Client
 S3Manager *manager.Uploader
}
```

```
// GetObjectLockConfiguration retrieves the object lock configuration for an S3
 bucket.
func (actor S3Actions) GetObjectLockConfiguration(ctx context.Context, bucket
 string) (*types.ObjectLockConfiguration, error) {
 var lockConfig *types.ObjectLockConfiguration
 input := &s3.GetObjectLockConfigurationInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucket),
 }

 output, err := actor.S3Client.GetObjectLockConfiguration(ctx, input)
 if err != nil {
  var noBucket *types.NoSuchBucket
  var apiErr *smithy.GenericAPIError
  if errors.As(err, &noBucket) {
   log.Printf("Bucket %s does not exist.\n", bucket)
   err = noBucket
  } else if errors.As(err, &apiErr) && apiErr.ErrorCode() ==
 "ObjectLockConfigurationNotFoundError" {
   log.Printf("Bucket %s does not have an object lock configuration.\n", bucket)
   err = nil
  }
 } else {
  lockConfig = output.ObjectLockConfiguration
 }

 return lockConfig, err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 GetObjectLockConfiguration을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    // Get the object lock configuration details for an S3 bucket.
    public void getBucketObjectLockConfiguration(String bucketName) {
        GetObjectLockConfigurationRequest objectLockConfigurationRequest =
 GetObjectLockConfigurationRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .build();

        GetObjectLockConfigurationResponse response =
 getClient().getObjectLockConfiguration(objectLockConfigurationRequest);
        System.out.println("Bucket object lock config for "+bucketName +":  ");
        System.out.println("\tEnabled:
 "+response.objectLockConfiguration().objectLockEnabled());
        System.out.println("\tRule: "+
 response.objectLockConfiguration().rule().defaultRetention());
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetObjectLockConfiguration을 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import {
  GetObjectLockConfigurationCommand,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Gets the Object Lock configuration for a bucket.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName }) => {
```

```
  const client = new S3Client({});

  try {
    const { ObjectLockConfiguration } = await client.send(
      new GetObjectLockConfigurationCommand({
        Bucket: bucketName,
        // Optionally, you can provide additional parameters
        // ExpectedBucketOwner: "<account ID that is expected to own the
 bucket>",
      }),
    );
    console.log(
      `Object Lock Configuration:\n${JSON.stringify(ObjectLockConfiguration)}`,
    );
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof S3ServiceException &&
      caught.name === "NoSuchBucket"
    ) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while getting object lock configuration for ${bucketName}.
 The bucket doesn't exist.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while getting object lock configuration for ${bucketName}.
  ${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};

// Call function if run directly
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
import {
  isMain,
  validateArgs,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-node.js";

const loadArgs = () => {
  const options = {
    bucketName: {
```

```
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
  };
  const results = parseArgs({ options });
  const { errors } = validateArgs({ options }, results);
  return { errors, results };
};

if (isMain(import.meta.url)) {
  const { errors, results } = loadArgs();
  if (!errors) {
    main(results.values);
  } else {
    console.error(errors.join("\n"));
  }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 GetObjectLockConfiguration을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예시 1: 이 명령은 지정된 S3 버킷에 대해 객체 잠금 구성이 활성화된 경우 'Enabled' 값을 반환합니다.

```
Get-S3ObjectLockConfiguration -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -Select
 ObjectLockConfiguration.ObjectLockEnabled
```

출력:

```
Value
-----
Enabled
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetObjectLockConfiguration을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예시 1: 이 명령은 지정된 S3 버킷에 대해 객체 잠금 구성이 활성화된 경우 'Enabled' 값을 반환합니다.

```
Get-S3ObjectLockConfiguration -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -Select
 ObjectLockConfiguration.ObjectLockEnabled
```

출력:

```
Value
-----
Enabled
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetObjectLockConfiguration을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

객체 잠금 구성을 가져오세요.

```
def is_object_lock_enabled(s3_client, bucket: str) -> bool:
    """
    Check if object lock is enabled for a bucket.

    Args:
        s3_client: Boto3 S3 client.
        bucket: The name of the bucket to check.

    Returns:
        True if object lock is enabled, False otherwise.
    """
    try:
```

```
        response = s3_client.get_object_lock_configuration(Bucket=bucket)
        return (
            "ObjectLockConfiguration" in response
            and response["ObjectLockConfiguration"]["ObjectLockEnabled"] ==
"Enabled"
        )
    except s3_client.exceptions.ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ObjectLockConfigurationNotFoundError":
            return False
        else:
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetObjectLockConfiguration을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **GetObjectRetention** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetObjectRetention`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- Amazon S3 객체 잠그기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the retention period for an S3 object.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket of the object.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="objectKey">The object key.</param>
    /// <returns>The object retention details.</returns>
    public async Task<ObjectLockRetention> GetObjectRetention(string bucketName,
        string objectKey)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new GetObjectRetentionRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = objectKey
            };

            var response = await _amazonS3.GetObjectRetentionAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tObject retention for {objectKey} in
{bucketName}: " +
                              $"\n\t{response.Retention.Mode} until
{response.Retention.RetainUntilDate:d}.");
            return response.Retention;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tUnable to fetch object lock retention:
'{ex.Message}'");
            return new ObjectLockRetention();
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 GetObjectRetention을 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

객체의 객체 보존 구성을 검색하는 방법

다음 `get-object-retention` 예시에서는 지정된 객체에 대한 객체 보존 구성을 가져옵니다.

```
aws s3api get-object-retention \
    --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket-with-object-lock \
    --key doc1.rtf
```

출력:

```
{
    "Retention": {
        "Mode": "GOVERNANCE",
        "RetainUntilDate": "2025-01-01T00:00:00.000Z"
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetObjectRetention을 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/s3/manager"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// S3Actions wraps S3 service actions.
type S3Actions struct {
 S3Client  *s3.Client
 S3Manager *manager.Uploader
```

```
}



// GetObjectRetention retrieves the object retention configuration for an S3
 object.
func (actor S3Actions) GetObjectRetention(ctx context.Context, bucket string, key
 string) (*types.ObjectLockRetention, error) {
 var retention *types.ObjectLockRetention
 input := &s3.GetObjectRetentionInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucket),
  Key:    aws.String(key),
 }

 output, err := actor.S3Client.GetObjectRetention(ctx, input)
 if err != nil {
  var noKey *types.NoSuchKey
  var apiErr *smithy.GenericAPIError
  if errors.As(err, &noKey) {
   log.Printf("Object %s does not exist in bucket %s.\n", key, bucket)
   err = noKey
  } else if errors.As(err, &apiErr) {
   switch apiErr.ErrorCode() {
   case "NoSuchObjectLockConfiguration":
    err = nil
   case "InvalidRequest":
    log.Printf("Bucket %s does not have locking enabled.", bucket)
    err = nil
   }
  }
 } else {
  retention = output.Retention
 }

 return retention, err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 GetObjectRetention을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    // Get the retention period for an S3 object.
    public ObjectLockRetention getObjectRetention(String bucketName, String key){
        try {
            GetObjectRetentionRequest retentionRequest =
GetObjectRetentionRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(key)
                .build();

            GetObjectRetentionResponse response =
getClient().getObjectRetention(retentionRequest);
            System.out.println("tObject retention for "+key +"
in "+ bucketName +": " + response.retention().mode() +" until "+
response.retention().retainUntilDate() +".");
            return response.retention();

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            return null;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetObjectRetention을 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import {
  GetObjectRetentionCommand,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Log the "RetainUntilDate" for an object in an S3 bucket.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string, key: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName, key }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});

  try {
    const { Retention } = await client.send(
      new GetObjectRetentionCommand({
        Bucket: bucketName,
        Key: key,
      }),
    );
    console.log(
      `${key} in ${bucketName} will be retained until
 ${Retention.RetainUntilDate}`,
    );
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof S3ServiceException &&
      caught.name === "NoSuchObjectLockConfiguration"
    ) {
      console.warn(
```

```
        `The object "${key}" in the bucket "${bucketName}" does not have an
 ObjectLock configuration.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while getting object retention settings for
 "${bucketName}".  ${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};

// Call function if run directly
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
import {
  isMain,
  validateArgs,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-node.js";

const loadArgs = () => {
  const options = {
    bucketName: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
    key: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
  };
  const results = parseArgs({ options });
  const { errors } = validateArgs({ options }, results);
  return { errors, results };
};

if (isMain(import.meta.url)) {
  const { errors, results } = loadArgs();
  if (!errors) {
    main(results.values);
  } else {
    console.error(errors.join("\n"));
  }
```

```
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 GetObjectRetention을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예시 1: 이 명령은 객체 보존의 모드와 종료 날짜를 반환합니다.

```
Get-S3ObjectRetention -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -Key 'testfile.txt'
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetObjectRetention을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예시 1: 이 명령은 객체 보존의 모드와 종료 날짜를 반환합니다.

```
Get-S3ObjectRetention -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -Key 'testfile.txt'
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetObjectRetention을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **`GetObjectTagging`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetObjectTagging`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 태깅 시작하기

CLI

AWS CLI

객체에 연결된 태그를 검색하려면

다음 `get-object-tagging` 예시에서는 지정된 객체에서 지정된 키의 값을 가져옵니다.

```
aws s3api get-object-tagging \
    --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket \
    --key doc1.rtf
```

출력:

```
{
    "TagSet": [
        {
            "Value": "confidential",
            "Key": "designation"
        }
    ]
}
```

다음 `get-object-tagging` 예시에서는 태그가 없는 객체 `doc2.rtf`의 태그 세트를 가져오려고 시도합니다.

```
aws s3api get-object-tagging \
    --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket \
    --key doc2.rtf
```

출력:

```
{
    "TagSet": []
}
```

다음 `get-object-tagging` 예시에서는 태그가 여러 개 있는 객체 `doc3.rtf`의 태그 세트를 가져옵니다.

```
aws s3api get-object-tagging \
    --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket \
    --key doc3.rtf
```

출력:

```
{
    "TagSet": [
        {
            "Value": "confidential",
```

```
            "Key": "designation"
        },
        {
            "Value": "finance",
            "Key": "department"
        },
        {
            "Value": "payroll",
            "Key": "team"
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetObjectTagging을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예시 1: 이 샘플은 지정된 S3 버킷에 있는 객체와 연결된 태그를 반환합니다.

```
Get-S3ObjectTagSet -Key 'testfile.txt' -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

출력:

```
Key  Value
---  -----
test value
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetObjectTagging을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예시 1: 이 샘플은 지정된 S3 버킷에 있는 객체와 연결된 태그를 반환합니다.

```
Get-S3ObjectTagSet -Key 'testfile.txt' -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

출력:

```
Key  Value
---  -----
```

```
test value
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetObjectTagging을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **GetPublicAccessBlock** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 GetPublicAccessBlock의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

버킷의 퍼블릭 액세스 차단 구성을 설정하거나 수정

다음 get-public-access-block 예시에서는 지정된 버킷의 퍼블릭 액세스 차단 구성을 표시합니다.

```
aws s3api get-public-access-block \
    --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

출력:

```
{
    "PublicAccessBlockConfiguration": {
        "IgnorePublicAcls": true,
        "BlockPublicPolicy": true,
        "BlockPublicAcls": true,
        "RestrictPublicBuckets": true
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetPublicAccessBlock을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예시 1: 이 명령은 지정된 S3 버킷의 퍼블릭 액세스 차단 구성을 반환합니다.

```
Get-S3PublicAccessBlock -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetPublicAccessBlock을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예시 1: 이 명령은 지정된 S3 버킷의 퍼블릭 액세스 차단 구성을 반환합니다.

```
Get-S3PublicAccessBlock -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetPublicAccessBlock을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **HeadBucket** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 HeadBucket의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Bash

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
# function bucket_exists
#
# This function checks to see if the specified bucket already exists.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the bucket to check.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If the bucket already exists.
#       1 - If the bucket doesn't exist.
###############################################################################
function bucket_exists() {
  local bucket_name
  bucket_name=$1
```

```
  # Check whether the bucket already exists.
  # We suppress all output - we're interested only in the return code.

  if aws s3api head-bucket \
    --bucket "$bucket_name" \
    >/dev/null 2>&1; then
    return 0 # 0 in Bash script means true.
  else
    return 1 # 1 in Bash script means false.
  fi
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 HeadBucket을 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

다음 명령은 `amzn-s3-demo-bucket`이라는 버킷에 대한 액세스를 확인합니다.

```
aws s3api head-bucket --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

버킷이 존재하고 버킷에 대한 액세스 권한이 있는 경우 출력이 반환되지 않습니다. 그렇지 않으면 오류 메시지가 표시됩니다. 예:

```
A client error (404) occurred when calling the HeadBucket operation: Not Found
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 HeadBucket을 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "io"
 "log"
 "os"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/s3/manager"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// BucketBasics encapsulates the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
 actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains S3Client, an Amazon S3 service client that is used to perform
 bucket
// and object actions.
type BucketBasics struct {
 S3Client *s3.Client
}



// BucketExists checks whether a bucket exists in the current account.
func (basics BucketBasics) BucketExists(ctx context.Context, bucketName string)
 (bool, error) {
 _, err := basics.S3Client.HeadBucket(ctx, &s3.HeadBucketInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
 })
 exists := true
 if err != nil {
  var apiError smithy.APIError
  if errors.As(err, &apiError) {
   switch apiError.(type) {
   case *types.NotFound:
    log.Printf("Bucket %v is available.\n", bucketName)
```

```
    exists = false
    err = nil
   default:
    log.Printf("Either you don't have access to bucket %v or another error
 occurred. "+
     "Here's what happened: %v\n", bucketName, err)
   }
  }
 } else {
  log.Printf("Bucket %v exists and you already own it.", bucketName)
 }

 return exists, err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 HeadBucket을 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 명령은 사용자에게 액세스 권한이 있을 때 기존 버킷에 대해 HTTP 상태 코드 200 OK로 출력을 반환합니다. BucketArn 파라미터는 S3 디렉터리 버킷에서만 지원됩니다.

```
Get-S3HeadBucket -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

출력:

```
AccessPointAlias   : False
BucketArn          :
BucketLocationName :
BucketLocationType :
BucketRegion       : us-east-2
ResponseMetadata   : Amazon.Runtime.ResponseMetadata
ContentLength      : 0
HttpStatusCode     : OK
```

예제 2:이 명령은 존재하지 않는 버킷에 대해 HTTP 상태 코드 NotFound와 함께 오류를 발생시킵니다.

```
Get-S3HeadBucket -BucketName amzn-s3-non-existing-bucket
```

출력:

```
Get-S3HeadBucket: Error making request with Error Code NotFound and Http Status
 Code NotFound. No further error information was returned by the service.
```

예제 3:이 명령은 사용자에게 액세스 권한이 없는 기존 버킷에 대해 HTTP 상태 코드 금지됨 오류가 발생합니다.

```
Get-S3HeadBucket -BucketName amzn-s3-no-access-bucket
```

출력:

```
Get-S3HeadBucket: Error making request with Error Code Forbidden and Http Status
 Code Forbidden. No further error information was returned by the service.
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 HeadBucket을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class BucketWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 bucket actions."""

    def __init__(self, bucket):
        """
        :param bucket: A Boto3 Bucket resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                       that wraps bucket actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.bucket = bucket
```

```
        self.name = bucket.name


    def exists(self):
        """
        Determine whether the bucket exists and you have access to it.

        :return: True when the bucket exists; otherwise, False.
        """
        try:
            self.bucket.meta.client.head_bucket(Bucket=self.bucket.name)
            logger.info("Bucket %s exists.", self.bucket.name)
            exists = True
        except ClientError:
            logger.warning(
                "Bucket %s doesn't exist or you don't have access to it.",
                self.bucket.name,
            )
            exists = False
        return exists
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 HeadBucket를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **HeadObject** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 HeadObject의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- S3 시작하기

CLI

AWS CLI

다음 명령은 amzn-s3-demo-bucket이라는 버킷의 객체에 대한 메타데이터를 가져옵니다.

```
aws s3api head-object --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket --key index.html
```

출력:

```
{
    "AcceptRanges": "bytes",
    "ContentType": "text/html",
    "LastModified": "Thu, 16 Apr 2015 18:19:14 GMT",
    "ContentLength": 77,
    "VersionId": "null",
    "ETag": "\"30a6ec7e1a9ad79c203d05a589c8b400\"",
    "Metadata": {}
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 HeadObject를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

객체의 콘텐츠 유형을 결정합니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.HeadObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.HeadObjectResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
```

```
public class GetObjectContentType {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:
                <bucketName> <keyName>

            Where:
                bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket name.\s
                keyName - The key name.\s
            """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String keyName = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        getContentType(s3, bucketName, keyName);
        s3.close();
    }

    /**
     * Retrieves the content type of an object stored in an Amazon S3 bucket.
     *
     * @param s3 an instance of the {@link S3Client} class, which is used to
 interact with the Amazon S3 service
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket where the object is stored
     * @param keyName the key (file name) of the object in the S3 bucket
     */
    public static void getContentType(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String
 keyName) {
        try {
            HeadObjectRequest objectRequest = HeadObjectRequest.builder()
                .key(keyName)
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .build();
```

```
            HeadObjectResponse objectHead = s3.headObject(objectRequest);
            String type = objectHead.contentType();
            System.out.println("The object content type is " + type);

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

객체의 복원 상태를 가져옵니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.HeadObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.HeadObjectResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

public class GetObjectRestoreStatus {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:
                <bucketName> <keyName>\s

            Where:
                bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket name.\s
                keyName - A key name that represents the object.\s
            """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String keyName = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
            .region(region)
```

```
            .build();

        checkStatus(s3, bucketName, keyName);
        s3.close();
    }

    /**
     * Checks the restoration status of an Amazon S3 object.
     *
     * @param s3         an instance of the {@link S3Client} class used to
 interact with the Amazon S3 service
     * @param bucketName the name of the Amazon S3 bucket where the object is
 stored
     * @param keyName    the name of the Amazon S3 object to be checked
     * @throws S3Exception if an error occurs while interacting with the Amazon
 S3 service
     */
    public static void checkStatus(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String
 keyName) {
        try {
            HeadObjectRequest headObjectRequest = HeadObjectRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(keyName)
                .build();

            HeadObjectResponse response = s3.headObject(headObjectRequest);
            System.out.println("The Amazon S3 object restoration status is " +
 response.restore());

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 HeadObject를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-s3'

# Wraps Amazon S3 object actions.
class ObjectExistsWrapper
  attr_reader :object

  # @param object [Aws::S3::Object] An Amazon S3 object.
  def initialize(object)
    @object = object
  end

  # Checks whether the object exists.
  #
  # @return [Boolean] True if the object exists; otherwise false.
  def exists?
    @object.exists?
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't check existence of object
 #{@object.bucket.name}:#{@object.key}. Here's why: #{e.message}"
    false
  end
end

# Example usage:
def run_demo
  bucket_name = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
  object_key = "my-object.txt"

  wrapper = ObjectExistsWrapper.new(Aws::S3::Object.new(bucket_name, object_key))
  exists = wrapper.exists?

  puts "Object #{object_key} #{exists ? 'does' : 'does not'} exist."
```

```
end

run_demo if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 HeadObject를 참조하십시오.

CLI로 **ListBucketAnalyticsConfigurations** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListBucketAnalyticsConfigurations`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

버킷의 분석 구성 목록 가져오기

다음 `list-bucket-analytics-configurations`는 지정된 버킷의 분석 구성 목록을 가져옵니다.

```
aws s3api list-bucket-analytics-configurations \
    --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

출력:

```
{
    "AnalyticsConfigurationList": [
        {
            "StorageClassAnalysis": {},
            "Id": "1"
        }
    ],
    "IsTruncated": false
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListBucketAnalyticsConfigurations를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예시 1: 이 명령은 지정된 S3 버킷의 분석 구성 중 처음 100개를 반환합니다.

```
Get-S3BucketAnalyticsConfigurationList -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ListBucketAnalyticsConfigurations를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예시 1: 이 명령은 지정된 S3 버킷의 분석 구성 중 처음 100개를 반환합니다.

```
Get-S3BucketAnalyticsConfigurationList -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListBucketAnalyticsConfigurations를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **ListBucketInventoryConfigurations** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListBucketInventoryConfigurations`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

버킷의 인벤토리 구성 가져오기

다음 `list-bucket-inventory-configurations` 예시에서는 지정된 버킷의 인벤토리 구성을 나열합니다.

```
aws s3api list-bucket-inventory-configurations \
    --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

출력:

```
{
    "InventoryConfigurationList": [
        {
            "IsEnabled": true,
            "Destination": {
                "S3BucketDestination": {
                    "Format": "ORC",
                    "Bucket": "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket",
                    "AccountId": "123456789012"
```

```
                }
            },
            "IncludedObjectVersions": "Current",
            "Id": "1",
            "Schedule": {
                "Frequency": "Weekly"
            }
        },
        {
            "IsEnabled": true,
            "Destination": {
                "S3BucketDestination": {
                    "Format": "CSV",
                    "Bucket": "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket",
                    "AccountId": "123456789012"
                }
            },
            "IncludedObjectVersions": "Current",
            "Id": "2",
            "Schedule": {
                "Frequency": "Daily"
            }
        }
    ],
    "IsTruncated": false
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListBucketInventoryConfigurations를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예시 1: 이 명령은 지정된 S3 버킷의 인벤토리 구성 중 처음 100개를 반환합니다.

```
Get-S3BucketInventoryConfigurationList -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ListBucketInventoryConfigurations를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예시 1: 이 명령은 지정된 S3 버킷의 인벤토리 구성 중 처음 100개를 반환합니다.

```
Get-S3BucketInventoryConfigurationList -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListBucketInventoryConfigurations를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **ListBuckets** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 ListBuckets의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
namespace ListBucketsExample
{
    using System;
    using System.Collections.Generic;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.S3;
    using Amazon.S3.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example uses the AWS SDK for .NET to list the Amazon Simple Storage
    /// Service (Amazon S3) buckets belonging to the default account.
    /// </summary>
    public class ListBuckets
    {
        private static IAmazonS3 _s3Client;

        /// <summary>
        /// Get a list of the buckets owned by the default user.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Amazon S3 client object.</param>
        /// <returns>The response from the ListingBuckets call that contains a
        /// list of the buckets owned by the default user.</returns>
```

```
        public static async Task<ListBucketsResponse> GetBuckets(IAmazonS3
 client)
        {
            return await client.ListBucketsAsync();
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method lists the name and creation date for the buckets in
        /// the passed List of S3 buckets.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="bucketList">A List of S3 bucket objects.</param>
        public static void DisplayBucketList(List<S3Bucket> bucketList)
        {
            bucketList
                .ForEach(b => Console.WriteLine($"Bucket name: {b.BucketName},
 created on: {b.CreationDate}"));
        }

        public static async Task Main()
        {
            // The client uses the AWS Region of the default user.
            // If the Region where the buckets were created is different,
            // pass the Region to the client constructor. For example:
            // _s3Client = new AmazonS3Client(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);
            _s3Client = new AmazonS3Client();
            var response = await GetBuckets(_s3Client);
            DisplayBucketList(response.Buckets);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListBuckets를 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::listBuckets(const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfig)
 {
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);

    auto outcome = client.ListBuckets();

    bool result = true;
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Failed with error: " << outcome.GetError() << std::endl;
        result = false;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Found " << outcome.GetResult().GetBuckets().size() << "
 buckets\n";
        for (auto &&b: outcome.GetResult().GetBuckets()) {
            std::cout << b.GetName() << std::endl;
        }
    }

    return result;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 ListBuckets를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

다음 명령은 `list-buckets` 명령을 사용하여 모든 Amazon S3 버킷(모든 리전)의 이름을 표시합니다.

```
aws s3api list-buckets --query "Buckets[].Name"
```

쿼리 옵션은 `list-buckets`의 출력을 버킷 이름으로만 필터링합니다.

버킷에 대한 자세한 내용은 Amazon S3 개발자 안내서의 Amazon S3 버킷 작업을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListBuckets를 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "io"
 "log"
 "os"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/s3/manager"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// BucketBasics encapsulates the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
 actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains S3Client, an Amazon S3 service client that is used to perform
 bucket
```

```
// and object actions.
type BucketBasics struct {
 S3Client *s3.Client
}



// ListBuckets lists the buckets in the current account.
func (basics BucketBasics) ListBuckets(ctx context.Context) ([]types.Bucket,
 error) {
 var err error
 var output *s3.ListBucketsOutput
 var buckets []types.Bucket
 bucketPaginator := s3.NewListBucketsPaginator(basics.S3Client,
 &s3.ListBucketsInput{})
 for bucketPaginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err = bucketPaginator.NextPage(ctx)
  if err != nil {
   var apiErr smithy.APIError
   if errors.As(err, &apiErr) && apiErr.ErrorCode() == "AccessDenied" {
    fmt.Println("You don't have permission to list buckets for this account.")
    err = apiErr
   } else {
    log.Printf("Couldn't list buckets for your account. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   }
   break
  } else {
   buckets = append(buckets, output.Buckets...)
  }
 }
 return buckets, err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 ListBuckets를 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.paginators.ListBucketsIterable;
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ListBuckets {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        listAllBuckets(s3);

    }

    /**
     * Lists all the S3 buckets available in the current AWS account.
     *
     * @param s3 The {@link S3Client} instance to use for interacting with the
 Amazon S3 service.
     */
    public static void listAllBuckets(S3Client s3) {
        ListBucketsIterable response = s3.listBucketsPaginator();
        response.buckets().forEach(bucket ->
```

```
            System.out.println("Bucket Name: " + bucket.name()));
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListBuckets를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

버킷을 나열합니다.

```
import {
  paginateListBuckets,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * List the Amazon S3 buckets in your account.
 */
export const main = async () => {
  const client = new S3Client({});
  /** @type {?import('@aws-sdk/client-s3').Owner} */
  let Owner = null;

  /** @type {import('@aws-sdk/client-s3').Bucket[]} */
  const Buckets = [];

  try {
    const paginator = paginateListBuckets({ client }, {});

    for await (const page of paginator) {
      if (!Owner) {
        Owner = page.Owner;
      }
```

```
      Buckets.push(...page.Buckets);
    }

    console.log(
      `${Owner.DisplayName} owns ${Buckets.length} bucket${
        Buckets.length === 1 ? "" : "s"
      }:`,
    );
    console.log(`${Buckets.map((b) => ` • ${b.Name}`).join("\n")}`);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while listing buckets.  ${caught.name}:
 ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListBuckets를 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예시 1: 이 명령은 모든 S3 버킷을 반환합니다.

```
Get-S3Bucket
```

예시 2: 이 명령은 이름이 “test-files”인 버킷을 반환합니다.

```
Get-S3Bucket -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ListBuckets를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예시 1: 이 명령은 모든 S3 버킷을 반환합니다.

```
Get-S3Bucket
```

예시 2: 이 명령은 이름이 “test-files”인 버킷을 반환합니다.

```
Get-S3Bucket -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListBuckets를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class BucketWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 bucket actions."""

    def __init__(self, bucket):
        """
        :param bucket: A Boto3 Bucket resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                       that wraps bucket actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.bucket = bucket
        self.name = bucket.name


    @staticmethod
    def list(s3_resource):
        """
        Get the buckets in all Regions for the current account.
```

```
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 S3 resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                            that contains collections and factory methods to
 create
                            other high-level S3 sub-resources.
        :return: The list of buckets.
        """
        try:
            buckets = list(s3_resource.buckets.all())
            logger.info("Got buckets: %s.", buckets)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get buckets.")
            raise
        else:
            return buckets
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListBuckets를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-s3'

# Wraps Amazon S3 resource actions.
class BucketListWrapper
  attr_reader :s3_resource

  # @param s3_resource [Aws::S3::Resource] An Amazon S3 resource.
  def initialize(s3_resource)
    @s3_resource = s3_resource
  end

  # Lists buckets for the current account.
```

```
  #
  # @param count [Integer] The maximum number of buckets to list.
  def list_buckets(count)
    puts 'Found these buckets:'
    @s3_resource.buckets.each do |bucket|
      puts "\t#{bucket.name}"
      count -= 1
      break if count.zero?
    end
    true
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't list buckets. Here's why: #{e.message}"
    false
  end
end

# Example usage:
def run_demo
  wrapper = BucketListWrapper.new(Aws::S3::Resource.new)
  wrapper.list_buckets(25)
end

run_demo if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 ListBuckets를 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn show_buckets(
    strict: bool,
    client: &Client,
    region: BucketLocationConstraint,
) -> Result<(), S3ExampleError> {
```

```
    let mut buckets = client.list_buckets().into_paginator().send();

    let mut num_buckets = 0;
    let mut in_region = 0;

    while let Some(Ok(output)) = buckets.next().await {
        for bucket in output.buckets() {
            num_buckets += 1;
            if strict {
                let r = client
                    .get_bucket_location()
                    .bucket(bucket.name().unwrap_or_default())
                    .send()
                    .await?;

                if r.location_constraint() == Some(&region) {
                    println!("{}", bucket.name().unwrap_or_default());
                    in_region += 1;
                }
            } else {
                println!("{}", bucket.name().unwrap_or_default());
            }
        }
    }

    println!();
    if strict {
        println!(
            "Found {} buckets in the {} region out of a total of {} buckets.",
            in_region, region, num_buckets
        );
    } else {
        println!("Found {} buckets in all regions.", num_buckets);
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 ListBuckets을 참조하십시오.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSS3

    /// Return an array containing information about every available bucket.
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of ``S3ClientTypes.Bucket`` objects describing
    ///   each bucket.
    public func getAllBuckets() async throws -> [S3ClientTypes.Bucket] {
        return try await client.listBuckets(input: ListBucketsInput())
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 ListBuckets를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **ListMultipartUploads** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListMultipartUploads`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 미완료 멀티파트 업로드 삭제

CLI

AWS CLI

다음 명령은 `amzn-s3-demo-bucket`이라는 버킷의 활성 멀티파트 업로드를 모두 나열합니다.

```
aws s3api list-multipart-uploads --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

출력:

```
{
    "Uploads": [
        {
            "Initiator": {
                "DisplayName": "username",
                "ID": "arn:aws:iam::0123456789012:user/username"
            },
            "Initiated": "2015-06-02T18:01:30.000Z",
            "UploadId":
 "dfRtDYU0WWCCcH43C3WFbkRONycyCpTJJvxu2i5GYkZljF.Yxwh6XG7WfS2vC4to6HiV6Yjlx.cph0gtNBtJ8P3
            "StorageClass": "STANDARD",
            "Key": "multipart/01",
            "Owner": {
                "DisplayName": "aws-account-name",
                "ID":
 "100719349fc3b6dcd7c820a124bf7aecd408092c3d7b51b38494939801fc248b"
            }
        }
    ],
    "CommonPrefixes": []
}
```

진행 중인 멀티파트 업로드는 Amazon S3에서 스토리지 비용을 발생시킵니다. 활성 멀티파트 업로드를 완료하거나 중단하여 계정에서 해당 파트를 제거하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListMultipartUploads를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListMultipartUploadsRequest;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListMultipartUploadsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.MultipartUpload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */

public class ListMultipartUploads {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <bucketName>\s

                Where:
                    bucketName - The name of the Amazon S3 bucket where an in-
progress multipart upload is occurring.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();
        listUploads(s3, bucketName);
        s3.close();
    }

    /**
     * Lists the multipart uploads currently in progress in the specified Amazon
 S3 bucket.
```

```
     *
     * @param s3 the S3Client object used to interact with Amazon S3
     * @param bucketName the name of the Amazon S3 bucket to list the multipart
 uploads for
     */
    public static void listUploads(S3Client s3, String bucketName) {
        try {
            ListMultipartUploadsRequest listMultipartUploadsRequest =
 ListMultipartUploadsRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();

            ListMultipartUploadsResponse response =
 s3.listMultipartUploads(listMultipartUploadsRequest);
            List<MultipartUpload> uploads = response.uploads();
            for (MultipartUpload upload : uploads) {
                System.out.println("Upload in progress: Key = \"" + upload.key()
 + "\", id = " + upload.uploadId());
            }

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListMultipartUploads를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **ListObjectVersions** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListObjectVersions`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- S3 시작하기
- 버전이 지정된 객체 작업

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;

/// <summary>
/// This example lists the versions of the objects in a version enabled
/// Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket.
/// </summary>
public class ListObjectVersions
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        string bucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket";

        // If the AWS Region where your bucket is defined is different from
        // the AWS Region where the Amazon S3 bucket is defined, pass the
constant
        // for the AWS Region to the client constructor like this:
        //      var client = new AmazonS3Client(RegionEndpoint.USWest2);
        IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client();
        await GetObjectListWithAllVersionsAsync(client, bucketName);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// This method lists all versions of the objects within an Amazon S3
    /// version enabled bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="client">The initialized client object used to call
    /// ListVersionsAsync.</param>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the version enabled Amazon S3
bucket
```

```
        /// for which you want to list the versions of the contained objects.</
param>
        public static async Task GetObjectListWithAllVersionsAsync(IAmazonS3
 client, string bucketName)
        {
            try
            {
                // When you instantiate the ListVersionRequest, you can
                // optionally specify a key name prefix in the request
                // if you want a list of object versions of a specific object.

                // For this example we set a small limit in MaxKeys to return
                // a small list of versions.
                ListVersionsRequest request = new ListVersionsRequest()
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    MaxKeys = 2,
                };

                do
                {
                    ListVersionsResponse response = await
 client.ListVersionsAsync(request);

                    // Process response.
                    foreach (S3ObjectVersion entry in response.Versions)
                    {
                        Console.WriteLine($"key: {entry.Key} size:
 {entry.Size}");
                    }

                    // If response is truncated, set the marker to get the next
                    // set of keys.
                    if (response.IsTruncated)
                    {
                        request.KeyMarker = response.NextKeyMarker;
                        request.VersionIdMarker = response.NextVersionIdMarker;
                    }
                    else
                    {
                        request = null;
                    }
                }
                while (request != null);
```

```
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error: '{ex.Message}'");
            }
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListObjectVersions를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

다음 명령은 이름이 `amzn-s3-demo-bucket`인 버킷의 객체의 버전 정보를 검색합니다.

```
aws s3api list-object-versions --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket --prefix index.html
```

출력:

```
{
    "DeleteMarkers": [
        {
            "Owner": {
                "DisplayName": "my-username",
                "ID":
 "7009a8971cd660687538875e7c86c5b672fe116bd438f46db45460ddcd036c32"
            },
            "IsLatest": true,
            "VersionId": "B2VsEK5saUNNHKcOAJj7hIE86RozToyq",
            "Key": "index.html",
            "LastModified": "2015-11-10T00:57:03.000Z"
        },
        {
            "Owner": {
                "DisplayName": "my-username",
                "ID":
 "7009a8971cd660687538875e7c86c5b672fe116bd438f46db45460ddcd036c32"
            },
            "IsLatest": false,
```

```
            "VersionId": ".FLQEZscLIcfxSq.jsFJ.szUkmng2Yw6",
            "Key": "index.html",
            "LastModified": "2015-11-09T23:32:20.000Z"
        }
    ],
    "Versions": [
        {
            "LastModified": "2015-11-10T00:20:11.000Z",
            "VersionId": "Rb_l2T8UHDkFEwCgJjhlgPOZC0qJ.vpD",
            "ETag": "\"0622528de826c0df5db1258a23b80be5\"",
            "StorageClass": "STANDARD",
            "Key": "index.html",
            "Owner": {
                "DisplayName": "my-username",
                "ID":
"7009a8971cd660687538875e7c86c5b672fe116bd438f46db45460ddcd036c32"
            },
            "IsLatest": false,
            "Size": 38
        },
        {
            "LastModified": "2015-11-09T23:26:41.000Z",
            "VersionId": "rasWWGpgk9E4s0LyTJgusGeRQKLVIAFf",
            "ETag": "\"06225825b8028de826c0df5db1a23be5\"",
            "StorageClass": "STANDARD",
            "Key": "index.html",
            "Owner": {
                "DisplayName": "my-username",
                "ID":
"7009a8971cd660687538875e7c86c5b672fe116bd438f46db45460ddcd036c32"
            },
            "IsLatest": false,
            "Size": 38
        },
        {
            "LastModified": "2015-11-09T22:50:50.000Z",
            "VersionId": "null",
            "ETag": "\"d1f45267a863c8392e07d24dd592f1b9\"",
            "StorageClass": "STANDARD",
            "Key": "index.html",
            "Owner": {
                "DisplayName": "my-username",
                "ID":
"7009a8971cd660687538875e7c86c5b672fe116bd438f46db45460ddcd036c32"
```

```
            },
            "IsLatest": false,
            "Size": 533823
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListObjectVersions를 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/s3/manager"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// S3Actions wraps S3 service actions.
type S3Actions struct {
 S3Client  *s3.Client
 S3Manager *manager.Uploader
}
```

```
// ListObjectVersions lists all versions of all objects in a bucket.
func (actor S3Actions) ListObjectVersions(ctx context.Context, bucket string)
 ([]types.ObjectVersion, error) {
 var err error
 var output *s3.ListObjectVersionsOutput
 var versions []types.ObjectVersion
 input := &s3.ListObjectVersionsInput{Bucket: aws.String(bucket)}
 versionPaginator := s3.NewListObjectVersionsPaginator(actor.S3Client, input)
 for versionPaginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err = versionPaginator.NextPage(ctx)
  if err != nil {
   var noBucket *types.NoSuchBucket
   if errors.As(err, &noBucket) {
    log.Printf("Bucket %s does not exist.\n", bucket)
    err = noBucket
   }
   break
  } else {
   versions = append(versions, output.Versions...)
  }
 }
 return versions, err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 ListObjectVersions를 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn show_versions(client: &Client, bucket: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client.list_object_versions().bucket(bucket).send().await?;
```

```
    for version in resp.versions() {
        println!("{}", version.key().unwrap_or_default());
        println!("  version ID: {}", version.version_id().unwrap_or_default());
        println!();
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 ListObjectVersions을 참조하십시오.

CLI로 **ListObjects** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListObjects`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- Amazon S3 객체를 나열하는 웹 페이지 생성

CLI

AWS CLI

다음 예시에서는 `list-objects` 명령을 사용하여 지정된 버킷에 있는 모든 객체의 이름을 표시합니다.

```
aws s3api list-objects --bucket text-content --query 'Contents[].{Key: Key, Size:
 Size}'
```

이 예시에서는 `--query` 인수를 사용하여 `list-objects`의 출력을 각 객체의 키 값 및 크기로 필터링합니다.

객체에 대한 자세한 내용은 Amazon S3 개발자 안내서의 Amazon S3 객체 작업을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListObjects를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예시 1: 이 명령은 “test-files” 버킷에 있는 모든 항목에 대한 정보를 검색합니다.

```
Get-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

예시 2: 이 명령은 "test-files" 버킷에서 "sample.txt" 항목에 대한 정보를 검색합니다.

```
Get-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Key sample.txt
```

예시 3: 이 명령은 “test-files” 버킷에서 접두사가 “sample”인 모든 항목에 대한 정보를 검색합니다.

```
Get-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -KeyPrefix sample
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ListObjects를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예시 1: 이 명령은 “test-files” 버킷에 있는 모든 항목에 대한 정보를 검색합니다.

```
Get-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

예시 2: 이 명령은 "test-files" 버킷에서 "sample.txt" 항목에 대한 정보를 검색합니다.

```
Get-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Key sample.txt
```

예시 3: 이 명령은 “test-files” 버킷에서 접두사가 “sample”인 모든 항목에 대한 정보를 검색합니다.

```
Get-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -KeyPrefix sample
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5)의 ListObjects를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`ListObjectsV2`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListObjectsV2`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기
- 버킷의 모든 객체 삭제
- S3 시작하기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Shows how to list the objects in an Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Amazon S3 client object.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket for which to list
        /// the contents.</param>
        /// <returns>A boolean value indicating the success or failure of the
        /// copy operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> ListBucketContentsAsync(IAmazonS3 client,
string bucketName)
        {
            try
            {
                var request = new ListObjectsV2Request
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    MaxKeys = 5,
                };

                Console.WriteLine("--------------------------------------");
                Console.WriteLine($"Listing the contents of {bucketName}:");
                Console.WriteLine("--------------------------------------");
```

```
                ListObjectsV2Response response;

                do
                {
                    response = await client.ListObjectsV2Async(request);

                    response.S3Objects
                        .ForEach(obj => Console.WriteLine($"{obj.Key,-35}
{obj.LastModified.ToShortDateString(),10}{obj.Size,10}"));

                    // If the response is truncated, set the request
 ContinuationToken
                    // from the NextContinuationToken property of the response.
                    request.ContinuationToken = response.NextContinuationToken;
                }
                while (response.IsTruncated);

                return true;
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error encountered on server.
 Message:'{ex.Message}' getting list of objects.");
                return false;
            }
        }
```

페이지네이터를 사용하여 객체를 나열합니다.

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.S3;
    using Amazon.S3.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// The following example lists objects in an Amazon Simple Storage
    /// Service (Amazon S3) bucket.
    /// </summary>
    public class ListObjectsPaginator
    {
        private const string BucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket";
```

```
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            IAmazonS3 s3Client = new AmazonS3Client();

            Console.WriteLine($"Listing the objects contained in {BucketName}:
\n");
            await ListingObjectsAsync(s3Client, BucketName);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method uses a paginator to retrieve the list of objects in an
        /// an Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An Amazon S3 client object.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the S3 bucket whose objects
        /// you want to list.</param>
        public static async Task ListingObjectsAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string
 bucketName)
        {
            var listObjectsV2Paginator = client.Paginators.ListObjectsV2(new
 ListObjectsV2Request
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
            });

            await foreach (var response in listObjectsV2Paginator.Responses)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"HttpStatusCode: {response.HttpStatusCode}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Number of Keys: {response.KeyCount}");
                foreach (var entry in response.S3Objects)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"Key = {entry.Key} Size = {entry.Size}");
                }
            }
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListObjectsV2를 참조하십시오.

Bash

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function list_items_in_bucket
#
# This function displays a list of the files in the bucket with each file's
# size. The function uses the --query parameter to retrieve only the key and
# size fields from the Contents collection.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the bucket.
#
# Returns:
#       The list of files in text format.
#     And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function list_items_in_bucket() {
  local bucket_name=$1
  local response

  response=$(aws s3api list-objects \
    --bucket "$bucket_name" \
    --output text \
```

```
    --query 'Contents[].{Key: Key, Size: Size}')

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ ${?} -eq 0 ]]; then
    echo "$response"
  else
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports s3api list-objects operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListObjectsV2를 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::listObjects(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                             Aws::Vector<Aws::String> &keysResult,
                             const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfig)
 {
    Aws::S3::S3Client s3Client(clientConfig);

    Aws::S3::Model::ListObjectsV2Request request;
    request.WithBucket(bucketName);

    Aws::String continuationToken; // Used for pagination.
    Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::Object> allObjects;

    do {
        if (!continuationToken.empty()) {
            request.SetContinuationToken(continuationToken);
        }

        auto outcome = s3Client.ListObjectsV2(request);
```

```
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Error: listObjects: " <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        } else {
            Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::Object> objects =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetContents();

            allObjects.insert(allObjects.end(), objects.begin(), objects.end());
            continuationToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextContinuationToken();
        }
    } while (!continuationToken.empty());

    std::cout << allObjects.size() << " object(s) found:" << std::endl;

    for (const auto &object: allObjects) {
        std::cout << "  " << object.GetKey() << std::endl;
        keysResult.push_back(object.GetKey());
    }

    return true;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 ListObjectsV2를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

버킷의 객체 목록을 보려면

다음 `list-objects-v2` 예시에서는 지정된 버킷의 객체를 나열합니다.

```
aws s3api list-objects-v2 \
    --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

출력:

```
{
    "Contents": [
```

```
        {
            "LastModified": "2019-11-05T23:11:50.000Z",
            "ETag": "\"621503c373607d548b37cff8778d992c\"",
            "StorageClass": "STANDARD",
            "Key": "doc1.rtf",
            "Size": 391
        },
        {
            "LastModified": "2019-11-05T23:11:50.000Z",
            "ETag": "\"a2cecc36ab7c7fe3a71a273b9d45b1b5\"",
            "StorageClass": "STANDARD",
            "Key": "doc2.rtf",
            "Size": 373
        },
        {
            "LastModified": "2019-11-05T23:11:50.000Z",
            "ETag": "\"08210852f65a2e9cb999972539a64d68\"",
            "StorageClass": "STANDARD",
            "Key": "doc3.rtf",
            "Size": 399
        },
        {
            "LastModified": "2019-11-05T23:11:50.000Z",
            "ETag": "\"d1852dd683f404306569471af106988e\"",
            "StorageClass": "STANDARD",
            "Key": "doc4.rtf",
            "Size": 6225
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListObjectsV2를 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "io"
 "log"
 "os"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/s3/manager"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// BucketBasics encapsulates the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
 actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains S3Client, an Amazon S3 service client that is used to perform
 bucket
// and object actions.
type BucketBasics struct {
 S3Client *s3.Client
}



// ListObjects lists the objects in a bucket.
func (basics BucketBasics) ListObjects(ctx context.Context, bucketName string)
 ([]types.Object, error) {
 var err error
 var output *s3.ListObjectsV2Output
 input := &s3.ListObjectsV2Input{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
 }
 var objects []types.Object
 objectPaginator := s3.NewListObjectsV2Paginator(basics.S3Client, input)
 for objectPaginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err = objectPaginator.NextPage(ctx)
  if err != nil {
```

```
    var noBucket *types.NoSuchBucket
    if errors.As(err, &noBucket) {
     log.Printf("Bucket %s does not exist.\n", bucketName)
     err = noBucket
    }
    break
   } else {
    objects = append(objects, output.Contents...)
   }
  }
  return objects, err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 ListObjectsV2를 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Asynchronously lists all objects in the specified S3 bucket.
     *
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket to list objects for
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when all objects have
 been listed
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> listAllObjectsAsync(String bucketName) {
        ListObjectsV2Request initialRequest = ListObjectsV2Request.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .maxKeys(1)
            .build();
```

```
        ListObjectsV2Publisher paginator =
 getAsyncClient().listObjectsV2Paginator(initialRequest);
        return paginator.subscribe(response -> {
            response.contents().forEach(s3Object -> {
                logger.info("Object key: " + s3Object.key());
            });
        }).thenRun(() -> {
            logger.info("Successfully listed all objects in the bucket: " +
 bucketName);
        }).exceptionally(ex -> {
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to list objects", ex);
        });
    }
```

페이지 매김을 사용하여 객체를 나열합니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListObjectsV2Request;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.paginators.ListObjectsV2Iterable;

public class ListObjectsPaginated {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:
                <bucketName>\s

            Where:
                bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket from which objects are read.\s
            """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
```

```
            .region(region)
            .build();

        listBucketObjects(s3, bucketName);
        s3.close();
    }

    /**
     * Lists the objects in the specified S3 bucket.
     *
     * @param s3 the S3Client instance used to interact with Amazon S3
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket to list the objects from
     */
    public static void listBucketObjects(S3Client s3, String bucketName) {
        try {
            ListObjectsV2Request listReq = ListObjectsV2Request.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .maxKeys(1)
                .build();

            ListObjectsV2Iterable listRes = s3.listObjectsV2Paginator(listReq);
            listRes.stream()
                .flatMap(r -> r.contents().stream())
                .forEach(content -> System.out.println(" Key: " + content.key() +
 " size = " + content.size()));

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListObjectsV2를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

버킷의 모든 객체를 나열합니다. 객체가 두 개 이상인 경우, 전체 목록을 반복하는 데 IsTruncated 및 NextContinuationToken이 사용됩니다.

```
import {
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
  // This command supersedes the ListObjectsCommand and is the recommended way to
 list objects.
  paginateListObjectsV2,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Log all of the object keys in a bucket.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string, pageSize: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName, pageSize }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});
  /** @type {string[][]} */
  const objects = [];
  try {
    const paginator = paginateListObjectsV2(
      { client, /* Max items per page */ pageSize: Number.parseInt(pageSize) },
      { Bucket: bucketName },
    );

    for await (const page of paginator) {
      objects.push(page.Contents.map((o) => o.Key));
    }
    objects.forEach((objectList, pageNum) => {
      console.log(
        `Page ${pageNum + 1}\n------\n${objectList.map((o) => `•
 ${o}`).join("\n")}\n`,
```

```
      );
    });
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof S3ServiceException &&
      caught.name === "NoSuchBucket"
    ) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while listing objects for "${bucketName}". The bucket
 doesn't exist.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while listing objects for "${bucketName}".
 ${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListObjectsV2를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun listBucketObjects(bucketName: String) {
    val request =
        ListObjectsRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
        }

    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
```

```
        val response = s3.listObjects(request)
        response.contents?.forEach { myObject ->
            println("The name of the key is ${myObject.key}")
            println("The object is ${myObject.size?.let { calKb(it) }} KBs")
            println("The owner is ${myObject.owner}")
        }
    }
}

private fun calKb(intValue: Long): Long = intValue / 1024
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ListObjectsV2를 참조하십시오.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

버킷의 객체를 나열합니다.

```
        $s3client = new Aws\S3\S3Client(['region' => 'us-west-2']);

        try {
            $contents = $this->s3client->listObjectsV2([
                'Bucket' => $this->bucketName,
            ]);
            echo "The contents of your bucket are: \n";
            foreach ($contents['Contents'] as $content) {
                echo $content['Key'] . "\n";
            }
        } catch (Exception $exception) {
            echo "Failed to list objects in $this->bucketName with error: " .
 $exception->getMessage();
            exit("Please fix error with listing objects before continuing.");
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 ListObjectsV2를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ObjectWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 object actions."""

    def __init__(self, s3_object):
        """
        :param s3_object: A Boto3 Object resource. This is a high-level resource
 in Boto3
                          that wraps object actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.object = s3_object
        self.key = self.object.key


    @staticmethod
    def list(bucket, prefix=None):
        """
        Lists the objects in a bucket, optionally filtered by a prefix.

        :param bucket: The bucket to query. This is a Boto3 Bucket resource.
        :param prefix: When specified, only objects that start with this prefix
 are listed.
        :return: The list of objects.
        """
        try:
            if not prefix:
                objects = list(bucket.objects.all())
            else:
                objects = list(bucket.objects.filter(Prefix=prefix))
```

```
            logger.info(
                "Got objects %s from bucket '%s'", [o.key for o in objects],
 bucket.name
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get objects for bucket '%s'.",
 bucket.name)
            raise
        else:
            return objects
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListObjectsV2를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-s3'

# Wraps Amazon S3 bucket actions.
class BucketListObjectsWrapper
  attr_reader :bucket

  # @param bucket [Aws::S3::Bucket] An existing Amazon S3 bucket.
  def initialize(bucket)
    @bucket = bucket
  end

  # Lists object in a bucket.
  #
  # @param max_objects [Integer] The maximum number of objects to list.
  # @return [Integer] The number of objects listed.
  def list_objects(max_objects)
    count = 0
```

```
    puts "The objects in #{@bucket.name} are:"
    @bucket.objects.each do |obj|
      puts "\t#{obj.key}"
      count += 1
      break if count == max_objects
    end
    count
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't list objects in bucket #{bucket.name}. Here's why:
 #{e.message}"
    0
  end
end

# Example usage:
def run_demo
  bucket_name = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"

  wrapper = BucketListObjectsWrapper.new(Aws::S3::Bucket.new(bucket_name))
  count = wrapper.list_objects(25)
  puts "Listed #{count} objects."
end

run_demo if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 ListObjectsV2를 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
pub async fn list_objects(client: &aws_sdk_s3::Client, bucket: &str) ->
 Result<(), S3ExampleError> {
    let mut response = client
        .list_objects_v2()
```

```
        .bucket(bucket.to_owned())
        .max_keys(10) // In this example, go 10 at a time.
        .into_paginator()
        .send();

    while let Some(result) = response.next().await {
        match result {
            Ok(output) => {
                for object in output.contents() {
                    println!(" - {}", object.key().unwrap_or("Unknown"));
                }
            }
            Err(err) => {
                eprintln!("{err:?}")
            }
        }
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 ListObjectsV2을 참조하십시오.

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP API

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_s3->listobjectsv2(         " oo_result is returned for
testing purposes. "
          iv_bucket = iv_bucket_name ).
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved list of objects in S3 bucket.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_nosuchbucket.
        MESSAGE 'Bucket does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API의 ListObjectsV2을 참조하십시오.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSS3

    public func listBucketFiles(bucket: String) async throws -> [String] {
        do {
            let input = ListObjectsV2Input(
                bucket: bucket
            )

            // Use "Paginated" to get all the objects.
            // This lets the SDK handle the 'continuationToken' in
 "ListObjectsV2Output".
            let output = client.listObjectsV2Paginated(input: input)
            var names: [String] = []

            for try await page in output {
                guard let objList = page.contents else {
                    print("ERROR: listObjectsV2Paginated returned nil contents.")
                    continue
                }

                for obj in objList {
                    if let objName = obj.key {
                        names.append(objName)
                    }
                }
            }
```

```
            return names
        }
        catch {
            print("ERROR: ", dump(error, name: "Listing objects."))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 ListObjectsV2를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **PutBucketAccelerateConfiguration** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 PutBucketAccelerateConfiguration의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) Transfer Acceleration is a
/// bucket-level feature that enables you to perform faster data transfers
/// to Amazon S3. This example shows how to configure Transfer
/// Acceleration.
/// </summary>
public class TransferAcceleration
{
    /// <summary>
    /// The main method initializes the client object and sets the
    /// Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket name before
    /// calling EnableAccelerationAsync.
```

```
        /// </summary>
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            var s3Client = new AmazonS3Client();
            const string bucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket";

            await EnableAccelerationAsync(s3Client, bucketName);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method sets the configuration to enable transfer acceleration
        /// for the bucket referred to in the bucketName parameter.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An Amazon S3 client used to enable the
        /// acceleration on an Amazon S3 bucket.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the Amazon S3 bucket for which
the
        /// method will be enabling acceleration.</param>
        private static async Task EnableAccelerationAsync(AmazonS3Client client,
string bucketName)
        {
            try
            {
                var putRequest = new PutBucketAccelerateConfigurationRequest
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    AccelerateConfiguration = new AccelerateConfiguration
                    {
                        Status = BucketAccelerateStatus.Enabled,
                    },
                };
                await client.PutBucketAccelerateConfigurationAsync(putRequest);

                var getRequest = new GetBucketAccelerateConfigurationRequest
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                };
                var response = await
client.GetBucketAccelerateConfigurationAsync(getRequest);

                Console.WriteLine($"Acceleration state = '{response.Status}' ");
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
```

```
                Console.WriteLine($"Error occurred. Message:'{ex.Message}' when
setting transfer acceleration");
            }
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 PutBucketAccelerateConfiguration을 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

버킷의 가속화 구성 설정

다음 `put-bucket-accelerate-configuration` 예시에서는 지정된 버킷의 가속화 구성을 활성화합니다.

```
aws s3api put-bucket-accelerate-configuration \
    --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket \
    --accelerate-configuration Status=Enabled
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 PutBucketAccelerateConfiguration을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예시 1: 이 명령은 지정된 S3 버킷의 전송 가속화를 활성화합니다.

```
$statusVal = New-Object Amazon.S3.BucketAccelerateStatus('Enabled')
Write-S3BucketAccelerateConfiguration -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -
AccelerateConfiguration_Status $statusVal
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 PutBucketAccelerateConfiguration을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예시 1: 이 명령은 지정된 S3 버킷의 전송 가속화를 활성화합니다.

```
$statusVal = New-Object Amazon.S3.BucketAccelerateStatus('Enabled')
Write-S3BucketAccelerateConfiguration -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -
AccelerateConfiguration_Status $statusVal
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 PutBucketAccelerateConfiguration을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`PutBucketAcl`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `PutBucketAcl`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 액세스 제어 목록(ACL) 관리

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Creates an Amazon S3 bucket with an ACL to control access to the
        /// bucket and the objects stored in it.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized client object used to create
        /// an Amazon S3 bucket, with an ACL applied to the bucket.
        /// </param>
        /// <param name="region">The AWS Region where the bucket will be
created.</param>
```

```
        /// <param name="newBucketName">The name of the bucket to create.</param>
        /// <returns>A boolean value indicating success or failure.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> CreateBucketUseCannedACLAsync(IAmazonS3
client, S3Region region, string newBucketName)
        {
            try
            {
                // Create a new Amazon S3 bucket with Canned ACL.
                var putBucketRequest = new PutBucketRequest()
                {
                    BucketName = newBucketName,
                    BucketRegion = region,
                    CannedACL = S3CannedACL.LogDeliveryWrite,
                };

                PutBucketResponse putBucketResponse = await
client.PutBucketAsync(putBucketRequest);

                return putBucketResponse.HttpStatusCode ==
System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Amazon S3 error: {ex.Message}");
            }

            return false;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 PutBucketAcl을 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::putBucketAcl(const Aws::String &bucketName, const Aws::String
 &ownerID,
                              const Aws::String &granteePermission,
                              const Aws::String &granteeType, const Aws::String
 &granteeID,
                              const Aws::String &granteeEmailAddress,
                              const Aws::String &granteeURI, const
 Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client s3Client(clientConfig);

    Aws::S3::Model::Owner owner;
    owner.SetID(ownerID);

    Aws::S3::Model::Grantee grantee;
    grantee.SetType(setGranteeType(granteeType));

    if (!granteeEmailAddress.empty()) {
        grantee.SetEmailAddress(granteeEmailAddress);
    }

    if (!granteeID.empty()) {
        grantee.SetID(granteeID);
    }

    if (!granteeURI.empty()) {
        grantee.SetURI(granteeURI);
    }

    Aws::S3::Model::Grant grant;
    grant.SetGrantee(grantee);
    grant.SetPermission(setGranteePermission(granteePermission));

    Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::Grant> grants;
    grants.push_back(grant);

    Aws::S3::Model::AccessControlPolicy acp;
    acp.SetOwner(owner);
    acp.SetGrants(grants);

    Aws::S3::Model::PutBucketAclRequest request;
    request.SetAccessControlPolicy(acp);
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);
```

```
    Aws::S3::Model::PutBucketAclOutcome outcome =
            s3Client.PutBucketAcl(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::S3::S3Error &error = outcome.GetError();

        std::cerr << "Error: putBucketAcl: " << error.GetExceptionName()
                  << " - " << error.GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Successfully added an ACL to the bucket '" << bucketName
                  << "'." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Routine which converts a human-readable string to a built-in type
 enumeration.
/*!
 \param access: Human readable string.
 \return Permission: A Permission enum.
*/

Aws::S3::Model::Permission setGranteePermission(const Aws::String &access) {
    if (access == "FULL_CONTROL")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Permission::FULL_CONTROL;
    if (access == "WRITE")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Permission::WRITE;
    if (access == "READ")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Permission::READ;
    if (access == "WRITE_ACP")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Permission::WRITE_ACP;
    if (access == "READ_ACP")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Permission::READ_ACP;
    return Aws::S3::Model::Permission::NOT_SET;
}

//! Routine which converts a human-readable string to a built-in type
 enumeration.
/*!
 \param type: Human readable string.
 \return Type: Type enumeration
*/
```

```
Aws::S3::Model::Type setGranteeType(const Aws::String &type) {
    if (type == "Amazon customer by email")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Type::AmazonCustomerByEmail;
    if (type == "Canonical user")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Type::CanonicalUser;
    if (type == "Group")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Type::Group;
    return Aws::S3::Model::Type::NOT_SET;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 PutBucketAcl을 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

이 예제에서는 두 AWS 사용자(user1@example.com 및 user2@example.com)`full control`에게 권한을 부여하고 모든 사용자에게 `read` 권한을 부여합니다.

```
aws s3api put-bucket-acl --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket --grant-full-
control emailaddress=user1@example.com,emailaddress=user2@example.com --grant-
read uri=http://acs.amazonaws.com/groups/global/AllUsers
```

사용자 지정 ACL에 대한 자세한 내용은 http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/API/RESTBucketPUTacl.html을 참조하세요(`put-bucket-acl`과 같은 s3api ACL 명령은 동일한 간편 인수 표기법을 사용함).

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 PutBucketAcl을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.AccessControlPolicy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.Grant;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.Permission;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutBucketAclRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.Type;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class SetAcl {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:
              <bucketName> <id>\s

            Where:
              bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket to grant permissions on.\s
              id - The ID of the owner of this bucket (you can get this value
 from the AWS Management Console).
            """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            return;
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String id = args[1];
        System.out.format("Setting access \n");
```

```
        System.out.println(" in bucket: " + bucketName);
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        setBucketAcl(s3, bucketName, id);
        System.out.println("Done!");
        s3.close();
    }

    /**
     * Sets the Access Control List (ACL) for an Amazon S3 bucket.
     *
     * @param s3 the S3Client instance to be used for the operation
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket to set the ACL for
     * @param id the ID of the AWS user or account that will be granted full
control of the bucket
     * @throws S3Exception if an error occurs while setting the bucket ACL
     */
    public static void setBucketAcl(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String id) {
        try {
            Grant ownerGrant = Grant.builder()
                .grantee(builder -> builder.id(id)
                    .type(Type.CANONICAL_USER))
                .permission(Permission.FULL_CONTROL)
                .build();

            List<Grant> grantList2 = new ArrayList<>();
            grantList2.add(ownerGrant);

            AccessControlPolicy acl = AccessControlPolicy.builder()
                .owner(builder -> builder.id(id))
                .grants(grantList2)
                .build();

            PutBucketAclRequest putAclReq = PutBucketAclRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .accessControlPolicy(acl)
                .build();

            s3.putBucketAcl(putAclReq);

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
```

```
            e.printStackTrace();
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 PutBucketAcl을 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

버킷 ACL을 적용합니다.

```
import {
  PutBucketAclCommand,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Grant read access to a user using their canonical AWS account ID.
 *
 * Most Amazon S3 use cases don't require the use of access control lists (ACLs).
 * We recommend that you disable ACLs, except in unusual circumstances where
 * you need to control access for each object individually. Consider a policy
 instead.
 * For more information see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/
userguide/bucket-policies.html.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string, granteeCanonicalUserId: string,
 ownerCanonicalUserId }}
 */
export const main = async ({
  bucketName,
  granteeCanonicalUserId,
```

```
  ownerCanonicalUserId,
}) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});
  const command = new PutBucketAclCommand({
    Bucket: bucketName,
    AccessControlPolicy: {
      Grants: [
        {
          Grantee: {
            // The canonical ID of the user. This ID is an obfuscated form of
 your AWS account number.
            // It's unique to Amazon S3 and can't be found elsewhere.
            // For more information, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/
latest/userguide/finding-canonical-user-id.html.
            ID: granteeCanonicalUserId,
            Type: "CanonicalUser",
          },
          // One of FULL_CONTROL | READ | WRITE | READ_ACP | WRITE_ACP
          // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/API/
API_Grant.html#AmazonS3-Type-Grant-Permission
          Permission: "READ",
        },
      ],
      Owner: {
        ID: ownerCanonicalUserId,
      },
    },
  });

  try {
    await client.send(command);
    console.log(`Granted READ access to ${bucketName}`);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof S3ServiceException &&
      caught.name === "NoSuchBucket"
    ) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while setting ACL for bucket ${bucketName}. The bucket
 doesn't exist.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
```

```
        `Error from S3 while setting ACL for bucket ${bucketName}.
 ${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 PutBucketAcl을 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun setBucketAcl(
    bucketName: String,
    idVal: String,
) {
    val myGrant =
        Grantee {
            id = idVal
            type = Type.CanonicalUser
        }

    val ownerGrant =
        Grant {
            grantee = myGrant
            permission = Permission.FullControl
        }

    val grantList = mutableListOf<Grant>()
    grantList.add(ownerGrant)
```

```
    val ownerOb =
        Owner {
            id = idVal
        }

    val acl =
        AccessControlPolicy {
            owner = ownerOb
            grants = grantList
        }

    val request =
        PutBucketAclRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
            accessControlPolicy = acl
        }

    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.putBucketAcl(request)
        println("An ACL was successfully set on $bucketName")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 PutBucketAcl를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class BucketWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 bucket actions."""

    def __init__(self, bucket):
        """
```

```
        :param bucket: A Boto3 Bucket resource. This is a high-level resource in
Boto3
                       that wraps bucket actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.bucket = bucket
        self.name = bucket.name


    def grant_log_delivery_access(self):
        """
        Grant the AWS Log Delivery group write access to the bucket so that
        Amazon S3 can deliver access logs to the bucket. This is the only
recommended
        use of an S3 bucket ACL.
        """
        try:
            acl = self.bucket.Acl()
            # Putting an ACL overwrites the existing ACL. If you want to preserve
            # existing grants, append new grants to the list of existing grants.
            grants = acl.grants if acl.grants else []
            grants.append(
                {
                    "Grantee": {
                        "Type": "Group",
                        "URI": "http://acs.amazonaws.com/groups/s3/LogDelivery",
                    },
                    "Permission": "WRITE",
                }
            )
            acl.put(AccessControlPolicy={"Grants": grants, "Owner": acl.owner})
            logger.info("Granted log delivery access to bucket '%s'",
self.bucket.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't add ACL to bucket '%s'.",
self.bucket.name)
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 PutBucketAcl를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **PutBucketCors** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 PutBucketCors의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Add CORS configuration to the Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used
        /// to apply the CORS configuration to an Amazon S3 bucket.</param>
        /// <param name="configuration">The CORS configuration to apply.</param>
        private static async Task PutCORSConfigurationAsync(AmazonS3Client
client, CORSConfiguration configuration)
        {
            PutCORSConfigurationRequest request = new
PutCORSConfigurationRequest()
            {
                BucketName = BucketName,
                Configuration = configuration,
            };

            _ = await client.PutCORSConfigurationAsync(request);
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 PutBucketCors를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

다음 예시에서는 www.example.com의 PUT, POST, 및 DELETE 요청을 활성화하고 모든 도메인의 GET 요청을 활성화합니다.

```
aws s3api put-bucket-cors --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket --cors-
configuration file://cors.json

cors.json:
{
  "CORSRules": [
    {
      "AllowedOrigins": ["http://www.example.com"],
      "AllowedHeaders": ["*"],
      "AllowedMethods": ["PUT", "POST", "DELETE"],
      "MaxAgeSeconds": 3000,
      "ExposeHeaders": ["x-amz-server-side-encryption"]
    },
    {
      "AllowedOrigins": ["*"],
      "AllowedHeaders": ["Authorization"],
      "AllowedMethods": ["GET"],
      "MaxAgeSeconds": 3000
    }
  ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 PutBucketCors를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetBucketCorsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetBucketCorsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteBucketCorsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CORSRule;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CORSConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutBucketCorsRequest;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class S3Cors {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:
                <bucketName> <accountId>\s

            Where:
                bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket to upload an object into.
                accountId - The id of the account that owns the Amazon S3 bucket.
            """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String accountId = args[1];
```

```
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        setCorsInformation(s3, bucketName, accountId);
        getBucketCorsInformation(s3, bucketName, accountId);
        deleteBucketCorsInformation(s3, bucketName, accountId);
        s3.close();
    }

    /**
     * Deletes the CORS (Cross-Origin Resource Sharing) configuration for an
Amazon S3 bucket.
     *
     * @param s3            the {@link S3Client} instance used to interact with
the Amazon S3 service
     * @param bucketName    the name of the Amazon S3 bucket for which the CORS
configuration should be deleted
     * @param accountId     the expected AWS account ID of the bucket owner
     *
     * @throws S3Exception if an error occurs while deleting the CORS
configuration for the bucket
     */
    public static void deleteBucketCorsInformation(S3Client s3, String
bucketName, String accountId) {
        try {
            DeleteBucketCorsRequest bucketCorsRequest =
DeleteBucketCorsRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .expectedBucketOwner(accountId)
                .build();

            s3.deleteBucketCors(bucketCorsRequest);

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    /**
     * Retrieves the CORS (Cross-Origin Resource Sharing) configuration for the
specified S3 bucket.
```

```
     *
     * @param s3 the S3Client instance to use for the operation
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket to retrieve the CORS
configuration for
     * @param accountId the expected bucket owner's account ID
     *
     * @throws S3Exception if there is an error retrieving the CORS configuration
     */
    public static void getBucketCorsInformation(S3Client s3, String bucketName,
String accountId) {
        try {
            GetBucketCorsRequest bucketCorsRequest =
GetBucketCorsRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .expectedBucketOwner(accountId)
                .build();

            GetBucketCorsResponse corsResponse =
s3.getBucketCors(bucketCorsRequest);
            List<CORSRule> corsRules = corsResponse.corsRules();
            for (CORSRule rule : corsRules) {
                System.out.println("allowOrigins: " + rule.allowedOrigins());
                System.out.println("AllowedMethod: " + rule.allowedMethods());
            }

        } catch (S3Exception e) {

            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    /**
     * Sets the Cross-Origin Resource Sharing (CORS) rules for an Amazon S3
bucket.
     *
     * @param s3 The S3Client object used to interact with the Amazon S3 service.
     * @param bucketName The name of the S3 bucket to set the CORS rules for.
     * @param accountId The AWS account ID of the bucket owner.
     */
    public static void setCorsInformation(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String
accountId) {
        List<String> allowMethods = new ArrayList<>();
        allowMethods.add("PUT");
```

```
        allowMethods.add("POST");
        allowMethods.add("DELETE");

        List<String> allowOrigins = new ArrayList<>();
        allowOrigins.add("http://example.com");
        try {
            // Define CORS rules.
            CORSRule corsRule = CORSRule.builder()
                .allowedMethods(allowMethods)
                .allowedOrigins(allowOrigins)
                .build();

            List<CORSRule> corsRules = new ArrayList<>();
            corsRules.add(corsRule);
            CORSConfiguration configuration = CORSConfiguration.builder()
                .corsRules(corsRules)
                .build();

            PutBucketCorsRequest putBucketCorsRequest =
 PutBucketCorsRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .corsConfiguration(configuration)
                .expectedBucketOwner(accountId)
                .build();

            s3.putBucketCors(putBucketCorsRequest);

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 PutBucketCors를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

CORS 규칙을 추가합니다.

```
import {
  PutBucketCorsCommand,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Allows cross-origin requests to an S3 bucket by setting the CORS
 configuration.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});

  try {
    await client.send(
      new PutBucketCorsCommand({
        Bucket: bucketName,
        CORSConfiguration: {
          CORSRules: [
            {
              // Allow all headers to be sent to this bucket.
              AllowedHeaders: ["*"],
              // Allow only GET and PUT methods to be sent to this bucket.
              AllowedMethods: ["GET", "PUT"],
              // Allow only requests from the specified origin.
              AllowedOrigins: ["https://www.example.com"],
              // Allow the entity tag (ETag) header to be returned in the
 response. The ETag header
              // The entity tag represents a specific version of the object. The
 ETag reflects
```

```
              // changes only to the contents of an object, not its metadata.
              ExposeHeaders: ["ETag"],
              // How long the requesting browser should cache the preflight
response. After
              // this time, the preflight request will have to be made again.
              MaxAgeSeconds: 3600,
            },
          ],
        },
      },
    );
    console.log(`Successfully set CORS rules for bucket: ${bucketName}`);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof S3ServiceException &&
      caught.name === "NoSuchBucket"
    ) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while setting CORS rules for ${bucketName}. The bucket
doesn't exist.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while setting CORS rules for ${bucketName}.
${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 PutBucketCors를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class BucketWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 bucket actions."""

    def __init__(self, bucket):
        """
        :param bucket: A Boto3 Bucket resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                       that wraps bucket actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.bucket = bucket
        self.name = bucket.name


    def put_cors(self, cors_rules):
        """
        Apply CORS rules to the bucket. CORS rules specify the HTTP actions that
 are
        allowed from other domains.

        :param cors_rules: The CORS rules to apply.
        """
        try:
            self.bucket.Cors().put(CORSConfiguration={"CORSRules": cors_rules})
            logger.info(
                "Put CORS rules %s for bucket '%s'.", cors_rules,
 self.bucket.name
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't put CORS rules for bucket %s.",
 self.bucket.name)
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 PutBucketCors를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-s3'

# Wraps Amazon S3 bucket CORS configuration.
class BucketCorsWrapper
  attr_reader :bucket_cors

  # @param bucket_cors [Aws::S3::BucketCors] A bucket CORS object configured with
 an existing bucket.
  def initialize(bucket_cors)
    @bucket_cors = bucket_cors
  end

  # Sets CORS rules on a bucket.
  #
  # @param allowed_methods [Array<String>] The types of HTTP requests to allow.
  # @param allowed_origins [Array<String>] The origins to allow.
  # @returns [Boolean] True if the CORS rules were set; otherwise, false.
  def set_cors(allowed_methods, allowed_origins)
    @bucket_cors.put(
      cors_configuration: {
        cors_rules: [
          {
            allowed_methods: allowed_methods,
            allowed_origins: allowed_origins,
            allowed_headers: %w[*],
            max_age_seconds: 3600
          }
        ]
```

```
      }
    )
    true
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't set CORS rules for #{@bucket_cors.bucket.name}. Here's why:
 #{e.message}"
    false
  end

end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 PutBucketCors를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **PutBucketEncryption** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 PutBucketEncryption의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- S3 시작하기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Set the bucket server side encryption to use AWSKMS with a customer-
managed key id.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">Name of the bucket.</param>
    /// <param name="kmsKeyId">The Id of the KMS Key.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
```

```
    public static async Task<bool> SetBucketServerSideEncryption(string
bucketName, string kmsKeyId)
    {
        var serverSideEncryptionByDefault = new ServerSideEncryptionConfiguration
        {
            ServerSideEncryptionRules = new List<ServerSideEncryptionRule>
            {
                new ServerSideEncryptionRule
                {
                    ServerSideEncryptionByDefault = new
ServerSideEncryptionByDefault
                    {
                        ServerSideEncryptionAlgorithm =
ServerSideEncryptionMethod.AWSKMS,
                        ServerSideEncryptionKeyManagementServiceKeyId = kmsKeyId
                    }
                }
            }
        };
        try
        {
            var encryptionResponse = await _s3Client.PutBucketEncryptionAsync(new
PutBucketEncryptionRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                ServerSideEncryptionConfiguration =
serverSideEncryptionByDefault,
            });

            return encryptionResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(ex.ErrorCode == "AccessDenied"
                ? $"This account does not have permission to set encryption on
{bucketName}, please try again."
                : $"Unable to set bucket encryption for bucket {bucketName},
{ex.Message}");
        }
        return false;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 PutBucketEncryption을 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

버킷의 서버 측 암호화 구성

다음 `put-bucket-encryption` 예시에서는 AES256 암호화를 지정된 버킷의 기본값으로 설정합니다.

```
aws s3api put-bucket-encryption \
    --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket \
    --server-side-encryption-configuration '{"Rules":
 [{"ApplyServerSideEncryptionByDefault": {"SSEAlgorithm": "AES256"}}]}'
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 PutBucketEncryption을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예시 1: 이 명령은 지정된 버킷에서 Amazon S3 관리형 키(SSE-S3)를 사용하여 기본 AES256 서버 측 암호화를 활성화합니다.

```
$Encryptionconfig = @{ServerSideEncryptionByDefault =
 @{ServerSideEncryptionAlgorithm = "AES256"}}
Set-S3BucketEncryption -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -
ServerSideEncryptionConfiguration_ServerSideEncryptionRule $Encryptionconfig
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 PutBucketEncryption을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예시 1: 이 명령은 지정된 버킷에서 Amazon S3 관리형 키(SSE-S3)를 사용하여 기본 AES256 서버 측 암호화를 활성화합니다.

```
$Encryptionconfig = @{ServerSideEncryptionByDefault =
 @{ServerSideEncryptionAlgorithm = "AES256"}}
Set-S3BucketEncryption -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -
ServerSideEncryptionConfiguration_ServerSideEncryptionRule $Encryptionconfig
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 PutBucketEncryption을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **PutBucketLifecycleConfiguration** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 PutBucketLifecycleConfiguration의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 미완료 멀티파트 업로드 삭제
- S3를 사용하여 대용량 메시지 관리
- 버전이 지정된 객체 작업

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Adds lifecycle configuration information to the S3 bucket named in
        /// the bucketName parameter.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The S3 client used to call the
        /// PutLifecycleConfigurationAsync method.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">A string representing the S3 bucket to
        /// which configuration information will be added.</param>
        /// <param name="configuration">A LifecycleConfiguration object that
        /// will be applied to the S3 bucket.</param>
        public static async Task AddExampleLifecycleConfigAsync(IAmazonS3 client,
string bucketName, LifecycleConfiguration configuration)
        {
            var request = new PutLifecycleConfigurationRequest()
            {
```

```
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Configuration = configuration,
            };
            var response = await client.PutLifecycleConfigurationAsync(request);
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 PutBucketLifecycleConfiguration을 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

다음 명령은 `amzn-s3-demo-bucket`이라는 버킷에 수명 주기 구성을 적용합니다.

```
aws s3api put-bucket-lifecycle-configuration --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket --
lifecycle-configuration  file://lifecycle.json
```

`lifecycle.json` 파일은 다음 두 규칙을 지정하는 현재 폴더의 JSON 문서입니다.

```
{
    "Rules": [
        {
            "ID": "Move rotated logs to Glacier",
            "Prefix": "rotated/",
            "Status": "Enabled",
            "Transitions": [
                {
                    "Date": "2015-11-10T00:00:00.000Z",
                    "StorageClass": "GLACIER"
                }
            ]
        },
        {
            "Status": "Enabled",
            "Prefix": "",
            "NoncurrentVersionTransitions": [
                {
                    "NoncurrentDays": 2,
                    "StorageClass": "GLACIER"
```

```
                }
            ],
            "ID": "Move old versions to Glacier"
        }
    ]
}
```

첫 번째 규칙은 `rotated` 접두사가 있는 파일을 지정된 날짜에 Glacier로 옮깁니다. 두 번째 규칙은 이전 객체 버전이 더 이상 최신 버전이 아닌 경우 Glacier로 옮깁니다. 허용되는 타임스탬프 형식에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS CLI 사용자 안내서의 파라미터 값 지정을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 PutBucketLifecycleConfiguration을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.LifecycleRuleFilter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.Transition;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetBucketLifecycleConfigurationResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteBucketLifecycleRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.TransitionStorageClass;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.LifecycleRule;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ExpirationStatus;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.BucketLifecycleConfiguration;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
```

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */

public class LifecycleConfiguration {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:
              <bucketName> <accountId>\s

            Where:
              bucketName - The Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket
 to upload an object into.
              accountId - The id of the account that owns the Amazon S3 bucket.
            """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String accountId = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        setLifecycleConfig(s3, bucketName, accountId);
        getLifecycleConfig(s3, bucketName, accountId);
        deleteLifecycleConfig(s3, bucketName, accountId);
        System.out.println("You have successfully created, updated, and deleted a
 Lifecycle configuration");
        s3.close();
    }
```

```
   /**
    * Sets the lifecycle configuration for an Amazon S3 bucket.
    *
    * @param s3           The Amazon S3 client to use for the operation.
    * @param bucketName   The name of the Amazon S3 bucket.
    * @param accountId    The expected owner of the Amazon S3 bucket.
    *
    * @throws S3Exception if there is an error setting the lifecycle
configuration.
    */
   public static void setLifecycleConfig(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String
accountId) {
       try {
           // Create a rule to archive objects with the "glacierobjects/" prefix
to the
           // S3 Glacier Flexible Retrieval storage class immediately.
           LifecycleRuleFilter ruleFilter = LifecycleRuleFilter.builder()
               .prefix("glacierobjects/")
               .build();

           Transition transition = Transition.builder()
               .storageClass(TransitionStorageClass.GLACIER)
               .days(0)
               .build();

           LifecycleRule rule1 = LifecycleRule.builder()
               .id("Archive immediately rule")
               .filter(ruleFilter)
               .transitions(transition)
               .status(ExpirationStatus.ENABLED)
               .build();

           // Create a second rule.
           Transition transition2 = Transition.builder()
               .storageClass(TransitionStorageClass.GLACIER)
               .days(0)
               .build();

           List<Transition> transitionList = new ArrayList<>();
           transitionList.add(transition2);

           LifecycleRuleFilter ruleFilter2 = LifecycleRuleFilter.builder()
               .prefix("glacierobjects/")
               .build();
```

```
            LifecycleRule rule2 = LifecycleRule.builder()
                .id("Archive and then delete rule")
                .filter(ruleFilter2)
                .transitions(transitionList)
                .status(ExpirationStatus.ENABLED)
                .build();

            // Add the LifecycleRule objects to an ArrayList.
            ArrayList<LifecycleRule> ruleList = new ArrayList<>();
            ruleList.add(rule1);
            ruleList.add(rule2);

            BucketLifecycleConfiguration lifecycleConfiguration =
BucketLifecycleConfiguration.builder()
                .rules(ruleList)
                .build();

            PutBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest
putBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest = PutBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest
                .builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .lifecycleConfiguration(lifecycleConfiguration)
                .expectedBucketOwner(accountId)
                .build();


s3.putBucketLifecycleConfiguration(putBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest);

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    /**
     * Retrieves the lifecycle configuration for an Amazon S3 bucket and adds a
new lifecycle rule to it.
     *
     * @param s3 the S3Client instance used to interact with Amazon S3
     * @param bucketName the name of the Amazon S3 bucket
     * @param accountId the expected owner of the Amazon S3 bucket
     */
```

```
   public static void getLifecycleConfig(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String
accountId) {
       try {
           GetBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest
getBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest = GetBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest
               .builder()
               .bucket(bucketName)
               .expectedBucketOwner(accountId)
               .build();

           GetBucketLifecycleConfigurationResponse response = s3

.getBucketLifecycleConfiguration(getBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest);
           List<LifecycleRule> newList = new ArrayList<>();
           List<LifecycleRule> rules = response.rules();
           for (LifecycleRule rule : rules) {
               newList.add(rule);
           }

           // Add a new rule with both a prefix predicate and a tag predicate.
           LifecycleRuleFilter ruleFilter = LifecycleRuleFilter.builder()
               .prefix("YearlyDocuments/")
               .build();

           Transition transition = Transition.builder()
               .storageClass(TransitionStorageClass.GLACIER)
               .days(3650)
               .build();

           LifecycleRule rule1 = LifecycleRule.builder()
               .id("NewRule")
               .filter(ruleFilter)
               .transitions(transition)
               .status(ExpirationStatus.ENABLED)
               .build();

           // Add the new rule to the list.
           newList.add(rule1);
           BucketLifecycleConfiguration lifecycleConfiguration =
BucketLifecycleConfiguration.builder()
               .rules(newList)
               .build();
```

```
            PutBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest
putBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest = PutBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest
                .builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .lifecycleConfiguration(lifecycleConfiguration)
                .expectedBucketOwner(accountId)
                .build();


s3.putBucketLifecycleConfiguration(putBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest);

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    /**
     * Deletes the lifecycle configuration for an Amazon S3 bucket.
     *
     * @param s3 the {@link S3Client} to use for the operation
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket
     * @param accountId the expected account owner of the S3 bucket
     *
     * @throws S3Exception if an error occurs while deleting the lifecycle
configuration
     */
    public static void deleteLifecycleConfig(S3Client s3, String bucketName,
String accountId) {
        try {
            DeleteBucketLifecycleRequest deleteBucketLifecycleRequest =
DeleteBucketLifecycleRequest
                .builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .expectedBucketOwner(accountId)
                .build();

            s3.deleteBucketLifecycle(deleteBucketLifecycleRequest);

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

```
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 PutBucketLifecycleConfiguration을 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class BucketWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 bucket actions."""

    def __init__(self, bucket):
        """
        :param bucket: A Boto3 Bucket resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                       that wraps bucket actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.bucket = bucket
        self.name = bucket.name


    def put_lifecycle_configuration(self, lifecycle_rules):
        """
        Apply a lifecycle configuration to the bucket. The lifecycle
 configuration can
        be used to archive or delete the objects in the bucket according to
 specified
        parameters, such as a number of days.

        :param lifecycle_rules: The lifecycle rules to apply.
        """
        try:
            self.bucket.LifecycleConfiguration().put(
```

```
                LifecycleConfiguration={"Rules": lifecycle_rules}
            )
            logger.info(
                "Put lifecycle rules %s for bucket '%s'.",
                lifecycle_rules,
                self.bucket.name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't put lifecycle rules for bucket '%s'.", self.bucket.name
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 PutBucketLifecycleConfiguration를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **PutBucketLogging** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 PutBucketLogging의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration;

/// <summary>
/// This example shows how to enable logging on an Amazon Simple Storage
```

```
    /// Service (Amazon S3) bucket. You need to have two Amazon S3 buckets for
    /// this example. The first is the bucket for which you wish to enable
    /// logging, and the second is the location where you want to store the
    /// logs.
    /// </summary>
    public class ServerAccessLogging
    {
        private static IConfiguration _configuration = null!;

        public static async Task Main()
        {
            LoadConfig();

            string bucketName = _configuration["BucketName"];
            string logBucketName = _configuration["LogBucketName"];
            string logObjectKeyPrefix = _configuration["LogObjectKeyPrefix"];
            string accountId = _configuration["AccountId"];

            // If the AWS Region defined for your default user is different
            // from the Region where your Amazon S3 bucket is located,
            // pass the Region name to the Amazon S3 client object's constructor.
            // For example: RegionEndpoint.USWest2 or RegionEndpoint.USEast2.
            IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client();

            try
            {
                // Update bucket policy for target bucket to allow delivery of
logs to it.
                await SetBucketPolicyToAllowLogDelivery(
                    client,
                    bucketName,
                    logBucketName,
                    logObjectKeyPrefix,
                    accountId);

                // Enable logging on the source bucket.
                await EnableLoggingAsync(
                    client,
                    bucketName,
                    logBucketName,
                    logObjectKeyPrefix);
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception e)
            {
```

```
                Console.WriteLine($"Error: {e.Message}");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method grants appropriate permissions for logging to the
        /// Amazon S3 bucket where the logs will be stored.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client which will be
used
        /// to apply the bucket policy.</param>
        /// <param name="sourceBucketName">The name of the source bucket.</param>
        /// <param name="logBucketName">The name of the bucket where logging
        /// information will be stored.</param>
        /// <param name="logPrefix">The logging prefix where the logs should be
delivered.</param>
        /// <param name="accountId">The account id of the account where the
source bucket exists.</param>
        /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
        public static async Task SetBucketPolicyToAllowLogDelivery(
            IAmazonS3 client,
            string sourceBucketName,
            string logBucketName,
            string logPrefix,
            string accountId)
        {
            var resourceArn = @"""arn:aws:s3:::" + logBucketName + "/" +
logPrefix + @"*""";

            var newPolicy = @"{
                                ""Statement"":[{
                                ""Sid"": ""S3ServerAccessLogsPolicy"",
                                ""Effect"": ""Allow"",
                                ""Principal"": { ""Service"":
""logging.s3.amazonaws.com"" },
                                ""Action"": [""s3:PutObject""],
                                ""Resource"": [" + resourceArn + @"],
                                ""Condition"": {
                                ""ArnLike"": { ""aws:SourceArn"":
""arn:aws:s3:::" + sourceBucketName + @""" },
                                ""StringEquals"": { ""aws:SourceAccount"": """ +
accountId + @""" }
                                        }
                                    }]
```

```
                                }";
            Console.WriteLine($"The policy to apply to bucket {logBucketName} to
 enable logging:");
            Console.WriteLine(newPolicy);

            PutBucketPolicyRequest putRequest = new PutBucketPolicyRequest
            {
                BucketName = logBucketName,
                Policy = newPolicy,
            };
            await client.PutBucketPolicyAsync(putRequest);
            Console.WriteLine("Policy applied.");
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method enables logging for an Amazon S3 bucket. Logs will be
 stored
        /// in the bucket you selected for logging. Selected prefix
        /// will be prepended to each log object.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client which will be
 used
        /// to configure and apply logging to the selected Amazon S3 bucket.</
param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the Amazon S3 bucket for which
 you
        /// wish to enable logging.</param>
        /// <param name="logBucketName">The name of the Amazon S3 bucket where
 logging
        /// information will be stored.</param>
        /// <param name="logObjectKeyPrefix">The prefix to prepend to each
        /// object key.</param>
        /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
        public static async Task EnableLoggingAsync(
            IAmazonS3 client,
            string bucketName,
            string logBucketName,
            string logObjectKeyPrefix)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Enabling logging for bucket {bucketName}.");
            var loggingConfig = new S3BucketLoggingConfig
            {
                TargetBucketName = logBucketName,
                TargetPrefix = logObjectKeyPrefix,
```

```
            };

            var putBucketLoggingRequest = new PutBucketLoggingRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                LoggingConfig = loggingConfig,
            };
            await client.PutBucketLoggingAsync(putBucketLoggingRequest);
            Console.WriteLine($"Logging enabled.");
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Loads configuration from settings files.
        /// </summary>
        public static void LoadConfig()
        {
            _configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
                .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
                .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load settings from .json file.
                .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json", true) // Optionally, load
 local settings.
                .Build();
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 PutBucketLogging을 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

예시 1: 버킷 정책 로깅을 설정하려면

다음 `put-bucket-logging` 예제에서는 amzn-s3-demo-bucket에 대한 로깅 정책을 설정합니다. 먼저 `put-bucket-policy` 명령을 사용하여 버킷 정책에서 로깅 서비스 보안 주체 권한을 부여합니다.

```
aws s3api put-bucket-policy \
    --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket \
    --policy file://policy.json
```

policy.json의 콘텐츠:

```
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [
        {
            "Sid": "S3ServerAccessLogsPolicy",
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Principal": {"Service": "logging.s3.amazonaws.com"},
            "Action": "s3:PutObject",
            "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket/Logs/*",
            "Condition": {
                "ArnLike": {"aws:SourceARN": "arn:aws:s3:::SOURCE-BUCKET-NAME"},
                "StringEquals": {"aws:SourceAccount": "SOURCE-AWS-ACCOUNT-ID"}
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

로깅 정책을 적용하려면 put-bucket-logging을 사용합니다.

```
aws s3api put-bucket-logging \
    --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket \
    --bucket-logging-status file://logging.json
```

logging.json의 콘텐츠:

```
{
     "LoggingEnabled": {
         "TargetBucket": "amzn-s3-demo-bucket",
         "TargetPrefix": "Logs/"
     }
 }
```

로깅 서비스 위탁자에 s3:PutObject 권한을 부여하려면 put-bucket-policy 명령이 필요합니다.

자세한 내용은 Amazon S3 사용자 안내서의 Amazon S3 서버 액세스 로깅을 참조하세요.

예시 2: 단일 사용자에게만 액세스 로깅에 대한 버킷 정책 설정

다음 put-bucket-logging 예제에서는 amzn-s3-demo-bucket에 대한 로깅 정책을 설정합니다. AWS 사용자 bob@example.com은 로그 파일을 완전히 제어할 수 있으며 다른 사람은 액세스할 수 없습니다. 먼저 put-bucket-acl을 사용하여 S3 권한을 부여합니다.

```
aws s3api put-bucket-acl \
    --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket \
    --grant-write URI=http://acs.amazonaws.com/groups/s3/LogDelivery \
    --grant-read-acp URI=http://acs.amazonaws.com/groups/s3/LogDelivery
```

그런 다음 put-bucket-logging을 사용하여 로깅 정책을 적용합니다.

```
aws s3api put-bucket-logging \
    --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket \
    --bucket-logging-status file://logging.json
```

logging.json의 콘텐츠:

```
{
    "LoggingEnabled": {
        "TargetBucket": "amzn-s3-demo-bucket",
        "TargetPrefix": "amzn-s3-demo-bucket-logs/",
        "TargetGrants": [
            {
                "Grantee": {
                    "Type": "AmazonCustomerByEmail",
                    "EmailAddress": "bob@example.com"
                },
                "Permission": "FULL_CONTROL"
            }
        ]
    }
}
```

S3의 로그 전달 시스템에 필수 권한(write 및 read-acp 권한)을 부여하려면 put-bucket-acl 명령이 필요합니다.

자세한 내용은 Amazon S3 개발자 안내서의 Amazon S3 서버 액세스 로깅을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 PutBucketLogging을 참조하세요.

CLI로 **PutBucketNotification** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 PutBucketNotification의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

amzn-s3-demo-bucket이라는 버킷에 알림 구성을 적용합니다.

```
aws s3api put-bucket-notification --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket --notification-
configuration file://notification.json
```

notification.json 파일은 모니터링할 SNS 주제와 이벤트 유형을 지정하는 현재 폴더의 JSON 문서입니다.

```
{
  "TopicConfiguration": {
    "Event": "s3:ObjectCreated:*",
    "Topic": "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:s3-notification-topic"
  }
}
```

SNS 주제에 IAM 정책이 연결되어 있어야 Amazon S3이 해당 주제에 게시할 수 있습니다.

```
{
 "Version": "2008-10-17",
 "Id": "example-ID",
 "Statement": [
  {
   "Sid": "example-statement-ID",
   "Effect": "Allow",
   "Principal": {
     "Service": "s3.amazonaws.com"
   },
   "Action": [
    "SNS:Publish"
   ],
   "Resource": "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:amzn-s3-demo-bucket",
   "Condition": {
      "ArnLike": {
      "aws:SourceArn": "arn:aws:s3:*:*:amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
```

```
      }
    }
   }
  ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 PutBucketNotification을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예시 1: 이 예시는 S3 이벤트 ObjectRemovedDelete에 대한 SNS 주제를 구성하고 지정된 S3 버킷에 대한 알림을 활성화합니다.

```
$topic =  [Amazon.S3.Model.TopicConfiguration] @{
  Id = "delete-event"
  Topic = "arn:aws:sns:eu-west-1:123456789012:topic-1"
  Event = [Amazon.S3.EventType]::ObjectRemovedDelete
}

Write-S3BucketNotification -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -TopicConfiguration
 $topic
```

예시 2: 이 예시는 지정된 버킷에 대해 ObjectCreatedAll 알림을 활성화하여 Lambda 함수로 전송합니다.

```
$lambdaConfig = [Amazon.S3.Model.LambdaFunctionConfiguration] @{
  Events = "s3:ObjectCreated:*"
  FunctionArn = "arn:aws:lambda:eu-west-1:123456789012:function:rdplock"
  Id = "ObjectCreated-Lambda"
  Filter = @{
    S3KeyFilter = @{
      FilterRules = @(
        @{Name="Prefix";Value="dada"}
        @{Name="Suffix";Value=".pem"}
      )
    }
  }
}
```

```
Write-S3BucketNotification -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -
LambdaFunctionConfiguration $lambdaConfig
```

예시 3: 이 예시는 서로 다른 키 접미사를 기반으로 2개의 서로 다른 Lambda 구성을 생성하고 단일 명령으로 둘 모두를 구성합니다.

```
#Lambda Config 1

$firstLambdaConfig = [Amazon.S3.Model.LambdaFunctionConfiguration] @{
  Events = "s3:ObjectCreated:*"
  FunctionArn = "arn:aws:lambda:eu-west-1:123456789012:function:verifynet"
  Id = "ObjectCreated-dada-ps1"
  Filter = @{
    S3KeyFilter = @{
      FilterRules = @(
        @{Name="Prefix";Value="dada"}
        @{Name="Suffix";Value=".ps1"}
      )
    }
  }
}

#Lambda Config 2

$secondlambdaConfig = [Amazon.S3.Model.LambdaFunctionConfiguration] @{
  Events = [Amazon.S3.EventType]::ObjectCreatedAll
  FunctionArn = "arn:aws:lambda:eu-west-1:123456789012:function:verifyssm"
  Id = "ObjectCreated-dada-json"
  Filter = @{
    S3KeyFilter = @{
      FilterRules = @(
        @{Name="Prefix";Value="dada"}
        @{Name="Suffix";Value=".json"}
      )
    }
  }
}

Write-S3BucketNotification -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -
LambdaFunctionConfiguration $firstLambdaConfig,$secondlambdaConfig
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 PutBucketNotification을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예시 1: 이 예시는 S3 이벤트 ObjectRemovedDelete에 대한 SNS 주제를 구성하고 지정된 S3 버킷에 대한 알림을 활성화합니다.

```
$topic =  [Amazon.S3.Model.TopicConfiguration] @{
  Id = "delete-event"
  Topic = "arn:aws:sns:eu-west-1:123456789012:topic-1"
  Event = [Amazon.S3.EventType]::ObjectRemovedDelete
}

Write-S3BucketNotification -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -TopicConfiguration
 $topic
```

예시 2: 이 예시는 지정된 버킷에 대해 ObjectCreatedAll 알림을 활성화하여 Lambda 함수로 전송합니다.

```
$lambdaConfig = [Amazon.S3.Model.LambdaFunctionConfiguration] @{
  Events = "s3:ObjectCreated:*"
  FunctionArn = "arn:aws:lambda:eu-west-1:123456789012:function:rdplock"
  Id = "ObjectCreated-Lambda"
  Filter = @{
    S3KeyFilter = @{
      FilterRules = @(
        @{Name="Prefix";Value="dada"}
        @{Name="Suffix";Value=".pem"}
      )
    }
  }
}

Write-S3BucketNotification -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -
LambdaFunctionConfiguration $lambdaConfig
```

예시 3: 이 예시는 서로 다른 키 접미사를 기반으로 2개의 서로 다른 Lambda 구성을 생성하고 단일 명령으로 둘 모두를 구성합니다.

```
#Lambda Config 1

$firstLambdaConfig = [Amazon.S3.Model.LambdaFunctionConfiguration] @{
  Events = "s3:ObjectCreated:*"
  FunctionArn = "arn:aws:lambda:eu-west-1:123456789012:function:verifynet"
```

```
  Id = "ObjectCreated-dada-ps1"
  Filter = @{
    S3KeyFilter = @{
      FilterRules = @(
        @{Name="Prefix";Value="dada"}
        @{Name="Suffix";Value=".ps1"}
      )
    }
  }
}

#Lambda Config 2

$secondlambdaConfig = [Amazon.S3.Model.LambdaFunctionConfiguration] @{
  Events = [Amazon.S3.EventType]::ObjectCreatedAll
  FunctionArn = "arn:aws:lambda:eu-west-1:123456789012:function:verifyssm"
  Id = "ObjectCreated-dada-json"
  Filter = @{
    S3KeyFilter = @{
      FilterRules = @(
        @{Name="Prefix";Value="dada"}
        @{Name="Suffix";Value=".json"}
      )
    }
  }
}

Write-S3BucketNotification -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -
LambdaFunctionConfiguration $firstLambdaConfig,$secondlambdaConfig
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 PutBucketNotification을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **PutBucketNotificationConfiguration** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 PutBucketNotificationConfiguration의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- S3 이벤트 알림 처리
- EventBridge에 이벤트 알림 전송

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    using System;
    using System.Collections.Generic;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.S3;
    using Amazon.S3.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example shows how to enable notifications for an Amazon Simple
    /// Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket.
    /// </summary>
    public class EnableNotifications
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            const string bucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket1";
            const string snsTopic = "arn:aws:sns:us-east-2:0123456789ab:bucket-
notify";
            const string sqsQueue = "arn:aws:sqs:us-
east-2:0123456789ab:Example_Queue";

            IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client(Amazon.RegionEndpoint.USEast2);
            await EnableNotificationAsync(client, bucketName, snsTopic,
 sqsQueue);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method makes the call to the PutBucketNotificationAsync method.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Amazon S3 client used to call
        /// the PutBucketNotificationAsync method.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket for which
        /// notifications will be turned on.</param>
```

```
        /// <param name="snsTopic">The ARN for the Amazon Simple Notification
        /// Service (Amazon SNS) topic associated with the S3 bucket.</param>
        /// <param name="sqsQueue">The ARN of the Amazon Simple Queue Service
        /// (Amazon SQS) queue to which notifications will be pushed.</param>
        public static async Task EnableNotificationAsync(
            IAmazonS3 client,
            string bucketName,
            string snsTopic,
            string sqsQueue)
        {
            try
            {
                // The bucket for which we are setting up notifications.
                var request = new PutBucketNotificationRequest()
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                };

                // Defines the topic to use when sending a notification.
                var topicConfig = new TopicConfiguration()
                {
                    Events = new List<EventType> { EventType.ObjectCreatedCopy },
                    Topic = snsTopic,
                };
                request.TopicConfigurations = new List<TopicConfiguration>
                {
                    topicConfig,
                };
                request.QueueConfigurations = new List<QueueConfiguration>
                {
                    new QueueConfiguration()
                    {
                        Events = new List<EventType>
{ EventType.ObjectCreatedPut },
                        Queue = sqsQueue,
                    },
                };

                // Now apply the notification settings to the bucket.
                PutBucketNotificationResponse response = await
client.PutBucketNotificationAsync(request);
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
```

```
                Console.WriteLine($"Error: {ex.Message}");
            }
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 PutBucketNotificationConfiguration을 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

버킷에 지정된 알림을 활성화하려면

다음 `put-bucket-notification-configuration` 예시에서는 `amzn-s3-demo-bucket`이라는 버킷에 알림 구성을 적용합니다. `notification.json` 파일은 모니터링할 SNS 주제와 이벤트 유형을 지정하는 현재 폴더의 JSON 문서입니다.

```
aws s3api put-bucket-notification-configuration \
    --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket \
    --notification-configuration file://notification.json
```

`notification.json`의 콘텐츠:

```
{
    "TopicConfigurations": [
        {
            "TopicArn": "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:s3-notification-
topic",
            "Events": [
                "s3:ObjectCreated:*"
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```

SNS 주제에 IAM 정책이 연결되어 있어야 Amazon S3이 해당 주제에 게시할 수 있습니다.

```
{
```

```
    "Version": "2008-10-17",
    "Id": "example-ID",
    "Statement": [
        {
            "Sid": "example-statement-ID",
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Principal": {
                "Service": "s3.amazonaws.com"
            },
            "Action": [
                "SNS:Publish"
            ],
            "Resource": "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012::s3-notification-
topic",
            "Condition": {
                "ArnLike": {
                    "aws:SourceArn": "arn:aws:s3:*:*:amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
                }
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 PutBucketNotificationConfiguration을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **PutBucketPolicy** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 PutBucketPolicy의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::putBucketPolicy(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                                 const Aws::String &policyBody,
```

```
                                    const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client s3Client(clientConfig);

    std::shared_ptr<Aws::StringStream> request_body =
            Aws::MakeShared<Aws::StringStream>("");
    *request_body << policyBody;

    Aws::S3::Model::PutBucketPolicyRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);
    request.SetBody(request_body);

    Aws::S3::Model::PutBucketPolicyOutcome outcome =
            s3Client.PutBucketPolicy(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error: putBucketPolicy: "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Set the following policy body for the bucket '" <<
                  bucketName << "':" << std::endl << std::endl;
        std::cout << policyBody << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}


//! Build a policy JSON string.
/*!
  \param userArn: Aws user Amazon Resource Name (ARN).
      For more information, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/
reference_identifiers.html#identifiers-arns.
  \param bucketName: Name of a bucket.
  \return String: Policy as JSON string.
*/

Aws::String getPolicyString(const Aws::String &userArn,
                            const Aws::String &bucketName) {
    return
            "{\n"
            "   \"Version\":\"2012-10-17\",\n"
            "   \"Statement\":[\n"
            "       {\n"
```

```
            "           \"Sid\": \"1\",\n"
            "           \"Effect\": \"Allow\",\n"
            "           \"Principal\": {\n"
            "               \"AWS\": \""
            + userArn +
            "\"\n""           },\n"
            "           \"Action\": [ \"s3:getObject\" ],\n"
            "           \"Resource\": [ \"arn:aws:s3:::"
            + bucketName +
            "/*\" ]\n"
            "       }\n"
            "   ]\n"
            "}";
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 PutBucketPolicy를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

이 예제에서는 모든 사용자가 MySecretFolder에 있는 객체를 제외하고 amzn-s3-demo-bucket에 있는 모든 객체를 가져올 수 있습니다. 또한 AWS 계정의 루트 사용자에게 `put` 및 `delete` 권한을 부여합니다`1234-5678-9012`.

```
aws s3api put-bucket-policy --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket --policy file:// policy.json

policy.json:
{
   "Statement": [
      {
         "Effect": "Allow",
         "Principal": "*",
         "Action": "s3:GetObject",
         "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket/*"
      },
      {
         "Effect": "Deny",
         "Principal": "*",
         "Action": "s3:GetObject",
```

```
            "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket/MySecretFolder/*"
        },
        {
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Principal": {
                "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:root"
            },
            "Action": [
                "s3:DeleteObject",
                "s3:PutObject"
            ],
            "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket/*"
        }

    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 PutBucketPolicy를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutBucketPolicyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;

import java.io.IOException;
import java.nio.charset.StandardCharsets;
import java.nio.file.Files;
import java.nio.file.Paths;
import java.util.List;

import com.fasterxml.jackson.core.JsonParser;
```

```
import com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.ObjectMapper;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class SetBucketPolicy {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:
                <bucketName> <polFile>

            Where:
                bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket to set the policy on.
                polFile - A JSON file containing the policy (see the Amazon S3
 Readme for an example).\s
            """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String polFile = args[1];
        String policyText = getBucketPolicyFromFile(polFile);
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        setPolicy(s3, bucketName, policyText);
        s3.close();
    }

    /**
     * Sets the policy for an Amazon S3 bucket.
     *
```

```
     * @param s3         the {@link S3Client} object used to interact with the
Amazon S3 service
     * @param bucketName the name of the Amazon S3 bucket
     * @param policyText the text of the policy to be set on the bucket
     * @throws S3Exception if there is an error setting the bucket policy
     */
    public static void setPolicy(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String
policyText) {
        System.out.println("Setting policy:");
        System.out.println("----");
        System.out.println(policyText);
        System.out.println("----");
        System.out.format("On Amazon S3 bucket: \"%s\"\n", bucketName);

        try {
            PutBucketPolicyRequest policyReq = PutBucketPolicyRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .policy(policyText)
                .build();

            s3.putBucketPolicy(policyReq);

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }

        System.out.println("Done!");
    }

    /**
     * Retrieves the bucket policy from a specified file.
     *
     * @param policyFile the path to the file containing the bucket policy
     * @return the content of the bucket policy file as a string
     */
    public static String getBucketPolicyFromFile(String policyFile) {
        StringBuilder fileText = new StringBuilder();
        try {
            List<String> lines = Files.readAllLines(Paths.get(policyFile),
StandardCharsets.UTF_8);
            for (String line : lines) {
                fileText.append(line);
            }
```

```
        } catch (IOException e) {
            System.out.format("Problem reading file: \"%s\"", policyFile);
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
        }

        try {
            final JsonParser parser = new
 ObjectMapper().getFactory().createParser(fileText.toString());
            while (parser.nextToken() != null) {
            }

        } catch (IOException jpe) {
            jpe.printStackTrace();
        }
        return fileText.toString();
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 PutBucketPolicy를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

정책을 추가합니다.

```
import {
  PutBucketPolicyCommand,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Grant an IAM role GetObject access to all of the objects
```

```
 * in the provided bucket.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string, iamRoleArn: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName, iamRoleArn }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});
  const command = new PutBucketPolicyCommand({
    // This is a resource-based policy. For more information on resource-based
 policies,
    // see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/
access_policies.html#policies_resource-based.
    Policy: JSON.stringify({
      Version: "2012-10-17",
      Statement: [
        {
          Effect: "Allow",
          Principal: {
            AWS: iamRoleArn,
          },
          Action: "s3:GetObject",
          Resource: `arn:aws:s3:::${bucketName}/*`,
        },
      ],
    }),
    // Apply the preceding policy to this bucket.
    Bucket: bucketName,
  });

  try {
    await client.send(command);
    console.log(
      `GetObject access to the bucket "${bucketName}" was granted to the provided
 IAM role.`,
    );
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof S3ServiceException &&
      caught.name === "MalformedPolicy"
    ) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while setting the bucket policy for the bucket
 "${bucketName}". The policy was malformed.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
```

```
        `Error from S3 while setting the bucket policy for the bucket
 "${bucketName}". ${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 PutBucketPolicy를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class BucketWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 bucket actions."""

    def __init__(self, bucket):
        """
        :param bucket: A Boto3 Bucket resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                       that wraps bucket actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.bucket = bucket
        self.name = bucket.name


    def put_policy(self, policy):
        """
        Apply a security policy to the bucket. Policies control users' ability
        to perform specific actions, such as listing the objects in the bucket.
```

```
        :param policy: The policy to apply to the bucket.
        """
        try:
            self.bucket.Policy().put(Policy=json.dumps(policy))
            logger.info("Put policy %s for bucket '%s'.", policy,
 self.bucket.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't apply policy to bucket '%s'.",
 self.bucket.name)
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 PutBucketPolicy를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
# Wraps an Amazon S3 bucket policy.
class BucketPolicyWrapper
  attr_reader :bucket_policy

  # @param bucket_policy [Aws::S3::BucketPolicy] A bucket policy object
 configured with an existing bucket.
  def initialize(bucket_policy)
    @bucket_policy = bucket_policy
  end

  # Sets a policy on a bucket.
  #
  def policy(policy)
    @bucket_policy.put(policy: policy)
    true
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
```

```
    puts "Couldn't set the policy for #{@bucket_policy.bucket.name}. Here's why:
 #{e.message}"
    false
  end

end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 PutBucketPolicy를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **PutBucketReplication** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 PutBucketReplication의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

S3 버킷의 복제 구성

다음 put-bucket-replication 예시에서는 지정된 S3 버킷에 복제 구성을 적용합니다.

```
aws s3api put-bucket-replication \
    --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket1 \
    --replication-configuration file://replication.json
```

replication.json의 콘텐츠:

```
{
    "Role": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/s3-replication-role",
    "Rules": [
        {
            "Status": "Enabled",
            "Priority": 1,
            "DeleteMarkerReplication": { "Status": "Disabled" },
            "Filter" : { "Prefix": ""},
            "Destination": {
                "Bucket": "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket2"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

대상 버킷에 버전 관리가 활성화되어 있어야 합니다. 지정된 역할에는 대상 버킷에 쓰기 위한 권한이 있어야 하며 Amazon S3가 역할을 맡도록 허용하는 신뢰 관계가 있어야 합니다.

예시 역할 권한 정책:

```
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [
        {
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Action": [
                "s3:GetReplicationConfiguration",
                "s3:ListBucket"
            ],
            "Resource": [
                "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket1"
            ]
        },
        {
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Action": [
                "s3:GetObjectVersion",
                "s3:GetObjectVersionAcl",
                "s3:GetObjectVersionTagging"
            ],
            "Resource": [
                "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket1/*"
            ]
        },
        {
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Action": [
                "s3:ReplicateObject",
                "s3:ReplicateDelete",
                "s3:ReplicateTags"
            ],
            "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket2/*"
        }
    ]
}
```

예시 신뢰 관계 정책:

```
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [
        {
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Principal": {
                "Service": "s3.amazonaws.com"
            },
            "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
        }
    ]
}
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 Amazon Simple Storage Service 콘솔 사용자 안내서의 주제 제목을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 PutBucketReplication을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Sets the replication configuration for an Amazon S3 bucket.
     *
     * @param s3Client             the S3Client instance to use for the operation
     * @param sourceBucketName     the name of the source bucket
     * @param destBucketName       the name of the destination bucket
     * @param destinationBucketARN the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the
destination bucket
     * @param roleARN              the ARN of the IAM role to use for the
replication configuration
     */
    public static void setReplication(S3Client s3Client, String sourceBucketName,
String destBucketName, String destinationBucketARN, String roleARN) {
```

```
        try {
            Destination destination = Destination.builder()
                .bucket(destinationBucketARN)
                .storageClass(StorageClass.STANDARD)
                .build();

            // Define a prefix filter for replication.
            ReplicationRuleFilter ruleFilter = ReplicationRuleFilter.builder()
                .prefix("documents/")
                .build();

            // Define delete marker replication setting.
            DeleteMarkerReplication deleteMarkerReplication =
DeleteMarkerReplication.builder()
                .status(DeleteMarkerReplicationStatus.DISABLED)
                .build();

            // Create the replication rule.
            ReplicationRule replicationRule = ReplicationRule.builder()
                .priority(1)
                .filter(ruleFilter)
                .status(ReplicationRuleStatus.ENABLED)
                .deleteMarkerReplication(deleteMarkerReplication)
                .destination(destination)
                .build();

            List<ReplicationRule> replicationRuleList = new ArrayList<>();
            replicationRuleList.add(replicationRule);

            // Define the replication configuration with IAM role.
            ReplicationConfiguration configuration =
ReplicationConfiguration.builder()
                .role(roleARN)
                .rules(replicationRuleList)
                .build();

            // Apply the replication configuration to the source bucket.
            PutBucketReplicationRequest replicationRequest =
PutBucketReplicationRequest.builder()
                .bucket(sourceBucketName)
                .replicationConfiguration(configuration)
                .build();

            s3Client.putBucketReplication(replicationRequest);
```

```
            System.out.println("Replication configuration set successfully.");

        } catch (IllegalArgumentException e) {
            System.err.println("Configuration error: " + e.getMessage());
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println("S3 Exception: " +
 e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.err.println("Status Code: " + e.statusCode());
            System.err.println("Error Code: " + e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());


        } catch (SdkException e) {
            System.err.println("SDK Exception: " + e.getMessage());
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 PutBucketReplicationAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' 버킷에서 키 이름 접두사 'TaxDocs'로 생성된 새 객체를 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' 버킷으로 복제할 수 있는 단일 규칙을 사용하여 복제 구성을 설정합니다.

```
$rule1 = New-Object Amazon.S3.Model.ReplicationRule
$rule1.ID = "Rule-1"
$rule1.Status = "Enabled"
$rule1.Prefix = "TaxDocs"
$rule1.Destination = @{ BucketArn = "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-destination-
bucket" }

$params = @{
    BucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
    Configuration_Role = "arn:aws:iam::35667example:role/
CrossRegionReplicationRoleForS3"
    Configuration_Rule = $rule1
}

Write-S3BucketReplication @params
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 키 이름 접두사 "TaxDocs" 또는 "OtherDocs"로 생성된 새 객체를 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' 버킷으로 복제할 수 있는 여러 규칙을 사용하여 복제 구성을 설정합니다.OtherDocs 키 접두사는 겹치지 않아야 합니다.

```
$rule1 = New-Object Amazon.S3.Model.ReplicationRule
$rule1.ID = "Rule-1"
$rule1.Status = "Enabled"
$rule1.Prefix = "TaxDocs"
$rule1.Destination = @{ BucketArn = "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-destination-
bucket" }

$rule2 = New-Object Amazon.S3.Model.ReplicationRule
$rule2.ID = "Rule-2"
$rule2.Status = "Enabled"
$rule2.Prefix = "OtherDocs"
$rule2.Destination = @{ BucketArn = "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-destination-
bucket" }

$params = @{
    BucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
    Configuration_Role = "arn:aws:iam::35667example:role/
CrossRegionReplicationRoleForS3"
    Configuration_Rule = $rule1,$rule2
}

Write-S3BucketReplication @params
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 지정된 버킷의 복제 구성을 업데이트하여 키 이름 접두사가 "TaxDocs"인 객체를 버킷 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'으로 복제하는 규칙을 제어하지 않도록 합니다.

```
$rule1 = New-Object Amazon.S3.Model.ReplicationRule
$rule1.ID = "Rule-1"
$rule1.Status = "Disabled"
$rule1.Prefix = "TaxDocs"
$rule1.Destination = @{ BucketArn = "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-destination-
bucket" }

$params = @{
    BucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
    Configuration_Role = "arn:aws:iam::35667example:role/
CrossRegionReplicationRoleForS3"
    Configuration_Rule = $rule1
}
```

```
Write-S3BucketReplication @params
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 PutBucketReplication을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' 버킷에서 키 이름 접두사 'TaxDocs'로 생성된 새 객체를 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' 버킷으로 복제할 수 있는 단일 규칙을 사용하여 복제 구성을 설정합니다.

```
$rule1 = New-Object Amazon.S3.Model.ReplicationRule
$rule1.ID = "Rule-1"
$rule1.Status = "Enabled"
$rule1.Prefix = "TaxDocs"
$rule1.Destination = @{ BucketArn = "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-destination-
bucket" }

$params = @{
    BucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
    Configuration_Role = "arn:aws:iam::35667example:role/
CrossRegionReplicationRoleForS3"
    Configuration_Rule = $rule1
}

Write-S3BucketReplication @params
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 키 이름 접두사 "TaxDocs" 또는 "OtherDocs"로 생성된 새 객체를 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' 버킷으로 복제할 수 있는 여러 규칙을 사용하여 복제 구성을 설정합니다.OtherDocs 키 접두사는 겹치지 않아야 합니다.

```
$rule1 = New-Object Amazon.S3.Model.ReplicationRule
$rule1.ID = "Rule-1"
$rule1.Status = "Enabled"
$rule1.Prefix = "TaxDocs"
$rule1.Destination = @{ BucketArn = "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-destination-
bucket" }

$rule2 = New-Object Amazon.S3.Model.ReplicationRule
$rule2.ID = "Rule-2"
$rule2.Status = "Enabled"
```

```
$rule2.Prefix = "OtherDocs"
$rule2.Destination = @{ BucketArn = "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-destination-
bucket" }

$params = @{
    BucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
    Configuration_Role = "arn:aws:iam::35667example:role/
CrossRegionReplicationRoleForS3"
    Configuration_Rule = $rule1,$rule2
}

Write-S3BucketReplication @params
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 지정된 버킷의 복제 구성을 업데이트하여 키 이름 접두사가 'TaxDocs'인 객체의 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'에 대한 복제를 제어하는 규칙을 비활성화합니다.

```
$rule1 = New-Object Amazon.S3.Model.ReplicationRule
$rule1.ID = "Rule-1"
$rule1.Status = "Disabled"
$rule1.Prefix = "TaxDocs"
$rule1.Destination = @{ BucketArn = "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-destination-
bucket" }

$params = @{
    BucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
    Configuration_Role = "arn:aws:iam::35667example:role/
CrossRegionReplicationRoleForS3"
    Configuration_Rule = $rule1
}

Write-S3BucketReplication @params
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 PutBucketReplication을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **PutBucketRequestPayment** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 PutBucketRequestPayment의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예시 1: 버킷의 `requester pays` 구성 활성화

다음 `put-bucket-request-payment` 예시에서는 지정된 버킷의 `requester pays`를 활성화합니다.

```
aws s3api put-bucket-request-payment \
    --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket \
    --request-payment-configuration '{"Payer":"Requester"}'
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

예시 2: 버킷의 `requester pays` 구성 비활성화

다음 `put-bucket-request-payment` 예시에서는 지정된 버킷의 `requester pays`를 비활성화합니다.

```
aws s3api put-bucket-request-payment \
    --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket \
    --request-payment-configuration '{"Payer":"BucketOwner"}'
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 PutBucketRequestPayment를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 버킷에서 다운로드를 요청하는 사람에게 다운로드 요금이 청구되도록 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'이라는 버킷에 대한 요청 결제 구성을 업데이트합니다. 기본적으로 다운로드 비용은 버킷 소유자가 지불합니다. 지불 요청을 기본값으로 다시 설정하려면 RequestPaymentConfiguration_Payer 파라미터에 'BucketOwner'를 사용하세요.

```
Write-S3BucketRequestPayment -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -
RequestPaymentConfiguration_Payer Requester
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 PutBucketRequestPayment를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 버킷에서 다운로드를 요청하는 사람에게 다운로드 요금이 청구되도록 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'이라는 버킷에 대한 요청 결제 구성을 업데이트합니다. 기본적으로 다운로드 비용은 버킷 소유자가 지불합니다. 지불 요청을 기본값으로 다시 설정하려면 RequestPaymentConfiguration_Payer 파라미터에 'BucketOwner'를 사용하세요.

```
Write-S3BucketRequestPayment -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -
RequestPaymentConfiguration_Payer Requester
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 PutBucketRequestPayment를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **PutBucketTagging** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 PutBucketTagging의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- S3 시작하기

CLI

AWS CLI

다음 명령은 amzn-s3-demo-bucket이라는 버킷에 태그 지정 구성을 적용합니다.

```
aws s3api put-bucket-tagging --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket --tagging file://
tagging.json
```

tagging.json 파일은 태그를 지정하는 현재 폴더의 JSON 문서입니다.

```
{
   "TagSet": [
     {
       "Key": "organization",
```

```
        "Value": "marketing"
      }
    ]
}
```

또는 명령줄에서 태그 지정 구성을 amzn-s3-demo-bucket에 직접 적용할 수도 있습니다.

```
aws s3api put-bucket-tagging --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket --tagging
 'TagSet=[{Key=organization,Value=marketing}]'
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 PutBucketTagging을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예시 1: 이 명령은 이름이 **cloudtrail-test-2018**인 버킷에 두 개의 태그를 적용합니다. 하나는 키가 Stage이고 값이 Test인 태그이며 다른 하나는 키가 Environment고 값이 Alpha인 태그입니다. 버킷에 태그가 추가되었는지 확인하려면 **Get-S3BucketTagging -BucketName bucket_name**을 실행합니다. 결과에는 첫 번째 명령에서 버킷에 적용한 태그가 표시되어야 합니다. 단, **Write-S3BucketTagging**은 버킷에 설정된 기존 태그 전체를 덮어씁니다. 개별 태그를 추가하거나 삭제하려면 리소스 그룹 및 태그 지정 API cmdlet, **Add-RGTResourceTag** 및 **Remove-RGTResourceTag**를 실행합니다. 또는 AWS Management Console에서 Tag Editor를 사용하여 S3 버킷 태그를 관리합니다.

```
Write-S3BucketTagging -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -TagSet @( @{ Key="Stage";
 Value="Test" }, @{ Key="Environment"; Value="Alpha" } )
```

예시 2: 이 명령은 이름이 **cloudtrail-test-2018**인 버킷을 **Write-S3BucketTagging** cmdlet으로 파이프합니다. 이렇게 하면 Stage:Production 및 Department:Finance 태그가 버킷에 적용됩니다. 단, **Write-S3BucketTagging**은 버킷에 설정된 기존 태그 전체를 덮어씁니다.

```
Get-S3Bucket -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket | Write-S3BucketTagging
 -TagSet @( @{ Key="Stage"; Value="Production" }, @{ Key="Department";
 Value="Finance" } )
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 PutBucketTagging을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예시 1: 이 명령은 이름이 **cloudtrail-test-2018**인 버킷에 두 개의 태그를 적용합니다. 하나는 키가 Stage이고 값이 Test인 태그이며 다른 하나는 키가 Environment고 값이 Alpha인 태그입니다. 버킷에 태그가 추가되었는지 확인하려면 **Get-S3BucketTagging -BucketName bucket_name**을 실행합니다. 결과에는 첫 번째 명령에서 버킷에 적용한 태그가 표시되어야 합니다. 단, **Write-S3BucketTagging**은 버킷에 설정된 기존 태그 전체를 덮어씁니다. 개별 태그를 추가하거나 삭제하려면 리소스 그룹 및 태그 지정 API cmdlet, **Add-RGTResourceTag** 및 **Remove-RGTResourceTag**를 실행합니다. 또는 AWS Management Console에서 Tag Editor를 사용하여 S3 버킷 태그를 관리합니다.

```
Write-S3BucketTagging -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -TagSet @( @{ Key="Stage";
 Value="Test" }, @{ Key="Environment"; Value="Alpha" } )
```

예시 2: 이 명령은 이름이 **cloudtrail-test-2018**인 버킷을 **Write-S3BucketTagging** cmdlet으로 파이프합니다. 이렇게 하면 Stage:Production 및 Department:Finance 태그가 버킷에 적용됩니다. 단, **Write-S3BucketTagging**은 버킷에 설정된 기존 태그 전체를 덮어씁니다.

```
Get-S3Bucket -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket | Write-S3BucketTagging
 -TagSet @( @{ Key="Stage"; Value="Production" }, @{ Key="Department";
 Value="Finance" } )
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 PutBucketTagging을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **PutBucketVersioning** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `PutBucketVersioning`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- S3 시작하기

CLI

AWS CLI

다음 명령은 `amzn-s3-demo-bucket`이라는 버킷의 버전 관리를 활성화합니다.

```
aws s3api put-bucket-versioning --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket --versioning-
configuration Status=Enabled
```

다음 명령은 버전 관리를 활성화하고 mfa 코드를 사용합니다.

```
aws s3api put-bucket-versioning --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket --versioning-
configuration Status=Enabled --mfa "SERIAL 123456"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 PutBucketVersioning을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Enables bucket versioning for the specified S3 bucket.
     *
     * @param s3Client the S3 client to use for the operation
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket to enable versioning for
     */
    public static void enableBucketVersioning(S3Client s3Client, String
 bucketName){
        VersioningConfiguration versioningConfiguration =
 VersioningConfiguration.builder()
            .status(BucketVersioningStatus.ENABLED)
            .build();

        PutBucketVersioningRequest versioningRequest =
 PutBucketVersioningRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .versioningConfiguration(versioningConfiguration)
            .build();

        s3Client.putBucketVersioning(versioningRequest);
```

```
        System.out.println("Bucket versioning has been enabled for "+bucketName);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 PutBucketVersioningAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예시 1: 이 명령은 지정된 S3 버킷의 버전 관리를 활성화합니다.

```
Write-S3BucketVersioning -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -
VersioningConfig_Status Enabled
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 PutBucketVersioning을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예시 1: 이 명령은 지정된 S3 버킷의 버전 관리를 활성화합니다.

```
Write-S3BucketVersioning -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -
VersioningConfig_Status Enabled
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 PutBucketVersioning을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`PutBucketWebsite`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `PutBucketWebsite`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
                // Put the website configuration.
                PutBucketWebsiteRequest putRequest = new
 PutBucketWebsiteRequest()
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    WebsiteConfiguration = new WebsiteConfiguration()
                    {
                        IndexDocumentSuffix = indexDocumentSuffix,
                        ErrorDocument = errorDocument,
                    },
                };
                PutBucketWebsiteResponse response = await
 client.PutBucketWebsiteAsync(putRequest);
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 PutBucketWebsite를 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::putWebsiteConfig(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                                  const Aws::String &indexPage, const Aws::String
 &errorPage,
                                  const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);

    Aws::S3::Model::IndexDocument indexDocument;
    indexDocument.SetSuffix(indexPage);

    Aws::S3::Model::ErrorDocument errorDocument;
    errorDocument.SetKey(errorPage);
```

```
    Aws::S3::Model::WebsiteConfiguration websiteConfiguration;
    websiteConfiguration.SetIndexDocument(indexDocument);
    websiteConfiguration.SetErrorDocument(errorDocument);

    Aws::S3::Model::PutBucketWebsiteRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);
    request.SetWebsiteConfiguration(websiteConfiguration);

    Aws::S3::Model::PutBucketWebsiteOutcome outcome =
            client.PutBucketWebsite(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error: PutBucketWebsite: "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Success: Set website configuration for bucket '"
                  << bucketName << "'." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 PutBucketWebsite를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

`amzn-s3-demo-bucket`이라는 버킷에 정적 웹 사이트 구성을 적용합니다.

```
aws s3api put-bucket-website --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket --website-
configuration file://website.json
```

`website.json` 파일은 웹 사이트의 색인 및 오류 페이지를 지정하는 현재 폴더의 JSON 문서입니다.

```
{
    "IndexDocument": {
        "Suffix": "index.html"
    },
    "ErrorDocument": {
```

```
        "Key": "error.html"
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 PutBucketWebsite를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.IndexDocument;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutBucketWebsiteRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.WebsiteConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */

public class SetWebsiteConfiguration {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:    <bucketName> [indexdoc]\s

            Where:
```

```
               bucketName   - The Amazon S3 bucket to set the website
configuration on.\s
               indexdoc - The index document, ex. 'index.html'
                          If not specified, 'index.html' will be set.
           """;

       if (args.length != 1) {
           System.out.println(usage);
           System.exit(1);
       }

       String bucketName = args[0];
       String indexDoc = "index.html";
       Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
       S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
           .region(region)
           .build();

       setWebsiteConfig(s3, bucketName, indexDoc);
       s3.close();
   }

   /**
    * Sets the website configuration for an Amazon S3 bucket.
    *
    * @param s3 The {@link S3Client} instance to use for the AWS SDK operations.
    * @param bucketName The name of the S3 bucket to configure.
    * @param indexDoc The name of the index document to use for the website
configuration.
    */
   public static void setWebsiteConfig(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String
indexDoc) {
       try {
           WebsiteConfiguration websiteConfig = WebsiteConfiguration.builder()
               .indexDocument(IndexDocument.builder().suffix(indexDoc).build())
               .build();

           PutBucketWebsiteRequest pubWebsiteReq =
PutBucketWebsiteRequest.builder()
               .bucket(bucketName)
               .websiteConfiguration(websiteConfig)
               .build();

           s3.putBucketWebsite(pubWebsiteReq);
```

```
            System.out.println("The call was successful");

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 PutBucketWebsite를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

웹 사이트 구성을 설정합니다.

```
import {
  PutBucketWebsiteCommand,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Configure an Amazon S3 bucket to serve a static website.
 * Website access must also be granted separately. For more information
 * on setting the permissions for website access, see
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/
WebsiteAccessPermissionsReqd.html.
 *
 * @param {{ bucketName: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});
  const command = new PutBucketWebsiteCommand({
```

```
    Bucket: bucketName,
    WebsiteConfiguration: {
      ErrorDocument: {
        // The object key name to use when a 4XX class error occurs.
        Key: "error.html",
      },
      IndexDocument: {
        // A suffix that is appended to a request when the request is
        // for a directory.
        Suffix: "index.html",
      },
    },
  });

  try {
    await client.send(command);
    console.log(
      `The bucket "${bucketName}" has been configured as a static website.`,
    );
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof S3ServiceException &&
      caught.name === "NoSuchBucket"
    ) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while configuring the bucket "${bucketName}" as a static
 website. The bucket doesn't exist.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while configuring the bucket "${bucketName}" as a static
 website. ${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 PutBucketWebsite를 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예시 1: 이 명령은 인덱스 문서가 'index.html', 오류 문서가 'error.html'인 지정된 버킷에 대한 웹사이트 호스팅을 활성화합니다.

```
Write-S3BucketWebsite -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
 -WebsiteConfiguration_IndexDocumentSuffix 'index.html' -
WebsiteConfiguration_ErrorDocument 'error.html'
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 PutBucketWebsite를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예시 1: 이 명령은 인덱스 문서가 'index.html', 오류 문서가 'error.html'인 지정된 버킷에 대한 웹사이트 호스팅을 활성화합니다.

```
Write-S3BucketWebsite -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
 -WebsiteConfiguration_IndexDocumentSuffix 'index.html' -
WebsiteConfiguration_ErrorDocument 'error.html'
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 PutBucketWebsite를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-s3'

# Wraps Amazon S3 bucket website actions.
class BucketWebsiteWrapper
  attr_reader :bucket_website
```

```
  # @param bucket_website [Aws::S3::BucketWebsite] A bucket website object
 configured with an existing bucket.
  def initialize(bucket_website)
    @bucket_website = bucket_website
  end

  # Sets a bucket as a static website.
  #
  # @param index_document [String] The name of the index document for the
 website.
  # @param error_document [String] The name of the error document to show for 4XX
 errors.
  # @return [Boolean] True when the bucket is configured as a website; otherwise,
 false.
  def set_website(index_document, error_document)
    @bucket_website.put(
      website_configuration: {
        index_document: { suffix: index_document },
        error_document: { key: error_document }
      }
    )
    true
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't configure #{@bucket_website.bucket.name} as a website. Here's
 why: #{e.message}"
    false
  end
end

# Example usage:
def run_demo
  bucket_name = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
  index_document = "index.html"
  error_document = "404.html"

  wrapper = BucketWebsiteWrapper.new(Aws::S3::BucketWebsite.new(bucket_name))
  return unless wrapper.set_website(index_document, error_document)

  puts "Successfully configured bucket #{bucket_name} as a static website."
end

run_demo if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 PutBucketWebsite를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **PutObject** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 PutObject의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기
- S3 시작하기
- 조건부 요청 수행
- 업로드 및 다운로드 추적
- Amazon S3 객체 무결성 작업

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Shows how to upload a file from the local computer to an Amazon S3
        /// bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Amazon S3 client object.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The Amazon S3 bucket to which the object
        /// will be uploaded.</param>
        /// <param name="objectName">The object to upload.</param>
        /// <param name="filePath">The path, including file name, of the object
        /// on the local computer to upload.</param>
        /// <returns>A boolean value indicating the success or failure of the
```

```
        /// upload procedure.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> UploadFileAsync(
            IAmazonS3 client,
            string bucketName,
            string objectName,
            string filePath)
        {
            try
            {
                var request = new PutObjectRequest
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    Key = objectName,
                    FilePath = filePath,
                };

                await client.PutObjectAsync(request);
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully uploaded {objectName} to
{bucketName}.");
                return true;
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Could not upload {objectName} to
{bucketName}: '{ex.Message}'");
                return false;
            }
        }
```

서버 측 암호화를 사용하여 객체를 업로드합니다.

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.S3;
    using Amazon.S3.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example shows how to upload an object to an Amazon Simple Storage
    /// Service (Amazon S3) bucket with server-side encryption enabled.
    /// </summary>
    public class ServerSideEncryption
```

```
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string bucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket";
            string keyName = "samplefile.txt";

            // If the AWS Region defined for your default user is different
            // from the Region where your Amazon S3 bucket is located,
            // pass the Region name to the Amazon S3 client object's constructor.
            // For example: RegionEndpoint.USWest2.
            IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client();

            await WritingAnObjectAsync(client, bucketName, keyName);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Upload a sample object include a setting for encryption.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
        /// to upload a file and apply server-side encryption.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the Amazon S3 bucket where the
        /// encrypted object will reside.</param>
        /// <param name="keyName">The name for the object that you want to
        /// create in the supplied bucket.</param>
        public static async Task WritingAnObjectAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string
bucketName, string keyName)
        {
            try
            {
                var putRequest = new PutObjectRequest
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    Key = keyName,
                    ContentBody = "sample text",
                    ServerSideEncryptionMethod =
ServerSideEncryptionMethod.AES256,
                };

                var putResponse = await client.PutObjectAsync(putRequest);

                // Determine the encryption state of an object.
                GetObjectMetadataRequest metadataRequest = new
GetObjectMetadataRequest
                {
```

```
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    Key = keyName,
                };
                GetObjectMetadataResponse response = await
client.GetObjectMetadataAsync(metadataRequest);
                ServerSideEncryptionMethod objectEncryption =
response.ServerSideEncryptionMethod;

                Console.WriteLine($"Encryption method used: {0}",
objectEncryption.ToString());
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error: '{ex.Message}' when writing an
object");
            }
        }
    }
```

조건부 요청을 사용하여 객체를 넣습니다.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Uploads an object to Amazon S3 with a conditional request. Prevents
overwrite using an IfNoneMatch condition for the object key.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The key of the object to upload.</param>
    /// <param name="bucket">The source bucket of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="content">The content to upload as a string.</param>
    /// <returns>The ETag if the conditional write is successful, empty
otherwise.</returns>
    public async Task<string> PutObjectConditional(string objectKey, string
bucket, string content)
    {
        try
        {
            var putObjectRequest = new PutObjectRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucket,
                Key = objectKey,
                ContentBody = content,
                IfNoneMatch = "*"
```

```
            };

            var putResult = await _amazonS3.PutObjectAsync(putObjectRequest);
            _logger.LogInformation($"Conditional write successful for key
{objectKey} in bucket {bucket}.");
            return putResult.ETag;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception e)
        {
            if (e.ErrorCode == "PreconditionFailed")
            {
                _logger.LogError("Conditional write failed: Precondition
failed");
            }
            else
            {
                _logger.LogError($"Unexpected error: {e.ErrorCode}");
                throw;
            }
            return string.Empty;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 PutObject를 참조하십시오.

Bash

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
```

```
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function copy_file_to_bucket
#
# This function creates a file in the specified bucket.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the bucket to copy the file to.
#       $2 - The path and file name of the local file to copy to the bucket.
#       $3 - The key (name) to call the copy of the file in the bucket.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function copy_file_to_bucket() {
  local response bucket_name source_file destination_file_name
  bucket_name=$1
  source_file=$2
  destination_file_name=$3

  response=$(aws s3api put-object \
    --bucket "$bucket_name" \
    --body "$source_file" \
    --key "$destination_file_name")

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ ${?} -ne 0 ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports put-object operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 PutObject를 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::putObject(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                           const Aws::String &fileName,
                           const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client s3Client(clientConfig);

    Aws::S3::Model::PutObjectRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);
    //We are using the name of the file as the key for the object in the bucket.
    //However, this is just a string and can be set according to your retrieval
 needs.
    request.SetKey(fileName);

    std::shared_ptr<Aws::IOStream> inputData =
            Aws::MakeShared<Aws::FStream>("SampleAllocationTag",
                                          fileName.c_str(),
                                          std::ios_base::in |
 std::ios_base::binary);

    if (!*inputData) {
        std::cerr << "Error unable to read file " << fileName << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    request.SetBody(inputData);

    Aws::S3::Model::PutObjectOutcome outcome =
            s3Client.PutObject(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error: putObject: " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
```

```
        std::cout << "Added object '" << fileName << "' to bucket '"
                  << bucketName << "'.";
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 PutObject를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

예제 1: Amazon S3에 객체 업로드

다음 `put-object` 예제에서는 Amazon S3에 객체를 업로드합니다.

```
aws s3api put-object \
    --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket \
    --key my-dir/MySampleImage.png \
    --body MySampleImage.png
```

객체 업로드에 대한 자세한 내용은 Amazon S3 개발자 안내서의 객체 업로드 < http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/UploadingObjects.html>를 참조하세요.

예제 2: Amazon S3에 비디오 파일 업로드

다음 `put-object` 예제 명령은 비디오 파일을 업로드합니다.

```
aws s3api put-object \
    --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket \
    --key my-dir/big-video-file.mp4 \
    --body /media/videos/f-sharp-3-data-services.mp4
```

객체 업로드에 대한 자세한 내용은 Amazon S3 개발자 안내서의 객체 업로드 < http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/UploadingObjects.html>를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 PutObject를 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

하위 수준 API를 사용하여 버킷에 객체를 추가합니다.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "io"
 "log"
 "os"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/s3/manager"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// BucketBasics encapsulates the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
 actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains S3Client, an Amazon S3 service client that is used to perform
 bucket
// and object actions.
type BucketBasics struct {
 S3Client *s3.Client
}



// UploadFile reads from a file and puts the data into an object in a bucket.
```

```
func (basics BucketBasics) UploadFile(ctx context.Context, bucketName string,
 objectKey string, fileName string) error {
 file, err := os.Open(fileName)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't open file %v to upload. Here's why: %v\n", fileName, err)
 } else {
  defer file.Close()
  _, err = basics.S3Client.PutObject(ctx, &s3.PutObjectInput{
   Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
   Key:    aws.String(objectKey),
   Body:   file,
  })
  if err != nil {
   var apiErr smithy.APIError
   if errors.As(err, &apiErr) && apiErr.ErrorCode() == "EntityTooLarge" {
    log.Printf("Error while uploading object to %s. The object is too large.\n"+
     "To upload objects larger than 5GB, use the S3 console (160GB max)\n"+
     "or the multipart upload API (5TB max).", bucketName)
   } else {
    log.Printf("Couldn't upload file %v to %v:%v. Here's why: %v\n",
     fileName, bucketName, objectKey, err)
   }
  } else {
   err = s3.NewObjectExistsWaiter(basics.S3Client).Wait(
    ctx, &s3.HeadObjectInput{Bucket: aws.String(bucketName), Key:
 aws.String(objectKey)}, time.Minute)
   if err != nil {
    log.Printf("Failed attempt to wait for object %s to exist.\n", objectKey)
   }
  }
 }
 return err
}
```

전송 관리자를 사용하여 버킷에 객체를 업로드합니다.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "errors"
```

```
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/s3/manager"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// S3Actions wraps S3 service actions.
type S3Actions struct {
 S3Client  *s3.Client
 S3Manager *manager.Uploader
}



// UploadObject uses the S3 upload manager to upload an object to a bucket.
func (actor S3Actions) UploadObject(ctx context.Context, bucket string, key
 string, contents string) (string, error) {
 var outKey string
 input := &s3.PutObjectInput{
  Bucket:            aws.String(bucket),
  Key:               aws.String(key),
  Body:              bytes.NewReader([]byte(contents)),
  ChecksumAlgorithm: types.ChecksumAlgorithmSha256,
 }
 output, err := actor.S3Manager.Upload(ctx, input)
 if err != nil {
  var noBucket *types.NoSuchBucket
  if errors.As(err, &noBucket) {
   log.Printf("Bucket %s does not exist.\n", bucket)
   err = noBucket
  }
 } else {
  err := s3.NewObjectExistsWaiter(actor.S3Client).Wait(ctx, &s3.HeadObjectInput{
   Bucket: aws.String(bucket),
   Key:    aws.String(key),
  }, time.Minute)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Failed attempt to wait for object %s to exist in %s.\n", key,
 bucket)
```

```
  } else {
   outKey = *output.Key
  }
 }
 return outKey, err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 PutObject를 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

S3Client를 사용하여 버킷에 파일을 업로드합니다.

```
   /**
    * Uploads a local file to an AWS S3 bucket asynchronously.
    *
    * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket to upload the file to
    * @param key        the key (object name) to use for the uploaded file
    * @param objectPath the local file path of the file to be uploaded
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the {@link
PutObjectResponse} when the upload is successful, or throws a {@link
RuntimeException} if the upload fails
    */
   public CompletableFuture<PutObjectResponse> uploadLocalFileAsync(String
bucketName, String key, String objectPath) {
       PutObjectRequest objectRequest = PutObjectRequest.builder()
           .bucket(bucketName)
           .key(key)
           .build();
```

```
        CompletableFuture<PutObjectResponse> response =
 getAsyncClient().putObject(objectRequest,
 AsyncRequestBody.fromFile(Paths.get(objectPath)));
        return response.whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to upload file", ex);
            }
        });
    }
```

S3TransferManager를 사용하여 버킷에 파일을 업로드합니다. 파일 전체를 보고 테스트합니다.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.S3TransferManager;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.CompletedFileUpload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.FileUpload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.UploadFileRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.progress.LoggingTransferListener;
import java.net.URI;
import java.net.URISyntaxException;
import java.net.URL;
import java.nio.file.Paths;
import java.util.UUID;

    public String uploadFile(S3TransferManager transferManager, String
 bucketName,
                             String key, URI filePathURI) {
        UploadFileRequest uploadFileRequest = UploadFileRequest.builder()
            .putObjectRequest(b -> b.bucket(bucketName).key(key))
            .source(Paths.get(filePathURI))
            .build();

        FileUpload fileUpload = transferManager.uploadFile(uploadFileRequest);

        CompletedFileUpload uploadResult = fileUpload.completionFuture().join();
        return uploadResult.response().eTag();
    }
```

S3Client를 사용하여 버킷에 객체를 업로드하고 태그를 설정합니다.

```
    /**
     * Puts tags on an Amazon S3 object.
     *
     * @param s3 An {@link S3Client} object that represents the Amazon S3 client.
     * @param bucketName The name of the Amazon S3 bucket.
     * @param objectKey The key of the Amazon S3 object.
     * @param objectPath The file path of the object to be uploaded.
     */
    public static void putS3ObjectTags(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String
objectKey, String objectPath) {
        try {
            Tag tag1 = Tag.builder()
                .key("Tag 1")
                .value("This is tag 1")
                .build();

            Tag tag2 = Tag.builder()
                .key("Tag 2")
                .value("This is tag 2")
                .build();

            List<Tag> tags = new ArrayList<>();
            tags.add(tag1);
            tags.add(tag2);

            Tagging allTags = Tagging.builder()
                .tagSet(tags)
                .build();

            PutObjectRequest putOb = PutObjectRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(objectKey)
                .tagging(allTags)
                .build();

            s3.putObject(putOb,
RequestBody.fromBytes(getObjectFile(objectPath)));

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

```
   /**
    * Updates the tags associated with an object in an Amazon S3 bucket.
    *
    * @param s3 an instance of the S3Client class, which is used to interact
with the Amazon S3 service
    * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket containing the object
    * @param objectKey the key (or name) of the object in the S3 bucket
    * @throws S3Exception if there is an error updating the object's tags
    */
   public static void updateObjectTags(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String
objectKey) {
       try {
           GetObjectTaggingRequest taggingRequest =
GetObjectTaggingRequest.builder()
               .bucket(bucketName)
               .key(objectKey)
               .build();

           GetObjectTaggingResponse getTaggingRes =
s3.getObjectTagging(taggingRequest);
           List<Tag> obTags = getTaggingRes.tagSet();
           for (Tag sinTag : obTags) {
               System.out.println("The tag key is: " + sinTag.key());
               System.out.println("The tag value is: " + sinTag.value());
           }

           // Replace the object's tags with two new tags.
           Tag tag3 = Tag.builder()
               .key("Tag 3")
               .value("This is tag 3")
               .build();

           Tag tag4 = Tag.builder()
               .key("Tag 4")
               .value("This is tag 4")
               .build();

           List<Tag> tags = new ArrayList<>();
           tags.add(tag3);
           tags.add(tag4);

           Tagging updatedTags = Tagging.builder()
               .tagSet(tags)
```

```
                .build();

            PutObjectTaggingRequest taggingRequest1 =
PutObjectTaggingRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(objectKey)
                .tagging(updatedTags)
                .build();

            s3.putObjectTagging(taggingRequest1);
            GetObjectTaggingResponse getTaggingRes2 =
s3.getObjectTagging(taggingRequest);
            List<Tag> modTags = getTaggingRes2.tagSet();
            for (Tag sinTag : modTags) {
                System.out.println("The tag key is: " + sinTag.key());
                System.out.println("The tag value is: " + sinTag.value());
            }

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    /**
     * Retrieves the contents of a file as a byte array.
     *
     * @param filePath the path of the file to be read
     * @return a byte array containing the contents of the file, or null if an
error occurs
     */
    private static byte[] getObjectFile(String filePath) {
        FileInputStream fileInputStream = null;
        byte[] bytesArray = null;

        try {
            File file = new File(filePath);
            bytesArray = new byte[(int) file.length()];
            fileInputStream = new FileInputStream(file);
            fileInputStream.read(bytesArray);

        } catch (IOException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        } finally {
```

```
            if (fileInputStream != null) {
                try {
                    fileInputStream.close();
                } catch (IOException e) {
                    e.printStackTrace();
                }
            }
        }

        return bytesArray;
    }
}
```

S3Client를 사용하여 버킷에 객체를 업로드하고 메타데이터를 설정합니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.sync.RequestBody;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

import java.io.File;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class PutObjectMetadata {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String USAGE = """

            Usage:
              <bucketName> <objectKey> <objectPath>\s
```

```
            Where:
              bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket to upload an object into.
              objectKey - The object to upload (for example, book.pdf).
              objectPath - The path where the file is located (for example, C:/
AWS/book2.pdf).\s
            """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(USAGE);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String objectKey = args[1];
        String objectPath = args[2];
        System.out.println("Putting object " + objectKey + " into bucket " +
 bucketName);
        System.out.println("  in bucket: " + bucketName);
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        putS3Object(s3, bucketName, objectKey, objectPath);
        s3.close();
    }

    /**
     * Uploads an object to an Amazon S3 bucket with metadata.
     *
     * @param s3 the S3Client object used to interact with the Amazon S3 service
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket to upload the object to
     * @param objectKey the name of the object to be uploaded
     * @param objectPath the local file path of the object to be uploaded
     */
    public static void putS3Object(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String
 objectKey, String objectPath) {
        try {
            Map<String, String> metadata = new HashMap<>();
            metadata.put("author", "Mary Doe");
            metadata.put("version", "1.0.0.0");

            PutObjectRequest putOb = PutObjectRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
```

```
                .key(objectKey)
                .metadata(metadata)
                .build();

            s3.putObject(putOb, RequestBody.fromFile(new File(objectPath)));
            System.out.println("Successfully placed " + objectKey + " into bucket
 " + bucketName);

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

S3Client를 사용하여 버킷에 객체를 업로드하고 객체 보존 값을 설정합니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectRetentionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ObjectLockRetention;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

import java.time.Instant;
import java.time.LocalDate;
import java.time.LocalDateTime;
import java.time.ZoneOffset;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */

public class PutObjectRetention {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
```

```
            Usage:
                <key> <bucketName>\s

            Where:
                key - The name of the object (for example, book.pdf).\s
                bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket name that contains the object
(for example, bucket1).\s
            """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String key = args[0];
        String bucketName = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        setRentionPeriod(s3, key, bucketName);
        s3.close();
    }

    /**
     * Sets the retention period for an object in an Amazon S3 bucket.
     *
     * @param s3     the S3Client object used to interact with the Amazon S3
service
     * @param key    the key (name) of the object in the S3 bucket
     * @param bucket the name of the S3 bucket where the object is stored
     *
     * @throws S3Exception if an error occurs while setting the object retention
period
     */
    public static void setRentionPeriod(S3Client s3, String key, String bucket) {
        try {
            LocalDate localDate = LocalDate.parse("2020-07-17");
            LocalDateTime localDateTime = localDate.atStartOfDay();
            Instant instant = localDateTime.toInstant(ZoneOffset.UTC);

            ObjectLockRetention lockRetention = ObjectLockRetention.builder()
```

```
                .mode("COMPLIANCE")
                .retainUntilDate(instant)
                .build();

            PutObjectRetentionRequest retentionRequest =
 PutObjectRetentionRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucket)
                .key(key)
                .bypassGovernanceRetention(true)
                .retention(lockRetention)
                .build();

            // To set Retention on an object, the Amazon S3 bucket must support
 object
            // locking, otherwise an exception is thrown.
            s3.putObjectRetention(retentionRequest);
            System.out.print("An object retention configuration was successfully
 placed on the object");

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 PutObject를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

객체를 업로드합니다.

```
import { readFile } from "node:fs/promises";
```

```
import {
  PutObjectCommand,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Upload a file to an S3 bucket.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string, key: string, filePath: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName, key, filePath }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});
  const command = new PutObjectCommand({
    Bucket: bucketName,
    Key: key,
    Body: await readFile(filePath),
  });

  try {
    const response = await client.send(command);
    console.log(response);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof S3ServiceException &&
      caught.name === "EntityTooLarge"
    ) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while uploading object to ${bucketName}. \
The object was too large. To upload objects larger than 5GB, use the S3 console
 (160GB max) \
or the multipart upload API (5TB max).`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while uploading object to ${bucketName}.  ${caught.name}:
 ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

ETag가 제공된 객체와 일치하는 조건으로 객체를 업로드합니다.

```
import {
  GetObjectCommand,
  NoSuchKey,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Get a single object from a specified S3 bucket.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string, key: string, eTag: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName, key, eTag }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});

  try {
    const response = await client.send(
      new GetObjectCommand({
        Bucket: bucketName,
        Key: key,
        IfMatch: eTag,
      }),
    );
    // The Body object also has 'transformToByteArray' and 'transformToWebStream'
 methods.
    const str = await response.Body.transformToString();
    console.log("Success. Here is text of the file:", str);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof NoSuchKey) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while getting object "${key}" from "${bucketName}". No
 such key exists.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while getting object from ${bucketName}.  ${caught.name}:
 ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
```

```
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};

// Call function if run directly
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
import {
  isMain,
  validateArgs,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-node.js";

const loadArgs = () => {
  const options = {
    bucketName: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
    key: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
    eTag: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
  };
  const results = parseArgs({ options });
  const { errors } = validateArgs({ options }, results);
  return { errors, results };
};

if (isMain(import.meta.url)) {
  const { errors, results } = loadArgs();
  if (!errors) {
    main(results.values);
  } else {
    console.error(errors.join("\n"));
  }
}
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 PutObject를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun putS3Object(
    bucketName: String,
    objectKey: String,
    objectPath: String,
) {
    val metadataVal = mutableMapOf<String, String>()
    metadataVal["myVal"] = "test"

    val request =
        PutObjectRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
            key = objectKey
            metadata = metadataVal
            body = File(objectPath).asByteStream()
        }

    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        val response = s3.putObject(request)
        println("Tag information is ${response.eTag}")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 PutObject를 참조하십시오.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

버킷에 객체를 업로드합니다.

```
        $s3client = new Aws\S3\S3Client(['region' => 'us-west-2']);

        $fileName = __DIR__ . "/local-file-" . uniqid();
        try {
            $this->s3client->putObject([
                'Bucket' => $this->bucketName,
                'Key' => $fileName,
                'SourceFile' => __DIR__ . '/testfile.txt'
            ]);
            echo "Uploaded $fileName to $this->bucketName.\n";
        } catch (Exception $exception) {
            echo "Failed to upload $fileName with error: " . $exception-
>getMessage();
            exit("Please fix error with file upload before continuing.");
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 PutObject를 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예시 1: 이 명령은 단일 파일 "local-sample.txt"를 Amazon S3에 업로드하고, "test-files" 버킷에 "sample.txt" 키가 있는 객체를 생성합니다.

```
Write-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Key "sample.txt" -File .\local-
sample.txt
```

예시 2: 이 명령은 단일 파일 "sample.txt"를 Amazon S3에 업로드하고, "test-files" 버킷에 "sample.txt" 키가 있는 객체를 생성합니다. -Key 파라미터가 제공되지 않은 경우 파일 이름이 S3 객체 키로 사용됩니다.

```
Write-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -File .\sample.txt
```

예시 3: 이 명령은 단일 파일 "local-sample.txt"를 Amazon S3에 업로드하고, "test-files" 버킷에 "prefix/to/sample.txt" 키가 있는 객체를 생성합니다.

```
Write-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Key "prefix/to/sample.txt" -
File .\local-sample.txt
```

예시 4: 이 명령은 하위 디렉터리 "Scripts"의 모든 파일을 "test-files" 버킷에 업로드하고 공통 키 접두사 "SampleScripts"를 각 객체에 적용합니다. 업로드된 각 파일에는 "SampleScripts/filename"이라는 키가 있으며, 여기서 'filename'은 상황에 따라 다릅니다.

```
Write-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Folder .\Scripts -KeyPrefix
 SampleScripts\
```

예시 5: 이 명령은 로컬 디렉터리 "Scripts"의 모든 *.ps1 파일을 "test-files" 버킷에 업로드하고 공통 키 접두사 "SampleScripts"를 각 객체에 적용합니다. 업로드된 각 파일에는 "SampleScripts/filename.ps1"이라는 키가 있으며, 여기서 'filename'은 상황에 따라 다릅니다.

```
Write-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Folder .\Scripts -KeyPrefix
 SampleScripts\ -SearchPattern *.ps1
```

예시 6: 이 명령은 키가 'sample.txt'인 지정된 콘텐츠 문자열을 포함하는 새 S3 객체를 생성합니다.

```
Write-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Key "sample.txt" -Content "object
 contents"
```

예시 7: 이 명령은 지정된 파일(파일 이름이 키로 사용됨)을 업로드하고 지정된 태그를 새 객체에 적용합니다.

```
Write-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -File "sample.txt" -TagSet
 @{Key="key1";Value="value1"},@{Key="key2";Value="value2"}
```

예시 8: 이 명령은 지정된 폴더를 재귀적으로 업로드하고 지정된 태그를 모든 새 객체에 적용합니다.

```
Write-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Folder . -KeyPrefix "TaggedFiles"
 -Recurse -TagSet @{Key="key1";Value="value1"},@{Key="key2";Value="value2"}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 PutObject를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예시 1: 이 명령은 단일 파일 "local-sample.txt"를 Amazon S3에 업로드하고, "test-files" 버킷에 "sample.txt" 키가 있는 객체를 생성합니다.

```
Write-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Key "sample.txt" -File .\local-
sample.txt
```

예시 2: 이 명령은 단일 파일 "sample.txt"를 Amazon S3에 업로드하고, "test-files" 버킷에 "sample.txt" 키가 있는 객체를 생성합니다. -Key 파라미터가 제공되지 않은 경우 파일 이름이 S3 객체 키로 사용됩니다.

```
Write-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -File .\sample.txt
```

예시 3: 이 명령은 단일 파일 "local-sample.txt"를 Amazon S3에 업로드하고, "test-files" 버킷에 "prefix/to/sample.txt" 키가 있는 객체를 생성합니다.

```
Write-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Key "prefix/to/sample.txt" -
File .\local-sample.txt
```

예시 4: 이 명령은 하위 디렉터리 "Scripts"의 모든 파일을 "test-files" 버킷에 업로드하고 공통 키 접두사 "SampleScripts"를 각 객체에 적용합니다. 업로드된 각 파일에는 "SampleScripts/filename"이라는 키가 있으며, 여기서 'filename'은 상황에 따라 다릅니다.

```
Write-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Folder .\Scripts -KeyPrefix
 SampleScripts\
```

예시 5: 이 명령은 로컬 디렉터리 "Scripts"의 모든 *.ps1 파일을 "test-files" 버킷에 업로드하고 공통 키 접두사 "SampleScripts"를 각 객체에 적용합니다. 업로드된 각 파일에는 "SampleScripts/filename.ps1"이라는 키가 있으며, 여기서 'filename'은 상황에 따라 다릅니다.

```
Write-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Folder .\Scripts -KeyPrefix
 SampleScripts\ -SearchPattern *.ps1
```

예시 6: 이 명령은 키가 'sample.txt'인 지정된 콘텐츠 문자열을 포함하는 새 S3 객체를 생성합니다.

```
Write-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Key "sample.txt" -Content "object
 contents"
```

예시 7: 이 명령은 지정된 파일(파일 이름이 키로 사용됨)을 업로드하고 지정된 태그를 새 객체에 적용합니다.

```
Write-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -File "sample.txt" -TagSet
 @{Key="key1";Value="value1"},@{Key="key2";Value="value2"}
```

예시 8: 이 명령은 지정된 폴더를 재귀적으로 업로드하고 지정된 태그를 모든 새 객체에 적용합니다.

```
Write-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Folder . -KeyPrefix "TaggedFiles"
 -Recurse -TagSet @{Key="key1";Value="value1"},@{Key="key2";Value="value2"}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 PutObject를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ObjectWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 object actions."""

    def __init__(self, s3_object):
        """
```

```
        :param s3_object: A Boto3 Object resource. This is a high-level resource
in Boto3
                          that wraps object actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.object = s3_object
        self.key = self.object.key


    def put(self, data):
        """
        Upload data to the object.

        :param data: The data to upload. This can either be bytes or a string.
When this
                     argument is a string, it is interpreted as a file name,
which is
                     opened in read bytes mode.
        """
        put_data = data
        if isinstance(data, str):
            try:
                put_data = open(data, "rb")
            except IOError:
                logger.exception("Expected file name or binary data, got '%s'.",
data)
                raise

        try:
            self.object.put(Body=put_data)
            self.object.wait_until_exists()
            logger.info(
                "Put object '%s' to bucket '%s'.",
                self.object.key,
                self.object.bucket_name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't put object '%s' to bucket '%s'.",
                self.object.key,
                self.object.bucket_name,
            )
            raise
        finally:
            if getattr(put_data, "close", None):
```

```
                put_data.close()
```

조건부 요청을 사용하여 객체를 업로드합니다.

```
class S3ConditionalRequests:
    """Encapsulates S3 conditional request operations."""

    def __init__(self, s3_client):
        self.s3 = s3_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        s3_client = boto3.client("s3")
        return cls(s3_client)




    def put_object_conditional(self, object_key: str, source_bucket: str, data:
 bytes):
        """
        Uploads an object to Amazon S3 with a conditional request. Prevents
 overwrite
        using an IfNoneMatch condition for the object key.

        :param object_key: The key of the object to upload.
        :param source_bucket: The source bucket of the object.
        :param data: The data to upload.
        """
        try:
            self.s3.put_object(
                Bucket=source_bucket, Key=object_key, Body=data, IfNoneMatch="*"
            )
            print(
                f"\tConditional write successful for key {object_key} in bucket
 {source_bucket}."
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            error_code = e.response["Error"]["Code"]
```

```
            if error_code == "PreconditionFailed":
                print("\tConditional write failed: Precondition failed")
            else:
                logger.error(f"Unexpected error: {error_code}")
                raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 PutObject를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

관리형 업로더(Object.upload_file)를 사용하여 파일을 업로드합니다.

```
require 'aws-sdk-s3'

# Wraps Amazon S3 object actions.
class ObjectUploadFileWrapper
  attr_reader :object

  # @param object [Aws::S3::Object] An existing Amazon S3 object.
  def initialize(object)
    @object = object
  end

  # Uploads a file to an Amazon S3 object by using a managed uploader.
  #
  # @param file_path [String] The path to the file to upload.
  # @return [Boolean] True when the file is uploaded; otherwise false.
  def upload_file(file_path)
    @object.upload_file(file_path)
    true
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
```

```
    puts "Couldn't upload file #{file_path} to #{@object.key}. Here's why:
 #{e.message}"
    false
  end
end

# Example usage:
def run_demo
  bucket_name = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
  object_key = "my-uploaded-file"
  file_path = "object_upload_file.rb"

  wrapper = ObjectUploadFileWrapper.new(Aws::S3::Object.new(bucket_name,
 object_key))
  return unless wrapper.upload_file(file_path)

  puts "File #{file_path} successfully uploaded to #{bucket_name}:#{object_key}."
end

run_demo if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

Object.put을 사용하여 파일을 업로드합니다.

```
require 'aws-sdk-s3'

# Wraps Amazon S3 object actions.
class ObjectPutWrapper
  attr_reader :object

  # @param object [Aws::S3::Object] An existing Amazon S3 object.
  def initialize(object)
    @object = object
  end

  def put_object(source_file_path)
    File.open(source_file_path, 'rb') do |file|
      @object.put(body: file)
    end
    true
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't put #{source_file_path} to #{object.key}. Here's why:
 #{e.message}"
```

```
    false
  end
end

# Example usage:
def run_demo
  bucket_name = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
  object_key = "my-object-key"
  file_path = "my-local-file.txt"

  wrapper = ObjectPutWrapper.new(Aws::S3::Object.new(bucket_name, object_key))
  success = wrapper.put_object(file_path)
  return unless success

  puts "Put file #{file_path} into #{object_key} in #{bucket_name}."
end

run_demo if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

Object.put을 사용하여 파일을 업로드하고 서버 측 암호화를 추가합니다.

```
require 'aws-sdk-s3'

# Wraps Amazon S3 object actions.
class ObjectPutSseWrapper
  attr_reader :object

  # @param object [Aws::S3::Object] An existing Amazon S3 object.
  def initialize(object)
    @object = object
  end

  def put_object_encrypted(object_content, encryption)
    @object.put(body: object_content, server_side_encryption: encryption)
    true
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't put your content to #{object.key}. Here's why: #{e.message}"
    false
  end
end

# Example usage:
```

```
def run_demo
  bucket_name = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
  object_key = "my-encrypted-content"
  object_content = "This is my super-secret content."
  encryption = "AES256"

  wrapper = ObjectPutSseWrapper.new(Aws::S3::Object.new(bucket_name,
 object_content))
  return unless wrapper.put_object_encrypted(object_content, encryption)

  puts "Put your content into #{bucket_name}:#{object_key} and encrypted it with
 #{encryption}."
end

run_demo if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 PutObject를 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
pub async fn upload_object(
    client: &aws_sdk_s3::Client,
    bucket_name: &str,
    file_name: &str,
    key: &str,
) -> Result<aws_sdk_s3::operation::put_object::PutObjectOutput, S3ExampleError> {
    let body =
 aws_sdk_s3::primitives::ByteStream::from_path(std::path::Path::new(file_name)).await;
    client
        .put_object()
        .bucket(bucket_name)
        .key(key)
        .body(body.unwrap())
```

```
        .send()
        .await
        .map_err(S3ExampleError::from)
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 PutObject을 참조하십시오.

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP API

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
"Get contents of file from application server."
DATA lv_body TYPE xstring.
OPEN DATASET iv_file_name FOR INPUT IN BINARY MODE.
READ DATASET iv_file_name INTO lv_body.
CLOSE DATASET iv_file_name.

"Upload/put an object to an S3 bucket."
TRY.
    lo_s3->putobject(
        iv_bucket = iv_bucket_name
        iv_key = iv_file_name
        iv_body = lv_body ).
    MESSAGE 'Object uploaded to S3 bucket.' TYPE 'I'.
  CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_nosuchbucket.
    MESSAGE 'Bucket does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API의 PutObject을 참조하십시오.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSS3
import Smithy

    public func uploadFile(bucket: String, key: String, file: String) async
 throws {
        let fileUrl = URL(fileURLWithPath: file)
        do {
            let fileData = try Data(contentsOf: fileUrl)
            let dataStream = ByteStream.data(fileData)

            let input = PutObjectInput(
                body: dataStream,
                bucket: bucket,
                key: key
            )

            _ = try await client.putObject(input: input)
        }
        catch {
            print("ERROR: ", dump(error, name: "Putting an object."))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

```
import AWSS3
import Smithy

    public func createFile(bucket: String, key: String, withData data: Data)
 async throws {
        let dataStream = ByteStream.data(data)
```

```
        let input = PutObjectInput(
            body: dataStream,
            bucket: bucket,
            key: key
        )

        do {
            _ = try await client.putObject(input: input)
        }
        catch {
            print("ERROR: ", dump(error, name: "Putting an object."))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 PutObject를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **PutObjectAcl** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 PutObjectAcl의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 액세스 제어 목록(ACL) 관리

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::putObjectAcl(const Aws::String &bucketName, const Aws::String
 &objectKey, const Aws::String &ownerID,
                              const Aws::String &granteePermission, const
 Aws::String &granteeType,
```

```
                                const Aws::String &granteeID, const Aws::String
&granteeEmailAddress,
                                const Aws::String &granteeURI, const
Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
   Aws::S3::S3Client s3Client(clientConfig);

   Aws::S3::Model::Owner owner;
   owner.SetID(ownerID);

   Aws::S3::Model::Grantee grantee;
   grantee.SetType(setGranteeType(granteeType));

   if (!granteeEmailAddress.empty()) {
       grantee.SetEmailAddress(granteeEmailAddress);
   }

   if (!granteeID.empty()) {
       grantee.SetID(granteeID);
   }

   if (!granteeURI.empty()) {
       grantee.SetURI(granteeURI);
   }

   Aws::S3::Model::Grant grant;
   grant.SetGrantee(grantee);
   grant.SetPermission(setGranteePermission(granteePermission));

   Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::Grant> grants;
   grants.push_back(grant);

   Aws::S3::Model::AccessControlPolicy acp;
   acp.SetOwner(owner);
   acp.SetGrants(grants);

   Aws::S3::Model::PutObjectAclRequest request;
   request.SetAccessControlPolicy(acp);
   request.SetBucket(bucketName);
   request.SetKey(objectKey);

   Aws::S3::Model::PutObjectAclOutcome outcome =
           s3Client.PutObjectAcl(request);

   if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
```

```
        auto error = outcome.GetError();
        std::cerr << "Error: putObjectAcl: " << error.GetExceptionName()
                  << " - " << error.GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Successfully added an ACL to the object '" << objectKey
                  << "' in the bucket '" << bucketName << "'." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Routine which converts a human-readable string to a built-in type
 enumeration.
/*!
 \param access: Human readable string.
 \return Permission: Permission enumeration.
*/
Aws::S3::Model::Permission setGranteePermission(const Aws::String &access) {
    if (access == "FULL_CONTROL")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Permission::FULL_CONTROL;
    if (access == "WRITE")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Permission::WRITE;
    if (access == "READ")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Permission::READ;
    if (access == "WRITE_ACP")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Permission::WRITE_ACP;
    if (access == "READ_ACP")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Permission::READ_ACP;
    return Aws::S3::Model::Permission::NOT_SET;
}

//! Routine which converts a human-readable string to a built-in type
 enumeration.
/*!
 \param type: Human readable string.
 \return Type: Type enumeration.
*/
Aws::S3::Model::Type setGranteeType(const Aws::String &type) {
    if (type == "Amazon customer by email")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Type::AmazonCustomerByEmail;
    if (type == "Canonical user")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Type::CanonicalUser;
    if (type == "Group")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Type::Group;
```

```
    return Aws::S3::Model::Type::NOT_SET;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 PutObjectAcl을 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

다음 명령은 두 명의 AWS 사용자(user1@example.com 및 user2@example.com)`full control`에게 권한을 부여하고 모든 사용자에게 `read` 권한을 부여합니다.

```
aws s3api put-object-acl --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket --key file.txt --grant-full-control emailaddress=user1@example.com,emailaddress=user2@example.com --grant-read uri=http://acs.amazonaws.com/groups/global/AllUsers
```

사용자 지정 ACL에 대한 자세한 내용은 http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/API/RESTBucketPUTacl.html을 참조하세요(`put-object-acl`과 같은 s3api ACL 명령은 동일한 간편 인수 표기법을 사용함).

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 PutObjectAcl을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ObjectWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 object actions."""

    def __init__(self, s3_object):
        """
```

```
        :param s3_object: A Boto3 Object resource. This is a high-level resource
in Boto3
                          that wraps object actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.object = s3_object
        self.key = self.object.key


    def put_acl(self, email):
        """
        Applies an ACL to the object that grants read access to an AWS user
identified
        by email address.

        :param email: The email address of the user to grant access.
        """
        try:
            acl = self.object.Acl()
            # Putting an ACL overwrites the existing ACL, so append new grants
            # if you want to preserve existing grants.
            grants = acl.grants if acl.grants else []
            grants.append(
                {
                    "Grantee": {"Type": "AmazonCustomerByEmail", "EmailAddress":
email},
                    "Permission": "READ",
                }
            )
            acl.put(AccessControlPolicy={"Grants": grants, "Owner": acl.owner})
            logger.info("Granted read access to %s.", email)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't add ACL to object '%s'.", self.object.key)
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 PutObjectAcl를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **PutObjectLegalHold** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `PutObjectLegalHold`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- Amazon S3 객체 잠그기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Set or modify a legal hold on an object in an S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The key of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="holdStatus">The On or Off status for the legal hold.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> ModifyObjectLegalHold(string bucketName,
        string objectKey, ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus holdStatus)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new PutObjectLegalHoldRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = objectKey,
                LegalHold = new ObjectLockLegalHold()
                {
                    Status = holdStatus
                }
            };

            var response = await _amazonS3.PutObjectLegalHoldAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tModified legal hold for {objectKey} in
{bucketName}.");
            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
```

```
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tError modifying legal hold: '{ex.Message}'");
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 PutObjectLegalHold를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

객체에 법적 보존을 적용하는 방법

다음 `put-object-legal-hold` 예시에서는 `doc1.rtf` 객체에 법적 보존을 설정합니다.

```
aws s3api put-object-legal-hold \
    --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket-with-object-lock \
    --key doc1.rtf \
    --legal-hold Status=ON
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 PutObjectLegalHold를 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "bytes"
```

```
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/s3/manager"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// S3Actions wraps S3 service actions.
type S3Actions struct {
 S3Client  *s3.Client
 S3Manager *manager.Uploader
}



// PutObjectLegalHold sets the legal hold configuration for an S3 object.
func (actor S3Actions) PutObjectLegalHold(ctx context.Context, bucket string, key
 string, versionId string, legalHoldStatus types.ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus) error
 {
 input := &s3.PutObjectLegalHoldInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucket),
  Key:    aws.String(key),
  LegalHold: &types.ObjectLockLegalHold{
   Status: legalHoldStatus,
  },
 }
 if versionId != "" {
  input.VersionId = aws.String(versionId)
 }

 _, err := actor.S3Client.PutObjectLegalHold(ctx, input)
 if err != nil {
  var noKey *types.NoSuchKey
  if errors.As(err, &noKey) {
   log.Printf("Object %s does not exist in bucket %s.\n", key, bucket)
   err = noKey
  }
 }
```

```
 return err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 PutObjectLegalHold를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   // Set or modify a legal hold on an object in an S3 bucket.
   public void modifyObjectLegalHold(String bucketName, String objectKey,
boolean legalHoldOn) {
       ObjectLockLegalHold legalHold ;
       if (legalHoldOn) {
           legalHold = ObjectLockLegalHold.builder()
               .status(ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus.ON)
               .build();
       } else {
           legalHold = ObjectLockLegalHold.builder()
               .status(ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus.OFF)
               .build();
       }

       PutObjectLegalHoldRequest legalHoldRequest =
PutObjectLegalHoldRequest.builder()
           .bucket(bucketName)
           .key(objectKey)
           .legalHold(legalHold)
           .build();

       getClient().putObjectLegalHold(legalHoldRequest) ;
       System.out.println("Modified legal hold for "+ objectKey +" in
"+bucketName +".");
```

```
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 PutObjectLegalHold를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import {
  PutObjectLegalHoldCommand,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Apply a legal hold configuration to the specified object.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string, objectKey: string, legalHoldStatus: "ON" |
 "OFF" }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName, objectKey, legalHoldStatus }) => {
  if (!["OFF", "ON"].includes(legalHoldStatus.toUpperCase())) {
    throw new Error(
      "Invalid parameter. legalHoldStatus must be 'ON' or 'OFF'.",
    );
  }

  const client = new S3Client({});
  const command = new PutObjectLegalHoldCommand({
    Bucket: bucketName,
    Key: objectKey,
    LegalHold: {
      // Set the status to 'ON' to place a legal hold on the object.
      // Set the status to 'OFF' to remove the legal hold.
      Status: legalHoldStatus,
    },
```

```
  });

  try {
    await client.send(command);
    console.log(
      `Legal hold status set to "${legalHoldStatus}" for "${objectKey}" in
 "${bucketName}"`,
    );
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof S3ServiceException &&
      caught.name === "NoSuchBucket"
    ) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while modifying legal hold status for "${objectKey}" in
 "${bucketName}". The bucket doesn't exist.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while modifying legal hold status for "${objectKey}" in
 "${bucketName}". ${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};

// Call function if run directly
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
import {
  isMain,
  validateArgs,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-node.js";

const loadArgs = () => {
  const options = {
    bucketName: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
    objectKey: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
```

```
    },
    legalHoldStatus: {
      type: "string",
      default: "ON",
    },
  };
  const results = parseArgs({ options });
  const { errors } = validateArgs({ options }, results);
  return { errors, results };
};

if (isMain(import.meta.url)) {
  const { errors, results } = loadArgs();
  if (!errors) {
    main(results.values);
  } else {
    console.error(errors.join("\n"));
  }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 PutObjectLegalHold를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

객체에 법적 보존을 적용하세요.

```
def set_legal_hold(s3_client, bucket: str, key: str) -> None:
    """
    Set a legal hold on a specific file in a bucket.

    Args:
        s3_client: Boto3 S3 client.
        bucket: The name of the bucket containing the file.
```

```
        key: The key of the file to set the legal hold on.
    """
    print()
    logger.info("Setting legal hold on file [%s] in bucket [%s]", key, bucket)
    try:
        before_status = "OFF"
        after_status = "ON"
        s3_client.put_object_legal_hold(
            Bucket=bucket, Key=key, LegalHold={"Status": after_status}
        )
        logger.debug(
            "Legal hold set successfully on file [%s] in bucket [%s]", key,
bucket
        )
        _print_legal_hold_update(bucket, key, before_status, after_status)
    except Exception as e:
        logger.error(
            "Failed to set legal hold on file [%s] in bucket [%s]: %s", key,
bucket, e
        )
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 PutObjectLegalHold를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **PutObjectLockConfiguration** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `PutObjectLockConfiguration`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- Amazon S3 객체 잠그기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

버킷의 객체 잠금 구성을 설정합니다.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Enable object lock on an existing bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket to modify.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> EnableObjectLockOnBucket(string bucketName)
    {
        try
        {
            // First, enable Versioning on the bucket.
            await _amazonS3.PutBucketVersioningAsync(new
PutBucketVersioningRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                VersioningConfig = new S3BucketVersioningConfig()
                {
                    EnableMfaDelete = false,
                    Status = VersionStatus.Enabled
                }
            });

            var request = new PutObjectLockConfigurationRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                ObjectLockConfiguration = new ObjectLockConfiguration()
                {
                    ObjectLockEnabled = new ObjectLockEnabled("Enabled"),
                },
            };
```

```
            var response = await
_amazonS3.PutObjectLockConfigurationAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tAdded an object lock policy to bucket
{bucketName}.");
            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Error modifying object lock: '{ex.Message}'");
            return false;
        }
    }
```

버킷의 기본 보존 기간을 설정합니다.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Set or modify a retention period on an S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket to modify.</param>
    /// <param name="retention">The retention mode.</param>
    /// <param name="retainUntilDate">The date for retention until.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> ModifyBucketDefaultRetention(string bucketName, bool
enableObjectLock, ObjectLockRetentionMode retention, DateTime retainUntilDate)
    {
        var enabledString = enableObjectLock ? "Enabled" : "Disabled";
        var timeDifference = retainUntilDate.Subtract(DateTime.Now);
        try
        {
            // First, enable Versioning on the bucket.
            await _amazonS3.PutBucketVersioningAsync(new
PutBucketVersioningRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                VersioningConfig = new S3BucketVersioningConfig()
                {
                    EnableMfaDelete = false,
                    Status = VersionStatus.Enabled
                }
            });

            var request = new PutObjectLockConfigurationRequest()
```

```
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                ObjectLockConfiguration = new ObjectLockConfiguration()
                {
                    ObjectLockEnabled = new ObjectLockEnabled(enabledString),
                    Rule = new ObjectLockRule()
                    {
                        DefaultRetention = new DefaultRetention()
                        {
                            Mode = retention,
                            Days = timeDifference.Days // Can be specified in
days or years but not both.
                        }
                    }
                }
            };

            var response = await
_amazonS3.PutObjectLockConfigurationAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tAdded a default retention to bucket
{bucketName}.");
            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tError modifying object lock: '{ex.Message}'");
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 PutObjectLockConfiguration을 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

버킷에 객체 잠금 구성을 설정하는 방법

다음 `put-object-lock-configuration` 예시에서는 지정된 버킷에 50일 객체 잠금을 설정합니다.

```
aws s3api put-object-lock-configuration \
```

```
    --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket-with-object-lock \
    --object-lock-configuration '{ "ObjectLockEnabled": "Enabled", "Rule":
 { "DefaultRetention": { "Mode": "COMPLIANCE", "Days": 50 }}}'
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 PutObjectLockConfiguration을 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

버킷의 객체 잠금 구성을 설정합니다.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/s3/manager"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// S3Actions wraps S3 service actions.
type S3Actions struct {
 S3Client  *s3.Client
 S3Manager *manager.Uploader
}
```

```
// EnableObjectLockOnBucket enables object locking on an existing bucket.
func (actor S3Actions) EnableObjectLockOnBucket(ctx context.Context, bucket
 string) error {
 // Versioning must be enabled on the bucket before object locking is enabled.
 verInput := &s3.PutBucketVersioningInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucket),
  VersioningConfiguration: &types.VersioningConfiguration{
   MFADelete: types.MFADeleteDisabled,
   Status:    types.BucketVersioningStatusEnabled,
  },
 }
 _, err := actor.S3Client.PutBucketVersioning(ctx, verInput)
 if err != nil {
  var noBucket *types.NoSuchBucket
  if errors.As(err, &noBucket) {
   log.Printf("Bucket %s does not exist.\n", bucket)
   err = noBucket
  }
  return err
 }

 input := &s3.PutObjectLockConfigurationInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucket),
  ObjectLockConfiguration: &types.ObjectLockConfiguration{
   ObjectLockEnabled: types.ObjectLockEnabledEnabled,
  },
 }
 _, err = actor.S3Client.PutObjectLockConfiguration(ctx, input)
 if err != nil {
  var noBucket *types.NoSuchBucket
  if errors.As(err, &noBucket) {
   log.Printf("Bucket %s does not exist.\n", bucket)
   err = noBucket
  }
 }

 return err
}
```

버킷의 기본 보존 기간을 설정합니다.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/s3/manager"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// S3Actions wraps S3 service actions.
type S3Actions struct {
 S3Client  *s3.Client
 S3Manager *manager.Uploader
}



// ModifyDefaultBucketRetention modifies the default retention period of an
 existing bucket.
func (actor S3Actions) ModifyDefaultBucketRetention(
 ctx context.Context, bucket string, lockMode types.ObjectLockEnabled,
 retentionPeriod int32, retentionMode types.ObjectLockRetentionMode) error {

 input := &s3.PutObjectLockConfigurationInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucket),
  ObjectLockConfiguration: &types.ObjectLockConfiguration{
   ObjectLockEnabled: lockMode,
   Rule: &types.ObjectLockRule{
    DefaultRetention: &types.DefaultRetention{
     Days: aws.Int32(retentionPeriod),
     Mode: retentionMode,
    },
   },
  },
 }
```

```
 _, err := actor.S3Client.PutObjectLockConfiguration(ctx, input)
 if err != nil {
  var noBucket *types.NoSuchBucket
  if errors.As(err, &noBucket) {
   log.Printf("Bucket %s does not exist.\n", bucket)
   err = noBucket
  }
 }

 return err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 PutObjectLockConfiguration을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

버킷의 객체 잠금 구성을 설정합니다.

```
    // Enable object lock on an existing bucket.
    public void enableObjectLockOnBucket(String bucketName) {
        try {
            VersioningConfiguration versioningConfiguration =
 VersioningConfiguration.builder()
                .status(BucketVersioningStatus.ENABLED)
                .build();

            PutBucketVersioningRequest putBucketVersioningRequest =
 PutBucketVersioningRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .versioningConfiguration(versioningConfiguration)
                .build();
```

```
            // Enable versioning on the bucket.
            getClient().putBucketVersioning(putBucketVersioningRequest);
            PutObjectLockConfigurationRequest request =
PutObjectLockConfigurationRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .objectLockConfiguration(ObjectLockConfiguration.builder()
                    .objectLockEnabled(ObjectLockEnabled.ENABLED)
                    .build())
                .build();

            getClient().putObjectLockConfiguration(request);
            System.out.println("Successfully enabled object lock on
"+bucketName);

        } catch (S3Exception ex) {
            System.out.println("Error modifying object lock: '" + ex.getMessage()
+ "'");
        }
    }
```

버킷의 기본 보존 기간을 설정합니다.

```
    // Set or modify a retention period on an S3 bucket.
    public void modifyBucketDefaultRetention(String bucketName) {
        VersioningConfiguration versioningConfiguration =
VersioningConfiguration.builder()
            .mfaDelete(MFADelete.DISABLED)
            .status(BucketVersioningStatus.ENABLED)
            .build();

        PutBucketVersioningRequest versioningRequest =
PutBucketVersioningRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .versioningConfiguration(versioningConfiguration)
            .build();

        getClient().putBucketVersioning(versioningRequest);
        DefaultRetention rention = DefaultRetention.builder()
            .days(1)
            .mode(ObjectLockRetentionMode.GOVERNANCE)
            .build();
```

```
        ObjectLockRule lockRule = ObjectLockRule.builder()
            .defaultRetention(rention)
            .build();

        ObjectLockConfiguration objectLockConfiguration =
ObjectLockConfiguration.builder()
            .objectLockEnabled(ObjectLockEnabled.ENABLED)
            .rule(lockRule)
            .build();

        PutObjectLockConfigurationRequest putObjectLockConfigurationRequest =
PutObjectLockConfigurationRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .objectLockConfiguration(objectLockConfiguration)
            .build();


getClient().putObjectLockConfiguration(putObjectLockConfigurationRequest) ;
        System.out.println("Added a default retention to bucket "+bucketName
+".");
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 PutObjectLockConfiguration을 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

버킷의 객체 잠금 구성을 설정합니다.

```
import {
  PutObjectLockConfigurationCommand,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
```

```
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Enable S3 Object Lock for an Amazon S3 bucket.
 * After you enable Object Lock on a bucket, you can't
 * disable Object Lock or suspend versioning for that bucket.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string, enabled: boolean }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});
  const command = new PutObjectLockConfigurationCommand({
    Bucket: bucketName,
    // The Object Lock configuration that you want to apply to the specified
 bucket.
    ObjectLockConfiguration: {
      ObjectLockEnabled: "Enabled",
    },
  });

  try {
    await client.send(command);
    console.log(`Object Lock for "${bucketName}" enabled.`);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof S3ServiceException &&
      caught.name === "NoSuchBucket"
    ) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while modifying the object lock configuration for the
 bucket "${bucketName}". The bucket doesn't exist.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while modifying the object lock configuration for the
 bucket "${bucketName}". ${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};

// Call function if run directly
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
```

```
import {
  isMain,
  validateArgs,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-node.js";

const loadArgs = () => {
  const options = {
    bucketName: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
  };
  const results = parseArgs({ options });
  const { errors } = validateArgs({ options }, results);
  return { errors, results };
};

if (isMain(import.meta.url)) {
  const { errors, results } = loadArgs();
  if (!errors) {
    main(results.values);
  } else {
    console.error(errors.join("\n"));
  }
}
```

버킷의 기본 보존 기간을 설정합니다.

```
import {
  PutObjectLockConfigurationCommand,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Change the default retention settings for an object in an Amazon S3 bucket.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string, retentionDays: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName, retentionDays }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});
```

```
 try {
   await client.send(
     new PutObjectLockConfigurationCommand({
       Bucket: bucketName,
       // The Object Lock configuration that you want to apply to the specified
bucket.
       ObjectLockConfiguration: {
         ObjectLockEnabled: "Enabled",
         Rule: {
           // The default Object Lock retention mode and period that you want to
apply
           // to new objects placed in the specified bucket. Bucket settings
require
           // both a mode and a period. The period can be either Days or Years
but
           // you must select one.
           DefaultRetention: {
             // In governance mode, users can't overwrite or delete an object
version
             // or alter its lock settings unless they have special permissions.
With
             // governance mode, you protect objects against being deleted by
most users,
             // but you can still grant some users permission to alter the
retention settings
             // or delete the objects if necessary.
             Mode: "GOVERNANCE",
             Days: Number.parseInt(retentionDays),
           },
         },
       },
     }),
   );
   console.log(
     `Set default retention mode to "GOVERNANCE" with a retention period of
${retentionDays} day(s).`,
   );
 } catch (caught) {
   if (
     caught instanceof S3ServiceException &&
     caught.name === "NoSuchBucket"
   ) {
     console.error(
```

```
        `Error from S3 while setting the default object retention for a bucket.
 The bucket doesn't exist.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while setting the default object retention for a bucket.
 ${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};

// Call function if run directly
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
import {
  isMain,
  validateArgs,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-node.js";

const loadArgs = () => {
  const options = {
    bucketName: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
    retentionDays: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
  };
  const results = parseArgs({ options });
  const { errors } = validateArgs({ options }, results);
  return { errors, results };
};

if (isMain(import.meta.url)) {
  const { errors, results } = loadArgs();
  if (!errors) {
    main(results.values);
  } else {
    console.error(errors.join("\n"));
  }
```

```
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 PutObjectLockConfiguration을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

객체 잠금 구성을 적용하세요.

```
        s3_client.put_object_lock_configuration(
            Bucket=bucket,
            ObjectLockConfiguration={"ObjectLockEnabled": "Disabled", "Rule":
{}},
        )
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 PutObjectLockConfiguration을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **PutObjectRetention** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `PutObjectRetention`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- Amazon S3 객체 잠그기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Set or modify a retention period on an object in an S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The key of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="retention">The retention mode.</param>
    /// <param name="retainUntilDate">The date retention expires.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> ModifyObjectRetentionPeriod(string bucketName,
        string objectKey, ObjectLockRetentionMode retention, DateTime
retainUntilDate)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new PutObjectRetentionRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = objectKey,
                Retention = new ObjectLockRetention()
                {
                    Mode = retention,
                    RetainUntilDate = retainUntilDate
                }
            };

            var response = await _amazonS3.PutObjectRetentionAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tSet retention for {objectKey} in {bucketName}
until {retainUntilDate:d}.");
            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"\tError modifying retention period:
 '{ex.Message}'");
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 PutObjectRetention을 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

객체의 객체 보존 구성을 설정하는 방법

다음 `put-object-retention` 예시에서는 지정된 객체에 대한 객체 보존 구성을 2025년 1월 1일 전까지로 설정합니다.

```
aws s3api put-object-retention \
    --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket-with-object-lock \
    --key doc1.rtf \
    --retention '{ "Mode": "GOVERNANCE", "RetainUntilDate":
 "2025-01-01T00:00:00" }'
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 PutObjectRetention을 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "bytes"
```

```
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/s3/manager"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// S3Actions wraps S3 service actions.
type S3Actions struct {
 S3Client  *s3.Client
 S3Manager *manager.Uploader
}



// PutObjectRetention sets the object retention configuration for an S3 object.
func (actor S3Actions) PutObjectRetention(ctx context.Context, bucket string, key
 string, retentionMode types.ObjectLockRetentionMode, retentionPeriodDays int32)
 error {
 input := &s3.PutObjectRetentionInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucket),
  Key:    aws.String(key),
  Retention: &types.ObjectLockRetention{
   Mode:            retentionMode,
   RetainUntilDate: aws.Time(time.Now().AddDate(0, 0, int(retentionPeriodDays))),
  },
  BypassGovernanceRetention: aws.Bool(true),
 }

 _, err := actor.S3Client.PutObjectRetention(ctx, input)
 if err != nil {
  var noKey *types.NoSuchKey
  if errors.As(err, &noKey) {
   log.Printf("Object %s does not exist in bucket %s.\n", key, bucket)
   err = noKey
  }
 }
```

```
 return err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 PutObjectRetention을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   // Set or modify a retention period on an object in an S3 bucket.
   public void modifyObjectRetentionPeriod(String bucketName, String objectKey)
{
       // Calculate the instant one day from now.
       Instant futureInstant = Instant.now().plus(1, ChronoUnit.DAYS);

       // Convert the Instant to a ZonedDateTime object with a specific time
zone.
       ZonedDateTime zonedDateTime =
futureInstant.atZone(ZoneId.systemDefault());

       // Define a formatter for human-readable output.
       DateTimeFormatter formatter = DateTimeFormatter.ofPattern("yyyy-MM-dd
HH:mm:ss");

       // Format the ZonedDateTime object to a human-readable date string.
       String humanReadableDate = formatter.format(zonedDateTime);

       // Print the formatted date string.
       System.out.println("Formatted Date: " + humanReadableDate);
       ObjectLockRetention retention = ObjectLockRetention.builder()
           .mode(ObjectLockRetentionMode.GOVERNANCE)
           .retainUntilDate(futureInstant)
           .build();
```

```
        PutObjectRetentionRequest retentionRequest =
 PutObjectRetentionRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(objectKey)
            .retention(retention)
            .build();

        getClient().putObjectRetention(retentionRequest);
        System.out.println("Set retention for "+objectKey +" in " +bucketName +"
 until "+ humanReadableDate +".");
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 PutObjectRetention을 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import {
  PutObjectRetentionCommand,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Place a 24-hour retention period on an object in an Amazon S3 bucket.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string, key: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName, key }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});
  const command = new PutObjectRetentionCommand({
    Bucket: bucketName,
    Key: key,
    BypassGovernanceRetention: false,
    Retention: {
```

```
      // In governance mode, users can't overwrite or delete an object version
      // or alter its lock settings unless they have special permissions. With
      // governance mode, you protect objects against being deleted by most
 users,
      // but you can still grant some users permission to alter the retention
 settings
      // or delete the objects if necessary.
      Mode: "GOVERNANCE",
      RetainUntilDate: new Date(new Date().getTime() + 24 * 60 * 60 * 1000),
    },
  });

  try {
    await client.send(command);
    console.log("Object Retention settings updated.");
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof S3ServiceException &&
      caught.name === "NoSuchBucket"
    ) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while modifying the governance mode and retention period
 on an object. The bucket doesn't exist.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while modifying the governance mode and retention period
 on an object. ${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};

// Call function if run directly
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
import {
  isMain,
  validateArgs,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-node.js";

const loadArgs = () => {
  const options = {
```

```
    bucketName: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
    key: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
  };
  const results = parseArgs({ options });
  const { errors } = validateArgs({ options }, results);
  return { errors, results };
};

if (isMain(import.meta.url)) {
  const { errors, results } = loadArgs();
  if (!errors) {
    main(results.values);
  } else {
    console.error(errors.join("\n"));
  }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 PutObjectRetention을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예시 1: 이 명령은 지정된 S3 버킷의 'testfile.txt' 객체에 대해 '2019년 12월 31일 00:00:00' 날짜까지 거버넌스 보존 모드를 활성화합니다.

```
Write-S3ObjectRetention -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -Key 'testfile.txt' -
Retention_Mode GOVERNANCE -Retention_RetainUntilDate "2019-12-31T00:00:00"
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 PutObjectRetention을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예시 1: 이 명령은 지정된 S3 버킷의 'testfile.txt' 객체에 대해 '2019년 12월 31일 00:00:00' 날짜까지 거버넌스 보존 모드를 활성화합니다.

```
Write-S3ObjectRetention -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -Key 'testfile.txt' -
Retention_Mode GOVERNANCE -Retention_RetainUntilDate "2019-12-31T00:00:00"
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 PutObjectRetention을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

객체에 보존을 적용하세요.

```
            s3_client.put_object_retention(
                Bucket=bucket,
                Key=key,
                VersionId=version_id,
                Retention={"Mode": "GOVERNANCE", "RetainUntilDate":
far_future_date},
                BypassGovernanceRetention=True,
            )
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 PutObjectRetention을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`RestoreObject`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `RestoreObject`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;

/// <summary>
/// This example shows how to restore an archived object in an Amazon
/// Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket.
/// </summary>
public class RestoreArchivedObject
{
    public static void Main()
    {
        string bucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket";
        string objectKey = "archived-object.txt";

        // Specify your bucket region (an example region is shown).
        RegionEndpoint bucketRegion = RegionEndpoint.USWest2;

        IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client(bucketRegion);
        RestoreObjectAsync(client, bucketName, objectKey).Wait();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// This method restores an archived object from an Amazon S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
call
    /// RestoreObjectAsync.</param>
    /// <param name="bucketName">A string representing the name of the
    /// bucket where the object was located before it was archived.</param>
```

```
        /// <param name="objectKey">A string representing the name of the
        /// archived object to restore.</param>
        public static async Task RestoreObjectAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string
bucketName, string objectKey)
        {
            try
            {
                var restoreRequest = new RestoreObjectRequest
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    Key = objectKey,
                    Days = 2,
                };
                RestoreObjectResponse response = await
client.RestoreObjectAsync(restoreRequest);

                // Check the status of the restoration.
                await CheckRestorationStatusAsync(client, bucketName, objectKey);
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception amazonS3Exception)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error: {amazonS3Exception.Message}");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method retrieves the status of the object's restoration.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
call
        /// GetObjectMetadataAsync.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">A string representing the name of the Amazon
        /// S3 bucket which contains the archived object.</param>
        /// <param name="objectKey">A string representing the name of the
        /// archived object you want to restore.</param>
        public static async Task CheckRestorationStatusAsync(IAmazonS3 client,
string bucketName, string objectKey)
        {
            GetObjectMetadataRequest metadataRequest = new
GetObjectMetadataRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = objectKey,
            };
```

```
            GetObjectMetadataResponse response = await
client.GetObjectMetadataAsync(metadataRequest);

            var restStatus = response.RestoreInProgress ? "in-progress" :
"finished or failed";
            Console.WriteLine($"Restoration status: {restStatus}");
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 RestoreObject를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

객체에 대한 복원 요청을 생성하는 방법

다음 `restore-object` 예시에서는 `my-glacier-bucket` 버킷의 지정된 Amazon S3 Glacier 객체를 10일 동안 복원합니다.

```
aws s3api restore-object \
    --bucket my-glacier-bucket \
    --key doc1.rtf \
    --restore-request Days=10
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 RestoreObject를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.RestoreRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GlacierJobParameters;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.RestoreObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.Tier;

/*
 *  For more information about restoring an object, see "Restoring an archived
 object" at
 *  https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/restoring-objects.html
 *
 *  Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 environment, including your credentials.
 *
 *  For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 *  https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class RestoreObject {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:
                <bucketName> <keyName> <expectedBucketOwner>

            Where:
                bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket name.\s
                keyName - The key name of an object with a Storage class value of
 Glacier.\s
                expectedBucketOwner - The account that owns the bucket (you can
 obtain this value from the AWS Management Console).\s
            """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
```

```
        String keyName = args[1];
        String expectedBucketOwner = args[2];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        restoreS3Object(s3, bucketName, keyName, expectedBucketOwner);
        s3.close();
    }

    /**
     * Restores an S3 object from the Glacier storage class.
     *
     * @param s3                   an instance of the {@link S3Client} to be used
for interacting with Amazon S3
     * @param bucketName           the name of the S3 bucket where the object is
stored
     * @param keyName              the key (object name) of the S3 object to be
restored
     * @param expectedBucketOwner  the AWS account ID of the expected bucket
owner
     */
    public static void restoreS3Object(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String
keyName, String expectedBucketOwner) {
        try {
            RestoreRequest restoreRequest = RestoreRequest.builder()
                .days(10)

.glacierJobParameters(GlacierJobParameters.builder().tier(Tier.STANDARD).build())
                .build();

            RestoreObjectRequest objectRequest = RestoreObjectRequest.builder()
                .expectedBucketOwner(expectedBucketOwner)
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(keyName)
                .restoreRequest(restoreRequest)
                .build();

            s3.restoreObject(objectRequest);

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 RestoreObject를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **SelectObjectContent** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `SelectObjectContent`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

SQL 문을 기반으로 Amazon S3 객체의 콘텐츠 필터링

다음 `select-object-content` 예시에서는 지정된 SQL 문으로 객체 `my-data-file.csv`를 필터링하고 출력을 파일로 보냅니다.

```
aws s3api select-object-content \
    --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket \
    --key my-data-file.csv \
    --expression "select * from s3object limit 100" \
    --expression-type 'SQL' \
    --input-serialization '{"CSV": {}, "CompressionType": "NONE"}' \
    --output-serialization '{"CSV": {}}' "output.csv"
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 SelectObjectContent를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

다음 예시에서는 JSON 객체를 사용한 쿼리를 보여줍니다. 전체 예시는 CSV 객체의 사용도 보여줍니다.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.async.AsyncRequestBody;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.async.BlockingInputStreamAsyncRequestBody;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3AsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CSVInput;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CSVOutput;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CompressionType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ExpressionType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.FileHeaderInfo;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.InputSerialization;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.JSONInput;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.JSONOutput;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.JSONType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ObjectIdentifier;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.OutputSerialization;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.Progress;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.SelectObjectContentRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.SelectObjectContentResponseHandler;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.Stats;

import java.io.IOException;
import java.net.URL;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.UUID;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;

public class SelectObjectContentExample {
    static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(SelectObjectContentExample.class);
    static final String BUCKET_NAME = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket-" + UUID.randomUUID();
    static final S3AsyncClient s3AsyncClient = S3AsyncClient.create();
    static String FILE_CSV = "csv";
    static String FILE_JSON = "json";
```

```
    static String URL_CSV = "https://raw.githubusercontent.com/mledoze/countries/
master/dist/countries.csv";
    static String URL_JSON = "https://raw.githubusercontent.com/mledoze/
countries/master/dist/countries.json";

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        SelectObjectContentExample selectObjectContentExample = new
 SelectObjectContentExample();
        try {
            SelectObjectContentExample.setUp();
            selectObjectContentExample.runSelectObjectContentMethodForJSON();
            selectObjectContentExample.runSelectObjectContentMethodForCSV();
        } catch (SdkException e) {
            logger.error(e.getMessage(), e);
            System.exit(1);
        } finally {
            SelectObjectContentExample.tearDown();
        }
    }

    EventStreamInfo runSelectObjectContentMethodForJSON() {
        // Set up request parameters.
        final String queryExpression = "select * from s3object[*][*] c where
 c.area < 350000";
        final String fileType = FILE_JSON;

        InputSerialization inputSerialization = InputSerialization.builder()
                .json(JSONInput.builder().type(JSONType.DOCUMENT).build())
                .compressionType(CompressionType.NONE)
                .build();

        OutputSerialization outputSerialization = OutputSerialization.builder()
                .json(JSONOutput.builder().recordDelimiter(null).build())
                .build();

        // Build the SelectObjectContentRequest.
        SelectObjectContentRequest select = SelectObjectContentRequest.builder()
                .bucket(BUCKET_NAME)
                .key(FILE_JSON)
                .expression(queryExpression)
                .expressionType(ExpressionType.SQL)
                .inputSerialization(inputSerialization)
                .outputSerialization(outputSerialization)
                .build();
```

```
        EventStreamInfo eventStreamInfo = new EventStreamInfo();
        // Call the selectObjectContent method with the request and a response
 handler.
        // Supply an EventStreamInfo object to the response handler to gather
 records and information from the response.
        s3AsyncClient.selectObjectContent(select,
 buildResponseHandler(eventStreamInfo)).join();

        // Log out information gathered while processing the response stream.
        long recordCount = eventStreamInfo.getRecords().stream().mapToInt(record
 ->
                record.split("\n").length
        ).sum();
        logger.info("Total records {}: {}", fileType, recordCount);
        logger.info("Visitor onRecords for fileType {} called {} times",
 fileType, eventStreamInfo.getCountOnRecordsCalled());
        logger.info("Visitor onStats for fileType {}, {}", fileType,
 eventStreamInfo.getStats());
        logger.info("Visitor onContinuations for fileType {}, {}", fileType,
 eventStreamInfo.getCountContinuationEvents());
        return eventStreamInfo;
    }

    static SelectObjectContentResponseHandler
 buildResponseHandler(EventStreamInfo eventStreamInfo) {
        // Use a Visitor to process the response stream. This visitor logs
 information and gathers details while processing.
        final SelectObjectContentResponseHandler.Visitor visitor =
 SelectObjectContentResponseHandler.Visitor.builder()
                .onRecords(r -> {
                    logger.info("Record event received.");
                    eventStreamInfo.addRecord(r.payload().asUtf8String());
                    eventStreamInfo.incrementOnRecordsCalled();
                })
                .onCont(ce -> {
                    logger.info("Continuation event received.");
                    eventStreamInfo.incrementContinuationEvents();
                })
                .onProgress(pe -> {
                    Progress progress = pe.details();
                    logger.info("Progress event received:\n bytesScanned:
{}\nbytesProcessed: {}\nbytesReturned:{}",
                            progress.bytesScanned(),
```

```
                            progress.bytesProcessed(),
                            progress.bytesReturned());
                })
                .onEnd(ee -> logger.info("End event received."))
                .onStats(se -> {
                    logger.info("Stats event received.");
                    eventStreamInfo.addStats(se.details());
                })
                .build();

        // Build the SelectObjectContentResponseHandler with the visitor that
processes the stream.
        return SelectObjectContentResponseHandler.builder()
                .subscriber(visitor).build();
    }

    // The EventStreamInfo class is used to store information gathered while
processing the response stream.
    static class EventStreamInfo {
        private final List<String> records = new ArrayList<>();
        private Integer countOnRecordsCalled = 0;
        private Integer countContinuationEvents = 0;
        private Stats stats;

        void incrementOnRecordsCalled() {
            countOnRecordsCalled++;
        }

        void incrementContinuationEvents() {
            countContinuationEvents++;
        }

        void addRecord(String record) {
            records.add(record);
        }

        void addStats(Stats stats) {
            this.stats = stats;
        }

        public List<String> getRecords() {
            return records;
        }
```

```
        public Integer getCountOnRecordsCalled() {
            return countOnRecordsCalled;
        }

        public Integer getCountContinuationEvents() {
            return countContinuationEvents;
        }

        public Stats getStats() {
            return stats;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 SelectObjectContent를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **UploadPart** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 UploadPart의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 체크섬 사용
- Amazon S3 객체 무결성 작업

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Upload a part to an S3 bucket.
/*!
    \param bucket: The name of the S3 bucket where the object will be uploaded.
    \param key: The unique identifier (key) for the object within the S3 bucket.
```

```
    \param uploadID: An upload ID string.
    \param partNumber:
    \param checksumAlgorithm: Checksum algorithm, ignored when NOT_SET.
    \param calculatedHash: A data integrity hash to set, depending on the
 checksum algorithm,
                            ignored when it is an empty string.
    \param body: An shared_ptr IOStream of the data to be uploaded.
    \param client: The S3 client instance used to perform the upload operation.
    \return UploadPartOutcome: The outcome.
*/

Aws::S3::Model::UploadPartOutcome AwsDoc::S3::uploadPart(const Aws::String
 &bucket,
                                                          const Aws::String &key,
                                                          const Aws::String
 &uploadID,
                                                          int partNumber,

 Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm checksumAlgorithm,
                                                          const Aws::String
 &calculatedHash,
                                                          const
 std::shared_ptr<Aws::IOStream> &body,
                                                          const Aws::S3::S3Client
 &client) {
    Aws::S3::Model::UploadPartRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucket);
    request.SetKey(key);
    request.SetUploadId(uploadID);
    request.SetPartNumber(partNumber);
    if (checksumAlgorithm != Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::NOT_SET) {
        request.SetChecksumAlgorithm(checksumAlgorithm);
    }
    request.SetBody(body);

    if (!calculatedHash.empty()) {
        switch (checksumAlgorithm) {
            case Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::NOT_SET:
                request.SetContentMD5(calculatedHash);
                break;
            case Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::CRC32:
                request.SetChecksumCRC32(calculatedHash);
                break;
            case Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::CRC32C:
```

```
                request.SetChecksumCRC32C(calculatedHash);
                break;
            case Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::SHA1:
                request.SetChecksumSHA1(calculatedHash);
                break;
            case Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::SHA256:
                request.SetChecksumSHA256(calculatedHash);
                break;
        }
    }

    return client.UploadPart(request);
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 UploadPart를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

다음 명령은 `create-multipart-upload` 명령으로 시작된 멀티파트 업로드의 첫 번째 부분을 업로드합니다.

```
aws s3api upload-part --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket --key
 'multipart/01' --part-number 1 --body part01 --upload-id
  "dfRtDYU0WWCCcH43C3WFbkRONycyCpTJJvxu2i5GYkZljF.Yxwh6XG7WfS2vC4to6HiV6Yjlx.cph0gtNBtJ8P
```

body 옵션은 업로드할 로컬 파일의 이름 또는 경로를 사용합니다. file:// 접두사는 사용하지 마세요. 최소 파트 크기는 5MB입니다. 업로드 ID는 `create-multipart-upload`에 의해 반환되며 `list-multipart-uploads`를 사용하여 가져올 수도 있습니다. 멀티파트 업로드를 생성할 때 버킷과 키가 지정됩니다.

출력:

```
{
    "ETag": "\"e868e0f4719e394144ef36531ee6824c\""
}
```

나중을 위해 각 파트의 ETag 값을 저장하세요. 멀티파트 업로드를 완료하는 데 필요합니다.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 UploadPart를 참조하세요.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
let mut upload_parts: Vec<aws_sdk_s3::types::CompletedPart> = Vec::new();

for chunk_index in 0..chunk_count {
    let this_chunk = if chunk_count - 1 == chunk_index {
        size_of_last_chunk
    } else {
        CHUNK_SIZE
    };
    let stream = ByteStream::read_from()
        .path(path)
        .offset(chunk_index * CHUNK_SIZE)
        .length(Length::Exact(this_chunk))
        .build()
        .await
        .unwrap();

    // Chunk index needs to start at 0, but part numbers start at 1.
    let part_number = (chunk_index as i32) + 1;
    let upload_part_res = client
        .upload_part()
        .key(&key)
        .bucket(&bucket_name)
        .upload_id(upload_id)
        .body(stream)
        .part_number(part_number)
        .send()
        .await?;

    upload_parts.push(
        CompletedPart::builder()
```

```
                .e_tag(upload_part_res.e_tag.unwrap_or_default())
                .part_number(part_number)
                .build(),
        );
    }
```

```
    // Create a multipart upload. Use UploadPart and CompleteMultipartUpload to
    // upload the file.
    let multipart_upload_res: CreateMultipartUploadOutput = client
        .create_multipart_upload()
        .bucket(&bucket_name)
        .key(&key)
        .send()
        .await?;

    let upload_id = multipart_upload_res.upload_id().ok_or(S3ExampleError::new(
        "Missing upload_id after CreateMultipartUpload",
    ))?;
```

```
    // upload_parts: Vec<aws_sdk_s3::types::CompletedPart>
    let completed_multipart_upload: CompletedMultipartUpload =
CompletedMultipartUpload::builder()
        .set_parts(Some(upload_parts))
        .build();

    let _complete_multipart_upload_res = client
        .complete_multipart_upload()
        .bucket(&bucket_name)
        .key(&key)
        .multipart_upload(completed_multipart_upload)
        .upload_id(upload_id)
        .send()
        .await?;
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 UploadPart을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **UploadPartCopy** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 UploadPartCopy의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 멀티파트 복사 수행

CLI

AWS CLI

기존 객체의 데이터를 데이터 소스로 복사하여 객체의 일부를 업로드하는 방법

다음 `upload-part-copy` 예시에서는 기존 객체의 데이터를 데이터 소스로 복사하여 파트를 업로드합니다.

```
aws s3api upload-part-copy \
    --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket \
    --key "Map_Data_June.mp4" \
    --copy-source "amzn-s3-demo-bucket/copy_of_Map_Data_June.mp4" \
    --part-number 1 \
    --upload-
id "bq0tdE1CDpWQYRPLHuNG50xAT6pA5D.m_RiBy0ggOH6b13pVRY7QjvLlf75iFdJqp_2wztk5hvpUM2SesXgrz
```

출력:

```
{
    "CopyPartResult": {
        "LastModified": "2019-12-13T23:16:03.000Z",
        "ETag": "\"711470fc377698c393d94aed6305e245\""
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 UploadPartCopy 섹션을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public CompletableFuture<String> performMultiCopy(String toBucket, String
bucketName, String key) {
       CreateMultipartUploadRequest createMultipartUploadRequest =
CreateMultipartUploadRequest.builder()
           .bucket(toBucket)
           .key(key)
           .build();

       getAsyncClient().createMultipartUpload(createMultipartUploadRequest)
           .thenApply(createMultipartUploadResponse -> {
               String uploadId = createMultipartUploadResponse.uploadId();
               System.out.println("Upload ID: " + uploadId);

               UploadPartCopyRequest uploadPartCopyRequest =
UploadPartCopyRequest.builder()
                   .sourceBucket(bucketName)
                   .destinationBucket(toBucket)
                   .sourceKey(key)
                   .destinationKey(key)
                   .uploadId(uploadId)  // Use the valid uploadId.
                   .partNumber(1)  // Ensure the part number is correct.
                   .copySourceRange("bytes=0-1023")  // Adjust range as needed
                   .build();

               return getAsyncClient().uploadPartCopy(uploadPartCopyRequest);
           })
           .thenCompose(uploadPartCopyFuture -> uploadPartCopyFuture)
           .whenComplete((uploadPartCopyResponse, exception) -> {
               if (exception != null) {
                   // Handle any exceptions.
                   logger.error("Error during upload part copy: " +
exception.getMessage());
```

```
                } else {
                    // Successfully completed the upload part copy.
                    System.out.println("Upload Part Copy completed successfully.
ETag: " + uploadPartCopyResponse.copyPartResult().eTag());
                }
            });
        return null;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 UploadPartCopyAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon S3 시나리오

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon S3 AWS SDKs에서 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이러한 시나리오에서는 Amazon S3 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 직접적으로 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 시나리오에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시나리오는 컨텍스트에 맞는 서비스 작업을 이해하는 데 도움이 되도록 중급 수준의 경험을 대상으로 합니다.

예시

- 버킷이 존재하는지 확인
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 텍스트를 음성으로 변환하고 다시 텍스트로 변환
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon S3에 대해 미리 서명된 URL 생성
- 사용자가 레이블을 사용하여 사진을 관리할 수 있는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션 만들기
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon S3 객체를 나열하는 웹 페이지
- Amazon Textract 탐색기 애플리케이션 생성
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 지정된 Amazon S3 버킷의 모든 객체 삭제
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon S3에 대한 미완료 멀티파트 업로드 삭제
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon Rekognition으로 이미지에서 PPE 감지
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 이미지에서 추출된 텍스트의 개체 감지
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 이미지에서 얼굴 감지

- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon Rekognition으로 이미지의 객체 감지
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 비디오에서 사람 및 객체 감지
- Amazon Simple Storage Service(S3) 버킷에서 S3 '디렉터리' 다운로드Amazon S3
- Amazon Simple Storage Service(S3) 버킷 내의 모든 객체를 로컬 디렉터리로 다운로드
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon S3 객체에서 알 수 없는 크기의 스트림 다운로드
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 다중 리전 액세스 포인트에서 Amazon S3 객체 가져오기
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon S3 버킷에서 객체 가져오기, If-Modified-Since 헤더 지정
- CLI를 사용하여 Amazon S3 시작하기
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon S3 객체에 대한 암호화 시작하기
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon S3 객체에 대한 태그 시작하기
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon S3 객체 잠금 기능 작업
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon S3 조건부 요청 수행
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon S3 버킷의 ACLs(액세스 제어 목록) 관리
- AWS SDK와 함께 Amazon S3를 사용하여 대규모 Amazon SQS 메시지 관리 Amazon S3
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Lambda 함수를 사용하여 버전이 지정된 Amazon S3 객체를 배치로 관리
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon S3 URIs 구문 분석
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon S3 객체의 멀티파트 복사 수행
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon S3 이벤트 알림 수신 및 처리
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 EXIF 및 기타 이미지 정보 저장
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon EventBridge로 S3 이벤트 알림 전송
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon S3 객체 업로드 또는 다운로드 추적
- S3 객체 Lambda를 사용하여 애플리케이션의 데이터 변환
- AWS SDK를 사용한 단위 및 통합 테스트에 대한 예제 접근 방식
- 로컬 디렉터리를 Amazon Simple Storage Service(S3) 버킷에 반복 업로드
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon S3에서 대용량 파일 업로드 또는 다운로드
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 알 수 없는 크기의 스트림을 Amazon S3 객체에 업로드
- 체크섬을 사용하여 AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon S3 객체 작업
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon S3 객체 무결성 기능 작업
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon S3 버전이 지정된 객체 작업

버킷이 존재하는지 확인

다음 코드 예제에서는 버킷이 존재하는지 확인하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

다음 `doesBucketExists` 방법을 Java V1용 SDK AmazonS3Client#doesBucketExistV2(문자열) 메서드의 대체 방법으로 사용할 수 있습니다.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.awscore.exception.AwsServiceException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.HttpStatusCode;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.utils.Validate;

public class DoesBucketExist {
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(DoesBucketExist.class);

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        DoesBucketExist doesBucketExist = new DoesBucketExist();

        final S3Client s3SyncClient = S3Client.builder().build();
        final String bucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"; // Change to the bucket
 name that you want to check.

        boolean exists = doesBucketExist.doesBucketExist(bucketName,
 s3SyncClient);
        logger.info("Bucket exists: {}", exists);
    }

    /**
```

```
     * Checks if the specified bucket exists. Amazon S3 buckets are named in a
 global namespace; use this method to
     * determine if a specified bucket name already exists, and therefore can't
 be used to create a new bucket.
     * <p>
     * Internally this method uses the <a
     * href="https://sdk.amazonaws.com/java/api/latest/software/amazon/awssdk/
services/s3/
S3Client.html#getBucketAcl(java.util.function.Consumer)">S3Client.getBucketAcl(String)</
a>
     * operation to determine whether the bucket exists.
     * <p>
     * This method is equivalent to the AWS SDK for Java V1's <a
     * href="https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSJavaSDK/latest/javadoc/
com/amazonaws/services/s3/AmazonS3Client.html#doesBucketExistV2-
java.lang.String-">AmazonS3Client#doesBucketExistV2(String)</a>.
     *
     * @param bucketName   The name of the bucket to check.
     * @param s3SyncClient An <code>S3Client</code> instance. The method checks
 for the bucket in the AWS Region
     *                     configured on the instance.
     * @return The value true if the specified bucket exists in Amazon S3; the
 value false if there is no bucket in
     *         Amazon S3 with that name.
     */
    public boolean doesBucketExist(String bucketName, S3Client s3SyncClient) {
        try {
            Validate.notEmpty(bucketName, "The bucket name must not be null or an
 empty string.", "");
            s3SyncClient.getBucketAcl(r -> r.bucket(bucketName));
            return true;
        } catch (AwsServiceException ase) {
            // A redirect error or an AccessDenied exception means the bucket
 exists but it's not in this region
            // or we don't have permissions to it.
            if ((ase.statusCode() == HttpStatusCode.MOVED_PERMANENTLY) ||
 "AccessDenied".equals(ase.awsErrorDetails().errorCode())) {
                return true;
            }
            if (ase.statusCode() == HttpStatusCode.NOT_FOUND) {
                return false;
            }
            throw ase;
        }
```

```
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetBucketAcl을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK를 사용하여 텍스트를 음성으로 변환하고 다시 텍스트로 변환

다음 코드 예시는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- Amazon Polly를 사용하여 일반 텍스트(UTF-8) 입력 파일을 오디오 파일에 합성합니다.
- Amazon S3 버킷에 오디오 파일을 업로드합니다.
- Amazon Transcribe를 사용하여 오디오 파일을 텍스트로 변환합니다.
- 텍스트를 표시합니다.

Rust

SDK for Rust

Amazon Polly를 사용하여 일반 텍스트(UTF-8) 입력 파일을 오디오 파일에 합성하고, 오디오 파일을 Amazon S3 버킷에 업로드하고, Amazon Transcribe를 사용하여 해당 오디오 파일을 텍스트로 변환하고, 텍스트를 표시합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예시를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Polly
- Amazon S3
- Amazon Transcribe

AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon S3에 대해 미리 서명된 URL 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon S3에 대해 미리 서명된 URL을 생성하고 객체를 업로드하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

제한된 시간 동안 Amazon S3 작업을 수행할 수 있는 미리 서명된 URL을 생성합니다.

```
    using System;
    using Amazon;
    using Amazon.S3;
    using Amazon.S3.Model;

    public class GenPresignedUrl
    {
        public static void Main()
        {
            const string bucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket";
            const string objectKey = "sample.txt";

            // Specify how long the presigned URL lasts, in hours
            const double timeoutDuration = 12;

            // Specify the AWS Region of your Amazon S3 bucket. If it is
            // different from the Region defined for the default user,
            // pass the Region to the constructor for the client. For
            // example: new AmazonS3Client(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

            // If using the Region us-east-1, and server-side encryption with AWS
 KMS, you must specify Signature Version 4.
            // Region us-east-1 defaults to Signature Version 2 unless explicitly
 set to Version 4 as shown below.
            // For more details, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/
userguide/UsingAWSSDK.html#specify-signature-version
            // and https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkfornet/v3/apidocs/items/Amazon/
TAWSConfigsS3.html
            AWSConfigsS3.UseSignatureVersion4 = true;
            IAmazonS3 s3Client = new AmazonS3Client(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);
```

```
            string urlString = GeneratePresignedURL(s3Client, bucketName,
objectKey, timeoutDuration);
            Console.WriteLine($"The generated URL is: {urlString}.");
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Generate a presigned URL that can be used to access the file named
        /// in the objectKey parameter for the amount of time specified in the
        /// duration parameter.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized S3 client object used to call
        /// the GetPresignedUrl method.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the S3 bucket containing the
        /// object for which to create the presigned URL.</param>
        /// <param name="objectKey">The name of the object to access with the
        /// presigned URL.</param>
        /// <param name="duration">The length of time for which the presigned
        /// URL will be valid.</param>
        /// <returns>A string representing the generated presigned URL.</returns>
        public static string GeneratePresignedURL(IAmazonS3 client, string
bucketName, string objectKey, double duration)
        {
            string urlString = string.Empty;
            try
            {
                var request = new GetPreSignedUrlRequest()
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    Key = objectKey,
                    Expires = DateTime.UtcNow.AddHours(duration),
                };
                urlString = client.GetPreSignedURL(request);
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error:'{ex.Message}'");
            }

            return urlString;
        }
    }
```

미리 서명된 URL을 생성하고 해당 URL을 사용하여 업로드를 수행합니다.

```
    using System;
    using System.IO;
    using System.Net.Http;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon;
    using Amazon.S3;
    using Amazon.S3.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example shows how to upload an object to an Amazon Simple Storage
    /// Service (Amazon S3) bucket using a presigned URL. The code first
    /// creates a presigned URL and then uses it to upload an object to an
    /// Amazon S3 bucket using that URL.
    /// </summary>
    public class UploadUsingPresignedURL
    {
        private static HttpClient httpClient = new HttpClient();

        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string bucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket";
            string keyName = "samplefile.txt";
            string filePath = $"source\\{keyName}";

            // Specify how long the signed URL will be valid in hours.
            double timeoutDuration = 12;

            // Specify the AWS Region of your Amazon S3 bucket. If it is
            // different from the Region defined for the default user,
            // pass the Region to the constructor for the client. For
            // example: new AmazonS3Client(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

            // If using the Region us-east-1, and server-side encryption with AWS
 KMS, you must specify Signature Version 4.
            // Region us-east-1 defaults to Signature Version 2 unless explicitly
 set to Version 4 as shown below.
            // For more details, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/
userguide/UsingAWSSDK.html#specify-signature-version
            // and https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkfornet/v3/apidocs/items/Amazon/
TAWSConfigsS3.html
            AWSConfigsS3.UseSignatureVersion4 = true;
            IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);
```

```
            var url = GeneratePreSignedURL(client, bucketName, keyName,
timeoutDuration);
            var success = await UploadObject(filePath, url);

            if (success)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Upload succeeded.");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Upload failed.");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Uploads an object to an Amazon S3 bucket using the presigned URL
passed in
        /// the url parameter.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="filePath">The path (including file name) to the local
        /// file you want to upload.</param>
        /// <param name="url">The presigned URL that will be used to upload the
        /// file to the Amazon S3 bucket.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success or failure of the
        /// operation, based on the HttpWebResponse.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> UploadObject(string filePath, string url)
        {
            using var streamContent = new StreamContent(
                new FileStream(filePath, FileMode.Open, FileAccess.Read));

            var response = await httpClient.PutAsync(url, streamContent);
            return response.IsSuccessStatusCode;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Generates a presigned URL which will be used to upload an object to
        /// an Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
call
        /// GetPreSignedURL.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the Amazon S3 bucket to which
the
```

```
        /// presigned URL will point.</param>
        /// <param name="objectKey">The name of the file that will be uploaded.</
param>
        /// <param name="duration">How long (in hours) the presigned URL will
        /// be valid.</param>
        /// <returns>The generated URL.</returns>
        public static string GeneratePreSignedURL(
            IAmazonS3 client,
            string bucketName,
            string objectKey,
            double duration)
        {
            var request = new GetPreSignedUrlRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = objectKey,
                Verb = HttpVerb.PUT,
                Expires = DateTime.UtcNow.AddHours(duration),
            };

            string url = client.GetPreSignedURL(request);
            return url;
        }
    }
```

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

직접 브라우저 업로드에 미리 서명된 POST URLs을 생성하고 사용합니다.

```
/// <summary>
/// Scenario demonstrating the complete workflow for presigned POST URLs:
/// 1. Create an S3 bucket
/// 2. Create a presigned POST URL
/// 3. Upload a file using the presigned POST URL
/// 4. Clean up resources
```

```
/// </summary>
public class CreatePresignedPostBasics
{
    public static ILogger<CreatePresignedPostBasics> _logger = null!;
    public static S3Wrapper _s3Wrapper = null!;
    public static UiMethods _uiMethods = null!;
    public static IHttpClientFactory _httpClientFactory = null!;
    public static bool _isInteractive = true;
    public static string? _bucketName;
    public static string? _objectKey;

    /// <summary>
    /// Set up the services and logging.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="host">The IHost instance.</param>
    public static void SetUpServices(IHost host)
    {
        var loggerFactory = LoggerFactory.Create(builder =>
        {
            builder.AddConsole();
        });
        _logger = new Logger<CreatePresignedPostBasics>(loggerFactory);

        _s3Wrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<S3Wrapper>();
        _httpClientFactory =
 host.Services.GetRequiredService<IHttpClientFactory>();
        _uiMethods = new UiMethods();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Perform the actions defined for the Amazon S3 Presigned POST scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="args">Command line arguments.</param>
    /// <returns>A Task object.</returns>
    public static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        _isInteractive = !args.Contains("--non-interactive");

        // Set up dependency injection for Amazon S3
        using var host =
 Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting.Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonS3>()
                    .AddTransient<S3Wrapper>()
```

```
                    .AddHttpClient()
            )
            .Build();

        SetUpServices(host);

        try
        {
            // Display overview
            _uiMethods.DisplayOverview();
            _uiMethods.PressEnter(_isInteractive);

            // Step 1: Create bucket
            await CreateBucketAsync();
            _uiMethods.PressEnter(_isInteractive);

            // Step 2: Create presigned URL
            _uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Step 2: Create presigned POST URL");
            var response = await CreatePresignedPostAsync();
            _uiMethods.PressEnter(_isInteractive);

            // Step 3: Display URL and fields
            _uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Step 3: Presigned POST URL details");
            DisplayPresignedPostFields(response);
            _uiMethods.PressEnter(_isInteractive);

            // Step 4: Upload file
            _uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Step 4: Upload test file using presigned
POST URL");
            await UploadFileAsync(response);
            _uiMethods.PressEnter(_isInteractive);

            // Step 5: Verify file exists
            await VerifyFileExistsAsync();
            _uiMethods.PressEnter(_isInteractive);

            // Step 6: Cleanup
            _uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Step 6: Clean up resources");
            await CleanupAsync();

            _uiMethods.DisplayTitle("S3 Presigned POST Scenario completed
successfully!");
            _uiMethods.PressEnter(_isInteractive);
        }
```

```
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, "Error in scenario");
            Console.WriteLine($"Error: {ex.Message}");

            // Attempt cleanup if there was an error
            if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(_bucketName))
            {
                _uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Cleaning up resources after error");
                await _s3Wrapper.DeleteBucketAsync(_bucketName);
                Console.WriteLine($"Cleaned up bucket: {_bucketName}");
            }
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an S3 bucket for the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    private static async Task CreateBucketAsync()
    {
        _uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Step 1: Create an S3 bucket");

        // Generate a default bucket name for the scenario
        var defaultBucketName = $"presigned-post-demo-
{DateTime.Now:yyyyMMddHHmmss}".ToLower();

        // Prompt user for bucket name or use default in non-interactive mode
        _bucketName = _uiMethods.GetUserInput(
            $"Enter S3 bucket name (or press Enter for '{defaultBucketName}'): ",
            defaultBucketName,
            _isInteractive);

        // Basic validation to ensure bucket name is not empty
        if (string.IsNullOrWhiteSpace(_bucketName))
        {
            _bucketName = defaultBucketName;
        }

        Console.WriteLine($"Creating bucket: {_bucketName}");

        await _s3Wrapper.CreateBucketAsync(_bucketName);

        Console.WriteLine($"Successfully created bucket: {_bucketName}");
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a presigned POST URL.
    /// </summary>
    private static async Task<CreatePresignedPostResponse>
 CreatePresignedPostAsync()
    {
        _objectKey = "example-upload.txt";
        var expiration = DateTime.UtcNow.AddMinutes(10); // Short expiration for
 the demo

        Console.WriteLine($"Creating presigned POST URL for {_bucketName}/
{_objectKey}");
        Console.WriteLine($"Expiration: {expiration} UTC");

        var s3Client = _s3Wrapper.GetS3Client();

        var response = await _s3Wrapper.CreatePresignedPostAsync(
            s3Client, _bucketName!, _objectKey, expiration);

        Console.WriteLine("Successfully created presigned POST URL");
        return response;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Upload a file using the presigned POST URL.
    /// </summary>
    private static async Task UploadFileAsync(CreatePresignedPostResponse
 response)
    {

        // Create a temporary test file to upload
        string testFilePath = Path.GetTempFileName();
        string testContent = "This is a test file for the S3 presigned POST
 scenario.";

        await File.WriteAllTextAsync(testFilePath, testContent);
        Console.WriteLine($"Created test file at: {testFilePath}");

        // Upload the file using the presigned POST URL
        Console.WriteLine("\nUploading file using the presigned POST URL...");
        var uploadResult = await UploadFileWithPresignedPostAsync(response,
 testFilePath);
```

```
        // Display the upload result
        if (uploadResult.Success)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Upload successful! Status code:
{uploadResult.StatusCode}");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Upload failed with status code:
{uploadResult.StatusCode}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Error: {uploadResult.Response}");
            throw new Exception("File upload failed");
        }

        // Clean up the temporary file
        File.Delete(testFilePath);
        Console.WriteLine("Temporary file deleted");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Helper method to upload a file using a presigned POST URL.
    /// </summary>
    private static async Task<(bool Success, HttpStatusCode StatusCode, string
Response)> UploadFileWithPresignedPostAsync(
        CreatePresignedPostResponse response,
        string filePath)
    {
        try
        {
            _logger.LogInformation("Uploading file {filePath} using presigned
POST URL", filePath);

            using var httpClient = _httpClientFactory.CreateClient();
            using var formContent = new MultipartFormDataContent();

            // Add all the fields from the presigned POST response
            foreach (var field in response.Fields)
            {
                formContent.Add(new StringContent(field.Value), field.Key);
            }

            // Add the file content
            var fileStream = File.OpenRead(filePath);
```

```
            var fileName = Path.GetFileName(filePath);
            var fileContent = new StreamContent(fileStream);
            fileContent.Headers.ContentType = new MediaTypeHeaderValue("text/
plain");
            formContent.Add(fileContent, "file", fileName);

            // Send the POST request
            var httpResponse = await httpClient.PostAsync(response.Url,
 formContent);
            var responseContent = await httpResponse.Content.ReadAsStringAsync();

            // Log and return the result
            _logger.LogInformation("Upload completed with status code
 {statusCode}", httpResponse.StatusCode);

            return (httpResponse.IsSuccessStatusCode, httpResponse.StatusCode,
 responseContent);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, "Error uploading file");
            return (false, HttpStatusCode.InternalServerError, ex.Message);
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Verify that the uploaded file exists in the S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    private static async Task VerifyFileExistsAsync()
    {
        _uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Step 5: Verify uploaded file exists");

        Console.WriteLine($"Checking if file exists at {_bucketName}/
{_objectKey}...");

        try
        {
            var metadata = await _s3Wrapper.GetObjectMetadataAsync(_bucketName!,
 _objectKey!);

            Console.WriteLine($"File verification successful! File exists in the
 bucket.");
            Console.WriteLine($"File size: {metadata.ContentLength} bytes");
            Console.WriteLine($"File type: {metadata.Headers.ContentType}");
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"Last modified: {metadata.LastModified}");
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex) when (ex.StatusCode ==
System.Net.HttpStatusCode.NotFound)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Error: File was not found in the bucket.");
            throw;
        }
    }

    private static void DisplayPresignedPostFields(CreatePresignedPostResponse
response)
    {
        Console.WriteLine($"Presigned POST URL: {response.Url}");
        Console.WriteLine("Form fields to include:");

        foreach (var field in response.Fields)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"  {field.Key}: {field.Value}");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Clean up resources created by the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    private static async Task CleanupAsync()
    {
        if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(_bucketName))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Deleting bucket {_bucketName} and its
contents...");
            bool result = await _s3Wrapper.DeleteBucketAsync(_bucketName);

            if (result)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Bucket deleted successfully");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Failed to delete bucket - it may have been
already deleted");
            }
        }
    }
```

```
}
```

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

미리 서명된 URL을 생성하여 객체를 다운로드합니다.

```
//! Routine which demonstrates creating a pre-signed URL to download an object
 from an
//! Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket.
/*!
  \param bucketName: Name of the bucket.
  \param key: Name of an object key.
  \param expirationSeconds: Expiration in seconds for pre-signed URL.
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return Aws::String: A pre-signed URL.
*/
Aws::String AwsDoc::S3::generatePreSignedGetObjectUrl(const Aws::String
 &bucketName,
                                                       const Aws::String &key,
                                                       uint64_t expirationSeconds,
                                                       const
 Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);
    return client.GeneratePresignedUrl(bucketName, key,
 Aws::Http::HttpMethod::HTTP_GET,
                                        expirationSeconds);
}
```

libcurl을 사용하여 다운로드합니다.

```
static size_t myCurlWriteBack(char *buffer, size_t size, size_t nitems, void
 *userdata) {
    Aws::StringStream *str = (Aws::StringStream *) userdata;

    if (nitems > 0) {
        str->write(buffer, size * nitems);
    }
    return size * nitems;
}

//! Utility routine to test getObject with a pre-signed URL.
/*!
  \param presignedURL: A pre-signed URL to get an object from a bucket.
  \param resultString: A string to hold the result.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::S3::getObjectWithPresignedObjectUrl(const Aws::String &presignedURL,
                                                 Aws::String &resultString) {
    CURL *curl = curl_easy_init();
    CURLcode result;

    std::stringstream outWriteString;

    result = curl_easy_setopt(curl, CURLOPT_WRITEDATA, &outWriteString);

    if (result != CURLE_OK) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to set CURLOPT_WRITEDATA " << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    result = curl_easy_setopt(curl, CURLOPT_WRITEFUNCTION, myCurlWriteBack);

    if (result != CURLE_OK) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to set CURLOPT_WRITEFUNCTION" << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    result = curl_easy_setopt(curl, CURLOPT_URL, presignedURL.c_str());

    if (result != CURLE_OK) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to set CURLOPT_URL" << std::endl;
        return false;
    }
```

```
    result = curl_easy_perform(curl);

    if (result != CURLE_OK) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to perform CURL request" << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    resultString = outWriteString.str();

    if (resultString.find("<?xml") == 0) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to get object, response:\n" << resultString <<
 std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    return true;
}
```

미리 서명된 URL을 생성하여 객체를 업로드합니다.

```
//! Routine which demonstrates creating a pre-signed URL to upload an object to
 an
//! Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket.
/*!
  \param bucketName: Name of the bucket.
  \param key: Name of an object key.
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return Aws::String: A pre-signed URL.
*/
Aws::String AwsDoc::S3::generatePreSignedPutObjectUrl(const Aws::String
 &bucketName,
                                                       const Aws::String &key,
                                                       uint64_t expirationSeconds,
                                                       const
 Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);
    return client.GeneratePresignedUrl(bucketName, key,
 Aws::Http::HttpMethod::HTTP_PUT,
                                        expirationSeconds);
}
```

libcurl을 사용하여 업로드합니다.

```
static size_t myCurlReadBack(char *buffer, size_t size, size_t nitems, void
 *userdata) {
    Aws::StringStream *str = (Aws::StringStream *) userdata;

    str->read(buffer, size * nitems);

    return str->gcount();
}

static size_t myCurlWriteBack(char *buffer, size_t size, size_t nitems, void
 *userdata) {
    Aws::StringStream *str = (Aws::StringStream *) userdata;

    if (nitems > 0) {
        str->write(buffer, size * nitems);
    }
    return size * nitems;
}

//! Utility routine to test putObject with a pre-signed URL.
/*!
  \param presignedURL: A pre-signed URL to put an object in a bucket.
  \param data: Body of the putObject request.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::S3::PutStringWithPresignedObjectURL(const Aws::String &presignedURL,
                                                 const Aws::String &data) {
    CURL *curl = curl_easy_init();
    CURLcode result;

    Aws::StringStream readStringStream;
    readStringStream << data;
    result = curl_easy_setopt(curl, CURLOPT_READFUNCTION, myCurlReadBack);

    if (result != CURLE_OK) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to set CURLOPT_READFUNCTION" << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    result = curl_easy_setopt(curl, CURLOPT_READDATA, &readStringStream);
    if (result != CURLE_OK) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to set CURLOPT_READDATA" << std::endl;
```

```
        return false;
    }

    result = curl_easy_setopt(curl, CURLOPT_INFILESIZE_LARGE,
                              (curl_off_t) data.size());

    if (result != CURLE_OK) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to set CURLOPT_INFILESIZE_LARGE" << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    result = curl_easy_setopt(curl, CURLOPT_WRITEFUNCTION, myCurlWriteBack);

    if (result != CURLE_OK) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to set CURLOPT_WRITEFUNCTION" << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    std::stringstream outWriteString;

    result = curl_easy_setopt(curl, CURLOPT_WRITEDATA, &outWriteString);

    if (result != CURLE_OK) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to set CURLOPT_WRITEDATA " << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    result = curl_easy_setopt(curl, CURLOPT_URL, presignedURL.c_str());

    if (result != CURLE_OK) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to set CURLOPT_URL" << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    result = curl_easy_setopt(curl, CURLOPT_UPLOAD, 1L);

    if (result != CURLE_OK) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to set CURLOPT_PUT" << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    result = curl_easy_perform(curl);

    if (result != CURLE_OK) {
```

```
        std::cerr << "Failed to perform CURL request" << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    std::string outString = outWriteString.str();
    if (outString.empty()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully put object." << std::endl;
        return true;
    } else {
        std::cout << "A server error was encountered, output:\n" << outString
                  << std::endl;
        return false;
    }
}
```

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

S3 미리 서명 작업을 래핑하는 함수를 만듭니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 v4 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws/signer/v4"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
)

// Presigner encapsulates the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) presign
 actions
// used in the examples.
```

```
// It contains PresignClient, a client that is used to presign requests to Amazon
 S3.
// Presigned requests contain temporary credentials and can be made from any HTTP
 client.
type Presigner struct {
 PresignClient *s3.PresignClient
}



// GetObject makes a presigned request that can be used to get an object from a
 bucket.
// The presigned request is valid for the specified number of seconds.
func (presigner Presigner) GetObject(
 ctx context.Context, bucketName string, objectKey string, lifetimeSecs int64)
 (*v4.PresignedHTTPRequest, error) {
 request, err := presigner.PresignClient.PresignGetObject(ctx,
 &s3.GetObjectInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
  Key:    aws.String(objectKey),
 }, func(opts *s3.PresignOptions) {
  opts.Expires = time.Duration(lifetimeSecs * int64(time.Second))
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get a presigned request to get %v:%v. Here's why: %v\n",
   bucketName, objectKey, err)
 }
 return request, err
}



// PutObject makes a presigned request that can be used to put an object in a
 bucket.
// The presigned request is valid for the specified number of seconds.
func (presigner Presigner) PutObject(
 ctx context.Context, bucketName string, objectKey string, lifetimeSecs int64)
 (*v4.PresignedHTTPRequest, error) {
 request, err := presigner.PresignClient.PresignPutObject(ctx,
 &s3.PutObjectInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
  Key:    aws.String(objectKey),
 }, func(opts *s3.PresignOptions) {
  opts.Expires = time.Duration(lifetimeSecs * int64(time.Second))
```

```
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get a presigned request to put %v:%v. Here's why: %v\n",
   bucketName, objectKey, err)
 }
 return request, err
}



// DeleteObject makes a presigned request that can be used to delete an object
 from a bucket.
func (presigner Presigner) DeleteObject(ctx context.Context, bucketName string,
 objectKey string) (*v4.PresignedHTTPRequest, error) {
 request, err := presigner.PresignClient.PresignDeleteObject(ctx,
 &s3.DeleteObjectInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
  Key:    aws.String(objectKey),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get a presigned request to delete object %v. Here's why:
 %v\n", objectKey, err)
 }
 return request, err
}



func (presigner Presigner) PresignPostObject(ctx context.Context, bucketName
 string, objectKey string, lifetimeSecs int64) (*s3.PresignedPostRequest, error)
 {
 request, err := presigner.PresignClient.PresignPostObject(ctx,
 &s3.PutObjectInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
  Key:    aws.String(objectKey),
 }, func(options *s3.PresignPostOptions) {
  options.Expires = time.Duration(lifetimeSecs) * time.Second
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get a presigned post request to put %v:%v. Here's why: %v
\n", bucketName, objectKey, err)
 }
 return request, nil
}
```

미리 서명된 URL을 생성하고 사용하여 S3 객체를 업로드, 다운로드, 삭제하는 대화형 예제를 실행합니다.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "io"
 "log"
 "mime/multipart"
 "net/http"
 "os"
 "strings"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/s3/actions"
)



// RunPresigningScenario is an interactive example that shows you how to get
 presigned
// HTTP requests that you can use to move data into and out of Amazon Simple
 Storage
// Service (Amazon S3). The presigned requests contain temporary credentials and
 can
// be used by an HTTP client.
//
// 1. Get a presigned request to put an object in a bucket.
// 2. Use the net/http package to use the presigned request to upload a local
 file to the bucket.
// 3. Get a presigned request to get an object from a bucket.
// 4. Use the net/http package to use the presigned request to download the
 object to a local file.
// 5. Get a presigned request to delete an object from a bucket.
// 6. Use the net/http package to use the presigned request to delete the object.
//
```

```
// This example creates an Amazon S3 presign client from the specified sdkConfig
 so that
// you can replace it with a mocked or stubbed config for unit testing.
//
// It uses a questioner from the `demotools` package to get input during the
 example.
// This package can be found in the ..\..\demotools folder of this repo.
//
// It uses an IHttpRequester interface to abstract HTTP requests so they can be
 mocked
// during testing.
func RunPresigningScenario(ctx context.Context, sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner
 demotools.IQuestioner, httpRequester IHttpRequester) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Println("Something went wrong with the demo.")
   _, isMock := questioner.(*demotools.MockQuestioner)
   if isMock || questioner.AskBool("Do you want to see the full error message (y/
n)?", "y") {
    log.Println(r)
   }
  }
 }()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Welcome to the Amazon S3 presigning demo.")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 s3Client := s3.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 bucketBasics := actions.BucketBasics{S3Client: s3Client}
 presignClient := s3.NewPresignClient(s3Client)
 presigner := actions.Presigner{PresignClient: presignClient}

 bucketName := questioner.Ask("We'll need a bucket. Enter a name for a bucket "+
  "you own or one you want to create:", demotools.NotEmpty{})
 bucketExists, err := bucketBasics.BucketExists(ctx, bucketName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 if !bucketExists {
  err = bucketBasics.CreateBucket(ctx, bucketName, sdkConfig.Region)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  } else {
```

```
  log.Println("Bucket created.")
 }
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

log.Printf("Let's presign a request to upload a file to your bucket.")
uploadFilename := questioner.Ask("Enter the path to a file you want to upload:",
 demotools.NotEmpty{})
uploadKey := questioner.Ask("What would you like to name the uploaded object?",
 demotools.NotEmpty{})
uploadFile, err := os.Open(uploadFilename)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
defer uploadFile.Close()
presignedPutRequest, err := presigner.PutObject(ctx, bucketName, uploadKey, 60)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
log.Printf("Got a presigned %v request to URL:\n\t%v\n",
presignedPutRequest.Method,
 presignedPutRequest.URL)
log.Println("Using net/http to send the request...")
info, err := uploadFile.Stat()
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
putResponse, err := httpRequester.Put(presignedPutRequest.URL, info.Size(),
uploadFile)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
log.Printf("%v object %v with presigned URL returned %v.",
presignedPutRequest.Method,
 uploadKey, putResponse.StatusCode)
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

log.Printf("Let's presign a request to download the object.")
questioner.Ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
presignedGetRequest, err := presigner.GetObject(ctx, bucketName, uploadKey, 60)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
```

```
log.Printf("Got a presigned %v request to URL:\n\t%v\n",
presignedGetRequest.Method,
 presignedGetRequest.URL)
log.Println("Using net/http to send the request...")
getResponse, err := httpRequester.Get(presignedGetRequest.URL)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
log.Printf("%v object %v with presigned URL returned %v.",
presignedGetRequest.Method,
 uploadKey, getResponse.StatusCode)
defer getResponse.Body.Close()
downloadBody, err := io.ReadAll(getResponse.Body)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
log.Printf("Downloaded %v bytes. Here are the first 100 of them:\n",
len(downloadBody))
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
log.Println(string(downloadBody[:100]))
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

log.Println("Now we'll create a new request to put the same object using a
presigned post request")
questioner.Ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
presignPostRequest, err := presigner.PresignPostObject(ctx, bucketName,
uploadKey, 60)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
log.Printf("Got a presigned post request to url %v with values %v\n",
presignPostRequest.URL, presignPostRequest.Values)
log.Println("Using net/http multipart to send the request...")
uploadFile, err = os.Open(uploadFilename)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
defer uploadFile.Close()
multiPartResponse, err := sendMultipartRequest(presignPostRequest.URL,
presignPostRequest.Values, uploadFile, uploadKey, httpRequester)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
```

```
 log.Printf("Presign post object %v with presigned URL returned %v.", uploadKey,
 multiPartResponse.StatusCode)

 log.Println("Let's presign a request to delete the object.")
 questioner.Ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
 presignedDelRequest, err := presigner.DeleteObject(ctx, bucketName, uploadKey)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Got a presigned %v request to URL:\n\t%v\n",
 presignedDelRequest.Method,
  presignedDelRequest.URL)
 log.Println("Using net/http to send the request...")
 delResponse, err := httpRequester.Delete(presignedDelRequest.URL)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("%v object %v with presigned URL returned %v.\n",
 presignedDelRequest.Method,
  uploadKey, delResponse.StatusCode)
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

예제가 HTTP 요청을 만드는 데 사용되는 HTTP 요청 래퍼를 정의합니다.

```
// IHttpRequester abstracts HTTP requests into an interface so it can be mocked
 during
// unit testing.
type IHttpRequester interface {
 Get(url string) (resp *http.Response, err error)
 Post(url, contentType string, body io.Reader) (resp *http.Response, err error)
 Put(url string, contentLength int64, body io.Reader) (resp *http.Response, err
 error)
 Delete(url string) (resp *http.Response, err error)
}
```

```
// HttpRequester uses the net/http package to make HTTP requests during the
 scenario.
type HttpRequester struct{}

func (httpReq HttpRequester) Get(url string) (resp *http.Response, err error) {
 return http.Get(url)
}
func (httpReq HttpRequester) Post(url, contentType string, body io.Reader) (resp
 *http.Response, err error) {
 postRequest, err := http.NewRequest("POST", url, body)
 if err != nil {
  return nil, err
 }
 postRequest.Header.Set("Content-Type", contentType)
 return http.DefaultClient.Do(postRequest)
}

func (httpReq HttpRequester) Put(url string, contentLength int64, body io.Reader)
 (resp *http.Response, err error) {
 putRequest, err := http.NewRequest("PUT", url, body)
 if err != nil {
  return nil, err
 }
 putRequest.ContentLength = contentLength
 return http.DefaultClient.Do(putRequest)
}
func (httpReq HttpRequester) Delete(url string) (resp *http.Response, err error)
 {
 delRequest, err := http.NewRequest("DELETE", url, nil)
 if err != nil {
  return nil, err
 }
 return http.DefaultClient.Do(delRequest)
}
```

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

다음은 미리 서명된 URLs을 생성하고 HTTP 클라이언트 라이브러리와 함께 URLs 사용하는 방법의 세 가지 예를 보여줍니다.

- 3개의 HTTP 클라이언트 라이브러리와 함께 URL을 사용하는 HTTP GET 요청
- 3개의 HTTP 클라이언트 라이브러리와 함께 URL을 사용하는 헤더에 메타데이터가 있는 HTTP PUT 요청
- 하나의 HTTP 클라이언트 라이브러리와 함께 URL을 사용하는 쿼리 파라미터가 있는 HTTP PUT 요청

객체에 대해 미리 서명된 URL을 생성한 다음 다운로드(GET 요청)합니다.

가져옵니다.

```
import com.example.s3.util.PresignUrlUtils;
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.HttpExecuteRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.HttpExecuteResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.SdkHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.SdkHttpMethod;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.SdkHttpRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.presigner.S3Presigner;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.presigner.model.GetObjectPresignRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.presigner.model.PresignedGetObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.utils.IoUtils;

import java.io.ByteArrayOutputStream;
```

```
import java.io.File;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.net.HttpURLConnection;
import java.net.URISyntaxException;
import java.net.URL;
import java.net.http.HttpClient;
import java.net.http.HttpRequest;
import java.net.http.HttpResponse;
import java.nio.file.Paths;
import java.time.Duration;
import java.util.UUID;
```

URL을 생성합니다.

```
    /* Create a pre-signed URL to download an object in a subsequent GET request.
 */
    public String createPresignedGetUrl(String bucketName, String keyName) {
        try (S3Presigner presigner = S3Presigner.create()) {

            GetObjectRequest objectRequest = GetObjectRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(keyName)
                    .build();

            GetObjectPresignRequest presignRequest =
 GetObjectPresignRequest.builder()
                    .signatureDuration(Duration.ofMinutes(10))  // The URL will
 expire in 10 minutes.
                    .getObjectRequest(objectRequest)
                    .build();

            PresignedGetObjectRequest presignedRequest =
 presigner.presignGetObject(presignRequest);
            logger.info("Presigned URL: [{}]",
 presignedRequest.url().toString());
            logger.info("HTTP method: [{}]",
 presignedRequest.httpRequest().method());

            return presignedRequest.url().toExternalForm();
        }
    }
```

다음 세 가지 방법 중 하나를 사용하여 객체를 다운로드합니다.

JDK `HttpURLConnection`(v1.1 이후) 클래스를 사용하여 다운로드합니다.

```
    /* Use the JDK HttpURLConnection (since v1.1) class to do the download. */
    public byte[] useHttpUrlConnectionToGet(String presignedUrlString) {
        ByteArrayOutputStream byteArrayOutputStream = new
ByteArrayOutputStream(); // Capture the response body to a byte array.

        try {
            URL presignedUrl = new URL(presignedUrlString);
            HttpURLConnection connection = (HttpURLConnection)
presignedUrl.openConnection();
            connection.setRequestMethod("GET");
            // Download the result of executing the request.
            try (InputStream content = connection.getInputStream()) {
                IoUtils.copy(content, byteArrayOutputStream);
            }
            logger.info("HTTP response code is " + connection.getResponseCode());

        } catch (S3Exception | IOException e) {
            logger.error(e.getMessage(), e);
        }
        return byteArrayOutputStream.toByteArray();
    }
```

JDK `HttpClient`(v11 이후) 클래스를 사용하여 다운로드합니다.

```
    /* Use the JDK HttpClient (since v11) class to do the download. */
    public byte[] useHttpClientToGet(String presignedUrlString) {
        ByteArrayOutputStream byteArrayOutputStream = new
ByteArrayOutputStream(); // Capture the response body to a byte array.

        HttpRequest.Builder requestBuilder = HttpRequest.newBuilder();
        HttpClient httpClient = HttpClient.newHttpClient();
        try {
            URL presignedUrl = new URL(presignedUrlString);
            HttpResponse<InputStream> response = httpClient.send(requestBuilder
                            .uri(presignedUrl.toURI())
                            .GET()
```

```
                            .build(),
                    HttpResponse.BodyHandlers.ofInputStream());

            IoUtils.copy(response.body(), byteArrayOutputStream);

            logger.info("HTTP response code is " + response.statusCode());

        } catch (URISyntaxException | InterruptedException | IOException e) {
            logger.error(e.getMessage(), e);
        }
        return byteArrayOutputStream.toByteArray();
    }
```

AWS SDK for Java `SdkHttpClient` 클래스를 사용하여 다운로드를 수행합니다.

```
    /* Use the AWS SDK for Java SdkHttpClient class to do the download. */
    public byte[] useSdkHttpClientToGet(String presignedUrlString) {

        ByteArrayOutputStream byteArrayOutputStream = new
ByteArrayOutputStream(); // Capture the response body to a byte array.
        try {
            URL presignedUrl = new URL(presignedUrlString);
            SdkHttpRequest request = SdkHttpRequest.builder()
                    .method(SdkHttpMethod.GET)
                    .uri(presignedUrl.toURI())
                    .build();

            HttpExecuteRequest executeRequest = HttpExecuteRequest.builder()
                    .request(request)
                    .build();

            try (SdkHttpClient sdkHttpClient = ApacheHttpClient.create()) {
                HttpExecuteResponse response =
sdkHttpClient.prepareRequest(executeRequest).call();
                response.responseBody().ifPresentOrElse(
                        abortableInputStream -> {
                            try {
                                IoUtils.copy(abortableInputStream,
byteArrayOutputStream);
                            } catch (IOException e) {
                                throw new RuntimeException(e);
                            }
```

```
                        },
                        () -> logger.error("No response body."));

                logger.info("HTTP Response code is {}",
 response.httpResponse().statusCode());
            }
        } catch (URISyntaxException | IOException e) {
            logger.error(e.getMessage(), e);
        }
        return byteArrayOutputStream.toByteArray();
    }
```

업로드를 위해 헤더에 메타데이터가 포함된 미리 서명된 URL을 생성한 다음 파일을 업로드합니다(PUT 요청).

가져옵니다.

```
import com.example.s3.util.PresignUrlUtils;
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.internal.sync.FileContentStreamProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.HttpExecuteRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.HttpExecuteResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.SdkHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.SdkHttpMethod;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.SdkHttpRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.presigner.S3Presigner;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.presigner.model.PresignedPutObjectRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.presigner.model.PutObjectPresignRequest;

import java.io.File;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.OutputStream;
import java.io.RandomAccessFile;
import java.net.HttpURLConnection;
import java.net.URISyntaxException;
import java.net.URL;
```

```
import java.net.http.HttpClient;
import java.net.http.HttpRequest;
import java.net.http.HttpResponse;
import java.nio.ByteBuffer;
import java.nio.channels.FileChannel;
import java.nio.file.Path;
import java.nio.file.Paths;
import java.time.Duration;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.UUID;
```

URL을 생성합니다.

```
   /* Create a presigned URL to use in a subsequent PUT request */
   public String createPresignedUrl(String bucketName, String keyName,
Map<String, String> metadata) {
       try (S3Presigner presigner = S3Presigner.create()) {

           PutObjectRequest objectRequest = PutObjectRequest.builder()
                   .bucket(bucketName)
                   .key(keyName)
                   .metadata(metadata)
                   .build();

           PutObjectPresignRequest presignRequest =
PutObjectPresignRequest.builder()
                   .signatureDuration(Duration.ofMinutes(10))  // The URL
expires in 10 minutes.
                   .putObjectRequest(objectRequest)
                   .build();


           PresignedPutObjectRequest presignedRequest =
presigner.presignPutObject(presignRequest);
           String myURL = presignedRequest.url().toString();
           logger.info("Presigned URL to upload a file to: [{}]", myURL);
           logger.info("HTTP method: [{}]",
presignedRequest.httpRequest().method());

           return presignedRequest.url().toExternalForm();
       }
   }
```

다음 세 가지 방법 중 하나를 사용하여 파일 객체를 업로드합니다.

JDK `HttpURLConnection`(v1.1 이후) 클래스를 사용하여 업로드합니다.

```
    /* Use the JDK HttpURLConnection (since v1.1) class to do the upload. */
    public void useHttpUrlConnectionToPut(String presignedUrlString, File
 fileToPut, Map<String, String> metadata) {
        logger.info("Begin [{}] upload", fileToPut.toString());
        try {
            URL presignedUrl = new URL(presignedUrlString);
            HttpURLConnection connection = (HttpURLConnection)
 presignedUrl.openConnection();
            connection.setDoOutput(true);
            metadata.forEach((k, v) -> connection.setRequestProperty("x-amz-
meta-" + k, v));
            connection.setRequestMethod("PUT");
            OutputStream out = connection.getOutputStream();

            try (RandomAccessFile file = new RandomAccessFile(fileToPut, "r");
                 FileChannel inChannel = file.getChannel()) {
                ByteBuffer buffer = ByteBuffer.allocate(8192); //Buffer size is
 8k

                while (inChannel.read(buffer) > 0) {
                    buffer.flip();
                    for (int i = 0; i < buffer.limit(); i++) {
                        out.write(buffer.get());
                    }
                    buffer.clear();
                }
            } catch (IOException e) {
                logger.error(e.getMessage(), e);
            }

            out.close();
            connection.getResponseCode();
            logger.info("HTTP response code is " + connection.getResponseCode());

        } catch (S3Exception | IOException e) {
            logger.error(e.getMessage(), e);
        }
    }
```

JDK `HttpClient`(v11 이후) 클래스를 사용하여 업로드합니다.

```
   /* Use the JDK HttpClient (since v11) class to do the upload. */
   public void useHttpClientToPut(String presignedUrlString, File fileToPut,
Map<String, String> metadata) {
       logger.info("Begin [{}] upload", fileToPut.toString());

       HttpRequest.Builder requestBuilder = HttpRequest.newBuilder();
       metadata.forEach((k, v) -> requestBuilder.header("x-amz-meta-" + k, v));

       HttpClient httpClient = HttpClient.newHttpClient();
       try {
           final HttpResponse<Void> response = httpClient.send(requestBuilder
                           .uri(new URL(presignedUrlString).toURI())

.PUT(HttpRequest.BodyPublishers.ofFile(Path.of(fileToPut.toURI())))
                           .build(),
                   HttpResponse.BodyHandlers.discarding());

           logger.info("HTTP response code is " + response.statusCode());

       } catch (URISyntaxException | InterruptedException | IOException e) {
           logger.error(e.getMessage(), e);
       }
   }
```

AWS for Java V2 `SdkHttpClient` 클래스를 사용하여 업로드를 수행합니다.

```
   /* Use the AWS SDK for Java V2 SdkHttpClient class to do the upload. */
   public void useSdkHttpClientToPut(String presignedUrlString, File fileToPut,
Map<String, String> metadata) {
       logger.info("Begin [{}] upload", fileToPut.toString());

       try {
           URL presignedUrl = new URL(presignedUrlString);

           SdkHttpRequest.Builder requestBuilder = SdkHttpRequest.builder()
                   .method(SdkHttpMethod.PUT)
                   .uri(presignedUrl.toURI());
           // Add headers
```

```
            metadata.forEach((k, v) -> requestBuilder.putHeader("x-amz-meta-" +
 k, v));
            // Finish building the request.
            SdkHttpRequest request = requestBuilder.build();

            HttpExecuteRequest executeRequest = HttpExecuteRequest.builder()
                    .request(request)
                    .contentStreamProvider(new
 FileContentStreamProvider(fileToPut.toPath()))
                    .build();

            try (SdkHttpClient sdkHttpClient = ApacheHttpClient.create()) {
                HttpExecuteResponse response =
 sdkHttpClient.prepareRequest(executeRequest).call();
                logger.info("Response code: {}",
 response.httpResponse().statusCode());
            }
        } catch (URISyntaxException | IOException e) {
            logger.error(e.getMessage(), e);
        }
    }
```

업로드에 대한 쿼리 파라미터를 사용하여 미리 서명된 URL을 생성한 다음 파일(PUT 요청)을 업로드합니다.

가져옵니다.

```
import com.example.s3.util.PresignUrlUtils;
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import software.amazon.awssdk.awscore.AwsRequestOverrideConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.internal.sync.FileContentStreamProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.HttpExecuteRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.HttpExecuteResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.SdkHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.SdkHttpMethod;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.SdkHttpRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.presigner.S3Presigner;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.presigner.model.PresignedPutObjectRequest;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.presigner.model.PutObjectPresignRequest;

import java.io.File;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.net.URISyntaxException;
import java.net.URL;
import java.nio.file.Paths;
import java.time.Duration;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.UUID;
```

URL을 생성합니다.

```
    /**
     *  Creates a presigned URL to use in a subsequent HTTP PUT request. The code
 adds query parameters
     *  to the request instead of using headers. By using query parameters, you
 do not need to add the
     *  the parameters as headers when the PUT request is eventually sent.
     *
     * @param bucketName Bucket name where the object will be uploaded.
     * @param keyName Key name of the object that will be uploaded.
     * @param queryParams Query string parameters to be added to the presigned
 URL.
     * @return
     */
    public String createPresignedUrl(String bucketName, String keyName,
 Map<String, String> queryParams) {
        try (S3Presigner presigner = S3Presigner.create()) {
            // Create an override configuration to store the query parameters.
            AwsRequestOverrideConfiguration.Builder overrideConfigurationBuilder
 = AwsRequestOverrideConfiguration.builder();


 queryParams.forEach(overrideConfigurationBuilder::putRawQueryParameter);

            PutObjectRequest objectRequest = PutObjectRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(keyName)
```

```
.overrideConfiguration(overrideConfigurationBuilder.build()) // Add the override
configuration.
                    .build();

            PutObjectPresignRequest presignRequest =
PutObjectPresignRequest.builder()
                    .signatureDuration(Duration.ofMinutes(10))  // The URL
expires in 10 minutes.
                    .putObjectRequest(objectRequest)
                    .build();


            PresignedPutObjectRequest presignedRequest =
presigner.presignPutObject(presignRequest);
            String myURL = presignedRequest.url().toString();
            logger.info("Presigned URL to upload a file to: [{}]", myURL);
            logger.info("HTTP method: [{}]",
presignedRequest.httpRequest().method());

            return presignedRequest.url().toExternalForm();
        }
    }
```

AWS for Java V2 `SdkHttpClient` 클래스를 사용하여 업로드를 수행합니다.

```
    /**
     * Use the AWS SDK for Java V2 SdkHttpClient class to execute the PUT
request. Since the
     * URL contains the query parameters, no headers are needed for metadata, SSE
settings, or ACL settings.
     *
     * @param presignedUrlString The URL for the PUT request.
     * @param fileToPut File to uplaod
     */
    public void useSdkHttpClientToPut(String presignedUrlString, File fileToPut)
{
        logger.info("Begin [{}] upload", fileToPut.toString());

        try {
            URL presignedUrl = new URL(presignedUrlString);
```

```
            SdkHttpRequest.Builder requestBuilder = SdkHttpRequest.builder()
                    .method(SdkHttpMethod.PUT)
                    .uri(presignedUrl.toURI());

            SdkHttpRequest request = requestBuilder.build();

            HttpExecuteRequest executeRequest = HttpExecuteRequest.builder()
                    .request(request)
                    .contentStreamProvider(new
FileContentStreamProvider(fileToPut.toPath()))
                    .build();

            try (SdkHttpClient sdkHttpClient = ApacheHttpClient.create()) {
                HttpExecuteResponse response =
sdkHttpClient.prepareRequest(executeRequest).call();
                logger.info("Response code: {}",
response.httpResponse().statusCode());
            }
        } catch (URISyntaxException | IOException e) {
            logger.error(e.getMessage(), e);
        }
    }
```

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

미리 서명된 URL을 생성하여 버킷에 객체를 업로드합니다.

```
import https from "node:https";

import { XMLParser } from "fast-xml-parser";
import { PutObjectCommand, S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
import { fromIni } from "@aws-sdk/credential-providers";
import { HttpRequest } from "@smithy/protocol-http";
```

```
import {
  getSignedUrl,
  S3RequestPresigner,
} from "@aws-sdk/s3-request-presigner";
import { parseUrl } from "@smithy/url-parser";
import { formatUrl } from "@aws-sdk/util-format-url";
import { Hash } from "@smithy/hash-node";

const createPresignedUrlWithoutClient = async ({ region, bucket, key }) => {
  const url = parseUrl(`https://${bucket}.s3.${region}.amazonaws.com/${key}`);
  const presigner = new S3RequestPresigner({
    credentials: fromIni(),
    region,
    sha256: Hash.bind(null, "sha256"),
  });

  const signedUrlObject = await presigner.presign(
    new HttpRequest({ ...url, method: "PUT" }),
  );
  return formatUrl(signedUrlObject);
};

const createPresignedUrlWithClient = ({ region, bucket, key }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({ region });
  const command = new PutObjectCommand({ Bucket: bucket, Key: key });
  return getSignedUrl(client, command, { expiresIn: 3600 });
};

/**
 * Make a PUT request to the provided URL.
 *
 * @param {string} url
 * @param {string} data
 */
const put = (url, data) => {
  return new Promise((resolve, reject) => {
    const req = https.request(
      url,
      { method: "PUT", headers: { "Content-Length": new Blob([data]).size } },
      (res) => {
        let responseBody = "";
        res.on("data", (chunk) => {
          responseBody += chunk;
        });
```

```
        res.on("end", () => {
          const parser = new XMLParser();
          if (res.statusCode >= 200 && res.statusCode <= 299) {
            resolve(parser.parse(responseBody, true));
          } else {
            reject(parser.parse(responseBody, true));
          }
        });
      },
    );
    req.on("error", (err) => {
      reject(err);
    });
    req.write(data);
    req.end();
  });
};

/**
 * Create two presigned urls for uploading an object to an S3 bucket.
 * The first presigned URL is created with credentials from the shared INI file
 * in the current environment. The second presigned URL is created using an
 * existing S3Client instance that has already been provided with credentials.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string, key: string, region: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName, key, region }) => {
  try {
    const noClientUrl = await createPresignedUrlWithoutClient({
      bucket: bucketName,
      key,
      region,
    });

    const clientUrl = await createPresignedUrlWithClient({
      bucket: bucketName,
      region,
      key,
    });

    // After you get the presigned URL, you can provide your own file
    // data. Refer to put() above.
    console.log("Calling PUT using presigned URL without client");
    await put(noClientUrl, "Hello World");
```

```
    console.log("Calling PUT using presigned URL with client");
    await put(clientUrl, "Hello World");

    console.log("\nDone. Check your S3 console.");
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "CredentialsProviderError") {
      console.error(
        `There was an error getting your credentials. Are your local credentials
 configured?\n${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

미리 서명된 URL을 생성하여 버킷에서 객체를 다운로드합니다.

```
import { GetObjectCommand, S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
import { fromIni } from "@aws-sdk/credential-providers";
import { HttpRequest } from "@smithy/protocol-http";
import {
  getSignedUrl,
  S3RequestPresigner,
} from "@aws-sdk/s3-request-presigner";
import { parseUrl } from "@smithy/url-parser";
import { formatUrl } from "@aws-sdk/util-format-url";
import { Hash } from "@smithy/hash-node";

const createPresignedUrlWithoutClient = async ({ region, bucket, key }) => {
  const url = parseUrl(`https://${bucket}.s3.${region}.amazonaws.com/${key}`);
  const presigner = new S3RequestPresigner({
    credentials: fromIni(),
    region,
    sha256: Hash.bind(null, "sha256"),
  });

  const signedUrlObject = await presigner.presign(new HttpRequest(url));
  return formatUrl(signedUrlObject);
};

const createPresignedUrlWithClient = ({ region, bucket, key }) => {
```

```
  const client = new S3Client({ region });
  const command = new GetObjectCommand({ Bucket: bucket, Key: key });
  return getSignedUrl(client, command, { expiresIn: 3600 });
};

/**
 * Create two presigned urls for downloading an object from an S3 bucket.
 * The first presigned URL is created with credentials from the shared INI file
 * in the current environment. The second presigned URL is created using an
 * existing S3Client instance that has already been provided with credentials.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string, key: string, region: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName, key, region }) => {
  try {
    const noClientUrl = await createPresignedUrlWithoutClient({
      bucket: bucketName,
      region,
      key,
    });

    const clientUrl = await createPresignedUrlWithClient({
      bucket: bucketName,
      region,
      key,
    });

    console.log("Presigned URL without client");
    console.log(noClientUrl);
    console.log("\n");

    console.log("Presigned URL with client");
    console.log(clientUrl);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "CredentialsProviderError") {
      console.error(
        `There was an error getting your credentials. Are your local credentials
 configured?\n${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

`GetObject` 미리 서명된 GetObject 요청을 만들고 URL을 사용하여 객체를 다운로드합니다.

```
suspend fun getObjectPresigned(
    s3: S3Client,
    bucketName: String,
    keyName: String,
): String {
    // Create a GetObjectRequest.
    val unsignedRequest =
        GetObjectRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
            key = keyName
        }

    // Presign the GetObject request.
    val presignedRequest = s3.presignGetObject(unsignedRequest, 24.hours)

    // Use the URL from the presigned HttpRequest in a subsequent HTTP GET
 request to retrieve the object.
    val objectContents = URL(presignedRequest.url.toString()).readText()

    return objectContents
}
```

고급 옵션을 사용하여 `GetObject` 미리 서명된 요청을 생성합니다.

```
suspend fun getObjectPresignedMoreOptions(
    s3: S3Client,
    bucketName: String,
    keyName: String,
): HttpRequest {
    // Create a GetObjectRequest.
    val unsignedRequest =
        GetObjectRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
            key = keyName
        }

    // Presign the GetObject request.
    val presignedRequest =
        s3.presignGetObject(unsignedRequest, signer = CrtAwsSigner) {
            signingDate = Instant.now() + 12.hours // Presigned request can be
 used 12 hours from now.
            algorithm = AwsSigningAlgorithm.SIGV4_ASYMMETRIC
            signatureType = AwsSignatureType.HTTP_REQUEST_VIA_QUERY_PARAMS
            expiresAfter = 8.hours // Presigned request expires 8 hours later.
        }
    return presignedRequest
}
```

`PutObject` 미리 서명된 요청을 만들고 이를 사용하여 객체를 업로드합니다.

```
suspend fun putObjectPresigned(
    s3: S3Client,
    bucketName: String,
    keyName: String,
    content: String,
) {
    // Create a PutObjectRequest.
    val unsignedRequest =
        PutObjectRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
            key = keyName
        }

    // Presign the request.
    val presignedRequest = s3.presignPutObject(unsignedRequest, 24.hours)
```

```
    // Use the URL and any headers from the presigned HttpRequest in a subsequent
 HTTP PUT request to retrieve the object.
    // Create a PUT request using the OKHttpClient API.
    val putRequest =
        Request
            .Builder()
            .url(presignedRequest.url.toString())
            .apply {
                presignedRequest.headers.forEach { key, values ->
                    header(key, values.joinToString(", "))
                }
            }.put(content.toRequestBody())
            .build()

    val response = OkHttpClient().newCall(putRequest).execute()
    assert(response.isSuccessful)
}
```

- 자세한 내용은 AWS SDK for Kotlin 개발자 안내서를 참조하십시오.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
namespace S3;
use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use AwsUtilities\PrintableLineBreak;
use AwsUtilities\TestableReadline;
use DateTime;

require 'vendor/autoload.php';

class PresignedURL
{
    use PrintableLineBreak;
```

```
    use TestableReadline;

    public function run()
    {
        $s3Service = new S3Service();

        $expiration = new DateTime("+20 minutes");
        $linebreak = $this->getLineBreak();

        echo $linebreak;
        echo ("Welcome to the Amazon S3 presigned URL demo.\n");
        echo $linebreak;

        $bucket = $this->testable_readline("First, please enter the name of the
 S3 bucket to use: ");
        $key = $this->testable_readline("Next, provide the key of an object in
 the given bucket: ");
        echo $linebreak;
        $command = $s3Service->getClient()->getCommand('GetObject', [
            'Bucket' => $bucket,
            'Key' => $key,
        ]);
        try {
            $preSignedUrl = $s3Service->preSignedUrl($command, $expiration);
            echo "Your preSignedUrl is \n$preSignedUrl\nand will be good for the
 next 20 minutes.\n";
            echo $linebreak;
            echo "Thanks for trying the Amazon S3 presigned URL demo.\n";
        } catch (AwsException $exception) {
            echo $linebreak;
            echo "Something went wrong: $exception";
            die();
        }
    }
}

$runner = new PresignedURL();
$runner->run();



namespace S3;

use Aws\CommandInterface;
```

```
use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use Aws\Result;
use Aws\S3\Exception\S3Exception;
use Aws\S3\S3Client;
use AwsUtilities\AWSServiceClass;
use DateTimeInterface;

class S3Service extends AWSServiceClass
{
    protected S3Client $client;
    protected bool $verbose;

    public function __construct(S3Client $client = null, $verbose = false)
    {
        if ($client) {
            $this->client = $client;
        } else {
            $this->client = new S3Client([
                'version' => 'latest',
                'region' => 'us-west-2',
            ]);
        }
        $this->verbose = $verbose;
    }

    public function setVerbose($verbose)
    {
        $this->verbose = $verbose;
    }

    public function isVerbose(): bool
    {
        return $this->verbose;
    }

    public function getClient(): S3Client
    {
        return $this->client;
    }

    public function setClient(S3Client $client)
    {
        $this->client = $client;
    }
```

```
    public function emptyAndDeleteBucket($bucketName, array $args = [])
    {
        try {
            $objects = $this->listAllObjects($bucketName, $args);
            $this->deleteObjects($bucketName, $objects, $args);
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Deleted all objects and folders from $bucketName.\n";
            }
            $this->deleteBucket($bucketName, $args);
        } catch (AwsException $exception) {
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Failed to delete $bucketName with error: {$exception-
>getMessage()}\n";
                echo "\nPlease fix error with bucket deletion before continuing.
\n";
            }
            throw $exception;
        }
    }



    public function createBucket(string $bucketName, array $args = [])
    {
        $parameters = array_merge(['Bucket' => $bucketName], $args);
        try {
            $this->client->createBucket($parameters);
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Created the bucket named: $bucketName.\n";
            }
        } catch (AwsException $exception) {
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Failed to create $bucketName with error: {$exception-
>getMessage()}\n";
                echo "Please fix error with bucket creation before continuing.";
            }
            throw $exception;
        }
    }
```

```
    public function putObject(string $bucketName, string $key, array $args = [])
    {
        $parameters = array_merge(['Bucket' => $bucketName, 'Key' => $key],
$args);
        try {
            $this->client->putObject($parameters);
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Uploaded the object named: $key to the bucket named:
$bucketName.\n";
            }
        } catch (AwsException $exception) {
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Failed to create $key in $bucketName with error:
{$exception->getMessage()}\n";
                echo "Please fix error with object uploading before continuing.";
            }
            throw $exception;
        }
    }



    public function getObject(string $bucketName, string $key, array $args = []):
Result
    {
        $parameters = array_merge(['Bucket' => $bucketName, 'Key' => $key],
$args);
        try {
            $object = $this->client->getObject($parameters);
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Downloaded the object named: $key to the bucket named:
$bucketName.\n";
            }
        } catch (AwsException $exception) {
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Failed to download $key from $bucketName with error:
{$exception->getMessage()}\n";
                echo "Please fix error with object downloading before
continuing.";
            }
            throw $exception;
        }
        return $object;
    }
```

```
   public function copyObject($bucketName, $key, $copySource, array $args = [])
   {
       $parameters = array_merge(['Bucket' => $bucketName, 'Key' => $key,
"CopySource" => $copySource], $args);
       try {
           $this->client->copyObject($parameters);
           if ($this->verbose) {
               echo "Copied the object from: $copySource in $bucketName to:
$key.\n";
           }
       } catch (AwsException $exception) {
           if ($this->verbose) {
               echo "Failed to copy $copySource in $bucketName with error:
{$exception->getMessage()}\n";
               echo "Please fix error with object copying before continuing.";
           }
           throw $exception;
       }
   }



   public function listObjects(string $bucketName, $start = 0, $max = 1000,
array $args = [])
   {
       $parameters = array_merge(['Bucket' => $bucketName, 'Marker' => $start,
"MaxKeys" => $max], $args);
       try {
           $objects = $this->client->listObjectsV2($parameters);
           if ($this->verbose) {
               echo "Retrieved the list of objects from: $bucketName.\n";
           }
       } catch (AwsException $exception) {
           if ($this->verbose) {
               echo "Failed to retrieve the objects from $bucketName with error:
{$exception->getMessage()}\n";
               echo "Please fix error with list objects before continuing.";
           }
           throw $exception;
       }
       return $objects;
```

```
    }



    public function listAllObjects($bucketName, array $args = [])
    {
        $parameters = array_merge(['Bucket' => $bucketName], $args);

        $contents = [];
        $paginator = $this->client->getPaginator("ListObjectsV2", $parameters);

        foreach ($paginator as $result) {
            if($result['KeyCount'] == 0){
                break;
            }
            foreach ($result['Contents'] as $object) {
                $contents[] = $object;
            }
        }
        return $contents;
    }



    public function deleteObjects(string $bucketName, array $objects, array $args
= [])
    {
        $listOfObjects = array_map(
            function ($object) {
                return ['Key' => $object];
            },
            array_column($objects, 'Key')
        );
        if(!$listOfObjects){
            return;
        }

        $parameters = array_merge(['Bucket' => $bucketName, 'Delete' =>
['Objects' => $listOfObjects]], $args);
        try {
            $this->client->deleteObjects($parameters);
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Deleted the list of objects from: $bucketName.\n";
            }
```

```
        } catch (AwsException $exception) {
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Failed to delete the list of objects from $bucketName with
 error: {$exception->getMessage()}\n";
                echo "Please fix error with object deletion before continuing.";
            }
            throw $exception;
        }
    }



    public function deleteBucket(string $bucketName, array $args = [])
    {
        $parameters = array_merge(['Bucket' => $bucketName], $args);
        try {
            $this->client->deleteBucket($parameters);
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Deleted the bucket named: $bucketName.\n";
            }
        } catch (AwsException $exception) {
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Failed to delete $bucketName with error: {$exception-
>getMessage()}\n";
                echo "Please fix error with bucket deletion before continuing.";
            }
            throw $exception;
        }
    }



    public function deleteObject(string $bucketName, string $fileName, array
 $args = [])
    {
        $parameters = array_merge(['Bucket' => $bucketName, 'Key' => $fileName],
 $args);
        try {
            $this->client->deleteObject($parameters);
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Deleted the object named: $fileName from $bucketName.\n";
            }
        } catch (AwsException $exception) {
            if ($this->verbose) {
```

```
                echo "Failed to delete $fileName from $bucketName with error:
 {$exception->getMessage()}\n";
                echo "Please fix error with object deletion before continuing.";
            }
            throw $exception;
        }
    }



    public function listBuckets(array $args = [])
    {
        try {
            $buckets = $this->client->listBuckets($args);
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Retrieved all " . count($buckets) . "\n";
            }
        } catch (AwsException $exception) {
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Failed to retrieve bucket list with error: {$exception-
>getMessage()}\n";
                echo "Please fix error with bucket lists before continuing.";
            }
            throw $exception;
        }
        return $buckets;
    }



    public function preSignedUrl(CommandInterface $command, DateTimeInterface|
int|string $expires, array $options = [])
    {
        $request = $this->client->createPresignedRequest($command, $expires,
 $options);
        try {
            $presignedUrl = (string)$request->getUri();
        } catch (AwsException $exception) {
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Failed to create a presigned url: {$exception-
>getMessage()}\n";
                echo "Please fix error with presigned urls before continuing.";
            }
            throw $exception;
```

```
        }
        return $presignedUrl;
    }



    public function createSession(string $bucketName)
    {
        try{
            $result = $this->client->createSession([
                'Bucket' => $bucketName,
            ]);
            return $result;
        }catch(S3Exception $caught){
            if($caught->getAwsErrorType() == "NoSuchBucket"){
                echo "The specified bucket does not exist.";
            }
            throw $caught;
        }
    }

}
```

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

제한된 시간 동안 S3 작업을 수행할 수 있는 미리 서명된 URL을 생성합니다. 요청 패키지를 사용하여 URL로 요청을 수행합니다.

```
import argparse
import logging
import boto3
```

```
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError
import requests

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def generate_presigned_url(s3_client, client_method, method_parameters,
 expires_in):
    """
    Generate a presigned Amazon S3 URL that can be used to perform an action.

    :param s3_client: A Boto3 Amazon S3 client.
    :param client_method: The name of the client method that the URL performs.
    :param method_parameters: The parameters of the specified client method.
    :param expires_in: The number of seconds the presigned URL is valid for.
    :return: The presigned URL.
    """
    try:
        url = s3_client.generate_presigned_url(
            ClientMethod=client_method, Params=method_parameters,
 ExpiresIn=expires_in
        )
        logger.info("Got presigned URL: %s", url)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception(
            "Couldn't get a presigned URL for client method '%s'.", client_method
        )
        raise
    return url


def usage_demo():
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the Amazon S3 presigned URL demo.")
    print("-" * 88)

    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
    parser.add_argument("bucket", help="The name of the bucket.")
    parser.add_argument(
        "key",
        help="For a GET operation, the key of the object in Amazon S3. For a "
        "PUT operation, the name of a file to upload.",
```

```
    )
    parser.add_argument("action", choices=("get", "put"), help="The action to
 perform.")
    args = parser.parse_args()

    s3_client = boto3.client("s3")
    client_action = "get_object" if args.action == "get" else "put_object"
    url = generate_presigned_url(
        s3_client, client_action, {"Bucket": args.bucket, "Key": args.key}, 1000
    )

    print("Using the Requests package to send a request to the URL.")
    response = None
    if args.action == "get":
        response = requests.get(url)
        if response.status_code == 200:
            with open(args.key.split("/")[-1], 'wb') as object_file:
                object_file.write(response.content)
    elif args.action == "put":
        print("Putting data to the URL.")
        try:
            with open(args.key, "rb") as object_file:
                object_text = object_file.read()
            response = requests.put(url, data=object_text)
        except FileNotFoundError:
            print(
                f"Couldn't find {args.key}. For a PUT operation, the key must be
 the "
                f"name of a file that exists on your computer."
            )

    if response is not None:
        print(f"Status: {response.status_code}\nReason: {response.reason}")

    print("-" * 88)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

미리 서명된 POST 요청을 생성하여 파일을 업로드합니다.

```
class BucketWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 bucket actions."""

    def __init__(self, bucket):
        """
        :param bucket: A Boto3 Bucket resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                       that wraps bucket actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.bucket = bucket
        self.name = bucket.name


    def generate_presigned_post(self, object_key, expires_in):
        """
        Generate a presigned Amazon S3 POST request to upload a file.
        A presigned POST can be used for a limited time to let someone without an
 AWS
        account upload a file to a bucket.

        :param object_key: The object key to identify the uploaded object.
        :param expires_in: The number of seconds the presigned POST is valid.
        :return: A dictionary that contains the URL and form fields that contain
                 required access data.
        """
        try:
            response = self.bucket.meta.client.generate_presigned_post(
                Bucket=self.bucket.name, Key=object_key, ExpiresIn=expires_in
            )
            logger.info("Got presigned POST URL: %s", response["url"])
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't get a presigned POST URL for bucket '%s' and object
 '%s'",
                self.bucket.name,
                object_key,
            )
            raise
        return response
```

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-s3'
require 'net/http'

# Creates a presigned URL that can be used to upload content to an object.
#
# @param bucket [Aws::S3::Bucket] An existing Amazon S3 bucket.
# @param object_key [String] The key to give the uploaded object.
# @return [URI, nil] The parsed URI if successful; otherwise nil.
def get_presigned_url(bucket, object_key)
  url = bucket.object(object_key).presigned_url(:put)
  puts "Created presigned URL: #{url}"
  URI(url)
rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
  puts "Couldn't create presigned URL for #{bucket.name}:#{object_key}. Here's
 why: #{e.message}"
end

# Example usage:
def run_demo
  bucket_name = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
  object_key = "my-file.txt"
  object_content = "This is the content of my-file.txt."

  bucket = Aws::S3::Bucket.new(bucket_name)
  presigned_url = get_presigned_url(bucket, object_key)
  return unless presigned_url

  response = Net::HTTP.start(presigned_url.host) do |http|
    http.send_request('PUT', presigned_url.request_uri, object_content,
 'content_type' => '')
  end
```

```
  case response
  when Net::HTTPSuccess
    puts 'Content uploaded!'
  else
    puts response.value
  end
end

run_demo if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

GET S3 객체에 대한 사전 지정 요청을 만듭니다.

```
/// Generate a URL for a presigned GET request.
async fn get_object(
    client: &Client,
    bucket: &str,
    object: &str,
    expires_in: u64,
) -> Result<(), Box<dyn Error>> {
    let expires_in = Duration::from_secs(expires_in);
    let presigned_request = client
        .get_object()
        .bucket(bucket)
        .key(object)
        .presigned(PresigningConfig::expires_in(expires_in)?)
        .await?;

    println!("Object URI: {}", presigned_request.uri());
    let valid_until = chrono::offset::Local::now() + expires_in;
    println!("Valid until: {valid_until}");
```

```
    Ok(())
}
```

PUT S3 객체에 대한 사전 지정 요청을 만듭니다.

```
async fn put_object(
    client: &Client,
    bucket: &str,
    object: &str,
    expires_in: u64,
) -> Result<String, S3ExampleError> {
    let expires_in: std::time::Duration =
 std::time::Duration::from_secs(expires_in);
    let expires_in: aws_sdk_s3::presigning::PresigningConfig =
        PresigningConfig::expires_in(expires_in).map_err(|err| {
            S3ExampleError::new(format!(
                "Failed to convert expiration to PresigningConfig: {err:?}"
            ))
        })?;
    let presigned_request = client
        .put_object()
        .bucket(bucket)
        .key(object)
        .presigned(expires_in)
        .await?;

    Ok(presigned_request.uri().into())
}
```

사용자가 레이블을 사용하여 사진을 관리할 수 있는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션 만들기

다음 코드 예제에서는 사용자가 레이블을 사용하여 사진을 관리할 수 있는 서버리스 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지에서 레이블을 감지하고 나중에 검색할 수 있도록 저장하는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션을 개발하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제의 출처에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS 커뮤니티의 게시물을 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

C++

SDK for C++

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지에서 레이블을 감지하고 나중에 검색할 수 있도록 저장하는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션을 개발하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제의 출처에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS 커뮤니티의 게시물을 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3

- Amazon SNS

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지에서 레이블을 감지하고 나중에 검색할 수 있도록 저장하는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션을 개발하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제의 출처에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS 커뮤니티의 게시물을 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지에서 레이블을 감지하고 나중에 검색할 수 있도록 저장하는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션을 개발하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제의 출처에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS 커뮤니티의 게시물을 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition

- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지에서 레이블을 감지하고 나중에 검색할 수 있도록 저장하는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션을 개발하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제의 출처에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS 커뮤니티의 게시물을 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

PHP

SDK for PHP

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지에서 레이블을 감지하고 나중에 검색할 수 있도록 저장하는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션을 개발하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제의 출처에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS 커뮤니티의 게시물을 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB

- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

Rust

SDK for Rust

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지에서 레이블을 감지하고 나중에 검색할 수 있도록 저장하는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션을 개발하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제의 출처에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS 커뮤니티의 게시물을 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon S3 객체를 나열하는 웹 페이지

다음 코드 예제에서는 웹 페이지에 Amazon S3 객체를 나열하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

다음 코드는 AWS SDK를 호출하는 관련 React 구성 요소입니다. 이 구성 요소가 포함된 실행 가능한 애플리케이션 버전은 이전 GitHub 링크에서 찾을 수 있습니다.

```
import { useEffect, useState } from "react";
import {
  ListObjectsCommand,
  type ListObjectsCommandOutput,
  S3Client,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
import { fromCognitoIdentityPool } from "@aws-sdk/credential-providers";
import "./App.css";

function App() {
  const [objects, setObjects] = useState<
    Required<ListObjectsCommandOutput>["Contents"]
  >([]);

  useEffect(() => {
    const client = new S3Client({
      region: "us-east-1",
      // Unless you have a public bucket, you'll need access to a private bucket.
      // One way to do this is to create an Amazon Cognito identity pool, attach
 a role to the pool,
      // and grant the role access to the 's3:GetObject' action.
      //
      // You'll also need to configure the CORS settings on the bucket to allow
 traffic from
      // this example site. Here's an example configuration that allows all
 origins. Don't
      // do this in production.
      //[
      //  {
      //    "AllowedHeaders": ["*"],
      //    "AllowedMethods": ["GET"],
      //    "AllowedOrigins": ["*"],
      //    "ExposeHeaders": [],
      //  },
      //]
      //
      credentials: fromCognitoIdentityPool({
        clientConfig: { region: "us-east-1" },
        identityPoolId: "<YOUR_IDENTITY_POOL_ID>",
      }),
```

```
    });
    const command = new ListObjectsCommand({ Bucket: "bucket-name" });
    client.send(command).then(({ Contents }) => setObjects(Contents || []));
  }, []);

  return (
    <div className="App">
      {objects.map((o) => (
        <div key={o.ETag}>{o.Key}</div>
      ))}
    </div>
  );
}

export default App;
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListObjects를 참조하십시오.

Amazon Textract 탐색기 애플리케이션 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 대화형 애플리케이션을 통해 Amazon Textract 출력을 탐색하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

AWS SDK for JavaScript 를 사용하여 Amazon Textract를 사용하여 문서 이미지에서 데이터를 추출하고 대화형 웹 페이지에 표시하는 React 애플리케이션을 구축하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제는 웹 브라우저에서 실행되며 자격 증명을 위해 인증된 Amazon Cognito 자격 증명이 필요합니다. 이 애플리케이션은 스토리지로 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)를 사용하고 알림을 위해 Amazon Simple Notification Service(Amazon SNS) 주제를 구독하는 Amazon Simple Queue Service(Amazon SQS) 대기열을 폴링합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Cognito 자격 증명
- Amazon S3

- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS
- Amazon Textract

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

Amazon Textract와 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 함께를 사용하여 문서 이미지에서 텍스트, 양식 및 테이블 요소를 감지하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 입력 이미지와 Amazon Textract 출력은 탐지된 요소를 탐색할 수 있는 Tkinter 애플리케이션에 표시됩니다.

- 문서 이미지를 Amazon Textract에 제출하고 감지된 요소의 출력을 탐색합니다.
- Amazon Textract로 직접, 또는 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 버킷을 통해 이미지를 제출합니다.
- 비동기식 API를 사용하여 작업이 완료되면 Amazon Simple Notification Service(Amazon SNS) 주제에 알림을 게시하는 작업을 시작합니다.
- Amazon Simple Queue Service(Amazon SQS) 대기열에서 작업 완료 메시지를 폴링하고 결과를 표시합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Cognito 자격 증명
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS
- Amazon Textract

AWS SDK를 사용하여 지정된 Amazon S3 버킷의 모든 객체 삭제

다음 코드 예제는 Amazon S3 버킷의 모든 객체를 삭제하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

주어진 Amazon S3 버킷의 모든 객체를 삭제합니다.

```
import {
  DeleteObjectsCommand,
  paginateListObjectsV2,
  S3Client,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 *
 * @param {{ bucketName: string }} config
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});
  try {
    console.log(`Deleting all objects in bucket: ${bucketName}`);

    const paginator = paginateListObjectsV2(
      { client },
      {
        Bucket: bucketName,
      },
    );

    const objectKeys = [];
    for await (const { Contents } of paginator) {
      objectKeys.push(...Contents.map((obj) => ({ Key: obj.Key })));
    }

    const deleteCommand = new DeleteObjectsCommand({
      Bucket: bucketName,
      Delete: { Objects: objectKeys },
```

```
    });

    await client.send(deleteCommand);

    console.log(`All objects deleted from bucket: ${bucketName}`);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error) {
      console.error(
        `Failed to empty ${bucketName}. ${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`,
      );
    }
  }
};

// Call function if run directly.
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  const options = {
    bucketName: {
      type: "string",
    },
  };

  const { values } = parseArgs({ options });
  main(values);
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - DeleteObjects
  - ListObjectsV2

AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon S3에 대한 미완료 멀티파트 업로드 삭제

다음 코드 예시는 미완료 Amazon S3 멀티파트 업로드를 삭제 또는 중지하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

어떤 이유로든 진행 중이거나 완료되지 않은 멀티파트 업로드를 중지하려면 다음 예와 같이 업로드 목록을 가져온 다음 삭제하면 됩니다.

```
   /**
    * Aborts all incomplete multipart uploads from the specified S3 bucket.
    * <p>
    * This method retrieves a list of all incomplete multipart uploads in the
specified S3 bucket,
    * and then aborts each of those uploads.
    */
   public static void abortIncompleteMultipartUploadsFromList() {
       ListMultipartUploadsRequest listMultipartUploadsRequest =
ListMultipartUploadsRequest.builder()
           .bucket(bucketName)
           .build();

       ListMultipartUploadsResponse response =
s3Client.listMultipartUploads(listMultipartUploadsRequest);
       List<MultipartUpload> uploads = response.uploads();

       AbortMultipartUploadRequest abortMultipartUploadRequest;
       for (MultipartUpload upload : uploads) {
           abortMultipartUploadRequest = AbortMultipartUploadRequest.builder()
               .bucket(bucketName)
               .key(upload.key())
               .expectedBucketOwner(accountId)
               .uploadId(upload.uploadId())
               .build();

           AbortMultipartUploadResponse abortMultipartUploadResponse =
s3Client.abortMultipartUpload(abortMultipartUploadRequest);
           if (abortMultipartUploadResponse.sdkHttpResponse().isSuccessful()) {
```

```
                logger.info("Upload ID [{}] to bucket [{}] successfully
aborted.", upload.uploadId(), bucketName);
            }
        }
    }
```

특정 날짜 전 또는 후에 시작된 미완료 멀티파트 업로드를 삭제하려면 다음 예와 같이 특정 시점을 기준으로 멀티파트 업로드를 선택적으로 삭제할 수 있습니다.

```
    static void abortIncompleteMultipartUploadsOlderThan(Instant pointInTime) {
        ListMultipartUploadsRequest listMultipartUploadsRequest =
ListMultipartUploadsRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .build();

        ListMultipartUploadsResponse response =
s3Client.listMultipartUploads(listMultipartUploadsRequest);
        List<MultipartUpload> uploads = response.uploads();

        AbortMultipartUploadRequest abortMultipartUploadRequest;
        for (MultipartUpload upload : uploads) {
            logger.info("Found multipartUpload with upload ID [{}], initiated
[{}]", upload.uploadId(), upload.initiated());
            if (upload.initiated().isBefore(pointInTime)) {
                abortMultipartUploadRequest =
AbortMultipartUploadRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(upload.key())
                    .expectedBucketOwner(accountId)
                    .uploadId(upload.uploadId())
                    .build();

                AbortMultipartUploadResponse abortMultipartUploadResponse =
s3Client.abortMultipartUpload(abortMultipartUploadRequest);
                if
(abortMultipartUploadResponse.sdkHttpResponse().isSuccessful()) {
                    logger.info("Upload ID [{}] to bucket [{}] successfully
aborted.", upload.uploadId(), bucketName);
                }
            }
        }
    }
```

멀티파트 업로드를 시작한 후 업로드 ID에 액세스할 수 있는 경우 ID를 사용하여 진행 중인 업로드를 삭제할 수 있습니다.

```
    static void abortMultipartUploadUsingUploadId() {
        String uploadId = startUploadReturningUploadId();
        AbortMultipartUploadResponse response = s3Client.abortMultipartUpload(b -
> b
            .uploadId(uploadId)
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(key));

        if (response.sdkHttpResponse().isSuccessful()) {
            logger.info("Upload ID [{}] to bucket [{}] successfully aborted.",
 uploadId, bucketName);
        }
    }
```

특정 일수보다 오래된 미완료 멀티파트 업로드를 지속적으로 삭제하려면 버킷의 버킷 수명 주기 구성을 설정하세요. 다음 예시에서는 7일보다 오래된 미완료 업로드를 삭제하는 규칙을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
    static void abortMultipartUploadsUsingLifecycleConfig() {
        Collection<LifecycleRule> lifeCycleRules =
 List.of(LifecycleRule.builder()
            .abortIncompleteMultipartUpload(b -> b.
                daysAfterInitiation(7))
            .status("Enabled")
            .filter(SdkBuilder::build) // Filter element is required.
            .build());

        // If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200
 response with an empty HTTP body.
        PutBucketLifecycleConfigurationResponse response =
 s3Client.putBucketLifecycleConfiguration(b -> b
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .lifecycleConfiguration(b1 -> b1.rules(lifeCycleRules)));

        if (response.sdkHttpResponse().isSuccessful()) {
```

```
            logger.info("Rule to abort incomplete multipart uploads added to
bucket.");
        } else {
            logger.error("Unsuccessfully applied rule. HTTP status code is [{}]",
response.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - AbortMultipartUpload
  - ListMultipartUploads
  - PutBucketLifecycleConfiguration

AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon Rekognition으로 이미지에서 PPE 감지

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지에서 개인 보호 장비(PPE)를 감지하는 앱을 구축하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

개인 보호 장비로 이미지를 감지하는 AWS Lambda 함수를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- DynamoDB
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

AWS SDK를 사용하여 이미지에서 추출된 텍스트의 개체 감지

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Comprehend를 사용하여 Amazon S3에 저장된 이미지에서 Amazon Textract를 통해 추출한 텍스트의 엔터티를 감지하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

Jupyter 노트북 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 에서를 사용하여 이미지에서 추출된 텍스트의 개체를 감지하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제에서는 Amazon Textract를 통해 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 및 Amazon Comprehend에 저장된 이미지에서 텍스트를 추출하여 추출된 텍스트의 엔터티를 감지합니다.

이 예제는 Jupyter Notebook에 관한 것이며, 노트북을 호스팅할 수 있는 환경에서 실행되어야 합니다. Amazon SageMaker AI를 사용하여 예제를 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침은 TextractAndComprehendNotebook.ipynb의 지침을 참조하세요.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Comprehend
- Amazon S3
- Amazon Textract

AWS SDK를 사용하여 이미지에서 얼굴 감지

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- Amazon S3 버킷에 이미지를 저장합니다.
- Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 연령대, 성별, 감정(예제: 웃음) 등의 얼굴 세부 정보를 감지합니다.
- 이러한 세부 정보를 표시합니다.

Rust

SDK for Rust

uploads 접두사를 사용하여 Amazon S3 버킷에 이미지를 저장하고, Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 연령대, 성별, 감정(예제: 웃음) 등의 얼굴 세부 정보를 감지한 후 이러한 세부 정보를 표시합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하십시오.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3

AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon Rekognition으로 이미지의 객체 감지

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지에서 범주별 객체를 감지하는 앱을 구축하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

Amazon Rekognition .NET을 사용하여 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 버킷에 있는 이미지에서 범주별로 객체를 식별하기 위해 Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 앱을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 앱은 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 결과와 함께 이메일 알림을 관리자에게 보냅니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하십시오.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 버킷에 있는 이미지에서 범주별로 객체를 식별하기 위해 Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 앱을 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 앱은 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 결과와 함께 이메일 알림을 관리자에게 보냅니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하십시오.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Rekognition

- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

와 함께 Amazon Rekognition AWS SDK for JavaScript 을 사용하여 Amazon Simple Storage Service(Amazon S3) 버킷에 있는 이미지에서 Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 범주별로 객체를 식별하는 앱을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 앱은 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 결과와 함께 이메일 알림을 관리자에게 보냅니다.

다음 작업을 수행하는 방법에 대해 알아보세요.

- Amazon Cognito를 사용하여 인증되지 않은 사용자를 만듭니다.
- Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 객체용 이미지를 분석합니다.
- Amazon SES 이메일 주소를 확인합니다.
- Amazon SES를 사용하여 이메일 알림을 전송합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하십시오.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

Amazon Rekognition Kotlin API를 사용하여 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 버킷에 있는 이미지에서 범주별로 객체를 식별하기 위해 Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 앱을 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 앱은 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 결과와 함께 이메일 알림을 관리자에게 보냅니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하십시오.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Rekognition

- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

를 사용하여 다음을 수행할 수 있는 웹 애플리케이션을 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 사진을 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 버킷에 업로드합니다.
- Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 사진을 분석하고 레이블을 지정합니다.
- Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 이미지 분석에 대한 이메일 보고서를 보냅니다.

이 예제에는 두 가지 주요 구성 요소가 포함되어 있습니다. 바로 JavaScript로 작성되고 React로 빌드된 웹 페이지와 Python으로 작성되고 Flask-RESTful로 빌드된 REST 서비스입니다.

React 웹 페이지를 사용하여 다음을 수행할 수 있습니다.

- S3 버킷에 저장된 이미지 목록을 표시합니다.
- 컴퓨터에서 S3 버킷에 이미지를 업로드합니다.
- 이미지에서 감지된 항목을 식별하는 이미지와 레이블을 표시합니다.
- S3 버킷의 모든 이미지에 대한 보고서를 받고 보고서의 이메일을 보냅니다.

웹 페이지가 REST 서비스를 호출합니다. 서비스가 다음 작업을 수행하기 위해 AWS 에 요청을 전송합니다.

- S3 버킷의 이미지 목록을 가져오고 필터링합니다.
- S3 버킷에 사진을 업로드합니다.
- Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 개별 사진을 분석하고 사진에서 감지된 항목을 식별하는 레이블 목록을 가져옵니다.
- S3 버킷의 모든 사진을 분석하고 Amazon SES를 사용하여 보고서를 이메일로 보냅니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하십시오.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Rekognition

- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 비디오에서 사람 및 객체 감지

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 동영상에서 사람과 객체를 감지하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

Amazon Rekognition Java API를 사용하여 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 버킷에 있는 동영상에서 얼굴과 객체를 감지하기 위한 앱을 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 앱은 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 결과와 함께 이메일 알림을 관리자에게 보냅니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하십시오.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES
- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 비동기식 감지 작업을 시작해 동영상의 얼굴, 객체 및 사람을 감지할 수 있습니다. 또한 이 예제에서는 작업이 완료되고 주제에 대한 Amazon Simple Queue Service(Amazon SQS) 대기열을 구독할 때 Amazon Simple Notification Service(Amazon SNS) 주제를 알리도록 Amazon Rekognition을 구성합니다. 대기열이 작업에 대한 메시지를 받으면 작업이 검색되고 결과가 출력됩니다.

이 예제는 GitHub에서 가장 잘 볼 수 있습니다. 전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES
- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS

Amazon Simple Storage Service(S3) 버킷에서 S3 '디렉터리' 다운로드Amazon S3

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon S3 버킷 '디렉터리'의 콘텐츠를 다운로드하고 필터링하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이 예제에서는에서 S3TransferManager를 사용하여 Amazon S3 버킷에서 '디렉터리'를 다운로드 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 또한 요청에서 DownloadFilters를 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
    /**
     * For standard buckets, S3 provides the illusion of a directory structure
through the use of keys. When you upload
     * an object to an S3 bucket, you specify a key, which is essentially the
"path" to the object. The key can contain
     * forward slashes ("/") to make it appear as if the object is stored in a
directory structure, but this is just a
     * logical representation, not an actual directory.
     * <p><pre>
     * In this example, our S3 bucket contains the following objects:
     *
     * folder1/file1.txt
     * folder1/file2.txt
```

```
     * folder1/file3.txt
     * folder2/file1.txt
     * folder2/file2.txt
     * folder2/file3.txt
     * folder3/file1.txt
     * folder3/file2.txt
     * folder3/file3.txt
     *
     * When method `downloadS3Directories` is invoked with
     * `destinationPathURI` set to `/test`, the downloaded
     * directory looks like:
     *
     * |- test
     *    |- folder1
     *       |- file1.txt
     *       |- file2.txt
     *       |- file3.txt
     *    |- folder3
     *       |- file1.txt
     *       |- file2.txt
     *       |- file3.txt
     * </pre>
     *
     * @param transferManager    An S3TransferManager instance.
     * @param destinationPathURI local directory to hold the downloaded S3
 'directories' and files.
     * @param bucketName         The S3 bucket that contains the 'directories' to
 download.
     * @return The number of objects (files, in this case) that were downloaded.
     */
    public Integer downloadS3Directories(S3TransferManager transferManager,
                                         URI destinationPathURI, String
 bucketName) {

        // Define the filters for which 'directories' we want to download.
        DownloadFilter folder1Filter = (S3Object s3Object) ->
 s3Object.key().startsWith("folder1/");
        DownloadFilter folder3Filter = (S3Object s3Object) ->
 s3Object.key().startsWith("folder3/");
        DownloadFilter folderFilter = s3Object ->
 folder1Filter.or(folder3Filter).test(s3Object);

        DirectoryDownload directoryDownload =
 transferManager.downloadDirectory(DownloadDirectoryRequest.builder()
```

```
                .destination(Paths.get(destinationPathURI))
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .filter(folderFilter)
                .build());
        CompletedDirectoryDownload completedDirectoryDownload =
 directoryDownload.completionFuture().join();

        Integer numFilesInFolder1 =
 Paths.get(destinationPathURI).resolve("folder1").toFile().list().length;
        Integer numFilesInFolder3 =
 Paths.get(destinationPathURI).resolve("folder3").toFile().list().length;

        try {
            assert numFilesInFolder1 == 3;
            assert numFilesInFolder3 == 3;
            assert !
Paths.get(destinationPathURI).resolve("folder2").toFile().exists(); // `folder2`
 was not downloaded.
        } catch (AssertionError e) {
            logger.error("An assertion failed.");
        }

        completedDirectoryDownload.failedTransfers()
                .forEach(fail -> logger.warn("Object failed to transfer  [{}]",
 fail.exception().getMessage()));
        return numFilesInFolder1 + numFilesInFolder3;
    }
```

Amazon Simple Storage Service(S3) 버킷 내의 모든 객체를 로컬 디렉터리로 다운로드

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 버킷 내의 모든 객체를 로컬 디렉터리로 다운로드하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

S3TransferManager를 사용하여 동일한 S3 버킷 내에 있는 모든 S3 객체를 다운로드합니다. 파일 전체를 보고 테스트합니다.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.sync.RequestBody;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ObjectIdentifier;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.S3TransferManager;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.CompletedDirectoryDownload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.DirectoryDownload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.DownloadDirectoryRequest;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.net.URI;
import java.net.URISyntaxException;
import java.nio.file.Files;
import java.nio.file.Path;
import java.nio.file.Paths;
import java.util.HashSet;
import java.util.Set;
import java.util.UUID;
import java.util.stream.Collectors;

    public Integer downloadObjectsToDirectory(S3TransferManager transferManager,
            URI destinationPathURI, String bucketName) {
        DirectoryDownload directoryDownload =
 transferManager.downloadDirectory(DownloadDirectoryRequest.builder()
                .destination(Paths.get(destinationPathURI))
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .build());
        CompletedDirectoryDownload completedDirectoryDownload =
 directoryDownload.completionFuture().join();
```

```
        completedDirectoryDownload.failedTransfers()
                .forEach(fail -> logger.warn("Object [{}] failed to transfer",
fail.toString()));
        return completedDirectoryDownload.failedTransfers().size();
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DownloadDirectory를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon S3 객체에서 알 수 없는 크기의 스트림 다운로드

다음 코드 예제는 Amazon S3 객체에서 알 수 없는 크기의 스트림을 다운로드하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import ArgumentParser
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSS3
import Foundation
import Smithy
import SmithyHTTPAPI
import SmithyStreams


    /// Download a file from the specified bucket.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - bucket: The Amazon S3 bucket name to get the file from.
    ///   - key: The name (or path) of the file to download from the bucket.
    ///   - destPath: The pathname on the local filesystem at which to store
    ///     the downloaded file.
    func downloadFile(bucket: String, key: String, destPath: String?) async
throws {
        let fileURL: URL
```

```
        // If no destination path was provided, use the key as the name to use
        // for the file in the downloads folder.

        if destPath == nil {
            do {
                try fileURL = FileManager.default.url(
                    for: .downloadsDirectory,
                    in: .userDomainMask,
                    appropriateFor: URL(string: key),
                    create: true
                ).appendingPathComponent(key)
            } catch {
                throw TransferError.directoryError
            }
        } else {
            fileURL = URL(fileURLWithPath: destPath!)
        }

        let config = try await S3Client.S3ClientConfiguration(region: region)
        let s3Client = S3Client(config: config)

        // Create a `FileHandle` referencing the local destination. Then
        // create a `ByteStream` from that.

        FileManager.default.createFile(atPath: fileURL.path, contents: nil,
attributes: nil)
        let fileHandle = try FileHandle(forWritingTo: fileURL)

        // Download the file using `GetObject`.

        let getInput = GetObjectInput(
            bucket: bucket,
            key: key
        )

        do {
            let getOutput = try await s3Client.getObject(input: getInput)

            guard let body = getOutput.body else {
                throw TransferError.downloadError("Error: No data returned for
download")
            }
```

```
            // If the body is returned as a `Data` object, write that to the
            // file. If it's a stream, read the stream chunk by chunk,
            // appending each chunk to the destination file.

            switch body {
            case .data:
                guard let data = try await body.readData() else {
                    throw TransferError.downloadError("Download error")
                }

                // Write the `Data` to the file.

                do {
                    try data.write(to: fileURL)
                } catch {
                    throw TransferError.writeError
                }
                break

            case .stream(let stream as ReadableStream):
                while (true) {
                    let chunk = try await stream.readAsync(upToCount: 5 * 1024 *
1024)
                    guard let chunk = chunk else {
                        break
                    }

                    // Write the chunk to the destination file.

                    do {
                        try fileHandle.write(contentsOf: chunk)
                    } catch {
                        throw TransferError.writeError
                    }
                }

                break
            default:
                throw TransferError.downloadError("Received data is unknown
object type")
            }
        } catch {
            throw TransferError.downloadError("Error downloading the file:
\(error)")
```

```
        }

        print("File downloaded to \(fileURL.path).")
    }
```

AWS SDK를 사용하여 다중 리전 액세스 포인트에서 Amazon S3 객체 가져오기

다음 코드 예제에서는 다중 리전 액세스 포인트에서 객체를 가져오는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

비대칭 Sigv4(Sigv4a) 서명 알고리즘을 사용하도록 S3 클라이언트를 구성합니다.

```
        suspend fun createS3Client(): S3Client {
            // Configure your S3Client to use the Asymmetric SigV4 (SigV4a)
signing algorithm.
            val sigV4aScheme = SigV4AsymmetricAuthScheme(DefaultAwsSigner)
            val s3 = S3Client.fromEnvironment {
                authSchemes = listOf(sigV4aScheme)
            }
            return s3
        }
```

버킷 이름 대신 다중 리전 액세스 포인트 ARN을 사용하영 객체를 가져옵니다.

```
    suspend fun getObjectFromMrap(
        s3: S3Client,
        mrapArn: String,
        keyName: String,
    ): String? {
        val request = GetObjectRequest {
```

```
            bucket = mrapArn // Use the ARN instead of the bucket name for object
 operations.
            key = keyName
        }

        var stringObj: String? = null
        s3.getObject(request) { resp ->
            stringObj = resp.body?.decodeToString()
            if (stringObj != null) {
                println("Successfully read $keyName from $mrapArn")
            }
        }
        return stringObj
    }
```

- 자세한 내용은 AWS SDK for Kotlin 개발자 안내서를 참조하십시오.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 GetObject를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon S3 버킷에서 객체 가져오기, If-Modified-Since 헤더 지정

다음 코드 예제에서는 S3 버킷이 마지막 검색 시간 이후 수정되지 않았을 때에 한하여 해당 버킷 내의 객체에서 데이터를 읽는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
use aws_sdk_s3::{
    error::SdkError,
    primitives::{ByteStream, DateTime, DateTimeFormat},
    Client,
};
```

```
use s3_code_examples::error::S3ExampleError;
use tracing::{error, warn};

const KEY: &str = "key";
const BODY: &str = "Hello, world!";

/// Demonstrate how `if-modified-since` reports that matching objects haven't
/// changed.
///
/// # Steps
/// - Create a bucket.
/// - Put an object in the bucket.
/// - Get the bucket headers.
/// - Get the bucket headers again but only if modified.
/// - Delete the bucket.
#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), S3ExampleError> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt::init();

    // Get a new UUID to use when creating a unique bucket name.
    let uuid = uuid::Uuid::new_v4();

    // Load the AWS configuration from the environment.
    let client = Client::new(&aws_config::load_from_env().await);

    // Generate a unique bucket name using the previously generated UUID.
    // Then create a new bucket with that name.
    let bucket_name = format!("if-modified-since-{uuid}");
    client
        .create_bucket()
        .bucket(bucket_name.clone())
        .send()
        .await?;

    // Create a new object in the bucket whose name is `KEY` and whose
    // contents are `BODY`.
    let put_object_output = client
        .put_object()
        .bucket(bucket_name.as_str())
        .key(KEY)
        .body(ByteStream::from_static(BODY.as_bytes()))
        .send()
        .await;
```

```
    // If the `PutObject` succeeded, get the eTag string from it. Otherwise,
    // report an error and return an empty string.
    let e_tag_1 = match put_object_output {
        Ok(put_object) => put_object.e_tag.unwrap(),
        Err(err) => {
            error!("{err:?}");
            String::new()
        }
    };

    // Request the object's headers.
    let head_object_output = client
        .head_object()
        .bucket(bucket_name.as_str())
        .key(KEY)
        .send()
        .await;

    // If the `HeadObject` request succeeded, create a tuple containing the
    // values of the headers `last-modified` and `etag`. If the request
    // failed, return the error in a tuple instead.
    let (last_modified, e_tag_2) = match head_object_output {
        Ok(head_object) => (
            Ok(head_object.last_modified().cloned().unwrap()),
            head_object.e_tag.unwrap(),
        ),
        Err(err) => (Err(err), String::new()),
    };

    warn!("last modified: {last_modified:?}");
    assert_eq!(
        e_tag_1, e_tag_2,
        "PutObject and first GetObject had differing eTags"
    );

    println!("First value of last_modified: {last_modified:?}");
    println!("First tag: {}\n", e_tag_1);

    // Send a second `HeadObject` request. This time, the `if_modified_since`
    // option is specified, giving the `last_modified` value returned by the
    // first call to `HeadObject`.
    //
    // Since the object hasn't been changed, and there are no other objects in
    // the bucket, there should be no matching objects.
```

```
    let head_object_output = client
        .head_object()
        .bucket(bucket_name.as_str())
        .key(KEY)
        .if_modified_since(last_modified.unwrap())
        .send()
        .await;

    // If the `HeadObject` request succeeded, the result is a typle containing
    // the `last_modified` and `e_tag_1` properties. This is _not_ the expected
    // result.
    //
    // The _expected_ result of the second call to `HeadObject` is an
    // `SdkError::ServiceError` containing the HTTP error response. If that's
    // the case and the HTTP status is 304 (not modified), the output is a
    // tuple containing the values of the HTTP `last-modified` and `etag`
    // headers.
    //
    // If any other HTTP error occurred, the error is returned as an
    // `SdkError::ServiceError`.

    let (last_modified, e_tag_2) = match head_object_output {
        Ok(head_object) => (
            Ok(head_object.last_modified().cloned().unwrap()),
            head_object.e_tag.unwrap(),
        ),
        Err(err) => match err {
            SdkError::ServiceError(err) => {
                // Get the raw HTTP response. If its status is 304, the
                // object has not changed. This is the expected code path.
                let http = err.raw();
                match http.status().as_u16() {
                    // If the HTTP status is 304: Not Modified, return a
                    // tuple containing the values of the HTTP
                    // `last-modified` and `etag` headers.
                    304 => (
                        Ok(DateTime::from_str(
                            http.headers().get("last-modified").unwrap(),
                            DateTimeFormat::HttpDate,
                        )
                        .unwrap()),
                        http.headers().get("etag").map(|t| t.into()).unwrap(),
                    ),
```

```
                    // Any other HTTP status code is returned as an
                    // `SdkError::ServiceError`.
                    _ => (Err(SdkError::ServiceError(err)), String::new()),
                }
            }
            // Any other kind of error is returned in a tuple containing the
            // error and an empty string.
            _ => (Err(err), String::new()),
        },
    };

    warn!("last modified: {last_modified:?}");
    assert_eq!(
        e_tag_1, e_tag_2,
        "PutObject and second HeadObject had different eTags"
    );

    println!("Second value of last modified: {last_modified:?}");
    println!("Second tag: {}", e_tag_2);

    // Clean up by deleting the object and the bucket.
    client
        .delete_object()
        .bucket(bucket_name.as_str())
        .key(KEY)
        .send()
        .await?;

    client
        .delete_bucket()
        .bucket(bucket_name.as_str())
        .send()
        .await?;

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 GetObject을 참조하십시오.

CLI를 사용하여 Amazon S3 시작하기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 고유한 이름 지정 및 리전 구성으로 S3 버킷 생성
- 퍼블릭 액세스 차단을 포함한 버킷 보안 설정 구성
- 데이터 보호를 위한 버전 관리 및 기본 암호화 활성화
- 사용자 지정 메타데이터가 있거나 없는 객체 업로드
- 버킷에서 로컬 스토리지로 객체 다운로드
- 버킷 내의 객체를 복사하여 폴더의 데이터 구성
- 특정 접두사가 있는 버킷 콘텐츠 및 객체 나열
- 리소스 관리를 위해 버킷에 태그 추가
- 버전이 지정된 객체를 포함한 모든 리소스 정리

Bash

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 샘플 개발자 자습서 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
#!/bin/bash

# Amazon S3 Getting Started Tutorial Script
# This script demonstrates basic S3 operations including:
# - Creating a bucket
# - Configuring bucket settings
# - Uploading, downloading, and copying objects
# - Deleting objects and buckets

# Latest fixes:
# 1. Fixed folder creation using temporary file
# 2. Corrected versioned object deletion in cleanup
# 3. Improved error handling for cleanup operations

# Set up error handling
set -e
trap 'cleanup_handler $?' EXIT
```

```
# Log file setup
LOG_FILE="s3-tutorial-$(date +%Y%m%d-%H%M%S).log"
exec > >(tee -a "$LOG_FILE") 2>&1

# Function to log messages
log() {
    echo "[$(date +"%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S")] $1"
}

# Function to handle errors
handle_error() {
    log "ERROR: $1"
    exit 1
}

# Function to check if a bucket exists
bucket_exists() {
    if aws s3api head-bucket --bucket "$1" 2>/dev/null; then
        return 0
    else
        return 1
    fi
}

# Function to delete all versions of objects in a bucket
delete_all_versions() {
    local bucket=$1
    log "Deleting all object versions from bucket $bucket..."

    # Get and delete all versions
    versions=$(aws s3api list-object-versions --bucket "$bucket" --query
 'Versions[].{Key:Key,VersionId:VersionId}' --output json 2>/dev/null)
    if [ -n "$versions" ] && [ "$versions" != "null" ]; then
        echo "{\"Objects\": $versions}" | aws s3api delete-objects --bucket
 "$bucket" --delete file:///dev/stdin >/dev/null 2>&1 || log "Warning: Some
 versions could not be deleted"
    fi

    # Get and delete all delete markers
    markers=$(aws s3api list-object-versions --bucket "$bucket" --query
 'DeleteMarkers[].{Key:Key,VersionId:VersionId}' --output json 2>/dev/null)
    if [ -n "$markers" ] && [ "$markers" != "null" ]; then
```

```
        echo "{\"Objects\": $markers}" | aws s3api delete-objects --bucket
 "$bucket" --delete file:///dev/stdin >/dev/null 2>&1 || log "Warning: Some
 delete markers could not be deleted"
    fi
}

# Function to handle cleanup on exit
cleanup_handler() {
    local exit_code=$1

    # Only run cleanup if it hasn't been run already
    if [ -z "$CLEANUP_DONE" ]; then
        cleanup
    fi

    exit $exit_code
}

# Function to clean up resources
cleanup() {
    log "Starting cleanup process..."
    CLEANUP_DONE=1

    # List all resources created for confirmation
    log "Resources created:"
    if [ -n "$BUCKET_NAME" ]; then
        log "- S3 Bucket: $BUCKET_NAME"

        # Only try to list objects if the bucket exists
        if bucket_exists "$BUCKET_NAME"; then
            # Check if any objects were created
            OBJECTS=$(aws s3api list-objects-v2 --bucket "$BUCKET_NAME" --query
 'Contents[].Key' --output text 2>/dev/null || echo "")
            if [ -n "$OBJECTS" ]; then
                log "- Objects in bucket:"
                echo "$OBJECTS" | tr '\t' '\n' | while read -r obj; do
                    log "  - $obj"
                done
            fi

            # Ask for confirmation before cleanup
            read -p "Do you want to proceed with cleanup and delete all
 resources? (y/n): " confirm
            if [[ $confirm != [yY] && $confirm != [yY][eE][sS] ]]; then
```

```
                log "Cleanup aborted by user."
                return
            fi

            # Delete all versions of objects
            delete_all_versions "$BUCKET_NAME"

            # Delete the bucket
            log "Deleting bucket $BUCKET_NAME..."
            aws s3api delete-bucket --bucket "$BUCKET_NAME" || log "Warning:
 Failed to delete bucket"
        else
            log "Bucket $BUCKET_NAME does not exist, skipping cleanup"
        fi
    fi

    # Clean up local files
    log "Removing local files..."
    rm -f sample-file.txt sample-document.txt downloaded-sample-file.txt empty-
file.tmp

    log "Cleanup completed."
}

# Generate a random bucket name
generate_bucket_name() {
    local hex_id
    hex_id=$(openssl rand -hex 6)
    echo "demo-s3-bucket-$hex_id"
}

# Main script execution
main() {
    log "Starting Amazon S3 Getting Started Tutorial"

    # Generate a unique bucket name
    BUCKET_NAME=$(generate_bucket_name)
    log "Generated bucket name: $BUCKET_NAME"

    # Step 1: Create a bucket
    log "Step 1: Creating S3 bucket..."

    # Get the current region or default to us-east-1
    REGION=$(aws configure get region)
```

```
   REGION=${REGION:-us-east-1}
   log "Using region: $REGION"

   if [ "$REGION" = "us-east-1" ]; then
       aws s3api create-bucket --bucket "$BUCKET_NAME" || handle_error "Failed
to create bucket"
   else
       aws s3api create-bucket \
           --bucket "$BUCKET_NAME" \
           --region "$REGION" \
           --create-bucket-configuration LocationConstraint="$REGION" ||
handle_error "Failed to create bucket"
   fi
   log "Bucket created successfully"

   # Configure bucket settings
   log "Configuring bucket settings..."

   # Block public access (security best practice)
   log "Blocking public access..."
   aws s3api put-public-access-block \
       --bucket "$BUCKET_NAME" \
       --public-access-block-configuration
"BlockPublicAcls=true,IgnorePublicAcls=true,BlockPublicPolicy=true,RestrictPublicBuckets
|| handle_error "Failed to configure public access block"

   # Enable versioning
   log "Enabling versioning..."
   aws s3api put-bucket-versioning \
       --bucket "$BUCKET_NAME" \
       --versioning-configuration Status=Enabled || handle_error "Failed to
enable versioning"

   # Set default encryption
   log "Setting default encryption..."
   aws s3api put-bucket-encryption \
       --bucket "$BUCKET_NAME" \
       --server-side-encryption-configuration '{"Rules":
[{"ApplyServerSideEncryptionByDefault": {"SSEAlgorithm": "AES256"}}]}' ||
handle_error "Failed to set encryption"

   # Step 2: Upload an object
   log "Step 2: Uploading objects to bucket..."
```

```
    # Create a sample file
    echo "This is a sample file for the S3 tutorial." > sample-file.txt

    # Upload the file
    aws s3api put-object \
        --bucket "$BUCKET_NAME" \
        --key "sample-file.txt" \
        --body "sample-file.txt" || handle_error "Failed to upload object"
    log "Object uploaded successfully"

    # Upload with metadata
    echo "This is a document with metadata." > sample-document.txt
    aws s3api put-object \
        --bucket "$BUCKET_NAME" \
        --key "documents/sample-document.txt" \
        --body "sample-document.txt" \
        --content-type "text/plain" \
        --metadata "author=AWSDocumentation,purpose=tutorial" || handle_error
"Failed to upload object with metadata"
    log "Object with metadata uploaded successfully"

    # Step 3: Download an object
    log "Step 3: Downloading object from bucket..."
    aws s3api get-object \
        --bucket "$BUCKET_NAME" \
        --key "sample-file.txt" \
        "downloaded-sample-file.txt" || handle_error "Failed to download object"
    log "Object downloaded successfully"

    # Check if an object exists
    log "Checking if object exists..."
    aws s3api head-object \
        --bucket "$BUCKET_NAME" \
        --key "sample-file.txt" || handle_error "Object does not exist"
    log "Object exists"

    # Step 4: Copy object to a folder
    log "Step 4: Copying object to a folder..."

    # Create a folder structure using a temporary empty file
    log "Creating folder structure..."
    touch empty-file.tmp
    aws s3api put-object \
        --bucket "$BUCKET_NAME" \
```

```
        --key "favorite-files/" \
        --body empty-file.tmp || handle_error "Failed to create folder"

    # Copy the object
    log "Copying object..."
    aws s3api copy-object \
        --bucket "$BUCKET_NAME" \
        --copy-source "$BUCKET_NAME/sample-file.txt" \
        --key "favorite-files/sample-file.txt" || handle_error "Failed to copy
 object"
    log "Object copied successfully"

    # List objects in the bucket
    log "Listing all objects in the bucket..."
    aws s3api list-objects-v2 \
        --bucket "$BUCKET_NAME" \
        --query 'Contents[].Key' \
        --output table || handle_error "Failed to list objects"

    # List objects with a specific prefix
    log "Listing objects in the favorite-files folder..."
    aws s3api list-objects-v2 \
        --bucket "$BUCKET_NAME" \
        --prefix "favorite-files/" \
        --query 'Contents[].Key' \
        --output table || handle_error "Failed to list objects with prefix"

    # Add tags to the bucket
    log "Adding tags to the bucket..."
    aws s3api put-bucket-tagging \
        --bucket "$BUCKET_NAME" \
        --tagging 'TagSet=[{Key=Project,Value=S3Tutorial},
{Key=Environment,Value=Demo}]' || handle_error "Failed to add tags"
    log "Tags added successfully"

    log "Tutorial completed successfully!"
}

# Execute the main function
main
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 다음 토픽을 참조하세요.

- CopyObject
- CreateBucket
- DeleteBucket
- DeleteObjects
- GetObject
- HeadObject
- ListObjectVersions
- ListObjectsV2
- PutBucketEncryption
- PutBucketTagging
- PutBucketVersioning
- PutObject
- PutPublicAccessBlock

AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon S3 객체에 대한 암호화 시작하기

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon S3 객체 암호화를 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Security.Cryptography;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;

/// <summary>
```

```
    /// This example shows how to apply client encryption to an object in an
    /// Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket.
    /// </summary>
    public class SSEClientEncryption
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string bucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket";
            string keyName = "exampleobject.txt";
            string copyTargetKeyName = "examplecopy.txt";

            // If the AWS Region defined for your default user is different
            // from the Region where your Amazon S3 bucket is located,
            // pass the Region name to the Amazon S3 client object's constructor.
            // For example: RegionEndpoint.USWest2.
            IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client();

            try
            {
                // Create an encryption key.
                Aes aesEncryption = Aes.Create();
                aesEncryption.KeySize = 256;
                aesEncryption.GenerateKey();
                string base64Key = Convert.ToBase64String(aesEncryption.Key);

                // Upload the object.
                PutObjectRequest putObjectRequest = await
UploadObjectAsync(client, bucketName, keyName, base64Key);

                // Download the object and verify that its contents match what
you uploaded.
                await DownloadObjectAsync(client, bucketName, keyName, base64Key,
putObjectRequest);

                // Get object metadata and verify that the object uses AES-256
encryption.
                await GetObjectMetadataAsync(client, bucketName, keyName,
base64Key);

                // Copy both the source and target objects using server-side
encryption with
                // an encryption key.
                await CopyObjectAsync(client, bucketName, keyName,
copyTargetKeyName, aesEncryption, base64Key);
```

```
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error: {ex.Message}");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Uploads an object to an Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
call
        /// PutObjectAsync.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the Amazon S3 bucket to which
the
        /// object will be uploaded.</param>
        /// <param name="keyName">The name of the object to upload to the Amazon
S3
        /// bucket.</param>
        /// <param name="base64Key">The encryption key.</param>
        /// <returns>The PutObjectRequest object for use by
DownloadObjectAsync.</returns>
        public static async Task<PutObjectRequest> UploadObjectAsync(
            IAmazonS3 client,
            string bucketName,
            string keyName,
            string base64Key)
        {
            PutObjectRequest putObjectRequest = new PutObjectRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = keyName,
                ContentBody = "sample text",
                ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod =
ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod.AES256,
                ServerSideEncryptionCustomerProvidedKey = base64Key,
            };
            PutObjectResponse putObjectResponse = await
client.PutObjectAsync(putObjectRequest);
            return putObjectRequest;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Downloads an encrypted object from an Amazon S3 bucket.
```

```
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
 call
        /// GetObjectAsync.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the Amazon S3 bucket where the
 object
        /// is located.</param>
        /// <param name="keyName">The name of the Amazon S3 object to download.</
param>
        /// <param name="base64Key">The encryption key used to encrypt the
        /// object.</param>
        /// <param name="putObjectRequest">The PutObjectRequest used to upload
        /// the object.</param>
        public static async Task DownloadObjectAsync(
            IAmazonS3 client,
            string bucketName,
            string keyName,
            string base64Key,
            PutObjectRequest putObjectRequest)
        {
            GetObjectRequest getObjectRequest = new GetObjectRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = keyName,

                // Provide encryption information for the object stored in Amazon
 S3.
                ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod =
 ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod.AES256,
                ServerSideEncryptionCustomerProvidedKey = base64Key,
            };

            using (GetObjectResponse getResponse = await
 client.GetObjectAsync(getObjectRequest))
            using (StreamReader reader = new
 StreamReader(getResponse.ResponseStream))
            {
                string content = reader.ReadToEnd();
                if (string.Compare(putObjectRequest.ContentBody, content) == 0)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("Object content is same as we uploaded");
                }
                else
                {
```

```
                    Console.WriteLine("Error...Object content is not same.");
                }

                if (getResponse.ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod ==
ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod.AES256)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("Object encryption method is AES256, same
as we set");
                }
                else
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("Error...Object encryption method is not
the same as AES256 we set");
                }
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieves the metadata associated with an Amazon S3 object.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used
        /// to call GetObjectMetadataAsync.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the Amazon S3 bucket containing
the
        /// object for which we want to retrieve metadata.</param>
        /// <param name="keyName">The name of the object for which we wish to
        /// retrieve the metadata.</param>
        /// <param name="base64Key">The encryption key associated with the
        /// object.</param>
        public static async Task GetObjectMetadataAsync(
            IAmazonS3 client,
            string bucketName,
            string keyName,
            string base64Key)
        {
            GetObjectMetadataRequest getObjectMetadataRequest = new
GetObjectMetadataRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = keyName,

                // The object stored in Amazon S3 is encrypted, so provide the
necessary encryption information.
```

```
                ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod =
ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod.AES256,
                ServerSideEncryptionCustomerProvidedKey = base64Key,
            };

            GetObjectMetadataResponse getObjectMetadataResponse = await
client.GetObjectMetadataAsync(getObjectMetadataRequest);
            Console.WriteLine("The object metadata show encryption method used
is: {0}", getObjectMetadataResponse.ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Copies an encrypted object from one Amazon S3 bucket to another.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
call
        /// CopyObjectAsync.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The Amazon S3 bucket containing the object
        /// to copy.</param>
        /// <param name="keyName">The name of the object to copy.</param>
        /// <param name="copyTargetKeyName">The Amazon S3 bucket to which the
object
        /// will be copied.</param>
        /// <param name="aesEncryption">The encryption type to use.</param>
        /// <param name="base64Key">The encryption key to use.</param>
        public static async Task CopyObjectAsync(
            IAmazonS3 client,
            string bucketName,
            string keyName,
            string copyTargetKeyName,
            Aes aesEncryption,
            string base64Key)
        {
            aesEncryption.GenerateKey();
            string copyBase64Key = Convert.ToBase64String(aesEncryption.Key);

            CopyObjectRequest copyRequest = new CopyObjectRequest
            {
                SourceBucket = bucketName,
                SourceKey = keyName,
                DestinationBucket = bucketName,
                DestinationKey = copyTargetKeyName,

                // Information about the source object's encryption.
```

```
                CopySourceServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod =
ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod.AES256,
                CopySourceServerSideEncryptionCustomerProvidedKey = base64Key,

                // Information about the target object's encryption.
                ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod =
ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod.AES256,
                ServerSideEncryptionCustomerProvidedKey = copyBase64Key,
            };
            await client.CopyObjectAsync(copyRequest);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CopyObject
  - GetObject
  - GetObjectMetadata

AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon S3 객체에 대한 태그 시작하기

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon S3 객체 태깅을 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// This example shows how to work with tags in Amazon Simple Storage
    /// Service (Amazon S3) objects.
    /// </summary>
    public class ObjectTag
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string bucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket";
            string keyName = "newobject.txt";
            string filePath = @"*** file path ***";

            // Specify your bucket region (an example region is shown).
            RegionEndpoint bucketRegion = RegionEndpoint.USWest2;

            var client = new AmazonS3Client(bucketRegion);
            await PutObjectsWithTagsAsync(client, bucketName, keyName, filePath);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method uploads an object with tags. It then shows the tag
        /// values, changes the tags, and shows the new tags.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The Initialized Amazon S3 client object used
        /// to call the methods to create and change an objects tags.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">A string representing the name of the
        /// bucket where the object will be stored.</param>
        /// <param name="keyName">A string representing the key name of the
        /// object to be tagged.</param>
        /// <param name="filePath">The directory location and file name of the
        /// object to be uploaded to the Amazon S3 bucket.</param>
        public static async Task PutObjectsWithTagsAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string
bucketName, string keyName, string filePath)
        {
            try
            {
                // Create an object with tags.
                var putRequest = new PutObjectRequest
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    Key = keyName,
                    FilePath = filePath,
                    TagSet = new List<Tag>
```

```
                    {
                        new Tag { Key = "Keyx1", Value = "Value1" },
                        new Tag { Key = "Keyx2", Value = "Value2" },
                    },
                };

                PutObjectResponse response = await
client.PutObjectAsync(putRequest);

                // Now retrieve the new object's tags.
                GetObjectTaggingRequest getTagsRequest = new
GetObjectTaggingRequest()
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    Key = keyName,
                };

                GetObjectTaggingResponse objectTags = await
client.GetObjectTaggingAsync(getTagsRequest);

                // Display the tag values.
                objectTags.Tagging
                    .ForEach(t => Console.WriteLine($"Key: {t.Key}, Value:
{t.Value}"));

                Tagging newTagSet = new Tagging()
                {
                    TagSet = new List<Tag>
                    {
                        new Tag { Key = "Key3", Value = "Value3" },
                        new Tag { Key = "Key4", Value = "Value4" },
                    },
                };

                PutObjectTaggingRequest putObjTagsRequest = new
PutObjectTaggingRequest()
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    Key = keyName,
                    Tagging = newTagSet,
                };

                PutObjectTaggingResponse response2 = await
client.PutObjectTaggingAsync(putObjTagsRequest);
```

```
                // Retrieve the tags again and show the values.
                GetObjectTaggingRequest getTagsRequest2 = new
GetObjectTaggingRequest()
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    Key = keyName,
                };
                GetObjectTaggingResponse objectTags2 = await
client.GetObjectTaggingAsync(getTagsRequest2);

                objectTags2.Tagging
                    .ForEach(t => Console.WriteLine($"Key: {t.Key}, Value:
{t.Value}"));
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                        $"Error: '{ex.Message}'");
            }
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 GetObjectTagging을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon S3 객체 잠금 기능 작업

다음 코드 예시에는 S3 객체 잠금 기능을 사용하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon S3 객체 잠금 기능을 시연하는 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration;
using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Debug;

namespace S3ObjectLockScenario;

public static class S3ObjectLockWorkflow
{
    /*
    Before running this .NET code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

    This .NET example performs the following tasks:
        1. Create test Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3) buckets with different
 lock policies.
        2. Upload sample objects to each bucket.
        3. Set some Legal Hold and Retention Periods on objects and buckets.
        4. Investigate lock policies by viewing settings or attempting to delete
 or overwrite objects.
        5. Clean up objects and buckets.
   */

    public static S3ActionsWrapper _s3ActionsWrapper = null!;
    public static IConfiguration _configuration = null!;
    private static string _resourcePrefix = null!;
    private static string noLockBucketName = null!;
    private static string lockEnabledBucketName = null!;
    private static string retentionAfterCreationBucketName = null!;
    private static List<string> bucketNames = new List<string>();
    private static List<string> fileNames = new List<string>();

    public static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for the Amazon service.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
```

```
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonS3>()
                    .AddTransient<S3ActionsWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        _configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally, load local settings.
            .Build();

        ConfigurationSetup();

        ServicesSetup(host);

        try
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3)
Object Locking Feature Scenario.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            await Setup(true);

            await DemoActionChoices();

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Cleaning up resources.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            await Cleanup(true);

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Amazon S3 Object Locking Scenario is complete.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine($"There was a problem: {ex.Message}");
```

```
            await Cleanup(true);
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the services for use within the console application.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="host">The services host.</param>
    private static void ServicesSetup(IHost host)
    {
        _s3ActionsWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<S3ActionsWrapper>();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Any setup operations needed.
    /// </summary>
    public static void ConfigurationSetup()
    {
        _resourcePrefix = _configuration["resourcePrefix"] ?? "dotnet-example";

        noLockBucketName = _resourcePrefix + "-no-lock";
        lockEnabledBucketName = _resourcePrefix + "-lock-enabled";
        retentionAfterCreationBucketName = _resourcePrefix + "-retention-after-
creation";

        bucketNames.Add(noLockBucketName);
        bucketNames.Add(lockEnabledBucketName);
        bucketNames.Add(retentionAfterCreationBucketName);
    }

    // <summary>
    /// Deploy necessary resources for the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to run as interactive.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> Setup(bool interactive)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nFor this scenario, we will use the AWS SDK for .NET to create
 several S3\n" +
            "buckets and files to demonstrate working with S3 locking features.
\n");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter when you are ready to start.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();

        Console.WriteLine("\nS3 buckets can be created either with or without
object lock enabled.");
        await _s3ActionsWrapper.CreateBucketWithObjectLock(noLockBucketName,
false);
        await _s3ActionsWrapper.CreateBucketWithObjectLock(lockEnabledBucketName,
true);
        await
_s3ActionsWrapper.CreateBucketWithObjectLock(retentionAfterCreationBucketName,
false);

        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter to continue.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();

        Console.WriteLine("\nA bucket can be configured to use object locking
with a default retention period.");
        await
_s3ActionsWrapper.ModifyBucketDefaultRetention(retentionAfterCreationBucketName,
true,
            ObjectLockRetentionMode.Governance, DateTime.UtcNow.AddDays(1));

        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter to continue.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();

        Console.WriteLine("\nObject lock policies can also be added to existing
buckets.");
        await _s3ActionsWrapper.EnableObjectLockOnBucket(lockEnabledBucketName);

        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter to continue.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();

        // Upload some files to the buckets.
        Console.WriteLine("\nNow let's add some test files:");
        var fileName = _configuration["exampleFileName"] ?? "exampleFile.txt";
        int fileCount = 2;
        // Create the file if it does not already exist.
        if (!File.Exists(fileName))
```

```
        {
            await using StreamWriter sw = File.CreateText(fileName);
            await sw.WriteLineAsync(
                "This is a sample file for uploading to a bucket.");
        }

        foreach (var bucketName in bucketNames)
        {
            for (int i = 0; i < fileCount; i++)
            {
                var numberedFileName = Path.GetFileNameWithoutExtension(fileName)
+ i + Path.GetExtension(fileName);
                fileNames.Add(numberedFileName);
                await _s3ActionsWrapper.UploadFileAsync(bucketName,
numberedFileName, fileName);
            }
        }
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter to continue.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();

        if (!interactive)
            return true;
        Console.WriteLine("\nNow we can set some object lock policies on
individual files:");
        foreach (var bucketName in bucketNames)
        {
            for (int i = 0; i < fileNames.Count; i++)
            {
                // No modifications to the objects in the first bucket.
                if (bucketName != bucketNames[0])
                {
                    var exampleFileName = fileNames[i];
                    switch (i)
                    {
                        case 0:
                            {
                                var question =
                                    $"\nWould you like to add a legal hold to
{exampleFileName} in {bucketName}? (y/n)";
                                if (GetYesNoResponse(question))
                                {
                                    // Set a legal hold.
```

```
                                    await
_s3ActionsWrapper.ModifyObjectLegalHold(bucketName, exampleFileName,
ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus.On);

                                }
                                break;
                            }
                        case 1:
                            {
                                var question =
                                    $"\nWould you like to add a 1 day Governance
retention period to {exampleFileName} in {bucketName}? (y/n)" +
                                    "\nReminder: Only a user with the
s3:BypassGovernanceRetention permission will be able to delete this file or its
bucket until the retention period has expired.";
                                if (GetYesNoResponse(question))
                                {
                                    // Set a Governance mode retention period for
1 day.
                                    await
_s3ActionsWrapper.ModifyObjectRetentionPeriod(
                                        bucketName, exampleFileName,
                                        ObjectLockRetentionMode.Governance,
                                        DateTime.UtcNow.AddDays(1));
                                }
                                break;
                            }
                    }
                }
            }
        }
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return true;
    }

    // <summary>
    /// List all of the current buckets and objects.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to run as interactive.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of buckets and objects.</returns>
    public static async Task<List<S3ObjectVersion>> ListBucketsAndObjects(bool
interactive)
    {
        var allObjects = new List<S3ObjectVersion>();
```

```
        foreach (var bucketName in bucketNames)
        {
            var objectsInBucket = await
_s3ActionsWrapper.ListBucketObjectsAndVersions(bucketName);
            foreach (var objectKey in objectsInBucket.Versions)
            {
                allObjects.Add(objectKey);
            }
        }

        if (interactive)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\nCurrent buckets and objects:\n");
            int i = 0;
            foreach (var bucketObject in allObjects)
            {
                i++;
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"{i}: {bucketObject.Key} \n\tBucket:
{bucketObject.BucketName}\n\tVersion: {bucketObject.VersionId}");
            }
        }

        return allObjects;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Present the user with the demo action choices.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> DemoActionChoices()
    {
        var choices = new string[]{
            "List all files in buckets.",
            "Attempt to delete a file.",
            "Attempt to delete a file with retention period bypass.",
            "Attempt to overwrite a file.",
            "View the object and bucket retention settings for a file.",
            "View the legal hold settings for a file.",
            "Finish the scenario."};

        var choice = 0;
        // Keep asking the user until they choose to move on.
        while (choice != 6)
```

```
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            choice = GetChoiceResponse(
                "\nExplore the S3 locking features by selecting one of the
following choices:"
                , choices);
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            switch (choice)
            {
                case 0:
                    {
                        await ListBucketsAndObjects(true);
                        break;
                    }
                case 1:
                    {
                        Console.WriteLine("\nEnter the number of the object to
delete:");
                        var allFiles = await ListBucketsAndObjects(true);
                        var fileChoice = GetChoiceResponse(null,
allFiles.Select(f => f.Key).ToArray());
                        await
_s3ActionsWrapper.DeleteObjectFromBucket(allFiles[fileChoice].BucketName,
allFiles[fileChoice].Key, false, allFiles[fileChoice].VersionId);
                        break;
                    }
                case 2:
                    {
                        Console.WriteLine("\nEnter the number of the object to
delete:");
                        var allFiles = await ListBucketsAndObjects(true);
                        var fileChoice = GetChoiceResponse(null,
allFiles.Select(f => f.Key).ToArray());
                        await
_s3ActionsWrapper.DeleteObjectFromBucket(allFiles[fileChoice].BucketName,
allFiles[fileChoice].Key, true, allFiles[fileChoice].VersionId);
                        break;
                    }
                case 3:
                    {
                        var allFiles = await ListBucketsAndObjects(true);
                        Console.WriteLine("\nEnter the number of the object to
overwrite:");
```

```
                        var fileChoice = GetChoiceResponse(null,
allFiles.Select(f => f.Key).ToArray());
                        // Create the file if it does not already exist.
                        if (!File.Exists(allFiles[fileChoice].Key))
                        {
                            await using StreamWriter sw =
File.CreateText(allFiles[fileChoice].Key);
                            await sw.WriteLineAsync(
                                "This is a sample file for uploading to a
bucket.");
                        }
                        await
_s3ActionsWrapper.UploadFileAsync(allFiles[fileChoice].BucketName,
allFiles[fileChoice].Key, allFiles[fileChoice].Key);
                        break;
                    }
                case 4:
                    {
                        var allFiles = await ListBucketsAndObjects(true);
                        Console.WriteLine("\nEnter the number of the object and
bucket to view:");
                        var fileChoice = GetChoiceResponse(null,
allFiles.Select(f => f.Key).ToArray());
                        await
_s3ActionsWrapper.GetObjectRetention(allFiles[fileChoice].BucketName,
allFiles[fileChoice].Key);
                        await
_s3ActionsWrapper.GetBucketObjectLockConfiguration(allFiles[fileChoice].BucketName);
                        break;
                    }
                case 5:
                    {
                        var allFiles = await ListBucketsAndObjects(true);
                        Console.WriteLine("\nEnter the number of the object to
view:");
                        var fileChoice = GetChoiceResponse(null,
allFiles.Select(f => f.Key).ToArray());
                        await
_s3ActionsWrapper.GetObjectLegalHold(allFiles[fileChoice].BucketName,
allFiles[fileChoice].Key);
                        break;
                    }
            }
        }
```

```
        return true;
    }

    // <summary>
    /// Clean up the resources from the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to run as interactive.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> Cleanup(bool interactive)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        if (!interactive || GetYesNoResponse("Do you want to clean up all files
and buckets? (y/n) "))
        {
            // Remove all locks and delete all buckets and objects.
            var allFiles = await ListBucketsAndObjects(false);
            foreach (var fileInfo in allFiles)
            {
                // Check for a legal hold.
                var legalHold = await
_s3ActionsWrapper.GetObjectLegalHold(fileInfo.BucketName, fileInfo.Key);
                if (legalHold?.Status?.Value == ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus.On)
                {
                    await
_s3ActionsWrapper.ModifyObjectLegalHold(fileInfo.BucketName, fileInfo.Key,
ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus.Off);
                }

                // Check for a retention period.
                var retention = await
_s3ActionsWrapper.GetObjectRetention(fileInfo.BucketName, fileInfo.Key);
                var hasRetentionPeriod = retention?.Mode ==
ObjectLockRetentionMode.Governance && retention.RetainUntilDate >
DateTime.UtcNow.Date;
                await
_s3ActionsWrapper.DeleteObjectFromBucket(fileInfo.BucketName, fileInfo.Key,
hasRetentionPeriod, fileInfo.VersionId);
            }

            foreach (var bucketName in bucketNames)
            {
                await _s3ActionsWrapper.DeleteBucketByName(bucketName);
            }
```

```
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Ok, we'll leave the resources intact.\n" +
                "Don't forget to delete them when you're done with them or you
 might incur unexpected charges."
            );
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Helper method to get a yes or no response from the user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="question">The question string to print on the console.</
param>
    /// <returns>True if the user responds with a yes.</returns>
    private static bool GetYesNoResponse(string question)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(question);
        var ynResponse = Console.ReadLine();
        var response = ynResponse != null && ynResponse.Equals("y",
 StringComparison.InvariantCultureIgnoreCase);
        return response;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Helper method to get a choice response from the user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="question">The question string to print on the console.</
param>
    /// <param name="choices">The choices to print on the console.</param>
    /// <returns>The index of the selected choice</returns>
    private static int GetChoiceResponse(string? question, string[] choices)
    {
        if (question != null)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(question);

            for (int i = 0; i < choices.Length; i++)
```

```
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {choices[i]}");
            }
        }

        var choiceNumber = 0;
        while (choiceNumber < 1 || choiceNumber > choices.Length)
        {
            var choice = Console.ReadLine();
            Int32.TryParse(choice, out choiceNumber);
        }

        return choiceNumber - 1;
    }
}
```

S3 함수의 래퍼 클래스입니다.

```
using System.Net;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration;

namespace S3ObjectLockScenario;

/// <summary>
/// Encapsulate the Amazon S3 operations.
/// </summary>
public class S3ActionsWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonS3 _amazonS3;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the S3ActionsWrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonS3">The injected S3 client.</param>
    public S3ActionsWrapper(IAmazonS3 amazonS3, IConfiguration configuration)
    {
        _amazonS3 = amazonS3;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new Amazon S3 bucket with object lock actions.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket to create.</param>
    /// <param name="enableObjectLock">True to enable object lock on the
bucket.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateBucketWithObjectLock(string bucketName, bool
enableObjectLock)
    {
        Console.WriteLine($"\tCreating bucket {bucketName} with object lock
{enableObjectLock}.");
        try
        {
            var request = new PutBucketRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                UseClientRegion = true,
                ObjectLockEnabledForBucket = enableObjectLock,
            };

            var response = await _amazonS3.PutBucketAsync(request);

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Error creating bucket: '{ex.Message}'");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Enable object lock on an existing bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket to modify.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> EnableObjectLockOnBucket(string bucketName)
    {
        try
        {
            // First, enable Versioning on the bucket.
            await _amazonS3.PutBucketVersioningAsync(new
PutBucketVersioningRequest()
```

```
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                VersioningConfig = new S3BucketVersioningConfig()
                {
                    EnableMfaDelete = false,
                    Status = VersionStatus.Enabled
                }
            });

            var request = new PutObjectLockConfigurationRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                ObjectLockConfiguration = new ObjectLockConfiguration()
                {
                    ObjectLockEnabled = new ObjectLockEnabled("Enabled"),
                },
            };

            var response = await
_amazonS3.PutObjectLockConfigurationAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tAdded an object lock policy to bucket
{bucketName}.");
            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Error modifying object lock: '{ex.Message}'");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set or modify a retention period on an object in an S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The key of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="retention">The retention mode.</param>
    /// <param name="retainUntilDate">The date retention expires.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> ModifyObjectRetentionPeriod(string bucketName,
        string objectKey, ObjectLockRetentionMode retention, DateTime
retainUntilDate)
    {
        try
```

```
        {
            var request = new PutObjectRetentionRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = objectKey,
                Retention = new ObjectLockRetention()
                {
                    Mode = retention,
                    RetainUntilDate = retainUntilDate
                }
            };

            var response = await _amazonS3.PutObjectRetentionAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tSet retention for {objectKey} in {bucketName}
until {retainUntilDate:d}.");
            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tError modifying retention period:
'{ex.Message}'");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set or modify a retention period on an S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket to modify.</param>
    /// <param name="retention">The retention mode.</param>
    /// <param name="retainUntilDate">The date for retention until.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> ModifyBucketDefaultRetention(string bucketName, bool
enableObjectLock, ObjectLockRetentionMode retention, DateTime retainUntilDate)
    {
        var enabledString = enableObjectLock ? "Enabled" : "Disabled";
        var timeDifference = retainUntilDate.Subtract(DateTime.Now);
        try
        {
            // First, enable Versioning on the bucket.
            await _amazonS3.PutBucketVersioningAsync(new
PutBucketVersioningRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
```

```
                VersioningConfig = new S3BucketVersioningConfig()
                {
                    EnableMfaDelete = false,
                    Status = VersionStatus.Enabled
                }
            });

            var request = new PutObjectLockConfigurationRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                ObjectLockConfiguration = new ObjectLockConfiguration()
                {
                    ObjectLockEnabled = new ObjectLockEnabled(enabledString),
                    Rule = new ObjectLockRule()
                    {
                        DefaultRetention = new DefaultRetention()
                        {
                            Mode = retention,
                            Days = timeDifference.Days // Can be specified in
days or years but not both.
                        }
                    }
                }
            };

            var response = await
_amazonS3.PutObjectLockConfigurationAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tAdded a default retention to bucket
{bucketName}.");
            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tError modifying object lock: '{ex.Message}'");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the retention period for an S3 object.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The object key.</param>
    /// <returns>The object retention details.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<ObjectLockRetention> GetObjectRetention(string bucketName,
        string objectKey)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new GetObjectRetentionRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = objectKey
            };

            var response = await _amazonS3.GetObjectRetentionAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tObject retention for {objectKey} in
{bucketName}: " +
                                $"\n\t{response.Retention.Mode} until
{response.Retention.RetainUntilDate:d}.");
            return response.Retention;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tUnable to fetch object lock retention:
'{ex.Message}'");
            return new ObjectLockRetention();
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set or modify a legal hold on an object in an S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The key of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="holdStatus">The On or Off status for the legal hold.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> ModifyObjectLegalHold(string bucketName,
        string objectKey, ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus holdStatus)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new PutObjectLegalHoldRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = objectKey,
                LegalHold = new ObjectLockLegalHold()
                {
```

```
                    Status = holdStatus
                }
            };

            var response = await _amazonS3.PutObjectLegalHoldAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tModified legal hold for {objectKey} in
{bucketName}.");
            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tError modifying legal hold: '{ex.Message}'");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the legal hold details for an S3 object.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The object key.</param>
    /// <returns>The object legal hold details.</returns>
    public async Task<ObjectLockLegalHold> GetObjectLegalHold(string bucketName,
        string objectKey)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new GetObjectLegalHoldRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = objectKey
            };

            var response = await _amazonS3.GetObjectLegalHoldAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tObject legal hold for {objectKey} in
{bucketName}: " +
                              $"\n\tStatus: {response.LegalHold.Status}");
            return response.LegalHold;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tUnable to fetch legal hold: '{ex.Message}'");
            return new ObjectLockLegalHold();
        }
```

```
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the object lock configuration details for an S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket to get details.</param>
    /// <returns>The bucket's object lock configuration details.</returns>
    public async Task<ObjectLockConfiguration>
GetBucketObjectLockConfiguration(string bucketName)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new GetObjectLockConfigurationRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName
            };

            var response = await
_amazonS3.GetObjectLockConfigurationAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tBucket object lock config for {bucketName} in
{bucketName}: " +
                              $"\n\tEnabled:
{response.ObjectLockConfiguration.ObjectLockEnabled}" +
                              $"\n\tRule:
{response.ObjectLockConfiguration.Rule?.DefaultRetention}");

            return response.ObjectLockConfiguration;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tUnable to fetch object lock config:
'{ex.Message}'");
            return new ObjectLockConfiguration();
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Upload a file from the local computer to an Amazon S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The Amazon S3 bucket to use.</param>
    /// <param name="objectName">The object to upload.</param>
    /// <param name="filePath">The path, including file name, of the object to
upload.</param>
    /// <returns>True if success.<returns>
```

```
    public async Task<bool> UploadFileAsync(string bucketName, string objectName,
string filePath)
    {
        var request = new PutObjectRequest
        {
            BucketName = bucketName,
            Key = objectName,
            FilePath = filePath,
            ChecksumAlgorithm = ChecksumAlgorithm.SHA256
        };

        var response = await _amazonS3.PutObjectAsync(request);
        if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tSuccessfully uploaded {objectName} to
{bucketName}.");
            return true;
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tCould not upload {objectName} to
{bucketName}.");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List bucket objects and versions.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The Amazon S3 bucket to use.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of objects and versions.</returns>
    public async Task<ListVersionsResponse> ListBucketObjectsAndVersions(string
bucketName)
    {
        var request = new ListVersionsRequest()
        {
            BucketName = bucketName
        };

        var response = await _amazonS3.ListVersionsAsync(request);
        return response;
    }

    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Delete an object from a specific bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The Amazon S3 bucket to use.</param>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The key of the object to delete.</param>
    /// <param name="hasRetention">True if the object has retention settings.</
param>
    /// <param name="versionId">Optional versionId.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteObjectFromBucket(string bucketName, string
 objectKey, bool hasRetention, string? versionId = null)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new DeleteObjectRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = objectKey,
                VersionId = versionId,
            };
            if (hasRetention)
            {
                // Set the BypassGovernanceRetention header
                // if the file has retention settings.
                request.BypassGovernanceRetention = true;
            }
            await _amazonS3.DeleteObjectAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"Deleted {objectKey} in {bucketName}.");
            return true;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tUnable to delete object {objectKey} in bucket
 {bucketName}: " + ex.Message);
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a specific bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The Amazon S3 bucket to use.</param>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The key of the object to delete.</param>
    /// <param name="versionId">Optional versionId.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteBucketByName(string bucketName)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new DeleteBucketRequest() { BucketName = bucketName, };
            var response = await _amazonS3.DeleteBucketAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDelete for {bucketName} complete.");
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tUnable to delete bucket {bucketName}: " +
 ex.Message);
            return false;
        }

    }

}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - GetObjectLegalHold
  - GetObjectLockConfiguration
  - GetObjectRetention
  - PutObjectLegalHold
  - PutObjectLockConfiguration
  - PutObjectRetention

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon S3 객체 잠금 기능을 시연하는 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "strings"

 "s3_object_lock/actions"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/s3/manager"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
)

// ObjectLockScenario contains the steps to run the S3 Object Lock workflow.
type ObjectLockScenario struct {
 questioner demotools.IQuestioner
 resources  Resources
 s3Actions  *actions.S3Actions
 sdkConfig  aws.Config
}

// NewObjectLockScenario constructs a new ObjectLockScenario instance.
func NewObjectLockScenario(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner
 demotools.IQuestioner) ObjectLockScenario {
 scenario := ObjectLockScenario{
  questioner: questioner,
  resources:  Resources{},
  s3Actions:  &actions.S3Actions{S3Client: s3.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
  sdkConfig:  sdkConfig,
 }
 scenario.s3Actions.S3Manager = manager.NewUploader(scenario.s3Actions.S3Client)
 scenario.resources.init(scenario.s3Actions, questioner)
 return scenario
}

type nameLocked struct {
 name   string
 locked bool
}
```

```
var createInfo = []nameLocked{
 {"standard-bucket", false},
 {"lock-bucket", true},
 {"retention-bucket", false},
}

// CreateBuckets creates the S3 buckets required for the workflow.
func (scenario *ObjectLockScenario) CreateBuckets(ctx context.Context) {
 log.Println("Let's create some S3 buckets to use for this workflow.")
 success := false
 for !success {
  prefix := scenario.questioner.Ask(
   "This example creates three buckets. Enter a prefix to name your buckets
 (remember bucket names must be globally unique):")

  for _, info := range createInfo {
   log.Println(fmt.Sprintf("%s.%s", prefix, info.name))
   bucketName, err := scenario.s3Actions.CreateBucketWithLock(ctx,
 fmt.Sprintf("%s.%s", prefix, info.name), scenario.sdkConfig.Region, info.locked)
   if err != nil {
    switch err.(type) {
    case *types.BucketAlreadyExists, *types.BucketAlreadyOwnedByYou:
     log.Printf("Couldn't create bucket %s.\n", bucketName)
    default:
     panic(err)
    }
    break
   }
   scenario.resources.demoBuckets[info.name] = &DemoBucket{
    name:       bucketName,
    objectKeys: []string{},
   }
   log.Printf("Created bucket %s.\n", bucketName)
  }

  if len(scenario.resources.demoBuckets) < len(createInfo) {
   scenario.resources.deleteBuckets(ctx)
  } else {
   success = true
  }
 }

 log.Println("S3 buckets created.")
```

```
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// EnableLockOnBucket enables object locking on an existing bucket.
func (scenario *ObjectLockScenario) EnableLockOnBucket(ctx context.Context) {
 log.Println("\nA bucket can be configured to use object locking.")
 scenario.questioner.Ask("Press Enter to continue.")

 var err error
 bucket := scenario.resources.demoBuckets["retention-bucket"]
 err = scenario.s3Actions.EnableObjectLockOnBucket(ctx, bucket.name)
 if err != nil {
  switch err.(type) {
  case *types.NoSuchBucket:
   log.Printf("Couldn't enable object locking on bucket %s.\n", bucket.name)
  default:
   panic(err)
  }
 } else {
  log.Printf("Object locking enabled on bucket %s.", bucket.name)
 }

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// SetDefaultRetentionPolicy sets a default retention governance policy on a
 bucket.
func (scenario *ObjectLockScenario) SetDefaultRetentionPolicy(ctx
 context.Context) {
 log.Println("\nA bucket can be configured to use object locking with a default
 retention period.")

 bucket := scenario.resources.demoBuckets["retention-bucket"]
 retentionPeriod := scenario.questioner.AskInt("Enter the default retention
 period in days: ")
 err := scenario.s3Actions.ModifyDefaultBucketRetention(ctx,
 bucket.name, types.ObjectLockEnabledEnabled, int32(retentionPeriod),
 types.ObjectLockRetentionModeGovernance)
 if err != nil {
  switch err.(type) {
  case *types.NoSuchBucket:
   log.Printf("Couldn't configure a default retention period on bucket %s.\n",
 bucket.name)
  default:
```

```
    panic(err)
   }
  } else {
   log.Printf("Default retention policy set on bucket %s with %d day retention
  period.", bucket.name, retentionPeriod)
   bucket.retentionEnabled = true
  }

  log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// UploadTestObjects uploads test objects to the S3 buckets.
func (scenario *ObjectLockScenario) UploadTestObjects(ctx context.Context) {
 log.Println("Uploading test objects to S3 buckets.")

 for _, info := range createInfo {
  bucket := scenario.resources.demoBuckets[info.name]
  for i := 0; i < 2; i++ {
   key, err := scenario.s3Actions.UploadObject(ctx, bucket.name,
 fmt.Sprintf("example-%d", i),
    fmt.Sprintf("Example object content #%d in bucket %s.", i, bucket.name))
   if err != nil {
    switch err.(type) {
    case *types.NoSuchBucket:
     log.Printf("Couldn't upload %s to bucket %s.\n", key, bucket.name)
    default:
     panic(err)
    }
   } else {
    log.Printf("Uploaded %s to bucket %s.\n", key, bucket.name)
    bucket.objectKeys = append(bucket.objectKeys, key)
   }
  }
 }

 scenario.questioner.Ask("Test objects uploaded. Press Enter to continue.")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// SetObjectLockConfigurations sets object lock configurations on the test
 objects.
func (scenario *ObjectLockScenario) SetObjectLockConfigurations(ctx
 context.Context) {
 log.Println("Now let's set object lock configurations on individual objects.")
```

```
buckets := []*DemoBucket{scenario.resources.demoBuckets["lock-bucket"],
scenario.resources.demoBuckets["retention-bucket"]}
for _, bucket := range buckets {
 for index, objKey := range bucket.objectKeys {
  switch index {
  case 0:
   if scenario.questioner.AskBool(fmt.Sprintf("\nDo you want to add a legal hold
to %s in %s (y/n)? ", objKey, bucket.name), "y") {
    err := scenario.s3Actions.PutObjectLegalHold(ctx, bucket.name, objKey, "",
types.ObjectLockLegalHoldStatusOn)
    if err != nil {
     switch err.(type) {
     case *types.NoSuchKey:
      log.Printf("Couldn't set legal hold on %s.\n", objKey)
     default:
      panic(err)
     }
    } else {
     log.Printf("Legal hold set on %s.\n", objKey)
    }
   }
  case 1:
   q := fmt.Sprintf("\nDo you want to add a 1 day Governance retention period to
%s in %s?\n"+
    "Reminder: Only a user with the s3:BypassGovernanceRetention permission is
able to delete this object\n"+
    "or its bucket until the retention period has expired. (y/n) ", objKey,
bucket.name)
   if scenario.questioner.AskBool(q, "y") {
    err := scenario.s3Actions.PutObjectRetention(ctx, bucket.name, objKey,
types.ObjectLockRetentionModeGovernance, 1)
    if err != nil {
     switch err.(type) {
     case *types.NoSuchKey:
      log.Printf("Couldn't set retention period on %s in %s.\n", objKey,
bucket.name)
     default:
      panic(err)
     }
    } else {
     log.Printf("Retention period set to 1 for %s.", objKey)
     bucket.retentionEnabled = true
    }
```

```
    }
   }
  }
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

const (
 ListAll = iota
 DeleteObject
 DeleteRetentionObject
 OverwriteObject
 ViewRetention
 ViewLegalHold
 Finish
)

// InteractWithObjects allows the user to interact with the objects and test the
 object lock configurations.
func (scenario *ObjectLockScenario) InteractWithObjects(ctx context.Context) {
 log.Println("Now you can interact with the objects to explore the object lock
 configurations.")
 interactiveChoices := []string{
  "List all objects and buckets.",
  "Attempt to delete an object.",
  "Attempt to delete an object with retention period bypass.",
  "Attempt to overwrite a file.",
  "View the retention settings for an object.",
  "View the legal hold settings for an object.",
  "Finish the workflow."}

 choice := ListAll
 for choice != Finish {
  objList := scenario.GetAllObjects(ctx)
  objChoices := scenario.makeObjectChoiceList(objList)
  choice = scenario.questioner.AskChoice("Choose an action from the menu:\n",
 interactiveChoices)
  switch choice {
  case ListAll:
   log.Println("The current objects in the example buckets are:")
   for _, objChoice := range objChoices {
    log.Println("\t", objChoice)
   }
  case DeleteObject, DeleteRetentionObject:
```

```
  objChoice := scenario.questioner.AskChoice("Enter the number of the object to
delete:\n", objChoices)
  obj := objList[objChoice]
  deleted, err := scenario.s3Actions.DeleteObject(ctx, obj.bucket, obj.key,
obj.versionId, choice == DeleteRetentionObject)
  if err != nil {
   switch err.(type) {
   case *types.NoSuchKey:
    log.Println("Nothing to delete.")
   default:
    panic(err)
   }
  } else if deleted {
   log.Printf("Object %s deleted.\n", obj.key)
  }
 case OverwriteObject:
  objChoice := scenario.questioner.AskChoice("Enter the number of the object to
overwrite:\n", objChoices)
  obj := objList[objChoice]
  _, err := scenario.s3Actions.UploadObject(ctx, obj.bucket, obj.key,
fmt.Sprintf("New content in object %s.", obj.key))
  if err != nil {
   switch err.(type) {
   case *types.NoSuchBucket:
    log.Println("Couldn't upload to nonexistent bucket.")
   default:
    panic(err)
   }
  } else {
   log.Printf("Uploaded new content to object %s.\n", obj.key)
  }
 case ViewRetention:
  objChoice := scenario.questioner.AskChoice("Enter the number of the object to
view:\n", objChoices)
  obj := objList[objChoice]
  retention, err := scenario.s3Actions.GetObjectRetention(ctx, obj.bucket,
obj.key)
  if err != nil {
   switch err.(type) {
   case *types.NoSuchKey:
    log.Printf("Can't get retention configuration for %s.\n", obj.key)
   default:
    panic(err)
   }
```

```
    } else if retention != nil {
     log.Printf("Object %s has retention mode %s until %v.\n", obj.key,
 retention.Mode, retention.RetainUntilDate)
    } else {
     log.Printf("Object %s does not have object retention configured.\n", obj.key)
    }
   case ViewLegalHold:
    objChoice := scenario.questioner.AskChoice("Enter the number of the object to
 view:\n", objChoices)
    obj := objList[objChoice]
    legalHold, err := scenario.s3Actions.GetObjectLegalHold(ctx, obj.bucket,
 obj.key, obj.versionId)
    if err != nil {
     switch err.(type) {
     case *types.NoSuchKey:
      log.Printf("Can't get legal hold configuration for %s.\n", obj.key)
     default:
      panic(err)
     }
    } else if legalHold != nil {
     log.Printf("Object %s has legal hold %v.", obj.key, *legalHold)
    } else {
     log.Printf("Object %s does not have legal hold configured.", obj.key)
    }
   case Finish:
    log.Println("Let's clean up.")
   }
   log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 }
}

type BucketKeyVersionId struct {
 bucket    string
 key       string
 versionId string
}

// GetAllObjects gets the object versions in the example S3 buckets and returns
 them in a flattened list.
func (scenario *ObjectLockScenario) GetAllObjects(ctx context.Context)
 []BucketKeyVersionId {
 var objectList []BucketKeyVersionId
 for _, info := range createInfo {
  bucket := scenario.resources.demoBuckets[info.name]
```

```
  versions, err := scenario.s3Actions.ListObjectVersions(ctx, bucket.name)
  if err != nil {
   switch err.(type) {
   case *types.NoSuchBucket:
    log.Printf("Couldn't get object versions for %s.\n", bucket.name)
   default:
    panic(err)
   }
  } else {
   for _, version := range versions {
    objectList = append(objectList,
     BucketKeyVersionId{bucket: bucket.name, key: *version.Key, versionId:
 *version.VersionId})
   }
  }
 }
 return objectList
}

// makeObjectChoiceList makes the object version list into a list of strings that
 are displayed
// as choices.
func (scenario *ObjectLockScenario) makeObjectChoiceList(bucketObjects
 []BucketKeyVersionId) []string {
 choices := make([]string, len(bucketObjects))
 for i := 0; i < len(bucketObjects); i++ {
  choices[i] = fmt.Sprintf("%s in %s with VersionId %s.",
   bucketObjects[i].key, bucketObjects[i].bucket, bucketObjects[i].versionId)
 }
 return choices
}

// Run runs the S3 Object Lock scenario.
func (scenario *ObjectLockScenario) Run(ctx context.Context) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Println("Something went wrong with the demo.")
   _, isMock := scenario.questioner.(*demotools.MockQuestioner)
   if isMock || scenario.questioner.AskBool("Do you want to see the full error
 message (y/n)?", "y") {
    log.Println(r)
   }
   scenario.resources.Cleanup(ctx)
  }
```

```
 }()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Welcome to the Amazon S3 Object Lock Feature Scenario.")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 scenario.CreateBuckets(ctx)
 scenario.EnableLockOnBucket(ctx)
 scenario.SetDefaultRetentionPolicy(ctx)
 scenario.UploadTestObjects(ctx)
 scenario.SetObjectLockConfigurations(ctx)
 scenario.InteractWithObjects(ctx)

 scenario.resources.Cleanup(ctx)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

이 예시에서 사용되는 S3 작업을 래핑하는 구조를 정의합니다.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/s3/manager"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// S3Actions wraps S3 service actions.
type S3Actions struct {
 S3Client  *s3.Client
```

```
 S3Manager *manager.Uploader
}



// CreateBucketWithLock creates a new S3 bucket with optional object locking
 enabled
// and waits for the bucket to exist before returning.
func (actor S3Actions) CreateBucketWithLock(ctx context.Context, bucket string,
 region string, enableObjectLock bool) (string, error) {
 input := &s3.CreateBucketInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucket),
  CreateBucketConfiguration: &types.CreateBucketConfiguration{
   LocationConstraint: types.BucketLocationConstraint(region),
  },
 }

 if enableObjectLock {
  input.ObjectLockEnabledForBucket = aws.Bool(true)
 }

 _, err := actor.S3Client.CreateBucket(ctx, input)
 if err != nil {
  var owned *types.BucketAlreadyOwnedByYou
  var exists *types.BucketAlreadyExists
  if errors.As(err, &owned) {
   log.Printf("You already own bucket %s.\n", bucket)
   err = owned
  } else if errors.As(err, &exists) {
   log.Printf("Bucket %s already exists.\n", bucket)
   err = exists
  }
 } else {
  err = s3.NewBucketExistsWaiter(actor.S3Client).Wait(
   ctx, &s3.HeadBucketInput{Bucket: aws.String(bucket)}, time.Minute)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Failed attempt to wait for bucket %s to exist.\n", bucket)
  }
 }

 return bucket, err
}
```

```
// GetObjectLegalHold retrieves the legal hold status for an S3 object.
func (actor S3Actions) GetObjectLegalHold(ctx context.Context, bucket string, key
 string, versionId string) (*types.ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus, error) {
 var status *types.ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus
 input := &s3.GetObjectLegalHoldInput{
  Bucket:    aws.String(bucket),
  Key:       aws.String(key),
  VersionId: aws.String(versionId),
 }

 output, err := actor.S3Client.GetObjectLegalHold(ctx, input)
 if err != nil {
  var noSuchKeyErr *types.NoSuchKey
  var apiErr *smithy.GenericAPIError
  if errors.As(err, &noSuchKeyErr) {
   log.Printf("Object %s does not exist in bucket %s.\n", key, bucket)
   err = noSuchKeyErr
  } else if errors.As(err, &apiErr) {
   switch apiErr.ErrorCode() {
   case "NoSuchObjectLockConfiguration":
    log.Printf("Object %s does not have an object lock configuration.\n", key)
    err = nil
   case "InvalidRequest":
    log.Printf("Bucket %s does not have an object lock configuration.\n", bucket)
    err = nil
   }
  }
 } else {
  status = &output.LegalHold.Status
 }

 return status, err
}



// GetObjectLockConfiguration retrieves the object lock configuration for an S3
 bucket.
func (actor S3Actions) GetObjectLockConfiguration(ctx context.Context, bucket
 string) (*types.ObjectLockConfiguration, error) {
 var lockConfig *types.ObjectLockConfiguration
 input := &s3.GetObjectLockConfigurationInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucket),
```

```
 }

 output, err := actor.S3Client.GetObjectLockConfiguration(ctx, input)
 if err != nil {
  var noBucket *types.NoSuchBucket
  var apiErr *smithy.GenericAPIError
  if errors.As(err, &noBucket) {
   log.Printf("Bucket %s does not exist.\n", bucket)
   err = noBucket
  } else if errors.As(err, &apiErr) && apiErr.ErrorCode() ==
 "ObjectLockConfigurationNotFoundError" {
   log.Printf("Bucket %s does not have an object lock configuration.\n", bucket)
   err = nil
  }
 } else {
  lockConfig = output.ObjectLockConfiguration
 }

 return lockConfig, err
}



// GetObjectRetention retrieves the object retention configuration for an S3
 object.
func (actor S3Actions) GetObjectRetention(ctx context.Context, bucket string, key
 string) (*types.ObjectLockRetention, error) {
 var retention *types.ObjectLockRetention
 input := &s3.GetObjectRetentionInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucket),
  Key:    aws.String(key),
 }

 output, err := actor.S3Client.GetObjectRetention(ctx, input)
 if err != nil {
  var noKey *types.NoSuchKey
  var apiErr *smithy.GenericAPIError
  if errors.As(err, &noKey) {
   log.Printf("Object %s does not exist in bucket %s.\n", key, bucket)
   err = noKey
  } else if errors.As(err, &apiErr) {
   switch apiErr.ErrorCode() {
   case "NoSuchObjectLockConfiguration":
    err = nil
```

```
    case "InvalidRequest":
     log.Printf("Bucket %s does not have locking enabled.", bucket)
     err = nil
    }
   }
  } else {
   retention = output.Retention
  }

  return retention, err
}



// PutObjectLegalHold sets the legal hold configuration for an S3 object.
func (actor S3Actions) PutObjectLegalHold(ctx context.Context, bucket string, key
 string, versionId string, legalHoldStatus types.ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus) error
 {
 input := &s3.PutObjectLegalHoldInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucket),
  Key:    aws.String(key),
  LegalHold: &types.ObjectLockLegalHold{
   Status: legalHoldStatus,
  },
 }
 if versionId != "" {
  input.VersionId = aws.String(versionId)
 }

 _, err := actor.S3Client.PutObjectLegalHold(ctx, input)
 if err != nil {
  var noKey *types.NoSuchKey
  if errors.As(err, &noKey) {
   log.Printf("Object %s does not exist in bucket %s.\n", key, bucket)
   err = noKey
  }
 }

 return err
}
```

```
// ModifyDefaultBucketRetention modifies the default retention period of an
 existing bucket.
func (actor S3Actions) ModifyDefaultBucketRetention(
 ctx context.Context, bucket string, lockMode types.ObjectLockEnabled,
 retentionPeriod int32, retentionMode types.ObjectLockRetentionMode) error {

 input := &s3.PutObjectLockConfigurationInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucket),
  ObjectLockConfiguration: &types.ObjectLockConfiguration{
   ObjectLockEnabled: lockMode,
   Rule: &types.ObjectLockRule{
    DefaultRetention: &types.DefaultRetention{
     Days: aws.Int32(retentionPeriod),
     Mode: retentionMode,
    },
   },
  },
 }
 _, err := actor.S3Client.PutObjectLockConfiguration(ctx, input)
 if err != nil {
  var noBucket *types.NoSuchBucket
  if errors.As(err, &noBucket) {
   log.Printf("Bucket %s does not exist.\n", bucket)
   err = noBucket
  }
 }

 return err
}



// EnableObjectLockOnBucket enables object locking on an existing bucket.
func (actor S3Actions) EnableObjectLockOnBucket(ctx context.Context, bucket
 string) error {
 // Versioning must be enabled on the bucket before object locking is enabled.
 verInput := &s3.PutBucketVersioningInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucket),
  VersioningConfiguration: &types.VersioningConfiguration{
   MFADelete: types.MFADeleteDisabled,
   Status:    types.BucketVersioningStatusEnabled,
  },
 }
 _, err := actor.S3Client.PutBucketVersioning(ctx, verInput)
```

```
 if err != nil {
  var noBucket *types.NoSuchBucket
  if errors.As(err, &noBucket) {
   log.Printf("Bucket %s does not exist.\n", bucket)
   err = noBucket
  }
  return err
 }

 input := &s3.PutObjectLockConfigurationInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucket),
  ObjectLockConfiguration: &types.ObjectLockConfiguration{
   ObjectLockEnabled: types.ObjectLockEnabledEnabled,
  },
 }
 _, err = actor.S3Client.PutObjectLockConfiguration(ctx, input)
 if err != nil {
  var noBucket *types.NoSuchBucket
  if errors.As(err, &noBucket) {
   log.Printf("Bucket %s does not exist.\n", bucket)
   err = noBucket
  }
 }

 return err
}



// PutObjectRetention sets the object retention configuration for an S3 object.
func (actor S3Actions) PutObjectRetention(ctx context.Context, bucket string, key
 string, retentionMode types.ObjectLockRetentionMode, retentionPeriodDays int32)
 error {
 input := &s3.PutObjectRetentionInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucket),
  Key:    aws.String(key),
  Retention: &types.ObjectLockRetention{
   Mode:            retentionMode,
   RetainUntilDate: aws.Time(time.Now().AddDate(0, 0, int(retentionPeriodDays))),
  },
  BypassGovernanceRetention: aws.Bool(true),
 }

 _, err := actor.S3Client.PutObjectRetention(ctx, input)
```

```
 if err != nil {
  var noKey *types.NoSuchKey
  if errors.As(err, &noKey) {
   log.Printf("Object %s does not exist in bucket %s.\n", key, bucket)
   err = noKey
  }
 }

 return err
}



// UploadObject uses the S3 upload manager to upload an object to a bucket.
func (actor S3Actions) UploadObject(ctx context.Context, bucket string, key
 string, contents string) (string, error) {
 var outKey string
 input := &s3.PutObjectInput{
  Bucket:            aws.String(bucket),
  Key:               aws.String(key),
  Body:              bytes.NewReader([]byte(contents)),
  ChecksumAlgorithm: types.ChecksumAlgorithmSha256,
 }
 output, err := actor.S3Manager.Upload(ctx, input)
 if err != nil {
  var noBucket *types.NoSuchBucket
  if errors.As(err, &noBucket) {
   log.Printf("Bucket %s does not exist.\n", bucket)
   err = noBucket
  }
 } else {
  err := s3.NewObjectExistsWaiter(actor.S3Client).Wait(ctx, &s3.HeadObjectInput{
   Bucket: aws.String(bucket),
   Key:    aws.String(key),
  }, time.Minute)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Failed attempt to wait for object %s to exist in %s.\n", key,
 bucket)
  } else {
   outKey = *output.Key
  }
 }
 return outKey, err
}
```

```
// ListObjectVersions lists all versions of all objects in a bucket.
func (actor S3Actions) ListObjectVersions(ctx context.Context, bucket string)
 ([]types.ObjectVersion, error) {
 var err error
 var output *s3.ListObjectVersionsOutput
 var versions []types.ObjectVersion
 input := &s3.ListObjectVersionsInput{Bucket: aws.String(bucket)}
 versionPaginator := s3.NewListObjectVersionsPaginator(actor.S3Client, input)
 for versionPaginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err = versionPaginator.NextPage(ctx)
  if err != nil {
   var noBucket *types.NoSuchBucket
   if errors.As(err, &noBucket) {
    log.Printf("Bucket %s does not exist.\n", bucket)
    err = noBucket
   }
   break
  } else {
   versions = append(versions, output.Versions...)
  }
 }
 return versions, err
}



// DeleteObject deletes an object from a bucket.
func (actor S3Actions) DeleteObject(ctx context.Context, bucket string, key
 string, versionId string, bypassGovernance bool) (bool, error) {
 deleted := false
 input := &s3.DeleteObjectInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucket),
  Key:    aws.String(key),
 }
 if versionId != "" {
  input.VersionId = aws.String(versionId)
 }
 if bypassGovernance {
  input.BypassGovernanceRetention = aws.Bool(true)
 }
 _, err := actor.S3Client.DeleteObject(ctx, input)
```

```
 if err != nil {
  var noKey *types.NoSuchKey
  var apiErr *smithy.GenericAPIError
  if errors.As(err, &noKey) {
   log.Printf("Object %s does not exist in %s.\n", key, bucket)
   err = noKey
  } else if errors.As(err, &apiErr) {
   switch apiErr.ErrorCode() {
   case "AccessDenied":
    log.Printf("Access denied: cannot delete object %s from %s.\n", key, bucket)
    err = nil
   case "InvalidArgument":
    if bypassGovernance {
     log.Printf("You cannot specify bypass governance on a bucket without lock
 enabled.")
     err = nil
    }
   }
  }
 } else {
  err = s3.NewObjectNotExistsWaiter(actor.S3Client).Wait(
   ctx, &s3.HeadObjectInput{Bucket: aws.String(bucket), Key: aws.String(key)},
 time.Minute)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Failed attempt to wait for object %s in bucket %s to be deleted.
\n", key, bucket)
  } else {
   deleted = true
  }
 }
 return deleted, err
}



// DeleteObjects deletes a list of objects from a bucket.
func (actor S3Actions) DeleteObjects(ctx context.Context, bucket string, objects
 []types.ObjectIdentifier, bypassGovernance bool) error {
 if len(objects) == 0 {
  return nil
 }

 input := s3.DeleteObjectsInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucket),
```

```
  Delete: &types.Delete{
   Objects: objects,
   Quiet:   aws.Bool(true),
  },
 }
 if bypassGovernance {
  input.BypassGovernanceRetention = aws.Bool(true)
 }
 delOut, err := actor.S3Client.DeleteObjects(ctx, &input)
 if err != nil || len(delOut.Errors) > 0 {
  log.Printf("Error deleting objects from bucket %s.\n", bucket)
  if err != nil {
   var noBucket *types.NoSuchBucket
   if errors.As(err, &noBucket) {
    log.Printf("Bucket %s does not exist.\n", bucket)
    err = noBucket
   }
  } else if len(delOut.Errors) > 0 {
   for _, outErr := range delOut.Errors {
    log.Printf("%s: %s\n", *outErr.Key, *outErr.Message)
   }
   err = fmt.Errorf("%s", *delOut.Errors[0].Message)
  }
 } else {
  for _, delObjs := range delOut.Deleted {
   err = s3.NewObjectNotExistsWaiter(actor.S3Client).Wait(
    ctx, &s3.HeadObjectInput{Bucket: aws.String(bucket), Key: delObjs.Key},
 time.Minute)
   if err != nil {
    log.Printf("Failed attempt to wait for object %s to be deleted.\n",
 *delObjs.Key)
   } else {
    log.Printf("Deleted %s.\n", *delObjs.Key)
   }
  }
 }
 return err
}
```

리소스를 정리합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"
 "s3_object_lock/actions"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
)

// DemoBucket contains metadata for buckets used in this example.
type DemoBucket struct {
 name             string
 retentionEnabled bool
 objectKeys       []string
}

// Resources keeps track of AWS resources created during the ObjectLockScenario
 and handles
// cleanup when the scenario finishes.
type Resources struct {
 demoBuckets map[string]*DemoBucket

 s3Actions  *actions.S3Actions
 questioner demotools.IQuestioner
}

// init initializes objects in the Resources struct.
func (resources *Resources) init(s3Actions *actions.S3Actions, questioner
 demotools.IQuestioner) {
 resources.s3Actions = s3Actions
 resources.questioner = questioner
 resources.demoBuckets = map[string]*DemoBucket{}
}

// Cleanup deletes all AWS resources created during the ObjectLockScenario.
func (resources *Resources) Cleanup(ctx context.Context) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Printf("Something went wrong during cleanup.\n%v\n", r)
```

```
    log.Println("Use the AWS Management Console to remove any remaining resources
  " +
     "that were created for this scenario.")
   }
  }()

  wantDelete := resources.questioner.AskBool("Do you want to remove all of the AWS
  resources that were created "+
   "during this demo (y/n)?", "y")
  if !wantDelete {
   log.Println("Be sure to remove resources when you're done with them to avoid
  unexpected charges!")
   return
  }

  log.Println("Removing objects from S3 buckets and deleting buckets...")
  resources.deleteBuckets(ctx)
  //resources.deleteRetentionObjects(resources.retentionBucket,
  resources.retentionObjects)

  log.Println("Cleanup complete.")
}

// deleteBuckets empties and then deletes all buckets created during the
 ObjectLockScenario.
func (resources *Resources) deleteBuckets(ctx context.Context) {
 for _, info := range createInfo {
  bucket := resources.demoBuckets[info.name]
  resources.deleteObjects(ctx, bucket)
  _, err := resources.s3Actions.S3Client.DeleteBucket(ctx, &s3.DeleteBucketInput{
   Bucket: aws.String(bucket.name),
  })
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
 }
 for _, info := range createInfo {
  bucket := resources.demoBuckets[info.name]
  err := s3.NewBucketNotExistsWaiter(resources.s3Actions.S3Client).Wait(
   ctx, &s3.HeadBucketInput{Bucket: aws.String(bucket.name)}, time.Minute)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Failed attempt to wait for bucket %s to be deleted.\n",
  bucket.name)
  } else {
```

```
    log.Printf("Deleted %s.\n", bucket.name)
   }
  }
  resources.demoBuckets = map[string]*DemoBucket{}
 }

 // deleteObjects deletes all objects in the specified bucket.
 func (resources *Resources) deleteObjects(ctx context.Context, bucket
  *DemoBucket) {
  lockConfig, err := resources.s3Actions.GetObjectLockConfiguration(ctx,
  bucket.name)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  versions, err := resources.s3Actions.ListObjectVersions(ctx, bucket.name)
  if err != nil {
   switch err.(type) {
   case *types.NoSuchBucket:
    log.Printf("No objects to get from %s.\n", bucket.name)
   default:
    panic(err)
   }
  }
  delObjects := make([]types.ObjectIdentifier, len(versions))
  for i, version := range versions {
   if lockConfig != nil && lockConfig.ObjectLockEnabled ==
  types.ObjectLockEnabledEnabled {
    status, err := resources.s3Actions.GetObjectLegalHold(ctx, bucket.name,
  *version.Key, *version.VersionId)
    if err != nil {
     switch err.(type) {
     case *types.NoSuchKey:
      log.Printf("Couldn't determine legal hold status for %s in %s.\n",
  *version.Key, bucket.name)
     default:
      panic(err)
     }
    } else if status != nil && *status == types.ObjectLockLegalHoldStatusOn {
     err = resources.s3Actions.PutObjectLegalHold(ctx, bucket.name, *version.Key,
  *version.VersionId, types.ObjectLockLegalHoldStatusOff)
     if err != nil {
      switch err.(type) {
      case *types.NoSuchKey:
```

```
      log.Printf("Couldn't turn off legal hold for %s in %s.\n", *version.Key,
 bucket.name)
     default:
      panic(err)
     }
    }
   }
  }
  delObjects[i] = types.ObjectIdentifier{Key: version.Key, VersionId:
 version.VersionId}
 }
 err = resources.s3Actions.DeleteObjects(ctx, bucket.name, delObjects,
 bucket.retentionEnabled)
 if err != nil {
  switch err.(type) {
  case *types.NoSuchBucket:
   log.Println("Nothing to delete.")
  default:
   panic(err)
  }
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - GetObjectLegalHold
  - GetObjectLockConfiguration
  - GetObjectRetention
  - PutObjectLegalHold
  - PutObjectLockConfiguration
  - PutObjectRetention

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon S3 객체 잠금 기능을 시연하는 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ObjectLockLegalHold;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ObjectLockRetention;
import java.io.BufferedWriter;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Scanner;
import java.util.stream.Collectors;

/*
 Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 environment, including your credentials.

 For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/setup.html

 This Java example performs the following tasks:
    1. Create test Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3) buckets with different lock
 policies.
    2. Upload sample objects to each bucket.
    3. Set some Legal Hold and Retention Periods on objects and buckets.
    4. Investigate lock policies by viewing settings or attempting to delete or
 overwrite objects.
    5. Clean up objects and buckets.
 */
public class S3ObjectLockWorkflow {

    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");
    static String bucketName;
    static S3LockActions s3LockActions;
```

```
    private static final List<String> bucketNames = new ArrayList<>();
    private static final List<String> fileNames = new ArrayList<>();

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
            Usage:
                <bucketName> \s

            Where:
                bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket name.
           """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }
        s3LockActions = new S3LockActions();
        bucketName = args[0];
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3)
 Object Locking Feature Scenario.");
        System.out.println("Press Enter to continue...");
        scanner.nextLine();
        configurationSetup();
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        setup();
        System.out.println("Setup is complete. Press Enter to continue...");
        scanner.nextLine();
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Lets present the user with choices.");
        System.out.println("Press Enter to continue...");
        scanner.nextLine();
        demoActionChoices() ;
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Would you like to clean up the resources? (y/n)");
        String delAns = scanner.nextLine().trim();
```

```
        if (delAns.equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
            cleanup();
            System.out.println("Clean up is complete.");
        }

        System.out.println("Press Enter to continue...");
        scanner.nextLine();
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Amazon S3 Object Locking Workflow is complete.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    // Present the user with the demo action choices.
    public static void demoActionChoices() {
        String[] choices = {
            "List all files in buckets.",
            "Attempt to delete a file.",
            "Attempt to delete a file with retention period bypass.",
            "Attempt to overwrite a file.",
            "View the object and bucket retention settings for a file.",
            "View the legal hold settings for a file.",
            "Finish the workflow."
        };

        int choice = 0;
        while (true) {
            System.out.println(DASHES);
            choice = getChoiceResponse("Explore the S3 locking features by
selecting one of the following choices:", choices);
            System.out.println(DASHES);
            System.out.println("You selected "+choices[choice]);
            switch (choice) {
                case 0 -> {
                    s3LockActions.listBucketsAndObjects(bucketNames, true);
                }

                case 1 -> {
                    System.out.println("Enter the number of the object to
delete:");
                    List<S3InfoObject> allFiles =
s3LockActions.listBucketsAndObjects(bucketNames, true);
```

```
                    List<String> fileKeys = allFiles.stream().map(f ->
f.getKeyName()).collect(Collectors.toList());
                    String[] fileKeysArray = fileKeys.toArray(new String[0]);
                    int fileChoice = getChoiceResponse(null, fileKeysArray);
                    String objectKey = fileKeys.get(fileChoice);
                    String bucketName = allFiles.get(fileChoice).getBucketName();
                    String version = allFiles.get(fileChoice).getVersion();
                    s3LockActions.deleteObjectFromBucket(bucketName, objectKey,
false, version);
                }

                case 2 -> {
                    System.out.println("Enter the number of the object to
delete:");
                    List<S3InfoObject> allFiles =
s3LockActions.listBucketsAndObjects(bucketNames, true);
                    List<String> fileKeys = allFiles.stream().map(f ->
f.getKeyName()).collect(Collectors.toList());
                    String[] fileKeysArray = fileKeys.toArray(new String[0]);
                    int fileChoice = getChoiceResponse(null, fileKeysArray);
                    String objectKey = fileKeys.get(fileChoice);
                    String bucketName = allFiles.get(fileChoice).getBucketName();
                    String version = allFiles.get(fileChoice).getVersion();
                    s3LockActions.deleteObjectFromBucket(bucketName, objectKey,
true, version);
                }

                case 3 -> {
                    System.out.println("Enter the number of the object to
overwrite:");
                    List<S3InfoObject> allFiles =
s3LockActions.listBucketsAndObjects(bucketNames, true);
                    List<String> fileKeys = allFiles.stream().map(f ->
f.getKeyName()).collect(Collectors.toList());
                    String[] fileKeysArray = fileKeys.toArray(new String[0]);
                    int fileChoice = getChoiceResponse(null, fileKeysArray);
                    String objectKey = fileKeys.get(fileChoice);
                    String bucketName = allFiles.get(fileChoice).getBucketName();

                    // Attempt to overwrite the file.
                    try (BufferedWriter writer = new BufferedWriter(new
java.io.FileWriter(objectKey))) {
                        writer.write("This is a modified text.");
```

```
                    } catch (IOException e) {
                        e.printStackTrace();
                    }
                    s3LockActions.uploadFile(bucketName, objectKey, objectKey);
                }

                case 4 -> {
                    System.out.println("Enter the number of the object to
overwrite:");
                    List<S3InfoObject> allFiles =
s3LockActions.listBucketsAndObjects(bucketNames, true);
                    List<String> fileKeys = allFiles.stream().map(f ->
f.getKeyName()).collect(Collectors.toList());
                    String[] fileKeysArray = fileKeys.toArray(new String[0]);
                    int fileChoice = getChoiceResponse(null, fileKeysArray);
                    String objectKey = fileKeys.get(fileChoice);
                    String bucketName = allFiles.get(fileChoice).getBucketName();
                    s3LockActions.getObjectRetention(bucketName, objectKey);
                }

                case 5 -> {
                    System.out.println("Enter the number of the object to
view:");
                    List<S3InfoObject> allFiles =
s3LockActions.listBucketsAndObjects(bucketNames, true);
                    List<String> fileKeys = allFiles.stream().map(f ->
f.getKeyName()).collect(Collectors.toList());
                    String[] fileKeysArray = fileKeys.toArray(new String[0]);
                    int fileChoice = getChoiceResponse(null, fileKeysArray);
                    String objectKey = fileKeys.get(fileChoice);
                    String bucketName = allFiles.get(fileChoice).getBucketName();
                    s3LockActions.getObjectLegalHold(bucketName, objectKey);
                    s3LockActions.getBucketObjectLockConfiguration(bucketName);
                }

                case 6 -> {
                    System.out.println("Exiting the workflow...");
                    return;
                }

                default -> {
                    System.out.println("Invalid choice. Please select again.");
                }
            }
```

```
        }
    }

    // Clean up the resources from the scenario.
    private static void cleanup() {
        List<S3InfoObject> allFiles =
s3LockActions.listBucketsAndObjects(bucketNames, false);
        for (S3InfoObject fileInfo : allFiles) {
            String bucketName = fileInfo.getBucketName();
            String key = fileInfo.getKeyName();
            String version = fileInfo.getVersion();
            if (bucketName.contains("lock-enabled") ||
(bucketName.contains("retention-after-creation"))) {
                ObjectLockLegalHold legalHold =
s3LockActions.getObjectLegalHold(bucketName, key);
                if (legalHold != null) {
                    String holdStatus = legalHold.status().name();
                    System.out.println(holdStatus);
                    if (holdStatus.compareTo("ON") == 0) {
                        s3LockActions.modifyObjectLegalHold(bucketName, key,
false);
                    }
                }
                // Check for a retention period.
                ObjectLockRetention retention =
s3LockActions.getObjectRetention(bucketName, key);
                boolean hasRetentionPeriod ;
                hasRetentionPeriod = retention != null;
                s3LockActions.deleteObjectFromBucket(bucketName,
key,hasRetentionPeriod, version);

            } else {
                System.out.println(bucketName +" objects do not have a legal
lock");
                s3LockActions.deleteObjectFromBucket(bucketName, key,false,
version);
            }
        }

        // Delete the buckets.
        System.out.println("Delete "+bucketName);
        for (String bucket : bucketNames){
            s3LockActions.deleteBucketByName(bucket);
        }
```

```
    }

    private static void setup() {
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        System.out.println("""
                For this workflow, we will use the AWS SDK for Java to create
several S3
                buckets and files to demonstrate working with S3 locking
features.
                """);

        System.out.println("S3 buckets can be created either with or without
object lock enabled.");
        System.out.println("Press Enter to continue...");
        scanner.nextLine();

        // Create three S3 buckets.
        s3LockActions.createBucketWithLockOptions(false, bucketNames.get(0));
        s3LockActions.createBucketWithLockOptions(true, bucketNames.get(1));
        s3LockActions.createBucketWithLockOptions(false, bucketNames.get(2));
        System.out.println("Press Enter to continue.");
        scanner.nextLine();

        System.out.println("Bucket "+bucketNames.get(2) +" will be configured to
use object locking with a default retention period.");
        s3LockActions.modifyBucketDefaultRetention(bucketNames.get(2));
        System.out.println("Press Enter to continue.");
        scanner.nextLine();

        System.out.println("Object lock policies can also be added to existing
buckets. For this example, we will use "+bucketNames.get(1));
        s3LockActions.enableObjectLockOnBucket(bucketNames.get(1));
        System.out.println("Press Enter to continue.");
        scanner.nextLine();

        // Upload some files to the buckets.
        System.out.println("Now let's add some test files:");
        String fileName = "exampleFile.txt";
        int fileCount = 2;
        try (BufferedWriter writer = new BufferedWriter(new
java.io.FileWriter(fileName))) {
            writer.write("This is a sample file for uploading to a bucket.");

        } catch (IOException e) {
```

```
            e.printStackTrace();
        }

        for (String bucketName : bucketNames){
            for (int i = 0; i < fileCount; i++) {
                // Get the file name without extension.
                String fileNameWithoutExtension =
java.nio.file.Paths.get(fileName).getFileName().toString();
                int extensionIndex = fileNameWithoutExtension.lastIndexOf('.');
                if (extensionIndex > 0) {
                    fileNameWithoutExtension =
fileNameWithoutExtension.substring(0, extensionIndex);
                }

                // Create the numbered file names.
                String numberedFileName = fileNameWithoutExtension + i +
getFileExtension(fileName);
                fileNames.add(numberedFileName);
                s3LockActions.uploadFile(bucketName, numberedFileName, fileName);
            }
        }

        String question = null;
        System.out.print("Press Enter to continue...");
        scanner.nextLine();
        System.out.println("Now we can set some object lock policies on
individual files:");
        for (String bucketName : bucketNames) {
            for (int i = 0; i < fileNames.size(); i++){

                // No modifications to the objects in the first bucket.
                if (!bucketName.equals(bucketNames.get(0))) {
                    String exampleFileName = fileNames.get(i);
                    switch (i) {
                        case 0 -> {
                            question = "Would you like to add a legal hold to " +
exampleFileName + " in " + bucketName + " (y/n)?";
                            System.out.println(question);
                            String ans = scanner.nextLine().trim();
                            if (ans.equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
                                System.out.println("**** You have selected to put
a legal hold " + exampleFileName);

                                // Set a legal hold.
```

```
                                s3LockActions.modifyObjectLegalHold(bucketName,
 exampleFileName, true);
                            }
                        }
                        case 1 -> {
                            """
                                Would you like to add a 1 day Governance
 retention period to %s in %s (y/n)?
                                Reminder: Only a user with the
 s3:BypassGovernanceRetention permission will be able to delete this file or its
 bucket until the retention period has expired.
                                """.formatted(exampleFileName, bucketName);
                            System.out.println(question);
                            String ans2 = scanner.nextLine().trim();
                            if (ans2.equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {

 s3LockActions.modifyObjectRetentionPeriod(bucketName, exampleFileName);
                            }
                        }
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }

    // Get file extension.
    private static String getFileExtension(String fileName) {
        int dotIndex = fileName.lastIndexOf('.');
        if (dotIndex > 0) {
            return fileName.substring(dotIndex);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static void configurationSetup() {
        String noLockBucketName = bucketName + "-no-lock";
        String lockEnabledBucketName = bucketName + "-lock-enabled";
        String retentionAfterCreationBucketName = bucketName + "-retention-after-
creation";
        bucketNames.add(noLockBucketName);
        bucketNames.add(lockEnabledBucketName);
        bucketNames.add(retentionAfterCreationBucketName);
    }
```

```
    public static int getChoiceResponse(String question, String[] choices) {
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        if (question != null) {
            System.out.println(question);
            for (int i = 0; i < choices.length; i++) {
                System.out.println("\t" + (i + 1) + ". " + choices[i]);
            }
        }

        int choiceNumber = 0;
        while (choiceNumber < 1 || choiceNumber > choices.length) {
            String choice = scanner.nextLine();
            try {
                choiceNumber = Integer.parseInt(choice);
            } catch (NumberFormatException e) {
                System.out.println("Invalid choice. Please enter a valid
 number.");
            }
        }

        return choiceNumber - 1;
    }
}
```

S3 함수의 래퍼 클래스입니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.BucketVersioningStatus;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ChecksumAlgorithm;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CreateBucketRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DefaultRetention;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteBucketRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectLegalHoldRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectLegalHoldResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectLockConfigurationRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectLockConfigurationResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectRetentionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectRetentionResponse;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.HeadBucketRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListObjectVersionsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListObjectVersionsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.MFADelete;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ObjectLockConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ObjectLockEnabled;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ObjectLockLegalHold;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ObjectLockRetention;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ObjectLockRetentionMode;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ObjectLockRule;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutBucketVersioningRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectLegalHoldRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectLockConfigurationRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectRetentionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.VersioningConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.waiters.S3Waiter;
import java.nio.file.Path;
import java.nio.file.Paths;
import java.time.Instant;
import java.time.ZoneId;
import java.time.ZonedDateTime;
import java.time.format.DateTimeFormatter;
import java.time.temporal.ChronoUnit;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.concurrent.atomic.AtomicInteger;
import java.util.stream.Collectors;

// Contains application logic for the Amazon S3 operations used in this workflow.
public class S3LockActions {

    private static S3Client getClient() {
        return S3Client.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .build();
    }

    // Set or modify a retention period on an object in an S3 bucket.
    public void modifyObjectRetentionPeriod(String bucketName, String objectKey)
 {
```

```
        // Calculate the instant one day from now.
        Instant futureInstant = Instant.now().plus(1, ChronoUnit.DAYS);

        // Convert the Instant to a ZonedDateTime object with a specific time
zone.
        ZonedDateTime zonedDateTime =
futureInstant.atZone(ZoneId.systemDefault());

        // Define a formatter for human-readable output.
        DateTimeFormatter formatter = DateTimeFormatter.ofPattern("yyyy-MM-dd
HH:mm:ss");

        // Format the ZonedDateTime object to a human-readable date string.
        String humanReadableDate = formatter.format(zonedDateTime);

        // Print the formatted date string.
        System.out.println("Formatted Date: " + humanReadableDate);
        ObjectLockRetention retention = ObjectLockRetention.builder()
            .mode(ObjectLockRetentionMode.GOVERNANCE)
            .retainUntilDate(futureInstant)
            .build();

        PutObjectRetentionRequest retentionRequest =
PutObjectRetentionRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(objectKey)
            .retention(retention)
            .build();

        getClient().putObjectRetention(retentionRequest);
        System.out.println("Set retention for "+objectKey +" in " +bucketName +"
until "+ humanReadableDate +".");
    }

    // Get the legal hold details for an S3 object.
    public ObjectLockLegalHold getObjectLegalHold(String bucketName, String
objectKey) {
        try {
            GetObjectLegalHoldRequest legalHoldRequest =
GetObjectLegalHoldRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(objectKey)
                .build();
```

```
            GetObjectLegalHoldResponse response =
getClient().getObjectLegalHold(legalHoldRequest);
            System.out.println("Object legal hold for " + objectKey + " in " +
bucketName +
                ":\n\tStatus: " + response.legalHold().status());
            return response.legalHold();

        } catch (S3Exception ex) {
            System.out.println("\tUnable to fetch legal hold: '" +
ex.getMessage() + "'");
        }

        return null;
    }

    // Create a new Amazon S3 bucket with object lock options.
    public void createBucketWithLockOptions(boolean enableObjectLock, String
bucketName) {
        S3Waiter s3Waiter = getClient().waiter();
        CreateBucketRequest bucketRequest = CreateBucketRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .objectLockEnabledForBucket(enableObjectLock)
            .build();

        getClient().createBucket(bucketRequest);
        HeadBucketRequest bucketRequestWait = HeadBucketRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .build();

        // Wait until the bucket is created and print out the response.
        s3Waiter.waitUntilBucketExists(bucketRequestWait);
        System.out.println(bucketName + " is ready");
    }

    public List<S3InfoObject> listBucketsAndObjects(List<String> bucketNames,
Boolean interactive) {
        AtomicInteger counter = new AtomicInteger(0); // Initialize counter.
        return bucketNames.stream()
            .flatMap(bucketName ->
listBucketObjectsAndVersions(bucketName).versions().stream()
                .map(version -> {
                    S3InfoObject s3InfoObject = new S3InfoObject();
                    s3InfoObject.setBucketName(bucketName);
                    s3InfoObject.setVersion(version.versionId());
```

```
                    s3InfoObject.setKeyName(version.key());
                    return s3InfoObject;
                }))
            .peek(s3InfoObject -> {
                int i = counter.incrementAndGet(); // Increment and get the
updated value.
                if (interactive) {
                    System.out.println(i + ": "+ s3InfoObject.getKeyName());
                    System.out.printf("%5s Bucket name: %s\n", "",
s3InfoObject.getBucketName());
                    System.out.printf("%5s Version: %s\n", "",
s3InfoObject.getVersion());
                }
            })
            .collect(Collectors.toList());
    }

    public ListObjectVersionsResponse listBucketObjectsAndVersions(String
bucketName) {
        ListObjectVersionsRequest versionsRequest =
ListObjectVersionsRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .build();

        return getClient().listObjectVersions(versionsRequest);
    }

    // Set or modify a retention period on an S3 bucket.
    public void modifyBucketDefaultRetention(String bucketName) {
        VersioningConfiguration versioningConfiguration =
VersioningConfiguration.builder()
            .mfaDelete(MFADelete.DISABLED)
            .status(BucketVersioningStatus.ENABLED)
            .build();

        PutBucketVersioningRequest versioningRequest =
PutBucketVersioningRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .versioningConfiguration(versioningConfiguration)
            .build();

        getClient().putBucketVersioning(versioningRequest);
        DefaultRetention rention = DefaultRetention.builder()
            .days(1)
```

```
            .mode(ObjectLockRetentionMode.GOVERNANCE)
            .build();

        ObjectLockRule lockRule = ObjectLockRule.builder()
            .defaultRetention(rention)
            .build();

        ObjectLockConfiguration objectLockConfiguration =
ObjectLockConfiguration.builder()
            .objectLockEnabled(ObjectLockEnabled.ENABLED)
            .rule(lockRule)
            .build();

        PutObjectLockConfigurationRequest putObjectLockConfigurationRequest =
PutObjectLockConfigurationRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .objectLockConfiguration(objectLockConfiguration)
            .build();


getClient().putObjectLockConfiguration(putObjectLockConfigurationRequest) ;
        System.out.println("Added a default retention to bucket "+bucketName
+".");
    }

    // Enable object lock on an existing bucket.
    public void enableObjectLockOnBucket(String bucketName) {
        try {
            VersioningConfiguration versioningConfiguration =
VersioningConfiguration.builder()
                .status(BucketVersioningStatus.ENABLED)
                .build();

            PutBucketVersioningRequest putBucketVersioningRequest =
PutBucketVersioningRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .versioningConfiguration(versioningConfiguration)
                .build();

            // Enable versioning on the bucket.
            getClient().putBucketVersioning(putBucketVersioningRequest);
            PutObjectLockConfigurationRequest request =
PutObjectLockConfigurationRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
```

```
                .objectLockConfiguration(ObjectLockConfiguration.builder()
                    .objectLockEnabled(ObjectLockEnabled.ENABLED)
                    .build())
                .build();

            getClient().putObjectLockConfiguration(request);
            System.out.println("Successfully enabled object lock on
"+bucketName);

        } catch (S3Exception ex) {
            System.out.println("Error modifying object lock: '" + ex.getMessage()
+ "'");
        }
    }

    public void uploadFile(String bucketName, String objectName, String filePath)
{
        Path file = Paths.get(filePath);
        PutObjectRequest request = PutObjectRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(objectName)
            .checksumAlgorithm(ChecksumAlgorithm.SHA256)
            .build();

        PutObjectResponse response = getClient().putObject(request, file);
        if (response != null) {
            System.out.println("\tSuccessfully uploaded " + objectName + " to " +
bucketName + ".");
        } else {
            System.out.println("\tCould not upload " + objectName + " to " +
bucketName + ".");
        }
    }

    // Set or modify a legal hold on an object in an S3 bucket.
    public void modifyObjectLegalHold(String bucketName, String objectKey,
boolean legalHoldOn) {
        ObjectLockLegalHold legalHold ;
        if (legalHoldOn) {
            legalHold = ObjectLockLegalHold.builder()
                .status(ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus.ON)
                .build();
        } else {
            legalHold = ObjectLockLegalHold.builder()
```

```
                .status(ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus.OFF)
                .build();
        }

        PutObjectLegalHoldRequest legalHoldRequest =
PutObjectLegalHoldRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(objectKey)
            .legalHold(legalHold)
            .build();

        getClient().putObjectLegalHold(legalHoldRequest) ;
        System.out.println("Modified legal hold for "+ objectKey +" in
"+bucketName +".");
    }

    // Delete an object from a specific bucket.
    public void deleteObjectFromBucket(String bucketName, String objectKey,
boolean hasRetention, String versionId) {
        try {
            DeleteObjectRequest objectRequest;
            if (hasRetention) {
                objectRequest = DeleteObjectRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(objectKey)
                    .versionId(versionId)
                    .bypassGovernanceRetention(true)
                    .build();
            } else {
                objectRequest = DeleteObjectRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(objectKey)
                    .versionId(versionId)
                    .build();
            }

            getClient().deleteObject(objectRequest) ;
            System.out.println("The object was successfully deleted");

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
    }
```

```
    // Get the retention period for an S3 object.
    public ObjectLockRetention getObjectRetention(String bucketName, String key){
        try {
            GetObjectRetentionRequest retentionRequest =
GetObjectRetentionRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(key)
                .build();

            GetObjectRetentionResponse response =
getClient().getObjectRetention(retentionRequest);
            System.out.println("tObject retention for "+key +"
in "+ bucketName +": " + response.retention().mode() +" until "+
response.retention().retainUntilDate() +".");
            return response.retention();

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            return null;
        }
    }

    public void deleteBucketByName(String bucketName) {
        try {
            DeleteBucketRequest request = DeleteBucketRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .build();

            getClient().deleteBucket(request);
            System.out.println(bucketName +" was deleted.");

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
    }

    // Get the object lock configuration details for an S3 bucket.
    public void getBucketObjectLockConfiguration(String bucketName) {
        GetObjectLockConfigurationRequest objectLockConfigurationRequest =
GetObjectLockConfigurationRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .build();
```

```
        GetObjectLockConfigurationResponse response =
 getClient().getObjectLockConfiguration(objectLockConfigurationRequest);
        System.out.println("Bucket object lock config for "+bucketName +":  ");
        System.out.println("\tEnabled:
 "+response.objectLockConfiguration().objectLockEnabled());
        System.out.println("\tRule: "+
 response.objectLockConfiguration().rule().defaultRetention());
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - GetObjectLegalHold
  - GetObjectLockConfiguration
  - GetObjectRetention
  - PutObjectLegalHold
  - PutObjectLockConfiguration
  - PutObjectRetention

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

시나리오의 진입점(index.js). 모든 단계를 오케스트레이션합니다. GitHub를 방문하여 Scenario, ScenarioInput, ScenarioOutput, ScenarioAction에 대한 구현 세부 정보를 확인하세요.

```
import * as Scenarios from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
import {
  exitOnFalse,
  loadState,
  saveState,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/steps-common.js";
```

```
import { welcome, welcomeContinue } from "./welcome.steps.js";
import {
  confirmCreateBuckets,
  confirmPopulateBuckets,
  confirmSetLegalHoldFileEnabled,
  confirmSetLegalHoldFileRetention,
  confirmSetRetentionPeriodFileEnabled,
  confirmSetRetentionPeriodFileRetention,
  confirmUpdateLockPolicy,
  confirmUpdateRetention,
  createBuckets,
  createBucketsAction,
  getBucketPrefix,
  populateBuckets,
  populateBucketsAction,
  setLegalHoldFileEnabledAction,
  setLegalHoldFileRetentionAction,
  setRetentionPeriodFileEnabledAction,
  setRetentionPeriodFileRetentionAction,
  updateLockPolicy,
  updateLockPolicyAction,
  updateRetention,
  updateRetentionAction,
} from "./setup.steps.js";

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {Record<string, any>} initialState
 */
export const getWorkflowStages = (scenarios, initialState = {}) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});

  return {
    deploy: new scenarios.Scenario(
      "S3 Object Locking - Deploy",
      [
        welcome(scenarios),
        welcomeContinue(scenarios),
        exitOnFalse(scenarios, "welcomeContinue"),
        getBucketPrefix(scenarios),
        createBuckets(scenarios),
        confirmCreateBuckets(scenarios),
        exitOnFalse(scenarios, "confirmCreateBuckets"),
        createBucketsAction(scenarios, client),
```

```
        updateRetention(scenarios),
        confirmUpdateRetention(scenarios),
        exitOnFalse(scenarios, "confirmUpdateRetention"),
        updateRetentionAction(scenarios, client),
        populateBuckets(scenarios),
        confirmPopulateBuckets(scenarios),
        exitOnFalse(scenarios, "confirmPopulateBuckets"),
        populateBucketsAction(scenarios, client),
        updateLockPolicy(scenarios),
        confirmUpdateLockPolicy(scenarios),
        exitOnFalse(scenarios, "confirmUpdateLockPolicy"),
        updateLockPolicyAction(scenarios, client),
        confirmSetLegalHoldFileEnabled(scenarios),
        setLegalHoldFileEnabledAction(scenarios, client),
        confirmSetRetentionPeriodFileEnabled(scenarios),
        setRetentionPeriodFileEnabledAction(scenarios, client),
        confirmSetLegalHoldFileRetention(scenarios),
        setLegalHoldFileRetentionAction(scenarios, client),
        confirmSetRetentionPeriodFileRetention(scenarios),
        setRetentionPeriodFileRetentionAction(scenarios, client),
        saveState,
      ],
      initialState,
    ),
    demo: new scenarios.Scenario(
      "S3 Object Locking - Demo",
      [loadState, replAction(scenarios, client)],
      initialState,
    ),
    clean: new scenarios.Scenario(
      "S3 Object Locking - Destroy",
      [
        loadState,
        confirmCleanup(scenarios),
        exitOnFalse(scenarios, "confirmCleanup"),
        cleanupAction(scenarios, client),
      ],
      initialState,
    ),
  };
};

// Call function if run directly
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
```

```
import { S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
import { cleanupAction, confirmCleanup } from "./clean.steps.js";
import { replAction } from "./repl.steps.js";

if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  const objectLockingScenarios = getWorkflowStages(Scenarios);
  Scenarios.parseScenarioArgs(objectLockingScenarios, {
    name: "Amazon S3 object locking workflow",
    description:
      "Work with Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) object locking
 features.",
    synopsis:
      "node index.js --scenario <deploy | demo | clean> [-h|--help] [-y|--yes] [-
v|--verbose]",
  });
}
```

콘솔()에 환영 메시지를 출력합니다welcome.steps.js.

```
/**
 * @typedef {import("@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js")} Scenarios
 */

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const welcome = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioOutput(
    "welcome",
    "Welcome to the Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3) Object Locking Feature
 Scenario. For this workflow, we will use the AWS SDK for JavaScript to create
 several S3 buckets and files to demonstrate working with S3 locking features.",
    { header: true },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const welcomeContinue = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioInput(
    "welcomeContinue",
    "Press Enter when you are ready to start.",
```

```
    { type: "confirm" },
  );

export { welcome, welcomeContinue };
```

버킷, 객체 및 파일 설정(setup.steps.js)을 배포합니다.

```
import {
  BucketVersioningStatus,
  ChecksumAlgorithm,
  CreateBucketCommand,
  MFADeleteStatus,
  PutBucketVersioningCommand,
  PutObjectCommand,
  PutObjectLockConfigurationCommand,
  PutObjectLegalHoldCommand,
  PutObjectRetentionCommand,
  ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus,
  ObjectLockRetentionMode,
  GetBucketVersioningCommand,
  BucketAlreadyExists,
  BucketAlreadyOwnedByYou,
  S3ServiceException,
  waitUntilBucketExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

/**
 * @typedef {import("@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js")} Scenarios
 */

/**
 * @typedef {import("@aws-sdk/client-s3").S3Client} S3Client
 */

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const getBucketPrefix = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioInput(
    "bucketPrefix",
```

```
    "Provide a prefix that will be used for bucket creation.",
    { type: "input", default: "amzn-s3-demo-bucket" },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const createBuckets = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioOutput(
    "createBuckets",
    (state) => `The following buckets will be created:
         ${state.bucketPrefix}-no-lock with object lock False.
         ${state.bucketPrefix}-lock-enabled with object lock True.
         ${state.bucketPrefix}-retention-after-creation with object lock False.`,
    { preformatted: true },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const confirmCreateBuckets = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioInput("confirmCreateBuckets", "Create the buckets?", {
    type: "confirm",
  });

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {S3Client} client
 */
const createBucketsAction = (scenarios, client) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioAction("createBucketsAction", async (state) => {
    const noLockBucketName = `${state.bucketPrefix}-no-lock`;
    const lockEnabledBucketName = `${state.bucketPrefix}-lock-enabled`;
    const retentionBucketName = `${state.bucketPrefix}-retention-after-creation`;

    try {
      await client.send(new CreateBucketCommand({ Bucket: noLockBucketName }));
      await waitUntilBucketExists({ client }, { Bucket: noLockBucketName });
      await client.send(
        new CreateBucketCommand({
          Bucket: lockEnabledBucketName,
          ObjectLockEnabledForBucket: true,
        }),
      );
```

```
      await waitUntilBucketExists(
        { client },
        { Bucket: lockEnabledBucketName },
      );
      await client.send(
        new CreateBucketCommand({ Bucket: retentionBucketName }),
      );
      await waitUntilBucketExists({ client }, { Bucket: retentionBucketName });

      state.noLockBucketName = noLockBucketName;
      state.lockEnabledBucketName = lockEnabledBucketName;
      state.retentionBucketName = retentionBucketName;
    } catch (caught) {
      if (
        caught instanceof BucketAlreadyExists ||
        caught instanceof BucketAlreadyOwnedByYou
      ) {
        console.error(`${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`);
        state.earlyExit = true;
      } else {
        throw caught;
      }
    }
  });

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const populateBuckets = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioOutput(
    "populateBuckets",
    (state) => `The following test files will be created:
         file0.txt in ${state.bucketPrefix}-no-lock.
         file1.txt in ${state.bucketPrefix}-no-lock.
         file0.txt in ${state.bucketPrefix}-lock-enabled.
         file1.txt in ${state.bucketPrefix}-lock-enabled.
         file0.txt in ${state.bucketPrefix}-retention-after-creation.
         file1.txt in ${state.bucketPrefix}-retention-after-creation.`,
    { preformatted: true },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
```

```
const confirmPopulateBuckets = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioInput(
    "confirmPopulateBuckets",
    "Populate the buckets?",
    { type: "confirm" },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {S3Client} client
 */
const populateBucketsAction = (scenarios, client) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioAction("populateBucketsAction", async (state) => {
    try {
      await client.send(
        new PutObjectCommand({
          Bucket: state.noLockBucketName,
          Key: "file0.txt",
          Body: "Content",
          ChecksumAlgorithm: ChecksumAlgorithm.SHA256,
        }),
      );
      await client.send(
        new PutObjectCommand({
          Bucket: state.noLockBucketName,
          Key: "file1.txt",
          Body: "Content",
          ChecksumAlgorithm: ChecksumAlgorithm.SHA256,
        }),
      );
      await client.send(
        new PutObjectCommand({
          Bucket: state.lockEnabledBucketName,
          Key: "file0.txt",
          Body: "Content",
          ChecksumAlgorithm: ChecksumAlgorithm.SHA256,
        }),
      );
      await client.send(
        new PutObjectCommand({
          Bucket: state.lockEnabledBucketName,
          Key: "file1.txt",
          Body: "Content",
          ChecksumAlgorithm: ChecksumAlgorithm.SHA256,
```

```
        }),
      );
      await client.send(
        new PutObjectCommand({
          Bucket: state.retentionBucketName,
          Key: "file0.txt",
          Body: "Content",
          ChecksumAlgorithm: ChecksumAlgorithm.SHA256,
        }),
      );
      await client.send(
        new PutObjectCommand({
          Bucket: state.retentionBucketName,
          Key: "file1.txt",
          Body: "Content",
          ChecksumAlgorithm: ChecksumAlgorithm.SHA256,
        }),
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
        console.error(
          `Error from S3 while uploading object.  ${caught.name}:
 ${caught.message}`,
        );
      } else {
        throw caught;
      }
    }
  });

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const updateRetention = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioOutput(
    "updateRetention",
    (state) => `A bucket can be configured to use object locking with a default
 retention period.
A default retention period will be configured for ${state.bucketPrefix}-
retention-after-creation.`,
    { preformatted: true },
  );

/**
```

```
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const confirmUpdateRetention = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioInput(
    "confirmUpdateRetention",
    "Configure default retention period?",
    { type: "confirm" },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {S3Client} client
 */
const updateRetentionAction = (scenarios, client) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioAction("updateRetentionAction", async (state) => {
    await client.send(
      new PutBucketVersioningCommand({
        Bucket: state.retentionBucketName,
        VersioningConfiguration: {
          MFADelete: MFADeleteStatus.Disabled,
          Status: BucketVersioningStatus.Enabled,
        },
      }),
    );

    const getBucketVersioning = new GetBucketVersioningCommand({
      Bucket: state.retentionBucketName,
    });

    await retry({ intervalInMs: 500, maxRetries: 10 }, async () => {
      const { Status } = await client.send(getBucketVersioning);
      if (Status !== "Enabled") {
        throw new Error("Bucket versioning is not enabled.");
      }
    });

    await client.send(
      new PutObjectLockConfigurationCommand({
        Bucket: state.retentionBucketName,
        ObjectLockConfiguration: {
          ObjectLockEnabled: "Enabled",
          Rule: {
            DefaultRetention: {
              Mode: "GOVERNANCE",
```

```
              Years: 1,
            },
          },
        },
      },
    );
  });

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const updateLockPolicy = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioOutput(
    "updateLockPolicy",
    (state) => `Object lock policies can also be added to existing buckets.
An object lock policy will be added to ${state.bucketPrefix}-lock-enabled.`,
    { preformatted: true },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const confirmUpdateLockPolicy = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioInput(
    "confirmUpdateLockPolicy",
    "Add object lock policy?",
    { type: "confirm" },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {S3Client} client
 */
const updateLockPolicyAction = (scenarios, client) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioAction("updateLockPolicyAction", async (state) => {
    await client.send(
      new PutObjectLockConfigurationCommand({
        Bucket: state.lockEnabledBucketName,
        ObjectLockConfiguration: {
          ObjectLockEnabled: "Enabled",
        },
      }),
    );
  });
```

```
/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {S3Client} client
 */
const confirmSetLegalHoldFileEnabled = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioInput(
    "confirmSetLegalHoldFileEnabled",
    (state) =>
      `Would you like to add a legal hold to file0.txt in
 ${state.lockEnabledBucketName}?`,
    {
      type: "confirm",
    },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {S3Client} client
 */
const setLegalHoldFileEnabledAction = (scenarios, client) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioAction(
    "setLegalHoldFileEnabledAction",
    async (state) => {
      await client.send(
        new PutObjectLegalHoldCommand({
          Bucket: state.lockEnabledBucketName,
          Key: "file0.txt",
          LegalHold: {
            Status: ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus.ON,
          },
        }),
      );
      console.log(
        `Modified legal hold for file0.txt in ${state.lockEnabledBucketName}.`,
      );
    },
    { skipWhen: (state) => !state.confirmSetLegalHoldFileEnabled },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {S3Client} client
 */
```

```
const confirmSetRetentionPeriodFileEnabled = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioInput(
    "confirmSetRetentionPeriodFileEnabled",
    (state) =>
      `Would you like to add a 1 day Governance retention period to file1.txt in
 ${state.lockEnabledBucketName}?
Reminder: Only a user with the s3:BypassGovernanceRetention permission will be
 able to delete this file or its bucket until the retention period has expired.`,
    {
      type: "confirm",
    },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {S3Client} client
 */
const setRetentionPeriodFileEnabledAction = (scenarios, client) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioAction(
    "setRetentionPeriodFileEnabledAction",
    async (state) => {
      const retentionDate = new Date();
      retentionDate.setDate(retentionDate.getDate() + 1);
      await client.send(
        new PutObjectRetentionCommand({
          Bucket: state.lockEnabledBucketName,
          Key: "file1.txt",
          Retention: {
            Mode: ObjectLockRetentionMode.GOVERNANCE,
            RetainUntilDate: retentionDate,
          },
        }),
      );
      console.log(
        `Set retention for file1.txt in ${state.lockEnabledBucketName} until
 ${retentionDate.toISOString().split("T")[0]}.`,
      );
    },
    { skipWhen: (state) => !state.confirmSetRetentionPeriodFileEnabled },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {S3Client} client
```

```
 */
const confirmSetLegalHoldFileRetention = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioInput(
    "confirmSetLegalHoldFileRetention",
    (state) =>
      `Would you like to add a legal hold to file0.txt in
 ${state.retentionBucketName}?`,
    {
      type: "confirm",
    },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {S3Client} client
 */
const setLegalHoldFileRetentionAction = (scenarios, client) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioAction(
    "setLegalHoldFileRetentionAction",
    async (state) => {
      await client.send(
        new PutObjectLegalHoldCommand({
          Bucket: state.retentionBucketName,
          Key: "file0.txt",
          LegalHold: {
            Status: ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus.ON,
          },
        }),
      );
      console.log(
        `Modified legal hold for file0.txt in ${state.retentionBucketName}.`,
      );
    },
    { skipWhen: (state) => !state.confirmSetLegalHoldFileRetention },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const confirmSetRetentionPeriodFileRetention = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioInput(
    "confirmSetRetentionPeriodFileRetention",
    (state) =>
```

```
      `Would you like to add a 1 day Governance retention period to file1.txt in
 ${state.retentionBucketName}?
Reminder: Only a user with the s3:BypassGovernanceRetention permission will be
 able to delete this file or its bucket until the retention period has expired.`,
    {
      type: "confirm",
    },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {S3Client} client
 */
const setRetentionPeriodFileRetentionAction = (scenarios, client) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioAction(
    "setRetentionPeriodFileRetentionAction",
    async (state) => {
      const retentionDate = new Date();
      retentionDate.setDate(retentionDate.getDate() + 1);
      await client.send(
        new PutObjectRetentionCommand({
          Bucket: state.retentionBucketName,
          Key: "file1.txt",
          Retention: {
            Mode: ObjectLockRetentionMode.GOVERNANCE,
            RetainUntilDate: retentionDate,
          },
          BypassGovernanceRetention: true,
        }),
      );
      console.log(
        `Set retention for file1.txt in ${state.retentionBucketName} until
 ${retentionDate.toISOString().split("T")[0]}.`,
      );
    },
    { skipWhen: (state) => !state.confirmSetRetentionPeriodFileRetention },
  );

export {
  getBucketPrefix,
  createBuckets,
  confirmCreateBuckets,
  createBucketsAction,
  populateBuckets,
```

```
  confirmPopulateBuckets,
  populateBucketsAction,
  updateRetention,
  confirmUpdateRetention,
  updateRetentionAction,
  updateLockPolicy,
  confirmUpdateLockPolicy,
  updateLockPolicyAction,
  confirmSetLegalHoldFileEnabled,
  setLegalHoldFileEnabledAction,
  confirmSetRetentionPeriodFileEnabled,
  setRetentionPeriodFileEnabledAction,
  confirmSetLegalHoldFileRetention,
  setLegalHoldFileRetentionAction,
  confirmSetRetentionPeriodFileRetention,
  setRetentionPeriodFileRetentionAction,
};
```

버킷의 파일을 보고 삭제합니다(repl.steps.js).

```
import {
  ChecksumAlgorithm,
  DeleteObjectCommand,
  GetObjectLegalHoldCommand,
  GetObjectLockConfigurationCommand,
  GetObjectRetentionCommand,
  ListObjectVersionsCommand,
  PutObjectCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * @typedef {import("@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js")} Scenarios
 */

/**
 * @typedef {import("@aws-sdk/client-s3").S3Client} S3Client
 */

const choices = {
  EXIT: 0,
  LIST_ALL_FILES: 1,
  DELETE_FILE: 2,
```

```
  DELETE_FILE_WITH_RETENTION: 3,
  OVERWRITE_FILE: 4,
  VIEW_RETENTION_SETTINGS: 5,
  VIEW_LEGAL_HOLD_SETTINGS: 6,
};

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const replInput = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioInput(
    "replChoice",
    "Explore the S3 locking features by selecting one of the following choices",
    {
      type: "select",
      choices: [
        { name: "List all files in buckets", value: choices.LIST_ALL_FILES },
        { name: "Attempt to delete a file.", value: choices.DELETE_FILE },
        {
          name: "Attempt to delete a file with retention period bypass.",
          value: choices.DELETE_FILE_WITH_RETENTION,
        },
        { name: "Attempt to overwrite a file.", value: choices.OVERWRITE_FILE },
        {
          name: "View the object and bucket retention settings for a file.",
          value: choices.VIEW_RETENTION_SETTINGS,
        },
        {
          name: "View the legal hold settings for a file.",
          value: choices.VIEW_LEGAL_HOLD_SETTINGS,
        },
        { name: "Finish the workflow.", value: choices.EXIT },
      ],
    },
  );

/**
 * @param {S3Client} client
 * @param {string[]} buckets
 */
const getAllFiles = async (client, buckets) => {
  /** @type {{bucket: string, key: string, version: string}[]} */
  const files = [];
  for (const bucket of buckets) {
```

```
    const objectsResponse = await client.send(
      new ListObjectVersionsCommand({ Bucket: bucket }),
    );
    for (const version of objectsResponse.Versions || []) {
      const { Key, VersionId } = version;
      files.push({ bucket, key: Key, version: VersionId });
    }
  }

  return files;
};

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {S3Client} client
 */
const replAction = (scenarios, client) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioAction(
    "replAction",
    async (state) => {
      const files = await getAllFiles(client, [
        state.noLockBucketName,
        state.lockEnabledBucketName,
        state.retentionBucketName,
      ]);

      const fileInput = new scenarios.ScenarioInput(
        "selectedFile",
        "Select a file:",
        {
          type: "select",
          choices: files.map((file, index) => ({
            name: `${index + 1}: ${file.bucket}: ${file.key} (version: ${
              file.version
            })`,
            value: index,
          })),
        },
      );

      const { replChoice } = state;

      switch (replChoice) {
        case choices.LIST_ALL_FILES: {
```

```
          const files = await getAllFiles(client, [
            state.noLockBucketName,
            state.lockEnabledBucketName,
            state.retentionBucketName,
          ]);
          state.replOutput = files
            .map(
              (file) =>
                `${file.bucket}: ${file.key} (version: ${file.version})`,
            )
            .join("\n");
          break;
        }
        case choices.DELETE_FILE: {
          /** @type {number} */
          const fileToDelete = await fileInput.handle(state);
          const selectedFile = files[fileToDelete];
          try {
            await client.send(
              new DeleteObjectCommand({
                Bucket: selectedFile.bucket,
                Key: selectedFile.key,
                VersionId: selectedFile.version,
              }),
            );
            state.replOutput = `Deleted ${selectedFile.key} in
${selectedFile.bucket}.`;
          } catch (err) {
            state.replOutput = `Unable to delete object ${selectedFile.key} in
bucket ${selectedFile.bucket}: ${err.message}`;
          }
          break;
        }
        case choices.DELETE_FILE_WITH_RETENTION: {
          /** @type {number} */
          const fileToDelete = await fileInput.handle(state);
          const selectedFile = files[fileToDelete];
          try {
            await client.send(
              new DeleteObjectCommand({
                Bucket: selectedFile.bucket,
                Key: selectedFile.key,
                VersionId: selectedFile.version,
                BypassGovernanceRetention: true,
```

```
              }),
            );
            state.replOutput = `Deleted ${selectedFile.key} in
${selectedFile.bucket}.`;
          } catch (err) {
            state.replOutput = `Unable to delete object ${selectedFile.key} in
bucket ${selectedFile.bucket}: ${err.message}`;
          }
          break;
        }
        case choices.OVERWRITE_FILE: {
          /** @type {number} */
          const fileToOverwrite = await fileInput.handle(state);
          const selectedFile = files[fileToOverwrite];
          try {
            await client.send(
              new PutObjectCommand({
                Bucket: selectedFile.bucket,
                Key: selectedFile.key,
                Body: "New content",
                ChecksumAlgorithm: ChecksumAlgorithm.SHA256,
              }),
            );
            state.replOutput = `Overwrote ${selectedFile.key} in
${selectedFile.bucket}.`;
          } catch (err) {
            state.replOutput = `Unable to overwrite object ${selectedFile.key} in
bucket ${selectedFile.bucket}: ${err.message}`;
          }
          break;
        }
        case choices.VIEW_RETENTION_SETTINGS: {
          /** @type {number} */
          const fileToView = await fileInput.handle(state);
          const selectedFile = files[fileToView];
          try {
            const retention = await client.send(
              new GetObjectRetentionCommand({
                Bucket: selectedFile.bucket,
                Key: selectedFile.key,
                VersionId: selectedFile.version,
              }),
            );
            const bucketConfig = await client.send(
```

```
              new GetObjectLockConfigurationCommand({
                Bucket: selectedFile.bucket,
              }),
            );
            state.replOutput = `Object retention for ${selectedFile.key}
 in ${selectedFile.bucket}: ${retention.Retention?.Mode} until
 ${retention.Retention?.RetainUntilDate?.toISOString()}.
Bucket object lock config for ${selectedFile.bucket} in ${selectedFile.bucket}:
Enabled: ${bucketConfig.ObjectLockConfiguration?.ObjectLockEnabled}
Rule:
 ${JSON.stringify(bucketConfig.ObjectLockConfiguration?.Rule?.DefaultRetention)}`;
          } catch (err) {
            state.replOutput = `Unable to fetch object lock retention:
 '${err.message}'`;
          }
          break;
        }
        case choices.VIEW_LEGAL_HOLD_SETTINGS: {
          /** @type {number} */
          const fileToView = await fileInput.handle(state);
          const selectedFile = files[fileToView];
          try {
            const legalHold = await client.send(
              new GetObjectLegalHoldCommand({
                Bucket: selectedFile.bucket,
                Key: selectedFile.key,
                VersionId: selectedFile.version,
              }),
            );
            state.replOutput = `Object legal hold for ${selectedFile.key} in
 ${selectedFile.bucket}: Status: ${legalHold.LegalHold?.Status}`;
          } catch (err) {
            state.replOutput = `Unable to fetch legal hold: '${err.message}'`;
          }
          break;
        }
        default:
          throw new Error(`Invalid replChoice: ${replChoice}`);
      }
    },
    {
      whileConfig: {
        whileFn: ({ replChoice }) => replChoice !== choices.EXIT,
        input: replInput(scenarios),
```

```
        output: new scenarios.ScenarioOutput(
          "REPL output",
          (state) => state.replOutput,
          { preformatted: true },
        ),
      },
    },
  );

export { replInput, replAction, choices };
```

생성된 모든 리소스(clean.steps.js)를 폐기합니다.

```
import {
  DeleteObjectCommand,
  DeleteBucketCommand,
  ListObjectVersionsCommand,
  GetObjectLegalHoldCommand,
  GetObjectRetentionCommand,
  PutObjectLegalHoldCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * @typedef {import("@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js")} Scenarios
 */

/**
 * @typedef {import("@aws-sdk/client-s3").S3Client} S3Client
 */

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const confirmCleanup = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioInput("confirmCleanup", "Clean up resources?", {
    type: "confirm",
  });

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {S3Client} client
 */
```

```
const cleanupAction = (scenarios, client) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioAction("cleanupAction", async (state) => {
    const { noLockBucketName, lockEnabledBucketName, retentionBucketName } =
      state;

    const buckets = [
      noLockBucketName,
      lockEnabledBucketName,
      retentionBucketName,
    ];

    for (const bucket of buckets) {
      /** @type {import("@aws-sdk/client-s3").ListObjectVersionsCommandOutput} */
      let objectsResponse;

      try {
        objectsResponse = await client.send(
          new ListObjectVersionsCommand({
            Bucket: bucket,
          }),
        );
      } catch (e) {
        if (e instanceof Error && e.name === "NoSuchBucket") {
          console.log("Object's bucket has already been deleted.");
          continue;
        }
        throw e;
      }

      for (const version of objectsResponse.Versions || []) {
        const { Key, VersionId } = version;

        try {
          const legalHold = await client.send(
            new GetObjectLegalHoldCommand({
              Bucket: bucket,
              Key,
              VersionId,
            }),
          );

          if (legalHold.LegalHold?.Status === "ON") {
            await client.send(
              new PutObjectLegalHoldCommand({
```

```
                Bucket: bucket,
                Key,
                VersionId,
                LegalHold: {
                  Status: "OFF",
                },
              }),
            );
          }
        } catch (err) {
          console.log(
            `Unable to fetch legal hold for ${Key} in ${bucket}:
'${err.message}'`,
          );
        }

        try {
          const retention = await client.send(
            new GetObjectRetentionCommand({
              Bucket: bucket,
              Key,
              VersionId,
            }),
          );

          if (retention.Retention?.Mode === "GOVERNANCE") {
            await client.send(
              new DeleteObjectCommand({
                Bucket: bucket,
                Key,
                VersionId,
                BypassGovernanceRetention: true,
              }),
            );
          }
        } catch (err) {
          console.log(
            `Unable to fetch object lock retention for ${Key} in ${bucket}:
'${err.message}'`,
          );
        }

        await client.send(
          new DeleteObjectCommand({
```

```
            Bucket: bucket,
            Key,
            VersionId,
          }),
        );
      }

      await client.send(new DeleteBucketCommand({ Bucket: bucket }));
      console.log(`Delete for ${bucket} complete.`);
    }
  });

export { confirmCleanup, cleanupAction };
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - GetObjectLegalHold
  - GetObjectLockConfiguration
  - GetObjectRetention
  - PutObjectLegalHold
  - PutObjectLockConfiguration
  - PutObjectRetention

AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon S3 조건부 요청 수행

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon S3 요청에 사전 조건을 추가하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon S3 조건부 요청 기능을 보여주는 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
using Amazon.S3;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration;
using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Debug;

namespace S3ConditionalRequestsScenario;

public static class S3ConditionalRequestsScenario
{
    /*
    Before running this .NET code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

    This example demonstrates the use of conditional requests for S3 operations.
    You can use conditional requests to add preconditions to S3 read requests to
 return or copy
    an object based on its Entity tag (ETag), or last modified date.
    You can use a conditional write requests to prevent overwrites by ensuring
    there is no existing object with the same key.
   */

    public static S3ActionsWrapper _s3ActionsWrapper = null!;
    public static IConfiguration _configuration = null!;
    public static string _resourcePrefix = null!;
    public static string _sourceBucketName = null!;
    public static string _destinationBucketName = null!;
    public static string _sampleObjectKey = null!;
    public static string _sampleObjectEtag = null!;
    public static bool _interactive = true;


    public static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for the Amazon service.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
```

```
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonS3>()
                    .AddTransient<S3ActionsWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        _configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally, load local settings.
            .Build();

        ServicesSetup(host);

        try
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3)
Conditional Requests Feature Scenario.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            ConfigurationSetup();
            _sampleObjectEtag = await Setup(_sourceBucketName,
_destinationBucketName, _sampleObjectKey);

            await DisplayDemoChoices(_sourceBucketName, _destinationBucketName,
_sampleObjectKey, _sampleObjectEtag, 0);

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Cleaning up resources.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            await Cleanup(true);

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Amazon S3 Conditional Requests Feature Scenario is
complete.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine($"There was a problem: {ex.Message}");
```

```
            await CleanupScenario(_sourceBucketName, _destinationBucketName);
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the services for use within the console application.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="host">The services host.</param>
    private static void ServicesSetup(IHost host)
    {
        _s3ActionsWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<S3ActionsWrapper>();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Any setup operations needed.
    /// </summary>
    public static void ConfigurationSetup()
    {
        _resourcePrefix = _configuration["resourcePrefix"] ?? "dotnet-example";

        _sourceBucketName = _resourcePrefix + "-source";
        _destinationBucketName = _resourcePrefix + "-dest";
        _sampleObjectKey = _resourcePrefix + "-sample-object.txt";
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Sets up the scenario by creating a source and destination bucket, and
uploading a test file to the source bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="sourceBucket">The name of the source bucket.</param>
    /// <param name="destBucket">The name of the destination bucket.</param>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The name of the test file to add to the source
bucket.</param>
    /// <returns>The ETag of the uploaded test file.</returns>
    public static async Task<string> Setup(string sourceBucket, string
destBucket, string objectKey)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nFor this scenario, we will use the AWS SDK for .NET to create
several S3\n" +
            "buckets and files to demonstrate working with S3 conditional
requests.\n" +
```

```
            "This example demonstrates the use of conditional requests for S3
 operations.\r\n" +
            "You can use conditional requests to add preconditions to S3 read
 requests to return or copy\r\n" +
            "an object based on its Entity tag (ETag), or last modified date. \r
\n" +
            "You can use a conditional write requests to prevent overwrites by
 ensuring \r\n" +
            "there is no existing object with the same key. \r\n\r\n" +
            "This example will allow you to perform conditional reads\r\n" +
            "and writes that will succeed or fail based on your selected options.
\r\n\r\n" +
            "Sample buckets and a sample object will be created as part of the
 example.");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter when you are ready to start.");
        if (_interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();

        await _s3ActionsWrapper.CreateBucketWithName(sourceBucket);
        await _s3ActionsWrapper.CreateBucketWithName(destBucket);

        var eTag = await _s3ActionsWrapper.PutObjectConditional(objectKey,
 sourceBucket,
            "Test file content.");

        return eTag;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Cleans up the scenario by deleting the source and destination buckets.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="sourceBucket">The name of the source bucket.</param>
    /// <param name="destBucket">The name of the destination bucket.</param>
    public static async Task CleanupScenario(string sourceBucket, string
 destBucket)
    {
        await _s3ActionsWrapper.CleanupBucketByName(sourceBucket);
        await _s3ActionsWrapper.CleanupBucketByName(destBucket);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Displays a list of the objects in the test buckets.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="sourceBucket">The name of the source bucket.</param>
    /// <param name="destBucket">The name of the destination bucket.</param>
    public static async Task DisplayBuckets(string sourceBucket, string
 destBucket)
    {
        await _s3ActionsWrapper.ListBucketContentsByName(sourceBucket);
        await _s3ActionsWrapper.ListBucketContentsByName(destBucket);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Displays the menu of conditional request options for the user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="sourceBucket">The name of the source bucket.</param>
    /// <param name="destBucket">The name of the destination bucket.</param>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The key of the test object in the source
 bucket.</param>
    /// <param name="etag">The ETag of the test object in the source bucket.</
param>
    public static async Task DisplayDemoChoices(string sourceBucket, string
 destBucket, string objectKey, string etag, int defaultChoice)
    {
        var actions = new[]
        {
            "Print a list of bucket items.",
            "Perform a conditional read.",
            "Perform a conditional copy.",
            "Perform a conditional write.",
            "Clean up and exit."
        };

        var conditions = new[]
        {
            "If-Match: using the object's ETag. This condition should succeed.",
            "If-None-Match: using the object's ETag. This condition should
 fail.",
            "If-Modified-Since: using yesterday's date. This condition should
 succeed.",
            "If-Unmodified-Since: using yesterday's date. This condition should
 fail."
        };

        var conditionTypes = new[]
        {
```

```
            S3ConditionType.IfMatch,
            S3ConditionType.IfNoneMatch,
            S3ConditionType.IfModifiedSince,
            S3ConditionType.IfUnmodifiedSince,
        };

        var yesterdayDate = DateTime.UtcNow.AddDays(-1);

        int choice;
        while ((choice = GetChoiceResponse("\nExplore the S3 conditional request
 features by selecting one of the following choices:", actions, defaultChoice)) !
= 4)
        {
            switch (choice)
            {
                case 0:
                    Console.WriteLine("Listing the objects and buckets.");
                    await DisplayBuckets(sourceBucket, destBucket);
                    break;
                case 1:
                    int conditionTypeIndex = GetChoiceResponse("Perform a
 conditional read:", conditions, 1);
                    if (conditionTypeIndex == 0 || conditionTypeIndex == 1)
                    {
                        await _s3ActionsWrapper.GetObjectConditional(objectKey,
 sourceBucket, conditionTypes[conditionTypeIndex], null, _sampleObjectEtag);
                    }
                    else if (conditionTypeIndex == 2 || conditionTypeIndex == 3)
                    {
                        await _s3ActionsWrapper.GetObjectConditional(objectKey,
 sourceBucket, conditionTypes[conditionTypeIndex], yesterdayDate);
                    }
                    break;
                case 2:
                    int copyConditionTypeIndex = GetChoiceResponse("Perform a
 conditional copy:", conditions, 1);
                    string destKey = GetStringResponse("Enter an object key:",
 "sampleObjectKey");
                    if (copyConditionTypeIndex == 0 || copyConditionTypeIndex ==
 1)
                    {
                        await _s3ActionsWrapper.CopyObjectConditional(objectKey,
 destKey, sourceBucket, destBucket, conditionTypes[copyConditionTypeIndex], null,
 etag);
```

```
                    }
                    else if (copyConditionTypeIndex == 2 ||
copyConditionTypeIndex == 3)
                    {
                        await _s3ActionsWrapper.CopyObjectConditional(objectKey,
destKey, sourceBucket, destBucket, conditionTypes[copyConditionTypeIndex],
yesterdayDate);
                    }
                    break;
                case 3:
                    Console.WriteLine("Perform a conditional write using
IfNoneMatch condition on the object key.");
                    Console.WriteLine("If the key is a duplicate, the write will
fail.");
                    string newObjectKey = GetStringResponse("Enter an object
key:", "newObjectKey");
                    await _s3ActionsWrapper.PutObjectConditional(newObjectKey,
sourceBucket, "Conditional write example data.");
                    break;
            }

            if (!_interactive)
            {
                break;
            }
        }

        Console.WriteLine("Proceeding to cleanup.");
    }

    // <summary>
    /// Clean up the resources from the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to run as interactive.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> Cleanup(bool interactive)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        if (!interactive || GetYesNoResponse("Do you want to clean up all files
and buckets? (y/n) "))
        {
            await _s3ActionsWrapper.CleanUpBucketByName(_sourceBucketName);
            await _s3ActionsWrapper.CleanUpBucketByName(_destinationBucketName);
```

```
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Ok, we'll leave the resources intact.\n" +
                "Don't forget to delete them when you're done with them or you
 might incur unexpected charges."
            );
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Helper method to get a yes or no response from the user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="question">The question string to print on the console.</
param>
    /// <returns>True if the user responds with a yes.</returns>
    private static bool GetYesNoResponse(string question)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(question);
        var ynResponse = Console.ReadLine();
        var response = ynResponse != null && ynResponse.Equals("y",
 StringComparison.InvariantCultureIgnoreCase);
        return response;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Helper method to get a choice response from the user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="question">The question string to print on the console.</
param>
    /// <param name="choices">The choices to print on the console.</param>
    /// <returns>The index of the selected choice</returns>
    private static int GetChoiceResponse(string? question, string[] choices, int
 defaultChoice)
    {
        if (question != null)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(question);
```

```
            for (int i = 0; i < choices.Length; i++)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {choices[i]}");
            }
        }

        if (!_interactive)
            return defaultChoice;

        var choiceNumber = 0;
        while (choiceNumber < 1 || choiceNumber > choices.Length)
        {
            var choice = Console.ReadLine();
            Int32.TryParse(choice, out choiceNumber);
        }

        return choiceNumber - 1;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get a string response from the user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="question">The question to print.</param>
    /// <param name="defaultAnswer">A default answer to use when not
interactive.</param>
    /// <returns>The string response.</returns>
    public static string GetStringResponse(string? question, string
defaultAnswer)
    {
        string? answer = "";
        if (_interactive)
        {
            do
            {
                Console.WriteLine(question);
                answer = Console.ReadLine();
            } while (string.IsNullOrWhiteSpace(answer));
        }
        else
        {
            answer = defaultAnswer;
        }

        return answer;
```

```
    }
}
```

S3 함수의 래퍼 클래스입니다.

```
using System.Net;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;

namespace S3ConditionalRequestsScenario;

/// <summary>
/// Encapsulate the Amazon S3 operations.
/// </summary>
public class S3ActionsWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonS3 _amazonS3;
    private readonly ILogger<S3ActionsWrapper> _logger;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the S3ActionsWrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonS3">The injected S3 client.</param>
    /// <param name="logger">The class logger.</param>
    public S3ActionsWrapper(IAmazonS3 amazonS3, ILogger<S3ActionsWrapper> logger)
    {
        _amazonS3 = amazonS3;
        _logger = logger;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieves an object from Amazon S3 with a conditional request.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The key of the object to retrieve.</param>
    /// <param name="sourceBucket">The source bucket of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="conditionType">The type of condition: 'IfMatch',
 'IfNoneMatch', 'IfModifiedSince', 'IfUnmodifiedSince'.</param>
    /// <param name="conditionDateValue">The value to use for the condition for
 dates.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="etagConditionalValue">The value to use for the condition for
 etags.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the conditional read is successful, False otherwise.</
returns>
    public async Task<bool> GetObjectConditional(string objectKey, string
 sourceBucket,
        S3ConditionType conditionType, DateTime? conditionDateValue = null,
 string? etagConditionalValue = null)
    {
        try
        {
            var getObjectRequest = new GetObjectRequest
            {
                BucketName = sourceBucket,
                Key = objectKey
            };

            switch (conditionType)
            {
                case S3ConditionType.IfMatch:
                    getObjectRequest.EtagToMatch = etagConditionalValue;
                    break;
                case S3ConditionType.IfNoneMatch:
                    getObjectRequest.EtagToNotMatch = etagConditionalValue;
                    break;
                case S3ConditionType.IfModifiedSince:
                    getObjectRequest.ModifiedSinceDateUtc =
 conditionDateValue.GetValueOrDefault();
                    break;
                case S3ConditionType.IfUnmodifiedSince:
                    getObjectRequest.UnmodifiedSinceDateUtc =
 conditionDateValue.GetValueOrDefault();
                    break;
                default:
                    throw new ArgumentOutOfRangeException(nameof(conditionType),
 conditionType, null);
            }

            var response = await _amazonS3.GetObjectAsync(getObjectRequest);
            var sampleBytes = new byte[20];
            await response.ResponseStream.ReadAsync(sampleBytes, 0, 20);
            _logger.LogInformation($"Conditional read
 successful. Here are the first 20 bytes of the object:
\n{System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetString(sampleBytes)}");
```

```
            return true;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception e)
        {
            if (e.ErrorCode == "PreconditionFailed")
            {
                _logger.LogError("Conditional read failed: Precondition failed");
            }
            else if (e.ErrorCode == "NotModified")
            {
                _logger.LogError("Conditional read failed: Object not modified");
            }
            else
            {
                _logger.LogError($"Unexpected error: {e.ErrorCode}");
                throw;
            }
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Uploads an object to Amazon S3 with a conditional request. Prevents
overwrite using an IfNoneMatch condition for the object key.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The key of the object to upload.</param>
    /// <param name="bucket">The source bucket of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="content">The content to upload as a string.</param>
    /// <returns>The ETag if the conditional write is successful, empty
otherwise.</returns>
    public async Task<string> PutObjectConditional(string objectKey, string
bucket, string content)
    {
        try
        {
            var putObjectRequest = new PutObjectRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucket,
                Key = objectKey,
                ContentBody = content,
                IfNoneMatch = "*"
            };

            var putResult = await _amazonS3.PutObjectAsync(putObjectRequest);
```

```
            _logger.LogInformation($"Conditional write successful for key
 {objectKey} in bucket {bucket}.");
            return putResult.ETag;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception e)
        {
            if (e.ErrorCode == "PreconditionFailed")
            {
                _logger.LogError("Conditional write failed: Precondition
 failed");
            }
            else
            {
                _logger.LogError($"Unexpected error: {e.ErrorCode}");
                throw;
            }
            return string.Empty;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Copies an object from one Amazon S3 bucket to another with a conditional
 request.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="sourceKey">The key of the source object to copy.</param>
    /// <param name="destKey">The key of the destination object.</param>
    /// <param name="sourceBucket">The source bucket of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="destBucket">The destination bucket of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="conditionType">The type of condition to apply, e.g.
 'CopySourceIfMatch', 'CopySourceIfNoneMatch', 'CopySourceIfModifiedSince',
 'CopySourceIfUnmodifiedSince'.</param>
    /// <param name="conditionDateValue">The value to use for the condition for
 dates.</param>
    /// <param name="etagConditionalValue">The value to use for the condition for
 etags.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the conditional copy is successful, False otherwise.</
returns>
    public async Task<bool> CopyObjectConditional(string sourceKey, string
 destKey, string sourceBucket, string destBucket,
        S3ConditionType conditionType, DateTime? conditionDateValue = null,
 string? etagConditionalValue = null)
    {
        try
        {
```

```
            var copyObjectRequest = new CopyObjectRequest
            {
                DestinationBucket = destBucket,
                DestinationKey = destKey,
                SourceBucket = sourceBucket,
                SourceKey = sourceKey
            };

            switch (conditionType)
            {
                case S3ConditionType.IfMatch:
                    copyObjectRequest.ETagToMatch = etagConditionalValue;
                    break;
                case S3ConditionType.IfNoneMatch:
                    copyObjectRequest.ETagToNotMatch = etagConditionalValue;
                    break;
                case S3ConditionType.IfModifiedSince:
                    copyObjectRequest.ModifiedSinceDateUtc =
conditionDateValue.GetValueOrDefault();
                    break;
                case S3ConditionType.IfUnmodifiedSince:
                    copyObjectRequest.UnmodifiedSinceDateUtc =
conditionDateValue.GetValueOrDefault();
                    break;
                default:
                    throw new ArgumentOutOfRangeException(nameof(conditionType),
conditionType, null);
            }

            await _amazonS3.CopyObjectAsync(copyObjectRequest);
            _logger.LogInformation($"Conditional copy successful for key
{destKey} in bucket {destBucket}.");
            return true;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception e)
        {
            if (e.ErrorCode == "PreconditionFailed")
            {
                _logger.LogError("Conditional copy failed: Precondition failed");
            }
            else if (e.ErrorCode == "304")
            {
                _logger.LogError("Conditional copy failed: Object not modified");
            }
```

```
            else
            {
                _logger.LogError($"Unexpected error: {e.ErrorCode}");
                throw;
            }
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new Amazon S3 bucket with a specified name and check that the
bucket is ready.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket to create.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateBucketWithName(string bucketName)
    {
        Console.WriteLine($"\tCreating bucket {bucketName}.");
        try
        {
            var request = new PutBucketRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                UseClientRegion = true
            };

            await _amazonS3.PutBucketAsync(request);
            var bucketReady = false;
            var retries = 5;
            while (!bucketReady && retries > 0)
            {
                Thread.Sleep(5000);
                bucketReady = await
Amazon.S3.Util.AmazonS3Util.DoesS3BucketExistV2Async(_amazonS3, bucketName);
                retries--;
            }

            return bucketReady;
        }
        catch (BucketAlreadyExistsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Bucket already exists: '{ex.Message}'");
            return true;
        }
```

```
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Error creating bucket: '{ex.Message}'");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Cleans up objects and deletes the bucket by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task CleanupBucketByName(string bucketName)
    {
        try
        {
            var listObjectsResponse = await _amazonS3.ListObjectsV2Async(new
ListObjectsV2Request { BucketName = bucketName });
            foreach (var obj in listObjectsResponse.S3Objects)
            {
                await _amazonS3.DeleteObjectAsync(new DeleteObjectRequest
{ BucketName = bucketName, Key = obj.Key });
            }
            await _amazonS3.DeleteBucketAsync(new DeleteBucketRequest
{ BucketName = bucketName });
            Console.WriteLine($"Cleaned up bucket: {bucketName}.");
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception e)
        {
            if (e.ErrorCode == "NoSuchBucket")
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Bucket {bucketName} does not exist, skipping
cleanup.");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error deleting bucket: {e.ErrorCode}");
                throw;
            }
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List the contents of the bucket with their ETag.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task<List<S3Object>> ListBucketContentsByName(string bucketName)
    {
        var results = new List<S3Object>();
        try
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\t Items in bucket {bucketName}");
            var listObjectsResponse = await _amazonS3.ListObjectsV2Async(new
ListObjectsV2Request { BucketName = bucketName });
            if (listObjectsResponse.S3Objects.Count == 0)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("\t\tNo objects found.");
            }
            else
            {
                foreach (var obj in listObjectsResponse.S3Objects)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"\t\t object: {obj.Key} ETag {obj.ETag}");
                }
            }
            results = listObjectsResponse.S3Objects;

        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception e)
        {
            if (e.ErrorCode == "NoSuchBucket")
            {
                _logger.LogError($"Bucket {bucketName} does not exist.");
            }
            else
            {
                _logger.LogError($"Error listing bucket and objects:
{e.ErrorCode}");
                throw;
            }
        }

        return results;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an object from a specific bucket.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The Amazon S3 bucket to use.</param>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The key of the object to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteObjectFromBucket(string bucketName, string
objectKey)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new DeleteObjectRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = objectKey
            };
            await _amazonS3.DeleteObjectAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"Deleted {objectKey} in {bucketName}.");
            return true;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tUnable to delete object {objectKey} in bucket
{bucketName}: " + ex.Message);
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a specific bucket by deleting the objects and then the bucket
itself.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The Amazon S3 bucket to use.</param>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The key of the object to delete.</param>
    /// <param name="versionId">Optional versionId.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CleanUpBucketByName(string bucketName)
    {
        try
        {
            var allFiles = await ListBucketContentsByName(bucketName);

            foreach (var fileInfo in allFiles)
            {
                await DeleteObjectFromBucket(fileInfo.BucketName, fileInfo.Key);
            }
```

```
            var request = new DeleteBucketRequest() { BucketName = bucketName, };
            var response = await _amazonS3.DeleteBucketAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDelete for {bucketName} complete.");
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tUnable to delete bucket {bucketName}: " +
 ex.Message);
            return false;
        }

    }

}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CopyObject
  - GetObject
  - PutObject

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

워크플로의 진입점(index.js). 모든 단계를 오케스트레이션합니다. GitHub를 방문하여 Scenario, ScenarioInput, ScenarioOutput, ScenarioAction에 대한 구현 세부 정보를 확인하세요.

```
import * as Scenarios from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
import {
  exitOnFalse,
  loadState,
```

```
  saveState,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/steps-common.js";

import { welcome, welcomeContinue } from "./welcome.steps.js";
import {
  confirmCreateBuckets,
  confirmPopulateBuckets,
  createBuckets,
  createBucketsAction,
  getBucketPrefix,
  populateBuckets,
  populateBucketsAction,
} from "./setup.steps.js";

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {Record<string, any>} initialState
 */
export const getWorkflowStages = (scenarios, initialState = {}) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});

  return {
    deploy: new scenarios.Scenario(
      "S3 Conditional Requests - Deploy",
      [
        welcome(scenarios),
        welcomeContinue(scenarios),
        exitOnFalse(scenarios, "welcomeContinue"),
        getBucketPrefix(scenarios),
        createBuckets(scenarios),
        confirmCreateBuckets(scenarios),
        exitOnFalse(scenarios, "confirmCreateBuckets"),
        createBucketsAction(scenarios, client),
        populateBuckets(scenarios),
        confirmPopulateBuckets(scenarios),
        exitOnFalse(scenarios, "confirmPopulateBuckets"),
        populateBucketsAction(scenarios, client),
        saveState,
      ],
      initialState,
    ),
    demo: new scenarios.Scenario(
      "S3 Conditional Requests - Demo",
      [loadState, welcome(scenarios), replAction(scenarios, client)],
```

```
      initialState,
    ),
    clean: new scenarios.Scenario(
      "S3 Conditional Requests - Destroy",
      [
        loadState,
        confirmCleanup(scenarios),
        exitOnFalse(scenarios, "confirmCleanup"),
        cleanupAction(scenarios, client),
      ],
      initialState,
    ),
  };
};

// Call function if run directly
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import { S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
import { cleanupAction, confirmCleanup } from "./clean.steps.js";
import { replAction } from "./repl.steps.js";

if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  const objectLockingScenarios = getWorkflowStages(Scenarios);
  Scenarios.parseScenarioArgs(objectLockingScenarios, {
    name: "Amazon S3 object locking workflow",
    description:
      "Work with Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) object locking
 features.",
    synopsis:
      "node index.js --scenario <deploy | demo | clean> [-h|--help] [-y|--yes] [-
v|--verbose]",
  });
}
```

콘솔()에 환영 메시지를 출력합니다welcome.steps.js.

```
/**
 * @typedef {import("@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js")} Scenarios
 */

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
```

```
 */
const welcome = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioOutput(
    "welcome",
    "This example demonstrates the use of conditional requests for S3
 operations." +
      " You can use conditional requests to add preconditions to S3 read requests
 to return " +
      "or copy an object based on its Entity tag (ETag), or last modified
 date.You can use " +
      "a conditional write requests to prevent overwrites by ensuring there is no
 existing " +
      "object with the same key.\n" +
      "This example will enable you to perform conditional reads and writes that
 will succeed " +
      "or fail based on your selected options.\n" +
      "Sample buckets and a sample object will be created as part of the example.
\n" +
      "Some steps require a key name prefix to be defined by the user. Before you
 begin, you can " +
      "optionally edit this prefix in ./object_name.json. If you do so, please
 reload the scenario before you begin.",
    { header: true },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const welcomeContinue = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioInput(
    "welcomeContinue",
    "Press Enter when you are ready to start.",
    { type: "confirm" },
  );

export { welcome, welcomeContinue };
```

버킷 및 객체를 배포합니다(setup.steps.js).

```
import {
  ChecksumAlgorithm,
  CreateBucketCommand,
```

```
  PutObjectCommand,
  BucketAlreadyExists,
  BucketAlreadyOwnedByYou,
  S3ServiceException,
  waitUntilBucketExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * @typedef {import("@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js")} Scenarios
 */

/**
 * @typedef {import("@aws-sdk/client-s3").S3Client} S3Client
 */

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const getBucketPrefix = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioInput(
    "bucketPrefix",
    "Provide a prefix that will be used for bucket creation.",
    { type: "input", default: "amzn-s3-demo-bucket" },
  );
/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const createBuckets = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioOutput(
    "createBuckets",
    (state) => `The following buckets will be created:
         ${state.bucketPrefix}-source-bucket.
         ${state.bucketPrefix}-destination-bucket.`,
    { preformatted: true },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const confirmCreateBuckets = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioInput("confirmCreateBuckets", "Create the buckets?", {
    type: "confirm",
  });
```

```
/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {S3Client} client
 */
const createBucketsAction = (scenarios, client) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioAction("createBucketsAction", async (state) => {
    const sourceBucketName = `${state.bucketPrefix}-source-bucket`;
    const destinationBucketName = `${state.bucketPrefix}-destination-bucket`;

    try {
      await client.send(
        new CreateBucketCommand({
          Bucket: sourceBucketName,
        }),
      );
      await waitUntilBucketExists({ client }, { Bucket: sourceBucketName });
      await client.send(
        new CreateBucketCommand({
          Bucket: destinationBucketName,
        }),
      );
      await waitUntilBucketExists(
        { client },
        { Bucket: destinationBucketName },
      );

      state.sourceBucketName = sourceBucketName;
      state.destinationBucketName = destinationBucketName;
    } catch (caught) {
      if (
        caught instanceof BucketAlreadyExists ||
        caught instanceof BucketAlreadyOwnedByYou
      ) {
        console.error(`${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`);
        state.earlyExit = true;
      } else {
        throw caught;
      }
    }
  });

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
```

```
const populateBuckets = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioOutput(
    "populateBuckets",
    (state) => `The following test files will be created:
         file01.txt in ${state.bucketPrefix}-source-bucket.`,
    { preformatted: true },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const confirmPopulateBuckets = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioInput(
    "confirmPopulateBuckets",
    "Populate the buckets?",
    { type: "confirm" },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {S3Client} client
 */
const populateBucketsAction = (scenarios, client) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioAction("populateBucketsAction", async (state) => {
    try {
      await client.send(
        new PutObjectCommand({
          Bucket: state.sourceBucketName,
          Key: "file01.txt",
          Body: "Content",
          ChecksumAlgorithm: ChecksumAlgorithm.SHA256,
        }),
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
        console.error(
          `Error from S3 while uploading object.  ${caught.name}:
 ${caught.message}`,
        );
      } else {
        throw caught;
      }
    }
  });
```

```
export {
  confirmCreateBuckets,
  confirmPopulateBuckets,
  createBuckets,
  createBucketsAction,
  getBucketPrefix,
  populateBuckets,
  populateBucketsAction,
};
```

S3 조건부 요청()을 사용하여 객체를 가져오고 복사하고 넣습니다repl.steps.js.

```
import path from "node:path";
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import { dirname } from "node:path";

import {
  ListObjectVersionsCommand,
  GetObjectCommand,
  CopyObjectCommand,
  PutObjectCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
import data from "./object_name.json" assert { type: "json" };
import { readFile } from "node:fs/promises";
import {
  ScenarioInput,
  Scenario,
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioOutput,
} from "../../../libs/scenario/index.js";

/**
 * @typedef {import("@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js")} Scenarios
 */

/**
 * @typedef {import("@aws-sdk/client-s3").S3Client} S3Client
 */

const choices = {
```

```
  EXIT: 0,
  LIST_ALL_FILES: 1,
  CONDITIONAL_READ: 2,
  CONDITIONAL_COPY: 3,
  CONDITIONAL_WRITE: 4,
};

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const replInput = (scenarios) =>
  new ScenarioInput(
    "replChoice",
    "Explore the S3 conditional request features by selecting one of the
 following choices",
    {
      type: "select",
      choices: [
        { name: "Print list of bucket items.", value: choices.LIST_ALL_FILES },
        {
          name: "Perform a conditional read.",
          value: choices.CONDITIONAL_READ,
        },
        {
          name: "Perform a conditional copy. These examples use the key name
 prefix defined in ./object_name.json.",
          value: choices.CONDITIONAL_COPY,
        },
        {
          name: "Perform a conditional write. This example use the sample file ./
text02.txt.",
          value: choices.CONDITIONAL_WRITE,
        },
        { name: "Finish the workflow.", value: choices.EXIT },
      ],
    },
  );

/**
 * @param {S3Client} client
 * @param {string[]} buckets
 */
const getAllFiles = async (client, buckets) => {
  /** @type {{bucket: string, key: string, version: string}[]} */
```

```
  const files = [];
  for (const bucket of buckets) {
    const objectsResponse = await client.send(
      new ListObjectVersionsCommand({ Bucket: bucket }),
    );
    for (const version of objectsResponse.Versions || []) {
      const { Key } = version;
      files.push({ bucket, key: Key });
    }
  }
  return files;
};

/**
 * @param {S3Client} client
 * @param {string[]} buckets
 * @param {string} key
 */
const getEtag = async (client, bucket, key) => {
  const objectsResponse = await client.send(
    new GetObjectCommand({
      Bucket: bucket,
      Key: key,
    }),
  );
  return objectsResponse.ETag;
};

/**
 * @param {S3Client} client
 * @param {string[]} buckets
 */

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {S3Client} client
 */
export const replAction = (scenarios, client) =>
  new ScenarioAction(
    "replAction",
    async (state) => {
      const files = await getAllFiles(client, [
        state.sourceBucketName,
        state.destinationBucketName,
```

```
    ]);

    const fileInput = new scenarios.ScenarioInput(
      "selectedFile",
      "Select a file to use:",
      {
        type: "select",
        choices: files.map((file, index) => ({
          name: `${index + 1}: ${file.bucket}: ${file.key} (Etag: ${
            file.version
          })`,
          value: index,
        })),
      },
    );
    const condReadOptions = new scenarios.ScenarioInput(
      "selectOption",
      "Which conditional read action would you like to take?",
      {
        type: "select",
        choices: [
          "If-Match: using the object's ETag. This condition should succeed.",
          "If-None-Match: using the object's ETag. This condition should
fail.",
          "If-Modified-Since: using yesterday's date. This condition should
succeed.",
          "If-Unmodified-Since: using yesterday's date. This condition should
fail.",
        ],
      },
    );
    const condCopyOptions = new scenarios.ScenarioInput(
      "selectOption",
      "Which conditional copy action would you like to take?",
      {
        type: "select",
        choices: [
          "If-Match: using the object's ETag. This condition should succeed.",
          "If-None-Match: using the object's ETag. This condition should
fail.",
          "If-Modified-Since: using yesterday's date. This condition should
succeed.",
          "If-Unmodified-Since: using yesterday's date. This condition should
fail.",
```

```
          ],
        },
      );
      const condWriteOptions = new scenarios.ScenarioInput(
        "selectOption",
        "Which conditional write action would you like to take?",
        {
          type: "select",
          choices: [
            "IfNoneMatch condition on the object key: If the key is a duplicate,
the write will fail.",
          ],
        },
      );

      const { replChoice } = state;

      switch (replChoice) {
        case choices.LIST_ALL_FILES: {
          const files = await getAllFiles(client, [
            state.sourceBucketName,
            state.destinationBucketName,
          ]);
          state.replOutput = files
            .map(
              (file) => `Items in bucket ${file.bucket}: object: ${file.key} `,
            )
            .join("\n");
          break;
        }
        case choices.CONDITIONAL_READ:
          {
            const selectedCondRead = await condReadOptions.handle(state);
            if (
              selectedCondRead ===
              "If-Match: using the object's ETag. This condition should succeed."
            ) {
              const bucket = state.sourceBucketName;
              const key = "file01.txt";
              const ETag = await getEtag(client, bucket, key);

              try {
                await client.send(
                  new GetObjectCommand({
```

```
                    Bucket: bucket,
                    Key: key,
                    IfMatch: ETag,
                  }),
                );
                state.replOutput = `${key} in bucket ${state.sourceBucketName}
read because ETag provided matches the object's ETag.`;
              } catch (err) {
                state.replOutput = `Unable to read object ${key} in bucket
${state.sourceBucketName}: ${err.message}`;
              }
              break;
            }
            if (
              selectedCondRead ===
              "If-None-Match: using the object's ETag. This condition should
fail."
            ) {
              const bucket = state.sourceBucketName;
              const key = "file01.txt";
              const ETag = await getEtag(client, bucket, key);

              try {
                await client.send(
                  new GetObjectCommand({
                    Bucket: bucket,
                    Key: key,
                    IfNoneMatch: ETag,
                  }),
                );
                state.replOutput = `${key} in ${state.sourceBucketName} was
returned.`;
              } catch (err) {
                state.replOutput = `${key} in ${state.sourceBucketName} was not
read: ${err.message}`;
              }
              break;
            }
            if (
              selectedCondRead ===
              "If-Modified-Since: using yesterday's date. This condition should
succeed."
            ) {
              const date = new Date();
```

```
              date.setDate(date.getDate() - 1);

              const bucket = state.sourceBucketName;
              const key = "file01.txt";
              try {
                await client.send(
                  new GetObjectCommand({
                    Bucket: bucket,
                    Key: key,
                    IfModifiedSince: date,
                  }),
                );
                state.replOutput = `${key} in bucket ${state.sourceBucketName}
read because it has been created or modified in the last 24 hours.`;
              } catch (err) {
                state.replOutput = `Unable to read object ${key} in bucket
${state.sourceBucketName}: ${err.message}`;
              }
              break;
            }
            if (
              selectedCondRead ===
              "If-Unmodified-Since: using yesterday's date. This condition should
fail."
            ) {
              const bucket = state.sourceBucketName;
              const key = "file01.txt";

              const date = new Date();
              date.setDate(date.getDate() - 1);
              try {
                await client.send(
                  new GetObjectCommand({
                    Bucket: bucket,
                    Key: key,
                    IfUnmodifiedSince: date,
                  }),
                );
                state.replOutput = `${key} in ${state.sourceBucketName} was
read.`;
              } catch (err) {
                state.replOutput = `${key} in ${state.sourceBucketName} was not
read: ${err.message}`;
              }
```

```
              break;
            }
          }
          break;
        case choices.CONDITIONAL_COPY: {
          const selectedCondCopy = await condCopyOptions.handle(state);
          if (
            selectedCondCopy ===
            "If-Match: using the object's ETag. This condition should succeed."
          ) {
            const bucket = state.sourceBucketName;
            const key = "file01.txt";
            const ETag = await getEtag(client, bucket, key);

            const copySource = `${bucket}/${key}`;
            // Optionally edit the default key name prefix of the copied object
in ./object_name.json.
            const name = data.name;
            const copiedKey = `${name}${key}`;
            try {
              await client.send(
                new CopyObjectCommand({
                  CopySource: copySource,
                  Bucket: state.destinationBucketName,
                  Key: copiedKey,
                  CopySourceIfMatch: ETag,
                }),
              );
              state.replOutput = `${key} copied as ${copiedKey} to bucket
${state.destinationBucketName} because ETag provided matches the object's
ETag.`;
            } catch (err) {
              state.replOutput = `Unable to copy object ${key} as ${copiedKey} to
bucket ${state.destinationBucketName}: ${err.message}`;
            }
            break;
          }
          if (
            selectedCondCopy ===
            "If-None-Match: using the object's ETag. This condition should fail."
          ) {
            const bucket = state.sourceBucketName;
            const key = "file01.txt";
            const ETag = await getEtag(client, bucket, key);
```

```
            const copySource = `${bucket}/${key}`;
            // Optionally edit the default key name prefix of the copied object
in ./object_name.json.
            const name = data.name;
            const copiedKey = `${name}${key}`;

            try {
              await client.send(
                new CopyObjectCommand({
                  CopySource: copySource,
                  Bucket: state.destinationBucketName,
                  Key: copiedKey,
                  CopySourceIfNoneMatch: ETag,
                }),
              );
              state.replOutput = `${copiedKey} copied to bucket
${state.destinationBucketName}`;
            } catch (err) {
              state.replOutput = `Unable to copy object as ${key} as as
${copiedKey} to bucket ${state.destinationBucketName}: ${err.message}`;
            }
            break;
          }
          if (
            selectedCondCopy ===
            "If-Modified-Since: using yesterday's date. This condition should
succeed."
          ) {
            const bucket = state.sourceBucketName;
            const key = "file01.txt";
            const copySource = `${bucket}/${key}`;
            // Optionally edit the default key name prefix of the copied object
in ./object_name.json.
            const name = data.name;
            const copiedKey = `${name}${key}`;

            const date = new Date();
            date.setDate(date.getDate() - 1);

            try {
              await client.send(
                new CopyObjectCommand({
                  CopySource: copySource,
                  Bucket: state.destinationBucketName,
```

```
                  Key: copiedKey,
                  CopySourceIfModifiedSince: date,
                }),
              );
              state.replOutput = `${key} copied as ${copiedKey} to bucket
${state.destinationBucketName} because it has been created or modified in the
last 24 hours.`;
            } catch (err) {
              state.replOutput = `Unable to copy object ${key} as ${copiedKey} to
bucket ${state.destinationBucketName} : ${err.message}`;
            }
            break;
          }
          if (
            selectedCondCopy ===
            "If-Unmodified-Since: using yesterday's date. This condition should
fail."
          ) {
            const bucket = state.sourceBucketName;
            const key = "file01.txt";
            const copySource = `${bucket}/${key}`;
            // Optionally edit the default key name prefix of the copied object
in ./object_name.json.
            const name = data.name;
            const copiedKey = `${name}${key}`;

            const date = new Date();
            date.setDate(date.getDate() - 1);

            try {
              await client.send(
                new CopyObjectCommand({
                  CopySource: copySource,
                  Bucket: state.destinationBucketName,
                  Key: copiedKey,
                  CopySourceIfUnmodifiedSince: date,
                }),
              );
              state.replOutput = `${copiedKey} copied to bucket
${state.destinationBucketName} because it has not been created or modified in
the last 24 hours.`;
            } catch (err) {
              state.replOutput = `Unable to copy object ${key} to bucket
${state.destinationBucketName}: ${err.message}`;
```

```
            }
          }
          break;
        }
        case choices.CONDITIONAL_WRITE:
          {
            const selectedCondWrite = await condWriteOptions.handle(state);
            if (
              selectedCondWrite ===
              "IfNoneMatch condition on the object key: If the key is a
duplicate, the write will fail."
            ) {
              // Optionally edit the default key name prefix of the copied object
in ./object_name.json.
              const key = "text02.txt";
              const __filename = fileURLToPath(import.meta.url);
              const __dirname = dirname(__filename);
              const filePath = path.join(__dirname, "text02.txt");
              try {
                await client.send(
                  new PutObjectCommand({
                    Bucket: `${state.destinationBucketName}`,
                    Key: `${key}`,
                    Body: await readFile(filePath),
                    IfNoneMatch: "*",
                  }),
                );
                state.replOutput = `${key} uploaded to bucket
${state.destinationBucketName} because the key is not a duplicate.`;
              } catch (err) {
                state.replOutput = `Unable to upload object to bucket
${state.destinationBucketName}:${err.message}`;
              }
              break;
            }
          }
          break;

        default:
          throw new Error(`Invalid replChoice: ${replChoice}`);
      }
    },
    {
      whileConfig: {
```

```
        whileFn: ({ replChoice }) => replChoice !== choices.EXIT,
        input: replInput(scenarios),
        output: new ScenarioOutput("REPL output", (state) => state.replOutput, {
          preformatted: true,
        }),
      },
    },
  );

export { replInput, choices };
```

생성된 모든 리소스(clean.steps.js)를 폐기합니다.

```
import {
  DeleteObjectCommand,
  DeleteBucketCommand,
  ListObjectVersionsCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * @typedef {import("@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js")} Scenarios
 */

/**
 * @typedef {import("@aws-sdk/client-s3").S3Client} S3Client
 */

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const confirmCleanup = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioInput("confirmCleanup", "Clean up resources?", {
    type: "confirm",
  });

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {S3Client} client
 */
const cleanupAction = (scenarios, client) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioAction("cleanupAction", async (state) => {
    const { sourceBucketName, destinationBucketName } = state;
```

```
    const buckets = [sourceBucketName, destinationBucketName].filter((b) => b);

    for (const bucket of buckets) {
      try {
        let objectsResponse;
        objectsResponse = await client.send(
          new ListObjectVersionsCommand({
            Bucket: bucket,
          }),
        );
        for (const version of objectsResponse.Versions || []) {
          const { Key, VersionId } = version;
          try {
            await client.send(
              new DeleteObjectCommand({
                Bucket: bucket,
                Key,
                VersionId,
              }),
            );
          } catch (err) {
            console.log(`An error occurred: ${err.message} `);
          }
        }
      } catch (e) {
        if (e instanceof Error && e.name === "NoSuchBucket") {
          console.log("Objects and buckets have already been deleted.");
          continue;
        }
        throw e;
      }

      await client.send(new DeleteBucketCommand({ Bucket: bucket }));
      console.log(`Delete for ${bucket} complete.`);
    }
  });

export { confirmCleanup, cleanupAction };
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CopyObject
  - GetObject

- PutObject

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon S3 조건부 요청을 보여주는 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
"""
Purpose

Shows how to use AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to get started using conditional
 requests for
Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3).

"""

import logging
import random
import sys
import datetime

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

from s3_conditional_requests import S3ConditionalRequests

# Add relative path to include demo_tools in this code example without need for
 setup.
sys.path.append("../../../..")
import demo_tools.question as q  # noqa

# Constants
FILE_CONTENT = "This is a test file for S3 conditional requests."
RANDOM_SUFFIX = str(random.randint(100, 999))
```

```
logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


class ConditionalRequestsScenario:
    """Runs a scenario that shows how to use S3 Conditional Requests."""

    def __init__(self, conditional_requests, s3_client):
        """
        :param conditional_requests: An object that wraps S3 conditional request
 actions.
        :param s3_client: A Boto3 S3 client for setup and cleanup operations.
        """
        self.conditional_requests = conditional_requests
        self.s3_client = s3_client

    def setup_scenario(self, source_bucket: str, dest_bucket: str, object_key:
 str):
        """
        Sets up the scenario by creating a source and destination bucket.
        Prompts the user to provide a bucket name prefix.

        :param source_bucket: The name of the source bucket.
        :param dest_bucket: The name of the destination bucket.
        :param object_key: The name of a test file to add to the source bucket.
        """

        # Create the buckets.
        try:
            self.s3_client.create_bucket(Bucket=source_bucket)
            self.s3_client.create_bucket(Bucket=dest_bucket)
            print(
                f"Created source bucket: {source_bucket} and destination bucket:
 {dest_bucket}"
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            error_code = e.response["Error"]["Code"]
            logger.error(f"Error creating buckets: {error_code}")
            raise

        # Upload test file into the source bucket.
        try:
            print(f"Uploading file {object_key} to bucket {source_bucket}")
            response = self.s3_client.put_object(
                Bucket=source_bucket, Key=object_key, Body=FILE_CONTENT
```

```
            )
            object_etag = response["ETag"]
            return object_etag

        except Exception as e:
            logger.error(
                f"Failed to upload file {object_key} to bucket {source_bucket}:
{e}"
            )


    def cleanup_scenario(self, source_bucket: str, dest_bucket: str):
        """
        Cleans up the scenario by deleting the source and destination buckets.

        :param source_bucket: The name of the source bucket.
        :param dest_bucket: The name of the destination bucket.
        """
        self.cleanup_bucket(source_bucket)
        self.cleanup_bucket(dest_bucket)

    def cleanup_bucket(self, bucket_name: str):
        """
        Cleans up the bucket by deleting all objects and then the bucket itself.

        :param bucket_name: The name of the bucket.
        """
        try:
            # Get list of all objects in the bucket.
            list_response = self.s3_client.list_objects_v2(Bucket=bucket_name)
            objs = list_response.get("Contents", [])
            for obj in objs:
                key = obj["Key"]
                self.s3_client.delete_object(Bucket=bucket_name, Key=key)
            self.s3_client.delete_bucket(Bucket=bucket_name)
            print(f"Cleaned up bucket: {bucket_name}.")
        except ClientError as e:
            error_code = e.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "NoSuchBucket":
                logger.info(f"Bucket {bucket_name} does not exist, skipping
cleanup.")
            else:
                logger.error(f"Error deleting bucket: {error_code}")
                raise
```

```
    def display_buckets(self, source_bucket: str, dest_bucket: str):
        """
        Display a list of the objects in the test buckets.

        :param source_bucket: The name of the source bucket.
        :param dest_bucket: The name of the destination bucket.
        """
        self.list_bucket_contents(source_bucket)
        self.list_bucket_contents(dest_bucket)

    def list_bucket_contents(self, bucket_name):
        """
        Display a list of the objects in the bucket.

        :param bucket_name: The name of the bucket.
        """
        try:
            # Get list of all objects in the bucket.
            print(f"\t Items in bucket {bucket_name}")
            list_response = self.s3_client.list_objects_v2(Bucket=bucket_name)
            objs = list_response.get("Contents", [])
            if not objs:
                print("\t\tNo objects found.")
            for obj in objs:
                key = obj["Key"]
                print(f"\t\t object: {key} ETag {obj['ETag']}")
            return objs
        except ClientError as e:
            error_code = e.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "NoSuchBucket":
                logger.info(f"Bucket {bucket_name} does not exist.")
            else:
                logger.error(f"Error listing bucket and objects: {error_code}")
                raise


    def display_menu(
        self, source_bucket: str, dest_bucket: str, object_key: str, etag: str
    ):
        """
        Displays the menu of conditional request options for the user.
```

```
        :param source_bucket: The name of the source bucket.
        :param dest_bucket: The name of the destination bucket.
        :param object_key: The key of the test object in the source bucket.
        :param etag: The etag of the test object in the source bucket.
        """

        actions = [
            "Print list of bucket items.",
            "Perform a conditional read.",
            "Perform a conditional copy.",
            "Perform a conditional write.",
            "Clean up and exit.",
        ]

        conditions = [
            "If-Match: using the object's ETag. This condition should succeed.",
            "If-None-Match: using the object's ETag. This condition should
fail.",
            "If-Modified-Since: using yesterday's date. This condition should
succeed.",
            "If-Unmodified-Since: using yesterday's date. This condition should
fail.",
        ]

        condition_types = [
            "IfMatch",
            "IfNoneMatch",
            "IfModifiedSince",
            "IfUnmodifiedSince",
        ]
        copy_condition_types = [
            "CopySourceIfMatch",
            "CopySourceIfNoneMatch",
            "CopySourceIfModifiedSince",
            "CopySourceIfUnmodifiedSince",
        ]

        yesterday_date = datetime.datetime.utcnow() - datetime.timedelta(days=1)

        choice = 0
        while choice != 4:
            print("-" * 88)
            print("Choose an action to explore some example conditional
requests.")
```

```
            choice = q.choose("Which action would you like to take? ", actions)
            if choice == 0:
                print("Listing the objects and buckets.")
                self.display_buckets(source_bucket, dest_bucket)
            elif choice == 1:
                print("Perform a conditional read.")
                condition_type = q.choose("Enter the condition type : ",
conditions)
                if condition_type == 0 or condition_type == 1:
                    self.conditional_requests.get_object_conditional(
                        object_key, source_bucket,
condition_types[condition_type], etag
                    )
                elif condition_type == 2 or condition_type == 3:
                    self.conditional_requests.get_object_conditional(
                        object_key,
                        source_bucket,
                        condition_types[condition_type],
                        yesterday_date,
                    )
            elif choice == 2:
                print("Perform a conditional copy.")
                condition_type = q.choose("Enter the condition type : ",
conditions)
                dest_key = q.ask("Enter an object key: ", q.non_empty)
                if condition_type == 0 or condition_type == 1:
                    self.conditional_requests.copy_object_conditional(
                        object_key,
                        dest_key,
                        source_bucket,
                        dest_bucket,
                        copy_condition_types[condition_type],
                        etag,
                    )
                elif condition_type == 2 or condition_type == 3:
                    self.conditional_requests.copy_object_conditional(
                        object_key,
                        dest_key,
                        copy_condition_types[condition_type],
                        yesterday_date,
                    )
            elif choice == 3:
                print(
```

```
                    "Perform a conditional write using IfNoneMatch condition on
the object key."
                )
                print("If the key is a duplicate, the write will fail.")
                object_key = q.ask("Enter an object key: ", q.non_empty)
                self.conditional_requests.put_object_conditional(
                    object_key, source_bucket, b"Conditional write example data."
                )
            elif choice == 4:
                print("Proceeding to cleanup.")


    def run_scenario(self):
        """
        Runs the interactive scenario.
        """
        print("-" * 88)
        print("Welcome to the Amazon S3 conditional requests example.")
        print("-" * 88)

        print(
            f"""\
        This example demonstrates the use of conditional requests for S3
operations.
        You can use conditional requests to add preconditions to S3 read requests
to return or copy
        an object based on its Entity tag (ETag), or last modified date.
        You can use a conditional write requests to prevent overwrites by
ensuring
        there is no existing object with the same key.

        This example will allow you to perform conditional reads
        and writes that will succeed or fail based on your selected options.

        Sample buckets and a sample object will be created as part of the
example.
        """
        )

        bucket_prefix = q.ask("Enter a bucket name prefix: ", q.non_empty)
        source_bucket_name = f"{bucket_prefix}-source-{RANDOM_SUFFIX}"
        dest_bucket_name = f"{bucket_prefix}-dest-{RANDOM_SUFFIX}"
        object_key = "test-upload-file.txt"
```

```
        try:
            etag = self.setup_scenario(source_bucket_name, dest_bucket_name,
 object_key)
            self.display_menu(source_bucket_name, dest_bucket_name, object_key,
 etag)
        finally:
            self.cleanup_scenario(source_bucket_name, dest_bucket_name)

        print("-" * 88)
        print("Thanks for watching.")
        print("-" * 88)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    scenario = ConditionalRequestsScenario(
        S3ConditionalRequests.from_client(), boto3.client("s3")
    )
    scenario.run_scenario()
```

조건부 요청 작업을 정의하는 래퍼 클래스입니다.

```
import boto3
import logging

from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Configure logging
logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


class S3ConditionalRequests:
    """Encapsulates S3 conditional request operations."""

    def __init__(self, s3_client):
        self.s3 = s3_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
```

```
        s3_client = boto3.client("s3")
        return cls(s3_client)



    def get_object_conditional(
        self,
        object_key: str,
        source_bucket: str,
        condition_type: str,
        condition_value: str,
    ):
        """
        Retrieves an object from Amazon S3 with a conditional request.

        :param object_key: The key of the object to retrieve.
        :param source_bucket: The source bucket of the object.
        :param condition_type: The type of condition: 'IfMatch', 'IfNoneMatch',
'IfModifiedSince', 'IfUnmodifiedSince'.
        :param condition_value: The value to use for the condition.
        """
        try:
            response = self.s3.get_object(
                Bucket=source_bucket,
                Key=object_key,
                **{condition_type: condition_value},
            )
            sample_bytes = response["Body"].read(20)
            print(
                f"\tConditional read successful. Here are the first 20 bytes of
the object:\n"
            )
            print(f"\t{sample_bytes}")
        except ClientError as e:
            error_code = e.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "PreconditionFailed":
                print("\tConditional read failed: Precondition failed")
            elif error_code == "304":  # Not modified error code.
                print("\tConditional read failed: Object not modified")
            else:
                logger.error(f"Unexpected error: {error_code}")
                raise
```

```
    def put_object_conditional(self, object_key: str, source_bucket: str, data:
bytes):
        """
        Uploads an object to Amazon S3 with a conditional request. Prevents
overwrite
        using an IfNoneMatch condition for the object key.

        :param object_key: The key of the object to upload.
        :param source_bucket: The source bucket of the object.
        :param data: The data to upload.
        """
        try:
            self.s3.put_object(
                Bucket=source_bucket, Key=object_key, Body=data, IfNoneMatch="*"
            )
            print(
                f"\tConditional write successful for key {object_key} in bucket
{source_bucket}."
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            error_code = e.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "PreconditionFailed":
                print("\tConditional write failed: Precondition failed")
            else:
                logger.error(f"Unexpected error: {error_code}")
                raise


    def copy_object_conditional(
        self,
        source_key: str,
        dest_key: str,
        source_bucket: str,
        dest_bucket: str,
        condition_type: str,
        condition_value: str,
    ):
        """
        Copies an object from one Amazon S3 bucket to another with a conditional
request.

        :param source_key: The key of the source object to copy.
        :param dest_key: The key of the destination object.
```

```
        :param source_bucket: The source bucket of the object.
        :param dest_bucket: The destination bucket of the object.
        :param condition_type: The type of condition to apply, e.g.
        'CopySourceIfMatch', 'CopySourceIfNoneMatch',
'CopySourceIfModifiedSince', 'CopySourceIfUnmodifiedSince'.
        :param condition_value: The value to use for the condition.
        """
        try:
            self.s3.copy_object(
                Bucket=dest_bucket,
                Key=dest_key,
                CopySource={"Bucket": source_bucket, "Key": source_key},
                **{condition_type: condition_value},
            )
            print(
                f"\tConditional copy successful for key {dest_key} in bucket
{dest_bucket}."
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            error_code = e.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "PreconditionFailed":
                print("\tConditional copy failed: Precondition failed")
            elif error_code == "304":  # Not modified error code.
                print("\tConditional copy failed: Object not modified")
            else:
                logger.error(f"Unexpected error: {error_code}")
                raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - CopyObject
  - GetObject
  - PutObject

AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon S3 버킷의 ACLs(액세스 제어 목록) 관리

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon S3 버킷의 액세스 제어 목록(ACL)을 관리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;

/// <summary>
/// This example shows how to manage Amazon Simple Storage Service
/// (Amazon S3) access control lists (ACLs) to control Amazon S3 bucket
/// access.
/// </summary>
public class ManageACLs
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        string bucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket1";
        string newBucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket2";
        string keyName = "sample-object.txt";
        string emailAddress = "someone@example.com";

        // If the AWS Region where your bucket is located is different from
        // the Region defined for the default user, pass the Amazon S3
bucket's
        // name to the client constructor. It should look like this:
        // RegionEndpoint bucketRegion = RegionEndpoint.USEast1;
        IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client();

        await TestBucketObjectACLsAsync(client, bucketName, newBucketName,
keyName, emailAddress);
    }

    /// <summary>
```

```
        /// Creates a new Amazon S3 bucket with a canned ACL, then retrieves the
ACL
        /// information and then adds a new ACL to one of the objects in the
        /// Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
call
        /// methods to create a bucket, get an ACL, and add a different ACL to
        /// one of the objects.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">A string representing the original Amazon S3
        /// bucket name.</param>
        /// <param name="newBucketName">A string representing the name of the
        /// new bucket that will be created.</param>
        /// <param name="keyName">A string representing the key name of an Amazon
S3
        /// object for which we will change the ACL.</param>
        /// <param name="emailAddress">A string representing the email address
        /// belonging to the person to whom access to the Amazon S3 bucket will
be
        /// granted.</param>
        public static async Task TestBucketObjectACLsAsync(
            IAmazonS3 client,
            string bucketName,
            string newBucketName,
            string keyName,
            string emailAddress)
        {
            try
            {
                // Create a new Amazon S3 bucket and specify canned ACL.
                var success = await CreateBucketWithCannedACLAsync(client,
newBucketName);

                // Get the ACL on a bucket.
                await GetBucketACLAsync(client, bucketName);

                // Add (replace) the ACL on an object in a bucket.
                await AddACLToExistingObjectAsync(client, bucketName, keyName,
emailAddress);
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception amazonS3Exception)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Exception: {amazonS3Exception.Message}");
            }
```

```
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Creates a new Amazon S3 bucket with a canned ACL attached.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized client object used to call
        /// PutBucketAsync.</param>
        /// <param name="newBucketName">A string representing the name of the
        /// new Amazon S3 bucket.</param>
        /// <returns>Returns a boolean value indicating success or failure.</
returns>
        public static async Task<bool> CreateBucketWithCannedACLAsync(IAmazonS3
 client, string newBucketName)
        {
            var request = new PutBucketRequest()
            {
                BucketName = newBucketName,
                BucketRegion = S3Region.EUWest1,

                // Add a canned ACL.
                CannedACL = S3CannedACL.LogDeliveryWrite,
            };

            var response = await client.PutBucketAsync(request);
            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }


        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieves the ACL associated with the Amazon S3 bucket name in the
        /// bucketName parameter.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized client object used to call
        /// PutBucketAsync.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The Amazon S3 bucket for which we want to
 get the
        /// ACL list.</param>
        /// <returns>Returns an S3AccessControlList returned from the call to
        /// GetACLAsync.</returns>
        public static async Task<S3AccessControlList> GetBucketACLAsync(IAmazonS3
 client, string bucketName)
        {
            GetACLResponse response = await client.GetACLAsync(new GetACLRequest
            {
```

```
                BucketName = bucketName,
            });

            return response.AccessControlList;
        }



        /// <summary>
        /// Adds a new ACL to an existing object in the Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized client object used to call
        /// PutBucketAsync.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">A string representing the name of the Amazon
 S3
        /// bucket containing the object to which we want to apply a new ACL.</
param>
        /// <param name="keyName">A string representing the name of the object
        /// to which we want to apply the new ACL.</param>
        /// <param name="emailAddress">The email address of the person to whom
        /// we will be applying to whom access will be granted.</param>
        public static async Task AddACLToExistingObjectAsync(IAmazonS3 client,
 string bucketName, string keyName, string emailAddress)
        {
            // Retrieve the ACL for an object.
            GetACLResponse aclResponse = await client.GetACLAsync(new
 GetACLRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = keyName,
            });

            S3AccessControlList acl = aclResponse.AccessControlList;

            // Retrieve the owner.
            Owner owner = acl.Owner;

            // Clear existing grants.
            acl.Grants.Clear();

            // Add a grant to reset the owner's full permission
            // (the previous clear statement removed all permissions).
            var fullControlGrant = new S3Grant
            {
```

```
                Grantee = new S3Grantee { CanonicalUser = acl.Owner.Id },
            };
            acl.AddGrant(fullControlGrant.Grantee, S3Permission.FULL_CONTROL);

            // Specify email to identify grantee for granting permissions.
            var grantUsingEmail = new S3Grant
            {
                Grantee = new S3Grantee { EmailAddress = emailAddress },
                Permission = S3Permission.WRITE_ACP,
            };

            // Specify log delivery group as grantee.
            var grantLogDeliveryGroup = new S3Grant
            {
                Grantee = new S3Grantee { URI = "http://acs.amazonaws.com/groups/
s3/LogDelivery" },
                Permission = S3Permission.WRITE,
            };

            // Create a new ACL.
            var newAcl = new S3AccessControlList
            {
                Grants = new List<S3Grant> { grantUsingEmail,
 grantLogDeliveryGroup },
                Owner = owner,
            };

            // Set the new ACL. We're throwing away the response here.
            _ = await client.PutACLAsync(new PutACLRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = keyName,
                AccessControlList = newAcl,
            });
        }

    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - GetBucketAcl
  - GetObjectAcl

- PutBucketAcl
- PutObjectAcl

AWS SDK와 함께 Amazon S3를 사용하여 대규모 Amazon SQS 메시지 관리 Amazon S3

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon SQS 확장 클라이언트 라이브러리를 사용하여 대규모 Amazon SQS 메시지로 작업하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import com.amazon.sqs.javamessaging.AmazonSQSExtendedClient;
import com.amazon.sqs.javamessaging.ExtendedClientConfiguration;
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import org.joda.time.DateTime;
import org.joda.time.format.DateTimeFormat;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.BucketLifecycleConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CreateBucketRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteBucketRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ExpirationStatus;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.LifecycleExpiration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.LifecycleRule;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.LifecycleRuleFilter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListObjectVersionsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListObjectVersionsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListObjectsV2Request;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListObjectsV2Response;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.SqsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.CreateQueueRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.CreateQueueResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.DeleteMessageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.DeleteQueueRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.Message;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.ReceiveMessageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.ReceiveMessageResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SendMessageRequest;

import java.util.Arrays;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.UUID;

/**
 * Example of using Amazon SQS Extended Client Library for Java 2.x.
 */
public class SqsExtendedClientExample {
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(SqsExtendedClientExample.class);

    private String s3BucketName;
    private String queueUrl;
    private final String queueName;
    private final S3Client s3Client;
    private final SqsClient sqsExtendedClient;
    private final int messageSize;

    /**
     * Constructor with default clients and message size.
     */
    public SqsExtendedClientExample() {
        this(S3Client.create(), 300000);
    }

    /**
     * Constructor with custom S3 client and message size.
     *
     * @param s3Client The S3 client to use
     * @param messageSize The size of the test message to create
     */
    public SqsExtendedClientExample(S3Client s3Client, int messageSize) {
        this.s3Client = s3Client;
        this.messageSize = messageSize;
```

```
        // Generate a unique bucket name.
        this.s3BucketName = UUID.randomUUID() + "-" +
                DateTimeFormat.forPattern("yyMMdd-hhmmss").print(new DateTime());

        // Generate a unique queue name.
        this.queueName = "MyQueue-" + UUID.randomUUID();

        // Configure the SQS extended client.
        final ExtendedClientConfiguration extendedClientConfig = new
ExtendedClientConfiguration()
                .withPayloadSupportEnabled(s3Client, s3BucketName);

        this.sqsExtendedClient = new
AmazonSQSExtendedClient(SqsClient.builder().build(), extendedClientConfig);
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        SqsExtendedClientExample example = new SqsExtendedClientExample();
        try {
            example.setup();
            example.sendAndReceiveMessage();
        } finally {
            example.cleanup();
        }
    }

    /**
     * Send a large message and receive it back.
     *
     * @return The received message
     */
    public Message sendAndReceiveMessage() {
        try {
            // Create a large message.
            char[] chars = new char[messageSize];
            Arrays.fill(chars, 'x');
            String largeMessage = new String(chars);

            // Send the message.
            final SendMessageRequest sendMessageRequest =
SendMessageRequest.builder()
                    .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                    .messageBody(largeMessage)
```

```
                    .build();

            sqsExtendedClient.sendMessage(sendMessageRequest);
            logger.info("Sent message of size: {}", largeMessage.length());

            // Receive and return the message.
            final ReceiveMessageResponse receiveMessageResponse =
sqsExtendedClient.receiveMessage(
                    ReceiveMessageRequest.builder().queueUrl(queueUrl).build());

            List<Message> messages = receiveMessageResponse.messages();
            if (messages.isEmpty()) {
                throw new RuntimeException("No messages received");
            }

            Message message = messages.getFirst();
            logger.info("\nMessage received.");
            logger.info("  ID: {}", message.messageId());
            logger.info("  Receipt handle: {}", message.receiptHandle());
            logger.info("  Message body size: {}", message.body().length());
            logger.info("  Message body (first 5 characters): {}",
message.body().substring(0, 5));

            return message;
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            logger.error("Error during message processing: {}", e.getMessage(),
e);
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CreateBucket
  - PutBucketLifecycleConfiguration
  - ReceiveMessage
  - SendMessage

AWS SDK를 사용하여 Lambda 함수를 사용하여 버전이 지정된 Amazon S3 객체를 배치로 관리

다음 코드 예제에서는 Lambda 함수를 사용하여 버전이 지정된 S3 객체를 배치 단위로 관리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

처리를 수행하기 위해 AWS Lambda 함수를 호출하는 작업을 생성하여 Amazon Simple Storage Service(Amazon S3) 버전이 지정된 객체를 일괄적으로 조작하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제에서는 버전 관리를 사용한 버킷을 생성하고, Lewis Carroll의 You Are Old, Father William이라는 시의 시구를 업로드하며, Amazon S3 배치 작업을 사용하여 다양한 방법으로 시를 번형합니다.

다음 작업을 수행하는 방법에 대해 알아보세요.

- 버전이 지정된 객체에서 작동하는 Lambda 함수를 생성합니다.
- 업데이트할 객체의 매니페스트를 만듭니다.
- 객체를 업데이트하기 위해 Lambda 함수를 호출하는 배치 작업을 생성합니다.
- Lambda 함수를 삭제합니다.
- 버전이 지정된 버킷을 비운 다음 삭제합니다.

이 예제는 GitHub에서 가장 잘 볼 수 있습니다. 전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon S3

AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon S3 URIs 구문 분석

다음 코드 예제에서는 버킷 이름 및 객체 키와 같은 중요한 구성 요소를 추출하기 위해 Amazon S3 URI를 구문 분석하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

S3Uri 클래스를 사용하여 Amazon S3 URI를 구문 분석합니다.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Uri;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Utilities;

import java.net.URI;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;

    /**
     *
     * @param s3Client    - An S3Client through which you acquire an S3Uri
 instance.
     * @param s3ObjectUrl - A complex URL (String) that is used to demonstrate
 S3Uri
     *                    capabilities.
     */
    public static void parseS3UriExample(S3Client s3Client, String s3ObjectUrl) {
        logger.info(s3ObjectUrl);
        // Console output:
        // 'https://s3.us-west-1.amazonaws.com/myBucket/resources/doc.txt?
versionId=abc123&partNumber=77&partNumber=88'.

        // Create an S3Utilities object using the configuration of the s3Client.
        S3Utilities s3Utilities = s3Client.utilities();

        // From a String URL create a URI object to pass to the parseUri()
 method.
        URI uri = URI.create(s3ObjectUrl);
```

```
        S3Uri s3Uri = s3Utilities.parseUri(uri);

        // If the URI contains no value for the Region, bucket or key, the SDK
returns
        // an empty Optional.
        // The SDK returns decoded URI values.

        Region region = s3Uri.region().orElse(null);
        log("region", region);
        // Console output: 'region: us-west-1'.

        String bucket = s3Uri.bucket().orElse(null);
        log("bucket", bucket);
        // Console output: 'bucket: myBucket'.

        String key = s3Uri.key().orElse(null);
        log("key", key);
        // Console output: 'key: resources/doc.txt'.

        Boolean isPathStyle = s3Uri.isPathStyle();
        log("isPathStyle", isPathStyle);
        // Console output: 'isPathStyle: true'.

        // If the URI contains no query parameters, the SDK returns an empty map.
        Map<String, List<String>> queryParams = s3Uri.rawQueryParameters();
        log("rawQueryParameters", queryParams);
        // Console output: 'rawQueryParameters: {versionId=[abc123],
partNumber=[77,
        // 88]}'.

        // Retrieve the first or all values for a query parameter as shown in the
        // following code.
        String versionId =
s3Uri.firstMatchingRawQueryParameter("versionId").orElse(null);
        log("firstMatchingRawQueryParameter-versionId", versionId);
        // Console output: 'firstMatchingRawQueryParameter-versionId: abc123'.

        String partNumber =
s3Uri.firstMatchingRawQueryParameter("partNumber").orElse(null);
        log("firstMatchingRawQueryParameter-partNumber", partNumber);
        // Console output: 'firstMatchingRawQueryParameter-partNumber: 77'.

        List<String> partNumbers =
s3Uri.firstMatchingRawQueryParameters("partNumber");
```

```
        log("firstMatchingRawQueryParameter", partNumbers);
        // Console output: 'firstMatchingRawQueryParameter: [77, 88]'.

        /*
         * Object keys and query parameters with reserved or unsafe characters,
 must be
         * URL-encoded.
         * For example replace whitespace " " with "%20".
         * Valid:
         * "https://s3.us-west-1.amazonaws.com/myBucket/object%20key?query=
%5Bbrackets%5D"
         * Invalid:
         * "https://s3.us-west-1.amazonaws.com/myBucket/object key?
query=[brackets]"
         *
         * Virtual-hosted-style URIs with bucket names that contain a dot, ".",
 the dot
         * must not be URL-encoded.
         * Valid: "https://my.Bucket.s3.us-west-1.amazonaws.com/key"
         * Invalid: "https://my%2EBucket.s3.us-west-1.amazonaws.com/key"
         */
    }

    private static void log(String s3UriElement, Object element) {
        if (element == null) {
            logger.info("{}: {}", s3UriElement, "null");
        } else {
            logger.info("{}: {}", s3UriElement, element);
        }
    }
```

AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon S3 객체의 멀티파트 복사 수행

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon S3 객체의 멀티파트 복사를 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;

/// <summary>
/// This example shows how to perform a multi-part copy from one Amazon
/// Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket to another.
/// </summary>
public class MPUapiCopyObj
{
    private const string SourceBucket = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket1";
    private const string TargetBucket = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket2";
    private const string SourceObjectKey = "example.mov";
    private const string TargetObjectKey = "copied_video_file.mov";

    /// <summary>
    /// This method starts the multi-part upload.
    /// </summary>
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var s3Client = new AmazonS3Client();
        Console.WriteLine("Copying object...");
        await MPUCopyObjectAsync(s3Client);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// This method uses the passed client object to perform a multipart
    /// copy operation.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="client">An Amazon S3 client object that will be used
```

```
        /// to perform the copy.</param>
        public static async Task MPUCopyObjectAsync(AmazonS3Client client)
        {
            // Create a list to store the copy part responses.
            var copyResponses = new List<CopyPartResponse>();

            // Setup information required to initiate the multipart upload.
            var initiateRequest = new InitiateMultipartUploadRequest
            {
                BucketName = TargetBucket,
                Key = TargetObjectKey,
            };

            // Initiate the upload.
            InitiateMultipartUploadResponse initResponse =
                await client.InitiateMultipartUploadAsync(initiateRequest);

            // Save the upload ID.
            string uploadId = initResponse.UploadId;

            try
            {
                // Get the size of the object.
                var metadataRequest = new GetObjectMetadataRequest
                {
                    BucketName = SourceBucket,
                    Key = SourceObjectKey,
                };

                GetObjectMetadataResponse metadataResponse =
                    await client.GetObjectMetadataAsync(metadataRequest);
                var objectSize = metadataResponse.ContentLength; // Length in
bytes.

                // Copy the parts.
                var partSize = 5 * (long)Math.Pow(2, 20); // Part size is 5 MB.

                long bytePosition = 0;
                for (int i = 1; bytePosition < objectSize; i++)
                {
                    var copyRequest = new CopyPartRequest
                    {
                        DestinationBucket = TargetBucket,
                        DestinationKey = TargetObjectKey,
```

```
                        SourceBucket = SourceBucket,
                        SourceKey = SourceObjectKey,
                        UploadId = uploadId,
                        FirstByte = bytePosition,
                        LastByte = bytePosition + partSize - 1 >= objectSize ?
objectSize - 1 : bytePosition + partSize - 1,
                        PartNumber = i,
                    };

                    copyResponses.Add(await client.CopyPartAsync(copyRequest));

                    bytePosition += partSize;
                }

                // Set up to complete the copy.
                var completeRequest = new CompleteMultipartUploadRequest
                {
                    BucketName = TargetBucket,
                    Key = TargetObjectKey,
                    UploadId = initResponse.UploadId,
                };
                completeRequest.AddPartETags(copyResponses);

                // Complete the copy.
                CompleteMultipartUploadResponse completeUploadResponse =
                    await client.CompleteMultipartUploadAsync(completeRequest);
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception e)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error encountered on server.
Message:'{e.Message}' when writing an object");
            }
            catch (Exception e)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Unknown encountered on server.
Message:'{e.Message}' when writing an object");
            }
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.

- CompleteMultipartUpload
- CreateMultipartUpload
- GetObjectMetadata
- UploadPartCopy

AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon S3 이벤트 알림 수신 및 처리

다음 코드 예시에서는 객체 지향적 방식으로 S3 이벤트 알림을 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이 예시에서는 Amazon SQS를 사용하여 S3 알림 이벤트를 처리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
    /**
     * This method receives S3 event notifications by using an SqsAsyncClient.
     * After the client receives the messages it deserializes the JSON payload
 and logs them. It uses
     * the S3EventNotification class (part of the S3 event notification API for
 Java) to deserialize
     * the JSON payload and access the messages in an object-oriented way.
     *
     * @param queueUrl The URL of the AWS SQS queue that receives the S3 event
 notifications.
     * @see <a href="https://sdk.amazonaws.com/java/api/latest/software/amazon/
awssdk/eventnotifications/s3/model/package-summary.html">S3EventNotification
 API</a>.
     * <p>
     * To use S3 event notification serialization/deserialization to objects, add
 the following
     * dependency to your Maven pom.xml file.
     * <dependency>
     * <groupId>software.amazon.awssdk</groupId>
```

```
    * <artifactId>s3-event-notifications</artifactId>
    * <version><LATEST></version>
    * </dependency>
    * <p>
    * The S3 event notification API became available with version 2.25.11 of the
Java SDK.
    * <p>
    * This example shows the use of the API with AWS SQS, but it can be used to
process S3 event notifications
    * in AWS SNS or AWS Lambda as well.
    * <p>
    * Note: The S3EventNotification class does not work with messages routed
through AWS EventBridge.
    */
   static void processS3Events(String bucketName, String queueUrl, String
queueArn) {
       try {
           // Configure the bucket to send Object Created and Object Tagging
notifications to an existing SQS queue.
           s3Client.putBucketNotificationConfiguration(b -> b
                   .notificationConfiguration(ncb -> ncb
                           .queueConfigurations(qcb -> qcb
                                   .events(Event.S3_OBJECT_CREATED,
Event.S3_OBJECT_TAGGING)
                                   .queueArn(queueArn)))
                           .bucket(bucketName)
           ).join();

           triggerS3EventNotifications(bucketName);
           // Wait for event notifications to propagate.
           Thread.sleep(Duration.ofSeconds(5).toMillis());

           boolean didReceiveMessages = true;
           while (didReceiveMessages) {
               // Display the number of messages that are available in the
queue.
               sqsClient.getQueueAttributes(b -> b
                               .queueUrl(queueUrl)

.attributeNames(QueueAttributeName.APPROXIMATE_NUMBER_OF_MESSAGES)
                       ).thenAccept(attributeResponse ->
                               logger.info("Approximate number of messages in
the queue: {}",
```

```
attributeResponse.attributes().get(QueueAttributeName.APPROXIMATE_NUMBER_OF_MESSAGES)))
                        .join();

                // Receive the messages.
                ReceiveMessageResponse response = sqsClient.receiveMessage(b -> b
                        .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                ).get();
                logger.info("Count of received messages: {}",
response.messages().size());
                didReceiveMessages = !response.messages().isEmpty();

                // Create a collection to hold the received message for deletion
                // after we log the messages.
                HashSet<DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry> messagesToDelete = new
HashSet<>();
                // Process each message.
                response.messages().forEach(message -> {
                    logger.info("Message id: {}", message.messageId());
                    // Deserialize JSON message body to a S3EventNotification
object
                    // to access messages in an object-oriented way.
                    S3EventNotification event =
S3EventNotification.fromJson(message.body());

                    // Log the S3 event notification record details.
                    if (event.getRecords() != null) {
                        event.getRecords().forEach(record -> {
                            String eventName = record.getEventName();
                            String key = record.getS3().getObject().getKey();
                            logger.info(record.toString());
                            logger.info("Event name is {} and key is {}",
eventName, key);
                        });
                    }
                    // Add logged messages to collection for batch deletion.
                    messagesToDelete.add(DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry.builder()
                            .id(message.messageId())
                            .receiptHandle(message.receiptHandle())
                            .build());
                });
                // Delete messages.
                if (!messagesToDelete.isEmpty()) {
```

```
sqsClient.deleteMessageBatch(DeleteMessageBatchRequest.builder()
                            .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                            .entries(messagesToDelete)
                            .build()
                    ).join();
                }
            } // End of while block.
        } catch (InterruptedException | ExecutionException e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - DeleteMessageBatch
  - GetQueueAttributes
  - PutBucketNotificationConfiguration
  - ReceiveMessage

AWS SDK를 사용하여 EXIF 및 기타 이미지 정보 저장

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- JPG, JPEG 또는 PNG 파일에서 EXIF 정보를 가져옵니다.
- Amazon S3 버킷에 이미지 파일을 업로드합니다.
- Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 파일에서 3가지 주요 속성(레이블)을 파악합니다.
- EXIF 및 레이블 정보를 리전의 Amazon DynamoDB 테이블에 추가합니다.

Rust

SDK for Rust

JPG, JPEG 또는 PNG 파일에서 EXIF 정보를 가져오고, 이미지 파일을 Amazon S3 버킷에 업로드하며, Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 파일에서 3가지 주요 속성(Amazon Rekognition의 레이블)을 파악한 후 EXIF 및 레이블 정보를 리전의 Amazon DynamoDB 테이블에 추가합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- DynamoDB
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3

AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon EventBridge로 S3 이벤트 알림 전송

다음 코드 예시에서는 S3 이벤트 알림을 EventBridge로 보내고 알림을 Amazon SNS 주제 및 Amazon SQS 대기열로 라우팅하도록 버킷을 설정하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /** This method configures a bucket to send events to AWS EventBridge and
creates a rule
    * to route the S3 object created events to a topic and a queue.
    *
    * @param bucketName Name of existing bucket
    * @param topicArn ARN of existing topic to receive S3 event notifications
    * @param queueArn ARN of existing queue to receive S3 event notifications
    *
    *  An AWS CloudFormation stack sets up the bucket, queue, topic before the
method runs.
    */
   public static String setBucketNotificationToEventBridge(String bucketName,
String topicArn, String queueArn) {
       try {
           // Enable bucket to emit S3 Event notifications to EventBridge.
           s3Client.putBucketNotificationConfiguration(b -> b
                   .bucket(bucketName)
                   .notificationConfiguration(b1 -> b1
                           .eventBridgeConfiguration(
                                   SdkBuilder::build)
```

```
                    ).build()).join();

            // Create an EventBridge rule to route Object Created notifications.
            PutRuleRequest putRuleRequest = PutRuleRequest.builder()
                    .name(RULE_NAME)
                    .eventPattern("""
                            {
                              "source": ["aws.s3"],
                              "detail-type": ["Object Created"],
                              "detail": {
                                "bucket": {
                                  "name": ["%s"]
                                }
                              }
                            }
                            """.formatted(bucketName))
                    .build();

            // Add the rule to the default event bus.
            PutRuleResponse putRuleResponse =
eventBridgeClient.putRule(putRuleRequest)
                    .whenComplete((r, t) -> {
                        if (t != null) {
                            logger.error("Error creating event bus rule: " +
t.getMessage(), t);
                            throw new RuntimeException(t.getCause().getMessage(),
t);
                        }
                        logger.info("Event bus rule creation request sent
successfully. ARN is: {}", r.ruleArn());
                    }).join();

            // Add the existing SNS topic and SQS queue as targets to the rule.
            eventBridgeClient.putTargets(b -> b
                    .eventBusName("default")
                    .rule(RULE_NAME)
                    .targets(List.of (
                            Target.builder()
                                    .arn(queueArn)
                                    .id("Queue")
                                    .build(),
                            Target.builder()
                                    .arn(topicArn)
                                    .id("Topic")
```

```
                                    .build())
                            )
                    ).join();
            return putRuleResponse.ruleArn();
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return null;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - PutBucketNotificationConfiguration
  - PutRule
  - PutTargets

AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon S3 객체 업로드 또는 다운로드 추적

다음 코드 예시는 Amazon S3 객체 업로드 또는 다운로드를 추적하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

파일 업로드 진행 상황을 추적합니다.

```
   public void trackUploadFile(S3TransferManager transferManager, String
bucketName,
                            String key, URI filePathURI) {
        UploadFileRequest uploadFileRequest = UploadFileRequest.builder()
                .putObjectRequest(b -> b.bucket(bucketName).key(key))
                .addTransferListener(LoggingTransferListener.create())  // Add
listener.
```

```
                .source(Paths.get(filePathURI))
                .build();

        FileUpload fileUpload = transferManager.uploadFile(uploadFileRequest);

        fileUpload.completionFuture().join();
        /*
            The SDK provides a LoggingTransferListener implementation of the
TransferListener interface.
            You can also implement the interface to provide your own logic.

            Configure log4J2 with settings such as the following.
                <Configuration status="WARN">
                    <Appenders>
                        <Console name="AlignedConsoleAppender"
target="SYSTEM_OUT">
                            <PatternLayout pattern="%m%n"/>
                        </Console>
                    </Appenders>

                    <Loggers>
                        <logger
name="software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.progress.LoggingTransferListener"
level="INFO" additivity="false">
                            <AppenderRef ref="AlignedConsoleAppender"/>
                        </logger>
                    </Loggers>
                </Configuration>

            Log4J2 logs the progress. The following is example output for a 21.3
MB file upload.
                Transfer initiated...
                |                    | 0.0%
                |====                | 21.1%
                |============        | 60.5%
                |====================| 100.0%
                Transfer complete!
        */
    }
```

파일 다운로드 진행 상황을 추적합니다.

```
   public void trackDownloadFile(S3TransferManager transferManager, String
bucketName,
                             String key, String downloadedFileWithPath) {
       DownloadFileRequest downloadFileRequest = DownloadFileRequest.builder()
               .getObjectRequest(b -> b.bucket(bucketName).key(key))
               .addTransferListener(LoggingTransferListener.create())  // Add
listener.
               .destination(Paths.get(downloadedFileWithPath))
               .build();

       FileDownload downloadFile =
transferManager.downloadFile(downloadFileRequest);

       CompletedFileDownload downloadResult =
downloadFile.completionFuture().join();
       /*
           The SDK provides a LoggingTransferListener implementation of the
TransferListener interface.
           You can also implement the interface to provide your own logic.

           Configure log4J2 with settings such as the following.
               <Configuration status="WARN">
                   <Appenders>
                       <Console name="AlignedConsoleAppender"
target="SYSTEM_OUT">
                           <PatternLayout pattern="%m%n"/>
                       </Console>
                   </Appenders>

                   <Loggers>
                       <logger
name="software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.progress.LoggingTransferListener"
level="INFO" additivity="false">
                           <AppenderRef ref="AlignedConsoleAppender"/>
                       </logger>
                   </Loggers>
               </Configuration>

           Log4J2 logs the progress. The following is example output for a 21.3
MB file download.
               Transfer initiated...
               |=======             | 39.4%
               |===============     | 78.8%
```

```
                |====================| 100.0%
                Transfer complete!
        */
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - GetObject
  - PutObject

S3 객체 Lambda를 사용하여 애플리케이션의 데이터 변환

다음 코드 예시는 S3 객체 Lambda를 사용하여 애플리케이션의 데이터를 변환하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

표준 S3 GET 요청에 사용자 지정 코드를 추가하여, 요청하는 클라이언트 또는 애플리케이션의 요구 사항에 맞게 S3에서 검색된 요청된 객체를 수정하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Lambda
- Amazon S3

AWS SDK를 사용한 단위 및 통합 테스트에 대한 예제 접근 방식

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK를 사용하여 단위 및 통합 테스트를 작성할 때 모범 사례 기법에 대한 예제를 제공하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

테스트 예제용 Cargo.toml

```
[package]
name = "testing-examples"
version = "0.1.0"
authors = [
  "John Disanti <jdisanti@amazon.com>",
  "Doug Schwartz <dougsch@amazon.com>",
]
edition = "2021"

[dependencies]
async-trait = "0.1.51"
aws-config = { version = "1.0.1", features = ["behavior-version-latest"] }
aws-credential-types = { version = "1.0.1", features = [ "hardcoded-
credentials", ] }
aws-sdk-s3 = { version = "1.4.0" }
aws-smithy-types = { version = "1.0.1" }
aws-smithy-runtime = { version = "1.0.1", features = ["test-util"] }
aws-smithy-runtime-api = { version = "1.0.1", features = ["test-util"] }
aws-types = { version = "1.0.1" }
clap = { version = "4.4", features = ["derive"] }
http = "0.2.9"
mockall = "0.11.4"
serde_json = "1"
tokio = { version = "1.20.1", features = ["full"] }
tracing-subscriber = { version = "0.3.15", features = ["env-filter"] }

[[bin]]
name = "main"
path = "src/main.rs"
```

automock 및 서비스 래퍼를 사용한 유닛 테스트 예제

```
use aws_sdk_s3 as s3;
#[allow(unused_imports)]
use mockall::automock;

use s3::operation::list_objects_v2::{ListObjectsV2Error, ListObjectsV2Output};

#[cfg(test)]
pub use MockS3Impl as S3;
#[cfg(not(test))]
pub use S3Impl as S3;

#[allow(dead_code)]
pub struct S3Impl {
    inner: s3::Client,
}

#[cfg_attr(test, automock)]
impl S3Impl {
    #[allow(dead_code)]
    pub fn new(inner: s3::Client) -> Self {
        Self { inner }
    }

    #[allow(dead_code)]
    pub async fn list_objects(
        &self,
        bucket: &str,
        prefix: &str,
        continuation_token: Option<String>,
    ) -> Result<ListObjectsV2Output, s3::error::SdkError<ListObjectsV2Error>> {
        self.inner
            .list_objects_v2()
            .bucket(bucket)
            .prefix(prefix)
            .set_continuation_token(continuation_token)
            .send()
            .await
    }
}

#[allow(dead_code)]
```

```
pub async fn determine_prefix_file_size(
    // Now we take a reference to our trait object instead of the S3 client
    // s3_list: ListObjectsService,
    s3_list: S3,
    bucket: &str,
    prefix: &str,
) -> Result<usize, s3::Error> {
    let mut next_token: Option<String> = None;
    let mut total_size_bytes = 0;
    loop {
        let result = s3_list
            .list_objects(bucket, prefix, next_token.take())
            .await?;

        // Add up the file sizes we got back
        for object in result.contents() {
            total_size_bytes += object.size().unwrap_or(0) as usize;
        }

        // Handle pagination, and break the loop if there are no more pages
        next_token = result.next_continuation_token.clone();
        if next_token.is_none() {
            break;
        }
    }
    Ok(total_size_bytes)
}

#[cfg(test)]
mod test {
    use super::*;
    use mockall::predicate::eq;

    #[tokio::test]
    async fn test_single_page() {
        let mut mock = MockS3Impl::default();
        mock.expect_list_objects()
            .with(eq("test-bucket"), eq("test-prefix"), eq(None))
            .return_once(|_, _, _| {
                Ok(ListObjectsV2Output::builder()
                    .set_contents(Some(vec![
                        // Mock content for ListObjectsV2 response
                        s3::types::Object::builder().size(5).build(),
                        s3::types::Object::builder().size(2).build(),
```

```
                    ]))
                    .build())
            });

        // Run the code we want to test with it
        let size = determine_prefix_file_size(mock, "test-bucket", "test-prefix")
            .await
            .unwrap();

        // Verify we got the correct total size back
        assert_eq!(7, size);
    }

    #[tokio::test]
    async fn test_multiple_pages() {
        // Create the Mock instance with two pages of objects now
        let mut mock = MockS3Impl::default();
        mock.expect_list_objects()
            .with(eq("test-bucket"), eq("test-prefix"), eq(None))
            .return_once(|_, _, _| {
                Ok(ListObjectsV2Output::builder()
                    .set_contents(Some(vec![
                        // Mock content for ListObjectsV2 response
                        s3::types::Object::builder().size(5).build(),
                        s3::types::Object::builder().size(2).build(),
                    ]))
                    .set_next_continuation_token(Some("next".to_string()))
                    .build())
            });
        mock.expect_list_objects()
            .with(
                eq("test-bucket"),
                eq("test-prefix"),
                eq(Some("next".to_string())),
            )
            .return_once(|_, _, _| {
                Ok(ListObjectsV2Output::builder()
                    .set_contents(Some(vec![
                        // Mock content for ListObjectsV2 response
                        s3::types::Object::builder().size(3).build(),
                        s3::types::Object::builder().size(9).build(),
                    ]))
                    .build())
            });
```

```
        // Run the code we want to test with it
        let size = determine_prefix_file_size(mock, "test-bucket", "test-prefix")
            .await
            .unwrap();

        assert_eq!(19, size);
    }
}
```

StatiReplayClient를 사용한 통합 테스트 예제

```
use aws_sdk_s3 as s3;

#[allow(dead_code)]
pub async fn determine_prefix_file_size(
    // Now we take a reference to our trait object instead of the S3 client
    // s3_list: ListObjectsService,
    s3: s3::Client,
    bucket: &str,
    prefix: &str,
) -> Result<usize, s3::Error> {
    let mut next_token: Option<String> = None;
    let mut total_size_bytes = 0;
    loop {
        let result = s3
            .list_objects_v2()
            .prefix(prefix)
            .bucket(bucket)
            .set_continuation_token(next_token.take())
            .send()
            .await?;

        // Add up the file sizes we got back
        for object in result.contents() {
            total_size_bytes += object.size().unwrap_or(0) as usize;
        }

        // Handle pagination, and break the loop if there are no more pages
        next_token = result.next_continuation_token.clone();
        if next_token.is_none() {
```

```
            break;
        }
    }
    Ok(total_size_bytes)
}

#[allow(dead_code)]
fn make_s3_test_credentials() -> s3::config::Credentials {
    s3::config::Credentials::new(
        "ATESTCLIENT",
        "astestsecretkey",
        Some("atestsessiontoken".to_string()),
        None,
        "",
    )
}

#[cfg(test)]
mod test {
    use super::*;
    use aws_config::BehaviorVersion;
    use aws_sdk_s3 as s3;
    use aws_smithy_runtime::client::http::test_util::{ReplayEvent,
 StaticReplayClient};
    use aws_smithy_types::body::SdkBody;

    #[tokio::test]
    async fn test_single_page() {
        let page_1 = ReplayEvent::new(
                http::Request::builder()
                    .method("GET")
                    .uri("https://test-bucket.s3.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/?list-
type=2&prefix=test-prefix")
                    .body(SdkBody::empty())
                    .unwrap(),
                http::Response::builder()
                    .status(200)
                    .body(SdkBody::from(include_str!("./testing/
response_1.xml")))
                    .unwrap(),
            );
        let replay_client = StaticReplayClient::new(vec![page_1]);
        let client: s3::Client = s3::Client::from_conf(
            s3::Config::builder()
```

```
                .behavior_version(BehaviorVersion::latest())
                .credentials_provider(make_s3_test_credentials())
                .region(s3::config::Region::new("us-east-1"))
                .http_client(replay_client.clone())
                .build(),
        );

        // Run the code we want to test with it
        let size = determine_prefix_file_size(client, "test-bucket", "test-
prefix")
            .await
            .unwrap();

        // Verify we got the correct total size back
        assert_eq!(7, size);
        replay_client.assert_requests_match(&[]);
    }

    #[tokio::test]
    async fn test_multiple_pages() {
        let page_1 = ReplayEvent::new(
                http::Request::builder()
                    .method("GET")
                    .uri("https://test-bucket.s3.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/?list-
type=2&prefix=test-prefix")
                    .body(SdkBody::empty())
                    .unwrap(),
                http::Response::builder()
                    .status(200)
                    .body(SdkBody::from(include_str!("./testing/
response_multi_1.xml")))
                    .unwrap(),
            );
        let page_2 = ReplayEvent::new(
                http::Request::builder()
                    .method("GET")
                    .uri("https://test-bucket.s3.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/?list-
type=2&prefix=test-prefix&continuation-token=next")
                    .body(SdkBody::empty())
                    .unwrap(),
                http::Response::builder()
                    .status(200)
                    .body(SdkBody::from(include_str!("./testing/
response_multi_2.xml")))
```

```
                    .unwrap(),
            );
        let replay_client = StaticReplayClient::new(vec![page_1, page_2]);
        let client: s3::Client = s3::Client::from_conf(
            s3::Config::builder()
                .behavior_version(BehaviorVersion::latest())
                .credentials_provider(make_s3_test_credentials())
                .region(s3::config::Region::new("us-east-1"))
                .http_client(replay_client.clone())
                .build(),
        );

        // Run the code we want to test with it
        let size = determine_prefix_file_size(client, "test-bucket", "test-
prefix")
            .await
            .unwrap();

        assert_eq!(19, size);

        replay_client.assert_requests_match(&[]);
    }
}
```

로컬 디렉터리를 Amazon Simple Storage Service(S3) 버킷에 반복 업로드

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 버킷에 로컬 디렉터리를 반복적으로 업로드하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

S3TransferManager를 사용하여 로컬 디렉터리를 업로드합니다. 파일 전체를 보고 테스트합니다.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ObjectIdentifier;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.S3TransferManager;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.CompletedDirectoryUpload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.DirectoryUpload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.UploadDirectoryRequest;

import java.net.URI;
import java.net.URISyntaxException;
import java.net.URL;
import java.nio.file.Paths;
import java.util.UUID;

    public Integer uploadDirectory(S3TransferManager transferManager,
            URI sourceDirectory, String bucketName) {
        DirectoryUpload directoryUpload =
 transferManager.uploadDirectory(UploadDirectoryRequest.builder()
                .source(Paths.get(sourceDirectory))
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .build());

        CompletedDirectoryUpload completedDirectoryUpload =
 directoryUpload.completionFuture().join();
        completedDirectoryUpload.failedTransfers()
                .forEach(fail -> logger.warn("Object [{}] failed to transfer",
 fail.toString()));
        return completedDirectoryUpload.failedTransfers().size();
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 UploadDirectory를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon S3에서 대용량 파일 업로드 또는 다운로드

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon S3에 대용량 파일을 업로드하고 Amazon S3에서 대용량 파일을 다운로드하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

자세한 내용은 멀티파트 업로드를 사용하여 객체 업로드를 참조하십시오.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon S3 TransferUtility를 사용하여 S3 버킷과 파일을 주고받는 함수를 호출합니다.

```
global using System.Text;
global using Amazon.S3;
global using Amazon.S3.Model;
global using Amazon.S3.Transfer;
global using TransferUtilityBasics;



// This Amazon S3 client uses the default user credentials
// defined for this computer.
using Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration;

IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client();
var transferUtil = new TransferUtility(client);
IConfiguration _configuration;

_configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
    .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
    .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load test settings from JSON file.
    .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
        true) // Optionally load local settings.
    .Build();

// Edit the values in settings.json to use an S3 bucket and files that
// exist on your AWS account and on the local computer where you
// run this scenario.
var bucketName = _configuration["BucketName"];
var localPath =
 $"{Environment.GetFolderPath(Environment.SpecialFolder.ApplicationData)}\
\TransferFolder";
```

```
DisplayInstructions();

PressEnter();

Console.WriteLine();

// Upload a single file to an S3 bucket.
DisplayTitle("Upload a single file");

var fileToUpload = _configuration["FileToUpload"];
Console.WriteLine($"Uploading {fileToUpload} to the S3 bucket, {bucketName}.");

var success = await TransferMethods.UploadSingleFileAsync(transferUtil,
 bucketName, fileToUpload, localPath);
if (success)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"Successfully uploaded the file, {fileToUpload} to
 {bucketName}.");
}

PressEnter();

// Upload a local directory to an S3 bucket.
DisplayTitle("Upload all files from a local directory");
Console.WriteLine("Upload all the files in a local folder to an S3 bucket.");
const string keyPrefix = "UploadFolder";
var uploadPath = $"{localPath}\\UploadFolder";

Console.WriteLine($"Uploading the files in {uploadPath} to {bucketName}");
DisplayTitle($"{uploadPath} files");
DisplayLocalFiles(uploadPath);
Console.WriteLine();

PressEnter();

success = await TransferMethods.UploadFullDirectoryAsync(transferUtil,
 bucketName, keyPrefix, uploadPath);
if (success)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"Successfully uploaded the files in {uploadPath} to
 {bucketName}.");
    Console.WriteLine($"{bucketName} currently contains the following files:");
    await DisplayBucketFiles(client, bucketName, keyPrefix);
    Console.WriteLine();
```

```
}

PressEnter();

// Download a single file from an S3 bucket.
DisplayTitle("Download a single file");
Console.WriteLine("Now we will download a single file from an S3 bucket.");

var keyName = _configuration["FileToDownload"];

Console.WriteLine($"Downloading {keyName} from {bucketName}.");

success = await TransferMethods.DownloadSingleFileAsync(transferUtil, bucketName,
 keyName, localPath);
if (success)
{
    Console.WriteLine("$Successfully downloaded the file, {keyName} from
 {bucketName}.");
}

PressEnter();

// Download the contents of a directory from an S3 bucket.
DisplayTitle("Download the contents of an S3 bucket");
var s3Path = _configuration["S3Path"];
var downloadPath = $"{localPath}\\{s3Path}";

Console.WriteLine($"Downloading the contents of {bucketName}\\{s3Path}");
Console.WriteLine($"{bucketName}\\{s3Path} contains the following files:");
await DisplayBucketFiles(client, bucketName, s3Path);
Console.WriteLine();

success = await TransferMethods.DownloadS3DirectoryAsync(transferUtil,
 bucketName, s3Path, downloadPath);
if (success)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"Downloaded the files in {bucketName} to
 {downloadPath}.");
    Console.WriteLine($"{downloadPath} now contains the following files:");
    DisplayLocalFiles(downloadPath);
}

Console.WriteLine("\nThe TransferUtility Basics application has completed.");
PressEnter();
```

```
// Displays the title for a section of the scenario.
static void DisplayTitle(string titleText)
{
    var sepBar = new string('-', Console.WindowWidth);

    Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
    Console.WriteLine(CenterText(titleText));
    Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
}

// Displays a description of the actions to be performed by the scenario.
static void DisplayInstructions()
{
    var sepBar = new string('-', Console.WindowWidth);

    DisplayTitle("Amazon S3 Transfer Utility Basics");
    Console.WriteLine("This program shows how to use the Amazon S3 Transfer
 Utility.");
    Console.WriteLine("It performs the following actions:");
    Console.WriteLine("\t1. Upload a single object to an S3 bucket.");
    Console.WriteLine("\t2. Upload an entire directory from the local computer to
 an\n\t  S3 bucket.");
    Console.WriteLine("\t3. Download a single object from an S3 bucket.");
    Console.WriteLine("\t4. Download the objects in an S3 bucket to a local
 directory.");
    Console.WriteLine($"\n{sepBar}");
}

// Pauses the scenario.
static void PressEnter()
{
    Console.WriteLine("Press <Enter> to continue.");
    _ = Console.ReadLine();
    Console.WriteLine("\n");
}

// Returns the string textToCenter, padded on the left with spaces
// that center the text on the console display.
static string CenterText(string textToCenter)
{
    var centeredText = new StringBuilder();
    var screenWidth = Console.WindowWidth;
```

```
    centeredText.Append(new string(' ', (int)(screenWidth -
 textToCenter.Length) / 2));
    centeredText.Append(textToCenter);
    return centeredText.ToString();
}

// Displays a list of file names included in the specified path.
static void DisplayLocalFiles(string localPath)
{
    var fileList = Directory.GetFiles(localPath);
    if (fileList.Length > 0)
    {
        foreach (var fileName in fileList)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(fileName);
        }
    }
}

// Displays a list of the files in the specified S3 bucket and prefix.
static async Task DisplayBucketFiles(IAmazonS3 client, string bucketName, string
 s3Path)
{
    ListObjectsV2Request request = new()
    {
        BucketName = bucketName,
        Prefix = s3Path,
        MaxKeys = 5,
    };

    var response = new ListObjectsV2Response();

    do
    {
        response = await client.ListObjectsV2Async(request);

        response.S3Objects
            .ForEach(obj => Console.WriteLine($"{obj.Key}"));

        // If the response is truncated, set the request ContinuationToken
        // from the NextContinuationToken property of the response.
        request.ContinuationToken = response.NextContinuationToken;
    } while (response.IsTruncated);
}
```

단일 파일을 업로드합니다.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Uploads a single file from the local computer to an S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="transferUtil">The transfer initialized TransferUtility
        /// object.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the S3 bucket where the file
        /// will be stored.</param>
        /// <param name="fileName">The name of the file to upload.</param>
        /// <param name="localPath">The local path where the file is stored.</
param>
        /// <returns>A boolean value indicating the success of the action.</
returns>
        public static async Task<bool> UploadSingleFileAsync(
            TransferUtility transferUtil,
            string bucketName,
            string fileName,
            string localPath)
        {
            if (File.Exists($"{localPath}\\{fileName}"))
            {
                try
                {
                    await transferUtil.UploadAsync(new
 TransferUtilityUploadRequest
                    {
                        BucketName = bucketName,
                        Key = fileName,
                        FilePath = $"{localPath}\\{fileName}",
                    });

                    return true;
                }
                catch (AmazonS3Exception s3Ex)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"Could not upload {fileName} from
 {localPath} because:");
                    Console.WriteLine(s3Ex.Message);
```

```
                    return false;
                }
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{fileName} does not exist in {localPath}");
                return false;
            }
        }
```

전체 로컬 디렉토리를 업로드합니다.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Uploads all the files in a local directory to a directory in an S3
        /// bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="transferUtil">The transfer initialized TransferUtility
        /// object.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the S3 bucket where the files
        /// will be stored.</param>
        /// <param name="keyPrefix">The key prefix is the S3 directory where
        /// the files will be stored.</param>
        /// <param name="localPath">The local directory that contains the files
        /// to be uploaded.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value representing the success of the action.</
returns>
        public static async Task<bool> UploadFullDirectoryAsync(
            TransferUtility transferUtil,
            string bucketName,
            string keyPrefix,
            string localPath)
        {
            if (Directory.Exists(localPath))
            {
                try
                {
                    await transferUtil.UploadDirectoryAsync(new
 TransferUtilityUploadDirectoryRequest
                    {
                        BucketName = bucketName,
                        KeyPrefix = keyPrefix,
```

```
                        Directory = localPath,
                    });

                    return true;
                }
                catch (AmazonS3Exception s3Ex)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"Can't upload the contents of {localPath}
 because:");
                    Console.WriteLine(s3Ex?.Message);
                    return false;
                }
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"The directory {localPath} does not exist.");
                return false;
            }
        }
```

단일 파일을 다운로드합니다.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Download a single file from an S3 bucket to the local computer.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="transferUtil">The transfer initialized TransferUtility
        /// object.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the S3 bucket containing the
        /// file to download.</param>
        /// <param name="keyName">The name of the file to download.</param>
        /// <param name="localPath">The path on the local computer where the
        /// downloaded file will be saved.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the results of the action.</
returns>
        public static async Task<bool> DownloadSingleFileAsync(
        TransferUtility transferUtil,
            string bucketName,
            string keyName,
            string localPath)
        {
```

```
            await transferUtil.DownloadAsync(new TransferUtilityDownloadRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = keyName,
                FilePath = $"{localPath}\\{keyName}",
            });

            return (File.Exists($"{localPath}\\{keyName}"));
        }
```

S3 버킷의 콘텐츠를 다운로드합니다.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Downloads the contents of a directory in an S3 bucket to a
        /// directory on the local computer.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="transferUtil">The transfer initialized TransferUtility
        /// object.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket containing the files to
 download.</param>
        /// <param name="s3Path">The S3 directory where the files are located.</
param>
        /// <param name="localPath">The local path to which the files will be
        /// saved.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value representing the success of the action.</
returns>
        public static async Task<bool> DownloadS3DirectoryAsync(
            TransferUtility transferUtil,
            string bucketName,
            string s3Path,
            string localPath)
        {
            int fileCount = 0;

            // If the directory doesn't exist, it will be created.
            if (Directory.Exists(s3Path))
            {
                var files = Directory.GetFiles(localPath);
                fileCount = files.Length;
            }
```

```
            await transferUtil.DownloadDirectoryAsync(new
TransferUtilityDownloadDirectoryRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                LocalDirectory = localPath,
                S3Directory = s3Path,
            });

            if (Directory.Exists(localPath))
            {
                var files = Directory.GetFiles(localPath);
                if (files.Length > fileCount)
                {
                    return true;
                }

                // No change in the number of files. Assume
                // the download failed.
                return false;
            }

            // The local directory doesn't exist. No files
            // were downloaded.
            return false;
        }
```

TransferUtility를 사용하여 업로드 진행 상황을 추적합니다.

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.S3;
    using Amazon.S3.Transfer;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example shows how to track the progress of a multipart upload
    /// using the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) TransferUtility to
    /// upload to an Amazon S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    public class TrackMPUUsingHighLevelAPI
    {
```

```
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string bucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket";
            string keyName = "sample_pic.png";
            string path = "filepath/directory/";
            string filePath = $"{path}{keyName}";

            // If the AWS Region defined for your default user is different
            // from the Region where your Amazon S3 bucket is located,
            // pass the Region name to the Amazon S3 client object's constructor.
            // For example: RegionEndpoint.USWest2 or RegionEndpoint.USEast2.
            IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client();

            await TrackMPUAsync(client, bucketName, filePath, keyName);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Starts an Amazon S3 multipart upload and assigns an event handler to
        /// track the progress of the upload.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
        /// perform the multipart upload.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket to which to upload
        /// the file.</param>
        /// <param name="filePath">The path, including the file name of the
        /// file to be uploaded to the Amazon S3 bucket.</param>
        /// <param name="keyName">The file name to be used in the
        /// destination Amazon S3 bucket.</param>
        public static async Task TrackMPUAsync(
            IAmazonS3 client,
            string bucketName,
            string filePath,
            string keyName)
        {
            try
            {
                var fileTransferUtility = new TransferUtility(client);

                // Use TransferUtilityUploadRequest to configure options.
                // In this example we subscribe to an event.
                var uploadRequest =
                    new TransferUtilityUploadRequest
                    {
                        BucketName = bucketName,
```

```
                        FilePath = filePath,
                        Key = keyName,
                    };

                uploadRequest.UploadProgressEvent +=
                    new EventHandler<UploadProgressArgs>(
                        UploadRequest_UploadPartProgressEvent);

                await fileTransferUtility.UploadAsync(uploadRequest);
                Console.WriteLine("Upload completed");
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error:: {ex.Message}");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Event handler to check the progress of the multipart upload.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="sender">The object that raised the event.</param>
        /// <param name="e">The object that contains multipart upload
        /// information.</param>
        public static void UploadRequest_UploadPartProgressEvent(object sender,
UploadProgressArgs e)
        {
            // Process event.
            Console.WriteLine($"{e.TransferredBytes}/{e.TotalBytes}");
        }
    }
```

암호화를 사용하여 객체를 업로드합니다.

```
    using System;
    using System.Collections.Generic;
    using System.IO;
    using System.Security.Cryptography;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.S3;
    using Amazon.S3.Model;
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Uses the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) low level API to
    /// perform a multipart upload to an Amazon S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    public class SSECLowLevelMPUcopyObject
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string existingBucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket";
            string sourceKeyName = "sample_file.txt";
            string targetKeyName = "sample_file_copy.txt";
            string filePath = $"sample\\{targetKeyName}";

            // If the AWS Region defined for your default user is different
            // from the Region where your Amazon S3 bucket is located,
            // pass the Region name to the Amazon S3 client object's constructor.
            // For example: RegionEndpoint.USEast1.
            IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client();

            // Create the encryption key.
            var base64Key = CreateEncryptionKey();

            await CreateSampleObjUsingClientEncryptionKeyAsync(
                client,
                existingBucketName,
                sourceKeyName,
                filePath,
                base64Key);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Creates the encryption key to use with the multipart upload.
        /// </summary>
        /// <returns>A string containing the base64-encoded key for encrypting
        /// the multipart upload.</returns>
        public static string CreateEncryptionKey()
        {
            Aes aesEncryption = Aes.Create();
            aesEncryption.KeySize = 256;
            aesEncryption.GenerateKey();
            string base64Key = Convert.ToBase64String(aesEncryption.Key);
            return base64Key;
        }
```

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Creates and uploads an object using a multipart upload.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 object used to
        /// initialize and perform the multipart upload.</param>
        /// <param name="existingBucketName">The name of the bucket to which
        /// the object will be uploaded.</param>
        /// <param name="sourceKeyName">The source object name.</param>
        /// <param name="filePath">The location of the source object.</param>
        /// <param name="base64Key">The encryption key to use with the upload.</
param>
        public static async Task CreateSampleObjUsingClientEncryptionKeyAsync(
            IAmazonS3 client,
            string existingBucketName,
            string sourceKeyName,
            string filePath,
            string base64Key)
        {
            List<UploadPartResponse> uploadResponses = new
 List<UploadPartResponse>();

            InitiateMultipartUploadRequest initiateRequest = new
 InitiateMultipartUploadRequest
            {
                BucketName = existingBucketName,
                Key = sourceKeyName,
                ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod =
 ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod.AES256,
                ServerSideEncryptionCustomerProvidedKey = base64Key,
            };

            InitiateMultipartUploadResponse initResponse =
               await client.InitiateMultipartUploadAsync(initiateRequest);

            long contentLength = new FileInfo(filePath).Length;
            long partSize = 5 * (long)Math.Pow(2, 20); // 5 MB

            try
            {
                long filePosition = 0;
                for (int i = 1; filePosition < contentLength; i++)
                {
                    UploadPartRequest uploadRequest = new UploadPartRequest
                    {
```

```
                        BucketName = existingBucketName,
                        Key = sourceKeyName,
                        UploadId = initResponse.UploadId,
                        PartNumber = i,
                        PartSize = partSize,
                        FilePosition = filePosition,
                        FilePath = filePath,
                        ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod =
ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod.AES256,
                        ServerSideEncryptionCustomerProvidedKey = base64Key,
                    };

                    // Upload part and add response to our list.
                    uploadResponses.Add(await
client.UploadPartAsync(uploadRequest));

                    filePosition += partSize;
                }

                CompleteMultipartUploadRequest completeRequest = new
CompleteMultipartUploadRequest
                {
                    BucketName = existingBucketName,
                    Key = sourceKeyName,
                    UploadId = initResponse.UploadId,
                };
                completeRequest.AddPartETags(uploadResponses);

                CompleteMultipartUploadResponse completeUploadResponse =
                    await client.CompleteMultipartUploadAsync(completeRequest);
            }
            catch (Exception exception)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Exception occurred: {exception.Message}");

                // If there was an error, abort the multipart upload.
                AbortMultipartUploadRequest abortMPURequest = new
AbortMultipartUploadRequest
                {
                    BucketName = existingBucketName,
                    Key = sourceKeyName,
                    UploadId = initResponse.UploadId,
                };
```

```
                await client.AbortMultipartUploadAsync(abortMPURequest);
            }
        }
    }
```

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

업로드 및 다운로드 관리자를 사용하여 데이터를 여러 부분으로 나누고 동시에 전송하는 함수를 생성합니다.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "io"
 "log"
 "os"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/s3/manager"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// BucketBasics encapsulates the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
 actions
// used in the examples.
```

```
// It contains S3Client, an Amazon S3 service client that is used to perform
 bucket
// and object actions.
type BucketBasics struct {
 S3Client *s3.Client
}



// UploadLargeObject uses an upload manager to upload data to an object in a
 bucket.
// The upload manager breaks large data into parts and uploads the parts
 concurrently.
func (basics BucketBasics) UploadLargeObject(ctx context.Context, bucketName
 string, objectKey string, largeObject []byte) error {
 largeBuffer := bytes.NewReader(largeObject)
 var partMiBs int64 = 10
 uploader := manager.NewUploader(basics.S3Client, func(u *manager.Uploader) {
  u.PartSize = partMiBs * 1024 * 1024
 })
 _, err := uploader.Upload(ctx, &s3.PutObjectInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
  Key:    aws.String(objectKey),
  Body:   largeBuffer,
 })
 if err != nil {
  var apiErr smithy.APIError
  if errors.As(err, &apiErr) && apiErr.ErrorCode() == "EntityTooLarge" {
   log.Printf("Error while uploading object to %s. The object is too large.\n"+
    "The maximum size for a multipart upload is 5TB.", bucketName)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't upload large object to %v:%v. Here's why: %v\n",
    bucketName, objectKey, err)
  }
 } else {
  err = s3.NewObjectExistsWaiter(basics.S3Client).Wait(
   ctx, &s3.HeadObjectInput{Bucket: aws.String(bucketName), Key:
 aws.String(objectKey)}, time.Minute)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Failed attempt to wait for object %s to exist.\n", objectKey)
  }
 }

 return err
```

```
}



// DownloadLargeObject uses a download manager to download an object from a
 bucket.
// The download manager gets the data in parts and writes them to a buffer until
 all of
// the data has been downloaded.
func (basics BucketBasics) DownloadLargeObject(ctx context.Context, bucketName
 string, objectKey string) ([]byte, error) {
 var partMiBs int64 = 10
 downloader := manager.NewDownloader(basics.S3Client, func(d *manager.Downloader)
 {
  d.PartSize = partMiBs * 1024 * 1024
 })
 buffer := manager.NewWriteAtBuffer([]byte{})
 _, err := downloader.Download(ctx, buffer, &s3.GetObjectInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
  Key:    aws.String(objectKey),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't download large object from %v:%v. Here's why: %v\n",
   bucketName, objectKey, err)
 }
 return buffer.Bytes(), err
}
```

컨텍스트에서 업로드 및 다운로드 관리자를 사용하는 방법을 보여주는 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "crypto/rand"
 "log"
 "strings"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
```

```
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/s3/actions"
)

// RunLargeObjectScenario is an interactive example that shows you how to use
 Amazon
// Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) to upload and download large objects.
//
// 1. Create a bucket.
// 3. Upload a large object to the bucket by using an upload manager.
// 5. Download a large object by using a download manager.
// 8. Delete all objects in the bucket.
// 9. Delete the bucket.
//
// This example creates an Amazon S3 service client from the specified sdkConfig
 so that
// you can replace it with a mocked or stubbed config for unit testing.
//
// It uses a questioner from the `demotools` package to get input during the
 example.
// This package can be found in the ..\..\demotools folder of this repo.
func RunLargeObjectScenario(ctx context.Context, sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner
 demotools.IQuestioner) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Println("Something went wrong with the demo.")
   _, isMock := questioner.(*demotools.MockQuestioner)
   if isMock || questioner.AskBool("Do you want to see the full error message (y/
n)?", "y") {
    log.Println(r)
   }
  }
 }()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Welcome to the Amazon S3 large object demo.")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 s3Client := s3.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 bucketBasics := actions.BucketBasics{S3Client: s3Client}

 bucketName := questioner.Ask("Let's create a bucket. Enter a name for your
 bucket:",
  demotools.NotEmpty{})
 bucketExists, err := bucketBasics.BucketExists(ctx, bucketName)
```

```
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
if !bucketExists {
 err = bucketBasics.CreateBucket(ctx, bucketName, sdkConfig.Region)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 } else {
  log.Println("Bucket created.")
 }
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

mibs := 30
log.Printf("Let's create a slice of %v MiB of random bytes and upload it to your
bucket. ", mibs)
questioner.Ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
largeBytes := make([]byte, 1024*1024*mibs)
_, _ = rand.Read(largeBytes)
largeKey := "doc-example-large"
log.Println("Uploading...")
err = bucketBasics.UploadLargeObject(ctx, bucketName, largeKey, largeBytes)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
log.Printf("Uploaded %v MiB object as %v", mibs, largeKey)
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

log.Printf("Let's download the %v MiB object.", mibs)
questioner.Ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
log.Println("Downloading...")
largeDownload, err := bucketBasics.DownloadLargeObject(ctx, bucketName,
largeKey)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
log.Printf("Downloaded %v bytes.", len(largeDownload))
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

if questioner.AskBool("Do you want to delete your bucket and all of its "+
 "contents? (y/n)", "y") {
 log.Println("Deleting object.")
 err = bucketBasics.DeleteObjects(ctx, bucketName, []string{largeKey})
 if err != nil {
```

```
    panic(err)
   }
   log.Println("Deleting bucket.")
   err = bucketBasics.DeleteBucket(ctx, bucketName)
   if err != nil {
    panic(err)
   }
  } else {
   log.Println("Okay. Don't forget to delete objects from your bucket to avoid
  charges.")
  }
  log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

  log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
  log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 }
```

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

S3TransferManager를 사용하여 S3 버킷과 파일을 주고받는 함수를 호출합니다.

```
    public Integer downloadObjectsToDirectory(S3TransferManager transferManager,
            URI destinationPathURI, String bucketName) {
        DirectoryDownload directoryDownload =
 transferManager.downloadDirectory(DownloadDirectoryRequest.builder()
                .destination(Paths.get(destinationPathURI))
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .build());
        CompletedDirectoryDownload completedDirectoryDownload =
 directoryDownload.completionFuture().join();

        completedDirectoryDownload.failedTransfers()
```

```
                .forEach(fail -> logger.warn("Object [{}] failed to transfer",
fail.toString()));
        return completedDirectoryDownload.failedTransfers().size();
    }
```

전체 로컬 디렉토리를 업로드합니다.

```
    public Integer uploadDirectory(S3TransferManager transferManager,
            URI sourceDirectory, String bucketName) {
        DirectoryUpload directoryUpload =
transferManager.uploadDirectory(UploadDirectoryRequest.builder()
                .source(Paths.get(sourceDirectory))
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .build());

        CompletedDirectoryUpload completedDirectoryUpload =
directoryUpload.completionFuture().join();
        completedDirectoryUpload.failedTransfers()
                .forEach(fail -> logger.warn("Object [{}] failed to transfer",
fail.toString()));
        return completedDirectoryUpload.failedTransfers().size();
    }
```

단일 파일을 업로드합니다.

```
    public String uploadFile(S3TransferManager transferManager, String
bucketName,
                             String key, URI filePathURI) {
        UploadFileRequest uploadFileRequest = UploadFileRequest.builder()
            .putObjectRequest(b -> b.bucket(bucketName).key(key))
            .source(Paths.get(filePathURI))
            .build();

        FileUpload fileUpload = transferManager.uploadFile(uploadFileRequest);

        CompletedFileUpload uploadResult = fileUpload.completionFuture().join();
        return uploadResult.response().eTag();
    }
```

코드 예제에서는 다음 가져오기를 사용합니다.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.sync.RequestBody;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3AsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CompletedMultipartUpload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CompletedPart;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CreateMultipartUploadResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.UploadPartRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.UploadPartResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.waiters.S3Waiter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.S3TransferManager;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.FileUpload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.UploadFileRequest;

import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.RandomAccessFile;
import java.net.URISyntaxException;
import java.net.URL;
import java.nio.ByteBuffer;
import java.nio.file.Paths;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Objects;
import java.util.UUID;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
```

콘텐츠 크기가 임계값을 초과할 때 AWS CRT 기반 S3 클라이언트 위에 있는 S3 Transfer Manager를 사용하여 멀티파트 업로드를 투명하게 수행할 수 있습니다. 기본 임계값 크기는 8MB입니다.

```
    /**
     * Uploads a file to an Amazon S3 bucket using the S3TransferManager.
     *
     * @param filePath the file path of the file to be uploaded
     */
    public void multipartUploadWithTransferManager(String filePath) {
        S3TransferManager transferManager = S3TransferManager.create();
```

```
        UploadFileRequest uploadFileRequest = UploadFileRequest.builder()
            .putObjectRequest(b -> b
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(key))
            .source(Paths.get(filePath))
            .build();
        FileUpload fileUpload = transferManager.uploadFile(uploadFileRequest);
        fileUpload.completionFuture().join();
        transferManager.close();
    }
```

멀티파트 업로드를 수행하려면 S3Client API를 사용합니다.

```
    /**
     * Performs a multipart upload to Amazon S3 using the provided S3 client.
     *
     * @param filePath the path to the file to be uploaded
     */
    public void multipartUploadWithS3Client(String filePath) {

        // Initiate the multipart upload.
        CreateMultipartUploadResponse createMultipartUploadResponse =
s3Client.createMultipartUpload(b -> b
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(key));
        String uploadId = createMultipartUploadResponse.uploadId();

        // Upload the parts of the file.
        int partNumber = 1;
        List<CompletedPart> completedParts = new ArrayList<>();
        ByteBuffer bb = ByteBuffer.allocate(1024 * 1024 * 5); // 5 MB byte buffer

        try (RandomAccessFile file = new RandomAccessFile(filePath, "r")) {
            long fileSize = file.length();
            long position = 0;
            while (position < fileSize) {
                file.seek(position);
                long read = file.getChannel().read(bb);

                bb.flip(); // Swap position and limit before reading from the
buffer.
                UploadPartRequest uploadPartRequest = UploadPartRequest.builder()
```

```
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(key)
                    .uploadId(uploadId)
                    .partNumber(partNumber)
                    .build();

                UploadPartResponse partResponse = s3Client.uploadPart(
                    uploadPartRequest,
                    RequestBody.fromByteBuffer(bb));

                CompletedPart part = CompletedPart.builder()
                    .partNumber(partNumber)
                    .eTag(partResponse.eTag())
                    .build();
                completedParts.add(part);

                bb.clear();
                position += read;
                partNumber++;
            }
        } catch (IOException e) {
            logger.error(e.getMessage());
        }

        // Complete the multipart upload.
        s3Client.completeMultipartUpload(b -> b
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(key)
            .uploadId(uploadId)

.multipartUpload(CompletedMultipartUpload.builder().parts(completedParts).build()));
    }
```

멀티파트 지원이 활성화된 S3AsyncClient API를 사용하여 멀티파트 업로드를 수행합니다.

```
    /**
     * Uploads a file to an S3 bucket using the S3AsyncClient and enabling
multipart support.
     *
     * @param filePath the local file path of the file to be uploaded
     */
```

```
    public void multipartUploadWithS3AsyncClient(String filePath) {
        // Enable multipart support.
        S3AsyncClient s3AsyncClient = S3AsyncClient.builder()
            .multipartEnabled(true)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<PutObjectResponse> response = s3AsyncClient.putObject(b
 -> b
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(key),
            Paths.get(filePath));

        response.join();
        logger.info("File uploaded in multiple 8 MiB parts using
 S3AsyncClient.");
    }
```

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

대용량 파일을 업로드합니다.

```
import { S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
import { Upload } from "@aws-sdk/lib-storage";

import {
  ProgressBar,
  logger,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-log.js";

const twentyFiveMB = 25 * 1024 * 1024;

export const createString = (size = twentyFiveMB) => {
  return "x".repeat(size);
```

```
};

/**
 * Create a 25MB file and upload it in parts to the specified
 * Amazon S3 bucket.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string, key: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName, key }) => {
  const str = createString();
  const buffer = Buffer.from(str, "utf8");
  const progressBar = new ProgressBar({
    description: `Uploading "${key}" to "${bucketName}"`,
    barLength: 30,
  });

  try {
    const upload = new Upload({
      client: new S3Client({}),
      params: {
        Bucket: bucketName,
        Key: key,
        Body: buffer,
      },
    });

    upload.on("httpUploadProgress", ({ loaded, total }) => {
      progressBar.update({ current: loaded, total });
    });

    await upload.done();
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "AbortError") {
      logger.error(`Multipart upload was aborted. ${caught.message}`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

대용량 파일을 다운로드합니다.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import { GetObjectCommand, NoSuchKey, S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
import { createWriteStream, rmSync } from "node:fs";

const s3Client = new S3Client({});
const oneMB = 1024 * 1024;

export const getObjectRange = ({ bucket, key, start, end }) => {
  const command = new GetObjectCommand({
    Bucket: bucket,
    Key: key,
    Range: `bytes=${start}-${end}`,
  });

  return s3Client.send(command);
};

/**
 * @param {string | undefined} contentRange
 */
export const getRangeAndLength = (contentRange) => {
  const [range, length] = contentRange.split("/");
  const [start, end] = range.split("-");
  return {
    start: Number.parseInt(start),
    end: Number.parseInt(end),
    length: Number.parseInt(length),
  };
};

export const isComplete = ({ end, length }) => end === length - 1;

const downloadInChunks = async ({ bucket, key }) => {
  const writeStream = createWriteStream(
    fileURLToPath(new URL(`./${key}`, import.meta.url)),
  ).on("error", (err) => console.error(err));

  let rangeAndLength = { start: -1, end: -1, length: -1 };

  while (!isComplete(rangeAndLength)) {
    const { end } = rangeAndLength;
    const nextRange = { start: end + 1, end: end + oneMB };
```

```
    const { ContentRange, Body } = await getObjectRange({
      bucket,
      key,
      ...nextRange,
    });
    console.log(`Downloaded bytes ${nextRange.start} to ${nextRange.end}`);

    writeStream.write(await Body.transformToByteArray());
    rangeAndLength = getRangeAndLength(ContentRange);
  }
};

/**
 * Download a large object from and Amazon S3 bucket.
 *
 * When downloading a large file, you might want to break it down into
 * smaller pieces. Amazon S3 accepts a Range header to specify the start
 * and end of the byte range to be downloaded.
 *
 * @param {{ bucketName: string, key: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName, key }) => {
  try {
    await downloadInChunks({
      bucket: bucketName,
      key: key,
    });
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof NoSuchKey) {
      console.error(`Failed to download object. No such key "${key}".`);
      rmSync(key);
    }
  }
};
```

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

사용 가능한 여러 전송 관리자 설정을 사용하여 파일을 전송하는 함수를 생성합니다. 콜백 클래스를 사용하여 파일 전송 중에 콜백 진행률을 작성합니다.

```
import sys
import threading

import boto3
from boto3.s3.transfer import TransferConfig


MB = 1024 * 1024
s3 = boto3.resource("s3")


class TransferCallback:
    """
    Handle callbacks from the transfer manager.

    The transfer manager periodically calls the __call__ method throughout
    the upload and download process so that it can take action, such as
    displaying progress to the user and collecting data about the transfer.
    """

    def __init__(self, target_size):
        self._target_size = target_size
        self._total_transferred = 0
        self._lock = threading.Lock()
        self.thread_info = {}

    def __call__(self, bytes_transferred):
        """
        The callback method that is called by the transfer manager.
```

```
        Display progress during file transfer and collect per-thread transfer
        data. This method can be called by multiple threads, so shared instance
        data is protected by a thread lock.
        """
        thread = threading.current_thread()
        with self._lock:
            self._total_transferred += bytes_transferred
            if thread.ident not in self.thread_info.keys():
                self.thread_info[thread.ident] = bytes_transferred
            else:
                self.thread_info[thread.ident] += bytes_transferred

            target = self._target_size * MB
            sys.stdout.write(
                f"\r{self._total_transferred} of {target} transferred "
                f"({(self._total_transferred / target) * 100:.2f}%)."
            )
            sys.stdout.flush()


def upload_with_default_configuration(
    local_file_path, bucket_name, object_key, file_size_mb
):
    """
    Upload a file from a local folder to an Amazon S3 bucket, using the default
    configuration.
    """
    transfer_callback = TransferCallback(file_size_mb)
    s3.Bucket(bucket_name).upload_file(
        local_file_path, object_key, Callback=transfer_callback
    )
    return transfer_callback.thread_info


def upload_with_chunksize_and_meta(
    local_file_path, bucket_name, object_key, file_size_mb, metadata=None
):
    """
    Upload a file from a local folder to an Amazon S3 bucket, setting a
    multipart chunk size and adding metadata to the Amazon S3 object.

    The multipart chunk size controls the size of the chunks of data that are
    sent in the request. A smaller chunk size typically results in the transfer
```

```
    manager using more threads for the upload.

    The metadata is a set of key-value pairs that are stored with the object
    in Amazon S3.
    """
    transfer_callback = TransferCallback(file_size_mb)

    config = TransferConfig(multipart_chunksize=1 * MB)
    extra_args = {"Metadata": metadata} if metadata else None
    s3.Bucket(bucket_name).upload_file(
        local_file_path,
        object_key,
        Config=config,
        ExtraArgs=extra_args,
        Callback=transfer_callback,
    )
    return transfer_callback.thread_info


def upload_with_high_threshold(local_file_path, bucket_name, object_key,
 file_size_mb):
    """
    Upload a file from a local folder to an Amazon S3 bucket, setting a
    multipart threshold larger than the size of the file.

    Setting a multipart threshold larger than the size of the file results
    in the transfer manager sending the file as a standard upload instead of
    a multipart upload.
    """
    transfer_callback = TransferCallback(file_size_mb)
    config = TransferConfig(multipart_threshold=file_size_mb * 2 * MB)
    s3.Bucket(bucket_name).upload_file(
        local_file_path, object_key, Config=config, Callback=transfer_callback
    )
    return transfer_callback.thread_info


def upload_with_sse(
    local_file_path, bucket_name, object_key, file_size_mb, sse_key=None
):
    """
    Upload a file from a local folder to an Amazon S3 bucket, adding server-side
    encryption with customer-provided encryption keys to the object.
```

```
    When this kind of encryption is specified, Amazon S3 encrypts the object
    at rest and allows downloads only when the expected encryption key is
    provided in the download request.
    """
    transfer_callback = TransferCallback(file_size_mb)
    if sse_key:
        extra_args = {"SSECustomerAlgorithm": "AES256", "SSECustomerKey":
 sse_key}
    else:
        extra_args = None
    s3.Bucket(bucket_name).upload_file(
        local_file_path, object_key, ExtraArgs=extra_args,
 Callback=transfer_callback
    )
    return transfer_callback.thread_info


def download_with_default_configuration(
    bucket_name, object_key, download_file_path, file_size_mb
):
    """
    Download a file from an Amazon S3 bucket to a local folder, using the
    default configuration.
    """
    transfer_callback = TransferCallback(file_size_mb)
    s3.Bucket(bucket_name).Object(object_key).download_file(
        download_file_path, Callback=transfer_callback
    )
    return transfer_callback.thread_info


def download_with_single_thread(
    bucket_name, object_key, download_file_path, file_size_mb
):
    """
    Download a file from an Amazon S3 bucket to a local folder, using a
    single thread.
    """
    transfer_callback = TransferCallback(file_size_mb)
    config = TransferConfig(use_threads=False)
    s3.Bucket(bucket_name).Object(object_key).download_file(
        download_file_path, Config=config, Callback=transfer_callback
    )
    return transfer_callback.thread_info
```

```
def download_with_high_threshold(
    bucket_name, object_key, download_file_path, file_size_mb
):
    """
    Download a file from an Amazon S3 bucket to a local folder, setting a
    multipart threshold larger than the size of the file.

    Setting a multipart threshold larger than the size of the file results
    in the transfer manager sending the file as a standard download instead
    of a multipart download.
    """
    transfer_callback = TransferCallback(file_size_mb)
    config = TransferConfig(multipart_threshold=file_size_mb * 2 * MB)
    s3.Bucket(bucket_name).Object(object_key).download_file(
        download_file_path, Config=config, Callback=transfer_callback
    )
    return transfer_callback.thread_info


def download_with_sse(
    bucket_name, object_key, download_file_path, file_size_mb, sse_key
):
    """
    Download a file from an Amazon S3 bucket to a local folder, adding a
    customer-provided encryption key to the request.

    When this kind of encryption is specified, Amazon S3 encrypts the object
    at rest and allows downloads only when the expected encryption key is
    provided in the download request.
    """
    transfer_callback = TransferCallback(file_size_mb)

    if sse_key:
        extra_args = {"SSECustomerAlgorithm": "AES256", "SSECustomerKey":
 sse_key}
    else:
        extra_args = None
    s3.Bucket(bucket_name).Object(object_key).download_file(
        download_file_path, ExtraArgs=extra_args, Callback=transfer_callback
    )
    return transfer_callback.thread_info
```

전송 관리자 기능을 시연하고 결과를 보고합니다.

```
import hashlib
import os
import platform
import shutil
import time

import boto3
from boto3.s3.transfer import TransferConfig
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError
from botocore.exceptions import ParamValidationError
from botocore.exceptions import NoCredentialsError

import file_transfer

MB = 1024 * 1024
# These configuration attributes affect both uploads and downloads.
CONFIG_ATTRS = (
    "multipart_threshold",
    "multipart_chunksize",
    "max_concurrency",
    "use_threads",
)
# These configuration attributes affect only downloads.
DOWNLOAD_CONFIG_ATTRS = ("max_io_queue", "io_chunksize", "num_download_attempts")


class TransferDemoManager:
    """
    Manages the demonstration. Collects user input from a command line, reports
    transfer results, maintains a list of artifacts created during the
    demonstration, and cleans them up after the demonstration is completed.
    """

    def __init__(self):
        self._s3 = boto3.resource("s3")
        self._chore_list = []
        self._create_file_cmd = None
        self._size_multiplier = 0
```

```
        self.file_size_mb = 30
        self.demo_folder = None
        self.demo_bucket = None
        self._setup_platform_specific()
        self._terminal_width = shutil.get_terminal_size(fallback=(80, 80))[0]

    def collect_user_info(self):
        """
        Collect local folder and Amazon S3 bucket name from the user. These
        locations are used to store files during the demonstration.
        """
        while not self.demo_folder:
            self.demo_folder = input(
                "Which file folder do you want to use to store " "demonstration
files? "
            )
            if not os.path.isdir(self.demo_folder):
                print(f"{self.demo_folder} isn't a folder!")
                self.demo_folder = None

        while not self.demo_bucket:
            self.demo_bucket = input(
                "Which Amazon S3 bucket do you want to use to store "
                "demonstration files? "
            )
            try:
                self._s3.meta.client.head_bucket(Bucket=self.demo_bucket)
            except ParamValidationError as err:
                print(err)
                self.demo_bucket = None
            except ClientError as err:
                print(err)
                print(
                    f"Either {self.demo_bucket} doesn't exist or you don't "
                    f"have access to it."
                )
                self.demo_bucket = None

    def demo(
        self, question, upload_func, download_func, upload_args=None,
download_args=None
    ):
        """Run a demonstration.
```

```
        Ask the user if they want to run this specific demonstration.
        If they say yes, create a file on the local path, upload it
        using the specified upload function, then download it using the
        specified download function.
        """
        if download_args is None:
            download_args = {}
        if upload_args is None:
            upload_args = {}
        question = question.format(self.file_size_mb)
        answer = input(f"{question} (y/n)")
        if answer.lower() == "y":
            local_file_path, object_key, download_file_path =
self._create_demo_file()

            file_transfer.TransferConfig = self._config_wrapper(
                TransferConfig, CONFIG_ATTRS
            )
            self._report_transfer_params(
                "Uploading", local_file_path, object_key, **upload_args
            )
            start_time = time.perf_counter()
            thread_info = upload_func(
                local_file_path,
                self.demo_bucket,
                object_key,
                self.file_size_mb,
                **upload_args,
            )
            end_time = time.perf_counter()
            self._report_transfer_result(thread_info, end_time - start_time)

            file_transfer.TransferConfig = self._config_wrapper(
                TransferConfig, CONFIG_ATTRS + DOWNLOAD_CONFIG_ATTRS
            )
            self._report_transfer_params(
                "Downloading", object_key, download_file_path, **download_args
            )
            start_time = time.perf_counter()
            thread_info = download_func(
                self.demo_bucket,
                object_key,
                download_file_path,
                self.file_size_mb,
```

```
                **download_args,
            )
            end_time = time.perf_counter()
            self._report_transfer_result(thread_info, end_time - start_time)

    def last_name_set(self):
        """Get the name set used for the last demo."""
        return self._chore_list[-1]

    def cleanup(self):
        """
        Remove files from the demo folder, and uploaded objects from the
        Amazon S3 bucket.
        """
        print("-" * self._terminal_width)
        for local_file_path, s3_object_key, downloaded_file_path in
self._chore_list:
            print(f"Removing {local_file_path}")
            try:
                os.remove(local_file_path)
            except FileNotFoundError as err:
                print(err)

            print(f"Removing {downloaded_file_path}")
            try:
                os.remove(downloaded_file_path)
            except FileNotFoundError as err:
                print(err)

            if self.demo_bucket:
                print(f"Removing {self.demo_bucket}:{s3_object_key}")
                try:

self._s3.Bucket(self.demo_bucket).Object(s3_object_key).delete()
                except ClientError as err:
                    print(err)

    def _setup_platform_specific(self):
        """Set up platform-specific command used to create a large file."""
        if platform.system() == "Windows":
            self._create_file_cmd = "fsutil file createnew {} {}"
            self._size_multiplier = MB
        elif platform.system() == "Linux" or platform.system() == "Darwin":
```

```
            self._create_file_cmd = f"dd if=/dev/urandom of={{}} " f"bs={MB}
count={{}}"
            self._size_multiplier = 1
        else:
            raise EnvironmentError(
                f"Demo of platform {platform.system()} isn't supported."
            )

    def _create_demo_file(self):
        """
        Create a file in the demo folder specified by the user. Store the local
        path, object name, and download path for later cleanup.

        Only the local file is created by this method. The Amazon S3 object and
        download file are created later during the demonstration.

        Returns:
        A tuple that contains the local file path, object name, and download
        file path.
        """
        file_name_template = "TestFile{}-{}.demo"
        local_suffix = "local"
        object_suffix = "s3object"
        download_suffix = "downloaded"
        file_tag = len(self._chore_list) + 1

        local_file_path = os.path.join(
            self.demo_folder, file_name_template.format(file_tag, local_suffix)
        )

        s3_object_key = file_name_template.format(file_tag, object_suffix)

        downloaded_file_path = os.path.join(
            self.demo_folder, file_name_template.format(file_tag,
download_suffix)
        )

        filled_cmd = self._create_file_cmd.format(
            local_file_path, self.file_size_mb * self._size_multiplier
        )

        print(
            f"Creating file of size {self.file_size_mb} MB "
            f"in {self.demo_folder} by running:"
```

```
        )
        print(f"{'':4}{filled_cmd}")
        os.system(filled_cmd)

        chore = (local_file_path, s3_object_key, downloaded_file_path)
        self._chore_list.append(chore)
        return chore

    def _report_transfer_params(self, verb, source_name, dest_name, **kwargs):
        """Report configuration and extra arguments used for a file transfer."""
        print("-" * self._terminal_width)
        print(f"{verb} {source_name} ({self.file_size_mb} MB) to {dest_name}")
        if kwargs:
            print("With extra args:")
            for arg, value in kwargs.items():
                print(f'{"":4}{arg:<20}: {value}')

    @staticmethod
    def ask_user(question):
        """
        Ask the user a yes or no question.

        Returns:
        True when the user answers 'y' or 'Y'; otherwise, False.
        """
        answer = input(f"{question} (y/n) ")
        return answer.lower() == "y"

    @staticmethod
    def _config_wrapper(func, config_attrs):
        def wrapper(*args, **kwargs):
            config = func(*args, **kwargs)
            print("With configuration:")
            for attr in config_attrs:
                print(f'{"":4}{attr:<20}: {getattr(config, attr)}')
            return config

        return wrapper

    @staticmethod
    def _report_transfer_result(thread_info, elapsed):
        """Report the result of a transfer, including per-thread data."""
        print(f"\nUsed {len(thread_info)} threads.")
        for ident, byte_count in thread_info.items():
```

```
            print(f"{'':4}Thread {ident} copied {byte_count} bytes.")
        print(f"Your transfer took {elapsed:.2f} seconds.")


def main():
    """
    Run the demonstration script for s3_file_transfer.
    """
    demo_manager = TransferDemoManager()
    demo_manager.collect_user_info()

    # Upload and download with default configuration. Because the file is 30 MB
    # and the default multipart_threshold is 8 MB, both upload and download are
    # multipart transfers.
    demo_manager.demo(
        "Do you want to upload and download a {} MB file "
        "using the default configuration?",
        file_transfer.upload_with_default_configuration,
        file_transfer.download_with_default_configuration,
    )

    # Upload and download with multipart_threshold set higher than the size of
    # the file. This causes the transfer manager to use standard transfers
    # instead of multipart transfers.
    demo_manager.demo(
        "Do you want to upload and download a {} MB file "
        "as a standard (not multipart) transfer?",
        file_transfer.upload_with_high_threshold,
        file_transfer.download_with_high_threshold,
    )

    # Upload with specific chunk size and additional metadata.
    # Download with a single thread.
    demo_manager.demo(
        "Do you want to upload a {} MB file with a smaller chunk size and "
        "then download the same file using a single thread?",
        file_transfer.upload_with_chunksize_and_meta,
        file_transfer.download_with_single_thread,
        upload_args={
            "metadata": {
                "upload_type": "chunky",
                "favorite_color": "aqua",
                "size": "medium",
            }
```

```
        },
    )

    # Upload using server-side encryption with customer-provided
    # encryption keys.
    # Generate a 256-bit key from a passphrase.
    sse_key = hashlib.sha256("demo_passphrase".encode("utf-8")).digest()
    demo_manager.demo(
        "Do you want to upload and download a {} MB file using "
        "server-side encryption?",
        file_transfer.upload_with_sse,
        file_transfer.download_with_sse,
        upload_args={"sse_key": sse_key},
        download_args={"sse_key": sse_key},
    )

    # Download without specifying an encryption key to show that the
    # encryption key must be included to download an encrypted object.
    if demo_manager.ask_user(
        "Do you want to try to download the encrypted "
        "object without sending the required key?"
    ):
        try:
            _, object_key, download_file_path = demo_manager.last_name_set()
            file_transfer.download_with_default_configuration(
                demo_manager.demo_bucket,
                object_key,
                download_file_path,
                demo_manager.file_size_mb,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            print(
                "Got expected error when trying to download an encrypted "
                "object without specifying encryption info:"
            )
            print(f"{'':4}{err}")

    # Remove all created and downloaded files, remove all objects from
    # S3 storage.
    if demo_manager.ask_user(
        "Demonstration complete. Do you want to remove local files " "and S3
objects?"
    ):
        demo_manager.cleanup()
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    try:
        main()
    except NoCredentialsError as error:
        print(error)
        print(
            "To run this example, you must have valid credentials in "
            "a shared credential file or set in environment variables."
        )
```

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
use std::fs::File;
use std::io::prelude::*;
use std::path::Path;

use aws_config::meta::region::RegionProviderChain;
use aws_sdk_s3::error::DisplayErrorContext;
use aws_sdk_s3::operation::{
    create_multipart_upload::CreateMultipartUploadOutput,
 get_object::GetObjectOutput,
};
use aws_sdk_s3::types::{CompletedMultipartUpload, CompletedPart};
use aws_sdk_s3::{config::Region, Client as S3Client};
use aws_smithy_types::byte_stream::{ByteStream, Length};
use rand::distributions::Alphanumeric;
use rand::{thread_rng, Rng};
use s3_code_examples::error::S3ExampleError;
use std::process;
```

```
use uuid::Uuid;

//In bytes, minimum chunk size of 5MB. Increase CHUNK_SIZE to send larger chunks.
const CHUNK_SIZE: u64 = 1024 * 1024 * 5;
const MAX_CHUNKS: u64 = 10000;

#[tokio::main]
pub async fn main() {
    if let Err(err) = run_example().await {
        eprintln!("Error: {}", DisplayErrorContext(err));
        process::exit(1);
    }
}

async fn run_example() -> Result<(), S3ExampleError> {
    let shared_config = aws_config::load_from_env().await;
    let client = S3Client::new(&shared_config);

    let bucket_name = format!("amzn-s3-demo-bucket-{}", Uuid::new_v4());
    let region_provider = RegionProviderChain::first_try(Region::new("us-
west-2"));
    let region = region_provider.region().await.unwrap();
    s3_code_examples::create_bucket(&client, &bucket_name, &region).await?;

    let key = "sample.txt".to_string();
    // Create a multipart upload. Use UploadPart and CompleteMultipartUpload to
    // upload the file.
    let multipart_upload_res: CreateMultipartUploadOutput = client
        .create_multipart_upload()
        .bucket(&bucket_name)
        .key(&key)
        .send()
        .await?;

    let upload_id = multipart_upload_res.upload_id().ok_or(S3ExampleError::new(
        "Missing upload_id after CreateMultipartUpload",
    ))?;

    //Create a file of random characters for the upload.
    let mut file = File::create(&key).expect("Could not create sample file.");
    // Loop until the file is 5 chunks.
    while file.metadata().unwrap().len() <= CHUNK_SIZE * 4 {
        let rand_string: String = thread_rng()
            .sample_iter(&Alphanumeric)
```

```
            .take(256)
            .map(char::from)
            .collect();
        let return_string: String = "\n".to_string();
        file.write_all(rand_string.as_ref())
            .expect("Error writing to file.");
        file.write_all(return_string.as_ref())
            .expect("Error writing to file.");
    }

    let path = Path::new(&key);
    let file_size = tokio::fs::metadata(path)
        .await
        .expect("it exists I swear")
        .len();

    let mut chunk_count = (file_size / CHUNK_SIZE) + 1;
    let mut size_of_last_chunk = file_size % CHUNK_SIZE;
    if size_of_last_chunk == 0 {
        size_of_last_chunk = CHUNK_SIZE;
        chunk_count -= 1;
    }

    if file_size == 0 {
        return Err(S3ExampleError::new("Bad file size."));
    }
    if chunk_count > MAX_CHUNKS {
        return Err(S3ExampleError::new(
            "Too many chunks! Try increasing your chunk size.",
        ));
    }

    let mut upload_parts: Vec<aws_sdk_s3::types::CompletedPart> = Vec::new();

    for chunk_index in 0..chunk_count {
        let this_chunk = if chunk_count - 1 == chunk_index {
            size_of_last_chunk
        } else {
            CHUNK_SIZE
        };
        let stream = ByteStream::read_from()
            .path(path)
            .offset(chunk_index * CHUNK_SIZE)
            .length(Length::Exact(this_chunk))
```

```
            .build()
            .await
            .unwrap();

        // Chunk index needs to start at 0, but part numbers start at 1.
        let part_number = (chunk_index as i32) + 1;
        let upload_part_res = client
            .upload_part()
            .key(&key)
            .bucket(&bucket_name)
            .upload_id(upload_id)
            .body(stream)
            .part_number(part_number)
            .send()
            .await?;

        upload_parts.push(
            CompletedPart::builder()
                .e_tag(upload_part_res.e_tag.unwrap_or_default())
                .part_number(part_number)
                .build(),
        );
    }

    // upload_parts: Vec<aws_sdk_s3::types::CompletedPart>
    let completed_multipart_upload: CompletedMultipartUpload =
CompletedMultipartUpload::builder()
        .set_parts(Some(upload_parts))
        .build();

    let _complete_multipart_upload_res = client
        .complete_multipart_upload()
        .bucket(&bucket_name)
        .key(&key)
        .multipart_upload(completed_multipart_upload)
        .upload_id(upload_id)
        .send()
        .await?;

    let data: GetObjectOutput =
        s3_code_examples::download_object(&client, &bucket_name, &key).await?;
    let data_length: u64 = data
        .content_length()
        .unwrap_or_default()
```

```
        .try_into()
        .unwrap();
    if file.metadata().unwrap().len() == data_length {
        println!("Data lengths match.");
    } else {
        println!("The data was not the same size!");
    }

    s3_code_examples::clear_bucket(&client, &bucket_name)
        .await
        .expect("Error emptying bucket.");
    s3_code_examples::delete_bucket(&client, &bucket_name)
        .await
        .expect("Error deleting bucket.");

    Ok(())
}
```

AWS SDK를 사용하여 알 수 없는 크기의 스트림을 Amazon S3 객체에 업로드

다음 코드 예제에서는 알 수 없는 크기의 스트림을 Amazon S3 객체에 업로드하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

AWS CRT 기반 S3 클라이언트를 사용합니다.

```
import com.example.s3.util.AsyncExampleUtils;
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.async.AsyncRequestBody;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3AsyncClient;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectResponse;

import java.io.ByteArrayInputStream;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.util.UUID;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.ExecutorService;
import java.util.concurrent.Executors;

public class PutObjectFromStreamAsync {
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(PutObjectFromStreamAsync.class);

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String bucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket-" + UUID.randomUUID(); // Change
 bucket name.
        String key = UUID.randomUUID().toString();

        AsyncExampleUtils.createBucket(bucketName);
        try {
            PutObjectFromStreamAsync example = new PutObjectFromStreamAsync();
            S3AsyncClient s3AsyncClientCrt = S3AsyncClient.crtCreate();
            PutObjectResponse putObjectResponse =
 example.putObjectFromStreamCrt(s3AsyncClientCrt, bucketName, key);
            logger.info("Object {} etag: {}", key, putObjectResponse.eTag());
            logger.info("Object {} uploaded to bucket {}.", key, bucketName);
        } catch (SdkException e) {
            logger.error(e.getMessage(), e);
        } finally {
            AsyncExampleUtils.deleteObject(bucketName, key);
            AsyncExampleUtils.deleteBucket(bucketName);
        }
    }

    /**
     * @param s33CrtAsyncClient - To upload content from a stream of unknown
 size, use can the AWS CRT-based S3 client.
     * @param bucketName - The name of the bucket.
     * @param key - The name of the object.
     * @return software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectResponse -
 Returns metadata pertaining to the put object operation.
     */
    public PutObjectResponse putObjectFromStreamCrt(S3AsyncClient
 s33CrtAsyncClient, String bucketName, String key) {
```

```
        // AsyncExampleUtils.randomString() returns a random string up to 100
characters.
        String randomString = AsyncExampleUtils.randomString();
        logger.info("random string to upload: {}: length={}", randomString,
randomString.length());
        InputStream inputStream = new
ByteArrayInputStream(randomString.getBytes());

        // Executor required to handle reading from the InputStream on a separate
thread so the main upload is not blocked.
        ExecutorService executor = Executors.newSingleThreadExecutor();
        // Specify `null` for the content length when you don't know the content
length.
        AsyncRequestBody body = AsyncRequestBody.fromInputStream(inputStream,
null, executor);

        CompletableFuture<PutObjectResponse> responseFuture =
                s33CrtAsyncClient.putObject(r -> r.bucket(bucketName).key(key),
body);

        PutObjectResponse response = responseFuture.join(); // Wait for the
response.
        logger.info("Object {} uploaded to bucket {}.", key, bucketName);
        executor.shutdown();
        return response;
    }
}
```

멀티파트 업로드가 활성화된 표준 비동기 S3 클라이언트를 사용합니다.

```
import com.example.s3.util.AsyncExampleUtils;
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.async.AsyncRequestBody;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3AsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectResponse;

import java.io.ByteArrayInputStream;
import java.io.InputStream;
```

```
import java.util.UUID;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.ExecutorService;
import java.util.concurrent.Executors;

public class PutObjectFromStreamAsyncMp {
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(PutObjectFromStreamAsyncMp.class);

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String bucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket-" + UUID.randomUUID(); // Change
 bucket name.
        String key = UUID.randomUUID().toString();

        AsyncExampleUtils.createBucket(bucketName);
        try {
            PutObjectFromStreamAsyncMp example = new
 PutObjectFromStreamAsyncMp();
            S3AsyncClient s3AsyncClientMp =
 S3AsyncClient.builder().multipartEnabled(true).build();
            PutObjectResponse putObjectResponse =
 example.putObjectFromStreamMp(s3AsyncClientMp, bucketName, key);
            logger.info("Object {} etag: {}", key, putObjectResponse.eTag());
            logger.info("Object {} uploaded to bucket {}.", key, bucketName);
        } catch (SdkException e) {
            logger.error(e.getMessage(), e);
        } finally {
            AsyncExampleUtils.deleteObject(bucketName, key);
            AsyncExampleUtils.deleteBucket(bucketName);
        }
    }

    /**
     * @param s3AsyncClientMp - To upload content from a stream of unknown size,
 use can the S3 asynchronous client with multipart enabled.
     * @param bucketName - The name of the bucket.
     * @param key - The name of the object.
     * @return software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectResponse -
 Returns metadata pertaining to the put object operation.
     */
    public PutObjectResponse putObjectFromStreamMp(S3AsyncClient s3AsyncClientMp,
 String bucketName, String key) {
```

```
        // AsyncExampleUtils.randomString() returns a random string up to 100
characters.
        String randomString = AsyncExampleUtils.randomString();
        logger.info("random string to upload: {}: length={}", randomString,
randomString.length());
        InputStream inputStream = new
ByteArrayInputStream(randomString.getBytes());

        // Executor required to handle reading from the InputStream on a separate
thread so the main upload is not blocked.
        ExecutorService executor = Executors.newSingleThreadExecutor();
        // Specify `null` for the content length when you don't know the content
length.
        AsyncRequestBody body = AsyncRequestBody.fromInputStream(inputStream,
null, executor);

        CompletableFuture<PutObjectResponse> responseFuture =
                s3AsyncClientMp.putObject(r -> r.bucket(bucketName).key(key),
body);

        PutObjectResponse response = responseFuture.join(); // Wait for the
response.
        logger.info("Object {} uploaded to bucket {}.", key, bucketName);
        executor.shutdown();
        return response;
    }
}
```

Amazon S3 Transfer Manager를 사용합니다.

```
import com.example.s3.util.AsyncExampleUtils;
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.async.AsyncRequestBody;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.S3TransferManager;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.CompletedUpload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.Upload;

import java.io.ByteArrayInputStream;
import java.io.InputStream;
```

```
import java.util.UUID;
import java.util.concurrent.ExecutorService;
import java.util.concurrent.Executors;

public class UploadStream {
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(UploadStream.class);

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String bucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket" + UUID.randomUUID();
        String key = UUID.randomUUID().toString();

        AsyncExampleUtils.createBucket(bucketName);
        try {
            UploadStream example = new UploadStream();
            CompletedUpload completedUpload =
 example.uploadStream(S3TransferManager.create(), bucketName, key);
            logger.info("Object {} etag: {}", key,
 completedUpload.response().eTag());
            logger.info("Object {} uploaded to bucket {}.", key, bucketName);
        } catch (SdkException e) {
            logger.error(e.getMessage(), e);
        } finally {
            AsyncExampleUtils.deleteObject(bucketName, key);
            AsyncExampleUtils.deleteBucket(bucketName);
        }
    }

    /**
     * @param transferManager - To upload content from a stream of unknown size,
 you can use the S3TransferManager based on the AWS CRT-based S3 client.
     * @param bucketName - The name of the bucket.
     * @param key - The name of the object.
     * @return - software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.CompletedUpload - The
 result of the completed upload.
     */
    public CompletedUpload uploadStream(S3TransferManager transferManager, String
 bucketName, String key) {

        // AsyncExampleUtils.randomString() returns a random string up to 100
 characters.
        String randomString = AsyncExampleUtils.randomString();
        logger.info("random string to upload: {}: length={}", randomString,
 randomString.length());
```

```
        InputStream inputStream = new
 ByteArrayInputStream(randomString.getBytes());

        // Executor required to handle reading from the InputStream on a separate
 thread so the main upload is not blocked.
        ExecutorService executor = Executors.newSingleThreadExecutor();
        // Specify `null` for the content length when you don't know the content
 length.
        AsyncRequestBody body = AsyncRequestBody.fromInputStream(inputStream,
 null, executor);

        Upload upload = transferManager.upload(builder -> builder
                .requestBody(body)
                .putObjectRequest(req -> req.bucket(bucketName).key(key))
                .build());

        CompletedUpload completedUpload = upload.completionFuture().join();
        executor.shutdown();
        return completedUpload;
    }
}
```

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import ArgumentParser
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSS3
import Foundation
import Smithy
import SmithyHTTPAPI
import SmithyStreams
```

```
    /// Upload a file to the specified bucket.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - bucket: The Amazon S3 bucket name to store the file into.
    ///   - key: The name (or path) of the file to upload to in the `bucket`.
    ///   - sourcePath: The pathname on the local filesystem of the file to
    ///     upload.
    func uploadFile(sourcePath: String, bucket: String, key: String?) async
throws {
        let fileURL: URL = URL(fileURLWithPath: sourcePath)
        let fileName: String

        // If no key was provided, use the last component of the filename.

        if key == nil {
            fileName = fileURL.lastPathComponent
        } else {
            fileName = key!
        }

        let s3Client = try await S3Client()

        // Create a FileHandle for the source file.

        let fileHandle = FileHandle(forReadingAtPath: sourcePath)
        guard let fileHandle = fileHandle else {
            throw TransferError.readError
        }

        // Create a byte stream to retrieve the file's contents. This uses the
        // Smithy FileStream and ByteStream types.

        let stream = FileStream(fileHandle: fileHandle)
        let body = ByteStream.stream(stream)

        // Create a `PutObjectInput` with the ByteStream as the body of the
        // request's data. The AWS SDK for Swift will handle sending the
        // entire file in chunks, regardless of its size.

        let putInput = PutObjectInput(
            body: body,
            bucket: bucket,
            key: fileName
```

```
        )

        do {
            _ = try await s3Client.putObject(input: putInput)
        } catch {
            throw TransferError.uploadError("Error uploading the file: \(error)")
        }

        print("File uploaded to \(fileURL.path).")
    }
```

체크섬을 사용하여 AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon S3 객체 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 체크섬을 사용하여 Amazon S3 객체로 작업하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

코드 예제에서는 다음 가져오기 하위 집합을 사용합니다.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.sync.RequestBody;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ChecksumAlgorithm;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ChecksumMode;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CompletedMultipartUpload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CompletedPart;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CreateMultipartUploadResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.UploadPartRequest;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.UploadPartResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.waiters.S3Waiter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.S3TransferManager;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.FileUpload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.UploadFileRequest;

import java.io.FileInputStream;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.RandomAccessFile;
import java.net.URISyntaxException;
import java.net.URL;
import java.nio.ByteBuffer;
import java.nio.file.Paths;
import java.security.DigestInputStream;
import java.security.MessageDigest;
import java.security.NoSuchAlgorithmException;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Base64;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Objects;
import java.util.UUID;
```

PutObjectRequest를 빌드할 때 `putObject` 메서드에 대한 체크섬 알고리즘을 지정합니다.

```
    public void putObjectWithChecksum() {
        s3Client.putObject(b -> b
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(key)
                .checksumAlgorithm(ChecksumAlgorithm.CRC32),
            RequestBody.fromString("This is a test"));
    }
```

GetObjectRequest를 구축할 때 `getObject` 메서드의 체크섬을 확인합니다.

```
    public GetObjectResponse getObjectWithChecksum() {
        return s3Client.getObject(b -> b
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(key)
                .checksumMode(ChecksumMode.ENABLED))
            .response();
    }
```

PutObjectRequest를 빌드할 때 putObject 메서드에 대한 체크섬을 미리 계산합니다.

```
    public void putObjectWithPrecalculatedChecksum(String filePath) {
        String checksum = calculateChecksum(filePath, "SHA-256");

        s3Client.putObject((b -> b
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(key)
                .checksumSHA256(checksum)),
            RequestBody.fromFile(Paths.get(filePath)));
    }
```

콘텐츠 크기가 임계값을 초과할 때 AWS CRT 기반 S3 클라이언트 위에 있는 S3 Transfer Manager를 사용하여 멀티파트 업로드를 투명하게 수행할 수 있습니다. 기본 임계값 크기는 8MB입니다.

SDK에서 사용할 체크섬 알고리즘을 지정할 수 있습니다. 기본적으로 SDK는 CRC32 알고리즘을 사용합니다.

```
    public void multipartUploadWithChecksumTm(String filePath) {
        S3TransferManager transferManager = S3TransferManager.create();
        UploadFileRequest uploadFileRequest = UploadFileRequest.builder()
            .putObjectRequest(b -> b
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(key)
                .checksumAlgorithm(ChecksumAlgorithm.SHA1))
            .source(Paths.get(filePath))
            .build();
        FileUpload fileUpload = transferManager.uploadFile(uploadFileRequest);
        fileUpload.completionFuture().join();
        transferManager.close();
    }
```

멀티파트 업로드를 수행하려면 S3Client API 또는 (S3AsyncClient API)를 사용합니다. 추가 체크섬을 지정하는 경우 업로드를 시작할 때 사용할 알고리즘을 지정해야 합니다. 또한 각 파트 요청에 대한 알고리즘을 지정하고 업로드 후 각 파트에 대해 계산된 체크섬을 제공해야 합니다.

```
    public void multipartUploadWithChecksumS3Client(String filePath) {
```

```
        ChecksumAlgorithm algorithm = ChecksumAlgorithm.CRC32;

        // Initiate the multipart upload.
        CreateMultipartUploadResponse createMultipartUploadResponse =
s3Client.createMultipartUpload(b -> b
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(key)
            .checksumAlgorithm(algorithm)); // Checksum specified on initiation.
        String uploadId = createMultipartUploadResponse.uploadId();

        // Upload the parts of the file.
        int partNumber = 1;
        List<CompletedPart> completedParts = new ArrayList<>();
        ByteBuffer bb = ByteBuffer.allocate(1024 * 1024 * 5); // 5 MB byte buffer

        try (RandomAccessFile file = new RandomAccessFile(filePath, "r")) {
            long fileSize = file.length();
            long position = 0;
            while (position < fileSize) {
                file.seek(position);
                long read = file.getChannel().read(bb);

                bb.flip(); // Swap position and limit before reading from the
buffer.
                UploadPartRequest uploadPartRequest = UploadPartRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(key)
                    .uploadId(uploadId)
                    .checksumAlgorithm(algorithm) // Checksum specified on each
part.
                    .partNumber(partNumber)
                    .build();

                UploadPartResponse partResponse = s3Client.uploadPart(
                    uploadPartRequest,
                    RequestBody.fromByteBuffer(bb));

                CompletedPart part = CompletedPart.builder()
                    .partNumber(partNumber)
                    .checksumCRC32(partResponse.checksumCRC32()) // Provide the
calculated checksum.
                    .eTag(partResponse.eTag())
                    .build();
                completedParts.add(part);
```

```
                bb.clear();
                position += read;
                partNumber++;
            }
        } catch (IOException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
        }

        // Complete the multipart upload.
        s3Client.completeMultipartUpload(b -> b
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(key)
            .uploadId(uploadId)

.multipartUpload(CompletedMultipartUpload.builder().parts(completedParts).build()));
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CompleteMultipartUpload
  - CreateMultipartUpload
  - UploadPart

AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon S3 객체 무결성 기능 작업

다음 코드 예시에서는 S3 객체 무결성 기능을 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon S3 객체 무결성 기능을 시연하는 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
//! Routine which runs the S3 object integrity workflow.
/*!
   \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
   \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::S3::s3ObjectIntegrityWorkflow(
        const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {

    /*
     * Create a large file to be used for multipart uploads.
     */
    if (!createLargeFileIfNotExists()) {
        std::cerr << "Workflow exiting because large file creation failed." <<
 std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    Aws::String bucketName = TEST_BUCKET_PREFIX;
    bucketName += Aws::Utils::UUID::RandomUUID();
    bucketName = Aws::Utils::StringUtils::ToLower(bucketName.c_str());

    bucketName.resize(std::min(bucketName.size(), MAX_BUCKET_NAME_LENGTH));

    introductoryExplanations(bucketName);

    if (!AwsDoc::S3::createBucket(bucketName, clientConfiguration)) {
        std::cerr << "Workflow exiting because bucket creation failed." <<
 std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration s3ClientConfiguration(clientConfiguration);
    std::shared_ptr<Aws::S3::S3Client> client =
 Aws::MakeShared<Aws::S3::S3Client>("S3Client", s3ClientConfiguration);

    printAsterisksLine();
    std::cout << "Choose from one of the following checksum algorithms."
              << std::endl;

    for (HASH_METHOD hashMethod = DEFAULT; hashMethod <= SHA256; ++hashMethod) {
        std::cout << "  " << hashMethod << " - " <<
 stringForHashMethod(hashMethod)
                  << std::endl;
```

```
    }

    HASH_METHOD chosenHashMethod = askQuestionForIntRange("Enter an index: ",
DEFAULT,
                                                          SHA256);


    gUseCalculatedChecksum = !askYesNoQuestion(
            "Let the SDK calculate the checksum for you? (y/n) ");

    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout << "The workflow will now upload a file using PutObject."
              << std::endl;
    std::cout << "Object integrity will be verified using the "
              << stringForHashMethod(chosenHashMethod) << " algorithm."
              << std::endl;
    if (gUseCalculatedChecksum) {
        std::cout
                << "A checksum computed by this workflow will be used for object
integrity verification,"
                << std::endl;
        std::cout << "except for the TransferManager upload." << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout
                << "A checksum computed by the SDK will be used for object
integrity verification."
                << std::endl;
    }

    pressEnterToContinue();
    printAsterisksLine();

    std::shared_ptr<Aws::IOStream> inputData =
            Aws::MakeShared<Aws::FStream>("SampleAllocationTag",
                                          TEST_FILE,
                                          std::ios_base::in |
                                          std::ios_base::binary);

    if (!*inputData) {
        std::cerr << "Error unable to read file " << TEST_FILE << std::endl;
        cleanUp(bucketName, clientConfiguration);
        return false;
    }
```

```
   Hasher hasher;
   HASH_METHOD putObjectHashMethod = chosenHashMethod;
   if (putObjectHashMethod == DEFAULT) {
       putObjectHashMethod = MD5; // MD5 is the default hash method for
PutObject.

       std::cout << "The default checksum algorithm for PutObject is "
                 << stringForHashMethod(putObjectHashMethod)
                 << std::endl;
   }

   // Demonstrate in code how the hash is computed.
   if (!hasher.calculateObjectHash(*inputData, putObjectHashMethod)) {
       std::cerr << "Error calculating hash for file " << TEST_FILE <<
std::endl;
       cleanUp(bucketName, clientConfiguration);
       return false;
   }
   Aws::String key = stringForHashMethod(putObjectHashMethod);
   key += "_";
   key += TEST_FILE_KEY;
   Aws::String localHash = hasher.getBase64HashString();

   // Upload the object with PutObject
   if (!putObjectWithHash(bucketName, key, localHash, putObjectHashMethod,
                          inputData, chosenHashMethod == DEFAULT,
                          *client)) {
       std::cerr << "Error putting file " << TEST_FILE << " to bucket "
                 << bucketName << " with key " << key << std::endl;
       cleanUp(bucketName, clientConfiguration);
       return false;
   }

   Aws::String retrievedHash;
   if (!retrieveObjectHash(bucketName, key,
                           putObjectHashMethod, retrievedHash,
                           nullptr, *client)) {
       std::cerr << "Error getting file " << TEST_FILE << " from bucket "
                 << bucketName << " with key " << key << std::endl;
       cleanUp(bucketName, clientConfiguration);
       return false;
   }
```

```
   explainPutObjectResults();
   verifyHashingResults(retrievedHash, hasher,
                        "PutObject upload", putObjectHashMethod);


   printAsterisksLine();
   pressEnterToContinue();

   key = "tr_";
   key += stringForHashMethod(chosenHashMethod) + "_" + MULTI_PART_TEST_FILE;

   introductoryTransferManagerUploadExplanations(key);

   HASH_METHOD transferManagerHashMethod = chosenHashMethod;
   if (transferManagerHashMethod == DEFAULT) {
       transferManagerHashMethod = CRC32;  // The default hash method for the
TransferManager is CRC32.

       std::cout << "The default checksum algorithm for TransferManager is "
                 << stringForHashMethod(transferManagerHashMethod)
                 << std::endl;
   }

   // Upload the large file using the transfer manager.
   if (!doTransferManagerUpload(bucketName, key, transferManagerHashMethod,
chosenHashMethod == DEFAULT,
                                client)) {
       std::cerr << "Exiting because of an error in doTransferManagerUpload." <<
std::endl;
       cleanUp(bucketName, clientConfiguration);
       return false;
   }

   std::vector<Aws::String> retrievedTransferManagerPartHashes;
   Aws::String retrievedTransferManagerFinalHash;

   // Retrieve all the hashes for the TransferManager upload.
   if (!retrieveObjectHash(bucketName, key,
                           transferManagerHashMethod,
                           retrievedTransferManagerFinalHash,
                           &retrievedTransferManagerPartHashes, *client)) {
       std::cerr << "Exiting because of an error in retrieveObjectHash for
TransferManager." << std::endl;
       cleanUp(bucketName, clientConfiguration);
```

```
        return false;
    }

    AwsDoc::S3::Hasher locallyCalculatedFinalHash;
    std::vector<Aws::String> locallyCalculatedPartHashes;

    // Calculate the hashes locally to demonstrate how TransferManager hashes are
computed.
    if (!calculatePartHashesForFile(transferManagerHashMethod,
MULTI_PART_TEST_FILE,
                                    UPLOAD_BUFFER_SIZE,
                                    locallyCalculatedFinalHash,
                                    locallyCalculatedPartHashes)) {
        std::cerr << "Exiting because of an error in calculatePartHashesForFile."
<< std::endl;
        cleanUp(bucketName, clientConfiguration);
        return false;
    }

    verifyHashingResults(retrievedTransferManagerFinalHash,
                         locallyCalculatedFinalHash, "TransferManager upload",
                         transferManagerHashMethod,
                         retrievedTransferManagerPartHashes,
                         locallyCalculatedPartHashes);

    printAsterisksLine();

    key = "mp_";
    key += stringForHashMethod(chosenHashMethod) + "_" + MULTI_PART_TEST_FILE;

    multiPartUploadExplanations(key, chosenHashMethod);

    pressEnterToContinue();

    std::shared_ptr<Aws::IOStream> largeFileInputData =
            Aws::MakeShared<Aws::FStream>("SampleAllocationTag",
                                          MULTI_PART_TEST_FILE,
                                          std::ios_base::in |
                                          std::ios_base::binary);

    if (!largeFileInputData->good()) {
        std::cerr << "Error unable to read file " << TEST_FILE << std::endl;
        cleanUp(bucketName, clientConfiguration);
        return false;
```

```
    }

    HASH_METHOD multipartUploadHashMethod = chosenHashMethod;
    if (multipartUploadHashMethod == DEFAULT) {
        multipartUploadHashMethod = MD5;  // The default hash method for
multipart uploads is MD5.

        std::cout << "The default checksum algorithm for multipart upload is "
                  << stringForHashMethod(putObjectHashMethod)
                  << std::endl;
    }

    AwsDoc::S3::Hasher hashData;
    std::vector<Aws::String> partHashes;

    if (!doMultipartUpload(bucketName, key,
                           multipartUploadHashMethod,
                           largeFileInputData, chosenHashMethod == DEFAULT,
                           hashData,
                           partHashes,
                           *client)) {
        std::cerr << "Exiting because of an error in doMultipartUpload." <<
std::endl;
        cleanUp(bucketName, clientConfiguration);
        return false;
    }

    std::cout << "Finished multipart upload of with hash method " <<
              stringForHashMethod(multipartUploadHashMethod) << std::endl;

    std::cout << "Now we will retrieve the checksums from the server." <<
std::endl;

    retrievedHash.clear();
    std::vector<Aws::String> retrievedPartHashes;
    if (!retrieveObjectHash(bucketName, key,
                            multipartUploadHashMethod,
                            retrievedHash, &retrievedPartHashes, *client)) {
        std::cerr << "Exiting because of an error in retrieveObjectHash for
multipart." << std::endl;
        cleanUp(bucketName, clientConfiguration);
        return false;
    }
```

```
    verifyHashingResults(retrievedHash, hashData, "MultiPart upload",
                         multipartUploadHashMethod,
                         retrievedPartHashes, partHashes);

    printAsterisksLine();

    if (askYesNoQuestion("Would you like to delete the resources created in this
 workflow? (y/n)")) {
        return cleanUp(bucketName, clientConfiguration);
    } else {
        std::cout << "The bucket " << bucketName << " was not deleted." <<
 std::endl;
        return true;
    }
}

//! Routine which uploads an object to an S3 bucket with different object
 integrity hashing methods.
/*!
   \param bucket: The name of the S3 bucket where the object will be uploaded.
   \param key: The unique identifier (key) for the object within the S3 bucket.
   \param hashData: The hash value that will be associated with the uploaded
 object.
   \param hashMethod: The hashing algorithm to use when calculating the hash
 value.
   \param body: The data content of the object being uploaded.
   \param useDefaultHashMethod: A flag indicating whether to use the default hash
 method or the one specified in the hashMethod parameter.
   \param client: The S3 client instance used to perform the upload operation.
   \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::S3::putObjectWithHash(const Aws::String &bucket, const Aws::String
 &key,
                                   const Aws::String &hashData,
                                   AwsDoc::S3::HASH_METHOD hashMethod,
                                   const std::shared_ptr<Aws::IOStream> &body,
                                   bool useDefaultHashMethod,
                                   const Aws::S3::S3Client &client) {
    Aws::S3::Model::PutObjectRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucket);
    request.SetKey(key);
    if (!useDefaultHashMethod) {
        if (hashMethod != MD5) {
```

```
 request.SetChecksumAlgorithm(getChecksumAlgorithmForHashMethod(hashMethod));
        }
    }

    if (gUseCalculatedChecksum) {
        switch (hashMethod) {
            case AwsDoc::S3::MD5:
                request.SetContentMD5(hashData);
                break;
            case AwsDoc::S3::SHA1:
                request.SetChecksumSHA1(hashData);
                break;
            case AwsDoc::S3::SHA256:
                request.SetChecksumSHA256(hashData);
                break;
            case AwsDoc::S3::CRC32:
                request.SetChecksumCRC32(hashData);
                break;
            case AwsDoc::S3::CRC32C:
                request.SetChecksumCRC32C(hashData);
                break;
            default:
                std::cerr << "Unknown hash method." << std::endl;
                return false;
        }
    }
    request.SetBody(body);
    Aws::S3::Model::PutObjectOutcome outcome = client.PutObject(request);
    body->seekg(0, body->beg);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Object successfully uploaded." << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cerr << "Error uploading object." <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}


// ! Routine which retrieves the hash value of an object stored in an S3 bucket.
/*!
   \param bucket: The name of the S3 bucket where the object is stored.
   \param key: The unique identifier (key) of the object within the S3 bucket.
```

```
   \param hashMethod: The hashing algorithm used to calculate the hash value of
 the object.
   \param[out] hashData: The retrieved hash.
   \param[out] partHashes: The part hashes if available.
   \param client: The S3 client instance used to retrieve the object.
   \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::S3::retrieveObjectHash(const Aws::String &bucket, const Aws::String
 &key,
                                    AwsDoc::S3::HASH_METHOD hashMethod,
                                    Aws::String &hashData,
                                    std::vector<Aws::String> *partHashes,
                                    const Aws::S3::S3Client &client) {
    Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectAttributesRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucket);
    request.SetKey(key);

    if (hashMethod == MD5) {
        Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::ObjectAttributes> attributes;
        attributes.push_back(Aws::S3::Model::ObjectAttributes::ETag);
        request.SetObjectAttributes(attributes);

        Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectAttributesOutcome outcome =
 client.GetObjectAttributes(
                request);
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectAttributesResult &result =
 outcome.GetResult();
            hashData = result.GetETag();
        } else {
            std::cerr << "Error retrieving object etag attributes." <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } else { // hashMethod != MD5
        Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::ObjectAttributes> attributes;
        attributes.push_back(Aws::S3::Model::ObjectAttributes::Checksum);
        request.SetObjectAttributes(attributes);

        Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectAttributesOutcome outcome =
 client.GetObjectAttributes(
                request);
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
```

```
            const Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectAttributesResult &result =
 outcome.GetResult();
            switch (hashMethod) {
                case AwsDoc::S3::DEFAULT: // NOLINT(*-branch-clone)
                    break;  // Default is not supported.
#pragma clang diagnostic push
#pragma ide diagnostic ignored "UnreachableCode"
                case AwsDoc::S3::MD5:
                    break;  // MD5 is not supported.
#pragma clang diagnostic pop
                case AwsDoc::S3::SHA1:
                    hashData = result.GetChecksum().GetChecksumSHA1();
                    break;
                case AwsDoc::S3::SHA256:
                    hashData = result.GetChecksum().GetChecksumSHA256();
                    break;
                case AwsDoc::S3::CRC32:
                    hashData = result.GetChecksum().GetChecksumCRC32();
                    break;
                case AwsDoc::S3::CRC32C:
                    hashData = result.GetChecksum().GetChecksumCRC32C();
                    break;
                default:
                    std::cerr << "Unknown hash method." << std::endl;
                    return false;
            }
        } else {
            std::cerr << "Error retrieving object checksum attributes." <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

        if (nullptr != partHashes) {
            attributes.clear();
            attributes.push_back(Aws::S3::Model::ObjectAttributes::ObjectParts);
            request.SetObjectAttributes(attributes);
            outcome = client.GetObjectAttributes(request);
            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectAttributesResult &result =
 outcome.GetResult();
                const Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::ObjectPart> parts =
 result.GetObjectParts().GetParts();
                for (const Aws::S3::Model::ObjectPart &part: parts) {
                    switch (hashMethod) {
```

```
                        case AwsDoc::S3::DEFAULT: // Default is not supported.
 NOLINT(*-branch-clone)
                            break;
                        case AwsDoc::S3::MD5: // MD5 is not supported.
                            break;
                        case AwsDoc::S3::SHA1:
                            partHashes->push_back(part.GetChecksumSHA1());
                            break;
                        case AwsDoc::S3::SHA256:
                            partHashes->push_back(part.GetChecksumSHA256());
                            break;
                        case AwsDoc::S3::CRC32:
                            partHashes->push_back(part.GetChecksumCRC32());
                            break;
                        case AwsDoc::S3::CRC32C:
                            partHashes->push_back(part.GetChecksumCRC32C());
                            break;
                        default:
                            std::cerr << "Unknown hash method." << std::endl;
                            return false;
                    }
                }
            } else {
                std::cerr << "Error retrieving object attributes for object
 parts." <<
                          outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                return false;
            }
        }
    }

    return true;
}

//! Verifies the hashing results between the retrieved and local hashes.
/*!
 \param retrievedHash The hash value retrieved from the remote source.
 \param localHash The hash value calculated locally.
 \param uploadtype The type of upload (e.g., "multipart", "single-part").
 \param hashMethod The hashing method used (e.g., MD5, SHA-256).
 \param retrievedPartHashes (Optional) The list of hashes for the individual
 parts retrieved from the remote source.
 \param localPartHashes (Optional) The list of hashes for the individual parts
 calculated locally.
```

```
 */
void AwsDoc::S3::verifyHashingResults(const Aws::String &retrievedHash,
                                      const Hasher &localHash,
                                      const Aws::String &uploadtype,
                                      HASH_METHOD hashMethod,
                                      const std::vector<Aws::String>
 &retrievedPartHashes,
                                      const std::vector<Aws::String>
 &localPartHashes) {
    std::cout << "For " << uploadtype << " retrieved hash is " << retrievedHash
 << std::endl;
    if (!retrievedPartHashes.empty()) {
        std::cout << retrievedPartHashes.size() << " part hash(es) were also
 retrieved."
                  << std::endl;
        for (auto &retrievedPartHash: retrievedPartHashes) {
            std::cout << "  Part hash " << retrievedPartHash << std::endl;
        }
    }
    Aws::String hashString;
    if (hashMethod == MD5) {
        hashString = localHash.getHexHashString();
        if (!localPartHashes.empty()) {
            hashString += "-" + std::to_string(localPartHashes.size());
        }
    } else {
        hashString = localHash.getBase64HashString();
    }

    bool allMatch = true;
    if (hashString != retrievedHash) {
        std::cerr << "For " << uploadtype << ", the main hashes do not match" <<
 std::endl;
        std::cerr << "Local hash- '" << hashString << "'" << std::endl;
        std::cerr << "Remote hash - '" << retrievedHash << "'" << std::endl;
        allMatch = false;
    }

    if (hashMethod != MD5) {
        if (localPartHashes.size() != retrievedPartHashes.size()) {
            std::cerr << "For " << uploadtype << ", the number of part hashes do
 not match" << std::endl;
            std::cerr << "Local number of hashes- '" << localPartHashes.size() <<
 "'"
```

```
                      << std::endl;
            std::cerr << "Remote number of hashes - '"
                      << retrievedPartHashes.size()
                      << "'" << std::endl;
        }

        for (int i = 0; i < localPartHashes.size(); ++i) {
            if (localPartHashes[i] != retrievedPartHashes[i]) {
                std::cerr << "For " << uploadtype << ", the part hashes do not
 match for part " << i + 1
                          << "." << std::endl;
                std::cerr << "Local hash- '" << localPartHashes[i] << "'"
                          << std::endl;
                std::cerr << "Remote hash - '" << retrievedPartHashes[i] << "'"
                          << std::endl;
                allMatch = false;
            }
        }
    }

    if (allMatch) {
        std::cout << "For " << uploadtype << ", locally and remotely calculated
 hashes all match!" << std::endl;
    }

}

static void transferManagerErrorCallback(const Aws::Transfer::TransferManager *,
                                         const std::shared_ptr<const
 Aws::Transfer::TransferHandle> &,
                                         const
 Aws::Client::AWSError<Aws::S3::S3Errors> &err) {
    std::cerr << "Error during transfer: '" << err.GetMessage() << "'" <<
 std::endl;
}

static void transferManagerStatusCallback(const Aws::Transfer::TransferManager *,
                                          const std::shared_ptr<const
 Aws::Transfer::TransferHandle> &handle) {
    if (handle->GetStatus() == Aws::Transfer::TransferStatus::IN_PROGRESS) {
        std::cout << "Bytes transferred: " << handle->GetBytesTransferred() <<
 std::endl;
    }
}
```

```
//! Routine which uploads an object to an S3 bucket using the AWS C++ SDK's
 Transfer Manager.
/*!
   \param bucket: The name of the S3 bucket where the object will be uploaded.
   \param key: The unique identifier (key) for the object within the S3 bucket.
   \param hashMethod: The hashing algorithm to use when calculating the hash
 value.
   \param useDefaultHashMethod: A flag indicating whether to use the default hash
 method or the one specified in the hashMethod parameter.
   \param client: The S3 client instance used to perform the upload operation.
   \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool
AwsDoc::S3::doTransferManagerUpload(const Aws::String &bucket, const Aws::String
 &key,
                                    AwsDoc::S3::HASH_METHOD hashMethod,
                                    bool useDefaultHashMethod,
                                    const std::shared_ptr<Aws::S3::S3Client>
 &client) {
    std::shared_ptr<Aws::Utils::Threading::PooledThreadExecutor> executor =
 Aws::MakeShared<Aws::Utils::Threading::PooledThreadExecutor>(
            "executor", 25);
    Aws::Transfer::TransferManagerConfiguration transfer_config(executor.get());
    transfer_config.s3Client = client;
    transfer_config.bufferSize = UPLOAD_BUFFER_SIZE;
    if (!useDefaultHashMethod) {
        if (hashMethod == MD5) {
            transfer_config.computeContentMD5 = true;
        } else {
            transfer_config.checksumAlgorithm =
 getChecksumAlgorithmForHashMethod(
                    hashMethod);
        }
    }
    transfer_config.errorCallback = transferManagerErrorCallback;
    transfer_config.transferStatusUpdatedCallback =
 transferManagerStatusCallback;

    std::shared_ptr<Aws::Transfer::TransferManager> transfer_manager =
 Aws::Transfer::TransferManager::Create(
            transfer_config);

    std::cout << "Uploading the file..." << std::endl;
```

```
    std::shared_ptr<Aws::Transfer::TransferHandle> uploadHandle =
 transfer_manager->UploadFile(MULTI_PART_TEST_FILE,

              bucket, key,

              "text/plain",

              Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::String>());
    uploadHandle->WaitUntilFinished();
    bool success =
            uploadHandle->GetStatus() ==
 Aws::Transfer::TransferStatus::COMPLETED;
    if (!success) {
        Aws::Client::AWSError<Aws::S3::S3Errors> err = uploadHandle-
>GetLastError();
        std::cerr << "File upload failed:  " << err.GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return success;
}

//! Routine which calculates the hash values for each part of a file being
 uploaded to an S3 bucket.
/*!
   \param hashMethod: The hashing algorithm to use when calculating the hash
 values.
   \param fileName: The path to the file for which the part hashes will be
 calculated.
   \param bufferSize: The size of the buffer to use when reading the file.
   \param[out] hashDataResult: The Hasher object that will store the concatenated
 hash value.
   \param[out] partHashes: The vector that will store the calculated hash values
 for each part of the file.
   \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::S3::calculatePartHashesForFile(AwsDoc::S3::HASH_METHOD hashMethod,
                                            const Aws::String &fileName,
                                            size_t bufferSize,
                                            AwsDoc::S3::Hasher &hashDataResult,
                                            std::vector<Aws::String> &partHashes)
 {
    std::ifstream fileStream(fileName.c_str(), std::ifstream::binary);
    fileStream.seekg(0, std::ifstream::end);
    size_t objectSize = fileStream.tellg();
```

```
    fileStream.seekg(0, std::ifstream::beg);
    std::vector<unsigned char> totalHashBuffer;
    size_t uploadedBytes = 0;


    while (uploadedBytes < objectSize) {
        std::vector<unsigned char> buffer(bufferSize);
        std::streamsize bytesToRead =
 static_cast<std::streamsize>(std::min(buffer.size(), objectSize -
 uploadedBytes));
        fileStream.read((char *) buffer.data(), bytesToRead);
        Aws::Utils::Stream::PreallocatedStreamBuf
 preallocatedStreamBuf(buffer.data(),

 bytesToRead);
        std::shared_ptr<Aws::IOStream> body =
                Aws::MakeShared<Aws::IOStream>("SampleAllocationTag",
                                               &preallocatedStreamBuf);
        Hasher hasher;
        if (!hasher.calculateObjectHash(*body, hashMethod)) {
            std::cerr << "Error calculating hash." << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
        Aws::String base64HashString = hasher.getBase64HashString();
        partHashes.push_back(base64HashString);

        Aws::Utils::ByteBuffer hashBuffer = hasher.getByteBufferHash();

        totalHashBuffer.insert(totalHashBuffer.end(),
 hashBuffer.GetUnderlyingData(),
                               hashBuffer.GetUnderlyingData() +
 hashBuffer.GetLength());

        uploadedBytes += bytesToRead;
    }

    return hashDataResult.calculateObjectHash(totalHashBuffer, hashMethod);
}

//! Create a multipart upload.
/*!
    \param bucket: The name of the S3 bucket where the object will be uploaded.
    \param key: The unique identifier (key) for the object within the S3 bucket.
    \param client: The S3 client instance used to perform the upload operation.
```

```
    \return Aws::String: Upload ID or empty string if failed.
*/
Aws::String
AwsDoc::S3::createMultipartUpload(const Aws::String &bucket, const Aws::String
 &key,
                                  Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm
 checksumAlgorithm,
                                  const Aws::S3::S3Client &client) {
    Aws::S3::Model::CreateMultipartUploadRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucket);
    request.SetKey(key);

    if (checksumAlgorithm != Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::NOT_SET) {
        request.SetChecksumAlgorithm(checksumAlgorithm);
    }

    Aws::S3::Model::CreateMultipartUploadOutcome outcome =
            client.CreateMultipartUpload(request);

    Aws::String uploadID;
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        uploadID = outcome.GetResult().GetUploadId();
    } else {
        std::cerr << "Error creating multipart upload: " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return uploadID;
}

//! Upload a part to an S3 bucket.
/*!
    \param bucket: The name of the S3 bucket where the object will be uploaded.
    \param key: The unique identifier (key) for the object within the S3 bucket.
    \param uploadID: An upload ID string.
    \param partNumber:
    \param checksumAlgorithm: Checksum algorithm, ignored when NOT_SET.
    \param calculatedHash: A data integrity hash to set, depending on the
 checksum algorithm,
                            ignored when it is an empty string.
    \param body: An shared_ptr IOStream of the data to be uploaded.
    \param client: The S3 client instance used to perform the upload operation.
    \return UploadPartOutcome: The outcome.
*/
```

```
Aws::S3::Model::UploadPartOutcome AwsDoc::S3::uploadPart(const Aws::String
 &bucket,
                                                          const Aws::String &key,
                                                          const Aws::String
 &uploadID,
                                                          int partNumber,

 Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm checksumAlgorithm,
                                                          const Aws::String
 &calculatedHash,
                                                          const
 std::shared_ptr<Aws::IOStream> &body,
                                                          const Aws::S3::S3Client
 &client) {
    Aws::S3::Model::UploadPartRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucket);
    request.SetKey(key);
    request.SetUploadId(uploadID);
    request.SetPartNumber(partNumber);
    if (checksumAlgorithm != Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::NOT_SET) {
        request.SetChecksumAlgorithm(checksumAlgorithm);
    }
    request.SetBody(body);

    if (!calculatedHash.empty()) {
        switch (checksumAlgorithm) {
            case Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::NOT_SET:
                request.SetContentMD5(calculatedHash);
                break;
            case Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::CRC32:
                request.SetChecksumCRC32(calculatedHash);
                break;
            case Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::CRC32C:
                request.SetChecksumCRC32C(calculatedHash);
                break;
            case Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::SHA1:
                request.SetChecksumSHA1(calculatedHash);
                break;
            case Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::SHA256:
                request.SetChecksumSHA256(calculatedHash);
                break;
        }
    }
```

```
    return client.UploadPart(request);
}

//! Abort a multipart upload to an S3 bucket.
/*!
    \param bucket: The name of the S3 bucket where the object will be uploaded.
    \param key: The unique identifier (key) for the object within the S3 bucket.
    \param uploadID: An upload ID string.
    \param client: The S3 client instance used to perform the upload operation.
    \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/

bool AwsDoc::S3::abortMultipartUpload(const Aws::String &bucket,
                                      const Aws::String &key,
                                      const Aws::String &uploadID,
                                      const Aws::S3::S3Client &client) {
    Aws::S3::Model::AbortMultipartUploadRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucket);
    request.SetKey(key);
    request.SetUploadId(uploadID);

    Aws::S3::Model::AbortMultipartUploadOutcome outcome =
            client.AbortMultipartUpload(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Multipart upload aborted." << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cerr << "Error aborting multipart upload: " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Complete a multipart upload to an S3 bucket.
/*!
    \param bucket: The name of the S3 bucket where the object will be uploaded.
    \param key: The unique identifier (key) for the object within the S3 bucket.
    \param uploadID: An upload ID string.
    \param parts: A vector of CompleteParts.
    \param client: The S3 client instance used to perform the upload operation.
    \return CompleteMultipartUploadOutcome: The request outcome.
*/
```

```
Aws::S3::Model::CompleteMultipartUploadOutcome
 AwsDoc::S3::completeMultipartUpload(const Aws::String &bucket,

  const Aws::String &key,

  const Aws::String &uploadID,

  const Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::CompletedPart> &parts,

  const Aws::S3::S3Client &client) {
    Aws::S3::Model::CompletedMultipartUpload completedMultipartUpload;
    completedMultipartUpload.SetParts(parts);

    Aws::S3::Model::CompleteMultipartUploadRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucket);
    request.SetKey(key);
    request.SetUploadId(uploadID);
    request.SetMultipartUpload(completedMultipartUpload);

    Aws::S3::Model::CompleteMultipartUploadOutcome outcome =
            client.CompleteMultipartUpload(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error completing multipart upload: " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    return outcome;
}

//! Routine which performs a multi-part upload.
/*!
    \param bucket: The name of the S3 bucket where the object will be uploaded.
    \param key: The unique identifier (key) for the object within the S3 bucket.
    \param hashMethod: The hashing algorithm to use when calculating the hash
 value.
    \param ioStream: An IOStream for the data to be uploaded.
    \param useDefaultHashMethod: A flag indicating whether to use the default
 hash method or the one specified in the hashMethod parameter.
    \param[out] hashDataResult: The Hasher object that will store the
 concatenated hash value.
    \param[out] partHashes: The vector that will store the calculated hash values
 for each part of the file.
    \param client: The S3 client instance used to perform the upload operation.
    \return bool: Function succeeded.
```

```
*/
bool AwsDoc::S3::doMultipartUpload(const Aws::String &bucket,
                                   const Aws::String &key,
                                   AwsDoc::S3::HASH_METHOD hashMethod,
                                   const std::shared_ptr<Aws::IOStream>
 &ioStream,
                                   bool useDefaultHashMethod,
                                   AwsDoc::S3::Hasher &hashDataResult,
                                   std::vector<Aws::String> &partHashes,
                                   const Aws::S3::S3Client &client) {
    // Get object size.
    ioStream->seekg(0, ioStream->end);
    size_t objectSize = ioStream->tellg();
    ioStream->seekg(0, ioStream->beg);

    Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm checksumAlgorithm =
 Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::NOT_SET;
    if (!useDefaultHashMethod) {
        if (hashMethod != MD5) {
            checksumAlgorithm = getChecksumAlgorithmForHashMethod(hashMethod);
        }
    }
    Aws::String uploadID = createMultipartUpload(bucket, key, checksumAlgorithm,
 client);
    if (uploadID.empty()) {
        return false;
    }

    std::vector<unsigned char> totalHashBuffer;
    bool uploadSucceeded = true;
    std::streamsize uploadedBytes = 0;
    int partNumber = 1;
    Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::CompletedPart> parts;
    while (uploadedBytes < objectSize) {
        std::cout << "Uploading part " << partNumber << "." << std::endl;

        std::vector<unsigned char> buffer(UPLOAD_BUFFER_SIZE);
        std::streamsize bytesToRead =
 static_cast<std::streamsize>(std::min(buffer.size(),

 objectSize - uploadedBytes));
        ioStream->read((char *) buffer.data(), bytesToRead);
        Aws::Utils::Stream::PreallocatedStreamBuf
 preallocatedStreamBuf(buffer.data(),
```

```
bytesToRead);
       std::shared_ptr<Aws::IOStream> body =
               Aws::MakeShared<Aws::IOStream>("SampleAllocationTag",
                                                &preallocatedStreamBuf);

       Hasher hasher;
       if (!hasher.calculateObjectHash(*body, hashMethod)) {
           std::cerr << "Error calculating hash." << std::endl;
           uploadSucceeded = false;
           break;
       }

       Aws::String base64HashString = hasher.getBase64HashString();
       partHashes.push_back(base64HashString);

       Aws::Utils::ByteBuffer hashBuffer = hasher.getByteBufferHash();

       totalHashBuffer.insert(totalHashBuffer.end(),
hashBuffer.GetUnderlyingData(),
                              hashBuffer.GetUnderlyingData() +
hashBuffer.GetLength());

       Aws::String calculatedHash;
       if (gUseCalculatedChecksum) {
           calculatedHash = base64HashString;
       }
       Aws::S3::Model::UploadPartOutcome uploadPartOutcome = uploadPart(bucket,
key, uploadID, partNumber,

checksumAlgorithm, base64HashString, body,
                                                                        client);
       if (uploadPartOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
           const Aws::S3::Model::UploadPartResult &uploadPartResult =
uploadPartOutcome.GetResult();
           Aws::S3::Model::CompletedPart completedPart;
           completedPart.SetETag(uploadPartResult.GetETag());
           completedPart.SetPartNumber(partNumber);
           switch (hashMethod) {
               case AwsDoc::S3::MD5:
                   break; // Do nothing.
               case AwsDoc::S3::SHA1:

completedPart.SetChecksumSHA1(uploadPartResult.GetChecksumSHA1());
```

```
                    break;
                case AwsDoc::S3::SHA256:

completedPart.SetChecksumSHA256(uploadPartResult.GetChecksumSHA256());
                    break;
                case AwsDoc::S3::CRC32:

completedPart.SetChecksumCRC32(uploadPartResult.GetChecksumCRC32());
                    break;
                case AwsDoc::S3::CRC32C:

completedPart.SetChecksumCRC32C(uploadPartResult.GetChecksumCRC32C());
                    break;
                default:
                    std::cerr << "Unhandled hash method for completedPart." <<
std::endl;
                    break;
            }

            parts.push_back(completedPart);
        } else {
            std::cerr << "Error uploading part. " <<
                      uploadPartOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            uploadSucceeded = false;
            break;
        }

        uploadedBytes += bytesToRead;
        partNumber++;
    }

    if (!uploadSucceeded) {
        abortMultipartUpload(bucket, key, uploadID, client);
        return false;
    } else {

        Aws::S3::Model::CompleteMultipartUploadOutcome
completeMultipartUploadOutcome = completeMultipartUpload(bucket,

                                 key,

                                 uploadID,

                                 parts,
```

```
                                client);

        if (completeMultipartUploadOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Multipart upload completed." << std::endl;
            if (!hashDataResult.calculateObjectHash(totalHashBuffer, hashMethod))
 {
                std::cerr << "Error calculating hash." << std::endl;
                return false;
            }
        } else {
            std::cerr << "Error completing multipart upload." <<
                      completeMultipartUploadOutcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }

        return completeMultipartUploadOutcome.IsSuccess();
    }
}

//! Routine which retrieves the string for a HASH_METHOD constant.
/*!
    \param: hashMethod: A HASH_METHOD constant.
    \return: String: A string description of the hash method.
*/
Aws::String AwsDoc::S3::stringForHashMethod(AwsDoc::S3::HASH_METHOD hashMethod) {
    switch (hashMethod) {
        case AwsDoc::S3::DEFAULT:
            return "Default";
        case AwsDoc::S3::MD5:
            return "MD5";
        case AwsDoc::S3::SHA1:
            return "SHA1";
        case AwsDoc::S3::SHA256:
            return "SHA256";
        case AwsDoc::S3::CRC32:
            return "CRC32";
        case AwsDoc::S3::CRC32C:
            return "CRC32C";
        default:
            return "Unknown";
    }
}
```

```
//! Routine that returns the ChecksumAlgorithm for a HASH_METHOD constant.
/*!
    \param: hashMethod: A HASH_METHOD constant.
    \return: ChecksumAlgorithm: The ChecksumAlgorithm enum.
*/
Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm
AwsDoc::S3::getChecksumAlgorithmForHashMethod(AwsDoc::S3::HASH_METHOD hashMethod)
 {
    Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm result =
 Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::NOT_SET;
    switch (hashMethod) {
        case AwsDoc::S3::DEFAULT:
            std::cerr << "getChecksumAlgorithmForHashMethod- DEFAULT is not
 valid." << std::endl;
            break;  // Default is not supported.
        case AwsDoc::S3::MD5:
            break; // Ignore MD5.
        case AwsDoc::S3::SHA1:
            result = Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::SHA1;
            break;
        case AwsDoc::S3::SHA256:
            result = Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::SHA256;
            break;
        case AwsDoc::S3::CRC32:
            result = Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::CRC32;
            break;
        case AwsDoc::S3::CRC32C:
            result = Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::CRC32C;
            break;
        default:
            std::cerr << "Unknown hash method." << std::endl;
            break;

    }

    return result;
}

//! Routine which cleans up after the example is complete.
/*!
    \param bucket: The name of the S3 bucket where the object was uploaded.
    \param clientConfiguration: The client configuration for the S3 client.
    \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
```

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::cleanUp(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                         const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {

    Aws::Vector<Aws::String> keysResult;
    bool result = true;
    if (AwsDoc::S3::listObjects(bucketName, keysResult, clientConfiguration)) {
        if (!keysResult.empty()) {
            result = AwsDoc::S3::deleteObjects(keysResult, bucketName,
                                               clientConfiguration);
        }
    } else {
        result = false;
    }

    return result && AwsDoc::S3::deleteBucket(bucketName, clientConfiguration);
}

//! Console interaction introducing the workflow.
/*!
  \param bucketName: The name of the S3 bucket to use.
*/
void AwsDoc::S3::introductoryExplanations(const Aws::String &bucketName) {

    std::cout
            << "Welcome to the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) object
 integrity workflow."
            << std::endl;
    printAsterisksLine();
    std::cout
            << "This workflow demonstrates how Amazon S3 uses checksum values to
 verify the integrity of data\n";
    std::cout << "uploaded to Amazon S3 buckets" << std::endl;
    std::cout
            << "The AWS SDK for C++ automatically handles checksums.\n";
    std::cout
            << "By default it calculates a checksum that is uploaded with an
 object.\n"
            << "The default checksum algorithm for PutObject and MultiPart upload
 is an MD5 hash.\n"
            << "The default checksum algorithm for TransferManager uploads is a
 CRC32 checksum."
            << std::endl;
    std::cout
```

```
            << "You can override the default behavior, requiring one of the
 following checksums,\n";
    std::cout << "MD5, CRC32, CRC32C, SHA-1 or SHA-256." << std::endl;
    std::cout << "You can also set the checksum hash value, instead of letting
 the SDK calculate the value."
              << std::endl;
    std::cout
            << "For more information, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/
latest/userguide/checking-object-integrity.html."
            << std::endl;

    std::cout
            << "This workflow will locally compute checksums for files uploaded
 to an Amazon S3 bucket,\n";
    std::cout << "even when the SDK also computes the checksum." << std::endl;
    std::cout
            << "This is done to provide demonstration code for how the checksums
 are calculated."
            << std::endl;
    std::cout << "A bucket named '" << bucketName << "' will be created for the
 object uploads."
              << std::endl;
}

//! Console interaction which explains the PutObject results.
/*!
*/
void AwsDoc::S3::explainPutObjectResults() {

    std::cout << "The upload was successful.\n";
    std::cout << "If the checksums had not matched, the upload would have
 failed."
              << std::endl;
    std::cout
            << "The checksums calculated by the server have been retrieved using
 the GetObjectAttributes."
            << std::endl;
    std::cout
            << "The locally calculated checksums have been verified against the
 retrieved checksums."
            << std::endl;
}

//! Console interaction explaining transfer manager uploads.
```

```
/*!
  \param objectKey: The key for the object being uploaded.
*/
void AwsDoc::S3::introductoryTransferManagerUploadExplanations(
        const Aws::String &objectKey) {
    std::cout
            << "Now the workflow will demonstrate object integrity for
 TransferManager multi-part uploads."
            << std::endl;
    std::cout
            << "The AWS C++ SDK has a TransferManager class which simplifies
 multipart uploads."
            << std::endl;
    std::cout
            << "The following code lets the TransferManager handle much of the
 checksum configuration."
            << std::endl;

    std::cout << "An object with the key '" << objectKey
              << " will be uploaded by the TransferManager using a "
              << BUFFER_SIZE_IN_MEGABYTES << " MB buffer." << std::endl;
    if (gUseCalculatedChecksum) {
        std::cout << "For TransferManager uploads, this demo always lets the SDK
 calculate the hash value."
                  << std::endl;
    }

    pressEnterToContinue();
    printAsterisksLine();
}

//! Console interaction explaining multi-part uploads.
/*!
  \param objectKey: The key for the object being uploaded.
  \param chosenHashMethod: The hash method selected by the user.
*/
void AwsDoc::S3::multiPartUploadExplanations(const Aws::String &objectKey,
                                             HASH_METHOD chosenHashMethod) {
    std::cout
            << "Now we will provide an in-depth demonstration of multi-part
 uploading by calling the multi-part upload APIs directly."
            << std::endl;
    std::cout << "These are the same APIs used by the TransferManager when
 uploading large files."
```

```
              << std::endl;
    std::cout
            << "In the following code, the checksums are also calculated locally
 and then compared."
            << std::endl;
    std::cout
            << "For multi-part uploads, a checksum is uploaded with each part.
 The final checksum is a concatenation of"
            << std::endl;
    std::cout << "the checksums for each part." << std::endl;
    std::cout
            << "This is explained in the user guide, https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
AmazonS3/latest/userguide/checking-object-integrity.html,\""
            << " in the section \"Using part-level checksums for multipart
 uploads\"." << std::endl;

    std::cout << "Starting multipart upload of with hash method " <<
              stringForHashMethod(chosenHashMethod) << " uploading to with object
 key\n"
              << "'" << objectKey << "'," << std::endl;

}

//! Create a large file for doing multi-part uploads.
/*!
*/
bool AwsDoc::S3::createLargeFileIfNotExists() {
    // Generate a large file by writing this source file multiple times to a new
 file.
    if (std::filesystem::exists(MULTI_PART_TEST_FILE)) {
        return true;
    }

    std::ofstream newFile(MULTI_PART_TEST_FILE, std::ios::out

                                                | std::ios::binary);

    if (!newFile) {
        std::cerr << "createLargeFileIfNotExists- Error creating file " <<
 MULTI_PART_TEST_FILE <<
                  std::endl;
        return false;
    }
```

```
    std::ifstream input(TEST_FILE, std::ios::in

                                | std::ios::binary);
    if (!input) {
        std::cerr << "Error opening file " << TEST_FILE <<
                  std::endl;
        return false;
    }
    std::stringstream buffer;
    buffer << input.rdbuf();

    input.close();

    while (newFile.tellp() < LARGE_FILE_SIZE && !newFile.bad()) {
        buffer.seekg(std::stringstream::beg);
        newFile << buffer.rdbuf();
    }

    newFile.close();

    return true;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - AbortMultipartUpload
  - CompleteMultipartUpload
  - CreateMultipartUpload
  - DeleteObject
  - GetObjectAttributes
  - PutObject
  - UploadPart

AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon S3 버전이 지정된 객체 작업

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 버전이 지정된 S3 버킷을 생성합니다.
- 객체의 모든 버전을 가져옵니다.

- 객체를 이전 버전으로 롤백합니다.
- 버전이 지정된 객체를 삭제하고 복원합니다.
- 객체의 모든 버전을 영구 삭제합니다.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

S3 작업을 래핑하는 함수를 만듭니다.

```
def create_versioned_bucket(bucket_name, prefix):
    """
    Creates an Amazon S3 bucket, enables it for versioning, and configures a
 lifecycle
    that expires noncurrent object versions after 7 days.

    Adding a lifecycle configuration to a versioned bucket is a best practice.
    It helps prevent objects in the bucket from accumulating a large number of
    noncurrent versions, which can slow down request performance.

    Usage is shown in the usage_demo_single_object function at the end of this
 module.

    :param bucket_name: The name of the bucket to create.
    :param prefix: Identifies which objects are automatically expired under the
                   configured lifecycle rules.
    :return: The newly created bucket.
    """
    try:
        bucket = s3.create_bucket(
            Bucket=bucket_name,
            CreateBucketConfiguration={
                "LocationConstraint": s3.meta.client.meta.region_name
            },
        )
```

```
        logger.info("Created bucket %s.", bucket.name)
    except ClientError as error:
        if error.response["Error"]["Code"] == "BucketAlreadyOwnedByYou":
            logger.warning("Bucket %s already exists! Using it.", bucket_name)
            bucket = s3.Bucket(bucket_name)
        else:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create bucket %s.", bucket_name)
            raise

    try:
        bucket.Versioning().enable()
        logger.info("Enabled versioning on bucket %s.", bucket.name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't enable versioning on bucket %s.", bucket.name)
        raise

    try:
        expiration = 7
        bucket.LifecycleConfiguration().put(
            LifecycleConfiguration={
                "Rules": [
                    {
                        "Status": "Enabled",
                        "Prefix": prefix,
                        "NoncurrentVersionExpiration": {"NoncurrentDays":
expiration},
                    }
                ]
            }
        )
        logger.info(
            "Configured lifecycle to expire noncurrent versions after %s days "
            "on bucket %s.",
            expiration,
            bucket.name,
        )
    except ClientError as error:
        logger.warning(
            "Couldn't configure lifecycle on bucket %s because %s. "
            "Continuing anyway.",
            bucket.name,
            error,
        )
```

```
    return bucket



def rollback_object(bucket, object_key, version_id):
    """
    Rolls back an object to an earlier version by deleting all versions that
    occurred after the specified rollback version.

    Usage is shown in the usage_demo_single_object function at the end of this
 module.

    :param bucket: The bucket that holds the object to roll back.
    :param object_key: The object to roll back.
    :param version_id: The version ID to roll back to.
    """
    # Versions must be sorted by last_modified date because delete markers are
    # at the end of the list even when they are interspersed in time.
    versions = sorted(
        bucket.object_versions.filter(Prefix=object_key),
        key=attrgetter("last_modified"),
        reverse=True,
    )

    logger.debug(
        "Got versions:\n%s",
        "\n".join(
            [
                f"\t{version.version_id}, last modified {version.last_modified}"
                for version in versions
            ]
        ),
    )

    if version_id in [ver.version_id for ver in versions]:
        print(f"Rolling back to version {version_id}")
        for version in versions:
            if version.version_id != version_id:
                version.delete()
                print(f"Deleted version {version.version_id}")
            else:
                break

        print(f"Active version is now {bucket.Object(object_key).version_id}")
```

```
    else:
        raise KeyError(
            f"{version_id} was not found in the list of versions for "
 f"{object_key}."
        )



def revive_object(bucket, object_key):
    """
    Revives a versioned object that was deleted by removing the object's active
    delete marker.
    A versioned object presents as deleted when its latest version is a delete
 marker.
    By removing the delete marker, we make the previous version the latest
 version
    and the object then presents as *not* deleted.

    Usage is shown in the usage_demo_single_object function at the end of this
 module.

    :param bucket: The bucket that contains the object.
    :param object_key: The object to revive.
    """
    # Get the latest version for the object.
    response = s3.meta.client.list_object_versions(
        Bucket=bucket.name, Prefix=object_key, MaxKeys=1
    )

    if "DeleteMarkers" in response:
        latest_version = response["DeleteMarkers"][0]
        if latest_version["IsLatest"]:
            logger.info(
                "Object %s was indeed deleted on %s. Let's revive it.",
                object_key,
                latest_version["LastModified"],
            )
            obj = bucket.Object(object_key)
            obj.Version(latest_version["VersionId"]).delete()
            logger.info(
                "Revived %s, active version is now %s  with body '%s'",
                object_key,
                obj.version_id,
                obj.get()["Body"].read(),
```

```
            )
        else:
            logger.warning(
                "Delete marker is not the latest version for %s!", object_key
            )
    elif "Versions" in response:
        logger.warning("Got an active version for %s, nothing to do.",
 object_key)
    else:
        logger.error("Couldn't get any version info for %s.", object_key)



def permanently_delete_object(bucket, object_key):
    """
    Permanently deletes a versioned object by deleting all of its versions.

    Usage is shown in the usage_demo_single_object function at the end of this
 module.

    :param bucket: The bucket that contains the object.
    :param object_key: The object to delete.
    """
    try:
        bucket.object_versions.filter(Prefix=object_key).delete()
        logger.info("Permanently deleted all versions of object %s.", object_key)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete all versions of %s.", object_key)
        raise
```

버전이 지정된 개체에 시의 스탠자를 업로드하고 해당 개체에 대해 일련의 작업을 수행합니다.

```
def usage_demo_single_object(obj_prefix="demo-versioning/"):
    """
    Demonstrates usage of versioned object functions. This demo uploads a stanza
    of a poem and performs a series of revisions, deletions, and revivals on it.

    :param obj_prefix: The prefix to assign to objects created by this demo.
    """
    with open("father_william.txt") as file:
```

```
        stanzas = file.read().split("\n\n")

    width = get_terminal_size((80, 20))[0]
    print("-" * width)
    print("Welcome to the usage demonstration of Amazon S3 versioning.")
    print(
        "This demonstration uploads a single stanza of a poem to an Amazon "
        "S3 bucket and then applies various revisions to it."
    )
    print("-" * width)
    print("Creating a version-enabled bucket for the demo...")
    bucket = create_versioned_bucket("bucket-" + str(uuid.uuid1()), obj_prefix)

    print("\nThe initial version of our stanza:")
    print(stanzas[0])

    # Add the first stanza and revise it a few times.
    print("\nApplying some revisions to the stanza...")
    obj_stanza_1 = bucket.Object(f"{obj_prefix}stanza-1")
    obj_stanza_1.put(Body=bytes(stanzas[0], "utf-8"))
    obj_stanza_1.put(Body=bytes(stanzas[0].upper(), "utf-8"))
    obj_stanza_1.put(Body=bytes(stanzas[0].lower(), "utf-8"))
    obj_stanza_1.put(Body=bytes(stanzas[0][::-1], "utf-8"))
    print(
        "The latest version of the stanza is now:",
        obj_stanza_1.get()["Body"].read().decode("utf-8"),
        sep="\n",
    )

    # Versions are returned in order, most recent first.
    obj_stanza_1_versions =
bucket.object_versions.filter(Prefix=obj_stanza_1.key)
    print(
        "The version data of the stanza revisions:",
        *[
            f"    {version.version_id}, last modified {version.last_modified}"
            for version in obj_stanza_1_versions
        ],
        sep="\n",
    )

    # Rollback two versions.
    print("\nRolling back two versions...")
```

```
    rollback_object(bucket, obj_stanza_1.key, list(obj_stanza_1_versions)
[2].version_id)
    print(
        "The latest version of the stanza:",
        obj_stanza_1.get()["Body"].read().decode("utf-8"),
        sep="\n",
    )

    # Delete the stanza
    print("\nDeleting the stanza...")
    obj_stanza_1.delete()
    try:
        obj_stanza_1.get()
    except ClientError as error:
        if error.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NoSuchKey":
            print("The stanza is now deleted (as expected).")
        else:
            raise

    # Revive the stanza
    print("\nRestoring the stanza...")
    revive_object(bucket, obj_stanza_1.key)
    print(
        "The stanza is restored! The latest version is again:",
        obj_stanza_1.get()["Body"].read().decode("utf-8"),
        sep="\n",
    )

    # Permanently delete all versions of the object. This cannot be undone!
    print("\nPermanently deleting all versions of the stanza...")
    permanently_delete_object(bucket, obj_stanza_1.key)
    obj_stanza_1_versions =
 bucket.object_versions.filter(Prefix=obj_stanza_1.key)
    if len(list(obj_stanza_1_versions)) == 0:
        print("The stanza has been permanently deleted and now has no versions.")
    else:
        print("Something went wrong. The stanza still exists!")

    print(f"\nRemoving {bucket.name}...")
    bucket.delete()
    print(f"{bucket.name} deleted.")
    print("Demo done!")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - CreateBucket
  - DeleteObject
  - ListObjectVersions
  - PutBucketLifecycleConfiguration

Amazon S3용 서버리스 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon S3를 AWS SDKs와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- Amazon S3 트리거를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 호출

Amazon S3 트리거를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 S3 버킷에 객체를 업로드하여 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 해당 함수는 이벤트 파라미터에서 S3 버킷 이름과 객체 키를 검색하고 Amazon S3 API를 호출하여 객체의 콘텐츠 유형을 검색하고 로깅합니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

.NET을 사용하여 Lambda로 S3 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.S3;
```

```
using System;
using Amazon.Lambda.S3Events;
using System.Web;

// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeri

namespace S3Integration
{
    public class Function
    {
        private static AmazonS3Client _s3Client;
        public Function() : this(null)
        {
        }

        internal Function(AmazonS3Client s3Client)
        {
            _s3Client = s3Client ?? new AmazonS3Client();
        }

        public async Task<string> Handler(S3Event evt, ILambdaContext context)
        {
            try
            {
                if (evt.Records.Count <= 0)
                {
                    context.Logger.LogLine("Empty S3 Event received");
                    return string.Empty;
                }

                var bucket = evt.Records[0].S3.Bucket.Name;
                var key = HttpUtility.UrlDecode(evt.Records[0].S3.Object.Key);

                context.Logger.LogLine($"Request is for {bucket} and {key}");

                var objectResult = await _s3Client.GetObjectAsync(bucket, key);

                context.Logger.LogLine($"Returning {objectResult.Key}");

                return objectResult.Key;
            }
```

```
            catch (Exception e)
            {
                context.Logger.LogLine($"Error processing request -
 {e.Message}");

                return string.Empty;
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Go를 사용하여 Lambda로 S3 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package main

import (
 "context"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
)

func handler(ctx context.Context, s3Event events.S3Event) error {
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("failed to load default config: %s", err)
  return err
```

```
 }
 s3Client := s3.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)

 for _, record := range s3Event.Records {
  bucket := record.S3.Bucket.Name
  key := record.S3.Object.URLDecodedKey
  headOutput, err := s3Client.HeadObject(ctx, &s3.HeadObjectInput{
   Bucket: &bucket,
   Key:    &key,
  })
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("error getting head of object %s/%s: %s", bucket, key, err)
   return err
  }
  log.Printf("successfully retrieved %s/%s of type %s", bucket, key,
 *headOutput.ContentType)
 }

 return nil
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(handler)
}
```

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Java를 사용하여 Lambda로 S3 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package example;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.HeadObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.HeadObjectResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;

import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.S3Event;
import
 com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.models.s3.S3EventNotification.S3EventNotifi

import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;

public class Handler implements RequestHandler<S3Event, String> {
    private static final Logger logger = LoggerFactory.getLogger(Handler.class);
    @Override
    public String handleRequest(S3Event s3event, Context context) {
        try {
          S3EventNotificationRecord record = s3event.getRecords().get(0);
          String srcBucket = record.getS3().getBucket().getName();
          String srcKey = record.getS3().getObject().getUrlDecodedKey();

          S3Client s3Client = S3Client.builder().build();
          HeadObjectResponse headObject = getHeadObject(s3Client, srcBucket,
 srcKey);

          logger.info("Successfully retrieved " + srcBucket + "/" + srcKey + " of
 type " + headObject.contentType());

          return "Ok";
        } catch (Exception e) {
          throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    private HeadObjectResponse getHeadObject(S3Client s3Client, String bucket,
 String key) {
        HeadObjectRequest headObjectRequest = HeadObjectRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucket)
                .key(key)
                .build();
        return s3Client.headObject(headObjectRequest);
    }
```

```
}
```

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

JavaScript를 사용하여 Lambda로 S3 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
import { S3Client, HeadObjectCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

const client = new S3Client();

export const handler = async (event, context) => {

    // Get the object from the event and show its content type
    const bucket = event.Records[0].s3.bucket.name;
    const key = decodeURIComponent(event.Records[0].s3.object.key.replace(/\+/g,
 ' '));

    try {
        const { ContentType } = await client.send(new HeadObjectCommand({
            Bucket: bucket,
            Key: key,
        }));

        console.log('CONTENT TYPE:', ContentType);
        return ContentType;

    } catch (err) {
        console.log(err);
        const message = `Error getting object ${key} from bucket ${bucket}. Make
 sure they exist and your bucket is in the same region as this function.`;
        console.log(message);
        throw new Error(message);
    }
};
```

TypeScript를 사용하여 Lambda로 S3 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { S3Event } from 'aws-lambda';
import { S3Client, HeadObjectCommand } from '@aws-sdk/client-s3';

const s3 = new S3Client({ region: process.env.AWS_REGION });

export const handler = async (event: S3Event): Promise<string | undefined> => {
  // Get the object from the event and show its content type
  const bucket = event.Records[0].s3.bucket.name;
  const key = decodeURIComponent(event.Records[0].s3.object.key.replace(/\+/g, '
 '));
  const params = {
    Bucket: bucket,
    Key: key,
  };
  try {
    const { ContentType } = await s3.send(new HeadObjectCommand(params));
    console.log('CONTENT TYPE:', ContentType);
    return ContentType;
  } catch (err) {
    console.log(err);
    const message = `Error getting object ${key} from bucket ${bucket}. Make sure
 they exist and your bucket is in the same region as this function.`;
    console.log(message);
    throw new Error(message);
  }
};
```

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

PHP를 사용하여 Lambda로 S3 이벤트 사용.

```
<?php

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\S3\S3Event;
use Bref\Event\S3\S3Handler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;

require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';


class Handler extends S3Handler
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;
    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
    }

    public function handleS3(S3Event $event, Context $context) : void
    {
        $this->logger->info("Processing S3 records");

        // Get the object from the event and show its content type
        $records = $event->getRecords();

        foreach ($records as $record)
        {
            $bucket = $record->getBucket()->getName();
            $key = urldecode($record->getObject()->getKey());

            try {
                $fileSize = urldecode($record->getObject()->getSize());
                echo "File Size: " . $fileSize . "\n";
                // TODO: Implement your custom processing logic here
            } catch (Exception $e) {
                echo $e->getMessage() . "\n";
                echo 'Error getting object ' . $key . ' from bucket ' .
 $bucket . '. Make sure they exist and your bucket is in the same region as this
 function.' . "\n";
                throw $e;
            }
        }
```

```
    }
}

$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Python을 사용하여 Lambda로 S3 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import json
import urllib.parse
import boto3

print('Loading function')

s3 = boto3.client('s3')


def lambda_handler(event, context):
    #print("Received event: " + json.dumps(event, indent=2))

    # Get the object from the event and show its content type
    bucket = event['Records'][0]['s3']['bucket']['name']
    key = urllib.parse.unquote_plus(event['Records'][0]['s3']['object']['key'],
 encoding='utf-8')
    try:
        response = s3.get_object(Bucket=bucket, Key=key)
        print("CONTENT TYPE: " + response['ContentType'])
        return response['ContentType']
    except Exception as e:
```

```
        print(e)
        print('Error getting object {} from bucket {}. Make sure they exist and
 your bucket is in the same region as this function.'.format(key, bucket))
        raise e
```

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Ruby를 사용하여 Lambda로 S3 이벤트 사용.

```
require 'json'
require 'uri'
require 'aws-sdk'

puts 'Loading function'

def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  s3 = Aws::S3::Client.new(region: 'region') # Your AWS region
  # puts "Received event: #{JSON.dump(event)}"

  # Get the object from the event and show its content type
  bucket = event['Records'][0]['s3']['bucket']['name']
  key = URI.decode_www_form_component(event['Records'][0]['s3']['object']['key'],
 Encoding::UTF_8)
  begin
    response = s3.get_object(bucket: bucket, key: key)
    puts "CONTENT TYPE: #{response.content_type}"
    return response.content_type
  rescue StandardError => e
    puts e.message
    puts "Error getting object #{key} from bucket #{bucket}. Make sure they exist
 and your bucket is in the same region as this function."
    raise e
  end
```

```
end
```

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Rust를 사용하여 Lambda로 S3 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
use aws_lambda_events::event::s3::S3Event;
use aws_sdk_s3::{Client};
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, Error, LambdaEvent};


/// Main function
#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
        .with_max_level(tracing::Level::INFO)
        .with_target(false)
        .without_time()
        .init();

    // Initialize the AWS SDK for Rust
    let config = aws_config::load_from_env().await;
    let s3_client = Client::new(&config);

    let res = run(service_fn(|request: LambdaEvent<S3Event>| {
        function_handler(&s3_client, request)
    })).await;

    res
}
```

```
async fn function_handler(
    s3_client: &Client,
    evt: LambdaEvent<S3Event>
) -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing::info!(records = ?evt.payload.records.len(), "Received request from
 SQS");

    if evt.payload.records.len() == 0 {
        tracing::info!("Empty S3 event received");
    }

    let bucket = evt.payload.records[0].s3.bucket.name.as_ref().expect("Bucket
 name to exist");
    let key = evt.payload.records[0].s3.object.key.as_ref().expect("Object key to
 exist");

    tracing::info!("Request is for {} and object {}", bucket, key);

    let s3_get_object_result = s3_client
        .get_object()
        .bucket(bucket)
        .key(key)
        .send()
        .await;

    match s3_get_object_result {
        Ok(_) => tracing::info!("S3 Get Object success, the s3GetObjectResult
 contains a 'body' property of type ByteStream"),
        Err(_) => tracing::info!("Failure with S3 Get Object request")
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon S3 Control의 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon S3 Control을 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

추가 리소스

- Amazon S3 컨트롤 사용 설명서 - Amazon S3 컨트롤에 대한 자세한 정보입니다.
- Amazon S3 제어 API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 Amazon S3 제어 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

시작

Amazon S3 제어 시작

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon S3 Control 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.EnvironmentVariableCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.client.config.ClientOverrideConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.retry.RetryMode;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.retry.RetryPolicy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.async.SdkAsyncHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.nio.netty.NettyNioAsyncHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3control.S3ControlAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3control.model.JobListDescriptor;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3control.model.JobStatus;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3control.model.ListJobsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3control.paginators.ListJobsPublisher;
```

```
import java.time.Duration;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletionException;

/**
 * Before running this example:
 * <p/>
 * The SDK must be able to authenticate AWS requests on your behalf. If you have
 not configured
 * authentication for SDKs and tools,see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/
latest/guide/access.html in the AWS SDKs and Tools Reference Guide.
 * <p/>
 * You must have a runtime environment configured with the Java SDK.
 * See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
 in the Developer Guide if this is not set up.
 */
public class HelloS3Batch {
    private static S3ControlAsyncClient asyncClient;

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        S3BatchActions actions = new S3BatchActions();
        String accountId = actions.getAccountId();
        try {
            listBatchJobsAsync(accountId)
                .exceptionally(ex -> {
                    System.err.println("List batch jobs failed: " +
 ex.getMessage());
                    return null;
                })
                .join();

        } catch (CompletionException ex) {
            System.err.println("Failed to list batch jobs: " + ex.getMessage());
        }
    }

    /**
     * Retrieves the asynchronous S3 Control client instance.
     * <p>
     * This method creates and returns a singleton instance of the {@link
 S3ControlAsyncClient}. If the instance
     * has not been created yet, it will be initialized with the following
 configuration:
```

```
     * <ul>
     *   <li>Maximum concurrency: 100</li>
     *   <li>Connection timeout: 60 seconds</li>
     *   <li>Read timeout: 60 seconds</li>
     *   <li>Write timeout: 60 seconds</li>
     *   <li>API call timeout: 2 minutes</li>
     *   <li>API call attempt timeout: 90 seconds</li>
     *   <li>Retry policy: 3 retries</li>
     *   <li>Region: US_EAST_1</li>
     *   <li>Credentials provider: {@link
EnvironmentVariableCredentialsProvider}</li>
     * </ul>
     *
     * @return the asynchronous S3 Control client instance
     */
    private static S3ControlAsyncClient getAsyncClient() {
        if (asyncClient == null) {
            SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
                .maxConcurrency(100)
                .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .build();

            ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
                .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))
                .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))
                .retryStrategy(RetryMode.STANDARD)
                .build();

            asyncClient = S3ControlAsyncClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                .build();
        }
        return asyncClient;
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously lists batch jobs that have completed for the specified
account.
     *
```

```
     * @param accountId the ID of the account to list jobs for
     * @return a CompletableFuture that completes when the job listing operation
is finished
     */
    public static CompletableFuture<Void> listBatchJobsAsync(String accountId) {
        ListJobsRequest jobsRequest = ListJobsRequest.builder()
            .jobStatuses(JobStatus.COMPLETE)
            .accountId(accountId)
            .maxResults(10)
            .build();

        ListJobsPublisher publisher =
getAsyncClient().listJobsPaginator(jobsRequest);
        return publisher.subscribe(response -> {
            List<JobListDescriptor> jobs = response.jobs();
            for (JobListDescriptor job : jobs) {
                System.out.println("The job id is " + job.jobId());
                System.out.println("The job priority is " + job.priority());
            }
        }).thenAccept(response -> {
            System.out.println("Listing batch jobs completed");
        }).exceptionally(ex -> {
            System.err.println("Failed to list batch jobs: " + ex.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(ex);
        });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListJobs를 참조하십시오.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon S3 Control의 기본 예제
  - Amazon S3 제어 시작
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon S3 Control의 기본 사항 알아보기
  - AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon S3 Control 작업
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateJob 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 DeleteJobTagging 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeJob 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 GetJobTagging 함께 사용

- AWS SDK와 PutJobTagging 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 UpdateJobPriority 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 UpdateJobStatus 함께 사용

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon S3 Control의 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 SDKs와 함께 AWS Amazon S3 Control의 기본 사항을 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- Amazon S3 제어 시작
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon S3 Control의 기본 사항 알아보기
- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon S3 Control 작업
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateJob 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 DeleteJobTagging 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeJob 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 GetJobTagging 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 PutJobTagging 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 UpdateJobPriority 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 UpdateJobStatus 함께 사용

Amazon S3 제어 시작

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon S3 Control 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.EnvironmentVariableCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.client.config.ClientOverrideConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.retry.RetryMode;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.retry.RetryPolicy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.async.SdkAsyncHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.nio.netty.NettyNioAsyncHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3control.S3ControlAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3control.model.JobListDescriptor;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3control.model.JobStatus;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3control.model.ListJobsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3control.paginators.ListJobsPublisher;
import java.time.Duration;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletionException;

/**
 * Before running this example:
 * <p/>
 * The SDK must be able to authenticate AWS requests on your behalf. If you have
 not configured
 * authentication for SDKs and tools,see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/
latest/guide/access.html in the AWS SDKs and Tools Reference Guide.
 * <p/>
 * You must have a runtime environment configured with the Java SDK.
 * See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
 in the Developer Guide if this is not set up.
 */
public class HelloS3Batch {
    private static S3ControlAsyncClient asyncClient;

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        S3BatchActions actions = new S3BatchActions();
        String accountId = actions.getAccountId();
        try {
            listBatchJobsAsync(accountId)
                .exceptionally(ex -> {
                    System.err.println("List batch jobs failed: " +
 ex.getMessage());
                    return null;
                })
```

```
                .join();

        } catch (CompletionException ex) {
            System.err.println("Failed to list batch jobs: " + ex.getMessage());
        }
    }

    /**
     * Retrieves the asynchronous S3 Control client instance.
     * <p>
     * This method creates and returns a singleton instance of the {@link
S3ControlAsyncClient}. If the instance
     * has not been created yet, it will be initialized with the following
configuration:
     * <ul>
     *   <li>Maximum concurrency: 100</li>
     *   <li>Connection timeout: 60 seconds</li>
     *   <li>Read timeout: 60 seconds</li>
     *   <li>Write timeout: 60 seconds</li>
     *   <li>API call timeout: 2 minutes</li>
     *   <li>API call attempt timeout: 90 seconds</li>
     *   <li>Retry policy: 3 retries</li>
     *   <li>Region: US_EAST_1</li>
     *   <li>Credentials provider: {@link
EnvironmentVariableCredentialsProvider}</li>
     * </ul>
     *
     * @return the asynchronous S3 Control client instance
     */
    private static S3ControlAsyncClient getAsyncClient() {
        if (asyncClient == null) {
            SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
                .maxConcurrency(100)
                .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .build();

            ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
                .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))
                .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))
                .retryStrategy(RetryMode.STANDARD)
                .build();
```

```
            asyncClient = S3ControlAsyncClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                .build();
        }
        return asyncClient;
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously lists batch jobs that have completed for the specified
account.
     *
     * @param accountId the ID of the account to list jobs for
     * @return a CompletableFuture that completes when the job listing operation
is finished
     */
    public static CompletableFuture<Void> listBatchJobsAsync(String accountId) {
        ListJobsRequest jobsRequest = ListJobsRequest.builder()
            .jobStatuses(JobStatus.COMPLETE)
            .accountId(accountId)
            .maxResults(10)
            .build();

        ListJobsPublisher publisher =
getAsyncClient().listJobsPaginator(jobsRequest);
        return publisher.subscribe(response -> {
            List<JobListDescriptor> jobs = response.jobs();
            for (JobListDescriptor job : jobs) {
                System.out.println("The job id is " + job.jobId());
                System.out.println("The job priority is " + job.priority());
            }
        }).thenAccept(response -> {
            System.out.println("Listing batch jobs completed");
        }).exceptionally(ex -> {
            System.err.println("Failed to list batch jobs: " + ex.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(ex);
        });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListJobs를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon S3 Control의 기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon S3 Control의 핵심 작업을 학습하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

핵심 작업에 대해 알아봅니다.

```
package com.example.s3.batch;

import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Scanner;
import java.util.UUID;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletionException;

public class S3BatchScenario {

    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");
    private static final String STACK_NAME = "MyS3Stack";
    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
        S3BatchActions actions = new S3BatchActions();
        String accountId = actions.getAccountId();
        String uuid = java.util.UUID.randomUUID().toString();
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the Amazon S3 Batch basics scenario.");
        System.out.println("""
            S3 Batch operations enables efficient and cost-effective processing
 of large-scale
            data stored in Amazon S3. It automatically scales resources to handle
 varying workloads
```

```
            without the need for manual intervention.

            One of the key features of S3 Batch is its ability to perform tagging
operations on objects stored in
            S3 buckets. Users can leverage S3 Batch to apply, update, or remove
tags on thousands or millions of
            objects in a single operation, streamlining the management and
organization of their data.

            This can be particularly useful for tasks such as cost allocation,
lifecycle management, or
            metadata-driven workflows, where consistent and accurate tagging is
essential.
            S3 Batch's scalability and serverless nature make it an ideal
solution for organizations with
            growing data volumes and complex data management requirements.

            This Java program walks you through Amazon S3 Batch operations.

            Let's get started...

            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        // Use CloudFormation to stand up the resource required for this
scenario.
        System.out.println("Use CloudFormation to stand up the resource required
for this scenario.");
        CloudFormationHelper.deployCloudFormationStack(STACK_NAME);

        Map<String, String> stackOutputs =
CloudFormationHelper.getStackOutputs(STACK_NAME);
        String iamRoleArn = stackOutputs.get("S3BatchRoleArn");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Setup the required bucket for this scenario.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String bucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket-" + UUID.randomUUID(); // Change
bucket name.
        actions.createBucket(bucketName);
        String reportBucketName = "arn:aws:s3:::"+bucketName;
        String manifestLocation = "arn:aws:s3:::"+bucketName+"/job-manifest.csv";
        System.out.println("Populate the bucket with the required files.");
```

```
        String[] fileNames = {"job-manifest.csv", "object-key-1.txt", "object-
key-2.txt", "object-key-3.txt", "object-key-4.txt"};
        actions.uploadFilesToBucket(bucketName, fileNames, actions);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("1. Create a S3 Batch Job");
        System.out.println("This job tags all objects listed in the manifest file
 with tags");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String jobId ;
        try {
            jobId = actions.createS3JobAsync(accountId, iamRoleArn,
 manifestLocation, reportBucketName, uuid).join();
            System.out.println("The Job id is " + jobId);

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println("SSM error: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
        }

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("2. Update an existing S3 Batch Operations job's
 priority");
        System.out.println("""
             In this step, we modify the job priority value. The higher the
 number, the higher the priority.
             So, a job with a priority of `30` would have a higher priority than
 a job with
             a priority of `20`. This is a common way to represent the priority
 of a task
             or job, with higher numbers indicating a higher priority.

             Ensure that the job status allows for priority updates. Jobs in
 certain
             states (e.g., Cancelled, Failed, or Completed) cannot have their
 priorities
```

```
            updated. Only jobs in the Active or Suspended state typically allow
priority
            updates.
            """);

        try {
            actions.updateJobPriorityAsync(jobId, accountId)
                .exceptionally(ex -> {
                    System.err.println("Update job priority failed: " +
ex.getMessage());
                    return null;
                })
                .join();
        } catch (CompletionException ex) {
            System.err.println("Failed to update job priority: " +
ex.getMessage());
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("3. Cancel the S3 Batch job");
        System.out.print("Do you want to cancel the Batch job? (y/n): ");
        String cancelAns = scanner.nextLine();
        if (cancelAns != null && cancelAns.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
            try {
                actions.cancelJobAsync(jobId, accountId)
                    .exceptionally(ex -> {
                        System.err.println("Cancel job failed: " +
ex.getMessage());
                        return null;
                    })
                    .join();
            } catch (CompletionException ex) {
                System.err.println("Failed to cancel job: " + ex.getMessage());
            }
        } else {
            System.out.println("Job " +jobId +" was not canceled.");
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("4. Describe the job that was just created");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
```

```
        try {
            actions.describeJobAsync(jobId, accountId)
                .exceptionally(ex -> {
                    System.err.println("Describe job failed: " +
ex.getMessage());
                    return null;
                })
                .join();
        } catch (CompletionException ex) {
            System.err.println("Failed to describe job: " + ex.getMessage());
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("5. Describe the tags associated with the job");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            actions.getJobTagsAsync(jobId, accountId)
                .exceptionally(ex -> {
                    System.err.println("Get job tags failed: " +
ex.getMessage());
                    return null;
                })
                .join();
        } catch (CompletionException ex) {
            System.err.println("Failed to get job tags: " + ex.getMessage());
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("6. Update Batch Job Tags");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            actions.putJobTaggingAsync(jobId, accountId)
                .exceptionally(ex -> {
                    System.err.println("Put job tagging failed: " +
ex.getMessage());
                    return null;
                })
                .join();
        } catch (CompletionException ex) {
            System.err.println("Failed to put job tagging: " + ex.getMessage());
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. Delete the Amazon S3 Batch job tagging.");
        System.out.print("Do you want to delete Batch job tagging? (y/n)");
        String delAns = scanner.nextLine();
        if (delAns != null && delAns.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
            try {
                actions.deleteBatchJobTagsAsync(jobId, accountId)
                    .exceptionally(ex -> {
                        System.err.println("Delete batch job tags failed: " +
ex.getMessage());
                        return null;
                    })
                    .join();
            } catch (CompletionException ex) {
                System.err.println("Failed to delete batch job tags: " +
ex.getMessage());
            }
        } else {
            System.out.println("Tagging was not deleted.");
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.print("Do you want to delete the AWS resources used in this
scenario? (y/n)");
        String delResAns = scanner.nextLine();
        if (delResAns != null && delResAns.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
            actions.deleteFilesFromBucket(bucketName, fileNames, actions);
            actions.deleteBucketFolderAsync(bucketName);
            actions.deleteBucket(bucketName)
                .thenRun(() -> System.out.println("Bucket deletion completed"))
                .exceptionally(ex -> {
                    System.err.println("Error occurred: " + ex.getMessage());
                    return null;
                });
            CloudFormationHelper.destroyCloudFormationStack(STACK_NAME);
        } else {
            System.out.println("The AWS resources were not deleted.");
        }
        System.out.println("The Amazon S3 Batch scenario has successfully
completed.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }
```

```
    private static void waitForInputToContinue(Scanner scanner) {
        while (true) {
            System.out.println();
            System.out.println("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:");
            String input = scanner.nextLine();

            if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("c")) {
                System.out.println("Continuing with the program...");
                System.out.println();
                break;
            } else {
                // Handle invalid input.
                System.out.println("Invalid input. Please try again.");
            }
        }
    }


}
```

작업을 래핑하는 작업 클래스입니다.

```
public class S3BatchActions {

    private static S3ControlAsyncClient asyncClient;

    private static S3AsyncClient s3AsyncClient ;
    /**
     * Retrieves the asynchronous S3 Control client instance.
     * <p>
     * This method creates and returns a singleton instance of the {@link
 S3ControlAsyncClient}. If the instance
     * has not been created yet, it will be initialized with the following
 configuration:
     * <ul>
     *   <li>Maximum concurrency: 100</li>
     *   <li>Connection timeout: 60 seconds</li>
     *   <li>Read timeout: 60 seconds</li>
     *   <li>Write timeout: 60 seconds</li>
     *   <li>API call timeout: 2 minutes</li>
     *   <li>API call attempt timeout: 90 seconds</li>
```

```
     *   <li>Retry policy: 3 retries</li>
     *   <li>Region: US_EAST_1</li>
     *   <li>Credentials provider: {@link
EnvironmentVariableCredentialsProvider}</li>
     * </ul>
     *
     * @return the asynchronous S3 Control client instance
     */
    private static S3ControlAsyncClient getAsyncClient() {
        if (asyncClient == null) {
            SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
                .maxConcurrency(100)
                .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .build();

            ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
                .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))
                .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))
                .retryPolicy(RetryPolicy.builder()
                    .numRetries(3)
                    .build())
                .build();

            asyncClient = S3ControlAsyncClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                .build();
        }
        return asyncClient;
    }

    private static S3AsyncClient getS3AsyncClient() {
        if (asyncClient == null) {
            SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
                .maxConcurrency(100)
                .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .build();
```

```
            ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
                .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))
                .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))
                .retryStrategy(RetryMode.STANDARD)
                .build();

            s3AsyncClient = S3AsyncClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                .build();
        }
        return s3AsyncClient;
    }


    /**
     * Cancels a job asynchronously.
     *
     * @param jobId The ID of the job to be canceled.
     * @param accountId The ID of the account associated with the job.
     * @return A {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the job status has
been updated to "CANCELLED".
     *         If an error occurs during the update, the returned future will
complete exceptionally.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> cancelJobAsync(String jobId, String accountId)
{
        UpdateJobStatusRequest updateJobStatusRequest =
UpdateJobStatusRequest.builder()
            .accountId(accountId)
            .jobId(jobId)
            .requestedJobStatus(String.valueOf(JobStatus.CANCELLED))
            .build();

        return asyncClient.updateJobStatus(updateJobStatusRequest)
            .thenAccept(updateJobStatusResponse -> {
                System.out.println("Job status updated to: " +
updateJobStatusResponse.status());
            })
            .exceptionally(ex -> {
                System.err.println("Failed to cancel job: " + ex.getMessage());
                throw new RuntimeException(ex); // Propagate the exception
```

```
            });
    }

    /**
     * Updates the priority of a job asynchronously.
     *
     * @param jobId     the ID of the job to update
     * @param accountId the ID of the account associated with the job
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents the asynchronous
operation, which completes when the job priority has been updated or an error
has occurred
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> updateJobPriorityAsync(String jobId, String
accountId) {
        UpdateJobPriorityRequest priorityRequest =
UpdateJobPriorityRequest.builder()
            .accountId(accountId)
            .jobId(jobId)
            .priority(60)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<Void> future = new CompletableFuture<>();
        getAsyncClient().updateJobPriority(priorityRequest)
            .thenAccept(response -> {
                System.out.println("The job priority was updated");
                future.complete(null); // Complete the CompletableFuture on
successful execution
            })
            .exceptionally(ex -> {
                System.err.println("Failed to update job priority: " +
ex.getMessage());
                future.completeExceptionally(ex); // Complete the
CompletableFuture exceptionally on error
                return null; // Return null to handle the exception
            });

        return future;
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously retrieves the tags associated with a specific job in an AWS
account.
     *
     * @param jobId     the ID of the job for which to retrieve the tags
```

```
     * @param accountId the ID of the AWS account associated with the job
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the job tags have
been retrieved, or with an exception if the operation fails
     * @throws RuntimeException if an error occurs while retrieving the job tags
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> getJobTagsAsync(String jobId, String
accountId) {
        GetJobTaggingRequest request = GetJobTaggingRequest.builder()
            .jobId(jobId)
            .accountId(accountId)
            .build();

        return asyncClient.getJobTagging(request)
            .thenAccept(response -> {
                List<S3Tag> tags = response.tags();
                if (tags.isEmpty()) {
                    System.out.println("No tags found for job ID: " + jobId);
                } else {
                    for (S3Tag tag : tags) {
                        System.out.println("Tag key is: " + tag.key());
                        System.out.println("Tag value is: " + tag.value());
                    }
                }
            })
            .exceptionally(ex -> {
                System.err.println("Failed to get job tags: " + ex.getMessage());
                throw new RuntimeException(ex); // Propagate the exception
            });
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously deletes the tags associated with a specific batch job.
     *
     * @param jobId     The ID of the batch job whose tags should be deleted.
     * @param accountId The ID of the account associated with the batch job.
     * @return A CompletableFuture that completes when the job tags have been
successfully deleted, or an exception is thrown if the deletion fails.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteBatchJobTagsAsync(String jobId, String
accountId) {
        DeleteJobTaggingRequest jobTaggingRequest =
DeleteJobTaggingRequest.builder()
            .accountId(accountId)
            .jobId(jobId)
```

```
            .build();

        return asyncClient.deleteJobTagging(jobTaggingRequest)
            .thenAccept(response -> {
                System.out.println("You have successfully deleted " + jobId + "
tagging.");
            })
            .exceptionally(ex -> {
                System.err.println("Failed to delete job tags: " +
ex.getMessage());
                throw new RuntimeException(ex);
            });
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously describes the specified job.
     *
     * @param jobId     the ID of the job to describe
     * @param accountId the ID of the AWS account associated with the job
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the job
description is available
     * @throws RuntimeException if an error occurs while describing the job
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> describeJobAsync(String jobId, String
accountId) {
        DescribeJobRequest jobRequest = DescribeJobRequest.builder()
            .jobId(jobId)
            .accountId(accountId)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().describeJob(jobRequest)
            .thenAccept(response -> {
                System.out.println("Job ID: " + response.job().jobId());
                System.out.println("Description: " +
response.job().description());
                System.out.println("Status: " + response.job().statusAsString());
                System.out.println("Role ARN: " + response.job().roleArn());
                System.out.println("Priority: " + response.job().priority());
                System.out.println("Progress Summary: " +
response.job().progressSummary());

                // Print out details about the job manifest.
                JobManifest manifest = response.job().manifest();
```

```
                System.out.println("Manifest Location: " +
manifest.location().objectArn());
                System.out.println("Manifest ETag: " +
manifest.location().eTag());

                // Print out details about the job operation.
                JobOperation operation = response.job().operation();
                if (operation.s3PutObjectTagging() != null) {
                    System.out.println("Operation: S3 Put Object Tagging");
                    System.out.println("Tag Set: " +
operation.s3PutObjectTagging().tagSet());
                }

                // Print out details about the job report.
                JobReport report = response.job().report();
                System.out.println("Report Bucket: " + report.bucket());
                System.out.println("Report Prefix: " + report.prefix());
                System.out.println("Report Format: " + report.format());
                System.out.println("Report Enabled: " + report.enabled());
                System.out.println("Report Scope: " +
report.reportScopeAsString());
            })
            .exceptionally(ex -> {
                System.err.println("Failed to describe job: " + ex.getMessage());
                throw new RuntimeException(ex);
            });
    }

    /**
     * Creates an asynchronous S3 job using the AWS Java SDK.
     *
     * @param accountId         the AWS account ID associated with the job
     * @param iamRoleArn        the ARN of the IAM role to be used for the job
     * @param manifestLocation  the location of the job manifest file in S3
     * @param reportBucketName  the name of the S3 bucket to store the job report
     * @param uuid              a unique identifier for the job
     * @return a CompletableFuture that represents the asynchronous creation of
the S3 job.
     *         The CompletableFuture will return the job ID if the job is created
successfully,
     *         or throw an exception if there is an error.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> createS3JobAsync(String accountId, String
iamRoleArn,
```

```
                                                                String manifestLocation,
 String reportBucketName, String uuid) {

        String[] bucketName = new String[]{""};
        String[] parts = reportBucketName.split(":::");
        if (parts.length > 1) {
            bucketName[0] = parts[1];
        } else {
            System.out.println("The input string does not contain the expected
 format.");
        }

        return CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> getETag(bucketName[0], "job-
manifest.csv"))
            .thenCompose(eTag -> {
                  ArrayList<S3Tag> tagSet = new ArrayList<>();
                S3Tag s3Tag = S3Tag.builder()
                    .key("keyOne")
                    .value("ValueOne")
                    .build();
                S3Tag s3Tag2 = S3Tag.builder()
                    .key("keyTwo")
                    .value("ValueTwo")
                    .build();
                tagSet.add(s3Tag);
                tagSet.add(s3Tag2);

                S3SetObjectTaggingOperation objectTaggingOperation =
 S3SetObjectTaggingOperation.builder()
                    .tagSet(tagSet)
                    .build();

                JobOperation jobOperation = JobOperation.builder()
                    .s3PutObjectTagging(objectTaggingOperation)
                    .build();

                JobManifestLocation jobManifestLocation =
 JobManifestLocation.builder()
                    .objectArn(manifestLocation)
                    .eTag(eTag)
                    .build();

                JobManifestSpec manifestSpec = JobManifestSpec.builder()
                    .fieldsWithStrings("Bucket", "Key")
```

```
                    .format("S3BatchOperations_CSV_20180820")
                    .build();

                JobManifest jobManifest = JobManifest.builder()
                    .spec(manifestSpec)
                    .location(jobManifestLocation)
                    .build();

                JobReport jobReport = JobReport.builder()
                    .bucket(reportBucketName)
                    .prefix("reports")
                    .format("Report_CSV_20180820")
                    .enabled(true)
                    .reportScope("AllTasks")
                    .build();

                CreateJobRequest jobRequest = CreateJobRequest.builder()
                    .accountId(accountId)
                    .description("Job created using the AWS Java SDK")
                    .manifest(jobManifest)
                    .operation(jobOperation)
                    .report(jobReport)
                    .priority(42)
                    .roleArn(iamRoleArn)
                    .clientRequestToken(uuid)
                    .confirmationRequired(false)
                    .build();

                // Create the job asynchronously.
                 return getAsyncClient().createJob(jobRequest)
                    .thenApply(CreateJobResponse::jobId);
                 })
                 .handle((jobId, ex) -> {
                    if (ex != null) {
                    Throwable cause = (ex instanceof CompletionException) ?
ex.getCause() : ex;
                    if (cause instanceof S3ControlException) {
                        throw new CompletionException(cause);
                    } else {
                        throw new RuntimeException(cause);
                    }
                }
                return jobId;
            });
```

```
    }

    /**
     * Retrieves the ETag (Entity Tag) for an object stored in an Amazon S3
bucket.
     *
     * @param bucketName the name of the Amazon S3 bucket where the object is
stored
     * @param key the key (file name) of the object in the Amazon S3 bucket
     * @return the ETag of the object
     */
    public String getETag(String bucketName, String key) {
        S3Client s3Client = S3Client.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .build();

        HeadObjectRequest headObjectRequest = HeadObjectRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(key)
            .build();

        HeadObjectResponse headObjectResponse =
s3Client.headObject(headObjectRequest);
        return headObjectResponse.eTag();
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously adds tags to a job in the system.
     *
     * @param jobId     the ID of the job to add tags to
     * @param accountId the account ID associated with the job
     * @return a CompletableFuture that completes when the tagging operation is
finished
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> putJobTaggingAsync(String jobId, String
accountId) {
        S3Tag departmentTag = S3Tag.builder()
            .key("department")
            .value("Marketing")
            .build();

        S3Tag fiscalYearTag = S3Tag.builder()
            .key("FiscalYear")
            .value("2020")
```

```
            .build();

        PutJobTaggingRequest putJobTaggingRequest =
PutJobTaggingRequest.builder()
            .jobId(jobId)
            .accountId(accountId)
            .tags(departmentTag, fiscalYearTag)
            .build();

        return asyncClient.putJobTagging(putJobTaggingRequest)
            .thenRun(() -> {
                System.out.println("Additional Tags were added to job " + jobId);
            })
            .exceptionally(ex -> {
                System.err.println("Failed to add tags to job: " +
ex.getMessage());
                throw new RuntimeException(ex); // Propagate the exception
            });
    }

    // Setup the S3 bucket required for this scenario.
    /**
     * Creates an Amazon S3 bucket with the specified name.
     *
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket to create
     * @throws S3Exception if there is an error creating the bucket
     */
    public void createBucket(String bucketName) {
        try {
            S3Client s3Client = S3Client.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();


            S3Waiter s3Waiter = s3Client.waiter();
            CreateBucketRequest bucketRequest = CreateBucketRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .build();

            s3Client.createBucket(bucketRequest);
            HeadBucketRequest bucketRequestWait = HeadBucketRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .build();
```

```
            // Wait until the bucket is created and print out the response.
            WaiterResponse<HeadBucketResponse> waiterResponse =
s3Waiter.waitUntilBucketExists(bucketRequestWait);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println(bucketName + " is ready");

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    /**
     * Uploads a file to an Amazon S3 bucket asynchronously.
     *
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket to upload the file to
     * @param fileName the name of the file to be uploaded
     * @throws RuntimeException if an error occurs during the file upload
     */
    public void populateBucket(String bucketName, String fileName) {
        // Define the path to the directory.
        Path filePath = Paths.get("src/main/resources/batch/",
fileName).toAbsolutePath();
        PutObjectRequest putOb = PutObjectRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(fileName)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<PutObjectResponse> future =
getS3AsyncClient().putObject(putOb, AsyncRequestBody.fromFile(filePath));
        future.whenComplete((result, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                System.err.println("Error uploading file: " + ex.getMessage());
            } else {
                System.out.println("Successfully placed " + fileName + " into
bucket " + bucketName);
            }
        }).join();
    }


    // Update the bucketName in CSV.
    public void updateCSV(String newValue) {
```

```
        Path csvFilePath = Paths.get("src/main/resources/batch/job-
manifest.csv").toAbsolutePath();
        try {
            // Read all lines from the CSV file.
            List<String> lines = Files.readAllLines(csvFilePath);

            // Update the first value in each line.
            List<String> updatedLines = lines.stream()
                .map(line -> {
                    String[] parts = line.split(",");
                    parts[0] = newValue;
                    return String.join(",", parts);
                })
                .collect(Collectors.toList());

            // Write the updated lines back to the CSV file
            Files.write(csvFilePath, updatedLines);
            System.out.println("CSV file updated successfully.");
        } catch (Exception e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }

    /**
     * Deletes an object from an Amazon S3 bucket asynchronously.
     *
     * @param bucketName The name of the S3 bucket where the object is stored.
     * @param objectName The name of the object to be deleted.
     * @return A {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the object has
 been deleted,
     *         or throws a {@link RuntimeException} if an error occurs during the
 deletion.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteBucketObjects(String bucketName, String
 objectName) {
        ArrayList<ObjectIdentifier> toDelete = new ArrayList<>();
        toDelete.add(ObjectIdentifier.builder()
            .key(objectName)
            .build());

        DeleteObjectsRequest dor = DeleteObjectsRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .delete(Delete.builder()
                .objects(toDelete).build())
```

```
            .build();

        return getS3AsyncClient().deleteObjects(dor)
            .thenAccept(result -> {
                System.out.println("The object was deleted!");
            })
            .exceptionally(ex -> {
                throw new RuntimeException("Error deleting object: " +
ex.getMessage(), ex);
            });
    }

    /**
     * Deletes a folder and all its contents asynchronously from an Amazon S3
bucket.
     *
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket containing the folder to be
deleted
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the folder and its
contents have been deleted
     * @throws RuntimeException if any error occurs during the deletion process
     */
    public void deleteBucketFolderAsync(String bucketName) {
        String folderName = "reports/";
        ListObjectsV2Request request = ListObjectsV2Request.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .prefix(folderName)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<ListObjectsV2Response> listObjectsFuture =
getS3AsyncClient().listObjectsV2(request);
        listObjectsFuture.thenCompose(response -> {
            List<CompletableFuture<DeleteObjectResponse>> deleteFutures =
response.contents().stream()
                .map(obj -> {
                    DeleteObjectRequest deleteRequest =
DeleteObjectRequest.builder()
                        .bucket(bucketName)
                        .key(obj.key())
                        .build();
                    return getS3AsyncClient().deleteObject(deleteRequest)
                        .thenApply(deleteResponse -> {
                            System.out.println("Deleted object: " + obj.key());
                            return deleteResponse;
```

```
                        });
                })
                .collect(Collectors.toList());

            return CompletableFuture.allOf(deleteFutures.toArray(new
CompletableFuture[0]))
                .thenCompose(v -> {
                    // Delete the folder.
                    DeleteObjectRequest deleteRequest =
DeleteObjectRequest.builder()
                        .bucket(bucketName)
                        .key(folderName)
                        .build();
                    return getS3AsyncClient().deleteObject(deleteRequest)
                        .thenApply(deleteResponse -> {
                            System.out.println("Deleted folder: " + folderName);
                            return deleteResponse;
                        });
                });
        }).join();
    }

    /**
     * Deletes an Amazon S3 bucket.
     *
     * @param bucketName the name of the bucket to delete
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the bucket has
been deleted, or exceptionally if there is an error
     * @throws RuntimeException if there is an error deleting the bucket
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteBucket(String bucketName) {
        S3AsyncClient s3Client = getS3AsyncClient();
        return s3Client.deleteBucket(DeleteBucketRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .build())
            .thenAccept(deleteBucketResponse -> {
                System.out.println(bucketName + " was deleted");
            })
            .exceptionally(ex -> {
                // Handle the exception or rethrow it.
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete bucket: " +
bucketName, ex);
            });
    }
```

```
   /**
    * Uploads a set of files to an Amazon S3 bucket.
    *
    * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket to upload the files to
    * @param fileNames an array of file names to be uploaded
    * @param actions an instance of {@link S3BatchActions} that provides the
implementation for the necessary S3 operations
    * @throws IOException if there's an error creating the text files or
uploading the files to the S3 bucket
    */
   public static void uploadFilesToBucket(String bucketName, String[] fileNames,
S3BatchActions actions) throws IOException {
       actions.updateCSV(bucketName);
       createTextFiles(fileNames);
       for (String fileName : fileNames) {
           actions.populateBucket(bucketName, fileName);
       }
       System.out.println("All files are placed in the S3 bucket " +
bucketName);
   }

   /**
    * Deletes the specified files from the given S3 bucket.
    *
    * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket
    * @param fileNames an array of file names to be deleted from the bucket
    * @param actions the S3BatchActions instance to be used for the file
deletion
    * @throws IOException if an I/O error occurs during the file deletion
    */
   public void deleteFilesFromBucket(String bucketName, String[] fileNames,
S3BatchActions actions) throws IOException {
       for (String fileName : fileNames) {
                   actions.deleteBucketObjects(bucketName, fileName)
                  .thenRun(() -> System.out.println("Object deletion completed"))
                  .exceptionally(ex -> {
                      System.err.println("Error occurred: " + ex.getMessage());
                      return null;
                  });
       }
       System.out.println("All files have been deleted from the bucket " +
bucketName);
   }
```

```
    public static void createTextFiles(String[] fileNames) {
        String currentDirectory = System.getProperty("user.dir");
        String directoryPath = currentDirectory + "\\src\\main\\resources\
\batch";
        Path path = Paths.get(directoryPath);

        try {
            // Create the directory if it doesn't exist.
            if (Files.notExists(path)) {
                Files.createDirectories(path);
                System.out.println("Created directory: " + path.toString());
            } else {
                System.out.println("Directory already exists: " +
 path.toString());
            }

            for (String fileName : fileNames) {
                // Check if the file is a .txt file.
                if (fileName.endsWith(".txt")) {
                    // Define the path for the new file.
                    Path filePath = path.resolve(fileName);
                    System.out.println("Attempting to create file: " +
 filePath.toString());

                    // Create and write content to the new file.
                    Files.write(filePath, "This is a test".getBytes());

                    // Verify the file was created.
                    if (Files.exists(filePath)) {
                        System.out.println("Successfully created file: " +
 filePath.toString());
                    } else {
                        System.out.println("Failed to create file: " +
 filePath.toString());
                    }
                }
            }

        } catch (IOException e) {
            System.err.println("An error occurred: " + e.getMessage());
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
```

```
    public String getAccountId() {
        StsClient stsClient = StsClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .build();

        GetCallerIdentityResponse callerIdentityResponse =
 stsClient.getCallerIdentity();
        return callerIdentityResponse.account();
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - CreateJob
  - DeleteJobTagging
  - DescribeJob
  - GetJobTagging
  - ListJobs
  - PutJobTagging
  - UpdateJobPriority
  - UpdateJobStatus

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon S3 Control 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 Amazon S3 제어 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 Amazon S3 Control API 참조를 참조하세요.

예시

- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateJob 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DeleteJobTagging 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeJob 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 GetJobTagging 함께 사용

- AWS SDK와 PutJobTagging 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 UpdateJobPriority 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 UpdateJobStatus 함께 사용

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **CreateJob** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateJob`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

CLI

AWS CLI

Amazon S3 Batch Operations 작업 생성

다음 `create-job` 예시에서는 Amazon S3 Batch Operations 작업을 생성하고 객체를 `confidential` in the bucket ``employee-records`로 태그 지정합니다.

```
aws s3control create-job \
    --account-id 123456789012 \
    --operation '{"S3PutObjectTagging": { "TagSet": [{"Key":"confidential",
 "Value":"true"}] }}' \
    --report '{"Bucket":"arn:aws:s3:::employee-records-logs","Prefix":"batch-op-
create-job",
 "Format":"Report_CSV_20180820","Enabled":true,"ReportScope":"AllTasks"}' \
    --manifest '{"Spec":{"Format":"S3BatchOperations_CSV_20180820","Fields":
["Bucket","Key"]},"Location":{"ObjectArn":"arn:aws:s3:::employee-records-logs/
inv-report/7a6a9be4-072c-407e-85a2-
ec3e982f773e.csv","ETag":"69f52a4e9f797e987155d9c8f5880897"}}' \
    --priority 42 \
    --role-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/S3BatchJobRole
```

출력:

```
{
    "JobId": "93735294-df46-44d5-8638-6356f335324e"
```

```
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateJob을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

비동기 S3 작업을 생성합니다.

```
   /**
    * Creates an asynchronous S3 job using the AWS Java SDK.
    *
    * @param accountId         the AWS account ID associated with the job
    * @param iamRoleArn        the ARN of the IAM role to be used for the job
    * @param manifestLocation  the location of the job manifest file in S3
    * @param reportBucketName  the name of the S3 bucket to store the job report
    * @param uuid              a unique identifier for the job
    * @return a CompletableFuture that represents the asynchronous creation of
the S3 job.
    *         The CompletableFuture will return the job ID if the job is created
successfully,
    *         or throw an exception if there is an error.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> createS3JobAsync(String accountId, String
iamRoleArn,
                                                      String manifestLocation,
String reportBucketName, String uuid) {

       String[] bucketName = new String[]{""};
       String[] parts = reportBucketName.split(":::");
       if (parts.length > 1) {
           bucketName[0] = parts[1];
       } else {
           System.out.println("The input string does not contain the expected
format.");
```

```
        }

        return CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> getETag(bucketName[0], "job-
manifest.csv"))
            .thenCompose(eTag -> {
                  ArrayList<S3Tag> tagSet = new ArrayList<>();
                S3Tag s3Tag = S3Tag.builder()
                    .key("keyOne")
                    .value("ValueOne")
                    .build();
                S3Tag s3Tag2 = S3Tag.builder()
                    .key("keyTwo")
                    .value("ValueTwo")
                    .build();
                tagSet.add(s3Tag);
                tagSet.add(s3Tag2);

                S3SetObjectTaggingOperation objectTaggingOperation =
 S3SetObjectTaggingOperation.builder()
                    .tagSet(tagSet)
                    .build();

                JobOperation jobOperation = JobOperation.builder()
                    .s3PutObjectTagging(objectTaggingOperation)
                    .build();

                JobManifestLocation jobManifestLocation =
 JobManifestLocation.builder()
                    .objectArn(manifestLocation)
                    .eTag(eTag)
                    .build();

                JobManifestSpec manifestSpec = JobManifestSpec.builder()
                    .fieldsWithStrings("Bucket", "Key")
                    .format("S3BatchOperations_CSV_20180820")
                    .build();

                JobManifest jobManifest = JobManifest.builder()
                    .spec(manifestSpec)
                    .location(jobManifestLocation)
                    .build();

                JobReport jobReport = JobReport.builder()
                    .bucket(reportBucketName)
```

```
                    .prefix("reports")
                    .format("Report_CSV_20180820")
                    .enabled(true)
                    .reportScope("AllTasks")
                    .build();

                CreateJobRequest jobRequest = CreateJobRequest.builder()
                    .accountId(accountId)
                    .description("Job created using the AWS Java SDK")
                    .manifest(jobManifest)
                    .operation(jobOperation)
                    .report(jobReport)
                    .priority(42)
                    .roleArn(iamRoleArn)
                    .clientRequestToken(uuid)
                    .confirmationRequired(false)
                    .build();

                // Create the job asynchronously.
                 return getAsyncClient().createJob(jobRequest)
                    .thenApply(CreateJobResponse::jobId);
                 })
                 .handle((jobId, ex) -> {
                    if (ex != null) {
                    Throwable cause = (ex instanceof CompletionException) ?
ex.getCause() : ex;
                    if (cause instanceof S3ControlException) {
                        throw new CompletionException(cause);
                    } else {
                        throw new RuntimeException(cause);
                    }
                }
                return jobId;
            });
    }
```

규정 준수 보존 작업을 생성합니다.

```
    /**
     * Creates a compliance retention job in Amazon S3 Control.
     * <p>
```

```
     * A compliance retention job in Amazon S3 Control is a feature that allows
 you to
     * set a retention period for objects stored in an S3 bucket.
     * This feature is particularly useful for organizations that need to comply
 with
     * regulatory requirements or internal policies that mandate the retention of
 data for
     * a specific duration.
     *
     * @param s3ControlClient The S3ControlClient instance to use for the API
 call.
     * @return The job ID of the created compliance retention job.
     */
    public static String createComplianceRetentionJob(final S3ControlClient
 s3ControlClient, String roleArn, String bucketName, String accountId) {
        final String manifestObjectArn = "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-manifest-
bucket/compliance-objects-manifest.csv";
        final String manifestObjectVersionId = "your-object-version-Id";

        Instant jan2025 = Instant.parse("2025-01-01T00:00:00Z");
        JobOperation jobOperation = JobOperation.builder()
            .s3PutObjectRetention(S3SetObjectRetentionOperation.builder()
                .retention(S3Retention.builder()
                    .mode(S3ObjectLockRetentionMode.COMPLIANCE)
                    .retainUntilDate(jan2025)
                    .build())
                .build())
            .build();

        JobManifestLocation manifestLocation = JobManifestLocation.builder()
            .objectArn(manifestObjectArn)
            .eTag(manifestObjectVersionId)
            .build();

        JobManifestSpec manifestSpec = JobManifestSpec.builder()
            .fieldsWithStrings("Bucket", "Key")
            .format("S3BatchOperations_CSV_20180820")
            .build();

        JobManifest manifestToPublicApi = JobManifest.builder()
            .location(manifestLocation)
            .spec(manifestSpec)
            .build();
```

```
        // Report details.
        final String jobReportBucketArn = "arn:aws:s3:::" + bucketName;
        final String jobReportPrefix = "reports/compliance-objects-bops";

        JobReport jobReport = JobReport.builder()
            .enabled(true)
            .reportScope(JobReportScope.ALL_TASKS)
            .bucket(jobReportBucketArn)
            .prefix(jobReportPrefix)
            .format(JobReportFormat.REPORT_CSV_20180820)
            .build();

        final Boolean requiresConfirmation = true;
        final int priority = 10;
        CreateJobRequest request = CreateJobRequest.builder()
            .accountId(accountId)
            .description("Set compliance retain-until to 1 Jan 2025")
            .manifest(manifestToPublicApi)
            .operation(jobOperation)
            .priority(priority)
            .roleArn(roleArn)
            .report(jobReport)
            .confirmationRequired(requiresConfirmation)
            .build();

        // Create the job and get the result.
        CreateJobResponse result = s3ControlClient.createJob(request);
        return result.jobId();
    }
```

법적 보존 작업을 생성합니다.

```
    /**
     * Creates a compliance retention job in Amazon S3 Control.
     * <p>
     * A compliance retention job in Amazon S3 Control is a feature that allows
you to
     * set a retention period for objects stored in an S3 bucket.
     * This feature is particularly useful for organizations that need to comply
with
```

```
     * regulatory requirements or internal policies that mandate the retention of
 data for
     * a specific duration.
     *
     * @param s3ControlClient The S3ControlClient instance to use for the API
 call.
     * @return The job ID of the created compliance retention job.
     */
    public static String createComplianceRetentionJob(final S3ControlClient
 s3ControlClient, String roleArn, String bucketName, String accountId) {
        final String manifestObjectArn = "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-manifest-
bucket/compliance-objects-manifest.csv";
        final String manifestObjectVersionId = "your-object-version-Id";

        Instant jan2025 = Instant.parse("2025-01-01T00:00:00Z");
        JobOperation jobOperation = JobOperation.builder()
            .s3PutObjectRetention(S3SetObjectRetentionOperation.builder()
                .retention(S3Retention.builder()
                    .mode(S3ObjectLockRetentionMode.COMPLIANCE)
                    .retainUntilDate(jan2025)
                    .build())
                .build())
            .build();

        JobManifestLocation manifestLocation = JobManifestLocation.builder()
            .objectArn(manifestObjectArn)
            .eTag(manifestObjectVersionId)
            .build();

        JobManifestSpec manifestSpec = JobManifestSpec.builder()
            .fieldsWithStrings("Bucket", "Key")
            .format("S3BatchOperations_CSV_20180820")
            .build();

        JobManifest manifestToPublicApi = JobManifest.builder()
            .location(manifestLocation)
            .spec(manifestSpec)
            .build();

        // Report details.
        final String jobReportBucketArn = "arn:aws:s3:::" + bucketName;
        final String jobReportPrefix = "reports/compliance-objects-bops";

        JobReport jobReport = JobReport.builder()
```

```
            .enabled(true)
            .reportScope(JobReportScope.ALL_TASKS)
            .bucket(jobReportBucketArn)
            .prefix(jobReportPrefix)
            .format(JobReportFormat.REPORT_CSV_20180820)
            .build();

        final Boolean requiresConfirmation = true;
        final int priority = 10;
        CreateJobRequest request = CreateJobRequest.builder()
            .accountId(accountId)
            .description("Set compliance retain-until to 1 Jan 2025")
            .manifest(manifestToPublicApi)
            .operation(jobOperation)
            .priority(priority)
            .roleArn(roleArn)
            .report(jobReport)
            .confirmationRequired(requiresConfirmation)
            .build();

        // Create the job and get the result.
        CreateJobResponse result = s3ControlClient.createJob(request);
        return result.jobId();
    }
```

새 거버넌스 보존 작업을 생성합니다.

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class CreateGovernanceRetentionJob {

    public static void main(String[]args) throws ParseException {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:
```

```
                <manifestObjectArn> <jobReportBucketArn> <roleArn> <accountId>
<manifestObjectVersionId>

            Where:
                manifestObjectArn - The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the S3
object that contains the manifest file for the governance objects.\s
                bucketName - The ARN of the S3 bucket where the job report will
be stored.
                roleArn - The ARN of the IAM role that will be used to perform
the governance retention operation.
                accountId - Your AWS account Id.
                manifestObjectVersionId =  A unique value that is used as the
`eTag` property of the `JobManifestLocation` object.
            """;

        if (args.length != 4) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            return;
        }

        String manifestObjectArn = args[0];
        String jobReportBucketArn = args[1];
        String roleArn = args[2];
        String accountId = args[3];
        String manifestObjectVersionId = args[4];

        S3ControlClient s3ControlClient = S3ControlClient.create();
        createGovernanceRetentionJob(s3ControlClient, manifestObjectArn,
jobReportBucketArn, roleArn, accountId, manifestObjectVersionId);
    }

    public static String createGovernanceRetentionJob(final S3ControlClient
s3ControlClient, String manifestObjectArn, String jobReportBucketArn, String
roleArn, String accountId, String manifestObjectVersionId) throws ParseException
{
        final JobManifestLocation manifestLocation =
JobManifestLocation.builder()
            .objectArn(manifestObjectArn)
            .eTag(manifestObjectVersionId)
            .build();

        final JobManifestSpec manifestSpec = JobManifestSpec.builder()
            .format(JobManifestFormat.S3_BATCH_OPERATIONS_CSV_20180820)
```

```
            .fields(Arrays.asList(JobManifestFieldName.BUCKET,
JobManifestFieldName.KEY))
            .build();

        final JobManifest manifestToPublicApi = JobManifest.builder()
            .location(manifestLocation)
            .spec(manifestSpec)
            .build();

        final String jobReportPrefix = "reports/governance-objects";
        final JobReport jobReport = JobReport.builder()
            .enabled(true)
            .reportScope(JobReportScope.ALL_TASKS)
            .bucket(jobReportBucketArn)
            .prefix(jobReportPrefix)
            .format(JobReportFormat.REPORT_CSV_20180820)
            .build();

        final SimpleDateFormat format = new SimpleDateFormat("dd/MM/yyyy");
        final Date jan30th = format.parse("30/01/2025");

        final S3SetObjectRetentionOperation s3SetObjectRetentionOperation =
S3SetObjectRetentionOperation.builder()
            .retention(S3Retention.builder()
                .mode(S3ObjectLockRetentionMode.GOVERNANCE)
                .retainUntilDate(jan30th.toInstant())
                .build())
            .build();

        final JobOperation jobOperation = JobOperation.builder()
            .s3PutObjectRetention(s3SetObjectRetentionOperation)
            .build();

        final Boolean requiresConfirmation = true;
        final int priority = 10;

        final CreateJobRequest request = CreateJobRequest.builder()
            .accountId(accountId)
            .description("Put governance retention")
            .manifest(manifestToPublicApi)
            .operation(jobOperation)
            .priority(priority)
            .roleArn(roleArn)
            .report(jobReport)
```

```
            .confirmationRequired(requiresConfirmation)
            .build();

        final CreateJobResponse result = s3ControlClient.createJob(request);
        return result.jobId();
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateJob을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **DeleteJobTagging** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteJobTagging의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서 컨텍스트 내 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Asynchronously deletes the tags associated with a specific batch job.
     *
     * @param jobId     The ID of the batch job whose tags should be deleted.
     * @param accountId The ID of the account associated with the batch job.
     * @return A CompletableFuture that completes when the job tags have been
successfully deleted, or an exception is thrown if the deletion fails.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteBatchJobTagsAsync(String jobId, String
accountId) {
```

```
        DeleteJobTaggingRequest jobTaggingRequest =
DeleteJobTaggingRequest.builder()
            .accountId(accountId)
            .jobId(jobId)
            .build();

        return asyncClient.deleteJobTagging(jobTaggingRequest)
            .thenAccept(response -> {
                System.out.println("You have successfully deleted " + jobId + "
tagging.");
            })
            .exceptionally(ex -> {
                System.err.println("Failed to delete job tags: " +
ex.getMessage());
                throw new RuntimeException(ex);
            });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DeleteJobTaggingAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DescribeJob** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeJob의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

CLI

AWS CLI

Amazon S3 Batch Operations 작업 설명

다음 describe-job 예시에서는 지정된 Batch Operations 작업의 구성 파라미터와 상태를 제공합니다.

```
aws s3control describe-job \
    --account-id 123456789012 \
    --job-id 93735294-df46-44d5-8638-6356f335324e
```

출력:

```
{
    "Job": {
        "TerminationDate": "2019-10-03T21:49:53.944Z",
        "JobId": "93735294-df46-44d5-8638-6356f335324e",
        "FailureReasons": [],
        "Manifest": {
            "Spec": {
                "Fields": [
                    "Bucket",
                    "Key"
                ],
                "Format": "S3BatchOperations_CSV_20180820"
            },
            "Location": {
                "ETag": "69f52a4e9f797e987155d9c8f5880897",
                "ObjectArn": "arn:aws:s3:::employee-records-logs/inv-
report/7a6a9be4-072c-407e-85a2-ec3e982f773e.csv"
            }
        },
        "Operation": {
            "S3PutObjectTagging": {
                "TagSet": [
                    {
                        "Value": "true",
                        "Key": "confidential"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        "RoleArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/S3BatchJobRole",
        "ProgressSummary": {
            "TotalNumberOfTasks": 8,
            "NumberOfTasksFailed": 0,
            "NumberOfTasksSucceeded": 8
        },
        "Priority": 42,
        "Report": {
            "ReportScope": "AllTasks",
            "Format": "Report_CSV_20180820",
            "Enabled": true,
            "Prefix": "batch-op-create-job",
            "Bucket": "arn:aws:s3:::employee-records-logs"
```

```
        },
        "JobArn": "arn:aws:s3:us-west-2:123456789012:job/93735294-
df46-44d5-8638-6356f335324e",
        "CreationTime": "2019-10-03T21:48:48.048Z",
        "Status": "Complete"
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeJob을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Asynchronously describes the specified job.
     *
     * @param jobId     the ID of the job to describe
     * @param accountId the ID of the AWS account associated with the job
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the job
description is available
     * @throws RuntimeException if an error occurs while describing the job
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> describeJobAsync(String jobId, String
accountId) {
        DescribeJobRequest jobRequest = DescribeJobRequest.builder()
            .jobId(jobId)
            .accountId(accountId)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().describeJob(jobRequest)
            .thenAccept(response -> {
                System.out.println("Job ID: " + response.job().jobId());
                System.out.println("Description: " +
response.job().description());
                System.out.println("Status: " + response.job().statusAsString());
```

```
                System.out.println("Role ARN: " + response.job().roleArn());
                System.out.println("Priority: " + response.job().priority());
                System.out.println("Progress Summary: " +
response.job().progressSummary());

                // Print out details about the job manifest.
                JobManifest manifest = response.job().manifest();
                System.out.println("Manifest Location: " +
manifest.location().objectArn());
                System.out.println("Manifest ETag: " +
manifest.location().eTag());

                // Print out details about the job operation.
                JobOperation operation = response.job().operation();
                if (operation.s3PutObjectTagging() != null) {
                    System.out.println("Operation: S3 Put Object Tagging");
                    System.out.println("Tag Set: " +
operation.s3PutObjectTagging().tagSet());
                }

                // Print out details about the job report.
                JobReport report = response.job().report();
                System.out.println("Report Bucket: " + report.bucket());
                System.out.println("Report Prefix: " + report.prefix());
                System.out.println("Report Format: " + report.format());
                System.out.println("Report Enabled: " + report.enabled());
                System.out.println("Report Scope: " +
report.reportScopeAsString());
            })
            .exceptionally(ex -> {
                System.err.println("Failed to describe job: " + ex.getMessage());
                throw new RuntimeException(ex);
            });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DescribeJobAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **GetJobTagging** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetJobTagging`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서 컨텍스트 내 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Asynchronously retrieves the tags associated with a specific job in an AWS
account.
    *
    * @param jobId     the ID of the job for which to retrieve the tags
    * @param accountId the ID of the AWS account associated with the job
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the job tags have
been retrieved, or with an exception if the operation fails
    * @throws RuntimeException if an error occurs while retrieving the job tags
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> getJobTagsAsync(String jobId, String
accountId) {
       GetJobTaggingRequest request = GetJobTaggingRequest.builder()
           .jobId(jobId)
           .accountId(accountId)
           .build();

       return asyncClient.getJobTagging(request)
           .thenAccept(response -> {
               List<S3Tag> tags = response.tags();
               if (tags.isEmpty()) {
                   System.out.println("No tags found for job ID: " + jobId);
               } else {
                   for (S3Tag tag : tags) {
                       System.out.println("Tag key is: " + tag.key());
                       System.out.println("Tag value is: " + tag.value());
```

```
                    }
                }
            })
            .exceptionally(ex -> {
                System.err.println("Failed to get job tags: " + ex.getMessage());
                throw new RuntimeException(ex); // Propagate the exception
            });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 GetJobTaggingAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **PutJobTagging** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 PutJobTagging의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서 컨텍스트 내 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Asynchronously adds tags to a job in the system.
     *
     * @param jobId     the ID of the job to add tags to
     * @param accountId the account ID associated with the job
     * @return a CompletableFuture that completes when the tagging operation is
finished
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> putJobTaggingAsync(String jobId, String
accountId) {
```

```
        S3Tag departmentTag = S3Tag.builder()
            .key("department")
            .value("Marketing")
            .build();

        S3Tag fiscalYearTag = S3Tag.builder()
            .key("FiscalYear")
            .value("2020")
            .build();

        PutJobTaggingRequest putJobTaggingRequest =
PutJobTaggingRequest.builder()
            .jobId(jobId)
            .accountId(accountId)
            .tags(departmentTag, fiscalYearTag)
            .build();

        return asyncClient.putJobTagging(putJobTaggingRequest)
            .thenRun(() -> {
                System.out.println("Additional Tags were added to job " + jobId);
            })
            .exceptionally(ex -> {
                System.err.println("Failed to add tags to job: " +
ex.getMessage());
                throw new RuntimeException(ex); // Propagate the exception
            });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 PutJobTaggingAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **UpdateJobPriority** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 UpdateJobPriority의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

CLI

AWS CLI

Amazon S3 Batch Operations의 작업 우선 순위 업데이트

다음 `update-job-priority` 예시에서는 지정된 작업을 새 우선 순위로 업데이트합니다.

```
aws s3control update-job-priority \
    --account-id 123456789012 \
    --job-id 8d9a18fe-c303-4d39-8ccc-860d372da386 \
    --priority 52
```

출력:

```
{
    "JobId": "8d9a18fe-c303-4d39-8ccc-860d372da386",
    "Priority": 52
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 UpdateJobPriority를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Updates the priority of a job asynchronously.
     *
     * @param jobId     the ID of the job to update
     * @param accountId the ID of the account associated with the job
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents the asynchronous
 operation, which completes when the job priority has been updated or an error
 has occurred
```

```
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> updateJobPriorityAsync(String jobId, String
accountId) {
        UpdateJobPriorityRequest priorityRequest =
UpdateJobPriorityRequest.builder()
            .accountId(accountId)
            .jobId(jobId)
            .priority(60)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<Void> future = new CompletableFuture<>();
        getAsyncClient().updateJobPriority(priorityRequest)
            .thenAccept(response -> {
                System.out.println("The job priority was updated");
                future.complete(null); // Complete the CompletableFuture on
successful execution
            })
            .exceptionally(ex -> {
                System.err.println("Failed to update job priority: " +
ex.getMessage());
                future.completeExceptionally(ex); // Complete the
CompletableFuture exceptionally on error
                return null; // Return null to handle the exception
            });

        return future;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 UpdateJobPriorityAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **UpdateJobStatus** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 UpdateJobStatus의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

CLI

AWS CLI

Amazon S3 Batch Operations의 작업 상태 업데이트

다음 `update-job-status` 예시에서는 승인을 기다리는 지정된 작업을 취소합니다.

```
aws s3control update-job-status \
    --account-id 123456789012 \
    --job-id 8d9a18fe-c303-4d39-8ccc-860d372da386 \
    --requested-job-status Cancelled
```

출력:

```
{
    "Status": "Cancelled",
    "JobId": "8d9a18fe-c303-4d39-8ccc-860d372da386"
}
```

다음 `update-job-status` 예시에서는 승인을 기다리는 지정된 작업을 확인하고 실행합니다.

```
aws s3control update-job-status \
    --account-id 123456789012 \
    --job-id 5782949f-3301-4fb3-be34-8d5bab54dbca \
    --requested-job-status Ready

Output::

{
    "Status": "Ready",
    "JobId": "5782949f-3301-4fb3-
be34-8d5bab54dbca"
}
```

다음 `update-job-status` 예시에서는 실행 중인 지정된 작업을 취소합니다.

```
 aws s3control update-job-status \
    --account-id 123456789012 \
    --job-id 5782949f-3301-4fb3-be34-8d5bab54dbca \
    --requested-job-status Cancelled
```

```
Output::
{
         "Status": "Cancelling",
         "JobId": "5782949f-3301-4fb3-be34-8d5bab54dbca"
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 UpdateJobStatus를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Cancels a job asynchronously.
    *
    * @param jobId The ID of the job to be canceled.
    * @param accountId The ID of the account associated with the job.
    * @return A {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the job status has
been updated to "CANCELLED".
    *         If an error occurs during the update, the returned future will
complete exceptionally.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> cancelJobAsync(String jobId, String accountId)
{
       UpdateJobStatusRequest updateJobStatusRequest =
UpdateJobStatusRequest.builder()
           .accountId(accountId)
           .jobId(jobId)
           .requestedJobStatus(String.valueOf(JobStatus.CANCELLED))
           .build();

       return asyncClient.updateJobStatus(updateJobStatusRequest)
           .thenAccept(updateJobStatusResponse -> {
               System.out.println("Job status updated to: " +
updateJobStatusResponse.status());
```

```
            })
            .exceptionally(ex -> {
                System.err.println("Failed to cancel job: " + ex.getMessage());
                throw new RuntimeException(ex); // Propagate the exception
            });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 UpdateJobStatusAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

AWS SDKs를 사용하는 S3 디렉터리 버킷의 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon S3 Directory 버킷을 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

추가 리소스

- S3 디렉터리 버킷 사용 설명서 - S3 디렉터리 버킷에 대한 자세한 정보입니다.
- S3 디렉터리 버킷 API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 S3 디렉터리 버킷 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

시작

Hello Amazon S3 디렉터리 버킷

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon S3 디렉터리 버킷 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
package com.example.s3.directorybucket;


import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.Bucket;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.BucketInfo;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.BucketType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CreateBucketConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CreateBucketRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CreateBucketResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DataRedundancy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteBucketRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListDirectoryBucketsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListDirectoryBucketsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.LocationInfo;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.LocationType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

import java.util.List;
import java.util.stream.Collectors;

import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;

/**
 * Before running this example:
 * <p>
 * The SDK must be able to authenticate AWS requests on your behalf. If you have
 * not configured
```

```
 * authentication for SDKs and tools, see
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/access.html in the AWS SDKs
 * and Tools Reference Guide.
 * <p>
 * You must have a runtime environment configured with the Java SDK.
 * See
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/setup.html in
 * the Developer Guide if this is not set up.
 * <p>
 * To use S3 directory buckets, configure a gateway VPC endpoint. This is the
 * recommended method to enable directory bucket traffic without
 * requiring an internet gateway or NAT device. For more information on
 * configuring VPC gateway endpoints, visit
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/s3-express-
networking.html#s3-express-networking-vpc-gateway.
 * <p>
 * Directory buckets are available in specific AWS Regions and Zones. For
 * details on Regions and Zones supporting directory buckets, see
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/s3-express-
networking.html#s3-express-endpoints.
 */

public class HelloS3DirectoryBuckets {
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(HelloS3DirectoryBuckets.class);

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String bucketName = "test-bucket-" + System.currentTimeMillis() + "--
usw2-az1--x-s3";
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        String zone = "usw2-az1";
        S3Client s3Client = createS3Client(region);

        try {
            // Create the directory bucket
            createDirectoryBucket(s3Client, bucketName, zone);
            logger.info("Created bucket: {}", bucketName);

            // List all directory buckets
            List<String> bucketNames = listDirectoryBuckets(s3Client);
            bucketNames.forEach(name -> logger.info("Bucket Name: {}", name));
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("An error occurred during S3 operations: {} - Error
 code: {}",
```

```
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), e);
        } finally {
            try {
                // Delete the created bucket
                deleteDirectoryBucket(s3Client, bucketName);
                logger.info("Deleted bucket: {}", bucketName);
            } catch (S3Exception e) {
                logger.error("Failed to delete the bucket due to S3 error: {} -
Error code: {}",
                        e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), e);
            } catch (RuntimeException e) {
                logger.error("Failed to delete the bucket due to unexpected
error: {}", e.getMessage(), e);
            } finally {
                s3Client.close();
            }
        }
    }

    /**
     * Creates a new S3 directory bucket in a specified Zone (For example, a
     * specified Availability Zone in this code example).
     *
     * @param s3Client   The S3 client used to create the bucket
     * @param bucketName The name of the bucket to be created
     * @param zone       The region where the bucket will be created
     * @throws S3Exception if there's an error creating the bucket
     */
    public static void createDirectoryBucket(S3Client s3Client, String
bucketName, String zone) throws S3Exception {
        logger.info("Creating bucket: {}", bucketName);

        CreateBucketConfiguration bucketConfiguration =
CreateBucketConfiguration.builder()
                .location(LocationInfo.builder()
                        .type(LocationType.AVAILABILITY_ZONE)
                        .name(zone).build())
                .bucket(BucketInfo.builder()
                        .type(BucketType.DIRECTORY)
                        .dataRedundancy(DataRedundancy.SINGLE_AVAILABILITY_ZONE)
                        .build())
                .build();
```

```
        try {
            CreateBucketRequest bucketRequest = CreateBucketRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .createBucketConfiguration(bucketConfiguration).build();
            CreateBucketResponse response = s3Client.createBucket(bucketRequest);
            logger.info("Bucket created successfully with location: {}",
response.location());
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Error creating bucket: {} - Error code: {}",
e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), e);
            throw e;
        }
    }

    /**
     * Lists all S3 directory buckets.
     *
     * @param s3Client The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @return A list of bucket names
     */
    public static List<String> listDirectoryBuckets(S3Client s3Client) {
        logger.info("Listing all directory buckets");

        try {
            // Create a ListBucketsRequest
            ListDirectoryBucketsRequest listBucketsRequest =
ListDirectoryBucketsRequest.builder().build();

            // Retrieve the list of buckets
            ListDirectoryBucketsResponse response =
s3Client.listDirectoryBuckets(listBucketsRequest);

            // Extract bucket names
            List<String> bucketNames = response.buckets().stream()
                    .map(Bucket::name)
                    .collect(Collectors.toList());

            return bucketNames;
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Failed to list buckets: {} - Error code: {}",
e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), e);
            throw e;
```

```
        }
    }

    /**
     * Deletes the specified S3 directory bucket.
     *
     * @param s3Client   The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @param bucketName The name of the bucket to delete
     */
    public static void deleteDirectoryBucket(S3Client s3Client, String
 bucketName) {
        try {
            DeleteBucketRequest deleteBucketRequest =
 DeleteBucketRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();
            s3Client.deleteBucket(deleteBucketRequest);
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Failed to delete bucket: " + bucketName + " - Error
 code: " + e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(),
                    e);
            throw e;
        }
    }

}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CreateBucket
  - ListDirectoryBuckets

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs를 사용하는 S3 디렉터리 버킷의 기본 예제
  - Hello Amazon S3 디렉터리 버킷
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 S3 디렉터리 버킷의 기본 사항 알아보기
  - AWS SDKs를 사용하는 S3 디렉터리 버킷에 대한 작업
    - AWS SDK와 AbortMultipartUpload 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 CompleteMultipartUpload 함께 사용

- AWS SDK와 CopyObject 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 CreateBucket 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 CreateMultipartUpload 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 CreateSession 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DeleteBucket 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DeleteBucketEncryption 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DeleteBucketPolicy 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DeleteObject 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DeleteObjects 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 GetBucketEncryption 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 GetBucketPolicy 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 GetObject 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 GetObjectAttributes 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 HeadBucket 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 HeadObject 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 ListDirectoryBuckets 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 ListMultipartUploads 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 ListObjectsV2 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 ListParts 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 PutBucketEncryption 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 PutBucketPolicy 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 PutObject 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 UploadPart 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 UploadPartCopy 함께 사용

- AWS SDKs를 사용하는 S3 디렉터리 버킷에 대한 시나리오
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 객체를 가져오기 위해 Amazon S3 디렉터리 버킷에 대해 미리 서명된 URL 생성

AWS SDKs를 사용하는 S3 디렉터리 버킷의 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 SDKs와 함께 AWS Amazon S3 디렉터리 버킷의 기본 사항을 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- Hello Amazon S3 디렉터리 버킷
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 S3 디렉터리 버킷의 기본 사항 알아보기
- AWS SDKs를 사용하는 S3 디렉터리 버킷에 대한 작업
  - AWS SDK와 AbortMultipartUpload 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 CompleteMultipartUpload 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 CopyObject 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 CreateBucket 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 CreateMultipartUpload 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 CreateSession 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 DeleteBucket 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 DeleteBucketEncryption 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 DeleteBucketPolicy 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 DeleteObject 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 DeleteObjects 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 GetBucketEncryption 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 GetBucketPolicy 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 GetObject 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 GetObjectAttributes 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 HeadBucket 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 HeadObject 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 ListDirectoryBuckets 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 ListMultipartUploads 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 ListObjectsV2 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 ListParts 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 PutBucketEncryption 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 PutBucketPolicy 함께 사용

- AWS SDK와 PutObject 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 UploadPart 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 UploadPartCopy 함께 사용

Hello Amazon S3 디렉터리 버킷

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon S3 디렉터리 버킷 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
package com.example.s3.directorybucket;


import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.Bucket;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.BucketInfo;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.BucketType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CreateBucketConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CreateBucketRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CreateBucketResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DataRedundancy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteBucketRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListDirectoryBucketsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListDirectoryBucketsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.LocationInfo;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.LocationType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
```

```
import java.util.List;
import java.util.stream.Collectors;

import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;

/**
 * Before running this example:
 * <p>
 * The SDK must be able to authenticate AWS requests on your behalf. If you have
 * not configured
 * authentication for SDKs and tools, see
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/access.html in the AWS SDKs
 * and Tools Reference Guide.
 * <p>
 * You must have a runtime environment configured with the Java SDK.
 * See
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/setup.html in
 * the Developer Guide if this is not set up.
 * <p>
 * To use S3 directory buckets, configure a gateway VPC endpoint. This is the
 * recommended method to enable directory bucket traffic without
 * requiring an internet gateway or NAT device. For more information on
 * configuring VPC gateway endpoints, visit
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/s3-express-
networking.html#s3-express-networking-vpc-gateway.
 * <p>
 * Directory buckets are available in specific AWS Regions and Zones. For
 * details on Regions and Zones supporting directory buckets, see
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/s3-express-
networking.html#s3-express-endpoints.
 */

public class HelloS3DirectoryBuckets {
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(HelloS3DirectoryBuckets.class);

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String bucketName = "test-bucket-" + System.currentTimeMillis() + "--
usw2-az1--x-s3";
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        String zone = "usw2-az1";
        S3Client s3Client = createS3Client(region);

        try {
```

```
            // Create the directory bucket
            createDirectoryBucket(s3Client, bucketName, zone);
            logger.info("Created bucket: {}", bucketName);

            // List all directory buckets
            List<String> bucketNames = listDirectoryBuckets(s3Client);
            bucketNames.forEach(name -> logger.info("Bucket Name: {}", name));
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("An error occurred during S3 operations: {} - Error
code: {}",
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), e);
        } finally {
            try {
                // Delete the created bucket
                deleteDirectoryBucket(s3Client, bucketName);
                logger.info("Deleted bucket: {}", bucketName);
            } catch (S3Exception e) {
                logger.error("Failed to delete the bucket due to S3 error: {} -
Error code: {}",
                        e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), e);
            } catch (RuntimeException e) {
                logger.error("Failed to delete the bucket due to unexpected
error: {}", e.getMessage(), e);
            } finally {
                s3Client.close();
            }
        }
    }

    /**
     * Creates a new S3 directory bucket in a specified Zone (For example, a
     * specified Availability Zone in this code example).
     *
     * @param s3Client   The S3 client used to create the bucket
     * @param bucketName The name of the bucket to be created
     * @param zone       The region where the bucket will be created
     * @throws S3Exception if there's an error creating the bucket
     */
    public static void createDirectoryBucket(S3Client s3Client, String
bucketName, String zone) throws S3Exception {
        logger.info("Creating bucket: {}", bucketName);
```

```
        CreateBucketConfiguration bucketConfiguration =
CreateBucketConfiguration.builder()
                .location(LocationInfo.builder()
                        .type(LocationType.AVAILABILITY_ZONE)
                        .name(zone).build())
                .bucket(BucketInfo.builder()
                        .type(BucketType.DIRECTORY)
                        .dataRedundancy(DataRedundancy.SINGLE_AVAILABILITY_ZONE)
                        .build())
                .build();
        try {
            CreateBucketRequest bucketRequest = CreateBucketRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .createBucketConfiguration(bucketConfiguration).build();
            CreateBucketResponse response = s3Client.createBucket(bucketRequest);
            logger.info("Bucket created successfully with location: {}",
response.location());
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Error creating bucket: {} - Error code: {}",
e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), e);
            throw e;
        }
    }

    /**
     * Lists all S3 directory buckets.
     *
     * @param s3Client The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @return A list of bucket names
     */
    public static List<String> listDirectoryBuckets(S3Client s3Client) {
        logger.info("Listing all directory buckets");

        try {
            // Create a ListBucketsRequest
            ListDirectoryBucketsRequest listBucketsRequest =
ListDirectoryBucketsRequest.builder().build();

            // Retrieve the list of buckets
            ListDirectoryBucketsResponse response =
s3Client.listDirectoryBuckets(listBucketsRequest);

            // Extract bucket names
```

```
            List<String> bucketNames = response.buckets().stream()
                    .map(Bucket::name)
                    .collect(Collectors.toList());

            return bucketNames;
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Failed to list buckets: {} - Error code: {}",
e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), e);
            throw e;
        }
    }

    /**
     * Deletes the specified S3 directory bucket.
     *
     * @param s3Client   The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @param bucketName The name of the bucket to delete
     */
    public static void deleteDirectoryBucket(S3Client s3Client, String
bucketName) {
        try {
            DeleteBucketRequest deleteBucketRequest =
DeleteBucketRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();
            s3Client.deleteBucket(deleteBucketRequest);
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Failed to delete bucket: " + bucketName + " - Error
code: " + e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(),
                    e);
            throw e;
        }
    }

}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CreateBucket
  - ListDirectoryBuckets

AWS SDK를 사용하여 S3 디렉터리 버킷의 기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- VPC 및 VPC 엔드포인트를 설정합니다.
- S3 디렉터리 버킷 및 S3 Express One Zone 스토리지 클래스로 작업하도록 정책, 역할 및 사용자를 설정합니다.
- 두 개의 S3 클라이언트를 생성합니다.
- 두 개의 버킷을 만듭니다.
- 객체를 생성하고 복사합니다.
- 성능 차이를 보여줍니다.
- 버킷을 채워 어휘 차이를 표시합니다.
- 사용자에게 리소스를 정리할지 묻는 메시지를 표시합니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon S3 기능을 보여주는 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
public class S3DirectoriesScenario {

    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");

    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(S3DirectoriesScenario.class);
    static Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

    private static S3AsyncClient mS3RegularClient;
    private static S3AsyncClient mS3ExpressClient;

    private static String mdirectoryBucketName;
```

```
    private static String mregularBucketName;

    private static String stackName = "cfn-stack-s3-express-basics--" +
UUID.randomUUID();

    private static String regularUser = "";
    private static String vpcId = "";
    private static String expressUser = "";

    private static String vpcEndpointId = "";

    private static final S3DirectoriesActions s3DirectoriesActions = new
S3DirectoriesActions();

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        try {
            s3ExpressScenario();
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            logger.info(e.getMessage());
        }
    }

    // Runs the scenario.
    private static void s3ExpressScenario() {
        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("Welcome to the Amazon S3 Express Basics demo using AWS SDK
for Java V2.");
        logger.info("""
            Let's get started! First, please note that S3 Express One Zone works
best when working within the AWS infrastructure,
            specifically when working in the same Availability Zone (AZ). To see
the best results in this example and when you implement
            directory buckets into your infrastructure, it is best to put your
compute resources in the same AZ as your directory
            bucket.
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        // Create an optional VPC and create 2 IAM users.
        UserNames userNames = createVpcUsers();
        String expressUserName = userNames.getExpressUserName();
        String regularUserName = userNames.getRegularUserName();
```

```
        //  Set up two S3 clients, one regular and one express,
        //  and two buckets, one regular and one directory.
        setupClientsAndBuckets(expressUserName, regularUserName);

        // Create an S3 session for the express S3 client and add objects to the
buckets.
        logger.info("Now let's add some objects to our buckets and demonstrate
how to work with S3 Sessions.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String bucketObject = createSessionAddObjects();

        // Demonstrate performance differences between regular and directory
buckets.
        demonstratePerformance(bucketObject);

        // Populate the buckets to show the lexicographical difference between
        // regular and express buckets.
        showLexicographicalDifferences(bucketObject);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("That's it for our tour of the basic operations for S3
Express One Zone.");
        logger.info("Would you like to cleanUp the AWS resources? (y/n): ");
        String response = scanner.next().trim().toLowerCase();
        if (response.equals("y")) {
            cleanUp(stackName);
        }
    }

    /*
      Delete resources created by this scenario.
    */
    public static void cleanUp(String stackName) {
        try {
            if (mdirectoryBucketName != null) {

s3DirectoriesActions.deleteBucketAndObjectsAsync(mS3ExpressClient,
mdirectoryBucketName).join();
            }
            logger.info("Deleted directory bucket " + mdirectoryBucketName);
            mdirectoryBucketName = null;
            if (mregularBucketName != null) {
```

```
s3DirectoriesActions.deleteBucketAndObjectsAsync(mS3RegularClient,
mregularBucketName).join();
            }
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof S3Exception) {
                logger.error("S3Exception occurred: {}", cause.getMessage(), ce);
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage(), ce);
            }
        }

        logger.info("Deleted regular bucket " + mregularBucketName);
        mregularBucketName = null;
        CloudFormationHelper.destroyCloudFormationStack(stackName);
    }

    private static void showLexicographicalDifferences(String bucketObject) {
        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("""
            7. Populate the buckets to show the lexicographical (alphabetical)
difference
            when object names are listed. Now let's explore how directory buckets
store
            objects in a different manner to regular buckets. The key is in the
name
            "Directory". Where regular buckets store their key/value pairs in a
            flat manner, directory buckets use actual directories/folders.
            This allows for more rapid indexing, traversing, and therefore
            retrieval times!

            The more segmented your bucket is, with lots of
            directories, sub-directories, and objects, the more efficient it
becomes.
            This structural difference also causes `ListObject` operations to
behave
            differently, which can cause unexpected results. Let's add a few
more
            objects in sub-directories to see how the output of
            ListObjects changes.
            """);
```

```
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        //  Populate a few more files in each bucket so that we can use
        //  ListObjects and show the difference.
        String otherObject = "other/" + bucketObject;
        String altObject = "alt/" + bucketObject;
        String otherAltObject = "other/alt/" + bucketObject;

        try {
            s3DirectoriesActions.putObjectAsync(mS3RegularClient,
mregularBucketName, otherObject, "").join();
            s3DirectoriesActions.putObjectAsync(mS3ExpressClient,
mdirectoryBucketName, otherObject, "").join();
            s3DirectoriesActions.putObjectAsync(mS3RegularClient,
mregularBucketName, altObject, "").join();
            s3DirectoriesActions.putObjectAsync(mS3ExpressClient,
mdirectoryBucketName, altObject, "").join();
            s3DirectoriesActions.putObjectAsync(mS3RegularClient,
mregularBucketName, otherAltObject, "").join();
            s3DirectoriesActions.putObjectAsync(mS3ExpressClient,
mdirectoryBucketName, otherAltObject, "").join();

        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof NoSuchBucketException) {
                logger.error("S3Exception occurred: {}", cause.getMessage(), ce);
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage(), ce);
            }
            return;
        }

        try {
            // List objects in both S3 buckets.
            List<String> dirBucketObjects =
s3DirectoriesActions.listObjectsAsync(mS3ExpressClient,
mdirectoryBucketName).join();
            List<String> regBucketObjects =
s3DirectoriesActions.listObjectsAsync(mS3RegularClient,
mregularBucketName).join();

            logger.info("Directory bucket content");
            for (String obj : dirBucketObjects) {
```

```
                logger.info(obj);
            }

            logger.info("Regular bucket content");
            for (String obj : regBucketObjects) {
                logger.info(obj);
            }
        } catch (CompletionException e) {
            logger.error("Async operation failed: {} ",
e.getCause().getMessage());
            return;
        }

        logger.info("""
            Notice how the regular bucket lists objects in lexicographical order,
while the directory bucket does not. This is
            because the regular bucket considers the whole "key" to be the object
identifier, while the directory bucket actually
            creates directories and uses the object "key" as a path to the
object.
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
    }

    /**
     * Demonstrates the performance difference between downloading an object from
a directory bucket and a regular bucket.
     *
     * <p>This method:
     * <ul>
     *     <li>Prompts the user to choose the number of downloads (default is
1,000).</li>
     *     <li>Downloads the specified object from the directory bucket and
measures the total time.</li>
     *     <li>Downloads the same object from the regular bucket and measures the
total time.</li>
     *     <li>Compares the time differences and prints the results.</li>
     * </ul>
     *
     * <p>Note: The performance difference will be more pronounced if this
example is run on an EC2 instance
     * in the same Availability Zone as the buckets.
     *
     * @param bucketObject the name of the object to download
```

```
     */
    private static void demonstratePerformance(String bucketObject) {
        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("6. Demonstrate the performance difference.");
        logger.info("""
            Now, let's do a performance test. We'll download the same object from
each
            bucket repeatedly and compare the total time needed.

            Note: the performance difference will be much more pronounced if this
            example is run in an EC2 instance in the same Availability Zone as
            the bucket.
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        int downloads = 1000; // Default value.
        logger.info("The default number of downloads of the same object for this
example is set at " + downloads + ".");

        // Ask if the user wants to download a different number.
        logger.info("Would you like to download the file a different number of
times? (y/n): ");
        String response = scanner.next().trim().toLowerCase();
        if (response.equals("y")) {
            int maxDownloads = 1_000_000;

            // Ask for a valid number of downloads.
            while (true) {
                logger.info("Enter a number between 1 and " + maxDownloads + "
for the number of downloads: ");
                if (scanner.hasNextInt()) {
                    downloads = scanner.nextInt();
                    if (downloads >= 1 && downloads <= maxDownloads) {
                        break;
                    } else {
                        logger.info("Please enter a number between 1 and " +
maxDownloads + ".");
                    }
                } else {
                    logger.info("Invalid input. Please enter a valid integer.");
                    scanner.next();
                }
            }
```

```
            logger.info("You have chosen to download {}  items.", downloads);
        } else {
            logger.info("No changes made. Using default downloads: {}",
downloads);
        }
        // Simulating the download process for the directory bucket.
        logger.info("Downloading from the directory bucket.");
        long directoryTimeStart = System.nanoTime();
        for (int index = 0; index < downloads; index++) {
            if (index % 50 == 0) {
                logger.info("Download " + index + " of " + downloads);
            }

            try {
                // Get the object from the directory bucket.
                s3DirectoriesActions.getObjectAsync(mS3ExpressClient,
mdirectoryBucketName, bucketObject).join();
            } catch (CompletionException ce) {
                Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof NoSuchKeyException) {
                    logger.error("S3Exception occurred: {}", cause.getMessage(),
ce);
                } else {
                    logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage(), ce);
                }
                return;
            }
        }
        long directoryTimeDifference = System.nanoTime() - directoryTimeStart;

        // Download from the regular bucket.
        logger.info("Downloading from the regular bucket.");
        long normalTimeStart = System.nanoTime();
        for (int index = 0; index < downloads; index++) {
            if (index % 50 == 0) {
                logger.info("Download " + index + " of " + downloads);
            }

            try {
                s3DirectoriesActions.getObjectAsync(mS3RegularClient,
mregularBucketName, bucketObject).join();
            } catch (CompletionException ce) {
                Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
```

```
                if (cause instanceof NoSuchKeyException) {
                    logger.error("S3Exception occurred: {}", cause.getMessage(),
ce);
                } else {
                    logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage(), ce);
                }
                return;
            }
        }

        long normalTimeDifference = System.nanoTime() - normalTimeStart;
        logger.info("The directory bucket took " + directoryTimeDifference
+ " nanoseconds, while the regular bucket took " + normalTimeDifference + "
nanoseconds.");
        long difference = normalTimeDifference - directoryTimeDifference;
        logger.info("That's a difference of " + difference + " nanoseconds, or");
        logger.info(difference / 1_000_000_000.0 + " seconds.");

        if (difference < 0) {
            logger.info("The directory buckets were slower. This can happen if
you are not running on the cloud within a VPC.");
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
    }

    private static String createSessionAddObjects() {
        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("""
            5. Create an object and copy it.
            We'll create an object consisting of some text and upload it to the
            regular bucket.
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        String bucketObject = "basic-text-object.txt";
        try {
            s3DirectoriesActions.putObjectAsync(mS3RegularClient,
mregularBucketName, bucketObject, "Look Ma, I'm a bucket!").join();
            s3DirectoriesActions.createSessionAsync(mS3ExpressClient,
mdirectoryBucketName).join();

            // Copy the object to the destination S3 bucket.
```

```
            s3DirectoriesActions.copyObjectAsync(mS3ExpressClient,
mregularBucketName, bucketObject, mdirectoryBucketName, bucketObject).join();
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof S3Exception) {
                logger.error("S3Exception occurred: {}", cause.getMessage(), ce);
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage(), ce);
            }
        }
        logger.info("""
            It worked! This is because the S3Client that performed the copy
operation
            is the expressClient using the credentials for the user with
permission to
            work with directory buckets.

            It's important to remember the user permissions when interacting
with
            directory buckets. Instead of validating permissions on every call
as
            regular buckets do, directory buckets utilize the user credentials
and session
            token to validate. This allows for much faster connection speeds on
every call.
            For single calls, this is low, but for many concurrent calls
            this adds up to a lot of time saved.
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        return bucketObject;
    }

    /**
     * Creates VPC users for the S3 Express One Zone scenario.
     * <p>
     * This method performs the following steps:
     * <ol>
     *     <li>Optionally creates a new VPC and VPC Endpoint if the application
is running in an EC2 instance in the same Availability Zone as the directory
buckets.</li>
     *     <li>Creates two IAM users: one with S3 Express One Zone permissions
and one without.</li>
     * </ol>
```

```
    *
    * @return a {@link UserNames} object containing the names of the created IAM
users
    */
   public static UserNames createVpcUsers() {
       /*
       Optionally create a VPC.
       Create two IAM users, one with S3 Express One Zone permissions and one
without.
       */
       logger.info(DASHES);
       logger.info("""
           1. First, we'll set up a new VPC and VPC Endpoint if this program is
running in an EC2 instance in the same AZ as your\s
           directory buckets will be. Are you running this in an EC2 instance
located in the same AZ as your intended directory buckets?
           """);

       logger.info("Do you want to setup a VPC Endpoint? (y/n)");
       String endpointAns = scanner.nextLine().trim();
       if (endpointAns.equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
           logger.info("""
               Great! Let's set up a VPC, retrieve the Route Table from it, and
create a VPC Endpoint to connect the S3 Client to.
               """);
           try {
               s3DirectoriesActions.setupVPCAsync().join();
           } catch (CompletionException ce) {
               Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
               if (cause instanceof Ec2Exception) {
                   logger.error("IamException occurred: {}", cause.getMessage(),
ce);
               } else {
                   logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage(), ce);
               }
           }
           waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
       } else {
           logger.info("Skipping the VPC setup. Don't forget to use this in
production!");
       }
       logger.info(DASHES);
       logger.info("""
```

```
            2. Create a RegularUser and ExpressUser by using the AWS CDK.
            One IAM User, named RegularUser, will have permissions to work only
            with regular buckets and one IAM user, named ExpressUser, will have
            permissions to work only with directory buckets.
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        // Create two users required for this scenario.
        Map<String, String> stackOutputs = createUsersUsingCDK(stackName);
        regularUser = stackOutputs.get("RegularUser");
        expressUser = stackOutputs.get("ExpressUser");

        UserNames names = new UserNames();
        names.setRegularUserName(regularUser);
        names.setExpressUserName(expressUser);
        return names;
    }

    /**
     * Creates users using AWS CloudFormation.
     *
     * @return a {@link Map} of String keys and String values representing the
stack outputs,
     * which may include user-related information such as user names and IDs.
     */
    public static Map<String, String> createUsersUsingCDK(String stackName) {
        logger.info("We'll use an AWS CloudFormation template to create the IAM
users and policies.");
        CloudFormationHelper.deployCloudFormationStack(stackName);
        return CloudFormationHelper.getStackOutputsAsync(stackName).join();
    }

    /**
     * Sets up the necessary clients and buckets for the S3 Express service.
     *
     * @param expressUserName the username for the user with S3 Express
permissions
     * @param regularUserName the username for the user with regular S3
permissions
     */
    public static void setupClientsAndBuckets(String expressUserName, String
regularUserName) {
        Scanner locscanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        String accessKeyIdforRegUser;
```

```
        String secretAccessforRegUser;
        try {
            CreateAccessKeyResponse keyResponse =
s3DirectoriesActions.createAccessKeyAsync(regularUserName).join();
            accessKeyIdforRegUser = keyResponse.accessKey().accessKeyId();
            secretAccessforRegUser = keyResponse.accessKey().secretAccessKey();
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof IamException) {
                logger.error("IamException occurred: {}", cause.getMessage(),
ce);
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage(), ce);
            }
            return;
        }

        String accessKeyIdforExpressUser;
        String secretAccessforExpressUser;
        try {
            CreateAccessKeyResponse keyResponseExpress =
s3DirectoriesActions.createAccessKeyAsync(expressUserName).join();
            accessKeyIdforExpressUser =
keyResponseExpress.accessKey().accessKeyId();
            secretAccessforExpressUser =
keyResponseExpress.accessKey().secretAccessKey();
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof IamException) {
                logger.error("IamException occurred: {}", cause.getMessage(),
ce);
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage(), ce);
            }
            return;
        }

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("""
            3. Create two S3Clients; one uses the ExpressUser's credentials and
one uses the RegularUser's credentials.
            The 2 S3Clients will use different credentials.
```

```
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(locscanner);
        try {
            mS3RegularClient =
createS3ClientWithAccessKeyAsync(accessKeyIdforRegUser,
secretAccessforRegUser).join();
            mS3ExpressClient =
createS3ClientWithAccessKeyAsync(accessKeyIdforExpressUser,
secretAccessforExpressUser).join();
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof IllegalArgumentException) {
                logger.error("An invalid argument exception occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage(), ce);
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage(), ce);
            }
            return;
        }

        logger.info("""
            We can now use the ExpressUser client to make calls to S3 Express
operations.
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(locscanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("""
            4. Create two buckets.
            Now we will create a directory bucket which is the linchpin of the S3
Express One Zone service. Directory buckets
            behave differently from regular S3 buckets which we will explore
here. We'll also create a regular bucket, put
            an object into the regular bucket, and copy it to the directory
bucket.
            """);

        logger.info("""
            Now, let's choose an availability zone (AZ) for the directory
bucket.
            We'll choose one that is supported.
            """);
        String zoneId;
        String regularBucketName;
```

```
        try {
            zoneId = s3DirectoriesActions.selectAvailabilityZoneIdAsync().join();
            regularBucketName = "reg-bucket-" + System.currentTimeMillis();
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof Ec2Exception) {
                logger.error("EC2Exception occurred: {}", cause.getMessage(),
ce);
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage(), ce);
            }
            return;
        }
        logger.info("""
            Now, let's create the actual directory bucket, as well as a regular
bucket."
             """);

        String directoryBucketName = "test-bucket-" + System.currentTimeMillis()
+ "--" + zoneId + "--x-s3";
        try {
            s3DirectoriesActions.createDirectoryBucketAsync(mS3ExpressClient,
directoryBucketName, zoneId).join();
            logger.info("Created directory bucket {}", directoryBucketName);
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof BucketAlreadyExistsException) {
                logger.error("The bucket already exists. Moving on: {}",
cause.getMessage(), ce);
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage(), ce);
                return;
            }
        }

        // Assign to the data member.
        mdirectoryBucketName = directoryBucketName;
        try {
            s3DirectoriesActions.createBucketAsync(mS3RegularClient,
regularBucketName).join();
            logger.info("Created regular bucket {} ", regularBucketName);
            mregularBucketName = regularBucketName;
```

```
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof BucketAlreadyExistsException) {
                logger.error("The bucket already exists. Moving on: {}",
cause.getMessage(), ce);
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage(), ce);
                return;
            }
        }
        logger.info("Great! Both buckets were created.");
        waitForInputToContinue(locscanner);
    }

    /**
     * Creates an asynchronous S3 client with the specified access key and secret
access key.
     *
     * @param accessKeyId     the AWS access key ID
     * @param secretAccessKey the AWS secret access key
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that asynchronously creates the S3
client
     * @throws IllegalArgumentException if the access key ID or secret access key
is null
     */
    public static CompletableFuture<S3AsyncClient>
createS3ClientWithAccessKeyAsync(String accessKeyId, String secretAccessKey) {
        return CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> {
            // Validate input parameters
            if (accessKeyId == null || accessKeyId.isBlank() || secretAccessKey
== null || secretAccessKey.isBlank()) {
                throw new IllegalArgumentException("Access Key ID and Secret
Access Key must not be null or empty");
            }

            AwsBasicCredentials awsCredentials =
AwsBasicCredentials.create(accessKeyId, secretAccessKey);
            return S3AsyncClient.builder()

.credentialsProvider(StaticCredentialsProvider.create(awsCredentials))
                .region(Region.US_WEST_2)
                .build();
        });
```

```
    }

    private static void waitForInputToContinue(Scanner scanner) {
        while (true) {
            logger.info("");
            logger.info("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:");
            String input = scanner.nextLine();

            if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("c")) {
                logger.info("Continuing with the program...");
                logger.info("");
                break;
            } else {
                logger.info("Invalid input. Please try again.");
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Amazon S3 SDK 메서드의 래퍼 클래스입니다.

```
public class S3DirectoriesActions {

    private static IamAsyncClient iamAsyncClient;

    private static Ec2AsyncClient ec2AsyncClient;
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(S3DirectoriesActions.class);

    private static IamAsyncClient getIAMAsyncClient() {
        if (iamAsyncClient == null) {
            SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
                .maxConcurrency(100)
                .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .build();

            ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
 ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
                .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))
                .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))
```

```
                .retryStrategy(RetryMode.STANDARD)
                .build();

            iamAsyncClient = IamAsyncClient.builder()
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                .build();
        }
        return iamAsyncClient;
    }

    private static Ec2AsyncClient getEc2AsyncClient() {
        if (ec2AsyncClient == null) {
            SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
                .maxConcurrency(100)
                .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .build();

            ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
                .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))
                .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))
                .retryStrategy(RetryMode.STANDARD)
                .build();

            ec2AsyncClient = Ec2AsyncClient.builder()
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .region(Region.US_WEST_2)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                .build();
        }
        return ec2AsyncClient;
    }

    /**
     * Deletes the specified S3 bucket and all the objects within it
asynchronously.
     *
     * @param s3AsyncClient the S3 asynchronous client to use for the operations
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket to be deleted
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with a {@link
WaiterResponse} containing the
```

```
    *         {@link HeadBucketResponse} when the bucket has been successfully
deleted
    * @throws CompletionException if there was an error deleting the bucket or
its objects
    */
   public CompletableFuture<WaiterResponse<HeadBucketResponse>>
deleteBucketAndObjectsAsync(S3AsyncClient s3AsyncClient, String bucketName) {
       ListObjectsV2Request listRequest = ListObjectsV2Request.builder()
           .bucket(bucketName)
           .build();

       return s3AsyncClient.listObjectsV2(listRequest)
           .thenCompose(listResponse -> {
               if (!listResponse.contents().isEmpty()) {
                   List<ObjectIdentifier> objectIdentifiers =
listResponse.contents().stream()
                       .map(s3Object ->
ObjectIdentifier.builder().key(s3Object.key()).build())
                       .collect(Collectors.toList());

                   DeleteObjectsRequest deleteRequest =
DeleteObjectsRequest.builder()
                       .bucket(bucketName)

.delete(Delete.builder().objects(objectIdentifiers).build())
                       .build();

                   return s3AsyncClient.deleteObjects(deleteRequest)
                       .thenAccept(deleteResponse -> {
                           if (!deleteResponse.errors().isEmpty()) {
                               deleteResponse.errors().forEach(error ->
                                   logger.error("Couldn't delete object " +
error.key() + ". Reason: " + error.message()));
                           }
                       });
               }
               return CompletableFuture.completedFuture(null);
           })
           .thenCompose(ignored -> {
               DeleteBucketRequest deleteBucketRequest =
DeleteBucketRequest.builder()
                   .bucket(bucketName)
                   .build();
               return s3AsyncClient.deleteBucket(deleteBucketRequest);
```

```
            })
            .thenCompose(ignored -> {
                S3AsyncWaiter waiter = s3AsyncClient.waiter();
                HeadBucketRequest headBucketRequest =
HeadBucketRequest.builder().bucket(bucketName).build();
                return waiter.waitUntilBucketNotExists(headBucketRequest);
            })
            .whenComplete((ignored, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof S3Exception) {
                        throw new CompletionException("Error deleting bucket: " +
bucketName, cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to delete bucket and
objects: " + bucketName, exception);
                }
                logger.info("Bucket deleted successfully: " + bucketName);
            });
    }

    /**
     *  Lists the objects in an S3 bucket asynchronously.
     *
     * @param s3Client the S3 async client to use for the operation
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket containing the objects to list
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that contains the list of object keys
in the specified bucket
     */
    public CompletableFuture<List<String>> listObjectsAsync(S3AsyncClient
s3Client, String bucketName) {
        ListObjectsV2Request request = ListObjectsV2Request.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .build();

        return s3Client.listObjectsV2(request)
            .thenApply(response -> response.contents().stream()
                .map(S3Object::key)
                .toList())
            .whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    throw new CompletionException("Couldn't list objects in
bucket: " + bucketName, exception);
                }
```

```
            });
    }

    /**
     * Retrieves an object from an Amazon S3 bucket asynchronously.
     *
     * @param s3Client   the S3 async client to use for the operation
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket containing the object
     * @param keyName    the unique identifier (key) of the object to retrieve
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, contains the
object's content as a {@link ResponseBytes} of {@link GetObjectResponse}
     */
    public CompletableFuture<ResponseBytes<GetObjectResponse>>
getObjectAsync(S3AsyncClient s3Client, String bucketName, String keyName) {
        GetObjectRequest objectRequest = GetObjectRequest.builder()
            .key(keyName)
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .build();

        // Get the object asynchronously and transform it into a byte array
        return s3Client.getObject(objectRequest,
AsyncResponseTransformer.toBytes())
            .exceptionally(exception -> {
                Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof NoSuchKeyException) {
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to get the object.
Reason: " + ((S3Exception) cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(), cause);
                }
                throw new CompletionException("Failed to get the object",
exception);
            });
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously copies an object from one S3 bucket to another.
     *
     * @param s3Client           the S3 async client to use for the copy
operation
     * @param sourceBucket       the name of the source bucket
     * @param sourceKey          the key of the object to be copied in the source
bucket
     * @param destinationBucket  the name of the destination bucket
     * @param destinationKey     the key of the copied object in the destination
bucket
```

```
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the copy operation
is finished
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> copyObjectAsync(S3AsyncClient s3Client, String
sourceBucket, String sourceKey, String destinationBucket, String destinationKey)
{
       CopyObjectRequest copyRequest = CopyObjectRequest.builder()
           .sourceBucket(sourceBucket)
           .sourceKey(sourceKey)
           .destinationBucket(destinationBucket)
           .destinationKey(destinationKey)
           .build();

       return s3Client.copyObject(copyRequest)
           .thenRun(() -> logger.info("Copied object '" + sourceKey + "' from
bucket '" + sourceBucket + "' to bucket '" + destinationBucket + "'"))
           .whenComplete((ignored, exception) -> {
               if (exception != null) {
                   Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                   if (cause instanceof S3Exception) {
                       throw new CompletionException("Couldn't
copy object '" + sourceKey + "' from bucket '" + sourceBucket + "'
to bucket '" + destinationBucket + "'. Reason: " + ((S3Exception)
cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(), cause);
                   }
                   throw new CompletionException("Failed to copy object",
exception);
               }
           });
   }

   /**
    * Asynchronously creates a session for the specified S3 bucket.
    *
    * @param s3Client   the S3 asynchronous client to use for creating the
session
    * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket for which to create the
session
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the session is
created, or throws a {@link CompletionException} if an error occurs
    */
   public CompletableFuture<CreateSessionResponse>
createSessionAsync(S3AsyncClient s3Client, String bucketName) {
       CreateSessionRequest request = CreateSessionRequest.builder()
```

```
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .build();

        return s3Client.createSession(request)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof S3Exception) {
                        throw new CompletionException("Couldn't create the
session. Reason: " + ((S3Exception) cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Unexpected error occurred
while creating session", exception);
                }
                logger.info("Created session for bucket: " + bucketName);
            });

    }

    /**
     * Creates a new S3 directory bucket in a specified Zone (For example, a
     * specified Availability Zone in this code example).
     *
     * @param s3Client   The asynchronous S3 client used to create the bucket
     * @param bucketName The name of the bucket to be created
     * @param zone       The Availability Zone where the bucket will be created
     * @throws CompletionException if there's an error creating the bucket
     */
    public CompletableFuture<CreateBucketResponse>
createDirectoryBucketAsync(S3AsyncClient s3Client, String bucketName, String
zone) {
        logger.info("Creating bucket: " + bucketName);

        CreateBucketConfiguration bucketConfiguration =
CreateBucketConfiguration.builder()
            .location(LocationInfo.builder()
                .type(LocationType.AVAILABILITY_ZONE)
                .name(zone)
                .build())
            .bucket(BucketInfo.builder()
                .type(BucketType.DIRECTORY)
                .dataRedundancy(DataRedundancy.SINGLE_AVAILABILITY_ZONE)
                .build())
```

```
            .build();

        CreateBucketRequest bucketRequest = CreateBucketRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .createBucketConfiguration(bucketConfiguration)
            .build();

        return s3Client.createBucket(bucketRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof BucketAlreadyExistsException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The bucket already exists:
" + ((S3Exception) cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(), cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Unexpected error occurred
while creating bucket", exception);
                }
                logger.info("Bucket created successfully with location: " +
response.location());
            });
    }

    /**
     * Creates an S3 bucket asynchronously.
     *
     * @param s3Client    the S3 async client to use for the bucket creation
     * @param bucketName  the name of the S3 bucket to create
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the {@link
WaiterResponse} containing the {@link HeadBucketResponse}
     *         when the bucket is successfully created
     * @throws CompletionException if there's an error creating the bucket
     */
    public CompletableFuture<WaiterResponse<HeadBucketResponse>>
createBucketAsync(S3AsyncClient s3Client, String bucketName) {
        CreateBucketRequest bucketRequest = CreateBucketRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .build();

        return s3Client.createBucket(bucketRequest)
            .thenCompose(response -> {
                S3AsyncWaiter s3Waiter = s3Client.waiter();
                HeadBucketRequest bucketRequestWait = HeadBucketRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
```

```
                    .build();
                return s3Waiter.waitUntilBucketExists(bucketRequestWait);
            })
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof BucketAlreadyExistsException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The S3 bucket exists: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause);
                    } else {
                        throw new CompletionException("Failed to create access
key: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                    }
                }
                logger.info(bucketName + " is ready");
            });
    }

    /**
     * Uploads an object to an Amazon S3 bucket asynchronously.
     *
     * @param s3Client     the S3 async client to use for the upload
     * @param bucketName   the destination S3 bucket name
     * @param bucketObject the name of the object to be uploaded
     * @param text         the content to be uploaded as the object
     */
    public CompletableFuture<PutObjectResponse> putObjectAsync(S3AsyncClient
s3Client, String bucketName, String bucketObject, String text) {
        PutObjectRequest objectRequest = PutObjectRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(bucketObject)
            .build();

        return s3Client.putObject(objectRequest,
AsyncRequestBody.fromString(text))
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof NoSuchBucketException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The S3 bucket does not
exist: " + cause.getMessage(), cause);
                    } else {
                        throw new CompletionException("Failed to create access
key: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
```

```
                    }
                }
            });
    }

    /**
     * Creates an AWS IAM access key asynchronously for the specified user name.
     *
     * @param userName the name of the IAM user for whom to create the access key
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the {@link
CreateAccessKeyResponse} containing the created access key
     */
    public CompletableFuture<CreateAccessKeyResponse> createAccessKeyAsync(String
userName) {
        CreateAccessKeyRequest request = CreateAccessKeyRequest.builder()
            .userName(userName)
            .build();

        return getIAMAsyncClient().createAccessKey(request)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (response != null) {
                    logger.info("Access Key Created.");
                } else {
                    if (exception == null) {
                        Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                        if (cause instanceof IamException) {
                            throw new CompletionException("IAM error while
creating access key: " + cause.getMessage(), cause);
                        } else {
                            throw new CompletionException("Failed to create
access key: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                        }
                    }
                }
            });
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously selects an Availability Zone ID from the available EC2
zones.
     *
     * @return A {@link CompletableFuture} that resolves to the selected
Availability Zone ID.
```

```
    * @throws CompletionException if an error occurs during the request or
processing.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> selectAvailabilityZoneIdAsync() {
       DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest zonesRequest =
DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest.builder()
           .build();

       return getEc2AsyncClient().describeAvailabilityZones(zonesRequest)
           .thenCompose(response -> {
               List<AvailabilityZone> zonesList = response.availabilityZones();
               if (zonesList.isEmpty()) {
                   logger.info("No availability zones found.");
                   return CompletableFuture.completedFuture(null); // Return
null if no zones are found
               }

               List<String> zoneIds = zonesList.stream()
                   .map(AvailabilityZone::zoneId) // Get the zoneId (e.g.,
"usw2-az1")
                   .toList();

               return CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() ->
promptUserForZoneSelection(zonesList, zoneIds))
                   .thenApply(selectedZone -> {
                       // Return only the selected Zone ID (e.g., "usw2-az1").
                       return selectedZone.zoneId();
                   });
           })
           .whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
               if (exception == null) {
                   if (result != null) {
                       logger.info("Selected Availability Zone ID: " + result);
                   } else {
                       logger.info("No availability zone selected.");
                   }
               } else {
                   Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                   if (cause instanceof Ec2Exception) {
                       throw new CompletionException("EC2 error while selecting
availability zone: " + cause.getMessage(), cause);
                   }
                   throw new CompletionException("Failed to select availability
zone: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
```

```
                }
            });
    }

    /**
     * Prompts the user to select an Availability Zone from the given list.
     *
     * @param zonesList the list of Availability Zones
     * @param zoneIds the list of zone IDs
     * @return the selected Availability Zone
     */
    private static AvailabilityZone
promptUserForZoneSelection(List<AvailabilityZone> zonesList, List<String>
zoneIds) {
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        int index = -1;

        while (index < 0 || index >= zoneIds.size()) {
            logger.info("Select an availability zone:");
            IntStream.range(0, zoneIds.size()).forEach(i ->
                logger.info(i + ": " + zoneIds.get(i))
            );

            logger.info("Enter the number corresponding to your choice: ");
            if (scanner.hasNextInt()) {
                index = scanner.nextInt();
            } else {
                scanner.next();
            }
        }

        AvailabilityZone selectedZone = zonesList.get(index);
        logger.info("You selected: " + selectedZone.zoneId());
        return selectedZone;
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously sets up a new VPC, including creating the VPC, finding the
associated route table, and
     * creating a VPC endpoint for the S3 service.
     *
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, contains a
AbstractMap with the
     *         VPC ID and VPC endpoint ID.
```

```
     */
    public CompletableFuture<AbstractMap.SimpleEntry<String, String>>
setupVPCAsync() {
        String cidr = "10.0.0.0/16";
        CreateVpcRequest vpcRequest = CreateVpcRequest.builder()
            .cidrBlock(cidr)
            .build();

        return getEc2AsyncClient().createVpc(vpcRequest)
            .thenCompose(vpcResponse -> {
                String vpcId = vpcResponse.vpc().vpcId();
                logger.info("VPC Created: {}", vpcId);

                Ec2AsyncWaiter waiter = getEc2AsyncClient().waiter();
                DescribeVpcsRequest request = DescribeVpcsRequest.builder()
                    .vpcIds(vpcId)
                    .build();

                return waiter.waitUntilVpcAvailable(request)
                    .thenApply(waiterResponse -> vpcId);
            })
            .thenCompose(vpcId -> {
                Filter filter = Filter.builder()
                    .name("vpc-id")
                    .values(vpcId)
                    .build();

                DescribeRouteTablesRequest describeRouteTablesRequest =
DescribeRouteTablesRequest.builder()
                    .filters(filter)
                    .build();

                return
getEc2AsyncClient().describeRouteTables(describeRouteTablesRequest)
                    .thenApply(routeTablesResponse -> {
                        if (routeTablesResponse.routeTables().isEmpty()) {
                            throw new CompletionException("No route tables found
for VPC: " + vpcId, null);
                        }
                        String routeTableId =
routeTablesResponse.routeTables().get(0).routeTableId();
                        logger.info("Route table found: {}", routeTableId);
                        return new AbstractMap.SimpleEntry<>(vpcId,
routeTableId);
```

```
                    });
            })
            .thenCompose(vpcAndRouteTable -> {
                String vpcId = vpcAndRouteTable.getKey();
                String routeTableId = vpcAndRouteTable.getValue();
                Region region =
 getEc2AsyncClient().serviceClientConfiguration().region();
                String serviceName = String.format("com.amazonaws.%s.s3express",
 region.id());

                CreateVpcEndpointRequest endpointRequest =
 CreateVpcEndpointRequest.builder()
                    .vpcId(vpcId)
                    .routeTableIds(routeTableId)
                    .serviceName(serviceName)
                    .build();

                return getEc2AsyncClient().createVpcEndpoint(endpointRequest)
                    .thenApply(vpcEndpointResponse -> {
                        String vpcEndpointId =
 vpcEndpointResponse.vpcEndpoint().vpcEndpointId();
                        logger.info("VPC Endpoint created: {}", vpcEndpointId);
                        return new AbstractMap.SimpleEntry<>(vpcId,
 vpcEndpointId);
                    });
            })
            .exceptionally(exception -> {
                Throwable cause = exception.getCause() != null ?
 exception.getCause() : exception;
                if (cause instanceof Ec2Exception) {
                    logger.error("EC2 error during VPC setup: {}",
 cause.getMessage(), cause);
                    throw new CompletionException("EC2 error during VPC setup: "
 + cause.getMessage(), cause);
                }

                logger.error("VPC setup failed: {}", cause.getMessage(), cause);
                throw new CompletionException("VPC setup failed: " +
 cause.getMessage(), cause);
            });
    }

}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CopyObject
  - CreateBucket
  - DeleteBucket
  - DeleteObject
  - GetObject
  - ListObjects
  - PutObject

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon S3 디렉터리 버킷 및 S3 Express One Zone의 기본 사항을 보여주는 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
        echo "\n";
        echo "--------------------------------------\n";
        echo "Welcome to the Amazon S3 Express Basics demo using PHP!\n";
        echo "--------------------------------------\n";

        // Change these both of these values to use a different region/
availability zone.
        $region = "us-west-2";
        $az = "usw2-az1";

        $this->s3Service = new S3Service(new S3Client(['region' => $region]));
        $this->iamService = new IAMService(new IamClient(['region' => $region]));

        $uuid = uniqid();
```

```
        echo <<<INTRO
Let's get started! First, please note that S3 Express One Zone works best when
 working within the AWS infrastructure,
specifically when working in the same Availability Zone. To see the best results
 in this example, and when you implement
Directory buckets into your infrastructure, it is best to put your Compute
 resources in the same AZ as your Directory
bucket.\n
INTRO;
        pressEnter();
        // 1. Configure a gateway VPC endpoint. This is the recommended method to
 allow S3 Express One Zone traffic without
        // the need to pass through an internet gateway or NAT device.
        echo "\n";
        echo "1. First, we'll set up a new VPC and VPC Endpoint if this program
 is running in an EC2 instance in the same AZ as your Directory buckets will be.
\n";
        $ec2Choice = testable_readline("Are you running this in an EC2 instance
 located in the same AZ as your intended Directory buckets? Enter Y/y to setup a
 VPC Endpoint, or N/n/blank to skip this section.");
        if($ec2Choice == "Y" || $ec2Choice == "y") {
            echo "Great! Let's set up a VPC, retrieve the Route Table from it,
 and create a VPC Endpoint to connect the S3 Client to.\n";
            pressEnter();
            $this->ec2Service = new EC2Service(new Ec2Client(['region' =>
 $region]));
            $cidr = "10.0.0.0/16";
            $vpc = $this->ec2Service->createVpc($cidr);
            $this->resources['vpcId'] = $vpc['VpcId'];

            $this->ec2Service->waitForVpcAvailable($vpc['VpcId']);

            $routeTable = $this->ec2Service->describeRouteTables([], [
                [
                    'Name' => "vpc-id",
                    'Values' => [$vpc['VpcId']],
                ],
            ]);

            $serviceName = "com.amazonaws." . $this->ec2Service->getRegion() .
 ".s3express";
            $vpcEndpoint = $this->ec2Service->createVpcEndpoint($serviceName,
 $vpc['VpcId'], [$routeTable[0]]);
            $this->resources['vpcEndpointId'] = $vpcEndpoint['VpcEndpointId'];
```

```
        }else{
            echo "Skipping the VPC setup. Don't forget to use this in production!
\n";
        }

        // 2. Policies, user, and roles with CDK.
        echo "\n";
        echo "2. Policies, users, and roles with CDK.\n";
        echo "Now, we'll set up some policies, roles, and a user. This user will
 only have permissions to do S3 Express One Zone actions.\n";
        pressEnter();

        $this->cloudFormationClient = new CloudFormationClient([]);
        $stackName = "cfn-stack-s3-express-basics-" . uniqid();
        $file = file_get_contents(__DIR__ . "/../../../../resources/cfn/
s3_express_basics/s3_express_template.yml");
        $result = $this->cloudFormationClient->createStack([
            'StackName' => $stackName,
            'TemplateBody' => $file,
            'Capabilities' => ['CAPABILITY_IAM'],
        ]);
        $waiter = $this->cloudFormationClient->getWaiter("StackCreateComplete",
 ['StackName' => $stackName]);
        try {
            $waiter->promise()->wait();
        }catch(CloudFormationException $caught){
            echo "Error waiting for the CloudFormation stack to create: {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
        $this->resources['stackName'] = $stackName;
        $stackInfo = $this->cloudFormationClient->describeStacks([
            'StackName' => $result['StackId'],
        ]);

        $expressUserName = "";
        $regularUserName = "";
        foreach($stackInfo['Stacks'][0]['Outputs'] as $output) {
            if ($output['OutputKey'] == "RegularUser") {
                $regularUserName = $output['OutputValue'];
            }
            if ($output['OutputKey'] == "ExpressUser") {
                $expressUserName = $output['OutputValue'];
            }
```

```
        }
        $regularKey = $this->iamService->createAccessKey($regularUserName);
        $regularCredentials = new Credentials($regularKey['AccessKeyId'],
 $regularKey['SecretAccessKey']);
        $expressKey = $this->iamService->createAccessKey($expressUserName);
        $expressCredentials = new Credentials($expressKey['AccessKeyId'],
 $expressKey['SecretAccessKey']);

        // 3. Create an additional client using the credentials with S3 Express
 permissions.
        echo "\n";
        echo "3. Create an additional client using the credentials with S3
 Express permissions.\n";
        echo "This client is created with the credentials associated with the
 user account with the S3 Express policy attached, so it can perform S3 Express
 operations.\n";
        pressEnter();
        $s3RegularClient = new S3Client([
            'Region' => $region,
            'Credentials' => $regularCredentials,
        ]);
        $s3RegularService = new S3Service($s3RegularClient);
        $s3ExpressClient = new S3Client([
            'Region' => $region,
            'Credentials' => $expressCredentials,
        ]);
        $s3ExpressService = new S3Service($s3ExpressClient);
        echo "All the roles and policies were created an attached to the user.
 Then, a new S3 Client and Service were created using that user's credentials.
\n";
        echo "We can now use this client to make calls to S3 Express operations.
 Keeping permissions in mind (and adhering to least-privilege) is crucial to S3
 Express.\n";
        pressEnter();

        // 4. Create two buckets.
        echo "\n";
        echo "3. Create two buckets.\n";
        echo "Now we will create a Directory bucket, which is the linchpin of the
 S3 Express One Zone service.\n";
        echo "Directory buckets behave in different ways from regular S3 buckets,
 which we will explore here.\n";
        echo "We'll also create a normal bucket, put an object into the normal
 bucket, and copy it over to the Directory bucket.\n";
```

```
        pressEnter();

        // Create a directory bucket. These are different from normal S3 buckets
 in subtle ways.
        $directoryBucketName = "s3-express-demo-directory-bucket-$uuid--$az--x-
s3";
        echo "Now, let's create the actual Directory bucket, as well as a regular
 bucket.\n";
        pressEnter();
        $s3ExpressService->createBucket($directoryBucketName, [
            'CreateBucketConfiguration' => [
                'Bucket' => [
                    'Type' => "Directory", // This is what causes S3 to create a
 Directory bucket as opposed to a normal bucket.
                    'DataRedundancy' => "SingleAvailabilityZone",
                ],
                'Location' => [
                    'Name' => $az,
                    'Type' => "AvailabilityZone",
                ],
            ],
        ]);
        $this->resources['directoryBucketName'] = $directoryBucketName;

        // Create a normal bucket.
        $normalBucketName = "normal-bucket-$uuid";
        $s3RegularService->createBucket($normalBucketName);
        $this->resources['normalBucketName'] = $normalBucketName;
        echo "Great! Both buckets were created.\n";
        pressEnter();

        // 5. Create an object and copy it over.
        echo "\n";
        echo "5. Create an object and copy it over.\n";
        echo "We'll create a basic object consisting of some text and upload it
 to the normal bucket.\n";
        echo "Next, we'll copy the object into the Directory bucket using the
 regular client.\n";
        echo "This works fine, because Copy operations are not restricted for
 Directory buckets.\n";
        pressEnter();

        $objectKey = "basic-text-object";
```

```
        $s3RegularService->putObject($normalBucketName, $objectKey, $args =
['Body' => "Look Ma, I'm a bucket!"]);
        $this->resources['objectKey'] = $objectKey;

        // Create a session to access the directory bucket. The SDK Client will
automatically refresh this as needed.
        $s3ExpressService->createSession($directoryBucketName);
        $s3ExpressService->copyObject($directoryBucketName, $objectKey,
"$normalBucketName/$objectKey");

        echo "It worked! It's important to remember the user permissions when
interacting with Directory buckets.\n";
        echo "Instead of validating permissions on every call as normal buckets
do, Directory buckets utilize the user credentials and session token to
validate.\n";
        echo "This allows for much faster connection speeds on every call. For
single calls, this is low, but for many concurrent calls, this adds up to a lot
of time saved.\n";
        pressEnter();

        // 6. Demonstrate performance difference.
        echo "\n";
        echo "6. Demonstrate performance difference.\n";
        $downloads = 1000;
        echo "Now, let's do a performance test. We'll download the same object
from each bucket $downloads times and compare the total time needed. Note: the
performance difference will be much more pronounced if this example is run in an
EC2 instance in the same AZ as the bucket.\n";
        $downloadChoice = testable_readline("If you would like to download each
object $downloads times, press enter. Otherwise, enter a custom amount and press
enter.");
        if($downloadChoice && is_numeric($downloadChoice) && $downloadChoice <
1000000){ // A million is enough. I promise.
            $downloads = $downloadChoice;
        }

        // Download the object $downloads times from each bucket and time it to
demonstrate the speed difference.
        $directoryStartTime = hrtime(true);
        for($i = 0; $i < $downloads; ++$i){
            $s3ExpressService->getObject($directoryBucketName, $objectKey);
        }
        $directoryEndTime = hrtime(true);
        $directoryTimeDiff = $directoryEndTime - $directoryStartTime;
```

```
        $normalStartTime = hrtime(true);
        for($i = 0; $i < $downloads; ++$i){
            $s3RegularService->getObject($normalBucketName, $objectKey);
        }
        $normalEndTime = hrtime(true);
        $normalTimeDiff = $normalEndTime - $normalStartTime;

        echo "The directory bucket took $directoryTimeDiff nanoseconds, while the
 normal bucket took $normalTimeDiff.\n";
        echo "That's a difference of " . ($normalTimeDiff - $directoryTimeDiff) .
 " nanoseconds, or " . (($normalTimeDiff - $directoryTimeDiff)/1000000000) . "
 seconds.\n";
        pressEnter();

        // 7. Populate the buckets to show the lexicographical difference.
        echo "\n";
        echo "7. Populate the buckets to show the lexicographical difference.\n";
        echo "Now let's explore how Directory buckets store objects in a
 different manner to regular buckets.\n";
        echo "The key is in the name \"Directory!\"\n";
        echo "Where regular buckets store their key/value pairs in a flat manner,
 Directory buckets use actual directories/folders.\n";
        echo "This allows for more rapid indexing, traversing, and therefore
 retrieval times!\n";
        echo "The more segmented your bucket is, with lots of directories, sub-
directories, and objects, the more efficient it becomes.\n";
        echo "This structural difference also causes ListObjects to behave
 differently, which can cause unexpected results.\n";
        echo "Let's add a few more objects with layered directories as see how
 the output of ListObjects changes.\n";
        pressEnter();

        // Populate a few more files in each bucket so that we can use
 ListObjects and show the difference.
        $otherObject = "other/$objectKey";
        $altObject = "alt/$objectKey";
        $otherAltObject = "other/alt/$objectKey";
        $s3ExpressService->putObject($directoryBucketName, $otherObject);
        $s3RegularService->putObject($normalBucketName, $otherObject);
        $this->resources['otherObject'] = $otherObject;
        $s3ExpressService->putObject($directoryBucketName, $altObject);
        $s3RegularService->putObject($normalBucketName, $altObject);
        $this->resources['altObject'] = $altObject;
```

```
        $s3ExpressService->putObject($directoryBucketName, $otherAltObject);
        $s3RegularService->putObject($normalBucketName, $otherAltObject);
        $this->resources['otherAltObject'] = $otherAltObject;

        $listDirectoryBucket = $s3ExpressService-
>listObjects($directoryBucketName);
        $listNormalBucket = $s3RegularService->listObjects($normalBucketName);

        // Directory bucket content
        echo "Directory bucket content\n";
        foreach($listDirectoryBucket['Contents'] as $result){
            echo $result['Key'] . "\n";
        }

        // Normal bucket content
        echo "\nNormal bucket content\n";
        foreach($listNormalBucket['Contents'] as $result){
            echo $result['Key'] . "\n";
        }

        echo "Notice how the normal bucket lists objects in lexicographical
 order, while the directory bucket does not. This is because the normal bucket
 considers the whole \"key\" to be the object identifies, while the directory
 bucket actually creates directories and uses the object \"key\" as a path to the
 object.\n";
        pressEnter();

        echo "\n";
        echo "That's it for our tour of the basic operations for S3 Express One
 Zone.\n";
        $cleanUp = testable_readline("Would you like to delete all the resources
 created during this demo? Enter Y/y to delete all the resources.");
        if($cleanUp){
            $this->cleanUp();
        }



namespace S3;

use Aws\CommandInterface;
use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use Aws\Result;
use Aws\S3\Exception\S3Exception;
```

```
use Aws\S3\S3Client;
use AwsUtilities\AWSServiceClass;
use DateTimeInterface;

class S3Service extends AWSServiceClass
{
    protected S3Client $client;
    protected bool $verbose;

    public function __construct(S3Client $client = null, $verbose = false)
    {
        if ($client) {
            $this->client = $client;
        } else {
            $this->client = new S3Client([
                'version' => 'latest',
                'region' => 'us-west-2',
            ]);
        }
        $this->verbose = $verbose;
    }

    public function setVerbose($verbose)
    {
        $this->verbose = $verbose;
    }

    public function isVerbose(): bool
    {
        return $this->verbose;
    }

    public function getClient(): S3Client
    {
        return $this->client;
    }

    public function setClient(S3Client $client)
    {
        $this->client = $client;
    }


    public function emptyAndDeleteBucket($bucketName, array $args = [])
```

```
    {
        try {
            $objects = $this->listAllObjects($bucketName, $args);
            $this->deleteObjects($bucketName, $objects, $args);
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Deleted all objects and folders from $bucketName.\n";
            }
            $this->deleteBucket($bucketName, $args);
        } catch (AwsException $exception) {
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Failed to delete $bucketName with error: {$exception-
>getMessage()}\n";
                echo "\nPlease fix error with bucket deletion before continuing.
\n";
            }
            throw $exception;
        }
    }



    public function createBucket(string $bucketName, array $args = [])
    {
        $parameters = array_merge(['Bucket' => $bucketName], $args);
        try {
            $this->client->createBucket($parameters);
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Created the bucket named: $bucketName.\n";
            }
        } catch (AwsException $exception) {
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Failed to create $bucketName with error: {$exception-
>getMessage()}\n";
                echo "Please fix error with bucket creation before continuing.";
            }
            throw $exception;
        }
    }



    public function putObject(string $bucketName, string $key, array $args = [])
    {
```

```
        $parameters = array_merge(['Bucket' => $bucketName, 'Key' => $key],
$args);
        try {
            $this->client->putObject($parameters);
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Uploaded the object named: $key to the bucket named:
$bucketName.\n";
            }
        } catch (AwsException $exception) {
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Failed to create $key in $bucketName with error:
{$exception->getMessage()}\n";
                echo "Please fix error with object uploading before continuing.";
            }
            throw $exception;
        }
    }



    public function getObject(string $bucketName, string $key, array $args = []):
Result
    {
        $parameters = array_merge(['Bucket' => $bucketName, 'Key' => $key],
$args);
        try {
            $object = $this->client->getObject($parameters);
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Downloaded the object named: $key to the bucket named:
$bucketName.\n";
            }
        } catch (AwsException $exception) {
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Failed to download $key from $bucketName with error:
{$exception->getMessage()}\n";
                echo "Please fix error with object downloading before
continuing.";
            }
            throw $exception;
        }
        return $object;
    }
```

```
   public function copyObject($bucketName, $key, $copySource, array $args = [])
   {
       $parameters = array_merge(['Bucket' => $bucketName, 'Key' => $key,
"CopySource" => $copySource], $args);
       try {
           $this->client->copyObject($parameters);
           if ($this->verbose) {
               echo "Copied the object from: $copySource in $bucketName to:
$key.\n";
           }
       } catch (AwsException $exception) {
           if ($this->verbose) {
               echo "Failed to copy $copySource in $bucketName with error:
{$exception->getMessage()}\n";
               echo "Please fix error with object copying before continuing.";
           }
           throw $exception;
       }
   }



   public function listObjects(string $bucketName, $start = 0, $max = 1000,
array $args = [])
   {
       $parameters = array_merge(['Bucket' => $bucketName, 'Marker' => $start,
"MaxKeys" => $max], $args);
       try {
           $objects = $this->client->listObjectsV2($parameters);
           if ($this->verbose) {
               echo "Retrieved the list of objects from: $bucketName.\n";
           }
       } catch (AwsException $exception) {
           if ($this->verbose) {
               echo "Failed to retrieve the objects from $bucketName with error:
{$exception->getMessage()}\n";
               echo "Please fix error with list objects before continuing.";
           }
           throw $exception;
       }
       return $objects;
   }
```

```
    public function listAllObjects($bucketName, array $args = [])
    {
        $parameters = array_merge(['Bucket' => $bucketName], $args);

        $contents = [];
        $paginator = $this->client->getPaginator("ListObjectsV2", $parameters);

        foreach ($paginator as $result) {
            if($result['KeyCount'] == 0){
                break;
            }
            foreach ($result['Contents'] as $object) {
                $contents[] = $object;
            }
        }
        return $contents;
    }



    public function deleteObjects(string $bucketName, array $objects, array $args
= [])
    {
        $listOfObjects = array_map(
            function ($object) {
                return ['Key' => $object];
            },
            array_column($objects, 'Key')
        );
        if(!$listOfObjects){
            return;
        }

        $parameters = array_merge(['Bucket' => $bucketName, 'Delete' =>
['Objects' => $listOfObjects]], $args);
        try {
            $this->client->deleteObjects($parameters);
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Deleted the list of objects from: $bucketName.\n";
            }
        } catch (AwsException $exception) {
            if ($this->verbose) {
```

```
                echo "Failed to delete the list of objects from $bucketName with
 error: {$exception->getMessage()}\n";
                echo "Please fix error with object deletion before continuing.";
            }
            throw $exception;
        }
    }



    public function deleteBucket(string $bucketName, array $args = [])
    {
        $parameters = array_merge(['Bucket' => $bucketName], $args);
        try {
            $this->client->deleteBucket($parameters);
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Deleted the bucket named: $bucketName.\n";
            }
        } catch (AwsException $exception) {
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Failed to delete $bucketName with error: {$exception-
>getMessage()}\n";
                echo "Please fix error with bucket deletion before continuing.";
            }
            throw $exception;
        }
    }



    public function deleteObject(string $bucketName, string $fileName, array
 $args = [])
    {
        $parameters = array_merge(['Bucket' => $bucketName, 'Key' => $fileName],
 $args);
        try {
            $this->client->deleteObject($parameters);
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Deleted the object named: $fileName from $bucketName.\n";
            }
        } catch (AwsException $exception) {
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Failed to delete $fileName from $bucketName with error:
 {$exception->getMessage()}\n";
```

```
                echo "Please fix error with object deletion before continuing.";
            }
            throw $exception;
        }
    }



    public function listBuckets(array $args = [])
    {
        try {
            $buckets = $this->client->listBuckets($args);
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Retrieved all " . count($buckets) . "\n";
            }
        } catch (AwsException $exception) {
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Failed to retrieve bucket list with error: {$exception-
>getMessage()}\n";
                echo "Please fix error with bucket lists before continuing.";
            }
            throw $exception;
        }
        return $buckets;
    }



    public function preSignedUrl(CommandInterface $command, DateTimeInterface|
int|string $expires, array $options = [])
    {
        $request = $this->client->createPresignedRequest($command, $expires,
 $options);
        try {
            $presignedUrl = (string)$request->getUri();
        } catch (AwsException $exception) {
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Failed to create a presigned url: {$exception-
>getMessage()}\n";
                echo "Please fix error with presigned urls before continuing.";
            }
            throw $exception;
        }
        return $presignedUrl;
```

```
    }



    public function createSession(string $bucketName)
    {
        try{
            $result = $this->client->createSession([
                'Bucket' => $bucketName,
            ]);
            return $result;
        }catch(S3Exception $caught){
            if($caught->getAwsErrorType() == "NoSuchBucket"){
                echo "The specified bucket does not exist.";
            }
            throw $caught;
        }
    }

}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CopyObject
  - CreateBucket
  - DeleteBucket
  - DeleteObject
  - GetObject
  - ListObjects
  - PutObject

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon S3 디렉터리 버킷 및 S3 Express One Zone의 기본 사항을 보여주는 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
class S3ExpressScenario:
    """Runs an interactive scenario that shows how to get started with S3
 Express."""

    def __init__(
        self,
        cloud_formation_resource: ServiceResource,
        ec2_client: client,
        iam_client: client,
    ):
        self.cloud_formation_resource = cloud_formation_resource
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        self.region = ec2_client.meta.region_name
        self.stack = None
        self.vpc_id = None
        self.vpc_endpoint_id = None
        self.regular_bucket_name = None
        self.directory_bucket_name = None
        self.s3_express_wrapper = None
        self.s3_regular_wrapper = None

    def s3_express_scenario(self):
        """
        Runs the scenario.
        """
        print("")
        print_dashes()
```

```
        print("Welcome to the Amazon S3 Express Basics demo using Python (Boto
 3)!")
        print_dashes()
        print(
            """
Let's get started! First, please note that S3 Express One Zone works best when
 working within the AWS infrastructure,
specifically when working in the same Availability Zone. To see the best results
 in this example and when you implement
Directory buckets into your infrastructure, it is best to put your compute
 resources in the same AZ as your Directory
bucket.
    """
        )
        press_enter_to_continue()

        # Create an optional VPC and create 2 IAM users.
        express_user_name, regular_user_name = self.create_vpc_and_users()

        # Set up two S3 clients, one regular and one express, and two buckets,
 one regular and one express.
        self.setup_clients_and_buckets(express_user_name, regular_user_name)

        # Create an S3 session for the express S3 client and add objects to the
 buckets.
        bucket_object = self.create_session_and_add_objects()

        # Demonstrate performance differences between regular and express
 buckets.
        self.demonstrate_performance(bucket_object)

        # Populate the buckets to show the lexicographical difference between
 regular and express buckets.
        self.show_lexicographical_differences(bucket_object)

        print("")
        print("That's it for our tour of the basic operations for S3 Express One
 Zone.")

        if q.ask(
            "Would you like to delete all the resources created during this demo
 (y/n)? ",
            q.is_yesno,
        ):
```

```
            self.cleanup()

    def create_vpc_and_users(self) -> None:
        """
        Optionally create a VPC.
        Create two IAM users, one with S3 Express One Zone permissions and one
 without.
        """
        # Configure a gateway VPC endpoint. This is the recommended method to
 allow S3 Express One Zone traffic without
        # the need to pass through an internet gateway or NAT device.
        print(
            """
1. First, we'll set up a new VPC and VPC Endpoint if this program is running in
 an EC2 instance in the same AZ as your
Directory buckets will be. Are you running this in an EC2 instance located in the
 same AZ as your intended Directory buckets?
"""
        )
        if q.ask("Do you want to setup a VPC Endpoint? (y/n) ", q.is_yesno):
            print(
                "Great! Let's set up a VPC, retrieve the Route Table from it, and
 create a VPC Endpoint to connect the S3 Client to."
            )
            self.setup_vpc()
            press_enter_to_continue()
        else:
            print("Skipping the VPC setup. Don't forget to use this in
 production!")
        print(
            """
2. Policies, users, and roles with CDK.
Now, we'll set up some policies, roles, and a user. This user will only have
 permissions to do S3 Express One Zone actions.
            """
        )
        press_enter_to_continue()
        stack_name = f"cfn-stack-s3-express-basics--{uuid.uuid4()}"
        template_as_string = S3ExpressScenario.get_template_as_string()
        self.stack = self.deploy_cloudformation_stack(stack_name,
 template_as_string)
        regular_user_name = None
        express_user_name = None
        outputs = self.stack.outputs
```

```
        for output in outputs:
            if output.get("OutputKey") == "RegularUser":
                regular_user_name = output.get("OutputValue")
            elif output.get("OutputKey") == "ExpressUser":
                express_user_name = output.get("OutputValue")
        if not regular_user_name or not express_user_name:
            error_string = f"""
            Failed to retrieve required outputs from CloudFormation stack.
            'regular_user_name'={regular_user_name},
 'express_user_name'={express_user_name}
            """
            logger.error(error_string)
            raise ValueError(error_string)
        return express_user_name, regular_user_name

    def setup_clients_and_buckets(
        self, express_user_name: str, regular_user_name: str
    ) -> None:
        """
        Set up two S3 clients, one regular and one express, and two buckets, one
 regular and one express.
        :param express_user_name: The name of the user with S3 Express
 permissions.
        :param regular_user_name: The name of the user with regular S3
 permissions.
        """
        regular_credentials = self.create_access_key(regular_user_name)
        express_credentials = self.create_access_key(express_user_name)
        # 3. Create an additional client using the credentials with S3 Express
 permissions.
        print(
            """
3. Create an additional client using the credentials with S3 Express permissions.
 This client is created with the
credentials associated with the user account with the S3 Express policy attached,
 so it can perform S3 Express operations.
"""
        )
        press_enter_to_continue()
        s3_regular_client = self.create_s3__client_with_access_key_credentials(
            regular_credentials
        )
        self.s3_regular_wrapper = S3ExpressWrapper(s3_regular_client)
        s3_express_client = self.create_s3__client_with_access_key_credentials(
```

```
            express_credentials
        )
        self.s3_express_wrapper = S3ExpressWrapper(s3_express_client)
        print(
            """
All the roles and policies were created and attached to the user. Then a new S3
 Client were created using
that user's credentials. We can now use this client to make calls to S3 Express
 operations. Keeping permissions in mind
(and adhering to least-privilege) is crucial to S3 Express.
 """
        )
        press_enter_to_continue()
        # 4. Create two buckets.
        print(
            """
3. Create two buckets.
Now we will create a Directory bucket which is the linchpin of the S3 Express One
 Zone service. Directory buckets
behave in different ways from regular S3 buckets which we will explore here.
 We'll also create a normal bucket, put
an object into the normal bucket, and copy it over to the Directory bucket.
"""
        )

        # Create a directory bucket. These are different from normal S3 buckets
 in subtle ways.
        bucket_prefix = q.ask(
            "Enter a bucket name prefix that will be used for both buckets: ",
            q.re_match(r"[a-z0-9](?:[a-z0-9-\.]*)[a-z0-9]$"),
        )

        # Some availability zones are not supported for Directory buckets. We'll
 choose one that is supported.
        print(
            "Now, let's choose an availability zone for the Directory bucket.
 We'll choose one that is supported."
        )
        while True:
            availability_zone = self.select_availability_zone_id(self.region)
            # Construct the parts of a directory bucket name that is made unique
 with a UUID string.
            directory_bucket_suffix = f"--{availability_zone['ZoneId']}--x-s3"
```

```
            max_uuid_length = 63 - len(bucket_prefix) -
 len(directory_bucket_suffix) - 1
            bucket_uuid = str(uuid.uuid4()).replace("-", "")[:max_uuid_length]
            directory_bucket_name = (
                f"{bucket_prefix}-{bucket_uuid}{directory_bucket_suffix}"
            )
            regular_bucket_name = f"{bucket_prefix}-regular-{bucket_uuid}"
            configuration = {
                "Bucket": {
                    "Type": "Directory",
                    "DataRedundancy": "SingleAvailabilityZone",
                },
                "Location": {
                    "Name": availability_zone["ZoneId"],
                    "Type": "AvailabilityZone",
                },
            }
            press_enter_to_continue()
            print(
                "Now, let's create the actual Directory bucket, as well as a
 regular bucket."
            )
            press_enter_to_continue()
            try:
                self.s3_express_wrapper.create_bucket(
                    directory_bucket_name, configuration
                )
                break
            except ClientError as client_error:
                if client_error.response["Error"]["Code"] == "InvalidBucketName":
                    print(
                        f"Bucket '{directory_bucket_name}' is invalid. This may
 be because of selected availability zone."
                    )
                    if q.ask(
                        "Would you like to select a different availability zone?
 ",
                        q.is_yesno,
                    ):
                        continue
                    else:
                        raise
                else:
                    raise
```

```
        print(f"Created directory bucket, '{directory_bucket_name}'")
        self.directory_bucket_name = directory_bucket_name

        self.s3_regular_wrapper.create_bucket(regular_bucket_name)
        print(f"Created regular bucket, '{regular_bucket_name}'")
        self.regular_bucket_name = regular_bucket_name
        print("Great! Both buckets were created.")
        press_enter_to_continue()

    def create_session_and_add_objects(self) -> None:
        """
        Create a session for the express S3 client and add objects to the
 buckets.
        """
        print(
            """
5. Create an object and copy it over.
We'll create a basic object consisting of some text and upload it to the normal
 bucket. Next we'll copy the object
into the Directory bucket using the regular client. This works fine because copy
 operations are not restricted for
Directory buckets.
        """
        )
        press_enter_to_continue()
        bucket_object = "basic-text-object"
        self.s3_regular_wrapper.put_object(
            self.regular_bucket_name, bucket_object, "Look Ma, I'm a bucket!"
        )
        self.s3_express_wrapper.create_session(self.directory_bucket_name)
        self.s3_express_wrapper.copy_object(
            self.regular_bucket_name,
            bucket_object,
            self.directory_bucket_name,
            bucket_object,
        )
        print(
            """
It worked! It's important to remember the user permissions when interacting with
 Directory buckets. Instead of validating
permissions on every call as normal buckets do, Directory buckets utilize the
 user credentials and session token to validate.
This allows for much faster connection speeds on every call. For single calls,
 this is low, but for many concurrent calls
```

```
this adds up to a lot of time saved.
"""
        )
        press_enter_to_continue()
        return bucket_object

    def demonstrate_performance(self, bucket_object: str) -> None:
        """
        Demonstrate performance differences between regular and Directory
 buckets.
        :param bucket_object: The name of the object to download from each
 bucket.
        """
        print("")
        print("6. Demonstrate performance difference.")
        print(
            """
Now, let's do a performance test. We'll download the same object from each bucket
 'downloads' times
and compare the total time needed. Note: the performance difference will be much
 more pronounced if this
example is run in an EC2 instance in the same Availability Zone as the bucket.
"""
        )
        downloads = 1000
        print(
            f"The number of downloads of the same object for this example is set
 at {downloads}."
        )
        if q.ask("Would you like to download a different number? (y/n) ",
 q.is_yesno):
            max_downloads = 1000000
            downloads = q.ask(
                f"Enter a number between 1 and {max_downloads} for the number of
 downloads: ",
                q.is_int,
                q.in_range(1, max_downloads),
            )
        # Download the object 'downloads' times from each bucket and time it to
 demonstrate the speed difference.
        print("Downloading from the Directory bucket.")
        directory_time_start = time.time_ns()

        for index in range(downloads):
```

```
            if index % 10 == 0:
                print(f"Download {index} of {downloads}")

            self.s3_express_wrapper.get_object(
                self.directory_bucket_name, bucket_object
            )

        directory_time_difference = time.time_ns() - directory_time_start
        print("Downloading from the normal bucket.")
        normal_time_start = time.time_ns()

        for index in range(downloads):
            if index % 10 == 0:
                print(f"Download {index} of {downloads}")
            self.s3_regular_wrapper.get_object(self.regular_bucket_name,
 bucket_object)

        normal_time_difference = time.time_ns() - normal_time_start
        print(
            f"The directory bucket took {directory_time_difference} nanoseconds,
 while the normal bucket took {normal_time_difference}."
        )
        difference = normal_time_difference - directory_time_difference
        print(f"That's a difference of {difference} nanoseconds, or")
        print(f"{(difference) / 1000000000} seconds.")
        if difference < 0:
            print(
                "The directory buckets were slower. This can happen if you are
 not running on the cloud within a vpc."
            )
        press_enter_to_continue()

    def show_lexicographical_differences(self, bucket_object: str) -> None:
        """
        Show the lexicographical difference between Directory buckets and regular
 buckets.
        This is done by creating a few objects in each bucket and listing them to
 show the difference.
        :param bucket_object: The object to use for the listing operations.
        """
        print(
            """
 7. Populate the buckets to show the lexicographical difference.
```

```
Now let's explore how Directory buckets store objects in a different manner to
 regular buckets. The key is in the name
"Directory". Where regular buckets store their key/value pairs in a flat manner,
 Directory buckets use actual
directories/folders. This allows for more rapid indexing, traversing, and
 therefore retrieval times! The more segmented
your bucket is, with lots of directories, sub-directories, and objects, the more
 efficient it becomes. This structural
difference also causes ListObjects to behave differently, which can cause
 unexpected results. Let's add a few more
objects with layered directories to see how the output of ListObjects changes.
        """
        )
        press_enter_to_continue()
        # Populate a few more files in each bucket so that we can use ListObjects
 and show the difference.
        other_object = f"other/{bucket_object}"
        alt_object = f"alt/{bucket_object}"
        other_alt_object = f"other/alt/{bucket_object}"
        self.s3_regular_wrapper.put_object(self.regular_bucket_name,
 other_object, "")
        self.s3_express_wrapper.put_object(self.directory_bucket_name,
 other_object, "")
        self.s3_regular_wrapper.put_object(self.regular_bucket_name, alt_object,
 "")
        self.s3_express_wrapper.put_object(self.directory_bucket_name,
 alt_object, "")
        self.s3_regular_wrapper.put_object(
            self.regular_bucket_name, other_alt_object, ""
        )
        self.s3_express_wrapper.put_object(
            self.directory_bucket_name, other_alt_object, ""
        )
        directory_bucket_objects = self.s3_express_wrapper.list_objects(
            self.directory_bucket_name
        )

        regular_bucket_objects = self.s3_regular_wrapper.list_objects(
            self.regular_bucket_name
        )

        print("Directory bucket content")
        for bucket_object in directory_bucket_objects:
            print(f"   {bucket_object['Key']}")
```

```
        print("Normal bucket content")
        for bucket_object in regular_bucket_objects:
            print(f"   {bucket_object['Key']}")
        print(
            """
Notice how the normal bucket lists objects in lexicographical order, while the
 directory bucket does not. This is
because the normal bucket considers the whole "key" to be the object identifier,
 while the directory bucket actually
creates directories and uses the object "key" as a path to the object.
            """
        )
        press_enter_to_continue()

    def cleanup(self) -> None:
        """
        Delete resources created by this scenario.
        """
        if self.directory_bucket_name is not None:
            self.s3_express_wrapper.delete_bucket_and_objects(
                self.directory_bucket_name
            )
            print(f"Deleted directory bucket, '{self.directory_bucket_name}'")
            self.directory_bucket_name = None

        if self.regular_bucket_name is not None:

 self.s3_regular_wrapper.delete_bucket_and_objects(self.regular_bucket_name)
            print(f"Deleted regular bucket, '{self.regular_bucket_name}'")
            self.regular_bucket_name = None

        if self.stack is not None:
            self.destroy_cloudformation_stack(self.stack)
            self.stack = None

        self.tear_done_vpc()

    def create_access_key(self, user_name: str) -> dict[str, any]:
        """
        Creates an access key for the user.
        :param user_name: The name of the user.
        :return: The access key for the user.
        """
        try:
```

```
            access_key = self.iam_client.create_access_key(UserName=user_name)
            return access_key["AccessKey"]
        except ClientError as client_error:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't create the access key. Here's why: %s",
                client_error.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise

    def create_s3__client_with_access_key_credentials(
        self, access_key: dict[str, any]
    ) -> client:
        """
        Creates an S3 client with access key credentials.
        :param access_key: The access key for the user.
        :return: The S3 Express One Zone client.
        """
        try:
            s3_express_client = boto3.client(
                "s3",
                aws_access_key_id=access_key["AccessKeyId"],
                aws_secret_access_key=access_key["SecretAccessKey"],
                region_name=self.region,
            )
            return s3_express_client
        except ClientError as client_error:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't create the S3 Express One Zone client. Here's why: %s",
                client_error.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise

    def select_availability_zone_id(self, region: str) -> dict[str, any]:
        """
        Selects an availability zone.
        :param region: The region to select the availability zone from.
        :return: The availability zone dictionary.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_availability_zones(
                Filters=[{"Name": "region-name", "Values": [region]}]
            )
            availability_zones = response["AvailabilityZones"]
            zone_names = [zone["ZoneName"] for zone in availability_zones]
```

```
            index = q.choose("Select an availability zone: ", zone_names)
            return availability_zones[index]
        except ClientError as client_error:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't describe availability zones. Here's why: %s",
                client_error.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise

    def deploy_cloudformation_stack(
        self, stack_name: str, cfn_template: str
    ) -> ServiceResource:
        """
        Deploys prerequisite resources used by the scenario. The resources are
        defined in the associated `cfn_template.yaml` AWS CloudFormation script
and are deployed
        as a CloudFormation stack, so they can be easily managed and destroyed.

        :param stack_name: The name of the CloudFormation stack.
        :param cfn_template: The CloudFormation template as a string.
        :return: The CloudFormation stack resource.
        """
        print(f"Deploying CloudFormation stack: {stack_name}.")
        stack = self.cloud_formation_resource.create_stack(
            StackName=stack_name,
            TemplateBody=cfn_template,
            Capabilities=["CAPABILITY_NAMED_IAM"],
        )
        print(f"CloudFormation stack creation started: {stack_name}")
        print("Waiting for CloudFormation stack creation to complete...")
        waiter = self.cloud_formation_resource.meta.client.get_waiter(
            "stack_create_complete"
        )
        waiter.wait(StackName=stack.name)
        stack.load()
        print("CloudFormation stack creation complete.")

        return stack

    def destroy_cloudformation_stack(self, stack: ServiceResource) -> None:
        """
        Destroys the resources managed by the CloudFormation stack, and the
CloudFormation
        stack itself.
```

```
        :param stack: The CloudFormation stack that manages the example
resources.
        """
        try:
            print(
                f"CloudFormation stack '{stack.name}' is being deleted. This may
take a few minutes."
            )
            stack.delete()
            waiter = self.cloud_formation_resource.meta.client.get_waiter(
                "stack_delete_complete"
            )
            waiter.wait(StackName=stack.name)
            print(f"CloudFormation stack '{stack.name}' has been deleted.")
        except ClientError as client_error:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't delete the CloudFormation stack. Here's why: %s",
                client_error.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )

    @staticmethod
    def get_template_as_string() -> str:
        """
        Returns a string containing this scenario's CloudFormation template.
        """
        script_directory = os.path.dirname(os.path.abspath(__file__))
        template_file_path = os.path.join(script_directory,
"s3_express_template.yaml")
        file = open(template_file_path, "r")
        return file.read()

    def setup_vpc(self):
        cidr = "10.0.0.0/16"
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.create_vpc(CidrBlock=cidr)
            self.vpc_id = response["Vpc"]["VpcId"]

            waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("vpc_available")
            waiter.wait(VpcIds=[self.vpc_id])
            print(f"Created vpc {self.vpc_id}")

        except ClientError as client_error:
            logging.error(
```

```
                "Couldn't create the vpc. Here's why: %s",
                client_error.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_route_tables(
                Filters=[{"Name": "vpc-id", "Values": [self.vpc_id]}]
            )
            route_table_id = response["RouteTables"][0]["RouteTableId"]
            service_name = f"com.amazonaws.
{self.ec2_client.meta.region_name}.s3express"

            response = self.ec2_client.create_vpc_endpoint(
                VpcId=self.vpc_id,
                RouteTableIds=[route_table_id],
                ServiceName=service_name,
            )
            self.vpc_endpoint_id = response["VpcEndpoint"]["VpcEndpointId"]
            print(f"Created vpc endpoint {self.vpc_endpoint_id}")

        except ClientError as client_error:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't create the vpc endpoint. Here's why: %s",
                client_error.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise

    def tear_done_vpc(self) -> None:
        if self.vpc_endpoint_id is not None:
            try:
                self.ec2_client.delete_vpc_endpoints(
                    VpcEndpointIds=[self.vpc_endpoint_id]
                )
                print(f"Deleted vpc endpoint {self.vpc_endpoint_id}.")
                self.vpc_endpoint_id = None
            except ClientError as client_error:
                logging.error(
                    "Couldn't delete the vpc endpoint %s. Here's why: %s",
                    self.vpc_endpoint_id,
                    client_error.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
        if self.vpc_id is not None:
            try:
                self.ec2_client.delete_vpc(VpcId=self.vpc_id)
```

```
                print(f"Deleted vpc {self.vpc_id}")
                self.vpc_id = None
            except ClientError as client_error:
                logging.error(
                    "Couldn't delete the vpc %s. Here's why: %s",
                    self.vpc_id,
                    client_error.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
```

Amazon S3 Express SDK 함수의 래퍼 클래스입니다.

```
class S3ExpressWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Express One Zone actions using the client
 interface."""

    def __init__(self, s3_client: Any) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the S3ExpressWrapper with an S3 client.

        :param s3_client: A Boto3 Amazon S3 client. This client provides low-
level
                              access to AWS S3 services.
        """
        self.s3_client = s3_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "S3ExpressWrapper":
        """
        Creates an S3ExpressWrapper instance with a default s3 client.

        :return: An instance of S3ExpressWrapper initialized with the default S3
 client.
        """
        s3_client = boto3.client("s3")
        return cls(s3_client)


    def create_bucket(
        self, bucket_name: str, bucket_configuration: dict[str, any] = None
    ) -> None:
```

```
        """
        Creates a bucket.
        :param bucket_name: The name of the bucket.
        :param bucket_configuration: The optional configuration for the bucket.
        """
        try:
            params = {"Bucket": bucket_name}
            if bucket_configuration:
                params["CreateBucketConfiguration"] = bucket_configuration

            self.s3_client.create_bucket(**params)
        except ClientError as client_error:
            # Do not log InvalidBucketName error because it is logged elsewhere.
            if client_error.response["Error"]["Code"] != "InvalidBucketName":
                logging.error(
                    "Couldn't create the bucket %s. Here's why: %s",
                    bucket_name,
                    client_error.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise

    def delete_bucket_and_objects(self, bucket_name: str) -> None:
        """
        Deletes a bucket and its objects.
         :param bucket_name: The name of the bucket.
        """
        try:
            # Delete the objects in the bucket first. This is required for a
bucket to be deleted.
            paginator = self.s3_client.get_paginator("list_objects_v2")
            page_iterator = paginator.paginate(Bucket=bucket_name)
            for page in page_iterator:
                if "Contents" in page:
                    delete_keys = {
                        "Objects": [{"Key": obj["Key"]} for obj in
page["Contents"]]
                    }
                    response = self.s3_client.delete_objects(
                        Bucket=bucket_name, Delete=delete_keys
                    )
                    if "Errors" in response:
                        for error in response["Errors"]:
                            logging.error(
                                "Couldn't delete object %s. Here's why: %s",
```

```
                                error["Key"],
                                error["Message"],
                            )

            self.s3_client.delete_bucket(Bucket=bucket_name)
        except ClientError as client_error:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't delete the bucket %s. Here's why: %s",
                bucket_name,
                client_error.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )

    def put_object(self, bucket_name: str, object_key: str, content: str) ->
None:
        """
        Puts an object into a bucket.
        :param bucket_name: The name of the bucket.
        :param object_key: The key of the object.
        :param content: The content of the object.
        """
        try:
            self.s3_client.put_object(Body=content, Bucket=bucket_name,
Key=object_key)
        except ClientError as client_error:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't put the object %s into bucket %s. Here's why: %s",
                object_key,
                bucket_name,
                client_error.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise

    def list_objects(self, bucket: str) -> list[str]:
        """
        Lists objects in a bucket.
        :param bucket: The name of the bucket.
        :return: The list of objects in the bucket.
        """
        try:
            response = self.s3_client.list_objects_v2(Bucket=bucket)
            return response.get("Contents", [])
        except ClientError as client_error:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't list objects in bucket %s. Here's why: %s",
```

```
                bucket,
                client_error.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise

    def copy_object(
        self,
        source_bucket: str,
        source_key: str,
        destination_bucket: str,
        destination_key: str,
    ) -> None:
        """
        Copies an object from one bucket to another.
        :param source_bucket: The source bucket.
        :param source_key: The source key.
        :param destination_bucket: The destination bucket.
        :param destination_key: The destination key.
        :return: None
        """
        try:
            self.s3_client.copy_object(
                CopySource={"Bucket": source_bucket, "Key": source_key},
                Bucket=destination_bucket,
                Key=destination_key,
            )
        except ClientError as client_error:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't copy object %s from bucket %s to bucket %s. Here's why:
%s",
                source_key,
                source_bucket,
                destination_bucket,
                client_error.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise

    def create_session(self, bucket_name: str) -> None:
        """
        Creates an express session.
        :param bucket_name: The name of the bucket.
        """
        try:
            self.s3_client.create_session(Bucket=bucket_name)
```

```
        except ClientError as client_error:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't create the express session for bucket %s. Here's why:
%s",
                bucket_name,
                client_error.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def get_object(self, bucket_name: str, object_key: str) -> None:
        """
        Gets an object from a bucket.
        :param bucket_name: The name of the bucket.
        :param object_key: The key of the object.
        """
        try:
            self.s3_client.get_object(Bucket=bucket_name, Key=object_key)
        except ClientError as client_error:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't get the object %s from bucket %s. Here's why: %s",
                object_key,
                bucket_name,
                client_error.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - CopyObject
  - CreateBucket
  - DeleteBucket
  - DeleteObject
  - GetObject
  - ListObjects
  - PutObject

AWS SDKs를 사용하는 S3 디렉터리 버킷에 대한 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 S3 디렉터리 버킷 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

이러한 발췌문은 S3 디렉터리 버킷 API를 호출하며 컨텍스트에서 실행해야 하는 더 큰 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드입니다. AWS SDKs를 사용하는 S3 디렉터리 버킷에 대한 시나리오 에서 컨텍스트에 맞는 작업을 볼 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 Amazon S3 디렉터리 버킷 API 참조를 참조하세요.

예시

- AWS SDK와 AbortMultipartUpload 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 CompleteMultipartUpload 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 CopyObject 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 CreateBucket 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 CreateMultipartUpload 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 CreateSession 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DeleteBucket 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DeleteBucketEncryption 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DeleteBucketPolicy 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DeleteObject 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DeleteObjects 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 GetBucketEncryption 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 GetBucketPolicy 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 GetObject 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 GetObjectAttributes 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 HeadBucket 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 HeadObject 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 ListDirectoryBuckets 함께 사용

- AWS SDK와 ListMultipartUploads 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 ListObjectsV2 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 ListParts 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 PutBucketEncryption 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 PutBucketPolicy 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 PutObject 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 UploadPart 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 UploadPartCopy 함께 사용

AWS SDK와 **AbortMultipartUpload** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `AbortMultipartUpload`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

디렉터리 버킷에서 멀티파트 업로드를 중단합니다.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.AbortMultipartUploadRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucketMultipartUpload;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;
```

```
   /**
    * Aborts a specific multipart upload for the specified S3 directory bucket.
    *
    * @param s3Client   The S3 client used to interact with S3
    * @param bucketName The name of the directory bucket
    * @param objectKey  The key (name) of the object to be uploaded
    * @param uploadId   The upload ID of the multipart upload to abort
    * @return True if the multipart upload is successfully aborted, false
otherwise
    */
   public static boolean abortDirectoryBucketMultipartUpload(S3Client s3Client,
String bucketName,
           String objectKey, String uploadId) {
       logger.info("Aborting multipart upload: {} for bucket: {}", uploadId,
bucketName);
       try {
           // Abort the multipart upload
           AbortMultipartUploadRequest abortMultipartUploadRequest =
AbortMultipartUploadRequest.builder()
                   .bucket(bucketName)
                   .key(objectKey)
                   .uploadId(uploadId)
                   .build();

           s3Client.abortMultipartUpload(abortMultipartUploadRequest);
           logger.info("Aborted multipart upload: {} for object: {}", uploadId,
objectKey);
           return true;
       } catch (S3Exception e) {
           logger.error("Failed to abort multipart upload: {} - Error code: {}",
e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                   e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), e);
           return false;
       }
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 AbortMultipartUpload를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **CompleteMultipartUpload** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CompleteMultipartUpload`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

디렉터리 버킷에서 멀티파트 업로드를 완료합니다.

```
import com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils;
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CompleteMultipartUploadRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CompleteMultipartUploadResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CompletedMultipartUpload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CompletedPart;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

import java.io.IOException;
import java.nio.file.Path;
import java.util.List;

import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucketMultipartUpload;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteAllObjectsInDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.getFilePath;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.multipartUploadForDirectoryBucket;


    /**
     * This method completes the multipart upload request by collating all the
     * upload parts.
```

```
     *
     * @param s3Client    The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @param bucketName  The name of the directory bucket
     * @param objectKey   The key (name) of the object to be uploaded
     * @param uploadId    The upload ID used to track the multipart upload
     * @param uploadParts The list of completed parts
     * @return True if the multipart upload is successfully completed, false
     *         otherwise
     */
    public static boolean completeDirectoryBucketMultipartUpload(S3Client
s3Client, String bucketName, String objectKey,
            String uploadId, List<CompletedPart> uploadParts) {
        try {
            CompletedMultipartUpload completedMultipartUpload =
CompletedMultipartUpload.builder()
                    .parts(uploadParts)
                    .build();
            CompleteMultipartUploadRequest completeMultipartUploadRequest =
CompleteMultipartUploadRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(objectKey)
                    .uploadId(uploadId)
                    .multipartUpload(completedMultipartUpload)
                    .build();

            CompleteMultipartUploadResponse response =
s3Client.completeMultipartUpload(completeMultipartUploadRequest);
            logger.info("Multipart upload completed. ETag: {}", response.eTag());
            return true;
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Failed to complete multipart upload: {} - Error code:
{}", e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), e);
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CompleteMultipartUpload를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **CopyObject** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CopyObject`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서 컨텍스트 내 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

디렉터리 버킷에서 디렉터리 버킷으로 객체를 복사합니다.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CopyObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CopyObjectResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

import java.nio.file.Path;

import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteAllObjectsInDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.getFilePath;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.putDirectoryBucketObject;

    /**
     * Copies an object from one S3 general purpose bucket to one S3 directory
     * bucket.
     *
     * @param s3Client     The S3 client used to interact with S3
```

```
     * @param sourceBucket The name of the source bucket
     * @param objectKey    The key (name) of the object to be copied
     * @param targetBucket The name of the target bucket
     */
    public static void copyDirectoryBucketObject(S3Client s3Client, String
sourceBucket, String objectKey,
            String targetBucket) {
        logger.info("Copying object: {} from bucket: {} to bucket: {}",
objectKey, sourceBucket, targetBucket);

        try {
            // Create a CopyObjectRequest
            CopyObjectRequest copyReq = CopyObjectRequest.builder()
                    .sourceBucket(sourceBucket)
                    .sourceKey(objectKey)
                    .destinationBucket(targetBucket)
                    .destinationKey(objectKey)
                    .build();

            // Copy the object
            CopyObjectResponse copyRes = s3Client.copyObject(copyReq);
            logger.info("Successfully copied {} from bucket {} into bucket {}.
CopyObjectResponse: {}",
                    objectKey, sourceBucket, targetBucket,
copyRes.copyObjectResult().toString());

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Failed to copy object: {} - Error code: {}",
e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), e);
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CopyObject를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **CreateBucket** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateBucket`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서 컨텍스트 내 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

S3 디렉터리 버킷을 생성합니다.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.BucketInfo;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.BucketType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CreateBucketConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CreateBucketRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CreateBucketResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DataRedundancy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.LocationInfo;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.LocationType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;

    /**
     * Creates a new S3 directory bucket in a specified Zone (For example, a
     * specified Availability Zone in this code example).
     *
     * @param s3Client   The S3 client used to create the bucket
     * @param bucketName The name of the bucket to be created
     * @param zone       The region where the bucket will be created
     * @throws S3Exception if there's an error creating the bucket
     */
```

```
   public static void createDirectoryBucket(S3Client s3Client, String
bucketName, String zone) throws S3Exception {
       logger.info("Creating bucket: {}", bucketName);

       CreateBucketConfiguration bucketConfiguration =
CreateBucketConfiguration.builder()
               .location(LocationInfo.builder()
                       .type(LocationType.AVAILABILITY_ZONE)
                       .name(zone).build())
               .bucket(BucketInfo.builder()
                       .type(BucketType.DIRECTORY)
                       .dataRedundancy(DataRedundancy.SINGLE_AVAILABILITY_ZONE)
                       .build())
               .build();
       try {
           CreateBucketRequest bucketRequest = CreateBucketRequest.builder()
                   .bucket(bucketName)
                   .createBucketConfiguration(bucketConfiguration).build();
           CreateBucketResponse response = s3Client.createBucket(bucketRequest);
           logger.info("Bucket created successfully with location: {}",
response.location());
       } catch (S3Exception e) {
           logger.error("Error creating bucket: {} - Error code: {}",
e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                   e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), e);
           throw e;
       }
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateBucket을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **CreateMultipartUpload** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateMultipartUpload`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

디렉터리 버킷에 멀티파트 업로드를 생성합니다.

```
import com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils;
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CreateMultipartUploadRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CreateMultipartUploadResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;

    /**
     * This method creates a multipart upload request that generates a unique
 upload
     * ID used to track
     * all the upload parts.
     *
     * @param s3Client   The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @param bucketName The name of the directory bucket
     * @param objectKey  The key (name) of the object to be uploaded
     * @return The upload ID used to track the multipart upload
     */
    public static String createDirectoryBucketMultipartUpload(S3Client s3Client,
 String bucketName, String objectKey) {
        logger.info("Creating multipart upload for object: {} in bucket: {}",
 objectKey, bucketName);

        try {
            // Create a CreateMultipartUploadRequest
```

```
            CreateMultipartUploadRequest createMultipartUploadRequest =
 CreateMultipartUploadRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(objectKey)
                    .build();

            // Initiate the multipart upload
            CreateMultipartUploadResponse response =
 s3Client.createMultipartUpload(createMultipartUploadRequest);
            String uploadId = response.uploadId();
            logger.info("Multipart upload initiated. Upload ID: {}", uploadId);
            return uploadId;

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Failed to create multipart upload: {} - Error code:
 {}", e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), e);
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateMultipartUpload를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **CreateSession** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateSession`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class S3ExpressWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Express One Zone actions using the client
 interface."""
```

```
    def __init__(self, s3_client: Any) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the S3ExpressWrapper with an S3 client.

        :param s3_client: A Boto3 Amazon S3 client. This client provides low-
level
                              access to AWS S3 services.
        """
        self.s3_client = s3_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "S3ExpressWrapper":
        """
        Creates an S3ExpressWrapper instance with a default s3 client.

        :return: An instance of S3ExpressWrapper initialized with the default S3
 client.
        """
        s3_client = boto3.client("s3")
        return cls(s3_client)


    def create_session(self, bucket_name: str) -> None:
        """
        Creates an express session.
        :param bucket_name: The name of the bucket.
        """
        try:
            self.s3_client.create_session(Bucket=bucket_name)
        except ClientError as client_error:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't create the express session for bucket %s. Here's why:
 %s",
                bucket_name,
                client_error.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateSession을 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK와 **DeleteBucket** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteBucket의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서 컨텍스트 내 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

S3 디렉터리 버킷을 삭제합니다.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteBucketRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;

    /**
     * Deletes the specified S3 directory bucket.
     *
     * @param s3Client   The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @param bucketName The name of the directory bucket to delete
     */
    public static void deleteDirectoryBucket(S3Client s3Client, String
 bucketName) {
        logger.info("Deleting bucket: {}", bucketName);
```

```
        try {
            // Create a DeleteBucketRequest
            DeleteBucketRequest deleteBucketRequest =
 DeleteBucketRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();

            // Delete the bucket
            s3Client.deleteBucket(deleteBucketRequest);
            logger.info("Successfully deleted bucket: {}", bucketName);

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Failed to delete bucket: {} - Error code: {}",
 e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), e);
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteBucket을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **DeleteBucketEncryption** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteBucketEncryption`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

디렉터리 버킷의 암호화 구성을 삭제합니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteBucketEncryptionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;

import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;

    /**
     * Deletes the encryption configuration from an S3 bucket.
     *
     * @param s3Client   The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @param bucketName The name of the directory bucket
     */
    public static void deleteDirectoryBucketEncryption(S3Client s3Client, String
 bucketName) {
        DeleteBucketEncryptionRequest deleteRequest =
 DeleteBucketEncryptionRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .build();

        try {
            s3Client.deleteBucketEncryption(deleteRequest);
            logger.info("Bucket encryption deleted for bucket: {}", bucketName);
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Failed to delete bucket encryption: {} - Error code:
 {}", e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), e);
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DeleteBucketEncryptionAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **DeleteBucketPolicy** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteBucketPolicy의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

디렉터리 버킷에 대한 버킷 정책을 삭제합니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteBucketPolicyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.getAwsAccountId;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.putDirectoryBucketPolicy;

import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;


    /**
     * Deletes the bucket policy for the specified S3 directory bucket.
     *
     * @param s3Client   The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @param bucketName The name of the directory bucket
     */
    public static void deleteDirectoryBucketPolicy(S3Client s3Client, String
 bucketName) {
        logger.info("Deleting policy for bucket: {}", bucketName);

        try {
            // Create a DeleteBucketPolicyRequest
            DeleteBucketPolicyRequest deletePolicyReq =
 DeleteBucketPolicyRequest.builder()
```

```
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();

            // Delete the bucket policy
            s3Client.deleteBucketPolicy(deletePolicyReq);
            logger.info("Successfully deleted bucket policy");

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Failed to delete bucket policy: {} - Error code: {}",
e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), e);
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteBucketPolicy를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **DeleteObject** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteObject의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서 컨텍스트 내 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

디렉터리 버킷에서 객체를 삭제합니다.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
```

```
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

import java.nio.file.Path;

import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.getFilePath;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.putDirectoryBucketObject;




    /**
     * Deletes an object from the specified S3 directory bucket.
     *
     * @param s3Client   The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @param bucketName The name of the directory bucket
     * @param objectKey  The key (name) of the object to be deleted
     */
    public static void deleteDirectoryBucketObject(S3Client s3Client, String
 bucketName, String objectKey) {
        logger.info("Deleting object: {} from bucket: {}", objectKey,
 bucketName);

        try {
            // Create a DeleteObjectRequest
            DeleteObjectRequest deleteObjectRequest =
 DeleteObjectRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(objectKey)
                    .build();

            // Delete the object
            s3Client.deleteObject(deleteObjectRequest);
            logger.info("Object {} has been deleted", objectKey);

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
```

```
            logger.error("Failed to delete object: {} - Error code: {}",
 e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), e);
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteObject를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **DeleteObjects** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteObjects의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

디렉터리 버킷에서 여러 객체를 삭제합니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.Delete;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteObjectsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteObjectsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ObjectIdentifier;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

import java.net.URISyntaxException;
import java.nio.file.Path;
import java.nio.file.Paths;
import java.util.List;

import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
```

```
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.getFilePath;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.putDirectoryBucketObject;


    /**
     * Deletes multiple objects from the specified S3 directory bucket.
     *
     * @param s3Client   The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @param bucketName The name of the directory bucket
     * @param objectKeys The list of keys (names) of the objects to be deleted
     */
    public static void deleteDirectoryBucketObjects(S3Client s3Client, String
 bucketName, List<String> objectKeys) {
        logger.info("Deleting objects from bucket: {}", bucketName);

        try {
            // Create a list of ObjectIdentifier.
            List<ObjectIdentifier> identifiers = objectKeys.stream()
                    .map(key -> ObjectIdentifier.builder().key(key).build())
                    .toList();

            Delete delete = Delete.builder()
                    .objects(identifiers)
                    .build();

            DeleteObjectsRequest deleteObjectsRequest =
 DeleteObjectsRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .delete(delete)
                    .build();

            DeleteObjectsResponse deleteObjectsResponse =
 s3Client.deleteObjects(deleteObjectsRequest);
            deleteObjectsResponse.deleted().forEach(deleted ->
 logger.info("Deleted object: {}", deleted.key()));

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Failed to delete objects: {} - Error code: {}",
 e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
```

```
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), e);
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteObjects를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **GetBucketEncryption** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 GetBucketEncryption의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

디렉터리 버킷의 암호화 구성을 가져옵니다.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetBucketEncryptionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetBucketEncryptionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ServerSideEncryptionRule;

import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;

    /**
     * Retrieves the encryption configuration for an S3 directory bucket.
     *
```

```
     * @param s3Client   The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @param bucketName The name of the directory bucket
     * @return The type of server-side encryption applied to the bucket (e.g.,
     *         AES256, aws:kms)
     */
    public static String getDirectoryBucketEncryption(S3Client s3Client, String
bucketName) {
        try {
            // Create a GetBucketEncryptionRequest
            GetBucketEncryptionRequest getRequest =
GetBucketEncryptionRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();

            // Retrieve the bucket encryption configuration
            GetBucketEncryptionResponse response =
s3Client.getBucketEncryption(getRequest);
            ServerSideEncryptionRule rule =
response.serverSideEncryptionConfiguration().rules().get(0);

            String encryptionType =
rule.applyServerSideEncryptionByDefault().sseAlgorithmAsString();
            logger.info("Bucket encryption algorithm: {}", encryptionType);
            logger.info("KMS Customer Managed Key ID: {}",
rule.applyServerSideEncryptionByDefault().kmsMasterKeyID());
            logger.info("Bucket Key Enabled: {}", rule.bucketKeyEnabled());

            return encryptionType;
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Failed to get bucket encryption: {} - Error code: {}",
e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), e);
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetBucketEncryption을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **GetBucketPolicy** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 GetBucketPolicy의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

디렉터리 버킷의 정책을 가져옵니다.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetBucketPolicyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetBucketPolicyResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.getAwsAccountId;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.putDirectoryBucketPolicy;

    /**
     * Retrieves the bucket policy for the specified S3 directory bucket.
     *
     * @param s3Client   The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @param bucketName The name of the directory bucket
     * @return The bucket policy text
     */
    public static String getDirectoryBucketPolicy(S3Client s3Client, String
 bucketName) {
        logger.info("Getting policy for bucket: {}", bucketName);

        try {
            // Create a GetBucketPolicyRequest
            GetBucketPolicyRequest policyReq = GetBucketPolicyRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
```

```
                    .build();

            // Retrieve the bucket policy
            GetBucketPolicyResponse response =
s3Client.getBucketPolicy(policyReq);

            // Print and return the policy text
            String policyText = response.policy();
            logger.info("Bucket policy: {}", policyText);
            return policyText;

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Failed to get bucket policy: {} - Error code: {}",
e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), e);
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetBucketPolicy를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **GetObject** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetObject`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기
- 미리 서명된 URL을 생성하여 객체 가져오기

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

디렉터리 버킷에서 객체를 가져옵니다.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.ResponseBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

import java.nio.charset.StandardCharsets;
import java.nio.file.Path;

import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteAllObjectsInDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.getFilePath;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.putDirectoryBucketObject;

    /**
     * Retrieves an object from the specified S3 directory bucket.
     *
     * @param s3Client   The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @param bucketName The name of the directory bucket
     * @param objectKey  The key (name) of the object to be retrieved
     * @return The retrieved object as a ResponseInputStream
     */
    public static boolean getDirectoryBucketObject(S3Client s3Client, String
 bucketName, String objectKey) {
        logger.info("Retrieving object: {} from bucket: {}", objectKey,
 bucketName);

        try {
            // Create a GetObjectRequest
            GetObjectRequest objectRequest = GetObjectRequest.builder()
                    .key(objectKey)
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();
```

```
            // Retrieve the object as bytes
            ResponseBytes<GetObjectResponse> objectBytes =
 s3Client.getObjectAsBytes(objectRequest);
            byte[] data = objectBytes.asByteArray();

            // Print object contents to console
            String objectContent = new String(data, StandardCharsets.UTF_8);
            logger.info("Object contents: \n{}", objectContent);

            return true;

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Failed to retrieve object: {} - Error code: {}",
 e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), e);
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetObject를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **GetObjectAttributes** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetObjectAttributes`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

디렉터리 버킷에서 객체 속성을 가져옵니다.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectAttributesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectAttributesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ObjectAttributes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

import java.nio.file.Path;

import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteAllObjectsInDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.getFilePath;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.putDirectoryBucketObject;

    /**
     * Retrieves attributes for an object in the specified S3 directory bucket.
     *
     * @param s3Client   The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @param bucketName The name of the directory bucket
     * @param objectKey  The key (name) of the object to retrieve attributes for
     * @return True if the object attributes are successfully retrieved, false
     *         otherwise
     */
    public static boolean getDirectoryBucketObjectAttributes(S3Client s3Client,
 String bucketName, String objectKey) {
        logger.info("Retrieving attributes for object: {} from bucket: {}",
 objectKey, bucketName);

        try {
            // Create a GetObjectAttributesRequest
            GetObjectAttributesRequest getObjectAttributesRequest =
 GetObjectAttributesRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(objectKey)
                    .objectAttributes(ObjectAttributes.E_TAG,
 ObjectAttributes.STORAGE_CLASS,
                            ObjectAttributes.OBJECT_SIZE)
                    .build();

            // Retrieve the object attributes
```

```
            GetObjectAttributesResponse response =
s3Client.getObjectAttributes(getObjectAttributesRequest);
            logger.info("Attributes for object {}:", objectKey);
            logger.info("ETag: {}", response.eTag());
            logger.info("Storage Class: {}", response.storageClass());
            logger.info("Object Size: {}", response.objectSize());
            return true;

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Failed to retrieve object attributes: {} - Error code:
{}",
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), e);
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetObjectAttributes를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **HeadBucket** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 HeadBucket의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

지정된 S3 디렉터리 버킷이 존재하고 액세스할 수 있는지 확인합니다.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.HeadBucketRequest;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;

    /**
     * Checks if the specified S3 directory bucket exists and is accessible.
     *
     * @param s3Client   The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @param bucketName The name of the directory bucket to check
     * @return True if the bucket exists and is accessible, false otherwise
     */
    public static boolean headDirectoryBucket(S3Client s3Client, String
 bucketName) {
        logger.info("Checking if bucket exists: {}", bucketName);

        try {
            // Create a HeadBucketRequest
            HeadBucketRequest headBucketRequest = HeadBucketRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();
            // If the bucket doesn't exist, the following statement throws
 NoSuchBucketException,
            // which is a subclass of S3Exception.
            s3Client.headBucket(headBucketRequest);
            logger.info("Amazon S3 directory bucket: \"{}\" found.", bucketName);
            return true;

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Failed to access bucket: {} - Error code: {}",
 e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), e);
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 HeadBucket을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **HeadObject** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `HeadObject`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

디렉터리 버킷에 있는 객체의 메타데이터를 가져옵니다.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.HeadObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.HeadObjectResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

import java.nio.file.Path;

import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteAllObjectsInDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.getFilePath;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.putDirectoryBucketObject;

    /**
     * Retrieves metadata for an object in the specified S3 directory bucket.
     *
     * @param s3Client   The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @param bucketName The name of the directory bucket
     * @param objectKey  The key (name) of the object to retrieve metadata for
     * @return True if the object exists, false otherwise
     */
    public static boolean headDirectoryBucketObject(S3Client s3Client, String
 bucketName, String objectKey) {
```

```
        logger.info("Retrieving metadata for object: {} from bucket: {}",
objectKey, bucketName);

        try {
            // Create a HeadObjectRequest
            HeadObjectRequest headObjectRequest = HeadObjectRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(objectKey)
                    .build();

            // Retrieve the object metadata
            HeadObjectResponse response = s3Client.headObject(headObjectRequest);
            logger.info("Amazon S3 object: \"{}\" found in bucket: \"{}\" with
ETag: \"{}\"", objectKey, bucketName,
                    response.eTag());
            logger.info("Content-Type: {}", response.contentType());
            logger.info("Content-Length: {}", response.contentLength());
            logger.info("Last Modified: {}", response.lastModified());
            return true;

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Failed to retrieve object metadata: {} - Error code:
{}", e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), e);
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 HeadObject를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **`ListDirectoryBuckets`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListDirectoryBuckets`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

모든 디렉터리 버킷을 나열합니다.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.Bucket;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListDirectoryBucketsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListDirectoryBucketsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

import java.util.List;
import java.util.UUID;
import java.util.stream.Collectors;

import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;

     /**
     * Lists all S3 directory buckets and no general purpose buckets.
     *
     * @param s3Client The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @return A list of bucket names
     */
    public static List<String> listDirectoryBuckets(S3Client s3Client) {
        logger.info("Listing all directory buckets");

        try {
            // Create a ListBucketsRequest
            ListDirectoryBucketsRequest listDirectoryBucketsRequest =
 ListDirectoryBucketsRequest.builder().build();
```

```
            // Retrieve the list of buckets
            ListDirectoryBucketsResponse response =
s3Client.listDirectoryBuckets(listDirectoryBucketsRequest);

            // Extract bucket names
            List<String> bucketNames = response.buckets().stream()
                    .map(Bucket::name)
                    .collect(Collectors.toList());

            return bucketNames;
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Failed to list buckets: {} - Error code: {}",
e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 ListDirectoryBucketsAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **ListMultipartUploads** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListMultipartUploads`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

디렉터리 버킷에 멀티파트 업로드를 나열합니다.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListMultipartUploadsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListMultipartUploadsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.MultipartUpload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

import java.io.IOException;
import java.nio.file.Path;
import java.util.List;

import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.abortDirectoryBucketMultipartUploads;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucketMultipartUpload;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.getFilePath;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.multipartUploadForDirectoryBucket;


    /**
     * Lists multipart uploads for the specified S3 directory bucket.
     *
     * @param s3Client   The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @param bucketName The name of the directory bucket
     * @return A list of MultipartUpload objects representing the multipart
 uploads
     */
    public static List<MultipartUpload>
 listDirectoryBucketMultipartUploads(S3Client s3Client, String bucketName) {
        logger.info("Listing in-progress multipart uploads for bucket: {}",
 bucketName);

        try {
            // Create a ListMultipartUploadsRequest
            ListMultipartUploadsRequest listMultipartUploadsRequest =
 ListMultipartUploadsRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();

            // List the multipart uploads
```

```
            ListMultipartUploadsResponse response =
 s3Client.listMultipartUploads(listMultipartUploadsRequest);
            List<MultipartUpload> uploads = response.uploads();
            for (MultipartUpload upload : uploads) {
                logger.info("In-progress multipart upload: Upload ID: {}, Key:
 {}, Initiated: {}", upload.uploadId(),
                        upload.key(), upload.initiated());
            }
            return uploads;

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Failed to list multipart uploads: {} - Error code: {}",
 e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            return List.of(); // Return an empty list if an exception is thrown
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListMultipartUploads를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **ListObjectsV2** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListObjectsV2`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

디렉터리 버킷의 객체를 나열합니다.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListObjectsV2Request;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListObjectsV2Response;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Object;

import java.nio.file.Path;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.stream.Collectors;

import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteAllObjectsInDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.getFilePath;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.putDirectoryBucketObject;

    /**
     * Lists objects in the specified S3 directory bucket.
     *
     * @param s3Client   The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @param bucketName The name of the directory bucket
     * @return A list of object keys in the bucket
     */
    public static List<String> listDirectoryBucketObjectsV2(S3Client s3Client,
 String bucketName) {
        logger.info("Listing objects in bucket: {}", bucketName);

        try {
            // Create a ListObjectsV2Request
            ListObjectsV2Request listObjectsV2Request =
 ListObjectsV2Request.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();

            // Retrieve the list of objects
            ListObjectsV2Response response =
 s3Client.listObjectsV2(listObjectsV2Request);

            // Extract and return the object keys
            return response.contents().stream()
                    .map(S3Object::key)
                    .collect(Collectors.toList());
```

```
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Failed to list objects: {} - Error code: {}",
 e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListObjectsV2를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **ListParts** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListParts`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

디렉터리 버킷에서 멀티파트 업로드의 일부를 나열합니다.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListPartsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListPartsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.Part;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

import java.io.IOException;
import java.nio.file.Path;
import java.util.List;
```

```
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.abortDirectoryBucketMultipartUploads;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucketMultipartUpload;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.getFilePath;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.multipartUploadForDirectoryBucket;

    /**
     * Lists the parts of a multipart upload for the specified S3 directory
 bucket.
     *
     * @param s3Client   The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @param bucketName The name of the directory bucket
     * @param objectKey  The key (name) of the object being uploaded
     * @param uploadId   The upload ID used to track the multipart upload
     * @return A list of Part representing the parts of the multipart upload
     */
    public static List<Part> listDirectoryBucketMultipartUploadParts(S3Client
 s3Client, String bucketName,
            String objectKey, String uploadId) {
        logger.info("Listing parts for object: {} in bucket: {}", objectKey,
 bucketName);

        try {
            // Create a ListPartsRequest
            ListPartsRequest listPartsRequest = ListPartsRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .uploadId(uploadId)
                    .key(objectKey)
                    .build();

            // List the parts of the multipart upload
            ListPartsResponse response = s3Client.listParts(listPartsRequest);
            List<Part> parts = response.parts();
            for (Part part : parts) {
                logger.info("Uploaded part: Part number = \"{}\", etag = {}",
 part.partNumber(), part.eTag());
            }
            return parts;
```

```
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Failed to list parts: {} - Error code: {}",
 e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            return List.of(); // Return an empty list if an exception is thrown
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 ListPartsAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **PutBucketEncryption** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 PutBucketEncryption의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

버킷 암호화를 디렉터리 버킷으로 설정합니다.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.KmsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutBucketEncryptionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ServerSideEncryption;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ServerSideEncryptionByDefault;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ServerSideEncryptionConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ServerSideEncryptionRule;

import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
```

```
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createKmsClient;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createKmsKey;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.scheduleKeyDeletion;

    /**
     * Sets the default encryption configuration for an S3 bucket as SSE-KMS.
     *
     * @param s3Client   The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @param bucketName The name of the directory bucket
     * @param kmsKeyId   The ID of the customer-managed KMS key
     */
    public static void putDirectoryBucketEncryption(S3Client s3Client, String
 bucketName, String kmsKeyId) {
        // Define the default encryption configuration to use SSE-KMS. For
 directory
        // buckets, AWS managed KMS keys aren't supported. Only customer-managed
 keys
        // are supported.
        ServerSideEncryptionByDefault encryptionByDefault =
 ServerSideEncryptionByDefault.builder()
                .sseAlgorithm(ServerSideEncryption.AWS_KMS)
                .kmsMasterKeyID(kmsKeyId)
                .build();

        // Create a server-side encryption rule to apply the default encryption
        // configuration. For directory buckets, the bucketKeyEnabled field is
 enforced
        // to be true.
        ServerSideEncryptionRule rule = ServerSideEncryptionRule.builder()
                .bucketKeyEnabled(true)
                .applyServerSideEncryptionByDefault(encryptionByDefault)
                .build();

        // Create the server-side encryption configuration for the bucket
        ServerSideEncryptionConfiguration encryptionConfiguration =
 ServerSideEncryptionConfiguration.builder()
                .rules(rule)
                .build();

        // Create the PutBucketEncryption request
        PutBucketEncryptionRequest putRequest =
 PutBucketEncryptionRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
```

```
                .serverSideEncryptionConfiguration(encryptionConfiguration)
                .build();

        // Set the bucket encryption
        try {
            s3Client.putBucketEncryption(putRequest);
            logger.info("SSE-KMS Bucket encryption configuration set for the
directory bucket: {}", bucketName);
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Failed to set bucket encryption: {} - Error code: {}",
e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 PutBucketEncryption을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **PutBucketPolicy** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 PutBucketPolicy의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

디렉터리 버킷에 버킷 정책을 적용합니다.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutBucketPolicyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
```

```
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.getAwsAccountId;

    /**
     * Sets the following bucket policy for the specified S3 directory bucket.
     *<pre>
     * {
     *     "Version": "2012-10-17",
     *     "Statement": [
     *         {
     *             "Sid": "AdminPolicy",
     *             "Effect": "Allow",
     *             "Principal": {
     *                 "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::<ACCOUNT_ID>:root"
     *             },
     *             "Action": "s3express:*",
     *             "Resource": "arn:aws:s3express:us-west-2:<ACCOUNT_ID>:bucket/
<DIR_BUCKET_NAME>
     *         }
     *     ]
     * }
     * </pre>
     * This policy grants all S3 directory bucket actions to identities in the
 same account as the bucket.
     *
     * @param s3Client   The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @param bucketName The name of the directory bucket
     * @param policyText The policy text to be applied
     */
    public static void putDirectoryBucketPolicy(S3Client s3Client, String
 bucketName, String policyText) {
        logger.info("Setting policy on bucket: {}", bucketName);
        logger.info("Policy: {}", policyText);

        try {
            PutBucketPolicyRequest policyReq = PutBucketPolicyRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .policy(policyText)
                    .build();

            s3Client.putBucketPolicy(policyReq);
```

```
            logger.info("Bucket policy set successfully!");

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Failed to set bucket policy: {} - Error code: {}",
e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), e);
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 PutBucketPolicy를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **PutObject** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 PutObject의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서 컨텍스트 내 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

디렉터리 버킷에 객체를 넣습니다.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.awscore.exception.AwsErrorDetails;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectRequest;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

import java.io.UncheckedIOException;
import java.nio.file.Path;

import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteAllObjectsInDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.getFilePath;

    /**
     * Puts an object into the specified S3 directory bucket.
     *
     * @param s3Client   The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @param bucketName The name of the directory bucket
     * @param objectKey  The key (name) of the object to be placed in the bucket
     * @param filePath   The path of the file to be uploaded
     */
    public static void putDirectoryBucketObject(S3Client s3Client, String
 bucketName, String objectKey, Path filePath) {
        logger.info("Putting object: {} into bucket: {}", objectKey, bucketName);

        try {
            // Create a PutObjectRequest
            PutObjectRequest putObj = PutObjectRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(objectKey)
                    .build();

            // Upload the object
            s3Client.putObject(putObj, filePath);
            logger.info("Successfully placed {} into bucket {}", objectKey,
 bucketName);

        } catch (UncheckedIOException e) {
            throw S3Exception.builder().message("Failed to read the file: " +
 e.getMessage()).cause(e)
                    .awsErrorDetails(AwsErrorDetails.builder()
                            .errorCode("ClientSideException:FailedToReadFile")
                            .errorMessage(e.getMessage())
                            .build())
                    .build();
```

```
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Failed to put object: {}", e.getMessage(), e);
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 PutObject를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **UploadPart** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `UploadPart`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

디렉터리 버킷에 대한 멀티파트 업로드의 일부를 업로드합니다.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.sync.RequestBody;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CompletedPart;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.UploadPartRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.UploadPartResponse;

import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.RandomAccessFile;
import java.nio.ByteBuffer;
import java.nio.file.Path;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
```

```
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.abortDirectoryBucketMultipartUploads;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucketMultipartUpload;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteAllObjectsInDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.getFilePath;

    /**
     * This method creates part requests and uploads individual parts to S3.
     * While it uses the UploadPart API to upload a single part, it does so
     * sequentially to handle multiple parts of a file, returning all the
 completed
     * parts.
     *
     * @param s3Client   The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @param bucketName The name of the directory bucket
     * @param objectKey  The key (name) of the object to be uploaded
     * @param uploadId   The upload ID used to track the multipart upload
     * @param filePath   The path to the file to be uploaded
     * @return A list of uploaded parts
     * @throws IOException if an I/O error occurs
     */
    public static List<CompletedPart> multipartUploadForDirectoryBucket(S3Client
 s3Client, String bucketName,
            String objectKey, String uploadId, Path filePath) throws IOException
 {
        logger.info("Uploading parts for object: {} in bucket: {}", objectKey,
 bucketName);

        int partNumber = 1;
        List<CompletedPart> uploadedParts = new ArrayList<>();
        ByteBuffer bb = ByteBuffer.allocate(1024 * 1024 * 5); // 5 MB byte buffer

        // Read the local file, break down into chunks and process
        try (RandomAccessFile file = new RandomAccessFile(filePath.toFile(),
 "r")) {
            long fileSize = file.length();
            int position = 0;
```

```
            // Sequentially upload parts of the file
            while (position < fileSize) {
                file.seek(position);
                int read = file.getChannel().read(bb);

                bb.flip(); // Swap position and limit before reading from the
buffer
                UploadPartRequest uploadPartRequest = UploadPartRequest.builder()
                        .bucket(bucketName)
                        .key(objectKey)
                        .uploadId(uploadId)
                        .partNumber(partNumber)
                        .build();

                UploadPartResponse partResponse = s3Client.uploadPart(
                        uploadPartRequest,
                        RequestBody.fromByteBuffer(bb));

                // Build the uploaded part
                CompletedPart uploadedPart = CompletedPart.builder()
                        .partNumber(partNumber)
                        .eTag(partResponse.eTag())
                        .build();

                // Add the uploaded part to the list
                uploadedParts.add(uploadedPart);

                // Log to indicate the part upload is done
                logger.info("Uploaded part number: {} with ETag: {}", partNumber,
partResponse.eTag());

                bb.clear();
                position += read;
                partNumber++;
            }
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Failed to list parts: {} - Error code: {}",
e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            throw e;
        }
        return uploadedParts;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 UploadPart를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **UploadPartCopy** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `UploadPartCopy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

소스 객체 크기를 기반으로 복사 부분을 생성하고 개별 부분을 디렉터리 버킷에 복사합니다.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CompletedPart;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.HeadObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.HeadObjectResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.UploadPartCopyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.UploadPartCopyResponse;

import java.io.IOException;
import java.nio.file.Path;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.abortDirectoryBucketMultipartUploads;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.completeDirectoryBucketMultipartUpload;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
```

```
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucketMultipartUpload;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteAllObjectsInDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.getFilePath;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.multipartUploadForDirectoryBucket;

    /**
     * Creates copy parts based on source object size and copies over individual
     * parts.
     *
     * @param s3Client          The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @param sourceBucket      The name of the source bucket
     * @param sourceKey         The key (name) of the source object
     * @param destinationBucket The name of the destination bucket
     * @param destinationKey    The key (name) of the destination object
     * @param uploadId          The upload ID used to track the multipart upload
     * @return A list of completed parts
     */
    public static List<CompletedPart>
 multipartUploadCopyForDirectoryBucket(S3Client s3Client, String sourceBucket,
            String sourceKey, String destinationBucket, String destinationKey,
 String uploadId) {
        // Get the object size to track the end of the copy operation
        HeadObjectRequest headObjectRequest = HeadObjectRequest.builder()
                .bucket(sourceBucket)
                .key(sourceKey)
                .build();
        HeadObjectResponse headObjectResponse =
 s3Client.headObject(headObjectRequest);
        long objectSize = headObjectResponse.contentLength();

        logger.info("Source Object size: {}", objectSize);

        // Copy the object using 20 MB parts
        long partSize = 20 * 1024 * 1024; // 20 MB
        long bytePosition = 0;
        int partNum = 1;
        List<CompletedPart> uploadedParts = new ArrayList<>();

        while (bytePosition < objectSize) {
```

```
            long lastByte = Math.min(bytePosition + partSize - 1, objectSize -
1);
            logger.info("Part Number: {}, Byte Position: {}, Last Byte: {}",
partNum, bytePosition, lastByte);

            try {
                UploadPartCopyRequest uploadPartCopyRequest =
UploadPartCopyRequest.builder()
                        .sourceBucket(sourceBucket)
                        .sourceKey(sourceKey)
                        .destinationBucket(destinationBucket)
                        .destinationKey(destinationKey)
                        .uploadId(uploadId)
                        .copySourceRange("bytes=" + bytePosition + "-" +
lastByte)
                        .partNumber(partNum)
                        .build();
                UploadPartCopyResponse uploadPartCopyResponse =
s3Client.uploadPartCopy(uploadPartCopyRequest);

                CompletedPart part = CompletedPart.builder()
                        .partNumber(partNum)
                        .eTag(uploadPartCopyResponse.copyPartResult().eTag())
                        .build();
                uploadedParts.add(part);

                bytePosition += partSize;
                partNum++;
            } catch (S3Exception e) {
                logger.error("Failed to copy part number {}: {} - Error code:
{}", partNum,
                        e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                throw e;
            }
        }

        return uploadedParts;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 UploadPartCopyAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

AWS SDKs를 사용하는 S3 디렉터리 버킷에 대한 시나리오

다음 코드 예제에서는 S3 Directory Buckets AWS SDKs에서 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이러한 시나리오에서는 S3 디렉터리 버킷 내에서 또는 다른 버킷과 결합된 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS 서비스. 각 시나리오에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시나리오는 컨텍스트에 맞는 서비스 작업을 이해하는 데 도움이 되도록 중급 수준의 경험을 대상으로 합니다.

예시

- AWS SDK를 사용하여 객체를 가져오기 위해 Amazon S3 디렉터리 버킷에 대해 미리 서명된 URL 생성

AWS SDK를 사용하여 객체를 가져오기 위해 Amazon S3 디렉터리 버킷에 대해 미리 서명된 URL 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 S3 디렉터리 버킷에 대해 미리 서명된 URL을 생성하고 객체를 가져오는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

S3 디렉터리 버킷의 객체에 액세스하기 위해 미리 서명된 GET URL을 생성합니다.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.presigner.S3Presigner;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.presigner.model.GetObjectPresignRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.presigner.model.PresignedGetObjectRequest;

import java.nio.file.Path;
import java.time.Duration;

import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Presigner;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteAllObjectsInDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.getFilePath;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.putDirectoryBucketObject;


    /**
     * Generates a presigned URL for accessing an object in the specified S3
     * directory bucket.
     *
     * @param s3Presigner The S3 presigner client used to generate the presigned
 URL
     * @param bucketName  The name of the directory bucket
     * @param objectKey   The key (name) of the object to access
     * @return A presigned URL for accessing the specified object
     */
    public static String generatePresignedGetURLForDirectoryBucket(S3Presigner
 s3Presigner, String bucketName,
            String objectKey) {
        logger.info("Generating presigned URL for object: {} in bucket: {}",
 objectKey, bucketName);

        try {
            // Create a GetObjectRequest
            GetObjectRequest getObjectRequest = GetObjectRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(objectKey)
                    .build();

            // Create a GetObjectPresignRequest
```

```
            GetObjectPresignRequest getObjectPresignRequest =
GetObjectPresignRequest.builder()
                    .signatureDuration(Duration.ofMinutes(10)) // Presigned URL
valid for 10 minutes
                    .getObjectRequest(getObjectRequest)
                    .build();

            // Generate the presigned URL
            PresignedGetObjectRequest presignedGetObjectRequest =
s3Presigner.presignGetObject(getObjectPresignRequest);

            // Get the presigned URL
            String presignedURL = presignedGetObjectRequest.url().toString();
            logger.info("Presigned URL: {}", presignedURL);
            return presignedURL;

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Failed to generate presigned URL: {} - Error code: {}",
e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), e);
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetObject를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDKs를 사용하는 S3 Glacier의 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon S3 Glacier를 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

추가 리소스

- S3 Glacier 개발자 가이드 - S3 Glacier 개발자 가이드에 대한 자세한 정보입니다.
- S3 Glacier API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 S3 Glacier 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.

- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 설정 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

시작

Hello Amazon S3 Glacier

다음 코드 예시에서는 Amazon S3 Glacier 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using Amazon.Glacier;
using Amazon.Glacier.Model;

namespace GlacierActions;

public static class HelloGlacier
{
    static async Task Main()
    {
        var glacierService = new AmazonGlacierClient();

        Console.WriteLine("Hello Amazon Glacier!");
        Console.WriteLine("Let's list your Glacier vaults:");

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        // Let's get the vaults using a paginator.
        var glacierVaultPaginator = glacierService.Paginators.ListVaults(
            new ListVaultsRequest { AccountId = "-" });

        await foreach (var vault in glacierVaultPaginator.VaultList)
```

```
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"{vault.CreationDate}:{vault.VaultName}, ARN:
{vault.VaultARN}");
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListVaults를 참조하십시오.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs를 사용하는 S3 Glacier의 기본 예제
  - Hello Amazon S3 Glacier
  - AWS SDKs를 사용하는 S3 Glacier에 대한 작업
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 AddTagsToVault 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateVault 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteArchive 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteVault 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteVaultNotifications 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeJob 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeVault 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetJobOutput 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetVaultNotifications 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 InitiateJob 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListJobs 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListTagsForVault 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListVaults 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 SetVaultNotifications 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 UploadArchive 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 UploadMultipartPart 함께 사용
- AWS SDKs를 사용한 S3 Glacier 시나리오
  - 파일을 Amazon S3 Glacier에 아카이브하고, 알림을 받고, AWS SDK를 사용하여 작업을 시작합니다.

- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon S3 Glacier 아카이브 콘텐츠 가져오기 및 아카이브 삭제

AWS SDKs를 사용하는 S3 Glacier의 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK와 함께 Amazon S3 Glacier의 기본 기능을 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- Hello Amazon S3 Glacier
- AWS SDKs를 사용하는 S3 Glacier에 대한 작업
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 AddTagsToVault 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateVault 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteArchive 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteVault 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteVaultNotifications 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeJob 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeVault 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetJobOutput 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetVaultNotifications 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 InitiateJob 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListJobs 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListTagsForVault 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListVaults 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 SetVaultNotifications 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 UploadArchive 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 UploadMultipartPart 함께 사용

Hello Amazon S3 Glacier

다음 코드 예시에서는 Amazon S3 Glacier 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using Amazon.Glacier;
using Amazon.Glacier.Model;

namespace GlacierActions;

public static class HelloGlacier
{
    static async Task Main()
    {
        var glacierService = new AmazonGlacierClient();

        Console.WriteLine("Hello Amazon Glacier!");
        Console.WriteLine("Let's list your Glacier vaults:");

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        // Let's get the vaults using a paginator.
        var glacierVaultPaginator = glacierService.Paginators.ListVaults(
            new ListVaultsRequest { AccountId = "-" });

        await foreach (var vault in glacierVaultPaginator.VaultList)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"{vault.CreationDate}:{vault.VaultName}, ARN:
{vault.VaultARN}");
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListVaults를 참조하세요.

AWS SDKs를 사용하는 S3 Glacier에 대한 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 S3 Glacier 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

이 발췌문은 S3 Glacier API를 호출하며, 컨텍스트에서 실행되어야 하는 더 큰 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드입니다. AWS SDKs를 사용한 S3 Glacier 시나리오 에서 컨텍스트에 맞는 작업을 볼 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 Amazon S3 Glacier API 참조를 참조하세요.

예시

- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 AddTagsToVault 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateVault 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteArchive 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteVault 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteVaultNotifications 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeJob 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeVault 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetJobOutput 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetVaultNotifications 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 InitiateJob 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListJobs 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListTagsForVault 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListVaults 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 SetVaultNotifications 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 UploadArchive 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 UploadMultipartPart 함께 사용

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`AddTagsToVault`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `AddTagsToVault`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Add tags to the items in an Amazon S3 Glacier vault.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vaultName">The name of the vault to add tags to.</param>
    /// <param name="key">The name of the object to tag.</param>
    /// <param name="value">The tag value to add.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> AddTagsToVaultAsync(string vaultName, string key,
string value)
    {
        var request = new AddTagsToVaultRequest
        {
            Tags = new Dictionary<string, string>
                {
                    { key, value },
                },
            AccountId = "-",
            VaultName = vaultName,
        };

        var response = await _glacierService.AddTagsToVaultAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.NoContent;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 AddTagsToVault를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

다음 명령은 이름이 지정된 `my-vault`에 두 개의 태그를 추가합니다.

```
aws glacier add-tags-to-vault --account-id - --vault-name my-vault --
tags id=1234,date=july2015
```

Amazon Glacier에서는 작업을 수행할 때 계정 ID 인수가 필요하지만 하이픈을 사용하여 사용 중인 계정을 지정할 수 있습니다.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 AddTagsToVault 섹션을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`CreateVault`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateVault`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 파일을 보관, 알림 받기 및 작업 시작

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/// <summary>
/// Create an Amazon S3 Glacier vault.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="vaultName">The name of the vault to create.</param>
/// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
public async Task<bool> CreateVaultAsync(string vaultName)
{
```

```
        var request = new CreateVaultRequest
        {
            // Setting the AccountId to "-" means that
            // the account associated with the current
            // account will be used.
            AccountId = "-",
            VaultName = vaultName,
        };

        var response = await _glacierService.CreateVaultAsync(request);

        Console.WriteLine($"Created {vaultName} at: {response.Location}");

        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.Created;
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreateVault를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

다음 명령은 `my-vault`라는 새 볼트를 생성합니다.

```
aws glacier create-vault --vault-name my-vault --account-id -
```

Amazon Glacier에서는 작업을 수행할 때 계정 ID 인수가 필요하지만 하이픈을 사용하여 사용 중인 계정을 지정할 수 있습니다.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateVault를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.GlacierClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.CreateVaultRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.CreateVaultResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.GlacierException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class CreateVault {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <vaultName>

                Where:
                   vaultName - The name of the vault to create.

                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String vaultName = args[0];
        GlacierClient glacier = GlacierClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        createGlacierVault(glacier, vaultName);
        glacier.close();
    }

    public static void createGlacierVault(GlacierClient glacier, String
 vaultName) {
        try {
```

```
            CreateVaultRequest vaultRequest = CreateVaultRequest.builder()
                    .vaultName(vaultName)
                    .build();

            CreateVaultResponse createVaultResult =
 glacier.createVault(vaultRequest);
            System.out.println("The URI of the new vault is " +
 createVaultResult.location());

        } catch (GlacierException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateVault를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

클라이언트를 생성합니다.

```
const { GlacierClient } = require("@aws-sdk/client-glacier");
// Set the AWS Region.
const REGION = "REGION";
//Set the Redshift Service Object
const glacierClient = new GlacierClient({ region: REGION });
export { glacierClient };
```

볼트를 생성합니다.

```
// Load the SDK for JavaScript
import { CreateVaultCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-glacier";
import { glacierClient } from "./libs/glacierClient.js";

// Set the parameters
const vaultname = "VAULT_NAME"; // VAULT_NAME
const params = { vaultName: vaultname };

const run = async () => {
  try {
    const data = await glacierClient.send(new CreateVaultCommand(params));
    console.log("Success, vault created!");
    return data; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error");
  }
};
run();
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateVault를 참조하십시오.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Load the SDK for JavaScript
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create a new service object
var glacier = new AWS.Glacier({ apiVersion: "2012-06-01" });
// Call Glacier to create the vault
glacier.createVault({ vaultName: "YOUR_VAULT_NAME" }, function (err) {
  if (!err) {
    console.log("Created vault!");
```

```
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateVault를 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 사용자 계정용 새 저장소를 생성합니다. -AccountId 파라미터에 값이 제공되지 않았으므로 cmdlet은 현재 계정을 나타내는 기본값인 '-'를 사용합니다.

```
New-GLCVault -VaultName myvault
```

출력:

```
/01234567812/vaults/myvault
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CreateVault를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 사용자 계정용 새 저장소를 생성합니다. -AccountId 파라미터에 값이 제공되지 않았으므로 cmdlet은 현재 계정을 나타내는 기본값인 '-'를 사용합니다.

```
New-GLCVault -VaultName myvault
```

출력:

```
/01234567812/vaults/myvault
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateVault를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class GlacierWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Glacier API operations."""

    def __init__(self, glacier_resource):
        """
        :param glacier_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
        """
        self.glacier_resource = glacier_resource


    def create_vault(self, vault_name):
        """
        Creates a vault.

        :param vault_name: The name to give the vault.
        :return: The newly created vault.
        """
        try:
            vault = self.glacier_resource.create_vault(vaultName=vault_name)
            logger.info("Created vault %s.", vault_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create vault %s.", vault_name)
            raise
        else:
            return vault
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateVault를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DeleteArchive** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteArchive의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 아카이브 콘텐츠 가져오기 및 아카이브 삭제

CLI

AWS CLI

볼트에서 아카이브를 삭제하는 방법

다음 delete-archive 예시에서는 example_vault에서 지정된 아카이브를 제거합니다.

```
aws glacier delete-archive \
    --account-id 111122223333  \
    --vault-name example_vault \
    --archive-id Sc0u9ZP8yaWkmh-XGlIvAVprtLhaLCGnNwNl5I5x9HqPIkX5mjc0DrId3Ln-
Gi_k2HzmlIDZUz117KSdVMdMXLuFWi9PJUitxWO73edQ43eTlMWkH0pd9zVSAuV_XXZBVhKhyGhJ7w
```

这 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteArchive를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
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```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.GlacierClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.DeleteArchiveRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.GlacierException;
```

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DeleteArchive {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <vaultName> <accountId> <archiveId>

                Where:
                   vaultName - The name of the vault that contains the archive to
 delete.
                   accountId - The account ID value.
                   archiveId - The archive ID value.
                """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String vaultName = args[0];
        String accountId = args[1];
        String archiveId = args[2];
        GlacierClient glacier = GlacierClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        deleteGlacierArchive(glacier, vaultName, accountId, archiveId);
        glacier.close();
    }

    public static void deleteGlacierArchive(GlacierClient glacier, String
 vaultName, String accountId,
            String archiveId) {
        try {
            DeleteArchiveRequest delArcRequest = DeleteArchiveRequest.builder()
```

```
                    .vaultName(vaultName)
                    .accountId(accountId)
                    .archiveId(archiveId)
                    .build();

            glacier.deleteArchive(delArcRequest);
            System.out.println("The archive was deleted.");

        } catch (GlacierException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteArchive를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
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```
class GlacierWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Glacier API operations."""

    def __init__(self, glacier_resource):
        """
        :param glacier_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
        """
        self.glacier_resource = glacier_resource


    @staticmethod
    def delete_archive(archive):
        """
        Deletes an archive from a vault.
```

```
        :param archive: The archive to delete.
        """
        try:
            archive.delete()
            logger.info(
                "Deleted archive %s from vault %s.", archive.id,
archive.vault_name
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete archive %s.", archive.id)
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteArchive를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DeleteVault** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteVault의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 아카이브 콘텐츠 가져오기 및 아카이브 삭제

CLI

AWS CLI

다음 명령은 my-vault라는 볼트를 삭제합니다.

```
aws glacier delete-vault --vault-name my-vault --account-id -
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다. Amazon Glacier에서는 작업을 수행할 때 계정 ID 인수가 필요하지만 하이픈을 사용하여 사용 중인 계정을 지정할 수 있습니다.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteVault를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.GlacierClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.DeleteVaultRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.GlacierException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DeleteVault {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <vaultName>

                Where:
                   vaultName - The name of the vault to delete.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String vaultName = args[0];
        GlacierClient glacier = GlacierClient.builder()
```

```
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        deleteGlacierVault(glacier, vaultName);
        glacier.close();
    }

    public static void deleteGlacierVault(GlacierClient glacier, String
 vaultName) {
        try {
            DeleteVaultRequest delVaultRequest = DeleteVaultRequest.builder()
                    .vaultName(vaultName)
                    .build();

            glacier.deleteVault(delVaultRequest);
            System.out.println("The vault was deleted!");

        } catch (GlacierException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteVault를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class GlacierWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Glacier API operations."""

    def __init__(self, glacier_resource):
        """
```

```
        :param glacier_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
        """
        self.glacier_resource = glacier_resource


    @staticmethod
    def delete_vault(vault):
        """
        Deletes a vault.

        :param vault: The vault to delete.
        """
        try:
            vault.delete()
            logger.info("Deleted vault %s.", vault.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete vault %s.", vault.name)
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteVault를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DeleteVaultNotifications** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteVaultNotifications의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

저장소에 대한 SNS 알림 제거

다음 delete-vault-notifications 예시에서는 지정된 볼트에 대해 Amazon Simple Notification Service(SNS)에서 전송한 알림을 제거합니다.

```
aws glacier delete-vault-notifications \
    --account-id 111122223333 \
    --vault-name example_vault
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteVaultNotifications를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class GlacierWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Glacier API operations."""

    def __init__(self, glacier_resource):
        """
        :param glacier_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
        """
        self.glacier_resource = glacier_resource


    @staticmethod
    def stop_notifications(notification):
        """
        Stops notifications to the configured Amazon SNS topic.

        :param notification: The notification configuration to remove.
        """
        try:
            notification.delete()
            logger.info("Notifications stopped.")
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't stop notifications.")
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteVaultNotifications를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DescribeJob** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeJob의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

다음 명령은 my-vault라는 저장소의 인벤토리 검색 작업에 대한 정보를 검색합니다.

```
aws glacier describe-job --account-id - --vault-name my-
vault --job-id zbxcm3Z_3z5UkoroF7SuZKrxgGoDc3RloGduS7Eg-
RO47Yc6FxsdGBgf_Q2DK5Ejh18CnTS5XW4_XqlNHS61dsO4CnMW
```

출력:

```
{
    "InventoryRetrievalParameters": {
        "Format": "JSON"
    },
    "VaultARN": "arn:aws:glacier:us-west-2:0123456789012:vaults/my-vault",
    "Completed": false,
    "JobId": "zbxcm3Z_3z5UkoroF7SuZKrxgGoDc3RloGduS7Eg-
RO47Yc6FxsdGBgf_Q2DK5Ejh18CnTS5XW4_XqlNHS61dsO4CnMW",
    "Action": "InventoryRetrieval",
    "CreationDate": "2015-07-17T20:23:41.616Z",
    "StatusCode": "InProgress"
}
```

작업 ID는 aws glacier initiate-job 및 aws glacier list-jobs의 출력에서 찾을 수 있습니다. Amazon Glacier에서는 작업을 수행할 때 계정 ID 인수가 필요하지만 하이픈을 사용하여 사용 중인 계정을 지정할 수 있습니다.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeJob을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 지정된 작업의 세부 정보를 반환합니다. 작업이 성공적으로 완료되면 Read-GCJobOutput cmdlet을 사용하여 작업 콘텐츠(아카이브 또는 인벤토리 목록)를 로컬 파일 시스템으로 가져올 수 있습니다.

```
Get-GLCJob -VaultName myvault -JobId "op1x...JSbthM"
```

출력:

```
Action                       : ArchiveRetrieval
ArchiveId                    : o9O9j...X-TpIhQJw
ArchiveSHA256TreeHash        : 79f3ea754c02f58...dc57bf4395b
ArchiveSizeInBytes           : 38034480
Completed                    : False
CompletionDate               : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
CreationDate                 : 12/13/2018 11:00:14 AM
InventoryRetrievalParameters :
InventorySizeInBytes         : 0
JobDescription               :
JobId                        : op1x...JSbthM
JobOutputPath                :
OutputLocation               :
RetrievalByteRange           : 0-38034479
SelectParameters             :
SHA256TreeHash               : 79f3ea754c02f58...dc57bf4395b
SNSTopic                     :
StatusCode                   : InProgress
StatusMessage                :
Tier                         : Standard
VaultARN                     : arn:aws:glacier:us-west-2:012345678912:vaults/test
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeJob을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 지정된 작업의 세부 정보를 반환합니다. 작업이 성공적으로 완료되면 Read-GCJobOutput cmdlet을 사용하여 작업 콘텐츠(아카이브 또는 인벤토리 목록)를 로컬 파일 시스템으로 가져올 수 있습니다.

```
Get-GLCJob -VaultName myvault -JobId "op1x...JSbthM"
```

출력:

```
Action                       : ArchiveRetrieval
ArchiveId                    : o9O9j...X-TpIhQJw
ArchiveSHA256TreeHash        : 79f3ea754c02f58...dc57bf4395b
```

```
ArchiveSizeInBytes           : 38034480
Completed                    : False
CompletionDate               : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
CreationDate                 : 12/13/2018 11:00:14 AM
InventoryRetrievalParameters :
InventorySizeInBytes         : 0
JobDescription               :
JobId                        : op1x...JSbthM
JobOutputPath                :
OutputLocation               :
RetrievalByteRange           : 0-38034479
SelectParameters             :
SHA256TreeHash               : 79f3ea754c02f58...dc57bf4395b
SNSTopic                     :
StatusCode                   : InProgress
StatusMessage                :
Tier                         : Standard
VaultARN                     : arn:aws:glacier:us-west-2:012345678912:vaults/test
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeJob을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class GlacierWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Glacier API operations."""

    def __init__(self, glacier_resource):
        """
        :param glacier_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
        """
        self.glacier_resource = glacier_resource


    @staticmethod
```

```
    def get_job_status(job):
        """
        Gets the status of a job.

        :param job: The job to query.
        :return: The current status of the job.
        """
        try:
            job.load()
            logger.info(
                "Job %s is performing action %s and has status %s.",
                job.id,
                job.action,
                job.status_code,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get status for job %s.", job.id)
            raise
        else:
            return job.status_code
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeJob을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DescribeVault** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeVault의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Describe an Amazon S3 Glacier vault.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vaultName">The name of the vault to describe.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the vault.</returns>
    public async Task<string> DescribeVaultAsync(string vaultName)
    {
        var request = new DescribeVaultRequest
        {
            AccountId = "-",
            VaultName = vaultName,
        };

        var response = await _glacierService.DescribeVaultAsync(request);

        // Display the information about the vault.
        Console.WriteLine($"{response.VaultName}\tARN: {response.VaultARN}");
        Console.WriteLine($"Created on: {response.CreationDate}\tNumber
 of Archives: {response.NumberOfArchives}\tSize (in bytes):
 {response.SizeInBytes}");
        if (response.LastInventoryDate != DateTime.MinValue)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Last inventory: {response.LastInventoryDate}");
        }

        return response.VaultARN;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API Reference의 DescribeVault를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

다음 명령은 `my-vault`라는 볼트에 대한 데이터를 검색합니다.

```
aws glacier describe-vault --vault-name my-vault --account-id -
```

Amazon Glacier에서는 작업을 수행할 때 계정 ID 인수가 필요하지만 하이픈을 사용하여 사용 중인 계정을 지정할 수 있습니다.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeVault 섹션을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **GetJobOutput** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetJobOutput`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 아카이브 콘텐츠 가져오기 및 아카이브 삭제

CLI

AWS CLI

다음 명령은 볼트 인벤토리 작업의 출력을 `output.json`라는 현재 디렉터리의 파일에 저장합니다.

```
aws glacier get-job-output --account-id - --vault-name my-
vault --job-id zbxcm3Z_3z5UkoroF7SuZKrxgGoDc3RloGduS7Eg-
RO47Yc6FxsdGBgf_Q2DK5Ejh18CnTS5XW4_XqlNHS61dsO4CnMW output.json
```

`job-id`는 `aws glacier list-jobs`의 출력에서 확인할 수 있습니다. 참고로 출력 파일 이름은 옵션 이름이 접두사로 붙지 않는 위치 인수입니다. Amazon Glacier에서는 작업을 수행할 때 계정 ID 인수가 필요하지만 하이픈을 사용하여 사용 중인 계정을 지정할 수 있습니다.

출력:

```
{
    "status": 200,
    "acceptRanges": "bytes",
    "contentType": "application/json"
}
```

`output.json`:

```
{"VaultARN":"arn:aws:glacier:us-west-2:0123456789012:vaults/
my-vault","InventoryDate":"2015-04-07T00:26:18Z","ArchiveList":
[{"ArchiveId":"kKB7ymWJVpPSwhGP6ycSOAekp9ZYe_--zM_mw6k76ZFGEIWQX-
ybtRDvc2VkPSDtfKmQrj0IRQLSGsNuDp-
AJVlu2ccmDSyDUmZwKbwbpAdGATGDiB3hHO0bjbGehXTcApVud_wyDw","ArchiveDescription":"multipart
 upload
 test","CreationDate":"2015-04-06T22:24:34Z","Size":3145728,"SHA256TreeHash":"9628195fcdb
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetJobOutput을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 지정된 작업에서 가져오도록 예약된 아카이브 콘텐츠를 다운로드하고 콘텐츠를 디스크의 파일에 저장합니다. 다운로드 시 체크섬(있는 경우)이 검증됩니다. 원하는 경우 **`-Select '*'`**를 지정하여 체크섬을 포함한 전체 응답을 반환할 수 있습니다.

```
Read-GLCJobOutput -VaultName myvault -JobId "HSWjArc...Zq2XLiW" -FilePath "c:
\temp\blue.bin"
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetJobOutput을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 지정된 작업에서 가져오도록 예약된 아카이브 콘텐츠를 다운로드하고 콘텐츠를 디스크의 파일에 저장합니다. 다운로드 시 체크섬(있는 경우)이 검증됩니다. 원하는 경우 **`-Select '*'`**를 지정하여 체크섬을 포함한 전체 응답을 반환할 수 있습니다.

```
Read-GLCJobOutput -VaultName myvault -JobId "HSWjArc...Zq2XLiW" -FilePath "c:
\temp\blue.bin"
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetJobOutput을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class GlacierWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Glacier API operations."""

    def __init__(self, glacier_resource):
```

```
        """
        :param glacier_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
        """
        self.glacier_resource = glacier_resource


    @staticmethod
    def get_job_output(job):
        """
        Gets the output of a job, such as a vault inventory or the contents of an
        archive.

        :param job: The job to get output from.
        :return: The job output, in bytes.
        """
        try:
            response = job.get_output()
            out_bytes = response["body"].read()
            logger.info("Read %s bytes from job %s.", len(out_bytes), job.id)
            if "archiveDescription" in response:
                logger.info(
                    "These bytes are described as '%s'",
response["archiveDescription"]
                )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get output for job %s.", job.id)
            raise
        else:
            return out_bytes
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetJobOutput를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **GetVaultNotifications** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetVaultNotifications`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

다음 명령은 `my-vault`라는 저장소의 알림 구성 설명을 가져옵니다.

```
aws glacier get-vault-notifications --account-id - --vault-name my-vault
```

출력:

```
{
    "vaultNotificationConfig": {
        "Events": [
            "InventoryRetrievalCompleted",
            "ArchiveRetrievalCompleted"
        ],
        "SNSTopic": "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:0123456789012:my-vault"
    }
}
```

볼트에 대한 알림이 구성되지 않은 경우에는 오류가 반환됩니다. Amazon Glacier에서는 작업을 수행할 때 계정 ID 인수가 필요하지만 하이픈을 사용하여 사용 중인 계정을 지정할 수 있습니다.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetVaultNotifications를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class GlacierWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Glacier API operations."""

    def __init__(self, glacier_resource):
        """
        :param glacier_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
        """
        self.glacier_resource = glacier_resource


    @staticmethod
```

```
    def get_notification(vault):
        """
        Gets the currently notification configuration for a vault.

        :param vault: The vault to query.
        :return: The notification configuration for the specified vault.
        """
        try:
            notification = vault.Notification()
            logger.info(
                "Vault %s notifies %s on %s events.",
                vault.name,
                notification.sns_topic,
                notification.events,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get notification data for %s.",
vault.name)
            raise
        else:
            return notification
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetVaultNotifications를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **InitiateJob** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `InitiateJob`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 파일을 보관, 알림 받기 및 작업 시작

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

저장소에서 아카이브를 가져옵니다. 이 예제에서는 ArchiveTransferManager 클래스를 사용합니다. API 세부 정보는 ArchiveTransferManager를 참조하세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Download an archive from an Amazon S3 Glacier vault using the Archive
    /// Transfer Manager.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vaultName">The name of the vault containing the object.</
param>
    /// <param name="archiveId">The Id of the archive to download.</param>
    /// <param name="localFilePath">The local directory where the file will
    /// be stored after download.</param>
    /// <returns>Async Task.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DownloadArchiveWithArchiveManagerAsync(string
 vaultName, string archiveId, string localFilePath)
    {
        try
        {
            var manager = new ArchiveTransferManager(_glacierService);

            var options = new DownloadOptions
            {
                StreamTransferProgress = Progress!,
            };

            // Download an archive.
            Console.WriteLine("Initiating the archive retrieval job and then
 polling SQS queue for the archive to be available.");
            Console.WriteLine("When the archive is available, downloading will
 begin.");
            await manager.DownloadAsync(vaultName, archiveId, localFilePath,
 options);
```

```
            return true;
        }
        catch (AmazonGlacierException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Event handler to track the progress of the Archive Transfer Manager.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="sender">The object that raised the event.</param>
    /// <param name="args">The argument values from the object that raised the
    /// event.</param>
    static void Progress(object sender, StreamTransferProgressArgs args)
    {
        if (args.PercentDone != _currentPercentage)
        {
            _currentPercentage = args.PercentDone;
            Console.WriteLine($"Downloaded {_currentPercentage}%");
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 InitiateJob을 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

다음 명령은 `my-vault` 저장소의 인벤토리를 가져오는 작업을 시작합니다.

```
aws glacier initiate-job --account-id - --vault-name my-vault --job-parameters
 '{"Type": "inventory-retrieval"}'
```

출력:

```
{
```

```
    "location": "/0123456789012/vaults/my-vault/jobs/
zbxcm3Z_3z5UkoroF7SuZKrxgGoDc3RloGduS7Eg-
RO47Yc6FxsdGBgf_Q2DK5Ejh18CnTS5XW4_XqlNHS61dsO4CnMW",
    "jobId": "zbxcm3Z_3z5UkoroF7SuZKrxgGoDc3RloGduS7Eg-
RO47Yc6FxsdGBgf_Q2DK5Ejh18CnTS5XW4_XqlNHS61dsO4CnMW"
}
```

Amazon Glacier에서는 작업을 수행할 때 계정 ID 인수가 필요하지만 하이픈을 사용하여 사용 중인 계정을 지정할 수 있습니다.

다음 명령은 `my-vault` 저장소에서 아카이브를 가져오는 작업을 시작합니다.

```
aws glacier initiate-job --account-id - --vault-name my-vault --job-
parameters file://job-archive-retrieval.json
```

`job-archive-retrieval.json`은 작업 유형, 아카이브 ID 및 일부 선택적 파라미터를 지정하는 로컬 폴더의 JSON 파일입니다.

```
{
  "Type": "archive-retrieval",
  "ArchiveId": "kKB7ymWJVpPSwhGP6ycSOAekp9ZYe_--zM_mw6k76ZFGEIWQX-
ybtRDvc2VkPSDtfKmQrj0IRQLSGsNuDp-
AJVlu2ccmDSyDUmZwKbwbpAdGATGDiB3hHO0bjbGehXTcApVud_wyDw",
  "Description": "Retrieve archive on 2015-07-17",
  "SNSTopic": "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:0123456789012:my-topic"
}
```

아카이브 ID는 `aws glacier upload-archive` 및 `aws glacier get-job-output` 출력에 표시됩니다.

출력:

```
{
    "location": "/011685312445/vaults/mwunderl/jobs/l7IL5-
EkXyEY9Ws95fClzIbk2O5uLYaFdAYOi-
azsX_Z8V6NH4yERHzars8wTKYQMX6nBDI9cMNHzyZJO59-8N9aHWav",
    "jobId": "l7IL5-EkXy2O5uLYaFdAYOiEY9Ws95fClzIbk-
azsX_Z8V6NH4yERHzars8wTKYQMX6nBDI9cMNHzyZJO59-8N9aHWav"
}
```

작업 파라미터 형식에 대한 자세한 내용은 Amazon Glacier API 참조의 작업 시작 섹션을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 InitiateJob을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

저장소 인벤토리를 가져옵니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.ResponseBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.GlacierClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.JobParameters;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.InitiateJobResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.GlacierException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.InitiateJobRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.DescribeJobRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.DescribeJobResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.GetJobOutputRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.GetJobOutputResponse;
import java.io.File;
import java.io.FileOutputStream;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.OutputStream;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ArchiveDownload {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <vaultName> <accountId> <path>

                Where:
                   vaultName - The name of the vault.
                   accountId - The account ID value.
                   path - The path where the file is written to.
                """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String vaultName = args[0];
        String accountId = args[1];
        String path = args[2];
        GlacierClient glacier = GlacierClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        String jobNum = createJob(glacier, vaultName, accountId);
        checkJob(glacier, jobNum, vaultName, accountId, path);
        glacier.close();
    }

    public static String createJob(GlacierClient glacier, String vaultName,
 String accountId) {
        try {
            JobParameters job = JobParameters.builder()
                    .type("inventory-retrieval")
                    .build();

            InitiateJobRequest initJob = InitiateJobRequest.builder()
                    .jobParameters(job)
                    .accountId(accountId)
                    .vaultName(vaultName)
                    .build();

            InitiateJobResponse response = glacier.initiateJob(initJob);
            System.out.println("The job ID is: " + response.jobId());
            System.out.println("The relative URI path of the job is: " +
 response.location());
```

```
            return response.jobId();

        } catch (GlacierException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);

        }
        return "";
    }

    // Poll S3 Glacier = Polling a Job may take 4-6 hours according to the
    // Documentation.
    public static void checkJob(GlacierClient glacier, String jobId, String name,
 String account, String path) {
        try {
            boolean finished = false;
            String jobStatus;
            int yy = 0;

            while (!finished) {
                DescribeJobRequest jobRequest = DescribeJobRequest.builder()
                        .jobId(jobId)
                        .accountId(account)
                        .vaultName(name)
                        .build();

                DescribeJobResponse response = glacier.describeJob(jobRequest);
                jobStatus = response.statusCodeAsString();

                if (jobStatus.compareTo("Succeeded") == 0)
                    finished = true;
                else {
                    System.out.println(yy + " status is: " + jobStatus);
                    Thread.sleep(1000);
                }
                yy++;
            }

            System.out.println("Job has Succeeded");
            GetJobOutputRequest jobOutputRequest = GetJobOutputRequest.builder()
                    .jobId(jobId)
                    .vaultName(name)
                    .accountId(account)
                    .build();
```

```
            ResponseBytes<GetJobOutputResponse> objectBytes =
 glacier.getJobOutputAsBytes(jobOutputRequest);
            // Write the data to a local file.
            byte[] data = objectBytes.asByteArray();
            File myFile = new File(path);
            OutputStream os = new FileOutputStream(myFile);
            os.write(data);
            System.out.println("Successfully obtained bytes from a Glacier
 vault");
            os.close();

        } catch (GlacierException | InterruptedException | IOException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);

        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 InitiateJob을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 사용자가 소유한 지정된 저장소에서 아카이브를 가져오는 작업을 시작합니다. Get-GLCJob cmdlet을 사용하여 작업 상태를 확인할 수 있습니다. 작업이 성공적으로 완료되면 Read-GCJobOutput cmdlet을 사용하여 아카이브 콘텐츠를 로컬 파일 시스템으로 가져올 수 있습니다.

```
Start-GLCJob -VaultName myvault -JobType "archive-retrieval" -JobDescription
 "archive retrieval" -ArchiveId "o9O9j...TX-TpIhQJw"
```

출력:

```
JobId            JobOutputPath Location
-----            ------------- --------
op1x...JSbthM                  /012345678912/vaults/test/jobs/
op1xe...I4HqCHkSJSbthM
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 InitiateJob을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 사용자가 소유한 지정된 저장소에서 아카이브를 가져오는 작업을 시작합니다. Get-GLCJob cmdlet을 사용하여 작업 상태를 확인할 수 있습니다. 작업이 성공적으로 완료되면 Read-GCJobOutput cmdlet을 사용하여 아카이브 콘텐츠를 로컬 파일 시스템으로 가져올 수 있습니다.

```
Start-GLCJob -VaultName myvault -JobType "archive-retrieval" -JobDescription
 "archive retrieval" -ArchiveId "o9O9j...TX-TpIhQJw"
```

출력:

```
JobId            JobOutputPath Location
-----            ------------- --------
op1x...JSbthM                  /012345678912/vaults/test/jobs/
op1xe...I4HqCHkSJSbthM
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 InitiateJob을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

저장소 인벤토리를 가져옵니다.

```
class GlacierWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Glacier API operations."""

    def __init__(self, glacier_resource):
        """
        :param glacier_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
        """
```

```
        self.glacier_resource = glacier_resource


    @staticmethod
    def initiate_inventory_retrieval(vault):
        """
        Initiates an inventory retrieval job. The inventory describes the
 contents
        of the vault. Standard retrievals typically complete within 3–5 hours.
        When the job completes, you can get the inventory by calling
 get_output().

        :param vault: The vault to inventory.
        :return: The inventory retrieval job.
        """
        try:
            job = vault.initiate_inventory_retrieval()
            logger.info("Started %s job with ID %s.", job.action, job.id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't start job on vault %s.", vault.name)
            raise
        else:
            return job
```

저장소에서 아카이브를 가져옵니다.

```
class GlacierWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Glacier API operations."""

    def __init__(self, glacier_resource):
        """
        :param glacier_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
        """
        self.glacier_resource = glacier_resource


    @staticmethod
    def initiate_archive_retrieval(archive):
        """
        Initiates an archive retrieval job. Standard retrievals typically
 complete
```

```
        within 3-5 hours. When the job completes, you can get the archive
contents
        by calling get_output().

        :param archive: The archive to retrieve.
        :return: The archive retrieval job.
        """
        try:
            job = archive.initiate_archive_retrieval()
            logger.info("Started %s job with ID %s.", job.action, job.id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't start job on archive %s.", archive.id)
            raise
        else:
            return job
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 InitiateJob을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`ListJobs`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListJobs`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 파일을 보관, 알림 받기 및 작업 시작
- 아카이브 콘텐츠 가져오기 및 아카이브 삭제

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List Amazon S3 Glacier jobs.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vaultName">The name of the vault to list jobs for.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of Amazon S3 Glacier jobs.</returns>
    public async Task<List<GlacierJobDescription>> ListJobsAsync(string
 vaultName)
    {
        var request = new ListJobsRequest
        {
            // Using a hyphen "-" for the Account Id will
            // cause the SDK to use the Account Id associated
            // with the current account.
            AccountId = "-",
            VaultName = vaultName,
        };

        var response = await _glacierService.ListJobsAsync(request);

        return response.JobList;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListJobs를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

다음 명령은 `my-vault`라는 볼트에 대해 진행 중인 작업과 최근에 완료된 작업을 나열합니다.

```
aws glacier list-jobs --account-id - --vault-name my-vault
```

출력:

```
{
    "JobList": [
        {
            "VaultARN": "arn:aws:glacier:us-west-2:0123456789012:vaults/my-
vault",
```

```
            "RetrievalByteRange": "0-3145727",
            "SNSTopic": "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:0123456789012:my-vault",
            "Completed": false,
            "SHA256TreeHash":
 "9628195fcdbcbbe76cdde932d4646fa7de5f219fb39823836d81f0cc0e18aa67",
            "JobId": "l7IL5-EkXyEY9Ws95fClzIbk2O5uLYaFdAYOi-
azsX_Z8V6NH4yERHzars8wTKYQMX6nBDI9cMNHzyZJO59-8N9aHWav",
            "ArchiveId": "kKB7ymWJVpPSwhGP6ycSOAekp9ZYe_--
zM_mw6k76ZFGEIWQX-ybtRDvc2VkPSDtfKmQrj0IRQLSGsNuDp-
AJVlu2ccmDSyDUmZwKbwbpAdGATGDiB3hHO0bjbGehXTcApVud_wyDw",
            "JobDescription": "Retrieve archive on 2015-07-17",
            "ArchiveSizeInBytes": 3145728,
            "Action": "ArchiveRetrieval",
            "ArchiveSHA256TreeHash":
 "9628195fcdbcbbe76cdde932d4646fa7de5f219fb39823836d81f0cc0e18aa67",
            "CreationDate": "2015-07-17T21:16:13.840Z",
            "StatusCode": "InProgress"
        },
        {
            "InventoryRetrievalParameters": {
                "Format": "JSON"
            },
            "VaultARN": "arn:aws:glacier:us-west-2:0123456789012:vaults/my-
vault",
            "Completed": false,
            "JobId": "zbxcm3Z_3z5UkoroF7SuZKrxgGoDc3RloGduS7Eg-
RO47Yc6FxsdGBgf_Q2DK5Ejh18CnTS5XW4_XqlNHS61dsO4CnMW",
            "Action": "InventoryRetrieval",
            "CreationDate": "2015-07-17T20:23:41.616Z",
            "StatusCode": ""InProgress""
        }
    ]
}
```

Amazon Glacier에서는 작업을 수행할 때 계정 ID 인수가 필요하지만 하이픈을 사용하여 사용 중인 계정을 지정할 수 있습니다.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListJobs를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class GlacierWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Glacier API operations."""

    def __init__(self, glacier_resource):
        """
        :param glacier_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
        """
        self.glacier_resource = glacier_resource


    @staticmethod
    def list_jobs(vault, job_type):
        """
        Lists jobs by type for the specified vault.

        :param vault: The vault to query.
        :param job_type: The type of job to list.
        :return: The list of jobs of the requested type.
        """
        job_list = []
        try:
            if job_type == "all":
                jobs = vault.jobs.all()
            elif job_type == "in_progress":
                jobs = vault.jobs_in_progress.all()
            elif job_type == "completed":
                jobs = vault.completed_jobs.all()
            elif job_type == "succeeded":
                jobs = vault.succeeded_jobs.all()
            elif job_type == "failed":
                jobs = vault.failed_jobs.all()
            else:
```

```
                jobs = []
                logger.warning("%s isn't a type of job I can get.", job_type)
            for job in jobs:
                job_list.append(job)
                logger.info("Got %s %s job %s.", job_type, job.action, job.id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get %s jobs from %s.", job_type,
vault.name)
            raise
        else:
            return job_list
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListJobs를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`ListTagsForVault`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListTagsForVault`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List tags for an Amazon S3 Glacier vault.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vaultName">The name of the vault to list tags for.</param>
    /// <returns>A dictionary listing the tags attached to each object in the
    /// vault and its tags.</returns>
    public async Task<Dictionary<string, string>> ListTagsForVaultAsync(string
vaultName)
    {
        var request = new ListTagsForVaultRequest
        {
```

```
            // Using a hyphen "-" for the Account Id will
            // cause the SDK to use the Account Id associated
            // with the default user.
            AccountId = "-",
            VaultName = vaultName,
        };

        var response = await _glacierService.ListTagsForVaultAsync(request);

        return response.Tags;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListTagsForVault를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

다음 명령은 `my-vault`라는 볼트에 적용된 태그를 나열합니다.

```
aws glacier list-tags-for-vault --account-id - --vault-name my-vault
```

출력:

```
{
    "Tags": {
        "date": "july2015",
        "id": "1234"
    }
}
```

Amazon Glacier에서는 작업을 수행할 때 계정 ID 인수가 필요하지만 하이픈을 사용하여 사용 중인 계정을 지정할 수 있습니다.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListTagsForVault 섹션을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`ListVaults`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListVaults`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 파일을 보관, 알림 받기 및 작업 시작

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/// <summary>
/// List the Amazon S3 Glacier vaults associated with the current account.
/// </summary>
/// <returns>A list containing information about each vault.</returns>
public async Task<List<DescribeVaultOutput>> ListVaultsAsync()
{
    var glacierVaultPaginator = _glacierService.Paginators.ListVaults(
        new ListVaultsRequest { AccountId = "-" });
    var vaultList = new List<DescribeVaultOutput>();

    await foreach (var vault in glacierVaultPaginator.VaultList)
    {
        vaultList.Add(vault);
    }

    return vaultList;
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListVaults를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

다음 명령은 기본 계정 및 리전 내 볼트를 나열합니다.

```
aws glacier list-vaults --account-id -
```

출력:

```
{
    "VaultList": [
        {
            "SizeInBytes": 3178496,
            "VaultARN": "arn:aws:glacier:us-west-2:0123456789012:vaults/my-
vault",
            "LastInventoryDate": "2015-04-07T00:26:19.028Z",
            "VaultName": "my-vault",
            "NumberOfArchives": 1,
            "CreationDate": "2015-04-06T21:23:45.708Z"
        }
    ]
}
```

Amazon Glacier에서는 작업을 수행할 때 계정 ID 인수가 필요하지만 하이픈을 사용하여 사용 중인 계정을 지정할 수 있습니다.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListVaults를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.ListVaultsRequest;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.ListVaultsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.GlacierClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.DescribeVaultOutput;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.GlacierException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ListVaults {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        GlacierClient glacier = GlacierClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        listAllVault(glacier);
        glacier.close();
    }

    public static void listAllVault(GlacierClient glacier) {
        boolean listComplete = false;
        String newMarker = null;
        int totalVaults = 0;
        System.out.println("Your Amazon Glacier vaults:");
        try {
            while (!listComplete) {
                ListVaultsResponse response = null;
                if (newMarker != null) {
                    ListVaultsRequest request = ListVaultsRequest.builder()
                            .marker(newMarker)
                            .build();

                    response = glacier.listVaults(request);
                } else {
                    ListVaultsRequest request = ListVaultsRequest.builder()
                            .build();
                    response = glacier.listVaults(request);
                }
```

```
                List<DescribeVaultOutput> vaultList = response.vaultList();
                for (DescribeVaultOutput v : vaultList) {
                    totalVaults += 1;
                    System.out.println("* " + v.vaultName());
                }

                // Check for further results.
                newMarker = response.marker();
                if (newMarker == null) {
                    listComplete = true;
                }
            }

            if (totalVaults == 0) {
                System.out.println("No vaults found.");
            }

        } catch (GlacierException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListVaults를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class GlacierWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Glacier API operations."""

    def __init__(self, glacier_resource):
```

```
        """
        :param glacier_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
        """
        self.glacier_resource = glacier_resource


    def list_vaults(self):
        """
        Lists vaults for the current account.
        """
        try:
            for vault in self.glacier_resource.vaults.all():
                logger.info("Got vault %s.", vault.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't list vaults.")
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListVaults를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **SetVaultNotifications** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `SetVaultNotifications`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 파일을 보관, 알림 받기 및 작업 시작

CLI

AWS CLI

다음 명령은 `my-vault`라는 볼트에 대한 SNS 알림을 구성합니다.

```
aws glacier set-vault-notifications --account-id - --vault-name my-vault --vault-notification-config file://notificationconfig.json
```

`notificationconfig.json`은 게시할 SNS 주제와 이벤트를 지정하는 현재 폴더의 JSON 파일입니다.

```
{
  "SNSTopic": "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:0123456789012:my-vault",
  "Events": ["ArchiveRetrievalCompleted", "InventoryRetrievalCompleted"]
}
```

Amazon Glacier에서는 작업을 수행할 때 계정 ID 인수가 필요하지만 하이픈을 사용하여 사용 중인 계정을 지정할 수 있습니다.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 SetVaultNotifications를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class GlacierWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Glacier API operations."""

    def __init__(self, glacier_resource):
        """
        :param glacier_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
        """
        self.glacier_resource = glacier_resource


    def set_notifications(self, vault, sns_topic_arn):
        """
        Sets an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic as a target
        for notifications. Amazon S3 Glacier publishes messages to this topic for
        the configured list of events.

        :param vault: The vault to set up to publish notifications.
        :param sns_topic_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the topic that
                              receives notifications.
        :return: Data about the new notification configuration.
        """
```

```
        try:
            notification = self.glacier_resource.Notification("-", vault.name)
            notification.set(
                vaultNotificationConfig={
                    "SNSTopic": sns_topic_arn,
                    "Events": [
                        "ArchiveRetrievalCompleted",
                        "InventoryRetrievalCompleted",
                    ],
                }
            )
            logger.info(
                "Notifications will be sent to %s for events %s from %s.",
                notification.sns_topic,
                notification.events,
                notification.vault_name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't set notifications to %s on %s.", sns_topic_arn,
vault.name
            )
            raise
        else:
            return notification
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 SetVaultNotifications를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **UploadArchive** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 UploadArchive의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 파일을 보관, 알림 받기 및 작업 시작

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /// <summary>
   /// Upload an object to an Amazon S3 Glacier vault.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="vaultName">The name of the Amazon S3 Glacier vault to upload
   /// the archive to.</param>
   /// <param name="archiveFilePath">The file path of the archive to upload to
the vault.</param>
   /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
   public async Task<string> UploadArchiveWithArchiveManager(string vaultName,
string archiveFilePath)
   {
       try
       {
           var manager = new ArchiveTransferManager(_glacierService);

           // Upload an archive.
           var response = await manager.UploadAsync(vaultName, "upload archive
test", archiveFilePath);
           return response.ArchiveId;
       }
       catch (AmazonGlacierException ex)
       {
           Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
           return string.Empty;
       }
   }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 UploadArchive를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

다음 명령은 `archive.zip`이라는 현재 폴더의 아카이브를 `my-vault`라는 볼트에 업로드합니다.

```
aws glacier upload-archive --account-id - --vault-name my-vault --
body archive.zip
```

출력:

```
{
    "archiveId": "kKB7ymWJVpPSwhGP6ycSOAekp9ZYe_--
zM_mw6k76ZFGEIWQX-ybtRDvc2VkPSDtfKmQrj0IRQLSGsNuDp-
AJVlu2ccmDSyDUmZwKbwbpAdGATGDiB3hHO0bjbGehXTcApVud_wyDw",
    "checksum":
 "969fb39823836d81f0cc028195fcdbcbbe76cdde932d4646fa7de5f21e18aa67",
    "location": "/0123456789012/vaults/my-vault/archives/
kKB7ymWJVpPSwhGP6ycSOAekp9ZYe_--zM_mw6k76ZFGEIWQX-
ybtRDvc2VkPSDtfKmQrj0IRQLSGsNuDp-
AJVlu2ccmDSyDUmZwKbwbpAdGATGDiB3hHO0bjbGehXTcApVud_wyDw"
}
```

Amazon Glacier에서는 작업을 수행할 때 계정 ID 인수가 필요하지만 하이픈을 사용하여 사용 중인 계정을 지정할 수 있습니다.

업로드된 아카이브를 검색하려면 aws glacier initiate-job 명령을 사용하여 검색 작업을 시작하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 UploadArchive를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.GlacierClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.UploadArchiveRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.UploadArchiveResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.GlacierException;
import java.io.File;
import java.nio.file.Path;
import java.nio.file.Paths;
import java.io.FileInputStream;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.security.MessageDigest;
import java.security.NoSuchAlgorithmException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class UploadArchive {

    static final int ONE_MB = 1024 * 1024;

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:   <strPath> <vaultName>\s

                Where:
                   strPath - The path to the archive to upload (for example, C:\
\AWS\\test.pdf).
                   vaultName - The name of the vault.
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String strPath = args[0];
```

```
        String vaultName = args[1];
        File myFile = new File(strPath);
        Path path = Paths.get(strPath);
        GlacierClient glacier = GlacierClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        String archiveId = uploadContent(glacier, path, vaultName, myFile);
        System.out.println("The ID of the archived item is " + archiveId);
        glacier.close();
    }

    public static String uploadContent(GlacierClient glacier, Path path, String
 vaultName, File myFile) {
        // Get an SHA-256 tree hash value.
        String checkVal = computeSHA256(myFile);
        try {
            UploadArchiveRequest uploadRequest = UploadArchiveRequest.builder()
                    .vaultName(vaultName)
                    .checksum(checkVal)
                    .build();

            UploadArchiveResponse res = glacier.uploadArchive(uploadRequest,
 path);
            return res.archiveId();

        } catch (GlacierException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    private static String computeSHA256(File inputFile) {
        try {
            byte[] treeHash = computeSHA256TreeHash(inputFile);
            System.out.printf("SHA-256 tree hash = %s\n", toHex(treeHash));
            return toHex(treeHash);

        } catch (IOException ioe) {
            System.err.format("Exception when reading from file %s: %s",
 inputFile, ioe.getMessage());
            System.exit(-1);
```

```
        } catch (NoSuchAlgorithmException nsae) {
            System.err.format("Cannot locate MessageDigest algorithm for SHA-256:
%s", nsae.getMessage());
            System.exit(-1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static byte[] computeSHA256TreeHash(File inputFile) throws
IOException,
            NoSuchAlgorithmException {

        byte[][] chunkSHA256Hashes = getChunkSHA256Hashes(inputFile);
        return computeSHA256TreeHash(chunkSHA256Hashes);
    }

    /**
     * Computes an SHA256 checksum for each 1 MB chunk of the input file. This
     * includes the checksum for the last chunk, even if it's smaller than 1 MB.
     */
    public static byte[][] getChunkSHA256Hashes(File file) throws IOException,
            NoSuchAlgorithmException {

        MessageDigest md = MessageDigest.getInstance("SHA-256");
        long numChunks = file.length() / ONE_MB;
        if (file.length() % ONE_MB > 0) {
            numChunks++;
        }

        if (numChunks == 0) {
            return new byte[][] { md.digest() };
        }

        byte[][] chunkSHA256Hashes = new byte[(int) numChunks][];
        FileInputStream fileStream = null;

        try {
            fileStream = new FileInputStream(file);
            byte[] buff = new byte[ONE_MB];

            int bytesRead;
            int idx = 0;

            while ((bytesRead = fileStream.read(buff, 0, ONE_MB)) > 0) {
```

```
                md.reset();
                md.update(buff, 0, bytesRead);
                chunkSHA256Hashes[idx++] = md.digest();
            }

            return chunkSHA256Hashes;

        } finally {
            if (fileStream != null) {
                try {
                    fileStream.close();
                } catch (IOException ioe) {
                    System.err.printf("Exception while closing %s.\n %s",
file.getName(),
                            ioe.getMessage());
                }
            }
        }
    }

    /**
     * Computes the SHA-256 tree hash for the passed array of 1 MB chunk
     * checksums.
     */
    public static byte[] computeSHA256TreeHash(byte[][] chunkSHA256Hashes)
            throws NoSuchAlgorithmException {

        MessageDigest md = MessageDigest.getInstance("SHA-256");
        byte[][] prevLvlHashes = chunkSHA256Hashes;
        while (prevLvlHashes.length > 1) {
            int len = prevLvlHashes.length / 2;
            if (prevLvlHashes.length % 2 != 0) {
                len++;
            }

            byte[][] currLvlHashes = new byte[len][];
            int j = 0;
            for (int i = 0; i < prevLvlHashes.length; i = i + 2, j++) {

                // If there are at least two elements remaining.
                if (prevLvlHashes.length - i > 1) {

                    // Calculate a digest of the concatenated nodes.
                    md.reset();
```

```
                    md.update(prevLvlHashes[i]);
                    md.update(prevLvlHashes[i + 1]);
                    currLvlHashes[j] = md.digest();

                } else { // Take care of the remaining odd chunk
                    currLvlHashes[j] = prevLvlHashes[i];
                }
            }

            prevLvlHashes = currLvlHashes;
        }

        return prevLvlHashes[0];
    }

    /**
     * Returns the hexadecimal representation of the input byte array
     */
    public static String toHex(byte[] data) {
        StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder(data.length * 2);
        for (byte datum : data) {
            String hex = Integer.toHexString(datum & 0xFF);

            if (hex.length() == 1) {
                // Append leading zero.
                sb.append("0");
            }
            sb.append(hex);
        }
        return sb.toString().toLowerCase();
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 UploadArchive를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

클라이언트를 생성합니다.

```
const { GlacierClient } = require("@aws-sdk/client-glacier");
// Set the AWS Region.
const REGION = "REGION";
//Set the Redshift Service Object
const glacierClient = new GlacierClient({ region: REGION });
export { glacierClient };
```

아카이브를 업로드합니다.

```
// Load the SDK for JavaScript
import { UploadArchiveCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-glacier";
import { glacierClient } from "./libs/glacierClient.js";

// Set the parameters
const vaultname = "VAULT_NAME"; // VAULT_NAME

// Create a new service object and buffer
const buffer = new Buffer.alloc(2.5 * 1024 * 1024); // 2.5MB buffer
const params = { vaultName: vaultname, body: buffer };

const run = async () => {
  try {
    const data = await glacierClient.send(new UploadArchiveCommand(params));
    console.log("Archive ID", data.archiveId);
    return data; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error uploading archive!", err);
  }
};
```

```
run();
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 UploadArchive를 참조하십시오.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Load the SDK for JavaScript
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create a new service object and buffer
var glacier = new AWS.Glacier({ apiVersion: "2012-06-01" });
buffer = Buffer.alloc(2.5 * 1024 * 1024); // 2.5MB buffer

var params = { vaultName: "YOUR_VAULT_NAME", body: buffer };
// Call Glacier to upload the archive.
glacier.uploadArchive(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error uploading archive!", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Archive ID", data.archiveId);
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 UploadArchive를 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 단일 파일을 지정된 저장소에 업로드하여 아카이브 ID와 계산된 체크섬을 반환합니다.

```
Write-GLCArchive -VaultName myvault -FilePath c:\temp\blue.bin
```

출력:

```
FilePath                    ArchiveId              Checksum
--------                    ---------              --------
C:\temp\blue.bin            o9O9jUUs...TTX-TpIhQJw 79f3e...f4395b
```

예제 2: 폴더 계층 구조의 콘텐츠를 사용자 계정의 지정된 저장소에 업로드합니다. 업로드된 각 파일에 대해 cmdlet은 파일 이름, 해당 아카이브 ID, 아카이브의 계산된 체크섬을 내보냅니다.

```
Write-GLCArchive -VaultName myvault -FolderPath . -Recurse
```

출력:

```
FilePath                    ArchiveId              Checksum
--------                    ---------              --------
C:\temp\blue.bin            o9O9jUUs...TTX-TpIhQJw 79f3e...f4395b
C:\temp\green.bin           qXAfOdSG...czo729UHXrw d50a1...9184b9
C:\temp\lum.bin             39aNifP3...q9nb8nZkFIg 28886...5c3e27
C:\temp\red.bin             vp7E6rU_...Ejk_HhjAxKA e05f7...4e34f5
C:\temp\Folder1\file1.txt   _eRINlip...5Sxy7dD2BaA d0d2a...c8a3ba
C:\temp\Folder2\file2.iso   -Ix3jlmu...iXiDh-XfOPA 7469e...3e86f1
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 UploadArchive를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 단일 파일을 지정된 저장소에 업로드하여 아카이브 ID와 계산된 체크섬을 반환합니다.

```
Write-GLCArchive -VaultName myvault -FilePath c:\temp\blue.bin
```

출력:

```
FilePath                    ArchiveId              Checksum
```

```
--------                    ---------              --------
C:\temp\blue.bin            o9O9jUUs...TTX-TpIhQJw 79f3e...f4395b
```

예제 2: 폴더 계층 구조의 콘텐츠를 사용자 계정의 지정된 저장소에 업로드합니다. 업로드된 각 파일에 대해 cmdlet은 파일 이름, 해당 아카이브 ID, 아카이브의 계산된 체크섬을 내보냅니다.

```
Write-GLCArchive -VaultName myvault -FolderPath . -Recurse
```

출력:

```
FilePath                    ArchiveId              Checksum
--------                    ---------              --------
C:\temp\blue.bin            o9O9jUUs...TTX-TpIhQJw 79f3e...f4395b
C:\temp\green.bin           qXAfOdSG...czo729UHXrw d50a1...9184b9
C:\temp\lum.bin             39aNifP3...q9nb8nZkFIg 28886...5c3e27
C:\temp\red.bin             vp7E6rU_...Ejk_HhjAxKA e05f7...4e34f5
C:\temp\Folder1\file1.txt   _eRINlip...5Sxy7dD2BaA d0d2a...c8a3ba
C:\temp\Folder2\file2.iso   -Ix3jlmu...iXiDh-XfOPA 7469e...3e86f1
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UploadArchive를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class GlacierWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Glacier API operations."""

    def __init__(self, glacier_resource):
        """
        :param glacier_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
        """
        self.glacier_resource = glacier_resource
```

```
    @staticmethod
    def upload_archive(vault, archive_description, archive_file):
        """
        Uploads an archive to a vault.

        :param vault: The vault where the archive is put.
        :param archive_description: A description of the archive.
        :param archive_file: The archive file to put in the vault.
        :return: The uploaded archive.
        """
        try:
            archive = vault.upload_archive(
                archiveDescription=archive_description, body=archive_file
            )
            logger.info(
                "Uploaded %s with ID %s to vault %s.",
                archive_description,
                archive.id,
                vault.name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't upload %s to %s.", archive_description, vault.name
            )
            raise
        else:
            return archive
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 UploadArchive를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`UploadMultipartPart`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `UploadMultipartPart`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

다음 명령은 아카이브의 첫 번째 1MiB(1024 x 1024바이트) 부분을 업로드합니다.

```
aws glacier upload-multipart-part --body part1 --range 'bytes
 0-1048575/*' --account-id - --vault-name my-vault --upload-
id 19gaRezEXAMPLES6Ry5YYdqthHOC_kGRCT03L9yetr220UmPtBYKk-
OssZtLqyFu7sY1_lR7vgFuJV6NtcV5zpsJ
```

Amazon Glacier에서는 작업을 수행할 때 계정 ID 인수가 필요하지만 하이픈을 사용하여 사용 중인 계정을 지정할 수 있습니다.

본문 파라미터는 로컬 파일 시스템의 부분 파일 경로를 사용합니다. 범위 파라미터는 완성된 아카이브에서 부분이 차지하는 바이트를 나타내는 HTTP 콘텐츠 범위를 사용합니다. 업로드 ID는 `aws glacier initiate-multipart-upload` 명령으로 반환되며 `aws glacier list-multipart-uploads`를 사용하여 가져올 수도 있습니다.

AWS CLI를 사용하여 Amazon Glacier에 멀티파트 업로드하는 방법에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS CLI 사용 설명서의 Amazon Glacier 사용을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 UploadMultipartPart를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

버퍼 객체의 1메가바이트 청크 멀티파트 업로드를 생성합니다.

```
// Create a new service object and some supporting variables
var glacier = new AWS.Glacier({ apiVersion: "2012-06-01" }),
  vaultName = "YOUR_VAULT_NAME",
  buffer = new Buffer(2.5 * 1024 * 1024), // 2.5MB buffer
  partSize = 1024 * 1024, // 1MB chunks,
  numPartsLeft = Math.ceil(buffer.length / partSize),
  startTime = new Date(),
  params = { vaultName: vaultName, partSize: partSize.toString() };

// Compute the complete SHA-256 tree hash so we can pass it
// to completeMultipartUpload request at the end
```

```
var treeHash = glacier.computeChecksums(buffer).treeHash;

// Initiate the multipart upload
console.log("Initiating upload to", vaultName);
// Call Glacier to initiate the upload.
glacier.initiateMultipartUpload(params, function (mpErr, multipart) {
  if (mpErr) {
    console.log("Error!", mpErr.stack);
    return;
  }
  console.log("Got upload ID", multipart.uploadId);

  // Grab each partSize chunk and upload it as a part
  for (var i = 0; i < buffer.length; i += partSize) {
    var end = Math.min(i + partSize, buffer.length),
      partParams = {
        vaultName: vaultName,
        uploadId: multipart.uploadId,
        range: "bytes " + i + "-" + (end - 1) + "/*",
        body: buffer.slice(i, end),
      };

    // Send a single part
    console.log("Uploading part", i, "=", partParams.range);
    glacier.uploadMultipartPart(partParams, function (multiErr, mData) {
      if (multiErr) return;
      console.log("Completed part", this.request.params.range);
      if (--numPartsLeft > 0) return; // complete only when all parts uploaded

      var doneParams = {
        vaultName: vaultName,
        uploadId: multipart.uploadId,
        archiveSize: buffer.length.toString(),
        checksum: treeHash, // the computed tree hash
      };

      console.log("Completing upload...");
      glacier.completeMultipartUpload(doneParams, function (err, data) {
        if (err) {
          console.log("An error occurred while uploading the archive");
          console.log(err);
        } else {
          var delta = (new Date() - startTime) / 1000;
          console.log("Completed upload in", delta, "seconds");
```

```
            console.log("Archive ID:", data.archiveId);
            console.log("Checksum:  ", data.checksum);
          }
        });
      });
    }
  });
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 UploadMultipartPart를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDKs를 사용한 S3 Glacier 시나리오

다음 코드 예제에서는 S3 Glacier AWS SDKs에서 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이러한 시나리오에서는 S3 Glacier 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 직접적으로 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 시나리오에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시나리오는 컨텍스트에 맞는 서비스 작업을 이해하는 데 도움이 되도록 중급 수준의 경험을 대상으로 합니다.

예시

- 파일을 Amazon S3 Glacier에 아카이브하고, 알림을 받고, AWS SDK를 사용하여 작업을 시작합니다.
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon S3 Glacier 아카이브 콘텐츠 가져오기 및 아카이브 삭제

파일을 Amazon S3 Glacier에 아카이브하고, 알림을 받고, AWS SDK를 사용하여 작업을 시작합니다.

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- Amazon S3 Glacier 볼트를 생성합니다.
- Amazon SNS 토픽에 알림을 게시하도록 볼트를 구성합니다.
- 볼트에 아카이브 파일을 업로드합니다.
- 아카이브 가져오기 작업을 시작합니다.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

S3 Glacier 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 만듭니다.

```
import argparse
import logging
import os
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


class GlacierWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Glacier API operations."""

    def __init__(self, glacier_resource):
        """
        :param glacier_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
        """
        self.glacier_resource = glacier_resource


    def create_vault(self, vault_name):
        """
        Creates a vault.

        :param vault_name: The name to give the vault.
        :return: The newly created vault.
        """
        try:
            vault = self.glacier_resource.create_vault(vaultName=vault_name)
            logger.info("Created vault %s.", vault_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create vault %s.", vault_name)
```

```
            raise
        else:
            return vault


    def list_vaults(self):
        """
        Lists vaults for the current account.
        """
        try:
            for vault in self.glacier_resource.vaults.all():
                logger.info("Got vault %s.", vault.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't list vaults.")
            raise


    @staticmethod
    def upload_archive(vault, archive_description, archive_file):
        """
        Uploads an archive to a vault.

        :param vault: The vault where the archive is put.
        :param archive_description: A description of the archive.
        :param archive_file: The archive file to put in the vault.
        :return: The uploaded archive.
        """
        try:
            archive = vault.upload_archive(
                archiveDescription=archive_description, body=archive_file
            )
            logger.info(
                "Uploaded %s with ID %s to vault %s.",
                archive_description,
                archive.id,
                vault.name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't upload %s to %s.", archive_description, vault.name
            )
            raise
        else:
            return archive
```

```
    @staticmethod
    def initiate_archive_retrieval(archive):
        """
        Initiates an archive retrieval job. Standard retrievals typically
complete
        within 3-5 hours. When the job completes, you can get the archive
contents
        by calling get_output().

        :param archive: The archive to retrieve.
        :return: The archive retrieval job.
        """
        try:
            job = archive.initiate_archive_retrieval()
            logger.info("Started %s job with ID %s.", job.action, job.id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't start job on archive %s.", archive.id)
            raise
        else:
            return job


    @staticmethod
    def list_jobs(vault, job_type):
        """
        Lists jobs by type for the specified vault.

        :param vault: The vault to query.
        :param job_type: The type of job to list.
        :return: The list of jobs of the requested type.
        """
        job_list = []
        try:
            if job_type == "all":
                jobs = vault.jobs.all()
            elif job_type == "in_progress":
                jobs = vault.jobs_in_progress.all()
            elif job_type == "completed":
                jobs = vault.completed_jobs.all()
            elif job_type == "succeeded":
                jobs = vault.succeeded_jobs.all()
            elif job_type == "failed":
```

```
                jobs = vault.failed_jobs.all()
            else:
                jobs = []
                logger.warning("%s isn't a type of job I can get.", job_type)
            for job in jobs:
                job_list.append(job)
                logger.info("Got %s %s job %s.", job_type, job.action, job.id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get %s jobs from %s.", job_type,
vault.name)
            raise
        else:
            return job_list


    def set_notifications(self, vault, sns_topic_arn):
        """
        Sets an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic as a target
        for notifications. Amazon S3 Glacier publishes messages to this topic for
        the configured list of events.

        :param vault: The vault to set up to publish notifications.
        :param sns_topic_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the topic that
                              receives notifications.
        :return: Data about the new notification configuration.
        """
        try:
            notification = self.glacier_resource.Notification("-", vault.name)
            notification.set(
                vaultNotificationConfig={
                    "SNSTopic": sns_topic_arn,
                    "Events": [
                        "ArchiveRetrievalCompleted",
                        "InventoryRetrievalCompleted",
                    ],
                }
            )
            logger.info(
                "Notifications will be sent to %s for events %s from %s.",
                notification.sns_topic,
                notification.events,
                notification.vault_name,
            )
        except ClientError:
```

```
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't set notifications to %s on %s.", sns_topic_arn,
 vault.name
            )
            raise
        else:
            return notification
```

래퍼 클래스의 함수를 직접 호출하여 볼트를 만들고 파일을 업로드한 다음, 볼트를 구성하여 알림을 게시하고 아카이브 검색 작업을 시작합니다.

```
def upload_demo(glacier, vault_name, topic_arn):
    """
    Shows how to:
    * Create a vault.
    * Configure the vault to publish notifications to an Amazon SNS topic.
    * Upload an archive.
    * Start a job to retrieve the archive.

    :param glacier: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
    :param vault_name: The name of the vault to create.
    :param topic_arn: The ARN of an Amazon SNS topic that receives notification
 of
                      Amazon S3 Glacier events.
    """
    print(f"\nCreating vault {vault_name}.")
    vault = glacier.create_vault(vault_name)
    print("\nList of vaults in your account:")
    glacier.list_vaults()
    print(f"\nUploading glacier_basics.py to {vault.name}.")
    with open("glacier_basics.py", "rb") as upload_file:
        archive = glacier.upload_archive(vault, "glacier_basics.py", upload_file)
    print(
        "\nStarting an archive retrieval request to get the file back from the "
        "vault."
    )
    glacier.initiate_archive_retrieval(archive)
    print("\nListing in progress jobs:")
    glacier.list_jobs(vault, "in_progress")
    print(
        "\nBecause Amazon S3 Glacier is intended for infrequent retrieval, an "
```

```
        "archive request with Standard retrieval typically completes within 3-5 "
        "hours."
    )
    if topic_arn:
        notification = glacier.set_notifications(vault, topic_arn)
        print(
            f"\nVault {vault.name} is configured to notify the "
            f"{notification.sns_topic} topic when {notification.events} "
            f"events occur. You can subscribe to this topic to receive "
            f"a message when the archive retrieval completes.\n"
        )
    else:
        print(
            f"\nVault {vault.name} is not configured to notify an Amazon SNS
topic "
            f"when the archive retrieval completes so wait a few hours."
        )
    print("\nRetrieve your job output by running this script with the --retrieve
flag.")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - CreateVault
  - InitiateJob
  - ListJobs
  - ListVaults
  - SetVaultNotifications
  - UploadArchive

AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon S3 Glacier 아카이브 콘텐츠 가져오기 및 아카이브 삭제

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- Amazon S3 Glacier 볼트에 대한 작업을 나열하고 작업 상태를 확인합니다.
- 완료된 아카이브 검색 작업의 출력을 가져옵니다.
- 아카이브를 삭제합니다.
- 볼트를 삭제합니다.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

S3 Glacier 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 만듭니다.

```
import argparse
import logging
import os
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


class GlacierWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Glacier API operations."""

    def __init__(self, glacier_resource):
        """
        :param glacier_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
        """
        self.glacier_resource = glacier_resource


    @staticmethod
    def list_jobs(vault, job_type):
        """
        Lists jobs by type for the specified vault.

        :param vault: The vault to query.
        :param job_type: The type of job to list.
        :return: The list of jobs of the requested type.
        """
        job_list = []
        try:
            if job_type == "all":
```

```
                jobs = vault.jobs.all()
            elif job_type == "in_progress":
                jobs = vault.jobs_in_progress.all()
            elif job_type == "completed":
                jobs = vault.completed_jobs.all()
            elif job_type == "succeeded":
                jobs = vault.succeeded_jobs.all()
            elif job_type == "failed":
                jobs = vault.failed_jobs.all()
            else:
                jobs = []
                logger.warning("%s isn't a type of job I can get.", job_type)
            for job in jobs:
                job_list.append(job)
                logger.info("Got %s %s job %s.", job_type, job.action, job.id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get %s jobs from %s.", job_type,
vault.name)
            raise
        else:
            return job_list


    @staticmethod
    def get_job_output(job):
        """
        Gets the output of a job, such as a vault inventory or the contents of an
        archive.

        :param job: The job to get output from.
        :return: The job output, in bytes.
        """
        try:
            response = job.get_output()
            out_bytes = response["body"].read()
            logger.info("Read %s bytes from job %s.", len(out_bytes), job.id)
            if "archiveDescription" in response:
                logger.info(
                    "These bytes are described as '%s'",
response["archiveDescription"]
                )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get output for job %s.", job.id)
            raise
```

```
        else:
            return out_bytes


    @staticmethod
    def delete_archive(archive):
        """
        Deletes an archive from a vault.

        :param archive: The archive to delete.
        """
        try:
            archive.delete()
            logger.info(
                "Deleted archive %s from vault %s.", archive.id,
 archive.vault_name
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete archive %s.", archive.id)
            raise


    @staticmethod
    def delete_vault(vault):
        """
        Deletes a vault.

        :param vault: The vault to delete.
        """
        try:
            vault.delete()
            logger.info("Deleted vault %s.", vault.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete vault %s.", vault.name)
            raise
```

래퍼 클래스의 함수를 직접 호출하여 완료된 작업에서 아카이브 콘텐츠를 가져온 다음 아카이브를 삭제합니다.

```
def retrieve_demo(glacier, vault_name):
    """
```

```
    Shows how to:
    * List jobs for a vault and get job status.
    * Get the output of a completed archive retrieval job.
    * Delete an archive.
    * Delete a vault.

    :param glacier: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
    :param vault_name: The name of the vault to query for jobs.
    """
    vault = glacier.glacier_resource.Vault("-", vault_name)
    try:
        vault.load()
    except ClientError as err:
        if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
            print(
                f"\nVault {vault_name} doesn't exist. You must first run this
script "
                f"with the --upload flag to create the vault."
            )
            return
        else:
            raise

    print(f"\nGetting completed jobs for {vault.name}.")
    jobs = glacier.list_jobs(vault, "completed")
    if not jobs:
        print("\nNo completed jobs found. Give it some time and try again
later.")
        return

    retrieval_job = None
    for job in jobs:
        if job.action == "ArchiveRetrieval" and job.status_code == "Succeeded":
            retrieval_job = job
            break
    if retrieval_job is None:
        print(
            "\nNo ArchiveRetrieval jobs found. Give it some time and try again "
            "later."
        )
        return

    print(f"\nGetting output from job {retrieval_job.id}.")
    archive_bytes = glacier.get_job_output(retrieval_job)
```

```
    archive_str = archive_bytes.decode("utf-8")
    print("\nGot archive data. Printing the first 10 lines.")
    print(os.linesep.join(archive_str.split(os.linesep)[:10]))

    print(f"\nDeleting the archive from {vault.name}.")
    archive = glacier.glacier_resource.Archive(
        "-", vault.name, retrieval_job.archive_id
    )
    glacier.delete_archive(archive)

    print(f"\nDeleting {vault.name}.")
    glacier.delete_vault(vault)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - DeleteArchive
  - DeleteVault
  - GetJobOutput
  - ListJobs

AWS SDKs를 사용한 SageMaker AI의 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon SageMaker AI를 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

추가 리소스

- SageMaker AI 개발자 안내서 - SageMaker AI에 대한 자세한 정보입니다.
- SageMaker AI API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 SageMaker AI 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.

- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리입니다. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

시작

Hello SageMaker AI

다음 코드 예제에서는 SageMaker AI 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using Amazon.SageMaker;
using Amazon.SageMaker.Model;

namespace SageMakerActions;

public static class HelloSageMaker
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        var sageMakerClient = new AmazonSageMakerClient();

        Console.WriteLine($"Hello Amazon SageMaker! Let's list some of your
 notebook instances:");
        Console.WriteLine();

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        // Let's get the first five notebook instances.
        var response = await sageMakerClient.ListNotebookInstancesAsync(
            new ListNotebookInstancesRequest()
            {
                MaxResults = 5
```

```
            });

        if (!response.NotebookInstances.Any())
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"No notebook instances found.");
            Console.WriteLine("See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sagemaker/latest/
dg/howitworks-create-ws.html to create one.");
        }

        foreach (var notebookInstance in response.NotebookInstances)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tInstance:
 {notebookInstance.NotebookInstanceName}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tArn: {notebookInstance.NotebookInstanceArn}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tCreation Date:
 {notebookInstance.CreationTime.ToShortDateString()}");
            Console.WriteLine();
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListNotebookInstances를 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
```

```
 */
public class HelloSageMaker {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        SageMakerClient sageMakerClient = SageMakerClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listBooks(sageMakerClient);
        sageMakerClient.close();
    }

    public static void listBooks(SageMakerClient sageMakerClient) {
        try {
            ListNotebookInstancesResponse notebookInstancesResponse =
 sageMakerClient.listNotebookInstances();
            List<NotebookInstanceSummary> items =
 notebookInstancesResponse.notebookInstances();
            for (NotebookInstanceSummary item : items) {
                System.out.println("The notebook name is: " +
 item.notebookInstanceName());
            }

        } catch (SageMakerException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListNotebookInstances를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import {
  SageMakerClient,
  ListNotebookInstancesCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-sagemaker";

const client = new SageMakerClient({
  region: "us-west-2",
});

export const helloSagemaker = async () => {
  const command = new ListNotebookInstancesCommand({ MaxResults: 5 });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(
    "Hello Amazon SageMaker! Let's list some of your notebook instances:",
  );

  const instances = response.NotebookInstances || [];

  if (instances.length === 0) {
    console.log(
      "• No notebook instances found. Try creating one in the AWS Management
 Console or with the CreateNotebookInstanceCommand.",
    );
  } else {
    console.log(
      instances
        .map(
          (i) =>
            `• Instance: ${i.NotebookInstanceName}\n  Arn:${
              i.NotebookInstanceArn
            } \n  Creation Date: ${i.CreationTime.toISOString()}`,
        )
        .join("\n"),
    );
  }

  return response;
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListNotebookInstances를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun listBooks() {
    SageMakerClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use
 { sageMakerClient ->
        val response =
 sageMakerClient.listNotebookInstances(ListNotebookInstancesRequest {})
        response.notebookInstances?.forEach { item ->
            println("The notebook name is: ${item.notebookInstanceName}")
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ListNotebookInstances를 참조하십시오.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs를 사용한 SageMaker AI의 기본 예제
  - Hello SageMaker AI
  - AWS SDKs를 사용한 SageMaker AI 작업
    - AWS SDK와 CreateEndpoint 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 CreateModel 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 CreatePipeline 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 CreateTrainingJob 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 CreateTransformJob 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 DeleteEndpoint 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 DeleteModel 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 DeletePipeline 함께 사용

    - AWS SDK와 DescribePipelineExecution 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 DescribeTrainingJob 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 ListAlgorithms 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 ListModels 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 ListNotebookInstances 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 ListTrainingJobs 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 StartPipelineExecution 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 UpdatePipeline 함께 사용
- AWS SDKs를 사용한 SageMaker AI 시나리오
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 파이프라인에서 SageMaker AI 지리 공간 작업 시작하기
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 SageMaker AI 모델 및 엔드포인트 시작하기

AWS SDKs를 사용한 SageMaker AI의 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 SDKs와 함께 AWS Amazon SageMaker AI의 기본 사항을 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- Hello SageMaker AI
- AWS SDKs를 사용한 SageMaker AI 작업
  - AWS SDK와 CreateEndpoint 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 CreateModel 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 CreatePipeline 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 CreateTrainingJob 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 CreateTransformJob 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 DeleteEndpoint 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 DeleteModel 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 DeletePipeline 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 DescribePipelineExecution 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 DescribeTrainingJob 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 ListAlgorithms 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 ListModels 함께 사용

- AWS SDK와 ListNotebookInstances 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 ListTrainingJobs 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 StartPipelineExecution 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 UpdatePipeline 함께 사용

Hello SageMaker AI

다음 코드 예제에서는 SageMaker AI 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using Amazon.SageMaker;
using Amazon.SageMaker.Model;

namespace SageMakerActions;

public static class HelloSageMaker
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        var sageMakerClient = new AmazonSageMakerClient();

        Console.WriteLine($"Hello Amazon SageMaker! Let's list some of your
 notebook instances:");
        Console.WriteLine();

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        // Let's get the first five notebook instances.
        var response = await sageMakerClient.ListNotebookInstancesAsync(
            new ListNotebookInstancesRequest()
            {
```

```
                MaxResults = 5
            });

        if (!response.NotebookInstances.Any())
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"No notebook instances found.");
            Console.WriteLine("See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sagemaker/latest/
dg/howitworks-create-ws.html to create one.");
        }

        foreach (var notebookInstance in response.NotebookInstances)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tInstance:
 {notebookInstance.NotebookInstanceName}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tArn: {notebookInstance.NotebookInstanceArn}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tCreation Date:
 {notebookInstance.CreationTime.ToShortDateString()}");
            Console.WriteLine();
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListNotebookInstances를 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
```

```
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class HelloSageMaker {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        SageMakerClient sageMakerClient = SageMakerClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listBooks(sageMakerClient);
        sageMakerClient.close();
    }

    public static void listBooks(SageMakerClient sageMakerClient) {
        try {
            ListNotebookInstancesResponse notebookInstancesResponse =
 sageMakerClient.listNotebookInstances();
            List<NotebookInstanceSummary> items =
 notebookInstancesResponse.notebookInstances();
            for (NotebookInstanceSummary item : items) {
                System.out.println("The notebook name is: " +
 item.notebookInstanceName());
            }

        } catch (SageMakerException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListNotebookInstances를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import {
  SageMakerClient,
  ListNotebookInstancesCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-sagemaker";

const client = new SageMakerClient({
  region: "us-west-2",
});

export const helloSagemaker = async () => {
  const command = new ListNotebookInstancesCommand({ MaxResults: 5 });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(
    "Hello Amazon SageMaker! Let's list some of your notebook instances:",
  );

  const instances = response.NotebookInstances || [];

  if (instances.length === 0) {
    console.log(
      "• No notebook instances found. Try creating one in the AWS Management
 Console or with the CreateNotebookInstanceCommand.",
    );
  } else {
    console.log(
      instances
        .map(
          (i) =>
            `• Instance: ${i.NotebookInstanceName}\n  Arn:${
              i.NotebookInstanceArn
            } \n  Creation Date: ${i.CreationTime.toISOString()}`,
```

```
        )
        .join("\n"),
    );
  }

  return response;
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListNotebookInstances를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun listBooks() {
    SageMakerClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use
 { sageMakerClient ->
        val response =
 sageMakerClient.listNotebookInstances(ListNotebookInstancesRequest {})
        response.notebookInstances?.forEach { item ->
            println("The notebook name is: ${item.notebookInstanceName}")
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ListNotebookInstances를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDKs를 사용한 SageMaker AI 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 SageMaker AI 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

이러한 발췌문은 SageMaker AI API를 호출하며 컨텍스트에서 실행해야 하는 더 큰 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드입니다. AWS SDKs를 사용한 SageMaker AI 시나리오 에서 컨텍스트에 맞는 작업을 볼 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 Amazon SageMaker AI API 참조를 참조하세요.

예시

- AWS SDK와 CreateEndpoint 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 CreateModel 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 CreatePipeline 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 CreateTrainingJob 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 CreateTransformJob 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DeleteEndpoint 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DeleteModel 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DeletePipeline 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DescribePipelineExecution 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DescribeTrainingJob 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 ListAlgorithms 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 ListModels 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 ListNotebookInstances 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 ListTrainingJobs 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 StartPipelineExecution 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 UpdatePipeline 함께 사용

AWS SDK와 **`CreateEndpoint`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateEndpoint`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 모델 및 엔드포인트를 사용하여 시작하기

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP API

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    DATA lt_production_variants TYPE /aws1/
cl_sgmproductionvariant=>tt_productionvariantlist.
    DATA lo_production_variants TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmproductionvariant.
    DATA oo_ep_config_result TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmcreateendptcfgout.

    "Create a production variant as an ABAP object."
    "Identifies a model that you want to host and the resources chosen to deploy
 for hosting it."
    lo_production_variants = NEW #( iv_variantname = iv_variant_name
                                    iv_modelname = iv_model_name
                                    iv_initialinstancecount =
 iv_initial_instance_count
                                    iv_instancetype = iv_instance_type ).

    INSERT lo_production_variants INTO TABLE lt_production_variants.

    "Create an endpoint configuration."
    TRY.
        oo_ep_config_result = lo_sgm->createendpointconfig(
          iv_endpointconfigname = iv_endpoint_config_name
          it_productionvariants = lt_production_variants ).
        MESSAGE 'Endpoint configuration created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourcelimitexcd.
        MESSAGE 'You have reached the limit on the number of resources.' TYPE
 'E'.
```

```
    ENDTRY.

    "Create an endpoint."
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_sgm->createendpoint(     " oo_result is returned for
testing purposes. "
            iv_endpointconfigname = iv_endpoint_config_name
            iv_endpointname = iv_endpoint_name ).
        MESSAGE 'Endpoint created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourcelimitexcd.
        MESSAGE 'You have reached the limit on the number of resources.' TYPE
'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 CreateEndpoint를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **CreateModel** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateModel`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 모델 및 엔드포인트를 사용하여 시작하기

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP API

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    DATA lo_primarycontainer TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmcontainerdefn.
```

```
    "Create an ABAP object for the container image based on input variables."
    lo_primarycontainer = NEW #( iv_image = iv_container_image
                                 iv_modeldataurl = iv_model_data_url ).

    "Create an Amazon SageMaker model."
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_sgm->createmodel(        " oo_result is returned for
testing purposes. "
          iv_executionrolearn = iv_execution_role_arn
          iv_modelname = iv_model_name
          io_primarycontainer = lo_primarycontainer ).
        MESSAGE 'Model created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourcelimitexcd.
        MESSAGE 'You have reached the limit on the number of resources.' TYPE
'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 CreateModel을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **CreatePipeline** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreatePipeline`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 지리공간 작업 및 파이프라인으로 시작하기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Create a pipeline from a JSON definition, or update it if the pipeline
 already exists.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the pipeline.</returns>
    public async Task<string> SetupPipeline(string pipelineJson, string roleArn,
 string name, string description, string displayName)
    {
        try
        {
            var updateResponse = await _amazonSageMaker.UpdatePipelineAsync(
                new UpdatePipelineRequest()
                {
                    PipelineDefinition = pipelineJson,
                    PipelineDescription = description,
                    PipelineDisplayName = displayName,
                    PipelineName = name,
                    RoleArn = roleArn
                });
            return updateResponse.PipelineArn;
        }
        catch (Amazon.SageMaker.Model.ResourceNotFoundException)
        {
            var createResponse = await _amazonSageMaker.CreatePipelineAsync(
                new CreatePipelineRequest()
                {
                    PipelineDefinition = pipelineJson,
                    PipelineDescription = description,
                    PipelineDisplayName = displayName,
                    PipelineName = name,
                    RoleArn = roleArn
                });

            return createResponse.PipelineArn;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 CreatePipelineAWS SDK for .NET 을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    // Create a pipeline from the example pipeline JSON.
    public static void setupPipeline(SageMakerClient sageMakerClient, String
filePath, String roleArn,
            String functionArn, String pipelineName) {
        System.out.println("Setting up the pipeline.");
        JSONParser parser = new JSONParser();

        // Read JSON and get pipeline definition.
        try (FileReader reader = new FileReader(filePath)) {
            Object obj = parser.parse(reader);
            JSONObject jsonObject = (JSONObject) obj;
            JSONArray stepsArray = (JSONArray) jsonObject.get("Steps");
            for (Object stepObj : stepsArray) {
                JSONObject step = (JSONObject) stepObj;
                if (step.containsKey("FunctionArn")) {
                    step.put("FunctionArn", functionArn);
                }
            }
            System.out.println(jsonObject);

            // Create the pipeline.
            CreatePipelineRequest pipelineRequest =
CreatePipelineRequest.builder()
                    .pipelineDescription("Java SDK example pipeline")
                    .roleArn(roleArn)
                    .pipelineName(pipelineName)
                    .pipelineDefinition(jsonObject.toString())
                    .build();

            sageMakerClient.createPipeline(pipelineRequest);

        } catch (IamException e) {
```

```
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (IOException | ParseException e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 CreatePipelineAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

로컬에서 제공하는 JSON 정의를 사용하여 SageMaker AI 파이프라인을 생성하는 함수입니다.

```
/**
 * Create the Amazon SageMaker pipeline using a JSON pipeline definition. The
 definition
 * can also be provided as an Amazon S3 object using
 PipelineDefinitionS3Location.
 * @param {{roleArn: string, name: string, sagemakerClient: import('@aws-sdk/
client-sagemaker').SageMakerClient}} props
 */
export async function createSagemakerPipeline({
  // Assumes an AWS IAM role has been created for this pipeline.
  roleArn,
  name,
  // Assumes an AWS Lambda function has been created for this pipeline.
  functionArn,
  sagemakerClient,
}) {
  const pipelineDefinition = readFileSync(
    // dirnameFromMetaUrl is a local utility function. You can find its
 implementation
    // on GitHub.
```

```
    `${dirnameFromMetaUrl(
      import.meta.url,
    )}../../../../../scenarios/features/sagemaker_pipelines/resources/
GeoSpatialPipeline.json`,
  )
    .toString()
    .replace(/\*FUNCTION_ARN\*/g, functionArn);

  let arn = null;

  const createPipeline = () =>
    sagemakerClient.send(
      new CreatePipelineCommand({
        PipelineName: name,
        PipelineDefinition: pipelineDefinition,
        RoleArn: roleArn,
      }),
    );

  try {
    const { PipelineArn } = await createPipeline();
    arn = PipelineArn;
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "ValidationException" &&
      caught.message.includes(
        "Pipeline names must be unique within an AWS account and region",
      )
    ) {
      const { PipelineArn } = await sagemakerClient.send(
        new DescribePipelineCommand({ PipelineName: name }),
      );
      arn = PipelineArn;
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }

  return {
    arn,
    cleanUp: async () => {
      await sagemakerClient.send(
        new DeletePipelineCommand({ PipelineName: name }),
```

```
      );
    },
  };
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 CreatePipelineAWS SDK for JavaScript 을 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Create a pipeline from the example pipeline JSON.
suspend fun setupPipeline(filePath: String?, roleArnVal: String?, functionArnVal:
 String?, pipelineNameVal: String?) {
    println("Setting up the pipeline.")
    val parser = JSONParser()

    // Read JSON and get pipeline definition.
    FileReader(filePath).use { reader ->
        val obj: Any = parser.parse(reader)
        val jsonObject: JSONObject = obj as JSONObject
        val stepsArray: JSONArray = jsonObject.get("Steps") as JSONArray
        for (stepObj in stepsArray) {
            val step: JSONObject = stepObj as JSONObject
            if (step.containsKey("FunctionArn")) {
                step.put("FunctionArn", functionArnVal)
            }
        }
        println(jsonObject)

        // Create the pipeline.
        val pipelineRequest = CreatePipelineRequest {
            pipelineDescription = "Kotlin SDK example pipeline"
            roleArn = roleArnVal
            pipelineName = pipelineNameVal
```

```
            pipelineDefinition = jsonObject.toString()
        }

        SageMakerClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { sageMakerClient ->
            sageMakerClient.createPipeline(pipelineRequest)
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 CreatePipeline을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **CreateTrainingJob** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateTrainingJob`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 모델 및 엔드포인트를 사용하여 시작하기

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP API

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    DATA lo_hyperparameters_w TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmhyperparameters_w.
    DATA lt_hyperparameters TYPE /aws1/
cl_sgmhyperparameters_w=>tt_hyperparameters.
    DATA lt_input_data_config TYPE /aws1/cl_sgmchannel=>tt_inputdataconfig.
    DATA lo_trn_channel TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmchannel.
    DATA lo_trn_datasource TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmdatasource.
    DATA lo_trn_s3datasource TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgms3datasource.
    DATA lo_val_channel TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmchannel.
    DATA lo_val_datasource TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmdatasource.
```

```
   DATA lo_val_s3datasource TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgms3datasource.
   DATA lo_algorithm_specification TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmalgorithmspec.
   DATA lo_resource_config  TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmresourceconfig.
   DATA lo_output_data_config TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmoutputdataconfig.
   DATA lo_stopping_condition TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmstoppingcondition.

   "Create ABAP internal table for hyperparameters based on input variables."
   "These hyperparameters are based on the Amazon SageMaker built-in algorithm,
XGBoost."
   lo_hyperparameters_w = NEW #( iv_value = iv_hp_max_depth ).
   INSERT VALUE #( key = 'max_depth' value = lo_hyperparameters_w )  INTO TABLE
lt_hyperparameters.

   lo_hyperparameters_w = NEW #( iv_value = iv_hp_eta ).
   INSERT VALUE #( key = 'eta' value = lo_hyperparameters_w )  INTO TABLE
lt_hyperparameters.

   lo_hyperparameters_w = NEW #( iv_value = iv_hp_eval_metric ).
   INSERT VALUE #( key = 'eval_metric' value = lo_hyperparameters_w )  INTO
TABLE lt_hyperparameters.

   lo_hyperparameters_w = NEW #( iv_value = iv_hp_scale_pos_weight ).
   INSERT VALUE #( key = 'scale_pos_weight' value = lo_hyperparameters_w )  INTO
TABLE lt_hyperparameters.

   lo_hyperparameters_w = NEW #( iv_value = iv_hp_subsample ).
   INSERT VALUE #( key = 'subsample' value = lo_hyperparameters_w )  INTO TABLE
lt_hyperparameters.

   lo_hyperparameters_w = NEW #( iv_value = iv_hp_objective ).
   INSERT VALUE #( key = 'objective' value = lo_hyperparameters_w )  INTO TABLE
lt_hyperparameters.

   lo_hyperparameters_w = NEW #( iv_value = iv_hp_num_round ).
   INSERT VALUE #( key = 'num_round' value = lo_hyperparameters_w )  INTO TABLE
lt_hyperparameters.

   "Create ABAP objects for training data sources."
   lo_trn_s3datasource = NEW #( iv_s3datatype = iv_trn_data_s3datatype
                                iv_s3datadistributiontype =
iv_trn_data_s3datadistribution
                                iv_s3uri = iv_trn_data_s3uri ).

   lo_trn_datasource = NEW #( io_s3datasource = lo_trn_s3datasource ).
```

```
   lo_trn_channel = NEW #( iv_channelname = 'train'
                           io_datasource = lo_trn_datasource
                           iv_compressiontype = iv_trn_data_compressiontype
                           iv_contenttype = iv_trn_data_contenttype ).

   INSERT lo_trn_channel INTO TABLE lt_input_data_config.

   "Create ABAP objects for validation data sources."
   lo_val_s3datasource = NEW #( iv_s3datatype = iv_val_data_s3datatype
                                iv_s3datadistributiontype =
iv_val_data_s3datadistribution
                                iv_s3uri = iv_val_data_s3uri ).

   lo_val_datasource = NEW #( io_s3datasource = lo_val_s3datasource ).

   lo_val_channel = NEW #( iv_channelname = 'validation'
                           io_datasource = lo_val_datasource
                           iv_compressiontype = iv_val_data_compressiontype
                           iv_contenttype = iv_val_data_contenttype ).

   INSERT lo_val_channel INTO TABLE lt_input_data_config.

   "Create an ABAP object for algorithm specification."
   lo_algorithm_specification = NEW #( iv_trainingimage = iv_training_image
                                       iv_traininginputmode =
iv_training_input_mode ).

   "Create an ABAP object for resource configuration."
   lo_resource_config = NEW #( iv_instancecount = iv_instance_count
                               iv_instancetype = iv_instance_type
                               iv_volumesizeingb = iv_volume_sizeingb ).

   "Create an ABAP object for output data configuration."
   lo_output_data_config = NEW #( iv_s3outputpath = iv_s3_output_path ).

   "Create an ABAP object for stopping condition."
   lo_stopping_condition = NEW #( iv_maxruntimeinseconds =
iv_max_runtime_in_seconds ).

   "Create a training job."
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_sgm->createtrainingjob(    " oo_result is returned for
testing purposes. "
```

```
          iv_trainingjobname           = iv_training_job_name
          iv_rolearn                   = iv_role_arn
          it_hyperparameters           = lt_hyperparameters
          it_inputdataconfig           = lt_input_data_config
          io_algorithmspecification    = lo_algorithm_specification
          io_outputdataconfig          = lo_output_data_config
          io_resourceconfig            = lo_resource_config
          io_stoppingcondition         = lo_stopping_condition ).
        MESSAGE 'Training job created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourceinuse.
        MESSAGE 'Resource being accessed is in use.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourcenotfound.
        MESSAGE 'Resource being accessed is not found.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourcelimitexcd.
        MESSAGE 'You have reached the limit on the number of resources.' TYPE
'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 CreateTrainingJob을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **CreateTransformJob** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateTransformJob`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    DATA lo_transforminput TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmtransforminput.
    DATA lo_transformoutput TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmtransformoutput.
    DATA lo_transformresources TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmtransformresources.
    DATA lo_datasource  TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmtransformdatasrc.
```

```
   DATA lo_s3datasource  TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmtransforms3datasrc.

   "Create an ABAP object for an Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) data
source."
   lo_s3datasource = NEW #( iv_s3uri = iv_tf_data_s3uri
                            iv_s3datatype = iv_tf_data_s3datatype ).

   "Create an ABAP object for data source."
   lo_datasource = NEW #( io_s3datasource = lo_s3datasource ).

   "Create an ABAP object for transform data source."
   lo_transforminput = NEW #( io_datasource = lo_datasource
                              iv_contenttype = iv_tf_data_contenttype
                              iv_compressiontype = iv_tf_data_compressiontype ).

   "Create an ABAP object for resource configuration."
   lo_transformresources = NEW #( iv_instancecount = iv_instance_count
                                  iv_instancetype = iv_instance_type ).

   "Create an ABAP object for output data configuration."
   lo_transformoutput = NEW #( iv_s3outputpath = iv_s3_output_path ).

   "Create a transform job."
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_sgm->createtransformjob(     " oo_result is returned for
testing purposes. "
           iv_modelname = iv_tf_model_name
           iv_transformjobname = iv_tf_job_name
           io_transforminput = lo_transforminput
           io_transformoutput = lo_transformoutput
           io_transformresources = lo_transformresources ).
       MESSAGE 'Transform job created.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourceinuse.
       MESSAGE 'Resource being accessed is in use.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourcenotfound.
       MESSAGE 'Resource being accessed is not found.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourcelimitexcd.
       MESSAGE 'You have reached the limit on the number of resources.' TYPE
'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 CreateTransformJob을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **DeleteEndpoint** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteEndpoint의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 모델 및 엔드포인트를 사용하여 시작하기

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP API

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    "Delete an endpoint."
    TRY.
        lo_sgm->deleteendpoint(
            iv_endpointname = iv_endpoint_name ).
        MESSAGE 'Endpoint configuration deleted.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_endpoint_exception).
        DATA(lv_endpoint_error) = |"{ lo_endpoint_exception->av_err_code }" -
 { lo_endpoint_exception->av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_endpoint_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    "Delete an endpoint configuration."
    TRY.
        lo_sgm->deleteendpointconfig(
          iv_endpointconfigname = iv_endpoint_config_name ).
        MESSAGE 'Endpoint deleted.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_endpointconfig_exception).
        DATA(lv_endpointconfig_error) = |"{ lo_endpointconfig_exception-
>av_err_code }" - { lo_endpointconfig_exception->av_err_msg }|.
```

```
        MESSAGE lv_endpointconfig_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 DeleteEndpoint를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **DeleteModel** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteModel의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 모델 및 엔드포인트를 사용하여 시작하기

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP API

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
        lo_sgm->deletemodel(
                  iv_modelname = iv_model_name ).
        MESSAGE 'Model deleted.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 DeleteModel을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **DeletePipeline** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeletePipeline의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 지리공간 작업 및 파이프라인으로 시작하기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/// <summary>
/// Delete a SageMaker pipeline by name.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="pipelineName">The name of the pipeline to delete.</param>
/// <returns>The ARN of the pipeline.</returns>
public async Task<string> DeletePipelineByName(string pipelineName)
{
    var deleteResponse = await _amazonSageMaker.DeletePipelineAsync(
        new DeletePipelineRequest()
        {
            PipelineName = pipelineName
        });

    return deleteResponse.PipelineArn;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeletePipeline을 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    // Delete a SageMaker pipeline by name.
    public static void deletePipeline(SageMakerClient sageMakerClient, String
pipelineName) {
        DeletePipelineRequest pipelineRequest = DeletePipelineRequest.builder()
                .pipelineName(pipelineName)
                .build();

        sageMakerClient.deletePipeline(pipelineRequest);
        System.out.println("*** Successfully deleted " + pipelineName);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeletePipeline을 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

SageMaker AI 파이프라인을 삭제하기 위한 구문입니다. 이 코드는 더 큰 함수의 일부입니다. 자세한 내용은 '파이프라인 생성' 또는 GitHub 리포지토리를 참조하십시오.

```
      await sagemakerClient.send(
        new DeletePipelineCommand({ PipelineName: name }),
```

```
    );
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeletePipeline을 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Delete a SageMaker pipeline by name.
suspend fun deletePipeline(pipelineNameVal: String) {
    val pipelineRequest = DeletePipelineRequest {
        pipelineName = pipelineNameVal
    }

    SageMakerClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { sageMakerClient ->
        sageMakerClient.deletePipeline(pipelineRequest)
        println("*** Successfully deleted $pipelineNameVal")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DeletePipeline을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **`DescribePipelineExecution`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribePipelineExecution`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 지리공간 작업 및 파이프라인으로 시작하기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Check the status of a run.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="pipelineExecutionArn">The ARN.</param>
    /// <returns>The status of the pipeline.</returns>
    public async Task<PipelineExecutionStatus>
CheckPipelineExecutionStatus(string pipelineExecutionArn)
    {
        var describeResponse = await
_amazonSageMaker.DescribePipelineExecutionAsync(
            new DescribePipelineExecutionRequest()
            {
                PipelineExecutionArn = pipelineExecutionArn
            });

        return describeResponse.PipelineExecutionStatus;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribePipelineExecution을 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    // Check the status of a pipeline execution.
    public static void waitForPipelineExecution(SageMakerClient sageMakerClient,
String executionArn)
            throws InterruptedException {
        String status;
        int index = 0;
        do {
            DescribePipelineExecutionRequest pipelineExecutionRequest =
DescribePipelineExecutionRequest.builder()
                    .pipelineExecutionArn(executionArn)
                    .build();

            DescribePipelineExecutionResponse response = sageMakerClient
                    .describePipelineExecution(pipelineExecutionRequest);
            status = response.pipelineExecutionStatusAsString();
            System.out.println(index + ". The Status of the pipeline is " +
status);
            TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(4);
            index++;
        } while ("Executing".equals(status));
        System.out.println("Pipeline finished with status " + status);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribePipelineExecution을 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

SageMaker AI 파이프라인 실행이 성공, 실패 또는 중지될 때까지 기다립니다.

```
/**
```

```
 * Poll the executing pipeline until the status is 'SUCCEEDED', 'STOPPED', or
 'FAILED'.
 * @param {{ arn: string, sagemakerClient: import('@aws-sdk/client-
sagemaker').SageMakerClient, wait: (ms: number) => Promise<void>}} props
 */
export async function waitForPipelineComplete({ arn, sagemakerClient, wait }) {
  const command = new DescribePipelineExecutionCommand({
    PipelineExecutionArn: arn,
  });

  let complete = false;
  const intervalInSeconds = 15;
  const COMPLETION_STATUSES = [
    PipelineExecutionStatus.FAILED,
    PipelineExecutionStatus.STOPPED,
    PipelineExecutionStatus.SUCCEEDED,
  ];

  do {
    const { PipelineExecutionStatus: status, FailureReason } =
      await sagemakerClient.send(command);

    complete = COMPLETION_STATUSES.includes(status);

    if (!complete) {
      console.log(
        `Pipeline is ${status}. Waiting ${intervalInSeconds} seconds before
 checking again.`,
      );
      await wait(intervalInSeconds);
    } else if (status === PipelineExecutionStatus.FAILED) {
      throw new Error(`Pipeline failed because: ${FailureReason}`);
    } else if (status === PipelineExecutionStatus.STOPPED) {
      throw new Error("Pipeline was forcefully stopped.");
    } else {
      console.log(`Pipeline execution ${status}.`);
    }
  } while (!complete);
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DescribePipelineExecution을 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun waitForPipelineExecution(executionArn: String?) {
    var status: String
    var index = 0
    do {
        val pipelineExecutionRequest = DescribePipelineExecutionRequest {
            pipelineExecutionArn = executionArn
        }

        SageMakerClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { sageMakerClient ->
            val response =
 sageMakerClient.describePipelineExecution(pipelineExecutionRequest)
            status = response.pipelineExecutionStatus.toString()
            println("$index. The status of the pipeline is $status")
            TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(4)
            index++
        }
    } while ("Executing" == status)
    println("Pipeline finished with status $status")
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DescribePipelineExecution을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **DescribeTrainingJob** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeTrainingJob의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 모델 및 엔드포인트를 사용하여 시작하기

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP API

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_sgm->describetrainingjob(      " oo_result is returned for
 testing purposes. "
          iv_trainingjobname = iv_training_job_name ).
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved description of training job.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 DescribeTrainingJob을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **ListAlgorithms** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListAlgorithms`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_sgm->listalgorithms(         " oo_result is returned for
 testing purposes. "
          iv_namecontains = iv_name_contains ).
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved list of algorithms.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 ListAlgorithms를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **ListModels** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListModels`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_sgm->listmodels(           " oo_result is returned for
 testing purposes. "
          iv_namecontains = iv_name_contains ).
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved list of models.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 ListModels를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **ListNotebookInstances** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 ListNotebookInstances의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn show_instances(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let notebooks = client.list_notebook_instances().send().await?;

    println!("Notebooks:");

    for n in notebooks.notebook_instances() {
        let n_instance_type = n.instance_type().unwrap();
        let n_status = n.notebook_instance_status().unwrap();
        let n_name = n.notebook_instance_name();

        println!("  Name :          {}", n_name.unwrap_or("Unknown"));
        println!("  Status :        {}", n_status.as_ref());
        println!("  Instance Type : {}", n_instance_type.as_ref());
        println!();
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 ListNotebookInstances를 참조하십시오.

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP API

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_sgm->listnotebookinstances(        " oo_result is returned
 for testing purposes. "
          iv_namecontains = iv_name_contains ).
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved list of notebook instances.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 ListNotebookInstances를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **ListTrainingJobs** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListTrainingJobs`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn show_jobs(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
```

```
    let job_details = client.list_training_jobs().send().await?;

    println!("Jobs:");

    for j in job_details.training_job_summaries() {
        let name = j.training_job_name().unwrap_or("Unknown");
        let creation_time = j.creation_time().expect("creation
 time").to_chrono_utc()?;
        let training_end_time = j
            .training_end_time()
            .expect("Training end time")
            .to_chrono_utc()?;

        let status = j.training_job_status().expect("training status");
        let duration = training_end_time - creation_time;

        println!("  Name:               {}", name);
        println!(
            "  Creation date/time: {}",
            creation_time.format("%Y-%m-%d@%H:%M:%S")
        );
        println!("  Duration (seconds): {}", duration.num_seconds());
        println!("  Status:             {:?}", status);

        println!();
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 ListTrainingJobs을 참조하십시오.

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP API

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_sgm->listtrainingjobs(       " oo_result is returned for
 testing purposes. "
          iv_namecontains = iv_name_contains
          iv_maxresults = iv_max_results ).
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved list of training jobs.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 ListTrainingJobs를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **StartPipelineExecution** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `StartPipelineExecution`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 지리공간 작업 및 파이프라인으로 시작하기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Run a pipeline with input and output file locations.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The URL for the queue to use for pipeline
 callbacks.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="inputLocationUrl">The input location in Amazon Simple
 Storage Service (Amazon S3).</param>
    /// <param name="outputLocationUrl">The output location in Amazon S3.</param>
    /// <param name="pipelineName">The name of the pipeline.</param>
    /// <param name="executionRoleArn">The ARN of the role.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the pipeline run.</returns>
    public async Task<string> ExecutePipeline(
        string queueUrl,
        string inputLocationUrl,
        string outputLocationUrl,
        string pipelineName,
        string executionRoleArn)
    {
        var inputConfig = new VectorEnrichmentJobInputConfig()
        {
            DataSourceConfig = new()
            {
                S3Data = new VectorEnrichmentJobS3Data()
                {
                    S3Uri = inputLocationUrl
                }
            },
            DocumentType = VectorEnrichmentJobDocumentType.CSV
        };

        var exportConfig = new ExportVectorEnrichmentJobOutputConfig()
        {
            S3Data = new VectorEnrichmentJobS3Data()
            {
                S3Uri = outputLocationUrl
            }
        };

        var jobConfig = new VectorEnrichmentJobConfig()
        {
            ReverseGeocodingConfig = new ReverseGeocodingConfig()
            {
                XAttributeName = "Longitude",
                YAttributeName = "Latitude"
            }
        };

#pragma warning disable SageMaker1002 // Property value does not match required
 pattern is allowed here to match the pipeline definition.
```

```
        var startExecutionResponse = await
 _amazonSageMaker.StartPipelineExecutionAsync(
            new StartPipelineExecutionRequest()
            {
                PipelineName = pipelineName,
                PipelineExecutionDisplayName = pipelineName + "-example-
execution",
                PipelineParameters = new List<Parameter>()
                {
                    new Parameter() { Name = "parameter_execution_role", Value =
 executionRoleArn },
                    new Parameter() { Name = "parameter_queue_url", Value =
 queueUrl },
                    new Parameter() { Name = "parameter_vej_input_config", Value
 = JsonSerializer.Serialize(inputConfig) },
                    new Parameter() { Name = "parameter_vej_export_config", Value
 = JsonSerializer.Serialize(exportConfig) },
                    new Parameter() { Name = "parameter_step_1_vej_config", Value
 = JsonSerializer.Serialize(jobConfig) }
                }
            });
#pragma warning restore SageMaker1002
        return startExecutionResponse.PipelineExecutionArn;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 StartPipelineExecution을 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    // Start a pipeline run with job configurations.
    public static String executePipeline(SageMakerClient sageMakerClient, String
 bucketName, String queueUrl,
            String roleArn, String pipelineName) {
```

```
        System.out.println("Starting pipeline execution.");
        String inputBucketLocation = "s3://" + bucketName + "/samplefiles/
latlongtest.csv";
        String output = "s3://" + bucketName + "/outputfiles/";
        Gson gson = new GsonBuilder()
                .setFieldNamingPolicy(FieldNamingPolicy.UPPER_CAMEL_CASE)
                .setPrettyPrinting().create();

        // Set up all parameters required to start the pipeline.
        List<Parameter> parameters = new ArrayList<>();
        Parameter para1 = Parameter.builder()
                .name("parameter_execution_role")
                .value(roleArn)
                .build();

        Parameter para2 = Parameter.builder()
                .name("parameter_queue_url")
                .value(queueUrl)
                .build();

        String inputJSON = "{\n" +
                "  \"DataSourceConfig\": {\n" +
                "    \"S3Data\": {\n" +
                "      \"S3Uri\": \"s3://" + bucketName + "/samplefiles/
latlongtest.csv\"\n" +
                "    },\n" +
                "    \"Type\": \"S3_DATA\"\n" +
                "  },\n" +
                "  \"DocumentType\": \"CSV\"\n" +
                "}";

        System.out.println(inputJSON);

        Parameter para3 = Parameter.builder()
                .name("parameter_vej_input_config")
                .value(inputJSON)
                .build();

        // Create an ExportVectorEnrichmentJobOutputConfig object.
        VectorEnrichmentJobS3Data jobS3Data = VectorEnrichmentJobS3Data.builder()
                .s3Uri(output)
                .build();
```

```
        ExportVectorEnrichmentJobOutputConfig outputConfig =
 ExportVectorEnrichmentJobOutputConfig.builder()
                .s3Data(jobS3Data)
                .build();

        String gson4 = gson.toJson(outputConfig);
        Parameter para4 = Parameter.builder()
                .name("parameter_vej_export_config")
                .value(gson4)
                .build();
        System.out.println("parameter_vej_export_config:" +
 gson.toJson(outputConfig));

        // Create a VectorEnrichmentJobConfig object.
        ReverseGeocodingConfig reverseGeocodingConfig =
 ReverseGeocodingConfig.builder()
                .xAttributeName("Longitude")
                .yAttributeName("Latitude")
                .build();

        VectorEnrichmentJobConfig jobConfig = VectorEnrichmentJobConfig.builder()
                .reverseGeocodingConfig(reverseGeocodingConfig)
                .build();

        String para5JSON = "{\"MapMatchingConfig\":null,\"ReverseGeocodingConfig
\":{\"XAttributeName\":\"Longitude\",\"YAttributeName\":\"Latitude\"}}";
        Parameter para5 = Parameter.builder()
                .name("parameter_step_1_vej_config")
                .value(para5JSON)
                .build();

        System.out.println("parameter_step_1_vej_config:" +
 gson.toJson(jobConfig));
        parameters.add(para1);
        parameters.add(para2);
        parameters.add(para3);
        parameters.add(para4);
        parameters.add(para5);

        StartPipelineExecutionRequest pipelineExecutionRequest =
 StartPipelineExecutionRequest.builder()
                .pipelineExecutionDescription("Created using Java SDK")
                .pipelineExecutionDisplayName(pipelineName + "-example-
execution")
```

```
                .pipelineParameters(parameters)
                .pipelineName(pipelineName)
                .build();

        StartPipelineExecutionResponse response =
 sageMakerClient.startPipelineExecution(pipelineExecutionRequest);
        return response.pipelineExecutionArn();
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 StartPipelineExecution을 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

SageMaker AI 파이프라인 실행을 시작합니다.

```
/**
 * Start the execution of the Amazon SageMaker pipeline. Parameters that are
 * passed in are used in the AWS Lambda function.
 * @param {{
 *   name: string,
 *   sagemakerClient: import('@aws-sdk/client-sagemaker').SageMakerClient,
 *   roleArn: string,
 *   queueUrl: string,
 *   s3InputBucketName: string,
 * }} props
 */
export async function startPipelineExecution({
  sagemakerClient,
  name,
  bucketName,
  roleArn,
  queueUrl,
}) {
```

```
  /**
   * The Vector Enrichment Job requests CSV data. This configuration points to a
 CSV
   * file in an Amazon S3 bucket.
   * @type {import("@aws-sdk/client-sagemaker-
geospatial").VectorEnrichmentJobInputConfig}
   */
  const inputConfig = {
    DataSourceConfig: {
      S3Data: {
        S3Uri: `s3://${bucketName}/input/sample_data.csv`,
      },
    },
    DocumentType: VectorEnrichmentJobDocumentType.CSV,
  };

  /**
   * The Vector Enrichment Job adds additional data to the source CSV. This
 configuration points
   * to an Amazon S3 prefix where the output will be stored.
   * @type {import("@aws-sdk/client-sagemaker-
geospatial").ExportVectorEnrichmentJobOutputConfig}
   */
  const outputConfig = {
    S3Data: {
      S3Uri: `s3://${bucketName}/output/`,
    },
  };

  /**
   * This job will be a Reverse Geocoding Vector Enrichment Job. Reverse
 Geocoding requires
   * latitude and longitude values.
   * @type {import("@aws-sdk/client-sagemaker-
geospatial").VectorEnrichmentJobConfig}
   */
  const jobConfig = {
    ReverseGeocodingConfig: {
      XAttributeName: "Longitude",
      YAttributeName: "Latitude",
    },
  };

  const { PipelineExecutionArn } = await sagemakerClient.send(
```

```
    new StartPipelineExecutionCommand({
      PipelineName: name,
      PipelineExecutionDisplayName: `${name}-example-execution`,
      PipelineParameters: [
        { Name: "parameter_execution_role", Value: roleArn },
        { Name: "parameter_queue_url", Value: queueUrl },
        {
          Name: "parameter_vej_input_config",
          Value: JSON.stringify(inputConfig),
        },
        {
          Name: "parameter_vej_export_config",
          Value: JSON.stringify(outputConfig),
        },
        {
          Name: "parameter_step_1_vej_config",
          Value: JSON.stringify(jobConfig),
        },
      ],
    }),
  );

  return {
    arn: PipelineExecutionArn,
  };
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 StartPipelineExecution을 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Start a pipeline run with job configurations.
suspend fun executePipeline(bucketName: String, queueUrl: String?, roleArn:
 String?, pipelineNameVal: String): String? {
    println("Starting pipeline execution.")
    val inputBucketLocation = "s3://$bucketName/samplefiles/latlongtest.csv"
    val output = "s3://$bucketName/outputfiles/"

    val gson = GsonBuilder()
        .setFieldNamingPolicy(FieldNamingPolicy.UPPER_CAMEL_CASE)
        .setPrettyPrinting()
        .create()

    // Set up all parameters required to start the pipeline.
    val parameters: MutableList<Parameter> = java.util.ArrayList<Parameter>()

    val para1 = Parameter {
        name = "parameter_execution_role"
        value = roleArn
    }
    val para2 = Parameter {
        name = "parameter_queue_url"
        value = queueUrl
    }

    val inputJSON = """{
        "DataSourceConfig": {
        "S3Data": {
            "S3Uri": "s3://$bucketName/samplefiles/latlongtest.csv"
        },
        "Type": "S3_DATA"
        },
        "DocumentType": "CSV"
    }"""
    println(inputJSON)
    val para3 = Parameter {
        name = "parameter_vej_input_config"
        value = inputJSON
    }

    // Create an ExportVectorEnrichmentJobOutputConfig object.
    val jobS3Data = VectorEnrichmentJobS3Data {
        s3Uri = output
    }
```

```
    val outputConfig = ExportVectorEnrichmentJobOutputConfig {
        s3Data = jobS3Data
    }

    val gson4: String = gson.toJson(outputConfig)
    val para4: Parameter = Parameter {
        name = "parameter_vej_export_config"
        value = gson4
    }
    println("parameter_vej_export_config:" + gson.toJson(outputConfig))

    val para5JSON =
        "{\"MapMatchingConfig\":null,\"ReverseGeocodingConfig\":{\"XAttributeName
\":\"Longitude\",\"YAttributeName\":\"Latitude\"}}"

    val para5: Parameter = Parameter {
        name = "parameter_step_1_vej_config"
        value = para5JSON
    }

    parameters.add(para1)
    parameters.add(para2)
    parameters.add(para3)
    parameters.add(para4)
    parameters.add(para5)

    val pipelineExecutionRequest = StartPipelineExecutionRequest {
        pipelineExecutionDescription = "Created using Kotlin SDK"
        pipelineExecutionDisplayName = "$pipelineName-example-execution"
        pipelineParameters = parameters
        pipelineName = pipelineNameVal
    }

    SageMakerClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { sageMakerClient ->
        val response =
 sageMakerClient.startPipelineExecution(pipelineExecutionRequest)
        return response.pipelineExecutionArn
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 StartPipelineExecution를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **UpdatePipeline** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 UpdatePipeline의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 지리공간 작업 및 파이프라인으로 시작하기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a pipeline from a JSON definition, or update it if the pipeline
already exists.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the pipeline.</returns>
    public async Task<string> SetupPipeline(string pipelineJson, string roleArn,
string name, string description, string displayName)
    {
        try
        {
            var updateResponse = await _amazonSageMaker.UpdatePipelineAsync(
                new UpdatePipelineRequest()
                {
                    PipelineDefinition = pipelineJson,
                    PipelineDescription = description,
                    PipelineDisplayName = displayName,
                    PipelineName = name,
                    RoleArn = roleArn
                });
            return updateResponse.PipelineArn;
        }
        catch (Amazon.SageMaker.Model.ResourceNotFoundException)
        {
```

```
            var createResponse = await _amazonSageMaker.CreatePipelineAsync(
                new CreatePipelineRequest()
                {
                    PipelineDefinition = pipelineJson,
                    PipelineDescription = description,
                    PipelineDisplayName = displayName,
                    PipelineName = name,
                    RoleArn = roleArn
                });

            return createResponse.PipelineArn;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 UpdatePipelineAWS SDK for .NET 을 참조하세요.

AWS SDKs를 사용한 SageMaker AI 시나리오

다음 코드 예제에서는 SageMaker AI AWS SDKs에서 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이러한 시나리오는 SageMaker AI 내에서 여러 함수를 호출하거나 다른 함수와 결합하여 특정 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS 서비스. 각 시나리오에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시나리오는 컨텍스트에 맞는 서비스 작업을 이해하는 데 도움이 되도록 중급 수준의 경험을 대상으로 합니다.

예시

- AWS SDK를 사용하여 파이프라인에서 SageMaker AI 지리 공간 작업 시작하기
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 SageMaker AI 모델 및 엔드포인트 시작하기

AWS SDK를 사용하여 파이프라인에서 SageMaker AI 지리 공간 작업 시작하기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 파이프라인의 리소스를 설정하세요.
- 지리 공간 작업을 실행하는 파이프라인을 설정합니다.
- 파이프라인 실행을 시작합니다.
- 실행 상태를 모니터링합니다.

- 파이프라인의 출력을 볼 수 있습니다.
- 리소스를 정리합니다.

자세한 내용은 Community. AWS SDKs를 사용하여 SageMaker 파이프라인 생성 및 실행을 참조하세요.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

SageMaker AI 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
using System.Text.Json;
using Amazon.SageMaker;
using Amazon.SageMaker.Model;
using Amazon.SageMakerGeospatial;
using Amazon.SageMakerGeospatial.Model;

namespace SageMakerActions;

/// <summary>
/// Wrapper class for Amazon SageMaker actions and logic.
/// </summary>
public class SageMakerWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonSageMaker _amazonSageMaker;
    public SageMakerWrapper(IAmazonSageMaker amazonSageMaker)
    {
        _amazonSageMaker = amazonSageMaker;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a pipeline from a JSON definition, or update it if the pipeline
 already exists.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the pipeline.</returns>
    public async Task<string> SetupPipeline(string pipelineJson, string roleArn,
string name, string description, string displayName)
    {
        try
        {
            var updateResponse = await _amazonSageMaker.UpdatePipelineAsync(
                new UpdatePipelineRequest()
                {
                    PipelineDefinition = pipelineJson,
                    PipelineDescription = description,
                    PipelineDisplayName = displayName,
                    PipelineName = name,
                    RoleArn = roleArn
                });
            return updateResponse.PipelineArn;
        }
        catch (Amazon.SageMaker.Model.ResourceNotFoundException)
        {
            var createResponse = await _amazonSageMaker.CreatePipelineAsync(
                new CreatePipelineRequest()
                {
                    PipelineDefinition = pipelineJson,
                    PipelineDescription = description,
                    PipelineDisplayName = displayName,
                    PipelineName = name,
                    RoleArn = roleArn
                });

            return createResponse.PipelineArn;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Run a pipeline with input and output file locations.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The URL for the queue to use for pipeline
callbacks.</param>
    /// <param name="inputLocationUrl">The input location in Amazon Simple
Storage Service (Amazon S3).</param>
    /// <param name="outputLocationUrl">The output location in Amazon S3.</param>
    /// <param name="pipelineName">The name of the pipeline.</param>
    /// <param name="executionRoleArn">The ARN of the role.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>The ARN of the pipeline run.</returns>
    public async Task<string> ExecutePipeline(
        string queueUrl,
        string inputLocationUrl,
        string outputLocationUrl,
        string pipelineName,
        string executionRoleArn)
    {
        var inputConfig = new VectorEnrichmentJobInputConfig()
        {
            DataSourceConfig = new()
            {
                S3Data = new VectorEnrichmentJobS3Data()
                {
                    S3Uri = inputLocationUrl
                }
            },
            DocumentType = VectorEnrichmentJobDocumentType.CSV
        };

        var exportConfig = new ExportVectorEnrichmentJobOutputConfig()
        {
            S3Data = new VectorEnrichmentJobS3Data()
            {
                S3Uri = outputLocationUrl
            }
        };

        var jobConfig = new VectorEnrichmentJobConfig()
        {
            ReverseGeocodingConfig = new ReverseGeocodingConfig()
            {
                XAttributeName = "Longitude",
                YAttributeName = "Latitude"
            }
        };

#pragma warning disable SageMaker1002 // Property value does not match required
 pattern is allowed here to match the pipeline definition.
        var startExecutionResponse = await
 _amazonSageMaker.StartPipelineExecutionAsync(
            new StartPipelineExecutionRequest()
            {
                PipelineName = pipelineName,
```

```
                PipelineExecutionDisplayName = pipelineName + "-example-
execution",
                PipelineParameters = new List<Parameter>()
                {
                    new Parameter() { Name = "parameter_execution_role", Value =
 executionRoleArn },
                    new Parameter() { Name = "parameter_queue_url", Value =
 queueUrl },
                    new Parameter() { Name = "parameter_vej_input_config", Value
 = JsonSerializer.Serialize(inputConfig) },
                    new Parameter() { Name = "parameter_vej_export_config", Value
 = JsonSerializer.Serialize(exportConfig) },
                    new Parameter() { Name = "parameter_step_1_vej_config", Value
 = JsonSerializer.Serialize(jobConfig) }
                }
            });
#pragma warning restore SageMaker1002
        return startExecutionResponse.PipelineExecutionArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Check the status of a run.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="pipelineExecutionArn">The ARN.</param>
    /// <returns>The status of the pipeline.</returns>
    public async Task<PipelineExecutionStatus>
 CheckPipelineExecutionStatus(string pipelineExecutionArn)
    {
        var describeResponse = await
 _amazonSageMaker.DescribePipelineExecutionAsync(
            new DescribePipelineExecutionRequest()
            {
                PipelineExecutionArn = pipelineExecutionArn
            });

        return describeResponse.PipelineExecutionStatus;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a SageMaker pipeline by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="pipelineName">The name of the pipeline to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the pipeline.</returns>
    public async Task<string> DeletePipelineByName(string pipelineName)
```

```
    {
        var deleteResponse = await _amazonSageMaker.DeletePipelineAsync(
            new DeletePipelineRequest()
            {
                PipelineName = pipelineName
            });

        return deleteResponse.PipelineArn;
    }
}
```

SageMaker AI 파이프라인에서 콜백을 처리하는 함수를 생성합니다.

```
using System.Text.Json;
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.SQSEvents;
using Amazon.SageMaker;
using Amazon.SageMaker.Model;
using Amazon.SageMakerGeospatial;
using Amazon.SageMakerGeospatial.Model;

// Assembly attribute to enable the AWS Lambda function's JSON input to be
 converted into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeri

namespace SageMakerLambda;

/// <summary>
/// The AWS Lambda function handler for the Amazon SageMaker pipeline.
/// </summary>
public class SageMakerLambdaFunction
{
    /// <summary>
    /// Default constructor. This constructor is used by AWS Lambda to construct
 the instance. When invoked in a Lambda environment
    /// the AWS credentials will come from the AWS Identity and Access Management
 (IAM) role associated with the function. The AWS Region will be set to the
    /// Region that the Lambda function is running in.
    /// </summary>
    public SageMakerLambdaFunction()
```

```
    {
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// The AWS Lambda function handler that processes events from the SageMaker
 pipeline and starts a job or export.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="request">The custom SageMaker pipeline request object.</
param>
    /// <param name="context">The Lambda context.</param>
    /// <returns>The dictionary of output parameters.</returns>
    public async Task<Dictionary<string, string>> FunctionHandler(PipelineRequest
 request, ILambdaContext context)
    {
        var geoSpatialClient = new AmazonSageMakerGeospatialClient();
        var sageMakerClient = new AmazonSageMakerClient();
        var responseDictionary = new Dictionary<string, string>();
        context.Logger.LogInformation("Function handler started with request: " +
 JsonSerializer.Serialize(request));
        if (request.Records != null && request.Records.Any())
        {
            context.Logger.LogInformation("Records found, this is a queue event.
 Processing the queue records.");
            foreach (var message in request.Records)
            {
                await ProcessMessageAsync(message, context, geoSpatialClient,
 sageMakerClient);
            }
        }
        else if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(request.vej_export_config))
        {
            context.Logger.LogInformation("Export configuration found, this is an
 export. Start the Vector Enrichment Job (VEJ) export.");

            var outputConfig =

 JsonSerializer.Deserialize<ExportVectorEnrichmentJobOutputConfig>(
                    request.vej_export_config);

            var exportResponse = await
 geoSpatialClient.ExportVectorEnrichmentJobAsync(
                new ExportVectorEnrichmentJobRequest()
                {
                    Arn = request.vej_arn,
```

```
                    ExecutionRoleArn = request.Role,
                    OutputConfig = outputConfig
                });
            context.Logger.LogInformation($"Export response:
{JsonSerializer.Serialize(exportResponse)}");
            responseDictionary = new Dictionary<string, string>
            {
                { "export_eoj_status", exportResponse.ExportStatus.ToString() },
                { "vej_arn", exportResponse.Arn }
            };
        }
        else if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(request.vej_name))
        {
            context.Logger.LogInformation("Vector Enrichment Job name found,
starting the job.");
            var inputConfig =
                JsonSerializer.Deserialize<VectorEnrichmentJobInputConfig>(
                    request.vej_input_config);

            var jobConfig =
                JsonSerializer.Deserialize<VectorEnrichmentJobConfig>(
                    request.vej_config);

            var jobResponse = await
geoSpatialClient.StartVectorEnrichmentJobAsync(
                new StartVectorEnrichmentJobRequest()
                {
                    ExecutionRoleArn = request.Role,
                    InputConfig = inputConfig,
                    Name = request.vej_name,
                    JobConfig = jobConfig

                });
            context.Logger.LogInformation("Job response: " +
JsonSerializer.Serialize(jobResponse));
            responseDictionary = new Dictionary<string, string>
            {
                { "vej_arn", jobResponse.Arn },
                { "statusCode", jobResponse.HttpStatusCode.ToString() }
            };
        }
        return responseDictionary;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Process a queue message and check the status of a SageMaker job.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="message">The queue message.</param>
    /// <param name="context">The Lambda context.</param>
    /// <param name="geoClient">The SageMaker GeoSpatial client.</param>
    /// <param name="sageMakerClient">The SageMaker client.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private async Task ProcessMessageAsync(SQSEvent.SQSMessage message,
ILambdaContext context,
        AmazonSageMakerGeospatialClient geoClient, AmazonSageMakerClient
sageMakerClient)
    {
        context.Logger.LogInformation($"Processed message {message.Body}");

        // Get information about the SageMaker job.
        var payload = JsonSerializer.Deserialize<QueuePayload>(message.Body);
        context.Logger.LogInformation($"Payload token {payload!.token}");
        var token = payload.token;

        if (payload.arguments.ContainsKey("vej_arn"))
        {
            // Use the job ARN and the token to get the job status.
            var job_arn = payload.arguments["vej_arn"];
            context.Logger.LogInformation($"Token: {token}, arn {job_arn}");

            var jobInfo = geoClient.GetVectorEnrichmentJobAsync(
                new GetVectorEnrichmentJobRequest()
                {
                    Arn = job_arn
                });
            context.Logger.LogInformation("Job info: " +
JsonSerializer.Serialize(jobInfo));
            if (jobInfo.Result.Status == VectorEnrichmentJobStatus.COMPLETED)
            {
                context.Logger.LogInformation($"Status completed, resuming
pipeline...");
                await sageMakerClient.SendPipelineExecutionStepSuccessAsync(
                    new SendPipelineExecutionStepSuccessRequest()
                    {
                        CallbackToken = token,
                        OutputParameters = new List<OutputParameter>()
                        {
                            new OutputParameter()
```

```
                                { Name = "export_status", Value =
 jobInfo.Result.Status }
                        }
                    });
            }
            else if (jobInfo.Result.Status == VectorEnrichmentJobStatus.FAILED)
            {
                context.Logger.LogInformation($"Status failed, stopping
 pipeline...");
                await sageMakerClient.SendPipelineExecutionStepFailureAsync(
                    new SendPipelineExecutionStepFailureRequest()
                    {
                        CallbackToken = token,
                        FailureReason = jobInfo.Result.ErrorDetails.ErrorMessage
                    });
            }
            else if (jobInfo.Result.Status ==
 VectorEnrichmentJobStatus.IN_PROGRESS)
            {
                // Put this message back in the queue to reprocess later.
                context.Logger.LogInformation(
                    $"Status still in progress, check back later.");
                throw new("Job still running.");
            }
        }
    }
}
```

명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
public static class PipelineWorkflow
{
    public static IAmazonIdentityManagementService _iamClient = null!;
    public static SageMakerWrapper _sageMakerWrapper = null!;
    public static IAmazonSQS _sqsClient = null!;
    public static IAmazonS3 _s3Client = null!;
    public static IAmazonLambda _lambdaClient = null!;
    public static IConfiguration _configuration = null!;

    public static string lambdaFunctionName = "SageMakerExampleFunction";
    public static string sageMakerRoleName = "SageMakerExampleRole";
    public static string lambdaRoleName = "SageMakerExampleLambdaRole";
```

```
    private static string[] lambdaRolePolicies = null!;
    private static string[] sageMakerRolePolicies = null!;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        var options = new AWSOptions() { Region = RegionEndpoint.USWest2 };
        // Set up dependency injection for the AWS service.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>(options)
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonEC2>(options)
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonSageMaker>(options)
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonSageMakerGeospatial>(options)
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonSQS>(options)
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonS3>(options)
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonLambda>(options)
                    .AddTransient<SageMakerWrapper>()
        )
        .Build();

        _configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally, load local settings.
            .Build();

        ServicesSetup(host);
        string queueUrl = "";
        string queueName = _configuration["queueName"];
        string bucketName = _configuration["bucketName"];
        var pipelineName = _configuration["pipelineName"];

        try
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine(
```

```
                "Welcome to the Amazon SageMaker pipeline example scenario.");
            Console.WriteLine(
                "\nThis example scenario will guide you through setting up and
 running an" +
                "\nAmazon SageMaker pipeline. The pipeline uses an AWS Lambda
 function and an" +
                "\nAmazon SQS Queue. It runs a vector enrichment reverse geocode
 job to" +
                "\nreverse geocode addresses in an input file and store the
 results in an export file.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine(
                "First, we will set up the roles, functions, and queue needed by
 the SageMaker pipeline.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

            var lambdaRoleArn = await CreateLambdaRole();
            var sageMakerRoleArn = await CreateSageMakerRole();
            var functionArn = await SetupLambda(lambdaRoleArn, true);
            queueUrl = await SetupQueue(queueName);
            await SetupBucket(bucketName);

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Now we can create and run our pipeline.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

            await SetupPipeline(sageMakerRoleArn, functionArn, pipelineName);
            var executionArn = await ExecutePipeline(queueUrl, sageMakerRoleArn,
 pipelineName, bucketName);
            await WaitForPipelineExecution(executionArn);

            await GetOutputResults(bucketName);

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("The pipeline has completed. To view the pipeline
 and runs " +
                              "in SageMaker Studio, follow these instructions:" +
                              "\nhttps://docs.aws.amazon.com/sagemaker/latest/dg/
pipelines-studio.html");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
```

```
            Console.WriteLine("Finally, let's clean up our resources.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

            await CleanupResources(true, queueUrl, pipelineName, bucketName);

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("SageMaker pipeline scenario is complete.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine($"There was a problem running the scenario:
{ex.Message}");
            await CleanupResources(true, queueUrl, pipelineName, bucketName);
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the services for use within the console application.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="host">The services host.</param>
    private static void ServicesSetup(IHost host)
    {
        _sageMakerWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<SageMakerWrapper>();
        _iamClient =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>();
        _sqsClient = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonSQS>();
        _s3Client = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonS3>();
        _lambdaClient = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonLambda>();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set up AWS Lambda, either by updating an existing function or creating a
new function.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleArn">The role Amazon Resource Name (ARN) to use for the
Lambda function.</param>
    /// <param name="askUser">True to ask the user before updating.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the function.</returns>
    public static async Task<string> SetupLambda(string roleArn, bool askUser)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("Setting up the Lambda function for the pipeline.");
        var handlerName =
"SageMakerLambda::SageMakerLambda.SageMakerLambdaFunction::FunctionHandler";
        var functionArn = "";
        try
        {
            var functionInfo = await _lambdaClient.GetFunctionAsync(new
GetFunctionRequest()
            {
                FunctionName = lambdaFunctionName
            });

            var updateFunction = true;
            if (askUser)
            {
                updateFunction = GetYesNoResponse(
                    $"\tThe Lambda function {lambdaFunctionName} already exists,
do you want to update it?");
            }

            if (updateFunction)
            {
                // Update the Lambda function.
                using var zipMemoryStream = new MemoryStream(await
File.ReadAllBytesAsync("SageMakerLambda.zip"));
                await _lambdaClient.UpdateFunctionCodeAsync(
                    new UpdateFunctionCodeRequest()
                    {
                        FunctionName = lambdaFunctionName,
                        ZipFile = zipMemoryStream,
                    });
            }

            functionArn = functionInfo.Configuration.FunctionArn;
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tThe Lambda function {lambdaFunctionName} was
not found, creating the new function.");

            // Create the function if it does not already exist.
            using var zipMemoryStream = new MemoryStream(await
File.ReadAllBytesAsync("SageMakerLambda.zip"));
            var createResult = await _lambdaClient.CreateFunctionAsync(
```

```
                new CreateFunctionRequest()
                {
                    FunctionName = lambdaFunctionName,
                    Runtime = Runtime.Dotnet6,
                    Description = "SageMaker example function.",
                    Code = new FunctionCode()
                    {
                        ZipFile = zipMemoryStream
                    },
                    Handler = handlerName,
                    Role = roleArn,
                    Timeout = 30
                });

            functionArn = createResult.FunctionArn;
        }

        Console.WriteLine($"\tLambda ready with ARN {functionArn}.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return functionArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a role to be used by AWS Lambda. Does not create the role if it
already exists.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The role ARN.</returns>
    public static async Task<string> CreateLambdaRole()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        lambdaRolePolicies = new string[]{
            "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSageMakerFullAccess",
            "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSQSFullAccess",
            "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/" +
"AmazonSageMakerGeospatialFullAccess",
            "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/" +
"AmazonSageMakerServiceCatalogProductsLambdaServiceRolePolicy",
            "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/" +
"AWSLambdaSQSQueueExecutionRole"
        };

        var roleArn = await GetRoleArnIfExists(lambdaRoleName);
        if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(roleArn))
```

```
        {
            return roleArn;
        }

        Console.WriteLine("\tCreating a role to for AWS Lambda to use.");

        var assumeRolePolicy = "{" +
                               "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                               "\"Statement\": [{" +
                                    "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                                    "\"Principal\": {" +
                                        $"\"Service\": [" +
                                            "\"sagemaker.amazonaws.com\"," +
                                            "\"sagemaker-geospatial.amazonaws.com
\"," +
                                            "\"lambda.amazonaws.com\"," +
                                            "\"s3.amazonaws.com\"" +
                                        "]" +
                                    "}," +
                                    "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
                               "}]" +
                           "}";

        var roleResult = await _iamClient!.CreateRoleAsync(
            new CreateRoleRequest()
            {
                AssumeRolePolicyDocument = assumeRolePolicy,
                Path = "/",
                RoleName = lambdaRoleName
            });
        foreach (var policy in lambdaRolePolicies)
        {
            await _iamClient.AttachRolePolicyAsync(
                new AttachRolePolicyRequest()
                {
                    PolicyArn = policy,
                    RoleName = lambdaRoleName
                });
        }

        // Allow time for the role to be ready.
        Thread.Sleep(10000);
        Console.WriteLine($"\tRole ready with ARN {roleResult.Role.Arn}.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
```

```
        return roleResult.Role.Arn;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Create a role to be used by SageMaker.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The role Amazon Resource Name (ARN).</returns>
    public static async Task<string> CreateSageMakerRole()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        sageMakerRolePolicies = new string[]{
            "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSageMakerFullAccess",
            "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSageMakerGeospatialFullAccess",
        };

        var roleArn = await GetRoleArnIfExists(sageMakerRoleName);
        if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(roleArn))
        {
            return roleArn;
        }

        Console.WriteLine("\tCreating a role to use with SageMaker.");

        var assumeRolePolicy = "{" +
                                        "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                                        "\"Statement\": [{" +
                                            "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                                            "\"Principal\": {" +
                                                $"\"Service\": [" +
                                                    "\"sagemaker.amazonaws.com
\"," +
                                                    "\"sagemaker-
geospatial.amazonaws.com\"," +
                                                    "\"lambda.amazonaws.com\"," +
                                                    "\"s3.amazonaws.com\"" +
                                                "]" +
                                            "}," +
                                            "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
                                        "}]" +
                                    "}";
```

```
        var roleResult = await _iamClient!.CreateRoleAsync(
            new CreateRoleRequest()
            {
                AssumeRolePolicyDocument = assumeRolePolicy,
                Path = "/",
                RoleName = sageMakerRoleName
            });

        foreach (var policy in sageMakerRolePolicies)
        {
            await _iamClient.AttachRolePolicyAsync(
                new AttachRolePolicyRequest()
                {
                    PolicyArn = policy,
                    RoleName = sageMakerRoleName
                });
        }

        // Allow time for the role to be ready.
        Thread.Sleep(10000);
        Console.WriteLine($"\tRole ready with ARN {roleResult.Role.Arn}.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return roleResult.Role.Arn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set up the SQS queue to use with the pipeline.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueName">The name for the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>The URL for the queue.</returns>
    public static async Task<string> SetupQueue(string queueName)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Setting up queue {queueName}.");

        try
        {
            var queueInfo = await _sqsClient.GetQueueUrlAsync(new
GetQueueUrlRequest()
            { QueueName = queueName });
            return queueInfo.QueueUrl;
        }
        catch (QueueDoesNotExistException)
        {
```

```
            var attrs = new Dictionary<string, string>
            {
                {
                    QueueAttributeName.DelaySeconds,
                    "5"
                },
                {
                    QueueAttributeName.ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds,
                    "5"
                },
                {
                    QueueAttributeName.VisibilityTimeout,
                    "300"
                },
            };

            var request = new CreateQueueRequest
            {
                Attributes = attrs,
                QueueName = queueName,
            };

            var response = await _sqsClient.CreateQueueAsync(request);
            Thread.Sleep(10000);
            await ConnectLambda(response.QueueUrl);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tQueue ready with Url {response.QueueUrl}.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            return response.QueueUrl;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Connect the queue to the Lambda function as an event source.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The URL for the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task ConnectLambda(string queueUrl)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Connecting the Lambda function and queue for the
pipeline.");

        var queueAttributes = await _sqsClient.GetQueueAttributesAsync(
```

```
            new GetQueueAttributesRequest() { QueueUrl = queueUrl, AttributeNames
= new List<string>() { "All" } });
        var queueArn = queueAttributes.QueueARN;

        var eventSource = await _lambdaClient.ListEventSourceMappingsAsync(
             new ListEventSourceMappingsRequest()
             {
                 FunctionName = lambdaFunctionName
             });

        if (!eventSource.EventSourceMappings.Any())
        {
            // Only add the event source mapping if it does not already exist.
            await _lambdaClient.CreateEventSourceMappingAsync(
                new CreateEventSourceMappingRequest()
                {
                    EventSourceArn = queueArn,
                    FunctionName = lambdaFunctionName,
                    Enabled = true
                });
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set up the bucket to use for pipeline input and output.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name for the bucket.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task SetupBucket(string bucketName)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Setting up bucket {bucketName}.");

        var bucketExists = await
Amazon.S3.Util.AmazonS3Util.DoesS3BucketExistV2Async(_s3Client,
            bucketName);

        if (!bucketExists)
        {
            await _s3Client.PutBucketAsync(new PutBucketRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
```

```
                BucketRegion = S3Region.USWest2
            });

            Thread.Sleep(5000);

            await _s3Client.PutObjectAsync(new PutObjectRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = "samplefiles/latlongtest.csv",
                FilePath = "latlongtest.csv"
            });
        }

        Console.WriteLine($"\tBucket {bucketName} ready.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display some results from the output directory.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name for the bucket.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task<string> GetOutputResults(string bucketName)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Getting output results {bucketName}.");
        string outputKey = "";
        Thread.Sleep(15000);
        var outputFiles = await _s3Client.ListObjectsAsync(
              new ListObjectsRequest()
              {
                  BucketName = bucketName,
                  Prefix = "outputfiles/"
              });

        if (outputFiles.S3Objects.Any())
        {
            var sampleOutput = outputFiles.S3Objects.OrderBy(s =>
s.LastModified).Last();
            Console.WriteLine($"\tOutput file: {sampleOutput.Key}");
            var outputSampleResponse = await _s3Client.GetObjectAsync(
                new GetObjectRequest()
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
```

```
                    Key = sampleOutput.Key
                });
            outputKey = sampleOutput.Key;
            StreamReader reader = new
StreamReader(outputSampleResponse.ResponseStream);
            await reader.ReadLineAsync();
            Console.WriteLine("\tOutput file contents: \n");
            for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++)
            {
                if (!reader.EndOfStream)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("\t" + await reader.ReadLineAsync());
                }
            }
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return outputKey;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a pipeline from the example pipeline JSON
    /// that includes the Lambda, callback, processing, and export jobs.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleArn">The ARN of the role for the pipeline.</param>
    /// <param name="functionArn">The ARN of the Lambda function for the
pipeline.</param>
    /// <param name="pipelineName">The name for the pipeline.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the pipeline.</returns>
    public static async Task<string> SetupPipeline(string roleArn, string
functionArn, string pipelineName)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Setting up the pipeline.");

        var pipelineJson = await
File.ReadAllTextAsync("GeoSpatialPipeline.json");

        // Add the correct function ARN instead of the placeholder.
        pipelineJson = pipelineJson.Replace("*FUNCTION_ARN*", functionArn);

        var pipelineArn = await _sageMakerWrapper.SetupPipeline(pipelineJson,
roleArn, pipelineName,
            "sdk example pipeline", pipelineName);
```

```
        Console.WriteLine($"\tPipeline set up with ARN {pipelineArn}.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        return pipelineArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Start a pipeline run with job configurations.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The URL for the queue used in the pipeline.</
param>
    /// <param name="roleArn">The ARN of the role.</param>
    /// <param name="pipelineName">The name of the pipeline.</param>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket.</param>
    /// <returns>The pipeline run ARN.</returns>
    public static async Task<string> ExecutePipeline(
        string queueUrl,
        string roleArn,
        string pipelineName,
        string bucketName)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Starting pipeline execution.");

        var input = $"s3://{bucketName}/samplefiles/latlongtest.csv";
        var output = $"s3://{bucketName}/outputfiles/";

        var executionARN =
            await _sageMakerWrapper.ExecutePipeline(queueUrl, input, output,
                pipelineName, roleArn);

        Console.WriteLine($"\tRun started with ARN {executionARN}.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        return executionARN;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Wait for a pipeline run to complete.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="executionArn">The pipeline run ARN.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task WaitForPipelineExecution(string executionArn)
```

```
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Waiting for pipeline to finish.");

        PipelineExecutionStatus status;
        do
        {
            status = await
 _sageMakerWrapper.CheckPipelineExecutionStatus(executionArn);
            Thread.Sleep(30000);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tStatus is {status}.");
        } while (status == PipelineExecutionStatus.Executing);

        Console.WriteLine($"\tPipeline finished with status {status}.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Clean up the resources from the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="askUser">True to ask the user for cleanup.</param>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The URL of the queue to clean up.</param>
    /// <param name="pipelineName">The name of the pipeline.</param>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> CleanupResources(
        bool askUser,
        string queueUrl,
        string pipelineName,
        string bucketName)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Clean up resources.");

        if (!askUser || GetYesNoResponse($"\tDelete pipeline {pipelineName}? (y/
n)"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDeleting pipeline.");
            // Delete the pipeline.
            await _sageMakerWrapper.DeletePipelineByName(pipelineName);
        }

        if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(queueUrl) && (!askUser ||
 GetYesNoResponse($"\tDelete queue {queueUrl}? (y/n)")))
```

```
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDeleting queue.");
            // Delete the queue.
            await _sqsClient.DeleteQueueAsync(new DeleteQueueRequest(queueUrl));
        }

        if (!askUser || GetYesNoResponse($"\tDelete Amazon S3 bucket
{bucketName}? (y/n)"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDeleting bucket.");
            // Delete all objects in the bucket.
            var deleteList = await _s3Client.ListObjectsV2Async(new
ListObjectsV2Request()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName
            });
            if (deleteList.KeyCount > 0)
            {
                await _s3Client.DeleteObjectsAsync(new DeleteObjectsRequest()
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    Objects = deleteList.S3Objects
                        .Select(o => new KeyVersion { Key = o.Key }).ToList()
                });
            }

            // Now delete the bucket.
            await _s3Client.DeleteBucketAsync(new DeleteBucketRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName
            });
        }

        if (!askUser || GetYesNoResponse($"\tDelete lambda {lambdaFunctionName}?
(y/n)"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDeleting lambda function.");

            await _lambdaClient.DeleteFunctionAsync(new DeleteFunctionRequest()
            {
                FunctionName = lambdaFunctionName
            });
        }
```

```
        if (!askUser || GetYesNoResponse($"\tDelete role {lambdaRoleName}? (y/
n)"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDetaching policies and deleting role.");

            foreach (var policy in lambdaRolePolicies)
            {
                await _iamClient!.DetachRolePolicyAsync(new
 DetachRolePolicyRequest()
                {
                    RoleName = lambdaRoleName,
                    PolicyArn = policy
                });
            }

            await _iamClient!.DeleteRoleAsync(new DeleteRoleRequest()
            {
                RoleName = lambdaRoleName
            });
        }

        if (!askUser || GetYesNoResponse($"\tDelete role {sageMakerRoleName}? (y/
n)"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDetaching policies and deleting role.");

            foreach (var policy in sageMakerRolePolicies)
            {
                await _iamClient!.DetachRolePolicyAsync(new
 DetachRolePolicyRequest()
                {
                    RoleName = sageMakerRoleName,
                    PolicyArn = policy
                });
            }

            await _iamClient!.DeleteRoleAsync(new DeleteRoleRequest()
            {
                RoleName = sageMakerRoleName
            });
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return true;
```

```
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Helper method to get a role's ARN if it already exists.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the AWS Identity and Access Management
 (IAM) Role to look for.</param>
    /// <returns>The role ARN if it exists, otherwise an empty string.</returns>
    private static async Task<string> GetRoleArnIfExists(string roleName)
    {
        Console.WriteLine($"Checking for role named {roleName}.");

        try
        {
            var existingRole = await _iamClient.GetRoleAsync(new GetRoleRequest()
            {
                RoleName = lambdaRoleName
            });
            return existingRole.Role.Arn;
        }
        catch (NoSuchEntityException)
        {
            return string.Empty;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Helper method to get a yes or no response from the user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="question">The question string to print on the console.</
param>
    /// <returns>True if the user responds with a yes.</returns>
    private static bool GetYesNoResponse(string question)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(question);
        var ynResponse = Console.ReadLine();
        var response = ynResponse != null &&
                       ynResponse.Equals("y",
                           StringComparison.InvariantCultureIgnoreCase);
        return response;
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - CreatePipeline
  - DeletePipeline
  - DescribePipelineExecution
  - StartPipelineExecution
  - UpdatePipeline

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
public class SagemakerWorkflow {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");
    private static String eventSourceMapping = "";

    public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException {
        final String usage = "\n" +
                "Usage:\n" +
                "    <sageMakerRoleName> <lambdaRoleName> <functionFileLocation>
 <functionName> <queueName> <bucketName> <lnglatData> <spatialPipelinePath>
 <pipelineName>\n\n"
                +
                "Where:\n" +
                "    sageMakerRoleName - The name of the Amazon SageMaker role.\n
\n" +
                "    lambdaRoleName - The name of the AWS Lambda role.\n\n" +
                "    functionFileLocation - The file location where the JAR file
 that represents the AWS Lambda function is located.\n\n"
                +
                "    functionName - The name of the AWS Lambda function (for
 example,SageMakerExampleFunction).\n\n" +
```

```
                "    queueName - The name of the Amazon Simple Queue Service
(Amazon SQS) queue.\n\n" +
                "    bucketName - The name of the Amazon Simple Storage Service
(Amazon S3) bucket.\n\n" +
                "    lnglatData - The file location of the latlongtest.csv file
required for this use case.\n\n" +
                "    spatialPipelinePath - The file location of the
GeoSpatialPipeline.json file required for this use case.\n\n"
                +
                "    pipelineName - The name of the pipeline to create (for
example, sagemaker-sdk-example-pipeline).\n\n";

        if (args.length != 9) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String sageMakerRoleName = args[0];
        String lambdaRoleName = args[1];
        String functionFileLocation = args[2];
        String functionName = args[3];
        String queueName = args[4];
        String bucketName = args[5];
        String lnglatData = args[6];
        String spatialPipelinePath = args[7];
        String pipelineName = args[8];
        String handlerName =
"org.example.SageMakerLambdaFunction::handleRequest";

        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        SageMakerClient sageMakerClient = SageMakerClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        LambdaClient lambdaClient = LambdaClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        SqsClient sqsClient = SqsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
```

```
                .build();

        S3Client s3Client = S3Client.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the Amazon SageMaker pipeline example
scenario.");
        System.out.println(
                "\nThis example workflow will guide you through setting up and
running an" +
                        "\nAmazon SageMaker pipeline. The pipeline uses an AWS
Lambda function and an" +
                        "\nAmazon SQS Queue. It runs a vector enrichment reverse
geocode job to" +
                        "\nreverse geocode addresses in an input file and store
the results in an export file.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("First, we will set up the roles, functions, and queue
needed by the SageMaker pipeline.");
        String lambdaRoleArn = checkLambdaRole(iam, lambdaRoleName);
        String sageMakerRoleArn = checkSageMakerRole(iam, sageMakerRoleName);

        String functionArn = checkFunction(lambdaClient, functionName,
functionFileLocation, lambdaRoleArn,
                handlerName);
        String queueUrl = checkQueue(sqsClient, lambdaClient, queueName,
functionName);
        System.out.println("The queue URL is " + queueUrl);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Setting up bucket " + bucketName);
        if (!checkBucket(s3Client, bucketName)) {
            setupBucket(s3Client, bucketName);
            System.out.println("Put " + lnglatData + " into " + bucketName);
            putS3Object(s3Client, bucketName, "latlongtest.csv", lnglatData);
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println("Now we can create and run our pipeline.");
        setupPipeline(sageMakerClient, spatialPipelinePath, sageMakerRoleArn,
 functionArn, pipelineName);
        String pipelineExecutionARN = executePipeline(sageMakerClient,
 bucketName, queueUrl, sageMakerRoleArn,
                pipelineName);
        System.out.println("The pipeline execution ARN value is " +
 pipelineExecutionARN);
        waitForPipelineExecution(sageMakerClient, pipelineExecutionARN);
        System.out.println("Getting output results " + bucketName);
        getOutputResults(s3Client, bucketName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("The pipeline has completed. To view the pipeline and
 runs " +
                "in SageMaker Studio, follow these instructions:" +
                "\nhttps://docs.aws.amazon.com/sagemaker/latest/dg/pipelines-
studio.html");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Do you want to delete the AWS resources used in this
 Workflow? (y/n)");
        Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
        String delResources = in.nextLine();
        if (delResources.compareTo("y") == 0) {
            System.out.println("Lets clean up the AWS resources. Wait 30
 seconds");
            TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(30);
            deleteEventSourceMapping(lambdaClient);
            deleteSQSQueue(sqsClient, queueName);
            listBucketObjects(s3Client, bucketName);
            deleteBucket(s3Client, bucketName);
            deleteLambdaFunction(lambdaClient, functionName);
            deleteLambdaRole(iam, lambdaRoleName);
            deleteSagemakerRole(iam, sageMakerRoleName);
            deletePipeline(sageMakerClient, pipelineName);
        } else {
            System.out.println("The AWS Resources were not deleted!");
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println("SageMaker pipeline scenario is complete.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    private static void readObject(S3Client s3Client, String bucketName, String
key) {
        System.out.println("Output file contents: \n");
        GetObjectRequest objectRequest = GetObjectRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(key)
                .build();

        ResponseBytes<GetObjectResponse> objectBytes =
s3Client.getObjectAsBytes(objectRequest);
        byte[] byteArray = objectBytes.asByteArray();
        String text = new String(byteArray, StandardCharsets.UTF_8);
        System.out.println("Text output: " + text);
    }

    // Display some results from the output directory.
    public static void getOutputResults(S3Client s3Client, String bucketName) {
        System.out.println("Getting output results {bucketName}.");
        ListObjectsRequest listObjectsRequest = ListObjectsRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .prefix("outputfiles/")
                .build();

        ListObjectsResponse response = s3Client.listObjects(listObjectsRequest);
        List<S3Object> s3Objects = response.contents();
        for (S3Object object : s3Objects) {
            readObject(s3Client, bucketName, object.key());
        }
    }

    // Check the status of a pipeline execution.
    public static void waitForPipelineExecution(SageMakerClient sageMakerClient,
String executionArn)
            throws InterruptedException {
        String status;
        int index = 0;
        do {
            DescribePipelineExecutionRequest pipelineExecutionRequest =
DescribePipelineExecutionRequest.builder()
                    .pipelineExecutionArn(executionArn)
```

```
                    .build();

            DescribePipelineExecutionResponse response = sageMakerClient
                    .describePipelineExecution(pipelineExecutionRequest);
            status = response.pipelineExecutionStatusAsString();
            System.out.println(index + ". The Status of the pipeline is " +
status);
            TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(4);
            index++;
        } while ("Executing".equals(status));
        System.out.println("Pipeline finished with status " + status);
    }

    // Delete a SageMaker pipeline by name.
    public static void deletePipeline(SageMakerClient sageMakerClient, String
pipelineName) {
        DeletePipelineRequest pipelineRequest = DeletePipelineRequest.builder()
                .pipelineName(pipelineName)
                .build();

        sageMakerClient.deletePipeline(pipelineRequest);
        System.out.println("*** Successfully deleted " + pipelineName);
    }

    // Create a pipeline from the example pipeline JSON.
    public static void setupPipeline(SageMakerClient sageMakerClient, String
filePath, String roleArn,
            String functionArn, String pipelineName) {
        System.out.println("Setting up the pipeline.");
        JSONParser parser = new JSONParser();

        // Read JSON and get pipeline definition.
        try (FileReader reader = new FileReader(filePath)) {
            Object obj = parser.parse(reader);
            JSONObject jsonObject = (JSONObject) obj;
            JSONArray stepsArray = (JSONArray) jsonObject.get("Steps");
            for (Object stepObj : stepsArray) {
                JSONObject step = (JSONObject) stepObj;
                if (step.containsKey("FunctionArn")) {
                    step.put("FunctionArn", functionArn);
                }
            }
            System.out.println(jsonObject);
```

```
            // Create the pipeline.
            CreatePipelineRequest pipelineRequest =
 CreatePipelineRequest.builder()
                    .pipelineDescription("Java SDK example pipeline")
                    .roleArn(roleArn)
                    .pipelineName(pipelineName)
                    .pipelineDefinition(jsonObject.toString())
                    .build();

            sageMakerClient.createPipeline(pipelineRequest);

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (IOException | ParseException e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    // Start a pipeline run with job configurations.
    public static String executePipeline(SageMakerClient sageMakerClient, String
 bucketName, String queueUrl,
            String roleArn, String pipelineName) {
        System.out.println("Starting pipeline execution.");
        String inputBucketLocation = "s3://" + bucketName + "/samplefiles/
latlongtest.csv";
        String output = "s3://" + bucketName + "/outputfiles/";
        Gson gson = new GsonBuilder()
                .setFieldNamingPolicy(FieldNamingPolicy.UPPER_CAMEL_CASE)
                .setPrettyPrinting().create();

        // Set up all parameters required to start the pipeline.
        List<Parameter> parameters = new ArrayList<>();
        Parameter para1 = Parameter.builder()
                .name("parameter_execution_role")
                .value(roleArn)
                .build();

        Parameter para2 = Parameter.builder()
                .name("parameter_queue_url")
                .value(queueUrl)
                .build();

        String inputJSON = "{\n" +
```

```
                "  \"DataSourceConfig\": {\n" +
                "    \"S3Data\": {\n" +
                "      \"S3Uri\": \"s3://" + bucketName + "/samplefiles/
latlongtest.csv\"\n" +
                "    },\n" +
                "    \"Type\": \"S3_DATA\"\n" +
                "  },\n" +
                "  \"DocumentType\": \"CSV\"\n" +
                "}";

        System.out.println(inputJSON);

        Parameter para3 = Parameter.builder()
                .name("parameter_vej_input_config")
                .value(inputJSON)
                .build();

        // Create an ExportVectorEnrichmentJobOutputConfig object.
        VectorEnrichmentJobS3Data jobS3Data = VectorEnrichmentJobS3Data.builder()
                .s3Uri(output)
                .build();

        ExportVectorEnrichmentJobOutputConfig outputConfig =
 ExportVectorEnrichmentJobOutputConfig.builder()
                .s3Data(jobS3Data)
                .build();

        String gson4 = gson.toJson(outputConfig);
        Parameter para4 = Parameter.builder()
                .name("parameter_vej_export_config")
                .value(gson4)
                .build();
        System.out.println("parameter_vej_export_config:" +
 gson.toJson(outputConfig));

        // Create a VectorEnrichmentJobConfig object.
        ReverseGeocodingConfig reverseGeocodingConfig =
 ReverseGeocodingConfig.builder()
                .xAttributeName("Longitude")
                .yAttributeName("Latitude")
                .build();

        VectorEnrichmentJobConfig jobConfig = VectorEnrichmentJobConfig.builder()
                .reverseGeocodingConfig(reverseGeocodingConfig)
```

```
                .build();

        String para5JSON = "{\"MapMatchingConfig\":null,\"ReverseGeocodingConfig
\":{\"XAttributeName\":\"Longitude\",\"YAttributeName\":\"Latitude\"}}";
        Parameter para5 = Parameter.builder()
                .name("parameter_step_1_vej_config")
                .value(para5JSON)
                .build();

        System.out.println("parameter_step_1_vej_config:" +
 gson.toJson(jobConfig));
        parameters.add(para1);
        parameters.add(para2);
        parameters.add(para3);
        parameters.add(para4);
        parameters.add(para5);

        StartPipelineExecutionRequest pipelineExecutionRequest =
 StartPipelineExecutionRequest.builder()
                .pipelineExecutionDescription("Created using Java SDK")
                .pipelineExecutionDisplayName(pipelineName + "-example-
execution")
                .pipelineParameters(parameters)
                .pipelineName(pipelineName)
                .build();

        StartPipelineExecutionResponse response =
 sageMakerClient.startPipelineExecution(pipelineExecutionRequest);
        return response.pipelineExecutionArn();
    }

    public static void deleteEventSourceMapping(LambdaClient lambdaClient) {
        DeleteEventSourceMappingRequest eventSourceMappingRequest =
 DeleteEventSourceMappingRequest.builder()
                .uuid(eventSourceMapping)
                .build();

        lambdaClient.deleteEventSourceMapping(eventSourceMappingRequest);
    }

    public static void deleteSagemakerRole(IamClient iam, String roleName) {
        String[] sageMakerRolePolicies = getSageMakerRolePolicies();
        try {
            for (String policy : sageMakerRolePolicies) {
```

```
                // First the policy needs to be detached.
                DetachRolePolicyRequest rolePolicyRequest =
DetachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                        .policyArn(policy)
                        .roleName(roleName)
                        .build();

                iam.detachRolePolicy(rolePolicyRequest);
            }

            // Delete the role.
            DeleteRoleRequest roleRequest = DeleteRoleRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .build();

            iam.deleteRole(roleRequest);
            System.out.println("*** Successfully deleted " + roleName);

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void deleteLambdaRole(IamClient iam, String roleName) {
        String[] lambdaRolePolicies = getLambdaRolePolicies();
        try {
            for (String policy : lambdaRolePolicies) {
                // First the policy needs to be detached.
                DetachRolePolicyRequest rolePolicyRequest =
DetachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                        .policyArn(policy)
                        .roleName(roleName)
                        .build();

                iam.detachRolePolicy(rolePolicyRequest);
            }

            // Delete the role.
            DeleteRoleRequest roleRequest = DeleteRoleRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .build();

            iam.deleteRole(roleRequest);
```

```
            System.out.println("*** Successfully deleted " + roleName);

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Delete the specific AWS Lambda function.
    public static void deleteLambdaFunction(LambdaClient awsLambda, String
functionName) {
        try {
            DeleteFunctionRequest request = DeleteFunctionRequest.builder()
                    .functionName(functionName)
                    .build();

            awsLambda.deleteFunction(request);
            System.out.println("*** " + functionName + " was deleted");

        } catch (LambdaException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Delete the specific S3 bucket.
    public static void deleteBucket(S3Client s3Client, String bucketName) {
        DeleteBucketRequest deleteBucketRequest = DeleteBucketRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .build();
        s3Client.deleteBucket(deleteBucketRequest);
        System.out.println("*** " + bucketName + " was deleted.");
    }

    public static void listBucketObjects(S3Client s3, String bucketName) {
        try {
            ListObjectsRequest listObjects = ListObjectsRequest
                    .builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();

            ListObjectsResponse res = s3.listObjects(listObjects);
            List<S3Object> objects = res.contents();
            for (S3Object myValue : objects) {
```

```
                System.out.print("\n The name of the key is " + myValue.key());
                deleteBucketObjects(s3, bucketName, myValue.key());
            }

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void deleteBucketObjects(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String
 objectName) {
        ArrayList<ObjectIdentifier> toDelete = new ArrayList<>();
        toDelete.add(ObjectIdentifier.builder()
                .key(objectName)
                .build());
        try {
            DeleteObjectsRequest dor = DeleteObjectsRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .delete(Delete.builder()
                            .objects(toDelete).build())
                    .build();

            s3.deleteObjects(dor);
            System.out.println("*** " + bucketName + " objects were deleted.");

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Delete the specific Amazon SQS queue.
    public static void deleteSQSQueue(SqsClient sqsClient, String queueName) {
        try {
            GetQueueUrlRequest getQueueRequest = GetQueueUrlRequest.builder()
                    .queueName(queueName)
                    .build();

            String queueUrl = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(getQueueRequest).queueUrl();
            DeleteQueueRequest deleteQueueRequest = DeleteQueueRequest.builder()
                    .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                    .build();
```

```
            sqsClient.deleteQueue(deleteQueueRequest);

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void putS3Object(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String
objectKey, String objectPath) {
        try {
            Map<String, String> metadata = new HashMap<>();
            metadata.put("x-amz-meta-myVal", "test");
            PutObjectRequest putOb = PutObjectRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key("samplefiles/" + objectKey)
                    .metadata(metadata)
                    .build();

            s3.putObject(putOb, RequestBody.fromFile(new File(objectPath)));
            System.out.println("Successfully placed " + objectKey + " into bucket
" + bucketName);

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void setupBucket(S3Client s3Client, String bucketName) {
        try {
            S3Waiter s3Waiter = s3Client.waiter();
            CreateBucketRequest bucketRequest = CreateBucketRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();

            s3Client.createBucket(bucketRequest);
            HeadBucketRequest bucketRequestWait = HeadBucketRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();

            // Wait until the bucket is created and print out the response.
            WaiterResponse<HeadBucketResponse> waiterResponse =
s3Waiter.waitUntilBucketExists(bucketRequestWait);
```

```
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println(bucketName + " is ready");

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Set up the SQS queue to use with the pipeline.
    public static String setupQueue(SqsClient sqsClient, LambdaClient
lambdaClient, String queueName,
            String lambdaName) {
        System.out.println("Setting up queue named " + queueName);
        try {
            Map<QueueAttributeName, String> queueAtt = new HashMap<>();
            queueAtt.put(QueueAttributeName.DELAY_SECONDS, "5");
            queueAtt.put(QueueAttributeName.RECEIVE_MESSAGE_WAIT_TIME_SECONDS,
"5");
            queueAtt.put(QueueAttributeName.VISIBILITY_TIMEOUT, "300");
            CreateQueueRequest createQueueRequest = CreateQueueRequest.builder()
                    .queueName(queueName)
                    .attributes(queueAtt)
                    .build();

            sqsClient.createQueue(createQueueRequest);
            System.out.println("\nGet queue url");
            GetQueueUrlResponse getQueueUrlResponse = sqsClient

.getQueueUrl(GetQueueUrlRequest.builder().queueName(queueName).build());
            TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(15);

            connectLambda(sqsClient, lambdaClient,
getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl(), lambdaName);
            System.out.println("Queue ready with Url " +
getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl());
            return getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl();

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
```

```
        return "";
    }

    // Connect the queue to the Lambda function as an event source.
    public static void connectLambda(SqsClient sqsClient, LambdaClient
lambdaClient, String queueUrl,
            String lambdaName) {
        System.out.println("Connecting the Lambda function and queue for the
pipeline.");
        String queueArn = "";

        // Specify the attributes to retrieve.
        List<QueueAttributeName> atts = new ArrayList<>();
        atts.add(QueueAttributeName.QUEUE_ARN);
        GetQueueAttributesRequest attributesRequest =
GetQueueAttributesRequest.builder()
                .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                .attributeNames(atts)
                .build();

        GetQueueAttributesResponse response =
sqsClient.getQueueAttributes(attributesRequest);
        Map<String, String> queueAtts = response.attributesAsStrings();
        for (Map.Entry<String, String> queueAtt : queueAtts.entrySet()) {
            System.out.println("Key = " + queueAtt.getKey() + ", Value = " +
queueAtt.getValue());
            queueArn = queueAtt.getValue();
        }

        CreateEventSourceMappingRequest eventSourceMappingRequest =
CreateEventSourceMappingRequest.builder()
                .eventSourceArn(queueArn)
                .functionName(lambdaName)
                .build();

        CreateEventSourceMappingResponse response1 =
lambdaClient.createEventSourceMapping(eventSourceMappingRequest);
        eventSourceMapping = response1.uuid();
        System.out.println("The mapping between the event source and Lambda
function was successful");
    }

    // Create an AWS Lambda function.
```

```
    public static String createLambdaFunction(LambdaClient awsLambda, String
functionName, String filePath, String role,
            String handler) {
        try {
            LambdaWaiter waiter = awsLambda.waiter();
            InputStream is = new FileInputStream(filePath);
            SdkBytes fileToUpload = SdkBytes.fromInputStream(is);
            FunctionCode code = FunctionCode.builder()
                    .zipFile(fileToUpload)
                    .build();

            CreateFunctionRequest functionRequest =
CreateFunctionRequest.builder()
                    .functionName(functionName)
                    .description("SageMaker example function.")
                    .code(code)
                    .handler(handler)
                    .runtime(Runtime.JAVA11)
                    .timeout(200)
                    .memorySize(1024)
                    .role(role)
                    .build();

            // Create a Lambda function using a waiter.
            CreateFunctionResponse functionResponse =
awsLambda.createFunction(functionRequest);
            GetFunctionRequest getFunctionRequest = GetFunctionRequest.builder()
                    .functionName(functionName)
                    .build();
            WaiterResponse<GetFunctionResponse> waiterResponse =
waiter.waitUntilFunctionExists(getFunctionRequest);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println("The function ARN is " +
functionResponse.functionArn());
            return functionResponse.functionArn();

        } catch (LambdaException | FileNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static String createSageMakerRole(IamClient iam, String roleName) {
```

```
        String[] sageMakerRolePolicies = getSageMakerRolePolicies();
        System.out.println("Creating a role to use with SageMaker.");
        String assumeRolePolicy = "{" +
                "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                "\"Statement\": [{" +
                "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                "\"Principal\": {" +
                "\"Service\": [" +
                "\"sagemaker.amazonaws.com\"," +
                "\"sagemaker-geospatial.amazonaws.com\"," +
                "\"lambda.amazonaws.com\"," +
                "\"s3.amazonaws.com\"" +
                "]" +
                "}," +
                "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
                "}]" +
                "}";

        try {
            CreateRoleRequest request = CreateRoleRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .assumeRolePolicyDocument(assumeRolePolicy)
                    .description("Created using the AWS SDK for Java")
                    .build();

            CreateRoleResponse roleResult = iam.createRole(request);

            // Attach the policies to the role.
            for (String policy : sageMakerRolePolicies) {
                AttachRolePolicyRequest attachRequest =
AttachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                        .roleName(roleName)
                        .policyArn(policy)
                        .build();

                iam.attachRolePolicy(attachRequest);
            }

            // Allow time for the role to be ready.
            TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(15);
            System.out.println("Role ready with ARN " + roleResult.role().arn());
            return roleResult.role().arn();

        } catch (IamException e) {
```

```
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
        return "";
    }

    private static String createLambdaRole(IamClient iam, String roleName) {
        String[] lambdaRolePolicies = getLambdaRolePolicies();
        String assumeRolePolicy = "{" +
                "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                "\"Statement\": [{" +
                "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                "\"Principal\": {" +
                "\"Service\": [" +
                "\"sagemaker.amazonaws.com\"," +
                "\"sagemaker-geospatial.amazonaws.com\"," +
                "\"lambda.amazonaws.com\"," +
                "\"s3.amazonaws.com\"" +
                "]" +
                "}," +
                "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
                "}]" +
                "}";

        try {
            CreateRoleRequest request = CreateRoleRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .assumeRolePolicyDocument(assumeRolePolicy)
                    .description("Created using the AWS SDK for Java")
                    .build();

            CreateRoleResponse roleResult = iam.createRole(request);

            // Attach the policies to the role.
            for (String policy : lambdaRolePolicies) {
                AttachRolePolicyRequest attachRequest =
AttachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                        .roleName(roleName)
                        .policyArn(policy)
                        .build();

                iam.attachRolePolicy(attachRequest);
```

```
            }

            // Allow time for the role to be ready.
            TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(15);
            System.out.println("Role ready with ARN " + roleResult.role().arn());
            return roleResult.role().arn();

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());

        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static String checkFunction(LambdaClient lambdaClient, String
functionName, String filePath, String role,
            String handler) {
        System.out.println("Create an AWS Lambda function used in this
workflow.");
        String functionArn;
        try {
            // Does this function already exist.
            GetFunctionRequest functionRequest = GetFunctionRequest.builder()
                    .functionName(functionName)
                    .build();

            GetFunctionResponse response =
lambdaClient.getFunction(functionRequest);
            functionArn = response.configuration().functionArn();

        } catch (LambdaException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            functionArn = createLambdaFunction(lambdaClient, functionName,
filePath, role, handler);
        }
        return functionArn;
    }

    // Check to see if the specific S3 bucket exists. If the S3 bucket exists,
this
    // method returns true.
    public static boolean checkBucket(S3Client s3, String bucketName) {
```

```
        try {
            HeadBucketRequest headBucketRequest = HeadBucketRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();

            s3.headBucket(headBucketRequest);
            System.out.println(bucketName + " exists");
            return true;

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
        return false;
    }

    // Checks to see if the Amazon SQS queue exists. If not, this method creates
a
    // new queue
    // and returns the ARN value.
    public static String checkQueue(SqsClient sqsClient, LambdaClient
lambdaClient, String queueName,
            String lambdaName) {
        System.out.println("Creating a queue for this use case.");
        String queueUrl;
        try {
            GetQueueUrlRequest request = GetQueueUrlRequest.builder()
                    .queueName(queueName)
                    .build();

            GetQueueUrlResponse response = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(request);
            queueUrl = response.queueUrl();
            System.out.println(queueUrl);

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            queueUrl = setupQueue(sqsClient, lambdaClient, queueName,
lambdaName);
        }
        return queueUrl;
    }

    // Checks to see if the Lambda role exists. If not, this method creates it.
    public static String checkLambdaRole(IamClient iam, String roleName) {
        System.out.println("Creating a role to for AWS Lambda to use.");
```

```
        String roleArn;
        try {
            GetRoleRequest roleRequest = GetRoleRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .build();

            GetRoleResponse response = iam.getRole(roleRequest);
            roleArn = response.role().arn();
            System.out.println(roleArn);

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            roleArn = createLambdaRole(iam, roleName);
        }
        return roleArn;
    }

    // Checks to see if the SageMaker role exists. If not, this method creates
 it.
    public static String checkSageMakerRole(IamClient iam, String roleName) {
        System.out.println("Creating a role to for AWS SageMaker to use.");
        String roleArn;
        try {
            GetRoleRequest roleRequest = GetRoleRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .build();

            GetRoleResponse response = iam.getRole(roleRequest);
            roleArn = response.role().arn();
            System.out.println(roleArn);

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            roleArn = createSageMakerRole(iam, roleName);
        }
        return roleArn;
    }

    private static String[] getSageMakerRolePolicies() {
        String[] sageMakerRolePolicies = new String[3];
        sageMakerRolePolicies[0] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/
AmazonSageMakerFullAccess";
        sageMakerRolePolicies[1] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/" +
 "AmazonSageMakerGeospatialFullAccess";
```

```
        sageMakerRolePolicies[2] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSQSFullAccess";
        return sageMakerRolePolicies;
    }

    private static String[] getLambdaRolePolicies() {
        String[] lambdaRolePolicies = new String[5];
        lambdaRolePolicies[0] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/
AmazonSageMakerFullAccess";
        lambdaRolePolicies[1] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSQSFullAccess";
        lambdaRolePolicies[2] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/" +
 "AmazonSageMakerGeospatialFullAccess";
        lambdaRolePolicies[3] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/"
                + "AmazonSageMakerServiceCatalogProductsLambdaServiceRolePolicy";
        lambdaRolePolicies[4] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/" +
 "AWSLambdaSQSQueueExecutionRole";
        return lambdaRolePolicies;
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CreatePipeline
  - DeletePipeline
  - DescribePipelineExecution
  - StartPipelineExecution
  - UpdatePipeline

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

다음 파일 발췌문에는 SageMaker AI 클라이언트를 사용하여 파이프라인을 관리하는 함수가 포함되어 있습니다.

```
import { readFileSync } from "node:fs";

import {
  CreateRoleCommand,
  DeleteRoleCommand,
  CreatePolicyCommand,
  DeletePolicyCommand,
  AttachRolePolicyCommand,
  DetachRolePolicyCommand,
  GetRoleCommand,
  ListPoliciesCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

import {
  PublishLayerVersionCommand,
  DeleteLayerVersionCommand,
  CreateFunctionCommand,
  Runtime,
  DeleteFunctionCommand,
  CreateEventSourceMappingCommand,
  DeleteEventSourceMappingCommand,
  GetFunctionCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-lambda";

import {
  PutObjectCommand,
  CreateBucketCommand,
  DeleteBucketCommand,
  DeleteObjectCommand,
  GetObjectCommand,
  ListObjectsV2Command,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

import {
  CreatePipelineCommand,
  DeletePipelineCommand,
  DescribePipelineCommand,
  DescribePipelineExecutionCommand,
  PipelineExecutionStatus,
  StartPipelineExecutionCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-sagemaker";
```

```
import { VectorEnrichmentJobDocumentType } from "@aws-sdk/client-sagemaker-
geospatial";

import {
  CreateQueueCommand,
  DeleteQueueCommand,
  GetQueueAttributesCommand,
  GetQueueUrlCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

import { dirnameFromMetaUrl } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-fs.js";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

/**
 * Create the AWS IAM role that will be assumed by AWS Lambda.
 * @param {{ name: string, iamClient: import('@aws-sdk/client-iam').IAMClient }}
 props
 */
export async function createLambdaExecutionRole({ name, iamClient }) {
  const createRole = () =>
    iamClient.send(
      new CreateRoleCommand({
        RoleName: name,
        AssumeRolePolicyDocument: JSON.stringify({
          Version: "2012-10-17",
          Statement: [
            {
              Effect: "Allow",
              Action: ["sts:AssumeRole"],
              Principal: { Service: ["lambda.amazonaws.com"] },
            },
          ],
        }),
      }),
    );

  let role = null;

  try {
    const { Role } = await createRole();
    role = Role;
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
```

```
      caught.name === "EntityAlreadyExistsException"
    ) {
      const { Role } = await iamClient.send(
        new GetRoleCommand({ RoleName: name }),
      );
      role = Role;
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }

  return {
    arn: role.Arn,
    cleanUp: async () => {
      await iamClient.send(new DeleteRoleCommand({ RoleName: name }));
    },
  };
}

/**
 * Create an AWS IAM policy that will be attached to the AWS IAM role assumed by
 the AWS Lambda function.
 * The policy grants permission to work with Amazon SQS, Amazon CloudWatch, and
 Amazon SageMaker.
 * @param {{name: string, iamClient: import('@aws-sdk/client-iam').IAMClient,
 pipelineExecutionRoleArn: string}} props
 */
export async function createLambdaExecutionPolicy({
  name,
  iamClient,
  pipelineExecutionRoleArn,
}) {
  const policyConfig = {
    Version: "2012-10-17",
    Statement: [
      {
        Effect: "Allow",
        Action: [
          "sqs:ReceiveMessage",
          "sqs:DeleteMessage",
          "sqs:GetQueueAttributes",
          "logs:CreateLogGroup",
          "logs:CreateLogStream",
          "logs:PutLogEvents",
```

```
          "sagemaker-geospatial:StartVectorEnrichmentJob",
          "sagemaker-geospatial:GetVectorEnrichmentJob",
          "sagemaker:SendPipelineExecutionStepFailure",
          "sagemaker:SendPipelineExecutionStepSuccess",
          "sagemaker-geospatial:ExportVectorEnrichmentJob",
        ],
        Resource: "*",
      },
      {
        Effect: "Allow",
        // The AWS Lambda function needs permission to pass the pipeline
 execution role to
        // the StartVectorEnrichmentCommand. This restriction prevents an AWS
 Lambda function
        // from elevating privileges. For more information, see:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/
id_roles_use_passrole.html
        Action: ["iam:PassRole"],
        Resource: `${pipelineExecutionRoleArn}`,
        Condition: {
          StringEquals: {
            "iam:PassedToService": [
              "sagemaker.amazonaws.com",
              "sagemaker-geospatial.amazonaws.com",
            ],
          },
        },
      },
    ],
  };

  const createPolicy = () =>
    iamClient.send(
      new CreatePolicyCommand({
        PolicyDocument: JSON.stringify(policyConfig),
        PolicyName: name,
      }),
    );

  let policy = null;

  try {
    const { Policy } = await createPolicy();
    policy = Policy;
```

```
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "EntityAlreadyExistsException"
    ) {
      const { Policies } = await iamClient.send(new ListPoliciesCommand({}));
      if (Policies) {
        policy = Policies.find((p) => p.PolicyName === name);
      } else {
        throw new Error("No policies found.");
      }
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }

  return {
    arn: policy?.Arn,
    policyConfig,
    cleanUp: async () => {
      await iamClient.send(new DeletePolicyCommand({ PolicyArn: policy?.Arn }));
    },
  };
}

/**
 * Attach an AWS IAM policy to an AWS IAM role.
 * @param {{roleName: string, policyArn: string, iamClient: import('@aws-sdk/
client-iam').IAMClient}} props
 */
export async function attachPolicy({ roleName, policyArn, iamClient }) {
  const attachPolicyCommand = new AttachRolePolicyCommand({
    RoleName: roleName,
    PolicyArn: policyArn,
  });

  await iamClient.send(attachPolicyCommand);
  return {
    cleanUp: async () => {
      await iamClient.send(
        new DetachRolePolicyCommand({
          RoleName: roleName,
          PolicyArn: policyArn,
        }),
```

```
      );
    },
  };
}

/**
 * Create an AWS Lambda layer that contains the Amazon SageMaker and Amazon
 SageMaker Geospatial clients
 * in the runtime. The default runtime supports v3.188.0 of the JavaScript SDK.
 The Amazon SageMaker
 * Geospatial client wasn't introduced until v3.221.0.
 * @param {{ name: string, lambdaClient: import('@aws-sdk/client-
lambda').LambdaClient }} props
 */
export async function createLambdaLayer({ name, lambdaClient }) {
  const layerPath = `${dirnameFromMetaUrl(import.meta.url)}lambda/nodejs.zip`;
  const { LayerVersionArn, Version } = await lambdaClient.send(
    new PublishLayerVersionCommand({
      LayerName: name,
      Content: {
        ZipFile: Uint8Array.from(readFileSync(layerPath)),
      },
    }),
  );

  return {
    versionArn: LayerVersionArn,
    version: Version,
    cleanUp: async () => {
      await lambdaClient.send(
        new DeleteLayerVersionCommand({
          LayerName: name,
          VersionNumber: Version,
        }),
      );
    },
  };
}

/**
 * Deploy the AWS Lambda function that will be used to respond to Amazon
 SageMaker pipeline
 * execution steps.
```

```
 * @param {{roleArn: string, name: string, lambdaClient: import('@aws-sdk/client-
lambda').LambdaClient, layerVersionArn: string}} props
 */
export async function createLambdaFunction({
  name,
  roleArn,
  lambdaClient,
  layerVersionArn,
}) {
  const lambdaPath = `${dirnameFromMetaUrl(
    import.meta.url,
  )}lambda/dist/index.mjs.zip`;

  // If a function of the same name already exists, return that
  // function's ARN instead. By default this is
  // "sagemaker-wkflw-lambda-function", so collisions are
  // unlikely.
  const createFunction = async () => {
    try {
      return await lambdaClient.send(
        new CreateFunctionCommand({
          Code: {
            ZipFile: Uint8Array.from(readFileSync(lambdaPath)),
          },
          Runtime: Runtime.nodejs18x,
          Handler: "index.handler",
          Layers: [layerVersionArn],
          FunctionName: name,
          Role: roleArn,
        }),
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (
        caught instanceof Error &&
        caught.name === "ResourceConflictException"
      ) {
        const { Configuration } = await lambdaClient.send(
          new GetFunctionCommand({ FunctionName: name }),
        );
        return Configuration;
      }
      throw caught;
    }
  };
```

```
  // Function creation fails if the Role is not ready. This retries
  // function creation until it succeeds or it times out.
  const { FunctionArn } = await retry(
    { intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 60 },
    createFunction,
  );

  return {
    arn: FunctionArn,
    cleanUp: async () => {
      await lambdaClient.send(
        new DeleteFunctionCommand({ FunctionName: name }),
      );
    },
  };
}

/**
 * This uploads some sample coordinate data to an Amazon S3 bucket.
 * The Amazon SageMaker Geospatial vector enrichment job will take the simple
 Lat/Long
 * coordinates in this file and augment them with more detailed location data.
 * @param {{bucketName: string, s3Client: import('@aws-sdk/client-s3').S3Client}}
 props
 */
export async function uploadCSVDataToS3({ bucketName, s3Client }) {
  const s3Path = `${dirnameFromMetaUrl(
    import.meta.url,
  )}../../../../../scenarios/features/sagemaker_pipelines/resources/
latlongtest.csv`;

  await s3Client.send(
    new PutObjectCommand({
      Bucket: bucketName,
      Key: "input/sample_data.csv",
      Body: readFileSync(s3Path),
    }),
  );
}

/**
 * Create the AWS IAM role that will be assumed by the Amazon SageMaker pipeline.
```

```
 * @param {{name: string, iamClient: import('@aws-sdk/client-iam').IAMClient,
 wait: (ms: number) => Promise<void>}} props
 */
export async function createSagemakerRole({ name, iamClient, wait }) {
  let role = null;

  const createRole = () =>
    iamClient.send(
      new CreateRoleCommand({
        RoleName: name,
        AssumeRolePolicyDocument: JSON.stringify({
          Version: "2012-10-17",
          Statement: [
            {
              Effect: "Allow",
              Action: ["sts:AssumeRole"],
              Principal: {
                Service: [
                  "sagemaker.amazonaws.com",
                  "sagemaker-geospatial.amazonaws.com",
                ],
              },
            },
          ],
        }),
      }),
    );

  try {
    const { Role } = await createRole();
    role = Role;
    // Wait for the role to be ready.
    await wait(10);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "EntityAlreadyExistsException"
    ) {
      const { Role } = await iamClient.send(
        new GetRoleCommand({ RoleName: name }),
      );
      role = Role;
    } else {
      throw caught;
```

```
    }
  }

  return {
    arn: role.Arn,
    cleanUp: async () => {
      await iamClient.send(new DeleteRoleCommand({ RoleName: name }));
    },
  };
}

/**
 * Create the Amazon SageMaker execution policy. This policy grants permission to
 * invoke the AWS Lambda function, read/write to the Amazon S3 bucket, and send
 messages to
 * the Amazon SQS queue.
 * @param {{ name: string, sqsQueueArn: string, lambdaArn: string, iamClient:
 import('@aws-sdk/client-iam').IAMClient, s3BucketName: string}} props
 */
export async function createSagemakerExecutionPolicy({
  sqsQueueArn,
  lambdaArn,
  iamClient,
  name,
  s3BucketName,
}) {
  const policyConfig = {
    Version: "2012-10-17",
    Statement: [
      {
        Effect: "Allow",
        Action: ["lambda:InvokeFunction"],
        Resource: lambdaArn,
      },
      {
        Effect: "Allow",
        Action: ["s3:*"],
        Resource: [
          `arn:aws:s3:::${s3BucketName}`,
          `arn:aws:s3:::${s3BucketName}/*`,
        ],
      },
      {
        Effect: "Allow",
```

```
        Action: ["sqs:SendMessage"],
        Resource: sqsQueueArn,
      },
    ],
  };

  const createPolicy = () =>
    iamClient.send(
      new CreatePolicyCommand({
        PolicyDocument: JSON.stringify(policyConfig),
        PolicyName: name,
      }),
    );

  let policy = null;

  try {
    const { Policy } = await createPolicy();
    policy = Policy;
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "EntityAlreadyExistsException"
    ) {
      const { Policies } = await iamClient.send(new ListPoliciesCommand({}));
      if (Policies) {
        policy = Policies.find((p) => p.PolicyName === name);
      } else {
        throw new Error("No policies found.");
      }
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }

  return {
    arn: policy?.Arn,
    policyConfig,
    cleanUp: async () => {
      await iamClient.send(new DeletePolicyCommand({ PolicyArn: policy?.Arn }));
    },
  };
}
```

```
/**
 * Create the Amazon SageMaker pipeline using a JSON pipeline definition. The
 definition
 * can also be provided as an Amazon S3 object using
 PipelineDefinitionS3Location.
 * @param {{roleArn: string, name: string, sagemakerClient: import('@aws-sdk/
client-sagemaker').SageMakerClient}} props
 */
export async function createSagemakerPipeline({
  // Assumes an AWS IAM role has been created for this pipeline.
  roleArn,
  name,
  // Assumes an AWS Lambda function has been created for this pipeline.
  functionArn,
  sagemakerClient,
}) {
  const pipelineDefinition = readFileSync(
    // dirnameFromMetaUrl is a local utility function. You can find its
 implementation
    // on GitHub.
    `${dirnameFromMetaUrl(
      import.meta.url,
    )}../../../../../scenarios/features/sagemaker_pipelines/resources/
GeoSpatialPipeline.json`,
  )
    .toString()
    .replace(/\*FUNCTION_ARN\*/g, functionArn);

  let arn = null;

  const createPipeline = () =>
    sagemakerClient.send(
      new CreatePipelineCommand({
        PipelineName: name,
        PipelineDefinition: pipelineDefinition,
        RoleArn: roleArn,
      }),
    );

  try {
    const { PipelineArn } = await createPipeline();
    arn = PipelineArn;
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
```

```
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "ValidationException" &&
      caught.message.includes(
        "Pipeline names must be unique within an AWS account and region",
      )
    ) {
      const { PipelineArn } = await sagemakerClient.send(
        new DescribePipelineCommand({ PipelineName: name }),
      );
      arn = PipelineArn;
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }

  return {
    arn,
    cleanUp: async () => {
      await sagemakerClient.send(
        new DeletePipelineCommand({ PipelineName: name }),
      );
    },
  };
}

/**
 * Create an Amazon SQS queue. The Amazon SageMaker pipeline will send messages
 * to this queue that are then processed by the AWS Lambda function.
 * @param {{name: string, sqsClient: import('@aws-sdk/client-sqs').SQSClient}}
 props
 */
export async function createSQSQueue({ name, sqsClient }) {
  const createSqsQueue = () =>
    sqsClient.send(
      new CreateQueueCommand({
        QueueName: name,
        Attributes: {
          DelaySeconds: "5",
          ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds: "5",
          VisibilityTimeout: "300",
        },
      }),
    );
```

```
  let queueUrl = null;
  try {
    const { QueueUrl } = await createSqsQueue();
    queueUrl = QueueUrl;
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "QueueNameExists") {
      const { QueueUrl } = await sqsClient.send(
        new GetQueueUrlCommand({ QueueName: name }),
      );
      queueUrl = QueueUrl;
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }

  const { Attributes } = await retry(
    { intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 60 },
    () =>
      sqsClient.send(
        new GetQueueAttributesCommand({
          QueueUrl: queueUrl,
          AttributeNames: ["QueueArn"],
        }),
      ),
  );

  return {
    queueUrl,
    queueArn: Attributes.QueueArn,
    cleanUp: async () => {
      await sqsClient.send(new DeleteQueueCommand({ QueueUrl: queueUrl }));
    },
  };
}

/**
 * Configure the AWS Lambda function to long poll for messages from the Amazon
 SQS
 * queue.
 * @param {{
 *   paginateListEventSourceMappings: () => Generator<import('@aws-sdk/client-
lambda').ListEventSourceMappingsCommandOutput>,
 *   lambdaName: string,
 *   queueArn: string,
```

```
 *   lambdaClient: import('@aws-sdk/client-lambda').LambdaClient}} props
 */
export async function configureLambdaSQSEventSource({
  lambdaName,
  queueArn,
  lambdaClient,
  paginateListEventSourceMappings,
}) {
  let uuid = null;
  const createEvenSourceMapping = () =>
    lambdaClient.send(
      new CreateEventSourceMappingCommand({
        EventSourceArn: queueArn,
        FunctionName: lambdaName,
      }),
    );

  try {
    const { UUID } = await createEvenSourceMapping();
    uuid = UUID;
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "ResourceConflictException"
    ) {
      const paginator = paginateListEventSourceMappings(
        { client: lambdaClient },
        {},
      );
      /**
       * @type {import('@aws-sdk/client-
lambda').EventSourceMappingConfiguration[]}
       */
      const eventSourceMappings = [];
      for await (const page of paginator) {
        eventSourceMappings.concat(page.EventSourceMappings || []);
      }

      const { Configuration } = await lambdaClient.send(
        new GetFunctionCommand({ FunctionName: lambdaName }),
      );

      uuid = eventSourceMappings.find(
        (mapping) =>
```

```
          mapping.EventSourceArn === queueArn &&
          mapping.FunctionArn === Configuration.FunctionArn,
      ).UUID;
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }

  return {
    cleanUp: async () => {
      await lambdaClient.send(
        new DeleteEventSourceMappingCommand({
          UUID: uuid,
        }),
      );
    },
  };
}

/**
 * Create an Amazon S3 bucket that will store the simple coordinate file as input
 * and the output of the Amazon SageMaker Geospatial vector enrichment job.
 * @param {{
 *   s3Client: import('@aws-sdk/client-s3').S3Client,
 *   name: string,
 *   paginateListObjectsV2: () => Generator<import('@aws-sdk/client-
s3').ListObjectsCommandOutput>
 * }} props
 */
export async function createS3Bucket({
  name,
  s3Client,
  paginateListObjectsV2,
}) {
  await s3Client.send(new CreateBucketCommand({ Bucket: name }));

  return {
    cleanUp: async () => {
      const paginator = paginateListObjectsV2(
        { client: s3Client },
        { Bucket: name },
      );
      for await (const page of paginator) {
        const objects = page.Contents;
```

```
        if (objects) {
          for (const object of objects) {
            await s3Client.send(
              new DeleteObjectCommand({ Bucket: name, Key: object.Key }),
            );
          }
        }
      }
      await s3Client.send(new DeleteBucketCommand({ Bucket: name }));
    },
  };
}

/**
 * Start the execution of the Amazon SageMaker pipeline. Parameters that are
 * passed in are used in the AWS Lambda function.
 * @param {{
 *   name: string,
 *   sagemakerClient: import('@aws-sdk/client-sagemaker').SageMakerClient,
 *   roleArn: string,
 *   queueUrl: string,
 *   s3InputBucketName: string,
 * }} props
 */
export async function startPipelineExecution({
  sagemakerClient,
  name,
  bucketName,
  roleArn,
  queueUrl,
}) {
  /**
   * The Vector Enrichment Job requests CSV data. This configuration points to a
 CSV
   * file in an Amazon S3 bucket.
   * @type {import("@aws-sdk/client-sagemaker-
geospatial").VectorEnrichmentJobInputConfig}
   */
  const inputConfig = {
    DataSourceConfig: {
      S3Data: {
        S3Uri: `s3://${bucketName}/input/sample_data.csv`,
      },
    },
```

```
    DocumentType: VectorEnrichmentJobDocumentType.CSV,
  };

  /**
   * The Vector Enrichment Job adds additional data to the source CSV. This
 configuration points
   * to an Amazon S3 prefix where the output will be stored.
   * @type {import("@aws-sdk/client-sagemaker-
geospatial").ExportVectorEnrichmentJobOutputConfig}
   */
  const outputConfig = {
    S3Data: {
      S3Uri: `s3://${bucketName}/output/`,
    },
  };

  /**
   * This job will be a Reverse Geocoding Vector Enrichment Job. Reverse
 Geocoding requires
   * latitude and longitude values.
   * @type {import("@aws-sdk/client-sagemaker-
geospatial").VectorEnrichmentJobConfig}
   */
  const jobConfig = {
    ReverseGeocodingConfig: {
      XAttributeName: "Longitude",
      YAttributeName: "Latitude",
    },
  };

  const { PipelineExecutionArn } = await sagemakerClient.send(
    new StartPipelineExecutionCommand({
      PipelineName: name,
      PipelineExecutionDisplayName: `${name}-example-execution`,
      PipelineParameters: [
        { Name: "parameter_execution_role", Value: roleArn },
        { Name: "parameter_queue_url", Value: queueUrl },
        {
          Name: "parameter_vej_input_config",
          Value: JSON.stringify(inputConfig),
        },
        {
          Name: "parameter_vej_export_config",
          Value: JSON.stringify(outputConfig),
```

```
        },
        {
          Name: "parameter_step_1_vej_config",
          Value: JSON.stringify(jobConfig),
        },
      ],
    }),
  );

  return {
    arn: PipelineExecutionArn,
  };
}

/**
 * Poll the executing pipeline until the status is 'SUCCEEDED', 'STOPPED', or
 'FAILED'.
 * @param {{ arn: string, sagemakerClient: import('@aws-sdk/client-
sagemaker').SageMakerClient, wait: (ms: number) => Promise<void>}} props
 */
export async function waitForPipelineComplete({ arn, sagemakerClient, wait }) {
  const command = new DescribePipelineExecutionCommand({
    PipelineExecutionArn: arn,
  });

  let complete = false;
  const intervalInSeconds = 15;
  const COMPLETION_STATUSES = [
    PipelineExecutionStatus.FAILED,
    PipelineExecutionStatus.STOPPED,
    PipelineExecutionStatus.SUCCEEDED,
  ];

  do {
    const { PipelineExecutionStatus: status, FailureReason } =
      await sagemakerClient.send(command);

    complete = COMPLETION_STATUSES.includes(status);

    if (!complete) {
      console.log(
        `Pipeline is ${status}. Waiting ${intervalInSeconds} seconds before
 checking again.`,
      );
```

```
      await wait(intervalInSeconds);
    } else if (status === PipelineExecutionStatus.FAILED) {
      throw new Error(`Pipeline failed because: ${FailureReason}`);
    } else if (status === PipelineExecutionStatus.STOPPED) {
      throw new Error("Pipeline was forcefully stopped.");
    } else {
      console.log(`Pipeline execution ${status}.`);
    }
  } while (!complete);
}

/**
 * Return the string value of an Amazon S3 object.
 * @param {{ bucket: string, key: string, s3Client: import('@aws-sdk/client-
s3').S3Client}} param0
 */
export async function getObject({ bucket, s3Client }) {
  const prefix = "output/";
  const { Contents } = await s3Client.send(
    new ListObjectsV2Command({ MaxKeys: 1, Bucket: bucket, Prefix: prefix }),
  );

  if (!Contents.length) {
    throw new Error("No objects found in bucket.");
  }

  // Find the CSV file.
  const outputObject = Contents.find((obj) => obj.Key.endsWith(".csv"));

  if (!outputObject) {
    throw new Error(`No CSV file found in bucket with the prefix "${prefix}".`);
  }

  const { Body } = await s3Client.send(
    new GetObjectCommand({
      Bucket: bucket,
      Key: outputObject.Key,
    }),
  );

  return Body.transformToString();
}
```

이 함수는 이전 라이브러리 함수를 사용하여 SageMaker AI 파이프라인을 설정하고, 실행하고, 생성된 모든 리소스를 삭제하는 파일에서 발췌한 것입니다.

```
import { retry, wait } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";
import {
  attachPolicy,
  configureLambdaSQSEventSource,
  createLambdaExecutionPolicy,
  createLambdaExecutionRole,
  createLambdaFunction,
  createLambdaLayer,
  createS3Bucket,
  createSQSQueue,
  createSagemakerExecutionPolicy,
  createSagemakerPipeline,
  createSagemakerRole,
  getObject,
  startPipelineExecution,
  uploadCSVDataToS3,
  waitForPipelineComplete,
} from "./lib.js";
import { MESSAGES } from "./messages.js";

export class SageMakerPipelinesWkflw {
  names = {
    LAMBDA_EXECUTION_ROLE: "sagemaker-wkflw-lambda-execution-role",
    LAMBDA_EXECUTION_ROLE_POLICY:
      "sagemaker-wkflw-lambda-execution-role-policy",
    LAMBDA_FUNCTION: "sagemaker-wkflw-lambda-function",
    LAMBDA_LAYER: "sagemaker-wkflw-lambda-layer",
    SAGE_MAKER_EXECUTION_ROLE: "sagemaker-wkflw-pipeline-execution-role",
    SAGE_MAKER_EXECUTION_ROLE_POLICY:
      "sagemaker-wkflw-pipeline-execution-role-policy",
    SAGE_MAKER_PIPELINE: "sagemaker-wkflw-pipeline",
    SQS_QUEUE: "sagemaker-wkflw-sqs-queue",
    S3_BUCKET: `sagemaker-wkflw-s3-bucket-${Date.now()}`,
  };

  cleanUpFunctions = [];

  /**
   * @param {import("@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/prompter.js").Prompter} prompter
   * @param {import("@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/logger.js").Logger} logger
```

```
   * @param {{ IAM: import("@aws-sdk/client-iam").IAMClient, Lambda:
 import("@aws-sdk/client-lambda").LambdaClient, SageMaker: import("@aws-sdk/
client-sagemaker").SageMakerClient, S3: import("@aws-sdk/client-s3").S3Client,
 SQS: import("@aws-sdk/client-sqs").SQSClient }} clients
   */
  constructor(prompter, logger, clients) {
    this.prompter = prompter;
    this.logger = logger;
    this.clients = clients;
  }

  async run() {
    try {
      await this.startWorkflow();
    } catch (err) {
      console.error(err);
      throw err;
    } finally {
      this.logger.logSeparator();
      const doCleanUp = await this.prompter.confirm({
        message: "Clean up resources?",
      });
      if (doCleanUp) {
        await this.cleanUp();
      }
    }
  }

  async cleanUp() {
    // Run all of the clean up functions. If any fail, we log the error and
 continue.
    // This ensures all clean up functions are run.
    for (let i = this.cleanUpFunctions.length - 1; i >= 0; i--) {
      await retry(
        { intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 60, swallowError: true },
        this.cleanUpFunctions[i],
      );
    }
  }

  async startWorkflow() {
    this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.greetingHeader);
    await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.greeting);
```

```
    this.logger.logSeparator();
    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.creatingRole.replace(
        "${ROLE_NAME}",
        this.names.LAMBDA_EXECUTION_ROLE,
      ),
    );

    // Create an IAM role that will be assumed by the AWS Lambda function. This
function
    // is triggered by Amazon SQS messages and calls SageMaker and SageMaker
GeoSpatial actions.
    const { arn: lambdaExecutionRoleArn, cleanUp: lambdaExecutionRoleCleanUp } =
      await createLambdaExecutionRole({
        name: this.names.LAMBDA_EXECUTION_ROLE,
        iamClient: this.clients.IAM,
      });
    // Add a clean up step to a stack for every resource created.
    this.cleanUpFunctions.push(lambdaExecutionRoleCleanUp);

    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.roleCreated.replace(
        "${ROLE_NAME}",
        this.names.LAMBDA_EXECUTION_ROLE,
      ),
    );

    this.logger.logSeparator();

    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.creatingRole.replace(
        "${ROLE_NAME}",
        this.names.SAGE_MAKER_EXECUTION_ROLE,
      ),
    );

    // Create an IAM role that will be assumed by the SageMaker pipeline. The
pipeline
    // sends messages to an Amazon SQS queue and puts/retrieves Amazon S3
objects.
    const {
      arn: pipelineExecutionRoleArn,
      cleanUp: pipelineExecutionRoleCleanUp,
    } = await createSagemakerRole({
```

```
      iamClient: this.clients.IAM,
      name: this.names.SAGE_MAKER_EXECUTION_ROLE,
      wait,
    });
    this.cleanUpFunctions.push(pipelineExecutionRoleCleanUp);

    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.roleCreated.replace(
        "${ROLE_NAME}",
        this.names.SAGE_MAKER_EXECUTION_ROLE,
      ),
    );

    this.logger.logSeparator();

    // Create an IAM policy that allows the AWS Lambda function to invoke
 SageMaker APIs.
    const {
      arn: lambdaExecutionPolicyArn,
      policy: lambdaPolicy,
      cleanUp: lambdaExecutionPolicyCleanUp,
    } = await createLambdaExecutionPolicy({
      name: this.names.LAMBDA_EXECUTION_ROLE_POLICY,
      s3BucketName: this.names.S3_BUCKET,
      iamClient: this.clients.IAM,
      pipelineExecutionRoleArn,
    });
    this.cleanUpFunctions.push(lambdaExecutionPolicyCleanUp);

    console.log(JSON.stringify(lambdaPolicy, null, 2), "\n");

    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.attachPolicy
        .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", this.names.LAMBDA_EXECUTION_ROLE_POLICY)
        .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", this.names.LAMBDA_EXECUTION_ROLE),
    );

    await this.prompter.checkContinue();

    // Attach the Lambda execution policy to the execution role.
    const { cleanUp: lambdaExecutionRolePolicyCleanUp } = await attachPolicy({
      roleName: this.names.LAMBDA_EXECUTION_ROLE,
      policyArn: lambdaExecutionPolicyArn,
      iamClient: this.clients.IAM,
```

```
    });
    this.cleanUpFunctions.push(lambdaExecutionRolePolicyCleanUp);

    await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.policyAttached);

    this.logger.logSeparator();

    // Create Lambda layer for SageMaker packages.
    const { versionArn: layerVersionArn, cleanUp: lambdaLayerCleanUp } =
      await createLambdaLayer({
        name: this.names.LAMBDA_LAYER,
        lambdaClient: this.clients.Lambda,
      });
    this.cleanUpFunctions.push(lambdaLayerCleanUp);

    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.creatingFunction.replace(
        "${FUNCTION_NAME}",
        this.names.LAMBDA_FUNCTION,
      ),
    );

    // Create the Lambda function with the execution role.
    const { arn: lambdaArn, cleanUp: lambdaCleanUp } =
      await createLambdaFunction({
        roleArn: lambdaExecutionRoleArn,
        lambdaClient: this.clients.Lambda,
        name: this.names.LAMBDA_FUNCTION,
        layerVersionArn,
      });
    this.cleanUpFunctions.push(lambdaCleanUp);

    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.functionCreated.replace(
        "${FUNCTION_NAME}",
        this.names.LAMBDA_FUNCTION,
      ),
    );

    this.logger.logSeparator();

    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.creatingSQSQueue.replace("${QUEUE_NAME}", this.names.SQS_QUEUE),
    );
```

```
// Create an SQS queue for the SageMaker pipeline.
const {
  queueUrl,
  queueArn,
  cleanUp: queueCleanUp,
} = await createSQSQueue({
  name: this.names.SQS_QUEUE,
  sqsClient: this.clients.SQS,
});
this.cleanUpFunctions.push(queueCleanUp);

await this.logger.log(
  MESSAGES.sqsQueueCreated.replace("${QUEUE_NAME}", this.names.SQS_QUEUE),
);

this.logger.logSeparator();

await this.logger.log(
  MESSAGES.configuringLambdaSQSEventSource
    .replace("${LAMBDA_NAME}", this.names.LAMBDA_FUNCTION)
    .replace("${QUEUE_NAME}", this.names.SQS_QUEUE),
);

// Configure the SQS queue as an event source for the Lambda.
const { cleanUp: lambdaSQSEventSourceCleanUp } =
  await configureLambdaSQSEventSource({
    lambdaArn,
    lambdaName: this.names.LAMBDA_FUNCTION,
    queueArn,
    sqsClient: this.clients.SQS,
    lambdaClient: this.clients.Lambda,
  });
this.cleanUpFunctions.push(lambdaSQSEventSourceCleanUp);

await this.logger.log(
  MESSAGES.lambdaSQSEventSourceConfigured
    .replace("${LAMBDA_NAME}", this.names.LAMBDA_FUNCTION)
    .replace("${QUEUE_NAME}", this.names.SQS_QUEUE),
);

this.logger.logSeparator();
```

```
    // Create an IAM policy that allows the SageMaker pipeline to invoke AWS
Lambda
    // and send messages to the Amazon SQS queue.
    const {
      arn: pipelineExecutionPolicyArn,
      policy: sagemakerPolicy,
      cleanUp: pipelineExecutionPolicyCleanUp,
    } = await createSagemakerExecutionPolicy({
      sqsQueueArn: queueArn,
      lambdaArn,
      iamClient: this.clients.IAM,
      name: this.names.SAGE_MAKER_EXECUTION_ROLE_POLICY,
      s3BucketName: this.names.S3_BUCKET,
    });
    this.cleanUpFunctions.push(pipelineExecutionPolicyCleanUp);

    console.log(JSON.stringify(sagemakerPolicy, null, 2));

    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.attachPolicy
        .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", this.names.SAGE_MAKER_EXECUTION_ROLE_POLICY)
        .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", this.names.SAGE_MAKER_EXECUTION_ROLE),
    );

    await this.prompter.checkContinue();

    // Attach the SageMaker execution policy to the execution role.
    const { cleanUp: pipelineExecutionRolePolicyCleanUp } = await attachPolicy({
      roleName: this.names.SAGE_MAKER_EXECUTION_ROLE,
      policyArn: pipelineExecutionPolicyArn,
      iamClient: this.clients.IAM,
    });
    this.cleanUpFunctions.push(pipelineExecutionRolePolicyCleanUp);
    // Wait for the role to be ready. If the role is used immediately,
    // the pipeline will fail.
    await wait(5);

    await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.policyAttached);

    this.logger.logSeparator();

    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.creatingPipeline.replace(
        "${PIPELINE_NAME}",
```

```
        this.names.SAGE_MAKER_PIPELINE,
      ),
    );

    // Create the SageMaker pipeline.
    const { cleanUp: pipelineCleanUp } = await createSagemakerPipeline({
      roleArn: pipelineExecutionRoleArn,
      functionArn: lambdaArn,
      sagemakerClient: this.clients.SageMaker,
      name: this.names.SAGE_MAKER_PIPELINE,
    });
    this.cleanUpFunctions.push(pipelineCleanUp);

    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.pipelineCreated.replace(
        "${PIPELINE_NAME}",
        this.names.SAGE_MAKER_PIPELINE,
      ),
    );

    this.logger.logSeparator();

    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.creatingS3Bucket.replace("${BUCKET_NAME}", this.names.S3_BUCKET),
    );

    // Create an S3 bucket for storing inputs and outputs.
    const { cleanUp: s3BucketCleanUp } = await createS3Bucket({
      name: this.names.S3_BUCKET,
      s3Client: this.clients.S3,
    });
    this.cleanUpFunctions.push(s3BucketCleanUp);

    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.s3BucketCreated.replace("${BUCKET_NAME}", this.names.S3_BUCKET),
    );

    this.logger.logSeparator();

    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.uploadingInputData.replace(
        "${BUCKET_NAME}",
        this.names.S3_BUCKET,
      ),
```

```
    );

    // Upload CSV Lat/Long data to S3.
    await uploadCSVDataToS3({
      bucketName: this.names.S3_BUCKET,
      s3Client: this.clients.S3,
    });

    await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.inputDataUploaded);

    this.logger.logSeparator();

    await this.prompter.checkContinue(MESSAGES.executePipeline);

    // Execute the SageMaker pipeline.
    const { arn: pipelineExecutionArn } = await startPipelineExecution({
      name: this.names.SAGE_MAKER_PIPELINE,
      sagemakerClient: this.clients.SageMaker,
      roleArn: pipelineExecutionRoleArn,
      bucketName: this.names.S3_BUCKET,
      queueUrl,
    });

    // Wait for the pipeline execution to finish.
    await waitForPipelineComplete({
      arn: pipelineExecutionArn,
      sagemakerClient: this.clients.SageMaker,
      wait,
    });

    this.logger.logSeparator();

    await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.outputDelay);

    // The getOutput function will throw an error if the output is not
    // found. The retry function will retry a failed function call once
    // ever 10 seconds for 2 minutes.
    const output = await retry({ intervalInMs: 10000, maxRetries: 12 }, () =>
      getObject({
        bucket: this.names.S3_BUCKET,
        s3Client: this.clients.S3,
      }),
    );
```

```
    this.logger.logSeparator();
    await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.outputDataRetrieved);
    console.log(output.split("\n").slice(0, 6).join("\n"));
  }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CreatePipeline
  - DeletePipeline
  - DescribePipelineExecution
  - StartPipelineExecution
  - UpdatePipeline

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
val DASHES = String(CharArray(80)).replace("\u0000", "-")
private var eventSourceMapping = ""

suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
    Usage:
          <sageMakerRoleName> <lambdaRoleName> <functionName> <functionKey>
 <queueName> <bucketName> <bucketFunction> <lnglatData> <spatialPipelinePath>
 <pipelineName>

    Where:
        sageMakerRoleName - The name of the Amazon SageMaker role.
        lambdaRoleName - The name of the AWS Lambda role.
        functionName - The name of the AWS Lambda function (for
 example,SageMakerExampleFunction).
```

```
        functionKey - The name of the Amazon S3 key name that represents the
Lambda function (for example, SageMakerLambda.zip).
        queueName - The name of the Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS)
queue.
        bucketName - The name of the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
bucket.
        bucketFunction - The name of the Amazon S3 bucket that contains the
Lambda ZIP file.
        lnglatData - The file location of the latlongtest.csv file required for
this use case.
        spatialPipelinePath - The file location of the GeoSpatialPipeline.json
file required for this use case.
        pipelineName - The name of the pipeline to create (for example,
sagemaker-sdk-example-pipeline).
    """

    if (args.size != 10) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    val sageMakerRoleName = args[0]
    val lambdaRoleName = args[1]
    val functionKey = args[2]
    val functionName = args[3]
    val queueName = args[4]
    val bucketName = args[5]
    val bucketFunction = args[6]
    val lnglatData = args[7]
    val spatialPipelinePath = args[8]
    val pipelineName = args[9]
    val handlerName = "org.example.SageMakerLambdaFunction::handleRequest"

    println(DASHES)
    println("Welcome to the Amazon SageMaker pipeline example scenario.")
    println(
        """
         This example workflow will guide you through setting up and running an
         Amazon SageMaker pipeline. The pipeline uses an AWS Lambda function and
an
         Amazon SQS Queue. It runs a vector enrichment reverse geocode job to
         reverse geocode addresses in an input file and store the results in an
export file.
        """.trimIndent(),
```

```
    )
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("First, we will set up the roles, functions, and queue needed by the
 SageMaker pipeline.")
    val lambdaRoleArn: String = checkLambdaRole(lambdaRoleName)
    val sageMakerRoleArn: String = checkSageMakerRole(sageMakerRoleName)
    val functionArn = checkFunction(functionName, bucketFunction, functionKey,
 handlerName, lambdaRoleArn)
    val queueUrl = checkQueue(queueName, functionName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("Setting up bucket $bucketName")
    if (!checkBucket(bucketName)) {
        setupBucket(bucketName)
        println("Put $lnglatData into $bucketName")
        val objectKey = "samplefiles/latlongtest.csv"
        putS3Object(bucketName, objectKey, lnglatData)
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("Now we can create and run our pipeline.")
    setupPipeline(spatialPipelinePath, sageMakerRoleArn, functionArn,
 pipelineName)
    val pipelineExecutionARN = executePipeline(bucketName, queueUrl,
 sageMakerRoleArn, pipelineName)
    println("The pipeline execution ARN value is $pipelineExecutionARN")
    waitForPipelineExecution(pipelineExecutionARN)
    println("Wait 30 secs to get output results $bucketName")
    TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(30)
    getOutputResults(bucketName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println(
        """
            The pipeline has completed. To view the pipeline and runs in
 SageMaker Studio, follow these instructions:
            https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sagemaker/latest/dg/pipelines-
studio.html
        """.trimIndent(),
```

```
    )
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("Do you want to delete the AWS resources used in this Workflow? (y/
n)")
    val `in` = Scanner(System.`in`)
    val delResources = `in`.nextLine()
    if (delResources.compareTo("y") == 0) {
        println("Lets clean up the AWS resources. Wait 30 seconds")
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(30)
        deleteEventSourceMapping(functionName)
        deleteSQSQueue(queueName)
        listBucketObjects(bucketName)
        deleteBucket(bucketName)
        delLambdaFunction(functionName)
        deleteLambdaRole(lambdaRoleName)
        deleteSagemakerRole(sageMakerRoleName)
        deletePipeline(pipelineName)
    } else {
        println("The AWS Resources were not deleted!")
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("SageMaker pipeline scenario is complete.")
    println(DASHES)
}

// Delete a SageMaker pipeline by name.
suspend fun deletePipeline(pipelineNameVal: String) {
    val pipelineRequest = DeletePipelineRequest {
        pipelineName = pipelineNameVal
    }

    SageMakerClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { sageMakerClient ->
        sageMakerClient.deletePipeline(pipelineRequest)
        println("*** Successfully deleted $pipelineNameVal")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteSagemakerRole(roleNameVal: String) {
    val sageMakerRolePolicies = getSageMakerRolePolicies()
    IamClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { iam ->
```

```
        for (policy in sageMakerRolePolicies) {
            // First the policy needs to be detached.
            val rolePolicyRequest = DetachRolePolicyRequest {
                policyArn = policy
                roleName = roleNameVal
            }
            iam.detachRolePolicy(rolePolicyRequest)
        }

        // Delete the role.
        val roleRequest = DeleteRoleRequest {
            roleName = roleNameVal
        }
        iam.deleteRole(roleRequest)
        println("*** Successfully deleted $roleNameVal")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteLambdaRole(roleNameVal: String) {
    val lambdaRolePolicies = getLambdaRolePolicies()
    IamClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { iam ->
        for (policy in lambdaRolePolicies) {
            // First the policy needs to be detached.
            val rolePolicyRequest = DetachRolePolicyRequest {
                policyArn = policy
                roleName = roleNameVal
            }
            iam.detachRolePolicy(rolePolicyRequest)
        }

        // Delete the role.
        val roleRequest = DeleteRoleRequest {
            roleName = roleNameVal
        }
        iam.deleteRole(roleRequest)
        println("*** Successfully deleted $roleNameVal")
    }
}

suspend fun delLambdaFunction(myFunctionName: String) {
    val request = DeleteFunctionRequest {
        functionName = myFunctionName
    }
```

```
    LambdaClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { awsLambda ->
        awsLambda.deleteFunction(request)
        println("$myFunctionName was deleted")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteBucket(bucketName: String?) {
    val request = DeleteBucketRequest {
        bucket = bucketName
    }
    S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.deleteBucket(request)
        println("The $bucketName was successfully deleted!")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteBucketObjects(bucketName: String, objectName: String?) {
    val toDelete = ArrayList<ObjectIdentifier>()
    val obId = ObjectIdentifier {
        key = objectName
    }
    toDelete.add(obId)
    val delOb = Delete {
        objects = toDelete
    }
    val dor = DeleteObjectsRequest {
        bucket = bucketName
        delete = delOb
    }

    S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3Client ->
        s3Client.deleteObjects(dor)
        println("*** $bucketName objects were deleted.")
    }
}

suspend fun listBucketObjects(bucketNameVal: String) {
    val listObjects = ListObjectsRequest {
        bucket = bucketNameVal
    }

    S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3Client ->
        val res = s3Client.listObjects(listObjects)
        val objects = res.contents
```

```
        if (objects != null) {
            for (myValue in objects) {
                println("The name of the key is ${myValue.key}")
                deleteBucketObjects(bucketNameVal, myValue.key)
            }
        }
    }
}

// Delete the specific Amazon SQS queue.
suspend fun deleteSQSQueue(queueNameVal: String?) {
    val getQueueRequest = GetQueueUrlRequest {
        queueName = queueNameVal
    }

    SqsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { sqsClient ->
        val urlVal = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(getQueueRequest).queueUrl
        val deleteQueueRequest = DeleteQueueRequest {
            queueUrl = urlVal
        }
        sqsClient.deleteQueue(deleteQueueRequest)
    }
}

// Delete the queue event mapping.
suspend fun deleteEventSourceMapping(functionNameVal: String) {
    if (eventSourceMapping.compareTo("") == 0) {
        LambdaClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { lambdaClient ->
            val request = ListEventSourceMappingsRequest {
                functionName = functionNameVal
            }
            val response = lambdaClient.listEventSourceMappings(request)
            val eventList = response.eventSourceMappings
            if (eventList != null) {
                for (event in eventList) {
                    eventSourceMapping = event.uuid.toString()
                }
            }
        }
    }

    val eventSourceMappingRequest = DeleteEventSourceMappingRequest {
        uuid = eventSourceMapping
    }
```

```
    LambdaClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { lambdaClient ->
        lambdaClient.deleteEventSourceMapping(eventSourceMappingRequest)
        println("The event mapping is deleted!")
    }
}

// Reads the objects in the S3 bucket and displays the values.
private suspend fun readObject(bucketName: String, keyVal: String?) {
    println("Output file contents: \n")
    val objectRequest = GetObjectRequest {
        bucket = bucketName
        key = keyVal
    }
    S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3Client ->
        s3Client.getObject(objectRequest) { resp ->
            val byteArray = resp.body?.toByteArray()
            val text = byteArray?.let { String(it, StandardCharsets.UTF_8) }
            println("Text output: $text")
        }
    }
}

// Display the results from the output directory.
suspend fun getOutputResults(bucketName: String?) {
    println("Getting output results $bucketName.")
    val listObjectsRequest = ListObjectsRequest {
        bucket = bucketName
        prefix = "outputfiles/"
    }
    S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3Client ->
        val response = s3Client.listObjects(listObjectsRequest)
        val s3Objects: List<Object>? = response.contents
        if (s3Objects != null) {
            for (`object` in s3Objects) {
                if (bucketName != null) {
                    readObject(bucketName, (`object`.key))
                }
            }
        }
    }
}

suspend fun waitForPipelineExecution(executionArn: String?) {
    var status: String
```

```
    var index = 0
    do {
        val pipelineExecutionRequest = DescribePipelineExecutionRequest {
            pipelineExecutionArn = executionArn
        }

        SageMakerClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { sageMakerClient ->
            val response =
 sageMakerClient.describePipelineExecution(pipelineExecutionRequest)
            status = response.pipelineExecutionStatus.toString()
            println("$index. The status of the pipeline is $status")
            TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(4)
            index++
        }
    } while ("Executing" == status)
    println("Pipeline finished with status $status")
}

// Start a pipeline run with job configurations.
suspend fun executePipeline(bucketName: String, queueUrl: String?, roleArn:
 String?, pipelineNameVal: String): String? {
    println("Starting pipeline execution.")
    val inputBucketLocation = "s3://$bucketName/samplefiles/latlongtest.csv"
    val output = "s3://$bucketName/outputfiles/"

    val gson = GsonBuilder()
        .setFieldNamingPolicy(FieldNamingPolicy.UPPER_CAMEL_CASE)
        .setPrettyPrinting()
        .create()

    // Set up all parameters required to start the pipeline.
    val parameters: MutableList<Parameter> = java.util.ArrayList<Parameter>()

    val para1 = Parameter {
        name = "parameter_execution_role"
        value = roleArn
    }
    val para2 = Parameter {
        name = "parameter_queue_url"
        value = queueUrl
    }

    val inputJSON = """{
        "DataSourceConfig": {
```

```
        "S3Data": {
            "S3Uri": "s3://$bucketName/samplefiles/latlongtest.csv"
        },
        "Type": "S3_DATA"
        },
        "DocumentType": "CSV"
    }"""
    println(inputJSON)
    val para3 = Parameter {
        name = "parameter_vej_input_config"
        value = inputJSON
    }

    // Create an ExportVectorEnrichmentJobOutputConfig object.
    val jobS3Data = VectorEnrichmentJobS3Data {
        s3Uri = output
    }

    val outputConfig = ExportVectorEnrichmentJobOutputConfig {
        s3Data = jobS3Data
    }

    val gson4: String = gson.toJson(outputConfig)
    val para4: Parameter = Parameter {
        name = "parameter_vej_export_config"
        value = gson4
    }
    println("parameter_vej_export_config:" + gson.toJson(outputConfig))

    val para5JSON =
        "{\"MapMatchingConfig\":null,\"ReverseGeocodingConfig\":{\"XAttributeName
\":\"Longitude\",\"YAttributeName\":\"Latitude\"}}"

    val para5: Parameter = Parameter {
        name = "parameter_step_1_vej_config"
        value = para5JSON
    }

    parameters.add(para1)
    parameters.add(para2)
    parameters.add(para3)
    parameters.add(para4)
    parameters.add(para5)
```

```
    val pipelineExecutionRequest = StartPipelineExecutionRequest {
        pipelineExecutionDescription = "Created using Kotlin SDK"
        pipelineExecutionDisplayName = "$pipelineName-example-execution"
        pipelineParameters = parameters
        pipelineName = pipelineNameVal
    }

    SageMakerClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { sageMakerClient ->
        val response =
 sageMakerClient.startPipelineExecution(pipelineExecutionRequest)
        return response.pipelineExecutionArn
    }
}

// Create a pipeline from the example pipeline JSON.
suspend fun setupPipeline(filePath: String?, roleArnVal: String?, functionArnVal:
 String?, pipelineNameVal: String?) {
    println("Setting up the pipeline.")
    val parser = JSONParser()

    // Read JSON and get pipeline definition.
    FileReader(filePath).use { reader ->
        val obj: Any = parser.parse(reader)
        val jsonObject: JSONObject = obj as JSONObject
        val stepsArray: JSONArray = jsonObject.get("Steps") as JSONArray
        for (stepObj in stepsArray) {
            val step: JSONObject = stepObj as JSONObject
            if (step.containsKey("FunctionArn")) {
                step.put("FunctionArn", functionArnVal)
            }
        }
        println(jsonObject)

        // Create the pipeline.
        val pipelineRequest = CreatePipelineRequest {
            pipelineDescription = "Kotlin SDK example pipeline"
            roleArn = roleArnVal
            pipelineName = pipelineNameVal
            pipelineDefinition = jsonObject.toString()
        }

        SageMakerClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { sageMakerClient ->
            sageMakerClient.createPipeline(pipelineRequest)
        }
```

```
    }
}

suspend fun putS3Object(bucketName: String, objectKey: String, objectPath:
 String) {
    val request = PutObjectRequest {
        bucket = bucketName
        key = objectKey
        body = File(objectPath).asByteStream()
    }

    S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.putObject(request)
        println("Successfully placed $objectKey into bucket $bucketName")
    }
}

suspend fun setupBucket(bucketName: String) {
    val request = CreateBucketRequest {
        bucket = bucketName
    }

    S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.createBucket(request)
        println("$bucketName is ready")
    }
}

suspend fun checkBucket(bucketName: String): Boolean {
    try {
        val headBucketRequest = HeadBucketRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
        }
        S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3Client ->
            s3Client.headBucket(headBucketRequest)
            println("$bucketName exists")
            return true
        }
    } catch (e: S3Exception) {
        println("Bucket does not exist")
    }
    return false
}
```

```
// Connect the queue to the Lambda function as an event source.
suspend fun connectLambda(queueUrlVal: String?, lambdaNameVal: String?) {
    println("Connecting the Lambda function and queue for the pipeline.")
    var queueArn = ""

    // Specify the attributes to retrieve.
    val atts: MutableList<QueueAttributeName> = ArrayList()
    atts.add(QueueAttributeName.QueueArn)
    val attributesRequest = GetQueueAttributesRequest {
        queueUrl = queueUrlVal
        attributeNames = atts
    }

    SqsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { sqsClient ->
        val response = sqsClient.getQueueAttributes(attributesRequest)
        val queueAtts = response.attributes
        if (queueAtts != null) {
            for ((key, value) in queueAtts) {
                println("Key = $key, Value = $value")
                queueArn = value
            }
        }
    }
    val eventSourceMappingRequest = CreateEventSourceMappingRequest {
        eventSourceArn = queueArn
        functionName = lambdaNameVal
    }
    LambdaClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { lambdaClient ->
        val response1 =
 lambdaClient.createEventSourceMapping(eventSourceMappingRequest)
        eventSourceMapping = response1.uuid.toString()
        println("The mapping between the event source and Lambda function was
 successful")
    }
}

// Set up the SQS queue to use with the pipeline.
suspend fun setupQueue(queueNameVal: String, lambdaNameVal: String): String {
    println("Setting up queue named $queueNameVal")
    val queueAtt: MutableMap<String, String> = HashMap()
    queueAtt.put("DelaySeconds", "5")
    queueAtt.put("ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds", "5")
    queueAtt.put("VisibilityTimeout", "300")
```

```
    val createQueueRequest = CreateQueueRequest {
        queueName = queueNameVal
        attributes = queueAtt
    }

    SqsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { sqsClient ->
        sqsClient.createQueue(createQueueRequest)
        println("\nGet queue url")
        val getQueueUrlResponse = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(GetQueueUrlRequest
 { queueName = queueNameVal })
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(15)
        connectLambda(getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl, lambdaNameVal)
        println("Queue ready with Url " + getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl)
        return getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl.toString()
    }
}

// Checks to see if the Amazon SQS queue exists. If not, this method creates a
 new queue
// and returns the ARN value.
suspend fun checkQueue(queueNameVal: String, lambdaNameVal: String): String? {
    println("Checking to see if the queue exists. If not, a new queue will be
 created for use in this workflow.")
    var queueUrl: String
    try {
        val request = GetQueueUrlRequest {
            queueName = queueNameVal
        }

        SqsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { sqsClient ->
            val response = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(request)
            queueUrl = response.queueUrl.toString()
            println(queueUrl)
        }
    } catch (e: SqsException) {
        println(e.message + " A new queue will be created")
        queueUrl = setupQueue(queueNameVal, lambdaNameVal)
    }
    return queueUrl
}

suspend fun createNewFunction(myFunctionName: String, s3BucketName: String,
 myS3Key: String, myHandler: String, myRole: String): String {
    val functionCode = FunctionCode {
```

```
        s3Bucket = s3BucketName
        s3Key = myS3Key
    }

    val request = CreateFunctionRequest {
        functionName = myFunctionName
        code = functionCode
        description = "Created by the Lambda Kotlin API"
        handler = myHandler
        role = myRole
        runtime = Runtime.Java11
        memorySize = 1024
        timeout = 200
    }

    LambdaClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { awsLambda ->
        val functionResponse = awsLambda.createFunction(request)
        awsLambda.waitUntilFunctionActive {
            functionName = myFunctionName
        }
        println("${functionResponse.functionArn} was created")
        return functionResponse.functionArn.toString()
    }
}

suspend fun checkFunction(myFunctionName: String, s3BucketName: String, myS3Key:
 String, myHandler: String, myRole: String): String {
    println("Checking to see if the function exists. If not, a new AWS Lambda
 function will be created for use in this workflow.")
    var functionArn: String
    try {
        // Does this function already exist.
        val functionRequest = GetFunctionRequest {
            functionName = myFunctionName
        }
        LambdaClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { lambdaClient ->
            val response = lambdaClient.getFunction(functionRequest)
            functionArn = response.configuration?.functionArn.toString()
            println("$functionArn exists")
        }
    } catch (e: LambdaException) {
        println(e.message + " A new function will be created")
        functionArn = createNewFunction(myFunctionName, s3BucketName, myS3Key,
 myHandler, myRole)
```

```
    }
    return functionArn
}

// Checks to see if the SageMaker role exists. If not, this method creates it.
suspend fun checkSageMakerRole(roleNameVal: String): String {
    println("Checking to see if the role exists. If not, a new role will be
 created for AWS SageMaker to use.")
    var roleArn: String
    try {
        val roleRequest = GetRoleRequest {
            roleName = roleNameVal
        }
        IamClient { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
            val response = iamClient.getRole(roleRequest)
            roleArn = response.role?.arn.toString()
            println(roleArn)
        }
    } catch (e: IamException) {
        println(e.message + " A new role will be created")
        roleArn = createSageMakerRole(roleNameVal)
    }
    return roleArn
}

suspend fun createSageMakerRole(roleNameVal: String): String {
    val sageMakerRolePolicies = getSageMakerRolePolicies()
    println("Creating a role to use with SageMaker.")
    val assumeRolePolicy = "{" +
        "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
        "\"Statement\": [{" +
        "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
        "\"Principal\": {" +
        "\"Service\": [" +
        "\"sagemaker.amazonaws.com\"," +
        "\"sagemaker-geospatial.amazonaws.com\"," +
        "\"lambda.amazonaws.com\"," +
        "\"s3.amazonaws.com\"" +
        "]" +
        "}," +
        "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
        "}]" +
        "}"
```

```
    val request = CreateRoleRequest {
        roleName = roleNameVal
        assumeRolePolicyDocument = assumeRolePolicy
        description = "Created using the AWS SDK for Kotlin"
    }
    IamClient { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val roleResult = iamClient.createRole(request)

        // Attach the policies to the role.
        for (policy in sageMakerRolePolicies) {
            val attachRequest = AttachRolePolicyRequest {
                roleName = roleNameVal
                policyArn = policy
            }
            iamClient.attachRolePolicy(attachRequest)
        }

        // Allow time for the role to be ready.
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(15)
        System.out.println("Role ready with ARN ${roleResult.role?.arn}")
        return roleResult.role?.arn.toString()
    }
}

// Checks to see if the Lambda role exists. If not, this method creates it.
suspend fun checkLambdaRole(roleNameVal: String): String {
    println("Checking to see if the role exists. If not, a new role will be
 created for AWS Lambda to use.")
    var roleArn: String
    val roleRequest = GetRoleRequest {
        roleName = roleNameVal
    }

    try {
        IamClient { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
            val response = iamClient.getRole(roleRequest)
            roleArn = response.role?.arn.toString()
            println(roleArn)
        }
    } catch (e: IamException) {
        println(e.message + " A new role will be created")
        roleArn = createLambdaRole(roleNameVal)
    }
```

```
    return roleArn
}

private suspend fun createLambdaRole(roleNameVal: String): String {
    val lambdaRolePolicies = getLambdaRolePolicies()
    val assumeRolePolicy = "{" +
        "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
        "\"Statement\": [{" +
        "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
        "\"Principal\": {" +
        "\"Service\": [" +
        "\"sagemaker.amazonaws.com\"," +
        "\"sagemaker-geospatial.amazonaws.com\"," +
        "\"lambda.amazonaws.com\"," +
        "\"s3.amazonaws.com\"" +
        "]" +
        "}," +
        "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
        "}]" +
        "}"

    val request = CreateRoleRequest {
        roleName = roleNameVal
        assumeRolePolicyDocument = assumeRolePolicy
        description = "Created using the AWS SDK for Kotlin"
    }

    IamClient { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val roleResult = iamClient.createRole(request)

        // Attach the policies to the role.
        for (policy in lambdaRolePolicies) {
            val attachRequest = AttachRolePolicyRequest {
                roleName = roleNameVal
                policyArn = policy
            }
            iamClient.attachRolePolicy(attachRequest)
        }

        // Allow time for the role to be ready.
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(15)
        println("Role ready with ARN " + roleResult.role?.arn)
        return roleResult.role?.arn.toString()
    }
```

```
}

fun getLambdaRolePolicies(): Array<String?> {
    val lambdaRolePolicies = arrayOfNulls<String>(5)
    lambdaRolePolicies[0] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSageMakerFullAccess"
    lambdaRolePolicies[1] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSQSFullAccess"
    lambdaRolePolicies[2] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/" +
 "AmazonSageMakerGeospatialFullAccess"
    lambdaRolePolicies[3] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/" +
 "AmazonSageMakerServiceCatalogProductsLambdaServiceRolePolicy"
    lambdaRolePolicies[4] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/" +
 "AWSLambdaSQSQueueExecutionRole"
    return lambdaRolePolicies
}

fun getSageMakerRolePolicies(): Array<String?> {
    val sageMakerRolePolicies = arrayOfNulls<String>(3)
    sageMakerRolePolicies[0] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/
AmazonSageMakerFullAccess"
    sageMakerRolePolicies[1] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/" +
 "AmazonSageMakerGeospatialFullAccess"
    sageMakerRolePolicies[2] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSQSFullAccess"
    return sageMakerRolePolicies
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - CreatePipeline
  - DeletePipeline
  - DescribePipelineExecution
  - StartPipelineExecution
  - UpdatePipeline

AWS SDK를 사용하여 SageMaker AI 모델 및 엔드포인트 시작하기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 훈련 작업을 시작하고 SageMaker AI 모델을 생성합니다.
- 엔드포인트 구성을 생성합니다.
- 엔드포인트를 생성한 다음 리소스를 정리합니다.

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    DATA lo_hyperparameters_w TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmhyperparameters_w.
    DATA lo_trn_channel TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmchannel.
    DATA lo_trn_datasource TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmdatasource.
    DATA lo_trn_s3datasource TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgms3datasource.
    DATA lo_val_channel TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmchannel.
    DATA lo_val_datasource TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmdatasource.
    DATA lo_val_s3datasource TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgms3datasource.
    DATA lo_algorithm_specification TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmalgorithmspec.
    DATA lo_resource_config  TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmresourceconfig.
    DATA lo_output_data_config TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmoutputdataconfig.
    DATA lo_stopping_condition TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmstoppingcondition.
    DATA lo_primarycontainer TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmcontainerdefn.
    DATA lo_production_variants TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmproductionvariant.
    DATA lo_ep_config_result TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmcreateendptcfgout.
    DATA lo_training_result TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmdescrtrnjobrsp.
    DATA lt_production_variants TYPE /aws1/
cl_sgmproductionvariant=>tt_productionvariantlist.
    DATA lt_input_data_config TYPE /aws1/cl_sgmchannel=>tt_inputdataconfig.
    DATA lt_hyperparameters TYPE /aws1/
cl_sgmhyperparameters_w=>tt_hyperparameters.
    DATA lv_model_data_url TYPE /aws1/sgmurl.

    lv_model_data_url = iv_s3_output_path && iv_training_job_name && '/output/
model.tar.gz'.

    "Create ABAP internal table for hyperparameters based on input variables."
    "These hyperparameters are based on Amazon SageMaker built-in algorithm -
 XGBoost"
    lo_hyperparameters_w = NEW #( iv_value = iv_hp_max_depth ).
    INSERT VALUE #( key = 'max_depth' value = lo_hyperparameters_w )  INTO TABLE
 lt_hyperparameters.
```

```
   lo_hyperparameters_w = NEW #( iv_value = iv_hp_eta ).
   INSERT VALUE #( key = 'eta' value = lo_hyperparameters_w )  INTO TABLE
lt_hyperparameters.

   lo_hyperparameters_w = NEW #( iv_value = iv_hp_eval_metric ).
   INSERT VALUE #( key = 'eval_metric' value = lo_hyperparameters_w )  INTO
TABLE lt_hyperparameters.

   lo_hyperparameters_w = NEW #( iv_value = iv_hp_scale_pos_weight ).
   INSERT VALUE #( key = 'scale_pos_weight' value = lo_hyperparameters_w )  INTO
TABLE lt_hyperparameters.

   lo_hyperparameters_w = NEW #( iv_value = iv_hp_subsample ).
   INSERT VALUE #( key = 'subsample' value = lo_hyperparameters_w )  INTO TABLE
lt_hyperparameters.

   lo_hyperparameters_w = NEW #( iv_value = iv_hp_objective ).
   INSERT VALUE #( key = 'objective' value = lo_hyperparameters_w )  INTO TABLE
lt_hyperparameters.

   lo_hyperparameters_w = NEW #( iv_value = iv_hp_num_round ).
   INSERT VALUE #( key = 'num_round' value = lo_hyperparameters_w )  INTO TABLE
lt_hyperparameters.

   "Create ABAP internal table for data based on input variables."
   "Training data."
   lo_trn_s3datasource = NEW #( iv_s3datatype = iv_trn_data_s3datatype
                                iv_s3datadistributiontype =
iv_trn_data_s3datadistribution
                                iv_s3uri = iv_trn_data_s3uri ).

   lo_trn_datasource = NEW #( io_s3datasource = lo_trn_s3datasource ).

   lo_trn_channel = NEW #( iv_channelname = 'train'
                           io_datasource = lo_trn_datasource
                           iv_compressiontype = iv_trn_data_compressiontype
                           iv_contenttype = iv_trn_data_contenttype ).
   INSERT lo_trn_channel INTO TABLE lt_input_data_config.

   "Validation data."
   lo_val_s3datasource = NEW #( iv_s3datatype = iv_val_data_s3datatype
                                iv_s3datadistributiontype =
iv_val_data_s3datadistribution
```

```
                                iv_s3uri = iv_val_data_s3uri ).

   lo_val_datasource = NEW #( io_s3datasource = lo_val_s3datasource ).

   lo_val_channel = NEW #( iv_channelname = 'validation'
                           io_datasource = lo_val_datasource
                           iv_compressiontype = iv_val_data_compressiontype
                           iv_contenttype = iv_val_data_contenttype ).
   INSERT lo_val_channel INTO TABLE lt_input_data_config.

   "Create an ABAP object for algorithm specification based on input variables."
   lo_algorithm_specification = NEW #( iv_trainingimage = iv_training_image
                                       iv_traininginputmode =
iv_training_input_mode ).

   "Create an ABAP object for resource configuration."
   lo_resource_config = NEW #( iv_instancecount = iv_instance_count
                               iv_instancetype = iv_instance_type
                               iv_volumesizeingb = iv_volume_sizeingb ).

   "Create an ABAP object for output data configuration."
   lo_output_data_config = NEW #( iv_s3outputpath = iv_s3_output_path ).

   "Create an ABAP object for stopping condition."
   lo_stopping_condition = NEW #( iv_maxruntimeinseconds =
iv_max_runtime_in_seconds ).

   TRY.
       lo_sgm->createtrainingjob(
         iv_trainingjobname           = iv_training_job_name
         iv_rolearn                   = iv_role_arn
         it_hyperparameters           = lt_hyperparameters
         it_inputdataconfig           = lt_input_data_config
         io_algorithmspecification    = lo_algorithm_specification
         io_outputdataconfig          = lo_output_data_config
         io_resourceconfig            = lo_resource_config
         io_stoppingcondition         = lo_stopping_condition ).
       MESSAGE 'Training job created.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourceinuse.
       MESSAGE 'Resource being accessed is in use.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourcenotfound.
       MESSAGE 'Resource being accessed is not found.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourcelimitexcd.
```

```
        MESSAGE 'You have reached the limit on the number of resources.' TYPE
'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    "Wait for training job to be completed."
    lo_training_result = lo_sgm->describetrainingjob( iv_trainingjobname =
iv_training_job_name ).
    WHILE lo_training_result->get_trainingjobstatus( ) <> 'Completed'.
      IF sy-index = 30.
        EXIT.               "Maximum 900 seconds."
      ENDIF.
      WAIT UP TO 30 SECONDS.
      lo_training_result = lo_sgm->describetrainingjob( iv_trainingjobname =
iv_training_job_name ).
    ENDWHILE.

    "Create ABAP object for the container image based on input variables."
    lo_primarycontainer = NEW #( iv_image = iv_training_image
                                 iv_modeldataurl = lv_model_data_url ).

    "Create an Amazon SageMaker model."
    TRY.
        lo_sgm->createmodel(
          iv_executionrolearn = iv_role_arn
          iv_modelname = iv_model_name
          io_primarycontainer = lo_primarycontainer ).
        MESSAGE 'Model created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourcelimitexcd.
        MESSAGE 'You have reached the limit on the number of resources.' TYPE
'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    "Create an endpoint production variant."
    lo_production_variants = NEW #( iv_variantname = iv_ep_variant_name
                                    iv_modelname = iv_model_name
                                    iv_initialinstancecount =
iv_ep_initial_instance_count
                                    iv_instancetype = iv_ep_instance_type ).
    INSERT lo_production_variants INTO TABLE lt_production_variants.

    TRY.
        "Create an endpoint configuration."
        lo_ep_config_result = lo_sgm->createendpointconfig(
          iv_endpointconfigname = iv_ep_cfg_name
```

```
          it_productionvariants = lt_production_variants ).
        MESSAGE 'Endpoint configuration created.' TYPE 'I'.

        "Create an endpoint."
        oo_ep_output = lo_sgm->createendpoint(        " oo_ep_output is returned
 for testing purposes. "
            iv_endpointconfigname = iv_ep_cfg_name
            iv_endpointname = iv_ep_name ).
        MESSAGE 'Endpoint created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourcelimitexcd.
        MESSAGE 'You have reached the limit on the number of resources.' TYPE
 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    "Wait for endpoint creation to be completed."
    DATA(lo_endpoint_result) = lo_sgm->describeendpoint( iv_endpointname =
 iv_ep_name ).
    WHILE lo_endpoint_result->get_endpointstatus( ) <> 'InService'.
      IF sy-index = 30.
        EXIT.               "Maximum 900 seconds."
      ENDIF.
      WAIT UP TO 30 SECONDS.
      lo_endpoint_result = lo_sgm->describeendpoint( iv_endpointname =
 iv_ep_name ).
    ENDWHILE.

    TRY.
        "Delete an endpoint."
        lo_sgm->deleteendpoint(
            iv_endpointname = iv_ep_name ).
        MESSAGE 'Endpoint deleted' TYPE 'I'.

        "Delete an endpoint configuration."
        lo_sgm->deleteendpointconfig(
          iv_endpointconfigname = iv_ep_cfg_name ).
        MESSAGE 'Endpoint configuration deleted.' TYPE 'I'.

        "Delete model."
        lo_sgm->deletemodel(
                  iv_modelname = iv_model_name ).
        MESSAGE 'Model deleted.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_endpointconfig_exception).
        DATA(lv_endpointconfig_error) = |"{ lo_endpointconfig_exception-
>av_err_code }" - { lo_endpointconfig_exception->av_err_msg }|.
```

```
        MESSAGE lv_endpointconfig_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - CreateEndpoint
  - CreateEndpointConfig
  - CreateModel
  - CreateTrainingJob
  - DeleteEndpoint
  - DeleteEndpointConfig
  - DeleteModel
  - DescribeEndpoint
  - DescribeTrainingJob

AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Secrets Manager의 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 AWS Secrets Manager 함께를 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

추가 리소스

- Secrets Manager 사용 설명서 - Secrets Manager에 대한 자세한 정보입니다.
- Secrets Manager API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 Secrets Manager 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리입니다. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Secrets Manager의 기본 예제
  - AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Secrets Manager에 대한 작업
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 BatchGetSecretValue 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetSecretValue 함께 사용
- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Secrets Manager 시나리오
  - 대출 라이브러리 REST API 생성

AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Secrets Manager의 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS Secrets Manager SDKs에서의 기본 사항을 AWS 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Secrets Manager에 대한 작업
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 BatchGetSecretValue 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetSecretValue 함께 사용

AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Secrets Manager에 대한 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 Secrets Manager 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

이러한 발췌문은 Secrets Manager API를 호출하며 컨텍스트에서 실행해야 하는 더 큰 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드입니다. AWS SDKs를 사용한 Secrets Manager 시나리오 에서 컨텍스트에 맞는 작업을 볼 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 AWS Secrets Manager API 참조를 참조하세요.

예시

- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 BatchGetSecretValue 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetSecretValue 함께 사용

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **BatchGetSecretValue** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 BatchGetSecretValue의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예시 1: 이름별로 나열된 보안 암호 그룹의 보안 암호 값 검색

다음 batch-get-secret-value 예시에서는 현재 보안 암호 값을 가져옵니다.

```
aws secretsmanager batch-get-secret-value \
    --secret-id-list MySecret1 MySecret2 MySecret3
```

출력:

```
{
    "SecretValues": [
        {
            "ARN": "arn:aws:secretsmanager:us-
west-2:123456789012:secret:MySecret1-a1b2c3",
            "Name": "MySecret1",
            "VersionId": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-EXAMPLEaaaaa",
            "SecretString": "{\"username\":\"diego_ramirez\",
\"password\":\"EXAMPLE-PASSWORD\",\"engine\":\"mysql\",\"host\":
\"secretsmanagertutorial.cluster.us-west-2.rds.amazonaws.com\",\"port\":3306,
\"dbClusterIdentifier\":\"secretsmanagertutorial\"}",
            "VersionStages": [
                "AWSCURRENT"
            ],
            "CreatedDate": "1523477145.729"
        },
        {
            "ARN": "arn:aws:secretsmanager:us-
west-2:123456789012:secret:MySecret2-a1b2c3",
            "Name": "MySecret2",
            "VersionId": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-EXAMPLEbbbbb",
            "SecretString": "{\"username\":\"akua_mansa\",\"password\":\"EXAMPLE-
PASSWORD\"",
            "VersionStages": [
                "AWSCURRENT"
            ],
```

```
            "CreatedDate": "1673477781.275"
        },
        {
            "ARN": "arn:aws:secretsmanager:us-
west-2:123456789012:secret:MySecret3-a1b2c3",
            "Name": "MySecret3",
            "VersionId": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-EXAMPLEccccc",
            "SecretString": "{\"username\":\"jie_liu\",\"password\":\"EXAMPLE-
PASSWORD\"",
            "VersionStages": [
                "AWSCURRENT"
            ],
            "CreatedDate": "1373477721.124"
        }
    ],
    "Errors": []
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Secrets Manager 사용 설명서의 Retrieve a group of secrets in a batch를 참조하세요.

예시 2: 필터로 선택한 보안 암호 그룹에 대한 보안 암호 값 검색

다음 `batch-get-secret-value` 예시에서는 계정의 이름에 있는 보안 암호 값을 가져옵니다. 이름별 필터링은 대소문자를 구분합니다.

```
aws secretsmanager batch-get-secret-value \
    --filters Key="name",Values="MySecret"
```

출력:

```
{
    "SecretValues": [
        {
            "ARN": "arn:aws:secretsmanager:us-
west-2:123456789012:secret:MySecret1-a1b2c3",
            "Name": "MySecret1",
            "VersionId": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-EXAMPLEaaaaa",
            "SecretString": "{\"username\":\"diego_ramirez\",
\"password\":\"EXAMPLE-PASSWORD\",\"engine\":\"mysql\",\"host\":
\"secretsmanagertutorial.cluster.us-west-2.rds.amazonaws.com\",\"port\":3306,
\"dbClusterIdentifier\":\"secretsmanagertutorial\"}",
```

```
            "VersionStages": [
                "AWSCURRENT"
            ],
            "CreatedDate": "1523477145.729"
        },
        {
            "ARN": "arn:aws:secretsmanager:us-
west-2:123456789012:secret:MySecret2-a1b2c3",
            "Name": "MySecret2",
            "VersionId": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-EXAMPLEbbbbb",
            "SecretString": "{\"username\":\"akua_mansa\",\"password\":\"EXAMPLE-
PASSWORD\"",
            "VersionStages": [
                "AWSCURRENT"
            ],
            "CreatedDate": "1673477781.275"
        },
        {
            "ARN": "arn:aws:secretsmanager:us-
west-2:123456789012:secret:MySecret3-a1b2c3",
            "Name": "MySecret3",
            "VersionId": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-EXAMPLEccccc",
            "SecretString": "{\"username\":\"jie_liu\",\"password\":\"EXAMPLE-
PASSWORD\"",
            "VersionStages": [
                "AWSCURRENT"
            ],
            "CreatedDate": "1373477721.124"
        }
    ],
    "Errors": []
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Secrets Manager 사용 설명서의 Retrieve a group of secrets in a batch를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 BatchGetSecretValue 섹션을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class BatchGetSecretsWrapper:
    def __init__(self, secretsmanager_client):
        self.client = secretsmanager_client


    def batch_get_secrets(self, filter_name):
        """
        Retrieve multiple secrets from AWS Secrets Manager using the
 batch_get_secret_value API.
        This function assumes the stack mentioned in the source code README has
 been successfully deployed.
        This stack includes 7 secrets, all of which have names beginning with
 "mySecret".

        :param filter_name: The full or partial name of secrets to be fetched.
        :type filter_name: str
        """
        try:
            secrets = []
            response = self.client.batch_get_secret_value(
                Filters=[{"Key": "name", "Values": [f"{filter_name}"]}]
            )
            for secret in response["SecretValues"]:
                secrets.append(json.loads(secret["SecretString"]))
            if secrets:
                logger.info("Secrets retrieved successfully.")
            else:
                logger.info("Zero secrets returned without error.")
            return secrets
        except self.client.exceptions.ResourceNotFoundException:
            msg = f"One or more requested secrets were not found with filter:
 {filter_name}"
```

```
            logger.info(msg)
            return msg
        except Exception as e:
            logger.error(f"An unknown error occurred:\n{str(e)}.")
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 BatchGetSecretValue를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **GetSecretValue** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetSecretValue`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.SecretsManager;
using Amazon.SecretsManager.Model;

/// <summary>
/// This example uses the Amazon Web Service Secrets Manager to retrieve
/// the secret value for the provided secret name.
/// </summary>
public class GetSecretValue
{
    /// <summary>
    /// The main method initializes the necessary values and then calls
    /// the GetSecretAsync and DecodeString methods to get the decoded
```

```
        /// secret value for the secret named in secretName.
        /// </summary>
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string secretName = "<<{{MySecretName}}>>";
            string secret;

            IAmazonSecretsManager client = new AmazonSecretsManagerClient();

            var response = await GetSecretAsync(client, secretName);

            if (response is not null)
            {
                secret = DecodeString(response);

                if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(secret))
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"The decoded secret value is: {secret}.");
                }
                else
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("No secret value was returned.");
                }
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieves the secret value given the name of the secret to
        /// retrieve.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The client object used to retrieve the secret
        /// value for the given secret name.</param>
        /// <param name="secretName">The name of the secret value to retrieve.</
param>
        /// <returns>The GetSecretValueReponse object returned by
        /// GetSecretValueAsync.</returns>
        public static async Task<GetSecretValueResponse> GetSecretAsync(
            IAmazonSecretsManager client,
            string secretName)
        {
            GetSecretValueRequest request = new GetSecretValueRequest()
            {
                SecretId = secretName,
```

```
                VersionStage = "AWSCURRENT", // VersionStage defaults to
AWSCURRENT if unspecified.
            };

            GetSecretValueResponse response = null;

            // For the sake of simplicity, this example handles only the most
            // general SecretsManager exception.
            try
            {
                response = await client.GetSecretValueAsync(request);
            }
            catch (AmazonSecretsManagerException e)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error: {e.Message}");
            }

            return response;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Decodes the secret returned by the call to GetSecretValueAsync and
        /// returns it to the calling program.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="response">A GetSecretValueResponse object containing
        /// the requested secret value returned by GetSecretValueAsync.</param>
        /// <returns>A string representing the decoded secret value.</returns>
        public static string DecodeString(GetSecretValueResponse response)
        {
            // Decrypts secret using the associated AWS Key Management Service
            // Customer Master Key (CMK.) Depending on whether the secret is a
            // string or binary value, one of these fields will be populated.
            if (response.SecretString is not null)
            {
                var secret = response.SecretString;
                return secret;
            }
            else if (response.SecretBinary is not null)
            {
                var memoryStream = response.SecretBinary;
                StreamReader reader = new StreamReader(memoryStream);
                string decodedBinarySecret =
System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetString(Convert.FromBase64String(reader.ReadToEnd()));
                return decodedBinarySecret;
```

```
            }
            else
            {
                return string.Empty;
            }
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 GetSecretValue를 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Retrieve an AWS Secrets Manager encrypted secret.
/*!
  \param secretID: The ID for the secret.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SecretsManager::getSecretValue(const Aws::String &secretID,
                                            const
 Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SecretsManager::SecretsManagerClient
 secretsManagerClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SecretsManager::Model::GetSecretValueRequest request;
    request.SetSecretId(secretID);

    Aws::SecretsManager::Model::GetSecretValueOutcome getSecretValueOutcome =
 secretsManagerClient.GetSecretValue(
            request);
    if (getSecretValueOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Secret is: "
```

```
                    << getSecretValueOutcome.GetResult().GetSecretString() <<
 std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed with Error: " << getSecretValueOutcome.GetError()
                    << std::endl;
    }

    return getSecretValueOutcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 GetSecretValue를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

예 1: 보안 암호의 암호화된 보안 암호 값을 검색하는 방법

다음 `get-secret-value` 예시에서는 현재 시크릿 값을 가져옵니다.

```
aws secretsmanager get-secret-value \
    --secret-id MyTestSecret
```

출력:

```
{
    "ARN": "arn:aws:secretsmanager:us-west-2:123456789012:secret:MyTestSecret-
a1b2c3",
    "Name": "MyTestSecret",
    "VersionId": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-EXAMPLE11111",
    "SecretString": "{\"user\":\"diegor\",\"password\":\"EXAMPLE-PASSWORD\"}",
    "VersionStages": [
        "AWSCURRENT"
    ],
    "CreatedDate": 1523477145.713
}
```

자세한 내용은 Secrets Manager 사용자 안내서의 시크릿 가져오기를 참조하세요.

예시 2: 이전 시크릿 값 가져오기

다음 `get-secret-value` 예시에서는 이전 시크릿 값을 가져옵니다.

```
aws secretsmanager get-secret-value \
    --secret-id MyTestSecret
    --version-stage AWSPREVIOUS
```

출력:

```
{
    "ARN": "arn:aws:secretsmanager:us-west-2:123456789012:secret:MyTestSecret-
a1b2c3",
    "Name": "MyTestSecret",
    "VersionId": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-EXAMPLE22222",
    "SecretString": "{\"user\":\"diegor\",\"password\":\"PREVIOUS-EXAMPLE-
PASSWORD\"}",
    "VersionStages": [
        "AWSPREVIOUS"
    ],
    "CreatedDate": 1523477145.713
}
```

자세한 내용은 Secrets Manager 사용자 안내서의 시크릿 가져오기를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetSecretValue를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.secretsmanager.SecretsManagerClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.secretsmanager.model.GetSecretValueRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.secretsmanager.model.GetSecretValueResponse;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.secretsmanager.model.SecretsManagerException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 * We recommend that you cache your secret values by using client-side caching.
 *
 * Caching secrets improves speed and reduces your costs. For more information,
 * see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/secretsmanager/latest/userguide/retrieving-
secrets.html
 */
public class GetSecretValue {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <secretName>\s

                Where:
                    secretName - The name of the secret (for example, tutorials/
MyFirstSecret).\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String secretName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        SecretsManagerClient secretsClient = SecretsManagerClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        getValue(secretsClient, secretName);
```

```
        secretsClient.close();
    }

    public static void getValue(SecretsManagerClient secretsClient, String
 secretName) {
        try {
            GetSecretValueRequest valueRequest = GetSecretValueRequest.builder()
                    .secretId(secretName)
                    .build();

            GetSecretValueResponse valueResponse =
 secretsClient.getSecretValue(valueRequest);
            String secret = valueResponse.secretString();
            System.out.println(secret);

        } catch (SecretsManagerException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetSecretValue를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import {
  GetSecretValueCommand,
  SecretsManagerClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-secrets-manager";

export const getSecretValue = async (secretName = "SECRET_NAME") => {
  const client = new SecretsManagerClient();
```

```
  const response = await client.send(
    new GetSecretValueCommand({
      SecretId: secretName,
    }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: '584eb612-f8b0-48c9-855e-6d246461b604',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   ARN: 'arn:aws:secretsmanager:us-east-1:xxxxxxxxxxxx:secret:binary-
secret-3873048-xxxxxx',
  //   CreatedDate: 2023-08-08T19:29:51.294Z,
  //   Name: 'binary-secret-3873048',
  //   SecretBinary: Uint8Array(11) [
  //      98, 105, 110, 97, 114,
  //     121,  32, 100, 97, 116,
  //      97
  //   ],
  //   VersionId: '712083f4-0d26-415e-8044-16735142cd6a',
  //   VersionStages: [ 'AWSCURRENT' ]
  // }

  if (response.SecretString) {
    return response.SecretString;
  }

  if (response.SecretBinary) {
    return response.SecretBinary;
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 GetSecretValue를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun getValue(secretName: String?) {
    val valueRequest =
        GetSecretValueRequest {
            secretId = secretName
        }

    SecretsManagerClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { secretsClient ->
        val response = secretsClient.getSecretValue(valueRequest)
        val secret = response.secretString
        println("The secret value is $secret")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 GetSecretValue를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class GetSecretWrapper:
    def __init__(self, secretsmanager_client):
        self.client = secretsmanager_client
```

```
    def get_secret(self, secret_name):
        """
        Retrieve individual secrets from AWS Secrets Manager using the
get_secret_value API.
        This function assumes the stack mentioned in the source code README has
been successfully deployed.
        This stack includes 7 secrets, all of which have names beginning with
"mySecret".

        :param secret_name: The name of the secret fetched.
        :type secret_name: str
        """
        try:
            get_secret_value_response = self.client.get_secret_value(
                SecretId=secret_name
            )
            logging.info("Secret retrieved successfully.")
            return get_secret_value_response["SecretString"]
        except self.client.exceptions.ResourceNotFoundException:
            msg = f"The requested secret {secret_name} was not found."
            logger.info(msg)
            return msg
        except Exception as e:
            logger.error(f"An unknown error occurred: {str(e)}.")
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetSecretValue를 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn show_secret(client: &Client, name: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client.get_secret_value().secret_id(name).send().await?;

    println!("Value: {}", resp.secret_string().unwrap_or("No value!"));

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 GetSecretValue를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Secrets Manager 시나리오

다음 코드 예제에서는 Secrets Manager AWS SDKs에서 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이러한 시나리오에서는 Secrets Manager 내에서 여러 함수를 호출하거나 다른 함수와 결합하여 특정 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS 서비스. 각 시나리오에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시나리오는 컨텍스트에 맞는 서비스 작업을 이해하는 데 도움이 되도록 중급 수준의 경험을 대상으로 합니다.

예시

- 대출 라이브러리 REST API 생성

대출 라이브러리 REST API 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Aurora 데이터베이스가 지원하는 REST API를 사용하여 고객이 도서를 빌리고 반납할 수 있는 대출 라이브러리를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

Amazon Relational Database Service(RDS) API 및 AWS Chalice와 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 함께를 사용하여 Amazon Aurora 데이터베이스에서 지원하는 REST API를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 웹 서비스는 완전히 서버리스이며 고객이 책을 빌리고 반납할 수 있는 간단한 대출 라이브러리를 나타냅니다. 다음 작업을 수행하는 방법에 대해 알아보세요.

- 서버리스 Aurora 데이터베이스 클러스터를 생성하고 관리합니다.

- AWS Secrets Manager 를 사용하여 데이터베이스 자격 증명을 관리합니다.
- Amazon RDS를 사용하여 데이터를 데이터베이스 내부 및 외부로 이동하는 데이터 스토리지 계층을 구현합니다.
- AWS Chalice를 사용하여 서버리스 REST API를 Amazon API Gateway 및에 배포합니다 AWS Lambda.
- 요청 패키지를 사용하여 웹 서비스에 요청을 보냅니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하십시오.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- Aurora
- Lambda
- Secrets Manager

AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Amazon SES의 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Simple Email Service를 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

추가 리소스

- Amazon SES 개발자 가이드 - Amazon SES에 대한 자세한 정보입니다.
- Amazon SES API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 Amazon SES 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리입니다. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

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- AWS SDKs 사용하는 Amazon SES의 기본 예제
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    - AWS SDK와 CreateReceiptRule 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 CreateReceiptRuleSet 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 CreateTemplate 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteIdentity 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 DeleteReceiptFilter 함께 사용
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- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon SES 시나리오
  - Amazon Transcribe 스트리밍 앱 구축
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 한 AWS 리전에서 다른 리전으로 Amazon SES 이메일 및 도메인 자격 증명 복사
  - DynamoDB 데이터를 추적하는 웹 애플리케이션 만들기

- Amazon Redshift 항목 추적기 만들기
- Aurora 서버리스 작업 항목 트래커 만들기
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon Rekognition으로 이미지에서 PPE 감지
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon Rekognition으로 이미지의 객체 감지
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 비디오에서 사람 및 객체 감지
- Amazon SES SMTP 엔드포인트에 연결하는 자격 증명 생성
- Step Functions를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon SES로 이메일 자격 증명 확인 및 메시지 전송

AWS SDKs 사용하는 Amazon SES의 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK와 함께 Amazon Simple Email Service의 기본 사항을 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- AWS SDKs 사용하는 Amazon SES에 대한 작업
  - AWS SDK와 CreateReceiptFilter 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 CreateReceiptRule 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 CreateReceiptRuleSet 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 CreateTemplate 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteIdentity 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 DeleteReceiptFilter 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 DeleteReceiptRule 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 DeleteReceiptRuleSet 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 DeleteTemplate 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 DescribeReceiptRuleSet 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetIdentityVerificationAttributes 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetSendQuota 함께 사용
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  - AWS SDK와 ListReceiptFilters 함께 사용

- AWS SDK와 ListTemplates 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 SendBulkTemplatedEmail 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 SendEmail 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 SendRawEmail 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 SendTemplatedEmail 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 UpdateTemplate 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 VerifyDomainIdentity 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 VerifyEmailIdentity 함께 사용

AWS SDKs 사용하는 Amazon SES에 대한 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 Amazon SES 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

이들 발췌문은 Amazon SES API를 호출하며, 컨텍스트에서 실행되어야 하는 더 큰 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드입니다. AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon SES 시나리오 에서 컨텍스트에 맞는 작업을 볼 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 Amazon Simple Email Service API 참조를 참조하세요.

예시

- AWS SDK와 CreateReceiptFilter 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 CreateReceiptRule 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 CreateReceiptRuleSet 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 CreateTemplate 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteIdentity 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DeleteReceiptFilter 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DeleteReceiptRule 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DeleteReceiptRuleSet 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DeleteTemplate 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DescribeReceiptRuleSet 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetIdentityVerificationAttributes 함께 사용

- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetSendQuota 함께 사용
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- AWS SDK와 UpdateTemplate 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 VerifyDomainIdentity 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 VerifyEmailIdentity 함께 사용

AWS SDK와 **`CreateReceiptFilter`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateReceiptFilter`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Create an Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) receipt filter..
/*!
  \param receiptFilterName: The name for the receipt filter.
  \param cidr: IP address or IP address range in Classless Inter-Domain Routing
 (CIDR) notation.
  \param policy: Block or allow enum of type ReceiptFilterPolicy.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
```

```
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::createReceiptFilter(const Aws::String &receiptFilterName,
                                      const Aws::String &cidr,
                                      Aws::SES::Model::ReceiptFilterPolicy
 policy,
                                      const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::SES::Model::CreateReceiptFilterRequest createReceiptFilterRequest;
    Aws::SES::Model::ReceiptFilter receiptFilter;
    Aws::SES::Model::ReceiptIpFilter receiptIpFilter;
    receiptIpFilter.SetCidr(cidr);
    receiptIpFilter.SetPolicy(policy);
    receiptFilter.SetName(receiptFilterName);
    receiptFilter.SetIpFilter(receiptIpFilter);
    createReceiptFilterRequest.SetFilter(receiptFilter);
    Aws::SES::Model::CreateReceiptFilterOutcome createReceiptFilterOutcome =
 sesClient.CreateReceiptFilter(
            createReceiptFilterRequest);
    if (createReceiptFilterOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully created receipt filter." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error creating receipt filter: " <<
                  createReceiptFilterOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
    }

    return createReceiptFilterOutcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 CreateReceiptFilter를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import {
  CreateReceiptFilterCommand,
  ReceiptFilterPolicy,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";
import { getUniqueName } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-string.js";

const createCreateReceiptFilterCommand = ({ policy, ipOrRange, name }) => {
  return new CreateReceiptFilterCommand({
    Filter: {
      IpFilter: {
        Cidr: ipOrRange, // string, either a single IP address (10.0.0.1) or an
 IP address range in CIDR notation (10.0.0.1/24)).
        Policy: policy, // enum ReceiptFilterPolicy, email traffic from the
 filtered addressesOptions.
      },
      /*
        The name of the IP address filter. Only ASCII letters, numbers,
 underscores, or dashes.
        Must be less than 64 characters and start and end with a letter or
 number.
       */
      Name: name,
    },
  });
};

const FILTER_NAME = getUniqueName("ReceiptFilter");

const run = async () => {
  const createReceiptFilterCommand = createCreateReceiptFilterCommand({
    policy: ReceiptFilterPolicy.Allow,
    ipOrRange: "10.0.0.1",
    name: FILTER_NAME,
  });

  try {
    return await sesClient.send(createReceiptFilterCommand);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "MessageRejected") {
      /** @type { import('@aws-sdk/client-ses').MessageRejected} */
      const messageRejectedError = caught;
      return messageRejectedError;
```

```
    }
    throw caught;
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateReceiptFilter를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class SesReceiptHandler:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES receipt handling functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client, s3_resource):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 resource.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource


    def create_receipt_filter(self, filter_name, ip_address_or_range, allow):
        """
        Creates a filter that allows or blocks incoming mail from an IP address
 or
        range.

        :param filter_name: The name to give the filter.
        :param ip_address_or_range: The IP address or range to block or allow.
        :param allow: When True, incoming mail is allowed from the specified IP
                      address or range; otherwise, it is blocked.
        """
```

```
        try:
            policy = "Allow" if allow else "Block"
            self.ses_client.create_receipt_filter(
                Filter={
                    "Name": filter_name,
                    "IpFilter": {"Cidr": ip_address_or_range, "Policy": policy},
                }
            )
            logger.info(
                "Created receipt filter %s to %s IP of %s.",
                filter_name,
                policy,
                ip_address_or_range,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create receipt filter %s.", filter_name)
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateReceiptFilter를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **CreateReceiptRule** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateReceiptRule`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Create an Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) receipt rule.
/*!
  \param receiptRuleName: The name for the receipt rule.
  \param s3BucketName: The name of the S3 bucket for incoming mail.
```

```
  \param s3ObjectKeyPrefix: The prefix for the objects in the S3 bucket.
  \param ruleSetName: The name of the rule set where the receipt rule is added.
  \param recipients: Aws::Vector of recipients.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::createReceiptRule(const Aws::String &receiptRuleName,
                                    const Aws::String &s3BucketName,
                                    const Aws::String &s3ObjectKeyPrefix,
                                    const Aws::String &ruleSetName,
                                    const Aws::Vector<Aws::String> &recipients,
                                    const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SES::Model::CreateReceiptRuleRequest createReceiptRuleRequest;

    Aws::SES::Model::S3Action s3Action;
    s3Action.SetBucketName(s3BucketName);
    s3Action.SetObjectKeyPrefix(s3ObjectKeyPrefix);

    Aws::SES::Model::ReceiptAction receiptAction;
    receiptAction.SetS3Action(s3Action);

    Aws::SES::Model::ReceiptRule receiptRule;
    receiptRule.SetName(receiptRuleName);
    receiptRule.WithRecipients(recipients);

    Aws::Vector<Aws::SES::Model::ReceiptAction> receiptActionList;
    receiptActionList.emplace_back(receiptAction);
    receiptRule.SetActions(receiptActionList);

    createReceiptRuleRequest.SetRuleSetName(ruleSetName);
    createReceiptRuleRequest.SetRule(receiptRule);

    auto outcome = sesClient.CreateReceiptRule(createReceiptRuleRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully created receipt rule." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error creating receipt rule. " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
```

```
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 CreateReceiptRule을 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { CreateReceiptRuleCommand, TlsPolicy } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";
import { getUniqueName } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-string.js";

const RULE_SET_NAME = getUniqueName("RuleSetName");
const RULE_NAME = getUniqueName("RuleName");
const S3_BUCKET_NAME = getUniqueName("S3BucketName");

const createS3ReceiptRuleCommand = ({
  bucketName,
  emailAddresses,
  name,
  ruleSet,
}) => {
  return new CreateReceiptRuleCommand({
    Rule: {
      Actions: [
        {
          S3Action: {
            BucketName: bucketName,
            ObjectKeyPrefix: "email",
          },
        },
```

```
      ],
      Recipients: emailAddresses,
      Enabled: true,
      Name: name,
      ScanEnabled: false,
      TlsPolicy: TlsPolicy.Optional,
    },
    RuleSetName: ruleSet, // Required
  });
};

const run = async () => {
  const s3ReceiptRuleCommand = createS3ReceiptRuleCommand({
    bucketName: S3_BUCKET_NAME,
    emailAddresses: ["email@example.com"],
    name: RULE_NAME,
    ruleSet: RULE_SET_NAME,
  });

  try {
    return await sesClient.send(s3ReceiptRuleCommand);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Failed to create S3 receipt rule.", err);
    throw err;
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateReceiptRule을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon SES가 수신 이메일의 사본을 넣을 수 있는 Amazon S3 버킷을 만들고 특정 수신자 목록에 대해 수신 이메일을 버킷에 복사하는 규칙을 만듭니다.

```
class SesReceiptHandler:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES receipt handling functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client, s3_resource):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 resource.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource


    def create_bucket_for_copy(self, bucket_name):
        """
        Creates a bucket that can receive copies of emails from Amazon SES. This
        includes adding a policy to the bucket that grants Amazon SES permission
        to put objects in the bucket.

        :param bucket_name: The name of the bucket to create.
        :return: The newly created bucket.
        """
        allow_ses_put_policy = {
            "Version": "2012-10-17",
            "Statement": [
                {
                    "Sid": "AllowSESPut",
                    "Effect": "Allow",
                    "Principal": {"Service": "ses.amazonaws.com"},
                    "Action": "s3:PutObject",
                    "Resource": f"arn:aws:s3:::{bucket_name}/*",
                }
            ],
        }
        bucket = None
        try:
            bucket = self.s3_resource.create_bucket(
                Bucket=bucket_name,
                CreateBucketConfiguration={
                    "LocationConstraint":
 self.s3_resource.meta.client.meta.region_name
                },
            )
            bucket.wait_until_exists()
```

```
            bucket.Policy().put(Policy=json.dumps(allow_ses_put_policy))
            logger.info("Created bucket %s to receive copies of emails.",
bucket_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create bucket to receive copies of
emails.")
            if bucket is not None:
                bucket.delete()
            raise
        else:
            return bucket


    def create_s3_copy_rule(
        self, rule_set_name, rule_name, recipients, bucket_name, prefix
    ):
        """
        Creates a rule so that all emails received by the specified recipients
are
        copied to an Amazon S3 bucket.

        :param rule_set_name: The name of a previously created rule set to
contain
                              this rule.
        :param rule_name: The name to give the rule.
        :param recipients: When an email is received by one of these recipients,
it
                           is copied to the Amazon S3 bucket.
        :param bucket_name: The name of the bucket to receive email copies. This
                            bucket must allow Amazon SES to put objects into it.
        :param prefix: An object key prefix to give the emails copied to the
bucket.
        """
        try:
            self.ses_client.create_receipt_rule(
                RuleSetName=rule_set_name,
                Rule={
                    "Name": rule_name,
                    "Enabled": True,
                    "Recipients": recipients,
                    "Actions": [
                        {
                            "S3Action": {
                                "BucketName": bucket_name,
```

```
                                "ObjectKeyPrefix": prefix,
                            }
                        }
                    ],
                },
            )
            logger.info(
                "Created rule %s to copy mail received by %s to bucket %s.",
                rule_name,
                recipients,
                bucket_name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create rule %s.", rule_name)
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateReceiptRule를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **CreateReceiptRuleSet** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateReceiptRuleSet`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Create an Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) receipt rule set.
/*!
  \param ruleSetName: The name of the rule set.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::createReceiptRuleSet(const Aws::String &ruleSetName,
```

```
                                        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SES::Model::CreateReceiptRuleSetRequest createReceiptRuleSetRequest;

    createReceiptRuleSetRequest.SetRuleSetName(ruleSetName);

    Aws::SES::Model::CreateReceiptRuleSetOutcome outcome =
 sesClient.CreateReceiptRuleSet(
            createReceiptRuleSetRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully created receipt rule set." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error creating receipt rule set. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 CreateReceiptRuleSet를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { CreateReceiptRuleSetCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";
import { getUniqueName } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-string.js";

const RULE_SET_NAME = getUniqueName("RuleSetName");
```

```
const createCreateReceiptRuleSetCommand = (ruleSetName) => {
  return new CreateReceiptRuleSetCommand({ RuleSetName: ruleSetName });
};

const run = async () => {
  const createReceiptRuleSetCommand =
    createCreateReceiptRuleSetCommand(RULE_SET_NAME);

  try {
    return await sesClient.send(createReceiptRuleSetCommand);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Failed to create receipt rule set", err);
    return err;
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateReceiptRuleSet를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class SesReceiptHandler:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES receipt handling functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client, s3_resource):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 resource.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource
```

```
    def create_receipt_rule_set(self, rule_set_name):
        """
        Creates an empty rule set. Rule sets contain individual rules and can be
        used to organize rules.

        :param rule_set_name: The name to give the rule set.
        """
        try:
            self.ses_client.create_receipt_rule_set(RuleSetName=rule_set_name)
            logger.info("Created receipt rule set %s.", rule_set_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create receipt rule set %s.",
rule_set_name)
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateReceiptRuleSet를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **`CreateTemplate`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateTemplate`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 이메일 ID 확인 및 메시지 전송

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create an email template.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">Name of the template.</param>
    /// <param name="subject">Email subject.</param>
    /// <param name="text">Email body text.</param>
    /// <param name="html">Email HTML body text.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateEmailTemplateAsync(string name, string subject,
string text,
        string html)
    {
        var success = false;
        try
        {
            var response = await _amazonSimpleEmailService.CreateTemplateAsync(
                new CreateTemplateRequest
                {
                    Template = new Template
                    {
                        TemplateName = name,
                        SubjectPart = subject,
                        TextPart = text,
                        HtmlPart = html
                    }
                });
            success = response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("CreateEmailTemplateAsync failed with exception: "
+ ex.Message);
        }

        return success;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreateTemplate을 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Create an Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) template.
/*!
  \param templateName: The name of the template.
  \param htmlPart: The HTML body of the email.
  \param subjectPart: The subject line of the email.
  \param textPart: The plain text version of the email.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::createTemplate(const Aws::String &templateName,
                                 const Aws::String &htmlPart,
                                 const Aws::String &subjectPart,
                                 const Aws::String &textPart,
                                 const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SES::Model::CreateTemplateRequest createTemplateRequest;
    Aws::SES::Model::Template aTemplate;

    aTemplate.SetTemplateName(templateName);
    aTemplate.SetHtmlPart(htmlPart);
    aTemplate.SetSubjectPart(subjectPart);
    aTemplate.SetTextPart(textPart);

    createTemplateRequest.SetTemplate(aTemplate);

    Aws::SES::Model::CreateTemplateOutcome outcome = sesClient.CreateTemplate(
            createTemplateRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully created template." << templateName << "."
```

```
                    << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error creating template. " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                    << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 CreateTemplate을 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { CreateTemplateCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";
import { getUniqueName } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-string.js";

const TEMPLATE_NAME = getUniqueName("TestTemplateName");

const createCreateTemplateCommand = () => {
  return new CreateTemplateCommand({
    /**
     * The template feature in Amazon SES is based on the Handlebars template
 system.
     */
    Template: {
      /**
       * The name of an existing template in Amazon SES.
       */
```

```
      TemplateName: TEMPLATE_NAME,
      HtmlPart: `
        <h1>Hello, {{contact.firstName}}!</h1>
        <p>
        Did you know Amazon has a mascot named Peccy?
        </p>
      `,
      SubjectPart: "Amazon Tip",
    },
  });
};

const run = async () => {
  const createTemplateCommand = createCreateTemplateCommand();

  try {
    return await sesClient.send(createTemplateCommand);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Failed to create template.", err);
    return err;
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateTemplate을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class SesTemplate:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES template functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
```

```
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.template = None
        self.template_tags = set()

    def _extract_tags(self, subject, text, html):
        """
        Extracts tags from a template as a set of unique values.

        :param subject: The subject of the email.
        :param text: The text version of the email.
        :param html: The html version of the email.
        """
        self.template_tags = set(re.findall(TEMPLATE_REGEX, subject + text +
html))
        logger.info("Extracted template tags: %s", self.template_tags)


    def create_template(self, name, subject, text, html):
        """
        Creates an email template.

        :param name: The name of the template.
        :param subject: The subject of the email.
        :param text: The plain text version of the email.
        :param html: The HTML version of the email.
        """
        try:
            template = {
                "TemplateName": name,
                "SubjectPart": subject,
                "TextPart": text,
                "HtmlPart": html,
            }
            self.ses_client.create_template(Template=template)
            logger.info("Created template %s.", name)
            self.template = template
            self._extract_tags(subject, text, html)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create template %s.", name)
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateTemplate를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`DeleteIdentity`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteIdentity`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 이메일 ID 확인 및 메시지 전송

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/// <summary>
/// Delete an email identity.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="identityEmail">The identity email to delete.</param>
/// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
public async Task<bool> DeleteIdentityAsync(string identityEmail)
{
    var success = false;
    try
    {
        var response = await _amazonSimpleEmailService.DeleteIdentityAsync(
            new DeleteIdentityRequest
            {
                Identity = identityEmail
            });
        success = response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
    catch (Exception ex)
    {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine("DeleteIdentityAsync failed with exception: " +
 ex.Message);
        }

        return success;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteIdentity를 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Delete the specified identity (an email address or a domain).
/*!
  \param identity: The identity to delete.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::deleteIdentity(const Aws::String &identity,
                                 const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SES::Model::DeleteIdentityRequest deleteIdentityRequest;

    deleteIdentityRequest.SetIdentity(identity);

    Aws::SES::Model::DeleteIdentityOutcome outcome = sesClient.DeleteIdentity(
            deleteIdentityRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted identity." << std::endl;
    }
```

```
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting identity. " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DeleteIdentity를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

ID를 삭제하려면

다음 예시에서는 `delete-identity` 명령을 사용하여 Amazon SES로 확인된 ID 목록에서 ID를 삭제합니다.

```
aws ses delete-identity --identity user@example.com
```

확인된 ID에 대한 자세한 내용은 Amazon Simple Email Service 개발자 안내서의 Amazon SES에서 이메일 주소 및 도메인 확인을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteIdentity를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { DeleteIdentityCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
```

```
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";

const IDENTITY_EMAIL = "fake@example.com";

const createDeleteIdentityCommand = (identityName) => {
  return new DeleteIdentityCommand({
    Identity: identityName,
  });
};

const run = async () => {
  const deleteIdentityCommand = createDeleteIdentityCommand(IDENTITY_EMAIL);

  try {
    return await sesClient.send(deleteIdentityCommand);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Failed to delete identity.", err);
    return err;
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteIdentity를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class SesIdentity:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES identity functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client
```

```
    def delete_identity(self, identity):
        """
        Deletes an identity.

        :param identity: The identity to remove.
        """
        try:
            self.ses_client.delete_identity(Identity=identity)
            logger.info("Deleted identity %s.", identity)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete identity %s.", identity)
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteIdentity를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **DeleteReceiptFilter** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteReceiptFilter`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Delete an Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) receipt filter.
/*!
  \param receiptFilterName: The name for the receipt filter.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::deleteReceiptFilter(const Aws::String &receiptFilterName,
                                      const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
```

```
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SES::Model::DeleteReceiptFilterRequest deleteReceiptFilterRequest;

    deleteReceiptFilterRequest.SetFilterName(receiptFilterName);

    Aws::SES::Model::DeleteReceiptFilterOutcome outcome =
 sesClient.DeleteReceiptFilter(
            deleteReceiptFilterRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted receipt filter." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting receipt filter. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DeleteReceiptFilter를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { DeleteReceiptFilterCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";
import { getUniqueName } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-string.js";

const RECEIPT_FILTER_NAME = getUniqueName("ReceiptFilterName");

const createDeleteReceiptFilterCommand = (filterName) => {
```

```
  return new DeleteReceiptFilterCommand({ FilterName: filterName });
};

const run = async () => {
  const deleteReceiptFilterCommand =
    createDeleteReceiptFilterCommand(RECEIPT_FILTER_NAME);

  try {
    return await sesClient.send(deleteReceiptFilterCommand);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error deleting receipt filter.", err);
    return err;
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteReceiptFilter를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class SesReceiptHandler:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES receipt handling functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client, s3_resource):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 resource.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource


    def delete_receipt_filter(self, filter_name):
        """
```

```
        Deletes a receipt filter.

        :param filter_name: The name of the filter to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.ses_client.delete_receipt_filter(FilterName=filter_name)
            logger.info("Deleted receipt filter %s.", filter_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete receipt filter %s.", filter_name)
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteReceiptFilter를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **DeleteReceiptRule** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteReceiptRule의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Delete an Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) receipt rule.
/*!
  \param receiptRuleName: The name for the receipt rule.
  \param receiptRuleSetName: The name for the receipt rule set.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::deleteReceiptRule(const Aws::String &receiptRuleName,
                                    const Aws::String &receiptRuleSetName,
                                    const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);
```

```
    Aws::SES::Model::DeleteReceiptRuleRequest deleteReceiptRuleRequest;

    deleteReceiptRuleRequest.SetRuleName(receiptRuleName);
    deleteReceiptRuleRequest.SetRuleSetName(receiptRuleSetName);

    Aws::SES::Model::DeleteReceiptRuleOutcome outcome =
 sesClient.DeleteReceiptRule(
            deleteReceiptRuleRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted receipt rule." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Error deleting receipt rule. " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DeleteReceiptRule을 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { DeleteReceiptRuleCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import { getUniqueName } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-string.js";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";

const RULE_NAME = getUniqueName("RuleName");
const RULE_SET_NAME = getUniqueName("RuleSetName");
```

```
const createDeleteReceiptRuleCommand = () => {
  return new DeleteReceiptRuleCommand({
    RuleName: RULE_NAME,
    RuleSetName: RULE_SET_NAME,
  });
};

const run = async () => {
  const deleteReceiptRuleCommand = createDeleteReceiptRuleCommand();
  try {
    return await sesClient.send(deleteReceiptRuleCommand);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Failed to delete receipt rule.", err);
    return err;
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteReceiptRule을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class SesReceiptHandler:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES receipt handling functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client, s3_resource):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 resource.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource
```

```
    def delete_receipt_rule(self, rule_set_name, rule_name):
        """
        Deletes a rule.

        :param rule_set_name: The rule set that contains the rule to delete.
        :param rule_name: The rule to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.ses_client.delete_receipt_rule(
                RuleSetName=rule_set_name, RuleName=rule_name
            )
            logger.info("Removed rule %s from rule set %s.", rule_name,
rule_set_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't remove rule %s from rule set %s.", rule_name,
rule_set_name
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteReceiptRule를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **DeleteReceiptRuleSet** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteReceiptRuleSet의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Delete an Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) receipt rule set.
/*!
  \param receiptRuleSetName: The name for the receipt rule set.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
```

```
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::deleteReceiptRuleSet(const Aws::String &receiptRuleSetName,
                                       const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SES::Model::DeleteReceiptRuleSetRequest deleteReceiptRuleSetRequest;

    deleteReceiptRuleSetRequest.SetRuleSetName(receiptRuleSetName);

    Aws::SES::Model::DeleteReceiptRuleSetOutcome outcome =
 sesClient.DeleteReceiptRuleSet(
            deleteReceiptRuleSetRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted receipt rule set." << std::endl;
    }

    else {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting receipt rule set. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DeleteReceiptRuleSet를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { DeleteReceiptRuleSetCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
```

```
import { getUniqueName } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-string.js";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";

const RULE_SET_NAME = getUniqueName("RuleSetName");

const createDeleteReceiptRuleSetCommand = () => {
  return new DeleteReceiptRuleSetCommand({ RuleSetName: RULE_SET_NAME });
};

const run = async () => {
  const deleteReceiptRuleSetCommand = createDeleteReceiptRuleSetCommand();

  try {
    return await sesClient.send(deleteReceiptRuleSetCommand);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Failed to delete receipt rule set.", err);
    return err;
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteReceiptRuleSet를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class SesReceiptHandler:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES receipt handling functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client, s3_resource):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 resource.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client
```

```
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource


    def delete_receipt_rule_set(self, rule_set_name):
        """
        Deletes a rule set. When a rule set is deleted, all of the rules it
contains
        are also deleted.

        :param rule_set_name: The name of the rule set to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.ses_client.delete_receipt_rule_set(RuleSetName=rule_set_name)
            logger.info("Deleted rule set %s.", rule_set_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete rule set %s.", rule_set_name)
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteReceiptRuleSet를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **DeleteTemplate** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteTemplate의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 이메일 ID 확인 및 메시지 전송

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an email template.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="templateName">Name of the template.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteEmailTemplateAsync(string templateName)
    {
        var success = false;
        try
        {
            var response = await _amazonSimpleEmailService.DeleteTemplateAsync(
                new DeleteTemplateRequest
                {
                    TemplateName = templateName
                });
            success = response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("DeleteEmailTemplateAsync failed with exception: "
+ ex.Message);
        }

        return success;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteTemplate을 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Delete an Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) template.
/*!
  \param templateName: The name for the template.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::deleteTemplate(const Aws::String &templateName,
                                 const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SES::Model::DeleteTemplateRequest deleteTemplateRequest;

    deleteTemplateRequest.SetTemplateName(templateName);

    Aws::SES::Model::DeleteTemplateOutcome outcome = sesClient.DeleteTemplate(
            deleteTemplateRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted template." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting template. " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DeleteTemplate을 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { DeleteTemplateCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import { getUniqueName } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-string.js";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";

const TEMPLATE_NAME = getUniqueName("TemplateName");

const createDeleteTemplateCommand = (templateName) =>
  new DeleteTemplateCommand({ TemplateName: templateName });

const run = async () => {
  const deleteTemplateCommand = createDeleteTemplateCommand(TEMPLATE_NAME);

  try {
    return await sesClient.send(deleteTemplateCommand);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Failed to delete template.", err);
    return err;
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteTemplate을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class SesTemplate:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES template functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.template = None
        self.template_tags = set()

    def _extract_tags(self, subject, text, html):
        """
        Extracts tags from a template as a set of unique values.

        :param subject: The subject of the email.
        :param text: The text version of the email.
        :param html: The html version of the email.
        """
        self.template_tags = set(re.findall(TEMPLATE_REGEX, subject + text +
 html))
        logger.info("Extracted template tags: %s", self.template_tags)


    def delete_template(self):
        """
        Deletes an email template.
        """
        try:

 self.ses_client.delete_template(TemplateName=self.template["TemplateName"])
            logger.info("Deleted template %s.", self.template["TemplateName"])
```

```
            self.template = None
            self.template_tags = None
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't delete template %s.", self.template["TemplateName"]
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteTemplate를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **DescribeReceiptRuleSet** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeReceiptRuleSet의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class SesReceiptHandler:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES receipt handling functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client, s3_resource):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 resource.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource


    def describe_receipt_rule_set(self, rule_set_name):
        """
        Gets data about a rule set.
```

```
        :param rule_set_name: The name of the rule set to retrieve.
        :return: Data about the rule set.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ses_client.describe_receipt_rule_set(
                RuleSetName=rule_set_name
            )
            logger.info("Got data for rule set %s.", rule_set_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get data for rule set %s.", rule_set_name)
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeReceiptRuleSet를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`GetIdentityVerificationAttributes`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetIdentityVerificationAttributes`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 이메일 ID 확인 및 메시지 전송

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get identity verification status for an email.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The verification status of the email.</returns>
    public async Task<VerificationStatus> GetIdentityStatusAsync(string email)
    {
        var result = VerificationStatus.TemporaryFailure;
        try
        {
            var response =
                await
_amazonSimpleEmailService.GetIdentityVerificationAttributesAsync(
                    new GetIdentityVerificationAttributesRequest
                    {
                        Identities = new List<string> { email }
                    });

            if (response.VerificationAttributes.ContainsKey(email))
                result =
response.VerificationAttributes[email].VerificationStatus;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("GetIdentityStatusAsync failed with exception: " +
ex.Message);
        }

        return result;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 GetIdentityVerificationAttributes를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

ID 목록에 대한 Amazon SES 확인 상태를 가져오려면

다음 예시에서는 `get-identity-verification-attributes` 명령을 사용하여 ID 목록에 대한 Amazon SES 확인 상태를 가져옵니다.

```
aws ses get-identity-verification-attributes --
identities "user1@example.com" "user2@example.com"
```

출력:

```
{
   "VerificationAttributes": {
       "user1@example.com": {
           "VerificationStatus": "Success"
       },
       "user2@example.com": {
           "VerificationStatus": "Pending"
       }
   }
}
```

확인을 위해 제출한 적이 없는 ID를 사용하여 이 명령을 직접적으로 호출하는 경우 해당 ID는 출력에 표시되지 않습니다.

확인된 ID에 대한 자세한 내용은 Amazon Simple Email Service 개발자 안내서의 Amazon SES에서 이메일 주소 및 도메인 확인을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetIdentityVerificationAttributes를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class SesIdentity:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES identity functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        """
```

```
        self.ses_client = ses_client


    def get_identity_status(self, identity):
        """
        Gets the status of an identity. This can be used to discover whether
        an identity has been successfully verified.

        :param identity: The identity to query.
        :return: The status of the identity.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ses_client.get_identity_verification_attributes(
                Identities=[identity]
            )
            status = response["VerificationAttributes"].get(
                identity, {"VerificationStatus": "NotFound"}
            )["VerificationStatus"]
            logger.info("Got status of %s for %s.", status, identity)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get status for %s.", identity)
            raise
        else:
            return status
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetIdentityVerificationAttributes를 참조하세요.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-ses' # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

# Create client in us-west-2 region
# Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon SES.
client = Aws::SES::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2')

# Get up to 1000 identities
ids = client.list_identities({
                              identity_type: 'EmailAddress'
                            })

ids.identities.each do |email|
  attrs = client.get_identity_verification_attributes({
                                                        identities: [email]
                                                      })

  status = attrs.verification_attributes[email].verification_status

  # Display email addresses that have been verified
  puts email if status == 'Success'
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 GetIdentityVerificationAttributes를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **GetSendQuota** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 GetSendQuota의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get information on the current account's send quota.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The send quota response data.</returns>
    public async Task<GetSendQuotaResponse> GetSendQuotaAsync()
    {
        var result = new GetSendQuotaResponse();
        try
        {
            var response = await _amazonSimpleEmailService.GetSendQuotaAsync(
                new GetSendQuotaRequest());
            result = response;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("GetSendQuotaAsync failed with exception: " +
 ex.Message);
        }

        return result;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 GetSendQuota를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

Amazon SES 발신 한도 가져오기

다음 예시에서는 `get-send-quota` 명령을 사용하여 Amazon SES 발신 한도를 반환합니다.

```
aws ses get-send-quota
```

출력:

```
{
   "Max24HourSend": 200.0,
   "SentLast24Hours": 1.0,
   "MaxSendRate": 1.0
```

```
}
```

Max24HourSend는 발신 할당량으로, 24시간 내에 보낼 수 있는 최대 이메일 수입니다. 발신 할당량은 롤링 기간을 반영합니다. 이메일 전송을 시도할 때마다 Amazon SES에서 지난 24시간 내에 보낸 이메일 수를 확인합니다. 보낸 이메일의 총 수가 할당량보다 적으면 전송 요청이 수락되고 이메일이 전송됩니다.

SentLast24Hours는 지난 24시간 내에 보낸 이메일 수입니다.

MaxSendRate는 초당 보낼 수 있는 최대 이메일 수입니다.

발신 한도는 메시지 수가 아닌 수신자 수를 기준으로 한다는 점에 유의하세요. 예를 들어, 수신자가 10명인 이메일은 전송 할당량에서 10개로 간주됩니다.

자세한 내용은 Amazon Simple Email Service 개발자 안내서의 Amazon SES 발신 한도 관리를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetSendQuota를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 명령은 사용자의 현재 전송 한도를 반환합니다.

```
Get-SESSendQuota
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetSendQuota를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 명령은 사용자의 현재 전송 한도를 반환합니다.

```
Get-SESSendQuota
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetSendQuota를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **GetSendStatistics** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetSendStatistics`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

Amazon SES 발신 통계 가져오기

다음 예시에서는 `get-send-statistics` 명령을 사용하여 Amazon SES 발신 통계를 반환합니다.

```
aws ses get-send-statistics
```

출력:

```
{
   "SendDataPoints": [
       {
           "Complaints": 0,
           "Timestamp": "2013-06-12T19:32:00Z",
           "DeliveryAttempts": 2,
           "Bounces": 0,
           "Rejects": 0
       },
       {
           "Complaints": 0,
           "Timestamp": "2013-06-12T00:47:00Z",
           "DeliveryAttempts": 1,
           "Bounces": 0,
           "Rejects": 0
       }
   ]
}
```

결과는 지난 2주 동안의 전송 활동을 나타내는 데이터 포인트 목록입니다. 목록의 각 데이터 포인트에는 15분 간격의 통계가 포함됩니다.

이 예시에서는 지난 2주 동안 사용자가 보낸 유일한 이메일이 두 번의 15분 간격 내에 속했기 때문에 두 개의 데이터 포인트만 있습니다.

자세한 내용은 Amazon Simple Email Service 개발자 안내서의 Amazon SES 사용 통계 모니터링을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetSendStatistics 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 명령은 사용자의 전송 통계를 반환합니다. 결과는 지난 2주 동안의 전송 활동을 나타내는 데이터 요소 목록입니다. 목록의 각 데이터 요소에는 15분 간격의 통계가 포함됩니다.

```
Get-SESSendStatistic
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetSendStatistics를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 명령은 사용자의 전송 통계를 반환합니다. 결과는 지난 2주 동안의 전송 활동을 나타내는 데이터 요소 목록입니다. 목록의 각 데이터 요소에는 15분 간격의 통계가 포함됩니다.

```
Get-SESSendStatistic
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetSendStatistics를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

AWS SDK와 **`GetTemplate`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetTemplate`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 이메일 ID 확인 및 메시지 전송

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Get a template's attributes.
/*!
  \param templateName: The name for the template.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::getTemplate(const Aws::String &templateName,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SES::Model::GetTemplateRequest getTemplateRequest;

    getTemplateRequest.SetTemplateName(templateName);

    Aws::SES::Model::GetTemplateOutcome outcome = sesClient.GetTemplate(
            getTemplateRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully got template." << std::endl;
    }

    else {
        std::cerr << "Error getting template. " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 GetTemplate을 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { GetTemplateCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import { getUniqueName } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-string.js";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";

const TEMPLATE_NAME = getUniqueName("TemplateName");

const createGetTemplateCommand = (templateName) =>
  new GetTemplateCommand({ TemplateName: templateName });

const run = async () => {
  const getTemplateCommand = createGetTemplateCommand(TEMPLATE_NAME);

  try {
    return await sesClient.send(getTemplateCommand);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "MessageRejected") {
      /** @type { import('@aws-sdk/client-ses').MessageRejected} */
      const messageRejectedError = caught;
      return messageRejectedError;
    }
    throw caught;
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 GetTemplate을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class SesTemplate:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES template functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.template = None
        self.template_tags = set()

    def _extract_tags(self, subject, text, html):
        """
        Extracts tags from a template as a set of unique values.

        :param subject: The subject of the email.
        :param text: The text version of the email.
        :param html: The html version of the email.
        """
        self.template_tags = set(re.findall(TEMPLATE_REGEX, subject + text +
 html))
        logger.info("Extracted template tags: %s", self.template_tags)


    def get_template(self, name):
        """
        Gets a previously created email template.

        :param name: The name of the template to retrieve.
        :return: The retrieved email template.
        """
        try:
```

```
            response = self.ses_client.get_template(TemplateName=name)
            self.template = response["Template"]
            logger.info("Got template %s.", name)
            self._extract_tags(
                self.template["SubjectPart"],
                self.template["TextPart"],
                self.template["HtmlPart"],
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get template %s.", name)
            raise
        else:
            return self.template
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetTemplate를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`ListIdentities`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListIdentities`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 리전 전체에서 이메일 및 도메인 ID 복사
- 이메일 ID 확인 및 메시지 전송

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Get the identities of a specified type for the current account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="identityType">IdentityType to list.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of identities.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> ListIdentitiesAsync(IdentityType
identityType)
    {
        var result = new List<string>();
        try
        {
            var response = await _amazonSimpleEmailService.ListIdentitiesAsync(
                new ListIdentitiesRequest
                {
                    IdentityType = identityType
                });
            result = response.Identities;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("ListIdentitiesAsync failed with exception: " +
ex.Message);
        }

        return result;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListIdentities를 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! List the identities associated with this account.
/*!
```

```
  \param identityType: The identity type enum. "NOT_SET" is a valid option.
  \param identities; A vector to receive the retrieved identities.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::listIdentities(Aws::SES::Model::IdentityType identityType,
                                 Aws::Vector<Aws::String> &identities,
                                 const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SES::Model::ListIdentitiesRequest listIdentitiesRequest;

    if (identityType != Aws::SES::Model::IdentityType::NOT_SET) {
        listIdentitiesRequest.SetIdentityType(identityType);
    }

    Aws::String nextToken; // Used for paginated results.
    do {
        if (!nextToken.empty()) {
            listIdentitiesRequest.SetNextToken(nextToken);
        }
        Aws::SES::Model::ListIdentitiesOutcome outcome =
 sesClient.ListIdentities(
                listIdentitiesRequest);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const auto &retrievedIdentities =
 outcome.GetResult().GetIdentities();
            if (!retrievedIdentities.empty()) {
                identities.insert(identities.cend(),
 retrievedIdentities.cbegin(),
                                  retrievedIdentities.cend());
            }
            nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "Error listing identities. " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } while (!nextToken.empty());
```

```
    return true;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 ListIdentities를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

특정 AWS 계정의 모든 자격 증명(이메일 주소 및 도메인)을 나열하려면

다음 예시에서는 `list-identities` 명령을 사용하여 Amazon SES로 확인하기 위해 제출된 모든 ID를 나열합니다.

```
aws ses list-identities
```

출력:

```
{
    "Identities": [
      "user@example.com",
      "example.com"
    ]
}
```

반환되는 목록에는 확인 상태(확인됨, 확인 보류 중, 실패 등)와 상관없이 모든 ID가 포함됩니다.

이 예시에서는 ID 유형 파라미터를 지정하지 않았으므로 이메일 주소와 도메인이 모두 반환됩니다.

확인에 대한 자세한 내용은 Amazon Simple Email Service 개발자 안내서의 Amazon SES에서 이메일 주소 및 도메인 확인을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListIdentities를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ses.SesClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ses.model.ListIdentitiesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ses.model.SesException;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ListIdentities {

    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        SesClient client = SesClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listSESIdentities(client);
    }

    public static void listSESIdentities(SesClient client) {
        try {
            ListIdentitiesResponse identitiesResponse = client.listIdentities();
            List<String> identities = identitiesResponse.identities();
            for (String identity : identities) {
```

```
                System.out.println("The identity is " + identity);
            }

        } catch (SesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListIdentities를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { ListIdentitiesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";

const createListIdentitiesCommand = () =>
  new ListIdentitiesCommand({ IdentityType: "EmailAddress", MaxItems: 10 });

const run = async () => {
  const listIdentitiesCommand = createListIdentitiesCommand();

  try {
    return await sesClient.send(listIdentitiesCommand);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Failed to list identities.", err);
    return err;
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListIdentities를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 명령은 확인 상태에 관계없이 특정 AWS 계정의 모든 자격 증명(이메일 주소 및 도메인)이 포함된 목록을 반환합니다.

```
Get-SESIdentity
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ListIdentities를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 명령은 확인 상태에 관계없이 특정 AWS 계정의 모든 자격 증명(이메일 주소 및 도메인)이 포함된 목록을 반환합니다.

```
Get-SESIdentity
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListIdentities를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class SesIdentity:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES identity functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client
```

```
    def list_identities(self, identity_type, max_items):
        """
        Gets the identities of the specified type for the current account.

        :param identity_type: The type of identity to retrieve, such as
EmailAddress.
        :param max_items: The maximum number of identities to retrieve.
        :return: The list of retrieved identities.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ses_client.list_identities(
                IdentityType=identity_type, MaxItems=max_items
            )
            identities = response["Identities"]
            logger.info("Got %s identities for the current account.",
len(identities))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't list identities for the current account.")
            raise
        else:
            return identities
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListIdentities를 참조하세요.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-ses' # v2: require 'aws-sdk'
```

```
# Create client in us-west-2 region
# Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon SES.
client = Aws::SES::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2')

# Get up to 1000 identities
ids = client.list_identities({
                              identity_type: 'EmailAddress'
                            })

ids.identities.each do |email|
  attrs = client.get_identity_verification_attributes({
                                                        identities: [email]
                                                      })

  status = attrs.verification_attributes[email].verification_status

  # Display email addresses that have been verified
  puts email if status == 'Success'
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 ListIdentities를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **ListReceiptFilters** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListReceiptFilters`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! List the receipt filters associated with this account.
/*!
  \param filters; A vector of "ReceiptFilter" to receive the retrieved filters.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
```

```
 */
bool
AwsDoc::SES::listReceiptFilters(Aws::Vector<Aws::SES::Model::ReceiptFilter>
 &filters,
                                const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::SES::Model::ListReceiptFiltersRequest listReceiptFiltersRequest;

    Aws::SES::Model::ListReceiptFiltersOutcome outcome =
 sesClient.ListReceiptFilters(
            listReceiptFiltersRequest);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        auto &retrievedFilters = outcome.GetResult().GetFilters();
        if (!retrievedFilters.empty()) {
            filters.insert(filters.cend(), retrievedFilters.cbegin(),
                           retrievedFilters.cend());
        }
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error retrieving IP address filters: "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 ListReceiptFilters를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { ListReceiptFiltersCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";
```

```
const createListReceiptFiltersCommand = () => new ListReceiptFiltersCommand({});

const run = async () => {
  const listReceiptFiltersCommand = createListReceiptFiltersCommand();

  return await sesClient.send(listReceiptFiltersCommand);
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListReceiptFilters를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class SesReceiptHandler:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES receipt handling functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client, s3_resource):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 resource.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource


    def list_receipt_filters(self):
        """
        Gets the list of receipt filters for the current account.

        :return: The list of receipt filters.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ses_client.list_receipt_filters()
```

```
            filters = response["Filters"]
            logger.info("Got %s receipt filters.", len(filters))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get receipt filters.")
            raise
        else:
            return filters
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListReceiptFilters를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **ListTemplates** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListTemplates`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 이메일 ID 확인 및 메시지 전송

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/// <summary>
/// List email templates for the current account.
/// </summary>
/// <returns>A list of template metadata.</returns>
public async Task<List<TemplateMetadata>> ListEmailTemplatesAsync()
{
    var result = new List<TemplateMetadata>();
    try
    {
```

```
            var response = await _amazonSimpleEmailService.ListTemplatesAsync(
                new ListTemplatesRequest());
            result = response.TemplatesMetadata;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("ListEmailTemplatesAsync failed with exception: " +
 ex.Message);
        }

        return result;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListTemplates를 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.SesV2Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.model.ListEmailTemplatesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.model.ListEmailTemplatesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.model.SesV2Exception;

public class ListTemplates {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        SesV2Client sesv2Client = SesV2Client.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listAllTemplates(sesv2Client);
```

```
    }

    public static void listAllTemplates(SesV2Client sesv2Client) {
        try {
            ListEmailTemplatesRequest templatesRequest =
 ListEmailTemplatesRequest.builder()
                    .pageSize(1)
                    .build();

            ListEmailTemplatesResponse response =
 sesv2Client.listEmailTemplates(templatesRequest);
            response.templatesMetadata()
                    .forEach(template -> System.out.println("Template name: " +
 template.templateName()));

        } catch (SesV2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListTemplates를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { ListTemplatesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";

const createListTemplatesCommand = (maxItems) =>
  new ListTemplatesCommand({ MaxItems: maxItems });

const run = async () => {
```

```
  const listTemplatesCommand = createListTemplatesCommand(10);

  try {
    return await sesClient.send(listTemplatesCommand);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Failed to list templates.", err);
    return err;
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListTemplates를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class SesTemplate:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES template functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.template = None
        self.template_tags = set()

    def _extract_tags(self, subject, text, html):
        """
        Extracts tags from a template as a set of unique values.

        :param subject: The subject of the email.
        :param text: The text version of the email.
        :param html: The html version of the email.
        """
```

```
        self.template_tags = set(re.findall(TEMPLATE_REGEX, subject + text +
html))
        logger.info("Extracted template tags: %s", self.template_tags)


    def list_templates(self):
        """
        Gets a list of all email templates for the current account.

        :return: The list of retrieved email templates.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ses_client.list_templates()
            templates = response["TemplatesMetadata"]
            logger.info("Got %s templates.", len(templates))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get templates.")
            raise
        else:
            return templates
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListTemplates를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **SendBulkTemplatedEmail** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `SendBulkTemplatedEmail`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { SendBulkTemplatedEmailCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import {
  getUniqueName,
```

```
  postfix,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-string.js";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";

/**
 * Replace this with the name of an existing template.
 */
const TEMPLATE_NAME = getUniqueName("ReminderTemplate");

/**
 * Replace these with existing verified emails.
 */
const VERIFIED_EMAIL_1 = postfix(getUniqueName("Bilbo"), "@example.com");
const VERIFIED_EMAIL_2 = postfix(getUniqueName("Frodo"), "@example.com");

const USERS = [
  { firstName: "Bilbo", emailAddress: VERIFIED_EMAIL_1 },
  { firstName: "Frodo", emailAddress: VERIFIED_EMAIL_2 },
];

/**
 *
 * @param { { emailAddress: string, firstName: string }[] } users
 * @param { string } templateName the name of an existing template in SES
 * @returns { SendBulkTemplatedEmailCommand }
 */
const createBulkReminderEmailCommand = (users, templateName) => {
  return new SendBulkTemplatedEmailCommand({
    /**
     * Each 'Destination' uses a corresponding set of replacement data. We can
 map each user
     * to a 'Destination' and provide user specific replacement data to create
 personalized emails.
     *
     * Here's an example of how a template would be replaced with user data:
     * Template: <h1>Hello {{name}},</h1><p>Don't forget about the party gifts!</
p>
     * Destination 1: <h1>Hello Bilbo,</h1><p>Don't forget about the party gifts!
</p>
     * Destination 2: <h1>Hello Frodo,</h1><p>Don't forget about the party gifts!
</p>
     */
    Destinations: users.map((user) => ({
      Destination: { ToAddresses: [user.emailAddress] },
```

```
      ReplacementTemplateData: JSON.stringify({ name: user.firstName }),
    })),
    DefaultTemplateData: JSON.stringify({ name: "Shireling" }),
    Source: VERIFIED_EMAIL_1,
    Template: templateName,
  });
};

const run = async () => {
  const sendBulkTemplateEmailCommand = createBulkReminderEmailCommand(
    USERS,
    TEMPLATE_NAME,
  );
  try {
    return await sesClient.send(sendBulkTemplateEmailCommand);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "MessageRejected") {
      /** @type { import('@aws-sdk/client-ses').MessageRejected} */
      const messageRejectedError = caught;
      return messageRejectedError;
    }
    throw caught;
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 SendBulkTemplatedEmail을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **SendEmail** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 SendEmail의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 이메일 ID 확인 및 메시지 전송

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/// <summary>
///  Send an email by using Amazon SES.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="toAddresses">List of recipients.</param>
/// <param name="ccAddresses">List of cc recipients.</param>
/// <param name="bccAddresses">List of bcc recipients.</param>
/// <param name="bodyHtml">Body of the email in HTML.</param>
/// <param name="bodyText">Body of the email in plain text.</param>
/// <param name="subject">Subject line of the email.</param>
/// <param name="senderAddress">From address.</param>
/// <returns>The messageId of the email.</returns>
public async Task<string> SendEmailAsync(List<string> toAddresses,
    List<string> ccAddresses, List<string> bccAddresses,
    string bodyHtml, string bodyText, string subject, string senderAddress)
{
    var messageId = "";
    try
    {
        var response = await _amazonSimpleEmailService.SendEmailAsync(
            new SendEmailRequest
            {
                Destination = new Destination
                {
                    BccAddresses = bccAddresses,
                    CcAddresses = ccAddresses,
                    ToAddresses = toAddresses
                },
                Message = new Message
                {
                    Body = new Body
                    {
```

```
                            Html = new Content
                            {
                                Charset = "UTF-8",
                                Data = bodyHtml
                            },
                            Text = new Content
                            {
                                Charset = "UTF-8",
                                Data = bodyText
                            }
                        },
                        Subject = new Content
                        {
                            Charset = "UTF-8",
                            Data = subject
                        }
                    },
                    Source = senderAddress
                });
            messageId = response.MessageId;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("SendEmailAsync failed with exception: " +
ex.Message);
        }

        return messageId;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 SendEmail을 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Send an email to a list of recipients.
/*!
  \param recipients; Vector of recipient email addresses.
  \param subject: Email subject.
  \param htmlBody: Email body as HTML. At least one body data is required.
  \param textBody: Email body as plain text. At least one body data is required.
  \param senderEmailAddress: Email address of sender. Ignored if empty string.
  \param ccAddresses: Vector of cc addresses. Ignored if empty.
  \param replyToAddress: Reply to email address. Ignored if empty string.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::sendEmail(const Aws::Vector<Aws::String> &recipients,
                            const Aws::String &subject,
                            const Aws::String &htmlBody,
                            const Aws::String &textBody,
                            const Aws::String &senderEmailAddress,
                            const Aws::Vector<Aws::String> &ccAddresses,
                            const Aws::String &replyToAddress,
                            const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SES::Model::Destination destination;
    if (!ccAddresses.empty()) {
        destination.WithCcAddresses(ccAddresses);
    }
    if (!recipients.empty()) {
        destination.WithToAddresses(recipients);
    }

    Aws::SES::Model::Body message_body;
    if (!htmlBody.empty()) {
        message_body.SetHtml(

 Aws::SES::Model::Content().WithCharset("UTF-8").WithData(htmlBody));
    }

    if (!textBody.empty()) {
        message_body.SetText(

 Aws::SES::Model::Content().WithCharset("UTF-8").WithData(textBody));
    }
```

```
    Aws::SES::Model::Message message;
    message.SetBody(message_body);
    message.SetSubject(
            Aws::SES::Model::Content().WithCharset("UTF-8").WithData(subject));

    Aws::SES::Model::SendEmailRequest sendEmailRequest;
    sendEmailRequest.SetDestination(destination);
    sendEmailRequest.SetMessage(message);
    if (!senderEmailAddress.empty()) {
        sendEmailRequest.SetSource(senderEmailAddress);
    }
    if (!replyToAddress.empty()) {
        sendEmailRequest.AddReplyToAddresses(replyToAddress);
    }

    auto outcome = sesClient.SendEmail(sendEmailRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully sent message with ID "
                  << outcome.GetResult().GetMessageId()
                  << "." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error sending message. " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 SendEmail을 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

Amazon SES를 사용하여 서식 지정된 이메일 전송

다음 예시에서는 `send-email` 명령을 사용하여 서식이 지정된 이메일을 보냅니다.

```
aws ses send-email --from sender@example.com --destination file://
destination.json --message file://message.json
```

출력:

```
{
   "MessageId": "EXAMPLEf3a5efcd1-51adec81-d2a4-4e3f-9fe2-5d85c1b23783-000000"
}
```

대상 및 메시지는 현재 디렉터리의 .json 파일에 저장된 JSON 데이터 구조입니다. 이러한 파일은 다음과 같습니다.

`destination.json`:

```
{
  "ToAddresses":  ["recipient1@example.com", "recipient2@example.com"],
  "CcAddresses":  ["recipient3@example.com"],
  "BccAddresses": []
}
```

`message.json`:

```
{
   "Subject": {
       "Data": "Test email sent using the AWS CLI",
       "Charset": "UTF-8"
   },
   "Body": {
       "Text": {
           "Data": "This is the message body in text format.",
           "Charset": "UTF-8"
       },
       "Html": {
           "Data": "This message body contains HTML formatting. It can, for
 example, contain links like this one: <a class=\"ulink\" href=\"http://
docs.aws.amazon.com/ses/latest/DeveloperGuide\" target=\"_blank\">Amazon SES
 Developer Guide</a>.",
           "Charset": "UTF-8"
       }
   }
}
```

발신자 및 수신자 이메일 주소를 사용하려는 주소로 바꿉니다. 단, 발신자의 이메일 주소는 Amazon SES로 확인해야 합니다. Amazon SES에 대한 프로덕션 액세스 권한을 부여받기 전까지는 각 수신자의 이메일 주소도 확인해야 합니다. 단, 수신자가 Amazon SES 메일박스 시뮬레이터인 경우는 예외입니다. 확인에 대한 자세한 내용은 Amazon Simple Email Service 개발자 안내서의 Amazon SES에서 이메일 주소 및 도메인 확인을 참조하세요.

출력의 Message ID는 직접적인 send-email 호출이 성공했음을 나타냅니다.

이메일을 받지 못한 경우 정크 박스를 확인해 보세요.

서식 지정된 이메일을 보내는 방법에 대한 자세한 내용은 Amazon Simple Email Service 개발자 안내서의 Amazon SES API를 사용하여 서식 지정된 이메일 전송을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 SendEmail을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ses.SesClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ses.model.Content;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ses.model.Destination;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ses.model.Message;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ses.model.Body;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ses.model.SendEmailRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ses.model.SesException;

import javax.mail.MessagingException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
```

```
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class SendMessageEmailRequest {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <sender> <recipient> <subject>\s

                Where:
                    sender - An email address that represents the sender.\s
                    recipient -  An email address that represents the recipient.
\s
                    subject - The  subject line.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String sender = args[0];
        String recipient = args[1];
        String subject = args[2];

        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        SesClient client = SesClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        // The HTML body of the email.
        String bodyHTML = "<html>" + "<head></head>" + "<body>" + "<h1>Hello!</
h1>"
                + "<p> See the list of customers.</p>" + "</body>" + "</html>";

        try {
            send(client, sender, recipient, subject, bodyHTML);
            client.close();
            System.out.println("Done");

        } catch (MessagingException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
```

```
    }

    public static void send(SesClient client,
            String sender,
            String recipient,
            String subject,
            String bodyHTML) throws MessagingException {

        Destination destination = Destination.builder()
                .toAddresses(recipient)
                .build();

        Content content = Content.builder()
                .data(bodyHTML)
                .build();

        Content sub = Content.builder()
                .data(subject)
                .build();

        Body body = Body.builder()
                .html(content)
                .build();

        Message msg = Message.builder()
                .subject(sub)
                .body(body)
                .build();

        SendEmailRequest emailRequest = SendEmailRequest.builder()
                .destination(destination)
                .message(msg)
                .source(sender)
                .build();

        try {
            System.out.println("Attempting to send an email through Amazon SES "
+ "using the AWS SDK for Java...");
            client.sendEmail(emailRequest);

        } catch (SesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
    }
}

import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ses.SesClient;
import javax.activation.DataHandler;
import javax.activation.DataSource;
import javax.mail.Message;
import javax.mail.MessagingException;
import javax.mail.Session;
import javax.mail.internet.AddressException;
import javax.mail.internet.InternetAddress;
import javax.mail.internet.MimeMessage;
import javax.mail.internet.MimeMultipart;
import javax.mail.internet.MimeBodyPart;
import javax.mail.util.ByteArrayDataSource;
import java.io.ByteArrayOutputStream;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.nio.ByteBuffer;
import java.nio.file.Files;
import java.util.Properties;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ses.model.SendRawEmailRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ses.model.RawMessage;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ses.model.SesException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */

public class SendMessageAttachment {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <sender> <recipient> <subject> <fileLocation>\s

                Where:
```

```
                    sender - An email address that represents the sender.\s
                    recipient -  An email address that represents the recipient.
\s
                    subject - The  subject line.\s
                    fileLocation - The location of a Microsoft Excel file to use
 as an attachment (C:/AWS/customers.xls).\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 4) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String sender = args[0];
        String recipient = args[1];
        String subject = args[2];
        String fileLocation = args[3];

        // The email body for recipients with non-HTML email clients.
        String bodyText = "Hello,\r\n" + "Please see the attached file for a list
 "
                + "of customers to contact.";

        // The HTML body of the email.
        String bodyHTML = "<html>" + "<head></head>" + "<body>" + "<h1>Hello!</
h1>"
                + "<p>Please see the attached file for a " + "list of customers
 to contact.</p>" + "</body>"
                + "</html>";

        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        SesClient client = SesClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        try {
            sendemailAttachment(client, sender, recipient, subject, bodyText,
 bodyHTML, fileLocation);
            client.close();
            System.out.println("Done");

        } catch (IOException | MessagingException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
```

```
    }

    public static void sendemailAttachment(SesClient client,
            String sender,
            String recipient,
            String subject,
            String bodyText,
            String bodyHTML,
            String fileLocation) throws AddressException, MessagingException,
IOException {

        java.io.File theFile = new java.io.File(fileLocation);
        byte[] fileContent = Files.readAllBytes(theFile.toPath());

        Session session = Session.getDefaultInstance(new Properties());

        // Create a new MimeMessage object.
        MimeMessage message = new MimeMessage(session);

        // Add subject, from and to lines.
        message.setSubject(subject, "UTF-8");
        message.setFrom(new InternetAddress(sender));
        message.setRecipients(Message.RecipientType.TO,
InternetAddress.parse(recipient));

        // Create a multipart/alternative child container.
        MimeMultipart msgBody = new MimeMultipart("alternative");

        // Create a wrapper for the HTML and text parts.
        MimeBodyPart wrap = new MimeBodyPart();

        // Define the text part.
        MimeBodyPart textPart = new MimeBodyPart();
        textPart.setContent(bodyText, "text/plain; charset=UTF-8");

        // Define the HTML part.
        MimeBodyPart htmlPart = new MimeBodyPart();
        htmlPart.setContent(bodyHTML, "text/html; charset=UTF-8");

        // Add the text and HTML parts to the child container.
        msgBody.addBodyPart(textPart);
        msgBody.addBodyPart(htmlPart);

        // Add the child container to the wrapper object.
```

```
        wrap.setContent(msgBody);

        // Create a multipart/mixed parent container.
        MimeMultipart msg = new MimeMultipart("mixed");

        // Add the parent container to the message.
        message.setContent(msg);
        msg.addBodyPart(wrap);

        // Define the attachment.
        MimeBodyPart att = new MimeBodyPart();
        DataSource fds = new ByteArrayDataSource(fileContent,
                "application/vnd.openxmlformats-
officedocument.spreadsheetml.sheet");
        att.setDataHandler(new DataHandler(fds));

        String reportName = "WorkReport.xls";
        att.setFileName(reportName);

        // Add the attachment to the message.
        msg.addBodyPart(att);

        try {
            System.out.println("Attempting to send an email through Amazon SES "
 + "using the AWS SDK for Java...");

            ByteArrayOutputStream outputStream = new ByteArrayOutputStream();
            message.writeTo(outputStream);

            ByteBuffer buf = ByteBuffer.wrap(outputStream.toByteArray());

            byte[] arr = new byte[buf.remaining()];
            buf.get(arr);

            SdkBytes data = SdkBytes.fromByteArray(arr);
            RawMessage rawMessage = RawMessage.builder()
                    .data(data)
                    .build();

            SendRawEmailRequest rawEmailRequest = SendRawEmailRequest.builder()
                    .rawMessage(rawMessage)
                    .build();

            client.sendRawEmail(rawEmailRequest);
```

```
        } catch (SesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println("Email sent using SesClient with attachment");
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 SendEmail을 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { SendEmailCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";

const createSendEmailCommand = (toAddress, fromAddress) => {
  return new SendEmailCommand({
    Destination: {
      /* required */
      CcAddresses: [
        /* more items */
      ],
      ToAddresses: [
        toAddress,
        /* more To-email addresses */
      ],
    },
    Message: {
      /* required */
      Body: {
        /* required */
        Html: {
```

```
          Charset: "UTF-8",
          Data: "HTML_FORMAT_BODY",
        },
        Text: {
          Charset: "UTF-8",
          Data: "TEXT_FORMAT_BODY",
        },
      },
      Subject: {
        Charset: "UTF-8",
        Data: "EMAIL_SUBJECT",
      },
    },
    Source: fromAddress,
    ReplyToAddresses: [
      /* more items */
    ],
  });
};

const run = async () => {
  const sendEmailCommand = createSendEmailCommand(
    "recipient@example.com",
    "sender@example.com",
  );

  try {
    return await sesClient.send(sendEmailCommand);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "MessageRejected") {
      /** @type { import('@aws-sdk/client-ses').MessageRejected} */
      const messageRejectedError = caught;
      return messageRejectedError;
    }
    throw caught;
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 SendEmail을 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class SesMailSender:
    """Encapsulates functions to send emails with Amazon SES."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client


    def send_email(self, source, destination, subject, text, html,
 reply_tos=None):
        """
        Sends an email.

        Note: If your account is in the Amazon SES  sandbox, the source and
        destination email accounts must both be verified.

        :param source: The source email account.
        :param destination: The destination email account.
        :param subject: The subject of the email.
        :param text: The plain text version of the body of the email.
        :param html: The HTML version of the body of the email.
        :param reply_tos: Email accounts that will receive a reply if the
 recipient
                          replies to the message.
        :return: The ID of the message, assigned by Amazon SES.
        """
        send_args = {
            "Source": source,
            "Destination": destination.to_service_format(),
            "Message": {
```

```
                "Subject": {"Data": subject},
                "Body": {"Text": {"Data": text}, "Html": {"Data": html}},
            },
        }
        if reply_tos is not None:
            send_args["ReplyToAddresses"] = reply_tos
        try:
            response = self.ses_client.send_email(**send_args)
            message_id = response["MessageId"]
            logger.info(
                "Sent mail %s from %s to %s.", message_id, source,
 destination.tos
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't send mail from %s to %s.", source, destination.tos
            )
            raise
        else:
            return message_id
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 SendEmail를 참조하세요.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-ses' # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

# Replace sender@example.com with your "From" address.
# This address must be verified with Amazon SES.
sender = 'sender@example.com'
```

```
# Replace recipient@example.com with a "To" address. If your account
# is still in the sandbox, this address must be verified.
recipient = 'recipient@example.com'

# Specify a configuration set. To use a configuration
# set, uncomment the next line and line 74.
#   configsetname = "ConfigSet"

# The subject line for the email.
subject = 'Amazon SES test (AWS SDK for Ruby)'

# The HTML body of the email.
htmlbody =
  '<h1>Amazon SES test (AWS SDK for Ruby)</h1>'\
  '<p>This email was sent with <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/ses/">'\
  'Amazon SES</a> using the <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-ruby/">'\
  'AWS SDK for Ruby</a>.'

# The email body for recipients with non-HTML email clients.
textbody = 'This email was sent with Amazon SES using the AWS SDK for Ruby.'

# Specify the text encoding scheme.
encoding = 'UTF-8'

# Create a new SES client in the us-west-2 region.
# Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon SES.
ses = Aws::SES::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2')

# Try to send the email.
begin
  # Provide the contents of the email.
  ses.send_email(
    destination: {
      to_addresses: [
        recipient
      ]
    },
    message: {
      body: {
        html: {
          charset: encoding,
          data: htmlbody
        },
        text: {
```

```
          charset: encoding,
          data: textbody
        }
      },
      subject: {
        charset: encoding,
        data: subject
      }
    },
    source: sender
    # Uncomment the following line to use a configuration set.
    # configuration_set_name: configsetname,
  )

  puts "Email sent to #{recipient}"

# If something goes wrong, display an error message.
rescue Aws::SES::Errors::ServiceError => e
  puts "Email not sent. Error message: #{e}"
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 SendEmail을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **SendRawEmail** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 SendRawEmail의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

Amazon SES를 사용하여 원시 이메일 전송

다음 예시에서는 send-raw-email 명령을 사용하여 TXT 첨부 파일이 있는 이메일을 보냅니다.

```
aws ses send-raw-email --raw-message file://message.json
```

출력:

```
{
```

```
    "MessageId": "EXAMPLEf3f73d99b-c63fb06f-d263-41f8-a0fb-d0dc67d56c07-000000"
}
```

원시 메시지는 현재 디렉터리의 `message.json` 파일에 저장된 JSON 데이터 구조입니다. 이는 다음을 포함합니다.

```
{
    "Data": "From: sender@example.com\nTo: recipient@example.com\nSubject:
 Test email sent using the AWS CLI (contains an attachment)\nMIME-Version:
 1.0\nContent-type: Multipart/Mixed; boundary=\"NextPart\"\n\n--NextPart
\nContent-Type: text/plain\n\nThis is the message body.\n\n--NextPart\nContent-
Type: text/plain;\nContent-Disposition: attachment; filename=\"attachment.txt\"\n
\nThis is the text in the attachment.\n\n--NextPart--"
}
```

보시다시피 'Data'는 attachment.txt 첨부 파일을 포함하여 MIME 형식의 원시 이메일 콘텐츠 전체를 포함하는 하나의 긴 문자열입니다.

sender@example.com 및 recipient@example.com을 사용하려는 주소로 바꿉니다. 단, 발신자의 이메일 주소는 Amazon SES로 확인해야 합니다. Amazon SES에 대한 프로덕션 액세스 권한을 부여받기 전까지는 수신자의 이메일 주소도 확인해야 합니다. 단, 수신자가 Amazon SES 메일박스 시뮬레이터가 아닌 경우는 예외입니다. 확인에 대한 자세한 내용은 Amazon Simple Email Service 개발자 안내서의 Amazon SES에서 이메일 주소 및 도메인 확인을 참조하세요.

출력의 Message ID는 직접적인 send-raw-email 호출이 성공했음을 나타냅니다.

이메일을 받지 못한 경우 정크 박스를 확인해 보세요.

원시 이메일을 보내는 방법에 대한 자세한 내용은 Amazon Simple Email Service 개발자 안내서의 Amazon SES API를 사용하여 원시 이메일 전송을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 SendRawEmail을 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

nodemailer를 사용하여 첨부 파일이 있는 이메일을 보냅니다.

```
import sesClientModule from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
/**
 * nodemailer wraps the SES SDK and calls SendRawEmail. Use this for more
 advanced
 * functionality like adding attachments to your email.
 *
 * https://nodemailer.com/transports/ses/
 */
import nodemailer from "nodemailer";

/**
 * @param {string} from An Amazon SES verified email address.
 * @param {*} to An Amazon SES verified email address.
 */
export const sendEmailWithAttachments = (
  from = "from@example.com",
  to = "to@example.com",
) => {
  const ses = new sesClientModule.SESClient({});
  const transporter = nodemailer.createTransport({
    SES: { ses, aws: sesClientModule },
  });

  return new Promise((resolve, reject) => {
    transporter.sendMail(
      {
        from,
        to,
        subject: "Hello World",
        text: "Greetings from Amazon SES!",
        attachments: [{ content: "Hello World!", filename: "hello.txt" }],
      },
      (err, info) => {
        if (err) {
          reject(err);
        } else {
          resolve(info);
        }
      },
    );
  });
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 SendRawEmail을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **SendTemplatedEmail** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 SendTemplatedEmail의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 이메일 ID 확인 및 메시지 전송

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Send an email using a template.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="sender">Address of the sender.</param>
    /// <param name="recipients">Addresses of the recipients.</param>
    /// <param name="templateName">Name of the email template.</param>
    /// <param name="templateDataObject">Data for the email template.</param>
    /// <returns>The messageId of the email.</returns>
    public async Task<string> SendTemplateEmailAsync(string sender, List<string>
recipients,
        string templateName, object templateDataObject)
    {
        var messageId = "";
        try
        {
            // Template data should be serialized JSON from either a class or a
dynamic object.
```

```
            var templateData = JsonSerializer.Serialize(templateDataObject);

            var response = await
 _amazonSimpleEmailService.SendTemplatedEmailAsync(
                new SendTemplatedEmailRequest
                {
                    Source = sender,
                    Destination = new Destination
                    {
                        ToAddresses = recipients
                    },
                    Template = templateName,
                    TemplateData = templateData
                });
            messageId = response.MessageId;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("SendTemplateEmailAsync failed with exception: " +
 ex.Message);
        }

        return messageId;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 SendTemplatedEmail을 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Send a templated email to a list of recipients.
/*!
  \param recipients; Vector of recipient email addresses.
```

```
  \param templateName: The name of the template to use.
  \param templateData: Map of key-value pairs for replacing text in template.
  \param senderEmailAddress: Email address of sender. Ignored if empty string.
  \param ccAddresses: Vector of cc addresses. Ignored if empty.
  \param replyToAddress: Reply to email address. Ignored if empty string.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::sendTemplatedEmail(const Aws::Vector<Aws::String> &recipients,
                                     const Aws::String &templateName,
                                     const Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::String>
 &templateData,
                                     const Aws::String &senderEmailAddress,
                                     const Aws::Vector<Aws::String> &ccAddresses,
                                     const Aws::String &replyToAddress,
                                     const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SES::Model::Destination destination;
    if (!ccAddresses.empty()) {
        destination.WithCcAddresses(ccAddresses);
    }
    if (!recipients.empty()) {
        destination.WithToAddresses(recipients);
    }

    Aws::SES::Model::SendTemplatedEmailRequest sendTemplatedEmailRequest;
    sendTemplatedEmailRequest.SetDestination(destination);
    sendTemplatedEmailRequest.SetTemplate(templateName);

    std::ostringstream templateDataStream;
    templateDataStream << "{";
    size_t dataCount = 0;
    for (auto &pair: templateData) {
        templateDataStream << "\"" << pair.first << "\":\"" << pair.second <<
 "\"";
        dataCount++;
        if (dataCount < templateData.size()) {
            templateDataStream << ",";
        }
    }
    templateDataStream << "}";
```

```
    sendTemplatedEmailRequest.SetTemplateData(templateDataStream.str());

    if (!senderEmailAddress.empty()) {
        sendTemplatedEmailRequest.SetSource(senderEmailAddress);
    }
    if (!replyToAddress.empty()) {
        sendTemplatedEmailRequest.AddReplyToAddresses(replyToAddress);
    }

    auto outcome = sesClient.SendTemplatedEmail(sendTemplatedEmailRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully sent templated message with ID "
                  << outcome.GetResult().GetMessageId()
                  << "." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error sending templated message. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 SendTemplatedEmail을 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.model.Destination;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.model.EmailContent;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.model.SendEmailRequest;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.model.SesV2Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.SesV2Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.model.Template;

/**
 * Before running this AWS SDK for Java (v2) example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 * Also, make sure that you create a template. See the following documentation
 * topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/ses/latest/dg/send-personalized-email-api.html
 */

public class SendEmailTemplate {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <template> <sender> <recipient>\s

                Where:
                    template - The name of the email template.
                    sender - An email address that represents the sender.\s
                    recipient - An email address that represents the recipient.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String templateName = args[0];
        String sender = args[1];
        String recipient = args[2];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        SesV2Client sesv2Client = SesV2Client.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();
```

```
        send(sesv2Client, sender, recipient, templateName);
    }

    public static void send(SesV2Client client, String sender, String recipient,
String templateName) {
        Destination destination = Destination.builder()
                .toAddresses(recipient)
                .build();

        /*
         * Specify both name and favorite animal (favoriteanimal) in your code
when
         * defining the Template object.
         * If you don't specify all the variables in the template, Amazon SES
doesn't
         * send the email.
         */
        Template myTemplate = Template.builder()
                .templateName(templateName)
                .templateData("{\n" +
                        "  \"name\": \"Jason\"\n," +
                        "  \"favoriteanimal\": \"Cat\"\n" +
                        "}")
                .build();

        EmailContent emailContent = EmailContent.builder()
                .template(myTemplate)
                .build();

        SendEmailRequest emailRequest = SendEmailRequest.builder()
                .destination(destination)
                .content(emailContent)
                .fromEmailAddress(sender)
                .build();

        try {
            System.out.println("Attempting to send an email based on a template
using the AWS SDK for Java (v2)...");
            client.sendEmail(emailRequest);
            System.out.println("email based on a template was sent");

        } catch (SesV2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
```

```
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 SendTemplatedEmail을 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { SendTemplatedEmailCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import {
  getUniqueName,
  postfix,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-string.js";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";

/**
 * Replace this with the name of an existing template.
 */
const TEMPLATE_NAME = getUniqueName("ReminderTemplate");

/**
 * Replace these with existing verified emails.
 */
const VERIFIED_EMAIL = postfix(getUniqueName("Bilbo"), "@example.com");

const USER = { firstName: "Bilbo", emailAddress: VERIFIED_EMAIL };

/**
 *
 * @param { { emailAddress: string, firstName: string } } user
 * @param { string } templateName - The name of an existing template in Amazon
 SES.
```

```
 * @returns { SendTemplatedEmailCommand }
 */
const createReminderEmailCommand = (user, templateName) => {
  return new SendTemplatedEmailCommand({
    /**
     * Here's an example of how a template would be replaced with user data:
     * Template: <h1>Hello {{contact.firstName}},</h1><p>Don't forget about the
 party gifts!</p>
     * Destination: <h1>Hello Bilbo,</h1><p>Don't forget about the party gifts!</
p>
     */
    Destination: { ToAddresses: [user.emailAddress] },
    TemplateData: JSON.stringify({ contact: { firstName: user.firstName } }),
    Source: VERIFIED_EMAIL,
    Template: templateName,
  });
};

const run = async () => {
  const sendReminderEmailCommand = createReminderEmailCommand(
    USER,
    TEMPLATE_NAME,
  );
  try {
    return await sesClient.send(sendReminderEmailCommand);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "MessageRejected") {
      /** @type { import('@aws-sdk/client-ses').MessageRejected} */
      const messageRejectedError = caught;
      return messageRejectedError;
    }
    throw caught;
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 SendTemplatedEmail을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class SesMailSender:
    """Encapsulates functions to send emails with Amazon SES."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client


    def send_templated_email(
        self, source, destination, template_name, template_data, reply_tos=None
    ):
        """
        Sends an email based on a template. A template contains replaceable tags
        each enclosed in two curly braces, such as {{name}}. The template data
 passed
        in this function contains key-value pairs that define the values to
 insert
        in place of the template tags.

        Note: If your account is in the Amazon SES  sandbox, the source and
        destination email accounts must both be verified.

        :param source: The source email account.
        :param destination: The destination email account.
        :param template_name: The name of a previously created template.
        :param template_data: JSON-formatted key-value pairs of replacement
 values
                              that are inserted in the template before it is
 sent.
        :return: The ID of the message, assigned by Amazon SES.
```

```
        """
        send_args = {
            "Source": source,
            "Destination": destination.to_service_format(),
            "Template": template_name,
            "TemplateData": json.dumps(template_data),
        }
        if reply_tos is not None:
            send_args["ReplyToAddresses"] = reply_tos
        try:
            response = self.ses_client.send_templated_email(**send_args)
            message_id = response["MessageId"]
            logger.info(
                "Sent templated mail %s from %s to %s.",
                message_id,
                source,
                destination.tos,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't send templated mail from %s to %s.", source,
destination.tos
            )
            raise
        else:
            return message_id
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 SendTemplatedEmail를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **UpdateTemplate** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `UpdateTemplate`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 이메일 ID 확인 및 메시지 전송

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Update an Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) template.
/*!
  \param templateName: The name of the template.
  \param htmlPart: The HTML body of the email.
  \param subjectPart: The subject line of the email.
  \param textPart: The plain text version of the email.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::updateTemplate(const Aws::String &templateName,
                                 const Aws::String &htmlPart,
                                 const Aws::String &subjectPart,
                                 const Aws::String &textPart,
                                 const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SES::Model::Template templateValues;

    templateValues.SetTemplateName(templateName);
    templateValues.SetSubjectPart(subjectPart);
    templateValues.SetHtmlPart(htmlPart);
    templateValues.SetTextPart(textPart);

    Aws::SES::Model::UpdateTemplateRequest updateTemplateRequest;
    updateTemplateRequest.SetTemplate(templateValues);

    Aws::SES::Model::UpdateTemplateOutcome outcome =
 sesClient.UpdateTemplate(updateTemplateRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully updated template." << std::endl;
```

```
    } else {
        std::cerr << "Error updating template. " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 UpdateTemplate을 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { UpdateTemplateCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import { getUniqueName } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-string.js";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";

const TEMPLATE_NAME = getUniqueName("TemplateName");
const HTML_PART = "<h1>Hello, World!</h1>";

const createUpdateTemplateCommand = () => {
  return new UpdateTemplateCommand({
    Template: {
      TemplateName: TEMPLATE_NAME,
      HtmlPart: HTML_PART,
      SubjectPart: "Example",
      TextPart: "Updated template text.",
    },
  });
};

const run = async () => {
  const updateTemplateCommand = createUpdateTemplateCommand();
```

```
  try {
    return await sesClient.send(updateTemplateCommand);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Failed to update template.", err);
    return err;
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 UpdateTemplate을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class SesTemplate:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES template functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.template = None
        self.template_tags = set()

    def _extract_tags(self, subject, text, html):
        """
        Extracts tags from a template as a set of unique values.

        :param subject: The subject of the email.
        :param text: The text version of the email.
        :param html: The html version of the email.
        """
```

```
        self.template_tags = set(re.findall(TEMPLATE_REGEX, subject + text +
html))
        logger.info("Extracted template tags: %s", self.template_tags)


    def update_template(self, name, subject, text, html):
        """
        Updates a previously created email template.

        :param name: The name of the template.
        :param subject: The subject of the email.
        :param text: The plain text version of the email.
        :param html: The HTML version of the email.
        """
        try:
            template = {
                "TemplateName": name,
                "SubjectPart": subject,
                "TextPart": text,
                "HtmlPart": html,
            }
            self.ses_client.update_template(Template=template)
            logger.info("Updated template %s.", name)
            self.template = template
            self._extract_tags(subject, text, html)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't update template %s.", name)
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 UpdateTemplate를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **VerifyDomainIdentity** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `VerifyDomainIdentity`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 리전 전체에서 이메일 및 도메인 ID 복사

- 이메일 ID 확인 및 메시지 전송

CLI

AWS CLI

Amazon SES를 사용하여 도메인 확인

다음 예시에서는 `verify-domain-identity` 명령을 사용하여 도메인을 확인합니다.

```
aws ses verify-domain-identity --domain example.com
```

출력:

```
{
   "VerificationToken": "eoEmxw+YaYhb3h3iVJHuXMJXqeu1q1/wwmvjuEXAMPLE"
}
```

도메인 확인을 완료하려면 반환된 확인 토큰이 포함된 TXT 레코드를 도메인의 DNS 설정에 추가해야 합니다. 자세한 내용은 Amazon Simple Email Service 개발자 안내서의 Amazon SES에서 도메인 확인을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 VerifyDomainIdentity를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { VerifyDomainIdentityCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import {
  getUniqueName,
  postfix,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-string.js";
```

```
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";

/**
 * You must have access to the domain's DNS settings to complete the
 * domain verification process.
 */
const DOMAIN_NAME = postfix(getUniqueName("Domain"), ".example.com");

const createVerifyDomainIdentityCommand = () => {
  return new VerifyDomainIdentityCommand({ Domain: DOMAIN_NAME });
};

const run = async () => {
  const VerifyDomainIdentityCommand = createVerifyDomainIdentityCommand();

  try {
    return await sesClient.send(VerifyDomainIdentityCommand);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Failed to verify domain.", err);
    return err;
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 VerifyDomainIdentity를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class SesIdentity:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES identity functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
```

```
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client


    def verify_domain_identity(self, domain_name):
        """
        Starts verification of a domain identity. To complete verification, you
 must
        create a TXT record with a specific format through your DNS provider.

        For more information, see *Verifying a domain with Amazon SES* in the
        Amazon SES documentation:
            https://docs.aws.amazon.com/ses/latest/DeveloperGuide/verify-domain-
procedure.html

        :param domain_name: The name of the domain to verify.
        :return: The token to include in the TXT record with your DNS provider.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ses_client.verify_domain_identity(Domain=domain_name)
            token = response["VerificationToken"]
            logger.info("Got domain verification token for %s.", domain_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't verify domain %s.", domain_name)
            raise
        else:
            return token
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 VerifyDomainIdentity를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **VerifyEmailIdentity** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `VerifyEmailIdentity`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 리전 전체에서 이메일 및 도메인 ID 복사
- 이메일 ID 확인 및 메시지 전송

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Starts verification of an email identity. This request sends an email
    /// from Amazon SES to the specified email address. To complete
    /// verification, follow the instructions in the email.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="recipientEmailAddress">Email address to verify.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> VerifyEmailIdentityAsync(string
recipientEmailAddress)
    {
        var success = false;
        try
        {
            var response = await
_amazonSimpleEmailService.VerifyEmailIdentityAsync(
                new VerifyEmailIdentityRequest
                {
                    EmailAddress = recipientEmailAddress
                });

            success = response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("VerifyEmailIdentityAsync failed with exception: "
+ ex.Message);
        }

        return success;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET SDK API 참조의 VerifyEmailIdentity를 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Add an email address to the list of identities associated with this account
 and
//! initiate verification.
/*!
  \param emailAddress; The email address to add.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::verifyEmailIdentity(const Aws::String &emailAddress,
                         const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration)
{
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SES::Model::VerifyEmailIdentityRequest verifyEmailIdentityRequest;

    verifyEmailIdentityRequest.SetEmailAddress(emailAddress);

    Aws::SES::Model::VerifyEmailIdentityOutcome outcome =
 sesClient.VerifyEmailIdentity(verifyEmailIdentityRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess())
    {
        std::cout << "Email verification initiated." << std::endl;
    }

    else
    {
```

```
        std::cerr << "Error initiating email verification. " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ SDK API 참조의 VerifyEmailIdentity를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

Amazon SES로 이메일 주소 확인

다음 예시에서는 `verify-email-identity` 명령을 사용하여 이메일 주소를 확인합니다.

```
aws ses verify-email-identity --email-address user@example.com
```

Amazon SES를 사용하여 이메일을 보내려면 발신 이메일 주소 또는 도메인이 사용자 본인의 소유인지 확인해야 합니다. 프로덕션 액세스 권한이 아직 없는 경우Amazon SES 메일박스 시뮬레이터에서 제공하는 이메일 주소를 제외하고 이메일을 전송하는 모든 이메일 주소도 확인해야 합니다.

verify-email-identity가 직접적으로 호출되면 해당 이메일 주소에 확인 이메일이 전송됩니다. 확인 프로세스를 완료하려면 이메일에 포함된 링크를 클릭해야 합니다.

자세한 내용은 Amazon Simple Email Service 개발자 안내서의 Amazon SES에서 이메일 주소 확인을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 VerifyEmailIdentity를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Import required AWS SDK clients and commands for Node.js
import { VerifyEmailIdentityCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";

const EMAIL_ADDRESS = "name@example.com";

const createVerifyEmailIdentityCommand = (emailAddress) => {
  return new VerifyEmailIdentityCommand({ EmailAddress: emailAddress });
};

const run = async () => {
  const verifyEmailIdentityCommand =
    createVerifyEmailIdentityCommand(EMAIL_ADDRESS);
  try {
    return await sesClient.send(verifyEmailIdentityCommand);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Failed to verify email identity.", err);
    return err;
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript SDK API 참조의 VerifyEmailIdentity를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class SesIdentity:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES identity functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client


    def verify_email_identity(self, email_address):
        """
        Starts verification of an email identity. This function causes an email
        to be sent to the specified email address from Amazon SES. To complete
        verification, follow the instructions in the email.

        :param email_address: The email address to verify.
        """
        try:
            self.ses_client.verify_email_identity(EmailAddress=email_address)
            logger.info("Started verification of %s.", email_address)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't start verification of %s.", email_address)
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 VerifyEmailIdentity를 참조하세요.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-ses' # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

# Replace recipient@example.com with a "To" address.
recipient = 'recipient@example.com'

# Create a new SES resource in the us-west-2 region.
# Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon SES.
ses = Aws::SES::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2')

# Try to verify email address.
begin
  ses.verify_email_identity({
                              email_address: recipient
                            })

  puts "Email sent to #{recipient}"

# If something goes wrong, display an error message.
rescue Aws::SES::Errors::ServiceError => e
  puts "Email not sent. Error message: #{e}"
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby SDK API 참조의 VerifyEmailIdentity를 참조하세요.

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon SES 시나리오

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon SES AWS SDKs에서 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이러한 시나리오에서는 Amazon SES 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 직접적으로 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 시나리오에는 전체 소스 코드

에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시나리오는 컨텍스트에 맞는 서비스 작업을 이해하는 데 도움이 되도록 중급 수준의 경험을 대상으로 합니다.

예시

- Amazon Transcribe 스트리밍 앱 구축
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 한 AWS 리전에서 다른 리전으로 Amazon SES 이메일 및 도메인 자격 증명 복사
- DynamoDB 데이터를 추적하는 웹 애플리케이션 만들기
- Amazon Redshift 항목 추적기 만들기
- Aurora 서버리스 작업 항목 트래커 만들기
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon Rekognition으로 이미지에서 PPE 감지
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon Rekognition으로 이미지의 객체 감지
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 비디오에서 사람 및 객체 감지
- Amazon SES SMTP 엔드포인트에 연결하는 자격 증명 생성
- Step Functions를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon SES로 이메일 자격 증명 확인 및 메시지 전송

Amazon Transcribe 스트리밍 앱 구축

다음 코드 예제에서는 라이브 오디오를 실시간으로 기록, 변환 및 번역하고 결과를 이메일로 보내는 앱을 구축하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

Amazon Transcribe를 사용하여 라이브 오디오를 실시간으로 기록, 변환 및 번역하고 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 결과를 이메일로 전송하는 앱을 구축하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예시를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Comprehend

- Amazon SES
- Amazon Transcribe
- Amazon Translate

AWS SDK를 사용하여 한 AWS 리전에서 다른 리전으로 Amazon SES 이메일 및 도메인 자격 증명 복사

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon SES 이메일 및 도메인 자격 증명을 한 AWS 리전에서 다른 리전으로 복사하는 방법을 보여줍니다. Route 53에서 도메인 ID를 관리하는 경우 확인 레코드가 대상 리전의 도메인에 복사됩니다.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import argparse
import json
import logging
from pprint import pprint
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def get_identities(ses_client):
    """
    Gets the identities for the current Region. The Region is specified in the
    Boto3 Amazon SES client object.

    :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
    :return: The list of email identities and the list of domain identities.
    """
    email_identities = []
```

```
    domain_identities = []
    try:
        identity_paginator = ses_client.get_paginator("list_identities")
        identity_iterator = identity_paginator.paginate(
            PaginationConfig={"PageSize": 20}
        )
        for identity_page in identity_iterator:
            for identity in identity_page["Identities"]:
                if "@" in identity:
                    email_identities.append(identity)
                else:
                    domain_identities.append(identity)
        logger.info(
            "Found %s email and %s domain identities.",
            len(email_identities),
            len(domain_identities),
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get identities.")
        raise
    else:
        return email_identities, domain_identities


def verify_emails(email_list, ses_client):
    """
    Starts verification of a list of email addresses. Verification causes an
 email
    to be sent to each address. To complete verification, the recipient must
 follow
    the instructions in the email.

    :param email_list: The list of email addresses to verify.
    :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
    :return: The list of emails that were successfully submitted for
 verification.
    """
    verified_emails = []
    for email in email_list:
        try:
            ses_client.verify_email_identity(EmailAddress=email)
            verified_emails.append(email)
            logger.info("Started verification of %s.", email)
        except ClientError:
```

```
            logger.warning("Couldn't start verification of %s.", email)
    return verified_emails


def verify_domains(domain_list, ses_client):
    """
    Starts verification for a list of domain identities. This returns a token for
    each domain, which must be registered as a TXT record with the DNS provider
 for
    the domain.

    :param domain_list: The list of domains to verify.
    :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
    :return: The generated domain tokens to use to completed verification.
    """
    domain_tokens = {}
    for domain in domain_list:
        try:
            response = ses_client.verify_domain_identity(Domain=domain)
            token = response["VerificationToken"]
            domain_tokens[domain] = token
            logger.info("Got verification token %s for domain %s.", token,
 domain)
        except ClientError:
            logger.warning("Couldn't get verification token for domain %s.",
 domain)
    return domain_tokens


def get_hosted_zones(route53_client):
    """
    Gets the Amazon Route 53 hosted zones for the current account.

    :param route53_client: A Boto3 Route 53 client.
    :return: The list of hosted zones.
    """
    zones = []
    try:
        zone_paginator = route53_client.get_paginator("list_hosted_zones")
        zone_iterator = zone_paginator.paginate(PaginationConfig={"PageSize":
 20})
        zones = [
            zone for zone_page in zone_iterator for zone in
 zone_page["HostedZones"]
```

```
        ]
        logger.info("Found %s hosted zones.", len(zones))
    except ClientError:
        logger.warning("Couldn't get hosted zones.")
    return zones


def find_domain_zone_matches(domains, zones):
    """
    Finds matches between Amazon SES verified domains and Route 53 hosted zones.
    Subdomain matches are taken when found, otherwise root domain matches are
 taken.

    :param domains: The list of domains to match.
    :param zones: The list of hosted zones to match.
    :return: The set of matched domain-zone pairs. When a match is not found, the
             domain is included in the set with a zone value of None.
    """
    domain_zones = {}
    for domain in domains:
        domain_zones[domain] = None
        # Start at the most specific sub-domain and walk up to the root domain
 until a
        # zone match is found.
        domain_split = domain.split(".")
        for index in range(0, len(domain_split) - 1):
            sub_domain = ".".join(domain_split[index:])
            for zone in zones:
                # Normalize the zone name from Route 53 by removing the trailing
 '.'.
                zone_name = zone["Name"][:-1]
                if sub_domain == zone_name:
                    domain_zones[domain] = zone
                    break
            if domain_zones[domain] is not None:
                break
    return domain_zones


def add_route53_verification_record(domain, token, zone, route53_client):
    """
    Adds a domain verification TXT record to the specified Route 53 hosted zone.
    When a TXT record already exists in the hosted zone for the specified domain,
    the existing values are preserved and the new token is added to the list.
```

```
    :param domain: The domain to add.
    :param token: The verification token for the domain.
    :param zone: The hosted zone where the domain verification record is added.
    :param route53_client: A Boto3 Route 53 client.
    """
    domain_token_record_set_name = f"_amazonses.{domain}"
    record_set_paginator =
route53_client.get_paginator("list_resource_record_sets")
    record_set_iterator = record_set_paginator.paginate(
        HostedZoneId=zone["Id"], PaginationConfig={"PageSize": 20}
    )
    records = []
    for record_set_page in record_set_iterator:
        try:
            txt_record_set = next(
                record_set
                for record_set in record_set_page["ResourceRecordSets"]
                if record_set["Name"][:-1] == domain_token_record_set_name
                and record_set["Type"] == "TXT"
            )
            records = txt_record_set["ResourceRecords"]
            logger.info(
                "Existing TXT record found in set %s for zone %s.",
                domain_token_record_set_name,
                zone["Name"],
            )
            break
        except StopIteration:
            pass
    records.append({"Value": json.dumps(token)})
    changes = [
        {
            "Action": "UPSERT",
            "ResourceRecordSet": {
                "Name": domain_token_record_set_name,
                "Type": "TXT",
                "TTL": 1800,
                "ResourceRecords": records,
            },
        }
    ]
    try:
        route53_client.change_resource_record_sets(
```

```
            HostedZoneId=zone["Id"], ChangeBatch={"Changes": changes}
        )
        logger.info(
            "Created or updated the TXT record in set %s for zone %s.",
            domain_token_record_set_name,
            zone["Name"],
        )
    except ClientError as err:
        logger.warning(
            "Got error %s. Couldn't create or update the TXT record for zone
 %s.",
            err.response["Error"]["Code"],
            zone["Name"],
        )


def generate_dkim_tokens(domain, ses_client):
    """
    Generates DKIM tokens for a domain. These must be added as CNAME records to
 the
    DNS provider for the domain.

    :param domain: The domain to generate tokens for.
    :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
    :return: The list of generated DKIM tokens.
    """
    dkim_tokens = []
    try:
        dkim_tokens = ses_client.verify_domain_dkim(Domain=domain)["DkimTokens"]
        logger.info("Generated %s DKIM tokens for domain %s.", len(dkim_tokens),
 domain)
    except ClientError:
        logger.warning("Couldn't generate DKIM tokens for domain %s.", domain)
    return dkim_tokens


def add_dkim_domain_tokens(hosted_zone, domain, tokens, route53_client):
    """
    Adds DKIM domain token CNAME records to a Route 53 hosted zone.

    :param hosted_zone: The hosted zone where the records are added.
    :param domain: The domain to add.
    :param tokens: The DKIM tokens for the domain to add.
    :param route53_client: A Boto3 Route 53 client.
```

```
    """
    try:
        changes = [
            {
                "Action": "UPSERT",
                "ResourceRecordSet": {
                    "Name": f"{token}._domainkey.{domain}",
                    "Type": "CNAME",
                    "TTL": 1800,
                    "ResourceRecords": [{"Value":
 f"{token}.dkim.amazonses.com"}],
                },
            }
            for token in tokens
        ]
        route53_client.change_resource_record_sets(
            HostedZoneId=hosted_zone["Id"], ChangeBatch={"Changes": changes}
        )
        logger.info(
            "Added %s DKIM CNAME records to %s in zone %s.",
            len(tokens),
            domain,
            hosted_zone["Name"],
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.warning(
            "Couldn't add DKIM CNAME records for %s to zone %s.",
            domain,
            hosted_zone["Name"],
        )


def configure_sns_topics(identity, topics, ses_client):
    """
    Configures Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) notifications for
    an identity. The Amazon SNS topics must already exist.

    :param identity: The identity to configure.
    :param topics: The list of topics to configure. The choices are Bounce,
 Delivery,
                   or Complaint.
    :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
    """
    for topic in topics:
```

```
        topic_arn = input(
            f"Enter the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the {topic} topic or press
 "
            f"Enter to skip: "
        )
        if topic_arn != "":
            try:
                ses_client.set_identity_notification_topic(
                    Identity=identity, NotificationType=topic, SnsTopic=topic_arn
                )
                logger.info("Configured %s for %s notifications.", identity,
 topic)
            except ClientError:
                logger.warning(
                    "Couldn't configure %s for %s notifications.", identity,
 topic
                )


def replicate(source_client, destination_client, route53_client):
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print(
        f"Replicating Amazon SES identities and other configuration from "
        f"{source_client.meta.region_name} to
 {destination_client.meta.region_name}."
    )
    print("-" * 88)

    print(f"Retrieving identities from {source_client.meta.region_name}.")
    source_emails, source_domains = get_identities(source_client)
    print("Email addresses found:")
    print(*source_emails)
    print("Domains found:")
    print(*source_domains)

    print("Starting verification for email identities.")
    dest_emails = verify_emails(source_emails, destination_client)
    print("Getting domain tokens for domain identities.")
    dest_domain_tokens = verify_domains(source_domains, destination_client)

    # Get Route 53 hosted zones and match them with Amazon SES domains.
    answer = input(
```

```
        "Is the DNS configuration for your domains managed by Amazon Route 53 (y/
n)? "
    )
    use_route53 = answer.lower() == "y"
    hosted_zones = get_hosted_zones(route53_client) if use_route53 else []
    if use_route53:
        print("Adding or updating Route 53 TXT records for your domains.")
        domain_zones = find_domain_zone_matches(dest_domain_tokens.keys(),
 hosted_zones)
        for domain in domain_zones:
            add_route53_verification_record(
                domain, dest_domain_tokens[domain], domain_zones[domain],
 route53_client
            )
    else:
        print(
            "Use these verification tokens to create TXT records through your DNS
 "
            "provider:"
        )
        pprint(dest_domain_tokens)

    answer = input("Do you want to configure DKIM signing for your identities (y/
n)? ")
    if answer.lower() == "y":
        # Build a set of unique domains from email and domain identities.
        domains = {email.split("@")[1] for email in dest_emails}
        domains.update(dest_domain_tokens)
        domain_zones = find_domain_zone_matches(domains, hosted_zones)
        for domain, zone in domain_zones.items():
            answer = input(
                f"Do you want to configure DKIM signing for {domain} (y/n)? "
            )
            if answer.lower() == "y":
                dkim_tokens = generate_dkim_tokens(domain, destination_client)
                if use_route53 and zone is not None:
                    add_dkim_domain_tokens(zone, domain, dkim_tokens,
 route53_client)
                else:
                    print(
                        "Add the following DKIM tokens as CNAME records through
 your "
                        "DNS provider:"
                    )
```

```
                    print(*dkim_tokens, sep="\n")

    answer = input(
        "Do you want to configure Amazon SNS notifications for your identities
 (y/n)? "
    )
    if answer.lower() == "y":
        for identity in dest_emails + list(dest_domain_tokens.keys()):
            answer = input(
                f"Do you want to configure Amazon SNS topics for {identity} (y/
n)? "
            )
            if answer.lower() == "y":
                configure_sns_topics(
                    identity, ["Bounce", "Delivery", "Complaint"],
 destination_client
                )

    print(f"Replication complete for {destination_client.meta.region_name}.")
    print("-" * 88)


def main():
    boto3_session = boto3.Session()
    ses_regions = boto3_session.get_available_regions("ses")
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser(
        description="Copies email address and domain identities from one AWS
 Region to "
        "another. Optionally adds records for domain verification and DKIM "
        "signing to domains that are managed by Amazon Route 53, "
        "and sets up Amazon SNS notifications for events of interest."
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        "source_region", choices=ses_regions, help="The region to copy from."
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        "destination_region", choices=ses_regions, help="The region to copy to."
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()
    source_client = boto3.client("ses", region_name=args.source_region)
    destination_client = boto3.client("ses", region_name=args.destination_region)
    route53_client = boto3.client("route53")
    replicate(source_client, destination_client, route53_client)
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - ListIdentities
  - SetIdentityNotificationTopic
  - VerifyDomainDkim
  - VerifyDomainIdentity
  - VerifyEmailIdentity

DynamoDB 데이터를 추적하는 웹 애플리케이션 만들기

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon DynamoDB 테이블에서 작업 항목을 추적하고 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 보고서를 보내는 웹 애플리케이션 생성 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

Amazon DynamoDB .NET API를 사용하여 DynamoDB 작업 데이터를 추적하는 동적 웹 애플리케이션을 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- DynamoDB
- Amazon SES

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

Amazon DynamoDB API를 사용하여 DynamoDB 작업 데이터를 추적하는 동적 웹 애플리케이션을 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- DynamoDB
- Amazon SES

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

Amazon DynamoDB API를 사용하여 DynamoDB 작업 데이터를 추적하는 동적 웹 애플리케이션을 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- DynamoDB
- Amazon SES

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 를 사용하여 Amazon DynamoDB의 작업 항목을 추적하고 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 보고서를 이메일로 보내는 REST 서비스를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제는 Flask 웹 프레임워크를 사용하여 HTTP 라우팅을 처리하고 React 웹 페이지와 통합하여 완전한 기능을 갖춘 웹 애플리케이션을 제공합니다.

- 와 통합되는 Flask REST 서비스를 빌드합니다 AWS 서비스.
- DynamoDB 테이블에 저장된 작업 항목을 읽고, 쓰고, 업데이트합니다.
- Amazon SES를 사용하여 작업 항목에 대한 이메일 보고서를 보냅니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub의 AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- DynamoDB
- Amazon SES

Amazon Redshift 항목 추적기 만들기

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Redshift 데이터베이스를 사용한 작업 항목을 추적하고 보고하는 웹 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

Amazon Redshift 데이터베이스에 저장된 작업 항목을 추적하고 보고하는 웹 애플리케이션을 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Amazon Redshift 데이터를 쿼리하고 React 애플리케이션에서 사용하도록 Spring REST API를 설정하는 방법에 대한 지침과 전체 소스 코드는 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Redshift
- Amazon SES

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

Amazon Redshift 데이터베이스에 저장된 작업 항목을 추적하고 보고하는 웹 애플리케이션을 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Amazon Redshift 데이터를 쿼리하고 React 애플리케이션에서 사용하도록 Spring REST API를 설정하는 방법에 대한 지침과 전체 소스 코드는 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Redshift
- Amazon SES

Aurora 서버리스 작업 항목 트래커 만들기

다음 코드 예제는 Amazon Aurora Serverless 데이터베이스에서 작업 항목을 추적하고 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 보고서를 보내는 웹 애플리케이션을 만드는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

AWS SDK for .NET 를 사용하여 Amazon Aurora 데이터베이스의 작업 항목을 추적하고 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 보고서를 이메일로 보내는 웹 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제에서는 RESTful .NET 백엔드와의 상호 작용을 위해 React.js로 빌드된 프런트엔드를 사용합니다.

- React 웹 애플리케이션을 AWS 서비스와 통합합니다.
- Aurora 테이블의 항목을 나열, 추가, 업데이트 및 삭제합니다.
- Amazon SES를 사용하여 필터링된 작업 항목에 대한 이메일 보고서를 보냅니다.
- 포함된 AWS CloudFormation 스크립트를 사용하여 예제 리소스를 배포하고 관리합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Amazon RDS 데이터 서비스
- Amazon SES

C++

SDK for C++

Amazon Aurora Serverless 데이터베이스에 저장된 작업 항목을 추적하고 보고하는 웹 애플리케이션을 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Amazon Aurora Serverless 데이터를 쿼리하고 React 애플리케이션에서 사용하도록 C++ REST API를 설정하는 방법에 대한 지침과 전체 소스 코드는 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Amazon RDS 데이터 서비스

- Amazon SES

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

Amazon RDS 데이터베이스에 저장된 작업 항목을 추적하고 보고하는 웹 애플리케이션을 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Amazon Aurora Serverless 데이터를 쿼리하고 React 애플리케이션에서 사용하도록 Spring REST API를 설정하는 방법에 대한 지침과 전체 소스 코드는 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하십시오.

JDBC API를 사용한 예제를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 전체 소스 코드와 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Amazon RDS 데이터 서비스
- Amazon SES

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

Amazon RDS 데이터베이스에 저장된 작업 항목을 추적하고 보고하는 웹 애플리케이션을 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Amazon Aurora Serverless 데이터를 쿼리하고 React 애플리케이션에서 사용하도록 Spring REST API를 설정하는 방법에 대한 지침과 전체 소스 코드는 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Amazon RDS 데이터 서비스
- Amazon SES

PHP

SDK for PHP

AWS SDK for PHP 를 사용하여 Amazon RDS 데이터베이스의 작업 항목을 추적하고 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 보고서를 이메일로 보내는 웹 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제에서는 RESTful PHP 백엔드와의 상호 작용을 위해 React.js로 빌드된 프런트엔드를 사용합니다.

- React.js 웹 애플리케이션을 AWS 서비스와 통합합니다.
- Amazon RDS 테이블의 항목을 나열, 추가, 업데이트 및 삭제합니다.
- Amazon SES를 사용하여 필터링된 작업 항목에 대한 이메일 보고서를 보냅니다.
- 포함된 AWS CloudFormation 스크립트를 사용하여 예제 리소스를 배포하고 관리합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Amazon RDS 데이터 서비스
- Amazon SES

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 를 사용하여 Amazon Aurora Serverless 데이터베이스의 작업 항목을 추적하고 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 보고서를 이메일로 보내는 REST 서비스를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제는 Flask 웹 프레임워크를 사용하여 HTTP 라우팅을 처리하고 React 웹 페이지와 통합하여 완전한 기능을 갖춘 웹 애플리케이션을 제공합니다.

- 와 통합되는 Flask REST 서비스를 빌드합니다 AWS 서비스.
- Aurora Serverless 데이터베이스에 저장된 작업 항목을 읽고, 쓰고, 업데이트합니다.
- 데이터베이스 자격 증명이 포함된 AWS Secrets Manager 보안 암호를 생성하고 이를 사용하여 데이터베이스에 대한 호출을 인증합니다.
- Amazon SES를 사용하여 작업 항목에 대한 이메일 보고서를 보냅니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하십시오.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Amazon RDS 데이터 서비스
- Amazon SES

AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon Rekognition으로 이미지에서 PPE 감지

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지에서 개인 보호 장비(PPE)를 감지하는 앱을 구축하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

개인 보호 장비로 이미지를 감지하는 AWS Lambda 함수를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- DynamoDB
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon Rekognition으로 이미지의 객체 감지

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지에서 범주별 객체를 감지하는 앱을 구축하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

Amazon Rekognition .NET을 사용하여 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 버킷에 있는 이미지에서 범주별로 객체를 식별하기 위해 Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 앱을 생성하

는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 앱은 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 결과와 함께 이메일 알림을 관리자에게 보냅니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하십시오.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 버킷에 있는 이미지에서 범주별로 객체를 식별하기 위해 Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 앱을 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 앱은 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 결과와 함께 이메일 알림을 관리자에게 보냅니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하십시오.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

와 함께 Amazon Rekognition AWS SDK for JavaScript 을 사용하여 Amazon Simple Storage Service(Amazon S3) 버킷에 있는 이미지에서 Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 범주별로 객체를 식별하는 앱을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 앱은 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 결과와 함께 이메일 알림을 관리자에게 보냅니다.

다음 작업을 수행하는 방법에 대해 알아보세요.

- Amazon Cognito를 사용하여 인증되지 않은 사용자를 만듭니다.
- Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 객체용 이미지를 분석합니다.

- Amazon SES 이메일 주소를 확인합니다.
- Amazon SES를 사용하여 이메일 알림을 전송합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하십시오.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

Amazon Rekognition Kotlin API를 사용하여 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 버킷에 있는 이미지에서 범주별로 객체를 식별하기 위해 Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 앱을 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 앱은 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 결과와 함께 이메일 알림을 관리자에게 보냅니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하십시오.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

를 사용하여 다음을 수행할 수 있는 웹 애플리케이션을 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 사진을 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 버킷에 업로드합니다.
- Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 사진을 분석하고 레이블을 지정합니다.
- Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 이미지 분석에 대한 이메일 보고서를 보냅니다.

이 예제에는 두 가지 주요 구성 요소가 포함되어 있습니다. 바로 JavaScript로 작성되고 React로 빌드된 웹 페이지와 Python으로 작성되고 Flask-RESTful로 빌드된 REST 서비스입니다.

React 웹 페이지를 사용하여 다음을 수행할 수 있습니다.

- S3 버킷에 저장된 이미지 목록을 표시합니다.
- 컴퓨터에서 S3 버킷에 이미지를 업로드합니다.
- 이미지에서 감지된 항목을 식별하는 이미지와 레이블을 표시합니다.
- S3 버킷의 모든 이미지에 대한 보고서를 받고 보고서의 이메일을 보냅니다.

웹 페이지가 REST 서비스를 호출합니다. 서비스가 다음 작업을 수행하기 위해 AWS 에 요청을 전송합니다.

- S3 버킷의 이미지 목록을 가져오고 필터링합니다.
- S3 버킷에 사진을 업로드합니다.
- Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 개별 사진을 분석하고 사진에서 감지된 항목을 식별하는 레이블 목록을 가져옵니다.
- S3 버킷의 모든 사진을 분석하고 Amazon SES를 사용하여 보고서를 이메일로 보냅니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하십시오.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 비디오에서 사람 및 객체 감지

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 동영상에서 사람과 객체를 감지하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

Amazon Rekognition Java API를 사용하여 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 버킷에 있는 동영상에서 얼굴과 객체를 감지하기 위한 앱을 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 앱은

Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 결과와 함께 이메일 알림을 관리자에게 보냅니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하십시오.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES
- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 비동기식 감지 작업을 시작해 동영상의 얼굴, 객체 및 사람을 감지할 수 있습니다. 또한 이 예제에서는 작업이 완료되고 주제에 대한 Amazon Simple Queue Service(Amazon SQS) 대기열을 구독할 때 Amazon Simple Notification Service(Amazon SNS) 주제를 알리도록 Amazon Rekognition을 구성합니다. 대기열이 작업에 대한 메시지를 받으면 작업이 검색되고 결과가 출력됩니다.

이 예제는 GitHub에서 가장 잘 볼 수 있습니다. 전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES
- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS

Amazon SES SMTP 엔드포인트에 연결하는 자격 증명 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon SES SMTP 엔드포인트에 연결하는 자격 증명을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
#!/usr/bin/env python3

import hmac
import hashlib
import base64
import argparse

SMTP_REGIONS = [
    "us-east-2",  # US East (Ohio)
    "us-east-1",  # US East (N. Virginia)
    "us-west-2",  # US West (Oregon)
    "ap-south-1",  # Asia Pacific (Mumbai)
    "ap-northeast-2",  # Asia Pacific (Seoul)
    "ap-southeast-1",  # Asia Pacific (Singapore)
    "ap-southeast-2",  # Asia Pacific (Sydney)
    "ap-northeast-1",  # Asia Pacific (Tokyo)
    "ca-central-1",  # Canada (Central)
    "eu-central-1",  # Europe (Frankfurt)
    "eu-west-1",  # Europe (Ireland)
    "eu-west-2",  # Europe (London)
    "eu-south-1",  # Europe (Milan)
    "eu-north-1",  # Europe (Stockholm)
    "sa-east-1",  # South America (Sao Paulo)
    "us-gov-west-1",  # AWS GovCloud (US)
    "us-gov-east-1",  # AWS GovCloud (US)
]

# These values are required to calculate the signature. Do not change them.
DATE = "11111111"
SERVICE = "ses"
MESSAGE = "SendRawEmail"
TERMINAL = "aws4_request"
```

```
VERSION = 0x04


def sign(key, msg):
    return hmac.new(key, msg.encode("utf-8"), hashlib.sha256).digest()


def calculate_key(secret_access_key, region):
    if region not in SMTP_REGIONS:
        raise ValueError(f"The {region} Region doesn't have an SMTP endpoint.")

    signature = sign(("AWS4" + secret_access_key).encode("utf-8"), DATE)
    signature = sign(signature, region)
    signature = sign(signature, SERVICE)
    signature = sign(signature, TERMINAL)
    signature = sign(signature, MESSAGE)
    signature_and_version = bytes([VERSION]) + signature
    smtp_password = base64.b64encode(signature_and_version)
    return smtp_password.decode("utf-8")


def main():
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser(
        description="Convert a Secret Access Key to an SMTP password."
    )
    parser.add_argument("secret", help="The Secret Access Key to convert.")
    parser.add_argument(
        "region",
        help="The AWS Region where the SMTP password will be used.",
        choices=SMTP_REGIONS,
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()
    print(calculate_key(args.secret, args.region))


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

Step Functions를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS Lambda 함수를 순차적으로 호출하는 AWS Step Functions 상태 시스템을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

AWS Step Functions 및를 사용하여 AWS 서버리스 워크플로를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x. 각 워크플로 단계는 AWS Lambda 함수를 사용하여 구현됩니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SES
- Step Functions

AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon SES로 이메일 자격 증명 확인 및 메시지 전송

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- Amazon SES로 이메일 주소를 추가하고 확인합니다.
- 표준 이메일 메시지를 보냅니다.
- 템플릿을 만들고 템플릿 이메일 메시지를 보냅니다.
- Amazon SES SMTP 서버를 사용하여 메시지를 보냅니다.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon SES로 이메일 주소를 확인하고 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
def usage_demo():
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) email demo!")
    print("-" * 88)

    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    ses_client = boto3.client("ses")
    ses_identity = SesIdentity(ses_client)
    ses_mail_sender = SesMailSender(ses_client)
    ses_template = SesTemplate(ses_client)
    email = input("Enter an email address to send mail with Amazon SES: ")
    status = ses_identity.get_identity_status(email)
    verified = status == "Success"
    if not verified:
        answer = input(
            f"The address '{email}' is not verified with Amazon SES. Unless your
 "
            f"Amazon SES account is out of sandbox, you can send mail only from "
            f"and to verified accounts. Do you want to verify this account for
 use "
            f"with Amazon SES? If yes, the address will receive a verification "
            f"email (y/n): "
        )
        if answer.lower() == "y":
            ses_identity.verify_email_identity(email)
            print(f"Follow the steps in the email to {email} to complete
 verification.")
            print("Waiting for verification...")
            try:
                ses_identity.wait_until_identity_exists(email)
                print(f"Identity verified for {email}.")
                verified = True
            except WaiterError:
                print(
                    f"Verification timeout exceeded. You must complete the "
                    f"steps in the email sent to {email} to verify the address."
                )

    if verified:
        test_message_text = "Hello from the Amazon SES mail demo!"
```

```
        test_message_html = "<p>Hello!</p><p>From the <b>Amazon SES</b> mail
 demo!</p>"

        print(f"Sending mail from {email} to {email}.")
        ses_mail_sender.send_email(
            email,
            SesDestination([email]),
            "Amazon SES demo",
            test_message_text,
            test_message_html,
        )
        input("Mail sent. Check your inbox and press Enter to continue.")

        template = {
            "name": "doc-example-template",
            "subject": "Example of an email template.",
            "text": "This is what {{name}} will {{action}} if {{name}} can't
 display "
            "HTML.",
            "html": "<p><i>This</i> is what {{name}} will {{action}} if {{name}}
 "
            "<b>can</b> display HTML.</p>",
        }
        print("Creating a template and sending a templated email.")
        ses_template.create_template(**template)
        template_data = {"name": email.split("@")[0], "action": "read"}
        if ses_template.verify_tags(template_data):
            ses_mail_sender.send_templated_email(
                email, SesDestination([email]), ses_template.name(),
 template_data
            )
            input("Mail sent. Check your inbox and press Enter to continue.")

        print("Sending mail through the Amazon SES SMTP server.")
        boto3_session = boto3.Session()
        region = boto3_session.region_name
        credentials = boto3_session.get_credentials()
        port = 587
        smtp_server = f"email-smtp.{region}.amazonaws.com"
        password = calculate_key(credentials.secret_key, region)
        message = """
Subject: Hi there

This message is sent from the Amazon SES SMTP mail demo."""
```

```
        context = ssl.create_default_context()
        with smtplib.SMTP(smtp_server, port) as server:
            server.starttls(context=context)
            server.login(credentials.access_key, password)
            server.sendmail(email, email, message)
        print("Mail sent. Check your inbox!")

    if ses_template.template is not None:
        print("Deleting demo template.")
        ses_template.delete_template()
    if verified:
        answer = input(f"Do you want to remove {email} from Amazon SES (y/n)? ")
        if answer.lower() == "y":
            ses_identity.delete_identity(email)
    print("Thanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)
```

Amazon SES ID 작업을 래핑하는 함수를 만듭니다.

```
class SesIdentity:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES identity functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client


    def verify_domain_identity(self, domain_name):
        """
        Starts verification of a domain identity. To complete verification, you
 must
        create a TXT record with a specific format through your DNS provider.

        For more information, see *Verifying a domain with Amazon SES* in the
        Amazon SES documentation:
            https://docs.aws.amazon.com/ses/latest/DeveloperGuide/verify-domain-
procedure.html
```

```
        :param domain_name: The name of the domain to verify.
        :return: The token to include in the TXT record with your DNS provider.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ses_client.verify_domain_identity(Domain=domain_name)
            token = response["VerificationToken"]
            logger.info("Got domain verification token for %s.", domain_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't verify domain %s.", domain_name)
            raise
        else:
            return token


    def verify_email_identity(self, email_address):
        """
        Starts verification of an email identity. This function causes an email
        to be sent to the specified email address from Amazon SES. To complete
        verification, follow the instructions in the email.

        :param email_address: The email address to verify.
        """
        try:
            self.ses_client.verify_email_identity(EmailAddress=email_address)
            logger.info("Started verification of %s.", email_address)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't start verification of %s.", email_address)
            raise


    def wait_until_identity_exists(self, identity):
        """
        Waits until an identity exists. The waiter polls Amazon SES until the
        identity has been successfully verified or until it exceeds its maximum
time.

        :param identity: The identity to wait for.
        """
        try:
            waiter = self.ses_client.get_waiter("identity_exists")
            logger.info("Waiting until %s exists.", identity)
            waiter.wait(Identities=[identity])
        except WaiterError:
```

```
            logger.error("Waiting for identity %s failed or timed out.",
identity)
            raise


    def get_identity_status(self, identity):
        """
        Gets the status of an identity. This can be used to discover whether
        an identity has been successfully verified.

        :param identity: The identity to query.
        :return: The status of the identity.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ses_client.get_identity_verification_attributes(
                Identities=[identity]
            )
            status = response["VerificationAttributes"].get(
                identity, {"VerificationStatus": "NotFound"}
            )["VerificationStatus"]
            logger.info("Got status of %s for %s.", status, identity)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get status for %s.", identity)
            raise
        else:
            return status


    def delete_identity(self, identity):
        """
        Deletes an identity.

        :param identity: The identity to remove.
        """
        try:
            self.ses_client.delete_identity(Identity=identity)
            logger.info("Deleted identity %s.", identity)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete identity %s.", identity)
            raise


    def list_identities(self, identity_type, max_items):
        """
```

```
        Gets the identities of the specified type for the current account.

        :param identity_type: The type of identity to retrieve, such as
 EmailAddress.
        :param max_items: The maximum number of identities to retrieve.
        :return: The list of retrieved identities.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ses_client.list_identities(
                IdentityType=identity_type, MaxItems=max_items
            )
            identities = response["Identities"]
            logger.info("Got %s identities for the current account.",
 len(identities))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't list identities for the current account.")
            raise
        else:
            return identities
```

Amazon SES 템플릿 작업을 래핑하는 함수를 만듭니다.

```
class SesTemplate:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES template functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.template = None
        self.template_tags = set()

    def _extract_tags(self, subject, text, html):
        """
        Extracts tags from a template as a set of unique values.

        :param subject: The subject of the email.
        :param text: The text version of the email.
        :param html: The html version of the email.
```

```
        """
        self.template_tags = set(re.findall(TEMPLATE_REGEX, subject + text +
html))
        logger.info("Extracted template tags: %s", self.template_tags)


    def create_template(self, name, subject, text, html):
        """
        Creates an email template.

        :param name: The name of the template.
        :param subject: The subject of the email.
        :param text: The plain text version of the email.
        :param html: The HTML version of the email.
        """
        try:
            template = {
                "TemplateName": name,
                "SubjectPart": subject,
                "TextPart": text,
                "HtmlPart": html,
            }
            self.ses_client.create_template(Template=template)
            logger.info("Created template %s.", name)
            self.template = template
            self._extract_tags(subject, text, html)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create template %s.", name)
            raise


    def delete_template(self):
        """
        Deletes an email template.
        """
        try:

self.ses_client.delete_template(TemplateName=self.template["TemplateName"])
            logger.info("Deleted template %s.", self.template["TemplateName"])
            self.template = None
            self.template_tags = None
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't delete template %s.", self.template["TemplateName"]
```

```
            )
            raise


    def get_template(self, name):
        """
        Gets a previously created email template.

        :param name: The name of the template to retrieve.
        :return: The retrieved email template.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ses_client.get_template(TemplateName=name)
            self.template = response["Template"]
            logger.info("Got template %s.", name)
            self._extract_tags(
                self.template["SubjectPart"],
                self.template["TextPart"],
                self.template["HtmlPart"],
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get template %s.", name)
            raise
        else:
            return self.template


    def list_templates(self):
        """
        Gets a list of all email templates for the current account.

        :return: The list of retrieved email templates.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ses_client.list_templates()
            templates = response["TemplatesMetadata"]
            logger.info("Got %s templates.", len(templates))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get templates.")
            raise
        else:
            return templates
```

```
    def update_template(self, name, subject, text, html):
        """
        Updates a previously created email template.

        :param name: The name of the template.
        :param subject: The subject of the email.
        :param text: The plain text version of the email.
        :param html: The HTML version of the email.
        """
        try:
            template = {
                "TemplateName": name,
                "SubjectPart": subject,
                "TextPart": text,
                "HtmlPart": html,
            }
            self.ses_client.update_template(Template=template)
            logger.info("Updated template %s.", name)
            self.template = template
            self._extract_tags(subject, text, html)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't update template %s.", name)
            raise
```

Amazon SES 이메일 작업을 래핑하는 함수를 만듭니다.

```
class SesDestination:
    """Contains data about an email destination."""

    def __init__(self, tos, ccs=None, bccs=None):
        """
        :param tos: The list of recipients on the 'To:' line.
        :param ccs: The list of recipients on the 'CC:' line.
        :param bccs: The list of recipients on the 'BCC:' line.
        """
        self.tos = tos
        self.ccs = ccs
        self.bccs = bccs

    def to_service_format(self):
```

```
        """
        :return: The destination data in the format expected by Amazon SES.
        """
        svc_format = {"ToAddresses": self.tos}
        if self.ccs is not None:
            svc_format["CcAddresses"] = self.ccs
        if self.bccs is not None:
            svc_format["BccAddresses"] = self.bccs
        return svc_format



class SesMailSender:
    """Encapsulates functions to send emails with Amazon SES."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client


    def send_email(self, source, destination, subject, text, html,
 reply_tos=None):
        """
        Sends an email.

        Note: If your account is in the Amazon SES  sandbox, the source and
        destination email accounts must both be verified.

        :param source: The source email account.
        :param destination: The destination email account.
        :param subject: The subject of the email.
        :param text: The plain text version of the body of the email.
        :param html: The HTML version of the body of the email.
        :param reply_tos: Email accounts that will receive a reply if the
 recipient
                          replies to the message.
        :return: The ID of the message, assigned by Amazon SES.
        """
        send_args = {
            "Source": source,
            "Destination": destination.to_service_format(),
            "Message": {
```

```
                "Subject": {"Data": subject},
                "Body": {"Text": {"Data": text}, "Html": {"Data": html}},
            },
        }
        if reply_tos is not None:
            send_args["ReplyToAddresses"] = reply_tos
        try:
            response = self.ses_client.send_email(**send_args)
            message_id = response["MessageId"]
            logger.info(
                "Sent mail %s from %s to %s.", message_id, source,
destination.tos
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't send mail from %s to %s.", source, destination.tos
            )
            raise
        else:
            return message_id


    def send_templated_email(
        self, source, destination, template_name, template_data, reply_tos=None
    ):
        """
        Sends an email based on a template. A template contains replaceable tags
        each enclosed in two curly braces, such as {{name}}. The template data
passed
        in this function contains key-value pairs that define the values to
insert
        in place of the template tags.

        Note: If your account is in the Amazon SES  sandbox, the source and
        destination email accounts must both be verified.

        :param source: The source email account.
        :param destination: The destination email account.
        :param template_name: The name of a previously created template.
        :param template_data: JSON-formatted key-value pairs of replacement
values
                              that are inserted in the template before it is
sent.
        :return: The ID of the message, assigned by Amazon SES.
```

```
        """
        send_args = {
            "Source": source,
            "Destination": destination.to_service_format(),
            "Template": template_name,
            "TemplateData": json.dumps(template_data),
        }
        if reply_tos is not None:
            send_args["ReplyToAddresses"] = reply_tos
        try:
            response = self.ses_client.send_templated_email(**send_args)
            message_id = response["MessageId"]
            logger.info(
                "Sent templated mail %s from %s to %s.",
                message_id,
                source,
                destination.tos,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't send templated mail from %s to %s.", source,
destination.tos
            )
            raise
        else:
            return message_id
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - CreateTemplate
  - DeleteIdentity
  - DeleteTemplate
  - GetIdentityVerificationAttributes
  - GetTemplate
  - ListIdentities
  - ListTemplates
  - SendEmail
  - SendTemplatedEmail

- UpdateTemplate
- VerifyDomainIdentity
- VerifyEmailIdentity

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon SES API v2의 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Simple Email Service API v2를 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

추가 리소스

- Amazon SES API v2 개발자 가이드 - Amazon SES API v2에 대한 자세한 정보입니다.
- Amazon SES API v2 API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 Amazon SES API v2 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 설정 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon SES API v2의 기본 예제
  - AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Amazon SES API v2에 대한 작업
    - AWS SDK와 CreateContact 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 CreateContactList 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 CreateEmailIdentity 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 CreateEmailTemplate 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 DeleteContactList 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 DeleteEmailIdentity 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 DeleteEmailTemplate 함께 사용

    - AWS SDK와 GetEmailIdentity 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 ListContactLists 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 ListContacts 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 SendEmail 함께 사용
- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon SES API v2 시나리오
  - AWS SDK를 사용한 전체 Amazon SES API v2 뉴스레터 시나리오

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon SES API v2의 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK와 함께 Amazon Simple Email Service API v2의 기본 사항을 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Amazon SES API v2에 대한 작업
  - AWS SDK와 CreateContact 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 CreateContactList 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 CreateEmailIdentity 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 CreateEmailTemplate 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 DeleteContactList 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 DeleteEmailIdentity 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 DeleteEmailTemplate 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 GetEmailIdentity 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 ListContactLists 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 ListContacts 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 SendEmail 함께 사용

AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Amazon SES API v2에 대한 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 Amazon SES API v2 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

이들 발췌문은 Amazon SES API v2 API를 호출하며, 컨텍스트에서 실행되어야 하는 더 큰 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드입니다. AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon SES API v2 시나리오 에서 컨텍스트에 맞는 작업을 볼 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 Amazon Simple Email Service API v2 API 참조를 참조하세요.

예시

- AWS SDK와 CreateContact 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 CreateContactList 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 CreateEmailIdentity 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 CreateEmailTemplate 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DeleteContactList 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DeleteEmailIdentity 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DeleteEmailTemplate 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 GetEmailIdentity 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 ListContactLists 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 ListContacts 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 SendEmail 함께 사용

AWS SDK와 **`CreateContact`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateContact`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 뉴스레터 시나리오

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Creates a contact and adds it to the specified contact list.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="emailAddress">The email address of the contact.</param>
    /// <param name="contactListName">The name of the contact list.</param>
    /// <returns>The response from the CreateContact operation.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateContactAsync(string emailAddress, string
contactListName)
    {
        var request = new CreateContactRequest
        {
            EmailAddress = emailAddress,
            ContactListName = contactListName
        };

        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.CreateContactAsync(request);
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Contact with email address {emailAddress} already
exists in the contact list {contactListName}.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            return true;
        }
        catch (NotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The contact list {contactListName} does not
exist.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
```

```
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while creating the contact:
{ex.Message}");
        }
        return false;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreateContact를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
      try {
        // Create a new contact with the provided email address in the
        CreateContactRequest contactRequest = CreateContactRequest.builder()
            .contactListName(CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
            .emailAddress(emailAddress)
            .build();

        sesClient.createContact(contactRequest);
        contacts.add(emailAddress);

        System.out.println("Contact created: " + emailAddress);

        // Send a welcome email to the new contact
```

```
        String welcomeHtml = Files.readString(Paths.get("resources/
coupon_newsletter/welcome.html"));
        String welcomeText = Files.readString(Paths.get("resources/
coupon_newsletter/welcome.txt"));

        SendEmailRequest welcomeEmailRequest = SendEmailRequest.builder()
            .fromEmailAddress(this.verifiedEmail)
            .destination(Destination.builder().toAddresses(emailAddress).build())
            .content(EmailContent.builder()
                .simple(
                    Message.builder()
                        .subject(Content.builder().data("Welcome to the Weekly
 Coupons Newsletter").build())
                        .body(Body.builder()
                            .text(Content.builder().data(welcomeText).build())
                            .html(Content.builder().data(welcomeHtml).build())
                            .build())
                        .build())
                .build())
            .build();
        SendEmailResponse welcomeEmailResponse =
 sesClient.sendEmail(welcomeEmailRequest);
        System.out.println("Welcome email sent: " +
 welcomeEmailResponse.messageId());
      } catch (AlreadyExistsException e) {
        // If the contact already exists, skip this step for that contact and
 proceed
        // with the next contact
        System.out.println("Contact already exists, skipping creation...");
      } catch (Exception e) {
        System.err.println("Error occurred while processing email address " +
 emailAddress + ": " + e.getMessage());
        throw e;
      }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateContact를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def main():
    """
    The main function that orchestrates the execution of the workflow.
    """
    print(INTRO)
    ses_client = boto3.client("sesv2")
    workflow = SESv2Workflow(ses_client)
    try:
        workflow.prepare_application()
        workflow.gather_subscriber_email_addresses()
        workflow.send_coupon_newsletter()
        workflow.monitor_and_review()
    except ClientError as e:
        print_error(e)
    workflow.clean_up()



class SESv2Workflow:
    """
    A class to manage the SES v2 Coupon Newsletter Workflow.
    """

    def __init__(self, ses_client, sleep=True):
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.sleep = sleep


            try:
                # Create a new contact
                self.ses_client.create_contact(
                    ContactListName=CONTACT_LIST_NAME, EmailAddress=email
```

```
                )
                print(f"Contact with email '{email}' created successfully.")

                # Send the welcome email
                self.ses_client.send_email(
                    FromEmailAddress=self.verified_email,
                    Destination={"ToAddresses": [email]},
                    Content={
                        "Simple": {
                            "Subject": {
                                "Data": "Welcome to the Weekly Coupons
Newsletter"
                            },
                            "Body": {
                                "Text": {"Data": welcome_text},
                                "Html": {"Data": welcome_html},
                            },
                        }
                    },
                )
                print(f"Welcome email sent to '{email}'.")
                if self.sleep:
                    # 1 email per second in sandbox mode, remove in production.
                    sleep(1.1)
            except ClientError as e:
                # If the contact already exists, skip and proceed
                if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AlreadyExistsException":
                    print(f"Contact with email '{email}' already exists.
Skipping...")
                else:
                    raise e
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 CreateContact를 참조하세요.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn add_contact(client: &Client, list: &str, email: &str) -> Result<(),
 Error> {
    client
        .create_contact()
        .contact_list_name(list)
        .email_address(email)
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Created contact");

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 CreateContact를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **`CreateContactList`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateContactList`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 뉴스레터 시나리오

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Creates a contact list with the specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="contactListName">The name of the contact list.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateContactListAsync(string contactListName)
    {
        var request = new CreateContactListRequest
        {
            ContactListName = contactListName
        };

        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.CreateContactListAsync(request);
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Contact list with name {contactListName} already
exists.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            return true;
        }
        catch (LimitExceededException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The limit for contact lists has been exceeded.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while creating the contact
list: {ex.Message}");
        }
        return false;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreateContactList를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    try {
      // 2. Create a contact list
      String contactListName = CONTACT_LIST_NAME;
      CreateContactListRequest createContactListRequest =
CreateContactListRequest.builder()
          .contactListName(contactListName)
          .build();
      sesClient.createContactList(createContactListRequest);
      System.out.println("Contact list created: " + contactListName);
    } catch (AlreadyExistsException e) {
      System.out.println("Contact list already exists, skipping creation: weekly-
coupons-newsletter");
    } catch (LimitExceededException e) {
      System.err.println("Limit for contact lists has been exceeded.");
      throw e;
    } catch (SesV2Exception e) {
      System.err.println("Error creating contact list: " + e.getMessage());
```

```
        throw e;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateContactList를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def main():
    """
    The main function that orchestrates the execution of the workflow.
    """
    print(INTRO)
    ses_client = boto3.client("sesv2")
    workflow = SESv2Workflow(ses_client)
    try:
        workflow.prepare_application()
        workflow.gather_subscriber_email_addresses()
        workflow.send_coupon_newsletter()
        workflow.monitor_and_review()
    except ClientError as e:
        print_error(e)
    workflow.clean_up()



class SESv2Workflow:
    """
    A class to manage the SES v2 Coupon Newsletter Workflow.
    """

    def __init__(self, ses_client, sleep=True):
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.sleep = sleep
```

```
        try:

 self.ses_client.create_contact_list(ContactListName=CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
            print(f"Contact list '{CONTACT_LIST_NAME}' created successfully.")
        except ClientError as e:
            # If the contact list already exists, skip and proceed
            if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AlreadyExistsException":
                print(f"Contact list '{CONTACT_LIST_NAME}' already exists.")
            else:
                raise e
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 CreateContactList를 참조하세요.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn make_list(client: &Client, contact_list: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    client
        .create_contact_list()
        .contact_list_name(contact_list)
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Created contact list.");

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 CreateContactList를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **CreateEmailIdentity** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateEmailIdentity`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 뉴스레터 시나리오

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Creates an email identity (email address or domain) and starts the
verification process.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="emailIdentity">The email address or domain to create and
verify.</param>
    /// <returns>The response from the CreateEmailIdentity operation.</returns>
    public async Task<CreateEmailIdentityResponse>
CreateEmailIdentityAsync(string emailIdentity)
    {
        var request = new CreateEmailIdentityRequest
        {
            EmailIdentity = emailIdentity
        };

        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.CreateEmailIdentityAsync(request);
            return response;
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException ex)
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"Email identity {emailIdentity} already exists.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            throw;
        }
        catch (ConcurrentModificationException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The email identity {emailIdentity} is being
modified by another operation or thread.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            throw;
        }
        catch (LimitExceededException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The limit for email identities has been
exceeded.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            throw;
        }
        catch (NotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The email identity {emailIdentity} does not
exist.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            throw;
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while creating the email
identity: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreateEmailIdentity를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   try {
     CreateEmailIdentityRequest createEmailIdentityRequest =
CreateEmailIdentityRequest.builder()
         .emailIdentity(verifiedEmail)
         .build();
     sesClient.createEmailIdentity(createEmailIdentityRequest);
     System.out.println("Email identity created: " + verifiedEmail);
   } catch (AlreadyExistsException e) {
     System.out.println("Email identity already exists, skipping creation: " +
verifiedEmail);
   } catch (NotFoundException e) {
     System.err.println("The provided email address is not verified: " +
verifiedEmail);
     throw e;
   } catch (LimitExceededException e) {
     System.err
         .println("You have reached the limit for email identities. Please
remove some identities and try again.");
     throw e;
   } catch (SesV2Exception e) {
     System.err.println("Error creating email identity: " + e.getMessage());
     throw e;
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateEmailIdentity를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def main():
    """
    The main function that orchestrates the execution of the workflow.
    """
    print(INTRO)
    ses_client = boto3.client("sesv2")
    workflow = SESv2Workflow(ses_client)
    try:
        workflow.prepare_application()
        workflow.gather_subscriber_email_addresses()
        workflow.send_coupon_newsletter()
        workflow.monitor_and_review()
    except ClientError as e:
        print_error(e)
    workflow.clean_up()



class SESv2Workflow:
    """
    A class to manage the SES v2 Coupon Newsletter Workflow.
    """

    def __init__(self, ses_client, sleep=True):
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.sleep = sleep


        try:

 self.ses_client.create_email_identity(EmailIdentity=self.verified_email)
```

```
            print(f"Email identity '{self.verified_email}' created
successfully.")
        except ClientError as e:
            # If the email identity already exists, skip and proceed
            if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AlreadyExistsException":
                print(f"Email identity '{self.verified_email}' already exists.")
            else:
                raise e
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 CreateEmailIdentity를 참조하세요.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        match self
            .client
            .create_email_identity()
            .email_identity(self.verified_email.clone())
            .send()
            .await
        {
            Ok(_) => writeln!(self.stdout, "Email identity created
successfully.")?,
            Err(e) => match e.into_service_error() {
                CreateEmailIdentityError::AlreadyExistsException(_) => {
                    writeln!(
                        self.stdout,
                        "Email identity already exists, skipping creation."
                    )?;
                }
                e => return Err(anyhow!("Error creating email identity: {}", e)),
            },
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 CreateEmailIdentity를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **`CreateEmailTemplate`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateEmailTemplate`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 뉴스레터 시나리오

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Creates an email template with the specified content.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="templateName">The name of the email template.</param>
    /// <param name="subject">The subject of the email template.</param>
    /// <param name="htmlContent">The HTML content of the email template.</param>
    /// <param name="textContent">The text content of the email template.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateEmailTemplateAsync(string templateName, string
subject, string htmlContent, string textContent)
    {
        var request = new CreateEmailTemplateRequest
        {
            TemplateName = templateName,
            TemplateContent = new EmailTemplateContent
            {
                Subject = subject,
```

```
                Html = htmlContent,
                Text = textContent
            }
        };

        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.CreateEmailTemplateAsync(request);
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Email template with name {templateName} already
exists.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (LimitExceededException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The limit for email templates has been
exceeded.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while creating the email
template: {ex.Message}");
        }

        return false;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreateEmailTemplate를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    try {
      // Create an email template named "weekly-coupons"
      String newsletterHtml = loadFile("resources/coupon_newsletter/coupon-
newsletter.html");
      String newsletterText = loadFile("resources/coupon_newsletter/coupon-
newsletter.txt");

      CreateEmailTemplateRequest templateRequest =
 CreateEmailTemplateRequest.builder()
          .templateName(TEMPLATE_NAME)
          .templateContent(EmailTemplateContent.builder()
              .subject("Weekly Coupons Newsletter")
              .html(newsletterHtml)
              .text(newsletterText)
              .build())
          .build();

      sesClient.createEmailTemplate(templateRequest);

      System.out.println("Email template created: " + TEMPLATE_NAME);
    } catch (AlreadyExistsException e) {
      // If the template already exists, skip this step and proceed with the next
      // operation
      System.out.println("Email template already exists, skipping creation...");
    } catch (LimitExceededException e) {
      // If the limit for email templates is exceeded, fail the workflow and
 inform
      // the user
      System.err.println("You have reached the limit for email templates. Please
 remove some templates and try again.");
      throw e;
    } catch (Exception e) {
```

```
        System.err.println("Error occurred while creating email template: " +
 e.getMessage());
        throw e;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateEmailTemplate를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def main():
    """
    The main function that orchestrates the execution of the workflow.
    """
    print(INTRO)
    ses_client = boto3.client("sesv2")
    workflow = SESv2Workflow(ses_client)
    try:
        workflow.prepare_application()
        workflow.gather_subscriber_email_addresses()
        workflow.send_coupon_newsletter()
        workflow.monitor_and_review()
    except ClientError as e:
        print_error(e)
    workflow.clean_up()



class SESv2Workflow:
    """
    A class to manage the SES v2 Coupon Newsletter Workflow.
    """

    def __init__(self, ses_client, sleep=True):
```

```
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.sleep = sleep


        try:
            template_content = {
                "Subject": "Weekly Coupons Newsletter",
                "Html": load_file_content("coupon-newsletter.html"),
                "Text": load_file_content("coupon-newsletter.txt"),
            }
            self.ses_client.create_email_template(
                TemplateName=TEMPLATE_NAME, TemplateContent=template_content
            )
            print(f"Email template '{TEMPLATE_NAME}' created successfully.")
        except ClientError as e:
            # If the template already exists, skip and proceed
            if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AlreadyExistsException":
                print(f"Email template '{TEMPLATE_NAME}' already exists.")
            else:
                raise e
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 CreateEmailTemplate를 참조하세요.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        let template_html =
            std::fs::read_to_string("../resources/newsletter/coupon-
newsletter.html")
                .unwrap_or_else(|_| "Missing coupon-
newsletter.html".to_string());
        let template_text =
```

```
            std::fs::read_to_string("../resources/newsletter/coupon-
newsletter.txt")
                .unwrap_or_else(|_| "Missing coupon-newsletter.txt".to_string());

        // Create the email template
        let template_content = EmailTemplateContent::builder()
            .subject("Weekly Coupons Newsletter")
            .html(template_html)
            .text(template_text)
            .build();

        match self
            .client
            .create_email_template()
            .template_name(TEMPLATE_NAME)
            .template_content(template_content)
            .send()
            .await
        {
            Ok(_) => writeln!(self.stdout, "Email template created
 successfully.")?,
            Err(e) => match e.into_service_error() {
                CreateEmailTemplateError::AlreadyExistsException(_) => {
                    writeln!(
                        self.stdout,
                        "Email template already exists, skipping creation."
                    )?;
                }
                e => return Err(anyhow!("Error creating email template: {}", e)),
            },
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 CreateEmailTemplate를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **DeleteContactList** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteContactList의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 뉴스레터 시나리오

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Deletes a contact list and all contacts within it.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="contactListName">The name of the contact list to delete.</
param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteContactListAsync(string contactListName)
    {
        var request = new DeleteContactListRequest
        {
            ContactListName = contactListName
        };

        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.DeleteContactListAsync(request);
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (ConcurrentModificationException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The contact list {contactListName} is being
 modified by another operation or thread.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (NotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The contact list {contactListName} does not
 exist.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while deleting the contact
list: {ex.Message}");
        }

        return false;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteContactList를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    try {
      // Delete the contact list
      DeleteContactListRequest deleteContactListRequest =
DeleteContactListRequest.builder()
          .contactListName(CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
          .build();

      sesClient.deleteContactList(deleteContactListRequest);

      System.out.println("Contact list deleted: " + CONTACT_LIST_NAME);
    } catch (NotFoundException e) {
      // If the contact list does not exist, log the error and proceed
      System.out.println("Contact list not found. Skipping deletion...");
    } catch (Exception e) {
      System.err.println("Error occurred while deleting the contact list: " +
e.getMessage());
```

```
        e.printStackTrace();
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteContactList를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def main():
    """
    The main function that orchestrates the execution of the workflow.
    """
    print(INTRO)
    ses_client = boto3.client("sesv2")
    workflow = SESv2Workflow(ses_client)
    try:
        workflow.prepare_application()
        workflow.gather_subscriber_email_addresses()
        workflow.send_coupon_newsletter()
        workflow.monitor_and_review()
    except ClientError as e:
        print_error(e)
    workflow.clean_up()



class SESv2Workflow:
    """
    A class to manage the SES v2 Coupon Newsletter Workflow.
    """

    def __init__(self, ses_client, sleep=True):
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.sleep = sleep
```

```
        try:

self.ses_client.delete_contact_list(ContactListName=CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
            print(f"Contact list '{CONTACT_LIST_NAME}' deleted successfully.")
        except ClientError as e:
            # If the contact list doesn't exist, skip and proceed
            if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NotFoundException":
                print(f"Contact list '{CONTACT_LIST_NAME}' does not exist.")
            else:
                print(e)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteContactList를 참조하세요.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        match self
            .client
            .delete_contact_list()
            .contact_list_name(CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
            .send()
            .await
        {
            Ok(_) => writeln!(self.stdout, "Contact list deleted
successfully.")?,
            Err(e) => return Err(anyhow!("Error deleting contact list: {e}")),
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DeleteContactList를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **DeleteEmailIdentity** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteEmailIdentity의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 뉴스레터 시나리오

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Deletes an email identity (email address or domain).
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="emailIdentity">The email address or domain to delete.</
param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteEmailIdentityAsync(string emailIdentity)
    {
        var request = new DeleteEmailIdentityRequest
        {
            EmailIdentity = emailIdentity
        };

        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.DeleteEmailIdentityAsync(request);
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (ConcurrentModificationException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The email identity {emailIdentity} is being
 modified by another operation or thread.");
```

```
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (NotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The email identity {emailIdentity} does not
exist.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while deleting the email
identity: {ex.Message}");
        }

        return false;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteEmailIdentity를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
      try {
        // Delete the email identity
        DeleteEmailIdentityRequest deleteIdentityRequest =
DeleteEmailIdentityRequest.builder()
            .emailIdentity(this.verifiedEmail)
            .build();
```

```
        sesClient.deleteEmailIdentity(deleteIdentityRequest);

        System.out.println("Email identity deleted: " + this.verifiedEmail);
      } catch (NotFoundException e) {
        // If the email identity does not exist, log the error and proceed
        System.out.println("Email identity not found. Skipping deletion...");
      } catch (Exception e) {
        System.err.println("Error occurred while deleting the email identity: " +
 e.getMessage());
        e.printStackTrace();
      }
    } else {
      System.out.println("Skipping email identity deletion.");
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteEmailIdentity를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def main():
    """
    The main function that orchestrates the execution of the workflow.
    """
    print(INTRO)
    ses_client = boto3.client("sesv2")
    workflow = SESv2Workflow(ses_client)
    try:
        workflow.prepare_application()
        workflow.gather_subscriber_email_addresses()
        workflow.send_coupon_newsletter()
        workflow.monitor_and_review()
    except ClientError as e:
```

```
        print_error(e)
    workflow.clean_up()



class SESv2Workflow:
    """
    A class to manage the SES v2 Coupon Newsletter Workflow.
    """

    def __init__(self, ses_client, sleep=True):
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.sleep = sleep


            try:

 self.ses_client.delete_email_identity(EmailIdentity=self.verified_email)
                print(f"Email identity '{self.verified_email}' deleted
 successfully.")
            except ClientError as e:
                # If the email identity doesn't exist, skip and proceed
                if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NotFoundException":
                    print(f"Email identity '{self.verified_email}' does not
 exist.")
                else:
                    print(e)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteEmailIdentity를 참조하세요.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
            match self
```

```
                .client
                .delete_email_identity()
                .email_identity(self.verified_email.clone())
                .send()
                .await
            {
                Ok(_) => writeln!(self.stdout, "Email identity deleted
successfully.")?,
                Err(e) => {
                    return Err(anyhow!("Error deleting email identity: {}", e));
                }
            }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DeleteEmailIdentity를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **DeleteEmailTemplate** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteEmailTemplate의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 뉴스레터 시나리오

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Deletes an email template.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="templateName">The name of the email template to delete.</
param>
```

```
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteEmailTemplateAsync(string templateName)
    {
        var request = new DeleteEmailTemplateRequest
        {
            TemplateName = templateName
        };

        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.DeleteEmailTemplateAsync(request);
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (NotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The email template {templateName} does not
exist.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while deleting the email
template: {ex.Message}");
        }

        return false;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteEmailTemplate를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    try {
      // Delete the template
      DeleteEmailTemplateRequest deleteTemplateRequest =
DeleteEmailTemplateRequest.builder()
          .templateName(TEMPLATE_NAME)
          .build();

      sesClient.deleteEmailTemplate(deleteTemplateRequest);

      System.out.println("Email template deleted: " + TEMPLATE_NAME);
    } catch (NotFoundException e) {
      // If the email template does not exist, log the error and proceed
      System.out.println("Email template not found. Skipping deletion...");
    } catch (Exception e) {
      System.err.println("Error occurred while deleting the email template: " +
e.getMessage());
      e.printStackTrace();
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteEmailTemplate를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def main():
    """
    The main function that orchestrates the execution of the workflow.
    """
    print(INTRO)
    ses_client = boto3.client("sesv2")
    workflow = SESv2Workflow(ses_client)
    try:
        workflow.prepare_application()
        workflow.gather_subscriber_email_addresses()
        workflow.send_coupon_newsletter()
        workflow.monitor_and_review()
    except ClientError as e:
        print_error(e)
    workflow.clean_up()



class SESv2Workflow:
    """
    A class to manage the SES v2 Coupon Newsletter Workflow.
    """

    def __init__(self, ses_client, sleep=True):
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.sleep = sleep


        try:
            self.ses_client.delete_email_template(TemplateName=TEMPLATE_NAME)
            print(f"Email template '{TEMPLATE_NAME}' deleted successfully.")
        except ClientError as e:
            # If the email template doesn't exist, skip and proceed
            if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NotFoundException":
                print(f"Email template '{TEMPLATE_NAME}' does not exist.")
            else:
                print(e)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteEmailTemplate를 참조하세요.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        match self
            .client
            .delete_email_template()
            .template_name(TEMPLATE_NAME)
            .send()
            .await
        {
            Ok(_) => writeln!(self.stdout, "Email template deleted
successfully.")?,
            Err(e) => {
                return Err(anyhow!("Error deleting email template: {e}"));
            }
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DeleteEmailTemplate를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **`GetEmailIdentity`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetEmailIdentity`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이메일 주소가 확인되었는지 여부를 결정합니다.

```
async fn is_verified(client: &Client, email: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client
        .get_email_identity()
        .email_identity(email)
        .send()
        .await?;

    if resp.verified_for_sending_status() {
        println!("The address is verified");
    } else {
        println!("The address is not verified");
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 GetEmailIdentity를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **ListContactLists** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListContactLists`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn show_lists(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client.list_contact_lists().send().await?;

    println!("Contact lists:");

    for list in resp.contact_lists() {
```

```
        println!("  {}", list.contact_list_name().unwrap_or_default());
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 ListContactLists를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **ListContacts** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListContacts`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 뉴스레터 시나리오

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Lists the contacts in the specified contact list.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="contactListName">The name of the contact list.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of contacts response from the ListContacts operation.</
returns>
    public async Task<List<Contact>> ListContactsAsync(string contactListName)
    {
        var request = new ListContactsRequest
        {
            ContactListName = contactListName
        };
```

```
        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.ListContactsAsync(request);
            return response.Contacts;
        }
        catch (NotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The contact list {contactListName} does not
exist.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while listing the contacts:
{ex.Message}");
        }

        return new List<Contact>();
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListContacts를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    ListContactsRequest contactListRequest = ListContactsRequest.builder()
        .contactListName(CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
```

```
            .build();

        List<String> contactEmails;
        try {
          ListContactsResponse contactListResponse =
 sesClient.listContacts(contactListRequest);

          contactEmails = contactListResponse.contacts().stream()
              .map(Contact::emailAddress)
              .toList();
        } catch (Exception e) {
          // TODO: Remove when listContacts's GET body issue is resolved.
          contactEmails = this.contacts;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListContacts를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def main():
    """
    The main function that orchestrates the execution of the workflow.
    """
    print(INTRO)
    ses_client = boto3.client("sesv2")
    workflow = SESv2Workflow(ses_client)
    try:
        workflow.prepare_application()
        workflow.gather_subscriber_email_addresses()
        workflow.send_coupon_newsletter()
        workflow.monitor_and_review()
    except ClientError as e:
```

```
        print_error(e)
    workflow.clean_up()



class SESv2Workflow:
    """
    A class to manage the SES v2 Coupon Newsletter Workflow.
    """

    def __init__(self, ses_client, sleep=True):
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.sleep = sleep


        try:
            contacts_response = self.ses_client.list_contacts(
                ContactListName=CONTACT_LIST_NAME
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NotFoundException":
                print(f"Contact list '{CONTACT_LIST_NAME}' does not exist.")
                return
            else:
                raise e
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 ListContacts를 참조하세요.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn show_contacts(client: &Client, list: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client
        .list_contacts()
```

```
        .contact_list_name(list)
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Contacts:");

    for contact in resp.contacts() {
        println!("  {}", contact.email_address().unwrap_or_default());
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 ListContacts를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **SendEmail** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 SendEmail의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Sends an email with the specified content and options.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="fromEmailAddress">The email address to send the email
from.</param>
    /// <param name="toEmailAddresses">The email addresses to send the email
to.</param>
    /// <param name="subject">The subject of the email.</param>
    /// <param name="htmlContent">The HTML content of the email.</param>
    /// <param name="textContent">The text content of the email.</param>
    /// <param name="templateName">The name of the email template to use
(optional).</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="templateData">The data to replace placeholders in the email
template (optional).</param>
    /// <param name="contactListName">The name of the contact list for
unsubscribe functionality (optional).</param>
    /// <returns>The MessageId response from the SendEmail operation.</returns>
    public async Task<string> SendEmailAsync(string fromEmailAddress,
List<string> toEmailAddresses, string? subject,
        string? htmlContent, string? textContent, string? templateName = null,
string? templateData = null, string? contactListName = null)
    {
        var request = new SendEmailRequest
        {
            FromEmailAddress = fromEmailAddress
        };

        if (toEmailAddresses.Any())
        {
            request.Destination = new Destination { ToAddresses =
toEmailAddresses };
        }

        if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(templateName))
        {
            request.Content = new EmailContent()
            {
                Template = new Template
                {
                    TemplateName = templateName,
                    TemplateData = templateData
                }
            };
        }
        else
        {
            request.Content = new EmailContent
            {
                Simple = new Message
                {
                    Subject = new Content { Data = subject },
                    Body = new Body
                    {
                        Html = new Content { Data = htmlContent },
                        Text = new Content { Data = textContent }
                    }
```

```
                }
            };
        }

        if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(contactListName))
        {
            request.ListManagementOptions = new ListManagementOptions
            {
                ContactListName = contactListName
            };
        }

        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.SendEmailAsync(request);
            return response.MessageId;
        }
        catch (AccountSuspendedException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The account's ability to send email has been
permanently restricted.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (MailFromDomainNotVerifiedException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The sending domain is not verified.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (MessageRejectedException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The message content is invalid.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (SendingPausedException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The account's ability to send email is currently
paused.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
```

```
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while sending the email:
 {ex.Message}");
        }

        return string.Empty;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 SendEmail을 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

메시지를 전송합니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.model.Body;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.model.Content;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.model.Destination;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.model.EmailContent;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.model.Message;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.model.SendEmailRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.model.SesV2Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.SesV2Client;

/**
 * Before running this AWS SDK for Java (v2) example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
```

```
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */

public class SendEmail {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                            Usage:
                                <sender> <recipient> <subject>\s

                            Where:
                                sender - An email address that represents the
 sender.\s
                                recipient - An email address that represents the
 recipient.\s
                                subject - The subject line.\s
                            """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String sender = args[0];
        String recipient = args[1];
        String subject = args[2];

        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        SesV2Client sesv2Client = SesV2Client.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        // The HTML body of the email.
        String bodyHTML = "<html>" + "<head></head>" + "<body>" + "<h1>Hello!</
h1>"
                + "<p> See the list of customers.</p>" + "</body>" + "</html>";

        send(sesv2Client, sender, recipient, subject, bodyHTML);
    }

    public static void send(SesV2Client client,
                            String sender,
                            String recipient,
```

```
                        String subject,
                        String bodyHTML) {

        Destination destination = Destination.builder()
                .toAddresses(recipient)
                .build();

        Content content = Content.builder()
                .data(bodyHTML)
                .build();

        Content sub = Content.builder()
                .data(subject)
                .build();

        Body body = Body.builder()
                .html(content)
                .build();

        Message msg = Message.builder()
                .subject(sub)
                .body(body)
                .build();

        EmailContent emailContent = EmailContent.builder()
                .simple(msg)
                .build();

        SendEmailRequest emailRequest = SendEmailRequest.builder()
                .destination(destination)
                .content(emailContent)
                .fromEmailAddress(sender)
                .build();

        try {
            System.out.println("Attempting to send an email through Amazon SES "
                    + "using the AWS SDK for Java...");
            client.sendEmail(emailRequest);
            System.out.println("email was sent");

        } catch (SesV2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
    }
}
```

템플릿을 사용하여 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
      String coupons = Files.readString(Paths.get("resources/coupon_newsletter/
sample_coupons.json"));
      for (String emailAddress : contactEmails) {
        SendEmailRequest newsletterRequest = SendEmailRequest.builder()
            .destination(Destination.builder().toAddresses(emailAddress).build())
            .content(EmailContent.builder()
                .template(Template.builder()
                    .templateName(TEMPLATE_NAME)
                    .templateData(coupons)
                    .build())
                .build())
            .fromEmailAddress(this.verifiedEmail)
            .listManagementOptions(ListManagementOptions.builder()
                .contactListName(CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
                .build())
            .build();
        SendEmailResponse newsletterResponse =
 sesClient.sendEmail(newsletterRequest);
        System.out.println("Newsletter sent to " + emailAddress + ": " +
 newsletterResponse.messageId());
      }
```

헤더 정보가 포함된 메시지를 전송합니다.

```
public class SendwithHeader {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:
                <sender> <recipient> <subject>\s

            Where:
                sender - An email address that represents the sender.\s
                recipient - An email address that represents the recipient.\s
                subject - The subject line.\s
```

```
            """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String sender = args[0];
        String recipient = args[1];
        String subject = args[2];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        SesV2Client sesv2Client = SesV2Client.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        String bodyHTML = """
                <html>
                    <head></head>
                    <body>
                        <h1>Hello!</h1>
                        <p>See the list of customers.</p>
                    </body>
                </html>
                """;

        sendWithHeader(sesv2Client, sender, recipient, subject, bodyHTML);
        sesv2Client.close();
    }

    /**
     * Sends an email using the AWS SES V2 client.
     *
     * @param sesv2Client the SES V2 client to use for sending the email
     * @param sender the email address of the sender
     * @param recipient the email address of the recipient
     * @param subject the subject of the email
     * @param bodyHTML the HTML content of the email body
     */
    public static void sendWithHeader(SesV2Client sesv2Client,
                                      String sender,
                                      String recipient,
                                      String subject,
                                      String bodyHTML) {
        EmailContent emailContent = EmailContent.builder()
```

```
                .simple(Message.builder()
                        .body(b -> b.html(c ->
 c.charset(UTF_8.name()).data(bodyHTML))
                                .text(c ->
 c.charset(UTF_8.name()).data(bodyHTML)))
                        .subject(c -> c.charset(UTF_8.name()).data(subject))
                        .headers(List.of(
                                MessageHeader.builder()
                                        .name("List-Unsubscribe")
                                        .value("<https://nutrition.co/?
address=x&topic=x>, <mailto:unsubscribe@nutrition.co?subject=TopicUnsubscribe>")
                                        .build(),
                                MessageHeader.builder()
                                        .name("List-Unsubscribe-Post")
                                        .value("List-Unsubscribe=One-Click")
                                        .build()))
                        .build())
                .build();

        SendEmailRequest request = SendEmailRequest.builder()
                .fromEmailAddress(sender)
                .destination(d -> d.toAddresses(recipient))
                .content(emailContent)
                .build();

        try {
            SendEmailResponse response = sesv2Client.sendEmail(request);
            System.out.println("Email sent! Message ID: " +
 response.messageId());
        } catch (SesV2Exception e) {
            System.err.println("Failed to send email: " +
 e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 SendEmail을 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

연락처 목록의 모든 구성원에게 메시지를 전송합니다.

```
def main():
    """
    The main function that orchestrates the execution of the workflow.
    """
    print(INTRO)
    ses_client = boto3.client("sesv2")
    workflow = SESv2Workflow(ses_client)
    try:
        workflow.prepare_application()
        workflow.gather_subscriber_email_addresses()
        workflow.send_coupon_newsletter()
        workflow.monitor_and_review()
    except ClientError as e:
        print_error(e)
    workflow.clean_up()



class SESv2Workflow:
    """
    A class to manage the SES v2 Coupon Newsletter Workflow.
    """

    def __init__(self, ses_client, sleep=True):
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.sleep = sleep


                self.ses_client.send_email(
                    FromEmailAddress=self.verified_email,
                    Destination={"ToAddresses": [email]},
```

```
                    Content={
                        "Simple": {
                            "Subject": {
                                "Data": "Welcome to the Weekly Coupons
 Newsletter"
                            },
                            "Body": {
                                "Text": {"Data": welcome_text},
                                "Html": {"Data": welcome_html},
                            },
                        }
                    },
                )
                print(f"Welcome email sent to '{email}'.")
```

연락처 목록의 모든 구성원에게 템플릿을 사용하여 메시지를 전송합니다.

```
def main():
    """
    The main function that orchestrates the execution of the workflow.
    """
    print(INTRO)
    ses_client = boto3.client("sesv2")
    workflow = SESv2Workflow(ses_client)
    try:
        workflow.prepare_application()
        workflow.gather_subscriber_email_addresses()
        workflow.send_coupon_newsletter()
        workflow.monitor_and_review()
    except ClientError as e:
        print_error(e)
    workflow.clean_up()



class SESv2Workflow:
    """
    A class to manage the SES v2 Coupon Newsletter Workflow.
    """

    def __init__(self, ses_client, sleep=True):
        self.ses_client = ses_client
```

```
        self.sleep = sleep


                self.ses_client.send_email(
                    FromEmailAddress=self.verified_email,
                    Destination={"ToAddresses": [email_address]},
                    Content={
                        "Template": {
                            "TemplateName": TEMPLATE_NAME,
                            "TemplateData": coupon_items,
                        }
                    },
                    ListManagementOptions={"ContactListName": CONTACT_LIST_NAME},
                )
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 SendEmail를 참조하세요.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-sesv2'
require_relative 'config' # Recipient and sender email addresses.

# Set up the SESv2 client.
client = Aws::SESV2::Client.new(region: AWS_REGION)

def send_email(client, sender_email, recipient_email)
  response = client.send_email(
    {
      from_email_address: sender_email,
      destination: {
        to_addresses: [recipient_email]
      },
      content: {
```

```
        simple: {
          subject: {
            data: 'Test email subject'
          },
          body: {
            text: {
              data: 'Test email body'
            }
          }
        }
      }
    }
  )
  puts "Email sent from #{SENDER_EMAIL} to #{RECIPIENT_EMAIL} with message ID:
 #{response.message_id}"
end

send_email(client, SENDER_EMAIL, RECIPIENT_EMAIL)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 SendEmail을 참조하세요.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

연락처 목록의 모든 구성원에게 메시지를 전송합니다.

```
async fn send_message(
    client: &Client,
    list: &str,
    from: &str,
    subject: &str,
    message: &str,
) -> Result<(), Error> {
    // Get list of email addresses from contact list.
```

```
    let resp = client
        .list_contacts()
        .contact_list_name(list)
        .send()
        .await?;

    let contacts = resp.contacts();

    let cs: Vec<String> = contacts
        .iter()
        .map(|i| i.email_address().unwrap_or_default().to_string())
        .collect();

    let mut dest: Destination = Destination::builder().build();
    dest.to_addresses = Some(cs);
    let subject_content = Content::builder()
        .data(subject)
        .charset("UTF-8")
        .build()
        .expect("building Content");
    let body_content = Content::builder()
        .data(message)
        .charset("UTF-8")
        .build()
        .expect("building Content");
    let body = Body::builder().text(body_content).build();

    let msg = Message::builder()
        .subject(subject_content)
        .body(body)
        .build();

    let email_content = EmailContent::builder().simple(msg).build();

    client
        .send_email()
        .from_email_address(from)
        .destination(dest)
        .content(email_content)
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Email sent to list");
```

```
    Ok(())
}
```

연락처 목록의 모든 구성원에게 템플릿을 사용하여 메시지를 전송합니다.

```
            let coupons = std::fs::read_to_string("../resources/newsletter/
sample_coupons.json")
                .unwrap_or_else(|_| r#"{"coupons":[]}"#.to_string());
            let email_content = EmailContent::builder()
                .template(
                    Template::builder()
                        .template_name(TEMPLATE_NAME)
                        .template_data(coupons)
                        .build(),
                )
                .build();

            match self
                .client
                .send_email()
                .from_email_address(self.verified_email.clone())

 .destination(Destination::builder().to_addresses(email.clone()).build())
                .content(email_content)
                .list_management_options(
                    ListManagementOptions::builder()
                        .contact_list_name(CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
                        .build()?,
                )
                .send()
                .await
            {
                Ok(output) => {
                    if let Some(message_id) = output.message_id {
                        writeln!(
                            self.stdout,
                            "Newsletter sent to {} with message ID {}",
                            email, message_id
                        )?;
                    } else {
                        writeln!(self.stdout, "Newsletter sent to {}", email)?;
                    }
```

```
                }
                Err(e) => return Err(anyhow!("Error sending newsletter to {}:
{}", email, e)),
            }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 SendEmail을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon SES API v2 시나리오

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon SES API v2 AWS SDKs에서 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이러한 시나리오에서는 Amazon SES API v2 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 직접적으로 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 시나리오에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시나리오는 컨텍스트에 맞는 서비스 작업을 이해하는 데 도움이 되도록 중급 수준의 경험을 대상으로 합니다.

예시

- AWS SDK를 사용한 전체 Amazon SES API v2 뉴스레터 시나리오

AWS SDK를 사용한 전체 Amazon SES API v2 뉴스레터 시나리오

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon SES API v2 뉴스레터 시나리오를 실행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
using System.Diagnostics;
```

```
using System.Text.RegularExpressions;
using Amazon.SimpleEmailV2;
using Amazon.SimpleEmailV2.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Debug;

namespace Sesv2Scenario;

public static class NewsletterWorkflow
{
    /*
      This scenario demonstrates how to use the Amazon Simple Email Service (SES)
 v2 to send a coupon newsletter to a list of subscribers.
      The scenario performs the following tasks:

      1. Prepare the application:
         - Create a verified email identity for sending and replying to emails.
         - Create a contact list to store the subscribers' email addresses.
         - Create an email template for the coupon newsletter.

      2. Gather subscriber email addresses:
         - Prompt the user for a base email address.
         - Create 3 variants of the email address using subaddress extensions
 (e.g., user+ses-weekly-newsletter-1@example.com).
         - Add each variant as a contact to the contact list.
         - Send a welcome email to each new contact.

      3. Send the coupon newsletter:
         - Retrieve the list of contacts from the contact list.
         - Send the coupon newsletter using the email template to each contact.

      4. Monitor and review:
         - Provide instructions for the user to review the sending activity and
 metrics in the AWS console.

      5. Clean up resources:
         - Delete the contact list (which also deletes all contacts within it).
         - Delete the email template.
         - Optionally delete the verified email identity.

    */
```

```
    public static SESv2Wrapper _sesv2Wrapper;
    public static string? _baseEmailAddress = null;
    public static string? _verifiedEmail = null;
    private static string _contactListName = "weekly-coupons-newsletter";
    private static string _templateName = "weekly-coupons";
    private static string _subject = "Weekly Coupons Newsletter";
    private static string _htmlContentFile = "coupon-newsletter.html";
    private static string _textContentFile = "coupon-newsletter.txt";
    private static string _htmlWelcomeFile = "welcome.html";
    private static string _textWelcomeFile = "welcome.txt";
    private static string _couponsDataFile = "sample_coupons.json";

    // Relative location of the resources folder.
    private static string _resourcesFilePathLocation = "../../../../resources/";

    public static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for the Amazon service.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonSimpleEmailServiceV2>()
                    .AddTransient<SESv2Wrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        ServicesSetup(host);

        try
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the Amazon SES v2 Coupon Newsletter
Scenario.");
            Console.WriteLine("This scenario demonstrates how to use the Amazon
Simple Email Service (SES) v2 " +
                              "\r\nto send a coupon newsletter to a list of
subscribers.");
```

```
            // Prepare the application.
            var emailIdentity = await PrepareApplication();

            // Gather subscriber email addresses.
            await GatherSubscriberEmailAddresses(emailIdentity);

            // Send the coupon newsletter.
            await SendCouponNewsletter(emailIdentity);

            // Monitor and review.
            MonitorAndReview(true);

            // Clean up resources.
            await Cleanup(emailIdentity, true);

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Amazon SES v2 Coupon Newsletter scenario is
complete.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred: {ex.Message}");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the services for use within the console application.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="host">The services host.</param>
    private static void ServicesSetup(IHost host)
    {
        _sesv2Wrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<SESv2Wrapper>();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set up the resources for the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The email address of the verified identity.</returns>
    public static async Task<string?> PrepareApplication()
    {
```

```
        var htmlContent = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(_resourcesFilePathLocation
+ _htmlContentFile);
        var textContent = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(_resourcesFilePathLocation
+ _textContentFile);

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("1. In this step, we will prepare the application:" +
                          "\r\n  - Create a verified email identity for sending
and replying to emails." +
                          "\r\n  - Create a contact list to store the
subscribers' email addresses." +
                          "\r\n  - Create an email template for the coupon
newsletter.\r\n");

        // Prompt the user for a verified email address.
        while (!IsEmail(_verifiedEmail))
        {
            Console.Write("Enter a verified email address or an email to verify:
");
            _verifiedEmail = Console.ReadLine();
        }

        try
        {
            // Create an email identity and start the verification process.
            await _sesv2Wrapper.CreateEmailIdentityAsync(_verifiedEmail);
            Console.WriteLine($"Identity {_verifiedEmail} created.");
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Identity {_verifiedEmail} already exists.");
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Error creating email identity: {ex.Message}");
        }

        // Create a contact list.
        try
        {
            await _sesv2Wrapper.CreateContactListAsync(_contactListName);
            Console.WriteLine($"Contact list {_contactListName} created.");
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException)
```

```
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Contact list {_contactListName} already
exists.");
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Error creating contact list: {ex.Message}");
        }

        // Create an email template.
        try
        {
            await _sesv2Wrapper.CreateEmailTemplateAsync(_templateName, _subject,
htmlContent, textContent);
            Console.WriteLine($"Email template {_templateName} created.");
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Email template {_templateName} already exists.");
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Error creating email template: {ex.Message}");
        }

        return _verifiedEmail;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Generate subscriber addresses and send welcome emails.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="fromEmailAddress">The verified email address from
PrepareApplication.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> GatherSubscriberEmailAddresses(string
fromEmailAddress)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("2. In Step 2, we will gather subscriber email
addresses:" +
                          "\r\n  - Prompt the user for a base email address." +
                          "\r\n  - Create 3 variants of the email address using
subaddress extensions (e.g., user+ses-weekly-newsletter-1@example.com)." +
```

```
                            "\r\n  - Add each variant as a contact to the contact
 list." +
                            "\r\n  - Send a welcome email to each new contact.\r
\n");

        // Prompt the user for a base email address.
        while (!IsEmail(_baseEmailAddress))
        {
            Console.Write("Enter a base email address (e.g., user@example.com):
 ");
            _baseEmailAddress = Console.ReadLine();
        }

        // Create 3 variants of the email address using +ses-weekly-newsletter-1,
 +ses-weekly-newsletter-2, etc.
        var baseEmailAddressParts = _baseEmailAddress!.Split("@");
        for (int i = 1; i <= 3; i++)
        {
            string emailAddress = $"{baseEmailAddressParts[0]}+ses-weekly-
newsletter-{i}@{baseEmailAddressParts[1]}";

            try
            {
                // Create a contact with the email address in the contact list.
                await _sesv2Wrapper.CreateContactAsync(emailAddress,
 _contactListName);
                Console.WriteLine($"Contact {emailAddress} added to the
 {_contactListName} contact list.");
            }
            catch (AlreadyExistsException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Contact {emailAddress} already exists in the
 {_contactListName} contact list.");
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error creating contact {emailAddress}:
 {ex.Message}");
                return false;
            }

            // Send a welcome email to the new contact.
            try
            {
```

```
                string subject = "Welcome to the Weekly Coupons Newsletter";
                string htmlContent = await
File.ReadAllTextAsync(_resourcesFilePathLocation + _htmlWelcomeFile);
                string textContent = await
File.ReadAllTextAsync(_resourcesFilePathLocation + _textWelcomeFile);

                await _sesv2Wrapper.SendEmailAsync(fromEmailAddress, new
List<string> { emailAddress }, subject, htmlContent, textContent);
                Console.WriteLine($"Welcome email sent to {emailAddress}.");
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error sending welcome email to
{emailAddress}: {ex.Message}");
                return false;
            }

            // Wait 2 seconds before sending the next email (if the account is in
the SES Sandbox).
            await Task.Delay(2000);
        }

        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    ///  Send the coupon newsletter to the subscribers in the contact list.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="fromEmailAddress">The verified email address from
PrepareApplication.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> SendCouponNewsletter(string fromEmailAddress)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("3. In this step, we will send the coupon newsletter:"
+
                          "\r\n  - Retrieve the list of contacts from the contact
list." +
                          "\r\n  - Send the coupon newsletter using the email
template to each contact.\r\n");


        // Retrieve the list of contacts from the contact list.
        var contacts = await _sesv2Wrapper.ListContactsAsync(_contactListName);
```

```
        if (!contacts.Any())
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"No contacts found in the {_contactListName}
contact list.");
            return false;
        }

        // Load the coupon data from the sample_coupons.json file.
        string couponsData = await
File.ReadAllTextAsync(_resourcesFilePathLocation + _couponsDataFile);

        // Send the coupon newsletter to each contact using the email template.
        try
        {
            foreach (var contact in contacts)
            {
                // To use the Contact List for list management, send to only one
address at a time.
                await _sesv2Wrapper.SendEmailAsync(fromEmailAddress,
                    new List<string> { contact.EmailAddress },
                    null, null, null, _templateName, couponsData,
_contactListName);
            }

            Console.WriteLine($"Coupon newsletter sent to contact list
{_contactListName}.");
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Error sending coupon newsletter to contact list
{_contactListName}: {ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }

        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Provide instructions for monitoring sending activity and metrics.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to run in interactive mode.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public static bool MonitorAndReview(bool interactive)
    {
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("4. In step 4, we will monitor and review:" +
                          "\r\n  - Provide instructions for the user to review
the sending activity and metrics in the AWS console.\r\n");

        Console.WriteLine("Review your sending activity using the SES Homepage in
the AWS console.");
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter to open the SES Homepage in your default
browser...");
        if (interactive)
        {
            Console.ReadLine();
            try
            {
                // Open the SES Homepage in the default browser.
                Process.Start(new ProcessStartInfo
                {
                    FileName = "https://console.aws.amazon.com/ses/home",
                    UseShellExecute = true
                });
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error opening the SES Homepage:
{ex.Message}");
                return false;
            }
        }

        Console.WriteLine("Review the sending activity and email metrics, then
press Enter to continue...");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();
        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Clean up the resources used in the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="verifiedEmailAddress">The verified email address from
PrepareApplication.</param>
    /// <param name="interactive">True if interactive.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
```

```
    public static async Task<bool> Cleanup(string verifiedEmailAddress, bool
 interactive)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("5. Finally, we clean up resources:" +
                          "\r\n  - Delete the contact list (which also deletes
 all contacts within it)." +
                          "\r\n  - Delete the email template." +
                          "\r\n  - Optionally delete the verified email identity.
\r\n");

        Console.WriteLine("Cleaning up resources...");

        // Delete the contact list (this also deletes all contacts in the list).
        try
        {
            await _sesv2Wrapper.DeleteContactListAsync(_contactListName);
            Console.WriteLine($"Contact list {_contactListName} deleted.");
        }
        catch (NotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Contact list {_contactListName} not found.");
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Error deleting contact list {_contactListName}:
 {ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }

        // Delete the email template.
        try
        {
            await _sesv2Wrapper.DeleteEmailTemplateAsync(_templateName);
            Console.WriteLine($"Email template {_templateName} deleted.");
        }
        catch (NotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Email template {_templateName} not found.");
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Error deleting email template {_templateName}:
 {ex.Message}");
```

```
            return false;
        }

        // Ask the user if they want to delete the email identity.
        var deleteIdentity = !interactive ||
            GetYesNoResponse(
                $"Do you want to delete the email identity
 {verifiedEmailAddress}? (y/n) ");
        if (deleteIdentity)
        {
            try
            {
                await
 _sesv2Wrapper.DeleteEmailIdentityAsync(verifiedEmailAddress);
                Console.WriteLine($"Email identity {verifiedEmailAddress}
 deleted.");
            }
            catch (NotFoundException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"Email identity {verifiedEmailAddress} not found.");
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"Error deleting email identity {verifiedEmailAddress}:
 {ex.Message}");
                return false;
            }
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"Skipping deletion of email identity {verifiedEmailAddress}.");
        }

        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Helper method to get a yes or no response from the user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="question">The question string to print on the console.</
 param>
```

```
    /// <returns>True if the user responds with a yes.</returns>
    private static bool GetYesNoResponse(string question)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(question);
        var ynResponse = Console.ReadLine();
        var response = ynResponse != null && ynResponse.Equals("y",
 StringComparison.InvariantCultureIgnoreCase);
        return response;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Simple check to verify a string is an email address.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="email">The string to verify.</param>
    /// <returns>True if a valid email.</returns>
    private static bool IsEmail(string? email)
    {
        if (string.IsNullOrEmpty(email))
            return false;
        return Regex.IsMatch(email, @"^[^@\s]+@[^@\s]+\.[^@\s]+$",
 RegexOptions.IgnoreCase);
    }
}
```

서비스 작업용 래퍼입니다.

```
using System.Net;
using Amazon.SimpleEmailV2;
using Amazon.SimpleEmailV2.Model;

namespace Sesv2Scenario;

/// <summary>
/// Wrapper class for Amazon Simple Email Service (SES) v2 operations.
/// </summary>
public class SESv2Wrapper
{

    private readonly IAmazonSimpleEmailServiceV2 _sesClient;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the SESv2Wrapper.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="sesClient">The injected SES v2 client.</param>
    public SESv2Wrapper(IAmazonSimpleEmailServiceV2 sesClient)
    {
        _sesClient = sesClient;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Creates a contact and adds it to the specified contact list.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="emailAddress">The email address of the contact.</param>
    /// <param name="contactListName">The name of the contact list.</param>
    /// <returns>The response from the CreateContact operation.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateContactAsync(string emailAddress, string
 contactListName)
    {
        var request = new CreateContactRequest
        {
            EmailAddress = emailAddress,
            ContactListName = contactListName
        };

        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.CreateContactAsync(request);
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Contact with email address {emailAddress} already
 exists in the contact list {contactListName}.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            return true;
        }
        catch (NotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The contact list {contactListName} does not
 exist.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
 later.");
```

```
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while creating the contact:
{ex.Message}");
        }
        return false;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Creates a contact list with the specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="contactListName">The name of the contact list.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateContactListAsync(string contactListName)
    {
        var request = new CreateContactListRequest
        {
            ContactListName = contactListName
        };

        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.CreateContactListAsync(request);
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Contact list with name {contactListName} already
exists.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            return true;
        }
        catch (LimitExceededException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The limit for contact lists has been exceeded.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
```

```
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while creating the contact
list: {ex.Message}");
        }
        return false;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Creates an email identity (email address or domain) and starts the
verification process.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="emailIdentity">The email address or domain to create and
verify.</param>
    /// <returns>The response from the CreateEmailIdentity operation.</returns>
    public async Task<CreateEmailIdentityResponse>
CreateEmailIdentityAsync(string emailIdentity)
    {
        var request = new CreateEmailIdentityRequest
        {
            EmailIdentity = emailIdentity
        };

        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.CreateEmailIdentityAsync(request);
            return response;
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Email identity {emailIdentity} already exists.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            throw;
        }
        catch (ConcurrentModificationException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The email identity {emailIdentity} is being
modified by another operation or thread.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            throw;
        }
        catch (LimitExceededException ex)
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine("The limit for email identities has been
exceeded.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            throw;
        }
        catch (NotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The email identity {emailIdentity} does not
exist.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            throw;
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while creating the email
identity: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Creates an email template with the specified content.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="templateName">The name of the email template.</param>
    /// <param name="subject">The subject of the email template.</param>
    /// <param name="htmlContent">The HTML content of the email template.</param>
    /// <param name="textContent">The text content of the email template.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateEmailTemplateAsync(string templateName, string
subject, string htmlContent, string textContent)
    {
        var request = new CreateEmailTemplateRequest
        {
            TemplateName = templateName,
            TemplateContent = new EmailTemplateContent
            {
                Subject = subject,
```

```
                Html = htmlContent,
                Text = textContent
            }
        };

        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.CreateEmailTemplateAsync(request);
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Email template with name {templateName} already
 exists.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (LimitExceededException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The limit for email templates has been
 exceeded.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
 later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while creating the email
 template: {ex.Message}");
        }

        return false;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Deletes a contact list and all contacts within it.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="contactListName">The name of the contact list to delete.</
param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteContactListAsync(string contactListName)
```

```
    {
        var request = new DeleteContactListRequest
        {
            ContactListName = contactListName
        };

        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.DeleteContactListAsync(request);
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (ConcurrentModificationException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The contact list {contactListName} is being
 modified by another operation or thread.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (NotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The contact list {contactListName} does not
 exist.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
 later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while deleting the contact
 list: {ex.Message}");
        }

        return false;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Deletes an email identity (email address or domain).
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="emailIdentity">The email address or domain to delete.</
param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<bool> DeleteEmailIdentityAsync(string emailIdentity)
    {
        var request = new DeleteEmailIdentityRequest
        {
            EmailIdentity = emailIdentity
        };

        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.DeleteEmailIdentityAsync(request);
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (ConcurrentModificationException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The email identity {emailIdentity} is being
 modified by another operation or thread.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (NotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The email identity {emailIdentity} does not
 exist.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
 later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while deleting the email
 identity: {ex.Message}");
        }

        return false;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Deletes an email template.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="templateName">The name of the email template to delete.</
 param>
```

```
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteEmailTemplateAsync(string templateName)
    {
        var request = new DeleteEmailTemplateRequest
        {
            TemplateName = templateName
        };

        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.DeleteEmailTemplateAsync(request);
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (NotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The email template {templateName} does not
 exist.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
 later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while deleting the email
 template: {ex.Message}");
        }

        return false;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Lists the contacts in the specified contact list.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="contactListName">The name of the contact list.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of contacts response from the ListContacts operation.</
returns>
    public async Task<List<Contact>> ListContactsAsync(string contactListName)
    {
        var request = new ListContactsRequest
        {
```

```
            ContactListName = contactListName
        };

        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.ListContactsAsync(request);
            return response.Contacts;
        }
        catch (NotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The contact list {contactListName} does not
exist.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while listing the contacts:
{ex.Message}");
        }

        return new List<Contact>();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Sends an email with the specified content and options.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="fromEmailAddress">The email address to send the email
from.</param>
    /// <param name="toEmailAddresses">The email addresses to send the email
to.</param>
    /// <param name="subject">The subject of the email.</param>
    /// <param name="htmlContent">The HTML content of the email.</param>
    /// <param name="textContent">The text content of the email.</param>
    /// <param name="templateName">The name of the email template to use
(optional).</param>
    /// <param name="templateData">The data to replace placeholders in the email
template (optional).</param>
```

```
   /// <param name="contactListName">The name of the contact list for
unsubscribe functionality (optional).</param>
   /// <returns>The MessageId response from the SendEmail operation.</returns>
   public async Task<string> SendEmailAsync(string fromEmailAddress,
List<string> toEmailAddresses, string? subject,
       string? htmlContent, string? textContent, string? templateName = null,
string? templateData = null, string? contactListName = null)
   {
       var request = new SendEmailRequest
       {
           FromEmailAddress = fromEmailAddress
       };

       if (toEmailAddresses.Any())
       {
           request.Destination = new Destination { ToAddresses =
toEmailAddresses };
       }

       if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(templateName))
       {
           request.Content = new EmailContent()
           {
               Template = new Template
               {
                   TemplateName = templateName,
                   TemplateData = templateData
               }
           };
       }
       else
       {
           request.Content = new EmailContent
           {
               Simple = new Message
               {
                   Subject = new Content { Data = subject },
                   Body = new Body
                   {
                       Html = new Content { Data = htmlContent },
                       Text = new Content { Data = textContent }
                   }
               }
           };
```

```
        }

        if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(contactListName))
        {
            request.ListManagementOptions = new ListManagementOptions
            {
                ContactListName = contactListName
            };
        }

        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.SendEmailAsync(request);
            return response.MessageId;
        }
        catch (AccountSuspendedException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The account's ability to send email has been
permanently restricted.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (MailFromDomainNotVerifiedException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The sending domain is not verified.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (MessageRejectedException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The message content is invalid.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (SendingPausedException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The account's ability to send email is currently
paused.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
```

```
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while sending the email:
 {ex.Message}");
        }

        return string.Empty;
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - CreateContact
  - CreateContactList
  - CreateEmailIdentity
  - CreateEmailTemplate
  - DeleteContactList
  - DeleteEmailIdentity
  - DeleteEmailTemplate
  - ListContacts
  - SendEmail.simple
  - SendEmail.template

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    try {
      // 2. Create a contact list
      String contactListName = CONTACT_LIST_NAME;
      CreateContactListRequest createContactListRequest =
 CreateContactListRequest.builder()
```

```
            .contactListName(contactListName)
            .build();
        sesClient.createContactList(createContactListRequest);
        System.out.println("Contact list created: " + contactListName);
    } catch (AlreadyExistsException e) {
        System.out.println("Contact list already exists, skipping creation: weekly-
coupons-newsletter");
    } catch (LimitExceededException e) {
        System.err.println("Limit for contact lists has been exceeded.");
        throw e;
    } catch (SesV2Exception e) {
        System.err.println("Error creating contact list: " + e.getMessage());
        throw e;
    }

        try {
            // Create a new contact with the provided email address in the
            CreateContactRequest contactRequest = CreateContactRequest.builder()
                .contactListName(CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
                .emailAddress(emailAddress)
                .build();

            sesClient.createContact(contactRequest);
            contacts.add(emailAddress);

            System.out.println("Contact created: " + emailAddress);

            // Send a welcome email to the new contact
            String welcomeHtml = Files.readString(Paths.get("resources/
coupon_newsletter/welcome.html"));
            String welcomeText = Files.readString(Paths.get("resources/
coupon_newsletter/welcome.txt"));

            SendEmailRequest welcomeEmailRequest = SendEmailRequest.builder()
                .fromEmailAddress(this.verifiedEmail)
                .destination(Destination.builder().toAddresses(emailAddress).build())
                .content(EmailContent.builder()
                    .simple(
                        Message.builder()
                            .subject(Content.builder().data("Welcome to the Weekly
 Coupons Newsletter").build())
                            .body(Body.builder()
                                .text(Content.builder().data(welcomeText).build())
                                .html(Content.builder().data(welcomeHtml).build())
```

```
                            .build())
                        .build())
                .build())
            .build();
        SendEmailResponse welcomeEmailResponse =
 sesClient.sendEmail(welcomeEmailRequest);
        System.out.println("Welcome email sent: " +
 welcomeEmailResponse.messageId());
      } catch (AlreadyExistsException e) {
        // If the contact already exists, skip this step for that contact and
 proceed
        // with the next contact
        System.out.println("Contact already exists, skipping creation...");
      } catch (Exception e) {
        System.err.println("Error occurred while processing email address " +
 emailAddress + ": " + e.getMessage());
        throw e;
      }
    }

      ListContactsRequest contactListRequest = ListContactsRequest.builder()
          .contactListName(CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
          .build();

      List<String> contactEmails;
      try {
        ListContactsResponse contactListResponse =
 sesClient.listContacts(contactListRequest);

        contactEmails = contactListResponse.contacts().stream()
            .map(Contact::emailAddress)
            .toList();
      } catch (Exception e) {
        // TODO: Remove when listContacts's GET body issue is resolved.
        contactEmails = this.contacts;
      }


      String coupons = Files.readString(Paths.get("resources/coupon_newsletter/
sample_coupons.json"));
      for (String emailAddress : contactEmails) {
        SendEmailRequest newsletterRequest = SendEmailRequest.builder()
            .destination(Destination.builder().toAddresses(emailAddress).build())
            .content(EmailContent.builder()
```

```
                .template(Template.builder()
                    .templateName(TEMPLATE_NAME)
                    .templateData(coupons)
                    .build())
                .build())
            .fromEmailAddress(this.verifiedEmail)
            .listManagementOptions(ListManagementOptions.builder()
                .contactListName(CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
                .build())
            .build();
        SendEmailResponse newsletterResponse =
 sesClient.sendEmail(newsletterRequest);
        System.out.println("Newsletter sent to " + emailAddress + ": " +
 newsletterResponse.messageId());
      }

    try {
      CreateEmailIdentityRequest createEmailIdentityRequest =
 CreateEmailIdentityRequest.builder()
          .emailIdentity(verifiedEmail)
          .build();
      sesClient.createEmailIdentity(createEmailIdentityRequest);
      System.out.println("Email identity created: " + verifiedEmail);
    } catch (AlreadyExistsException e) {
      System.out.println("Email identity already exists, skipping creation: " +
 verifiedEmail);
    } catch (NotFoundException e) {
      System.err.println("The provided email address is not verified: " +
 verifiedEmail);
      throw e;
    } catch (LimitExceededException e) {
      System.err
          .println("You have reached the limit for email identities. Please
 remove some identities and try again.");
      throw e;
    } catch (SesV2Exception e) {
      System.err.println("Error creating email identity: " + e.getMessage());
      throw e;
    }

    try {
      // Create an email template named "weekly-coupons"
      String newsletterHtml = loadFile("resources/coupon_newsletter/coupon-
newsletter.html");
```

```
      String newsletterText = loadFile("resources/coupon_newsletter/coupon-
newsletter.txt");

      CreateEmailTemplateRequest templateRequest =
 CreateEmailTemplateRequest.builder()
          .templateName(TEMPLATE_NAME)
          .templateContent(EmailTemplateContent.builder()
              .subject("Weekly Coupons Newsletter")
              .html(newsletterHtml)
              .text(newsletterText)
              .build())
          .build();

      sesClient.createEmailTemplate(templateRequest);

      System.out.println("Email template created: " + TEMPLATE_NAME);
    } catch (AlreadyExistsException e) {
      // If the template already exists, skip this step and proceed with the next
      // operation
      System.out.println("Email template already exists, skipping creation...");
    } catch (LimitExceededException e) {
      // If the limit for email templates is exceeded, fail the workflow and
 inform
      // the user
      System.err.println("You have reached the limit for email templates. Please
 remove some templates and try again.");
      throw e;
    } catch (Exception e) {
      System.err.println("Error occurred while creating email template: " +
 e.getMessage());
      throw e;
    }

    try {
      // Delete the contact list
      DeleteContactListRequest deleteContactListRequest =
 DeleteContactListRequest.builder()
          .contactListName(CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
          .build();

      sesClient.deleteContactList(deleteContactListRequest);

      System.out.println("Contact list deleted: " + CONTACT_LIST_NAME);
    } catch (NotFoundException e) {
```

```
      // If the contact list does not exist, log the error and proceed
      System.out.println("Contact list not found. Skipping deletion...");
    } catch (Exception e) {
      System.err.println("Error occurred while deleting the contact list: " +
e.getMessage());
      e.printStackTrace();
    }

      try {
        // Delete the email identity
        DeleteEmailIdentityRequest deleteIdentityRequest =
DeleteEmailIdentityRequest.builder()
            .emailIdentity(this.verifiedEmail)
            .build();

        sesClient.deleteEmailIdentity(deleteIdentityRequest);

        System.out.println("Email identity deleted: " + this.verifiedEmail);
      } catch (NotFoundException e) {
        // If the email identity does not exist, log the error and proceed
        System.out.println("Email identity not found. Skipping deletion...");
      } catch (Exception e) {
        System.err.println("Error occurred while deleting the email identity: " +
e.getMessage());
        e.printStackTrace();
      }
    } else {
      System.out.println("Skipping email identity deletion.");
    }

    try {
      // Delete the template
      DeleteEmailTemplateRequest deleteTemplateRequest =
DeleteEmailTemplateRequest.builder()
          .templateName(TEMPLATE_NAME)
          .build();

      sesClient.deleteEmailTemplate(deleteTemplateRequest);

      System.out.println("Email template deleted: " + TEMPLATE_NAME);
    } catch (NotFoundException e) {
      // If the email template does not exist, log the error and proceed
      System.out.println("Email template not found. Skipping deletion...");
    } catch (Exception e) {
```

```
        System.err.println("Error occurred while deleting the email template: " +
 e.getMessage());
        e.printStackTrace();
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CreateContact
  - CreateContactList
  - CreateEmailIdentity
  - CreateEmailTemplate
  - DeleteContactList
  - DeleteEmailIdentity
  - DeleteEmailTemplate
  - ListContacts
  - SendEmail.simple
  - SendEmail.template

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def main():
    """
    The main function that orchestrates the execution of the workflow.
    """
    print(INTRO)
    ses_client = boto3.client("sesv2")
    workflow = SESv2Workflow(ses_client)
    try:
        workflow.prepare_application()
```

```
        workflow.gather_subscriber_email_addresses()
        workflow.send_coupon_newsletter()
        workflow.monitor_and_review()
    except ClientError as e:
        print_error(e)
    workflow.clean_up()




class SESv2Workflow:
    """
    A class to manage the SES v2 Coupon Newsletter Workflow.
    """

    def __init__(self, ses_client, sleep=True):
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.sleep = sleep


        try:

 self.ses_client.create_contact_list(ContactListName=CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
            print(f"Contact list '{CONTACT_LIST_NAME}' created successfully.")
        except ClientError as e:
            # If the contact list already exists, skip and proceed
            if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AlreadyExistsException":
                print(f"Contact list '{CONTACT_LIST_NAME}' already exists.")
            else:
                raise e

            try:
                # Create a new contact
                self.ses_client.create_contact(
                    ContactListName=CONTACT_LIST_NAME, EmailAddress=email
                )
                print(f"Contact with email '{email}' created successfully.")

                # Send the welcome email
                self.ses_client.send_email(
                    FromEmailAddress=self.verified_email,
                    Destination={"ToAddresses": [email]},
                    Content={
                        "Simple": {
                            "Subject": {
```

```
                                "Data": "Welcome to the Weekly Coupons
Newsletter"
                            },
                            "Body": {
                                "Text": {"Data": welcome_text},
                                "Html": {"Data": welcome_html},
                            },
                        }
                    },
                )
                print(f"Welcome email sent to '{email}'.")
                if self.sleep:
                    # 1 email per second in sandbox mode, remove in production.
                    sleep(1.1)
            except ClientError as e:
                # If the contact already exists, skip and proceed
                if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AlreadyExistsException":
                    print(f"Contact with email '{email}' already exists.
Skipping...")
                else:
                    raise e

        try:
            contacts_response = self.ses_client.list_contacts(
                ContactListName=CONTACT_LIST_NAME
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NotFoundException":
                print(f"Contact list '{CONTACT_LIST_NAME}' does not exist.")
                return
            else:
                raise e

                self.ses_client.send_email(
                    FromEmailAddress=self.verified_email,
                    Destination={"ToAddresses": [email]},
                    Content={
                        "Simple": {
                            "Subject": {
                                "Data": "Welcome to the Weekly Coupons
Newsletter"
                            },
                            "Body": {
                                "Text": {"Data": welcome_text},
```

```
                                "Html": {"Data": welcome_html},
                            },
                        }
                    },
                )
                print(f"Welcome email sent to '{email}'.")

                self.ses_client.send_email(
                    FromEmailAddress=self.verified_email,
                    Destination={"ToAddresses": [email_address]},
                    Content={
                        "Template": {
                            "TemplateName": TEMPLATE_NAME,
                            "TemplateData": coupon_items,
                        }
                    },
                    ListManagementOptions={"ContactListName": CONTACT_LIST_NAME},
                )

        try:

self.ses_client.create_email_identity(EmailIdentity=self.verified_email)
            print(f"Email identity '{self.verified_email}' created
successfully.")
        except ClientError as e:
            # If the email identity already exists, skip and proceed
            if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AlreadyExistsException":
                print(f"Email identity '{self.verified_email}' already exists.")
            else:
                raise e

        try:
            template_content = {
                "Subject": "Weekly Coupons Newsletter",
                "Html": load_file_content("coupon-newsletter.html"),
                "Text": load_file_content("coupon-newsletter.txt"),
            }
            self.ses_client.create_email_template(
                TemplateName=TEMPLATE_NAME, TemplateContent=template_content
            )
            print(f"Email template '{TEMPLATE_NAME}' created successfully.")
        except ClientError as e:
            # If the template already exists, skip and proceed
            if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AlreadyExistsException":
```

```
                print(f"Email template '{TEMPLATE_NAME}' already exists.")
            else:
                raise e

        try:

self.ses_client.delete_contact_list(ContactListName=CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
            print(f"Contact list '{CONTACT_LIST_NAME}' deleted successfully.")
        except ClientError as e:
            # If the contact list doesn't exist, skip and proceed
            if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NotFoundException":
                print(f"Contact list '{CONTACT_LIST_NAME}' does not exist.")
            else:
                print(e)

            try:

self.ses_client.delete_email_identity(EmailIdentity=self.verified_email)
                print(f"Email identity '{self.verified_email}' deleted
successfully.")
            except ClientError as e:
                # If the email identity doesn't exist, skip and proceed
                if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NotFoundException":
                    print(f"Email identity '{self.verified_email}' does not
exist.")
                else:
                    print(e)

        try:
            self.ses_client.delete_email_template(TemplateName=TEMPLATE_NAME)
            print(f"Email template '{TEMPLATE_NAME}' deleted successfully.")
        except ClientError as e:
            # If the email template doesn't exist, skip and proceed
            if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NotFoundException":
                print(f"Email template '{TEMPLATE_NAME}' does not exist.")
            else:
                print(e)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - CreateContact
  - CreateContactList

- CreateEmailIdentity
- CreateEmailTemplate
- DeleteContactList
- DeleteEmailIdentity
- DeleteEmailTemplate
- ListContacts
- SendEmail.simple
- SendEmail.template

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        match self
            .client
            .create_contact_list()
            .contact_list_name(CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
            .send()
            .await
        {
            Ok(_) => writeln!(self.stdout, "Contact list created
successfully.")?,
            Err(e) => match e.into_service_error() {
                CreateContactListError::AlreadyExistsException(_) => {
                    writeln!(
                        self.stdout,
                        "Contact list already exists, skipping creation."
                    )?;
                }
                e => return Err(anyhow!("Error creating contact list: {}", e)),
            },
        }
```

```
            match self
                .client
                .create_contact()
                .contact_list_name(CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
                .email_address(email.clone())
                .send()
                .await
            {
                Ok(_) => writeln!(self.stdout, "Contact created for {}", email)?,
                Err(e) => match e.into_service_error() {
                    CreateContactError::AlreadyExistsException(_) => writeln!(
                        self.stdout,
                        "Contact already exists for {}, skipping creation.",
                        email
                    )?,
                    e => return Err(anyhow!("Error creating contact for {}: {}",
 email, e)),
                },
            }

        let contacts: Vec<Contact> = match self
            .client
            .list_contacts()
            .contact_list_name(CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
            .send()
            .await
        {
            Ok(list_contacts_output) => {
                list_contacts_output.contacts.unwrap().into_iter().collect()
            }
            Err(e) => {
                return Err(anyhow!(
                    "Error retrieving contact list {}: {}",
                    CONTACT_LIST_NAME,
                    e
                ))
            }
        };

            let coupons = std::fs::read_to_string("../resources/newsletter/
sample_coupons.json")
                .unwrap_or_else(|_| r#"{"coupons":[]}"#.to_string());
            let email_content = EmailContent::builder()
```

```
                .template(
                    Template::builder()
                        .template_name(TEMPLATE_NAME)
                        .template_data(coupons)
                        .build(),
                )
                .build();

            match self
                .client
                .send_email()
                .from_email_address(self.verified_email.clone())

.destination(Destination::builder().to_addresses(email.clone()).build())
                .content(email_content)
                .list_management_options(
                    ListManagementOptions::builder()
                        .contact_list_name(CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
                        .build()?,
                )
                .send()
                .await
            {
                Ok(output) => {
                    if let Some(message_id) = output.message_id {
                        writeln!(
                            self.stdout,
                            "Newsletter sent to {} with message ID {}",
                            email, message_id
                        )?;
                    } else {
                        writeln!(self.stdout, "Newsletter sent to {}", email)?;
                    }
                }
                Err(e) => return Err(anyhow!("Error sending newsletter to {}:
{}", email, e)),
            }

        match self
            .client
            .create_email_identity()
            .email_identity(self.verified_email.clone())
            .send()
            .await
```

```
        {
            Ok(_) => writeln!(self.stdout, "Email identity created
 successfully.")?,
            Err(e) => match e.into_service_error() {
                CreateEmailIdentityError::AlreadyExistsException(_) => {
                    writeln!(
                        self.stdout,
                        "Email identity already exists, skipping creation."
                    )?;
                }
                e => return Err(anyhow!("Error creating email identity: {}", e)),
            },
        }

        let template_html =
            std::fs::read_to_string("../resources/newsletter/coupon-
newsletter.html")
                .unwrap_or_else(|_| "Missing coupon-
newsletter.html".to_string());
        let template_text =
            std::fs::read_to_string("../resources/newsletter/coupon-
newsletter.txt")
                .unwrap_or_else(|_| "Missing coupon-newsletter.txt".to_string());

        // Create the email template
        let template_content = EmailTemplateContent::builder()
            .subject("Weekly Coupons Newsletter")
            .html(template_html)
            .text(template_text)
            .build();

        match self
            .client
            .create_email_template()
            .template_name(TEMPLATE_NAME)
            .template_content(template_content)
            .send()
            .await
        {
            Ok(_) => writeln!(self.stdout, "Email template created
 successfully.")?,
            Err(e) => match e.into_service_error() {
                CreateEmailTemplateError::AlreadyExistsException(_) => {
                    writeln!(
```

```
                        self.stdout,
                        "Email template already exists, skipping creation."
                    )?;
                }
                e => return Err(anyhow!("Error creating email template: {}", e)),
            },
        }

        match self
            .client
            .delete_contact_list()
            .contact_list_name(CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
            .send()
            .await
        {
            Ok(_) => writeln!(self.stdout, "Contact list deleted
successfully.")?,
            Err(e) => return Err(anyhow!("Error deleting contact list: {e}")),
        }

            match self
                .client
                .delete_email_identity()
                .email_identity(self.verified_email.clone())
                .send()
                .await
            {
                Ok(_) => writeln!(self.stdout, "Email identity deleted
successfully.")?,
                Err(e) => {
                    return Err(anyhow!("Error deleting email identity: {}", e));
                }
            }

        match self
            .client
            .delete_email_template()
            .template_name(TEMPLATE_NAME)
            .send()
            .await
        {
            Ok(_) => writeln!(self.stdout, "Email template deleted
successfully.")?,
            Err(e) => {
```

```
                return Err(anyhow!("Error deleting email template: {e}"));
            }
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - CreateContact
  - CreateContactList
  - CreateEmailIdentity
  - CreateEmailTemplate
  - DeleteContactList
  - DeleteEmailIdentity
  - DeleteEmailTemplate
  - ListContacts
  - SendEmail.simple
  - SendEmail.template

AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Amazon SNS의 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Simple Notification Service를 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

추가 리소스

- Amazon SNS 개발자 가이드 - Amazon SNS에 대한 자세한 정보입니다.
- Amazon SNS API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 Amazon SNS 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

시작

Hello Amazon SNS

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon SNS 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService;
using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService.Model;

namespace SNSActions;

public static class HelloSNS
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        var snsClient = new AmazonSimpleNotificationServiceClient();

        Console.WriteLine($"Hello Amazon SNS! Following are some of your
 topics:");
        Console.WriteLine();

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        // Let's get a list of topics.
        var response = await snsClient.ListTopicsAsync(
            new ListTopicsRequest());

        foreach (var topic in response.Topics)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tTopic ARN: {topic.TopicArn}");
            Console.WriteLine();
        }
```

```
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListTopics를 참조하세요.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

CMakeLists.txt CMake 파일의 코드입니다.

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS sns)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_sns")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed
 libraries for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
```

```
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
    # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory
 for running and debugging.

    # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # If you are building from the command line you
 may need to uncomment this
    # and set the proper subdirectory to the executables' location.

    AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_sns.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

hello_sns.cpp 소스 파일의 코드입니다.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/sns/SNSClient.h>
#include <aws/sns/model/ListTopicsRequest.h>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello SNS" starter application which initializes an Amazon Simple
 Notification
 *  Service (Amazon SNS) client and lists the SNS topics in the current account.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_sns'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
```

```
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfig);

        Aws::Vector<Aws::SNS::Model::Topic> allTopics;
        Aws::String nextToken; // Next token is used to handle a paginated
response.
        do {
            Aws::SNS::Model::ListTopicsRequest request;

            if (!nextToken.empty()) {
                request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
            }

            const Aws::SNS::Model::ListTopicsOutcome outcome =
snsClient.ListTopics(
                    request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Vector<Aws::SNS::Model::Topic> &paginatedTopics =
                        outcome.GetResult().GetTopics();
                if (!paginatedTopics.empty()) {
                    allTopics.insert(allTopics.cend(), paginatedTopics.cbegin(),
                                     paginatedTopics.cend());
                }
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error listing topics " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                return 1;
            }

            nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
        } while (!nextToken.empty());

        std::cout << "Hello Amazon SNS! You have " << allTopics.size() << "
topic"
                  << (allTopics.size() == 1 ? "" : "s") << " in your account."
                  << std::endl;
```

```
        if (!allTopics.empty()) {
            std::cout << "Here are your topic ARNs." << std::endl;
            for (const Aws::SNS::Model::Topic &topic: allTopics) {
                std::cout << "  * " << topic.GetTopicArn() << std::endl;
            }
        }
    }


    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return 0;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 ListTopics를 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sns"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sns/types"
)

// main uses the AWS SDK for Go V2 to create an Amazon Simple Notification
 Service
```

```
// (Amazon SNS) client and list the topics in your account.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
func main() {
 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
  fmt.Println(err)
  return
 }
 snsClient := sns.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 fmt.Println("Let's list the topics for your account.")
 var topics []types.Topic
 paginator := sns.NewListTopicsPaginator(snsClient, &sns.ListTopicsInput{})
 for paginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err := paginator.NextPage(ctx)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get topics. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   break
  } else {
   topics = append(topics, output.Topics...)
  }
 }
 if len(topics) == 0 {
  fmt.Println("You don't have any topics!")
 } else {
  for _, topic := range topics {
   fmt.Printf("\t%v\n", *topic.TopicArn)
  }
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 ListTopics를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
package com.example.sns;

import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.paginators.ListTopicsIterable;

public class HelloSNS {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        listSNSTopics(snsClient);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void listSNSTopics(SnsClient snsClient) {
        try {
            ListTopicsIterable listTopics = snsClient.listTopicsPaginator();
            listTopics.stream()
                    .flatMap(r -> r.topics().stream())
                    .forEach(content -> System.out.println(" Topic ARN: " +
 content.topicArn()));

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListTopics를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

SNS 클라이언트를 초기화하고 계정의 주제를 나열하세요.

```
import { SNSClient, paginateListTopics } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";

export const helloSns = async () => {
  // The configuration object (`{}`) is required. If the region and credentials
  // are omitted, the SDK uses your local configuration if it exists.
  const client = new SNSClient({});

  // You can also use `ListTopicsCommand`, but to use that command you must
  // handle the pagination yourself. You can do that by sending the
 `ListTopicsCommand`
  // with the `NextToken` parameter from the previous request.
  const paginatedTopics = paginateListTopics({ client }, {});
  const topics = [];

  for await (const page of paginatedTopics) {
    if (page.Topics?.length) {
      topics.push(...page.Topics);
    }
  }

  const suffix = topics.length === 1 ? "" : "s";

  console.log(
    `Hello, Amazon SNS! You have ${topics.length} topic${suffix} in your
 account.`,
  );
  console.log(topics.map((t) => `  * ${t.TopicArn}`).join("\n"));
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListTopics를 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.SnsClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.model.ListTopicsRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.paginators.listTopicsPaginated
import kotlinx.coroutines.flow.transform

/**
Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
including your credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
 */
suspend fun main() {
    listTopicsPag()
}

suspend fun listTopicsPag() {
    SnsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        snsClient
            .listTopicsPaginated(ListTopicsRequest { })
            .transform { it.topics?.forEach { topic -> emit(topic) } }
            .collect { topic ->
                println("The topic ARN is ${topic.topicArn}")
            }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ListTopics를 참조하세요.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Package.swift 파일입니다.

```
import PackageDescription

let package = Package(
    name: "sns-basics",
    // Let Xcode know the minimum Apple platforms supported.
    platforms: [
        .macOS(.v13),
        .iOS(.v15)
    ],
    dependencies: [
        // Dependencies declare other packages that this package depends on.
        .package(
            url: "https://github.com/awslabs/aws-sdk-swift",
            from: "1.0.0"),
        .package(
            url: "https://github.com/apple/swift-argument-parser.git",
            branch: "main"
        )
    ],
    targets: [
        // Targets are the basic building blocks of a package, defining a module
 or a test suite.
        // Targets can depend on other targets in this package and products
        // from dependencies.
        .executableTarget(
            name: "sns-basics",
            dependencies: [
                .product(name: "AWSSNS", package: "aws-sdk-swift"),
```

```
                .product(name: "ArgumentParser", package: "swift-argument-
parser")
            ],
            path: "Sources")

    ]
)
```

기본 Swift 프로그램입니다.

```
import ArgumentParser
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSSNS
import Foundation

struct ExampleCommand: ParsableCommand {
    @Option(help: "Name of the Amazon Region to use (default: us-east-1)")
    var region = "us-east-1"

    static var configuration = CommandConfiguration(
        commandName: "sns-basics",
        abstract: """
        This example shows how to list all of your available Amazon SNS topics.
        """,
        discussion: """
        """
    )

    /// Called by ``main()`` to run the bulk of the example.
    func runAsync() async throws {
        let config = try await SNSClient.SNSClientConfiguration(region: region)
        let snsClient = SNSClient(config: config)

        var topics: [String] = []
        let outputPages = snsClient.listTopicsPaginated(
            input: ListTopicsInput()
        )

        // Each time a page of results arrives, process its contents.

        for try await output in outputPages {
            guard let topicList = output.topics else {
```

```
                print("Unable to get a page of Amazon SNS topics.")
                return
            }

            // Iterate over the topics listed on this page, adding their ARNs
            // to the `topics` array.

            for topic in topicList {
                guard let arn = topic.topicArn else {
                    print("Topic has no ARN.")
                    return
                }
                topics.append(arn)
            }
        }

        print("You have \(topics.count) topics:")
        for topic in topics {
            print("   \(topic)")
        }
    }
}

/// The program's asynchronous entry point.
@main
struct Main {
    static func main() async {
        let args = Array(CommandLine.arguments.dropFirst())

        do {
            let command = try ExampleCommand.parse(args)
            try await command.runAsync()
        } catch {
            ExampleCommand.exit(withError: error)
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Swift API 참조의 ListTopics를 참조하세요. AWS

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs 사용한 Amazon SNS의 기본 예제
  - Hello Amazon SNS
  - AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon SNS 작업
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOut 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ConfirmSubscription 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateTopic 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteTopic 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetSMSAttributes 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetTopicAttributes 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListPhoneNumbersOptedOut 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListSubscriptions 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListTopics 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 Publish 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 SetSMSAttributes 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 SetSubscriptionAttributes 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 SetSubscriptionAttributesRedrivePolicy 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 SetTopicAttributes 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 Subscribe 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 TagResource 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 Unsubscribe 함께 사용
- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon SNS 시나리오
  - DynamoDB 테이블에 데이터를 제출하기 위한 애플리케이션 구축
  - 메시지를 번역하는 게시 및 구독 애플리케이션 구축
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon SNS 푸시 알림용 플랫폼 엔드포인트 생성
  - 사용자가 레이블을 사용하여 사진을 관리할 수 있는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션 만들기
  - Amazon Textract 탐색기 애플리케이션 생성
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 FIFO Amazon SNS 주제 생성 및 게시
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 비디오에서 사람 및 객체 감지
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon SNS 주제에 SMS 메시지 게시

  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon S3를 사용하여 Amazon SNS에 대용량 메시지 게시 Amazon S3

- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon SNS SMS 문자 메시지 게시
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon SNS 메시지를 Amazon SQS 대기열에 게시
- API Gateway를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출
- 예약된 이벤트를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 호출
- Amazon SNS의 서버리스 예제
  - Amazon SNS 트리거를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 호출

AWS SDKs 사용한 Amazon SNS의 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK와 함께 Amazon Simple Notification Service의 기본 사항을 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- Hello Amazon SNS
- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon SNS 작업
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOut 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ConfirmSubscription 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateTopic 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteTopic 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetSMSAttributes 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetTopicAttributes 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListPhoneNumbersOptedOut 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListSubscriptions 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListTopics 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 Publish 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 SetSMSAttributes 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 SetSubscriptionAttributes 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 SetSubscriptionAttributesRedrivePolicy 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 SetTopicAttributes 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 Subscribe 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 TagResource 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 Unsubscribe 함께 사용

Hello Amazon SNS

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon SNS 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService;
using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService.Model;

namespace SNSActions;

public static class HelloSNS
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        var snsClient = new AmazonSimpleNotificationServiceClient();

        Console.WriteLine($"Hello Amazon SNS! Following are some of your
 topics:");
        Console.WriteLine();

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        // Let's get a list of topics.
        var response = await snsClient.ListTopicsAsync(
            new ListTopicsRequest());

        foreach (var topic in response.Topics)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tTopic ARN: {topic.TopicArn}");
            Console.WriteLine();
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListTopics를 참조하세요.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

CMakeLists.txt CMake 파일의 코드입니다.

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS sns)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_sns")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed
 libraries for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})
```

```
if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
    # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory
 for running and debugging.

    # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # If you are building from the command line you
 may need to uncomment this
    # and set the proper subdirectory to the executables' location.

    AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_sns.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

hello_sns.cpp 소스 파일의 코드입니다.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/sns/SNSClient.h>
#include <aws/sns/model/ListTopicsRequest.h>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello SNS" starter application which initializes an Amazon Simple
 Notification
 *  Service (Amazon SNS) client and lists the SNS topics in the current account.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_sns'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    {
```

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfig);

        Aws::Vector<Aws::SNS::Model::Topic> allTopics;
        Aws::String nextToken; // Next token is used to handle a paginated
response.
        do {
            Aws::SNS::Model::ListTopicsRequest request;

            if (!nextToken.empty()) {
                request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
            }

            const Aws::SNS::Model::ListTopicsOutcome outcome =
snsClient.ListTopics(
                    request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Vector<Aws::SNS::Model::Topic> &paginatedTopics =
                        outcome.GetResult().GetTopics();
                if (!paginatedTopics.empty()) {
                    allTopics.insert(allTopics.cend(), paginatedTopics.cbegin(),
                                     paginatedTopics.cend());
                }
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error listing topics " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                return 1;
            }

            nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
        } while (!nextToken.empty());

        std::cout << "Hello Amazon SNS! You have " << allTopics.size() << "
topic"
                  << (allTopics.size() == 1 ? "" : "s") << " in your account."
                  << std::endl;

        if (!allTopics.empty()) {
```

```
            std::cout << "Here are your topic ARNs." << std::endl;
            for (const Aws::SNS::Model::Topic &topic: allTopics) {
                std::cout << "  * " << topic.GetTopicArn() << std::endl;
            }
        }
    }


    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return 0;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 ListTopics를 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sns"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sns/types"
)

// main uses the AWS SDK for Go V2 to create an Amazon Simple Notification
 Service
// (Amazon SNS) client and list the topics in your account.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
```

```
// and config files.
func main() {
 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
  fmt.Println(err)
  return
 }
 snsClient := sns.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 fmt.Println("Let's list the topics for your account.")
 var topics []types.Topic
 paginator := sns.NewListTopicsPaginator(snsClient, &sns.ListTopicsInput{})
 for paginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err := paginator.NextPage(ctx)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get topics. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   break
  } else {
   topics = append(topics, output.Topics...)
  }
 }
 if len(topics) == 0 {
  fmt.Println("You don't have any topics!")
 } else {
  for _, topic := range topics {
   fmt.Printf("\t%v\n", *topic.TopicArn)
  }
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 ListTopics를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
package com.example.sns;

import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.paginators.ListTopicsIterable;

public class HelloSNS {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        listSNSTopics(snsClient);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void listSNSTopics(SnsClient snsClient) {
        try {
            ListTopicsIterable listTopics = snsClient.listTopicsPaginator();
            listTopics.stream()
                    .flatMap(r -> r.topics().stream())
                    .forEach(content -> System.out.println(" Topic ARN: " +
 content.topicArn()));

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListTopics를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

SNS 클라이언트를 초기화하고 계정의 주제를 나열하세요.

```
import { SNSClient, paginateListTopics } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";

export const helloSns = async () => {
  // The configuration object (`{}`) is required. If the region and credentials
  // are omitted, the SDK uses your local configuration if it exists.
  const client = new SNSClient({});

  // You can also use `ListTopicsCommand`, but to use that command you must
  // handle the pagination yourself. You can do that by sending the
 `ListTopicsCommand`
  // with the `NextToken` parameter from the previous request.
  const paginatedTopics = paginateListTopics({ client }, {});
  const topics = [];

  for await (const page of paginatedTopics) {
    if (page.Topics?.length) {
      topics.push(...page.Topics);
    }
  }

  const suffix = topics.length === 1 ? "" : "s";

  console.log(
    `Hello, Amazon SNS! You have ${topics.length} topic${suffix} in your
 account.`,
  );
  console.log(topics.map((t) => `  * ${t.TopicArn}`).join("\n"));
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListTopics를 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.SnsClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.model.ListTopicsRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.paginators.listTopicsPaginated
import kotlinx.coroutines.flow.transform

/**
Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
including your credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
 */
suspend fun main() {
    listTopicsPag()
}

suspend fun listTopicsPag() {
    SnsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        snsClient
            .listTopicsPaginated(ListTopicsRequest { })
            .transform { it.topics?.forEach { topic -> emit(topic) } }
            .collect { topic ->
                println("The topic ARN is ${topic.topicArn}")
            }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ListTopics를 참조하세요.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Package.swift 파일입니다.

```
import PackageDescription

let package = Package(
    name: "sns-basics",
    // Let Xcode know the minimum Apple platforms supported.
    platforms: [
        .macOS(.v13),
        .iOS(.v15)
    ],
    dependencies: [
        // Dependencies declare other packages that this package depends on.
        .package(
            url: "https://github.com/awslabs/aws-sdk-swift",
            from: "1.0.0"),
        .package(
            url: "https://github.com/apple/swift-argument-parser.git",
            branch: "main"
        )
    ],
    targets: [
        // Targets are the basic building blocks of a package, defining a module
 or a test suite.
        // Targets can depend on other targets in this package and products
        // from dependencies.
        .executableTarget(
            name: "sns-basics",
            dependencies: [
                .product(name: "AWSSNS", package: "aws-sdk-swift"),
```

```
                .product(name: "ArgumentParser", package: "swift-argument-
parser")
            ],
            path: "Sources")

    ]
)
```

기본 Swift 프로그램입니다.

```
import ArgumentParser
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSSNS
import Foundation

struct ExampleCommand: ParsableCommand {
    @Option(help: "Name of the Amazon Region to use (default: us-east-1)")
    var region = "us-east-1"

    static var configuration = CommandConfiguration(
        commandName: "sns-basics",
        abstract: """
        This example shows how to list all of your available Amazon SNS topics.
        """,
        discussion: """
        """
    )

    /// Called by ``main()`` to run the bulk of the example.
    func runAsync() async throws {
        let config = try await SNSClient.SNSClientConfiguration(region: region)
        let snsClient = SNSClient(config: config)

        var topics: [String] = []
        let outputPages = snsClient.listTopicsPaginated(
            input: ListTopicsInput()
        )

        // Each time a page of results arrives, process its contents.

        for try await output in outputPages {
            guard let topicList = output.topics else {
```

```
                print("Unable to get a page of Amazon SNS topics.")
                return
            }

            // Iterate over the topics listed on this page, adding their ARNs
            // to the `topics` array.

            for topic in topicList {
                guard let arn = topic.topicArn else {
                    print("Topic has no ARN.")
                    return
                }
                topics.append(arn)
            }
        }

        print("You have \(topics.count) topics:")
        for topic in topics {
            print("   \(topic)")
        }
    }
}

/// The program's asynchronous entry point.
@main
struct Main {
    static func main() async {
        let args = Array(CommandLine.arguments.dropFirst())

        do {
            let command = try ExampleCommand.parse(args)
            try await command.runAsync()
        } catch {
            ExampleCommand.exit(withError: error)
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Swift API 참조의 ListTopics를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon SNS 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 Amazon SNS 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

이들 발췌문은 Amazon SNS API를 직접적으로 호출하며, 컨텍스트에서 실행되어야 하는 더 큰 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드입니다. AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon SNS 시나리오 에서 컨텍스트에 맞는 작업을 볼 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 Amazon Simple Notification Service API Reference(Amazon Simple Notification Service API 참조)를 참조하세요.

예시

- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOut 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ConfirmSubscription 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateTopic 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteTopic 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetSMSAttributes 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetTopicAttributes 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListPhoneNumbersOptedOut 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListSubscriptions 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListTopics 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 Publish 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 SetSMSAttributes 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 SetSubscriptionAttributes 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 SetSubscriptionAttributesRedrivePolicy 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 SetTopicAttributes 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 Subscribe 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 TagResource 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 Unsubscribe 함께 사용

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOut`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOut`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService;
    using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example shows how to use the Amazon Simple Notification Service
    /// (Amazon SNS) to check whether a phone number has been opted out.
    /// </summary>
    public class IsPhoneNumOptedOut
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string phoneNumber = "+15551112222";

            IAmazonSimpleNotificationService client = new
AmazonSimpleNotificationServiceClient();

            await CheckIfOptedOutAsync(client, phoneNumber);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Checks to see if the supplied phone number has been opted out.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon SNS Client object used
        /// to check if the phone number has been opted out.</param>
        /// <param name="phoneNumber">A string representing the phone number
        /// to check.</param>
        public static async Task
CheckIfOptedOutAsync(IAmazonSimpleNotificationService client, string
phoneNumber)
        {
```

```
            var request = new CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOutRequest
            {
                PhoneNumber = phoneNumber,
            };

            try
            {
                var response = await
 client.CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOutAsync(request);

                if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
                {
                    string optOutStatus = response.IsOptedOut ? "opted out" :
 "not opted out.";
                    Console.WriteLine($"The phone number: {phoneNumber} is
 {optOutStatus}");
                }
            }
            catch (AuthorizationErrorException ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{ex.Message}");
            }
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOut을 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

전화번호의 SMS 메시지 옵트아웃을 확인하려면

다음 `check-if-phone-number-is-opted-out` 예제에서는 지정된 전화번호가 현재 AWS 계정에서 SMS 메시지 수신을 옵트아웃했는지 확인합니다.

```
aws sns check-if-phone-number-is-opted-out \
    --phone-number +1555550100
```

출력:

```
{
    "isOptedOut": false
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOut을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOutRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOutResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class CheckOptOut {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <phoneNumber>
```

```
                Where:
                   phoneNumber - The mobile phone number to look up (for example,
 +1XXX5550100).

                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String phoneNumber = args[0];
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        checkPhone(snsClient, phoneNumber);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void checkPhone(SnsClient snsClient, String phoneNumber) {
        try {
            CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOutRequest request =
 CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOutRequest.builder()
                    .phoneNumber(phoneNumber)
                    .build();

            CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOutResponse result =
 snsClient.checkIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOut(request);
            System.out.println(
                    result.isOptedOut() + "Phone Number " + phoneNumber + " has
 Opted Out of receiving sns messages." +
                            "\n\nStatus was " +
 result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOut을 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

별도의 모듈에서 클라이언트를 생성하고 내보냅니다.

```
import { SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";

// The AWS Region can be provided here using the `region` property. If you leave
 it blank
// the SDK will default to the region set in your AWS config.
export const snsClient = new SNSClient({});
```

SDK 및 클라이언트 모듈을 가져오고 API를 호출합니다.

```
import { CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOutCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";

import { snsClient } from "../libs/snsClient.js";

export const checkIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOut = async (
  phoneNumber = "5555555555",
) => {
  const command = new CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOutCommand({
    phoneNumber,
  });

  const response = await snsClient.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
```

```
  //     requestId: '3341c28a-cdc8-5b39-a3ee-9fb0ee125732',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   isOptedOut: false
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하십시오.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOut을 참조하세요.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use Aws\Sns\SnsClient;


/**
 * Indicates whether the phone number owner has opted out of receiving SMS
 messages from your AWS SNS account.
 *
 * This code expects that you have AWS credentials set up per:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-php/v3/developer-guide/
guide_credentials.html
 */
```

```
$SnSclient = new SnsClient([
    'profile' => 'default',
    'region' => 'us-east-1',
    'version' => '2010-03-31'
]);

$phone = '+1XXX5550100';

try {
    $result = $SnSclient->checkIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOut([
        'phoneNumber' => $phone,
    ]);
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    // output error message if fails
    error_log($e->getMessage());
}
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOut을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **ConfirmSubscription** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ConfirmSubscription`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

구독을 확인하려면

다음 `confirm-subscription`명령은 `my-topic`라는 SNS 주제를 구독할 때 시작된 확인 프로세스를 완료합니다. --token 파라미터는 구독 호출에 지정된 알림 엔드포인트로 전송된 확인 메시지에서 제공됩니다.

```
aws sns confirm-subscription \
    --topic-arn arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-topic \
    --
token 2336412f37fb687f5d51e6e241d7700ae02f7124d8268910b858cb4db727ceeb2474bb937929d3bdd7c
```

출력:

```
{
    "SubscriptionArn": "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-
topic:8a21d249-4329-4871-acc6-7be709c6ea7f"
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ConfirmSubscription을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.ConfirmSubscriptionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.ConfirmSubscriptionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ConfirmSubscription {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <subscriptionToken> <topicArn>

                Where:
```

```
                    subscriptionToken - A short-lived token sent to an endpoint
during the Subscribe action.
                    topicArn - The ARN of the topic.\s
                """";

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String subscriptionToken = args[0];
        String topicArn = args[1];
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        confirmSub(snsClient, subscriptionToken, topicArn);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void confirmSub(SnsClient snsClient, String subscriptionToken,
String topicArn) {
        try {
            ConfirmSubscriptionRequest request =
ConfirmSubscriptionRequest.builder()
                    .token(subscriptionToken)
                    .topicArn(topicArn)
                    .build();

            ConfirmSubscriptionResponse result =
snsClient.confirmSubscription(request);
            System.out.println("\n\nStatus was " +
result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode() + "\n\nSubscription Arn: \n\n"
                    + result.subscriptionArn());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ConfirmSubscription을 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

별도의 모듈에서 클라이언트를 생성하고 내보냅니다.

```
import { SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";

// The AWS Region can be provided here using the `region` property. If you leave
 it blank
// the SDK will default to the region set in your AWS config.
export const snsClient = new SNSClient({});
```

SDK 및 클라이언트 모듈을 가져오고 API를 호출합니다.

```
import { ConfirmSubscriptionCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
import { snsClient } from "../libs/snsClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} token - This token is sent the subscriber. Only subscribers
 *                         that are not AWS services (HTTP/S, email) need to be
 confirmed.
 * @param {string} topicArn - The ARN of the topic for which you wish to confirm
 a subscription.
 */
export const confirmSubscription = async (
  token = "TOKEN",
  topicArn = "TOPIC_ARN",
) => {
  const response = await snsClient.send(
    // A subscription only needs to be confirmed if the endpoint type is
    // HTTP/S, email, or in another AWS account.
    new ConfirmSubscriptionCommand({
      Token: token,
      TopicArn: topicArn,
```

```
      // If this is true, the subscriber cannot unsubscribe while
 unauthenticated.
      AuthenticateOnUnsubscribe: "false",
    }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: '4bb5bce9-805a-5517-8333-e1d2cface90b',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   SubscriptionArn: 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:xxxxxxxxxxxx:TOPIC_NAME:xxxxxxxx-
xxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxxxxxxxxxx'
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하십시오.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ConfirmSubscription을 참조하세요.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use Aws\Sns\SnsClient;
```

```
/**
 * Verifies an endpoint owner's intent to receive messages by
 * validating the token sent to the endpoint by an earlier Subscribe action.
 *
 * This code expects that you have AWS credentials set up per:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-php/v3/developer-guide/
guide_credentials.html
 */

$SnSclient = new SnsClient([
    'profile' => 'default',
    'region' => 'us-east-1',
    'version' => '2010-03-31'
]);

$subscription_token = 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:111122223333:MyTopic:123456-
abcd-12ab-1234-12ba3dc1234a';
$topic = 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:111122223333:MyTopic';

try {
    $result = $SnSclient->confirmSubscription([
        'Token' => $subscription_token,
        'TopicArn' => $topic,
    ]);
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    // output error message if fails
    error_log($e->getMessage());
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 ConfirmSubscription을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **CreateTopic** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateTopic`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- FIFO 주제에 생성 및 게시

- 대기열에 메시지 게시

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

특정 이름으로 주제를 생성합니다.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService;
using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService.Model;

/// <summary>
/// This example shows how to use Amazon Simple Notification Service
/// (Amazon SNS) to add a new Amazon SNS topic.
/// </summary>
public class CreateSNSTopic
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        string topicName = "ExampleSNSTopic";

        IAmazonSimpleNotificationService client = new
AmazonSimpleNotificationServiceClient();

        var topicArn = await CreateSNSTopicAsync(client, topicName);
        Console.WriteLine($"New topic ARN: {topicArn}");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Creates a new SNS topic using the supplied topic name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="client">The initialized SNS client object used to
    /// create the new topic.</param>
    /// <param name="topicName">A string representing the topic name.</param>
```

```
        /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the created topic.</
returns>
        public static async Task<string>
 CreateSNSTopicAsync(IAmazonSimpleNotificationService client, string topicName)
        {
            var request = new CreateTopicRequest
            {
                Name = topicName,
            };

            var response = await client.CreateTopicAsync(request);

            return response.TopicArn;
        }
    }
```

이름과 특정 FIFO 및 중복 제거 속성을 사용하여 새 주제를 생성합니다.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new topic with a name and specific FIFO and de-duplication
 attributes.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicName">The name for the topic.</param>
    /// <param name="useFifoTopic">True to use a FIFO topic.</param>
    /// <param name="useContentBasedDeduplication">True to use content-based de-
duplication.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the new topic.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateTopicWithName(string topicName, bool
 useFifoTopic, bool useContentBasedDeduplication)
    {
        var createTopicRequest = new CreateTopicRequest()
        {
            Name = topicName,
        };

        if (useFifoTopic)
        {
            // Update the name if it is not correct for a FIFO topic.
            if (!topicName.EndsWith(".fifo"))
            {
                createTopicRequest.Name = topicName + ".fifo";
```

```
            }

            // Add the attributes from the method parameters.
            createTopicRequest.Attributes = new Dictionary<string, string>
            {
                { "FifoTopic", "true" }
            };
            if (useContentBasedDeduplication)
            {
                createTopicRequest.Attributes.Add("ContentBasedDeduplication",
 "true");
            }
        }

        var createResponse = await
 _amazonSNSClient.CreateTopicAsync(createTopicRequest);
        return createResponse.TopicArn;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreateTopic을 참조하세요.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Create an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic.
/*!
  \param topicName: An Amazon SNS topic name.
  \param topicARNResult: String to return the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the
 topic.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SNS::createTopic(const Aws::String &topicName,
                              Aws::String &topicARNResult,
```

```
                                const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SNS::Model::CreateTopicRequest request;
    request.SetName(topicName);

    const Aws::SNS::Model::CreateTopicOutcome outcome =
 snsClient.CreateTopic(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        topicARNResult = outcome.GetResult().GetTopicArn();
        std::cout << "Successfully created an Amazon SNS topic " << topicName
                  << " with topic ARN '" << topicARNResult
                  << "'." << std::endl;

    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error creating topic " << topicName << ":" <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        topicARNResult.clear();
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 CreateTopic을 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

SNS 주제를 생성하려면

다음 `create-topic`예제에서는 `my-topic`이라는 SNS 주제를 생성합니다.

```
aws sns create-topic \
    --name my-topic
```

출력:

```
{
```

```
    "ResponseMetadata": {
        "RequestId": "1469e8d7-1642-564e-b85d-a19b4b341f83"
    },
    "TopicArn": "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-topic"
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS 명령줄 인터페이스 사용 설명서의 Amazon SQS 및 Amazon SNS에서 명령줄 인터페이스 사용을 참조하세요. AWS

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateTopic을 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sns"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sns/types"
)

// SnsActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 actions
// used in the examples.
type SnsActions struct {
 SnsClient *sns.Client
}
```

```
// CreateTopic creates an Amazon SNS topic with the specified name. You can
 optionally
// specify that the topic is created as a FIFO topic and whether it uses content-
based
// deduplication instead of ID-based deduplication.
func (actor SnsActions) CreateTopic(ctx context.Context, topicName string,
 isFifoTopic bool, contentBasedDeduplication bool) (string, error) {
 var topicArn string
 topicAttributes := map[string]string{}
 if isFifoTopic {
  topicAttributes["FifoTopic"] = "true"
 }
 if contentBasedDeduplication {
  topicAttributes["ContentBasedDeduplication"] = "true"
 }
 topic, err := actor.SnsClient.CreateTopic(ctx, &sns.CreateTopicInput{
  Name:       aws.String(topicName),
  Attributes: topicAttributes,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create topic %v. Here's why: %v\n", topicName, err)
 } else {
  topicArn = *topic.TopicArn
 }

 return topicArn, err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 CreateTopic을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.CreateTopicRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.CreateTopicResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class CreateTopic {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <topicName>

                Where:
                   topicName - The name of the topic to create (for example,
 mytopic).

                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String topicName = args[0];
        System.out.println("Creating a topic with name: " + topicName);
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        String arnVal = createSNSTopic(snsClient, topicName);
        System.out.println("The topic ARN is" + arnVal);
        snsClient.close();
    }
```

```
    public static String createSNSTopic(SnsClient snsClient, String topicName) {
        CreateTopicResponse result;
        try {
            CreateTopicRequest request = CreateTopicRequest.builder()
                    .name(topicName)
                    .build();

            result = snsClient.createTopic(request);
            return result.topicArn();

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateTopic을 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

별도의 모듈에서 클라이언트를 생성하고 내보냅니다.

```
import { SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";

// The AWS Region can be provided here using the `region` property. If you leave
 it blank
// the SDK will default to the region set in your AWS config.
export const snsClient = new SNSClient({});
```

SDK 및 클라이언트 모듈을 가져오고 API를 호출합니다.

```
import { CreateTopicCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
import { snsClient } from "../libs/snsClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} topicName - The name of the topic to create.
 */
export const createTopic = async (topicName = "TOPIC_NAME") => {
  const response = await snsClient.send(
    new CreateTopicCommand({ Name: topicName }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: '087b8ad2-4593-50c4-a496-d7e90b82cf3e',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   TopicArn: 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:xxxxxxxxxxxx:TOPIC_NAME'
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하십시오.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateTopic을 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun createSNSTopic(topicName: String): String {
    val request =
        CreateTopicRequest {
            name = topicName
        }

    SnsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val result = snsClient.createTopic(request)
        return result.topicArn.toString()
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 CreateTopic를 참조하세요.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use Aws\Sns\SnsClient;


/**
 * Create a Simple Notification Service topics in your AWS account at the
 requested region.
 *
 * This code expects that you have AWS credentials set up per:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-php/v3/developer-guide/
guide_credentials.html
 */

$SnSclient = new SnsClient([
```

```
    'profile' => 'default',
    'region' => 'us-east-1',
    'version' => '2010-03-31'
]);

$topicname = 'myTopic';

try {
    $result = $SnSclient->createTopic([
        'Name' => $topicname,
    ]);
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    // output error message if fails
    error_log($e->getMessage());
}
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 CreateTopic을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class SnsWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SNS topic and subscription functions."""

    def __init__(self, sns_resource):
        """
        :param sns_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SNS resource.
        """
        self.sns_resource = sns_resource
```

```
    def create_topic(self, name):
        """
        Creates a notification topic.

        :param name: The name of the topic to create.
        :return: The newly created topic.
        """
        try:
            topic = self.sns_resource.create_topic(Name=name)
            logger.info("Created topic %s with ARN %s.", name, topic.arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create topic %s.", name)
            raise
        else:
            return topic
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateTopic를 참조하세요.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
# This class demonstrates how to create an Amazon Simple Notification Service
 (SNS) topic.
class SNSTopicCreator
  # Initializes an SNS client.
  #
  # Utilizes the default AWS configuration for region and credentials.
  def initialize
    @sns_client = Aws::SNS::Client.new
  end

  # Attempts to create an SNS topic with the specified name.
```

```
  #
  # @param topic_name [String] The name of the SNS topic to create.
  # @return [Boolean] true if the topic was successfully created, false
 otherwise.
  def create_topic(topic_name)
    @sns_client.create_topic(name: topic_name)
    puts "The topic '#{topic_name}' was successfully created."
    true
  rescue Aws::SNS::Errors::ServiceError => e
    # Handles SNS service errors gracefully.
    puts "Error while creating the topic named '#{topic_name}': #{e.message}"
    false
  end
end

# Example usage:
if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
  topic_name = 'YourTopicName' # Replace with your topic name
  sns_topic_creator = SNSTopicCreator.new

  puts "Creating the topic '#{topic_name}'..."
  unless sns_topic_creator.create_topic(topic_name)
    puts 'The topic was not created. Stopping program.'
    exit 1
  end
end
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 CreateTopic을 참조하세요.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn make_topic(client: &Client, topic_name: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client.create_topic().name(topic_name).send().await?;

    println!(
        "Created topic with ARN: {}",
        resp.topic_arn().unwrap_or_default()
    );

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 CreateTopic을 참조하세요.

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP API

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_sns->createtopic( iv_name = iv_topic_name ). " oo_result
 is returned for testing purposes. "
        MESSAGE 'SNS topic created' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_snstopiclimitexcdex.
        MESSAGE 'Unable to create more topics. You have reached the maximum
 number of topics allowed.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 SAP ABAP용AWS SDK API 참조의 CreateTopic을 참조하세요.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSSNS

        let config = try await SNSClient.SNSClientConfiguration(region: region)
        let snsClient = SNSClient(config: config)

        let output = try await snsClient.createTopic(
            input: CreateTopicInput(name: name)
        )

        guard let arn = output.topicArn else {
            print("No topic ARN returned by Amazon SNS.")
            return
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Swift API 참조의 CreateTopic을 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`DeleteTopic`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteTopic`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 대기열에 메시지 게시

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

주제 ARN으로 주제를 삭제합니다.

```
/// <summary>
/// Delete a topic by its topic ARN.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic.</param>
/// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
public async Task<bool> DeleteTopicByArn(string topicArn)
{
    var deleteResponse = await _amazonSNSClient.DeleteTopicAsync(
        new DeleteTopicRequest()
        {
            TopicArn = topicArn
        });
    return deleteResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteTopic을 참조하세요.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Delete an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic.
/*!
  \param topicARN: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for an Amazon SNS topic.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SNS::deleteTopic(const Aws::String &topicARN,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SNS::Model::DeleteTopicRequest request;
    request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);

    const Aws::SNS::Model::DeleteTopicOutcome outcome =
 snsClient.DeleteTopic(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted the Amazon SNS topic " << topicARN <<
 std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting topic " << topicARN << ":" <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DeleteTopic을 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

SNS 주제를 삭제하려면

다음 `delete-topic`예제에서는 지정된 SNS 주제를 삭제합니다.

```
aws sns delete-topic \
    --topic-arn "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-topic"
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteTopic을 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sns"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sns/types"
)

// SnsActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 actions
// used in the examples.
type SnsActions struct {
 SnsClient *sns.Client
}



// DeleteTopic delete an Amazon SNS topic.
func (actor SnsActions) DeleteTopic(ctx context.Context, topicArn string) error {
 _, err := actor.SnsClient.DeleteTopic(ctx, &sns.DeleteTopicInput{
  TopicArn: aws.String(topicArn)})
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete topic %v. Here's why: %v\n", topicArn, err)
 }
 return err
```

```
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 DeleteTopic을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.DeleteTopicRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.DeleteTopicResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DeleteTopic {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:     <topicArn>

                Where:
                   topicArn - The ARN of the topic to delete.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
```

```
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String topicArn = args[0];
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Deleting a topic with name: " + topicArn);
        deleteSNSTopic(snsClient, topicArn);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void deleteSNSTopic(SnsClient snsClient, String topicArn) {
        try {
            DeleteTopicRequest request = DeleteTopicRequest.builder()
                    .topicArn(topicArn)
                    .build();

            DeleteTopicResponse result = snsClient.deleteTopic(request);
            System.out.println("\n\nStatus was " +
 result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteTopic을 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

별도의 모듈에서 클라이언트를 생성하고 내보냅니다.

```
import { SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";

// The AWS Region can be provided here using the `region` property. If you leave
 it blank
// the SDK will default to the region set in your AWS config.
export const snsClient = new SNSClient({});
```

SDK 및 클라이언트 모듈을 가져오고 API를 호출합니다.

```
import { DeleteTopicCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
import { snsClient } from "../libs/snsClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} topicArn - The ARN of the topic to delete.
 */
export const deleteTopic = async (topicArn = "TOPIC_ARN") => {
  const response = await snsClient.send(
    new DeleteTopicCommand({ TopicArn: topicArn }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: 'a10e2886-5a8f-5114-af36-75bd39498332',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   }
  // }
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하십시오.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteTopic을 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun deleteSNSTopic(topicArnVal: String) {
    val request =
        DeleteTopicRequest {
            topicArn = topicArnVal
        }

    SnsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        snsClient.deleteTopic(request)
        println("$topicArnVal was successfully deleted.")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DeleteTopic를 참조하세요.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use Aws\Sns\SnsClient;
```

```
/**
 * Deletes an SNS topic and all its subscriptions.
 *
 * This code expects that you have AWS credentials set up per:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-php/v3/developer-guide/
guide_credentials.html
 */

$SnSclient = new SnsClient([
    'profile' => 'default',
    'region' => 'us-east-1',
    'version' => '2010-03-31'
]);

$topic = 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:111122223333:MyTopic';

try {
    $result = $SnSclient->deleteTopic([
        'TopicArn' => $topic,
    ]);
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    // output error message if fails
    error_log($e->getMessage());
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 DeleteTopic을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class SnsWrapper:
```

```
    """Encapsulates Amazon SNS topic and subscription functions."""

    def __init__(self, sns_resource):
        """
        :param sns_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SNS resource.
        """
        self.sns_resource = sns_resource


    @staticmethod
    def delete_topic(topic):
        """
        Deletes a topic. All subscriptions to the topic are also deleted.
        """
        try:
            topic.delete()
            logger.info("Deleted topic %s.", topic.arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete topic %s.", topic.arn)
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteTopic를 참조하세요.

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP API

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
        lo_sns->deletetopic( iv_topicarn = iv_topic_arn ).
        MESSAGE 'SNS topic deleted.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_snsnotfoundexception.
        MESSAGE 'Topic does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 SAP ABAP용AWS SDK API 참조의 DeleteTopic을 참조하세요.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSSNS

        let config = try await SNSClient.SNSClientConfiguration(region: region)
        let snsClient = SNSClient(config: config)

        _ = try await snsClient.deleteTopic(
            input: DeleteTopicInput(topicArn: arn)
        )
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Swift API 참조의 DeleteTopic을 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`GetSMSAttributes`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetSMSAttributes`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Retrieve the default settings for sending SMS messages from your AWS account
 by using
//! Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS).
/*!
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool
AwsDoc::SNS::getSMSType(const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SNS::Model::GetSMSAttributesRequest request;
    //Set the request to only retrieve the DefaultSMSType setting.
    //Without the following line, GetSMSAttributes would retrieve all settings.
    request.AddAttributes("DefaultSMSType");

    const Aws::SNS::Model::GetSMSAttributesOutcome outcome =
 snsClient.GetSMSAttributes(
            request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::String> attributes =
                outcome.GetResult().GetAttributes();
        if (!attributes.empty()) {
            for (auto const &att: attributes) {
                std::cout << att.first << ":  " << att.second << std::endl;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cout
                    << "AwsDoc::SNS::getSMSType - an empty map of attributes was
 retrieved."
                    << std::endl;
        }
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error while getting SMS Type: '"
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << "'" << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
```

```
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 GetSMSAttributes를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

기본 SMS 메시지 속성을 나열하려면

다음 `get-sms-attributes`예제에서는 SMS 메시지 전송의 기본 속성을 나열합니다.

```
aws sns get-sms-attributes
```

출력:

```
{
    "attributes": {
        "DefaultSenderID": "MyName"
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetSMSAttributes를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.GetSubscriptionAttributesRequest;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.GetSubscriptionAttributesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;
import java.util.Iterator;
import java.util.Map;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class GetSMSAtrributes {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <topicArn>

                Where:
                   topicArn - The ARN of the topic from which to retrieve
 attributes.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String topicArn = args[0];
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        getSNSAttrutes(snsClient, topicArn);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void getSNSAttrutes(SnsClient snsClient, String topicArn) {
        try {
            GetSubscriptionAttributesRequest request =
 GetSubscriptionAttributesRequest.builder()
```

```
                    .subscriptionArn(topicArn)
                    .build();

            // Get the Subscription attributes
            GetSubscriptionAttributesResponse res =
 snsClient.getSubscriptionAttributes(request);
            Map<String, String> map = res.attributes();

            // Iterate through the map
            Iterator iter = map.entrySet().iterator();
            while (iter.hasNext()) {
                Map.Entry entry = (Map.Entry) iter.next();
                System.out.println("[Key] : " + entry.getKey() + " [Value] : " +
 entry.getValue());
            }

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }

        System.out.println("\n\nStatus was good");
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetSMSAttributes를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

별도의 모듈에서 클라이언트를 생성하고 내보냅니다.

```
import { SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
```

```
// The AWS Region can be provided here using the `region` property. If you leave
 it blank
// the SDK will default to the region set in your AWS config.
export const snsClient = new SNSClient({});
```

SDK 및 클라이언트 모듈을 가져오고 API를 호출합니다.

```
import { GetSMSAttributesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
import { snsClient } from "../libs/snsClient.js";

export const getSmsAttributes = async () => {
  const response = await snsClient.send(
    // If you have not modified the account-level mobile settings of SNS,
    // the DefaultSMSType is undefined. For this example, it was set to
    // Transactional.
    new GetSMSAttributesCommand({ attributes: ["DefaultSMSType"] }),
  );

  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: '67ad8386-4169-58f1-bdb9-debd281d48d5',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   attributes: { DefaultSMSType: 'Transactional' }
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하십시오.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 GetSMSAttributes를 참조하세요.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use Aws\Sns\SnsClient;


/**
 * Get the type of SMS Message sent by default from the AWS SNS service.
 *
 * This code expects that you have AWS credentials set up per:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-php/v3/developer-guide/
guide_credentials.html
 */

$SnSclient = new SnsClient([
    'profile' => 'default',
    'region' => 'us-east-1',
    'version' => '2010-03-31'
]);

try {
    $result = $SnSclient->getSMSAttributes([
        'attributes' => ['DefaultSMSType'],
    ]);
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    // output error message if fails
    error_log($e->getMessage());
}
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 GetSMSAttributes를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **GetTopicAttributes** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetTopicAttributes`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    using System;
    using System.Collections.Generic;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example shows how to retrieve the attributes of an Amazon Simple
    /// Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic.
    /// </summary>
    public class GetTopicAttributes
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string topicArn = "arn:aws:sns:us-
west-2:000000000000:ExampleSNSTopic";
            IAmazonSimpleNotificationService client = new
 AmazonSimpleNotificationServiceClient();

            var attributes = await GetTopicAttributesAsync(client, topicArn);
            DisplayTopicAttributes(attributes);
        }

        /// <summary>
```

```
        /// Given the ARN of the Amazon SNS topic, this method retrieves the
topic
        /// attributes.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon SNS client object used
        /// to retrieve the attributes for the Amazon SNS topic.</param>
        /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic for which to retrieve
        /// the attributes.</param>
        /// <returns>A Dictionary of topic attributes.</returns>
        public static async Task<Dictionary<string, string>>
GetTopicAttributesAsync(
            IAmazonSimpleNotificationService client,
            string topicArn)
        {
            var response = await client.GetTopicAttributesAsync(topicArn);

            return response.Attributes;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method displays the attributes for an Amazon SNS topic.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="topicAttributes">A Dictionary containing the
        /// attributes for an Amazon SNS topic.</param>
        public static void DisplayTopicAttributes(Dictionary<string, string>
topicAttributes)
        {
            foreach (KeyValuePair<string, string> entry in topicAttributes)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{entry.Key}: {entry.Value}\n");
            }
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 GetTopicAttributes를 참조하세요.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Retrieve the properties of an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 topic.
/*!
  \param topicARN: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for an Amazon SNS topic.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SNS::getTopicAttributes(const Aws::String &topicARN,
                                     const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::SNS::Model::GetTopicAttributesRequest request;
    request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);

    const Aws::SNS::Model::GetTopicAttributesOutcome outcome =
 snsClient.GetTopicAttributes(
            request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Topic Attributes:" << std::endl;
        for (auto const &attribute: outcome.GetResult().GetAttributes()) {
            std::cout << "  * " << attribute.first << " : " << attribute.second
                      << std::endl;
        }
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error while getting Topic attributes "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
```

```
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 GetTopicAttributes를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

주제의 속성을 검색하려면

다음 `get-topic-attributes`예제에서는 지정된 주제의 속성을 표시합니다.

```
aws sns get-topic-attributes \
    --topic-arn "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-topic"
```

출력:

```
{
    "Attributes": {
        "SubscriptionsConfirmed": "1",
        "DisplayName": "my-topic",
        "SubscriptionsDeleted": "0",
        "EffectiveDeliveryPolicy": "{\"http\":{\"defaultHealthyRetryPolicy
\":{\"minDelayTarget\":20,\"maxDelayTarget\":20,\"numRetries\":3,
\"numMaxDelayRetries\":0,\"numNoDelayRetries\":0,\"numMinDelayRetries\":0,
\"backoffFunction\":\"linear\"},\"disableSubscriptionOverrides\":false}}",
        "Owner": "123456789012",
        "Policy": "{\"Version\":\"2008-10-17\",\"Id\":\"__default_policy_ID
\",\"Statement\":[{\"Sid\":\"__default_statement_ID\",\"Effect\":
\"Allow\",\"Principal\":{\"AWS\":\"*\"},\"Action\":[\"SNS:Subscribe\",
\"SNS:ListSubscriptionsByTopic\",\"SNS:DeleteTopic\",\"SNS:GetTopicAttributes
\",\"SNS:Publish\",\"SNS:RemovePermission\",\"SNS:AddPermission\",
\"SNS:SetTopicAttributes\"],\"Resource\":\"arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-
topic\",\"Condition\":{\"StringEquals\":{\"AWS:SourceOwner\":
\"0123456789012\"}}}]}",
        "TopicArn": "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-topic",
        "SubscriptionsPending": "0"
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetTopicAttributes를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.GetTopicAttributesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.GetTopicAttributesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class GetTopicAttributes {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <topicArn>

                Where:
                   topicArn - The ARN of the topic to look up.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String topicArn = args[0];
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
```

```
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Getting attributes for a topic with name: " +
 topicArn);
        getSNSTopicAttributes(snsClient, topicArn);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void getSNSTopicAttributes(SnsClient snsClient, String
 topicArn) {
        try {
            GetTopicAttributesRequest request =
 GetTopicAttributesRequest.builder()
                    .topicArn(topicArn)
                    .build();

            GetTopicAttributesResponse result =
 snsClient.getTopicAttributes(request);
            System.out.println("\n\nStatus is " +
 result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode() + "\n\nAttributes: \n\n"
                    + result.attributes());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetTopicAttributes를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

별도의 모듈에서 클라이언트를 생성하고 내보냅니다.

```
import { SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";

// The AWS Region can be provided here using the `region` property. If you leave
 it blank
// the SDK will default to the region set in your AWS config.
export const snsClient = new SNSClient({});
```

SDK 및 클라이언트 모듈을 가져오고 API를 호출합니다.

```
import { GetTopicAttributesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
import { snsClient } from "../libs/snsClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} topicArn - The ARN of the topic to retrieve attributes for.
 */
export const getTopicAttributes = async (topicArn = "TOPIC_ARN") => {
  const response = await snsClient.send(
    new GetTopicAttributesCommand({
      TopicArn: topicArn,
    }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: '36b6a24e-5473-5d4e-ac32-ff72d9a73d94',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   Attributes: {
  //     Policy: '{...}',
  //     Owner: 'xxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //     SubscriptionsPending: '1',
  //     TopicArn: 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:xxxxxxxxxxxx:mytopic',
  //     TracingConfig: 'PassThrough',
  //     EffectiveDeliveryPolicy: '{"http":{"defaultHealthyRetryPolicy":
{"minDelayTarget":20,"maxDelayTarget":20,"numRetries":3,"numMaxDelayRetries":0,"numNoDela
{"headerContentType":"text/plain; charset=UTF-8"}}}',
```

```
  //     SubscriptionsConfirmed: '0',
  //     DisplayName: '',
  //     SubscriptionsDeleted: '1'
  //   }
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하십시오.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 GetTopicAttributes를 참조하세요.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

SDK 및 클라이언트 모듈을 가져오고 API를 호출합니다.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create promise and SNS service object
var getTopicAttribsPromise = new AWS.SNS({ apiVersion: "2010-03-31" })
  .getTopicAttributes({ TopicArn: "TOPIC_ARN" })
  .promise();

// Handle promise's fulfilled/rejected states
getTopicAttribsPromise
  .then(function (data) {
    console.log(data);
  })
  .catch(function (err) {
    console.error(err, err.stack);
  });
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하십시오.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 GetTopicAttributes를 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun getSNSTopicAttributes(topicArnVal: String) {
    val request =
        GetTopicAttributesRequest {
            topicArn = topicArnVal
        }

    SnsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val result = snsClient.getTopicAttributes(request)
        println("${result.attributes}")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 GetTopicAttributes를 참조하세요.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
$SnSclient = new SnsClient([
```

```
    'profile' => 'default',
    'region' => 'us-east-1',
    'version' => '2010-03-31'
]);

$topic = 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:111122223333:MyTopic';

try {
    $result = $SnSclient->getTopicAttributes([
        'TopicArn' => $topic,
    ]);
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    // output error message if fails
    error_log($e->getMessage());
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 GetTopicAttributes를 참조하세요.

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP API

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_sns->gettopicattributes( iv_topicarn = iv_topic_arn ). "
oo_result is returned for testing purposes. "
        DATA(lt_attributes) = oo_result->get_attributes( ).
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved attributes/properties of a topic.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_snsnotfoundexception.
        MESSAGE 'Topic does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 SAP ABAP용AWS SDK API 참조의 GetTopicAttributes를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **ListPhoneNumbersOptedOut** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListPhoneNumbersOptedOut`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

SMS 메시지 옵트아웃을 나열하려면

다음 `list-phone-numbers-opted-out`예제에서는 SMS 메시지 수신을 옵트아웃한 전화번호를 나열합니다.

```
aws sns list-phone-numbers-opted-out
```

출력:

```
{
    "phoneNumbers": [
        "+15555550100"
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListPhoneNumbersOptedOut을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.ListPhoneNumbersOptedOutRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.ListPhoneNumbersOptedOutResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ListOptOut {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        listOpts(snsClient);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void listOpts(SnsClient snsClient) {
        try {
            ListPhoneNumbersOptedOutRequest request =
 ListPhoneNumbersOptedOutRequest.builder().build();
            ListPhoneNumbersOptedOutResponse result =
 snsClient.listPhoneNumbersOptedOut(request);
            System.out.println("Status is " +
 result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode() + "\n\nPhone Numbers: \n\n"
                    + result.phoneNumbers());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListPhoneNumbersOptedOut을 참조하세요.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use Aws\Sns\SnsClient;


/**
 * Returns a list of phone numbers that are opted out of receiving SMS messages
 from your AWS SNS account.
 *
 * This code expects that you have AWS credentials set up per:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-php/v3/developer-guide/
guide_credentials.html
 */

$SnSclient = new SnsClient([
    'profile' => 'default',
    'region' => 'us-east-1',
    'version' => '2010-03-31'
]);

try {
    $result = $SnSclient->listPhoneNumbersOptedOut();
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    // output error message if fails
    error_log($e->getMessage());
}
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 ListPhoneNumbersOptedOut을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **ListSubscriptions** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListSubscriptions`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService;
using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService.Model;

/// <summary>
/// This example will retrieve a list of the existing Amazon Simple
/// Notification Service (Amazon SNS) subscriptions.
/// </summary>
public class ListSubscriptions
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        IAmazonSimpleNotificationService client = new
AmazonSimpleNotificationServiceClient();

        Console.WriteLine("Enter a topic ARN to list subscriptions for a
specific topic, " +
                          "or press Enter to list subscriptions for all
topics.");
```

```
            var topicArn = Console.ReadLine();
            Console.WriteLine();

            var subscriptions = await GetSubscriptionsListAsync(client,
 topicArn);

            DisplaySubscriptionList(subscriptions);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Gets a list of the existing Amazon SNS subscriptions, optionally by
 specifying a topic ARN.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon SNS client object used
        /// to obtain the list of subscriptions.</param>
        /// <param name="topicArn">The optional ARN of a specific topic. Defaults
 to null.</param>
        /// <returns>A list containing information about each subscription.</
returns>
        public static async Task<List<Subscription>>
 GetSubscriptionsListAsync(IAmazonSimpleNotificationService client, string
 topicArn = null)
        {
            var results = new List<Subscription>();

            if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(topicArn))
            {
                var paginateByTopic = client.Paginators.ListSubscriptionsByTopic(
                    new ListSubscriptionsByTopicRequest()
                    {
                        TopicArn = topicArn,
                    });

                // Get the entire list using the paginator.
                await foreach (var subscription in paginateByTopic.Subscriptions)
                {
                    results.Add(subscription);
                }
            }
            else
            {
                var paginateAllSubscriptions =
 client.Paginators.ListSubscriptions(new ListSubscriptionsRequest());
```

```
                // Get the entire list using the paginator.
                await foreach (var subscription in
paginateAllSubscriptions.Subscriptions)
                {
                    results.Add(subscription);
                }
            }

            return results;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Display a list of Amazon SNS subscription information.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="subscriptionList">A list containing details for existing
        /// Amazon SNS subscriptions.</param>
        public static void DisplaySubscriptionList(List<Subscription>
subscriptionList)
        {
            foreach (var subscription in subscriptionList)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Owner: {subscription.Owner}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Subscription ARN:
{subscription.SubscriptionArn}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Topic ARN: {subscription.TopicArn}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Endpoint: {subscription.Endpoint}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Protocol: {subscription.Protocol}");
                Console.WriteLine();
            }
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListSubscriptions를 참조하세요.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Retrieve a list of Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 subscriptions.
/*!
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SNS::listSubscriptions(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::String nextToken; // Next token is used to handle a paginated response.
    bool result = true;
    Aws::Vector<Aws::SNS::Model::Subscription> subscriptions;
    do {
        Aws::SNS::Model::ListSubscriptionsRequest request;

        if (!nextToken.empty()) {
            request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
        }

        const Aws::SNS::Model::ListSubscriptionsOutcome outcome =
 snsClient.ListSubscriptions(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::SNS::Model::Subscription> &newSubscriptions =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetSubscriptions();
            subscriptions.insert(subscriptions.cend(), newSubscriptions.begin(),
                                 newSubscriptions.end());
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error listing subscriptions "
```

```
                        << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                        <<
                        std::endl;
            result = false;
            break;
        }

        nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
    } while (!nextToken.empty());

    if (result) {
        if (subscriptions.empty()) {
            std::cout << "No subscriptions found" << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "Subscriptions list:" << std::endl;
            for (auto const &subscription: subscriptions) {
                std::cout << "  * " << subscription.GetSubscriptionArn() <<
 std::endl;
            }
        }
    }
    return result;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 ListSubscriptions를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

SNS 구독을 나열하려면

다음 `list-subscriptions` 예제에서는 AWS 계정의 SNS 구독 목록을 표시합니다.

```
aws sns list-subscriptions
```

출력:

```
{
    "Subscriptions": [
        {
```

```
            "Owner": "123456789012",
            "Endpoint": "my-email@example.com",
            "Protocol": "email",
            "TopicArn": "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-topic",
            "SubscriptionArn": "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-
topic:8a21d249-4329-4871-acc6-7be709c6ea7f"
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListSubscriptions를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.ListSubscriptionsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.ListSubscriptionsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ListSubscriptions {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();
```

```
        listSNSSubscriptions(snsClient);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void listSNSSubscriptions(SnsClient snsClient) {
        try {
            ListSubscriptionsRequest request = ListSubscriptionsRequest.builder()
                    .build();

            ListSubscriptionsResponse result =
 snsClient.listSubscriptions(request);
            System.out.println(result.subscriptions());

        } catch (SnsException e) {

            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListSubscriptions를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

별도의 모듈에서 클라이언트를 생성하고 내보냅니다.

```
import { SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";

// The AWS Region can be provided here using the `region` property. If you leave
 it blank
// the SDK will default to the region set in your AWS config.
```

```
export const snsClient = new SNSClient({});
```

SDK 및 클라이언트 모듈을 가져오고 API를 호출합니다.

```
import { ListSubscriptionsByTopicCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
import { snsClient } from "../libs/snsClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} topicArn - The ARN of the topic for which you wish to list
 subscriptions.
 */
export const listSubscriptionsByTopic = async (topicArn = "TOPIC_ARN") => {
  const response = await snsClient.send(
    new ListSubscriptionsByTopicCommand({ TopicArn: topicArn }),
  );

  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: '0934fedf-0c4b-572e-9ed2-a3e38fadb0c8',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   Subscriptions: [
  //     {
  //       SubscriptionArn: 'PendingConfirmation',
  //       Owner: '901487484989',
  //       Protocol: 'email',
  //       Endpoint: 'corepyle@amazon.com',
  //       TopicArn: 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:901487484989:mytopic'
  //     }
  //   ]
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하십시오.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListSubscriptions를 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun listSNSSubscriptions() {
    SnsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val response = snsClient.listSubscriptions(ListSubscriptionsRequest {})
        response.subscriptions?.forEach { sub ->
            println("Sub ARN is ${sub.subscriptionArn}")
            println("Sub protocol is ${sub.protocol}")
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ListSubscriptions를 참조하세요.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use Aws\Sns\SnsClient;


/**
```

```
 * Returns a list of Amazon SNS subscriptions in the requested region.
 *
 * This code expects that you have AWS credentials set up per:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-php/v3/developer-guide/
guide_credentials.html
 */

$SnSclient = new SnsClient([
    'profile' => 'default',
    'region' => 'us-east-1',
    'version' => '2010-03-31'
]);

try {
    $result = $SnSclient->listSubscriptions();
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    // output error message if fails
    error_log($e->getMessage());
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 ListSubscriptions를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class SnsWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SNS topic and subscription functions."""

    def __init__(self, sns_resource):
        """
        :param sns_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SNS resource.
        """
```

```
        self.sns_resource = sns_resource


    def list_subscriptions(self, topic=None):
        """
        Lists subscriptions for the current account, optionally limited to a
        specific topic.

        :param topic: When specified, only subscriptions to this topic are
 returned.
        :return: An iterator that yields the subscriptions.
        """
        try:
            if topic is None:
                subs_iter = self.sns_resource.subscriptions.all()
            else:
                subs_iter = topic.subscriptions.all()
            logger.info("Got subscriptions.")
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get subscriptions.")
            raise
        else:
            return subs_iter
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListSubscriptions를 참조하세요.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
# This class demonstrates how to list subscriptions to an Amazon Simple
 Notification Service (SNS) topic
class SnsSubscriptionLister
  def initialize(sns_client)
```

```
    @sns_client = sns_client
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
  end

  # Lists subscriptions for a given SNS topic
  # @param topic_arn [String] The ARN of the SNS topic
  # @return [Types::ListSubscriptionsResponse] subscriptions: The response object
  def list_subscriptions(topic_arn)
    @logger.info("Listing subscriptions for topic: #{topic_arn}")
    subscriptions = @sns_client.list_subscriptions_by_topic(topic_arn: topic_arn)
    subscriptions.subscriptions.each do |subscription|
      @logger.info("Subscription endpoint: #{subscription.endpoint}")
    end
    subscriptions
  rescue Aws::SNS::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing subscriptions: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
end

# Example usage:
if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
  sns_client = Aws::SNS::Client.new
  topic_arn = 'SNS_TOPIC_ARN' # Replace with your SNS topic ARN
  lister = SnsSubscriptionLister.new(sns_client)

  begin
    lister.list_subscriptions(topic_arn)
  rescue StandardError => e
    puts "Failed to list subscriptions: #{e.message}"
    exit 1
  end
end
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 ListSubscriptions를 참조하세요.

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP API

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_sns->listsubscriptions( ).                " oo_result is
returned for testing purposes. "
        DATA(lt_subscriptions) = oo_result->get_subscriptions( ).
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved list of subscribers.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_generic.
        MESSAGE 'Unable to list subscribers.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 SAP ABAP용AWS SDK API 참조의 ListSubscriptions를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`ListTopics`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListTopics`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    using System;
    using System.Collections.Generic;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService;
```

```
    using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Lists the Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
    /// topics for the current account.
    /// </summary>
    public class ListSNSTopics
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            IAmazonSimpleNotificationService client = new
AmazonSimpleNotificationServiceClient();

            await GetTopicListAsync(client);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieves the list of Amazon SNS topics in groups of up to 100
        /// topics.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon SNS client object used
        /// to retrieve the list of topics.</param>
        public static async Task
GetTopicListAsync(IAmazonSimpleNotificationService client)
        {
            // If there are more than 100 Amazon SNS topics, the call to
            // ListTopicsAsync will return a value to pass to the
            // method to retrieve the next 100 (or less) topics.
            string nextToken = string.Empty;

            do
            {
                var response = await client.ListTopicsAsync(nextToken);
                DisplayTopicsList(response.Topics);
                nextToken = response.NextToken;
            }
            while (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(nextToken));
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Displays the list of Amazon SNS Topic ARNs.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="topicList">The list of Topic ARNs.</param>
        public static void DisplayTopicsList(List<Topic> topicList)
```

```
        {
            foreach (var topic in topicList)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{topic.TopicArn}");
            }
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListTopics를 참조하세요.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Retrieve a list of Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topics.
/*!
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool
AwsDoc::SNS::listTopics(const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::String nextToken; // Next token is used to handle a paginated response.
    bool result = true;
    do {
        Aws::SNS::Model::ListTopicsRequest request;

        if (!nextToken.empty()) {
            request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
        }

        const Aws::SNS::Model::ListTopicsOutcome outcome = snsClient.ListTopics(
```

```
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Topics list:" << std::endl;
            for (auto const &topic: outcome.GetResult().GetTopics()) {
                std::cout << "  * " << topic.GetTopicArn() << std::endl;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error listing topics " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                      std::endl;
            result = false;
            break;
        }

        nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
    } while (!nextToken.empty());

    return result;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 ListTopics를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

SNS 주제를 나열하려면

다음 `list-topics` 예시에서는 AWS 계정의 모든 SNS 주제를 나열합니다.

```
aws sns list-topics
```

출력:

```
{
    "Topics": [
        {
            "TopicArn": "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-topic"
        }
```

```
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListTopics를 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sns"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sns/types"
)

// main uses the AWS SDK for Go V2 to create an Amazon Simple Notification
 Service
// (Amazon SNS) client and list the topics in your account.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
func main() {
 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
  fmt.Println(err)
  return
 }
```

```
 snsClient := sns.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 fmt.Println("Let's list the topics for your account.")
 var topics []types.Topic
 paginator := sns.NewListTopicsPaginator(snsClient, &sns.ListTopicsInput{})
 for paginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err := paginator.NextPage(ctx)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get topics. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   break
  } else {
   topics = append(topics, output.Topics...)
  }
 }
 if len(topics) == 0 {
  fmt.Println("You don't have any topics!")
 } else {
  for _, topic := range topics {
   fmt.Printf("\t%v\n", *topic.TopicArn)
  }
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 ListTopics를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.ListTopicsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.ListTopicsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;
```

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ListTopics {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        listSNSTopics(snsClient);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void listSNSTopics(SnsClient snsClient) {
        try {
            ListTopicsRequest request = ListTopicsRequest.builder()
                    .build();

            ListTopicsResponse result = snsClient.listTopics(request);
            System.out.println(
                    "Status was " + result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode() + "\n
\nTopics\n\n" + result.topics());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListTopics를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

별도의 모듈에서 클라이언트를 생성하고 내보냅니다.

```
import { SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";

// The AWS Region can be provided here using the `region` property. If you leave
 it blank
// the SDK will default to the region set in your AWS config.
export const snsClient = new SNSClient({});
```

SDK 및 클라이언트 모듈을 가져오고 API를 호출합니다.

```
import { ListTopicsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
import { snsClient } from "../libs/snsClient.js";

export const listTopics = async () => {
  const response = await snsClient.send(new ListTopicsCommand({}));
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: '936bc5ad-83ca-53c2-b0b7-9891167b909e',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   Topics: [ { TopicArn: 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:xxxxxxxxxxxx:mytopic' } ]
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하십시오.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListTopics를 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun listSNSTopics() {
    SnsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val response = snsClient.listTopics(ListTopicsRequest { })
        response.topics?.forEach { topic ->
            println("The topic ARN is ${topic.topicArn}")
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ListTopics를 참조하세요.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use Aws\Sns\SnsClient;
```

```
/**
 * Returns a list of the requester's topics from your AWS SNS account in the
 region specified.
 *
 * This code expects that you have AWS credentials set up per:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-php/v3/developer-guide/
guide_credentials.html
 */

$SnSclient = new SnsClient([
    'profile' => 'default',
    'region' => 'us-east-1',
    'version' => '2010-03-31'
]);

try {
    $result = $SnSclient->listTopics();
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    // output error message if fails
    error_log($e->getMessage());
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 ListTopics를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class SnsWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SNS topic and subscription functions."""
```

```
    def __init__(self, sns_resource):
        """
        :param sns_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SNS resource.
        """
        self.sns_resource = sns_resource


    def list_topics(self):
        """
        Lists topics for the current account.

        :return: An iterator that yields the topics.
        """
        try:
            topics_iter = self.sns_resource.topics.all()
            logger.info("Got topics.")
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get topics.")
            raise
        else:
            return topics_iter
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListTopics를 참조하세요.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-sns' # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

def list_topics?(sns_client)
  sns_client.topics.each do |topic|
    puts topic.arn
```

```
  rescue StandardError => e
    puts "Error while listing the topics: #{e.message}"
  end
end

def run_me
  region = 'REGION'
  sns_client = Aws::SNS::Resource.new(region: region)

  puts 'Listing the topics.'

  return if list_topics?(sns_client)

  puts 'The bucket was not created. Stopping program.'
  exit 1
end

# Example usage:
run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 ListTopics를 참조하세요.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn show_topics(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client.list_topics().send().await?;

    println!("Topic ARNs:");

    for topic in resp.topics() {
```

```
        println!("{}", topic.topic_arn().unwrap_or_default());
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 ListTopics을 참조하세요.

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP API

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_sns->listtopics( ).            " oo_result is returned for
testing purposes. "
        DATA(lt_topics) = oo_result->get_topics( ).
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved list of topics.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_generic.
        MESSAGE 'Unable to list topics.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 SAP ABAP용AWS SDK API 참조의 ListTopics를 참조하세요.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSSNS

        let config = try await SNSClient.SNSClientConfiguration(region: region)
        let snsClient = SNSClient(config: config)

        var topics: [String] = []
        let outputPages = snsClient.listTopicsPaginated(
            input: ListTopicsInput()
        )

        // Each time a page of results arrives, process its contents.

        for try await output in outputPages {
            guard let topicList = output.topics else {
                print("Unable to get a page of Amazon SNS topics.")
                return
            }

            // Iterate over the topics listed on this page, adding their ARNs
            // to the `topics` array.

            for topic in topicList {
                guard let arn = topic.topicArn else {
                    print("Topic has no ARN.")
                    return
                }
                topics.append(arn)
            }
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 ListTopics를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **Publish** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 Publish의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- FIFO 주제에 생성 및 게시
- SMS 문자 메시지 게시

- 대기열에 메시지 게시

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

주제에 메시지를 게시합니다.

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService;
    using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example publishes a message to an Amazon Simple Notification
    /// Service (Amazon SNS) topic.
    /// </summary>
    public class PublishToSNSTopic
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string topicArn = "arn:aws:sns:us-
east-2:000000000000:ExampleSNSTopic";
            string messageText = "This is an example message to publish to the
 ExampleSNSTopic.";

            IAmazonSimpleNotificationService client = new
 AmazonSimpleNotificationServiceClient();

            await PublishToTopicAsync(client, topicArn, messageText);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Publishes a message to an Amazon SNS topic.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized client object used to publish
```

```
        /// to the Amazon SNS topic.</param>
        /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic.</param>
        /// <param name="messageText">The text of the message.</param>
        public static async Task PublishToTopicAsync(
            IAmazonSimpleNotificationService client,
            string topicArn,
            string messageText)
        {
            var request = new PublishRequest
            {
                TopicArn = topicArn,
                Message = messageText,
            };

            var response = await client.PublishAsync(request);

            Console.WriteLine($"Successfully published message ID:
{response.MessageId}");
        }
    }
```

그룹, 복제, 속성 옵션을 사용하여 주제에 메시지를 게시하세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Publish messages using user settings.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task PublishMessages()
    {
        Console.WriteLine("Now we can publish messages.");

        var keepSendingMessages = true;
        string? deduplicationId = null;
        string? toneAttribute = null;
        while (keepSendingMessages)
        {
            Console.WriteLine();
            var message = GetUserResponse("Enter a message to publish.", "This is
a sample message");

            if (_useFifoTopic)
```

```
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Because you are using a FIFO topic, you must
set a message group ID." +
                                  "\r\nAll messages within the same group will be
received in the order " +
                                  "they were published.");

                Console.WriteLine();
                var messageGroupId = GetUserResponse("Enter a message group ID
for this message:", "1");

                if (!_useContentBasedDeduplication)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("Because you are not using content-based
deduplication, " +
                                      "you must enter a deduplication ID.");

                    Console.WriteLine("Enter a deduplication ID for this
message.");
                    deduplicationId = GetUserResponse("Enter a deduplication ID
for this message.", "1");
                }

                if (GetYesNoResponse("Add an attribute to this message?"))
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("Enter a number for an attribute.");
                    for (int i = 0; i < _tones.Length; i++)
                    {
                        Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {_tones[i]}");
                    }

                    var selection = GetUserResponse("", "1");
                    int.TryParse(selection, out var selectionNumber);

                    if (selectionNumber > 0 && selectionNumber < _tones.Length)
                    {
                        toneAttribute = _tones[selectionNumber - 1];
                    }
                }

                var messageID = await SnsWrapper.PublishToTopicWithAttribute(
                    _topicArn, message, "tone", toneAttribute, deduplicationId,
messageGroupId);
```

```
                Console.WriteLine($"Message published with id {messageID}.");
            }

            keepSendingMessages = GetYesNoResponse("Send another message?",
 false);
        }
    }
```

사용자의 선택을 게시 작업에 적용합니다.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Publish a message to a topic with an attribute and optional deduplication
 and group IDs.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic.</param>
    /// <param name="message">The message to publish.</param>
    /// <param name="attributeName">The optional attribute for the message.</
param>
    /// <param name="attributeValue">The optional attribute value for the
 message.</param>
    /// <param name="deduplicationId">The optional deduplication ID for the
 message.</param>
    /// <param name="groupId">The optional group ID for the message.</param>
    /// <returns>The ID of the message published.</returns>
    public async Task<string> PublishToTopicWithAttribute(
        string topicArn,
        string message,
        string? attributeName = null,
        string? attributeValue = null,
        string? deduplicationId = null,
        string? groupId = null)
    {
        var publishRequest = new PublishRequest()
        {
            TopicArn = topicArn,
            Message = message,
            MessageDeduplicationId = deduplicationId,
            MessageGroupId = groupId
        };

        if (attributeValue != null)
        {
```

```
            // Add the string attribute if it exists.
            publishRequest.MessageAttributes =
                new Dictionary<string, MessageAttributeValue>
                {
                    { attributeName!, new MessageAttributeValue() { StringValue =
 attributeValue, DataType = "String"} }
                };
        }

        var publishResponse = await
 _amazonSNSClient.PublishAsync(publishRequest);
        return publishResponse.MessageId;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 Publish를 참조하세요.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Send a message to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic.
/*!
  \param message: The message to publish.
  \param topicARN: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for an Amazon SNS topic.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SNS::publishToTopic(const Aws::String &message,
                                 const Aws::String &topicARN,
                                 const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SNS::Model::PublishRequest request;
    request.SetMessage(message);
```

```
    request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);

    const Aws::SNS::Model::PublishOutcome outcome = snsClient.Publish(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Message published successfully with id '"
                  << outcome.GetResult().GetMessageId() << "'." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error while publishing message "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

속성을 사용하여 메시지 게시

```
        static const Aws::String TONE_ATTRIBUTE("tone");
        static const Aws::Vector<Aws::String> TONES = {"cheerful", "funny",
 "serious",
                                                       "sincere"};

        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

        Aws::SNS::Model::PublishRequest request;
        request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);
        Aws::String message = askQuestion("Enter a message text to publish.  ");
        request.SetMessage(message);

        if (filteringMessages && askYesNoQuestion(
                "Add an attribute to this message? (y/n) ")) {
            for (size_t i = 0; i < TONES.size(); ++i) {
                std::cout << "  " << (i + 1) << ". " << TONES[i] << std::endl;
            }
            int selection = askQuestionForIntRange(
                    "Enter a number for an attribute. ",
```

```
                    1, static_cast<int>(TONES.size()));
            Aws::SNS::Model::MessageAttributeValue messageAttributeValue;
            messageAttributeValue.SetDataType("String");
            messageAttributeValue.SetStringValue(TONES[selection - 1]);
            request.AddMessageAttributes(TONE_ATTRIBUTE, messageAttributeValue);
        }

        Aws::SNS::Model::PublishOutcome outcome = snsClient.Publish(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Your message was successfully published." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with TopicsAndQueues::Publish. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;

            cleanUp(topicARN,
                    queueURLS,
                    subscriptionARNS,
                    snsClient,
                    sqsClient);

            return false;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 Publish를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

예제 1: 주제에 메시지를 게시하려면

다음 publish예제에서는 지정된 Amazon SNS 주제에 지정된 메시지를 게시합니다. 메시지는 줄 바꿈을 포함할 수 있는 텍스트 파일에서 제공됩니다.

```
aws sns publish \
    --topic-arn "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-topic" \
    --message file://message.txt
```

message.txt의 콘텐츠:

```
Hello World
Second Line
```

출력:

```
{
    "MessageId": "123a45b6-7890-12c3-45d6-111122223333"
}
```

예제 2: 전화번호에 SMS 메시지를 게시하려면

다음 publish예제에서는 Hello world!메시지를 전화번호 +1-555-555-0100에 게시합니다.

```
aws sns publish \
    --message "Hello world!" \
    --phone-number +1-555-555-0100
```

출력:

```
{
    "MessageId": "123a45b6-7890-12c3-45d6-333322221111"
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 Publish를 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
```

```
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sns"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sns/types"
)

// SnsActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 actions
// used in the examples.
type SnsActions struct {
 SnsClient *sns.Client
}



// Publish publishes a message to an Amazon SNS topic. The message is then sent
 to all
// subscribers. When the topic is a FIFO topic, the message must also contain a
 group ID
// and, when ID-based deduplication is used, a deduplication ID. An optional key-
value
// filter attribute can be specified so that the message can be filtered
 according to
// a filter policy.
func (actor SnsActions) Publish(ctx context.Context, topicArn string, message
 string, groupId string, dedupId string, filterKey string, filterValue string)
 error {
 publishInput := sns.PublishInput{TopicArn: aws.String(topicArn), Message:
 aws.String(message)}
 if groupId != "" {
  publishInput.MessageGroupId = aws.String(groupId)
 }
 if dedupId != "" {
  publishInput.MessageDeduplicationId = aws.String(dedupId)
 }
 if filterKey != "" && filterValue != "" {
  publishInput.MessageAttributes = map[string]types.MessageAttributeValue{
   filterKey: {DataType: aws.String("String"), StringValue:
 aws.String(filterValue)},
  }
 }
```

```
 _, err := actor.SnsClient.Publish(ctx, &publishInput)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't publish message to topic %v. Here's why: %v", topicArn,
 err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 Publish를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.PublishRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.PublishResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class PublishTopic {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <message> <topicArn>
```

```
                Where:
                   message - The message text to send.
                   topicArn - The ARN of the topic to publish.
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String message = args[0];
        String topicArn = args[1];
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();
        pubTopic(snsClient, message, topicArn);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void pubTopic(SnsClient snsClient, String message, String
 topicArn) {
        try {
            PublishRequest request = PublishRequest.builder()
                    .message(message)
                    .topicArn(topicArn)
                    .build();

            PublishResponse result = snsClient.publish(request);
            System.out
                    .println(result.messageId() + " Message sent. Status is " +
 result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 Publish를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

별도의 모듈에서 클라이언트를 생성하고 내보냅니다.

```
import { SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";

// The AWS Region can be provided here using the `region` property. If you leave
 it blank
// the SDK will default to the region set in your AWS config.
export const snsClient = new SNSClient({});
```

SDK 및 클라이언트 모듈을 가져오고 API를 호출합니다.

```
import { PublishCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
import { snsClient } from "../libs/snsClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string | Record<string, any>} message - The message to send. Can be a
 plain string or an object
 *                                                    if you are using the `json`
 `MessageStructure`.
 * @param {string} topicArn - The ARN of the topic to which you would like to
 publish.
 */
export const publish = async (
  message = "Hello from SNS!",
  topicArn = "TOPIC_ARN",
) => {
  const response = await snsClient.send(
    new PublishCommand({
      Message: message,
      TopicArn: topicArn,
    }),
```

```
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: 'e7f77526-e295-5325-9ee4-281a43ad1f05',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   MessageId: 'xxxxxxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxxxxxxxxxx'
  // }
  return response;
};
```

그룹, 복제, 속성 옵션을 사용하여 주제에 메시지를 게시하세요.

```
  async publishMessages() {
    const message = await this.prompter.input({
      message: MESSAGES.publishMessagePrompt,
    });

    let groupId;
    let deduplicationId;
    let choices;

    if (this.isFifo) {
      await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.groupIdNotice);
      groupId = await this.prompter.input({
        message: MESSAGES.groupIdPrompt,
      });

      if (this.autoDedup === false) {
        await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.deduplicationIdNotice);
        deduplicationId = await this.prompter.input({
          message: MESSAGES.deduplicationIdPrompt,
        });
      }

      choices = await this.prompter.checkbox({
        message: MESSAGES.messageAttributesPrompt,
```

```
        choices: toneChoices,
      });
    }

    await this.snsClient.send(
      new PublishCommand({
        TopicArn: this.topicArn,
        Message: message,
        ...(groupId
          ? {
              MessageGroupId: groupId,
            }
          : {}),
        ...(deduplicationId
          ? {
              MessageDeduplicationId: deduplicationId,
            }
          : {}),
        ...(choices
          ? {
              MessageAttributes: {
                tone: {
                  DataType: "String.Array",
                  StringValue: JSON.stringify(choices),
                },
              },
            }
          : {}),
      }),
    );

    const publishAnother = await this.prompter.confirm({
      message: MESSAGES.publishAnother,
    });

    if (publishAnother) {
      await this.publishMessages();
    }
  }
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 Publish를 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun pubTopic(
    topicArnVal: String,
    messageVal: String,
) {
    val request =
        PublishRequest {
            message = messageVal
            topicArn = topicArnVal
        }

    SnsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val result = snsClient.publish(request)
        println("${result.messageId} message sent.")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 Publish를 참조하세요.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';
```

```
use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use Aws\Sns\SnsClient;


/**
 * Sends a message to an Amazon SNS topic.
 *
 * This code expects that you have AWS credentials set up per:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-php/v3/developer-guide/
guide_credentials.html
 */

$SnSclient = new SnsClient([
    'profile' => 'default',
    'region' => 'us-east-1',
    'version' => '2010-03-31'
]);

$message = 'This message is sent from a Amazon SNS code sample.';
$topic = 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:111122223333:MyTopic';

try {
    $result = $SnSclient->publish([
        'Message' => $message,
        'TopicArn' => $topic,
    ]);
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    // output error message if fails
    error_log($e->getMessage());
}
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 Publish를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 단일 MessageAttribute가 인라인으로 선언된 메시지를 게시하는 것을 보여줍니다.

```
Publish-SNSMessage -TopicArn "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-topic" -
Message "Hello" -MessageAttribute
 @{'City'=[Amazon.SimpleNotificationService.Model.MessageAttributeValue]@{DataType='Strin
 StringValue ='AnyCity'}}
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 여러 MessageAttributes가 미리 선언된 메시지를 게시하는 것을 보여줍니다.

```
$cityAttributeValue = New-Object
 Amazon.SimpleNotificationService.Model.MessageAttributeValue
$cityAttributeValue.DataType = "String"
$cityAttributeValue.StringValue = "AnyCity"

$populationAttributeValue = New-Object
 Amazon.SimpleNotificationService.Model.MessageAttributeValue
$populationAttributeValue.DataType = "Number"
$populationAttributeValue.StringValue = "1250800"

$messageAttributes = New-Object System.Collections.Hashtable
$messageAttributes.Add("City", $cityAttributeValue)
$messageAttributes.Add("Population", $populationAttributeValue)

Publish-SNSMessage -TopicArn "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-topic" -
Message "Hello" -MessageAttribute $messageAttributes
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)에서 게시를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 단일 MessageAttribute가 인라인으로 선언된 메시지를 게시하는 것을 보여줍니다.

```
Publish-SNSMessage -TopicArn "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-topic" -
Message "Hello" -MessageAttribute
```

```
 @{'City'=[Amazon.SimpleNotificationService.Model.MessageAttributeValue]@{DataType='Strin
 StringValue ='AnyCity'}}
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 여러 MessageAttributes가 미리 선언된 메시지를 게시하는 것을 보여줍니다.

```
$cityAttributeValue = New-Object
 Amazon.SimpleNotificationService.Model.MessageAttributeValue
$cityAttributeValue.DataType = "String"
$cityAttributeValue.StringValue = "AnyCity"

$populationAttributeValue = New-Object
 Amazon.SimpleNotificationService.Model.MessageAttributeValue
$populationAttributeValue.DataType = "Number"
$populationAttributeValue.StringValue = "1250800"

$messageAttributes = New-Object System.Collections.Hashtable
$messageAttributes.Add("City", $cityAttributeValue)
$messageAttributes.Add("Population", $populationAttributeValue)

Publish-SNSMessage -TopicArn "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-topic" -
Message "Hello" -MessageAttribute $messageAttributes
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)에서 게시를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

구독이 속성을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있도록 속성이 포함된 메시지를 게시합니다.

```
class SnsWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SNS topic and subscription functions."""

    def __init__(self, sns_resource):
```

```
        """
        :param sns_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SNS resource.
        """
        self.sns_resource = sns_resource


    @staticmethod
    def publish_message(topic, message, attributes):
        """
        Publishes a message, with attributes, to a topic. Subscriptions can be
filtered
        based on message attributes so that a subscription receives messages only
        when specified attributes are present.

        :param topic: The topic to publish to.
        :param message: The message to publish.
        :param attributes: The key-value attributes to attach to the message.
Values
                           must be either `str` or `bytes`.
        :return: The ID of the message.
        """
        try:
            att_dict = {}
            for key, value in attributes.items():
                if isinstance(value, str):
                    att_dict[key] = {"DataType": "String", "StringValue": value}
                elif isinstance(value, bytes):
                    att_dict[key] = {"DataType": "Binary", "BinaryValue": value}
            response = topic.publish(Message=message, MessageAttributes=att_dict)
            message_id = response["MessageId"]
            logger.info(
                "Published message with attributes %s to topic %s.",
                attributes,
                topic.arn,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't publish message to topic %s.", topic.arn)
            raise
        else:
            return message_id
```

구독자의 프로토콜에 따라 다른 양식을 사용하는 메시지를 게시합니다.

```
class SnsWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SNS topic and subscription functions."""

    def __init__(self, sns_resource):
        """
        :param sns_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SNS resource.
        """
        self.sns_resource = sns_resource


    @staticmethod
    def publish_multi_message(
        topic, subject, default_message, sms_message, email_message
    ):
        """
        Publishes a multi-format message to a topic. A multi-format message takes
        different forms based on the protocol of the subscriber. For example,
        an SMS subscriber might receive a short version of the message
        while an email subscriber could receive a longer version.

        :param topic: The topic to publish to.
        :param subject: The subject of the message.
        :param default_message: The default version of the message. This version
 is
                                sent to subscribers that have protocols that are
 not
                                otherwise specified in the structured message.
        :param sms_message: The version of the message sent to SMS subscribers.
        :param email_message: The version of the message sent to email
 subscribers.
        :return: The ID of the message.
        """
        try:
            message = {
                "default": default_message,
                "sms": sms_message,
                "email": email_message,
            }
            response = topic.publish(
                Message=json.dumps(message), Subject=subject,
 MessageStructure="json"
            )
```

```
            message_id = response["MessageId"]
            logger.info("Published multi-format message to topic %s.", topic.arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't publish message to topic %s.", topic.arn)
            raise
        else:
            return message_id
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 Publish를 참조하세요.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
# Service class for sending messages using Amazon Simple Notification Service
 (SNS)
class SnsMessageSender
  # Initializes the SnsMessageSender with an SNS client
  #
  # @param sns_client [Aws::SNS::Client] The SNS client
  def initialize(sns_client)
    @sns_client = sns_client
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
  end

  # Sends a message to a specified SNS topic
  #
  # @param topic_arn [String] The ARN of the SNS topic
  # @param message [String] The message to send
  # @return [Boolean] true if message was successfully sent, false otherwise
  def send_message(topic_arn, message)
    @sns_client.publish(topic_arn: topic_arn, message: message)
    @logger.info("Message sent successfully to #{topic_arn}.")
```

```
    true
  rescue Aws::SNS::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error while sending the message: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end

# Example usage:
if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
  topic_arn = 'SNS_TOPIC_ARN' # Should be replaced with a real topic ARN
  message = 'MESSAGE'         # Should be replaced with the actual message
 content

  sns_client = Aws::SNS::Client.new
  message_sender = SnsMessageSender.new(sns_client)

  @logger.info('Sending message.')
  unless message_sender.send_message(topic_arn, message)
    @logger.error('Message sending failed. Stopping program.')
    exit 1
  end
end
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 Publish를 참조하세요.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn subscribe_and_publish(
    client: &Client,
    topic_arn: &str,
    email_address: &str,
```

```
) -> Result<(), Error> {
    println!("Receiving on topic with ARN: `{}`", topic_arn);

    let rsp = client
        .subscribe()
        .topic_arn(topic_arn)
        .protocol("email")
        .endpoint(email_address)
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Added a subscription: {:?}", rsp);

    let rsp = client
        .publish()
        .topic_arn(topic_arn)
        .message("hello sns!")
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Published message: {:?}", rsp);

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 Publish을 참조하세요.

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP API

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_sns->publish(              " oo_result is returned for
testing purposes. "
          iv_topicarn = iv_topic_arn
```

```
          iv_message = iv_message ).
        MESSAGE 'Message published to SNS topic.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_snsnotfoundexception.
        MESSAGE 'Topic does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 SAP ABAP용AWS SDK API 참조의 Publish를 참조하세요.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSSNS

        let config = try await SNSClient.SNSClientConfiguration(region: region)
        let snsClient = SNSClient(config: config)

        let output = try await snsClient.publish(
            input: PublishInput(
                message: message,
                topicArn: arn
            )
        )

        guard let messageId = output.messageId else {
            print("No message ID received from Amazon SNS.")
            return
        }

        print("Published message with ID \(messageId)")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 게시를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **SetSMSAttributes** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 SetSMSAttributes의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon SNS를 사용하여 DefaultSMSType 속성을 설정하는 방법입니다.

```
//! Set the default settings for sending SMS messages.
/*!
  \param smsType: The type of SMS message that you will send by default.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SNS::setSMSType(const Aws::String &smsType,
                             const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SNS::Model::SetSMSAttributesRequest request;
    request.AddAttributes("DefaultSMSType", smsType);

    const Aws::SNS::Model::SetSMSAttributesOutcome outcome =
 snsClient.SetSMSAttributes(
            request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "SMS Type set successfully " << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error while setting SMS Type: '"
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << "'" << std::endl;
    }
```

```
    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 SetSMSAttributes를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

SMS 메시지 속성을 설정하려면

다음 `set-sms-attributes`예제에서는 SMS 메시지의 기본 발신자 ID를 `MyName`으로 설정합니다.

```
aws sns set-sms-attributes \
    --attributes DefaultSenderID=MyName
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 SetSMSAttributes를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SetSmsAttributesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SetSmsAttributesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;
import java.util.HashMap;

/**
```

```
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class SetSMSAttributes {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        HashMap<String, String> attributes = new HashMap<>(1);
        attributes.put("DefaultSMSType", "Transactional");
        attributes.put("UsageReportS3Bucket", "janbucket");

        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();
        setSNSAttributes(snsClient, attributes);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void setSNSAttributes(SnsClient snsClient, HashMap<String,
 String> attributes) {
        try {
            SetSmsAttributesRequest request = SetSmsAttributesRequest.builder()
                    .attributes(attributes)
                    .build();

            SetSmsAttributesResponse result =
 snsClient.setSMSAttributes(request);
            System.out.println("Set default Attributes to " + attributes + ".
 Status was "
                    + result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 SetSMSAttributes를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

별도의 모듈에서 클라이언트를 생성하고 내보냅니다.

```
import { SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";

// The AWS Region can be provided here using the `region` property. If you leave
 it blank
// the SDK will default to the region set in your AWS config.
export const snsClient = new SNSClient({});
```

SDK 및 클라이언트 모듈을 가져오고 API를 호출합니다.

```
import { SetSMSAttributesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
import { snsClient } from "../libs/snsClient.js";

/**
 * @param {"Transactional" | "Promotional"} defaultSmsType
 */
export const setSmsType = async (defaultSmsType = "Transactional") => {
  const response = await snsClient.send(
    new SetSMSAttributesCommand({
      attributes: {
        // Promotional - (Default) Noncritical messages, such as marketing
 messages.
        // Transactional - Critical messages that support customer transactions,
        // such as one-time passcodes for multi-factor authentication.
        DefaultSMSType: defaultSmsType,
      },
    }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
```

```
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: '1885b977-2d7e-535e-8214-e44be727e265',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   }
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하십시오.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 SetSMSAttributes를 참조하세요.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
$SnSclient = new SnsClient([
    'profile' => 'default',
    'region' => 'us-east-1',
    'version' => '2010-03-31'
]);

try {
    $result = $SnSclient->SetSMSAttributes([
        'attributes' => [
            'DefaultSMSType' => 'Transactional',
        ],
    ]);
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    // output error message if fails
```

```
    error_log($e->getMessage());
}
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 SetSMSAttributes를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **SetSubscriptionAttributes** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 SetSubscriptionAttributes의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

구독 속성을 설정하려면

다음 set-subscription-attributes예제에서는 SQS 구독에 RawMessageDelivery속성을 설정합니다.

```
aws sns set-subscription-attributes \
    --subscription-arn arn:aws:sns:us-
east-1:123456789012:mytopic:f248de18-2cf6-578c-8592-b6f1eaa877dc \
    --attribute-name RawMessageDelivery \
    --attribute-value true
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

다음 set-subscription-attributes예제에서는 SQS 구독에 FilterPolicy속성을 설정합니다.

```
aws sns set-subscription-attributes \
    --subscription-arn arn:aws:sns:us-
east-1:123456789012:mytopic:f248de18-2cf6-578c-8592-b6f1eaa877dc \
    --attribute-name FilterPolicy \
    --attribute-value "{ \"anyMandatoryKey\": [\"any\", \"of\", \"these\"] }"
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

다음 set-subscription-attributes예제에서는 SQS 구독에서 FilterPolicy속성을 제거합니다.

```
aws sns set-subscription-attributes \
    --subscription-arn arn:aws:sns:us-
east-1:123456789012:mytopic:f248de18-2cf6-578c-8592-b6f1eaa877dc \
    --attribute-name FilterPolicy \
    --attribute-value "{}"
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 SetSubscriptionAttributes를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;
import java.util.ArrayList;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class UseMessageFilterPolicy {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <subscriptionArn>

                Where:
```

```
                    subscriptionArn - The ARN of a subscription.

            """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String subscriptionArn = args[0];
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        usePolicy(snsClient, subscriptionArn);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void usePolicy(SnsClient snsClient, String subscriptionArn) {
        try {
            SNSMessageFilterPolicy fp = new SNSMessageFilterPolicy();
            // Add a filter policy attribute with a single value
            fp.addAttribute("store", "example_corp");
            fp.addAttribute("event", "order_placed");

            // Add a prefix attribute
            fp.addAttributePrefix("customer_interests", "bas");

            // Add an anything-but attribute
            fp.addAttributeAnythingBut("customer_interests", "baseball");

            // Add a filter policy attribute with a list of values
            ArrayList<String> attributeValues = new ArrayList<>();
            attributeValues.add("rugby");
            attributeValues.add("soccer");
            attributeValues.add("hockey");
            fp.addAttribute("customer_interests", attributeValues);

            // Add a numeric attribute
            fp.addAttribute("price_usd", "=", 0);

            // Add a numeric attribute with a range
            fp.addAttributeRange("price_usd", ">", 0, "<=", 100);
```

```
            // Apply the filter policy attributes to an Amazon SNS subscription
            fp.apply(snsClient, subscriptionArn);

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 SetSubscriptionAttributes를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class SnsWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SNS topic and subscription functions."""

    def __init__(self, sns_resource):
        """
        :param sns_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SNS resource.
        """
        self.sns_resource = sns_resource


    @staticmethod
    def add_subscription_filter(subscription, attributes):
        """
        Adds a filter policy to a subscription. A filter policy is a key and a
        list of values that are allowed. When a message is published, it must
 have an
        attribute that passes the filter or it will not be sent to the
 subscription.
```

```
        :param subscription: The subscription the filter policy is attached to.
        :param attributes: A dictionary of key-value pairs that define the
filter.
        """
        try:
            att_policy = {key: [value] for key, value in attributes.items()}
            subscription.set_attributes(
                AttributeName="FilterPolicy",
AttributeValue=json.dumps(att_policy)
            )
            logger.info("Added filter to subscription %s.", subscription.arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't add filter to subscription %s.", subscription.arn
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 SetSubscriptionAttributes를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **SetSubscriptionAttributesRedrivePolicy** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 SetSubscriptionAttributesRedrivePolicy의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 1.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Specify the ARN of the Amazon SNS subscription.
String subscriptionArn =
    "arn:aws:sns:us-east-2:123456789012:MyEndpoint:1234a567-
bc89-012d-3e45-6fg7h890123i";
```

```
// Specify the ARN of the Amazon SQS queue to use as a dead-letter queue.
String redrivePolicy =
    "{\"deadLetterTargetArn\":\"arn:aws:sqs:us-
east-2:123456789012:MyDeadLetterQueue\"}";

// Set the specified Amazon SQS queue as a dead-letter queue
// of the specified Amazon SNS subscription by setting the RedrivePolicy
 attribute.
SetSubscriptionAttributesRequest request = new SetSubscriptionAttributesRequest()
    .withSubscriptionArn(subscriptionArn)
    .withAttributeName("RedrivePolicy")
    .withAttributeValue(redrivePolicy);
sns.setSubscriptionAttributes(request);
```

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **SetTopicAttributes** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 SetTopicAttributes의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

주제에 대한 속성을 설정하려면

다음 set-topic-attributes예제에서는 지정된 주제에 DisplayName속성을 설정합니다.

```
aws sns set-topic-attributes \
    --topic-arn arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:MyTopic \
    --attribute-name DisplayName \
    --attribute-value MyTopicDisplayName
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 SetTopicAttributes를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SetTopicAttributesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SetTopicAttributesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class SetTopicAttributes {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <attribute> <topicArn> <value>

                Where:
                   attribute - The attribute action to use. Valid parameters are:
 Policy | DisplayName | DeliveryPolicy .
                   topicArn - The ARN of the topic.\s
                   value - The value for the attribute.
                """;

        if (args.length < 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }

        String attribute = args[0];
        String topicArn = args[1];
        String value = args[2];

        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        setTopAttr(snsClient, attribute, topicArn, value);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void setTopAttr(SnsClient snsClient, String attribute, String
 topicArn, String value) {
        try {
            SetTopicAttributesRequest request =
 SetTopicAttributesRequest.builder()
                    .attributeName(attribute)
                    .attributeValue(value)
                    .topicArn(topicArn)
                    .build();

            SetTopicAttributesResponse result =
 snsClient.setTopicAttributes(request);
            System.out.println(
                    "\n\nStatus was " + result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode() +
 "\n\nTopic " + request.topicArn()
                            + " updated " + request.attributeName() + " to " +
 request.attributeValue());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 SetTopicAttributes를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

별도의 모듈에서 클라이언트를 생성하고 내보냅니다.

```
import { SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";

// The AWS Region can be provided here using the `region` property. If you leave
 it blank
// the SDK will default to the region set in your AWS config.
export const snsClient = new SNSClient({});
```

SDK 및 클라이언트 모듈을 가져오고 API를 호출합니다.

```
import { SetTopicAttributesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
import { snsClient } from "../libs/snsClient.js";

export const setTopicAttributes = async (
  topicArn = "TOPIC_ARN",
  attributeName = "DisplayName",
  attributeValue = "Test Topic",
) => {
  const response = await snsClient.send(
    new SetTopicAttributesCommand({
      AttributeName: attributeName,
      AttributeValue: attributeValue,
      TopicArn: topicArn,
    }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: 'd1b08d0e-e9a4-54c3-b8b1-d03238d2b935',
```

```
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   }
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하십시오.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 SetTopicAttributes를 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun setTopAttr(
    attribute: String?,
    topicArnVal: String?,
    value: String?,
) {
    val request =
        SetTopicAttributesRequest {
            attributeName = attribute
            attributeValue = value
            topicArn = topicArnVal
        }

    SnsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        snsClient.setTopicAttributes(request)
        println("Topic ${request.topicArn} was updated.")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 SetTopicAttributes를 참조하세요.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use Aws\Sns\SnsClient;


/**
 * Configure the message delivery status attributes for an Amazon SNS Topic.
 *
 * This code expects that you have AWS credentials set up per:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-php/v3/developer-guide/
guide_credentials.html
 */

$SnSclient = new SnsClient([
    'profile' => 'default',
    'region' => 'us-east-1',
    'version' => '2010-03-31'
]);
$attribute = 'Policy | DisplayName | DeliveryPolicy';
$value = 'First Topic';
$topic = 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:111122223333:MyTopic';

try {
    $result = $SnSclient->setTopicAttributes([
        'AttributeName' => $attribute,
        'AttributeValue' => $value,
        'TopicArn' => $topic,
    ]);
    var_dump($result);
```

```
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    // output error message if fails
    error_log($e->getMessage());
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 SetTopicAttributes를 참조하세요.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
# Service class to enable an SNS resource with a specified policy
class SnsResourceEnabler
  # Initializes the SnsResourceEnabler with an SNS resource client
  #
  # @param sns_resource [Aws::SNS::Resource] The SNS resource client
  def initialize(sns_resource)
    @sns_resource = sns_resource
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
  end

  # Sets a policy on a specified SNS topic
  #
  # @param topic_arn [String] The ARN of the SNS topic
  # @param resource_arn [String] The ARN of the resource to include in the policy
  # @param policy_name [String] The name of the policy attribute to set
  def enable_resource(topic_arn, resource_arn, policy_name)
    policy = generate_policy(topic_arn, resource_arn)
    topic = @sns_resource.topic(topic_arn)

    topic.set_attributes({
                           attribute_name: policy_name,
                           attribute_value: policy
                         })
```

```
    @logger.info("Policy #{policy_name} set successfully for topic
 #{topic_arn}.")
  rescue Aws::SNS::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Failed to set policy: #{e.message}")
  end

  private

  # Generates a policy string with dynamic resource ARNs
  #
  # @param topic_arn [String] The ARN of the SNS topic
  # @param resource_arn [String] The ARN of the resource
  # @return [String] The policy as a JSON string
  def generate_policy(topic_arn, resource_arn)
    {
      Version: '2008-10-17',
      Id: '__default_policy_ID',
      Statement: [{
        Sid: '__default_statement_ID',
        Effect: 'Allow',
        Principal: { "AWS": '*' },
        Action: ['SNS:Publish'],
        Resource: topic_arn,
        Condition: {
          ArnEquals: {
            "AWS:SourceArn": resource_arn
          }
        }
      }]
    }.to_json
  end
end

# Example usage:
if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
  topic_arn = 'MY_TOPIC_ARN' # Should be replaced with a real topic ARN
  resource_arn = 'MY_RESOURCE_ARN' # Should be replaced with a real resource ARN
  policy_name = 'POLICY_NAME' # Typically, this is "Policy"

  sns_resource = Aws::SNS::Resource.new
  enabler = SnsResourceEnabler.new(sns_resource)

  enabler.enable_resource(topic_arn, resource_arn, policy_name)
end
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 SetTopicAttributes를 참조하세요.

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP API

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
TRY.
    lo_sns->settopicattributes(
        iv_topicarn = iv_topic_arn
        iv_attributename  = iv_attribute_name
        iv_attributevalue = iv_attribute_value ).
    MESSAGE 'Set/updated SNS topic attributes.' TYPE 'I'.
  CATCH /aws1/cx_snsnotfoundexception.
    MESSAGE 'Topic does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
ENDTRY.
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 SAP ABAP용AWS SDK API 참조의 SetTopicAttributes를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **Subscribe** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 Subscribe의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- FIFO 주제에 생성 및 게시
- 대기열에 메시지 게시

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이메일 주소에서 주제를 구독합니다.

```
/// <summary>
/// Creates a new subscription to a topic.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon SNS client object, used
/// to create an Amazon SNS subscription.</param>
/// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic to subscribe to.</param>
/// <returns>A SubscribeResponse object which includes the subscription
/// ARN for the new subscription.</returns>
public static async Task<SubscribeResponse> TopicSubscribeAsync(
    IAmazonSimpleNotificationService client,
    string topicArn)
{
    SubscribeRequest request = new SubscribeRequest()
    {
        TopicArn = topicArn,
        ReturnSubscriptionArn = true,
        Protocol = "email",
        Endpoint = "recipient@example.com",
    };

    var response = await client.SubscribeAsync(request);

    return response;
}
```

선택적 필터를 사용하여 주제 대기열을 구독하세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Subscribe a queue to a topic with optional filters.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic.</param>
    /// <param name="useFifoTopic">The optional filtering policy for the
subscription.</param>
    /// <param name="queueArn">The ARN of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the new subscription.</returns>
    public async Task<string> SubscribeTopicWithFilter(string topicArn, string?
filterPolicy, string queueArn)
    {
        var subscribeRequest = new SubscribeRequest()
        {
            TopicArn = topicArn,
            Protocol = "sqs",
            Endpoint = queueArn
        };

        if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(filterPolicy))
        {
            subscribeRequest.Attributes = new Dictionary<string, string>
{ { "FilterPolicy", filterPolicy } };
        }

        var subscribeResponse = await
_amazonSNSClient.SubscribeAsync(subscribeRequest);
        return subscribeResponse.SubscriptionArn;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 Subscribe를 참조하세요.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이메일 주소로 주제 구독.

```
//! Subscribe to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic with
 delivery to an email address.
/*!
  \param topicARN: An SNS topic Amazon Resource Name (ARN).
  \param emailAddress: An email address.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SNS::subscribeEmail(const Aws::String &topicARN,
                                 const Aws::String &emailAddress,
                                 const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeRequest request;
    request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);
    request.SetProtocol("email");
    request.SetEndpoint(emailAddress);

    const Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeOutcome outcome =
 snsClient.Subscribe(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Subscribed successfully." << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Subscription ARN '" <<
 outcome.GetResult().GetSubscriptionArn()
                  << "'." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error while subscribing " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

모바일 애플리케이션으로 주제 구독.

```
//! Subscribe to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic with
 delivery to a mobile app.
/*!
  \param topicARN: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for an Amazon SNS topic.
  \param endpointARN: The ARN for a mobile app or device endpoint.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool
AwsDoc::SNS::subscribeApp(const Aws::String &topicARN,
                          const Aws::String &endpointARN,
                          const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeRequest request;
    request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);
    request.SetProtocol("application");
    request.SetEndpoint(endpointARN);

    const Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeOutcome outcome =
 snsClient.Subscribe(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Subscribed successfully." << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Subscription ARN '" <<
 outcome.GetResult().GetSubscriptionArn()
                  << "'." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error while subscribing " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

Lambda 함수에서 주제를 구독합니다.

```
//! Subscribe to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic with
 delivery to an AWS Lambda function.
/*!
  \param topicARN: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for an Amazon SNS topic.
  \param lambdaFunctionARN: The ARN for an AWS Lambda function.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SNS::subscribeLambda(const Aws::String &topicARN,
                                  const Aws::String &lambdaFunctionARN,
                                  const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeRequest request;
    request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);
    request.SetProtocol("lambda");
    request.SetEndpoint(lambdaFunctionARN);

    const Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeOutcome outcome =
 snsClient.Subscribe(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Subscribed successfully." << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Subscription ARN '" <<
 outcome.GetResult().GetSubscriptionArn()
                  << "'." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error while subscribing " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

SQS 대기열로 주제 구독.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";
```

```
   Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

           Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeRequest request;
           request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);
           request.SetProtocol("sqs");
           request.SetEndpoint(queueARN);

           Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeOutcome outcome =
snsClient.Subscribe(request);

           if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
               Aws::String subscriptionARN =
outcome.GetResult().GetSubscriptionArn();
               std::cout << "The queue '" << queueName
                         << "' has been subscribed to the topic '"
                         << "'" << topicName << "'" << std::endl;
               std::cout << "with the subscription ARN '" << subscriptionARN <<
"."
                         << std::endl;
               subscriptionARNS.push_back(subscriptionARN);
           }
           else {
               std::cerr << "Error with TopicsAndQueues::Subscribe. "
                         << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                         << std::endl;

               cleanUp(topicARN,
                       queueURLS,
                       subscriptionARNS,
                       snsClient,
                       sqsClient);

               return false;
           }
```

필터를 사용하여 주제를 구독합니다.

```
       static const Aws::String TONE_ATTRIBUTE("tone");
       static const Aws::Vector<Aws::String> TONES = {"cheerful", "funny",
"serious",
                                                      "sincere"};
```

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

            Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeRequest request;
            request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);
            request.SetProtocol("sqs");
            request.SetEndpoint(queueARN);
            if (isFifoTopic) {
                if (first) {
                    std::cout << "Subscriptions to a FIFO topic can have
 filters."
                              << std::endl;
                    std::cout
                            << "If you add a filter to this subscription, then
 only the filtered messages "
                            << "will be received in the queue." << std::endl;
                    std::cout << "For information about message filtering, "
                              << "see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/
sns-message-filtering.html"
                              << std::endl;
                    std::cout << "For this example, you can filter messages by a
 \""
                              << TONE_ATTRIBUTE << "\" attribute." << std::endl;
                }

                std::ostringstream ostringstream;
                ostringstream << "Filter messages for \"" << queueName
                              << "\"'s subscription to the topic \""
                              << topicName << "\"?  (y/n)";

                // Add filter if user answers yes.
                if (askYesNoQuestion(ostringstream.str())) {
                    Aws::String jsonPolicy = getFilterPolicyFromUser();
                    if (!jsonPolicy.empty()) {
                        filteringMessages = true;

                        std::cout << "This is the filter policy for this
 subscription."
                                  << std::endl;
                        std::cout << jsonPolicy << std::endl;
```

```
                        request.AddAttributes("FilterPolicy", jsonPolicy);
                    }
                    else {
                        std::cout
                                << "Because you did not select any attributes, no
 filter "
                                << "will be added to this subscription." <<
 std::endl;
                    }
                }
            }  // if (isFifoTopic)
            Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeOutcome outcome =
 snsClient.Subscribe(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                Aws::String subscriptionARN =
 outcome.GetResult().GetSubscriptionArn();
                std::cout << "The queue '" << queueName
                          << "' has been subscribed to the topic '"
                          << "'" << topicName << "'" << std::endl;
                std::cout << "with the subscription ARN '" << subscriptionARN <<
 "."
                          << std::endl;
                subscriptionARNS.push_back(subscriptionARN);
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with TopicsAndQueues::Subscribe. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;

                cleanUp(topicARN,
                        queueURLS,
                        subscriptionARNS,
                        snsClient,
                        sqsClient);

                return false;
            }

//! Routine that lets the user select attributes for a subscription filter
 policy.
/*!
 \sa getFilterPolicyFromUser()
```

```
 \return Aws::String: The filter policy as JSON.
 */
Aws::String AwsDoc::TopicsAndQueues::getFilterPolicyFromUser() {
    std::cout
            << "You can filter messages by one or more of the following \""
            << TONE_ATTRIBUTE << "\" attributes." << std::endl;

    std::vector<Aws::String> filterSelections;
    int selection;
    do {
        for (size_t j = 0; j < TONES.size(); ++j) {
            std::cout << "  " << (j + 1) << ". " << TONES[j]
                      << std::endl;
        }
        selection = askQuestionForIntRange(
                "Enter a number (or enter zero to stop adding more). ",
                0, static_cast<int>(TONES.size()));

        if (selection != 0) {
            const Aws::String &selectedTone(TONES[selection - 1]);
            // Add the tone to the selection if it is not already added.
            if (std::find(filterSelections.begin(),
                          filterSelections.end(),
                          selectedTone)
                == filterSelections.end()) {
                filterSelections.push_back(selectedTone);
            }
        }
    } while (selection != 0);

    Aws::String result;
    if (!filterSelections.empty()) {
        std::ostringstream jsonPolicyStream;
        jsonPolicyStream << "{ \"" << TONE_ATTRIBUTE << "\": [";


        for (size_t j = 0; j < filterSelections.size(); ++j) {
            jsonPolicyStream << "\"" << filterSelections[j] << "\"";
            if (j < filterSelections.size() - 1) {
                jsonPolicyStream << ",";
            }
        }
        jsonPolicyStream << "] }";
```

```
        result = jsonPolicyStream.str();
    }

    return result;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 Subscribe를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

주제를 구독하려면

다음 `subscribe`명령은 이메일 주소로 지정된 주제를 구독합니다.

```
aws sns subscribe \
    --topic-arn arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-topic \
    --protocol email \
    --notification-endpoint my-email@example.com
```

출력:

```
{
    "SubscriptionArn": "pending confirmation"
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 Subscribe를 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

선택적 필터를 사용하여 주제 대기열을 구독하세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sns"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sns/types"
)

// SnsActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 actions
// used in the examples.
type SnsActions struct {
 SnsClient *sns.Client
}



// SubscribeQueue subscribes an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue to
 an
// Amazon SNS topic. When filterMap is not nil, it is used to specify a filter
 policy
// so that messages are only sent to the queue when the message has the specified
 attributes.
func (actor SnsActions) SubscribeQueue(ctx context.Context, topicArn string,
 queueArn string, filterMap map[string][]string) (string, error) {
 var subscriptionArn string
 var attributes map[string]string
 if filterMap != nil {
  filterBytes, err := json.Marshal(filterMap)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't create filter policy, here's why: %v\n", err)
   return "", err
  }
  attributes = map[string]string{"FilterPolicy": string(filterBytes)}
 }
 output, err := actor.SnsClient.Subscribe(ctx, &sns.SubscribeInput{
  Protocol:              aws.String("sqs"),
  TopicArn:              aws.String(topicArn),
  Attributes:            attributes,
  Endpoint:              aws.String(queueArn),
```

```
  ReturnSubscriptionArn: true,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't susbscribe queue %v to topic %v. Here's why: %v\n",
   queueArn, topicArn, err)
 } else {
  subscriptionArn = *output.SubscriptionArn
 }

 return subscriptionArn, err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 Subscribe를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이메일 주소로 주제 구독.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SubscribeRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SubscribeResponse;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
```

```
 */
public class SubscribeEmail {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
                Usage:     <topicArn> <email>

                Where:
                   topicArn - The ARN of the topic to subscribe.
                   email - The email address to use.
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String topicArn = args[0];
        String email = args[1];
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        subEmail(snsClient, topicArn, email);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void subEmail(SnsClient snsClient, String topicArn, String
 email) {
        try {
            SubscribeRequest request = SubscribeRequest.builder()
                    .protocol("email")
                    .endpoint(email)
                    .returnSubscriptionArn(true)
                    .topicArn(topicArn)
                    .build();

            SubscribeResponse result = snsClient.subscribe(request);
            System.out.println("Subscription ARN: " + result.subscriptionArn() +
 "\n\n Status is "
                    + result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }
    }
}
```

HTTP 엔드포인트에서 주제를 구독합니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SubscribeRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SubscribeResponse;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class SubscribeHTTPS {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <topicArn> <url>

                Where:
                   topicArn - The ARN of the topic to subscribe.
                   url - The HTTPS endpoint that you want to receive
 notifications.
                """;

        if (args.length < 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String topicArn = args[0];
        String url = args[1];
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
```

```
                .build();

        subHTTPS(snsClient, topicArn, url);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void subHTTPS(SnsClient snsClient, String topicArn, String url)
 {
        try {
            SubscribeRequest request = SubscribeRequest.builder()
                    .protocol("https")
                    .endpoint(url)
                    .returnSubscriptionArn(true)
                    .topicArn(topicArn)
                    .build();

            SubscribeResponse result = snsClient.subscribe(request);
            System.out.println("Subscription ARN is " + result.subscriptionArn()
 + "\n\n Status is "
                    + result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

Lambda 함수에서 주제를 구독합니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SubscribeRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SubscribeResponse;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
```

```
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class SubscribeLambda {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <topicArn> <lambdaArn>

                Where:
                   topicArn - The ARN of the topic to subscribe.
                   lambdaArn - The ARN of an AWS Lambda function.
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String topicArn = args[0];
        String lambdaArn = args[1];
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        String arnValue = subLambda(snsClient, topicArn, lambdaArn);
        System.out.println("Subscription ARN: " + arnValue);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static String subLambda(SnsClient snsClient, String topicArn, String
 lambdaArn) {
        try {
            SubscribeRequest request = SubscribeRequest.builder()
                    .protocol("lambda")
                    .endpoint(lambdaArn)
                    .returnSubscriptionArn(true)
                    .topicArn(topicArn)
                    .build();

            SubscribeResponse result = snsClient.subscribe(request);
            return result.subscriptionArn();
```

```
        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 Subscribe를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

별도의 모듈에서 클라이언트를 생성하고 내보냅니다.

```
import { SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";

// The AWS Region can be provided here using the `region` property. If you leave
 it blank
// the SDK will default to the region set in your AWS config.
export const snsClient = new SNSClient({});
```

SDK 및 클라이언트 모듈을 가져오고 API를 호출합니다.

```
import { SubscribeCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
import { snsClient } from "../libs/snsClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} topicArn - The ARN of the topic for which you wish to confirm
 a subscription.
```

```
 * @param {string} emailAddress - The email address that is subscribed to the
 topic.
 */
export const subscribeEmail = async (
  topicArn = "TOPIC_ARN",
  emailAddress = "usern@me.com",
) => {
  const response = await snsClient.send(
    new SubscribeCommand({
      Protocol: "email",
      TopicArn: topicArn,
      Endpoint: emailAddress,
    }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: 'c8e35bcd-b3c0-5940-9f66-06f6fcc108f0',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   SubscriptionArn: 'pending confirmation'
  // }
};
```

모바일 애플리케이션으로 주제 구독.

```
import { SubscribeCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
import { snsClient } from "../libs/snsClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} topicArn - The ARN of the topic the subscriber is subscribing
 to.
 * @param {string} endpoint - The Endpoint ARN of an application. This endpoint
 is created
 *                            when an application registers for notifications.
 */
export const subscribeApp = async (
  topicArn = "TOPIC_ARN",
```

```
  endpoint = "ENDPOINT",
) => {
  const response = await snsClient.send(
    new SubscribeCommand({
      Protocol: "application",
      TopicArn: topicArn,
      Endpoint: endpoint,
    }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: 'c8e35bcd-b3c0-5940-9f66-06f6fcc108f0',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   SubscriptionArn: 'pending confirmation'
  // }
  return response;
};
```

Lambda 함수에서 주제를 구독합니다.

```
import { SubscribeCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
import { snsClient } from "../libs/snsClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} topicArn - The ARN of the topic the subscriber is subscribing
 to.
 * @param {string} endpoint - The Endpoint ARN of and AWS Lambda function.
 */
export const subscribeLambda = async (
  topicArn = "TOPIC_ARN",
  endpoint = "ENDPOINT",
) => {
  const response = await snsClient.send(
    new SubscribeCommand({
      Protocol: "lambda",
      TopicArn: topicArn,
```

```
      Endpoint: endpoint,
    }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: 'c8e35bcd-b3c0-5940-9f66-06f6fcc108f0',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   SubscriptionArn: 'pending confirmation'
  // }
  return response;
};
```

SQS 대기열로 주제 구독.

```
import { SubscribeCommand, SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";

const client = new SNSClient({});

export const subscribeQueue = async (
  topicArn = "TOPIC_ARN",
  queueArn = "QUEUE_ARN",
) => {
  const command = new SubscribeCommand({
    TopicArn: topicArn,
    Protocol: "sqs",
    Endpoint: queueArn,
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: '931e13d9-5e2b-543f-8781-4e9e494c5ff2',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
```

```
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   SubscriptionArn: 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:xxxxxxxxxxxx:subscribe-queue-
test-430895:xxxxxxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxxxxxxxxxx'
  // }
  return response;
};
```

필터를 사용하여 주제를 구독합니다.

```
import { SubscribeCommand, SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";

const client = new SNSClient({});

export const subscribeQueueFiltered = async (
  topicArn = "TOPIC_ARN",
  queueArn = "QUEUE_ARN",
) => {
  const command = new SubscribeCommand({
    TopicArn: topicArn,
    Protocol: "sqs",
    Endpoint: queueArn,
    Attributes: {
      // This subscription will only receive messages with the 'event' attribute
 set to 'order_placed'.
      FilterPolicyScope: "MessageAttributes",
      FilterPolicy: JSON.stringify({
        event: ["order_placed"],
      }),
    },
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: '931e13d9-5e2b-543f-8781-4e9e494c5ff2',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
```

```
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   SubscriptionArn: 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:xxxxxxxxxxxx:subscribe-queue-
test-430895:xxxxxxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxxxxxxxxxx'
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 Subscribe를 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이메일 주소로 주제 구독.

```
suspend fun subEmail(
    topicArnVal: String,
    email: String,
): String {
    val request =
        SubscribeRequest {
            protocol = "email"
            endpoint = email
            returnSubscriptionArn = true
            topicArn = topicArnVal
        }

    SnsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val result = snsClient.subscribe(request)
        return result.subscriptionArn.toString()
    }
}
```

Lambda 함수에서 주제를 구독합니다.

```
suspend fun subLambda(
    topicArnVal: String?,
    lambdaArn: String?,
) {
    val request =
        SubscribeRequest {
            protocol = "lambda"
            endpoint = lambdaArn
            returnSubscriptionArn = true
            topicArn = topicArnVal
        }

    SnsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val result = snsClient.subscribe(request)
        println(" The subscription Arn is ${result.subscriptionArn}")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 Subscribe를 참조하세요.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이메일 주소로 주제 구독.

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use Aws\Sns\SnsClient;
```

```
/**
 * Prepares to subscribe an endpoint by sending the endpoint a confirmation
 message.
 *
 * This code expects that you have AWS credentials set up per:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-php/v3/developer-guide/
guide_credentials.html
 */

$SnSclient = new SnsClient([
    'profile' => 'default',
    'region' => 'us-east-1',
    'version' => '2010-03-31'
]);

$protocol = 'email';
$endpoint = 'sample@example.com';
$topic = 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:111122223333:MyTopic';

try {
    $result = $SnSclient->subscribe([
        'Protocol' => $protocol,
        'Endpoint' => $endpoint,
        'ReturnSubscriptionArn' => true,
        'TopicArn' => $topic,
    ]);
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    // output error message if fails
    error_log($e->getMessage());
}
```

HTTP 엔드포인트에서 주제를 구독합니다.

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use Aws\Sns\SnsClient;
```

```
/**
 * Prepares to subscribe an endpoint by sending the endpoint a confirmation
 message.
 *
 * This code expects that you have AWS credentials set up per:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-php/v3/developer-guide/
guide_credentials.html
 */

$SnSclient = new SnsClient([
    'profile' => 'default',
    'region' => 'us-east-1',
    'version' => '2010-03-31'
]);

$protocol = 'https';
$endpoint = 'https://';
$topic = 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:111122223333:MyTopic';

try {
    $result = $SnSclient->subscribe([
        'Protocol' => $protocol,
        'Endpoint' => $endpoint,
        'ReturnSubscriptionArn' => true,
        'TopicArn' => $topic,
    ]);
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    // output error message if fails
    error_log($e->getMessage());
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 Subscribe를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이메일 주소로 주제 구독.

```
class SnsWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SNS topic and subscription functions."""

    def __init__(self, sns_resource):
        """
        :param sns_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SNS resource.
        """
        self.sns_resource = sns_resource


    @staticmethod
    def subscribe(topic, protocol, endpoint):
        """
        Subscribes an endpoint to the topic. Some endpoint types, such as email,
        must be confirmed before their subscriptions are active. When a
 subscription
        is not confirmed, its Amazon Resource Number (ARN) is set to
        'PendingConfirmation'.

        :param topic: The topic to subscribe to.
        :param protocol: The protocol of the endpoint, such as 'sms' or 'email'.
        :param endpoint: The endpoint that receives messages, such as a phone
 number
                         (in E.164 format) for SMS messages, or an email address
 for
                         email messages.
        :return: The newly added subscription.
        """
        try:
            subscription = topic.subscribe(
                Protocol=protocol, Endpoint=endpoint, ReturnSubscriptionArn=True
```

```
            )
            logger.info("Subscribed %s %s to topic %s.", protocol, endpoint,
 topic.arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't subscribe %s %s to topic %s.", protocol, endpoint,
 topic.arn
            )
            raise
        else:
            return subscription
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 Subscribe를 참조하세요.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이메일 주소로 주제 구독.

```
require 'aws-sdk-sns'
require 'logger'

# Represents a service for creating subscriptions in Amazon Simple Notification
 Service (SNS)
class SubscriptionService
  # Initializes the SubscriptionService with an SNS client
  #
  # @param sns_client [Aws::SNS::Client] The SNS client
  def initialize(sns_client)
    @sns_client = sns_client
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
  end
```

```
  # Attempts to create a subscription to a topic
  #
  # @param topic_arn [String] The ARN of the SNS topic
  # @param protocol [String] The subscription protocol (e.g., email)
  # @param endpoint [String] The endpoint that receives the notifications (email
 address)
  # @return [Boolean] true if subscription was successfully created, false
 otherwise
  def create_subscription(topic_arn, protocol, endpoint)
    @sns_client.subscribe(topic_arn: topic_arn, protocol: protocol, endpoint:
 endpoint)
    @logger.info('Subscription created successfully.')
    true
  rescue Aws::SNS::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error while creating the subscription: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end

# Main execution if the script is run directly
if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
  protocol = 'email'
  endpoint = 'EMAIL_ADDRESS' # Should be replaced with a real email address
  topic_arn = 'TOPIC_ARN'    # Should be replaced with a real topic ARN

  sns_client = Aws::SNS::Client.new
  subscription_service = SubscriptionService.new(sns_client)

  @logger.info('Creating the subscription.')
  unless subscription_service.create_subscription(topic_arn, protocol, endpoint)
    @logger.error('Subscription creation failed. Stopping program.')
    exit 1
  end
end
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 Subscribe를 참조하세요.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이메일 주소로 주제 구독.

```
async fn subscribe_and_publish(
    client: &Client,
    topic_arn: &str,
    email_address: &str,
) -> Result<(), Error> {
    println!("Receiving on topic with ARN: `{}`", topic_arn);

    let rsp = client
        .subscribe()
        .topic_arn(topic_arn)
        .protocol("email")
        .endpoint(email_address)
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Added a subscription: {:?}", rsp);

    let rsp = client
        .publish()
        .topic_arn(topic_arn)
        .message("hello sns!")
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Published message: {:?}", rsp);

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 Subscribe을 참조하세요.

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP API

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이메일 주소로 주제 구독.

```
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_sns->subscribe(                       "oo_result is
returned for testing purposes."
               iv_topicarn = iv_topic_arn
               iv_protocol = 'email'
               iv_endpoint = iv_email_address
               iv_returnsubscriptionarn = abap_true ).
       MESSAGE 'Email address subscribed to SNS topic.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_snsnotfoundexception.
       MESSAGE 'Topic does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_snssubscriptionlmte00.
       MESSAGE 'Unable to create subscriptions. You have reached the maximum
number of subscriptions allowed.' TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 SAP ABAP용AWS SDK API 참조의 Subscribe를 참조하세요.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이메일 주소로 주제 구독.

```
import AWSSNS

        let config = try await SNSClient.SNSClientConfiguration(region: region)
        let snsClient = SNSClient(config: config)

        let output = try await snsClient.subscribe(
            input: SubscribeInput(
                endpoint: email,
                protocol: "email",
                returnSubscriptionArn: true,
                topicArn: arn
            )
        )

        guard let subscriptionArn = output.subscriptionArn else {
            print("No subscription ARN received from Amazon SNS.")
            return
        }

        print("Subscription \(subscriptionArn) created.")
```

SMS로 알림을 받으려면 주제의 전화번호를 구독합니다.

```
import AWSSNS

        let config = try await SNSClient.SNSClientConfiguration(region: region)
        let snsClient = SNSClient(config: config)

        let output = try await snsClient.subscribe(
            input: SubscribeInput(
                endpoint: phone,
                protocol: "sms",
                returnSubscriptionArn: true,
                topicArn: arn
            )
        )

        guard let subscriptionArn = output.subscriptionArn else {
            print("No subscription ARN received from Amazon SNS.")
            return
```

```
        }

        print("Subscription \(subscriptionArn) created.")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 구독을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **TagResource** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 TagResource의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

주제에 태그를 추가하려면

다음 tag-resource예제에서는 지정된 Amazon SNS 주제에 메타데이터 태그를 추가합니다.

```
aws sns tag-resource \
    --resource-arn arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:MyTopic \
    --tags Key=Team,Value=Alpha
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 TagResource를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.Tag;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.TagResourceRequest;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class AddTags {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <topicArn>

                Where:
                   topicArn - The ARN of the topic to which tags are added.

                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String topicArn = args[0];
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        addTopicTags(snsClient, topicArn);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void addTopicTags(SnsClient snsClient, String topicArn) {
        try {
            Tag tag = Tag.builder()
                    .key("Team")
                    .value("Development")
                    .build();
```

```
            Tag tag2 = Tag.builder()
                    .key("Environment")
                    .value("Gamma")
                    .build();

            List<Tag> tagList = new ArrayList<>();
            tagList.add(tag);
            tagList.add(tag2);

            TagResourceRequest tagResourceRequest = TagResourceRequest.builder()
                    .resourceArn(topicArn)
                    .tags(tagList)
                    .build();

            snsClient.tagResource(tagResourceRequest);
            System.out.println("Tags have been added to " + topicArn);

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 TagResource를 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun addTopicTags(topicArn: String) {
    val tag =
        Tag {
            key = "Team"
```

```
            value = "Development"
        }

    val tag2 =
        Tag {
            key = "Environment"
            value = "Gamma"
        }

    val tagList = mutableListOf<Tag>()
    tagList.add(tag)
    tagList.add(tag2)

    val request =
        TagResourceRequest {
            resourceArn = topicArn
            tags = tagList
        }

    SnsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        snsClient.tagResource(request)
        println("Tags have been added to $topicArn")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 TagResource를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **Unsubscribe** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 Unsubscribe의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 대기열에 메시지 게시

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

구독 ARN으로 주제 구독을 취소합니다.

```
/// <summary>
/// Unsubscribe from a topic by a subscription ARN.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="subscriptionArn">The ARN of the subscription.</param>
/// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
public async Task<bool> UnsubscribeByArn(string subscriptionArn)
{
    var unsubscribeResponse = await _amazonSNSClient.UnsubscribeAsync(
        new UnsubscribeRequest()
        {
            SubscriptionArn = subscriptionArn
        });
    return unsubscribeResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 Unsubscribe를 참조하세요.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Delete a subscription to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 topic.
/*!
  \param subscriptionARN: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for an Amazon SNS topic
 subscription.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SNS::unsubscribe(const Aws::String &subscriptionARN,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SNS::Model::UnsubscribeRequest request;
    request.SetSubscriptionArn(subscriptionARN);

    const Aws::SNS::Model::UnsubscribeOutcome outcome =
 snsClient.Unsubscribe(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Unsubscribed successfully " << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error while unsubscribing " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 Unsubscribe를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

주제 구독을 취소하려면

다음 `unsubscribe`예제에서는 주제에서 지정된 구독을 삭제합니다.

```
aws sns unsubscribe \
    --subscription-arn arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:0123456789012:my-
topic:8a21d249-4329-4871-acc6-7be709c6ea7f
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 Unsubscribe를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.UnsubscribeRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.UnsubscribeResponse;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class Unsubscribe {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <subscriptionArn>

                Where:
                   subscriptionArn - The ARN of the subscription to delete.
```

```
                """;

        if (args.length < 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String subscriptionArn = args[0];
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        unSub(snsClient, subscriptionArn);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void unSub(SnsClient snsClient, String subscriptionArn) {
        try {
            UnsubscribeRequest request = UnsubscribeRequest.builder()
                    .subscriptionArn(subscriptionArn)
                    .build();

            UnsubscribeResponse result = snsClient.unsubscribe(request);
            System.out.println("\n\nStatus was " +
 result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode()
                    + "\n\nSubscription was removed for " +
 request.subscriptionArn());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 Unsubscribe를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

별도의 모듈에서 클라이언트를 생성하고 내보냅니다.

```
import { SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";

// The AWS Region can be provided here using the `region` property. If you leave
 it blank
// the SDK will default to the region set in your AWS config.
export const snsClient = new SNSClient({});
```

SDK 및 클라이언트 모듈을 가져오고 API를 호출합니다.

```
import { UnsubscribeCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
import { snsClient } from "../libs/snsClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} subscriptionArn - The ARN of the subscription to cancel.
 */
const unsubscribe = async (
  subscriptionArn = "arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:xxxxxxxxxxxx:mytopic:xxxxxxxx-xxxx-
xxxx-xxxx-xxxxxxxxxxxx",
) => {
  const response = await snsClient.send(
    new UnsubscribeCommand({
      SubscriptionArn: subscriptionArn,
    }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: '0178259a-9204-507c-b620-78a7570a44c6',
```

```
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   }
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하십시오.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 Unsubscribe를 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun unSub(subscriptionArnVal: String) {
    val request =
        UnsubscribeRequest {
            subscriptionArn = subscriptionArnVal
        }

    SnsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        snsClient.unsubscribe(request)
        println("Subscription was removed for ${request.subscriptionArn}")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 Unsubscribe를 참조하세요.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use Aws\Sns\SnsClient;


/**
 * Deletes a subscription to an Amazon SNS topic.
 *
 * This code expects that you have AWS credentials set up per:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-php/v3/developer-guide/
guide_credentials.html
 */

$SnSclient = new SnsClient([
    'profile' => 'default',
    'region' => 'us-east-1',
    'version' => '2010-03-31'
]);

$subscription = 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:111122223333:MySubscription';

try {
    $result = $SnSclient->unsubscribe([
        'SubscriptionArn' => $subscription,
    ]);
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    // output error message if fails
    error_log($e->getMessage());
}
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 Unsubscribe를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class SnsWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SNS topic and subscription functions."""

    def __init__(self, sns_resource):
        """
        :param sns_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SNS resource.
        """
        self.sns_resource = sns_resource


    @staticmethod
    def delete_subscription(subscription):
        """
        Unsubscribes and deletes a subscription.
        """
        try:
            subscription.delete()
            logger.info("Deleted subscription %s.", subscription.arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete subscription %s.",
 subscription.arn)
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 Unsubscribe를 참조하세요.

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP API

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   TRY.
       lo_sns->unsubscribe( iv_subscriptionarn = iv_subscription_arn ).
       MESSAGE 'Subscription deleted.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_snsnotfoundexception.
       MESSAGE 'Subscription does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_snsinvalidparameterex.
       MESSAGE 'Subscription with "PendingConfirmation" status cannot be
deleted/unsubscribed. Confirm subscription before performing unsubscribe
operation.' TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 SAP ABAP용AWS SDK API 참조의 Unsubscribe를 참조하세요.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSSNS

        let config = try await SNSClient.SNSClientConfiguration(region: region)
        let snsClient = SNSClient(config: config)

        _ = try await snsClient.unsubscribe(
```

```
            input: UnsubscribeInput(
                subscriptionArn: arn
            )
        )

        print("Unsubscribed.")
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Swift API 참조의 구독 취소를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon SNS 시나리오

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon SNS AWS SDKs에서 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이러한 시나리오에서는 Amazon RDS 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 직접적으로 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 시나리오에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시나리오는 컨텍스트에 맞는 서비스 작업을 이해하는 데 도움이 되도록 중급 수준의 경험을 대상으로 합니다.

예시

- DynamoDB 테이블에 데이터를 제출하기 위한 애플리케이션 구축
- 메시지를 번역하는 게시 및 구독 애플리케이션 구축
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon SNS 푸시 알림용 플랫폼 엔드포인트 생성
- 사용자가 레이블을 사용하여 사진을 관리할 수 있는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션 만들기
- Amazon Textract 탐색기 애플리케이션 생성
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 FIFO Amazon SNS 주제 생성 및 게시
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 비디오에서 사람 및 객체 감지
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon SNS 주제에 SMS 메시지 게시
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon S3를 사용하여 Amazon SNS에 대용량 메시지 게시 Amazon S3
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon SNS SMS 문자 메시지 게시
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon SNS 메시지를 Amazon SQS 대기열에 게시
- API Gateway를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출
- 예약된 이벤트를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 호출

DynamoDB 테이블에 데이터를 제출하기 위한 애플리케이션 구축

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon DynamoDB 테이블에 데이터를 제출하고 사용자가 테이블을 업데이트할 때 알려주는 애플리케이션을 구축하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

Amazon DynamoDB Java API를 사용하여 데이터를 제출하고 Amazon Simple Notification Service Java API를 사용하여 문자 메시지를 전송하는 동적 웹 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- DynamoDB
- Amazon SNS

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

이 예제에서는 사용자가 Amazon DynamoDB 테이블에 데이터를 제출하고 Amazon Simple Notification Service(Amazon SNS)를 사용하여 관리자에게 문자 메시지를 전송하는 앱을 구축하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시는 AWS SDK for JavaScript v3 개발자 안내서에서도 확인할 수 있습니다.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- DynamoDB
- Amazon SNS

메시지를 번역하는 게시 및 구독 애플리케이션 구축

다음 코드 예제에서는 구독 및 게시 기능이 있고 메시지를 번역하는 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

Amazon Simple Notification Service .NET API를 사용하여 구독 및 게시 기능이 있는 웹 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 또한 이 예제 애플리케이션은 메시지를 번역합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon SNS
- Amazon Translate

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

Amazon Simple Notification Service Java API를 사용하여 구독 및 게시 기능이 있는 웹 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 또한 이 예제 애플리케이션은 메시지를 번역합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

Java Async API를 사용한 예제를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 전체 소스 코드와 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon SNS
- Amazon Translate

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

Amazon SNS Kotlin API를 사용하여 구독 및 게시 기능이 있는 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 또한 이 예제 애플리케이션은 메시지를 번역합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 웹 앱을 생성하는 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

전체 소스 코드와 기본 Android 앱을 생성하는 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon SNS
- Amazon Translate

AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon SNS 푸시 알림용 플랫폼 엔드포인트 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon SNS 푸시 알림에 대한 플랫폼 엔드포인트를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

플랫폼 애플리케이션 엔드포인트를 생성하려면

다음 `create-platform-endpoint` 예제에서는 지정된 토큰을 사용하여 지정된 플랫폼 애플리케이션의 엔드포인트를 생성합니다.

```
aws sns create-platform-endpoint \
    --platform-application-arn arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:app/GCM/
MyApplication \
    --token EXAMPLE12345...
```

출력:

```
{
      "EndpointArn": "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:1234567890:endpoint/GCM/
MyApplication/12345678-abcd-9012-efgh-345678901234"
}
```

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.CreatePlatformEndpointRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.CreatePlatformEndpointResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 * In addition, create a platform application using the AWS Management Console.
 * See this doc topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/mobile-push-send-register.html
 *
 * Without the values created by following the previous link, this code examples
 * does not work.
 */

public class RegistrationExample {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:     <token> <platformApplicationArn>

            Where:
               token - The device token or registration ID of the mobile device.
 This is a unique
               identifier provided by the device platform (e.g., Apple Push
 Notification Service (APNS) for iOS devices, Firebase Cloud Messaging (FCM)
               for Android devices) when the mobile app is registered to receive
 push notifications.

               platformApplicationArn - The ARN value of platform application.
 You can get this value from the AWS Management Console.\s

            """;
```

```
        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            return;
        }

        String token = args[0];
        String platformApplicationArn = args[1];
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .build();

        createEndpoint(snsClient, token, platformApplicationArn);
    }
    public static void createEndpoint(SnsClient snsClient, String token, String
 platformApplicationArn) {
        System.out.println("Creating platform endpoint with token " + token);
        try {
            CreatePlatformEndpointRequest endpointRequest =
 CreatePlatformEndpointRequest.builder()
                .token(token)
                .platformApplicationArn(platformApplicationArn)
                .build();

            CreatePlatformEndpointResponse response =
 snsClient.createPlatformEndpoint(endpointRequest);
            System.out.println("The ARN of the endpoint is " +
 response.endpointArn());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
    }
}
```

사용자가 레이블을 사용하여 사진을 관리할 수 있는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션 만들기

다음 코드 예제에서는 사용자가 레이블을 사용하여 사진을 관리할 수 있는 서버리스 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지에서 레이블을 감지하고 나중에 검색할 수 있도록 저장하는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션을 개발하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제의 출처에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS 커뮤니티의 게시물을 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

C++

SDK for C++

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지에서 레이블을 감지하고 나중에 검색할 수 있도록 저장하는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션을 개발하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

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이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지에서 레이블을 감지하고 나중에 검색할 수 있도록 저장하는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션을 개발하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

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이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지에서 레이블을 감지하고 나중에 검색할 수 있도록 저장하는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션을 개발하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

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이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지에서 레이블을 감지하고 나중에 검색할 수 있도록 저장하는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션을 개발하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제의 출처에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS 커뮤니티의 게시물을 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

PHP

SDK for PHP

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지에서 레이블을 감지하고 나중에 검색할 수 있도록 저장하는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션을 개발하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

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이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3

- Amazon SNS

Rust

SDK for Rust

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지에서 레이블을 감지하고 나중에 검색할 수 있도록 저장하는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션을 개발하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제의 출처에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS 커뮤니티의 게시물을 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

Amazon Textract 탐색기 애플리케이션 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 대화형 애플리케이션을 통해 Amazon Textract 출력을 탐색하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

AWS SDK for JavaScript 를 사용하여 Amazon Textract를 사용하여 문서 이미지에서 데이터를 추출하고 대화형 웹 페이지에 표시하는 React 애플리케이션을 빌드하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제는 웹 브라우저에서 실행되며 자격 증명을 위해 인증된 Amazon Cognito 자격 증명이 필요합니다. 이 애플리케이션은 스토리지로 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)를 사용하고 알림을 위해 Amazon Simple Notification Service(Amazon SNS) 주제를 구독하는 Amazon Simple Queue Service(Amazon SQS) 대기열을 폴링합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Cognito 자격 증명
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS
- Amazon Textract

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

Amazon Textract와 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 함께를 사용하여 문서 이미지에서 텍스트, 양식 및 테이블 요소를 감지하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 입력 이미지와 Amazon Textract 출력은 탐지된 요소를 탐색할 수 있는 Tkinter 애플리케이션에 표시됩니다.

- 문서 이미지를 Amazon Textract에 제출하고 감지된 요소의 출력을 탐색합니다.
- Amazon Textract로 직접, 또는 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 버킷을 통해 이미지를 제출합니다.
- 비동기식 API를 사용하여 작업이 완료되면 Amazon Simple Notification Service(Amazon SNS) 주제에 알림을 게시하는 작업을 시작합니다.
- Amazon Simple Queue Service(Amazon SQS) 대기열에서 작업 완료 메시지를 폴링하고 결과를 표시합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Cognito 자격 증명
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS
- Amazon Textract

AWS SDK를 사용하여 FIFO Amazon SNS 주제 생성 및 게시

다음 코드 예제에서는 FIFO Amazon SNS 주제를 생성하고 거기에 게시하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이 예에서는

- Amazon SNS FIFO 주제 1개, Amazon SQS FIFO 대기열 2개, 표준 대기열 1개를 생성합니다.
- 대기열에서 주제를 구독하고 해당 주제에 메시지를 게시합니다.

테스트에서는 각 대기열에 대한 메시지 수신 여부를 확인합니다. 또한 전체 예제에서는 액세스 정책을 추가하는 것을 보여주고 마지막에 리소스를 삭제합니다.

```
public class PriceUpdateExample {
    public final static SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.create();
    public final static SqsClient sqsClient = SqsClient.create();

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = "\n" +
            "Usage: " +
            "    <topicName> <wholesaleQueueFifoName> <retailQueueFifoName>
 <analyticsQueueName>\n\n" +
            "Where:\n" +
            "   fifoTopicName - The name of the FIFO topic that you want to
 create. \n\n" +
            "   wholesaleQueueARN - The name of a SQS FIFO queue that will be
 created for the wholesale consumer. \n\n"
            +
            "   retailQueueARN - The name of a SQS FIFO queue that will created
 for the retail consumer. \n\n" +
            "   analyticsQueueARN - The name of a SQS standard queue that will be
 created for the analytics consumer. \n\n";
        if (args.length != 4) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
        final String fifoTopicName = args[0];
        final String wholeSaleQueueName = args[1];
        final String retailQueueName = args[2];
        final String analyticsQueueName = args[3];

        // For convenience, the QueueData class holds metadata about a queue:
ARN, URL,
        // name and type.
        List<QueueData> queues = List.of(
            new QueueData(wholeSaleQueueName, QueueType.FIFO),
            new QueueData(retailQueueName, QueueType.FIFO),
            new QueueData(analyticsQueueName, QueueType.Standard));

        // Create queues.
        createQueues(queues);

        // Create a topic.
        String topicARN = createFIFOTopic(fifoTopicName);

        // Subscribe each queue to the topic.
        subscribeQueues(queues, topicARN);

        // Allow the newly created topic to send messages to the queues.
        addAccessPolicyToQueuesFINAL(queues, topicARN);

        // Publish a sample price update message with payload.
        publishPriceUpdate(topicARN, "{\"product\": 214, \"price\": 79.99}",
"Consumables");

        // Clean up resources.
        deleteSubscriptions(queues);
        deleteQueues(queues);
        deleteTopic(topicARN);
    }

    public static String createFIFOTopic(String topicName) {
        try {
            // Create a FIFO topic by using the SNS service client.
            Map<String, String> topicAttributes = Map.of(
                "FifoTopic", "true",
                "ContentBasedDeduplication", "false",
                "FifoThroughputScope", "MessageGroup");
```

```
            CreateTopicRequest topicRequest = CreateTopicRequest.builder()
                .name(topicName)
                .attributes(topicAttributes)
                .build();

            CreateTopicResponse response = snsClient.createTopic(topicRequest);
            String topicArn = response.topicArn();
            System.out.println("The topic ARN is" + topicArn);

            return topicArn;

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static void subscribeQueues(List<QueueData> queues, String topicARN) {
        queues.forEach(queue -> {
            SubscribeRequest subscribeRequest = SubscribeRequest.builder()
                .topicArn(topicARN)
                .endpoint(queue.queueARN)
                .protocol("sqs")
                .build();

            // Subscribe to the endpoint by using the SNS service client.
            // Only Amazon SQS queues can receive notifications from an Amazon
SNS FIFO
            // topic.
            SubscribeResponse subscribeResponse =
snsClient.subscribe(subscribeRequest);
            System.out.println("The queue [" + queue.queueARN + "] subscribed to
the topic [" + topicARN + "]");
            queue.subscriptionARN = subscribeResponse.subscriptionArn();
        });
    }

    public static void publishPriceUpdate(String topicArn, String payload, String
groupId) {

        try {
            // Create and publish a message that updates the wholesale price.
            String subject = "Price Update";
```

```
            String dedupId = UUID.randomUUID().toString();
            String attributeName = "business";
            String attributeValue = "wholesale";

            MessageAttributeValue msgAttValue = MessageAttributeValue.builder()
                .dataType("String")
                .stringValue(attributeValue)
                .build();

            Map<String, MessageAttributeValue> attributes = new HashMap<>();
            attributes.put(attributeName, msgAttValue);
            PublishRequest pubRequest = PublishRequest.builder()
                .topicArn(topicArn)
                .subject(subject)
                .message(payload)
                .messageGroupId(groupId)
                .messageDeduplicationId(dedupId)
                .messageAttributes(attributes)
                .build();

            final PublishResponse response = snsClient.publish(pubRequest);
            System.out.println(response.messageId());
            System.out.println(response.sequenceNumber());
            System.out.println("Message was published to " + topicArn);

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CreateTopic
  - 게시
  - Subscribe

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon FIFO 주제를 생성하고, Amazon SQS FIFO 및 표준 대기열에서 주제를 구독하고, 해당 주제에 메시지를 게시합니다.

```
def usage_demo():
    """Shows how to subscribe queues to a FIFO topic."""
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the `Subscribe queues to a FIFO topic` demo!")
    print("-" * 88)

    sns = boto3.resource("sns")
    sqs = boto3.resource("sqs")
    fifo_topic_wrapper = FifoTopicWrapper(sns)
    sns_wrapper = SnsWrapper(sns)

    prefix = "sqs-subscribe-demo-"
    queues = set()
    subscriptions = set()

    wholesale_queue = sqs.create_queue(
        QueueName=prefix + "wholesale.fifo",
        Attributes={
            "MaximumMessageSize": str(4096),
            "ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds": str(10),
            "VisibilityTimeout": str(300),
            "FifoQueue": str(True),
            "ContentBasedDeduplication": str(True),
        },
    )
    queues.add(wholesale_queue)
    print(f"Created FIFO queue with URL: {wholesale_queue.url}.")

    retail_queue = sqs.create_queue(
```

```
        QueueName=prefix + "retail.fifo",
        Attributes={
            "MaximumMessageSize": str(4096),
            "ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds": str(10),
            "VisibilityTimeout": str(300),
            "FifoQueue": str(True),
            "ContentBasedDeduplication": str(True),
        },
    )
    queues.add(retail_queue)
    print(f"Created FIFO queue with URL: {retail_queue.url}.")

    analytics_queue = sqs.create_queue(QueueName=prefix + "analytics",
Attributes={})
    queues.add(analytics_queue)
    print(f"Created standard queue with URL: {analytics_queue.url}.")

    topic = fifo_topic_wrapper.create_fifo_topic("price-updates-topic.fifo")
    print(f"Created FIFO topic: {topic.attributes['TopicArn']}.")

    for q in queues:
        fifo_topic_wrapper.add_access_policy(q, topic.attributes["TopicArn"])

    print(f"Added access policies for topic: {topic.attributes['TopicArn']}.")

    for q in queues:
        sub = fifo_topic_wrapper.subscribe_queue_to_topic(
            topic, q.attributes["QueueArn"]
        )
        subscriptions.add(sub)

    print(f"Subscribed queues to topic: {topic.attributes['TopicArn']}.")

    input("Press Enter to publish a message to the topic.")

    message_id = fifo_topic_wrapper.publish_price_update(
        topic, '{"product": 214, "price": 79.99}', "Consumables"
    )

    print(f"Published price update with message ID: {message_id}.")

    # Clean up the subscriptions, queues, and topic.
    input("Press Enter to clean up resources.")
    for s in subscriptions:
```

```
        sns_wrapper.delete_subscription(s)

    sns_wrapper.delete_topic(topic)

    for q in queues:
        fifo_topic_wrapper.delete_queue(q)

    print(f"Deleted subscriptions, queues, and topic.")

    print("Thanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)



class FifoTopicWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SNS FIFO topic and subscription functions."""

    def __init__(self, sns_resource):
        """
        :param sns_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SNS resource.
        """
        self.sns_resource = sns_resource

    def create_fifo_topic(self, topic_name):
        """
        Create a FIFO topic.
        Topic names must be made up of only uppercase and lowercase ASCII
 letters,
        numbers, underscores, and hyphens, and must be between 1 and 256
 characters long.
        For a FIFO topic, the name must end with the .fifo suffix.

        :param topic_name: The name for the topic.
        :return: The new topic.
        """
        try:
            topic = self.sns_resource.create_topic(
                Name=topic_name,
                Attributes={
                    "FifoTopic": str(True),
                    "ContentBasedDeduplication": str(False),
                    "FifoThroughputScope": "MessageGroup",
                },
            )
```

```
            logger.info("Created FIFO topic with name=%s.", topic_name)
            return topic
        except ClientError as error:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create topic with name=%s!", topic_name)
            raise error


    @staticmethod
    def add_access_policy(queue, topic_arn):
        """
        Add the necessary access policy to a queue, so
        it can receive messages from a topic.

        :param queue: The queue resource.
        :param topic_arn: The ARN of the topic.
        :return: None.
        """
        try:
            queue.set_attributes(
                Attributes={
                    "Policy": json.dumps(
                        {
                            "Version": "2012-10-17",
                            "Statement": [
                                {
                                    "Sid": "test-sid",
                                    "Effect": "Allow",
                                    "Principal": {"AWS": "*"},
                                    "Action": "SQS:SendMessage",
                                    "Resource": queue.attributes["QueueArn"],
                                    "Condition": {
                                        "ArnLike": {"aws:SourceArn": topic_arn}
                                    },
                                }
                            ],
                        }
                    )
                }
            )
            logger.info("Added trust policy to the queue.")
        except ClientError as error:
            logger.exception("Couldn't add trust policy to the queue!")
            raise error
```

```
    @staticmethod
    def subscribe_queue_to_topic(topic, queue_arn):
        """
        Subscribe a queue to a topic.

        :param topic: The topic resource.
        :param queue_arn: The ARN of the queue.
        :return: The subscription resource.
        """
        try:
            subscription = topic.subscribe(
                Protocol="sqs",
                Endpoint=queue_arn,
            )
            logger.info("The queue is subscribed to the topic.")
            return subscription
        except ClientError as error:
            logger.exception("Couldn't subscribe queue to topic!")
            raise error


    @staticmethod
    def publish_price_update(topic, payload, group_id):
        """
        Compose and publish a message that updates the wholesale price.

        :param topic: The topic to publish to.
        :param payload: The message to publish.
        :param group_id: The group ID for the message.
        :return: The ID of the message.
        """
        try:
            att_dict = {"business": {"DataType": "String", "StringValue":
"wholesale"}}
            dedup_id = uuid.uuid4()
            response = topic.publish(
                Subject="Price Update",
                Message=payload,
                MessageAttributes=att_dict,
                MessageGroupId=group_id,
                MessageDeduplicationId=str(dedup_id),
            )
            message_id = response["MessageId"]
```

```
            logger.info("Published message to topic %s.", topic.arn)
        except ClientError as error:
            logger.exception("Couldn't publish message to topic %s.", topic.arn)
            raise error
        return message_id


    @staticmethod
    def delete_queue(queue):
        """
        Removes an SQS queue. When run against an AWS account, it can take up to
        60 seconds before the queue is actually deleted.

        :param queue: The queue to delete.
        :return: None
        """
        try:
            queue.delete()
            logger.info("Deleted queue with URL=%s.", queue.url)
        except ClientError as error:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete queue with URL=%s!", queue.url)
            raise error
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - CreateTopic
  - 게시
  - Subscribe

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP API

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

FIFO 주제를 생성하고, 주제에 대한 Amazon SQS FIFO 대기열을 구독하고, Amazon SNS 주제에 메시지를 게시합니다.

```
    " Creates a FIFO topic. "
    DATA lt_tpc_attributes TYPE /aws1/
cl_snstopicattrsmap_w=>tt_topicattributesmap.
    DATA ls_tpc_attributes TYPE /aws1/
cl_snstopicattrsmap_w=>ts_topicattributesmap_maprow.
    ls_tpc_attributes-key = 'FifoTopic'.
    ls_tpc_attributes-value = NEW /aws1/cl_snstopicattrsmap_w( iv_value =
 'true' ).
    INSERT ls_tpc_attributes INTO TABLE lt_tpc_attributes.

    TRY.
        DATA(lo_create_result) = lo_sns->createtopic(
               iv_name = iv_topic_name
               it_attributes = lt_tpc_attributes ).
        DATA(lv_topic_arn) = lo_create_result->get_topicarn( ).
        ov_topic_arn = lv_topic_arn.                                    "
 ov_topic_arn is returned for testing purposes. "
        MESSAGE 'FIFO topic created' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_snstopiclimitexcdex.
        MESSAGE 'Unable to create more topics. You have reached the maximum
 number of topics allowed.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    " Subscribes an endpoint to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon
 SNS) topic. "
    " Only Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) FIFO queues can be subscribed
 to an SNS FIFO topic. "
    TRY.
        DATA(lo_subscribe_result) = lo_sns->subscribe(
               iv_topicarn = lv_topic_arn
               iv_protocol = 'sqs'
               iv_endpoint = iv_queue_arn ).
        DATA(lv_subscription_arn) = lo_subscribe_result->get_subscriptionarn( ).
        ov_subscription_arn = lv_subscription_arn.                      "
 ov_subscription_arn is returned for testing purposes. "
        MESSAGE 'SQS queue was subscribed to SNS topic.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_snsnotfoundexception.
        MESSAGE 'Topic does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_snssubscriptionlmte00.
```

```
        MESSAGE 'Unable to create subscriptions. You have reached the maximum
 number of subscriptions allowed.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    " Publish message to SNS topic. "
    TRY.
        DATA lt_msg_attributes TYPE /aws1/
cl_snsmessageattrvalue=>tt_messageattributemap.
        DATA ls_msg_attributes TYPE /aws1/
cl_snsmessageattrvalue=>ts_messageattributemap_maprow.
        ls_msg_attributes-key = 'Importance'.
        ls_msg_attributes-value = NEW /aws1/cl_snsmessageattrvalue( iv_datatype =
 'String'

 iv_stringvalue = 'High' ).
        INSERT ls_msg_attributes INTO TABLE lt_msg_attributes.

        DATA(lo_result) = lo_sns->publish(
             iv_topicarn = lv_topic_arn
             iv_message = 'The price of your mobile plan has been increased from
 $19 to $23'
             iv_subject = 'Changes to mobile plan'
             iv_messagegroupid = 'Update-2'
             iv_messagededuplicationid = 'Update-2.1'
             it_messageattributes = lt_msg_attributes ).
        ov_message_id = lo_result->get_messageid( ).                    "
 ov_message_id is returned for testing purposes. "
        MESSAGE 'Message was published to SNS topic.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_snsnotfoundexception.
        MESSAGE 'Topic does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - CreateTopic
  - 게시
  - Subscribe

AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 비디오에서 사람 및 객체 감지

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 동영상에서 사람과 객체를 감지하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

Amazon Rekognition Java API를 사용하여 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 버킷에 있는 동영상에서 얼굴과 객체를 감지하기 위한 앱을 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 앱은 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 결과와 함께 이메일 알림을 관리자에게 보냅니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하십시오.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES
- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 비동기식 감지 작업을 시작해 동영상의 얼굴, 객체 및 사람을 감지할 수 있습니다. 또한 이 예제에서는 작업이 완료되고 주제에 대한 Amazon Simple Queue Service(Amazon SQS) 대기열을 구독할 때 Amazon Simple Notification Service(Amazon SNS) 주제를 알리도록 Amazon Rekognition을 구성합니다. 대기열이 작업에 대한 메시지를 받으면 작업이 검색되고 결과가 출력됩니다.

이 예제는 GitHub에서 가장 잘 볼 수 있습니다. 전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3

- Amazon SES
- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS

AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon SNS 주제에 SMS 메시지 게시

다음 코드 예제에서는 작업 방법을 보여줍니다.

- Amazon SNS 주제를 생성합니다.
- 전화번호를 주제에 구독시킵니다.
- 모든 구독 전화번호가 한 번에 메시지를 받을 수 있도록 주제에 SMS 메시지를 게시합니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

주제를 만들고 해당 ARN을 반환합니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.CreateTopicRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.CreateTopicResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
```

```
public class CreateTopic {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <topicName>

                Where:
                   topicName - The name of the topic to create (for example,
 mytopic).

                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String topicName = args[0];
        System.out.println("Creating a topic with name: " + topicName);
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        String arnVal = createSNSTopic(snsClient, topicName);
        System.out.println("The topic ARN is" + arnVal);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static String createSNSTopic(SnsClient snsClient, String topicName) {
        CreateTopicResponse result;
        try {
            CreateTopicRequest request = CreateTopicRequest.builder()
                    .name(topicName)
                    .build();

            result = snsClient.createTopic(request);
            return result.topicArn();

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
```

```
}
```

주제에 엔드포인트를 구독 설정합니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SubscribeRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SubscribeResponse;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class SubscribeTextSMS {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <topicArn> <phoneNumber>

                Where:
                   topicArn - The ARN of the topic to subscribe.
                   phoneNumber - A mobile phone number that receives
 notifications (for example, +1XXX5550100).
                """;

        if (args.length < 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String topicArn = args[0];
        String phoneNumber = args[1];
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();
```

```
        subTextSNS(snsClient, topicArn, phoneNumber);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void subTextSNS(SnsClient snsClient, String topicArn, String
 phoneNumber) {
        try {
            SubscribeRequest request = SubscribeRequest.builder()
                    .protocol("sms")
                    .endpoint(phoneNumber)
                    .returnSubscriptionArn(true)
                    .topicArn(topicArn)
                    .build();

            SubscribeResponse result = snsClient.subscribe(request);
            System.out.println("Subscription ARN: " + result.subscriptionArn() +
 "\n\n Status is "
                    + result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

발신자의 ID, 최고 가격 및 유형과 같은 메시지의 속성을 설정합니다. 메시지 속성은 선택 사항입니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SetSmsAttributesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SetSmsAttributesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;
import java.util.HashMap;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
```

```
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class SetSMSAttributes {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        HashMap<String, String> attributes = new HashMap<>(1);
        attributes.put("DefaultSMSType", "Transactional");
        attributes.put("UsageReportS3Bucket", "janbucket");

        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();
        setSNSAttributes(snsClient, attributes);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void setSNSAttributes(SnsClient snsClient, HashMap<String,
 String> attributes) {
        try {
            SetSmsAttributesRequest request = SetSmsAttributesRequest.builder()
                    .attributes(attributes)
                    .build();

            SetSmsAttributesResponse result =
 snsClient.setSMSAttributes(request);
            System.out.println("Set default Attributes to " + attributes + ".
 Status was "
                    + result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

주제에 메시지를 게시합니다. 메시지는 모든 구독자에게 전송됩니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.PublishRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.PublishResponse;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class PublishTextSMS {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <message> <phoneNumber>

                Where:
                   message - The message text to send.
                   phoneNumber - The mobile phone number to which a message is
 sent (for example, +1XXX5550100).\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String message = args[0];
        String phoneNumber = args[1];
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();
        pubTextSMS(snsClient, message, phoneNumber);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void pubTextSMS(SnsClient snsClient, String message, String
 phoneNumber) {
        try {
            PublishRequest request = PublishRequest.builder()
                    .message(message)
                    .phoneNumber(phoneNumber)
                    .build();
```

```
            PublishResponse result = snsClient.publish(request);
            System.out
                    .println(result.messageId() + " Message sent. Status was " +
 result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon S3를 사용하여 Amazon SNS에 대용량 메시지 게시 Amazon S3

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon S3를 사용하여 메시지 페이로드를 저장하는 대량 메시지를 Amazon SNS에 게시하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 1.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

대용량 메시지를 게시하려면 Java용 Amazon SNS 확장 클라이언트 라이브러리를 사용하세요. 보내는 메시지는 실제 메시지 내용이 포함된 Amazon S3 객체를 참조합니다.

```
import com.amazon.sqs.javamessaging.AmazonSQSExtendedClient;
import com.amazon.sqs.javamessaging.ExtendedClientConfiguration;
import com.amazonaws.regions.Region;
import com.amazonaws.regions.Regions;
import com.amazonaws.services.s3.AmazonS3;
import com.amazonaws.services.s3.AmazonS3ClientBuilder;
import com.amazonaws.services.sns.AmazonSNS;
import com.amazonaws.services.sns.AmazonSNSClientBuilder;
```

```
import com.amazonaws.services.sns.model.CreateTopicRequest;
import com.amazonaws.services.sns.model.PublishRequest;
import com.amazonaws.services.sns.model.SetSubscriptionAttributesRequest;
import com.amazonaws.services.sns.util.Topics;
import com.amazonaws.services.sqs.AmazonSQS;
import com.amazonaws.services.sqs.AmazonSQSClientBuilder;
import com.amazonaws.services.sqs.model.CreateQueueRequest;
import com.amazonaws.services.sqs.model.ReceiveMessageResult;
import software.amazon.sns.AmazonSNSExtendedClient;
import software.amazon.sns.SNSExtendedClientConfiguration;

public class Example {

        public static void main(String[] args) {
                final String BUCKET_NAME = "extended-client-bucket";
                final String TOPIC_NAME = "extended-client-topic";
                final String QUEUE_NAME = "extended-client-queue";
                final Regions region = Regions.DEFAULT_REGION;

                // Message threshold controls the maximum message size that will
 be allowed to
                // be published
                // through SNS using the extended client. Payload of messages
 exceeding this
                // value will be stored in
                // S3. The default value of this parameter is 256 KB which is the
 maximum
                // message size in SNS (and SQS).
                final int EXTENDED_STORAGE_MESSAGE_SIZE_THRESHOLD = 32;

                // Initialize SNS, SQS and S3 clients
                final AmazonSNS snsClient =
 AmazonSNSClientBuilder.standard().withRegion(region).build();
                final AmazonSQS sqsClient =
 AmazonSQSClientBuilder.standard().withRegion(region).build();
                final AmazonS3 s3Client =
 AmazonS3ClientBuilder.standard().withRegion(region).build();

                // Create bucket, topic, queue and subscription
                s3Client.createBucket(BUCKET_NAME);
                final String topicArn = snsClient.createTopic(
                                new
 CreateTopicRequest().withName(TOPIC_NAME)).getTopicArn();
                final String queueUrl = sqsClient.createQueue(
```

```
                                new
CreateQueueRequest().withQueueName(QUEUE_NAME)).getQueueUrl();
               final String subscriptionArn = Topics.subscribeQueue(
                                snsClient, sqsClient, topicArn, queueUrl);

               // To read message content stored in S3 transparently through SQS
extended
               // client,
               // set the RawMessageDelivery subscription attribute to TRUE
               final SetSubscriptionAttributesRequest
subscriptionAttributesRequest = new SetSubscriptionAttributesRequest();

subscriptionAttributesRequest.setSubscriptionArn(subscriptionArn);

subscriptionAttributesRequest.setAttributeName("RawMessageDelivery");
               subscriptionAttributesRequest.setAttributeValue("TRUE");

snsClient.setSubscriptionAttributes(subscriptionAttributesRequest);

               // Initialize SNS extended client
               // PayloadSizeThreshold triggers message content storage in S3
when the
               // threshold is exceeded
               // To store all messages content in S3, use AlwaysThroughS3 flag
               final SNSExtendedClientConfiguration
snsExtendedClientConfiguration = new SNSExtendedClientConfiguration()
                                .withPayloadSupportEnabled(s3Client, BUCKET_NAME)

.withPayloadSizeThreshold(EXTENDED_STORAGE_MESSAGE_SIZE_THRESHOLD);
               final AmazonSNSExtendedClient snsExtendedClient = new
AmazonSNSExtendedClient(snsClient,
                                snsExtendedClientConfiguration);

               // Publish message via SNS with storage in S3
               final String message = "This message is stored in S3 as it
exceeds the threshold of 32 bytes set above.";
               snsExtendedClient.publish(topicArn, message);

               // Initialize SQS extended client
               final ExtendedClientConfiguration sqsExtendedClientConfiguration
= new ExtendedClientConfiguration()
                                .withPayloadSupportEnabled(s3Client,
BUCKET_NAME);
```

```
                final AmazonSQSExtendedClient sqsExtendedClient = new
 AmazonSQSExtendedClient(sqsClient,
                                sqsExtendedClientConfiguration);

                // Read the message from the queue
                final ReceiveMessageResult result =
 sqsExtendedClient.receiveMessage(queueUrl);
                System.out.println("Received message is " +
 result.getMessages().get(0).getBody());
        }
}
```

AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon SNS SMS 문자 메시지 게시

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon SNS를 사용하여 SMS 메시지를 게시하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
namespace SNSMessageExample
{
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon;
    using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService;
    using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService.Model;

    public class SNSMessage
    {
        private AmazonSimpleNotificationServiceClient snsClient;

        /// <summary>
        /// Initializes a new instance of the <see cref="SNSMessage"/> class.
```

```
        /// Constructs a new SNSMessage object initializing the Amazon Simple
        /// Notification Service (Amazon SNS) client using the supplied
        /// Region endpoint.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="regionEndpoint">The Amazon Region endpoint to use in
        /// sending test messages with this object.</param>
        public SNSMessage(RegionEndpoint regionEndpoint)
        {
            snsClient = new
AmazonSimpleNotificationServiceClient(regionEndpoint);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Sends the SMS message passed in the text parameter to the phone
number
        /// in phoneNum.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="phoneNum">The ten-digit phone number to which the text
        /// message will be sent.</param>
        /// <param name="text">The text of the message to send.</param>
        /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
        public async Task SendTextMessageAsync(string phoneNum, string text)
        {
            if (string.IsNullOrEmpty(phoneNum) || string.IsNullOrEmpty(text))
            {
                return;
            }

            // Now actually send the message.
            var request = new PublishRequest
            {
                Message = text,
                PhoneNumber = phoneNum,
            };

            try
            {
                var response = await snsClient.PublishAsync(request);
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error sending message: {ex}");
            }
        }
```

```
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 Publish를 참조하세요.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Publish SMS: use Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) to send an
 SMS text message to a phone number.
 * Note: This requires additional AWS configuration prior to running example.
 *
 *  NOTE: When you start using Amazon SNS to send SMS messages, your AWS account
 is in the SMS sandbox and you can only
 *  use verified destination phone numbers. See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/
latest/dg/sns-sms-sandbox.html.
 *  NOTE: If destination is in the US, you also have an additional restriction
 that you have use a dedicated
 *  origination ID (phone number). You can request an origination number using
 Amazon Pinpoint for a fee.
 *  See https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/compute/provisioning-and-using-10dlc-
origination-numbers-with-amazon-sns/
 *  for more information.
 *
 *  <phone_number_value> input parameter uses E.164 format.
 *  For example, in United States, this input value should be of the form:
 +12223334444
 */

//! Send an SMS text message to a phone number.
/*!
  \param message: The message to publish.
```

```
  \param phoneNumber: The phone number of the recipient in E.164 format.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SNS::publishSms(const Aws::String &message,
                             const Aws::String &phoneNumber,
                             const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SNS::Model::PublishRequest request;
    request.SetMessage(message);
    request.SetPhoneNumber(phoneNumber);

    const Aws::SNS::Model::PublishOutcome outcome = snsClient.Publish(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Message published successfully with message id, '"
                  << outcome.GetResult().GetMessageId() << "'."
                  << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error while publishing message "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 Publish를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.PublishRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.PublishResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class PublishTextSMS {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <message> <phoneNumber>

                Where:
                   message - The message text to send.
                   phoneNumber - The mobile phone number to which a message is
 sent (for example, +1XXX5550100).\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String message = args[0];
        String phoneNumber = args[1];
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();
        pubTextSMS(snsClient, message, phoneNumber);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void pubTextSMS(SnsClient snsClient, String message, String
 phoneNumber) {
```

```
        try {
            PublishRequest request = PublishRequest.builder()
                    .message(message)
                    .phoneNumber(phoneNumber)
                    .build();

            PublishResponse result = snsClient.publish(request);
            System.out
                    .println(result.messageId() + " Message sent. Status was " +
 result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 Publish를 참조하세요.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun pubTextSMS(
    messageVal: String?,
    phoneNumberVal: String?,
) {
    val request =
        PublishRequest {
            message = messageVal
            phoneNumber = phoneNumberVal
        }

    SnsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
```

```
        val result = snsClient.publish(request)
        println("${result.messageId} message sent.")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 Publish를 참조하세요.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use Aws\Sns\SnsClient;


/**
 * Sends a text message (SMS message) directly to a phone number using Amazon
 SNS.
 *
 * This code expects that you have AWS credentials set up per:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-php/v3/developer-guide/
guide_credentials.html
 */

$SnSclient = new SnsClient([
    'profile' => 'default',
    'region' => 'us-east-1',
    'version' => '2010-03-31'
]);

$message = 'This message is sent from a Amazon SNS code sample.';
$phone = '+1XXX5550100';
```

```
try {
    $result = $SnSclient->publish([
        'Message' => $message,
        'PhoneNumber' => $phone,
    ]);
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    // output error message if fails
    error_log($e->getMessage());
}
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 Publish를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class SnsWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SNS topic and subscription functions."""

    def __init__(self, sns_resource):
        """
        :param sns_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SNS resource.
        """
        self.sns_resource = sns_resource


    def publish_text_message(self, phone_number, message):
        """
        Publishes a text message directly to a phone number without need for a
        subscription.
```

```
        :param phone_number: The phone number that receives the message. This
must be
                             in E.164 format. For example, a United States phone
                             number might be +12065550101.
        :param message: The message to send.
        :return: The ID of the message.
        """
        try:
            response = self.sns_resource.meta.client.publish(
                PhoneNumber=phone_number, Message=message
            )
            message_id = response["MessageId"]
            logger.info("Published message to %s.", phone_number)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't publish message to %s.", phone_number)
            raise
        else:
            return message_id
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 Publish를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon SNS 메시지를 Amazon SQS 대기열에 게시

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 주제(FIFO 또는 비 FIFO)를 생성합니다.
- 필터 적용 옵션을 사용하여 여러 개의 대기열로 주제를 구독합니다.
- 주제에 메시지를 게시합니다.
- 대기열에서 받은 메시지를 폴링합니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
/// <summary>
/// Console application to run a feature scenario for topics and queues.
/// </summary>
public static class TopicsAndQueues
{
    private static bool _useFifoTopic = false;
    private static bool _useContentBasedDeduplication = false;
    private static string _topicName = null!;
    private static string _topicArn = null!;

    private static readonly int _queueCount = 2;
    private static readonly string[] _queueUrls = new string[_queueCount];
    private static readonly string[] _subscriptionArns = new string[_queueCount];
    private static readonly string[] _tones = { "cheerful", "funny", "serious",
 "sincere" };
    public static SNSWrapper SnsWrapper { get; set; } = null!;
    public static SQSWrapper SqsWrapper { get; set; } = null!;
    public static bool UseConsole { get; set; } = true;
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for Amazon EventBridge.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonSQS>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonSimpleNotificationService>()
```

```
                    .AddTransient<SNSWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<SQSWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        ServicesSetup(host);
        PrintDescription();

        await RunScenario();

    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the services for use within the console application.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="host">The services host.</param>
    private static void ServicesSetup(IHost host)
    {
        SnsWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<SNSWrapper>();
        SqsWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<SQSWrapper>();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Run the scenario for working with topics and queues.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> RunScenario()
    {
        try
        {
            await SetupTopic();

            await SetupQueues();

            await PublishMessages();

            foreach (var queueUrl in _queueUrls)
            {
                var messages = await PollForMessages(queueUrl);
                if (messages.Any())
                {
                    await DeleteMessages(queueUrl, messages);
                }
            }
```

```
            await CleanupResources();

            Console.WriteLine("Messaging with topics and queues scenario is
complete.");
            return true;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine($"There was a problem running the scenario:
{ex.Message}");
            await CleanupResources();
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Print a description for the tasks in the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static void PrintDescription()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Welcome to messaging with topics and queues.");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"In this scenario, you will create an SNS topic and
subscribe {_queueCount} SQS queues to the topic." +
                          $"\r\nYou can select from several options for
configuring the topic and the subscriptions for the 2 queues." +
                          $"\r\nYou can then post to the topic and see the
results in the queues.\r\n");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set up the SNS topic to be used with the queues.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task<string> SetupTopic()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
```

```
        Console.WriteLine($"SNS topics can be configured as FIFO (First-In-First-
Out)." +
                          $"\r\nFIFO topics deliver messages in order and support
 deduplication and message filtering." +
                          $"\r\nYou can then post to the topic and see the
 results in the queues.\r\n");

        _useFifoTopic = GetYesNoResponse("Would you like to work with FIFO
 topics?");

        if (_useFifoTopic)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            _topicName = GetUserResponse("Enter a name for your SNS topic: ",
 "example-topic");
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Because you have selected a FIFO topic, '.fifo' must be appended
 to the topic name.\r\n");

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine($"Because you have chosen a FIFO topic,
 deduplication is supported." +
                              $"\r\nDeduplication IDs are either set in the
 message or automatically generated " +
                              $"\r\nfrom content using a hash function.\r\n" +
                              $"\r\nIf a message is successfully published to an
 SNS FIFO topic, any message " +
                              $"\r\npublished and determined to have the same
 deduplication ID, " +
                              $"\r\nwithin the five-minute deduplication
 interval, is accepted but not delivered.\r\n" +
                              $"\r\nFor more information about deduplication, " +
                              $"\r\nsee https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/
dg/fifo-message-dedup.html.");

            _useContentBasedDeduplication = GetYesNoResponse("Use content-based
 deduplication instead of entering a deduplication ID?");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }

        _topicArn = await SnsWrapper.CreateTopicWithName(_topicName,
 _useFifoTopic, _useContentBasedDeduplication);

        Console.WriteLine($"Your new topic with the name {_topicName}" +
```

```
                            $"\r\nand Amazon Resource Name (ARN) {_topicArn}" +
                            $"\r\nhas been created.\r\n");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return _topicArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set up the queues.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task SetupQueues()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Now you will create {_queueCount} Amazon Simple Queue
Service (Amazon SQS) queues to subscribe to the topic.");

        // Repeat this section for each queue.
        for (int i = 0; i < _queueCount; i++)
        {
            var queueName = GetUserResponse("Enter a name for an Amazon SQS
queue: ", $"example-queue-{i}");
            if (_useFifoTopic)
            {
                // Only explain this once.
                if (i == 0)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(
                        "Because you have selected a FIFO topic, '.fifo' must be
appended to the queue name.");
                }

                var queueUrl = await SqsWrapper.CreateQueueWithName(queueName,
_useFifoTopic);

                _queueUrls[i] = queueUrl;

                Console.WriteLine($"Your new queue with the name {queueName}" +
                                  $"\r\nand queue URL {queueUrl}" +
                                  $"\r\nhas been created.\r\n");

                if (i == 0)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(
```

```
                        $"The queue URL is used to retrieve the queue ARN,\r\n" +
                        $"which is used to create a subscription.");
                    Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
                }

                var queueArn = await SqsWrapper.GetQueueArnByUrl(queueUrl);

                if (i == 0)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(
                        $"An AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy must
be attached to an SQS queue, enabling it to receive\r\n" +
                        $"messages from an SNS topic");
                }

                await SqsWrapper.SetQueuePolicyForTopic(queueArn, _topicArn,
queueUrl);

                await SetupFilters(i, queueArn, queueName);
            }
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set up filters with user options for a queue.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueCount">The number of this queue.</param>
    /// <param name="queueArn">The ARN of the queue.</param>
    /// <param name="queueName">The name of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>Async Task.</returns>
    public static async Task SetupFilters(int queueCount, string queueArn, string
queueName)
    {
        if (_useFifoTopic)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            // Only explain this once.
            if (queueCount == 0)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    "Subscriptions to a FIFO topic can have filters." +
```

```
                    "If you add a filter to this subscription, then only the
 filtered messages " +
                    "will be received in the queue.");

                Console.WriteLine(
                    "For information about message filtering, " +
                    "see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/sns-message-
filtering.html");

                Console.WriteLine(
                    "For this example, you can filter messages by a" +
                    "TONE attribute.");
            }

            var useFilter = GetYesNoResponse($"Filter messages for {queueName}'s
 subscription to the topic?");

            string? filterPolicy = null;
            if (useFilter)
            {
                filterPolicy = CreateFilterPolicy();
            }
            var subscriptionArn = await
 SnsWrapper.SubscribeTopicWithFilter(_topicArn, filterPolicy,
                queueArn);
            _subscriptionArns[queueCount] = subscriptionArn;

            Console.WriteLine(
                $"The queue {queueName} has been subscribed to the topic
 {_topicName} " +
                $"with the subscription ARN {subscriptionArn}");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Use user input to create a filter policy for a subscription.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The serialized filter policy.</returns>
    public static string CreateFilterPolicy()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine(
            $"You can filter messages by one or more of the following" +
```

```
            $"TONE attributes.");

        List<string> filterSelections = new List<string>();

        var selectionNumber = 0;
        do
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"Enter a number to add a TONE filter, or enter 0 to stop adding
 filters.");
            for (int i = 0; i < _tones.Length; i++)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {_tones[i]}");
            }

            var selection = GetUserResponse("", filterSelections.Any() ? "0" :
 "1");
            int.TryParse(selection, out selectionNumber);
            if (selectionNumber > 0 && !
filterSelections.Contains(_tones[selectionNumber - 1]))
            {
                filterSelections.Add(_tones[selectionNumber - 1]);
            }
        } while (selectionNumber != 0);

        var filters = new Dictionary<string, List<string>>
        {
            { "tone", filterSelections }
        };
        string filterPolicy = JsonSerializer.Serialize(filters);
        return filterPolicy;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Publish messages using user settings.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task PublishMessages()
    {
        Console.WriteLine("Now we can publish messages.");

        var keepSendingMessages = true;
        string? deduplicationId = null;
        string? toneAttribute = null;
```

```
        while (keepSendingMessages)
        {
            Console.WriteLine();
            var message = GetUserResponse("Enter a message to publish.", "This is
a sample message");

            if (_useFifoTopic)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Because you are using a FIFO topic, you must
set a message group ID." +
                                  "\r\nAll messages within the same group will be
received in the order " +
                                  "they were published.");

                Console.WriteLine();
                var messageGroupId = GetUserResponse("Enter a message group ID
for this message:", "1");

                if (!_useContentBasedDeduplication)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("Because you are not using content-based
deduplication, " +
                                      "you must enter a deduplication ID.");

                    Console.WriteLine("Enter a deduplication ID for this
message.");
                    deduplicationId = GetUserResponse("Enter a deduplication ID
for this message.", "1");
                }

                if (GetYesNoResponse("Add an attribute to this message?"))
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("Enter a number for an attribute.");
                    for (int i = 0; i < _tones.Length; i++)
                    {
                        Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {_tones[i]}");
                    }

                    var selection = GetUserResponse("", "1");
                    int.TryParse(selection, out var selectionNumber);

                    if (selectionNumber > 0 && selectionNumber < _tones.Length)
                    {
                        toneAttribute = _tones[selectionNumber - 1];
```

```
                    }
                }

                var messageID = await SnsWrapper.PublishToTopicWithAttribute(
                    _topicArn, message, "tone", toneAttribute, deduplicationId,
messageGroupId);

                Console.WriteLine($"Message published with id {messageID}.");
            }

            keepSendingMessages = GetYesNoResponse("Send another message?",
false);
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Poll for the published messages to see the results of the user's choices.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task<List<Message>> PollForMessages(string queueUrl)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Now the SQS queue at {queueUrl} will be polled to
retrieve the messages." +
                          "\r\nPress any key to continue.");
        if (UseConsole)
        {
            Console.ReadLine();
        }

        var moreMessages = true;
        var messages = new List<Message>();
        while (moreMessages)
        {
            var newMessages = await SqsWrapper.ReceiveMessagesByUrl(queueUrl,
10);

            moreMessages = newMessages.Any();
            if (moreMessages)
            {
                messages.AddRange(newMessages);
            }
        }
```

```
        Console.WriteLine($"{messages.Count} message(s) were received by the
queue at {queueUrl}.");

        foreach (var message in messages)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\tMessage:" +
                              $"\n\t{message.Body}");
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return messages;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the message using handles in a batch.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task DeleteMessages(string queueUrl, List<Message>
messages)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Now we can delete the messages in this queue in a
batch.");
        await SqsWrapper.DeleteMessageBatchByUrl(queueUrl, messages);
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Clean up the resources from the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task CleanupResources()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Clean up resources.");

        try
        {
            foreach (var queueUrl in _queueUrls)
            {
                if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(queueUrl))
                {
                    var deleteQueue =
                        GetYesNoResponse($"Delete queue with url {queueUrl}?");
```

```
                    if (deleteQueue)
                    {
                        await SqsWrapper.DeleteQueueByUrl(queueUrl);
                    }
                }
            }

            foreach (var subscriptionArn in _subscriptionArns)
            {
                if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(subscriptionArn))
                {
                    await SnsWrapper.UnsubscribeByArn(subscriptionArn);
                }
            }

            var deleteTopic = GetYesNoResponse($"Delete topic {_topicName}?");
            if (deleteTopic)
            {
                await SnsWrapper.DeleteTopicByArn(_topicArn);
            }
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Unable to clean up resources. Here's why:
 {ex.Message}.");
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Helper method to get a yes or no response from the user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="question">The question string to print on the console.</
param>
    /// <param name="defaultAnswer">Optional default answer to use.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the user responds with a yes.</returns>
    private static bool GetYesNoResponse(string question, bool defaultAnswer =
 true)
    {
        if (UseConsole)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(question);
            var ynResponse = Console.ReadLine();
```

```
            var response = ynResponse != null &&
                           ynResponse.Equals("y",
                               StringComparison.InvariantCultureIgnoreCase);
            return response;
        }
        // If not using the console, use the default.
        return defaultAnswer;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Helper method to get a string response from the user through the console.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="question">The question string to print on the console.</
param>
    /// <param name="defaultAnswer">Optional default answer to use.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the user responds with a yes.</returns>
    private static string GetUserResponse(string question, string defaultAnswer)
    {
        if (UseConsole)
        {
            var response = "";
            while (string.IsNullOrEmpty(response))
            {
                Console.WriteLine(question);
                response = Console.ReadLine();
            }
            return response;
        }
        // If not using the console, use the default.
        return defaultAnswer;
    }
}
```

Amazon SQS 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 만듭니다.

```
/// <summary>
/// Wrapper for Amazon Simple Queue Service (SQS) operations.
/// </summary>
public class SQSWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonSQS _amazonSQSClient;
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the Amazon SQS wrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonSQS">The injected Amazon SQS client.</param>
    public SQSWrapper(IAmazonSQS amazonSQS)
    {
        _amazonSQSClient = amazonSQS;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a queue with a specific name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueName">The name for the queue.</param>
    /// <param name="useFifoQueue">True to use a FIFO queue.</param>
    /// <returns>The url for the queue.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateQueueWithName(string queueName, bool
useFifoQueue)
    {
        int maxMessage = 256 * 1024;
        var queueAttributes = new Dictionary<string, string>
        {
            {
                QueueAttributeName.MaximumMessageSize,
                maxMessage.ToString()
            }
        };

        var createQueueRequest = new CreateQueueRequest()
        {
            QueueName = queueName,
            Attributes = queueAttributes
        };

        if (useFifoQueue)
        {
            // Update the name if it is not correct for a FIFO queue.
            if (!queueName.EndsWith(".fifo"))
            {
                createQueueRequest.QueueName = queueName + ".fifo";
            }

            // Add an attribute for a FIFO queue.
            createQueueRequest.Attributes.Add(
```

```
                QueueAttributeName.FifoQueue, "true");
        }

        var createResponse = await _amazonSQSClient.CreateQueueAsync(
            new CreateQueueRequest()
            {
                QueueName = queueName
            });
        return createResponse.QueueUrl;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the ARN for a queue from its URL.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The URL of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the queue.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetQueueArnByUrl(string queueUrl)
    {
        var getAttributesRequest = new GetQueueAttributesRequest()
        {
            QueueUrl = queueUrl,
            AttributeNames = new List<string>() { QueueAttributeName.QueueArn }
        };

        var getAttributesResponse = await
_amazonSQSClient.GetQueueAttributesAsync(
            getAttributesRequest);

        return getAttributesResponse.QueueARN;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set the policy attribute of a queue for a topic.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueArn">The ARN of the queue.</param>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic.</param>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The url for the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> SetQueuePolicyForTopic(string queueArn, string
topicArn, string queueUrl)
    {
        var queuePolicy = "{" +
                                "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                                "\"Statement\": [{" +
```

```
                                        "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                                        "\"Principal\": {" +
                                            $"\"Service\": " +
                                                "\"sns.amazonaws.com\"" +
                                               "}," +
                                        "\"Action\": \"sqs:SendMessage\"," +
                                        $"\"Resource\": \"{queueArn}\"," +
                                         "\"Condition\": {" +
                                              "\"ArnEquals\": {" +
                                                  $"\"aws:SourceArn\":
 \"{topicArn}\"" +
                                               "}" +
                                            "}" +
                                     "}]" +
                                  "}";
        var attributesResponse = await _amazonSQSClient.SetQueueAttributesAsync(
            new SetQueueAttributesRequest()
            {
                QueueUrl = queueUrl,
                Attributes = new Dictionary<string, string>() { { "Policy",
 queuePolicy } }
            });
        return attributesResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Receive messages from a queue by its URL.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The url of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of messages.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Message>> ReceiveMessagesByUrl(string queueUrl, int
 maxMessages)
    {
        // Setting WaitTimeSeconds to non-zero enables long polling.
        // For information about long polling, see
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSSimpleQueueService/latest/
SQSDeveloperGuide/sqs-short-and-long-polling.html
        var messageResponse = await _amazonSQSClient.ReceiveMessageAsync(
            new ReceiveMessageRequest()
            {
                QueueUrl = queueUrl,
                MaxNumberOfMessages = maxMessages,
                WaitTimeSeconds = 1
            });
```

```
        return messageResponse.Messages;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a batch of messages from a queue by its url.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The url of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteMessageBatchByUrl(string queueUrl,
List<Message> messages)
    {
        var deleteRequest = new DeleteMessageBatchRequest()
        {
            QueueUrl = queueUrl,
            Entries = new List<DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry>()
        };
        foreach (var message in messages)
        {
            deleteRequest.Entries.Add(new DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry()
            {
                ReceiptHandle = message.ReceiptHandle,
                Id = message.MessageId
            });
        }

        var deleteResponse = await
_amazonSQSClient.DeleteMessageBatchAsync(deleteRequest);

        return deleteResponse.Failed.Any();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a queue by its URL.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The url of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteQueueByUrl(string queueUrl)
    {
        var deleteResponse = await _amazonSQSClient.DeleteQueueAsync(
            new DeleteQueueRequest()
            {
                QueueUrl = queueUrl
            });
        return deleteResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
```

```
    }
}
```

Amazon SNS 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 만듭니다.

```
/// <summary>
/// Wrapper for Amazon Simple Notification Service (SNS) operations.
/// </summary>
public class SNSWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonSimpleNotificationService _amazonSNSClient;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the Amazon SNS wrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonSQS">The injected Amazon SNS client.</param>
    public SNSWrapper(IAmazonSimpleNotificationService amazonSNS)
    {
        _amazonSNSClient = amazonSNS;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new topic with a name and specific FIFO and de-duplication
 attributes.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicName">The name for the topic.</param>
    /// <param name="useFifoTopic">True to use a FIFO topic.</param>
    /// <param name="useContentBasedDeduplication">True to use content-based de-
duplication.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the new topic.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateTopicWithName(string topicName, bool
 useFifoTopic, bool useContentBasedDeduplication)
    {
        var createTopicRequest = new CreateTopicRequest()
        {
            Name = topicName,
        };

        if (useFifoTopic)
        {
            // Update the name if it is not correct for a FIFO topic.
```

```
            if (!topicName.EndsWith(".fifo"))
            {
                createTopicRequest.Name = topicName + ".fifo";
            }

            // Add the attributes from the method parameters.
            createTopicRequest.Attributes = new Dictionary<string, string>
            {
                { "FifoTopic", "true" }
            };
            if (useContentBasedDeduplication)
            {
                createTopicRequest.Attributes.Add("ContentBasedDeduplication",
"true");
            }
        }

        var createResponse = await
_amazonSNSClient.CreateTopicAsync(createTopicRequest);
        return createResponse.TopicArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Subscribe a queue to a topic with optional filters.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic.</param>
    /// <param name="useFifoTopic">The optional filtering policy for the
subscription.</param>
    /// <param name="queueArn">The ARN of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the new subscription.</returns>
    public async Task<string> SubscribeTopicWithFilter(string topicArn, string?
filterPolicy, string queueArn)
    {
        var subscribeRequest = new SubscribeRequest()
        {
            TopicArn = topicArn,
            Protocol = "sqs",
            Endpoint = queueArn
        };

        if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(filterPolicy))
        {
            subscribeRequest.Attributes = new Dictionary<string, string>
{ { "FilterPolicy", filterPolicy } };
```

```
        }

        var subscribeResponse = await
 _amazonSNSClient.SubscribeAsync(subscribeRequest);
        return subscribeResponse.SubscriptionArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Publish a message to a topic with an attribute and optional deduplication
 and group IDs.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic.</param>
    /// <param name="message">The message to publish.</param>
    /// <param name="attributeName">The optional attribute for the message.</
param>
    /// <param name="attributeValue">The optional attribute value for the
 message.</param>
    /// <param name="deduplicationId">The optional deduplication ID for the
 message.</param>
    /// <param name="groupId">The optional group ID for the message.</param>
    /// <returns>The ID of the message published.</returns>
    public async Task<string> PublishToTopicWithAttribute(
        string topicArn,
        string message,
        string? attributeName = null,
        string? attributeValue = null,
        string? deduplicationId = null,
        string? groupId = null)
    {
        var publishRequest = new PublishRequest()
        {
            TopicArn = topicArn,
            Message = message,
            MessageDeduplicationId = deduplicationId,
            MessageGroupId = groupId
        };

        if (attributeValue != null)
        {
            // Add the string attribute if it exists.
            publishRequest.MessageAttributes =
                new Dictionary<string, MessageAttributeValue>
                {
```

```
                    { attributeName!, new MessageAttributeValue() { StringValue =
 attributeValue, DataType = "String"} }
                };
        }

        var publishResponse = await
 _amazonSNSClient.PublishAsync(publishRequest);
        return publishResponse.MessageId;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Unsubscribe from a topic by a subscription ARN.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="subscriptionArn">The ARN of the subscription.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> UnsubscribeByArn(string subscriptionArn)
    {
        var unsubscribeResponse = await _amazonSNSClient.UnsubscribeAsync(
            new UnsubscribeRequest()
            {
                SubscriptionArn = subscriptionArn
            });
        return unsubscribeResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a topic by its topic ARN.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteTopicByArn(string topicArn)
    {
        var deleteResponse = await _amazonSNSClient.DeleteTopicAsync(
            new DeleteTopicRequest()
            {
                TopicArn = topicArn
            });
        return deleteResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.

- CreateQueue
- CreateTopic
- DeleteMessageBatch
- DeleteQueue
- DeleteTopic
- GetQueueAttributes
- Publish
- ReceiveMessage
- SetQueueAttributes
- Subscribe
- Unsubscribe

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Workflow for messaging with topics and queues using Amazon SNS and Amazon
 SQS.
/*!
 \param clientConfig Aws client configuration.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::TopicsAndQueues::messagingWithTopicsAndQueues(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    std::cout << "Welcome to messaging with topics and queues." << std::endl;
    printAsterisksLine();
    std::cout << "In this workflow, you will create an SNS topic and subscribe "
```

```
              << NUMBER_OF_QUEUES <<
              " SQS queues to the topic." << std::endl;
   std::cout
           << "You can select from several options for configuring the topic and
the subscriptions for the "
           << NUMBER_OF_QUEUES << " queues." << std::endl;
   std::cout << "You can then post to the topic and see the results in the
queues."
              << std::endl;

   Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

   printAsterisksLine();

   std::cout << "SNS topics can be configured as FIFO (First-In-First-Out)."
              << std::endl;
   std::cout
           << "FIFO topics deliver messages in order and support deduplication
and message filtering."
           << std::endl;
   bool isFifoTopic = askYesNoQuestion(
           "Would you like to work with FIFO topics? (y/n) ");

   bool contentBasedDeduplication = false;
   Aws::String topicName;
   if (isFifoTopic) {
       printAsterisksLine();
       std::cout << "Because you have chosen a FIFO topic, deduplication is
supported."
                  << std::endl;
       std::cout
               << "Deduplication IDs are either set in the message or
automatically generated "
               << "from content using a hash function." << std::endl;
       std::cout
               << "If a message is successfully published to an SNS FIFO topic,
any message "
               << "published and determined to have the same deduplication ID, "
               << std::endl;
       std::cout
               << "within the five-minute deduplication interval, is accepted
but not delivered."
               << std::endl;
       std::cout
```

```
                << "For more information about deduplication, "
                << "see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/fifo-message-
dedup.html."
                << std::endl;
        contentBasedDeduplication = askYesNoQuestion(
                "Use content-based deduplication instead of entering a
 deduplication ID? (y/n) ");
    }

    printAsterisksLine();

    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::Vector<Aws::String> queueURLS;
    Aws::Vector<Aws::String> subscriptionARNS;

    Aws::String topicARN;
    {
        topicName = askQuestion("Enter a name for your SNS topic. ");

        // 1.  Create an Amazon SNS topic, either FIFO or non-FIFO.
        Aws::SNS::Model::CreateTopicRequest request;

        if (isFifoTopic) {
            request.AddAttributes("FifoTopic", "true");
            if (contentBasedDeduplication) {
                request.AddAttributes("ContentBasedDeduplication", "true");
            }
            topicName = topicName + FIFO_SUFFIX;

            std::cout
                    << "Because you have selected a FIFO topic, '.fifo' must be
 appended to the topic name."
                    << std::endl;
        }

        request.SetName(topicName);

        Aws::SNS::Model::CreateTopicOutcome outcome =
 snsClient.CreateTopic(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            topicARN = outcome.GetResult().GetTopicArn();
            std::cout << "Your new topic with the name '" << topicName
```

```
                      << "' and the topic Amazon Resource Name (ARN) " <<
std::endl;
           std::cout << "'" << topicARN << "' has been created." << std::endl;

       }
       else {
           std::cerr << "Error with TopicsAndQueues::CreateTopic. "
                     << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                     << std::endl;

           cleanUp(topicARN,
                   queueURLS,
                   subscriptionARNS,
                   snsClient,
                   sqsClient);

           return false;
       }
   }

   printAsterisksLine();

   std::cout << "Now you will create " << NUMBER_OF_QUEUES
             << " SQS queues to subscribe to the topic." << std::endl;
   Aws::Vector<Aws::String> queueNames;
   bool filteringMessages = false;
   bool first = true;
   for (int i = 1; i <= NUMBER_OF_QUEUES; ++i) {
       Aws::String queueURL;
       Aws::String queueName;
       {
           printAsterisksLine();
           std::ostringstream ostringstream;
           ostringstream << "Enter a name for " << (first ? "an" : "the next")
                         << " SQS queue. ";
           queueName = askQuestion(ostringstream.str());

           // 2.  Create an SQS queue.
           Aws::SQS::Model::CreateQueueRequest request;
           if (isFifoTopic) {

request.AddAttributes(Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName::FifoQueue,
                                        "true");
               queueName = queueName + FIFO_SUFFIX;
```

```
                if (first) // Only explain this once.
                {
                    std::cout
                            << "Because you are creating a FIFO SQS queue,
'.fifo' must "
                            << "be appended to the queue name." << std::endl;
                }
            }

            request.SetQueueName(queueName);
            queueNames.push_back(queueName);

            Aws::SQS::Model::CreateQueueOutcome outcome =
                    sqsClient.CreateQueue(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                queueURL = outcome.GetResult().GetQueueUrl();
                std::cout << "Your new SQS queue with the name '" << queueName
                          << "' and the queue URL " << std::endl;
                std::cout << "'" << queueURL << "' has been created." <<
std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::CreateQueue. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;

                cleanUp(topicARN,
                        queueURLS,
                        subscriptionARNS,
                        snsClient,
                        sqsClient);

                return false;
            }
        }
        queueURLS.push_back(queueURL);

        if (first) // Only explain this once.
        {
            std::cout
                    << "The queue URL is used to retrieve the queue ARN, which is
"
```

```
                    << "used to create a subscription." << std::endl;
        }

        Aws::String queueARN;
        {
            // 3.  Get the SQS queue ARN attribute.
            Aws::SQS::Model::GetQueueAttributesRequest request;
            request.SetQueueUrl(queueURL);

request.AddAttributeNames(Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName::QueueArn);

            Aws::SQS::Model::GetQueueAttributesOutcome outcome =
                    sqsClient.GetQueueAttributes(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Map<Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName, Aws::String>
&attributes =
                        outcome.GetResult().GetAttributes();
                const auto &iter = attributes.find(
                        Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName::QueueArn);
                if (iter != attributes.end()) {
                    queueARN = iter->second;
                    std::cout << "The queue ARN '" << queueARN
                              << "' has been retrieved."
                              << std::endl;
                }
                else {
                    std::cerr
                            << "Error ARN attribute not returned by
GetQueueAttribute."
                            << std::endl;

                    cleanUp(topicARN,
                            queueURLS,
                            subscriptionARNS,
                            snsClient,
                            sqsClient);

                    return false;
                }
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::GetQueueAttributes. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
```

```
                          << std::endl;

                cleanUp(topicARN,
                        queueURLS,
                        subscriptionARNS,
                        snsClient,
                        sqsClient);

                return false;
            }
        }

        if (first) {
            std::cout
                    << "An IAM policy must be attached to an SQS queue, enabling
it to receive "
                       "messages from an SNS topic." << std::endl;
        }

        {
            // 4.  Set the SQS queue policy attribute with a policy enabling the
receipt of SNS messages.
            Aws::SQS::Model::SetQueueAttributesRequest request;
            request.SetQueueUrl(queueURL);
            Aws::String policy = createPolicyForQueue(queueARN, topicARN);
            request.AddAttributes(Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName::Policy,
                                  policy);

            Aws::SQS::Model::SetQueueAttributesOutcome outcome =
                    sqsClient.SetQueueAttributes(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "The attributes for the queue '" << queueName
                          << "' were successfully updated." << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::SetQueueAttributes. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;

                cleanUp(topicARN,
                        queueURLS,
                        subscriptionARNS,
                        snsClient,
```

```
                        sqsClient);

                return false;
            }
        }

        printAsterisksLine();

        {
            // 5.  Subscribe the SQS queue to the SNS topic.
            Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeRequest request;
            request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);
            request.SetProtocol("sqs");
            request.SetEndpoint(queueARN);
            if (isFifoTopic) {
                if (first) {
                    std::cout << "Subscriptions to a FIFO topic can have
 filters."
                              << std::endl;
                    std::cout
                            << "If you add a filter to this subscription, then
 only the filtered messages "
                            << "will be received in the queue." << std::endl;
                    std::cout << "For information about message filtering, "
                              << "see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/
sns-message-filtering.html"
                              << std::endl;
                    std::cout << "For this example, you can filter messages by a
 \""
                              << TONE_ATTRIBUTE << "\" attribute." << std::endl;
                }

                std::ostringstream ostringstream;
                ostringstream << "Filter messages for \"" << queueName
                              << "\"'s subscription to the topic \""
                              << topicName << "\"?  (y/n)";

                // Add filter if user answers yes.
                if (askYesNoQuestion(ostringstream.str())) {
                    Aws::String jsonPolicy = getFilterPolicyFromUser();
                    if (!jsonPolicy.empty()) {
                        filteringMessages = true;
```

```
                        std::cout << "This is the filter policy for this
subscription."
                                  << std::endl;
                        std::cout << jsonPolicy << std::endl;

                        request.AddAttributes("FilterPolicy", jsonPolicy);
                    }
                    else {
                        std::cout
                                << "Because you did not select any attributes, no
filter "
                                << "will be added to this subscription." <<
std::endl;
                    }
                }
            }  // if (isFifoTopic)
            Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeOutcome outcome =
snsClient.Subscribe(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                Aws::String subscriptionARN =
outcome.GetResult().GetSubscriptionArn();
                std::cout << "The queue '" << queueName
                          << "' has been subscribed to the topic '"
                          << "'" << topicName << "'" << std::endl;
                std::cout << "with the subscription ARN '" << subscriptionARN <<
"."
                          << std::endl;
                subscriptionARNS.push_back(subscriptionARN);
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with TopicsAndQueues::Subscribe. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;

                cleanUp(topicARN,
                        queueURLS,
                        subscriptionARNS,
                        snsClient,
                        sqsClient);

                return false;
            }
        }
```

```
        first = false;
    }

    first = true;
    do {
        printAsterisksLine();

        // 6.  Publish a message to the SNS topic.
        Aws::SNS::Model::PublishRequest request;
        request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);
        Aws::String message = askQuestion("Enter a message text to publish.  ");
        request.SetMessage(message);
        if (isFifoTopic) {
            if (first) {
                std::cout
                        << "Because you are using a FIFO topic, you must set a
message group ID."
                        << std::endl;
                std::cout
                        << "All messages within the same group will be received
in the "
                        << "order they were published." << std::endl;
            }
            Aws::String messageGroupID = askQuestion(
                    "Enter a message group ID for this message. ");
            request.SetMessageGroupId(messageGroupID);
            if (!contentBasedDeduplication) {
                if (first) {
                    std::cout
                            << "Because you are not using content-based
deduplication, "
                            << "you must enter a deduplication ID." << std::endl;
                }
                Aws::String deduplicationID = askQuestion(
                        "Enter a deduplication ID for this message. ");
                request.SetMessageDeduplicationId(deduplicationID);
            }
        }

        if (filteringMessages && askYesNoQuestion(
                "Add an attribute to this message? (y/n) ")) {
            for (size_t i = 0; i < TONES.size(); ++i) {
                std::cout << "  " << (i + 1) << ". " << TONES[i] << std::endl;
```

```
            }
            int selection = askQuestionForIntRange(
                    "Enter a number for an attribute. ",
                    1, static_cast<int>(TONES.size()));
            Aws::SNS::Model::MessageAttributeValue messageAttributeValue;
            messageAttributeValue.SetDataType("String");
            messageAttributeValue.SetStringValue(TONES[selection - 1]);
            request.AddMessageAttributes(TONE_ATTRIBUTE, messageAttributeValue);
        }

        Aws::SNS::Model::PublishOutcome outcome = snsClient.Publish(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Your message was successfully published." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with TopicsAndQueues::Publish. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;

            cleanUp(topicARN,
                    queueURLS,
                    subscriptionARNS,
                    snsClient,
                    sqsClient);

            return false;
        }

        first = false;
    } while (askYesNoQuestion("Post another message? (y/n) "));

    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout << "Now the SQS queue will be polled to retrieve the messages."
              << std::endl;
    askQuestion("Press any key to continue...", alwaysTrueTest);

    for (size_t i = 0; i < queueURLS.size(); ++i) {
        // 7.  Poll an SQS queue for its messages.
        std::vector<Aws::String> messages;
        std::vector<Aws::String> receiptHandles;
        while (true) {
            Aws::SQS::Model::ReceiveMessageRequest request;
```

```
            request.SetMaxNumberOfMessages(10);
            request.SetQueueUrl(queueURLS[i]);

            // Setting WaitTimeSeconds to non-zero enables long polling.
            // For information about long polling, see
            // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSSimpleQueueService/latest/
SQSDeveloperGuide/sqs-short-and-long-polling.html
            request.SetWaitTimeSeconds(1);
            Aws::SQS::Model::ReceiveMessageOutcome outcome =
                    sqsClient.ReceiveMessage(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Vector<Aws::SQS::Model::Message> &newMessages =
 outcome.GetResult().GetMessages();
                if (newMessages.empty()) {
                    break;
                }
                else {
                    for (const Aws::SQS::Model::Message &message: newMessages) {
                        messages.push_back(message.GetBody());
                        receiptHandles.push_back(message.GetReceiptHandle());
                    }
                }
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::ReceiveMessage. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;

                cleanUp(topicARN,
                        queueURLS,
                        subscriptionARNS,
                        snsClient,
                        sqsClient);

                return false;
            }
        }

        printAsterisksLine();

        if (messages.empty()) {
            std::cout << "No messages were ";
        }
```

```
        else if (messages.size() == 1) {
            std::cout << "One message was ";
        }
        else {
            std::cout << messages.size() << " messages were ";
        }
        std::cout << "received by the queue '" << queueNames[i]
                  << "'." << std::endl;
        for (const Aws::String &message: messages) {
            std::cout << "  Message : '" << message << "'."
                      << std::endl;
        }

        // 8.  Delete a batch of messages from an SQS queue.
        if (!receiptHandles.empty()) {
            Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteMessageBatchRequest request;
            request.SetQueueUrl(queueURLS[i]);
            int id = 1; // Ids must be unique within a batch delete request.
            for (const Aws::String &receiptHandle: receiptHandles) {
                Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry entry;
                entry.SetId(std::to_string(id));
                ++id;
                entry.SetReceiptHandle(receiptHandle);
                request.AddEntries(entry);
            }

            Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteMessageBatchOutcome outcome =
                    sqsClient.DeleteMessageBatch(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "The batch deletion of messages was successful."
                          << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::DeleteMessageBatch. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                cleanUp(topicARN,
                        queueURLS,
                        subscriptionARNS,
                        snsClient,
                        sqsClient);

                return false;
```

```
            }
        }
    }

    return cleanUp(topicARN,
                   queueURLS,
                   subscriptionARNS,
                   snsClient,
                   sqsClient,
                   true); // askUser
}


bool AwsDoc::TopicsAndQueues::cleanUp(const Aws::String &topicARN,
                                      const Aws::Vector<Aws::String> &queueURLS,
                                      const Aws::Vector<Aws::String>
 &subscriptionARNS,
                                      const Aws::SNS::SNSClient &snsClient,
                                      const Aws::SQS::SQSClient &sqsClient,
                                      bool askUser) {
    bool result = true;
    printAsterisksLine();
    if (!queueURLS.empty() && askUser &&
        askYesNoQuestion("Delete the SQS queues? (y/n) ")) {

        for (const auto &queueURL: queueURLS) {
            // 9.  Delete an SQS queue.
            Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteQueueRequest request;
            request.SetQueueUrl(queueURL);

            Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteQueueOutcome outcome =
                    sqsClient.DeleteQueue(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "The queue with URL '" << queueURL
                          << "' was successfully deleted." << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::DeleteQueue. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = false;
            }
        }
```

```
        for (const auto &subscriptionARN: subscriptionARNS) {
            // 10. Unsubscribe an SNS subscription.
            Aws::SNS::Model::UnsubscribeRequest request;
            request.SetSubscriptionArn(subscriptionARN);

            Aws::SNS::Model::UnsubscribeOutcome outcome =
                    snsClient.Unsubscribe(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "Unsubscribe of subscription ARN '" <<
subscriptionARN
                          << "' was successful." << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with TopicsAndQueues::Unsubscribe. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = false;
            }
        }
    }

    printAsterisksLine();
    if (!topicARN.empty() && askUser &&
        askYesNoQuestion("Delete the SNS topic? (y/n) ")) {

        // 11. Delete an SNS topic.
        Aws::SNS::Model::DeleteTopicRequest request;
        request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);

        Aws::SNS::Model::DeleteTopicOutcome outcome =
snsClient.DeleteTopic(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The topic with ARN '" << topicARN
                      << "' was successfully deleted." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with TopicsAndQueues::DeleteTopicRequest. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
```

```
    }

    return result;
}

//! Create an IAM policy that gives an SQS queue permission to receive messages
 from an SNS topic.
/*!
 \sa createPolicyForQueue()
 \param queueARN: The SQS queue Amazon Resource Name (ARN).
 \param topicARN: The SNS topic ARN.
 \return Aws::String: The policy as JSON.
 */
Aws::String AwsDoc::TopicsAndQueues::createPolicyForQueue(const Aws::String
 &queueARN,
                                                           const Aws::String
 &topicARN) {
    std::ostringstream policyStream;
    policyStream << R"({
        "Statement": [
        {
            "Effect": "Allow",
                    "Principal": {
                "Service": "sns.amazonaws.com"
            },
            "Action": "sqs:SendMessage",
                    "Resource": ")" << queueARN << R"(",
                    "Condition": {
                "ArnEquals": {
                    "aws:SourceArn": ")" << topicARN << R"("
                }
            }
        }
        ]
    })";

    return policyStream.str();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CreateQueue
  - CreateTopic

- DeleteMessageBatch
- DeleteQueue
- DeleteTopic
- GetQueueAttributes
- Publish
- ReceiveMessage
- SetQueueAttributes
- Subscribe
- Unsubscribe

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "strings"
 "topics_and_queues/actions"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sns"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sqs"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sqs/types"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
)
```

```
const FIFO_SUFFIX = ".fifo"
const TONE_KEY = "tone"

var ToneChoices = []string{"cheerful", "funny", "serious", "sincere"}

// MessageBody is used to deserialize the body of a message from a JSON string.
type MessageBody struct {
 Message string
}

// ScenarioRunner separates the steps of this scenario into individual functions
 so that
// they are simpler to read and understand.
type ScenarioRunner struct {
 questioner demotools.IQuestioner
 snsActor   *actions.SnsActions
 sqsActor   *actions.SqsActions
}

func (runner ScenarioRunner) CreateTopic(ctx context.Context) (string, string,
 bool, bool) {
 log.Println("SNS topics can be configured as FIFO (First-In-First-Out) or
 standard.\n" +
  "FIFO topics deliver messages in order and support deduplication and message
 filtering.")
 isFifoTopic := runner.questioner.AskBool("\nWould you like to work with FIFO
 topics? (y/n) ", "y")

 contentBasedDeduplication := false
 if isFifoTopic {
  log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
  log.Println("Because you have chosen a FIFO topic, deduplication is supported.
\n" +
   "Deduplication IDs are either set in the message or are automatically
 generated\n" +
   "from content using a hash function. If a message is successfully published to
\n" +
   "an SNS FIFO topic, any message published and determined to have the same\n" +
   "deduplication ID, within the five-minute deduplication interval, is accepted
\n" +
   "but not delivered. For more information about deduplication, see:\n" +
   "\thttps://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/fifo-message-dedup.html.")
  contentBasedDeduplication = runner.questioner.AskBool(
```

```
   "\nDo you want to use content-based deduplication instead of entering a
 deduplication ID? (y/n) ", "y")
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 topicName := runner.questioner.Ask("Enter a name for your SNS topic. ")
 if isFifoTopic {
  topicName = fmt.Sprintf("%v%v", topicName, FIFO_SUFFIX)
  log.Printf("Because you have selected a FIFO topic, '%v' must be appended to
\n"+
   "the topic name.", FIFO_SUFFIX)
 }

 topicArn, err := runner.snsActor.CreateTopic(ctx, topicName, isFifoTopic,
 contentBasedDeduplication)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Your new topic with the name '%v' and Amazon Resource Name (ARN)
 \n"+
  "'%v' has been created.", topicName, topicArn)

 return topicName, topicArn, isFifoTopic, contentBasedDeduplication
}

func (runner ScenarioRunner) CreateQueue(ctx context.Context, ordinal string,
 isFifoTopic bool) (string, string) {
 queueName := runner.questioner.Ask(fmt.Sprintf("Enter a name for the %v SQS
 queue. ", ordinal))
 if isFifoTopic {
  queueName = fmt.Sprintf("%v%v", queueName, FIFO_SUFFIX)
  if ordinal == "first" {
   log.Printf("Because you are creating a FIFO SQS queue, '%v' must "+
    "be appended to the queue name.\n", FIFO_SUFFIX)
  }
 }
 queueUrl, err := runner.sqsActor.CreateQueue(ctx, queueName, isFifoTopic)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Your new SQS queue with the name '%v' and the queue URL "+
  "'%v' has been created.", queueName, queueUrl)

 return queueName, queueUrl
```

```
}

func (runner ScenarioRunner) SubscribeQueueToTopic(
 ctx context.Context, queueName string, queueUrl string, topicName string,
 topicArn string, ordinal string,
 isFifoTopic bool) (string, bool) {

 queueArn, err := runner.sqsActor.GetQueueArn(ctx, queueUrl)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("The ARN of your queue is: %v.\n", queueArn)

 err = runner.sqsActor.AttachSendMessagePolicy(ctx, queueUrl, queueArn, topicArn)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Println("Attached an IAM policy to the queue so the SNS topic can send " +
  "messages to it.")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 var filterPolicy map[string][]string
 if isFifoTopic {
  if ordinal == "first" {
   log.Println("Subscriptions to a FIFO topic can have filters.\n" +
    "If you add a filter to this subscription, then only the filtered messages\n"
 +
    "will be received in the queue.\n" +
    "For information about message filtering, see\n" +
    "\thttps://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/sns-message-filtering.html\n" +
    "For this example, you can filter messages by a \"tone\" attribute.")
  }

  wantFiltering := runner.questioner.AskBool(
   fmt.Sprintf("Do you want to filter messages that are sent to \"%v\"\n"+
    "from the %v topic? (y/n) ", queueName, topicName), "y")
  if wantFiltering {
   log.Println("You can filter messages by one or more of the following \"tone\"
 attributes.")

   var toneSelections []string
   askAboutTones := true
   for askAboutTones {
    toneIndex := runner.questioner.AskChoice(
```

```
     "Enter the number of the tone you want to filter by:\n", ToneChoices)
    toneSelections = append(toneSelections, ToneChoices[toneIndex])
    askAboutTones = runner.questioner.AskBool("Do you want to add another tone to
 the filter? (y/n) ", "y")
   }
   log.Printf("Your subscription will be filtered to only pass the following
 tones: %v\n", toneSelections)
   filterPolicy = map[string][]string{TONE_KEY: toneSelections}
  }
 }

 subscriptionArn, err := runner.snsActor.SubscribeQueue(ctx, topicArn, queueArn,
 filterPolicy)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("The queue %v is now subscribed to the topic %v with the subscription
 ARN %v.\n",
  queueName, topicName, subscriptionArn)

 return subscriptionArn, filterPolicy != nil
}

func (runner ScenarioRunner) PublishMessages(ctx context.Context, topicArn
 string, isFifoTopic bool, contentBasedDeduplication bool, usingFilters bool) {
 var message string
 var groupId string
 var dedupId string
 var toneSelection string
 publishMore := true
 for publishMore {
  groupId = ""
  dedupId = ""
  toneSelection = ""
  message = runner.questioner.Ask("Enter a message to publish: ")
  if isFifoTopic {
   log.Println("Because you are using a FIFO topic, you must set a message group
 ID.\n" +
    "All messages within the same group will be received in the order they were
 published.")
   groupId = runner.questioner.Ask("Enter a message group ID: ")
   if !contentBasedDeduplication {
    log.Println("Because you are not using content-based deduplication,\n" +
     "you must enter a deduplication ID.")
```

```
    dedupId = runner.questioner.Ask("Enter a deduplication ID: ")
   }
  }
  if usingFilters {
   if runner.questioner.AskBool("Add a tone attribute so this message can be
 filtered? (y/n) ", "y") {
    toneIndex := runner.questioner.AskChoice(
     "Enter the number of the tone you want to filter by:\n", ToneChoices)
    toneSelection = ToneChoices[toneIndex]
   }
  }

  err := runner.snsActor.Publish(ctx, topicArn, message, groupId, dedupId,
 TONE_KEY, toneSelection)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Println(("Your message was published."))

  publishMore = runner.questioner.AskBool("Do you want to publish another
 messsage? (y/n) ", "y")
 }
}

func (runner ScenarioRunner) PollForMessages(ctx context.Context, queueUrls
 []string) {
 log.Println("Polling queues for messages...")
 for _, queueUrl := range queueUrls {
  var messages []types.Message
  for {
   currentMsgs, err := runner.sqsActor.GetMessages(ctx, queueUrl, 10, 1)
   if err != nil {
    panic(err)
   }
   if len(currentMsgs) == 0 {
    break
   }
   messages = append(messages, currentMsgs...)
  }
  if len(messages) == 0 {
   log.Printf("No messages were received by queue %v.\n", queueUrl)
  } else if len(messages) == 1 {
   log.Printf("One message was received by queue %v:\n", queueUrl)
```

```
  } else {
   log.Printf("%v messages were received by queue %v:\n", len(messages),
 queueUrl)
  }
  for msgIndex, message := range messages {
   messageBody := MessageBody{}
   err := json.Unmarshal([]byte(*message.Body), &messageBody)
   if err != nil {
    panic(err)
   }
   log.Printf("Message %v: %v\n", msgIndex+1, messageBody.Message)
  }

  if len(messages) > 0 {
   log.Printf("Deleting %v messages from queue %v.\n", len(messages), queueUrl)
   err := runner.sqsActor.DeleteMessages(ctx, queueUrl, messages)
   if err != nil {
    panic(err)
   }
  }
 }
}

// RunTopicsAndQueuesScenario is an interactive example that shows you how to use
 the
// AWS SDK for Go to create and use Amazon SNS topics and Amazon SQS queues.
//
// 1. Create a topic (FIFO or non-FIFO).
// 2. Subscribe several queues to the topic with an option to apply a filter.
// 3. Publish messages to the topic.
// 4. Poll the queues for messages received.
// 5. Delete the topic and the queues.
//
// This example creates service clients from the specified sdkConfig so that
// you can replace it with a mocked or stubbed config for unit testing.
//
// It uses a questioner from the `demotools` package to get input during the
 example.
// This package can be found in the ..\..\demotools folder of this repo.
func RunTopicsAndQueuesScenario(
 ctx context.Context, sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner) {
 resources := Resources{}
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
```

```
    log.Println("Something went wrong with the demo.\n" +
     "Cleaning up any resources that were created...")
    resources.Cleanup(ctx)
   }
  }()
  queueCount := 2

  log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
  log.Printf("Welcome to messaging with topics and queues.\n\n"+
   "In this scenario, you will create an SNS topic and subscribe %v SQS queues to
  the\n"+
   "topic. You can select from several options for configuring the topic and the
\n"+
   "subscriptions for the queues. You can then post to the topic and see the
  results\n"+
   "in the queues.\n", queueCount)

  log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

  runner := ScenarioRunner{
   questioner: questioner,
   snsActor:   &actions.SnsActions{SnsClient: sns.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
   sqsActor:   &actions.SqsActions{SqsClient: sqs.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
  }
  resources.snsActor = runner.snsActor
  resources.sqsActor = runner.sqsActor

  topicName, topicArn, isFifoTopic, contentBasedDeduplication :=
  runner.CreateTopic(ctx)
  resources.topicArn = topicArn
  log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

  log.Printf("Now you will create %v SQS queues and subscribe them to the topic.
\n", queueCount)
  ordinals := []string{"first", "next"}
  usingFilters := false
  for _, ordinal := range ordinals {
   queueName, queueUrl := runner.CreateQueue(ctx, ordinal, isFifoTopic)
   resources.queueUrls = append(resources.queueUrls, queueUrl)

   _, filtering := runner.SubscribeQueueToTopic(ctx, queueName, queueUrl,
  topicName, topicArn, ordinal, isFifoTopic)
   usingFilters = usingFilters || filtering
  }
```

```
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 runner.PublishMessages(ctx, topicArn, isFifoTopic, contentBasedDeduplication,
 usingFilters)
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 runner.PollForMessages(ctx, resources.queueUrls)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 wantCleanup := questioner.AskBool("Do you want to remove all AWS resources
 created for this scenario? (y/n) ", "y")
 if wantCleanup {
  log.Println("Cleaning up resources...")
  resources.Cleanup(ctx)
 }

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

이 예시에서 사용되는 S3 작업을 래핑하는 구조를 정의합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sns"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sns/types"
)

// SnsActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 actions
// used in the examples.
type SnsActions struct {
 SnsClient *sns.Client
}
```

```
// CreateTopic creates an Amazon SNS topic with the specified name. You can
 optionally
// specify that the topic is created as a FIFO topic and whether it uses content-
based
// deduplication instead of ID-based deduplication.
func (actor SnsActions) CreateTopic(ctx context.Context, topicName string,
 isFifoTopic bool, contentBasedDeduplication bool) (string, error) {
 var topicArn string
 topicAttributes := map[string]string{}
 if isFifoTopic {
  topicAttributes["FifoTopic"] = "true"
 }
 if contentBasedDeduplication {
  topicAttributes["ContentBasedDeduplication"] = "true"
 }
 topic, err := actor.SnsClient.CreateTopic(ctx, &sns.CreateTopicInput{
  Name:       aws.String(topicName),
  Attributes: topicAttributes,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create topic %v. Here's why: %v\n", topicName, err)
 } else {
  topicArn = *topic.TopicArn
 }

 return topicArn, err
}



// DeleteTopic delete an Amazon SNS topic.
func (actor SnsActions) DeleteTopic(ctx context.Context, topicArn string) error {
 _, err := actor.SnsClient.DeleteTopic(ctx, &sns.DeleteTopicInput{
  TopicArn: aws.String(topicArn)})
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete topic %v. Here's why: %v\n", topicArn, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

```
// SubscribeQueue subscribes an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue to
 an
// Amazon SNS topic. When filterMap is not nil, it is used to specify a filter
 policy
// so that messages are only sent to the queue when the message has the specified
 attributes.
func (actor SnsActions) SubscribeQueue(ctx context.Context, topicArn string,
 queueArn string, filterMap map[string][]string) (string, error) {
 var subscriptionArn string
 var attributes map[string]string
 if filterMap != nil {
  filterBytes, err := json.Marshal(filterMap)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't create filter policy, here's why: %v\n", err)
   return "", err
  }
  attributes = map[string]string{"FilterPolicy": string(filterBytes)}
 }
 output, err := actor.SnsClient.Subscribe(ctx, &sns.SubscribeInput{
  Protocol:              aws.String("sqs"),
  TopicArn:              aws.String(topicArn),
  Attributes:            attributes,
  Endpoint:              aws.String(queueArn),
  ReturnSubscriptionArn: true,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't susbscribe queue %v to topic %v. Here's why: %v\n",
   queueArn, topicArn, err)
 } else {
  subscriptionArn = *output.SubscriptionArn
 }

 return subscriptionArn, err
}



// Publish publishes a message to an Amazon SNS topic. The message is then sent
 to all
// subscribers. When the topic is a FIFO topic, the message must also contain a
 group ID
// and, when ID-based deduplication is used, a deduplication ID. An optional key-
value
```

```
// filter attribute can be specified so that the message can be filtered
 according to
// a filter policy.
func (actor SnsActions) Publish(ctx context.Context, topicArn string, message
 string, groupId string, dedupId string, filterKey string, filterValue string)
 error {
 publishInput := sns.PublishInput{TopicArn: aws.String(topicArn), Message:
 aws.String(message)}
 if groupId != "" {
  publishInput.MessageGroupId = aws.String(groupId)
 }
 if dedupId != "" {
  publishInput.MessageDeduplicationId = aws.String(dedupId)
 }
 if filterKey != "" && filterValue != "" {
  publishInput.MessageAttributes = map[string]types.MessageAttributeValue{
   filterKey: {DataType: aws.String("String"), StringValue:
 aws.String(filterValue)},
  }
 }
 _, err := actor.SnsClient.Publish(ctx, &publishInput)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't publish message to topic %v. Here's why: %v", topicArn,
 err)
 }
 return err
}
```

이 예시에서 사용되는 S3 작업을 래핑하는 구조를 정의합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sqs"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sqs/types"
)
```

```
// SqsActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) actions
// used in the examples.
type SqsActions struct {
 SqsClient *sqs.Client
}



// CreateQueue creates an Amazon SQS queue with the specified name. You can
 specify
// whether the queue is created as a FIFO queue.
func (actor SqsActions) CreateQueue(ctx context.Context, queueName string,
 isFifoQueue bool) (string, error) {
 var queueUrl string
 queueAttributes := map[string]string{}
 if isFifoQueue {
  queueAttributes["FifoQueue"] = "true"
 }
 queue, err := actor.SqsClient.CreateQueue(ctx, &sqs.CreateQueueInput{
  QueueName:  aws.String(queueName),
  Attributes: queueAttributes,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create queue %v. Here's why: %v\n", queueName, err)
 } else {
  queueUrl = *queue.QueueUrl
 }

 return queueUrl, err
}



// GetQueueArn uses the GetQueueAttributes action to get the Amazon Resource Name
 (ARN)
// of an Amazon SQS queue.
func (actor SqsActions) GetQueueArn(ctx context.Context, queueUrl string)
 (string, error) {
 var queueArn string
 arnAttributeName := types.QueueAttributeNameQueueArn
 attribute, err := actor.SqsClient.GetQueueAttributes(ctx,
 &sqs.GetQueueAttributesInput{
  QueueUrl:       aws.String(queueUrl),
```

```
  AttributeNames: []types.QueueAttributeName{arnAttributeName},
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get ARN for queue %v. Here's why: %v\n", queueUrl, err)
 } else {
  queueArn = attribute.Attributes[string(arnAttributeName)]
 }
 return queueArn, err
}



// AttachSendMessagePolicy uses the SetQueueAttributes action to attach a policy
 to an
// Amazon SQS queue that allows the specified Amazon SNS topic to send messages
 to the
// queue.
func (actor SqsActions) AttachSendMessagePolicy(ctx context.Context, queueUrl
 string, queueArn string, topicArn string) error {
 policyDoc := PolicyDocument{
  Version: "2012-10-17",
  Statement: []PolicyStatement{{
   Effect:    "Allow",
   Action:    "sqs:SendMessage",
   Principal: map[string]string{"Service": "sns.amazonaws.com"},
   Resource:  aws.String(queueArn),
   Condition: PolicyCondition{"ArnEquals": map[string]string{"aws:SourceArn":
 topicArn}},
  }},
 }
 policyBytes, err := json.Marshal(policyDoc)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create policy document. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  return err
 }
 _, err = actor.SqsClient.SetQueueAttributes(ctx, &sqs.SetQueueAttributesInput{
  Attributes: map[string]string{
   string(types.QueueAttributeNamePolicy): string(policyBytes),
  },
  QueueUrl: aws.String(queueUrl),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't set send message policy on queue %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 queueUrl, err)
```

```
 }
 return err
}

// PolicyDocument defines a policy document as a Go struct that can be serialized
// to JSON.
type PolicyDocument struct {
 Version   string
 Statement []PolicyStatement
}

// PolicyStatement defines a statement in a policy document.
type PolicyStatement struct {
 Effect    string
 Action    string
 Principal map[string]string `json:",omitempty"`
 Resource  *string           `json:",omitempty"`
 Condition PolicyCondition   `json:",omitempty"`
}

// PolicyCondition defines a condition in a policy.
type PolicyCondition map[string]map[string]string



// GetMessages uses the ReceiveMessage action to get messages from an Amazon SQS
 queue.
func (actor SqsActions) GetMessages(ctx context.Context, queueUrl string,
 maxMessages int32, waitTime int32) ([]types.Message, error) {
 var messages []types.Message
 result, err := actor.SqsClient.ReceiveMessage(ctx, &sqs.ReceiveMessageInput{
  QueueUrl:            aws.String(queueUrl),
  MaxNumberOfMessages: maxMessages,
  WaitTimeSeconds:     waitTime,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get messages from queue %v. Here's why: %v\n", queueUrl,
 err)
 } else {
  messages = result.Messages
 }
 return messages, err
}
```

```
// DeleteMessages uses the DeleteMessageBatch action to delete a batch of
 messages from
// an Amazon SQS queue.
func (actor SqsActions) DeleteMessages(ctx context.Context, queueUrl string,
 messages []types.Message) error {
 entries := make([]types.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry, len(messages))
 for msgIndex := range messages {
  entries[msgIndex].Id = aws.String(fmt.Sprintf("%v", msgIndex))
  entries[msgIndex].ReceiptHandle = messages[msgIndex].ReceiptHandle
 }
 _, err := actor.SqsClient.DeleteMessageBatch(ctx, &sqs.DeleteMessageBatchInput{
  Entries:  entries,
  QueueUrl: aws.String(queueUrl),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete messages from queue %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 queueUrl, err)
 }
 return err
}



// DeleteQueue deletes an Amazon SQS queue.
func (actor SqsActions) DeleteQueue(ctx context.Context, queueUrl string) error {
 _, err := actor.SqsClient.DeleteQueue(ctx, &sqs.DeleteQueueInput{
  QueueUrl: aws.String(queueUrl)})
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete queue %v. Here's why: %v\n", queueUrl, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

리소스를 정리합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
```

```
 "log"
 "topics_and_queues/actions"
)

// Resources keeps track of AWS resources created during an example and handles
// cleanup when the example finishes.
type Resources struct {
 topicArn  string
 queueUrls []string
 snsActor  *actions.SnsActions
 sqsActor  *actions.SqsActions
}

// Cleanup deletes all AWS resources created during an example.
func (resources Resources) Cleanup(ctx context.Context) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   fmt.Println("Something went wrong during cleanup. Use the AWS Management
 Console\n" +
    "to remove any remaining resources that were created for this scenario.")
  }
 }()

 var err error
 if resources.topicArn != "" {
  log.Printf("Deleting topic %v.\n", resources.topicArn)
  err = resources.snsActor.DeleteTopic(ctx, resources.topicArn)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
 }

 for _, queueUrl := range resources.queueUrls {
  log.Printf("Deleting queue %v.\n", queueUrl)
  err = resources.sqsActor.DeleteQueue(ctx, queueUrl)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.

- CreateQueue
- CreateTopic
- DeleteMessageBatch
- DeleteQueue
- DeleteTopic
- GetQueueAttributes
- Publish
- ReceiveMessage
- SetQueueAttributes
- Subscribe
- Unsubscribe

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
package com.example.sns;

import
 software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.EnvironmentVariableCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.CreateTopicRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.CreateTopicResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.DeleteTopicRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.DeleteTopicResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.MessageAttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.PublishRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.PublishResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SetSubscriptionAttributesRequest;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SubscribeRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SubscribeResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.UnsubscribeRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.UnsubscribeResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.SqsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.CreateQueueRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.DeleteMessageBatchRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.DeleteQueueRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.GetQueueAttributesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.GetQueueAttributesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.GetQueueUrlRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.GetQueueUrlResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.Message;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.QueueAttributeName;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.ReceiveMessageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SetQueueAttributesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SqsException;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Scanner;

import com.google.gson.Gson;
import com.google.gson.JsonArray;
import com.google.gson.JsonObject;
import com.google.gson.JsonPrimitive;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 * <p>
 * This Java example performs these tasks:
 * <p>
 * 1. Gives the user three options to choose from.
 * 2. Creates an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic.
```

```
 * 3. Creates an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue.
 * 4. Gets the SQS queue Amazon Resource Name (ARN) attribute.
 * 5. Attaches an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy to the queue.
 * 6. Subscribes to the SQS queue.
 * 7. Publishes a message to the topic.
 * 8. Displays the messages.
 * 9. Deletes the received message.
 * 10. Unsubscribes from the topic.
 * 11. Deletes the SNS topic.
 */
public class SNSWorkflow {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = "\n" +
            "Usage:\n" +
            "    <fifoQueueARN>\n\n" +
            "Where:\n" +
            "    accountId - Your AWS account Id value.";

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .credentialsProvider(EnvironmentVariableCredentialsProvider.create())
            .build();

        SqsClient sqsClient = SqsClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .credentialsProvider(EnvironmentVariableCredentialsProvider.create())
            .build();

        Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
        String accountId = args[0];
        String useFIFO;
        String duplication = "n";
        String topicName;
        String deduplicationID = null;
        String groupId = null;
```

```
        String topicArn;
        String sqsQueueName;
        String sqsQueueUrl;
        String sqsQueueArn;
        String subscriptionArn;
        boolean selectFIFO = false;

        String message;
        List<Message> messageList;
        List<String> filterList = new ArrayList<>();
        String msgAttValue = "";

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to messaging with topics and queues.");
        System.out.println("In this scenario, you will create an SNS topic and
 subscribe an SQS queue to the topic.\n" +
            "You can select from several options for configuring the topic and
 the subscriptions for the queue.\n" +
            "You can then post to the topic and see the results in the queue.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("SNS topics can be configured as FIFO (First-In-First-
Out).\n" +
            "FIFO topics deliver messages in order and support deduplication and
 message filtering.\n" +
            "Would you like to work with FIFO topics? (y/n)");
        useFIFO = in.nextLine();
        if (useFIFO.compareTo("y") == 0) {
            selectFIFO = true;
            System.out.println("You have selected FIFO");
            System.out.println(" Because you have chosen a FIFO topic,
 deduplication is supported.\n" +
                "        Deduplication IDs are either set in the message or
 automatically generated from content using a hash function.\n"
                +
                "        If a message is successfully published to an SNS FIFO
 topic, any message published and determined to have the same deduplication ID,
\n"
                +
                "        within the five-minute deduplication interval, is
 accepted but not delivered.\n" +
                "        For more information about deduplication, see https://
docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/fifo-message-dedup.html.");
```

```
            System.out.println(
                "Would you like to use content-based deduplication instead of
entering a deduplication ID? (y/n)");
            duplication = in.nextLine();
            if (duplication.compareTo("y") == 0) {
                System.out.println("Please enter a group id value");
                groupId = in.nextLine();
            } else {
                System.out.println("Please enter deduplication Id value");
                deduplicationID = in.nextLine();
                System.out.println("Please enter a group id value");
                groupId = in.nextLine();
            }
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("2. Create a topic.");
        System.out.println("Enter a name for your SNS topic.");
        topicName = in.nextLine();
        if (selectFIFO) {
            System.out.println("Because you have selected a FIFO topic, '.fifo'
must be appended to the topic name.");
            topicName = topicName + ".fifo";
            System.out.println("The name of the topic is " + topicName);
            topicArn = createFIFO(snsClient, topicName, duplication);
            System.out.println("The ARN of the FIFO topic is " + topicArn);

        } else {
            System.out.println("The name of the topic is " + topicName);
            topicArn = createSNSTopic(snsClient, topicName);
            System.out.println("The ARN of the non-FIFO topic is " + topicArn);

        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("3. Create an SQS queue.");
        System.out.println("Enter a name for your SQS queue.");
        sqsQueueName = in.nextLine();
        if (selectFIFO) {
            sqsQueueName = sqsQueueName + ".fifo";
        }
```

```
        sqsQueueUrl = createQueue(sqsClient, sqsQueueName, selectFIFO);
        System.out.println("The queue URL is " + sqsQueueUrl);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("4. Get the SQS queue ARN attribute.");
        sqsQueueArn = getSQSQueueAttrs(sqsClient, sqsQueueUrl);
        System.out.println("The ARN of the new queue is " + sqsQueueArn);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("5. Attach an IAM policy to the queue.");

        // Define the policy to use. Make sure that you change the REGION if you
are
        // running this code
        // in a different region.
        String policy = """
        {
             "Statement": [
             {
                 "Effect": "Allow",
                         "Principal": {
                     "Service": "sns.amazonaws.com"
                 },
                 "Action": "sqs:SendMessage",
                         "Resource": "arn:aws:sqs:us-east-1:%s:%s",
                         "Condition": {
                     "ArnEquals": {
                         "aws:SourceArn": "arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:%s:%s"
                     }
                 }
             }
             ]
         }
        """.formatted(accountId, sqsQueueName, accountId, topicName);

        setQueueAttr(sqsClient, sqsQueueUrl, policy);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("6. Subscribe to the SQS queue.");
        if (selectFIFO) {
            System.out.println(
```

```
                "If you add a filter to this subscription, then only the filtered
 messages will be received in the queue.\n"
                    +
                    "For information about message filtering, see https://
docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/sns-message-filtering.html\n"
                    +
                    "For this example, you can filter messages by a \"tone\"
 attribute.");
            System.out.println("Would you like to filter messages for " +
 sqsQueueName + "'s subscription to the topic "
                + topicName + "?  (y/n)");
            String filterAns = in.nextLine();
            if (filterAns.compareTo("y") == 0) {
                boolean moreAns = false;
                System.out.println("You can filter messages by one or more of the
 following \"tone\" attributes.");
                System.out.println("1. cheerful");
                System.out.println("2. funny");
                System.out.println("3. serious");
                System.out.println("4. sincere");
                while (!moreAns) {
                    System.out.println("Select a number or choose 0 to end.");
                    String ans = in.nextLine();
                    switch (ans) {
                        case "1":
                            filterList.add("cheerful");
                            break;
                        case "2":
                            filterList.add("funny");
                            break;
                        case "3":
                            filterList.add("serious");
                            break;
                        case "4":
                            filterList.add("sincere");
                            break;
                        default:
                            moreAns = true;
                            break;
                    }
                }
            }
        }
        subscriptionArn = subQueue(snsClient, topicArn, sqsQueueArn, filterList);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. Publish a message to the topic.");
        if (selectFIFO) {
            System.out.println("Would you like to add an attribute to this
message?  (y/n)");
            String msgAns = in.nextLine();
            if (msgAns.compareTo("y") == 0) {
                System.out.println("You can filter messages by one or more of the
following \"tone\" attributes.");
                System.out.println("1. cheerful");
                System.out.println("2. funny");
                System.out.println("3. serious");
                System.out.println("4. sincere");
                System.out.println("Select a number or choose 0 to end.");
                String ans = in.nextLine();
                switch (ans) {
                    case "1":
                        msgAttValue = "cheerful";
                        break;
                    case "2":
                        msgAttValue = "funny";
                        break;
                    case "3":
                        msgAttValue = "serious";
                        break;
                    default:
                        msgAttValue = "sincere";
                        break;
                }

                System.out.println("Selected value is " + msgAttValue);
            }
            System.out.println("Enter a message.");
            message = in.nextLine();
            pubMessageFIFO(snsClient, message, topicArn, msgAttValue,
duplication, groupId, deduplicationID);

        } else {
            System.out.println("Enter a message.");
            message = in.nextLine();
            pubMessage(snsClient, message, topicArn);
        }
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("8. Display the message. Press any key to continue.");
        in.nextLine();
        messageList = receiveMessages(sqsClient, sqsQueueUrl, msgAttValue);
        for (Message mes : messageList) {
            System.out.println("Message Id: " + mes.messageId());
            System.out.println("Full Message: " + mes.body());
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("9. Delete the received message. Press any key to
continue.");
        in.nextLine();
        deleteMessages(sqsClient, sqsQueueUrl, messageList);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("10. Unsubscribe from the topic and delete the queue.
Press any key to continue.");
        in.nextLine();
        unSub(snsClient, subscriptionArn);
        deleteSQSQueue(sqsClient, sqsQueueName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("11. Delete the topic. Press any key to continue.");
        in.nextLine();
        deleteSNSTopic(snsClient, topicArn);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("The SNS/SQS workflow has completed successfully.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    public static void deleteSNSTopic(SnsClient snsClient, String topicArn) {
        try {
            DeleteTopicRequest request = DeleteTopicRequest.builder()
                .topicArn(topicArn)
                .build();

            DeleteTopicResponse result = snsClient.deleteTopic(request);
```

```
            System.out.println("Status was " +
result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void deleteSQSQueue(SqsClient sqsClient, String queueName) {
        try {
            GetQueueUrlRequest getQueueRequest = GetQueueUrlRequest.builder()
                .queueName(queueName)
                .build();

            String queueUrl = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(getQueueRequest).queueUrl();
            DeleteQueueRequest deleteQueueRequest = DeleteQueueRequest.builder()
                .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                .build();

            sqsClient.deleteQueue(deleteQueueRequest);
            System.out.println(queueName + " was successfully deleted.");

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void unSub(SnsClient snsClient, String subscriptionArn) {
        try {
            UnsubscribeRequest request = UnsubscribeRequest.builder()
                .subscriptionArn(subscriptionArn)
                .build();

            UnsubscribeResponse result = snsClient.unsubscribe(request);
            System.out.println("Status was " +
result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode()
                + "\nSubscription was removed for " + request.subscriptionArn());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
    }

    public static void deleteMessages(SqsClient sqsClient, String queueUrl,
List<Message> messages) {
        try {
            List<DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry> entries = new ArrayList<>();
            for (Message msg : messages) {
                DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry entry =
DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry.builder()
                    .id(msg.messageId())
                    .build();

                entries.add(entry);
            }

            DeleteMessageBatchRequest deleteMessageBatchRequest =
DeleteMessageBatchRequest.builder()
                .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                .entries(entries)
                .build();

            sqsClient.deleteMessageBatch(deleteMessageBatchRequest);
            System.out.println("The batch delete of messages was successful");

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static List<Message> receiveMessages(SqsClient sqsClient, String
queueUrl, String msgAttValue) {
        try {
            if (msgAttValue.isEmpty()) {
                ReceiveMessageRequest receiveMessageRequest =
ReceiveMessageRequest.builder()
                    .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                    .maxNumberOfMessages(5)
                    .build();
                return
sqsClient.receiveMessage(receiveMessageRequest).messages();
            } else {
                // We know there are filters on the message.
```

```
                ReceiveMessageRequest receiveRequest =
ReceiveMessageRequest.builder()
                    .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                    .messageAttributeNames(msgAttValue) // Include other message
attributes if needed.
                    .maxNumberOfMessages(5)
                    .build();

                return sqsClient.receiveMessage(receiveRequest).messages();
            }

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return null;
    }

    public static void pubMessage(SnsClient snsClient, String message, String
topicArn) {
        try {
            PublishRequest request = PublishRequest.builder()
                .message(message)
                .topicArn(topicArn)
                .build();

            PublishResponse result = snsClient.publish(request);
            System.out
                .println(result.messageId() + " Message sent. Status is " +
result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void pubMessageFIFO(SnsClient snsClient,
                                      String message,
                                      String topicArn,
                                      String msgAttValue,
                                      String duplication,
                                      String groupId,
                                      String deduplicationID) {
```

```
        try {
            PublishRequest request;
            // Means the user did not choose to use a message attribute.
            if (msgAttValue.isEmpty()) {
                if (duplication.compareTo("y") == 0) {
                    request = PublishRequest.builder()
                        .message(message)
                        .messageGroupId(groupId)
                        .topicArn(topicArn)
                        .build();
                } else {
                    request = PublishRequest.builder()
                        .message(message)
                        .messageDeduplicationId(deduplicationID)
                        .messageGroupId(groupId)
                        .topicArn(topicArn)
                        .build();
                }

            } else {
                Map<String, MessageAttributeValue> messageAttributes = new
HashMap<>();
                messageAttributes.put(msgAttValue,
MessageAttributeValue.builder()
                    .dataType("String")
                    .stringValue("true")
                    .build());

                if (duplication.compareTo("y") == 0) {
                    request = PublishRequest.builder()
                        .message(message)
                        .messageGroupId(groupId)
                        .topicArn(topicArn)
                        .build();
                } else {
                    // Create a publish request with the message and attributes.
                    request = PublishRequest.builder()
                        .topicArn(topicArn)
                        .message(message)
                        .messageDeduplicationId(deduplicationID)
                        .messageGroupId(groupId)
                        .messageAttributes(messageAttributes)
                        .build();
```

```
                }
            }

            // Publish the message to the topic.
            PublishResponse result = snsClient.publish(request);
            System.out
                .println(result.messageId() + " Message sent. Status was " +
result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Subscribe to the SQS queue.
    public static String subQueue(SnsClient snsClient, String topicArn, String
queueArn, List<String> filterList) {
        try {
            SubscribeRequest request;
            if (filterList.isEmpty()) {
                // No filter subscription is added.
                request = SubscribeRequest.builder()
                    .protocol("sqs")
                    .endpoint(queueArn)
                    .returnSubscriptionArn(true)
                    .topicArn(topicArn)
                    .build();

                SubscribeResponse result = snsClient.subscribe(request);
                System.out.println("The queue " + queueArn + " has been
subscribed to the topic " + topicArn + "\n" +
                    "with the subscription ARN " + result.subscriptionArn());
                return result.subscriptionArn();
            } else {
                request = SubscribeRequest.builder()
                    .protocol("sqs")
                    .endpoint(queueArn)
                    .returnSubscriptionArn(true)
                    .topicArn(topicArn)
                    .build();

                SubscribeResponse result = snsClient.subscribe(request);
```

```
                System.out.println("The queue " + queueArn + " has been
subscribed to the topic " + topicArn + "\n" +
                    "with the subscription ARN " + result.subscriptionArn());

                String attributeName = "FilterPolicy";
                Gson gson = new Gson();
                String jsonString = "{\"tone\": []}";
                JsonObject jsonObject = gson.fromJson(jsonString,
JsonObject.class);
                JsonArray toneArray = jsonObject.getAsJsonArray("tone");
                for (String value : filterList) {
                    toneArray.add(new JsonPrimitive(value));
                }

                String updatedJsonString = gson.toJson(jsonObject);
                System.out.println(updatedJsonString);
                SetSubscriptionAttributesRequest attRequest =
SetSubscriptionAttributesRequest.builder()
                    .subscriptionArn(result.subscriptionArn())
                    .attributeName(attributeName)
                    .attributeValue(updatedJsonString)
                    .build();

                snsClient.setSubscriptionAttributes(attRequest);
                return result.subscriptionArn();
            }

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    // Attach a policy to the queue.
    public static void setQueueAttr(SqsClient sqsClient, String queueUrl, String
policy) {
        try {
            Map<software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.QueueAttributeName,
String> attrMap = new HashMap<>();
            attrMap.put(QueueAttributeName.POLICY, policy);

            SetQueueAttributesRequest attributesRequest =
SetQueueAttributesRequest.builder()
```

```
                .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                .attributes(attrMap)
                .build();

            sqsClient.setQueueAttributes(attributesRequest);
            System.out.println("The policy has been successfully attached.");

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static String getSQSQueueAttrs(SqsClient sqsClient, String queueUrl) {
        // Specify the attributes to retrieve.
        List<QueueAttributeName> atts = new ArrayList<>();
        atts.add(QueueAttributeName.QUEUE_ARN);

        GetQueueAttributesRequest attributesRequest =
GetQueueAttributesRequest.builder()
            .queueUrl(queueUrl)
            .attributeNames(atts)
            .build();

        GetQueueAttributesResponse response =
sqsClient.getQueueAttributes(attributesRequest);
        Map<String, String> queueAtts = response.attributesAsStrings();
        for (Map.Entry<String, String> queueAtt : queueAtts.entrySet())
            return queueAtt.getValue();

        return "";
    }

    public static String createQueue(SqsClient sqsClient, String queueName,
Boolean selectFIFO) {
        try {
            System.out.println("\nCreate Queue");
            if (selectFIFO) {
                Map<QueueAttributeName, String> attrs = new HashMap<>();
                attrs.put(QueueAttributeName.FIFO_QUEUE, "true");
                CreateQueueRequest createQueueRequest =
CreateQueueRequest.builder()
                    .queueName(queueName)
                    .attributes(attrs)
```

```
                    .build();

                sqsClient.createQueue(createQueueRequest);
                System.out.println("\nGet queue url");
                GetQueueUrlResponse getQueueUrlResponse = sqsClient

.getQueueUrl(GetQueueUrlRequest.builder().queueName(queueName).build());
                return getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl();
            } else {
                CreateQueueRequest createQueueRequest =
CreateQueueRequest.builder()
                    .queueName(queueName)
                    .build();

                sqsClient.createQueue(createQueueRequest);
                System.out.println("\nGet queue url");
                GetQueueUrlResponse getQueueUrlResponse = sqsClient

.getQueueUrl(GetQueueUrlRequest.builder().queueName(queueName).build());
                return getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl();
            }

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static String createSNSTopic(SnsClient snsClient, String topicName) {
        CreateTopicResponse result;
        try {
            CreateTopicRequest request = CreateTopicRequest.builder()
                .name(topicName)
                .build();

            result = snsClient.createTopic(request);
            return result.topicArn();

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
```

```
    }

    public static String createFIFO(SnsClient snsClient, String topicName, String
 duplication) {
        try {
            // Create a FIFO topic by using the SNS service client.
            Map<String, String> topicAttributes = new HashMap<>();
            if (duplication.compareTo("n") == 0) {
                topicAttributes.put("FifoTopic", "true");
                topicAttributes.put("ContentBasedDeduplication", "false");
            } else {
                topicAttributes.put("FifoTopic", "true");
                topicAttributes.put("ContentBasedDeduplication", "true");
            }

            CreateTopicRequest topicRequest = CreateTopicRequest.builder()
                .name(topicName)
                .attributes(topicAttributes)
                .build();

            CreateTopicResponse response = snsClient.createTopic(topicRequest);
            return response.topicArn();

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CreateQueue
  - CreateTopic
  - DeleteMessageBatch
  - DeleteQueue
  - DeleteTopic
  - GetQueueAttributes
  - Publish

- ReceiveMessage
- SetQueueAttributes
- Subscribe
- Unsubscribe

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이 시나리오의 진입점입니다.

```
import { SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
import { SQSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

import { TopicsQueuesWkflw } from "./TopicsQueuesWkflw.js";
import { Prompter } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/prompter.js";

export const startSnsWorkflow = () => {
  const snsClient = new SNSClient({});
  const sqsClient = new SQSClient({});
  const prompter = new Prompter();
  const logger = console;

  const wkflw = new TopicsQueuesWkflw(snsClient, sqsClient, prompter, logger);

  wkflw.start();
};
```

위의 코드는 필요한 종속성을 제공하고 시나리오를 시작합니다. 다음 섹션에는 대부분의 예제가 포함되어 있습니다.

```
const toneChoices = [
  { name: "cheerful", value: "cheerful" },
  { name: "funny", value: "funny" },
  { name: "serious", value: "serious" },
  { name: "sincere", value: "sincere" },
];

export class TopicsQueuesWkflw {
  // SNS topic is configured as First-In-First-Out
  isFifo = true;

  // Automatic content-based deduplication is enabled.
  autoDedup = false;

  snsClient;
  sqsClient;
  topicName;
  topicArn;
  subscriptionArns = [];
  /**
   * @type {{ queueName: string, queueArn: string, queueUrl: string, policy?:
 string }[]}
   */
  queues = [];
  prompter;

  /**
   * @param {import('@aws-sdk/client-sns').SNSClient} snsClient
   * @param {import('@aws-sdk/client-sqs').SQSClient} sqsClient
   * @param {import('../../libs/prompter.js').Prompter} prompter
   * @param {import('../../libs/logger.js').Logger} logger
   */
  constructor(snsClient, sqsClient, prompter, logger) {
    this.snsClient = snsClient;
    this.sqsClient = sqsClient;
    this.prompter = prompter;
    this.logger = logger;
  }

  async welcome() {
    await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.description);
  }

  async confirmFifo() {
```

```
    await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.snsFifoDescription);
    this.isFifo = await this.prompter.confirm({
      message: MESSAGES.snsFifoPrompt,
    });

    if (this.isFifo) {
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerDedup);
      await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.deduplicationNotice);
      await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.deduplicationDescription);
      this.autoDedup = await this.prompter.confirm({
        message: MESSAGES.deduplicationPrompt,
      });
    }
  }

  async createTopic() {
    await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.creatingTopics);
    this.topicName = await this.prompter.input({
      message: MESSAGES.topicNamePrompt,
    });
    if (this.isFifo) {
      this.topicName += ".fifo";
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerFifoNaming);
      await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.appendFifoNotice);
    }

    const response = await this.snsClient.send(
      new CreateTopicCommand({
        Name: this.topicName,
        Attributes: {
          FifoTopic: this.isFifo ? "true" : "false",
          ...(this.autoDedup ? { ContentBasedDeduplication: "true" } : {}),
        },
      }),
    );

    this.topicArn = response.TopicArn;

    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.topicCreatedNotice
        .replace("${TOPIC_NAME}", this.topicName)
        .replace("${TOPIC_ARN}", this.topicArn),
    );
  }
```

```
  async createQueues() {
    await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.createQueuesNotice);
    // Increase this number to add more queues.
    const maxQueues = 2;

    for (let i = 0; i < maxQueues; i++) {
      await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.queueCount.replace("${COUNT}", i + 1));
      let queueName = await this.prompter.input({
        message: MESSAGES.queueNamePrompt.replace(
          "${EXAMPLE_NAME}",
          i === 0 ? "good-news" : "bad-news",
        ),
      });

      if (this.isFifo) {
        queueName += ".fifo";
        await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.appendFifoNotice);
      }

      const response = await this.sqsClient.send(
        new CreateQueueCommand({
          QueueName: queueName,
          Attributes: { ...(this.isFifo ? { FifoQueue: "true" } : {}) },
        }),
      );

      const { Attributes } = await this.sqsClient.send(
        new GetQueueAttributesCommand({
          QueueUrl: response.QueueUrl,
          AttributeNames: ["QueueArn"],
        }),
      );

      this.queues.push({
        queueName,
        queueArn: Attributes.QueueArn,
        queueUrl: response.QueueUrl,
      });

      await this.logger.log(
        MESSAGES.queueCreatedNotice
          .replace("${QUEUE_NAME}", queueName)
          .replace("${QUEUE_URL}", response.QueueUrl)
```

```
          .replace("${QUEUE_ARN}", Attributes.QueueArn),
      );
    }
  }

  async attachQueueIamPolicies() {
    for (const [index, queue] of this.queues.entries()) {
      const policy = JSON.stringify(
        {
          Statement: [
            {
              Effect: "Allow",
              Principal: {
                Service: "sns.amazonaws.com",
              },
              Action: "sqs:SendMessage",
              Resource: queue.queueArn,
              Condition: {
                ArnEquals: {
                  "aws:SourceArn": this.topicArn,
                },
              },
            },
          ],
        },
        null,
        2,
      );

      if (index !== 0) {
        this.logger.logSeparator();
      }

      await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.attachPolicyNotice);
      console.log(policy);
      const addPolicy = await this.prompter.confirm({
        message: MESSAGES.addPolicyConfirmation.replace(
          "${QUEUE_NAME}",
          queue.queueName,
        ),
      });

      if (addPolicy) {
        await this.sqsClient.send(
```

```
          new SetQueueAttributesCommand({
            QueueUrl: queue.queueUrl,
            Attributes: {
              Policy: policy,
            },
          }),
        );
        queue.policy = policy;
      } else {
        await this.logger.log(
          MESSAGES.policyNotAttachedNotice.replace(
            "${QUEUE_NAME}",
            queue.queueName,
          ),
        );
      }
    }
  }

  async subscribeQueuesToTopic() {
    for (const [index, queue] of this.queues.entries()) {
      /**
       * @type {import('@aws-sdk/client-sns').SubscribeCommandInput}
       */
      const subscribeParams = {
        TopicArn: this.topicArn,
        Protocol: "sqs",
        Endpoint: queue.queueArn,
      };
      let tones = [];

      if (this.isFifo) {
        if (index === 0) {
          await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.fifoFilterNotice);
        }
        tones = await this.prompter.checkbox({
          message: MESSAGES.fifoFilterSelect.replace(
            "${QUEUE_NAME}",
            queue.queueName,
          ),
          choices: toneChoices,
        });

        if (tones.length) {
```

```
          subscribeParams.Attributes = {
            FilterPolicyScope: "MessageAttributes",
            FilterPolicy: JSON.stringify({
              tone: tones,
            }),
          };
        }
      }

      const { SubscriptionArn } = await this.snsClient.send(
        new SubscribeCommand(subscribeParams),
      );

      this.subscriptionArns.push(SubscriptionArn);

      await this.logger.log(
        MESSAGES.queueSubscribedNotice
          .replace("${QUEUE_NAME}", queue.queueName)
          .replace("${TOPIC_NAME}", this.topicName)
          .replace("${TONES}", tones.length ? tones.join(", ") : "none"),
      );
    }
  }

  async publishMessages() {
    const message = await this.prompter.input({
      message: MESSAGES.publishMessagePrompt,
    });

    let groupId;
    let deduplicationId;
    let choices;

    if (this.isFifo) {
      await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.groupIdNotice);
      groupId = await this.prompter.input({
        message: MESSAGES.groupIdPrompt,
      });

      if (this.autoDedup === false) {
        await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.deduplicationIdNotice);
        deduplicationId = await this.prompter.input({
          message: MESSAGES.deduplicationIdPrompt,
        });
```

```
      }

      choices = await this.prompter.checkbox({
        message: MESSAGES.messageAttributesPrompt,
        choices: toneChoices,
      });
    }

    await this.snsClient.send(
      new PublishCommand({
        TopicArn: this.topicArn,
        Message: message,
        ...(groupId
          ? {
              MessageGroupId: groupId,
            }
          : {}),
        ...(deduplicationId
          ? {
              MessageDeduplicationId: deduplicationId,
            }
          : {}),
        ...(choices
          ? {
              MessageAttributes: {
                tone: {
                  DataType: "String.Array",
                  StringValue: JSON.stringify(choices),
                },
              },
            }
          : {}),
      }),
    );

    const publishAnother = await this.prompter.confirm({
      message: MESSAGES.publishAnother,
    });

    if (publishAnother) {
      await this.publishMessages();
    }
  }
```

```
  async receiveAndDeleteMessages() {
    for (const queue of this.queues) {
      const { Messages } = await this.sqsClient.send(
        new ReceiveMessageCommand({
          QueueUrl: queue.queueUrl,
        }),
      );

      if (Messages) {
        await this.logger.log(
          MESSAGES.messagesReceivedNotice.replace(
            "${QUEUE_NAME}",
            queue.queueName,
          ),
        );
        console.log(Messages);

        await this.sqsClient.send(
          new DeleteMessageBatchCommand({
            QueueUrl: queue.queueUrl,
            Entries: Messages.map((message) => ({
              Id: message.MessageId,
              ReceiptHandle: message.ReceiptHandle,
            })),
          }),
        );
      } else {
        await this.logger.log(
          MESSAGES.noMessagesReceivedNotice.replace(
            "${QUEUE_NAME}",
            queue.queueName,
          ),
        );
      }
    }

    const deleteAndPoll = await this.prompter.confirm({
      message: MESSAGES.deleteAndPollConfirmation,
    });

    if (deleteAndPoll) {
      await this.receiveAndDeleteMessages();
    }
  }
```

```
  async destroyResources() {
    for (const subscriptionArn of this.subscriptionArns) {
      await this.snsClient.send(
        new UnsubscribeCommand({ SubscriptionArn: subscriptionArn }),
      );
    }

    for (const queue of this.queues) {
      await this.sqsClient.send(
        new DeleteQueueCommand({ QueueUrl: queue.queueUrl }),
      );
    }

    if (this.topicArn) {
      await this.snsClient.send(
        new DeleteTopicCommand({ TopicArn: this.topicArn }),
      );
    }
  }

  async start() {
    console.clear();

    try {
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerWelcome);
      await this.welcome();
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerFifo);
      await this.confirmFifo();
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerCreateTopic);
      await this.createTopic();
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerCreateQueues);
      await this.createQueues();
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerAttachPolicy);
      await this.attachQueueIamPolicies();
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerSubscribeQueues);
      await this.subscribeQueuesToTopic();
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerPublishMessage);
      await this.publishMessages();
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerReceiveMessages);
      await this.receiveAndDeleteMessages();
    } catch (err) {
      console.error(err);
    } finally {
```

```
      await this.destroyResources();
    }
  }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - CreateQueue
  - CreateTopic
  - DeleteMessageBatch
  - DeleteQueue
  - DeleteTopic
  - GetQueueAttributes
  - Publish
  - ReceiveMessage
  - SetQueueAttributes
  - Subscribe
  - Unsubscribe

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
package com.example.sns

import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.SnsClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.model.CreateTopicRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.model.DeleteTopicRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.model.PublishRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.model.SetSubscriptionAttributesRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.model.SubscribeRequest
```

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.model.UnsubscribeRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.SqsClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.CreateQueueRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.DeleteMessageBatchRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.DeleteQueueRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.GetQueueAttributesRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.GetQueueUrlRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.Message
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.QueueAttributeName
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.ReceiveMessageRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.SetQueueAttributesRequest
import com.google.gson.Gson
import com.google.gson.JsonObject
import com.google.gson.JsonPrimitive
import java.util.Scanner

/**
Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
including your AWS credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html

This Kotlin example performs the following tasks:

 1. Gives the user three options to choose from.
 2. Creates an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic.
 3. Creates an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue.
 4. Gets the SQS queue Amazon Resource Name (ARN) attribute.
 5. Attaches an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy to the queue.
 6. Subscribes to the SQS queue.
 7. Publishes a message to the topic.
 8. Displays the messages.
 9. Deletes the received message.
 10. Unsubscribes from the topic.
 11. Deletes the SNS topic.
 */

val DASHES: String = String(CharArray(80)).replace("\u0000", "-")
suspend fun main() {
    val input = Scanner(System.`in`)
    val useFIFO: String
    var duplication = "n"
```

```
    var topicName: String
    var deduplicationID: String? = null
    var groupId: String? = null
    val topicArn: String?
    var sqsQueueName: String
    val sqsQueueUrl: String?
    val sqsQueueArn: String
    val subscriptionArn: String?
    var selectFIFO = false
    val message: String
    val messageList: List<Message?>?
    val filterList = ArrayList<String>()
    var msgAttValue = ""

    println(DASHES)
    println("Welcome to the AWS SDK for Kotlin messaging with topics and
queues.")
    println(
        """
                In this scenario, you will create an SNS topic and subscribe an
SQS queue to the topic.
                You can select from several options for configuring the topic and
the subscriptions for the queue.
                You can then post to the topic and see the results in the queue.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println(
        """
                SNS topics can be configured as FIFO (First-In-First-Out).
                FIFO topics deliver messages in order and support deduplication
and message filtering.
                Would you like to work with FIFO topics? (y/n)
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    useFIFO = input.nextLine()
    if (useFIFO.compareTo("y") == 0) {
        selectFIFO = true
        println("You have selected FIFO")
        println(
            """ Because you have chosen a FIFO topic, deduplication is supported.
```

```
        Deduplication IDs are either set in the message or automatically
 generated from content using a hash function.
        If a message is successfully published to an SNS FIFO topic, any message
 published and determined to have the same deduplication ID,
        within the five-minute deduplication interval, is accepted but not
 delivered.
        For more information about deduplication, see https://
docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/fifo-message-dedup.html.""",
        )

        println("Would you like to use content-based deduplication instead of
 entering a deduplication ID? (y/n)")
        duplication = input.nextLine()
        if (duplication.compareTo("y") == 0) {
            println("Enter a group id value")
            groupId = input.nextLine()
        } else {
            println("Enter deduplication Id value")
            deduplicationID = input.nextLine()
            println("Enter a group id value")
            groupId = input.nextLine()
        }
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("2. Create a topic.")
    println("Enter a name for your SNS topic.")
    topicName = input.nextLine()
    if (selectFIFO) {
        println("Because you have selected a FIFO topic, '.fifo' must be appended
 to the topic name.")
        topicName = "$topicName.fifo"
        println("The name of the topic is $topicName")
        topicArn = createFIFO(topicName, duplication)
        println("The ARN of the FIFO topic is $topicArn")
    } else {
        println("The name of the topic is $topicName")
        topicArn = createSNSTopic(topicName)
        println("The ARN of the non-FIFO topic is $topicArn")
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
```

```
    println("3. Create an SQS queue.")
    println("Enter a name for your SQS queue.")
    sqsQueueName = input.nextLine()
    if (selectFIFO) {
        sqsQueueName = "$sqsQueueName.fifo"
    }
    sqsQueueUrl = createQueue(sqsQueueName, selectFIFO)
    println("The queue URL is $sqsQueueUrl")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("4. Get the SQS queue ARN attribute.")
    sqsQueueArn = getSQSQueueAttrs(sqsQueueUrl)
    println("The ARN of the new queue is $sqsQueueArn")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("5. Attach an IAM policy to the queue.")
    // Define the policy to use.
    val policy = """{
     "Statement": [
     {
         "Effect": "Allow",
                 "Principal": {
             "Service": "sns.amazonaws.com"
         },
         "Action": "sqs:SendMessage",
                 "Resource": "$sqsQueueArn",
                 "Condition": {
             "ArnEquals": {
                 "aws:SourceArn": "$topicArn"
             }
         }
     }
     ]
     }"""
    setQueueAttr(sqsQueueUrl, policy)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("6. Subscribe to the SQS queue.")
    if (selectFIFO) {
        println(
```

```
            """If you add a filter to this subscription, then only the filtered
 messages will be received in the queue.
For information about message filtering, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/
latest/dg/sns-message-filtering.html
For this example, you can filter messages by a "tone" attribute.""",
        )
        println("Would you like to filter messages for $sqsQueueName's
 subscription to the topic $topicName?  (y/n)")
        val filterAns: String = input.nextLine()
        if (filterAns.compareTo("y") == 0) {
            var moreAns = false
            println("You can filter messages by using one or more of the
 following \"tone\" attributes.")
            println("1. cheerful")
            println("2. funny")
            println("3. serious")
            println("4. sincere")
            while (!moreAns) {
                println("Select a number or choose 0 to end.")
                val ans: String = input.nextLine()
                when (ans) {
                    "1" -> filterList.add("cheerful")
                    "2" -> filterList.add("funny")
                    "3" -> filterList.add("serious")
                    "4" -> filterList.add("sincere")
                    else -> moreAns = true
                }
            }
        }
    }
    subscriptionArn = subQueue(topicArn, sqsQueueArn, filterList)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("7. Publish a message to the topic.")
    if (selectFIFO) {
        println("Would you like to add an attribute to this message?  (y/n)")
        val msgAns: String = input.nextLine()
        if (msgAns.compareTo("y") == 0) {
            println("You can filter messages by one or more of the following
 \"tone\" attributes.")
            println("1. cheerful")
            println("2. funny")
            println("3. serious")
```

```
            println("4. sincere")
            println("Select a number or choose 0 to end.")
            val ans: String = input.nextLine()
            msgAttValue = when (ans) {
                "1" -> "cheerful"
                "2" -> "funny"
                "3" -> "serious"
                else -> "sincere"
            }
            println("Selected value is $msgAttValue")
        }
        println("Enter a message.")
        message = input.nextLine()
        pubMessageFIFO(message, topicArn, msgAttValue, duplication, groupId,
deduplicationID)
    } else {
        println("Enter a message.")
        message = input.nextLine()
        pubMessage(message, topicArn)
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("8. Display the message. Press any key to continue.")
    input.nextLine()
    messageList = receiveMessages(sqsQueueUrl, msgAttValue)
    if (messageList != null) {
        for (mes in messageList) {
            println("Message Id: ${mes.messageId}")
            println("Full Message: ${mes.body}")
        }
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("9. Delete the received message. Press any key to continue.")
    input.nextLine()
    if (messageList != null) {
        deleteMessages(sqsQueueUrl, messageList)
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
```

```
    println("10. Unsubscribe from the topic and delete the queue. Press any key
 to continue.")
    input.nextLine()
    unSub(subscriptionArn)
    deleteSQSQueue(sqsQueueName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("11. Delete the topic. Press any key to continue.")
    input.nextLine()
    deleteSNSTopic(topicArn)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("The SNS/SQS workflow has completed successfully.")
    println(DASHES)
}

suspend fun deleteSNSTopic(topicArnVal: String?) {
    val request = DeleteTopicRequest {
        topicArn = topicArnVal
    }

    SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        snsClient.deleteTopic(request)
        println("$topicArnVal was deleted")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteSQSQueue(queueNameVal: String) {
    val getQueueRequest = GetQueueUrlRequest {
        queueName = queueNameVal
    }

    SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        val queueUrlVal = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(getQueueRequest).queueUrl
        val deleteQueueRequest = DeleteQueueRequest {
            queueUrl = queueUrlVal
        }

        sqsClient.deleteQueue(deleteQueueRequest)
        println("$queueNameVal was successfully deleted.")
    }
}
```

```
suspend fun unSub(subscripArn: String?) {
    val request = UnsubscribeRequest {
        subscriptionArn = subscripArn
    }
    SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        snsClient.unsubscribe(request)
        println("Subscription was removed for $subscripArn")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteMessages(queueUrlVal: String?, messages: List<Message>) {
    val entriesVal: MutableList<DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry> = mutableListOf()
    for (msg in messages) {
        val entry = DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry {
            id = msg.messageId
        }
        entriesVal.add(entry)
    }

    val deleteMessageBatchRequest = DeleteMessageBatchRequest {
        queueUrl = queueUrlVal
        entries = entriesVal
    }

    SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        sqsClient.deleteMessageBatch(deleteMessageBatchRequest)
        println("The batch delete of messages was successful")
    }
}

suspend fun receiveMessages(queueUrlVal: String?, msgAttValue: String):
 List<Message>? {
    if (msgAttValue.isEmpty()) {
        val request = ReceiveMessageRequest {
            queueUrl = queueUrlVal
            maxNumberOfMessages = 5
        }
        SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
            return sqsClient.receiveMessage(request).messages
        }
    } else {
        val receiveRequest = ReceiveMessageRequest {
            queueUrl = queueUrlVal
```

```
            waitTimeSeconds = 1
            maxNumberOfMessages = 5
        }
        SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
            return sqsClient.receiveMessage(receiveRequest).messages
        }
    }
}

suspend fun pubMessage(messageVal: String?, topicArnVal: String?) {
    val request = PublishRequest {
        message = messageVal
        topicArn = topicArnVal
    }

    SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val result = snsClient.publish(request)
        println("${result.messageId} message sent.")
    }
}

suspend fun pubMessageFIFO(
    messageVal: String?,
    topicArnVal: String?,
    msgAttValue: String,
    duplication: String,
    groupIdVal: String?,
    deduplicationID: String?,
) {
    // Means the user did not choose to use a message attribute.
    if (msgAttValue.isEmpty()) {
        if (duplication.compareTo("y") == 0) {
            val request = PublishRequest {
                message = messageVal
                messageGroupId = groupIdVal
                topicArn = topicArnVal
            }

            SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
                val result = snsClient.publish(request)
                println(result.messageId.toString() + " Message sent.")
            }
        } else {
            val request = PublishRequest {
```

```
                message = messageVal
                messageDeduplicationId = deduplicationID
                messageGroupId = groupIdVal
                topicArn = topicArnVal
            }

            SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
                val result = snsClient.publish(request)
                println(result.messageId.toString() + " Message sent.")
            }
        }
    } else {
        val messAttr = aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.model.MessageAttributeValue {
            dataType = "String"
            stringValue = "true"
        }

        val mapAtt: Map<String,
aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.model.MessageAttributeValue> =
            mapOf(msgAttValue to messAttr)
        if (duplication.compareTo("y") == 0) {
            val request = PublishRequest {
                message = messageVal
                messageGroupId = groupIdVal
                topicArn = topicArnVal
            }

            SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
                val result = snsClient.publish(request)
                println(result.messageId.toString() + " Message sent.")
            }
        } else {
            // Create a publish request with the message and attributes.
            val request = PublishRequest {
                topicArn = topicArnVal
                message = messageVal
                messageDeduplicationId = deduplicationID
                messageGroupId = groupIdVal
                messageAttributes = mapAtt
            }

            SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
                val result = snsClient.publish(request)
                println(result.messageId.toString() + " Message sent.")
```

```
            }
        }
    }
}

// Subscribe to the SQS queue.
suspend fun subQueue(topicArnVal: String?, queueArnVal: String, filterList:
 List<String?>): String? {
    val request: SubscribeRequest
    if (filterList.isEmpty()) {
        // No filter subscription is added.
        request = SubscribeRequest {
            protocol = "sqs"
            endpoint = queueArnVal
            returnSubscriptionArn = true
            topicArn = topicArnVal
        }

        SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
            val result = snsClient.subscribe(request)
            println(
                "The queue " + queueArnVal + " has been subscribed to the topic "
 + topicArnVal + "\n" +
                    "with the subscription ARN " + result.subscriptionArn,
            )
            return result.subscriptionArn
        }
    } else {
        request = SubscribeRequest {
            protocol = "sqs"
            endpoint = queueArnVal
            returnSubscriptionArn = true
            topicArn = topicArnVal
        }

        SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
            val result = snsClient.subscribe(request)
            println("The queue $queueArnVal has been subscribed to the topic
 $topicArnVal with the subscription ARN ${result.subscriptionArn}")

            val attributeNameVal = "FilterPolicy"
            val gson = Gson()
            val jsonString = "{\"tone\": []}"
            val jsonObject = gson.fromJson(jsonString, JsonObject::class.java)
```

```
            val toneArray = jsonObject.getAsJsonArray("tone")
            for (value: String? in filterList) {
                toneArray.add(JsonPrimitive(value))
            }

            val updatedJsonString: String = gson.toJson(jsonObject)
            println(updatedJsonString)
            val attRequest = SetSubscriptionAttributesRequest {
                subscriptionArn = result.subscriptionArn
                attributeName = attributeNameVal
                attributeValue = updatedJsonString
            }

            snsClient.setSubscriptionAttributes(attRequest)
            return result.subscriptionArn
        }
    }
}

suspend fun setQueueAttr(queueUrlVal: String?, policy: String) {
    val attrMap: MutableMap<String, String> = HashMap()
    attrMap[QueueAttributeName.Policy.toString()] = policy

    val attributesRequest = SetQueueAttributesRequest {
        queueUrl = queueUrlVal
        attributes = attrMap
    }

    SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        sqsClient.setQueueAttributes(attributesRequest)
        println("The policy has been successfully attached.")
    }
}

suspend fun getSQSQueueAttrs(queueUrlVal: String?): String {
    val atts: MutableList<QueueAttributeName> = ArrayList()
    atts.add(QueueAttributeName.QueueArn)

    val attributesRequest = GetQueueAttributesRequest {
        queueUrl = queueUrlVal
        attributeNames = atts
    }
    SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        val response = sqsClient.getQueueAttributes(attributesRequest)
```

```
        val mapAtts = response.attributes
        if (mapAtts != null) {
            mapAtts.forEach { entry ->
                println("${entry.key} : ${entry.value}")
                return entry.value
            }
        }
    }
    return ""
}

suspend fun createQueue(queueNameVal: String?, selectFIFO: Boolean): String? {
    println("\nCreate Queue")
    if (selectFIFO) {
        val attrs = mutableMapOf<String, String>()
        attrs[QueueAttributeName.FifoQueue.toString()] = "true"

        val createQueueRequest = CreateQueueRequest {
            queueName = queueNameVal
            attributes = attrs
        }

        SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
            sqsClient.createQueue(createQueueRequest)
            println("\nGet queue url")

            val urlRequest = GetQueueUrlRequest {
                queueName = queueNameVal
            }

            val getQueueUrlResponse = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(urlRequest)
            return getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl
        }
    } else {
        val createQueueRequest = CreateQueueRequest {
            queueName = queueNameVal
        }

        SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
            sqsClient.createQueue(createQueueRequest)
            println("Get queue url")

            val urlRequest = GetQueueUrlRequest {
                queueName = queueNameVal
```

```
            }

            val getQueueUrlResponse = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(urlRequest)
            return getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl
        }
    }
}

suspend fun createSNSTopic(topicName: String?): String? {
    val request = CreateTopicRequest {
        name = topicName
    }

    SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val result = snsClient.createTopic(request)
        return result.topicArn
    }
}

suspend fun createFIFO(topicName: String?, duplication: String): String? {
    val topicAttributes: MutableMap<String, String> = HashMap()
    if (duplication.compareTo("n") == 0) {
        topicAttributes["FifoTopic"] = "true"
        topicAttributes["ContentBasedDeduplication"] = "false"
    } else {
        topicAttributes["FifoTopic"] = "true"
        topicAttributes["ContentBasedDeduplication"] = "true"
    }

    val topicRequest = CreateTopicRequest {
        name = topicName
        attributes = topicAttributes
    }
    SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val response = snsClient.createTopic(topicRequest)
        return response.topicArn
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - CreateQueue
  - CreateTopic

- DeleteMessageBatch
- DeleteQueue
- DeleteTopic
- GetQueueAttributes
- Publish
- ReceiveMessage
- SetQueueAttributes
- Subscribe
- Unsubscribe

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import ArgumentParser
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSSNS
import AWSSQS
import Foundation

struct ExampleCommand: ParsableCommand {
    @Option(help: "Name of the Amazon Region to use")
    var region = "us-east-1"

    static var configuration = CommandConfiguration(
        commandName: "queue-scenario",
        abstract: """
        This example interactively demonstrates how to use Amazon Simple
        Notification Service (Amazon SNS) and Amazon Simple Queue Service
        (Amazon SQS) together to publish and receive messages using queues.
        """,
        discussion: """
```

```
        Supports filtering using a "tone" attribute.
        """
    )

    /// Prompt for an input string. Only non-empty strings are allowed.
    ///
    /// - Parameter prompt: The prompt to display.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The string input by the user.
    func stringRequest(prompt: String) -> String {
        var str: String?

        while str == nil {
            print(prompt, terminator: "")
            str = readLine()

            if str != nil && str?.count == 0 {
                str = nil
            }
        }

        return str!
    }

    /// Ask a yes/no question.
    ///
    /// - Parameter prompt: A prompt string to print.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the user answered "Y", otherwise `false`.
    func yesNoRequest(prompt: String) -> Bool {
        while true {
            let answer = stringRequest(prompt: prompt).lowercased()
            if answer == "y" || answer == "n" {
                return answer == "y"
            }
        }
    }

    /// Display a menu of options then request a selection.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - prompt: A prompt string to display before the menu.
    ///   - options: An array of strings giving the menu options.
    ///
```

```
    /// - Returns: The index number of the selected option or 0 if no item was
    ///   selected.
    func menuRequest(prompt: String, options: [String]) -> Int {
        let numOptions = options.count

        if numOptions == 0 {
            return 0
        }

        print(prompt)

        for (index, value) in options.enumerated() {
            print("(\(index)) \(value)")
        }

        repeat {
            print("Enter your selection (0 - \(numOptions-1)): ", terminator: "")
            if let answer = readLine() {
                guard let answer = Int(answer) else {
                    print("Please enter the number matching your selection.")
                    continue
                }

                if answer >= 0 && answer < numOptions {
                    return answer
                } else {
                    print("Please enter the number matching your selection.")
                }
            }
        } while true
    }

    /// Ask the user too press RETURN. Accepts any input but ignores it.
    ///
    /// - Parameter prompt: The text prompt to display.
    func returnRequest(prompt: String) {
        print(prompt, terminator: "")
        _ = readLine()
    }

    var attrValues = [
        "<none>",
        "cheerful",
        "funny",
```

```
        "serious",
        "sincere"
    ]

    /// Ask the user to choose one of the attribute values to use as a filter.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - message: A message to display before the menu of values.
    ///   - attrValues: An array of strings giving the values to choose from.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The string corresponding to the selected option.
    func askForFilter(message: String, attrValues: [String]) -> String? {
        print(message)
        for (index, value) in attrValues.enumerated() {
            print("  [\(index)] \(value)")
        }

        var answer: Int?
        repeat {
            answer = Int(stringRequest(prompt: "Select an value for the 'tone'
attribute or 0 to end: "))
        } while answer == nil || answer! < 0 || answer! > attrValues.count + 1

        if answer == 0 {
            return nil
        }
        return attrValues[answer!]
    }

    /// Prompts the user for filter terms and constructs the attribute
    /// record that specifies them.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A mapping of "FilterPolicy" to a JSON string representing
    ///   the user-defined filter.
    func buildFilterAttributes() -> [String:String] {
        var attr: [String:String] = [:]
        var filterString = ""

        var first = true

        while let ans = askForFilter(message: "Choose a value to apply to the
'tone' attribute.",
                                     attrValues: attrValues) {
            if !first {
```

```
                filterString += ","
            }
            first = false

            filterString += "\"\(ans)\""
        }

        let filterJSON = "{ \"tone\": [\(filterString)]}"
        attr["FilterPolicy"] = filterJSON

        return attr
    }
    /// Create a queue, returning its URL string.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - prompt: A prompt to ask for the queue name.
    ///   - isFIFO: Whether or not to create a FIFO queue.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The URL of the queue.
    func createQueue(prompt: String, sqsClient: SQSClient, isFIFO: Bool) async
throws -> String? {
        repeat {
            var queueName = stringRequest(prompt: prompt)
            var attributes: [String: String] = [:]

            if isFIFO {
                queueName += ".fifo"
                attributes["FifoQueue"] = "true"
            }

            do {
                let output = try await sqsClient.createQueue(
                    input: CreateQueueInput(
                        attributes: attributes,
                        queueName: queueName
                    )
                )
                guard let url = output.queueUrl else {
                    return nil
                }

                return url
            } catch _ as QueueDeletedRecently {
```

```
                print("You need to use a different queue name. A queue by that
name was recently deleted.")
                continue
            }
        } while true
    }

    /// Return the ARN of a queue given its URL.
    ///
    /// - Parameter queueUrl: The URL of the queue for which to return the
    ///   ARN.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The ARN of the specified queue.
    func getQueueARN(sqsClient: SQSClient, queueUrl: String) async throws ->
String? {
        let output = try await sqsClient.getQueueAttributes(
            input: GetQueueAttributesInput(
                attributeNames: [.queuearn],
                queueUrl: queueUrl
            )
        )

        guard let attributes = output.attributes else {
            return nil
        }

        return attributes["QueueArn"]
    }

    /// Applies the needed policy to the specified queue.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - sqsClient: The Amazon SQS client to use.
    ///   - queueUrl: The queue to apply the policy to.
    ///   - queueArn: The ARN of the queue to apply the policy to.
    ///   - topicArn: The topic that should have access via the policy.
    ///
    /// - Throws: Errors from the SQS `SetQueueAttributes` action.
    func setQueuePolicy(sqsClient: SQSClient, queueUrl: String,
                        queueArn: String, topicArn: String) async throws {
        _ = try await sqsClient.setQueueAttributes(
            input: SetQueueAttributesInput(
                attributes: [
                    "Policy":
```

```
                        """
                        {
                            "Statement": [
                                {
                                    "Effect": "Allow",
                                    "Principal": {
                                        "Service": "sns.amazonaws.com"
                                    },
                                    "Action": "sqs:SendMessage",
                                    "Resource": "\(queueArn)",
                                    "Condition": {
                                        "ArnEquals": {
                                            "aws:SourceArn": "\(topicArn)"
                                        }
                                    }
                                }
                            ]
                        }
                        """

                ],
                queueUrl: queueUrl
            )
        )
    }

    /// Receive the available messages on a queue, outputting them to the
    /// screen. Returns a dictionary you pass to DeleteMessageBatch to delete
    /// all the received messages.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - sqsClient: The Amazon SQS client to use.
    ///   - queueUrl: The SQS queue on which to receive messages.
    ///
    /// - Throws: Errors from `SQSClient.receiveMessage()`
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of SQSClientTypes.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry
    ///   items, each describing one received message in the format needed to
    ///   delete it.
    func receiveAndListMessages(sqsClient: SQSClient, queueUrl: String) async
throws
                                ->
[SQSClientTypes.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry] {
        let output = try await sqsClient.receiveMessage(
```

```
            input: ReceiveMessageInput(
                maxNumberOfMessages: 10,
                queueUrl: queueUrl
            )
        )

        guard let messages = output.messages else {
            print("No messages received.")
            return []
        }

        var deleteList: [SQSClientTypes.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry] = []

        // Print out all the messages that were received, including their
        // attributes, if any.

        for message in messages {
            print("Message ID:     \(message.messageId ?? "<unknown>")")
            print("Receipt handle: \(message.receiptHandle ?? "<unknown>")")
            print("Message JSON:   \(message.body ?? "<body missing>")")

            if message.receiptHandle != nil {
                deleteList.append(
                    SQSClientTypes.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry(
                        id: message.messageId,
                        receiptHandle: message.receiptHandle
                    )
                )
            }
        }

        return deleteList
    }

    /// Delete all the messages in the specified list.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - sqsClient: The Amazon SQS client to use.
    ///   - queueUrl: The SQS queue to delete messages from.
    ///   - deleteList: A list of `DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry` objects
    ///     describing the messages to delete.
    ///
    /// - Throws: Errors from `SQSClient.deleteMessageBatch()`.
    func deleteMessageList(sqsClient: SQSClient, queueUrl: String,
```

```
                            deleteList:
[SQSClientTypes.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry]) async throws {
       let output = try await sqsClient.deleteMessageBatch(
           input: DeleteMessageBatchInput(entries: deleteList, queueUrl:
queueUrl)
       )

       if let failed = output.failed {
           print("\(failed.count) errors occurred deleting messages from the
queue.")
           for message in failed {
               print("---> Failed to delete message \(message.id ?? "<unknown
ID>") with error: \(message.code ?? "<unknown>") (\(message.message ?? "..."))")
           }
       }
   }

   /// Called by ``main()`` to run the bulk of the example.
   func runAsync() async throws {
       let rowOfStars = String(repeating: "*", count: 75)

       print("""
             \(rowOfStars)
             Welcome to the cross-service messaging with topics and queues
example.
             In this workflow, you'll create an SNS topic, then create two SQS
             queues which will be subscribed to that topic.

             You can specify several options for configuring the topic, as well
as
             the queue subscriptions. You can then post messages to the topic
and
             receive the results on the queues.
             \(rowOfStars)\n
             """
       )

       // 0. Create SNS and SQS clients.

       let snsConfig = try await SNSClient.SNSClientConfiguration(region:
region)
       let snsClient = SNSClient(config: snsConfig)
```

```
        let sqsConfig = try await SQSClient.SQSClientConfiguration(region:
 region)
        let sqsClient = SQSClient(config: sqsConfig)

        // 1. Ask the user whether to create a FIFO topic. If so, ask whether
        //    to use content-based deduplication instead of requiring a
        //    deduplication ID.

        let isFIFO = yesNoRequest(prompt: "Do you want to create a FIFO topic (Y/
N)? ")
        var isContentBasedDeduplication = false

        if isFIFO {
            print("""
                  \(rowOfStars)
                  Because you've chosen to create a FIFO topic, deduplication is
                  supported.

                  Deduplication IDs are either set in the message or are
 automatically
                  generated from the content using a hash function.

                  If a message is successfully published to an SNS FIFO topic,
 any
                  message published and found to have the same deduplication ID
                  (within a five-minute deduplication interval), is accepted but
                  not delivered.

                  For more information about deduplication, see:
                  https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/fifo-message-
dedup.html.
                  """
            )

            isContentBasedDeduplication = yesNoRequest(
                prompt: "Use content-based deduplication instead of entering a
 deduplication ID (Y/N)? ")
            print(rowOfStars)
        }

        var topicName = stringRequest(prompt: "Enter the name of the topic to
 create: ")

        // 2. Create the topic. Append ".fifo" to the name if FIFO was
```

```
        //    requested, and set the "FifoTopic" attribute to "true" if so as
        //    well. Set the "ContentBasedDeduplication" attribute to "true" if
        //    content-based deduplication was requested.

        if isFIFO {
            topicName += ".fifo"
        }

        print("Topic name: \(topicName)")

        var attributes = [
            "FifoTopic": (isFIFO ? "true" : "false")
        ]

        // If it's a FIFO topic with content-based deduplication, set the
        // "ContentBasedDeduplication" attribute.

        if isContentBasedDeduplication {
            attributes["ContentBasedDeduplication"] = "true"
        }

        // Create the topic and retrieve the ARN.

        let output = try await snsClient.createTopic(
            input: CreateTopicInput(
                attributes: attributes,
                name: topicName
            )
        )

        guard let topicArn = output.topicArn else {
            print("No topic ARN returned!")
            return
        }

        print("""
              Topic '\(topicName) has been created with the
              topic ARN \(topicArn)."
              """
        )

        print(rowOfStars)

        // 3. Create an SQS queue. Append ".fifo" to the name if one of the
```

```
        //    FIFO topic configurations was chosen, and set "FifoQueue" to
        //    "true" if the topic is FIFO.

        print("""
              Next, you will create two SQS queues that will be subscribed
              to the topic you just created.\n
              """
        )

        let q1Url = try await createQueue(prompt: "Enter the name of the first
queue: ",
                                          sqsClient: sqsClient, isFIFO: isFIFO)
        guard let q1Url else {
            print("Unable to create queue 1!")
            return
        }

        // 4. Get the SQS queue's ARN attribute using `GetQueueAttributes`.

        let q1Arn = try await getQueueARN(sqsClient: sqsClient, queueUrl: q1Url)

        guard let q1Arn else {
            print("Unable to get ARN of queue 1!")
            return
        }
        print("Got queue 1 ARN: \(q1Arn)")

        // 5. Attach an AWS IAM policy to the queue using
        //    `SetQueueAttributes`.

        try await setQueuePolicy(sqsClient: sqsClient, queueUrl: q1Url,
                                 queueArn: q1Arn, topicArn: topicArn)

        // 6. Subscribe the SQS queue to the SNS topic. Set the topic ARN in
        //    the request. Set the protocol to "sqs". Set the queue ARN to the
        //    ARN just received in step 5. For FIFO topics, give the option to
        //    apply a filter. A filter allows only matching messages to enter
        //    the queue.

        var q1Attributes: [String:String]? = nil

        if isFIFO {
            print(
                """
```

```
                If you add a filter to this subscription, then only the filtered
 messages will
                be received in the queue. For information about message
 filtering, see
                https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/sns-message-
filtering.html
                For this example, you can filter messages by a 'tone' attribute.

                """
            )

            let subPrompt = """
                Would you like to filter messages for the first queue's
 subscription to the
                topic \(topicName) (Y/N)?
                """
            if (yesNoRequest(prompt: subPrompt)) {
                q1Attributes = buildFilterAttributes()
            }
        }

        let sub1Output = try await snsClient.subscribe(
            input: SubscribeInput(
                attributes: q1Attributes,
                endpoint: q1Arn,
                protocol: "sqs",
                topicArn: topicArn
            )
        )

        guard let q1SubscriptionArn = sub1Output.subscriptionArn else {
            print("Invalid subscription ARN returned for queue 1!")
            return
        }

        // 7. Repeat steps 3-6 for the second queue.

        let q2Url = try await createQueue(prompt: "Enter the name of the second
 queue: ",
                                  sqsClient: sqsClient, isFIFO: isFIFO)

        guard let q2Url else {
            print("Unable to create queue 2!")
```

```
            return
        }

        let q2Arn = try await getQueueARN(sqsClient: sqsClient, queueUrl: q2Url)

        guard let q2Arn else {
            print("Unable to get ARN of queue 2!")
            return
        }
        print("Got queue 2 ARN: \(q2Arn)")

        try await setQueuePolicy(sqsClient: sqsClient, queueUrl: q2Url,
                                 queueArn: q2Arn, topicArn: topicArn)

        var q2Attributes: [String:String]? = nil

        if isFIFO {
            let subPrompt = """
                Would you like to filter messages for the second queue's
subscription to the
                topic \(topicName) (Y/N)?
                """
            if (yesNoRequest(prompt: subPrompt)) {
                q2Attributes = buildFilterAttributes()
            }
        }

        let sub2Output = try await snsClient.subscribe(
            input: SubscribeInput(
                attributes: q2Attributes,
                endpoint: q2Arn,
                protocol: "sqs",
                topicArn: topicArn
            )
        )

        guard let q2SubscriptionArn = sub2Output.subscriptionArn else {
            print("Invalid subscription ARN returned for queue 1!")
            return
        }

        // 8. Let the user publish messages to the topic, asking for a message
        //    body for each message. Handle the types of topic correctly (SEE
        //    MVP INFORMATION AND FIX THESE COMMENTS!!!
```

```
        print("\n\(rowOfStars)\n")

        var first = true

        repeat {
            var publishInput = PublishInput(
                topicArn: topicArn
            )

            publishInput.message = stringRequest(prompt: "Enter message text to
 publish: ")

            // If using a FIFO topic, a message group ID must be set on the
            // message.

            if isFIFO {
                if first {
                    print("""
                        Because you're using a FIFO topic, you must set a message
                        group ID. All messages within the same group will be
                        received in the same order in which they were published.
\n
                        """
                    )
                }
                publishInput.messageGroupId = stringRequest(prompt: "Enter a
 message group ID for this message: ")

                if !isContentBasedDeduplication {
                    if first {
                        print("""
                              Because you're not using content-based
 deduplication, you
                              must enter a deduplication ID. If other messages
 with the
                              same deduplication ID are published within the same
                              deduplication interval, they will not be delivered.
                              """
                        )
                    }
                    publishInput.messageDeduplicationId = stringRequest(prompt:
 "Enter a deduplication ID for this message: ")
                }
```

```
            }

            // Allow the user to add a value for the "tone" attribute if they
            // wish to do so.

            var messageAttributes: [String:SNSClientTypes.MessageAttributeValue]
= [:]
            let attrValSelection = menuRequest(prompt: "Choose a tone to apply to
this message.", options: attrValues)

            if attrValSelection != 0 {
                let val = SNSClientTypes.MessageAttributeValue(dataType:
"String", stringValue: attrValues[attrValSelection])
                messageAttributes["tone"] = val
            }

            publishInput.messageAttributes = messageAttributes

            // Publish the message and display its ID.

            let publishOutput = try await snsClient.publish(input: publishInput)

            guard let messageID = publishOutput.messageId else {
                print("Unable to get the published message's ID!")
                return
            }

            print("Message published with ID \(messageID).")
            first = false

            // 9. Repeat step 8 until the user says they don't want to post
            //    another.

        } while (yesNoRequest(prompt: "Post another message (Y/N)? "))

        // 10. Display a list of the messages in each queue by using
        //     `ReceiveMessage`. Show at least the body and the attributes.

        print(rowOfStars)
        print("Contents of queue 1:")
        let q1DeleteList = try await receiveAndListMessages(sqsClient: sqsClient,
queueUrl: q1Url)
        print("\n\nContents of queue 2:")
```

```
        let q2DeleteList = try await receiveAndListMessages(sqsClient: sqsClient,
queueUrl: q2Url)
        print(rowOfStars)

        returnRequest(prompt: "\nPress return to clean up: ")

        // 11. Delete the received messages using `DeleteMessageBatch`.

        print("Deleting the messages from queue 1...")
        try await deleteMessageList(sqsClient: sqsClient, queueUrl: q1Url,
deleteList: q1DeleteList)
        print("\nDeleting the messages from queue 2...")
        try await deleteMessageList(sqsClient: sqsClient, queueUrl: q2Url,
deleteList: q2DeleteList)

        // 12. Unsubscribe and delete both queues.

        print("\nUnsubscribing from queue 1...")
        _ = try await snsClient.unsubscribe(
            input: UnsubscribeInput(subscriptionArn: q1SubscriptionArn)
        )

        print("Unsubscribing from queue 2...")
        _ = try await snsClient.unsubscribe(
            input: UnsubscribeInput(subscriptionArn: q2SubscriptionArn)
        )

        print("Deleting queue 1...")
        _ = try await sqsClient.deleteQueue(
            input: DeleteQueueInput(queueUrl: q1Url)
        )

        print("Deleting queue 2...")
        _ = try await sqsClient.deleteQueue(
            input: DeleteQueueInput(queueUrl: q2Url)
        )

        // 13. Delete the topic.

        print("Deleting the SNS topic...")
        _ = try await snsClient.deleteTopic(
            input: DeleteTopicInput(topicArn: topicArn)
        )
    }
```

```
}

/// The program's asynchronous entry point.
@main
struct Main {
    static func main() async {
        let args = Array(CommandLine.arguments.dropFirst())

        do {
            let command = try ExampleCommand.parse(args)
            try await command.runAsync()
        } catch {
            ExampleCommand.exit(withError: error)
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - CreateQueue
  - CreateTopic
  - DeleteMessageBatch
  - DeleteQueue
  - DeleteTopic
  - GetQueueAttributes
  - Publish
  - ReceiveMessage
  - SetQueueAttributes
  - Subscribe
  - Unsubscribe

API Gateway를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon API Gateway에서 호출한 AWS Lambda 함수를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

Lambda Java 런타임 API를 사용하여 AWS Lambda 함수를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제에서는 다양한 AWS 서비스를 호출하여 특정 사용 사례를 수행합니다. 이 예제에서는 Amazon API Gateway에서 간접 호출한 Lambda 함수를 생성하여 작업 기념일에 대한 Amazon DynamoDB 테이블을 스캔하고 Amazon Simple Notification Service(Amazon SNS)를 사용하여 직원에게 1주년 기념일을 축하하는 문자 메시지를 전송하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

Lambda JavaScript 런타임 API를 사용하여 AWS Lambda 함수를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제에서는 다양한 AWS 서비스를 호출하여 특정 사용 사례를 수행합니다. 이 예제에서는 Amazon API Gateway에서 간접 호출한 Lambda 함수를 생성하여 작업 기념일에 대한 Amazon DynamoDB 테이블을 스캔하고 Amazon Simple Notification Service(Amazon SNS)를 사용하여 직원에게 1주년 기념일을 축하하는 문자 메시지를 전송하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시는 AWS SDK for JavaScript v3 개발자 안내서에서도 확인할 수 있습니다.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

이 예제에서는 AWS Lambda 함수를 대상으로 하는 Amazon API Gateway REST API를 생성하고 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다. Lambda 핸들러는 HTTP 메서드를 기반으로 라우팅하는 방법, 쿼리 문자열, 헤더 및 본문에서 데이터를 가져오는 방법, JSON 응답을 반환하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- Lambda 함수를 배포합니다.
- API Gateway REST API를 생성합니다.
- Lambda 함수를 대상으로 하는 REST 리소스를 생성합니다.
- API Gateway가 Lambda 함수를 간접 호출할 수 있는 권한을 부여합니다.
- 요청 패키지를 사용하여 REST API에 요청을 보냅니다.
- 데모 중에 생성된 모든 리소스를 정리합니다.

이 예제는 GitHub에서 가장 잘 볼 수 있습니다. 전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

예약된 이벤트를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon EventBridge 예약 이벤트에서 호출된 AWS Lambda 함수를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

AWS Lambda 함수를 호출하는 Amazon EventBridge 예약 이벤트를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. Lambda 함수가 간접 호출될 때 cron 표현식을 사용하여 일정을 예약하도록 EventBridge를

구성합니다. 이 예제에서는 Lambda Java 런타임 API를 사용하여 Lambda 함수를 생성합니다. 이 예제에서는 다양한 AWS 서비스를 호출하여 특정 사용 사례를 수행합니다. 이 예제에서는 1주년 기념일에 직원에게 축하하는 모바일 문자 메시지를 전송하는 앱을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- CloudWatch Logs
- DynamoDB
- EventBridge
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

AWS Lambda 함수를 호출하는 Amazon EventBridge 예약 이벤트를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. Lambda 함수가 간접 호출될 때 cron 표현식을 사용하여 일정을 예약하도록 EventBridge를 구성합니다. 이 예제에서는 Lambda JavaScript 런타임 API를 사용하여 Lambda 함수를 생성합니다. 이 예제에서는 다양한 AWS 서비스를 호출하여 특정 사용 사례를 수행합니다. 이 예제에서는 1주년 기념일에 직원에게 축하하는 모바일 문자 메시지를 전송하는 앱을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시는 AWS SDK for JavaScript v3 개발자 안내서에서도 확인할 수 있습니다.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- CloudWatch Logs
- DynamoDB
- EventBridge
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

이 예제에서는 예약된 Amazon EventBridge 이벤트의 대상으로 AWS Lambda 함수를 등록하는 방법을 보여줍니다. Lambda 핸들러는 나중에 검색할 수 있도록 알기 쉬운 메시지와 전체 이벤트 데이터를 Amazon CloudWatch Logs에 기록합니다.

- Lambda 함수를 배포합니다.
- EventBridge 예약된 이벤트를 생성하고 Lambda 함수를 대상으로 만듭니다.
- EventBridge에 Lambda 함수를 간접 호출할 수 있는 권한을 부여합니다.
- CloudWatch Logs에서 최신 데이터를 인쇄하여 예약된 호출의 결과를 표시합니다.
- 데모 중에 생성된 모든 리소스를 정리합니다.

이 예제는 GitHub에서 가장 잘 볼 수 있습니다. 전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- CloudWatch Logs
- DynamoDB
- EventBridge
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

Amazon SNS의 서버리스 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon SNS를 AWS SDKs와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- Amazon SNS 트리거를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 호출

Amazon SNS 트리거를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 SNS 주제의 메시지를 받아 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 함수는 이벤트 파라미터에서 메시지를 검색하고 각 메시지의 내용을 로깅합니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

.NET을 사용하여 Lambda로 SNS 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.SNSEvents;


// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeri

namespace SnsIntegration;

public class Function
{
    public async Task FunctionHandler(SNSEvent evnt, ILambdaContext context)
    {
        foreach (var record in evnt.Records)
        {
            await ProcessRecordAsync(record, context);
        }
        context.Logger.LogInformation("done");
    }

    private async Task ProcessRecordAsync(SNSEvent.SNSRecord record,
 ILambdaContext context)
    {
        try
        {
            context.Logger.LogInformation($"Processed record
 {record.Sns.Message}");
```

```
            // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
            await Task.CompletedTask;
        }
        catch (Exception e)
        {
            //You can use Dead Letter Queue to handle failures. By configuring a
 Lambda DLQ.
            context.Logger.LogError($"An error occurred");
            throw;
        }
    }
}
```

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Go를 사용하여 Lambda로 SNS 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package main

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"

 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
)

func handler(ctx context.Context, snsEvent events.SNSEvent) {
 for _, record := range snsEvent.Records {
  processMessage(record)
 }
```

```
 fmt.Println("done")
}

func processMessage(record events.SNSEventRecord) {
 message := record.SNS.Message
 fmt.Printf("Processed message: %s\n", message)
 // TODO: Process your record here
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(handler)
}
```

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Java를 사용하여 Lambda로 SNS 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package example;

import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.LambdaLogger;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.SNSEvent;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.SNSEvent.SNSRecord;


import java.util.Iterator;
import java.util.List;

public class SNSEventHandler implements RequestHandler<SNSEvent, Boolean> {
    LambdaLogger logger;
```

```
    @Override
    public Boolean handleRequest(SNSEvent event, Context context) {
        logger = context.getLogger();
        List<SNSRecord> records = event.getRecords();
        if (!records.isEmpty()) {
            Iterator<SNSRecord> recordsIter = records.iterator();
            while (recordsIter.hasNext()) {
                processRecord(recordsIter.next());
            }
        }
        return Boolean.TRUE;
    }

    public void processRecord(SNSRecord record) {
        try {
            String message = record.getSNS().getMessage();
            logger.log("message: " + message);
        } catch (Exception e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

}
```

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

JavaScript를 사용하여 Lambda로 SNS 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
```

```
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
exports.handler = async (event, context) => {
  for (const record of event.Records) {
    await processMessageAsync(record);
  }
  console.info("done");
};

async function processMessageAsync(record) {
  try {
    const message = JSON.stringify(record.Sns.Message);
    console.log(`Processed message ${message}`);
    await Promise.resolve(1); //Placeholder for actual async work
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("An error occurred");
    throw err;
  }
}
```

TypeScript를 사용하여 Lambda로 SNS 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { SNSEvent, Context, SNSHandler, SNSEventRecord } from "aws-lambda";

export const functionHandler: SNSHandler = async (
  event: SNSEvent,
  context: Context
): Promise<void> => {
  for (const record of event.Records) {
    await processMessageAsync(record);
  }
  console.info("done");
};

async function processMessageAsync(record: SNSEventRecord): Promise<any> {
  try {
    const message: string = JSON.stringify(record.Sns.Message);
    console.log(`Processed message ${message}`);
    await Promise.resolve(1); //Placeholder for actual async work
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("An error occurred");
```

```
    throw err;
  }
}
```

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

PHP를 사용하여 Lambda로 SNS 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
<?php

/*
Since native PHP support for AWS Lambda is not available, we are utilizing Bref's
 PHP functions runtime for AWS Lambda.
For more information on Bref's PHP runtime for Lambda, refer to: https://bref.sh/
docs/runtimes/function

Another approach would be to create a custom runtime.
A practical example can be found here: https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/apn/aws-
lambda-custom-runtime-for-php-a-practical-example/
*/

// Additional composer packages may be required when using Bref or any other PHP
 functions runtime.
// require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\Sns\SnsEvent;
use Bref\Event\Sns\SnsHandler;

class Handler extends SnsHandler
{
```

```
    public function handleSns(SnsEvent $event, Context $context): void
    {
        foreach ($event->getRecords() as $record) {
            $message = $record->getMessage();

            // TODO: Implement your custom processing logic here
            // Any exception thrown will be logged and the invocation will be
 marked as failed

            echo "Processed Message: $message" . PHP_EOL;
        }
    }
}

return new Handler();
```

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Python을 사용하여 Lambda로 SNS 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
def lambda_handler(event, context):
    for record in event['Records']:
        process_message(record)
    print("done")

def process_message(record):
    try:
        message = record['Sns']['Message']
        print(f"Processed message {message}")
        # TODO; Process your record here
```

```
    except Exception as e:
        print("An error occurred")
        raise e
```

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Ruby를 사용하여 Lambda로 SNS 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  event['Records'].map { |record| process_message(record) }
end

def process_message(record)
  message = record['Sns']['Message']
  puts("Processing message: #{message}")
rescue StandardError => e
  puts("Error processing message: #{e}")
  raise
end
```

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Rust를 사용하여 Lambda로 SNS 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
use aws_lambda_events::event::sns::SnsEvent;
use aws_lambda_events::sns::SnsRecord;
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, Error, LambdaEvent};
use tracing::info;

// Built with the following dependencies:
//  aws_lambda_events = { version = "0.10.0", default-features = false, features
 = ["sns"] }
//  lambda_runtime = "0.8.1"
//  tokio = { version = "1", features = ["macros"] }
//  tracing = { version = "0.1", features = ["log"] }
//  tracing-subscriber = { version = "0.3", default-features = false, features =
 ["fmt"] }

async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<SnsEvent>) -> Result<(), Error> {
    for event in event.payload.records {
        process_record(&event)?;
    }

    Ok(())
}

fn process_record(record: &SnsRecord) -> Result<(), Error> {
    info!("Processing SNS Message: {}", record.sns.message);

    // Implement your record handling code here.

    Ok(())
}
```

```
#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
        .with_max_level(tracing::Level::INFO)
        .with_target(false)
        .without_time()
        .init();

    run(service_fn(function_handler)).await
}
```

AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Amazon SQS의 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Simple Queue Service를 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

추가 리소스

- Amazon SQS 개발자 가이드 - Amazon SQS에 대한 자세한 정보입니다.
- Amazon SQS API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 Amazon SQS 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

시작

Hello Amazon SNS

다음 코드 예는 Amazon SQS를 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using Amazon.SQS;
using Amazon.SQS.Model;

namespace SQSActions;

public static class HelloSQS
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        var sqsClient = new AmazonSQSClient();

        Console.WriteLine($"Hello Amazon SQS! Following are some of your
 queues:");
        Console.WriteLine();

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        // Let's get the first five queues.
        var response = await sqsClient.ListQueuesAsync(
            new ListQueuesRequest()
            {
                MaxResults = 5
            });

        foreach (var queue in response.QueueUrls)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tQueue Url: {queue}");
            Console.WriteLine();
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListQueues를 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

CMakeLists.txt CMake 파일의 코드입니다.

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS sqs)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_sqs")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed
 libraries for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if(WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
```

```
    # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory
 for running and debugging.

    # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # If you are building from the command line you
 may need to uncomment this
    # and set the proper subdirectory to the executables' location.

    AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_sqs.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

hello_sqs.cpp 소스 파일의 코드입니다.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/sqs/SQSClient.h>
#include <aws/sqs/model/ListQueuesRequest.h>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello SQS" starter application that initializes an Amazon Simple Queue
 Service
 *  (Amazon SQS) client and lists the SQS queues in the current account.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_sqs'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
```

```
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfig);

        Aws::Vector<Aws::String> allQueueUrls;
        Aws::String nextToken; // Next token is used to handle a paginated
response.
        do {
            Aws::SQS::Model::ListQueuesRequest request;

            Aws::SQS::Model::ListQueuesOutcome outcome =
sqsClient.ListQueues(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Vector<Aws::String> &pageOfQueueUrls =
outcome.GetResult().GetQueueUrls();
                if (!pageOfQueueUrls.empty()) {
                    allQueueUrls.insert(allQueueUrls.cend(),
pageOfQueueUrls.cbegin(),
                                        pageOfQueueUrls.cend());
                }
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::ListQueues. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                break;
            }
            nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
        } while (!nextToken.empty());


        std::cout << "Hello Amazon SQS! You have " << allQueueUrls.size() << "
queue"
                  << (allQueueUrls.size() == 1 ? "" : "s") << " in your account."
                  << std::endl;

        if (!allQueueUrls.empty()) {
            std::cout << "Here are your queue URLs." << std::endl;
            for (const Aws::String &queueUrl: allQueueUrls) {
                std::cout << "  * " << queueUrl << std::endl;
            }
        }
```

```
    }

    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return 0;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 ListQueues를 참조하십시오.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sqs"
)

// main uses the AWS SDK for Go V2 to create an Amazon Simple Queue Service
// (Amazon SQS) client and list the queues in your account.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
func main() {
 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
  fmt.Println(err)
```

```
  return
 }
 sqsClient := sqs.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 fmt.Println("Let's list the queues for your account.")
 var queueUrls []string
 paginator := sqs.NewListQueuesPaginator(sqsClient, &sqs.ListQueuesInput{})
 for paginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err := paginator.NextPage(ctx)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get queues. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   break
  } else {
   queueUrls = append(queueUrls, output.QueueUrls...)
  }
 }
 if len(queueUrls) == 0 {
  fmt.Println("You don't have any queues!")
 } else {
  for _, queueUrl := range queueUrls {
   fmt.Printf("\t%v\n", queueUrl)
  }
 }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 ListQueues를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.SqsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SqsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.paginators.ListQueuesIterable;
```

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class HelloSQS {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        SqsClient sqsClient = SqsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_WEST_2)
                .build();

        listQueues(sqsClient);
        sqsClient.close();
    }

    public static void listQueues(SqsClient sqsClient) {
        try {
            ListQueuesIterable listQueues = sqsClient.listQueuesPaginator();
            listQueues.stream()
                    .flatMap(r -> r.queueUrls().stream())
                    .forEach(content -> System.out.println(" Queue URL: " +
 content.toLowerCase()));

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListQueues를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon SQS 클라이언트를 초기화하고 대기열을 나열합니다.

```
import { SQSClient, paginateListQueues } from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

export const helloSqs = async () => {
  // The configuration object (`{}`) is required. If the region and credentials
  // are omitted, the SDK uses your local configuration if it exists.
  const client = new SQSClient({});

  // You can also use `ListQueuesCommand`, but to use that command you must
  // handle the pagination yourself. You can do that by sending the
 `ListQueuesCommand`
  // with the `NextToken` parameter from the previous request.
  const paginatedQueues = paginateListQueues({ client }, {});
  const queues = [];

  for await (const page of paginatedQueues) {
    if (page.QueueUrls?.length) {
      queues.push(...page.QueueUrls);
    }
  }

  const suffix = queues.length === 1 ? "" : "s";

  console.log(
    `Hello, Amazon SQS! You have ${queues.length} queue${suffix} in your
 account.`,
  );
  console.log(queues.map((t) => `  * ${t}`).join("\n"));
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListQueues를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
package com.kotlin.sqs

import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.SqsClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.paginators.listQueuesPaginated
import kotlinx.coroutines.flow.transform

suspend fun main() {
    listTopicsPag()
}

suspend fun listTopicsPag() {
    SqsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        sqsClient
            .listQueuesPaginated { }
            .transform { it.queueUrls?.forEach { queue -> emit(queue) } }
            .collect { queue ->
                println("The Queue URL is $queue")
            }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ListQueues를 참조하십시오.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

`Package.swift` 파일.

```
import PackageDescription

let package = Package(
    name: "sqs-basics",
    // Let Xcode know the minimum Apple platforms supported.
    platforms: [
        .macOS(.v13),
        .iOS(.v15)
    ],
    dependencies: [
        // Dependencies declare other packages that this package depends on.
        .package(
            url: "https://github.com/awslabs/aws-sdk-swift",
            from: "1.0.0"),
        .package(
            url: "https://github.com/apple/swift-argument-parser.git",
            branch: "main"
        )
    ],
    targets: [
        // Targets are the basic building blocks of a package, defining a module
 or a test suite.
        // Targets can depend on other targets in this package and products
        // from dependencies.
        .executableTarget(
            name: "sqs-basics",
            dependencies: [
                .product(name: "AWSSQS", package: "aws-sdk-swift"),
                .product(name: "ArgumentParser", package: "swift-argument-
parser")
            ],
```

```
            path: "Sources")

    ]
)
```

Swift 소스 코드 `entry.swift`.

```
import ArgumentParser
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSSQS
import Foundation

struct ExampleCommand: ParsableCommand {
    @Option(help: "Name of the Amazon Region to use (default: us-east-1)")
    var region = "us-east-1"

    static var configuration = CommandConfiguration(
        commandName: "sqs-basics",
        abstract: """
        This example shows how to list all of your available Amazon SQS queues.
        """,
        discussion: """
        """
    )

    /// Called by ``main()`` to run the bulk of the example.
    func runAsync() async throws {
        let config = try await SQSClient.SQSClientConfiguration(region: region)
        let sqsClient = SQSClient(config: config)

        var queues: [String] = []
        let outputPages = sqsClient.listQueuesPaginated(
            input: ListQueuesInput()
        )

        // Each time a page of results arrives, process its contents.

        for try await output in outputPages {
            guard let urls = output.queueUrls else {
                print("No queues found.")
                return
            }
```

```
            // Iterate over the queue URLs listed on this page, adding them
            // to the `queues` array.

            for queueUrl in urls {
                queues.append(queueUrl)
            }
        }

        print("You have \(queues.count) queues:")
        for queue in queues {
            print("   \(queue)")
        }
    }
}

/// The program's asynchronous entry point.
@main
struct Main {
    static func main() async {
        let args = Array(CommandLine.arguments.dropFirst())

        do {
            let command = try ExampleCommand.parse(args)
            try await command.runAsync()
        } catch {
            ExampleCommand.exit(withError: error)
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 ListQueues를 참조하세요.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs 사용한 Amazon SQS의 기본 예제
  - Hello Amazon SNS
  - AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon SQS 작업
    - CLI로 AddPermission 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ChangeMessageVisibility 함께 사용

- CLI로 ChangeMessageVisibilityBatch 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateQueue 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteMessage 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteMessageBatch 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteQueue 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetQueueAttributes 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetQueueUrl 함께 사용
- CLI로 ListDeadLetterSourceQueues 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListQueues 함께 사용
- CLI로 PurgeQueue 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ReceiveMessage 함께 사용
- CLI로 RemovePermission 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 SendMessage 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 SendMessageBatch 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 SetQueueAttributes 함께 사용

- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon SQS 시나리오
  - Amazon SQS를 사용하여 메시지를 보내고 검색하는 웹 애플리케이션 생성
  - Step Functions를 사용하여 메신저 애플리케이션 생성
  - Amazon Textract 탐색기 애플리케이션 생성
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 FIFO Amazon SNS 주제 생성 및 게시
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 비디오에서 사람 및 객체 감지
  - AWS SDK와 함께 Amazon S3를 사용하여 대규모 Amazon SQS 메시지 관리 Amazon S3
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon S3 이벤트 알림 수신 및 처리
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon SNS 메시지를 Amazon SQS 대기열에 게시
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon SQS로 메시지 배치 전송 및 수신
  - .NET용 AWS 메시지 처리 프레임워크를 사용하여 Amazon SQS 메시지 게시 및 수신
  - Amazon SQS Java 메시징 라이브러리를 사용하여 Amazon SQS용 Java Message Service(JMS) 인터페이스로 작업
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 대기열 태그 및 Amazon SQS 작업

- Amazon SQS용 서버리스 예제

- Amazon SQS 트리거에서 간접적으로 Lambda 함수 간접 호출
- Amazon SQS 트리거로 Lambda 함수에 대한 배치 항목 실패 보고

AWS SDKs 사용한 Amazon SQS의 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK와 함께 Amazon Simple Queue Service의 기본 사항을 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- Hello Amazon SNS
- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon SQS 작업
  - CLI로 AddPermission 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ChangeMessageVisibility 함께 사용
  - CLI로 ChangeMessageVisibilityBatch 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateQueue 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteMessage 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteMessageBatch 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteQueue 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetQueueAttributes 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetQueueUrl 함께 사용
  - CLI로 ListDeadLetterSourceQueues 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListQueues 함께 사용
  - CLI로 PurgeQueue 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ReceiveMessage 함께 사용
  - CLI로 RemovePermission 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 SendMessage 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 SendMessageBatch 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 SetQueueAttributes 함께 사용

Hello Amazon SNS

다음 코드 예는 Amazon SQS를 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using Amazon.SQS;
using Amazon.SQS.Model;

namespace SQSActions;

public static class HelloSQS
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        var sqsClient = new AmazonSQSClient();

        Console.WriteLine($"Hello Amazon SQS! Following are some of your
 queues:");
        Console.WriteLine();

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        // Let's get the first five queues.
        var response = await sqsClient.ListQueuesAsync(
            new ListQueuesRequest()
            {
                MaxResults = 5
            });

        foreach (var queue in response.QueueUrls)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tQueue Url: {queue}");
            Console.WriteLine();
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListQueues를 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

CMakeLists.txt CMake 파일의 코드입니다.

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS sqs)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_sqs")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed
 libraries for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if(WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
```

```
    # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory
 for running and debugging.

    # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # If you are building from the command line you
 may need to uncomment this
    # and set the proper subdirectory to the executables' location.

    AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_sqs.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

hello_sqs.cpp 소스 파일의 코드입니다.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/sqs/SQSClient.h>
#include <aws/sqs/model/ListQueuesRequest.h>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello SQS" starter application that initializes an Amazon Simple Queue
 Service
 *  (Amazon SQS) client and lists the SQS queues in the current account.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_sqs'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
```

```
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfig);

        Aws::Vector<Aws::String> allQueueUrls;
        Aws::String nextToken; // Next token is used to handle a paginated
response.
        do {
            Aws::SQS::Model::ListQueuesRequest request;

            Aws::SQS::Model::ListQueuesOutcome outcome =
sqsClient.ListQueues(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Vector<Aws::String> &pageOfQueueUrls =
outcome.GetResult().GetQueueUrls();
                if (!pageOfQueueUrls.empty()) {
                    allQueueUrls.insert(allQueueUrls.cend(),
pageOfQueueUrls.cbegin(),
                                        pageOfQueueUrls.cend());
                }
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::ListQueues. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                break;
            }
            nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
        } while (!nextToken.empty());


        std::cout << "Hello Amazon SQS! You have " << allQueueUrls.size() << "
queue"
                  << (allQueueUrls.size() == 1 ? "" : "s") << " in your account."
                  << std::endl;

        if (!allQueueUrls.empty()) {
            std::cout << "Here are your queue URLs." << std::endl;
            for (const Aws::String &queueUrl: allQueueUrls) {
                std::cout << "  * " << queueUrl << std::endl;
            }
        }
```

```
    }

    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return 0;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 ListQueues를 참조하십시오.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sqs"
)

// main uses the AWS SDK for Go V2 to create an Amazon Simple Queue Service
// (Amazon SQS) client and list the queues in your account.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
func main() {
 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
  fmt.Println(err)
```

```
  return
 }
 sqsClient := sqs.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 fmt.Println("Let's list the queues for your account.")
 var queueUrls []string
 paginator := sqs.NewListQueuesPaginator(sqsClient, &sqs.ListQueuesInput{})
 for paginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err := paginator.NextPage(ctx)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get queues. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   break
  } else {
   queueUrls = append(queueUrls, output.QueueUrls...)
  }
 }
 if len(queueUrls) == 0 {
  fmt.Println("You don't have any queues!")
 } else {
  for _, queueUrl := range queueUrls {
   fmt.Printf("\t%v\n", queueUrl)
  }
 }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 ListQueues를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.SqsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SqsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.paginators.ListQueuesIterable;
```

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class HelloSQS {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        SqsClient sqsClient = SqsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_WEST_2)
                .build();

        listQueues(sqsClient);
        sqsClient.close();
    }

    public static void listQueues(SqsClient sqsClient) {
        try {
            ListQueuesIterable listQueues = sqsClient.listQueuesPaginator();
            listQueues.stream()
                    .flatMap(r -> r.queueUrls().stream())
                    .forEach(content -> System.out.println(" Queue URL: " +
 content.toLowerCase()));

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListQueues를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon SQS 클라이언트를 초기화하고 대기열을 나열합니다.

```
import { SQSClient, paginateListQueues } from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

export const helloSqs = async () => {
  // The configuration object (`{}`) is required. If the region and credentials
  // are omitted, the SDK uses your local configuration if it exists.
  const client = new SQSClient({});

  // You can also use `ListQueuesCommand`, but to use that command you must
  // handle the pagination yourself. You can do that by sending the
 `ListQueuesCommand`
  // with the `NextToken` parameter from the previous request.
  const paginatedQueues = paginateListQueues({ client }, {});
  const queues = [];

  for await (const page of paginatedQueues) {
    if (page.QueueUrls?.length) {
      queues.push(...page.QueueUrls);
    }
  }

  const suffix = queues.length === 1 ? "" : "s";

  console.log(
    `Hello, Amazon SQS! You have ${queues.length} queue${suffix} in your
 account.`,
  );
  console.log(queues.map((t) => `  * ${t}`).join("\n"));
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListQueues를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
package com.kotlin.sqs

import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.SqsClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.paginators.listQueuesPaginated
import kotlinx.coroutines.flow.transform

suspend fun main() {
    listTopicsPag()
}

suspend fun listTopicsPag() {
    SqsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        sqsClient
            .listQueuesPaginated { }
            .transform { it.queueUrls?.forEach { queue -> emit(queue) } }
            .collect { queue ->
                println("The Queue URL is $queue")
            }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ListQueues를 참조하십시오.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

`Package.swift` 파일.

```
import PackageDescription

let package = Package(
    name: "sqs-basics",
    // Let Xcode know the minimum Apple platforms supported.
    platforms: [
        .macOS(.v13),
        .iOS(.v15)
    ],
    dependencies: [
        // Dependencies declare other packages that this package depends on.
        .package(
            url: "https://github.com/awslabs/aws-sdk-swift",
            from: "1.0.0"),
        .package(
            url: "https://github.com/apple/swift-argument-parser.git",
            branch: "main"
        )
    ],
    targets: [
        // Targets are the basic building blocks of a package, defining a module
 or a test suite.
        // Targets can depend on other targets in this package and products
        // from dependencies.
        .executableTarget(
            name: "sqs-basics",
            dependencies: [
                .product(name: "AWSSQS", package: "aws-sdk-swift"),
                .product(name: "ArgumentParser", package: "swift-argument-
parser")
            ],
```

```
            path: "Sources")

    ]
)
```

Swift 소스 코드 `entry.swift`.

```
import ArgumentParser
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSSQS
import Foundation

struct ExampleCommand: ParsableCommand {
    @Option(help: "Name of the Amazon Region to use (default: us-east-1)")
    var region = "us-east-1"

    static var configuration = CommandConfiguration(
        commandName: "sqs-basics",
        abstract: """
        This example shows how to list all of your available Amazon SQS queues.
        """,
        discussion: """
        """
    )

    /// Called by ``main()`` to run the bulk of the example.
    func runAsync() async throws {
        let config = try await SQSClient.SQSClientConfiguration(region: region)
        let sqsClient = SQSClient(config: config)

        var queues: [String] = []
        let outputPages = sqsClient.listQueuesPaginated(
            input: ListQueuesInput()
        )

        // Each time a page of results arrives, process its contents.

        for try await output in outputPages {
            guard let urls = output.queueUrls else {
                print("No queues found.")
                return
            }
```

```
            // Iterate over the queue URLs listed on this page, adding them
            // to the `queues` array.

            for queueUrl in urls {
                queues.append(queueUrl)
            }
        }

        print("You have \(queues.count) queues:")
        for queue in queues {
            print("   \(queue)")
        }
    }
}

/// The program's asynchronous entry point.
@main
struct Main {
    static func main() async {
        let args = Array(CommandLine.arguments.dropFirst())

        do {
            let command = try ExampleCommand.parse(args)
            try await command.runAsync()
        } catch {
            ExampleCommand.exit(withError: error)
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 ListQueues를 참조하세요.

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon SQS 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 Amazon SQS 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

이들 발췌문은 Amazon SQS API를 직접적으로 호출하며, 컨텍스트에서 실행되어야 하는 더 큰 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드입니다. AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon SQS 시나리오 에서 컨텍스트에 맞는 작업을 볼 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 Amazon Simple Queue Service API 참조를 참조하세요.

예시

- CLI로 AddPermission 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ChangeMessageVisibility 함께 사용
- CLI로 ChangeMessageVisibilityBatch 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateQueue 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteMessage 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteMessageBatch 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteQueue 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetQueueAttributes 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetQueueUrl 함께 사용
- CLI로 ListDeadLetterSourceQueues 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListQueues 함께 사용
- CLI로 PurgeQueue 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ReceiveMessage 함께 사용
- CLI로 RemovePermission 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 SendMessage 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 SendMessageBatch 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 SetQueueAttributes 함께 사용

CLI로 **`AddPermission`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `AddPermission`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

대기열에 권한 추가

이 예제에서는 지정된 AWS 계정이 지정된 대기열로 메시지를 보낼 수 있도록 합니다.

명령:

```
aws sqs add-permission --queue-url https://sqs.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue --label SendMessagesFromMyQueue --aws-
account-ids 12345EXAMPLE --actions SendMessage
```

출력:

```
None.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 AddPermission을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된가 지정된 대기열에서 메시지를 보내 AWS 계정 도록 허용합니다.

```
Add-SQSPermission -Action SendMessage -AWSAccountId 80398EXAMPLE
 -Label SendMessagesFromMyQueue -QueueUrl https://sqs.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 AddPermission을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된가 지정된 대기열에서 메시지를 보내 AWS 계정 도록 허용합니다.

```
Add-SQSPermission -Action SendMessage -AWSAccountId 80398EXAMPLE
 -Label SendMessagesFromMyQueue -QueueUrl https://sqs.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 AddPermission을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`ChangeMessageVisibility`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ChangeMessageVisibility`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Changes the visibility timeout of a message in an Amazon Simple Queue Service
//! (Amazon SQS) queue.
/*!
  \param queueUrl: An Amazon SQS queue URL.
  \param messageReceiptHandle: A message receipt handle.
  \param visibilityTimeoutSeconds: Visibility timeout in seconds.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SQS::changeMessageVisibility(
        const Aws::String &queue_url,
        const Aws::String &messageReceiptHandle,
        int visibilityTimeoutSeconds,
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SQS::Model::ChangeMessageVisibilityRequest request;
    request.SetQueueUrl(queue_url);
    request.SetReceiptHandle(messageReceiptHandle);
    request.SetVisibilityTimeout(visibilityTimeoutSeconds);

    auto outcome = sqsClient.ChangeMessageVisibility(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully changed visibility of message " <<
                  messageReceiptHandle << " from queue " << queue_url <<
 std::endl;
    }
    else {
```

```
        std::cout << "Error changing visibility of message from queue "
                  << queue_url << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 ChangeMessageVisibility를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

메시지의 제한 시간 가시성을 변경하는 방법

이 예시에서는 지정된 메시지의 제한 시간 가시성을 10시간(10시간 * 60분 * 60초)으로 변경합니다.

명령:

```
aws sqs change-message-visibility --queue-url https://sqs.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue --receipt-handle AQEBTpyI...t6HyQg== --
visibility-timeout 36000
```

출력:

```
None.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ChangeMessageVisibility를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon SQS 메시지를 수신하고 제한 시간 표시 여부를 변경합니다.

```
import {
  ReceiveMessageCommand,
  ChangeMessageVisibilityCommand,
  SQSClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

const client = new SQSClient({});
const SQS_QUEUE_URL = "queue_url";

const receiveMessage = (queueUrl) =>
  client.send(
    new ReceiveMessageCommand({
      AttributeNames: ["SentTimestamp"],
      MaxNumberOfMessages: 1,
      MessageAttributeNames: ["All"],
      QueueUrl: queueUrl,
      WaitTimeSeconds: 1,
    }),
  );

export const main = async (queueUrl = SQS_QUEUE_URL) => {
  const { Messages } = await receiveMessage(queueUrl);

  const response = await client.send(
    new ChangeMessageVisibilityCommand({
      QueueUrl: queueUrl,
      ReceiptHandle: Messages[0].ReceiptHandle,
      VisibilityTimeout: 20,
    }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ChangeMessageVisibility를 참조하십시오.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon SQS 메시지를 수신하고 제한 시간 표시 여부를 변경합니다.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region to us-west-2
AWS.config.update({ region: "us-west-2" });

// Create the SQS service object
var sqs = new AWS.SQS({ apiVersion: "2012-11-05" });

var queueURL = "https://sqs.REGION.amazonaws.com/ACCOUNT-ID/QUEUE-NAME";

var params = {
  AttributeNames: ["SentTimestamp"],
  MaxNumberOfMessages: 1,
  MessageAttributeNames: ["All"],
  QueueUrl: queueURL,
};

sqs.receiveMessage(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Receive Error", err);
  } else {
    // Make sure we have a message
    if (data.Messages != null) {
      var visibilityParams = {
        QueueUrl: queueURL,
        ReceiptHandle: data.Messages[0].ReceiptHandle,
        VisibilityTimeout: 20, // 20 second timeout
      };
      sqs.changeMessageVisibility(visibilityParams, function (err, data) {
        if (err) {
          console.log("Delete Error", err);
        } else {
          console.log("Timeout Changed", data);
```

```
        }
      });
    } else {
      console.log("No messages to change");
    }
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ChangeMessageVisibility를 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 지정된 대기열에서 지정된 수신 핸들이 있는 메시지의 표시 제한 시간을 10시간(10시간 * 60분 * 60초 = 36,000초)으로 변경합니다.

```
Edit-SQSMessageVisibility -QueueUrl https://sqs.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com/8039EXAMPLE/MyQueue -ReceiptHandle AQEBgGDh...J/Iqww== -
VisibilityTimeout 36000
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ChangeMessageVisibility를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 지정된 대기열에서 지정된 수신 핸들이 있는 메시지의 표시 제한 시간을 10시간(10시간 * 60분 * 60초 = 36,000초)으로 변경합니다.

```
Edit-SQSMessageVisibility -QueueUrl https://sqs.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com/8039EXAMPLE/MyQueue -ReceiptHandle AQEBgGDh...J/Iqww== -
VisibilityTimeout 36000
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ChangeMessageVisibility를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-sqs' # v2: require 'aws-sdk'
# Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon SQS.
sqs = Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2')

begin
  queue_name = 'my-queue'
  queue_url = sqs.get_queue_url(queue_name: queue_name).queue_url

  # Receive up to 10 messages
  receive_message_result_before = sqs.receive_message({
                                                        queue_url: queue_url,
                                                        max_number_of_messages:
 10
                                                      })

  puts "Before attempting to change message visibility timeout: received
 #{receive_message_result_before.messages.count} message(s)."

  receive_message_result_before.messages.each do |message|
    sqs.change_message_visibility({
                                     queue_url: queue_url,
                                     receipt_handle: message.receipt_handle,
                                     visibility_timeout: 30 # This message will
 not be visible for 30 seconds after first receipt.
                                   })
  end

  # Try to retrieve the original messages after setting their visibility timeout.
  receive_message_result_after = sqs.receive_message({
                                                       queue_url: queue_url,
                                                       max_number_of_messages: 10
```

```
                                                        })

  puts "\nAfter attempting to change message visibility timeout: received
 #{receive_message_result_after.messages.count} message(s)."
rescue Aws::SQS::Errors::NonExistentQueue
  puts "Cannot receive messages for a queue named '#{queue_name}', as it does not
 exist."
end
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 ChangeMessageVisibility를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **ChangeMessageVisibilityBatch** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ChangeMessageVisibilityBatch`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

여러 메시지의 제한 시간 가시성 일괄 변경

이 예시에서는 지정된 2개 메시지의 제한 시간 가시성을 10시간(10시간 * 60분 * 60초)으로 변경합니다.

명령:

```
aws sqs change-message-visibility-batch --queue-url https://sqs.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue --entries file://change-message-
visibility-batch.json
```

입력 파일(change-message-visibility-batch.json):

```
[
  {
    "Id": "FirstMessage",
        "ReceiptHandle": "AQEBhz2q...Jf3kaw==",
        "VisibilityTimeout": 36000
  },
  {
    "Id": "SecondMessage",
```

```
        "ReceiptHandle": "AQEBkTUH...HifSnw==",
        "VisibilityTimeout": 36000
  }
]
```

출력:

```
{
  "Successful": [
    {
      "Id": "SecondMessage"
    },
    {
      "Id": "FirstMessage"
    }
  ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ChangeMessageVisibilityBatch를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 지정된 대기열에서 지정된 수신 핸들이 있는 2개의 메시지의 표시 제한 시간을 변경합니다. 첫 번째 메시지의 표시 제한 시간이 10시간(10시간 * 60분 * 60초 = 36,000초)으로 변경됩니다. 두 번째 메시지의 표시 제한 시간이 5시간(5시간 * 60분 * 60초 = 18,000초)으로 변경됩니다.

```
$changeVisibilityRequest1 = New-Object
 Amazon.SQS.Model.ChangeMessageVisibilityBatchRequestEntry
$changeVisibilityRequest1.Id = "Request1"
$changeVisibilityRequest1.ReceiptHandle = "AQEBd329...v6gl8Q=="
$changeVisibilityRequest1.VisibilityTimeout = 36000

$changeVisibilityRequest2 = New-Object
 Amazon.SQS.Model.ChangeMessageVisibilityBatchRequestEntry
$changeVisibilityRequest2.Id = "Request2"
$changeVisibilityRequest2.ReceiptHandle = "AQEBgGDh...J/Iqww=="
$changeVisibilityRequest2.VisibilityTimeout = 18000
```

```
Edit-SQSMessageVisibilityBatch -QueueUrl https://sqs.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue -Entry $changeVisibilityRequest1,
 $changeVisibilityRequest2
```

출력:

```
Failed    Successful

------    ----------

{}        {Request2, Request1}
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ChangeMessageVisibilityBatch를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 지정된 대기열에서 지정된 수신 핸들이 있는 2개의 메시지의 표시 제한 시간을 변경합니다. 첫 번째 메시지의 표시 제한 시간이 10시간(10시간 * 60분 * 60초 = 36,000초)으로 변경됩니다. 두 번째 메시지의 표시 제한 시간이 5시간(5시간 * 60분 * 60초 = 18,000초)으로 변경됩니다.

```
$changeVisibilityRequest1 = New-Object
 Amazon.SQS.Model.ChangeMessageVisibilityBatchRequestEntry
$changeVisibilityRequest1.Id = "Request1"
$changeVisibilityRequest1.ReceiptHandle = "AQEBd329...v6gl8Q=="
$changeVisibilityRequest1.VisibilityTimeout = 36000

$changeVisibilityRequest2 = New-Object
 Amazon.SQS.Model.ChangeMessageVisibilityBatchRequestEntry
$changeVisibilityRequest2.Id = "Request2"
$changeVisibilityRequest2.ReceiptHandle = "AQEBgGDh...J/Iqww=="
$changeVisibilityRequest2.VisibilityTimeout = 18000

Edit-SQSMessageVisibilityBatch -QueueUrl https://sqs.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue -Entry $changeVisibilityRequest1,
 $changeVisibilityRequest2
```

출력:

```
Failed    Successful
```

```
------    ----------

{}        {Request2, Request1}
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ChangeMessageVisibilityBatch를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **CreateQueue** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateQueue`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 대기열에 메시지 게시
- 메시지 일괄 전송 및 수신
- Amazon SQS Java 메시징 라이브러리를 사용하여 JMS 인터페이스 작업

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

특정 이름으로 대기열을 생성합니다.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a queue with a specific name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueName">The name for the queue.</param>
    /// <param name="useFifoQueue">True to use a FIFO queue.</param>
    /// <returns>The url for the queue.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateQueueWithName(string queueName, bool
useFifoQueue)
    {
        int maxMessage = 256 * 1024;
```

```
        var queueAttributes = new Dictionary<string, string>
        {
            {
                QueueAttributeName.MaximumMessageSize,
                maxMessage.ToString()
            }
        };

        var createQueueRequest = new CreateQueueRequest()
        {
            QueueName = queueName,
            Attributes = queueAttributes
        };

        if (useFifoQueue)
        {
            // Update the name if it is not correct for a FIFO queue.
            if (!queueName.EndsWith(".fifo"))
            {
                createQueueRequest.QueueName = queueName + ".fifo";
            }

            // Add an attribute for a FIFO queue.
            createQueueRequest.Attributes.Add(
                QueueAttributeName.FifoQueue, "true");
        }

        var createResponse = await _amazonSQSClient.CreateQueueAsync(
            new CreateQueueRequest()
            {
                QueueName = queueName
            });
        return createResponse.QueueUrl;
    }
```

Amazon SQS 대기열을 생성하고 메시지를 전송합니다.

```
    using System;
    using System.Collections.Generic;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon;
    using Amazon.SQS;
```

```
    using Amazon.SQS.Model;

    public class CreateSendExample
    {
        // Specify your AWS Region (an example Region is shown).
        private static readonly string QueueName = "Example_Queue";
        private static readonly RegionEndpoint ServiceRegion =
 RegionEndpoint.USWest2;
        private static IAmazonSQS client;

        public static async Task Main()
        {
            client = new AmazonSQSClient(ServiceRegion);
            var createQueueResponse = await CreateQueue(client, QueueName);

            string queueUrl = createQueueResponse.QueueUrl;

            Dictionary<string, MessageAttributeValue> messageAttributes = new
 Dictionary<string, MessageAttributeValue>
            {
                { "Title",   new MessageAttributeValue { DataType = "String",
 StringValue = "The Whistler" } },
                { "Author",  new MessageAttributeValue { DataType = "String",
 StringValue = "John Grisham" } },
                { "WeeksOn", new MessageAttributeValue { DataType = "Number",
 StringValue = "6" } },
            };

            string messageBody = "Information about current NY Times fiction
 bestseller for week of 12/11/2016.";

            var sendMsgResponse = await SendMessage(client, queueUrl,
 messageBody, messageAttributes);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Creates a new Amazon SQS queue using the queue name passed to it
        /// in queueName.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An SQS client object used to send the message.</
param>
        /// <param name="queueName">A string representing the name of the queue
        /// to create.</param>
        /// <returns>A CreateQueueResponse that contains information about the
```

```
        /// newly created queue.</returns>
        public static async Task<CreateQueueResponse> CreateQueue(IAmazonSQS
 client, string queueName)
        {
            var request = new CreateQueueRequest
            {
                QueueName = queueName,
                Attributes = new Dictionary<string, string>
                {
                    { "DelaySeconds", "60" },
                    { "MessageRetentionPeriod", "86400" },
                },
            };

            var response = await client.CreateQueueAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"Created a queue with URL : {response.QueueUrl}");

            return response;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Sends a message to an SQS queue.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An SQS client object used to send the message.</
param>
        /// <param name="queueUrl">The URL of the queue to which to send the
        /// message.</param>
        /// <param name="messageBody">A string representing the body of the
        /// message to be sent to the queue.</param>
        /// <param name="messageAttributes">Attributes for the message to be
        /// sent to the queue.</param>
        /// <returns>A SendMessageResponse object that contains information
        /// about the message that was sent.</returns>
        public static async Task<SendMessageResponse> SendMessage(
            IAmazonSQS client,
            string queueUrl,
            string messageBody,
            Dictionary<string, MessageAttributeValue> messageAttributes)
        {
            var sendMessageRequest = new SendMessageRequest
            {
                DelaySeconds = 10,
                MessageAttributes = messageAttributes,
                MessageBody = messageBody,
```

```
                QueueUrl = queueUrl,
            };

            var response = await client.SendMessageAsync(sendMessageRequest);
            Console.WriteLine($"Sent a message with id : {response.MessageId}");

            return response;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreateQueue를 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Create an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue.
/*!
  \param queueName: An Amazon SQS queue name.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SQS::createQueue(const Aws::String &queueName,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SQS::Model::CreateQueueRequest request;
    request.SetQueueName(queueName);
```

```
    const Aws::SQS::Model::CreateQueueOutcome outcome =
 sqsClient.CreateQueue(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully created queue " << queueName << " with a queue
 URL "
                  << outcome.GetResult().GetQueueUrl() << "." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error creating queue " << queueName << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 CreateQueue를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

대기열 생성

이 예시에서는 지정된 이름의 대기열을 만들고, 메시지 보존 기간을 3일(3일 * 24시간 * 60분 * 60초)로 설정하고, 대기열의 Dead Letter Queue(DLQ)를 최대 메시지 수신 개수가 1,000개인 지정된 대기열로 설정합니다.

명령:

```
aws sqs create-queue --queue-name MyQueue --attributes file://create-queue.json
```

입력 파일(create-queue.json):

```
{
  "RedrivePolicy": "{\"deadLetterTargetArn\":\"arn:aws:sqs:us-
east-1:80398EXAMPLE:MyDeadLetterQueue\",\"maxReceiveCount\":\"1000\"}",
  "MessageRetentionPeriod": "259200"
}
```

출력:

```
{
  "QueueUrl": "https://queue.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue"
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateQueue를 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sqs"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sqs/types"
)

// SqsActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) actions
// used in the examples.
type SqsActions struct {
 SqsClient *sqs.Client
}



// CreateQueue creates an Amazon SQS queue with the specified name. You can
 specify
// whether the queue is created as a FIFO queue.
func (actor SqsActions) CreateQueue(ctx context.Context, queueName string,
 isFifoQueue bool) (string, error) {
```

```
 var queueUrl string
 queueAttributes := map[string]string{}
 if isFifoQueue {
  queueAttributes["FifoQueue"] = "true"
 }
 queue, err := actor.SqsClient.CreateQueue(ctx, &sqs.CreateQueueInput{
  QueueName:  aws.String(queueName),
  Attributes: queueAttributes,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create queue %v. Here's why: %v\n", queueName, err)
 } else {
  queueUrl = *queue.QueueUrl
 }

 return queueUrl, err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 CreateQueue를 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.SqsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.ChangeMessageVisibilityRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.CreateQueueRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.DeleteMessageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.GetQueueUrlRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.GetQueueUrlResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.ListQueuesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.ListQueuesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.Message;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.ReceiveMessageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SendMessageBatchRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SendMessageBatchRequestEntry;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SendMessageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SqsException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class SQSExample {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String queueName = "queue" + System.currentTimeMillis();
        SqsClient sqsClient = SqsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_WEST_2)
                .build();

        // Perform various tasks on the Amazon SQS queue.
        String queueUrl = createQueue(sqsClient, queueName);
        listQueues(sqsClient);
        listQueuesFilter(sqsClient, queueUrl);
        List<Message> messages = receiveMessages(sqsClient, queueUrl);
        sendBatchMessages(sqsClient, queueUrl);
        changeMessages(sqsClient, queueUrl, messages);
        deleteMessages(sqsClient, queueUrl, messages);
        sqsClient.close();
    }

    public static String createQueue(SqsClient sqsClient, String queueName) {
        try {
            System.out.println("\nCreate Queue");

            CreateQueueRequest createQueueRequest = CreateQueueRequest.builder()
                    .queueName(queueName)
                    .build();

            sqsClient.createQueue(createQueueRequest);
```

```
            System.out.println("\nGet queue url");

            GetQueueUrlResponse getQueueUrlResponse = sqsClient

.getQueueUrl(GetQueueUrlRequest.builder().queueName(queueName).build());
            return getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl();

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static void listQueues(SqsClient sqsClient) {

        System.out.println("\nList Queues");
        String prefix = "que";

        try {
            ListQueuesRequest listQueuesRequest =
ListQueuesRequest.builder().queueNamePrefix(prefix).build();
            ListQueuesResponse listQueuesResponse =
sqsClient.listQueues(listQueuesRequest);
            for (String url : listQueuesResponse.queueUrls()) {
                System.out.println(url);
            }

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void listQueuesFilter(SqsClient sqsClient, String queueUrl) {
        // List queues with filters
        String namePrefix = "queue";
        ListQueuesRequest filterListRequest = ListQueuesRequest.builder()
                .queueNamePrefix(namePrefix)
                .build();

        ListQueuesResponse listQueuesFilteredResponse =
sqsClient.listQueues(filterListRequest);
        System.out.println("Queue URLs with prefix: " + namePrefix);
```

```
        for (String url : listQueuesFilteredResponse.queueUrls()) {
            System.out.println(url);
        }

        System.out.println("\nSend message");
        try {
            sqsClient.sendMessage(SendMessageRequest.builder()
                    .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                    .messageBody("Hello world!")
                    .delaySeconds(10)
                    .build());

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void sendBatchMessages(SqsClient sqsClient, String queueUrl) {

        System.out.println("\nSend multiple messages");
        try {
            SendMessageBatchRequest sendMessageBatchRequest =
SendMessageBatchRequest.builder()
                    .queueUrl(queueUrl)

.entries(SendMessageBatchRequestEntry.builder().id("id1").messageBody("Hello
from msg 1").build(),

SendMessageBatchRequestEntry.builder().id("id2").messageBody("msg
2").delaySeconds(10)
                                    .build())
                    .build();
            sqsClient.sendMessageBatch(sendMessageBatchRequest);

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static List<Message> receiveMessages(SqsClient sqsClient, String
queueUrl) {
```

```
        System.out.println("\nReceive messages");
        try {
            ReceiveMessageRequest receiveMessageRequest =
ReceiveMessageRequest.builder()
                    .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                    .maxNumberOfMessages(5)
                    .build();
            return sqsClient.receiveMessage(receiveMessageRequest).messages();

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return null;
    }

    public static void changeMessages(SqsClient sqsClient, String queueUrl,
List<Message> messages) {

        System.out.println("\nChange Message Visibility");
        try {

            for (Message message : messages) {
                ChangeMessageVisibilityRequest req =
ChangeMessageVisibilityRequest.builder()
                        .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                        .receiptHandle(message.receiptHandle())
                        .visibilityTimeout(100)
                        .build();
                sqsClient.changeMessageVisibility(req);
            }

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void deleteMessages(SqsClient sqsClient, String queueUrl,
List<Message> messages) {
        System.out.println("\nDelete Messages");

        try {
            for (Message message : messages) {
```

```
                DeleteMessageRequest deleteMessageRequest =
 DeleteMessageRequest.builder()
                        .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                        .receiptHandle(message.receiptHandle())
                        .build();
                sqsClient.deleteMessage(deleteMessageRequest);
            }
        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateQueue를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon SQS 표준 대기열을 생성합니다.

```
import { CreateQueueCommand, SQSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

const client = new SQSClient({});
const SQS_QUEUE_NAME = "test-queue";

export const main = async (sqsQueueName = SQS_QUEUE_NAME) => {
  const command = new CreateQueueCommand({
    QueueName: sqsQueueName,
    Attributes: {
      DelaySeconds: "60",
      MessageRetentionPeriod: "86400",
    },
  });
```

```
  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

긴 폴링이 있는 Amazon SQS 대기열을 생성합니다.

```
import { CreateQueueCommand, SQSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

const client = new SQSClient({});
const SQS_QUEUE_NAME = "queue_name";

export const main = async (queueName = SQS_QUEUE_NAME) => {
  const response = await client.send(
    new CreateQueueCommand({
      QueueName: queueName,
      Attributes: {
        // When the wait time for the ReceiveMessage API action is greater than
 0,
        // long polling is in effect. The maximum long polling wait time is 20
        // seconds. Long polling helps reduce the cost of using Amazon SQS by,
        // eliminating the number of empty responses and false empty responses.
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSSimpleQueueService/latest/
SQSDeveloperGuide/sqs-short-and-long-polling.html
        ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds: "20",
      },
    }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateQueue를 참조하십시오.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon SQS 표준 대기열을 생성합니다.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create an SQS service object
var sqs = new AWS.SQS({ apiVersion: "2012-11-05" });

var params = {
  QueueName: "SQS_QUEUE_NAME",
  Attributes: {
    DelaySeconds: "60",
    MessageRetentionPeriod: "86400",
  },
};

sqs.createQueue(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.QueueUrl);
  }
});
```

메시지가 도착하기를 기다리는 Amazon SQS 대기열을 생성합니다.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });
```

```
// Create the SQS service object
var sqs = new AWS.SQS({ apiVersion: "2012-11-05" });

var params = {
  QueueName: "SQS_QUEUE_NAME",
  Attributes: {
    ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds: "20",
  },
};

sqs.createQueue(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.QueueUrl);
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateQueue를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun createQueue(queueNameVal: String): String {
    println("Create Queue")
    val createQueueRequest =
        CreateQueueRequest {
            queueName = queueNameVal
        }

    SqsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        sqsClient.createQueue(createQueueRequest)
```

```
        println("Get queue url")

        val getQueueUrlRequest =
            GetQueueUrlRequest {
                queueName = queueNameVal
            }

        val getQueueUrlResponse = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(getQueueUrlRequest)
        return getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl.toString()
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 CreateQueue를 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 지정된 이름으로 대기열을 생성합니다.

```
New-SQSQueue -QueueName MyQueue
```

출력:

```
https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CreateQueue를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 지정된 이름으로 대기열을 생성합니다.

```
New-SQSQueue -QueueName MyQueue
```

출력:

```
https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateQueue를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def create_queue(name, attributes=None):
    """
    Creates an Amazon SQS queue.

    :param name: The name of the queue. This is part of the URL assigned to the
 queue.
    :param attributes: The attributes of the queue, such as maximum message size
 or
                       whether it's a FIFO queue.
    :return: A Queue object that contains metadata about the queue and that can
 be used
             to perform queue operations like sending and receiving messages.
    """
    if not attributes:
        attributes = {}

    try:
        queue = sqs.create_queue(QueueName=name, Attributes=attributes)
        logger.info("Created queue '%s' with URL=%s", name, queue.url)
    except ClientError as error:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create queue named '%s'.", name)
        raise error
    else:
        return queue
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateQueue를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
# This code example demonstrates how to create a queue in Amazon Simple Queue
 Service (Amazon SQS).

require 'aws-sdk-sqs'

# @param sqs_client [Aws::SQS::Client] An initialized Amazon SQS client.
# @param queue_name [String] The name of the queue.
# @return [Boolean] true if the queue was created; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless queue_created?(
#     Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'my-queue'
#   )
def queue_created?(sqs_client, queue_name)
  sqs_client.create_queue(queue_name: queue_name)
  true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error creating queue: #{e.message}"
  false
end

# Full example call:
# Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon SQS.
def run_me
  region = 'us-west-2'
  queue_name = 'my-queue'
  sqs_client = Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: region)

  puts "Creating the queue named '#{queue_name}'..."

  if queue_created?(sqs_client, queue_name)
    puts 'Queue created.'
```

```
  else
    puts 'Queue not created.'
  end
end

# Example usage:
run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 CreateQueue를 참조하십시오.

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP API

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon SQS 표준 대기열을 생성합니다.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_sqs->createqueue( iv_queuename = iv_queue_name ).        "
 oo_result is returned for testing purposes. "
        MESSAGE 'SQS queue created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sqsqueuedeldrecently.
        MESSAGE 'After deleting a queue, wait 60 seconds before creating another
 queue with the same name.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sqsqueuenameexists.
        MESSAGE 'A queue with this name already exists.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

메시지가 도착하기를 기다리는 Amazon SQS 대기열을 생성합니다.

```
    TRY.
        DATA lt_attributes TYPE /aws1/cl_sqsqueueattrmap_w=>tt_queueattributemap.
        DATA ls_attribute TYPE /aws1/
cl_sqsqueueattrmap_w=>ts_queueattributemap_maprow.
```

```
        ls_attribute-key = 'ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds'.                " Time
in seconds for long polling, such as how long the call waits for a message to
arrive in the queue before returning. "
        ls_attribute-value = NEW /aws1/cl_sqsqueueattrmap_w( iv_value =
iv_wait_time ).
        INSERT ls_attribute INTO TABLE lt_attributes.
        oo_result = lo_sqs->createqueue(                   " oo_result is returned
for testing purposes. "
                iv_queuename = iv_queue_name
                it_attributes = lt_attributes ).
        MESSAGE 'SQS queue created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sqsqueuedeldrecently.
        MESSAGE 'After deleting a queue, wait 60 seconds before creating another
queue with the same name.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sqsqueuenameexists.
        MESSAGE 'A queue with this name already exists.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 CreateQueue를 참조하세요.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSSQS

        let config = try await SQSClient.SQSClientConfiguration(region: region)
        let sqsClient = SQSClient(config: config)

        let output = try await sqsClient.createQueue(
            input: CreateQueueInput(
                queueName: queueName
            )
        )
```

```
        guard let queueUrl = output.queueUrl else {
            print("No queue URL returned.")
            return
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 CreateQueue를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DeleteMessage** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteMessage의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 메시지 일괄 전송 및 수신

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon SQS 대기열에서 메시지를 수신한 다음 메시지를 삭제합니다.

```
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            // If the AWS Region you want to use is different from
            // the AWS Region defined for the default user, supply
            // the specify your AWS Region to the client constructor.
            var client = new AmazonSQSClient();
            string queueName = "Example_Queue";

            var queueUrl = await GetQueueUrl(client, queueName);
            Console.WriteLine($"The SQS queue's URL is {queueUrl}");

            var response = await ReceiveAndDeleteMessage(client, queueUrl);
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"Message: {response.Messages[0]}");
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieve the queue URL for the queue named in the queueName
        /// property using the client object.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The Amazon SQS client used to retrieve the
        /// queue URL.</param>
        /// <param name="queueName">A string representing  name of the queue
        /// for which to retrieve the URL.</param>
        /// <returns>The URL of the queue.</returns>
        public static async Task<string> GetQueueUrl(IAmazonSQS client, string
 queueName)
        {
            var request = new GetQueueUrlRequest
            {
                QueueName = queueName,
            };

            GetQueueUrlResponse response = await
 client.GetQueueUrlAsync(request);
            return response.QueueUrl;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieves the message from the quque at the URL passed in the
        /// queueURL parameters using the client.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The SQS client used to retrieve a message.</
param>
        /// <param name="queueUrl">The URL of the queue from which to retrieve
        /// a message.</param>
        /// <returns>The response from the call to ReceiveMessageAsync.</returns>
        public static async Task<ReceiveMessageResponse>
 ReceiveAndDeleteMessage(IAmazonSQS client, string queueUrl)
        {
            // Receive a single message from the queue.
            var receiveMessageRequest = new ReceiveMessageRequest
            {
                AttributeNames = { "SentTimestamp" },
                MaxNumberOfMessages = 1,
                MessageAttributeNames = { "All" },
```

```
                QueueUrl = queueUrl,
                VisibilityTimeout = 0,
                WaitTimeSeconds = 0,
            };

            var receiveMessageResponse = await
 client.ReceiveMessageAsync(receiveMessageRequest);

            // Delete the received message from the queue.
            var deleteMessageRequest = new DeleteMessageRequest
            {
                QueueUrl = queueUrl,
                ReceiptHandle = receiveMessageResponse.Messages[0].ReceiptHandle,
            };

            await client.DeleteMessageAsync(deleteMessageRequest);

            return receiveMessageResponse;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteMessage를 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Delete a message from an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue.
/*!
  \param queueUrl: An Amazon SQS queue URL.
```

```
  \param messageReceiptHandle: A message receipt handle.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SQS::deleteMessage(const Aws::String &queueUrl,
                                const Aws::String &messageReceiptHandle,
                                const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteMessageRequest request;
    request.SetQueueUrl(queueUrl);
    request.SetReceiptHandle(messageReceiptHandle);

    const Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteMessageOutcome outcome =
 sqsClient.DeleteMessage(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted message from queue " << queueUrl
                  << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting message from queue " << queueUrl << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DeleteMessage를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

메시지를 삭제하는 방법

이 예시에서는 지정된 메시지를 삭제합니다.

명령:

```
aws sqs delete-message --queue-url https://sqs.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue --receipt-handle AQEBRXTo...q2doVA==
```

출력:

```
None.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteMessage를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        try {
            for (Message message : messages) {
                DeleteMessageRequest deleteMessageRequest =
DeleteMessageRequest.builder()
                        .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                        .receiptHandle(message.receiptHandle())
                        .build();
                sqsClient.deleteMessage(deleteMessageRequest);
            }
        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteMessage를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon SQS 메시지를 수신하고 삭제합니다.

```
import {
  ReceiveMessageCommand,
  DeleteMessageCommand,
  SQSClient,
  DeleteMessageBatchCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

const client = new SQSClient({});
const SQS_QUEUE_URL = "queue_url";

const receiveMessage = (queueUrl) =>
  client.send(
    new ReceiveMessageCommand({
      AttributeNames: ["SentTimestamp"],
      MaxNumberOfMessages: 10,
      MessageAttributeNames: ["All"],
      QueueUrl: queueUrl,
      WaitTimeSeconds: 20,
      VisibilityTimeout: 20,
    }),
  );

export const main = async (queueUrl = SQS_QUEUE_URL) => {
  const { Messages } = await receiveMessage(queueUrl);

  if (!Messages) {
    return;
  }

  if (Messages.length === 1) {
    console.log(Messages[0].Body);
```

```
    await client.send(
      new DeleteMessageCommand({
        QueueUrl: queueUrl,
        ReceiptHandle: Messages[0].ReceiptHandle,
      }),
    );
  } else {
    await client.send(
      new DeleteMessageBatchCommand({
        QueueUrl: queueUrl,
        Entries: Messages.map((message) => ({
          Id: message.MessageId,
          ReceiptHandle: message.ReceiptHandle,
        })),
      }),
    );
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteMessage를 참조하십시오.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon SQS 메시지를 수신하고 삭제합니다.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create an SQS service object
var sqs = new AWS.SQS({ apiVersion: "2012-11-05" });

var queueURL = "SQS_QUEUE_URL";

var params = {
```

```
  AttributeNames: ["SentTimestamp"],
  MaxNumberOfMessages: 10,
  MessageAttributeNames: ["All"],
  QueueUrl: queueURL,
  VisibilityTimeout: 20,
  WaitTimeSeconds: 0,
};

sqs.receiveMessage(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Receive Error", err);
  } else if (data.Messages) {
    var deleteParams = {
      QueueUrl: queueURL,
      ReceiptHandle: data.Messages[0].ReceiptHandle,
    };
    sqs.deleteMessage(deleteParams, function (err, data) {
      if (err) {
        console.log("Delete Error", err);
      } else {
        console.log("Message Deleted", data);
      }
    });
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteMessage를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun deleteMessages(queueUrlVal: String) {
```

```
    println("Delete Messages from $queueUrlVal")

    val purgeRequest =
        PurgeQueueRequest {
            queueUrl = queueUrlVal
        }

    SqsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        sqsClient.purgeQueue(purgeRequest)
        println("Messages are successfully deleted from $queueUrlVal")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteQueue(queueUrlVal: String) {
    val request =
        DeleteQueueRequest {
            queueUrl = queueUrlVal
        }

    SqsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        sqsClient.deleteQueue(request)
        println("$queueUrlVal was deleted!")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DeleteMessage를 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 지정된 대기열에서 지정된 수신 핸들이 있는 메시지를 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-SQSMessage -QueueUrl https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/
MyQueue -ReceiptHandle AQEBd329...v6gl8Q==
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteMessage를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 지정된 대기열에서 지정된 수신 핸들이 있는 메시지를 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-SQSMessage -QueueUrl https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/
MyQueue -ReceiptHandle AQEBd329...v6gl8Q==
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteMessage를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def delete_message(message):
    """
    Delete a message from a queue. Clients must delete messages after they
    are received and processed to remove them from the queue.

    :param message: The message to delete. The message's queue URL is contained
 in
                    the message's metadata.
    :return: None
    """
    try:
        message.delete()
        logger.info("Deleted message: %s", message.message_id)
    except ClientError as error:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete message: %s", message.message_id)
        raise error
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteMessage를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DeleteMessageBatch** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteMessageBatch의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- S3 이벤트 알림 처리
- 대기열에 메시지 게시
- 메시지 일괄 전송 및 수신

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a batch of messages from a queue by its url.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The url of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteMessageBatchByUrl(string queueUrl,
List<Message> messages)
    {
        var deleteRequest = new DeleteMessageBatchRequest()
        {
            QueueUrl = queueUrl,
            Entries = new List<DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry>()
        };
        foreach (var message in messages)
        {
            deleteRequest.Entries.Add(new DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry()
            {
                ReceiptHandle = message.ReceiptHandle,
                Id = message.MessageId
            });
```

```
        }

        var deleteResponse = await
_amazonSQSClient.DeleteMessageBatchAsync(deleteRequest);

        return deleteResponse.Failed.Any();
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteMessageBatch를 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);

            Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteMessageBatchRequest request;
            request.SetQueueUrl(queueURLS[i]);
            int id = 1; // Ids must be unique within a batch delete request.
            for (const Aws::String &receiptHandle: receiptHandles) {
                Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry entry;
                entry.SetId(std::to_string(id));
                ++id;
                entry.SetReceiptHandle(receiptHandle);
                request.AddEntries(entry);
            }

            Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteMessageBatchOutcome outcome =
                    sqsClient.DeleteMessageBatch(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
```

```
                std::cout << "The batch deletion of messages was successful."
                          << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::DeleteMessageBatch. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                cleanUp(topicARN,
                        queueURLS,
                        subscriptionARNS,
                        snsClient,
                        sqsClient);

                return false;
            }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DeleteMessageBatch를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

여러 메시지를 배치로 삭제하는 방법

이 예시에서는 지정된 메시지를 삭제합니다.

명령:

```
aws sqs delete-message-batch --queue-url https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue --entries file://delete-message-batch.json
```

입력 파일(delete-message-batch.json):

```
[
  {
        "Id": "FirstMessage",
        "ReceiptHandle": "AQEB1mgl...Z4GuLw=="
  },
  {
    "Id": "SecondMessage",
```

```
        "ReceiptHandle": "AQEBLsYM...VQubAA=="
  }
]
```

출력:

```
{
  "Successful": [
    {
      "Id": "FirstMessage"
    },
    {
      "Id": "SecondMessage"
    }
  ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteMessageBatch를 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sqs"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sqs/types"
)
```

```
// SqsActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) actions
// used in the examples.
type SqsActions struct {
 SqsClient *sqs.Client
}



// DeleteMessages uses the DeleteMessageBatch action to delete a batch of
 messages from
// an Amazon SQS queue.
func (actor SqsActions) DeleteMessages(ctx context.Context, queueUrl string,
 messages []types.Message) error {
 entries := make([]types.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry, len(messages))
 for msgIndex := range messages {
  entries[msgIndex].Id = aws.String(fmt.Sprintf("%v", msgIndex))
  entries[msgIndex].ReceiptHandle = messages[msgIndex].ReceiptHandle
 }
 _, err := actor.SqsClient.DeleteMessageBatch(ctx, &sqs.DeleteMessageBatchInput{
  Entries:  entries,
  QueueUrl: aws.String(queueUrl),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete messages from queue %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 queueUrl, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 DeleteMessageBatch를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import {
  ReceiveMessageCommand,
  DeleteMessageCommand,
  SQSClient,
  DeleteMessageBatchCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

const client = new SQSClient({});
const SQS_QUEUE_URL = "queue_url";

const receiveMessage = (queueUrl) =>
  client.send(
    new ReceiveMessageCommand({
      AttributeNames: ["SentTimestamp"],
      MaxNumberOfMessages: 10,
      MessageAttributeNames: ["All"],
      QueueUrl: queueUrl,
      WaitTimeSeconds: 20,
      VisibilityTimeout: 20,
    }),
  );

export const main = async (queueUrl = SQS_QUEUE_URL) => {
  const { Messages } = await receiveMessage(queueUrl);

  if (!Messages) {
    return;
  }

  if (Messages.length === 1) {
    console.log(Messages[0].Body);
    await client.send(
      new DeleteMessageCommand({
        QueueUrl: queueUrl,
        ReceiptHandle: Messages[0].ReceiptHandle,
      }),
    );
  } else {
    await client.send(
      new DeleteMessageBatchCommand({
        QueueUrl: queueUrl,
        Entries: Messages.map((message) => ({
          Id: message.MessageId,
```

```
          ReceiptHandle: message.ReceiptHandle,
        })),
      }),
    );
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteMessageBatch를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 지정된 대기열에서 지정된 수신 핸들이 있는 메시지 2개를 삭제합니다.

```
$deleteMessageRequest1 = New-Object
 Amazon.SQS.Model.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry
$deleteMessageRequest1.Id = "Request1"
$deleteMessageRequest1.ReceiptHandle = "AQEBX2g4...wtJSQg=="

$deleteMessageRequest2 = New-Object
 Amazon.SQS.Model.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry
$deleteMessageRequest2.Id = "Request2"
$deleteMessageRequest2.ReceiptHandle = "AQEBqOVY...KTsLYg=="

Remove-SQSMessageBatch -QueueUrl https://sqs.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue -Entry $deleteMessageRequest1,
 $deleteMessageRequest2
```

출력:

```
Failed    Successful

------    ----------

{}        {Request1, Request2}
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteMessageBatch를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 지정된 대기열에서 지정된 수신 핸들이 있는 메시지 2개를 삭제합니다.

```
$deleteMessageRequest1 = New-Object
 Amazon.SQS.Model.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry
$deleteMessageRequest1.Id = "Request1"
$deleteMessageRequest1.ReceiptHandle = "AQEBX2g4...wtJSQg=="

$deleteMessageRequest2 = New-Object
 Amazon.SQS.Model.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry
$deleteMessageRequest2.Id = "Request2"
$deleteMessageRequest2.ReceiptHandle = "AQEBqOVY...KTsLYg=="

Remove-SQSMessageBatch -QueueUrl https://sqs.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue -Entry $deleteMessageRequest1,
 $deleteMessageRequest2
```

출력:

```
Failed    Successful

------    ----------

{}        {Request1, Request2}
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteMessageBatch를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def delete_messages(queue, messages):
```

```
    """
    Delete a batch of messages from a queue in a single request.

    :param queue: The queue from which to delete the messages.
    :param messages: The list of messages to delete.
    :return: The response from SQS that contains the list of successful and
failed
             message deletions.
    """
    try:
        entries = [
            {"Id": str(ind), "ReceiptHandle": msg.receipt_handle}
            for ind, msg in enumerate(messages)
        ]
        response = queue.delete_messages(Entries=entries)
        if "Successful" in response:
            for msg_meta in response["Successful"]:
                logger.info("Deleted %s",
messages[int(msg_meta["Id"])].receipt_handle)
        if "Failed" in response:
            for msg_meta in response["Failed"]:
                logger.warning(
                    "Could not delete %s",
messages[int(msg_meta["Id"])].receipt_handle
                )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete messages from queue %s", queue)
    else:
        return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteMessageBatch를 참조하십시오.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSSQS

        let config = try await SQSClient.SQSClientConfiguration(region: region)
        let sqsClient = SQSClient(config: config)

        // Create the list of message entries.

        var entries: [SQSClientTypes.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry] = []
        var messageNumber = 1

        for handle in handles {
            let entry = SQSClientTypes.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry(
                id: "\(messageNumber)",
                receiptHandle: handle
            )
            entries.append(entry)
            messageNumber += 1
        }

        // Delete the messages.

        let output = try await sqsClient.deleteMessageBatch(
            input: DeleteMessageBatchInput(
                entries: entries,
                queueUrl: queue
            )
        )

        // Get the lists of failed and successful deletions from the output.

        guard let failedEntries = output.failed else {
            print("Failed deletion list is missing!")
```

```
            return
        }
        guard let successfulEntries = output.successful else {
            print("Successful deletion list is missing!")
            return
        }

        // Display a list of the failed deletions along with their
        // corresponding explanation messages.

        if failedEntries.count != 0 {
            print("Failed deletions:")

            for entry in failedEntries {
                print("Message #\(entry.id ?? "<unknown>") failed:
\(entry.message ?? "<unknown>")")
            }
        } else {
            print("No failed deletions.")
        }

        // Output a list of the message numbers that were successfully deleted.

        if successfulEntries.count != 0 {
            var successes = ""

            for entry in successfulEntries {
                if successes.count == 0 {
                    successes = entry.id ?? "<unknown>"
                } else {
                    successes = "\(successes), \(entry.id ?? "<unknown>")"
                }
            }
            print("Succeeded: ", successes)
        } else {
            print("No successful deletions.")
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Swift API 참조의 DeleteMessageBatch를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DeleteQueue** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteQueue의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 대기열에 메시지 게시
- 메시지 일괄 전송 및 수신
- Amazon SQS Java 메시징 라이브러리를 사용하여 JMS 인터페이스 작업

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

URL을 사용하여 대기열을 삭제합니다.

```
/// <summary>
/// Delete a queue by its URL.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="queueUrl">The url of the queue.</param>
/// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
public async Task<bool> DeleteQueueByUrl(string queueUrl)
{
    var deleteResponse = await _amazonSQSClient.DeleteQueueAsync(
        new DeleteQueueRequest()
        {
            QueueUrl = queueUrl
        });
    return deleteResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteQueue를 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Delete an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue.
/*!
  \param queueURL: An Amazon SQS queue URL.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SQS::deleteQueue(const Aws::String &queueURL,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteQueueRequest request;
    request.SetQueueUrl(queueURL);

    const Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteQueueOutcome outcome =
 sqsClient.DeleteQueue(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted queue with url " << queueURL <<
                  std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting queue " << queueURL << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DeleteQueue를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

대기열 삭제

이 예시에서는 지정된 대기열을 삭제합니다.

명령:

```
aws sqs delete-queue --queue-url https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyNewerQueue
```

출력:

```
None.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteQueue를 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sqs"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sqs/types"
)
```

```
// SqsActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) actions
// used in the examples.
type SqsActions struct {
 SqsClient *sqs.Client
}



// DeleteQueue deletes an Amazon SQS queue.
func (actor SqsActions) DeleteQueue(ctx context.Context, queueUrl string) error {
 _, err := actor.SqsClient.DeleteQueue(ctx, &sqs.DeleteQueueInput{
  QueueUrl: aws.String(queueUrl)})
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete queue %v. Here's why: %v\n", queueUrl, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 DeleteQueue를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.SqsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.GetQueueUrlRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.DeleteQueueRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SqsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
```

```
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DeleteQueue {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <queueName>

                Where:
                   queueName - The name of the Amazon SQS queue to delete.

                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String queueName = args[0];
        SqsClient sqs = SqsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_WEST_2)
                .build();

        deleteSQSQueue(sqs, queueName);
        sqs.close();
    }

    public static void deleteSQSQueue(SqsClient sqsClient, String queueName) {
        try {
            GetQueueUrlRequest getQueueRequest = GetQueueUrlRequest.builder()
                    .queueName(queueName)
                    .build();

            String queueUrl = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(getQueueRequest).queueUrl();
            DeleteQueueRequest deleteQueueRequest = DeleteQueueRequest.builder()
                    .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                    .build();

            sqsClient.deleteQueue(deleteQueueRequest);

        } catch (SqsException e) {
```

```
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteQueue를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon SQS 대기열을 삭제합니다.

```
import { DeleteQueueCommand, SQSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

const client = new SQSClient({});
const SQS_QUEUE_URL = "test-queue-url";

export const main = async (queueUrl = SQS_QUEUE_URL) => {
  const command = new DeleteQueueCommand({ QueueUrl: queueUrl });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteQueue를 참조하십시오.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon SQS 대기열을 삭제합니다.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create an SQS service object
var sqs = new AWS.SQS({ apiVersion: "2012-11-05" });

var params = {
  QueueUrl: "SQS_QUEUE_URL",
};

sqs.deleteQueue(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteQueue를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun deleteMessages(queueUrlVal: String) {
    println("Delete Messages from $queueUrlVal")

    val purgeRequest =
        PurgeQueueRequest {
            queueUrl = queueUrlVal
        }

    SqsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        sqsClient.purgeQueue(purgeRequest)
        println("Messages are successfully deleted from $queueUrlVal")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteQueue(queueUrlVal: String) {
    val request =
        DeleteQueueRequest {
            queueUrl = queueUrlVal
        }

    SqsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        sqsClient.deleteQueue(request)
        println("$queueUrlVal was deleted!")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DeleteQueue를 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 대기열을 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-SQSQueue -QueueUrl https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/
MyQueue
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteQueue를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 대기열을 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-SQSQueue -QueueUrl https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/
MyQueue
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteQueue를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def remove_queue(queue):
    """
    Removes an SQS queue. When run against an AWS account, it can take up to
    60 seconds before the queue is actually deleted.

    :param queue: The queue to delete.
    :return: None
    """
    try:
        queue.delete()
        logger.info("Deleted queue with URL=%s.", queue.url)
    except ClientError as error:
```

```
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete queue with URL=%s!", queue.url)
        raise error
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteQueue를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-sqs' # v2: require 'aws-sdk'
# Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon SQS.
sqs = Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2')

sqs.delete_queue(queue_url: URL)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 DeleteQueue를 참조하십시오.

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP API

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
        lo_sqs->deletequeue( iv_queueurl = iv_queue_url ).
```

```
        MESSAGE 'SQS queue deleted' TYPE 'I'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 DeleteQueue를 참조하세요.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSSQS

        let config = try await SQSClient.SQSClientConfiguration(region: region)
        let sqsClient = SQSClient(config: config)

        do {
            _ = try await sqsClient.deleteQueue(
                input: DeleteQueueInput(
                    queueUrl: queueUrl
                )
            )
        } catch _ as AWSSQS.QueueDoesNotExist {
            print("Error: The specified queue doesn't exist.")
            return
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Swift API 참조의 DeleteQueue를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **GetQueueAttributes** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 GetQueueAttributes의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- S3 이벤트 알림 처리
- 대기열에 메시지 게시

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the ARN for a queue from its URL.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The URL of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the queue.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetQueueArnByUrl(string queueUrl)
    {
        var getAttributesRequest = new GetQueueAttributesRequest()
        {
            QueueUrl = queueUrl,
            AttributeNames = new List<string>() { QueueAttributeName.QueueArn }
        };

        var getAttributesResponse = await
_amazonSQSClient.GetQueueAttributesAsync(
            getAttributesRequest);

        return getAttributesResponse.QueueARN;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 GetQueueAttributes를 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);

            Aws::SQS::Model::GetQueueAttributesRequest request;
            request.SetQueueUrl(queueURL);

request.AddAttributeNames(Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName::QueueArn);

            Aws::SQS::Model::GetQueueAttributesOutcome outcome =
                    sqsClient.GetQueueAttributes(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Map<Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName, Aws::String>
&attributes =
                        outcome.GetResult().GetAttributes();
                const auto &iter = attributes.find(
                        Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName::QueueArn);
                if (iter != attributes.end()) {
                    queueARN = iter->second;
                    std::cout << "The queue ARN '" << queueARN
                              << "' has been retrieved."
                              << std::endl;
                }

            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::GetQueueAttributes. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
```

```
            }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 GetQueueAttributes를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

대기열의 속성을 가져오는 방법

이 예시에서는 지정된 대기열의 모든 속성을 가져옵니다.

명령:

```
aws sqs get-queue-attributes --queue-url https://sqs.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue --attribute-names All
```

출력:

```
{
  "Attributes": {
    "ApproximateNumberOfMessagesNotVisible": "0",
    "RedrivePolicy": "{\"deadLetterTargetArn\":\"arn:aws:sqs:us-
east-1:80398EXAMPLE:MyDeadLetterQueue\",\"maxReceiveCount\":1000}",
    "MessageRetentionPeriod": "345600",
    "ApproximateNumberOfMessagesDelayed": "0",
    "MaximumMessageSize": "262144",
    "CreatedTimestamp": "1442426968",
    "ApproximateNumberOfMessages": "0",
    "ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds": "0",
    "DelaySeconds": "0",
    "VisibilityTimeout": "30",
    "LastModifiedTimestamp": "1442426968",
    "QueueArn": "arn:aws:sqs:us-east-1:80398EXAMPLE:MyNewQueue"
  }
}
```

이 예시에서는 지정된 대기열의 최대 메시지 크기 및 가시성 제한 시간 속성만 가져옵니다.

명령:

```
aws sqs get-queue-attributes --queue-url https://sqs.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyNewQueue --attribute-
names MaximumMessageSize VisibilityTimeout
```

출력:

```
{
  "Attributes": {
    "VisibilityTimeout": "30",
    "MaximumMessageSize": "262144"
  }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetQueueAttributes를 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sqs"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sqs/types"
)

// SqsActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) actions
```

```
// used in the examples.
type SqsActions struct {
 SqsClient *sqs.Client
}



// GetQueueArn uses the GetQueueAttributes action to get the Amazon Resource Name
 (ARN)
// of an Amazon SQS queue.
func (actor SqsActions) GetQueueArn(ctx context.Context, queueUrl string)
 (string, error) {
 var queueArn string
 arnAttributeName := types.QueueAttributeNameQueueArn
 attribute, err := actor.SqsClient.GetQueueAttributes(ctx,
 &sqs.GetQueueAttributesInput{
  QueueUrl:       aws.String(queueUrl),
  AttributeNames: []types.QueueAttributeName{arnAttributeName},
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get ARN for queue %v. Here's why: %v\n", queueUrl, err)
 } else {
  queueArn = attribute.Attributes[string(arnAttributeName)]
 }
 return queueArn, err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 GetQueueAttributes를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { GetQueueAttributesCommand, SQSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";
```

```
const client = new SQSClient({});
const SQS_QUEUE_URL = "queue-url";

export const getQueueAttributes = async (queueUrl = SQS_QUEUE_URL) => {
  const command = new GetQueueAttributesCommand({
    QueueUrl: queueUrl,
    AttributeNames: ["DelaySeconds"],
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: '747a1192-c334-5682-a508-4cd5e8dc4e79',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   Attributes: { DelaySeconds: '1' }
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 GetQueueAttributes를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 대기열의 모든 속성을 나열합니다.

```
Get-SQSQueueAttribute -AttributeName All -QueueUrl https://sqs.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue
```

출력:

```
VisibilityTimeout                       : 30
DelaySeconds                            : 0
```

```
MaximumMessageSize                    : 262144
MessageRetentionPeriod                : 345600
ApproximateNumberOfMessages           : 0
ApproximateNumberOfMessagesNotVisible : 0
ApproximateNumberOfMessagesDelayed    : 0
CreatedTimestamp                      : 2/11/2015 5:53:35 PM
LastModifiedTimestamp                 : 12/29/2015 2:23:17 PM
QueueARN                              : arn:aws:sqs:us-
east-1:80398EXAMPLE:MyQueue
Policy                                :
 {"Version":"2008-10-17","Id":"arn:aws:sqs:us-east-1:80398EXAMPLE:MyQueue/
SQSDefaultPolicy","Statement":[{"Sid":"Sid14

 495134224EX","Effect":"Allow","Principal":
{"AWS":"*"},"Action":"SQS:SendMessage","Resource":"arn:aws:sqs:us-east-1:80
                                        398EXAMPLE:MyQueue","Condition":
{"ArnEquals":{"aws:SourceArn":"arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:80398EXAMPLE:MyTopic"}}},
{"Sid":

 "SendMessagesFromMyQueue","Effect":"Allow","Principal":
{"AWS":"80398EXAMPLE"},"Action":"SQS:SendMessage","Resource":"
                                        arn:aws:sqs:us-
east-1:80398EXAMPLE:MyQueue"}]}
Attributes                            : {[QueueArn, arn:aws:sqs:us-
east-1:80398EXAMPLE:MyQueue], [ApproximateNumberOfMessages, 0],
                                        [ApproximateNumberOfMessagesNotVisible,
 0], [ApproximateNumberOfMessagesDelayed, 0]...}
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 지정된 대기열에 대해 지정된 속성만 별도로 나열합니다.

```
Get-SQSQueueAttribute -AttributeName MaximumMessageSize, VisibilityTimeout -
QueueUrl https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue
```

출력:

```
VisibilityTimeout                     : 30
DelaySeconds                          : 0
MaximumMessageSize                    : 262144
MessageRetentionPeriod                : 345600
ApproximateNumberOfMessages           : 0
ApproximateNumberOfMessagesNotVisible : 0
ApproximateNumberOfMessagesDelayed    : 0
CreatedTimestamp                      : 2/11/2015 5:53:35 PM
```

```
LastModifiedTimestamp                  : 12/29/2015 2:23:17 PM
QueueARN                               : arn:aws:sqs:us-
east-1:80398EXAMPLE:MyQueue
Policy                                 :
 {"Version":"2008-10-17","Id":"arn:aws:sqs:us-east-1:80398EXAMPLE:MyQueue/
SQSDefaultPolicy","Statement":[{"Sid":"Sid14

 495134224EX","Effect":"Allow","Principal":
{"AWS":"*"},"Action":"SQS:SendMessage","Resource":"arn:aws:sqs:us-east-1:80
                                          398EXAMPLE:MyQueue","Condition":
{"ArnEquals":{"aws:SourceArn":"arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:80398EXAMPLE:MyTopic"}}},
{"Sid":

 "SendMessagesFromMyQueue","Effect":"Allow","Principal":
{"AWS":"80398EXAMPLE"},"Action":"SQS:SendMessage","Resource":"
                                          arn:aws:sqs:us-
east-1:80398EXAMPLE:MyQueue"}]}
Attributes                             : {[MaximumMessageSize, 262144],
 [VisibilityTimeout, 30]}
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetQueueAttributes를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 대기열의 모든 속성을 나열합니다.

```
Get-SQSQueueAttribute -AttributeName All -QueueUrl https://sqs.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue
```

출력:

```
VisibilityTimeout                      : 30
DelaySeconds                           : 0
MaximumMessageSize                     : 262144
MessageRetentionPeriod                 : 345600
ApproximateNumberOfMessages            : 0
ApproximateNumberOfMessagesNotVisible  : 0
ApproximateNumberOfMessagesDelayed     : 0
CreatedTimestamp                       : 2/11/2015 5:53:35 PM
LastModifiedTimestamp                  : 12/29/2015 2:23:17 PM
QueueARN                               : arn:aws:sqs:us-
east-1:80398EXAMPLE:MyQueue
```

```
Policy                                  :
 {"Version":"2008-10-17","Id":"arn:aws:sqs:us-east-1:80398EXAMPLE:MyQueue/
SQSDefaultPolicy","Statement":[{"Sid":"Sid14

 495134224EX","Effect":"Allow","Principal":
{"AWS":"*"},"Action":"SQS:SendMessage","Resource":"arn:aws:sqs:us-east-1:80
                                          398EXAMPLE:MyQueue","Condition":
{"ArnEquals":{"aws:SourceArn":"arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:80398EXAMPLE:MyTopic"}}},
{"Sid":

 "SendMessagesFromMyQueue","Effect":"Allow","Principal":
{"AWS":"80398EXAMPLE"},"Action":"SQS:SendMessage","Resource":"
                                          arn:aws:sqs:us-
east-1:80398EXAMPLE:MyQueue"}]}
Attributes                              : {[QueueArn, arn:aws:sqs:us-
east-1:80398EXAMPLE:MyQueue], [ApproximateNumberOfMessages, 0],
                                          [ApproximateNumberOfMessagesNotVisible,
 0], [ApproximateNumberOfMessagesDelayed, 0]...}
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 지정된 대기열에 대해 지정된 속성만 별도로 나열합니다.

```
Get-SQSQueueAttribute -AttributeName MaximumMessageSize, VisibilityTimeout -
QueueUrl https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue
```

출력:

```
VisibilityTimeout                       : 30
DelaySeconds                            : 0
MaximumMessageSize                      : 262144
MessageRetentionPeriod                  : 345600
ApproximateNumberOfMessages             : 0
ApproximateNumberOfMessagesNotVisible : 0
ApproximateNumberOfMessagesDelayed    : 0
CreatedTimestamp                        : 2/11/2015 5:53:35 PM
LastModifiedTimestamp                   : 12/29/2015 2:23:17 PM
QueueARN                                : arn:aws:sqs:us-
east-1:80398EXAMPLE:MyQueue
Policy                                  :
 {"Version":"2008-10-17","Id":"arn:aws:sqs:us-east-1:80398EXAMPLE:MyQueue/
SQSDefaultPolicy","Statement":[{"Sid":"Sid14

 495134224EX","Effect":"Allow","Principal":
{"AWS":"*"},"Action":"SQS:SendMessage","Resource":"arn:aws:sqs:us-east-1:80
```

```
                                          398EXAMPLE:MyQueue","Condition":
{"ArnEquals":{"aws:SourceArn":"arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:80398EXAMPLE:MyTopic"}}},
{"Sid":

 "SendMessagesFromMyQueue","Effect":"Allow","Principal":
{"AWS":"80398EXAMPLE"},"Action":"SQS:SendMessage","Resource":"
                                          arn:aws:sqs:us-
east-1:80398EXAMPLE:MyQueue"}]}
Attributes                              : {[MaximumMessageSize, 262144],
 [VisibilityTimeout, 30]}
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetQueueAttributes를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSSQS

        let config = try await SQSClient.SQSClientConfiguration(region: region)
        let sqsClient = SQSClient(config: config)

        let output = try await sqsClient.getQueueAttributes(
            input: GetQueueAttributesInput(
                attributeNames: [
                    .approximatenumberofmessages,
                    .maximummessagesize
                ],
                queueUrl: url
            )
        )

        guard let attributes = output.attributes else {
            print("No queue attributes returned.")
```

```
            return
        }

        for (attr, value) in attributes {
            switch(attr) {
            case "ApproximateNumberOfMessages":
                print("Approximate message count: \(value)")
            case "MaximumMessageSize":
                print("Maximum message size: \(value)kB")
            default:
                continue
            }
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Swift API 참조의 GetQueueAttributes를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **GetQueueUrl** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetQueueUrl`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.SQS;
using Amazon.SQS.Model;

public class GetQueueUrl
{
    /// <summary>
    /// Initializes the Amazon SQS client object and then calls the
    /// GetQueueUrlAsync method to retrieve the URL of an Amazon SQS
    /// queue.
```

```
        /// </summary>
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            // If the Amazon SQS message queue is not in the same AWS Region as
your
            // default user, you need to provide the AWS Region as a parameter to
the
            // client constructor.
            var client = new AmazonSQSClient();

            string queueName = "New-Example-Queue";

            try
            {
                var response = await client.GetQueueUrlAsync(queueName);

                if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"The URL for {queueName} is:
{response.QueueUrl}");
                }
            }
            catch (QueueDoesNotExistException ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
                Console.WriteLine($"The queue {queueName} was not found.");
            }
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 GetQueueUrl을 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Get the URL for an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue.
/*!
  \param queueName: An Amazon SQS queue name.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SQS::getQueueUrl(const Aws::String &queueName,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SQS::Model::GetQueueUrlRequest request;
    request.SetQueueName(queueName);

    const Aws::SQS::Model::GetQueueUrlOutcome outcome =
 sqsClient.GetQueueUrl(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Queue " << queueName << " has url " <<
                  outcome.GetResult().GetQueueUrl() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error getting url for queue " << queueName << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 GetQueueUrl을 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

대기열 URL을 가져오는 방법

이 예시에서는 지정된 대기열의 URL을 가져옵니다.

명령:

```
aws sqs get-queue-url --queue-name MyQueue
```

출력:

```
{
  "QueueUrl": "https://queue.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue"
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetQueueUrl을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
            GetQueueUrlResponse getQueueUrlResponse = sqsClient

.getQueueUrl(GetQueueUrlRequest.builder().queueName(queueName).build());
            return getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl();
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetQueueUrl을 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon SQS 대기열의 URL을 가져옵니다.

```
import { GetQueueUrlCommand, SQSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

const client = new SQSClient({});
const SQS_QUEUE_NAME = "test-queue";

export const main = async (queueName = SQS_QUEUE_NAME) => {
  const command = new GetQueueUrlCommand({ QueueName: queueName });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 GetQueueUrl을 참조하십시오.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon SQS 대기열의 URL을 가져옵니다.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create an SQS service object
var sqs = new AWS.SQS({ apiVersion: "2012-11-05" });

var params = {
  QueueName: "SQS_QUEUE_NAME",
};

sqs.getQueueUrl(params, function (err, data) {
```

```
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.QueueUrl);
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 GetQueueUrl을 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 이름이 있는 대기열의 URL을 나열합니다.

```
Get-SQSQueueUrl -QueueName MyQueue
```

출력:

```
https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetQueueUrl을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 이름이 있는 대기열의 URL을 나열합니다.

```
Get-SQSQueueUrl -QueueName MyQueue
```

출력:

```
https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetQueueUrl을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def get_queue(name):
    """
    Gets an SQS queue by name.

    :param name: The name that was used to create the queue.
    :return: A Queue object.
    """
    try:
        queue = sqs.get_queue_by_name(QueueName=name)
        logger.info("Got queue '%s' with URL=%s", name, queue.url)
    except ClientError as error:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get queue named %s.", name)
        raise error
    else:
        return queue
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetQueueUrl를 참조하십시오.

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP API

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_sqs->getqueueurl( iv_queuename = iv_queue_name ).        "
 oo_result is returned for testing purposes. "
        MESSAGE 'Queue URL retrieved.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sqsqueuedoesnotexist.
        MESSAGE 'The requested queue does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 GetQueueUrl을 참조하세요.

CLI로 **ListDeadLetterSourceQueues** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListDeadLetterSourceQueues`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

Dead Letter 소스 대기열 나열

이 예시에서는 지정된 Dead Letter 소스 대기열에 연결된 대기열을 나열합니다.

명령:

```
aws sqs list-dead-letter-source-queues --queue-url https://sqs.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyDeadLetterQueue
```

출력:

```
{
  "queueUrls": [
    "https://queue.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue",
    "https://queue.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyOtherQueue"
  ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListDeadLetterSourceQueues를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 대기열을 배달 못한 편지 대기열로 사용하는 대기열의 URL을 나열합니다.

```
Get-SQSDeadLetterSourceQueue -QueueUrl https://sqs.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyDeadLetterQueue
```

출력:

```
https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue
https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyOtherQueue
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ListDeadLetterSourceQueues를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 대기열을 배달 못한 편지 대기열로 사용하는 대기열의 URL을 나열합니다.

```
Get-SQSDeadLetterSourceQueue -QueueUrl https://sqs.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyDeadLetterQueue
```

출력:

```
https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue
https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyOtherQueue
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListDeadLetterSourceQueues를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`ListQueues`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListQueues`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! List the Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queues within an AWS
 account.
/*!
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool
AwsDoc::SQS::listQueues(const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SQS::Model::ListQueuesRequest listQueuesRequest;

    Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.
    Aws::Vector<Aws::String> allQueueUrls;

    do {
        if (!nextToken.empty()) {
            listQueuesRequest.SetNextToken(nextToken);
        }
        const Aws::SQS::Model::ListQueuesOutcome outcome = sqsClient.ListQueues(
                listQueuesRequest);
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::String> &queueUrls =
 outcome.GetResult().GetQueueUrls();
            allQueueUrls.insert(allQueueUrls.end(),
                                queueUrls.begin(),
                                queueUrls.end());
```

```
            nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error listing queues: " <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

    } while (!nextToken.empty());

    std::cout << allQueueUrls.size() << " Amazon SQS queue(s) found." <<
 std::endl;
    for (const auto &iter: allQueueUrls) {
        std::cout << " " << iter << std::endl;
    }

    return true;
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 ListQueues를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

대기열을 나열하는 방법

이 예시에서는 모든 대기열을 나열합니다.

명령:

```
aws sqs list-queues
```

출력:

```
{
  "QueueUrls": [
    "https://queue.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyDeadLetterQueue",
    "https://queue.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue",
    "https://queue.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyOtherQueue",
```

```
    "https://queue.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/TestQueue1",
        "https://queue.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/TestQueue2"
  ]
}
```

이 예시에서는 'My'로 시작하는 대기열만 나열합니다.

명령:

```
aws sqs list-queues --queue-name-prefix My
```

출력:

```
{
  "QueueUrls": [
    "https://queue.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyDeadLetterQueue",
    "https://queue.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue",
    "https://queue.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyOtherQueue"
  ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListQueues를 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
```

```
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sqs"
)

// main uses the AWS SDK for Go V2 to create an Amazon Simple Queue Service
// (Amazon SQS) client and list the queues in your account.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
func main() {
 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
  fmt.Println(err)
  return
 }
 sqsClient := sqs.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 fmt.Println("Let's list the queues for your account.")
 var queueUrls []string
 paginator := sqs.NewListQueuesPaginator(sqsClient, &sqs.ListQueuesInput{})
 for paginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err := paginator.NextPage(ctx)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get queues. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   break
  } else {
   queueUrls = append(queueUrls, output.QueueUrls...)
  }
 }
 if len(queueUrls) == 0 {
  fmt.Println("You don't have any queues!")
 } else {
  for _, queueUrl := range queueUrls {
   fmt.Printf("\t%v\n", queueUrl)
  }
 }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 ListQueues를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        String prefix = "que";

        try {
            ListQueuesRequest listQueuesRequest =
ListQueuesRequest.builder().queueNamePrefix(prefix).build();
            ListQueuesResponse listQueuesResponse =
sqsClient.listQueues(listQueuesRequest);
            for (String url : listQueuesResponse.queueUrls()) {
                System.out.println(url);
            }

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListQueues를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon SQS 대기열을 나열합니다.

```
import { paginateListQueues, SQSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

const client = new SQSClient({});

export const main = async () => {
  const paginatedListQueues = paginateListQueues({ client }, {});

  /** @type {string[]} */
  const urls = [];
  for await (const page of paginatedListQueues) {
    const nextUrls = page.QueueUrls?.filter((qurl) => !!qurl) || [];
    urls.push(...nextUrls);
    for (const url of urls) {
      console.log(url);
    }
  }

  return urls;
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListQueues를 참조하십시오.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon SQS 대기열을 나열합니다.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create an SQS service object
var sqs = new AWS.SQS({ apiVersion: "2012-11-05" });
```

```
var params = {};

sqs.listQueues(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.QueueUrls);
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListQueues를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun listQueues() {
    println("\nList Queues")

    val prefix = "que"
    val listQueuesRequest =
        ListQueuesRequest {
            queueNamePrefix = prefix
        }

    SqsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        val response = sqsClient.listQueues(listQueuesRequest)
        response.queueUrls?.forEach { url ->
            println(url)
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ListQueues를 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 모든 대기열을 나열합니다.

```
Get-SQSQueue
```

출력:

```
https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue
https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/AnotherQueue
https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/DeadLetterQueue
https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyOtherQueue
https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyDeadLetterQueue
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 지정된 이름으로 시작하는 대기열을 나열합니다.

```
Get-SQSQueue -QueueNamePrefix My
```

출력:

```
https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue
https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyOtherQueue
https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyDeadLetterQueue
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ListQueues를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 모든 대기열을 나열합니다.

```
Get-SQSQueue
```

출력:

```
https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue
```

```
https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/AnotherQueue
https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/DeadLetterQueue
https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyOtherQueue
https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyDeadLetterQueue
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 지정된 이름으로 시작하는 대기열을 나열합니다.

```
Get-SQSQueue -QueueNamePrefix My
```

출력:

```
https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue
https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyOtherQueue
https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyDeadLetterQueue
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListQueues를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def get_queues(prefix=None):
    """
    Gets a list of SQS queues. When a prefix is specified, only queues with names
    that start with the prefix are returned.

    :param prefix: The prefix used to restrict the list of returned queues.
    :return: A list of Queue objects.
    """
    if prefix:
        queue_iter = sqs.queues.filter(QueueNamePrefix=prefix)
    else:
        queue_iter = sqs.queues.all()
    queues = list(queue_iter)
```

```
    if queues:
        logger.info("Got queues: %s", ", ".join([q.url for q in queues]))
    else:
        logger.warning("No queues found.")
    return queues
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListQueues를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-sqs'
require 'aws-sdk-sts'

# @param sqs_client [Aws::SQS::Client] An initialized Amazon SQS client.
# @example
#   list_queue_urls(Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'))
def list_queue_urls(sqs_client)
  queues = sqs_client.list_queues

  queues.queue_urls.each do |url|
    puts url
  end
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error listing queue URLs: #{e.message}"
end

# Lists the attributes of a queue in Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS).
#
# @param sqs_client [Aws::SQS::Client] An initialized Amazon SQS client.
# @param queue_url [String] The URL of the queue.
```

```
# @example
#   list_queue_attributes(
#     Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'https://sqs.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/111111111111/my-queue'
#   )
def list_queue_attributes(sqs_client, queue_url)
  attributes = sqs_client.get_queue_attributes(
    queue_url: queue_url,
    attribute_names: ['All']
  )

  attributes.attributes.each do |key, value|
    puts "#{key}: #{value}"
  end
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error getting queue attributes: #{e.message}"
end

# Full example call:
# Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon SQS.
def run_me
  region = 'us-west-2'
  queue_name = 'my-queue'

  sqs_client = Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: region)

  puts 'Listing available queue URLs...'
  list_queue_urls(sqs_client)

  sts_client = Aws::STS::Client.new(region: region)

  # For example:
  # 'https://sqs.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/111111111111/my-queue'
  queue_url = "https://sqs.#{region}.amazonaws.com/
#{sts_client.get_caller_identity.account}/#{queue_name}"

  puts "\nGetting information about queue '#{queue_name}'..."
  list_queue_attributes(sqs_client, queue_url)
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 ListQueues를 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

지역에 나열된 첫 번째 Amazon SQS 대기열을 검색합니다.

```
async fn find_first_queue(client: &Client) -> Result<String, Error> {
    let queues = client.list_queues().send().await?;
    let queue_urls = queues.queue_urls();
    Ok(queue_urls
        .first()
        .expect("No queues in this account and Region. Create a queue to
 proceed.")
        .to_string())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 ListQueues를 참조하십시오.

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP API

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_sqs->listqueues( ).        " oo_result is returned for
 testing purposes. "
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved list of queues.' TYPE 'I'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 ListQueues를 참조하세요.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSSQS

        let config = try await SQSClient.SQSClientConfiguration(region: region)
        let sqsClient = SQSClient(config: config)

        var queues: [String] = []
        let outputPages = sqsClient.listQueuesPaginated(
            input: ListQueuesInput()
        )

        // Each time a page of results arrives, process its contents.

        for try await output in outputPages {
            guard let urls = output.queueUrls else {
                print("No queues found.")
                return
            }

            // Iterate over the queue URLs listed on this page, adding them
            // to the `queues` array.

            for queueUrl in urls {
                queues.append(queueUrl)
            }
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Swift API 참조의 ListQueues를 참조하세요. AWS

CLI로 **PurgeQueue** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 PurgeQueue의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

대기열 제거

이 예시에서는 지정된 대기열의 모든 메시지를 삭제합니다.

명령:

```
aws sqs purge-queue --queue-url https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyNewQueue
```

출력:

```
None.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 PurgeQueue를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 지정된 대기열에서 모든 메시지를 삭제합니다.

```
Clear-SQSQueue -QueueUrl https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 PurgeQueue를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 지정된 대기열에서 모든 메시지를 삭제합니다.

```
Clear-SQSQueue -QueueUrl https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 PurgeQueue를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **ReceiveMessage** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 ReceiveMessage의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- S3를 사용하여 대용량 메시지 관리
- S3 이벤트 알림 처리
- 대기열에 메시지 게시
- 메시지 일괄 전송 및 수신

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

대기열의 URL을 사용하여 대기열에서 메시지를 수신합니다.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Receive messages from a queue by its URL.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The url of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of messages.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Message>> ReceiveMessagesByUrl(string queueUrl, int
 maxMessages)
    {
        // Setting WaitTimeSeconds to non-zero enables long polling.
        // For information about long polling, see
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSSimpleQueueService/latest/
SQSDeveloperGuide/sqs-short-and-long-polling.html
        var messageResponse = await _amazonSQSClient.ReceiveMessageAsync(
```

```
            new ReceiveMessageRequest()
            {
                QueueUrl = queueUrl,
                MaxNumberOfMessages = maxMessages,
                WaitTimeSeconds = 1
            });
        return messageResponse.Messages;
    }
```

Amazon SQS 대기열에서 메시지를 수신한 다음 메시지를 삭제합니다.

```
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            // If the AWS Region you want to use is different from
            // the AWS Region defined for the default user, supply
            // the specify your AWS Region to the client constructor.
            var client = new AmazonSQSClient();
            string queueName = "Example_Queue";

            var queueUrl = await GetQueueUrl(client, queueName);
            Console.WriteLine($"The SQS queue's URL is {queueUrl}");

            var response = await ReceiveAndDeleteMessage(client, queueUrl);

            Console.WriteLine($"Message: {response.Messages[0]}");
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieve the queue URL for the queue named in the queueName
        /// property using the client object.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The Amazon SQS client used to retrieve the
        /// queue URL.</param>
        /// <param name="queueName">A string representing  name of the queue
        /// for which to retrieve the URL.</param>
        /// <returns>The URL of the queue.</returns>
        public static async Task<string> GetQueueUrl(IAmazonSQS client, string
queueName)
        {
            var request = new GetQueueUrlRequest
            {
                QueueName = queueName,
```

```
            };

            GetQueueUrlResponse response = await
 client.GetQueueUrlAsync(request);
            return response.QueueUrl;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieves the message from the quque at the URL passed in the
        /// queueURL parameters using the client.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The SQS client used to retrieve a message.</
param>
        /// <param name="queueUrl">The URL of the queue from which to retrieve
        /// a message.</param>
        /// <returns>The response from the call to ReceiveMessageAsync.</returns>
        public static async Task<ReceiveMessageResponse>
 ReceiveAndDeleteMessage(IAmazonSQS client, string queueUrl)
        {
            // Receive a single message from the queue.
            var receiveMessageRequest = new ReceiveMessageRequest
            {
                AttributeNames = { "SentTimestamp" },
                MaxNumberOfMessages = 1,
                MessageAttributeNames = { "All" },
                QueueUrl = queueUrl,
                VisibilityTimeout = 0,
                WaitTimeSeconds = 0,
            };

            var receiveMessageResponse = await
 client.ReceiveMessageAsync(receiveMessageRequest);

            // Delete the received message from the queue.
            var deleteMessageRequest = new DeleteMessageRequest
            {
                QueueUrl = queueUrl,
                ReceiptHandle = receiveMessageResponse.Messages[0].ReceiptHandle,
            };

            await client.DeleteMessageAsync(deleteMessageRequest);

            return receiveMessageResponse;
        }
```

```
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ReceiveMessage를 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Receive a message from an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue.
/*!
  \param queueUrl: An Amazon SQS queue URL.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SQS::receiveMessage(const Aws::String &queueUrl,
                                 const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SQS::Model::ReceiveMessageRequest request;
    request.SetQueueUrl(queueUrl);
    request.SetMaxNumberOfMessages(1);

    const Aws::SQS::Model::ReceiveMessageOutcome outcome =
 sqsClient.ReceiveMessage(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {

        const Aws::Vector<Aws::SQS::Model::Message> &messages =
                outcome.GetResult().GetMessages();
```

```
        if (!messages.empty()) {
            const Aws::SQS::Model::Message &message = messages[0];
            std::cout << "Received message:" << std::endl;
            std::cout << "  MessageId: " << message.GetMessageId() << std::endl;
            std::cout << "  ReceiptHandle: " << message.GetReceiptHandle() <<
 std::endl;
            std::cout << "  Body: " << message.GetBody() << std::endl <<
 std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "No messages received from queue " << queueUrl <<
                      std::endl;

        }
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error receiving message from queue " << queueUrl << ": "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 ReceiveMessage를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

메시지를 수신하는 방법

이 예시에서는 사용 가능한 메시지를 최대 10개까지 수신하고 사용 가능한 속성을 모두 반환합니다.

명령:

```
aws sqs receive-message --queue-url https://sqs.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue --attribute-names All --message-
attribute-names All --max-number-of-messages 10
```

출력:

```
{
```

```
  "Messages": [
    {
      "Body": "My first message.",
      "ReceiptHandle": "AQEBzbVv...fqNzFw==",
      "MD5OfBody": "1000f835...a35411fa",
      "MD5OfMessageAttributes": "9424c491...26bc3ae7",
      "MessageId": "d6790f8d-d575-4f01-bc51-40122EXAMPLE",
      "Attributes": {
        "ApproximateFirstReceiveTimestamp": "1442428276921",
        "SenderId": "AIDAIAZKMSNQ7TEXAMPLE",
        "ApproximateReceiveCount": "5",
        "SentTimestamp": "1442428276921"
      },
      "MessageAttributes": {
        "PostalCode": {
          "DataType": "String",
          "StringValue": "ABC123"
        },
        "City": {
          "DataType": "String",
          "StringValue": "Any City"
        }
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

이 예시에서는 다음으로 사용 가능한 메시지를 수신하여 SenderID 및 SentTimestamp 속성과 PostalCode 메시지 속성만 반환합니다.

명령:

```
aws sqs receive-message --queue-url https://sqs.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue --attribute-
names SenderId SentTimestamp --message-attribute-names PostalCode
```

출력:

```
{
  "Messages": [
    {
      "Body": "My first message.",
```

```
      "ReceiptHandle": "AQEB6nR4...HzlvZQ==",
      "MD5OfBody": "1000f835...a35411fa",
      "MD5OfMessageAttributes": "b8e89563...e088e74f",
      "MessageId": "d6790f8d-d575-4f01-bc51-40122EXAMPLE",
      "Attributes": {
        "SenderId": "AIDAIAZKMSNQ7TEXAMPLE",
        "SentTimestamp": "1442428276921"
      },
      "MessageAttributes": {
        "PostalCode": {
          "DataType": "String",
          "StringValue": "ABC123"
        }
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ReceiveMessage를 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sqs"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sqs/types"
)
```

```
// SqsActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) actions
// used in the examples.
type SqsActions struct {
 SqsClient *sqs.Client
}



// GetMessages uses the ReceiveMessage action to get messages from an Amazon SQS
 queue.
func (actor SqsActions) GetMessages(ctx context.Context, queueUrl string,
 maxMessages int32, waitTime int32) ([]types.Message, error) {
 var messages []types.Message
 result, err := actor.SqsClient.ReceiveMessage(ctx, &sqs.ReceiveMessageInput{
  QueueUrl:            aws.String(queueUrl),
  MaxNumberOfMessages: maxMessages,
  WaitTimeSeconds:     waitTime,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get messages from queue %v. Here's why: %v\n", queueUrl,
 err)
 } else {
  messages = result.Messages
 }
 return messages, err
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 ReceiveMessage를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        try {
```

```
            ReceiveMessageRequest receiveMessageRequest =
 ReceiveMessageRequest.builder()
                    .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                    .maxNumberOfMessages(5)
                    .build();
            return sqsClient.receiveMessage(receiveMessageRequest).messages();

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return null;
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ReceiveMessage를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon SQS 대기열에서 메시지를 수신합니다.

```
import {
  ReceiveMessageCommand,
  DeleteMessageCommand,
  SQSClient,
  DeleteMessageBatchCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

const client = new SQSClient({});
const SQS_QUEUE_URL = "queue_url";

const receiveMessage = (queueUrl) =>
  client.send(
    new ReceiveMessageCommand({
      AttributeNames: ["SentTimestamp"],
```

```
      MaxNumberOfMessages: 10,
      MessageAttributeNames: ["All"],
      QueueUrl: queueUrl,
      WaitTimeSeconds: 20,
      VisibilityTimeout: 20,
    }),
  );

export const main = async (queueUrl = SQS_QUEUE_URL) => {
  const { Messages } = await receiveMessage(queueUrl);

  if (!Messages) {
    return;
  }

  if (Messages.length === 1) {
    console.log(Messages[0].Body);
    await client.send(
      new DeleteMessageCommand({
        QueueUrl: queueUrl,
        ReceiptHandle: Messages[0].ReceiptHandle,
      }),
    );
  } else {
    await client.send(
      new DeleteMessageBatchCommand({
        QueueUrl: queueUrl,
        Entries: Messages.map((message) => ({
          Id: message.MessageId,
          ReceiptHandle: message.ReceiptHandle,
        })),
      }),
    );
  }
};
```

긴 폴링 지원을 사용하여 Amazon SQS 대기열에서 메시지를 수신합니다.

```
import { ReceiveMessageCommand, SQSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

const client = new SQSClient({});
const SQS_QUEUE_URL = "queue-url";
```

```
export const main = async (queueUrl = SQS_QUEUE_URL) => {
  const command = new ReceiveMessageCommand({
    AttributeNames: ["SentTimestamp"],
    MaxNumberOfMessages: 1,
    MessageAttributeNames: ["All"],
    QueueUrl: queueUrl,
    // The duration (in seconds) for which the call waits for a message
    // to arrive in the queue before returning. If a message is available,
    // the call returns sooner than WaitTimeSeconds. If no messages are
    // available and the wait time expires, the call returns successfully
    // with an empty list of messages.
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSSimpleQueueService/latest/APIReference/
API_ReceiveMessage.html#API_ReceiveMessage_RequestSyntax
    WaitTimeSeconds: 20,
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ReceiveMessage를 참조하십시오.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

긴 폴링 지원을 사용하여 Amazon SQS 대기열에서 메시지를 수신합니다.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the SQS service object
var sqs = new AWS.SQS({ apiVersion: "2012-11-05" });
```

```
var queueURL = "SQS_QUEUE_URL";

var params = {
  AttributeNames: ["SentTimestamp"],
  MaxNumberOfMessages: 1,
  MessageAttributeNames: ["All"],
  QueueUrl: queueURL,
  WaitTimeSeconds: 20,
};

sqs.receiveMessage(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ReceiveMessage를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun receiveMessages(queueUrlVal: String?) {
    println("Retrieving messages from $queueUrlVal")

    val receiveMessageRequest =
        ReceiveMessageRequest {
            queueUrl = queueUrlVal
            maxNumberOfMessages = 5
        }
```

```
    SqsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        val response = sqsClient.receiveMessage(receiveMessageRequest)
        response.messages?.forEach { message ->
            println(message.body)
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ReceiveMessage를 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 대기열에 대해 수신할 다음 메시지 최대 10개에 대한 정보를 나열합니다. 지정된 메시지 속성이 있는 경우 해당 속성에 대한 값이 정보에 포함됩니다.

```
Receive-SQSMessage -AttributeName SenderId, SentTimestamp -MessageAttributeName
 StudentName, StudentGrade -MessageCount 10 -QueueUrl https://sqs.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue
```

출력:

```
Attributes             : {[SenderId, AIDAIAZKMSNQ7TEXAMPLE], [SentTimestamp,
 1451495923744]}
Body                   : Information about John Doe's grade.
MD5OfBody              : ea572796e3c231f974fe75d89EXAMPLE
MD5OfMessageAttributes : 48c1ee811f0fe7c4e88fbe0f5EXAMPLE
MessageAttributes      : {[StudentGrade, Amazon.SQS.Model.MessageAttributeValue],
 [StudentName, Amazon.SQS.Model.MessageAttributeValue]}
MessageId              : 53828c4b-631b-469b-8833-c093cEXAMPLE
ReceiptHandle          : AQEBpfGp...20Q5cg==
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ReceiveMessage를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 대기열에 대해 수신할 다음 메시지 최대 10개에 대한 정보를 나열합니다. 지정된 메시지 속성이 있는 경우 해당 속성에 대한 값이 정보에 포함됩니다.

```
Receive-SQSMessage -AttributeName SenderId, SentTimestamp -MessageAttributeName
 StudentName, StudentGrade -MessageCount 10 -QueueUrl https://sqs.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue
```

출력:

```
Attributes             : {[SenderId, AIDAIAZKMSNQ7TEXAMPLE], [SentTimestamp,
 1451495923744]}
Body                   : Information about John Doe's grade.
MD5OfBody              : ea572796e3c231f974fe75d89EXAMPLE
MD5OfMessageAttributes : 48c1ee811f0fe7c4e88fbe0f5EXAMPLE
MessageAttributes      : {[StudentGrade, Amazon.SQS.Model.MessageAttributeValue],
 [StudentName, Amazon.SQS.Model.MessageAttributeValue]}
MessageId              : 53828c4b-631b-469b-8833-c093cEXAMPLE
ReceiptHandle          : AQEBpfGp...20Q5cg==
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ReceiveMessage를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def receive_messages(queue, max_number, wait_time):
    """
    Receive a batch of messages in a single request from an SQS queue.

    :param queue: The queue from which to receive messages.
    :param max_number: The maximum number of messages to receive. The actual
 number
                       of messages received might be less.
    :param wait_time: The maximum time to wait (in seconds) before returning.
 When
```

```
                        this number is greater than zero, long polling is used.
This
                        can result in reduced costs and fewer false empty
responses.
    :return: The list of Message objects received. These each contain the body
             of the message and metadata and custom attributes.
    """
    try:
        messages = queue.receive_messages(
            MessageAttributeNames=["All"],
            MaxNumberOfMessages=max_number,
            WaitTimeSeconds=wait_time,
        )
        for msg in messages:
            logger.info("Received message: %s: %s", msg.message_id, msg.body)
    except ClientError as error:
        logger.exception("Couldn't receive messages from queue: %s", queue)
        raise error
    else:
        return messages
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ReceiveMessage를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-sqs'
require 'aws-sdk-sts'
```

```
# Receives messages in a queue in Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS).
#
# @param sqs_client [Aws::SQS::Client] An initialized Amazon SQS client.
# @param queue_url [String] The URL of the queue.
# @param max_number_of_messages [Integer] The maximum number of messages
#   to receive. This number must be 10 or less. The default is 10.
# @example
#   receive_messages(
#     Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'https://sqs.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/111111111111/my-queue',
#     10
#   )
def receive_messages(sqs_client, queue_url, max_number_of_messages = 10)
  if max_number_of_messages > 10
    puts 'Maximum number of messages to receive must be 10 or less. ' \
      'Stopping program.'
    return
  end

  response = sqs_client.receive_message(
    queue_url: queue_url,
    max_number_of_messages: max_number_of_messages
  )

  if response.messages.count.zero?
    puts 'No messages to receive, or all messages have already ' \
      'been previously received.'
    return
  end

  response.messages.each do |message|
    puts '-' * 20
    puts "Message body: #{message.body}"
    puts "Message ID:   #{message.message_id}"
  end
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error receiving messages: #{e.message}"
end

# Full example call:
# Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon SQS.
def run_me
  region = 'us-west-2'
  queue_name = 'my-queue'
```

```
  max_number_of_messages = 10

  sts_client = Aws::STS::Client.new(region: region)

  # For example:
  # 'https://sqs.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/111111111111/my-queue'
  queue_url = "https://sqs.#{region}.amazonaws.com/
#{sts_client.get_caller_identity.account}/#{queue_name}"

  sqs_client = Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: region)

  puts "Receiving messages from queue '#{queue_name}'..."

  receive_messages(sqs_client, queue_url, max_number_of_messages)
end

# Example usage:
run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 ReceiveMessage를 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn receive(client: &Client, queue_url: &String) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let rcv_message_output =
 client.receive_message().queue_url(queue_url).send().await?;

    println!("Messages from queue with url: {}", queue_url);

    for message in rcv_message_output.messages.unwrap_or_default() {
        println!("Got the message: {:#?}", message);
    }
```

```
    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 ReceiveMessage를 참조하십시오.

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP API

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon SQS 대기열에서 메시지를 수신합니다.

```
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_sqs->receivemessage( iv_queueurl = iv_queue_url ).    "
oo_result is returned for testing purposes. "
       DATA(lt_messages) = oo_result->get_messages( ).
       MESSAGE 'Message received from SQS queue.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_sqsoverlimit.
       MESSAGE 'Maximum number of in-flight messages reached.' TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

긴 폴링 지원을 사용하여 Amazon SQS 대기열에서 메시지를 수신합니다.

```
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_sqs->receivemessage(           " oo_result is returned for
testing purposes. "
               iv_queueurl = iv_queue_url
               iv_waittimeseconds = iv_wait_time ).    " Time in seconds for
long polling, such as how long the call waits for a message to arrive in the
queue before returning. " ).
       DATA(lt_messages) = oo_result->get_messages( ).
       MESSAGE 'Message received from SQS queue.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_sqsoverlimit.
       MESSAGE 'Maximum number of in-flight messages reached.' TYPE 'E'.
```

```
    ENDTRY.
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 ReceiveMessage를 참조하세요.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSSQS

        let config = try await SQSClient.SQSClientConfiguration(region: region)
        let sqsClient = SQSClient(config: config)

        let output = try await sqsClient.receiveMessage(
            input: ReceiveMessageInput(
                maxNumberOfMessages: maxMessages,
                queueUrl: url
            )
        )

        guard let messages = output.messages else {
            print("No messages received.")
            return
        }

        for message in messages {
            print("Message ID:     \(message.messageId ?? "<unknown>")")
            print("Receipt handle: \(message.receiptHandle ?? "<unknown>")")
            print(message.body ?? "<body missing>")
            print("---")
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Swift API 참조의 ReceiveMessage를 참조하세요. AWS

CLI로 **RemovePermission** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 RemovePermission의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

권한 제거

이 예시에서는 지정된 대기열에서 지정된 레이블이 있는 권한을 제거합니다.

명령:

```
aws sqs remove-permission --queue-url https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue --label SendMessagesFromMyQueue
```

출력:

```
None.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 RemovePermission을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 지정된 대기열에서 지정된 레이블이 있는 권한 설정을 제거합니다.

```
Remove-SQSPermission -Label SendMessagesFromMyQueue -QueueUrl https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 RemovePermission을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 지정된 대기열에서 지정된 레이블이 있는 권한 설정을 제거합니다.

```
Remove-SQSPermission -Label SendMessagesFromMyQueue -QueueUrl https://sqs.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 RemovePermission을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **SendMessage** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 SendMessage의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- S3를 사용하여 대용량 메시지 관리
- 메시지 일괄 전송 및 수신

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon SQS 대기열을 생성하고 메시지를 전송합니다.

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.SQS;
using Amazon.SQS.Model;

public class CreateSendExample
{
    // Specify your AWS Region (an example Region is shown).
    private static readonly string QueueName = "Example_Queue";
```

```
        private static readonly RegionEndpoint ServiceRegion =
 RegionEndpoint.USWest2;
        private static IAmazonSQS client;

        public static async Task Main()
        {
            client = new AmazonSQSClient(ServiceRegion);
            var createQueueResponse = await CreateQueue(client, QueueName);

            string queueUrl = createQueueResponse.QueueUrl;

            Dictionary<string, MessageAttributeValue> messageAttributes = new
 Dictionary<string, MessageAttributeValue>
            {
                { "Title",   new MessageAttributeValue { DataType = "String",
 StringValue = "The Whistler" } },
                { "Author",  new MessageAttributeValue { DataType = "String",
 StringValue = "John Grisham" } },
                { "WeeksOn", new MessageAttributeValue { DataType = "Number",
 StringValue = "6" } },
            };

            string messageBody = "Information about current NY Times fiction
 bestseller for week of 12/11/2016.";

            var sendMsgResponse = await SendMessage(client, queueUrl,
 messageBody, messageAttributes);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Creates a new Amazon SQS queue using the queue name passed to it
        /// in queueName.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An SQS client object used to send the message.</
param>
        /// <param name="queueName">A string representing the name of the queue
        /// to create.</param>
        /// <returns>A CreateQueueResponse that contains information about the
        /// newly created queue.</returns>
        public static async Task<CreateQueueResponse> CreateQueue(IAmazonSQS
 client, string queueName)
        {
            var request = new CreateQueueRequest
            {
```

```
                QueueName = queueName,
                Attributes = new Dictionary<string, string>
                {
                    { "DelaySeconds", "60" },
                    { "MessageRetentionPeriod", "86400" },
                },
            };

            var response = await client.CreateQueueAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"Created a queue with URL : {response.QueueUrl}");

            return response;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Sends a message to an SQS queue.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An SQS client object used to send the message.</
param>
        /// <param name="queueUrl">The URL of the queue to which to send the
        /// message.</param>
        /// <param name="messageBody">A string representing the body of the
        /// message to be sent to the queue.</param>
        /// <param name="messageAttributes">Attributes for the message to be
        /// sent to the queue.</param>
        /// <returns>A SendMessageResponse object that contains information
        /// about the message that was sent.</returns>
        public static async Task<SendMessageResponse> SendMessage(
            IAmazonSQS client,
            string queueUrl,
            string messageBody,
            Dictionary<string, MessageAttributeValue> messageAttributes)
        {
            var sendMessageRequest = new SendMessageRequest
            {
                DelaySeconds = 10,
                MessageAttributes = messageAttributes,
                MessageBody = messageBody,
                QueueUrl = queueUrl,
            };

            var response = await client.SendMessageAsync(sendMessageRequest);
            Console.WriteLine($"Sent a message with id : {response.MessageId}");
```

```
            return response;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 SendMessage를 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Send a message to an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue.
/*!
  \param queueUrl: An Amazon SQS queue URL.
  \param messageBody: A message body.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SQS::sendMessage(const Aws::String &queueUrl,
                              const Aws::String &messageBody,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SQS::Model::SendMessageRequest request;
    request.SetQueueUrl(queueUrl);
    request.SetMessageBody(messageBody);

    const Aws::SQS::Model::SendMessageOutcome outcome =
 sqsClient.SendMessage(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
```

```
        std::cout << "Successfully sent message to " << queueUrl <<
                  std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error sending message to " << queueUrl << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 SendMessage를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

메시지 전송

이 예시에서는 지정된 메시지 본문, 지연 기간 및 메시지 속성이 설정된 메시지를 지정된 대기열로 보냅니다.

명령:

```
aws sqs send-message --queue-url https://sqs.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue --message-body "Information about the
 largest city in Any Region." --delay-seconds 10 --message-attributes file://
send-message.json
```

입력 파일(send-message.json):

```
{
  "City": {
    "DataType": "String",
    "StringValue": "Any City"
  },
  "Greeting": {
    "DataType": "Binary",
    "BinaryValue": "Hello, World!"
  },
  "Population": {
    "DataType": "Number",
```

```
    "StringValue": "1250800"
  }
}
```

출력:

```
{
  "MD5OfMessageBody": "51b0a325...39163aa0",
  "MD5OfMessageAttributes": "00484c68...59e48f06",
  "MessageId": "da68f62c-0c07-4bee-bf5f-7e856EXAMPLE"
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 SendMessage를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

`SendMessage` 작업의 두 가지 예는 다음과 같습니다.

- 본문과 지연이 포함된 메시지 전송
- 본문 및 메시지 속성이 포함된 메시지 전송

본문과 지연이 포함된 메시지를 전송합니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.SqsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.CreateQueueRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.GetQueueUrlRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SendMessageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SqsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
```

```
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class SendMessages {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <queueName> <message>

                Where:
                   queueName - The name of the queue.
                   message - The message to send.
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String queueName = args[0];
        String message = args[1];
        SqsClient sqsClient = SqsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_WEST_2)
                .build();
        sendMessage(sqsClient, queueName, message);
        sqsClient.close();
    }

    public static void sendMessage(SqsClient sqsClient, String queueName, String
 message) {
        try {
            CreateQueueRequest request = CreateQueueRequest.builder()
                    .queueName(queueName)
                    .build();
            sqsClient.createQueue(request);

            GetQueueUrlRequest getQueueRequest = GetQueueUrlRequest.builder()
                    .queueName(queueName)
                    .build();

            String queueUrl = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(getQueueRequest).queueUrl();
```

```
            SendMessageRequest sendMsgRequest = SendMessageRequest.builder()
                    .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                    .messageBody(message)
                    .delaySeconds(5)
                    .build();

            sqsClient.sendMessage(sendMsgRequest);

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

본문 및 메시지 속성이 포함된 메시지를 전송합니다.

```
    /**
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to add message attributes to a message.
     * Each attribute must specify a name, value, and data type. You use a Java
 Map to supply the attributes. The map's
     * key is the attribute name, and you specify the map's entry value using a
 builder that includes the attribute
     * value and data type.</p>
     *
     * <p>The data type must start with one of "String", "Number" or "Binary".
 You can optionally
     * define a custom extension by using a "." and your extension.</p>
     *
     * <p>The SQS Developer Guide provides more information on @see <a
     * href="https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSSimpleQueueService/latest/
SQSDeveloperGuide/sqs-message-metadata.html#sqs-message-attributes">message
     * attributes</a>.</p>
     *
     * @param thumbailPath Filesystem path of the image.
     * @param queueUrl     URL of the SQS queue.
     */
    static void sendMessageWithAttributes(Path thumbailPath, String queueUrl) {
        Map<String, MessageAttributeValue> messageAttributeMap;
        try {
            messageAttributeMap = Map.of(
                    "Name", MessageAttributeValue.builder()
```

```
                            .stringValue("Jane Doe")
                            .dataType("String").build(),
                    "Age", MessageAttributeValue.builder()
                            .stringValue("42")
                            .dataType("Number.int").build(),
                    "Image", MessageAttributeValue.builder()

.binaryValue(SdkBytes.fromByteArray(Files.readAllBytes(thumbailPath)))
                            .dataType("Binary.jpg").build()
            );
        } catch (IOException e) {
            LOGGER.error("An I/O exception occurred reading thumbnail image: {}",
e.getMessage(), e);
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }

        SendMessageRequest request = SendMessageRequest.builder()
                .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                .messageBody("Hello SQS")
                .messageAttributes(messageAttributeMap)
                .build();
        try {
            SendMessageResponse sendMessageResponse =
SQS_CLIENT.sendMessage(request);
            LOGGER.info("Message ID: {}", sendMessageResponse.messageId());
        } catch (SqsException e) {
            LOGGER.error("Exception occurred sending message: {}",
e.getMessage(), e);
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 SendMessage를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon SQS 대기열에 메시지를 전송합니다.

```
import { SendMessageCommand, SQSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

const client = new SQSClient({});
const SQS_QUEUE_URL = "queue_url";

export const main = async (sqsQueueUrl = SQS_QUEUE_URL) => {
  const command = new SendMessageCommand({
    QueueUrl: sqsQueueUrl,
    DelaySeconds: 10,
    MessageAttributes: {
      Title: {
        DataType: "String",
        StringValue: "The Whistler",
      },
      Author: {
        DataType: "String",
        StringValue: "John Grisham",
      },
      WeeksOn: {
        DataType: "Number",
        StringValue: "6",
      },
    },
    MessageBody:
      "Information about current NY Times fiction bestseller for week of
 12/11/2016.",
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
```

```
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 SendMessage를 참조하십시오.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon SQS 대기열에 메시지를 전송합니다.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create an SQS service object
var sqs = new AWS.SQS({ apiVersion: "2012-11-05" });

var params = {
  // Remove DelaySeconds parameter and value for FIFO queues
  DelaySeconds: 10,
  MessageAttributes: {
    Title: {
      DataType: "String",
      StringValue: "The Whistler",
    },
    Author: {
      DataType: "String",
      StringValue: "John Grisham",
    },
    WeeksOn: {
      DataType: "Number",
      StringValue: "6",
    },
  },
  MessageBody:
```

```
    "Information about current NY Times fiction bestseller for week of
 12/11/2016.",
  // MessageDeduplicationId: "TheWhistler",  // Required for FIFO queues
  // MessageGroupId: "Group1",  // Required for FIFO queues
  QueueUrl: "SQS_QUEUE_URL",
};

sqs.sendMessage(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.MessageId);
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 SendMessage를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun sendMessages(
    queueUrlVal: String,
    message: String,
) {
    println("Sending multiple messages")
    println("\nSend message")
    val sendRequest =
        SendMessageRequest {
            queueUrl = queueUrlVal
            messageBody = message
            delaySeconds = 10
        }
```

```
    SqsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        sqsClient.sendMessage(sendRequest)
        println("A single message was successfully sent.")
    }
}

suspend fun sendBatchMessages(queueUrlVal: String?) {
    println("Sending multiple messages")

    val msg1 =
        SendMessageBatchRequestEntry {
            id = "id1"
            messageBody = "Hello from msg 1"
        }

    val msg2 =
        SendMessageBatchRequestEntry {
            id = "id2"
            messageBody = "Hello from msg 2"
        }

    val sendMessageBatchRequest =
        SendMessageBatchRequest {
            queueUrl = queueUrlVal
            entries = listOf(msg1, msg2)
        }

    SqsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        sqsClient.sendMessageBatch(sendMessageBatchRequest)
        println("Batch message were successfully sent.")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 SendMessage를 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 속성과 메시지 본문이 포함된 메시지를 메시지 전송이 10초 동안 지연된 상태로 지정된 대기열로 보냅니다.

```
$cityAttributeValue = New-Object Amazon.SQS.Model.MessageAttributeValue
$cityAttributeValue.DataType = "String"
$cityAttributeValue.StringValue = "AnyCity"

$populationAttributeValue = New-Object Amazon.SQS.Model.MessageAttributeValue
$populationAttributeValue.DataType = "Number"
$populationAttributeValue.StringValue = "1250800"

$messageAttributes = New-Object System.Collections.Hashtable
$messageAttributes.Add("City", $cityAttributeValue)
$messageAttributes.Add("Population", $populationAttributeValue)

Send-SQSMessage -DelayInSeconds 10 -MessageAttributes $messageAttributes -
MessageBody "Information about the largest city in Any Region." -QueueUrl
 https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue
```

출력:

```
MD5OfMessageAttributes              MD5OfMessageBody                    MessageId

----------------------              ----------------                    ---------

1d3e51347bc042efbdf6dda31EXAMPLE    51b0a3256d59467f973009b73EXAMPLE    c35fed8f-
c739-4d0c-818b-1820eEXAMPLE
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 SendMessage를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 속성과 메시지 본문이 포함된 메시지를 메시지 전송이 10초 동안 지연된 상태로 지정된 대기열로 보냅니다.

```
$cityAttributeValue = New-Object Amazon.SQS.Model.MessageAttributeValue
$cityAttributeValue.DataType = "String"
$cityAttributeValue.StringValue = "AnyCity"

$populationAttributeValue = New-Object Amazon.SQS.Model.MessageAttributeValue
$populationAttributeValue.DataType = "Number"
$populationAttributeValue.StringValue = "1250800"

$messageAttributes = New-Object System.Collections.Hashtable
```

```
$messageAttributes.Add("City", $cityAttributeValue)
$messageAttributes.Add("Population", $populationAttributeValue)

Send-SQSMessage -DelayInSeconds 10 -MessageAttributes $messageAttributes -
MessageBody "Information about the largest city in Any Region." -QueueUrl
 https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue
```

출력:

```
MD5OfMessageAttributes              MD5OfMessageBody                    MessageId

----------------------              ----------------                    ---------

1d3e51347bc042efbdf6dda31EXAMPLE    51b0a3256d59467f973009b73EXAMPLE    c35fed8f-
c739-4d0c-818b-1820eEXAMPLE
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 SendMessage를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def send_message(queue, message_body, message_attributes=None):
    """
    Send a message to an Amazon SQS queue.

    :param queue: The queue that receives the message.
    :param message_body: The body text of the message.
    :param message_attributes: Custom attributes of the message. These are key-
value
                               pairs that can be whatever you want.
    :return: The response from SQS that contains the assigned message ID.
    """
```

```
    if not message_attributes:
        message_attributes = {}

    try:
        response = queue.send_message(
            MessageBody=message_body, MessageAttributes=message_attributes
        )
    except ClientError as error:
        logger.exception("Send message failed: %s", message_body)
        raise error
    else:
        return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의SendMessage를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-sqs'
require 'aws-sdk-sts'

# @param sqs_client [Aws::SQS::Client] An initialized Amazon SQS client.
# @param queue_url [String] The URL of the queue.
# @param message_body [String] The contents of the message to be sent.
# @return [Boolean] true if the message was sent; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless message_sent?(
#     Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'https://sqs.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/111111111111/my-queue',
#     'This is my message.'
#   )
```

```
def message_sent?(sqs_client, queue_url, message_body)
  sqs_client.send_message(
    queue_url: queue_url,
    message_body: message_body
  )
  true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error sending message: #{e.message}"
  false
end

# Full example call:
# Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon SQS.
def run_me
  region = 'us-west-2'
  queue_name = 'my-queue'
  message_body = 'This is my message.'

  sts_client = Aws::STS::Client.new(region: region)

  # For example:
  # 'https://sqs.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/111111111111/my-queue'
  queue_url = "https://sqs.#{region}.amazonaws.com/
#{sts_client.get_caller_identity.account}/#{queue_name}"

  sqs_client = Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: region)

  puts "Sending a message to the queue named '#{queue_name}'..."

  if message_sent?(sqs_client, queue_url, message_body)
    puts 'Message sent.'
  else
    puts 'Message not sent.'
  end
end

# Example usage:
run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 SendMessage를 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn send(client: &Client, queue_url: &String, message: &SQSMessage) ->
 Result<(), Error> {
    println!("Sending message to queue with URL: {}", queue_url);

    let rsp = client
        .send_message()
        .queue_url(queue_url)
        .message_body(&message.body)
        // If the queue is FIFO, you need to set .message_deduplication_id
        // and message_group_id or configure the queue for
 ContentBasedDeduplication.
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Send message to the queue: {:#?}", rsp);

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의SendMessage를 참조하십시오.

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP API

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_sqs->sendmessage(              " oo_result is returned for
testing purposes. "
          iv_queueurl = iv_queue_url
          iv_messagebody = iv_message ).
        MESSAGE 'Message sent to SQS queue.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sqsinvalidmsgconts.
        MESSAGE 'Message contains non-valid characters.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sqsunsupportedop.
        MESSAGE 'Operation not supported.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 SendMessage를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **SendMessageBatch** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 SendMessageBatch의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 메시지 일괄 전송 및 수신

CLI

AWS CLI

여러 메시지를 배치로 전송하는 방법

이 예시에서는 지정된 메시지 본문, 지연 기간 및 메시지 속성이 설정된 메시지 2개를 지정된 대기열로 보냅니다.

명령:

```
aws sqs send-message-batch --queue-url https://sqs.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue --entries file://send-message-
batch.json
```

입력 파일(send-message-batch.json):

```
[
  {
    "Id": "FuelReport-0001-2015-09-16T140731Z",
        "MessageBody": "Fuel report for account 0001 on 2015-09-16 at 02:07:31
 PM.",
        "DelaySeconds": 10,
        "MessageAttributes": {
          "SellerName": {
            "DataType": "String",
                "StringValue": "Example Store"
      },
          "City": {
        "DataType": "String",
        "StringValue": "Any City"
      },
          "Region": {
            "DataType": "String",
                "StringValue": "WA"
      },
          "PostalCode": {
            "DataType": "String",
                "StringValue": "99065"
          },
          "PricePerGallon": {
            "DataType": "Number",
                "StringValue": "1.99"
      }
        }
  },
  {
    "Id": "FuelReport-0002-2015-09-16T140930Z",
        "MessageBody": "Fuel report for account 0002 on 2015-09-16 at 02:09:30
 PM.",
        "DelaySeconds": 10,
        "MessageAttributes": {
          "SellerName": {
            "DataType": "String",
                "StringValue": "Example Fuels"
      },
          "City": {
        "DataType": "String",
        "StringValue": "North Town"
      },
```

```
            "Region": {
              "DataType": "String",
                  "StringValue": "WA"
        },
            "PostalCode": {
              "DataType": "String",
                  "StringValue": "99123"
            },
            "PricePerGallon": {
              "DataType": "Number",
                  "StringValue": "1.87"
        }
          }
    }
]
```

출력:

```
{
  "Successful": [
    {
      "MD5OfMessageBody": "203c4a38...7943237e",
      "MD5OfMessageAttributes": "10809b55...baf283ef",
      "Id": "FuelReport-0001-2015-09-16T140731Z",
      "MessageId": "d175070c-d6b8-4101-861d-adeb3EXAMPLE"
    },
    {
      "MD5OfMessageBody": "2cf0159a...c1980595",
      "MD5OfMessageAttributes": "55623928...ae354a25",
      "Id": "FuelReport-0002-2015-09-16T140930Z",
      "MessageId": "f9b7d55d-0570-413e-b9c5-a9264EXAMPLE"
    }
  ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 SendMessageBatch를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
            SendMessageBatchRequest sendMessageBatchRequest =
SendMessageBatchRequest.builder()
                    .queueUrl(queueUrl)

.entries(SendMessageBatchRequestEntry.builder().id("id1").messageBody("Hello
from msg 1").build(),

SendMessageBatchRequestEntry.builder().id("id2").messageBody("msg
2").delaySeconds(10)
                                        .build())
                    .build();
            sqsClient.sendMessageBatch(sendMessageBatchRequest);
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 SendMessageBatch를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 속성 및 메시지 본문이 포함된 메시지 2개를 지정된 대기열로 보냅니다. 첫 번째 메시지의 경우 15초, 두 번째 메시지의 경우 10초 동안 전송이 지연됩니다.

```
$student1NameAttributeValue = New-Object Amazon.SQS.Model.MessageAttributeValue
$student1NameAttributeValue.DataType = "String"
$student1NameAttributeValue.StringValue = "John Doe"

$student1GradeAttributeValue = New-Object Amazon.SQS.Model.MessageAttributeValue
$student1GradeAttributeValue.DataType = "Number"
$student1GradeAttributeValue.StringValue = "89"
```

```
$student2NameAttributeValue = New-Object Amazon.SQS.Model.MessageAttributeValue
$student2NameAttributeValue.DataType = "String"
$student2NameAttributeValue.StringValue = "Jane Doe"

$student2GradeAttributeValue = New-Object Amazon.SQS.Model.MessageAttributeValue
$student2GradeAttributeValue.DataType = "Number"
$student2GradeAttributeValue.StringValue = "93"

$message1 = New-Object Amazon.SQS.Model.SendMessageBatchRequestEntry
$message1.DelaySeconds = 15
$message1.Id = "FirstMessage"
$message1.MessageAttributes.Add("StudentName", $student1NameAttributeValue)
$message1.MessageAttributes.Add("StudentGrade", $student1GradeAttributeValue)
$message1.MessageBody = "Information about John Doe's grade."

$message2 = New-Object Amazon.SQS.Model.SendMessageBatchRequestEntry
$message2.DelaySeconds = 10
$message2.Id = "SecondMessage"
$message2.MessageAttributes.Add("StudentName", $student2NameAttributeValue)
$message2.MessageAttributes.Add("StudentGrade", $student2GradeAttributeValue)
$message2.MessageBody = "Information about Jane Doe's grade."

Send-SQSMessageBatch -QueueUrl https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/
MyQueue -Entry $message1, $message2
```

출력:

```
Failed    Successful

------    ----------

{}        {FirstMessage, SecondMessage}
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 SendMessageBatch를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 속성 및 메시지 본문이 포함된 메시지 2개를 지정된 대기열로 보냅니다. 첫 번째 메시지의 경우 15초, 두 번째 메시지의 경우 10초 동안 전송이 지연됩니다.

```
$student1NameAttributeValue = New-Object Amazon.SQS.Model.MessageAttributeValue
```

```
$student1NameAttributeValue.DataType = "String"
$student1NameAttributeValue.StringValue = "John Doe"

$student1GradeAttributeValue = New-Object Amazon.SQS.Model.MessageAttributeValue
$student1GradeAttributeValue.DataType = "Number"
$student1GradeAttributeValue.StringValue = "89"

$student2NameAttributeValue = New-Object Amazon.SQS.Model.MessageAttributeValue
$student2NameAttributeValue.DataType = "String"
$student2NameAttributeValue.StringValue = "Jane Doe"

$student2GradeAttributeValue = New-Object Amazon.SQS.Model.MessageAttributeValue
$student2GradeAttributeValue.DataType = "Number"
$student2GradeAttributeValue.StringValue = "93"

$message1 = New-Object Amazon.SQS.Model.SendMessageBatchRequestEntry
$message1.DelaySeconds = 15
$message1.Id = "FirstMessage"
$message1.MessageAttributes.Add("StudentName", $student1NameAttributeValue)
$message1.MessageAttributes.Add("StudentGrade", $student1GradeAttributeValue)
$message1.MessageBody = "Information about John Doe's grade."

$message2 = New-Object Amazon.SQS.Model.SendMessageBatchRequestEntry
$message2.DelaySeconds = 10
$message2.Id = "SecondMessage"
$message2.MessageAttributes.Add("StudentName", $student2NameAttributeValue)
$message2.MessageAttributes.Add("StudentGrade", $student2GradeAttributeValue)
$message2.MessageBody = "Information about Jane Doe's grade."

Send-SQSMessageBatch -QueueUrl https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/
MyQueue -Entry $message1, $message2
```

출력:

```
Failed    Successful

------    ----------

{}        {FirstMessage, SecondMessage}
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 SendMessageBatch를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def send_messages(queue, messages):
    """
    Send a batch of messages in a single request to an SQS queue.
    This request may return overall success even when some messages were not
 sent.
    The caller must inspect the Successful and Failed lists in the response and
    resend any failed messages.

    :param queue: The queue to receive the messages.
    :param messages: The messages to send to the queue. These are simplified to
                     contain only the message body and attributes.
    :return: The response from SQS that contains the list of successful and
 failed
             messages.
    """
    try:
        entries = [
            {
                "Id": str(ind),
                "MessageBody": msg["body"],
                "MessageAttributes": msg["attributes"],
            }
            for ind, msg in enumerate(messages)
        ]
        response = queue.send_messages(Entries=entries)
        if "Successful" in response:
            for msg_meta in response["Successful"]:
                logger.info(
                    "Message sent: %s: %s",
                    msg_meta["MessageId"],
                    messages[int(msg_meta["Id"])]["body"],
                )
```

```
        if "Failed" in response:
            for msg_meta in response["Failed"]:
                logger.warning(
                    "Failed to send: %s: %s",
                    msg_meta["MessageId"],
                    messages[int(msg_meta["Id"])]["body"],
                )
    except ClientError as error:
        logger.exception("Send messages failed to queue: %s", queue)
        raise error
    else:
        return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 SendMessageBatch를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-sqs'
require 'aws-sdk-sts'

#
# @param sqs_client [Aws::SQS::Client] An initialized Amazon SQS client.
# @param queue_url [String] The URL of the queue.
# @param entries [Hash] The contents of the messages to be sent,
#   in the correct format.
# @return [Boolean] true if the messages were sent; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless messages_sent?(
```

```
#     Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'https://sqs.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/111111111111/my-queue',
#     [
#       {
#         id: 'Message1',
#         message_body: 'This is the first message.'
#       },
#       {
#         id: 'Message2',
#         message_body: 'This is the second message.'
#       }
#     ]
#   )
def messages_sent?(sqs_client, queue_url, entries)
  sqs_client.send_message_batch(
    queue_url: queue_url,
    entries: entries
  )
  true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error sending messages: #{e.message}"
  false
end

# Full example call:
# Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon SQS.
def run_me
  region = 'us-west-2'
  queue_name = 'my-queue'
  entries = [
    {
      id: 'Message1',
      message_body: 'This is the first message.'
    },
    {
      id: 'Message2',
      message_body: 'This is the second message.'
    }
  ]

  sts_client = Aws::STS::Client.new(region: region)

  # For example:
  # 'https://sqs.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/111111111111/my-queue'
```

```
  queue_url = "https://sqs.#{region}.amazonaws.com/
#{sts_client.get_caller_identity.account}/#{queue_name}"

  sqs_client = Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: region)

  puts "Sending messages to the queue named '#{queue_name}'..."

  if messages_sent?(sqs_client, queue_url, entries)
    puts 'Messages sent.'
  else
    puts 'Messages not sent.'
  end
end
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 SendMessageBatch를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **SetQueueAttributes** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 SetQueueAttributes의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 대기열에 메시지 게시

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

주제에 대한 대기열의 정책 속성을 설정합니다.

```
    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Set the policy attribute of a queue for a topic.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueArn">The ARN of the queue.</param>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic.</param>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The url for the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> SetQueuePolicyForTopic(string queueArn, string
topicArn, string queueUrl)
    {
        var queuePolicy = "{" +
                                "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                                "\"Statement\": [{" +
                                     "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                                     "\"Principal\": {" +
                                         $"\"Service\": " +
                                             "\"sns.amazonaws.com\"" +
                                            "}," +
                                     "\"Action\": \"sqs:SendMessage\"," +
                                     $"\"Resource\": \"{queueArn}\"," +
                                      "\"Condition\": {" +
                                           "\"ArnEquals\": {" +
                                                $"\"aws:SourceArn\":
\"{topicArn}\"" +
                                            "}" +
                                        "}" +
                                "}]" +
                            "}";
        var attributesResponse = await _amazonSQSClient.SetQueueAttributesAsync(
            new SetQueueAttributesRequest()
            {
                QueueUrl = queueUrl,
                Attributes = new Dictionary<string, string>() { { "Policy",
queuePolicy } }
            });
        return attributesResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 SetQueueAttributes를 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Set the value for an attribute in an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS)
 queue.
/*!
  \param queueUrl: An Amazon SQS queue URL.
  \param attributeName: An attribute name enum.
  \param attribute: The attribute value as a string.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SQS::setQueueAttributes(const Aws::String &queueURL,
                                     Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName
 attributeName,
                                     const Aws::String &attribute,
                                     const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SQS::Model::SetQueueAttributesRequest request;
    request.SetQueueUrl(queueURL);
    request.AddAttributes(
            attributeName,
            attribute);

    const Aws::SQS::Model::SetQueueAttributesOutcome outcome =
 sqsClient.SetQueueAttributes(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully set the attribute  " <<
```

```
 Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeNameMapper::GetNameForQueueAttributeName(
                         attributeName)
                << " with value " << attribute << " in queue " <<
                queueURL << "." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Error setting attribute for  queue " <<
                queueURL << ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

배달 못한 편지 대기열을 구성합니다.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Connect an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue to an associated
//! dead-letter queue.
/*!
  \param srcQueueUrl: An Amazon SQS queue URL.
  \param deadLetterQueueARN: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of an Amazon SQS
 dead-letter queue.
  \param maxReceiveCount: The max receive count of a message before it is sent to
 the dead-letter queue.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SQS::setDeadLetterQueue(const Aws::String &srcQueueUrl,
                                     const Aws::String &deadLetterQueueARN,
                                     int maxReceiveCount,
                                     const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::String redrivePolicy = MakeRedrivePolicy(deadLetterQueueARN,
 maxReceiveCount);

    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);
```

```
    Aws::SQS::Model::SetQueueAttributesRequest request;
    request.SetQueueUrl(srcQueueUrl);
    request.AddAttributes(
            Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName::RedrivePolicy,
            redrivePolicy);

    const Aws::SQS::Model::SetQueueAttributesOutcome outcome =
            sqsClient.SetQueueAttributes(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully set dead letter queue for queue  " <<
                  srcQueueUrl << " to " << deadLetterQueueARN << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error setting dead letter queue for queue " <<
                  srcQueueUrl << ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                  std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Make a redrive policy for a dead-letter queue.
/*!
  \param queueArn: An Amazon SQS ARN for the dead-letter queue.
  \param maxReceiveCount: The max receive count of a message before it is sent to
 the dead-letter queue.
  \return Aws::String: Policy as JSON string.
 */
Aws::String MakeRedrivePolicy(const Aws::String &queueArn, int maxReceiveCount) {
    Aws::Utils::Json::JsonValue redrive_arn_entry;
    redrive_arn_entry.AsString(queueArn);

    Aws::Utils::Json::JsonValue max_msg_entry;
    max_msg_entry.AsInteger(maxReceiveCount);

    Aws::Utils::Json::JsonValue policy_map;
    policy_map.WithObject("deadLetterTargetArn", redrive_arn_entry);
    policy_map.WithObject("maxReceiveCount", max_msg_entry);

    return policy_map.View().WriteReadable();
}
```

긴 폴링을 사용하도록 Amazon SQS 대기열을 구성합니다.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Set the wait time for an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue poll.
/*!
  \param queueUrl: An Amazon SQS queue URL.
  \param pollTimeSeconds: The receive message wait time in seconds.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SQS::setQueueLongPollingAttribute(const Aws::String &queueURL,
                                               const Aws::String
 &pollTimeSeconds,
                                               const
 Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SQS::Model::SetQueueAttributesRequest request;
    request.SetQueueUrl(queueURL);
    request.AddAttributes(
            Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName::ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds,
            pollTimeSeconds);

    const Aws::SQS::Model::SetQueueAttributesOutcome outcome =
 sqsClient.SetQueueAttributes(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully updated long polling time for queue " <<
                  queueURL << " to " << pollTimeSeconds << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Error updating long polling time for queue " <<
                  queueURL << ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                  std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 SetQueueAttributes를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

대기열 속성을 설정하는 방법

이 예시에서는 지정된 대기열을 전송 지연 10초, 최대 메시지 크기 128KB(128KB * 1,024바이트), 메시지 보존 기간 3일(3일 * 24시간 * 60분 * 60초), 메시지 수신 대기 시간 20초, 기본 가시성 제한 시간 60초로 설정합니다. 또한 이 예시에서는 최대 메시지 수신 개수가 1,000개인 지정된 Dead Letter Queue(DLQ)를 연결합니다.

명령:

```
aws sqs set-queue-attributes --queue-url https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyNewQueue --attributes file://set-queue-attributes.json
```

입력 파일(set-queue-attributes.json):

```
{
  "DelaySeconds": "10",
  "MaximumMessageSize": "131072",
  "MessageRetentionPeriod": "259200",
  "ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds": "20",
  "RedrivePolicy": "{\"deadLetterTargetArn\":\"arn:aws:sqs:us-east-1:80398EXAMPLE:MyDeadLetterQueue\",\"maxReceiveCount\":\"1000\"}",
  "VisibilityTimeout": "60"
}
```

출력:

```
None.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 SetQueueAttributes를 참조하세요.

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sqs"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sqs/types"
)

// SqsActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) actions
// used in the examples.
type SqsActions struct {
 SqsClient *sqs.Client
}



// AttachSendMessagePolicy uses the SetQueueAttributes action to attach a policy
 to an
// Amazon SQS queue that allows the specified Amazon SNS topic to send messages
 to the
// queue.
func (actor SqsActions) AttachSendMessagePolicy(ctx context.Context, queueUrl
 string, queueArn string, topicArn string) error {
 policyDoc := PolicyDocument{
  Version: "2012-10-17",
  Statement: []PolicyStatement{{
   Effect:    "Allow",
   Action:    "sqs:SendMessage",
```

```
   Principal: map[string]string{"Service": "sns.amazonaws.com"},
   Resource:  aws.String(queueArn),
   Condition: PolicyCondition{"ArnEquals": map[string]string{"aws:SourceArn":
 topicArn}},
  }},
 }
 policyBytes, err := json.Marshal(policyDoc)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create policy document. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  return err
 }
 _, err = actor.SqsClient.SetQueueAttributes(ctx, &sqs.SetQueueAttributesInput{
  Attributes: map[string]string{
   string(types.QueueAttributeNamePolicy): string(policyBytes),
  },
  QueueUrl: aws.String(queueUrl),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't set send message policy on queue %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 queueUrl, err)
 }
 return err
}

// PolicyDocument defines a policy document as a Go struct that can be serialized
// to JSON.
type PolicyDocument struct {
 Version   string
 Statement []PolicyStatement
}

// PolicyStatement defines a statement in a policy document.
type PolicyStatement struct {
 Effect    string
 Action    string
 Principal map[string]string `json:",omitempty"`
 Resource  *string           `json:",omitempty"`
 Condition PolicyCondition   `json:",omitempty"`
}

// PolicyCondition defines a condition in a policy.
type PolicyCondition map[string]map[string]string
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 SetQueueAttributes를 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

사용자 지정 KMS 키를 사용하여 서버 측 암호화(SSE)를 사용하도록 Amazon SQS를 구성합니다.

```
    public static void addEncryption(String queueName, String kmsMasterKeyAlias)
{
        SqsClient sqsClient = SqsClient.create();

        GetQueueUrlRequest urlRequest = GetQueueUrlRequest.builder()
                .queueName(queueName)
                .build();

        GetQueueUrlResponse getQueueUrlResponse;
        try {
            getQueueUrlResponse = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(urlRequest);
        } catch (QueueDoesNotExistException e) {
            LOGGER.error(e.getMessage(), e);
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
        String queueUrl = getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl();


        Map<QueueAttributeName, String> attributes = Map.of(
                QueueAttributeName.KMS_MASTER_KEY_ID, kmsMasterKeyAlias,
                QueueAttributeName.KMS_DATA_KEY_REUSE_PERIOD_SECONDS, "140" //
Set the data key reuse period to 140 seconds.
        );                                                                  //
This is how long SQS can reuse the data key before requesting a new one from
KMS.
```

```
        SetQueueAttributesRequest attRequest =
 SetQueueAttributesRequest.builder()
                .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                .attributes(attributes)
                .build();
        try {
            sqsClient.setQueueAttributes(attRequest);
            LOGGER.info("The attributes have been applied to {}", queueName);
        } catch (InvalidAttributeNameException | InvalidAttributeValueException
 e) {
            LOGGER.error(e.getMessage(), e);
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        } finally {
            sqsClient.close();
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 SetQueueAttributes를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { SetQueueAttributesCommand, SQSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

const client = new SQSClient({});
const SQS_QUEUE_URL = "queue-url";

export const main = async (queueUrl = SQS_QUEUE_URL) => {
  const command = new SetQueueAttributesCommand({
    QueueUrl: queueUrl,
    Attributes: {
      DelaySeconds: "1",
    },
```

```
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

긴 폴링을 사용하도록 Amazon SQS 대기열을 구성합니다.

```
import { SetQueueAttributesCommand, SQSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

const client = new SQSClient({});
const SQS_QUEUE_URL = "queue_url";

export const main = async (queueUrl = SQS_QUEUE_URL) => {
  const command = new SetQueueAttributesCommand({
    Attributes: {
      ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds: "20",
    },
    QueueUrl: queueUrl,
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

배달 못한 편지 대기열을 구성합니다.

```
import { SetQueueAttributesCommand, SQSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

const client = new SQSClient({});
const SQS_QUEUE_URL = "queue_url";
const DEAD_LETTER_QUEUE_ARN = "dead_letter_queue_arn";

export const main = async (
  queueUrl = SQS_QUEUE_URL,
  deadLetterQueueArn = DEAD_LETTER_QUEUE_ARN,
) => {
  const command = new SetQueueAttributesCommand({
    Attributes: {
```

```
      RedrivePolicy: JSON.stringify({
        // Amazon SQS supports dead-letter queues (DLQ), which other
        // queues (source queues) can target for messages that can't
        // be processed (consumed) successfully.
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSSimpleQueueService/latest/
SQSDeveloperGuide/sqs-dead-letter-queues.html
        deadLetterTargetArn: deadLetterQueueArn,
        maxReceiveCount: "10",
      }),
    },
    QueueUrl: queueUrl,
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 SetQueueAttributes를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 SNS 주제에 대기열을 구독하는 정책을 설정하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 메시지를 주제에 게시하면 구독 중인 대기열에 메시지가 전송됩니다.

```
# create the queue and topic to be associated
$qurl = New-SQSQueue -QueueName "myQueue"
$topicarn = New-SNSTopic -Name "myTopic"

# get the queue ARN to inject into the policy; it will be returned
# in the output's QueueARN member but we need to put it into a variable
# so text expansion in the policy string takes effect
$qarn = (Get-SQSQueueAttribute -QueueUrl $qurl -AttributeName
 "QueueArn").QueueARN

# construct the policy and inject arns
$policy = @"
{
  "Version": "2008-10-17",
  "Id": "$qarn/SQSPOLICY",
```

```
  "Statement": [
      {
      "Sid": "1",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Principal": "*",
      "Action": "SQS:SendMessage",
      "Resource": "$qarn",
      "Condition": {
        "ArnEquals": {
          "aws:SourceArn": "$topicarn"
          }
      }
    }
  ]
}
"@

# set the policy
Set-SQSQueueAttribute -QueueUrl $qurl -Attribute @{ Policy=$policy }
```

예제 2: 이 예제는 지정된 대기열에 대해 지정된 속성을 설정합니다.

```
Set-SQSQueueAttribute -Attribute @{"DelaySeconds" = "10"; "MaximumMessageSize" =
 "131072"} -QueueUrl https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 SetQueueAttributes를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 SNS 주제에 대기열을 구독하는 정책을 설정하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 메시지를 주제에 게시하면 구독 중인 대기열에 메시지가 전송됩니다.

```
# create the queue and topic to be associated
$qurl = New-SQSQueue -QueueName "myQueue"
$topicarn = New-SNSTopic -Name "myTopic"

# get the queue ARN to inject into the policy; it will be returned
# in the output's QueueARN member but we need to put it into a variable
# so text expansion in the policy string takes effect
$qarn = (Get-SQSQueueAttribute -QueueUrl $qurl -AttributeName
 "QueueArn").QueueARN
```

```
# construct the policy and inject arns
$policy = @"
{
  "Version": "2008-10-17",
  "Id": "$qarn/SQSPOLICY",
  "Statement": [
      {
      "Sid": "1",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Principal": "*",
      "Action": "SQS:SendMessage",
      "Resource": "$qarn",
      "Condition": {
        "ArnEquals": {
          "aws:SourceArn": "$topicarn"
          }
      }
    }
  ]
}
"@

# set the policy
Set-SQSQueueAttribute -QueueUrl $qurl -Attribute @{ Policy=$policy }
```

예제 2: 이 예제는 지정된 대기열에 대해 지정된 속성을 설정합니다.

```
Set-SQSQueueAttribute -Attribute @{"DelaySeconds" = "10"; "MaximumMessageSize" =
 "131072"} -QueueUrl https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 SetQueueAttributes를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSSQS

        let config = try await SQSClient.SQSClientConfiguration(region: region)
        let sqsClient = SQSClient(config: config)

        do {
            _ = try await sqsClient.setQueueAttributes(
                input: SetQueueAttributesInput(
                    attributes: [
                        "MaximumMessageSize": "\(maxSize)"
                    ],
                    queueUrl: url
                )
            )
        } catch _ as AWSSQS.InvalidAttributeValue {
            print("Invalid maximum message size: \(maxSize) kB.")
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Swift API 참조의 SetQueueAttributes를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon SQS 시나리오

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon SQS AWS SDKs에서 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이러한 시나리오에서는 Amazon SQS 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 직접적으로 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 시나리오에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시나리오는 컨텍스트에 맞는 서비스 작업을 이해하는 데 도움이 되도록 중급 수준의 경험을 대상으로 합니다.

예시

- Amazon SQS를 사용하여 메시지를 보내고 검색하는 웹 애플리케이션 생성
- Step Functions를 사용하여 메신저 애플리케이션 생성
- Amazon Textract 탐색기 애플리케이션 생성
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 FIFO Amazon SNS 주제 생성 및 게시
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 비디오에서 사람 및 객체 감지

- AWS SDK와 함께 Amazon S3를 사용하여 대규모 Amazon SQS 메시지 관리 Amazon S3
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon S3 이벤트 알림 수신 및 처리
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon SNS 메시지를 Amazon SQS 대기열에 게시
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon SQS로 메시지 배치 전송 및 수신
- .NET용 AWS 메시지 처리 프레임워크를 사용하여 Amazon SQS 메시지 게시 및 수신
- Amazon SQS Java 메시징 라이브러리를 사용하여 Amazon SQS용 Java Message Service(JMS) 인터페이스로 작업
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 대기열 태그 및 Amazon SQS 작업

Amazon SQS를 사용하여 메시지를 보내고 검색하는 웹 애플리케이션 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon SQS를 사용하여 메시징 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

Amazon SQS API를 사용하여 메시지를 보내고 검색하는 Spring REST API를 개발하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하십시오.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Comprehend
- Amazon SQS

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

Amazon SQS API를 사용하여 메시지를 보내고 검색하는 Spring REST API를 개발하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하십시오.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Comprehend

- Amazon SQS

Step Functions를 사용하여 메신저 애플리케이션 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 데이터베이스 테이블에서 메시지 레코드를 검색하는 AWS Step Functions 메신저 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 와 함께를 사용하여 Amazon DynamoDB 테이블에서 메시지 레코드를 검색하고 Amazon Simple Queue Service(Amazon SQS)를 통해 보내는 메신저 애플리케이션을 AWS Step Functions 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 상태 시스템은 AWS Lambda 함수와 통합되어 데이터베이스에 전송되지 않은 메시지가 있는지 스캔합니다.

- Amazon DynamoDB 테이블에서 메시지 레코드를 검색하고 업데이트하는 상태 머신을 생성합니다.
- 상태 머신 정의를 업데이트하여 메시지를 Amazon Simple Queue Service(Amazon SQS)에도 전송합니다.
- 상태 머신의 실행을 시작하고 중지합니다.
- 서비스 통합을 사용하여 상태 머신에서 Lambda, DynamoDB 및 Amazon SQS에 연결합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SQS
- Step Functions

Amazon Textract 탐색기 애플리케이션 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 대화형 애플리케이션을 통해 Amazon Textract 출력을 탐색하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

AWS SDK for JavaScript 를 사용하여 Amazon Textract를 사용하여 문서 이미지에서 데이터를 추출하고 대화형 웹 페이지에 표시하는 React 애플리케이션을 구축하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제는 웹 브라우저에서 실행되며 자격 증명을 위해 인증된 Amazon Cognito 자격 증명이 필요합니다. 이 애플리케이션은 스토리지로 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)를 사용하고 알림을 위해 Amazon Simple Notification Service(Amazon SNS) 주제를 구독하는 Amazon Simple Queue Service(Amazon SQS) 대기열을 폴링합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Cognito 자격 증명
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS
- Amazon Textract

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

Amazon Textract와 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 함께를 사용하여 문서 이미지에서 텍스트, 양식 및 테이블 요소를 감지하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 입력 이미지와 Amazon Textract 출력은 탐지된 요소를 탐색할 수 있는 Tkinter 애플리케이션에 표시됩니다.

- 문서 이미지를 Amazon Textract에 제출하고 감지된 요소의 출력을 탐색합니다.
- Amazon Textract로 직접, 또는 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 버킷을 통해 이미지를 제출합니다.
- 비동기식 API를 사용하여 작업이 완료되면 Amazon Simple Notification Service(Amazon SNS) 주제에 알림을 게시하는 작업을 시작합니다.
- Amazon Simple Queue Service(Amazon SQS) 대기열에서 작업 완료 메시지를 폴링하고 결과를 표시합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Cognito 자격 증명
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS
- Amazon Textract

AWS SDK를 사용하여 FIFO Amazon SNS 주제 생성 및 게시

다음 코드 예제에서는 FIFO Amazon SNS 주제를 생성하고 거기에 게시하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이 예에서는

- Amazon SNS FIFO 주제 1개, Amazon SQS FIFO 대기열 2개, 표준 대기열 1개를 생성합니다.
- 대기열에서 주제를 구독하고 해당 주제에 메시지를 게시합니다.

테스트에서는 각 대기열에 대한 메시지 수신 여부를 확인합니다. 또한 전체 예제에서는 액세스 정책을 추가하는 것을 보여주고 마지막에 리소스를 삭제합니다.

```
public class PriceUpdateExample {
    public final static SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.create();
    public final static SqsClient sqsClient = SqsClient.create();

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = "\n" +
            "Usage: " +
```

```
            "    <topicName> <wholesaleQueueFifoName> <retailQueueFifoName>
<analyticsQueueName>\n\n" +
            "Where:\n" +
            "   fifoTopicName - The name of the FIFO topic that you want to
create. \n\n" +
            "   wholesaleQueueARN - The name of a SQS FIFO queue that will be
created for the wholesale consumer. \n\n"
            +
            "   retailQueueARN - The name of a SQS FIFO queue that will created
for the retail consumer. \n\n" +
            "   analyticsQueueARN - The name of a SQS standard queue that will be
created for the analytics consumer. \n\n";
        if (args.length != 4) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        final String fifoTopicName = args[0];
        final String wholeSaleQueueName = args[1];
        final String retailQueueName = args[2];
        final String analyticsQueueName = args[3];

        // For convenience, the QueueData class holds metadata about a queue:
ARN, URL,
        // name and type.
        List<QueueData> queues = List.of(
            new QueueData(wholeSaleQueueName, QueueType.FIFO),
            new QueueData(retailQueueName, QueueType.FIFO),
            new QueueData(analyticsQueueName, QueueType.Standard));

        // Create queues.
        createQueues(queues);

        // Create a topic.
        String topicARN = createFIFOTopic(fifoTopicName);

        // Subscribe each queue to the topic.
        subscribeQueues(queues, topicARN);

        // Allow the newly created topic to send messages to the queues.
        addAccessPolicyToQueuesFINAL(queues, topicARN);

        // Publish a sample price update message with payload.
```

```
        publishPriceUpdate(topicARN, "{\"product\": 214, \"price\": 79.99}",
 "Consumables");

        // Clean up resources.
        deleteSubscriptions(queues);
        deleteQueues(queues);
        deleteTopic(topicARN);
    }

    public static String createFIFOTopic(String topicName) {
        try {
            // Create a FIFO topic by using the SNS service client.
            Map<String, String> topicAttributes = Map.of(
                "FifoTopic", "true",
                "ContentBasedDeduplication", "false",
                "FifoThroughputScope", "MessageGroup");

            CreateTopicRequest topicRequest = CreateTopicRequest.builder()
                .name(topicName)
                .attributes(topicAttributes)
                .build();

            CreateTopicResponse response = snsClient.createTopic(topicRequest);
            String topicArn = response.topicArn();
            System.out.println("The topic ARN is" + topicArn);

            return topicArn;

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static void subscribeQueues(List<QueueData> queues, String topicARN) {
        queues.forEach(queue -> {
            SubscribeRequest subscribeRequest = SubscribeRequest.builder()
                .topicArn(topicARN)
                .endpoint(queue.queueARN)
                .protocol("sqs")
                .build();

            // Subscribe to the endpoint by using the SNS service client.
```

```
            // Only Amazon SQS queues can receive notifications from an Amazon
SNS FIFO
            // topic.
            SubscribeResponse subscribeResponse =
snsClient.subscribe(subscribeRequest);
            System.out.println("The queue [" + queue.queueARN + "] subscribed to
the topic [" + topicARN + "]");
            queue.subscriptionARN = subscribeResponse.subscriptionArn();
        });
    }

    public static void publishPriceUpdate(String topicArn, String payload, String
groupId) {

        try {
            // Create and publish a message that updates the wholesale price.
            String subject = "Price Update";
            String dedupId = UUID.randomUUID().toString();
            String attributeName = "business";
            String attributeValue = "wholesale";

            MessageAttributeValue msgAttValue = MessageAttributeValue.builder()
                .dataType("String")
                .stringValue(attributeValue)
                .build();

            Map<String, MessageAttributeValue> attributes = new HashMap<>();
            attributes.put(attributeName, msgAttValue);
            PublishRequest pubRequest = PublishRequest.builder()
                .topicArn(topicArn)
                .subject(subject)
                .message(payload)
                .messageGroupId(groupId)
                .messageDeduplicationId(dedupId)
                .messageAttributes(attributes)
                .build();

            final PublishResponse response = snsClient.publish(pubRequest);
            System.out.println(response.messageId());
            System.out.println(response.sequenceNumber());
            System.out.println("Message was published to " + topicArn);

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
```

```
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CreateTopic
  - 게시
  - Subscribe

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon FIFO 주제를 생성하고, Amazon SQS FIFO 및 표준 대기열에서 주제를 구독하고, 해당 주제에 메시지를 게시합니다.

```
def usage_demo():
    """Shows how to subscribe queues to a FIFO topic."""
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the `Subscribe queues to a FIFO topic` demo!")
    print("-" * 88)

    sns = boto3.resource("sns")
    sqs = boto3.resource("sqs")
    fifo_topic_wrapper = FifoTopicWrapper(sns)
    sns_wrapper = SnsWrapper(sns)

    prefix = "sqs-subscribe-demo-"
    queues = set()
    subscriptions = set()

    wholesale_queue = sqs.create_queue(
        QueueName=prefix + "wholesale.fifo",
```

```
        Attributes={
            "MaximumMessageSize": str(4096),
            "ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds": str(10),
            "VisibilityTimeout": str(300),
            "FifoQueue": str(True),
            "ContentBasedDeduplication": str(True),
        },
    )
    queues.add(wholesale_queue)
    print(f"Created FIFO queue with URL: {wholesale_queue.url}.")

    retail_queue = sqs.create_queue(
        QueueName=prefix + "retail.fifo",
        Attributes={
            "MaximumMessageSize": str(4096),
            "ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds": str(10),
            "VisibilityTimeout": str(300),
            "FifoQueue": str(True),
            "ContentBasedDeduplication": str(True),
        },
    )
    queues.add(retail_queue)
    print(f"Created FIFO queue with URL: {retail_queue.url}.")

    analytics_queue = sqs.create_queue(QueueName=prefix + "analytics",
Attributes={})
    queues.add(analytics_queue)
    print(f"Created standard queue with URL: {analytics_queue.url}.")

    topic = fifo_topic_wrapper.create_fifo_topic("price-updates-topic.fifo")
    print(f"Created FIFO topic: {topic.attributes['TopicArn']}.")

    for q in queues:
        fifo_topic_wrapper.add_access_policy(q, topic.attributes["TopicArn"])

    print(f"Added access policies for topic: {topic.attributes['TopicArn']}.")

    for q in queues:
        sub = fifo_topic_wrapper.subscribe_queue_to_topic(
            topic, q.attributes["QueueArn"]
        )
        subscriptions.add(sub)

    print(f"Subscribed queues to topic: {topic.attributes['TopicArn']}.")
```

```
    input("Press Enter to publish a message to the topic.")

    message_id = fifo_topic_wrapper.publish_price_update(
        topic, '{"product": 214, "price": 79.99}', "Consumables"
    )

    print(f"Published price update with message ID: {message_id}.")

    # Clean up the subscriptions, queues, and topic.
    input("Press Enter to clean up resources.")
    for s in subscriptions:
        sns_wrapper.delete_subscription(s)

    sns_wrapper.delete_topic(topic)

    for q in queues:
        fifo_topic_wrapper.delete_queue(q)

    print(f"Deleted subscriptions, queues, and topic.")

    print("Thanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)



class FifoTopicWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SNS FIFO topic and subscription functions."""

    def __init__(self, sns_resource):
        """
        :param sns_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SNS resource.
        """
        self.sns_resource = sns_resource

    def create_fifo_topic(self, topic_name):
        """
        Create a FIFO topic.
        Topic names must be made up of only uppercase and lowercase ASCII
 letters,
        numbers, underscores, and hyphens, and must be between 1 and 256
 characters long.
        For a FIFO topic, the name must end with the .fifo suffix.
```

```
        :param topic_name: The name for the topic.
        :return: The new topic.
        """
        try:
            topic = self.sns_resource.create_topic(
                Name=topic_name,
                Attributes={
                    "FifoTopic": str(True),
                    "ContentBasedDeduplication": str(False),
                    "FifoThroughputScope": "MessageGroup",
                },
            )
            logger.info("Created FIFO topic with name=%s.", topic_name)
            return topic
        except ClientError as error:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create topic with name=%s!", topic_name)
            raise error


    @staticmethod
    def add_access_policy(queue, topic_arn):
        """
        Add the necessary access policy to a queue, so
        it can receive messages from a topic.

        :param queue: The queue resource.
        :param topic_arn: The ARN of the topic.
        :return: None.
        """
        try:
            queue.set_attributes(
                Attributes={
                    "Policy": json.dumps(
                        {
                            "Version": "2012-10-17",
                            "Statement": [
                                {
                                    "Sid": "test-sid",
                                    "Effect": "Allow",
                                    "Principal": {"AWS": "*"},
                                    "Action": "SQS:SendMessage",
                                    "Resource": queue.attributes["QueueArn"],
                                    "Condition": {
                                        "ArnLike": {"aws:SourceArn": topic_arn}
```

```
                                    },
                                }
                            ],
                        }
                    )
                }
            )
            logger.info("Added trust policy to the queue.")
        except ClientError as error:
            logger.exception("Couldn't add trust policy to the queue!")
            raise error


    @staticmethod
    def subscribe_queue_to_topic(topic, queue_arn):
        """
        Subscribe a queue to a topic.

        :param topic: The topic resource.
        :param queue_arn: The ARN of the queue.
        :return: The subscription resource.
        """
        try:
            subscription = topic.subscribe(
                Protocol="sqs",
                Endpoint=queue_arn,
            )
            logger.info("The queue is subscribed to the topic.")
            return subscription
        except ClientError as error:
            logger.exception("Couldn't subscribe queue to topic!")
            raise error


    @staticmethod
    def publish_price_update(topic, payload, group_id):
        """
        Compose and publish a message that updates the wholesale price.

        :param topic: The topic to publish to.
        :param payload: The message to publish.
        :param group_id: The group ID for the message.
        :return: The ID of the message.
        """
```

```
        try:
            att_dict = {"business": {"DataType": "String", "StringValue":
"wholesale"}}
            dedup_id = uuid.uuid4()
            response = topic.publish(
                Subject="Price Update",
                Message=payload,
                MessageAttributes=att_dict,
                MessageGroupId=group_id,
                MessageDeduplicationId=str(dedup_id),
            )
            message_id = response["MessageId"]
            logger.info("Published message to topic %s.", topic.arn)
        except ClientError as error:
            logger.exception("Couldn't publish message to topic %s.", topic.arn)
            raise error
        return message_id


    @staticmethod
    def delete_queue(queue):
        """
        Removes an SQS queue. When run against an AWS account, it can take up to
        60 seconds before the queue is actually deleted.

        :param queue: The queue to delete.
        :return: None
        """
        try:
            queue.delete()
            logger.info("Deleted queue with URL=%s.", queue.url)
        except ClientError as error:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete queue with URL=%s!", queue.url)
            raise error
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - CreateTopic
  - 게시

- Subscribe

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP API

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

FIFO 주제를 생성하고, 주제에 대한 Amazon SQS FIFO 대기열을 구독하고, Amazon SNS 주제에 메시지를 게시합니다.

```
    " Creates a FIFO topic. "
    DATA lt_tpc_attributes TYPE /aws1/
cl_snstopicattrsmap_w=>tt_topicattributesmap.
    DATA ls_tpc_attributes TYPE /aws1/
cl_snstopicattrsmap_w=>ts_topicattributesmap_maprow.
    ls_tpc_attributes-key = 'FifoTopic'.
    ls_tpc_attributes-value = NEW /aws1/cl_snstopicattrsmap_w( iv_value =
 'true' ).
    INSERT ls_tpc_attributes INTO TABLE lt_tpc_attributes.

    TRY.
        DATA(lo_create_result) = lo_sns->createtopic(
               iv_name = iv_topic_name
               it_attributes = lt_tpc_attributes ).
        DATA(lv_topic_arn) = lo_create_result->get_topicarn( ).
        ov_topic_arn = lv_topic_arn.                                    "
 ov_topic_arn is returned for testing purposes. "
        MESSAGE 'FIFO topic created' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_snstopiclimitexcdex.
        MESSAGE 'Unable to create more topics. You have reached the maximum
 number of topics allowed.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    " Subscribes an endpoint to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon
 SNS) topic. "
```

```
    " Only Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) FIFO queues can be subscribed
 to an SNS FIFO topic. "
    TRY.
        DATA(lo_subscribe_result) = lo_sns->subscribe(
               iv_topicarn = lv_topic_arn
               iv_protocol = 'sqs'
               iv_endpoint = iv_queue_arn ).
        DATA(lv_subscription_arn) = lo_subscribe_result->get_subscriptionarn( ).
        ov_subscription_arn = lv_subscription_arn.                      "
 ov_subscription_arn is returned for testing purposes. "
        MESSAGE 'SQS queue was subscribed to SNS topic.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_snsnotfoundexception.
        MESSAGE 'Topic does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_snssubscriptionlmte00.
        MESSAGE 'Unable to create subscriptions. You have reached the maximum
 number of subscriptions allowed.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    " Publish message to SNS topic. "
    TRY.
        DATA lt_msg_attributes TYPE /aws1/
cl_snsmessageattrvalue=>tt_messageattributemap.
        DATA ls_msg_attributes TYPE /aws1/
cl_snsmessageattrvalue=>ts_messageattributemap_maprow.
        ls_msg_attributes-key = 'Importance'.
        ls_msg_attributes-value = NEW /aws1/cl_snsmessageattrvalue( iv_datatype =
 'String'

 iv_stringvalue = 'High' ).
        INSERT ls_msg_attributes INTO TABLE lt_msg_attributes.

        DATA(lo_result) = lo_sns->publish(
             iv_topicarn = lv_topic_arn
             iv_message = 'The price of your mobile plan has been increased from
 $19 to $23'
             iv_subject = 'Changes to mobile plan'
             iv_messagegroupid = 'Update-2'
             iv_messagededuplicationid = 'Update-2.1'
             it_messageattributes = lt_msg_attributes ).
        ov_message_id = lo_result->get_messageid( ).                    "
 ov_message_id is returned for testing purposes. "
        MESSAGE 'Message was published to SNS topic.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_snsnotfoundexception.
        MESSAGE 'Topic does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
```

```
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - CreateTopic
  - 게시
  - Subscribe

AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 비디오에서 사람 및 객체 감지

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 동영상에서 사람과 객체를 감지하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

Amazon Rekognition Java API를 사용하여 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 버킷에 있는 동영상에서 얼굴과 객체를 감지하기 위한 앱을 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 앱은 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 결과와 함께 이메일 알림을 관리자에게 보냅니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하십시오.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES
- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 비동기식 감지 작업을 시작해 동영상의 얼굴, 객체 및 사람을 감지할 수 있습니다. 또한 이 예제에서는 작업이 완료되고 주제에 대한 Amazon Simple Queue

Service(Amazon SQS) 대기열을 구독할 때 Amazon Simple Notification Service(Amazon SNS) 주제를 알리도록 Amazon Rekognition을 구성합니다. 대기열이 작업에 대한 메시지를 받으면 작업이 검색되고 결과가 출력됩니다.

이 예제는 GitHub에서 가장 잘 볼 수 있습니다. 전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES
- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS

AWS SDK와 함께 Amazon S3를 사용하여 대규모 Amazon SQS 메시지 관리 Amazon S3

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon SQS 확장 클라이언트 라이브러리를 사용하여 대규모 Amazon SQS 메시지로 작업하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import com.amazon.sqs.javamessaging.AmazonSQSExtendedClient;
import com.amazon.sqs.javamessaging.ExtendedClientConfiguration;
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import org.joda.time.DateTime;
import org.joda.time.format.DateTimeFormat;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.BucketLifecycleConfiguration;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CreateBucketRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteBucketRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ExpirationStatus;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.LifecycleExpiration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.LifecycleRule;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.LifecycleRuleFilter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListObjectVersionsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListObjectVersionsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListObjectsV2Request;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListObjectsV2Response;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.SqsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.CreateQueueRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.CreateQueueResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.DeleteMessageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.DeleteQueueRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.Message;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.ReceiveMessageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.ReceiveMessageResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SendMessageRequest;

import java.util.Arrays;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.UUID;

/**
 * Example of using Amazon SQS Extended Client Library for Java 2.x.
 */
public class SqsExtendedClientExample {
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(SqsExtendedClientExample.class);

    private String s3BucketName;
    private String queueUrl;
    private final String queueName;
    private final S3Client s3Client;
    private final SqsClient sqsExtendedClient;
    private final int messageSize;

    /**
     * Constructor with default clients and message size.
     */
```

```
    public SqsExtendedClientExample() {
        this(S3Client.create(), 300000);
    }

    /**
     * Constructor with custom S3 client and message size.
     *
     * @param s3Client The S3 client to use
     * @param messageSize The size of the test message to create
     */
    public SqsExtendedClientExample(S3Client s3Client, int messageSize) {
        this.s3Client = s3Client;
        this.messageSize = messageSize;

        // Generate a unique bucket name.
        this.s3BucketName = UUID.randomUUID() + "-" +
                DateTimeFormat.forPattern("yyMMdd-hhmmss").print(new DateTime());

        // Generate a unique queue name.
        this.queueName = "MyQueue-" + UUID.randomUUID();

        // Configure the SQS extended client.
        final ExtendedClientConfiguration extendedClientConfig = new
ExtendedClientConfiguration()
                .withPayloadSupportEnabled(s3Client, s3BucketName);

        this.sqsExtendedClient = new
AmazonSQSExtendedClient(SqsClient.builder().build(), extendedClientConfig);
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        SqsExtendedClientExample example = new SqsExtendedClientExample();
        try {
            example.setup();
            example.sendAndReceiveMessage();
        } finally {
            example.cleanup();
        }
    }

    /**
     * Send a large message and receive it back.
     *
     * @return The received message
```

```
     */
    public Message sendAndReceiveMessage() {
        try {
            // Create a large message.
            char[] chars = new char[messageSize];
            Arrays.fill(chars, 'x');
            String largeMessage = new String(chars);

            // Send the message.
            final SendMessageRequest sendMessageRequest =
SendMessageRequest.builder()
                    .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                    .messageBody(largeMessage)
                    .build();

            sqsExtendedClient.sendMessage(sendMessageRequest);
            logger.info("Sent message of size: {}", largeMessage.length());

            // Receive and return the message.
            final ReceiveMessageResponse receiveMessageResponse =
sqsExtendedClient.receiveMessage(
                    ReceiveMessageRequest.builder().queueUrl(queueUrl).build());

            List<Message> messages = receiveMessageResponse.messages();
            if (messages.isEmpty()) {
                throw new RuntimeException("No messages received");
            }

            Message message = messages.getFirst();
            logger.info("\nMessage received.");
            logger.info("  ID: {}", message.messageId());
            logger.info("  Receipt handle: {}", message.receiptHandle());
            logger.info("  Message body size: {}", message.body().length());
            logger.info("  Message body (first 5 characters): {}",
message.body().substring(0, 5));

            return message;
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            logger.error("Error during message processing: {}", e.getMessage(),
e);
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CreateBucket
  - PutBucketLifecycleConfiguration
  - ReceiveMessage
  - SendMessage

AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon S3 이벤트 알림 수신 및 처리

다음 코드 예시에서는 객체 지향적 방식으로 S3 이벤트 알림을 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이 예시에서는 Amazon SQS를 사용하여 S3 알림 이벤트를 처리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
    /**
     * This method receives S3 event notifications by using an SqsAsyncClient.
     * After the client receives the messages it deserializes the JSON payload
 and logs them. It uses
     * the S3EventNotification class (part of the S3 event notification API for
 Java) to deserialize
     * the JSON payload and access the messages in an object-oriented way.
     *
     * @param queueUrl The URL of the AWS SQS queue that receives the S3 event
 notifications.
     * @see <a href="https://sdk.amazonaws.com/java/api/latest/software/amazon/
awssdk/eventnotifications/s3/model/package-summary.html">S3EventNotification
 API</a>.
     * <p>
```

```
    * To use S3 event notification serialization/deserialization to objects, add
the following
    * dependency to your Maven pom.xml file.
    * <dependency>
    * <groupId>software.amazon.awssdk</groupId>
    * <artifactId>s3-event-notifications</artifactId>
    * <version><LATEST></version>
    * </dependency>
    * <p>
    * The S3 event notification API became available with version 2.25.11 of the
Java SDK.
    * <p>
    * This example shows the use of the API with AWS SQS, but it can be used to
process S3 event notifications
    * in AWS SNS or AWS Lambda as well.
    * <p>
    * Note: The S3EventNotification class does not work with messages routed
through AWS EventBridge.
    */
   static void processS3Events(String bucketName, String queueUrl, String
queueArn) {
       try {
           // Configure the bucket to send Object Created and Object Tagging
notifications to an existing SQS queue.
           s3Client.putBucketNotificationConfiguration(b -> b
                   .notificationConfiguration(ncb -> ncb
                           .queueConfigurations(qcb -> qcb
                                   .events(Event.S3_OBJECT_CREATED,
Event.S3_OBJECT_TAGGING)
                                   .queueArn(queueArn)))
                           .bucket(bucketName)
           ).join();

           triggerS3EventNotifications(bucketName);
           // Wait for event notifications to propagate.
           Thread.sleep(Duration.ofSeconds(5).toMillis());

           boolean didReceiveMessages = true;
           while (didReceiveMessages) {
               // Display the number of messages that are available in the
queue.
               sqsClient.getQueueAttributes(b -> b
                               .queueUrl(queueUrl)
```

```
.attributeNames(QueueAttributeName.APPROXIMATE_NUMBER_OF_MESSAGES)
                        ).thenAccept(attributeResponse ->
                                logger.info("Approximate number of messages in
the queue: {}",

attributeResponse.attributes().get(QueueAttributeName.APPROXIMATE_NUMBER_OF_MESSAGES)))
                        .join();

                // Receive the messages.
                ReceiveMessageResponse response = sqsClient.receiveMessage(b -> b
                        .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                ).get();
                logger.info("Count of received messages: {}",
response.messages().size());
                didReceiveMessages = !response.messages().isEmpty();

                // Create a collection to hold the received message for deletion
                // after we log the messages.
                HashSet<DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry> messagesToDelete = new
HashSet<>();
                // Process each message.
                response.messages().forEach(message -> {
                    logger.info("Message id: {}", message.messageId());
                    // Deserialize JSON message body to a S3EventNotification
object
                    // to access messages in an object-oriented way.
                    S3EventNotification event =
S3EventNotification.fromJson(message.body());

                    // Log the S3 event notification record details.
                    if (event.getRecords() != null) {
                        event.getRecords().forEach(record -> {
                            String eventName = record.getEventName();
                            String key = record.getS3().getObject().getKey();
                            logger.info(record.toString());
                            logger.info("Event name is {} and key is {}",
eventName, key);
                        });
                    }
                    // Add logged messages to collection for batch deletion.
                    messagesToDelete.add(DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry.builder()
                            .id(message.messageId())
                            .receiptHandle(message.receiptHandle())
```

```
                            .build());
                });
                // Delete messages.
                if (!messagesToDelete.isEmpty()) {

sqsClient.deleteMessageBatch(DeleteMessageBatchRequest.builder()
                            .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                            .entries(messagesToDelete)
                            .build()
                    ).join();
                }
            } // End of while block.
        } catch (InterruptedException | ExecutionException e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - DeleteMessageBatch
  - GetQueueAttributes
  - PutBucketNotificationConfiguration
  - ReceiveMessage

AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon SNS 메시지를 Amazon SQS 대기열에 게시

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 주제(FIFO 또는 비 FIFO)를 생성합니다.
- 필터 적용 옵션을 사용하여 여러 개의 대기열로 주제를 구독합니다.
- 주제에 메시지를 게시합니다.
- 대기열에서 받은 메시지를 폴링합니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
/// <summary>
/// Console application to run a feature scenario for topics and queues.
/// </summary>
public static class TopicsAndQueues
{
    private static bool _useFifoTopic = false;
    private static bool _useContentBasedDeduplication = false;
    private static string _topicName = null!;
    private static string _topicArn = null!;

    private static readonly int _queueCount = 2;
    private static readonly string[] _queueUrls = new string[_queueCount];
    private static readonly string[] _subscriptionArns = new string[_queueCount];
    private static readonly string[] _tones = { "cheerful", "funny", "serious",
 "sincere" };
    public static SNSWrapper SnsWrapper { get; set; } = null!;
    public static SQSWrapper SqsWrapper { get; set; } = null!;
    public static bool UseConsole { get; set; } = true;
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for Amazon EventBridge.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonSQS>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonSimpleNotificationService>()
```

```
                    .AddTransient<SNSWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<SQSWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        ServicesSetup(host);
        PrintDescription();

        await RunScenario();

    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the services for use within the console application.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="host">The services host.</param>
    private static void ServicesSetup(IHost host)
    {
        SnsWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<SNSWrapper>();
        SqsWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<SQSWrapper>();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Run the scenario for working with topics and queues.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> RunScenario()
    {
        try
        {
            await SetupTopic();

            await SetupQueues();

            await PublishMessages();

            foreach (var queueUrl in _queueUrls)
            {
                var messages = await PollForMessages(queueUrl);
                if (messages.Any())
                {
                    await DeleteMessages(queueUrl, messages);
                }
            }
```

```
            await CleanupResources();

            Console.WriteLine("Messaging with topics and queues scenario is
complete.");
            return true;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine($"There was a problem running the scenario:
{ex.Message}");
            await CleanupResources();
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Print a description for the tasks in the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static void PrintDescription()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Welcome to messaging with topics and queues.");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"In this scenario, you will create an SNS topic and
subscribe {_queueCount} SQS queues to the topic." +
                          $"\r\nYou can select from several options for
configuring the topic and the subscriptions for the 2 queues." +
                          $"\r\nYou can then post to the topic and see the
results in the queues.\r\n");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set up the SNS topic to be used with the queues.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task<string> SetupTopic()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
```

```
        Console.WriteLine($"SNS topics can be configured as FIFO (First-In-First-
Out)." +
                          $"\r\nFIFO topics deliver messages in order and support
 deduplication and message filtering." +
                          $"\r\nYou can then post to the topic and see the
 results in the queues.\r\n");

        _useFifoTopic = GetYesNoResponse("Would you like to work with FIFO
 topics?");

        if (_useFifoTopic)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            _topicName = GetUserResponse("Enter a name for your SNS topic: ",
 "example-topic");
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Because you have selected a FIFO topic, '.fifo' must be appended
 to the topic name.\r\n");

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine($"Because you have chosen a FIFO topic,
 deduplication is supported." +
                              $"\r\nDeduplication IDs are either set in the
 message or automatically generated " +
                              $"\r\nfrom content using a hash function.\r\n" +
                              $"\r\nIf a message is successfully published to an
 SNS FIFO topic, any message " +
                              $"\r\npublished and determined to have the same
 deduplication ID, " +
                              $"\r\nwithin the five-minute deduplication
 interval, is accepted but not delivered.\r\n" +
                              $"\r\nFor more information about deduplication, " +
                              $"\r\nsee https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/
dg/fifo-message-dedup.html.");

            _useContentBasedDeduplication = GetYesNoResponse("Use content-based
 deduplication instead of entering a deduplication ID?");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }

        _topicArn = await SnsWrapper.CreateTopicWithName(_topicName,
 _useFifoTopic, _useContentBasedDeduplication);

        Console.WriteLine($"Your new topic with the name {_topicName}" +
```

```
                            $"\r\nand Amazon Resource Name (ARN) {_topicArn}" +
                            $"\r\nhas been created.\r\n");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return _topicArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set up the queues.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task SetupQueues()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Now you will create {_queueCount} Amazon Simple Queue
Service (Amazon SQS) queues to subscribe to the topic.");

        // Repeat this section for each queue.
        for (int i = 0; i < _queueCount; i++)
        {
            var queueName = GetUserResponse("Enter a name for an Amazon SQS
queue: ", $"example-queue-{i}");
            if (_useFifoTopic)
            {
                // Only explain this once.
                if (i == 0)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(
                        "Because you have selected a FIFO topic, '.fifo' must be
appended to the queue name.");
                }

                var queueUrl = await SqsWrapper.CreateQueueWithName(queueName,
_useFifoTopic);

                _queueUrls[i] = queueUrl;

                Console.WriteLine($"Your new queue with the name {queueName}" +
                                  $"\r\nand queue URL {queueUrl}" +
                                  $"\r\nhas been created.\r\n");

                if (i == 0)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(
```

```
                        $"The queue URL is used to retrieve the queue ARN,\r\n" +
                        $"which is used to create a subscription.");
                    Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
                }

                var queueArn = await SqsWrapper.GetQueueArnByUrl(queueUrl);

                if (i == 0)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(
                        $"An AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy must
be attached to an SQS queue, enabling it to receive\r\n" +
                        $"messages from an SNS topic");
                }

                await SqsWrapper.SetQueuePolicyForTopic(queueArn, _topicArn,
queueUrl);

                await SetupFilters(i, queueArn, queueName);
            }
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set up filters with user options for a queue.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueCount">The number of this queue.</param>
    /// <param name="queueArn">The ARN of the queue.</param>
    /// <param name="queueName">The name of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>Async Task.</returns>
    public static async Task SetupFilters(int queueCount, string queueArn, string
queueName)
    {
        if (_useFifoTopic)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            // Only explain this once.
            if (queueCount == 0)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    "Subscriptions to a FIFO topic can have filters." +
```

```
                    "If you add a filter to this subscription, then only the
 filtered messages " +
                    "will be received in the queue.");

                Console.WriteLine(
                    "For information about message filtering, " +
                    "see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/sns-message-
filtering.html");

                Console.WriteLine(
                    "For this example, you can filter messages by a" +
                    "TONE attribute.");
            }

            var useFilter = GetYesNoResponse($"Filter messages for {queueName}'s
 subscription to the topic?");

            string? filterPolicy = null;
            if (useFilter)
            {
                filterPolicy = CreateFilterPolicy();
            }
            var subscriptionArn = await
 SnsWrapper.SubscribeTopicWithFilter(_topicArn, filterPolicy,
                queueArn);
            _subscriptionArns[queueCount] = subscriptionArn;

            Console.WriteLine(
                $"The queue {queueName} has been subscribed to the topic
 {_topicName} " +
                $"with the subscription ARN {subscriptionArn}");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Use user input to create a filter policy for a subscription.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The serialized filter policy.</returns>
    public static string CreateFilterPolicy()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine(
            $"You can filter messages by one or more of the following" +
```

```
            $"TONE attributes.");

        List<string> filterSelections = new List<string>();

        var selectionNumber = 0;
        do
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"Enter a number to add a TONE filter, or enter 0 to stop adding
 filters.");
            for (int i = 0; i < _tones.Length; i++)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {_tones[i]}");
            }

            var selection = GetUserResponse("", filterSelections.Any() ? "0" :
 "1");
            int.TryParse(selection, out selectionNumber);
            if (selectionNumber > 0 && !
filterSelections.Contains(_tones[selectionNumber - 1]))
            {
                filterSelections.Add(_tones[selectionNumber - 1]);
            }
        } while (selectionNumber != 0);

        var filters = new Dictionary<string, List<string>>
        {
            { "tone", filterSelections }
        };
        string filterPolicy = JsonSerializer.Serialize(filters);
        return filterPolicy;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Publish messages using user settings.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task PublishMessages()
    {
        Console.WriteLine("Now we can publish messages.");

        var keepSendingMessages = true;
        string? deduplicationId = null;
        string? toneAttribute = null;
```

```
        while (keepSendingMessages)
        {
            Console.WriteLine();
            var message = GetUserResponse("Enter a message to publish.", "This is
a sample message");

            if (_useFifoTopic)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Because you are using a FIFO topic, you must
set a message group ID." +
                                  "\r\nAll messages within the same group will be
received in the order " +
                                  "they were published.");

                Console.WriteLine();
                var messageGroupId = GetUserResponse("Enter a message group ID
for this message:", "1");

                if (!_useContentBasedDeduplication)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("Because you are not using content-based
deduplication, " +
                                      "you must enter a deduplication ID.");

                    Console.WriteLine("Enter a deduplication ID for this
message.");
                    deduplicationId = GetUserResponse("Enter a deduplication ID
for this message.", "1");
                }

                if (GetYesNoResponse("Add an attribute to this message?"))
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("Enter a number for an attribute.");
                    for (int i = 0; i < _tones.Length; i++)
                    {
                        Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {_tones[i]}");
                    }

                    var selection = GetUserResponse("", "1");
                    int.TryParse(selection, out var selectionNumber);

                    if (selectionNumber > 0 && selectionNumber < _tones.Length)
                    {
                        toneAttribute = _tones[selectionNumber - 1];
```

```
                    }
                }

                var messageID = await SnsWrapper.PublishToTopicWithAttribute(
                    _topicArn, message, "tone", toneAttribute, deduplicationId,
messageGroupId);

                Console.WriteLine($"Message published with id {messageID}.");
            }

            keepSendingMessages = GetYesNoResponse("Send another message?",
false);
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Poll for the published messages to see the results of the user's choices.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task<List<Message>> PollForMessages(string queueUrl)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Now the SQS queue at {queueUrl} will be polled to
retrieve the messages." +
                          "\r\nPress any key to continue.");
        if (UseConsole)
        {
            Console.ReadLine();
        }

        var moreMessages = true;
        var messages = new List<Message>();
        while (moreMessages)
        {
            var newMessages = await SqsWrapper.ReceiveMessagesByUrl(queueUrl,
10);

            moreMessages = newMessages.Any();
            if (moreMessages)
            {
                messages.AddRange(newMessages);
            }
        }
```

```
        Console.WriteLine($"{messages.Count} message(s) were received by the
queue at {queueUrl}.");

        foreach (var message in messages)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\tMessage:" +
                              $"\n\t{message.Body}");
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return messages;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the message using handles in a batch.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task DeleteMessages(string queueUrl, List<Message>
messages)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Now we can delete the messages in this queue in a
batch.");
        await SqsWrapper.DeleteMessageBatchByUrl(queueUrl, messages);
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Clean up the resources from the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task CleanupResources()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Clean up resources.");

        try
        {
            foreach (var queueUrl in _queueUrls)
            {
                if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(queueUrl))
                {
                    var deleteQueue =
                        GetYesNoResponse($"Delete queue with url {queueUrl}?");
```

```
                    if (deleteQueue)
                    {
                        await SqsWrapper.DeleteQueueByUrl(queueUrl);
                    }
                }
            }

            foreach (var subscriptionArn in _subscriptionArns)
            {
                if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(subscriptionArn))
                {
                    await SnsWrapper.UnsubscribeByArn(subscriptionArn);
                }
            }

            var deleteTopic = GetYesNoResponse($"Delete topic {_topicName}?");
            if (deleteTopic)
            {
                await SnsWrapper.DeleteTopicByArn(_topicArn);
            }
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Unable to clean up resources. Here's why:
 {ex.Message}.");
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Helper method to get a yes or no response from the user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="question">The question string to print on the console.</
param>
    /// <param name="defaultAnswer">Optional default answer to use.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the user responds with a yes.</returns>
    private static bool GetYesNoResponse(string question, bool defaultAnswer =
 true)
    {
        if (UseConsole)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(question);
            var ynResponse = Console.ReadLine();
```

```
            var response = ynResponse != null &&
                           ynResponse.Equals("y",
                               StringComparison.InvariantCultureIgnoreCase);
            return response;
        }
        // If not using the console, use the default.
        return defaultAnswer;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Helper method to get a string response from the user through the console.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="question">The question string to print on the console.</
param>
    /// <param name="defaultAnswer">Optional default answer to use.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the user responds with a yes.</returns>
    private static string GetUserResponse(string question, string defaultAnswer)
    {
        if (UseConsole)
        {
            var response = "";
            while (string.IsNullOrEmpty(response))
            {
                Console.WriteLine(question);
                response = Console.ReadLine();
            }
            return response;
        }
        // If not using the console, use the default.
        return defaultAnswer;
    }
}
```

Amazon SQS 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 만듭니다.

```
/// <summary>
/// Wrapper for Amazon Simple Queue Service (SQS) operations.
/// </summary>
public class SQSWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonSQS _amazonSQSClient;
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the Amazon SQS wrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonSQS">The injected Amazon SQS client.</param>
    public SQSWrapper(IAmazonSQS amazonSQS)
    {
        _amazonSQSClient = amazonSQS;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a queue with a specific name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueName">The name for the queue.</param>
    /// <param name="useFifoQueue">True to use a FIFO queue.</param>
    /// <returns>The url for the queue.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateQueueWithName(string queueName, bool
useFifoQueue)
    {
        int maxMessage = 256 * 1024;
        var queueAttributes = new Dictionary<string, string>
        {
            {
                QueueAttributeName.MaximumMessageSize,
                maxMessage.ToString()
            }
        };

        var createQueueRequest = new CreateQueueRequest()
        {
            QueueName = queueName,
            Attributes = queueAttributes
        };

        if (useFifoQueue)
        {
            // Update the name if it is not correct for a FIFO queue.
            if (!queueName.EndsWith(".fifo"))
            {
                createQueueRequest.QueueName = queueName + ".fifo";
            }

            // Add an attribute for a FIFO queue.
            createQueueRequest.Attributes.Add(
```

```
                QueueAttributeName.FifoQueue, "true");
        }

        var createResponse = await _amazonSQSClient.CreateQueueAsync(
            new CreateQueueRequest()
            {
                QueueName = queueName
            });
        return createResponse.QueueUrl;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the ARN for a queue from its URL.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The URL of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the queue.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetQueueArnByUrl(string queueUrl)
    {
        var getAttributesRequest = new GetQueueAttributesRequest()
        {
            QueueUrl = queueUrl,
            AttributeNames = new List<string>() { QueueAttributeName.QueueArn }
        };

        var getAttributesResponse = await
_amazonSQSClient.GetQueueAttributesAsync(
            getAttributesRequest);

        return getAttributesResponse.QueueARN;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set the policy attribute of a queue for a topic.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueArn">The ARN of the queue.</param>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic.</param>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The url for the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> SetQueuePolicyForTopic(string queueArn, string
topicArn, string queueUrl)
    {
        var queuePolicy = "{" +
                                "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                                "\"Statement\": [{" +
```

```
                                        "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                                        "\"Principal\": {" +
                                            $"\"Service\": " +
                                                "\"sns.amazonaws.com\"" +
                                               "}," +
                                        "\"Action\": \"sqs:SendMessage\"," +
                                        $"\"Resource\": \"{queueArn}\"," +
                                         "\"Condition\": {" +
                                              "\"ArnEquals\": {" +
                                                  $"\"aws:SourceArn\":
 \"{topicArn}\"" +
                                               "}" +
                                            "}" +
                                     "}]" +
                                  "}";
        var attributesResponse = await _amazonSQSClient.SetQueueAttributesAsync(
            new SetQueueAttributesRequest()
            {
                QueueUrl = queueUrl,
                Attributes = new Dictionary<string, string>() { { "Policy",
 queuePolicy } }
            });
        return attributesResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Receive messages from a queue by its URL.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The url of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of messages.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Message>> ReceiveMessagesByUrl(string queueUrl, int
 maxMessages)
    {
        // Setting WaitTimeSeconds to non-zero enables long polling.
        // For information about long polling, see
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSSimpleQueueService/latest/
SQSDeveloperGuide/sqs-short-and-long-polling.html
        var messageResponse = await _amazonSQSClient.ReceiveMessageAsync(
            new ReceiveMessageRequest()
            {
                QueueUrl = queueUrl,
                MaxNumberOfMessages = maxMessages,
                WaitTimeSeconds = 1
            });
```

```
        return messageResponse.Messages;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a batch of messages from a queue by its url.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The url of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteMessageBatchByUrl(string queueUrl,
List<Message> messages)
    {
        var deleteRequest = new DeleteMessageBatchRequest()
        {
            QueueUrl = queueUrl,
            Entries = new List<DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry>()
        };
        foreach (var message in messages)
        {
            deleteRequest.Entries.Add(new DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry()
            {
                ReceiptHandle = message.ReceiptHandle,
                Id = message.MessageId
            });
        }

        var deleteResponse = await
_amazonSQSClient.DeleteMessageBatchAsync(deleteRequest);

        return deleteResponse.Failed.Any();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a queue by its URL.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The url of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteQueueByUrl(string queueUrl)
    {
        var deleteResponse = await _amazonSQSClient.DeleteQueueAsync(
            new DeleteQueueRequest()
            {
                QueueUrl = queueUrl
            });
        return deleteResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
```

```
    }
}
```

Amazon SNS 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 만듭니다.

```
/// <summary>
/// Wrapper for Amazon Simple Notification Service (SNS) operations.
/// </summary>
public class SNSWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonSimpleNotificationService _amazonSNSClient;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the Amazon SNS wrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonSQS">The injected Amazon SNS client.</param>
    public SNSWrapper(IAmazonSimpleNotificationService amazonSNS)
    {
        _amazonSNSClient = amazonSNS;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new topic with a name and specific FIFO and de-duplication
 attributes.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicName">The name for the topic.</param>
    /// <param name="useFifoTopic">True to use a FIFO topic.</param>
    /// <param name="useContentBasedDeduplication">True to use content-based de-
duplication.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the new topic.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateTopicWithName(string topicName, bool
 useFifoTopic, bool useContentBasedDeduplication)
    {
        var createTopicRequest = new CreateTopicRequest()
        {
            Name = topicName,
        };

        if (useFifoTopic)
        {
            // Update the name if it is not correct for a FIFO topic.
```

```
            if (!topicName.EndsWith(".fifo"))
            {
                createTopicRequest.Name = topicName + ".fifo";
            }

            // Add the attributes from the method parameters.
            createTopicRequest.Attributes = new Dictionary<string, string>
            {
                { "FifoTopic", "true" }
            };
            if (useContentBasedDeduplication)
            {
                createTopicRequest.Attributes.Add("ContentBasedDeduplication",
"true");
            }
        }

        var createResponse = await
_amazonSNSClient.CreateTopicAsync(createTopicRequest);
        return createResponse.TopicArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Subscribe a queue to a topic with optional filters.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic.</param>
    /// <param name="useFifoTopic">The optional filtering policy for the
subscription.</param>
    /// <param name="queueArn">The ARN of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the new subscription.</returns>
    public async Task<string> SubscribeTopicWithFilter(string topicArn, string?
filterPolicy, string queueArn)
    {
        var subscribeRequest = new SubscribeRequest()
        {
            TopicArn = topicArn,
            Protocol = "sqs",
            Endpoint = queueArn
        };

        if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(filterPolicy))
        {
            subscribeRequest.Attributes = new Dictionary<string, string>
{ { "FilterPolicy", filterPolicy } };
```

```
        }

        var subscribeResponse = await
 _amazonSNSClient.SubscribeAsync(subscribeRequest);
        return subscribeResponse.SubscriptionArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Publish a message to a topic with an attribute and optional deduplication
 and group IDs.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic.</param>
    /// <param name="message">The message to publish.</param>
    /// <param name="attributeName">The optional attribute for the message.</
param>
    /// <param name="attributeValue">The optional attribute value for the
 message.</param>
    /// <param name="deduplicationId">The optional deduplication ID for the
 message.</param>
    /// <param name="groupId">The optional group ID for the message.</param>
    /// <returns>The ID of the message published.</returns>
    public async Task<string> PublishToTopicWithAttribute(
        string topicArn,
        string message,
        string? attributeName = null,
        string? attributeValue = null,
        string? deduplicationId = null,
        string? groupId = null)
    {
        var publishRequest = new PublishRequest()
        {
            TopicArn = topicArn,
            Message = message,
            MessageDeduplicationId = deduplicationId,
            MessageGroupId = groupId
        };

        if (attributeValue != null)
        {
            // Add the string attribute if it exists.
            publishRequest.MessageAttributes =
                new Dictionary<string, MessageAttributeValue>
                {
```

```
                    { attributeName!, new MessageAttributeValue() { StringValue =
 attributeValue, DataType = "String"} }
                };
        }

        var publishResponse = await
 _amazonSNSClient.PublishAsync(publishRequest);
        return publishResponse.MessageId;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Unsubscribe from a topic by a subscription ARN.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="subscriptionArn">The ARN of the subscription.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> UnsubscribeByArn(string subscriptionArn)
    {
        var unsubscribeResponse = await _amazonSNSClient.UnsubscribeAsync(
            new UnsubscribeRequest()
            {
                SubscriptionArn = subscriptionArn
            });
        return unsubscribeResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a topic by its topic ARN.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteTopicByArn(string topicArn)
    {
        var deleteResponse = await _amazonSNSClient.DeleteTopicAsync(
            new DeleteTopicRequest()
            {
                TopicArn = topicArn
            });
        return deleteResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.

- CreateQueue
- CreateTopic
- DeleteMessageBatch
- DeleteQueue
- DeleteTopic
- GetQueueAttributes
- Publish
- ReceiveMessage
- SetQueueAttributes
- Subscribe
- Unsubscribe

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Workflow for messaging with topics and queues using Amazon SNS and Amazon
 SQS.
/*!
 \param clientConfig Aws client configuration.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::TopicsAndQueues::messagingWithTopicsAndQueues(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    std::cout << "Welcome to messaging with topics and queues." << std::endl;
    printAsterisksLine();
    std::cout << "In this workflow, you will create an SNS topic and subscribe "
```

```
              << NUMBER_OF_QUEUES <<
              " SQS queues to the topic." << std::endl;
   std::cout
           << "You can select from several options for configuring the topic and
the subscriptions for the "
           << NUMBER_OF_QUEUES << " queues." << std::endl;
   std::cout << "You can then post to the topic and see the results in the
queues."
              << std::endl;

   Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

   printAsterisksLine();

   std::cout << "SNS topics can be configured as FIFO (First-In-First-Out)."
              << std::endl;
   std::cout
           << "FIFO topics deliver messages in order and support deduplication
and message filtering."
           << std::endl;
   bool isFifoTopic = askYesNoQuestion(
           "Would you like to work with FIFO topics? (y/n) ");

   bool contentBasedDeduplication = false;
   Aws::String topicName;
   if (isFifoTopic) {
       printAsterisksLine();
       std::cout << "Because you have chosen a FIFO topic, deduplication is
supported."
                  << std::endl;
       std::cout
               << "Deduplication IDs are either set in the message or
automatically generated "
               << "from content using a hash function." << std::endl;
       std::cout
               << "If a message is successfully published to an SNS FIFO topic,
any message "
               << "published and determined to have the same deduplication ID, "
               << std::endl;
       std::cout
               << "within the five-minute deduplication interval, is accepted
but not delivered."
               << std::endl;
       std::cout
```

```
                << "For more information about deduplication, "
                << "see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/fifo-message-
dedup.html."
                << std::endl;
        contentBasedDeduplication = askYesNoQuestion(
                "Use content-based deduplication instead of entering a
 deduplication ID? (y/n) ");
    }

    printAsterisksLine();

    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::Vector<Aws::String> queueURLS;
    Aws::Vector<Aws::String> subscriptionARNS;

    Aws::String topicARN;
    {
        topicName = askQuestion("Enter a name for your SNS topic. ");

        // 1.  Create an Amazon SNS topic, either FIFO or non-FIFO.
        Aws::SNS::Model::CreateTopicRequest request;

        if (isFifoTopic) {
            request.AddAttributes("FifoTopic", "true");
            if (contentBasedDeduplication) {
                request.AddAttributes("ContentBasedDeduplication", "true");
            }
            topicName = topicName + FIFO_SUFFIX;

            std::cout
                    << "Because you have selected a FIFO topic, '.fifo' must be
 appended to the topic name."
                    << std::endl;
        }

        request.SetName(topicName);

        Aws::SNS::Model::CreateTopicOutcome outcome =
 snsClient.CreateTopic(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            topicARN = outcome.GetResult().GetTopicArn();
            std::cout << "Your new topic with the name '" << topicName
```

```
                      << "' and the topic Amazon Resource Name (ARN) " <<
std::endl;
           std::cout << "'" << topicARN << "' has been created." << std::endl;

       }
       else {
           std::cerr << "Error with TopicsAndQueues::CreateTopic. "
                     << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                     << std::endl;

           cleanUp(topicARN,
                   queueURLS,
                   subscriptionARNS,
                   snsClient,
                   sqsClient);

           return false;
       }
   }

   printAsterisksLine();

   std::cout << "Now you will create " << NUMBER_OF_QUEUES
             << " SQS queues to subscribe to the topic." << std::endl;
   Aws::Vector<Aws::String> queueNames;
   bool filteringMessages = false;
   bool first = true;
   for (int i = 1; i <= NUMBER_OF_QUEUES; ++i) {
       Aws::String queueURL;
       Aws::String queueName;
       {
           printAsterisksLine();
           std::ostringstream ostringstream;
           ostringstream << "Enter a name for " << (first ? "an" : "the next")
                         << " SQS queue. ";
           queueName = askQuestion(ostringstream.str());

           // 2.  Create an SQS queue.
           Aws::SQS::Model::CreateQueueRequest request;
           if (isFifoTopic) {

request.AddAttributes(Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName::FifoQueue,
                                        "true");
               queueName = queueName + FIFO_SUFFIX;
```

```
                if (first) // Only explain this once.
                {
                    std::cout
                            << "Because you are creating a FIFO SQS queue,
'.fifo' must "
                            << "be appended to the queue name." << std::endl;
                }
            }

            request.SetQueueName(queueName);
            queueNames.push_back(queueName);

            Aws::SQS::Model::CreateQueueOutcome outcome =
                    sqsClient.CreateQueue(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                queueURL = outcome.GetResult().GetQueueUrl();
                std::cout << "Your new SQS queue with the name '" << queueName
                          << "' and the queue URL " << std::endl;
                std::cout << "'" << queueURL << "' has been created." <<
std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::CreateQueue. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;

                cleanUp(topicARN,
                        queueURLS,
                        subscriptionARNS,
                        snsClient,
                        sqsClient);

                return false;
            }
        }
        queueURLS.push_back(queueURL);

        if (first) // Only explain this once.
        {
            std::cout
                    << "The queue URL is used to retrieve the queue ARN, which is
"
```

```
                    << "used to create a subscription." << std::endl;
        }

        Aws::String queueARN;
        {
            // 3.  Get the SQS queue ARN attribute.
            Aws::SQS::Model::GetQueueAttributesRequest request;
            request.SetQueueUrl(queueURL);

request.AddAttributeNames(Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName::QueueArn);

            Aws::SQS::Model::GetQueueAttributesOutcome outcome =
                    sqsClient.GetQueueAttributes(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Map<Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName, Aws::String>
&attributes =
                        outcome.GetResult().GetAttributes();
                const auto &iter = attributes.find(
                        Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName::QueueArn);
                if (iter != attributes.end()) {
                    queueARN = iter->second;
                    std::cout << "The queue ARN '" << queueARN
                              << "' has been retrieved."
                              << std::endl;
                }
                else {
                    std::cerr
                            << "Error ARN attribute not returned by
GetQueueAttribute."
                            << std::endl;

                    cleanUp(topicARN,
                            queueURLS,
                            subscriptionARNS,
                            snsClient,
                            sqsClient);

                    return false;
                }
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::GetQueueAttributes. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
```

```
                          << std::endl;

                cleanUp(topicARN,
                        queueURLS,
                        subscriptionARNS,
                        snsClient,
                        sqsClient);

                return false;
            }
        }

        if (first) {
            std::cout
                    << "An IAM policy must be attached to an SQS queue, enabling
it to receive "
                       "messages from an SNS topic." << std::endl;
        }

        {
            // 4.  Set the SQS queue policy attribute with a policy enabling the
receipt of SNS messages.
            Aws::SQS::Model::SetQueueAttributesRequest request;
            request.SetQueueUrl(queueURL);
            Aws::String policy = createPolicyForQueue(queueARN, topicARN);
            request.AddAttributes(Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName::Policy,
                                  policy);

            Aws::SQS::Model::SetQueueAttributesOutcome outcome =
                    sqsClient.SetQueueAttributes(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "The attributes for the queue '" << queueName
                          << "' were successfully updated." << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::SetQueueAttributes. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;

                cleanUp(topicARN,
                        queueURLS,
                        subscriptionARNS,
                        snsClient,
```

```
                        sqsClient);

                return false;
            }
        }

        printAsterisksLine();

        {
            // 5.  Subscribe the SQS queue to the SNS topic.
            Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeRequest request;
            request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);
            request.SetProtocol("sqs");
            request.SetEndpoint(queueARN);
            if (isFifoTopic) {
                if (first) {
                    std::cout << "Subscriptions to a FIFO topic can have
 filters."
                              << std::endl;
                    std::cout
                            << "If you add a filter to this subscription, then
 only the filtered messages "
                            << "will be received in the queue." << std::endl;
                    std::cout << "For information about message filtering, "
                              << "see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/
sns-message-filtering.html"
                              << std::endl;
                    std::cout << "For this example, you can filter messages by a
 \""
                              << TONE_ATTRIBUTE << "\" attribute." << std::endl;
                }

                std::ostringstream ostringstream;
                ostringstream << "Filter messages for \"" << queueName
                              << "\"'s subscription to the topic \""
                              << topicName << "\"?  (y/n)";

                // Add filter if user answers yes.
                if (askYesNoQuestion(ostringstream.str())) {
                    Aws::String jsonPolicy = getFilterPolicyFromUser();
                    if (!jsonPolicy.empty()) {
                        filteringMessages = true;
```

```
                        std::cout << "This is the filter policy for this
subscription."
                                  << std::endl;
                        std::cout << jsonPolicy << std::endl;

                        request.AddAttributes("FilterPolicy", jsonPolicy);
                    }
                    else {
                        std::cout
                                << "Because you did not select any attributes, no
filter "
                                << "will be added to this subscription." <<
std::endl;
                    }
                }
            }  // if (isFifoTopic)
            Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeOutcome outcome =
snsClient.Subscribe(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                Aws::String subscriptionARN =
outcome.GetResult().GetSubscriptionArn();
                std::cout << "The queue '" << queueName
                          << "' has been subscribed to the topic '"
                          << "'" << topicName << "'" << std::endl;
                std::cout << "with the subscription ARN '" << subscriptionARN <<
"."
                          << std::endl;
                subscriptionARNS.push_back(subscriptionARN);
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with TopicsAndQueues::Subscribe. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;

                cleanUp(topicARN,
                        queueURLS,
                        subscriptionARNS,
                        snsClient,
                        sqsClient);

                return false;
            }
        }
```

```
        first = false;
    }

    first = true;
    do {
        printAsterisksLine();

        // 6.  Publish a message to the SNS topic.
        Aws::SNS::Model::PublishRequest request;
        request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);
        Aws::String message = askQuestion("Enter a message text to publish.  ");
        request.SetMessage(message);
        if (isFifoTopic) {
            if (first) {
                std::cout
                        << "Because you are using a FIFO topic, you must set a
message group ID."
                        << std::endl;
                std::cout
                        << "All messages within the same group will be received
in the "
                        << "order they were published." << std::endl;
            }
            Aws::String messageGroupID = askQuestion(
                    "Enter a message group ID for this message. ");
            request.SetMessageGroupId(messageGroupID);
            if (!contentBasedDeduplication) {
                if (first) {
                    std::cout
                            << "Because you are not using content-based
deduplication, "
                            << "you must enter a deduplication ID." << std::endl;
                }
                Aws::String deduplicationID = askQuestion(
                        "Enter a deduplication ID for this message. ");
                request.SetMessageDeduplicationId(deduplicationID);
            }
        }

        if (filteringMessages && askYesNoQuestion(
                "Add an attribute to this message? (y/n) ")) {
            for (size_t i = 0; i < TONES.size(); ++i) {
                std::cout << "  " << (i + 1) << ". " << TONES[i] << std::endl;
```

```
            }
            int selection = askQuestionForIntRange(
                    "Enter a number for an attribute. ",
                    1, static_cast<int>(TONES.size()));
            Aws::SNS::Model::MessageAttributeValue messageAttributeValue;
            messageAttributeValue.SetDataType("String");
            messageAttributeValue.SetStringValue(TONES[selection - 1]);
            request.AddMessageAttributes(TONE_ATTRIBUTE, messageAttributeValue);
        }

        Aws::SNS::Model::PublishOutcome outcome = snsClient.Publish(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Your message was successfully published." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with TopicsAndQueues::Publish. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;

            cleanUp(topicARN,
                    queueURLS,
                    subscriptionARNS,
                    snsClient,
                    sqsClient);

            return false;
        }

        first = false;
    } while (askYesNoQuestion("Post another message? (y/n) "));

    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout << "Now the SQS queue will be polled to retrieve the messages."
              << std::endl;
    askQuestion("Press any key to continue...", alwaysTrueTest);

    for (size_t i = 0; i < queueURLS.size(); ++i) {
        // 7.  Poll an SQS queue for its messages.
        std::vector<Aws::String> messages;
        std::vector<Aws::String> receiptHandles;
        while (true) {
            Aws::SQS::Model::ReceiveMessageRequest request;
```

```
            request.SetMaxNumberOfMessages(10);
            request.SetQueueUrl(queueURLS[i]);

            // Setting WaitTimeSeconds to non-zero enables long polling.
            // For information about long polling, see
            // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSSimpleQueueService/latest/
SQSDeveloperGuide/sqs-short-and-long-polling.html
            request.SetWaitTimeSeconds(1);
            Aws::SQS::Model::ReceiveMessageOutcome outcome =
                    sqsClient.ReceiveMessage(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Vector<Aws::SQS::Model::Message> &newMessages =
 outcome.GetResult().GetMessages();
                if (newMessages.empty()) {
                    break;
                }
                else {
                    for (const Aws::SQS::Model::Message &message: newMessages) {
                        messages.push_back(message.GetBody());
                        receiptHandles.push_back(message.GetReceiptHandle());
                    }
                }
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::ReceiveMessage. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;

                cleanUp(topicARN,
                        queueURLS,
                        subscriptionARNS,
                        snsClient,
                        sqsClient);

                return false;
            }
        }

        printAsterisksLine();

        if (messages.empty()) {
            std::cout << "No messages were ";
        }
```

```
        else if (messages.size() == 1) {
            std::cout << "One message was ";
        }
        else {
            std::cout << messages.size() << " messages were ";
        }
        std::cout << "received by the queue '" << queueNames[i]
                  << "'." << std::endl;
        for (const Aws::String &message: messages) {
            std::cout << "  Message : '" << message << "'."
                      << std::endl;
        }

        // 8.  Delete a batch of messages from an SQS queue.
        if (!receiptHandles.empty()) {
            Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteMessageBatchRequest request;
            request.SetQueueUrl(queueURLS[i]);
            int id = 1; // Ids must be unique within a batch delete request.
            for (const Aws::String &receiptHandle: receiptHandles) {
                Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry entry;
                entry.SetId(std::to_string(id));
                ++id;
                entry.SetReceiptHandle(receiptHandle);
                request.AddEntries(entry);
            }

            Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteMessageBatchOutcome outcome =
                    sqsClient.DeleteMessageBatch(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "The batch deletion of messages was successful."
                          << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::DeleteMessageBatch. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                cleanUp(topicARN,
                        queueURLS,
                        subscriptionARNS,
                        snsClient,
                        sqsClient);

                return false;
```

```
            }
        }
    }

    return cleanUp(topicARN,
                   queueURLS,
                   subscriptionARNS,
                   snsClient,
                   sqsClient,
                   true); // askUser
}


bool AwsDoc::TopicsAndQueues::cleanUp(const Aws::String &topicARN,
                                      const Aws::Vector<Aws::String> &queueURLS,
                                      const Aws::Vector<Aws::String>
 &subscriptionARNS,
                                      const Aws::SNS::SNSClient &snsClient,
                                      const Aws::SQS::SQSClient &sqsClient,
                                      bool askUser) {
    bool result = true;
    printAsterisksLine();
    if (!queueURLS.empty() && askUser &&
        askYesNoQuestion("Delete the SQS queues? (y/n) ")) {

        for (const auto &queueURL: queueURLS) {
            // 9.  Delete an SQS queue.
            Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteQueueRequest request;
            request.SetQueueUrl(queueURL);

            Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteQueueOutcome outcome =
                    sqsClient.DeleteQueue(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "The queue with URL '" << queueURL
                          << "' was successfully deleted." << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::DeleteQueue. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = false;
            }
        }
```

```
        for (const auto &subscriptionARN: subscriptionARNS) {
            // 10. Unsubscribe an SNS subscription.
            Aws::SNS::Model::UnsubscribeRequest request;
            request.SetSubscriptionArn(subscriptionARN);

            Aws::SNS::Model::UnsubscribeOutcome outcome =
                    snsClient.Unsubscribe(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "Unsubscribe of subscription ARN '" <<
subscriptionARN
                          << "' was successful." << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with TopicsAndQueues::Unsubscribe. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = false;
            }
        }
    }

    printAsterisksLine();
    if (!topicARN.empty() && askUser &&
        askYesNoQuestion("Delete the SNS topic? (y/n) ")) {

        // 11. Delete an SNS topic.
        Aws::SNS::Model::DeleteTopicRequest request;
        request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);

        Aws::SNS::Model::DeleteTopicOutcome outcome =
snsClient.DeleteTopic(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The topic with ARN '" << topicARN
                      << "' was successfully deleted." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with TopicsAndQueues::DeleteTopicRequest. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
```

```
    }

    return result;
}

//! Create an IAM policy that gives an SQS queue permission to receive messages
 from an SNS topic.
/*!
 \sa createPolicyForQueue()
 \param queueARN: The SQS queue Amazon Resource Name (ARN).
 \param topicARN: The SNS topic ARN.
 \return Aws::String: The policy as JSON.
 */
Aws::String AwsDoc::TopicsAndQueues::createPolicyForQueue(const Aws::String
 &queueARN,
                                                           const Aws::String
 &topicARN) {
    std::ostringstream policyStream;
    policyStream << R"({
        "Statement": [
        {
            "Effect": "Allow",
                    "Principal": {
                "Service": "sns.amazonaws.com"
            },
            "Action": "sqs:SendMessage",
                    "Resource": ")" << queueARN << R"(",
                    "Condition": {
                "ArnEquals": {
                    "aws:SourceArn": ")" << topicARN << R"("
                }
            }
        }
        ]
    })";

    return policyStream.str();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CreateQueue
  - CreateTopic

- DeleteMessageBatch
- DeleteQueue
- DeleteTopic
- GetQueueAttributes
- Publish
- ReceiveMessage
- SetQueueAttributes
- Subscribe
- Unsubscribe

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "strings"
 "topics_and_queues/actions"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sns"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sqs"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sqs/types"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
)
```

```
const FIFO_SUFFIX = ".fifo"
const TONE_KEY = "tone"

var ToneChoices = []string{"cheerful", "funny", "serious", "sincere"}

// MessageBody is used to deserialize the body of a message from a JSON string.
type MessageBody struct {
 Message string
}

// ScenarioRunner separates the steps of this scenario into individual functions
 so that
// they are simpler to read and understand.
type ScenarioRunner struct {
 questioner demotools.IQuestioner
 snsActor   *actions.SnsActions
 sqsActor   *actions.SqsActions
}

func (runner ScenarioRunner) CreateTopic(ctx context.Context) (string, string,
 bool, bool) {
 log.Println("SNS topics can be configured as FIFO (First-In-First-Out) or
 standard.\n" +
  "FIFO topics deliver messages in order and support deduplication and message
 filtering.")
 isFifoTopic := runner.questioner.AskBool("\nWould you like to work with FIFO
 topics? (y/n) ", "y")

 contentBasedDeduplication := false
 if isFifoTopic {
  log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
  log.Println("Because you have chosen a FIFO topic, deduplication is supported.
\n" +
   "Deduplication IDs are either set in the message or are automatically
 generated\n" +
   "from content using a hash function. If a message is successfully published to
\n" +
   "an SNS FIFO topic, any message published and determined to have the same\n" +
   "deduplication ID, within the five-minute deduplication interval, is accepted
\n" +
   "but not delivered. For more information about deduplication, see:\n" +
   "\thttps://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/fifo-message-dedup.html.")
  contentBasedDeduplication = runner.questioner.AskBool(
```

```
   "\nDo you want to use content-based deduplication instead of entering a
 deduplication ID? (y/n) ", "y")
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 topicName := runner.questioner.Ask("Enter a name for your SNS topic. ")
 if isFifoTopic {
  topicName = fmt.Sprintf("%v%v", topicName, FIFO_SUFFIX)
  log.Printf("Because you have selected a FIFO topic, '%v' must be appended to
\n"+
   "the topic name.", FIFO_SUFFIX)
 }

 topicArn, err := runner.snsActor.CreateTopic(ctx, topicName, isFifoTopic,
 contentBasedDeduplication)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Your new topic with the name '%v' and Amazon Resource Name (ARN)
 \n"+
  "'%v' has been created.", topicName, topicArn)

 return topicName, topicArn, isFifoTopic, contentBasedDeduplication
}

func (runner ScenarioRunner) CreateQueue(ctx context.Context, ordinal string,
 isFifoTopic bool) (string, string) {
 queueName := runner.questioner.Ask(fmt.Sprintf("Enter a name for the %v SQS
 queue. ", ordinal))
 if isFifoTopic {
  queueName = fmt.Sprintf("%v%v", queueName, FIFO_SUFFIX)
  if ordinal == "first" {
   log.Printf("Because you are creating a FIFO SQS queue, '%v' must "+
    "be appended to the queue name.\n", FIFO_SUFFIX)
  }
 }
 queueUrl, err := runner.sqsActor.CreateQueue(ctx, queueName, isFifoTopic)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Your new SQS queue with the name '%v' and the queue URL "+
  "'%v' has been created.", queueName, queueUrl)

 return queueName, queueUrl
```

```
}

func (runner ScenarioRunner) SubscribeQueueToTopic(
 ctx context.Context, queueName string, queueUrl string, topicName string,
 topicArn string, ordinal string,
 isFifoTopic bool) (string, bool) {

 queueArn, err := runner.sqsActor.GetQueueArn(ctx, queueUrl)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("The ARN of your queue is: %v.\n", queueArn)

 err = runner.sqsActor.AttachSendMessagePolicy(ctx, queueUrl, queueArn, topicArn)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Println("Attached an IAM policy to the queue so the SNS topic can send " +
  "messages to it.")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 var filterPolicy map[string][]string
 if isFifoTopic {
  if ordinal == "first" {
   log.Println("Subscriptions to a FIFO topic can have filters.\n" +
    "If you add a filter to this subscription, then only the filtered messages\n"
 +
    "will be received in the queue.\n" +
    "For information about message filtering, see\n" +
    "\thttps://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/sns-message-filtering.html\n" +
    "For this example, you can filter messages by a \"tone\" attribute.")
  }

  wantFiltering := runner.questioner.AskBool(
   fmt.Sprintf("Do you want to filter messages that are sent to \"%v\"\n"+
    "from the %v topic? (y/n) ", queueName, topicName), "y")
  if wantFiltering {
   log.Println("You can filter messages by one or more of the following \"tone\"
 attributes.")

   var toneSelections []string
   askAboutTones := true
   for askAboutTones {
    toneIndex := runner.questioner.AskChoice(
```

```
     "Enter the number of the tone you want to filter by:\n", ToneChoices)
    toneSelections = append(toneSelections, ToneChoices[toneIndex])
    askAboutTones = runner.questioner.AskBool("Do you want to add another tone to
 the filter? (y/n) ", "y")
   }
   log.Printf("Your subscription will be filtered to only pass the following
 tones: %v\n", toneSelections)
   filterPolicy = map[string][]string{TONE_KEY: toneSelections}
  }
 }

 subscriptionArn, err := runner.snsActor.SubscribeQueue(ctx, topicArn, queueArn,
 filterPolicy)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("The queue %v is now subscribed to the topic %v with the subscription
 ARN %v.\n",
  queueName, topicName, subscriptionArn)

 return subscriptionArn, filterPolicy != nil
}

func (runner ScenarioRunner) PublishMessages(ctx context.Context, topicArn
 string, isFifoTopic bool, contentBasedDeduplication bool, usingFilters bool) {
 var message string
 var groupId string
 var dedupId string
 var toneSelection string
 publishMore := true
 for publishMore {
  groupId = ""
  dedupId = ""
  toneSelection = ""
  message = runner.questioner.Ask("Enter a message to publish: ")
  if isFifoTopic {
   log.Println("Because you are using a FIFO topic, you must set a message group
 ID.\n" +
    "All messages within the same group will be received in the order they were
 published.")
   groupId = runner.questioner.Ask("Enter a message group ID: ")
   if !contentBasedDeduplication {
    log.Println("Because you are not using content-based deduplication,\n" +
     "you must enter a deduplication ID.")
```

```
    dedupId = runner.questioner.Ask("Enter a deduplication ID: ")
   }
  }
  if usingFilters {
   if runner.questioner.AskBool("Add a tone attribute so this message can be
 filtered? (y/n) ", "y") {
    toneIndex := runner.questioner.AskChoice(
     "Enter the number of the tone you want to filter by:\n", ToneChoices)
    toneSelection = ToneChoices[toneIndex]
   }
  }

  err := runner.snsActor.Publish(ctx, topicArn, message, groupId, dedupId,
 TONE_KEY, toneSelection)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Println(("Your message was published."))

  publishMore = runner.questioner.AskBool("Do you want to publish another
 messsage? (y/n) ", "y")
 }
}

func (runner ScenarioRunner) PollForMessages(ctx context.Context, queueUrls
 []string) {
 log.Println("Polling queues for messages...")
 for _, queueUrl := range queueUrls {
  var messages []types.Message
  for {
   currentMsgs, err := runner.sqsActor.GetMessages(ctx, queueUrl, 10, 1)
   if err != nil {
    panic(err)
   }
   if len(currentMsgs) == 0 {
    break
   }
   messages = append(messages, currentMsgs...)
  }
  if len(messages) == 0 {
   log.Printf("No messages were received by queue %v.\n", queueUrl)
  } else if len(messages) == 1 {
   log.Printf("One message was received by queue %v:\n", queueUrl)
```

```
  } else {
   log.Printf("%v messages were received by queue %v:\n", len(messages),
 queueUrl)
  }
  for msgIndex, message := range messages {
   messageBody := MessageBody{}
   err := json.Unmarshal([]byte(*message.Body), &messageBody)
   if err != nil {
    panic(err)
   }
   log.Printf("Message %v: %v\n", msgIndex+1, messageBody.Message)
  }

  if len(messages) > 0 {
   log.Printf("Deleting %v messages from queue %v.\n", len(messages), queueUrl)
   err := runner.sqsActor.DeleteMessages(ctx, queueUrl, messages)
   if err != nil {
    panic(err)
   }
  }
 }
}

// RunTopicsAndQueuesScenario is an interactive example that shows you how to use
 the
// AWS SDK for Go to create and use Amazon SNS topics and Amazon SQS queues.
//
// 1. Create a topic (FIFO or non-FIFO).
// 2. Subscribe several queues to the topic with an option to apply a filter.
// 3. Publish messages to the topic.
// 4. Poll the queues for messages received.
// 5. Delete the topic and the queues.
//
// This example creates service clients from the specified sdkConfig so that
// you can replace it with a mocked or stubbed config for unit testing.
//
// It uses a questioner from the `demotools` package to get input during the
 example.
// This package can be found in the ..\..\demotools folder of this repo.
func RunTopicsAndQueuesScenario(
 ctx context.Context, sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner) {
 resources := Resources{}
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
```

```
    log.Println("Something went wrong with the demo.\n" +
     "Cleaning up any resources that were created...")
    resources.Cleanup(ctx)
   }
  }()
  queueCount := 2

  log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
  log.Printf("Welcome to messaging with topics and queues.\n\n"+
   "In this scenario, you will create an SNS topic and subscribe %v SQS queues to
  the\n"+
   "topic. You can select from several options for configuring the topic and the
\n"+
   "subscriptions for the queues. You can then post to the topic and see the
  results\n"+
   "in the queues.\n", queueCount)

  log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

  runner := ScenarioRunner{
   questioner: questioner,
   snsActor:   &actions.SnsActions{SnsClient: sns.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
   sqsActor:   &actions.SqsActions{SqsClient: sqs.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
  }
  resources.snsActor = runner.snsActor
  resources.sqsActor = runner.sqsActor

  topicName, topicArn, isFifoTopic, contentBasedDeduplication :=
  runner.CreateTopic(ctx)
  resources.topicArn = topicArn
  log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

  log.Printf("Now you will create %v SQS queues and subscribe them to the topic.
\n", queueCount)
  ordinals := []string{"first", "next"}
  usingFilters := false
  for _, ordinal := range ordinals {
   queueName, queueUrl := runner.CreateQueue(ctx, ordinal, isFifoTopic)
   resources.queueUrls = append(resources.queueUrls, queueUrl)

   _, filtering := runner.SubscribeQueueToTopic(ctx, queueName, queueUrl,
  topicName, topicArn, ordinal, isFifoTopic)
   usingFilters = usingFilters || filtering
  }
```

```
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 runner.PublishMessages(ctx, topicArn, isFifoTopic, contentBasedDeduplication,
 usingFilters)
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 runner.PollForMessages(ctx, resources.queueUrls)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 wantCleanup := questioner.AskBool("Do you want to remove all AWS resources
 created for this scenario? (y/n) ", "y")
 if wantCleanup {
  log.Println("Cleaning up resources...")
  resources.Cleanup(ctx)
 }

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

이 예시에서 사용되는 S3 작업을 래핑하는 구조를 정의합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sns"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sns/types"
)

// SnsActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 actions
// used in the examples.
type SnsActions struct {
 SnsClient *sns.Client
}
```

```
// CreateTopic creates an Amazon SNS topic with the specified name. You can
 optionally
// specify that the topic is created as a FIFO topic and whether it uses content-
based
// deduplication instead of ID-based deduplication.
func (actor SnsActions) CreateTopic(ctx context.Context, topicName string,
 isFifoTopic bool, contentBasedDeduplication bool) (string, error) {
 var topicArn string
 topicAttributes := map[string]string{}
 if isFifoTopic {
  topicAttributes["FifoTopic"] = "true"
 }
 if contentBasedDeduplication {
  topicAttributes["ContentBasedDeduplication"] = "true"
 }
 topic, err := actor.SnsClient.CreateTopic(ctx, &sns.CreateTopicInput{
  Name:       aws.String(topicName),
  Attributes: topicAttributes,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create topic %v. Here's why: %v\n", topicName, err)
 } else {
  topicArn = *topic.TopicArn
 }

 return topicArn, err
}



// DeleteTopic delete an Amazon SNS topic.
func (actor SnsActions) DeleteTopic(ctx context.Context, topicArn string) error {
 _, err := actor.SnsClient.DeleteTopic(ctx, &sns.DeleteTopicInput{
  TopicArn: aws.String(topicArn)})
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete topic %v. Here's why: %v\n", topicArn, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

```
// SubscribeQueue subscribes an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue to
 an
// Amazon SNS topic. When filterMap is not nil, it is used to specify a filter
 policy
// so that messages are only sent to the queue when the message has the specified
 attributes.
func (actor SnsActions) SubscribeQueue(ctx context.Context, topicArn string,
 queueArn string, filterMap map[string][]string) (string, error) {
 var subscriptionArn string
 var attributes map[string]string
 if filterMap != nil {
  filterBytes, err := json.Marshal(filterMap)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't create filter policy, here's why: %v\n", err)
   return "", err
  }
  attributes = map[string]string{"FilterPolicy": string(filterBytes)}
 }
 output, err := actor.SnsClient.Subscribe(ctx, &sns.SubscribeInput{
  Protocol:              aws.String("sqs"),
  TopicArn:              aws.String(topicArn),
  Attributes:            attributes,
  Endpoint:              aws.String(queueArn),
  ReturnSubscriptionArn: true,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't susbscribe queue %v to topic %v. Here's why: %v\n",
   queueArn, topicArn, err)
 } else {
  subscriptionArn = *output.SubscriptionArn
 }

 return subscriptionArn, err
}



// Publish publishes a message to an Amazon SNS topic. The message is then sent
 to all
// subscribers. When the topic is a FIFO topic, the message must also contain a
 group ID
// and, when ID-based deduplication is used, a deduplication ID. An optional key-
value
```

```
// filter attribute can be specified so that the message can be filtered
 according to
// a filter policy.
func (actor SnsActions) Publish(ctx context.Context, topicArn string, message
 string, groupId string, dedupId string, filterKey string, filterValue string)
 error {
 publishInput := sns.PublishInput{TopicArn: aws.String(topicArn), Message:
 aws.String(message)}
 if groupId != "" {
  publishInput.MessageGroupId = aws.String(groupId)
 }
 if dedupId != "" {
  publishInput.MessageDeduplicationId = aws.String(dedupId)
 }
 if filterKey != "" && filterValue != "" {
  publishInput.MessageAttributes = map[string]types.MessageAttributeValue{
   filterKey: {DataType: aws.String("String"), StringValue:
 aws.String(filterValue)},
  }
 }
 _, err := actor.SnsClient.Publish(ctx, &publishInput)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't publish message to topic %v. Here's why: %v", topicArn,
 err)
 }
 return err
}
```

이 예시에서 사용되는 S3 작업을 래핑하는 구조를 정의합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sqs"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sqs/types"
)
```

```
// SqsActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) actions
// used in the examples.
type SqsActions struct {
 SqsClient *sqs.Client
}



// CreateQueue creates an Amazon SQS queue with the specified name. You can
 specify
// whether the queue is created as a FIFO queue.
func (actor SqsActions) CreateQueue(ctx context.Context, queueName string,
 isFifoQueue bool) (string, error) {
 var queueUrl string
 queueAttributes := map[string]string{}
 if isFifoQueue {
  queueAttributes["FifoQueue"] = "true"
 }
 queue, err := actor.SqsClient.CreateQueue(ctx, &sqs.CreateQueueInput{
  QueueName:  aws.String(queueName),
  Attributes: queueAttributes,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create queue %v. Here's why: %v\n", queueName, err)
 } else {
  queueUrl = *queue.QueueUrl
 }

 return queueUrl, err
}



// GetQueueArn uses the GetQueueAttributes action to get the Amazon Resource Name
 (ARN)
// of an Amazon SQS queue.
func (actor SqsActions) GetQueueArn(ctx context.Context, queueUrl string)
 (string, error) {
 var queueArn string
 arnAttributeName := types.QueueAttributeNameQueueArn
 attribute, err := actor.SqsClient.GetQueueAttributes(ctx,
 &sqs.GetQueueAttributesInput{
  QueueUrl:       aws.String(queueUrl),
```

```
  AttributeNames: []types.QueueAttributeName{arnAttributeName},
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get ARN for queue %v. Here's why: %v\n", queueUrl, err)
 } else {
  queueArn = attribute.Attributes[string(arnAttributeName)]
 }
 return queueArn, err
}



// AttachSendMessagePolicy uses the SetQueueAttributes action to attach a policy
 to an
// Amazon SQS queue that allows the specified Amazon SNS topic to send messages
 to the
// queue.
func (actor SqsActions) AttachSendMessagePolicy(ctx context.Context, queueUrl
 string, queueArn string, topicArn string) error {
 policyDoc := PolicyDocument{
  Version: "2012-10-17",
  Statement: []PolicyStatement{{
   Effect:    "Allow",
   Action:    "sqs:SendMessage",
   Principal: map[string]string{"Service": "sns.amazonaws.com"},
   Resource:  aws.String(queueArn),
   Condition: PolicyCondition{"ArnEquals": map[string]string{"aws:SourceArn":
 topicArn}},
  }},
 }
 policyBytes, err := json.Marshal(policyDoc)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create policy document. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  return err
 }
 _, err = actor.SqsClient.SetQueueAttributes(ctx, &sqs.SetQueueAttributesInput{
  Attributes: map[string]string{
   string(types.QueueAttributeNamePolicy): string(policyBytes),
  },
  QueueUrl: aws.String(queueUrl),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't set send message policy on queue %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 queueUrl, err)
```

```
 }
 return err
}

// PolicyDocument defines a policy document as a Go struct that can be serialized
// to JSON.
type PolicyDocument struct {
 Version   string
 Statement []PolicyStatement
}

// PolicyStatement defines a statement in a policy document.
type PolicyStatement struct {
 Effect    string
 Action    string
 Principal map[string]string `json:",omitempty"`
 Resource  *string           `json:",omitempty"`
 Condition PolicyCondition   `json:",omitempty"`
}

// PolicyCondition defines a condition in a policy.
type PolicyCondition map[string]map[string]string



// GetMessages uses the ReceiveMessage action to get messages from an Amazon SQS
 queue.
func (actor SqsActions) GetMessages(ctx context.Context, queueUrl string,
 maxMessages int32, waitTime int32) ([]types.Message, error) {
 var messages []types.Message
 result, err := actor.SqsClient.ReceiveMessage(ctx, &sqs.ReceiveMessageInput{
  QueueUrl:            aws.String(queueUrl),
  MaxNumberOfMessages: maxMessages,
  WaitTimeSeconds:     waitTime,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get messages from queue %v. Here's why: %v\n", queueUrl,
 err)
 } else {
  messages = result.Messages
 }
 return messages, err
}
```

```
// DeleteMessages uses the DeleteMessageBatch action to delete a batch of
 messages from
// an Amazon SQS queue.
func (actor SqsActions) DeleteMessages(ctx context.Context, queueUrl string,
 messages []types.Message) error {
 entries := make([]types.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry, len(messages))
 for msgIndex := range messages {
  entries[msgIndex].Id = aws.String(fmt.Sprintf("%v", msgIndex))
  entries[msgIndex].ReceiptHandle = messages[msgIndex].ReceiptHandle
 }
 _, err := actor.SqsClient.DeleteMessageBatch(ctx, &sqs.DeleteMessageBatchInput{
  Entries:  entries,
  QueueUrl: aws.String(queueUrl),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete messages from queue %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 queueUrl, err)
 }
 return err
}



// DeleteQueue deletes an Amazon SQS queue.
func (actor SqsActions) DeleteQueue(ctx context.Context, queueUrl string) error {
 _, err := actor.SqsClient.DeleteQueue(ctx, &sqs.DeleteQueueInput{
  QueueUrl: aws.String(queueUrl)})
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete queue %v. Here's why: %v\n", queueUrl, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

리소스를 정리합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
```

```
 "log"
 "topics_and_queues/actions"
)

// Resources keeps track of AWS resources created during an example and handles
// cleanup when the example finishes.
type Resources struct {
 topicArn  string
 queueUrls []string
 snsActor  *actions.SnsActions
 sqsActor  *actions.SqsActions
}

// Cleanup deletes all AWS resources created during an example.
func (resources Resources) Cleanup(ctx context.Context) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   fmt.Println("Something went wrong during cleanup. Use the AWS Management
 Console\n" +
    "to remove any remaining resources that were created for this scenario.")
  }
 }()

 var err error
 if resources.topicArn != "" {
  log.Printf("Deleting topic %v.\n", resources.topicArn)
  err = resources.snsActor.DeleteTopic(ctx, resources.topicArn)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
 }

 for _, queueUrl := range resources.queueUrls {
  log.Printf("Deleting queue %v.\n", queueUrl)
  err = resources.sqsActor.DeleteQueue(ctx, queueUrl)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.

- CreateQueue
- CreateTopic
- DeleteMessageBatch
- DeleteQueue
- DeleteTopic
- GetQueueAttributes
- Publish
- ReceiveMessage
- SetQueueAttributes
- Subscribe
- Unsubscribe

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
package com.example.sns;

import
 software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.EnvironmentVariableCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.CreateTopicRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.CreateTopicResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.DeleteTopicRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.DeleteTopicResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.MessageAttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.PublishRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.PublishResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SetSubscriptionAttributesRequest;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SubscribeRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SubscribeResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.UnsubscribeRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.UnsubscribeResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.SqsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.CreateQueueRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.DeleteMessageBatchRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.DeleteQueueRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.GetQueueAttributesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.GetQueueAttributesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.GetQueueUrlRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.GetQueueUrlResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.Message;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.QueueAttributeName;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.ReceiveMessageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SetQueueAttributesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SqsException;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Scanner;

import com.google.gson.Gson;
import com.google.gson.JsonArray;
import com.google.gson.JsonObject;
import com.google.gson.JsonPrimitive;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 * <p>
 * This Java example performs these tasks:
 * <p>
 * 1. Gives the user three options to choose from.
 * 2. Creates an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic.
```

```
 * 3. Creates an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue.
 * 4. Gets the SQS queue Amazon Resource Name (ARN) attribute.
 * 5. Attaches an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy to the queue.
 * 6. Subscribes to the SQS queue.
 * 7. Publishes a message to the topic.
 * 8. Displays the messages.
 * 9. Deletes the received message.
 * 10. Unsubscribes from the topic.
 * 11. Deletes the SNS topic.
 */
public class SNSWorkflow {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = "\n" +
            "Usage:\n" +
            "    <fifoQueueARN>\n\n" +
            "Where:\n" +
            "    accountId - Your AWS account Id value.";

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .credentialsProvider(EnvironmentVariableCredentialsProvider.create())
            .build();

        SqsClient sqsClient = SqsClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .credentialsProvider(EnvironmentVariableCredentialsProvider.create())
            .build();

        Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
        String accountId = args[0];
        String useFIFO;
        String duplication = "n";
        String topicName;
        String deduplicationID = null;
        String groupId = null;
```

```
        String topicArn;
        String sqsQueueName;
        String sqsQueueUrl;
        String sqsQueueArn;
        String subscriptionArn;
        boolean selectFIFO = false;

        String message;
        List<Message> messageList;
        List<String> filterList = new ArrayList<>();
        String msgAttValue = "";

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to messaging with topics and queues.");
        System.out.println("In this scenario, you will create an SNS topic and
 subscribe an SQS queue to the topic.\n" +
            "You can select from several options for configuring the topic and
 the subscriptions for the queue.\n" +
            "You can then post to the topic and see the results in the queue.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("SNS topics can be configured as FIFO (First-In-First-
Out).\n" +
            "FIFO topics deliver messages in order and support deduplication and
 message filtering.\n" +
            "Would you like to work with FIFO topics? (y/n)");
        useFIFO = in.nextLine();
        if (useFIFO.compareTo("y") == 0) {
            selectFIFO = true;
            System.out.println("You have selected FIFO");
            System.out.println(" Because you have chosen a FIFO topic,
 deduplication is supported.\n" +
                "        Deduplication IDs are either set in the message or
 automatically generated from content using a hash function.\n"
                +
                "        If a message is successfully published to an SNS FIFO
 topic, any message published and determined to have the same deduplication ID,
\n"
                +
                "        within the five-minute deduplication interval, is
 accepted but not delivered.\n" +
                "        For more information about deduplication, see https://
docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/fifo-message-dedup.html.");
```

```
            System.out.println(
                "Would you like to use content-based deduplication instead of
entering a deduplication ID? (y/n)");
            duplication = in.nextLine();
            if (duplication.compareTo("y") == 0) {
                System.out.println("Please enter a group id value");
                groupId = in.nextLine();
            } else {
                System.out.println("Please enter deduplication Id value");
                deduplicationID = in.nextLine();
                System.out.println("Please enter a group id value");
                groupId = in.nextLine();
            }
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("2. Create a topic.");
        System.out.println("Enter a name for your SNS topic.");
        topicName = in.nextLine();
        if (selectFIFO) {
            System.out.println("Because you have selected a FIFO topic, '.fifo'
must be appended to the topic name.");
            topicName = topicName + ".fifo";
            System.out.println("The name of the topic is " + topicName);
            topicArn = createFIFO(snsClient, topicName, duplication);
            System.out.println("The ARN of the FIFO topic is " + topicArn);

        } else {
            System.out.println("The name of the topic is " + topicName);
            topicArn = createSNSTopic(snsClient, topicName);
            System.out.println("The ARN of the non-FIFO topic is " + topicArn);

        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("3. Create an SQS queue.");
        System.out.println("Enter a name for your SQS queue.");
        sqsQueueName = in.nextLine();
        if (selectFIFO) {
            sqsQueueName = sqsQueueName + ".fifo";
        }
```

```
        sqsQueueUrl = createQueue(sqsClient, sqsQueueName, selectFIFO);
        System.out.println("The queue URL is " + sqsQueueUrl);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("4. Get the SQS queue ARN attribute.");
        sqsQueueArn = getSQSQueueAttrs(sqsClient, sqsQueueUrl);
        System.out.println("The ARN of the new queue is " + sqsQueueArn);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("5. Attach an IAM policy to the queue.");

        // Define the policy to use. Make sure that you change the REGION if you
are
        // running this code
        // in a different region.
        String policy = """
        {
             "Statement": [
             {
                 "Effect": "Allow",
                         "Principal": {
                     "Service": "sns.amazonaws.com"
                 },
                 "Action": "sqs:SendMessage",
                         "Resource": "arn:aws:sqs:us-east-1:%s:%s",
                         "Condition": {
                     "ArnEquals": {
                         "aws:SourceArn": "arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:%s:%s"
                     }
                 }
             }
             ]
         }
        """.formatted(accountId, sqsQueueName, accountId, topicName);

        setQueueAttr(sqsClient, sqsQueueUrl, policy);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("6. Subscribe to the SQS queue.");
        if (selectFIFO) {
            System.out.println(
```

```
                "If you add a filter to this subscription, then only the filtered
 messages will be received in the queue.\n"
                    +
                    "For information about message filtering, see https://
docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/sns-message-filtering.html\n"
                    +
                    "For this example, you can filter messages by a \"tone\"
 attribute.");
            System.out.println("Would you like to filter messages for " +
 sqsQueueName + "'s subscription to the topic "
                + topicName + "?  (y/n)");
            String filterAns = in.nextLine();
            if (filterAns.compareTo("y") == 0) {
                boolean moreAns = false;
                System.out.println("You can filter messages by one or more of the
 following \"tone\" attributes.");
                System.out.println("1. cheerful");
                System.out.println("2. funny");
                System.out.println("3. serious");
                System.out.println("4. sincere");
                while (!moreAns) {
                    System.out.println("Select a number or choose 0 to end.");
                    String ans = in.nextLine();
                    switch (ans) {
                        case "1":
                            filterList.add("cheerful");
                            break;
                        case "2":
                            filterList.add("funny");
                            break;
                        case "3":
                            filterList.add("serious");
                            break;
                        case "4":
                            filterList.add("sincere");
                            break;
                        default:
                            moreAns = true;
                            break;
                    }
                }
            }
        }
        subscriptionArn = subQueue(snsClient, topicArn, sqsQueueArn, filterList);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. Publish a message to the topic.");
        if (selectFIFO) {
            System.out.println("Would you like to add an attribute to this
message?  (y/n)");
            String msgAns = in.nextLine();
            if (msgAns.compareTo("y") == 0) {
                System.out.println("You can filter messages by one or more of the
following \"tone\" attributes.");
                System.out.println("1. cheerful");
                System.out.println("2. funny");
                System.out.println("3. serious");
                System.out.println("4. sincere");
                System.out.println("Select a number or choose 0 to end.");
                String ans = in.nextLine();
                switch (ans) {
                    case "1":
                        msgAttValue = "cheerful";
                        break;
                    case "2":
                        msgAttValue = "funny";
                        break;
                    case "3":
                        msgAttValue = "serious";
                        break;
                    default:
                        msgAttValue = "sincere";
                        break;
                }

                System.out.println("Selected value is " + msgAttValue);
            }
            System.out.println("Enter a message.");
            message = in.nextLine();
            pubMessageFIFO(snsClient, message, topicArn, msgAttValue,
duplication, groupId, deduplicationID);

        } else {
            System.out.println("Enter a message.");
            message = in.nextLine();
            pubMessage(snsClient, message, topicArn);
        }
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("8. Display the message. Press any key to continue.");
        in.nextLine();
        messageList = receiveMessages(sqsClient, sqsQueueUrl, msgAttValue);
        for (Message mes : messageList) {
            System.out.println("Message Id: " + mes.messageId());
            System.out.println("Full Message: " + mes.body());
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("9. Delete the received message. Press any key to
continue.");
        in.nextLine();
        deleteMessages(sqsClient, sqsQueueUrl, messageList);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("10. Unsubscribe from the topic and delete the queue.
Press any key to continue.");
        in.nextLine();
        unSub(snsClient, subscriptionArn);
        deleteSQSQueue(sqsClient, sqsQueueName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("11. Delete the topic. Press any key to continue.");
        in.nextLine();
        deleteSNSTopic(snsClient, topicArn);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("The SNS/SQS workflow has completed successfully.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    public static void deleteSNSTopic(SnsClient snsClient, String topicArn) {
        try {
            DeleteTopicRequest request = DeleteTopicRequest.builder()
                .topicArn(topicArn)
                .build();

            DeleteTopicResponse result = snsClient.deleteTopic(request);
```

```
            System.out.println("Status was " +
result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void deleteSQSQueue(SqsClient sqsClient, String queueName) {
        try {
            GetQueueUrlRequest getQueueRequest = GetQueueUrlRequest.builder()
                .queueName(queueName)
                .build();

            String queueUrl = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(getQueueRequest).queueUrl();
            DeleteQueueRequest deleteQueueRequest = DeleteQueueRequest.builder()
                .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                .build();

            sqsClient.deleteQueue(deleteQueueRequest);
            System.out.println(queueName + " was successfully deleted.");

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void unSub(SnsClient snsClient, String subscriptionArn) {
        try {
            UnsubscribeRequest request = UnsubscribeRequest.builder()
                .subscriptionArn(subscriptionArn)
                .build();

            UnsubscribeResponse result = snsClient.unsubscribe(request);
            System.out.println("Status was " +
result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode()
                + "\nSubscription was removed for " + request.subscriptionArn());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
    }

    public static void deleteMessages(SqsClient sqsClient, String queueUrl,
List<Message> messages) {
        try {
            List<DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry> entries = new ArrayList<>();
            for (Message msg : messages) {
                DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry entry =
DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry.builder()
                    .id(msg.messageId())
                    .build();

                entries.add(entry);
            }

            DeleteMessageBatchRequest deleteMessageBatchRequest =
DeleteMessageBatchRequest.builder()
                .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                .entries(entries)
                .build();

            sqsClient.deleteMessageBatch(deleteMessageBatchRequest);
            System.out.println("The batch delete of messages was successful");

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static List<Message> receiveMessages(SqsClient sqsClient, String
queueUrl, String msgAttValue) {
        try {
            if (msgAttValue.isEmpty()) {
                ReceiveMessageRequest receiveMessageRequest =
ReceiveMessageRequest.builder()
                    .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                    .maxNumberOfMessages(5)
                    .build();
                return
sqsClient.receiveMessage(receiveMessageRequest).messages();
            } else {
                // We know there are filters on the message.
```

```
                ReceiveMessageRequest receiveRequest =
ReceiveMessageRequest.builder()
                    .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                    .messageAttributeNames(msgAttValue) // Include other message
attributes if needed.
                    .maxNumberOfMessages(5)
                    .build();

                return sqsClient.receiveMessage(receiveRequest).messages();
            }

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return null;
    }

    public static void pubMessage(SnsClient snsClient, String message, String
topicArn) {
        try {
            PublishRequest request = PublishRequest.builder()
                .message(message)
                .topicArn(topicArn)
                .build();

            PublishResponse result = snsClient.publish(request);
            System.out
                .println(result.messageId() + " Message sent. Status is " +
result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void pubMessageFIFO(SnsClient snsClient,
                                      String message,
                                      String topicArn,
                                      String msgAttValue,
                                      String duplication,
                                      String groupId,
                                      String deduplicationID) {
```

```
        try {
            PublishRequest request;
            // Means the user did not choose to use a message attribute.
            if (msgAttValue.isEmpty()) {
                if (duplication.compareTo("y") == 0) {
                    request = PublishRequest.builder()
                        .message(message)
                        .messageGroupId(groupId)
                        .topicArn(topicArn)
                        .build();
                } else {
                    request = PublishRequest.builder()
                        .message(message)
                        .messageDeduplicationId(deduplicationID)
                        .messageGroupId(groupId)
                        .topicArn(topicArn)
                        .build();
                }

            } else {
                Map<String, MessageAttributeValue> messageAttributes = new
HashMap<>();
                messageAttributes.put(msgAttValue,
MessageAttributeValue.builder()
                    .dataType("String")
                    .stringValue("true")
                    .build());

                if (duplication.compareTo("y") == 0) {
                    request = PublishRequest.builder()
                        .message(message)
                        .messageGroupId(groupId)
                        .topicArn(topicArn)
                        .build();
                } else {
                    // Create a publish request with the message and attributes.
                    request = PublishRequest.builder()
                        .topicArn(topicArn)
                        .message(message)
                        .messageDeduplicationId(deduplicationID)
                        .messageGroupId(groupId)
                        .messageAttributes(messageAttributes)
                        .build();
```

```
                }
            }

            // Publish the message to the topic.
            PublishResponse result = snsClient.publish(request);
            System.out
                .println(result.messageId() + " Message sent. Status was " +
result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Subscribe to the SQS queue.
    public static String subQueue(SnsClient snsClient, String topicArn, String
queueArn, List<String> filterList) {
        try {
            SubscribeRequest request;
            if (filterList.isEmpty()) {
                // No filter subscription is added.
                request = SubscribeRequest.builder()
                    .protocol("sqs")
                    .endpoint(queueArn)
                    .returnSubscriptionArn(true)
                    .topicArn(topicArn)
                    .build();

                SubscribeResponse result = snsClient.subscribe(request);
                System.out.println("The queue " + queueArn + " has been
subscribed to the topic " + topicArn + "\n" +
                    "with the subscription ARN " + result.subscriptionArn());
                return result.subscriptionArn();
            } else {
                request = SubscribeRequest.builder()
                    .protocol("sqs")
                    .endpoint(queueArn)
                    .returnSubscriptionArn(true)
                    .topicArn(topicArn)
                    .build();

                SubscribeResponse result = snsClient.subscribe(request);
```

```
                System.out.println("The queue " + queueArn + " has been
subscribed to the topic " + topicArn + "\n" +
                    "with the subscription ARN " + result.subscriptionArn());

                String attributeName = "FilterPolicy";
                Gson gson = new Gson();
                String jsonString = "{\"tone\": []}";
                JsonObject jsonObject = gson.fromJson(jsonString,
JsonObject.class);
                JsonArray toneArray = jsonObject.getAsJsonArray("tone");
                for (String value : filterList) {
                    toneArray.add(new JsonPrimitive(value));
                }

                String updatedJsonString = gson.toJson(jsonObject);
                System.out.println(updatedJsonString);
                SetSubscriptionAttributesRequest attRequest =
SetSubscriptionAttributesRequest.builder()
                    .subscriptionArn(result.subscriptionArn())
                    .attributeName(attributeName)
                    .attributeValue(updatedJsonString)
                    .build();

                snsClient.setSubscriptionAttributes(attRequest);
                return result.subscriptionArn();
            }

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    // Attach a policy to the queue.
    public static void setQueueAttr(SqsClient sqsClient, String queueUrl, String
policy) {
        try {
            Map<software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.QueueAttributeName,
String> attrMap = new HashMap<>();
            attrMap.put(QueueAttributeName.POLICY, policy);

            SetQueueAttributesRequest attributesRequest =
SetQueueAttributesRequest.builder()
```

```
                .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                .attributes(attrMap)
                .build();

            sqsClient.setQueueAttributes(attributesRequest);
            System.out.println("The policy has been successfully attached.");

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static String getSQSQueueAttrs(SqsClient sqsClient, String queueUrl) {
        // Specify the attributes to retrieve.
        List<QueueAttributeName> atts = new ArrayList<>();
        atts.add(QueueAttributeName.QUEUE_ARN);

        GetQueueAttributesRequest attributesRequest =
GetQueueAttributesRequest.builder()
            .queueUrl(queueUrl)
            .attributeNames(atts)
            .build();

        GetQueueAttributesResponse response =
sqsClient.getQueueAttributes(attributesRequest);
        Map<String, String> queueAtts = response.attributesAsStrings();
        for (Map.Entry<String, String> queueAtt : queueAtts.entrySet())
            return queueAtt.getValue();

        return "";
    }

    public static String createQueue(SqsClient sqsClient, String queueName,
Boolean selectFIFO) {
        try {
            System.out.println("\nCreate Queue");
            if (selectFIFO) {
                Map<QueueAttributeName, String> attrs = new HashMap<>();
                attrs.put(QueueAttributeName.FIFO_QUEUE, "true");
                CreateQueueRequest createQueueRequest =
CreateQueueRequest.builder()
                    .queueName(queueName)
                    .attributes(attrs)
```

```
                    .build();

                sqsClient.createQueue(createQueueRequest);
                System.out.println("\nGet queue url");
                GetQueueUrlResponse getQueueUrlResponse = sqsClient

.getQueueUrl(GetQueueUrlRequest.builder().queueName(queueName).build());
                return getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl();
            } else {
                CreateQueueRequest createQueueRequest =
CreateQueueRequest.builder()
                    .queueName(queueName)
                    .build();

                sqsClient.createQueue(createQueueRequest);
                System.out.println("\nGet queue url");
                GetQueueUrlResponse getQueueUrlResponse = sqsClient

.getQueueUrl(GetQueueUrlRequest.builder().queueName(queueName).build());
                return getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl();
            }

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static String createSNSTopic(SnsClient snsClient, String topicName) {
        CreateTopicResponse result;
        try {
            CreateTopicRequest request = CreateTopicRequest.builder()
                .name(topicName)
                .build();

            result = snsClient.createTopic(request);
            return result.topicArn();

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
```

```
    }

    public static String createFIFO(SnsClient snsClient, String topicName, String
 duplication) {
        try {
            // Create a FIFO topic by using the SNS service client.
            Map<String, String> topicAttributes = new HashMap<>();
            if (duplication.compareTo("n") == 0) {
                topicAttributes.put("FifoTopic", "true");
                topicAttributes.put("ContentBasedDeduplication", "false");
            } else {
                topicAttributes.put("FifoTopic", "true");
                topicAttributes.put("ContentBasedDeduplication", "true");
            }

            CreateTopicRequest topicRequest = CreateTopicRequest.builder()
                .name(topicName)
                .attributes(topicAttributes)
                .build();

            CreateTopicResponse response = snsClient.createTopic(topicRequest);
            return response.topicArn();

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CreateQueue
  - CreateTopic
  - DeleteMessageBatch
  - DeleteQueue
  - DeleteTopic
  - GetQueueAttributes
  - Publish

- ReceiveMessage
- SetQueueAttributes
- Subscribe
- Unsubscribe

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이 시나리오의 진입점입니다.

```
import { SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
import { SQSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

import { TopicsQueuesWkflw } from "./TopicsQueuesWkflw.js";
import { Prompter } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/prompter.js";

export const startSnsWorkflow = () => {
  const snsClient = new SNSClient({});
  const sqsClient = new SQSClient({});
  const prompter = new Prompter();
  const logger = console;

  const wkflw = new TopicsQueuesWkflw(snsClient, sqsClient, prompter, logger);

  wkflw.start();
};
```

위의 코드는 필요한 종속성을 제공하고 시나리오를 시작합니다. 다음 섹션에는 대부분의 예제가 포함되어 있습니다.

```
const toneChoices = [
  { name: "cheerful", value: "cheerful" },
  { name: "funny", value: "funny" },
  { name: "serious", value: "serious" },
  { name: "sincere", value: "sincere" },
];

export class TopicsQueuesWkflw {
  // SNS topic is configured as First-In-First-Out
  isFifo = true;

  // Automatic content-based deduplication is enabled.
  autoDedup = false;

  snsClient;
  sqsClient;
  topicName;
  topicArn;
  subscriptionArns = [];
  /**
   * @type {{ queueName: string, queueArn: string, queueUrl: string, policy?:
 string }[]}
   */
  queues = [];
  prompter;

  /**
   * @param {import('@aws-sdk/client-sns').SNSClient} snsClient
   * @param {import('@aws-sdk/client-sqs').SQSClient} sqsClient
   * @param {import('../../libs/prompter.js').Prompter} prompter
   * @param {import('../../libs/logger.js').Logger} logger
   */
  constructor(snsClient, sqsClient, prompter, logger) {
    this.snsClient = snsClient;
    this.sqsClient = sqsClient;
    this.prompter = prompter;
    this.logger = logger;
  }

  async welcome() {
    await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.description);
  }

  async confirmFifo() {
```

```
    await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.snsFifoDescription);
    this.isFifo = await this.prompter.confirm({
      message: MESSAGES.snsFifoPrompt,
    });

    if (this.isFifo) {
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerDedup);
      await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.deduplicationNotice);
      await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.deduplicationDescription);
      this.autoDedup = await this.prompter.confirm({
        message: MESSAGES.deduplicationPrompt,
      });
    }
  }

  async createTopic() {
    await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.creatingTopics);
    this.topicName = await this.prompter.input({
      message: MESSAGES.topicNamePrompt,
    });
    if (this.isFifo) {
      this.topicName += ".fifo";
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerFifoNaming);
      await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.appendFifoNotice);
    }

    const response = await this.snsClient.send(
      new CreateTopicCommand({
        Name: this.topicName,
        Attributes: {
          FifoTopic: this.isFifo ? "true" : "false",
          ...(this.autoDedup ? { ContentBasedDeduplication: "true" } : {}),
        },
      }),
    );

    this.topicArn = response.TopicArn;

    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.topicCreatedNotice
        .replace("${TOPIC_NAME}", this.topicName)
        .replace("${TOPIC_ARN}", this.topicArn),
    );
  }
```

```
  async createQueues() {
    await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.createQueuesNotice);
    // Increase this number to add more queues.
    const maxQueues = 2;

    for (let i = 0; i < maxQueues; i++) {
      await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.queueCount.replace("${COUNT}", i + 1));
      let queueName = await this.prompter.input({
        message: MESSAGES.queueNamePrompt.replace(
          "${EXAMPLE_NAME}",
          i === 0 ? "good-news" : "bad-news",
        ),
      });

      if (this.isFifo) {
        queueName += ".fifo";
        await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.appendFifoNotice);
      }

      const response = await this.sqsClient.send(
        new CreateQueueCommand({
          QueueName: queueName,
          Attributes: { ...(this.isFifo ? { FifoQueue: "true" } : {}) },
        }),
      );

      const { Attributes } = await this.sqsClient.send(
        new GetQueueAttributesCommand({
          QueueUrl: response.QueueUrl,
          AttributeNames: ["QueueArn"],
        }),
      );

      this.queues.push({
        queueName,
        queueArn: Attributes.QueueArn,
        queueUrl: response.QueueUrl,
      });

      await this.logger.log(
        MESSAGES.queueCreatedNotice
          .replace("${QUEUE_NAME}", queueName)
          .replace("${QUEUE_URL}", response.QueueUrl)
```

```
          .replace("${QUEUE_ARN}", Attributes.QueueArn),
      );
    }
  }

  async attachQueueIamPolicies() {
    for (const [index, queue] of this.queues.entries()) {
      const policy = JSON.stringify(
        {
          Statement: [
            {
              Effect: "Allow",
              Principal: {
                Service: "sns.amazonaws.com",
              },
              Action: "sqs:SendMessage",
              Resource: queue.queueArn,
              Condition: {
                ArnEquals: {
                  "aws:SourceArn": this.topicArn,
                },
              },
            },
          ],
        },
        null,
        2,
      );

      if (index !== 0) {
        this.logger.logSeparator();
      }

      await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.attachPolicyNotice);
      console.log(policy);
      const addPolicy = await this.prompter.confirm({
        message: MESSAGES.addPolicyConfirmation.replace(
          "${QUEUE_NAME}",
          queue.queueName,
        ),
      });

      if (addPolicy) {
        await this.sqsClient.send(
```

```
          new SetQueueAttributesCommand({
            QueueUrl: queue.queueUrl,
            Attributes: {
              Policy: policy,
            },
          }),
        );
        queue.policy = policy;
      } else {
        await this.logger.log(
          MESSAGES.policyNotAttachedNotice.replace(
            "${QUEUE_NAME}",
            queue.queueName,
          ),
        );
      }
    }
  }

  async subscribeQueuesToTopic() {
    for (const [index, queue] of this.queues.entries()) {
      /**
       * @type {import('@aws-sdk/client-sns').SubscribeCommandInput}
       */
      const subscribeParams = {
        TopicArn: this.topicArn,
        Protocol: "sqs",
        Endpoint: queue.queueArn,
      };
      let tones = [];

      if (this.isFifo) {
        if (index === 0) {
          await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.fifoFilterNotice);
        }
        tones = await this.prompter.checkbox({
          message: MESSAGES.fifoFilterSelect.replace(
            "${QUEUE_NAME}",
            queue.queueName,
          ),
          choices: toneChoices,
        });

        if (tones.length) {
```

```
        subscribeParams.Attributes = {
          FilterPolicyScope: "MessageAttributes",
          FilterPolicy: JSON.stringify({
            tone: tones,
          }),
        };
      }
    }

    const { SubscriptionArn } = await this.snsClient.send(
      new SubscribeCommand(subscribeParams),
    );

    this.subscriptionArns.push(SubscriptionArn);

    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.queueSubscribedNotice
        .replace("${QUEUE_NAME}", queue.queueName)
        .replace("${TOPIC_NAME}", this.topicName)
        .replace("${TONES}", tones.length ? tones.join(", ") : "none"),
    );
  }
}

async publishMessages() {
  const message = await this.prompter.input({
    message: MESSAGES.publishMessagePrompt,
  });

  let groupId;
  let deduplicationId;
  let choices;

  if (this.isFifo) {
    await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.groupIdNotice);
    groupId = await this.prompter.input({
      message: MESSAGES.groupIdPrompt,
    });

    if (this.autoDedup === false) {
      await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.deduplicationIdNotice);
      deduplicationId = await this.prompter.input({
        message: MESSAGES.deduplicationIdPrompt,
      });
```

```
      }

      choices = await this.prompter.checkbox({
        message: MESSAGES.messageAttributesPrompt,
        choices: toneChoices,
      });
    }

    await this.snsClient.send(
      new PublishCommand({
        TopicArn: this.topicArn,
        Message: message,
        ...(groupId
          ? {
              MessageGroupId: groupId,
            }
          : {}),
        ...(deduplicationId
          ? {
              MessageDeduplicationId: deduplicationId,
            }
          : {}),
        ...(choices
          ? {
              MessageAttributes: {
                tone: {
                  DataType: "String.Array",
                  StringValue: JSON.stringify(choices),
                },
              },
            }
          : {}),
      }),
    );

    const publishAnother = await this.prompter.confirm({
      message: MESSAGES.publishAnother,
    });

    if (publishAnother) {
      await this.publishMessages();
    }
  }
```

```
  async receiveAndDeleteMessages() {
    for (const queue of this.queues) {
      const { Messages } = await this.sqsClient.send(
        new ReceiveMessageCommand({
          QueueUrl: queue.queueUrl,
        }),
      );

      if (Messages) {
        await this.logger.log(
          MESSAGES.messagesReceivedNotice.replace(
            "${QUEUE_NAME}",
            queue.queueName,
          ),
        );
        console.log(Messages);

        await this.sqsClient.send(
          new DeleteMessageBatchCommand({
            QueueUrl: queue.queueUrl,
            Entries: Messages.map((message) => ({
              Id: message.MessageId,
              ReceiptHandle: message.ReceiptHandle,
            })),
          }),
        );
      } else {
        await this.logger.log(
          MESSAGES.noMessagesReceivedNotice.replace(
            "${QUEUE_NAME}",
            queue.queueName,
          ),
        );
      }
    }

    const deleteAndPoll = await this.prompter.confirm({
      message: MESSAGES.deleteAndPollConfirmation,
    });

    if (deleteAndPoll) {
      await this.receiveAndDeleteMessages();
    }
  }
```

```
  async destroyResources() {
    for (const subscriptionArn of this.subscriptionArns) {
      await this.snsClient.send(
        new UnsubscribeCommand({ SubscriptionArn: subscriptionArn }),
      );
    }

    for (const queue of this.queues) {
      await this.sqsClient.send(
        new DeleteQueueCommand({ QueueUrl: queue.queueUrl }),
      );
    }

    if (this.topicArn) {
      await this.snsClient.send(
        new DeleteTopicCommand({ TopicArn: this.topicArn }),
      );
    }
  }

  async start() {
    console.clear();

    try {
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerWelcome);
      await this.welcome();
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerFifo);
      await this.confirmFifo();
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerCreateTopic);
      await this.createTopic();
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerCreateQueues);
      await this.createQueues();
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerAttachPolicy);
      await this.attachQueueIamPolicies();
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerSubscribeQueues);
      await this.subscribeQueuesToTopic();
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerPublishMessage);
      await this.publishMessages();
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerReceiveMessages);
      await this.receiveAndDeleteMessages();
    } catch (err) {
      console.error(err);
    } finally {
```

```
      await this.destroyResources();
    }
  }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - CreateQueue
  - CreateTopic
  - DeleteMessageBatch
  - DeleteQueue
  - DeleteTopic
  - GetQueueAttributes
  - Publish
  - ReceiveMessage
  - SetQueueAttributes
  - Subscribe
  - Unsubscribe

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
package com.example.sns

import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.SnsClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.model.CreateTopicRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.model.DeleteTopicRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.model.PublishRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.model.SetSubscriptionAttributesRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.model.SubscribeRequest
```

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.model.UnsubscribeRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.SqsClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.CreateQueueRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.DeleteMessageBatchRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.DeleteQueueRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.GetQueueAttributesRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.GetQueueUrlRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.Message
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.QueueAttributeName
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.ReceiveMessageRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.SetQueueAttributesRequest
import com.google.gson.Gson
import com.google.gson.JsonObject
import com.google.gson.JsonPrimitive
import java.util.Scanner

/**
Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
including your AWS credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html

This Kotlin example performs the following tasks:

 1. Gives the user three options to choose from.
 2. Creates an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic.
 3. Creates an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue.
 4. Gets the SQS queue Amazon Resource Name (ARN) attribute.
 5. Attaches an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy to the queue.
 6. Subscribes to the SQS queue.
 7. Publishes a message to the topic.
 8. Displays the messages.
 9. Deletes the received message.
 10. Unsubscribes from the topic.
 11. Deletes the SNS topic.
 */

val DASHES: String = String(CharArray(80)).replace("\u0000", "-")
suspend fun main() {
    val input = Scanner(System.`in`)
    val useFIFO: String
    var duplication = "n"
```

```
    var topicName: String
    var deduplicationID: String? = null
    var groupId: String? = null
    val topicArn: String?
    var sqsQueueName: String
    val sqsQueueUrl: String?
    val sqsQueueArn: String
    val subscriptionArn: String?
    var selectFIFO = false
    val message: String
    val messageList: List<Message?>?
    val filterList = ArrayList<String>()
    var msgAttValue = ""

    println(DASHES)
    println("Welcome to the AWS SDK for Kotlin messaging with topics and
queues.")
    println(
        """
                In this scenario, you will create an SNS topic and subscribe an
SQS queue to the topic.
                You can select from several options for configuring the topic and
the subscriptions for the queue.
                You can then post to the topic and see the results in the queue.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println(
        """
                SNS topics can be configured as FIFO (First-In-First-Out).
                FIFO topics deliver messages in order and support deduplication
and message filtering.
                Would you like to work with FIFO topics? (y/n)
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    useFIFO = input.nextLine()
    if (useFIFO.compareTo("y") == 0) {
        selectFIFO = true
        println("You have selected FIFO")
        println(
            """ Because you have chosen a FIFO topic, deduplication is supported.
```

```
        Deduplication IDs are either set in the message or automatically
 generated from content using a hash function.
        If a message is successfully published to an SNS FIFO topic, any message
 published and determined to have the same deduplication ID,
        within the five-minute deduplication interval, is accepted but not
 delivered.
        For more information about deduplication, see https://
docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/fifo-message-dedup.html.""",
        )

        println("Would you like to use content-based deduplication instead of
 entering a deduplication ID? (y/n)")
        duplication = input.nextLine()
        if (duplication.compareTo("y") == 0) {
            println("Enter a group id value")
            groupId = input.nextLine()
        } else {
            println("Enter deduplication Id value")
            deduplicationID = input.nextLine()
            println("Enter a group id value")
            groupId = input.nextLine()
        }
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("2. Create a topic.")
    println("Enter a name for your SNS topic.")
    topicName = input.nextLine()
    if (selectFIFO) {
        println("Because you have selected a FIFO topic, '.fifo' must be appended
 to the topic name.")
        topicName = "$topicName.fifo"
        println("The name of the topic is $topicName")
        topicArn = createFIFO(topicName, duplication)
        println("The ARN of the FIFO topic is $topicArn")
    } else {
        println("The name of the topic is $topicName")
        topicArn = createSNSTopic(topicName)
        println("The ARN of the non-FIFO topic is $topicArn")
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
```

```
    println("3. Create an SQS queue.")
    println("Enter a name for your SQS queue.")
    sqsQueueName = input.nextLine()
    if (selectFIFO) {
        sqsQueueName = "$sqsQueueName.fifo"
    }
    sqsQueueUrl = createQueue(sqsQueueName, selectFIFO)
    println("The queue URL is $sqsQueueUrl")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("4. Get the SQS queue ARN attribute.")
    sqsQueueArn = getSQSQueueAttrs(sqsQueueUrl)
    println("The ARN of the new queue is $sqsQueueArn")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("5. Attach an IAM policy to the queue.")
    // Define the policy to use.
    val policy = """{
     "Statement": [
     {
         "Effect": "Allow",
                 "Principal": {
             "Service": "sns.amazonaws.com"
         },
         "Action": "sqs:SendMessage",
                 "Resource": "$sqsQueueArn",
                 "Condition": {
             "ArnEquals": {
                 "aws:SourceArn": "$topicArn"
             }
         }
     }
     ]
     }"""
    setQueueAttr(sqsQueueUrl, policy)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("6. Subscribe to the SQS queue.")
    if (selectFIFO) {
        println(
```

```
            """If you add a filter to this subscription, then only the filtered
 messages will be received in the queue.
For information about message filtering, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/
latest/dg/sns-message-filtering.html
For this example, you can filter messages by a "tone" attribute.""",
        )
        println("Would you like to filter messages for $sqsQueueName's
 subscription to the topic $topicName?  (y/n)")
        val filterAns: String = input.nextLine()
        if (filterAns.compareTo("y") == 0) {
            var moreAns = false
            println("You can filter messages by using one or more of the
 following \"tone\" attributes.")
            println("1. cheerful")
            println("2. funny")
            println("3. serious")
            println("4. sincere")
            while (!moreAns) {
                println("Select a number or choose 0 to end.")
                val ans: String = input.nextLine()
                when (ans) {
                    "1" -> filterList.add("cheerful")
                    "2" -> filterList.add("funny")
                    "3" -> filterList.add("serious")
                    "4" -> filterList.add("sincere")
                    else -> moreAns = true
                }
            }
        }
    }
    subscriptionArn = subQueue(topicArn, sqsQueueArn, filterList)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("7. Publish a message to the topic.")
    if (selectFIFO) {
        println("Would you like to add an attribute to this message?  (y/n)")
        val msgAns: String = input.nextLine()
        if (msgAns.compareTo("y") == 0) {
            println("You can filter messages by one or more of the following
 \"tone\" attributes.")
            println("1. cheerful")
            println("2. funny")
            println("3. serious")
```

```
            println("4. sincere")
            println("Select a number or choose 0 to end.")
            val ans: String = input.nextLine()
            msgAttValue = when (ans) {
                "1" -> "cheerful"
                "2" -> "funny"
                "3" -> "serious"
                else -> "sincere"
            }
            println("Selected value is $msgAttValue")
        }
        println("Enter a message.")
        message = input.nextLine()
        pubMessageFIFO(message, topicArn, msgAttValue, duplication, groupId,
deduplicationID)
    } else {
        println("Enter a message.")
        message = input.nextLine()
        pubMessage(message, topicArn)
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("8. Display the message. Press any key to continue.")
    input.nextLine()
    messageList = receiveMessages(sqsQueueUrl, msgAttValue)
    if (messageList != null) {
        for (mes in messageList) {
            println("Message Id: ${mes.messageId}")
            println("Full Message: ${mes.body}")
        }
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("9. Delete the received message. Press any key to continue.")
    input.nextLine()
    if (messageList != null) {
        deleteMessages(sqsQueueUrl, messageList)
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
```

```
    println("10. Unsubscribe from the topic and delete the queue. Press any key
 to continue.")
    input.nextLine()
    unSub(subscriptionArn)
    deleteSQSQueue(sqsQueueName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("11. Delete the topic. Press any key to continue.")
    input.nextLine()
    deleteSNSTopic(topicArn)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("The SNS/SQS workflow has completed successfully.")
    println(DASHES)
}

suspend fun deleteSNSTopic(topicArnVal: String?) {
    val request = DeleteTopicRequest {
        topicArn = topicArnVal
    }

    SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        snsClient.deleteTopic(request)
        println("$topicArnVal was deleted")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteSQSQueue(queueNameVal: String) {
    val getQueueRequest = GetQueueUrlRequest {
        queueName = queueNameVal
    }

    SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        val queueUrlVal = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(getQueueRequest).queueUrl
        val deleteQueueRequest = DeleteQueueRequest {
            queueUrl = queueUrlVal
        }

        sqsClient.deleteQueue(deleteQueueRequest)
        println("$queueNameVal was successfully deleted.")
    }
}
```

```
suspend fun unSub(subscripArn: String?) {
    val request = UnsubscribeRequest {
        subscriptionArn = subscripArn
    }
    SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        snsClient.unsubscribe(request)
        println("Subscription was removed for $subscripArn")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteMessages(queueUrlVal: String?, messages: List<Message>) {
    val entriesVal: MutableList<DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry> = mutableListOf()
    for (msg in messages) {
        val entry = DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry {
            id = msg.messageId
        }
        entriesVal.add(entry)
    }

    val deleteMessageBatchRequest = DeleteMessageBatchRequest {
        queueUrl = queueUrlVal
        entries = entriesVal
    }

    SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        sqsClient.deleteMessageBatch(deleteMessageBatchRequest)
        println("The batch delete of messages was successful")
    }
}

suspend fun receiveMessages(queueUrlVal: String?, msgAttValue: String):
 List<Message>? {
    if (msgAttValue.isEmpty()) {
        val request = ReceiveMessageRequest {
            queueUrl = queueUrlVal
            maxNumberOfMessages = 5
        }
        SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
            return sqsClient.receiveMessage(request).messages
        }
    } else {
        val receiveRequest = ReceiveMessageRequest {
            queueUrl = queueUrlVal
```

```
            waitTimeSeconds = 1
            maxNumberOfMessages = 5
        }
        SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
            return sqsClient.receiveMessage(receiveRequest).messages
        }
    }
}

suspend fun pubMessage(messageVal: String?, topicArnVal: String?) {
    val request = PublishRequest {
        message = messageVal
        topicArn = topicArnVal
    }

    SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val result = snsClient.publish(request)
        println("${result.messageId} message sent.")
    }
}

suspend fun pubMessageFIFO(
    messageVal: String?,
    topicArnVal: String?,
    msgAttValue: String,
    duplication: String,
    groupIdVal: String?,
    deduplicationID: String?,
) {
    // Means the user did not choose to use a message attribute.
    if (msgAttValue.isEmpty()) {
        if (duplication.compareTo("y") == 0) {
            val request = PublishRequest {
                message = messageVal
                messageGroupId = groupIdVal
                topicArn = topicArnVal
            }

            SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
                val result = snsClient.publish(request)
                println(result.messageId.toString() + " Message sent.")
            }
        } else {
            val request = PublishRequest {
```

```
                message = messageVal
                messageDeduplicationId = deduplicationID
                messageGroupId = groupIdVal
                topicArn = topicArnVal
            }

            SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
                val result = snsClient.publish(request)
                println(result.messageId.toString() + " Message sent.")
            }
        }
    } else {
        val messAttr = aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.model.MessageAttributeValue {
            dataType = "String"
            stringValue = "true"
        }

        val mapAtt: Map<String,
aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.model.MessageAttributeValue> =
            mapOf(msgAttValue to messAttr)
        if (duplication.compareTo("y") == 0) {
            val request = PublishRequest {
                message = messageVal
                messageGroupId = groupIdVal
                topicArn = topicArnVal
            }

            SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
                val result = snsClient.publish(request)
                println(result.messageId.toString() + " Message sent.")
            }
        } else {
            // Create a publish request with the message and attributes.
            val request = PublishRequest {
                topicArn = topicArnVal
                message = messageVal
                messageDeduplicationId = deduplicationID
                messageGroupId = groupIdVal
                messageAttributes = mapAtt
            }

            SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
                val result = snsClient.publish(request)
                println(result.messageId.toString() + " Message sent.")
```

```
            }
        }
    }
}

// Subscribe to the SQS queue.
suspend fun subQueue(topicArnVal: String?, queueArnVal: String, filterList:
 List<String?>): String? {
    val request: SubscribeRequest
    if (filterList.isEmpty()) {
        // No filter subscription is added.
        request = SubscribeRequest {
            protocol = "sqs"
            endpoint = queueArnVal
            returnSubscriptionArn = true
            topicArn = topicArnVal
        }

        SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
            val result = snsClient.subscribe(request)
            println(
                "The queue " + queueArnVal + " has been subscribed to the topic "
 + topicArnVal + "\n" +
                    "with the subscription ARN " + result.subscriptionArn,
            )
            return result.subscriptionArn
        }
    } else {
        request = SubscribeRequest {
            protocol = "sqs"
            endpoint = queueArnVal
            returnSubscriptionArn = true
            topicArn = topicArnVal
        }

        SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
            val result = snsClient.subscribe(request)
            println("The queue $queueArnVal has been subscribed to the topic
 $topicArnVal with the subscription ARN ${result.subscriptionArn}")

            val attributeNameVal = "FilterPolicy"
            val gson = Gson()
            val jsonString = "{\"tone\": []}"
            val jsonObject = gson.fromJson(jsonString, JsonObject::class.java)
```

```
            val toneArray = jsonObject.getAsJsonArray("tone")
            for (value: String? in filterList) {
                toneArray.add(JsonPrimitive(value))
            }

            val updatedJsonString: String = gson.toJson(jsonObject)
            println(updatedJsonString)
            val attRequest = SetSubscriptionAttributesRequest {
                subscriptionArn = result.subscriptionArn
                attributeName = attributeNameVal
                attributeValue = updatedJsonString
            }

            snsClient.setSubscriptionAttributes(attRequest)
            return result.subscriptionArn
        }
    }
}

suspend fun setQueueAttr(queueUrlVal: String?, policy: String) {
    val attrMap: MutableMap<String, String> = HashMap()
    attrMap[QueueAttributeName.Policy.toString()] = policy

    val attributesRequest = SetQueueAttributesRequest {
        queueUrl = queueUrlVal
        attributes = attrMap
    }

    SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        sqsClient.setQueueAttributes(attributesRequest)
        println("The policy has been successfully attached.")
    }
}

suspend fun getSQSQueueAttrs(queueUrlVal: String?): String {
    val atts: MutableList<QueueAttributeName> = ArrayList()
    atts.add(QueueAttributeName.QueueArn)

    val attributesRequest = GetQueueAttributesRequest {
        queueUrl = queueUrlVal
        attributeNames = atts
    }
    SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        val response = sqsClient.getQueueAttributes(attributesRequest)
```

```
        val mapAtts = response.attributes
        if (mapAtts != null) {
            mapAtts.forEach { entry ->
                println("${entry.key} : ${entry.value}")
                return entry.value
            }
        }
    }
    return ""
}

suspend fun createQueue(queueNameVal: String?, selectFIFO: Boolean): String? {
    println("\nCreate Queue")
    if (selectFIFO) {
        val attrs = mutableMapOf<String, String>()
        attrs[QueueAttributeName.FifoQueue.toString()] = "true"

        val createQueueRequest = CreateQueueRequest {
            queueName = queueNameVal
            attributes = attrs
        }

        SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
            sqsClient.createQueue(createQueueRequest)
            println("\nGet queue url")

            val urlRequest = GetQueueUrlRequest {
                queueName = queueNameVal
            }

            val getQueueUrlResponse = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(urlRequest)
            return getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl
        }
    } else {
        val createQueueRequest = CreateQueueRequest {
            queueName = queueNameVal
        }

        SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
            sqsClient.createQueue(createQueueRequest)
            println("Get queue url")

            val urlRequest = GetQueueUrlRequest {
                queueName = queueNameVal
```

```
            }

            val getQueueUrlResponse = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(urlRequest)
            return getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl
        }
    }
}

suspend fun createSNSTopic(topicName: String?): String? {
    val request = CreateTopicRequest {
        name = topicName
    }

    SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val result = snsClient.createTopic(request)
        return result.topicArn
    }
}

suspend fun createFIFO(topicName: String?, duplication: String): String? {
    val topicAttributes: MutableMap<String, String> = HashMap()
    if (duplication.compareTo("n") == 0) {
        topicAttributes["FifoTopic"] = "true"
        topicAttributes["ContentBasedDeduplication"] = "false"
    } else {
        topicAttributes["FifoTopic"] = "true"
        topicAttributes["ContentBasedDeduplication"] = "true"
    }

    val topicRequest = CreateTopicRequest {
        name = topicName
        attributes = topicAttributes
    }
    SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val response = snsClient.createTopic(topicRequest)
        return response.topicArn
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - CreateQueue
  - CreateTopic

- DeleteMessageBatch
- DeleteQueue
- DeleteTopic
- GetQueueAttributes
- Publish
- ReceiveMessage
- SetQueueAttributes
- Subscribe
- Unsubscribe

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import ArgumentParser
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSSNS
import AWSSQS
import Foundation

struct ExampleCommand: ParsableCommand {
    @Option(help: "Name of the Amazon Region to use")
    var region = "us-east-1"

    static var configuration = CommandConfiguration(
        commandName: "queue-scenario",
        abstract: """
        This example interactively demonstrates how to use Amazon Simple
        Notification Service (Amazon SNS) and Amazon Simple Queue Service
        (Amazon SQS) together to publish and receive messages using queues.
        """,
        discussion: """
```

```
        Supports filtering using a "tone" attribute.
        """
    )

    /// Prompt for an input string. Only non-empty strings are allowed.
    ///
    /// - Parameter prompt: The prompt to display.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The string input by the user.
    func stringRequest(prompt: String) -> String {
        var str: String?

        while str == nil {
            print(prompt, terminator: "")
            str = readLine()

            if str != nil && str?.count == 0 {
                str = nil
            }
        }

        return str!
    }

    /// Ask a yes/no question.
    ///
    /// - Parameter prompt: A prompt string to print.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the user answered "Y", otherwise `false`.
    func yesNoRequest(prompt: String) -> Bool {
        while true {
            let answer = stringRequest(prompt: prompt).lowercased()
            if answer == "y" || answer == "n" {
                return answer == "y"
            }
        }
    }

    /// Display a menu of options then request a selection.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - prompt: A prompt string to display before the menu.
    ///   - options: An array of strings giving the menu options.
    ///
```

```
    /// - Returns: The index number of the selected option or 0 if no item was
    ///   selected.
    func menuRequest(prompt: String, options: [String]) -> Int {
        let numOptions = options.count

        if numOptions == 0 {
            return 0
        }

        print(prompt)

        for (index, value) in options.enumerated() {
            print("(\(index)) \(value)")
        }

        repeat {
            print("Enter your selection (0 - \(numOptions-1)): ", terminator: "")
            if let answer = readLine() {
                guard let answer = Int(answer) else {
                    print("Please enter the number matching your selection.")
                    continue
                }

                if answer >= 0 && answer < numOptions {
                    return answer
                } else {
                    print("Please enter the number matching your selection.")
                }
            }
        } while true
    }

    /// Ask the user too press RETURN. Accepts any input but ignores it.
    ///
    /// - Parameter prompt: The text prompt to display.
    func returnRequest(prompt: String) {
        print(prompt, terminator: "")
        _ = readLine()
    }

    var attrValues = [
        "<none>",
        "cheerful",
        "funny",
```

```
        "serious",
        "sincere"
    ]

    /// Ask the user to choose one of the attribute values to use as a filter.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - message: A message to display before the menu of values.
    ///   - attrValues: An array of strings giving the values to choose from.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The string corresponding to the selected option.
    func askForFilter(message: String, attrValues: [String]) -> String? {
        print(message)
        for (index, value) in attrValues.enumerated() {
            print("  [\(index)] \(value)")
        }

        var answer: Int?
        repeat {
            answer = Int(stringRequest(prompt: "Select an value for the 'tone'
attribute or 0 to end: "))
        } while answer == nil || answer! < 0 || answer! > attrValues.count + 1

        if answer == 0 {
            return nil
        }
        return attrValues[answer!]
    }

    /// Prompts the user for filter terms and constructs the attribute
    /// record that specifies them.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A mapping of "FilterPolicy" to a JSON string representing
    ///   the user-defined filter.
    func buildFilterAttributes() -> [String:String] {
        var attr: [String:String] = [:]
        var filterString = ""

        var first = true

        while let ans = askForFilter(message: "Choose a value to apply to the
'tone' attribute.",
                                     attrValues: attrValues) {
            if !first {
```

```
                filterString += ","
            }
            first = false

            filterString += "\"\(ans)\""
        }

        let filterJSON = "{ \"tone\": [\(filterString)]}"
        attr["FilterPolicy"] = filterJSON

        return attr
    }
    /// Create a queue, returning its URL string.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - prompt: A prompt to ask for the queue name.
    ///   - isFIFO: Whether or not to create a FIFO queue.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The URL of the queue.
    func createQueue(prompt: String, sqsClient: SQSClient, isFIFO: Bool) async
throws -> String? {
        repeat {
            var queueName = stringRequest(prompt: prompt)
            var attributes: [String: String] = [:]

            if isFIFO {
                queueName += ".fifo"
                attributes["FifoQueue"] = "true"
            }

            do {
                let output = try await sqsClient.createQueue(
                    input: CreateQueueInput(
                        attributes: attributes,
                        queueName: queueName
                    )
                )
                guard let url = output.queueUrl else {
                    return nil
                }

                return url
            } catch _ as QueueDeletedRecently {
```

```
                print("You need to use a different queue name. A queue by that
name was recently deleted.")
                continue
            }
        } while true
    }

    /// Return the ARN of a queue given its URL.
    ///
    /// - Parameter queueUrl: The URL of the queue for which to return the
    ///   ARN.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The ARN of the specified queue.
    func getQueueARN(sqsClient: SQSClient, queueUrl: String) async throws ->
String? {
        let output = try await sqsClient.getQueueAttributes(
            input: GetQueueAttributesInput(
                attributeNames: [.queuearn],
                queueUrl: queueUrl
            )
        )

        guard let attributes = output.attributes else {
            return nil
        }

        return attributes["QueueArn"]
    }

    /// Applies the needed policy to the specified queue.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - sqsClient: The Amazon SQS client to use.
    ///   - queueUrl: The queue to apply the policy to.
    ///   - queueArn: The ARN of the queue to apply the policy to.
    ///   - topicArn: The topic that should have access via the policy.
    ///
    /// - Throws: Errors from the SQS `SetQueueAttributes` action.
    func setQueuePolicy(sqsClient: SQSClient, queueUrl: String,
                        queueArn: String, topicArn: String) async throws {
        _ = try await sqsClient.setQueueAttributes(
            input: SetQueueAttributesInput(
                attributes: [
                    "Policy":
```

```
                        """
                        {
                            "Statement": [
                                {
                                    "Effect": "Allow",
                                    "Principal": {
                                        "Service": "sns.amazonaws.com"
                                    },
                                    "Action": "sqs:SendMessage",
                                    "Resource": "\(queueArn)",
                                    "Condition": {
                                        "ArnEquals": {
                                            "aws:SourceArn": "\(topicArn)"
                                        }
                                    }
                                }
                            ]
                        }
                        """

                ],
                queueUrl: queueUrl
            )
        )
    }

    /// Receive the available messages on a queue, outputting them to the
    /// screen. Returns a dictionary you pass to DeleteMessageBatch to delete
    /// all the received messages.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - sqsClient: The Amazon SQS client to use.
    ///   - queueUrl: The SQS queue on which to receive messages.
    ///
    /// - Throws: Errors from `SQSClient.receiveMessage()`
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of SQSClientTypes.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry
    ///   items, each describing one received message in the format needed to
    ///   delete it.
    func receiveAndListMessages(sqsClient: SQSClient, queueUrl: String) async
throws
                                ->
[SQSClientTypes.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry] {
        let output = try await sqsClient.receiveMessage(
```

```
            input: ReceiveMessageInput(
                maxNumberOfMessages: 10,
                queueUrl: queueUrl
            )
        )

        guard let messages = output.messages else {
            print("No messages received.")
            return []
        }

        var deleteList: [SQSClientTypes.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry] = []

        // Print out all the messages that were received, including their
        // attributes, if any.

        for message in messages {
            print("Message ID:     \(message.messageId ?? "<unknown>")")
            print("Receipt handle: \(message.receiptHandle ?? "<unknown>")")
            print("Message JSON:   \(message.body ?? "<body missing>")")

            if message.receiptHandle != nil {
                deleteList.append(
                    SQSClientTypes.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry(
                        id: message.messageId,
                        receiptHandle: message.receiptHandle
                    )
                )
            }
        }

        return deleteList
    }

    /// Delete all the messages in the specified list.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - sqsClient: The Amazon SQS client to use.
    ///   - queueUrl: The SQS queue to delete messages from.
    ///   - deleteList: A list of `DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry` objects
    ///     describing the messages to delete.
    ///
    /// - Throws: Errors from `SQSClient.deleteMessageBatch()`.
    func deleteMessageList(sqsClient: SQSClient, queueUrl: String,
```

```
                            deleteList:
[SQSClientTypes.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry]) async throws {
       let output = try await sqsClient.deleteMessageBatch(
           input: DeleteMessageBatchInput(entries: deleteList, queueUrl:
queueUrl)
       )

       if let failed = output.failed {
           print("\(failed.count) errors occurred deleting messages from the
queue.")
           for message in failed {
               print("---> Failed to delete message \(message.id ?? "<unknown
ID>") with error: \(message.code ?? "<unknown>") (\(message.message ?? "..."))")
           }
       }
   }

   /// Called by ``main()`` to run the bulk of the example.
   func runAsync() async throws {
       let rowOfStars = String(repeating: "*", count: 75)

       print("""
             \(rowOfStars)
             Welcome to the cross-service messaging with topics and queues
example.
             In this workflow, you'll create an SNS topic, then create two SQS
             queues which will be subscribed to that topic.

             You can specify several options for configuring the topic, as well
as
             the queue subscriptions. You can then post messages to the topic
and
             receive the results on the queues.
             \(rowOfStars)\n
             """
       )

       // 0. Create SNS and SQS clients.

       let snsConfig = try await SNSClient.SNSClientConfiguration(region:
region)
       let snsClient = SNSClient(config: snsConfig)
```

```
        let sqsConfig = try await SQSClient.SQSClientConfiguration(region:
 region)
        let sqsClient = SQSClient(config: sqsConfig)

        // 1. Ask the user whether to create a FIFO topic. If so, ask whether
        //    to use content-based deduplication instead of requiring a
        //    deduplication ID.

        let isFIFO = yesNoRequest(prompt: "Do you want to create a FIFO topic (Y/
N)? ")
        var isContentBasedDeduplication = false

        if isFIFO {
            print("""
                  \(rowOfStars)
                  Because you've chosen to create a FIFO topic, deduplication is
                  supported.

                  Deduplication IDs are either set in the message or are
 automatically
                  generated from the content using a hash function.

                  If a message is successfully published to an SNS FIFO topic,
 any
                  message published and found to have the same deduplication ID
                  (within a five-minute deduplication interval), is accepted but
                  not delivered.

                  For more information about deduplication, see:
                  https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/fifo-message-
dedup.html.
                  """
            )

            isContentBasedDeduplication = yesNoRequest(
                prompt: "Use content-based deduplication instead of entering a
 deduplication ID (Y/N)? ")
            print(rowOfStars)
        }

        var topicName = stringRequest(prompt: "Enter the name of the topic to
 create: ")

        // 2. Create the topic. Append ".fifo" to the name if FIFO was
```

```
        //    requested, and set the "FifoTopic" attribute to "true" if so as
        //    well. Set the "ContentBasedDeduplication" attribute to "true" if
        //    content-based deduplication was requested.

        if isFIFO {
            topicName += ".fifo"
        }

        print("Topic name: \(topicName)")

        var attributes = [
            "FifoTopic": (isFIFO ? "true" : "false")
        ]

        // If it's a FIFO topic with content-based deduplication, set the
        // "ContentBasedDeduplication" attribute.

        if isContentBasedDeduplication {
            attributes["ContentBasedDeduplication"] = "true"
        }

        // Create the topic and retrieve the ARN.

        let output = try await snsClient.createTopic(
            input: CreateTopicInput(
                attributes: attributes,
                name: topicName
            )
        )

        guard let topicArn = output.topicArn else {
            print("No topic ARN returned!")
            return
        }

        print("""
              Topic '\(topicName) has been created with the
              topic ARN \(topicArn)."
              """
        )

        print(rowOfStars)

        // 3. Create an SQS queue. Append ".fifo" to the name if one of the
```

```
        //    FIFO topic configurations was chosen, and set "FifoQueue" to
        //    "true" if the topic is FIFO.

        print("""
              Next, you will create two SQS queues that will be subscribed
              to the topic you just created.\n
              """
        )

        let q1Url = try await createQueue(prompt: "Enter the name of the first
queue: ",
                                          sqsClient: sqsClient, isFIFO: isFIFO)
        guard let q1Url else {
            print("Unable to create queue 1!")
            return
        }

        // 4. Get the SQS queue's ARN attribute using `GetQueueAttributes`.

        let q1Arn = try await getQueueARN(sqsClient: sqsClient, queueUrl: q1Url)

        guard let q1Arn else {
            print("Unable to get ARN of queue 1!")
            return
        }
        print("Got queue 1 ARN: \(q1Arn)")

        // 5. Attach an AWS IAM policy to the queue using
        //    `SetQueueAttributes`.

        try await setQueuePolicy(sqsClient: sqsClient, queueUrl: q1Url,
                                 queueArn: q1Arn, topicArn: topicArn)

        // 6. Subscribe the SQS queue to the SNS topic. Set the topic ARN in
        //    the request. Set the protocol to "sqs". Set the queue ARN to the
        //    ARN just received in step 5. For FIFO topics, give the option to
        //    apply a filter. A filter allows only matching messages to enter
        //    the queue.

        var q1Attributes: [String:String]? = nil

        if isFIFO {
            print(
                """
```

```
                If you add a filter to this subscription, then only the filtered
 messages will
                be received in the queue. For information about message
 filtering, see
                https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/sns-message-
filtering.html
                For this example, you can filter messages by a 'tone' attribute.

                """
            )

            let subPrompt = """
                Would you like to filter messages for the first queue's
 subscription to the
                topic \(topicName) (Y/N)?
                """
            if (yesNoRequest(prompt: subPrompt)) {
                q1Attributes = buildFilterAttributes()
            }
        }

        let sub1Output = try await snsClient.subscribe(
            input: SubscribeInput(
                attributes: q1Attributes,
                endpoint: q1Arn,
                protocol: "sqs",
                topicArn: topicArn
            )
        )

        guard let q1SubscriptionArn = sub1Output.subscriptionArn else {
            print("Invalid subscription ARN returned for queue 1!")
            return
        }

        // 7. Repeat steps 3-6 for the second queue.

        let q2Url = try await createQueue(prompt: "Enter the name of the second
 queue: ",
                                  sqsClient: sqsClient, isFIFO: isFIFO)

        guard let q2Url else {
            print("Unable to create queue 2!")
```

```
            return
        }

        let q2Arn = try await getQueueARN(sqsClient: sqsClient, queueUrl: q2Url)

        guard let q2Arn else {
            print("Unable to get ARN of queue 2!")
            return
        }
        print("Got queue 2 ARN: \(q2Arn)")

        try await setQueuePolicy(sqsClient: sqsClient, queueUrl: q2Url,
                                 queueArn: q2Arn, topicArn: topicArn)

        var q2Attributes: [String:String]? = nil

        if isFIFO {
            let subPrompt = """
                Would you like to filter messages for the second queue's
subscription to the
                topic \(topicName) (Y/N)?
                """
            if (yesNoRequest(prompt: subPrompt)) {
                q2Attributes = buildFilterAttributes()
            }
        }

        let sub2Output = try await snsClient.subscribe(
            input: SubscribeInput(
                attributes: q2Attributes,
                endpoint: q2Arn,
                protocol: "sqs",
                topicArn: topicArn
            )
        )

        guard let q2SubscriptionArn = sub2Output.subscriptionArn else {
            print("Invalid subscription ARN returned for queue 1!")
            return
        }

        // 8. Let the user publish messages to the topic, asking for a message
        //    body for each message. Handle the types of topic correctly (SEE
        //    MVP INFORMATION AND FIX THESE COMMENTS!!!
```

```
        print("\n\(rowOfStars)\n")

        var first = true

        repeat {
            var publishInput = PublishInput(
                topicArn: topicArn
            )

            publishInput.message = stringRequest(prompt: "Enter message text to
 publish: ")

            // If using a FIFO topic, a message group ID must be set on the
            // message.

            if isFIFO {
                if first {
                    print("""
                        Because you're using a FIFO topic, you must set a message
                        group ID. All messages within the same group will be
                        received in the same order in which they were published.
\n
                        """
                    )
                }
                publishInput.messageGroupId = stringRequest(prompt: "Enter a
 message group ID for this message: ")

                if !isContentBasedDeduplication {
                    if first {
                        print("""
                              Because you're not using content-based
 deduplication, you
                              must enter a deduplication ID. If other messages
 with the
                              same deduplication ID are published within the same
                              deduplication interval, they will not be delivered.
                              """
                        )
                    }
                    publishInput.messageDeduplicationId = stringRequest(prompt:
 "Enter a deduplication ID for this message: ")
                }
```

```
            }

            // Allow the user to add a value for the "tone" attribute if they
            // wish to do so.

            var messageAttributes: [String:SNSClientTypes.MessageAttributeValue]
= [:]
            let attrValSelection = menuRequest(prompt: "Choose a tone to apply to
this message.", options: attrValues)

            if attrValSelection != 0 {
                let val = SNSClientTypes.MessageAttributeValue(dataType:
"String", stringValue: attrValues[attrValSelection])
                messageAttributes["tone"] = val
            }

            publishInput.messageAttributes = messageAttributes

            // Publish the message and display its ID.

            let publishOutput = try await snsClient.publish(input: publishInput)

            guard let messageID = publishOutput.messageId else {
                print("Unable to get the published message's ID!")
                return
            }

            print("Message published with ID \(messageID).")
            first = false

            // 9. Repeat step 8 until the user says they don't want to post
            //    another.

        } while (yesNoRequest(prompt: "Post another message (Y/N)? "))

        // 10. Display a list of the messages in each queue by using
        //     `ReceiveMessage`. Show at least the body and the attributes.

        print(rowOfStars)
        print("Contents of queue 1:")
        let q1DeleteList = try await receiveAndListMessages(sqsClient: sqsClient,
queueUrl: q1Url)
        print("\n\nContents of queue 2:")
```

```
        let q2DeleteList = try await receiveAndListMessages(sqsClient: sqsClient,
queueUrl: q2Url)
        print(rowOfStars)

        returnRequest(prompt: "\nPress return to clean up: ")

        // 11. Delete the received messages using `DeleteMessageBatch`.

        print("Deleting the messages from queue 1...")
        try await deleteMessageList(sqsClient: sqsClient, queueUrl: q1Url,
deleteList: q1DeleteList)
        print("\nDeleting the messages from queue 2...")
        try await deleteMessageList(sqsClient: sqsClient, queueUrl: q2Url,
deleteList: q2DeleteList)

        // 12. Unsubscribe and delete both queues.

        print("\nUnsubscribing from queue 1...")
        _ = try await snsClient.unsubscribe(
            input: UnsubscribeInput(subscriptionArn: q1SubscriptionArn)
        )

        print("Unsubscribing from queue 2...")
        _ = try await snsClient.unsubscribe(
            input: UnsubscribeInput(subscriptionArn: q2SubscriptionArn)
        )

        print("Deleting queue 1...")
        _ = try await sqsClient.deleteQueue(
            input: DeleteQueueInput(queueUrl: q1Url)
        )

        print("Deleting queue 2...")
        _ = try await sqsClient.deleteQueue(
            input: DeleteQueueInput(queueUrl: q2Url)
        )

        // 13. Delete the topic.

        print("Deleting the SNS topic...")
        _ = try await snsClient.deleteTopic(
            input: DeleteTopicInput(topicArn: topicArn)
        )
    }
```

```
}

/// The program's asynchronous entry point.
@main
struct Main {
    static func main() async {
        let args = Array(CommandLine.arguments.dropFirst())

        do {
            let command = try ExampleCommand.parse(args)
            try await command.runAsync()
        } catch {
            ExampleCommand.exit(withError: error)
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - CreateQueue
  - CreateTopic
  - DeleteMessageBatch
  - DeleteQueue
  - DeleteTopic
  - GetQueueAttributes
  - Publish
  - ReceiveMessage
  - SetQueueAttributes
  - Subscribe
  - Unsubscribe

AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon SQS로 메시지 배치 전송 및 수신

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- Amazon SQS 대기열을 생성합니다.
- 대기열에 메시지를 일괄 전송합니다.

- 대기열에서 메시지를 일괄 수신합니다.
- 대기열에서 메시지 배치를 삭제합니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

다음 예제와 같이에서 두 가지 접근 방식을 사용하여 Amazon SQS에서 배치 메시지 작업을 처리할 수 있습니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

SendRecvBatch.java는 명시적 배치 작업을 사용합니다. 메시지 배치를 수동으로 생성하고 `sendMessageBatch()` 및를 `deleteMessageBatch()` 직접 호출합니다. 또한 실패한 메시지를 포함한 배치 응답을 처리합니다. 이 접근 방식을 사용하면 배치 크기 조정 및 오류 처리를 완벽하게 제어할 수 있습니다. 그러나 일괄 처리 로직을 관리하려면 더 많은 코드가 필요합니다.

SimpleProducerConsumer.java는 자동 요청 일괄 처리를 위해 상위 수준 `SqsAsyncBatchManager` 라이브러리를 사용합니다. 표준 클라이언트와 동일한 메서드 서명으로 개별 `sendMessage()` 및 `deleteMessage()` 호출을 수행합니다. SDK는 이러한 호출을 자동으로 버퍼링하고 배치 작업으로 전송합니다. 이 접근 방식은 배치 성능 이점을 제공하면서 코드 변경을 최소화해야 합니다.

배치 구성 및 오류 처리를 세밀하게 제어해야 하는 경우 명시적 배치 처리를 사용합니다. 코드 변경을 최소화하면서 성능을 최적화하려면 자동 일괄 처리를 사용합니다.

SendRecvBatch.java - 메시지와 함께 명시적 배치 작업을 사용합니다.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.SqsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.BatchResultErrorEntry;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.CreateQueueRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.DeleteMessageBatchRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.DeleteMessageBatchResponse;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.DeleteMessageBatchResultEntry;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.DeleteQueueRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.Message;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.MessageAttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.ReceiveMessageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SendMessageBatchRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SendMessageBatchRequestEntry;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SendMessageBatchResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SendMessageBatchResultEntry;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SqsException;

import java.io.BufferedReader;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.io.InputStreamReader;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;


/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */

/**
 * This code demonstrates basic message operations in Amazon Simple Queue Service
 (Amazon SQS).
 */

public class SendRecvBatch {
    private static final Logger LOGGER =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(SendRecvBatch.class);
    private static final SqsClient sqsClient = SqsClient.create();


    public static void main(String[] args) {
        usageDemo();
```

```
    }
    /**
     * Send a batch of messages in a single request to an SQS queue.
     * This request may return overall success even when some messages were not
sent.
     * The caller must inspect the Successful and Failed lists in the response
and
     * resend any failed messages.
     *
     * @param queueUrl  The URL of the queue to receive the messages.
     * @param messages  The messages to send to the queue. Each message contains
a body and attributes.
     * @return The response from SQS that contains the list of successful and
failed messages.
     */
    public static SendMessageBatchResponse sendMessages(
            String queueUrl, List<MessageEntry> messages) {

        try {
            List<SendMessageBatchRequestEntry> entries = new ArrayList<>();

            for (int i = 0; i < messages.size(); i++) {
                MessageEntry message = messages.get(i);
                entries.add(SendMessageBatchRequestEntry.builder()
                        .id(String.valueOf(i))
                        .messageBody(message.getBody())
                        .messageAttributes(message.getAttributes())
                        .build());
            }

            SendMessageBatchRequest sendBatchRequest =
SendMessageBatchRequest.builder()
                    .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                    .entries(entries)
                    .build();

            SendMessageBatchResponse response =
sqsClient.sendMessageBatch(sendBatchRequest);

            if (!response.successful().isEmpty()) {
                for (SendMessageBatchResultEntry resultEntry :
response.successful()) {
                    LOGGER.info("Message sent: {}: {}", resultEntry.messageId(),
```

```
messages.get(Integer.parseInt(resultEntry.id())).getBody());
                }
            }

            if (!response.failed().isEmpty()) {
                for (BatchResultErrorEntry errorEntry : response.failed()) {
                    LOGGER.warn("Failed to send: {}: {}", errorEntry.id(),

messages.get(Integer.parseInt(errorEntry.id())).getBody());
                }
            }

            return response;

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            LOGGER.error("Send messages failed to queue: {}", queueUrl, e);
            throw e;
        }
    }

    /**
     * Receive a batch of messages in a single request from an SQS queue.
     *
     * @param queueUrl   The URL of the queue from which to receive messages.
     * @param maxNumber  The maximum number of messages to receive (capped at 10
by SQS).
     *                   The actual number of messages received might be less.
     * @param waitTime   The maximum time to wait (in seconds) before returning.
When
     *                   this number is greater than zero, long polling is used.
This
     *                   can result in reduced costs and fewer false empty
responses.
     * @return The list of Message objects received. These each contain the body
     *         of the message and metadata and custom attributes.
     */
    public static List<Message> receiveMessages(String queueUrl, int maxNumber,
int waitTime) {
        try {
            ReceiveMessageRequest receiveRequest =
ReceiveMessageRequest.builder()
                    .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                    .maxNumberOfMessages(maxNumber)
```

```
                    .waitTimeSeconds(waitTime)
                    .messageAttributeNames("All")
                    .build();

            List<Message> messages =
sqsClient.receiveMessage(receiveRequest).messages();

            for (Message message : messages) {
                LOGGER.info("Received message: {}: {}", message.messageId(),
message.body());
            }

            return messages;

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            LOGGER.error("Couldn't receive messages from queue: {}", queueUrl,
e);
            throw e;
        }
    }

    /**
     * Delete a batch of messages from a queue in a single request.
     *
     * @param queueUrl  The URL of the queue from which to delete the messages.
     * @param messages  The list of messages to delete.
     * @return The response from SQS that contains the list of successful and
failed
     *         message deletions.
     */
    public static DeleteMessageBatchResponse deleteMessages(String queueUrl,
List<Message> messages) {
        try {
            List<DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry> entries = new ArrayList<>();

            for (int i = 0; i < messages.size(); i++) {
                entries.add(DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry.builder()
                        .id(String.valueOf(i))
                        .receiptHandle(messages.get(i).receiptHandle())
                        .build());
            }

            DeleteMessageBatchRequest deleteRequest =
DeleteMessageBatchRequest.builder()
```

```
                    .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                    .entries(entries)
                    .build();

            DeleteMessageBatchResponse response =
sqsClient.deleteMessageBatch(deleteRequest);

            if (!response.successful().isEmpty()) {
                for (DeleteMessageBatchResultEntry resultEntry :
response.successful()) {
                    LOGGER.info("Deleted {}",
messages.get(Integer.parseInt(resultEntry.id())).receiptHandle());
                }
            }

            if (!response.failed().isEmpty()) {
                for (BatchResultErrorEntry errorEntry : response.failed()) {
                    LOGGER.warn("Could not delete {}",
messages.get(Integer.parseInt(errorEntry.id())).receiptHandle());
                }
            }

            return response;

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            LOGGER.error("Couldn't delete messages from queue {}", queueUrl, e);
            throw e;
        }
    }

    /**
     * Helper class to represent a message with body and attributes.
     */
    public static class MessageEntry {
        private final String body;
        private final Map<String, MessageAttributeValue> attributes;

        public MessageEntry(String body, Map<String, MessageAttributeValue>
attributes) {
            this.body = body;
            this.attributes = attributes != null ? attributes : new HashMap<>();
        }

        public String getBody() {
```

```
            return body;
        }

        public Map<String, MessageAttributeValue> getAttributes() {
            return attributes;
        }
    }

    /**
     * Shows how to:
     * * Read the lines from a file and send the lines in
     *   batches of 10 as messages to a queue.
     * * Receive the messages in batches until the queue is empty.
     * * Reassemble the lines of the file and verify they match the original
file.
     */
    public static void usageDemo() {
        LOGGER.info("-".repeat(88));
        LOGGER.info("Welcome to the Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS)
demo!");
        LOGGER.info("-".repeat(88));

        String queueUrl = null;
        try {
            // Create a queue for the demo.
            String queueName = "sqs-usage-demo-message-wrapper-" +
System.currentTimeMillis();
            CreateQueueRequest createRequest = CreateQueueRequest.builder()
                    .queueName(queueName)
                    .build();
            queueUrl = sqsClient.createQueue(createRequest).queueUrl();
            LOGGER.info("Created queue: {}", queueUrl);

            try (InputStream inputStream =
SendRecvBatch.class.getResourceAsStream("/log4j2.xml");
                 BufferedReader reader = new BufferedReader(new
InputStreamReader(inputStream))) {

                List<String> lines = reader.lines().toList();

                // Send file lines in batches.
                int batchSize = 10;
                LOGGER.info("Sending file lines in batches of {} as messages.",
batchSize);
```

```
                for (int i = 0; i < lines.size(); i += batchSize) {
                    List<MessageEntry> messageBatch = new ArrayList<>();

                    for (int j = i; j < Math.min(i + batchSize, lines.size()); j+
+) {
                        String line = lines.get(j);
                        if (line == null || line.trim().isEmpty()) {
                            continue; // Skip empty lines.
                        }

                        Map<String, MessageAttributeValue> attributes = new
 HashMap<>();
                        attributes.put("line", MessageAttributeValue.builder()
                                .dataType("String")
                                .stringValue(String.valueOf(j))
                                .build());

                        messageBatch.add(new MessageEntry(lines.get(j),
 attributes));
                    }

                    sendMessages(queueUrl, messageBatch);
                    System.out.print(".");
                    System.out.flush();
                }

                LOGGER.info("\nDone. Sent {} messages.", lines.size());

                // Receive and process messages.
                LOGGER.info("Receiving, handling, and deleting messages in
 batches of {}.", batchSize);
                String[] receivedLines = new String[lines.size()];
                boolean moreMessages = true;

                while (moreMessages) {
                    List<Message> receivedMessages = receiveMessages(queueUrl,
 batchSize, 5);

                    for (Message message : receivedMessages) {
                        int lineNumber =
 Integer.parseInt(message.messageAttributes().get("line").stringValue());
                        receivedLines[lineNumber] = message.body();
                    }
```

```
                    if (!receivedMessages.isEmpty()) {
                        deleteMessages(queueUrl, receivedMessages);
                    } else {
                        moreMessages = false;
                    }
                }

                LOGGER.info("\nDone.");

                // Verify that all lines were received correctly.
                boolean allLinesMatch = true;
                for (int i = 0; i < lines.size(); i++) {
                    String originalLine = lines.get(i);
                    String receivedLine = receivedLines[i] == null ? "" :
receivedLines[i];

                    if (!originalLine.equals(receivedLine)) {
                        allLinesMatch = false;
                        break;
                    }
                }

                if (allLinesMatch) {
                    LOGGER.info("Successfully reassembled all file lines!");
                } else {
                    LOGGER.info("Uh oh, some lines were missed!");
                }
            }
        } catch (SqsException e) {
            LOGGER.error("SQS operation failed", e);
        } catch (RuntimeException | IOException e) {
            LOGGER.error("Unexpected runtime error during demo", e);
        } finally {
            // Clean up by deleting the queue if it was created.
            if (queueUrl != null) {
                try {
                    DeleteQueueRequest deleteQueueRequest =
DeleteQueueRequest.builder()
                            .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                            .build();
                    sqsClient.deleteQueue(deleteQueueRequest);
                    LOGGER.info("Deleted queue: {}", queueUrl);
                } catch (SqsException e) {
```

```
                    LOGGER.error("Failed to delete queue: {}", queueUrl, e);
                }
            }
        }

        LOGGER.info("Thanks for watching!");
        LOGGER.info("-".repeat(88));
    }
 }
```

SimpleProducerConsumer.java - 메시지의 자동 일괄 처리를 사용합니다.

```
package com.example.sqs;

import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.SqsAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.batchmanager.SqsAsyncBatchManager;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.DeleteMessageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.DeleteMessageResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.GetQueueUrlRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.Message;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.ReceiveMessageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.ReceiveMessageResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SendMessageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SendMessageResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkException;

import java.math.BigInteger;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Random;
import java.util.Scanner;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.TimeUnit;
import java.util.concurrent.atomic.AtomicBoolean;
import java.util.concurrent.atomic.AtomicInteger;

/**
 * Demonstrates the AWS SDK for Java 2.x Automatic Request Batching API for
 Amazon SQS.
 *
```

```
 * This example showcases the high-level SqsAsyncBatchManager library that
 provides
 * efficient batching and buffering for SQS operations. The batch manager offers
 * methods that directly mirror SqsAsyncClient methods—sendMessage,
 changeMessageVisibility,
 * deleteMessage, and receiveMessage—making it a drop-in replacement with minimal
 code changes.
 *
 * Key features of the SqsAsyncBatchManager:
 * - Automatic batching: The SDK automatically buffers individual requests and
 sends them
 *   as batches when maxBatchSize (default: 10) or sendRequestFrequency (default:
 200ms)
 *   thresholds are reached
 * - Familiar API: Method signatures match SqsAsyncClient exactly, requiring no
 learning curve
 * - Background optimization: The batch manager maintains internal buffers and
 handles
 *   batching logic transparently
 * - Asynchronous operations: All methods return CompletableFuture for non-
blocking execution
 *
 * Performance benefits demonstrated:
 * - Reduced API calls: Multiple individual requests are consolidated into single
 batch operations
 * - Lower costs: Fewer API calls result in reduced SQS charges
 * - Higher throughput: Batch operations process more messages per second
 * - Efficient resource utilization: Fewer network round trips and better
 connection reuse
 *
 * This example compares:
 * 1. Single-message operations using SqsAsyncClient directly
 * 2. Batch operations using SqsAsyncBatchManager with identical method calls
 *
 * Usage patterns:
 * - Set batch size to 1 to use SqsAsyncClient for baseline performance
 measurement
 * - Set batch size > 1 to use SqsAsyncBatchManager for optimized batch
 processing
 * - Monitor real-time throughput metrics to observe performance improvements
 *
 * Prerequisites:
 * - AWS SDK for Java 2.x version 2.28.0 or later
 * - An existing SQS queue
```

```
 * - Valid AWS credentials configured
 *
 * The program displays real-time metrics showing the dramatic performance
 difference
 * between individual operations and automatic batching.
 */
public class SimpleProducerConsumer {

    // The maximum runtime of the program.
    private final static int MAX_RUNTIME_MINUTES = 60;
    private final static Logger log =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(SimpleProducerConsumer.class);

    /**
     * Runs the SQS batching demonstration with user-configured parameters.
     *
     * Prompts for queue name, thread counts, batch size, message size, and
 runtime.
     * Creates producer and consumer threads to demonstrate batching performance.
     *
     * @param args command line arguments (not used)
     * @throws InterruptedException if thread operations are interrupted
     */
    public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException {

        final Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);

        System.out.print("Enter the queue name: ");
        final String queueName = input.nextLine();

        System.out.print("Enter the number of producers: ");
        final int producerCount = input.nextInt();

        System.out.print("Enter the number of consumers: ");
        final int consumerCount = input.nextInt();

        System.out.print("Enter the number of messages per batch: ");
        final int batchSize = input.nextInt();

        System.out.print("Enter the message size in bytes: ");
        final int messageSizeByte = input.nextInt();

        System.out.print("Enter the run time in minutes: ");
        final int runTimeMinutes = input.nextInt();
```

```
        // Create SQS async client and batch manager for all operations.
        // The SqsAsyncBatchManager is created from the SqsAsyncClient using the
        // batchManager() factory method, which provides default batching
configuration.
        // This high-level library automatically handles request buffering and
batching
        // while maintaining the same method signatures as SqsAsyncClient.
        final SqsAsyncClient sqsAsyncClient = SqsAsyncClient.create();
        final SqsAsyncBatchManager batchManager = sqsAsyncClient.batchManager();

        final String queueUrl =
sqsAsyncClient.getQueueUrl(GetQueueUrlRequest.builder()
                .queueName(queueName)
                .build()).join().queueUrl();

        // The flag used to stop producer, consumer, and monitor threads.
        final AtomicBoolean stop = new AtomicBoolean(false);

        // Start the producers.
        final AtomicInteger producedCount = new AtomicInteger();
        final Thread[] producers = new Thread[producerCount];
        for (int i = 0; i < producerCount; i++) {
            if (batchSize == 1) {
                producers[i] = new Producer(sqsAsyncClient, queueUrl,
messageSizeByte,
                        producedCount, stop);
            } else {
                producers[i] = new BatchProducer(batchManager, queueUrl,
batchSize,
                        messageSizeByte, producedCount, stop);
            }
            producers[i].start();
        }

        // Start the consumers.
        final AtomicInteger consumedCount = new AtomicInteger();
        final Thread[] consumers = new Thread[consumerCount];
        for (int i = 0; i < consumerCount; i++) {
            if (batchSize == 1) {
                consumers[i] = new Consumer(sqsAsyncClient, queueUrl,
consumedCount, stop);
            } else {
```

```
                consumers[i] = new BatchConsumer(batchManager, queueUrl,
batchSize,
                        consumedCount, stop);
            }
            consumers[i].start();
        }

        // Start the monitor thread.
        final Thread monitor = new Monitor(producedCount, consumedCount, stop);
        monitor.start();

        // Wait for the specified amount of time then stop.
        Thread.sleep(TimeUnit.MINUTES.toMillis(Math.min(runTimeMinutes,
                MAX_RUNTIME_MINUTES)));
        stop.set(true);

        // Join all threads.
        for (int i = 0; i < producerCount; i++) {
            producers[i].join();
        }

        for (int i = 0; i < consumerCount; i++) {
            consumers[i].join();
        }

        monitor.interrupt();
        monitor.join();

        // Close resources
        batchManager.close();
        sqsAsyncClient.close();
    }

    /**
     * Creates a random string of approximately the specified size in bytes.
     *
     * @param sizeByte the target size in bytes for the generated string
     * @return a random string encoded in base-32
     */
    private static String makeRandomString(int sizeByte) {
        final byte[] bs = new byte[(int) Math.ceil(sizeByte * 5 / 8)];
        new Random().nextBytes(bs);
        bs[0] = (byte) ((bs[0] | 64) & 127);
        return new BigInteger(bs).toString(32);
```

```
    }

    /**
     * Sends messages individually using SqsAsyncClient for baseline performance
measurement.
     *
     * This producer demonstrates traditional single-message operations without
batching.
     * Each sendMessage() call results in a separate API request to SQS,
providing
     * a performance baseline for comparison with the batch operations.
     *
     * The sendMessage() method signature is identical to
SqsAsyncBatchManager.sendMessage(),
     * showing how the high-level batching library maintains API compatibility
while
     * adding automatic optimization behind the scenes.
     */
    private static class Producer extends Thread {
        final SqsAsyncClient sqsAsyncClient;
        final String queueUrl;
        final AtomicInteger producedCount;
        final AtomicBoolean stop;
        final String theMessage;

        /**
         * Creates a producer thread for single-message operations.
         *
         * @param sqsAsyncClient the SQS client for sending messages
         * @param queueUrl the URL of the target queue
         * @param messageSizeByte the size of messages to generate
         * @param producedCount shared counter for tracking sent messages
         * @param stop shared flag to signal thread termination
         */
        Producer(SqsAsyncClient sqsAsyncClient, String queueUrl, int
messageSizeByte,
                 AtomicInteger producedCount, AtomicBoolean stop) {
            this.sqsAsyncClient = sqsAsyncClient;
            this.queueUrl = queueUrl;
            this.producedCount = producedCount;
            this.stop = stop;
            this.theMessage = makeRandomString(messageSizeByte);
        }
```

```
        /**
         * Continuously sends messages until the stop flag is set.
         *
         * Uses SqsAsyncClient.sendMessage() directly, resulting in one API call
per message.
         * This approach provides baseline performance metrics for comparison
with batching.
         * Each call blocks until the individual message is sent, demonstrating
traditional
         * one-request-per-operation behavior.
         */
        public void run() {
            try {
                while (!stop.get()) {
                    sqsAsyncClient.sendMessage(SendMessageRequest.builder()
                            .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                            .messageBody(theMessage)
                            .build()).join();
                    producedCount.incrementAndGet();
                }
            } catch (SdkException | java.util.concurrent.CompletionException e) {
                // Handle both SdkException and CompletionException from async
operations.
                // If this unlikely condition occurs, stop.
                log.error("Producer: " + e.getMessage());
                System.exit(1);
            }
        }
    }

    /**
     * Sends messages using SqsAsyncBatchManager for automatic request batching
and optimization.
     *
     * This producer demonstrates the AWS SDK for Java 2.x high-level batching
library.
     * The SqsAsyncBatchManager automatically buffers individual sendMessage()
calls and
     * sends them as batches when thresholds are reached:
     * - maxBatchSize: Maximum 10 messages per batch (default)
     * - sendRequestFrequency: 200ms timeout before sending partial batches
(default)
     *
     * Key advantages of the batching approach:
```

```
    * - Identical API: batchManager.sendMessage() has the same signature as
sqsAsyncClient.sendMessage()
    * - Automatic optimization: No code changes needed to benefit from batching
    * - Transparent buffering: The SDK handles batching logic internally
    * - Reduced API calls: Multiple messages sent in single batch requests
    * - Lower costs: Fewer API calls result in reduced SQS charges
    * - Higher throughput: Batch operations process significantly more messages
per second
    */
   private static class BatchProducer extends Thread {
       final SqsAsyncBatchManager batchManager;
       final String queueUrl;
       final int batchSize;
       final AtomicInteger producedCount;
       final AtomicBoolean stop;
       final String theMessage;

       /**
        * Creates a producer thread for batch operations.
        *
        * @param batchManager the batch manager for efficient message sending
        * @param queueUrl the URL of the target queue
        * @param batchSize the number of messages to send per batch
        * @param messageSizeByte the size of messages to generate
        * @param producedCount shared counter for tracking sent messages
        * @param stop shared flag to signal thread termination
        */
       BatchProducer(SqsAsyncBatchManager batchManager, String queueUrl, int
batchSize,
                     int messageSizeByte, AtomicInteger producedCount,
                     AtomicBoolean stop) {
           this.batchManager = batchManager;
           this.queueUrl = queueUrl;
           this.batchSize = batchSize;
           this.producedCount = producedCount;
           this.stop = stop;
           this.theMessage = makeRandomString(messageSizeByte);
       }

       /**
        * Continuously sends batches of messages using the high-level batching
library.
        *
```

```
        * Notice how batchManager.sendMessage() uses the exact same method
signature
        * and request builder pattern as SqsAsyncClient.sendMessage(). This
demonstrates
        * the drop-in replacement capability of the SqsAsyncBatchManager.
        *
        * The SDK automatically:
        * - Buffers individual sendMessage() calls internally
        * - Groups them into batch requests when thresholds are met
        * - Sends SendMessageBatchRequest operations to SQS
        * - Returns individual CompletableFuture responses for each message
        *
        * This transparent batching provides significant performance
improvements
        * without requiring changes to application logic or error handling
patterns.
        */
       public void run() {
           try {
               while (!stop.get()) {
                   // Send multiple messages using the high-level batch manager.
                   // Each batchManager.sendMessage() call uses identical syntax
to
                   // sqsAsyncClient.sendMessage(), demonstrating API
compatibility.
                   // The SDK automatically buffers these calls and sends them
as
                   // batch operations when maxBatchSize (10) or
sendRequestFrequency (200ms)
                   // thresholds are reached, significantly improving
throughput.
                   for (int i = 0; i < batchSize; i++) {
                       CompletableFuture<SendMessageResponse> future =
batchManager.sendMessage(
                                SendMessageRequest.builder()
                                        .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                                        .messageBody(theMessage)
                                        .build());

                       // Handle the response asynchronously
                       future.whenComplete((response, throwable) -> {
                           if (throwable == null) {
                               producedCount.incrementAndGet();
```

```
                            } else if (!(throwable instanceof
java.util.concurrent.CancellationException) &&
                                        !(throwable.getMessage() != null &&
throwable.getMessage().contains("executor not accepting a task"))) {
                                log.error("BatchProducer: Failed to send
message", throwable);
                            }
                            // Ignore CancellationException and executor shutdown
errors - expected during shutdown
                        });
                    }

                    // Small delay to allow batching to occur
                    Thread.sleep(10);
                }
            } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                Thread.currentThread().interrupt();
                log.error("BatchProducer interrupted: " + e.getMessage());
            } catch (SdkException | java.util.concurrent.CompletionException e) {
                log.error("BatchProducer: " + e.getMessage());
                System.exit(1);
            }
        }
    }

    /**
     * Receives and deletes messages individually using SqsAsyncClient for
baseline measurement.
     *
     * This consumer demonstrates traditional single-message operations without
batching.
     * Each receiveMessage() and deleteMessage() call results in separate API
requests,
     * providing a performance baseline for comparison with batch operations.
     *
     * The method signatures are identical to SqsAsyncBatchManager methods:
     * - receiveMessage() matches batchManager.receiveMessage()
     * - deleteMessage() matches batchManager.deleteMessage()
     *
     * This API consistency allows easy migration to the high-level batching
library.
     */
    private static class Consumer extends Thread {
        final SqsAsyncClient sqsAsyncClient;
```

```
        final String queueUrl;
        final AtomicInteger consumedCount;
        final AtomicBoolean stop;

        /**
         * Creates a consumer thread for single-message operations.
         *
         * @param sqsAsyncClient the SQS client for receiving messages
         * @param queueUrl the URL of the source queue
         * @param consumedCount shared counter for tracking processed messages
         * @param stop shared flag to signal thread termination
         */
        Consumer(SqsAsyncClient sqsAsyncClient, String queueUrl, AtomicInteger
 consumedCount,
                 AtomicBoolean stop) {
            this.sqsAsyncClient = sqsAsyncClient;
            this.queueUrl = queueUrl;
            this.consumedCount = consumedCount;
            this.stop = stop;
        }

        /**
         * Continuously receives and deletes messages using traditional single-
request operations.
         *
         * Uses SqsAsyncClient methods directly:
         * - receiveMessage(): One API call per receive operation
         * - deleteMessage(): One API call per delete operation
         *
         * This approach demonstrates the baseline performance without batching
 optimization.
         * Compare these method calls with the identical signatures used in
 BatchConsumer
         * to see how the high-level batching library maintains API
 compatibility.
         */
        public void run() {
            try {
                while (!stop.get()) {
                    try {
                        final ReceiveMessageResponse result =
 sqsAsyncClient.receiveMessage(
                                ReceiveMessageRequest.builder()
                                        .queueUrl(queueUrl)
```

```
                                        .build()).join();

                        if (!result.messages().isEmpty()) {
                            final Message m = result.messages().get(0);
                            // Note: deleteMessage() signature identical to
batchManager.deleteMessage()

sqsAsyncClient.deleteMessage(DeleteMessageRequest.builder()
                                    .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                                    .receiptHandle(m.receiptHandle())
                                    .build()).join();
                            consumedCount.incrementAndGet();
                        }
                    } catch (SdkException |
java.util.concurrent.CompletionException e) {
                        log.error(e.getMessage());
                    }
                }
            } catch (SdkException | java.util.concurrent.CompletionException e) {
                // Handle both SdkException and CompletionException from async
operations.
                // If this unlikely condition occurs, stop.
                log.error("Consumer: " + e.getMessage());
                System.exit(1);
            }
        }
    }

    /**
     * Receives and deletes messages using SqsAsyncBatchManager for automatic
optimization.
     *
     * This consumer demonstrates the AWS SDK for Java 2.x high-level batching
library
     * for message consumption. The SqsAsyncBatchManager provides two key
optimizations:
     *
     * 1. Receive optimization: Maintains an internal buffer of messages fetched
in the
     *    background, so receiveMessage() calls return immediately from the
buffer
     * 2. Delete batching: Automatically buffers deleteMessage() calls and sends
them
     *    as DeleteMessageBatchRequest operations when thresholds are reached
```

```
     *
     * Key features:
     * - Identical API: receiveMessage() and deleteMessage() have the same
signatures
     *   as SqsAsyncClient methods, making this a true drop-in replacement
     * - Background fetching: The batch manager continuously fetches messages to
keep
     *   the internal buffer populated, reducing receive latency
     * - Automatic delete batching: Individual deleteMessage() calls are buffered
and
     *   sent as batch operations (up to 10 per batch, 200ms frequency)
     * - Transparent optimization: No application logic changes needed to benefit
     *
     * Performance benefits:
     * - Reduced API calls through automatic batching of delete operations
     * - Lower latency for receives due to background message buffering
     * - Higher overall throughput with fewer network round trips
     */
    private static class BatchConsumer extends Thread {
        final SqsAsyncBatchManager batchManager;
        final String queueUrl;
        final int batchSize;
        final AtomicInteger consumedCount;
        final AtomicBoolean stop;

        /**
         * Creates a consumer thread for batch operations.
         *
         * @param batchManager the batch manager for efficient message processing
         * @param queueUrl the URL of the source queue
         * @param batchSize the maximum number of messages to receive per batch
         * @param consumedCount shared counter for tracking processed messages
         * @param stop shared flag to signal thread termination
         */
        BatchConsumer(SqsAsyncBatchManager batchManager, String queueUrl, int
batchSize,
                      AtomicInteger consumedCount, AtomicBoolean stop) {
            this.batchManager = batchManager;
            this.queueUrl = queueUrl;
            this.batchSize = batchSize;
            this.consumedCount = consumedCount;
            this.stop = stop;
        }
```

```
        /**
         * Continuously receives and deletes messages using the high-level
batching library.
         *
         * Demonstrates the key advantage of SqsAsyncBatchManager: identical
method signatures
         * with automatic optimization. Notice how:
         *
         * - batchManager.receiveMessage() uses the same syntax as
sqsAsyncClient.receiveMessage()
         * - batchManager.deleteMessage() uses the same syntax as
sqsAsyncClient.deleteMessage()
         *
         * Behind the scenes, the batch manager:
         * 1. Maintains an internal message buffer populated by background
fetching
         * 2. Returns messages immediately from the buffer (reduced latency)
         * 3. Automatically batches deleteMessage() calls into
DeleteMessageBatchRequest operations
         * 4. Sends batch deletes when maxBatchSize (10) or sendRequestFrequency
(200ms) is reached
         *
         * This provides significant performance improvements with zero code
changes
         * compared to traditional SqsAsyncClient usage patterns.
         */
        public void run() {
            try {
                while (!stop.get()) {
                    // Receive messages using the high-level batch manager.
                    // This call uses identical syntax to
sqsAsyncClient.receiveMessage()
                    // but benefits from internal message buffering for improved
performance.
                    final ReceiveMessageResponse result =
batchManager.receiveMessage(
                            ReceiveMessageRequest.builder()
                                    .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                                    .maxNumberOfMessages(Math.min(batchSize, 10))
                                    .build()).join();

                    if (!result.messages().isEmpty()) {
                        final List<Message> messages = result.messages();
```

```
                        // Delete messages using the batch manager.
                        // Each deleteMessage() call uses identical syntax to
SqsAsyncClient
                        // but the SDK automatically buffers these calls and
sends them
                        // as DeleteMessageBatchRequest operations for optimal
performance.
                        for (Message message : messages) {
                            CompletableFuture<DeleteMessageResponse> future =
batchManager.deleteMessage(
                                    DeleteMessageRequest.builder()
                                            .queueUrl(queueUrl)

.receiptHandle(message.receiptHandle())
                                            .build());

                            future.whenComplete((response, throwable) -> {
                                if (throwable == null) {
                                    consumedCount.incrementAndGet();
                                } else if (!(throwable instanceof
java.util.concurrent.CancellationException) &&
                                          !(throwable.getMessage() != null &&
throwable.getMessage().contains("executor not accepting a task"))) {
                                    log.error("BatchConsumer: Failed to delete
message", throwable);
                                }
                                // Ignore CancellationException and executor
shutdown errors - expected during shutdown
                            });
                        }
                    }

                    // Small delay to prevent tight polling
                    Thread.sleep(10);
                }
            } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                Thread.currentThread().interrupt();
                log.error("BatchConsumer interrupted: " + e.getMessage());
            } catch (SdkException | java.util.concurrent.CompletionException e) {
                // Handle both SdkException and CompletionException from async
operations.
                // If this unlikely condition occurs, stop.
                log.error("BatchConsumer: " + e.getMessage());
                System.exit(1);
```

```
            }
        }
    }

    /**
     * Displays real-time throughput statistics every second.
     *
     * This thread logs the current count of produced and consumed messages
     * to help you monitor the performance comparison.
     */
    private static class Monitor extends Thread {
        private final AtomicInteger producedCount;
        private final AtomicInteger consumedCount;
        private final AtomicBoolean stop;

        /**
         * Creates a monitoring thread that displays throughput statistics.
         *
         * @param producedCount shared counter for messages sent
         * @param consumedCount shared counter for messages processed
         * @param stop shared flag to signal thread termination
         */
        Monitor(AtomicInteger producedCount, AtomicInteger consumedCount,
                AtomicBoolean stop) {
            this.producedCount = producedCount;
            this.consumedCount = consumedCount;
            this.stop = stop;
        }

        /**
         * Logs throughput statistics every second until stopped.
         *
         * Displays the current count of produced and consumed messages
         * to help monitor the performance comparison between batching
strategies.
         */
        public void run() {
            try {
                while (!stop.get()) {
                    Thread.sleep(1000);
                    log.info("produced messages = " + producedCount.get()
                            + ", consumed messages = " + consumedCount.get());
                }
            } catch (InterruptedException e) {
```

```
                // Allow the thread to exit.
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - CreateQueue
  - DeleteMessage
  - DeleteMessageBatch
  - DeleteQueue
  - ReceiveMessage
  - SendMessage
  - SendMessageBatch

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon SQS 메시지 함수를 래핑하는 함수를 생성합니다.

```
import logging
import sys

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

import queue_wrapper

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
sqs = boto3.resource("sqs")
```

```
def send_messages(queue, messages):
    """
    Send a batch of messages in a single request to an SQS queue.
    This request may return overall success even when some messages were not
 sent.
    The caller must inspect the Successful and Failed lists in the response and
    resend any failed messages.

    :param queue: The queue to receive the messages.
    :param messages: The messages to send to the queue. These are simplified to
                     contain only the message body and attributes.
    :return: The response from SQS that contains the list of successful and
 failed
             messages.
    """
    try:
        entries = [
            {
                "Id": str(ind),
                "MessageBody": msg["body"],
                "MessageAttributes": msg["attributes"],
            }
            for ind, msg in enumerate(messages)
        ]
        response = queue.send_messages(Entries=entries)
        if "Successful" in response:
            for msg_meta in response["Successful"]:
                logger.info(
                    "Message sent: %s: %s",
                    msg_meta["MessageId"],
                    messages[int(msg_meta["Id"])]["body"],
                )
        if "Failed" in response:
            for msg_meta in response["Failed"]:
                logger.warning(
                    "Failed to send: %s: %s",
                    msg_meta["MessageId"],
                    messages[int(msg_meta["Id"])]["body"],
                )
    except ClientError as error:
        logger.exception("Send messages failed to queue: %s", queue)
        raise error
    else:
        return response
```

```
def receive_messages(queue, max_number, wait_time):
    """
    Receive a batch of messages in a single request from an SQS queue.

    :param queue: The queue from which to receive messages.
    :param max_number: The maximum number of messages to receive. The actual
 number
                        of messages received might be less.
    :param wait_time: The maximum time to wait (in seconds) before returning.
 When
                       this number is greater than zero, long polling is used.
 This
                       can result in reduced costs and fewer false empty
 responses.
    :return: The list of Message objects received. These each contain the body
             of the message and metadata and custom attributes.
    """
    try:
        messages = queue.receive_messages(
            MessageAttributeNames=["All"],
            MaxNumberOfMessages=max_number,
            WaitTimeSeconds=wait_time,
        )
        for msg in messages:
            logger.info("Received message: %s: %s", msg.message_id, msg.body)
    except ClientError as error:
        logger.exception("Couldn't receive messages from queue: %s", queue)
        raise error
    else:
        return messages



def delete_messages(queue, messages):
    """
    Delete a batch of messages from a queue in a single request.

    :param queue: The queue from which to delete the messages.
    :param messages: The list of messages to delete.
    :return: The response from SQS that contains the list of successful and
 failed
```

```
             message deletions.
    """
    try:
        entries = [
            {"Id": str(ind), "ReceiptHandle": msg.receipt_handle}
            for ind, msg in enumerate(messages)
        ]
        response = queue.delete_messages(Entries=entries)
        if "Successful" in response:
            for msg_meta in response["Successful"]:
                logger.info("Deleted %s",
 messages[int(msg_meta["Id"])].receipt_handle)
        if "Failed" in response:
            for msg_meta in response["Failed"]:
                logger.warning(
                    "Could not delete %s",
 messages[int(msg_meta["Id"])].receipt_handle
                )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete messages from queue %s", queue)
    else:
        return response
```

래퍼 함수를 사용하여 메시지를 일괄적으로 보내고 받을 수 있습니다.

```
def usage_demo():
    """
    Shows how to:
    * Read the lines from this Python file and send the lines in
      batches of 10 as messages to a queue.
    * Receive the messages in batches until the queue is empty.
    * Reassemble the lines of the file and verify they match the original file.
    """

    def pack_message(msg_path, msg_body, msg_line):
        return {
            "body": msg_body,
            "attributes": {
                "path": {"StringValue": msg_path, "DataType": "String"},
                "line": {"StringValue": str(msg_line), "DataType": "String"},
```

```
            },
        }

    def unpack_message(msg):
        return (
            msg.message_attributes["path"]["StringValue"],
            msg.body,
            int(msg.message_attributes["line"]["StringValue"]),
        )

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) demo!")
    print("-" * 88)

    queue = queue_wrapper.create_queue("sqs-usage-demo-message-wrapper")

    with open(__file__) as file:
        lines = file.readlines()

    line = 0
    batch_size = 10
    received_lines = [None] * len(lines)
    print(f"Sending file lines in batches of {batch_size} as messages.")
    while line < len(lines):
        messages = [
            pack_message(__file__, lines[index], index)
            for index in range(line, min(line + batch_size, len(lines)))
        ]
        line = line + batch_size
        send_messages(queue, messages)
        print(".", end="")
        sys.stdout.flush()
    print(f"Done. Sent {len(lines) - 1} messages.")

    print(f"Receiving, handling, and deleting messages in batches of
{batch_size}.")
    more_messages = True
    while more_messages:
        received_messages = receive_messages(queue, batch_size, 2)
        print(".", end="")
        sys.stdout.flush()
        for message in received_messages:
            path, body, line = unpack_message(message)
            received_lines[line] = body
```

```
        if received_messages:
            delete_messages(queue, received_messages)
        else:
            more_messages = False
    print("Done.")

    if all([lines[index] == received_lines[index] for index in
range(len(lines))]):
        print(f"Successfully reassembled all file lines!")
    else:
        print(f"Uh oh, some lines were missed!")

    queue.delete()

    print("Thanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - CreateQueue
  - DeleteMessage
  - DeleteMessageBatch
  - DeleteQueue
  - ReceiveMessage
  - SendMessage
  - SendMessageBatch

.NET용 AWS 메시지 처리 프레임워크를 사용하여 Amazon SQS 메시지 게시 및 수신

다음 코드 예제에서는 .NET용 AWS 메시지 처리 프레임워크를 사용하여 Amazon SQS 메시지를 게시하고 수신하는 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

.NET용 AWS 메시지 처리 프레임워크에 대한 자습서를 제공합니다. 자습서에서는 사용자가 Amazon SQS 메시지와 메시지를 수신하는 명령줄 애플리케이션을 게시할 수 있는 웹 애플리케이션을 생성합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 AWS SDK for .NET 개발자 안내서의 전체 자습서와 GitHub의 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon SQS

Amazon SQS Java 메시징 라이브러리를 사용하여 Amazon SQS용 Java Message Service(JMS) 인터페이스로 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon SQS Java 메시징 라이브러리를 사용하여 JMS 인터페이스로 작업하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

다음 예제는 표준 Amazon SQS 대기열에서 작동하며 다음을 포함합니다.

- 문자 메시지 전송.
- 메시지를 동기식으로 수신합니다.
- 메시지를 비동기적으로 수신합니다.
- CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE 모드를 사용하여 메시지 수신.
- UNORDERED_ACKNOWLEDGE 모드를 사용하여 메시지 수신.
- Spring을 사용하여 종속성을 주입합니다.

- 다른 예제에서 사용하는 일반적인 메서드를 제공하는 유틸리티 클래스입니다.

Amazon SQS에서 JMS를 사용하는 방법에 대한 자세한 내용은 Amazon SQS 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.

문자 메시지 전송.

```
   /**
    * This method establishes a connection to a standard Amazon SQS queue using
the Amazon SQS
    * Java Messaging Library and sends text messages to it. It uses JMS (Java
Message Service) API
    * with automatic acknowledgment mode to ensure reliable message delivery,
and automatically
    * manages all messaging resources.
    *
    * @throws JMSException If there is a problem connecting to or sending
messages to the queue
    */
   public static void doSendTextMessage() throws JMSException {
       // Create a connection factory.
       SQSConnectionFactory connectionFactory = new SQSConnectionFactory(
               new ProviderConfiguration(),
               SqsClient.create()
       );

       // Create the connection in a try-with-resources statement so that it's
closed automatically.
       try (SQSConnection connection = connectionFactory.createConnection()) {

           // Create the queue if needed.
           SqsJmsExampleUtils.ensureQueueExists(connection, QUEUE_NAME,
SqsJmsExampleUtils.QUEUE_VISIBILITY_TIMEOUT);

           // Create a session that uses the JMS auto-acknowledge mode.
           Session session = connection.createSession(false,
Session.AUTO_ACKNOWLEDGE);
           MessageProducer producer =
session.createProducer(session.createQueue(QUEUE_NAME));

           createAndSendMessages(session, producer);
       } // The connection closes automatically. This also closes the session.
       LOGGER.info("Connection closed");
   }
```

```
    /**
     * This method reads text input from the keyboard and sends each line as a
separate message
     * to a standard Amazon SQS queue using the Amazon SQS Java Messaging
Library. It continues
     * to accept input until the user enters an empty line, using JMS (Java
Message Service) API to
     * handle the message delivery.
     *
     * @param session The JMS session used to create messages
     * @param producer The JMS message producer used to send messages to the
queue
     */
    private static void createAndSendMessages(Session session, MessageProducer
producer) {
        BufferedReader inputReader = new BufferedReader(
                new InputStreamReader(System.in, Charset.defaultCharset()));

        try {
            String input;
            while (true) {
                LOGGER.info("Enter message to send (leave empty to exit): ");
                input = inputReader.readLine();
                if (input == null || input.isEmpty()) break;

                TextMessage message = session.createTextMessage(input);
                producer.send(message);
                LOGGER.info("Send message {}", message.getJMSMessageID());
            }
        } catch (EOFException e) {
            // Just return on EOF
        } catch (IOException e) {
            LOGGER.error("Failed reading input: {}", e.getMessage(), e);
        } catch (JMSException e) {
            LOGGER.error("Failed sending message: {}", e.getMessage(), e);
        }
    }
```

메시지를 동기식으로 수신합니다.

```
    /**
```

```
    * This method receives messages from a standard Amazon SQS queue using the
Amazon SQS Java
    * Messaging Library. It creates a connection to the queue using JMS (Java
Message Service),
    * waits for messages to arrive, and processes them one at a time. The method
handles all
    * necessary setup and cleanup of messaging resources.
    *
    * @throws JMSException If there is a problem connecting to or receiving
messages from the queue
    */
   public static void doReceiveMessageSync() throws JMSException {
       // Create a connection factory.
       SQSConnectionFactory connectionFactory = new SQSConnectionFactory(
               new ProviderConfiguration(),
               SqsClient.create()
       );

       // Create a connection.
       try (SQSConnection connection = connectionFactory.createConnection() ) {

           // Create the queue if needed.
           SqsJmsExampleUtils.ensureQueueExists(connection, QUEUE_NAME,
SqsJmsExampleUtils.QUEUE_VISIBILITY_TIMEOUT);

           // Create a session.
           Session session = connection.createSession(false,
Session.CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE);
           MessageConsumer consumer =
session.createConsumer(session.createQueue(QUEUE_NAME));

           connection.start();

           receiveMessages(consumer);
       }  // The connection closes automatically. This also closes the session.
       LOGGER.info("Connection closed");
   }

   /**
    * This method continuously checks for new messages from a standard Amazon
SQS queue using
    * the Amazon SQS Java Messaging Library. It waits up to 20 seconds for each
message, processes
```

```
    * it using JMS (Java Message Service), and confirms receipt. The method
stops checking for
    * messages after 20 seconds of no activity.
    *
    * @param consumer The JMS message consumer that receives messages from the
queue
    */
   private static void receiveMessages(MessageConsumer consumer) {
       try {
           while (true) {
               LOGGER.info("Waiting for messages...");
               // Wait 1 minute for a message
               Message message =
consumer.receive(Duration.ofSeconds(20).toMillis());
               if (message == null) {
                   LOGGER.info("Shutting down after 20 seconds of silence.");
                   break;
               }
               SqsJmsExampleUtils.handleMessage(message);
               message.acknowledge();
               LOGGER.info("Acknowledged message {}",
message.getJMSMessageID());
           }
       } catch (JMSException e) {
           LOGGER.error("Error receiving from SQS: {}", e.getMessage(), e);
       }
   }
```

메시지를 비동기적으로 수신합니다.

```
   /**
    * This method sets up automatic message handling for a standard Amazon SQS
queue using the
    * Amazon SQS Java Messaging Library. It creates a listener that processes
messages as soon
    * as they arrive using JMS (Java Message Service), runs for 5 seconds, then
cleans up all
    * messaging resources.
    *
    * @throws JMSException If there is a problem connecting to or receiving
messages from the queue
    */
```

```
    public static void doReceiveMessageAsync() throws JMSException {
        // Create a connection factory.
        SQSConnectionFactory connectionFactory = new SQSConnectionFactory(
                new ProviderConfiguration(),
                SqsClient.create()
        );

        // Create a connection.
        try (SQSConnection connection = connectionFactory.createConnection() ) {

            // Create the queue if needed.
            SqsJmsExampleUtils.ensureQueueExists(connection, QUEUE_NAME,
SqsJmsExampleUtils.QUEUE_VISIBILITY_TIMEOUT);

            // Create a session.
            Session session = connection.createSession(false,
Session.CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE);

            try {
                // Create a consumer for the queue.
                MessageConsumer consumer =
session.createConsumer(session.createQueue(QUEUE_NAME));
                // Provide an implementation of the MessageListener interface,
which has a single 'onMessage' method.
                // We use a lambda expression for the implementation.
                consumer.setMessageListener(message -> {
                    try {
                        SqsJmsExampleUtils.handleMessage(message);
                        message.acknowledge();
                    } catch (JMSException e) {
                        LOGGER.error("Error processing message: {}",
e.getMessage());
                    }
                });
                // Start receiving incoming messages.
                connection.start();
                LOGGER.info("Waiting for messages...");
            } catch (JMSException e) {
                throw new RuntimeException(e);
            }
            try {
                Thread.sleep(5000);
            } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                throw new RuntimeException(e);
```

```
            }
        }  // The connection closes automatically. This also closes the session.
        LOGGER.info( "Connection closed" );
    }
```

CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE 모드를 사용하여 메시지 수신.

```
    /**
     * This method demonstrates how message acknowledgment affects message
processing in a standard
     * Amazon SQS queue using the Amazon SQS Java Messaging Library. It sends
messages to the queue,
     * then shows how JMS (Java Message Service) client acknowledgment mode
handles both explicit
     * and implicit message confirmations, including how acknowledging one
message can automatically
     * acknowledge previous messages.
     *
     * @throws JMSException If there is a problem with the messaging operations
     */
    public static void doReceiveMessagesSyncClientAcknowledge() throws
JMSException {
        // Create a connection factory.
        SQSConnectionFactory connectionFactory = new SQSConnectionFactory(
                new ProviderConfiguration(),
                SqsClient.create()
        );

        // Create the connection in a try-with-resources statement so that it's
closed automatically.
        try (SQSConnection connection = connectionFactory.createConnection() ) {

            // Create the queue if needed.
            SqsJmsExampleUtils.ensureQueueExists(connection, QUEUE_NAME,
TIME_OUT_SECONDS);

            // Create a session with client acknowledge mode.
            Session session = connection.createSession(false,
Session.CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE);

            // Create a producer and consumer.
```

```
            MessageProducer producer =
session.createProducer(session.createQueue(QUEUE_NAME));
            MessageConsumer consumer =
session.createConsumer(session.createQueue(QUEUE_NAME));

            // Open the connection.
            connection.start();

            // Send two text messages.
            sendMessage(producer, session, "Message 1");
            sendMessage(producer, session, "Message 2");

            // Receive a message and don't acknowledge it.
            receiveMessage(consumer, false);

            // Receive another message and acknowledge it.
            receiveMessage(consumer, true);

            // Wait for the visibility time out, so that unacknowledged messages
reappear in the queue,
            LOGGER.info("Waiting for visibility timeout...");
            try {
                Thread.sleep(TIME_OUT_MILLIS);
            } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                LOGGER.error("Interrupted while waiting for visibility timeout",
e);
                Thread.currentThread().interrupt();
                throw new RuntimeException("Processing interrupted", e);
            }

            /*  We will attempt to receive another message, but none will be
available. This is because in
                CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE mode, when we acknowledged the second message,
all previous messages were
                automatically acknowledged as well. Therefore, although we never
directly acknowledged the first
                message, it was implicitly acknowledged when we confirmed the
second one. */
            receiveMessage(consumer, true);
        } // The connection closes automatically. This also closes the session.
        LOGGER.info("Connection closed.");

    }
```

```
    /**
     * Sends a text message using the specified JMS MessageProducer and Session.
     *
     * @param producer    The JMS MessageProducer used to send the message
     * @param session     The JMS Session used to create the text message
     * @param messageText The text content to be sent in the message
     * @throws JMSException If there is an error creating or sending the message
     */
    private static void sendMessage(MessageProducer producer, Session session,
String messageText) throws JMSException {
        // Create a text message and send it.
        producer.send(session.createTextMessage(messageText));
    }

    /**
     * Receives and processes a message from a JMS queue using the specified
consumer.
     * The method waits for a message until the configured timeout period is
reached.
     * If a message is received, it is logged and optionally acknowledged based
on the
     * acknowledge parameter.
     *
     * @param consumer    The JMS MessageConsumer used to receive messages from
the queue
     * @param acknowledge Boolean flag indicating whether to acknowledge the
message.
     *                    If true, the message will be acknowledged after
processing
     * @throws JMSException If there is an error receiving, processing, or
acknowledging the message
     */
    private static void receiveMessage(MessageConsumer consumer, boolean
acknowledge) throws JMSException {
        // Receive a message.
        Message message = consumer.receive(TIME_OUT_MILLIS);

        if (message == null) {
            LOGGER.info("Queue is empty!");
        } else {
            // Since this queue has only text messages, cast the message object
and print the text.
```

```
            LOGGER.info("Received: {}    Acknowledged: {}", ((TextMessage)
message).getText(), acknowledge);

            // Acknowledge the message if asked.
            if (acknowledge) message.acknowledge();
        }
    }
```

UNORDERED_ACKNOWLEDGE 모드를 사용하여 메시지 수신.

```
    /**
     * Demonstrates message acknowledgment behavior in UNORDERED_ACKNOWLEDGE mode
with Amazon SQS JMS.
     * In this mode, each message must be explicitly acknowledged regardless of
receive order.
     * Unacknowledged messages return to the queue after the visibility timeout
expires,
     * unlike CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE mode where acknowledging one message
acknowledges all previous messages.
     *
     * @throws JMSException         If a JMS-related error occurs during message
operations
     */
    public static void doReceiveMessagesUnorderedAcknowledge() throws
JMSException {
        // Create a connection factory.
        SQSConnectionFactory connectionFactory = new SQSConnectionFactory(
                new ProviderConfiguration(),
                SqsClient.create()
        );

        // Create the connection in a try-with-resources statement so that it's
closed automatically.
        try( SQSConnection connection = connectionFactory.createConnection() ) {

            // Create the queue if needed.
            SqsJmsExampleUtils.ensureQueueExists(connection, QUEUE_NAME,
TIME_OUT_SECONDS);

            // Create a session with unordered acknowledge mode.
            Session session = connection.createSession(false,
SQSSession.UNORDERED_ACKNOWLEDGE);
```

```
            // Create the producer and consumer.
            MessageProducer producer =
session.createProducer(session.createQueue(QUEUE_NAME));
            MessageConsumer consumer =
session.createConsumer(session.createQueue(QUEUE_NAME));

            // Open a connection.
            connection.start();

            // Send two text messages.
            sendMessage(producer, session, "Message 1");
            sendMessage(producer, session, "Message 2");

            // Receive a message and don't acknowledge it.
            receiveMessage(consumer, false);

            // Receive another message and acknowledge it.
            receiveMessage(consumer, true);

            // Wait for the visibility time out, so that unacknowledged messages
reappear in the queue.
            LOGGER.info("Waiting for visibility timeout...");
            try {
                Thread.sleep(TIME_OUT_MILLIS);
            } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                LOGGER.error("Interrupted while waiting for visibility timeout",
e);
                Thread.currentThread().interrupt();
                throw new RuntimeException("Processing interrupted", e);
            }

            /*  We will attempt to receive another message, and we'll get the
first message again. This occurs
                because in UNORDERED_ACKNOWLEDGE mode, each message requires its
own separate acknowledgment.
                Since we only acknowledged the second message, the first message
remains in the queue for
                redelivery. */
            receiveMessage(consumer, true);

            LOGGER.info("Connection closed.");
        } // The connection closes automatically. This also closes the session.
    }
```

```
    /**
     * Sends a text message to an Amazon SQS queue using JMS.
     *
     * @param producer    The JMS MessageProducer for the queue
     * @param session     The JMS Session for message creation
     * @param messageText The message content
     * @throws JMSException If message creation or sending fails
     */
    private static void sendMessage(MessageProducer producer, Session session,
String messageText) throws JMSException {
        // Create a text message and send it.
        producer.send(session.createTextMessage(messageText));
    }
    /**
     * Synchronously receives a message from an Amazon SQS queue using the JMS
API
     * with an acknowledgment parameter.
     *
     * @param consumer    The JMS MessageConsumer for the queue
     * @param acknowledge If true, acknowledges the message after receipt
     * @throws JMSException If message reception or acknowledgment fails
     */
    private static void receiveMessage(MessageConsumer consumer, boolean
acknowledge) throws JMSException {
        // Receive a message.
        Message message = consumer.receive(TIME_OUT_MILLIS);

        if (message == null) {
            LOGGER.info("Queue is empty!");
        } else {
            // Since this queue has only text messages, cast the message object
and print the text.
            LOGGER.info("Received: {}    Acknowledged: {}", ((TextMessage)
message).getText(), acknowledge);

            // Acknowledge the message if asked.
            if (acknowledge) message.acknowledge();
        }
    }
```

Spring을 사용하여 종속성을 주입합니다.

```
package com.example.sqs.jms.spring;

import com.amazon.sqs.javamessaging.SQSConnection;
import com.example.sqs.jms.SqsJmsExampleUtils;
import jakarta.jms.*;
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import org.springframework.beans.factory.NoSuchBeanDefinitionException;
import org.springframework.context.support.FileSystemXmlApplicationContext;

import java.io.File;
import java.net.URL;
import java.util.concurrent.TimeUnit;

/**
 * Demonstrates how to send and receive messages using the Amazon SQS Java
 Messaging Library
 * with Spring Framework integration. This example connects to a standard Amazon
 SQS message
 * queue using Spring's dependency injection to configure the connection and
 messaging components.
 * The application uses the JMS (Java Message Service) API to handle message
 operations.
 */
public class SpringExample {
    private static final Integer POLLING_SECONDS = 15;
    private static final String SPRING_XML_CONFIG_FILE =
 "SpringExampleConfiguration.xml.txt";
    private static final Logger LOGGER =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(SpringExample.class);

    /**
     * Demonstrates sending and receiving messages through a standard Amazon SQS
 message queue
     * using Spring Framework configuration. This method loads connection
 settings from an XML file,
     * establishes a messaging session using the Amazon SQS Java Messaging
 Library, and processes
     * messages using JMS (Java Message Service) operations. If the queue doesn't
 exist, it will
     * be created automatically.
     *
     * @param args Command line arguments (not used)
```

```
    */
   public static void main(String[] args) {

       URL resource =
SpringExample.class.getClassLoader().getResource(SPRING_XML_CONFIG_FILE);
       File springFile = new File(resource.getFile());
       if (!springFile.exists() || !springFile.canRead()) {
           LOGGER.error("File " + SPRING_XML_CONFIG_FILE + " doesn't exist or
isn't readable.");
           System.exit(1);
       }

       try (FileSystemXmlApplicationContext context =
                   new FileSystemXmlApplicationContext("file://" +
springFile.getAbsolutePath())) {

           Connection connection;
           try {
               connection = context.getBean(Connection.class);
           } catch (NoSuchBeanDefinitionException e) {
               LOGGER.error("Can't find the JMS connection to use: " +
e.getMessage(), e);
               System.exit(2);
               return;
           }

           String queueName;
           try {
               queueName = context.getBean("queueName", String.class);
           } catch (NoSuchBeanDefinitionException e) {
               LOGGER.error("Can't find the name of the queue to use: " +
e.getMessage(), e);
               System.exit(3);
               return;
           }
           try {
               if (connection instanceof SQSConnection) {
                   SqsJmsExampleUtils.ensureQueueExists((SQSConnection)
connection, queueName, SqsJmsExampleUtils.QUEUE_VISIBILITY_TIMEOUT);
               }
               // Create the JMS session.
               Session session = connection.createSession(false,
Session.CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE);
```

```
                SqsJmsExampleUtils.sendTextMessage(session, queueName);
                MessageConsumer consumer =
session.createConsumer(session.createQueue(queueName));

                receiveMessages(consumer);
            } catch (JMSException e) {
                LOGGER.error(e.getMessage(), e);
                throw new RuntimeException(e);
            }
        }   // Spring context autocloses. Managed Spring beans that implement
AutoClosable, such as the
        // 'connection' bean, are also closed.
        LOGGER.info("Context closed");
    }

    /**
     * Continuously checks for and processes messages from a standard Amazon SQS
message queue
     * using the Amazon SQS Java Messaging Library underlying the JMS API. This
method waits for incoming messages,
     * processes them when they arrive, and acknowledges their receipt using JMS
(Java Message
     * Service) operations. The method will stop checking for messages after 15
seconds of
     * inactivity.
     *
     * @param consumer The JMS message consumer used to receive messages from the
queue
     */
    private static void receiveMessages(MessageConsumer consumer) {
        try {
            while (true) {
                LOGGER.info("Waiting for messages...");
                // Wait 15 seconds for a message.
                Message message =
consumer.receive(TimeUnit.SECONDS.toMillis(POLLING_SECONDS));
                if (message == null) {
                    LOGGER.info("Shutting down after {} seconds of silence.",
POLLING_SECONDS);
                    break;
                }
                SqsJmsExampleUtils.handleMessage(message);
                message.acknowledge();
                LOGGER.info("Message acknowledged.");
```

```
            }
        } catch (JMSException e) {
            LOGGER.error("Error receiving from SQS.", e);
        }
    }
}
```

스프링 빈 정의.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<beans
        xmlns="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"
        xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
        xsi:schemaLocation="
http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans http://www.springframework.org/
schema/beans/spring-beans-3.0.xsd
        ">
    <!-- Define the AWS Region -->
    <bean id="region" class="software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region" factory-
method="of">
        <constructor-arg value="us-east-1"/>
    </bean>

    <bean id="credentialsProviderBean"
 class="software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider"
          factory-method="create"/>

    <bean id="clientBuilder"
 class="software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.SqsClient" factory-method="builder"/>

    <bean id="regionSetClientBuilder" factory-bean="clientBuilder" factory-
method="region">
        <constructor-arg ref="region"/>
    </bean>

    <!-- Configure the Builder with Credentials Provider -->
    <bean id="sqsClient" factory-bean="regionSetClientBuilder" factory-
method="credentialsProvider">
        <constructor-arg ref="credentialsProviderBean"/>
    </bean>
```

```
    <bean id="providerConfiguration"
 class="com.amazon.sqs.javamessaging.ProviderConfiguration">
        <property name="numberOfMessagesToPrefetch" value="5"/>
    </bean>

    <bean id="connectionFactory"
 class="com.amazon.sqs.javamessaging.SQSConnectionFactory">
        <constructor-arg ref="providerConfiguration"/>
        <constructor-arg ref="clientBuilder"/>
    </bean>

    <bean id="connection"
          factory-bean="connectionFactory"
          factory-method="createConnection"
          init-method="start"
          destroy-method="close"/>

    <bean id="queueName" class="java.lang.String">
        <constructor-arg value="SQSJMSClientExampleQueue"/>
    </bean>
</beans>
```

다른 예제에서 사용하는 일반적인 메서드를 제공하는 유틸리티 클래스입니다.

```
package com.example.sqs.jms;

import com.amazon.sqs.javamessaging.AmazonSQSMessagingClientWrapper;
import com.amazon.sqs.javamessaging.ProviderConfiguration;
import com.amazon.sqs.javamessaging.SQSConnection;
import com.amazon.sqs.javamessaging.SQSConnectionFactory;
import jakarta.jms.*;
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.SqsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.CreateQueueRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.QueueAttributeName;

import java.time.Duration;
import java.util.Base64;
import java.util.Map;
```

```
/**
 * This utility class provides helper methods for working with Amazon Simple
 Queue Service (Amazon SQS)
 * through the Java Message Service (JMS) interface. It contains common
 operations for managing message
 * queues and handling message delivery.
 */
public class SqsJmsExampleUtils {
    private static final Logger LOGGER =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(SqsJmsExampleUtils.class);
    public static final Long QUEUE_VISIBILITY_TIMEOUT = 5L;

    /**
     * This method verifies that a message queue exists and creates it if
 necessary. The method checks for
     * an existing queue first to optimize performance.
     *
     * @param connection The active connection to the messaging service
     * @param queueName The name of the queue to verify or create
     * @param visibilityTimeout The duration in seconds that messages will be
 hidden after being received
     * @throws JMSException If there is an error accessing or creating the queue
     */
    public static void ensureQueueExists(SQSConnection connection, String
 queueName, Long visibilityTimeout) throws JMSException {
        AmazonSQSMessagingClientWrapper client =
 connection.getWrappedAmazonSQSClient();

      /* In most cases, you can do this with just a 'createQueue' call, but
 'getQueueUrl'
      (called by 'queueExists') is a faster operation for the common case where
 the queue
      already exists. Also, many users and roles have permission to call
 'getQueueUrl'
      but don't have permission to call 'createQueue'.
      */
       if( !client.queueExists(queueName) ) {
           CreateQueueRequest createQueueRequest = CreateQueueRequest.builder()
                   .queueName(queueName)
                   .attributes(Map.of(QueueAttributeName.VISIBILITY_TIMEOUT,
 String.valueOf(visibilityTimeout)))
                   .build();
           client.createQueue( createQueueRequest );
```

```
        }
    }

    /**
     * This method sends a simple text message to a specified message queue. It
handles all necessary
     * setup for the message delivery process.
     *
     * @param session The active messaging session used to create and send the
message
     * @param queueName The name of the queue where the message will be sent
     */
    public static void sendTextMessage(Session session, String queueName) {
        // Rest of implementation...

        try {
            MessageProducer producer =
session.createProducer( session.createQueue( queueName) );
            Message message = session.createTextMessage("Hello world!");
            producer.send(message);
        } catch (JMSException e) {
            LOGGER.error( "Error receiving from SQS", e );
        }
    }

    /**
     * This method processes incoming messages and logs their content based on
the message type.
     * It supports text messages, binary data, and Java objects.
     *
     * @param message The message to be processed and logged
     * @throws JMSException If there is an error reading the message content
     */
    public static void handleMessage(Message message) throws JMSException {
        // Rest of implementation...
        LOGGER.info( "Got message {}", message.getJMSMessageID() );
        LOGGER.info( "Content: ");
        if(message instanceof TextMessage txtMessage) {
            LOGGER.info( "\t{}", txtMessage.getText() );
        } else if(message instanceof BytesMessage byteMessage){
            // Assume the length fits in an int - SQS only supports sizes up to
256k so that
            // should be true
            byte[] bytes = new byte[(int)byteMessage.getBodyLength()];
```

```
            byteMessage.readBytes(bytes);
            LOGGER.info( "\t{}", Base64.getEncoder().encodeToString( bytes ) );
        } else if( message instanceof ObjectMessage) {
            ObjectMessage objMessage = (ObjectMessage) message;
            LOGGER.info( "\t{}", objMessage.getObject() );
        }
    }

    /**
     * This method sets up automatic message processing for a specified queue. It
creates a listener
     * that will receive and handle incoming messages without blocking the main
program.
     *
     * @param session The active messaging session
     * @param queueName The name of the queue to monitor
     * @param connection The active connection to the messaging service
     */
    public static void receiveMessagesAsync(Session session, String queueName,
Connection connection) {
        // Rest of implementation...
        try {
            // Create a consumer for the queue.
            MessageConsumer consumer =
session.createConsumer(session.createQueue(queueName));
            // Provide an implementation of the MessageListener interface, which
has a single 'onMessage' method.
            // We use a lambda expression for the implementation.
            consumer.setMessageListener(message -> {
                try {
                    SqsJmsExampleUtils.handleMessage(message);
                    message.acknowledge();
                } catch (JMSException e) {
                    LOGGER.error("Error processing message: {}", e.getMessage());
                }
            });
            // Start receiving incoming messages.
            connection.start();
        } catch (JMSException e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
        try {
            Thread.sleep(2000);
        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
```

```
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }


    /**
     * This method performs cleanup operations after message processing is
complete. It receives
     * any messages in the specified queue, removes the message queue and closes
all
     * active connections to prevent resource leaks.
     *
     * @param queueName The name of the queue to be removed
     * @param visibilityTimeout The duration in seconds that messages are hidden
after being received
     * @throws JMSException If there is an error during the cleanup process
     */
    public static void cleanUpExample(String queueName, Long visibilityTimeout)
throws JMSException {
        LOGGER.info("Performing cleanup.");

        SQSConnectionFactory connectionFactory = new SQSConnectionFactory(
                new ProviderConfiguration(),
                SqsClient.create()
        );

        try (SQSConnection connection = connectionFactory.createConnection() ) {
            ensureQueueExists(connection, queueName, visibilityTimeout);
            Session session = connection.createSession(false,
Session.AUTO_ACKNOWLEDGE);

            receiveMessagesAsync(session, queueName, connection);

            SqsClient sqsClient =
connection.getWrappedAmazonSQSClient().getAmazonSQSClient();
            try {
                String queueUrl = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(b ->
b.queueName(queueName)).queueUrl();
                sqsClient.deleteQueue(b -> b.queueUrl(queueUrl));
                LOGGER.info("Queue deleted: {}", queueUrl);
            } catch (SdkException e) {
                LOGGER.error("Error during SQS operations: ", e);
            }
        }
```

```
        LOGGER.info("Clean up: Connection closed");
    }

    /**
     * This method creates a background task that sends multiple messages to a
specified queue
     * after waiting for a set time period. The task operates independently to
ensure efficient
     * message processing without interrupting other operations.
     *
     * @param queueName The name of the queue where messages will be sent
     * @param secondsToWait The number of seconds to wait before sending messages
     * @param numMessages The number of messages to send
     * @param visibilityTimeout The duration in seconds that messages remain
hidden after being received
     * @return A task that can be executed to send the messages
     */
    public static Runnable sendAMessageAsync(String queueName, Long
secondsToWait, Integer numMessages, Long visibilityTimeout) {
        return () -> {
            try {
                Thread.sleep(Duration.ofSeconds(secondsToWait).toMillis());
            } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                Thread.currentThread().interrupt();
                throw new RuntimeException(e);
            }
            try {
                SQSConnectionFactory connectionFactory = new
SQSConnectionFactory(
                        new ProviderConfiguration(),
                        SqsClient.create()
                );
                try (SQSConnection connection =
connectionFactory.createConnection()) {
                    ensureQueueExists(connection, queueName, visibilityTimeout);
                    Session session = connection.createSession(false,
Session.CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE);
                    for (int i = 1; i <= numMessages; i++) {
                        MessageProducer producer =
session.createProducer(session.createQueue(queueName));
                        producer.send(session.createTextMessage("Hello World " +
i + "!"));
                    }
                }
```

```
            } catch (JMSException e) {
                LOGGER.error(e.getMessage(), e);
                throw new RuntimeException(e);
            }
        };
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - CreateQueue
  - DeleteQueue

AWS SDK를 사용하여 대기열 태그 및 Amazon SQS 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon SQS에서 태그 지정 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

다음 예제에서는 대기열에 대한 태그를 생성하고, 태그를 나열하고, 태그를 제거합니다.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.SqsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.ListQueueTagsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.QueueDoesNotExistException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SqsException;

import java.util.Map;
import java.util.UUID;
```

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials. For more
 * information, see the <a href="https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/
developer-guide/get-started.html">AWS
 * SDK for Java Developer Guide</a>.
 */
public class TagExamples {
    static final SqsClient sqsClient = SqsClient.create();
    static final String queueName = "TagExamples-queue-" +
 UUID.randomUUID().toString().replace("-", "").substring(0, 20);
    private static final Logger LOGGER =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(TagExamples.class);

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String queueUrl;
        try {
            queueUrl = sqsClient.createQueue(b ->
 b.queueName(queueName)).queueUrl();
            LOGGER.info("Queue created. The URL is: {}", queueUrl);
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            LOGGER.error("Program ending because queue was not created.");
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
        try {
            addTags(queueUrl);
            listTags(queueUrl);
            removeTags(queueUrl);
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            LOGGER.error("Program ending because of an error in a method.");
        } finally {
            try {
                sqsClient.deleteQueue(b -> b.queueUrl(queueUrl));
                LOGGER.info("Queue successfully deleted. Program ending.");
                sqsClient.close();
            } catch (RuntimeException e) {
                LOGGER.error("Program ending.");
            } finally {
                sqsClient.close();
            }
        }
    }

    /** This method demonstrates how to use a Java Map to a tag a aueue.
```

```
     * @param queueUrl The URL of the queue to tag.
     */
    public static void addTags(String queueUrl) {
        // Build a map of the tags.
        final Map<String, String> tagsToAdd = Map.of(
                "Team", "Development",
                "Priority", "Beta",
                "Accounting ID", "456def");

        try {
            // Add tags to the queue using a Consumer<TagQueueRequest.Builder>
parameter.
            sqsClient.tagQueue(b -> b
                    .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                    .tags(tagsToAdd)
            );
        } catch (QueueDoesNotExistException e) {
            LOGGER.error("Queue does not exist: {}", e.getMessage(), e);
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    /** This method demonstrates how to view the tags for a queue.
     * @param queueUrl The URL of the queue whose tags you want to list.
     */
    public static void listTags(String queueUrl) {
        ListQueueTagsResponse response;
        try {
            // Call the listQueueTags method with a
Consumer<ListQueueTagsRequest.Builder> parameter that creates a
ListQueueTagsRequest.
            response = sqsClient.listQueueTags(b -> b
                    .queueUrl(queueUrl));
        } catch (SqsException e) {
            LOGGER.error("Exception thrown: {}", e.getMessage(), e);
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }

        // Log the tags.
        response.tags()
                .forEach((k, v) ->
                        LOGGER.info("Key: {} -> Value: {}", k, v));
    }
```

```
    /**
     * This method demonstrates how to remove tags from a queue.
     * @param queueUrl The URL of the queue whose tags you want to remove.
     */
    public static void removeTags(String queueUrl) {
        try {
            // Call the untagQueue method with a
 Consumer<UntagQueueRequest.Builder> parameter.
            sqsClient.untagQueue(b -> b
                    .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                    .tagKeys("Accounting ID") // Remove a single tag.
            );
        } catch (SqsException e) {
            LOGGER.error("Exception thrown: {}", e.getMessage(), e);
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - ListQueueTags
  - TagQueue
  - UntagQueue

Amazon SQS용 서버리스 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon SQS를 AWS SDKs와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- Amazon SQS 트리거에서 간접적으로 Lambda 함수 간접 호출
- Amazon SQS 트리거로 Lambda 함수에 대한 배치 항목 실패 보고

Amazon SQS 트리거에서 간접적으로 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 SQS 대기열에서 메시지를 받아 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 함수는 이벤트 파라미터에서 메시지를 검색하고 각 메시지의 내용을 로깅합니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

.NET을 사용하여 Lambda로 SQS 이벤트 사용

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.SQSEvents;


// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeri

namespace SqsIntegrationSampleCode
{
    public async Task FunctionHandler(SQSEvent evnt, ILambdaContext context)
    {
        foreach (var message in evnt.Records)
        {
            await ProcessMessageAsync(message, context);
        }

        context.Logger.LogInformation("done");
    }

    private async Task ProcessMessageAsync(SQSEvent.SQSMessage message,
 ILambdaContext context)
    {
        try
        {
            context.Logger.LogInformation($"Processed message {message.Body}");

            // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
```

```
            await Task.CompletedTask;
        }
        catch (Exception e)
        {
            //You can use Dead Letter Queue to handle failures. By configuring a
 Lambda DLQ.
            context.Logger.LogError($"An error occurred");
            throw;
        }

    }
}
```

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Go를 사용하여 Lambda로 SQS 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package integration_sqs_to_lambda

import (
 "fmt"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
)

func handler(event events.SQSEvent) error {
 for _, record := range event.Records {
  err := processMessage(record)
  if err != nil {
   return err
  }
```

```
 }
 fmt.Println("done")
 return nil
}

func processMessage(record events.SQSMessage) error {
 fmt.Printf("Processed message %s\n", record.Body)
 // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
 return nil
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(handler)
}
```

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Java를 사용하여 Lambda로 SQS 이벤트 사용

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.SQSEvent;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.SQSEvent.SQSMessage;

public class Function implements RequestHandler<SQSEvent, Void> {
    @Override
    public Void handleRequest(SQSEvent sqsEvent, Context context) {
        for (SQSMessage msg : sqsEvent.getRecords()) {
            processMessage(msg, context);
        }
        context.getLogger().log("done");
```

```
        return null;
    }

    private void processMessage(SQSMessage msg, Context context) {
        try {
            context.getLogger().log("Processed message " + msg.getBody());

            // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message

        } catch (Exception e) {
            context.getLogger().log("An error occurred");
            throw e;
        }

    }
}
```

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

JavaScript를 사용하여 Lambda로 SQS 이벤트 사용

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
exports.handler = async (event, context) => {
  for (const message of event.Records) {
    await processMessageAsync(message);
  }
  console.info("done");
};

async function processMessageAsync(message) {
  try {
    console.log(`Processed message ${message.body}`);
    // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
```

```
    await Promise.resolve(1); //Placeholder for actual async work
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("An error occurred");
    throw err;
  }
}
```

TypeScript를 사용하여 Lambda로 SQS 이벤트 사용

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { SQSEvent, Context, SQSHandler, SQSRecord } from "aws-lambda";

export const functionHandler: SQSHandler = async (
  event: SQSEvent,
  context: Context
): Promise<void> => {
  for (const message of event.Records) {
    await processMessageAsync(message);
  }
  console.info("done");
};

async function processMessageAsync(message: SQSRecord): Promise<any> {
  try {
    console.log(`Processed message ${message.body}`);
    // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
    await Promise.resolve(1); //Placeholder for actual async work
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("An error occurred");
    throw err;
  }
}
```

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

PHP를 사용하여 Lambda로 SQS 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
<?php

# using bref/bref and bref/logger for simplicity

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\InvalidLambdaEvent;
use Bref\Event\Sqs\SqsEvent;
use Bref\Event\Sqs\SqsHandler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;

require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

class Handler extends SqsHandler
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;
    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
    }

    /**
     * @throws InvalidLambdaEvent
     */
    public function handleSqs(SqsEvent $event, Context $context): void
    {
        foreach ($event->getRecords() as $record) {
            $body = $record->getBody();
            // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
        }
```

```
    }
}

$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Python을 사용하여 Lambda로 SQS 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
def lambda_handler(event, context):
    for message in event['Records']:
        process_message(message)
    print("done")

def process_message(message):
    try:
        print(f"Processed message {message['body']}")
        # TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
    except Exception as err:
        print("An error occurred")
        raise err
```

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Ruby를 사용하여 Lambda로 SQS 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  event['Records'].each do |message|
    process_message(message)
  end
  puts "done"
end

def process_message(message)
  begin
    puts "Processed message #{message['body']}"
    # TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
  rescue StandardError => err
    puts "An error occurred"
    raise err
  end
end
```

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Rust를 사용하여 Lambda로 SQS 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
use aws_lambda_events::event::sqs::SqsEvent;
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, Error, LambdaEvent};

async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<SqsEvent>) -> Result<(), Error> {
    event.payload.records.iter().for_each(|record| {
        // process the record
        tracing::info!("Message body: {}",
 record.body.as_deref().unwrap_or_default())
    });

    Ok(())
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
        .with_max_level(tracing::Level::INFO)
        // disable printing the name of the module in every log line.
        .with_target(false)
        // disabling time is handy because CloudWatch will add the ingestion
 time.
        .without_time()
        .init();

    run(service_fn(function_handler)).await
}
```

Amazon SQS 트리거로 Lambda 함수에 대한 배치 항목 실패 보고

다음 코드 예제에서는 SQS 대기열에서 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수에 대한 부분 배치 응답을 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 응답으로 배치 항목 실패를 보고하고 나중에 해당 메시지를 다시 시도하도록 Lambda에 신호를 보냅니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

.NET을 사용하여 Lambda로 SQS 배치 항목 실패 보고

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.SQSEvents;

// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeri
namespace sqsSample;

public class Function
{
    public async Task<SQSBatchResponse> FunctionHandler(SQSEvent evnt,
 ILambdaContext context)
    {
        List<SQSBatchResponse.BatchItemFailure> batchItemFailures = new
 List<SQSBatchResponse.BatchItemFailure>();
        foreach(var message in evnt.Records)
        {
            try
            {
                //process your message
                await ProcessMessageAsync(message, context);
            }
            catch (System.Exception)
            {
                //Add failed message identifier to the batchItemFailures list
                batchItemFailures.Add(new
 SQSBatchResponse.BatchItemFailure{ItemIdentifier=message.MessageId});
            }
```

```
        }
        return new SQSBatchResponse(batchItemFailures);
    }

    private async Task ProcessMessageAsync(SQSEvent.SQSMessage message,
 ILambdaContext context)
    {
        if (String.IsNullOrEmpty(message.Body))
        {
            throw new Exception("No Body in SQS Message.");
        }
        context.Logger.LogInformation($"Processed message {message.Body}");
        // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
        await Task.CompletedTask;
    }
}
```

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Go를 사용하여 Lambda로 SQS 배치 항목 실패 보고

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package main

import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
)
```

```
func handler(ctx context.Context, sqsEvent events.SQSEvent)
 (map[string]interface{}, error) {
 batchItemFailures := []map[string]interface{}{}

 for _, message := range sqsEvent.Records {

  if /* Your message processing condition here */ {
   batchItemFailures = append(batchItemFailures, map[string]interface{}
{"itemIdentifier": message.MessageId})
  }
 }

 sqsBatchResponse := map[string]interface{}{
  "batchItemFailures": batchItemFailures,
 }
 return sqsBatchResponse, nil
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(handler)
}
```

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Java를 사용하여 Lambda로 SQS 배치 항목 실패 보고

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.SQSEvent;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.SQSBatchResponse;
```

```
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

public class ProcessSQSMessageBatch implements RequestHandler<SQSEvent,
 SQSBatchResponse> {
    @Override
    public SQSBatchResponse handleRequest(SQSEvent sqsEvent, Context context) {

        List<SQSBatchResponse.BatchItemFailure> batchItemFailures = new
 ArrayList<SQSBatchResponse.BatchItemFailure>();
        String messageId = "";
        for (SQSEvent.SQSMessage message : sqsEvent.getRecords()) {
            try {
                //process your message
            } catch (Exception e) {
                //Add failed message identifier to the batchItemFailures list
                batchItemFailures.add(new
 SQSBatchResponse.BatchItemFailure(message.getMessageId()));
            }
        }
        return new SQSBatchResponse(batchItemFailures);
    }
}
```

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

JavaScript를 사용하여 Lambda에서 SQS 배치 항목 실패를 보고합니다.

```
// Node.js 20.x Lambda runtime, AWS SDK for Javascript V3
export const handler = async (event, context) => {
    const batchItemFailures = [];
    for (const record of event.Records) {
        try {
            await processMessageAsync(record, context);
```

```
        } catch (error) {
            batchItemFailures.push({ itemIdentifier: record.messageId });
        }
    }
    return { batchItemFailures };
};

async function processMessageAsync(record, context) {
    if (record.body && record.body.includes("error")) {
        throw new Error("There is an error in the SQS Message.");
    }
    console.log(`Processed message: ${record.body}`);
}
```

TypeScript를 사용하여 Lambda로 SQS 배치 항목 실패를 보고합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { SQSEvent, SQSBatchResponse, Context, SQSBatchItemFailure, SQSRecord }
 from 'aws-lambda';

export const handler = async (event: SQSEvent, context: Context):
 Promise<SQSBatchResponse> => {
    const batchItemFailures: SQSBatchItemFailure[] = [];

    for (const record of event.Records) {
        try {
            await processMessageAsync(record);
        } catch (error) {
            batchItemFailures.push({ itemIdentifier: record.messageId });
        }
    }

    return {batchItemFailures: batchItemFailures};
};

async function processMessageAsync(record: SQSRecord): Promise<void> {
    if (record.body && record.body.includes("error")) {
        throw new Error('There is an error in the SQS Message.');
    }
    console.log(`Processed message ${record.body}`);
}
```

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

PHP를 사용하여 Lambda로 SQS 배치 항목 실패 보고

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
<?php

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\Sqs\SqsEvent;
use Bref\Event\Sqs\SqsHandler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;

require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

class Handler extends SqsHandler
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;
    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
    }

    /**
     * @throws JsonException
     * @throws \Bref\Event\InvalidLambdaEvent
     */
    public function handleSqs(SqsEvent $event, Context $context): void
    {
        $this->logger->info("Processing SQS records");
        $records = $event->getRecords();

        foreach ($records as $record) {
            try {
                // Assuming the SQS message is in JSON format
```

```
                $message = json_decode($record->getBody(), true);
                $this->logger->info(json_encode($message));
                // TODO: Implement your custom processing logic here
            } catch (Exception $e) {
                $this->logger->error($e->getMessage());
                // failed processing the record
                $this->markAsFailed($record);
            }
        }
        $totalRecords = count($records);
        $this->logger->info("Successfully processed $totalRecords SQS records");
    }
}

$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Python을 사용하여 Lambda로 SQS 배치 항목 실패 보고

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0

def lambda_handler(event, context):
    if event:
        batch_item_failures = []
        sqs_batch_response = {}

        for record in event["Records"]:
            try:
                # process message
            except Exception as e:
```

```
                batch_item_failures.append({"itemIdentifier":
 record['messageId']})

        sqs_batch_response["batchItemFailures"] = batch_item_failures
        return sqs_batch_response
```

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Ruby를 사용하여 Lambda로 SQS 배치 항목 실패를 보고합니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
require 'json'

def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  if event
    batch_item_failures = []
    sqs_batch_response = {}

    event["Records"].each do |record|
      begin
        # process message
      rescue StandardError => e
        batch_item_failures << {"itemIdentifier" => record['messageId']}
      end
    end

    sqs_batch_response["batchItemFailures"] = batch_item_failures
    return sqs_batch_response
  end
end
```

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Rust를 사용하여 Lambda로 SQS 배치 항목 실패를 보고합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
use aws_lambda_events::{
    event::sqs::{SqsBatchResponse, SqsEvent},
    sqs::{BatchItemFailure, SqsMessage},
};
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, Error, LambdaEvent};

async fn process_record(_: &SqsMessage) -> Result<(), Error> {
    Err(Error::from("Error processing message"))
}

async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<SqsEvent>) ->
 Result<SqsBatchResponse, Error> {
    let mut batch_item_failures = Vec::new();
    for record in event.payload.records {
        match process_record(&record).await {
            Ok(_) => (),
            Err(_) => batch_item_failures.push(BatchItemFailure {
                item_identifier: record.message_id.unwrap(),
            }),
        }
    }

    Ok(SqsBatchResponse {
        batch_item_failures,
    })
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
```

```
    run(service_fn(function_handler)).await
}
```

AWS SDKs 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 AWS Step Functions 함께를 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

추가 리소스

- Step Functions 개발자 가이드 - Step Functions에 대한 자세한 정보입니다.
- Step Functions API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 Step Functions 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 설정 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리입니다. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

시작

Hello Step Functions

다음 코드 예제에서는 Step Functions를 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
namespace StepFunctionsActions;

using Amazon.StepFunctions;
using Amazon.StepFunctions.Model;

public class HelloStepFunctions
{
    static async Task Main()
    {
        var stepFunctionsClient = new AmazonStepFunctionsClient();

        Console.Clear();
        Console.WriteLine("Welcome to AWS Step Functions");
        Console.WriteLine("Let's list up to 10 of your state machines:");
        var stateMachineListRequest = new ListStateMachinesRequest { MaxResults =
 10 };

        // Get information for up to 10 Step Functions state machines.
        var response = await
 stepFunctionsClient.ListStateMachinesAsync(stateMachineListRequest);

        if (response.StateMachines.Count > 0)
        {
            response.StateMachines.ForEach(stateMachine =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"State Machine
 Name: {stateMachine.Name}\tAmazon Resource Name (ARN):
 {stateMachine.StateMachineArn}");
            });
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\tNo state machines were found.");
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListStateMachines를 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Hello의 Java 버전.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sfn.SfnClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sfn.model.ListStateMachinesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sfn.model.SfnException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sfn.model.StateMachineListItem;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ListStateMachines {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        SfnClient sfnClient = SfnClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listMachines(sfnClient);
        sfnClient.close();
    }

    public static void listMachines(SfnClient sfnClient) {
        try {
            ListStateMachinesResponse response = sfnClient.listStateMachines();
            List<StateMachineListItem> machines = response.stateMachines();
```

```
            for (StateMachineListItem machine : machines) {
                System.out.println("The name of the state machine is: " +
 machine.name());
                System.out.println("The ARN value is : " +
 machine.stateMachineArn());
            }

        } catch (SfnException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListStateMachines를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
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```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.SfnClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.ListStateMachinesRequest

/**
 Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

 For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
 */

suspend fun main() {
    println(DASHES)
    println("Welcome to the AWS Step Functions Hello example.")
    println("Lets list up to ten of your state machines:")
```

```
    println(DASHES)

    listMachines()
}

suspend fun listMachines() {
    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.listStateMachines(ListStateMachinesRequest {})
        response.stateMachines?.forEach { machine ->
            println("The name of the state machine is ${machine.name}")
            println("The ARN value is ${machine.stateMachineArn}")
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ListStateMachines를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
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```
import boto3


def hello_stepfunctions(stepfunctions_client):
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an AWS Step Functions client and
 list
    the state machines in your account. This list might be empty if you haven't
 created
    any state machines.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.

    :param stepfunctions_client: A Boto3 Step Functions Client object.
```

```
    """
    print("Hello, Step Functions! Let's list up to 10 of your state machines:")
    state_machines = stepfunctions_client.list_state_machines(maxResults=10)
    for sm in state_machines["stateMachines"]:
        print(f"\t{sm['name']}: {sm['stateMachineArn']}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    hello_stepfunctions(boto3.client("stepfunctions"))
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListStateMachines를 참조하십시오.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Step Functions의 기본 예제
  - Hello Step Functions
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 Step Functions의 기본 사항 알아보기
  - AWS SDKs 대한 작업
    - AWS SDK와 CreateActivity 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 CreateStateMachine 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 DeleteActivity 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 DeleteStateMachine 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 DescribeExecution 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 DescribeStateMachine 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 GetActivityTask 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 ListActivities 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 ListExecutions 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 ListStateMachines 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 SendTaskSuccess 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 StartExecution 함께 사용
- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Step Functions 시나리오
  - Step Functions를 사용하여 메신저 애플리케이션 생성
  - Amazon Bedrock 및 Step Functions를 사용한 생성형 AI 애플리케이션 구축 및 오케스트레이션

- Step Functions를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Step Functions의 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS Step Functions SDKs에서의 기본 사항을 AWS 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- Hello Step Functions
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Step Functions의 기본 사항 알아보기
- AWS SDKs 대한 작업
  - AWS SDK와 CreateActivity 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 CreateStateMachine 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 DeleteActivity 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 DeleteStateMachine 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 DescribeExecution 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 DescribeStateMachine 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 GetActivityTask 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 ListActivities 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 ListExecutions 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 ListStateMachines 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 SendTaskSuccess 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 StartExecution 함께 사용

Hello Step Functions

다음 코드 예제에서는 Step Functions를 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
namespace StepFunctionsActions;

using Amazon.StepFunctions;
using Amazon.StepFunctions.Model;

public class HelloStepFunctions
{
    static async Task Main()
    {
        var stepFunctionsClient = new AmazonStepFunctionsClient();

        Console.Clear();
        Console.WriteLine("Welcome to AWS Step Functions");
        Console.WriteLine("Let's list up to 10 of your state machines:");
        var stateMachineListRequest = new ListStateMachinesRequest { MaxResults =
 10 };

        // Get information for up to 10 Step Functions state machines.
        var response = await
 stepFunctionsClient.ListStateMachinesAsync(stateMachineListRequest);

        if (response.StateMachines.Count > 0)
        {
            response.StateMachines.ForEach(stateMachine =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"State Machine
 Name: {stateMachine.Name}\tAmazon Resource Name (ARN):
 {stateMachine.StateMachineArn}");
            });
        }
        else
```

```
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\tNo state machines were found.");
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListStateMachines를 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Hello의 Java 버전.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sfn.SfnClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sfn.model.ListStateMachinesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sfn.model.SfnException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sfn.model.StateMachineListItem;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ListStateMachines {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        SfnClient sfnClient = SfnClient.builder()
```

```
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listMachines(sfnClient);
        sfnClient.close();
    }

    public static void listMachines(SfnClient sfnClient) {
        try {
            ListStateMachinesResponse response = sfnClient.listStateMachines();
            List<StateMachineListItem> machines = response.stateMachines();
            for (StateMachineListItem machine : machines) {
                System.out.println("The name of the state machine is: " +
 machine.name());
                System.out.println("The ARN value is : " +
 machine.stateMachineArn());
            }

        } catch (SfnException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListStateMachines를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.SfnClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.ListStateMachinesRequest

/**
```

```
 Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

 For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
 */

suspend fun main() {
    println(DASHES)
    println("Welcome to the AWS Step Functions Hello example.")
    println("Lets list up to ten of your state machines:")
    println(DASHES)

    listMachines()
}

suspend fun listMachines() {
    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.listStateMachines(ListStateMachinesRequest {})
        response.stateMachines?.forEach { machine ->
            println("The name of the state machine is ${machine.name}")
            println("The ARN value is ${machine.stateMachineArn}")
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ListStateMachines를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import boto3
```

```
def hello_stepfunctions(stepfunctions_client):
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an AWS Step Functions client and
 list
    the state machines in your account. This list might be empty if you haven't
 created
    any state machines.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.

    :param stepfunctions_client: A Boto3 Step Functions Client object.
    """
    print("Hello, Step Functions! Let's list up to 10 of your state machines:")
    state_machines = stepfunctions_client.list_state_machines(maxResults=10)
    for sm in state_machines["stateMachines"]:
        print(f"\t{sm['name']}: {sm['stateMachineArn']}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    hello_stepfunctions(boto3.client("stepfunctions"))
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListStateMachines를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK를 사용하여 Step Functions의 기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 활동을 생성합니다.
- 이전에 생성한 활동을 한 단계로 포함하는 Amazon States Language 정의에서 상태 시스템을 생성합니다.
- 상태 시스템을 실행하고 사용자 입력으로 활동에 응답합니다.
- 실행 완료 후 최종 상태 및 출력을 가져온 다음 리소스를 정리합니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
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명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
global using System.Text.Json;
global using Amazon.StepFunctions;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Debug;
global using StepFunctionsActions;
global using LogLevel = Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.LogLevel;



using Amazon.IdentityManagement;
using Amazon.IdentityManagement.Model;
using Amazon.StepFunctions.Model;

namespace StepFunctionsBasics;

public class StepFunctionsBasics
{
    private static ILogger _logger = null!;
    private static IConfigurationRoot _configuration = null!;
    private static IAmazonIdentityManagementService _iamService = null!;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for AWS Step Functions.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
```

```
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonStepFunctions>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>()
                    .AddTransient<StepFunctionsWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        _logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
            .CreateLogger<StepFunctionsBasics>();

        // Load configuration settings.
        _configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load test settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally load local settings.
            .Build();

        var activityName = _configuration["ActivityName"];
        var stateMachineName = _configuration["StateMachineName"];

        var roleName = _configuration["RoleName"];
        var repoBaseDir = _configuration["RepoBaseDir"];
        var jsonFilePath = _configuration["JsonFilePath"];
        var jsonFileName = _configuration["JsonFileName"];

        var uiMethods = new UiMethods();
        var stepFunctionsWrapper =
 host.Services.GetRequiredService<StepFunctionsWrapper>();

        _iamService =
 host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>();

        // Load definition for the state machine from a JSON file.
        var stateDefinitionJson = File.ReadAllText($"{repoBaseDir}{jsonFilePath}
{jsonFileName}");

        Console.Clear();
        uiMethods.DisplayOverview();
        uiMethods.PressEnter();
```

```
        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Create activity");
        Console.WriteLine("Let's start by creating an activity.");
        string activityArn;
        string stateMachineArn;

        // Check to see if the activity already exists.
        var activityList = await stepFunctionsWrapper.ListActivitiesAsync();
        var existingActivity = activityList.FirstOrDefault(activity =>
activity.Name == activityName);
        if (existingActivity is not null)
        {
            activityArn = existingActivity.ActivityArn;
            Console.WriteLine($"Activity, {activityName}, already exists.");
        }
        else
        {
            activityArn = await
stepFunctionsWrapper.CreateActivity(activityName);
        }

        // Swap the placeholder in the JSON file with the Amazon Resource Name
(ARN)
        // of the recently created activity.
        var stateDefinition =
stateDefinitionJson.Replace("{{DOC_EXAMPLE_ACTIVITY_ARN}}", activityArn);

        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Create state machine");
        Console.WriteLine("Now we'll create a state machine.");

        // Find or create an IAM role that can be assumed by Step Functions.
        var role = await GetOrCreateStateMachineRole(roleName);

        // See if the state machine already exists.
        var stateMachineList = await
stepFunctionsWrapper.ListStateMachinesAsync();
        var existingStateMachine =
            stateMachineList.FirstOrDefault(stateMachine => stateMachine.Name ==
stateMachineName);
        if (existingStateMachine is not null)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"State machine, {stateMachineName}, already
exists.");
            stateMachineArn = existingStateMachine.StateMachineArn;
```

```
        }
        else
        {
            // Create the state machine.
            stateMachineArn =
                await stepFunctionsWrapper.CreateStateMachine(stateMachineName,
stateDefinition, role.Arn);
            uiMethods.PressEnter();
        }

        Console.WriteLine("The state machine has been created.");
        var describeStateMachineResponse = await
stepFunctionsWrapper.DescribeStateMachineAsync(stateMachineArn);


Console.WriteLine($"{describeStateMachineResponse.Name}\t{describeStateMachineResponse.S
        Console.WriteLine($"Current status:
{describeStateMachineResponse.Status}");
        Console.WriteLine($"Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role assumed by the
state machine: {describeStateMachineResponse.RoleArn}");

        var userName = string.Empty;
        Console.Write("Before we start the state machine, tell me what should
ChatSFN call you? ");
        userName = Console.ReadLine();

        // Keep asking until the user enters a string value.
        while (string.IsNullOrEmpty(userName))
        {
            Console.Write("Enter your name: ");
            userName = Console.ReadLine();
        }

        var executionJson = @"{""name"": """ + userName + @"""}";

        // Start the state machine execution.
        Console.WriteLine("Now we'll start execution of the state machine.");
        var executionArn = await
stepFunctionsWrapper.StartExecutionAsync(executionJson, stateMachineArn);
        Console.WriteLine("State machine started.");

        Console.WriteLine($"Thank you, {userName}. Now let's get started...");
        uiMethods.PressEnter();
```

```
        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("ChatSFN");

        var isDone = false;
        var response = new GetActivityTaskResponse();
        var taskToken = string.Empty;
        var userChoice = string.Empty;

        while (!isDone)
        {
            response = await
stepFunctionsWrapper.GetActivityTaskAsync(activityArn, "MvpWorker");
            taskToken = response.TaskToken;

            // Parse the returned JSON string.
            var taskJsonResponse = JsonDocument.Parse(response.Input);
            var taskJsonObject = taskJsonResponse.RootElement;
            var message = taskJsonObject.GetProperty("message").GetString();
            var actions =
taskJsonObject.GetProperty("actions").EnumerateArray().Select(x =>
x.ToString()).ToList();
            Console.WriteLine($"\n{message}\n");

            // Prompt the user for another choice.
            Console.WriteLine("ChatSFN: What would you like me to do?");
            actions.ForEach(action => Console.WriteLine($"\t{action}"));
            Console.Write($"\n{userName}, tell me your choice: ");
            userChoice = Console.ReadLine();
            if (userChoice?.ToLower() == "done")
            {
                isDone = true;
            }

            Console.WriteLine($"You have selected: {userChoice}");
            var jsonResponse = @"{""action"": """ + userChoice + @"""}";

            await stepFunctionsWrapper.SendTaskSuccessAsync(taskToken,
jsonResponse);
        }

        await stepFunctionsWrapper.StopExecution(executionArn);
        Console.WriteLine("Now we will wait for the execution to stop.");
        DescribeExecutionResponse executionResponse;
        do
        {
```

```
            executionResponse = await
stepFunctionsWrapper.DescribeExecutionAsync(executionArn);
        } while (executionResponse.Status == ExecutionStatus.RUNNING);

        Console.WriteLine("State machine stopped.");
        uiMethods.PressEnter();

        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("State machine executions");
        Console.WriteLine("Now let's take a look at the execution values for the
state machine.");

        // List the executions.
        var executions = await
stepFunctionsWrapper.ListExecutionsAsync(stateMachineArn);

        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Step function execution values");
        executions.ForEach(execution =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"{execution.Name}\t{execution.StartDate} to
{execution.StopDate}");
        });

        uiMethods.PressEnter();

        // Now delete the state machine and the activity.
        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Clean up resources");
        Console.WriteLine("Deleting the state machine...");

        await stepFunctionsWrapper.DeleteStateMachine(stateMachineArn);
        Console.WriteLine("State machine deleted.");

        Console.WriteLine("Deleting the activity...");
        await stepFunctionsWrapper.DeleteActivity(activityArn);
        Console.WriteLine("Activity deleted.");

        Console.WriteLine("The Amazon Step Functions scenario is now complete.");
    }

    static async Task<Role> GetOrCreateStateMachineRole(string roleName)
    {
        // Define the policy document for the role.
        var stateMachineRolePolicy = @"{
         ""Version"": ""2012-10-17"",
        ""Statement"": [{
```

```
            ""Sid"": """",
            ""Effect"": ""Allow"",
            ""Principal"": {
                ""Service"": ""states.amazonaws.com""},
            ""Action"": ""sts:AssumeRole""}]}";

        var role = new Role();
        var roleExists = false;

        try
        {
            var getRoleResponse = await _iamService.GetRoleAsync(new
 GetRoleRequest { RoleName = roleName });
            roleExists = true;
            role = getRoleResponse.Role;
        }
        catch (NoSuchEntityException)
        {
            // The role doesn't exist. Create it.
            Console.WriteLine($"Role, {roleName} doesn't exist. Creating it...");
        }

        if (!roleExists)
        {
            var request = new CreateRoleRequest
            {
                RoleName = roleName,
                AssumeRolePolicyDocument = stateMachineRolePolicy,
            };

            var createRoleResponse = await _iamService.CreateRoleAsync(request);
            role = createRoleResponse.Role;
        }

        return role;
    }
}


namespace StepFunctionsBasics;

/// <summary>
/// Some useful methods to make screen display easier.
/// </summary>
```

```
public class UiMethods
{
    private readonly string _sepBar = new('-', Console.WindowWidth);

    /// <summary>
    /// Show information about the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    public void DisplayOverview()
    {
        Console.Clear();
        DisplayTitle("Welcome to the AWS Step Functions Demo");

        Console.WriteLine("This example application will do the following:");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 1. Create an activity.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 2. Create a state machine.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 3. Start an execution.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 4. Run the worker, then stop it.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 5. List executions.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 6. Clean up the resources created for the
 example.");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a message and wait until the user presses enter.
    /// </summary>
    public void PressEnter()
    {
        Console.Write("\nPress <Enter> to continue.");
        _ = Console.ReadLine();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Pad a string with spaces to center it on the console display.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="strToCenter"></param>
    /// <returns></returns>
    private string CenterString(string strToCenter)
    {
        var padAmount = (Console.WindowWidth - strToCenter.Length) / 2;
        var leftPad = new string(' ', padAmount);
        return $"{leftPad}{strToCenter}";
    }

    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Display a line of hyphens, the centered text of the title, and another
    /// line of hyphens.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="strTitle">The string to be displayed.</param>
    public void DisplayTitle(string strTitle)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(_sepBar);
        Console.WriteLine(CenterString(strTitle));
        Console.WriteLine(_sepBar);
    }
}
```

상태 시스템과 활동 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 정의합니다.

```
namespace StepFunctionsActions;

using Amazon.StepFunctions;
using Amazon.StepFunctions.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Wrapper that performs AWS Step Functions actions.
/// </summary>
public class StepFunctionsWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonStepFunctions _amazonStepFunctions;

    /// <summary>
    /// The constructor for the StepFunctionsWrapper. Initializes the
    /// client object passed to it.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonStepFunctions">An initialized Step Functions client
 object.</param>
    public StepFunctionsWrapper(IAmazonStepFunctions amazonStepFunctions)
    {
        _amazonStepFunctions = amazonStepFunctions;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a Step Functions activity using the supplied name.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="activityName">The name for the new Step Functions
activity.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the new activity.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateActivity(string activityName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.CreateActivityAsync(new
CreateActivityRequest { Name = activityName });
        return response.ActivityArn;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Create a Step Functions state machine.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="stateMachineName">Name for the new Step Functions state
    /// machine.</param>
    /// <param name="definition">A JSON string that defines the Step Functions
    /// state machine.</param>
    /// <param name="roleArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role.</param>
    /// <returns></returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateStateMachine(string stateMachineName, string
definition, string roleArn)
    {
        var request = new CreateStateMachineRequest
        {
            Name = stateMachineName,
            Definition = definition,
            RoleArn = roleArn
        };

        var response =
            await _amazonStepFunctions.CreateStateMachineAsync(request);
        return response.StateMachineArn;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a Step Machine activity.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="activityArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of
    /// the activity.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteActivity(string activityArn)
    {
```

```
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.DeleteActivityAsync(new
 DeleteActivityRequest { ActivityArn = activityArn });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a Step Functions state machine.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="stateMachineArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the
    /// state machine.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteStateMachine(string stateMachineArn)
    {
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.DeleteStateMachineAsync(new
 DeleteStateMachineRequest
        { StateMachineArn = stateMachineArn });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve information about the specified Step Functions execution.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="executionArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the
    /// Step Functions execution.</param>
    /// <returns>The API response returned by the API.</returns>
    public async Task<DescribeExecutionResponse> DescribeExecutionAsync(string
 executionArn)
    {
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.DescribeExecutionAsync(new
 DescribeExecutionRequest { ExecutionArn = executionArn });
        return response;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve information about the specified Step Functions state machine.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="StateMachineArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the
    /// Step Functions state machine to retrieve.</param>
    /// <returns>Information about the specified Step Functions state machine.</
returns>
```

```
    public async Task<DescribeStateMachineResponse>
DescribeStateMachineAsync(string StateMachineArn)
    {
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.DescribeStateMachineAsync(new
DescribeStateMachineRequest { StateMachineArn = StateMachineArn });
        return response;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve a task with the specified Step Functions activity
    /// with the specified Amazon Resource Name (ARN).
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="activityArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of
    /// the Step Functions activity.</param>
    /// <param name="workerName">The name of the Step Functions worker.</param>
    /// <returns>The response from the Step Functions activity.</returns>
    public async Task<GetActivityTaskResponse> GetActivityTaskAsync(string
activityArn, string workerName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.GetActivityTaskAsync(new
GetActivityTaskRequest
        { ActivityArn = activityArn, WorkerName = workerName });
        return response;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List the Step Functions activities for the current account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of ActivityListItems.</returns>
    public async Task<List<ActivityListItem>> ListActivitiesAsync()
    {
        var request = new ListActivitiesRequest();
        var activities = new List<ActivityListItem>();

        do
        {
            var response = await
_amazonStepFunctions.ListActivitiesAsync(request);

            if (response.NextToken is not null)
            {
                request.NextToken = response.NextToken;
```

```
            }

            activities.AddRange(response.Activities);
        }
        while (request.NextToken is not null);

        return activities;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve information about executions of a Step Functions
    /// state machine.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="stateMachineArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the
    /// Step Functions state machine.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of ExecutionListItem objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<ExecutionListItem>> ListExecutionsAsync(string
stateMachineArn)
    {
        var executions = new List<ExecutionListItem>();
        ListExecutionsResponse response;
        var request = new ListExecutionsRequest { StateMachineArn =
stateMachineArn };

        do
        {
            response = await _amazonStepFunctions.ListExecutionsAsync(request);
            executions.AddRange(response.Executions);
            if (response.NextToken is not null)
            {
                request.NextToken = response.NextToken;
            }
        } while (response.NextToken is not null);

        return executions;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve a list of Step Functions state machines.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of StateMachineListItem objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<StateMachineListItem>> ListStateMachinesAsync()
```

```
    {
        var stateMachines = new List<StateMachineListItem>();
        var listStateMachinesPaginator =
            _amazonStepFunctions.Paginators.ListStateMachines(new
 ListStateMachinesRequest());

        await foreach (var response in listStateMachinesPaginator.Responses)
        {
            stateMachines.AddRange(response.StateMachines);
        }

        return stateMachines;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Indicate that the Step Functions task, indicated by the
    /// task token, has completed successfully.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="taskToken">Identifies the task.</param>
    /// <param name="taskResponse">The response received from executing the
 task.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> SendTaskSuccessAsync(string taskToken, string
 taskResponse)
    {
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.SendTaskSuccessAsync(new
 SendTaskSuccessRequest
        { TaskToken = taskToken, Output = taskResponse });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Start execution of an AWS Step Functions state machine.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="executionName">The name to use for the execution.</param>
    /// <param name="executionJson">The JSON string to pass for execution.</
param>
    /// <param name="stateMachineArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the
    /// Step Functions state machine.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the AWS Step Functions
    /// execution.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<string> StartExecutionAsync(string executionJson, string
 stateMachineArn)
    {
        var executionRequest = new StartExecutionRequest
        {
            Input = executionJson,
            StateMachineArn = stateMachineArn
        };

        var response = await
 _amazonStepFunctions.StartExecutionAsync(executionRequest);
        return response.ExecutionArn;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Stop execution of a Step Functions workflow.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="executionArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of
    /// the Step Functions execution to stop.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> StopExecution(string executionArn)
    {
        var response =
            await _amazonStepFunctions.StopExecutionAsync(new
 StopExecutionRequest { ExecutionArn = executionArn });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CreateActivity
  - CreateStateMachine
  - DeleteActivity
  - DeleteStateMachine
  - DescribeExecution
  - DescribeStateMachine

- GetActivityTask
- ListActivities
- ListStateMachines
- SendTaskSuccess
- StartExecution
- StopExecution

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * You can obtain the JSON file to create a state machine in the following
 * GitHub location.
 * <p>
 * https://github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/tree/main/resources/
sample_files
 * <p>
 * To run this code example, place the chat_sfn_state_machine.json file into
 * your project's resources folder.
 * <p>
 * Also, set up your development environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For information, see this documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 * <p>
 * This Java code example performs the following tasks:
 * <p>
 * 1. Creates an activity.
 * 2. Creates a state machine.
```

```
 * 3. Describes the state machine.
 * 4. Starts execution of the state machine and interacts with it.
 * 5. Describes the execution.
 * 6. Delete the activity.
 * 7. Deletes the state machine.
 */
public class StepFunctionsScenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:
                <roleARN> <activityName> <stateMachineName>

            Where:
                roleName - The name of the IAM role to create for this state
 machine.
                activityName - The name of an activity to create.
                stateMachineName - The name of the state machine to create.
                jsonFile - The location of the chat_sfn_state_machine.json file.
 You can located it in resources/sample_files.
            """;

        if (args.length != 4) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String roleName = args[0];
        String activityName = args[1];
        String stateMachineName = args[2];
        String jsonFile = args[3];
        String polJSON = """
            {
                "Version": "2012-10-17",
                "Statement": [
                    {
                        "Sid": "",
                        "Effect": "Allow",
                        "Principal": {
                            "Service": "states.amazonaws.com"
                        },
```

```
                        "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
                    }
                ]
            }
            """;


        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
        boolean action = false;

        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        SfnClient sfnClient = SfnClient.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        Region regionGl = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
            .region(regionGl)
            .build();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the AWS Step Functions example
scenario.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("1. Create an activity.");
        String activityArn = createActivity(sfnClient, activityName);
        System.out.println("The ARN of the activity is " + activityArn);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        // Read the file using FileInputStream
        FileInputStream inputStream = new FileInputStream(jsonFile);
        ObjectMapper mapper = new ObjectMapper();
        JsonNode jsonNode = mapper.readValue(inputStream, JsonNode.class);
        String jsonString = mapper.writeValueAsString(jsonNode);

        // Modify the Resource node.
        ObjectMapper objectMapper = new ObjectMapper();
        JsonNode root = objectMapper.readTree(jsonString);
        ((ObjectNode) root.path("States").path("GetInput")).put("Resource",
activityArn);

        // Convert the modified Java object back to a JSON string.
```

```
        String stateDefinition = objectMapper.writeValueAsString(root);
        System.out.println(stateDefinition);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("2. Create a state machine.");
        String roleARN = createIAMRole(iam, roleName, polJSON);
        String stateMachineArn = createMachine(sfnClient, roleARN,
stateMachineName, stateDefinition);
        System.out.println("The ARN of the state machine is " + stateMachineArn);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("3. Describe the state machine.");
        describeStateMachine(sfnClient, stateMachineArn);
        System.out.println("What should ChatSFN call you?");
        String userName = sc.nextLine();
        System.out.println("Hello " + userName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        // The JSON to pass to the StartExecution call.
        String executionJson = "{ \"name\" : \"" + userName + "\" }";
        System.out.println(executionJson);
        System.out.println("4. Start execution of the state machine and interact
with it.");
        String runArn = startWorkflow(sfnClient, stateMachineArn, executionJson);
        System.out.println("The ARN of the state machine execution is " +
runArn);
        List<String> myList;
        while (!action) {
            myList = getActivityTask(sfnClient, activityArn);
            System.out.println("ChatSFN: " + myList.get(1));
            System.out.println(userName + " please specify a value.");
            String myAction = sc.nextLine();
            if (myAction.compareTo("done") == 0)
                action = true;

            System.out.println("You have selected " + myAction);
            String taskJson = "{ \"action\" : \"" + myAction + "\" }";
            System.out.println(taskJson);
            sendTaskSuccess(sfnClient, myList.get(0), taskJson);
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("5. Describe the execution.");
        describeExe(sfnClient, runArn);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("6. Delete the activity.");
        deleteActivity(sfnClient, activityArn);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. Delete the state machines.");
        deleteMachine(sfnClient, stateMachineArn);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("The AWS Step Functions example scenario is
complete.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    public static String createIAMRole(IamClient iam, String rolename, String
polJSON) {
        try {
            CreateRoleRequest request = CreateRoleRequest.builder()
                .roleName(rolename)
                .assumeRolePolicyDocument(polJSON)
                .description("Created using the AWS SDK for Java")
                .build();

            CreateRoleResponse response = iam.createRole(request);
            return response.role().arn();

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static void describeExe(SfnClient sfnClient, String executionArn) {
        try {
            DescribeExecutionRequest executionRequest =
DescribeExecutionRequest.builder()
```

```
                .executionArn(executionArn)
                .build();

            String status = "";
            boolean hasSucceeded = false;
            while (!hasSucceeded) {
                DescribeExecutionResponse response =
sfnClient.describeExecution(executionRequest);
                status = response.statusAsString();
                if (status.compareTo("RUNNING") == 0) {
                    System.out.println("The state machine is still running, let's
wait for it to finish.");
                    Thread.sleep(2000);
                } else if (status.compareTo("SUCCEEDED") == 0) {
                    System.out.println("The Step Function workflow has
succeeded");
                    hasSucceeded = true;
                } else {
                    System.out.println("The Status is neither running or
succeeded");
                }
            }
            System.out.println("The Status is " + status);

        } catch (SfnException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void sendTaskSuccess(SfnClient sfnClient, String token, String
json) {
        try {
            SendTaskSuccessRequest successRequest =
SendTaskSuccessRequest.builder()
                .taskToken(token)
                .output(json)
                .build();

            sfnClient.sendTaskSuccess(successRequest);

        } catch (SfnException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }
    }

    public static List<String> getActivityTask(SfnClient sfnClient, String
actArn) {
        List<String> myList = new ArrayList<>();
        GetActivityTaskRequest getActivityTaskRequest =
GetActivityTaskRequest.builder()
            .activityArn(actArn)
            .build();

        GetActivityTaskResponse response =
sfnClient.getActivityTask(getActivityTaskRequest);
        myList.add(response.taskToken());
        myList.add(response.input());
        return myList;
    }

    public static void deleteActivity(SfnClient sfnClient, String actArn) {
        try {
            DeleteActivityRequest activityRequest =
DeleteActivityRequest.builder()
                .activityArn(actArn)
                .build();

            sfnClient.deleteActivity(activityRequest);
            System.out.println("You have deleted " + actArn);

        } catch (SfnException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void describeStateMachine(SfnClient sfnClient, String
stateMachineArn) {
        try {
            DescribeStateMachineRequest stateMachineRequest =
DescribeStateMachineRequest.builder()
                .stateMachineArn(stateMachineArn)
                .build();

            DescribeStateMachineResponse response =
sfnClient.describeStateMachine(stateMachineRequest);
```

```
            System.out.println("The name of the State machine is " +
response.name());
            System.out.println("The status of the State machine is " +
response.status());
            System.out.println("The ARN value of the State machine is " +
response.stateMachineArn());
            System.out.println("The role ARN value is " + response.roleArn());

        } catch (SfnException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
        }
    }

    public static void deleteMachine(SfnClient sfnClient, String stateMachineArn)
{
        try {
            DeleteStateMachineRequest deleteStateMachineRequest =
DeleteStateMachineRequest.builder()
                .stateMachineArn(stateMachineArn)
                .build();

            sfnClient.deleteStateMachine(deleteStateMachineRequest);
            DescribeStateMachineRequest describeStateMachine =
DescribeStateMachineRequest.builder()
                .stateMachineArn(stateMachineArn)
                .build();

            while (true) {
                DescribeStateMachineResponse response =
sfnClient.describeStateMachine(describeStateMachine);
                System.out.println("The state machine is not deleted yet. The
status is " + response.status());
                Thread.sleep(3000);
            }

        } catch (SfnException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
        }
        System.out.println(stateMachineArn + " was successfully deleted.");
    }

    public static String startWorkflow(SfnClient sfnClient, String
stateMachineArn, String jsonEx) {
        UUID uuid = UUID.randomUUID();
```

```
        String uuidValue = uuid.toString();
        try {
            StartExecutionRequest executionRequest =
StartExecutionRequest.builder()
                .input(jsonEx)
                .stateMachineArn(stateMachineArn)
                .name(uuidValue)
                .build();

            StartExecutionResponse response =
sfnClient.startExecution(executionRequest);
            return response.executionArn();

        } catch (SfnException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static String createMachine(SfnClient sfnClient, String roleARN,
String stateMachineName, String json) {
        try {
            CreateStateMachineRequest machineRequest =
CreateStateMachineRequest.builder()
                .definition(json)
                .name(stateMachineName)
                .roleArn(roleARN)
                .type(StateMachineType.STANDARD)
                .build();

            CreateStateMachineResponse response =
sfnClient.createStateMachine(machineRequest);
            return response.stateMachineArn();

        } catch (SfnException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static String createActivity(SfnClient sfnClient, String activityName)
{
```

```
        try {
            CreateActivityRequest activityRequest =
 CreateActivityRequest.builder()
                .name(activityName)
                .build();

            CreateActivityResponse response =
 sfnClient.createActivity(activityRequest);
            return response.activityArn();

        } catch (SfnException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CreateActivity
  - CreateStateMachine
  - DeleteActivity
  - DeleteStateMachine
  - DescribeExecution
  - DescribeStateMachine
  - GetActivityTask
  - ListActivities
  - ListStateMachines
  - SendTaskSuccess
  - StartExecution
  - StopExecution

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iam.IamClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iam.model.CreateRoleRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.SfnClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.CreateActivityRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.CreateStateMachineRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.DeleteActivityRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.DeleteStateMachineRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.DescribeExecutionRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.DescribeStateMachineRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.GetActivityTaskRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.ListActivitiesRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.ListStateMachinesRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.SendTaskSuccessRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.StartExecutionRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.StateMachineType
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.paginators.listActivitiesPaginated
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.paginators.listStateMachinesPaginated
import com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode
import com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.ObjectMapper
import com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.node.ObjectNode
import kotlinx.coroutines.flow.transform
import java.util.Scanner
import java.util.UUID
import kotlin.collections.ArrayList
import kotlin.system.exitProcess

/**
 To run this code example, place the chat_sfn_state_machine.json file into your
 project's resources folder.

 You can obtain the JSON file to create a state machine in the following GitHub
 location:
```

```
 https://github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/tree/main/resources/sample_files

 Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

 For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html

 This Kotlin code example performs the following tasks:

 1. List activities using a paginator.
 2. List state machines using a paginator.
 3. Creates an activity.
 4. Creates a state machine.
 5. Describes the state machine.
 6. Starts execution of the state machine and interacts with it.
 7. Describes the execution.
 8. Deletes the activity.
 9. Deletes the state machine.
 */

val DASHES: String = String(CharArray(80)).replace("\u0000", "-")

suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
    Usage:
        <roleARN> <activityName> <stateMachineName>

    Where:
        roleName - The name of the IAM role to create for this state machine.
        activityName - The name of an activity to create.
        stateMachineName - The name of the state machine to create.
        jsonFile - The location of the chat_sfn_state_machine.json file. You can
 located it in resources/sample_files.
    """

    if (args.size != 4) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(0)
    }

    val roleName = args[0]
    val activityName = args[1]
```

```
    val stateMachineName = args[2]
    val jsonFile = args[3]
    val sc = Scanner(System.`in`)
    var action = false

    val polJSON = """{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [
        {
            "Sid": "",
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Principal": {
                "Service": "states.amazonaws.com"
            },
            "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
        }
    ]
    }"""

    println(DASHES)
    println("Welcome to the AWS Step Functions example scenario.")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("1. List activities using a Paginator.")
    listActivitesPagnator()
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("2. List state machines using a paginator.")
    listStatemachinesPagnator()
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("3. Create a new activity.")
    val activityArn = createActivity(activityName)
    println("The ARN of the Activity is $activityArn")
    println(DASHES)

    // Get JSON to use for the state machine and place the activityArn value into
it.
    val stream = GetStream()
    val jsonString = stream.getStream(jsonFile)
```

```
    // Modify the Resource node.
    val objectMapper = ObjectMapper()
    val root: JsonNode = objectMapper.readTree(jsonString)
    (root.path("States").path("GetInput") as ObjectNode).put("Resource",
 activityArn)

    // Convert the modified Java object back to a JSON string.
    val stateDefinition = objectMapper.writeValueAsString(root)
    println(stateDefinition)

    println(DASHES)
    println("4. Create a state machine.")
    val roleARN = createIAMRole(roleName, polJSON)
    val stateMachineArn = createMachine(roleARN, stateMachineName,
 stateDefinition)
    println("The ARN of the state machine is $stateMachineArn")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("5. Describe the state machine.")
    describeStateMachine(stateMachineArn)
    println("What should ChatSFN call you?")
    val userName = sc.nextLine()
    println("Hello $userName")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    // The JSON to pass to the StartExecution call.
    val executionJson = "{ \"name\" : \"$userName\" }"
    println(executionJson)
    println("6. Start execution of the state machine and interact with it.")
    val runArn = startWorkflow(stateMachineArn, executionJson)
    println("The ARN of the state machine execution is $runArn")
    var myList: List<String>
    while (!action) {
        myList = getActivityTask(activityArn)
        println("ChatSFN: " + myList[1])
        println("$userName please specify a value.")
        val myAction = sc.nextLine()
        if (myAction.compareTo("done") == 0) {
            action = true
        }
        println("You have selected $myAction")
        val taskJson = "{ \"action\" : \"$myAction\" }"
```

```
        println(taskJson)
        sendTaskSuccess(myList[0], taskJson)
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("7. Describe the execution.")
    describeExe(runArn)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("8. Delete the activity.")
    deleteActivity(activityArn)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("9. Delete the state machines.")
    deleteMachine(stateMachineArn)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("The AWS Step Functions example scenario is complete.")
    println(DASHES)
}

suspend fun listStatemachinesPagnator() {
    val machineRequest =
        ListStateMachinesRequest {
            maxResults = 10
        }

    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        sfnClient
            .listStateMachinesPaginated(machineRequest)
            .transform { it.stateMachines?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { obj ->
                println(" The state machine ARN is ${obj.stateMachineArn}")
            }
    }
}

suspend fun listActivitesPagnator() {
    val activitiesRequest =
        ListActivitiesRequest {
```

```
            maxResults = 10
        }

    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        sfnClient
            .listActivitiesPaginated(activitiesRequest)
            .transform { it.activities?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { obj ->
                println(" The activity ARN is ${obj.activityArn}")
            }
    }
}

suspend fun deleteMachine(stateMachineArnVal: String?) {
    val deleteStateMachineRequest =
        DeleteStateMachineRequest {
            stateMachineArn = stateMachineArnVal
        }

    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        sfnClient.deleteStateMachine(deleteStateMachineRequest)
        println("$stateMachineArnVal was successfully deleted.")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteActivity(actArn: String?) {
    val activityRequest =
        DeleteActivityRequest {
            activityArn = actArn
        }

    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        sfnClient.deleteActivity(activityRequest)
        println("You have deleted $actArn")
    }
}

suspend fun describeExe(executionArnVal: String?) {
    val executionRequest =
        DescribeExecutionRequest {
            executionArn = executionArnVal
        }

    var status = ""
```

```
    var hasSucceeded = false
    while (!hasSucceeded) {
        SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
            val response = sfnClient.describeExecution(executionRequest)
            status = response.status.toString()
            if (status.compareTo("Running") == 0) {
                println("The state machine is still running, let's wait for it to
 finish.")
                Thread.sleep(2000)
            } else if (status.compareTo("Succeeded") == 0) {
                println("The Step Function workflow has succeeded")
                hasSucceeded = true
            } else {
                println("The Status is $status")
            }
        }
    }
    println("The Status is $status")
}

suspend fun sendTaskSuccess(
    token: String?,
    json: String?,
) {
    val successRequest =
        SendTaskSuccessRequest {
            taskToken = token
            output = json
        }
    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        sfnClient.sendTaskSuccess(successRequest)
    }
}

suspend fun getActivityTask(actArn: String?): List<String> {
    val myList: MutableList<String> = ArrayList()
    val getActivityTaskRequest =
        GetActivityTaskRequest {
            activityArn = actArn
        }
    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.getActivityTask(getActivityTaskRequest)
        myList.add(response.taskToken.toString())
        myList.add(response.input.toString())
```

```
        return myList
    }
}

suspend fun startWorkflow(
    stateMachineArnVal: String?,
    jsonEx: String?,
): String? {
    val uuid = UUID.randomUUID()
    val uuidValue = uuid.toString()
    val executionRequest =
        StartExecutionRequest {
            input = jsonEx
            stateMachineArn = stateMachineArnVal
            name = uuidValue
        }
    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.startExecution(executionRequest)
        return response.executionArn
    }
}

suspend fun describeStateMachine(stateMachineArnVal: String?) {
    val stateMachineRequest =
        DescribeStateMachineRequest {
            stateMachineArn = stateMachineArnVal
        }
    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.describeStateMachine(stateMachineRequest)
        println("The name of the State machine is ${response.name}")
        println("The status of the State machine is ${response.status}")
        println("The ARN value of the State machine is
 ${response.stateMachineArn}")
        println("The role ARN value is ${response.roleArn}")
    }
}

suspend fun createMachine(
    roleARNVal: String?,
    stateMachineName: String?,
    jsonVal: String?,
): String? {
    val machineRequest =
        CreateStateMachineRequest {
```

```
            definition = jsonVal
            name = stateMachineName
            roleArn = roleARNVal
            type = StateMachineType.Standard
        }

    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.createStateMachine(machineRequest)
        return response.stateMachineArn
    }
}

suspend fun createIAMRole(
    roleNameVal: String?,
    polJSON: String?,
): String? {
    val request =
        CreateRoleRequest {
            roleName = roleNameVal
            assumeRolePolicyDocument = polJSON
            description = "Created using the AWS SDK for Kotlin"
        }

    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val response = iamClient.createRole(request)
        return response.role?.arn
    }
}

suspend fun createActivity(activityName: String): String? {
    val activityRequest =
        CreateActivityRequest {
            name = activityName
        }

    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.createActivity(activityRequest)
        return response.activityArn
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.

- CreateActivity
- CreateStateMachine
- DeleteActivity
- DeleteStateMachine
- DescribeExecution
- DescribeStateMachine
- GetActivityTask
- ListActivities
- ListStateMachines
- SendTaskSuccess
- StartExecution
- StopExecution

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
class StateMachineScenario:
    """Runs an interactive scenario that shows how to get started using Step
 Functions."""

    def __init__(self, activity, state_machine, iam_client):
        """
        :param activity: An object that wraps activity actions.
        :param state_machine: An object that wraps state machine actions.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
 client.
        """
        self.activity = activity
```

```
        self.state_machine = state_machine
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        self.state_machine_role = None

    def prerequisites(self, state_machine_role_name):
        """
        Finds or creates an IAM role that can be assumed by Step Functions.
        A role of this kind is required to create a state machine.
        The state machine used in this example does not call any additional
services,
        so it needs no additional permissions.

        :param state_machine_role_name: The name of the role.
        :return: Data about the role.
        """
        trust_policy = {
            "Version": "2012-10-17",
            "Statement": [
                {
                    "Sid": "",
                    "Effect": "Allow",
                    "Principal": {"Service": "states.amazonaws.com"},
                    "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
                }
            ],
        }
        try:
            role = self.iam_client.get_role(RoleName=state_machine_role_name)
            print(f"Prerequisite IAM role {state_machine_role_name} already
exists.")
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NoSuchEntity":
                role = None
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get prerequisite IAM role %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    state_machine_role_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        if role is None:
            try:
                role = self.iam_client.create_role(
```

```
                    RoleName=state_machine_role_name,
                    AssumeRolePolicyDocument=json.dumps(trust_policy),
                )
            except ClientError as err:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't create prerequisite IAM role %s. Here's why: %s:
%s",
                    state_machine_role_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        self.state_machine_role = role["Role"]

    def find_or_create_activity(self, activity_name):
        """
        Finds or creates a Step Functions activity.

        :param activity_name: The name of the activity.
        :return: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the activity.
        """
        print("First, let's set up an activity and state machine.")
        activity_arn = self.activity.find(activity_name)
        if activity_arn is None:
            activity_arn = self.activity.create(activity_name)
            print(
                f"Activity {activity_name} created. Its Amazon Resource Name
(ARN) is "
                f"{activity_arn}."
            )
        else:
            print(f"Activity {activity_name} already exists.")
        return activity_arn

    def find_or_create_state_machine(
        self, state_machine_name, activity_arn, state_machine_file
    ):
        """
        Finds or creates a Step Functions state machine.

        :param state_machine_name: The name of the state machine.
        :param activity_arn: The ARN of an activity that is used as a step in the
state
                                machine. This ARN is injected into the state machine
```

```
                              definition that's used to create the state machine.
        :param state_machine_file: The path to a file containing the state
machine
                                   definition.
        :return: The ARN of the state machine.
        """
        state_machine_arn = self.state_machine.find(state_machine_name)
        if state_machine_arn is None:
            with open(state_machine_file) as state_machine_file:
                state_machine_def = state_machine_file.read().replace(
                    "{{DOC_EXAMPLE_ACTIVITY_ARN}}", activity_arn
                )
                state_machine_arn = self.state_machine.create(
                    state_machine_name,
                    state_machine_def,
                    self.state_machine_role["Arn"],
                )
            print(f"State machine {state_machine_name} created.")
        else:
            print(f"State machine {state_machine_name} already exists.")
        print("-" * 88)
        print(f"Here's some information about state machine
{state_machine_name}:")
        state_machine_info = self.state_machine.describe(state_machine_arn)
        for field in ["name", "status", "stateMachineArn", "roleArn"]:
            print(f"\t{field}: {state_machine_info[field]}")
        return state_machine_arn

    def run_state_machine(self, state_machine_arn, activity_arn):
        """
        Run the state machine. The state machine used in this example is a simple
        chat simulation. It contains an activity step in a loop that is used for
user
        interaction. When the state machine gets to the activity step, it waits
for
        an external application to get task data and submit a response. This
function
        acts as the activity application by getting task input and responding
with
        user input.

        :param state_machine_arn: The ARN of the state machine.
        :param activity_arn: The ARN of the activity used as a step in the state
machine.
```

```
        :return: The ARN of the run.
        """
        print(
            f"Let's run the state machine. It's a simplistic, non-AI chat
simulator "
            f"we'll call ChatSFN."
        )
        user_name = q.ask("What should ChatSFN call you? ", q.non_empty)
        run_input = {"name": user_name}
        print("Starting state machine...")
        run_arn = self.state_machine.start(state_machine_arn,
json.dumps(run_input))
        action = None
        while action != "done":
            activity_task = self.activity.get_task(activity_arn)
            task_input = json.loads(activity_task["input"])
            print(f"ChatSFN: {task_input['message']}")
            action = task_input["actions"][
                q.choose("What now? ", task_input["actions"])
            ]
            task_response = {"action": action}
            self.activity.send_task_success(
                activity_task["taskToken"], json.dumps(task_response)
            )
        return run_arn

    def finish_state_machine_run(self, run_arn):
        """
        Wait for the state machine run to finish, then print final status and
output.

        :param run_arn: The ARN of the run to retrieve.
        """
        print(f"Let's get the final output from the state machine:")
        status = "RUNNING"
        while status == "RUNNING":
            run_output = self.state_machine.describe_run(run_arn)
            status = run_output["status"]
            if status == "RUNNING":
                print(
                    "The state machine is still running, let's wait for it to
finish."
                )
                wait(1)
```

```
            elif status == "SUCCEEDED":
                print(f"ChatSFN: {json.loads(run_output['output'])['message']}")
            else:
                print(f"Run status: {status}.")

    def cleanup(
        self,
        state_machine_name,
        state_machine_arn,
        activity_name,
        activity_arn,
        state_machine_role_name,
    ):
        """
        Clean up resources created by this example.

        :param state_machine_name: The name of the state machine.
        :param state_machine_arn: The ARN of the state machine.
        :param activity_name: The name of the activity.
        :param activity_arn: The ARN of the activity.
        :param state_machine_role_name: The name of the role used by the state
machine.
        """
        if q.ask(
            "Do you want to delete the state machine, activity, and role created
for this "
            "example? (y/n) ",
            q.is_yesno,
        ):
            self.state_machine.delete(state_machine_arn)
            print(f"Deleted state machine {state_machine_name}.")
            self.activity.delete(activity_arn)
            print(f"Deleted activity {activity_name}.")
            self.iam_client.delete_role(RoleName=state_machine_role_name)
            print(f"Deleted role {state_machine_role_name}.")

    def run_scenario(self, activity_name, state_machine_name):
        print("-" * 88)
        print("Welcome to the AWS Step Functions state machines demo.")
        print("-" * 88)

        activity_arn = self.find_or_create_activity(activity_name)
        state_machine_arn = self.find_or_create_state_machine(
            state_machine_name,
```

```
            activity_arn,
            "../../../resources/sample_files/chat_sfn_state_machine.json",
        )
        print("-" * 88)
        run_arn = self.run_state_machine(state_machine_arn, activity_arn)
        print("-" * 88)
        self.finish_state_machine_run(run_arn)
        print("-" * 88)
        self.cleanup(
            state_machine_name,
            state_machine_arn,
            activity_name,
            activity_arn,
            self.state_machine_role["RoleName"],
        )

        print("-" * 88)
        print("\nThanks for watching!")
        print("-" * 88)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")
    try:
        stepfunctions_client = boto3.client("stepfunctions")
        iam_client = boto3.client("iam")
        scenario = StateMachineScenario(
            Activity(stepfunctions_client),
            StateMachine(stepfunctions_client),
            iam_client,
        )
        scenario.prerequisites("doc-example-state-machine-chat")
        scenario.run_scenario("doc-example-activity", "doc-example-state-
machine")
    except Exception:
        logging.exception("Something went wrong with the demo.")
```

상태 머신 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 정의합니다.

```
class StateMachine:
    """Encapsulates Step Functions state machine actions."""
```

```
    def __init__(self, stepfunctions_client):
        """
        :param stepfunctions_client: A Boto3 Step Functions client.
        """
        self.stepfunctions_client = stepfunctions_client


    def create(self, name, definition, role_arn):
        """
        Creates a state machine with the specific definition. The state machine
assumes
        the provided role before it starts a run.

        :param name: The name to give the state machine.
        :param definition: The Amazon States Language definition of the steps in
the
                           the state machine.
        :param role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role that is
assumed by
                         Step Functions when the state machine is run.
        :return: The ARN of the newly created state machine.
        """
        try:
            response = self.stepfunctions_client.create_state_machine(
                name=name, definition=definition, roleArn=role_arn
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create state machine %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["stateMachineArn"]


    def find(self, name):
        """
        Find a state machine by name. This requires listing the state machines
until
        one is found with a matching name.
```

```
        :param name: The name of the state machine to search for.
        :return: The ARN of the state machine if found; otherwise, None.
        """
        try:
            paginator =
self.stepfunctions_client.get_paginator("list_state_machines")
            for page in paginator.paginate():
                for state_machine in page.get("stateMachines", []):
                    if state_machine["name"] == name:
                        return state_machine["stateMachineArn"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list state machines. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def describe(self, state_machine_arn):
        """
        Get data about a state machine.

        :param state_machine_arn: The ARN of the state machine to look up.
        :return: The retrieved state machine data.
        """
        try:
            response = self.stepfunctions_client.describe_state_machine(
                stateMachineArn=state_machine_arn
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't describe state machine %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                state_machine_arn,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response


    def start(self, state_machine_arn, run_input):
        """
```

```
        Start a run of a state machine with a specified input. A run is also
known
        as an "execution" in Step Functions.

        :param state_machine_arn: The ARN of the state machine to run.
        :param run_input: The input to the state machine, in JSON format.
        :return: The ARN of the run. This can be used to get information about
the run,
                 including its current status and final output.
        """
        try:
            response = self.stepfunctions_client.start_execution(
                stateMachineArn=state_machine_arn, input=run_input
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't start state machine %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                state_machine_arn,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["executionArn"]


    def describe_run(self, run_arn):
        """
        Get data about a state machine run, such as its current status or final
output.

        :param run_arn: The ARN of the run to look up.
        :return: The retrieved run data.
        """
        try:
            response = self.stepfunctions_client.describe_execution(
                executionArn=run_arn
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't describe run %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                run_arn,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
```

```
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response


    def delete(self, state_machine_arn):
        """
        Delete a state machine and all of its run data.

        :param state_machine_arn: The ARN of the state machine to delete.
        """
        try:
            response = self.stepfunctions_client.delete_state_machine(
                stateMachineArn=state_machine_arn
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete state machine %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                state_machine_arn,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

활동 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 정의합니다.

```
class Activity:
    """Encapsulates Step Function activity actions."""

    def __init__(self, stepfunctions_client):
        """
        :param stepfunctions_client: A Boto3 Step Functions client.
        """
        self.stepfunctions_client = stepfunctions_client
```

```
    def create(self, name):
        """
        Create an activity.

        :param name: The name of the activity to create.
        :return: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the newly created activity.
        """
        try:
            response = self.stepfunctions_client.create_activity(name=name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create activity %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["activityArn"]


    def find(self, name):
        """
        Find an activity by name. This requires listing activities until one is
found
        with a matching name.

        :param name: The name of the activity to search for.
        :return: If found, the ARN of the activity; otherwise, None.
        """
        try:
            paginator =
self.stepfunctions_client.get_paginator("list_activities")
            for page in paginator.paginate():
                for activity in page.get("activities", []):
                    if activity["name"] == name:
                        return activity["activityArn"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list activities. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

```
    def get_task(self, activity_arn):
        """
        Gets task data for an activity. When a state machine is waiting for the
        specified activity, a response is returned with data from the state
machine.
        When a state machine is not waiting, this call blocks for 60 seconds.

        :param activity_arn: The ARN of the activity to get task data for.
        :return: The task data for the activity.
        """
        try:
            response = self.stepfunctions_client.get_activity_task(
                activityArn=activity_arn
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get a task for activity %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                activity_arn,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response


    def send_task_success(self, task_token, task_response):
        """
        Sends a success response to a waiting activity step. A state machine with
an
        activity step waits for the activity to get task data and then respond
with
        either success or failure before it resumes processing.

        :param task_token: The token associated with the task. This is included
in the
                           response to the get_activity_task action and must be
sent
                           without modification.
        :param task_response: The response data from the activity. This data is
                              received and processed by the state machine.
        """
```

```
        try:
            self.stepfunctions_client.send_task_success(
                taskToken=task_token, output=task_response
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't send task success. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def delete(self, activity_arn):
        """
        Delete an activity.

        :param activity_arn: The ARN of the activity to delete.
        """
        try:
            response = self.stepfunctions_client.delete_activity(
                activityArn=activity_arn
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete activity %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                activity_arn,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - CreateActivity
  - CreateStateMachine
  - DeleteActivity

- DeleteStateMachine
- DescribeExecution
- DescribeStateMachine
- GetActivityTask
- ListActivities
- ListStateMachines
- SendTaskSuccess
- StartExecution
- StopExecution

AWS SDKs 대한 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 Step Functions 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

이러한 발췌문은 Step Functions API를 호출하며 컨텍스트에서 실행해야 하는 더 큰 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드입니다. AWS SDKs를 사용한 Step Functions 시나리오 에서 컨텍스트에 맞는 작업을 볼 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 AWS Step Functions API 참조를 참조하세요.

예시

- AWS SDK와 CreateActivity 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 CreateStateMachine 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DeleteActivity 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DeleteStateMachine 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DescribeExecution 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DescribeStateMachine 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 GetActivityTask 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 ListActivities 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 ListExecutions 함께 사용

- AWS SDK와 ListStateMachines 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 SendTaskSuccess 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 StartExecution 함께 사용

AWS SDK와 **CreateActivity** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateActivity`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a Step Functions activity using the supplied name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="activityName">The name for the new Step Functions
activity.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the new activity.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateActivity(string activityName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.CreateActivityAsync(new
CreateActivityRequest { Name = activityName });
        return response.ActivityArn;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreateActivity를 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static String createActivity(SfnClient sfnClient, String activityName)
{
       try {
           CreateActivityRequest activityRequest =
CreateActivityRequest.builder()
               .name(activityName)
               .build();

           CreateActivityResponse response =
sfnClient.createActivity(activityRequest);
           return response.activityArn();

       } catch (SfnException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
       return "";
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateActivity를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun createActivity(activityName: String): String? {
    val activityRequest =
        CreateActivityRequest {
            name = activityName
        }

    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.createActivity(activityRequest)
        return response.activityArn
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 CreateActivity를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class Activity:
    """Encapsulates Step Function activity actions."""

    def __init__(self, stepfunctions_client):
        """
        :param stepfunctions_client: A Boto3 Step Functions client.
        """
        self.stepfunctions_client = stepfunctions_client


    def create(self, name):
        """
        Create an activity.

        :param name: The name of the activity to create.
        :return: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the newly created activity.
```

```
        """
        try:
            response = self.stepfunctions_client.create_activity(name=name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create activity %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["activityArn"]
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateActivity를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **CreateStateMachine** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateStateMachine`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a Step Functions state machine.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="stateMachineName">Name for the new Step Functions state
```

```
    /// machine.</param>
    /// <param name="definition">A JSON string that defines the Step Functions
    /// state machine.</param>
    /// <param name="roleArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role.</param>
    /// <returns></returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateStateMachine(string stateMachineName, string
definition, string roleArn)
    {
        var request = new CreateStateMachineRequest
        {
            Name = stateMachineName,
            Definition = definition,
            RoleArn = roleArn
        };

        var response =
            await _amazonStepFunctions.CreateStateMachineAsync(request);
        return response.StateMachineArn;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreateStateMachine을 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public static String createMachine(SfnClient sfnClient, String roleARN,
String stateMachineName, String json) {
        try {
            CreateStateMachineRequest machineRequest =
CreateStateMachineRequest.builder()
                .definition(json)
                .name(stateMachineName)
                .roleArn(roleARN)
```

```
                .type(StateMachineType.STANDARD)
                .build();

            CreateStateMachineResponse response =
 sfnClient.createStateMachine(machineRequest);
            return response.stateMachineArn();

        } catch (SfnException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateStateMachine을 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun createMachine(
    roleARNVal: String?,
    stateMachineName: String?,
    jsonVal: String?,
): String? {
    val machineRequest =
        CreateStateMachineRequest {
            definition = jsonVal
            name = stateMachineName
            roleArn = roleARNVal
            type = StateMachineType.Standard
        }

    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.createStateMachine(machineRequest)
```

```
        return response.stateMachineArn
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 CreateStateMachine을 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class StateMachine:
    """Encapsulates Step Functions state machine actions."""

    def __init__(self, stepfunctions_client):
        """
        :param stepfunctions_client: A Boto3 Step Functions client.
        """
        self.stepfunctions_client = stepfunctions_client


    def create(self, name, definition, role_arn):
        """
        Creates a state machine with the specific definition. The state machine
 assumes
        the provided role before it starts a run.

        :param name: The name to give the state machine.
        :param definition: The Amazon States Language definition of the steps in
 the
                           the state machine.
        :param role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role that is
 assumed by
                         Step Functions when the state machine is run.
        :return: The ARN of the newly created state machine.
        """
```

```
        try:
            response = self.stepfunctions_client.create_state_machine(
                name=name, definition=definition, roleArn=role_arn
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create state machine %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["stateMachineArn"]
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateStateMachine을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **DeleteActivity** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteActivity의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a Step Machine activity.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="activityArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of
    /// the activity.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteActivity(string activityArn)
    {
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.DeleteActivityAsync(new
DeleteActivityRequest { ActivityArn = activityArn });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteActivity를 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public static void deleteActivity(SfnClient sfnClient, String actArn) {
        try {
            DeleteActivityRequest activityRequest =
DeleteActivityRequest.builder()
                .activityArn(actArn)
                .build();

            sfnClient.deleteActivity(activityRequest);
            System.out.println("You have deleted " + actArn);

        } catch (SfnException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteActivity를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun deleteActivity(actArn: String?) {
    val activityRequest =
        DeleteActivityRequest {
            activityArn = actArn
        }

    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        sfnClient.deleteActivity(activityRequest)
        println("You have deleted $actArn")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DeleteActivity를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class Activity:
    """Encapsulates Step Function activity actions."""
```

```
    def __init__(self, stepfunctions_client):
        """
        :param stepfunctions_client: A Boto3 Step Functions client.
        """
        self.stepfunctions_client = stepfunctions_client


    def delete(self, activity_arn):
        """
        Delete an activity.

        :param activity_arn: The ARN of the activity to delete.
        """
        try:
            response = self.stepfunctions_client.delete_activity(
                activityArn=activity_arn
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete activity %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                activity_arn,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteActivity를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **DeleteStateMachine** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteStateMachine의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a Step Functions state machine.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="stateMachineArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the
    /// state machine.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteStateMachine(string stateMachineArn)
    {
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.DeleteStateMachineAsync(new
DeleteStateMachineRequest
        { StateMachineArn = stateMachineArn });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteStateMachine을 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public static void deleteMachine(SfnClient sfnClient, String stateMachineArn)
{
```

```
        try {
            DeleteStateMachineRequest deleteStateMachineRequest =
 DeleteStateMachineRequest.builder()
                .stateMachineArn(stateMachineArn)
                .build();

            sfnClient.deleteStateMachine(deleteStateMachineRequest);
            DescribeStateMachineRequest describeStateMachine =
 DescribeStateMachineRequest.builder()
                .stateMachineArn(stateMachineArn)
                .build();

            while (true) {
                DescribeStateMachineResponse response =
 sfnClient.describeStateMachine(describeStateMachine);
                System.out.println("The state machine is not deleted yet. The
 status is " + response.status());
                Thread.sleep(3000);
            }

        } catch (SfnException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
        }
        System.out.println(stateMachineArn + " was successfully deleted.");
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteStateMachine을 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun deleteMachine(stateMachineArnVal: String?) {
    val deleteStateMachineRequest =
        DeleteStateMachineRequest {
```

```
            stateMachineArn = stateMachineArnVal
        }

    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        sfnClient.deleteStateMachine(deleteStateMachineRequest)
        println("$stateMachineArnVal was successfully deleted.")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DeleteStateMachine을 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class StateMachine:
    """Encapsulates Step Functions state machine actions."""

    def __init__(self, stepfunctions_client):
        """
        :param stepfunctions_client: A Boto3 Step Functions client.
        """
        self.stepfunctions_client = stepfunctions_client


    def delete(self, state_machine_arn):
        """
        Delete a state machine and all of its run data.

        :param state_machine_arn: The ARN of the state machine to delete.
        """
        try:
            response = self.stepfunctions_client.delete_state_machine(
                stateMachineArn=state_machine_arn
            )
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete state machine %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                state_machine_arn,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteStateMachine를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **DescribeExecution** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeExecution의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve information about the specified Step Functions execution.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="executionArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the
    /// Step Functions execution.</param>
    /// <returns>The API response returned by the API.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<DescribeExecutionResponse> DescribeExecutionAsync(string
executionArn)
    {
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.DescribeExecutionAsync(new
DescribeExecutionRequest { ExecutionArn = executionArn });
        return response;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeExecution을 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public static void describeExe(SfnClient sfnClient, String executionArn) {
        try {
            DescribeExecutionRequest executionRequest =
DescribeExecutionRequest.builder()
                .executionArn(executionArn)
                .build();

            String status = "";
            boolean hasSucceeded = false;
            while (!hasSucceeded) {
                DescribeExecutionResponse response =
sfnClient.describeExecution(executionRequest);
                status = response.statusAsString();
                if (status.compareTo("RUNNING") == 0) {
                    System.out.println("The state machine is still running, let's
wait for it to finish.");
                    Thread.sleep(2000);
                } else if (status.compareTo("SUCCEEDED") == 0) {
                    System.out.println("The Step Function workflow has
succeeded");
```

```
                    hasSucceeded = true;
                } else {
                    System.out.println("The Status is neither running or
 succeeded");
                }
            }
            System.out.println("The Status is " + status);

        } catch (SfnException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeExecution을 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun describeExe(executionArnVal: String?) {
    val executionRequest =
        DescribeExecutionRequest {
            executionArn = executionArnVal
        }

    var status = ""
    var hasSucceeded = false
    while (!hasSucceeded) {
        SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
            val response = sfnClient.describeExecution(executionRequest)
            status = response.status.toString()
            if (status.compareTo("Running") == 0) {
                println("The state machine is still running, let's wait for it to
 finish.")
```

```
                Thread.sleep(2000)
            } else if (status.compareTo("Succeeded") == 0) {
                println("The Step Function workflow has succeeded")
                hasSucceeded = true
            } else {
                println("The Status is $status")
            }
        }
    }
    println("The Status is $status")
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DescribeExecution을 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    def describe_run(self, run_arn):
        """
        Get data about a state machine run, such as its current status or final
output.

        :param run_arn: The ARN of the run to look up.
        :return: The retrieved run data.
        """
        try:
            response = self.stepfunctions_client.describe_execution(
                executionArn=run_arn
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't describe run %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                run_arn,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
```

```
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeExecution를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **DescribeStateMachine** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeStateMachine의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve information about the specified Step Functions state machine.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="StateMachineArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the
    /// Step Functions state machine to retrieve.</param>
    /// <returns>Information about the specified Step Functions state machine.</
returns>
    public async Task<DescribeStateMachineResponse>
 DescribeStateMachineAsync(string StateMachineArn)
    {
```

```
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.DescribeStateMachineAsync(new
DescribeStateMachineRequest { StateMachineArn = StateMachineArn });
        return response;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeStateMachine을 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public static void describeStateMachine(SfnClient sfnClient, String
stateMachineArn) {
        try {
            DescribeStateMachineRequest stateMachineRequest =
DescribeStateMachineRequest.builder()
                .stateMachineArn(stateMachineArn)
                .build();

            DescribeStateMachineResponse response =
sfnClient.describeStateMachine(stateMachineRequest);
            System.out.println("The name of the State machine is " +
response.name());
            System.out.println("The status of the State machine is " +
response.status());
            System.out.println("The ARN value of the State machine is " +
response.stateMachineArn());
            System.out.println("The role ARN value is " + response.roleArn());

        } catch (SfnException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeStateMachine을 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun describeStateMachine(stateMachineArnVal: String?) {
    val stateMachineRequest =
        DescribeStateMachineRequest {
            stateMachineArn = stateMachineArnVal
        }
    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.describeStateMachine(stateMachineRequest)
        println("The name of the State machine is ${response.name}")
        println("The status of the State machine is ${response.status}")
        println("The ARN value of the State machine is
 ${response.stateMachineArn}")
        println("The role ARN value is ${response.roleArn}")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DescribeStateMachine를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class StateMachine:
    """Encapsulates Step Functions state machine actions."""

    def __init__(self, stepfunctions_client):
        """
        :param stepfunctions_client: A Boto3 Step Functions client.
        """
        self.stepfunctions_client = stepfunctions_client


    def describe(self, state_machine_arn):
        """
        Get data about a state machine.

        :param state_machine_arn: The ARN of the state machine to look up.
        :return: The retrieved state machine data.
        """
        try:
            response = self.stepfunctions_client.describe_state_machine(
                stateMachineArn=state_machine_arn
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't describe state machine %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                state_machine_arn,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeStateMachine를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **GetActivityTask** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 GetActivityTask의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve a task with the specified Step Functions activity
    /// with the specified Amazon Resource Name (ARN).
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="activityArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of
    /// the Step Functions activity.</param>
    /// <param name="workerName">The name of the Step Functions worker.</param>
    /// <returns>The response from the Step Functions activity.</returns>
    public async Task<GetActivityTaskResponse> GetActivityTaskAsync(string
activityArn, string workerName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.GetActivityTaskAsync(new
GetActivityTaskRequest
        { ActivityArn = activityArn, WorkerName = workerName });
        return response;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 GetActivityTask를 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static List<String> getActivityTask(SfnClient sfnClient, String
actArn) {
       List<String> myList = new ArrayList<>();
       GetActivityTaskRequest getActivityTaskRequest =
GetActivityTaskRequest.builder()
           .activityArn(actArn)
           .build();

       GetActivityTaskResponse response =
sfnClient.getActivityTask(getActivityTaskRequest);
       myList.add(response.taskToken());
       myList.add(response.input());
       return myList;
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetActivityTask를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun getActivityTask(actArn: String?): List<String> {
    val myList: MutableList<String> = ArrayList()
    val getActivityTaskRequest =
        GetActivityTaskRequest {
            activityArn = actArn
        }
    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.getActivityTask(getActivityTaskRequest)
        myList.add(response.taskToken.toString())
        myList.add(response.input.toString())
        return myList
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 GetActivityTask를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class Activity:
    """Encapsulates Step Function activity actions."""
```

```
    def __init__(self, stepfunctions_client):
        """
        :param stepfunctions_client: A Boto3 Step Functions client.
        """
        self.stepfunctions_client = stepfunctions_client


    def get_task(self, activity_arn):
        """
        Gets task data for an activity. When a state machine is waiting for the
        specified activity, a response is returned with data from the state
machine.
        When a state machine is not waiting, this call blocks for 60 seconds.

        :param activity_arn: The ARN of the activity to get task data for.
        :return: The task data for the activity.
        """
        try:
            response = self.stepfunctions_client.get_activity_task(
                activityArn=activity_arn
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get a task for activity %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                activity_arn,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetActivityTask를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **`ListActivities`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListActivities`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List the Step Functions activities for the current account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of ActivityListItems.</returns>
    public async Task<List<ActivityListItem>> ListActivitiesAsync()
    {
        var request = new ListActivitiesRequest();
        var activities = new List<ActivityListItem>();

        do
        {
            var response = await
_amazonStepFunctions.ListActivitiesAsync(request);

            if (response.NextToken is not null)
            {
                request.NextToken = response.NextToken;
            }

            activities.AddRange(response.Activities);
        }
        while (request.NextToken is not null);

        return activities;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListActivities를 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sfn.SfnClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sfn.model.ListActivitiesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sfn.model.ListActivitiesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sfn.model.SfnException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sfn.model.ActivityListItem;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ListActivities {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        SfnClient sfnClient = SfnClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listAllActivites(sfnClient);
        sfnClient.close();
    }

    public static void listAllActivites(SfnClient sfnClient) {
        try {
            ListActivitiesRequest activitiesRequest =
 ListActivitiesRequest.builder()
```

```
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .build();

            ListActivitiesResponse response =
 sfnClient.listActivities(activitiesRequest);
            List<ActivityListItem> items = response.activities();
            for (ActivityListItem item : items) {
                System.out.println("The activity ARN is " + item.activityArn());
                System.out.println("The activity name is " + item.name());
            }

        } catch (SfnException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListActivities를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun listAllActivites() {
    val activitiesRequest =
        ListActivitiesRequest {
            maxResults = 10
        }

    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.listActivities(activitiesRequest)
        response.activities?.forEach { item ->
            println("The activity ARN is ${item.activityArn}")
            println("The activity name is ${item.name}")
```

```
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ListActivities를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class Activity:
    """Encapsulates Step Function activity actions."""

    def __init__(self, stepfunctions_client):
        """
        :param stepfunctions_client: A Boto3 Step Functions client.
        """
        self.stepfunctions_client = stepfunctions_client


    def find(self, name):
        """
        Find an activity by name. This requires listing activities until one is
 found
        with a matching name.

        :param name: The name of the activity to search for.
        :return: If found, the ARN of the activity; otherwise, None.
        """
        try:
            paginator =
 self.stepfunctions_client.get_paginator("list_activities")
            for page in paginator.paginate():
                for activity in page.get("activities", []):
                    if activity["name"] == name:
```

```
                        return activity["activityArn"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list activities. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListActivities를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **ListExecutions** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListExecutions`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve information about executions of a Step Functions
    /// state machine.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="stateMachineArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the
    /// Step Functions state machine.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of ExecutionListItem objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<ExecutionListItem>> ListExecutionsAsync(string
stateMachineArn)
    {
        var executions = new List<ExecutionListItem>();
        ListExecutionsResponse response;
        var request = new ListExecutionsRequest { StateMachineArn =
stateMachineArn };
```

```
        do
        {
            response = await _amazonStepFunctions.ListExecutionsAsync(request);
            executions.AddRange(response.Executions);
            if (response.NextToken is not null)
            {
                request.NextToken = response.NextToken;
            }
        } while (response.NextToken is not null);

        return executions;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListExecutions를 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public static void getExeHistory(SfnClient sfnClient, String exeARN) {
        try {
            GetExecutionHistoryRequest historyRequest =
GetExecutionHistoryRequest.builder()
                    .executionArn(exeARN)
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .build();

            GetExecutionHistoryResponse historyResponse =
sfnClient.getExecutionHistory(historyRequest);
            List<HistoryEvent> events = historyResponse.events();
            for (HistoryEvent event : events) {
                System.out.println("The event type is " +
event.type().toString());
            }
```

```
        } catch (SfnException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListExecutions를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun getExeHistory(exeARN: String?) {
    val historyRequest =
        GetExecutionHistoryRequest {
            executionArn = exeARN
            maxResults = 10
        }

    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.getExecutionHistory(historyRequest)
        response.events?.forEach { event ->
            println("The event type is ${event.type}")
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ListExecutions를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **`ListStateMachines`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListStateMachines`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve a list of Step Functions state machines.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of StateMachineListItem objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<StateMachineListItem>> ListStateMachinesAsync()
    {
        var stateMachines = new List<StateMachineListItem>();
        var listStateMachinesPaginator =
            _amazonStepFunctions.Paginators.ListStateMachines(new
ListStateMachinesRequest());

        await foreach (var response in listStateMachinesPaginator.Responses)
        {
            stateMachines.AddRange(response.StateMachines);
        }

        return stateMachines;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListStateMachines를 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sfn.SfnClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sfn.model.ListStateMachinesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sfn.model.SfnException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sfn.model.StateMachineListItem;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ListStateMachines {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        SfnClient sfnClient = SfnClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listMachines(sfnClient);
        sfnClient.close();
    }

    public static void listMachines(SfnClient sfnClient) {
        try {
            ListStateMachinesResponse response = sfnClient.listStateMachines();
            List<StateMachineListItem> machines = response.stateMachines();
            for (StateMachineListItem machine : machines) {
```

```
                System.out.println("The name of the state machine is: " +
 machine.name());
                System.out.println("The ARN value is : " +
 machine.stateMachineArn());
            }

        } catch (SfnException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListStateMachines를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.SfnClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.ListStateMachinesRequest

/**
 Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

 For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
 */

suspend fun main() {
    println(DASHES)
    println("Welcome to the AWS Step Functions Hello example.")
    println("Lets list up to ten of your state machines:")
    println(DASHES)
```

```
    listMachines()
}

suspend fun listMachines() {
    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.listStateMachines(ListStateMachinesRequest {})
        response.stateMachines?.forEach { machine ->
            println("The name of the state machine is ${machine.name}")
            println("The ARN value is ${machine.stateMachineArn}")
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ListStateMachines를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

계정의 상태 머신 목록에서 검색하여 이름으로 상태 머신을 찾을 수 있습니다.

```
class StateMachine:
    """Encapsulates Step Functions state machine actions."""

    def __init__(self, stepfunctions_client):
        """
        :param stepfunctions_client: A Boto3 Step Functions client.
        """
        self.stepfunctions_client = stepfunctions_client


    def find(self, name):
        """
```

```
        Find a state machine by name. This requires listing the state machines
until
        one is found with a matching name.

        :param name: The name of the state machine to search for.
        :return: The ARN of the state machine if found; otherwise, None.
        """
        try:
            paginator =
self.stepfunctions_client.get_paginator("list_state_machines")
            for page in paginator.paginate():
                for state_machine in page.get("stateMachines", []):
                    if state_machine["name"] == name:
                        return state_machine["stateMachineArn"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list state machines. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListStateMachines를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **SendTaskSuccess** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 SendTaskSuccess의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Indicate that the Step Functions task, indicated by the
    /// task token, has completed successfully.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="taskToken">Identifies the task.</param>
    /// <param name="taskResponse">The response received from executing the
task.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> SendTaskSuccessAsync(string taskToken, string
taskResponse)
    {
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.SendTaskSuccessAsync(new
SendTaskSuccessRequest
        { TaskToken = taskToken, Output = taskResponse });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 SendTaskSuccess를 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public static void sendTaskSuccess(SfnClient sfnClient, String token, String
 json) {
        try {
            SendTaskSuccessRequest successRequest =
 SendTaskSuccessRequest.builder()
                .taskToken(token)
                .output(json)
                .build();

            sfnClient.sendTaskSuccess(successRequest);

        } catch (SfnException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 SendTaskSuccess를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun sendTaskSuccess(
    token: String?,
    json: String?,
) {
    val successRequest =
        SendTaskSuccessRequest {
            taskToken = token
            output = json
        }
    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        sfnClient.sendTaskSuccess(successRequest)
```

```
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 SendTaskSuccess를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class Activity:
    """Encapsulates Step Function activity actions."""

    def __init__(self, stepfunctions_client):
        """
        :param stepfunctions_client: A Boto3 Step Functions client.
        """
        self.stepfunctions_client = stepfunctions_client


    def send_task_success(self, task_token, task_response):
        """
        Sends a success response to a waiting activity step. A state machine with
 an
        activity step waits for the activity to get task data and then respond
 with
        either success or failure before it resumes processing.

        :param task_token: The token associated with the task. This is included
 in the
                           response to the get_activity_task action and must be
 sent
                           without modification.
        :param task_response: The response data from the activity. This data is
                              received and processed by the state machine.
        """
```

```
        try:
            self.stepfunctions_client.send_task_success(
                taskToken=task_token, output=task_response
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't send task success. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 SendTaskSuccess를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK와 **StartExecution** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `StartExecution`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Start execution of an AWS Step Functions state machine.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="executionName">The name to use for the execution.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="executionJson">The JSON string to pass for execution.</
param>
    /// <param name="stateMachineArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the
    /// Step Functions state machine.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the AWS Step Functions
    /// execution.</returns>
    public async Task<string> StartExecutionAsync(string executionJson, string
 stateMachineArn)
    {
        var executionRequest = new StartExecutionRequest
        {
            Input = executionJson,
            StateMachineArn = stateMachineArn
        };

        var response = await
 _amazonStepFunctions.StartExecutionAsync(executionRequest);
        return response.ExecutionArn;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 StartExecution을 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public static String startWorkflow(SfnClient sfnClient, String
 stateMachineArn, String jsonEx) {
        UUID uuid = UUID.randomUUID();
        String uuidValue = uuid.toString();
        try {
            StartExecutionRequest executionRequest =
 StartExecutionRequest.builder()
                .input(jsonEx)
```

```
                .stateMachineArn(stateMachineArn)
                .name(uuidValue)
                .build();

            StartExecutionResponse response =
 sfnClient.startExecution(executionRequest);
            return response.executionArn();

        } catch (SfnException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 StartExecution을 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { SFNClient, StartExecutionCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sfn";

/**
 * @param {{ sfnClient: SFNClient, stateMachineArn: string }} config
 */
export async function startExecution({ sfnClient, stateMachineArn }) {
  const response = await sfnClient.send(
    new StartExecutionCommand({
      stateMachineArn,
    }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // Example response:
```

```
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: '202a9309-c16a-454b-adeb-c4d19afe3bf2',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   executionArn: 'arn:aws:states:us-
east-1:000000000000:execution:MyStateMachine:aaaaaaaa-f787-49fb-
a20c-1b61c64eafe6',
  //   startDate: 2024-01-04T15:54:08.362Z
  // }
  return response;
}

// Call function if run directly
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  startExecution({ sfnClient: new SFNClient({}), stateMachineArn: "ARN" });
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 StartExecution을 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun startWorkflow(
    stateMachineArnVal: String?,
    jsonEx: String?,
): String? {
    val uuid = UUID.randomUUID()
    val uuidValue = uuid.toString()
```

```
    val executionRequest =
        StartExecutionRequest {
            input = jsonEx
            stateMachineArn = stateMachineArnVal
            name = uuidValue
        }
    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.startExecution(executionRequest)
        return response.executionArn
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 StartExecution를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class StateMachine:
    """Encapsulates Step Functions state machine actions."""

    def __init__(self, stepfunctions_client):
        """
        :param stepfunctions_client: A Boto3 Step Functions client.
        """
        self.stepfunctions_client = stepfunctions_client


    def start(self, state_machine_arn, run_input):
        """
        Start a run of a state machine with a specified input. A run is also
 known
        as an "execution" in Step Functions.

        :param state_machine_arn: The ARN of the state machine to run.
```

```
        :param run_input: The input to the state machine, in JSON format.
        :return: The ARN of the run. This can be used to get information about
the run,
                 including its current status and final output.
        """
        try:
            response = self.stepfunctions_client.start_execution(
                stateMachineArn=state_machine_arn, input=run_input
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't start state machine %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                state_machine_arn,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["executionArn"]
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartExecution을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Step Functions 시나리오

다음 코드 예제에서는 Step Functions AWS SDKs에서 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이러한 시나리오에서는 Step Functions 내에서 여러 함수를 호출하거나 다른 함수와 결합하여 특정 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS 서비스. 각 시나리오에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시나리오는 컨텍스트에 맞는 서비스 작업을 이해하는 데 도움이 되도록 중급 수준의 경험을 대상으로 합니다.

예시

- Step Functions를 사용하여 메신저 애플리케이션 생성
- Amazon Bedrock 및 Step Functions를 사용한 생성형 AI 애플리케이션 구축 및 오케스트레이션
- Step Functions를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

Step Functions를 사용하여 메신저 애플리케이션 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 데이터베이스 테이블에서 메시지 레코드를 검색하는 AWS Step Functions 메신저 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 와 함께를 사용하여 Amazon DynamoDB 테이블에서 메시지 레코드를 검색하고 Amazon Simple Queue Service(Amazon SQS)를 통해 보내는 메신저 애플리케이션을 AWS Step Functions 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 상태 시스템은 AWS Lambda 함수와 통합되어 데이터베이스에 전송되지 않은 메시지가 있는지 스캔합니다.

- Amazon DynamoDB 테이블에서 메시지 레코드를 검색하고 업데이트하는 상태 머신을 생성합니다.
- 상태 머신 정의를 업데이트하여 메시지를 Amazon Simple Queue Service(Amazon SQS)에도 전송합니다.
- 상태 머신의 실행을 시작하고 중지합니다.
- 서비스 통합을 사용하여 상태 머신에서 Lambda, DynamoDB 및 Amazon SQS에 연결합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SQS
- Step Functions

Amazon Bedrock 및 Step Functions를 사용한 생성형 AI 애플리케이션 구축 및 오케스트레이션

다음 코드 예제는 Amazon Bedrock 및 Step Functions를 사용하여 생성형 AI 애플리케이션을 구축하고 오케스트레이션하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

Amazon Bedrock 서버리스 프롬프트 체이닝 시나리오는 AWS Step Functions, Amazon Bedrock 및 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/agents.html의 방법을 사용하여 복잡하고 확장성이 뛰어난 서버리스 생성형 AI 애플리케이션을 구축하고 오케스트레이션하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 여기에는 다음과 같은 작업 예제가 포함됩니다.

- 문학 블로그에 특정 소설에 대한 분석을 작성합니다. 이 예제에서는 간단하고 순차적인 프롬프트 체인을 보여줍니다.
- 주어진 주제에 대한 짧은 스토리를 생성합니다. 이 예제에서는 AI가 이전에 생성한 항목 목록을 어떻게 반복적으로 처리하는지 보여줍니다.
- 주어진 목적지로 향하는 주말 휴가 일정을 생성합니다. 이 예제에서는 여러 개의 고유한 프롬프트를 병렬화하는 방법을 보여줍니다.
- 영화 프로듀서인 사용자에게 영화 아이디어를 피칭합니다. 이 예제에서는 동일한 프롬프트를 서로 다른 추론 파라미터와 병렬화하는 방법, 체인의 이전 단계로 역추적하는 방법, 워크플로의 일부로 사람의 입력을 포함하는 방법을 보여줍니다.
- 사용자가 가진 재료를 바탕으로 식사를 계획합니다. 이 예제에서는 프롬프트 체인이 두 개의 개별 AI 대화를 어떻게 통합하는지 보여줍니다. 두 AI 페르소나가 최종 결과를 개선하기 위해 서로 토론합니다.
- 요즘 가장 화제가 되는 GitHub 리포지토리를 찾아 요약합니다. 이 예제에서는 외부 API와 상호 작용하는 여러 AI 에이전트를 연결하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 프로젝트를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Bedrock
- Amazon Bedrock 런타임
- Amazon Bedrock Agents
- Amazon Bedrock Agents Runtime
- Step Functions

Step Functions를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS Lambda 함수를 순차적으로 호출하는 AWS Step Functions 상태 시스템을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

AWS Step Functions 및를 사용하여 AWS 서버리스 워크플로를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x. 각 워크플로 단계는 AWS Lambda 함수를 사용하여 구현됩니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SES
- Step Functions

AWS SDKs AWS STS 사용에 대한 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 AWS Security Token Service 함께를 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

추가 리소스

- AWS STS 사용 설명서 -에 대한 자세한 정보입니다 AWS STS.
- AWS STS API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 AWS STS 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 설정 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs AWS STS 사용에 대한 기본 예제
  - AWS SDKs AWS STS 를 사용하기 위한 작업

    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 AssumeRole 함께 사용
    - CLI로 AssumeRoleWithWebIdentity 사용
    - CLI로 DecodeAuthorizationMessage 사용
    - CLI로 GetFederationToken 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetSessionToken 함께 사용
- AWS SDKs AWS STS 사용 시나리오
  - AWS SDK를 AWS STS 사용하여에서 MFA 토큰이 필요한 IAM 역할 수임
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 페더레이션 사용자를 AWS STS 위해 로 URL 구성
  - AWS SDK를 AWS STS 사용하여에서 MFA 토큰이 필요한 세션 토큰 가져오기

AWS SDKs AWS STS 사용에 대한 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS Security Token Service SDKs에서의 기본 사항을 AWS 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- AWS SDKs AWS STS 를 사용하기 위한 작업
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 AssumeRole 함께 사용
  - CLI로 AssumeRoleWithWebIdentity 사용
  - CLI로 DecodeAuthorizationMessage 사용
  - CLI로 GetFederationToken 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetSessionToken 함께 사용

AWS SDKs AWS STS 를 사용하기 위한 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 AWS STS 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

이러한 발췌문은 AWS STS API를 호출하며 컨텍스트에서 실행해야 하는 더 큰 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드입니다. AWS SDKs AWS STS 사용 시나리오 에서 컨텍스트에 맞는 작업을 볼 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 AWS Security Token Service API 참조를 참조하세요.

예시

- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 AssumeRole 함께 사용
- CLI로 AssumeRoleWithWebIdentity 사용
- CLI로 DecodeAuthorizationMessage 사용
- CLI로 GetFederationToken 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetSessionToken 함께 사용

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`AssumeRole`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `AssumeRole`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- MFA 토큰이 필요한 IAM 역할 수임
- 페더레이션 사용자를 위해 URL 구성

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.SecurityToken;
using Amazon.SecurityToken.Model;

namespace AssumeRoleExample
{
    class AssumeRole
    {
        /// <summary>
```

```
        /// This example shows how to use the AWS Security Token
        /// Service (AWS STS) to assume an IAM role.
        ///
        /// NOTE: It is important that the role that will be assumed has a
        /// trust relationship with the account that will assume the role.
        ///
        /// Before you run the example, you need to create the role you want to
        /// assume and have it trust the IAM account that will assume that role.
        ///
        /// See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/
id_roles_create.html
        /// for help in working with roles.
        /// </summary>

        // A region property may be used if the profile or credentials loaded do
 not specify a region,
        // or to use a specific region.
        private static readonly RegionEndpoint REGION = RegionEndpoint.USWest2;

        static async Task Main()
        {
            // Create the SecurityToken client and then display the identity of
 the
            // default user.
            var roleArnToAssume = "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/
testAssumeRole";

            var client = new
 Amazon.SecurityToken.AmazonSecurityTokenServiceClient(REGION);

            // Get and display the information about the identity of the default
 user.
            var callerIdRequest = new GetCallerIdentityRequest();
            var caller = await client.GetCallerIdentityAsync(callerIdRequest);
            Console.WriteLine($"Original Caller: {caller.Arn}");

            // Create the request to use with the AssumeRoleAsync call.
            var assumeRoleReq = new AssumeRoleRequest()
            {
                DurationSeconds = 1600,
                RoleSessionName = "Session1",
                RoleArn = roleArnToAssume
            };
```

```
            var assumeRoleRes = await client.AssumeRoleAsync(assumeRoleReq);

            // Now create a new client based on the credentials of the caller
 assuming the role.
            var client2 = new AmazonSecurityTokenServiceClient(credentials:
 assumeRoleRes.Credentials, REGION);

            // Get and display information about the caller that has assumed the
 defined role.
            var caller2 = await client2.GetCallerIdentityAsync(callerIdRequest);
            Console.WriteLine($"AssumedRole Caller: {caller2.Arn}");
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 AssumeRole을 참조하십시오.

Bash

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
# function iecho
#
# This function enables the script to display the specified text only if
# the global variable $VERBOSE is set to true.
###############################################################################
function iecho() {
  if [[ $VERBOSE == true ]]; then
    echo "$@"
  fi
}

###############################################################################
# function errecho
```

```
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
#############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

#############################################################################
# function sts_assume_role
#
# This function assumes a role in the AWS account and returns the temporary
#  credentials.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n role_session_name -- The name of the session.
#       -r role_arn -- The ARN of the role to assume.
#
# Returns:
#       [access_key_id, secret_access_key, session_token]
#     And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If an error occurred.
#############################################################################
function sts_assume_role() {
  local role_session_name role_arn response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function sts_assume_role"
    echo "Assumes a role in the AWS account and returns the temporary
 credentials:"
    echo "  -n role_session_name -- The name of the session."
    echo "  -r role_arn -- The ARN of the role to assume."
    echo ""
  }

  while getopts n:r:h option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) role_session_name=${OPTARG} ;;
      r) role_arn=${OPTARG} ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
```

```
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done

  response=$(aws sts assume-role \
    --role-session-name "$role_session_name" \
    --role-arn "$role_arn" \
    --output text \
    --query "Credentials.[AccessKeyId, SecretAccessKey, SessionToken]")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports create-role operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 AssumeRole을 참조하십시오.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
bool AwsDoc::STS::assumeRole(const Aws::String &roleArn,
```

```
                                const Aws::String &roleSessionName,
                                const Aws::String &externalId,
                                Aws::Auth::AWSCredentials &credentials,
                                const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::STS::STSClient sts(clientConfig);
    Aws::STS::Model::AssumeRoleRequest sts_req;

    sts_req.SetRoleArn(roleArn);
    sts_req.SetRoleSessionName(roleSessionName);
    sts_req.SetExternalId(externalId);

    const Aws::STS::Model::AssumeRoleOutcome outcome = sts.AssumeRole(sts_req);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error assuming IAM role. " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Credentials successfully retrieved." << std::endl;
        const Aws::STS::Model::AssumeRoleResult result = outcome.GetResult();
        const Aws::STS::Model::Credentials &temp_credentials =
 result.GetCredentials();

        // Store temporary credentials in return argument.
        // Note: The credentials object returned by assumeRole differs
        // from the AWSCredentials object used in most situations.
        credentials.SetAWSAccessKeyId(temp_credentials.GetAccessKeyId());
        credentials.SetAWSSecretKey(temp_credentials.GetSecretAccessKey());
        credentials.SetSessionToken(temp_credentials.GetSessionToken());
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 AssumeRole을 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

역할 수임

다음 `assume-role` 명령은 IAM 역할 `s3-access-example`에 대한 단기 자격 증명 세트를 가져옵니다.

```
aws sts assume-role \
    --role-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/xaccounts3access \
    --role-session-name s3-access-example
```

출력:

```
{
    "AssumedRoleUser": {
        "AssumedRoleId": "AROA3XFRBF535PLBIFPI4:s3-access-example",
        "Arn": "arn:aws:sts::123456789012:assumed-role/xaccounts3access/s3-
access-example"
    },
    "Credentials": {
        "SecretAccessKey": "9drTJvcXLB89EXAMPLELB8923FB892xMFI",
        "SessionToken": "AQoXdzELDDY//////////
wEaoAK1wvxJY12r2IrDFT2IvAzTCn3zHoZ7YNtpiQLF0MqZye/
qwjzP2iEXAMPLEbw/m3hsj8VBTkPORGvr9jM5sgP+w9IZWZnU+LWhmg
+a5fDi2oTGUYcdg9uexQ4mtCHIHfi4citgqZTgco40Yqr4lIlo4V2b2Dyauk0eYFNebHtYlFVgAUj
+7Indz3LU0aTWk1WKIjHmmMCIoTkyYp/k7kUG7moeEYKSitwQIi6Gjn+nyzM
+PtoA3685ixzv0R7i5rjQi0YE0lf1oeie3bDiNHncmzosRM6SFiPzSvp6h/32xQuZsjcypmwsPSDtTPYcs0+YN/8B
IcrxSpnWEXAMPLEXSDFTAQAM6Dl9zR0tXoybnlrZIwMLlMi1Kcgo5OytwU=",
        "Expiration": "2016-03-15T00:05:07Z",
        "AccessKeyId": "ASIAJEXAMPLEXEG2JICEA"
    }
}
```

명령의 출력에는 AWS인증에 사용할 수 있는 액세스 키, 시크릿 키 및 세션 토큰이 포함됩니다.

AWS CLI 사용을 위해 역할과 연결된 명명된 프로파일을 설정할 수 있습니다. 프로필을 사용하면 AWS CLI가 assume-role을 호출하고 자격 증명을 관리합니다. 자세한 내용은 AWS CLI 사용 설명서의 CLI에서 IAM 역할 사용을 참조하세요. AWS

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 AssumeRole을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sts.StsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sts.model.AssumeRoleRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sts.model.StsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sts.model.AssumeRoleResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sts.model.Credentials;
import java.time.Instant;
import java.time.ZoneId;
import java.time.format.DateTimeFormatter;
import java.time.format.FormatStyle;
import java.util.Locale;

/**
 * To make this code example work, create a Role that you want to assume.
 * Then define a Trust Relationship in the AWS Console. You can use this as an
 * example:
 *
 * {
 * "Version": "2012-10-17",
 * "Statement": [
 * {
 * "Effect": "Allow",
 * "Principal": {
 * "AWS": "<Specify the ARN of your IAM user you are using in this code
 * example>"
 * },
 * "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
 * }
 * ]
 * }
 *
 * For more information, see "Editing the Trust Relationship for an Existing
```

```
 * Role" in the AWS Directory Service guide.
 *
 * Also, set up your development environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For information, see this documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class AssumeRole {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <roleArn> <roleSessionName>\s

                Where:
                    roleArn - The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role to
 assume (for example, rn:aws:iam::000008047983:role/s3role).\s
                    roleSessionName - An identifier for the assumed role session
 (for example, mysession).\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String roleArn = args[0];
        String roleSessionName = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        StsClient stsClient = StsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        assumeGivenRole(stsClient, roleArn, roleSessionName);
        stsClient.close();
    }

    public static void assumeGivenRole(StsClient stsClient, String roleArn,
 String roleSessionName) {
        try {
            AssumeRoleRequest roleRequest = AssumeRoleRequest.builder()
                    .roleArn(roleArn)
```

```
                    .roleSessionName(roleSessionName)
                    .build();

            AssumeRoleResponse roleResponse = stsClient.assumeRole(roleRequest);
            Credentials myCreds = roleResponse.credentials();

            // Display the time when the temp creds expire.
            Instant exTime = myCreds.expiration();
            String tokenInfo = myCreds.sessionToken();

            // Convert the Instant to readable date.
            DateTimeFormatter formatter =
 DateTimeFormatter.ofLocalizedDateTime(FormatStyle.SHORT)
                    .withLocale(Locale.US)
                    .withZone(ZoneId.systemDefault());

            formatter.format(exTime);
            System.out.println("The token " + tokenInfo + "  expires on " +
 exTime);

        } catch (StsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 AssumeRole을 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

클라이언트를 생성합니다.

```
import { STSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sts";
// Set the AWS Region.
const REGION = "us-east-1";
// Create an AWS STS service client object.
export const client = new STSClient({ region: REGION });
```

IAM 역할을 수임합니다.

```
import { AssumeRoleCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sts";

import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

export const main = async () => {
  try {
    // Returns a set of temporary security credentials that you can use to
    // access Amazon Web Services resources that you might not normally
    // have access to.
    const command = new AssumeRoleCommand({
      // The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role to assume.
      RoleArn: "ROLE_ARN",
      // An identifier for the assumed role session.
      RoleSessionName: "session1",
      // The duration, in seconds, of the role session. The value specified
      // can range from 900 seconds (15 minutes) up to the maximum session
      // duration set for the role.
      DurationSeconds: 900,
    });
    const response = await client.send(command);
    console.log(response);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 AssumeRole을 참조하십시오.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
const AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

var roleToAssume = {
  RoleArn: "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/RoleName",
  RoleSessionName: "session1",
  DurationSeconds: 900,
};
var roleCreds;

// Create the STS service object
var sts = new AWS.STS({ apiVersion: "2011-06-15" });

//Assume Role
sts.assumeRole(roleToAssume, function (err, data) {
  if (err) console.log(err, err.stack);
  else {
    roleCreds = {
      accessKeyId: data.Credentials.AccessKeyId,
      secretAccessKey: data.Credentials.SecretAccessKey,
      sessionToken: data.Credentials.SessionToken,
    };
    stsGetCallerIdentity(roleCreds);
  }
});

//Get Arn of current identity
function stsGetCallerIdentity(creds) {
  var stsParams = { credentials: creds };
  // Create STS service object
  var sts = new AWS.STS(stsParams);
```

```
  sts.getCallerIdentity({}, function (err, data) {
    if (err) {
      console.log(err, err.stack);
    } else {
      console.log(data.Arn);
    }
  });
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 AssumeRole을 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 요청 사용자가 일반적으로 액세스할 수 없는 AWS 리소스에 액세스하는 데 1시간 동안 사용할 수 있는 임시 자격 증명(액세스 키, 보안 키 및 세션 토큰) 세트를 반환합니다. 반환된 자격 증명에는 수임 중인 역할의 액세스 정책과 제공된 정책에 의해 허용되는 권한이 있습니다. 제공된 정책을 사용하여 수임 중인 역할의 액세스 정책에 의해 정의된 권한을 초과하는 권한을 부여할 수 없습니다.

```
Use-STSRole -RoleSessionName "Bob" -RoleArn "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/demo"
 -Policy "...JSON policy..." -DurationInSeconds 3600
```

예제 2: 수임된 역할의 액세스 정책에 정의된 것과 동일한 권한을 갖고 1시간 동안 유효한 임시 자격 증명 세트를 반환합니다.

```
Use-STSRole -RoleSessionName "Bob" -RoleArn "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/demo"
 -DurationInSeconds 3600
```

예제 3: cmdlet을 실행하는 데 사용되는 사용자 자격 증명과 연결된 MFA에서 생성된 토큰과 일련 번호를 제공하는 임시 자격 증명 세트를 반환합니다.

```
Use-STSRole -RoleSessionName "Bob" -RoleArn "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/demo"
 -DurationInSeconds 3600 -SerialNumber "GAHT12345678" -TokenCode "123456"
```

예제 4: 고객 계정에 정의된 역할을 수임한 임시 자격 증명 세트를 반환합니다. 타사에서 수임할 수 있는 각 역할에 대해 고객 계정은 역할이 수임될 때마다 -ExternalID 파라미터로 전달되는 식별자를 사용하여 역할을 생성해야 합니다.

```
Use-STSRole -RoleSessionName "Bob" -RoleArn "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/demo"
 -DurationInSeconds 3600 -ExternalId "ABC123"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 AssumeRole을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 요청 사용자가 일반적으로 액세스할 수 없는 AWS 리소스에 액세스하는 데 1시간 동안 사용할 수 있는 임시 자격 증명(액세스 키, 보안 키 및 세션 토큰) 세트를 반환합니다. 반환된 자격 증명에는 수임 중인 역할의 액세스 정책과 제공된 정책에 의해 허용되는 권한이 있습니다. 제공된 정책을 사용하여 수임 중인 역할의 액세스 정책에 의해 정의된 권한을 초과하는 권한을 부여할 수 없습니다.

```
Use-STSRole -RoleSessionName "Bob" -RoleArn "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/demo"
 -Policy "...JSON policy..." -DurationInSeconds 3600
```

예제 2: 수임된 역할의 액세스 정책에 정의된 것과 동일한 권한을 갖고 1시간 동안 유효한 임시 자격 증명 세트를 반환합니다.

```
Use-STSRole -RoleSessionName "Bob" -RoleArn "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/demo"
 -DurationInSeconds 3600
```

예제 3: cmdlet을 실행하는 데 사용되는 사용자 자격 증명과 연결된 MFA에서 생성된 토큰과 일련 번호를 제공하는 임시 자격 증명 세트를 반환합니다.

```
Use-STSRole -RoleSessionName "Bob" -RoleArn "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/demo"
 -DurationInSeconds 3600 -SerialNumber "GAHT12345678" -TokenCode "123456"
```

예제 4: 고객 계정에 정의된 역할을 수임한 임시 자격 증명 세트를 반환합니다. 타사에서 수임할 수 있는 각 역할에 대해 고객 계정은 역할이 수임될 때마다 -ExternalID 파라미터로 전달되는 식별자를 사용하여 역할을 생성해야 합니다.

```
Use-STSRole -RoleSessionName "Bob" -RoleArn "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/demo"
 -DurationInSeconds 3600 -ExternalId "ABC123"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 AssumeRole을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

MFA 토큰이 필요한 IAM 역할을 수임하고 임시 자격 증명을 사용하여 계정에 대한 Amazon S3 버킷을 나열합니다.

```
def list_buckets_from_assumed_role_with_mfa(
    assume_role_arn, session_name, mfa_serial_number, mfa_totp, sts_client
):
    """
    Assumes a role from another account and uses the temporary credentials from
    that role to list the Amazon S3 buckets that are owned by the other account.
    Requires an MFA device serial number and token.

    The assumed role must grant permission to list the buckets in the other
 account.

    :param assume_role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role that
                            grants access to list the other account's buckets.
    :param session_name: The name of the STS session.
    :param mfa_serial_number: The serial number of the MFA device. For a virtual
 MFA
                              device, this is an ARN.
    :param mfa_totp: A time-based, one-time password issued by the MFA device.
    :param sts_client: A Boto3 STS instance that has permission to assume the
 role.
    """
    response = sts_client.assume_role(
        RoleArn=assume_role_arn,
        RoleSessionName=session_name,
        SerialNumber=mfa_serial_number,
        TokenCode=mfa_totp,
    )
    temp_credentials = response["Credentials"]
    print(f"Assumed role {assume_role_arn} and got temporary credentials.")
```

```
    s3_resource = boto3.resource(
        "s3",
        aws_access_key_id=temp_credentials["AccessKeyId"],
        aws_secret_access_key=temp_credentials["SecretAccessKey"],
        aws_session_token=temp_credentials["SessionToken"],
    )

    print(f"Listing buckets for the assumed role's account:")
    for bucket in s3_resource.buckets.all():
        print(bucket.name)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 AssumeRole를 참조하십시오.

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
 # Creates an AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS) client with specified
credentials.
 # This is separated into a factory function so that it can be mocked for unit
testing.
 #
 # @param key_id [String] The ID of the access key used by the STS client.
 # @param key_secret [String] The secret part of the access key used by the STS
client.
 def create_sts_client(key_id, key_secret)
   Aws::STS::Client.new(access_key_id: key_id, secret_access_key: key_secret)
 end

 # Gets temporary credentials that can be used to assume a role.
 #
```

```
  # @param role_arn [String] The ARN of the role that is assumed when these
 credentials
  #                           are used.
  # @param sts_client [AWS::STS::Client] An AWS STS client.
  # @return [Aws::AssumeRoleCredentials] The credentials that can be used to
 assume the role.
  def assume_role(role_arn, sts_client)
    credentials = Aws::AssumeRoleCredentials.new(
      client: sts_client,
      role_arn: role_arn,
      role_session_name: 'create-use-assume-role-scenario'
    )
    @logger.info("Assumed role '#{role_arn}', got temporary credentials.")
    credentials
  end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 AssumeRole을 참조하십시오.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn assume_role(config: &SdkConfig, role_name: String, session_name:
 Option<String>) {
    let provider = aws_config::sts::AssumeRoleProvider::builder(role_name)
        .session_name(session_name.unwrap_or("rust_sdk_example_session".into()))
        .configure(config)
        .build()
        .await;

    let local_config = aws_config::from_env()
        .credentials_provider(provider)
        .load()
        .await;
    let client = Client::new(&local_config);
```

```
    let req = client.get_caller_identity();
    let resp = req.send().await;
    match resp {
        Ok(e) => {
            println!("UserID :               {}",
 e.user_id().unwrap_or_default());
            println!("Account:               {}",
 e.account().unwrap_or_default());
            println!("Arn    :               {}", e.arn().unwrap_or_default());
        }
        Err(e) => println!("{:?}", e),
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 AssumeRole을 참조하십시오.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSSTS

    public func assumeRole(role: IAMClientTypes.Role, sessionName: String)
        async throws -> STSClientTypes.Credentials
    {
        let input = AssumeRoleInput(
            roleArn: role.arn,
            roleSessionName: sessionName
        )
        do {
            let output = try await stsClient.assumeRole(input: input)

            guard let credentials = output.credentials else {
                throw ServiceHandlerError.authError
            }
```

```
            return credentials
        } catch {
            print("Error assuming role: ", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 AssumeRole을 참조하십시오.

CLI로 **AssumeRoleWithWebIdentity** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `AssumeRoleWithWebIdentity`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

웹 ID(OAuth 2.0)로 인증된 역할에 대한 단기 자격 증명 가져오기

다음 `assume-role-with-web-identity` 명령은 IAM 역할 `app1`에 대한 단기 자격 증명 세트를 가져옵니다. 요청은 지정된 웹 ID 제공업체가 제공하는 웹 ID 토큰을 사용하여 인증됩니다. 사용자가 수행할 수 있는 작업을 추가로 제한하기 위해 두 가지 추가 정책이 세션에 적용됩니다. 반환된 자격 증명은 생성되고 1시간 후에 만료됩니다.

```
aws sts assume-role-with-web-identity \
    --duration-seconds 3600 \
    --role-session-name "app1" \
    --provider-id "www.amazon.com" \
    --policy-arns "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/
q=webidentitydemopolicy1","arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/
webidentitydemopolicy2" \
    --role-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/FederatedWebIdentityRole \
    --web-identity-token "Atza
%7CIQEBLjAsAhRFiXuWpUXuRvQ9PZL3GMFcYevydwIUFAHZwXZXXXXXXXXJnrulxKDHwy87oGKPznh0D6bEQZTSCz
CrKqjG7nPBjNIL016GGvuS5gSvPRUxWES3VYfm1wl7WTI7jn-Pcb6M-
buCgHhFOzTQxod27L9CqnOLio7N3gZAGpsp6n1-
AJBOCJckcyXe2c6uD0srOJeZlKUm2eTDVMf8IehDVI0r1QOnTV6KzzAI3OY87Vd_cVMQ"
```

출력:

```
{
    "SubjectFromWebIdentityToken": "amzn1.account.AF6RHO7KZU5XRVQJGXK6HB56KR2A",
    "Audience": "client.5498841531868486423.1548@apps.example.com",
    "AssumedRoleUser": {
        "Arn": "arn:aws:sts::123456789012:assumed-role/FederatedWebIdentityRole/
app1",
        "AssumedRoleId": "AROACLKWSDQRAOEXAMPLE:app1"
    },
    "Credentials": {
        "AccessKeyId": "AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE",
        "SecretAccessKey": "wJalrXUtnFEMI/K7MDENG/bPxRfiCYzEXAMPLEKEY",
        "SessionToken": "AQoEXAMPLEH4aoAH0gNCAPyJxz4BlCFFxWNE1OPTgk5TthT
+FvwqnKwRcOIfrRh3c/LTo6UDdyJwOOvEVPvLXCrrrUtdnniCEXAMPLE/
IvU1dYUg2RVAJBanLiHb4IgRmpRV3zrkuWJOgQs8IZZaIv2BXIa2R4OlgkBN9bkUDNCJiBeb/
AXlzBBko7b15fjrBs2+cTQtpZ3CYWFXG8C5zqx37wnOE49mRl/+OtkIKGO7fAE",
        "Expiration": "2020-05-19T18:06:10+00:00"
    },
    "Provider": "www.amazon.com"
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용자 안내서의 임시 보안 자격 증명 요청을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 AssumeRoleWithWebIdentity를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: Login with Amazon ID 제공업체를 통해 인증된 사용자에 대해 1시간 동안 유효한 임시 자격 증명 세트를 반환합니다. 자격 증명은 역할 ARN으로 식별된 역할과 연결된 액세스 정책을 수임합니다. 필요에 따라 액세스 권한을 더욱 세분화하는 -Policy 파라미터에 JSON 정책을 전달할 수 있습니다. 역할과 연결된 권한에서 사용 가능한 것보다 더 많은 권한을 부여할 수는 없습니다. -WebIdentityToken에 제공되는 값은 ID 제공업체가 반환한 고유한 사용자 식별자입니다.

```
Use-STSWebIdentityRole -DurationInSeconds 3600 -ProviderId "www.amazon.com"
 -RoleSessionName "app1" -RoleArn "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/
FederatedWebIdentityRole" -WebIdentityToken "Atza...DVI0r1"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 AssumeRoleWithWebIdentity를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: Login with Amazon ID 제공업체를 통해 인증된 사용자에 대해 1시간 동안 유효한 임시 자격 증명 세트를 반환합니다. 자격 증명은 역할 ARN으로 식별된 역할과 연결된 액세스 정책을 수임합니다. 필요에 따라 액세스 권한을 더욱 세분화하는 -Policy 파라미터에 JSON 정책을 전달할 수 있습니다. 역할과 연결된 권한에서 사용 가능한 것보다 더 많은 권한을 부여할 수는 없습니다. -WebIdentityToken에 제공되는 값은 ID 제공업체가 반환한 고유한 사용자 식별자입니다.

```
Use-STSWebIdentityRole -DurationInSeconds 3600 -ProviderId "www.amazon.com"
 -RoleSessionName "app1" -RoleArn "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/
FederatedWebIdentityRole" -WebIdentityToken "Atza...DVI0r1"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 AssumeRoleWithWebIdentity를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **DecodeAuthorizationMessage** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DecodeAuthorizationMessage의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

요청에 대한 응답으로 반환된 인코딩된 인증 메시지 디코딩

다음 decode-authorization-message 예시에서는 Amazon Web Services 요청에 대한 응답으로 반환되는 인코딩 메시지에서 받은 요청의 권한 상태에 대한 추가 정보를 디코딩합니다.

```
aws sts decode-authorization-message \
    --encoded-message EXAMPLEWodyRNrtlQARDip-
eTA6i6DrlUhHhPQrLWB_lAbl5pAKxl9mPDLexYcGBreyIKQC1BGBIpBKr3dFDkwqeO7e2NMk5j_hmzAiChJN-8oy3
Ojau7BMjOTWwOtHPhV_Zaz87yENdipr745EjQwRd5LaoL3vN8_5ZfA9UiBMKDgVh1gjqZJFUiQoubv78V1RbHNYnK
pOu3FZjwYStfvTb3GHs3-6rLribGO9jZOktkfE6vqxlFzLyeDr4P2ihC1wty9tArCvvGzIAUNmARQJ2VVWPxioqgo
JWP5pwe_mAyqh0NLw-r1S56YC_90onj9A80sNrHlI-
tIiNd7tgNTYzDuPQYD2FMDBnp82V9eVmYGtPp5NIeSpuf3fOHanFuBZgENxZQZ2dlH3xJGMTtYayzZrRXjiq_SfX9
FaoPIb8LmmKVBLpIB0iFhU9sEHPqKHVPi6jdxXqKaZaFGvYVmVOiuQdNQKuyk0p067POFrZECLjjOtNPBOZCcuEKE
```

출력:

```
{
```

```
    "DecodedMessage": "{\"allowed\":false,\"explicitDeny\":true,
\"matchedStatements\":{\"items\":[{\"statementId\":\"VisualEditor0\",\"effect
\":\"DENY\",\"principals\":{\"items\":[{\"value\":\"AROA123456789EXAMPLE
\"}]},\"principalGroups\":{\"items\":[]},\"actions\":{\"items\":[{\"value
\":\"ec2:RunInstances\"}]},\"resources\":{\"items\":[{\"value\":\"*
\"}]},\"conditions\":{\"items\":[]}}]},\"failures\":{\"items\":[]},
\"context\":{\"principal\":{\"id\":\"AROA123456789EXAMPLE:Ana\",\"arn
\":\"arn:aws:sts::111122223333:assumed-role/Developer/Ana\"},\"action\":
\"RunInstances\",\"resource\":\"arn:aws:ec2:us-east-1:111122223333:instance/*
\",\"conditions\":{\"items\":[{\"key\":\"ec2:MetadataHttpPutResponseHopLimit\",
\"values\":{\"items\":[{\"value\":\"2\"}]}},{\"key\":\"ec2:InstanceMarketType
\",\"values\":{\"items\":[{\"value\":\"on-demand\"}]}},{\"key\":\"aws:Resource
\",\"values\":{\"items\":[{\"value\":\"instance/*\"}]}},{\"key\":\"aws:Account
\",\"values\":{\"items\":[{\"value\":\"111122223333\"}]}},{\"key\":
\"ec2:AvailabilityZone\",\"values\":{\"items\":[{\"value\":\"us-east-1f\"}]}},
{\"key\":\"ec2:ebsOptimized\",\"values\":{\"items\":[{\"value\":\"false\"}]}},
{\"key\":\"ec2:IsLaunchTemplateResource\",\"values\":{\"items\":[{\"value\":
\"false\"}]}},{\"key\":\"ec2:InstanceType\",\"values\":{\"items\":[{\"value
\":\"t2.micro\"}]}},{\"key\":\"ec2:RootDeviceType\",\"values\":{\"items\":
[{\"value\":\"ebs\"}]}},{\"key\":\"aws:Region\",\"values\":{\"items\":[{\"value
\":\"us-east-1\"}]}},{\"key\":\"ec2:MetadataHttpEndpoint\",\"values\":{\"items
\":[{\"value\":\"enabled\"}]}},{\"key\":\"aws:Service\",\"values\":{\"items
\":[{\"value\":\"ec2\"}]}},{\"key\":\"ec2:InstanceID\",\"values\":{\"items\":
[{\"value\":\"*\"}]}},{\"key\":\"ec2:MetadataHttpTokens\",\"values\":{\"items
\":[{\"value\":\"required\"}]}},{\"key\":\"aws:Type\",\"values\":{\"items
\":[{\"value\":\"instance\"}]}},{\"key\":\"ec2:Tenancy\",\"values\":{\"items
\":[{\"value\":\"default\"}]}},{\"key\":\"ec2:Region\",\"values\":{\"items
\":[{\"value\":\"us-east-1\"}]}},{\"key\":\"aws:ARN\",\"values\":{\"items\":
[{\"value\":\"arn:aws:ec2:us-east-1:111122223333:instance/*\"}]}}]}}}"
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용자 안내서의 정책 평가 로직을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DecodeAuthorizationMessage를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 요청에 대한 응답으로 반환된 제공된 인코딩된 메시지 내용에 포함된 추가 정보를 디코딩합니다. 권한 부여 상태의 세부 정보가 작업을 요청한 사용자가 볼 수 없는 권한 있는 정보로 구성될 수 있기 때문에 추가 정보가 인코딩됩니다.

```
Convert-STSAuthorizationMessage -EncodedMessage "...encoded message..."
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DecodeAuthorizationMessage를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 요청에 대한 응답으로 반환된 제공된 인코딩된 메시지 내용에 포함된 추가 정보를 디코딩합니다. 권한 부여 상태의 세부 정보가 작업을 요청한 사용자가 볼 수 없는 권한 있는 정보로 구성될 수 있기 때문에 추가 정보가 인코딩됩니다.

```
Convert-STSAuthorizationMessage -EncodedMessage "...encoded message..."
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DecodeAuthorizationMessage를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **GetFederationToken** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetFederationToken`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

IAM 사용자 액세스 키 자격 증명을 사용하여 임시 보안 자격 증명 세트 반환

다음 `get-federation-token` 예시에서는 사용자의 임시 보안 자격 증명 세트(액세스 키 ID, 시크릿 액세스 키 및 보안 토큰으로 구성)를 반환합니다. IAM 사용자의 장기 보안 자격 증명을 사용하여 `GetFederationToken` 작업을 직접적으로 호출해야 합니다.

```
aws sts get-federation-token \
    --name Bob \
    --policy file://myfile.json \
    --policy-arns arn=arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonS3ReadOnlyAccess \
    --duration-seconds 900
```

`myfile.json`의 콘텐츠:

```
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
```

```
    "Statement": [
        {
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Action": "ec2:Describe*",
            "Resource": "*"
        },
        {
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Action": "elasticloadbalancing:Describe*",
            "Resource": "*"
        },
        {
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Action": [
                "cloudwatch:ListMetrics",
                "cloudwatch:GetMetricStatistics",
                "cloudwatch:Describe*"
            ],
            "Resource": "*"
        },
        {
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Action": "autoscaling:Describe*",
            "Resource": "*"
        }
    ]
}
```

출력:

```
{
    "Credentials": {
        "AccessKeyId": "ASIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE",
        "SecretAccessKey": "wJalrXUtnFEMI/K7MDENG/bPxRfiCYEXAMPLEKEY",
        "SessionToken": "EXAMPLEpZ2luX2VjEGoaCXVzLXdlc3QtMiJIMEYCIQC/
W9pL5ArQyDD5JwFL3/h5+WGopQ24GEXweNctwhi9sgIhAMkg
+MZE35iWM8s4r5Lr25f9rSTVPFH98G42QQunWMTfKq0DCOP/////////
wEQAxoMNDUyOTI1MTcwNTA3Igxuy3AOpuuoLsk3MJwqgQPg8QOd9HuoClUxq26wnc/nm
+eZLjHDyGf2KUAHK2DuaS/nrGSEXAMPLE",
        "Expiration": "2023-12-20T02:06:07+00:00"
    },
    "FederatedUser": {
        "FederatedUserId": "111122223333:Bob",
```

```
        "Arn": "arn:aws:sts::111122223333:federated-user/Bob"
    },
    "PackedPolicySize": 36
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용자 안내서의 임시 보안 자격 증명 요청을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetFederationToken을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 페더레이션 사용자의 이름으로 'Bob'을 사용하여 1시간 동안 유효한 페더레이션 토큰을 요청합니다. 이 이름은 리소스 기반 정책(예: Amazon S3 버킷 정책)에서 페더레이션 사용자 이름을 참조하는 데 사용할 수 있습니다. JSON 형식으로 제공된 IAM 정책은 IAM 사용자가 사용할 수 있는 권한의 범위를 좁히는 데 사용됩니다. 제공된 정책은 요청하는 사용자에게 부여된 것보다 더 많은 권한을 부여할 수 없으며, 페더레이션 사용자에 대한 최종 권한은 전달된 정책과 IAM 사용자 정책의 교차점을 기준으로 가장 제한적인 세트입니다.

```
Get-STSFederationToken -Name "Bob" -Policy "...JSON policy..." -DurationInSeconds
 3600
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetFederationToken을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 페더레이션 사용자의 이름으로 'Bob'을 사용하여 1시간 동안 유효한 페더레이션 토큰을 요청합니다. 이 이름은 리소스 기반 정책(예: Amazon S3 버킷 정책)에서 페더레이션 사용자 이름을 참조하는 데 사용할 수 있습니다. JSON 형식으로 제공된 IAM 정책은 IAM 사용자가 사용할 수 있는 권한의 범위를 좁히는 데 사용됩니다. 제공된 정책은 요청하는 사용자에게 부여된 것보다 더 많은 권한을 부여할 수 없으며, 페더레이션 사용자에 대한 최종 권한은 전달된 정책과 IAM 사용자 정책의 교차점을 기준으로 가장 제한적인 세트입니다.

```
Get-STSFederationToken -Name "Bob" -Policy "...JSON policy..." -DurationInSeconds
 3600
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetFederationToken을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **GetSessionToken** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 GetSessionToken의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- MFA 토큰이 필요한 세션 토큰 가져오기

CLI

AWS CLI

IAM ID용 단기 자격 증명 세트 가져오기

다음 get-session-token 명령은 직접 호출을 위한 IAM ID용 단기 자격 증명 세트를 가져옵니다. 정책에 따라 다중 인증(MFA)이 필요한 경우 요청에 이 자격 증명을 사용할 수 있습니다. 자격 증명은 생성 후 15분 뒤에 만료됩니다.

```
aws sts get-session-token \
    --duration-seconds 900 \
    --serial-number "YourMFADeviceSerialNumber" \
    --token-code 123456
```

출력:

```
{
    "Credentials": {
        "AccessKeyId": "ASIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE",
        "SecretAccessKey": "wJalrXUtnFEMI/K7MDENG/bPxRfiCYzEXAMPLEKEY",
        "SessionToken": "AQoEXAMPLEH4aoAH0gNCAPyJxz4BlCFFxWNE1OPTgk5TthT
+FvwqnKwRcOIfrRh3c/LTo6UDdyJwOOvEVPvLXCrrrUtdnniCEXAMPLE/
IvU1dYUg2RVAJBanLiHb4IgRmpRV3zrkuWJOgQs8IZZaIv2BXIa2R4OlgkBN9bkUDNCJiBeb/
AXlzBBko7b15fjrBs2+cTQtpZ3CYWFXG8C5zqx37wnOE49mRl/+OtkIKGO7fAE",
        "Expiration": "2020-05-19T18:06:10+00:00"
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS IAM 사용자 안내서의 임시 보안 자격 증명 요청을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetSessionToken을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 설정된 기간 동안 유효한 임시 자격 증명이 포함된 **Amazon.RuntimeAWSCredentials** 인스턴스를 반환합니다. 임시 자격 증명을 요청하는 데 사용되는 자격 증명은 현재 쉘 기본값에서 유추됩니다. 다른 자격 증명을 지정하려면 -ProfileName 또는 -AccessKey/-SecretKey 파라미터를 사용합니다.

```
Get-STSSessionToken
```

출력:

```
AccessKeyId                              Expiration
 SecretAccessKey                         SessionToken
-----------                              ----------
 ---------------                         ------------
EXAMPLEACCESSKEYID                       2/16/2015 9:12:28 PM
 examplesecretaccesskey...               SamPleTokeN.....
```

예제 2: 1시간 동안 유효한 임시 자격 증명이 포함된 **Amazon.RuntimeAWSCredentials** 인스턴스를 반환합니다. 요청에 사용되는 자격 증명은 지정된 프로파일에서 가져옵니다.

```
Get-STSSessionToken -DurationInSeconds 3600 -ProfileName myprofile
```

출력:

```
AccessKeyId                              Expiration
 SecretAccessKey                         SessionToken
-----------                              ----------
 ---------------                         ------------
EXAMPLEACCESSKEYID                       2/16/2015 9:12:28 PM
 examplesecretaccesskey...               SamPleTokeN.....
```

예제 3: 프로파일 'myprofilename'에 자격 증명이 지정된 계정과 연결된 MFA 디바이스의 식별 번호와 디바이스에서 제공한 값을 사용하여 1시간 동안 유효한 임시 자격 증명이 들어 있는 **Amazon.RuntimeAWSCredentials** 인스턴스를 반환합니다.

```
Get-STSSessionToken -DurationInSeconds 3600 -ProfileName myprofile -SerialNumber
 YourMFADeviceSerialNumber -TokenCode 123456
```

출력:

```
AccessKeyId                              Expiration
 SecretAccessKey                         SessionToken
-----------                              ----------
 ---------------                         ------------
EXAMPLEACCESSKEYID                       2/16/2015 9:12:28 PM
 examplesecretaccesskey...               SamPleTokeN.....
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetSessionToken을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 설정된 기간 동안 유효한 임시 자격 증명이 포함된 **Amazon.RuntimeAWSCredentials** 인스턴스를 반환합니다. 임시 자격 증명을 요청하는 데 사용되는 자격 증명은 현재 쉘 기본값에서 유추됩니다. 다른 자격 증명을 지정하려면 -ProfileName 또는 -AccessKey/-SecretKey 파라미터를 사용합니다.

```
Get-STSSessionToken
```

출력:

```
AccessKeyId                              Expiration
 SecretAccessKey                         SessionToken
-----------                              ----------
 ---------------                         ------------
EXAMPLEACCESSKEYID                       2/16/2015 9:12:28 PM
 examplesecretaccesskey...               SamPleTokeN.....
```

예제 2: 1시간 동안 유효한 임시 자격 증명이 포함된 **Amazon.RuntimeAWSCredentials** 인스턴스를 반환합니다. 요청에 사용되는 자격 증명은 지정된 프로파일에서 가져옵니다.

```
Get-STSSessionToken -DurationInSeconds 3600 -ProfileName myprofile
```

출력:

```
AccessKeyId                              Expiration
 SecretAccessKey                         SessionToken
-----------                              ----------
 ---------------                         ------------
```

```
EXAMPLEACCESSKEYID                          2/16/2015 9:12:28 PM
 examplesecretaccesskey...                  SamPleTokeN.....
```

예제 3: 프로파일 'myprofilename'에 자격 증명이 지정된 계정과 연결된 MFA 디바이스의 식별 번호와 디바이스에서 제공한 값을 사용하여 1시간 동안 유효한 임시 자격 증명이 들어 있는 **`Amazon.RuntimeAWSCredentials`** 인스턴스를 반환합니다.

```
Get-STSSessionToken -DurationInSeconds 3600 -ProfileName myprofile -SerialNumber
 YourMFADeviceSerialNumber -TokenCode 123456
```

출력:

```
AccessKeyId                                 Expiration
 SecretAccessKey                            SessionToken
-----------                                 ----------
 ---------------                            ------------
EXAMPLEACCESSKEYID                          2/16/2015 9:12:28 PM
 examplesecretaccesskey...                  SamPleTokeN.....
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetSessionToken을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

MFA 토큰을 전달하여 세션 토큰을 가져와 계정에 대한 Amazon S3 버킷을 나열하는 데 사용합니다.

```
def list_buckets_with_session_token_with_mfa(mfa_serial_number, mfa_totp,
 sts_client):
    """
    Gets a session token with MFA credentials and uses the temporary session
```

```
    credentials to list Amazon S3 buckets.

    Requires an MFA device serial number and token.

    :param mfa_serial_number: The serial number of the MFA device. For a virtual
MFA
                              device, this is an Amazon Resource Name (ARN).
    :param mfa_totp: A time-based, one-time password issued by the MFA device.
    :param sts_client: A Boto3 STS instance that has permission to assume the
role.
    """
    if mfa_serial_number is not None:
        response = sts_client.get_session_token(
            SerialNumber=mfa_serial_number, TokenCode=mfa_totp
        )
    else:
        response = sts_client.get_session_token()
    temp_credentials = response["Credentials"]

    s3_resource = boto3.resource(
        "s3",
        aws_access_key_id=temp_credentials["AccessKeyId"],
        aws_secret_access_key=temp_credentials["SecretAccessKey"],
        aws_session_token=temp_credentials["SessionToken"],
    )

    print(f"Buckets for the account:")
    for bucket in s3_resource.buckets.all():
        print(bucket.name)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetSessionToken를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDKs AWS STS 사용 시나리오

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여에서 AWS STS 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이러한 시나리오에서는 내부 AWS STS 또는 다른 함수와 결합된 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS 서비스. 각 시나리오에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시나리오는 컨텍스트에 맞는 서비스 작업을 이해하는 데 도움이 되도록 중급 수준의 경험을 대상으로 합니다.

예시

- AWS SDK를 AWS STS 사용하여에서 MFA 토큰이 필요한 IAM 역할 수임
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 페더레이션 사용자를 AWS STS 위해 로 URL 구성
- AWS SDK를 AWS STS 사용하여에서 MFA 토큰이 필요한 세션 토큰 가져오기

AWS SDK를 AWS STS 사용하여에서 MFA 토큰이 필요한 IAM 역할 수임

다음 코드 예제에서는 MFA 토큰이 필요한 역할을 수임하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

> **Warning**
>
> 보안 위험을 방지하려면 목적별 소프트웨어를 개발하거나 실제 데이터로 작업할 때 IAM 사용자를 인증에 사용하지 마세요. 대신 AWS IAM Identity Center과 같은 자격 증명 공급자를 통한 페더레이션을 사용하세요.

- Amazon S3 버킷을 나열할 수 있는 권한을 부여하는 IAM 역할을 생성합니다.
- MFA 보안 인증이 제공된 경우에만 역할을 수임할 권한이 있는 IAM 사용자를 생성합니다.
- 사용자를 위한 MFA 디바이스를 등록합니다.
- 역할을 수임하고 임시 보안 인증을 사용하여 S3 버킷을 나열합니다.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

IAM 사용자를 생성하고, MFA 디바이스를 등록하고, S3 버킷을 나열할 수 있는 권한을 부여하는 역할을 생성합니다. 사용자는 역할을 수임할 수 있는 권한만 있습니다.

```
def setup(iam_resource):
    """
    Creates a new user with no permissions.
    Creates a new virtual MFA device.
    Displays the QR code to seed the device.
    Asks for two codes from the MFA device.
    Registers the MFA device for the user.
    Creates an access key pair for the user.
    Creates a role with a policy that lets the user assume the role and requires
 MFA.
    Creates a policy that allows listing Amazon S3 buckets.
    Attaches the policy to the role.
    Creates an inline policy for the user that lets the user assume the role.

    For demonstration purposes, the user is created in the same account as the
 role,
    but in practice the user would likely be from another account.

    Any MFA device that can scan a QR code will work with this demonstration.
    Common choices are mobile apps like LastPass Authenticator,
    Microsoft Authenticator, or Google Authenticator.

    :param iam_resource: A Boto3 AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
 resource
                         that has permissions to create users, roles, and
 policies
                         in the account.
    :return: The newly created user, user key, virtual MFA device, and role.
    """
    user = iam_resource.create_user(UserName=unique_name("user"))
    print(f"Created user {user.name}.")

    virtual_mfa_device = iam_resource.create_virtual_mfa_device(
        VirtualMFADeviceName=unique_name("mfa")
    )
    print(f"Created virtual MFA device {virtual_mfa_device.serial_number}")

    print(
        f"Showing the QR code for the device. Scan this in the MFA app of your "
        f"choice."
    )
    with open("qr.png", "wb") as qr_file:
        qr_file.write(virtual_mfa_device.qr_code_png)
```

```
    webbrowser.open(qr_file.name)

    print(f"Enter two consecutive code from your MFA device.")
    mfa_code_1 = input("Enter the first code: ")
    mfa_code_2 = input("Enter the second code: ")
    user.enable_mfa(
        SerialNumber=virtual_mfa_device.serial_number,
        AuthenticationCode1=mfa_code_1,
        AuthenticationCode2=mfa_code_2,
    )
    os.remove(qr_file.name)
    print(f"MFA device is registered with the user.")

    user_key = user.create_access_key_pair()
    print(f"Created access key pair for user.")

    print(f"Wait for user to be ready.", end="")
    progress_bar(10)

    role = iam_resource.create_role(
        RoleName=unique_name("role"),
        AssumeRolePolicyDocument=json.dumps(
            {
                "Version": "2012-10-17",
                "Statement": [
                    {
                        "Effect": "Allow",
                        "Principal": {"AWS": user.arn},
                        "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
                        "Condition": {"Bool": {"aws:MultiFactorAuthPresent":
True}},
                    }
                ],
            }
        ),
    )
    print(f"Created role {role.name} that requires MFA.")

    policy = iam_resource.create_policy(
        PolicyName=unique_name("policy"),
        PolicyDocument=json.dumps(
            {
                "Version": "2012-10-17",
                "Statement": [
```

```
                    {
                        "Effect": "Allow",
                        "Action": "s3:ListAllMyBuckets",
                        "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::*",
                    }
                ],
            }
        ),
    )
    role.attach_policy(PolicyArn=policy.arn)
    print(f"Created policy {policy.policy_name} and attached it to the role.")

    user.create_policy(
        PolicyName=unique_name("user-policy"),
        PolicyDocument=json.dumps(
            {
                "Version": "2012-10-17",
                "Statement": [
                    {
                        "Effect": "Allow",
                        "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
                        "Resource": role.arn,
                    }
                ],
            }
        ),
    )
    print(
        f"Created an inline policy for {user.name} that lets the user assume "
        f"the role."
    )

    print("Give AWS time to propagate these new resources and connections.",
end="")
    progress_bar(10)

    return user, user_key, virtual_mfa_device, role
```

MFA 토큰 없이 역할을 수임하는 것은 허용되지 않음을 보여줍니다.

```
def try_to_assume_role_without_mfa(assume_role_arn, session_name, sts_client):
    """
    Shows that attempting to assume the role without sending MFA credentials
 results
    in an AccessDenied error.

    :param assume_role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role to assume.
    :param session_name: The name of the STS session.
    :param sts_client: A Boto3 STS instance that has permission to assume the
 role.
    """
    print(f"Trying to assume the role without sending MFA credentials...")
    try:
        sts_client.assume_role(RoleArn=assume_role_arn,
 RoleSessionName=session_name)
        raise RuntimeError("Expected AccessDenied error.")
    except ClientError as error:
        if error.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AccessDenied":
            print("Got AccessDenied.")
        else:
            raise
```

S3 버킷을 나열할 수 있는 권한을 부여하는 역할을 수임하여 필요한 MFA 토큰을 전달하고 버킷을 나열할 수 있음을 보여줍니다.

```
def list_buckets_from_assumed_role_with_mfa(
    assume_role_arn, session_name, mfa_serial_number, mfa_totp, sts_client
):
    """
    Assumes a role from another account and uses the temporary credentials from
    that role to list the Amazon S3 buckets that are owned by the other account.
    Requires an MFA device serial number and token.

    The assumed role must grant permission to list the buckets in the other
 account.

    :param assume_role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role that
                            grants access to list the other account's buckets.
    :param session_name: The name of the STS session.
```

```
    :param mfa_serial_number: The serial number of the MFA device. For a virtual
MFA
                              device, this is an ARN.
    :param mfa_totp: A time-based, one-time password issued by the MFA device.
    :param sts_client: A Boto3 STS instance that has permission to assume the
role.
    """
    response = sts_client.assume_role(
        RoleArn=assume_role_arn,
        RoleSessionName=session_name,
        SerialNumber=mfa_serial_number,
        TokenCode=mfa_totp,
    )
    temp_credentials = response["Credentials"]
    print(f"Assumed role {assume_role_arn} and got temporary credentials.")

    s3_resource = boto3.resource(
        "s3",
        aws_access_key_id=temp_credentials["AccessKeyId"],
        aws_secret_access_key=temp_credentials["SecretAccessKey"],
        aws_session_token=temp_credentials["SessionToken"],
    )

    print(f"Listing buckets for the assumed role's account:")
    for bucket in s3_resource.buckets.all():
        print(bucket.name)
```

데모용으로 생성된 리소스를 삭제합니다.

```
def teardown(user, virtual_mfa_device, role):
    """
    Removes all resources created during setup.

    :param user: The demo user.
    :param role: The demo role.
    """
    for attached in role.attached_policies.all():
        policy_name = attached.policy_name
        role.detach_policy(PolicyArn=attached.arn)
        attached.delete()
```

```
        print(f"Detached and deleted {policy_name}.")
    role.delete()
    print(f"Deleted {role.name}.")
    for user_pol in user.policies.all():
        user_pol.delete()
        print("Deleted inline user policy.")
    for key in user.access_keys.all():
        key.delete()
        print("Deleted user's access key.")
    for mfa in user.mfa_devices.all():
        mfa.disassociate()
    virtual_mfa_device.delete()
    user.delete()
    print(f"Deleted {user.name}.")
```

이전에 정의한 함수를 사용하여 이 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
def usage_demo():
    """Drives the demonstration."""
    print("-" * 88)
    print(
        f"Welcome to the AWS Security Token Service assume role demo, "
        f"starring multi-factor authentication (MFA)!"
    )
    print("-" * 88)
    iam_resource = boto3.resource("iam")
    user, user_key, virtual_mfa_device, role = setup(iam_resource)
    print(f"Created {user.name} and {role.name}.")
    try:
        sts_client = boto3.client(
            "sts", aws_access_key_id=user_key.id,
 aws_secret_access_key=user_key.secret
        )
        try_to_assume_role_without_mfa(role.arn, "demo-sts-session", sts_client)
        mfa_totp = input("Enter the code from your registered MFA device: ")
        list_buckets_from_assumed_role_with_mfa(
            role.arn,
            "demo-sts-session",
            virtual_mfa_device.serial_number,
            mfa_totp,
```

```
            sts_client,
        )
    finally:
        teardown(user, virtual_mfa_device, role)
        print("Thanks for watching!")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 AssumeRole를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK를 사용하여 페더레이션 사용자를 AWS STS 위해 로 URL 구성

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 현재 계정의 Amazon S3 리소스에 대한 읽기 전용 액세스 권한을 부여하는 IAM 역할을 생성합니다.
- AWS 페더레이션 엔드포인트에서 보안 토큰을 가져옵니다.
- 페더레이션형 보안 인증으로 콘솔에 액세스하는 데 사용할 수 있는 URL을 구성합니다.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

현재 계정의 S3 리소스에 대한 읽기 전용 액세스 권한을 부여하는 역할을 생성합니다.

```
def setup(iam_resource):
    """
    Creates a role that can be assumed by the current user.
    Attaches a policy that allows only Amazon S3 read-only access.

    :param iam_resource: A Boto3 AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
 instance
                         that has the permission to create a role.
    :return: The newly created role.
```

```
    """
    role = iam_resource.create_role(
        RoleName=unique_name("role"),
        AssumeRolePolicyDocument=json.dumps(
            {
                "Version": "2012-10-17",
                "Statement": [
                    {
                        "Effect": "Allow",
                        "Principal": {"AWS": iam_resource.CurrentUser().arn},
                        "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
                    }
                ],
            }
        ),
    )
    role.attach_policy(PolicyArn="arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/
AmazonS3ReadOnlyAccess")
    print(f"Created role {role.name}.")

    print("Give AWS time to propagate these new resources and connections.",
 end="")
    progress_bar(10)

    return role
```

AWS 페더레이션 엔드포인트에서 보안 토큰을 가져오고 페더레이션 자격 증명으로 콘솔에 액세스하는 데 사용할 수 있는 URL을 구성합니다.

```
def construct_federated_url(assume_role_arn, session_name, issuer, sts_client):
    """
    Constructs a URL that gives federated users direct access to the AWS
 Management
    Console.

    1. Acquires temporary credentials from AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS)
 that
       can be used to assume a role with limited permissions.
    2. Uses the temporary credentials to request a sign-in token from the
       AWS federation endpoint.
```

```
   3. Builds a URL that can be used in a browser to navigate to the AWS
federation
      endpoint, includes the sign-in token for authentication, and redirects to
      the AWS Management Console with permissions defined by the role that was
      specified in step 1.

   :param assume_role_arn: The role that specifies the permissions that are
granted.
                           The current user must have permission to assume the
role.
   :param session_name: The name for the STS session.
   :param issuer: The organization that issues the URL.
   :param sts_client: A Boto3 STS instance that can assume the role.
   :return: The federated URL.
   """
   response = sts_client.assume_role(
       RoleArn=assume_role_arn, RoleSessionName=session_name
   )
   temp_credentials = response["Credentials"]
   print(f"Assumed role {assume_role_arn} and got temporary credentials.")

   session_data = {
       "sessionId": temp_credentials["AccessKeyId"],
       "sessionKey": temp_credentials["SecretAccessKey"],
       "sessionToken": temp_credentials["SessionToken"],
   }
   aws_federated_signin_endpoint = "https://signin.aws.amazon.com/federation"

   # Make a request to the AWS federation endpoint to get a sign-in token.
   # The requests.get function URL-encodes the parameters and builds the query
string
   # before making the request.
   response = requests.get(
       aws_federated_signin_endpoint,
       params={
           "Action": "getSigninToken",
           "SessionDuration": str(datetime.timedelta(hours=12).seconds),
           "Session": json.dumps(session_data),
       },
   )
   signin_token = json.loads(response.text)
   print(f"Got a sign-in token from the AWS sign-in federation endpoint.")
```

```
    # Make a federated URL that can be used to sign into the AWS Management
 Console.
    query_string = urllib.parse.urlencode(
        {
            "Action": "login",
            "Issuer": issuer,
            "Destination": "https://console.aws.amazon.com/",
            "SigninToken": signin_token["SigninToken"],
        }
    )
    federated_url = f"{aws_federated_signin_endpoint}?{query_string}"
    return federated_url
```

데모용으로 생성된 리소스를 삭제합니다.

```
def teardown(role):
    """
    Removes all resources created during setup.

    :param role: The demo role.
    """
    for attached in role.attached_policies.all():
        role.detach_policy(PolicyArn=attached.arn)
        print(f"Detached {attached.policy_name}.")
    role.delete()
    print(f"Deleted {role.name}.")
```

이전에 정의한 함수를 사용하여 이 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
def usage_demo():
    """Drives the demonstration."""
    print("-" * 88)
    print(f"Welcome to the AWS Security Token Service federated URL demo.")
    print("-" * 88)
    iam_resource = boto3.resource("iam")
    role = setup(iam_resource)
    sts_client = boto3.client("sts")
```

```
    try:
        federated_url = construct_federated_url(
            role.arn, "AssumeRoleDemoSession", "example.org", sts_client
        )
        print(
            "Constructed a federated URL that can be used to connect to the "
            "AWS Management Console with role-defined permissions:"
        )
        print("-" * 88)
        print(federated_url)
        print("-" * 88)
        _ = input(
            "Copy and paste the above URL into a browser to open the AWS "
            "Management Console with limited permissions. When done, press "
            "Enter to clean up and complete this demo."
        )
    finally:
        teardown(role)
        print("Thanks for watching!")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 AssumeRole를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK를 AWS STS 사용하여에서 MFA 토큰이 필요한 세션 토큰 가져오기

다음 코드 예제에서는 MFA 토큰이 필요한 세션 토큰을 가져오는 방법을 보여줍니다.

> **Warning**
> 보안 위험을 방지하려면 목적별 소프트웨어를 개발하거나 실제 데이터로 작업할 때 IAM 사용자를 인증에 사용하지 마세요. 대신 AWS IAM Identity Center과 같은 자격 증명 공급자를 통한 페더레이션을 사용하세요.

- Amazon S3 버킷을 나열할 수 있는 권한을 부여하는 IAM 역할을 생성합니다.
- MFA 보안 인증이 제공된 경우에만 역할을 수임할 권한이 있는 IAM 사용자를 생성합니다.
- 사용자를 위한 MFA 디바이스를 등록합니다.

- MFA 보안 인증을 제공하여 세션 토큰을 가져오고 임시 보안 인증을 사용하여 S3 버킷을 나열합니다.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

IAM 사용자를 생성하고, MFA 디바이스를 등록하고, MFA 보안 인증이 사용될 때만 사용자가 S3 버킷을 나열할 수 있는 권한을 부여하는 역할을 생성합니다.

```
def setup(iam_resource):
    """
    Creates a new user with no permissions.
    Creates a new virtual multi-factor authentication (MFA) device.
    Displays the QR code to seed the device.
    Asks for two codes from the MFA device.
    Registers the MFA device for the user.
    Creates an access key pair for the user.
    Creates an inline policy for the user that lets the user list Amazon S3
 buckets,
    but only when MFA credentials are used.

    Any MFA device that can scan a QR code will work with this demonstration.
    Common choices are mobile apps like LastPass Authenticator,
    Microsoft Authenticator, or Google Authenticator.

    :param iam_resource: A Boto3 AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
 resource
                         that has permissions to create users, MFA devices, and
                         policies in the account.
    :return: The newly created user, user key, and virtual MFA device.
    """
    user = iam_resource.create_user(UserName=unique_name("user"))
    print(f"Created user {user.name}.")
```

```
    virtual_mfa_device = iam_resource.create_virtual_mfa_device(
        VirtualMFADeviceName=unique_name("mfa")
    )
    print(f"Created virtual MFA device {virtual_mfa_device.serial_number}")

    print(
        f"Showing the QR code for the device. Scan this in the MFA app of your "
        f"choice."
    )
    with open("qr.png", "wb") as qr_file:
        qr_file.write(virtual_mfa_device.qr_code_png)
    webbrowser.open(qr_file.name)

    print(f"Enter two consecutive code from your MFA device.")
    mfa_code_1 = input("Enter the first code: ")
    mfa_code_2 = input("Enter the second code: ")
    user.enable_mfa(
        SerialNumber=virtual_mfa_device.serial_number,
        AuthenticationCode1=mfa_code_1,
        AuthenticationCode2=mfa_code_2,
    )
    os.remove(qr_file.name)
    print(f"MFA device is registered with the user.")

    user_key = user.create_access_key_pair()
    print(f"Created access key pair for user.")

    print(f"Wait for user to be ready.", end="")
    progress_bar(10)

    user.create_policy(
        PolicyName=unique_name("user-policy"),
        PolicyDocument=json.dumps(
            {
                "Version": "2012-10-17",
                "Statement": [
                    {
                        "Effect": "Allow",
                        "Action": "s3:ListAllMyBuckets",
                        "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::*",
                        "Condition": {"Bool": {"aws:MultiFactorAuthPresent":
True}},
                    }
                ],
```

```
            }
        ),
    )
    print(
        f"Created an inline policy for {user.name} that lets the user list
 buckets, "
        f"but only when MFA credentials are present."
    )

    print("Give AWS time to propagate these new resources and connections.",
 end="")
    progress_bar(10)

    return user, user_key, virtual_mfa_device
```

MFA 토큰을 전달하여 임시 세션 보안 인증을 가져오고 보안 인증을 사용하여 계정에 대한 S3 버킷을 나열합니다.

```
def list_buckets_with_session_token_with_mfa(mfa_serial_number, mfa_totp,
 sts_client):
    """
    Gets a session token with MFA credentials and uses the temporary session
    credentials to list Amazon S3 buckets.

    Requires an MFA device serial number and token.

    :param mfa_serial_number: The serial number of the MFA device. For a virtual
 MFA
                              device, this is an Amazon Resource Name (ARN).
    :param mfa_totp: A time-based, one-time password issued by the MFA device.
    :param sts_client: A Boto3 STS instance that has permission to assume the
 role.
    """
    if mfa_serial_number is not None:
        response = sts_client.get_session_token(
            SerialNumber=mfa_serial_number, TokenCode=mfa_totp
        )
    else:
        response = sts_client.get_session_token()
    temp_credentials = response["Credentials"]
```

```
    s3_resource = boto3.resource(
        "s3",
        aws_access_key_id=temp_credentials["AccessKeyId"],
        aws_secret_access_key=temp_credentials["SecretAccessKey"],
        aws_session_token=temp_credentials["SessionToken"],
    )

    print(f"Buckets for the account:")
    for bucket in s3_resource.buckets.all():
        print(bucket.name)
```

데모용으로 생성된 리소스를 삭제합니다.

```
def teardown(user, virtual_mfa_device):
    """
    Removes all resources created during setup.

    :param user: The demo user.
    :param role: The demo MFA device.
    """
    for user_pol in user.policies.all():
        user_pol.delete()
        print("Deleted inline user policy.")
    for key in user.access_keys.all():
        key.delete()
        print("Deleted user's access key.")
    for mfa in user.mfa_devices.all():
        mfa.disassociate()
    virtual_mfa_device.delete()
    user.delete()
    print(f"Deleted {user.name}.")
```

이전에 정의한 함수를 사용하여 이 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
def usage_demo():
    """Drives the demonstration."""
```

```
    print("-" * 88)
    print(
        f"Welcome to the AWS Security Token Service assume role demo, "
        f"starring multi-factor authentication (MFA)!"
    )
    print("-" * 88)
    iam_resource = boto3.resource("iam")
    user, user_key, virtual_mfa_device = setup(iam_resource)
    try:
        sts_client = boto3.client(
            "sts", aws_access_key_id=user_key.id,
aws_secret_access_key=user_key.secret
        )
        try:
            print("Listing buckets without specifying MFA credentials.")
            list_buckets_with_session_token_with_mfa(None, None, sts_client)
        except ClientError as error:
            if error.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AccessDenied":
                print("Got expected AccessDenied error.")
        mfa_totp = input("Enter the code from your registered MFA device: ")
        list_buckets_with_session_token_with_mfa(
            virtual_mfa_device.serial_number, mfa_totp, sts_client
        )
    finally:
        teardown(user, virtual_mfa_device)
        print("Thanks for watching!")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetSessionToken을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDKs 지원 사용에 대한 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 AWS Support 함께를 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

추가 리소스

- 지원 사용 설명서 -에 대한 자세한 정보입니다 지원.
- 지원 API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 지원 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 설정 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리입니다. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

시작

안녕하세요 지원

다음 코드 예제에서는 지원를 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using Amazon.AWSSupport;
using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;

public static class HelloSupport
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Use the AWS .NET Core Setup package to set up dependency injection for
 the AWS Support service.
        // Use your AWS profile name, or leave it blank to use the default
 profile.
        // You must have one of the following AWS Support plans: Business,
 Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise. Otherwise, an exception will be thrown.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
```

```
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonAWSSupport>()
            ).Build();

        // Now the client is available for injection.
        var supportClient =
 host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonAWSSupport>();

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        var response = await supportClient.DescribeServicesAsync();
        Console.WriteLine($"\tHello AWS Support! There are
 {response.Services.Count} services available.");
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeServices를 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.SupportClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.Category;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.DescribeServicesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.DescribeServicesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.Service;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.SupportException;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java (v2) code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
```

```
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 * In addition, you must have the AWS Business Support Plan to use the AWS
 * Support Java API. For more information, see:
 *
 * https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/plans/
 *
 * This Java example performs the following task:
 *
 * 1. Gets and displays available services.
 *
 *
 * NOTE: To see multiple operations, see SupportScenario.
 */

public class HelloSupport {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        SupportClient supportClient = SupportClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println("***** Step 1. Get and display available services.");
        displayServices(supportClient);
    }

    // Return a List that contains a Service name and Category name.
    public static void displayServices(SupportClient supportClient) {
        try {
            DescribeServicesRequest servicesRequest =
 DescribeServicesRequest.builder()
                    .language("en")
                    .build();

            DescribeServicesResponse response =
 supportClient.describeServices(servicesRequest);
            List<Service> services = response.services();

            System.out.println("Get the first 10 services");
            int index = 1;
            for (Service service : services) {
```

```
                if (index == 11)
                    break;

                System.out.println("The Service name is: " + service.name());

                // Display the Categories for this service.
                List<Category> categories = service.categories();
                for (Category cat : categories) {
                    System.out.println("The category name is: " + cat.name());
                }
                index++;
            }

        } catch (SupportException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeServices를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

`main ()`을 간접적으로 호출하여 예제를 실행합니다.

```
import {
  DescribeServicesCommand,
  SupportClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-support";

// Change the value of 'region' to your preferred AWS Region.
const client = new SupportClient({ region: "us-east-1" });
```

```
const getServiceCount = async () => {
  try {
    const { services } = await client.send(new DescribeServicesCommand({}));
    return services.length;
  } catch (err) {
    if (err.name === "SubscriptionRequiredException") {
      throw new Error(
        "You must be subscribed to the AWS Support plan to use this feature.",
      );
    }
    throw err;
  }
};

export const main = async () => {
  try {
    const count = await getServiceCount();
    console.log(`Hello, AWS Support! There are ${count} services available.`);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("Failed to get service count: ", err.message);
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DescribeServices를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
including your credentials.
```

```
For more information, see the following documentation topic:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html

In addition, you must have the AWS Business Support Plan to use the AWS Support
 Java API. For more information, see:

https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/plans/

This Kotlin example performs the following task:

1. Gets and displays available services.
 */

suspend fun main() {
    displaySomeServices()
}

// Return a List that contains a Service name and Category name.
suspend fun displaySomeServices() {
    val servicesRequest =
        DescribeServicesRequest {
            language = "en"
        }

    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.describeServices(servicesRequest)
        println("Get the first 10 services")
        var index = 1

        response.services?.forEach { service ->
            if (index == 11) {
                return@forEach
            }

            println("The Service name is: " + service.name)

            // Get the categories for this service.
            service.categories?.forEach { cat ->
                println("The category name is ${cat.name}")
                index++
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DescribeServices를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import logging
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def hello_support(support_client):
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an AWS Support client and count
    the available services in your account.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.

    :param support_client: A Boto3 Support Client object.
    """
    try:
        print("Hello, AWS Support! Let's count the available Support services:")
        response = support_client.describe_services()
        print(f"There are {len(response['services'])} services available.")
    except ClientError as err:
        if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
            logger.info(
                "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
 Support "
                "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
 subscription to run these "
```

```
                "examples."
            )
        else:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't count services. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


if __name__ == "__main__":
    hello_support(boto3.client("support"))
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeServices를 참조하십시오.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs 지원 사용에 대한 기본 예제
  - 안녕하세요 지원
  - AWS SDK를 지원 사용하여의 기본 사항 알아보기
  - AWS SDKs 지원 를 사용하기 위한 작업
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 AddAttachmentsToSet 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 AddCommunicationToCase 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateCase 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeAttachment 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeCases 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeCommunications 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeServices 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeSeverityLevels 함께 사용
    - CLI로 DescribeTrustedAdvisorCheckRefreshStatuses 사용
    - CLI로 DescribeTrustedAdvisorCheckResult 사용
    - CLI로 DescribeTrustedAdvisorCheckSummaries 사용
    - CLI로 DescribeTrustedAdvisorChecks 사용

- CLI로 RefreshTrustedAdvisorCheck 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ResolveCase 함께 사용

AWS SDKs 지원 사용에 대한 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS Support SDKs에서의 기본 사항을 AWS 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- 안녕하세요 지원
- AWS SDK를 지원 사용하여의 기본 사항 알아보기
- AWS SDKs 지원 를 사용하기 위한 작업
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 AddAttachmentsToSet 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 AddCommunicationToCase 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateCase 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeAttachment 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeCases 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeCommunications 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeServices 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeSeverityLevels 함께 사용
  - CLI로 DescribeTrustedAdvisorCheckRefreshStatuses 사용
  - CLI로 DescribeTrustedAdvisorCheckResult 사용
  - CLI로 DescribeTrustedAdvisorCheckSummaries 사용
  - CLI로 DescribeTrustedAdvisorChecks 사용
  - CLI로 RefreshTrustedAdvisorCheck 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ResolveCase 함께 사용

안녕하세요 지원

다음 코드 예제에서는 지원를 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using Amazon.AWSSupport;
using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;

public static class HelloSupport
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Use the AWS .NET Core Setup package to set up dependency injection for
 the AWS Support service.
        // Use your AWS profile name, or leave it blank to use the default
 profile.
        // You must have one of the following AWS Support plans: Business,
 Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise. Otherwise, an exception will be thrown.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonAWSSupport>()
            ).Build();

        // Now the client is available for injection.
        var supportClient =
 host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonAWSSupport>();

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        var response = await supportClient.DescribeServicesAsync();
        Console.WriteLine($"\tHello AWS Support! There are
 {response.Services.Count} services available.");
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeServices를 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.SupportClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.Category;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.DescribeServicesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.DescribeServicesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.Service;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.SupportException;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java (v2) code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 * In addition, you must have the AWS Business Support Plan to use the AWS
 * Support Java API. For more information, see:
 *
 * https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/plans/
 *
 * This Java example performs the following task:
 *
 * 1. Gets and displays available services.
 *
 *
 * NOTE: To see multiple operations, see SupportScenario.
```

```
 */

public class HelloSupport {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        SupportClient supportClient = SupportClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println("***** Step 1. Get and display available services.");
        displayServices(supportClient);
    }

    // Return a List that contains a Service name and Category name.
    public static void displayServices(SupportClient supportClient) {
        try {
            DescribeServicesRequest servicesRequest =
 DescribeServicesRequest.builder()
                    .language("en")
                    .build();

            DescribeServicesResponse response =
 supportClient.describeServices(servicesRequest);
            List<Service> services = response.services();

            System.out.println("Get the first 10 services");
            int index = 1;
            for (Service service : services) {
                if (index == 11)
                    break;

                System.out.println("The Service name is: " + service.name());

                // Display the Categories for this service.
                List<Category> categories = service.categories();
                for (Category cat : categories) {
                    System.out.println("The category name is: " + cat.name());
                }
                index++;
            }

        } catch (SupportException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeServices를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

`main ()`을 간접적으로 호출하여 예제를 실행합니다.

```
import {
  DescribeServicesCommand,
  SupportClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-support";

// Change the value of 'region' to your preferred AWS Region.
const client = new SupportClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

const getServiceCount = async () => {
  try {
    const { services } = await client.send(new DescribeServicesCommand({}));
    return services.length;
  } catch (err) {
    if (err.name === "SubscriptionRequiredException") {
      throw new Error(
        "You must be subscribed to the AWS Support plan to use this feature.",
      );
    }
    throw err;
  }
};

export const main = async () => {
```

```
  try {
    const count = await getServiceCount();
    console.log(`Hello, AWS Support! There are ${count} services available.`);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("Failed to get service count: ", err.message);
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DescribeServices를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
including your credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html

In addition, you must have the AWS Business Support Plan to use the AWS Support
 Java API. For more information, see:

https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/plans/

This Kotlin example performs the following task:

1. Gets and displays available services.
 */

suspend fun main() {
    displaySomeServices()
}
```

```
// Return a List that contains a Service name and Category name.
suspend fun displaySomeServices() {
    val servicesRequest =
        DescribeServicesRequest {
            language = "en"
        }

    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.describeServices(servicesRequest)
        println("Get the first 10 services")
        var index = 1

        response.services?.forEach { service ->
            if (index == 11) {
                return@forEach
            }

            println("The Service name is: " + service.name)

            // Get the categories for this service.
            service.categories?.forEach { cat ->
                println("The category name is ${cat.name}")
                index++
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DescribeServices를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import logging
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def hello_support(support_client):
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an AWS Support client and count
    the available services in your account.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.

    :param support_client: A Boto3 Support Client object.
    """
    try:
        print("Hello, AWS Support! Let's count the available Support services:")
        response = support_client.describe_services()
        print(f"There are {len(response['services'])} services available.")
    except ClientError as err:
        if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
            logger.info(
                "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
 Support "
                "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
 subscription to run these "
                "examples."
            )
        else:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't count services. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


if __name__ == "__main__":
    hello_support(boto3.client("support"))
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeServices를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK를 지원 사용하여의 기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제에서는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 사용 가능한 서비스 및 사례의 심각도 수준을 가져와서 표시합니다.
- 선택한 서비스, 범주 및 심각도 수준을 사용하여 지원 사례를 만듭니다.
- 현재 일자의 미해결 사례 목록을 가져와서 표시합니다.
- 새로운 사례에 첨부 파일 세트와 통신을 추가합니다.
- 해당 사례에 대한 새로운 첨부 파일과 통신을 설명하세요.
- 사건을 해결하세요.
- 현재 일자의 해결된 사례 목록을 가져와서 표시합니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
/// <summary>
/// Hello AWS Support example.
/// </summary>
public static class SupportCaseScenario
{
    /*
    Before running this .NET code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.
    To use the AWS Support API, you must have one of the following AWS Support
 plans: Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise.
```

```
   This .NET example performs the following tasks:
   1.  Get and display services. Select a service from the list.
   2.  Select a category from the selected service.
   3.  Get and display severity levels and select a severity level from the
list.
   4.  Create a support case using the selected service, category, and severity
level.
   5.  Get and display a list of open support cases for the current day.
   6.  Create an attachment set with a sample text file to add to the case.
   7.  Add a communication with the attachment to the support case.
   8.  List the communications of the support case.
   9.  Describe the attachment set.
   10. Resolve the support case.
   11. Get a list of resolved cases for the current day.
  */

   private static SupportWrapper _supportWrapper = null!;

   static async Task Main(string[] args)
   {
       // Set up dependency injection for the AWS Support service.
       // Use your AWS profile name, or leave it blank to use the default
profile.
       using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
           .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
               logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                   .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                   .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Trace))
           .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
               services.AddAWSService<IAmazonAWSSupport>(new AWSOptions()
{ Profile = "default" })
                   .AddTransient<SupportWrapper>()
           )
           .Build();

       var logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder =>
       {
           builder.AddConsole();
       }).CreateLogger(typeof(SupportCaseScenario));

       _supportWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<SupportWrapper>();
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the AWS Support case example scenario.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        try
        {
            var apiSupported = await _supportWrapper.VerifySubscription();
            if (!apiSupported)
            {
                logger.LogError("You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or
Enterprise Support " +
                                "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease
upgrade your subscription to run these examples.");
                return;
            }

            var service = await DisplayAndSelectServices();

            var category = DisplayAndSelectCategories(service);

            var severityLevel = await DisplayAndSelectSeverity();

            var caseId = await CreateSupportCase(service, category,
severityLevel);

            await DescribeTodayOpenCases();

            var attachmentSetId = await CreateAttachmentSet();

            await AddCommunicationToCase(attachmentSetId, caseId);

            var attachmentId = await ListCommunicationsForCase(caseId);

            await DescribeCaseAttachment(attachmentId);

            await ResolveCase(caseId);

            await DescribeTodayResolvedCases();

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("AWS Support case example scenario complete.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
```

```
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            logger.LogError(ex, "There was a problem executing the scenario.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List some available services from AWS Support, and select a service for
the example.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The selected service.</returns>
    private static async Task<Service> DisplayAndSelectServices()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        var services = await _supportWrapper.DescribeServices();
        Console.WriteLine($"AWS Support client returned {services.Count}
services.");

        Console.WriteLine($"1. Displaying first 10 services:");
        for (int i = 0; i < 10 && i < services.Count; i++)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {services[i].Name}");
        }

        var choiceNumber = 0;
        while (choiceNumber < 1 || choiceNumber > services.Count)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Select an example support service by entering a number from the
preceding list:");
            var choice = Console.ReadLine();
            Int32.TryParse(choice, out choiceNumber);
        }
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        return services[choiceNumber - 1];
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List the available categories for a service and select a category for the
example.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="service">Service to use for displaying categories.</param>
    /// <returns>The selected category.</returns>
```

```
    private static Category DisplayAndSelectCategories(Service service)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        Console.WriteLine($"2. Available support categories for Service
\"{service.Name}\":");
        for (int i = 0; i < service.Categories.Count; i++)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {service.Categories[i].Name}");
        }

        var choiceNumber = 0;
        while (choiceNumber < 1 || choiceNumber > service.Categories.Count)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Select an example support category by entering a number from the
preceding list:");
            var choice = Console.ReadLine();
            Int32.TryParse(choice, out choiceNumber);
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        return service.Categories[choiceNumber - 1];
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List available severity levels from AWS Support, and select a level for
the example.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The selected severity level.</returns>
    private static async Task<SeverityLevel> DisplayAndSelectSeverity()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        var severityLevels = await _supportWrapper.DescribeSeverityLevels();

        Console.WriteLine($"3. Get and display available severity levels:");
        for (int i = 0; i < 10 && i < severityLevels.Count; i++)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {severityLevels[i].Name}");
        }

        var choiceNumber = 0;
        while (choiceNumber < 1 || choiceNumber > severityLevels.Count)
```

```
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Select an example severity level by entering a number from the
preceding list:");
            var choice = Console.ReadLine();
            Int32.TryParse(choice, out choiceNumber);
        }
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        return severityLevels[choiceNumber - 1];
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an example support case.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="service">Service to use for the new case.</param>
    /// <param name="category">Category to use for the new case.</param>
    /// <param name="severity">Severity to use for the new case.</param>
    /// <returns>The caseId of the new support case.</returns>
    private static async Task<string> CreateSupportCase(Service service,
        Category category, SeverityLevel severity)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"4. Create an example support case" +
                          $" with the following settings:" +
                          $" \n\tService: {service.Name}, Category:
{category.Name} " +
                          $"and Severity Level: {severity.Name}.");
        var caseId = await _supportWrapper.CreateCase(service.Code,
category.Code, severity.Code,
            "Example case for testing, ignore.", "This is my example support
case.");

        Console.WriteLine($"\tNew case created with ID {caseId}");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        return caseId;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List open cases for the current day.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
```

```
    private static async Task DescribeTodayOpenCases()
    {
        Console.WriteLine($"5. List the open support cases for the current
day.");
        // Describe the cases. If it is empty, try again and allow time for the
new case to appear.
        List<CaseDetails> currentOpenCases = null!;
        while (currentOpenCases == null || currentOpenCases.Count == 0)
        {
            Thread.Sleep(1000);
            currentOpenCases = await _supportWrapper.DescribeCases(
                new List<string>(),
                null,
                false,
                false,
                DateTime.UtcNow.Date,
                DateTime.UtcNow);
        }

        foreach (var openCase in currentOpenCases)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tCase: {openCase.CaseId} created
{openCase.TimeCreated}");
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an attachment set for a support case.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The attachment set id.</returns>
    private static async Task<string> CreateAttachmentSet()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"6. Create an attachment set for a support case.");
        var fileName = "example_attachment.txt";

        // Create the file if it does not already exist.
        if (!File.Exists(fileName))
        {
            await using StreamWriter sw = File.CreateText(fileName);
            await sw.WriteLineAsync(
                "This is a sample file for attachment to a support case.");
```

```
        }

        await using var ms = new MemoryStream(await
 File.ReadAllBytesAsync(fileName));

        var attachmentSetId = await _supportWrapper.AddAttachmentToSet(
            ms,
            fileName);

        Console.WriteLine($"\tNew attachment set created with id: \n
\t{attachmentSetId.Substring(0, 65)}...");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        return attachmentSetId;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add an attachment set and communication to a case.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="attachmentSetId">Id of the attachment set.</param>
    /// <param name="caseId">Id of the case to receive the attachment set.</
param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task AddCommunicationToCase(string attachmentSetId,
 string caseId)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"7. Add attachment set and communication to
 {caseId}.");

        await _supportWrapper.AddCommunicationToCase(
            caseId,
            "This is an example communication added to a support case.",
            attachmentSetId);

        Console.WriteLine($"\tNew attachment set and communication added to
 {caseId}");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List the communications for a case.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="caseId">Id of the case to describe.</param>
    /// <returns>An attachment id.</returns>
    private static async Task<string> ListCommunicationsForCase(string caseId)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"8. List communications for case {caseId}.");

        var communications = await
_supportWrapper.DescribeCommunications(caseId);
        var attachmentId = "";
        foreach (var communication in communications)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"\tCommunication created on: {communication.TimeCreated} has
{communication.AttachmentSet.Count} attachments.");
            if (communication.AttachmentSet.Any())
            {
                attachmentId = communication.AttachmentSet.First().AttachmentId;
            }
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return attachmentId;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Describe an attachment by id.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="attachmentId">Id of the attachment to describe.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task DescribeCaseAttachment(string attachmentId)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"9. Describe the attachment set.");

        var attachment = await _supportWrapper.DescribeAttachment(attachmentId);
        var data = Encoding.ASCII.GetString(attachment.Data.ToArray());
        Console.WriteLine($"\tAttachment includes {attachment.FileName} with
data: \n\t{data}");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Resolve the support case.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="caseId">Id of the case to resolve.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task ResolveCase(string caseId)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"10. Resolve case {caseId}.");

        var status = await _supportWrapper.ResolveCase(caseId);
        Console.WriteLine($"\tCase {caseId} has final status {status}");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List resolved cases for the current day.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async Task.</returns>
    private static async Task DescribeTodayResolvedCases()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"11. List the resolved support cases for the current
day.");
        var currentCases = await _supportWrapper.DescribeCases(
            new List<string>(),
            null,
            false,
            true,
            DateTime.UtcNow.Date,
            DateTime.UtcNow);

        foreach (var currentCase in currentCases)
        {
            if (currentCase.Status == "resolved")
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"\tCase: {currentCase.CaseId}: status
{currentCase.Status}");
            }
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
```

```
    }
}
```

시나리오에서 지원 작업에 사용하는 래퍼 메서드입니다.

```
/// <summary>
/// Wrapper methods to use AWS Support for working with support cases.
/// </summary>
public class SupportWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonAWSSupport _amazonSupport;
    public SupportWrapper(IAmazonAWSSupport amazonSupport)
    {
        _amazonSupport = amazonSupport;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get the descriptions of AWS services.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">Optional language for services.
    /// Currently Chinese (“zh”), English ("en"), Japanese ("ja") and Korean
 (“ko”) are supported.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of AWS service descriptions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Service>> DescribeServices(string language = "en")
    {
        var response = await _amazonSupport.DescribeServicesAsync(
            new DescribeServicesRequest()
            {
                Language = language
            });
        return response.Services;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Get the descriptions of support severity levels.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">Optional language for severity levels.
```

```
    /// Currently Chinese (“zh”), English ("en"), Japanese ("ja") and Korean
(“ko”) are supported.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of support severity levels.</returns>
    public async Task<List<SeverityLevel>> DescribeSeverityLevels(string language
= "en")
    {
        var response = await _amazonSupport.DescribeSeverityLevelsAsync(
            new DescribeSeverityLevelsRequest()
            {
                Language = language
            });
        return response.SeverityLevels;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new support case.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="serviceCode">Service code for the new case.</param>
    /// <param name="categoryCode">Category for the new case.</param>
    /// <param name="severityCode">Severity code for the new case.</param>
    /// <param name="subject">Subject of the new case.</param>
    /// <param name="body">Body text of the new case.</param>
    /// <param name="language">Optional language support for your case.
    /// Currently Chinese (“zh”), English ("en"), Japanese ("ja") and Korean
(“ko”) are supported.</param>
    /// <param name="attachmentSetId">Optional Id for an attachment set for the
new case.</param>
    /// <param name="issueType">Optional issue type for the new case. Options are
"customer-service" or "technical".</param>
    /// <returns>The caseId of the new support case.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateCase(string serviceCode, string categoryCode,
string severityCode, string subject,
        string body, string language = "en", string? attachmentSetId = null,
string issueType = "customer-service")
    {
        var response = await _amazonSupport.CreateCaseAsync(
            new CreateCaseRequest()
            {
                ServiceCode = serviceCode,
                CategoryCode = categoryCode,
                SeverityCode = severityCode,
                Subject = subject,
```

```
                Language = language,
                AttachmentSetId = attachmentSetId,
                IssueType = issueType,
                CommunicationBody = body
            });
        return response.CaseId;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Add an attachment to a set, or create a new attachment set if one does
not exist.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="data">The data for the attachment.</param>
    /// <param name="fileName">The file name for the attachment.</param>
    /// <param name="attachmentSetId">Optional setId for the attachment. Creates
a new attachment set if empty.</param>
    /// <returns>The setId of the attachment.</returns>
    public async Task<string> AddAttachmentToSet(MemoryStream data, string
fileName, string? attachmentSetId = null)
    {
        var response = await _amazonSupport.AddAttachmentsToSetAsync(
            new AddAttachmentsToSetRequest
            {
                AttachmentSetId = attachmentSetId,
                Attachments = new List<Attachment>
                {
                    new Attachment
                    {
                        Data = data,
                        FileName = fileName
                    }
                }
            });
        return response.AttachmentSetId;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Get description of a specific attachment.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="attachmentId">Id of the attachment, usually fetched by
 describing the communications of a case.</param>
    /// <returns>The attachment object.</returns>
    public async Task<Attachment> DescribeAttachment(string attachmentId)
    {
        var response = await _amazonSupport.DescribeAttachmentAsync(
            new DescribeAttachmentRequest()
            {
                AttachmentId = attachmentId
            });
        return response.Attachment;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Add communication to a case, including optional attachment set ID and CC
 email addresses.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="caseId">Id for the support case.</param>
    /// <param name="body">Body text of the communication.</param>
    /// <param name="attachmentSetId">Optional Id for an attachment set.</param>
    /// <param name="ccEmailAddresses">Optional list of CC email addresses.</
param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> AddCommunicationToCase(string caseId, string body,
        string? attachmentSetId = null, List<string>? ccEmailAddresses = null)
    {
        var response = await _amazonSupport.AddCommunicationToCaseAsync(
            new AddCommunicationToCaseRequest()
            {
                CaseId = caseId,
                CommunicationBody = body,
                AttachmentSetId = attachmentSetId,
                CcEmailAddresses = ccEmailAddresses
            });
        return response.Result;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Describe the communications for a case, optionally with a date filter.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="caseId">The ID of the support case.</param>
    /// <param name="afterTime">The optional start date for a filtered search.</
param>
    /// <param name="beforeTime">The optional end date for a filtered search.</
param>
    /// <returns>The list of communications for the case.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Communication>> DescribeCommunications(string caseId,
 DateTime? afterTime = null, DateTime? beforeTime = null)
    {
        var results = new List<Communication>();
        var paginateCommunications =
 _amazonSupport.Paginators.DescribeCommunications(
            new DescribeCommunicationsRequest()
            {
                CaseId = caseId,
                AfterTime = afterTime?.ToString("s"),
                BeforeTime = beforeTime?.ToString("s")
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var communications in
 paginateCommunications.Communications)
        {
            results.Add(communications);
        }
        return results;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Get case details for a list of case ids, optionally with date filters.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="caseIds">The list of case IDs.</param>
    /// <param name="displayId">Optional display ID.</param>
    /// <param name="includeCommunication">True to include communication.
 Defaults to true.</param>
    /// <param name="includeResolvedCases">True to include resolved cases.
 Defaults to false.</param>
    /// <param name="afterTime">The optional start date for a filtered search.</
param>
    /// <param name="beforeTime">The optional end date for a filtered search.</
param>
    /// <param name="language">Optional language support for your case.
```

```
    /// Currently Chinese (“zh”), English ("en"), Japanese ("ja") and Korean
(“ko”) are supported.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of CaseDetails.</returns>
    public async Task<List<CaseDetails>> DescribeCases(List<string> caseIds,
string? displayId = null, bool includeCommunication = true,
        bool includeResolvedCases = false, DateTime? afterTime = null, DateTime?
beforeTime = null,
        string language = "en")
    {
        var results = new List<CaseDetails>();
        var paginateCases = _amazonSupport.Paginators.DescribeCases(
            new DescribeCasesRequest()
            {
                CaseIdList = caseIds,
                DisplayId = displayId,
                IncludeCommunications = includeCommunication,
                IncludeResolvedCases = includeResolvedCases,
                AfterTime = afterTime?.ToString("s"),
                BeforeTime = beforeTime?.ToString("s"),
                Language = language
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var cases in paginateCases.Cases)
        {
            results.Add(cases);
        }
        return results;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Resolve a support case by caseId.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="caseId">Id for the support case.</param>
    /// <returns>The final status of the case after resolving.</returns>
    public async Task<string> ResolveCase(string caseId)
    {
        var response = await _amazonSupport.ResolveCaseAsync(
            new ResolveCaseRequest()
            {
                CaseId = caseId
            });
        return response.FinalCaseStatus;
```

```
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Verify the support level for AWS Support API access.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>True if the subscription level supports API access.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> VerifySubscription()
    {
        try
        {
            var response = await _amazonSupport.DescribeServicesAsync(
                new DescribeServicesRequest()
                {
                    Language = "en"
                });
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (Amazon.AWSSupport.AmazonAWSSupportException ex)
        {
            if (ex.ErrorCode == "SubscriptionRequiredException")
            {
                return false;
            }
            else throw;
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - AddAttachmentsToSet
  - AddCommunicationToCase
  - CreateCase
  - DescribeAttachment
  - DescribeCases
  - DescribeCommunications
  - DescribeServices
  - DescribeSeverityLevels
  - ResolveCase

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

다양한 지원 작업을 실행합니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.SupportClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.AddAttachmentsToSetResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.AddCommunicationToCaseRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.AddCommunicationToCaseResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.Attachment;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.AttachmentDetails;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.CaseDetails;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.Category;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.Communication;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.CreateCaseRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.CreateCaseResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.DescribeAttachmentRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.DescribeAttachmentResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.DescribeCasesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.DescribeCasesResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.DescribeCommunicationsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.DescribeCommunicationsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.DescribeServicesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.DescribeServicesResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.DescribeSeverityLevelsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.DescribeSeverityLevelsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.ResolveCaseRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.ResolveCaseResponse;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.Service;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.SeverityLevel;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.SupportException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.AddAttachmentsToSetRequest;
import java.io.File;
import java.io.FileInputStream;
import java.io.FileNotFoundException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.time.Instant;
import java.time.temporal.ChronoUnit;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java (v2) code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 * In addition, you must have the AWS Business Support Plan to use the AWS
 * Support Java API. For more information, see:
 *
 * https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/plans/
 *
 * This Java example performs the following tasks:
 *
 * 1. Gets and displays available services.
 * 2. Gets and displays severity levels.
 * 3. Creates a support case by using the selected service, category, and
 * severity level.
 * 4. Gets a list of open cases for the current day.
 * 5. Creates an attachment set with a generated file.
 * 6. Adds a communication with the attachment to the support case.
 * 7. Lists the communications of the support case.
 * 8. Describes the attachment set included with the communication.
 * 9. Resolves the support case.
 * 10. Gets a list of resolved cases for the current day.
 */
public class SupportScenario {
```

```
   public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
"-");

   public static void main(String[] args) {
       final String usage = """

               Usage:
                   <fileAttachment>Where:
                   fileAttachment - The file can be a simple saved .txt file to
use as an email attachment.\s
               """;

     //  if (args.length != 1) {
     //      System.out.println(usage);
     //      System.exit(1);
     //  }

       String fileAttachment = "C:\\AWS\\test.txt" ; //args[0];
       Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
       SupportClient supportClient = SupportClient.builder()
               .region(region)
               .build();

       System.out.println(DASHES);
       System.out.println("***** Welcome to the AWS Support case example
scenario.");
       System.out.println(DASHES);

       System.out.println(DASHES);
       System.out.println("1. Get and display available services.");
       List<String> sevCatList = displayServices(supportClient);
       System.out.println(DASHES);

       System.out.println(DASHES);
       System.out.println("2. Get and display Support severity levels.");
       String sevLevel = displaySevLevels(supportClient);
       System.out.println(DASHES);

       System.out.println(DASHES);
       System.out.println("3. Create a support case using the selected service,
category, and severity level.");
       String caseId = createSupportCase(supportClient, sevCatList, sevLevel);
       if (caseId.compareTo("") == 0) {
           System.out.println("A support case was not successfully created!");
```

```
            System.exit(1);
        } else
            System.out.println("Support case " + caseId + " was successfully
created!");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("4. Get open support cases.");
        getOpenCase(supportClient);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("5. Create an attachment set with a generated file to
add to the case.");
        String attachmentSetId = addAttachment(supportClient, fileAttachment);
        System.out.println("The Attachment Set id value is" + attachmentSetId);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("6. Add communication with the attachment to the
support case.");
        addAttachSupportCase(supportClient, caseId, attachmentSetId);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. List the communications of the support case.");
        String attachId = listCommunications(supportClient, caseId);
        System.out.println("The Attachment id value is" + attachId);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("8. Describe the attachment set included with the
communication.");
        describeAttachment(supportClient, attachId);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("9. Resolve the support case.");
        resolveSupportCase(supportClient, caseId);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("10. Get a list of resolved cases for the current
day.");
```

```
        getResolvedCase(supportClient);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("***** This Scenario has successfully completed");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    public static void getResolvedCase(SupportClient supportClient) {
        try {
            // Specify the start and end time.
            Instant now = Instant.now();
            java.time.LocalDate.now();
            Instant yesterday = now.minus(1, ChronoUnit.DAYS);

            DescribeCasesRequest describeCasesRequest =
DescribeCasesRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(30)
                    .afterTime(yesterday.toString())
                    .beforeTime(now.toString())
                    .includeResolvedCases(true)
                    .build();

            DescribeCasesResponse response =
supportClient.describeCases(describeCasesRequest);
            List<CaseDetails> cases = response.cases();
            for (CaseDetails sinCase : cases) {
                if (sinCase.status().compareTo("resolved") == 0)
                    System.out.println("The case status is " + sinCase.status());
            }

        } catch (SupportException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void resolveSupportCase(SupportClient supportClient, String
caseId) {
        try {
            ResolveCaseRequest caseRequest = ResolveCaseRequest.builder()
                    .caseId(caseId)
                    .build();
```

```
            ResolveCaseResponse response =
supportClient.resolveCase(caseRequest);
            System.out.println("The status of case " + caseId + " is " +
response.finalCaseStatus());

        } catch (SupportException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void describeAttachment(SupportClient supportClient, String
attachId) {
        try {
            DescribeAttachmentRequest attachmentRequest =
DescribeAttachmentRequest.builder()
                    .attachmentId(attachId)
                    .build();

            DescribeAttachmentResponse response =
supportClient.describeAttachment(attachmentRequest);
            System.out.println("The name of the file is " +
response.attachment().fileName());

        } catch (SupportException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static String listCommunications(SupportClient supportClient, String
caseId) {
        try {
            String attachId = null;
            DescribeCommunicationsRequest communicationsRequest =
DescribeCommunicationsRequest.builder()
                    .caseId(caseId)
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .build();

            DescribeCommunicationsResponse response =
supportClient.describeCommunications(communicationsRequest);
            List<Communication> communications = response.communications();
            for (Communication comm : communications) {
```

```
                System.out.println("the body is: " + comm.body());

                // Get the attachment id value.
                List<AttachmentDetails> attachments = comm.attachmentSet();
                for (AttachmentDetails detail : attachments) {
                    attachId = detail.attachmentId();
                }
            }
            return attachId;

        } catch (SupportException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static void addAttachSupportCase(SupportClient supportClient, String
caseId, String attachmentSetId) {
        try {
            AddCommunicationToCaseRequest caseRequest =
AddCommunicationToCaseRequest.builder()
                    .caseId(caseId)
                    .attachmentSetId(attachmentSetId)
                    .communicationBody("Please refer to attachment for details.")
                    .build();

            AddCommunicationToCaseResponse response =
supportClient.addCommunicationToCase(caseRequest);
            if (response.result())
                System.out.println("You have successfully added a communication
to an AWS Support case");
            else
                System.out.println("There was an error adding the communication
to an AWS Support case");

        } catch (SupportException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static String addAttachment(SupportClient supportClient, String
fileAttachment) {
```

```
        try {
            File myFile = new File(fileAttachment);
            InputStream sourceStream = new FileInputStream(myFile);
            SdkBytes sourceBytes = SdkBytes.fromInputStream(sourceStream);

            Attachment attachment = Attachment.builder()
                    .fileName(myFile.getName())
                    .data(sourceBytes)
                    .build();

            AddAttachmentsToSetRequest setRequest =
AddAttachmentsToSetRequest.builder()
                    .attachments(attachment)
                    .build();

            AddAttachmentsToSetResponse response =
supportClient.addAttachmentsToSet(setRequest);
            return response.attachmentSetId();

        } catch (SupportException | FileNotFoundException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static void getOpenCase(SupportClient supportClient) {
        try {
            // Specify the start and end time.
            Instant now = Instant.now();
            java.time.LocalDate.now();
            Instant yesterday = now.minus(1, ChronoUnit.DAYS);

            DescribeCasesRequest describeCasesRequest =
DescribeCasesRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(20)
                    .afterTime(yesterday.toString())
                    .beforeTime(now.toString())
                    .build();

            DescribeCasesResponse response =
supportClient.describeCases(describeCasesRequest);
            List<CaseDetails> cases = response.cases();
            for (CaseDetails sinCase : cases) {
```

```
                System.out.println("The case status is " + sinCase.status());
                System.out.println("The case Id is " + sinCase.caseId());
                System.out.println("The case subject is " + sinCase.subject());
            }

        } catch (SupportException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static String createSupportCase(SupportClient supportClient,
List<String> sevCatList, String sevLevel) {
        try {
            String serviceCode = sevCatList.get(0);
            String caseCat = sevCatList.get(1);
            CreateCaseRequest caseRequest = CreateCaseRequest.builder()
                    .categoryCode(caseCat.toLowerCase())
                    .serviceCode(serviceCode.toLowerCase())
                    .severityCode(sevLevel.toLowerCase())
                    .communicationBody("Test issue with " +
serviceCode.toLowerCase())
                    .subject("Test case, please ignore")
                    .language("en")
                    .issueType("technical")
                    .build();

            CreateCaseResponse response = supportClient.createCase(caseRequest);
            return response.caseId();

        } catch (SupportException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static String displaySevLevels(SupportClient supportClient) {
        try {
            DescribeSeverityLevelsRequest severityLevelsRequest =
DescribeSeverityLevelsRequest.builder()
                    .language("en")
                    .build();
```

```
            DescribeSeverityLevelsResponse response =
supportClient.describeSeverityLevels(severityLevelsRequest);
            List<SeverityLevel> severityLevels = response.severityLevels();
            String levelName = null;
            for (SeverityLevel sevLevel : severityLevels) {
                System.out.println("The severity level name is: " +
sevLevel.name());
                if (sevLevel.name().compareTo("High") == 0)
                    levelName = sevLevel.name();
            }
            return levelName;

        } catch (SupportException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    // Return a List that contains a Service name and Category name.
    public static List<String> displayServices(SupportClient supportClient) {
        try {
            DescribeServicesRequest servicesRequest =
DescribeServicesRequest.builder()
                    .language("en")
                    .build();

            DescribeServicesResponse response =
supportClient.describeServices(servicesRequest);
            String serviceCode = null;
            String catName = null;
            List<String> sevCatList = new ArrayList<>();
            List<Service> services = response.services();

            System.out.println("Get the first 10 services");
            int index = 1;
            for (Service service : services) {
                if (index == 11)
                    break;

                System.out.println("The Service name is: " + service.name());
                if (service.name().compareTo("Account") == 0)
                    serviceCode = service.code();
```

```
                // Get the Categories for this service.
                List<Category> categories = service.categories();
                for (Category cat : categories) {
                    System.out.println("The category name is: " + cat.name());
                    if (cat.name().compareTo("Security") == 0)
                        catName = cat.name();
                }
                index++;
            }

            // Push the two values to the list.
            sevCatList.add(serviceCode);
            sevCatList.add(catName);
            return sevCatList;

        } catch (SupportException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return null;
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - AddAttachmentsToSet
  - AddCommunicationToCase
  - CreateCase
  - DescribeAttachment
  - DescribeCases
  - DescribeCommunications
  - DescribeServices
  - DescribeSeverityLevels
  - ResolveCase

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

터미널에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
import {
  AddAttachmentsToSetCommand,
  AddCommunicationToCaseCommand,
  CreateCaseCommand,
  DescribeAttachmentCommand,
  DescribeCasesCommand,
  DescribeCommunicationsCommand,
  DescribeServicesCommand,
  DescribeSeverityLevelsCommand,
  ResolveCaseCommand,
  SupportClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-support";
import * as inquirer from "@inquirer/prompts";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

const wrapText = (text, char = "=") => {
  const rule = char.repeat(80);
  return `${rule}\n    ${text}\n${rule}\n`;
};

const client = new SupportClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

// Verify that the account has a Support plan.
export const verifyAccount = async () => {
  const command = new DescribeServicesCommand({});

  try {
    await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    if (err.name === "SubscriptionRequiredException") {
      throw new Error(
```

```
        "You must be subscribed to the AWS Support plan to use this feature.",
      );
    }
    throw err;
  }
};

/**
 * Select a service from the list returned from DescribeServices.
 */
export const getService = async () => {
  const { services } = await client.send(new DescribeServicesCommand({}));
  const selectedService = await inquirer.select({
    message:
      "Select a service. Your support case will be created for this service. The
 list of services is truncated for readability.",
    choices: services.slice(0, 10).map((s) => ({ name: s.name, value: s })),
  });
  return selectedService;
};

/**
 * @param {{ categories: import('@aws-sdk/client-support').Category[]}} service
 */
export const getCategory = async (service) => {
  const selectedCategory = await inquirer.select({
    message: "Select a category.",
    choices: service.categories.map((c) => ({ name: c.name, value: c })),
  });
  return selectedCategory;
};

// Get the available severity levels for the account.
export const getSeverityLevel = async () => {
  const command = new DescribeSeverityLevelsCommand({});
  const { severityLevels } = await client.send(command);
  const selectedSeverityLevel = await inquirer.select({
    message: "Select a severity level.",
    choices: severityLevels.map((s) => ({ name: s.name, value: s })),
  });
  return selectedSeverityLevel;
};

/**
```

```
 * Create a new support case
 * @param {{
 *  selectedService: import('@aws-sdk/client-support').Service
 *  selectedCategory: import('@aws-sdk/client-support').Category
 *  selectedSeverityLevel: import('@aws-sdk/client-support').SeverityLevel
 * }} selections
 * @returns
 */
export const createCase = async ({
  selectedService,
  selectedCategory,
  selectedSeverityLevel,
}) => {
  const command = new CreateCaseCommand({
    subject: "IGNORE: Test case",
    communicationBody: "This is a test. Please ignore.",
    serviceCode: selectedService.code,
    categoryCode: selectedCategory.code,
    severityCode: selectedSeverityLevel.code,
  });
  const { caseId } = await client.send(command);
  return caseId;
};

// Get a list of open support cases created today.
export const getTodaysOpenCases = async () => {
  const d = new Date();
  const startOfToday = new Date(d.getFullYear(), d.getMonth(), d.getDate());
  const command = new DescribeCasesCommand({
    includeCommunications: false,
    afterTime: startOfToday.toISOString(),
  });

  const { cases } = await client.send(command);

  if (cases.length === 0) {
    throw new Error(
      "Unexpected number of cases. Expected more than 0 open cases.",
    );
  }
  return cases;
};

// Create an attachment set.
```

```
export const createAttachmentSet = async () => {
  const command = new AddAttachmentsToSetCommand({
    attachments: [
      {
        fileName: "example.txt",
        data: new TextEncoder().encode("some example text"),
      },
    ],
  });
  const { attachmentSetId } = await client.send(command);
  return attachmentSetId;
};

export const linkAttachmentSetToCase = async (attachmentSetId, caseId) => {
  const command = new AddCommunicationToCaseCommand({
    attachmentSetId,
    caseId,
    communicationBody: "Adding attachment set to case.",
  });
  await client.send(command);
};

// Get all communications for a support case.
export const getCommunications = async (caseId) => {
  const command = new DescribeCommunicationsCommand({
    caseId,
  });
  const { communications } = await client.send(command);
  return communications;
};

/**
 * @param {import('@aws-sdk/client-support').Communication[]} communications
 */
export const getFirstAttachment = (communications) => {
  const firstCommWithAttachment = communications.find(
    (c) => c.attachmentSet.length > 0,
  );
  return firstCommWithAttachment?.attachmentSet[0].attachmentId;
};

// Get an attachment.
export const getAttachment = async (attachmentId) => {
  const command = new DescribeAttachmentCommand({
```

```
    attachmentId,
  });
  const { attachment } = await client.send(command);
  return attachment;
};

// Resolve the case matching the given case ID.
export const resolveCase = async (caseId) => {
  const shouldResolve = await inquirer.confirm({
    message: `Do you want to resolve ${caseId}?`,
  });

  if (shouldResolve) {
    const command = new ResolveCaseCommand({
      caseId: caseId,
    });

    await client.send(command);
    return true;
  }
  return false;
};

/**
 * Find a specific case in the list of provided cases by case ID.
 * If the case is not found, and the results are paginated, continue
 * paging through the results.
 * @param {{
 *   caseId: string,
 *   cases: import('@aws-sdk/client-support').CaseDetails[]
 *   nextToken: string
 * }} options
 * @returns
 */
export const findCase = async ({ caseId, cases, nextToken }) => {
  const foundCase = cases.find((c) => c.caseId === caseId);

  if (foundCase) {
    return foundCase;
  }

  if (nextToken) {
    const response = await client.send(
      new DescribeCasesCommand({
```

```
        nextToken,
        includeResolvedCases: true,
      }),
    );
    return findCase({
      caseId,
      cases: response.cases,
      nextToken: response.nextToken,
    });
  }

  throw new Error(`${caseId} not found.`);
};

// Get all cases created today.
export const getTodaysResolvedCases = async (caseIdToWaitFor) => {
  const d = new Date("2023-01-18");
  const startOfToday = new Date(d.getFullYear(), d.getMonth(), d.getDate());
  const command = new DescribeCasesCommand({
    includeCommunications: false,
    afterTime: startOfToday.toISOString(),
    includeResolvedCases: true,
  });
  const { cases, nextToken } = await client.send(command);
  await findCase({ cases, caseId: caseIdToWaitFor, nextToken });
  return cases.filter((c) => c.status === "resolved");
};

const main = async () => {
  let caseId;
  try {
    console.log(wrapText("Welcome to the AWS Support basic usage scenario."));

    // Verify that the account is subscribed to support.
    await verifyAccount();

    // Provided a truncated list of services and prompt the user to select one.
    const selectedService = await getService();

    // Provided the categories for the selected service and prompt the user to
 select one.
    const selectedCategory = await getCategory(selectedService);
```

```
   // Provide the severity available severity levels for the account and prompt
the user to select one.
   const selectedSeverityLevel = await getSeverityLevel();

   // Create a support case.
   console.log("\nCreating a support case.");
   caseId = await createCase({
     selectedService,
     selectedCategory,
     selectedSeverityLevel,
   });
   console.log(`Support case created: ${caseId}`);

   // Display a list of open support cases created today.
   const todaysOpenCases = await retry(
     { intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 15 },
     getTodaysOpenCases,
   );
   console.log(
     `\nOpen support cases created today: ${todaysOpenCases.length}`,
   );
   console.log(todaysOpenCases.map((c) => `${c.caseId}`).join("\n"));

   // Create an attachment set.
   console.log("\nCreating an attachment set.");
   const attachmentSetId = await createAttachmentSet();
   console.log(`Attachment set created: ${attachmentSetId}`);

   // Add the attachment set to the support case.
   console.log(`\nAdding attachment set to ${caseId}`);
   await linkAttachmentSetToCase(attachmentSetId, caseId);
   console.log(`Attachment set added to ${caseId}`);

   // List the communications for a support case.
   console.log(`\nListing communications for ${caseId}`);
   const communications = await getCommunications(caseId);
   console.log(
     communications
       .map(
         (c) =>
           `Communication created on ${c.timeCreated}. Has
${c.attachmentSet.length} attachments.`,
       )
       .join("\n"),
```

```
    );

    // Describe the first attachment.
    console.log(`\nDescribing attachment ${attachmentSetId}`);
    const attachmentId = getFirstAttachment(communications);
    const attachment = await getAttachment(attachmentId);
    console.log(
      `Attachment is the file '${
        attachment.fileName
      }' with data: \n${new TextDecoder().decode(attachment.data)}`,
    );

    // Confirm that the support case should be resolved.
    const isResolved = await resolveCase(caseId);
    if (isResolved) {
      // List the resolved cases and include the one previously created.
      // Resolved cases can take a while to appear.
      console.log(
        "\nWaiting for case status to be marked as resolved. This can take some
 time.",
      );
      const resolvedCases = await retry(
        { intervalInMs: 20000, maxRetries: 15 },
        () => getTodaysResolvedCases(caseId),
      );
      console.log("Resolved cases:");
      console.log(resolvedCases.map((c) => c.caseId).join("\n"));
    }
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - AddAttachmentsToSet
  - AddCommunicationToCase
  - CreateCase
  - DescribeAttachment
  - DescribeCases
  - DescribeCommunications

- DescribeServices
- DescribeSeverityLevels
- ResolveCase

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
including your credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
In addition, you must have the AWS Business Support Plan to use the AWS Support
 Java API. For more information, see:

https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/plans/

This Kotlin example performs the following tasks:
1. Gets and displays available services.
2. Gets and displays severity levels.
3. Creates a support case by using the selected service, category, and severity
 level.
4. Gets a list of open cases for the current day.
5. Creates an attachment set with a generated file.
6. Adds a communication with the attachment to the support case.
7. Lists the communications of the support case.
8. Describes the attachment set included with the communication.
9. Resolves the support case.
10. Gets a list of resolved cases for the current day.
*/
```

```
suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
    Usage:
        <fileAttachment>
    Where:
         fileAttachment - The file can be a simple saved .txt file to use as an
 email attachment.
    """

    if (args.size != 1) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(0)
    }

    val fileAttachment = args[0]
    println("***** Welcome to the AWS Support case example scenario.")
    println("***** Step 1. Get and display available services.")
    val sevCatList = displayServices()

    println("***** Step 2. Get and display Support severity levels.")
    val sevLevel = displaySevLevels()

    println("***** Step 3. Create a support case using the selected service,
 category, and severity level.")
    val caseIdVal = createSupportCase(sevCatList, sevLevel)
    if (caseIdVal != null) {
        println("Support case $caseIdVal was successfully created!")
    } else {
        println("A support case was not successfully created!")
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    println("***** Step 4. Get open support cases.")
    getOpenCase()

    println("***** Step 5. Create an attachment set with a generated file to add
 to the case.")
    val attachmentSetId = addAttachment(fileAttachment)
    println("The Attachment Set id value is $attachmentSetId")

    println("***** Step 6. Add communication with the attachment to the support
 case.")
    addAttachSupportCase(caseIdVal, attachmentSetId)
```

```
    println("***** Step 7. List the communications of the support case.")
    val attachId = listCommunications(caseIdVal)
    println("The Attachment id value is $attachId")

    println("***** Step 8. Describe the attachment set included with the
 communication.")
    describeAttachment(attachId)

    println("***** Step 9. Resolve the support case.")
    resolveSupportCase(caseIdVal)

    println("***** Step 10. Get a list of resolved cases for the current day.")
    getResolvedCase()
    println("***** This Scenario has successfully completed")
}

suspend fun getResolvedCase() {
    // Specify the start and end time.
    val now = Instant.now()
    LocalDate.now()
    val yesterday = now.minus(1, ChronoUnit.DAYS)
    val describeCasesRequest =
        DescribeCasesRequest {
            maxResults = 30
            afterTime = yesterday.toString()
            beforeTime = now.toString()
            includeResolvedCases = true
        }

    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.describeCases(describeCasesRequest)
        response.cases?.forEach { sinCase ->
            println("The case status is ${sinCase.status}")
            println("The case Id is ${sinCase.caseId}")
            println("The case subject is ${sinCase.subject}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun resolveSupportCase(caseIdVal: String) {
    val caseRequest =
        ResolveCaseRequest {
            caseId = caseIdVal
        }
```

```
    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.resolveCase(caseRequest)
        println("The status of case $caseIdVal is ${response.finalCaseStatus}")
    }
}

suspend fun describeAttachment(attachId: String?) {
    val attachmentRequest =
        DescribeAttachmentRequest {
            attachmentId = attachId
        }

    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.describeAttachment(attachmentRequest)
        println("The name of the file is ${response.attachment?.fileName}")
    }
}

suspend fun listCommunications(caseIdVal: String?): String? {
    val communicationsRequest =
        DescribeCommunicationsRequest {
            caseId = caseIdVal
            maxResults = 10
        }

    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response =
 supportClient.describeCommunications(communicationsRequest)
        response.communications?.forEach { comm ->
            println("the body is: " + comm.body)
            comm.attachmentSet?.forEach { detail ->
                return detail.attachmentId
            }
        }
    }
    return ""
}

suspend fun addAttachSupportCase(
    caseIdVal: String?,
    attachmentSetIdVal: String?,
) {
    val caseRequest =
        AddCommunicationToCaseRequest {
```

```
            caseId = caseIdVal
            attachmentSetId = attachmentSetIdVal
            communicationBody = "Please refer to attachment for details."
        }

    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.addCommunicationToCase(caseRequest)
        if (response.result) {
            println("You have successfully added a communication to an AWS
 Support case")
        } else {
            println("There was an error adding the communication to an AWS
 Support case")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun addAttachment(fileAttachment: String): String? {
    val myFile = File(fileAttachment)
    val sourceBytes = (File(fileAttachment).readBytes())
    val attachmentVal =
        Attachment {
            fileName = myFile.name
            data = sourceBytes
        }

    val setRequest =
        AddAttachmentsToSetRequest {
            attachments = listOf(attachmentVal)
        }

    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.addAttachmentsToSet(setRequest)
        return response.attachmentSetId
    }
}

suspend fun getOpenCase() {
    // Specify the start and end time.
    val now = Instant.now()
    LocalDate.now()
    val yesterday = now.minus(1, ChronoUnit.DAYS)
    val describeCasesRequest =
        DescribeCasesRequest {
```

```
            maxResults = 20
            afterTime = yesterday.toString()
            beforeTime = now.toString()
        }

    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.describeCases(describeCasesRequest)
        response.cases?.forEach { sinCase ->
            println("The case status is ${sinCase.status}")
            println("The case Id is ${sinCase.caseId}")
            println("The case subject is ${sinCase.subject}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun createSupportCase(
    sevCatListVal: List<String>,
    sevLevelVal: String,
): String? {
    val serCode = sevCatListVal[0]
    val caseCategory = sevCatListVal[1]
    val caseRequest =
        CreateCaseRequest {
            categoryCode = caseCategory.lowercase(Locale.getDefault())
            serviceCode = serCode.lowercase(Locale.getDefault())
            severityCode = sevLevelVal.lowercase(Locale.getDefault())
            communicationBody = "Test issue with
 ${serCode.lowercase(Locale.getDefault())}"
            subject = "Test case, please ignore"
            language = "en"
            issueType = "technical"
        }

    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.createCase(caseRequest)
        return response.caseId
    }
}

suspend fun displaySevLevels(): String {
    var levelName = ""
    val severityLevelsRequest =
        DescribeSeverityLevelsRequest {
            language = "en"
```

```
        }

    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response =
 supportClient.describeSeverityLevels(severityLevelsRequest)
        response.severityLevels?.forEach { sevLevel ->
            println("The severity level name is: ${sevLevel.name}")
            if (sevLevel.name == "High") {
                levelName = sevLevel.name!!
            }
        }
        return levelName
    }
}

// Return a List that contains a Service name and Category name.
suspend fun displayServices(): List<String> {
    var serviceCode = ""
    var catName = ""
    val sevCatList = mutableListOf<String>()
    val servicesRequest =
        DescribeServicesRequest {
            language = "en"
        }

    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.describeServices(servicesRequest)
        println("Get the first 10 services")
        var index = 1

        response.services?.forEach { service ->
            if (index == 11) {
                return@forEach
            }

            println("The Service name is ${service.name}")
            if (service.name == "Account") {
                serviceCode = service.code.toString()
            }

            // Get the categories for this service.
            service.categories?.forEach { cat ->
                println("The category name is ${cat.name}")
                if (cat.name == "Security") {
```

```
                    catName = cat.name!!
                }
            }
            index++
        }
    }

    // Push the two values to the list.
    serviceCode.let { sevCatList.add(it) }
    catName.let { sevCatList.add(it) }
    return sevCatList
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - AddAttachmentsToSet
  - AddCommunicationToCase
  - CreateCase
  - DescribeAttachment
  - DescribeCases
  - DescribeCommunications
  - DescribeServices
  - DescribeSeverityLevels
  - ResolveCase

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
class SupportCasesScenario:
```

```
    """Runs an interactive scenario that shows how to get started using AWS
Support."""

    def __init__(self, support_wrapper):
        """
        :param support_wrapper: An object that wraps AWS Support actions.
        """
        self.support_wrapper = support_wrapper

    def display_and_select_service(self):
        """
        Lists support services and prompts the user to select one.

        :return: The support service selected by the user.
        """
        print("-" * 88)
        services_list = self.support_wrapper.describe_services("en")
        print(f"AWS Support client returned {len(services_list)} services.")
        print("Displaying first 10 services:")

        service_choices = [svc["name"] for svc in services_list[:10]]
        selected_index = q.choose(
            "Select an example support service by entering a number from the
preceding list:",
            service_choices,
        )
        selected_service = services_list[selected_index]
        print("-" * 88)
        return selected_service

    def display_and_select_category(self, service):
        """
        Lists categories for a support service and prompts the user to select
one.

        :param service: The service of the categories.
        :return: The selected category.
        """
        print("-" * 88)
        print(
            f"Available support categories for Service {service['name']}
{len(service['categories'])}:"
        )
```

```
        categories_choices = [category["name"] for category in
service["categories"]]
        selected_index = q.choose(
            "Select an example support category by entering a number from the
preceding list:",
            categories_choices,
        )
        selected_category = service["categories"][selected_index]
        print("-" * 88)
        return selected_category

    def display_and_select_severity(self):
        """
        Lists available severity levels and prompts the user to select one.

        :return: The selected severity level.
        """
        print("-" * 88)
        severity_levels_list =
self.support_wrapper.describe_severity_levels("en")
        print(f"Available severity levels:")
        severity_choices = [level["name"] for level in severity_levels_list]
        selected_index = q.choose(
            "Select an example severity level by entering a number from the
preceding list:",
            severity_choices,
        )
        selected_severity = severity_levels_list[selected_index]
        print("-" * 88)
        return selected_severity

    def create_example_case(self, service, category, severity_level):
        """
        Creates an example support case with the user's selections.

        :param service: The service for the new case.
        :param category: The category for the new case.
        :param severity_level: The severity level for the new case.
        :return: The caseId of the new support case.
        """
        print("-" * 88)
        print(f"Creating new case for service {service['name']}.")
        case_id = self.support_wrapper.create_case(service, category,
severity_level)
```

```
        print(f"\tNew case created with ID {case_id}.")
        print("-" * 88)
        return case_id

    def list_open_cases(self):
        """
        List the open cases for the current day.
        """
        print("-" * 88)
        print("Let's list the open cases for the current day.")
        start_time = str(datetime.utcnow().date())
        end_time = str(datetime.utcnow().date() + timedelta(days=1))
        open_cases = self.support_wrapper.describe_cases(start_time, end_time,
False)
        for case in open_cases:
            print(f"\tCase: {case['caseId']}: status {case['status']}.")
        print("-" * 88)

    def create_attachment_set(self):
        """
        Create an attachment set with a sample file.

        :return: The attachment set ID of the new attachment set.
        """
        print("-" * 88)
        print("Creating attachment set with a sample file.")
        attachment_set_id = self.support_wrapper.add_attachment_to_set()
        print(f"\tNew attachment set created with ID {attachment_set_id}.")
        print("-" * 88)
        return attachment_set_id

    def add_communication(self, case_id, attachment_set_id):
        """
        Add a communication with an attachment set to the case.

        :param case_id: The ID of the case for the communication.
        :param attachment_set_id: The ID of the attachment set to
        add to the communication.
        """
        print("-" * 88)
        print(f"Adding a communication and attachment set to the case.")
        self.support_wrapper.add_communication_to_case(attachment_set_id,
case_id)
        print(
```

```
            f"Added a communication and attachment set {attachment_set_id} to the
case {case_id}."
        )
        print("-" * 88)

    def list_communications(self, case_id):
        """
        List the communications associated with a case.

        :param case_id: The ID of the case.
        :return: The attachment ID of an attachment.
        """
        print("-" * 88)
        print("Let's list the communications for our case.")
        attachment_id = ""
        communications =
self.support_wrapper.describe_all_case_communications(case_id)
        for communication in communications:
            print(
                f"\tCommunication created on {communication['timeCreated']} "
                f"has {len(communication['attachmentSet'])} attachments."
            )
            if len(communication["attachmentSet"]) > 0:
                attachment_id = communication["attachmentSet"][0]["attachmentId"]
        print("-" * 88)
        return attachment_id

    def describe_case_attachment(self, attachment_id):
        """
        Describe an attachment associated with a case.

        :param attachment_id: The ID of the attachment.
        """
        print("-" * 88)
        print("Let's list the communications for our case.")
        attached_file = self.support_wrapper.describe_attachment(attachment_id)
        print(f"\tAttachment includes file {attached_file}.")
        print("-" * 88)

    def resolve_case(self, case_id):
        """
        Shows how to resolve an AWS Support case by its ID.

        :param case_id: The ID of the case to resolve.
```

```
        """
        print("-" * 88)
        print(f"Resolving case with ID {case_id}.")
        case_status = self.support_wrapper.resolve_case(case_id)
        print(f"\tFinal case status is {case_status}.")
        print("-" * 88)

    def list_resolved_cases(self):
        """
        List the resolved cases for the current day.
        """
        print("-" * 88)
        print("Let's list the resolved cases for the current day.")
        start_time = str(datetime.utcnow().date())
        end_time = str(datetime.utcnow().date() + timedelta(days=1))
        resolved_cases = self.support_wrapper.describe_cases(start_time,
end_time, True)
        for case in resolved_cases:
            print(f"\tCase: {case['caseId']}: status {case['status']}.")
        print("-" * 88)

    def run_scenario(self):
        logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s:
%(message)s")

        print("-" * 88)
        print("Welcome to the AWS Support get started with support cases demo.")
        print("-" * 88)

        selected_service = self.display_and_select_service()
        selected_category = self.display_and_select_category(selected_service)
        selected_severity = self.display_and_select_severity()
        new_case_id = self.create_example_case(
            selected_service, selected_category, selected_severity
        )
        wait(10)
        self.list_open_cases()
        new_attachment_set_id = self.create_attachment_set()
        self.add_communication(new_case_id, new_attachment_set_id)
        new_attachment_id = self.list_communications(new_case_id)
        self.describe_case_attachment(new_attachment_id)
        self.resolve_case(new_case_id)
        wait(10)
        self.list_resolved_cases()
```

```
        print("\nThanks for watching!")
        print("-" * 88)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    try:
        scenario = SupportCasesScenario(SupportWrapper.from_client())
        scenario.run_scenario()
    except Exception:
        logging.exception("Something went wrong with the demo.")
```

지원 클라이언트 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 정의합니다.

```
class SupportWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Support actions."""

    def __init__(self, support_client):
        """
        :param support_client: A Boto3 Support client.
        """
        self.support_client = support_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        support_client = boto3.client("support")
        return cls(support_client)


    def describe_services(self, language):
        """
        Get the descriptions of AWS services available for support for a
 language.

        :param language: The language for support services.
        Currently, only "en" (English) and "ja" (Japanese) are supported.
        :return: The list of AWS service descriptions.
        """
        try:
```

```
            response = self.support_client.describe_services(language=language)
            services = response["services"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get Support services for language %s. Here's why:
%s: %s",
                    language,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return services


    def describe_severity_levels(self, language):
        """
        Get the descriptions of available severity levels for support cases for a
language.

        :param language: The language for support severity levels.
        Currently, only "en" (English) and "ja" (Japanese) are supported.
        :return: The list of severity levels.
        """
        try:
            response =
self.support_client.describe_severity_levels(language=language)
            severity_levels = response["severityLevels"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
subscription to run these "
```

```
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get severity levels for language %s. Here's why:
%s: %s",
                    language,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return severity_levels


    def create_case(self, service, category, severity):
        """
        Create a new support case.

        :param service: The service to use for the new case.
        :param category: The category to use for the new case.
        :param severity: The severity to use for the new case.
        :return: The caseId of the new case.
        """
        try:
            response = self.support_client.create_case(
                subject="Example case for testing, ignore.",
                serviceCode=service["code"],
                severityCode=severity["code"],
                categoryCode=category["code"],
                communicationBody="Example support case body.",
                language="en",
                issueType="customer-service",
            )
            case_id = response["caseId"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
```

```
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't create case. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return case_id


    def add_attachment_to_set(self):
        """
        Add an attachment to a set, or create a new attachment set if one does
not exist.

        :return: The attachment set ID.
        """
        try:
            response = self.support_client.add_attachments_to_set(
                attachments=[
                    {
                        "fileName": "attachment_file.txt",
                        "data": b"This is a sample file for attachment to a
support case.",
                    }
                ]
            )
            new_set_id = response["attachmentSetId"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't add attachment. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
```

```
                raise
        else:
            return new_set_id


    def add_communication_to_case(self, attachment_set_id, case_id):
        """
        Add a communication and an attachment set to a case.

        :param attachment_set_id: The ID of an existing attachment set.
        :param case_id: The ID of the case.
        """
        try:
            self.support_client.add_communication_to_case(
                caseId=case_id,
                communicationBody="This is an example communication added to a
support case.",
                attachmentSetId=attachment_set_id,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't add communication. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise


    def describe_all_case_communications(self, case_id):
        """
        Describe all the communications for a case using a paginator.

        :param case_id: The ID of the case.
        :return: The communications for the case.
        """
```

```
        try:
            communications = []
            paginator =
self.support_client.get_paginator("describe_communications")
            for page in paginator.paginate(caseId=case_id):
                communications += page["communications"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't describe communications. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return communications


    def describe_attachment(self, attachment_id):
        """
        Get information about an attachment by its attachmentID.

        :param attachment_id: The ID of the attachment.
        :return: The name of the attached file.
        """
        try:
            response = self.support_client.describe_attachment(
                attachmentId=attachment_id
            )
            attached_file = response["attachment"]["fileName"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
Support "
```

```
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get attachment description. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return attached_file


    def resolve_case(self, case_id):
        """
        Resolve a support case by its caseId.

        :param case_id: The ID of the case to resolve.
        :return: The final status of the case.
        """
        try:
            response = self.support_client.resolve_case(caseId=case_id)
            final_status = response["finalCaseStatus"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't resolve case. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return final_status
```

```
    def describe_cases(self, after_time, before_time, resolved):
        """
        Describe support cases over a period of time, optionally filtering
        by status.

        :param after_time: The start time to include for cases.
        :param before_time: The end time to include for cases.
        :param resolved: True to include resolved cases in the results,
            otherwise results are open cases.
        :return: The final status of the case.
        """
        try:
            cases = []
            paginator = self.support_client.get_paginator("describe_cases")
            for page in paginator.paginate(
                afterTime=after_time,
                beforeTime=before_time,
                includeResolvedCases=resolved,
                language="en",
            ):
                cases += page["cases"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't describe cases. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            if resolved:
                cases = filter(lambda case: case["status"] == "resolved", cases)
            return cases
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - AddAttachmentsToSet
  - AddCommunicationToCase
  - CreateCase
  - DescribeAttachment
  - DescribeCases
  - DescribeCommunications
  - DescribeServices
  - DescribeSeverityLevels
  - ResolveCase

AWS SDKs 지원 를 사용하기 위한 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 지원 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 AWS Support API 참조를 참조하세요.

예시

- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 AddAttachmentsToSet 함께 사용
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AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **AddAttachmentsToSet** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 AddAttachmentsToSet의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Add an attachment to a set, or create a new attachment set if one does
not exist.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="data">The data for the attachment.</param>
    /// <param name="fileName">The file name for the attachment.</param>
    /// <param name="attachmentSetId">Optional setId for the attachment. Creates
a new attachment set if empty.</param>
    /// <returns>The setId of the attachment.</returns>
    public async Task<string> AddAttachmentToSet(MemoryStream data, string
fileName, string? attachmentSetId = null)
    {
```

```
        var response = await _amazonSupport.AddAttachmentsToSetAsync(
            new AddAttachmentsToSetRequest
            {
                AttachmentSetId = attachmentSetId,
                Attachments = new List<Attachment>
                {
                    new Attachment
                    {
                        Data = data,
                        FileName = fileName
                    }
                }
            });
        return response.AttachmentSetId;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 AddAttachmentsToSet를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

세트에 첨부 파일 추가

다음 `add-attachments-to-set` 예시에서는 AWS 계정의 지원 사례에 대해 지정할 수 있는 이미지를 세트에 추가합니다.

```
aws support add-attachments-to-set \
    --attachment-set-id "as-2f5a6faa2a4a1e600-mu-nk5xQlBr70-
G1cUos5LZkd38KOAHZa9BMDVzNEXAMPLE" \
    --attachments fileName=troubleshoot-screenshot.png,data=base64-encoded-string
```

출력:

```
{
    "attachmentSetId": "as-2f5a6faa2a4a1e600-mu-nk5xQlBr70-
G1cUos5LZkd38KOAHZa9BMDVzNEXAMPLE",
    "expiryTime": "2020-05-14T17:04:40.790+0000"
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Support 사용자 안내서의 사례 관리를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 AddAttachmentsToSet를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static String addAttachment(SupportClient supportClient, String
fileAttachment) {
       try {
           File myFile = new File(fileAttachment);
           InputStream sourceStream = new FileInputStream(myFile);
           SdkBytes sourceBytes = SdkBytes.fromInputStream(sourceStream);

           Attachment attachment = Attachment.builder()
                   .fileName(myFile.getName())
                   .data(sourceBytes)
                   .build();

           AddAttachmentsToSetRequest setRequest =
AddAttachmentsToSetRequest.builder()
                   .attachments(attachment)
                   .build();

           AddAttachmentsToSetResponse response =
supportClient.addAttachmentsToSet(setRequest);
           return response.attachmentSetId();

       } catch (SupportException | FileNotFoundException e) {
           System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
       return "";
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 AddAttachmentsToSet를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { AddAttachmentsToSetCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-support";

import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

export const main = async () => {
  try {
    // Create a new attachment set or add attachments to an existing set.
    // Provide an 'attachmentSetId' value to add attachments to an existing set.
    // Use AddCommunicationToCase or CreateCase to associate an attachment set
 with a support case.
    const response = await client.send(
      new AddAttachmentsToSetCommand({
        // You can add up to three attachments per set. The size limit is 5 MB
 per attachment.
        attachments: [
          {
            fileName: "example.txt",
            data: new TextEncoder().encode("some example text"),
          },
        ],
      }),
    );
    // Use this ID in AddCommunicationToCase or CreateCase.
    console.log(response.attachmentSetId);
    return response;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 AddAttachmentsToSet를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun addAttachment(fileAttachment: String): String? {
    val myFile = File(fileAttachment)
    val sourceBytes = (File(fileAttachment).readBytes())
    val attachmentVal =
        Attachment {
            fileName = myFile.name
            data = sourceBytes
        }

    val setRequest =
        AddAttachmentsToSetRequest {
            attachments = listOf(attachmentVal)
        }

    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.addAttachmentsToSet(setRequest)
        return response.attachmentSetId
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 AddAttachmentsToSet를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class SupportWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Support actions."""

    def __init__(self, support_client):
        """
        :param support_client: A Boto3 Support client.
        """
        self.support_client = support_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        support_client = boto3.client("support")
        return cls(support_client)


    def add_attachment_to_set(self):
        """
        Add an attachment to a set, or create a new attachment set if one does
 not exist.

        :return: The attachment set ID.
        """
        try:
            response = self.support_client.add_attachments_to_set(
                attachments=[
                    {
                        "fileName": "attachment_file.txt",
                        "data": b"This is a sample file for attachment to a
 support case.",
```

```
                    }
                ]
            )
            new_set_id = response["attachmentSetId"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't add attachment. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return new_set_id
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 AddAttachmentsToSet를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **AddCommunicationToCase** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 AddCommunicationToCase의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Add communication to a case, including optional attachment set ID and CC
 email addresses.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="caseId">Id for the support case.</param>
    /// <param name="body">Body text of the communication.</param>
    /// <param name="attachmentSetId">Optional Id for an attachment set.</param>
    /// <param name="ccEmailAddresses">Optional list of CC email addresses.</
param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> AddCommunicationToCase(string caseId, string body,
        string? attachmentSetId = null, List<string>? ccEmailAddresses = null)
    {
        var response = await _amazonSupport.AddCommunicationToCaseAsync(
            new AddCommunicationToCaseRequest()
            {
                CaseId = caseId,
                CommunicationBody = body,
                AttachmentSetId = attachmentSetId,
                CcEmailAddresses = ccEmailAddresses
            });
        return response.Result;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 AddCommunicationToCase를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

사례에 커뮤니케이션 추가

다음 `add-communication-to-case` 예시에서는 AWS 계정의 지원 사례에 통신을 추가합니다.

```
aws support add-communication-to-case \
    --case-id "case-12345678910-2013-c4c1d2bf33c5cf47" \
    --communication-body "I'm attaching a set of images to this case." \
    --cc-email-addresses "myemail@example.com" \
    --attachment-set-id "as-2f5a6faa2a4a1e600-mu-nk5xQlBr70-
G1cUos5LZkd38KOAHZa9BMDVzNEXAMPLE"
```

출력:

```
{
    "result": true
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Support 사용자 안내서의 사례 관리를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 AddCommunicationToCase를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public static void addAttachSupportCase(SupportClient supportClient, String
 caseId, String attachmentSetId) {
        try {
            AddCommunicationToCaseRequest caseRequest =
 AddCommunicationToCaseRequest.builder()
```

```
                    .caseId(caseId)
                    .attachmentSetId(attachmentSetId)
                    .communicationBody("Please refer to attachment for details.")
                    .build();

            AddCommunicationToCaseResponse response =
 supportClient.addCommunicationToCase(caseRequest);
            if (response.result())
                System.out.println("You have successfully added a communication
 to an AWS Support case");
            else
                System.out.println("There was an error adding the communication
 to an AWS Support case");

        } catch (SupportException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 AddCommunicationToCase를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { AddCommunicationToCaseCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-support";

import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

export const main = async () => {
  let attachmentSetId;
```

```
  try {
    // Add a communication to a case.
    const response = await client.send(
      new AddCommunicationToCaseCommand({
        communicationBody: "Adding an attachment.",
        // Set value to an existing support case id.
        caseId: "CASE_ID",
        // Optional. Set value to an existing attachment set id to add
 attachments to the case.
        attachmentSetId,
      }),
    );
    console.log(response);
    return response;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 AddCommunicationToCase를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun addAttachSupportCase(
    caseIdVal: String?,
    attachmentSetIdVal: String?,
) {
    val caseRequest =
        AddCommunicationToCaseRequest {
            caseId = caseIdVal
            attachmentSetId = attachmentSetIdVal
```

```
            communicationBody = "Please refer to attachment for details."
        }

    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.addCommunicationToCase(caseRequest)
        if (response.result) {
            println("You have successfully added a communication to an AWS
 Support case")
        } else {
            println("There was an error adding the communication to an AWS
 Support case")
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 AddCommunicationToCase를 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이메일 통신의 본문을 지정된 사례에 추가합니다.

```
Add-ASACommunicationToCase -CaseId "case-12345678910-2013-c4c1d2bf33c5cf47" -
CommunicationBody "Some text about the case"
```

예제 2: 지정된 사례에 이메일 통신 본문을 추가하고 이메일의 CC 행에 포함된 하나 이상의 이메일 주소를 추가합니다.

```
Add-ASACommunicationToCase -CaseId "case-12345678910-2013-c4c1d2bf33c5cf47" -
CcEmailAddress @("email1@address.com", "email2@address.com") -CommunicationBody
 "Some text about the case"
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 AddCommunicationToCase를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이메일 통신의 본문을 지정된 사례에 추가합니다.

```
Add-ASACommunicationToCase -CaseId "case-12345678910-2013-c4c1d2bf33c5cf47" -
CommunicationBody "Some text about the case"
```

예제 2: 지정된 사례에 이메일 통신 본문을 추가하고 이메일의 CC 행에 포함된 하나 이상의 이메일 주소를 추가합니다.

```
Add-ASACommunicationToCase -CaseId "case-12345678910-2013-c4c1d2bf33c5cf47" -
CcEmailAddress @("email1@address.com", "email2@address.com") -CommunicationBody
 "Some text about the case"
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 AddCommunicationToCase를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class SupportWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Support actions."""

    def __init__(self, support_client):
        """
        :param support_client: A Boto3 Support client.
        """
        self.support_client = support_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        support_client = boto3.client("support")
        return cls(support_client)
```

```
    def add_communication_to_case(self, attachment_set_id, case_id):
        """
        Add a communication and an attachment set to a case.

        :param attachment_set_id: The ID of an existing attachment set.
        :param case_id: The ID of the case.
        """
        try:
            self.support_client.add_communication_to_case(
                caseId=case_id,
                communicationBody="This is an example communication added to a
support case.",
                attachmentSetId=attachment_set_id,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't add communication. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 AddCommunicationToCase를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **CreateCase** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateCase`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
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```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new support case.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="serviceCode">Service code for the new case.</param>
    /// <param name="categoryCode">Category for the new case.</param>
    /// <param name="severityCode">Severity code for the new case.</param>
    /// <param name="subject">Subject of the new case.</param>
    /// <param name="body">Body text of the new case.</param>
    /// <param name="language">Optional language support for your case.
    /// Currently Chinese (“zh”), English ("en"), Japanese ("ja") and Korean
(“ko”) are supported.</param>
    /// <param name="attachmentSetId">Optional Id for an attachment set for the
new case.</param>
    /// <param name="issueType">Optional issue type for the new case. Options are
"customer-service" or "technical".</param>
    /// <returns>The caseId of the new support case.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateCase(string serviceCode, string categoryCode,
string severityCode, string subject,
        string body, string language = "en", string? attachmentSetId = null,
string issueType = "customer-service")
    {
        var response = await _amazonSupport.CreateCaseAsync(
            new CreateCaseRequest()
            {
                ServiceCode = serviceCode,
                CategoryCode = categoryCode,
                SeverityCode = severityCode,
                Subject = subject,
                Language = language,
```

```
                AttachmentSetId = attachmentSetId,
                IssueType = issueType,
                CommunicationBody = body
            });
        return response.CaseId;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreateCase를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

사례를 생성하는 방법

다음 `create-case` 예시에서는 AWS 계정에 대한 지원 사례를 생성합니다.

```
aws support create-case \
    --category-code "using-aws" \
    --cc-email-addresses "myemail@example.com" \
    --communication-body "I want to learn more about an AWS service." \
    --issue-type "technical" \
    --language "en" \
    --service-code "general-info" \
    --severity-code "low" \
    --subject "Question about my account"
```

출력:

```
{
    "caseId": "case-12345678910-2013-c4c1d2bf33c5cf47"
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Support 사용자 안내서의 사례 관리를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateCase를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
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```
   public static String createSupportCase(SupportClient supportClient,
List<String> sevCatList, String sevLevel) {
       try {
           String serviceCode = sevCatList.get(0);
           String caseCat = sevCatList.get(1);
           CreateCaseRequest caseRequest = CreateCaseRequest.builder()
                   .categoryCode(caseCat.toLowerCase())
                   .serviceCode(serviceCode.toLowerCase())
                   .severityCode(sevLevel.toLowerCase())
                   .communicationBody("Test issue with " +
serviceCode.toLowerCase())
                   .subject("Test case, please ignore")
                   .language("en")
                   .issueType("technical")
                   .build();

           CreateCaseResponse response = supportClient.createCase(caseRequest);
           return response.caseId();

       } catch (SupportException e) {
           System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
       return "";
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateCase를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { CreateCaseCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-support";

import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

export const main = async () => {
  try {
    // Create a new case and log the case id.
    // Important: This creates a real support case in your account.
    const response = await client.send(
      new CreateCaseCommand({
        // The subject line of the case.
        subject: "IGNORE: Test case",
        // Use DescribeServices to find available service codes for each service.
        serviceCode: "service-quicksight-end-user",
        // Use DescribeSecurityLevels to find available severity codes for your
 support plan.
        severityCode: "low",
        // Use DescribeServices to find available category codes for each
 service.
        categoryCode: "end-user-support",
        // The main description of the support case.
        communicationBody: "This is a test. Please ignore.",
      }),
    );
    console.log(response.caseId);
    return response;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateCase를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun createSupportCase(
    sevCatListVal: List<String>,
    sevLevelVal: String,
): String? {
    val serCode = sevCatListVal[0]
    val caseCategory = sevCatListVal[1]
    val caseRequest =
        CreateCaseRequest {
            categoryCode = caseCategory.lowercase(Locale.getDefault())
            serviceCode = serCode.lowercase(Locale.getDefault())
            severityCode = sevLevelVal.lowercase(Locale.getDefault())
            communicationBody = "Test issue with
 ${serCode.lowercase(Locale.getDefault())}"
            subject = "Test case, please ignore"
            language = "en"
            issueType = "technical"
        }

    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.createCase(caseRequest)
        return response.caseId
    }
}
```

- API에 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 CreateCase를 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: AWS 지원 센터에서 새 사례를 생성합니다. Get-ASAService cmdlet을 사용하여 -ServiceCode 및 -CategoryCode 파라미터 값을 가져올 수 있습니다. Get-ASASeverityLevel cmdlet을 사용하여 -SeverityCode 파라미터의 값을 가져올 수 있습니다. -IssueType 파라미터 값은 "customer-service" 또는 "technical"일 수 있습니다. 성공하면 AWS 지원 사례 번호가 출력됩니다. 기본적으로 사례는 영어로 처리되며 일본어를 사용하려면 -Language "ja" 파라미터를 추가합니다. -ServiceCode, -CategoryCode, -Subject 및 -CommunicationBody 파라미터는 필수입니다.

```
New-ASACase -ServiceCode "amazon-cloudfront" -CategoryCode "APIs" -SeverityCode
 "low" -Subject "subject text" -CommunicationBody "description of the case" -
CcEmailAddress @("email1@domain.com", "email2@domain.com") -IssueType "technical"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CreateCase를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: AWS 지원 센터에서 새 사례를 생성합니다. Get-ASAService cmdlet을 사용하여 -ServiceCode 및 -CategoryCode 파라미터 값을 가져올 수 있습니다. Get-ASASeverityLevel cmdlet을 사용하여 -SeverityCode 파라미터의 값을 가져올 수 있습니다. -IssueType 파라미터 값은 "customer-service" 또는 "technical"일 수 있습니다. 성공하면 AWS 지원 사례 번호가 출력됩니다. 기본적으로 사례는 영어로 처리되며 일본어를 사용하려면 -Language "ja" 파라미터를 추가합니다. -ServiceCode, -CategoryCode, -Subject 및 -CommunicationBody 파라미터는 필수입니다.

```
New-ASACase -ServiceCode "amazon-cloudfront" -CategoryCode "APIs" -SeverityCode
 "low" -Subject "subject text" -CommunicationBody "description of the case" -
CcEmailAddress @("email1@domain.com", "email2@domain.com") -IssueType "technical"
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateCase를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class SupportWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Support actions."""

    def __init__(self, support_client):
        """
        :param support_client: A Boto3 Support client.
        """
        self.support_client = support_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        support_client = boto3.client("support")
        return cls(support_client)


    def create_case(self, service, category, severity):
        """
        Create a new support case.

        :param service: The service to use for the new case.
        :param category: The category to use for the new case.
        :param severity: The severity to use for the new case.
        :return: The caseId of the new case.
        """
        try:
            response = self.support_client.create_case(
                subject="Example case for testing, ignore.",
                serviceCode=service["code"],
                severityCode=severity["code"],
```

```
                categoryCode=category["code"],
                communicationBody="Example support case body.",
                language="en",
                issueType="customer-service",
            )
            case_id = response["caseId"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't create case. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return case_id
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateCase를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DescribeAttachment** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeAttachment의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get description of a specific attachment.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="attachmentId">Id of the attachment, usually fetched by
 describing the communications of a case.</param>
    /// <returns>The attachment object.</returns>
    public async Task<Attachment> DescribeAttachment(string attachmentId)
    {
        var response = await _amazonSupport.DescribeAttachmentAsync(
            new DescribeAttachmentRequest()
            {
                AttachmentId = attachmentId
            });
        return response.Attachment;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeAttachment를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

첨부 파일을 설명하는 방법

다음 `describe-attachment` 예시에서는 지정된 ID를 가진 첨부 파일에 대한 정보를 반환합니다.

```
aws support describe-attachment \
```

```
    --attachment-id "attachment-KBnjRNrePd9D6Jx0-Mm00xZuDEaL2JAj_0-
gJv9qqDooTipsz3V1Nb19rCfkZneeQeDPgp8X1iVJyHH7UuhZDdNeqGoduZsPrAhyMakqlc60-
iJjL5HqyYGiT1FG8EXAMPLE"
```

출력:

```
{
    "attachment": {
        "fileName": "troubleshoot-screenshot.png",
        "data": "base64-blob"
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Support 사용자 안내서의 사례 관리를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeAttachment를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static void describeAttachment(SupportClient supportClient, String
attachId) {
       try {
           DescribeAttachmentRequest attachmentRequest =
DescribeAttachmentRequest.builder()
                   .attachmentId(attachId)
                   .build();

           DescribeAttachmentResponse response =
supportClient.describeAttachment(attachmentRequest);
           System.out.println("The name of the file is " +
response.attachment().fileName());

       } catch (SupportException e) {
```

```
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeAttachment를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { DescribeAttachmentCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-support";

import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

export const main = async () => {
  try {
    // Get the metadata and content of an attachment.
    const response = await client.send(
      new DescribeAttachmentCommand({
        // Set value to an existing attachment id.
        // Use DescribeCommunications or DescribeCases to find an attachment id.
        attachmentId: "ATTACHMENT_ID",
      }),
    );
    console.log(response.attachment?.fileName);
    return response;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DescribeAttachment를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun describeAttachment(attachId: String?) {
    val attachmentRequest =
        DescribeAttachmentRequest {
            attachmentId = attachId
        }

    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.describeAttachment(attachmentRequest)
        println("The name of the file is ${response.attachment?.fileName}")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DescribeAttachment를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class SupportWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Support actions."""

    def __init__(self, support_client):
        """
```

```
        :param support_client: A Boto3 Support client.
        """
        self.support_client = support_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        support_client = boto3.client("support")
        return cls(support_client)


    def describe_attachment(self, attachment_id):
        """
        Get information about an attachment by its attachmentID.

        :param attachment_id: The ID of the attachment.
        :return: The name of the attached file.
        """
        try:
            response = self.support_client.describe_attachment(
                attachmentId=attachment_id
            )
            attached_file = response["attachment"]["fileName"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get attachment description. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return attached_file
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeAttachment를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DescribeCases** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeCases의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get case details for a list of case ids, optionally with date filters.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="caseIds">The list of case IDs.</param>
    /// <param name="displayId">Optional display ID.</param>
    /// <param name="includeCommunication">True to include communication.
 Defaults to true.</param>
    /// <param name="includeResolvedCases">True to include resolved cases.
 Defaults to false.</param>
    /// <param name="afterTime">The optional start date for a filtered search.</
param>
    /// <param name="beforeTime">The optional end date for a filtered search.</
param>
    /// <param name="language">Optional language support for your case.
    /// Currently Chinese (“zh”), English ("en"), Japanese ("ja") and Korean
 (“ko”) are supported.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>A list of CaseDetails.</returns>
    public async Task<List<CaseDetails>> DescribeCases(List<string> caseIds,
 string? displayId = null, bool includeCommunication = true,
        bool includeResolvedCases = false, DateTime? afterTime = null, DateTime?
 beforeTime = null,
        string language = "en")
    {
        var results = new List<CaseDetails>();
        var paginateCases = _amazonSupport.Paginators.DescribeCases(
            new DescribeCasesRequest()
            {
                CaseIdList = caseIds,
                DisplayId = displayId,
                IncludeCommunications = includeCommunication,
                IncludeResolvedCases = includeResolvedCases,
                AfterTime = afterTime?.ToString("s"),
                BeforeTime = beforeTime?.ToString("s"),
                Language = language
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var cases in paginateCases.Cases)
        {
            results.Add(cases);
        }
        return results;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeCases를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

사례를 설명하는 방법

다음 `describe-cases` 예시에서는 AWS 계정에서 지정된 지원 사례에 대한 정보를 반환합니다.

```
aws support describe-cases \
    --display-id "1234567890" \
    --after-time "2020-03-23T21:31:47.774Z" \
```

```
    --include-resolved-cases \
    --language "en" \
    --no-include-communications \
    --max-item 1
```

출력:

```
{
    "cases": [
        {
            "status": "resolved",
            "ccEmailAddresses": [],
            "timeCreated": "2020-03-23T21:31:47.774Z",
            "caseId": "case-12345678910-2013-c4c1d2bf33c5cf47",
            "severityCode": "low",
            "language": "en",
            "categoryCode": "using-aws",
            "serviceCode": "general-info",
            "submittedBy": "myemail@example.com",
            "displayId": "1234567890",
            "subject": "Question about my account"
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Support 사용자 안내서의 사례 관리를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeCases를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public static void getOpenCase(SupportClient supportClient) {
        try {
```

```
            // Specify the start and end time.
            Instant now = Instant.now();
            java.time.LocalDate.now();
            Instant yesterday = now.minus(1, ChronoUnit.DAYS);

            DescribeCasesRequest describeCasesRequest =
 DescribeCasesRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(20)
                    .afterTime(yesterday.toString())
                    .beforeTime(now.toString())
                    .build();

            DescribeCasesResponse response =
 supportClient.describeCases(describeCasesRequest);
            List<CaseDetails> cases = response.cases();
            for (CaseDetails sinCase : cases) {
                System.out.println("The case status is " + sinCase.status());
                System.out.println("The case Id is " + sinCase.caseId());
                System.out.println("The case subject is " + sinCase.subject());
            }

        } catch (SupportException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeCases를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { DescribeCasesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-support";
```

```
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

export const main = async () => {
  try {
    // Get all of the unresolved cases in your account.
    // Filter or expand results by providing parameters to the
 DescribeCasesCommand. Refer
    // to the TypeScript definition and the API doc for more information on
 possible parameters.
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSJavaScriptSDK/v3/latest/clients/client-
support/interfaces/describecasescommandinput.html
    const response = await client.send(new DescribeCasesCommand({}));
    const caseIds = response.cases.map((supportCase) => supportCase.caseId);
    console.log(caseIds);
    return response;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DescribeCases를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun getOpenCase() {
    // Specify the start and end time.
    val now = Instant.now()
    LocalDate.now()
    val yesterday = now.minus(1, ChronoUnit.DAYS)
    val describeCasesRequest =
        DescribeCasesRequest {
            maxResults = 20
            afterTime = yesterday.toString()
```

```
            beforeTime = now.toString()
        }

    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.describeCases(describeCasesRequest)
        response.cases?.forEach { sinCase ->
            println("The case status is ${sinCase.status}")
            println("The case Id is ${sinCase.caseId}")
            println("The case subject is ${sinCase.subject}")
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DescribeCases를 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 모든 지원 사례의 세부 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-ASACase
```

예제 2: 지정된 날짜 및 시간 이후의 모든 지원 사례의 세부 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-ASACase -AfterTime "2013-09-10T03:06Z"
```

예제 3: 해결된 지원 사례를 포함하여 처음 10개의 지원 사례에 대한 세부 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-ASACase -MaxResult 10 -IncludeResolvedCases $true
```

예제 4: 지정된 단일 지원 사례의 세부 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-ASACase -CaseIdList "case-12345678910-2013-c4c1d2bf33c5cf47"
```

예제 5: 지정된 지원 사례의 세부 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-ASACase -CaseIdList @("case-12345678910-2013-c4c1d2bf33c5cf47",
 "case-18929034710-2011-c4fdeabf33c5cf47")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeCases를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 모든 지원 사례의 세부 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-ASACase
```

예제 2: 지정된 날짜 및 시간 이후의 모든 지원 사례의 세부 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-ASACase -AfterTime "2013-09-10T03:06Z"
```

예제 3: 해결된 지원 사례를 포함하여 처음 10개의 지원 사례에 대한 세부 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-ASACase -MaxResult 10 -IncludeResolvedCases $true
```

예제 4: 지정된 단일 지원 사례의 세부 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-ASACase -CaseIdList "case-12345678910-2013-c4c1d2bf33c5cf47"
```

예제 5: 지정된 지원 사례의 세부 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-ASACase -CaseIdList @("case-12345678910-2013-c4c1d2bf33c5cf47",
 "case-18929034710-2011-c4fdeabf33c5cf47")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeCases를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class SupportWrapper:
```

```
    """Encapsulates Support actions."""

    def __init__(self, support_client):
        """
        :param support_client: A Boto3 Support client.
        """
        self.support_client = support_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        support_client = boto3.client("support")
        return cls(support_client)


    def describe_cases(self, after_time, before_time, resolved):
        """
        Describe support cases over a period of time, optionally filtering
        by status.

        :param after_time: The start time to include for cases.
        :param before_time: The end time to include for cases.
        :param resolved: True to include resolved cases in the results,
            otherwise results are open cases.
        :return: The final status of the case.
        """
        try:
            cases = []
            paginator = self.support_client.get_paginator("describe_cases")
            for page in paginator.paginate(
                afterTime=after_time,
                beforeTime=before_time,
                includeResolvedCases=resolved,
                language="en",
            ):
                cases += page["cases"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
Support "
```

```
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't describe cases. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            if resolved:
                cases = filter(lambda case: case["status"] == "resolved", cases)
            return cases
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeCases를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DescribeCommunications** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeCommunications의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Describe the communications for a case, optionally with a date filter.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="caseId">The ID of the support case.</param>
    /// <param name="afterTime">The optional start date for a filtered search.</
param>
    /// <param name="beforeTime">The optional end date for a filtered search.</
param>
    /// <returns>The list of communications for the case.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Communication>> DescribeCommunications(string caseId,
 DateTime? afterTime = null, DateTime? beforeTime = null)
    {
        var results = new List<Communication>();
        var paginateCommunications =
 _amazonSupport.Paginators.DescribeCommunications(
            new DescribeCommunicationsRequest()
            {
                CaseId = caseId,
                AfterTime = afterTime?.ToString("s"),
                BeforeTime = beforeTime?.ToString("s")
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var communications in
 paginateCommunications.Communications)
        {
            results.Add(communications);
        }
        return results;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeCommunications를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

사례에 대한 최신 커뮤니케이션을 설명하는 방법

다음 `describe-communications` 예시에서는 AWS 계정에서 지정된 지원 사례에 대한 최신 통신을 반환합니다.

```
aws support describe-communications \
```

```
    --case-id "case-12345678910-2013-c4c1d2bf33c5cf47" \
    --after-time "2020-03-23T21:31:47.774Z" \
    --max-item 1
```

출력:

```
{
    "communications": [
        {
            "body": "I want to learn more about an AWS service.",
            "attachmentSet": [],
            "caseId": "case-12345678910-2013-c4c1d2bf33c5cf47",
            "timeCreated": "2020-05-12T23:12:35.000Z",
            "submittedBy": "Amazon Web Services"
        }
    ],
    "NextToken":
 "eyJuZXh0VG9rZW4iOiBudWxsLCAiYm90b190cnVuY2F0ZV9hbW91bnQEXAMPLE=="
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Support 사용자 안내서의 사례 관리를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeCommunications를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public static String listCommunications(SupportClient supportClient, String
 caseId) {
        try {
            String attachId = null;
            DescribeCommunicationsRequest communicationsRequest =
 DescribeCommunicationsRequest.builder()
                    .caseId(caseId)
```

```
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .build();

            DescribeCommunicationsResponse response =
 supportClient.describeCommunications(communicationsRequest);
            List<Communication> communications = response.communications();
            for (Communication comm : communications) {
                System.out.println("the body is: " + comm.body());

                // Get the attachment id value.
                List<AttachmentDetails> attachments = comm.attachmentSet();
                for (AttachmentDetails detail : attachments) {
                    attachId = detail.attachmentId();
                }
            }
            return attachId;

        } catch (SupportException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeCommunications를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { DescribeCommunicationsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-support";

import { client } from "../libs/client.js";
```

```
export const main = async () => {
  try {
    // Get all communications for the support case.
    // Filter results by providing parameters to the
 DescribeCommunicationsCommand. Refer
    // to the TypeScript definition and the API doc for more information on
 possible parameters.
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSJavaScriptSDK/v3/latest/clients/client-
support/interfaces/describecommunicationscommandinput.html
    const response = await client.send(
      new DescribeCommunicationsCommand({
        // Set value to an existing case id.
        caseId: "CASE_ID",
      }),
    );
    const text = response.communications.map((item) => item.body).join("\n");
    console.log(text);
    return response;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DescribeCommunications를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun listCommunications(caseIdVal: String?): String? {
    val communicationsRequest =
        DescribeCommunicationsRequest {
```

```
            caseId = caseIdVal
            maxResults = 10
        }

    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response =
 supportClient.describeCommunications(communicationsRequest)
        response.communications?.forEach { comm ->
            println("the body is: " + comm.body)
            comm.attachmentSet?.forEach { detail ->
                return detail.attachmentId
            }
        }
    }
    return ""
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DescribeCommunications를 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 지정된 사례에 대한 모든 통신을 반환합니다.

```
Get-ASACommunication -CaseId "case-12345678910-2013-c4c1d2bf33c5cf47"
```

예제 2: 지정된 사례에 대해 2012년 1월 1일 자정 UTC 이후의 모든 통신을 반환합니다.

```
Get-ASACommunication -CaseId "case-12345678910-2013-c4c1d2bf33c5cf47" -AfterTime
 "2012-01-10T00:00Z"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeCommunications를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 지정된 사례에 대한 모든 통신을 반환합니다.

```
Get-ASACommunication -CaseId "case-12345678910-2013-c4c1d2bf33c5cf47"
```

예제 2: 지정된 사례에 대해 2012년 1월 1일 자정 UTC 이후의 모든 통신을 반환합니다.

```
Get-ASACommunication -CaseId "case-12345678910-2013-c4c1d2bf33c5cf47" -AfterTime
 "2012-01-10T00:00Z"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeCommunications를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class SupportWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Support actions."""

    def __init__(self, support_client):
        """
        :param support_client: A Boto3 Support client.
        """
        self.support_client = support_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        support_client = boto3.client("support")
        return cls(support_client)


    def describe_all_case_communications(self, case_id):
        """
        Describe all the communications for a case using a paginator.

        :param case_id: The ID of the case.
```

```
        :return: The communications for the case.
        """
        try:
            communications = []
            paginator =
self.support_client.get_paginator("describe_communications")
            for page in paginator.paginate(caseId=case_id):
                communications += page["communications"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't describe communications. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return communications
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeCommunications를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DescribeServices** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeServices의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the descriptions of AWS services.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">Optional language for services.
    /// Currently Chinese (“zh”), English ("en"), Japanese ("ja") and Korean
(“ko”) are supported.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of AWS service descriptions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Service>> DescribeServices(string language = "en")
    {
        var response = await _amazonSupport.DescribeServicesAsync(
            new DescribeServicesRequest()
            {
                Language = language
            });
        return response.Services;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeServices를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

AWS 서비스 및 서비스 범주를 나열하려면

다음 `describe-services` 예시에서는 일반 정보를 요청하는 데 사용할 수 있는 서비스 범주를 나열합니다.

```
aws support describe-services \
    --service-code-list "general-info"
```

출력:

```
{
    "services": [
        {
            "code": "general-info",
            "name": "General Info and Getting Started",
            "categories": [
                {
                    "code": "charges",
                    "name": "How Will I Be Charged?"
                },
                {
                    "code": "gdpr-queries",
                    "name": "Data Privacy Query"
                },
                {
                    "code": "reserved-instances",
                    "name": "Reserved Instances"
                },
                {
                    "code": "resource",
                    "name": "Where is my Resource?"
                },
                {
                    "code": "using-aws",
                    "name": "Using AWS & Services"
                },
                {
                    "code": "free-tier",
                    "name": "Free Tier"
                },
                {
                    "code": "security-and-compliance",
                    "name": "Security & Compliance"
                },
                {
                    "code": "account-structure",
                    "name": "Account Structure"
                }
```

```
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Support 사용자 안내서의 사례 관리를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeServices를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    // Return a List that contains a Service name and Category name.
    public static List<String> displayServices(SupportClient supportClient) {
        try {
            DescribeServicesRequest servicesRequest =
DescribeServicesRequest.builder()
                    .language("en")
                    .build();

            DescribeServicesResponse response =
supportClient.describeServices(servicesRequest);
            String serviceCode = null;
            String catName = null;
            List<String> sevCatList = new ArrayList<>();
            List<Service> services = response.services();

            System.out.println("Get the first 10 services");
            int index = 1;
            for (Service service : services) {
                if (index == 11)
                    break;

                System.out.println("The Service name is: " + service.name());
                if (service.name().compareTo("Account") == 0)
```

```
                    serviceCode = service.code();

                // Get the Categories for this service.
                List<Category> categories = service.categories();
                for (Category cat : categories) {
                    System.out.println("The category name is: " + cat.name());
                    if (cat.name().compareTo("Security") == 0)
                        catName = cat.name();
                }
                index++;
            }

            // Push the two values to the list.
            sevCatList.add(serviceCode);
            sevCatList.add(catName);
            return sevCatList;

        } catch (SupportException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return null;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeServices를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Return a List that contains a Service name and Category name.
suspend fun displayServices(): List<String> {
    var serviceCode = ""
    var catName = ""
    val sevCatList = mutableListOf<String>()
```

```
    val servicesRequest =
        DescribeServicesRequest {
            language = "en"
        }

    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.describeServices(servicesRequest)
        println("Get the first 10 services")
        var index = 1

        response.services?.forEach { service ->
            if (index == 11) {
                return@forEach
            }

            println("The Service name is ${service.name}")
            if (service.name == "Account") {
                serviceCode = service.code.toString()
            }

            // Get the categories for this service.
            service.categories?.forEach { cat ->
                println("The category name is ${cat.name}")
                if (cat.name == "Security") {
                    catName = cat.name!!
                }
            }
            index++
        }
    }

    // Push the two values to the list.
    serviceCode.let { sevCatList.add(it) }
    catName.let { sevCatList.add(it) }
    return sevCatList
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DescribeServices를 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 사용 가능한 모든 서비스 코드, 이름 및 범주를 반환합니다.

```
Get-ASAService
```

예제 2: 지정된 코드를 사용하여 서비스의 이름과 범주를 반환합니다.

```
Get-ASAService -ServiceCodeList "amazon-cloudfront"
```

예제 3: 지정된 서비스 코드의 이름과 범주를 반환합니다.

```
Get-ASAService -ServiceCodeList @("amazon-cloudfront", "amazon-cloudwatch")
```

예제 4: 지정된 서비스 코드의 이름 및 범주(일본어)를 반환합니다. 현재 영어("en") 및 일본어("ja") 언어 코드가 지원됩니다.

```
Get-ASAService -ServiceCodeList @("amazon-cloudfront", "amazon-cloudwatch") -
Language "ja"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeServices를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 사용 가능한 모든 서비스 코드, 이름 및 범주를 반환합니다.

```
Get-ASAService
```

예제 2: 지정된 코드를 사용하여 서비스의 이름과 범주를 반환합니다.

```
Get-ASAService -ServiceCodeList "amazon-cloudfront"
```

예제 3: 지정된 서비스 코드의 이름과 범주를 반환합니다.

```
Get-ASAService -ServiceCodeList @("amazon-cloudfront", "amazon-cloudwatch")
```

예제 4: 지정된 서비스 코드의 이름 및 범주(일본어)를 반환합니다. 현재 영어("en") 및 일본어("ja") 언어 코드가 지원됩니다.

```
Get-ASAService -ServiceCodeList @("amazon-cloudfront", "amazon-cloudwatch") -
Language "ja"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeServices를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class SupportWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Support actions."""

    def __init__(self, support_client):
        """
        :param support_client: A Boto3 Support client.
        """
        self.support_client = support_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        support_client = boto3.client("support")
        return cls(support_client)


    def describe_services(self, language):
        """
        Get the descriptions of AWS services available for support for a
 language.
```

```
        :param language: The language for support services.
        Currently, only "en" (English) and "ja" (Japanese) are supported.
        :return: The list of AWS service descriptions.
        """
        try:
            response = self.support_client.describe_services(language=language)
            services = response["services"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get Support services for language %s. Here's why:
%s: %s",
                    language,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return services
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeServices를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DescribeSeverityLevels** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeSeverityLevels의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the descriptions of support severity levels.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">Optional language for severity levels.
    /// Currently Chinese (“zh”), English ("en"), Japanese ("ja") and Korean
(“ko”) are supported.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of support severity levels.</returns>
    public async Task<List<SeverityLevel>> DescribeSeverityLevels(string language
= "en")
    {
        var response = await _amazonSupport.DescribeSeverityLevelsAsync(
            new DescribeSeverityLevelsRequest()
            {
                Language = language
            });
        return response.SeverityLevels;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeSeverityLevels를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

사용 가능한 심각도 수준을 나열하는 방법

다음 `describe-severity-levels` 예시에서는 지원 사례에 사용할 수 있는 심각도 수준을 나열합니다.

```
aws support describe-severity-levels
```

출력:

```
{
    "severityLevels": [
        {
            "code": "low",
            "name": "Low"
        },
        {
            "code": "normal",
            "name": "Normal"
        },
        {
            "code": "high",
            "name": "High"
        },
        {
            "code": "urgent",
            "name": "Urgent"
        },
        {
            "code": "critical",
            "name": "Critical"
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Support 사용자 안내서의 심각도 선택을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeSeverityLevels를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public static String displaySevLevels(SupportClient supportClient) {
        try {
            DescribeSeverityLevelsRequest severityLevelsRequest =
DescribeSeverityLevelsRequest.builder()
                    .language("en")
                    .build();

            DescribeSeverityLevelsResponse response =
supportClient.describeSeverityLevels(severityLevelsRequest);
            List<SeverityLevel> severityLevels = response.severityLevels();
            String levelName = null;
            for (SeverityLevel sevLevel : severityLevels) {
                System.out.println("The severity level name is: " +
sevLevel.name());
                if (sevLevel.name().compareTo("High") == 0)
                    levelName = sevLevel.name();
            }
            return levelName;

        } catch (SupportException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeSeverityLevels를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { DescribeSeverityLevelsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-support";
```

```
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

export const main = async () => {
  try {
    // Get the list of severity levels.
    // The available values depend on the support plan for the account.
    const response = await client.send(new DescribeSeverityLevelsCommand({}));
    console.log(response.severityLevels);
    return response;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DescribeSeverityLevels를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun displaySevLevels(): String {
    var levelName = ""
    val severityLevelsRequest =
        DescribeSeverityLevelsRequest {
            language = "en"
        }

    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response =
 supportClient.describeSeverityLevels(severityLevelsRequest)
        response.severityLevels?.forEach { sevLevel ->
            println("The severity level name is: ${sevLevel.name}")
            if (sevLevel.name == "High") {
```

```
                levelName = sevLevel.name!!
            }
        }
        return levelName
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DescribeSeverityLevels를 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: AWS 지원 사례에 할당할 수 있는 심각도 수준 목록을 반환합니다.

```
Get-ASASeverityLevel
```

예제 2: AWS 지원 사례에 할당할 수 있는 심각도 수준 목록을 반환합니다. 레벨의 이름은 일본어로 반환됩니다.

```
Get-ASASeverityLevel -Language "ja"
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeSeverityLevels를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: AWS 지원 사례에 할당할 수 있는 심각도 수준 목록을 반환합니다.

```
Get-ASASeverityLevel
```

예제 2: AWS 지원 사례에 할당할 수 있는 심각도 수준 목록을 반환합니다. 수준 이름은 일본어로 반환됩니다.

```
Get-ASASeverityLevel -Language "ja"
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeSeverityLevels를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class SupportWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Support actions."""

    def __init__(self, support_client):
        """
        :param support_client: A Boto3 Support client.
        """
        self.support_client = support_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        support_client = boto3.client("support")
        return cls(support_client)


    def describe_severity_levels(self, language):
        """
        Get the descriptions of available severity levels for support cases for a
 language.

        :param language: The language for support severity levels.
        Currently, only "en" (English) and "ja" (Japanese) are supported.
        :return: The list of severity levels.
        """
        try:
            response =
 self.support_client.describe_severity_levels(language=language)
            severity_levels = response["severityLevels"]
        except ClientError as err:
```

```
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
 Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
 subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get severity levels for language %s. Here's why:
 %s: %s",
                    language,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return severity_levels
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeSeverityLevels를 참조하십시오.

CLI로 **DescribeTrustedAdvisorCheckRefreshStatuses** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeTrustedAdvisorCheckRefreshStatuses의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

AWS Trusted Advisor 검사의 새로 고침 상태를 나열하려면

다음 describe-trusted-advisor-check-refresh-statuses 예시에서는 Amazon S3 버킷 권한 및 IAM 사용이라는 두 가지 Trusted Advisor 검사의 새로 고침 상태를 나열합니다.

```
aws support describe-trusted-advisor-check-refresh-statuses \
    --check-id "Pfx0RwqBli" "zXCkfM1nI3"
```

출력:

```
{
    "statuses": [
        {
            "checkId": "Pfx0RwqBli",
            "status": "none",
            "millisUntilNextRefreshable": 0
        },
        {
            "checkId": "zXCkfM1nI3",
            "status": "none",
            "millisUntilNextRefreshable": 0
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Support 사용자 안내서의 AWS Trusted Advisor를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeTrustedAdvisorCheckRefreshStatuses를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 지정된 검사에 대한 새로 고침 요청의 현재 상태를 반환합니다. Request-ASATrustedAdvisorCheckRefresh를 사용하여 검사의 상태 정보를 새로 고치도록 요청할 수 있습니다.

```
Get-ASATrustedAdvisorCheckRefreshStatus -CheckId @("checkid1", "checkid2")
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeTrustedAdvisorCheckRefreshStatuses를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 지정된 검사에 대한 새로 고침 요청의 현재 상태를 반환합니다. Request-ASATrustedAdvisorCheckRefresh를 사용하여 검사의 상태 정보를 새로 고치도록 요청할 수 있습니다.

```
Get-ASATrustedAdvisorCheckRefreshStatus -CheckId @("checkid1", "checkid2")
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeTrustedAdvisorCheckRefreshStatuses를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **DescribeTrustedAdvisorCheckResult** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeTrustedAdvisorCheckResult의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

AWS Trusted Advisor 검사 결과를 나열하려면

다음 describe-trusted-advisor-check-result 예시에서는 IAM 사용 검사 결과를 나열합니다.

```
aws support describe-trusted-advisor-check-result \
    --check-id "zXCkfM1nI3"
```

출력:

```
{
    "result": {
        "checkId": "zXCkfM1nI3",
        "timestamp": "2020-05-13T21:38:05Z",
        "status": "ok",
        "resourcesSummary": {
            "resourcesProcessed": 1,
            "resourcesFlagged": 0,
            "resourcesIgnored": 0,
            "resourcesSuppressed": 0
        },
        "categorySpecificSummary": {
            "costOptimizing": {
                "estimatedMonthlySavings": 0.0,
                "estimatedPercentMonthlySavings": 0.0
            }
        },
        "flaggedResources": [
            {
                "status": "ok",
                "resourceId": "47DEQpj8HBSa-_TImW-5JCeuQeRkm5NMpJWZEXAMPLE",
```

```
                "isSuppressed": false
            }
        ]
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Support 사용자 안내서의 AWS Trusted Advisor를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeTrustedAdvisorCheckResult를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: Trusted Advisor 검사 결과를 반환합니다. 사용 가능한 Trusted Advisor 검사 목록은 Get-ASATrustedAdvisorChecks. 출력은 검사의 전체 상태, 검사가 마지막으로 실행된 타임스탬프, 특정 검사에 대한 고유 검사 ID입니다. 결과를 일본어로 출력하려면 언어 "ja" 파라미터를 추가합니다.

```
Get-ASATrustedAdvisorCheckResult -CheckId "checkid1"
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeTrustedAdvisorCheckResult를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: Trusted Advisor 검사 결과를 반환합니다. 사용 가능한 Trusted Advisor 검사 목록은 Get-ASATrustedAdvisorChecks. 출력은 검사의 전체 상태, 검사가 마지막으로 실행된 타임스탬프, 특정 검사에 대한 고유 검사 ID입니다. 결과를 일본어로 출력하려면 언어 "ja" 파라미터를 추가합니다.

```
Get-ASATrustedAdvisorCheckResult -CheckId "checkid1"
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeTrustedAdvisorCheckResult를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **`DescribeTrustedAdvisorCheckSummaries`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeTrustedAdvisorCheckSummaries`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

AWS Trusted Advisor 검사 요약을 나열하려면

다음 `describe-trusted-advisor-check-summaries` 예시에서는 Amazon S3 버킷 권한 및 IAM 사용이라는 두 가지 Trusted Advisor 검사의 결과를 나열합니다.

```
aws support describe-trusted-advisor-check-summaries \
    --check-ids "Pfx0RwqBli" "zXCkfM1nI3"
```

출력:

```
{
    "summaries": [
        {
            "checkId": "Pfx0RwqBli",
            "timestamp": "2020-05-13T21:38:12Z",
            "status": "ok",
            "hasFlaggedResources": true,
            "resourcesSummary": {
                "resourcesProcessed": 44,
                "resourcesFlagged": 0,
                "resourcesIgnored": 0,
                "resourcesSuppressed": 0
            },
            "categorySpecificSummary": {
                "costOptimizing": {
                    "estimatedMonthlySavings": 0.0,
                    "estimatedPercentMonthlySavings": 0.0
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "checkId": "zXCkfM1nI3",
            "timestamp": "2020-05-13T21:38:05Z",
            "status": "ok",
            "hasFlaggedResources": true,
            "resourcesSummary": {
                "resourcesProcessed": 1,
                "resourcesFlagged": 0,
                "resourcesIgnored": 0,
```

```
                "resourcesSuppressed": 0
            },
            "categorySpecificSummary": {
                "costOptimizing": {
                    "estimatedMonthlySavings": 0.0,
                    "estimatedPercentMonthlySavings": 0.0
                }
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Support 사용자 안내서의 AWS Trusted Advisor를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeTrustedAdvisorCheckSummaries를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 지정된 Trusted Advisor 검사에 대한 최신 요약을 반환합니다.

```
Get-ASATrustedAdvisorCheckSummary -CheckId "checkid1"
```

예제 2: 지정된 Trusted Advisor 검사에 대한 최신 요약을 반환합니다.

```
Get-ASATrustedAdvisorCheckSummary -CheckId @("checkid1", "checkid2")
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeTrustedAdvisorCheckSummaries를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 지정된 Trusted Advisor 검사에 대한 최신 요약을 반환합니다.

```
Get-ASATrustedAdvisorCheckSummary -CheckId "checkid1"
```

예제 2: 지정된 Trusted Advisor 검사에 대한 최신 요약을 반환합니다.

```
Get-ASATrustedAdvisorCheckSummary -CheckId @("checkid1", "checkid2")
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeTrustedAdvisorCheckSummaries를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **DescribeTrustedAdvisorChecks** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeTrustedAdvisorChecks의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

사용 가능한 AWS Trusted Advisor 검사를 나열하려면

다음 describe-trusted-advisor-checks 예시에서는 AWS 계정에서 사용 가능한 Trusted Advisor 검사를 나열합니다. 이 정보에는 검사 이름, ID, 설명, 범주 및 메타데이터가 포함됩니다. 가독성을 위해 출력이 단축됩니다.

```
aws support describe-trusted-advisor-checks \
    --language "en"
```

출력:

```
{
    "checks": [
        {
            "id": "zXCkfM1nI3",
            "name": "IAM Use",
            "description": "Checks for your use of AWS Identity and Access
 Management (IAM). You can use IAM to create users, groups, and roles in
 AWS, and you can use permissions to control access to AWS resources. \n<br>
\n<br>\n<b>Alert Criteria</b><br>\nYellow: No IAM users have been created
 for this account.\n<br>\n<br>\n<b>Recommended Action</b><br>\nCreate one or
 more IAM users and groups in your account. You can then create additional
 users whose permissions are limited to perform specific tasks in your AWS
 environment. For more information, see <a href=\"https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
IAM/latest/UserGuide/IAMGettingStarted.html\" target=\"_blank\">Getting
 Started</a>. \n<br><br>\n<b>Additional Resources</b><br>\n<a href=\"https://
docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/IAM_Introduction.html\" target=\"_blank
\">What Is IAM?</a>",
            "category": "security",
            "metadata": []
        }
```

```
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Support 사용자 안내서의 AWS Trusted Advisor를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeTrustedAdvisorChecks를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: Trusted Advisor 검사 모음을 반환합니다. 영어 출력의 경우 "en" 또는 일본어 출력의 경우 "ja"를 수락할 수 있는 언어 파라미터를 지정해야 합니다.

```
Get-ASATrustedAdvisorCheck -Language "en"
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeTrustedAdvisorChecks를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: Trusted Advisor 검사 모음을 반환합니다. 영어 출력의 경우 "en" 또는 일본어 출력의 경우 "ja"를 수락할 수 있는 언어 파라미터를 지정해야 합니다.

```
Get-ASATrustedAdvisorCheck -Language "en"
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeTrustedAdvisorChecks를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **`RefreshTrustedAdvisorCheck`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `RefreshTrustedAdvisorCheck`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

AWS Trusted Advisor 검사를 새로 고치려면

다음 `refresh-trusted-advisor-check` 예시에서는 AWS 계정의 Amazon S3 버킷 권한 Trusted Advisor 검사를 새로 고칩니다.

```
aws support refresh-trusted-advisor-check \
    --check-id "Pfx0RwqBli"
```

출력:

```
{
    "status": {
        "checkId": "Pfx0RwqBli",
        "status": "enqueued",
        "millisUntilNextRefreshable": 3599992
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Support 사용자 안내서의 AWS Trusted Advisor를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 RefreshTrustedAdvisorCheck을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 지정된 Trusted Advisor 검사에 대한 새로 고침을 요청합니다.

```
Request-ASATrustedAdvisorCheckRefresh -CheckId "checkid1"
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 RefreshTrustedAdvisorCheck를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 지정된 Trusted Advisor 검사에 대한 새로 고침을 요청합니다.

```
Request-ASATrustedAdvisorCheckRefresh -CheckId "checkid1"
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 RefreshTrustedAdvisorCheck를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **ResolveCase** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ResolveCase`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/// <summary>
/// Resolve a support case by caseId.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="caseId">Id for the support case.</param>
/// <returns>The final status of the case after resolving.</returns>
public async Task<string> ResolveCase(string caseId)
{
    var response = await _amazonSupport.ResolveCaseAsync(
        new ResolveCaseRequest()
        {
            CaseId = caseId
        });
    return response.FinalCaseStatus;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ResolveCase를 참조하십시오.

CLI

AWS CLI

지원 사례를 해결하는 방법

다음 `resolve-case` 예시에서는 AWS 계정의 지원 사례를 해결합니다.

```
aws support resolve-case \
    --case-id "case-12345678910-2013-c4c1d2bf33c5cf47"
```

출력:

```
{
    "finalCaseStatus": "resolved",
    "initialCaseStatus": "work-in-progress"
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Support 사용자 안내서의 사례 관리를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ResolveCase를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
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```
   public static void resolveSupportCase(SupportClient supportClient, String
caseId) {
       try {
           ResolveCaseRequest caseRequest = ResolveCaseRequest.builder()
                   .caseId(caseId)
                   .build();

           ResolveCaseResponse response =
supportClient.resolveCase(caseRequest);
           System.out.println("The status of case " + caseId + " is " +
response.finalCaseStatus());

       } catch (SupportException e) {
           System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
```

```
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ResolveCase를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { ResolveCaseCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-support";

import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const main = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await client.send(
      new ResolveCaseCommand({
        caseId: "CASE_ID",
      }),
    );

    console.log(response.finalCaseStatus);
    return response;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ResolveCase를 참조하십시오.

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun resolveSupportCase(caseIdVal: String) {
    val caseRequest =
        ResolveCaseRequest {
            caseId = caseIdVal
        }
    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.resolveCase(caseRequest)
        println("The status of case $caseIdVal is ${response.finalCaseStatus}")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ResolveCase를 참조하십시오.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 지정된 사례의 초기 상태와 통화 완료 후 현재 상태를 반환하여 해결합니다.

```
Resolve-ASACase -CaseId "case-12345678910-2013-c4c1d2bf33c5cf47"
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ResolveCase를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 지정된 사례의 초기 상태와 통화 완료 후 현재 상태를 반환하여 해결합니다.

```
Resolve-ASACase -CaseId "case-12345678910-2013-c4c1d2bf33c5cf47"
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ResolveCase를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class SupportWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Support actions."""

    def __init__(self, support_client):
        """
        :param support_client: A Boto3 Support client.
        """
        self.support_client = support_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        support_client = boto3.client("support")
        return cls(support_client)


    def resolve_case(self, case_id):
        """
        Resolve a support case by its caseId.

        :param case_id: The ID of the case to resolve.
        :return: The final status of the case.
        """
        try:
            response = self.support_client.resolve_case(caseId=case_id)
            final_status = response["finalCaseStatus"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
```

```
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't resolve case. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return final_status
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ResolveCase를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Systems Manager의 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 AWS Systems Manager 함께를 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

추가 리소스

- Systems Manager 사용 설명서 - Systems Manager에 대한 자세한 정보입니다.
- Systems Manager API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 Systems Manager 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 설정 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리입니다. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

시작

Hello Systems Manager

다음 코드 예제에서는 Systems Manager를 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.SsmClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.DocumentFilter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.ListDocumentsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.ListDocumentsResponse;

public class HelloSSM {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <awsAccount>

                Where:
                    awsAccount - Your AWS Account number.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String awsAccount = args[0] ;
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        SsmClient ssmClient = SsmClient.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();
```

```
        listDocuments(ssmClient, awsAccount);
    }

    /*
    This code automatically fetches the next set of results using the `nextToken`
 and
    stops once the desired maxResults (20 in this case) have been reached.
    */
    public static void listDocuments(SsmClient ssmClient, String awsAccount) {
        String nextToken = null;
        int totalDocumentsReturned = 0;
        int maxResults = 20;
        do {
            ListDocumentsRequest request = ListDocumentsRequest.builder()
                .documentFilterList(
                    DocumentFilter.builder()
                        .key("Owner")
                        .value(awsAccount)
                        .build()
                    )
                .maxResults(maxResults)
                .nextToken(nextToken)
                .build();

            ListDocumentsResponse response = ssmClient.listDocuments(request);
            response.documentIdentifiers().forEach(identifier ->
 System.out.println("Document Name: " + identifier.name()));
            nextToken = response.nextToken();
            totalDocumentsReturned += response.documentIdentifiers().size();
        } while (nextToken != null && totalDocumentsReturned < maxResults);
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListDocuments를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { paginateListDocuments, SSMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";

// Call ListDocuments and display the result.
export const main = async () => {
  const client = new SSMClient();
  const listDocumentsPaginated = [];
  console.log(
    "Hello, AWS Systems Manager! Let's list some of your documents:\n",
  );
  try {
    // The paginate function is a wrapper around the base command.
    const paginator = paginateListDocuments({ client }, { MaxResults: 5 });
    for await (const page of paginator) {
      listDocumentsPaginated.push(...page.DocumentIdentifiers);
    }
  } catch (caught) {
    console.error(`There was a problem saying hello: ${caught.message}`);
    throw caught;
  }

  for (const { Name, DocumentFormat, CreatedDate } of listDocumentsPaginated) {
    console.log(`${Name} - ${DocumentFormat} - ${CreatedDate}`);
  }
};

// Call function if run directly.
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  main();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListDocuments를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError


def hello_systems_manager(ssm_client):
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an AWS Systems Manager
    client and list the first 5 documents in your account.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.

    :param ssm_client: A Boto3 AWS Systems Manager Client object. This object
 wraps
                               the low-level AWS Systems Manager service API.
    """
    print("Hello, AWS Systems Manager! Let's list some of your documents:\n")

    paginator = ssm_client.get_paginator("list_documents")
    page_iterator = paginator.paginate(PaginationConfig={"MaxItems": 5})
    for page in page_iterator:
        for document in page["DocumentIdentifiers"]:
            print(f"  {document['Name']}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    try:
        hello_systems_manager(boto3.client("ssm"))
    except ClientError as err:
        print("Hello systems manager had an error.")
        print(err.response["Error"]["Code"])
```

```
        print(err.response["Error"]["Message"])
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListDocuments를 참조하세요.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs 사용하는 Systems Manager의 기본 예제
  - Hello Systems Manager
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 Systems Manager의 기본 사항 알아보기
  - AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Systems Manager에 대한 작업
    - CLI로 AddTagsToResource 사용
    - CLI로 CancelCommand 사용
    - CLI로 CreateActivation 사용
    - CLI로 CreateAssociation 사용
    - CLI로 CreateAssociationBatch 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateDocument 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateMaintenanceWindow 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateOpsItem 함께 사용
    - CLI로 CreatePatchBaseline 사용
    - CLI로 DeleteActivation 사용
    - CLI로 DeleteAssociation 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteDocument 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteMaintenanceWindow 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 DeleteOpsItem 함께 사용
    - CLI로 DeleteParameter 사용
    - CLI로 DeletePatchBaseline 사용
    - CLI로 DeregisterManagedInstance 사용
    - CLI로 DeregisterPatchBaselineForPatchGroup 사용
    - CLI로 DeregisterTargetFromMaintenanceWindow 사용
    - CLI로 DeregisterTaskFromMaintenanceWindow 사용
    - CLI로 DescribeActivations 사용

- CLI로 DescribeAssociation 사용
- CLI로 DescribeAssociationExecutionTargets 사용
- CLI로 DescribeAssociationExecutions 사용
- CLI로 DescribeAutomationExecutions 사용
- CLI로 DescribeAutomationStepExecutions 사용
- CLI로 DescribeAvailablePatches 사용
- CLI로 DescribeDocument 사용
- CLI로 DescribeDocumentPermission 사용
- CLI로 DescribeEffectiveInstanceAssociations 사용
- CLI로 DescribeEffectivePatchesForPatchBaseline 사용
- CLI로 DescribeInstanceAssociationsStatus 사용
- CLI로 DescribeInstanceInformation 사용
- CLI로 DescribeInstancePatchStates 사용
- CLI로 DescribeInstancePatchStatesForPatchGroup 사용
- CLI로 DescribeInstancePatches 사용
- CLI로 DescribeMaintenanceWindowExecutionTaskInvocations 사용
- CLI로 DescribeMaintenanceWindowExecutionTasks 사용
- CLI로 DescribeMaintenanceWindowExecutions 사용
- CLI로 DescribeMaintenanceWindowTargets 사용
- CLI로 DescribeMaintenanceWindowTasks 사용
- CLI로 DescribeMaintenanceWindows 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeOpsItems 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeParameters 함께 사용
- CLI로 DescribePatchBaselines 사용
- CLI로 DescribePatchGroupState 사용
- CLI로 DescribePatchGroups 사용
- CLI로 GetAutomationExecution 사용
- CLI로 GetCommandInvocation 사용
- CLI로 GetConnectionStatus 사용

- CLI로 GetDefaultPatchBaseline 사용

- CLI로 GetDeployablePatchSnapshotForInstance 사용
- CLI로 GetDocument 사용
- CLI로 GetInventory 사용
- CLI로 GetInventorySchema 사용
- CLI로 GetMaintenanceWindow 사용
- CLI로 GetMaintenanceWindowExecution 사용
- CLI로 GetMaintenanceWindowExecutionTask 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetParameter 함께 사용
- CLI로 GetParameterHistory 사용
- CLI로 GetParameters 사용
- CLI로 GetPatchBaseline 사용
- CLI로 GetPatchBaselineForPatchGroup 사용
- CLI로 ListAssociationVersions 사용
- CLI로 ListAssociations 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListCommandInvocations 함께 사용
- CLI로 ListCommands 사용
- CLI로 ListComplianceItems 사용
- CLI로 ListComplianceSummaries 사용
- CLI로 ListDocumentVersions 사용
- CLI로 ListDocuments 사용
- CLI로 ListInventoryEntries 사용
- CLI로 ListResourceComplianceSummaries 사용
- CLI로 ListTagsForResource 사용
- CLI로 ModifyDocumentPermission 사용
- CLI로 PutComplianceItems 사용
- CLI로 PutInventory 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutParameter 함께 사용
- CLI로 RegisterDefaultPatchBaseline 사용
- CLI로 RegisterPatchBaselineForPatchGroup 사용

- CLI로 RegisterTargetWithMaintenanceWindow 사용

- CLI로 RegisterTaskWithMaintenanceWindow 사용
- CLI로 RemoveTagsFromResource 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 SendCommand 함께 사용
- CLI로 StartAutomationExecution 사용
- CLI로 StartSession 사용
- CLI로 StopAutomationExecution 사용
- CLI로 UpdateAssociation 사용
- CLI로 UpdateAssociationStatus 사용
- CLI로 UpdateDocument 사용
- CLI로 UpdateDocumentDefaultVersion 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 UpdateMaintenanceWindow 함께 사용
- CLI로 UpdateManagedInstanceRole 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 UpdateOpsItem 함께 사용
- CLI로 UpdatePatchBaseline 사용

AWS SDKs 사용하는 Systems Manager의 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS Systems Manager SDKs에서의 기본 사항을 AWS 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- Hello Systems Manager
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Systems Manager의 기본 사항 알아보기
- AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Systems Manager에 대한 작업
  - CLI로 AddTagsToResource 사용
  - CLI로 CancelCommand 사용
  - CLI로 CreateActivation 사용
  - CLI로 CreateAssociation 사용
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  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateDocument 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateMaintenanceWindow 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateOpsItem 함께 사용

- CLI로 CreatePatchBaseline 사용
- CLI로 DeleteActivation 사용
- CLI로 DeleteAssociation 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteDocument 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteMaintenanceWindow 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DeleteOpsItem 함께 사용
- CLI로 DeleteParameter 사용
- CLI로 DeletePatchBaseline 사용
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- CLI로 DeregisterPatchBaselineForPatchGroup 사용
- CLI로 DeregisterTargetFromMaintenanceWindow 사용
- CLI로 DeregisterTaskFromMaintenanceWindow 사용
- CLI로 DescribeActivations 사용
- CLI로 DescribeAssociation 사용
- CLI로 DescribeAssociationExecutionTargets 사용
- CLI로 DescribeAssociationExecutions 사용
- CLI로 DescribeAutomationExecutions 사용
- CLI로 DescribeAutomationStepExecutions 사용
- CLI로 DescribeAvailablePatches 사용
- CLI로 DescribeDocument 사용
- CLI로 DescribeDocumentPermission 사용
- CLI로 DescribeEffectiveInstanceAssociations 사용
- CLI로 DescribeEffectivePatchesForPatchBaseline 사용
- CLI로 DescribeInstanceAssociationsStatus 사용
- CLI로 DescribeInstanceInformation 사용
- CLI로 DescribeInstancePatchStates 사용
- CLI로 DescribeInstancePatchStatesForPatchGroup 사용
- CLI로 DescribeInstancePatches 사용
- CLI로 DescribeMaintenanceWindowExecutionTaskInvocations 사용

- CLI로 DescribeMaintenanceWindowExecutionTasks 사용

- CLI로 DescribeMaintenanceWindowExecutions 사용
- CLI로 DescribeMaintenanceWindowTargets 사용
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- CLI로 DescribeMaintenanceWindows 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeOpsItems 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeParameters 함께 사용
- CLI로 DescribePatchBaselines 사용
- CLI로 DescribePatchGroupState 사용
- CLI로 DescribePatchGroups 사용
- CLI로 GetAutomationExecution 사용
- CLI로 GetCommandInvocation 사용
- CLI로 GetConnectionStatus 사용
- CLI로 GetDefaultPatchBaseline 사용
- CLI로 GetDeployablePatchSnapshotForInstance 사용
- CLI로 GetDocument 사용
- CLI로 GetInventory 사용
- CLI로 GetInventorySchema 사용
- CLI로 GetMaintenanceWindow 사용
- CLI로 GetMaintenanceWindowExecution 사용
- CLI로 GetMaintenanceWindowExecutionTask 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetParameter 함께 사용
- CLI로 GetParameterHistory 사용
- CLI로 GetParameters 사용
- CLI로 GetPatchBaseline 사용
- CLI로 GetPatchBaselineForPatchGroup 사용
- CLI로 ListAssociationVersions 사용
- CLI로 ListAssociations 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListCommandInvocations 함께 사용
- CLI로 ListCommands 사용

- CLI로 ListComplianceItems 사용

- CLI로 ListComplianceSummaries 사용
- CLI로 ListDocumentVersions 사용
- CLI로 ListDocuments 사용
- CLI로 ListInventoryEntries 사용
- CLI로 ListResourceComplianceSummaries 사용
- CLI로 ListTagsForResource 사용
- CLI로 ModifyDocumentPermission 사용
- CLI로 PutComplianceItems 사용
- CLI로 PutInventory 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutParameter 함께 사용
- CLI로 RegisterDefaultPatchBaseline 사용
- CLI로 RegisterPatchBaselineForPatchGroup 사용
- CLI로 RegisterTargetWithMaintenanceWindow 사용
- CLI로 RegisterTaskWithMaintenanceWindow 사용
- CLI로 RemoveTagsFromResource 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 SendCommand 함께 사용
- CLI로 StartAutomationExecution 사용
- CLI로 StartSession 사용
- CLI로 StopAutomationExecution 사용
- CLI로 UpdateAssociation 사용
- CLI로 UpdateAssociationStatus 사용
- CLI로 UpdateDocument 사용
- CLI로 UpdateDocumentDefaultVersion 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 UpdateMaintenanceWindow 함께 사용
- CLI로 UpdateManagedInstanceRole 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 UpdateOpsItem 함께 사용
- CLI로 UpdatePatchBaseline 사용

Hello Systems Manager

기본 사항 14659

다음 코드 예제에서는 Systems Manager를 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.SsmClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.DocumentFilter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.ListDocumentsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.ListDocumentsResponse;

public class HelloSSM {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <awsAccount>

                Where:
                    awsAccount - Your AWS Account number.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String awsAccount = args[0] ;
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        SsmClient ssmClient = SsmClient.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        listDocuments(ssmClient, awsAccount);
    }
```

```
    /*
    This code automatically fetches the next set of results using the `nextToken`
 and
    stops once the desired maxResults (20 in this case) have been reached.
    */
    public static void listDocuments(SsmClient ssmClient, String awsAccount) {
        String nextToken = null;
        int totalDocumentsReturned = 0;
        int maxResults = 20;
        do {
            ListDocumentsRequest request = ListDocumentsRequest.builder()
                .documentFilterList(
                    DocumentFilter.builder()
                        .key("Owner")
                        .value(awsAccount)
                        .build()
                    )
                .maxResults(maxResults)
                .nextToken(nextToken)
                .build();

            ListDocumentsResponse response = ssmClient.listDocuments(request);
            response.documentIdentifiers().forEach(identifier ->
 System.out.println("Document Name: " + identifier.name()));
            nextToken = response.nextToken();
            totalDocumentsReturned += response.documentIdentifiers().size();
        } while (nextToken != null && totalDocumentsReturned < maxResults);
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListDocuments를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { paginateListDocuments, SSMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";

// Call ListDocuments and display the result.
export const main = async () => {
  const client = new SSMClient();
  const listDocumentsPaginated = [];
  console.log(
    "Hello, AWS Systems Manager! Let's list some of your documents:\n",
  );
  try {
    // The paginate function is a wrapper around the base command.
    const paginator = paginateListDocuments({ client }, { MaxResults: 5 });
    for await (const page of paginator) {
      listDocumentsPaginated.push(...page.DocumentIdentifiers);
    }
  } catch (caught) {
    console.error(`There was a problem saying hello: ${caught.message}`);
    throw caught;
  }

  for (const { Name, DocumentFormat, CreatedDate } of listDocumentsPaginated) {
    console.log(`${Name} - ${DocumentFormat} - ${CreatedDate}`);
  }
};

// Call function if run directly.
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  main();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListDocuments를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError


def hello_systems_manager(ssm_client):
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an AWS Systems Manager
    client and list the first 5 documents in your account.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.

    :param ssm_client: A Boto3 AWS Systems Manager Client object. This object
 wraps
                               the low-level AWS Systems Manager service API.
    """
    print("Hello, AWS Systems Manager! Let's list some of your documents:\n")

    paginator = ssm_client.get_paginator("list_documents")
    page_iterator = paginator.paginate(PaginationConfig={"MaxItems": 5})
    for page in page_iterator:
        for document in page["DocumentIdentifiers"]:
            print(f"  {document['Name']}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    try:
        hello_systems_manager(boto3.client("ssm"))
    except ClientError as err:
        print("Hello systems manager had an error.")
        print(err.response["Error"]["Code"])
        print(err.response["Error"]["Message"])
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListDocuments를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK를 사용하여 Systems Manager의 기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 유지 관리 기간을 생성합니다.
- 유지 보수 기간 일정을 수정합니다.
- 문서를 만듭니다.
- 지정된 EC2 인스턴스로 명령을 보냅니다.
- OpsItem을 생성합니다.
- OpsItem을 업데이트하고 해결합니다.
- 유지 보수 기간, OpsItem 및 문서를 삭제합니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.DocumentAlreadyExistsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.SsmException;

import java.util.Scanner;
public class SSMScenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String usage = """
            Usage:
              <instanceId> <title> <source> <category> <severity>

            Where:
```

```
                instanceId - The Amazon EC2 Linux/UNIX instance Id that AWS
Systems Manager uses (ie, i-0149338494ed95f06).
                title - The title of the parameter (default is Disk Space Alert).
                source - The source of the parameter (default is EC2).
                category - The category of the parameter. Valid values are
'Availability', 'Cost', 'Performance', 'Recovery', 'Security' (default is
Performance).
                severity - The severity of the parameter. Severity should be a
number from 1 to 4 (default is 2).
        """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        SSMActions actions = new SSMActions();
        String documentName;
        String windowName;
        String instanceId = args[0];
        String title = "Disk Space Alert" ;
        String source = "EC2" ;
        String category = "Availability" ;
        String severity = "2" ;

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("""
                Welcome to the AWS Systems Manager SDK Basics scenario.
                This Java program demonstrates how to interact with AWS Systems
Manager using the AWS SDK for Java (v2).
                AWS Systems Manager is the operations hub for your AWS
applications and resources and a secure end-to-end management solution.
                The program's primary functionalities include creating a
maintenance window, creating a document, sending a command to a document,
                listing documents, listing commands, creating an OpsItem,
modifying an OpsItem, and deleting AWS SSM resources.
                Upon completion of the program, all AWS resources are cleaned up.
                Let's get started...

                """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println("1. Create an SSM maintenance window.");
        System.out.println("Please enter the maintenance window name (default is
ssm-maintenance-window):");
        String win = scanner.nextLine();
        windowName = win.isEmpty() ? "ssm-maintenance-window" : win;
        String winId = null;
        try {
            winId = actions.createMaintenanceWindow(windowName);
            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
            System.out.println("The maintenance window ID is: " + winId);
        } catch (DocumentAlreadyExistsException e) {
            System.err.println("The SSM maintenance window already exists.
Retrieving existing window ID...");
            String existingWinId = actions.createMaintenanceWindow(windowName);
            System.out.println("Existing window ID: " + existingWinId);
        } catch (SsmException e) {
            System.err.println("SSM error: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println("2. Modify the maintenance window by changing the
schedule");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            actions.updateSSMMaintenanceWindow(winId, windowName);
            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
            System.out.println("The SSM maintenance window was successfully
updated");
        } catch (SsmException e) {
            System.err.println("SSM error: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println("3. Create an SSM document that defines the actions
that Systems Manager performs on your managed nodes.");
        System.out.println("Please enter the document name (default is
ssmdocument):");
        String doc = scanner.nextLine();
        documentName = doc.isEmpty() ? "ssmdocument" : doc;
        try {
            actions.createSSMDoc(documentName);
            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
            System.out.println("The SSM document was successfully created");
        } catch (DocumentAlreadyExistsException e) {
            System.err.println("The SSM document already exists. Moving on");
        } catch (SsmException e) {
            System.err.println("SSM error: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + e.getMessage());
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println("4. Now we are going to run a command on an EC2
instance");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String commandId="";
        try {
            commandId = actions.sendSSMCommand(documentName, instanceId);
            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
            System.out.println("The command was successfully sent. Command ID: "
+ commandId);
        } catch (SsmException e) {
            System.err.println("SSM error: " + e.getMessage());
        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.println("Thread was interrupted: " + e.getMessage());
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + e.getMessage());
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println("5. Lets get the time when the specific command was
sent to the specific managed node");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
```

```
            actions.displayCommands(commandId);
            System.out.println("The command invocations were successfully
displayed.");
        } catch (SsmException e) {
            System.err.println("SSM error: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("""
             6. Now we will create an SSM OpsItem.
             A SSM OpsItem is a feature provided by Amazon's Systems Manager
(SSM) service.
             It is a type of operational data item that allows you to manage and
track various operational issues,
             events, or tasks within your AWS environment.

             You can create OpsItems to track and manage operational issues as
they arise.
             For example, you could create an OpsItem whenever your application
detects a critical error
             or an anomaly in your infrastructure.
            """);

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String opsItemId;
        try {
            opsItemId = actions.createSSMOpsItem(title, source, category,
severity);
            System.out.println(opsItemId + " was created");
        } catch (SsmException e) {
            System.err.println("SSM error: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. Now we will update the SSM OpsItem "+opsItemId);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String description = "An update to "+opsItemId ;
        try {
            actions.updateOpsItem(opsItemId, title, description);
        } catch (SsmException e) {
            System.err.println("SSM error: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
        }

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("8. Now we will get the status of the SSM OpsItem
"+opsItemId);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            actions.describeOpsItems(opsItemId);
        } catch (SsmException e) {
            System.err.println("SSM error: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
        }

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("9. Now we will resolve the SSM OpsItem "+opsItemId);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            actions.resolveOpsItem(opsItemId);
        } catch (SsmException e) {
            System.err.println("SSM error: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
        }

        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println("10. Would you like to delete the AWS Systems Manager
 resources? (y/n)");
        String delAns = scanner.nextLine().trim();
        if (delAns.equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
            System.out.println("You selected to delete the resources.");
            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
            try {
                actions.deleteMaintenanceWindow(winId);
                actions.deleteDoc(documentName);
            } catch (SsmException e) {
                System.err.println("SSM error: " + e.getMessage());
                return;
            } catch (RuntimeException e) {
                System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + e.getMessage());
                return;
            }
        } else {
            System.out.println("The AWS Systems Manager resources will not be
 deleted");
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println("This concludes the AWS Systems Manager SDK Basics
 scenario.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    private static void waitForInputToContinue(Scanner scanner) {
        while (true) {
            System.out.println("");
            System.out.println("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:");
            String input = scanner.nextLine();

            if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("c")) {
                System.out.println("Continuing with the program...");
                System.out.println("");
                break;
            } else {
                // Handle invalid input.
                System.out.println("Invalid input. Please try again.");
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Systems Manager SDK 메서드에 대한 래퍼 클래스입니다.

```
public class SSMActions {

    private static SsmAsyncClient ssmAsyncClient;

    private static SsmAsyncClient getAsyncClient() {
        if (ssmAsyncClient == null) {
            SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
                    .maxConcurrency(100)
                    .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                    .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                    .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                    .build();

            ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
 ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
                    .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))
                    .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))
                    .retryPolicy(RetryPolicy.builder()
                            .numRetries(3)
                            .build())
                    .build();

            ssmAsyncClient = SsmAsyncClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .httpClient(httpClient)
                    .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                    .build();
        }
        return ssmAsyncClient;
    }

    /**
     * Deletes an AWS SSM document asynchronously.
     *
     * @param documentName The name of the document to delete.
     * <p>
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to delete an SSM document.
     * If an exception occurs, it handles the error appropriately.
     */
```

```
    public void deleteDoc(String documentName) {
        DeleteDocumentRequest documentRequest = DeleteDocumentRequest.builder()
                .name(documentName)
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<Void> future = CompletableFuture.runAsync(() -> {
            getAsyncClient().deleteDocument(documentRequest)
                    .thenAccept(response -> {
                        System.out.println("The SSM document was successfully
deleted.");
                    })
                    .exceptionally(ex -> {
                        throw new CompletionException(ex);
                    }).join();
        }).exceptionally(ex -> {
            Throwable cause = (ex instanceof CompletionException) ?
ex.getCause() : ex;
            if (cause instanceof SsmException) {
                throw new RuntimeException("SSM error: " + cause.getMessage(),
cause);
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause);
            }
        });

        try {
            future.join();
        } catch (CompletionException ex) {
            throw ex.getCause() instanceof RuntimeException ? (RuntimeException)
ex.getCause() : ex;
        }
    }

    /**
     * Deletes an AWS SSM Maintenance Window asynchronously.
     *
     * @param winId The ID of the Maintenance Window to delete.
     * <p>
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to delete an SSM Maintenance
Window.
     * If an exception occurs, it handles the error appropriately.
     */
    public void deleteMaintenanceWindow(String winId) {
```

```
        DeleteMaintenanceWindowRequest windowRequest =
DeleteMaintenanceWindowRequest.builder()
                .windowId(winId)
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<Void> future = CompletableFuture.runAsync(() -> {
            getAsyncClient().deleteMaintenanceWindow(windowRequest)
                    .thenAccept(response -> {
                        System.out.println("The maintenance window was
successfully deleted.");
                    })
                    .exceptionally(ex -> {
                        throw new CompletionException(ex);
                    }).join();
        }).exceptionally(ex -> {
            Throwable cause = (ex instanceof CompletionException) ?
ex.getCause() : ex;
            if (cause instanceof SsmException) {
                throw new RuntimeException("SSM error: " + cause.getMessage(),
cause);
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause);
            }
        });

        try {
            future.join();
        } catch (CompletionException ex) {
            throw ex.getCause() instanceof RuntimeException ? (RuntimeException)
ex.getCause() : ex;
        }
    }

    /**
     * Resolves an AWS SSM OpsItem asynchronously.
     *
     * @param opsID The ID of the OpsItem to resolve.
     * <p>
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to resolve an SSM OpsItem.
     * If an exception occurs, it handles the error appropriately.
     */
    public void resolveOpsItem(String opsID) {
        UpdateOpsItemRequest opsItemRequest = UpdateOpsItemRequest.builder()
```

```
                .opsItemId(opsID)
                .status(OpsItemStatus.RESOLVED)
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<Void> future = CompletableFuture.runAsync(() -> {
            getAsyncClient().updateOpsItem(opsItemRequest)
                    .thenAccept(response -> {
                        System.out.println("OpsItem resolved successfully.");
                    })
                    .exceptionally(ex -> {
                        throw new CompletionException(ex);
                    }).join();
        }).exceptionally(ex -> {
            Throwable cause = (ex instanceof CompletionException) ?
ex.getCause() : ex;
            if (cause instanceof SsmException) {
                throw new RuntimeException("SSM error: " + cause.getMessage(),
cause);
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause);
            }
        });

        try {
            future.join();
        } catch (CompletionException ex) {
            throw ex.getCause() instanceof RuntimeException ? (RuntimeException)
ex.getCause() : ex;
        }
    }

    /**
     * Describes AWS SSM OpsItems asynchronously.
     *
     * @param key The key to filter OpsItems by (e.g., OPS_ITEM_ID).
     *
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to describe SSM OpsItems.
     * If the request is successful, it prints the title and status of each
OpsItem.
     * If an exception occurs, it handles the error appropriately.
     */
    public void describeOpsItems(String key) {
        OpsItemFilter filter = OpsItemFilter.builder()
```

```
                .key(OpsItemFilterKey.OPS_ITEM_ID)
                .values(key)
                .operator(OpsItemFilterOperator.EQUAL)
                .build();

        DescribeOpsItemsRequest itemsRequest = DescribeOpsItemsRequest.builder()
                .maxResults(10)
                .opsItemFilters(filter)
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<Void> future = CompletableFuture.runAsync(() -> {
            getAsyncClient().describeOpsItems(itemsRequest)
                    .thenAccept(itemsResponse -> {
                        List<OpsItemSummary> items =
itemsResponse.opsItemSummaries();
                        for (OpsItemSummary item : items) {
                            System.out.println("The item title is " +
item.title() + " and the status is " + item.status().toString());
                        }
                    })
                    .exceptionally(ex -> {
                        throw new CompletionException(ex);
                    }).join();
        }).exceptionally(ex -> {
            Throwable cause = (ex instanceof CompletionException) ?
ex.getCause() : ex;
            if (cause instanceof SsmException) {
                throw new RuntimeException("SSM error: " + cause.getMessage(),
cause);
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause);
            }
        });

        try {
            future.join();
        } catch (CompletionException ex) {
            throw ex.getCause() instanceof RuntimeException ? (RuntimeException)
ex.getCause() : ex;
        }
    }

    /**
```

```
     * Updates the AWS SSM OpsItem asynchronously.
     *
     * @param opsItemId The ID of the OpsItem to update.
     * @param title The new title of the OpsItem.
     * @param description The new description of the OpsItem.
     * <p>
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to update an SSM OpsItem.
     * If the request is successful, it completes without returning a value.
     * If an exception occurs, it handles the error appropriately.
     */
    public void updateOpsItem(String opsItemId, String title, String description)
{
        Map<String, OpsItemDataValue> operationalData = new HashMap<>();
        operationalData.put("key1",
OpsItemDataValue.builder().value("value1").build());
        operationalData.put("key2",
OpsItemDataValue.builder().value("value2").build());

        CompletableFuture<Void> future =
getOpsItem(opsItemId).thenCompose(opsItem -> {
            UpdateOpsItemRequest request = UpdateOpsItemRequest.builder()
                    .opsItemId(opsItemId)
                    .title(title)
                    .operationalData(operationalData)
                    .status(opsItem.statusAsString())
                    .description(description)
                    .build();

            return getAsyncClient().updateOpsItem(request).thenAccept(response ->
{
                System.out.println(opsItemId + " updated successfully.");
            }).exceptionally(ex -> {
                throw new CompletionException(ex);
            });
        }).exceptionally(ex -> {
            Throwable cause = (ex instanceof CompletionException) ?
ex.getCause() : ex;
            if (cause instanceof SsmException) {
                throw new RuntimeException("SSM error: " + cause.getMessage(),
cause);
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause);
            }
```

```
        });

        try {
            future.join();
        } catch (CompletionException ex) {
            throw ex.getCause() instanceof RuntimeException ? (RuntimeException)
ex.getCause() : ex;
        }
    }


    private static CompletableFuture<OpsItem> getOpsItem(String opsItemId) {
        GetOpsItemRequest request =
GetOpsItemRequest.builder().opsItemId(opsItemId).build();
        return
getAsyncClient().getOpsItem(request).thenApply(GetOpsItemResponse::opsItem);
    }

    /**
     * Creates an SSM OpsItem asynchronously.
     *
     * @param title The title of the OpsItem.
     * @param source The source of the OpsItem.
     * @param category The category of the OpsItem.
     * @param severity The severity of the OpsItem.
     * @return The ID of the created OpsItem.
     * <p>
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to create an SSM OpsItem.
     * If the request is successful, it returns the OpsItem ID.
     * If an exception occurs, it handles the error appropriately.
     */
    public String createSSMOpsItem(String title, String source, String category,
String severity) {
        CreateOpsItemRequest opsItemRequest = CreateOpsItemRequest.builder()
                .description("Created by the SSM Java API")
                .title(title)
                .source(source)
                .category(category)
                .severity(severity)
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<CreateOpsItemResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().createOpsItem(opsItemRequest);
```

```
        try {
            CreateOpsItemResponse response = future.join();
            return response.opsItemId();
        } catch (CompletionException e) {
            Throwable cause = e.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof SsmException) {
                throw (SsmException) cause;
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException(cause);
            }
        }
    }

    /**
     * Displays the date and time when the specific command was invoked.
     *
     * @param commandId The ID of the command to describe.
     * <p>
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to list command invocations
and prints the date and time of each command invocation.
     * If an exception occurs, it handles the error appropriately.
     */
    public void displayCommands(String commandId) {
        ListCommandInvocationsRequest commandInvocationsRequest =
ListCommandInvocationsRequest.builder()
                .commandId(commandId)
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<ListCommandInvocationsResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().listCommandInvocations(commandInvocationsRequest);
        future.thenAccept(response -> {
            List<CommandInvocation> commandList = response.commandInvocations();
            DateTimeFormatter formatter = DateTimeFormatter.ofPattern("yyyy-MM-dd
HH:mm:ss").withZone(ZoneId.systemDefault());
            for (CommandInvocation invocation : commandList) {
                System.out.println("The time of the command invocation is " +
formatter.format(invocation.requestedDateTime()));
            }
        }).exceptionally(ex -> {
            Throwable cause = (ex instanceof CompletionException) ?
ex.getCause() : ex;
            if (cause instanceof SsmException) {
                throw (SsmException) cause;
            } else {
```

```
                throw new RuntimeException(cause);
            }
        }).join();
    }

    /**
     * Sends a SSM command to a managed node asynchronously.
     *
     * @param documentName The name of the document to use.
     * @param instanceId The ID of the instance to send the command to.
     * @return The command ID.
     * <p>
     * This method initiates asynchronous requests to send a SSM command to a
managed node.
     * It waits until the document is active, sends the command, and checks the
command execution status.
     */
    public String sendSSMCommand(String documentName, String instanceId) throws
InterruptedException, SsmException {
        // Before we use Document to send a command - make sure it is active.
        CompletableFuture<Void> documentActiveFuture =
CompletableFuture.runAsync(() -> {
            boolean isDocumentActive = false;
            DescribeDocumentRequest request = DescribeDocumentRequest.builder()
                    .name(documentName)
                    .build();

            while (!isDocumentActive) {
                CompletableFuture<DescribeDocumentResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().describeDocument(request);
                String documentStatus =
response.join().document().statusAsString();
                if (documentStatus.equals("Active")) {
                    System.out.println("The SSM document is active and ready to
use.");
                    isDocumentActive = true;
                } else {
                    System.out.println("The SSM document is not active. Status: "
+ documentStatus);
                    try {
                        Thread.sleep(5000);
                    } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                        throw new RuntimeException(e);
                    }
```

```
                }
            }
        });

        documentActiveFuture.join();

        // Create the SendCommandRequest.
        SendCommandRequest commandRequest = SendCommandRequest.builder()
                .documentName(documentName)
                .instanceIds(instanceId)
                .build();

        // Send the command.
        CompletableFuture<SendCommandResponse> commandFuture =
getAsyncClient().sendCommand(commandRequest);
        final String[] commandId = {null};

        commandFuture.whenComplete((commandResponse, ex) -> {
            if (commandResponse != null) {
                commandId[0] = commandResponse.command().commandId();
                System.out.println("Command ID: " + commandId[0]);

                // Wait for the command execution to complete.
                GetCommandInvocationRequest invocationRequest =
GetCommandInvocationRequest.builder()
                        .commandId(commandId[0])
                        .instanceId(instanceId)
                        .build();

                try {
                    System.out.println("Wait 5 secs");
                    TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(5);

                    // Retrieve the command execution details.
                    CompletableFuture<GetCommandInvocationResponse>
invocationFuture = getAsyncClient().getCommandInvocation(invocationRequest);
                    invocationFuture.whenComplete((commandInvocationResponse,
invocationEx) -> {
                        if (commandInvocationResponse != null) {
                            // Check the status of the command execution.
                            CommandInvocationStatus status =
commandInvocationResponse.status();
                            if (status == CommandInvocationStatus.SUCCESS) {
```

```
                                System.out.println("Command execution
successful");
                            } else {
                                System.out.println("Command execution failed.
Status: " + status);
                            }
                        } else {
                            Throwable invocationCause = (invocationEx instanceof
CompletionException) ? invocationEx.getCause() : invocationEx;
                            throw new CompletionException(invocationCause);
                        }
                    }).join();
                } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                    throw new RuntimeException(e);
                }
            } else {
                Throwable cause = (ex instanceof CompletionException) ?
ex.getCause() : ex;
                if (cause instanceof SsmException) {
                    throw (SsmException) cause;
                } else {
                    throw new RuntimeException(cause);
                }
            }
        }).join();

        return commandId[0];
    }

    /**
     * Creates an AWS SSM document asynchronously.
     *
     * @param docName The name of the document to create.
     * <p>
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to create an SSM document.
     * If the request is successful, it prints the document status.
     * If an exception occurs, it handles the error appropriately.
     */
    public void createSSMDoc(String docName) throws SsmException {
        String jsonData = """
        {
        "schemaVersion": "2.2",
        "description": "Run a simple shell command",
        "mainSteps": [
```

```
            {
                "action": "aws:runShellScript",
                "name": "runEchoCommand",
                "inputs": {
                  "runCommand": [
                    "echo 'Hello, world!'"
                  ]
                }
              }
            ]
        }
        """;

        CreateDocumentRequest request = CreateDocumentRequest.builder()
                .content(jsonData)
                .name(docName)
                .documentType(DocumentType.COMMAND)
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<CreateDocumentResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().createDocument(request);
        future.thenAccept(response -> {
            System.out.println("The status of the SSM document is " +
response.documentDescription().status());
        }).exceptionally(ex -> {
            Throwable cause = (ex instanceof CompletionException) ?
ex.getCause() : ex;
            if (cause instanceof DocumentAlreadyExistsException) {
                throw new CompletionException(cause);
            } else if (cause instanceof SsmException) {
                throw new CompletionException(cause);
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException(cause);
            }
        }).join();
    }

    /**
     * Updates an SSM maintenance window asynchronously.
     *
     * @param id The ID of the maintenance window to update.
     * @param name The new name for the maintenance window.
     * <p>
```

```
    * This method initiates an asynchronous request to update an SSM maintenance
window.
    * If the request is successful, it prints a success message.
    * If an exception occurs, it handles the error appropriately.
    */
   public void updateSSMMaintenanceWindow(String id, String name) throws
SsmException {
       UpdateMaintenanceWindowRequest updateRequest =
UpdateMaintenanceWindowRequest.builder()
               .windowId(id)
               .allowUnassociatedTargets(true)
               .duration(24)
               .enabled(true)
               .name(name)
               .schedule("cron(0 0 ? * MON *)")
               .build();

       CompletableFuture<UpdateMaintenanceWindowResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().updateMaintenanceWindow(updateRequest);
       future.whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
           if (response != null) {
               System.out.println("The SSM maintenance window was successfully
updated");
           } else {
               Throwable cause = (ex instanceof CompletionException) ?
ex.getCause() : ex;
               if (cause instanceof SsmException) {
                   throw new CompletionException(cause);
               } else {
                   throw new RuntimeException(cause);
               }
           }
       }).join();
   }

   /**
    * Creates an SSM maintenance window asynchronously.
    *
    * @param winName The name of the maintenance window.
    * @return The ID of the created or existing maintenance window.
    * <p>
    * This method initiates an asynchronous request to create an SSM maintenance
window.
    * If the request is successful, it prints the maintenance window ID.
```

```
     * If an exception occurs, it handles the error appropriately.
     */
    public String createMaintenanceWindow(String winName) throws SsmException,
DocumentAlreadyExistsException {
        CreateMaintenanceWindowRequest request =
CreateMaintenanceWindowRequest.builder()
                .name(winName)
                .description("This is my maintenance window")
                .allowUnassociatedTargets(true)
                .duration(2)
                .cutoff(1)
                .schedule("cron(0 10 ? * MON-FRI *)")
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<CreateMaintenanceWindowResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().createMaintenanceWindow(request);
        final String[] windowId = {null};
        future.whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
            if (response != null) {
                String maintenanceWindowId = response.windowId();
                System.out.println("The maintenance window id is " +
maintenanceWindowId);
                windowId[0] = maintenanceWindowId;
            } else {
                Throwable cause = (ex instanceof CompletionException) ?
ex.getCause() : ex;
                if (cause instanceof DocumentAlreadyExistsException) {
                    throw new CompletionException(cause);
                } else if (cause instanceof SsmException) {
                    throw new CompletionException(cause);
                } else {
                    throw new RuntimeException(cause);
                }
            }
        }).join();

        if (windowId[0] == null) {
            MaintenanceWindowFilter filter = MaintenanceWindowFilter.builder()
                    .key("name")
                    .values(winName)
                    .build();

            DescribeMaintenanceWindowsRequest winRequest =
DescribeMaintenanceWindowsRequest.builder()
```

```
                    .filters(filter)
                    .build();

            CompletableFuture<DescribeMaintenanceWindowsResponse> describeFuture
 = getAsyncClient().describeMaintenanceWindows(winRequest);
            describeFuture.whenComplete((describeResponse, describeEx) -> {
                if (describeResponse != null) {
                    List<MaintenanceWindowIdentity> windows =
 describeResponse.windowIdentities();
                    if (!windows.isEmpty()) {
                        windowId[0] = windows.get(0).windowId();
                        System.out.println("Window ID: " + windowId[0]);
                    } else {
                        System.out.println("Window not found.");
                        windowId[0] = "";
                    }
                } else {
                    Throwable describeCause = (describeEx instanceof
 CompletionException) ? describeEx.getCause() : describeEx;
                    throw new RuntimeException("Error describing maintenance
 windows: " + describeCause.getMessage(), describeCause);
                }
            }).join();
        }

        return windowId[0];
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - CreateDocument
  - CreateMaintenanceWindow
  - CreateOpsItem
  - DeleteMaintenanceWindow
  - ListCommandInvocations
  - SendCommand
  - UpdateOpsItem

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import {
  Scenario,
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioOutput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import {
  CreateDocumentCommand,
  CreateMaintenanceWindowCommand,
  CreateOpsItemCommand,
  DeleteDocumentCommand,
  DeleteMaintenanceWindowCommand,
  DeleteOpsItemCommand,
  DescribeOpsItemsCommand,
  DocumentAlreadyExists,
  OpsItemStatus,
  waitUntilCommandExecuted,
  CancelCommandCommand,
  paginateListCommandInvocations,
  SendCommandCommand,
  UpdateMaintenanceWindowCommand,
  UpdateOpsItemCommand,
  SSMClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * @typedef {{
 *   ssmClient: import('@aws-sdk/client-ssm').SSMClient,
 *   documentName?: string
 *   maintenanceWindow?: string
```

```
 *   winId?: int
 *   ec2InstanceId?: string
 *   requestedDateTime?: Date
 *   opsItemId?: string
 *   askToDeleteResources?: boolean
 * }} State
 */

const defaultMaintenanceWindow = "ssm-maintenance-window";
const defaultDocumentName = "ssmdocument";
// The timeout duration is highly dependent on the specific setup and environment
 necessary. This example handles only the most common error cases, and uses a
 much shorter duration than most productions systems would use.
const COMMAND_TIMEOUT_DURATION_SECONDS = 30; // 30 seconds

const pressEnter = new ScenarioInput("continue", "Press Enter to continue", {
  type: "confirm",
});

const greet = new ScenarioOutput(
  "greet",
  `Welcome to the AWS Systems Manager SDK Getting Started scenario.
    This program demonstrates how to interact with Systems Manager using the AWS
 SDK for JavaScript V3.
    Systems Manager is the operations hub for your AWS applications and resources
 and a secure end-to-end management solution.
    The program's primary functions include creating a maintenance window,
 creating a document, sending a command to a document,
    listing documents, listing commands, creating an OpsItem, modifying an
 OpsItem, and deleting Systems Manager resources.
    Upon completion of the program, all AWS resources are cleaned up.
    Let's get started...`,
  { header: true },
);

const createMaintenanceWindow = new ScenarioOutput(
  "createMaintenanceWindow",
  "Step 1: Create a Systems Manager maintenance window.",
);

const getMaintenanceWindow = new ScenarioInput(
  "maintenanceWindow",
  "Please enter the maintenance window name:",
  { type: "input", default: defaultMaintenanceWindow },
```

```
);

export const sdkCreateMaintenanceWindow = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkCreateMaintenanceWindow",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    try {
      const response = await state.ssmClient.send(
        new CreateMaintenanceWindowCommand({
          Name: state.maintenanceWindow,
          Schedule: "cron(0 10 ? * MON-FRI *)", //The schedule of the maintenance
 window in the form of a cron or rate expression.
          Duration: 2, //The duration of the maintenance window in hours.
          Cutoff: 1, //The number of hours before the end of the maintenance
 window that Amazon Web Services Systems Manager stops scheduling new tasks for
 execution.
          AllowUnassociatedTargets: true, //Allow the maintenance window to run
 on managed nodes, even if you haven't registered those nodes as targets.
        }),
      );
      state.winId = response.WindowId;
    } catch (caught) {
      console.error(caught.message);
      console.log(
        `An error occurred while creating the maintenance window. Please fix the
 error and try again. Error message: ${caught.message}`,
      );
      throw caught;
    }
  },
);

const modifyMaintenanceWindow = new ScenarioOutput(
  "modifyMaintenanceWindow",
  "Modify the maintenance window by changing the schedule.",
);

const sdkModifyMaintenanceWindow = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkModifyMaintenanceWindow",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    try {
      await state.ssmClient.send(
        new UpdateMaintenanceWindowCommand({
          WindowId: state.winId,
          Schedule: "cron(0 0 ? * MON *)",
```

```
        }),
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      console.error(caught.message);
      console.log(
        `An error occurred while modifying the maintenance window. Please fix the
 error and try again. Error message: ${caught.message}`,
      );
      throw caught;
    }
  },
);

const createSystemsManagerActions = new ScenarioOutput(
  "createSystemsManagerActions",
  "Create a document that defines the actions that Systems Manager performs on
 your EC2 instance.",
);

const getDocumentName = new ScenarioInput(
  "documentName",
  "Please enter the document: ",
  { type: "input", default: defaultDocumentName },
);

const sdkCreateSSMDoc = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkCreateSSMDoc",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const contentData = `{
                "schemaVersion": "2.2",
                "description": "Run a simple shell command",
                "mainSteps": [
                    {
                        "action": "aws:runShellScript",
                        "name": "runEchoCommand",
                        "inputs": {
                          "runCommand": [
                            "echo 'Hello, world!'"
                          ]
                        }
                    }
                ]
            }`;
    try {
```

```
      await state.ssmClient.send(
        new CreateDocumentCommand({
          Content: contentData,
          Name: state.documentName,
          DocumentType: "Command",
        }),
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      console.log(`Exception type: (${typeof caught})`);
      if (caught instanceof DocumentAlreadyExists) {
        console.log("Document already exists. Continuing...\n");
      } else {
        console.error(caught.message);
        console.log(
          `An error occurred while creating the document. Please fix the error
 and try again. Error message: ${caught.message}`,
        );
        throw caught;
      }
    }
  },
);

const ec2HelloWorld = new ScenarioOutput(
  "ec2HelloWorld",
  `Now you have the option of running a command on an EC2 instance that echoes
 'Hello, world!'. In order to run this command, you must provide the instance ID
 of a Linux EC2 instance. If you do not already have a running Linux EC2 instance
 in your account, you can create one using the AWS console. For information
 about creating an EC2 instance, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/
UserGuide/ec2-launch-instance-wizard.html.`,
);

const enterIdOrSkipEC2HelloWorld = new ScenarioInput(
  "enterIdOrSkipEC2HelloWorld",
  "Enter your EC2 InstanceId or press enter to skip this step: ",
  { type: "input", default: "" },
);

const sdkEC2HelloWorld = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkEC2HelloWorld",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    try {
      const response = await state.ssmClient.send(
```

```
        new SendCommandCommand({
          DocumentName: state.documentName,
          InstanceIds: [state.ec2InstanceId],
          TimeoutSeconds: COMMAND_TIMEOUT_DURATION_SECONDS,
        }),
      );
      state.CommandId = response.Command.CommandId;
    } catch (caught) {
      console.error(caught.message);
      console.log(
        `An error occurred while sending the command. Please fix the error and
 try again. Error message: ${caught.message}`,
      );
      throw caught;
    }
  },
  {
    skipWhen: (/** @type {State} */ state) =>
      state.enterIdOrSkipEC2HelloWorld === "",
  },
);

const sdkGetCommandTime = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkGetCommandTime",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const listInvocationsPaginated = [];
    console.log(
      "Let's get the time when the specific command was sent to the specific
 managed node.",
    );

    console.log(
      `First, we'll wait for the command to finish executing. This may take up to
 ${COMMAND_TIMEOUT_DURATION_SECONDS} seconds.`,
    );
    const commandExecutedResult = waitUntilCommandExecuted(
      { client: state.ssmClient },
      {
        CommandId: state.CommandId,
        InstanceId: state.ec2InstanceId,
      },
    );
    // This is necessary because the TimeoutSeconds of SendCommandCommand is only
 for the delivery, not execution.
```

```
    try {
      await new Promise((_, reject) =>
        setTimeout(
          reject,
          COMMAND_TIMEOUT_DURATION_SECONDS * 1000,
          new Error("Command Timed Out"),
        ),
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught.message === "Command Timed Out") {
        commandExecutedResult.state = "TIMED_OUT";
      } else {
        throw caught;
      }
    }

    if (commandExecutedResult.state !== "SUCCESS") {
      console.log(
        `The command with id: ${state.CommandId} did not execute in the allotted
time. Canceling command.`,
      );
      state.ssmClient.send(
        new CancelCommandCommand({
          CommandId: state.CommandId,
        }),
      );
      state.enterIdOrSkipEC2HelloWorld === "";
      return;
    }

    for await (const page of paginateListCommandInvocations(
      { client: state.ssmClient },
      { CommandId: state.CommandId },
    )) {
      listInvocationsPaginated.push(...page.CommandInvocations);
    }
    /**
     * @type {import('@aws-sdk/client-ssm').CommandInvocation}
     */
    const commandInvocation = listInvocationsPaginated.shift(); // Because the
call was made with CommandId, there's only one result, so shift it off.
    state.requestedDateTime = commandInvocation.RequestedDateTime;

    console.log(
```

```
      `The command invocation happened at: ${state.requestedDateTime}.`,
    );
  },
  {
    skipWhen: (/** @type {State} */ state) =>
      state.enterIdOrSkipEC2HelloWorld === "",
  },
);

const createSSMOpsItem = new ScenarioOutput(
  "createSSMOpsItem",
  `Now we will create a Systems Manager OpsItem. An OpsItem is a feature provided
 by the Systems Manager service. It is a type of operational data item that
 allows you to manage and track various operational issues, events, or tasks
 within your AWS environment.
You can create OpsItems to track and manage operational issues as they arise.
 For example, you could create an OpsItem whenever your application detects a
 critical error or an anomaly in your infrastructure.`,
);

const sdkCreateSSMOpsItem = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkCreateSSMOpsItem",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    try {
      const response = await state.ssmClient.send(
        new CreateOpsItemCommand({
          Description: "Created by the System Manager Javascript API",
          Title: "Disk Space Alert",
          Source: "EC2",
          Category: "Performance",
          Severity: "2",
        }),
      );
      state.opsItemId = response.OpsItemId;
    } catch (caught) {
      console.error(caught.message);
      console.log(
        `An error occurred while creating the ops item. Please fix the error and
 try again. Error message: ${caught.message}`,
      );
      throw caught;
    }
  },
);
```

```
const updateOpsItem = new ScenarioOutput(
  "updateOpsItem",
  (/** @type {State} */ state) =>
    `Now we will update the OpsItem: ${state.opsItemId}`,
);

const sdkUpdateOpsItem = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkUpdateOpsItem",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    try {
      const _response = await state.ssmClient.send(
        new UpdateOpsItemCommand({
          OpsItemId: state.opsItemId,
          Description: `An update to ${state.opsItemId}`,
        }),
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      console.error(caught.message);
      console.log(
        `An error occurred while updating the ops item. Please fix the error and
 try again. Error message: ${caught.message}`,
      );
      throw caught;
    }
  },
);

const getOpsItemStatus = new ScenarioOutput(
  "getOpsItemStatus",
  (/** @type {State} */ state) =>
    `Now we will get the status of the OpsItem: ${state.opsItemId}`,
);

const sdkOpsItemStatus = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkGetOpsItemStatus",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    try {
      const response = await state.ssmClient.send(
        new DescribeOpsItemsCommand({
          OpsItemId: state.opsItemId,
        }),
      );
      state.opsItemStatus = response.OpsItemStatus;
```

```
    } catch (caught) {
      console.error(caught.message);
      console.log(
        `An error occurred while describing the ops item. Please fix the error
 and try again. Error message: ${caught.message}`,
      );
      throw caught;
    }
  },
);

const resolveOpsItem = new ScenarioOutput(
  "resolveOpsItem",
  (/** @type {State} */ state) =>
    `Now we will resolve the OpsItem: ${state.opsItemId}`,
);

const sdkResolveOpsItem = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkResolveOpsItem",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    try {
      const _response = await state.ssmClient.send(
        new UpdateOpsItemCommand({
          OpsItemId: state.opsItemId,
          Status: OpsItemStatus.RESOLVED,
        }),
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      console.error(caught.message);
      console.log(
        `An error occurred while updating the ops item. Please fix the error and
 try again. Error message: ${caught.message}`,
      );
      throw caught;
    }
  },
);

const askToDeleteResources = new ScenarioInput(
  "askToDeleteResources",
  "Would you like to delete the Systems Manager resources created during this
 example run?",
  { type: "confirm" },
);
```

```
const confirmDeleteChoice = new ScenarioOutput(
  "confirmDeleteChoice",
  (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    if (state.askToDeleteResources) {
      return "You chose to delete the resources.";
    }
    return "The Systems Manager resources will not be deleted. Please delete them
 manually to avoid charges.";
  },
);

export const sdkDeleteResources = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkDeleteResources",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    try {
      await state.ssmClient.send(
        new DeleteOpsItemCommand({
          OpsItemId: state.opsItemId,
        }),
      );
      console.log(`The ops item: ${state.opsItemId} was successfully deleted.`);
    } catch (caught) {
      console.log(
        `There was a problem deleting the ops item: ${state.opsItemId}. Please
 delete it manually. Error: ${caught.message}`,
      );
    }

    try {
      await state.ssmClient.send(
        new DeleteMaintenanceWindowCommand({
          Name: state.maintenanceWindow,
          WindowId: state.winId,
        }),
      );
      console.log(
        `The maintenance window: ${state.maintenanceWindow} was successfully
 deleted.`,
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      console.log(
        `There was a problem deleting the maintenance window: ${state.opsItemId}.
 Please delete it manually. Error: ${caught.message}`,
```

```
      );
    }

    try {
      await state.ssmClient.send(
        new DeleteDocumentCommand({
          Name: state.documentName,
        }),
      );
      console.log(
        `The document: ${state.documentName} was successfully deleted.`,
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      console.log(
        `There was a problem deleting the document: ${state.documentName}. Please
 delete it manually. Error: ${caught.message}`,
      );
    }
  },
  { skipWhen: (/** @type {{}} */ state) => !state.askToDeleteResources },
);

const goodbye = new ScenarioOutput(
  "goodbye",
  "This concludes the Systems Manager Basics scenario for the AWS Javascript SDK
 v3. Thank you!",
);

const myScenario = new Scenario(
  "SSM Basics",
  [
    greet,
    pressEnter,
    createMaintenanceWindow,
    getMaintenanceWindow,
    sdkCreateMaintenanceWindow,
    modifyMaintenanceWindow,
    pressEnter,
    sdkModifyMaintenanceWindow,
    createSystemsManagerActions,
    getDocumentName,
    sdkCreateSSMDoc,
    ec2HelloWorld,
    enterIdOrSkipEC2HelloWorld,
```

```
    sdkEC2HelloWorld,
    sdkGetCommandTime,
    pressEnter,
    createSSMOpsItem,
    pressEnter,
    sdkCreateSSMOpsItem,
    updateOpsItem,
    pressEnter,
    sdkUpdateOpsItem,
    getOpsItemStatus,
    pressEnter,
    sdkOpsItemStatus,
    resolveOpsItem,
    pressEnter,
    sdkResolveOpsItem,
    askToDeleteResources,
    confirmDeleteChoice,
    sdkDeleteResources,
    goodbye,
  ],
  { ssmClient: new SSMClient({}) },
);

/** @type {{ stepHandlerOptions: StepHandlerOptions }} */
export const main = async (stepHandlerOptions) => {
  await myScenario.run(stepHandlerOptions);
};

// Invoke main function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  const { values } = parseArgs({
    options: {
      yes: {
        type: "boolean",
        short: "y",
      },
    },
  });
  main({ confirmAll: values.yes });
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.

- CreateDocument
- CreateMaintenanceWindow
- CreateOpsItem
- DeleteMaintenanceWindow
- ListCommandInvocations
- SendCommand
- UpdateOpsItem

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
class SystemsManagerScenario:
    """Runs an interactive scenario that shows how to get started using Amazon
 Systems Manager."""

    def __init__(self, document_wrapper, maintenance_window_wrapper,
 ops_item_wrapper):
        """
        :param document_wrapper: An object that wraps Systems Manager document
 functions.
        :param maintenance_window_wrapper: An object that wraps Systems Manager
 maintenance window functions.
        :param ops_item_wrapper: An object that wraps Systems Manager OpsItem
 functions.
        """
        self.document_wrapper = document_wrapper
        self.maintenance_window_wrapper = maintenance_window_wrapper
        self.ops_item_wrapper = ops_item_wrapper

    def run(self):
```

```
        """Demonstrates how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to get started
 with Systems Manager."""
        try:
            print("-" * 88)
            print(
                """
Welcome to the AWS Systems Manager SDK Getting Started scenario.
This program demonstrates how to interact with Systems Manager using the AWS SDK
 for Python (Boto3).
Systems Manager is the operations hub for your AWS applications and resources and
 a secure end-to-end management
solution. The program's primary functions include creating a maintenance window,
 creating a document, sending a
command to a document, listing documents, listing commands, creating an OpsItem,
 modifying an OpsItem, and deleting
Systems Manager resources. Upon completion of the program, all AWS resources are
 cleaned up.
Let's get started..."""
            )
            q.ask("Please hit Enter")

            print("-" * 88)
            print("Create a Systems Manager maintenance window.")
            maintenance_window_name = q.ask(
                "Please enter the maintenance window name (default is ssm-
maintenance-window):",
            )
            if not maintenance_window_name:
                maintenance_window_name = "ssm-maintenance-window"

            self.maintenance_window_wrapper.create(
                name=maintenance_window_name,
                schedule="cron(0 10 ? * MON-FRI *)",
                duration=2,
                cutoff=1,
                allow_unassociated_targets=True,
            )

            print("-" * 88)
            print("Modify the maintenance window by changing the schedule")
            q.ask("Please hit Enter")

            self.maintenance_window_wrapper.update(
                name=maintenance_window_name,
```

```
                schedule="cron(0 0 ? * MON *)",
                duration=24,
                cutoff=1,
                allow_unassociated_targets=True,
                enabled=True,
            )

            print("-" * 88)
            print(
                "Create a document that defines the actions that Systems Manager
 performs on your EC2 instance."
            )
            document_name = q.ask(
                "Please enter the document name (default is ssmdocument):"
            )

            if not document_name:
                document_name = "ssmdocument"

            self.document_wrapper.create(
                name=document_name,
                content="""
{
    "schemaVersion": "2.2",
    "description": "Run a simple shell command",
    "mainSteps": [
        {
            "action": "aws:runShellScript",
            "name": "runEchoCommand",
            "inputs": {
              "runCommand": [
                "echo 'Hello, world!'"
              ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
            """,
            )

            self.document_wrapper.wait_until_active()

            print(
                """
```

```
Now you have the option of running a command on an EC2 instance that echoes
 'Hello, world!'.
In order to run this command, you must provide the instance ID of a Linux EC2
 instance. If you do
not already have a running Linux EC2 instance in your account, you can create one
 using the AWS console.
For information about creating an EC2 instance, see
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/ec2-launch-instance-
wizard.html.
            """
            )

            if q.ask(
                "Would you like to run a command on an EC2 instance? (y/n)",
                q.is_yesno,
            ):
                instance_id = q.ask(
                    "Please enter the instance ID of the EC2 instance:",
 q.non_empty
                )
                command_id = self.document_wrapper.send_command(
                    instance_ids=[instance_id]
                )

                self.document_wrapper.wait_command_executed(
                    command_id=command_id, instance_id=instance_id
                )

                print("-" * 88)
                print(
                    "Lets get the time when the specific command was sent to the
 specific managed node"
                )
                q.ask("Please hit Enter")


 self.document_wrapper.list_command_invocations(instance_id=instance_id)

            print("-" * 88)
            print("-" * 88)
            print(
                """
Now we will create a  Systems Manager OpsItem.
An OpsItem is a feature provided by the Systems Manager service.
```

```
It is a type of operational data item that allows you to manage and track various
 operational issues,
events, or tasks within your AWS environment.

You can create OpsItems to track and manage operational issues as they arise.
For example, you could create an OpsItem whenever your application detects a
 critical error
or an anomaly in your infrastructure.
            """
            )
            q.ask("Please hit Enter")

            self.ops_item_wrapper.create(
                title="Disk Space Alert",
                description="Created by the Systems Manager Python (Boto3) API",
                source="EC2",
                category="Performance",
                severity="2",
            )

            print("-" * 88)
            print("-" * 88)
            print(f"Now we will update  the OpsItem {self.ops_item_wrapper.id}")
            q.ask("Please hit Enter")

            self.ops_item_wrapper.update(
                title="Disk Space Alert",
                description=f"An update to {self.ops_item_wrapper.id}",
            )

            print(
                f"Now we will get the status of the OpsItem
 {self.ops_item_wrapper.id}"
            )
            q.ask("Please hit Enter")

            # It may take a second for the ops item to be available
            counter = 0
            while not self.ops_item_wrapper.describe() and counter < 5:
                counter += 1
                time.sleep(1)

            print(f"Now we will resolve the OpsItem {self.ops_item_wrapper.id}")
            q.ask("Please hit Enter")
```

```
            self.ops_item_wrapper.update(status="Resolved")

            print("-" * 88)
            print("-" * 88)
            if q.ask(
                "Would you like to delete the Systems Manager resources? (y/n)",
                q.is_yesno,
            ):
                print("You selected to delete the resources.")
                self.cleanup()
            else:
                print("The Systems Manager resources will not be deleted")

            print("-" * 88)
            print("This concludes the Systems Manager SDK Getting Started
 scenario.")
            print("-" * 88)

        except Exception:
            self.cleanup()
            raise

    def cleanup(self):
        self.maintenance_window_wrapper.delete()
        self.ops_item_wrapper.delete()
        self.document_wrapper.delete()


if __name__ == "__main__":
    try:
        scenario = SystemsManagerScenario(
            DocumentWrapper.from_client(),
            MaintenanceWindowWrapper.from_client(),
            OpsItemWrapper.from_client(),
        )
        scenario.run()
    except Exception:
        logging.exception("Something went wrong with the demo.")
```

문서 및 명령 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 정의합니다.

```
class DocumentWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Systems Manager Document actions."""

    def __init__(self, ssm_client):
        """
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        """
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.name = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        ssm_client = boto3.client("ssm")
        return cls(ssm_client)


    def create(self, content, name):
        """
        Creates a document.

        :param content: The content of the document.
        :param name: The name of the document.
        """
        try:
            self.ssm_client.create_document(
                Name=name, Content=content, DocumentType="Command"
            )
            self.name = name
        except self.ssm_client.exceptions.DocumentAlreadyExists:
            print(f"Document {name} already exists.")
            self.name = name
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def delete(self):
        """
```

```
        Deletes an AWS Systems Manager document.
        """
        if self.name is None:
            return

        try:
            self.ssm_client.delete_document(Name=self.name)
            print(f"Deleted document {self.name}.")
            self.name = None
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def send_command(self, instance_ids):
        """
        Sends a command to one or more instances.

        :param instance_ids: The IDs of the instances to send the command to.
        :return: The ID of the command.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ssm_client.send_command(
                InstanceIds=instance_ids, DocumentName=self.name,
TimeoutSeconds=3600
            )
            return response["Command"]["CommandId"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't send command to %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def describe(self):
        """
```

```
        Describes the document.

        :return: Document status.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ssm_client.describe_document(Name=self.name)
            return response["Document"]["Status"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def wait_until_active(self, max_attempts=20, delay=5):
        """
        Waits until the document is active.

        :param max_attempts: The maximum number of attempts for checking the
status.
        :param delay: The delay in seconds between each check.
        """
        attempt = 0
        status = ""
        while attempt <= max_attempts:
            status = self.describe()
            if status == "Active":
                break
            attempt += 1
            time.sleep(delay)

        if status != "Active":
            logger.error("Document is not active.")
        else:
            logger.info("Document is active.")

    def wait_command_executed(self, command_id, instance_id):
        """
        Waits until the command is executed on the instance.

        :param command_id: The ID of the command.
```

```
        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance.
        """

        waiter = self.ssm_client.get_waiter("command_executed")
        waiter.wait(CommandId=command_id, InstanceId=instance_id)

    def list_command_invocations(self, instance_id):
        """
        Lists the commands for an instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance.
        :return: The list of commands.
        """
        try:
            paginator = self.ssm_client.get_paginator("list_command_invocations")
            command_invocations = []
            for page in paginator.paginate(InstanceId=instance_id):
                command_invocations.extend(page["CommandInvocations"])
            num_of_commands = len(command_invocations)
            print(
                f"{num_of_commands} command invocation(s) found for instance
{instance_id}."
            )

            if num_of_commands > 10:
                print("Displaying the first 10 commands:")
                num_of_commands = 10
            date_format = "%A, %d %B %Y %I:%M%p"
            for command in command_invocations[:num_of_commands]:
                print(
                    f"   The time of command invocation is
{command['RequestedDateTime'].strftime(date_format)}"
                )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list commands for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                instance_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

OpsItem 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 정의합니다.

```
class OpsItemWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Systems Manager OpsItem actions."""

    def __init__(self, ssm_client):
        """
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        """
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.id = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        :return: A OpsItemWrapper instance.
        """
        ssm_client = boto3.client("ssm")
        return cls(ssm_client)


    def create(self, title, source, category, severity, description):
        """
        Create an OpsItem

        :param title: The OpsItem title.
        :param source: The OpsItem source.
        :param category: The OpsItem category.
        :param severity: The OpsItem severity.
        :param description: The OpsItem description.

        """
        try:
            response = self.ssm_client.create_ops_item(
                Title=title,
                Source=source,
                Category=category,
                Severity=severity,
                Description=description,
            )
            self.id = response["OpsItemId"]
```

```
        except self.ssm_client.exceptions.OpsItemLimitExceededException as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create ops item because you have exceeded your open
 OpsItem limit. "
                "Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create ops item %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                title,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise

    def delete(self):
        """
        Delete the OpsItem.
        """
        if self.id is None:
            return
        try:
            self.ssm_client.delete_ops_item(OpsItemId=self.id)
            print(f"Deleted ops item with id {self.id}")
            self.id = None
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete ops item %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def describe(self):
        """
        Describe an OpsItem.
        """
        try:
            paginator = self.ssm_client.get_paginator("describe_ops_items")
```

```
            ops_items = []
            for page in paginator.paginate(
                OpsItemFilters=[
                    {"Key": "OpsItemId", "Values": [self.id], "Operator":
"Equal"}
                ]
            ):
                ops_items.extend(page["OpsItemSummaries"])

            for item in ops_items:
                print(
                    f"The item title is {item['Title']} and the status is
{item['Status']}"
                )
            return len(ops_items) > 0
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't describe ops item %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def update(self, title=None, description=None, status=None):
        """
        Update an OpsItem.

        :param title: The new OpsItem title.
        :param description: The new OpsItem description.
        :param status: The new OpsItem status.
        :return:
        """
        args = dict(OpsItemId=self.id)
        if title is not None:
            args["Title"] = title
        if description is not None:
            args["Description"] = description
        if status is not None:
            args["Status"] = status
        try:
            self.ssm_client.update_ops_item(**args)
        except ClientError as err:
```

```
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update ops item %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

유지 관리 기간 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 정의합니다.

```
class MaintenanceWindowWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Systems Manager maintenance window actions."""

    def __init__(self, ssm_client):
        """
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        """
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.window_id = None
        self.name = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        ssm_client = boto3.client("ssm")
        return cls(ssm_client)


    def create(self, name, schedule, duration, cutoff,
 allow_unassociated_targets):
        """
        Create an AWS Systems Manager maintenance window.

        :param name: The name of the maintenance window.
        :param schedule: The schedule of the maintenance window.
        :param duration: The duration of the maintenance window.
        :param cutoff: The cutoff time of the maintenance window.
        :param allow_unassociated_targets: Allow the maintenance window to run on
 managed nodes, even
```

```
                                                if you haven't registered those nodes
as targets.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ssm_client.create_maintenance_window(
                Name=name,
                Schedule=schedule,
                Duration=duration,
                Cutoff=cutoff,
                AllowUnassociatedTargets=allow_unassociated_targets,
            )
            self.window_id = response["WindowId"]
            self.name = name
            logger.info("Created maintenance window %s.", self.window_id)
        except ParamValidationError as error:
            logger.error(
                "Parameter validation error when trying to create maintenance
window %s. Here's why: %s",
                self.window_id,
                error,
            )
            raise
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create maintenance window %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def delete(self):
        """
        Delete the associated AWS Systems Manager maintenance window.
        """
        if self.window_id is None:
            return

        try:
            self.ssm_client.delete_maintenance_window(WindowId=self.window_id)
            logger.info("Deleted maintenance window %s.", self.window_id)
            print(f"Deleted maintenance window {self.name}")
            self.window_id = None
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete maintenance window %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.window_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def update(
        self, name, enabled, schedule, duration, cutoff,
allow_unassociated_targets
    ):
        """
        Update an AWS Systems Manager maintenance window.

        :param name: The name of the maintenance window.
        :param enabled: Whether the maintenance window is enabled to run on
managed nodes.
        :param schedule: The schedule of the maintenance window.
        :param duration: The duration of the maintenance window.
        :param cutoff: The cutoff time of the maintenance window.
        :param allow_unassociated_targets: Allow the maintenance window to run on
managed nodes, even
                                            if you haven't registered those nodes
as targets.
        """
        try:
            self.ssm_client.update_maintenance_window(
                WindowId=self.window_id,
                Name=name,
                Enabled=enabled,
                Schedule=schedule,
                Duration=duration,
                Cutoff=cutoff,
                AllowUnassociatedTargets=allow_unassociated_targets,
            )
            self.name = name
            logger.info("Updated maintenance window %s.", self.window_id)
        except ParamValidationError as error:
            logger.error(
                "Parameter validation error when trying to update maintenance
window %s. Here's why: %s",
```

```
                self.window_id,
                error,
            )
            raise
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update maintenance window %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - CreateDocument
  - CreateMaintenanceWindow
  - CreateOpsItem
  - DeleteMaintenanceWindow
  - ListCommandInvocations
  - SendCommand
  - UpdateOpsItem

AWS SDKs를 사용하는 Systems Manager에 대한 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 Systems Manager 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 AWS Systems Manager API 참조를 참조하세요.

예시

- CLI로 AddTagsToResource 사용
- CLI로 CancelCommand 사용
- CLI로 CreateActivation 사용

- CLI로 CreateAssociation 사용
- CLI로 CreateAssociationBatch 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateDocument 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateMaintenanceWindow 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateOpsItem 함께 사용
- CLI로 CreatePatchBaseline 사용
- CLI로 DeleteActivation 사용
- CLI로 DeleteAssociation 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteDocument 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteMaintenanceWindow 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 DeleteOpsItem 함께 사용
- CLI로 DeleteParameter 사용
- CLI로 DeletePatchBaseline 사용
- CLI로 DeregisterManagedInstance 사용
- CLI로 DeregisterPatchBaselineForPatchGroup 사용
- CLI로 DeregisterTargetFromMaintenanceWindow 사용
- CLI로 DeregisterTaskFromMaintenanceWindow 사용
- CLI로 DescribeActivations 사용
- CLI로 DescribeAssociation 사용
- CLI로 DescribeAssociationExecutionTargets 사용
- CLI로 DescribeAssociationExecutions 사용
- CLI로 DescribeAutomationExecutions 사용
- CLI로 DescribeAutomationStepExecutions 사용
- CLI로 DescribeAvailablePatches 사용
- CLI로 DescribeDocument 사용
- CLI로 DescribeDocumentPermission 사용
- CLI로 DescribeEffectiveInstanceAssociations 사용
- CLI로 DescribeEffectivePatchesForPatchBaseline 사용
- CLI로 DescribeInstanceAssociationsStatus 사용
- CLI로 DescribeInstanceInformation 사용

- CLI로 DescribeInstancePatchStates 사용
- CLI로 DescribeInstancePatchStatesForPatchGroup 사용
- CLI로 DescribeInstancePatches 사용
- CLI로 DescribeMaintenanceWindowExecutionTaskInvocations 사용
- CLI로 DescribeMaintenanceWindowExecutionTasks 사용
- CLI로 DescribeMaintenanceWindowExecutions 사용
- CLI로 DescribeMaintenanceWindowTargets 사용
- CLI로 DescribeMaintenanceWindowTasks 사용
- CLI로 DescribeMaintenanceWindows 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeOpsItems 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DescribeParameters 함께 사용
- CLI로 DescribePatchBaselines 사용
- CLI로 DescribePatchGroupState 사용
- CLI로 DescribePatchGroups 사용
- CLI로 GetAutomationExecution 사용
- CLI로 GetCommandInvocation 사용
- CLI로 GetConnectionStatus 사용
- CLI로 GetDefaultPatchBaseline 사용
- CLI로 GetDeployablePatchSnapshotForInstance 사용
- CLI로 GetDocument 사용
- CLI로 GetInventory 사용
- CLI로 GetInventorySchema 사용
- CLI로 GetMaintenanceWindow 사용
- CLI로 GetMaintenanceWindowExecution 사용
- CLI로 GetMaintenanceWindowExecutionTask 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetParameter 함께 사용
- CLI로 GetParameterHistory 사용
- CLI로 GetParameters 사용
- CLI로 GetPatchBaseline 사용
- CLI로 GetPatchBaselineForPatchGroup 사용

- CLI로 ListAssociationVersions 사용
- CLI로 ListAssociations 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListCommandInvocations 함께 사용
- CLI로 ListCommands 사용
- CLI로 ListComplianceItems 사용
- CLI로 ListComplianceSummaries 사용
- CLI로 ListDocumentVersions 사용
- CLI로 ListDocuments 사용
- CLI로 ListInventoryEntries 사용
- CLI로 ListResourceComplianceSummaries 사용
- CLI로 ListTagsForResource 사용
- CLI로 ModifyDocumentPermission 사용
- CLI로 PutComplianceItems 사용
- CLI로 PutInventory 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 PutParameter 함께 사용
- CLI로 RegisterDefaultPatchBaseline 사용
- CLI로 RegisterPatchBaselineForPatchGroup 사용
- CLI로 RegisterTargetWithMaintenanceWindow 사용
- CLI로 RegisterTaskWithMaintenanceWindow 사용
- CLI로 RemoveTagsFromResource 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 SendCommand 함께 사용
- CLI로 StartAutomationExecution 사용
- CLI로 StartSession 사용
- CLI로 StopAutomationExecution 사용
- CLI로 UpdateAssociation 사용
- CLI로 UpdateAssociationStatus 사용
- CLI로 UpdateDocument 사용
- CLI로 UpdateDocumentDefaultVersion 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 UpdateMaintenanceWindow 함께 사용
- CLI로 UpdateManagedInstanceRole 사용

- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 UpdateOpsItem 함께 사용
- CLI로 UpdatePatchBaseline 사용

CLI로 **AddTagsToResource** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 AddTagsToResource의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예제 1: 유지 관리 기간에 태그를 추가하는 방법

다음 add-tags-to-resource 예제에서는 지정된 유지 관리 기간에 태그를 추가합니다.

```
aws ssm add-tags-to-resource \
    --resource-type "MaintenanceWindow" \
    --resource-id "mw-03eb9db428EXAMPLE" \
    --tags "Key=Stack,Value=Production"
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

예제 2: 파라미터에 태그를 추가하는 방법

다음 add-tags-to-resource 예제에서는 지정된 파라미터에 두 개의 태그를 추가합니다.

```
aws ssm add-tags-to-resource \
    --resource-type "Parameter" \
    --resource-id "My-Parameter" \
    --tags '[{"Key":"Region","Value":"East"},{"Key":"Environment",
 "Value":"Production"}]'
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

예제 3: SSM 문서에 태그를 추가하는 방법

다음 add-tags-to-resource 예제에서는 지정된 문서에 태그를 추가합니다.

```
aws ssm add-tags-to-resource \
    --resource-type "Document" \
    --resource-id "My-Document" \
    --tags "Key=Quarter,Value=Q322"
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 Systems Manager 리소스 태그 지정을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 AddTagsToResource를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 유지 관리 기간을 새 태그로 업데이트합니다. 명령이 성공해도 출력은 없습니다. 이 예제에서 사용하는 구문에는 PowerShell 버전 3 이상이 필요합니다.

```
$option1 = @{Key="Stack";Value=@("Production")}
Add-SSMResourceTag -ResourceId "mw-03eb9db42890fb82d" -ResourceType
 "MaintenanceWindow" -Tag $option1
```

예제 2: PowerShell 버전 2에서 각 태그를 생성하려면 New-Object를 사용해야 합니다. 명령이 성공해도 출력은 없습니다.

```
$tag1 = New-Object Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.Tag
$tag1.Key = "Stack"
$tag1.Value = "Production"

Add-SSMResourceTag -ResourceId "mw-03eb9db42890fb82d" -ResourceType
 "MaintenanceWindow" -Tag $tag1
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 AddTagsToResource를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 유지 관리 기간을 새 태그로 업데이트합니다. 명령이 성공해도 출력은 없습니다. 이 예제에서 사용하는 구문에는 PowerShell 버전 3 이상이 필요합니다.

```
$option1 = @{Key="Stack";Value=@("Production")}
Add-SSMResourceTag -ResourceId "mw-03eb9db42890fb82d" -ResourceType
 "MaintenanceWindow" -Tag $option1
```

예제 2: PowerShell 버전 2에서 각 태그를 생성하려면 New-Object를 사용해야 합니다. 명령이 성공해도 출력은 없습니다.

```
$tag1 = New-Object Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.Tag
$tag1.Key = "Stack"
$tag1.Value = "Production"

Add-SSMResourceTag -ResourceId "mw-03eb9db42890fb82d" -ResourceType
 "MaintenanceWindow" -Tag $tag1
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 AddTagsToResource를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **CancelCommand** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 CancelCommand의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예제 1: 모든 인스턴스에 대한 명령을 취소하는 방법

다음 cancel-command 예제에서는 모든 인스턴스에 대해 이미 실행 중인 지정된 명령을 취소하려고 시도합니다.

```
aws ssm cancel-command \
    --command-id "662add3d-5831-4a10-b64a-f2ff3EXAMPLE"
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

예제 2: 특정 인스턴스의 명령을 취소하는 방법

다음 cancel-command 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스에 대한 명령만 취소하려고 시도합니다.

```
aws ssm cancel-command \
    --command-id "662add3d-5831-4a10-b64a-f2ff3EXAMPLE"
    --instance-ids "i-02573cafcfEXAMPLE"
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 Systems Manager 파라미터 태그 지정을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CancelCommand를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 명령 취소를 시도합니다. 작업이 성공해도 출력은 없습니다.

```
Stop-SSMCommand -CommandId "9ded293e-e792-4440-8e3e-7b8ec5feaa38"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CancelCommand를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 명령 취소를 시도합니다. 작업이 성공해도 출력은 없습니다.

```
Stop-SSMCommand -CommandId "9ded293e-e792-4440-8e3e-7b8ec5feaa38"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CancelCommand를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **`CreateActivation`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateActivation`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

관리형 인스턴스 활성화를 생성하는 방법

다음 `create-activation` 예제에서는 관리형 인스턴스 활성화를 생성합니다.

```
aws ssm create-activation \
    --default-instance-name "HybridWebServers" \
    --iam-role "HybridWebServersRole" \
    --registration-limit 5
```

출력:

```
{
    "ActivationId": "5743558d-563b-4457-8682-d16c3EXAMPLE",
```

```
    "ActivationCode": "dRmgnYaFv567vEXAMPLE"
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 4단계: 하이브리드 환경을 위한 관리형 인스턴스 활성화 생성을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateActivation을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 관리형 인스턴스를 생성합니다.

```
New-SSMActivation -DefaultInstanceName "MyWebServers" -IamRole
 "SSMAutomationRole" -RegistrationLimit 10
```

출력:

```
ActivationCode       ActivationId
--------------       ------------
KWChhOxBTiwDcKE9BlKC 08e51e79-1e36-446c-8e63-9458569c1363
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CreateActivation을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 관리형 인스턴스를 생성합니다.

```
New-SSMActivation -DefaultInstanceName "MyWebServers" -IamRole
 "SSMAutomationRole" -RegistrationLimit 10
```

출력:

```
ActivationCode       ActivationId
--------------       ------------
KWChhOxBTiwDcKE9BlKC 08e51e79-1e36-446c-8e63-9458569c1363
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateActivation을 참조하세요.

CLI로 **CreateAssociation** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 CreateAssociation의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예제 1: 인스턴스 ID를 사용하여 문서를 연결하는 방법

이 예제에서는 인스턴스 ID를 사용하여 구성 문서를 인스턴스와 연결합니다.

```
aws ssm create-association \
    --instance-id "i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f" \
    --name "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent"
```

출력:

```
{
    "AssociationDescription": {
        "Status": {
            "Date": 1487875500.33,
            "Message": "Associated with AWS-UpdateSSMAgent",
            "Name": "Associated"
        },
        "Name": "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent",
        "InstanceId": "i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f",
        "Overview": {
            "Status": "Pending",
            "DetailedStatus": "Creating"
        },
        "AssociationId": "b7c3266e-a544-44db-877e-b20d3a108189",
        "DocumentVersion": "$DEFAULT",
        "LastUpdateAssociationDate": 1487875500.33,
        "Date": 1487875500.33,
        "Targets": [
            {
                "Values": [
                    "i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f"
                ],
                "Key": "InstanceIds"
            }
        ]
```

```
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager API 참조의 CreateAssociation을 참조하세요.

예제 2: 대상을 사용하여 문서를 연결하는 방법

이 예제에서는 대상을 사용하여 구성 문서를 인스턴스와 연결합니다.

```
aws ssm create-association \
    --name "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent" \
    --targets "Key=instanceids,Values=i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f"
```

출력:

```
{
    "AssociationDescription": {
        "Status": {
            "Date": 1487875500.33,
            "Message": "Associated with AWS-UpdateSSMAgent",
            "Name": "Associated"
        },
        "Name": "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent",
        "InstanceId": "i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f",
        "Overview": {
            "Status": "Pending",
            "DetailedStatus": "Creating"
        },
        "AssociationId": "b7c3266e-a544-44db-877e-b20d3a108189",
        "DocumentVersion": "$DEFAULT",
        "LastUpdateAssociationDate": 1487875500.33,
        "Date": 1487875500.33,
        "Targets": [
            {
                "Values": [
                    "i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f"
                ],
                "Key": "InstanceIds"
            }
        ]
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager API 참조의 CreateAssociation을 참조하세요.

예제 3: 한 번만 실행되는 연결을 생성하는 방법

이 예제에서는 지정된 날짜 및 시간에 한 번만 실행되는 새 연결을 생성합니다. 과거 또는 현재 날짜(처리 시점을 기준으로 해당 날짜가 과거임)에 생성된 연결은 즉시 실행됩니다.

```
aws ssm create-association \
    --name "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent" \
    --targets "Key=instanceids,Values=i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f" \
    --schedule-expression "at(2020-05-14T15:55:00)"  \
    --apply-only-at-cron-interval
```

출력:

```
{
    "AssociationDescription": {
        "Status": {
            "Date": 1487875500.33,
            "Message": "Associated with AWS-UpdateSSMAgent",
            "Name": "Associated"
        },
        "Name": "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent",
        "InstanceId": "i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f",
        "Overview": {
            "Status": "Pending",
            "DetailedStatus": "Creating"
        },
        "AssociationId": "b7c3266e-a544-44db-877e-b20d3a108189",
        "DocumentVersion": "$DEFAULT",
        "LastUpdateAssociationDate": 1487875500.33,
        "Date": 1487875500.33,
        "Targets": [
            {
                "Values": [
                    "i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f"
                ],
                "Key": "InstanceIds"
            }
        ]
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager API 참조의 CreateAssociation 또는 AWS Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 참조: Systems Manager의 Cron 및 Rate 표현식을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateAssociation을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 인스턴스 ID를 사용하여 구성 문서를 인스턴스와 연결합니다.

```
New-SSMAssociation -InstanceId "i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f" -Name "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent"
```

출력:

```
Name                  : AWS-UpdateSSMAgent
InstanceId            : i-0000293ffd8c57862
Date                  : 2/23/2017 6:55:22 PM
Status.Name           : Associated
Status.Date           : 2/20/2015 8:31:11 AM
Status.Message        : Associated with AWS-UpdateSSMAgent
Status.AdditionalInfo :
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 대상을 사용하여 구성 문서를 인스턴스와 연결합니다.

```
$target = @{Key="instanceids";Values=@("i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f")}
New-SSMAssociation -Name "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent" -Target $target
```

출력:

```
Name                  : AWS-UpdateSSMAgent
InstanceId            :
Date                  : 3/1/2017 6:22:21 PM
Status.Name           :
Status.Date           :
Status.Message        :
Status.AdditionalInfo :
```

예제 3: 이 예제는 대상과 파라미터를 사용하여 구성 문서를 인스턴스와 연결합니다.

```
$target = @{Key="instanceids";Values=@("i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f")}
```

```
$params = @{
  "action"="configure"
  "mode"="ec2"
  "optionalConfigurationSource"="ssm"
  "optionalConfigurationLocation"=""
  "optionalRestart"="yes"
}
New-SSMAssociation -Name "Configure-CloudWatch" -AssociationName
 "CWConfiguration" -Target $target -Parameter $params
```

출력:

```
Name                  : Configure-CloudWatch
InstanceId            :
Date                  : 5/17/2018 3:17:44 PM
Status.Name           :
Status.Date           :
Status.Message        :
Status.AdditionalInfo :
```

예제 4: 이 예제에서는 **AWS-GatherSoftwareInventory**를 사용하여 리전에 있는 모든 인스턴스와의 연결을 생성합니다. 또한 파라미터에서 수집할 사용자 지정 파일 및 레지스트리 위치도 제공합니다.

```
$params =
 [Collections.Generic.Dictionary[String,Collections.Generic.List[String]]]::new()
$params["windowsRegistry"] ='[{"Path":"HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Amazon
\MachineImage","Recursive":false,"ValueNames":["AMIName"]}]'
$params["files"] = '[{"Path":"C:\Program Files","Pattern":
["*.exe"],"Recursive":true}, {"Path":"C:\ProgramData","Pattern":
["*.log"],"Recursive":true}]'
New-SSMAssociation -AssociationName new-in-mum -Name AWS-GatherSoftwareInventory
 -Target @{Key="instanceids";Values="*"} -Parameter $params -region ap-south-1 -
ScheduleExpression "rate(720 minutes)"
```

출력:

```
Name                  : AWS-GatherSoftwareInventory
InstanceId            :
Date                  : 6/9/2019 8:57:56 AM
Status.Name           :
Status.Date           :
```

```
Status.Message        :
Status.AdditionalInfo :
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CreateAssociation을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 인스턴스 ID를 사용하여 구성 문서를 인스턴스와 연결합니다.

```
New-SSMAssociation -InstanceId "i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f" -Name "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent"
```

출력:

```
Name                  : AWS-UpdateSSMAgent
InstanceId            : i-0000293ffd8c57862
Date                  : 2/23/2017 6:55:22 PM
Status.Name           : Associated
Status.Date           : 2/20/2015 8:31:11 AM
Status.Message        : Associated with AWS-UpdateSSMAgent
Status.AdditionalInfo :
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 대상을 사용하여 구성 문서를 인스턴스와 연결합니다.

```
$target = @{Key="instanceids";Values=@("i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f")}
New-SSMAssociation -Name "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent" -Target $target
```

출력:

```
Name                  : AWS-UpdateSSMAgent
InstanceId            :
Date                  : 3/1/2017 6:22:21 PM
Status.Name           :
Status.Date           :
Status.Message        :
Status.AdditionalInfo :
```

예제 3: 이 예제는 대상과 파라미터를 사용하여 구성 문서를 인스턴스와 연결합니다.

```
$target = @{Key="instanceids";Values=@("i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f")}
```

```
$params = @{
  "action"="configure"
  "mode"="ec2"
  "optionalConfigurationSource"="ssm"
  "optionalConfigurationLocation"=""
  "optionalRestart"="yes"
}
New-SSMAssociation -Name "Configure-CloudWatch" -AssociationName
 "CWConfiguration" -Target $target -Parameter $params
```

출력:

```
Name                  : Configure-CloudWatch
InstanceId            :
Date                  : 5/17/2018 3:17:44 PM
Status.Name           :
Status.Date           :
Status.Message        :
Status.AdditionalInfo :
```

예제 4: 이 예제에서는 **AWS-GatherSoftwareInventory**를 사용하여 리전에 있는 모든 인스턴스와의 연결을 생성합니다. 또한 파라미터에서 수집할 사용자 지정 파일 및 레지스트리 위치도 제공합니다.

```
$params =
 [Collections.Generic.Dictionary[String,Collections.Generic.List[String]]]::new()
$params["windowsRegistry"] ='[{"Path":"HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Amazon
\MachineImage","Recursive":false,"ValueNames":["AMIName"]}]'
$params["files"] = '[{"Path":"C:\Program Files","Pattern":
["*.exe"],"Recursive":true}, {"Path":"C:\ProgramData","Pattern":
["*.log"],"Recursive":true}]'
New-SSMAssociation -AssociationName new-in-mum -Name AWS-GatherSoftwareInventory
 -Target @{Key="instanceids";Values="*"} -Parameter $params -region ap-south-1 -
ScheduleExpression "rate(720 minutes)"
```

출력:

```
Name                  : AWS-GatherSoftwareInventory
InstanceId            :
Date                  : 6/9/2019 8:57:56 AM
Status.Name           :
Status.Date           :
```

```
Status.Message        :
Status.AdditionalInfo :
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateAssociation을 참조하세요.

CLI로 **CreateAssociationBatch** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateAssociationBatch`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

다중 연결을 생성하는 방법

이 예제에서는 구성 문서를 여러 인스턴스와 연결합니다. 출력은 해당하는 경우 성공한 작업과 실패한 작업의 목록을 반환합니다.

명령:

```
aws ssm create-association-batch --entries "Name=AWS-
UpdateSSMAgent,InstanceId=i-1234567890abcdef0" "Name=AWS-
UpdateSSMAgent,InstanceId=i-9876543210abcdef0"
```

출력:

```
{
  "Successful": [
      {
          "Name": "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent",
          "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
          "AssociationVersion": "1",
          "Date": 1550504725.007,
          "LastUpdateAssociationDate": 1550504725.007,
          "Status": {
              "Date": 1550504725.007,
              "Name": "Associated",
              "Message": "Associated with AWS-UpdateSSMAgent"
          },
          "Overview": {
              "Status": "Pending",
```

```
                "DetailedStatus": "Creating"
            },
            "DocumentVersion": "$DEFAULT",
            "AssociationId": "8dfe3659-4309-493a-8755-0123456789ab",
            "Targets": [
                {
                    "Key": "InstanceIds",
                    "Values": [
                        "i-1234567890abcdef0"
                    ]
                }
            ]
        },
        {
            "Name": "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent",
            "InstanceId": "i-9876543210abcdef0",
            "AssociationVersion": "1",
            "Date": 1550504725.057,
            "LastUpdateAssociationDate": 1550504725.057,
            "Status": {
                "Date": 1550504725.057,
                "Name": "Associated",
                "Message": "Associated with AWS-UpdateSSMAgent"
            },
            "Overview": {
                "Status": "Pending",
                "DetailedStatus": "Creating"
            },
            "DocumentVersion": "$DEFAULT",
            "AssociationId": "9c9f7f20-5154-4fed-a83e-0123456789ab",
            "Targets": [
                {
                    "Key": "InstanceIds",
                    "Values": [
                        "i-9876543210abcdef0"
                    ]
                }
            ]
        }
    ],
    "Failed": []
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateAssociationBatch를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 구성 문서를 여러 인스턴스와 연결합니다. 출력은 해당하는 경우 성공한 작업과 실패한 작업의 목록을 반환합니다.

```
$option1 = @{InstanceId="i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f";Name=@("AWS-UpdateSSMAgent")}
$option2 = @{InstanceId="i-0000293ffd8c57862";Name=@("AWS-UpdateSSMAgent")}
New-SSMAssociationFromBatch -Entry $option1,$option2
```

출력:

```
Failed  Successful
------  ----------
{}      {Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.FailedCreateAssociation,
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.FailedCreateAsso...
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 성공한 작업의 전체 세부 정보를 보여줍니다.

```
$option1 = @{InstanceId="i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f";Name=@("AWS-UpdateSSMAgent")}
$option2 = @{InstanceId="i-0000293ffd8c57862";Name=@("AWS-UpdateSSMAgent")}
(New-SSMAssociationFromBatch -Entry $option1,$option2).Successful
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CreateAssociationBatch를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 구성 문서를 여러 인스턴스와 연결합니다. 출력은 해당하는 경우 성공한 작업과 실패한 작업의 목록을 반환합니다.

```
$option1 = @{InstanceId="i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f";Name=@("AWS-UpdateSSMAgent")}
$option2 = @{InstanceId="i-0000293ffd8c57862";Name=@("AWS-UpdateSSMAgent")}
New-SSMAssociationFromBatch -Entry $option1,$option2
```

출력:

```
Failed  Successful
------  ----------
```

```
{}      {Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.FailedCreateAssociation,
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.FailedCreateAsso...
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 성공한 작업의 전체 세부 정보를 보여줍니다.

```
$option1 = @{InstanceId="i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f";Name=@("AWS-UpdateSSMAgent")}
$option2 = @{InstanceId="i-0000293ffd8c57862";Name=@("AWS-UpdateSSMAgent")}
(New-SSMAssociationFromBatch -Entry $option1,$option2).Successful
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateAssociationBatch를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **CreateDocument** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateDocument`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

CLI

AWS CLI

문서를 생성하는 방법

다음 `create-document` 예제에서는 Systems Manager 문서를 생성합니다.

```
aws ssm create-document \
    --content file://exampleDocument.yml \
    --name "Example" \
    --document-type "Automation" \
    --document-format YAML
```

출력:

```
{
    "DocumentDescription": {
```

```
        "Hash":
"fc2410281f40779e694a8b95975d0f9f316da8a153daa94e3d9921102EXAMPLE",
        "HashType": "Sha256",
        "Name": "Example",
        "Owner": "29884EXAMPLE",
        "CreatedDate": 1583256349.452,
        "Status": "Creating",
        "DocumentVersion": "1",
        "Description": "Document Example",
        "Parameters": [
            {
                "Name": "AutomationAssumeRole",
                "Type": "String",
                "Description": "(Required) The ARN of the role that allows
Automation to perform the actions on your behalf. If no role is specified,
Systems Manager Automation uses your IAM permissions to execute this document.",
                "DefaultValue": ""
            },
            {
                "Name": "InstanceId",
                "Type": "String",
                "Description": "(Required) The ID of the Amazon EC2 instance.",
                "DefaultValue": ""
            }
        ],
        "PlatformTypes": [
            "Windows",
            "Linux"
        ],
        "DocumentType": "Automation",
        "SchemaVersion": "0.3",
        "LatestVersion": "1",
        "DefaultVersion": "1",
        "DocumentFormat": "YAML",
        "Tags": []
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 Systems Manager 문서 생성을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateDocument를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Creates an AWS SSM document asynchronously.
 *
 * @param docName The name of the document to create.
 * <p>
 * This method initiates an asynchronous request to create an SSM document.
 * If the request is successful, it prints the document status.
 * If an exception occurs, it handles the error appropriately.
 */
public void createSSMDoc(String docName) throws SsmException {
    String jsonData = """
    {
    "schemaVersion": "2.2",
    "description": "Run a simple shell command",
    "mainSteps": [
        {
            "action": "aws:runShellScript",
            "name": "runEchoCommand",
            "inputs": {
              "runCommand": [
                "echo 'Hello, world!'"
              ]
            }
          }
        ]
    }
    """;

    CreateDocumentRequest request = CreateDocumentRequest.builder()
            .content(jsonData)
            .name(docName)
            .documentType(DocumentType.COMMAND)
```

```
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<CreateDocumentResponse> future =
 getAsyncClient().createDocument(request);
        future.thenAccept(response -> {
            System.out.println("The status of the SSM document is " +
 response.documentDescription().status());
        }).exceptionally(ex -> {
            Throwable cause = (ex instanceof CompletionException) ?
 ex.getCause() : ex;
            if (cause instanceof DocumentAlreadyExistsException) {
                throw new CompletionException(cause);
            } else if (cause instanceof SsmException) {
                throw new CompletionException(cause);
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException(cause);
            }
        }).join();
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateDocument를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { CreateDocumentCommand, SSMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * Create an SSM document.
 * @param {{ content: string, name: string, documentType?: DocumentType }}
 */
export const main = async ({ content, name, documentType }) => {
  const client = new SSMClient({});
```

```
  try {
    const { documentDescription } = await client.send(
      new CreateDocumentCommand({
        Content: content, // The content for the new SSM document. The content
 must not exceed 64KB.
        Name: name,
        DocumentType: documentType, // Document format type can be JSON, YAML, or
 TEXT. The default format is JSON.
      }),
    );
    console.log("Document created successfully.");
    return { DocumentDescription: documentDescription };
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "DocumentAlreadyExists") {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}. Did you provide a new document name?`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateDocument를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제는 계정에서 문서를 생성합니다. 문서는 JSON 형식이어야 합니다. 구성 문서 작성에 대한 자세한 내용은 SSM API 참조의 구성 문서를 참조하세요.

```
New-SSMDocument -Content (Get-Content -Raw "c:\temp\RunShellScript.json") -Name
 "RunShellScript" -DocumentType "Command"
```

출력:

```
CreatedDate     : 3/1/2017 1:21:33 AM
DefaultVersion  : 1
Description     : Run an updated script
DocumentType    : Command
DocumentVersion : 1
```

```
Hash            :
 1d5ce820e999ff051eb4841ed887593daf77120fd76cae0d18a53cc42e4e22c1
HashType        : Sha256
LatestVersion   : 1
Name            : RunShellScript
Owner           : 809632081692
Parameters      : {commands}
PlatformTypes   : {Linux}
SchemaVersion   : 2.0
Sha1            :
Status          : Creating
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CreateDocument를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 계정에서 문서를 생성합니다. 문서는 JSON 형식이어야 합니다. 구성 문서 작성에 대한 자세한 내용은 SSM API 참조의 구성 문서를 참조하세요.

```
New-SSMDocument -Content (Get-Content -Raw "c:\temp\RunShellScript.json") -Name
 "RunShellScript" -DocumentType "Command"
```

출력:

```
CreatedDate     : 3/1/2017 1:21:33 AM
DefaultVersion  : 1
Description     : Run an updated script
DocumentType    : Command
DocumentVersion : 1
Hash            :
 1d5ce820e999ff051eb4841ed887593daf77120fd76cae0d18a53cc42e4e22c1
HashType        : Sha256
LatestVersion   : 1
Name            : RunShellScript
Owner           : 809632081692
Parameters      : {commands}
PlatformTypes   : {Linux}
SchemaVersion   : 2.0
Sha1            :
Status          : Creating
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateDocument를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class DocumentWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Systems Manager Document actions."""

    def __init__(self, ssm_client):
        """
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        """
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.name = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        ssm_client = boto3.client("ssm")
        return cls(ssm_client)


    def create(self, content, name):
        """
        Creates a document.

        :param content: The content of the document.
        :param name: The name of the document.
        """
        try:
            self.ssm_client.create_document(
                Name=name, Content=content, DocumentType="Command"
            )
            self.name = name
```

```
        except self.ssm_client.exceptions.DocumentAlreadyExists:
            print(f"Document {name} already exists.")
            self.name = name
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateDocument를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **CreateMaintenanceWindow** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateMaintenanceWindow`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

CLI

AWS CLI

예제 1: 유지 관리 기간을 생성하는 방법

다음 `create-maintenance-window` 예제에서는 필요한 경우 5분마다 최대 2시간 동안 유지 관리 기간 실행 종료 1시간 이내에 새 작업 시작을 방지하는 새 유지 관리 기간을 생성하고, 연결되지 않은 대상(유지 관리 기간에 등록되지 않은 인스턴스)을 허용하며, 생성자가 자습서에서 사용하려는 사용자 지정 태그 사용을 통해 이를 나타냅니다.

```
aws ssm create-maintenance-window \
    --name "My-Tutorial-Maintenance-Window" \
    --schedule "rate(5 minutes)" \
    --duration 2 --cutoff 1 \
    --allow-unassociated-targets \
```

```
    --tags "Key=Purpose,Value=Tutorial"
```

출력:

```
{
    "WindowId": "mw-0c50858d01EXAMPLE"
}
```

예제 2: 한 번만 실행되는 유지 관리 기간을 생성하는 방법

다음 `create-maintenance-window` 예제에서는 지정된 날짜 및 시간에 한 번만 실행되는 새 유지 관리 기간을 생성합니다.

```
aws ssm create-maintenance-window \
    --name My-One-Time-Maintenance-Window \
    --schedule "at(2020-05-14T15:55:00)" \
    --duration 5 \
    --cutoff 2 \
    --allow-unassociated-targets \
    --tags "Key=Environment,Value=Production"
```

출력:

```
{
    "WindowId": "mw-01234567890abcdef"
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 유지 관리 기간을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateMaintenanceWindow를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Creates an SSM maintenance window asynchronously.
    *
    * @param winName The name of the maintenance window.
    * @return The ID of the created or existing maintenance window.
    * <p>
    * This method initiates an asynchronous request to create an SSM maintenance
window.
    * If the request is successful, it prints the maintenance window ID.
    * If an exception occurs, it handles the error appropriately.
    */
   public String createMaintenanceWindow(String winName) throws SsmException,
DocumentAlreadyExistsException {
       CreateMaintenanceWindowRequest request =
CreateMaintenanceWindowRequest.builder()
               .name(winName)
               .description("This is my maintenance window")
               .allowUnassociatedTargets(true)
               .duration(2)
               .cutoff(1)
               .schedule("cron(0 10 ? * MON-FRI *)")
               .build();

       CompletableFuture<CreateMaintenanceWindowResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().createMaintenanceWindow(request);
       final String[] windowId = {null};
       future.whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
           if (response != null) {
               String maintenanceWindowId = response.windowId();
               System.out.println("The maintenance window id is " +
maintenanceWindowId);
               windowId[0] = maintenanceWindowId;
           } else {
               Throwable cause = (ex instanceof CompletionException) ?
ex.getCause() : ex;
               if (cause instanceof DocumentAlreadyExistsException) {
                   throw new CompletionException(cause);
               } else if (cause instanceof SsmException) {
                   throw new CompletionException(cause);
               } else {
                   throw new RuntimeException(cause);
               }
           }
```

```
        }).join();

        if (windowId[0] == null) {
            MaintenanceWindowFilter filter = MaintenanceWindowFilter.builder()
                    .key("name")
                    .values(winName)
                    .build();

            DescribeMaintenanceWindowsRequest winRequest =
DescribeMaintenanceWindowsRequest.builder()
                    .filters(filter)
                    .build();

            CompletableFuture<DescribeMaintenanceWindowsResponse> describeFuture
= getAsyncClient().describeMaintenanceWindows(winRequest);
            describeFuture.whenComplete((describeResponse, describeEx) -> {
                if (describeResponse != null) {
                    List<MaintenanceWindowIdentity> windows =
describeResponse.windowIdentities();
                    if (!windows.isEmpty()) {
                        windowId[0] = windows.get(0).windowId();
                        System.out.println("Window ID: " + windowId[0]);
                    } else {
                        System.out.println("Window not found.");
                        windowId[0] = "";
                    }
                } else {
                    Throwable describeCause = (describeEx instanceof
CompletionException) ? describeEx.getCause() : describeEx;
                    throw new RuntimeException("Error describing maintenance
windows: " + describeCause.getMessage(), describeCause);
                }
            }).join();
        }

        return windowId[0];
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateMaintenanceWindow를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { CreateMaintenanceWindowCommand, SSMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * Create an SSM maintenance window.
 * @param {{ name: string, allowUnassociatedTargets: boolean, duration: number,
 cutoff: number, schedule: string, description?: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({
  name,
  allowUnassociatedTargets, // Allow the maintenance window to run on managed
 nodes, even if you haven't registered those nodes as targets.
  duration, // The duration of the maintenance window in hours.
  cutoff, // The number of hours before the end of the maintenance window that
 Amazon Web Services Systems Manager stops scheduling new tasks for execution.
  schedule, // The schedule of the maintenance window in the form of a cron or
 rate expression.
  description = undefined,
}) => {
  const client = new SSMClient({});

  try {
    const { windowId } = await client.send(
      new CreateMaintenanceWindowCommand({
        Name: name,
        Description: description,
        AllowUnassociatedTargets: allowUnassociatedTargets, // Allow the
 maintenance window to run on managed nodes, even if you haven't registered those
 nodes as targets.
        Duration: duration, // The duration of the maintenance window in hours.
```

```
        Cutoff: cutoff, // The number of hours before the end of the maintenance
 window that Amazon Web Services Systems Manager stops scheduling new tasks for
 execution.
        Schedule: schedule, // The schedule of the maintenance window in the form
 of a cron or rate expression.
      }),
    );
    console.log(`Maintenance window created with Id: ${windowId}`);
    return { WindowId: windowId };
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "MissingParameter") {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}. Did you provide these values?`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateMaintenanceWindow를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 이름의 새 유지 관리 기간을 생성합니다. 이 유지 관리 기간은 매주 화요일 오후 4시에 4시간 동안 실행되며, 마감 시간은 1시간이고, 연결되지 않은 대상을 허용합니다.

```
New-SSMMaintenanceWindow -Name "MyMaintenanceWindow" -Duration 4 -Cutoff 1 -
AllowUnassociatedTarget $true -Schedule "cron(0 16 ? * TUE *)"
```

출력:

```
mw-03eb53e1ea7383998
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CreateMaintenanceWindow를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 이름의 새 유지 관리 기간을 생성합니다. 이 유지 관리 기간은 매주 화요일 오후 4시에 4시간 동안 실행되며, 마감 시간은 1시간이고, 연결되지 않은 대상을 허용합니다.

```
New-SSMMaintenanceWindow -Name "MyMaintenanceWindow" -Duration 4 -Cutoff 1 -
AllowUnassociatedTarget $true -Schedule "cron(0 16 ? * TUE *)"
```

출력:

```
mw-03eb53e1ea7383998
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateMaintenanceWindow를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class MaintenanceWindowWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Systems Manager maintenance window actions."""

    def __init__(self, ssm_client):
        """
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        """
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.window_id = None
        self.name = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        ssm_client = boto3.client("ssm")
```

```
        return cls(ssm_client)


    def create(self, name, schedule, duration, cutoff,
allow_unassociated_targets):
        """
        Create an AWS Systems Manager maintenance window.

        :param name: The name of the maintenance window.
        :param schedule: The schedule of the maintenance window.
        :param duration: The duration of the maintenance window.
        :param cutoff: The cutoff time of the maintenance window.
        :param allow_unassociated_targets: Allow the maintenance window to run on
managed nodes, even
                                            if you haven't registered those nodes
as targets.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ssm_client.create_maintenance_window(
                Name=name,
                Schedule=schedule,
                Duration=duration,
                Cutoff=cutoff,
                AllowUnassociatedTargets=allow_unassociated_targets,
            )
            self.window_id = response["WindowId"]
            self.name = name
            logger.info("Created maintenance window %s.", self.window_id)
        except ParamValidationError as error:
            logger.error(
                "Parameter validation error when trying to create maintenance
window %s. Here's why: %s",
                self.window_id,
                error,
            )
            raise
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create maintenance window %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateMaintenanceWindow를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **CreateOpsItem** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateOpsItem`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

CLI

AWS CLI

OpsItems를 생성하는 방법

다음 `create-ops-item` 예시에서는 OperationalData의 /aws/resources 키를 사용하여 Amazon DynamoDB 관련 리소스가 있는 OpsItem을 생성합니다.

```
aws ssm create-ops-item \
    --title "EC2 instance disk full" \
    --description "Log clean up may have failed which caused the disk to be full"
 \
    --priority 2 \
    --source ec2 \
    --operational-data '{"/aws/resources":{"Value":"[{\"arn
\": \"arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:12345678:table/OpsItems
\"}]","Type":"SearchableString"}}' \
    --notifications Arn="arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:12345678:TestUser"
```

출력:

```
{
    "OpsItemId": "oi-1a2b3c4d5e6f"
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 Creating OpsItems를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateOpsItem을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Creates an SSM OpsItem asynchronously.
     *
     * @param title The title of the OpsItem.
     * @param source The source of the OpsItem.
     * @param category The category of the OpsItem.
     * @param severity The severity of the OpsItem.
     * @return The ID of the created OpsItem.
     * <p>
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to create an SSM OpsItem.
     * If the request is successful, it returns the OpsItem ID.
     * If an exception occurs, it handles the error appropriately.
     */
    public String createSSMOpsItem(String title, String source, String category,
String severity) {
        CreateOpsItemRequest opsItemRequest = CreateOpsItemRequest.builder()
                .description("Created by the SSM Java API")
                .title(title)
                .source(source)
                .category(category)
                .severity(severity)
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<CreateOpsItemResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().createOpsItem(opsItemRequest);

        try {
            CreateOpsItemResponse response = future.join();
```

```
            return response.opsItemId();
        } catch (CompletionException e) {
            Throwable cause = e.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof SsmException) {
                throw (SsmException) cause;
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException(cause);
            }
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateOpsItem을 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { CreateOpsItemCommand, SSMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * Create an SSM OpsItem.
 * @param {{ title: string, source: string, category?: string, severity?:
 string }}
 */
export const main = async ({
  title,
  source,
  category = undefined,
  severity = undefined,
}) => {
  const client = new SSMClient({});
  try {
    const { opsItemArn, opsItemId } = await client.send(
      new CreateOpsItemCommand({
```

```
        Title: title,
        Source: source, // The origin of the OpsItem, such as Amazon EC2 or
 Systems Manager.
        Category: category,
        Severity: severity,
      }),
    );
    console.log(`Ops item created with id: ${opsItemId}`);
    return { OpsItemArn: opsItemArn, OpsItemId: opsItemId };
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "MissingParameter") {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}. Did you provide these values?`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateOpsItem을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class OpsItemWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Systems Manager OpsItem actions."""

    def __init__(self, ssm_client):
        """
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        """
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.id = None

    @classmethod
```

```
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        :return: A OpsItemWrapper instance.
        """
        ssm_client = boto3.client("ssm")
        return cls(ssm_client)


    def create(self, title, source, category, severity, description):
        """
        Create an OpsItem

        :param title: The OpsItem title.
        :param source: The OpsItem source.
        :param category: The OpsItem category.
        :param severity: The OpsItem severity.
        :param description: The OpsItem description.

        """
        try:
            response = self.ssm_client.create_ops_item(
                Title=title,
                Source=source,
                Category=category,
                Severity=severity,
                Description=description,
            )
            self.id = response["OpsItemId"]
        except self.ssm_client.exceptions.OpsItemLimitExceededException as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create ops item because you have exceeded your open
OpsItem limit. "
                "Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create ops item %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                title,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
```

```
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 CreateOpsItem을 참조하세요.

CLI로 **CreatePatchBaseline** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreatePatchBaseline`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예제 1: 자동 승인을 사용하여 패치 기준을 생성하는 방법

다음 `create-patch-baseline` 예제에서는 Microsoft에서 릴리스하고 7일 후에 프로덕션 환경에 대한 패치를 승인하는 Windows Server용 패치 기준을 생성합니다.

```
aws ssm create-patch-baseline \
    --name "Windows-Production-Baseline-AutoApproval" \
    --operating-system "WINDOWS" \
    --approval-
rules "PatchRules=[{PatchFilterGroup={PatchFilters=[{Key=MSRC_SEVERITY,Values=[Critical,1
{Key=CLASSIFICATION,Values=[SecurityUpdates,Updates,UpdateRollups,CriticalUpdates]}]},App
 \
    --description "Baseline containing all updates approved for Windows Server
 production systems"
```

출력:

```
{
    "BaselineId": "pb-045f10b4f3EXAMPLE"
}
```

예제 2: 승인 마감일이 포함된 패치 기준을 생성하는 방법

다음 `create-patch-baseline` 예제에서는 2020년 7월 7일을 포함하여 해당 날짜 이전에 릴리스된 프로덕션 환경에 대한 패치를 승인하는 Windows Server용 패치 기준을 생성합니다.

```
aws ssm create-patch-baseline \
    --name "Windows-Production-Baseline-AutoApproval" \
```

```
    --operating-system "WINDOWS" \
    --approval-
rules "PatchRules=[{PatchFilterGroup={PatchFilters=[{Key=MSRC_SEVERITY,Values=[Critical,I
{Key=CLASSIFICATION,Values=[SecurityUpdates,Updates,UpdateRollups,CriticalUpdates]}]},App
 \
    --description "Baseline containing all updates approved for Windows Server
 production systems"
```

출력:

```
{
    "BaselineId": "pb-045f10b4f3EXAMPLE"
}
```

예제 3: JSON 파일에 저장된 승인 규칙을 사용하여 패치 기준을 생성하는 방법

다음 `create-patch-baseline` 예제에서는 Amazon Linux 2017.09용 패치 기준을 생성합니다. 여기에서는 릴리스하고 7일 후에 프로덕션 환경에 대한 패치를 승인하고 패치 기준에 대한 승인 규칙을 지정하며 패치에 대한 사용자 지정 리포지토리를 지정합니다.

```
aws ssm create-patch-baseline \
    --cli-input-json file://my-amazon-linux-approval-rules-and-repo.json
```

`my-amazon-linux-approval-rules-and-repo.json`의 콘텐츠:

```
{
    "Name": "Amazon-Linux-2017.09-Production-Baseline",
    "Description": "My approval rules patch baseline for Amazon Linux 2017.09
 instances",
    "OperatingSystem": "AMAZON_LINUX",
    "Tags": [
        {
            "Key": "Environment",
            "Value": "Production"
        }
    ],
    "ApprovalRules": {
        "PatchRules": [
            {
                "ApproveAfterDays": 7,
                "EnableNonSecurity": true,
                "PatchFilterGroup": {
```

```
                    "PatchFilters": [
                        {
                            "Key": "SEVERITY",
                            "Values": [
                                "Important",
                                "Critical"
                            ]
                        },
                        {
                            "Key": "CLASSIFICATION",
                            "Values": [
                                "Security",
                                "Bugfix"
                            ]
                        },
                        {
                            "Key": "PRODUCT",
                            "Values": [
                                "AmazonLinux2017.09"
                            ]
                        }
                    ]
                }
            }
        ]
    },
    "Sources": [
        {
            "Name": "My-AL2017.09",
            "Products": [
                "AmazonLinux2017.09"
            ],
            "Configuration": "[amzn-main] \nname=amzn-main-Base
\nmirrorlist=http://repo./$awsregion./$awsdomain//$releasever/main/
mirror.list //nmirrorlist_expire=300//nmetadata_expire=300 \npriority=10
 \nfailovermethod=priority \nfastestmirror_enabled=0 \ngpgcheck=1
 \ngpgkey=file:///etc/pki/rpm-gpg/RPM-GPG-KEY-amazon-ga \nenabled=1 \nretries=3
 \ntimeout=5\nreport_instanceid=yes"
        }
    ]
}
```

예제 4: 승인된 패치와 거부된 패치를 지정하는 패치 기준을 생성하는 방법

다음 `create-patch-baseline` 예제에서는 기본 승인 규칙의 예외로 승인 및 거부할 패치를 명시적으로 지정합니다.

```
aws ssm create-patch-baseline \
    --name "Amazon-Linux-2017.09-Alpha-Baseline" \
    --description "My custom approve/reject patch baseline for Amazon Linux
 2017.09 instances" \
    --operating-system "AMAZON_LINUX" \
    --approved-patches "CVE-2018-1234567,example-pkg-EE-2018*.amzn1.noarch" \
    --approved-patches-compliance-level "HIGH" \
    --approved-patches-enable-non-security \
    --tags "Key=Environment,Value=Alpha"
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 사용자 지정 패치 기준 생성을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreatePatchBaseline을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 Microsoft에서 릴리스하고 7일 후에 프로덕션 환경에서 Windows Server 2019를 실행하는 관리형 인스턴스에 대한 패치를 승인하는 패치치 기준을 생성합니다.

```
$rule = New-Object Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchRule
$rule.ApproveAfterDays = 7

$ruleFilters = New-Object Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchFilterGroup

$patchFilter = New-Object Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchFilter
$patchFilter.Key="PRODUCT"
$patchFilter.Values="WindowsServer2019"

$severityFilter = New-Object Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchFilter
$severityFilter.Key="MSRC_SEVERITY"
$severityFilter.Values.Add("Critical")
$severityFilter.Values.Add("Important")
$severityFilter.Values.Add("Moderate")

$classificationFilter = New-Object
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchFilter
```

```
$classificationFilter.Key = "CLASSIFICATION"
$classificationFilter.Values.Add( "SecurityUpdates" )
$classificationFilter.Values.Add( "Updates" )
$classificationFilter.Values.Add( "UpdateRollups" )
$classificationFilter.Values.Add( "CriticalUpdates" )

$ruleFilters.PatchFilters.Add($severityFilter)
$ruleFilters.PatchFilters.Add($classificationFilter)
$ruleFilters.PatchFilters.Add($patchFilter)
$rule.PatchFilterGroup = $ruleFilters

New-SSMPatchBaseline -Name "Production-Baseline-Windows2019" -Description
 "Baseline containing all updates approved for production systems" -
ApprovalRules_PatchRule $rule
```

출력:

```
pb-0z4z6221c4296b23z
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CreatePatchBaseline을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 Microsoft에서 릴리스하고 7일 후에 프로덕션 환경에서 Windows Server 2019를 실행하는 관리형 인스턴스에 대한 패치를 승인하는 패치치 기준을 생성합니다.

```
$rule = New-Object Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchRule
$rule.ApproveAfterDays = 7

$ruleFilters = New-Object Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchFilterGroup

$patchFilter = New-Object Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchFilter
$patchFilter.Key="PRODUCT"
$patchFilter.Values="WindowsServer2019"

$severityFilter = New-Object Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchFilter
$severityFilter.Key="MSRC_SEVERITY"
$severityFilter.Values.Add("Critical")
$severityFilter.Values.Add("Important")
$severityFilter.Values.Add("Moderate")
```

```
$classificationFilter = New-Object
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchFilter
$classificationFilter.Key = "CLASSIFICATION"
$classificationFilter.Values.Add( "SecurityUpdates" )
$classificationFilter.Values.Add( "Updates" )
$classificationFilter.Values.Add( "UpdateRollups" )
$classificationFilter.Values.Add( "CriticalUpdates" )

$ruleFilters.PatchFilters.Add($severityFilter)
$ruleFilters.PatchFilters.Add($classificationFilter)
$ruleFilters.PatchFilters.Add($patchFilter)
$rule.PatchFilterGroup = $ruleFilters

New-SSMPatchBaseline -Name "Production-Baseline-Windows2019" -Description
 "Baseline containing all updates approved for production systems" -
ApprovalRules_PatchRule $rule
```

출력:

```
pb-0z4z6221c4296b23z
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreatePatchBaseline을 참조하세요.

CLI로 **DeleteActivation** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteActivation의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

관리형 인스턴스 활성화를 삭제하는 방법

다음 delete-activation 예제에서는 관리형 인스턴스 활성화를 삭제합니다.

```
aws ssm delete-activation \
    --activation-id "aa673477-d926-42c1-8757-1358cEXAMPLE"
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 하이브리드 환경을 위한 Systems Manager 설정을 참조하세요. AWS

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteActivation을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 활성화를 삭제합니다. 명령이 성공해도 출력은 없습니다.

```
Remove-SSMActivation -ActivationId "08e51e79-1e36-446c-8e63-9458569c1363"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteActivation을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 활성화를 삭제합니다. 명령이 성공해도 출력은 없습니다.

```
Remove-SSMActivation -ActivationId "08e51e79-1e36-446c-8e63-9458569c1363"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteActivation을 참조하세요.

CLI로 **DeleteAssociation** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteAssociation의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예제 1: 연결 ID를 사용하여 연결을 삭제하는 방법

다음 delete-association 예제에서는 지정된 연결 ID의 연결을 삭제합니다. 명령이 성공해도 출력은 없습니다.

```
aws ssm delete-association \
    --association-id "8dfe3659-4309-493a-8755-0123456789ab"
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 새 연결 버전 편집 및 생성을 참조하세요.

예제 2: 연결을 삭제하는 방법

다음 `delete-association` 예제에서는 인스턴스와 문서 간 연결을 삭제합니다. 명령이 성공해도 출력은 없습니다.

```
aws ssm delete-association \
    --instance-id "i-1234567890abcdef0" \
    --name "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent"
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 Systems Manager에서 연결 작업을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteAssociation을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 인스턴스와 문서 간의 연결을 삭제합니다. 명령이 성공해도 출력은 없습니다.

```
Remove-SSMAssociation -InstanceId "i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f" -Name "AWS-
UpdateSSMAgent"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteAssociation을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 인스턴스와 문서 간의 연결을 삭제합니다. 명령이 성공해도 출력은 없습니다.

```
Remove-SSMAssociation -InstanceId "i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f" -Name "AWS-
UpdateSSMAgent"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteAssociation을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DeleteDocument** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteDocument의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

문서를 삭제하는 방법

다음 delete-document 예제에서는 Systems Manager 문서를 삭제합니다.

```
aws ssm delete-document \
    --name "Example"
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 Systems Manager 문서 생성을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteDocument를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Deletes an AWS SSM document asynchronously.
     *
     * @param documentName The name of the document to delete.
```

```
     * <p>
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to delete an SSM document.
     * If an exception occurs, it handles the error appropriately.
     */
    public void deleteDoc(String documentName) {
        DeleteDocumentRequest documentRequest = DeleteDocumentRequest.builder()
                .name(documentName)
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<Void> future = CompletableFuture.runAsync(() -> {
            getAsyncClient().deleteDocument(documentRequest)
                    .thenAccept(response -> {
                        System.out.println("The SSM document was successfully
deleted.");
                    })
                    .exceptionally(ex -> {
                        throw new CompletionException(ex);
                    }).join();
        }).exceptionally(ex -> {
            Throwable cause = (ex instanceof CompletionException) ?
ex.getCause() : ex;
            if (cause instanceof SsmException) {
                throw new RuntimeException("SSM error: " + cause.getMessage(),
cause);
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause);
            }
        });

        try {
            future.join();
        } catch (CompletionException ex) {
            throw ex.getCause() instanceof RuntimeException ? (RuntimeException)
ex.getCause() : ex;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteDocument를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { DeleteDocumentCommand, SSMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * Delete an SSM document.
 * @param {{ documentName: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ documentName }) => {
  const client = new SSMClient({});
  try {
    await client.send(new DeleteDocumentCommand({ Name: documentName }));
    console.log(`Document '${documentName}' deleted.`);
    return { Deleted: true };
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "MissingParameter") {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}. Did you provide this value?`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteDocument를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 문서를 삭제합니다. 명령이 성공해도 출력은 없습니다.

```
Remove-SSMDocument -Name "RunShellScript"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteDocument를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 문서를 삭제합니다. 명령이 성공해도 출력은 없습니다.

```
Remove-SSMDocument -Name "RunShellScript"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteDocument를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class DocumentWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Systems Manager Document actions."""

    def __init__(self, ssm_client):
        """
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        """
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.name = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        ssm_client = boto3.client("ssm")
        return cls(ssm_client)
```

```
    def delete(self):
        """
        Deletes an AWS Systems Manager document.
        """
        if self.name is None:
            return

        try:
            self.ssm_client.delete_document(Name=self.name)
            print(f"Deleted document {self.name}.")
            self.name = None
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteDocument를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DeleteMaintenanceWindow** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteMaintenanceWindow의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

CLI

AWS CLI

유지 관리 기간을 삭제하는 방법

이 delete-maintenance-window 예제에서는 지정된 유지 관리 기간을 제거합니다.

```
aws ssm delete-maintenance-window \
```

```
    --window-id "mw-1a2b3c4d5e6f7g8h9"
```

출력:

```
{
    "WindowId":"mw-1a2b3c4d5e6f7g8h9"
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 유지 관리 기간 삭제(AWS CLI)를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteMaintenanceWindow를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Deletes an AWS SSM Maintenance Window asynchronously.
     *
     * @param winId The ID of the Maintenance Window to delete.
     * <p>
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to delete an SSM Maintenance
Window.
     * If an exception occurs, it handles the error appropriately.
     */
    public void deleteMaintenanceWindow(String winId) {
        DeleteMaintenanceWindowRequest windowRequest =
DeleteMaintenanceWindowRequest.builder()
                .windowId(winId)
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<Void> future = CompletableFuture.runAsync(() -> {
            getAsyncClient().deleteMaintenanceWindow(windowRequest)
                    .thenAccept(response -> {
```

```
                        System.out.println("The maintenance window was
successfully deleted.");
                    })
                    .exceptionally(ex -> {
                        throw new CompletionException(ex);
                    }).join();
        }).exceptionally(ex -> {
            Throwable cause = (ex instanceof CompletionException) ?
ex.getCause() : ex;
            if (cause instanceof SsmException) {
                throw new RuntimeException("SSM error: " + cause.getMessage(),
cause);
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause);
            }
        });

        try {
            future.join();
        } catch (CompletionException ex) {
            throw ex.getCause() instanceof RuntimeException ? (RuntimeException)
ex.getCause() : ex;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteMaintenanceWindow를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { DeleteMaintenanceWindowCommand, SSMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";
```

```
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * Delete an SSM maintenance window.
 * @param {{ windowId: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ windowId }) => {
  const client = new SSMClient({});
  try {
    await client.send(
      new DeleteMaintenanceWindowCommand({ WindowId: windowId }),
    );
    console.log(`Maintenance window '${windowId}' deleted.`);
    return { Deleted: true };
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "MissingParameter") {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}. Did you provide this value?`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteMaintenanceWindow를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 유지 관리 기간을 제거합니다.

```
Remove-SSMMaintenanceWindow -WindowId "mw-06d59c1a07c022145"
```

출력:

```
mw-06d59c1a07c022145
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteMaintenanceWindow를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 유지 관리 기간을 제거합니다.

```
Remove-SSMMaintenanceWindow -WindowId "mw-06d59c1a07c022145"
```

출력:

```
mw-06d59c1a07c022145
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteMaintenanceWindow를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class MaintenanceWindowWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Systems Manager maintenance window actions."""

    def __init__(self, ssm_client):
        """
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        """
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.window_id = None
        self.name = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        ssm_client = boto3.client("ssm")
        return cls(ssm_client)


    def delete(self):
```

```
        """
        Delete the associated AWS Systems Manager maintenance window.
        """
        if self.window_id is None:
            return

        try:
            self.ssm_client.delete_maintenance_window(WindowId=self.window_id)
            logger.info("Deleted maintenance window %s.", self.window_id)
            print(f"Deleted maintenance window {self.name}")
            self.window_id = None
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete maintenance window %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.window_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteMaintenanceWindow를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **DeleteOpsItem** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteOpsItem의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class OpsItemWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Systems Manager OpsItem actions."""
```

```
    def __init__(self, ssm_client):
        """
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        """
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.id = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        :return: A OpsItemWrapper instance.
        """
        ssm_client = boto3.client("ssm")
        return cls(ssm_client)


    def delete(self):
        """
        Delete the OpsItem.
        """
        if self.id is None:
            return
        try:
            self.ssm_client.delete_ops_item(OpsItemId=self.id)
            print(f"Deleted ops item with id {self.id}")
            self.id = None
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete ops item %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteOpsItem을 참조하세요.

CLI로 **DeleteParameter** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteParameter의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

파라미터를 삭제하는 방법

다음 `delete-parameter` 예제에서는 지정된 단일 파라미터를 삭제합니다.

```
aws ssm delete-parameter \
    --name "MyParameter"
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 Parameter Store 작업을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteParameter를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 파라미터를 삭제합니다. 명령이 성공해도 출력은 없습니다.

```
Remove-SSMParameter -Name "helloWorld"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteParameter를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 파라미터를 삭제합니다. 명령이 성공해도 출력은 없습니다.

```
Remove-SSMParameter -Name "helloWorld"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteParameter를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **`DeletePatchBaseline`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DeletePatchBaseline`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

패치 기준을 삭제하는 방법

다음 `delete-patch-baseline` 예제에서는 지정된 패치 기준을 삭제합니다.

```
aws ssm delete-patch-baseline \
    --baseline-id "pb-045f10b4f382baeda"
```

출력:

```
{
    "BaselineId": "pb-045f10b4f382baeda"
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 패치 기준 업데이트 또는 삭제(콘솔)를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeletePatchBaseline을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 패치 기준을 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-SSMPatchBaseline -BaselineId "pb-045f10b4f382baeda"
```

출력:

```
pb-045f10b4f382baeda
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeletePatchBaseline을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 패치 기준을 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-SSMPatchBaseline -BaselineId "pb-045f10b4f382baeda"
```

출력:

```
pb-045f10b4f382baeda
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeletePatchBaseline을 참조하세요.

CLI로 **DeregisterManagedInstance** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeregisterManagedInstance의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

관리형 인스턴스를 등록 취소하는 방법

다음 deregister-managed-instance 예제에서는 지정된 관리형 인스턴스를 등록 취소합니다.

```
aws ssm deregister-managed-instance \
    --instance-id 'mi-08ab247cdfEXAMPLE'
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 하이브리드 및 멀티클라우드 환경에서 관리형 인스턴스 등록 취소를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeregisterManagedInstance를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 관리형 인스턴스를 등록 취소합니다. 명령이 성공해도 출력은 없습니다.

```
Unregister-SSMManagedInstance -InstanceId "mi-08ab247cdf1046573"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeregisterManagedInstance를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 관리형 인스턴스를 등록 취소합니다. 명령이 성공해도 출력은 없습니다.

```
Unregister-SSMManagedInstance -InstanceId "mi-08ab247cdf1046573"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeregisterManagedInstance를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **DeregisterPatchBaselineForPatchGroup** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DeregisterPatchBaselineForPatchGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

패치 기준에서 패치 그룹을 등록 취소하는 방법

다음 `deregister-patch-baseline-for-patch-group` 예제에서는 지정된 패치 기준에서 지정된 패치 그룹을 등록 취소합니다.

```
aws ssm deregister-patch-baseline-for-patch-group \
    --patch-group "Production" \
    --baseline-id "pb-0ca44a362fEXAMPLE"
```

출력:

```
{
  "PatchGroup":"Production",
  "BaselineId":"pb-0ca44a362fEXAMPLE"
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 패치 기준에 패치 그룹 추가를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeregisterPatchBaselineForPatchGroup을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 패치 기준에서 패치 그룹을 등록 취소합니다.

```
Unregister-SSMPatchBaselineForPatchGroup -BaselineId "pb-045f10b4f382baeda" -
PatchGroup "Production"
```

출력:

```
BaselineId           PatchGroup
----------           ----------
pb-045f10b4f382baeda Production
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeregisterPatchBaselineForPatchGroup을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 패치 기준에서 패치 그룹을 등록 취소합니다.

```
Unregister-SSMPatchBaselineForPatchGroup -BaselineId "pb-045f10b4f382baeda" -
PatchGroup "Production"
```

출력:

```
BaselineId           PatchGroup
----------           ----------
pb-045f10b4f382baeda Production
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeregisterPatchBaselineForPatchGroup을 참조하세요.

CLI로 **`DeregisterTargetFromMaintenanceWindow`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DeregisterTargetFromMaintenanceWindow`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

유지 관리 기간에서 대상을 제거하는 방법

다음 `deregister-target-from-maintenance-window` 예제에서는 지정된 유지 관리 기간에서 지정된 대상을 제거합니다.

```
aws ssm deregister-target-from-maintenance-window \
    --window-id "mw-ab12cd34ef56gh78" \
    --window-target-id "1a2b3c4d-1a2b-1a2b-1a2b-1a2b3c4d-1a2"
```

출력:

```
{
    "WindowId":"mw-ab12cd34ef56gh78",
    "WindowTargetId":"1a2b3c4d-1a2b-1a2b-1a2b-1a2b3c4d-1a2"
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 유지 관리 기간 업데이트(AWS CLI)를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeregisterTargetFromMaintenanceWindow를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 유지 관리 기간에서 대상을 제거합니다.

```
Unregister-SSMTargetFromMaintenanceWindow -WindowTargetId
 "6ab5c208-9fc4-4697-84b7-b02a6cc25f7d" -WindowId "mw-06cf17cbefcb4bf4f"
```

출력:

```
WindowId             WindowTargetId
--------             --------------
mw-06cf17cbefcb4bf4f 6ab5c208-9fc4-4697-84b7-b02a6cc25f7d
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeregisterTargetFromMaintenanceWindow를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 유지 관리 기간에서 대상을 제거합니다.

```
Unregister-SSMTargetFromMaintenanceWindow -WindowTargetId
 "6ab5c208-9fc4-4697-84b7-b02a6cc25f7d" -WindowId "mw-06cf17cbefcb4bf4f"
```

출력:

```
WindowId             WindowTargetId
--------             --------------
mw-06cf17cbefcb4bf4f 6ab5c208-9fc4-4697-84b7-b02a6cc25f7d
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeregisterTargetFromMaintenanceWindow를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **DeregisterTaskFromMaintenanceWindow** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeregisterTaskFromMaintenanceWindow의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

유지 관리 기간에서 작업을 제거하는 방법

다음 deregister-task-from-maintenance-window 예제에서는 지정된 유지 관리 기간에서 지정된 작업을 제거합니다.

```
aws ssm deregister-task-from-maintenance-window \
    --window-id "mw-ab12cd34ef56gh78" \
    --window-task-id "1a2b3c4d-1a2b-1a2b-1a2b-1a2b3c4d5e6c"
```

출력:

```
{
    "WindowTaskId":"1a2b3c4d-1a2b-1a2b-1a2b-1a2b3c4d5e6c",
```

```
    "WindowId":"mw-ab12cd34ef56gh78"
}
```

자세한 내용은 Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 Systems Manager Maintenance Windows Tutorials(AWS CLI)를 참조하세요. AWS

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeregisterTaskFromMaintenanceWindow를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 유지 관리 기간에서 작업을 제거합니다.

```
Unregister-SSMTaskFromMaintenanceWindow -WindowTaskId "f34a2c47-ddfd-4c85-
a88d-72366b69af1b" -WindowId "mw-03a342e62c96d31b0"
```

출력:

```
WindowId             WindowTaskId
--------             ------------
mw-03a342e62c96d31b0 f34a2c47-ddfd-4c85-a88d-72366b69af1b
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeregisterTaskFromMaintenanceWindow를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 유지 관리 기간에서 작업을 제거합니다.

```
Unregister-SSMTaskFromMaintenanceWindow -WindowTaskId "f34a2c47-ddfd-4c85-
a88d-72366b69af1b" -WindowId "mw-03a342e62c96d31b0"
```

출력:

```
WindowId             WindowTaskId
--------             ------------
mw-03a342e62c96d31b0 f34a2c47-ddfd-4c85-a88d-72366b69af1b
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeregisterTaskFromMaintenanceWindow를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **DescribeActivations** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeActivations의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

활성화를 설명하는 방법

다음 describe-activations 예시에서는 AWS 계정의 활성화에 대한 세부 정보를 나열합니다.

```
aws ssm describe-activations
```

출력:

```
{
    "ActivationList": [
        {
            "ActivationId": "5743558d-563b-4457-8682-d16c3EXAMPLE",
            "Description": "Example1",
            "IamRole": "HybridWebServersRole,
            "RegistrationLimit": 5,
            "RegistrationsCount": 5,
            "ExpirationDate": 1584316800.0,
            "Expired": false,
            "CreatedDate": 1581954699.792
        },
        {
            "ActivationId": "3ee0322b-f62d-40eb-b672-13ebfEXAMPLE",
            "Description": "Example2",
            "IamRole": "HybridDatabaseServersRole",
            "RegistrationLimit": 5,
            "RegistrationsCount": 5,
            "ExpirationDate": 1580515200.0,
            "Expired": true,
            "CreatedDate": 1578064132.002
        },
```

```
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 4단계: 하이브리드 환경을 위한 관리형 인스턴스 활성화 생성을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeActivations를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 계정 활성화에 대한 세부 정보를 제공합니다.

```
Get-SSMActivation
```

출력:

```
ActivationId        : 08e51e79-1e36-446c-8e63-9458569c1363
CreatedDate         : 3/1/2017 12:01:51 AM
DefaultInstanceName : MyWebServers
Description         :
ExpirationDate      : 3/2/2017 12:01:51 AM
Expired             : False
IamRole             : AutomationRole
RegistrationLimit   : 10
RegistrationsCount  : 0
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeActivations를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 계정 활성화에 대한 세부 정보를 제공합니다.

```
Get-SSMActivation
```

출력:

```
ActivationId        : 08e51e79-1e36-446c-8e63-9458569c1363
CreatedDate         : 3/1/2017 12:01:51 AM
DefaultInstanceName : MyWebServers
```

```
Description         :
ExpirationDate      : 3/2/2017 12:01:51 AM
Expired             : False
IamRole             : AutomationRole
RegistrationLimit   : 10
RegistrationsCount  : 0
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeActivations를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **DescribeAssociation** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeAssociation`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예제 1: 연결 세부 정보를 가져오는 방법

다음 `describe-association` 예제에서는 지정된 연결 ID의 연결을 설명합니다.

```
aws ssm describe-association \
    --association-id "8dfe3659-4309-493a-8755-0123456789ab"
```

출력:

```
{
    "AssociationDescription": {
        "Name": "AWS-GatherSoftwareInventory",
        "AssociationVersion": "1",
        "Date": 1534864780.995,
        "LastUpdateAssociationDate": 1543235759.81,
        "Overview": {
            "Status": "Success",
            "AssociationStatusAggregatedCount": {
                "Success": 2
            }
        },
        "DocumentVersion": "$DEFAULT",
        "Parameters": {
            "applications": [
```

```
                "Enabled"
            ],
            "awsComponents": [
                "Enabled"
            ],
            "customInventory": [
                "Enabled"
            ],
            "files": [
                ""
            ],
            "instanceDetailedInformation": [
                "Enabled"
            ],
            "networkConfig": [
                "Enabled"
            ],
            "services": [
                "Enabled"
            ],
            "windowsRegistry": [
                ""
            ],
            "windowsRoles": [
                "Enabled"
            ],
            "windowsUpdates": [
                "Enabled"
            ]
        },
        "AssociationId": "8dfe3659-4309-493a-8755-0123456789ab",
        "Targets": [
            {
                "Key": "InstanceIds",
                "Values": [
                    "*"
                ]
            }
        ],
        "ScheduleExpression": "rate(24 hours)",
        "LastExecutionDate": 1550501886.0,
        "LastSuccessfulExecutionDate": 1550501886.0,
        "AssociationName": "Inventory-Association"
    }
```

```
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 새 연결 버전 편집 및 생성을 참조하세요.

예제 2: 특정 인스턴스 및 문서에 대한 연결 세부 정보를 가져오는 방법

다음 `describe-association` 예제에서는 인스턴스와 문서 간 연결을 설명합니다.

```
aws ssm describe-association \
    --instance-id "i-1234567890abcdef0" \
    --name "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent"
```

출력:

```
{
    "AssociationDescription": {
        "Status": {
            "Date": 1487876122.564,
            "Message": "Associated with AWS-UpdateSSMAgent",
            "Name": "Associated"
        },
        "Name": "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent",
        "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
        "Overview": {
            "Status": "Pending",
            "DetailedStatus": "Associated",
            "AssociationStatusAggregatedCount": {
                "Pending": 1
            }
        },
        "AssociationId": "d8617c07-2079-4c18-9847-1234567890ab",
        "DocumentVersion": "$DEFAULT",
        "LastUpdateAssociationDate": 1487876122.564,
        "Date": 1487876122.564,
        "Targets": [
            {
                "Values": [
                    "i-1234567890abcdef0"
                ],
                "Key": "InstanceIds"
            }
        ]
    }
```

```
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 새 연결 버전 편집 및 생성을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeAssociation을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 인스턴스와 문서 간 연결을 설명합니다.

```
Get-SSMAssociation -InstanceId "i-0000293ffd8c57862" -Name "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent"
```

출력:

```
Name                  : AWS-UpdateSSMAgent
InstanceId            : i-0000293ffd8c57862
Date                  : 2/23/2017 6:55:22 PM
Status.Name           : Pending
Status.Date           : 2/20/2015 8:31:11 AM
Status.Message        : temp_status_change
Status.AdditionalInfo : Additional-Config-Needed
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeAssociation을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 인스턴스와 문서 간 연결을 설명합니다.

```
Get-SSMAssociation -InstanceId "i-0000293ffd8c57862" -Name "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent"
```

출력:

```
Name                  : AWS-UpdateSSMAgent
InstanceId            : i-0000293ffd8c57862
Date                  : 2/23/2017 6:55:22 PM
Status.Name           : Pending
Status.Date           : 2/20/2015 8:31:11 AM
```

```
Status.Message        : temp_status_change
Status.AdditionalInfo : Additional-Config-Needed
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeAssociation을 참조하세요.

CLI로 **DescribeAssociationExecutionTargets** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeAssociationExecutionTargets의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

연결 실행의 세부 정보를 가져오는 방법

다음 describe-association-execution-targets 예제에서는 지정된 연결 실행을 설명합니다.

```
aws ssm describe-association-execution-targets \
    --association-id "8dfe3659-4309-493a-8755-0123456789ab" \
    --execution-id "7abb6378-a4a5-4f10-8312-0123456789ab"
```

출력:

```
{
    "AssociationExecutionTargets": [
        {
            "AssociationId": "8dfe3659-4309-493a-8755-0123456789ab",
            "AssociationVersion": "1",
            "ExecutionId": "7abb6378-a4a5-4f10-8312-0123456789ab",
            "ResourceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
            "ResourceType": "ManagedInstance",
            "Status": "Success",
            "DetailedStatus": "Success",
            "LastExecutionDate": 1550505538.497,
            "OutputSource": {
                "OutputSourceId": "97fff367-fc5a-4299-aed8-0123456789ab",
                "OutputSourceType": "RunCommand"
            }
        }
```

```
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 연결 기록 보기를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeAssociationExecutionTargets를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 연결 실행 대상의 일부인 리소스 ID와 해당 실행 상태를 표시합니다.

```
Get-SSMAssociationExecutionTarget -AssociationId 123a45a0-
c678-9012-3456-78901234db5e -ExecutionId 123a45a0-c678-9012-3456-78901234db5e |
 Select-Object ResourceId, Status
```

출력:

```
ResourceId           Status
----------           ------
i-0b1b2a3456f7a890b  Success
i-01c12a45d6fc7a89f  Success
i-0a1caf234f56d7dc8  Success
i-012a3fd45af6dbcfe  Failed
i-0ddc1df23c4a5fb67  Success
```

예제 2: 이 명령은 어제 이후 명령 문서가 연결된 명령 자동화의 특정 실행을 확인합니다. 연결 실행이 실패했는지 추가로 확인하고, 실패한 경우 인스턴스 ID와 함께 실행에 대한 명령 간접 호출 세부 정보를 표시합니다.

```
$AssociationExecution= Get-SSMAssociationExecutionTarget -
AssociationId 1c234567-890f-1aca-a234-5a678d901cb0 -ExecutionId
 12345ca12-3456-2345-2b45-23456789012 |
    Where-Object {$_.LastExecutionDate -gt (Get-Date -Hour 00 -Minute
 00).AddDays(-1)}

foreach ($execution in $AssociationExecution) {
    if($execution.Status -ne 'Success'){
        Write-Output "There was an issue executing the association
 $($execution.AssociationId) on $($execution.ResourceId)"
```

```
        Get-SSMCommandInvocation -CommandId
 $execution.OutputSource.OutputSourceId -Detail:$true | Select-Object -
ExpandProperty CommandPlugins
    }
}
```

출력:

```
There was an issue executing the association 1c234567-890f-1aca-a234-5a678d901cb0
 on i-0a1caf234f56d7dc8


Name                   : aws:runPowerShellScript
Output                 :
                         ----------ERROR-------
                         failed to run commands: exit status 1
OutputS3BucketName     :
OutputS3KeyPrefix      :
OutputS3Region         : eu-west-1
ResponseCode           : 1
ResponseFinishDateTime : 5/29/2019 11:04:49 AM
ResponseStartDateTime  : 5/29/2019 11:04:49 AM
StandardErrorUrl       :
StandardOutputUrl      :
Status                 : Failed
StatusDetails          : Failed
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeAssociationExecutionTargets를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 연결 실행 대상의 일부인 리소스 ID와 해당 실행 상태를 표시합니다.

```
Get-SSMAssociationExecutionTarget -AssociationId 123a45a0-
c678-9012-3456-78901234db5e -ExecutionId 123a45a0-c678-9012-3456-78901234db5e |
 Select-Object ResourceId, Status
```

출력:

```
ResourceId           Status
----------           ------
```

```
i-0b1b2a3456f7a890b  Success
i-01c12a45d6fc7a89f  Success
i-0a1caf234f56d7dc8  Success
i-012a3fd45af6dbcfe  Failed
i-0ddc1df23c4a5fb67  Success
```

예제 2: 이 명령은 어제 이후 명령 문서가 연결된 명령 자동화의 특정 실행을 확인합니다. 연결 실행이 실패했는지 추가로 확인하고, 실패한 경우 인스턴스 ID와 함께 실행에 대한 명령 간접 호출 세부 정보를 표시합니다.

```
$AssociationExecution= Get-SSMAssociationExecutionTarget -
AssociationId 1c234567-890f-1aca-a234-5a678d901cb0 -ExecutionId
 12345ca12-3456-2345-2b45-23456789012 |
    Where-Object {$_.LastExecutionDate -gt (Get-Date -Hour 00 -Minute
 00).AddDays(-1)}

foreach ($execution in $AssociationExecution) {
    if($execution.Status -ne 'Success'){
        Write-Output "There was an issue executing the association
 $($execution.AssociationId) on $($execution.ResourceId)"
        Get-SSMCommandInvocation -CommandId
 $execution.OutputSource.OutputSourceId -Detail:$true | Select-Object -
ExpandProperty CommandPlugins
    }
}
```

출력:

```
There was an issue executing the association 1c234567-890f-1aca-a234-5a678d901cb0
 on i-0a1caf234f56d7dc8


Name                   : aws:runPowerShellScript
Output                 :
                         ----------ERROR-------
                         failed to run commands: exit status 1
OutputS3BucketName     :
OutputS3KeyPrefix      :
OutputS3Region         : eu-west-1
ResponseCode           : 1
ResponseFinishDateTime : 5/29/2019 11:04:49 AM
ResponseStartDateTime  : 5/29/2019 11:04:49 AM
```

```
StandardErrorUrl        :
StandardOutputUrl       :
Status                  : Failed
StatusDetails           : Failed
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeAssociationExecutionTargets를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **DescribeAssociationExecutions** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeAssociationExecutions의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예제 1: 연결에 대한 모든 실행 세부 정보를 가져오는 방법

다음 describe-association-executions 예제에서는 지정된 연결의 모든 실행을 설명합니다.

```
aws ssm describe-association-executions \
    --association-id "8dfe3659-4309-493a-8755-0123456789ab"
```

출력:

```
{
    "AssociationExecutions": [
        {
            "AssociationId": "8dfe3659-4309-493a-8755-0123456789ab",
            "AssociationVersion": "1",
            "ExecutionId": "474925ef-1249-45a2-b93d-0123456789ab",
            "Status": "Success",
            "DetailedStatus": "Success",
            "CreatedTime": 1550505827.119,
            "ResourceCountByStatus": "{Success=1}"
        },
        {
            "AssociationId": "8dfe3659-4309-493a-8755-0123456789ab",
            "AssociationVersion": "1",
            "ExecutionId": "7abb6378-a4a5-4f10-8312-0123456789ab",
            "Status": "Success",
```

```
            "DetailedStatus": "Success",
            "CreatedTime": 1550505536.843,
            "ResourceCountByStatus": "{Success=1}"
        },
        ...
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 연결 기록 보기를 참조하세요.

예제 2: 특정 날짜 및 시간 이후 연결에 대한 모든 실행의 세부 정보를 보는 방법

다음 `describe-association-executions` 예제에서는 지정된 날짜 및 시간 이후 연결의 모든 실행을 설명합니다.

```
aws ssm describe-association-executions \
    --association-id "8dfe3659-4309-493a-8755-0123456789ab" \
    --filters "Key=CreatedTime,Value=2019-02-18T16:00:00Z,Type=GREATER_THAN"
```

출력:

```
{
    "AssociationExecutions": [
        {
            "AssociationId": "8dfe3659-4309-493a-8755-0123456789ab",
            "AssociationVersion": "1",
            "ExecutionId": "474925ef-1249-45a2-b93d-0123456789ab",
            "Status": "Success",
            "DetailedStatus": "Success",
            "CreatedTime": 1550505827.119,
            "ResourceCountByStatus": "{Success=1}"
        },
        {
            "AssociationId": "8dfe3659-4309-493a-8755-0123456789ab",
            "AssociationVersion": "1",
            "ExecutionId": "7abb6378-a4a5-4f10-8312-0123456789ab",
            "Status": "Success",
            "DetailedStatus": "Success",
            "CreatedTime": 1550505536.843,
            "ResourceCountByStatus": "{Success=1}"
        },
        ...
```

```
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 연결 기록 보기를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeAssociationExecutions를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 제공된 연결 ID에 대한 실행을 반환합니다.

```
Get-SSMAssociationExecution -AssociationId 123a45a0-c678-9012-3456-78901234db5e
```

출력:

```
AssociationId         : 123a45a0-c678-9012-3456-78901234db5e
AssociationVersion    : 2
CreatedTime           : 3/2/2019 8:53:29 AM
DetailedStatus        :
ExecutionId           : 123a45a0-c678-9012-3456-78901234db5e
LastExecutionDate     : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
ResourceCountByStatus : {Success=4}
Status                : Success
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeAssociationExecutions를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 제공된 연결 ID에 대한 실행을 반환합니다.

```
Get-SSMAssociationExecution -AssociationId 123a45a0-c678-9012-3456-78901234db5e
```

출력:

```
AssociationId         : 123a45a0-c678-9012-3456-78901234db5e
AssociationVersion    : 2
CreatedTime           : 3/2/2019 8:53:29 AM
DetailedStatus        :
```

```
ExecutionId           : 123a45a0-c678-9012-3456-78901234db5e
LastExecutionDate     : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
ResourceCountByStatus : {Success=4}
Status                : Success
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeAssociationExecutions를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **DescribeAutomationExecutions** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeAutomationExecutions의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

자동화 실행을 설명하는 방법

다음 describe-automation-executions 예제에서는 자동화 실행에 대한 세부 정보를 표시합니다.

```
aws ssm describe-automation-executions \
    --filters Key=ExecutionId,Values=73c8eef8-f4ee-4a05-820c-e354fEXAMPLE
```

출력:

```
{
    "AutomationExecutionMetadataList": [
        {
            "AutomationExecutionId": "73c8eef8-f4ee-4a05-820c-e354fEXAMPLE",
            "DocumentName": "AWS-StartEC2Instance",
            "DocumentVersion": "1",
            "AutomationExecutionStatus": "Success",
            "ExecutionStartTime": 1583737233.748,
            "ExecutionEndTime": 1583737234.719,
            "ExecutedBy": "arn:aws:sts::29884EXAMPLE:assumed-role/
mw_service_role/OrchestrationService",
            "LogFile": "",
            "Outputs": {},
            "Mode": "Auto",
            "Targets": [],
            "ResolvedTargets": {
```

```
                "ParameterValues": [],
                "Truncated": false
            },
            "AutomationType": "Local"
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 단순 자동화 워크플로 실행을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeAutomationExecutions를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 계정과 연결된 모든 활성 및 종료된 자동화 실행을 설명합니다.

```
Get-SSMAutomationExecutionList
```

출력:

```
AutomationExecutionId     : 4105a4fc-f944-11e6-9d32-8fb2db27a909
AutomationExecutionStatus : Failed
DocumentName              : AWS-UpdateLinuxAmi
DocumentVersion           : 1
ExecutedBy                : admin
ExecutionEndTime          : 2/22/2017 9:17:08 PM
ExecutionStartTime        : 2/22/2017 9:17:02 PM
LogFile                   :
Outputs                   : {[createImage.ImageId,
 Amazon.Runtime.Internal.Util.AlwaysSendList`1[System.String]]}
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 자동화 실행 상태가 '성공'이 아닌 실행의 ExecutionID, 문서, 실행 시작 및 종료 타임스탬프를 표시합니다.

```
Get-SSMAutomationExecutionList | Where-Object AutomationExecutionStatus
 -ne "Success" | Select-Object AutomationExecutionId, DocumentName,
 AutomationExecutionStatus, ExecutionStartTime, ExecutionEndTime | Format-Table -
AutoSize
```

출력:

```
AutomationExecutionId                DocumentName
 AutomationExecutionStatus ExecutionStartTime   ExecutionEndTime
---------------------                ------------
 ------------------------- ------------------   ----------------
e1d2bad3-4567-8901-ae23-456c7c8901be AWS-UpdateWindowsAmi
 Cancelled                 4/16/2019 5:37:04 AM 4/16/2019 5:47:29 AM
61234567-a7f8-90e1-2b34-567b8bf9012c Fixed-UpdateAmi
 Cancelled                 4/16/2019 5:33:04 AM 4/16/2019 5:40:15 AM
91234d56-7e89-0ac1-2aee-34ea5d6a7c89 AWS-UpdateWindowsAmi
 Failed                    4/16/2019 5:22:46 AM 4/16/2019 5:27:29 AM
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeAutomationExecutions를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 계정과 연결된 모든 활성 및 종료된 자동화 실행을 설명합니다.

```
Get-SSMAutomationExecutionList
```

출력:

```
AutomationExecutionId     : 4105a4fc-f944-11e6-9d32-8fb2db27a909
AutomationExecutionStatus : Failed
DocumentName              : AWS-UpdateLinuxAmi
DocumentVersion           : 1
ExecutedBy                : admin
ExecutionEndTime          : 2/22/2017 9:17:08 PM
ExecutionStartTime        : 2/22/2017 9:17:02 PM
LogFile                   :
Outputs                   : {[createImage.ImageId,
 Amazon.Runtime.Internal.Util.AlwaysSendList`1[System.String]]}
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 자동화 실행 상태가 '성공'이 아닌 실행의 ExecutionID, 문서, 실행 시작 및 종료 타임스탬프를 표시합니다.

```
Get-SSMAutomationExecutionList | Where-Object AutomationExecutionStatus
 -ne "Success" | Select-Object AutomationExecutionId, DocumentName,
 AutomationExecutionStatus, ExecutionStartTime, ExecutionEndTime | Format-Table -
AutoSize
```

출력:

```
AutomationExecutionId                DocumentName
 AutomationExecutionStatus ExecutionStartTime   ExecutionEndTime
---------------------                ------------
 ------------------------- ------------------   ----------------
e1d2bad3-4567-8901-ae23-456c7c8901be AWS-UpdateWindowsAmi
 Cancelled                 4/16/2019 5:37:04 AM 4/16/2019 5:47:29 AM
61234567-a7f8-90e1-2b34-567b8bf9012c Fixed-UpdateAmi
 Cancelled                 4/16/2019 5:33:04 AM 4/16/2019 5:40:15 AM
91234d56-7e89-0ac1-2aee-34ea5d6a7c89 AWS-UpdateWindowsAmi
 Failed                    4/16/2019 5:22:46 AM 4/16/2019 5:27:29 AM
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeAutomationExecutions를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **DescribeAutomationStepExecutions** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeAutomationStepExecutions의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예제 1: 자동화 실행의 모든 단계를 설명하는 방법

다음 describe-automation-step-executions 예제에서는 자동화 실행 단계에 대한 세부 정보를 표시합니다.

```
aws ssm describe-automation-step-executions \
    --automation-execution-id 73c8eef8-f4ee-4a05-820c-e354fEXAMPLE
```

출력:

```
{
    "StepExecutions": [
        {
            "StepName": "startInstances",
            "Action": "aws:changeInstanceState",
            "ExecutionStartTime": 1583737234.134,
            "ExecutionEndTime": 1583737234.672,
```

```
            "StepStatus": "Success",
            "Inputs": {
                "DesiredState": "\"running\"",
                "InstanceIds": "[\"i-0cb99161f6EXAMPLE\"]"
            },
            "Outputs": {
                "InstanceStates": [
                    "running"
                ]
            },
            "StepExecutionId": "95e70479-cf20-4d80-8018-7e4e2EXAMPLE",
            "OverriddenParameters": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

예제 2: 자동화 실행의 특정 단계를 설명하는 방법

다음 `describe-automation-step-executions` 예제에서는 자동화 실행의 특정 단계에 대한 세부 정보를 표시합니다.

```
aws ssm describe-automation-step-executions \
    --automation-execution-id 73c8eef8-f4ee-4a05-820c-e354fEXAMPLE \
    --filters Key=StepExecutionId,Values=95e70479-cf20-4d80-8018-7e4e2EXAMPLE
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 자동화 워크플로 단계별 실행(명령줄)을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeAutomationStepExecutions를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 자동화 워크플로에서 모든 활성 및 종료된 단계 실행에 대한 정보를 표시합니다.

```
Get-SSMAutomationStepExecution -AutomationExecutionId e1d2bad3-4567-8901-
ae23-456c7c8901be | Select-Object StepName, Action, StepStatus
```

출력:

```
StepName                  Action                  StepStatus
--------                  ------                  ----------
LaunchInstance            aws:runInstances        Success
OSCompatibilityCheck      aws:runCommand          Success
RunPreUpdateScript        aws:runCommand          Success
UpdateEC2Config           aws:runCommand          Cancelled
UpdateSSMAgent            aws:runCommand          Pending
UpdateAWSPVDriver         aws:runCommand          Pending
UpdateAWSEnaNetworkDriver aws:runCommand          Pending
UpdateAWSNVMe             aws:runCommand          Pending
InstallWindowsUpdates     aws:runCommand          Pending
RunPostUpdateScript       aws:runCommand          Pending
RunSysprepGeneralize      aws:runCommand          Pending
StopInstance              aws:changeInstanceState Pending
CreateImage               aws:createImage         Pending
TerminateInstance         aws:changeInstanceState Pending
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeAutomationStepExecutions를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 자동화 워크플로에서 모든 활성 및 종료된 단계 실행에 대한 정보를 표시합니다.

```
Get-SSMAutomationStepExecution -AutomationExecutionId e1d2bad3-4567-8901-
ae23-456c7c8901be | Select-Object StepName, Action, StepStatus
```

출력:

```
StepName                  Action                  StepStatus
--------                  ------                  ----------
LaunchInstance            aws:runInstances        Success
OSCompatibilityCheck      aws:runCommand          Success
RunPreUpdateScript        aws:runCommand          Success
UpdateEC2Config           aws:runCommand          Cancelled
UpdateSSMAgent            aws:runCommand          Pending
UpdateAWSPVDriver         aws:runCommand          Pending
UpdateAWSEnaNetworkDriver aws:runCommand          Pending
UpdateAWSNVMe             aws:runCommand          Pending
InstallWindowsUpdates     aws:runCommand          Pending
RunPostUpdateScript       aws:runCommand          Pending
```

```
RunSysprepGeneralize      aws:runCommand          Pending
StopInstance              aws:changeInstanceState Pending
CreateImage               aws:createImage         Pending
TerminateInstance         aws:changeInstanceState Pending
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeAutomationStepExecutions를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **DescribeAvailablePatches** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeAvailablePatches의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

사용 가능한 패치를 가져오는 방법

다음 describe-available-patches 예제에서는 MSRC 심각도가 위험인 Windows Server 2019에서 사용 가능한 모든 패치에 대한 세부 정보를 검색합니다.

```
aws ssm describe-available-patches \
    --
filters "Key=PRODUCT,Values=WindowsServer2019" "Key=MSRC_SEVERITY,Values=Critical"
```

출력:

```
{
    "Patches": [
        {
            "Id": "fe6bd8c2-3752-4c8b-ab3e-1a7ed08767ba",
            "ReleaseDate": 1544047205.0,
            "Title": "2018-11 Update for Windows Server 2019 for x64-based
 Systems (KB4470788)",
            "Description": "Install this update to resolve issues in Windows.
 For a complete listing of the issues that are included in this update, see the
 associated Microsoft Knowledge Base article for more information. After you
 install this item, you may have to restart your computer.",
            "ContentUrl": "https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/kb/4470788",
            "Vendor": "Microsoft",
            "ProductFamily": "Windows",
            "Product": "WindowsServer2019",
```

```
            "Classification": "SecurityUpdates",
            "MsrcSeverity": "Critical",
            "KbNumber": "KB4470788",
            "MsrcNumber": "",
            "Language": "All"
        },
        {
            "Id": "c96115e1-5587-4115-b851-22baa46a3f11",
            "ReleaseDate": 1549994410.0,
            "Title": "2019-02 Security Update for Adobe Flash Player for Windows
 Server 2019 for x64-based Systems (KB4487038)",
            "Description": "A security issue has been identified in a Microsoft
 software product that could affect your system. You can help protect your system
 by installing this update from Microsoft. For a complete listing of the issues
 that are included in this update, see the associated Microsoft Knowledge Base
 article. After you install this update, you may have to restart your system.",
            "ContentUrl": "https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/kb/4487038",
            "Vendor": "Microsoft",
            "ProductFamily": "Windows",
            "Product": "WindowsServer2019",
            "Classification": "SecurityUpdates",
            "MsrcSeverity": "Critical",
            "KbNumber": "KB4487038",
            "MsrcNumber": "",
            "Language": "All"
        },
        ...
    ]
}
```

특정 패치의 세부 정보를 가져오는 방법

다음 `describe-available-patches` 예제에서는 지정된 패치에 대한 세부 정보를 검색합니다.

```
aws ssm describe-available-patches \
    --filters "Key=PATCH_ID,Values=KB4480979"
```

출력:

```
{
    "Patches": [
        {
```

```
            "Id": "680861e3-fb75-432e-818e-d72e5f2be719",
            "ReleaseDate": 1546970408.0,
            "Title": "2019-01 Security Update for Adobe Flash Player for Windows
 Server 2016 for x64-based Systems (KB4480979)",
            "Description": "A security issue has been identified in a Microsoft
 software product that could affect your system. You can help protect your system
 by installing this update from Microsoft. For a complete listing of the issues
 that are included in this update, see the associated Microsoft Knowledge Base
 article. After you install this update, you may have to restart your system.",
            "ContentUrl": "https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/kb/4480979",
            "Vendor": "Microsoft",
            "ProductFamily": "Windows",
            "Product": "WindowsServer2016",
            "Classification": "SecurityUpdates",
            "MsrcSeverity": "Critical",
            "KbNumber": "KB4480979",
            "MsrcNumber": "",
            "Language": "All"
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 Patch Manager 작업 작동 방법을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeAvailablePatches를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 MSRC 심각도가 위험인 Windows Server 2012에서 사용 가능한 모든 패치를 가져옵니다. 이 예제에서 사용하는 구문에는 PowerShell 버전 3 이상이 필요합니다.

```
$filter1 = @{Key="PRODUCT";Values=@("WindowsServer2012")}
$filter2 = @{Key="MSRC_SEVERITY";Values=@("Critical")}

Get-SSMAvailablePatch -Filter $filter1,$filter2
```

출력:

```
Classification : SecurityUpdates
```

```
ContentUrl     : https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/kb/2727528
Description    : A security issue has been identified that could allow an
 unauthenticated remote attacker to compromise your system and gain control
                 over it. You can help protect your system by installing this
 update from Microsoft. After you install this update, you may have to
                 restart your system.
Id             : 1eb507be-2040-4eeb-803d-abc55700b715
KbNumber       : KB2727528
Language       : All
MsrcNumber     : MS12-072
MsrcSeverity   : Critical
Product        : WindowsServer2012
ProductFamily  : Windows
ReleaseDate    : 11/13/2012 6:00:00 PM
Title          : Security Update for Windows Server 2012 (KB2727528)
Vendor         : Microsoft
...
```

예제 2: PowerShell 버전 2에서 각 필터를 생성하려면 New-Object를 사용해야 합니다.

```
$filter1 = New-Object
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchOrchestratorFilter
$filter1.Key = "PRODUCT"
$filter1.Values = "WindowsServer2012"
$filter2 = New-Object
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchOrchestratorFilter
$filter2.Key = "MSRC_SEVERITY"
$filter2.Values = "Critical"

Get-SSMAvailablePatch -Filter $filter1,$filter2
```

예제 3: 이 예제에서는 지난 20일 동안 릴리스되고 WindowsServer2019와 일치하는 제품에 적용할 수 있는 모든 업데이트를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-SSMAvailablePatch | Where-Object ReleaseDate -ge (Get-Date).AddDays(-20)
 | Where-Object Product -eq "WindowsServer2019" | Select-Object ReleaseDate,
 Product, Title
```

출력:

```
ReleaseDate         Product           Title
-----------         -------           -----
```

```
4/9/2019 5:00:12 PM WindowsServer2019 2019-04 Security Update for Adobe Flash
 Player for Windows Server 2019 for x64-based Systems (KB4493478)
4/9/2019 5:00:06 PM WindowsServer2019 2019-04 Cumulative Update for Windows
 Server 2019 for x64-based Systems (KB4493509)
4/2/2019 5:00:06 PM WindowsServer2019 2019-03 Servicing Stack Update for Windows
 Server 2019 for x64-based Systems (KB4493510)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeAvailablePatches를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 MSRC 심각도가 위험인 Windows Server 2012에서 사용 가능한 모든 패치를 가져옵니다. 이 예제에서 사용하는 구문에는 PowerShell 버전 3 이상이 필요합니다.

```
$filter1 = @{Key="PRODUCT";Values=@("WindowsServer2012")}
$filter2 = @{Key="MSRC_SEVERITY";Values=@("Critical")}

Get-SSMAvailablePatch -Filter $filter1,$filter2
```

출력:

```
Classification : SecurityUpdates
ContentUrl     : https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/kb/2727528
Description    : A security issue has been identified that could allow an
 unauthenticated remote attacker to compromise your system and gain control
                 over it. You can help protect your system by installing this
 update from Microsoft. After you install this update, you may have to
                 restart your system.
Id             : 1eb507be-2040-4eeb-803d-abc55700b715
KbNumber       : KB2727528
Language       : All
MsrcNumber     : MS12-072
MsrcSeverity   : Critical
Product        : WindowsServer2012
ProductFamily  : Windows
ReleaseDate    : 11/13/2012 6:00:00 PM
Title          : Security Update for Windows Server 2012 (KB2727528)
Vendor         : Microsoft
...
```

예제 2: PowerShell 버전 2에서 각 필터를 생성하려면 New-Object를 사용해야 합니다.

```
$filter1 = New-Object
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchOrchestratorFilter
$filter1.Key = "PRODUCT"
$filter1.Values = "WindowsServer2012"
$filter2 = New-Object
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchOrchestratorFilter
$filter2.Key = "MSRC_SEVERITY"
$filter2.Values = "Critical"

Get-SSMAvailablePatch -Filter $filter1,$filter2
```

예제 3: 이 예제에서는 지난 20일 동안 릴리스되고 WindowsServer2019와 일치하는 제품에 적용할 수 있는 모든 업데이트를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-SSMAvailablePatch | Where-Object ReleaseDate -ge (Get-Date).AddDays(-20)
 | Where-Object Product -eq "WindowsServer2019" | Select-Object ReleaseDate,
 Product, Title
```

출력:

```
ReleaseDate         Product           Title
-----------         -------           -----
4/9/2019 5:00:12 PM WindowsServer2019 2019-04 Security Update for Adobe Flash
 Player for Windows Server 2019 for x64-based Systems (KB4493478)
4/9/2019 5:00:06 PM WindowsServer2019 2019-04 Cumulative Update for Windows
 Server 2019 for x64-based Systems (KB4493509)
4/2/2019 5:00:06 PM WindowsServer2019 2019-03 Servicing Stack Update for Windows
 Server 2019 for x64-based Systems (KB4493510)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeAvailablePatches를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **DescribeDocument** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeDocument의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

문서 세부 정보를 표시하는 방법

다음 `describe-document` 예제에서는 AWS 계정의 Systems Manager 문서에 대한 세부 정보를 표시합니다.

```
aws ssm describe-document \
    --name "Example"
```

출력:

```
{
    "Document": {
        "Hash":
 "fc2410281f40779e694a8b95975d0f9f316da8a153daa94e3d9921102EXAMPLE",
        "HashType": "Sha256",
        "Name": "Example",
        "Owner": "29884EXAMPLE",
        "CreatedDate": 1583257938.266,
        "Status": "Active",
        "DocumentVersion": "1",
        "Description": "Document Example",
        "Parameters": [
            {
                "Name": "AutomationAssumeRole",
                "Type": "String",
                "Description": "(Required) The ARN of the role that allows
 Automation to perform the actions on your behalf. If no role is specified,
 Systems Manager Automation uses your IAM permissions to execute this document.",
                "DefaultValue": ""
            },
            {
                "Name": "InstanceId",
                "Type": "String",
                "Description": "(Required) The ID of the Amazon EC2 instance.",
                "DefaultValue": ""
            }
        ],
        "PlatformTypes": [
            "Windows",
            "Linux"
        ],
        "DocumentType": "Automation",
        "SchemaVersion": "0.3",
        "LatestVersion": "1",
        "DefaultVersion": "1",
```

```
        "DocumentFormat": "YAML",
        "Tags": []
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 Systems Manager 문서 생성을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeDocument를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 문서에 대한 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-SSMDocumentDescription -Name "RunShellScript"
```

출력:

```
CreatedDate     : 2/24/2017 5:25:13 AM
DefaultVersion  : 1
Description     : Run an updated script
DocumentType    : Command
DocumentVersion : 1
Hash            :
 f775e5df4904c6fa46686c4722fae9de1950dace25cd9608ff8d622046b68d9b
HashType        : Sha256
LatestVersion   : 1
Name            : RunShellScript
Owner           : 123456789012
Parameters      : {commands}
PlatformTypes   : {Linux}
SchemaVersion   : 2.0
Sha1            :
Status          : Active
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeDocument를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 문서에 대한 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-SSMDocumentDescription -Name "RunShellScript"
```

출력:

```
CreatedDate     : 2/24/2017 5:25:13 AM
DefaultVersion  : 1
Description     : Run an updated script
DocumentType    : Command
DocumentVersion : 1
Hash            :
 f775e5df4904c6fa46686c4722fae9de1950dace25cd9608ff8d622046b68d9b
HashType        : Sha256
LatestVersion   : 1
Name            : RunShellScript
Owner           : 123456789012
Parameters      : {commands}
PlatformTypes   : {Linux}
SchemaVersion   : 2.0
Sha1            :
Status          : Active
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeDocument를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **DescribeDocumentPermission** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeDocumentPermission의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

문서 권한을 설명하는 방법

다음 describe-document-permission 예제에서는 공개적으로 공유되는 Systems Manager 문서에 대한 권한 세부 정보를 표시합니다.

```
aws ssm describe-document-permission \
    --name "Example" \
    --permission-type "Share"
```

출력:

```
{
    "AccountIds": [
        "all"
    ],
    "AccountSharingInfoList": [
        {
            "AccountId": "all",
            "SharedDocumentVersion": "$DEFAULT"
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 Systems Manager 문서 공유를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeDocumentPermission을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 문서의 모든 버전을 나열합니다.

```
Get-SSMDocumentVersionList -Name "RunShellScript"
```

출력:

```
CreatedDate          DocumentVersion IsDefaultVersion Name
-----------          --------------- ---------------- ----
2/24/2017 5:25:13 AM 1               True             RunShellScript
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeDocumentPermission을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 문서의 모든 버전을 나열합니다.

```
Get-SSMDocumentVersionList -Name "RunShellScript"
```

출력:

```
CreatedDate          DocumentVersion IsDefaultVersion Name
-----------          --------------- ---------------- ----
2/24/2017 5:25:13 AM 1               True             RunShellScript
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeDocumentPermission을 참조하세요.

CLI로 **DescribeEffectiveInstanceAssociations** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeEffectiveInstanceAssociations의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

인스턴스에 대한 유효한 연결의 세부 정보를 가져오는 방법

다음 describe-effective-instance-associations 예제에서는 인스턴스에 대한 유효한 연결의 세부 정보를 검색합니다.

명령:

```
aws ssm describe-effective-instance-associations --instance-
id "i-1234567890abcdef0"
```

출력:

```
{
    "Associations": [
        {
            "AssociationId": "8dfe3659-4309-493a-8755-0123456789ab",
            "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
            "Content": "{\n    \"schemaVersion\": \"1.2\",\n    \"description\":
 \"Update the Amazon SSM Agent to the latest version or specified version.\",\n
  \"parameters\": {\n        \"version\": {\n            \"default\": \"\",\n
        \"description\": \"(Optional) A specific version of the Amazon SSM Agent
 to install. If not specified, the agent will be updated to the latest version.
\",\n            \"type\": \"String\"\n        },\n        \"allowDowngrade
\": {\n            \"default\": \"false\",\n            \"description\":
```

```
 \"(Optional) Allow the Amazon SSM Agent service to be downgraded to an earlier
 version. If set to false, the service can be upgraded to newer versions only
 (default). If set to true, specify the earlier version.\",\n            \"type
\": \"String\",\n            \"allowedValues\": [\n                \"true\",\n
               \"false\"\n            ]\n        }\n    },\n    \"runtimeConfig
\": {\n        \"aws:updateSsmAgent\": {\n            \"properties\": [\n
         {\n                \"agentName\": \"amazon-ssm-agent\",\n
  \"source\": \"https://s3.{Region}.amazonaws.com/amazon-ssm-{Region}/ssm-agent-
manifest.json\",\n                \"allowDowngrade\": \"{{ allowDowngrade }}\",\n
                \"targetVersion\": \"{{ version }}\"\n                }\n
    ]\n        }\n    }\n}\n",
            "AssociationVersion": "1"
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeEffectiveInstanceAssociations를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 인스턴스에 대한 유효한 연결을 설명합니다.

```
Get-SSMEffectiveInstanceAssociationList -InstanceId "i-0000293ffd8c57862" -
MaxResult 5
```

출력:

```
AssociationId                        Content
-------------                        -------
d8617c07-2079-4c18-9847-1655fc2698b0 {...
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 인스턴스에 대한 유효한 연결의 콘텐츠를 설명합니다.

```
(Get-SSMEffectiveInstanceAssociationList -InstanceId "i-0000293ffd8c57862" -
MaxResult 5).Content
```

출력:

```
{
    "schemaVersion": "1.2",
    "description": "Update the Amazon SSM Agent to the latest version or
 specified version.",
    "parameters": {
        "version": {
            "default": "",
            "description": "(Optional) A specific version of the Amazon SSM Agent
 to install. If not specified, the agen
t will be updated to the latest version.",
            "type": "String"
        },
        "allowDowngrade": {
            "default": "false",
            "description": "(Optional) Allow the Amazon SSM Agent service to be
 downgraded to an earlier version. If set
 to false, the service can be upgraded to newer versions only (default). If set
 to true, specify the earlier version.",
            "type": "String",
            "allowedValues": [
                "true",
                "false"
            ]
        }
    },
    "runtimeConfig": {
        "aws:updateSsmAgent": {
            "properties": [
                {
                "agentName": "amazon-ssm-agent",
                "source": "https://s3.{Region}.amazonaws.com/amazon-ssm-{Region}/
ssm-agent-manifest.json",
                "allowDowngrade": "{{ allowDowngrade }}",
                "targetVersion": "{{ version }}"
                }
            ]
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeEffectiveInstanceAssociations를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 인스턴스에 대한 유효한 연결을 설명합니다.

```
Get-SSMEffectiveInstanceAssociationList -InstanceId "i-0000293ffd8c57862" -
MaxResult 5
```

출력:

```
AssociationId                        Content
-------------                        -------
d8617c07-2079-4c18-9847-1655fc2698b0 {...
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 인스턴스에 대한 유효한 연결의 콘텐츠를 설명합니다.

```
(Get-SSMEffectiveInstanceAssociationList -InstanceId "i-0000293ffd8c57862" -
MaxResult 5).Content
```

출력:

```
{
    "schemaVersion": "1.2",
    "description": "Update the Amazon SSM Agent to the latest version or
 specified version.",
    "parameters": {
        "version": {
            "default": "",
            "description": "(Optional) A specific version of the Amazon SSM Agent
 to install. If not specified, the agen
t will be updated to the latest version.",
            "type": "String"
        },
        "allowDowngrade": {
            "default": "false",
            "description": "(Optional) Allow the Amazon SSM Agent service to be
 downgraded to an earlier version. If set
 to false, the service can be upgraded to newer versions only (default). If set
 to true, specify the earlier version.",
            "type": "String",
            "allowedValues": [
                "true",
                "false"
```

```
            ]
        }
    },
    "runtimeConfig": {
        "aws:updateSsmAgent": {
            "properties": [
                {
                "agentName": "amazon-ssm-agent",
                "source": "https://s3.{Region}.amazonaws.com/amazon-ssm-{Region}/
ssm-agent-manifest.json",
                "allowDowngrade": "{{ allowDowngrade }}",
                "targetVersion": "{{ version }}"
                }
            ]
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeEffectiveInstanceAssociations를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **DescribeEffectivePatchesForPatchBaseline** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeEffectivePatchesForPatchBaseline의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예제 1: 사용자 지정 패치 기준에서 정의한 모든 패치를 가져오는 방법

다음 describe-effective-patches-for-patch-baseline 예제에서는 현재 AWS 계정의 사용자 지정 패치 기준에 의해 정의된 패치를 반환합니다. 사용자 지정 기준의 경우 --baseline-id에는 ID만 필요합니다.

```
aws ssm describe-effective-patches-for-patch-baseline \
    --baseline-id "pb-08b654cf9b9681f04"
```

출력:

```
{
    "EffectivePatches": [
```

```
        {
            "Patch": {
                "Id": "fe6bd8c2-3752-4c8b-ab3e-1a7ed08767ba",
                "ReleaseDate": 1544047205.0,
                "Title": "2018-11 Update for Windows Server 2019 for x64-based
Systems (KB4470788)",
                "Description": "Install this update to resolve issues in Windows.
For a complete listing of the issues that are included in this update, see the
associated Microsoft Knowledge Base article for more information. After you
install this item, you may have to restart your computer.",
                "ContentUrl": "https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/kb/4470788",
                "Vendor": "Microsoft",
                "ProductFamily": "Windows",
                "Product": "WindowsServer2019",
                "Classification": "SecurityUpdates",
                "MsrcSeverity": "Critical",
                "KbNumber": "KB4470788",
                "MsrcNumber": "",
                "Language": "All"
            },
            "PatchStatus": {
                "DeploymentStatus": "APPROVED",
                "ComplianceLevel": "CRITICAL",
                "ApprovalDate": 1544047205.0
            }
        },
        {
            "Patch": {
                "Id": "915a6b1a-f556-4d83-8f50-b2e75a9a7e58",
                "ReleaseDate": 1549994400.0,
                "Title": "2019-02 Cumulative Update for .NET Framework 3.5 and
4.7.2 for Windows Server 2019 for x64 (KB4483452)",
                "Description": "A security issue has been identified in a
Microsoft software product that could affect your system. You can help protect
your system by installing this update from Microsoft. For a complete listing
of the issues that are included in this update, see the associated Microsoft
Knowledge Base article. After you install this update, you may have to restart
your system.",
                "ContentUrl": "https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/kb/4483452",
                "Vendor": "Microsoft",
                "ProductFamily": "Windows",
                "Product": "WindowsServer2019",
                "Classification": "SecurityUpdates",
                "MsrcSeverity": "Important",
```

```
                "KbNumber": "KB4483452",
                "MsrcNumber": "",
                "Language": "All"
            },
            "PatchStatus": {
                "DeploymentStatus": "APPROVED",
                "ComplianceLevel": "CRITICAL",
                "ApprovalDate": 1549994400.0
            }
        },
        ...
    ],
    "NextToken": "--token string truncated--"
}
```

예제 2: AWS 관리형 패치 기준으로 정의된 모든 패치 가져오기

다음 `describe-effective-patches-for-patch-baseline` 예시에서는 AWS 관리형 패치 기준으로 정의된 패치를 반환합니다. AWS 관리형 기준의 경우 에는 전체 기준 ARN이 필요합니다. `--baseline-id`

```
aws ssm describe-effective-patches-for-patch-baseline \
    --baseline-id "arn:aws:ssm:us-east-2:733109147000:patchbaseline/
pb-020d361a05defe4ed"
```

샘플 출력은 예 1을 참조하세요.

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 보안 패치 선택 방법을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeEffectivePatchesForPatchBaseline을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 최대 결과 목록이 1인 모든 패치 기준을 나열합니다.

```
Get-SSMEffectivePatchesForPatchBaseline -BaselineId "pb-0a2f1059b670ebd31" -
MaxResult 1
```

출력:

```
Patch                                       PatchStatus
-----                                       -----------
Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.Patch
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchStatus
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 최대 결과 목록이 1인 모든 패치 기준의 패치 상태를 표시합니다.

```
(Get-SSMEffectivePatchesForPatchBaseline -BaselineId "pb-0a2f1059b670ebd31" -
MaxResult 1).PatchStatus
```

출력:

```
ApprovalDate          DeploymentStatus
------------          ----------------
12/21/2010 6:00:00 PM APPROVED
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeEffectivePatchesForPatchBaseline을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 최대 결과 목록이 1인 모든 패치 기준을 나열합니다.

```
Get-SSMEffectivePatchesForPatchBaseline -BaselineId "pb-0a2f1059b670ebd31" -
MaxResult 1
```

출력:

```
Patch                                       PatchStatus
-----                                       -----------
Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.Patch
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchStatus
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 최대 결과 목록이 1인 모든 패치 기준의 패치 상태를 표시합니다.

```
(Get-SSMEffectivePatchesForPatchBaseline -BaselineId "pb-0a2f1059b670ebd31" -
MaxResult 1).PatchStatus
```

출력:

```
ApprovalDate          DeploymentStatus
------------          ----------------
12/21/2010 6:00:00 PM APPROVED
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeEffectivePatchesForPatchBaseline을 참조하세요.

CLI로 **DescribeInstanceAssociationsStatus** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeInstanceAssociationsStatus`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

인스턴스 연결 상태를 설명하는 방법

이 예제에서는 인스턴스 연결의 세부 정보를 보여줍니다.

명령:

```
aws ssm describe-instance-associations-status --instance-id "i-1234567890abcdef0"
```

출력:

```
{
  "InstanceAssociationStatusInfos": [
      {
          "AssociationId": "8dfe3659-4309-493a-8755-0123456789ab",
          "Name": "AWS-GatherSoftwareInventory",
          "DocumentVersion": "1",
          "AssociationVersion": "1",
          "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
          "ExecutionDate": 1550501886.0,
          "Status": "Success",
          "ExecutionSummary": "1 out of 1 plugin processed, 1 success, 0 failed,
 0 timedout, 0 skipped. ",
          "AssociationName": "Inventory-Association"
      },
      {
          "AssociationId": "5c5a31f6-6dae-46f9-944c-0123456789ab",
          "Name": "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent",
```

```
            "DocumentVersion": "1",
            "AssociationVersion": "1",
            "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
            "ExecutionDate": 1550505828.548,
            "Status": "Success",
            "DetailedStatus": "Success",
            "AssociationName": "UpdateSSMAgent"
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeInstanceAssociationsStatus를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 인스턴스 연결의 세부 정보를 보여줍니다.

```
Get-SSMInstanceAssociationsStatus -InstanceId "i-0000293ffd8c57862"
```

출력:

```
AssociationId    : d8617c07-2079-4c18-9847-1655fc2698b0
DetailedStatus   : Pending
DocumentVersion  : 1
ErrorCode        :
ExecutionDate    : 2/20/2015 8:31:11 AM
ExecutionSummary : temp_status_change
InstanceId       : i-0000293ffd8c57862
Name             : AWS-UpdateSSMAgent
OutputUrl        :
Status           : Pending
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스 ID의 인스턴스 연결 상태를 확인하고 더 나아가 해당 연결의 실행 상태를 표시합니다.

```
Get-SSMInstanceAssociationsStatus -InstanceId i-012e3cb4df567e8aa | ForEach-
Object {Get-SSMAssociationExecution -AssociationId .AssociationId}
```

출력:

```
AssociationId         : 512a34a5-c678-1234-1234-12345678db9e
AssociationVersion    : 2
CreatedTime           : 3/2/2019 8:53:29 AM
DetailedStatus        :
ExecutionId           : 512a34a5-c678-1234-1234-12345678db9e
LastExecutionDate     : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
ResourceCountByStatus : {Success=9}
Status                : Success
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeInstanceAssociationsStatus를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 인스턴스 연결의 세부 정보를 보여줍니다.

```
Get-SSMInstanceAssociationsStatus -InstanceId "i-0000293ffd8c57862"
```

출력:

```
AssociationId    : d8617c07-2079-4c18-9847-1655fc2698b0
DetailedStatus   : Pending
DocumentVersion  : 1
ErrorCode        :
ExecutionDate    : 2/20/2015 8:31:11 AM
ExecutionSummary : temp_status_change
InstanceId       : i-0000293ffd8c57862
Name             : AWS-UpdateSSMAgent
OutputUrl        :
Status           : Pending
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스 ID의 인스턴스 연결 상태를 확인하고 더 나아가 해당 연결의 실행 상태를 표시합니다.

```
Get-SSMInstanceAssociationsStatus -InstanceId i-012e3cb4df567e8aa | ForEach-
Object {Get-SSMAssociationExecution -AssociationId .AssociationId}
```

출력:

```
AssociationId         : 512a34a5-c678-1234-1234-12345678db9e
AssociationVersion    : 2
CreatedTime           : 3/2/2019 8:53:29 AM
```

```
DetailedStatus        :
ExecutionId           : 512a34a5-c678-1234-1234-12345678db9e
LastExecutionDate     : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
ResourceCountByStatus : {Success=9}
Status                : Success
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeInstanceAssociationsStatus를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **DescribeInstanceInformation** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeInstanceInformation의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예제 1: 관리형 인스턴스 정보를 설명하는 방법

다음 describe-instance-information 예제에서는 각 관리형 인스턴스의 세부 정보를 검색합니다.

```
aws ssm describe-instance-information
```

예제 2: 특정 관리형 인스턴스에 대한 정보를 설명하는 방법

다음 describe-instance-information 예제에서는 관리형 인스턴스 i-028ea792daEXAMPLE의 세부 정보를 보여줍니다.

```
aws ssm describe-instance-information \
    --filters "Key=InstanceIds,Values=i-028ea792daEXAMPLE"
```

예제 3: 특정 태그 키를 사용하는 관리형 인스턴스에 대한 정보를 설명하는 방법

다음 describe-instance-information 예제에서는 태그 키 DEV가 있는 관리형 인스턴스의 세부 정보를 보여줍니다.

```
aws ssm describe-instance-information \
    --filters "Key=tag-key,Values=DEV"
```

출력:

```
{
    "InstanceInformationList": [
        {
            "InstanceId": "i-028ea792daEXAMPLE",
            "PingStatus": "Online",
            "LastPingDateTime": 1582221233.421,
            "AgentVersion": "2.3.842.0",
            "IsLatestVersion": true,
            "PlatformType": "Linux",
            "PlatformName": "SLES",
            "PlatformVersion": "15.1",
            "ResourceType": "EC2Instance",
            "IPAddress": "192.0.2.0",
            "ComputerName": "ip-198.51.100.0.us-east-2.compute.internal",
            "AssociationStatus": "Success",
            "LastAssociationExecutionDate": 1582220806.0,
            "LastSuccessfulAssociationExecutionDate": 1582220806.0,
            "AssociationOverview": {
                "DetailedStatus": "Success",
                "InstanceAssociationStatusAggregatedCount": {
                    "Success": 2
                }
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 관리형 인스턴스를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeInstanceInformation을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 각 인스턴스의 세부 정보를 보여줍니다.

```
Get-SSMInstanceInformation
```

출력:

```
ActivationId                            :
```

```
AgentVersion                            : 2.0.672.0
AssociationOverview                     :
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.InstanceAggregatedAssociationOverview
AssociationStatus                       : Success
ComputerName                            : ip-172-31-44-222.us-
west-2.compute.internal
IamRole                                 :
InstanceId                              : i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f
IPAddress                               : 172.31.44.222
IsLatestVersion                         : True
LastAssociationExecutionDate            : 2/24/2017 3:18:09 AM
LastPingDateTime                        : 2/24/2017 3:35:03 AM
LastSuccessfulAssociationExecutionDate : 2/24/2017 3:18:09 AM
Name                                    :
PingStatus                              : ConnectionLost
PlatformName                            : Amazon Linux AMI
PlatformType                            : Linux
PlatformVersion                         : 2016.09
RegistrationDate                        : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
ResourceType                            : EC2Instance
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 -Filter 파라미터를 사용하여 **AgentVersion**가 **us-east-1**인 리전의 AWS Systems Manager 인스턴스로만 결과를 필터링하는 방법을 보여줍니다**2.2.800.0**. InstanceInformation API 참조 주제(https://docs.aws.amazon.com/systems-manager/latest/APIReference/API_InstanceInformation.html#systemsmanager-Type-InstanceInformation-ActivationId)에서 유효한 -Filter 키 값 목록을 찾을 수 있습니다.

```
$Filters = @{
    Key="AgentVersion"
    Values="2.2.800.0"
}
Get-SSMInstanceInformation -Region us-east-1 -Filter $Filters
```

출력:

```
ActivationId                            :
AgentVersion                            : 2.2.800.0
AssociationOverview                     :
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.InstanceAggregatedAssociationOverview
AssociationStatus                       : Success
ComputerName                            : EXAMPLE-EXAMPLE.WORKGROUP
IamRole                                 :
```

```
InstanceId                              : i-EXAMPLEb0792d98ce
IPAddress                               : 10.0.0.01
IsLatestVersion                         : False
LastAssociationExecutionDate            : 8/16/2018 12:02:50 AM
LastPingDateTime                        : 8/16/2018 7:40:27 PM
LastSuccessfulAssociationExecutionDate : 8/16/2018 12:02:50 AM
Name                                    :
PingStatus                              : Online
PlatformName                            : Microsoft Windows Server 2016 Datacenter
PlatformType                            : Windows
PlatformVersion                         : 10.0.14393
RegistrationDate                        : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
ResourceType                            : EC2Instance

ActivationId                            :
AgentVersion                            : 2.2.800.0
AssociationOverview                     :
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.InstanceAggregatedAssociationOverview
AssociationStatus                       : Success
ComputerName                            : EXAMPLE-EXAMPLE.WORKGROUP
IamRole                                 :
InstanceId                              : i-EXAMPLEac7501d023
IPAddress                               : 10.0.0.02
IsLatestVersion                         : False
LastAssociationExecutionDate            : 8/16/2018 12:00:20 AM
LastPingDateTime                        : 8/16/2018 7:40:35 PM
LastSuccessfulAssociationExecutionDate : 8/16/2018 12:00:20 AM
Name                                    :
PingStatus                              : Online
PlatformName                            : Microsoft Windows Server 2016 Datacenter
PlatformType                            : Windows
PlatformVersion                         : 10.0.14393
RegistrationDate                        : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
ResourceType                            : EC2Instance
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 -InstanceInformationFilterList 파라미터를 사용하여 **Windows** 또는 **PlatformTypes**가 **us-east-1** 있는 리전의 AWS Systems Manager 인스턴스로만 결과를 필터링하는 방법을 보여줍니다**Linux**. InstanceInformationFilter API 참조 주제(https://docs.aws.amazon.com/systems-manager/latest/APIReference/API_InstanceInformationFilter.html)에서 유효한 -InstanceInformationFilterList 키 값 목록을 찾을 수 있습니다.

```
$Filters = @{
   Key="PlatformTypes"
   ValueSet=("Windows","Linux")
}
Get-SSMInstanceInformation -Region us-east-1 -InstanceInformationFilterList
 $Filters
```

출력:

```
ActivationId                           :
AgentVersion                           : 2.2.800.0
AssociationOverview                    :
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.InstanceAggregatedAssociationOverview
AssociationStatus                      : Success
ComputerName                           : EXAMPLE-EXAMPLE.WORKGROUP
IamRole                                :
InstanceId                             : i-EXAMPLEb0792d98ce
IPAddress                              : 10.0.0.27
IsLatestVersion                        : False
LastAssociationExecutionDate           : 8/16/2018 12:02:50 AM
LastPingDateTime                       : 8/16/2018 7:40:27 PM
LastSuccessfulAssociationExecutionDate : 8/16/2018 12:02:50 AM
Name                                   :
PingStatus                             : Online
PlatformName                           : Ubuntu Server 18.04 LTS
PlatformType                           : Linux
PlatformVersion                        : 18.04
RegistrationDate                       : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
ResourceType                           : EC2Instance

ActivationId                           :
AgentVersion                           : 2.2.800.0
AssociationOverview                    :
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.InstanceAggregatedAssociationOverview
AssociationStatus                      : Success
ComputerName                           : EXAMPLE-EXAMPLE.WORKGROUP
IamRole                                :
InstanceId                             : i-EXAMPLEac7501d023
IPAddress                              : 10.0.0.100
IsLatestVersion                        : False
LastAssociationExecutionDate           : 8/16/2018 12:00:20 AM
LastPingDateTime                       : 8/16/2018 7:40:35 PM
LastSuccessfulAssociationExecutionDate : 8/16/2018 12:00:20 AM
```

```
Name                                    :
PingStatus                              : Online
PlatformName                            : Microsoft Windows Server 2016 Datacenter
PlatformType                            : Windows
PlatformVersion                         : 10.0.14393
RegistrationDate                        : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
ResourceType                            : EC2Instance
```

예제 4: 이 예제에서는 ssm 관리형 인스턴스를 나열하고 InstanceId, PingStatus, LastPingDateTime 및 PlatformName을 csv 파일로 내보냅니다.

```
Get-SSMInstanceInformation | Select-Object InstanceId, PingStatus,
 LastPingDateTime, PlatformName | Export-Csv Instance-details.csv -
NoTypeInformation
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeInstanceInformation을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 각 인스턴스의 세부 정보를 보여줍니다.

```
Get-SSMInstanceInformation
```

출력:

```
ActivationId                            :
AgentVersion                            : 2.0.672.0
AssociationOverview                     :
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.InstanceAggregatedAssociationOverview
AssociationStatus                       : Success
ComputerName                            : ip-172-31-44-222.us-
west-2.compute.internal
IamRole                                 :
InstanceId                              : i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f
IPAddress                               : 172.31.44.222
IsLatestVersion                         : True
LastAssociationExecutionDate            : 2/24/2017 3:18:09 AM
LastPingDateTime                        : 2/24/2017 3:35:03 AM
LastSuccessfulAssociationExecutionDate : 2/24/2017 3:18:09 AM
Name                                    :
PingStatus                              : ConnectionLost
```

```
PlatformName                            : Amazon Linux AMI
PlatformType                            : Linux
PlatformVersion                         : 2016.09
RegistrationDate                        : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
ResourceType                            : EC2Instance
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 -Filter 파라미터를 사용하여 **AgentVersion**가 **us-east-1**인 리전의 AWS Systems Manager 인스턴스로만 결과를 필터링하는 방법을 보여줍니다**2.2.800.0**. InstanceInformation API 참조 주제(https://docs.aws.amazon.com/systems-manager/latest/APIReference/API_InstanceInformation.html#systemsmanager-Type-InstanceInformation-ActivationId)에서 유효한 -Filter 키 값 목록을 찾을 수 있습니다.

```
$Filters = @{
    Key="AgentVersion"
    Values="2.2.800.0"
}
Get-SSMInstanceInformation -Region us-east-1 -Filter $Filters
```

출력:

```
ActivationId                            :
AgentVersion                            : 2.2.800.0
AssociationOverview                     :
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.InstanceAggregatedAssociationOverview
AssociationStatus                       : Success
ComputerName                            : EXAMPLE-EXAMPLE.WORKGROUP
IamRole                                 :
InstanceId                              : i-EXAMPLEb0792d98ce
IPAddress                               : 10.0.0.01
IsLatestVersion                         : False
LastAssociationExecutionDate            : 8/16/2018 12:02:50 AM
LastPingDateTime                        : 8/16/2018 7:40:27 PM
LastSuccessfulAssociationExecutionDate : 8/16/2018 12:02:50 AM
Name                                    :
PingStatus                              : Online
PlatformName                            : Microsoft Windows Server 2016 Datacenter
PlatformType                            : Windows
PlatformVersion                         : 10.0.14393
RegistrationDate                        : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
ResourceType                            : EC2Instance

ActivationId                            :
```

```
AgentVersion                            : 2.2.800.0
AssociationOverview                     :
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.InstanceAggregatedAssociationOverview
AssociationStatus                       : Success
ComputerName                            : EXAMPLE-EXAMPLE.WORKGROUP
IamRole                                 :
InstanceId                              : i-EXAMPLEac7501d023
IPAddress                               : 10.0.0.02
IsLatestVersion                         : False
LastAssociationExecutionDate            : 8/16/2018 12:00:20 AM
LastPingDateTime                        : 8/16/2018 7:40:35 PM
LastSuccessfulAssociationExecutionDate : 8/16/2018 12:00:20 AM
Name                                    :
PingStatus                              : Online
PlatformName                            : Microsoft Windows Server 2016 Datacenter
PlatformType                            : Windows
PlatformVersion                         : 10.0.14393
RegistrationDate                        : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
ResourceType                            : EC2Instance
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 -InstanceInformationFilterList 파라미터를 사용하여 **Windows** 또는 **PlatformTypes**가 **us-east-1** 있는 리전의 AWS Systems Manager 인스턴스로만 결과를 필터링하는 방법을 보여줍니다**Linux**. InstanceInformationFilter API 참조 주제(https://docs.aws.amazon.com/systems-manager/latest/APIReference/API_InstanceInformationFilter.html)에서 유효한 -InstanceInformationFilterList 키 값 목록을 찾을 수 있습니다.

```
$Filters = @{
   Key="PlatformTypes"
   ValueSet=("Windows","Linux")
}
Get-SSMInstanceInformation -Region us-east-1 -InstanceInformationFilterList
 $Filters
```

출력:

```
ActivationId                            :
AgentVersion                            : 2.2.800.0
AssociationOverview                     :
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.InstanceAggregatedAssociationOverview
AssociationStatus                       : Success
ComputerName                            : EXAMPLE-EXAMPLE.WORKGROUP
```

```
IamRole                                 :
InstanceId                              : i-EXAMPLEb0792d98ce
IPAddress                               : 10.0.0.27
IsLatestVersion                         : False
LastAssociationExecutionDate            : 8/16/2018 12:02:50 AM
LastPingDateTime                        : 8/16/2018 7:40:27 PM
LastSuccessfulAssociationExecutionDate : 8/16/2018 12:02:50 AM
Name                                    :
PingStatus                              : Online
PlatformName                            : Ubuntu Server 18.04 LTS
PlatformType                            : Linux
PlatformVersion                         : 18.04
RegistrationDate                        : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
ResourceType                            : EC2Instance

ActivationId                            :
AgentVersion                            : 2.2.800.0
AssociationOverview                     :
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.InstanceAggregatedAssociationOverview
AssociationStatus                       : Success
ComputerName                            : EXAMPLE-EXAMPLE.WORKGROUP
IamRole                                 :
InstanceId                              : i-EXAMPLEac7501d023
IPAddress                               : 10.0.0.100
IsLatestVersion                         : False
LastAssociationExecutionDate            : 8/16/2018 12:00:20 AM
LastPingDateTime                        : 8/16/2018 7:40:35 PM
LastSuccessfulAssociationExecutionDate : 8/16/2018 12:00:20 AM
Name                                    :
PingStatus                              : Online
PlatformName                            : Microsoft Windows Server 2016 Datacenter
PlatformType                            : Windows
PlatformVersion                         : 10.0.14393
RegistrationDate                        : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
ResourceType                            : EC2Instance
```

예제 4: 이 예제에서는 ssm 관리형 인스턴스를 나열하고 InstanceId, PingStatus, LastPingDateTime 및 PlatformName을 csv 파일로 내보냅니다.

```
Get-SSMInstanceInformation | Select-Object InstanceId, PingStatus,
 LastPingDateTime, PlatformName | Export-Csv Instance-details.csv -
NoTypeInformation
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeInstanceInformation을 참조하세요.

CLI로 **DescribeInstancePatchStates** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeInstancePatchStates의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

인스턴스의 패치 요약 상태를 가져오는 방법

이 describe-instance-patch-states 예제에서는 인스턴스의 패치 요약 상태를 가져옵니다.

```
aws ssm describe-instance-patch-states \
    --instance-ids "i-1234567890abcdef0"
```

출력:

```
{
    "InstancePatchStates": [
        {
            "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
            "PatchGroup": "my-patch-group",
            "BaselineId": "pb-0713accee01234567",
            "SnapshotId": "521c3536-930c-4aa9-950e-01234567abcd",
            "CriticalNonCompliantCount": 2,
            "SecurityNonCompliantCount": 2,
            "OtherNonCompliantCount": 1,
            "InstalledCount": 123,
            "InstalledOtherCount": 334,
            "InstalledPendingRebootCount": 0,
            "InstalledRejectedCount": 0,
            "MissingCount": 1,
            "FailedCount": 2,
            "UnreportedNotApplicableCount": 11,
            "NotApplicableCount": 2063,
            "OperationStartTime": "2021-05-03T11:00:56-07:00",
            "OperationEndTime": "2021-05-03T11:01:09-07:00",
            "Operation": "Scan",
```

```
            "LastNoRebootInstallOperationTime": "2020-06-14T12:17:41-07:00",
            "RebootOption": "RebootIfNeeded"
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 패치 규정 준수 정보를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeInstancePatchStates를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 인스턴스의 패치 요약 상태를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-SSMInstancePatchState -InstanceId "i-08ee91c0b17045407"
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 두 인스턴스의 패치 요약 상태를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-SSMInstancePatchState -InstanceId "i-08ee91c0b17045407","i-09a618aec652973a9"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeInstancePatchStates를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 인스턴스의 패치 요약 상태를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-SSMInstancePatchState -InstanceId "i-08ee91c0b17045407"
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 두 인스턴스의 패치 요약 상태를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-SSMInstancePatchState -InstanceId "i-08ee91c0b17045407","i-09a618aec652973a9"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeInstancePatchStates를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **`DescribeInstancePatchStatesForPatchGroup`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeInstancePatchStatesForPatchGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예제 1: 패치 그룹의 인스턴스 상태를 가져오는 방법

다음 `describe-instance-patch-states-for-patch-group` 예제에서는 지정된 패치 그룹의 인스턴스당 패치 요약 상태에 대한 세부 정보를 검색합니다.

```
aws ssm describe-instance-patch-states-for-patch-group \
    --patch-group "Production"
```

출력:

```
{
    "InstancePatchStates": [
        {
            "InstanceId": "i-02573cafcfEXAMPLE",
            "PatchGroup": "Production",
            "BaselineId": "pb-0c10e65780EXAMPLE",
            "SnapshotId": "a3f5ff34-9bc4-4d2c-a665-4d1c1EXAMPLE",
            "OwnerInformation": "",
            "InstalledCount": 32,
            "InstalledOtherCount": 1,
            "InstalledPendingRebootCount": 0,
            "InstalledRejectedCount": 0,
            "MissingCount": 2,
            "FailedCount": 0,
            "UnreportedNotApplicableCount": 2671,
            "NotApplicableCount": 400,
            "OperationStartTime": "2021-08-04T11:03:50.590000-07:00",
            "OperationEndTime": "2021-08-04T11:04:21.555000-07:00",
            "Operation": "Scan",
            "RebootOption": "NoReboot",
            "CriticalNonCompliantCount": 0,
            "SecurityNonCompliantCount": 1,
            "OtherNonCompliantCount": 0
        },
        {
            "InstanceId": "i-0471e04240EXAMPLE",
            "PatchGroup": "Production",
            "BaselineId": "pb-09ca3fb51fEXAMPLE",
            "SnapshotId": "05d8ffb0-1bbe-4812-ba2d-d9b7bEXAMPLE",
```

```
            "OwnerInformation": "",
            "InstalledCount": 32,
            "InstalledOtherCount": 1,
            "InstalledPendingRebootCount": 0,
            "InstalledRejectedCount": 0,
            "MissingCount": 2,
            "FailedCount": 0,
            "UnreportedNotApplicableCount": 2671,
            "NotApplicableCount": 400,
            "OperationStartTime": "2021-08-04T22:06:20.340000-07:00",
            "OperationEndTime": "2021-08-04T22:07:11.220000-07:00",
            "Operation": "Scan",
            "RebootOption": "NoReboot",
            "CriticalNonCompliantCount": 0,
            "SecurityNonCompliantCount": 1,
            "OtherNonCompliantCount": 0
        }
    ]
}
```

예제 2: 패치가 5개 넘게 누락된 패치 그룹의 인스턴스 상태를 가져오는 방법

다음 `describe-instance-patch-states-for-patch-group` 예제에서는 패치가 5개 넘게 누락된 인스턴스에서 지정된 패치 그룹의 패치 요약 상태에 대한 세부 정보를 검색합니다.

```
aws ssm describe-instance-patch-states-for-patch-group \
    --filters Key=MissingCount,Type=GreaterThan,Values=5 \
    --patch-group "Production"
```

출력:

```
{
    "InstancePatchStates": [
        {
            "InstanceId": "i-02573cafcfEXAMPLE",
            "PatchGroup": "Production",
            "BaselineId": "pb-0c10e65780EXAMPLE",
            "SnapshotId": "a3f5ff34-9bc4-4d2c-a665-4d1c1EXAMPLE",
            "OwnerInformation": "",
            "InstalledCount": 46,
            "InstalledOtherCount": 4,
            "InstalledPendingRebootCount": 1,
            "InstalledRejectedCount": 1,
```

```
            "MissingCount": 7,
            "FailedCount": 0,
            "UnreportedNotApplicableCount": 232,
            "NotApplicableCount": 654,
            "OperationStartTime": "2021-08-04T11:03:50.590000-07:00",
            "OperationEndTime": "2021-08-04T11:04:21.555000-07:00",
            "Operation": "Scan",
            "RebootOption": "NoReboot",
            "CriticalNonCompliantCount": 0,
            "SecurityNonCompliantCount": 1,
            "OtherNonCompliantCount": 1
        }
    ]
}
```

예제 3: 재부팅이 필요한 인스턴스가 10개 미만인 패치 그룹의 인스턴스 상태를 가져오는 방법

다음 `describe-instance-patch-states-for-patch-group` 예제에서는 리부팅해야 하는 패치가 10개 미만인 인스턴스에서 지정된 패치 그룹의 패치 요약 상태에 대한 세부 정보를 검색합니다.

```
aws ssm describe-instance-patch-states-for-patch-group \
    --filters Key=InstalledPendingRebootCount,Type=LessThan,Values=10 \
    --patch-group "Production"
```

출력:

```
{
    "InstancePatchStates": [
        {
            "InstanceId": "i-02573cafcfEXAMPLE",
            "BaselineId": "pb-0c10e65780EXAMPLE",
            "SnapshotId": "a3f5ff34-9bc4-4d2c-a665-4d1c1EXAMPLE",
            "PatchGroup": "Production",
            "OwnerInformation": "",
            "InstalledCount": 32,
            "InstalledOtherCount": 1,
            "InstalledPendingRebootCount": 4,
            "InstalledRejectedCount": 0,
            "MissingCount": 2,
            "FailedCount": 0,
            "UnreportedNotApplicableCount": 846,
```

```
            "NotApplicableCount": 212,
            "OperationStartTime": "2021-08-046T11:03:50.590000-07:00",
            "OperationEndTime": "2021-08-06T11:04:21.555000-07:00",
            "Operation": "Scan",
            "RebootOption": "NoReboot",
            "CriticalNonCompliantCount": 0,
            "SecurityNonCompliantCount": 1,
            "OtherNonCompliantCount": 0
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 패치 규정 준수 상태 값 이해를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeInstancePatchStatesForPatchGroup을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 패치 그룹의 인스턴스당 패치 요약 상태를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-SSMInstancePatchStatesForPatchGroup -PatchGroup "Production"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeInstancePatchStatesForPatchGroup을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 패치 그룹의 인스턴스당 패치 요약 상태를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-SSMInstancePatchStatesForPatchGroup -PatchGroup "Production"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeInstancePatchStatesForPatchGroup을 참조하세요.

CLI로 **`DescribeInstancePatches`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeInstancePatches`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예제 1: 인스턴스의 패치 상태 세부 정보를 가져오는 방법

다음 `describe-instance-patches` 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스의 패치에 대한 세부 정보를 검색합니다.

```
aws ssm describe-instance-patches \
    --instance-id "i-1234567890abcdef0"
```

출력:

```
{
    "Patches": [
        {
            "Title": "2019-01 Security Update for Adobe Flash Player for Windows
 Server 2016 for x64-based Systems (KB4480979)",
            "KBId": "KB4480979",
            "Classification": "SecurityUpdates",
            "Severity": "Critical",
            "State": "Installed",
            "InstalledTime": "2019-01-09T00:00:00+00:00"
        },
        {
            "Title": "",
            "KBId": "KB4481031",
            "Classification": "",
            "Severity": "",
            "State": "InstalledOther",
            "InstalledTime": "2019-02-08T00:00:00+00:00"
        },
        ...
    ],
    "NextToken": "--token string truncated--"
}
```

예제 2: 인스턴스에서 누락 상태의 패치 목록을 가져오는 방법

다음 `describe-instance-patches` 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스에서 누락 상태인 패치에 대한 정보를 검색합니다.

```
aws ssm describe-instance-patches \
    --instance-id "i-1234567890abcdef0" \
    --filters Key=State,Values=Missing
```

출력:

```
{
    "Patches": [
        {
            "Title": "Windows Malicious Software Removal Tool x64 - February 2019
 (KB890830)",
            "KBId": "KB890830",
            "Classification": "UpdateRollups",
            "Severity": "Unspecified",
            "State": "Missing",
            "InstalledTime": "1970-01-01T00:00:00+00:00"
        },
        ...
    ],
    "NextToken": "--token string truncated--"
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 패치 규정 준수 상태 정보를 참조하세요.

예제 3: 인스턴스의 지정된 설치 시간 이후에 설치된 패치 목록을 가져오는 방법

다음 `describe-instance-patches` 예제에서는 `--filters` 및 `--query`의 사용을 조합하여 지정된 인스턴스에 대해 지정된 시간 이후에 설치된 패치에 대한 정보를 검색합니다.

```
aws ssm describe-instance-patches \
    --instance-id "i-1234567890abcdef0" \
    --filters Key=State,Values=Installed \
    --query "Patches[?InstalledTime >= `2023-01-01T16:00:00`]"
```

출력:

```
{
    "Patches": [
        {
            "Title": "2023-03 Cumulative Update for Windows Server 2019 (1809)
 for x64-based Systems (KB5023702)",
            "KBId": "KB5023702",
```

```
            "Classification": "SecurityUpdates",
            "Severity": "Critical",
            "State": "Installed",
            "InstalledTime": "2023-03-16T11:00:00+00:00"
        },
        ...
    ],
    "NextToken": "--token string truncated--"
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeInstancePatches를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 인스턴스에 대한 패치 규정 준수 세부 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-SSMInstancePatch -InstanceId "i-08ee91c0b17045407"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeInstancePatches를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 인스턴스에 대한 패치 규정 준수 세부 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-SSMInstancePatch -InstanceId "i-08ee91c0b17045407"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeInstancePatches를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **`DescribeMaintenanceWindowExecutionTaskInvocations`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeMaintenanceWindowExecutionTaskInvocations`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

유지 관리 기간 작업 실행을 위해 수행된 특정 작업 간접 호출을 가져오는 방법

다음 `describe-maintenance-window-execution-task-invocations` 예제에서는 지정된 유지 관리 기간 실행의 일부로 실행된 작업에 간접 호출을 나열합니다.

```
aws ssm describe-maintenance-window-execution-task-invocations \
    --window-execution-id "518d5565-5969-4cca-8f0e-da3b2a638355" \
    --task-id "ac0c6ae1-daa3-4a89-832e-d384503b6586"
```

출력:

```
{
    "WindowExecutionTaskInvocationIdentities": [
        {
            "Status": "SUCCESS",
            "Parameters": "{\"documentName\":\"AWS-RunShellScript\",
\"instanceIds\":[\"i-0000293ffd8c57862\"],\"parameters\":{\"commands\":[\"df\"]},
\"maxConcurrency\":\"1\",\"maxErrors\":\"1\"}",
            "InvocationId": "e274b6e1-fe56-4e32-bd2a-8073c6381d8b",
            "StartTime": 1487692834.723,
            "EndTime": 1487692834.871,
            "WindowExecutionId": "518d5565-5969-4cca-8f0e-da3b2a638355",
            "TaskExecutionId": "ac0c6ae1-daa3-4a89-832e-d384503b6586"
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 작업 및 작업 실행(AWS CLI)에 대한 정보 보기를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeMaintenanceWindowExecutionTaskInvocations를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 유지 관리 기간 실행의 일부로 실행된 작업에 대한 간접 호출을 나열합니다.

```
Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowExecutionTaskInvocationList -TaskId "ac0c6ae1-
daa3-4a89-832e-d384503b6586" -WindowExecutionId "518d5565-5969-4cca-8f0e-
da3b2a638355"
```

출력:

```
EndTime           : 2/21/2017 4:00:34 PM
ExecutionId       :
InvocationId      : e274b6e1-fe56-4e32-bd2a-8073c6381d8b
OwnerInformation  :
Parameters        : {"documentName":"AWS-RunShellScript","instanceIds":
["i-0000293ffd8c57862"],"parameters":{"commands":["df"]},"maxConcurrency":"1",
                    "maxErrors":"1"}
StartTime         : 2/21/2017 4:00:34 PM
Status            : FAILED
StatusDetails     : The instance IDs list contains an invalid entry.
TaskExecutionId   : ac0c6ae1-daa3-4a89-832e-d384503b6586
WindowExecutionId : 518d5565-5969-4cca-8f0e-da3b2a638355
WindowTargetId    :
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeMaintenanceWindowExecutionTaskInvocations를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 유지 관리 기간 실행의 일부로 실행된 작업에 대한 간접 호출을 나열합니다.

```
Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowExecutionTaskInvocationList -TaskId "ac0c6ae1-
daa3-4a89-832e-d384503b6586" -WindowExecutionId "518d5565-5969-4cca-8f0e-
da3b2a638355"
```

출력:

```
EndTime           : 2/21/2017 4:00:34 PM
ExecutionId       :
InvocationId      : e274b6e1-fe56-4e32-bd2a-8073c6381d8b
OwnerInformation  :
Parameters        : {"documentName":"AWS-RunShellScript","instanceIds":
["i-0000293ffd8c57862"],"parameters":{"commands":["df"]},"maxConcurrency":"1",
                    "maxErrors":"1"}
StartTime         : 2/21/2017 4:00:34 PM
Status            : FAILED
StatusDetails     : The instance IDs list contains an invalid entry.
TaskExecutionId   : ac0c6ae1-daa3-4a89-832e-d384503b6586
WindowExecutionId : 518d5565-5969-4cca-8f0e-da3b2a638355
```

```
WindowTargetId    :
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeMaintenanceWindowExecutionTaskInvocations를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **DescribeMaintenanceWindowExecutionTasks** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeMaintenanceWindowExecutionTasks의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

유지 관리 기간 실행과 연결된 모든 작업을 나열하는 방법

다음 ssm describe-maintenance-window-execution-tasks 예제에서는 지정된 유지 관리 기간 실행과 연결된 작업을 나열합니다.

```
aws ssm describe-maintenance-window-execution-tasks \
    --window-execution-id "518d5565-5969-4cca-8f0e-da3b2EXAMPLE"
```

출력:

```
{
    "WindowExecutionTaskIdentities": [
        {
            "Status": "SUCCESS",
            "TaskArn": "AWS-RunShellScript",
            "StartTime": 1487692834.684,
            "TaskType": "RUN_COMMAND",
            "EndTime": 1487692835.005,
            "WindowExecutionId": "518d5565-5969-4cca-8f0e-da3b2EXAMPLE",
            "TaskExecutionId": "ac0c6ae1-daa3-4a89-832e-d3845EXAMPLE"
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 작업 및 작업 실행(AWS CLI)에 대한 정보 보기를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeMaintenanceWindowExecutionTasks를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 유지 관리 기간 실행과 연결된 작업을 나열합니다.

```
Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowExecutionTaskList -WindowExecutionId
 "518d5565-5969-4cca-8f0e-da3b2a638355"
```

출력:

```
EndTime           : 2/21/2017 4:00:35 PM
StartTime         : 2/21/2017 4:00:34 PM
Status            : SUCCESS
TaskArn           : AWS-RunShellScript
TaskExecutionId   : ac0c6ae1-daa3-4a89-832e-d384503b6586
TaskType          : RUN_COMMAND
WindowExecutionId : 518d5565-5969-4cca-8f0e-da3b2a638355
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeMaintenanceWindowExecutionTasks를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 유지 관리 기간 실행과 연결된 작업을 나열합니다.

```
Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowExecutionTaskList -WindowExecutionId
 "518d5565-5969-4cca-8f0e-da3b2a638355"
```

출력:

```
EndTime           : 2/21/2017 4:00:35 PM
StartTime         : 2/21/2017 4:00:34 PM
Status            : SUCCESS
TaskArn           : AWS-RunShellScript
TaskExecutionId   : ac0c6ae1-daa3-4a89-832e-d384503b6586
TaskType          : RUN_COMMAND
WindowExecutionId : 518d5565-5969-4cca-8f0e-da3b2a638355
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeMaintenanceWindowExecutionTasks를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **DescribeMaintenanceWindowExecutions** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeMaintenanceWindowExecutions의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예제 1: 유지 관리 기간의 모든 실행을 나열하는 방법

다음 describe-maintenance-window-executions 예제에서는 지정된 유지 관리 기간의 모든 실행을 나열합니다.

```
aws ssm describe-maintenance-window-executions \
    --window-id "mw-ab12cd34eEXAMPLE"
```

출력:

```
{
    "WindowExecutions": [
        {
            "WindowId": "mw-ab12cd34eEXAMPLE",
            "WindowExecutionId": "6027b513-64fe-4cf0-be7d-1191aEXAMPLE",
            "Status": "IN_PROGRESS",
            "StartTime": "2021-08-04T11:00:00.000000-07:00"

        },
        {
            "WindowId": "mw-ab12cd34eEXAMPLE",
            "WindowExecutionId": "ff75b750-4834-4377-8f61-b3cadEXAMPLE",
            "Status": "SUCCESS",
            "StartTime": "2021-08-03T11:00:00.000000-07:00",
            "EndTime": "2021-08-03T11:37:21.450000-07:00"
        },
        {
            "WindowId": "mw-ab12cd34eEXAMPLE",
            "WindowExecutionId": "9fac7dd9-ff21-42a5-96ad-bbc4bEXAMPLE",
            "Status": "FAILED",
            "StatusDetails": "One or more tasks in the orchestration failed.",
            "StartTime": "2021-08-02T11:00:00.000000-07:00",
            "EndTime": "2021-08-02T11:22:36.190000-07:00"
        }
    ]
```

```
}
```

예제 2: 지정된 날짜 이전의 유지 관리 기간에 대한 모든 실행을 나열하는 방법

다음 `describe-maintenance-window-executions` 예제에서는 지정된 날짜 이전에 지정된 유지 관리 기간의 모든 실행을 나열합니다.

```
aws ssm describe-maintenance-window-executions \
    --window-id "mw-ab12cd34eEXAMPLE" \
    --filters "Key=ExecutedBefore,Values=2021-08-03T00:00:00Z"
```

출력:

```
{
    "WindowExecutions": [
        {
        "WindowId": "mw-ab12cd34eEXAMPLE",
        "WindowExecutionId": "9fac7dd9-ff21-42a5-96ad-bbc4bEXAMPLE",
        "Status": "FAILED",
        "StatusDetails": "One or more tasks in the orchestration failed.",
        "StartTime": "2021-08-02T11:00:00.000000-07:00",
        "EndTime": "2021-08-02T11:22:36.190000-07:00"
    }
    ]
}
```

예제 3: 지정된 날짜 이후 유지 관리 기간에 대한 모든 실행을 나열하는 방법

다음 `describe-maintenance-window-executions` 예제에서는 지정된 날짜 이후에 지정된 유지 관리 기간의 모든 실행을 나열합니다.

```
aws ssm describe-maintenance-window-executions \
    --window-id "mw-ab12cd34eEXAMPLE" \
    --filters "Key=ExecutedAfter,Values=2021-08-04T00:00:00Z"
```

출력:

```
{
    "WindowExecutions": [
        {
        "WindowId": "mw-ab12cd34eEXAMPLE",
```

```
        "WindowExecutionId": "6027b513-64fe-4cf0-be7d-1191aEXAMPLE",
        "Status": "IN_PROGRESS",
        "StartTime": "2021-08-04T11:00:00.000000-07:00"
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 작업 및 작업 실행(AWS CLI)에 대한 정보 보기를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeMaintenanceWindowExecutions를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 유지 관리 기간의 모든 실행을 나열합니다.

```
Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowExecutionList -WindowId "mw-03eb9db42890fb82d"
```

출력:

```
EndTime           : 2/20/2017 6:30:17 PM
StartTime         : 2/20/2017 6:30:16 PM
Status            : FAILED
StatusDetails     : One or more tasks in the orchestration failed.
WindowExecutionId : 6f3215cf-4101-4fa0-9b7b-9523269599c7
WindowId          : mw-03eb9db42890fb82d
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 지정된 날짜 이전에 유지 관리 기간의 모든 실행을 나열합니다.

```
$option1 = @{Key="ExecutedBefore";Values=@("2016-11-04T05:00:00Z")}
Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowExecutionList -WindowId "mw-03eb9db42890fb82d" -Filter
 $option1
```

예제 3: 이 예제에서는 지정된 날짜 이후에 유지 관리 기간의 모든 실행을 나열합니다.

```
$option1 = @{Key="ExecutedAfter";Values=@("2016-11-04T05:00:00Z")}
Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowExecutionList -WindowId "mw-03eb9db42890fb82d" -Filter
 $option1
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeMaintenanceWindowExecutions를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 유지 관리 기간의 모든 실행을 나열합니다.

```
Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowExecutionList -WindowId "mw-03eb9db42890fb82d"
```

출력:

```
EndTime           : 2/20/2017 6:30:17 PM
StartTime         : 2/20/2017 6:30:16 PM
Status            : FAILED
StatusDetails     : One or more tasks in the orchestration failed.
WindowExecutionId : 6f3215cf-4101-4fa0-9b7b-9523269599c7
WindowId          : mw-03eb9db42890fb82d
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 지정된 날짜 이전에 유지 관리 기간의 모든 실행을 나열합니다.

```
$option1 = @{Key="ExecutedBefore";Values=@("2016-11-04T05:00:00Z")}
Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowExecutionList -WindowId "mw-03eb9db42890fb82d" -Filter
 $option1
```

예제 3: 이 예제에서는 지정된 날짜 이후에 유지 관리 기간의 모든 실행을 나열합니다.

```
$option1 = @{Key="ExecutedAfter";Values=@("2016-11-04T05:00:00Z")}
Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowExecutionList -WindowId "mw-03eb9db42890fb82d" -Filter
 $option1
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeMaintenanceWindowExecutions를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **`DescribeMaintenanceWindowTargets`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeMaintenanceWindowTargets`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예제 1: 유지 관리 기간의 모든 대상을 나열하는 방법

다음 `describe-maintenance-window-targets` 예제에서는 유지 관리 기간의 모든 대상을 나열합니다.

```
aws ssm describe-maintenance-window-targets \
    --window-id "mw-06cf17cbefEXAMPLE"
```

출력:

```
{
    "Targets": [
        {
            "ResourceType": "INSTANCE",
            "OwnerInformation": "Single instance",
            "WindowId": "mw-06cf17cbefEXAMPLE",
            "Targets": [
                {
                    "Values": [
                        "i-0000293ffdEXAMPLE"
                    ],
                    "Key": "InstanceIds"
                }
            ],
            "WindowTargetId": "350d44e6-28cc-44e2-951f-4b2c9EXAMPLE"
        },
        {
            "ResourceType": "INSTANCE",
            "OwnerInformation": "Two instances in a list",
            "WindowId": "mw-06cf17cbefEXAMPLE",
            "Targets": [
                {
                    "Values": [
                        "i-0000293ffdEXAMPLE",
                        "i-0cb2b964d3EXAMPLE"
                    ],
                    "Key": "InstanceIds"
                }
            ],
            "WindowTargetId": "e078a987-2866-47be-bedd-d9cf4EXAMPLE"
        }
    ]
}
```

예제 2: 특정 소유자 정보 값과 일치하는 유지 관리 기간의 대상을 나열하는 방법

이 `describe-maintenance-window-targets` 예제에서는 특정 값이 있는 유지 관리 기간의 모든 대상을 나열합니다.

```
aws ssm describe-maintenance-window-targets \
    --window-id "mw-0ecb1226ddEXAMPLE" \
    --filters "Key=OwnerInformation,Values=CostCenter1"
```

출력:

```
{
    "Targets": [
        {
            "WindowId": "mw-0ecb1226ddEXAMPLE",
            "WindowTargetId": "da89dcc3-7f9c-481d-ba2b-edcb7d0057f9",
            "ResourceType": "INSTANCE",
            "Targets": [
                {
                    "Key": "tag:Environment",
                    "Values": [
                        "Prod"
                    ]
                }
            ],
            "OwnerInformation": "CostCenter1",
            "Name": "ProdTarget1"
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 유지 관리 기간에 대한 정보 보기(AWS CLI)를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeMaintenanceWindowTargets를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 유지 관리 기간의 모든 대상을 나열합니다.

```
Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowTarget -WindowId "mw-06cf17cbefcb4bf4f"
```

출력:

```
OwnerInformation : Single instance
ResourceType     : INSTANCE
Targets          : {InstanceIds}
WindowId         : mw-06cf17cbefcb4bf4f
WindowTargetId   : 350d44e6-28cc-44e2-951f-4b2c985838f6

OwnerInformation : Two instances in a list
ResourceType     : INSTANCE
Targets          : {InstanceIds}
WindowId         : mw-06cf17cbefcb4bf4f
WindowTargetId   : e078a987-2866-47be-bedd-d9cf49177d3a
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeMaintenanceWindowTargets를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 유지 관리 기간의 모든 대상을 나열합니다.

```
Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowTarget -WindowId "mw-06cf17cbefcb4bf4f"
```

출력:

```
OwnerInformation : Single instance
ResourceType     : INSTANCE
Targets          : {InstanceIds}
WindowId         : mw-06cf17cbefcb4bf4f
WindowTargetId   : 350d44e6-28cc-44e2-951f-4b2c985838f6

OwnerInformation : Two instances in a list
ResourceType     : INSTANCE
Targets          : {InstanceIds}
WindowId         : mw-06cf17cbefcb4bf4f
WindowTargetId   : e078a987-2866-47be-bedd-d9cf49177d3a
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeMaintenanceWindowTargets를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **DescribeMaintenanceWindowTasks** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeMaintenanceWindowTasks의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예제 1: 유지 관리 기간의 모든 작업을 나열하는 방법

다음 describe-maintenance-window-tasks 예제에서는 지정된 유지 관리 기간의 모든 작업을 나열합니다.

```
aws ssm describe-maintenance-window-tasks \
    --window-id "mw-06cf17cbefEXAMPLE"
```

출력:

```
{
    "Tasks": [
        {
            "WindowId": "mw-06cf17cbefEXAMPLE",
            "WindowTaskId": "018b31c3-2d77-4b9e-bd48-c91edEXAMPLE",
            "TaskArn": "AWS-RestartEC2Instance",
            "TaskParameters": {},
            "Type": "AUTOMATION",
            "Description": "Restarting EC2 Instance for maintenance",
            "MaxConcurrency": "1",
            "MaxErrors": "1",
            "Name": "My-Automation-Example-Task",
            "Priority": 0,
            "ServiceRoleArn": "arn:aws:iam::111222333444:role/aws-service-role/
ssm.amazonaws.com/AWSServiceRoleForAmazonSSM",
            "Targets": [
                {
                    "Key": "WindowTargetIds",
                    "Values": [
                        "da89dcc3-7f9c-481d-ba2b-edcb7EXAMPLE"
                    ]
                }
            ]
        },
        {
```

```
            "WindowId": "mw-06cf17cbefEXAMPLE",
            "WindowTaskId": "1943dee0-0a17-4978-9bf4-3cc2fEXAMPLE",
            "TaskArn": "AWS-DisableS3BucketPublicReadWrite",
            "TaskParameters": {},
            "Type": "AUTOMATION",
            "Description": "Automation task to disable read/write access on
 public S3 buckets",
            "MaxConcurrency": "10",
            "MaxErrors": "5",
            "Name": "My-Disable-S3-Public-Read-Write-Access-Automation-Task",
            "Priority": 0,
            "ServiceRoleArn": "arn:aws:iam::111222333444:role/aws-service-role/
ssm.amazonaws.com/AWSServiceRoleForAmazonSSM",
            "Targets": [
                {
                    "Key": "WindowTargetIds",
                    "Values": [
                        "da89dcc3-7f9c-481d-ba2b-edcb7EXAMPLE"
                    ]
                }
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```

예제 2: AWS-RunPowerShellScript 명령 문서를 호출하는 유지 관리 기간의 모든 작업을 나열하는 방법

다음 `describe-maintenance-window-tasks` 예제에서는 `AWS-RunPowerShellScript` 명령 문서를 간접 호출하는 지정된 유지 관리 기간의 모든 작업을 나열합니다.

```
aws ssm describe-maintenance-window-tasks \
    --window-id "mw-ab12cd34eEXAMPLE" \
    --filters "Key=TaskArn,Values=AWS-RunPowerShellScript"
```

출력:

```
{
    "Tasks": [
        {
            "WindowId": "mw-ab12cd34eEXAMPLE",
            "WindowTaskId": "0d36e6b4-3a4f-411e-adcb-3558eEXAMPLE",
            "TaskArn": "AWS-RunPowerShellScript",
```

```
            "Type": "RUN_COMMAND",
            "Targets": [
                {
                    "Key": "WindowTargetIds",
                    "Values": [
                        "da89dcc3-7f9c-481d-ba2b-edcb7EXAMPLE"
                    ]
                }
            ],
            "TaskParameters": {},
            "Priority": 1,
            "ServiceRoleArn": "arn:aws:iam::111222333444:role/aws-service-role/
ssm.amazonaws.com/AWSServiceRoleForAmazonSSM",
            "MaxConcurrency": "1",
            "MaxErrors": "1",
            "Name": "MyTask"
        }
    ]
}
```

예제 3: 우선순위가 3인 유지 관리 기간의 모든 작업을 나열하는 방법

다음 `describe-maintenance-window-tasks` 예제에서는 `3`이 `Priority`인 지정된 유지 관리 기간의 모든 작업을 나열합니다.

```
aws ssm describe-maintenance-window-tasks \
    --window-id "mw-ab12cd34eEXAMPLE" \
    --filters "Key=Priority,Values=3"
```

출력:

```
{
    "Tasks": [
        {
            "WindowId": "mw-ab12cd34eEXAMPLE",
            "WindowTaskId": "0d36e6b4-3a4f-411e-adcb-3558eEXAMPLE",
            "TaskArn": "AWS-RunPowerShellScript",
            "Type": "RUN_COMMAND",
            "Targets": [
                {
                    "Key": "WindowTargetIds",
                    "Values": [
                        "da89dcc3-7f9c-481d-ba2b-edcb7EXAMPLE"
```

```
                    ]
                }
            ],
            "TaskParameters": {},
            "Priority": 3,
            "ServiceRoleArn": "arn:aws:iam::111222333444:role/aws-service-role/
ssm.amazonaws.com/AWSServiceRoleForAmazonSSM",
            "MaxConcurrency": "1",
            "MaxErrors": "1",
            "Name": "MyRunCommandTask"
        },
        {
            "WindowId": "mw-ab12cd34eEXAMPLE",
            "WindowTaskId": "ee45feff-ad65-4a6c-b478-5cab8EXAMPLE",
            "TaskArn": "AWS-RestartEC2Instance",
            "Type": "AUTOMATION",
            "Targets": [
                {
                    "Key": "WindowTargetIds",
                    "Values": [
                        "da89dcc3-7f9c-481d-ba2b-edcb7EXAMPLE"
                    ]
                }
            ],
            "TaskParameters": {},
            "Priority": 3,
            "ServiceRoleArn": "arn:aws:iam::111222333444:role/aws-service-role/
ssm.amazonaws.com/AWSServiceRoleForAmazonSSM",
            "MaxConcurrency": "10",
            "MaxErrors": "5",
            "Name": "My-Automation-Task",
            "Description": "A description for my Automation task"
        }
    ]
}
```

예제 4: 우선순위가 1이고 Run Command를 사용하는 유지 관리 기간의 모든 작업을 나열하는 방법

이 `describe-maintenance-window-tasks` 예제에서는 `1`이 `Priority`이고 `Run Command`를 사용하는 지정된 유지 관리 기간의 모든 작업을 나열합니다.

```
aws ssm describe-maintenance-window-tasks \
```

```
    --window-id "mw-ab12cd34eEXAMPLE" \
    --filters "Key=Priority,Values=1" "Key=TaskType,Values=RUN_COMMAND"
```

출력:

```
{
    "Tasks": [
        {
            "WindowId": "mw-ab12cd34eEXAMPLE",
            "WindowTaskId": "0d36e6b4-3a4f-411e-adcb-3558eEXAMPLE",
            "TaskArn": "AWS-RunPowerShellScript",
            "Type": "RUN_COMMAND",
            "Targets": [
                {
                    "Key": "WindowTargetIds",
                    "Values": [
                        "da89dcc3-7f9c-481d-ba2b-edcb7EXAMPLE"
                    ]
                }
            ],
            "TaskParameters": {},
            "Priority": 1,
            "ServiceRoleArn": "arn:aws:iam::111222333444:role/aws-service-role/
ssm.amazonaws.com/AWSServiceRoleForAmazonSSM",
            "MaxConcurrency": "1",
            "MaxErrors": "1",
            "Name": "MyRunCommandTask"
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 유지 관리 기간에 대한 정보 보기(AWS CLI)를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeMaintenanceWindowTasks를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 유지 관리 기간의 모든 작업을 나열합니다.

```
Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowTaskList -WindowId "mw-06cf17cbefcb4bf4f"
```

출력:

```
LoggingInfo    :
MaxConcurrency : 1
MaxErrors      : 1
Priority       : 10
ServiceRoleArn : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/MaintenanceWindowsRole
Targets        : {InstanceIds}
TaskArn        : AWS-RunShellScript
TaskParameters : {[commands,
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.MaintenanceWindowTaskParameterValueExpression]}
Type           : RUN_COMMAND
WindowId       : mw-06cf17cbefcb4bf4f
WindowTaskId   : a23e338d-ff30-4398-8aa3-09cd052ebf17
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeMaintenanceWindowTasks를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 유지 관리 기간의 모든 작업을 나열합니다.

```
Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowTaskList -WindowId "mw-06cf17cbefcb4bf4f"
```

출력:

```
LoggingInfo    :
MaxConcurrency : 1
MaxErrors      : 1
Priority       : 10
ServiceRoleArn : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/MaintenanceWindowsRole
Targets        : {InstanceIds}
TaskArn        : AWS-RunShellScript
TaskParameters : {[commands,
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.MaintenanceWindowTaskParameterValueExpression]}
Type           : RUN_COMMAND
WindowId       : mw-06cf17cbefcb4bf4f
WindowTaskId   : a23e338d-ff30-4398-8aa3-09cd052ebf17
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeMaintenanceWindowTasks를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **DescribeMaintenanceWindows** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeMaintenanceWindows의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예제 1: 모든 유지 관리 기간을 나열하는 방법

다음 describe-maintenance-windows 예시에서는 현재 리전의 AWS 계정에 있는 모든 유지 관리 기간을 나열합니다.

```
aws ssm describe-maintenance-windows
```

출력:

```
{
    "WindowIdentities": [
        {
            "WindowId": "mw-0ecb1226ddEXAMPLE",
            "Name": "MyMaintenanceWindow-1",
            "Enabled": true,
            "Duration": 2,
            "Cutoff": 1,
            "Schedule": "rate(180 minutes)",
            "NextExecutionTime": "2020-02-12T23:19:20.596Z"
        },
        {
            "WindowId": "mw-03eb9db428EXAMPLE",
            "Name": "MyMaintenanceWindow-2",
            "Enabled": true,
            "Duration": 3,
            "Cutoff": 1,
            "Schedule": "rate(7 days)",
            "NextExecutionTime": "2020-02-17T23:22:00.956Z"
        },
    ]
}
```

예제 2: 활성화된 모든 유지 관리 기간을 나열하는 방법

다음 `describe-maintenance-windows` 예제에서는 활성화된 모든 유지 관리 기간을 나열합니다.

```
aws ssm describe-maintenance-windows \
    --filters "Key=Enabled,Values=true"
```

예제 3: 특정 이름과 일치하는 유지 관리 기간을 나열하는 방법

이 `describe-maintenance-windows` 예제에서는 지정된 이름의 모든 유지 관리 기간을 나열합니다.

```
aws ssm describe-maintenance-windows \
    --filters "Key=Name,Values=MyMaintenanceWindow"
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 유지 관리 기간에 대한 정보 보기(AWS CLI)를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeMaintenanceWindows를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 계정의 모든 유지 관리 기간을 나열합니다.

```
Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowList
```

출력:

```
Cutoff   : 1
Duration : 4
Enabled  : True
Name     : My-First-Maintenance-Window
WindowId : mw-06d59c1a07c022145
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeMaintenanceWindows를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 계정의 모든 유지 관리 기간을 나열합니다.

```
Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowList
```

출력:

```
Cutoff   : 1
Duration : 4
Enabled  : True
Name     : My-First-Maintenance-Window
WindowId : mw-06d59c1a07c022145
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeMaintenanceWindows를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DescribeOpsItems** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeOpsItems의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

OpsItems 세트를 나열하는 방법

다음 describe-ops-items 예시에서는 AWS 계정에서 열려 있는 모든 OpsItems 표시합니다.

```
aws ssm describe-ops-items \
    --ops-item-filters "Key=Status,Values=Open,Operator=Equal"
```

출력:

```
{
    "OpsItemSummaries": [
        {
            "CreatedBy": "arn:aws:sts::111222333444:assumed-role/OpsItem-CWE-
Role/fbf77cbe264a33509569f23e4EXAMPLE",
            "CreatedTime": "2020-03-14T17:02:46.375000-07:00",
```

```
            "LastModifiedBy": "arn:aws:sts::111222333444:assumed-role/OpsItem-
CWE-Role/fbf77cbe264a33509569f23e4EXAMPLE",
            "LastModifiedTime": "2020-03-14T17:02:46.375000-07:00",
            "Source": "SSM",
            "Status": "Open",
            "OpsItemId": "oi-7cfc5EXAMPLE",
            "Title": "SSM Maintenance Window execution failed",
            "OperationalData": {
                "/aws/dedup": {
                    "Value": "{\"dedupString\":\"SSMOpsItems-SSM-maintenance-
window-execution-failed\"}",
                    "Type": "SearchableString"
                },
                "/aws/resources": {
                    "Value": "[{\"arn\":\"arn:aws:ssm:us-
east-2:111222333444:maintenancewindow/mw-034093d322EXAMPLE\"}]",
                    "Type": "SearchableString"
                }
            },
            "Category": "Availability",
            "Severity": "3"
        },
        {
            "CreatedBy": "arn:aws:sts::1112223233444:assumed-role/OpsItem-CWE-
Role/fbf77cbe264a33509569f23e4EXAMPLE",
            "CreatedTime": "2020-02-26T11:43:15.426000-08:00",
            "LastModifiedBy": "arn:aws:sts::111222333444:assumed-role/OpsItem-
CWE-Role/fbf77cbe264a33509569f23e4EXAMPLE",
            "LastModifiedTime": "2020-02-26T11:43:15.426000-08:00",
            "Source": "EC2",
            "Status": "Open",
            "OpsItemId": "oi-6f966EXAMPLE",
            "Title": "EC2 instance stopped",
            "OperationalData": {
                "/aws/automations": {
                    "Value": "[ { \"automationType\": \"AWS:SSM:Automation\",
 \"automationId\": \"AWS-RestartEC2Instance\" } ]",
                    "Type": "SearchableString"
                },
                "/aws/dedup": {
                    "Value": "{\"dedupString\":\"SSMOpsItems-EC2-instance-stopped
\"}",
                    "Type": "SearchableString"
                },
```

```
                "/aws/resources": {
                    "Value": "[{\"arn\":\"arn:aws:ec2:us-
east-2:111222333444:instance/i-0beccfbc02EXAMPLE\"}]",
                    "Type": "SearchableString"
                }
            },
            "Category": "Availability",
            "Severity": "3"
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 OpsItems 작업을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeOpsItems를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Describes AWS SSM OpsItems asynchronously.
     *
     * @param key The key to filter OpsItems by (e.g., OPS_ITEM_ID).
     *
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to describe SSM OpsItems.
     * If the request is successful, it prints the title and status of each
 OpsItem.
     * If an exception occurs, it handles the error appropriately.
     */
    public void describeOpsItems(String key) {
        OpsItemFilter filter = OpsItemFilter.builder()
                .key(OpsItemFilterKey.OPS_ITEM_ID)
                .values(key)
                .operator(OpsItemFilterOperator.EQUAL)
                .build();
```

```
        DescribeOpsItemsRequest itemsRequest = DescribeOpsItemsRequest.builder()
                .maxResults(10)
                .opsItemFilters(filter)
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<Void> future = CompletableFuture.runAsync(() -> {
            getAsyncClient().describeOpsItems(itemsRequest)
                    .thenAccept(itemsResponse -> {
                        List<OpsItemSummary> items =
itemsResponse.opsItemSummaries();
                        for (OpsItemSummary item : items) {
                            System.out.println("The item title is " +
item.title() + " and the status is " + item.status().toString());
                        }
                    })
                    .exceptionally(ex -> {
                        throw new CompletionException(ex);
                    }).join();
        }).exceptionally(ex -> {
            Throwable cause = (ex instanceof CompletionException) ?
ex.getCause() : ex;
            if (cause instanceof SsmException) {
                throw new RuntimeException("SSM error: " + cause.getMessage(),
cause);
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause);
            }
        });

        try {
            future.join();
        } catch (CompletionException ex) {
            throw ex.getCause() instanceof RuntimeException ? (RuntimeException)
ex.getCause() : ex;
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeOpsItems를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import {
  OpsItemFilterOperator,
  OpsItemFilterKey,
  paginateDescribeOpsItems,
  SSMClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * Describe SSM OpsItems.
 * @param {{ opsItemId: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ opsItemId }) => {
  const client = new SSMClient({});
  try {
    const describeOpsItemsPaginated = [];
    for await (const page of paginateDescribeOpsItems(
      { client },
      {
        OpsItemFilters: {
          Key: OpsItemFilterKey.OPSITEM_ID,
          Operator: OpsItemFilterOperator.EQUAL,
          Values: opsItemId,
        },
      },
    )) {
      describeOpsItemsPaginated.push(...page.OpsItemSummaries);
    }
    console.log("Here are the ops items:");
    console.log(describeOpsItemsPaginated);
    return { OpsItemSummaries: describeOpsItemsPaginated };
  } catch (caught) {
```

```
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "MissingParameter") {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}. Did you provide this value?`);
    }
    throw caught;
  }
};
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DescribeOpsItems를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class OpsItemWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Systems Manager OpsItem actions."""

    def __init__(self, ssm_client):
        """
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        """
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.id = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        :return: A OpsItemWrapper instance.
        """
        ssm_client = boto3.client("ssm")
        return cls(ssm_client)


    def describe(self):
```

```
        """
        Describe an OpsItem.
        """
        try:
            paginator = self.ssm_client.get_paginator("describe_ops_items")
            ops_items = []
            for page in paginator.paginate(
                OpsItemFilters=[
                    {"Key": "OpsItemId", "Values": [self.id], "Operator":
"Equal"}
                ]
            ):
                ops_items.extend(page["OpsItemSummaries"])

            for item in ops_items:
                print(
                    f"The item title is {item['Title']} and the status is
{item['Status']}"
                )
            return len(ops_items) > 0
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't describe ops item %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeOpsItems를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DescribeParameters** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeParameters의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예 1: 모든 파라미터를 나열하는 방법

다음 `describe-parameters` 예시에서는 현재 AWS 계정 및 리전의 모든 파라미터를 나열합니다.

```
aws ssm describe-parameters
```

출력:

```
{
    "Parameters": [
        {
            "Name": "MySecureStringParameter",
            "Type": "SecureString",
            "KeyId": "alias/aws/ssm",
            "LastModifiedDate": 1582155479.205,
            "LastModifiedUser": "arn:aws:sts::111222333444:assumed-role/Admin/
Richard-Roe-Managed",
            "Description": "This is a SecureString parameter",
            "Version": 2,
            "Tier": "Advanced",
            "Policies": [
                {
                    "PolicyText": "{\"Type\":\"Expiration\",\"Version\":\"1.0\",
\"Attributes\":{\"Timestamp\":\"2020-07-07T22:30:00Z\"}}",
                    "PolicyType": "Expiration",
                    "PolicyStatus": "Pending"
                },
                {
                    "PolicyText": "{\"Type\":\"ExpirationNotification\",\"Version
\":\"1.0\",\"Attributes\":{\"Before\":\"12\",\"Unit\":\"Hours\"}}",
                    "PolicyType": "ExpirationNotification",
                    "PolicyStatus": "Pending"
                }
            ]
        },
        {
            "Name": "MyStringListParameter",
            "Type": "StringList",
            "LastModifiedDate": 1582154764.222,
            "LastModifiedUser": "arn:aws:iam::111222333444:user/Mary-Major",
            "Description": "This is a StringList parameter",
            "Version": 1,
            "Tier": "Standard",
            "Policies": []
```

```
        },
        {
            "Name": "MyStringParameter",
            "Type": "String",
            "LastModifiedDate": 1582154711.976,
            "LastModifiedUser": "arn:aws:iam::111222333444:user/Alejandro-
Rosalez",
            "Description": "This is a String parameter",
            "Version": 1,
            "Tier": "Standard",
            "Policies": []
        },
        {
            "Name": "latestAmi",
            "Type": "String",
            "LastModifiedDate": 1580862415.521,
            "LastModifiedUser": "arn:aws:sts::111222333444:assumed-role/lambda-
ssm-role/Automation-UpdateSSM-Param",
            "Version": 3,
            "Tier": "Standard",
            "Policies": []
        }
    ]
}
```

예 2: 특정 메타데이터와 일치하는 모든 파라미터를 나열하는 방법

이 `describe-parameters` 예시에서는 필터와 일치하는 모든 파라미터를 나열합니다.

aws ssm describe-parameters --filters "Key=Type,Values=StringList"

출력:

```
{
    "Parameters": [
        {
            "Name": "MyStringListParameter",
            "Type": "StringList",
            "LastModifiedDate": 1582154764.222,
            "LastModifiedUser": "arn:aws:iam::111222333444:user/Mary-Major",
            "Description": "This is a StringList parameter",
            "Version": 1,
            "Tier": "Standard",
```

```
            "Policies": []
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 Systems Manager 파라미터 검색을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeParameters를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.SsmClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.GetParameterRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.GetParameterResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.SsmException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class GetParameter {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <paraName>
```

```
                Where:
                    paraName - The name of the parameter.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String paraName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        SsmClient ssmClient = SsmClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        getParaValue(ssmClient, paraName);
        ssmClient.close();
    }

    public static void getParaValue(SsmClient ssmClient, String paraName) {
        try {
            GetParameterRequest parameterRequest = GetParameterRequest.builder()
                    .name(paraName)
                    .build();

            GetParameterResponse parameterResponse =
 ssmClient.getParameter(parameterRequest);
            System.out.println("The parameter value is " +
 parameterResponse.parameter().value());

        } catch (SsmException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeParameters를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 모든 파라미터를 나열합니다.

```
Get-SSMParameterList
```

출력:

```
Description      :
KeyId            :
LastModifiedDate : 3/3/2017 6:58:23 PM
LastModifiedUser : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/admin
Name             : Welcome
Type             : String
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeParameters를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 모든 파라미터를 나열합니다.

```
Get-SSMParameterList
```

출력:

```
Description      :
KeyId            :
LastModifiedDate : 3/3/2017 6:58:23 PM
LastModifiedUser : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/admin
Name             : Welcome
Type             : String
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeParameters를 참조하세요.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn show_parameters(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client.describe_parameters().send().await?;

    for param in resp.parameters() {
        println!("  {}", param.name().unwrap_or_default());
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DescribeParameters를 참조하십시오.

CLI로 **DescribePatchBaselines** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribePatchBaselines의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예제 1: 모든 패치 기준을 나열하는 방법

다음 describe-patch-baselines 예제에서는 현재 리전의 계정에서 모든 패치 기준에 대한 세부 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
aws ssm describe-patch-baselines
```

출력:

```
{
```

```
    "BaselineIdentities": [
        {
            "BaselineName": "AWS-SuseDefaultPatchBaseline",
            "DefaultBaseline": true,
            "BaselineDescription": "Default Patch Baseline for Suse Provided by
 AWS.",
            "BaselineId": "arn:aws:ssm:us-east-2:733109147000:patchbaseline/
pb-0123fdb36e334a3b2",
            "OperatingSystem": "SUSE"
        },
        {
            "BaselineName": "AWS-DefaultPatchBaseline",
            "DefaultBaseline": false,
            "BaselineDescription": "Default Patch Baseline Provided by AWS.",
            "BaselineId": "arn:aws:ssm:us-east-2:733109147000:patchbaseline/
pb-020d361a05defe4ed",
            "OperatingSystem": "WINDOWS"
        },
        ...
        {
            "BaselineName": "MyWindowsPatchBaseline",
            "DefaultBaseline": true,
            "BaselineDescription": "My patch baseline for EC2 instances for
 Windows Server",
            "BaselineId": "pb-0ad00e0dd7EXAMPLE",
            "OperatingSystem": "WINDOWS"
        }
    ]
}
```

예제 2:에서 제공하는 모든 패치 기준을 나열하는 방법 AWS

다음 `describe-patch-baselines` 예제에서는에서 제공하는 모든 패치 기준을 나열합니다 AWS.

```
aws ssm describe-patch-baselines \
    --filters "Key=OWNER,Values=[AWS]"
```

예제 3: 소유한 모든 패치 기준을 나열하는 방법

다음 `describe-patch-baselines` 예제에서는 현재 리전의 계정에서 생성된 모든 사용자 지정 패치 기준을 나열합니다.

```
aws ssm describe-patch-baselines \
    --filters "Key=OWNER,Values=[Self]"
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 사전 정의된 패치 기준 및 사용자 지정 패치 기준 정보를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribePatchBaselines를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 모든 패치 기준을 나열합니다.

```
Get-SSMPatchBaseline
```

출력:

```
BaselineDescription                                                 BaselineId
                                                        BaselineName
-------------------                                                 ----------
                                                        ------------
Default Patch Baseline Provided by AWS.                             arn:aws:ssm:us-
west-2:123456789012:patchbaseline/pb-04fb4ae6142167966 AWS-DefaultP...
Baseline containing all updates approved for production systems
 pb-045f10b4f382baeda
 Production-B...
Baseline containing all updates approved for production systems
 pb-0a2f1059b670ebd31
 Production-B...
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는에서 제공하는 모든 패치 기준을 나열합니다 AWS. 이 예제에서 사용하는 구문에는 PowerShell 버전 3 이상이 필요합니다.

```
$filter1 = @{Key="OWNER";Values=@("AWS")}
```

출력:

```
Get-SSMPatchBaseline -Filter $filter1
```

예제 3: 이 예제에서는 사용자가 소유자인 모든 패치 기준을 나열합니다. 이 예제에서 사용하는 구문에는 PowerShell 버전 3 이상이 필요합니다.

```
$filter1 = @{Key="OWNER";Values=@("Self")}
```

출력:

```
Get-SSMPatchBaseline -Filter $filter1
```

예제 4: PowerShell 버전 2에서 각 태그를 생성하려면 New-Object를 사용해야 합니다.

```
$filter1 = New-Object
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchOrchestratorFilter
$filter1.Key = "OWNER"
$filter1.Values = "AWS"

Get-SSMPatchBaseline -Filter $filter1
```

출력:

```
BaselineDescription                     BaselineId
                              BaselineName             DefaultBaselin


                                                       e
-------------------                     ----------
                              ------------             --------------
Default Patch Baseline Provided by AWS. arn:aws:ssm:us-
west-2:123456789012:patchbaseline/pb-04fb4ae6142167966 AWS-DefaultPatchBaseline
 True
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribePatchBaselines를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 모든 패치 기준을 나열합니다.

```
Get-SSMPatchBaseline
```

출력:

```
BaselineDescription                                                 BaselineId
                                                          BaselineName
-------------------                                                 ----------
                                                          ------------
Default Patch Baseline Provided by AWS.                             arn:aws:ssm:us-
west-2:123456789012:patchbaseline/pb-04fb4ae6142167966 AWS-DefaultP...
Baseline containing all updates approved for production systems
 pb-045f10b4f382baeda
 Production-B...
Baseline containing all updates approved for production systems
 pb-0a2f1059b670ebd31
 Production-B...
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는에서 제공하는 모든 패치 기준을 나열합니다 AWS. 이 예제에서 사용하는 구문에는 PowerShell 버전 3 이상이 필요합니다.

```
$filter1 = @{Key="OWNER";Values=@("AWS")}
```

출력:

```
Get-SSMPatchBaseline -Filter $filter1
```

예제 3: 이 예제에서는 사용자가 소유자인 모든 패치 기준을 나열합니다. 이 예제에서 사용하는 구문에는 PowerShell 버전 3 이상이 필요합니다.

```
$filter1 = @{Key="OWNER";Values=@("Self")}
```

출력:

```
Get-SSMPatchBaseline -Filter $filter1
```

예제 4: PowerShell 버전 2에서 각 태그를 생성하려면 New-Object를 사용해야 합니다.

```
$filter1 = New-Object
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchOrchestratorFilter
$filter1.Key = "OWNER"
$filter1.Values = "AWS"

Get-SSMPatchBaseline -Filter $filter1
```

출력:

```
BaselineDescription                     BaselineId
                              BaselineName             DefaultBaselin

                                                       e
-------------------                     ----------
                              ------------             --------------
Default Patch Baseline Provided by AWS. arn:aws:ssm:us-
west-2:123456789012:patchbaseline/pb-04fb4ae6142167966 AWS-DefaultPatchBaseline
 True
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribePatchBaselines를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **DescribePatchGroupState** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribePatchGroupState의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

패치 그룹의 상태를 가져오는 방법

다음 describe-patch-group-state 예제에서는 패치 그룹에 대한 개요 수준의 패치 규정 준수 요약을 검색합니다.

```
aws ssm describe-patch-group-state \
    --patch-group "Production"
```

출력:

```
{
    "Instances": 21,
    "InstancesWithCriticalNonCompliantPatches": 1,
    "InstancesWithFailedPatches": 2,
    "InstancesWithInstalledOtherPatches": 3,
    "InstancesWithInstalledPatches": 21,
    "InstancesWithInstalledPendingRebootPatches": 2,
    "InstancesWithInstalledRejectedPatches": 1,
    "InstancesWithMissingPatches": 3,
```

```
    "InstancesWithNotApplicablePatches": 4,
    "InstancesWithOtherNonCompliantPatches": 1,
    "InstancesWithSecurityNonCompliantPatches": 1,
    "InstancesWithUnreportedNotApplicablePatches": 2
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 패치 그룹 정보(<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/systems-manager/latest/userguide/sysman-patch-patchgroups.html>__)와 패치 규정 준수 상태 값 이해를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribePatchGroupState를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 패치 그룹에 대한 개요 수준의 패치 규정 준수 요약을 가져옵니다.

```
Get-SSMPatchGroupState -PatchGroup "Production"
```

출력:

```
Instances                          : 4
InstancesWithFailedPatches         : 1
InstancesWithInstalledOtherPatches : 4
InstancesWithInstalledPatches      : 3
InstancesWithMissingPatches        : 0
InstancesWithNotApplicablePatches  : 0
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribePatchGroupState를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 패치 그룹에 대한 개요 수준의 패치 규정 준수 요약을 가져옵니다.

```
Get-SSMPatchGroupState -PatchGroup "Production"
```

출력:

```
Instances                          : 4
InstancesWithFailedPatches         : 1
```

```
InstancesWithInstalledOtherPatches : 4
InstancesWithInstalledPatches      : 3
InstancesWithMissingPatches        : 0
InstancesWithNotApplicablePatches  : 0
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribePatchGroupState를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **DescribePatchGroups** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribePatchGroups의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

패치 그룹 등록을 표시하는 방법

다음 describe-patch-groups 예제에서는 패치 그룹 등록을 나열합니다.

```
aws ssm describe-patch-groups
```

출력:

```
{
    "Mappings": [
        {
            "PatchGroup": "Production",
            "BaselineIdentity": {
                "BaselineId": "pb-0123456789abcdef0",
                "BaselineName": "ProdPatching",
                "OperatingSystem": "WINDOWS",
                "BaselineDescription": "Patches for Production",
                "DefaultBaseline": false
            }
        },
        {
            "PatchGroup": "Development",
            "BaselineIdentity": {
                "BaselineId": "pb-0713accee01234567",
                "BaselineName": "DevPatching",
                "OperatingSystem": "WINDOWS",
```

```
                "BaselineDescription": "Patches for Development",
                "DefaultBaseline": true
            }
        },
        ...
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 패치 그룹 생성(<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/systems-manager/latest/userguide/sysman-patch-group-tagging.html>__)과 패치 기준에 패치 그룹 추가를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribePatchGroups를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 패치 그룹 등록을 나열합니다.

```
Get-SSMPatchGroup
```

출력:

```
BaselineIdentity                                            PatchGroup
----------------                                            ----------
Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchBaselineIdentity Production
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribePatchGroups를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 패치 그룹 등록을 나열합니다.

```
Get-SSMPatchGroup
```

출력:

```
BaselineIdentity                                            PatchGroup
----------------                                            ----------
Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchBaselineIdentity Production
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribePatchGroups를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **GetAutomationExecution** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 GetAutomationExecution의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

자동화 실행에 대한 세부 정보를 표시하는 방법

다음 get-automation-execution 예제에서는 자동화 실행에 대한 세부 정보를 표시합니다.

```
aws ssm get-automation-execution \
    --automation-execution-id 73c8eef8-f4ee-4a05-820c-e354fEXAMPLE
```

출력:

```
{
    "AutomationExecution": {
        "AutomationExecutionId": "73c8eef8-f4ee-4a05-820c-e354fEXAMPLE",
        "DocumentName": "AWS-StartEC2Instance",
        "DocumentVersion": "1",
        "ExecutionStartTime": 1583737233.748,
        "ExecutionEndTime": 1583737234.719,
        "AutomationExecutionStatus": "Success",
        "StepExecutions": [
            {
                "StepName": "startInstances",
                "Action": "aws:changeInstanceState",
                "ExecutionStartTime": 1583737234.134,
                "ExecutionEndTime": 1583737234.672,
                "StepStatus": "Success",
                "Inputs": {
                    "DesiredState": "\"running\"",
                    "InstanceIds": "[\"i-0cb99161f6EXAMPLE\"]"
                },
                "Outputs": {
                    "InstanceStates": [
                        "running"
                    ]
```

```
                },
                "StepExecutionId": "95e70479-cf20-4d80-8018-7e4e2EXAMPLE",
                "OverriddenParameters": {}
            }
        ],
        "StepExecutionsTruncated": false,
        "Parameters": {
            "AutomationAssumeRole": [
                ""
            ],
            "InstanceId": [
                "i-0cb99161f6EXAMPLE"
            ]
        },
        "Outputs": {},
        "Mode": "Auto",
        "ExecutedBy": "arn:aws:sts::29884EXAMPLE:assumed-role/mw_service_role/
OrchestrationService",
        "Targets": [],
        "ResolvedTargets": {
            "ParameterValues": [],
            "Truncated": false
        }
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 연습: Linux AMI 패치(AWS CLI)를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetAutomationExecution을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 자동화 실행의 세부 정보를 표시합니다.

```
Get-SSMAutomationExecution -AutomationExecutionId "4105a4fc-
f944-11e6-9d32-8fb2db27a909"
```

출력:

```
AutomationExecutionId     : 4105a4fc-f944-11e6-9d32-8fb2db27a909
```

```
AutomationExecutionStatus : Failed
DocumentName              : AWS-UpdateLinuxAmi
DocumentVersion           : 1
ExecutionEndTime          : 2/22/2017 9:17:08 PM
ExecutionStartTime        : 2/22/2017 9:17:02 PM
FailureMessage            : Step launchInstance failed maximum allowed times. You
 are not authorized to perform this operation. Encoded
                            authorization failure message:
 B_V2QyyN7NhSZQYpmVzpEc4oSnj2GLTNYnXUHsTbqJkNMoDgubmbtthLmZyaiUYekORIrA42-
fv1x-04q5Fjff6glh
                            Yb6TI5b0GQeeNrpwNvpDzmO-
PSR1swlAbg9fdM9BcNjyrznspUkWpuKu9EC1Ou6v3OXU1KC9nZ7mPlWMFZNkSioQqpwWEvMw-
GZktsQzm67qOhUhBNOLWYhbS
                            pkfiqzY-5nw3S0obx30fhd3EJa5O_-
GjV_a0nFXQJa70ik40bFOrEh3MtCSbrQT6--DvFy_FQ8TKvkIXadyVskeJI84XOF5WmA60f1pi5GI08i-
nRfZS6oDeU

 gELBjjoFKD8s3L2aI0B6umWVxnQOjqhQRxwJ53b54sZJ2PW3v_mtg9-q0CK0ezS3xfh_y0ilaUGOAZG-
xjQFuvU_JZedWpla3xi-MZsmblAifBI
                            (Service: AmazonEC2; Status Code: 403; Error Code:
 UnauthorizedOperation; Request ID:
                            6a002f94-ba37-43fd-99e6-39517715fce5)
Outputs                   : {[createImage.ImageId,
 Amazon.Runtime.Internal.Util.AlwaysSendList`1[System.String]]}
Parameters                : {[AutomationAssumeRole,
 Amazon.Runtime.Internal.Util.AlwaysSendList`1[System.String]], [InstanceIamRole,

 Amazon.Runtime.Internal.Util.AlwaysSendList`1[System.String]], [SourceAmiId,

 Amazon.Runtime.Internal.Util.AlwaysSendList`1[System.String]]}
StepExecutions            : {launchInstance, updateOSSoftware, stopInstance,
 createImage...}
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 지정된 자동화 실행 ID에 대한 단계 세부 정보를 나열합니다.

```
Get-SSMAutomationExecution -AutomationExecutionId e1d2bad3-4567-8901-
ae23-456c7c8901be | Select-Object -ExpandProperty StepExecutions | Select-Object
 StepName, Action, StepStatus, ValidNextSteps
```

출력:

```
StepName                  Action                  StepStatus ValidNextSteps
--------                  ------                  ---------- --------------
```

```
LaunchInstance            aws:runInstances        Success
 {OSCompatibilityCheck}
OSCompatibilityCheck      aws:runCommand          Success    {RunPreUpdateScript}
RunPreUpdateScript        aws:runCommand          Success    {UpdateEC2Config}
UpdateEC2Config           aws:runCommand          Cancelled  {}
UpdateSSMAgent            aws:runCommand          Pending    {}
UpdateAWSPVDriver         aws:runCommand          Pending    {}
UpdateAWSEnaNetworkDriver aws:runCommand          Pending    {}
UpdateAWSNVMe             aws:runCommand          Pending    {}
InstallWindowsUpdates     aws:runCommand          Pending    {}
RunPostUpdateScript       aws:runCommand          Pending    {}
RunSysprepGeneralize      aws:runCommand          Pending    {}
StopInstance              aws:changeInstanceState Pending    {}
CreateImage               aws:createImage         Pending    {}
TerminateInstance         aws:changeInstanceState Pending    {}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetAutomationExecution을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 자동화 실행의 세부 정보를 표시합니다.

```
Get-SSMAutomationExecution -AutomationExecutionId "4105a4fc-
f944-11e6-9d32-8fb2db27a909"
```

출력:

```
AutomationExecutionId     : 4105a4fc-f944-11e6-9d32-8fb2db27a909
AutomationExecutionStatus : Failed
DocumentName              : AWS-UpdateLinuxAmi
DocumentVersion           : 1
ExecutionEndTime          : 2/22/2017 9:17:08 PM
ExecutionStartTime        : 2/22/2017 9:17:02 PM
FailureMessage            : Step launchInstance failed maximum allowed times. You
 are not authorized to perform this operation. Encoded
                            authorization failure message:
 B_V2QyyN7NhSZQYpmVzpEc4oSnj2GLTNYnXUHsTbqJkNMoDgubmbtthLmZyaiUYekORIrA42-
fv1x-04q5Fjff6glh
                            Yb6TI5b0GQeeNrpwNvpDzmO-
PSR1swlAbg9fdM9BcNjyrznspUkWpuKu9EC1Ou6v3OXU1KC9nZ7mPlWMFZNkSioQqpwWEvMw-
GZktsQzm67qOhUhBNOLWYhbS
```

```
                              pkfiqzY-5nw3S0obx30fhd3EJa5O_-
GjV_a0nFXQJa70ik40bFOrEh3MtCSbrQT6--DvFy_FQ8TKvkIXadyVskeJI84XOF5WmA60f1pi5GI08i-
nRfZS6oDeU

 gELBjjoFKD8s3L2aI0B6umWVxnQOjqhQRxwJ53b54sZJ2PW3v_mtg9-q0CK0ezS3xfh_y0ilaUGOAZG-
xjQFuvU_JZedWpla3xi-MZsmblAifBI
                              (Service: AmazonEC2; Status Code: 403; Error Code:
 UnauthorizedOperation; Request ID:
                              6a002f94-ba37-43fd-99e6-39517715fce5)
Outputs                     : {[createImage.ImageId,
 Amazon.Runtime.Internal.Util.AlwaysSendList`1[System.String]]}
Parameters                  : {[AutomationAssumeRole,
 Amazon.Runtime.Internal.Util.AlwaysSendList`1[System.String]], [InstanceIamRole,

 Amazon.Runtime.Internal.Util.AlwaysSendList`1[System.String]], [SourceAmiId,

 Amazon.Runtime.Internal.Util.AlwaysSendList`1[System.String]]}
StepExecutions              : {launchInstance, updateOSSoftware, stopInstance,
 createImage...}
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 지정된 자동화 실행 ID에 대한 단계 세부 정보를 나열합니다.

```
Get-SSMAutomationExecution -AutomationExecutionId e1d2bad3-4567-8901-
ae23-456c7c8901be | Select-Object -ExpandProperty StepExecutions | Select-Object
 StepName, Action, StepStatus, ValidNextSteps
```

출력:

```
StepName                   Action                   StepStatus ValidNextSteps
--------                   ------                   ---------- --------------
LaunchInstance             aws:runInstances         Success
 {OSCompatibilityCheck}
OSCompatibilityCheck       aws:runCommand           Success    {RunPreUpdateScript}
RunPreUpdateScript         aws:runCommand           Success    {UpdateEC2Config}
UpdateEC2Config            aws:runCommand           Cancelled  {}
UpdateSSMAgent             aws:runCommand           Pending    {}
UpdateAWSPVDriver          aws:runCommand           Pending    {}
UpdateAWSEnaNetworkDriver aws:runCommand           Pending    {}
UpdateAWSNVMe              aws:runCommand           Pending    {}
InstallWindowsUpdates      aws:runCommand           Pending    {}
RunPostUpdateScript        aws:runCommand           Pending    {}
RunSysprepGeneralize       aws:runCommand           Pending    {}
StopInstance               aws:changeInstanceState Pending    {}
```

```
CreateImage                aws:createImage          Pending    {}
TerminateInstance          aws:changeInstanceState Pending    {}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetAutomationExecution을 참조하세요.

CLI로 **GetCommandInvocation** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetCommandInvocation`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

명령 간접 호출의 세부 정보를 표시하는 방법

다음 `get-command-invocation` 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스에서 지정된 명령의 모든 간접 호출을 나열합니다.

```
aws ssm get-command-invocation \
    --command-id "ef7fdfd8-9b57-4151-a15c-db9a12345678" \
    --instance-id "i-1234567890abcdef0"
```

출력:

```
{
    "CommandId": "ef7fdfd8-9b57-4151-a15c-db9a12345678",
    "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
    "Comment": "b48291dd-ba76-43e0-b9df-13e11ddaac26:6960febb-2907-4b59-8e1a-
d6ce8EXAMPLE",
    "DocumentName": "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent",
    "DocumentVersion": "",
    "PluginName": "aws:updateSsmAgent",
    "ResponseCode": 0,
    "ExecutionStartDateTime": "2020-02-19T18:18:03.419Z",
    "ExecutionElapsedTime": "PT0.091S",
    "ExecutionEndDateTime": "2020-02-19T18:18:03.419Z",
    "Status": "Success",
    "StatusDetails": "Success",
    "StandardOutputContent": "Updating amazon-ssm-agent from 2.3.842.0 to latest
\nSuccessfully downloaded https://s3.us-east-2.amazonaws.com/amazon-ssm-us-
```

```
east-2/ssm-agent-manifest.json\namazon-ssm-agent 2.3.842.0 has already been
 installed, update skipped\n",
    "StandardOutputUrl": "",
    "StandardErrorContent": "",
    "StandardErrorUrl": "",
    "CloudWatchOutputConfig": {
        "CloudWatchLogGroupName": "",
        "CloudWatchOutputEnabled": false
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 명령 상태 이해를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetCommandInvocation을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 인스턴스에서 실행된 명령의 세부 정보를 표시합니다.

```
Get-SSMCommandInvocationDetail -InstanceId "i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f" -CommandId
 "b8eac879-0541-439d-94ec-47a80d554f44"
```

출력:

```
CommandId              : b8eac879-0541-439d-94ec-47a80d554f44
Comment                : IP config
DocumentName           : AWS-RunShellScript
ExecutionElapsedTime   : PT0.004S
ExecutionEndDateTime   : 2017-02-22T20:13:16.651Z
ExecutionStartDateTime : 2017-02-22T20:13:16.651Z
InstanceId             : i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f
PluginName             : aws:runShellScript
ResponseCode           : 0
StandardErrorContent   :
StandardErrorUrl       :
StandardOutputContent  :
StandardOutputUrl      :
Status                 : Success
StatusDetails          : Success
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetCommandInvocation을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 인스턴스에서 실행된 명령의 세부 정보를 표시합니다.

```
Get-SSMCommandInvocationDetail -InstanceId "i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f" -CommandId
 "b8eac879-0541-439d-94ec-47a80d554f44"
```

출력:

```
CommandId              : b8eac879-0541-439d-94ec-47a80d554f44
Comment                : IP config
DocumentName           : AWS-RunShellScript
ExecutionElapsedTime   : PT0.004S
ExecutionEndDateTime   : 2017-02-22T20:13:16.651Z
ExecutionStartDateTime : 2017-02-22T20:13:16.651Z
InstanceId             : i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f
PluginName             : aws:runShellScript
ResponseCode           : 0
StandardErrorContent   :
StandardErrorUrl       :
StandardOutputContent  :
StandardOutputUrl      :
Status                 : Success
StatusDetails          : Success
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetCommandInvocation을 참조하세요.

CLI로 **GetConnectionStatus** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetConnectionStatus`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

관리형 인스턴스의 연결 상태를 표시하는 방법

이 `get-connection-status` 예제에서는 지정된 관리형 인스턴스의 연결 상태를 반환합니다.

```
aws ssm get-connection-status \
    --target i-1234567890abcdef0
```

출력:

```
{
    "Target": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
    "Status": "connected"
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetConnectionStatus를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 인스턴스의 세션 관리자 연결 상태를 검색하여 인스턴스가 연결되어 있고 세션 관리자 연결을 수신할 준비가 되었는지 확인합니다.

```
Get-SSMConnectionStatus -Target i-0a1caf234f12d3dc4
```

출력:

```
Status    Target
------    ------
Connected i-0a1caf234f12d3dc4
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetConnectionStatus를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 인스턴스의 세션 관리자 연결 상태를 검색하여 인스턴스가 연결되어 있고 세션 관리자 연결을 수신할 준비가 되었는지 확인합니다.

```
Get-SSMConnectionStatus -Target i-0a1caf234f12d3dc4
```

출력:

```
Status    Target
------    ------
```

```
Connected i-0a1caf234f12d3dc4
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetConnectionStatus를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **GetDefaultPatchBaseline** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 GetDefaultPatchBaseline의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예제 1: 기본 Windows 패치 기준을 표시하는 방법

다음 get-default-patch-baseline 예제에서는 Windows Server의 기본 패치 기준에 대한 세부 정보를 검색합니다.

```
aws ssm get-default-patch-baseline
```

출력:

```
{
  "BaselineId": "pb-0713accee01612345",
  "OperatingSystem": "WINDOWS"
}
```

예제 2: Amazon Linux의 기본 패치 기준을 표시하는 방법

다음 get-default-patch-baseline 예제에서는 Amazon Linux의 기본 패치 기준에 대한 세부 정보를 검색합니다.

```
aws ssm get-default-patch-baseline \
    --operating-system AMAZON_LINUX
```

출력:

```
{
    "BaselineId": "pb-047c6eb9c8fc12345",
    "OperatingSystem": "AMAZON_LINUX"
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 사전 정의된 패치 기준 및 사용자 지정 패치 기준 정보(<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/systems-manager/latest/userguide/sysman-patch-baselines.html>__)와 기존 패치 기준을 기본값으로 설정을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetDefaultPatchBaseline을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 기본 패치 기준을 표시합니다.

```
Get-SSMDefaultPatchBaseline
```

출력:

```
arn:aws:ssm:us-west-2:123456789012:patchbaseline/pb-04fb4ae6142167966
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetDefaultPatchBaseline을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 기본 패치 기준을 표시합니다.

```
Get-SSMDefaultPatchBaseline
```

출력:

```
arn:aws:ssm:us-west-2:123456789012:patchbaseline/pb-04fb4ae6142167966
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetDefaultPatchBaseline을 참조하세요.

CLI로 **`GetDeployablePatchSnapshotForInstance`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetDeployablePatchSnapshotForInstance`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

인스턴스에서 사용하는 패치 기준에 대한 현재 스냅샷을 검색하는 방법

다음 `get-deployable-patch-snapshot-for-instance` 예제에서는 인스턴스에서 사용하는 지정된 패치 기준의 현재 스냅샷에 대한 세부 정보를 검색합니다. 이 명령은 인스턴스 자격 증명을 사용하여 인스턴스에서 실행해야 합니다. 인스턴스 자격 증명을 사용하도록 하려면 `aws configure`를 실행하고 인스턴스의 리전만 지정합니다. `Access Key` 및 `Secret Key` 필드는 비워 둡니다.

팁: `uuidgen`을 사용하여 `snapshot-id`를 생성합니다.

```
aws ssm get-deployable-patch-snapshot-for-instance \
    --instance-id "i-1234567890abcdef0" \
    --snapshot-id "521c3536-930c-4aa9-950e-01234567abcd"
```

출력:

```
{
    "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
    "SnapshotId": "521c3536-930c-4aa9-950e-01234567abcd",
    "Product": "AmazonLinux2018.03",
    "SnapshotDownloadUrl": "https://patch-baseline-snapshot-us-
east-1.s3.amazonaws.com/
ed85194ef27214f5984f28b4d664d14f7313568fea7d4b6ac6c10ad1f729d7e7-773304212436/
AMAZON_LINUX-521c3536-930c-4aa9-950e-01234567abcd?X-Amz-
Algorithm=AWS4-HMAC-SHA256&X-Amz-Date=20190215T164031Z&X-Amz-
SignedHeaders=host&X-Amz-Expires=86400&X-Amz-Credential=AKIAJ5C56P35AEBRX2QQ
%2F20190215%2Fus-east-1%2Fs3%2Faws4_request&X-Amz-
Signature=efaaaf6e3878e77f48a6697e015efdbda9c426b09c5822055075c062f6ad2149"
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 파라미터 이름: 스냅샷 ID를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetDeployablePatchSnapshotForInstance를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 인스턴스에서 사용하는 패치 기준의 현재 스냅샷을 표시합니다. 이 명령은 인스턴스 자격 증명을 사용하여 인스턴스에서 실행해야 합니다. 이 예제에서는 인스턴스 자격 증명을 사용하는지 확인하기 위해 자격 증명 파라미터에 **`Amazon.Runtime.InstanceProfileAWSCredentials`** 객체를 전달합니다.

```
$credentials = [Amazon.Runtime.InstanceProfileAWSCredentials]::new()
Get-SSMDeployablePatchSnapshotForInstance -SnapshotId "4681775b-098f-4435-
a956-0ef33373ac11" -InstanceId "i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f" -Credentials $credentials
```

출력:

```
InstanceId          SnapshotDownloadUrl
----------          -------------------
i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f https://patch-baseline-snapshot-us-west-2.s3-us-
west-2.amazonaws.com/853d0d3db0f0cafe...1692/4681775b-098f-4435...
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 전체 SnapshotDownloadUrl을 가져오는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 명령은 인스턴스 자격 증명을 사용하여 인스턴스에서 실행해야 합니다. 인스턴스 자격 증명을 사용하는지 확인하기 위해 이 예제에서는 **`Amazon.Runtime.InstanceProfileAWSCredentials`** 객체를 사용하도록 PowerShell 세션을 구성합니다.

```
Set-AWSCredential -Credential
 ([Amazon.Runtime.InstanceProfileAWSCredentials]::new())
(Get-SSMDeployablePatchSnapshotForInstance -SnapshotId "4681775b-098f-4435-
a956-0ef33373ac11" -InstanceId "i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f").SnapshotDownloadUrl
```

출력:

```
https://patch-baseline-snapshot-us-west-2.s3-us-
west-2.amazonaws.com/853d0d3db0f0cafe...
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetDeployablePatchSnapshotForInstance를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 인스턴스에서 사용하는 패치 기준의 현재 스냅샷을 표시합니다. 이 명령은 인스턴스 자격 증명을 사용하여 인스턴스에서 실행해야 합니다. 이 예제에서는 인스턴스 자격 증명을 사용하는지 확인하기 위해 자격 증명 파라미터에 **`Amazon.Runtime.InstanceProfileAWSCredentials`** 객체를 전달합니다.

```
$credentials = [Amazon.Runtime.InstanceProfileAWSCredentials]::new()
Get-SSMDeployablePatchSnapshotForInstance -SnapshotId "4681775b-098f-4435-
a956-0ef33373ac11" -InstanceId "i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f" -Credentials $credentials
```

출력:

```
InstanceId          SnapshotDownloadUrl
----------          -------------------
i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f https://patch-baseline-snapshot-us-west-2.s3-us-
west-2.amazonaws.com/853d0d3db0f0cafe...1692/4681775b-098f-4435...
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 전체 SnapshotDownloadUrl을 가져오는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 명령은 인스턴스 자격 증명을 사용하여 인스턴스에서 실행해야 합니다. 인스턴스 자격 증명을 사용하는지 확인하기 위해 이 예제에서는 **`Amazon.Runtime.InstanceProfileAWSCredentials`** 객체를 사용하도록 PowerShell 세션을 구성합니다.

```
Set-AWSCredential -Credential
 ([Amazon.Runtime.InstanceProfileAWSCredentials]::new())
(Get-SSMDeployablePatchSnapshotForInstance -SnapshotId "4681775b-098f-4435-
a956-0ef33373ac11" -InstanceId "i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f").SnapshotDownloadUrl
```

출력:

```
https://patch-baseline-snapshot-us-west-2.s3-us-
west-2.amazonaws.com/853d0d3db0f0cafe...
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetDeployablePatchSnapshotForInstance를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **`GetDocument`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetDocument`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

문서 콘텐츠를 가져오는 방법

다음 `get-document` 예제에서는 Systems Manager 문서의 콘텐츠를 표시합니다.

```
aws ssm get-document \
    --name "AWS-RunShellScript"
```

출력:

```
{
    "Name": "AWS-RunShellScript",
    "DocumentVersion": "1",
    "Status": "Active",
    "Content": "{\n    \"schemaVersion\":\"1.2\",\n    \"description\":\"Run
 a shell script or specify the commands to run.\",\n    \"parameters\":{\n
        \"commands\":{\n            \"type\":\"StringList\",\n
 \"description\":\"(Required) Specify a shell script or a command to run.\",
\n            \"minItems\":1,\n            \"displayType\":\"textarea\"\n
      },\n        \"workingDirectory\":{\n            \"type\":\"String\",\n
            \"default\":\"\",\n            \"description\":\"(Optional) The
 path to the working directory on your instance.\",\n            \"maxChars
\":4096\n        },\n        \"executionTimeout\":{\n            \"type\":
\"String\",\n            \"default\":\"3600\",\n            \"description
\":\"(Optional) The time in seconds for a command to complete before it is
 considered to have failed. Default is 3600 (1 hour). Maximum is 172800 (48
 hours).\",\n            \"allowedPattern\":\"([1-9][0-9]{0,4})|(1[0-6][0-9]
{4})|(17[0-1][0-9]{3})|(172[0-7][0-9]{2})|(172800)\"\n        }\n    },\n
 \"runtimeConfig\":{\n        \"aws:runShellScript\":{\n            \"properties
\":[\n                {\n                    \"id\":\"0.aws:runShellScript
\",\n                    \"runCommand\":\"{{ commands }}\",\n
      \"workingDirectory\":\"{{ workingDirectory }}\",\n
 \"timeoutSeconds\":\"{{ executionTimeout }}\"\n                }\n
  ]\n        }\n    }\n}\n",
    "DocumentType": "Command",
    "DocumentFormat": "JSON"
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 AWS Systems Manager 문서를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetDocument를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 문서의 콘텐츠를 반환합니다.

```
Get-SSMDocument -Name "RunShellScript"
```

출력:

```
Content
-------
{...
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 문서의 전체 콘텐츠를 표시합니다.

```
(Get-SSMDocument -Name "RunShellScript").Content
{
   "schemaVersion":"2.0",
   "description":"Run an updated script",
   "parameters":{
      "commands":{
         "type":"StringList",
         "description":"(Required) Specify a shell script or a command to run.",
         "minItems":1,
         "displayType":"textarea"
      }
   },
   "mainSteps":[
      {
         "action":"aws:runShellScript",
         "name":"runShellScript",
         "inputs":{
            "commands":"{{ commands }}"
         }
      },
      {
         "action":"aws:runPowerShellScript",
         "name":"runPowerShellScript",
         "inputs":{
```

```
            "commands":"{{ commands }}"
         }
      }
   ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetDocument를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 문서의 콘텐츠를 반환합니다.

```
Get-SSMDocument -Name "RunShellScript"
```

출력:

```
Content
-------
{...
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 문서의 전체 콘텐츠를 표시합니다.

```
(Get-SSMDocument -Name "RunShellScript").Content
{
   "schemaVersion":"2.0",
   "description":"Run an updated script",
   "parameters":{
      "commands":{
         "type":"StringList",
         "description":"(Required) Specify a shell script or a command to run.",
         "minItems":1,
         "displayType":"textarea"
      }
   },
   "mainSteps":[
      {
         "action":"aws:runShellScript",
         "name":"runShellScript",
         "inputs":{
            "commands":"{{ commands }}"
         }
      },
      {
```

```
            "action":"aws:runPowerShellScript",
            "name":"runPowerShellScript",
            "inputs":{
               "commands":"{{ commands }}"
            }
         }
      ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetDocument를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **GetInventory** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetInventory`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

인벤토리 페이지를 보는 방법

이 예제에서는 인벤토리의 사용자 지정 메타데이터를 가져옵니다.

명령:

```
aws ssm get-inventory
```

출력:

```
{
  "Entities": [
      {
          "Data": {
              "AWS:InstanceInformation": {
                  "Content": [
                      {
                          "ComputerName": "ip-172-31-44-222.us-
west-2.compute.internal",
                          "InstanceId": "i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f",
                          "IpAddress": "172.31.44.222",
                          "AgentType": "amazon-ssm-agent",
                          "ResourceType": "EC2Instance",
```

```
                            "AgentVersion": "2.0.672.0",
                            "PlatformVersion": "2016.09",
                            "PlatformName": "Amazon Linux AMI",
                            "PlatformType": "Linux"
                        }
                    ],
                    "TypeName": "AWS:InstanceInformation",
                    "SchemaVersion": "1.0",
                    "CaptureTime": "2017-02-20T18:03:58Z"
                }
            },
            "Id": "i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f"
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetInventory를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 인벤토리의 사용자 지정 메타데이터를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-SSMInventory
```

출력:

```
Data
     Id
----
     --
{[AWS:InstanceInformation,
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.InventoryResultItem]} i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetInventory를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 인벤토리의 사용자 지정 메타데이터를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-SSMInventory
```

출력:

```
Data
     Id
----
     --
{[AWS:InstanceInformation,
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.InventoryResultItem]} i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetInventory를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **GetInventorySchema** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 GetInventorySchema의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

인벤토리 스키마를 보는 방법

이 예제에서는 계정의 인벤토리 유형 이름 목록을 반환합니다.

명령:

```
aws ssm get-inventory-schema
```

출력:

```
{
  "Schemas": [
      {
          "TypeName": "AWS:AWSComponent",
          "Version": "1.0",
          "Attributes": [
              {
                  "Name": "Name",
                  "DataType": "STRING"
              },
              {
                  "Name": "ApplicationType",
                  "DataType": "STRING"
```

```
                },
                {
                    "Name": "Publisher",
                    "DataType": "STRING"
                },
                {
                    "Name": "Version",
                    "DataType": "STRING"
                },
                {
                    "Name": "InstalledTime",
                    "DataType": "STRING"
                },
                {
                    "Name": "Architecture",
                    "DataType": "STRING"
                },
                {
                    "Name": "URL",
                    "DataType": "STRING"
                }
            ]
        },
        ...
    ],
    "NextToken": "--token string truncated--"
}
```

특정 인벤토리 유형의 인벤토리 스키마를 보는 방법

이 예제에서는 AWS:AWS Component 인벤토리 유형에 대한 인벤토리 스키마를 반환합니다.

명령:

```
aws ssm get-inventory-schema --type-name "AWS:AWSComponent"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetInventorySchema를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 계정의 인벤토리 유형 이름 목록을 반환합니다.

```
Get-SSMInventorySchema
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetInventorySchema를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 계정의 인벤토리 유형 이름 목록을 반환합니다.

```
Get-SSMInventorySchema
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetInventorySchema를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **GetMaintenanceWindow** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 GetMaintenanceWindow의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

유지 관리 기간에 대한 정보를 가져오는 방법

다음 get-maintenance-window 예제에서는 지정된 유지 관리 기간에 대한 세부 정보를 검색합니다.

```
aws ssm get-maintenance-window \
    --window-id "mw-03eb9db428EXAMPLE"
```

출력:

```
{
    "AllowUnassociatedTargets": true,
    "CreatedDate": 1515006912.957,
    "Cutoff": 1,
    "Duration": 6,
    "Enabled": true,
    "ModifiedDate": 2020-01-01T10:04:04.099Z,
    "Name": "My-Maintenance-Window",
    "Schedule": "rate(3 days)",
```

```
    "WindowId": "mw-03eb9db428EXAMPLE",
    "NextExecutionTime": "2020-02-25T00:08:15.099Z"
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 유지 관리 기간에 대한 정보 보기(AWS CLI)를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetMaintenanceWindow를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 유지 관리 기간에 대한 세부 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-SSMMaintenanceWindow -WindowId "mw-03eb9db42890fb82d"
```

출력:

```
AllowUnassociatedTargets : False
CreatedDate              : 2/20/2017 6:14:05 PM
Cutoff                   : 1
Duration                 : 2
Enabled                  : True
ModifiedDate             : 2/20/2017 6:14:05 PM
Name                     : TestMaintWin
Schedule                 : cron(0 */30 * * * ? *)
WindowId                 : mw-03eb9db42890fb82d
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetMaintenanceWindow를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 유지 관리 기간에 대한 세부 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-SSMMaintenanceWindow -WindowId "mw-03eb9db42890fb82d"
```

출력:

```
AllowUnassociatedTargets : False
CreatedDate              : 2/20/2017 6:14:05 PM
```

```
Cutoff                    : 1
Duration                  : 2
Enabled                   : True
ModifiedDate              : 2/20/2017 6:14:05 PM
Name                      : TestMaintWin
Schedule                  : cron(0 */30 * * * ? *)
WindowId                  : mw-03eb9db42890fb82d
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetMaintenanceWindow를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **GetMaintenanceWindowExecution** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetMaintenanceWindowExecution`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

유지 관리 기간 작업 실행에 대한 정보를 가져오는 방법

다음 `get-maintenance-window-execution` 예제에서는 지정된 유지 관리 기간 실행의 일부로 실행된 작업에 대한 정보를 나열합니다.

```
aws ssm get-maintenance-window-execution \
    --window-execution-id "518d5565-5969-4cca-8f0e-da3b2EXAMPLE"
```

출력:

```
{
    "Status": "SUCCESS",
    "TaskIds": [
        "ac0c6ae1-daa3-4a89-832e-d3845EXAMPLE"
    ],
    "StartTime": 1487692834.595,
    "EndTime": 1487692835.051,
    "WindowExecutionId": "518d5565-5969-4cca-8f0e-da3b2EXAMPLE",
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 작업 및 작업 실행(AWS CLI)에 대한 정보 보기를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetMaintenanceWindowExecution을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 유지 관리 기간 실행의 일부로 실행된 작업에 대한 정보를 나열합니다.

```
Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowExecution -WindowExecutionId "518d5565-5969-4cca-8f0e-
da3b2a638355"
```

출력:

```
EndTime           : 2/21/2017 4:00:35 PM
StartTime         : 2/21/2017 4:00:34 PM
Status            : FAILED
StatusDetails     : One or more tasks in the orchestration failed.
TaskIds           : {ac0c6ae1-daa3-4a89-832e-d384503b6586}
WindowExecutionId : 518d5565-5969-4cca-8f0e-da3b2a638355
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetMaintenanceWindowExecution을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 유지 관리 기간 실행의 일부로 실행된 작업에 대한 정보를 나열합니다.

```
Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowExecution -WindowExecutionId "518d5565-5969-4cca-8f0e-
da3b2a638355"
```

출력:

```
EndTime           : 2/21/2017 4:00:35 PM
StartTime         : 2/21/2017 4:00:34 PM
Status            : FAILED
StatusDetails     : One or more tasks in the orchestration failed.
TaskIds           : {ac0c6ae1-daa3-4a89-832e-d384503b6586}
WindowExecutionId : 518d5565-5969-4cca-8f0e-da3b2a638355
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetMaintenanceWindowExecution을 참조하세요.

CLI로 **GetMaintenanceWindowExecutionTask** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 GetMaintenanceWindowExecutionTask의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

유지 관리 기간 작업 실행에 대한 정보를 가져오는 방법

다음 get-maintenance-window-execution-task 예제에서는 지정된 유지 관리 기간 실행의 일부인 작업에 대한 정보를 나열합니다.

```
aws ssm get-maintenance-window-execution-task \
    --window-execution-id "518d5565-5969-4cca-8f0e-da3b2EXAMPLE" \
    --task-id "ac0c6ae1-daa3-4a89-832e-d3845EXAMPLE"
```

출력:

```
{
    "WindowExecutionId": "518d5565-5969-4cca-8f0e-da3b2EXAMPLE",
    "TaskExecutionId": "ac0c6ae1-daa3-4a89-832e-d3845EXAMPLE",
    "TaskArn": "AWS-RunPatchBaseline",
    "ServiceRole": "arn:aws:iam::111222333444:role/aws-service-role/
ssm.amazonaws.com/AWSServiceRoleForAmazonSSM",
    "Type": "RUN_COMMAND",
    "TaskParameters": [
        {
            "BaselineOverride": {
                "Values": [
                    ""
                ]
            },
            "InstallOverrideList": {
                "Values": [
                    ""
                ]
            },
            "Operation": {
                "Values": [
                    "Scan"
                ]
            },
```

```
            "RebootOption": {
                "Values": [
                    "RebootIfNeeded"
                ]
            },
            "SnapshotId": {
                "Values": [
                    "{{ aws:ORCHESTRATION_ID }}"
                ]
            },
            "aws:InstanceId": {
                "Values": [
                    "i-02573cafcfEXAMPLE",
                    "i-0471e04240EXAMPLE",
                    "i-07782c72faEXAMPLE"
                ]
            }
        }
    ],
    "Priority": 1,
    "MaxConcurrency": "1",
    "MaxErrors": "3",
    "Status": "SUCCESS",
    "StartTime": "2021-08-04T11:45:35.088000-07:00",
    "EndTime": "2021-08-04T11:53:09.079000-07:00"
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 작업 및 작업 실행(AWS CLI)에 대한 정보 보기를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetMaintenanceWindowExecutionTask를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 유지 관리 기간 실행의 일부였던 작업에 대한 정보를 나열합니다.

```
Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowExecutionTask -TaskId "ac0c6ae1-daa3-4a89-832e-
d384503b6586" -WindowExecutionId "518d5565-5969-4cca-8f0e-da3b2a638355"
```

출력:

```
EndTime           : 2/21/2017 4:00:35 PM
MaxConcurrency    : 1
MaxErrors         : 1
Priority          : 10
ServiceRole       : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/MaintenanceWindowsRole
StartTime         : 2/21/2017 4:00:34 PM
Status            : FAILED
StatusDetails     : The maximum error count was exceeded.
TaskArn           : AWS-RunShellScript
TaskExecutionId   : ac0c6ae1-daa3-4a89-832e-d384503b6586
TaskParameters    :
 {Amazon.Runtime.Internal.Util.AlwaysSendDictionary`2[System.String,Amazon.SimpleSystemsM
                    meterValueExpression]}
Type              : RUN_COMMAND
WindowExecutionId : 518d5565-5969-4cca-8f0e-da3b2a638355
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetMaintenanceWindowExecutionTask를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 유지 관리 기간 실행의 일부였던 작업에 대한 정보를 나열합니다.

```
Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowExecutionTask -TaskId "ac0c6ae1-daa3-4a89-832e-
d384503b6586" -WindowExecutionId "518d5565-5969-4cca-8f0e-da3b2a638355"
```

출력:

```
EndTime           : 2/21/2017 4:00:35 PM
MaxConcurrency    : 1
MaxErrors         : 1
Priority          : 10
ServiceRole       : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/MaintenanceWindowsRole
StartTime         : 2/21/2017 4:00:34 PM
Status            : FAILED
StatusDetails     : The maximum error count was exceeded.
TaskArn           : AWS-RunShellScript
TaskExecutionId   : ac0c6ae1-daa3-4a89-832e-d384503b6586
TaskParameters    :
 {Amazon.Runtime.Internal.Util.AlwaysSendDictionary`2[System.String,Amazon.SimpleSystemsM
                    meterValueExpression]}
Type              : RUN_COMMAND
```

```
WindowExecutionId : 518d5565-5969-4cca-8f0e-da3b2a638355
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetMaintenanceWindowExecutionTask를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **GetParameter** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetParameter`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예제 1: 파라미터 값을 표시하는 방법

다음 `get-parameter` 예제에서는 지정된 단일 파라미터의 값을 나열합니다.

```
aws ssm get-parameter \
    --name "MyStringParameter"
```

출력:

```
{
    "Parameter": {
        "Name": "MyStringParameter",
        "Type": "String",
        "Value": "Veni",
        "Version": 1,
        "LastModifiedDate": 1530018761.888,
        "ARN": "arn:aws:ssm:us-east-2:111222333444:parameter/MyStringParameter"
        "DataType": "text"
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 Parameter Store 작업을 참조하세요.

예제 2: SecureString 파라미터의 값을 해독하는 방법

다음 `get-parameter` 예제에서는 지정된 `SecureString` 파라미터의 값을 해독합니다.

```
aws ssm get-parameter \
    --name "MySecureStringParameter" \
```

```
    --with-decryption
```

출력:

```
{
    "Parameter": {
        "Name": "MySecureStringParameter",
        "Type": "SecureString",
        "Value": "16679b88-310b-4895-a943-e0764EXAMPLE",
        "Version": 2,
        "LastModifiedDate": 1582155479.205,
        "ARN": "arn:aws:ssm:us-east-2:111222333444:parameter/
MySecureStringParameter"
        "DataType": "text"
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 Parameter Store 작업을 참조하세요.

예제 3: 레이블을 사용하여 파라미터 값을 표시하는 방법

다음 `get-parameter` 예제에서는 지정된 레이블을 포함하는 지정된 단일 파라미터 값을 나열합니다.

```
aws ssm get-parameter \
    --name "MyParameter:label"
```

출력:

```
{
    "Parameter": {
        "Name": "MyParameter",
        "Type": "String",
        "Value": "parameter version 2",
        "Version": 2,
        "Selector": ":label",
        "LastModifiedDate": "2021-07-12T09:49:15.865000-07:00",
        "ARN": "arn:aws:ssm:us-west-2:786973925828:parameter/MyParameter",
        "DataType": "text"
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 파라미터 레이블 작업을 참조하세요.

예제 4: 버전을 사용하여 파라미터 값을 표시하는 방법

다음 `get-parameter` 예제에서는 지정된 단일 파라미터 버전의 값을 나열합니다.

```
aws ssm get-parameter \
    --name "MyParameter:2"
```

출력:

```
{
    "Parameter": {
        "Name": "MyParameter",
        "Type": "String",
        "Value": "parameter version 2",
        "Version": 2,
        "Selector": ":2",
        "LastModifiedDate": "2021-07-12T09:49:15.865000-07:00",
        "ARN": "arn:aws:ssm:us-west-2:786973925828:parameter/MyParameter",
        "DataType": "text"
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 파라미터 레이블 작업을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetParameter를 참조하세요.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    pub async fn list_path(&self, path: &str) -> Result<Vec<Parameter>, EC2Error>
 {
```

```
        let maybe_params: Vec<Result<Parameter, _>> = TryFlatMap::new(
            self.inner
                .get_parameters_by_path()
                .path(path)
                .into_paginator()
                .send(),
        )
        .flat_map(|item| item.parameters.unwrap_or_default())
        .collect()
        .await;
        // Fail on the first error
        let params = maybe_params
            .into_iter()
            .collect::<Result<Vec<Parameter>, _>>()?;
        Ok(params)
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 GetParameter를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **GetParameterHistory** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetParameterHistory`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

파라미터 값 기록을 가져오는 방법

다음 `get-parameter-history` 예제에서는 해당 값을 포함하여 지정된 파라미터의 변경 기록을 나열합니다.

```
aws ssm get-parameter-history \
    --name "MyStringParameter"
```

출력:

```
{
    "Parameters": [
        {
```

```
            "Name": "MyStringParameter",
            "Type": "String",
            "LastModifiedDate": 1582154711.976,
            "LastModifiedUser": "arn:aws:iam::111222333444:user/Mary-Major",
            "Description": "This is the first version of my String parameter",
            "Value": "Veni",
            "Version": 1,
            "Labels": [],
            "Tier": "Standard",
            "Policies": []
        },
        {
            "Name": "MyStringParameter",
            "Type": "String",
            "LastModifiedDate": 1582156093.471,
            "LastModifiedUser": "arn:aws:iam::111222333444:user/Mary-Major",
            "Description": "This is the second version of my String parameter",
            "Value": "Vidi",
            "Version": 2,
            "Labels": [],
            "Tier": "Standard",
            "Policies": []
        },
        {
            "Name": "MyStringParameter",
            "Type": "String",
            "LastModifiedDate": 1582156117.545,
            "LastModifiedUser": "arn:aws:iam::111222333444:user/Mary-Major",
            "Description": "This is the third version of my String parameter",
            "Value": "Vici",
            "Version": 3,
            "Labels": [],
            "Tier": "Standard",
            "Policies": []
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 파라미터 버전 작업을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetParameterHistory를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 파라미터 값 기록을 나열합니다.

```
Get-SSMParameterHistory -Name "Welcome"
```

출력:

```
Description      :
KeyId            :
LastModifiedDate : 3/3/2017 6:55:25 PM
LastModifiedUser : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/admin
Name             : Welcome
Type             : String
Value            : helloWorld
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetParameterHistory를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 파라미터 값 기록을 나열합니다.

```
Get-SSMParameterHistory -Name "Welcome"
```

출력:

```
Description      :
KeyId            :
LastModifiedDate : 3/3/2017 6:55:25 PM
LastModifiedUser : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/admin
Name             : Welcome
Type             : String
Value            : helloWorld
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetParameterHistory를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **GetParameters** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 GetParameters의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예제 1: 파라미터 값을 나열하는 방법

다음 get-parameters 예제에서는 지정된 세 개의 파라미터 값을 나열합니다.

```
aws ssm get-parameters \
    --names "MyStringParameter" "MyStringListParameter" "MyInvalidParameterName"
```

출력:

```
{
    "Parameters": [
        {
            "Name": "MyStringListParameter",
            "Type": "StringList",
            "Value": "alpha,beta,gamma",
            "Version": 1,
            "LastModifiedDate": 1582154764.222,
            "ARN": "arn:aws:ssm:us-east-2:111222333444:parameter/
MyStringListParameter"
            "DataType": "text"
        },
        {
            "Name": "MyStringParameter",
            "Type": "String",
            "Value": "Vici",
            "Version": 3,
            "LastModifiedDate": 1582156117.545,
            "ARN": "arn:aws:ssm:us-east-2:111222333444:parameter/
MyStringParameter"
            "DataType": "text"
        }
    ],
    "InvalidParameters": [
        "MyInvalidParameterName"
    ]
```

```
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 Parameter Store 작업을 참조하세요.

예제 2: "--query" 옵션을 사용하여 여러 파라미터의 이름과 값을 나열하는 방법

다음 `get-parameters` 예제에서는 지정된 파라미터의 이름 및 값을 나열합니다.

```
aws ssm get-parameters \
    --names MyStringParameter MyStringListParameter \
    --query "Parameters[*].{Name:Name,Value:Value}"
```

출력:

```
[
    {
        "Name": "MyStringListParameter",
        "Value": "alpha,beta,gamma"
    },
    {
        "Name": "MyStringParameter",
        "Value": "Vidi"
    }
]
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 Parameter Store 작업을 참조하세요.

예제 3: 레이블을 사용하여 파라미터 값을 표시하는 방법

다음 `get-parameter` 예제에서는 지정된 레이블을 포함하는 지정된 단일 파라미터 값을 나열합니다.

```
aws ssm get-parameter \
    --name "MyParameter:label"
```

출력:

```
{
    "Parameters": [
        {
```

```
            "Name": "MyLabelParameter",
            "Type": "String",
            "Value": "parameter by label",
            "Version": 1,
            "Selector": ":label",
            "LastModifiedDate": "2021-07-12T09:49:15.865000-07:00",
            "ARN": "arn:aws:ssm:us-west-2:786973925828:parameter/MyParameter",
            "DataType": "text"
        },
        {
            "Name": "MyVersionParameter",
            "Type": "String",
            "Value": "parameter by version",
            "Version": 2,
            "Selector": ":2",
            "LastModifiedDate": "2021-03-24T16:20:28.236000-07:00",
            "ARN": "arn:aws:ssm:us-west-2:786973925828:parameter/unlabel-param",
            "DataType": "text"
        }
    ],
    "InvalidParameters": []
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 파라미터 레이블 작업을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetParameters를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 파라미터 값을 나열합니다.

```
Get-SSMParameterValue -Name "Welcome"
```

출력:

```
InvalidParameters Parameters
----------------- ----------
{}                {Welcome}
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 값의 세부 정보를 나열합니다.

```
(Get-SSMParameterValue -Name "Welcome").Parameters
```

출력:

```
Name    Type   Value
----    ----   -----
Welcome String Good day, Sunshine!
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetParameters를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 파라미터 값을 나열합니다.

```
Get-SSMParameterValue -Name "Welcome"
```

출력:

```
InvalidParameters Parameters
----------------- ----------
{}                {Welcome}
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 값의 세부 정보를 나열합니다.

```
(Get-SSMParameterValue -Name "Welcome").Parameters
```

출력:

```
Name    Type   Value
----    ----   -----
Welcome String Good day, Sunshine!
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetParameters를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **GetPatchBaseline** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetPatchBaseline`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

패치 기준을 표시하는 방법

다음 `get-patch-baseline` 예제에서는 지정된 패치 기준에 대한 세부 정보를 검색합니다.

```
aws ssm get-patch-baseline \
    --baseline-id "pb-0123456789abcdef0"
```

출력:

```
{
    "BaselineId": "pb-0123456789abcdef0",
    "Name": "WindowsPatching",
    "OperatingSystem": "WINDOWS",
    "GlobalFilters": {
        "PatchFilters": []
    },
    "ApprovalRules": {
        "PatchRules": [
            {
                "PatchFilterGroup": {
                    "PatchFilters": [
                        {
                            "Key": "PRODUCT",
                            "Values": [
                                "WindowsServer2016"
                            ]
                        }
                    ]
                },
                "ComplianceLevel": "CRITICAL",
                "ApproveAfterDays": 0,
                "EnableNonSecurity": false
            }
        ]
    },
    "ApprovedPatches": [],
    "ApprovedPatchesComplianceLevel": "UNSPECIFIED",
    "ApprovedPatchesEnableNonSecurity": false,
    "RejectedPatches": [],
```

```
    "RejectedPatchesAction": "ALLOW_AS_DEPENDENCY",
    "PatchGroups": [
        "QA",
        "DEV"
    ],
    "CreatedDate": 1550244180.465,
    "ModifiedDate": 1550244180.465,
    "Description": "Patches for Windows Servers",
    "Sources": []
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 패치 기준 정보를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetPatchBaseline을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 패치 기준의 세부 정보를 표시합니다.

```
Get-SSMPatchBaselineDetail -BaselineId "pb-03da896ca3b68b639"
```

출력:

```
ApprovalRules   : Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchRuleGroup
ApprovedPatches : {}
BaselineId      : pb-03da896ca3b68b639
CreatedDate     : 3/3/2017 5:02:19 PM
Description     : Baseline containing all updates approved for production systems
GlobalFilters   : Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchFilterGroup
ModifiedDate    : 3/3/2017 5:02:19 PM
Name            : Production-Baseline
PatchGroups     : {}
RejectedPatches : {}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetPatchBaseline을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 패치 기준의 세부 정보를 표시합니다.

```
Get-SSMPatchBaselineDetail -BaselineId "pb-03da896ca3b68b639"
```

출력:

```
ApprovalRules   : Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchRuleGroup
ApprovedPatches : {}
BaselineId      : pb-03da896ca3b68b639
CreatedDate     : 3/3/2017 5:02:19 PM
Description     : Baseline containing all updates approved for production systems
GlobalFilters   : Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchFilterGroup
ModifiedDate    : 3/3/2017 5:02:19 PM
Name            : Production-Baseline
PatchGroups     : {}
RejectedPatches : {}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetPatchBaseline을 참조하세요.

CLI로 **GetPatchBaselineForPatchGroup** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 GetPatchBaselineForPatchGroup의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

패치 그룹의 패치 기준을 표시하는 방법

다음 get-patch-baseline-for-patch-group 예제에서는 지정된 패치 그룹의 패치 기준에 대한 세부 정보를 검색합니다.

```
aws ssm get-patch-baseline-for-patch-group \
    --patch-group "DEV"
```

출력:

```
{
    "PatchGroup": "DEV",
    "BaselineId": "pb-0123456789abcdef0",
    "OperatingSystem": "WINDOWS"
```

```
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 패치 그룹 생성(<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/systems-manager/latest/userguide/sysman-patch-group-tagging.html>__)과 패치 기준에 패치 그룹 추가를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetPatchBaselineForPatchGroup을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 패치 그룹의 패치 기준을 표시합니다.

```
Get-SSMPatchBaselineForPatchGroup -PatchGroup "Production"
```

출력:

```
BaselineId           PatchGroup
----------           ----------
pb-045f10b4f382baeda Production
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 GetPatchBaselineForPatchGroup을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 패치 그룹의 패치 기준을 표시합니다.

```
Get-SSMPatchBaselineForPatchGroup -PatchGroup "Production"
```

출력:

```
BaselineId           PatchGroup
----------           ----------
pb-045f10b4f382baeda Production
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetPatchBaselineForPatchGroup을 참조하세요.

CLI로 **ListAssociationVersions** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 ListAssociationVersions의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

특정 연결 ID의 모든 연결 버전을 가져오는 방법

다음 list-association-versions 예제에서는 지정된 연결의 모든 버전을 나열합니다.

```
aws ssm list-association-versions \
    --association-id "8dfe3659-4309-493a-8755-0123456789ab"
```

출력:

```
{
"AssociationVersions": [
        {
            "AssociationId": "8dfe3659-4309-493a-8755-0123456789ab",
            "AssociationVersion": "1",
            "CreatedDate": 1550505536.726,
            "Name": "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent",
            "Parameters": {
                "allowDowngrade": [
                    "false"
                ],
                "version": [
                    ""
                ]
            },
            "Targets": [
                {
                    "Key": "InstanceIds",
                    "Values": [
                        "i-1234567890abcdef0"
                    ]
                }
            ],
            "ScheduleExpression": "cron(0 00 12 ? * SUN *)",
            "AssociationName": "UpdateSSMAgent"
        }
    ]
```

```
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 Systems Manager에서 연결 작업을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListAssociationVersions를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 제공된 연결의 모든 버전을 검색합니다.

```
Get-SSMAssociationVersionList -AssociationId 123a45a0-c678-9012-3456-78901234db5e
```

출력:

```
AssociationId      : 123a45a0-c678-9012-3456-78901234db5e
AssociationName    :
AssociationVersion : 2
ComplianceSeverity :
CreatedDate        : 3/12/2019 9:21:01 AM
DocumentVersion    :
MaxConcurrency     :
MaxErrors          :
Name               : AWS-GatherSoftwareInventory
OutputLocation     :
Parameters         : {}
ScheduleExpression :
Targets            : {InstanceIds}

AssociationId      : 123a45a0-c678-9012-3456-78901234db5e
AssociationName    : test-case-1234567890
AssociationVersion : 1
ComplianceSeverity :
CreatedDate        : 3/2/2019 8:53:29 AM
DocumentVersion    :
MaxConcurrency     :
MaxErrors          :
Name               : AWS-GatherSoftwareInventory
OutputLocation     :
Parameters         : {}
ScheduleExpression : rate(30minutes)
```

```
Targets            : {InstanceIds}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ListAssociationVersions를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 제공된 연결의 모든 버전을 검색합니다.

```
Get-SSMAssociationVersionList -AssociationId 123a45a0-c678-9012-3456-78901234db5e
```

출력:

```
AssociationId      : 123a45a0-c678-9012-3456-78901234db5e
AssociationName    :
AssociationVersion : 2
ComplianceSeverity :
CreatedDate        : 3/12/2019 9:21:01 AM
DocumentVersion    :
MaxConcurrency     :
MaxErrors          :
Name               : AWS-GatherSoftwareInventory
OutputLocation     :
Parameters         : {}
ScheduleExpression :
Targets            : {InstanceIds}

AssociationId      : 123a45a0-c678-9012-3456-78901234db5e
AssociationName    : test-case-1234567890
AssociationVersion : 1
ComplianceSeverity :
CreatedDate        : 3/2/2019 8:53:29 AM
DocumentVersion    :
MaxConcurrency     :
MaxErrors          :
Name               : AWS-GatherSoftwareInventory
OutputLocation     :
Parameters         : {}
ScheduleExpression : rate(30minutes)
Targets            : {InstanceIds}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListAssociationVersions를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **ListAssociations** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 ListAssociations의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예제 1: 특정 인스턴스의 연결을 나열하는 방법

다음 list-associations 예제에서는 AssociationName인 UpdateSSMAgent인 모든 연결을 나열합니다.

```
aws ssm list-associations /
    --association-filter-list "key=AssociationName,value=UpdateSSMAgent"
```

출력:

```
{
    "Associations": [
        {
            "Name": "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent",
            "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
            "AssociationId": "8dfe3659-4309-493a-8755-0123456789ab",
            "AssociationVersion": "1",
            "Targets": [
                {
                    "Key": "InstanceIds",
                    "Values": [
                        "i-016648b75dd622dab"
                    ]
                }
            ],
            "Overview": {
                "Status": "Pending",
                "DetailedStatus": "Associated",
                "AssociationStatusAggregatedCount": {
                    "Pending": 1
                }
            },
            "ScheduleExpression": "cron(0 00 12 ? * SUN *)",
            "AssociationName": "UpdateSSMAgent"
        }
```

```
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 Systems Manager에서 연결 작업을 참조하세요.

예제 2: 특정 문서의 연결을 나열하는 방법

다음 list-associations 예제에서는 지정된 문서의 모든 연결을 나열합니다.

```
aws ssm list-associations /
    --association-filter-list "key=Name,value=AWS-UpdateSSMAgent"
```

출력:

```
{
    "Associations": [
        {
            "Name": "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent",
            "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
            "AssociationId": "8dfe3659-4309-493a-8755-0123456789ab",
            "AssociationVersion": "1",
            "Targets": [
                {
                    "Key": "InstanceIds",
                    "Values": [
                        "i-1234567890abcdef0"
                    ]
                }
            ],
            "LastExecutionDate": 1550505828.548,
            "Overview": {
                "Status": "Success",
                "DetailedStatus": "Success",
                "AssociationStatusAggregatedCount": {
                    "Success": 1
                }
            },
            "ScheduleExpression": "cron(0 00 12 ? * SUN *)",
            "AssociationName": "UpdateSSMAgent"
        },
    {
            "Name": "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent",
```

```
            "InstanceId": "i-9876543210abcdef0",
            "AssociationId": "fbc07ef7-b985-4684-b82b-0123456789ab",
            "AssociationVersion": "1",
            "Targets": [
                {
                    "Key": "InstanceIds",
                    "Values": [
                        "i-9876543210abcdef0"
                    ]
                }
            ],
            "LastExecutionDate": 1550507531.0,
            "Overview": {
                "Status": "Success",
                "AssociationStatusAggregatedCount": {
                    "Success": 1
                }
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 Systems Manager에서 연결 작업을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListAssociations를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 인스턴스의 모든 연결을 나열합니다. 이 예제에서 사용하는 구문에는 PowerShell 버전 3 이상이 필요합니다.

```
$filter1 = @{Key="InstanceId";Value=@("i-0000293ffd8c57862")}
Get-SSMAssociationList -AssociationFilterList $filter1
```

출력:

```
AssociationId      : d8617c07-2079-4c18-9847-1655fc2698b0
DocumentVersion    :
InstanceId         : i-0000293ffd8c57862
```

```
LastExecutionDate  : 2/20/2015 8:31:11 AM
Name               : AWS-UpdateSSMAgent
Overview           : Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.AssociationOverview
ScheduleExpression :
Targets            : {InstanceIds}
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 구성 문서의 모든 연결을 나열합니다. 이 예제에서 사용하는 구문에는 PowerShell 버전 3 이상이 필요합니다.

```
$filter2 = @{Key="Name";Value=@("AWS-UpdateSSMAgent")}
Get-SSMAssociationList -AssociationFilterList $filter2
```

출력:

```
AssociationId      : d8617c07-2079-4c18-9847-1655fc2698b0
DocumentVersion    :
InstanceId         : i-0000293ffd8c57862
LastExecutionDate  : 2/20/2015 8:31:11 AM
Name               : AWS-UpdateSSMAgent
Overview           : Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.AssociationOverview
ScheduleExpression :
Targets            : {InstanceIds}
```

예제 3: PowerShell 버전 2에서 각 필터를 생성하려면 New-Object를 사용해야 합니다.

```
$filter1 = New-Object Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.AssociationFilter
$filter1.Key = "InstanceId"
$filter1.Value = "i-0000293ffd8c57862"

Get-SSMAssociationList -AssociationFilterList $filter1
```

출력:

```
AssociationId      : d8617c07-2079-4c18-9847-1655fc2698b0
DocumentVersion    :
InstanceId         : i-0000293ffd8c57862
LastExecutionDate  : 2/20/2015 8:31:11 AM
Name               : AWS-UpdateSSMAgent
Overview           : Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.AssociationOverview
ScheduleExpression :
Targets            : {InstanceIds}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ListAssociations를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 인스턴스의 모든 연결을 나열합니다. 이 예제에서 사용하는 구문에는 PowerShell 버전 3 이상이 필요합니다.

```
$filter1 = @{Key="InstanceId";Value=@("i-0000293ffd8c57862")}
Get-SSMAssociationList -AssociationFilterList $filter1
```

출력:

```
AssociationId      : d8617c07-2079-4c18-9847-1655fc2698b0
DocumentVersion    :
InstanceId         : i-0000293ffd8c57862
LastExecutionDate  : 2/20/2015 8:31:11 AM
Name               : AWS-UpdateSSMAgent
Overview           : Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.AssociationOverview
ScheduleExpression :
Targets            : {InstanceIds}
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 구성 문서의 모든 연결을 나열합니다. 이 예제에서 사용하는 구문에는 PowerShell 버전 3 이상이 필요합니다.

```
$filter2 = @{Key="Name";Value=@("AWS-UpdateSSMAgent")}
Get-SSMAssociationList -AssociationFilterList $filter2
```

출력:

```
AssociationId      : d8617c07-2079-4c18-9847-1655fc2698b0
DocumentVersion    :
InstanceId         : i-0000293ffd8c57862
LastExecutionDate  : 2/20/2015 8:31:11 AM
Name               : AWS-UpdateSSMAgent
Overview           : Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.AssociationOverview
ScheduleExpression :
Targets            : {InstanceIds}
```

예제 3: PowerShell 버전 2에서 각 필터를 생성하려면 New-Object를 사용해야 합니다.

```
$filter1 = New-Object Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.AssociationFilter
$filter1.Key = "InstanceId"
$filter1.Value = "i-0000293ffd8c57862"

Get-SSMAssociationList -AssociationFilterList $filter1
```

출력:

```
AssociationId      : d8617c07-2079-4c18-9847-1655fc2698b0
DocumentVersion    :
InstanceId         : i-0000293ffd8c57862
LastExecutionDate  : 2/20/2015 8:31:11 AM
Name               : AWS-UpdateSSMAgent
Overview           : Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.AssociationOverview
ScheduleExpression :
Targets            : {InstanceIds}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListAssociations를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **ListCommandInvocations** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListCommandInvocations`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

CLI

AWS CLI

특정 명령의 간접 호출을 나열하는 방법

다음 `list-command-invocations` 예제에서는 명령의 모든 간접 호출을 나열합니다.

```
aws ssm list-command-invocations \
    --command-id "ef7fdfd8-9b57-4151-a15c-db9a12345678" \
    --details
```

출력:

```
{
    "CommandInvocations": [
        {
            "CommandId": "ef7fdfd8-9b57-4151-a15c-db9a12345678",
            "InstanceId": "i-02573cafcfEXAMPLE",
            "InstanceName": "",
            "Comment": "b48291dd-ba76-43e0-
b9df-13e11ddaac26:6960febb-2907-4b59-8e1a-d6ce8EXAMPLE",
            "DocumentName": "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent",
            "DocumentVersion": "",
            "RequestedDateTime": 1582136283.089,
            "Status": "Success",
            "StatusDetails": "Success",
            "StandardOutputUrl": "",
            "StandardErrorUrl": "",
            "CommandPlugins": [
                {
                    "Name": "aws:updateSsmAgent",
                    "Status": "Success",
                    "StatusDetails": "Success",
                    "ResponseCode": 0,
                    "ResponseStartDateTime": 1582136283.419,
                    "ResponseFinishDateTime": 1582136283.51,
                    "Output": "Updating amazon-ssm-agent from 2.3.842.0 to latest
\nSuccessfully downloaded https://s3.us-east-2.amazonaws.com/amazon-ssm-us-
east-2/ssm-agent-manifest.json\namazon-ssm-agent 2.3.842.0 has already been
 installed, update skipped\n",
                    "StandardOutputUrl": "",
                    "StandardErrorUrl": "",
                    "OutputS3Region": "us-east-2",
                    "OutputS3BucketName": "",
                    "OutputS3KeyPrefix": ""
                }
            ],
            "ServiceRole": "",
            "NotificationConfig": {
                "NotificationArn": "",
                "NotificationEvents": [],
                "NotificationType": ""
            },
            "CloudWatchOutputConfig": {
                "CloudWatchLogGroupName": "",
```

```
                "CloudWatchOutputEnabled": false
            }
        },
        {
            "CommandId": "ef7fdfd8-9b57-4151-a15c-db9a12345678",
            "InstanceId": "i-0471e04240EXAMPLE",
            "InstanceName": "",
            "Comment": "b48291dd-ba76-43e0-
b9df-13e11ddaac26:6960febb-2907-4b59-8e1a-d6ce8EXAMPLE",
            "DocumentName": "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent",
            "DocumentVersion": "",
            "RequestedDateTime": 1582136283.02,
            "Status": "Success",
            "StatusDetails": "Success",
            "StandardOutputUrl": "",
            "StandardErrorUrl": "",
            "CommandPlugins": [
                {
                    "Name": "aws:updateSsmAgent",
                    "Status": "Success",
                    "StatusDetails": "Success",
                    "ResponseCode": 0,
                    "ResponseStartDateTime": 1582136283.812,
                    "ResponseFinishDateTime": 1582136295.031,
                    "Output": "Updating amazon-ssm-agent from 2.3.672.0 to
 latest\nSuccessfully downloaded https://s3.us-east-2.amazonaws.com/amazon-
ssm-us-east-2/ssm-agent-manifest.json\nSuccessfully downloaded https://s3.us-
east-2.amazonaws.com/amazon-ssm-us-east-2/amazon-ssm-agent-updater/2.3.842.0/
amazon-ssm-agent-updater-snap-amd64.tar.gz\nSuccessfully downloaded https://
s3.us-east-2.amazonaws.com/amazon-ssm-us-east-2/amazon-ssm-agent/2.3.672.0/
amazon-ssm-agent-snap-amd64.tar.gz\nSuccessfully downloaded https://s3.us-
east-2.amazonaws.com/amazon-ssm-us-east-2/amazon-ssm-agent/2.3.842.0/amazon-ssm-
agent-snap-amd64.tar.gz\nInitiating amazon-ssm-agent update to 2.3.842.0\namazon-
ssm-agent updated successfully to 2.3.842.0",
                    "StandardOutputUrl": "",
                    "StandardErrorUrl": "",
                    "OutputS3Region": "us-east-2",
                    "OutputS3BucketName": "",
                    "OutputS3KeyPrefix": "8bee3135-398c-4d31-99b6-e42d2EXAMPLE/
i-0471e04240EXAMPLE/awsupdateSsmAgent"
                }
            ],
            "ServiceRole": "",
            "NotificationConfig": {
```

```
                "NotificationArn": "",
                "NotificationEvents": [],
                "NotificationType": ""
            },
            "CloudWatchOutputConfig": {
                "CloudWatchLogGroupName": "",
                "CloudWatchOutputEnabled": false
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 명령 상태 이해를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListCommandInvocations를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { paginateListCommandInvocations, SSMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * List SSM command invocations on an instance.
 * @param {{ instanceId: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ instanceId }) => {
  const client = new SSMClient({});
  try {
    const listCommandInvocationsPaginated = [];
    // The paginate function is a wrapper around the base command.
    const paginator = paginateListCommandInvocations(
      { client },
      {
        InstanceId: instanceId,
```

```
      },
    );
    for await (const page of paginator) {
      listCommandInvocationsPaginated.push(...page.CommandInvocations);
    }
    console.log("Here is the list of command invocations:");
    console.log(listCommandInvocationsPaginated);
    return { CommandInvocations: listCommandInvocationsPaginated };
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "ValidationError") {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}. Did you provide a valid instance ID?`);
    }
    throw caught;
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListCommandInvocations를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 명령의 모든 간접 호출을 나열합니다.

```
Get-SSMCommandInvocation -CommandId "b8eac879-0541-439d-94ec-47a80d554f44" -
Detail $true
```

출력:

```
CommandId          : b8eac879-0541-439d-94ec-47a80d554f44
CommandPlugins     : {aws:runShellScript}
Comment            : IP config
DocumentName       : AWS-RunShellScript
InstanceId         : i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f
InstanceName       :
NotificationConfig : Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.NotificationConfig
RequestedDateTime  : 2/22/2017 8:13:16 PM
ServiceRole        :
StandardErrorUrl   :
StandardOutputUrl  :
```

```
Status             : Success
StatusDetails      : Success
TraceOutput        :
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 명령 ID e1eb2e3c-ed4c-5123-45c1-234f5612345f의 간접 호출에 대한 CommandPlugins를 나열합니다.

```
Get-SSMCommandInvocation -CommandId e1eb2e3c-ed4c-5123-45c1-234f5612345f -Detail:
$true | Select-Object -ExpandProperty CommandPlugins
```

출력:

```
Name                   : aws:runPowerShellScript
Output                 : Completed 17.7 KiB/17.7 KiB (40.1 KiB/s) with 1 file(s)
 remainingdownload: s3://dd-aess-r-ctmer/KUMO.png to ..\..\programdata\KUMO.png
                          kumo available

OutputS3BucketName     :
OutputS3KeyPrefix      :
OutputS3Region         : eu-west-1
ResponseCode           : 0
ResponseFinishDateTime : 4/3/2019 11:53:23 AM
ResponseStartDateTime  : 4/3/2019 11:53:21 AM
StandardErrorUrl       :
StandardOutputUrl      :
Status                 : Success
StatusDetails          : Success
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ListCommandInvocations를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 명령의 모든 간접 호출을 나열합니다.

```
Get-SSMCommandInvocation -CommandId "b8eac879-0541-439d-94ec-47a80d554f44" -
Detail $true
```

출력:

```
CommandId          : b8eac879-0541-439d-94ec-47a80d554f44
```

```
CommandPlugins     : {aws:runShellScript}
Comment            : IP config
DocumentName       : AWS-RunShellScript
InstanceId         : i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f
InstanceName       :
NotificationConfig : Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.NotificationConfig
RequestedDateTime  : 2/22/2017 8:13:16 PM
ServiceRole        :
StandardErrorUrl   :
StandardOutputUrl  :
Status             : Success
StatusDetails      : Success
TraceOutput        :
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 명령 ID e1eb2e3c-ed4c-5123-45c1-234f5612345f의 간접 호출에 대한 CommandPlugins를 나열합니다.

```
Get-SSMCommandInvocation -CommandId e1eb2e3c-ed4c-5123-45c1-234f5612345f -Detail:
$true | Select-Object -ExpandProperty CommandPlugins
```

출력:

```
Name                   : aws:runPowerShellScript
Output                 : Completed 17.7 KiB/17.7 KiB (40.1 KiB/s) with 1 file(s)
 remainingdownload: s3://dd-aess-r-ctmer/KUMO.png to ..\..\programdata\KUMO.png
                          kumo available

OutputS3BucketName     :
OutputS3KeyPrefix      :
OutputS3Region         : eu-west-1
ResponseCode           : 0
ResponseFinishDateTime : 4/3/2019 11:53:23 AM
ResponseStartDateTime  : 4/3/2019 11:53:21 AM
StandardErrorUrl       :
StandardOutputUrl      :
Status                 : Success
StatusDetails          : Success
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListCommandInvocations를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class DocumentWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Systems Manager Document actions."""

    def __init__(self, ssm_client):
        """
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        """
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.name = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        ssm_client = boto3.client("ssm")
        return cls(ssm_client)


    def list_command_invocations(self, instance_id):
        """
        Lists the commands for an instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance.
        :return: The list of commands.
        """
        try:
            paginator = self.ssm_client.get_paginator("list_command_invocations")
            command_invocations = []
            for page in paginator.paginate(InstanceId=instance_id):
                command_invocations.extend(page["CommandInvocations"])
            num_of_commands = len(command_invocations)
            print(
                f"{num_of_commands} command invocation(s) found for instance
 {instance_id}."
```

```
            )

            if num_of_commands > 10:
                print("Displaying the first 10 commands:")
                num_of_commands = 10
            date_format = "%A, %d %B %Y %I:%M%p"
            for command in command_invocations[:num_of_commands]:
                print(
                    f"   The time of command invocation is
{command['RequestedDateTime'].strftime(date_format)}"
                )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list commands for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                instance_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListCommandInvocations를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **ListCommands** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListCommands`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예제 1: 특정 명령의 상태를 가져오는 방법

다음 `list-commands` 예제에서는 지정된 명령의 상태를 검색하고 표시합니다.

```
aws ssm list-commands \
    --command-id "0831e1a8-a1ac-4257-a1fd-c831bEXAMPLE"
```

예제 2: 특정 날짜 이후에 요청된 명령의 상태를 가져오는 방법

다음 `list-commands` 예제에서는 지정된 날짜 이후에 요청된 명령의 세부 정보를 검색합니다.

```
aws ssm list-commands \
    --filter "key=InvokedAfter,value=2020-02-01T00:00:00Z"
```

예제 3: AWS 계정에서 요청된 모든 명령 나열

다음 `list-commands` 예시에서는 현재 AWS 계정 및 리전의 사용자가 요청한 모든 명령을 나열합니다.

```
aws ssm list-commands
```

출력:

```
{
    "Commands": [
        {
            "CommandId": "8bee3135-398c-4d31-99b6-e42d2EXAMPLE",
            "DocumentName": "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent",
            "DocumentVersion": "",
            "Comment": "b48291dd-ba76-43e0-
b9df-13e11ddaac26:6960febb-2907-4b59-8e1a-d6ce8EXAMPLE",
            "ExpiresAfter": "2020-02-19T11:28:02.500000-08:00",
            "Parameters": {},
            "InstanceIds": [
                "i-028ea792daEXAMPLE",
                "i-02feef8c46EXAMPLE",
                "i-038613f3f0EXAMPLE",
                "i-03a530a2d4EXAMPLE",
                "i-083b678d37EXAMPLE",
                "i-0dee81debaEXAMPLE"
            ],
            "Targets": [],
            "RequestedDateTime": "2020-02-19T10:18:02.500000-08:00",
            "Status": "Success",
            "StatusDetails": "Success",
            "OutputS3BucketName": "",
            "OutputS3KeyPrefix": "",
            "MaxConcurrency": "50",
            "MaxErrors": "100%",
            "TargetCount": 6,
            "CompletedCount": 6,
            "ErrorCount": 0,
            "DeliveryTimedOutCount": 0,
```

```
            "ServiceRole": "",
            "NotificationConfig": {
                "NotificationArn": "",
                "NotificationEvents": [],
                "NotificationType": ""
            },
            "CloudWatchOutputConfig": {
                "CloudWatchLogGroupName": "",
                "CloudWatchOutputEnabled": false
            }
        }
        {
            "CommandId": "e9ade581-c03d-476b-9b07-26667EXAMPLE",
            "DocumentName": "AWS-FindWindowsUpdates",
            "DocumentVersion": "1",
            "Comment": "",
            "ExpiresAfter": "2020-01-24T12:37:31.874000-08:00",
            "Parameters": {
                "KbArticleIds": [
                    ""
                ],
                "UpdateLevel": [
                    "All"
                ]
            },
            "InstanceIds": [],
            "Targets": [
                {
                    "Key": "InstanceIds",
                    "Values": [
                        "i-00ec29b21eEXAMPLE",
                        "i-09911ddd90EXAMPLE"
                    ]
                }
            ],
            "RequestedDateTime": "2020-01-24T11:27:31.874000-08:00",
            "Status": "Success",
            "StatusDetails": "Success",
            "OutputS3BucketName": "my-us-east-2-bucket",
            "OutputS3KeyPrefix": "my-rc-output",
            "MaxConcurrency": "50",
            "MaxErrors": "0",
            "TargetCount": 2,
            "CompletedCount": 2,
```

```
            "ErrorCount": 0,
            "DeliveryTimedOutCount": 0,
            "ServiceRole": "arn:aws:iam::111222333444:role/aws-service-role/
ssm.amazonaws.com/AWSServiceRoleForAmazonSSM",
            "NotificationConfig": {
                "NotificationArn": "arn:aws:sns:us-east-2:111222333444:my-us-
east-2-notification-arn",
                "NotificationEvents": [
                    "All"
                ],
                "NotificationType": "Invocation"
            },
            "CloudWatchOutputConfig": {
                "CloudWatchLogGroupName": "",
                "CloudWatchOutputEnabled": false
            }
        }
        {
            "CommandId": "d539b6c3-70e8-4853-80e5-0ce4fEXAMPLE",
            "DocumentName": "AWS-RunPatchBaseline",
            "DocumentVersion": "1",
            "Comment": "",
            "ExpiresAfter": "2020-01-24T12:21:04.350000-08:00",
            "Parameters": {
                "InstallOverrideList": [
                    ""
                ],
                "Operation": [
                    "Install"
                ],
                "RebootOption": [
                    "RebootIfNeeded"
                ],
                "SnapshotId": [
                    ""
                ]
            },
            "InstanceIds": [],
            "Targets": [
                {
                    "Key": "InstanceIds",
                    "Values": [
                        "i-00ec29b21eEXAMPLE",
                        "i-09911ddd90EXAMPLE"
```

```
                    ]
                }
            ],
            "RequestedDateTime": "2020-01-24T11:11:04.350000-08:00",
            "Status": "Success",
            "StatusDetails": "Success",
            "OutputS3BucketName": "my-us-east-2-bucket",
            "OutputS3KeyPrefix": "my-rc-output",
            "MaxConcurrency": "50",
            "MaxErrors": "0",
            "TargetCount": 2,
            "CompletedCount": 2,
            "ErrorCount": 0,
            "DeliveryTimedOutCount": 0,
            "ServiceRole": "arn:aws:iam::111222333444:role/aws-service-role/
ssm.amazonaws.com/AWSServiceRoleForAmazonSSM",
            "NotificationConfig": {
                "NotificationArn": "arn:aws:sns:us-east-2:111222333444:my-us-
east-2-notification-arn",
                "NotificationEvents": [
                    "All"
                ],
                "NotificationType": "Invocation"
            },
            "CloudWatchOutputConfig": {
                "CloudWatchLogGroupName": "",
                "CloudWatchOutputEnabled": false
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 Systems Manager Run Command를 사용하여 명령 실행을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListCommands를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 요청된 모든 명령을 나열합니다.

```
Get-SSMCommand
```

출력:

```
CommandId          : 4b75a163-d39a-4d97-87c9-98ae52c6be35
Comment            : Apply association with id at update time: 4cc73e42-
d5ae-4879-84f8-57e09c0efcd0
CompletedCount     : 1
DocumentName       : AWS-RefreshAssociation
ErrorCount         : 0
ExpiresAfter       : 2/24/2017 3:19:08 AM
InstanceIds        : {i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f}
MaxConcurrency     : 50
MaxErrors          : 0
NotificationConfig : Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.NotificationConfig
OutputS3BucketName :
OutputS3KeyPrefix  :
OutputS3Region     :
Parameters         : {[associationIds,
 Amazon.Runtime.Internal.Util.AlwaysSendList`1[System.String]]}
RequestedDateTime  : 2/24/2017 3:18:08 AM
ServiceRole        :
Status             : Success
StatusDetails      : Success
TargetCount        : 1
Targets            : {}
```

예제 2: 이 예제는 특정 명령의 상태를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-SSMCommand -CommandId "4b75a163-d39a-4d97-87c9-98ae52c6be35"
```

예제 3: 이 예제에서는 2019-04-01T00:00:00Z 이후에 간접 호출된 모든 SSM 명령을 검색합니다.

```
Get-SSMCommand -Filter @{Key="InvokedAfter";Value="2019-04-01T00:00:00Z"} |
 Select-Object CommandId, DocumentName, Status, RequestedDateTime | Sort-Object -
Property RequestedDateTime -Descending
```

출력:

```
CommandId                            DocumentName               Status
 RequestedDateTime
---------                            ------------               ------
 -----------------
edb1b23e-456a-7adb-aef8-90e-012ac34f AWS-RunPowerShellScript    Cancelled
 4/16/2019 5:45:23 AM
1a2dc3fb-4567-890d-a1ad-234b5d6bc7d9 AWS-ConfigureAWSPackage    Success
 4/6/2019 9:19:42 AM
12c3456c-7e90-4f12-1232-1234f5b67893 KT-Retrieve-Cloud-Type-Win Failed
 4/2/2019 4:13:07 AM
fe123b45-240c-4123-a2b3-234bdd567ecf AWS-RunInspecChecks        Failed
 4/1/2019 2:27:31 PM
1eb23aa4-567d-4123-12a3-4c1c2ab34561 AWS-RunPowerShellScript    Success
 4/1/2019 1:05:55 PM
1c2f3bb4-ee12-4bc1-1a23-12345eea123e AWS-RunInspecChecks        Failed
 4/1/2019 11:13:09 AM
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ListCommands를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 요청된 모든 명령을 나열합니다.

```
Get-SSMCommand
```

출력:

```
CommandId          : 4b75a163-d39a-4d97-87c9-98ae52c6be35
Comment            : Apply association with id at update time: 4cc73e42-
d5ae-4879-84f8-57e09c0efcd0
CompletedCount     : 1
DocumentName       : AWS-RefreshAssociation
ErrorCount         : 0
ExpiresAfter       : 2/24/2017 3:19:08 AM
InstanceIds        : {i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f}
MaxConcurrency     : 50
MaxErrors          : 0
NotificationConfig : Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.NotificationConfig
OutputS3BucketName :
OutputS3KeyPrefix  :
OutputS3Region     :
```

```
Parameters         : {[associationIds,
 Amazon.Runtime.Internal.Util.AlwaysSendList`1[System.String]]}
RequestedDateTime  : 2/24/2017 3:18:08 AM
ServiceRole        :
Status             : Success
StatusDetails      : Success
TargetCount        : 1
Targets            : {}
```

예제 2: 이 예제는 특정 명령의 상태를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-SSMCommand -CommandId "4b75a163-d39a-4d97-87c9-98ae52c6be35"
```

예제 3: 이 예제에서는 2019-04-01T00:00:00Z 이후에 간접 호출된 모든 SSM 명령을 검색합니다.

```
Get-SSMCommand -Filter @{Key="InvokedAfter";Value="2019-04-01T00:00:00Z"} |
 Select-Object CommandId, DocumentName, Status, RequestedDateTime | Sort-Object -
Property RequestedDateTime -Descending
```

출력:

```
CommandId                            DocumentName               Status
 RequestedDateTime
---------                            ------------               ------
 -----------------
edb1b23e-456a-7adb-aef8-90e-012ac34f AWS-RunPowerShellScript    Cancelled
 4/16/2019 5:45:23 AM
1a2dc3fb-4567-890d-a1ad-234b5d6bc7d9 AWS-ConfigureAWSPackage    Success
 4/6/2019 9:19:42 AM
12c3456c-7e90-4f12-1232-1234f5b67893 KT-Retrieve-Cloud-Type-Win Failed
 4/2/2019 4:13:07 AM
fe123b45-240c-4123-a2b3-234bdd567ecf AWS-RunInspecChecks        Failed
 4/1/2019 2:27:31 PM
1eb23aa4-567d-4123-12a3-4c1c2ab34561 AWS-RunPowerShellScript    Success
 4/1/2019 1:05:55 PM
1c2f3bb4-ee12-4bc1-1a23-12345eea123e AWS-RunInspecChecks        Failed
 4/1/2019 11:13:09 AM
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListCommands를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **ListComplianceItems** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 ListComplianceItems의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

특정 인스턴스의 규정 준수 항목을 나열하는 방법

이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스의 모든 규정 준수 항목을 나열합니다.

명령:

```
aws ssm list-compliance-items --resource-ids "i-1234567890abcdef0" --resource-
types "ManagedInstance"
```

출력:

```
{
  "ComplianceItems": [
      {
          "ComplianceType": "Association",
          "ResourceType": "ManagedInstance",
          "ResourceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
          "Id": "8dfe3659-4309-493a-8755-0123456789ab",
          "Title": "",
          "Status": "COMPLIANT",
          "Severity": "UNSPECIFIED",
          "ExecutionSummary": {
              "ExecutionTime": 1550408470.0
          },
          "Details": {
              "DocumentName": "AWS-GatherSoftwareInventory",
              "DocumentVersion": "1"
          }
      },
      {
          "ComplianceType": "Association",
          "ResourceType": "ManagedInstance",
          "ResourceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
          "Id": "e4c2ed6d-516f-41aa-aa2a-0123456789ab",
          "Title": "",
```

```
            "Status": "COMPLIANT",
            "Severity": "UNSPECIFIED",
            "ExecutionSummary": {
                "ExecutionTime": 1550508475.0
            },
            "Details": {
                "DocumentName": "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent",
                "DocumentVersion": "1"
            }
        },
                ...
    ],
    "NextToken": "--token string truncated--"
}
```

특정 인스턴스 및 연결 ID에 대한 규정 준수 항목을 나열하는 방법

이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스 및 연결 ID의 모든 규정 준수 항목을 나열합니다.

명령:

```
aws ssm list-compliance-items --resource-ids "i-1234567890abcdef0" --resource-
types "ManagedInstance" --
filters "Key=ComplianceType,Values=Association,Type=EQUAL" "Key=Id,Values=e4c2ed6d-516f-4
aa2a-0123456789ab,Type=EQUAL"
```

특정 날짜 및 시간 이후 인스턴스의 규정 준수 항목을 나열하는 방법

이 예제에서는 지정된 날짜 및 시간 이후 인스턴스에 대한 모든 규정 준수 항목을 나열합니다.

명령:

```
aws ssm list-compliance-items --resource-ids "i-1234567890abcdef0" --resource-
types "ManagedInstance" --
filters "Key=ExecutionTime,Values=2019-02-18T16:00:00Z,Type=GREATER_THAN"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListComplianceItems를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 리소스 ID 및 유형에 대한 규정 준수 항목 목록을 나열하며, 이때 필터링 규정 준수 유형은 '연결'로 필터링됩니다.

```
Get-SSMComplianceItemList -ResourceId i-1a2caf345f67d0dc2 -ResourceType
 ManagedInstance -Filter @{Key="ComplianceType";Values="Association"}
```

출력:

```
ComplianceType   : Association
Details          : {[DocumentName, AWS-GatherSoftwareInventory],
 [DocumentVersion, 1]}
ExecutionSummary :
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.ComplianceExecutionSummary
Id               : 123a45a1-c234-1234-1245-67891236db4e
ResourceId       : i-1a2caf345f67d0dc2
ResourceType     : ManagedInstance
Severity         : UNSPECIFIED
Status           : COMPLIANT
Title            :
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ListComplianceItems를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 리소스 ID 및 유형에 대한 규정 준수 항목 목록을 나열하며, 이때 필터링 규정 준수 유형은 '연결'로 필터링됩니다.

```
Get-SSMComplianceItemList -ResourceId i-1a2caf345f67d0dc2 -ResourceType
 ManagedInstance -Filter @{Key="ComplianceType";Values="Association"}
```

출력:

```
ComplianceType   : Association
Details          : {[DocumentName, AWS-GatherSoftwareInventory],
 [DocumentVersion, 1]}
ExecutionSummary :
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.ComplianceExecutionSummary
Id               : 123a45a1-c234-1234-1245-67891236db4e
```

```
ResourceId       : i-1a2caf345f67d0dc2
ResourceType     : ManagedInstance
Severity         : UNSPECIFIED
Status           : COMPLIANT
Title            :
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListComplianceItems를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **ListComplianceSummaries** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListComplianceSummaries`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

모든 규정 준수 유형에 대한 규정 준수 요약을 나열하는 방법

이 예제에서는 계정의 모든 규정 준수 유형에 대한 규정 준수 요약을 나열합니다.

명령:

```
aws ssm list-compliance-summaries
```

출력:

```
{
  "ComplianceSummaryItems": [
      {
          "ComplianceType": "Association",
          "CompliantSummary": {
              "CompliantCount": 2,
              "SeveritySummary": {
                  "CriticalCount": 0,
                  "HighCount": 0,
                  "MediumCount": 0,
                  "LowCount": 0,
                  "InformationalCount": 0,
                  "UnspecifiedCount": 2
              }
          },
          "NonCompliantSummary": {
```

```
                "NonCompliantCount": 0,
                "SeveritySummary": {
                    "CriticalCount": 0,
                    "HighCount": 0,
                    "MediumCount": 0,
                    "LowCount": 0,
                    "InformationalCount": 0,
                    "UnspecifiedCount": 0
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ComplianceType": "Patch",
            "CompliantSummary": {
                "CompliantCount": 1,
                "SeveritySummary": {
                    "CriticalCount": 0,
                    "HighCount": 0,
                    "MediumCount": 0,
                    "LowCount": 0,
                    "InformationalCount": 0,
                    "UnspecifiedCount": 1
                }
            },
            "NonCompliantSummary": {
                "NonCompliantCount": 1,
                "SeveritySummary": {
                    "CriticalCount": 1,
                    "HighCount": 0,
                    "MediumCount": 0,
                    "LowCount": 0,
                    "InformationalCount": 0,
                    "UnspecifiedCount": 0
                }
            }
        },
                ...
    ],
    "NextToken": "eyJOZXh0VG9rZW4iOiBudWxsLCAiYm90b190cnVuY2F0ZV9hbW91bnQiOiAyfQ=="
}
```

특정 규정 준수 유형에 대한 규정 준수 요약을 나열하는 방법

이 예제에서는 패치 규정 준수 유형에 대한 규정 준수 요약을 나열합니다.

명령:

```
aws ssm list-compliance-summaries --
filters "Key=ComplianceType,Values=Patch,Type=EQUAL"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListComplianceSummaries를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 모든 규정 준수 유형에 대한 규정 준수 및 규정 미준수 리소스의 요약 개수를 반환합니다.

```
Get-SSMComplianceSummaryList
```

출력:

```
ComplianceType CompliantSummary
 NonCompliantSummary
-------------- ----------------
 -------------------
FleetTotal     Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.CompliantSummary
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.NonCompliantSummary
Association    Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.CompliantSummary
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.NonCompliantSummary
Custom:InSpec  Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.CompliantSummary
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.NonCompliantSummary
Patch          Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.CompliantSummary
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.NonCompliantSummary
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ListComplianceSummaries를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 모든 규정 준수 유형에 대한 규정 준수 및 규정 미준수 리소스의 요약 개수를 반환합니다.

```
Get-SSMComplianceSummaryList
```

출력:

```
ComplianceType CompliantSummary
 NonCompliantSummary
-------------- ----------------
 -------------------
FleetTotal     Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.CompliantSummary
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.NonCompliantSummary
Association    Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.CompliantSummary
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.NonCompliantSummary
Custom:InSpec  Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.CompliantSummary
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.NonCompliantSummary
Patch          Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.CompliantSummary
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.NonCompliantSummary
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListComplianceSummaries를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **ListDocumentVersions** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListDocumentVersions`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

문서 버전을 나열하는 방법

다음 `list-document-versions` 예제에서는 Systems Manager 문서의 모든 버전을 나열합니다.

```
aws ssm list-document-versions \
    --name "Example"
```

출력:

```
{
    "DocumentVersions": [
        {
            "Name": "Example",
            "DocumentVersion": "1",
            "CreatedDate": 1583257938.266,
```

```
            "IsDefaultVersion": true,
            "DocumentFormat": "YAML",
            "Status": "Active"
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 문서 버전 파라미터를 사용하는 명령 전송을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListDocumentVersions를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 문서의 모든 버전을 나열합니다.

```
Get-SSMDocumentVersionList -Name "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent"
```

출력:

```
CreatedDate       : 6/1/2021 5:19:10 PM
DocumentFormat    : JSON
DocumentVersion   : 1
IsDefaultVersion  : True
Name              : AWS-UpdateSSMAgent
Status            : Active
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ListDocumentVersions를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 문서의 모든 버전을 나열합니다.

```
Get-SSMDocumentVersionList -Name "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent"
```

출력:

```
CreatedDate       : 6/1/2021 5:19:10 PM
DocumentFormat    : JSON
```

```
DocumentVersion    : 1
IsDefaultVersion   : True
Name               : AWS-UpdateSSMAgent
Status             : Active
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListDocumentVersions를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **ListDocuments** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListDocuments`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예제 1: 문서를 나열하는 방법

다음 `list-documents` 예제에서는 사용자 지정 태그로 지정된 요청 계정에서 소유한 문서를 나열합니다.

```
aws ssm list-documents \
    --filters Key=Owner,Values=Self Key=tag:DocUse,Values=Testing
```

출력:

```
{
    "DocumentIdentifiers": [
        {
            "Name": "Example",
            "Owner": "29884EXAMPLE",
            "PlatformTypes": [
                "Windows",
                "Linux"
            ],
            "DocumentVersion": "1",
            "DocumentType": "Automation",
            "SchemaVersion": "0.3",
            "DocumentFormat": "YAML",
            "Tags": [
                {
                    "Key": "DocUse",
```

```
                    "Value": "Testing"
                }
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 AWS Systems Manager 문서를 참조하세요.

예제 2: 공유 문서를 나열하는 방법

다음 `list-documents` 예시에서는 소유하지 않은 프라이빗 공유 문서를 포함하여 공유 문서를 나열합니다 AWS.

```
aws ssm list-documents \
    --filters Key=Name,Values=sharedDocNamePrefix  Key=Owner,Values=Private
```

출력:

```
{
    "DocumentIdentifiers": [
        {
            "Name": "Example",
            "Owner": "12345EXAMPLE",
            "PlatformTypes": [
                "Windows",
                "Linux"
            ],
            "DocumentVersion": "1",
            "DocumentType": "Command",
            "SchemaVersion": "0.3",
            "DocumentFormat": "YAML",
            "Tags": []
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 AWS Systems Manager 문서를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListDocuments를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 계정의 모든 구성 문서를 나열합니다.

```
Get-SSMDocumentList
```

출력:

```
DocumentType    : Command
DocumentVersion : 1
Name            : AWS-ApplyPatchBaseline
Owner           : Amazon
PlatformTypes   : {Windows}
SchemaVersion   : 1.2

DocumentType    : Command
DocumentVersion : 1
Name            : AWS-ConfigureAWSPackage
Owner           : Amazon
PlatformTypes   : {Windows, Linux}
SchemaVersion   : 2.0

DocumentType    : Command
DocumentVersion : 1
Name            : AWS-ConfigureCloudWatch
Owner           : Amazon
PlatformTypes   : {Windows}
SchemaVersion   : 1.2
...
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 이름이 'Platform'과 일치하는 모든 자동화 문서를 검색합니다.

```
Get-SSMDocumentList -DocumentFilterList @{Key="DocumentType";Value="Automation"}
 | Where-Object Name -Match "Platform"
```

출력:

```
DocumentFormat  : JSON
DocumentType    : Automation
```

```
DocumentVersion : 7
Name            : KT-Get-Platform
Owner           : 987654123456
PlatformTypes   : {Windows, Linux}
SchemaVersion   : 0.3
Tags            : {}
TargetType      :
VersionName     :
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ListDocuments를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 계정의 모든 구성 문서를 나열합니다.

```
Get-SSMDocumentList
```

출력:

```
DocumentType    : Command
DocumentVersion : 1
Name            : AWS-ApplyPatchBaseline
Owner           : Amazon
PlatformTypes   : {Windows}
SchemaVersion   : 1.2

DocumentType    : Command
DocumentVersion : 1
Name            : AWS-ConfigureAWSPackage
Owner           : Amazon
PlatformTypes   : {Windows, Linux}
SchemaVersion   : 2.0

DocumentType    : Command
DocumentVersion : 1
Name            : AWS-ConfigureCloudWatch
Owner           : Amazon
PlatformTypes   : {Windows}
SchemaVersion   : 1.2
...
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 이름이 'Platform'과 일치하는 모든 자동화 문서를 검색합니다.

```
Get-SSMDocumentList -DocumentFilterList @{Key="DocumentType";Value="Automation"}
 | Where-Object Name -Match "Platform"
```

출력:

```
DocumentFormat  : JSON
DocumentType    : Automation
DocumentVersion : 7
Name            : KT-Get-Platform
Owner           : 987654123456
PlatformTypes   : {Windows, Linux}
SchemaVersion   : 0.3
Tags            : {}
TargetType      :
VersionName     :
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListDocuments를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **ListInventoryEntries** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListInventoryEntries`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예제 1: 인스턴스의 특정 인벤토리 유형 항목을 보는 방법

다음 `list-inventory-entries` 예제에서는 특정 인스턴스의 AWS:Application 인벤토리 유형에 대한 인벤토리 항목을 나열합니다.

```
aws ssm list-inventory-entries \
    --instance-id "i-1234567890abcdef0" \
    --type-name "AWS:Application"
```

출력:

```
{
  "TypeName": "AWS:Application",
```

```
  "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
  "SchemaVersion": "1.1",
  "CaptureTime": "2019-02-15T12:17:55Z",
  "Entries": [
    {
      "Architecture": "i386",
      "Name": "Amazon SSM Agent",
      "PackageId": "{88a60be2-89a1-4df8-812a-80863c2a2b68}",
      "Publisher": "Amazon Web Services",
      "Version": "2.3.274.0"
    },
    {
      "Architecture": "x86_64",
      "InstalledTime": "2018-05-03T13:42:34Z",
      "Name": "AmazonCloudWatchAgent",
      "Publisher": "",
      "Version": "1.200442.0"
    }
  ]
}
```

예제 2: 인스턴스에 할당된 사용자 지정 인벤토리 항목을 보는 방법

다음 `list-inventory-entries` 예제에서는 인스턴스에 할당된 사용자 지정 인벤토리 항목을 나열합니다.

```
aws ssm list-inventory-entries \
    --instance-id "i-1234567890abcdef0" \
    --type-name "Custom:RackInfo"
```

출력:

```
{
  "TypeName": "Custom:RackInfo",
  "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
  "SchemaVersion": "1.0",
  "CaptureTime": "2021-05-22T10:01:01Z",
  "Entries": [
    {
      "RackLocation": "Bay B/Row C/Rack D/Shelf E"
    }
  ]
```

```
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListInventoryEntries를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 인스턴스의 모든 사용자 지정 인벤토리 항목을 나열합니다.

```
Get-SSMInventoryEntriesList -InstanceId "i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f" -TypeName
 "Custom:RackInfo"
```

출력:

```
CaptureTime   : 2016-08-22T10:01:01Z
Entries       :
 {Amazon.Runtime.Internal.Util.AlwaysSendDictionary`2[System.String,System.String]}
InstanceId    : i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f
NextToken     :
SchemaVersion : 1.0
TypeName      : Custom:RackInfo
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 세부 정보를 나열합니다.

```
(Get-SSMInventoryEntriesList -InstanceId "i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f" -TypeName
 "Custom:RackInfo").Entries
```

출력:

```
Key          Value
---          -----
RackLocation Bay B/Row C/Rack D/Shelf E
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ListInventoryEntries를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 인스턴스의 모든 사용자 지정 인벤토리 항목을 나열합니다.

```
Get-SSMInventoryEntriesList -InstanceId "i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f" -TypeName
 "Custom:RackInfo"
```

출력:

```
CaptureTime   : 2016-08-22T10:01:01Z
Entries       :
 {Amazon.Runtime.Internal.Util.AlwaysSendDictionary`2[System.String,System.String]}
InstanceId    : i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f
NextToken     :
SchemaVersion : 1.0
TypeName      : Custom:RackInfo
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 세부 정보를 나열합니다.

```
(Get-SSMInventoryEntriesList -InstanceId "i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f" -TypeName
 "Custom:RackInfo").Entries
```

출력:

```
Key          Value
---          -----
RackLocation Bay B/Row C/Rack D/Shelf E
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListInventoryEntries를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **`ListResourceComplianceSummaries`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListResourceComplianceSummaries`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

리소스 수준 규정 준수 요약 수를 나열하는 방법

이 예제에서는 리소스 수준 규정 준수 요약 수를 나열합니다.

명령:

```
aws ssm list-resource-compliance-summaries
```

출력:

```
{
  "ResourceComplianceSummaryItems": [
      {
          "ComplianceType": "Association",
          "ResourceType": "ManagedInstance",
          "ResourceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
          "Status": "COMPLIANT",
          "OverallSeverity": "UNSPECIFIED",
          "ExecutionSummary": {
              "ExecutionTime": 1550509273.0
          },
          "CompliantSummary": {
              "CompliantCount": 2,
              "SeveritySummary": {
                  "CriticalCount": 0,
                  "HighCount": 0,
                  "MediumCount": 0,
                  "LowCount": 0,
                  "InformationalCount": 0,
                  "UnspecifiedCount": 2
              }
          },
          "NonCompliantSummary": {
              "NonCompliantCount": 0,
              "SeveritySummary": {
                  "CriticalCount": 0,
                  "HighCount": 0,
                  "MediumCount": 0,
                  "LowCount": 0,
                  "InformationalCount": 0,
                  "UnspecifiedCount": 0
              }
          }
      },
      {
          "ComplianceType": "Patch",
          "ResourceType": "ManagedInstance",
          "ResourceId": "i-9876543210abcdef0",
          "Status": "COMPLIANT",
```

```
            "OverallSeverity": "UNSPECIFIED",
            "ExecutionSummary": {
                "ExecutionTime": 1550248550.0,
                "ExecutionId": "7abb6378-a4a5-4f10-8312-0123456789ab",
                "ExecutionType": "Command"
            },
            "CompliantSummary": {
                "CompliantCount": 397,
                "SeveritySummary": {
                    "CriticalCount": 0,
                    "HighCount": 0,
                    "MediumCount": 0,
                    "LowCount": 0,
                    "InformationalCount": 0,
                    "UnspecifiedCount": 397
                }
            },
            "NonCompliantSummary": {
                "NonCompliantCount": 0,
                "SeveritySummary": {
                    "CriticalCount": 0,
                    "HighCount": 0,
                    "MediumCount": 0,
                    "LowCount": 0,
                    "InformationalCount": 0,
                    "UnspecifiedCount": 0
                }
            }
        }
    ],
    "NextToken": "--token string truncated--"
}
```

특정 규정 준수 유형에 대한 리소스 수준 규정 준수 요약을 나열하는 방법

이 예제에서는 패치 규정 준수 유형에 대한 리소스 수준 규정 준수 요약을 나열합니다.

명령:

```
aws ssm list-resource-compliance-summaries --
filters "Key=ComplianceType,Values=Patch,Type=EQUAL"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListResourceComplianceSummaries를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 리소스 수준 요약 수를 가져옵니다. 요약에는 'Windows10'과 일치하는 제품의 규정 준수 및 비준수 상태에 대한 정보와 자세한 규정 준수 항목의 심각도 수가 포함됩니다. 파라미터가 지정되지 않은 경우 MaxResult의 기본값은 100이지만 이 값은 유효하지 않으므로 MaxResult 파라미터가 추가되고 값은 50으로 설정됩니다.

```
$FilterValues = @{
  "Key"="Product"
        "Type"="EQUAL"
        "Values"="Windows10"
}
        Get-SSMResourceComplianceSummaryList -Filter $FilterValues -MaxResult 50
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ListResourceComplianceSummaries를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 리소스 수준 요약 수를 가져옵니다. 요약에는 'Windows10'과 일치하는 제품의 규정 준수 및 비준수 상태에 대한 정보와 자세한 규정 준수 항목의 심각도 수가 포함됩니다. 파라미터가 지정되지 않은 경우 MaxResult의 기본값은 100이지만 이 값은 유효하지 않으므로 MaxResult 파라미터가 추가되고 값은 50으로 설정됩니다.

```
$FilterValues = @{
  "Key"="Product"
        "Type"="EQUAL"
        "Values"="Windows10"
}
        Get-SSMResourceComplianceSummaryList -Filter $FilterValues -MaxResult 50
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListResourceComplianceSummaries를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **`ListTagsForResource`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListTagsForResource`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

패치 기준에 적용된 태그를 나열하는 방법

다음 `list-tags-for-resource` 예제에서는 패치 기준의 태그를 나열합니다.

```
aws ssm list-tags-for-resource \
    --resource-type "PatchBaseline" \
    --resource-id "pb-0123456789abcdef0"
```

출력:

```
{
    "TagList": [
        {
            "Key": "Environment",
            "Value": "Production"
        },
        {
            "Key": "Region",
            "Value": "EMEA"
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS 일반 참조의 AWS 리소스 태그 지정을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListTagsForResource를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 유지 관리 기간의 태그를 나열합니다.

```
Get-SSMResourceTag -ResourceId "mw-03eb9db42890fb82d" -ResourceType
 "MaintenanceWindow"
```

출력:

```
Key   Value
---   -----
Stack Production
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ListTagsForResource를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 유지 관리 기간의 태그를 나열합니다.

```
Get-SSMResourceTag -ResourceId "mw-03eb9db42890fb82d" -ResourceType
 "MaintenanceWindow"
```

출력:

```
Key   Value
---   -----
Stack Production
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListTagsForResource를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **ModifyDocumentPermission** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ModifyDocumentPermission`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

문서 권한을 수정하는 방법

다음 `modify-document-permission` 예제에서는 Systems Manager 문서를 공개적으로 공유합니다.

```
aws ssm modify-document-permission \
    --name "Example" \
    --permission-type "Share" \
    --account-ids-to-add "All"
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 Systems Manager 문서 공유를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ModifyDocumentPermission을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 문서의 모든 계정에 '공유' 권한을 추가합니다. 명령이 성공해도 출력은 없습니다.

```
Edit-SSMDocumentPermission -Name "RunShellScript" -PermissionType "Share" -
AccountIdsToAdd all
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 문서의 특정 계정에 '공유' 권한을 추가합니다. 명령이 성공해도 출력은 없습니다.

```
Edit-SSMDocumentPermission -Name "RunShellScriptNew" -PermissionType "Share" -
AccountIdsToAdd "123456789012"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ModifyDocumentPermission을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 문서의 모든 계정에 '공유' 권한을 추가합니다. 명령이 성공해도 출력은 없습니다.

```
Edit-SSMDocumentPermission -Name "RunShellScript" -PermissionType "Share" -
AccountIdsToAdd all
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 문서의 특정 계정에 '공유' 권한을 추가합니다. 명령이 성공해도 출력은 없습니다.

```
Edit-SSMDocumentPermission -Name "RunShellScriptNew" -PermissionType "Share" -
AccountIdsToAdd "123456789012"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ModifyDocumentPermission을 참조하세요.

CLI로 **PutComplianceItems** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 PutComplianceItems의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

지정된 인스턴스에 규정 준수 유형 및 규정 준수 세부 정보를 등록하는 방법

이 예제에서는 지정된 관리형 인스턴스에 규정 준수 유형 Custom:AVCheck를 등록합니다. 명령이 성공해도 출력은 없습니다.

명령:

```
aws ssm put-compliance-items --resource-id "i-1234567890abcdef0" --
resource-type "ManagedInstance" --compliance-type "Custom:AVCheck"
 --execution-summary "ExecutionTime=2019-02-18T16:00:00Z" --
items "Id=Version2.0,Title=ScanHost,Severity=CRITICAL,Status=COMPLIANT"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 PutComplianceItems를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 관리형 인스턴스에 대한 사용자 지정 규정 준수 항목을 작성합니다.

```
$item = [Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.ComplianceItemEntry]::new()
$item.Id = "07Jun2019-3"
$item.Severity="LOW"
$item.Status="COMPLIANT"
$item.Title="Fin-test-1 - custom"
Write-SSMComplianceItem -ResourceId mi-012dcb3ecea45b678 -ComplianceType
 Custom:VSSCompliant2 -ResourceType ManagedInstance -Item $item -
ExecutionSummary_ExecutionTime "07-Jun-2019"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 PutComplianceItems를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 관리형 인스턴스에 대한 사용자 지정 규정 준수 항목을 작성합니다.

```
$item = [Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.ComplianceItemEntry]::new()
$item.Id = "07Jun2019-3"
$item.Severity="LOW"
$item.Status="COMPLIANT"
$item.Title="Fin-test-1 - custom"
Write-SSMComplianceItem -ResourceId mi-012dcb3ecea45b678 -ComplianceType
 Custom:VSSCompliant2 -ResourceType ManagedInstance -Item $item -
ExecutionSummary_ExecutionTime "07-Jun-2019"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 PutComplianceItems를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **PutInventory** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 PutInventory의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

인스턴스에 사용자 지정 메타데이터를 할당하는 방법

이번 예에서는 인스턴스에 랙 위치 정보를 할당합니다. 명령이 성공해도 출력은 없습니다.

명령(Linux):

```
aws ssm put-inventory --instance-id "i-016648b75dd622dab" --items
 '[{"TypeName": "Custom:RackInfo","SchemaVersion": "1.0","CaptureTime":
 "2019-01-22T10:01:01Z","Content":[{"RackLocation": "Bay B/Row C/Rack D/Shelf
 E"}]}]'
```

명령(Windows):

```
aws ssm put-inventory --instance-id "i-016648b75dd622dab" --
items "TypeName=Custom:RackInfo,SchemaVersion=1.0,CaptureTime=2019-01-22T10:01:01Z,Conten
 B/Row C/Rack D/Shelf F'}]"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 PutInventory를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 인스턴스에 랙 위치 정보를 할당합니다. 명령이 성공해도 출력은 없습니다.

```
$data = New-Object
 "System.Collections.Generic.Dictionary[System.String,System.String]"
$data.Add("RackLocation", "Bay B/Row C/Rack D/Shelf F")

$items = New-Object
 "System.Collections.Generic.List[System.Collections.Generic.Dictionary[System.String,
 System.String]]"
$items.Add($data)

$customInventoryItem = New-Object
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.InventoryItem
$customInventoryItem.CaptureTime = "2016-08-22T10:01:01Z"
$customInventoryItem.Content = $items
$customInventoryItem.TypeName = "Custom:TestRackInfo2"
$customInventoryItem.SchemaVersion = "1.0"

$inventoryItems = @($customInventoryItem)

Write-SSMInventory -InstanceId "i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f" -Item $inventoryItems
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 PutInventory를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 인스턴스에 랙 위치 정보를 할당합니다. 명령이 성공해도 출력은 없습니다.

```
$data = New-Object
 "System.Collections.Generic.Dictionary[System.String,System.String]"
```

```
$data.Add("RackLocation", "Bay B/Row C/Rack D/Shelf F")

$items = New-Object
 "System.Collections.Generic.List[System.Collections.Generic.Dictionary[System.String,
 System.String]]"
$items.Add($data)

$customInventoryItem = New-Object
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.InventoryItem
$customInventoryItem.CaptureTime = "2016-08-22T10:01:01Z"
$customInventoryItem.Content = $items
$customInventoryItem.TypeName = "Custom:TestRackInfo2"
$customInventoryItem.SchemaVersion = "1.0"

$inventoryItems = @($customInventoryItem)

Write-SSMInventory -InstanceId "i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f" -Item $inventoryItems
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 PutInventory를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **PutParameter** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 PutParameter의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예 1: 파라미터 값을 변경하는 방법

다음 put-parameter 예시에서는 지정된 파라미터의 값을 변경합니다.

```
aws ssm put-parameter \
    --name "MyStringParameter" \
    --type "String" \
    --value "Vici" \
    --overwrite
```

출력:

```
{
    "Version": 2,
```

```
    "Tier": "Standard"
}
```

자세한 내용은 Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 Systems Manager 파라미터 생성(AWS CLI), 파라미터 티어 관리 및 파라미터 정책 작업을 참조하세요. AWS

예 2: 고급 파라미터를 생성하는 방법

다음 `put-parameter` 예시에서는 고급 파라미터를 생성합니다.

```
aws ssm put-parameter \
    --name "MyAdvancedParameter" \
    --description "This is an advanced parameter" \
    --value "Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do
 eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim
 veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo
 consequat [truncated]" \
    --type "String" \
    --tier Advanced
```

출력:

```
{
    "Version": 1,
    "Tier": "Advanced"
}
```

자세한 내용은 Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 Systems Manager 파라미터 생성(AWS CLI), 파라미터 티어 관리 및 파라미터 정책 작업을 참조하세요. AWS

예 3: 표준 파라미터를 고급 파라미터로 변환하는 방법

다음 `put-parameter` 예시에서는 기존 표준 파라미터를 고급 파라미터로 변환합니다.

```
aws ssm put-parameter \
    --name "MyConvertedParameter" \
    --value "abc123" \
    --type "String" \
    --tier Advanced \
    --overwrite
```

출력:

```
{
    "Version": 2,
    "Tier": "Advanced"
}
```

자세한 내용은 Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 Systems Manager 파라미터 생성(AWS CLI), 파라미터 티어 관리 및 파라미터 정책 작업을 참조하세요. AWS

예 4: 정책이 연결된 파라미터를 생성하는 방법

다음 `put-parameter` 예시에서는 파라미터 정책이 연결된 고급 파라미터를 생성합니다.

```
aws ssm put-parameter \
    --name "/Finance/Payroll/q2accesskey" \
    --value "P@sSwW)rd" \
    --type "SecureString" \
    --tier Advanced \
    --policies "[{\"Type\":\"Expiration\",\"Version\":\"1.0\",\"Attributes\":
{\"Timestamp\":\"2020-06-30T00:00:00.000Z\"}},{\"Type\":\"ExpirationNotification
\",\"Version\":\"1.0\",\"Attributes\":{\"Before\":\"5\",\"Unit\":\"Days\"}},
{\"Type\":\"NoChangeNotification\",\"Version\":\"1.0\",\"Attributes\":{\"After\":
\"60\",\"Unit\":\"Days\"}}]"
```

출력:

```
{
    "Version": 1,
    "Tier": "Advanced"
}
```

자세한 내용은 Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 Systems Manager 파라미터 생성(AWS CLI), 파라미터 티어 관리 및 파라미터 정책 작업을 참조하세요. AWS

예 5: 기존 파라미터에 정책을 추가하는 방법

다음 `put-parameter` 예시에서는 정책을 기존 고급 파라미터에 연결합니다.

```
aws ssm put-parameter \
    --name "/Finance/Payroll/q2accesskey" \
    --value "N3wP@sSwW)rd" \
    --type "SecureString" \
    --tier Advanced \
```

```
    --policies "[{\"Type\":\"Expiration\",\"Version\":\"1.0\",\"Attributes\":
{\"Timestamp\":\"2020-06-30T00:00:00.000Z\"}},{\"Type\":\"ExpirationNotification
\",\"Version\":\"1.0\",\"Attributes\":{\"Before\":\"5\",\"Unit\":\"Days\"}},
{\"Type\":\"NoChangeNotification\",\"Version\":\"1.0\",\"Attributes\":{\"After\":
\"60\",\"Unit\":\"Days\"}}]"
    --overwrite
```

출력:

```
{
    "Version": 2,
    "Tier": "Advanced"
}
```

자세한 내용은 Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 Systems Manager 파라미터 생성(AWS CLI), 파라미터 티어 관리 및 파라미터 정책 작업을 참조하세요. AWS

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 PutParameter를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.SsmClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.ParameterType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.PutParameterRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.SsmException;

public class PutParameter {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
```

```
                    <paraName>

                Where:
                    paraName - The name of the parameter.
                    paraValue - The value of the parameter.
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String paraName = args[0];
        String paraValue = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        SsmClient ssmClient = SsmClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        putParaValue(ssmClient, paraName, paraValue);
        ssmClient.close();
    }

    public static void putParaValue(SsmClient ssmClient, String paraName, String
 value) {
        try {
            PutParameterRequest parameterRequest = PutParameterRequest.builder()
                    .name(paraName)
                    .type(ParameterType.STRING)
                    .value(value)
                    .build();

            ssmClient.putParameter(parameterRequest);
            System.out.println("The parameter was successfully added.");

        } catch (SsmException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 PutParameter를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 파라미터를 생성합니다. 명령이 성공해도 출력은 없습니다.

```
Write-SSMParameter -Name "Welcome" -Type "String" -Value "helloWorld"
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 파라미터를 변경합니다. 명령이 성공해도 출력은 없습니다.

```
Write-SSMParameter -Name "Welcome" -Type "String" -Value "Good day, Sunshine!" -
Overwrite $true
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 PutParameter를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 파라미터를 생성합니다. 명령이 성공해도 출력은 없습니다.

```
Write-SSMParameter -Name "Welcome" -Type "String" -Value "helloWorld"
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 파라미터를 변경합니다. 명령이 성공해도 출력은 없습니다.

```
Write-SSMParameter -Name "Welcome" -Type "String" -Value "Good day, Sunshine!" -
Overwrite $true
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 PutParameter를 참조하세요.

Rust

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn make_parameter(
    client: &Client,
    name: &str,
```

```
    value: &str,
    description: &str,
) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client
        .put_parameter()
        .overwrite(true)
        .r#type(ParameterType::String)
        .name(name)
        .value(value)
        .description(description)
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Success! Parameter now has version: {}", resp.version());

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 PutParameter를 참조하십시오.

CLI로 **RegisterDefaultPatchBaseline** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 RegisterDefaultPatchBaseline의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

기본 패치 기준을 설정하는 방법

다음 register-default-patch-baseline 예제에서는 지정된 사용자 지정 패치 기준을 지원하는 운영 체제 유형의 기본 패치 기준으로 등록합니다.

```
aws ssm register-default-patch-baseline \
    --baseline-id "pb-abc123cf9bEXAMPLE"
```

출력:

```
{
    "BaselineId":"pb-abc123cf9bEXAMPLE"
}
```

다음 `register-default-patch-baseline` 예제에서는 CentOS AWS 용에서 제공하는 기본 패치 기준을 기본 패치 기준으로 등록합니다.

```
aws ssm register-default-patch-baseline \
    --baseline-id "arn:aws:ssm:us-east-2:733109147000:patchbaseline/
pb-0574b43a65ea646ed"
```

출력:

```
{
    "BaselineId":"pb-abc123cf9bEXAMPLE"
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 사전 정의된 패치 기준 및 사용자 지정 패치 기준 정보를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 RegisterDefaultPatchBaseline을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 패치 기준을 기본 패치 기준으로 등록합니다.

```
Register-SSMDefaultPatchBaseline -BaselineId "pb-03da896ca3b68b639"
```

출력:

```
pb-03da896ca3b68b639
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 RegisterDefaultPatchBaseline을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 패치 기준을 기본 패치 기준으로 등록합니다.

```
Register-SSMDefaultPatchBaseline -BaselineId "pb-03da896ca3b68b639"
```

출력:

```
pb-03da896ca3b68b639
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 RegisterDefaultPatchBaseline을 참조하세요.

CLI로 **RegisterPatchBaselineForPatchGroup** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 RegisterPatchBaselineForPatchGroup의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

패치 그룹에 대해 패치 기준을 등록하는 방법

다음 register-patch-baseline-for-patch-group 예제에서는 패치 그룹의 패치 기준을 등록합니다.

```
aws ssm register-patch-baseline-for-patch-group \
    --baseline-id "pb-045f10b4f382baeda" \
    --patch-group "Production"
```

출력:

```
{
    "BaselineId": "pb-045f10b4f382baeda",
    "PatchGroup": "Production"
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 패치 그룹 생성(<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/systems-manager/latest/userguide/sysman-patch-group-tagging.html>__)과 패치 기준에 패치 그룹 추가를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 RegisterPatchBaselineForPatchGroup을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 패치 그룹의 패치 기준을 등록합니다.

```
Register-SSMPatchBaselineForPatchGroup -BaselineId "pb-03da896ca3b68b639" -
PatchGroup "Production"
```

출력:

```
BaselineId           PatchGroup
----------           ----------
pb-03da896ca3b68b639 Production
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 RegisterPatchBaselineForPatchGroup을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 패치 그룹의 패치 기준을 등록합니다.

```
Register-SSMPatchBaselineForPatchGroup -BaselineId "pb-03da896ca3b68b639" -
PatchGroup "Production"
```

출력:

```
BaselineId           PatchGroup
----------           ----------
pb-03da896ca3b68b639 Production
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 RegisterPatchBaselineForPatchGroup을 참조하세요.

CLI로 **`RegisterTargetWithMaintenanceWindow`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `RegisterTargetWithMaintenanceWindow`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예제 1: 유지 관리 기간에 단일 대상을 등록하는 방법

다음 `register-target-with-maintenance-window` 예제에서는 유지 관리 기간에 인스턴스를 등록합니다.

```
aws ssm register-target-with-maintenance-window \
    --window-id "mw-ab12cd34ef56gh78" \
    --target "Key=InstanceIds,Values=i-0000293ffd8c57862" \
    --owner-information "Single instance" \
    --resource-type "INSTANCE"
```

출력:

```
{
    "WindowTargetId":"1a2b3c4d-1a2b-1a2b-1a2b-1a2b3c4d-1a2"
}
```

예제 2: 인스턴스 ID를 사용하여 유지 관리 기간에 여러 대상을 등록하는 방법

다음 `register-target-with-maintenance-window` 예제에서는 인스턴스 ID를 지정하여 유지 관리 기간에 두 인스턴스를 등록합니다.

```
aws ssm register-target-with-maintenance-window \
    --window-id "mw-ab12cd34ef56gh78" \
    --target "Key=InstanceIds,Values=i-0000293ffd8c57862,i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f" \
    --owner-information "Two instances in a list" \
    --resource-type "INSTANCE"
```

출력:

```
{
    "WindowTargetId":"1a2b3c4d-1a2b-1a2b-1a2b-1a2b3c4d-1a2"
}
```

예제 3: 리소스 태그를 사용하여 유지 관리 기간에 대상을 등록하는 방법

다음 `register-target-with-maintenance-window` 예제에서는 인스턴스에 적용되는 리소스 태그를 지정하여 유지 관리 기간에 인스턴스를 등록합니다.

```
aws ssm register-target-with-maintenance-window \
    --window-id "mw-06cf17cbefcb4bf4f" \
    --targets "Key=tag:Environment,Values=Prod" "Key=Role,Values=Web" \
    --owner-information "Production Web Servers" \
    --resource-type "INSTANCE"
```

출력:

```
{
    "WindowTargetId":"1a2b3c4d-1a2b-1a2b-1a2b-1a2b3c4d-1a2"
}
```

예제 4: 태그 키 그룹을 사용하여 대상을 등록하는 방법

다음 `register-target-with-maintenance-window` 예제에서는 키 값에 상관없이 모두 하나 이상의 태그가 지정된 인스턴스를 등록합니다.

```
aws ssm register-target-with-maintenance-window \
    --window-id "mw-0c50858d01EXAMPLE" \
    --resource-type "INSTANCE" \
    --target "Key=tag-key,Values=Name,Instance-Type,CostCenter"
```

출력:

```
{
    "WindowTargetId":"1a2b3c4d-1a2b-1a2b-1a2b-1a2b3c4d-1a2"
}
```

예제 5: 리소스 그룹 이름을 사용하여 대상을 등록하는 방법

다음 `register-target-with-maintenance-window` 예제에서는 포함된 리소스 유형에 상관없이 지정된 리소스 그룹을 등록합니다.

```
aws ssm register-target-with-maintenance-window \
    --window-id "mw-0c50858d01EXAMPLE" \
    --resource-type "RESOURCE_GROUP" \
    --target "Key=resource-groups:Name,Values=MyResourceGroup"
```

출력:

```
{
    "WindowTargetId":"1a2b3c4d-1a2b-1a2b-1a2b-1a2b3c4d-1a2"
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 유지 관리 기간에 대상 인스턴스 등록 (AWS CLI)을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 RegisterTargetWithMaintenanceWindow를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 유지 관리 기간에 한 인스턴스를 등록합니다.

```
$option1 = @{Key="InstanceIds";Values=@("i-0000293ffd8c57862")}
Register-SSMTargetWithMaintenanceWindow -WindowId "mw-06cf17cbefcb4bf4f" -Target
 $option1 -OwnerInformation "Single instance" -ResourceType "INSTANCE"
```

출력:

```
d8e47760-23ed-46a5-9f28-927337725398
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 유지 관리 기간에 여러 인스턴스를 등록합니다.

```
$option1 =
 @{Key="InstanceIds";Values=@("i-0000293ffd8c57862","i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f")}
Register-SSMTargetWithMaintenanceWindow -WindowId "mw-06cf17cbefcb4bf4f" -Target
 $option1 -OwnerInformation "Single instance" -ResourceType "INSTANCE"
```

출력:

```
6ab5c208-9fc4-4697-84b7-b02a6cc25f7d
```

예제 3: 이 예제에서는 EC2 태그를 사용하여 유지 관리 기간에 인스턴스를 등록합니다.

```
$option1 = @{Key="tag:Environment";Values=@("Production")}
Register-SSMTargetWithMaintenanceWindow -WindowId "mw-06cf17cbefcb4bf4f" -Target
 $option1 -OwnerInformation "Production Web Servers" -ResourceType "INSTANCE"
```

출력:

```
2994977e-aefb-4a71-beac-df620352f184
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 RegisterTargetWithMaintenanceWindow를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 유지 관리 기간에 한 인스턴스를 등록합니다.

```
$option1 = @{Key="InstanceIds";Values=@("i-0000293ffd8c57862")}
Register-SSMTargetWithMaintenanceWindow -WindowId "mw-06cf17cbefcb4bf4f" -Target
 $option1 -OwnerInformation "Single instance" -ResourceType "INSTANCE"
```

출력:

```
d8e47760-23ed-46a5-9f28-927337725398
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 유지 관리 기간에 여러 인스턴스를 등록합니다.

```
$option1 =
 @{Key="InstanceIds";Values=@("i-0000293ffd8c57862","i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f")}
Register-SSMTargetWithMaintenanceWindow -WindowId "mw-06cf17cbefcb4bf4f" -Target
 $option1 -OwnerInformation "Single instance" -ResourceType "INSTANCE"
```

출력:

```
6ab5c208-9fc4-4697-84b7-b02a6cc25f7d
```

예제 3: 이 예제에서는 EC2 태그를 사용하여 유지 관리 기간에 인스턴스를 등록합니다.

```
$option1 = @{Key="tag:Environment";Values=@("Production")}
Register-SSMTargetWithMaintenanceWindow -WindowId "mw-06cf17cbefcb4bf4f" -Target
 $option1 -OwnerInformation "Production Web Servers" -ResourceType "INSTANCE"
```

출력:

```
2994977e-aefb-4a71-beac-df620352f184
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 RegisterTargetWithMaintenanceWindow를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **RegisterTaskWithMaintenanceWindow** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `RegisterTaskWithMaintenanceWindow`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예제 1: 유지 관리 기간에 자동화 작업을 등록하는 방법

다음 `register-task-with-maintenance-window` 예제에서는 인스턴스에서 대상으로 지정된 유지 관리 기간에 자동화 작업을 등록합니다.

```
aws ssm register-task-with-maintenance-window \
    --window-id "mw-082dcd7649EXAMPLE" \
    --targets Key=InstanceIds,Values=i-1234520122EXAMPLE \
    --task-arn AWS-RestartEC2Instance \
    --service-role-arn arn:aws:iam::111222333444:role/SSM --task-type AUTOMATION
 \
    --task-invocation-parameters "{\"Automation\":{\"DocumentVersion\":\"\$LATEST
\",\"Parameters\":{\"InstanceId\":[\"{{RESOURCE_ID}}\"]}}}" \
    --priority 0 \
    --max-concurrency 1 \
    --max-errors 1 \
    --name "AutomationExample" \
    --description "Restarting EC2 Instance for maintenance"
```

출력:

```
{
    "WindowTaskId":"11144444-5555-6666-7777-88888888"
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 유지 관리 기간에 작업 등록(AWS CLI)을 참조하세요.

예제 2: 유지 관리 기간에 Lambda 작업을 등록하는 방법

다음 `register-task-with-maintenance-window` 예제에서는 인스턴스에서 대상으로 지정된 유지 관리 기간에 Lambda 작업을 등록합니다.

```
aws ssm register-task-with-maintenance-window \
    --window-id "mw-082dcd7649dee04e4" \
    --targets Key=InstanceIds,Values=i-12344d305eEXAMPLE \
    --task-arn arn:aws:lambda:us-east-1:111222333444:function:SSMTestLAMBDA \
    --service-role-arn arn:aws:iam::111222333444:role/SSM \
    --task-type LAMBDA \
```

```
    --task-invocation-parameters '{"Lambda":{"Payload":"{\"InstanceId\":
\"{{RESOURCE_ID}}\",\"targetType\":\"{{TARGET_TYPE}}\"}","Qualifier":"$LATEST"}}'
 \
    --priority 0 \
    --max-concurrency 10 \
    --max-errors 5 \
    --name "Lambda_Example" \
    --description "My Lambda Example"
```

출력:

```
{
    "WindowTaskId":"22244444-5555-6666-7777-88888888"
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 유지 관리 기간에 작업 등록(AWS CLI)을 참조하세요.

예제 3: 유지 관리 기간에 Run Command 작업을 등록하는 방법

다음 `register-task-with-maintenance-window` 예제에서는 인스턴스에서 대상으로 지정된 유지 관리 기간에 Run Command 작업을 등록합니다.

```
aws ssm register-task-with-maintenance-window \
    --window-id "mw-082dcd7649dee04e4" \
    --targets "Key=InstanceIds,Values=i-12344d305eEXAMPLE" \
    --service-role-arn "arn:aws:iam::111222333444:role/SSM" \
    --task-type "RUN_COMMAND" \
    --name "SSMInstallPowerShellModule" \
    --task-arn "AWS-InstallPowerShellModule" \
    --task-invocation-parameters "{\"RunCommand\":{\"Comment\":\"\",
\"OutputS3BucketName\":\"runcommandlogs\",\"Parameters\":{\"commands\":[\"Get-
Module -ListAvailable\"],\"executionTimeout\":[\"3600\"],\"source\":[\"https:\/
\/gallery.technet.microsoft.com\/EZOut-33ae0fb7\/file\/110351\/1\/EZOut.zip\"],
\"workingDirectory\":[\"\\\\\"]},\"TimeoutSeconds\":600}}" \
    --max-concurrency 1 \
    --max-errors 1 \
    --priority 10
```

출력:

```
{
```

```
    "WindowTaskId":"33344444-5555-6666-7777-88888888"
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 유지 관리 기간에 작업 등록(AWS CLI)을 참조하세요.

예제 4: 유지 관리 기간에 Step Functions 작업을 등록하는 방법

다음 `register-task-with-maintenance-window` 예제에서는 인스턴스에서 대상으로 지정된 유지 관리 기간에 Step Functions 작업을 등록합니다.

```
aws ssm register-task-with-maintenance-window \
    --window-id "mw-1234d787d6EXAMPLE" \
    --targets Key=WindowTargetIds,Values=12347414-69c3-49f8-95b8-ed2dcEXAMPLE \
    --task-arn arn:aws:states:us-
east-1:111222333444:stateMachine:SSMTestStateMachine \
    --service-role-arn arn:aws:iam::111222333444:role/MaintenanceWindows \
    --task-type STEP_FUNCTIONS \
    --task-invocation-parameters '{"StepFunctions":{"Input":"{\"InstanceId\":
\"{{RESOURCE_ID}}\"}"}}' \
    --priority 0 \
    --max-concurrency 10 \
    --max-errors 5 \
    --name "Step_Functions_Example" \
    --description "My Step Functions Example"
```

출력:

```
{
    "WindowTaskId":"44444444-5555-6666-7777-88888888"
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 유지 관리 기간에 작업 등록(AWS CLI)을 참조하세요.

예제 5: 유지 관리 기간 대상 ID를 사용하여 작업을 등록하는 방법

다음 `register-task-with-maintenance-window` 예제에서는 유지 관리 기간 대상 ID를 사용하여 작업을 등록합니다. 유지 관리 기간 대상 ID는 `aws ssm register-target-with-maintenance-window` 명령 출력에 포함되어 있습니다. `aws ssm describe-maintenance-window-targets` 명령의 출력에서 검색할 수도 있습니다.

```
aws ssm register-task-with-maintenance-window \
    --targets "Key=WindowTargetIds,Values=350d44e6-28cc-44e2-951f-4b2c9EXAMPLE" \
    --task-arn "AWS-RunShellScript" \
    --service-role-arn "arn:aws:iam::111222333444:role/MaintenanceWindowsRole" \
    --window-id "mw-ab12cd34eEXAMPLE" \
    --task-type "RUN_COMMAND" \
    --task-parameters  "{\"commands\":{\"Values\":[\"df\"]}}" \
    --max-concurrency 1 \
    --max-errors 1 \
    --priority 10
```

출력:

```
{
    "WindowTaskId":"33344444-5555-6666-7777-88888888"
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 유지 관리 기간에 작업 등록(AWS CLI)을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 RegisterTaskWithMaintenanceWindow를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 인스턴스 ID를 사용하여 유지 관리 기간에 작업을 등록합니다. 출력은 작업 ID입니다.

```
$parameters = @{}
$parameterValues = New-Object
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.MaintenanceWindowTaskParameterValueExpression
$parameterValues.Values = @("Install")
$parameters.Add("Operation", $parameterValues)

Register-SSMTaskWithMaintenanceWindow -WindowId "mw-03a342e62c96d31b0"
 -ServiceRoleArn "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/MaintenanceWindowsRole"
 -MaxConcurrency 1 -MaxError 1 -TaskArn "AWS-RunShellScript" -Target
 @{ Key="InstanceIds";Values="i-0000293ffd8c57862" } -TaskType "RUN_COMMAND" -
Priority 10 -TaskParameter $parameters
```

출력:

```
f34a2c47-ddfd-4c85-a88d-72366b69af1b
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 대상 ID를 사용하여 유지 관리 기간에 작업을 등록합니다. 출력은 작업 ID입니다.

```
$parameters = @{}
$parameterValues = New-Object
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.MaintenanceWindowTaskParameterValueExpression
$parameterValues.Values = @("Install")
$parameters.Add("Operation", $parameterValues)

register-ssmtaskwithmaintenancewindow -WindowId "mw-03a342e62c96d31b0"
 -ServiceRoleArn "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/MaintenanceWindowsRole"
 -MaxConcurrency 1 -MaxError 1 -TaskArn "AWS-RunShellScript" -Target
 @{ Key="WindowTargetIds";Values="350d44e6-28cc-44e2-951f-4b2c985838f6" } -
TaskType "RUN_COMMAND" -Priority 10 -TaskParameter $parameters
```

출력:

```
f34a2c47-ddfd-4c85-a88d-72366b69af1b
```

예제 3: 이 예제에서는 Run Command 문서 **AWS-RunPowerShellScript**에 대한 파라미터 객체를 생성하고 대상 ID를 사용하여 지정된 유지 관리 기간을 포함하는 작업을 생성합니다. 반환 출력은 작업 ID입니다.

```
$parameters =
 [Collections.Generic.Dictionary[String,Collections.Generic.List[String]]]::new()
$parameters.Add("commands",@("ipconfig","dir env:\computername"))
$parameters.Add("executionTimeout",@(3600))

$props = @{
    WindowId = "mw-0123e4cce56ff78ae"
    ServiceRoleArn = "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/MaintenanceWindowsRole"
    MaxConcurrency = 1
    MaxError = 1
    TaskType = "RUN_COMMAND"
    TaskArn = "AWS-RunPowerShellScript"
    Target =
 @{Key="WindowTargetIds";Values="fe1234ea-56d7-890b-12f3-456b789bee0f"}
```

```
    Priority = 1
    RunCommand_Parameter = $parameters
    Name = "set-via-cmdlet"
}

Register-SSMTaskWithMaintenanceWindow @props
```

출력:

```
f1e2ef34-5678-12e3-456a-12334c5c6cbe
```

예제 4:이 예제에서는 라는 문서를 사용하여 AWS Systems Manager 자동화 작업을 등록합니다**`Create-Snapshots`**.

```
$automationParameters = @{}
$automationParameters.Add( "instanceId", @("{{ TARGET_ID }}") )
$automationParameters.Add( "AutomationAssumeRole",
 @("{arn:aws:iam::111111111111:role/AutomationRole}") )
$automationParameters.Add( "SnapshotTimeout", @("PT20M") )
Register-SSMTaskWithMaintenanceWindow -WindowId mw-123EXAMPLE456`
    -ServiceRoleArn "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/MW-Role"`
    -MaxConcurrency 1 -MaxError 1 -TaskArn "CreateVolumeSnapshots"`
    -Target @{ Key="WindowTargetIds";Values="4b5acdf4-946c-4355-
bd68-4329a43a5fd1" }`
    -TaskType "AUTOMATION"`
    -Priority 4`
    -Automation_DocumentVersion '$DEFAULT' -Automation_Parameter
 $automationParameters -Name "Create-Snapshots"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 RegisterTaskWithMaintenanceWindow를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 인스턴스 ID를 사용하여 유지 관리 기간에 작업을 등록합니다. 출력은 작업 ID입니다.

```
$parameters = @{}
$parameterValues = New-Object
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.MaintenanceWindowTaskParameterValueExpression
$parameterValues.Values = @("Install")
$parameters.Add("Operation", $parameterValues)
```

```
Register-SSMTaskWithMaintenanceWindow -WindowId "mw-03a342e62c96d31b0"
 -ServiceRoleArn "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/MaintenanceWindowsRole"
 -MaxConcurrency 1 -MaxError 1 -TaskArn "AWS-RunShellScript" -Target
 @{ Key="InstanceIds";Values="i-0000293ffd8c57862" } -TaskType "RUN_COMMAND" -
Priority 10 -TaskParameter $parameters
```

출력:

```
f34a2c47-ddfd-4c85-a88d-72366b69af1b
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 대상 ID를 사용하여 유지 관리 기간에 작업을 등록합니다. 출력은 작업 ID입니다.

```
$parameters = @{}
$parameterValues = New-Object
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.MaintenanceWindowTaskParameterValueExpression
$parameterValues.Values = @("Install")
$parameters.Add("Operation", $parameterValues)

register-ssmtaskwithmaintenancewindow -WindowId "mw-03a342e62c96d31b0"
 -ServiceRoleArn "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/MaintenanceWindowsRole"
 -MaxConcurrency 1 -MaxError 1 -TaskArn "AWS-RunShellScript" -Target
 @{ Key="WindowTargetIds";Values="350d44e6-28cc-44e2-951f-4b2c985838f6" } -
TaskType "RUN_COMMAND" -Priority 10 -TaskParameter $parameters
```

출력:

```
f34a2c47-ddfd-4c85-a88d-72366b69af1b
```

예제 3: 이 예제에서는 Run Command 문서 **AWS-RunPowerShellScript**에 대한 파라미터 객체를 생성하고 대상 ID를 사용하여 지정된 유지 관리 기간을 포함하는 작업을 생성합니다. 반환 출력은 작업 ID입니다.

```
$parameters =
 [Collections.Generic.Dictionary[String,Collections.Generic.List[String]]]::new()
$parameters.Add("commands",@("ipconfig","dir env:\computername"))
$parameters.Add("executionTimeout",@(3600))

$props = @{
    WindowId = "mw-0123e4cce56ff78ae"
    ServiceRoleArn = "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/MaintenanceWindowsRole"
```

```
    MaxConcurrency = 1
    MaxError = 1
    TaskType = "RUN_COMMAND"
    TaskArn = "AWS-RunPowerShellScript"
    Target =
 @{Key="WindowTargetIds";Values="fe1234ea-56d7-890b-12f3-456b789bee0f"}
    Priority = 1
    RunCommand_Parameter = $parameters
    Name = "set-via-cmdlet"
}

Register-SSMTaskWithMaintenanceWindow @props
```

출력:

```
f1e2ef34-5678-12e3-456a-12334c5c6cbe
```

예제 4:이 예제에서는 라는 문서를 사용하여 AWS Systems Manager 자동화 작업을 등록합니다**`Create-Snapshots`**.

```
$automationParameters = @{}
$automationParameters.Add( "instanceId", @("{{ TARGET_ID }}") )
$automationParameters.Add( "AutomationAssumeRole",
 @("{arn:aws:iam::111111111111:role/AutomationRole}") )
$automationParameters.Add( "SnapshotTimeout", @("PT20M") )
Register-SSMTaskWithMaintenanceWindow -WindowId mw-123EXAMPLE456`
    -ServiceRoleArn "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/MW-Role"`
    -MaxConcurrency 1 -MaxError 1 -TaskArn "CreateVolumeSnapshots"`
    -Target @{ Key="WindowTargetIds";Values="4b5acdf4-946c-4355-
bd68-4329a43a5fd1" }`
    -TaskType "AUTOMATION"`
    -Priority 4`
    -Automation_DocumentVersion '$DEFAULT' -Automation_Parameter
 $automationParameters -Name "Create-Snapshots"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 RegisterTaskWithMaintenanceWindow를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **`RemoveTagsFromResource`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `RemoveTagsFromResource`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

패치 기준에서 태그를 삭제하는 방법

다음 `remove-tags-from-resource` 예제에서는 패치 기준에서 태그를 제거합니다.

```
aws ssm remove-tags-from-resource \
    --resource-type "PatchBaseline" \
    --resource-id "pb-0123456789abcdef0" \
    --tag-keys "Region"
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS 일반 참조의 AWS 리소스 태그 지정을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 RemoveTagsFromResource를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 유지 관리 기간에서 태그를 제거합니다. 명령이 성공해도 출력은 없습니다.

```
Remove-SSMResourceTag -ResourceId "mw-03eb9db42890fb82d" -ResourceType
 "MaintenanceWindow" -TagKey "Production"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 RemoveTagsFromResource를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 유지 관리 기간에서 태그를 제거합니다. 명령이 성공해도 출력은 없습니다.

```
Remove-SSMResourceTag -ResourceId "mw-03eb9db42890fb82d" -ResourceType
 "MaintenanceWindow" -TagKey "Production"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 RemoveTagsFromResource를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **SendCommand** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 SendCommand의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

CLI

AWS CLI

예제 1: 하나 이상의 원격 인스턴스에서 명령을 실행하는 방법

다음 send-command 예제에서는 대상 인스턴스에서 echo 명령을 실행합니다.

```
aws ssm send-command \
    --document-name "AWS-RunShellScript" \
    --parameters 'commands=["echo HelloWorld"]' \
    --targets "Key=instanceids,Values=i-1234567890abcdef0" \
    --comment "echo HelloWorld"
```

출력:

```
{
    "Command": {
        "CommandId": "92853adf-ba41-4cd6-9a88-142d1EXAMPLE",
        "DocumentName": "AWS-RunShellScript",
        "DocumentVersion": "",
        "Comment": "echo HelloWorld",
        "ExpiresAfter": 1550181014.717,
        "Parameters": {
            "commands": [
                "echo HelloWorld"
            ]
        },
        "InstanceIds": [
            "i-0f00f008a2dcbefe2"
        ],
        "Targets": [],
        "RequestedDateTime": 1550173814.717,
```

```
        "Status": "Pending",
        "StatusDetails": "Pending",
        "OutputS3BucketName": "",
        "OutputS3KeyPrefix": "",
        "MaxConcurrency": "50",
        "MaxErrors": "0",
        "TargetCount": 1,
        "CompletedCount": 0,
        "ErrorCount": 0,
        "DeliveryTimedOutCount": 0,
        "ServiceRole": "",
        "NotificationConfig": {
            "NotificationArn": "",
            "NotificationEvents": [],
            "NotificationType": ""
        },
        "CloudWatchOutputConfig": {
            "CloudWatchLogGroupName": "",
            "CloudWatchOutputEnabled": false
        }
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 Systems Manager Run Command를 사용하여 명령 실행을 참조하세요.

예제 2: 인스턴스에 대한 IP 정보를 가져오는 방법

다음 `send-command` 예제에서는 인스턴스에 대한 IP 정보를 검색합니다.

```
aws ssm send-command \
    --instance-ids "i-1234567890abcdef0" \
    --document-name "AWS-RunShellScript" \
    --comment "IP config" \
    --parameters "commands=ifconfig"
```

샘플 출력은 예 1을 참조하세요.

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 Systems Manager Run Command를 사용하여 명령 실행을 참조하세요.

예제 3: 특정 태그를 사용하는 인스턴스에서 명령을 실행하는 방법

다음 send-command 예제에서는 태그 키가 'ENV'이고 값이 'Dev'인 인스턴스에서 명령을 실행합니다.

```
aws ssm send-command \
    --targets "Key=tag:ENV,Values=Dev" \
    --document-name "AWS-RunShellScript" \
    --parameters "commands=ifconfig"
```

샘플 출력은 예 1을 참조하세요.

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 Systems Manager Run Command를 사용하여 명령 실행을 참조하세요.

예제 4: SNS 알림을 보내는 명령을 실행하는 방법

다음 send-command 예제에서는 모든 알림 이벤트 및 Command 알림 유형에 대해 SNS 알림을 보내는 명령을 실행합니다.

```
aws ssm send-command \
    --instance-ids "i-1234567890abcdef0" \
    --document-name "AWS-RunShellScript" \
    --comment "IP config" \
    --parameters "commands=ifconfig" \
    --service-role-arn "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/SNS_Role" \
    --notification-config "NotificationArn=arn:aws:sns:us-
east-1:123456789012:SNSTopicName,NotificationEvents=All,NotificationType=Command"
```

샘플 출력은 예 1을 참조하세요.

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 Systems Manager Run Command를 사용하여 명령 실행을 참조하세요.

예제 5: S3 및 CloudWatch로 출력하는 명령을 실행하는 방법

다음 send-command 예제에서는 명령 세부 정보를 S3 버킷 및 CloudWatch Logs 로그 그룹에 출력하는 명령을 실행합니다.

```
aws ssm send-command \
    --instance-ids "i-1234567890abcdef0" \
    --document-name "AWS-RunShellScript" \
    --comment "IP config" \
    --parameters "commands=ifconfig" \
```

```
    --output-s3-bucket-name "s3-bucket-name" \
    --output-s3-key-prefix "runcommand" \
    --cloud-watch-output-
config "CloudWatchOutputEnabled=true,CloudWatchLogGroupName=CWLGroupName"
```

샘플 출력은 예 1을 참조하세요.

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 Systems Manager Run Command를 사용하여 명령 실행을 참조하세요.

예제 6: 태그가 서로 다른 여러 인스턴스에서 명령을 실행하는 방법

다음 send-command 예제는 서로 다른 두 개의 태그 키와 값을 가진 인스턴스에서 명령을 실행합니다.

```
aws ssm send-command \
    --document-name "AWS-RunPowerShellScript" \
    --parameters commands=["echo helloWorld"] \
    --targets Key=tag:Env,Values=Dev Key=tag:Role,Values=WebServers
```

샘플 출력은 예 1을 참조하세요.

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 Systems Manager Run Command를 사용하여 명령 실행을 참조하세요.

예제 7: 태그 키가 같은 여러 인스턴스를 대상으로 지정하는 방법

다음 send-command 예제에서는 태그 키는 같지만 값이 다른 인스턴스에서 명령을 실행합니다.

```
aws ssm send-command \
    --document-name "AWS-RunPowerShellScript" \
    --parameters commands=["echo helloWorld"] \
    --targets Key=tag:Env,Values=Dev,Test
```

샘플 출력은 예 1을 참조하세요.

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 Systems Manager Run Command를 사용하여 명령 실행을 참조하세요.

예제 8: 공유 문서를 사용하는 명령을 실행하는 방법

다음 send-command 예제에서는 대상 인스턴스에서 공유 문서를 실행합니다.

```
aws ssm send-command \
    --document-name "arn:aws:ssm:us-east-1:123456789012:document/ExampleDocument"
 \
    --targets "Key=instanceids,Values=i-1234567890abcdef0"
```

샘플 출력은 예 1을 참조하세요.

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 공유 SSM 문서 사용을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 SendCommand를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Sends a SSM command to a managed node asynchronously.
     *
     * @param documentName The name of the document to use.
     * @param instanceId The ID of the instance to send the command to.
     * @return The command ID.
     * <p>
     * This method initiates asynchronous requests to send a SSM command to a
 managed node.
     * It waits until the document is active, sends the command, and checks the
 command execution status.
     */
    public String sendSSMCommand(String documentName, String instanceId) throws
 InterruptedException, SsmException {
        // Before we use Document to send a command - make sure it is active.
        CompletableFuture<Void> documentActiveFuture =
 CompletableFuture.runAsync(() -> {
            boolean isDocumentActive = false;
            DescribeDocumentRequest request = DescribeDocumentRequest.builder()
                    .name(documentName)
                    .build();
```

```
            while (!isDocumentActive) {
                CompletableFuture<DescribeDocumentResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().describeDocument(request);
                String documentStatus =
response.join().document().statusAsString();
                if (documentStatus.equals("Active")) {
                    System.out.println("The SSM document is active and ready to
use.");
                    isDocumentActive = true;
                } else {
                    System.out.println("The SSM document is not active. Status: "
+ documentStatus);
                    try {
                        Thread.sleep(5000);
                    } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                        throw new RuntimeException(e);
                    }
                }
            }
        });

        documentActiveFuture.join();

        // Create the SendCommandRequest.
        SendCommandRequest commandRequest = SendCommandRequest.builder()
                .documentName(documentName)
                .instanceIds(instanceId)
                .build();

        // Send the command.
        CompletableFuture<SendCommandResponse> commandFuture =
getAsyncClient().sendCommand(commandRequest);
        final String[] commandId = {null};

        commandFuture.whenComplete((commandResponse, ex) -> {
            if (commandResponse != null) {
                commandId[0] = commandResponse.command().commandId();
                System.out.println("Command ID: " + commandId[0]);

                // Wait for the command execution to complete.
                GetCommandInvocationRequest invocationRequest =
GetCommandInvocationRequest.builder()
                        .commandId(commandId[0])
```

```
                        .instanceId(instanceId)
                        .build();

                try {
                    System.out.println("Wait 5 secs");
                    TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(5);

                    // Retrieve the command execution details.
                    CompletableFuture<GetCommandInvocationResponse>
invocationFuture = getAsyncClient().getCommandInvocation(invocationRequest);
                    invocationFuture.whenComplete((commandInvocationResponse,
invocationEx) -> {
                        if (commandInvocationResponse != null) {
                            // Check the status of the command execution.
                            CommandInvocationStatus status =
commandInvocationResponse.status();
                            if (status == CommandInvocationStatus.SUCCESS) {
                                System.out.println("Command execution
successful");
                            } else {
                                System.out.println("Command execution failed.
Status: " + status);
                            }
                        } else {
                            Throwable invocationCause = (invocationEx instanceof
CompletionException) ? invocationEx.getCause() : invocationEx;
                            throw new CompletionException(invocationCause);
                        }
                    }).join();
                } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                    throw new RuntimeException(e);
                }
            } else {
                Throwable cause = (ex instanceof CompletionException) ?
ex.getCause() : ex;
                if (cause instanceof SsmException) {
                    throw (SsmException) cause;
                } else {
                    throw new RuntimeException(cause);
                }
            }
        }).join();

        return commandId[0];
```

```
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 SendCommand를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { SendCommandCommand, SSMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * Send an SSM command to a managed node.
 * @param {{ documentName: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ documentName }) => {
  const client = new SSMClient({});
  try {
    await client.send(
      new SendCommandCommand({
        DocumentName: documentName,
      }),
    );
    console.log("Command sent successfully.");
    return { Success: true };
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "ValidationError") {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}. Did you provide a valid document name?`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 SendCommand를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 대상 인스턴스에서 echo 명령을 실행합니다.

```
Send-SSMCommand -DocumentName "AWS-RunPowerShellScript" -Parameter @{commands =
 "echo helloWorld"} -Target @{Key="instanceids";Values=@("i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f")}
```

출력:

```
CommandId          : d8d190fc-32c1-4d65-a0df-ff5ff3965524
Comment            :
CompletedCount     : 0
DocumentName       : AWS-RunPowerShellScript
ErrorCount         : 0
ExpiresAfter       : 3/7/2017 10:48:37 PM
InstanceIds        : {}
MaxConcurrency     : 50
MaxErrors          : 0
NotificationConfig : Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.NotificationConfig
OutputS3BucketName :
OutputS3KeyPrefix  :
OutputS3Region     :
Parameters         : {[commands,
 Amazon.Runtime.Internal.Util.AlwaysSendList`1[System.String]]}
RequestedDateTime  : 3/7/2017 9:48:37 PM
ServiceRole        :
Status             : Pending
StatusDetails      : Pending
TargetCount        : 0
Targets            : {instanceids}
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 중첩된 파라미터를 수락하는 명령을 실행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
Send-SSMCommand -DocumentName "AWS-RunRemoteScript" -Parameter
 @{ sourceType="GitHub";sourceInfo='{"owner": "me","repository": "amazon-
ssm","path": "Examples/Install-Win32OpenSSH"}'; "commandLine"=".\Install-
Win32OpenSSH.ps1"} -InstanceId i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 SendCommand를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 대상 인스턴스에서 echo 명령을 실행합니다.

```
Send-SSMCommand -DocumentName "AWS-RunPowerShellScript" -Parameter @{commands =
 "echo helloWorld"} -Target @{Key="instanceids";Values=@("i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f")}
```

출력:

```
CommandId          : d8d190fc-32c1-4d65-a0df-ff5ff3965524
Comment            :
CompletedCount     : 0
DocumentName       : AWS-RunPowerShellScript
ErrorCount         : 0
ExpiresAfter       : 3/7/2017 10:48:37 PM
InstanceIds        : {}
MaxConcurrency     : 50
MaxErrors          : 0
NotificationConfig : Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.NotificationConfig
OutputS3BucketName :
OutputS3KeyPrefix  :
OutputS3Region     :
Parameters         : {[commands,
 Amazon.Runtime.Internal.Util.AlwaysSendList`1[System.String]]}
RequestedDateTime  : 3/7/2017 9:48:37 PM
ServiceRole        :
Status             : Pending
StatusDetails      : Pending
TargetCount        : 0
Targets            : {instanceids}
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 중첩된 파라미터를 수락하는 명령을 실행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
Send-SSMCommand -DocumentName "AWS-RunRemoteScript" -Parameter
 @{ sourceType="GitHub";sourceInfo='{"owner": "me","repository": "amazon-
ssm","path": "Examples/Install-Win32OpenSSH"}'; "commandLine"=".\Install-
Win32OpenSSH.ps1"} -InstanceId i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 SendCommand를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class DocumentWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Systems Manager Document actions."""

    def __init__(self, ssm_client):
        """
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        """
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.name = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        ssm_client = boto3.client("ssm")
        return cls(ssm_client)


    def send_command(self, instance_ids):
        """
        Sends a command to one or more instances.

        :param instance_ids: The IDs of the instances to send the command to.
        :return: The ID of the command.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ssm_client.send_command(
                InstanceIds=instance_ids, DocumentName=self.name,
 TimeoutSeconds=3600
            )
            return response["Command"]["CommandId"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't send command to %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
```

```
                self.name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 SendCommand를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **StartAutomationExecution** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 StartAutomationExecution의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예제 1: 자동화 문서를 실행하는 방법

다음 start-automation-execution 예제에서는 자동화 문서를 실행합니다.

```
aws ssm start-automation-execution \
    --document-name "AWS-UpdateLinuxAmi" \
    --parameters "AutomationAssumeRole=arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/
SSMAutomationRole,SourceAmiId=ami-EXAMPLE,IamInstanceProfileName=EC2InstanceRole"
```

출력:

```
{
  "AutomationExecutionId": "4105a4fc-f944-11e6-9d32-0a1b2EXAMPLE"
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 수동으로 자동화 워크플로 실행을 참조하세요.

예제 2: 공유 자동화 문서를 실행하는 방법

다음 start-automation-execution 예제에서는 공유 자동화 문서를 실행합니다.

```
aws ssm start-automation-execution \
```

```
    --document-name "arn:aws:ssm:us-east-1:123456789012:document/ExampleDocument"
```

출력:

```
{
  "AutomationExecutionId": "4105a4fc-f944-11e6-9d32-0a1b2EXAMPLE"
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 공유 SSM 문서 사용을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 StartAutomationExecution을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 자동화 역할, AMI 소스 ID 및 Amazon EC2 인스턴스 역할을 지정하는 문서를 실행합니다.

```
Start-SSMAutomationExecution -DocumentName AWS-UpdateLinuxAmi -
Parameter @{'AutomationAssumeRole'='arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/
SSMAutomationRole';'SourceAmiId'='ami-
f173cc91';'InstanceIamRole'='EC2InstanceRole'}
```

출력:

```
3a532a4f-0382-11e7-9df7-6f11185f6dd1
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 StartAutomationExecution을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 자동화 역할, AMI 소스 ID 및 Amazon EC2 인스턴스 역할을 지정하는 문서를 실행합니다.

```
Start-SSMAutomationExecution -DocumentName AWS-UpdateLinuxAmi -
Parameter @{'AutomationAssumeRole'='arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/
SSMAutomationRole';'SourceAmiId'='ami-
f173cc91';'InstanceIamRole'='EC2InstanceRole'}
```

출력:

```
3a532a4f-0382-11e7-9df7-6f11185f6dd1
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 StartAutomationExecution을 참조하세요.

CLI로 **StartSession** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `StartSession`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예 1: Session Manager 세션 시작

이 `start-session` 예제는 Session Manager 세션을 위해 인스턴스에 대한 연결을 설정합니다. 참고로 이 대화형 명령을 사용하려면 호출을 수행하는 클라이언트 시스템에 Session Manager 플러그인을 설치해야 합니다.

```
aws ssm start-session \
    --target "i-1234567890abcdef0"
```

출력:

```
Starting session with SessionId: Jane-Roe-07a16060613c408b5
```

예 2: SSH를 사용하는 Session Manager 세션 시작

이 `start-session` 예에서는 SSH를 사용하는 Session Manager 세션을 위해 인스턴스에 연결합니다. 참고로 이 대화형 명령을 사용하려면 호출을 수행하는 클라이언트 시스템에 Session Manager 플러그인을 설치해야 하며, 명령은 인스턴스의 기본 사용자(예: Linux용 EC2 인스턴스를 위한 `ec2-user`)가 필요합니다.

```
ssh -i /path/my-key-pair.pem ec2-user@i-02573cafcfEXAMPLE
```

출력:

```
Starting session with SessionId: ec2-user-07a16060613c408b5
```

자세한 내용은 Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 세션 시작 및 CLI용 세션 관리자 플러그인 설치를 참조하세요. AWS AWS

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 StartSession를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예 1: 이 예제는 Session Manager 세션의 대상에 대한 연결을 시작하여 포트 전달을 활성화합니다.

```
Start-SSMSession -Target 'i-064578e5e7454488f' -DocumentName 'AWS-
StartPortForwardingSession' -Parameter @{ localPortNumber = '8080'; portNumber =
 '80' }
```

출력:

```
SessionId    StreamUrl
----------    ----------
random-id0    wss://ssmmessages.amazonaws.com/v1/data-channel/random-id
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 StartSession을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예 1: 이 예제는 Session Manager 세션의 대상에 대한 연결을 시작하여 포트 전달을 활성화합니다. 참고: AWSCredentials를 사용하여 아직 설정하지 않은 경우 Region 파라미터를 추가해야 합니다.

```
Start-SSMSession -Target 'i-064578e5e7454488f' -DocumentName 'AWS-
StartPortForwardingSession' -Parameter @{ localPortNumber = '8080'; portNumber =
 '80' } -Region 'us-west-1'
```

출력:

```
Starting session with SessionId: testUser-xi4glew849asyeryde34u4dfsdfy
Port 8080 opened for sessionId testUser-xi4glew849asyeryde34u4dfsdfy.
Waiting for connections...
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 Session Manager 세션에 대해 지정된 인스턴스를 사용하여 대화형 세션을 생성합니다.

```
Start-SSMSession -Target 'i-1234567890abcdef0' -Region 'us-west-1'
```

출력:

```
Starting session with SessionId : testUser-xi4glew849asyeryde34u4dfsdfy
Windows PowerShell
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Install the latest PowerShell for new features and improvements!


PS C:\Windows\system32> whoami
ec2amaz-fnsdrwv\ec2-test-user
PS C:\Windows\system32>
```

예제 3: 이 예제에서는 세션에 연결하지 않고 세션을 생성하고 세션에 연결하는 데 필요한 SessionId, StreamUrl, TokenValue 속성을 반환합니다.

```
Start-SSMSession -Target 'i-1234567890abcdef0' -Region 'us-west-1' -
DisablePluginInvocation
```

출력:

```
SessionId        : testUser-xi4glew849asyeryde34u4dfsdfy
StreamUrl        : {StreamUrl value redacted}
TokenValue       : {Token value redacted}
ContentLength    : 1207
HttpStatusCode   : OK
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 StartSession을 참조하세요.

CLI로 **`StopAutomationExecution`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `StopAutomationExecution`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

자동화 실행을 중지하는 방법

다음 `stop-automation-execution` 예제에서는 자동화 문서를 중지합니다.

```
aws ssm stop-automation-execution
    --automation-execution-id "4105a4fc-f944-11e6-9d32-0a1b2EXAMPLE"
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 수동으로 자동화 워크플로 실행을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 StopAutomationExecution을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 자동화 실행을 중지합니다. 명령이 성공해도 출력은 없습니다.

```
Stop-SSMAutomationExecution -AutomationExecutionId "4105a4fc-
f944-11e6-9d32-8fb2db27a909"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 StopAutomationExecution을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 자동화 실행을 중지합니다. 명령이 성공해도 출력은 없습니다.

```
Stop-SSMAutomationExecution -AutomationExecutionId "4105a4fc-
f944-11e6-9d32-8fb2db27a909"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 StopAutomationExecution을 참조하세요.

CLI로 **UpdateAssociation** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 UpdateAssociation의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예제 1: 문서 연결을 업데이트하는 방법

다음 update-association 예제에서는 새 문서 버전과의 연결을 업데이트합니다.

```
aws ssm update-association \
    --association-id "8dfe3659-4309-493a-8755-0123456789ab" \
    --document-version "\$LATEST"
```

출력:

```
{
    "AssociationDescription": {
        "Name": "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent",
        "AssociationVersion": "2",
        "Date": 1550508093.293,
        "LastUpdateAssociationDate": 1550508106.596,
        "Overview": {
            "Status": "Pending",
            "DetailedStatus": "Creating"
        },
        "DocumentVersion": "$LATEST",
        "AssociationId": "8dfe3659-4309-493a-8755-0123456789ab",
        "Targets": [
            {
                "Key": "tag:Name",
                "Values": [
                    "Linux"
                ]
            }
        ],
        "LastExecutionDate": 1550508094.879,
        "LastSuccessfulExecutionDate": 1550508094.879
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 새 연결 버전 편집 및 생성을 참조하세요.

예제 2: 연결의 일정 표현식을 업데이트하는 방법

다음 `update-association` 예제에서는 지정된 연결의 일정 표현식을 업데이트합니다.

```
aws ssm update-association \
    --association-id "8dfe3659-4309-493a-8755-0123456789ab" \
    --schedule-expression "cron(0 0 0/4 1/1 * ? *)"
```

출력:

```
{
    "AssociationDescription": {
        "Name": "AWS-HelloWorld",
        "AssociationVersion": "2",
        "Date": "2021-02-08T13:54:19.203000-08:00",
        "LastUpdateAssociationDate": "2021-06-29T11:51:07.933000-07:00",
        "Overview": {
            "Status": "Pending",
            "DetailedStatus": "Creating"
        },
        "DocumentVersion": "$DEFAULT",
        "AssociationId": "8dfe3659-4309-493a-8755-0123456789ab",
        "Targets": [
            {
                "Key": "aws:NoOpAutomationTag",
                "Values": [
                    "AWS-NoOpAutomationTarget-Value"
                ]
            }
        ],
        "ScheduleExpression": "cron(0 0 0/4 1/1 * ? *)",
        "LastExecutionDate": "2021-06-26T19:00:48.110000-07:00",
        "ApplyOnlyAtCronInterval": false
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 새 연결 버전 편집 및 생성을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 UpdateAssociation을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 연결을 새 문서 버전으로 업데이트합니다.

```
Update-SSMAssociation -AssociationId "93285663-92df-44cb-9f26-2292d4ecc439" -
DocumentVersion "1"
```

출력:

```
Name                  : AWS-UpdateSSMAgent
InstanceId            :
Date                  : 3/1/2017 6:22:21 PM
Status.Name           :
Status.Date           :
Status.Message        :
Status.AdditionalInfo :
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 UpdateAssociation을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 연결을 새 문서 버전으로 업데이트합니다.

```
Update-SSMAssociation -AssociationId "93285663-92df-44cb-9f26-2292d4ecc439" -
DocumentVersion "1"
```

출력:

```
Name                  : AWS-UpdateSSMAgent
InstanceId            :
Date                  : 3/1/2017 6:22:21 PM
Status.Name           :
Status.Date           :
Status.Message        :
Status.AdditionalInfo :
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UpdateAssociation을 참조하세요.

CLI로 **UpdateAssociationStatus** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 UpdateAssociationStatus의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

연결 상태를 업데이트하는 방법

다음 update-association-status 예제에서는 인스턴스와 문서 간 연결의 연결 상태를 업데이트합니다.

```
aws ssm update-association-status \
    --name "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent" \
    --instance-id "i-1234567890abcdef0" \
    --association-
status "Date=1424421071.939,Name=Pending,Message=temp_status_change,AdditionalInfo=Additi
Config-Needed"
```

출력:

```
{
    "AssociationDescription": {
        "Name": "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent",
        "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
        "AssociationVersion": "1",
        "Date": 1550507529.604,
        "LastUpdateAssociationDate": 1550507806.974,
        "Status": {
            "Date": 1424421071.0,
            "Name": "Pending",
            "Message": "temp_status_change",
            "AdditionalInfo": "Additional-Config-Needed"
        },
        "Overview": {
            "Status": "Success",
            "AssociationStatusAggregatedCount": {
                "Success": 1
            }
        },
        "DocumentVersion": "$DEFAULT",
        "AssociationId": "8dfe3659-4309-493a-8755-0123456789ab",
```

```
        "Targets": [
            {
                "Key": "InstanceIds",
                "Values": [
                    "i-1234567890abcdef0"
                ]
            }
        ],
        "LastExecutionDate": 1550507808.0,
        "LastSuccessfulExecutionDate": 1550507808.0
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 Systems Manager에서 연결 작업을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 UpdateAssociationStatus를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 인스턴스 및 구성 문서 간 연결 상태를 업데이트합니다.

```
Update-SSMAssociationStatus -Name "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent" -InstanceId
 "i-0000293ffd8c57862" -AssociationStatus_Date "2015-02-20T08:31:11Z"
 -AssociationStatus_Name "Pending" -AssociationStatus_Message
 "temporary_status_change" -AssociationStatus_AdditionalInfo "Additional-Config-
Needed"
```

출력:

```
Name                   : AWS-UpdateSSMAgent
InstanceId             : i-0000293ffd8c57862
Date                   : 2/23/2017 6:55:22 PM
Status.Name            : Pending
Status.Date            : 2/20/2015 8:31:11 AM
Status.Message         : temporary_status_change
Status.AdditionalInfo  : Additional-Config-Needed
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 UpdateAssociationStatus를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 인스턴스 및 구성 문서 간 연결 상태를 업데이트합니다.

```
Update-SSMAssociationStatus -Name "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent" -InstanceId
 "i-0000293ffd8c57862" -AssociationStatus_Date "2015-02-20T08:31:11Z"
 -AssociationStatus_Name "Pending" -AssociationStatus_Message
 "temporary_status_change" -AssociationStatus_AdditionalInfo "Additional-Config-
Needed"
```

출력:

```
Name                   : AWS-UpdateSSMAgent
InstanceId             : i-0000293ffd8c57862
Date                   : 2/23/2017 6:55:22 PM
Status.Name            : Pending
Status.Date            : 2/20/2015 8:31:11 AM
Status.Message         : temporary_status_change
Status.AdditionalInfo : Additional-Config-Needed
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UpdateAssociationStatus를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **UpdateDocument** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `UpdateDocument`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

문서의 새 버전을 생성하는 방법

다음 `update-document` 예제에서는 Windows 컴퓨터에서 실행 시 문서의 새 버전을 생성합니다. `--document`에서 지정한 문서는 JSON 형식이어야 합니다. 콘텐츠 파일 경로 앞에서 `file://`을 참조해야 합니다. `--document-version` 파라미터의 시작 위치에 `$`이 있으므로 Windows에서는 값을 큰따옴표로 묶어야 합니다. Linux, MacOS 또는 PowerShell 프롬프트에서는 값을 작은따옴표로 묶어야 합니다.

Windows 버전:

```
aws ssm update-document \
```

```
    --name "RunShellScript" \
    --content "file://RunShellScript.json" \
    --document-version "$LATEST"
```

Linux 및 Mac 버전:

```
aws ssm update-document \
    --name "RunShellScript" \
    --content "file://RunShellScript.json" \
    --document-version '$LATEST'
```

출력:

```
{
  "DocumentDescription": {
      "Status": "Updating",
      "Hash": "f775e5df4904c6fa46686c4722fae9de1950dace25cd9608ff8d622046b68d9b",
      "Name": "RunShellScript",
      "Parameters": [
          {
              "Type": "StringList",
              "Name": "commands",
              "Description": "(Required) Specify a shell script or a command to
 run."
          }
      ],
      "DocumentType": "Command",
      "PlatformTypes": [
          "Linux"
      ],
      "DocumentVersion": "2",
      "HashType": "Sha256",
      "CreatedDate": 1487899655.152,
      "Owner": "809632081692",
      "SchemaVersion": "2.0",
      "DefaultVersion": "1",
      "LatestVersion": "2",
      "Description": "Run an updated script"
  }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 UpdateDocument 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정한 json 파일의 업데이트된 콘텐츠를 포함하는 문서의 새 버전을 생성합니다. 문서는 JSON 형식이어야 합니다. 'Get-SSMDocumentVersionList' cmdlet을 사용하여 문서 버전을 얻을 수 있습니다.

```
Update-SSMDocument -Name RunShellScript -DocumentVersion "1" -Content (Get-
Content -Raw "c:\temp\RunShellScript.json")
```

출력:

```
CreatedDate     : 3/1/2017 2:59:17 AM
DefaultVersion  : 1
Description     : Run an updated script
DocumentType    : Command
DocumentVersion : 2
Hash            :
 1d5ce820e999ff051eb4841ed887593daf77120fd76cae0d18a53cc42e4e22c1
HashType        : Sha256
LatestVersion   : 2
Name            : RunShellScript
Owner           : 809632081692
Parameters      : {commands}
PlatformTypes   : {Linux}
SchemaVersion   : 2.0
Sha1            :
Status          : Updating
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 UpdateDocument를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정한 json 파일의 업데이트된 콘텐츠를 포함하는 문서의 새 버전을 생성합니다. 문서는 JSON 형식이어야 합니다. 'Get-SSMDocumentVersionList' cmdlet을 사용하여 문서 버전을 얻을 수 있습니다.

```
Update-SSMDocument -Name RunShellScript -DocumentVersion "1" -Content (Get-
Content -Raw "c:\temp\RunShellScript.json")
```

출력:

```
CreatedDate     : 3/1/2017 2:59:17 AM
DefaultVersion  : 1
Description     : Run an updated script
DocumentType    : Command
DocumentVersion : 2
Hash            :
 1d5ce820e999ff051eb4841ed887593daf77120fd76cae0d18a53cc42e4e22c1
HashType        : Sha256
LatestVersion   : 2
Name            : RunShellScript
Owner           : 809632081692
Parameters      : {commands}
PlatformTypes   : {Linux}
SchemaVersion   : 2.0
Sha1            :
Status          : Updating
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UpdateDocument를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **UpdateDocumentDefaultVersion** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `UpdateDocumentDefaultVersion`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

문서의 기본 버전을 업데이트하는 방법

다음 `update-document-default-version` 예제에서는 Systems Manager 문서의 기본 버전을 업데이트합니다.

```
aws ssm update-document-default-version \
    --name "Example" \
    --document-version "2"
```

출력:

```
{
```

```
    "Description": {
        "Name": "Example",
        "DefaultVersion": "2"
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 SSM 문서 콘텐츠 작성을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 UpdateDocumentDefaultVersion을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 여기에서는 문서의 기본 버전을 업데이트합니다. 'Get-SSMDocumentVersionList' cmdlet을 사용하여 사용 가능한 문서 버전을 얻을 수 있습니다.

```
Update-SSMDocumentDefaultVersion -Name "RunShellScript" -DocumentVersion "2"
```

출력:

```
DefaultVersion Name
-------------- ----
2              RunShellScript
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 UpdateDocumentDefaultVersion을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 여기에서는 문서의 기본 버전을 업데이트합니다. 'Get-SSMDocumentVersionList' cmdlet을 사용하여 사용 가능한 문서 버전을 얻을 수 있습니다.

```
Update-SSMDocumentDefaultVersion -Name "RunShellScript" -DocumentVersion "2"
```

출력:

```
DefaultVersion Name
-------------- ----
2              RunShellScript
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UpdateDocumentDefaultVersion을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **UpdateMaintenanceWindow** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 UpdateMaintenanceWindow의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예제 1: 유지 관리 기간을 업데이트하는 방법

다음 update-maintenance-window 예제에서는 유지 관리 기간의 이름을 업데이트합니다.

```
aws ssm update-maintenance-window \
    --window-id "mw-1a2b3c4d5e6f7g8h9" \
    --name "My-Renamed-MW"
```

출력:

```
{
    "Cutoff": 1,
    "Name": "My-Renamed-MW",
    "Schedule": "cron(0 16 ? * TUE *)",
    "Enabled": true,
    "AllowUnassociatedTargets": true,
    "WindowId": "mw-1a2b3c4d5e6f7g8h9",
    "Duration": 4
}
```

예제 2: 유지 관리 기간을 비활성화하는 방법

다음 update-maintenance-window 예제에서는 유지 관리 기간을 비활성화합니다.

```
aws ssm update-maintenance-window \
    --window-id "mw-1a2b3c4d5e6f7g8h9" \
    --no-enabled
```

예제 3: 유지 관리 기간을 활성화하는 방법

다음 `update-maintenance-window` 예제에서는 유지 관리 기간을 활성화합니다.

```
aws ssm update-maintenance-window \
    --window-id "mw-1a2b3c4d5e6f7g8h9" \
    --enabled
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 유지 관리 기간 업데이트(AWS CLI)를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 UpdateMaintenanceWindow를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Updates an SSM maintenance window asynchronously.
     *
     * @param id The ID of the maintenance window to update.
     * @param name The new name for the maintenance window.
     * <p>
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to update an SSM maintenance
 window.
     * If the request is successful, it prints a success message.
     * If an exception occurs, it handles the error appropriately.
     */
    public void updateSSMMaintenanceWindow(String id, String name) throws
 SsmException {
        UpdateMaintenanceWindowRequest updateRequest =
 UpdateMaintenanceWindowRequest.builder()
                .windowId(id)
                .allowUnassociatedTargets(true)
                .duration(24)
                .enabled(true)
                .name(name)
                .schedule("cron(0 0 ? * MON *)")
```

```
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<UpdateMaintenanceWindowResponse> future =
 getAsyncClient().updateMaintenanceWindow(updateRequest);
        future.whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
            if (response != null) {
                System.out.println("The SSM maintenance window was successfully
 updated");
            } else {
                Throwable cause = (ex instanceof CompletionException) ?
 ex.getCause() : ex;
                if (cause instanceof SsmException) {
                    throw new CompletionException(cause);
                } else {
                    throw new RuntimeException(cause);
                }
            }
        }).join();
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 UpdateMaintenanceWindow를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { UpdateMaintenanceWindowCommand, SSMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * Update an SSM maintenance window.
 * @param {{ windowId: string, allowUnassociatedTargets?: boolean, duration?:
 number, enabled?: boolean, name?: string, schedule?: string }}
```

```
 */
export const main = async ({
  windowId,
  allowUnassociatedTargets = undefined, //Allow the maintenance window to run on
 managed nodes, even if you haven't registered those nodes as targets.
  duration = undefined, //The duration of the maintenance window in hours.
  enabled = undefined,
  name = undefined,
  schedule = undefined, //The schedule of the maintenance window in the form of a
 cron or rate expression.
}) => {
  const client = new SSMClient({});
  try {
    const { opsItemArn, opsItemId } = await client.send(
      new UpdateMaintenanceWindowCommand({
        WindowId: windowId,
        AllowUnassociatedTargets: allowUnassociatedTargets,
        Duration: duration,
        Enabled: enabled,
        Name: name,
        Schedule: schedule,
      }),
    );
    console.log("Maintenance window updated.");
    return { OpsItemArn: opsItemArn, OpsItemId: opsItemId };
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "ValidationError") {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}. Are these values correct?`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 UpdateMaintenanceWindow를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 유지 관리 기간의 이름을 업데이트합니다.

```
Update-SSMMaintenanceWindow -WindowId "mw-03eb9db42890fb82d" -Name "My-Renamed-
MW"
```

출력:

```
AllowUnassociatedTargets : False
Cutoff                   : 1
Duration                 : 2
Enabled                  : True
Name                     : My-Renamed-MW
Schedule                 : cron(0 */30 * * * ? *)
WindowId                 : mw-03eb9db42890fb82d
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 유지 관리 기간을 활성화합니다.

```
Update-SSMMaintenanceWindow -WindowId "mw-03eb9db42890fb82d" -Enabled $true
```

출력:

```
AllowUnassociatedTargets : False
Cutoff                   : 1
Duration                 : 2
Enabled                  : True
Name                     : My-Renamed-MW
Schedule                 : cron(0 */30 * * * ? *)
WindowId                 : mw-03eb9db42890fb82d
```

예제 3: 이 예제에서는 유지 관리 기간을 비활성화합니다.

```
Update-SSMMaintenanceWindow -WindowId "mw-03eb9db42890fb82d" -Enabled $false
```

출력:

```
AllowUnassociatedTargets : False
Cutoff                   : 1
Duration                 : 2
Enabled                  : False
Name                     : My-Renamed-MW
Schedule                 : cron(0 */30 * * * ? *)
WindowId                 : mw-03eb9db42890fb82d
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 UpdateMaintenanceWindow를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 유지 관리 기간의 이름을 업데이트합니다.

```
Update-SSMMaintenanceWindow -WindowId "mw-03eb9db42890fb82d" -Name "My-Renamed-
MW"
```

출력:

```
AllowUnassociatedTargets : False
Cutoff                   : 1
Duration                 : 2
Enabled                  : True
Name                     : My-Renamed-MW
Schedule                 : cron(0 */30 * * * ? *)
WindowId                 : mw-03eb9db42890fb82d
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 유지 관리 기간을 활성화합니다.

```
Update-SSMMaintenanceWindow -WindowId "mw-03eb9db42890fb82d" -Enabled $true
```

출력:

```
AllowUnassociatedTargets : False
Cutoff                   : 1
Duration                 : 2
Enabled                  : True
Name                     : My-Renamed-MW
Schedule                 : cron(0 */30 * * * ? *)
WindowId                 : mw-03eb9db42890fb82d
```

예제 3: 이 예제에서는 유지 관리 기간을 비활성화합니다.

```
Update-SSMMaintenanceWindow -WindowId "mw-03eb9db42890fb82d" -Enabled $false
```

출력:

```
AllowUnassociatedTargets : False
Cutoff                   : 1
```

```
Duration                  : 2
Enabled                   : False
Name                      : My-Renamed-MW
Schedule                  : cron(0 */30 * * * ? *)
WindowId                  : mw-03eb9db42890fb82d
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UpdateMaintenanceWindow를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class MaintenanceWindowWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Systems Manager maintenance window actions."""

    def __init__(self, ssm_client):
        """
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        """
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.window_id = None
        self.name = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        ssm_client = boto3.client("ssm")
        return cls(ssm_client)


    def update(
        self, name, enabled, schedule, duration, cutoff,
 allow_unassociated_targets
    ):
        """
```

```
        Update an AWS Systems Manager maintenance window.

        :param name: The name of the maintenance window.
        :param enabled: Whether the maintenance window is enabled to run on
managed nodes.
        :param schedule: The schedule of the maintenance window.
        :param duration: The duration of the maintenance window.
        :param cutoff: The cutoff time of the maintenance window.
        :param allow_unassociated_targets: Allow the maintenance window to run on
managed nodes, even
                                           if you haven't registered those nodes
as targets.
        """
        try:
            self.ssm_client.update_maintenance_window(
                WindowId=self.window_id,
                Name=name,
                Enabled=enabled,
                Schedule=schedule,
                Duration=duration,
                Cutoff=cutoff,
                AllowUnassociatedTargets=allow_unassociated_targets,
            )
            self.name = name
            logger.info("Updated maintenance window %s.", self.window_id)
        except ParamValidationError as error:
            logger.error(
                "Parameter validation error when trying to update maintenance
window %s. Here's why: %s",
                self.window_id,
                error,
            )
            raise
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update maintenance window %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 UpdateMaintenanceWindow를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **UpdateManagedInstanceRole** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 UpdateManagedInstanceRole의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

관리형 인스턴스의 IAM 역할을 업데이트하는 방법

다음 update-managed-instance-role 예제에서는 관리형 인스턴스의 IAM 인스턴스 프로파일을 업데이트합니다.

```
aws ssm update-managed-instance-role \
    --instance-id "mi-08ab247cdfEXAMPLE" \
    --iam-role "ExampleRole"
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 4단계: Systems Manager에 대한 IAM 인스턴스 프로파일 생성을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 UpdateManagedInstanceRole을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 관리형 인스턴스의 역할을 업데이트합니다. 명령이 성공해도 출력은 없습니다.

```
Update-SSMManagedInstanceRole -InstanceId "mi-08ab247cdf1046573" -IamRole
 "AutomationRole"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 UpdateManagedInstanceRole을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 관리형 인스턴스의 역할을 업데이트합니다. 명령이 성공해도 출력은 없습니다.

```
Update-SSMManagedInstanceRole -InstanceId "mi-08ab247cdf1046573" -IamRole
 "AutomationRole"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UpdateManagedInstanceRole을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **UpdateOpsItem** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `UpdateOpsItem`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 기본 사항 알아보기

CLI

AWS CLI

OpsItem을 업데이트하는 방법

다음 `update-ops-item` 예시에서는 OpsItem의 설명, 우선순위 및 범주를 업데이트합니다. 또한 이 명령은 이 OpsItem을 편집하거나 변경할 때 알림이 전송되는 SNS 주제를 지정합니다.

```
aws ssm update-ops-item \
    --ops-item-id "oi-287b5EXAMPLE" \
    --description "Primary OpsItem for failover event 2020-01-01-fh398yf" \
    --priority 2 \
    --category "Security" \
    --notifications "Arn=arn:aws:sns:us-east-2:111222333444:my-us-east-2-topic"
```

출력:

```
This command produces no output.
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 OpsItems 작업을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 UpdateOpsItem을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Resolves an AWS SSM OpsItem asynchronously.
     *
     * @param opsID The ID of the OpsItem to resolve.
     * <p>
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to resolve an SSM OpsItem.
     * If an exception occurs, it handles the error appropriately.
     */
    public void resolveOpsItem(String opsID) {
        UpdateOpsItemRequest opsItemRequest = UpdateOpsItemRequest.builder()
                .opsItemId(opsID)
                .status(OpsItemStatus.RESOLVED)
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<Void> future = CompletableFuture.runAsync(() -> {
            getAsyncClient().updateOpsItem(opsItemRequest)
                    .thenAccept(response -> {
                        System.out.println("OpsItem resolved successfully.");
                    })
                    .exceptionally(ex -> {
                        throw new CompletionException(ex);
                    }).join();
        }).exceptionally(ex -> {
            Throwable cause = (ex instanceof CompletionException) ?
ex.getCause() : ex;
            if (cause instanceof SsmException) {
                throw new RuntimeException("SSM error: " + cause.getMessage(),
cause);
```

```
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error: " +
 cause.getMessage(), cause);
            }
        });

        try {
            future.join();
        } catch (CompletionException ex) {
            throw ex.getCause() instanceof RuntimeException ? (RuntimeException)
 ex.getCause() : ex;
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 UpdateOpsItem을 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { UpdateOpsItemCommand, SSMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * Update an SSM OpsItem.
 * @param {{ opsItemId: string, status?: OpsItemStatus }}
 */
export const main = async ({
  opsItemId,
  status = undefined, // The OpsItem status. Status can be Open, In Progress, or
 Resolved
}) => {
  const client = new SSMClient({});
  try {
    await client.send(
```

```
      new UpdateOpsItemCommand({
        OpsItemId: opsItemId,
        Status: status,
      }),
    );
    console.log("Ops item updated.");
    return { Success: true };
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "OpsItemLimitExceededException"
    ) {
      console.warn(
        `Couldn't create ops item because you have exceeded your open OpsItem
 limit. ${caught.message}.`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 UpdateOpsItem을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class OpsItemWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Systems Manager OpsItem actions."""

    def __init__(self, ssm_client):
        """
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        """
```

```
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.id = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        :return: A OpsItemWrapper instance.
        """
        ssm_client = boto3.client("ssm")
        return cls(ssm_client)


    def update(self, title=None, description=None, status=None):
        """
        Update an OpsItem.

        :param title: The new OpsItem title.
        :param description: The new OpsItem description.
        :param status: The new OpsItem status.
        :return:
        """
        args = dict(OpsItemId=self.id)
        if title is not None:
            args["Title"] = title
        if description is not None:
            args["Description"] = description
        if status is not None:
            args["Status"] = status
        try:
            self.ssm_client.update_ops_item(**args)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update ops item %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 UpdateOpsItem을 참조하세요.

CLI로 **UpdatePatchBaseline** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 UpdatePatchBaseline의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예제 1: 패치 기준을 업데이트하는 방법

다음 update-patch-baseline 예제에서는 지정된 두 개의 패치를 거부된 패치로 추가하고 하나의 패치를 기존 패치 기준에 승인된 패치로 추가합니다.

```
aws ssm update-patch-baseline \
        --baseline-id "pb-0123456789abcdef0" \
        --rejected-patches "KB2032276" "MS10-048" \
        --approved-patches "KB2124261"
```

출력:

```
{
    "BaselineId": "pb-0123456789abcdef0",
    "Name": "WindowsPatching",
    "OperatingSystem": "WINDOWS",
    "GlobalFilters": {
        "PatchFilters": []
    },
    "ApprovalRules": {
        "PatchRules": [
            {
                "PatchFilterGroup": {
                    "PatchFilters": [
                        {
                            "Key": "PRODUCT",
                            "Values": [
                                "WindowsServer2016"
                            ]
                        }
                    ]
                },
                "ComplianceLevel": "CRITICAL",
                "ApproveAfterDays": 0,
                "EnableNonSecurity": false
```

```
            }
        ]
    },
    "ApprovedPatches": [
        "KB2124261"
    ],
    "ApprovedPatchesComplianceLevel": "UNSPECIFIED",
    "ApprovedPatchesEnableNonSecurity": false,
    "RejectedPatches": [
        "KB2032276",
        "MS10-048"
    ],
    "RejectedPatchesAction": "ALLOW_AS_DEPENDENCY",
    "CreatedDate": 1550244180.465,
    "ModifiedDate": 1550244180.465,
    "Description": "Patches for Windows Servers",
    "Sources": []
}
```

예제 2: 패치 기준의 이름을 바꾸는 방법

다음 `update-patch-baseline` 예제에서는 지정된 패치 기준의 이름을 바꿉니다.

```
aws ssm update-patch-baseline \
    --baseline-id "pb-0713accee01234567" \
    --name "Windows-Server-2012-R2-Important-and-Critical-Security-Updates"
```

자세한 내용은 AWS Systems Manager 사용 설명서의 패치 기준 업데이트 또는 삭제(<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/systems-manager/latest/userguide/patch-baseline-update-or-delete.html>`__)를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 UpdatePatchBaseline을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 기존 패치 기준에 두 개의 패치를 거부된 패치로 추가하고 한 개의 패치를 승인된 패치로 추가합니다.

```
Update-SSMPatchBaseline -BaselineId "pb-03da896ca3b68b639" -RejectedPatch
 "KB2032276","MS10-048" -ApprovedPatch "KB2124261"
```

출력:

```
ApprovalRules   : Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchRuleGroup
ApprovedPatches : {KB2124261}
BaselineId      : pb-03da896ca3b68b639
CreatedDate     : 3/3/2017 5:02:19 PM
Description     : Baseline containing all updates approved for production systems
GlobalFilters   : Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchFilterGroup
ModifiedDate    : 3/3/2017 5:22:10 PM
Name            : Production-Baseline
RejectedPatches : {KB2032276, MS10-048}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 UpdatePatchBaseline을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 기존 패치 기준에 두 개의 패치를 거부된 패치로 추가하고 한 개의 패치를 승인된 패치로 추가합니다.

```
Update-SSMPatchBaseline -BaselineId "pb-03da896ca3b68b639" -RejectedPatch
 "KB2032276","MS10-048" -ApprovedPatch "KB2124261"
```

출력:

```
ApprovalRules   : Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchRuleGroup
ApprovedPatches : {KB2124261}
BaselineId      : pb-03da896ca3b68b639
CreatedDate     : 3/3/2017 5:02:19 PM
Description     : Baseline containing all updates approved for production systems
GlobalFilters   : Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchFilterGroup
ModifiedDate    : 3/3/2017 5:22:10 PM
Name            : Production-Baseline
RejectedPatches : {KB2032276, MS10-048}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UpdatePatchBaseline을 참조하세요.

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Textract 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Textract를 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

추가 리소스

- Amazon Textract 개발자 가이드 - Amazon Textract에 대한 자세한 정보입니다.
- Amazon Textract API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 Amazon Textract 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 설정 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs 사용한 Amazon Textract의 기본 예제
  - AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Textract 작업
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 AnalyzeDocument 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DetectDocumentText 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetDocumentAnalysis 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 StartDocumentAnalysis 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 StartDocumentTextDetection 함께 사용
- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Textract 시나리오
  - Amazon Textract 탐색기 애플리케이션 생성
  - 고객 피드백을 분석하고 오디오를 합성하는 애플리케이션 생성
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 이미지에서 추출된 텍스트의 개체 감지
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon Textract 문서 분석 시작하기

AWS SDKs 사용한 Amazon Textract의 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 SDKs와 함께 AWS Amazon Textract의 기본 사항을 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Textract 작업
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 AnalyzeDocument 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DetectDocumentText 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetDocumentAnalysis 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 StartDocumentAnalysis 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 StartDocumentTextDetection 함께 사용

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Textract 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 Amazon Textract 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

이러한 발췌문은 Amazon Textract API를 호출하며 컨텍스트에서 실행해야 하는 더 큰 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드입니다. AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Textract 시나리오 에서 컨텍스트에 맞는 작업을 볼 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 Amazon Textract API 참조를 참조하세요.

예시

- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 AnalyzeDocument 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DetectDocumentText 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetDocumentAnalysis 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 StartDocumentAnalysis 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 StartDocumentTextDetection 함께 사용

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`AnalyzeDocument`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `AnalyzeDocument`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

문서 텍스트 분석

다음 `analyze-document` 예시에서는 문서에서 텍스트를 분석하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Linux/macOS:

```
aws textract analyze-document \
    --document '{"S3Object":{"Bucket":"bucket","Name":"document"}}' \
    --feature-types '["TABLES","FORMS"]'
```

Windows:

```
aws textract analyze-document \
    --document "{\"S3Object\":{\"Bucket\":\"bucket\",\"Name\":\"document\"}}" \
    --feature-types "[\"TABLES\",\"FORMS\"]" \
    --region region-name
```

출력:

```
{
    "Blocks": [
        {
            "Geometry": {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 1.0,
                    "Top": 0.0,
                    "Left": 0.0,
                    "Height": 1.0
                },
                "Polygon": [
                    {
                        "Y": 0.0,
                        "X": 0.0
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.0,
                        "X": 1.0
                    },
                    {
```

```
                        "Y": 1.0,
                        "X": 1.0
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 1.0,
                        "X": 0.0
                    }
                ]
            },
            "Relationships": [
                {
                    "Type": "CHILD",
                    "Ids": [
                        "87586964-d50d-43e2-ace5-8a890657b9a0",
                        "a1e72126-21d9-44f4-a8d6-5c385f9002ba",
                        "e889d012-8a6b-4d2e-b7cd-7a8b327d876a"
                    ]
                }
            ],
            "BlockType": "PAGE",
            "Id": "c2227f12-b25d-4e1f-baea-1ee180d926b2"
        }
    ],
    "DocumentMetadata": {
        "Pages": 1
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Textract 개발자 안내서의 Amazon Textract로 문서 텍스트 분석을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 AnalyzeDocument를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.TextractClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.AnalyzeDocumentRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.Document;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.FeatureType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.AnalyzeDocumentResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.Block;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.TextractException;
import java.io.File;
import java.io.FileInputStream;
import java.io.FileNotFoundException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Iterator;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class AnalyzeDocument {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <sourceDoc>\s

                Where:
                    sourceDoc - The path where the document is located (must be
 an image, for example, C:/AWS/book.png).\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
        String sourceDoc = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_2;
        TextractClient textractClient = TextractClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        analyzeDoc(textractClient, sourceDoc);
        textractClient.close();
    }

    public static void analyzeDoc(TextractClient textractClient, String
sourceDoc) {
        try {
            InputStream sourceStream = new FileInputStream(new File(sourceDoc));
            SdkBytes sourceBytes = SdkBytes.fromInputStream(sourceStream);

            // Get the input Document object as bytes
            Document myDoc = Document.builder()
                    .bytes(sourceBytes)
                    .build();

            List<FeatureType> featureTypes = new ArrayList<FeatureType>();
            featureTypes.add(FeatureType.FORMS);
            featureTypes.add(FeatureType.TABLES);

            AnalyzeDocumentRequest analyzeDocumentRequest =
AnalyzeDocumentRequest.builder()
                    .featureTypes(featureTypes)
                    .document(myDoc)
                    .build();

            AnalyzeDocumentResponse analyzeDocument =
textractClient.analyzeDocument(analyzeDocumentRequest);
            List<Block> docInfo = analyzeDocument.blocks();
            Iterator<Block> blockIterator = docInfo.iterator();

            while (blockIterator.hasNext()) {
                Block block = blockIterator.next();
                System.out.println("The block type is " +
block.blockType().toString());
            }

        } catch (TextractException | FileNotFoundException e) {
```

```
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 AnalyzeDocument를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class TextractWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Textract functions."""

    def __init__(self, textract_client, s3_resource, sqs_resource):
        """
        :param textract_client: A Boto3 Textract client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 resource.
        :param sqs_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SQS resource.
        """
        self.textract_client = textract_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource
        self.sqs_resource = sqs_resource


    def analyze_file(
        self, feature_types, *, document_file_name=None, document_bytes=None
    ):
        """
        Detects text and additional elements, such as forms or tables, in a local
 image
        file or from in-memory byte data.
        The image must be in PNG or JPG format.
```

```
        :param feature_types: The types of additional document features to
detect.
        :param document_file_name: The name of a document image file.
        :param document_bytes: In-memory byte data of a document image.
        :return: The response from Amazon Textract, including a list of blocks
                 that describe elements detected in the image.
        """
        if document_file_name is not None:
            with open(document_file_name, "rb") as document_file:
                document_bytes = document_file.read()
        try:
            response = self.textract_client.analyze_document(
                Document={"Bytes": document_bytes}, FeatureTypes=feature_types
            )
            logger.info("Detected %s blocks.", len(response["Blocks"]))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect text.")
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 AnalyzeDocument를 참조하십시오.

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP API

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
"Detects text and additional elements, such as forms or tables,"
"in a local image file or from in-memory byte data."
"The image must be in PNG or JPG format."
```

```
   "Create ABAP objects for feature type."
   "Add TABLES to return information about the tables."
   "Add FORMS to return detected form data."
   "To perform both types of analysis, add TABLES and FORMS to FeatureTypes."

   DATA(lt_featuretypes) = VALUE /aws1/cl_texfeaturetypes_w=>tt_featuretypes(
     ( NEW /aws1/cl_texfeaturetypes_w( iv_value = 'FORMS' ) )
     ( NEW /aws1/cl_texfeaturetypes_w( iv_value = 'TABLES' ) ) ).

   "Create an ABAP object for the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
object."
   DATA(lo_s3object) = NEW /aws1/cl_texs3object( iv_bucket = iv_s3bucket
     iv_name   = iv_s3object ).

   "Create an ABAP object for the document."
   DATA(lo_document) = NEW /aws1/cl_texdocument( io_s3object = lo_s3object ).

   "Analyze document stored in Amazon S3."
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_tex->analyzedocument(      "oo_result is returned for
testing purposes."
         io_document        = lo_document
         it_featuretypes    = lt_featuretypes ).
       LOOP AT oo_result->get_blocks( ) INTO DATA(lo_block).
         IF lo_block->get_text( ) = 'INGREDIENTS: POWDERED SUGAR* (CANE SUGAR,'.
           MESSAGE 'Found text in the doc: ' && lo_block->get_text( ) TYPE 'I'.
         ENDIF.
       ENDLOOP.
       MESSAGE 'Analyze document completed.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texaccessdeniedex.
       MESSAGE 'You do not have permission to perform this action.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texbaddocumentex.
       MESSAGE 'Amazon Textract is not able to read the document.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texdocumenttoolargeex.
       MESSAGE 'The document is too large.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texhlquotaexceededex.
       MESSAGE 'Human loop quota exceeded.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texinternalservererr.
       MESSAGE 'Internal server error.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalidparameterex.
       MESSAGE 'Request has non-valid parameters.' TYPE 'E'.

     CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalids3objectex.
```

```
        MESSAGE 'Amazon S3 object is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texprovthruputexcdex.
        MESSAGE 'Provisioned throughput exceeded limit.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texthrottlingex.
        MESSAGE 'The request processing exceeded the limit.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texunsupporteddocex.
        MESSAGE 'The document is not supported.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 AnalyzeDocument를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DetectDocumentText** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DetectDocumentText의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

문서 텍스트 감지

다음 detect-document-text 예시에서는 문서에서 텍스트를 감지하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Linux/macOS:

```
aws textract detect-document-text \
    --document '{"S3Object":{"Bucket":"bucket","Name":"document"}}'
```

Windows:

```
aws textract detect-document-text \
    --document "{\"S3Object\":{\"Bucket\":\"bucket\",\"Name\":\"document\"}}" \
    --region region-name
```

출력:

```
{
    "Blocks": [
        {
            "Geometry": {
```

```
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 1.0,
                    "Top": 0.0,
                    "Left": 0.0,
                    "Height": 1.0
                },
                "Polygon": [
                    {
                        "Y": 0.0,
                        "X": 0.0
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.0,
                        "X": 1.0
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 1.0,
                        "X": 1.0
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 1.0,
                        "X": 0.0
                    }
                ]
            },
            "Relationships": [
                {
                    "Type": "CHILD",
                    "Ids": [
                        "896a9f10-9e70-4412-81ce-49ead73ed881",
                        "0da18623-dc4c-463d-a3d1-9ac050e9e720",
                        "167338d7-d38c-4760-91f1-79a8ec457bb2"
                    ]
                }
            ],
            "BlockType": "PAGE",
            "Id": "21f0535e-60d5-4bc7-adf2-c05dd851fa25"
        },
        {
            "Relationships": [
                {
                    "Type": "CHILD",
                    "Ids": [
                        "62490c26-37ea-49fa-8034-7a9ff9369c9c",
```

```
                        "1e4f3f21-05bd-4da9-ba10-15d01e66604c"
                    ]
                }
            ],
            "Confidence": 89.11581420898438,
            "Geometry": {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.33642634749412537,
                    "Top": 0.17169663310050964,
                    "Left": 0.13885067403316498,
                    "Height": 0.49159330129623413
                },
                "Polygon": [
                    {
                        "Y": 0.17169663310050964,
                        "X": 0.13885067403316498
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.17169663310050964,
                        "X": 0.47527703642845154
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.6632899641990662,
                        "X": 0.47527703642845154
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.6632899641990662,
                        "X": 0.13885067403316498
                    }
                ]
            },
            "Text": "He llo,",
            "BlockType": "LINE",
            "Id": "896a9f10-9e70-4412-81ce-49ead73ed881"
        },
        {
            "Relationships": [
                {
                    "Type": "CHILD",
                    "Ids": [
                        "19b28058-9516-4352-b929-64d7cef29daf"
                    ]
                }
            ],
```

```
            "Confidence": 85.5694351196289,
            "Geometry": {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.33182239532470703,
                    "Top": 0.23131252825260162,
                    "Left": 0.5091826915740967,
                    "Height": 0.3766750991344452
                },
                "Polygon": [
                    {
                        "Y": 0.23131252825260162,
                        "X": 0.5091826915740967
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.23131252825260162,
                        "X": 0.8410050868988037
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.607987642288208,
                        "X": 0.8410050868988037
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.607987642288208,
                        "X": 0.5091826915740967
                    }
                ]
            },
            "Text": "worlc",
            "BlockType": "LINE",
            "Id": "0da18623-dc4c-463d-a3d1-9ac050e9e720"
        }
    ],
    "DocumentMetadata": {
        "Pages": 1
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Textract 개발자 안내서의 Amazon Textract로 문서 텍스트 분석을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DetectDocumentText를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

입력 문서에서 텍스트를 감지합니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.TextractClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.Document;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.DetectDocumentTextRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.DetectDocumentTextResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.Block;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.DocumentMetadata;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.TextractException;
import java.io.File;
import java.io.FileInputStream;
import java.io.FileNotFoundException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DetectDocumentText {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <sourceDoc>\s
```

```
                Where:
                    sourceDoc - The path where the document is located (must be
an image, for example, C:/AWS/book.png).\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String sourceDoc = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_2;
        TextractClient textractClient = TextractClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        detectDocText(textractClient, sourceDoc);
        textractClient.close();
    }

    public static void detectDocText(TextractClient textractClient, String
sourceDoc) {
        try {
            InputStream sourceStream = new FileInputStream(new File(sourceDoc));
            SdkBytes sourceBytes = SdkBytes.fromInputStream(sourceStream);

            // Get the input Document object as bytes.
            Document myDoc = Document.builder()
                    .bytes(sourceBytes)
                    .build();

            DetectDocumentTextRequest detectDocumentTextRequest =
DetectDocumentTextRequest.builder()
                    .document(myDoc)
                    .build();

            // Invoke the Detect operation.
            DetectDocumentTextResponse textResponse =
textractClient.detectDocumentText(detectDocumentTextRequest);
            List<Block> docInfo = textResponse.blocks();
            for (Block block : docInfo) {
                System.out.println("The block type is " +
block.blockType().toString());
            }
```

```
            DocumentMetadata documentMetadata = textResponse.documentMetadata();
            System.out.println("The number of pages in the document is " +
 documentMetadata.pages());

        } catch (TextractException | FileNotFoundException e) {

            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

Amazon S3 버킷에 위치한 문서에서 텍스트를 감지합니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.S3Object;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.TextractClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.Document;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.DetectDocumentTextRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.DetectDocumentTextResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.Block;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.DocumentMetadata;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.TextractException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DetectDocumentTextS3 {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <bucketName> <docName>\s
```

```
                Where:
                    bucketName - The name of the Amazon S3 bucket that contains
the document.\s

                    docName - The document name (must be an image, i.e.,
book.png).\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String docName = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        TextractClient textractClient = TextractClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        detectDocTextS3(textractClient, bucketName, docName);
        textractClient.close();
    }

    public static void detectDocTextS3(TextractClient textractClient, String
bucketName, String docName) {
        try {
            S3Object s3Object = S3Object.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .name(docName)
                    .build();

            // Create a Document object and reference the s3Object instance.
            Document myDoc = Document.builder()
                    .s3Object(s3Object)
                    .build();

            DetectDocumentTextRequest detectDocumentTextRequest =
DetectDocumentTextRequest.builder()
                    .document(myDoc)
                    .build();

            DetectDocumentTextResponse textResponse =
textractClient.detectDocumentText(detectDocumentTextRequest);
```

```
            for (Block block : textResponse.blocks()) {
                System.out.println("The block type is " +
 block.blockType().toString());
            }

            DocumentMetadata documentMetadata = textResponse.documentMetadata();
            System.out.println("The number of pages in the document is " +
 documentMetadata.pages());

        } catch (TextractException e) {

            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DetectDocumentText를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class TextractWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Textract functions."""

    def __init__(self, textract_client, s3_resource, sqs_resource):
        """
        :param textract_client: A Boto3 Textract client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 resource.
        :param sqs_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SQS resource.
        """
        self.textract_client = textract_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource
        self.sqs_resource = sqs_resource
```

```
    def detect_file_text(self, *, document_file_name=None, document_bytes=None):
        """
        Detects text elements in a local image file or from in-memory byte data.
        The image must be in PNG or JPG format.

        :param document_file_name: The name of a document image file.
        :param document_bytes: In-memory byte data of a document image.
        :return: The response from Amazon Textract, including a list of blocks
                 that describe elements detected in the image.
        """
        if document_file_name is not None:
            with open(document_file_name, "rb") as document_file:
                document_bytes = document_file.read()
        try:
            response = self.textract_client.detect_document_text(
                Document={"Bytes": document_bytes}
            )
            logger.info("Detected %s blocks.", len(response["Blocks"]))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect text.")
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DetectDocumentText를 참조하십시오.

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP API

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   "Detects text in the input document."
   "Amazon Textract can detect lines of text and the words that make up a line
 of text."
   "The input document must be in one of the following image formats: JPEG, PNG,
 PDF, or TIFF."

   "Create an ABAP object for the Amazon S3 object."
   DATA(lo_s3object) = NEW /aws1/cl_texs3object( iv_bucket = iv_s3bucket
     iv_name   = iv_s3object ).

   "Create an ABAP object for the document."
   DATA(lo_document) = NEW /aws1/cl_texdocument( io_s3object = lo_s3object ).
   "Analyze document stored in Amazon S3."
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_tex->detectdocumenttext( io_document = lo_document ).
   "oo_result is returned for testing purposes."
       LOOP AT oo_result->get_blocks( ) INTO DATA(lo_block).
         IF lo_block->get_text( ) = 'INGREDIENTS: POWDERED SUGAR* (CANE SUGAR,'.
           MESSAGE 'Found text in the doc: ' && lo_block->get_text( ) TYPE 'I'.
         ENDIF.
       ENDLOOP.
       DATA(lo_metadata) = oo_result->get_documentmetadata( ).
       MESSAGE 'The number of pages in the document is ' && lo_metadata-
>ask_pages( ) TYPE 'I'.
       MESSAGE 'Detect document text completed.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texaccessdeniedex.
       MESSAGE 'You do not have permission to perform this action.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texbaddocumentex.
       MESSAGE 'Amazon Textract is not able to read the document.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texdocumenttoolargeex.
       MESSAGE 'The document is too large.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texinternalservererr.
       MESSAGE 'Internal server error.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalidparameterex.
       MESSAGE 'Request has non-valid parameters.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalids3objectex.
       MESSAGE 'Amazon S3 object is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texprovthruputexcdex.
       MESSAGE 'Provisioned throughput exceeded limit.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texthrottlingex.
       MESSAGE 'The request processing exceeded the limit' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texunsupporteddocex.
```

```
        MESSAGE 'The document is not supported.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 DetectDocumentText를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **GetDocumentAnalysis** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 GetDocumentAnalysis의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 문서 분석 시작

CLI

AWS CLI

여러 페이지 문서의 비동기 텍스트 분석 결과를 가져오는 방법

다음 get-document-analysis 예시에서는 여러 페이지 문서의 비동기 텍스트 분석 결과를 가져오는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
aws textract get-document-analysis \
    --job-id df7cf32ebbd2a5de113535fcf4d921926a701b09b4e7d089f3aebadb41e0712b \
    --max-results 1000
```

출력:

```
{
    "Blocks": [
        {
            "Geometry": {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 1.0,
                    "Top": 0.0,
                    "Left": 0.0,
                    "Height": 1.0
                },
```

```
                "Polygon": [
                    {
                        "Y": 0.0,
                        "X": 0.0
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.0,
                        "X": 1.0
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 1.0,
                        "X": 1.0
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 1.0,
                        "X": 0.0
                    }
                ]
            },
            "Relationships": [
                {
                    "Type": "CHILD",
                    "Ids": [
                        "75966e64-81c2-4540-9649-d66ec341cd8f",
                        "bb099c24-8282-464c-a179-8a9fa0a057f0",
                        "5ebf522d-f9e4-4dc7-bfae-a288dc094595"
                    ]
                }
            ],
            "BlockType": "PAGE",
            "Id": "247c28ee-b63d-4aeb-9af0-5f7ea8ba109e",
            "Page": 1
        }
    ],
    "NextToken": "cY1W3eTFvoB0cH7YrKVudI4Gb0H8J0xAYLo8xI/JunCIPWCthaKQ+07n/
ElyutsSy0+1VOImoTRmP1zw4P0RFtaeV9Bzhnfedpx1YqwB4xaGDA==",
    "DocumentMetadata": {
        "Pages": 1
    },
    "JobStatus": "SUCCEEDED"
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Textract 개발자 안내서의 여러 페이지 문서의 텍스트 감지 및 분석을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetDocumentAnalysis를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class TextractWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Textract functions."""

    def __init__(self, textract_client, s3_resource, sqs_resource):
        """
        :param textract_client: A Boto3 Textract client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 resource.
        :param sqs_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SQS resource.
        """
        self.textract_client = textract_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource
        self.sqs_resource = sqs_resource


    def get_analysis_job(self, job_id):
        """
        Gets data for a previously started detection job that includes additional
        elements.

        :param job_id: The ID of the job to retrieve.
        :return: The job data, including a list of blocks that describe elements
                 detected in the image.
        """
        try:
            response = self.textract_client.get_document_analysis(JobId=job_id)
            job_status = response["JobStatus"]
            logger.info("Job %s status is %s.", job_id, job_status)
```

```
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get data for job %s.", job_id)
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetDocumentAnalysis를 참조하십시오.

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   "Gets the results for an Amazon Textract"
   "asynchronous operation that analyzes text in a document."
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_tex->getdocumentanalysis( iv_jobid = iv_jobid ).
"oo_result is returned for testing purposes."
       WHILE oo_result->get_jobstatus( ) <> 'SUCCEEDED'.
         IF sy-index = 10.
           EXIT.               "Maximum 300 seconds.
         ENDIF.
         WAIT UP TO 30 SECONDS.
         oo_result = lo_tex->getdocumentanalysis( iv_jobid = iv_jobid ).
       ENDWHILE.

       DATA(lt_blocks) = oo_result->get_blocks( ).
       LOOP AT lt_blocks INTO DATA(lo_block).
         IF lo_block->get_text( ) = 'INGREDIENTS: POWDERED SUGAR* (CANE SUGAR,'.
           MESSAGE 'Found text in the doc: ' && lo_block->get_text( ) TYPE 'I'.
         ENDIF.
```

```
        ENDLOOP.
        MESSAGE 'Document analysis retrieved.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texaccessdeniedex.
        MESSAGE 'You do not have permission to perform this action.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texinternalservererr.
        MESSAGE 'Internal server error.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalidjobidex.
        MESSAGE 'Job ID is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalidkmskeyex.
        MESSAGE 'AWS KMS key is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalidparameterex.
        MESSAGE 'Request has non-valid parameters.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalids3objectex.
        MESSAGE 'Amazon S3 object is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texprovthruputexcdex.
        MESSAGE 'Provisioned throughput exceeded limit.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texthrottlingex.
        MESSAGE 'The request processing exceeded the limit.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 GetDocumentAnalysis를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **StartDocumentAnalysis** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `StartDocumentAnalysis`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 문서 분석 시작

CLI

AWS CLI

여러 페이지 문서의 텍스트 분석을 시작하는 방법

다음 `start-document-analysis` 예시에서는 여러 페이지가 있는 문서에서 비동기식 텍스트 분석을 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Linux/macOS:

```
aws textract start-document-analysis \
    --document-location '{"S3Object":{"Bucket":"bucket","Name":"document"}}' \
    --feature-types '["TABLES","FORMS"]' \
    --notification-channel "SNSTopicArn=arn:snsTopic,RoleArn=roleArn"
```

Windows:

```
aws textract start-document-analysis \
    --document-location "{\"S3Object\":{\"Bucket\":\"bucket\",\"Name\":\"document
\"}}" \
    --feature-types "[\"TABLES\", \"FORMS\"]" \
    --region region-name \
    --notification-channel "SNSTopicArn=arn:snsTopic,RoleArn=roleArn"
```

출력:

```
{
    "JobId": "df7cf32ebbd2a5de113535fcf4d921926a701b09b4e7d089f3aebadb41e0712b"
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Textract 개발자 안내서의 여러 페이지 문서의 텍스트 감지 및 분석을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 StartDocumentAnalysis를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.S3Object;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.TextractClient;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.StartDocumentAnalysisRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.DocumentLocation;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.TextractException;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.StartDocumentAnalysisResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.GetDocumentAnalysisRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.GetDocumentAnalysisResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.FeatureType;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class StartDocumentAnalysis {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <bucketName> <docName>\s

                Where:
                    bucketName - The name of the Amazon S3 bucket that contains
 the document.\s
                    docName - The document name (must be an image, for example,
 book.png).\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String docName = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
```

```
        TextractClient textractClient = TextractClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        String jobId = startDocAnalysisS3(textractClient, bucketName, docName);
        System.out.println("Getting results for job " + jobId);
        String status = getJobResults(textractClient, jobId);
        System.out.println("The job status is " + status);
        textractClient.close();
    }

    public static String startDocAnalysisS3(TextractClient textractClient, String
bucketName, String docName) {
        try {
            List<FeatureType> myList = new ArrayList<>();
            myList.add(FeatureType.TABLES);
            myList.add(FeatureType.FORMS);

            S3Object s3Object = S3Object.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .name(docName)
                    .build();

            DocumentLocation location = DocumentLocation.builder()
                    .s3Object(s3Object)
                    .build();

            StartDocumentAnalysisRequest documentAnalysisRequest =
StartDocumentAnalysisRequest.builder()
                    .documentLocation(location)
                    .featureTypes(myList)
                    .build();

            StartDocumentAnalysisResponse response =
textractClient.startDocumentAnalysis(documentAnalysisRequest);

            // Get the job ID
            String jobId = response.jobId();
            return jobId;

        } catch (TextractException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
        return "";
    }

    private static String getJobResults(TextractClient textractClient, String
 jobId) {
        boolean finished = false;
        int index = 0;
        String status = "";

        try {
            while (!finished) {
                GetDocumentAnalysisRequest analysisRequest =
 GetDocumentAnalysisRequest.builder()
                        .jobId(jobId)
                        .maxResults(1000)
                        .build();

                GetDocumentAnalysisResponse response =
 textractClient.getDocumentAnalysis(analysisRequest);
                status = response.jobStatus().toString();

                if (status.compareTo("SUCCEEDED") == 0)
                    finished = true;
                else {
                    System.out.println(index + " status is: " + status);
                    Thread.sleep(1000);
                }
                index++;
            }

            return status;

        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 StartDocumentAnalysis를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

비동기 작업을 시작하여 문서를 분석하십시오.

```
class TextractWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Textract functions."""

    def __init__(self, textract_client, s3_resource, sqs_resource):
        """
        :param textract_client: A Boto3 Textract client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 resource.
        :param sqs_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SQS resource.
        """
        self.textract_client = textract_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource
        self.sqs_resource = sqs_resource


    def start_analysis_job(
        self,
        bucket_name,
        document_file_name,
        feature_types,
        sns_topic_arn,
        sns_role_arn,
    ):
        """
        Starts an asynchronous job to detect text and additional elements, such
 as
        forms or tables, in an image stored in an Amazon S3 bucket. Textract
 publishes
        a notification to the specified Amazon SNS topic when the job completes.
        The image must be in PNG, JPG, or PDF format.
```

```
        :param bucket_name: The name of the Amazon S3 bucket that contains the
image.
        :param document_file_name: The name of the document image stored in
Amazon S3.
        :param feature_types: The types of additional document features to
detect.
        :param sns_topic_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of an Amazon SNS
topic
                               where job completion notification is published.
        :param sns_role_arn: The ARN of an AWS Identity and Access Management
(IAM)
                              role that can be assumed by Textract and grants
permission
                              to publish to the Amazon SNS topic.
        :return: The ID of the job.
        """
        try:
            response = self.textract_client.start_document_analysis(
                DocumentLocation={
                    "S3Object": {"Bucket": bucket_name, "Name":
document_file_name}
                },
                NotificationChannel={
                    "SNSTopicArn": sns_topic_arn,
                    "RoleArn": sns_role_arn,
                },
                FeatureTypes=feature_types,
            )
            job_id = response["JobId"]
            logger.info(
                "Started text analysis job %s on %s.", job_id, document_file_name
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't analyze text in %s.", document_file_name)
            raise
        else:
            return job_id
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartDocumentAnalysis를 참조하십시오.

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   "Starts the asynchronous analysis of an input document for relationships"
   "between detected items such as key-value pairs, tables, and selection
elements."

   "Create ABAP objects for feature type."
   "Add TABLES to return information about the tables."
   "Add FORMS to return detected form data."
   "To perform both types of analysis, add TABLES and FORMS to FeatureTypes."

   DATA(lt_featuretypes) = VALUE /aws1/cl_texfeaturetypes_w=>tt_featuretypes(
     ( NEW /aws1/cl_texfeaturetypes_w( iv_value = 'FORMS' ) )
     ( NEW /aws1/cl_texfeaturetypes_w( iv_value = 'TABLES' ) ) ).
   "Create an ABAP object for the Amazon S3 object."
   DATA(lo_s3object) = NEW /aws1/cl_texs3object( iv_bucket = iv_s3bucket
     iv_name   = iv_s3object ).
   "Create an ABAP object for the document."
   DATA(lo_documentlocation) = NEW /aws1/cl_texdocumentlocation( io_s3object =
lo_s3object ).

   "Start async document analysis."
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_tex->startdocumentanalysis(      "oo_result is returned
for testing purposes."
         io_documentlocation     = lo_documentlocation
         it_featuretypes         = lt_featuretypes ).
       DATA(lv_jobid) = oo_result->get_jobid( ).

       MESSAGE 'Document analysis started.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texaccessdeniedex.
       MESSAGE 'You do not have permission to perform this action.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texbaddocumentex.
```

```
        MESSAGE 'Amazon Textract is not able to read the document.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texdocumenttoolargeex.
        MESSAGE 'The document is too large.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texidempotentprmmis00.
        MESSAGE 'Idempotent parameter mismatch exception.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texinternalservererr.
        MESSAGE 'Internal server error.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalidkmskeyex.
        MESSAGE 'AWS KMS key is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalidparameterex.
        MESSAGE 'Request has non-valid parameters.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalids3objectex.
        MESSAGE 'Amazon S3 object is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texlimitexceededex.
        MESSAGE 'An Amazon Textract service limit was exceeded.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texprovthruputexcdex.
        MESSAGE 'Provisioned throughput exceeded limit.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texthrottlingex.
        MESSAGE 'The request processing exceeded the limit.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texunsupporteddocex.
        MESSAGE 'The document is not supported.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 StartDocumentAnalysis를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **StartDocumentTextDetection** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `StartDocumentTextDetection`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

여러 페이지 문서의 텍스트 감지 시작

다음 `start-document-text-detection` 예시에서는 여러 페이지가 있는 문서에서 비동기식 텍스트 감지를 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Linux/macOS:

```
aws textract start-document-text-detection \
```

```
        --document-location '{"S3Object":{"Bucket":"bucket","Name":"document"}}'
 \
        --notification-channel "SNSTopicArn=arn:snsTopic,RoleArn=roleARN"
```

Windows:

```
aws textract start-document-text-detection \
    --document-location "{\"S3Object\":{\"Bucket\":\"bucket\",\"Name\":\"document
\"}}" \
    --region region-name \
    --notification-channel "SNSTopicArn=arn:snsTopic,RoleArn=roleArn"
```

출력:

```
{
    "JobId": "57849a3dc627d4df74123dca269d69f7b89329c870c65bb16c9fd63409d200b9"
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Textract 개발자 안내서의 여러 페이지 문서의 텍스트 감지 및 분석을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 StartDocumentTextDetection을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

문서에서 텍스트를 감지하는 비동기 작업을 시작합니다.

```
class TextractWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Textract functions."""

    def __init__(self, textract_client, s3_resource, sqs_resource):
        """
        :param textract_client: A Boto3 Textract client.
```

```
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 resource.
        :param sqs_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SQS resource.
        """
        self.textract_client = textract_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource
        self.sqs_resource = sqs_resource


    def start_detection_job(
        self, bucket_name, document_file_name, sns_topic_arn, sns_role_arn
    ):
        """
        Starts an asynchronous job to detect text elements in an image stored in
an
        Amazon S3 bucket. Textract publishes a notification to the specified
Amazon SNS
        topic when the job completes.
        The image must be in PNG, JPG, or PDF format.

        :param bucket_name: The name of the Amazon S3 bucket that contains the
image.
        :param document_file_name: The name of the document image stored in
Amazon S3.
        :param sns_topic_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of an Amazon SNS
topic
                               where the job completion notification is published.
        :param sns_role_arn: The ARN of an AWS Identity and Access Management
(IAM)
                              role that can be assumed by Textract and grants
permission
                              to publish to the Amazon SNS topic.
        :return: The ID of the job.
        """
        try:
            response = self.textract_client.start_document_text_detection(
                DocumentLocation={
                    "S3Object": {"Bucket": bucket_name, "Name":
document_file_name}
                },
                NotificationChannel={
                    "SNSTopicArn": sns_topic_arn,
                    "RoleArn": sns_role_arn,
                },
            )
```

```
            job_id = response["JobId"]
            logger.info(
                "Started text detection job %s on %s.", job_id,
document_file_name
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect text in %s.", document_file_name)
            raise
        else:
            return job_id
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartDocumentTextDetection를 참조하십시오.

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   "Starts the asynchronous detection of text in a document."
   "Amazon Textract can detect lines of text and the words that make up a line
of text."

   "Create an ABAP object for the Amazon S3 object."
   DATA(lo_s3object) = NEW /aws1/cl_texs3object( iv_bucket = iv_s3bucket
     iv_name   = iv_s3object ).
   "Create an ABAP object for the document."
   DATA(lo_documentlocation) = NEW /aws1/cl_texdocumentlocation( io_s3object =
lo_s3object ).
   "Start document analysis."
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_tex->startdocumenttextdetection( io_documentlocation =
lo_documentlocation ).
```

```
        DATA(lv_jobid) = oo_result->get_jobid( ).             "oo_result is
returned for testing purposes."
        MESSAGE 'Document analysis started.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texaccessdeniedex.
        MESSAGE 'You do not have permission to perform this action.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texbaddocumentex.
        MESSAGE 'Amazon Textract is not able to read the document.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texdocumenttoolargeex.
        MESSAGE 'The document is too large.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texidempotentprmmis00.
        MESSAGE 'Idempotent parameter mismatch exception.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texinternalservererr.
        MESSAGE 'Internal server error.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalidkmskeyex.
        MESSAGE 'AWS KMS key is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalidparameterex.
        MESSAGE 'Request has non-valid parameters.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalids3objectex.
        MESSAGE 'Amazon S3 object is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texlimitexceededex.
        MESSAGE 'An Amazon Textract service limit was exceeded.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texprovthruputexcdex.
        MESSAGE 'Provisioned throughput exceeded limit.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texthrottlingex.
        MESSAGE 'The request processing exceeded the limit.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texunsupporteddocex.
        MESSAGE 'The document is not supported.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 StartDocumentTextDetection을 참조하세요.

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Textract 시나리오

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Textract AWS SDKs에서 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이러한 시나리오에서는 Amazon Textract 내에서 또는 다른 함수와 결합하여 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS 서비스. 각 시나리오에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시나리오는 컨텍스트에 맞는 서비스 작업을 이해하는 데 도움이 되도록 중급 수준의 경험을 대상으로 합니다.

예시

- Amazon Textract 탐색기 애플리케이션 생성
- 고객 피드백을 분석하고 오디오를 합성하는 애플리케이션 생성
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 이미지에서 추출된 텍스트의 개체 감지
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon Textract 문서 분석 시작하기

Amazon Textract 탐색기 애플리케이션 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 대화형 애플리케이션을 통해 Amazon Textract 출력을 탐색하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

AWS SDK for JavaScript 를 사용하여 Amazon Textract를 사용하여 문서 이미지에서 데이터를 추출하고 대화형 웹 페이지에 표시하는 React 애플리케이션을 구축하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제는 웹 브라우저에서 실행되며 자격 증명을 위해 인증된 Amazon Cognito 자격 증명이 필요합니다. 이 애플리케이션은 스토리지로 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)를 사용하고 알림을 위해 Amazon Simple Notification Service(Amazon SNS) 주제를 구독하는 Amazon Simple Queue Service(Amazon SQS) 대기열을 폴링합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Cognito 자격 증명
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS
- Amazon Textract

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

Amazon Textract와 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 함께를 사용하여 문서 이미지에서 텍스트, 양식 및 테이블 요소를 감지하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 입력 이미지와 Amazon Textract 출력은 탐지된 요소를 탐색할 수 있는 Tkinter 애플리케이션에 표시됩니다.

- 문서 이미지를 Amazon Textract에 제출하고 감지된 요소의 출력을 탐색합니다.
- Amazon Textract로 직접, 또는 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 버킷을 통해 이미지를 제출합니다.
- 비동기식 API를 사용하여 작업이 완료되면 Amazon Simple Notification Service(Amazon SNS) 주제에 알림을 게시하는 작업을 시작합니다.
- Amazon Simple Queue Service(Amazon SQS) 대기열에서 작업 완료 메시지를 폴링하고 결과를 표시합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Cognito 자격 증명
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS
- Amazon Textract

고객 피드백을 분석하고 오디오를 합성하는 애플리케이션 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 고객 의견 카드를 분석하고, 원어에서 번역하고, 감정을 파악하고, 번역된 텍스트에서 오디오 파일을 생성하는 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

이 예제 애플리케이션은 고객 피드백 카드를 분석하고 저장합니다. 특히 뉴욕시에 있는 가상 호텔의 필요를 충족합니다. 호텔은 다양한 언어의 고객들로부터 물리적인 의견 카드의 형태로 피드백을 받습니다. 피드백은 웹 클라이언트를 통해 앱에 업로드됩니다. 의견 카드의 이미지가 업로드된 후 다음 단계가 수행됩니다.

- Amazon Textract를 사용하여 이미지에서 텍스트가 추출됩니다.
- Amazon Comprehend가 추출된 텍스트와 해당 언어의 감정을 파악합니다.
- 추출된 텍스트는 Amazon Translate를 사용하여 영어로 번역됩니다.
- Amazon Polly가 추출된 텍스트에서 오디오 파일을 합성합니다.

전체 앱은 AWS CDK를 사용하여 배포할 수 있습니다. 소스 코드와 배포 지침은 GitHub의 프로젝트를 참조하십시오.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

이 예제 애플리케이션은 고객 피드백 카드를 분석하고 저장합니다. 특히 뉴욕시에 있는 가상 호텔의 필요를 충족합니다. 호텔은 다양한 언어의 고객들로부터 물리적인 의견 카드의 형태로 피드백을 받습니다. 피드백은 웹 클라이언트를 통해 앱에 업로드됩니다. 의견 카드의 이미지가 업로드된 후 다음 단계가 수행됩니다.

- Amazon Textract를 사용하여 이미지에서 텍스트가 추출됩니다.
- Amazon Comprehend가 추출된 텍스트와 해당 언어의 감정을 파악합니다.
- 추출된 텍스트는 Amazon Translate를 사용하여 영어로 번역됩니다.
- Amazon Polly가 추출된 텍스트에서 오디오 파일을 합성합니다.

전체 앱은 AWS CDK를 사용하여 배포할 수 있습니다. 소스 코드와 배포 지침은 GitHub의 프로젝트를 참조하십시오.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly

- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

이 예제 애플리케이션은 고객 피드백 카드를 분석하고 저장합니다. 특히 뉴욕시에 있는 가상 호텔의 필요를 충족합니다. 호텔은 다양한 언어의 고객들로부터 물리적인 의견 카드의 형태로 피드백을 받습니다. 피드백은 웹 클라이언트를 통해 앱에 업로드됩니다. 의견 카드의 이미지가 업로드된 후 다음 단계가 수행됩니다.

- Amazon Textract를 사용하여 이미지에서 텍스트가 추출됩니다.
- Amazon Comprehend가 추출된 텍스트와 해당 언어의 감정을 파악합니다.
- 추출된 텍스트는 Amazon Translate를 사용하여 영어로 번역됩니다.
- Amazon Polly가 추출된 텍스트에서 오디오 파일을 합성합니다.

전체 앱은 AWS CDK를 사용하여 배포할 수 있습니다. 소스 코드와 배포 지침은 GitHub의 프로젝트를 참조하십시오. 다음 발췌문은 Lambda 함수 내에서 AWS SDK for JavaScript 가 사용되는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
import {
  ComprehendClient,
  DetectDominantLanguageCommand,
  DetectSentimentCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-comprehend";

/**
 * Determine the language and sentiment of the extracted text.
 *
 * @param {{ source_text: string}} extractTextOutput
 */
export const handler = async (extractTextOutput) => {
  const comprehendClient = new ComprehendClient({});

  const detectDominantLanguageCommand = new DetectDominantLanguageCommand({
    Text: extractTextOutput.source_text,
  });

  // The source language is required for sentiment analysis and
  // translation in the next step.
```

```
  const { Languages } = await comprehendClient.send(
    detectDominantLanguageCommand,
  );

  const languageCode = Languages[0].LanguageCode;

  const detectSentimentCommand = new DetectSentimentCommand({
    Text: extractTextOutput.source_text,
    LanguageCode: languageCode,
  });

  const { Sentiment } = await comprehendClient.send(detectSentimentCommand);

  return {
    sentiment: Sentiment,
    language_code: languageCode,
  };
};
```

```
import {
  DetectDocumentTextCommand,
  TextractClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-textract";

/**
 * Fetch the S3 object from the event and analyze it using Amazon Textract.
 *
 * @param {import("@types/aws-lambda").EventBridgeEvent<"Object Created">}
 eventBridgeS3Event
 */
export const handler = async (eventBridgeS3Event) => {
  const textractClient = new TextractClient();

  const detectDocumentTextCommand = new DetectDocumentTextCommand({
    Document: {
      S3Object: {
        Bucket: eventBridgeS3Event.bucket,
        Name: eventBridgeS3Event.object,
      },
    },
  });

  // Textract returns a list of blocks. A block can be a line, a page, word, etc.
```

```
  // Each block also contains geometry of the detected text.
  // For more information on the Block type, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
textract/latest/dg/API_Block.html.
  const { Blocks } = await textractClient.send(detectDocumentTextCommand);

  // For the purpose of this example, we are only interested in words.
  const extractedWords = Blocks.filter((b) => b.BlockType === "WORD").map(
    (b) => b.Text,
  );

  return extractedWords.join(" ");
};
```

```
import { PollyClient, SynthesizeSpeechCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-polly";
import { S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
import { Upload } from "@aws-sdk/lib-storage";

/**
 * Synthesize an audio file from text.
 *
 * @param {{ bucket: string, translated_text: string, object: string}}
 sourceDestinationConfig
 */
export const handler = async (sourceDestinationConfig) => {
  const pollyClient = new PollyClient({});

  const synthesizeSpeechCommand = new SynthesizeSpeechCommand({
    Engine: "neural",
    Text: sourceDestinationConfig.translated_text,
    VoiceId: "Ruth",
    OutputFormat: "mp3",
  });

  const { AudioStream } = await pollyClient.send(synthesizeSpeechCommand);

  const audioKey = `${sourceDestinationConfig.object}.mp3`;

  // Store the audio file in S3.
  const s3Client = new S3Client();
  const upload = new Upload({
    client: s3Client,
    params: {
      Bucket: sourceDestinationConfig.bucket,
```

```
      Key: audioKey,
      Body: AudioStream,
      ContentType: "audio/mp3",
    },
  });

  await upload.done();
  return audioKey;
};
```

```
import {
  TranslateClient,
  TranslateTextCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-translate";

/**
 * Translate the extracted text to English.
 *
 * @param {{ extracted_text: string, source_language_code: string}}
 textAndSourceLanguage
 */
export const handler = async (textAndSourceLanguage) => {
  const translateClient = new TranslateClient({});

  const translateCommand = new TranslateTextCommand({
    SourceLanguageCode: textAndSourceLanguage.source_language_code,
    TargetLanguageCode: "en",
    Text: textAndSourceLanguage.extracted_text,
  });

  const { TranslatedText } = await translateClient.send(translateCommand);

  return { translated_text: TranslatedText };
};
```

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

이 예제 애플리케이션은 고객 피드백 카드를 분석하고 저장합니다. 특히 뉴욕시에 있는 가상 호텔의 필요를 충족합니다. 호텔은 다양한 언어의 고객들로부터 물리적인 의견 카드의 형태로 피드백을 받습니다. 피드백은 웹 클라이언트를 통해 앱에 업로드됩니다. 의견 카드의 이미지가 업로드된 후 다음 단계가 수행됩니다.

- Amazon Textract를 사용하여 이미지에서 텍스트가 추출됩니다.
- Amazon Comprehend가 추출된 텍스트와 해당 언어의 감정을 파악합니다.
- 추출된 텍스트는 Amazon Translate를 사용하여 영어로 번역됩니다.
- Amazon Polly가 추출된 텍스트에서 오디오 파일을 합성합니다.

전체 앱은 AWS CDK를 사용하여 배포할 수 있습니다. 소스 코드와 배포 지침은 GitHub의 프로젝트를 참조하십시오.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

AWS SDK를 사용하여 이미지에서 추출된 텍스트의 개체 감지

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Comprehend를 사용하여 Amazon S3에 저장된 이미지에서 Amazon Textract를 통해 추출한 텍스트의 엔터티를 감지하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Python

SDK for Python(Boto3)

Jupyter 노트북 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 에서를 사용하여 이미지에서 추출된 텍스트의 개체를 감지하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제에서는 Amazon Textract를 통해 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 및 Amazon Comprehend에 저장된 이미지에서 텍스트를 추출하여 추출된 텍스트의 엔터티를 감지합니다.

이 예제는 Jupyter Notebook에 관한 것이며, 노트북을 호스팅할 수 있는 환경에서 실행되어야 합니다. Amazon SageMaker AI를 사용하여 예제를 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침은 TextractAndComprehendNotebook.ipynb의 지침을 참조하세요.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Comprehend
- Amazon S3
- Amazon Textract

AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon Textract 문서 분석 시작하기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 비동기 분석을 시작합니다.
- 문서 분석을 가져옵니다.

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
"Create ABAP objects for feature type."
"Add TABLES to return information about the tables."
"Add FORMS to return detected form data."
"To perform both types of analysis, add TABLES and FORMS to FeatureTypes."

DATA(lt_featuretypes) = VALUE /aws1/cl_texfeaturetypes_w=>tt_featuretypes(
  ( NEW /aws1/cl_texfeaturetypes_w( iv_value = 'FORMS' ) )
  ( NEW /aws1/cl_texfeaturetypes_w( iv_value = 'TABLES' ) ) ).
```

```
   "Create an ABAP object for the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
object."
   DATA(lo_s3object) = NEW /aws1/cl_texs3object( iv_bucket = iv_s3bucket
     iv_name   = iv_s3object ).

   "Create an ABAP object for the document."
   DATA(lo_documentlocation) = NEW /aws1/cl_texdocumentlocation( io_s3object =
lo_s3object ).

   "Start document analysis."
   TRY.
       DATA(lo_start_result) = lo_tex->startdocumentanalysis(
         io_documentlocation     = lo_documentlocation
         it_featuretypes         = lt_featuretypes ).
       MESSAGE 'Document analysis started.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texaccessdeniedex.
       MESSAGE 'You do not have permission to perform this action.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texbaddocumentex.
       MESSAGE 'Amazon Textract is not able to read the document.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texdocumenttoolargeex.
       MESSAGE 'The document is too large.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texidempotentprmmis00.
       MESSAGE 'Idempotent parameter mismatch exception.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texinternalservererr.
       MESSAGE 'Internal server error.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalidkmskeyex.
       MESSAGE 'AWS KMS key is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalidparameterex.
       MESSAGE 'Request has non-valid parameters.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalids3objectex.
       MESSAGE 'Amazon S3 object is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texlimitexceededex.
       MESSAGE 'An Amazon Textract service limit was exceeded.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texprovthruputexcdex.
       MESSAGE 'Provisioned throughput exceeded limit.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texthrottlingex.
       MESSAGE 'The request processing exceeded the limit.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texunsupporteddocex.
       MESSAGE 'The document is not supported.' TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.

   "Get job ID from the output."
   DATA(lv_jobid) = lo_start_result->get_jobid( ).
```

```
    "Wait for job to complete."
    oo_result = lo_tex->getdocumentanalysis( iv_jobid = lv_jobid ).     "
oo_result is returned for testing purposes. "
    WHILE oo_result->get_jobstatus( ) <> 'SUCCEEDED'.
      IF sy-index = 10.
        EXIT.               "Maximum 300 seconds."
      ENDIF.
      WAIT UP TO 30 SECONDS.
      oo_result = lo_tex->getdocumentanalysis( iv_jobid = lv_jobid ).
    ENDWHILE.

    DATA(lt_blocks) = oo_result->get_blocks( ).
    LOOP AT lt_blocks INTO DATA(lo_block).
      IF lo_block->get_text( ) = 'INGREDIENTS: POWDERED SUGAR* (CANE SUGAR,'.
        MESSAGE 'Found text in the doc: ' && lo_block->get_text( ) TYPE 'I'.
      ENDIF.
    ENDLOOP.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - GetDocumentAnalysis
  - StartDocumentAnalysis

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Transcribe의 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Transcribe를 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

추가 리소스

- Amazon Transcribe 개발자 가이드 - Amazon Transcribe에 대한 추가 정보
- Amazon Transcribe API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 Amazon Transcribe 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.

- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs 사용한 Amazon Transcribe의 기본 예제
  - AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Transcribe 작업
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateVocabulary 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteMedicalTranscriptionJob 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteTranscriptionJob 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteVocabulary 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetTranscriptionJob 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetVocabulary 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListMedicalTranscriptionJobs 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListTranscriptionJobs 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListVocabularies 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 StartMedicalTranscriptionJob 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 StartTranscriptionJob 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 UpdateVocabulary 함께 사용
- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Transcribe 시나리오
  - Amazon Transcribe 스트리밍 앱 구축
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 텍스트를 음성으로 변환하고 다시 텍스트로 변환
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon Transcribe 사용자 지정 어휘 생성 및 구체화
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon Transcribe로 오디오 트랜스크립션 및 작업 데이터 가져오기

AWS SDKs 사용한 Amazon Transcribe의 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 SDKs와 함께 AWS Amazon Transcribe의 기본 사항을 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Transcribe 작업
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateVocabulary 함께 사용

- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteMedicalTranscriptionJob 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteTranscriptionJob 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteVocabulary 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetTranscriptionJob 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetVocabulary 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListMedicalTranscriptionJobs 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListTranscriptionJobs 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListVocabularies 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 StartMedicalTranscriptionJob 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 StartTranscriptionJob 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 UpdateVocabulary 함께 사용

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Transcribe 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 Amazon Transcribe 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

이들 발췌문은 Amazon Transcribe API를 호출하며, 컨텍스트에서 실행되어야 하는 더 큰 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드입니다. AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Transcribe 시나리오 에서 컨텍스트에 맞는 작업을 볼 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 Amazon Transcribe API 참조를 참조하세요.

예시

- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 CreateVocabulary 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteMedicalTranscriptionJob 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteTranscriptionJob 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 DeleteVocabulary 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetTranscriptionJob 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 GetVocabulary 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListMedicalTranscriptionJobs 함께 사용

- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListTranscriptionJobs 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 ListVocabularies 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 StartMedicalTranscriptionJob 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 StartTranscriptionJob 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 UpdateVocabulary 함께 사용

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`CreateVocabulary`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateVocabulary`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 사용자 지정 어휘 생성 및 세부 조정

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a custom vocabulary using a list of phrases. Custom vocabularies
    /// improve transcription accuracy for one or more specific words.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="languageCode">The language code of the vocabulary.</param>
    /// <param name="phrases">Phrases to use in the vocabulary.</param>
    /// <param name="vocabularyName">Name for the vocabulary.</param>
    /// <returns>The state of the custom vocabulary.</returns>
    public async Task<VocabularyState> CreateCustomVocabulary(LanguageCode
languageCode,
        List<string> phrases, string vocabularyName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonTranscribeService.CreateVocabularyAsync(
```

```
            new CreateVocabularyRequest
            {
                LanguageCode = languageCode,
                Phrases = phrases,
                VocabularyName = vocabularyName
            });
        return response.VocabularyState;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreateVocabulary를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

사용자 지정 어휘를 생성하는 방법

다음 `create-vocabulary` 예시에서는 사용자 지정 어휘를 생성합니다. 사용자 지정 어휘를 생성하려면 더 정확하게 트랜스크립션하려는 모든 용어가 포함된 텍스트 파일을 만들어야 합니다. vocabulary-file-uri의 경우 해당 텍스트 파일의 Amazon Simple Storage Service(Amazon S3) URI를 지정합니다. language-code에서 사용자 지정 어휘의 언어에 해당하는 언어 코드를 지정합니다. vocabulary-name에서 사용자 지정 어휘를 지칭할 이름을 지정합니다.

```
aws transcribe create-vocabulary \
    --language-code language-code \
    --vocabulary-name cli-vocab-example \
    --vocabulary-file-uri s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket/Amazon-S3-prefix/the-text-
file-for-the-custom-vocabulary.txt
```

출력:

```
{
    "VocabularyName": "cli-vocab-example",
    "LanguageCode": "language-code",
    "VocabularyState": "PENDING"
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Transcribe 개발자 안내서의 사용자 지정 어휘를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateVocabulary를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def create_vocabulary(
    vocabulary_name, language_code, transcribe_client, phrases=None,
 table_uri=None
):
    """
    Creates a custom vocabulary that can be used to improve the accuracy of
    transcription jobs. This function returns as soon as the vocabulary
 processing
    is started. Call get_vocabulary to get the current status of the vocabulary.
    The vocabulary is ready to use when its status is 'READY'.

    :param vocabulary_name: The name of the custom vocabulary.
    :param language_code: The language code of the vocabulary.
                          For example, en-US or nl-NL.
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
    :param phrases: A list of comma-separated phrases to include in the
 vocabulary.
    :param table_uri: A table of phrases and pronunciation hints to include in
 the
                      vocabulary.
    :return: Information about the newly created vocabulary.
    """
    try:
        vocab_args = {"VocabularyName": vocabulary_name, "LanguageCode":
 language_code}
        if phrases is not None:
            vocab_args["Phrases"] = phrases
        elif table_uri is not None:
            vocab_args["VocabularyFileUri"] = table_uri
        response = transcribe_client.create_vocabulary(**vocab_args)
```

```
        logger.info("Created custom vocabulary %s.", response["VocabularyName"])
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create custom vocabulary %s.",
 vocabulary_name)
        raise
    else:
        return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateVocabulary를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DeleteMedicalTranscriptionJob** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteMedicalTranscriptionJob의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a medical transcription job. Also deletes the transcript
 associated with the job.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">Name of the medical transcription job to delete.</
param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteMedicalTranscriptionJob(string jobName)
    {
        var response = await
 _amazonTranscribeService.DeleteMedicalTranscriptionJobAsync(
            new DeleteMedicalTranscriptionJobRequest()
```

```
            {
                MedicalTranscriptionJobName = jobName
            });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteMedicalTranscriptionJob을 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

의료 트랜스크립션 작업을 삭제하는 방법

다음 `delete-medical-transcription-job` 예시에서는 의료 트랜스크립션 작업을 삭제합니다.

```
aws transcribe delete-medical-transcription-job \
    --medical-transcription-job-name medical-transcription-job-name
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 Amazon Transcribe 개발자 안내서의 DeleteMedicalTranscriptionJob을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteMedicalTranscriptionJob을 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

클라이언트를 생성합니다.

```
import { TranscribeClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-transcribe";
// Set the AWS Region.
const REGION = "REGION"; //e.g. "us-east-1"
// Create an Amazon Transcribe service client object.
const transcribeClient = new TranscribeClient({ region: REGION });
export { transcribeClient };
```

의료 트랜스크립션 작업을 삭제합니다.

```
// Import the required AWS SDK clients and commands for Node.js
import { DeleteMedicalTranscriptionJobCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-
transcribe";
import { transcribeClient } from "./libs/transcribeClient.js";

// Set the parameters
export const params = {
  MedicalTranscriptionJobName: "MEDICAL_JOB_NAME", // For example,
 'medical_transciption_demo'
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const data = await transcribeClient.send(
      new DeleteMedicalTranscriptionJobCommand(params),
    );
    console.log("Success - deleted");
    return data; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteMedicalTranscriptionJob을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DeleteTranscriptionJob** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteTranscriptionJob의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 사용자 지정 어휘 생성 및 세부 조정

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a transcription job. Also deletes the transcript associated with
the job.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">Name of the transcription job to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteTranscriptionJob(string jobName)
    {
        var response = await
_amazonTranscribeService.DeleteTranscriptionJobAsync(
            new DeleteTranscriptionJobRequest()
            {
                TranscriptionJobName = jobName
            });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteTranscriptionJob을 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

트랜스크립션 작업 중 하나를 삭제하는 방법

다음 `delete-transcription-job` 예시에서는 트랜스크립션 작업 중 하나를 삭제합니다.

```
aws transcribe delete-transcription-job \
    --transcription-job-name your-transcription-job
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 Amazon Transcribe 개발자 안내서의 DeleteTranscriptionJob을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteTranscriptionJob을 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

트랜스크립션 작업을 삭제합니다.

```
// Import the required AWS SDK clients and commands for Node.js
import { DeleteTranscriptionJobCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-transcribe";
import { transcribeClient } from "./libs/transcribeClient.js";

// Set the parameters
export const params = {
  TranscriptionJobName: "JOB_NAME", // Required. For example, 'transciption_demo'
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const data = await transcribeClient.send(
      new DeleteTranscriptionJobCommand(params),
```

```
    );
    console.log("Success - deleted");
    return data; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

클라이언트를 생성합니다.

```
import { TranscribeClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-transcribe";
// Set the AWS Region.
const REGION = "REGION"; //e.g. "us-east-1"
// Create an Amazon Transcribe service client object.
const transcribeClient = new TranscribeClient({ region: REGION });
export { transcribeClient };
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteTranscriptionJob을 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def delete_job(job_name, transcribe_client):
    """
    Deletes a transcription job. This also deletes the transcript associated with
    the job.
```

```
    :param job_name: The name of the job to delete.
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
    """
    try:
        transcribe_client.delete_transcription_job(TranscriptionJobName=job_name)
        logger.info("Deleted job %s.", job_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete job %s.", job_name)
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteTranscriptionJob을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **DeleteVocabulary** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteVocabulary의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 사용자 지정 어휘 생성 및 세부 조정

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an existing custom vocabulary.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vocabularyName">Name of the vocabulary to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<bool> DeleteCustomVocabulary(string vocabularyName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonTranscribeService.DeleteVocabularyAsync(
            new DeleteVocabularyRequest
            {
                VocabularyName = vocabularyName
            });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteVocabulary를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

사용자 지정 어휘를 삭제하는 방법

다음 `delete-vocabulary` 예시에서는 사용자 지정 어휘를 삭제합니다.

```
aws transcribe delete-vocabulary \
    --vocabulary-name vocabulary-name
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 Amazon Transcribe 개발자 안내서의 사용자 지정 어휘를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteVocabulary를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def delete_vocabulary(vocabulary_name, transcribe_client):
    """
    Deletes a custom vocabulary.

    :param vocabulary_name: The name of the vocabulary to delete.
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
    """
    try:
        transcribe_client.delete_vocabulary(VocabularyName=vocabulary_name)
        logger.info("Deleted vocabulary %s.", vocabulary_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete vocabulary %s.", vocabulary_name)
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteVocabulary을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`GetTranscriptionJob`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetTranscriptionJob`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 사용자 지정 어휘 생성 및 세부 조정
- 오디오 트랜스크립션 및 작업 데이터 가져오기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get details about a transcription job.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">A unique name for the transcription job.</param>
    /// <returns>A TranscriptionJob instance with information on the requested
 job.</returns>
    public async Task<TranscriptionJob> GetTranscriptionJob(string jobName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonTranscribeService.GetTranscriptionJobAsync(
            new GetTranscriptionJobRequest()
            {
                TranscriptionJobName = jobName
            });
        return response.TranscriptionJob;
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 GetTranscriptionJob을 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

특정 트랜스크립션 작업에 대한 정보를 가져오려면

다음 `get-transcription-job` 예시에서는 특정 트랜스크립션 작업의 정보를 가져옵니다. 트랜스크립션 결과에 액세스하려면 TranscriptFileUri 파라미터를 사용합니다. MediaFileUri 파라미터를 사용하면 이 작업에서 어떤 오디오 파일을 트랜스크립션했는지 확인할 수 있습니다. Settings 객체를 사용하면 트랜스크립션 작업에서 활성화한 선택적 기능을 확인할 수 있습니다.

```
aws transcribe get-transcription-job \
    --transcription-job-name your-transcription-job
```

출력:

```
{
    "TranscriptionJob": {
        "TranscriptionJobName": "your-transcription-job",
        "TranscriptionJobStatus": "COMPLETED",
```

```
        "LanguageCode": "language-code",
        "MediaSampleRateHertz": 48000,
        "MediaFormat": "mp4",
        "Media": {
            "MediaFileUri": "s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket/your-audio-file.file-
extension"
        },
        "Transcript": {
            "TranscriptFileUri": "https://Amazon-S3-file-location-of-
transcription-output"
        },
        "StartTime": "2020-09-18T22:27:23.970000+00:00",
        "CreationTime": "2020-09-18T22:27:23.948000+00:00",
        "CompletionTime": "2020-09-18T22:28:21.197000+00:00",
        "Settings": {
            "ChannelIdentification": false,
            "ShowAlternatives": false
        },
        "IdentifyLanguage": true,
        "IdentifiedLanguageScore": 0.8672199249267578
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Transcribe 개발자 안내서의 시작하기(AWS 명령줄 인터페이스)를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetTranscriptionJob을 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def get_job(job_name, transcribe_client):
    """
    Gets details about a transcription job.
```

```
    :param job_name: The name of the job to retrieve.
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
    :return: The retrieved transcription job.
    """
    try:
        response = transcribe_client.get_transcription_job(
            TranscriptionJobName=job_name
        )
        job = response["TranscriptionJob"]
        logger.info("Got job %s.", job["TranscriptionJobName"])
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get job %s.", job_name)
        raise
    else:
        return job
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetTranscriptionJob을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **GetVocabulary** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `GetVocabulary`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 사용자 지정 어휘 생성 및 세부 조정

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about a custom vocabulary.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vocabularyName">Name of the vocabulary.</param>
    /// <returns>The state of the custom vocabulary.</returns>
    public async Task<VocabularyState> GetCustomVocabulary(string vocabularyName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonTranscribeService.GetVocabularyAsync(
            new GetVocabularyRequest()
            {
                VocabularyName = vocabularyName
            });
        return response.VocabularyState;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 GetVocabulary를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

사용자 지정 어휘에 대한 정보를 가져오려면

다음 `get-vocabulary` 예시에서는 이전에 생성한 사용자 지정 어휘의 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
aws transcribe get-vocabulary \
    --vocabulary-name cli-vocab-1
```

출력:

```
{
    "VocabularyName": "cli-vocab-1",
    "LanguageCode": "language-code",
    "VocabularyState": "READY",
    "LastModifiedTime": "2020-09-19T23:22:32.836000+00:00",
    "DownloadUri": "https://link-to-download-the-text-file-used-to-create-your-
custom-vocabulary"
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Transcribe 개발자 안내서의 사용자 지정 어휘를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetVocabulary를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def get_vocabulary(vocabulary_name, transcribe_client):
    """
    Gets information about a custom vocabulary.

    :param vocabulary_name: The name of the vocabulary to retrieve.
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
    :return: Information about the vocabulary.
    """
    try:
        response =
 transcribe_client.get_vocabulary(VocabularyName=vocabulary_name)
        logger.info("Got vocabulary %s.", response["VocabularyName"])
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get vocabulary %s.", vocabulary_name)
        raise
    else:
        return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetVocabulary를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **`ListMedicalTranscriptionJobs`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListMedicalTranscriptionJobs`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List medical transcription jobs, optionally with a name filter.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobNameContains">Optional name filter for the medical
transcription jobs.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of summaries about medical transcription jobs.</returns>
    public async Task<List<MedicalTranscriptionJobSummary>>
ListMedicalTranscriptionJobs(
        string? jobNameContains = null)
    {
        var response = await
_amazonTranscribeService.ListMedicalTranscriptionJobsAsync(
            new ListMedicalTranscriptionJobsRequest()
            {
                JobNameContains = jobNameContains
            });
        return response.MedicalTranscriptionJobSummaries;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListMedicalTranscriptionJobs를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

의료 트랜스크립션 작업을 나열하는 방법

다음 `list-medical-transcription-jobs` 예시에서는 AWS 계정 및 리전과 연결된 의료 트랜스크립션 작업을 나열합니다. 특정 트랜스크립션 작업에 대한 자세한 정보를 얻으려면 트랜스크립션 출력에서 MedicalTranscriptionJobName 파라미터의 값을 복사하고 `get-medical-transcription-job` 명령의 `MedicalTranscriptionJobName` 옵션에 해당 값을 지정합니다. 더 많은 트랜스크립션 작업을 보려면 NextToken 파라미터의 값을 복사하고 `list-medical-transcription-jobs` 명령을 다시 실행한 다음 `--next-token` 옵션에 해당 값을 지정합니다.

```
aws transcribe list-medical-transcription-jobs
```

출력:


```
{
    "NextToken": "3/PblzkiGhzjER3KHuQt2fmbPLF7cDYafjFMEoGn44ON/
gsuUSTIkGyanvRE6WMXFd/ZTEc2EZj+P9eii/
z1O2FDYli6RLI0WoRX4RwMisVrh9G0Kie0Y8ikBCdtqlZB10Wa9McC+ebOl
+LaDtZPC4u6ttoHLRlEfzqstHXSgapXg3tEBtm9piIaPB6MOM5BB6t86+qtmocTR/
qrteHZBBudhTfbCwhsxaqujHiiUvFdm3BQbKKWIW06yV9b+4f38oD2lVIan
+vfUs3gBYAl5VTDmXXzQPBQOHPjtwmFI+IWX15nSUjWuN3TUylHgPWzDaYT8qBtu0Z+3UG4V6b
+K2CC0XszXg5rBq9hYgNzy4XoFh/6s5DoSnzq49Q9xHgHdT2yBADFmvFK7myZBsj75+2vQZOSVpWUPy3WT/32zFAc
+mFYfUjtTZ8n/jq7aQEjQ42A
+X/7K6JgOcdVPtEg8PlDr5kgYYG3q3OmYXX37U3FZuJmnTI63VtIXsNnOU5eGoYObtpk00Nq9UkzgSJxqj84ZD5n
+S0EGy9ZUYBJRRcGeYUM3Q4DbSJfUwSAqcFdLIWZdp8qIREMQIBWy7BLwSdyqsQo2vRrd53hm5aWM7SVf6pPq6X/
IXR5+1eUOOD8/coaTT4ES2DerbV6RkV4o0VT1d0SdVX/
MmtkNG8nYj8PqU07w7988quh1ZP6D80veJS1q73tUUR9MjnGernW2tAnvnLNhdefBcD
+sZVfYq3iBMFY7wTy1P1G6NqW9GrYDYoX3tTPWlD7phpbVSyKrh/
PdYrps5UxnsGoA1b7L/FfAXDfUoGrGUB4N3JsPYXX9D++g+6gV1qBBs/
WfF934aKqfD6UTggm/zV3GAOWiBpfvAZRvEb924i6yGHyMC7y54O1ZAwSBupmI
+FFd13CaPO4kN1vJlth6aM5vUPXg4BpyUhtbRhwD/KxCvf9K0tLJGyL1A==",
    "MedicalTranscriptionJobSummaries": [
        {
            "MedicalTranscriptionJobName": "vocabulary-dictation-medical-
transcription-job",
            "CreationTime": "2020-09-21T21:17:27.016000+00:00",
            "StartTime": "2020-09-21T21:17:27.045000+00:00",
            "CompletionTime": "2020-09-21T21:17:59.561000+00:00",
            "LanguageCode": "en-US",
            "TranscriptionJobStatus": "COMPLETED",
            "OutputLocationType": "CUSTOMER_BUCKET",
            "Specialty": "PRIMARYCARE",
            "Type": "DICTATION"
        },
```

```
        {
            "MedicalTranscriptionJobName": "alternatives-dictation-medical-
transcription-job",
            "CreationTime": "2020-09-21T21:01:14.569000+00:00",
            "StartTime": "2020-09-21T21:01:14.592000+00:00",
            "CompletionTime": "2020-09-21T21:01:43.606000+00:00",
            "LanguageCode": "en-US",
            "TranscriptionJobStatus": "COMPLETED",
            "OutputLocationType": "CUSTOMER_BUCKET",
            "Specialty": "PRIMARYCARE",
            "Type": "DICTATION"
        },
        {
            "MedicalTranscriptionJobName": "alternatives-conversation-medical-
transcription-job",
            "CreationTime": "2020-09-21T19:09:18.171000+00:00",
            "StartTime": "2020-09-21T19:09:18.199000+00:00",
            "CompletionTime": "2020-09-21T19:10:22.516000+00:00",
            "LanguageCode": "en-US",
            "TranscriptionJobStatus": "COMPLETED",
            "OutputLocationType": "CUSTOMER_BUCKET",
            "Specialty": "PRIMARYCARE",
            "Type": "CONVERSATION"
        },
        {
            "MedicalTranscriptionJobName": "speaker-id-conversation-medical-
transcription-job",
            "CreationTime": "2020-09-21T18:43:37.157000+00:00",
            "StartTime": "2020-09-21T18:43:37.265000+00:00",
            "CompletionTime": "2020-09-21T18:44:21.192000+00:00",
            "LanguageCode": "en-US",
            "TranscriptionJobStatus": "COMPLETED",
            "OutputLocationType": "CUSTOMER_BUCKET",
            "Specialty": "PRIMARYCARE",
            "Type": "CONVERSATION"
        },
        {
            "MedicalTranscriptionJobName": "multichannel-conversation-medical-
transcription-job",
            "CreationTime": "2020-09-20T23:46:44.053000+00:00",
            "StartTime": "2020-09-20T23:46:44.081000+00:00",
            "CompletionTime": "2020-09-20T23:47:35.851000+00:00",
            "LanguageCode": "en-US",
            "TranscriptionJobStatus": "COMPLETED",
```

```
            "OutputLocationType": "CUSTOMER_BUCKET",
            "Specialty": "PRIMARYCARE",
            "Type": "CONVERSATION"
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Transcribe 개발자 안내서의 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/transcribe/latest/dg/batch-med-transcription.html을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListMedicalTranscriptionJobs를 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

클라이언트를 생성합니다.

```
import { TranscribeClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-transcribe";
// Set the AWS Region.
const REGION = "REGION"; //e.g. "us-east-1"
// Create an Amazon Transcribe service client object.
const transcribeClient = new TranscribeClient({ region: REGION });
export { transcribeClient };
```

의료 트랜스크립션 작업을 나열합니다.

```
// Import the required AWS SDK clients and commands for Node.js
import { StartMedicalTranscriptionJobCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-transcribe";
import { transcribeClient } from "./libs/transcribeClient.js";

// Set the parameters
export const params = {
  MedicalTranscriptionJobName: "MEDICAL_JOB_NAME", // Required
```

```
  OutputBucketName: "OUTPUT_BUCKET_NAME", // Required
  Specialty: "PRIMARYCARE", // Required. Possible values are 'PRIMARYCARE'
  Type: "JOB_TYPE", // Required. Possible values are 'CONVERSATION' and
 'DICTATION'
  LanguageCode: "LANGUAGE_CODE", // For example, 'en-US'
  MediaFormat: "SOURCE_FILE_FORMAT", // For example, 'wav'
  Media: {
    MediaFileUri: "SOURCE_FILE_LOCATION",
    // The S3 object location of the input media file. The URI must be in the
 same region
    // as the API endpoint that you are calling.For example,
    // "https://transcribe-demo.s3-REGION.amazonaws.com/hello_world.wav"
  },
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const data = await transcribeClient.send(
      new StartMedicalTranscriptionJobCommand(params),
    );
    console.log("Success - put", data);
    return data; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListMedicalTranscriptionJobs를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **ListTranscriptionJobs** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListTranscriptionJobs`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List transcription jobs, optionally with a name filter.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobNameContains">Optional name filter for the transcription
jobs.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of transcription job summaries.</returns>
    public async Task<List<TranscriptionJobSummary>>
ListTranscriptionJobs(string? jobNameContains = null)
    {
        var response = await _amazonTranscribeService.ListTranscriptionJobsAsync(
            new ListTranscriptionJobsRequest()
            {
                JobNameContains = jobNameContains
            });
        return response.TranscriptionJobSummaries;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListTranscriptionJobs를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

트랜스크립션 작업을 나열하는 방법

다음 `list-transcription-jobs` 예시에서는 AWS 계정 및 리전과 연결된 트랜스크립션 작업을 나열합니다.

```
aws transcribe list-transcription-jobs
```

출력:

```
{
    "NextToken": "NextToken",
    "TranscriptionJobSummaries": [
        {
            "TranscriptionJobName": "speak-id-job-1",
            "CreationTime": "2020-08-17T21:06:15.391000+00:00",
            "StartTime": "2020-08-17T21:06:15.416000+00:00",
            "CompletionTime": "2020-08-17T21:07:05.098000+00:00",
            "LanguageCode": "language-code",
            "TranscriptionJobStatus": "COMPLETED",
            "OutputLocationType": "SERVICE_BUCKET"
        },
        {
            "TranscriptionJobName": "job-1",
            "CreationTime": "2020-08-17T20:50:24.207000+00:00",
            "StartTime": "2020-08-17T20:50:24.230000+00:00",
            "CompletionTime": "2020-08-17T20:52:18.737000+00:00",
            "LanguageCode": "language-code",
            "TranscriptionJobStatus": "COMPLETED",
            "OutputLocationType": "SERVICE_BUCKET"
        },
        {
            "TranscriptionJobName": "sdk-test-job-4",
            "CreationTime": "2020-08-17T20:32:27.917000+00:00",
            "StartTime": "2020-08-17T20:32:27.956000+00:00",
            "CompletionTime": "2020-08-17T20:33:15.126000+00:00",
            "LanguageCode": "language-code",
            "TranscriptionJobStatus": "COMPLETED",
            "OutputLocationType": "SERVICE_BUCKET"
        },
        {
            "TranscriptionJobName": "Diarization-speak-id",
            "CreationTime": "2020-08-10T22:10:09.066000+00:00",
            "StartTime": "2020-08-10T22:10:09.116000+00:00",
            "CompletionTime": "2020-08-10T22:26:48.172000+00:00",
            "LanguageCode": "language-code",
            "TranscriptionJobStatus": "COMPLETED",
            "OutputLocationType": "SERVICE_BUCKET"
        },
```

```
        {
            "TranscriptionJobName": "your-transcription-job-name",
            "CreationTime": "2020-07-29T17:45:09.791000+00:00",
            "StartTime": "2020-07-29T17:45:09.826000+00:00",
            "CompletionTime": "2020-07-29T17:46:20.831000+00:00",
            "LanguageCode": "language-code",
            "TranscriptionJobStatus": "COMPLETED",
            "OutputLocationType": "SERVICE_BUCKET"
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Transcribe 개발자 안내서의 시작하기(AWS 명령줄 인터페이스)를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListTranscriptionJobs를 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
public class ListTranscriptionJobs {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        TranscribeClient transcribeClient = TranscribeClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .build();

            listTranscriptionJobs(transcribeClient);
        }

        public static void listTranscriptionJobs(TranscribeClient
 transcribeClient) {
            ListTranscriptionJobsRequest listJobsRequest =
 ListTranscriptionJobsRequest.builder()
                .build();
```

```
transcribeClient.listTranscriptionJobsPaginator(listJobsRequest).stream()
                .flatMap(response ->
response.transcriptionJobSummaries().stream())
                .forEach(jobSummary -> {
                    System.out.println("Job Name: " +
jobSummary.transcriptionJobName());
                    System.out.println("Job Status: " +
jobSummary.transcriptionJobStatus());
                    System.out.println("Output Location: " +
jobSummary.outputLocationType());
                    // Add more information as needed

                    // Retrieve additional details for the job if necessary
                    GetTranscriptionJobResponse jobDetails =
transcribeClient.getTranscriptionJob(
                        GetTranscriptionJobRequest.builder()

.transcriptionJobName(jobSummary.transcriptionJobName())
                            .build());

                    // Display additional details
                    System.out.println("Language Code: " +
jobDetails.transcriptionJob().languageCode());
                    System.out.println("Media Format: " +
jobDetails.transcriptionJob().mediaFormat());
                    // Add more details as needed

                    System.out.println("--------------");
                });
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListTranscriptionJobs를 참조하십시오.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

트랜스크립션 작업을 나열합니다.

```
// Import the required AWS SDK clients and commands for Node.js

import { ListTranscriptionJobsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-transcribe";
import { transcribeClient } from "./libs/transcribeClient.js";

// Set the parameters
export const params = {
  JobNameContains: "KEYWORD", // Not required. Returns only transcription
  // job names containing this string
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const data = await transcribeClient.send(
      new ListTranscriptionJobsCommand(params),
    );
    console.log("Success", data.TranscriptionJobSummaries);
    return data; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

클라이언트를 생성합니다.

```
import { TranscribeClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-transcribe";
// Set the AWS Region.
const REGION = "REGION"; //e.g. "us-east-1"
```

```
// Create an Amazon Transcribe service client object.
const transcribeClient = new TranscribeClient({ region: REGION });
export { transcribeClient };
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListTranscriptionJobs를 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def list_jobs(job_filter, transcribe_client):
    """
    Lists summaries of the transcription jobs for the current AWS account.

    :param job_filter: The list of returned jobs must contain this string in
 their
                       names.
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
    :return: The list of retrieved transcription job summaries.
    """
    try:
        response =
 transcribe_client.list_transcription_jobs(JobNameContains=job_filter)
        jobs = response["TranscriptionJobSummaries"]
        next_token = response.get("NextToken")
        while next_token is not None:
            response = transcribe_client.list_transcription_jobs(
                JobNameContains=job_filter, NextToken=next_token
            )
            jobs += response["TranscriptionJobSummaries"]
            next_token = response.get("NextToken")
        logger.info("Got %s jobs with filter %s.", len(jobs), job_filter)
    except ClientError:
```

```
        logger.exception("Couldn't get jobs with filter %s.", job_filter)
        raise
    else:
        return jobs
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListTranscriptionJobs를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **ListVocabularies** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListVocabularies`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 사용자 지정 어휘 생성 및 세부 조정

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List custom vocabularies for the current account. Optionally specify a
name
    /// filter and a specific state to filter the vocabularies list.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="nameContains">Optional string the vocabulary name must
contain.</param>
    /// <param name="stateEquals">Optional state of the vocabulary.</param>
    /// <returns>List of information about the vocabularies.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<List<VocabularyInfo>> ListCustomVocabularies(string?
 nameContains = null,
        VocabularyState? stateEquals = null)
    {
        var response = await _amazonTranscribeService.ListVocabulariesAsync(
            new ListVocabulariesRequest()
            {
                NameContains = nameContains,
                StateEquals = stateEquals
            });
        return response.Vocabularies;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListVocabularies를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

사용자 지정 어휘를 나열하는 방법

다음 `list-vocabularies` 예시에서는 AWS 계정 및 리전과 연결된 사용자 지정 어휘를 나열합니다.

```
aws transcribe list-vocabularies
```

출력:

```
{
    "NextToken": "NextToken",
    "Vocabularies": [
        {
            "VocabularyName": "ards-test-1",
            "LanguageCode": "language-code",
            "LastModifiedTime": "2020-04-27T22:00:27.330000+00:00",
            "VocabularyState": "READY"
        },
        {
            "VocabularyName": "sample-test",
            "LanguageCode": "language-code",
```

```
            "LastModifiedTime": "2020-04-24T23:04:11.044000+00:00",
            "VocabularyState": "READY"
        },
        {
            "VocabularyName": "CRLF-to-LF-test-3-1",
            "LanguageCode": "language-code",
            "LastModifiedTime": "2020-04-24T22:12:22.277000+00:00",
            "VocabularyState": "READY"
        },
        {
            "VocabularyName": "CRLF-to-LF-test-2",
            "LanguageCode": "language-code",
            "LastModifiedTime": "2020-04-24T21:53:50.455000+00:00",
            "VocabularyState": "READY"
        },
        {
            "VocabularyName": "CRLF-to-LF-1-1",
            "LanguageCode": "language-code",
            "LastModifiedTime": "2020-04-24T21:39:33.356000+00:00",
            "VocabularyState": "READY"
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Transcribe 개발자 안내서의 사용자 지정 어휘를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListVocabularies를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def list_vocabularies(vocabulary_filter, transcribe_client):
    """
    Lists the custom vocabularies created for this AWS account.
```

```
    :param vocabulary_filter: The returned vocabularies must contain this string
in
                              their names.
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
    :return: The list of retrieved vocabularies.
    """
    try:
        response =
transcribe_client.list_vocabularies(NameContains=vocabulary_filter)
        vocabs = response["Vocabularies"]
        next_token = response.get("NextToken")
        while next_token is not None:
            response = transcribe_client.list_vocabularies(
                NameContains=vocabulary_filter, NextToken=next_token
            )
            vocabs += response["Vocabularies"]
            next_token = response.get("NextToken")
        logger.info(
            "Got %s vocabularies with filter %s.", len(vocabs), vocabulary_filter
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception(
            "Couldn't list vocabularies with filter %s.", vocabulary_filter
        )
        raise
    else:
        return vocabs
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListVocabularies를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **StartMedicalTranscriptionJob** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `StartMedicalTranscriptionJob`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Start a medical transcription job for a media file. This method returns
    /// as soon as the job is started.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">A unique name for the medical transcription job.</
param>
    /// <param name="mediaFileUri">The URI of the media file, typically an Amazon
 S3 location.</param>
    /// <param name="mediaFormat">The format of the media file.</param>
    /// <param name="outputBucketName">Location for the output, typically an
 Amazon S3 location.</param>
    /// <param name="transcriptionType">Conversation or dictation transcription
 type.</param>
    /// <returns>A MedicalTransactionJob instance with information on the new
 job.</returns>
    public async Task<MedicalTranscriptionJob> StartMedicalTranscriptionJob(
        string jobName, string mediaFileUri,
        MediaFormat mediaFormat, string outputBucketName,
 Amazon.TranscribeService.Type transcriptionType)
    {
        var response = await
 _amazonTranscribeService.StartMedicalTranscriptionJobAsync(
            new StartMedicalTranscriptionJobRequest()
            {
                MedicalTranscriptionJobName = jobName,
                Media = new Media()
                {
                    MediaFileUri = mediaFileUri
                },
                MediaFormat = mediaFormat,
                LanguageCode =
```

```
                    LanguageCode
                        .EnUS, // The value must be en-US for medical
 transcriptions.
                OutputBucketName = outputBucketName,
                OutputKey =
                    jobName, // The value is a key used to fetch the output of
 the transcription.
                Specialty = Specialty.PRIMARYCARE, // The value PRIMARYCARE must
 be set.
                Type = transcriptionType
            });
        return response.MedicalTranscriptionJob;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 StartMedicalTranscriptionJob을 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

예 1: 오디오 파일로 저장된 의료 구술을 트랜스크립션하는 방법

다음 `start-medical-transcription-job` 예시에서는 오디오 파일을 트랜스크립션합니다. `OutputBucketName` 파라미터에는 트랜스크립션 출력의 위치를 지정합니다.

```
aws transcribe start-medical-transcription-job \
    --cli-input-json file://myfile.json
```

`myfile.json`의 콘텐츠:

```
{
    "MedicalTranscriptionJobName": "simple-dictation-medical-transcription-job",
    "LanguageCode": "language-code",
    "Specialty": "PRIMARYCARE",
    "Type": "DICTATION",
    "OutputBucketName":"amzn-s3-demo-bucket",
    "Media": {
        "MediaFileUri": "s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket/your-audio-file.extension"
    }
}
```

출력:

```
{
    "MedicalTranscriptionJob": {
        "MedicalTranscriptionJobName": "simple-dictation-medical-transcription-
job",
        "TranscriptionJobStatus": "IN_PROGRESS",
        "LanguageCode": "language-code",
        "Media": {
            "MediaFileUri": "s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket/your-audio-file.extension"
        },
        "StartTime": "2020-09-20T00:35:22.256000+00:00",
        "CreationTime": "2020-09-20T00:35:22.218000+00:00",
        "Specialty": "PRIMARYCARE",
        "Type": "DICTATION"
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Transcribe 개발자 안내서의 배치 트랜스크립션 개요를 참조하세요.

예시 2: 오디오 파일로 저장된 의사와 환자 간 대화 트랜스크립션

다음 `start-medical-transcription-job` 예시에서는 의사와 환자 간 대화가 포함된 오디오 파일을 트랜스크립션합니다. OutputBucketName 파라미터에는 트랜스크립션 출력의 위치를 지정합니다.

```
aws transcribe start-medical-transcription-job \
    --cli-input-json file://mysecondfile.json
```

`mysecondfile.json`의 콘텐츠:

```
{
    "MedicalTranscriptionJobName": "simple-dictation-medical-transcription-job",
    "LanguageCode": "language-code",
    "Specialty": "PRIMARYCARE",
    "Type": "CONVERSATION",
    "OutputBucketName":"amzn-s3-demo-bucket",
    "Media": {
        "MediaFileUri": "s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket/your-audio-file.extension"
    }
}
```

출력:

```
{
    "MedicalTranscriptionJob": {
        "MedicalTranscriptionJobName": "simple-conversation-medical-
transcription-job",
        "TranscriptionJobStatus": "IN_PROGRESS",
        "LanguageCode": "language-code",
        "Media": {
            "MediaFileUri": "s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket/your-audio-file.extension"
        },
        "StartTime": "2020-09-20T23:19:49.965000+00:00",
        "CreationTime": "2020-09-20T23:19:49.941000+00:00",
        "Specialty": "PRIMARYCARE",
        "Type": "CONVERSATION"
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Transcribe 개발자 안내서의 배치 트랜스크립션 개요를 참조하세요.

예시 3: 의사와 환자 간 대화가 담긴 다중 채널 오디오 파일 트랜스크립션

다음 `start-medical-transcription-job` 예시에서는 오디오 파일에 있는 각 채널의 오디오를 트랜스크립션하고 각 채널의 개별 트랜스크립션을 단일 트랜스크립션 출력으로 병합합니다. `OutputBucketName` 파라미터에는 트랜스크립션 출력의 위치를 지정합니다.

```
aws transcribe start-medical-transcription-job \
    --cli-input-json file://mythirdfile.json
```

`mythirdfile.json`의 콘텐츠:

```
{
    "MedicalTranscriptionJobName": "multichannel-conversation-medical-
transcription-job",
    "LanguageCode": "language-code",
    "Specialty": "PRIMARYCARE",
    "Type": "CONVERSATION",
    "OutputBucketName":"amzn-s3-demo-bucket",
        "Media": {
          "MediaFileUri": "s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket/your-audio-file.extension"
        },
        "Settings":{
```

```
            "ChannelIdentification": true
        }
}
```

출력:

```
{
    "MedicalTranscriptionJob": {
        "MedicalTranscriptionJobName": "multichannel-conversation-medical-
transcription-job",
        "TranscriptionJobStatus": "IN_PROGRESS",
        "LanguageCode": "language-code",
        "Media": {
            "MediaFileUri": "s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket/your-audio-file.extension"
        },
        "StartTime": "2020-09-20T23:46:44.081000+00:00",
        "CreationTime": "2020-09-20T23:46:44.053000+00:00",
        "Settings": {
            "ChannelIdentification": true
        },
        "Specialty": "PRIMARYCARE",
        "Type": "CONVERSATION"
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Transcribe 개발자 안내서의 채널 식별을 참조하세요.

예시 4: 의사와 환자 간 대화의 오디오 파일을 트랜스크립션하고 트랜스크립션 출력에서 화자 식별

다음 `start-medical-transcription-job` 예시에서는 오디오 파일을 트랜스크립션하고 트랜스크립션 출력에서 각 화자의 음성에 레이블을 지정합니다. `OutputBucketName` 파라미터에는 트랜스크립션 출력의 위치를 지정합니다.

```
aws transcribe start-medical-transcription-job \
    --cli-input-json file://myfourthfile.json
```

`myfourthfile.json`의 콘텐츠:

```
{
    "MedicalTranscriptionJobName": "speaker-id-conversation-medical-
transcription-job",
```

```
    "LanguageCode": "language-code",
    "Specialty": "PRIMARYCARE",
    "Type": "CONVERSATION",
    "OutputBucketName":"amzn-s3-demo-bucket",
    "Media": {
        "MediaFileUri": "s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket/your-audio-file.extension"
        },
    "Settings":{
        "ShowSpeakerLabels": true,
        "MaxSpeakerLabels": 2
        }
}
```

출력:

```
{
    "MedicalTranscriptionJob": {
        "MedicalTranscriptionJobName": "speaker-id-conversation-medical-
transcription-job",
        "TranscriptionJobStatus": "IN_PROGRESS",
        "LanguageCode": "language-code",
        "Media": {
            "MediaFileUri": "s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket/your-audio-file.extension"
        },
        "StartTime": "2020-09-21T18:43:37.265000+00:00",
        "CreationTime": "2020-09-21T18:43:37.157000+00:00",
        "Settings": {
            "ShowSpeakerLabels": true,
            "MaxSpeakerLabels": 2
        },
        "Specialty": "PRIMARYCARE",
        "Type": "CONVERSATION"
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Transcribe 개발자 안내서의 화자 식별을 참조하세요.

예시 5: 최대 2개의 대체 트랜스크립션을 사용하여 오디오 파일로 저장된 의료 대화 트랜스크립션

다음 `start-medical-transcription-job` 예시에서는 단일 오디오 파일에서 최대 2개의 대체 트랜스크립션을 생성합니다. 모든 트랜스크립션에는 신뢰도가 있습니다. 기본적으로

Amazon Transcribe은 신뢰도가 가장 높은 트랜스크립션을 반환합니다. Amazon Transcribe가 신뢰도가 낮은 추가 트랜스크립션을 반환하도록 지정할 수도 있습니다. `OutputBucketName` 파라미터에는 트랜스크립션 출력의 위치를 지정합니다.

```
aws transcribe start-medical-transcription-job \
    --cli-input-json file://myfifthfile.json
```

`myfifthfile.json`의 콘텐츠:

```
{
    "MedicalTranscriptionJobName": "alternatives-conversation-medical-
transcription-job",
    "LanguageCode": "language-code",
    "Specialty": "PRIMARYCARE",
    "Type": "CONVERSATION",
    "OutputBucketName":"amzn-s3-demo-bucket",
    "Media": {
        "MediaFileUri": "s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket/your-audio-file.extension"
    },
    "Settings":{
        "ShowAlternatives": true,
        "MaxAlternatives": 2
    }
}
```

출력:

```
{
    "MedicalTranscriptionJob": {
        "MedicalTranscriptionJobName": "alternatives-conversation-medical-
transcription-job",
        "TranscriptionJobStatus": "IN_PROGRESS",
        "LanguageCode": "language-code",
        "Media": {
            "MediaFileUri": "s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket/your-audio-file.extension"
        },
        "StartTime": "2020-09-21T19:09:18.199000+00:00",
        "CreationTime": "2020-09-21T19:09:18.171000+00:00",
        "Settings": {
            "ShowAlternatives": true,
            "MaxAlternatives": 2
        },
```

```
        "Specialty": "PRIMARYCARE",
        "Type": "CONVERSATION"
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Transcribe 개발자 안내서의 대체 트랜스크립션을 참조하세요.

예시 6: 최대 2개의 대체 트랜스크립션을 사용하여 의료 구술 오디오 파일 트랜스크립션

다음 `start-medical-transcription-job` 예시에서는 오디오 파일을 트랜스크립션하고 어휘 필터를 사용하여 원하지 않는 단어를 마스킹합니다. OutputBucketName 파라미터에는 트랜스크립션 출력의 위치를 지정합니다.

```
aws transcribe start-medical-transcription-job \
    --cli-input-json file://mysixthfile.json
```

`mysixthfile.json`의 콘텐츠:

```
{
    "MedicalTranscriptionJobName": "alternatives-conversation-medical-
transcription-job",
    "LanguageCode": "language-code",
    "Specialty": "PRIMARYCARE",
    "Type": "DICTATION",
    "OutputBucketName":"amzn-s3-demo-bucket",
    "Media": {
        "MediaFileUri": "s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket/your-audio-file.extension"
    },
    "Settings":{
          "ShowAlternatives": true,
          "MaxAlternatives": 2
    }
}
```

출력:

```
{
    "MedicalTranscriptionJob": {
        "MedicalTranscriptionJobName": "alternatives-dictation-medical-
transcription-job",
        "TranscriptionJobStatus": "IN_PROGRESS",
```

```
        "LanguageCode": "language-code",
        "Media": {
            "MediaFileUri": "s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket/your-audio-file.extension"
        },
        "StartTime": "2020-09-21T21:01:14.592000+00:00",
        "CreationTime": "2020-09-21T21:01:14.569000+00:00",
        "Settings": {
            "ShowAlternatives": true,
            "MaxAlternatives": 2
        },
        "Specialty": "PRIMARYCARE",
        "Type": "DICTATION"
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Transcribe 개발자 안내서의 대체 트랜스크립션을 참조하세요.

예시 7: 사용자 지정 어휘로 정확도를 높여 의료 구술 오디오 파일 트랜스크립션

다음 `start-medical-transcription-job` 예시에서는 오디오 파일을 트랜스크립션하고 이전에 생성한 의료 사용자 지정 어휘를 사용하여 트랜스크립션 정확도를 높입니다. `OutputBucketName` 파라미터에는 트랜스크립션 출력의 위치를 지정합니다.

```
aws transcribe start-transcription-job \
    --cli-input-json file://myseventhfile.json
```

`mysixthfile.json`의 콘텐츠:

```
{
    "MedicalTranscriptionJobName": "vocabulary-dictation-medical-transcription-
job",
    "LanguageCode": "language-code",
    "Specialty": "PRIMARYCARE",
    "Type": "DICTATION",
    "OutputBucketName":"amzn-s3-demo-bucket",
    "Media": {
        "MediaFileUri": "s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket/your-audio-file.extension"
    },
    "Settings":{
        "VocabularyName": "cli-medical-vocab-1"
    }
}
```

출력:

```
{
    "MedicalTranscriptionJob": {
        "MedicalTranscriptionJobName": "vocabulary-dictation-medical-
transcription-job",
        "TranscriptionJobStatus": "IN_PROGRESS",
        "LanguageCode": "language-code",
        "Media": {
            "MediaFileUri": "s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket/your-audio-file.extension"
        },
        "StartTime": "2020-09-21T21:17:27.045000+00:00",
        "CreationTime": "2020-09-21T21:17:27.016000+00:00",
        "Settings": {
            "VocabularyName": "cli-medical-vocab-1"
        },
        "Specialty": "PRIMARYCARE",
        "Type": "DICTATION"
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Transcribe 개발자 안내서의 의료 사용자 지정 어휘를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 StartMedicalTranscriptionJob을 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

클라이언트를 생성합니다.

```
import { TranscribeClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-transcribe";
// Set the AWS Region.
const REGION = "REGION"; //e.g. "us-east-1"
// Create an Amazon Transcribe service client object.
```

```
const transcribeClient = new TranscribeClient({ region: REGION });
export { transcribeClient };
```

의료 트랜스크립션 작업을 시작합니다.

```
// Import the required AWS SDK clients and commands for Node.js
import { StartMedicalTranscriptionJobCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-transcribe";
import { transcribeClient } from "./libs/transcribeClient.js";

// Set the parameters
export const params = {
  MedicalTranscriptionJobName: "MEDICAL_JOB_NAME", // Required
  OutputBucketName: "OUTPUT_BUCKET_NAME", // Required
  Specialty: "PRIMARYCARE", // Required. Possible values are 'PRIMARYCARE'
  Type: "JOB_TYPE", // Required. Possible values are 'CONVERSATION' and
 'DICTATION'
  LanguageCode: "LANGUAGE_CODE", // For example, 'en-US'
  MediaFormat: "SOURCE_FILE_FORMAT", // For example, 'wav'
  Media: {
    MediaFileUri: "SOURCE_FILE_LOCATION",
    // The S3 object location of the input media file. The URI must be in the
 same region
    // as the API endpoint that you are calling.For example,
    // "https://transcribe-demo.s3-REGION.amazonaws.com/hello_world.wav"
  },
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const data = await transcribeClient.send(
      new StartMedicalTranscriptionJobCommand(params),
    );
    console.log("Success - put", data);
    return data; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 StartMedicalTranscriptionJob을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **StartTranscriptionJob** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 StartTranscriptionJob의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 사용자 지정 어휘 생성 및 세부 조정
- 오디오 트랜스크립션 및 작업 데이터 가져오기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Start a transcription job for a media file. This method returns
    /// as soon as the job is started.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">A unique name for the transcription job.</param>
    /// <param name="mediaFileUri">The URI of the media file, typically an Amazon
 S3 location.</param>
    /// <param name="mediaFormat">The format of the media file.</param>
    /// <param name="languageCode">The language code of the media file, such as
 en-US.</param>
    /// <param name="vocabularyName">Optional name of a custom vocabulary.</
param>
    /// <returns>A TranscriptionJob instance with information on the new job.</
returns>
    public async Task<TranscriptionJob> StartTranscriptionJob(string jobName,
 string mediaFileUri,
```

```
        MediaFormat mediaFormat, LanguageCode languageCode, string?
 vocabularyName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonTranscribeService.StartTranscriptionJobAsync(
            new StartTranscriptionJobRequest()
            {
                TranscriptionJobName = jobName,
                Media = new Media()
                {
                    MediaFileUri = mediaFileUri
                },
                MediaFormat = mediaFormat,
                LanguageCode = languageCode,
                Settings = vocabularyName != null ? new Settings()
                {
                    VocabularyName = vocabularyName
                } : null
            });
        return response.TranscriptionJob;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 StartTranscriptionJob을 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

예 1: 오디오 파일을 트랜스크립션하는 방법

다음 `start-transcription-job` 예시에서는 오디오 파일을 트랜스크립션합니다.

```
aws transcribe start-transcription-job \
    --cli-input-json file://myfile.json
```

`myfile.json`의 콘텐츠:

```
{
    "TranscriptionJobName": "cli-simple-transcription-job",
    "LanguageCode": "the-language-of-your-transcription-job",
    "Media": {
```

```
        "MediaFileUri": "s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket/Amazon-S3-prefix/your-media-
file-name.file-extension"
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Transcribe 개발자 안내서의 시작하기(AWS 명령줄 인터페이스)를 참조하세요.

예시 2: 다중 채널 오디오 파일 트랜스크립션

다음 `start-transcription-job` 예시에서는 다중 채널 오디오 파일을 트랜스크립션합니다.

```
aws transcribe start-transcription-job \
    --cli-input-json file://mysecondfile.json
```

`mysecondfile.json`의 콘텐츠:

```
{
    "TranscriptionJobName": "cli-channelid-job",
    "LanguageCode": "the-language-of-your-transcription-job",
    "Media": {
        "MediaFileUri": "s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket/Amazon-S3-prefix/your-media-
file-name.file-extension"
    },
    "Settings":{
        "ChannelIdentification":true
    }
}
```

출력:

```
{
    "TranscriptionJob": {
        "TranscriptionJobName": "cli-channelid-job",
        "TranscriptionJobStatus": "IN_PROGRESS",
        "LanguageCode": "the-language-of-your-transcription-job",
        "Media": {
            "MediaFileUri": "s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket/Amazon-S3-prefix/your-
media-file-name.file-extension"
        },
```

```
        "StartTime": "2020-09-17T16:07:56.817000+00:00",
        "CreationTime": "2020-09-17T16:07:56.784000+00:00",
        "Settings": {
            "ChannelIdentification": true
        }
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Transcribe 개발자 안내서의 다중 채널 오디오 트랜스크립션을 참조하세요.

예시 3: 오디오 파일을 트랜스크립션하고 다양한 화자 식별

다음 `start-transcription-job` 예시에서는 오디오 파일을 트랜스크립션하고 트랜스크립션 출력에서 화자를 식별합니다.

```
aws transcribe start-transcription-job \
    --cli-input-json file://mythirdfile.json
```

`mythirdfile.json`의 콘텐츠:

```
{
    "TranscriptionJobName": "cli-speakerid-job",
    "LanguageCode": "the-language-of-your-transcription-job",
    "Media": {
        "MediaFileUri": "s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket/Amazon-S3-prefix/your-media-
file-name.file-extension"
    },
    "Settings":{
    "ShowSpeakerLabels": true,
    "MaxSpeakerLabels": 2
    }
}
```

출력:

```
{
    "TranscriptionJob": {
        "TranscriptionJobName": "cli-speakerid-job",
        "TranscriptionJobStatus": "IN_PROGRESS",
        "LanguageCode": "the-language-of-your-transcription-job",
        "Media": {
```

```
            "MediaFileUri": "s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket/Amazon-S3-prefix/your-
media-file-name.file-extension"
        },
        "StartTime": "2020-09-17T16:22:59.696000+00:00",
        "CreationTime": "2020-09-17T16:22:59.676000+00:00",
        "Settings": {
            "ShowSpeakerLabels": true,
            "MaxSpeakerLabels": 2
        }
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Transcribe 개발자 안내서의 화자 식별을 참조하세요.

예시 4: 오디오 파일을 트랜스크립션하고 트랜스크립션 출력에서 원하지 않는 단어 마스킹

다음 `start-transcription-job` 예시에서는 오디오 파일을 트랜스크립션하고 이전에 생성한 어휘 필터를 사용하여 원하지 않는 단어를 마스킹합니다.

```
aws transcribe start-transcription-job \
    --cli-input-json file://myfourthfile.json
```

`myfourthfile.json`의 콘텐츠:

```
{
    "TranscriptionJobName": "cli-filter-mask-job",
    "LanguageCode": "the-language-of-your-transcription-job",
    "Media": {
          "MediaFileUri": "s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket/Amazon-S3-prefix/your-media-
file-name.file-extension"
    },
    "Settings":{
        "VocabularyFilterName": "your-vocabulary-filter",
        "VocabularyFilterMethod": "mask"
    }
}
```

출력:

```
{
    "TranscriptionJob": {
        "TranscriptionJobName": "cli-filter-mask-job",
        "TranscriptionJobStatus": "IN_PROGRESS",
```

```
        "LanguageCode": "the-language-of-your-transcription-job",
        "Media": {
            "MediaFileUri": "s3://Amazon-S3-Prefix/your-media-file.file-
extension"
        },
        "StartTime": "2020-09-18T16:36:18.568000+00:00",
        "CreationTime": "2020-09-18T16:36:18.547000+00:00",
        "Settings": {
            "VocabularyFilterName": "your-vocabulary-filter",
            "VocabularyFilterMethod": "mask"
        }
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Transcribe 개발자 안내서의 트랜스크립션 필터링을 참조하세요.

예시 5: 오디오 파일을 트랜스크립션하고 트랜스크립션 출력에서 원하지 않는 단어 제거

다음 `start-transcription-job` 예시에서는 오디오 파일을 트랜스크립션하고 이전에 생성한 어휘 필터를 사용하여 원하지 않는 단어를 마스킹합니다.

```
aws transcribe start-transcription-job \
    --cli-input-json file://myfifthfile.json
```

`myfifthfile.json`의 콘텐츠:

```
{
    "TranscriptionJobName": "cli-filter-remove-job",
    "LanguageCode": "the-language-of-your-transcription-job",
    "Media": {
        "MediaFileUri": "s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket/Amazon-S3-prefix/your-media-
file-name.file-extension"
    },
    "Settings":{
        "VocabularyFilterName": "your-vocabulary-filter",
        "VocabularyFilterMethod": "remove"
    }
}
```

출력:

```
{
    "TranscriptionJob": {
```

```
        "TranscriptionJobName": "cli-filter-remove-job",
        "TranscriptionJobStatus": "IN_PROGRESS",
        "LanguageCode": "the-language-of-your-transcription-job",
        "Media": {
            "MediaFileUri": "s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket/Amazon-S3-prefix/your-
media-file-name.file-extension"
        },
        "StartTime": "2020-09-18T16:36:18.568000+00:00",
        "CreationTime": "2020-09-18T16:36:18.547000+00:00",
        "Settings": {
            "VocabularyFilterName": "your-vocabulary-filter",
            "VocabularyFilterMethod": "remove"
        }
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Transcribe 개발자 안내서의 트랜스크립션 필터링을 참조하세요.

예시 6: 사용자 지정 어휘로 정확도를 높여 오디오 파일 트랜스크립션

다음 `start-transcription-job` 예시에서는 오디오 파일을 트랜스크립션하고 이전에 생성한 어휘 필터를 사용하여 원하지 않는 단어를 마스킹합니다.

```
aws transcribe start-transcription-job \
    --cli-input-json file://mysixthfile.json
```

`mysixthfile.json`의 콘텐츠:

```
{
    "TranscriptionJobName": "cli-vocab-job",
    "LanguageCode": "the-language-of-your-transcription-job",
    "Media": {
        "MediaFileUri": "s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket/Amazon-S3-prefix/your-media-
file-name.file-extension"
    },
    "Settings":{
        "VocabularyName": "your-vocabulary"
    }
}
```

출력:

```
{
```

```
    "TranscriptionJob": {
        "TranscriptionJobName": "cli-vocab-job",
        "TranscriptionJobStatus": "IN_PROGRESS",
        "LanguageCode": "the-language-of-your-transcription-job",
        "Media": {
            "MediaFileUri": "s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket/Amazon-S3-prefix/your-
media-file-name.file-extension"
        },
        "StartTime": "2020-09-18T16:36:18.568000+00:00",
        "CreationTime": "2020-09-18T16:36:18.547000+00:00",
        "Settings": {
            "VocabularyName": "your-vocabulary"
        }
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Transcribe 개발자 안내서의 트랜스크립션 필터링을 참조하세요.

예시 7: 오디오 파일의 언어를 식별하고 트랜스크립션

다음 `start-transcription-job` 예시에서는 오디오 파일을 트랜스크립션하고 이전에 생성한 어휘 필터를 사용하여 원하지 않는 단어를 마스킹합니다.

```
aws transcribe start-transcription-job \
    --cli-input-json file://myseventhfile.json
```

`myseventhfile.json`의 콘텐츠:

```
{
    "TranscriptionJobName": "cli-identify-language-transcription-job",
    "IdentifyLanguage": true,
    "Media": {
        "MediaFileUri": "s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket/Amazon-S3-prefix/your-media-
file-name.file-extension"
    }
}
```

출력:

```
{
    "TranscriptionJob": {
        "TranscriptionJobName": "cli-identify-language-transcription-job",
```

```
        "TranscriptionJobStatus": "IN_PROGRESS",
        "Media": {
            "MediaFileUri": "s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket/Amazon-S3-prefix/your-
media-file-name.file-extension"
        },
        "StartTime": "2020-09-18T22:27:23.970000+00:00",
        "CreationTime": "2020-09-18T22:27:23.948000+00:00",
        "IdentifyLanguage": true
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Transcribe 개발자 안내서의 언어 식별을 참조하세요.

예시 8: 개인 식별 정보를 편집하여 오디오 파일 트랜스크립션

다음 `start-transcription-job` 예시에서는 오디오 파일을 트랜스크립션하고 트랜스크립션 출력에서 개인 식별 정보를 편집합니다.

```
aws transcribe start-transcription-job \
    --cli-input-json file://myeighthfile.json
```

`myeigthfile.json`의 콘텐츠:

```
{
    "TranscriptionJobName": "cli-redaction-job",
    "LanguageCode": "language-code",
    "Media": {
        "MediaFileUri": "s3://Amazon-S3-Prefix/your-media-file.file-extension"
    },
    "ContentRedaction": {
        "RedactionOutput":"redacted",
        "RedactionType":"PII"
    }
}
```

출력:

```
{
    "TranscriptionJob": {
        "TranscriptionJobName": "cli-redaction-job",
        "TranscriptionJobStatus": "IN_PROGRESS",
        "LanguageCode": "language-code",
        "Media": {
```

```
            "MediaFileUri": "s3://Amazon-S3-Prefix/your-media-file.file-
extension"
        },
        "StartTime": "2020-09-25T23:49:13.195000+00:00",
        "CreationTime": "2020-09-25T23:49:13.176000+00:00",
        "ContentRedaction": {
            "RedactionType": "PII",
            "RedactionOutput": "redacted"
        }
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Transcribe 개발자 안내서의 자동 콘텐츠 편집을 참조하세요.

예시 9: 개인 식별 정보(PII)가 편집된 트랜스크립트와 편집되지 않은 트랜스크립트 생성

다음 `start-transcription-job` 예시에서는 오디오 파일의 트랜스크립션 2개를 생성합니다. 하나는 개인 식별 정보를 편집한 것이고 다른 하나는 편집하지 않은 것입니다.

```
aws transcribe start-transcription-job \
    --cli-input-json file://myninthfile.json
```

`myninthfile.json`의 콘텐츠:

```
{
    "TranscriptionJobName": "cli-redaction-job-with-unredacted-transcript",
    "LanguageCode": "language-code",
    "Media": {
          "MediaFileUri": "s3://Amazon-S3-Prefix/your-media-file.file-extension"
        },
    "ContentRedaction": {
        "RedactionOutput":"redacted_and_unredacted",
        "RedactionType":"PII"
    }
}
```

출력:

```
{
    "TranscriptionJob": {
        "TranscriptionJobName": "cli-redaction-job-with-unredacted-transcript",
        "TranscriptionJobStatus": "IN_PROGRESS",
        "LanguageCode": "language-code",
```

```
        "Media": {
            "MediaFileUri": "s3://Amazon-S3-Prefix/your-media-file.file-
extension"
        },
        "StartTime": "2020-09-25T23:59:47.677000+00:00",
        "CreationTime": "2020-09-25T23:59:47.653000+00:00",
        "ContentRedaction": {
            "RedactionType": "PII",
            "RedactionOutput": "redacted_and_unredacted"
        }
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Transcribe 개발자 안내서의 자동 콘텐츠 편집을 참조하세요.

예시 10: 이전에 생성한 사용자 지정 언어 모델을 사용하여 오디오 파일 트랜스크립션

다음 `start-transcription-job` 예시에서는 이전에 생성한 사용자 지정 언어 모델을 사용하여 오디오 파일을 트랜스크립션합니다.

```
aws transcribe start-transcription-job \
    --cli-input-json file://mytenthfile.json
```

`mytenthfile.json`의 콘텐츠:

```
{
    "TranscriptionJobName": "cli-clm-2-job-1",
    "LanguageCode": "language-code",
    "Media": {
        "MediaFileUri": "s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket/your-audio-file.file-extension"
    },
    "ModelSettings": {
        "LanguageModelName":"cli-clm-2"
    }
}
```

출력:

```
{
    "TranscriptionJob": {
        "TranscriptionJobName": "cli-clm-2-job-1",
        "TranscriptionJobStatus": "IN_PROGRESS",
        "LanguageCode": "language-code",
```

```
        "Media": {
            "MediaFileUri": "s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket/your-audio-file.file-
extension"
        },
        "StartTime": "2020-09-28T17:56:01.835000+00:00",
        "CreationTime": "2020-09-28T17:56:01.801000+00:00",
        "ModelSettings": {
            "LanguageModelName": "cli-clm-2"
        }
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Transcribe 개발자 안내서의 사용자 지정 언어 모델을 사용한 도메인별 트랜스크립션 정확도 개선을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 StartTranscriptionJob을 참조하세요.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

트랜스크립션 작업을 시작합니다.

```
// Import the required AWS SDK clients and commands for Node.js
import { StartTranscriptionJobCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-transcribe";
import { transcribeClient } from "./libs/transcribeClient.js";

// Set the parameters
export const params = {
  TranscriptionJobName: "JOB_NAME",
  LanguageCode: "LANGUAGE_CODE", // For example, 'en-US'
  MediaFormat: "SOURCE_FILE_FORMAT", // For example, 'wav'
  Media: {
    MediaFileUri: "SOURCE_LOCATION",
    // For example, "https://transcribe-demo.s3-REGION.amazonaws.com/
hello_world.wav"
```

```
  },
  OutputBucketName: "OUTPUT_BUCKET_NAME",
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const data = await transcribeClient.send(
      new StartTranscriptionJobCommand(params),
    );
    console.log("Success - put", data);
    return data; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

클라이언트를 생성합니다.

```
import { TranscribeClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-transcribe";
// Set the AWS Region.
const REGION = "REGION"; //e.g. "us-east-1"
// Create an Amazon Transcribe service client object.
const transcribeClient = new TranscribeClient({ region: REGION });
export { transcribeClient };
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 StartTranscriptionJob을 참조하십시오.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def start_job(
    job_name,
    media_uri,
    media_format,
    language_code,
    transcribe_client,
    vocabulary_name=None,
):
    """
    Starts a transcription job. This function returns as soon as the job is
 started.
    To get the current status of the job, call get_transcription_job. The job is
    successfully completed when the job status is 'COMPLETED'.

    :param job_name: The name of the transcription job. This must be unique for
                     your AWS account.
    :param media_uri: The URI where the audio file is stored. This is typically
                      in an Amazon S3 bucket.
    :param media_format: The format of the audio file. For example, mp3 or wav.
    :param language_code: The language code of the audio file.
                          For example, en-US or ja-JP
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
    :param vocabulary_name: The name of a custom vocabulary to use when
 transcribing
                            the audio file.
    :return: Data about the job.
    """
    try:
        job_args = {
            "TranscriptionJobName": job_name,
            "Media": {"MediaFileUri": media_uri},
            "MediaFormat": media_format,
            "LanguageCode": language_code,
        }
        if vocabulary_name is not None:
            job_args["Settings"] = {"VocabularyName": vocabulary_name}
        response = transcribe_client.start_transcription_job(**job_args)
        job = response["TranscriptionJob"]
        logger.info("Started transcription job %s.", job_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't start transcription job %s.", job_name)
        raise
    else:
```

```
        return job
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartTranscriptionJob을 참조하십시오.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **UpdateVocabulary** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 UpdateVocabulary의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 사용자 지정 어휘 생성 및 세부 조정

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /// <summary>
   /// Update a custom vocabulary with new values. Update overwrites all
existing information.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="languageCode">The language code of the vocabulary.</param>
   /// <param name="phrases">Phrases to use in the vocabulary.</param>
   /// <param name="vocabularyName">Name for the vocabulary.</param>
   /// <returns>The state of the custom vocabulary.</returns>
   public async Task<VocabularyState> UpdateCustomVocabulary(LanguageCode
languageCode,
       List<string> phrases, string vocabularyName)
   {
```

```
        var response = await _amazonTranscribeService.UpdateVocabularyAsync(
            new UpdateVocabularyRequest()
            {
                LanguageCode = languageCode,
                Phrases = phrases,
                VocabularyName = vocabularyName
            });
        return response.VocabularyState;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 UpdateVocabulary를 참조하세요.

CLI

AWS CLI

사용자 지정 어휘를 새 용어로 업데이트하는 방법

다음 `update-vocabulary` 예시에서는 사용자 지정 어휘를 생성하는 데 사용된 용어를 사용자가 제공한 새 용어로 덮어씁니다. 사전 조건: 사용자 지정 어휘의 용어를 바꾸려면 새 용어가 포함된 파일이 필요합니다.

```
aws transcribe update-vocabulary \
    --vocabulary-file-uri s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket/Amazon-S3-Prefix/custom-vocabulary.txt \
    --vocabulary-name custom-vocabulary \
    --language-code language-code
```

출력:

```
{
    "VocabularyName": "custom-vocabulary",
    "LanguageCode": "language",
    "VocabularyState": "PENDING"
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon Transcribe 개발자 안내서의 사용자 지정 어휘를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조에서 UpdateVocabulary를 참조하세요.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def update_vocabulary(
    vocabulary_name, language_code, transcribe_client, phrases=None,
 table_uri=None
):
    """
    Updates an existing custom vocabulary. The entire vocabulary is replaced with
    the contents of the update.

    :param vocabulary_name: The name of the vocabulary to update.
    :param language_code: The language code of the vocabulary.
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
    :param phrases: A list of comma-separated phrases to include in the
 vocabulary.
    :param table_uri: A table of phrases and pronunciation hints to include in
 the
                      vocabulary.
    """
    try:
        vocab_args = {"VocabularyName": vocabulary_name, "LanguageCode":
 language_code}
        if phrases is not None:
            vocab_args["Phrases"] = phrases
        elif table_uri is not None:
            vocab_args["VocabularyFileUri"] = table_uri
        response = transcribe_client.update_vocabulary(**vocab_args)
        logger.info("Updated custom vocabulary %s.", response["VocabularyName"])
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't update custom vocabulary %s.",
 vocabulary_name)
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 UpdateVocabulary를 참조하십시오.

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Transcribe 시나리오

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Transcribe AWS SDKs에서 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이러한 시나리오에서는 Amazon Transcribe 내에서 또는 다른 함수와 함께 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS 서비스. 각 시나리오에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시나리오는 컨텍스트에 맞는 서비스 작업을 이해하는 데 도움이 되도록 중급 수준의 경험을 대상으로 합니다.

예시

- Amazon Transcribe 스트리밍 앱 구축
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 텍스트를 음성으로 변환하고 다시 텍스트로 변환
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon Transcribe 사용자 지정 어휘 생성 및 구체화
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon Transcribe로 오디오 트랜스크립션 및 작업 데이터 가져오기

Amazon Transcribe 스트리밍 앱 구축

다음 코드 예제에서는 라이브 오디오를 실시간으로 기록, 변환 및 번역하고 결과를 이메일로 보내는 앱을 구축하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

Amazon Transcribe를 사용하여 라이브 오디오를 실시간으로 기록, 변환 및 번역하고 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 결과를 이메일로 전송하는 앱을 구축하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예시를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Comprehend

- Amazon SES
- Amazon Transcribe
- Amazon Translate

AWS SDK를 사용하여 텍스트를 음성으로 변환하고 다시 텍스트로 변환

다음 코드 예시는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- Amazon Polly를 사용하여 일반 텍스트(UTF-8) 입력 파일을 오디오 파일에 합성합니다.
- Amazon S3 버킷에 오디오 파일을 업로드합니다.
- Amazon Transcribe를 사용하여 오디오 파일을 텍스트로 변환합니다.
- 텍스트를 표시합니다.

Rust

SDK for Rust

Amazon Polly를 사용하여 일반 텍스트(UTF-8) 입력 파일을 오디오 파일에 합성하고, 오디오 파일을 Amazon S3 버킷에 업로드하고, Amazon Transcribe를 사용하여 해당 오디오 파일을 텍스트로 변환하고, 텍스트를 표시합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예시를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Polly
- Amazon S3
- Amazon Transcribe

AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon Transcribe 사용자 지정 어휘 생성 및 구체화

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- Amazon S3에 오디오 파일을 업로드합니다.
- Amazon Transcribe 작업을 실행하여 파일을 트랜스크립션하고 결과를 얻습니다.
- 사용자 지정 어휘를 생성하고 세부 조정하여 트랜스크립션 정확도를 향상시킵니다.
- 사용자 지정 어휘와 함께 작업을 실행하고 결과를 얻습니다.

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Lewis Carroll의 Jabberwocky 낭독이 포함된 오디오 파일을 트랜스크립션합니다. 먼저 Amazon Transcribe 작업을 래핑하는 함수를 생성하여 시작합니다.

```
def start_job(
    job_name,
    media_uri,
    media_format,
    language_code,
    transcribe_client,
    vocabulary_name=None,
):
    """
    Starts a transcription job. This function returns as soon as the job is
 started.
    To get the current status of the job, call get_transcription_job. The job is
    successfully completed when the job status is 'COMPLETED'.

    :param job_name: The name of the transcription job. This must be unique for
                     your AWS account.
    :param media_uri: The URI where the audio file is stored. This is typically
                      in an Amazon S3 bucket.
    :param media_format: The format of the audio file. For example, mp3 or wav.
    :param language_code: The language code of the audio file.
                          For example, en-US or ja-JP
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
    :param vocabulary_name: The name of a custom vocabulary to use when
 transcribing
                             the audio file.
    :return: Data about the job.
    """
    try:
        job_args = {
```

```
            "TranscriptionJobName": job_name,
            "Media": {"MediaFileUri": media_uri},
            "MediaFormat": media_format,
            "LanguageCode": language_code,
        }
        if vocabulary_name is not None:
            job_args["Settings"] = {"VocabularyName": vocabulary_name}
        response = transcribe_client.start_transcription_job(**job_args)
        job = response["TranscriptionJob"]
        logger.info("Started transcription job %s.", job_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't start transcription job %s.", job_name)
        raise
    else:
        return job



def get_job(job_name, transcribe_client):
    """
    Gets details about a transcription job.

    :param job_name: The name of the job to retrieve.
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
    :return: The retrieved transcription job.
    """
    try:
        response = transcribe_client.get_transcription_job(
            TranscriptionJobName=job_name
        )
        job = response["TranscriptionJob"]
        logger.info("Got job %s.", job["TranscriptionJobName"])
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get job %s.", job_name)
        raise
    else:
        return job



def delete_job(job_name, transcribe_client):
    """
    Deletes a transcription job. This also deletes the transcript associated with
    the job.
```

```
    :param job_name: The name of the job to delete.
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
    """
    try:
        transcribe_client.delete_transcription_job(TranscriptionJobName=job_name)
        logger.info("Deleted job %s.", job_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete job %s.", job_name)
        raise



def create_vocabulary(
    vocabulary_name, language_code, transcribe_client, phrases=None,
 table_uri=None
):
    """
    Creates a custom vocabulary that can be used to improve the accuracy of
    transcription jobs. This function returns as soon as the vocabulary
 processing
    is started. Call get_vocabulary to get the current status of the vocabulary.
    The vocabulary is ready to use when its status is 'READY'.

    :param vocabulary_name: The name of the custom vocabulary.
    :param language_code: The language code of the vocabulary.
                          For example, en-US or nl-NL.
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
    :param phrases: A list of comma-separated phrases to include in the
 vocabulary.
    :param table_uri: A table of phrases and pronunciation hints to include in
 the
                      vocabulary.
    :return: Information about the newly created vocabulary.
    """
    try:
        vocab_args = {"VocabularyName": vocabulary_name, "LanguageCode":
 language_code}
        if phrases is not None:
            vocab_args["Phrases"] = phrases
        elif table_uri is not None:
            vocab_args["VocabularyFileUri"] = table_uri
        response = transcribe_client.create_vocabulary(**vocab_args)
        logger.info("Created custom vocabulary %s.", response["VocabularyName"])
```

```
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create custom vocabulary %s.",
 vocabulary_name)
        raise
    else:
        return response



def get_vocabulary(vocabulary_name, transcribe_client):
    """
    Gets information about a custom vocabulary.

    :param vocabulary_name: The name of the vocabulary to retrieve.
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
    :return: Information about the vocabulary.
    """
    try:
        response =
 transcribe_client.get_vocabulary(VocabularyName=vocabulary_name)
        logger.info("Got vocabulary %s.", response["VocabularyName"])
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get vocabulary %s.", vocabulary_name)
        raise
    else:
        return response



def update_vocabulary(
    vocabulary_name, language_code, transcribe_client, phrases=None,
 table_uri=None
):
    """
    Updates an existing custom vocabulary. The entire vocabulary is replaced with
    the contents of the update.

    :param vocabulary_name: The name of the vocabulary to update.
    :param language_code: The language code of the vocabulary.
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
    :param phrases: A list of comma-separated phrases to include in the
 vocabulary.
    :param table_uri: A table of phrases and pronunciation hints to include in
 the
```

```
                        vocabulary.
    """
    try:
        vocab_args = {"VocabularyName": vocabulary_name, "LanguageCode":
 language_code}
        if phrases is not None:
            vocab_args["Phrases"] = phrases
        elif table_uri is not None:
            vocab_args["VocabularyFileUri"] = table_uri
        response = transcribe_client.update_vocabulary(**vocab_args)
        logger.info("Updated custom vocabulary %s.", response["VocabularyName"])
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't update custom vocabulary %s.",
 vocabulary_name)
        raise



def list_vocabularies(vocabulary_filter, transcribe_client):
    """
    Lists the custom vocabularies created for this AWS account.

    :param vocabulary_filter: The returned vocabularies must contain this string
 in
                              their names.
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
    :return: The list of retrieved vocabularies.
    """
    try:
        response =
 transcribe_client.list_vocabularies(NameContains=vocabulary_filter)
        vocabs = response["Vocabularies"]
        next_token = response.get("NextToken")
        while next_token is not None:
            response = transcribe_client.list_vocabularies(
                NameContains=vocabulary_filter, NextToken=next_token
            )
            vocabs += response["Vocabularies"]
            next_token = response.get("NextToken")
        logger.info(
            "Got %s vocabularies with filter %s.", len(vocabs), vocabulary_filter
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception(
```

```
            "Couldn't list vocabularies with filter %s.", vocabulary_filter
        )
        raise
    else:
        return vocabs



def delete_vocabulary(vocabulary_name, transcribe_client):
    """
    Deletes a custom vocabulary.

    :param vocabulary_name: The name of the vocabulary to delete.
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
    """
    try:
        transcribe_client.delete_vocabulary(VocabularyName=vocabulary_name)
        logger.info("Deleted vocabulary %s.", vocabulary_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete vocabulary %s.", vocabulary_name)
        raise
```

랩퍼 함수를 호출하여 사용자 지정 어휘 없이 오디오를 트랜스크립션한 다음 다른 버전의 사용자 지정 어휘를 사용하여 트랜스크립션하면 결과가 개선됩니다.

```
def usage_demo():
    """Shows how to use the Amazon Transcribe service."""
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    s3_resource = boto3.resource("s3")
    transcribe_client = boto3.client("transcribe")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the Amazon Transcribe demo!")
    print("-" * 88)

    bucket_name = f"jabber-bucket-{time.time_ns()}"
    print(f"Creating bucket {bucket_name}.")
    bucket = s3_resource.create_bucket(
        Bucket=bucket_name,
```

```
        CreateBucketConfiguration={
            "LocationConstraint": transcribe_client.meta.region_name
        },
    )
    media_file_name = ".media/Jabberwocky.mp3"
    media_object_key = "Jabberwocky.mp3"
    print(f"Uploading media file {media_file_name}.")
    bucket.upload_file(media_file_name, media_object_key)
    media_uri = f"s3://{bucket.name}/{media_object_key}"

    job_name_simple = f"Jabber-{time.time_ns()}"
    print(f"Starting transcription job {job_name_simple}.")
    start_job(
        job_name_simple,
        f"s3://{bucket_name}/{media_object_key}",
        "mp3",
        "en-US",
        transcribe_client,
    )
    transcribe_waiter = TranscribeCompleteWaiter(transcribe_client)
    transcribe_waiter.wait(job_name_simple)
    job_simple = get_job(job_name_simple, transcribe_client)
    transcript_simple = requests.get(
        job_simple["Transcript"]["TranscriptFileUri"]
    ).json()
    print(f"Transcript for job {transcript_simple['jobName']}:")
    print(transcript_simple["results"]["transcripts"][0]["transcript"])

    print("-" * 88)
    print(
        "Creating a custom vocabulary that lists the nonsense words to try to "
        "improve the transcription."
    )
    vocabulary_name = f"Jabber-vocabulary-{time.time_ns()}"
    create_vocabulary(
        vocabulary_name,
        "en-US",
        transcribe_client,
        phrases=[
            "brillig",
            "slithy",
            "borogoves",
            "mome",
            "raths",
```

```
            "Jub-Jub",
            "frumious",
            "manxome",
            "Tumtum",
            "uffish",
            "whiffling",
            "tulgey",
            "thou",
            "frabjous",
            "callooh",
            "callay",
            "chortled",
        ],
    )
    vocabulary_ready_waiter = VocabularyReadyWaiter(transcribe_client)
    vocabulary_ready_waiter.wait(vocabulary_name)

    job_name_vocabulary_list = f"Jabber-vocabulary-list-{time.time_ns()}"
    print(f"Starting transcription job {job_name_vocabulary_list}.")
    start_job(
        job_name_vocabulary_list,
        media_uri,
        "mp3",
        "en-US",
        transcribe_client,
        vocabulary_name,
    )
    transcribe_waiter.wait(job_name_vocabulary_list)
    job_vocabulary_list = get_job(job_name_vocabulary_list, transcribe_client)
    transcript_vocabulary_list = requests.get(
        job_vocabulary_list["Transcript"]["TranscriptFileUri"]
    ).json()
    print(f"Transcript for job {transcript_vocabulary_list['jobName']}:")
    print(transcript_vocabulary_list["results"]["transcripts"][0]["transcript"])

    print("-" * 88)
    print(
        "Updating the custom vocabulary with table data that provides additional
"
        "pronunciation hints."
    )
    table_vocab_file = "jabber-vocabulary-table.txt"
    bucket.upload_file(table_vocab_file, table_vocab_file)
    update_vocabulary(
```

```
        vocabulary_name,
        "en-US",
        transcribe_client,
        table_uri=f"s3://{bucket.name}/{table_vocab_file}",
    )
    vocabulary_ready_waiter.wait(vocabulary_name)

    job_name_vocab_table = f"Jabber-vocab-table-{time.time_ns()}"
    print(f"Starting transcription job {job_name_vocab_table}.")
    start_job(
        job_name_vocab_table,
        media_uri,
        "mp3",
        "en-US",
        transcribe_client,
        vocabulary_name=vocabulary_name,
    )
    transcribe_waiter.wait(job_name_vocab_table)
    job_vocab_table = get_job(job_name_vocab_table, transcribe_client)
    transcript_vocab_table = requests.get(
        job_vocab_table["Transcript"]["TranscriptFileUri"]
    ).json()
    print(f"Transcript for job {transcript_vocab_table['jobName']}:")
    print(transcript_vocab_table["results"]["transcripts"][0]["transcript"])

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Getting data for jobs and vocabularies.")
    jabber_jobs = list_jobs("Jabber", transcribe_client)
    print(f"Found {len(jabber_jobs)} jobs:")
    for job_sum in jabber_jobs:
        job = get_job(job_sum["TranscriptionJobName"], transcribe_client)
        print(
            f"\t{job['TranscriptionJobName']}, {job['Media']['MediaFileUri']}, "
            f"{job['Settings'].get('VocabularyName')}"
        )

    jabber_vocabs = list_vocabularies("Jabber", transcribe_client)
    print(f"Found {len(jabber_vocabs)} vocabularies:")
    for vocab_sum in jabber_vocabs:
        vocab = get_vocabulary(vocab_sum["VocabularyName"], transcribe_client)
        vocab_content = requests.get(vocab["DownloadUri"]).text
        print(f"\t{vocab['VocabularyName']} contents:")
        print(vocab_content)
```

```
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Deleting demo jobs.")
    for job_name in [job_name_simple, job_name_vocabulary_list,
job_name_vocab_table]:
        delete_job(job_name, transcribe_client)
    print("Deleting demo vocabulary.")
    delete_vocabulary(vocabulary_name, transcribe_client)
    print("Deleting demo bucket.")
    bucket.objects.delete()
    bucket.delete()
    print("Thanks for watching!")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - CreateVocabulary
  - DeleteTranscriptionJob
  - DeleteVocabulary
  - GetTranscriptionJob
  - GetVocabulary
  - ListVocabularies
  - StartTranscriptionJob
  - UpdateVocabulary

AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon Transcribe로 오디오 트랜스크립션 및 작업 데이터 가져오기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- Amazon Transcribe를 통해 트랜스크립션 작업을 시작합니다.
- 작업이 완료될 때까지 기다립니다.
- 트랜스크립트가 저장되는 URI를 가져옵니다.

자세한 내용은 Amazon Transcribe 시작하기를 참조하십시오.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

PCM 파일을 트랜스크립션합니다.

```
/**
 * To run this AWS code example, ensure that you have set up your development
 * environment, including your AWS credentials.
 *
 * For information, see this documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */

public class TranscribeStreamingDemoFile {
    private static final Region REGION = Region.US_EAST_1;
    private static TranscribeStreamingAsyncClient client;

    public static void main(String args[]) throws ExecutionException,
 InterruptedException {

        final String USAGE = "\n" +
                "Usage:\n" +
                "    <file> \n\n" +
                "Where:\n" +
                "    file - the location of a PCM file to transcribe. In this
 example, ensure the PCM file is 16 hertz (Hz). \n";

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(USAGE);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String file = args[0];
        client = TranscribeStreamingAsyncClient.builder()
```

```
                .region(REGION)
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<Void> result =
client.startStreamTranscription(getRequest(16_000),
                new AudioStreamPublisher(getStreamFromFile(file)),
                getResponseHandler());

        result.get();
        client.close();
    }

    private static InputStream getStreamFromFile(String file) {
        try {
            File inputFile = new File(file);
            InputStream audioStream = new FileInputStream(inputFile);
            return audioStream;

        } catch (FileNotFoundException e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    private static StartStreamTranscriptionRequest getRequest(Integer
mediaSampleRateHertz) {
        return StartStreamTranscriptionRequest.builder()
                .languageCode(LanguageCode.EN_US)
                .mediaEncoding(MediaEncoding.PCM)
                .mediaSampleRateHertz(mediaSampleRateHertz)
                .build();
    }

    private static StartStreamTranscriptionResponseHandler getResponseHandler() {
        return StartStreamTranscriptionResponseHandler.builder()
                .onResponse(r -> {
                    System.out.println("Received Initial response");
                })
                .onError(e -> {
                    System.out.println(e.getMessage());
                    StringWriter sw = new StringWriter();
                    e.printStackTrace(new PrintWriter(sw));
                    System.out.println("Error Occurred: " + sw.toString());
                })
                .onComplete(() -> {
```

```
                    System.out.println("=== All records stream successfully
 ===");
                })
                .subscriber(event -> {
                    List<Result> results = ((TranscriptEvent)
 event).transcript().results();
                    if (results.size() > 0) {
                        if (!
results.get(0).alternatives().get(0).transcript().isEmpty()) {

 System.out.println(results.get(0).alternatives().get(0).transcript());
                        }
                    }
                })
                .build();
    }

    private static class AudioStreamPublisher implements Publisher<AudioStream> {
        private final InputStream inputStream;
        private static Subscription currentSubscription;

        private AudioStreamPublisher(InputStream inputStream) {
            this.inputStream = inputStream;
        }

        @Override
        public void subscribe(Subscriber<? super AudioStream> s) {

            if (this.currentSubscription == null) {
                this.currentSubscription = new SubscriptionImpl(s, inputStream);
            } else {
                this.currentSubscription.cancel();
                this.currentSubscription = new SubscriptionImpl(s, inputStream);
            }
            s.onSubscribe(currentSubscription);
        }
    }

    public static class SubscriptionImpl implements Subscription {
        private static final int CHUNK_SIZE_IN_BYTES = 1024 * 1;
        private final Subscriber<? super AudioStream> subscriber;
        private final InputStream inputStream;
        private ExecutorService executor = Executors.newFixedThreadPool(1);
        private AtomicLong demand = new AtomicLong(0);
```

```
        SubscriptionImpl(Subscriber<? super AudioStream> s, InputStream
inputStream) {
            this.subscriber = s;
            this.inputStream = inputStream;
        }

        @Override
        public void request(long n) {
            if (n <= 0) {
                subscriber.onError(new IllegalArgumentException("Demand must be
positive"));
            }

            demand.getAndAdd(n);

            executor.submit(() -> {
                try {
                    do {
                        ByteBuffer audioBuffer = getNextEvent();
                        if (audioBuffer.remaining() > 0) {
                            AudioEvent audioEvent =
audioEventFromBuffer(audioBuffer);
                            subscriber.onNext(audioEvent);
                        } else {
                            subscriber.onComplete();
                            break;
                        }
                    } while (demand.decrementAndGet() > 0);
                } catch (Exception e) {
                    subscriber.onError(e);
                }
            });
        }

        @Override
        public void cancel() {
            executor.shutdown();
        }

        private ByteBuffer getNextEvent() {
            ByteBuffer audioBuffer = null;
            byte[] audioBytes = new byte[CHUNK_SIZE_IN_BYTES];
```

```
            int len = 0;
            try {
                len = inputStream.read(audioBytes);

                if (len <= 0) {
                    audioBuffer = ByteBuffer.allocate(0);
                } else {
                    audioBuffer = ByteBuffer.wrap(audioBytes, 0, len);
                }
            } catch (IOException e) {
                throw new UncheckedIOException(e);
            }

            return audioBuffer;
        }

        private AudioEvent audioEventFromBuffer(ByteBuffer bb) {
            return AudioEvent.builder()
                    .audioChunk(SdkBytes.fromByteBuffer(bb))
                    .build();
        }
    }
}
```

컴퓨터 마이크의 스트리밍 오디오를 트랜스크립션합니다.

```
public class TranscribeStreamingDemoApp {
    private static final Region REGION = Region.US_EAST_1;
    private static TranscribeStreamingAsyncClient client;

    public static void main(String[] args)
            throws URISyntaxException, ExecutionException, InterruptedException,
 LineUnavailableException {

        client = TranscribeStreamingAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(getCredentials())
                .region(REGION)
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<Void> result =
 client.startStreamTranscription(getRequest(16_000),
                new AudioStreamPublisher(getStreamFromMic()),
```

```
                getResponseHandler());

        result.get();
        client.close();
    }

    private static InputStream getStreamFromMic() throws LineUnavailableException
{

        // Signed PCM AudioFormat with 16kHz, 16 bit sample size, mono
        int sampleRate = 16000;
        AudioFormat format = new AudioFormat(sampleRate, 16, 1, true, false);
        DataLine.Info info = new DataLine.Info(TargetDataLine.class, format);

        if (!AudioSystem.isLineSupported(info)) {
            System.out.println("Line not supported");
            System.exit(0);
        }

        TargetDataLine line = (TargetDataLine) AudioSystem.getLine(info);
        line.open(format);
        line.start();

        InputStream audioStream = new AudioInputStream(line);
        return audioStream;
    }

    private static AwsCredentialsProvider getCredentials() {
        return DefaultCredentialsProvider.create();
    }

    private static StartStreamTranscriptionRequest getRequest(Integer
mediaSampleRateHertz) {
        return StartStreamTranscriptionRequest.builder()
                .languageCode(LanguageCode.EN_US.toString())
                .mediaEncoding(MediaEncoding.PCM)
                .mediaSampleRateHertz(mediaSampleRateHertz)
                .build();
    }

    private static StartStreamTranscriptionResponseHandler getResponseHandler() {
        return StartStreamTranscriptionResponseHandler.builder()
                .onResponse(r -> {
                    System.out.println("Received Initial response");
```

```
                })
                .onError(e -> {
                    System.out.println(e.getMessage());
                    StringWriter sw = new StringWriter();
                    e.printStackTrace(new PrintWriter(sw));
                    System.out.println("Error Occurred: " + sw);
                })
                .onComplete(() -> {
                    System.out.println("=== All records stream successfully
 ===");
                })
                .subscriber(event -> {
                    List<Result> results = ((TranscriptEvent)
 event).transcript().results();
                    if (results.size() > 0) {
                        if (!
results.get(0).alternatives().get(0).transcript().isEmpty()) {

 System.out.println(results.get(0).alternatives().get(0).transcript());
                        }
                    }
                })
                .build();
    }


    private static class AudioStreamPublisher implements Publisher<AudioStream> {
        private static Subscription currentSubscription;
        private final InputStream inputStream;

        private AudioStreamPublisher(InputStream inputStream) {
            this.inputStream = inputStream;
        }

        @Override
        public void subscribe(Subscriber<? super AudioStream> s) {

            if (currentSubscription == null) {
                currentSubscription = new SubscriptionImpl(s, inputStream);
            } else {
                currentSubscription.cancel();
                currentSubscription = new SubscriptionImpl(s, inputStream);
            }
            s.onSubscribe(currentSubscription);
```

```
        }
    }

    public static class SubscriptionImpl implements Subscription {
        private static final int CHUNK_SIZE_IN_BYTES = 1024;
        private final Subscriber<? super AudioStream> subscriber;
        private final InputStream inputStream;
        private final ExecutorService executor = Executors.newFixedThreadPool(1);
        private final AtomicLong demand = new AtomicLong(0);

        SubscriptionImpl(Subscriber<? super AudioStream> s, InputStream
inputStream) {
            this.subscriber = s;
            this.inputStream = inputStream;
        }

        @Override
        public void request(long n) {
            if (n <= 0) {
                subscriber.onError(new IllegalArgumentException("Demand must be
positive"));
            }

            demand.getAndAdd(n);

            executor.submit(() -> {
                try {
                    do {
                        ByteBuffer audioBuffer = getNextEvent();
                        if (audioBuffer.remaining() > 0) {
                            AudioEvent audioEvent =
audioEventFromBuffer(audioBuffer);
                            subscriber.onNext(audioEvent);
                        } else {
                            subscriber.onComplete();
                            break;
                        }
                    } while (demand.decrementAndGet() > 0);
                } catch (Exception e) {
                    subscriber.onError(e);
                }
            });
        }
```

```
        @Override
        public void cancel() {
            executor.shutdown();
        }

        private ByteBuffer getNextEvent() {
            ByteBuffer audioBuffer = null;
            byte[] audioBytes = new byte[CHUNK_SIZE_IN_BYTES];

            int len = 0;
            try {
                len = inputStream.read(audioBytes);

                if (len <= 0) {
                    audioBuffer = ByteBuffer.allocate(0);
                } else {
                    audioBuffer = ByteBuffer.wrap(audioBytes, 0, len);
                }
            } catch (IOException e) {
                throw new UncheckedIOException(e);
            }

            return audioBuffer;
        }

        private AudioEvent audioEventFromBuffer(ByteBuffer bb) {
            return AudioEvent.builder()
                    .audioChunk(SdkBytes.fromByteBuffer(bb))
                    .build();
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - GetTranscriptionJob
  - StartTranscriptionJob

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import time
import boto3


def transcribe_file(job_name, file_uri, transcribe_client):
    transcribe_client.start_transcription_job(
        TranscriptionJobName=job_name,
        Media={"MediaFileUri": file_uri},
        MediaFormat="wav",
        LanguageCode="en-US",
    )

    max_tries = 60
    while max_tries > 0:
        max_tries -= 1
        job =
 transcribe_client.get_transcription_job(TranscriptionJobName=job_name)
        job_status = job["TranscriptionJob"]["TranscriptionJobStatus"]
        if job_status in ["COMPLETED", "FAILED"]:
            print(f"Job {job_name} is {job_status}.")
            if job_status == "COMPLETED":
                print(
                    f"Download the transcript from\n"
                    f"\t{job['TranscriptionJob']['Transcript']
['TranscriptFileUri']}."
                )
            break
        else:
            print(f"Waiting for {job_name}. Current status is {job_status}.")
        time.sleep(10)
```

```
def main():
    transcribe_client = boto3.client("transcribe")
    file_uri = "s3://test-transcribe/answer2.wav"
    transcribe_file("Example-job", file_uri, transcribe_client)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - GetTranscriptionJob
  - StartTranscriptionJob

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Transcribe 스트리밍의 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Transcribe Streaming을 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

추가 리소스

- Amazon Transcribe 스트리밍 개발자 안내서 - Amazon Transcribe 스트리밍에 대한 자세한 정보입니다.
- Amazon Transcribe 스트리밍 API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 Amazon Transcribe 스트리밍 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 설정 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리입니다. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Transcribe 스트리밍의 기본 예제
  - AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Transcribe 스트리밍 작업

    - AWS SDK와 StartMedicalStreamTranscription 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 StartStreamTranscription 함께 사용
- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Transcribe 스트리밍 시나리오
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 파일 트랜스크립션 생성
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 마이크에서 트랜스크립션 생성

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Transcribe 스트리밍의 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 SDKs에서 Amazon Transcribe Streaming AWS 의 기본 사항을 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Transcribe 스트리밍 작업
  - AWS SDK와 StartMedicalStreamTranscription 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 StartStreamTranscription 함께 사용

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Transcribe 스트리밍 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 Amazon Transcribe 스트리밍 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

이러한 발췌문은 Amazon Transcribe Streaming API를 호출하며 컨텍스트에서 실행해야 하는 더 큰 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드입니다. AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Transcribe 스트리밍 시나리오 에서 컨텍스트에 맞는 작업을 볼 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 Amazon Transcribe Streaming API 참조를 참조하세요.

예시

- AWS SDK와 StartMedicalStreamTranscription 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 StartStreamTranscription 함께 사용

AWS SDK와 **`StartMedicalStreamTranscription`** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `StartMedicalStreamTranscription`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/*
To run this AWS code example, ensure that you have set up your development
 environment, including your AWS credentials.

 For information, see this documentation topic:

 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html

This code demonstrates the process of starting a medical transcription job using
 the AWS Transcribe
Streaming service, including setting up the audio input stream, configuring the
 transcription request,
and handling the transcription response.
 */

public class TranscribeMedicalStreamingDemoApp {
    private static TranscribeStreamingAsyncClient client;

    public static void main(String args[])
        throws ExecutionException, InterruptedException, LineUnavailableException
 {

        client = TranscribeStreamingAsyncClient.builder()
            .credentialsProvider(getCredentials())
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<Void> result =
 client.startMedicalStreamTranscription(getMedicalRequest(16_000),
            new AudioStreamPublisher(getStreamFromMic()),
            getMedicalResponseHandler());

        result.get();
```

```
        client.close();
    }

    private static InputStream getStreamFromMic() throws LineUnavailableException
{

        // Signed PCM AudioFormat with 16kHz, 16 bit sample size, mono
        int sampleRate = 16000;
        AudioFormat format = new AudioFormat(sampleRate, 16, 1, true, false);
        DataLine.Info info = new DataLine.Info(TargetDataLine.class, format);

        if (!AudioSystem.isLineSupported(info)) {
            System.out.println("Line not supported");
            throw new LineUnavailableException("The audio system microphone line
is not supported.");
        }

        TargetDataLine line = (TargetDataLine) AudioSystem.getLine(info);
        line.open(format);
        line.start();

        InputStream audioStream = new AudioInputStream(line);
        return audioStream;
    }

    private static AwsCredentialsProvider getCredentials() {
        return DefaultCredentialsProvider.create();
    }

    private static StartMedicalStreamTranscriptionRequest
getMedicalRequest(Integer mediaSampleRateHertz) {
        return StartMedicalStreamTranscriptionRequest.builder()
            .languageCode(LanguageCode.EN_US.toString()) // For medical
transcription, EN_US is typically used.
            .mediaEncoding(MediaEncoding.PCM)
            .mediaSampleRateHertz(mediaSampleRateHertz)
            .specialty(Specialty.PRIMARYCARE) // Specify the medical specialty.
            .type(Type.CONVERSATION) // Set the type as CONVERSATION or
DICTATION.
            .build();
    }

    private static StartMedicalStreamTranscriptionResponseHandler
getMedicalResponseHandler() {
```

```
        return StartMedicalStreamTranscriptionResponseHandler.builder()
            .onResponse(r -> {
                System.out.println("Received Initial response");
            })
            .onError(e -> {
                System.out.println(e.getMessage());
                StringWriter sw = new StringWriter();
                e.printStackTrace(new PrintWriter(sw));
                System.out.println("Error Occurred: " + sw.toString());
            })
            .onComplete(() -> {
                System.out.println("=== All records streamed successfully ===");
            })
            .subscriber(event -> {
                List<MedicalResult> results = ((MedicalTranscriptEvent)
 event).transcript().results();
                if (results.size() > 0) {
                    if (!
results.get(0).alternatives().get(0).transcript().isEmpty()) {

 System.out.println(results.get(0).alternatives().get(0).transcript());
                    }
                }
            })
            .build();
    }

    private static class AudioStreamPublisher implements Publisher<AudioStream> {
        private final InputStream inputStream;
        private static Subscription currentSubscription;

        private AudioStreamPublisher(InputStream inputStream) {
            this.inputStream = inputStream;
        }

        @Override
        public void subscribe(Subscriber<? super AudioStream> s) {

            if (this.currentSubscription == null) {
                this.currentSubscription = new SubscriptionImpl(s, inputStream);
            } else {
                this.currentSubscription.cancel();
                this.currentSubscription = new SubscriptionImpl(s, inputStream);
            }
```

```
            s.onSubscribe(currentSubscription);
        }
    }

    public static class SubscriptionImpl implements Subscription {
        private static final int CHUNK_SIZE_IN_BYTES = 1024 * 1;
        private final Subscriber<? super AudioStream> subscriber;
        private final InputStream inputStream;
        private ExecutorService executor = Executors.newFixedThreadPool(1);
        private AtomicLong demand = new AtomicLong(0);

        SubscriptionImpl(Subscriber<? super AudioStream> s, InputStream
 inputStream) {
            this.subscriber = s;
            this.inputStream = inputStream;
        }

        @Override
        public void request(long n) {
            if (n <= 0) {
                subscriber.onError(new IllegalArgumentException("Demand must be
 positive"));
            }

            demand.getAndAdd(n);
            executor.submit(() -> {
                try {
                    do {
                        ByteBuffer audioBuffer = getNextEvent();
                        if (audioBuffer.remaining() > 0) {
                            AudioEvent audioEvent =
 audioEventFromBuffer(audioBuffer);
                            subscriber.onNext(audioEvent);
                        } else {
                            subscriber.onComplete();
                            break;
                        }
                    } while (demand.decrementAndGet() > 0);
                } catch (Exception e) {
                    subscriber.onError(e);
                }
            });
        }
```

```
        @Override
        public void cancel() {
            executor.shutdown();
        }

        private ByteBuffer getNextEvent() {
            ByteBuffer audioBuffer = null;
            byte[] audioBytes = new byte[CHUNK_SIZE_IN_BYTES];

            int len = 0;
            try {
                len = inputStream.read(audioBytes);

                if (len <= 0) {
                    audioBuffer = ByteBuffer.allocate(0);
                } else {
                    audioBuffer = ByteBuffer.wrap(audioBytes, 0, len);
                }
            } catch (IOException e) {
                throw new UncheckedIOException(e);
            }

            return audioBuffer;
        }

        private AudioEvent audioEventFromBuffer(ByteBuffer bb) {
            return AudioEvent.builder()
                .audioChunk(SdkBytes.fromByteBuffer(bb))
                .build();
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartMedicalStreamTranscriptionAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **StartStreamTranscription** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `StartStreamTranscription`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예시는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 오디오 파일 트랜스크립션
- 마이크에서 오디오 트랜스크립션

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
int main() {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;

    Aws::InitAPI(options);
    {
        //TODO(User): Set to the region of your AWS account.
        const Aws::String region = Aws::Region::US_WEST_2;

        //Load a profile that has been granted AmazonTranscribeFullAccess AWS
 managed permission policy.
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration config;
#ifdef _WIN32
        // ATTENTION: On Windows with the AWS C++ SDK, this example only runs if
 the SDK is built
        // with the curl library.
        // For more information, see the accompanying ReadMe.
        // For more information, see "Building the SDK for Windows with curl".
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-cpp/v1/developer-guide/setup-
windows.html
        //TODO(User): Update to the location of your .crt file.
        config.caFile = "C:/curl/bin/curl-ca-bundle.crt";
#endif
        config.region = region;

        TranscribeStreamingServiceClient client(config);
        StartStreamTranscriptionHandler handler;
        handler.SetOnErrorCallback(
```

```
                []([const Aws::Client::AWSError<TranscribeStreamingServiceErrors>
&error) {
                        std::cerr << "ERROR: " + error.GetMessage() << std::endl;
                });
        //SetTranscriptEventCallback called for every 'chunk' of file
transcripted.
        // Partial results are returned in real time.
        handler.SetTranscriptEventCallback([](const TranscriptEvent &ev) {
                for (auto &&r: ev.GetTranscript().GetResults()) {
                    if (r.GetIsPartial()) {
                        std::cout << "[partial] ";
                    }
                    else {
                        std::cout << "[Final] ";
                    }
                    for (auto &&alt: r.GetAlternatives()) {
                        std::cout << alt.GetTranscript() << std::endl;
                    }
                }
        });

        StartStreamTranscriptionRequest request;
        request.SetMediaSampleRateHertz(SAMPLE_RATE);
        request.SetLanguageCode(LanguageCode::en_US);
        request.SetMediaEncoding(
                MediaEncoding::pcm); // wav and aiff files are PCM formats.
        request.SetEventStreamHandler(handler);

        auto OnStreamReady = [](AudioStream &stream) {
                Aws::FStream file(FILE_NAME, std::ios_base::in |
std::ios_base::binary);
                if (!file.is_open()) {
                    std::cerr << "Failed to open " << FILE_NAME << '\n';
                }
                std::array<char, BUFFER_SIZE> buf;
                int i = 0;
                while (file) {
                    file.read(&buf[0], buf.size());

                    if (!file)
                        std::cout << "File: only " << file.gcount() << " could be
read"
                                  << std::endl;
```

```
                    Aws::Vector<unsigned char> bits{buf.begin(), buf.end()};
                    AudioEvent event(std::move(bits));
                    if (!stream) {
                        std::cerr << "Failed to create a stream" << std::endl;
                        break;
                    }
                    //The std::basic_istream::gcount() is used to count the
 characters in the given string. It returns
                    //the number of characters extracted by the last read()
 operation.
                    if (file.gcount() > 0) {
                        if (!stream.WriteAudioEvent(event)) {
                            std::cerr << "Failed to write an audio event" <<
 std::endl;
                            break;
                        }
                    }
                    else {
                        break;
                    }
                    std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::milliseconds(
                            25)); // Slow down because we are streaming from a
 file.
                }
                if (!stream.WriteAudioEvent(
                        AudioEvent())) {
                    // Per the spec, we have to send an empty event (an event
 without a payload) at the end.
                    std::cerr << "Failed to send an empty frame" << std::endl;
                }
                else {
                    std::cout << "Successfully sent the empty frame" <<
 std::endl;
                }
                stream.flush();
                stream.Close();
        };

        Aws::Utils::Threading::Semaphore signaling(0 /*initialCount*/, 1 /
*maxCount*/);
        auto OnResponseCallback = [&signaling](
                const TranscribeStreamingServiceClient * /*unused*/,
                const Model::StartStreamTranscriptionRequest & /*unused*/,
                const Model::StartStreamTranscriptionOutcome &outcome,
```

```
                const std::shared_ptr<const Aws::Client::AsyncCallerContext> & /
*unused*/) {

                if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                    std::cerr << "Transcribe streaming error "
                              << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                }

                signaling.Release();
        };

        std::cout << "Starting..." << std::endl;
        client.StartStreamTranscriptionAsync(request, OnStreamReady,
 OnResponseCallback,
                                             nullptr /*context*/);
        signaling.WaitOne(); // Prevent the application from exiting until we're
 done.
        std::cout << "Done" << std::endl;
    }

    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options);

    return 0;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartStreamTranscriptionAWS SDK for C++ 을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
public class TranscribeStreamingDemoApp {
    private static final Region REGION = Region.US_EAST_1;
    private static TranscribeStreamingAsyncClient client;
```

```
    public static void main(String[] args)
            throws URISyntaxException, ExecutionException, InterruptedException,
LineUnavailableException {

        client = TranscribeStreamingAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(getCredentials())
                .region(REGION)
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<Void> result =
client.startStreamTranscription(getRequest(16_000),
                new AudioStreamPublisher(getStreamFromMic()),
                getResponseHandler());

        result.get();
        client.close();
    }

    private static InputStream getStreamFromMic() throws LineUnavailableException
{

        // Signed PCM AudioFormat with 16kHz, 16 bit sample size, mono
        int sampleRate = 16000;
        AudioFormat format = new AudioFormat(sampleRate, 16, 1, true, false);
        DataLine.Info info = new DataLine.Info(TargetDataLine.class, format);

        if (!AudioSystem.isLineSupported(info)) {
            System.out.println("Line not supported");
            System.exit(0);
        }

        TargetDataLine line = (TargetDataLine) AudioSystem.getLine(info);
        line.open(format);
        line.start();

        InputStream audioStream = new AudioInputStream(line);
        return audioStream;
    }

    private static AwsCredentialsProvider getCredentials() {
        return DefaultCredentialsProvider.create();
    }
```

```
    private static StartStreamTranscriptionRequest getRequest(Integer
 mediaSampleRateHertz) {
        return StartStreamTranscriptionRequest.builder()
                .languageCode(LanguageCode.EN_US.toString())
                .mediaEncoding(MediaEncoding.PCM)
                .mediaSampleRateHertz(mediaSampleRateHertz)
                .build();
    }

    private static StartStreamTranscriptionResponseHandler getResponseHandler() {
        return StartStreamTranscriptionResponseHandler.builder()
                .onResponse(r -> {
                    System.out.println("Received Initial response");
                })
                .onError(e -> {
                    System.out.println(e.getMessage());
                    StringWriter sw = new StringWriter();
                    e.printStackTrace(new PrintWriter(sw));
                    System.out.println("Error Occurred: " + sw);
                })
                .onComplete(() -> {
                    System.out.println("=== All records stream successfully
 ===");
                })
                .subscriber(event -> {
                    List<Result> results = ((TranscriptEvent)
 event).transcript().results();
                    if (results.size() > 0) {
                        if (!
results.get(0).alternatives().get(0).transcript().isEmpty()) {

 System.out.println(results.get(0).alternatives().get(0).transcript());
                        }
                    }
                })
                .build();
    }


    private static class AudioStreamPublisher implements Publisher<AudioStream> {
        private static Subscription currentSubscription;
        private final InputStream inputStream;

        private AudioStreamPublisher(InputStream inputStream) {
```

```
            this.inputStream = inputStream;
        }

        @Override
        public void subscribe(Subscriber<? super AudioStream> s) {

            if (currentSubscription == null) {
                currentSubscription = new SubscriptionImpl(s, inputStream);
            } else {
                currentSubscription.cancel();
                currentSubscription = new SubscriptionImpl(s, inputStream);
            }
            s.onSubscribe(currentSubscription);
        }
    }

    public static class SubscriptionImpl implements Subscription {
        private static final int CHUNK_SIZE_IN_BYTES = 1024;
        private final Subscriber<? super AudioStream> subscriber;
        private final InputStream inputStream;
        private final ExecutorService executor = Executors.newFixedThreadPool(1);
        private final AtomicLong demand = new AtomicLong(0);

        SubscriptionImpl(Subscriber<? super AudioStream> s, InputStream
 inputStream) {
            this.subscriber = s;
            this.inputStream = inputStream;
        }

        @Override
        public void request(long n) {
            if (n <= 0) {
                subscriber.onError(new IllegalArgumentException("Demand must be
 positive"));
            }

            demand.getAndAdd(n);

            executor.submit(() -> {
                try {
                    do {
                        ByteBuffer audioBuffer = getNextEvent();
                        if (audioBuffer.remaining() > 0) {
```

```
                            AudioEvent audioEvent =
audioEventFromBuffer(audioBuffer);
                            subscriber.onNext(audioEvent);
                        } else {
                            subscriber.onComplete();
                            break;
                        }
                    } while (demand.decrementAndGet() > 0);
                } catch (Exception e) {
                    subscriber.onError(e);
                }
            });
        }

        @Override
        public void cancel() {
            executor.shutdown();
        }

        private ByteBuffer getNextEvent() {
            ByteBuffer audioBuffer = null;
            byte[] audioBytes = new byte[CHUNK_SIZE_IN_BYTES];

            int len = 0;
            try {
                len = inputStream.read(audioBytes);

                if (len <= 0) {
                    audioBuffer = ByteBuffer.allocate(0);
                } else {
                    audioBuffer = ByteBuffer.wrap(audioBytes, 0, len);
                }
            } catch (IOException e) {
                throw new UncheckedIOException(e);
            }

            return audioBuffer;
        }

        private AudioEvent audioEventFromBuffer(ByteBuffer bb) {
            return AudioEvent.builder()
                    .audioChunk(SdkBytes.fromByteBuffer(bb))
                    .build();
        }
```

```
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartStreamTranscriptionAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        let client = TranscribeStreamingClient(
            config: try await
TranscribeStreamingClient.TranscribeStreamingClientConfiguration(
                region: region
            )
        )

        // Start the transcription running on the audio stream.

        let output = try await client.startStreamTranscription(
            input: StartStreamTranscriptionInput(
                audioStream: try await createAudioStream(),
                languageCode:
TranscribeStreamingClientTypes.LanguageCode(rawValue: lang),
                mediaEncoding: encoding,
                mediaSampleRateHertz: sampleRate
            )
        )
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Swift API 참조의 StartStreamTranscription을 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Transcribe 스트리밍 시나리오

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Transcribe Streaming AWS SDKs에서 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이러한 시나리오에서는 Amazon Transcribe Streaming 내에서 또는 다른 함수와 결합하여 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS 서비스. 각 시나리오에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시나리오는 컨텍스트에 맞는 서비스 작업을 이해하는 데 도움이 되도록 중급 수준의 경험을 대상으로 합니다.

예시

- AWS SDK를 사용하여 파일 트랜스크립션 생성
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 마이크에서 트랜스크립션 생성

AWS SDK를 사용하여 파일 트랜스크립션 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Transcribe 스트리밍을 사용하여 소스 오디오 파일의 트랜스크립션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

C++

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
int main() {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;

    Aws::InitAPI(options);
    {
        //TODO(User): Set to the region of your AWS account.
        const Aws::String region = Aws::Region::US_WEST_2;
```

```
        //Load a profile that has been granted AmazonTranscribeFullAccess AWS
 managed permission policy.
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration config;
#ifdef _WIN32
        // ATTENTION: On Windows with the AWS C++ SDK, this example only runs if
 the SDK is built
        // with the curl library.
        // For more information, see the accompanying ReadMe.
        // For more information, see "Building the SDK for Windows with curl".
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-cpp/v1/developer-guide/setup-
windows.html
        //TODO(User): Update to the location of your .crt file.
        config.caFile = "C:/curl/bin/curl-ca-bundle.crt";
#endif
        config.region = region;

        TranscribeStreamingServiceClient client(config);
        StartStreamTranscriptionHandler handler;
        handler.SetOnErrorCallback(
                [](const Aws::Client::AWSError<TranscribeStreamingServiceErrors>
 &error) {
                        std::cerr << "ERROR: " + error.GetMessage() << std::endl;
                });
        //SetTranscriptEventCallback called for every 'chunk' of file
 transcripted.
        // Partial results are returned in real time.
        handler.SetTranscriptEventCallback([](const TranscriptEvent &ev) {
                for (auto &&r: ev.GetTranscript().GetResults()) {
                    if (r.GetIsPartial()) {
                        std::cout << "[partial] ";
                    }
                    else {
                        std::cout << "[Final] ";
                    }
                    for (auto &&alt: r.GetAlternatives()) {
                        std::cout << alt.GetTranscript() << std::endl;
                    }
                }
        });

        StartStreamTranscriptionRequest request;
        request.SetMediaSampleRateHertz(SAMPLE_RATE);
        request.SetLanguageCode(LanguageCode::en_US);
        request.SetMediaEncoding(
```

```
                MediaEncoding::pcm); // wav and aiff files are PCM formats.
        request.SetEventStreamHandler(handler);

        auto OnStreamReady = [](AudioStream &stream) {
                Aws::FStream file(FILE_NAME, std::ios_base::in |
std::ios_base::binary);
                if (!file.is_open()) {
                    std::cerr << "Failed to open " << FILE_NAME << '\n';
                }
                std::array<char, BUFFER_SIZE> buf;
                int i = 0;
                while (file) {
                    file.read(&buf[0], buf.size());

                    if (!file)
                        std::cout << "File: only " << file.gcount() << " could be
read"
                                  << std::endl;

                    Aws::Vector<unsigned char> bits{buf.begin(), buf.end()};
                    AudioEvent event(std::move(bits));
                    if (!stream) {
                        std::cerr << "Failed to create a stream" << std::endl;
                        break;
                    }
                    //The std::basic_istream::gcount() is used to count the
characters in the given string. It returns
                    //the number of characters extracted by the last read()
operation.
                    if (file.gcount() > 0) {
                        if (!stream.WriteAudioEvent(event)) {
                            std::cerr << "Failed to write an audio event" <<
std::endl;
                            break;
                        }
                    }
                    else {
                        break;
                    }
                    std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::milliseconds(
                            25)); // Slow down because we are streaming from a
file.
                }
                if (!stream.WriteAudioEvent(
```

```
                        AudioEvent())) {
                    // Per the spec, we have to send an empty event (an event
 without a payload) at the end.
                    std::cerr << "Failed to send an empty frame" << std::endl;
                }
                else {
                    std::cout << "Successfully sent the empty frame" <<
 std::endl;
                }
                stream.flush();
                stream.Close();
        };

        Aws::Utils::Threading::Semaphore signaling(0 /*initialCount*/, 1 /
*maxCount*/);
        auto OnResponseCallback = [&signaling](
                const TranscribeStreamingServiceClient * /*unused*/,
                const Model::StartStreamTranscriptionRequest & /*unused*/,
                const Model::StartStreamTranscriptionOutcome &outcome,
                const std::shared_ptr<const Aws::Client::AsyncCallerContext> & /
*unused*/) {

                if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                    std::cerr << "Transcribe streaming error "
                              << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                }

                signaling.Release();
        };

        std::cout << "Starting..." << std::endl;
        client.StartStreamTranscriptionAsync(request, OnStreamReady,
 OnResponseCallback,
                                             nullptr /*context*/);
        signaling.WaitOne(); // Prevent the application from exiting until we're
 done.
        std::cout << "Done" << std::endl;
    }

    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options);

    return 0;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartStreamTranscriptionAWS SDK for C++ 을 참조하세요.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
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```
/**
 * To run this AWS code example, ensure that you have set up your development
 * environment, including your AWS credentials.
 *
 * For information, see this documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */

public class TranscribeStreamingDemoFile {
    private static final Region REGION = Region.US_EAST_1;
    private static TranscribeStreamingAsyncClient client;

    public static void main(String args[]) throws ExecutionException,
 InterruptedException {

        final String USAGE = "\n" +
                "Usage:\n" +
                "    <file> \n\n" +
                "Where:\n" +
                "    file - the location of a PCM file to transcribe. In this
 example, ensure the PCM file is 16 hertz (Hz). \n";

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(USAGE);
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
        String file = args[0];
        client = TranscribeStreamingAsyncClient.builder()
                .region(REGION)
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<Void> result =
client.startStreamTranscription(getRequest(16_000),
                new AudioStreamPublisher(getStreamFromFile(file)),
                getResponseHandler());

        result.get();
        client.close();
    }

    private static InputStream getStreamFromFile(String file) {
        try {
            File inputFile = new File(file);
            InputStream audioStream = new FileInputStream(inputFile);
            return audioStream;

        } catch (FileNotFoundException e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    private static StartStreamTranscriptionRequest getRequest(Integer
mediaSampleRateHertz) {
        return StartStreamTranscriptionRequest.builder()
                .languageCode(LanguageCode.EN_US)
                .mediaEncoding(MediaEncoding.PCM)
                .mediaSampleRateHertz(mediaSampleRateHertz)
                .build();
    }

    private static StartStreamTranscriptionResponseHandler getResponseHandler() {
        return StartStreamTranscriptionResponseHandler.builder()
                .onResponse(r -> {
                    System.out.println("Received Initial response");
                })
                .onError(e -> {
                    System.out.println(e.getMessage());
                    StringWriter sw = new StringWriter();
                    e.printStackTrace(new PrintWriter(sw));
```

```
                    System.out.println("Error Occurred: " + sw.toString());
                })
                .onComplete(() -> {
                    System.out.println("=== All records stream successfully
 ===");
                })
                .subscriber(event -> {
                    List<Result> results = ((TranscriptEvent)
 event).transcript().results();
                    if (results.size() > 0) {
                        if (!
results.get(0).alternatives().get(0).transcript().isEmpty()) {

 System.out.println(results.get(0).alternatives().get(0).transcript());
                        }
                    }
                })
                .build();
    }

    private static class AudioStreamPublisher implements Publisher<AudioStream> {
        private final InputStream inputStream;
        private static Subscription currentSubscription;

        private AudioStreamPublisher(InputStream inputStream) {
            this.inputStream = inputStream;
        }

        @Override
        public void subscribe(Subscriber<? super AudioStream> s) {

            if (this.currentSubscription == null) {
                this.currentSubscription = new SubscriptionImpl(s, inputStream);
            } else {
                this.currentSubscription.cancel();
                this.currentSubscription = new SubscriptionImpl(s, inputStream);
            }
            s.onSubscribe(currentSubscription);
        }
    }

    public static class SubscriptionImpl implements Subscription {
        private static final int CHUNK_SIZE_IN_BYTES = 1024 * 1;
        private final Subscriber<? super AudioStream> subscriber;
```

```
        private final InputStream inputStream;
        private ExecutorService executor = Executors.newFixedThreadPool(1);
        private AtomicLong demand = new AtomicLong(0);

        SubscriptionImpl(Subscriber<? super AudioStream> s, InputStream
inputStream) {
            this.subscriber = s;
            this.inputStream = inputStream;
        }

        @Override
        public void request(long n) {
            if (n <= 0) {
                subscriber.onError(new IllegalArgumentException("Demand must be
positive"));
            }

            demand.getAndAdd(n);

            executor.submit(() -> {
                try {
                    do {
                        ByteBuffer audioBuffer = getNextEvent();
                        if (audioBuffer.remaining() > 0) {
                            AudioEvent audioEvent =
audioEventFromBuffer(audioBuffer);
                            subscriber.onNext(audioEvent);
                        } else {
                            subscriber.onComplete();
                            break;
                        }
                    } while (demand.decrementAndGet() > 0);
                } catch (Exception e) {
                    subscriber.onError(e);
                }
            });
        }

        @Override
        public void cancel() {
            executor.shutdown();
        }

        private ByteBuffer getNextEvent() {
```

```
            ByteBuffer audioBuffer = null;
            byte[] audioBytes = new byte[CHUNK_SIZE_IN_BYTES];

            int len = 0;
            try {
                len = inputStream.read(audioBytes);

                if (len <= 0) {
                    audioBuffer = ByteBuffer.allocate(0);
                } else {
                    audioBuffer = ByteBuffer.wrap(audioBytes, 0, len);
                }
            } catch (IOException e) {
                throw new UncheckedIOException(e);
            }

            return audioBuffer;
        }

        private AudioEvent audioEventFromBuffer(ByteBuffer bb) {
            return AudioEvent.builder()
                    .audioChunk(SdkBytes.fromByteBuffer(bb))
                    .build();
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartStreamTranscriptionAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

Swift

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
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Amazon Transcribe 스트리밍을 사용하여 오디오 파일의 음성 언어를 트랜스크립션합니다.

```
/// An example that demonstrates how to watch an transcribe event stream to
/// transcribe audio from a file to the console.

import ArgumentParser
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSTranscribeStreaming
import Foundation

/// Identify one of the media file formats supported by Amazon Transcribe.
enum TranscribeFormat: String, ExpressibleByArgument {
    case ogg = "ogg"
    case pcm = "pcm"
    case flac = "flac"
}

// -MARK: - Async command line tool

struct ExampleCommand: ParsableCommand {
    // -MARK: Command arguments
    @Flag(help: "Show partial results")
    var showPartial = false
    @Option(help: "Language code to transcribe into")
    var lang: String = "en-US"
    @Option(help: "Format of the source audio file")
    var format: TranscribeFormat
    @Option(help: "Sample rate of the source audio file in Hertz")
    var sampleRate: Int = 16000
    @Option(help: "Path of the source audio file")
    var path: String
    @Option(help: "Name of the Amazon S3 Region to use (default: us-east-1)")
    var region = "us-east-1"

    static var configuration = CommandConfiguration(
        commandName: "tsevents",
        abstract: """
        This example shows how to use event streaming with Amazon Transcribe.
        """,
        discussion: """
        """
    )

    /// Create and return an Amazon Transcribe audio stream from the file
    /// specified in the arguments.
```

```
   ///
   /// - Throws: Errors from `TranscribeError`.
   ///
   /// - Returns:
`AsyncThrowingStream<TranscribeStreamingClientTypes.AudioStream, Error>`
   func createAudioStream() async throws
                ->
AsyncThrowingStream<TranscribeStreamingClientTypes.AudioStream, Error> {

       let fileURL: URL = URL(fileURLWithPath: path)
       let audioData = try Data(contentsOf: fileURL)

       // Properties defining the size of audio chunks and the total size of
       // the audio file in bytes. You should try to send chunks that last on
       // average 125 milliseconds.

       let chunkSizeInMilliseconds = 125.0
       let chunkSize = Int(chunkSizeInMilliseconds  / 1000.0 *
Double(sampleRate) * 2.0)
       let audioDataSize = audioData.count

       // Create an audio stream from the source data. The stream's job is
       // to send the audio in chunks to Amazon Transcribe as
       // `AudioStream.audioevent` events.

       let audioStream =
AsyncThrowingStream<TranscribeStreamingClientTypes.AudioStream,
                               Error> { continuation in
           Task {
               var currentStart = 0
               var currentEnd = min(chunkSize, audioDataSize - currentStart)

               // Generate and send chunks of audio data as `audioevent`
               // events until the entire file has been sent. Each event is
               // yielded to the SDK after being created.

               while currentStart < audioDataSize {
                   let dataChunk = audioData[currentStart ..< currentEnd]

                   let audioEvent =
TranscribeStreamingClientTypes.AudioStream.audioevent(
                       .init(audioChunk: dataChunk)
                   )
                   let yieldResult = continuation.yield(audioEvent)
```

```
                    switch yieldResult {
                        case .enqueued(_):
                            // The chunk was successfully enqueued into the
                            // stream. The `remaining` parameter estimates how
                            // much room is left in the queue, but is ignored
here.
                            break
                        case .dropped(_):
                            // The chunk was dropped because the queue buffer
                            // is full. This will cause transcription errors.
                            print("Warning: Dropped audio! The transcription will
be incomplete.")
                        case .terminated:
                            print("Audio stream terminated.")
                            continuation.finish()
                            return
                        default:
                            print("Warning: Unrecognized response during audio
streaming.")
                    }

                    currentStart = currentEnd
                    currentEnd = min(currentStart + chunkSize, audioDataSize)
                }

                // Let the SDK's continuation block know the stream is over.

                continuation.finish()
            }
        }

        return audioStream
    }

    /// Run the transcription process.
    ///
    /// - Throws: An error from `TranscribeError`.
    func transcribe(encoding: TranscribeStreamingClientTypes.MediaEncoding) async
throws {
        // Create the Transcribe Streaming client.

        let client = TranscribeStreamingClient(
            config: try await
TranscribeStreamingClient.TranscribeStreamingClientConfiguration(
```

```
                region: region
            )
        )

        // Start the transcription running on the audio stream.

        let output = try await client.startStreamTranscription(
            input: StartStreamTranscriptionInput(
                audioStream: try await createAudioStream(),
                languageCode:
TranscribeStreamingClientTypes.LanguageCode(rawValue: lang),
                mediaEncoding: encoding,
                mediaSampleRateHertz: sampleRate
            )
        )

        // Iterate over the events in the returned transcript result stream.
        // Each `transcriptevent` contains a list of result fragments which
        // need to be concatenated together to build the final transcript.
        for try await event in output.transcriptResultStream! {
            switch event {
            case .transcriptevent(let event):
            for result in event.transcript?.results ?? [] {
                guard let transcript = result.alternatives?.first?.transcript
else {
                    continue
                }

                // If showing partial results is enabled and the result is
                // partial, show it. Partial results may be incomplete, and
                // may be inaccurate, with upcoming audio making the
                // transcription complete or by giving more context to make
                // transcription make more sense.

                if (result.isPartial && showPartial) {
                    print("[Partial] \(transcript)")
                }

                // When the complete fragment of transcribed text is ready,
                // print it. This could just as easily be used to draw the
                // text as a subtitle over a playing video, though timing
                // would need to be managed.

                if !result.isPartial {
```

```
                    if (showPartial) {
                        print("[Final  ] ", terminator: "")
                    }
                    print(transcript)
                }
            }
            default:
                print("Error: Unexpected message from Amazon Transcribe:")
            }
        }
    }

    /// Convert the value of the `--format` command line option into the
    /// corresponding Transcribe Streaming `MediaEncoding` type.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The `MediaEncoding` equivalent of the format specified on
    ///   the command line.
    func getMediaEncoding() -> TranscribeStreamingClientTypes.MediaEncoding {
        let mediaEncoding: TranscribeStreamingClientTypes.MediaEncoding

        switch format {
        case .flac:
            mediaEncoding = .flac
        case .ogg:
            mediaEncoding = .oggOpus
        case .pcm:
            mediaEncoding = .pcm
        }

        return mediaEncoding
    }
}

// -MARK: - Entry point

/// The program's asynchronous entry point.
@main
struct Main {
    static func main() async {
        let args = Array(CommandLine.arguments.dropFirst())

        do {
            let command = try ExampleCommand.parse(args)
            try await command.transcribe(encoding: command.getMediaEncoding())
```

```
        } catch let error as TranscribeError {
            print("ERROR: \(error.errorDescription ?? "Unknown error")")
        } catch {
            ExampleCommand.exit(withError: error)
        }
    }
}

/// Errors thrown by the example's functions.
enum TranscribeError: Error {
    /// No transcription stream available.
    case noTranscriptionStream
    /// The source media file couldn't be read.
    case readError

    var errorDescription: String? {
        switch self {
        case .noTranscriptionStream:
            return "No transcription stream returned by Amazon Transcribe."
        case .readError:
            return "Unable to read the source audio file."
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Swift API 참조의 StartStreamTranscription을 참조하세요. AWS

AWS SDK를 사용하여 마이크에서 트랜스크립션 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Transcribe 스트리밍을 사용하여 마이크에서 트랜스크립션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
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```
public class TranscribeStreamingDemoApp {
    private static final Region REGION = Region.US_EAST_1;
    private static TranscribeStreamingAsyncClient client;

    public static void main(String[] args)
            throws URISyntaxException, ExecutionException, InterruptedException,
 LineUnavailableException {

        client = TranscribeStreamingAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(getCredentials())
                .region(REGION)
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<Void> result =
 client.startStreamTranscription(getRequest(16_000),
                new AudioStreamPublisher(getStreamFromMic()),
                getResponseHandler());

        result.get();
        client.close();
    }

    private static InputStream getStreamFromMic() throws LineUnavailableException
 {

        // Signed PCM AudioFormat with 16kHz, 16 bit sample size, mono
        int sampleRate = 16000;
        AudioFormat format = new AudioFormat(sampleRate, 16, 1, true, false);
        DataLine.Info info = new DataLine.Info(TargetDataLine.class, format);

        if (!AudioSystem.isLineSupported(info)) {
            System.out.println("Line not supported");
            System.exit(0);
        }

        TargetDataLine line = (TargetDataLine) AudioSystem.getLine(info);
        line.open(format);
        line.start();

        InputStream audioStream = new AudioInputStream(line);
        return audioStream;
    }
```

```
    private static AwsCredentialsProvider getCredentials() {
        return DefaultCredentialsProvider.create();
    }

    private static StartStreamTranscriptionRequest getRequest(Integer
 mediaSampleRateHertz) {
        return StartStreamTranscriptionRequest.builder()
                .languageCode(LanguageCode.EN_US.toString())
                .mediaEncoding(MediaEncoding.PCM)
                .mediaSampleRateHertz(mediaSampleRateHertz)
                .build();
    }

    private static StartStreamTranscriptionResponseHandler getResponseHandler() {
        return StartStreamTranscriptionResponseHandler.builder()
                .onResponse(r -> {
                    System.out.println("Received Initial response");
                })
                .onError(e -> {
                    System.out.println(e.getMessage());
                    StringWriter sw = new StringWriter();
                    e.printStackTrace(new PrintWriter(sw));
                    System.out.println("Error Occurred: " + sw);
                })
                .onComplete(() -> {
                    System.out.println("=== All records stream successfully
 ===");
                })
                .subscriber(event -> {
                    List<Result> results = ((TranscriptEvent)
 event).transcript().results();
                    if (results.size() > 0) {
                        if (!
results.get(0).alternatives().get(0).transcript().isEmpty()) {

 System.out.println(results.get(0).alternatives().get(0).transcript());
                        }
                    }
                })
                .build();
    }


    private static class AudioStreamPublisher implements Publisher<AudioStream> {
```

```
        private static Subscription currentSubscription;
        private final InputStream inputStream;

        private AudioStreamPublisher(InputStream inputStream) {
            this.inputStream = inputStream;
        }

        @Override
        public void subscribe(Subscriber<? super AudioStream> s) {

            if (currentSubscription == null) {
                currentSubscription = new SubscriptionImpl(s, inputStream);
            } else {
                currentSubscription.cancel();
                currentSubscription = new SubscriptionImpl(s, inputStream);
            }
            s.onSubscribe(currentSubscription);
        }
    }

    public static class SubscriptionImpl implements Subscription {
        private static final int CHUNK_SIZE_IN_BYTES = 1024;
        private final Subscriber<? super AudioStream> subscriber;
        private final InputStream inputStream;
        private final ExecutorService executor = Executors.newFixedThreadPool(1);
        private final AtomicLong demand = new AtomicLong(0);

        SubscriptionImpl(Subscriber<? super AudioStream> s, InputStream
inputStream) {
            this.subscriber = s;
            this.inputStream = inputStream;
        }

        @Override
        public void request(long n) {
            if (n <= 0) {
                subscriber.onError(new IllegalArgumentException("Demand must be
positive"));
            }

            demand.getAndAdd(n);

            executor.submit(() -> {
                try {
```

```
                    do {
                        ByteBuffer audioBuffer = getNextEvent();
                        if (audioBuffer.remaining() > 0) {
                            AudioEvent audioEvent =
audioEventFromBuffer(audioBuffer);
                            subscriber.onNext(audioEvent);
                        } else {
                            subscriber.onComplete();
                            break;
                        }
                    } while (demand.decrementAndGet() > 0);
                } catch (Exception e) {
                    subscriber.onError(e);
                }
            });
        }

        @Override
        public void cancel() {
            executor.shutdown();
        }

        private ByteBuffer getNextEvent() {
            ByteBuffer audioBuffer = null;
            byte[] audioBytes = new byte[CHUNK_SIZE_IN_BYTES];

            int len = 0;
            try {
                len = inputStream.read(audioBytes);

                if (len <= 0) {
                    audioBuffer = ByteBuffer.allocate(0);
                } else {
                    audioBuffer = ByteBuffer.wrap(audioBytes, 0, len);
                }
            } catch (IOException e) {
                throw new UncheckedIOException(e);
            }

            return audioBuffer;
        }

        private AudioEvent audioEventFromBuffer(ByteBuffer bb) {
            return AudioEvent.builder()
```

```
                        .audioChunk(SdkBytes.fromByteBuffer(bb))
                        .build();
            }
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartStreamTranscriptionAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Translate 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Translate를 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

추가 리소스

- Amazon Translate 개발자 가이드 - Amazon Translate에 대한 자세한 정보입니다.
- Amazon Translate API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 Amazon Translate 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 설정 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs 사용한 Amazon Translate의 기본 예제
  - AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Translate 작업
    - AWS SDK와 DescribeTextTranslationJob 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 ListTextTranslationJobs 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 StartTextTranslationJob 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK와 StopTextTranslationJob 함께 사용
    - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 TranslateText 함께 사용

- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Translate 시나리오
  - Amazon Transcribe 스트리밍 앱 구축
  - Amazon Lex 챗봇을 구축하여 웹 사이트 방문자의 참여 유도
  - 메시지를 번역하는 게시 및 구독 애플리케이션 구축
  - 고객 피드백을 분석하고 오디오를 합성하는 애플리케이션 생성
  - AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon Translate 작업 시작하기

AWS SDKs 사용한 Amazon Translate의 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 SDKs와 함께 AWS Amazon Translate의 기본 사항을 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Translate 작업
  - AWS SDK와 DescribeTextTranslationJob 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 ListTextTranslationJobs 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 StartTextTranslationJob 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK와 StopTextTranslationJob 함께 사용
  - AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 TranslateText 함께 사용

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Translate 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 Amazon Translate 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

이러한 발췌문은 Amazon Translate API를 호출하며 컨텍스트에서 실행해야 하는 더 큰 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드입니다. AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Translate 시나리오 에서 컨텍스트에 맞는 작업을 볼 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 Amazon Translate API 참조를 참조하세요.

예시

- AWS SDK와 DescribeTextTranslationJob 함께 사용

- AWS SDK와 ListTextTranslationJobs 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 StartTextTranslationJob 함께 사용
- AWS SDK와 StopTextTranslationJob 함께 사용
- AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 TranslateText 함께 사용

AWS SDK와 **DescribeTextTranslationJob** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeTextTranslationJob의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 번역 작업 시작하기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Translate;
using Amazon.Translate.Model;

/// <summary>
/// The following example shows how to retrieve the details of
/// a text translation job using Amazon Translate.
/// </summary>
public class DescribeTextTranslation
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var client = new AmazonTranslateClient();

        // The Job Id is generated when the text translation job is started
```

```
            // with a call to the StartTextTranslationJob method.
            var jobId = "1234567890abcdef01234567890abcde";

            var request = new DescribeTextTranslationJobRequest
            {
                JobId = jobId,
            };

            var jobProperties = await DescribeTranslationJobAsync(client,
 request);

            DisplayTranslationJobDetails(jobProperties);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieve information about an Amazon Translate text translation job.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon Translate client
 object.</param>
        /// <param name="request">The DescribeTextTranslationJobRequest object.</
param>
        /// <returns>The TextTranslationJobProperties object containing
        /// information about the text translation job..</returns>
        public static async Task<TextTranslationJobProperties>
 DescribeTranslationJobAsync(
            AmazonTranslateClient client,
            DescribeTextTranslationJobRequest request)
        {
            var response = await client.DescribeTextTranslationJobAsync(request);
            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                return response.TextTranslationJobProperties;
            }
            else
            {
                return null;
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Displays the properties of the text translation job.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="jobProperties">The properties of the text translation
        /// job returned by the call to DescribeTextTranslationJobAsync.</param>
```

```
        public static void
DisplayTranslationJobDetails(TextTranslationJobProperties jobProperties)
        {
            if (jobProperties is null)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("No text translation job properties found.");
                return;
            }

            // Display the details of the text translation job.
            Console.WriteLine($"{jobProperties.JobId}: {jobProperties.JobName}");
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeTextTranslationJob을 참조하십시오.

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP API

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   "Gets the properties associated with an asynchronous batch translation job."
   "Includes properties such as name, ID, status, source and target languages,
and input/output Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) buckets."
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_xl8->describetexttranslationjob(      "oo_result is
returned for testing purposes."
         iv_jobid        = iv_jobid ).
       MESSAGE 'Job description retrieved.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8internalserverex.
       MESSAGE 'An internal server error occurred. Retry your request.' TYPE
'E'.
```

```
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8resourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'The resource you are looking for has not been found.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8toomanyrequestsex.
        MESSAGE 'You have made too many requests within a short period of time.'
TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 DescribeTextTranslationJob을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **ListTextTranslationJobs** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ListTextTranslationJobs`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    using System;
    using System.Collections.Generic;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Translate;
    using Amazon.Translate.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// List Amazon Translate translation jobs, along with details about each
job.
    /// </summary>
    public class ListTranslationJobs
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            var client = new AmazonTranslateClient();
            var filter = new TextTranslationJobFilter
```

```
            {
                JobStatus = "COMPLETED",
            };

            var request = new ListTextTranslationJobsRequest
            {
                MaxResults = 10,
                Filter = filter,
            };

            await ListJobsAsync(client, request);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// List Amazon Translate text translation jobs.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon Translate client
object.</param>
        /// <param name="request">An Amazon Translate
        /// ListTextTranslationJobsRequest object detailing which text
        /// translation jobs are of interest.</param>
        public static async Task ListJobsAsync(
            AmazonTranslateClient client,
            ListTextTranslationJobsRequest request)
        {
            ListTextTranslationJobsResponse response;

            do
            {
                response = await client.ListTextTranslationJobsAsync(request);

ShowTranslationJobDetails(response.TextTranslationJobPropertiesList);

                request.NextToken = response.NextToken;
            }
            while (response.NextToken is not null);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// List existing translation job details.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="properties">A list of Amazon Translate text
        /// translation jobs.</param>
```

```
        public static void
ShowTranslationJobDetails(List<TextTranslationJobProperties> properties)
        {
            properties.ForEach(prop =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{prop.JobId}: {prop.JobName}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Status: {prop.JobStatus}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Submitted time: {prop.SubmittedTime}");
            });
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListTextTranslationJobs를 참조하십시오.

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP API

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    "Gets a list of the batch translation jobs that you have submitted."

    DATA lo_filter TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_xl8textxlationjobfilt.

    "Create an ABAP object for filtering using jobname."
    lo_filter = NEW #( iv_jobname = iv_jobname ).

    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_xl8->listtexttranslationjobs(      "oo_result is returned
for testing purposes."
          io_filter        = lo_filter ).
        MESSAGE 'Jobs retrieved.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8internalserverex.
        MESSAGE 'An internal server error occurred. Retry your request.' TYPE
'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8invalidfilterex.
```

```
        MESSAGE 'The filter specified for the operation is not valid. Specify a
different filter.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8invalidrequestex.
        MESSAGE 'The request that you made is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8toomanyrequestsex.
        MESSAGE 'You have made too many requests within a short period of time.'
TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 ListTextTranslationJobs를 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **StartTextTranslationJob** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `StartTextTranslationJob`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

작업 예제는 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 다음 코드 예제에서는 컨텍스트 내에서 이 작업을 확인할 수 있습니다.

- 번역 작업 시작하기

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Translate;
using Amazon.Translate.Model;

/// <summary>
/// This example shows how to use Amazon Translate to process the files in
```

```
    /// an Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket. The translated
 results
    /// will also be stored in an Amazon S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    public class BatchTranslate
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            var contentType = "text/plain";

            // Set this variable to an S3 bucket location with a folder."
            // Input files must be in a folder and not at the bucket root."
            var s3InputUri = "s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket1/FOLDER/";
            var s3OutputUri = "s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket2/";

            // This role must have permissions to read the source bucket and to
 read and
            // write to the destination bucket where the translated text will be
 stored.
            var dataAccessRoleArn = "arn:aws:iam::0123456789ab:role/
S3TranslateRole";

            var client = new AmazonTranslateClient();

            var inputConfig = new InputDataConfig
            {
                ContentType = contentType,
                S3Uri = s3InputUri,
            };

            var outputConfig = new OutputDataConfig
            {
                S3Uri = s3OutputUri,
            };

            var request = new StartTextTranslationJobRequest
            {
                JobName = "ExampleTranslationJob",
                DataAccessRoleArn = dataAccessRoleArn,
                InputDataConfig = inputConfig,
                OutputDataConfig = outputConfig,
                SourceLanguageCode = "en",
                TargetLanguageCodes = new List<string> { "fr" },
            };
```

```
            var response = await StartTextTranslationAsync(client, request);

            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{response.JobId}: {response.JobStatus}");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Start the Amazon Translate text translation job.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized AmazonTranslateClient object.</
param>
        /// <param name="request">The request object that includes details such
        /// as source and destination bucket names and the IAM Role that will
        /// be used to access the buckets.</param>
        /// <returns>The StartTextTranslationResponse object that includes the
        /// details of the request response.</returns>
        public static async Task<StartTextTranslationJobResponse>
 StartTextTranslationAsync(AmazonTranslateClient client,
 StartTextTranslationJobRequest request)
        {
            var response = await client.StartTextTranslationJobAsync(request);
            return response;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 StartTextTranslationJob을 참조하십시오.

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP API

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    "Starts an asynchronous batch translation job."
    "Use batch translation jobs to translate large volumes of text across
 multiple documents at once."

    DATA lo_inputdataconfig  TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_xl8inputdataconfig.
    DATA lo_outputdataconfig TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_xl8outputdataconfig.
    DATA lt_targetlanguagecodes TYPE /aws1/
cl_xl8tgtlanguagecodes00=>tt_targetlanguagecodestrlist.
    DATA lo_targetlanguagecodes TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_xl8tgtlanguagecodes00.

    "Create an ABAP object for the input data config."
    lo_inputdataconfig = NEW #( iv_s3uri = iv_input_data_s3uri
                                iv_contenttype = iv_input_data_contenttype ).

    "Create an ABAP object for the output data config."
    lo_outputdataconfig = NEW #( iv_s3uri = iv_output_data_s3uri ).

    "Create an internal table for target languages."
    lo_targetlanguagecodes = NEW #( iv_value = iv_targetlanguagecode ).
    INSERT lo_targetlanguagecodes  INTO TABLE lt_targetlanguagecodes.

    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_xl8->starttexttranslationjob(      "oo_result is returned
 for testing purposes."
          io_inputdataconfig = lo_inputdataconfig
            io_outputdataconfig = lo_outputdataconfig
            it_targetlanguagecodes = lt_targetlanguagecodes
            iv_dataaccessrolearn = iv_dataaccessrolearn
            iv_jobname = iv_jobname
            iv_sourcelanguagecode = iv_sourcelanguagecode ).
        MESSAGE 'Translation job started.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8internalserverex.
        MESSAGE 'An internal server error occurred. Retry your request.' TYPE
 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8invparamvalueex.
        MESSAGE 'The value of the parameter is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8invalidrequestex.
        MESSAGE 'The request that you made is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8resourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'The resource you are looking for has not been found.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8toomanyrequestsex.
        MESSAGE 'You have made too many requests within a short period of time.'
 TYPE 'E'.
```

```
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8unsuppedlanguage00.
        MESSAGE 'Amazon Translate does not support translation from the language
of the source text into the requested target language.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 StartTextTranslationJob을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK와 **StopTextTranslationJob** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `StopTextTranslationJob`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Translate;
using Amazon.Translate.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Shows how to stop a running Amazon Translation Service text translation
/// job.
/// </summary>
public class StopTextTranslationJob
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var client = new AmazonTranslateClient();
        var jobId = "1234567890abcdef01234567890abcde";

        var request = new StopTextTranslationJobRequest
        {
```

```
                JobId = jobId,
            };

            await StopTranslationJobAsync(client, request);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Sends a request to stop a text translation job.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">Initialized AmazonTrnslateClient object.</param>
        /// <param name="request">The request object to be passed to the
        /// StopTextJobAsync method.</param>
        public static async Task StopTranslationJobAsync(
            AmazonTranslateClient client,
            StopTextTranslationJobRequest request)
        {
            var response = await client.StopTextTranslationJobAsync(request);
            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{response.JobId} as status:
{response.JobStatus}");
            }
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 StopTextTranslationJob을 참조하십시오.

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    "Stops an asynchronous batch translation job that is in progress."

    TRY.
```

```
        oo_result = lo_xl8->stoptexttranslationjob(      "oo_result is returned
for testing purposes."
          iv_jobid        = iv_jobid ).
        MESSAGE 'Translation job stopped.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8internalserverex.
        MESSAGE 'An internal server error occurred.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8resourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'The resource you are looking for has not been found.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8toomanyrequestsex.
        MESSAGE 'You have made too many requests within a short period of time.'
TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 StopTextTranslationJob을 참조하세요.

AWS SDK 또는 CLI와 **TranslateText** 함께 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `TranslateText`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Transfer;
using Amazon.Translate;
using Amazon.Translate.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Take text from a file stored a Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
```

```
    /// object and translate it using the Amazon Transfer Service.
    /// </summary>
    public class TranslateText
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            // If the region you want to use is different from the region
            // defined for the default user, supply it as a parameter to the
            // Amazon Translate client object constructor.
            var client = new AmazonTranslateClient();

            // Set the source language to "auto" to request Amazon Translate to
            // automatically detect te language of the source text.

            // You can get a list of the languages supposed by Amazon Translate
            // in the Amazon Translate Developer's Guide here:
            //      https://docs.aws.amazon.com/translate/latest/dg/what-is.html
            string srcLang = "en"; // English.
            string destLang = "fr"; // French.

            // The Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket where the
            // source text file is stored.
            string srcBucket = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket";
            string srcTextFile = "source.txt";

            var srcText = await GetSourceTextAsync(srcBucket, srcTextFile);
            var destText = await TranslatingTextAsync(client, srcLang, destLang,
srcText);

            ShowText(srcText, destText);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Use the Amazon S3 TransferUtility to retrieve the text to translate
        /// from an object in an S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="srcBucket">The name of the S3 bucket where the
        /// text is stored.
        /// </param>
        /// <param name="srcTextFile">The key of the S3 object that
        /// contains the text to translate.</param>
        /// <returns>A string representing the source text.</returns>
        public static async Task<string> GetSourceTextAsync(string srcBucket,
string srcTextFile)
```

```
        {
            string srcText = string.Empty;

            var s3Client = new AmazonS3Client();
            TransferUtility utility = new TransferUtility(s3Client);

            using var stream = await utility.OpenStreamAsync(srcBucket,
 srcTextFile);

            StreamReader file = new System.IO.StreamReader(stream);

            srcText = file.ReadToEnd();
            return srcText;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Use the Amazon Translate Service to translate the document from the
        /// source language to the specified destination language.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The Amazon Translate Service client used to
        /// perform the translation.</param>
        /// <param name="srcLang">The language of the source text.</param>
        /// <param name="destLang">The destination language for the translated
        /// text.</param>
        /// <param name="text">A string representing the text to ranslate.</
param>
        /// <returns>The text that has been translated to the destination
        /// language.</returns>
        public static async Task<string>
 TranslatingTextAsync(AmazonTranslateClient client, string srcLang, string
 destLang, string text)
        {
            var request = new TranslateTextRequest
            {
                SourceLanguageCode = srcLang,
                TargetLanguageCode = destLang,
                Text = text,
            };

            var response = await client.TranslateTextAsync(request);

            return response.TranslatedText;
        }
```

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Show the original text followed by the translated text.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="srcText">The original text to be translated.</param>
        /// <param name="destText">The translated text.</param>
        public static void ShowText(string srcText, string destText)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Source text:");
            Console.WriteLine(srcText);
            Console.WriteLine();
            Console.WriteLine("Translated text:");
            Console.WriteLine(destText);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 TranslateText를 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 지정된 영어 텍스트를 프랑스어로 변환합니다. 변환할 텍스트를 -Text 파라미터로 전달할 수도 있습니다.

```
"Hello World" | ConvertTo-TRNTargetLanguage -SourceLanguageCode en -
TargetLanguageCode fr
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 TranslateText를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 지정된 영어 텍스트를 프랑스어로 변환합니다. 변환할 텍스트는 -Text 파라미터로 전달할 수도 있습니다.

```
"Hello World" | ConvertTo-TRNTargetLanguage -SourceLanguageCode en -
TargetLanguageCode fr
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 TranslateText를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   "Translates input text from the source language to the target language."
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_xl8->translatetext(      "oo_result is returned for
testing purposes."
         iv_text        = iv_text
           iv_sourcelanguagecode = iv_sourcelanguagecode
           iv_targetlanguagecode = iv_targetlanguagecode ).
       MESSAGE 'Translation completed.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8detectedlanguage00.
       MESSAGE 'The confidence that Amazon Comprehend accurately detected the
source language is low.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8internalserverex.
       MESSAGE 'An internal server error occurred.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8invalidrequestex.
       MESSAGE 'The request that you made is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8resourcenotfoundex.
       MESSAGE 'The resource you are looking for has not been found.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8serviceunavailex.
       MESSAGE 'The Amazon Translate service is temporarily unavailable.' TYPE
'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8textsizelmtexcdex.
       MESSAGE 'The size of the text you submitted exceeds the size limit. '
TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8toomanyrequestsex.
       MESSAGE 'You have made too many requests within a short period of time.'
TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8unsuppedlanguage00.
       MESSAGE 'Amazon Translate does not support translation from the language
of the source text into the requested target language. ' TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 TranslateText를 참조하세요.

AWS SDKs를 사용한 Amazon Translate 시나리오

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Translate AWS SDKs에서 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이러한 시나리오에서는 Amazon Translate 내에서 또는 다른 함수와 결합하여 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS 서비스. 각 시나리오에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시나리오는 컨텍스트에 맞는 서비스 작업을 이해하는 데 도움이 되도록 중급 수준의 경험을 대상으로 합니다.

예시

- Amazon Transcribe 스트리밍 앱 구축
- Amazon Lex 챗봇을 구축하여 웹 사이트 방문자의 참여 유도
- 메시지를 번역하는 게시 및 구독 애플리케이션 구축
- 고객 피드백을 분석하고 오디오를 합성하는 애플리케이션 생성
- AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon Translate 작업 시작하기

Amazon Transcribe 스트리밍 앱 구축

다음 코드 예제에서는 라이브 오디오를 실시간으로 기록, 변환 및 번역하고 결과를 이메일로 보내는 앱을 구축하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

Amazon Transcribe를 사용하여 라이브 오디오를 실시간으로 기록, 변환 및 번역하고 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 결과를 이메일로 전송하는 앱을 구축하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예시를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Comprehend

- Amazon SES
- Amazon Transcribe
- Amazon Translate

Amazon Lex 챗봇을 구축하여 웹 사이트 방문자의 참여 유도

다음 코드 예제에서는 챗봇을 구축하여 웹사이트 방문자를 참여시키는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

Amazon Lex API를 사용하여 웹 애플리케이션 내에 챗봇을 구축하여 웹 사이트 방문자의 참여를 유도하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하십시오.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Comprehend
- Amazon Lex
- Amazon Translate

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

Amazon Lex API를 사용하여 웹 애플리케이션 내에 챗봇을 구축하여 웹 사이트 방문자의 참여를 유도하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서의 Amazon Lex 챗봇 구축 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Comprehend
- Amazon Lex
- Amazon Translate

메시지를 번역하는 게시 및 구독 애플리케이션 구축

다음 코드 예제에서는 구독 및 게시 기능이 있고 메시지를 번역하는 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

Amazon Simple Notification Service .NET API를 사용하여 구독 및 게시 기능이 있는 웹 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 또한 이 예제 애플리케이션은 메시지를 번역합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon SNS
- Amazon Translate

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

Amazon Simple Notification Service Java API를 사용하여 구독 및 게시 기능이 있는 웹 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 또한 이 예제 애플리케이션은 메시지를 번역합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

Java Async API를 사용한 예제를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 전체 소스 코드와 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon SNS
- Amazon Translate

Kotlin

SDK for Kotlin

Amazon SNS Kotlin API를 사용하여 구독 및 게시 기능이 있는 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 또한 이 예제 애플리케이션은 메시지를 번역합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 웹 앱을 생성하는 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

전체 소스 코드와 기본 Android 앱을 생성하는 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon SNS
- Amazon Translate

고객 피드백을 분석하고 오디오를 합성하는 애플리케이션 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 고객 의견 카드를 분석하고, 원어에서 번역하고, 감정을 파악하고, 번역된 텍스트에서 오디오 파일을 생성하는 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

.NET

SDK for .NET

이 예제 애플리케이션은 고객 피드백 카드를 분석하고 저장합니다. 특히 뉴욕시에 있는 가상 호텔의 필요를 충족합니다. 호텔은 다양한 언어의 고객들로부터 물리적인 의견 카드의 형태로 피드백을 받습니다. 피드백은 웹 클라이언트를 통해 앱에 업로드됩니다. 의견 카드의 이미지가 업로드된 후 다음 단계가 수행됩니다.

- Amazon Textract를 사용하여 이미지에서 텍스트가 추출됩니다.
- Amazon Comprehend가 추출된 텍스트와 해당 언어의 감정을 파악합니다.
- 추출된 텍스트는 Amazon Translate를 사용하여 영어로 번역됩니다.
- Amazon Polly가 추출된 텍스트에서 오디오 파일을 합성합니다.

전체 앱은 AWS CDK를 사용하여 배포할 수 있습니다. 소스 코드와 배포 지침은 GitHub의 프로젝트를 참조하십시오.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract

- Amazon Translate

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

이 예제 애플리케이션은 고객 피드백 카드를 분석하고 저장합니다. 특히 뉴욕시에 있는 가상 호텔의 필요를 충족합니다. 호텔은 다양한 언어의 고객들로부터 물리적인 의견 카드의 형태로 피드백을 받습니다. 피드백은 웹 클라이언트를 통해 앱에 업로드됩니다. 의견 카드의 이미지가 업로드된 후 다음 단계가 수행됩니다.

- Amazon Textract를 사용하여 이미지에서 텍스트가 추출됩니다.
- Amazon Comprehend가 추출된 텍스트와 해당 언어의 감정을 파악합니다.
- 추출된 텍스트는 Amazon Translate를 사용하여 영어로 번역됩니다.
- Amazon Polly가 추출된 텍스트에서 오디오 파일을 합성합니다.

전체 앱은 AWS CDK를 사용하여 배포할 수 있습니다. 소스 코드와 배포 지침은 GitHub의 프로젝트를 참조하십시오.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

JavaScript

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

이 예제 애플리케이션은 고객 피드백 카드를 분석하고 저장합니다. 특히 뉴욕시에 있는 가상 호텔의 필요를 충족합니다. 호텔은 다양한 언어의 고객들로부터 물리적인 의견 카드의 형태로 피드백을 받습니다. 피드백은 웹 클라이언트를 통해 앱에 업로드됩니다. 의견 카드의 이미지가 업로드된 후 다음 단계가 수행됩니다.

- Amazon Textract를 사용하여 이미지에서 텍스트가 추출됩니다.
- Amazon Comprehend가 추출된 텍스트와 해당 언어의 감정을 파악합니다.

- 추출된 텍스트는 Amazon Translate를 사용하여 영어로 번역됩니다.
- Amazon Polly가 추출된 텍스트에서 오디오 파일을 합성합니다.

전체 앱은 AWS CDK를 사용하여 배포할 수 있습니다. 소스 코드와 배포 지침은 GitHub의 프로젝트를 참조하십시오. 다음 발췌문은 Lambda 함수 내에서 AWS SDK for JavaScript 가 사용되는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
import {
  ComprehendClient,
  DetectDominantLanguageCommand,
  DetectSentimentCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-comprehend";

/**
 * Determine the language and sentiment of the extracted text.
 *
 * @param {{ source_text: string}} extractTextOutput
 */
export const handler = async (extractTextOutput) => {
  const comprehendClient = new ComprehendClient({});

  const detectDominantLanguageCommand = new DetectDominantLanguageCommand({
    Text: extractTextOutput.source_text,
  });

  // The source language is required for sentiment analysis and
  // translation in the next step.
  const { Languages } = await comprehendClient.send(
    detectDominantLanguageCommand,
  );

  const languageCode = Languages[0].LanguageCode;

  const detectSentimentCommand = new DetectSentimentCommand({
    Text: extractTextOutput.source_text,
    LanguageCode: languageCode,
  });

  const { Sentiment } = await comprehendClient.send(detectSentimentCommand);

  return {
    sentiment: Sentiment,
    language_code: languageCode,
```

```
  };
};
```

```
import {
  DetectDocumentTextCommand,
  TextractClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-textract";

/**
 * Fetch the S3 object from the event and analyze it using Amazon Textract.
 *
 * @param {import("@types/aws-lambda").EventBridgeEvent<"Object Created">}
 eventBridgeS3Event
 */
export const handler = async (eventBridgeS3Event) => {
  const textractClient = new TextractClient();

  const detectDocumentTextCommand = new DetectDocumentTextCommand({
    Document: {
      S3Object: {
        Bucket: eventBridgeS3Event.bucket,
        Name: eventBridgeS3Event.object,
      },
    },
  });

  // Textract returns a list of blocks. A block can be a line, a page, word, etc.
  // Each block also contains geometry of the detected text.
  // For more information on the Block type, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
textract/latest/dg/API_Block.html.
  const { Blocks } = await textractClient.send(detectDocumentTextCommand);

  // For the purpose of this example, we are only interested in words.
  const extractedWords = Blocks.filter((b) => b.BlockType === "WORD").map(
    (b) => b.Text,
  );

  return extractedWords.join(" ");
};
```

```
import { PollyClient, SynthesizeSpeechCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-polly";
import { S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
import { Upload } from "@aws-sdk/lib-storage";
```

```
/**
 * Synthesize an audio file from text.
 *
 * @param {{ bucket: string, translated_text: string, object: string}}
 sourceDestinationConfig
 */
export const handler = async (sourceDestinationConfig) => {
  const pollyClient = new PollyClient({});

  const synthesizeSpeechCommand = new SynthesizeSpeechCommand({
    Engine: "neural",
    Text: sourceDestinationConfig.translated_text,
    VoiceId: "Ruth",
    OutputFormat: "mp3",
  });

  const { AudioStream } = await pollyClient.send(synthesizeSpeechCommand);

  const audioKey = `${sourceDestinationConfig.object}.mp3`;

  // Store the audio file in S3.
  const s3Client = new S3Client();
  const upload = new Upload({
    client: s3Client,
    params: {
      Bucket: sourceDestinationConfig.bucket,
      Key: audioKey,
      Body: AudioStream,
      ContentType: "audio/mp3",
    },
  });

  await upload.done();
  return audioKey;
};
```

```
import {
  TranslateClient,
  TranslateTextCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-translate";

/**
```

```
 * Translate the extracted text to English.
 *
 * @param {{ extracted_text: string, source_language_code: string}}
 textAndSourceLanguage
 */
export const handler = async (textAndSourceLanguage) => {
  const translateClient = new TranslateClient({});

  const translateCommand = new TranslateTextCommand({
    SourceLanguageCode: textAndSourceLanguage.source_language_code,
    TargetLanguageCode: "en",
    Text: textAndSourceLanguage.extracted_text,
  });

  const { TranslatedText } = await translateClient.send(translateCommand);

  return { translated_text: TranslatedText };
};
```

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

이 예제 애플리케이션은 고객 피드백 카드를 분석하고 저장합니다. 특히 뉴욕시에 있는 가상 호텔의 필요를 충족합니다. 호텔은 다양한 언어의 고객들로부터 물리적인 의견 카드의 형태로 피드백을 받습니다. 피드백은 웹 클라이언트를 통해 앱에 업로드됩니다. 의견 카드의 이미지가 업로드된 후 다음 단계가 수행됩니다.

- Amazon Textract를 사용하여 이미지에서 텍스트가 추출됩니다.
- Amazon Comprehend가 추출된 텍스트와 해당 언어의 감정을 파악합니다.
- 추출된 텍스트는 Amazon Translate를 사용하여 영어로 번역됩니다.
- Amazon Polly가 추출된 텍스트에서 오디오 파일을 합성합니다.

전체 앱은 AWS CDK를 사용하여 배포할 수 있습니다. 소스 코드와 배포 지침은 GitHub의 프로젝트를 참조하십시오.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon Translate 작업 시작하기

다음 코드 예제에서는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 비동기식 배치 번역 작업을 시작합니다.
- 비동기 작업이 완료될 때까지 기다립니다.
- 비동기 작업에 대해 설명합니다.

SAP ABAP

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    DATA lo_inputdataconfig  TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_xl8inputdataconfig.
    DATA lo_outputdataconfig TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_xl8outputdataconfig.
    DATA lt_targetlanguagecodes TYPE /aws1/
cl_xl8tgtlanguagecodes00=>tt_targetlanguagecodestrlist.
    DATA lo_targetlanguagecodes TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_xl8tgtlanguagecodes00.

    "Create an ABAP object for the input data config."
    lo_inputdataconfig = NEW #( iv_s3uri = iv_input_data_s3uri
                                iv_contenttype = iv_input_data_contenttype ).
```

```
    "Create an ABAP object for the output data config."
    lo_outputdataconfig = NEW #( iv_s3uri = iv_output_data_s3uri ).

    "Create an internal table for target languages."
    lo_targetlanguagecodes = NEW #( iv_value = iv_targetlanguagecode ).
    INSERT lo_targetlanguagecodes  INTO TABLE lt_targetlanguagecodes.

    TRY.
        DATA(lo_translationjob_result) = lo_xl8->starttexttranslationjob(
          io_inputdataconfig = lo_inputdataconfig
            io_outputdataconfig = lo_outputdataconfig
            it_targetlanguagecodes = lt_targetlanguagecodes
            iv_dataaccessrolearn = iv_dataaccessrolearn
            iv_jobname = iv_jobname
            iv_sourcelanguagecode = iv_sourcelanguagecode ).
        MESSAGE 'Translation job started.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8internalserverex.
        MESSAGE 'An internal server error occurred. Retry your request.' TYPE
 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8invparamvalueex.
        MESSAGE 'The value of the parameter is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8invalidrequestex.
        MESSAGE 'The request that you made is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8resourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'The resource you are looking for has not been found.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8toomanyrequestsex.
        MESSAGE 'You have made too many requests within a short period of time. '
 TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8unsuppedlanguage00.
        MESSAGE 'Amazon Translate does not support translation from the language
 of the source text into the requested target language.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    "Get the job ID."
    DATA(lv_jobid) = lo_translationjob_result->get_jobid( ).

    "Wait for translate job to complete."
    DATA(lo_des_translation_result) = lo_xl8-
>describetexttranslationjob( iv_jobid = lv_jobid ).
    WHILE lo_des_translation_result->get_textxlationjobproperties( )-
>get_jobstatus( ) <> 'COMPLETED'.
      IF sy-index = 30.
        EXIT.               "Maximum 900 seconds."
```

```
      ENDIF.
      WAIT UP TO 30 SECONDS.
      lo_des_translation_result = lo_xl8->describetexttranslationjob( iv_jobid =
lv_jobid ).
    ENDWHILE.

    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_xl8->describetexttranslationjob(      "oo_result is
returned for testing purposes."
          iv_jobid        = lv_jobid ).
        MESSAGE 'Job description retrieved.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8internalserverex.
        MESSAGE 'An internal server error occurred. Retry your request.' TYPE
'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8resourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'The resource you are looking for has not been found.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8toomanyrequestsex.
        MESSAGE 'You have made too many requests within a short period of time.'
TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - DescribeTextTranslationJob
  - StartTextTranslationJob

AWS SDKs AWS WAFV2 사용에 대한 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 AWS WAFV2 함께를 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

추가 리소스

- AWS WAFV2 개발자 안내서 -에 대한 자세한 정보입니다 AWS WAFV2.
- AWS WAFV2 API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 AWS WAFV2 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.

- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 설정 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs AWS WAFV2 사용에 대한 기본 예제
  - AWS SDKs AWS WAFV2 를 사용하기 위한 작업
    - CLI로 CreateWebAcl 사용

AWS SDKs AWS WAFV2 사용에 대한 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS WAFV2 SDKs에서의 기본 사항을 AWS 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- AWS SDKs AWS WAFV2 를 사용하기 위한 작업
  - CLI로 CreateWebAcl 사용

AWS SDKs AWS WAFV2 를 사용하기 위한 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 AWS WAFV2 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 AWS WAFV2 API 참조를 참조하세요.

예시

- CLI로 CreateWebAcl 사용

CLI로 **`CreateWebAcl`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateWebAcl`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

웹 ACL 생성

다음 `create-web-acl` 명령은 리전에서 사용할 웹 ACL을 생성합니다. 웹 ACL에 대한 규칙 문은 JSON 형식의 파일로 제공됩니다.

```
aws wafv2 create-web-acl \
    --name TestWebAcl \
    --scope REGIONAL \
    --default-action Allow={} \
    --visibility-
config SampledRequestsEnabled=true,CloudWatchMetricsEnabled=true,MetricName=TestWebAclMet
 \
    --rules file://waf-rule.json \
    --region us-west-2
```

file://waf-rule.json의 콘텐츠:

```
[
    {
        "Name":"basic-rule",
        "Priority":0,
        "Statement":{
            "AndStatement":{
                "Statements":[
                    {
                        "ByteMatchStatement":{
                            "SearchString":"example.com",
                            "FieldToMatch":{
                                "SingleHeader":{
                                    "Name":"host"
                                }
                            },
                            "TextTransformations":[
                                {
                                    "Priority":0,
                                    "Type":"LOWERCASE"
                                }
                            ],
                            "PositionalConstraint":"EXACTLY"
                        }
                    },
                    {
                        "GeoMatchStatement":{
                            "CountryCodes":[
                                "US",
```

```
                                "IN"
                            ]
                        }
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        "Action":{
            "Allow":{

            }
        },
        "VisibilityConfig":{
            "SampledRequestsEnabled":true,
            "CloudWatchMetricsEnabled":true,
            "MetricName":"basic-rule"
        }
    }
]
```

출력:

```
{
    "Summary":{
        "ARN":"arn:aws:wafv2:us-west-2:123456789012:regional/webacl/TestWebAcl/
a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-EXAMPLE11111",
        "Description":"",
        "Name":"TestWebAcl",
        "LockToken":"2294b3a1-eb60-4aa0-a86f-a3ae04329de9",
        "Id":"a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-EXAMPLE11111"
    }
}
```

자세한 내용은 AWS WAF, AWS Firewall Manager 및 AWS Shield Advanced 개발자 안내서의 웹 액세스 제어 목록(웹 ACL) 관리 및 사용을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateWebAcl 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 명령은 "waf-test"라는 새 웹 ACL을 생성합니다. 서비스 API 설명서에 따라 'DefaultAction'은 필수 속성입니다. 따라서 '-DefaultAction_Allow' 및/또는 '-DefaultAction_Block' 값을 지정해야 합니다. '-DefaultAction_Allow' 및 '-DefaultAction_Block'은 필수 속성이 아니므로 위 예제와 같이 '@{}' 값을 자리 표시자로 사용할 수 있습니다.

```
New-WAF2WebACL -Name "waf-test" -Scope REGIONAL -Region eu-
west-1 -VisibilityConfig_CloudWatchMetricsEnabled $true -
VisibilityConfig_SampledRequestsEnabled $true -VisibilityConfig_MetricName "waf-
test" -Description "Test" -DefaultAction_Allow @{}
```

출력:

```
ARN         : arn:aws:wafv2:eu-west-1:139480602983:regional/webacl/waf-
test/19460b3f-db14-4b9a-8e23-a417e1eb007f
Description : Test
Id          : 19460b3f-db14-4b9a-8e23-a417e1eb007f
LockToken   : 5a0cd5eb-d911-4341-b313-b429e6d6b6ab
Name        : waf-test
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CreateWebAcl을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 명령은 "waf-test"라는 새 웹 ACL을 생성합니다. 서비스 API 설명서에 따라 'DefaultAction'은 필수 속성입니다. 따라서 '-DefaultAction_Allow' 및/또는 '-DefaultAction_Block' 값을 지정해야 합니다. '-DefaultAction_Allow' 및 '-DefaultAction_Block'은 필수 속성이 아니므로 위 예제와 같이 '@{}' 값을 자리 표시자로 사용할 수 있습니다.

```
New-WAF2WebACL -Name "waf-test" -Scope REGIONAL -Region eu-
west-1 -VisibilityConfig_CloudWatchMetricsEnabled $true -
VisibilityConfig_SampledRequestsEnabled $true -VisibilityConfig_MetricName "waf-
test" -Description "Test" -DefaultAction_Allow @{}
```

출력:

```
ARN         : arn:aws:wafv2:eu-west-1:139480602983:regional/webacl/waf-
test/19460b3f-db14-4b9a-8e23-a417e1eb007f
```

```
Description : Test
Id          : 19460b3f-db14-4b9a-8e23-a417e1eb007f
LockToken   : 5a0cd5eb-d911-4341-b313-b429e6d6b6ab
Name        : waf-test
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateWebAcl을 참조하세요.

AWS SDKs를 사용하는 WorkSpaces의 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon WorkSpaces를 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

추가 리소스

- WorkSpaces 개발자 안내서 - WorkSpaces에 대한 자세한 정보입니다.
- WorkSpaces API 참조 - 사용 가능한 모든 WorkSpaces 작업에 대한 세부 정보입니다.
- AWS 개발자 센터 - 범주 또는 전체 텍스트 검색을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 - 기본 설정 언어로 된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리입니다. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

코드 예제

- AWS SDKs를 사용하는 WorkSpaces의 기본 예제
  - AWS SDKs를 사용하는 WorkSpaces에 대한 작업
    - CLI로 CreateTags 사용
    - CLI로 CreateWorkspaces 사용
    - CLI로 DeleteTags 사용
    - CLI로 DescribeTags 사용
    - CLI로 DescribeWorkspaceBundles 사용
    - CLI로 DescribeWorkspaceDirectories 사용
    - CLI로 DescribeWorkspaces 사용
    - CLI로 DescribeWorkspacesConnectionStatus 사용

- CLI로 ModifyWorkspaceCreationProperties 사용
- CLI로 ModifyWorkspaceProperties 사용
- CLI로 ModifyWorkspaceState 사용
- CLI로 RebootWorkspaces 사용
- CLI로 RebuildWorkspaces 사용
- CLI로 RegisterWorkspaceDirectory 사용
- CLI로 StopWorkspaces 사용
- CLI로 TerminateWorkspaces 사용

AWS SDKs를 사용하는 WorkSpaces의 기본 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 SDKs와 함께 AWS Amazon WorkSpaces의 기본 사항을 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

예시

- AWS SDKs를 사용하는 WorkSpaces에 대한 작업
  - CLI로 CreateTags 사용
  - CLI로 CreateWorkspaces 사용
  - CLI로 DeleteTags 사용
  - CLI로 DescribeTags 사용
  - CLI로 DescribeWorkspaceBundles 사용
  - CLI로 DescribeWorkspaceDirectories 사용
  - CLI로 DescribeWorkspaces 사용
  - CLI로 DescribeWorkspacesConnectionStatus 사용
  - CLI로 ModifyWorkspaceCreationProperties 사용
  - CLI로 ModifyWorkspaceProperties 사용
  - CLI로 ModifyWorkspaceState 사용
  - CLI로 RebootWorkspaces 사용
  - CLI로 RebuildWorkspaces 사용
  - CLI로 RegisterWorkspaceDirectory 사용
  - CLI로 StopWorkspaces 사용
  - CLI로 TerminateWorkspaces 사용

AWS SDKs를 사용하는 WorkSpaces에 대한 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDKs를 사용하여 개별 WorkSpaces 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 각 예제에는 GitHub에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다. 여기에서 코드 설정 및 실행에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

다음 예제에는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 작업만 포함되어 있습니다. 전체 목록은 Amazon WorkSpaces API 참조를 참조하세요.

예시

- CLI로 CreateTags 사용
- CLI로 CreateWorkspaces 사용
- CLI로 DeleteTags 사용
- CLI로 DescribeTags 사용
- CLI로 DescribeWorkspaceBundles 사용
- CLI로 DescribeWorkspaceDirectories 사용
- CLI로 DescribeWorkspaces 사용
- CLI로 DescribeWorkspacesConnectionStatus 사용
- CLI로 ModifyWorkspaceCreationProperties 사용
- CLI로 ModifyWorkspaceProperties 사용
- CLI로 ModifyWorkspaceState 사용
- CLI로 RebootWorkspaces 사용
- CLI로 RebuildWorkspaces 사용
- CLI로 RegisterWorkspaceDirectory 사용
- CLI로 StopWorkspaces 사용
- CLI로 TerminateWorkspaces 사용

CLI로 **`CreateTags`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateTags`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

WorkSpace에 태그를 추가하는 방법

다음 `create-tags` 예제에서는 지정된 태그를 지정된 WorkSpace.에 추가합니다.

```
aws workspaces create-tags \
    --resource-id ws-dk1xzr417 \
    --tags Key=Department,Value=Finance
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 Amazon WorkSpaces 관리 안내서의 WorkSpaces 리소스 태그를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateTags 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 예제에서는 라는 워크스페이스에 새 태그를 추가합니다**ws-wsname**. 태그의 키는 "Name"이고 키 값은 입니다**AWS_Workspace**.

```
$tag = New-Object Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.Tag
$tag.Key = "Name"
$tag.Value = "AWS_Workspace"
New-WKSTag -Region us-west-2 -WorkspaceId ws-wsname -Tag $tag
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 라는 워크스페이스에 여러 태그를 추가합니다**ws-wsname**. 하나의 태그에는 "Name" 키와의 키 값이 **AWS_Workspace**있고, 다른 태그에는 "Stage" 태그 키와 "Test" 키 값이 있습니다.

```
$tag = New-Object Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.Tag
$tag.Key = "Name"
$tag.Value = "AWS_Workspace"

$tag2 = New-Object Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.Tag
$tag2.Key = "Stage"
$tag2.Value = "Test"
New-WKSTag -Region us-west-2 -WorkspaceId ws-wsname -Tag $tag,$tag2
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CreateTags를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 라는 워크스페이스에 새 태그를 추가합니다**ws-wsname**. 태그의 키는 "Name"이고 키 값은 입니다**AWS_Workspace**.

```
$tag = New-Object Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.Tag
$tag.Key = "Name"
$tag.Value = "AWS_Workspace"
New-WKSTag -Region us-west-2 -WorkspaceId ws-wsname -Tag $tag
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 라는 워크스페이스에 여러 태그를 추가합니다**ws-wsname**. 한 태그에는 "Name" 키와의 키 값이 **AWS_Workspace**있고, 다른 태그에는 "Stage" 태그 키와 "Test" 키 값이 있습니다.

```
$tag = New-Object Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.Tag
$tag.Key = "Name"
$tag.Value = "AWS_Workspace"

$tag2 = New-Object Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.Tag
$tag2.Key = "Stage"
$tag2.Value = "Test"
New-WKSTag -Region us-west-2 -WorkspaceId ws-wsname -Tag $tag,$tag2
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateTags를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **CreateWorkspaces** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateWorkspaces`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

예제 1: AlwaysOn WorkSpace를 생성하는 방법

다음 `create-workspaces` 예제에서는 지정된 디렉터리와 번들을 사용하여 지정된 사용자에 대한 AlwaysOn WorkSpace를 생성합니다.

```
aws workspaces create-workspaces \
    --workspaces DirectoryId=d-926722edaf,UserName=Mateo,BundleId=wsb-0zsvgp8fc
```

출력:

```
{
    "FailedRequests": [],
    "PendingRequests": [
        {
            "WorkspaceId": "ws-kcqms853t",
            "DirectoryId": "d-926722edaf",
            "UserName": "Mateo",
            "State": "PENDING",
            "BundleId": "wsb-0zsvgp8fc"
        }
    ]
}
```

예제 2: AutoStop WorkSpace를 생성하는 방법

다음 `create-workspaces` 예제에서는 지정된 디렉터리와 번들을 사용하여 지정된 사용자에 대한 AutoStop WorkSpace를 생성합니다.

```
aws workspaces create-workspaces \
    --
workspaces DirectoryId=d-926722edaf,UserName=Mary,BundleId=wsb-0zsvgp8fc,WorkspaceProperti
```

출력:

```
{
    "FailedRequests": [],
    "PendingRequests": [
        {
            "WorkspaceId": "ws-dk1xzr417",
            "DirectoryId": "d-926722edaf",
            "UserName": "Mary",
            "State": "PENDING",
            "BundleId": "wsb-0zsvgp8fc"
        }
    ]
}
```

예제 3: 사용자 분리 WorkSpace를 생성하는 방법

다음 `create-workspaces` 예제에서는 사용자 이름을 `[UNDEFINED]`로 설정하고 워크스페이스 이름, 디렉터리 ID 및 번들 ID를 지정하여 사용자 분리된 워크스페이스를 만듭니다.

```
aws workspaces create-workspaces \
    --workspaces
 DirectoryId=d-926722edaf,UserName='"[UNDEFINED]"',WorkspaceName=MaryWorkspace1,BundleId=
```

출력:

```
{
    "FailedRequests": [],
    "PendingRequests": [
        {
            "WorkspaceId": "ws-abcd1234",
            "DirectoryId": "d-926722edaf",
            "UserName": "[UNDEFINED]",
            "State": "PENDING",
            "BundleId": "wsb-0zsvgp8fc",
            "WorkspaceName": "MaryWorkspace1"
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon WorkSpaces 관리 안내서의 가상 데스크톱 시작을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateWorkspaces 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 제공된 번들, 디렉터리 및 사용자에 대한 WorkSpace를 생성합니다.

```
New-WKSWorkspace -Workspace @{"BundleID" = "wsb-1a2b3c4d"; "DirectoryId" =
 "d-1a2b3c4d"; "UserName" = "USERNAME"}
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 여러 WorkSpaces 생성합니다.

```
New-WKSWorkspace -Workspace @{"BundleID" = "wsb-1a2b3c4d"; "DirectoryId"
 = "d-1a2b3c4d"; "UserName" = "USERNAME_1"},@{"BundleID" = "wsb-1a2b3c4d";
 "DirectoryId" = "d-1a2b3c4d"; "UserName" = "USERNAME_2"}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 CreateWorkspaces를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 제공된 번들, 디렉터리 및 사용자에 대한 WorkSpace를 생성합니다.

```
New-WKSWorkspace -Workspace @{"BundleID" = "wsb-1a2b3c4d"; "DirectoryId" =
 "d-1a2b3c4d"; "UserName" = "USERNAME"}
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 여러 WorkSpaces 생성합니다.

```
New-WKSWorkspace -Workspace @{"BundleID" = "wsb-1a2b3c4d"; "DirectoryId"
 = "d-1a2b3c4d"; "UserName" = "USERNAME_1"},@{"BundleID" = "wsb-1a2b3c4d";
 "DirectoryId" = "d-1a2b3c4d"; "UserName" = "USERNAME_2"}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateWorkspaces를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **DeleteTags** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteTags`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

WorkSpace에서 태그를 삭제하는 방법

다음 `delete-tags` 예제에서는 지정된 WorkSpace에서 지정된 태그를 삭제합니다.

```
aws workspaces delete-tags \
    --resource-id ws-dk1xzr417 \
    --tag-keys Department
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 Amazon WorkSpaces 관리 안내서의 WorkSpaces 리소스 태그를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteTags 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 샘플은 Workspace와 연결된 태그를 제거합니다.

```
Remove-WKSTag -ResourceId ws-w10b3abcd -TagKey "Type"
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-WKSTag (DeleteTags)" on target "ws-w10b3abcd".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DeleteTags를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 샘플은 Workspace와 연결된 태그를 제거합니다.

```
Remove-WKSTag -ResourceId ws-w10b3abcd -TagKey "Type"
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-WKSTag (DeleteTags)" on target "ws-w10b3abcd".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteTags를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **`DescribeTags`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeTags`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

WorkSpace에 대한 태그 설명

다음 `describe-tags` 예제에서는 지정된 WorkSpace에 대한 태그를 설명합니다.

```
aws workspaces describe-tags \
    --resource-id ws-dk1xzr417
```

출력:

```
{
    "TagList": [
        {
            "Key": "Department",
            "Value": "Finance"
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon WorkSpaces 관리 안내서의 WorkSpaces 리소스 태그를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeTags 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 샘플은 지정된 Workspace에 대한 태그를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-WKSTag -WorkspaceId ws-w361s234r -Region us-west-2
```

출력:

```
Key         Value
---         -----
auto-delete no
purpose     Workbench
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeTags를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 샘플은 지정된 Workspace에 대한 태그를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-WKSTag -WorkspaceId ws-w361s234r -Region us-west-2
```

출력:

```
Key         Value
---         -----
auto-delete no
purpose     Workbench
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeTags를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **DescribeWorkspaceBundles** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeWorkspaceBundles`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

Amazon에서 제공하는 번들 나열

다음 `describe-workspace-bundles` 예제에서는 Amazon에서 제공하는 번들의 이름과 ID를 테이블 형식으로 나열하고 이름별로 정렬합니다.

```
aws workspaces describe-workspace-bundles \
    --owner AMAZON \
    --query "Bundles[*].[Name, BundleId]"
```

출력:

```
[
    [
        "Standard with Amazon Linux 2",
        "wsb-clj85qzj1"
    ],
```

```
    [
        "Performance with Windows 10 (Server 2016 based)",
        "wsb-gm4d5tx2v"
    ],
    [
        "PowerPro with Windows 7",
        "wsb-1pzkp0bx4"
    ],
    [
        "Power with Amazon Linux 2",
        "wsb-2bs6k5lgn"
    ],
    [
        "Graphics with Windows 10 (Server 2019 based)",
        "wsb-03gyjnfyy"
    ],
    ...
]
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon WorkSpaces 관리 안내서의 WorkSpaces 번들 및 이미지를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeWorkspaceBundles 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 샘플은 현재 리전의 모든 Workspace 번들에 대한 세부 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-WKSWorkspaceBundle
```

출력:

```
BundleId        : wsb-sfhdgv342
ComputeType     : Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.ComputeType
Description     : This bundle is custom
ImageId         : wsi-235aeqges
LastUpdatedTime : 12/26/2019 06:44:07
Name            : CustomBundleTest
Owner           : 233816212345
RootStorage     : Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.RootStorage
```

```
UserStorage     : Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.UserStorage
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeWorkspaceBundles를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 샘플은 현재 리전의 모든 Workspace 번들에 대한 세부 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-WKSWorkspaceBundle
```

출력:

```
BundleId        : wsb-sfhdgv342
ComputeType     : Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.ComputeType
Description     : This bundle is custom
ImageId         : wsi-235aeqges
LastUpdatedTime : 12/26/2019 06:44:07
Name            : CustomBundleTest
Owner           : 233816212345
RootStorage     : Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.RootStorage
UserStorage     : Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.UserStorage
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeWorkspaceBundles를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **DescribeWorkspaceDirectories** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeWorkspaceDirectories의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

등록된 디렉터리 설명

다음 describe-workspace-directories 예제에서는 지정된 등록 디렉터리를 설명합니다.

```
aws workspaces describe-workspace-directories \
    --directory-ids d-926722edaf
```

출력:

```
{
    "Directories": [
        {
            "DirectoryId": "d-926722edaf",
            "Alias": "d-926722edaf",
            "DirectoryName": "example.com",
            "RegistrationCode": "WSpdx+9RJ8JT",
            "SubnetIds": [
                "subnet-9d19c4c6",
                "subnet-500d5819"
            ],
            "DnsIpAddresses": [
                "172.16.1.140",
                "172.16.0.30"
            ],
            "CustomerUserName": "Administrator",
            "IamRoleId": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/workspaces_DefaultRole",
            "DirectoryType": "SIMPLE_AD",
            "WorkspaceSecurityGroupId": "sg-0d89e927e5645d7c5",
            "State": "REGISTERED",
            "WorkspaceCreationProperties": {
                "EnableInternetAccess": false,
                "UserEnabledAsLocalAdministrator": true,
                "EnableMaintenanceMode": true
            },
            "WorkspaceAccessProperties": {
                "DeviceTypeWindows": "ALLOW",
                "DeviceTypeOsx": "ALLOW",
                "DeviceTypeWeb": "DENY",
                "DeviceTypeIos": "ALLOW",
                "DeviceTypeAndroid": "ALLOW",
                "DeviceTypeChromeOs": "ALLOW",
                "DeviceTypeZeroClient": "ALLOW",
                "DeviceTypeLinux": "DENY"
            },
            "Tenancy": "SHARED",
            "SelfservicePermissions": {
                "RestartWorkspace": "ENABLED",
                "IncreaseVolumeSize": "DISABLED",
                "ChangeComputeType": "DISABLED",
                "SwitchRunningMode": "DISABLED",
                "RebuildWorkspace": "DISABLED"
```

```
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon WorkSpaces 관리 안내서의 WorkSpaces의 디렉터리 관리를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeMaintenanceWindows 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 샘플은 등록된 디렉터리의 디렉터리 세부 정보를 나열합니다.

```
Get-WKSWorkspaceDirectory
```

출력:

```
Alias                       : TestWorkspace
CustomerUserName            : Administrator
DirectoryId                 : d-123414a369
DirectoryName               : TestDirectory.com
DirectoryType               : MicrosoftAD
DnsIpAddresses              : {172.31.43.45, 172.31.2.97}
IamRoleId                   : arn:aws:iam::761234567801:role/
workspaces_RoleDefault
IpGroupIds                  : {}
RegistrationCode            : WSpdx+4RRT43
SelfservicePermissions      : Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.SelfservicePermissions
State                       : REGISTERED
SubnetIds                   : {subnet-1m3m7b43, subnet-ard11aba}
Tenancy                     : SHARED
WorkspaceAccessProperties   : Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.WorkspaceAccessProperties
WorkspaceCreationProperties :
 Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.DefaultWorkspaceCreationProperties
WorkspaceSecurityGroupId    : sg-0ed2441234a123c43
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeWorkspaceDirectories를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 샘플은 등록된 디렉터리의 디렉터리 세부 정보를 나열합니다.

```
Get-WKSWorkspaceDirectory
```

출력:

```
Alias                       : TestWorkspace
CustomerUserName            : Administrator
DirectoryId                 : d-123414a369
DirectoryName               : TestDirectory.com
DirectoryType               : MicrosoftAD
DnsIpAddresses              : {172.31.43.45, 172.31.2.97}
IamRoleId                   : arn:aws:iam::761234567801:role/
workspaces_RoleDefault
IpGroupIds                  : {}
RegistrationCode            : WSpdx+4RRT43
SelfservicePermissions      : Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.SelfservicePermissions
State                       : REGISTERED
SubnetIds                   : {subnet-1m3m7b43, subnet-ard11aba}
Tenancy                     : SHARED
WorkspaceAccessProperties   : Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.WorkspaceAccessProperties
WorkspaceCreationProperties :
 Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.DefaultWorkspaceCreationProperties
WorkspaceSecurityGroupId    : sg-0ed2441234a123c43
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeWorkspaceDirectories를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **`DescribeWorkspaces`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeWorkspaces`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

WorkSpace 설명

다음 `describe-workspaces` 예제에서는 지정된 WorkSpace를 설명합니다.

```
aws workspaces describe-workspaces \
    --workspace-ids ws-dk1xzr417
```

출력:

```
{
    "Workspaces": [
        {
            "WorkspaceId": "ws-dk1xzr417",
            "DirectoryId": "d-926722edaf",
            "UserName": "Mary",
            "IpAddress": "172.16.0.175",
            "State": "STOPPED",
            "BundleId": "wsb-0zsvgp8fc",
            "SubnetId": "subnet-500d5819",
            "ComputerName": "WSAMZN-RBSLTTD9",
            "WorkspaceProperties": {
                "RunningMode": "AUTO_STOP",
                "RunningModeAutoStopTimeoutInMinutes": 60,
                "RootVolumeSizeGib": 80,
                "UserVolumeSizeGib": 10,
                "ComputeTypeName": "VALUE"
            },
            "ModificationStates": []
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon WorkSpaces 관리 안내서의 WorkSpaces로 관리를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeWorkspaces 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 파이프라인에 대한 모든 WorkSpaces의 세부 정보를 검색합니다.

```
Get-WKSWorkspace
```

출력:

```
BundleId                    : wsb-1a2b3c4d
ComputerName                :
DirectoryId                 : d-1a2b3c4d
ErrorCode                   :
ErrorMessage                :
IpAddress                   :
RootVolumeEncryptionEnabled : False
State                       : PENDING
SubnetId                    :
UserName                    : myuser
UserVolumeEncryptionEnabled : False
VolumeEncryptionKey         :
WorkspaceId                 : ws-1a2b3c4d
WorkspaceProperties         : Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.WorkspaceProperties
```

예제 2:이 명령은 **us-west-2** 리전의 워크스페이스에 **WorkSpaceProperties** 대한의 하위 속성 값을 보여줍니다. 의 하위 속성에 대한 자세한 내용은 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/workspaces/latest/api/API_WorkspaceProperties.html **WorkSpaceProperties**참조하십시오.

```
(Get-WKSWorkspace -Region us-west-2 -WorkSpaceId ws-
xdaf7hc9s).WorkspaceProperties
```

출력:

```
        ComputeTypeName                     : STANDARD
        RootVolumeSizeGib                   : 80
        RunningMode                         : AUTO_STOP
        RunningModeAutoStopTimeoutInMinutes : 60
        UserVolumeSizeGib                   : 50
```

예제 3:이 명령은 **us-west-2** 리전의 워크스페이스에 **WorkSpaceProperties** 대한 **RootVolumeSizeGib**의 하위 속성 값을 보여줍니다. GiB 단위의 루트 볼륨 크기는 80입니다.

```
(Get-WKSWorkspace -Region us-west-2 -WorkSpaceId ws-
xdaf7hc9s).WorkspaceProperties.RootVolumeSizeGib
```

출력:

```
        80
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeWorkspaces를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 파이프라인에 대한 모든 WorkSpaces의 세부 정보를 검색합니다.

```
Get-WKSWorkspace
```

출력:

```
BundleId                    : wsb-1a2b3c4d
ComputerName                :
DirectoryId                 : d-1a2b3c4d
ErrorCode                   :
ErrorMessage                :
IpAddress                   :
RootVolumeEncryptionEnabled : False
State                       : PENDING
SubnetId                    :
UserName                    : myuser
UserVolumeEncryptionEnabled : False
VolumeEncryptionKey         :
WorkspaceId                 : ws-1a2b3c4d
WorkspaceProperties         : Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.WorkspaceProperties
```

예제 2:이 명령은 **us-west-2** 리전의 워크스페이스에 **WorkSpaceProperties** 대한의 하위 속성 값을 보여줍니다. 의 하위 속성에 대한 자세한 내용은 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/workspaces/latest/api/API_WorkspaceProperties.html **WorkSpaceProperties**참조하십시오.

```
(Get-WKSWorkspace -Region us-west-2 -WorkSpaceId ws-
xdaf7hc9s).WorkspaceProperties
```

출력:

```
        ComputeTypeName                     : STANDARD
        RootVolumeSizeGib                   : 80
        RunningMode                         : AUTO_STOP
        RunningModeAutoStopTimeoutInMinutes : 60
        UserVolumeSizeGib                   : 50
```

예제 3:이 명령은 **us-west-2** 리전의 워크스페이스에 **WorkSpaceProperties** 대한 **RootVolumeSizeGib**의 하위 속성 값을 보여줍니다. GiB 단위의 루트 볼륨 크기는 80입니다.

```
(Get-WKSWorkspace -Region us-west-2 -WorkSpaceId ws-
xdaf7hc9s).WorkspaceProperties.RootVolumeSizeGib
```

출력:

```
        80
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeWorkspaces를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **DescribeWorkspacesConnectionStatus** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeWorkspacesConnectionStatus의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

WorkSpace의 연결 상태 설명

다음 describe-workspaces-connection-status 예제에서는 지정된 WorkSpace의 연결 상태를 설명합니다.

```
aws workspaces describe-workspaces-connection-status \
    --workspace-ids ws-dk1xzr417
```

출력:

```
{
    "WorkspacesConnectionStatus": [
        {
            "WorkspaceId": "ws-dk1xzr417",
            "ConnectionState": "CONNECTED",
            "ConnectionStateCheckTimestamp": 1662526214.744
        }
    ]
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon WorkSpaces 관리 안내서의 WorkSpaces로 관리를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeWorkspacesConnectionStatus 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 샘플은 지정된 Workspace의 연결 상태를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-WKSWorkspacesConnectionStatus -WorkspaceId ws-w123s234r
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 DescribeWorkspacesConnectionStatus를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 샘플은 지정된 Workspace의 연결 상태를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-WKSWorkspacesConnectionStatus -WorkspaceId ws-w123s234r
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeWorkspacesConnectionStatus를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **`ModifyWorkspaceCreationProperties`** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ModifyWorkspaceCreationProperties`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

디렉터리의 WorkSpace 생성 속성 수정

다음 `modify-workspace-creation-properties` 예제에서는 지정된 디렉터리에 대한 `EnableInternetAccess` 속성을 활성화합니다. 이렇게 하면 디렉터리에 대해 생성된 워크스페이스에 퍼블릭 IP 주소가 자동으로 할당됩니다.

```
aws workspaces modify-workspace-creation-properties \
```

```
    --resource-id d-926722edaf \
    --workspace-creation-properties EnableInternetAccess=true
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 Amazon WorkSpaces 관리 안내서의 WorkSpaces의 디렉터리 업데이트를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ModifyWorkspaceCreationProperties 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 샘플을 사용하면 Workspace를 생성하는 동안 인터넷 액세스 및 유지 관리 모드가 기본값으로 true가 됩니다.

```
Edit-WKSWorkspaceCreationProperty -Region us-west-2 -ResourceId
 d-123454a369 -WorkspaceCreationProperties_EnableInternetAccess $true -
WorkspaceCreationProperties_EnableMaintenanceMode $true
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ModifyWorkspaceCreationProperties를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 샘플을 사용하면 Workspace를 생성하는 동안 인터넷 액세스 및 유지 관리 모드가 기본값으로 true가 됩니다.

```
Edit-WKSWorkspaceCreationProperty -Region us-west-2 -ResourceId
 d-123454a369 -WorkspaceCreationProperties_EnableInternetAccess $true -
WorkspaceCreationProperties_EnableMaintenanceMode $true
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ModifyWorkspaceCreationProperties를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **ModifyWorkspaceProperties** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `ModifyWorkspaceProperties`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

WorkSpaces 실행 모드를 수정하는 방법

다음 `modify-workspace-properties` 예제에서는 지정된 WorkSpace의 실행 모드를 `AUTO_STOP`로 설정합니다.

```
aws workspaces modify-workspace-properties \
    --workspace-id ws-dk1xzr417 \
    --workspace-properties RunningMode=AUTO_STOP
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 Amazon WorkSpaces 관리 안내서의 WorkSpaces 수정을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ModifyWorkspaceProperties 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 샘플은 지정된 Workspace에 대해 Workspace 실행 모드 속성을 자동 중지로 변경합니다.

```
Edit-WKSWorkspaceProperty -WorkspaceId ws-w361s100v -Region us-west-2 -
WorkspaceProperties_RunningMode AUTO_STOP
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ModifyWorkspaceProperties를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 샘플은 지정된 Workspace에 대해 Workspace 실행 모드 속성을 자동 중지로 변경합니다.

```
Edit-WKSWorkspaceProperty -WorkspaceId ws-w361s100v -Region us-west-2 -
WorkspaceProperties_RunningMode AUTO_STOP
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ModifyWorkspaceProperties를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **ModifyWorkspaceState** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 ModifyWorkspaceState의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

WorkSpace의 상태 수정

다음 modify-workspace-state 예제에서는 지정된 WorkSpace의 상태를 ADMIN_MAINTENANCE로 설정합니다.

```
aws workspaces modify-workspace-state \
    --workspace-id ws-dk1xzr417 \
    --workspace-state ADMIN_MAINTENANCE
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 Amazon WorkSpaces 관리 안내서의 WorkSpaces 유지 관리를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ModifyWorkspaceState 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 샘플은 지정된 Workspace의 상태를 사용 가능으로 변경합니다.

```
Edit-WKSWorkspaceState -WorkspaceId ws-w361s100v -Region us-west-2 -
WorkspaceState AVAILABLE
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 ModifyWorkspaceState를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 샘플은 지정된 Workspace의 상태를 사용 가능으로 변경합니다.

```
Edit-WKSWorkspaceState -WorkspaceId ws-w361s100v -Region us-west-2 -
WorkspaceState AVAILABLE
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ModifyWorkspaceState를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **RebootWorkspaces** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 RebootWorkspaces의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

WorkSpace를 재부팅하는 방법

다음 reboot-workspaces 예제에서는 지정된 WorkSpace를 재부팅합니다.

```
aws workspaces reboot-workspaces \
    --reboot-workspace-requests ws-dk1xzr417
```

출력:

```
{
    "FailedRequests": []
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon WorkSpaces 관리 안내서의 WorkSpaces 리부팅을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 RebootWorkspaces 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 지정된 WorkSpace를 재부팅합니다.

```
Restart-WKSWorkspace -WorkspaceId "ws-1a2b3c4d"
```

예제 2: 여러 WorkSpaces.

```
Restart-WKSWorkspace -WorkspaceId "ws-1a2b3c4d","ws-5a6b7c8d"
```

예제 3: 모든 WorkSpaces 모음을 검색하고 Restart-WKSWorkspace의 -WorkSpaceId 파라미터에 IDs를 파이프하여 WorkSpaces를 다시 시작합니다.

```
Get-WKSWorkspaces | Restart-WKSWorkspace
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 RebootWorkspaces를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 지정된 WorkSpace를 재부팅합니다.

```
Restart-WKSWorkspace -WorkspaceId "ws-1a2b3c4d"
```

예제 2: 여러 WorkSpaces.

```
Restart-WKSWorkspace -WorkspaceId "ws-1a2b3c4d","ws-5a6b7c8d"
```

예제 3: 모든 WorkSpaces 모음을 검색하고 Restart-WKSWorkspace의 -WorkSpaceId 파라미터에 IDs를 파이프하여 WorkSpaces를 다시 시작합니다.

```
Get-WKSWorkspaces | Restart-WKSWorkspace
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 RebootWorkspaces를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **RebuildWorkspaces** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 `RebuildWorkspaces`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

WorkSpace를 재구축하는 방법

다음 `rebuild-workspaces` 예제에서는 지정된 WorkSpace 를 재구축합니다.

```
aws workspaces rebuild-workspaces \
    --rebuild-workspace-requests ws-dk1xzr417
```

출력:

```
{
    "FailedRequests": []
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon WorkSpaces 관리 안내서의 WorkSpaces 재구축을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 RebuildWorkspaces 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 지정된 WorkSpace를 재구축합니다.

```
Reset-WKSWorkspace -WorkspaceId "ws-1a2b3c4d"
```

예제 2: 모든 WorkSpaces 모음을 검색하고 IDs를 Reset-WKSWorkspace의 -WorkSpaceId 파라미터로 파이프하여 WorkSpaces를 다시 빌드합니다.

```
Get-WKSWorkspaces | Reset-WKSWorkspace
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 RebuildWorkspaces를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 지정된 WorkSpace를 재구축합니다.

```
Reset-WKSWorkspace -WorkspaceId "ws-1a2b3c4d"
```

예제 2: 모든 WorkSpaces 모음을 검색하고 IDs를 Reset-WKSWorkspace의 -WorkSpaceId 파라미터로 파이프하여 WorkSpaces를 다시 빌드합니다.

```
Get-WKSWorkspaces | Reset-WKSWorkspace
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 RebuildWorkspaces를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **RegisterWorkspaceDirectory** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 RegisterWorkspaceDirectory의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

디렉터리를 등록하는 방법

다음 register-workspace-directory 예제에서는 Amazon WorkSpaces에 사용할 지정된 디렉터리를 등록합니다.

```
aws workspaces register-workspace-directory \
    --directory-id d-926722edaf
```

이 명령은 출력을 생성하지 않습니다.

자세한 내용은 Amazon WorkSpaces 관리 안내서의 WorkSpaces Personal에 기존 AWS Directory Service 디렉터리 등록을 참조하세요. Amazon WorkSpaces

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 RegisterDefaultPatchBaseline 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1:이 샘플은 Workspaces Service에 지정된 디렉터리를 등록합니다.

```
Register-WKSWorkspaceDirectory -DirectoryId d-123412a123 -EnableWorkDoc $false
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 RegisterWorkspaceDirectory를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 샘플은 Workspaces Service에 지정된 디렉터리를 등록합니다.

```
Register-WKSWorkspaceDirectory -DirectoryId d-123412a123 -EnableWorkDoc $false
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 RegisterWorkspaceDirectory를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CLI로 **StopWorkspaces** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 StopWorkspaces의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

AutoStop WorkSpaces를 중지하는 방법

다음 stop-workspaces 예제에서는 지정된 WorkSpace를 중지합니다. WorkSpace의 실행 모드가 AutoStop이어야 합니다.

```
aws workspaces stop-workspaces \
    --stop-workspace-requests WorkspaceId=ws-dk1xzr417
```

출력:

```
{
    "FailedRequests": []
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon WorkSpaces 관리 안내서의 AutoStop WorkSpace 중지 및 시작을 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 StopWorkspaces 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 여러 WorkSpaces 중지합니다.

```
Stop-WKSWorkspace -WorkspaceId "ws-1a2b3c4d5","ws-6a7b8c9d0"
```

예제 2: 모든 WorkSpaces 모음을 검색하고 ID를 Stop-WKSWorkspace의 -WorkSpaceId 파라미터로 파이프 IDs 하여 WorkSpaces를 중지합니다.

```
Get-WKSWorkspaces | Stop-WKSWorkspace
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 중지할 WorkSpaces를 정의하는 StopRequest 객체를 전달하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
$arrRequest = @()
$request1 = New-Object Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.StopRequest
$request1.WorkspaceId = 'ws-12345678'
$arrRequest += $request1
$request2 = New-Object Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.StopRequest
$request2.WorkspaceId = 'ws-abcdefgh'
$arrRequest += $request2
Stop-WKSWorkspace -Request $arrRequest
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 StopWorkspaces를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 여러 WorkSpaces 중지합니다.

```
Stop-WKSWorkspace -WorkspaceId "ws-1a2b3c4d5","ws-6a7b8c9d0"
```

예제 2: 모든 WorkSpaces 모음을 검색하고 IDs를 Stop-WKSWorkspace의 -WorkSpaceId 파라미터로 파이프하여 WorkSpaces를 중지합니다.

```
Get-WKSWorkspaces | Stop-WKSWorkspace
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 중지할 WorkSpaces를 정의하는 StopRequest 객체를 전달하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
$arrRequest = @()
$request1 = New-Object Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.StopRequest
$request1.WorkspaceId = 'ws-12345678'
$arrRequest += $request1
$request2 = New-Object Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.StopRequest
$request2.WorkspaceId = 'ws-abcdefgh'
$arrRequest += $request2
Stop-WKSWorkspace -Request $arrRequest
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 StopWorkspaces를 참조하세요.

CLI로 **TerminateWorkspaces** 사용

다음 코드 예시는 TerminateWorkspaces의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

CLI

AWS CLI

WorkSpace 종료

다음 terminate-workspaces 예제에서는 지정된 WorkSpace를 종료합니다.

```
aws workspaces terminate-workspaces \
    --terminate-workspace-requests ws-dk1xzr417
```

출력:

```
{
    "FailedRequests": []
}
```

자세한 내용은 Amazon WorkSpaces 관리 안내서의 WorkSpace 삭제를 참조하세요.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 TerminateWorkspaces 섹션을 참조하세요.

PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V4

예제 1: 여러 WorkSpaces 종료합니다. -Force 스위치를 사용하면 cmdlet에 확인 메시지가 표시되지 않습니다.

```
Remove-WKSWorkspace -WorkspaceId "ws-1a2b3c4d5","ws-6a7b8c9d0" -Force
```

예제 2: 모든 WorkSpaces 모음을 검색하고 Remove-WKSWorkspace의 -WorkSpaceId 파라미터에 IDs를 파이프하여 모든 WorkSpaces를 종료합니다. 각 WorkSpace가 종료되기 전에 cmdlet에 메시지가 표시됩니다. 확인 프롬프트를 억제하려면 -Force 스위치를 추가합니다.

```
Get-WKSWorkspaces | Remove-WKSWorkspace
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 종료할 WorkSpaces를 정의하는 TerminateRequest 객체를 전달하는 방법을 보여줍니다. -Force 스위치 파라미터도 지정하지 않으면 계속하기 전에 cmdlet에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다.

```
$arrRequest = @()
$request1 = New-Object Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.TerminateRequest
$request1.WorkspaceId = 'ws-12345678'
$arrRequest += $request1
$request2 = New-Object Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.TerminateRequest
$request2.WorkspaceId = 'ws-abcdefgh'
$arrRequest += $request2
Remove-WKSWorkspace -Request $arrRequest
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V4)의 TerminateWorkspaces를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 여러 WorkSpaces 종료합니다. -Force 스위치를 사용하면 cmdlet에 확인 메시지가 표시되지 않습니다.

```
Remove-WKSWorkspace -WorkspaceId "ws-1a2b3c4d5","ws-6a7b8c9d0" -Force
```

예제 2: 모든 WorkSpaces 모음을 검색하고 Remove-WKSWorkspace의 -WorkSpaceId 파라미터에 IDs를 파이프하여 모든 WorkSpaces를 종료합니다. 각 WorkSpace가 종료되기 전에 cmdlet에 메시지가 표시됩니다. 확인 프롬프트를 억제하려면 -Force 스위치를 추가합니다.

```
Get-WKSWorkspaces | Remove-WKSWorkspace
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 종료할 WorkSpaces를 정의하는 TerminateRequest 객체를 전달하는 방법을 보여줍니다. -Force 스위치 파라미터도 지정되지 않은 경우 계속하기 전에 cmdlet에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다.

```
$arrRequest = @()
$request1 = New-Object Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.TerminateRequest
$request1.WorkspaceId = 'ws-12345678'
$arrRequest += $request1
$request2 = New-Object Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.TerminateRequest
$request2.WorkspaceId = 'ws-abcdefgh'
$arrRequest += $request2
```

```
Remove-WKSWorkspace -Request $arrRequest
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 TerminateWorkspaces를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

SDK에서 AWS SDKs 사용한 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS 소프트웨어 개발 키트(SDK)와 AWS 서비스 함께를 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 섹션은 SDK 언어별로 구성됩니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

일부 서비스에는 서비스와 관련된 라이브러리 또는 함수를 활용하는 방법을 보여주는 추가 예제 범주가 포함되어 있습니다.

추가 리소스

- AWS 개발자 센터 – 카테고리별 또는 전체 텍스트 검색별로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 – 원하는 언어로 작성된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리입니다. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

코드 예제

- 에 대한 코드 예제 SDK for .NET
- 용 코드 예제 SDK for .NET (v4)
- Bash 스크립트를 AWS CLI 사용한의 코드 예제
- SDK for C++ 코드 예제
- SDK for Go V2용 코드 예제
- SDK for JavaScript (v2)용 코드 예제
- SDK for JavaScript (v3)용 코드 예제
- SDK for Java 2.x용 코드 예제
- SDK for Kotlin 코드 예제
- SDK for PHP용 코드 예제
- Tools for PowerShell V5의 코드 예제

- SDK for Python (Boto3)용 코드 예제
- SDK for Ruby를 사용한 예제
- SDK for Ruby를 사용한 예제
- SDK for SAP ABAP 예제
- SDK for Swift를 사용한 코드 예제

에 대한 코드 예제 SDK for .NET

다음 코드 예제에서는를 AWS SDK for .NET 와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

일부 서비스에는 서비스와 관련된 라이브러리 또는 함수를 활용하는 방법을 보여주는 추가 예제 범주가 포함되어 있습니다.

추가 리소스

- SDK for .NET 개발자 안내서 - .NET을와 함께 사용하는 방법에 대해 자세히 알아봅니다 AWS.
- AWS 개발자 센터 – 카테고리별 또는 전체 텍스트 검색별로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 – 원하는 언어로 작성된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리입니다. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

서비스

- 를 사용한 ACM 예제 SDK for .NET
- 를 사용한 API Gateway 예제 SDK for .NET
- 를 사용한 Aurora 예제 SDK for .NET
- 를 사용한 Auto Scaling 예제 SDK for .NET
- 를 사용한 Amazon Bedrock 런타임 예제 SDK for .NET

- 를 사용한 CloudWatch 예제 SDK for .NET
- 를 사용한 CloudWatch Logs 예제 SDK for .NET
- 를 사용한 Amazon Cognito 자격 증명 공급자 예제 SDK for .NET
- 를 사용한 Amazon Comprehend 예제 SDK for .NET
- 를 사용한 Amazon DocumentDB 예제 SDK for .NET
- 를 사용한 DynamoDB 예제 SDK for .NET
- 를 사용한 Amazon EC2 예제 SDK for .NET
- 를 사용한 Amazon ECS 예제 SDK for .NET
- Elastic Load Balancing -를 사용한 버전 2 예제 SDK for .NET
- 를 사용한 EventBridge 예제 SDK for .NET
- 를 사용한 EventBridge 스케줄러 예제 SDK for .NET
- AWS Glue 를 사용한 예제 SDK for .NET
- 를 사용한 IAM 예제 SDK for .NET
- 를 사용한 Amazon Keyspaces 예제 SDK for .NET
- 를 사용한 Kinesis 예제 SDK for .NET
- AWS KMS 를 사용한 예제 SDK for .NET
- 를 사용한 Lambda 예제 SDK for .NET
- 를 사용한 MediaConvert 예제 SDK for .NET
- 를 사용한 Amazon MSK 예제 SDK for .NET
- 를 사용한 Organizations 예제 SDK for .NET
- 를 사용한 Partner Central 예제 SDK for .NET
- 를 사용한 Amazon Pinpoint 예제 SDK for .NET
- 를 사용한 Amazon Polly 예제 SDK for .NET
- 를 사용한 Amazon RDS 예제 SDK for .NET
- 를 사용한 Amazon RDS Data Service 예제 SDK for .NET
- 를 사용한 Amazon Rekognition 예제 SDK for .NET
- 를 사용한 Route 53 도메인 등록 예제 SDK for .NET
- 를 사용한 Amazon S3 예제 SDK for .NET

- 를 사용한 S3 Glacier 예제 SDK for .NET
- 를 사용한 SageMaker AI 예제 SDK for .NET
- 를 사용한 Secrets Manager 예제 SDK for .NET
- 를 사용한 Amazon SES 예제 SDK for .NET
- 를 사용한 Amazon SES API v2 예제 SDK for .NET
- 를 사용한 Amazon SNS 예제 SDK for .NET
- 를 사용한 Amazon SQS 예제 SDK for .NET
- 를 사용한 Step Functions 예제 SDK for .NET
- AWS STS 를 사용한 예제 SDK for .NET
- 지원 를 사용한 예제 SDK for .NET
- 를 사용한 Amazon Textract 예제 SDK for .NET
- 를 사용한 Amazon Transcribe 예제 SDK for .NET
- 를 사용한 Amazon Translate 예제 SDK for .NET

를 사용한 ACM 예제 SDK for .NET

다음 코드 예제에서는 ACM과 AWS SDK for .NET 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`DescribeCertificate`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeCertificate`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.CertificateManager;
using Amazon.CertificateManager.Model;

namespace DescribeCertificate
{
    class DescribeCertificate
    {
        // The following example retrieves and displays the metadata for a
        // certificate using the AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) service.

        // Specify your AWS Region (an example Region is shown).
        private static readonly RegionEndpoint ACMRegion = RegionEndpoint.USEast1;
        private static AmazonCertificateManagerClient _client;

        static void Main(string[] args)
        {
            _client = new
 Amazon.CertificateManager.AmazonCertificateManagerClient(ACMRegion);

            var describeCertificateReq = new DescribeCertificateRequest();
            // The ARN used here is just an example. Replace it with the ARN of
            // a certificate that exists on your account.
            describeCertificateReq.CertificateArn =
                "arn:aws:acm:us-
east-1:123456789012:certificate/8cfd7dae-9b6a-2d07-92bc-1c309EXAMPLE";

            var certificateDetailResp =
                DescribeCertificateResponseAsync(client: _client, request:
 describeCertificateReq);
            var certificateDetail = certificateDetailResp.Result.Certificate;
```

```
            if (certificateDetail is not null)
            {
                DisplayCertificateDetails(certificateDetail);
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Displays detailed metadata about a certificate retrieved
        /// using the ACM service.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="certificateDetail">The object that contains details
        /// returned from the call to DescribeCertificateAsync.</param>
        static void DisplayCertificateDetails(CertificateDetail certificateDetail)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\nCertificate Details: ");
            Console.WriteLine($"Certificate Domain:
{certificateDetail.DomainName}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Certificate Arn:
{certificateDetail.CertificateArn}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Certificate Subject: {certificateDetail.Subject}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Certificate Status: {certificateDetail.Status}");
            foreach (var san in certificateDetail.SubjectAlternativeNames)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Certificate SubjectAlternativeName: {san}");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieves the metadata associated with the ACM service certificate.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An AmazonCertificateManagerClient object
        /// used to call DescribeCertificateResponse.</param>
        /// <param name="request">The DescribeCertificateRequest object that
        /// will be passed to the method call.</param>
        /// <returns></returns>
        static async Task<DescribeCertificateResponse>
DescribeCertificateResponseAsync(
            AmazonCertificateManagerClient client, DescribeCertificateRequest
request)
        {
            var response = new DescribeCertificateResponse();

            try
            {
```

```
                response = await client.DescribeCertificateAsync(request);
            }
            catch (InvalidArnException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error: The ARN specified is invalid.");
            }
            catch (ResourceNotFoundException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error: The specified certificate could not be
 found.");
            }

            return response;
        }
    }

}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeCertificate를 참조하세요.

`ListCertificates`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListCertificates`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.CertificateManager;
using Amazon.CertificateManager.Model;

namespace ListCertificates
```

```
{
    // The following example retrieves and displays a list of the
    // certificates defined for the default account using the AWS
    // Certificate Manager (ACM) service.
    class ListCertificates
    {
        // Specify your AWS Region (an example Region is shown).

        private static readonly RegionEndpoint ACMRegion = RegionEndpoint.USEast1;
        private static AmazonCertificateManagerClient _client;

        static void Main(string[] args)
        {
            _client = new AmazonCertificateManagerClient(ACMRegion);
            var certificateList = ListCertificatesResponseAsync(client: _client);

            Console.WriteLine("Certificate Summary List\n");

            foreach (var certificate in
 certificateList.Result.CertificateSummaryList)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Certificate Domain: {certificate.DomainName}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Certificate ARN:
 {certificate.CertificateArn}\n");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieves a list of the certificates defined in this Region.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The ACM client object passed to the
        /// ListCertificateResAsync method call.</param>
        /// <param name="request"></param>
        /// <returns>The ListCertificatesResponse.</returns>
        static async Task<ListCertificatesResponse> ListCertificatesResponseAsync(
            AmazonCertificateManagerClient client)
        {
            var request = new ListCertificatesRequest();

            var response = await client.ListCertificatesAsync(request);
            return response;
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListCertificates를 참조하세요.

를 사용한 API Gateway 예제 SDK for .NET

다음 코드 예제에서는 API Gateway와 AWS SDK for .NET 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

AWS 커뮤니티 기여는 여러 팀이 생성하고 유지 관리하는 예입니다 AWS. 피드백을 제공하려면 연결된 리포지토리에 제공된 메커니즘을 사용합니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 시나리오
- AWS 커뮤니티 기여

시나리오

사진을 관리하기 위한 서버리스 애플리케이션 만들기

다음 코드 예시에서는 사용자가 레이블을 사용하여 사진을 관리할 수 있는 서버리스 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for .NET

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지에서 레이블을 감지하고 나중에 검색할 수 있도록 저장하는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션을 개발하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제의 출처에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS 커뮤니티의 게시물을 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

AWS 커뮤니티 기여

서버리스 애플리케이션 빌드 및 테스트

다음 코드 예제에서는 Lambda 및 DynamoDB와 함께 API Gateway를 사용하여 서버리스 애플리케이션을 빌드하고 테스트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for .NET

.NET SDK를 사용하여 Lambda 및 DynamoDB가 포함된 API 게이트웨이로 구성된 서버리스 애플리케이션을 빌드하고 테스트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda

를 사용한 Aurora 예제 SDK for .NET

다음 코드 예제에서는 Aurora와 AWS SDK for .NET 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 시나리오

시나리오

Aurora 서버리스 작업 항목 트래커 만들기

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Aurora Serverless 데이터베이스의 작업 항목을 추적하고 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 보고서를 전송하는 웹 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for .NET

AWS SDK for .NET 를 사용하여 Amazon Aurora 데이터베이스의 작업 항목을 추적하고 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 보고서를 이메일로 보내는 웹 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제에서는 RESTful .NET 백엔드와의 상호 작용을 위해 React.js로 빌드된 프런트엔드를 사용합니다.

- React 웹 애플리케이션을 AWS 서비스와 통합합니다.
- Aurora 테이블의 항목을 나열, 추가, 업데이트 및 삭제합니다.
- Amazon SES를 사용하여 필터링된 작업 항목에 대한 이메일 보고서를 보냅니다.
- 포함된 AWS CloudFormation 스크립트를 사용하여 예제 리소스를 배포하고 관리합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Amazon RDS 데이터 서비스
- Amazon SES

를 사용한 Auto Scaling 예제 SDK for .NET

다음 코드 예제에서는 Auto Scaling과 AWS SDK for .NET 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오

작업

`AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups`

다음 코드 예시는 `AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Attaches an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) target group to this EC2 Auto
 Scaling group.
    /// The
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="autoScalingGroupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</
param>
    /// <param name="targetGroupArn">The Arn for the target group.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task AttachLoadBalancerToGroup(string autoScalingGroupName, string
 targetGroupArn)
    {
        await _amazonAutoScaling.AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsAsync(
            new AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsRequest()
            {
                AutoScalingGroupName = autoScalingGroupName,
                TargetGroupARNs = new List<string>() { targetGroupArn }
```

```
            });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups를 참조하세요.

`DeleteAutoScalingGroup`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteAutoScalingGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Auto Scaling 그룹의 최소 크기를 0으로 업데이트하고 그룹의 모든 인스턴스를 해지한 다음 그룹을 삭제합니다.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Try to terminate an instance by its Id.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance to terminate.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TryTerminateInstanceById(string instanceId)
    {
        var stopping = false;
        Console.WriteLine($"Stopping {instanceId}...");
        while (!stopping)
        {
            try
            {
                await _amazonAutoScaling.TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                    new TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                    {
                        InstanceId = instanceId,
                        ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity = false
                    });
                stopping = true;
```

```
            }
            catch (ScalingActivityInProgressException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Scaling activity in progress for {instanceId}.
Waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Tries to delete the EC2 Auto Scaling group. If the group is in use or in
progress,
    /// waits and retries until the group is successfully deleted.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group to try to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TryDeleteGroupByName(string groupName)
    {
        var stopped = false;
        while (!stopped)
        {
            try
            {
                await _amazonAutoScaling.DeleteAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                    new DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                    {
                        AutoScalingGroupName = groupName
                    });
                stopped = true;
            }
            catch (Exception e)
                when ((e is ScalingActivityInProgressException)
                      || (e is Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.ResourceInUseException))
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Some instances are still running. Waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Terminate instances and delete the Auto Scaling group by name.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TerminateAndDeleteAutoScalingGroupWithName(string groupName)
    {
        var describeGroupsResponse = await
 _amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest()
            {
                AutoScalingGroupNames = new List<string>() { groupName }
            });
        if (describeGroupsResponse.AutoScalingGroups.Any())
        {
            // Update the size to 0.
            await _amazonAutoScaling.UpdateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                new UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                {
                    AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
                    MinSize = 0
                });
            var group = describeGroupsResponse.AutoScalingGroups[0];
            foreach (var instance in group.Instances)
            {
                await TryTerminateInstanceById(instance.InstanceId);
            }

            await TryDeleteGroupByName(groupName);
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"No groups found with name {groupName}.");
        }
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteAutoScalingGroupAsync(
        string groupName)
```

```
    {
        var deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest = new DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest
        {
            AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
            ForceDelete = true,
        };

        var response = await
_amazonAutoScaling.DeleteAutoScalingGroupAsync(deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest);
        if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"You successfully deleted {groupName}");
            return true;
        }

        Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't delete {groupName}.");
        return false;
    }
```

- API에 대한 자세한 설명은 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조 문서의 DeleteAutoScalingGroup을 참조하십시오.

시나리오

복원력이 뛰어난 서비스 구축 및 관리

다음 코드 예제에서는 책, 영화, 노래 추천을 반환하는 로드 밸런싱 웹 서비스를 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제에서는 서비스가 장애에 대응하는 방법과 장애 발생 시 복원력을 높이기 위해 서비스를 재구성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 그룹을 사용하여 시작 템플릿을 기반으로 Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud(Amazon EC2) 인스턴스를 생성하고 인스턴스 수를 지정된 범위 내로 유지합니다.
- Elastic Load Balancing으로 HTTP 요청을 처리하고 배포합니다.
- Auto Scaling 그룹의 인스턴스 상태를 모니터링하고 요청을 정상 인스턴스로만 전달합니다.
- 각 EC2 인스턴스에서 Python 웹 서버를 실행하여 HTTP 요청을 처리합니다. 웹 서버는 추천 및 상태 확인으로 응답합니다.
- Amazon DynamoDB 테이블을 사용하여 추천 서비스를 시뮬레이션합니다.

- AWS Systems Manager 파라미터를 업데이트하여 요청 및 상태 확인에 대한 웹 서버 응답을 제어합니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        _configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally, load local settings.
            .Build();


        // Set up dependency injection for the AWS services.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonDynamoDB>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonElasticLoadBalancingV2>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonAutoScaling>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonEC2>()
                    .AddTransient<AutoScalerWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<SmParameterWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<Recommendations>()
                    .AddSingleton<IConfiguration>(_configuration)
```

```
            )
            .Build();

        ServicesSetup(host);
        ResourcesSetup();

        try
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the Resilient Architecture Example
Scenario.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            await Deploy(true);

            Console.WriteLine("Now let's begin the scenario.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            await Demo(true);

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Finally, let's clean up our resources.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

            await DestroyResources(true);

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Resilient Architecture Example Scenario is
complete.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine($"There was a problem running the scenario:
{ex.Message}");
            await DestroyResources(true);
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Setup any common resources, also used for integration testing.
    /// </summary>
    public static void ResourcesSetup()
    {
```

```
        _httpClient = new HttpClient();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the services for use within the console application.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="host">The services host.</param>
    private static void ServicesSetup(IHost host)
    {
        _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper>();
        _iamClient =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>();
        _recommendations = host.Services.GetRequiredService<Recommendations>();
        _autoScalerWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<AutoScalerWrapper>();
        _smParameterWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<SmParameterWrapper>();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Deploy necessary resources for the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to run as interactive.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> Deploy(bool interactive)
    {
        var protocol = "HTTP";
        var port = 80;
        var sshPort = 22;

        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nFor this demo, we'll use the AWS SDK for .NET to create several AWS
resources\n" +
            "to set up a load-balanced web service endpoint and explore some ways to
make it resilient\n" +
            "against various kinds of failures.\n\n" +
            "Some of the resources create by this demo are:\n");

        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* A DynamoDB table that the web service depends on to provide book,
movie, and song recommendations.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* An EC2 launch template that defines EC2 instances that each contain
a Python web server.");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* An EC2 Auto Scaling group that manages EC2 instances across several
Availability Zones.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* An Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) load balancer that targets the Auto
Scaling group to distribute requests.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter when you're ready to start deploying
resources.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();

        // Create and populate the DynamoDB table.
        var databaseTableName = _configuration["databaseName"];
        var recommendationsPath = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "recommendations_objects.json");
        Console.WriteLine($"Creating and populating a DynamoDB table named
{databaseTableName}.");
        await _recommendations.CreateDatabaseWithName(databaseTableName);
        await _recommendations.PopulateDatabase(databaseTableName,
recommendationsPath);
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        // Create the EC2 Launch Template.

        Console.WriteLine(
            $"Creating an EC2 launch template that runs 'server_startup_script.sh'
when an instance starts.\n"
            + "\nThis script starts a Python web server defined in the `server.py`
script. The web server\n"
            + "listens to HTTP requests on port 80 and responds to requests to '/'
and to '/healthcheck'.\n"
            + "For demo purposes, this server is run as the root user. In
production, the best practice is to\n"
            + "run a web server, such as Apache, with least-privileged
credentials.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nThe template also defines an IAM policy that each instance uses to
assume a role that grants\n"
            + "permissions to access the DynamoDB recommendation table and Systems
Manager parameters\n"
            + "that control the flow of the demo.");

        var startupScriptPath = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
```

```
            "server_startup_script.sh");
        var instancePolicyPath = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "instance_policy.json");
        await _autoScalerWrapper.CreateTemplate(startupScriptPath,
instancePolicyPath);
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        Console.WriteLine(
            "Creating an EC2 Auto Scaling group that maintains three EC2 instances,
each in a different\n"
            + "Availability Zone.\n");
        var zones = await _autoScalerWrapper.DescribeAvailabilityZones();
        await _autoScalerWrapper.CreateGroupOfSize(3, _autoScalerWrapper.GroupName,
zones);
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        Console.WriteLine(
            "At this point, you have EC2 instances created. Once each instance
starts, it listens for\n"
            + "HTTP requests. You can see these instances in the console or continue
with the demo.\n");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter when you're ready to continue.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();

        Console.WriteLine("Creating variables that control the flow of the demo.");
        await _smParameterWrapper.Reset();

        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nCreating an Elastic Load Balancing target group and load balancer.
The target group\n"
            + "defines how the load balancer connects to instances. The load
balancer provides a\n"
            + "single endpoint where clients connect and dispatches requests to
instances in the group.");

        var defaultVpc = await _autoScalerWrapper.GetDefaultVpc();
        var subnets = await
_autoScalerWrapper.GetAllVpcSubnetsForZones(defaultVpc.VpcId, zones);
        var subnetIds = subnets.Select(s => s.SubnetId).ToList();
```

```
        var targetGroup = await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.CreateTargetGroupOnVpc(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.TargetGroupN
 protocol, port, defaultVpc.VpcId);

        await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.CreateLoadBalancerAndListener(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.LoadB
 subnetIds, targetGroup);
        await
 _autoScalerWrapper.AttachLoadBalancerToGroup(_autoScalerWrapper.GroupName,
 targetGroup.TargetGroupArn);
        Console.WriteLine("\nVerifying access to the load balancer endpoint...");
        var endPoint = await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.GetEndpointForLoadBalancerByName(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.Lo
        var loadBalancerAccess = await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.VerifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(endPoint);

        if (!loadBalancerAccess)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\nCouldn't connect to the load balancer, verifying
 that the port is open...");

            var ipString = await _httpClient.GetStringAsync("https://
checkip.amazonaws.com");
            ipString = ipString.Trim();

            var defaultSecurityGroup = await
 _autoScalerWrapper.GetDefaultSecurityGroupForVpc(defaultVpc);
            var portIsOpen =
 _autoScalerWrapper.VerifyInboundPortForGroup(defaultSecurityGroup, port, ipString);
            var sshPortIsOpen =
 _autoScalerWrapper.VerifyInboundPortForGroup(defaultSecurityGroup, sshPort,
 ipString);

            if (!portIsOpen)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    "\nFor this example to work, the default security group for your
 default VPC must\n"
                    + "allows access from this computer. You can either add it
 automatically from this\n"
                    + "example or add it yourself using the AWS Management Console.
\n");

                if (!interactive || GetYesNoResponse(
```

```
                        "Do you want to add a rule to the security group to allow
inbound traffic from your computer's IP address?"))
                {
                    await
_autoScalerWrapper.OpenInboundPort(defaultSecurityGroup.GroupId, port, ipString);
                }
            }

            if (!sshPortIsOpen)
            {
                if (!interactive || GetYesNoResponse(
                        "Do you want to add a rule to the security group to allow
inbound SSH traffic for debugging from your computer's IP address?"))
                {
                    await
_autoScalerWrapper.OpenInboundPort(defaultSecurityGroup.GroupId, sshPort,
ipString);
                }
            }
            loadBalancerAccess = await
_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.VerifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(endPoint);
        }

        if (loadBalancerAccess)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Your load balancer is ready. You can access it by
browsing to:");
            Console.WriteLine($"\thttp://{endPoint}\n");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "\nCouldn't get a successful response from the load balancer
endpoint. Troubleshoot by\n"
                + "manually verifying that your VPC and security group are
configured correctly and that\n"
                + "you can successfully make a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint:\n");
            Console.WriteLine($"\thttp://{endPoint}\n");
        }
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter when you're ready to continue with the
demo.");
        if (interactive)
```

```
            Console.ReadLine();
        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Demonstrate the steps of the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to run as an interactive scenario.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> Demo(bool interactive)
    {
        var ssmOnlyPolicy = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "ssm_only_policy.json");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Resetting parameters to starting values for demo.");
        await _smParameterWrapper.Reset();

        Console.WriteLine("\nThis part of the demonstration shows how to toggle
 different parts of the system\n" +
                          "to create situations where the web service fails, and
 shows how using a resilient\n" +
                          "architecture can keep the web service running in spite of
 these failures.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 88));
        Console.WriteLine("At the start, the load balancer endpoint returns
 recommendations and reports that all targets are healthy.");
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine($"The web service running on the EC2 instances gets
 recommendations by querying a DynamoDB table.\n" +
                          $"The table name is contained in a Systems Manager
 parameter named '{_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter}'.\n" +
                          $"To simulate a failure of the recommendation service,
 let's set this parameter to name a non-existent table.\n");
        await
 _smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter, "this-
is-not-a-table");
        Console.WriteLine("\nNow, sending a GET request to the load balancer
 endpoint returns a failure code. But, the service reports as\n" +
                          "healthy to the load balancer because shallow health
 checks don't check for failure of the recommendation service.");
        if (interactive)
```

```
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("Instead of failing when the recommendation service fails,
the web service can return a static response.");
        Console.WriteLine("While this is not a perfect solution, it presents the
customer with a somewhat better experience than failure.");

        await
_smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.FailureResponseParameter,
"static");

        Console.WriteLine("\nNow, sending a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint returns a static response.");
        Console.WriteLine("The service still reports as healthy because health
checks are still shallow.");
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("Let's reinstate the recommendation service.\n");
        await
_smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter,
_smParameterWrapper.TableName);
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nLet's also substitute bad credentials for one of the instances in the
target group so that it can't\n" +
            "access the DynamoDB recommendation table.\n"
        );
        await _autoScalerWrapper.CreateInstanceProfileWithName(
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsPolicyName,
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsRoleName,
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsProfileName,
            ssmOnlyPolicy,
            new List<string> { "AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore" }
        );
        var instances = await
_autoScalerWrapper.GetInstancesByGroupName(_autoScalerWrapper.GroupName);
        var badInstanceId = instances.First();
        var instanceProfile = await
_autoScalerWrapper.GetInstanceProfile(badInstanceId);
        Console.WriteLine(
            $"Replacing the profile for instance {badInstanceId} with a profile that
contains\n" +
            "bad credentials...\n"
        );
```

```
        await _autoScalerWrapper.ReplaceInstanceProfile(
            badInstanceId,
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsProfileName,
            instanceProfile.AssociationId
        );
        Console.WriteLine(
            "Now, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint returns either
a recommendation or a static response,\n" +
            "depending on which instance is selected by the load balancer.\n"
        );
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("\nLet's implement a deep health check. For this demo, a
deep health check tests whether");
        Console.WriteLine("the web service can access the DynamoDB table that it
depends on for recommendations. Note that");
        Console.WriteLine("the deep health check is only for ELB routing and not for
Auto Scaling instance health.");
        Console.WriteLine("This kind of deep health check is not recommended for
Auto Scaling instance health, because it");
        Console.WriteLine("risks accidental termination of all instances in the Auto
Scaling group when a dependent service fails.");

        Console.WriteLine("\nBy implementing deep health checks, the load balancer
can detect when one of the instances is failing");
        Console.WriteLine("and take that instance out of rotation.");

        await
_smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.HealthCheckParameter,
"deep");

        Console.WriteLine($"\nNow, checking target health indicates that the
instance with bad credentials ({badInstanceId})");
        Console.WriteLine("is unhealthy. Note that it might take a minute or two for
the load balancer to detect the unhealthy");
        Console.WriteLine("instance. Sending a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint always returns a recommendation, because");
        Console.WriteLine("the load balancer takes unhealthy instances out of its
rotation.");

        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("\nBecause the instances in this demo are controlled by an
 auto scaler, the simplest way to fix an unhealthy");
        Console.WriteLine("instance is to terminate it and let the auto scaler start
 a new instance to replace it.");

        await _autoScalerWrapper.TryTerminateInstanceById(badInstanceId);

        Console.WriteLine($"\nEven while the instance is terminating and the new
 instance is starting, sending a GET");
        Console.WriteLine("request to the web service continues to get a successful
 recommendation response because");
        Console.WriteLine("starts and reports as healthy, it is included in the load
 balancing rotation.");
        Console.WriteLine("Note that terminating and replacing an instance typically
 takes several minutes, during which time you");
        Console.WriteLine("can see the changing health check status until the new
 instance is running and healthy.");

        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("\nIf the recommendation service fails now, deep health
 checks mean all instances report as unhealthy.");

        await
 _smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter, "this-
is-not-a-table");

        Console.WriteLine($"\nWhen all instances are unhealthy, the load balancer
 continues to route requests even to");
        Console.WriteLine("unhealthy instances, allowing them to fail open and
 return a static response rather than fail");
        Console.WriteLine("closed and report failure to the customer.");

        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();
        await _smParameterWrapper.Reset();

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Clean up the resources from the scenario.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to ask the user for cleanup.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> DestroyResources(bool interactive)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine(
            "To keep things tidy and to avoid unwanted charges on your account, we
can clean up all AWS resources\n" +
            "that were created for this demo."
        );

        if (!interactive || GetYesNoResponse("Do you want to clean up all demo
resources? (y/n) "))
        {
            await
_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.DeleteLoadBalancerByName(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.LoadBalanc
            await
_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.DeleteTargetGroupByName(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.TargetGroup
            await
_autoScalerWrapper.TerminateAndDeleteAutoScalingGroupWithName(_autoScalerWrapper.GroupName)
            await
_autoScalerWrapper.DeleteKeyPairByName(_autoScalerWrapper.KeyPairName);
            await
_autoScalerWrapper.DeleteTemplateByName(_autoScalerWrapper.LaunchTemplateName);
            await _autoScalerWrapper.DeleteInstanceProfile(
                _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsProfileName,
                _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsRoleName
            );
            await
_recommendations.DestroyDatabaseByName(_recommendations.TableName);
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Ok, we'll leave the resources intact.\n" +
                "Don't forget to delete them when you're done with them or you might
incur unexpected charges."
            );
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return true;
    }
```

Auto Scaling과 Amazon EC2 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management methods.
/// </summary>
public class AutoScalerWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonAutoScaling _amazonAutoScaling;
    private readonly IAmazonEC2 _amazonEc2;
    private readonly IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement _amazonSsm;
    private readonly IAmazonIdentityManagementService _amazonIam;
    private readonly ILogger<AutoScalerWrapper> _logger;

    private readonly string _instanceType = "";
    private readonly string _amiParam = "";
    private readonly string _launchTemplateName = "";
    private readonly string _groupName = "";
    private readonly string _instancePolicyName = "";
    private readonly string _instanceRoleName = "";
    private readonly string _instanceProfileName = "";
    private readonly string _badCredsProfileName = "";
    private readonly string _badCredsRoleName = "";
    private readonly string _badCredsPolicyName = "";
    private readonly string _keyPairName = "";

    public string GroupName => _groupName;
    public string KeyPairName => _keyPairName;
    public string LaunchTemplateName => _launchTemplateName;
    public string InstancePolicyName => _instancePolicyName;
    public string BadCredsProfileName => _badCredsProfileName;
    public string BadCredsRoleName => _badCredsRoleName;
    public string BadCredsPolicyName => _badCredsPolicyName;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the AutoScalerWrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonAutoScaling">The injected AutoScaling client.</param>
    /// <param name="amazonEc2">The injected EC2 client.</param>
    /// <param name="amazonIam">The injected IAM client.</param>
    /// <param name="amazonSsm">The injected SSM client.</param>
    public AutoScalerWrapper(
```

```
        IAmazonAutoScaling amazonAutoScaling,
        IAmazonEC2 amazonEc2,
        IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement amazonSsm,
        IAmazonIdentityManagementService amazonIam,
        IConfiguration configuration,
        ILogger<AutoScalerWrapper> logger)
    {
        _amazonAutoScaling = amazonAutoScaling;
        _amazonEc2 = amazonEc2;
        _amazonSsm = amazonSsm;
        _amazonIam = amazonIam;
        _logger = logger;

        var prefix = configuration["resourcePrefix"];
        _instanceType = configuration["instanceType"];
        _amiParam = configuration["amiParam"];

        _launchTemplateName = prefix + "-template";
        _groupName = prefix + "-group";
        _instancePolicyName = prefix + "-pol";
        _instanceRoleName = prefix + "-role";
        _instanceProfileName = prefix + "-prof";
        _badCredsPolicyName = prefix + "-bc-pol";
        _badCredsRoleName = prefix + "-bc-role";
        _badCredsProfileName = prefix + "-bc-prof";
        _keyPairName = prefix + "-key-pair";
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a policy, role, and profile that is associated with instances with a
specified name.
    /// An instance's associated profile defines a role that is assumed by the
    /// instance.The role has attached policies that specify the AWS permissions
granted to
    /// clients that run on the instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyName">Name to use for the policy.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">Name to use for the role.</param>
    /// <param name="profileName">Name to use for the profile.</param>
    /// <param name="ssmOnlyPolicyFile">Path to a policy file for SSM.</param>
    /// <param name="awsManagedPolicies">AWS Managed policies to be attached to the
role.</param>
    /// <returns>The Arn of the profile.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateInstanceProfileWithName(
```

```
        string policyName,
        string roleName,
        string profileName,
        string ssmOnlyPolicyFile,
        List<string>? awsManagedPolicies = null)
    {

        var assumeRoleDoc = "{" +
                                "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                                "\"Statement\": [{" +
                                     "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                                     "\"Principal\": {" +
                                     "\"Service\": [" +
                                         "\"ec2.amazonaws.com\"" +
                                     "]" +
                                     "}," +
                                "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
                                "}]" +
                            "}";

        var policyDocument = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(ssmOnlyPolicyFile);

        var policyArn = "";

        try
        {
            var createPolicyResult = await _amazonIam.CreatePolicyAsync(
                new CreatePolicyRequest
                {
                    PolicyName = policyName,
                    PolicyDocument = policyDocument
                });
            policyArn = createPolicyResult.Policy.Arn;
        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            // The policy already exists, so we look it up to get the Arn.
            var policiesPaginator = _amazonIam.Paginators.ListPolicies(
                new ListPoliciesRequest()
                {
                    Scope = PolicyScopeType.Local
                });
            // Get the entire list using the paginator.
            await foreach (var policy in policiesPaginator.Policies)
```

```
            {
                if (policy.PolicyName.Equals(policyName))
                {
                    policyArn = policy.Arn;
                }
            }

            if (policyArn == null)
            {
                throw new InvalidOperationException("Policy not found");
            }
        }

        try
        {
            await _amazonIam.CreateRoleAsync(new CreateRoleRequest()
            {
                RoleName = roleName,
                AssumeRolePolicyDocument = assumeRoleDoc,
            });
            await _amazonIam.AttachRolePolicyAsync(new AttachRolePolicyRequest()
            {
                RoleName = roleName,
                PolicyArn = policyArn
            });
            if (awsManagedPolicies != null)
            {
                foreach (var awsPolicy in awsManagedPolicies)
                {
                    await _amazonIam.AttachRolePolicyAsync(new
AttachRolePolicyRequest()
                    {
                        PolicyArn = $"arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/{awsPolicy}",
                        RoleName = roleName
                    });
                }
            }
        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Role already exists.");
        }

        string profileArn = "";
```

```
        try
        {
            var profileCreateResponse = await _amazonIam.CreateInstanceProfileAsync(
                new CreateInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName
                });
            // Allow time for the profile to be ready.
            profileArn = profileCreateResponse.InstanceProfile.Arn;
            Thread.Sleep(10000);
            await _amazonIam.AddRoleToInstanceProfileAsync(
                new AddRoleToInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName,
                    RoleName = roleName
                });

        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Policy already exists.");
            var profileGetResponse = await _amazonIam.GetInstanceProfileAsync(
                new GetInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName
                });
            profileArn = profileGetResponse.InstanceProfile.Arn;
        }
        return profileArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new key pair and save the file.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="newKeyPairName">The name of the new key pair.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task CreateKeyPair(string newKeyPairName)
    {
        try
        {
            var keyResponse = await _amazonEc2.CreateKeyPairAsync(
                new CreateKeyPairRequest() { KeyName = newKeyPairName });
            await File.WriteAllTextAsync($"{newKeyPairName}.pem",
                keyResponse.KeyPair.KeyMaterial);
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"Created key pair {newKeyPairName}.");
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Key pair already exists.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the key pair and file by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="deleteKeyPairName">The key pair to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteKeyPairByName(string deleteKeyPairName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonEc2.DeleteKeyPairAsync(
                new DeleteKeyPairRequest() { KeyName = deleteKeyPairName });
            File.Delete($"{deleteKeyPairName}.pem");
        }
        catch (FileNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Key pair {deleteKeyPairName} not found.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Creates an Amazon EC2 launch template to use with Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling.
    /// The launch template specifies a Bash script in its user data field that runs
after
    /// the instance is started. This script installs the Python packages and starts
a Python
    /// web server on the instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="startupScriptPath">The path to a Bash script file that is
run.</param>
    /// <param name="instancePolicyPath">The path to a permissions policy to create
and attach to the profile.</param>
    /// <returns>The template object.</returns>
    public async Task<Amazon.EC2.Model.LaunchTemplate> CreateTemplate(string
startupScriptPath, string instancePolicyPath)
    {
        try
```

```
        {
            await CreateKeyPair(_keyPairName);
            await CreateInstanceProfileWithName(_instancePolicyName,
_instanceRoleName,
                _instanceProfileName, instancePolicyPath);

            var startServerText = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(startupScriptPath);
            var plainTextBytes =
System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(startServerText);

            var amiLatest = await _amazonSsm.GetParameterAsync(
                new GetParameterRequest() { Name = _amiParam });
            var amiId = amiLatest.Parameter.Value;
            var launchTemplateResponse = await _amazonEc2.CreateLaunchTemplateAsync(
                new CreateLaunchTemplateRequest()
                {
                    LaunchTemplateName = _launchTemplateName,
                    LaunchTemplateData = new RequestLaunchTemplateData()
                    {
                        InstanceType = _instanceType,
                        ImageId = amiId,
                        IamInstanceProfile =
                            new

LaunchTemplateIamInstanceProfileSpecificationRequest()
                            {
                                Name = _instanceProfileName
                            },
                        KeyName = _keyPairName,
                        UserData = System.Convert.ToBase64String(plainTextBytes)
                    }
                });
            return launchTemplateResponse.LaunchTemplate;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode ==
"InvalidLaunchTemplateName.AlreadyExistsException")
            {
                _logger.LogError($"Could not create the template, the name
{_launchTemplateName} already exists. " +
                                 $"Please try again with a unique name.");
            }
```

```
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An error occurred while creating the template.:
 {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of Availability Zones in the AWS Region of the Amazon EC2 Client.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of availability zones.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> DescribeAvailabilityZones()
    {
        try
        {
            var zoneResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeAvailabilityZonesAsync(
                new DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest());
            return zoneResponse.AvailabilityZones.Select(z => z.ZoneName).ToList();
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An Amazon EC2 error occurred while listing
 availability zones.: {ec2Exception.Message}");
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An error occurred while listing availability zones.:
 {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an EC2 Auto Scaling group of a specified size and name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupSize">The size for the group.</param>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name for the group.</param>
    /// <param name="availabilityZones">The availability zones for the group.</
param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task CreateGroupOfSize(int groupSize, string groupName,
List<string> availabilityZones)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonAutoScaling.CreateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                new CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                {
                    AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
                    AvailabilityZones = availabilityZones,
                    LaunchTemplate =
                        new Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.LaunchTemplateSpecification()
                        {
                            LaunchTemplateName = _launchTemplateName,
                            Version = "$Default"
                        },
                    MaxSize = groupSize,
                    MinSize = groupSize
                });
            Console.WriteLine($"Created EC2 Auto Scaling group {groupName} with size
{groupSize}.");
        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"EC2 Auto Scaling group {groupName} already
exists.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the default VPC for the account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The default VPC object.</returns>
    public async Task<Vpc> GetDefaultVpc()
    {
        try
        {
            var vpcResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeVpcsAsync(
                new DescribeVpcsRequest()
                {
                    Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                    {
                        new("is-default", new List<string>() { "true" })
                    }
```

```
                });
            return vpcResponse.Vpcs[0];
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "UnauthorizedOperation")
            {
                _logger.LogError(ec2Exception, $"You do not have the necessary
permissions to describe VPCs.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"An error occurred while describing the vpcs.:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get all the subnets for a Vpc in a set of availability zones.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vpcId">The Id of the Vpc.</param>
    /// <param name="availabilityZones">The list of availability zones.</param>
    /// <returns>The collection of subnet objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Subnet>> GetAllVpcSubnetsForZones(string vpcId,
List<string> availabilityZones)
    {
        try
        {
            var subnets = new List<Subnet>();
            var subnetPaginator = _amazonEc2.Paginators.DescribeSubnets(
                new DescribeSubnetsRequest()
                {
                    Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                    {
                        new("vpc-id", new List<string>() { vpcId }),
                        new("availability-zone", availabilityZones),
                        new("default-for-az", new List<string>() { "true" })
                    }
                });
```

```
            // Get the entire list using the paginator.
            await foreach (var subnet in subnetPaginator.Subnets)
            {
                subnets.Add(subnet);
            }

            return subnets;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidVpcID.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(ec2Exception, $"The specified VPC ID {vpcId} does
not exist.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"An error occurred while describing the subnets.:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a launch template by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="templateName">The name of the template to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteTemplateByName(string templateName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonEc2.DeleteLaunchTemplateAsync(
                new DeleteLaunchTemplateRequest()
                {
                    LaunchTemplateName = templateName
                });
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
```

```
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode ==
"InvalidLaunchTemplateName.NotFoundException")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"Could not delete the template, the name {_launchTemplateName}
was not found.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An error occurred while deleting the template.:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Detaches a role from an instance profile, detaches policies from the role,
    /// and deletes all the resources.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="profileName">The name of the profile to delete.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the role to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteInstanceProfile(string profileName, string roleName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonIam.RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileAsync(
                new RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName,
                    RoleName = roleName
                });
            await _amazonIam.DeleteInstanceProfileAsync(
                new DeleteInstanceProfileRequest() { InstanceProfileName =
profileName });
            var attachedPolicies = await _amazonIam.ListAttachedRolePoliciesAsync(
                new ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest() { RoleName = roleName });
            foreach (var policy in attachedPolicies.AttachedPolicies)
            {
                await _amazonIam.DetachRolePolicyAsync(
                    new DetachRolePolicyRequest()
```

```
                    {
                        RoleName = roleName,
                        PolicyArn = policy.PolicyArn
                    });
                // Delete the custom policies only.
                if (!policy.PolicyArn.StartsWith("arn:aws:iam::aws"))
                {
                    await _amazonIam.DeletePolicyAsync(
                        new Amazon.IdentityManagement.Model.DeletePolicyRequest()
                        {
                            PolicyArn = policy.PolicyArn
                        });
                }
            }

            await _amazonIam.DeleteRoleAsync(
                new DeleteRoleRequest() { RoleName = roleName });
        }
        catch (NoSuchEntityException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Instance profile {profileName} does not exist.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Gets data about the instances in an EC2 Auto Scaling group by its group
name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="group">The name of the auto scaling group.</param>
    /// <returns>A collection of instance Ids.</returns>
    public async Task<IEnumerable<string>> GetInstancesByGroupName(string group)
    {
        var instanceResponse = await
_amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest()
            {
                AutoScalingGroupNames = new List<string>() { group }
            });
        var instanceIds = instanceResponse.AutoScalingGroups.SelectMany(
            g => g.Instances.Select(i => i.InstanceId));
        return instanceIds;
    }

    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Get the instance profile association data for an instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance.</param>
    /// <returns>Instance profile associations data.</returns>
    public async Task<IamInstanceProfileAssociation> GetInstanceProfile(string
instanceId)
    {
        try
        {
            var response = await
_amazonEc2.DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsAsync(
                new DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsRequest()
                {
                    Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                    {
                        new("instance-id", new List<string>() { instanceId })
                    },
                });
            return response.IamInstanceProfileAssociations[0];
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(ec2Exception, $"Instance {instanceId} not found");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"An error occurred while creating the template.:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Replace the profile associated with a running instance. After the profile is
replaced, the instance
    /// is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new profile. When the instance is
ready, Systems Manager is
    /// used to restart the Python web server.
    /// </summary>
```

```
   /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance to update.</param>
   /// <param name="credsProfileName">The name of the new profile to associate with
the specified instance.</param>
   /// <param name="associationId">The Id of the existing profile association for
the instance.</param>
   /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
   public async Task ReplaceInstanceProfile(string instanceId, string
credsProfileName, string associationId)
   {
       try
       {
           await _amazonEc2.ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationAsync(
               new ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationRequest()
               {
                   AssociationId = associationId,
                   IamInstanceProfile = new IamInstanceProfileSpecification()
                   {
                       Name = credsProfileName
                   }
               });
           // Allow time before resetting.
           Thread.Sleep(25000);

           await _amazonEc2.RebootInstancesAsync(
               new RebootInstancesRequest(new List<string>() { instanceId }));
           Thread.Sleep(25000);
           var instanceReady = false;
           var retries = 5;
           while (retries-- > 0 && !instanceReady)
           {
               var instancesPaginator =
                   _amazonSsm.Paginators.DescribeInstanceInformation(
                       new DescribeInstanceInformationRequest());
               // Get the entire list using the paginator.
               await foreach (var instance in
instancesPaginator.InstanceInformationList)
               {
                   instanceReady = instance.InstanceId == instanceId;
                   if (instanceReady)
                   {
                       break;
                   }
               }
           }
```

```
            Console.WriteLine("Waiting for instance to be running.");
            await WaitForInstanceState(instanceId, InstanceStateName.Running);
            Console.WriteLine("Instance ready.");
            Console.WriteLine($"Sending restart command to instance {instanceId}");
            await _amazonSsm.SendCommandAsync(
                new SendCommandRequest()
                {
                    InstanceIds = new List<string>() { instanceId },
                    DocumentName = "AWS-RunShellScript",
                    Parameters = new Dictionary<string, List<string>>()
                    {
                        {
                            "commands",
                            new List<string>() { "cd / && sudo python3 server.py
80" }
                        }
                    }
                });
            Console.WriteLine($"Restarted the web server on instance {instanceId}");
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(ec2Exception, $"Instance {instanceId} not found");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"An error occurred while replacing the template.:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Try to terminate an instance by its Id.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance to terminate.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TryTerminateInstanceById(string instanceId)
    {
```

```
        var stopping = false;
        Console.WriteLine($"Stopping {instanceId}...");
        while (!stopping)
        {
            try
            {
                await _amazonAutoScaling.TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                    new TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                    {
                        InstanceId = instanceId,
                        ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity = false
                    });
                stopping = true;
            }
            catch (ScalingActivityInProgressException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Scaling activity in progress for {instanceId}.
Waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Tries to delete the EC2 Auto Scaling group. If the group is in use or in
progress,
    /// waits and retries until the group is successfully deleted.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group to try to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TryDeleteGroupByName(string groupName)
    {
        var stopped = false;
        while (!stopped)
        {
            try
            {
                await _amazonAutoScaling.DeleteAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                    new DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                    {
                        AutoScalingGroupName = groupName
                    });
                stopped = true;
            }
```

```
            catch (Exception e)
                when ((e is ScalingActivityInProgressException)
                      || (e is Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.ResourceInUseException))
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Some instances are still running. Waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Terminate instances and delete the Auto Scaling group by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TerminateAndDeleteAutoScalingGroupWithName(string groupName)
    {
        var describeGroupsResponse = await
_amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest()
            {
                AutoScalingGroupNames = new List<string>() { groupName }
            });
        if (describeGroupsResponse.AutoScalingGroups.Any())
        {
            // Update the size to 0.
            await _amazonAutoScaling.UpdateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                new UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                {
                    AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
                    MinSize = 0
                });
            var group = describeGroupsResponse.AutoScalingGroups[0];
            foreach (var instance in group.Instances)
            {
                await TryTerminateInstanceById(instance.InstanceId);
            }

            await TryDeleteGroupByName(groupName);
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"No groups found with name {groupName}.");
        }
```

```
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get the default security group for a specified Vpc.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vpc">The Vpc to search.</param>
    /// <returns>The default security group.</returns>
    public async Task<SecurityGroup> GetDefaultSecurityGroupForVpc(Vpc vpc)
    {
        var groupResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeSecurityGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest()
            {
                Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                {
                    new ("group-name", new List<string>() { "default" }),
                    new ("vpc-id", new List<string>() { vpc.VpcId })
                }
            });
        return groupResponse.SecurityGroups[0];
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Verify the default security group of a Vpc allows ingress from the calling
computer.
    /// This can be done by allowing ingress from this computer's IP address.
    /// In some situations, such as connecting from a corporate network, you must
instead specify
    /// a prefix list Id. You can also temporarily open the port to any IP address
while running this example.
    /// If you do, be sure to remove public access when you're done.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vpc">The group to check.</param>
    /// <param name="port">The port to verify.</param>
    /// <param name="ipAddress">This computer's IP address.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the ip address is allowed on the group.</returns>
    public bool VerifyInboundPortForGroup(SecurityGroup group, int port, string
ipAddress)
    {
        var portIsOpen = false;
        foreach (var ipPermission in group.IpPermissions)
        {
            if (ipPermission.FromPort == port)
            {
```

```
                foreach (var ipRange in ipPermission.Ipv4Ranges)
                {
                    var cidr = ipRange.CidrIp;
                    if (cidr.StartsWith(ipAddress) || cidr == "0.0.0.0/0")
                    {
                        portIsOpen = true;
                    }
                }

                if (ipPermission.PrefixListIds.Any())
                {
                    portIsOpen = true;
                }

                if (!portIsOpen)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("The inbound rule does not appear to be open
to either this computer's IP\n" +
                                      "address, to all IP addresses (0.0.0.0/0), or
to a prefix list ID.");
                }
                else
                {
                    break;
                }
            }
        }

        return portIsOpen;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add an ingress rule to the specified security group that allows access on
the
    /// specified port from the specified IP address.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupId">The Id of the security group to modify.</param>
    /// <param name="port">The port to open.</param>
    /// <param name="ipAddress">The IP address to allow access.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task OpenInboundPort(string groupId, int port, string ipAddress)
    {
        await _amazonEc2.AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressAsync(
            new AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest()
```

```
            {
                GroupId = groupId,
                IpPermissions = new List<IpPermission>()
                {
                    new IpPermission()
                    {
                        FromPort = port,
                        ToPort = port,
                        IpProtocol = "tcp",
                        Ipv4Ranges = new List<IpRange>()
                        {
                            new IpRange() { CidrIp = $"{ipAddress}/32" }
                        }
                    }
                }
            });
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Attaches an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) target group to this EC2 Auto
 Scaling group.
    /// The
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="autoScalingGroupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</
param>
    /// <param name="targetGroupArn">The Arn for the target group.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task AttachLoadBalancerToGroup(string autoScalingGroupName, string
 targetGroupArn)
    {
        await _amazonAutoScaling.AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsAsync(
            new AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsRequest()
            {
                AutoScalingGroupName = autoScalingGroupName,
                TargetGroupARNs = new List<string>() { targetGroupArn }
            });
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Wait until an EC2 instance is in a specified state.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The instance Id.</param>
    /// <param name="stateName">The state to wait for.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<bool> WaitForInstanceState(string instanceId,
 InstanceStateName stateName)
    {
        var request = new DescribeInstancesRequest
        {
            InstanceIds = new List<string> { instanceId }
        };

        // Wait until the instance is in the specified state.
        var hasState = false;
        do
        {
            // Wait 5 seconds.
            Thread.Sleep(5000);

            // Check for the desired state.
            var response = await _amazonEc2.DescribeInstancesAsync(request);
            var instance = response.Reservations[0].Instances[0];
            hasState = instance.State.Name == stateName;
            Console.Write(". ");
        } while (!hasState);

        return hasState;
    }
}
```

Elastic Load Balancing 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates Elastic Load Balancer actions.
/// </summary>
public class ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonElasticLoadBalancingV2 _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2;
    private string? _endpoint = null;
    private readonly string _targetGroupName = "";
    private readonly string _loadBalancerName = "";
    HttpClient _httpClient = new();

    public string TargetGroupName => _targetGroupName;
    public string LoadBalancerName => _loadBalancerName;
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the Elastic Load Balancer wrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2">The injected load balancing v2
client.</param>
    /// <param name="configuration">The injected configuration.</param>
    public ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper(
        IAmazonElasticLoadBalancingV2 amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2,
        IConfiguration configuration)
    {
        _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2 = amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2;
        var prefix = configuration["resourcePrefix"];
        _targetGroupName = prefix + "-tg";
        _loadBalancerName = prefix + "-lb";
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the HTTP Endpoint of a load balancer by its name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="loadBalancerName">The name of the load balancer.</param>
    /// <returns>The HTTP endpoint.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetEndpointForLoadBalancerByName(string
loadBalancerName)
    {
        if (_endpoint == null)
        {
            var endpointResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                    new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { loadBalancerName }
                    });
            _endpoint = endpointResponse.LoadBalancers[0].DNSName;
        }

        return _endpoint;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Return the GET response for an endpoint as text.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="endpoint">The endpoint for the request.</param>
    /// <returns>The request response.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<string> GetEndPointResponse(string endpoint)
    {
        var endpointResponse = await _httpClient.GetAsync($"http://{endpoint}");
        var textResponse = await endpointResponse.Content.ReadAsStringAsync();
        return textResponse!;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the target health for a group by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group.</param>
    /// <returns>The collection of health descriptions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<TargetHealthDescription>>
CheckTargetHealthForGroup(string groupName)
    {
        List<TargetHealthDescription> result = null!;
        try
        {
            var groupResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetGroupsAsync(
                    new DescribeTargetGroupsRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { groupName }
                    });
            var healthResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetHealthAsync(
                    new DescribeTargetHealthRequest()
                    {
                        TargetGroupArn =
groupResponse.TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn
                    });
            ;
            result = healthResponse.TargetHealthDescriptions;
        }
        catch (TargetGroupNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Target group {groupName} not found.");
        }
        return result;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Elastic Load Balancing target group. The target group specifies
how the load balancer forwards
```

```
    /// requests to instances in the group and how instance health is checked.
    ///
    /// To speed up this demo, the health check is configured with shortened times
 and lower thresholds. In production,
    /// you might want to decrease the sensitivity of your health checks to avoid
 unwanted failures.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name for the group.</param>
    /// <param name="protocol">The protocol, such as HTTP.</param>
    /// <param name="port">The port to use to forward requests, such as 80.</param>
    /// <param name="vpcId">The Id of the Vpc in which the load balancer exists.</
param>
    /// <returns>The new TargetGroup object.</returns>
    public async Task<TargetGroup> CreateTargetGroupOnVpc(string groupName,
 ProtocolEnum protocol, int port, string vpcId)
    {
        var createResponse = await
 _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateTargetGroupAsync(
            new CreateTargetGroupRequest()
            {
                Name = groupName,
                Protocol = protocol,
                Port = port,
                HealthCheckPath = "/healthcheck",
                HealthCheckIntervalSeconds = 10,
                HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds = 5,
                HealthyThresholdCount = 2,
                UnhealthyThresholdCount = 2,
                VpcId = vpcId
            });
        var targetGroup = createResponse.TargetGroups[0];
        return targetGroup;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
 subnets
    /// and forwards requests to the specified target group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name for the new load balancer.</param>
    /// <param name="subnetIds">Subnets for the load balancer.</param>
    /// <param name="targetGroup">Target group for forwarded requests.</param>
    /// <returns>The new LoadBalancer object.</returns>
```

```
   public async Task<LoadBalancer> CreateLoadBalancerAndListener(string name,
List<string> subnetIds, TargetGroup targetGroup)
   {
       var createLbResponse = await
_amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateLoadBalancerAsync(
           new CreateLoadBalancerRequest()
           {
               Name = name,
               Subnets = subnetIds
           });
       var loadBalancerArn = createLbResponse.LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;

       // Wait for load balancer to be available.
       var loadBalancerReady = false;
       while (!loadBalancerReady)
       {
           try
           {
               var describeResponse =
                   await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                       new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                       {
                           Names = new List<string>() { name }
                       });

               var loadBalancerState =
describeResponse.LoadBalancers[0].State.Code;

               loadBalancerReady = loadBalancerState ==
LoadBalancerStateEnum.Active;
           }
           catch (LoadBalancerNotFoundException)
           {
               loadBalancerReady = false;
           }
           Thread.Sleep(10000);
       }
       // Create the listener.
       await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateListenerAsync(
           new CreateListenerRequest()
           {
               LoadBalancerArn = loadBalancerArn,
               Protocol = targetGroup.Protocol,
               Port = targetGroup.Port,
```

```
                DefaultActions = new List<Action>()
                {
                    new Action()
                    {
                        Type = ActionTypeEnum.Forward,
                        TargetGroupArn = targetGroup.TargetGroupArn
                    }
                }
            });
        return createLbResponse.LoadBalancers[0];
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Verify this computer can successfully send a GET request to the
    /// load balancer endpoint.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="endpoint">The endpoint to check.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> VerifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(string endpoint)
    {
        var success = false;
        var retries = 3;
        while (!success && retries > 0)
        {
            try
            {
                var endpointResponse = await _httpClient.GetAsync($"http://
{endpoint}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Response: {endpointResponse.StatusCode}.");

                if (endpointResponse.IsSuccessStatusCode)
                {
                    success = true;
                }
                else
                {
                    retries = 0;
                }
            }
            catch (HttpRequestException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Connection error, retrying...");
                retries--;
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
```

```
            }
        }

        return success;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a load balancer by its specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the load balancer to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteLoadBalancerByName(string name)
    {
        try
        {
            var describeLoadBalancerResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                    new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { name }
                    });
            var lbArn =
describeLoadBalancerResponse.LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;
            await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DeleteLoadBalancerAsync(
                new DeleteLoadBalancerRequest()
                {
                    LoadBalancerArn = lbArn
                }
            );
        }
        catch (LoadBalancerNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Load balancer {name} not found.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a TargetGroup by its specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">Name of the group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteTargetGroupByName(string groupName)
    {
        var done = false;
```

```
        while (!done)
        {
            try
            {
                var groupResponse =
                    await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetGroupsAsync(
                        new DescribeTargetGroupsRequest()
                        {
                            Names = new List<string>() { groupName }
                        });

                var targetArn = groupResponse.TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn;
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DeleteTargetGroupAsync(
                    new DeleteTargetGroupRequest() { TargetGroupArn = targetArn });
                Console.WriteLine($"Deleted load balancing target group
 {groupName}.");
                done = true;
            }
            catch (TargetGroupNotFoundException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"Target group {groupName} not found, could not delete.");
                done = true;
            }
            catch (ResourceInUseException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Target group not yet released, waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
    }
}
```

DynamoDB를 사용하여 추천 서비스를 시뮬레이션하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates a DynamoDB table to use as a service that recommends books, movies,
 and songs.
/// </summary>
public class Recommendations
{
    private readonly IAmazonDynamoDB _amazonDynamoDb;
```

```
    private readonly DynamoDBContext _context;
    private readonly string _tableName;

    public string TableName => _tableName;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the Recommendations service.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonDynamoDb">The injected DynamoDb client.</param>
    /// <param name="configuration">The injected configuration.</param>
    public Recommendations(IAmazonDynamoDB amazonDynamoDb, IConfiguration
configuration)
    {
        _amazonDynamoDb = amazonDynamoDb;
        _context = new DynamoDBContext(_amazonDynamoDb);
        _tableName = configuration["databaseName"]!;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create the DynamoDb table with a specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name for the table.</param>
    /// <returns>True when ready.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateDatabaseWithName(string tableName)
    {
        try
        {
            Console.Write($"Creating table {tableName}...");
            var createRequest = new CreateTableRequest()
            {
                TableName = tableName,
                AttributeDefinitions = new List<AttributeDefinition>()
                    {
                        new AttributeDefinition()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "MediaType",
                            AttributeType = ScalarAttributeType.S
                        },
                        new AttributeDefinition()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "ItemId",
                            AttributeType = ScalarAttributeType.N
                        }
                    },
```

```
                KeySchema = new List<KeySchemaElement>()
                    {
                        new KeySchemaElement()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "MediaType",
                            KeyType = KeyType.HASH
                        },
                        new KeySchemaElement()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "ItemId",
                            KeyType = KeyType.RANGE
                        }
                    },
                ProvisionedThroughput = new ProvisionedThroughput()
                {
                    ReadCapacityUnits = 5,
                    WriteCapacityUnits = 5
                }
            };
            await _amazonDynamoDb.CreateTableAsync(createRequest);

            // Wait until the table is ACTIVE and then report success.
            Console.Write("\nWaiting for table to become active...");

            var request = new DescribeTableRequest
            {
                TableName = tableName
            };

            TableStatus status;
            do
            {
                Thread.Sleep(2000);

                var describeTableResponse = await
_amazonDynamoDb.DescribeTableAsync(request);
                status = describeTableResponse.Table.TableStatus;

                Console.Write(".");
            }
            while (status != "ACTIVE");

            return status == TableStatus.ACTIVE;
        }
```

```
        catch (ResourceInUseException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} already exists.");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the database table with data from a specified path.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="databaseTableName">The name of the table.</param>
    /// <param name="recommendationsPath">The path of the recommendations data.</
param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task PopulateDatabase(string databaseTableName, string
 recommendationsPath)
    {
        var recommendationsText = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(recommendationsPath);
        var records =
            JsonSerializer.Deserialize<RecommendationModel[]>(recommendationsText);
        var batchWrite = _context.CreateBatchWrite<RecommendationModel>();

        foreach (var record in records!)
        {
            batchWrite.AddPutItem(record);
        }

        await batchWrite.ExecuteAsync();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the recommendation table by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the recommendation table.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DestroyDatabaseByName(string tableName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonDynamoDb.DeleteTableAsync(
                new DeleteTableRequest() { TableName = tableName });
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} was deleted.");
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException)
```

```
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} not found");
        }
    }
}
```

Systems Manager 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates Systems Manager parameter operations. This example uses these
 parameters
/// to drive the demonstration of resilient architecture, such as failure of a
 dependency or
/// how the service responds to a health check.
/// </summary>
public class SmParameterWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement _amazonSimpleSystemsManagement;

    private readonly string _tableParameter = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-
table";
    private readonly string _failureResponseParameter = "doc-example-resilient-
architecture-failure-response";
    private readonly string _healthCheckParameter = "doc-example-resilient-
architecture-health-check";
    private readonly string _tableName = "";

    public string TableParameter => _tableParameter;
    public string TableName => _tableName;
    public string HealthCheckParameter => _healthCheckParameter;
    public string FailureResponseParameter => _failureResponseParameter;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the SmParameterWrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonSimpleSystemsManagement">The injected Simple Systems
 Management client.</param>
    /// <param name="configuration">The injected configuration.</param>
    public SmParameterWrapper(IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement
 amazonSimpleSystemsManagement, IConfiguration configuration)
    {
        _amazonSimpleSystemsManagement = amazonSimpleSystemsManagement;
```

```
        _tableName = configuration["databaseName"]!;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Reset the Systems Manager parameters to starting values for the demo.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task Reset()
    {
        await this.PutParameterByName(_tableParameter, _tableName);
        await this.PutParameterByName(_failureResponseParameter, "none");
        await this.PutParameterByName(_healthCheckParameter, "shallow");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set the value of a named Systems Manager parameter.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the parameter.</param>
    /// <param name="value">The value to set.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task PutParameterByName(string name, string value)
    {
        await _amazonSimpleSystemsManagement.PutParameterAsync(
            new PutParameterRequest() { Name = name, Value = value, Overwrite =
 true });
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - CreateInstanceProfile
  - CreateLaunchTemplate
  - CreateListener
  - CreateLoadBalancer
  - CreateTargetGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteInstanceProfile

- DeleteLaunchTemplate
- DeleteLoadBalancer
- DeleteTargetGroup
- DescribeAutoScalingGroups
- DescribeAvailabilityZones
- DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
- DescribeInstances
- DescribeLoadBalancers
- DescribeSubnets
- DescribeTargetGroups
- DescribeTargetHealth
- DescribeVpcs
- RebootInstances
- ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation
- TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

를 사용한 Amazon Bedrock 런타임 예제 SDK for .NET

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Bedrock 런타임과 AWS SDK for .NET 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 시나리오
- Amazon Nova
- Amazon Nova Canvas
- Amazon Titan Text

- Anthropic Claude
- Cohere Command
- Meta Llama
- Mistral AI

시나리오

Amazon Bedrock 기반 모델과 상호 작용할 수 있는 플레이그라운드 애플리케이션을 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 다양한 방법을 통해 Amazon Bedrock 기반 모델과 상호 작용할 수 있는 플레이그라운드 생성 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for .NET

.NET 파운데이션 모델(FM) 플레이그라운드는 C# 코드에서 Amazon Bedrock을 사용하는 방법을 보여주는 .NET MAUI Blazor 샘플 애플리케이션입니다. 이 예제는.NET 및 C# 개발자가 Amazon Bedrock을 사용하여 생성형 AI 지원 애플리케이션을 구축하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 다음 네 가지 플레이그라운드를 사용하여 Amazon Bedrock 기반 모델을 테스트하고 상호 작용할 수 있습니다.

- 텍스트 플레이그라운드.
- 채팅 플레이그라운드.
- 음성 채팅 플레이그라운드.
- 이미지 플레이그라운드.

또한 이 예제에서는 액세스할 수 있는 파운데이션 모델과 그 특성을 나열하고 표시합니다. 소스 코드와 배포 지침은 GitHub의 프로젝트를 참조하십시오.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Bedrock 런타임

Converse API에서 도구 사용

다음 코드 예제에서는 애플리케이션, 생성형 AI 모델, 연결된 도구 또는 API 간에 일반적인 상호 작용을 구축하여 AI와 외부 환경 간의 상호 작용을 매개하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 외부 날씨 API를 AI 모델에 연결하는 예제를 사용하면 사용자 입력에 따라 실시간 날씨 정보를 제공할 수 있습니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

시나리오 흐름의 기본 실행입니다. 이 시나리오는 사용자, Amazon Bedrock Converse API 및 날씨 도구 간의 대화를 오케스트레이션합니다.

```
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;
using Amazon.Runtime.Documents;
using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection.Extensions;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Http;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;

namespace ConverseToolScenario;

public static class ConverseToolScenario
{
    /*
    Before running this .NET code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

    This demo illustrates a tool use scenario using Amazon Bedrock's Converse API
 and a weather tool.
    The script interacts with a foundation model on Amazon Bedrock to provide
 weather information based on user
    input. It uses the Open-Meteo API (https://open-meteo.com) to retrieve current
 weather data for a given location.
   */

    public static BedrockActionsWrapper _bedrockActionsWrapper = null!;
    public static WeatherTool _weatherTool = null!;
    public static bool _interactive = true;
```

```
    // Change this string to use a different model with Converse API.
    private static string model_id = "amazon.nova-lite-v1:0";

    private static string system_prompt = @"
        You are a weather assistant that provides current weather data for user-
specified locations using only
        the Weather_Tool, which expects latitude and longitude. Infer the
 coordinates from the location yourself.
        If the user specifies a state, country, or region, infer the locations of
 cities within that state.
        If the user provides coordinates, infer the approximate location and refer
 to it in your response.
        To use the tool, you strictly apply the provided tool specification.

        - Explain your step-by-step process, and give brief updates before each
 step.
        - Only use the Weather_Tool for data. Never guess or make up information.
        - Repeat the tool use for subsequent requests if necessary.
        - If the tool errors, apologize, explain weather is unavailable, and suggest
 other options.
        - Report temperatures in °C (°F) and wind in km/h (mph). Keep weather
 reports concise. Sparingly use
          emojis where appropriate.
        - Only respond to weather queries. Remind off-topic users of your purpose.
        - Never claim to search online, access external data, or use tools besides
 Weather_Tool.
        - Complete the entire process until you have all required data before
 sending the complete response.
    "
    ;

    private static string default_prompt = "What is the weather like in Seattle?";

    // The maximum number of recursive calls allowed in the tool use function.
    // This helps prevent infinite loops and potential performance issues.
    private static int max_recursions = 5;

    public static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for the Amazon service.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Error)
```

```
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddHttpClient()
                    .AddSingleton<IAmazonBedrockRuntime>(_ => new
AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1)) // Specify a region that has
access to the chosen model.
                    .AddTransient<BedrockActionsWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<WeatherTool>()
                    .RemoveAll<IHttpMessageHandlerBuilderFilter>()
            )
            .Build();

        ServicesSetup(host);

        try
        {
            await RunConversationAsync();

        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine($"There was a problem running the scenario:
{ex.Message}");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
        finally
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Amazon Bedrock Converse API with Tool Use Feature Scenario is
complete.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the services for use within the console application.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="host">The services host.</param>
    private static void ServicesSetup(IHost host)
    {
        _bedrockActionsWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<BedrockActionsWrapper>();
        _weatherTool = host.Services.GetRequiredService<WeatherTool>();
```

```
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Starts the conversation with the user and handles the interaction with
Bedrock.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The conversation array.</returns>
    public static async Task<List<Message>> RunConversationAsync()
    {
        // Print the greeting and a short user guide
        PrintHeader();

        // Start with an empty conversation
        var conversation = new List<Message>();

        // Get the first user input
        var userInput = await GetUserInputAsync();

        while (userInput != null)
        {
            // Create a new message with the user input and append it to the
conversation
            var message = new Message { Role = ConversationRole.User, Content = new
List<ContentBlock> { new ContentBlock { Text = userInput } } };
            conversation.Add(message);

            // Send the conversation to Amazon Bedrock
            var bedrockResponse = await SendConversationToBedrock(conversation);

            // Recursively handle the model's response until the model has returned
its final response or the recursion counter has reached 0
            await ProcessModelResponseAsync(bedrockResponse, conversation,
max_recursions);

            // Repeat the loop until the user decides to exit the application
            userInput = await GetUserInputAsync();
        }

        PrintFooter();
        return conversation;
    }

    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Sends the conversation, the system prompt, and the tool spec to Amazon
 Bedrock, and returns the response.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="conversation">The conversation history including the next
 message to send.</param>
    /// <returns>The response from Amazon Bedrock.</returns>
    private static async Task<ConverseResponse>
 SendConversationToBedrock(List<Message> conversation)
    {
        Console.WriteLine("\tCalling Bedrock...");

        // Send the conversation, system prompt, and tool configuration, and return
 the response
        return await _bedrockActionsWrapper.SendConverseRequestAsync(model_id,
 system_prompt, conversation, _weatherTool.GetToolSpec());
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Processes the response received via Amazon Bedrock and performs the
 necessary actions based on the stop reason.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="modelResponse">The model's response returned via Amazon
 Bedrock.</param>
    /// <param name="conversation">The conversation history.</param>
    /// <param name="maxRecursion">The maximum number of recursive calls allowed.</
param>
    private static async Task ProcessModelResponseAsync(ConverseResponse
 modelResponse, List<Message> conversation, int maxRecursion)
    {
        if (maxRecursion <= 0)
        {
            // Stop the process, the number of recursive calls could indicate an
 infinite loop
            Console.WriteLine("\tWarning: Maximum number of recursions reached.
 Please try again.");
        }

        // Append the model's response to the ongoing conversation
        conversation.Add(modelResponse.Output.Message);

        if (modelResponse.StopReason == "tool_use")
        {
            // If the stop reason is "tool_use", forward everything to the tool use
 handler
```

```
            await HandleToolUseAsync(modelResponse.Output, conversation,
 maxRecursion - 1);
        }

        if (modelResponse.StopReason == "end_turn")
        {
            // If the stop reason is "end_turn", print the model's response text,
 and finish the process
            PrintModelResponse(modelResponse.Output.Message.Content[0].Text);
            if (!_interactive)
            {
                default_prompt = "x";
            }
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Handles the tool use case by invoking the specified tool and sending the
 tool's response back to Bedrock.
    /// The tool response is appended to the conversation, and the conversation is
 sent back to Amazon Bedrock for further processing.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="modelResponse">The model's response containing the tool use
 request.</param>
    /// <param name="conversation">The conversation history.</param>
    /// <param name="maxRecursion">The maximum number of recursive calls allowed.</
param>
    public static async Task HandleToolUseAsync(ConverseOutput modelResponse,
 List<Message> conversation, int maxRecursion)
    {
        // Initialize an empty list of tool results
        var toolResults = new List<ContentBlock>();

        // The model's response can consist of multiple content blocks
        foreach (var contentBlock in modelResponse.Message.Content)
        {
            if (!String.IsNullOrEmpty(contentBlock.Text))
            {
                // If the content block contains text, print it to the console
                PrintModelResponse(contentBlock.Text);
            }

            if (contentBlock.ToolUse != null)
            {
```

```
                // If the content block is a tool use request, forward it to the
 tool
                var toolResponse = await InvokeTool(contentBlock.ToolUse);

                // Add the tool use ID and the tool's response to the list of
 results
                toolResults.Add(new ContentBlock
                {
                    ToolResult = new ToolResultBlock()
                    {
                        ToolUseId = toolResponse.ToolUseId,
                        Content = new List<ToolResultContentBlock>()
                            { new ToolResultContentBlock { Json =
 toolResponse.Content } }
                    }
                });
            }
        }

        // Embed the tool results in a new user message
        var message = new Message() { Role = ConversationRole.User, Content =
 toolResults };

        // Append the new message to the ongoing conversation
        conversation.Add(message);

        // Send the conversation to Amazon Bedrock
        var response = await SendConversationToBedrock(conversation);

        // Recursively handle the model's response until the model has returned its
 final response or the recursion counter has reached 0
        await ProcessModelResponseAsync(response, conversation, maxRecursion);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Invokes the specified tool with the given payload and returns the tool's
 response.
    /// If the requested tool does not exist, an error message is returned.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="payload">The payload containing the tool name and input data.</
param>
    /// <returns>The tool's response or an error message.</returns>
    public static async Task<ToolResponse> InvokeTool(ToolUseBlock payload)
    {
```

```
        var toolName = payload.Name;

        if (toolName == "Weather_Tool")
        {
            var inputData = payload.Input.AsDictionary();
            PrintToolUse(toolName, inputData);

            // Invoke the weather tool with the input data provided
            var weatherResponse = await
_weatherTool.FetchWeatherDataAsync(inputData["latitude"].ToString(),
inputData["longitude"].ToString());
            return new ToolResponse { ToolUseId = payload.ToolUseId, Content =
weatherResponse };
        }
        else
        {
            var errorMessage = $"\tThe requested tool with name '{toolName}' does
not exist.";
            return new ToolResponse { ToolUseId = payload.ToolUseId, Content = new
{ error = true, message = errorMessage } };
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Prompts the user for input and returns the user's response.
    /// Returns null if the user enters 'x' to exit.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="prompt">The prompt to display to the user.</param>
    /// <returns>The user's input or null if the user chooses to exit.</returns>
    private static async Task<string?> GetUserInputAsync(string prompt = "\tYour
weather info request:")
    {
        var userInput = default_prompt;
        if (_interactive)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('*', 80));
            Console.WriteLine($"{prompt} (x to exit): \n\t");
            userInput = Console.ReadLine();
        }

        if (string.IsNullOrWhiteSpace(userInput))
        {
```

```
            prompt = "\tPlease enter your weather info request, e.g. the name of a
city";
            return await GetUserInputAsync(prompt);
        }

        if (userInput.ToLowerInvariant() == "x")
        {
            return null;
        }

        return userInput;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Logs the welcome message and usage guide for the tool use demo.
    /// </summary>
    public static void PrintHeader()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(@"
        ==================================================
        Welcome to the Amazon Bedrock Tool Use demo!
        ==================================================

        This assistant provides current weather information for user-specified
locations.
        You can ask for weather details by providing the location name or
coordinates. Weather information
        will be provided using a custom Tool and open-meteo API.

        Example queries:
        - What's the weather like in New York?
        - Current weather for latitude 40.70, longitude -74.01
        - Is it warmer in Rome or Barcelona today?

        To exit the program, simply type 'x' and press Enter.

        P.S.: You're not limited to single locations, or even to using English!
        Have fun and experiment with the app!
        ");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Logs the footer information for the tool use demo.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    public static void PrintFooter()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(@"
        ==================================================
        Thank you for checking out the Amazon Bedrock Tool Use demo. We hope you
        learned something new, or got some inspiration for your own apps today!

        For more Bedrock examples in different programming languages, have a look
 at:
        https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/
service_code_examples.html
        ==================================================
        ");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Logs information about the tool use.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="toolName">The name of the tool being used.</param>
    /// <param name="inputData">The input data for the tool.</param>
    public static void PrintToolUse(string toolName, Dictionary<string, Document>
 inputData)
    {
        Console.WriteLine($"\n\tInvoking tool: {toolName} with input:
 {inputData["latitude"].ToString()}, {inputData["longitude"].ToString()}...\n");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Logs the model's response.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="message">The model's response message.</param>
    public static void PrintModelResponse(string message)
    {
        Console.WriteLine("\tThe model's response:\n");
        Console.WriteLine(message);
        Console.WriteLine();
    }
}
```

데모에서 사용하는 날씨 도구입니다. 이 파일은 도구 사양을 정의하고 Open-Meteo API를 사용하여 날씨 데이터를 검색하는 로직을 구현합니다.

```
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;
using Amazon.Runtime.Documents;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;

namespace ConverseToolScenario;

/// <summary>
/// Weather tool that will be invoked when requested by the Bedrock response.
/// </summary>
public class WeatherTool
{
    private readonly ILogger<WeatherTool> _logger;
    private readonly IHttpClientFactory _httpClientFactory;

    public WeatherTool(ILogger<WeatherTool> logger, IHttpClientFactory
 httpClientFactory)
    {
        _logger = logger;
        _httpClientFactory = httpClientFactory;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Returns the JSON Schema specification for the Weather tool. The tool
 specification
    /// defines the input schema and describes the tool's functionality.
    /// For more information, see https://json-schema.org/understanding-json-schema/
reference.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The tool specification for the Weather tool.</returns>
    public ToolSpecification GetToolSpec()
    {
        ToolSpecification toolSpecification = new ToolSpecification();

        toolSpecification.Name = "Weather_Tool";
        toolSpecification.Description = "Get the current weather for a given
 location, based on its WGS84 coordinates.";

        Document toolSpecDocument = Document.FromObject(
            new
            {
                type = "object",
                properties = new
```

```
                {
                    latitude = new
                    {
                        type = "string",
                        description = "Geographical WGS84 latitude of the location."
                    },
                    longitude = new
                    {
                        type = "string",
                        description = "Geographical WGS84 longitude of the
 location."
                    }
                },
                required = new[] { "latitude", "longitude" }
            });

        toolSpecification.InputSchema = new ToolInputSchema() { Json =
 toolSpecDocument };
        return toolSpecification;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Fetches weather data for the given latitude and longitude using the Open-
Meteo API.
    /// Returns the weather data or an error message if the request fails.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="latitude">The latitude of the location.</param>
    /// <param name="longitude">The longitude of the location.</param>
    /// <returns>The weather data or an error message.</returns>
    public async Task<Document> FetchWeatherDataAsync(string latitude, string
 longitude)
    {
        string endpoint = "https://api.open-meteo.com/v1/forecast";

        try
        {
            var httpClient = _httpClientFactory.CreateClient();
            var response = await httpClient.GetAsync($"{endpoint}?
latitude={latitude}&longitude={longitude}&current_weather=True");
            response.EnsureSuccessStatusCode();
            var weatherData = await response.Content.ReadAsStringAsync();

            Document weatherDocument = Document.FromObject(
                new { weather_data = weatherData });
```

```
            return weatherDocument;
        }
        catch (HttpRequestException e)
        {
            _logger.LogError(e, "Error fetching weather data: {Message}",
 e.Message);
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception e)
        {
            _logger.LogError(e, "Unexpected error fetching weather data: {Message}",
 e.Message);
            throw;
        }
    }
}
```

도구 구성이 포함된 Converse API 작업입니다.

```
/// <summary>
/// Wrapper class for interacting with the Amazon Bedrock Converse API.
/// </summary>
public class BedrockActionsWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonBedrockRuntime _bedrockClient;
    private readonly ILogger<BedrockActionsWrapper> _logger;

    /// <summary>
    /// Initializes a new instance of the <see cref="BedrockActionsWrapper"/> class.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bedrockClient">The Bedrock Converse API client.</param>
    /// <param name="logger">The logger instance.</param>
    public BedrockActionsWrapper(IAmazonBedrockRuntime bedrockClient,
 ILogger<BedrockActionsWrapper> logger)
    {
        _bedrockClient = bedrockClient;
        _logger = logger;
    }

    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Sends a Converse request to the Amazon Bedrock Converse API.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="modelId">The Bedrock Model Id.</param>
    /// <param name="systemPrompt">A system prompt instruction.</param>
    /// <param name="conversation">The array of messages in the conversation.</
param>
    /// <param name="toolSpec">The specification for a tool.</param>
    /// <returns>The response of the model.</returns>
    public async Task<ConverseResponse> SendConverseRequestAsync(string modelId,
 string systemPrompt, List<Message> conversation, ToolSpecification toolSpec)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new ConverseRequest()
            {
                ModelId = modelId,
                System = new List<SystemContentBlock>()
                {
                    new SystemContentBlock()
                    {
                        Text = systemPrompt
                    }
                },
                Messages = conversation,
                ToolConfig = new ToolConfiguration()
                {
                    Tools = new List<Tool>()
                    {
                        new Tool()
                        {
                            ToolSpec = toolSpec
                        }
                    }
                }
            };

            var response = await _bedrockClient.ConverseAsync(request);

            return response;
        }
        catch (ModelNotReadyException ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, "Model not ready, please wait and try again.");
            throw;
```

```
        }
        catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, "Error occurred while sending Converse request.");
            throw;
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

Amazon Nova

Converse

다음 코드 예제에서는 Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Nova에 문자 메시지를 보내는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Nova로 텍스트 메시지를 전송합니다.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Amazon Nova.

using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Amazon Nova Lite.
var modelId = "amazon.nova-lite-v1:0";
```

```
// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

// Create a request with the model ID, the user message, and an inference
 configuration.
var request = new ConverseRequest
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Messages = new List<Message>
    {
        new Message
        {
            Role = ConversationRole.User,
            Content = new List<ContentBlock> { new ContentBlock { Text =
 userMessage } }
        }
    },
    InferenceConfig = new InferenceConfiguration()
    {
        MaxTokens = 512,
        Temperature = 0.5F,
        TopP = 0.9F
    }
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the result.
    var response = await client.ConverseAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the response text.
    string responseText = response?.Output?.Message?.Content?[0]?.Text ?? "";
    Console.WriteLine(responseText);
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

도구 구성과 함께 Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Nova에 메시지 대화를 전송합니다.

```
/// <summary>
/// Wrapper class for interacting with the Amazon Bedrock Converse API.
/// </summary>
public class BedrockActionsWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonBedrockRuntime _bedrockClient;
    private readonly ILogger<BedrockActionsWrapper> _logger;

    /// <summary>
    /// Initializes a new instance of the <see cref="BedrockActionsWrapper"/> class.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bedrockClient">The Bedrock Converse API client.</param>
    /// <param name="logger">The logger instance.</param>
    public BedrockActionsWrapper(IAmazonBedrockRuntime bedrockClient,
 ILogger<BedrockActionsWrapper> logger)
    {
        _bedrockClient = bedrockClient;
        _logger = logger;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Sends a Converse request to the Amazon Bedrock Converse API.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="modelId">The Bedrock Model Id.</param>
    /// <param name="systemPrompt">A system prompt instruction.</param>
    /// <param name="conversation">The array of messages in the conversation.</
param>
    /// <param name="toolSpec">The specification for a tool.</param>
    /// <returns>The response of the model.</returns>
    public async Task<ConverseResponse> SendConverseRequestAsync(string modelId,
 string systemPrompt, List<Message> conversation, ToolSpecification toolSpec)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new ConverseRequest()
            {
                ModelId = modelId,
                System = new List<SystemContentBlock>()
                {
```

```
                    new SystemContentBlock()
                    {
                        Text = systemPrompt
                    }
                },
                Messages = conversation,
                ToolConfig = new ToolConfiguration()
                {
                    Tools = new List<Tool>()
                    {
                        new Tool()
                        {
                            ToolSpec = toolSpec
                        }
                    }
                }
            };

            var response = await _bedrockClient.ConverseAsync(request);

            return response;
        }
        catch (ModelNotReadyException ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, "Model not ready, please wait and try again.");
            throw;
        }
        catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, "Error occurred while sending Converse request.");
            throw;
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

ConverseStream

다음 코드 예제에서는 Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Nova에 문자 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Nova로 텍스트 메시지를 전송하고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Amazon Nova
// and print the response stream.

using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Linq;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Amazon Nova Lite.
var modelId = "amazon.nova-lite-v1:0";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

// Create a request with the model ID, the user message, and an inference
 configuration.
var request = new ConverseStreamRequest
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Messages = new List<Message>
    {
        new Message
        {
            Role = ConversationRole.User,
            Content = new List<ContentBlock> { new ContentBlock { Text =
 userMessage } }
```

```
        }
    },
    InferenceConfig = new InferenceConfiguration()
    {
        MaxTokens = 512,
        Temperature = 0.5F,
        TopP = 0.9F
    }
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the result.
    var response = await client.ConverseStreamAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    foreach (var chunk in response.Stream.AsEnumerable())
    {
        if (chunk is ContentBlockDeltaEvent)
        {
            Console.Write((chunk as ContentBlockDeltaEvent).Delta.Text);
        }
    }
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ConverseStream을 참조하세요.

시나리오: Converse API에서 도구 사용

다음 코드 예제에서는 애플리케이션, 생성형 AI 모델, 연결된 도구 또는 API 간에 일반적인 상호 작용을 구축하여 AI와 외부 환경 간의 상호 작용을 매개하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 외부 날씨 API를 AI 모델에 연결하는 예제를 사용하면 사용자 입력에 따라 실시간 날씨 정보를 제공할 수 있습니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

시나리오 흐름의 기본 실행입니다. 이 시나리오는 사용자, Amazon Bedrock Converse API 및 날씨 도구 간의 대화를 오케스트레이션합니다.

```
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;
using Amazon.Runtime.Documents;
using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection.Extensions;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Http;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;

namespace ConverseToolScenario;

public static class ConverseToolScenario
{
    /*
    Before running this .NET code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

    This demo illustrates a tool use scenario using Amazon Bedrock's Converse API
 and a weather tool.
    The script interacts with a foundation model on Amazon Bedrock to provide
 weather information based on user
    input. It uses the Open-Meteo API (https://open-meteo.com) to retrieve current
 weather data for a given location.
   */

    public static BedrockActionsWrapper _bedrockActionsWrapper = null!;
    public static WeatherTool _weatherTool = null!;
    public static bool _interactive = true;
```

```
    // Change this string to use a different model with Converse API.
    private static string model_id = "amazon.nova-lite-v1:0";

    private static string system_prompt = @"
        You are a weather assistant that provides current weather data for user-
specified locations using only
        the Weather_Tool, which expects latitude and longitude. Infer the
 coordinates from the location yourself.
        If the user specifies a state, country, or region, infer the locations of
 cities within that state.
        If the user provides coordinates, infer the approximate location and refer
 to it in your response.
        To use the tool, you strictly apply the provided tool specification.

        - Explain your step-by-step process, and give brief updates before each
 step.
        - Only use the Weather_Tool for data. Never guess or make up information.
        - Repeat the tool use for subsequent requests if necessary.
        - If the tool errors, apologize, explain weather is unavailable, and suggest
 other options.
        - Report temperatures in °C (°F) and wind in km/h (mph). Keep weather
 reports concise. Sparingly use
          emojis where appropriate.
        - Only respond to weather queries. Remind off-topic users of your purpose.
        - Never claim to search online, access external data, or use tools besides
 Weather_Tool.
        - Complete the entire process until you have all required data before
 sending the complete response.
    "
    ;

    private static string default_prompt = "What is the weather like in Seattle?";

    // The maximum number of recursive calls allowed in the tool use function.
    // This helps prevent infinite loops and potential performance issues.
    private static int max_recursions = 5;

    public static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for the Amazon service.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Error)
```

```
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddHttpClient()
                    .AddSingleton<IAmazonBedrockRuntime>(_ => new
AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1)) // Specify a region that has
access to the chosen model.
                    .AddTransient<BedrockActionsWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<WeatherTool>()
                    .RemoveAll<IHttpMessageHandlerBuilderFilter>()
            )
            .Build();

        ServicesSetup(host);

        try
        {
            await RunConversationAsync();

        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine($"There was a problem running the scenario:
{ex.Message}");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
        finally
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Amazon Bedrock Converse API with Tool Use Feature Scenario is
complete.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the services for use within the console application.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="host">The services host.</param>
    private static void ServicesSetup(IHost host)
    {
        _bedrockActionsWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<BedrockActionsWrapper>();
        _weatherTool = host.Services.GetRequiredService<WeatherTool>();
```

```
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Starts the conversation with the user and handles the interaction with
Bedrock.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The conversation array.</returns>
    public static async Task<List<Message>> RunConversationAsync()
    {
        // Print the greeting and a short user guide
        PrintHeader();

        // Start with an empty conversation
        var conversation = new List<Message>();

        // Get the first user input
        var userInput = await GetUserInputAsync();

        while (userInput != null)
        {
            // Create a new message with the user input and append it to the
conversation
            var message = new Message { Role = ConversationRole.User, Content = new
List<ContentBlock> { new ContentBlock { Text = userInput } } };
            conversation.Add(message);

            // Send the conversation to Amazon Bedrock
            var bedrockResponse = await SendConversationToBedrock(conversation);

            // Recursively handle the model's response until the model has returned
its final response or the recursion counter has reached 0
            await ProcessModelResponseAsync(bedrockResponse, conversation,
max_recursions);

            // Repeat the loop until the user decides to exit the application
            userInput = await GetUserInputAsync();
        }

        PrintFooter();
        return conversation;
    }

    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Sends the conversation, the system prompt, and the tool spec to Amazon
 Bedrock, and returns the response.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="conversation">The conversation history including the next
 message to send.</param>
    /// <returns>The response from Amazon Bedrock.</returns>
    private static async Task<ConverseResponse>
 SendConversationToBedrock(List<Message> conversation)
    {
        Console.WriteLine("\tCalling Bedrock...");

        // Send the conversation, system prompt, and tool configuration, and return
 the response
        return await _bedrockActionsWrapper.SendConverseRequestAsync(model_id,
 system_prompt, conversation, _weatherTool.GetToolSpec());
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Processes the response received via Amazon Bedrock and performs the
 necessary actions based on the stop reason.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="modelResponse">The model's response returned via Amazon
 Bedrock.</param>
    /// <param name="conversation">The conversation history.</param>
    /// <param name="maxRecursion">The maximum number of recursive calls allowed.</
param>
    private static async Task ProcessModelResponseAsync(ConverseResponse
 modelResponse, List<Message> conversation, int maxRecursion)
    {
        if (maxRecursion <= 0)
        {
            // Stop the process, the number of recursive calls could indicate an
 infinite loop
            Console.WriteLine("\tWarning: Maximum number of recursions reached.
 Please try again.");
        }

        // Append the model's response to the ongoing conversation
        conversation.Add(modelResponse.Output.Message);

        if (modelResponse.StopReason == "tool_use")
        {
            // If the stop reason is "tool_use", forward everything to the tool use
 handler
```

```
            await HandleToolUseAsync(modelResponse.Output, conversation,
 maxRecursion - 1);
        }

        if (modelResponse.StopReason == "end_turn")
        {
            // If the stop reason is "end_turn", print the model's response text,
 and finish the process
            PrintModelResponse(modelResponse.Output.Message.Content[0].Text);
            if (!_interactive)
            {
                default_prompt = "x";
            }
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Handles the tool use case by invoking the specified tool and sending the
 tool's response back to Bedrock.
    /// The tool response is appended to the conversation, and the conversation is
 sent back to Amazon Bedrock for further processing.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="modelResponse">The model's response containing the tool use
 request.</param>
    /// <param name="conversation">The conversation history.</param>
    /// <param name="maxRecursion">The maximum number of recursive calls allowed.</
param>
    public static async Task HandleToolUseAsync(ConverseOutput modelResponse,
 List<Message> conversation, int maxRecursion)
    {
        // Initialize an empty list of tool results
        var toolResults = new List<ContentBlock>();

        // The model's response can consist of multiple content blocks
        foreach (var contentBlock in modelResponse.Message.Content)
        {
            if (!String.IsNullOrEmpty(contentBlock.Text))
            {
                // If the content block contains text, print it to the console
                PrintModelResponse(contentBlock.Text);
            }

            if (contentBlock.ToolUse != null)
            {
```

```
                // If the content block is a tool use request, forward it to the
 tool
                var toolResponse = await InvokeTool(contentBlock.ToolUse);

                // Add the tool use ID and the tool's response to the list of
 results
                toolResults.Add(new ContentBlock
                {
                    ToolResult = new ToolResultBlock()
                    {
                        ToolUseId = toolResponse.ToolUseId,
                        Content = new List<ToolResultContentBlock>()
                            { new ToolResultContentBlock { Json =
 toolResponse.Content } }
                    }
                });
            }
        }

        // Embed the tool results in a new user message
        var message = new Message() { Role = ConversationRole.User, Content =
 toolResults };

        // Append the new message to the ongoing conversation
        conversation.Add(message);

        // Send the conversation to Amazon Bedrock
        var response = await SendConversationToBedrock(conversation);

        // Recursively handle the model's response until the model has returned its
 final response or the recursion counter has reached 0
        await ProcessModelResponseAsync(response, conversation, maxRecursion);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Invokes the specified tool with the given payload and returns the tool's
 response.
    /// If the requested tool does not exist, an error message is returned.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="payload">The payload containing the tool name and input data.</
param>
    /// <returns>The tool's response or an error message.</returns>
    public static async Task<ToolResponse> InvokeTool(ToolUseBlock payload)
    {
```

```
        var toolName = payload.Name;

        if (toolName == "Weather_Tool")
        {
            var inputData = payload.Input.AsDictionary();
            PrintToolUse(toolName, inputData);

            // Invoke the weather tool with the input data provided
            var weatherResponse = await
_weatherTool.FetchWeatherDataAsync(inputData["latitude"].ToString(),
inputData["longitude"].ToString());
            return new ToolResponse { ToolUseId = payload.ToolUseId, Content =
weatherResponse };
        }
        else
        {
            var errorMessage = $"\tThe requested tool with name '{toolName}' does
not exist.";
            return new ToolResponse { ToolUseId = payload.ToolUseId, Content = new
{ error = true, message = errorMessage } };
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Prompts the user for input and returns the user's response.
    /// Returns null if the user enters 'x' to exit.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="prompt">The prompt to display to the user.</param>
    /// <returns>The user's input or null if the user chooses to exit.</returns>
    private static async Task<string?> GetUserInputAsync(string prompt = "\tYour
weather info request:")
    {
        var userInput = default_prompt;
        if (_interactive)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('*', 80));
            Console.WriteLine($"{prompt} (x to exit): \n\t");
            userInput = Console.ReadLine();
        }

        if (string.IsNullOrWhiteSpace(userInput))
        {
```

```
            prompt = "\tPlease enter your weather info request, e.g. the name of a
city";
            return await GetUserInputAsync(prompt);
        }

        if (userInput.ToLowerInvariant() == "x")
        {
            return null;
        }

        return userInput;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Logs the welcome message and usage guide for the tool use demo.
    /// </summary>
    public static void PrintHeader()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(@"
        ==================================================
        Welcome to the Amazon Bedrock Tool Use demo!
        ==================================================

        This assistant provides current weather information for user-specified
locations.
        You can ask for weather details by providing the location name or
coordinates. Weather information
        will be provided using a custom Tool and open-meteo API.

        Example queries:
        - What's the weather like in New York?
        - Current weather for latitude 40.70, longitude -74.01
        - Is it warmer in Rome or Barcelona today?

        To exit the program, simply type 'x' and press Enter.

        P.S.: You're not limited to single locations, or even to using English!
        Have fun and experiment with the app!
        ");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Logs the footer information for the tool use demo.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    public static void PrintFooter()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(@"
        ==================================================
        Thank you for checking out the Amazon Bedrock Tool Use demo. We hope you
        learned something new, or got some inspiration for your own apps today!

        For more Bedrock examples in different programming languages, have a look
 at:
        https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/
service_code_examples.html
        ==================================================
        ");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Logs information about the tool use.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="toolName">The name of the tool being used.</param>
    /// <param name="inputData">The input data for the tool.</param>
    public static void PrintToolUse(string toolName, Dictionary<string, Document>
 inputData)
    {
        Console.WriteLine($"\n\tInvoking tool: {toolName} with input:
 {inputData["latitude"].ToString()}, {inputData["longitude"].ToString()}...\n");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Logs the model's response.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="message">The model's response message.</param>
    public static void PrintModelResponse(string message)
    {
        Console.WriteLine("\tThe model's response:\n");
        Console.WriteLine(message);
        Console.WriteLine();
    }
}
```

데모에서 사용하는 날씨 도구입니다. 이 파일은 도구 사양을 정의하고 Open-Meteo API를 사용하여 날씨 데이터를 검색하는 로직을 구현합니다.

```
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;
using Amazon.Runtime.Documents;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;

namespace ConverseToolScenario;

/// <summary>
/// Weather tool that will be invoked when requested by the Bedrock response.
/// </summary>
public class WeatherTool
{
    private readonly ILogger<WeatherTool> _logger;
    private readonly IHttpClientFactory _httpClientFactory;

    public WeatherTool(ILogger<WeatherTool> logger, IHttpClientFactory
 httpClientFactory)
    {
        _logger = logger;
        _httpClientFactory = httpClientFactory;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Returns the JSON Schema specification for the Weather tool. The tool
 specification
    /// defines the input schema and describes the tool's functionality.
    /// For more information, see https://json-schema.org/understanding-json-schema/
reference.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The tool specification for the Weather tool.</returns>
    public ToolSpecification GetToolSpec()
    {
        ToolSpecification toolSpecification = new ToolSpecification();

        toolSpecification.Name = "Weather_Tool";
        toolSpecification.Description = "Get the current weather for a given
 location, based on its WGS84 coordinates.";

        Document toolSpecDocument = Document.FromObject(
            new
            {
                type = "object",
                properties = new
```

```
                {
                    latitude = new
                    {
                        type = "string",
                        description = "Geographical WGS84 latitude of the location."
                    },
                    longitude = new
                    {
                        type = "string",
                        description = "Geographical WGS84 longitude of the
 location."
                    }
                },
                required = new[] { "latitude", "longitude" }
            });

        toolSpecification.InputSchema = new ToolInputSchema() { Json =
 toolSpecDocument };
        return toolSpecification;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Fetches weather data for the given latitude and longitude using the Open-
Meteo API.
    /// Returns the weather data or an error message if the request fails.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="latitude">The latitude of the location.</param>
    /// <param name="longitude">The longitude of the location.</param>
    /// <returns>The weather data or an error message.</returns>
    public async Task<Document> FetchWeatherDataAsync(string latitude, string
 longitude)
    {
        string endpoint = "https://api.open-meteo.com/v1/forecast";

        try
        {
            var httpClient = _httpClientFactory.CreateClient();
            var response = await httpClient.GetAsync($"{endpoint}?
latitude={latitude}&longitude={longitude}&current_weather=True");
            response.EnsureSuccessStatusCode();
            var weatherData = await response.Content.ReadAsStringAsync();

            Document weatherDocument = Document.FromObject(
                new { weather_data = weatherData });
```

```
            return weatherDocument;
        }
        catch (HttpRequestException e)
        {
            _logger.LogError(e, "Error fetching weather data: {Message}",
 e.Message);
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception e)
        {
            _logger.LogError(e, "Unexpected error fetching weather data: {Message}",
 e.Message);
            throw;
        }
    }
}
```

도구 구성이 포함된 Converse API 작업입니다.

```
/// <summary>
/// Wrapper class for interacting with the Amazon Bedrock Converse API.
/// </summary>
public class BedrockActionsWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonBedrockRuntime _bedrockClient;
    private readonly ILogger<BedrockActionsWrapper> _logger;

    /// <summary>
    /// Initializes a new instance of the <see cref="BedrockActionsWrapper"/> class.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bedrockClient">The Bedrock Converse API client.</param>
    /// <param name="logger">The logger instance.</param>
    public BedrockActionsWrapper(IAmazonBedrockRuntime bedrockClient,
 ILogger<BedrockActionsWrapper> logger)
    {
        _bedrockClient = bedrockClient;
        _logger = logger;
    }

    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Sends a Converse request to the Amazon Bedrock Converse API.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="modelId">The Bedrock Model Id.</param>
    /// <param name="systemPrompt">A system prompt instruction.</param>
    /// <param name="conversation">The array of messages in the conversation.</
param>
    /// <param name="toolSpec">The specification for a tool.</param>
    /// <returns>The response of the model.</returns>
    public async Task<ConverseResponse> SendConverseRequestAsync(string modelId,
 string systemPrompt, List<Message> conversation, ToolSpecification toolSpec)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new ConverseRequest()
            {
                ModelId = modelId,
                System = new List<SystemContentBlock>()
                {
                    new SystemContentBlock()
                    {
                        Text = systemPrompt
                    }
                },
                Messages = conversation,
                ToolConfig = new ToolConfiguration()
                {
                    Tools = new List<Tool>()
                    {
                        new Tool()
                        {
                            ToolSpec = toolSpec
                        }
                    }
                }
            };

            var response = await _bedrockClient.ConverseAsync(request);

            return response;
        }
        catch (ModelNotReadyException ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, "Model not ready, please wait and try again.");
            throw;
```

```
        }
        catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, "Error occurred while sending Converse request.");
            throw;
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

Amazon Nova Canvas

InvokeModel

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Bedrock에서 Amazon Nova Canvas를 호출하여 이미지를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Nova Canvas로 이미지를 생성합니다.

```
// Use the native inference API to create an image with Amazon Nova Canvas.

using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text.Json.Nodes;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);
```

```
// Set the model ID.
var modelId = "amazon.nova-canvas-v1:0";

// Define the image generation prompt for the model.
var prompt = "A stylized picture of a cute old steampunk robot.";

// Create a random seed between 0 and 858,993,459
int seed = new Random().Next(0, 858993460);

//Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
var nativeRequest = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new
{
    taskType = "TEXT_IMAGE",
    textToImageParams = new
    {
        text = prompt
    },
    imageGenerationConfig = new
    {
        seed,
        quality = "standard",
        width = 512,
        height = 512,
        numberOfImages = 1
    }
});

// Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request payload.
var request = new InvokeModelRequest()
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Body = new MemoryStream(System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(nativeRequest)),
    ContentType = "application/json"
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the response.
    var response = await client.InvokeModelAsync(request);

    // Decode the response body.
    var modelResponse = await JsonNode.ParseAsync(response.Body);

    // Extract the image data.
```

```
    var base64Image = modelResponse["images"]?[0].ToString() ?? "";

    // Save the image in a local folder
    string savedPath = AmazonNovaCanvas.InvokeModel.SaveBase64Image(base64Image);
    Console.WriteLine($"Image saved to: {savedPath}");
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 InvokeModel을 참조하세요.

Amazon Titan Text

InvokeModelWithResponseStream

다음 코드 예제에서는 모델 호출 API를 사용하여 Amazon Titan Text 모델에 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 인쇄하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Invoke Model API를 사용하여 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Amazon Titan Text
// and print the response stream.

using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text.Json.Nodes;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
```

```
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Premier.
var modelId = "amazon.titan-text-premier-v1:0";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

//Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
var nativeRequest = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new
{
    inputText = userMessage,
    textGenerationConfig = new
    {
        maxTokenCount = 512,
        temperature = 0.5
    }
});

// Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request payload.
var request = new InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRequest()
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Body = new MemoryStream(System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(nativeRequest)),
    ContentType = "application/json"
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the response.
    var streamingResponse = await
 client.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    foreach (var item in streamingResponse.Body)
    {
        var chunk = JsonSerializer.Deserialize<JsonObject>((item as
 PayloadPart).Bytes);
        var text = chunk["outputText"] ?? "";
        Console.Write(text);
    }
```

```
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 InvokeModelWithResponseStream을 참조하세요.

Anthropic Claude

InvokeModelWithResponseStream

다음 코드 예제에서는 모델 호출 API를 사용하여 Anthropic Claude 모델에 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 인쇄하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Invoke Model API를 사용하여 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Anthropic Claude
// and print the response stream.

using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text.Json.Nodes;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);
```

```
// Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
var modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

//Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
var nativeRequest = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new
{
    anthropic_version = "bedrock-2023-05-31",
    max_tokens = 512,
    temperature = 0.5,
    messages = new[]
    {
        new { role = "user", content = userMessage }
    }
});

// Create a request with the model ID, the user message, and an inference
 configuration.
var request = new InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRequest()
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Body = new MemoryStream(System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(nativeRequest)),
    ContentType = "application/json"
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the response.
    var streamingResponse = await
 client.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    foreach (var item in streamingResponse.Body)
    {
        var chunk = JsonSerializer.Deserialize<JsonObject>((item as
 PayloadPart).Bytes);
        var text = chunk["delta"]?["text"] ?? "";
        Console.Write(text);
    }
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
```

```
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 InvokeModelWithResponseStream을 참조하세요.

Cohere Command

InvokeModel: Command R 및 R+

다음 코드 예제에서는 Invoke Model API를 사용하여 Cohere Command R 및 R+에 텍스트 메시지를 보내는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Invoke Model API를 사용하여 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Cohere Command R.

using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text.Json.Nodes;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Command R.
```

```
var modelId = "cohere.command-r-v1:0";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

//Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
var nativeRequest = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new
{
    message = userMessage,
    max_tokens = 512,
    temperature = 0.5
});

// Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request payload.
var request = new InvokeModelRequest()
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Body = new MemoryStream(System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(nativeRequest)),
    ContentType = "application/json"
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the response.
    var response = await client.InvokeModelAsync(request);

    // Decode the response body.
    var modelResponse = await JsonNode.ParseAsync(response.Body);

    // Extract and print the response text.
    var responseText = modelResponse["text"] ?? "";
    Console.WriteLine(responseText);
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 InvokeModel을 참조하세요.

InvokeModel: Command 및 Command Light

다음 코드 예제에서는 모델 호출 API를 사용하여 Cohere Command에 텍스트 메시지를 보내는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Invoke Model API를 사용하여 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Cohere Command.

using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text.Json.Nodes;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Command Light.
var modelId = "cohere.command-light-text-v14";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

//Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
var nativeRequest = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new
{
    prompt = userMessage,
    max_tokens = 512,
    temperature = 0.5
});
```

```
// Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request payload.
var request = new InvokeModelRequest()
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Body = new MemoryStream(System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(nativeRequest)),
    ContentType = "application/json"
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the response.
    var response = await client.InvokeModelAsync(request);

    // Decode the response body.
    var modelResponse = await JsonNode.ParseAsync(response.Body);

    // Extract and print the response text.
    var responseText = modelResponse["generations"]?[0]?["text"] ?? "";
    Console.WriteLine(responseText);
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 InvokeModel을 참조하세요.

InvokeModelWithResponseStream: Command R 및 R+

다음 코드 예제에서는 응답 스트림과 함께 모델 호출 API를 사용하여 Cohere Command에 텍스트 메시지를 보내는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Invoke Model API를 사용하여 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Cohere Command R
// and print the response stream.

using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text.Json.Nodes;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Command R.
var modelId = "cohere.command-r-v1:0";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

//Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
var nativeRequest = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new
{
    message = userMessage,
    max_tokens = 512,
    temperature = 0.5
});

// Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request payload.
var request = new InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRequest()
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Body = new MemoryStream(System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(nativeRequest)),
    ContentType = "application/json"
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the response.
    var streamingResponse = await
 client.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamAsync(request);
```

```
    // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    foreach (var item in streamingResponse.Body)
    {
        var chunk = JsonSerializer.Deserialize<JsonObject>((item as
 PayloadPart).Bytes);
        var text = chunk["text"] ?? "";
        Console.Write(text);
    }
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 InvokeModel을 참조하세요.

InvokeModelWithResponseStream: Command 및 Command Light

다음 코드 예제에서는 응답 스트림과 함께 모델 호출 API를 사용하여 Cohere Command에 텍스트 메시지를 보내는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Invoke Model API를 사용하여 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Cohere Command
// and print the response stream.

using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text.Json.Nodes;
using Amazon;
```

```
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Command Light.
var modelId = "cohere.command-light-text-v14";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

//Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
var nativeRequest = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new
{
    prompt = userMessage,
    max_tokens = 512,
    temperature = 0.5
});

// Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request payload.
var request = new InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRequest()
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Body = new MemoryStream(System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(nativeRequest)),
    ContentType = "application/json"
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the response.
    var streamingResponse = await
 client.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    foreach (var item in streamingResponse.Body)
    {
        var chunk = JsonSerializer.Deserialize<JsonObject>((item as
 PayloadPart).Bytes);
        var text = chunk["generations"]?[0]?["text"] ?? "";
        Console.Write(text);
    }
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
```

```
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 InvokeModel을 참조하세요.

Meta Llama

InvokeModel

다음 코드 예제에서는 모델 호출 API를 사용하여 Meta Llama에 텍스트 메시지를 보내는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Invoke Model API를 사용하여 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Meta Llama 3.

using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text.Json.Nodes;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USWest2);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 70b Instruct.
var modelId = "meta.llama3-70b-instruct-v1:0";
```

```
// Define the prompt for the model.
var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

// Embed the prompt in Llama 2's instruction format.
var formattedPrompt = $@"
<|begin_of_text|><|start_header_id|>user<|end_header_id|>
{prompt}
<|eot_id|>
<|start_header_id|>assistant<|end_header_id|>
";

//Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
var nativeRequest = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new
{
    prompt = formattedPrompt,
    max_gen_len = 512,
    temperature = 0.5
});

// Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request payload.
var request = new InvokeModelRequest()
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Body = new MemoryStream(System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(nativeRequest)),
    ContentType = "application/json"
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the response.
    var response = await client.InvokeModelAsync(request);

    // Decode the response body.
    var modelResponse = await JsonNode.ParseAsync(response.Body);

    // Extract and print the response text.
    var responseText = modelResponse["generation"] ?? "";
    Console.WriteLine(responseText);
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 InvokeModel을 참조하세요.

InvokeModelWithResponseStream

다음 코드 예제에서는 모델 호출 API를 사용하여 Meta Llama에 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 인쇄하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Invoke Model API를 사용하여 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Meta Llama 3
// and print the response stream.

using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text.Json.Nodes;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USWest2);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 70b Instruct.
var modelId = "meta.llama3-70b-instruct-v1:0";

// Define the prompt for the model.
var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

// Embed the prompt in Llama 2's instruction format.
var formattedPrompt = $@"
```

```
<|begin_of_text|><|start_header_id|>user<|end_header_id|>
{prompt}
<|eot_id|>
<|start_header_id|>assistant<|end_header_id|>
";

//Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
var nativeRequest = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new
{
    prompt = formattedPrompt,
    max_gen_len = 512,
    temperature = 0.5
});

// Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request payload.
var request = new InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRequest()
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Body = new MemoryStream(System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(nativeRequest)),
    ContentType = "application/json"
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the response.
    var streamingResponse = await
 client.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    foreach (var item in streamingResponse.Body)
    {
        var chunk = JsonSerializer.Deserialize<JsonObject>((item as
 PayloadPart).Bytes);
        var text = chunk["generation"] ?? "";
        Console.Write(text);
    }
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 InvokeModelWithResponseStream을 참조하세요.

Mistral AI

InvokeModel

다음 코드 예제에서는 모델 호출 API를 사용하여 Mistral 모델에 텍스트 메시지를 보내는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Invoke Model API를 사용하여 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Mistral.

using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text.Json.Nodes;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Mistral Large.
var modelId = "mistral.mistral-large-2402-v1:0";

// Define the prompt for the model.
var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";
```

```
// Embed the prompt in Mistral's instruction format.
var formattedPrompt = $"<s>[INST] {prompt} [/INST]";

//Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
var nativeRequest = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new
{
    prompt = formattedPrompt,
    max_tokens = 512,
    temperature = 0.5
});

// Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request payload.
var request = new InvokeModelRequest()
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Body = new MemoryStream(System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(nativeRequest)),
    ContentType = "application/json"
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the response.
    var response = await client.InvokeModelAsync(request);

    // Decode the response body.
    var modelResponse = await JsonNode.ParseAsync(response.Body);

    // Extract and print the response text.
    var responseText = modelResponse["outputs"]?[0]?["text"] ?? "";
    Console.WriteLine(responseText);
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 InvokeModel을 참조하세요.

InvokeModelWithResponseStream

다음 코드 예제에서는 모델 호출 API를 사용하여 Mistral AI 모델에 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 인쇄하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Invoke Model API를 사용하여 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Mistral
// and print the response stream.

using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text.Json.Nodes;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Mistral Large.
var modelId = "mistral.mistral-large-2402-v1:0";

// Define the prompt for the model.
var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

// Embed the prompt in Mistral's instruction format.
var formattedPrompt = $"<s>[INST] {prompt} [/INST]";

//Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
var nativeRequest = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new
{
    prompt = formattedPrompt,
```

```
    max_tokens = 512,
    temperature = 0.5
});

// Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request payload.
var request = new InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRequest()
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Body = new MemoryStream(System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(nativeRequest)),
    ContentType = "application/json"
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the response.
    var streamingResponse = await
 client.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    foreach (var item in streamingResponse.Body)
    {
        var chunk = JsonSerializer.Deserialize<JsonObject>((item as
 PayloadPart).Bytes);
        var text = chunk["outputs"]?[0]?["text"] ?? "";
        Console.Write(text);
    }
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 InvokeModelWithResponseStream을 참조하세요.

를 사용한 CloudWatch 예제 SDK for .NET

다음 코드 예제에서는 CloudWatch와 AWS SDK for .NET 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예제에는 컨텍스트에서 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- CloudWatch 네임스페이스 및 지표를 나열합니다.
- 지표 및 예상 청구에 대한 통계를 가져옵니다.
- 대시보드를 생성하고 업데이트합니다.
- 데이터를 생성하여 지표에 추가합니다.
- 경보를 생성하고 트리거한 다음 경보 기록을 봅니다.
- 이상 탐지기를 추가합니다.
- 지표 이미지를 가져온 다음 리소스를 정리합니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
public class CloudWatchScenario
{
```

```
    /*
    Before running this .NET code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

    To enable billing metrics and statistics for this example, make sure billing
 alerts are enabled for your account:
    https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/monitoring/
monitor_estimated_charges_with_cloudwatch.html#turning_on_billing_metrics

    This .NET example performs the following tasks:
        1. List and select a CloudWatch namespace.
        2. List and select a CloudWatch metric.
        3. Get statistics for a CloudWatch metric.
        4. Get estimated billing statistics for the last week.
        5. Create a new CloudWatch dashboard with two metrics.
        6. List current CloudWatch dashboards.
        7. Create a CloudWatch custom metric and add metric data.
        8. Add the custom metric to the dashboard.
        9. Create a CloudWatch alarm for the custom metric.
       10. Describe current CloudWatch alarms.
       11. Get recent data for the custom metric.
       12. Add data to the custom metric to trigger the alarm.
       13. Wait for an alarm state.
       14. Get history for the CloudWatch alarm.
       15. Add an anomaly detector.
       16. Describe current anomaly detectors.
       17. Get and display a metric image.
       18. Clean up resources.
    */

    private static ILogger logger = null!;
    private static CloudWatchWrapper _cloudWatchWrapper = null!;
    private static IConfiguration _configuration = null!;
    private static readonly List<string> _statTypes = new List<string>
 { "SampleCount", "Average", "Sum", "Minimum", "Maximum" };
    private static SingleMetricAnomalyDetector? anomalyDetector = null!;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for the Amazon service.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
```

```
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
            services.AddAWSService<IAmazonCloudWatch>()
            .AddTransient<CloudWatchWrapper>()
        )
        .Build();

        _configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally, load local settings.
            .Build();

        logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
            .CreateLogger<CloudWatchScenario>();

        _cloudWatchWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<CloudWatchWrapper>();

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the Amazon CloudWatch example scenario.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        try
        {
            var selectedNamespace = await SelectNamespace();
            var selectedMetric = await SelectMetric(selectedNamespace);
            await GetAndDisplayMetricStatistics(selectedNamespace, selectedMetric);
            await GetAndDisplayEstimatedBilling();
            await CreateDashboardWithMetrics();
            await ListDashboards();
            await CreateNewCustomMetric();
            await AddMetricToDashboard();
            await CreateMetricAlarm();
            await DescribeAlarms();
            await GetCustomMetricData();
            await AddMetricDataForAlarm();
            await CheckForMetricAlarm();
            await GetAlarmHistory();
            anomalyDetector = await AddAnomalyDetector();
            await DescribeAnomalyDetectors();
            await GetAndOpenMetricImage();
```

```
            await CleanupResources();
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            logger.LogError(ex, "There was a problem executing the scenario.");
            await CleanupResources();
        }

    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Select a namespace.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The selected namespace.</returns>
    private static async Task<string> SelectNamespace()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"1. Select a CloudWatch Namespace from a list of
Namespaces.");
        var metrics = await _cloudWatchWrapper.ListMetrics();
        // Get a distinct list of namespaces.
        var namespaces = metrics.Select(m => m.Namespace).Distinct().ToList();
        for (int i = 0; i < namespaces.Count; i++)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {namespaces[i]}");
        }

        var namespaceChoiceNumber = 0;
        while (namespaceChoiceNumber < 1 || namespaceChoiceNumber >
namespaces.Count)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Select a namespace by entering a number from the preceding list:");
            var choice = Console.ReadLine();
            Int32.TryParse(choice, out namespaceChoiceNumber);
        }

        var selectedNamespace = namespaces[namespaceChoiceNumber - 1];

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        return selectedNamespace;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Select a metric from a namespace.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace for metrics.</param>
    /// <returns>The metric name.</returns>
    private static async Task<Metric> SelectMetric(string metricNamespace)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"2. Select a CloudWatch metric from a namespace.");

        var namespaceMetrics = await
_cloudWatchWrapper.ListMetrics(metricNamespace);

        for (int i = 0; i < namespaceMetrics.Count && i < 15; i++)
        {
            var dimensionsWithValues = namespaceMetrics[i].Dimensions
                .Where(d => !string.Equals("None", d.Value));
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {namespaceMetrics[i].MetricName} " +
                              $"{string.Join(", :", dimensionsWithValues.Select(d =>
d.Value))}");
        }

        var metricChoiceNumber = 0;
        while (metricChoiceNumber < 1 || metricChoiceNumber >
namespaceMetrics.Count)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Select a metric by entering a number from the preceding list:");
            var choice = Console.ReadLine();
            Int32.TryParse(choice, out metricChoiceNumber);
        }

        var selectedMetric = namespaceMetrics[metricChoiceNumber - 1];

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        return selectedMetric;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get and display metric statistics for a specific metric.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace for metrics.</param>
    /// <param name="metric">The CloudWatch metric.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task GetAndDisplayMetricStatistics(string metricNamespace,
Metric metric)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"3. Get CloudWatch metric statistics for the last day.");

        for (int i = 0; i < _statTypes.Count; i++)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {_statTypes[i]}");
        }

        var statisticChoiceNumber = 0;
        while (statisticChoiceNumber < 1 || statisticChoiceNumber >
_statTypes.Count)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Select a metric statistic by entering a number from the preceding
list:");
            var choice = Console.ReadLine();
            Int32.TryParse(choice, out statisticChoiceNumber);
        }

        var selectedStatistic = _statTypes[statisticChoiceNumber - 1];
        var statisticsList = new List<string> { selectedStatistic };

        var metricStatistics = await
_cloudWatchWrapper.GetMetricStatistics(metricNamespace, metric.MetricName,
statisticsList, metric.Dimensions, 1, 60);

        if (!metricStatistics.Any())
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"No {selectedStatistic} statistics found for {metric}
in namespace {metricNamespace}.");
        }

        metricStatistics = metricStatistics.OrderBy(s => s.Timestamp).ToList();
        for (int i = 0; i < metricStatistics.Count && i < 10; i++)
        {
            var metricStat = metricStatistics[i];
            var statValue =
metricStat.GetType().GetProperty(selectedStatistic)!.GetValue(metricStat, null);
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. Timestamp
{metricStatistics[i].Timestamp:G} {selectedStatistic}: {statValue}");
```

```
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get and display estimated billing statistics.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace for metrics.</param>
    /// <param name="metric">The CloudWatch metric.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task GetAndDisplayEstimatedBilling()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"4. Get CloudWatch estimated billing for the last
week.");

        var billingStatistics = await SetupBillingStatistics();

        for (int i = 0; i < billingStatistics.Count; i++)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. Timestamp
{billingStatistics[i].Timestamp:G} : {billingStatistics[i].Maximum}");
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get billing statistics using a call to a wrapper class.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A collection of billing statistics.</returns>
    private static async Task<List<Datapoint>> SetupBillingStatistics()
    {
        // Make a request for EstimatedCharges with a period of one day for the past
seven days.
        var billingStatistics = await _cloudWatchWrapper.GetMetricStatistics(
            "AWS/Billing",
            "EstimatedCharges",
            new List<string>() { "Maximum" },
            new List<Dimension>() { new Dimension { Name = "Currency", Value =
"USD" } },
            7,
            86400);
```

```
        billingStatistics = billingStatistics.OrderBy(n => n.Timestamp).ToList();

        return billingStatistics;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a dashboard with metrics.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace for metrics.</param>
    /// <param name="metric">The CloudWatch metric.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task CreateDashboardWithMetrics()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"5. Create a new CloudWatch dashboard with metrics.");
        var dashboardName = _configuration["dashboardName"];
        var newDashboard = new DashboardModel();
        _configuration.GetSection("dashboardExampleBody").Bind(newDashboard);
        var newDashboardString = JsonSerializer.Serialize(
            newDashboard,
            new JsonSerializerOptions
            {
                DefaultIgnoreCondition = JsonIgnoreCondition.WhenWritingNull
            });
        var validationMessages =
            await _cloudWatchWrapper.PutDashboard(dashboardName,
newDashboardString);

        Console.WriteLine(validationMessages.Any() ? $"\tValidation messages:" :
null);
        for (int i = 0; i < validationMessages.Count; i++)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {validationMessages[i].Message}");
        }
        Console.WriteLine($"\tDashboard {dashboardName} was created.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List dashboards.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task ListDashboards()
```

```
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"6. List the CloudWatch dashboards in the current
account.");

        var dashboards = await _cloudWatchWrapper.ListDashboards();

        for (int i = 0; i < dashboards.Count; i++)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {dashboards[i].DashboardName}");
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create and add data for a new custom metric.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task CreateNewCustomMetric()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"7. Create and add data for a new custom metric.");

        var customMetricNamespace = _configuration["customMetricNamespace"];
        var customMetricName = _configuration["customMetricName"];

        var customData = await PutRandomMetricData(customMetricName,
customMetricNamespace);

        var valuesString = string.Join(',', customData.Select(d => d.Value));
        Console.WriteLine($"\tAdded metric values for for metric {customMetricName}:
\n\t{valuesString}");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Add some metric data using a call to a wrapper class.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="customMetricName">The metric name.</param>
    /// <param name="customMetricNamespace">The metric namespace.</param>
    /// <returns></returns>
```

```
    private static async Task<List<MetricDatum>> PutRandomMetricData(string
customMetricName,
        string customMetricNamespace)
    {
        List<MetricDatum> customData = new List<MetricDatum>();
        Random rnd = new Random();

        // Add 10 random values up to 100, starting with a timestamp 15 minutes in
the past.
        var utcNowMinus15 = DateTime.UtcNow.AddMinutes(-15);
        for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++)
        {
            var metricValue = rnd.Next(0, 100);
            customData.Add(
                new MetricDatum
                {
                    MetricName = customMetricName,
                    Value = metricValue,
                    TimestampUtc = utcNowMinus15.AddMinutes(i)
                }
            );
        }

        await _cloudWatchWrapper.PutMetricData(customMetricNamespace, customData);
        return customData;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add the custom metric to the dashboard.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task AddMetricToDashboard()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"8. Add the new custom metric to the dashboard.");

        var dashboardName = _configuration["dashboardName"];

        var customMetricNamespace = _configuration["customMetricNamespace"];
        var customMetricName = _configuration["customMetricName"];

        var validationMessages = await SetupDashboard(customMetricNamespace,
customMetricName, dashboardName);
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(validationMessages.Any() ? $"\tValidation messages:" :
null);
        for (int i = 0; i < validationMessages.Count; i++)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {validationMessages[i].Message}");
        }
        Console.WriteLine($"\tDashboard {dashboardName} updated with metric
{customMetricName}.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Set up a dashboard using a call to the wrapper class.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="customMetricNamespace">The metric namespace.</param>
    /// <param name="customMetricName">The metric name.</param>
    /// <param name="dashboardName">The name of the dashboard.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of validation messages.</returns>
    private static async Task<List<DashboardValidationMessage>> SetupDashboard(
        string customMetricNamespace, string customMetricName, string dashboardName)
    {
        // Get the dashboard model from configuration.
        var newDashboard = new DashboardModel();
        _configuration.GetSection("dashboardExampleBody").Bind(newDashboard);

        // Add a new metric to the dashboard.
        newDashboard.Widgets.Add(new Widget
        {
            Height = 8,
            Width = 8,
            Y = 8,
            X = 0,
            Type = "metric",
            Properties = new Properties
            {
                Metrics = new List<List<object>>
                    { new() { customMetricNamespace, customMetricName } },
                View = "timeSeries",
                Region = "us-east-1",
                Stat = "Sum",
                Period = 86400,
                YAxis = new YAxis { Left = new Left { Min = 0, Max = 100 } },
                Title = "Custom Metric Widget",
```

```
                LiveData = true,
                Sparkline = true,
                Trend = true,
                Stacked = false,
                SetPeriodToTimeRange = false
            }
        });

        var newDashboardString = JsonSerializer.Serialize(newDashboard,
            new JsonSerializerOptions
            { DefaultIgnoreCondition = JsonIgnoreCondition.WhenWritingNull });
        var validationMessages =
            await _cloudWatchWrapper.PutDashboard(dashboardName,
newDashboardString);

        return validationMessages;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a CloudWatch alarm for the new metric.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task CreateMetricAlarm()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"9. Create a CloudWatch alarm for the new metric.");

        var customMetricNamespace = _configuration["customMetricNamespace"];
        var customMetricName = _configuration["customMetricName"];

        var alarmName = _configuration["exampleAlarmName"];
        var accountId = _configuration["accountId"];
        var region = _configuration["region"];
        var emailTopic = _configuration["emailTopic"];
        var alarmActions = new List<string>();

        if (GetYesNoResponse(
                $"\tAdd an email action for topic {emailTopic} to alarm {alarmName}?
(y/n)"))
        {
            _cloudWatchWrapper.AddEmailAlarmAction(accountId, region, emailTopic,
alarmActions);
        }
```

```
        await _cloudWatchWrapper.PutMetricEmailAlarm(
            "Example metric alarm",
            alarmName,
            ComparisonOperator.GreaterThanOrEqualToThreshold,
            customMetricName,
            customMetricNamespace,
            100,
            alarmActions);

        Console.WriteLine($"\tAlarm {alarmName} added for metric
{customMetricName}.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Describe Alarms.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task DescribeAlarms()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"10. Describe CloudWatch alarms in the current
account.");

        var alarms = await _cloudWatchWrapper.DescribeAlarms();
        alarms = alarms.OrderByDescending(a => a.StateUpdatedTimestamp).ToList();

        for (int i = 0; i < alarms.Count && i < 10; i++)
        {
            var alarm = alarms[i];
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {alarm.AlarmName}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tState: {alarm.StateValue} for {alarm.MetricName}
{alarm.ComparisonOperator} {alarm.Threshold}");
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the recent data for the metric.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task GetCustomMetricData()
    {
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"11. Get current data for new custom metric.");

        var customMetricNamespace = _configuration["customMetricNamespace"];
        var customMetricName = _configuration["customMetricName"];
        var accountId = _configuration["accountId"];

        var query = new List<MetricDataQuery>
        {
            new MetricDataQuery
            {
                AccountId = accountId,
                Id = "m1",
                Label = "Custom Metric Data",
                MetricStat = new MetricStat
                {
                    Metric = new Metric
                    {
                        MetricName = customMetricName,
                        Namespace = customMetricNamespace,
                    },
                    Period = 1,
                    Stat = "Maximum"
                }
            }
        };

        var metricData = await _cloudWatchWrapper.GetMetricData(
            20,
            true,
            DateTime.UtcNow.AddMinutes(1),
            20,
            query);

        for (int i = 0; i < metricData.Count; i++)
        {
            for (int j = 0; j < metricData[i].Values.Count; j++)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"\tTimestamp {metricData[i].Timestamps[j]:G} Value:
{metricData[i].Values[j]}");
            }
        }
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add metric data to trigger an alarm.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task AddMetricDataForAlarm()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"12. Add metric data to the custom metric to trigger an
alarm.");

        var customMetricNamespace = _configuration["customMetricNamespace"];
        var customMetricName = _configuration["customMetricName"];
        var nowUtc = DateTime.UtcNow;
        List<MetricDatum> customData = new List<MetricDatum>
        {
            new MetricDatum
            {
                MetricName = customMetricName,
                Value = 101,
                TimestampUtc = nowUtc.AddMinutes(-2)
            },
            new MetricDatum
            {
                MetricName = customMetricName,
                Value = 101,
                TimestampUtc = nowUtc.AddMinutes(-1)
            },
            new MetricDatum
            {
                MetricName = customMetricName,
                Value = 101,
                TimestampUtc = nowUtc
            }
        };
        var valuesString = string.Join(',', customData.Select(d => d.Value));
        Console.WriteLine($"\tAdded metric values for for metric {customMetricName}:
\n\t{valuesString}");
        await _cloudWatchWrapper.PutMetricData(customMetricNamespace, customData);

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Check for a metric alarm using the DescribeAlarmsForMetric action.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task CheckForMetricAlarm()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"13. Checking for an alarm state.");

        var customMetricNamespace = _configuration["customMetricNamespace"];
        var customMetricName = _configuration["customMetricName"];
        var hasAlarm = false;
        var retries = 10;
        while (!hasAlarm && retries > 0)
        {
            var alarms = await
_cloudWatchWrapper.DescribeAlarmsForMetric(customMetricNamespace,
customMetricName);
            hasAlarm = alarms.Any(a => a.StateValue == StateValue.ALARM);
            retries--;
            Thread.Sleep(20000);
        }

        Console.WriteLine(hasAlarm
            ? $"\tAlarm state found for {customMetricName}."
            : $"\tNo Alarm state found for {customMetricName} after 10 retries.");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get history for an alarm.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task GetAlarmHistory()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"14. Get alarm history.");

        var exampleAlarmName = _configuration["exampleAlarmName"];

        var alarmHistory = await
_cloudWatchWrapper.DescribeAlarmHistory(exampleAlarmName, 2);
```

```
        for (int i = 0; i < alarmHistory.Count; i++)
        {
            var history = alarmHistory[i];
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {history.HistorySummary}, time
{history.Timestamp:g}");
        }
        if (!alarmHistory.Any())
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tNo alarm history data found for
{exampleAlarmName}.");
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add an anomaly detector.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task<SingleMetricAnomalyDetector> AddAnomalyDetector()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"15. Add an anomaly detector.");

        var customMetricNamespace = _configuration["customMetricNamespace"];
        var customMetricName = _configuration["customMetricName"];

        var detector = new SingleMetricAnomalyDetector
        {
            MetricName = customMetricName,
            Namespace = customMetricNamespace,
            Stat = "Maximum"
        };
        await _cloudWatchWrapper.PutAnomalyDetector(detector);
        Console.WriteLine($"\tAdded anomaly detector for metric
{customMetricName}.");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return detector;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Describe anomaly detectors.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task DescribeAnomalyDetectors()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"16. Describe anomaly detectors in the current
account.");

        var customMetricNamespace = _configuration["customMetricNamespace"];
        var customMetricName = _configuration["customMetricName"];

        var detectors = await
_cloudWatchWrapper.DescribeAnomalyDetectors(customMetricNamespace,
customMetricName);

        for (int i = 0; i < detectors.Count; i++)
        {
            var detector = detectors[i];
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}.
{detector.SingleMetricAnomalyDetector.MetricName}, state {detector.StateValue}");
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Fetch and open a metrics image for a CloudWatch metric and namespace.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task GetAndOpenMetricImage()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("17. Get a metric image from CloudWatch.");

        Console.WriteLine($"\tGetting Image data for custom metric.");
        var customMetricNamespace = _configuration["customMetricNamespace"];
        var customMetricName = _configuration["customMetricName"];

        var memoryStream = await
_cloudWatchWrapper.GetTimeSeriesMetricImage(customMetricNamespace,
customMetricName, "Maximum", 10);
        var file = _cloudWatchWrapper.SaveMetricImage(memoryStream, "MetricImages");

        ProcessStartInfo info = new ProcessStartInfo();
```

```
        Console.WriteLine($"\tFile saved as {Path.GetFileName(file)}.");
        Console.WriteLine($"\tPress enter to open the image.");
        Console.ReadLine();
        info.FileName = Path.Combine("ms-photos://", file);
        info.UseShellExecute = true;
        info.CreateNoWindow = true;
        info.Verb = string.Empty;

        Process.Start(info);

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Clean up created resources.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace for metrics.</param>
    /// <param name="metric">The CloudWatch metric.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task CleanupResources()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"18. Clean up resources.");

        var dashboardName = _configuration["dashboardName"];
        if (GetYesNoResponse($"\tDelete dashboard {dashboardName}? (y/n)"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDeleting dashboard.");
            var dashboardList = new List<string> { dashboardName };
            await _cloudWatchWrapper.DeleteDashboards(dashboardList);
        }

        var alarmName = _configuration["exampleAlarmName"];
        if (GetYesNoResponse($"\tDelete alarm {alarmName}? (y/n)"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tCleaning up alarms.");
            var alarms = new List<string> { alarmName };
            await _cloudWatchWrapper.DeleteAlarms(alarms);
        }

        if (GetYesNoResponse($"\tDelete anomaly detector? (y/n)") &&
anomalyDetector != null)
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"\tCleaning up anomaly detector.");

            await _cloudWatchWrapper.DeleteAnomalyDetector(
                anomalyDetector);
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get a yes or no response from the user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="question">The question string to print on the console.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the user responds with a yes.</returns>
    private static bool GetYesNoResponse(string question)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(question);
        var ynResponse = Console.ReadLine();
        var response = ynResponse != null &&
                       ynResponse.Equals("y",
                           StringComparison.InvariantCultureIgnoreCase);
        return response;
    }
}
```

시나리오에서 CloudWatch 작업에 대해 사용하는 래퍼 메서드입니다.

```
/// <summary>
/// Wrapper class for Amazon CloudWatch methods.
/// </summary>
public class CloudWatchWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonCloudWatch _amazonCloudWatch;
    private readonly ILogger<CloudWatchWrapper> _logger;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the CloudWatch wrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonCloudWatch">The injected CloudWatch client.</param>
    /// <param name="logger">The injected logger for the wrapper.</param>
    public CloudWatchWrapper(IAmazonCloudWatch amazonCloudWatch,
 ILogger<CloudWatchWrapper> logger)
```

```
    {
        _logger = logger;
        _amazonCloudWatch = amazonCloudWatch;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List metrics available, optionally within a namespace.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">Optional CloudWatch namespace to use when
listing metrics.</param>
    /// <param name="filter">Optional dimension filter.</param>
    /// <param name="metricName">Optional metric name filter.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of metrics.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Metric>> ListMetrics(string? metricNamespace = null,
DimensionFilter? filter = null, string? metricName = null)
    {
        var results = new List<Metric>();
        var paginateMetrics = _amazonCloudWatch.Paginators.ListMetrics(
            new ListMetricsRequest
            {
                Namespace = metricNamespace,
                Dimensions = filter != null ? new List<DimensionFilter> { filter } :
null,
                MetricName = metricName
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var metric in paginateMetrics.Metrics)
        {
            results.Add(metric);
        }

        return results;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Wrapper to get statistics for a specific CloudWatch metric.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="metricName">The name of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="statistics">The list of statistics to include.</param>
    /// <param name="dimensions">The list of dimensions to include.</param>
    /// <param name="days">The number of days in the past to include.</param>
    /// <param name="period">The period for the data.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>A list of DataPoint objects for the statistics.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Datapoint>> GetMetricStatistics(string metricNamespace,
        string metricName, List<string> statistics, List<Dimension> dimensions, int
 days, int period)
    {
        var metricStatistics = await _amazonCloudWatch.GetMetricStatisticsAsync(
            new GetMetricStatisticsRequest()
            {
                Namespace = metricNamespace,
                MetricName = metricName,
                Dimensions = dimensions,
                Statistics = statistics,
                StartTimeUtc = DateTime.UtcNow.AddDays(-days),
                EndTimeUtc = DateTime.UtcNow,
                Period = period
            });

        return metricStatistics.Datapoints;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Wrapper to create or add to a dashboard with metrics.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dashboardName">The name for the dashboard.</param>
    /// <param name="dashboardBody">The metric data in JSON for the dashboard.</
param>
    /// <returns>A list of validation messages for the dashboard.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DashboardValidationMessage>> PutDashboard(string
 dashboardName,
        string dashboardBody)
    {
        // Updating a dashboard replaces all contents.
        // Best practice is to include a text widget indicating this dashboard was
 created programmatically.
        var dashboardResponse = await _amazonCloudWatch.PutDashboardAsync(
            new PutDashboardRequest()
            {
                DashboardName = dashboardName,
                DashboardBody = dashboardBody
            });

        return dashboardResponse.DashboardValidationMessages;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get information on a dashboard.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dashboardName">The name of the dashboard.</param>
    /// <returns>A JSON object with dashboard information.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetDashboard(string dashboardName)
    {
        var dashboardResponse = await _amazonCloudWatch.GetDashboardAsync(
            new GetDashboardRequest()
            {
                DashboardName = dashboardName
            });

        return dashboardResponse.DashboardBody;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of dashboards.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of DashboardEntry objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DashboardEntry>> ListDashboards()
    {
        var results = new List<DashboardEntry>();
        var paginateDashboards = _amazonCloudWatch.Paginators.ListDashboards(
            new ListDashboardsRequest());
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var data in paginateDashboards.DashboardEntries)
        {
            results.Add(data);
        }

        return results;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Wrapper to add metric data to a CloudWatch metric.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="metricData">A data object for the metric data.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> PutMetricData(string metricNamespace,
        List<MetricDatum> metricData)
```

```
    {
        var putDataResponse = await _amazonCloudWatch.PutMetricDataAsync(
            new PutMetricDataRequest()
            {
                MetricData = metricData,
                Namespace = metricNamespace,
            });

        return putDataResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get an image for a metric graphed over time.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="metric">The name of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="stat">The name of the stat to chart.</param>
    /// <param name="period">The period to use for the chart.</param>
    /// <returns>A memory stream for the chart image.</returns>
    public async Task<MemoryStream> GetTimeSeriesMetricImage(string metricNamespace,
string metric, string stat, int period)
    {
        var metricImageWidget = new
        {
            title = "Example Metric Graph",
            view = "timeSeries",
            stacked = false,
            period = period,
            width = 1400,
            height = 600,
            metrics = new List<List<object>>
                { new() { metricNamespace, metric, new { stat } } }
        };

        var metricImageWidgetString = JsonSerializer.Serialize(metricImageWidget);
        var imageResponse = await _amazonCloudWatch.GetMetricWidgetImageAsync(
            new GetMetricWidgetImageRequest()
            {
                MetricWidget = metricImageWidgetString
            });

        return imageResponse.MetricWidgetImage;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Save a metric image to a file.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="memoryStream">The MemoryStream for the metric image.</param>
    /// <param name="metricName">The name of the metric.</param>
    /// <returns>The path to the file.</returns>
    public string SaveMetricImage(MemoryStream memoryStream, string metricName)
    {
        var metricFileName = $"{metricName}_{DateTime.Now.Ticks}.png";
        using var sr = new StreamReader(memoryStream);
        // Writes the memory stream to a file.
        File.WriteAllBytes(metricFileName, memoryStream.ToArray());
        var filePath = Path.Join(AppDomain.CurrentDomain.BaseDirectory,
            metricFileName);
        return filePath;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get data for CloudWatch metrics.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="minutesOfData">The number of minutes of data to include.</
param>
    /// <param name="useDescendingTime">True to return the data descending by
 time.</param>
    /// <param name="endDateUtc">The end date for the data, in UTC.</param>
    /// <param name="maxDataPoints">The maximum data points to include.</param>
    /// <param name="dataQueries">Optional data queries to include.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of the requested metric data.</returns>
    public async Task<List<MetricDataResult>> GetMetricData(int minutesOfData, bool
 useDescendingTime, DateTime? endDateUtc = null,
        int maxDataPoints = 0, List<MetricDataQuery>? dataQueries = null)
    {
        var metricData = new List<MetricDataResult>();
        // If no end time is provided, use the current time for the end time.
        endDateUtc ??= DateTime.UtcNow;
        var timeZoneOffset =
 TimeZoneInfo.Local.GetUtcOffset(endDateUtc.Value.ToLocalTime());
        var startTimeUtc = endDateUtc.Value.AddMinutes(-minutesOfData);
        // The timezone string should be in the format +0000, so use the timezone
 offset to format it correctly.
        var timeZoneString = $"{timeZoneOffset.Hours:D2}
{timeZoneOffset.Minutes:D2}";
        var paginatedMetricData = _amazonCloudWatch.Paginators.GetMetricData(
            new GetMetricDataRequest()
```

```
            {
                StartTimeUtc = startTimeUtc,
                EndTimeUtc = endDateUtc.Value,
                LabelOptions = new LabelOptions { Timezone = timeZoneString },
                ScanBy = useDescendingTime ? ScanBy.TimestampDescending :
ScanBy.TimestampAscending,
                MaxDatapoints = maxDataPoints,
                MetricDataQueries = dataQueries,
            });

        await foreach (var data in paginatedMetricData.MetricDataResults)
        {
            metricData.Add(data);
        }
        return metricData;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add a metric alarm to send an email when the metric passes a threshold.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="alarmDescription">A description of the alarm.</param>
    /// <param name="alarmName">The name for the alarm.</param>
    /// <param name="comparison">The type of comparison to use.</param>
    /// <param name="metricName">The name of the metric for the alarm.</param>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="threshold">The threshold value for the alarm.</param>
    /// <param name="alarmActions">Optional actions to execute when in an alarm
state.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> PutMetricEmailAlarm(string alarmDescription, string
alarmName, ComparisonOperator comparison,
        string metricName, string metricNamespace, double threshold, List<string>
alarmActions = null!)
    {
        try
        {
            var putEmailAlarmResponse = await _amazonCloudWatch.PutMetricAlarmAsync(
                new PutMetricAlarmRequest()
                {
                    AlarmActions = alarmActions,
                    AlarmDescription = alarmDescription,
                    AlarmName = alarmName,
                    ComparisonOperator = comparison,
                    Threshold = threshold,
```

```
                    Namespace = metricNamespace,
                    MetricName = metricName,
                    EvaluationPeriods = 1,
                    Period = 10,
                    Statistic = new Statistic("Maximum"),
                    DatapointsToAlarm = 1,
                    TreatMissingData = "ignore"
                });
            return putEmailAlarmResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (LimitExceededException lex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(lex, $"Unable to add alarm {alarmName}. Alarm quota has
already been reached.");
        }

        return false;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add specific email actions to a list of action strings for a CloudWatch
alarm.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="accountId">The AccountId for the alarm.</param>
    /// <param name="region">The region for the alarm.</param>
    /// <param name="emailTopicName">An Amazon Simple Notification Service (SNS)
topic for the alarm email.</param>
    /// <param name="alarmActions">Optional list of existing alarm actions to append
to.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of string actions for an alarm.</returns>
    public List<string> AddEmailAlarmAction(string accountId, string region,
        string emailTopicName, List<string>? alarmActions = null)
    {
        alarmActions ??= new List<string>();
        var snsAlarmAction = $"arn:aws:sns:{region}:{accountId}:{emailTopicName}";
        alarmActions.Add(snsAlarmAction);
        return alarmActions;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Describe the current alarms, optionally filtered by state.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="stateValue">Optional filter for alarm state.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of alarm data.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<List<MetricAlarm>> DescribeAlarms(StateValue? stateValue =
null)
    {
        List<MetricAlarm> alarms = new List<MetricAlarm>();
        var paginatedDescribeAlarms = _amazonCloudWatch.Paginators.DescribeAlarms(
            new DescribeAlarmsRequest()
            {
                StateValue = stateValue
            });

        await foreach (var data in paginatedDescribeAlarms.MetricAlarms)
        {
            alarms.Add(data);
        }
        return alarms;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Describe the current alarms for a specific metric.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="metricName">The name of the metric.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of alarm data.</returns>
    public async Task<List<MetricAlarm>> DescribeAlarmsForMetric(string
metricNamespace, string metricName)
    {
        var alarmsResult = await _amazonCloudWatch.DescribeAlarmsForMetricAsync(
            new DescribeAlarmsForMetricRequest()
            {
                Namespace = metricNamespace,
                MetricName = metricName
            });

        return alarmsResult.MetricAlarms;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Describe the history of an alarm for a number of days in the past.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="alarmName">The name of the alarm.</param>
    /// <param name="historyDays">The number of days in the past.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of alarm history data.</returns>
    public async Task<List<AlarmHistoryItem>> DescribeAlarmHistory(string alarmName,
int historyDays)
```

```
    {
        List<AlarmHistoryItem> alarmHistory = new List<AlarmHistoryItem>();
        var paginatedAlarmHistory =
_amazonCloudWatch.Paginators.DescribeAlarmHistory(
            new DescribeAlarmHistoryRequest()
            {
                AlarmName = alarmName,
                EndDateUtc = DateTime.UtcNow,
                HistoryItemType = HistoryItemType.StateUpdate,
                StartDateUtc = DateTime.UtcNow.AddDays(-historyDays)
            });

        await foreach (var data in paginatedAlarmHistory.AlarmHistoryItems)
        {
            alarmHistory.Add(data);
        }
        return alarmHistory;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a list of alarms from CloudWatch.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="alarmNames">A list of names of alarms to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteAlarms(List<string> alarmNames)
    {
        var deleteAlarmsResult = await _amazonCloudWatch.DeleteAlarmsAsync(
            new DeleteAlarmsRequest()
            {
                AlarmNames = alarmNames
            });

        return deleteAlarmsResult.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Disable the actions for a list of alarms from CloudWatch.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="alarmNames">A list of names of alarms.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DisableAlarmActions(List<string> alarmNames)
    {
        var disableAlarmActionsResult = await
_amazonCloudWatch.DisableAlarmActionsAsync(
```

```
            new DisableAlarmActionsRequest()
            {
                AlarmNames = alarmNames
            });

        return disableAlarmActionsResult.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Enable the actions for a list of alarms from CloudWatch.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="alarmNames">A list of names of alarms.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> EnableAlarmActions(List<string> alarmNames)
    {
        var enableAlarmActionsResult = await
_amazonCloudWatch.EnableAlarmActionsAsync(
            new EnableAlarmActionsRequest()
            {
                AlarmNames = alarmNames
            });

        return enableAlarmActionsResult.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add an anomaly detector for a single metric.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="anomalyDetector">A single metric anomaly detector.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> PutAnomalyDetector(SingleMetricAnomalyDetector
anomalyDetector)
    {
        var putAlarmDetectorResult = await
_amazonCloudWatch.PutAnomalyDetectorAsync(
            new PutAnomalyDetectorRequest()
            {
                SingleMetricAnomalyDetector = anomalyDetector
            });

        return putAlarmDetectorResult.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Describe anomaly detectors for a metric and namespace.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="metricName">The metric of the anomaly detectors.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of detectors.</returns>
    public async Task<List<AnomalyDetector>> DescribeAnomalyDetectors(string
metricNamespace, string metricName)
    {
        List<AnomalyDetector> detectors = new List<AnomalyDetector>();
        var paginatedDescribeAnomalyDetectors =
_amazonCloudWatch.Paginators.DescribeAnomalyDetectors(
            new DescribeAnomalyDetectorsRequest()
            {
                MetricName = metricName,
                Namespace = metricNamespace
            });

        await foreach (var data in
paginatedDescribeAnomalyDetectors.AnomalyDetectors)
        {
            detectors.Add(data);
        }

        return detectors;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a single metric anomaly detector.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="anomalyDetector">The anomaly detector to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteAnomalyDetector(SingleMetricAnomalyDetector
anomalyDetector)
    {
        var deleteAnomalyDetectorResponse = await
_amazonCloudWatch.DeleteAnomalyDetectorAsync(
            new DeleteAnomalyDetectorRequest()
            {
                SingleMetricAnomalyDetector = anomalyDetector
            });

        return deleteAnomalyDetectorResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a list of CloudWatch dashboards.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dashboardNames">List of dashboard names to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteDashboards(List<string> dashboardNames)
    {
        var deleteDashboardsResponse = await
 _amazonCloudWatch.DeleteDashboardsAsync(
            new DeleteDashboardsRequest()
            {
                DashboardNames = dashboardNames
            });

        return deleteDashboardsResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - DeleteAlarms
  - DeleteAnomalyDetector
  - DeleteDashboards
  - DescribeAlarmHistory
  - DescribeAlarms
  - DescribeAlarmsForMetric
  - DescribeAnomalyDetectors
  - GetMetricData
  - GetMetricStatistics
  - GetMetricWidgetImage
  - ListMetrics
  - PutAnomalyDetector
  - PutDashboard
  - PutMetricAlarm
  - PutMetricData

작업

`DeleteAlarms`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteAlarms`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/// <summary>
/// Delete a list of alarms from CloudWatch.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="alarmNames">A list of names of alarms to delete.</param>
/// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
public async Task<bool> DeleteAlarms(List<string> alarmNames)
{
    var deleteAlarmsResult = await _amazonCloudWatch.DeleteAlarmsAsync(
        new DeleteAlarmsRequest()
        {
            AlarmNames = alarmNames
        });

    return deleteAlarmsResult.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteAlarms를 참조하십시오.

`DeleteAnomalyDetector`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteAnomalyDetector`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a single metric anomaly detector.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="anomalyDetector">The anomaly detector to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteAnomalyDetector(SingleMetricAnomalyDetector
anomalyDetector)
    {
        var deleteAnomalyDetectorResponse = await
_amazonCloudWatch.DeleteAnomalyDetectorAsync(
            new DeleteAnomalyDetectorRequest()
            {
                SingleMetricAnomalyDetector = anomalyDetector
            });

        return deleteAnomalyDetectorResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteAnomalyDetector를 참조하십시오.

`DeleteDashboards`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteDashboards`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a list of CloudWatch dashboards.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dashboardNames">List of dashboard names to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteDashboards(List<string> dashboardNames)
    {
        var deleteDashboardsResponse = await
_amazonCloudWatch.DeleteDashboardsAsync(
            new DeleteDashboardsRequest()
            {
                DashboardNames = dashboardNames
            });

        return deleteDashboardsResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteDashboards를 참조하십시오.

`DescribeAlarmHistory`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeAlarmHistory`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Describe the history of an alarm for a number of days in the past.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="alarmName">The name of the alarm.</param>
    /// <param name="historyDays">The number of days in the past.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of alarm history data.</returns>
    public async Task<List<AlarmHistoryItem>> DescribeAlarmHistory(string alarmName,
int historyDays)
    {
```

```
        List<AlarmHistoryItem> alarmHistory = new List<AlarmHistoryItem>();
        var paginatedAlarmHistory =
_amazonCloudWatch.Paginators.DescribeAlarmHistory(
            new DescribeAlarmHistoryRequest()
            {
                AlarmName = alarmName,
                EndDateUtc = DateTime.UtcNow,
                HistoryItemType = HistoryItemType.StateUpdate,
                StartDateUtc = DateTime.UtcNow.AddDays(-historyDays)
            });

        await foreach (var data in paginatedAlarmHistory.AlarmHistoryItems)
        {
            alarmHistory.Add(data);
        }
        return alarmHistory;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeAlarmHistory를 참조하십시오.

`DescribeAlarms`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeAlarms`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Describe the current alarms, optionally filtered by state.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="stateValue">Optional filter for alarm state.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of alarm data.</returns>
    public async Task<List<MetricAlarm>> DescribeAlarms(StateValue? stateValue =
null)
    {
        List<MetricAlarm> alarms = new List<MetricAlarm>();
```

```
        var paginatedDescribeAlarms = _amazonCloudWatch.Paginators.DescribeAlarms(
            new DescribeAlarmsRequest()
            {
                StateValue = stateValue
            });

        await foreach (var data in paginatedDescribeAlarms.MetricAlarms)
        {
            alarms.Add(data);
        }
        return alarms;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeAlarms를 참조하십시오.

DescribeAlarmsForMetric

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeAlarmsForMetric의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Describe the current alarms for a specific metric.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="metricName">The name of the metric.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of alarm data.</returns>
    public async Task<List<MetricAlarm>> DescribeAlarmsForMetric(string
metricNamespace, string metricName)
    {
        var alarmsResult = await _amazonCloudWatch.DescribeAlarmsForMetricAsync(
            new DescribeAlarmsForMetricRequest()
            {
                Namespace = metricNamespace,
                MetricName = metricName
```

```
            });

        return alarmsResult.MetricAlarms;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeAlarmsForMetric을 참조하십시오.

DescribeAnomalyDetectors

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeAnomalyDetectors의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Describe anomaly detectors for a metric and namespace.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="metricName">The metric of the anomaly detectors.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of detectors.</returns>
    public async Task<List<AnomalyDetector>> DescribeAnomalyDetectors(string
metricNamespace, string metricName)
    {
        List<AnomalyDetector> detectors = new List<AnomalyDetector>();
        var paginatedDescribeAnomalyDetectors =
_amazonCloudWatch.Paginators.DescribeAnomalyDetectors(
            new DescribeAnomalyDetectorsRequest()
            {
                MetricName = metricName,
                Namespace = metricNamespace
            });

        await foreach (var data in
paginatedDescribeAnomalyDetectors.AnomalyDetectors)
        {
            detectors.Add(data);
```

```
        }

        return detectors;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeAnomalyDetectors를 참조하십시오.

DisableAlarmActions

다음 코드 예시는 DisableAlarmActions의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Disable the actions for a list of alarms from CloudWatch.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="alarmNames">A list of names of alarms.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DisableAlarmActions(List<string> alarmNames)
    {
        var disableAlarmActionsResult = await
_amazonCloudWatch.DisableAlarmActionsAsync(
            new DisableAlarmActionsRequest()
            {
                AlarmNames = alarmNames
            });

        return disableAlarmActionsResult.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보에 대한 내용은 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DisableAlarmActions를 참조하십시오.

EnableAlarmActions

다음 코드 예시는 EnableAlarmActions의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Enable the actions for a list of alarms from CloudWatch.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="alarmNames">A list of names of alarms.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> EnableAlarmActions(List<string> alarmNames)
    {
        var enableAlarmActionsResult = await
_amazonCloudWatch.EnableAlarmActionsAsync(
            new EnableAlarmActionsRequest()
            {
                AlarmNames = alarmNames
            });

        return enableAlarmActionsResult.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 EnableAlarmActions를 참조하십시오.

GetDashboard

다음 코드 예시는 GetDashboard의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/// <summary>
/// Get information on a dashboard.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="dashboardName">The name of the dashboard.</param>
/// <returns>A JSON object with dashboard information.</returns>
public async Task<string> GetDashboard(string dashboardName)
{
    var dashboardResponse = await _amazonCloudWatch.GetDashboardAsync(
        new GetDashboardRequest()
        {
            DashboardName = dashboardName
        });

    return dashboardResponse.DashboardBody;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 GetDashboard를 참조하십시오.

`GetMetricData`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetMetricData`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get data for CloudWatch metrics.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="minutesOfData">The number of minutes of data to include.</
param>
    /// <param name="useDescendingTime">True to return the data descending by
 time.</param>
    /// <param name="endDateUtc">The end date for the data, in UTC.</param>
    /// <param name="maxDataPoints">The maximum data points to include.</param>
    /// <param name="dataQueries">Optional data queries to include.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of the requested metric data.</returns>
    public async Task<List<MetricDataResult>> GetMetricData(int minutesOfData, bool
 useDescendingTime, DateTime? endDateUtc = null,
        int maxDataPoints = 0, List<MetricDataQuery>? dataQueries = null)
    {
        var metricData = new List<MetricDataResult>();
        // If no end time is provided, use the current time for the end time.
        endDateUtc ??= DateTime.UtcNow;
        var timeZoneOffset =
 TimeZoneInfo.Local.GetUtcOffset(endDateUtc.Value.ToLocalTime());
        var startTimeUtc = endDateUtc.Value.AddMinutes(-minutesOfData);
        // The timezone string should be in the format +0000, so use the timezone
 offset to format it correctly.
        var timeZoneString = $"{timeZoneOffset.Hours:D2}
{timeZoneOffset.Minutes:D2}";
        var paginatedMetricData = _amazonCloudWatch.Paginators.GetMetricData(
            new GetMetricDataRequest()
            {
                StartTimeUtc = startTimeUtc,
                EndTimeUtc = endDateUtc.Value,
                LabelOptions = new LabelOptions { Timezone = timeZoneString },
                ScanBy = useDescendingTime ? ScanBy.TimestampDescending :
 ScanBy.TimestampAscending,
                MaxDatapoints = maxDataPoints,
                MetricDataQueries = dataQueries,
            });

        await foreach (var data in paginatedMetricData.MetricDataResults)
        {
            metricData.Add(data);
        }
        return metricData;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 GetMetricData를 참조하십시오.

GetMetricStatistics

다음 코드 예시는 GetMetricStatistics의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get billing statistics using a call to a wrapper class.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A collection of billing statistics.</returns>
    private static async Task<List<Datapoint>> SetupBillingStatistics()
    {
        // Make a request for EstimatedCharges with a period of one day for the past
seven days.
        var billingStatistics = await _cloudWatchWrapper.GetMetricStatistics(
            "AWS/Billing",
            "EstimatedCharges",
            new List<string>() { "Maximum" },
            new List<Dimension>() { new Dimension { Name = "Currency", Value =
"USD" } },
            7,
            86400);

        billingStatistics = billingStatistics.OrderBy(n => n.Timestamp).ToList();

        return billingStatistics;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Wrapper to get statistics for a specific CloudWatch metric.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace of the metric.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="metricName">The name of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="statistics">The list of statistics to include.</param>
    /// <param name="dimensions">The list of dimensions to include.</param>
    /// <param name="days">The number of days in the past to include.</param>
    /// <param name="period">The period for the data.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of DataPoint objects for the statistics.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Datapoint>> GetMetricStatistics(string metricNamespace,
        string metricName, List<string> statistics, List<Dimension> dimensions, int
days, int period)
    {
        var metricStatistics = await _amazonCloudWatch.GetMetricStatisticsAsync(
            new GetMetricStatisticsRequest()
            {
                Namespace = metricNamespace,
                MetricName = metricName,
                Dimensions = dimensions,
                Statistics = statistics,
                StartTimeUtc = DateTime.UtcNow.AddDays(-days),
                EndTimeUtc = DateTime.UtcNow,
                Period = period
            });

        return metricStatistics.Datapoints;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 GetMetricStatistics를 참조하십시오.

`GetMetricWidgetImage`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetMetricWidgetImage`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get an image for a metric graphed over time.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="metric">The name of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="stat">The name of the stat to chart.</param>
    /// <param name="period">The period to use for the chart.</param>
    /// <returns>A memory stream for the chart image.</returns>
    public async Task<MemoryStream> GetTimeSeriesMetricImage(string metricNamespace,
string metric, string stat, int period)
    {
        var metricImageWidget = new
        {
            title = "Example Metric Graph",
            view = "timeSeries",
            stacked = false,
            period = period,
            width = 1400,
            height = 600,
            metrics = new List<List<object>>
                { new() { metricNamespace, metric, new { stat } } }
        };

        var metricImageWidgetString = JsonSerializer.Serialize(metricImageWidget);
        var imageResponse = await _amazonCloudWatch.GetMetricWidgetImageAsync(
            new GetMetricWidgetImageRequest()
            {
                MetricWidget = metricImageWidgetString
            });

        return imageResponse.MetricWidgetImage;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Save a metric image to a file.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="memoryStream">The MemoryStream for the metric image.</param>
    /// <param name="metricName">The name of the metric.</param>
    /// <returns>The path to the file.</returns>
    public string SaveMetricImage(MemoryStream memoryStream, string metricName)
    {
        var metricFileName = $"{metricName}_{DateTime.Now.Ticks}.png";
        using var sr = new StreamReader(memoryStream);
        // Writes the memory stream to a file.
        File.WriteAllBytes(metricFileName, memoryStream.ToArray());
        var filePath = Path.Join(AppDomain.CurrentDomain.BaseDirectory,
```

```
            metricFileName);
        return filePath;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 GetMetricWidgetImage를 참조하십시오.

ListDashboards

다음 코드 예시는 ListDashboards의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of dashboards.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of DashboardEntry objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DashboardEntry>> ListDashboards()
    {
        var results = new List<DashboardEntry>();
        var paginateDashboards = _amazonCloudWatch.Paginators.ListDashboards(
            new ListDashboardsRequest());
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var data in paginateDashboards.DashboardEntries)
        {
            results.Add(data);
        }

        return results;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListDashboards를 참조하십시오.

ListMetrics

다음 코드 예시는 ListMetrics의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List metrics available, optionally within a namespace.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">Optional CloudWatch namespace to use when
listing metrics.</param>
    /// <param name="filter">Optional dimension filter.</param>
    /// <param name="metricName">Optional metric name filter.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of metrics.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Metric>> ListMetrics(string? metricNamespace = null,
DimensionFilter? filter = null, string? metricName = null)
    {
        var results = new List<Metric>();
        var paginateMetrics = _amazonCloudWatch.Paginators.ListMetrics(
            new ListMetricsRequest
            {
                Namespace = metricNamespace,
                Dimensions = filter != null ? new List<DimensionFilter> { filter } :
null,
                MetricName = metricName
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var metric in paginateMetrics.Metrics)
        {
            results.Add(metric);
        }

        return results;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListMetrics를 참조하십시오.

PutAnomalyDetector

다음 코드 예시는 PutAnomalyDetector의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Add an anomaly detector for a single metric.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="anomalyDetector">A single metric anomaly detector.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> PutAnomalyDetector(SingleMetricAnomalyDetector
anomalyDetector)
    {
        var putAlarmDetectorResult = await
_amazonCloudWatch.PutAnomalyDetectorAsync(
            new PutAnomalyDetectorRequest()
            {
                SingleMetricAnomalyDetector = anomalyDetector
            });

        return putAlarmDetectorResult.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 PutAnomalyDetector를 참조하십시오.

PutDashboard

다음 코드 예시는 PutDashboard의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/// <summary>
/// Set up a dashboard using a call to the wrapper class.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="customMetricNamespace">The metric namespace.</param>
/// <param name="customMetricName">The metric name.</param>
/// <param name="dashboardName">The name of the dashboard.</param>
/// <returns>A list of validation messages.</returns>
private static async Task<List<DashboardValidationMessage>> SetupDashboard(
    string customMetricNamespace, string customMetricName, string dashboardName)
{
    // Get the dashboard model from configuration.
    var newDashboard = new DashboardModel();
    _configuration.GetSection("dashboardExampleBody").Bind(newDashboard);

    // Add a new metric to the dashboard.
    newDashboard.Widgets.Add(new Widget
    {
        Height = 8,
        Width = 8,
        Y = 8,
        X = 0,
        Type = "metric",
        Properties = new Properties
        {
            Metrics = new List<List<object>>
                { new() { customMetricNamespace, customMetricName } },
            View = "timeSeries",
            Region = "us-east-1",
            Stat = "Sum",
            Period = 86400,
            YAxis = new YAxis { Left = new Left { Min = 0, Max = 100 } },
            Title = "Custom Metric Widget",
            LiveData = true,
```

```
                Sparkline = true,
                Trend = true,
                Stacked = false,
                SetPeriodToTimeRange = false
            }
        });

        var newDashboardString = JsonSerializer.Serialize(newDashboard,
            new JsonSerializerOptions
            { DefaultIgnoreCondition = JsonIgnoreCondition.WhenWritingNull });
        var validationMessages =
            await _cloudWatchWrapper.PutDashboard(dashboardName,
 newDashboardString);

        return validationMessages;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Wrapper to create or add to a dashboard with metrics.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dashboardName">The name for the dashboard.</param>
    /// <param name="dashboardBody">The metric data in JSON for the dashboard.</
param>
    /// <returns>A list of validation messages for the dashboard.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DashboardValidationMessage>> PutDashboard(string
 dashboardName,
        string dashboardBody)
    {
        // Updating a dashboard replaces all contents.
        // Best practice is to include a text widget indicating this dashboard was
 created programmatically.
        var dashboardResponse = await _amazonCloudWatch.PutDashboardAsync(
            new PutDashboardRequest()
            {
                DashboardName = dashboardName,
                DashboardBody = dashboardBody
            });

        return dashboardResponse.DashboardValidationMessages;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 PutDashboard를 참조하십시오.

PutMetricAlarm

다음 코드 예시는 PutMetricAlarm의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Add a metric alarm to send an email when the metric passes a threshold.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="alarmDescription">A description of the alarm.</param>
    /// <param name="alarmName">The name for the alarm.</param>
    /// <param name="comparison">The type of comparison to use.</param>
    /// <param name="metricName">The name of the metric for the alarm.</param>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="threshold">The threshold value for the alarm.</param>
    /// <param name="alarmActions">Optional actions to execute when in an alarm
state.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> PutMetricEmailAlarm(string alarmDescription, string
alarmName, ComparisonOperator comparison,
        string metricName, string metricNamespace, double threshold, List<string>
alarmActions = null!)
    {
        try
        {
            var putEmailAlarmResponse = await _amazonCloudWatch.PutMetricAlarmAsync(
                new PutMetricAlarmRequest()
                {
                    AlarmActions = alarmActions,
                    AlarmDescription = alarmDescription,
                    AlarmName = alarmName,
                    ComparisonOperator = comparison,
                    Threshold = threshold,
                    Namespace = metricNamespace,
                    MetricName = metricName,
                    EvaluationPeriods = 1,
                    Period = 10,
```

```
                    Statistic = new Statistic("Maximum"),
                    DatapointsToAlarm = 1,
                    TreatMissingData = "ignore"
                });
            return putEmailAlarmResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (LimitExceededException lex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(lex, $"Unable to add alarm {alarmName}. Alarm quota has
already been reached.");
        }

        return false;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add specific email actions to a list of action strings for a CloudWatch
alarm.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="accountId">The AccountId for the alarm.</param>
    /// <param name="region">The region for the alarm.</param>
    /// <param name="emailTopicName">An Amazon Simple Notification Service (SNS)
topic for the alarm email.</param>
    /// <param name="alarmActions">Optional list of existing alarm actions to append
to.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of string actions for an alarm.</returns>
    public List<string> AddEmailAlarmAction(string accountId, string region,
        string emailTopicName, List<string>? alarmActions = null)
    {
        alarmActions ??= new List<string>();
        var snsAlarmAction = $"arn:aws:sns:{region}:{accountId}:{emailTopicName}";
        alarmActions.Add(snsAlarmAction);
        return alarmActions;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 PutMetricAlarm을 참조하십시오.

PutMetricData

다음 코드 예시는 PutMetricData의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Add some metric data using a call to a wrapper class.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="customMetricName">The metric name.</param>
    /// <param name="customMetricNamespace">The metric namespace.</param>
    /// <returns></returns>
    private static async Task<List<MetricDatum>> PutRandomMetricData(string
customMetricName,
        string customMetricNamespace)
    {
        List<MetricDatum> customData = new List<MetricDatum>();
        Random rnd = new Random();

        // Add 10 random values up to 100, starting with a timestamp 15 minutes in
the past.
        var utcNowMinus15 = DateTime.UtcNow.AddMinutes(-15);
        for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++)
        {
            var metricValue = rnd.Next(0, 100);
            customData.Add(
                new MetricDatum
                {
                    MetricName = customMetricName,
                    Value = metricValue,
                    TimestampUtc = utcNowMinus15.AddMinutes(i)
                }
            );
        }

        await _cloudWatchWrapper.PutMetricData(customMetricNamespace, customData);
        return customData;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Wrapper to add metric data to a CloudWatch metric.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="metricData">A data object for the metric data.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> PutMetricData(string metricNamespace,
        List<MetricDatum> metricData)
    {
        var putDataResponse = await _amazonCloudWatch.PutMetricDataAsync(
            new PutMetricDataRequest()
            {
                MetricData = metricData,
                Namespace = metricNamespace,
            });

        return putDataResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 PutMetricData를 참조하십시오.

를 사용한 CloudWatch Logs 예제 SDK for .NET

다음 코드 예제에서는 CloudWatch Logs와 AWS SDK for .NET 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`AssociateKmsKey`

다음 코드 예시는 `AssociateKmsKey`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs;
    using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Shows how to associate an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) key with
    /// an Amazon CloudWatch Logs log group.
    /// </summary>
    public class AssociateKmsKey
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            // This client object will be associated with the same AWS Region
            // as the default user on this system. If you need to use a
            // different AWS Region, pass it as a parameter to the client
            // constructor.
            var client = new AmazonCloudWatchLogsClient();

            string kmsKeyId = "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:<account-
number>:key/7c9eccc2-38cb-4c4f-9db3-766ee8dd3ad4";
            string groupName = "cloudwatchlogs-example-loggroup";

            var request = new AssociateKmsKeyRequest
            {
                KmsKeyId = kmsKeyId,
                LogGroupName = groupName,
            };

            var response = await client.AssociateKmsKeyAsync(request);

            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
```

```
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully associated KMS key ID: {kmsKeyId}
with log group: {groupName}.");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Could not make the association between:
{kmsKeyId} and {groupName}.");
            }
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 AssociateKmsKey 참조하십시오.

CancelExportTask

다음 코드 예시는 CancelExportTask의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
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```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs;
using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Shows how to cancel an Amazon CloudWatch Logs export task.
/// </summary>
public class CancelExportTask
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        // This client object will be associated with the same AWS Region
        // as the default user on this system. If you need to use a
        // different AWS Region, pass it as a parameter to the client
```

```
            // constructor.
            var client = new AmazonCloudWatchLogsClient();
            string taskId = "exampleTaskId";

            var request = new CancelExportTaskRequest
            {
                TaskId = taskId,
            };

            var response = await client.CancelExportTaskAsync(request);

            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{taskId} successfully canceled.");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{taskId} could not be canceled.");
            }
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CancelExportTask 참조하십시오.

`CreateExportTask`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateExportTask`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs;
    using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs.Model;
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Shows how to create an Export Task to export the contents of the Amazon
    /// CloudWatch Logs to the specified Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
    /// bucket.
    /// </summary>
    public class CreateExportTask
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            // This client object will be associated with the same AWS Region
            // as the default user on this system. If you need to use a
            // different AWS Region, pass it as a parameter to the client
            // constructor.
            var client = new AmazonCloudWatchLogsClient();
            string taskName = "export-task-example";
            string logGroupName = "cloudwatchlogs-example-loggroup";
            string destination = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket";
            var fromTime = 1437584472382;
            var toTime = 1437584472833;

            var request = new CreateExportTaskRequest
            {
                From = fromTime,
                To = toTime,
                TaskName = taskName,
                LogGroupName = logGroupName,
                Destination = destination,
            };

            var response = await client.CreateExportTaskAsync(request);

            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"The task, {taskName} with ID: " +
                                  $"{response.TaskId} has been created
successfully.");
            }
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreateExportTask를 참조하십시오.

CreateLogGroup

다음 코드 예시는 CreateLogGroup의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs;
using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Shows how to create an Amazon CloudWatch Logs log group.
/// </summary>
public class CreateLogGroup
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        // This client object will be associated with the same AWS Region
        // as the default user on this system. If you need to use a
        // different AWS Region, pass it as a parameter to the client
        // constructor.
        var client = new AmazonCloudWatchLogsClient();

        string logGroupName = "cloudwatchlogs-example-loggroup";

        var request = new CreateLogGroupRequest
        {
            LogGroupName = logGroupName,
        };

        var response = await client.CreateLogGroupAsync(request);

        if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Successfully create log group with ID:
{logGroupName}.");
```

```
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Could not create log group.");
            }
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreateLogGroup 참조하십시오.

`CreateLogStream`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateLogStream`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs;
using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Shows how to create an Amazon CloudWatch Logs stream for a CloudWatch
/// log group.
/// </summary>
public class CreateLogStream
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        // This client object will be associated with the same AWS Region
        // as the default user on this system. If you need to use a
        // different AWS Region, pass it as a parameter to the client
        // constructor.
        var client = new AmazonCloudWatchLogsClient();
```

```
            string logGroupName = "cloudwatchlogs-example-loggroup";
            string logStreamName = "cloudwatchlogs-example-logstream";

            var request = new CreateLogStreamRequest
            {
                LogGroupName = logGroupName,
                LogStreamName = logStreamName,
            };

            var response = await client.CreateLogStreamAsync(request);

            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{logStreamName} successfully created for
{logGroupName}.");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Could not create stream.");
            }
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreateLogStream 참조하십시오.

DeleteLogGroup

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteLogGroup의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs;
```

```
    using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Uses the Amazon CloudWatch Logs Service to delete an existing
    /// CloudWatch Logs log group.
    /// </summary>
    public class DeleteLogGroup
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            var client = new AmazonCloudWatchLogsClient();
            string logGroupName = "cloudwatchlogs-example-loggroup";

            var request = new DeleteLogGroupRequest
            {
                LogGroupName = logGroupName,
            };

            var response = await client.DeleteLogGroupAsync(request);

            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully deleted CloudWatch log group,
{logGroupName}.");
            }
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteLogGroup 참조하십시오.

`DescribeExportTasks`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeExportTasks`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs;
using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Shows how to retrieve a list of information about Amazon CloudWatch
/// Logs export tasks.
/// </summary>
public class DescribeExportTasks
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        // This client object will be associated with the same AWS Region
        // as the default user on this system. If you need to use a
        // different AWS Region, pass it as a parameter to the client
        // constructor.
        var client = new AmazonCloudWatchLogsClient();

        var request = new DescribeExportTasksRequest
        {
            Limit = 5,
        };

        var response = new DescribeExportTasksResponse();

        do
        {
            response = await client.DescribeExportTasksAsync(request);
            response.ExportTasks.ForEach(t =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{t.TaskName} with ID: {t.TaskId} has status:
{t.Status}");
            });
        }
        while (response.NextToken is not null);
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeExportTasks 참조하십시오.

DescribeLogGroups

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeLogGroups의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs;
using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Retrieves information about existing Amazon CloudWatch Logs log groups
/// and displays the information on the console.
/// </summary>
public class DescribeLogGroups
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        // Creates a CloudWatch Logs client using the default
        // user. If you need to work with resources in another
        // AWS Region than the one defined for the default user,
        // pass the AWS Region as a parameter to the client constructor.
        var client = new AmazonCloudWatchLogsClient();

        bool done = false;
        string newToken = null;

        var request = new DescribeLogGroupsRequest
        {
            Limit = 5,
        };

        DescribeLogGroupsResponse response;

        do
        {
```

```
                if (newToken is not null)
                {
                    request.NextToken = newToken;
                }

                response = await client.DescribeLogGroupsAsync(request);

                response.LogGroups.ForEach(lg =>
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"{lg.LogGroupName} is associated with the
key: {lg.KmsKeyId}.");
                    Console.WriteLine($"Created on: {lg.CreationTime.Date.Date}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"Date for this group will be stored for:
{lg.RetentionInDays} days.\n");
                });

                if (response.NextToken is null)
                {
                    done = true;
                }
                else
                {
                    newToken = response.NextToken;
                }
            }
            while (!done);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeLogGroups 참조하십시오.

`StartLiveTail`

다음 코드 예시는 `StartLiveTail`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

필수 파일을 포함합니다.

```
using Amazon;
using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs;
```

```
using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs.Model;
```

Live Tail 세션을 시작합니다.

```
            var client = new AmazonCloudWatchLogsClient();
            var request = new StartLiveTailRequest
            {
                LogGroupIdentifiers = logGroupIdentifiers,
                LogStreamNames = logStreamNames,
                LogEventFilterPattern = filterPattern,
            };

            var response = await client.StartLiveTailAsync(request);

            // Catch if request fails
            if (response.HttpStatusCode != System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Failed to start live tail session");
                return;
            }
```

Live Tail 세션의 이벤트는 두 가지 방법으로 처리할 수 있습니다.

```
            /* Method 1
            * 1). Asynchronously loop through the event stream
            * 2). Set a timer to dispose the stream and stop the Live Tail session
 at the end.
            */
            var eventStream = response.ResponseStream;
            var task = Task.Run(() =>
            {
                foreach (var item in eventStream)
                {
                    if (item is LiveTailSessionUpdate liveTailSessionUpdate)
                    {
                        foreach (var sessionResult in
 liveTailSessionUpdate.SessionResults)
                        {
                            Console.WriteLine("Message : {0}",
 sessionResult.Message);
                        }
```

```
                    }
                    if (item is LiveTailSessionStart)
                    {
                        Console.WriteLine("Live Tail session started");
                    }
                    // On-stream exceptions are processed here
                    if (item is CloudWatchLogsEventStreamException)
                    {
                        Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: {item}");
                    }
                }
            });
            // Close the stream to stop the session after a timeout
            if (!task.Wait(TimeSpan.FromSeconds(10))){
                eventStream.Dispose();
                Console.WriteLine("End of line");
            }
```

```
            /* Method 2
            * 1). Add event handlers to each event variable
            * 2). Start processing the stream and wait for a timeout using
AutoResetEvent
            */
            AutoResetEvent endEvent = new AutoResetEvent(false);
            var eventStream = response.ResponseStream;
            using (eventStream) // automatically disposes the stream to stop the
session after execution finishes
            {
                eventStream.SessionStartReceived += (sender, e) =>
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("LiveTail session started");
                };
                eventStream.SessionUpdateReceived += (sender, e) =>
                {
                    foreach (LiveTailSessionLogEvent logEvent in
e.EventStreamEvent.SessionResults){
                        Console.WriteLine("Message: {0}", logEvent.Message);
                    }
                };
                // On-stream exceptions are captured here
                eventStream.ExceptionReceived += (sender, e) =>
                {
```

```
                    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: {e.EventStreamException.Message}");
                };

                eventStream.StartProcessing();
                // Stream events for this amount of time.
                endEvent.WaitOne(TimeSpan.FromSeconds(10));
                Console.WriteLine("End of line");
            }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 StartLiveTail을 참조하세요.

를 사용한 Amazon Cognito 자격 증명 공급자 예제 SDK for .NET

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Cognito 자격 증명 공급자와 AWS SDK for .NET 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오

작업

`AdminGetUser`

다음 코드 예시는 `AdminGetUser`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the specified user from an Amazon Cognito user pool with administrator
access.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The name of the user.</param>
    /// <param name="poolId">The Id of the Amazon Cognito user pool.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task<UserStatusType> GetAdminUserAsync(string userName, string
poolId)
    {
        AdminGetUserRequest userRequest = new AdminGetUserRequest
        {
            Username = userName,
            UserPoolId = poolId,
        };

        var response = await _cognitoService.AdminGetUserAsync(userRequest);

        Console.WriteLine($"User status {response.UserStatus}");
        return response.UserStatus;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 AdminGetUser를 참조하십시오.

`AdminInitiateAuth`

다음 코드 예시는 `AdminInitiateAuth`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Initiate an admin auth request.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="clientId">The client ID to use.</param>
    /// <param name="userPoolId">The ID of the user pool.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The username to authenticate.</param>
    /// <param name="password">The user's password.</param>
    /// <returns>The session to use in challenge-response.</returns>
    public async Task<string> AdminInitiateAuthAsync(string clientId, string
 userPoolId, string userName, string password)
    {
        var authParameters = new Dictionary<string, string>();
        authParameters.Add("USERNAME", userName);
        authParameters.Add("PASSWORD", password);

        var request = new AdminInitiateAuthRequest
        {
            ClientId = clientId,
            UserPoolId = userPoolId,
            AuthParameters = authParameters,
            AuthFlow = AuthFlowType.ADMIN_USER_PASSWORD_AUTH,
        };

        var response = await _cognitoService.AdminInitiateAuthAsync(request);
        return response.Session;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 AdminInitiateAuth를 참조하십시오.

`AdminRespondToAuthChallenge`

다음 코드 예시는 `AdminRespondToAuthChallenge`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Respond to an admin authentication challenge.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The name of the user.</param>
    /// <param name="clientId">The client ID.</param>
    /// <param name="mfaCode">The multi-factor authentication code.</param>
    /// <param name="session">The current application session.</param>
    /// <param name="clientId">The user pool ID.</param>
    /// <returns>The result of the authentication response.</returns>
    public async Task<AuthenticationResultType> AdminRespondToAuthChallengeAsync(
        string userName,
        string clientId,
        string mfaCode,
        string session,
        string userPoolId)
    {
        Console.WriteLine("SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA challenge is generated");

        var challengeResponses = new Dictionary<string, string>();
        challengeResponses.Add("USERNAME", userName);
        challengeResponses.Add("SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA_CODE", mfaCode);

        var respondToAuthChallengeRequest = new AdminRespondToAuthChallengeRequest
        {
            ChallengeName = ChallengeNameType.SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA,
            ClientId = clientId,
            ChallengeResponses = challengeResponses,
            Session = session,
            UserPoolId = userPoolId,
        };

        var response = await
_cognitoService.AdminRespondToAuthChallengeAsync(respondToAuthChallengeRequest);
```

```
        Console.WriteLine($"Response to Authentication
{response.AuthenticationResult.TokenType}");
        return response.AuthenticationResult;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 AdminRespondToAuthChallenge를 참조하십시오.

`AssociateSoftwareToken`

다음 코드 예시는 `AssociateSoftwareToken`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get an MFA token to authenticate the user with the authenticator.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="session">The session name.</param>
    /// <returns>The session name.</returns>
    public async Task<string> AssociateSoftwareTokenAsync(string session)
    {
        var softwareTokenRequest = new AssociateSoftwareTokenRequest
        {
            Session = session,
        };

        var tokenResponse = await
_cognitoService.AssociateSoftwareTokenAsync(softwareTokenRequest);
        var secretCode = tokenResponse.SecretCode;

        Console.WriteLine($"Use the following secret code to set up the
authenticator: {secretCode}");
```

```
        return tokenResponse.Session;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 AssociateSoftwareToken을 참조하십시오.

ConfirmDevice

다음 코드 예시는 ConfirmDevice의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Initiates and confirms tracking of the device.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="accessToken">The user's access token.</param>
    /// <param name="deviceKey">The key of the device from Amazon Cognito.</param>
    /// <param name="deviceName">The device name.</param>
    /// <returns></returns>
    public async Task<bool> ConfirmDeviceAsync(string accessToken, string deviceKey,
string deviceName)
    {
        var request = new ConfirmDeviceRequest
        {
            AccessToken = accessToken,
            DeviceKey = deviceKey,
            DeviceName = deviceName
        };

        var response = await _cognitoService.ConfirmDeviceAsync(request);
        return response.UserConfirmationNecessary;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ConfirmDevice를 참조하십시오.

ConfirmSignUp

다음 코드 예시는 ConfirmSignUp의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Confirm that the user has signed up.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="clientId">The Id of this application.</param>
    /// <param name="code">The confirmation code sent to the user.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The username.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> ConfirmSignupAsync(string clientId, string code, string
userName)
    {
        var signUpRequest = new ConfirmSignUpRequest
        {
            ClientId = clientId,
            ConfirmationCode = code,
            Username = userName,
        };

        var response = await _cognitoService.ConfirmSignUpAsync(signUpRequest);
        if (response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"{userName} was confirmed");
            return true;
        }
        return false;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ConfirmSignUp을 참조하십시오.

InitiateAuth

다음 코드 예시는 InitiateAuth의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Initiate authorization.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="clientId">The client Id of the application.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The name of the user who is authenticating.</param>
    /// <param name="password">The password for the user who is authenticating.</
param>
    /// <returns>The response from the initiate auth request.</returns>
    public async Task<InitiateAuthResponse> InitiateAuthAsync(string clientId,
 string userName, string password)
    {
        var authParameters = new Dictionary<string, string>();
        authParameters.Add("USERNAME", userName);
        authParameters.Add("PASSWORD", password);

        var authRequest = new InitiateAuthRequest

        {
            ClientId = clientId,
            AuthParameters = authParameters,
            AuthFlow = AuthFlowType.USER_PASSWORD_AUTH,
        };

        var response = await _cognitoService.InitiateAuthAsync(authRequest);
        Console.WriteLine($"Result Challenge is : {response.ChallengeName}");

        return response;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 InitiateAuth를 참조하십시오.

ListUsers

다음 코드 예시는 ListUsers의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/// <summary>
/// Get a list of users for the Amazon Cognito user pool.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="userPoolId">The user pool ID.</param>
/// <returns>A list of users.</returns>
public async Task<List<UserType>> ListUsersAsync(string userPoolId)
{
    var request = new ListUsersRequest
    {
        UserPoolId = userPoolId
    };

    var users = new List<UserType>();

    var usersPaginator = _cognitoService.Paginators.ListUsers(request);
    await foreach (var response in usersPaginator.Responses)
    {
        users.AddRange(response.Users);
    }

    return users;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListUsers를 참조하십시오.

ResendConfirmationCode

다음 코드 예시는 ResendConfirmationCode의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Send a new confirmation code to a user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="clientId">The Id of the client application.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The username of user who will receive the code.</
param>
    /// <returns>The delivery details.</returns>
    public async Task<CodeDeliveryDetailsType> ResendConfirmationCodeAsync(string
 clientId, string userName)
    {
        var codeRequest = new ResendConfirmationCodeRequest
        {
            ClientId = clientId,
            Username = userName,
        };

        var response = await
 _cognitoService.ResendConfirmationCodeAsync(codeRequest);

        Console.WriteLine($"Method of delivery is
 {response.CodeDeliveryDetails.DeliveryMedium}");

        return response.CodeDeliveryDetails;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ResendConfirmationCode를 참조하십시오.

SignUp

다음 코드 예시는 SignUp의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Sign up a new user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="clientId">The client Id of the application.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The username to use.</param>
    /// <param name="password">The user's password.</param>
    /// <param name="email">The email address of the user.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating whether the user was confirmed.</
returns>
    public async Task<bool> SignUpAsync(string clientId, string userName, string
 password, string email)
    {
        var userAttrs = new AttributeType
        {
            Name = "email",
            Value = email,
        };

        var userAttrsList = new List<AttributeType>();

        userAttrsList.Add(userAttrs);

        var signUpRequest = new SignUpRequest
        {
            UserAttributes = userAttrsList,
            Username = userName,
            ClientId = clientId,
            Password = password
```

```
        };

        var response = await _cognitoService.SignUpAsync(signUpRequest);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 SignUp를 참조하십시오.

`VerifySoftwareToken`

다음 코드 예시는 `VerifySoftwareToken`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Verify the TOTP and register for MFA.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="session">The name of the session.</param>
    /// <param name="code">The MFA code.</param>
    /// <returns>The status of the software token.</returns>
    public async Task<VerifySoftwareTokenResponseType>
VerifySoftwareTokenAsync(string session, string code)
    {
        var tokenRequest = new VerifySoftwareTokenRequest
        {
            UserCode = code,
            Session = session,
        };

        var verifyResponse = await
_cognitoService.VerifySoftwareTokenAsync(tokenRequest);

        return verifyResponse.Status;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 VerifySoftwareToken을 참조하십시오.

시나리오

MFA가 필요한 사용자 풀에 사용자 가입시키기

다음 코드 예제에서는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 사용자 이름, 암호 및 이메일 주소로 사용자를 가입시키고 확인합니다.
- MFA 애플리케이션을 사용자와 연결하여 다중 인증을 설정합니다.
- 암호와 MFA 코드를 사용하여 로그인합니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
namespace CognitoBasics;

public class CognitoBasics
{
    private static ILogger logger = null!;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for Amazon Cognito.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
            services.AddAWSService<IAmazonCognitoIdentityProvider>()
```

```
            .AddTransient<CognitoWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
            .CreateLogger<CognitoBasics>();

        var configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally load local settings.
            .Build();

        var cognitoWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<CognitoWrapper>();

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        UiMethods.DisplayOverview();
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        // clientId - The app client Id value that you get from the AWS CDK script.
        var clientId = configuration["ClientId"]; // "*** REPLACE WITH CLIENT ID
VALUE FROM CDK SCRIPT";

        // poolId - The pool Id that you get from the AWS CDK script.
        var poolId = configuration["PoolId"]!; // "*** REPLACE WITH POOL ID VALUE
FROM CDK SCRIPT";
        var userName = configuration["UserName"];
        var password = configuration["Password"];
        var email = configuration["Email"];

        // If the username wasn't set in the configuration file,
        // get it from the user now.
        if (userName is null)
        {
            do
            {
                Console.Write("Username: ");
                userName = Console.ReadLine();
            }
            while (string.IsNullOrEmpty(userName));
        }
        Console.WriteLine($"\nUsername: {userName}");
```

```
        // If the password wasn't set in the configuration file,
        // get it from the user now.
        if (password is null)
        {
            do
            {
                Console.Write("Password: ");
                password = Console.ReadLine();
            }
            while (string.IsNullOrEmpty(password));
        }

        // If the email address wasn't set in the configuration file,
        // get it from the user now.
        if (email is null)
        {
            do
            {
                Console.Write("Email: ");
                email = Console.ReadLine();
            } while (string.IsNullOrEmpty(email));
        }

        // Now sign up the user.
        Console.WriteLine($"\nSigning up {userName} with email address: {email}");
        await cognitoWrapper.SignUpAsync(clientId, userName, password, email);

        // Add the user to the user pool.
        Console.WriteLine($"Adding {userName} to the user pool");
        await cognitoWrapper.GetAdminUserAsync(userName, poolId);

        UiMethods.DisplayTitle("Get confirmation code");
        Console.WriteLine($"Conformation code sent to {userName}.");
        Console.Write("Would you like to send a new code? (Y/N) ");
        var answer = Console.ReadLine();

        if (answer!.ToLower() == "y")
        {
            await cognitoWrapper.ResendConfirmationCodeAsync(clientId, userName);
            Console.WriteLine("Sending a new confirmation code");
        }

        Console.Write("Enter confirmation code (from Email): ");
        var code = Console.ReadLine();
```

```
        await cognitoWrapper.ConfirmSignupAsync(clientId, code, userName);

        UiMethods.DisplayTitle("Checking status");
        Console.WriteLine($"Rechecking the status of {userName} in the user pool");
        await cognitoWrapper.GetAdminUserAsync(userName, poolId);

        Console.WriteLine($"Setting up authenticator for {userName} in the user
 pool");
        var setupResponse = await cognitoWrapper.InitiateAuthAsync(clientId,
 userName, password);

        var setupSession = await
 cognitoWrapper.AssociateSoftwareTokenAsync(setupResponse.Session);
        Console.Write("Enter the 6-digit code displayed in Google Authenticator: ");
        var setupCode = Console.ReadLine();

        var setupResult = await
 cognitoWrapper.VerifySoftwareTokenAsync(setupSession, setupCode);
        Console.WriteLine($"Setup status: {setupResult}");

        Console.WriteLine($"Now logging in {userName} in the user pool");
        var authSession = await cognitoWrapper.AdminInitiateAuthAsync(clientId,
 poolId, userName, password);

        Console.Write("Enter a new 6-digit code displayed in Google Authenticator:
 ");
        var authCode = Console.ReadLine();

        var authResult = await
 cognitoWrapper.AdminRespondToAuthChallengeAsync(userName, clientId, authCode,
 authSession, poolId);
        Console.WriteLine($"Authenticated and received access token:
 {authResult.AccessToken}");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Cognito scenario is complete.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }
}


using System.Net;
```

```
namespace CognitoActions;

/// <summary>
/// Methods to perform Amazon Cognito Identity Provider actions.
/// </summary>
public class CognitoWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonCognitoIdentityProvider _cognitoService;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the wrapper class containing Amazon Cognito actions.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="cognitoService">The Amazon Cognito client object.</param>
    public CognitoWrapper(IAmazonCognitoIdentityProvider cognitoService)
    {
        _cognitoService = cognitoService;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List the Amazon Cognito user pools for an account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of UserPoolDescriptionType objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<UserPoolDescriptionType>> ListUserPoolsAsync()
    {
        var userPools = new List<UserPoolDescriptionType>();

        var userPoolsPaginator = _cognitoService.Paginators.ListUserPools(new
 ListUserPoolsRequest());

        await foreach (var response in userPoolsPaginator.Responses)
        {
            userPools.AddRange(response.UserPools);
        }

        return userPools;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of users for the Amazon Cognito user pool.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userPoolId">The user pool ID.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of users.</returns>
    public async Task<List<UserType>> ListUsersAsync(string userPoolId)
```

```
    {
        var request = new ListUsersRequest
        {
            UserPoolId = userPoolId
        };

        var users = new List<UserType>();

        var usersPaginator = _cognitoService.Paginators.ListUsers(request);
        await foreach (var response in usersPaginator.Responses)
        {
            users.AddRange(response.Users);
        }

        return users;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Respond to an admin authentication challenge.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The name of the user.</param>
    /// <param name="clientId">The client ID.</param>
    /// <param name="mfaCode">The multi-factor authentication code.</param>
    /// <param name="session">The current application session.</param>
    /// <param name="clientId">The user pool ID.</param>
    /// <returns>The result of the authentication response.</returns>
    public async Task<AuthenticationResultType> AdminRespondToAuthChallengeAsync(
        string userName,
        string clientId,
        string mfaCode,
        string session,
        string userPoolId)
    {
        Console.WriteLine("SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA challenge is generated");

        var challengeResponses = new Dictionary<string, string>();
        challengeResponses.Add("USERNAME", userName);
        challengeResponses.Add("SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA_CODE", mfaCode);

        var respondToAuthChallengeRequest = new AdminRespondToAuthChallengeRequest
        {
            ChallengeName = ChallengeNameType.SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA,
            ClientId = clientId,
```

```
            ChallengeResponses = challengeResponses,
            Session = session,
            UserPoolId = userPoolId,
        };

        var response = await
_cognitoService.AdminRespondToAuthChallengeAsync(respondToAuthChallengeRequest);
        Console.WriteLine($"Response to Authentication
{response.AuthenticationResult.TokenType}");
        return response.AuthenticationResult;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Verify the TOTP and register for MFA.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="session">The name of the session.</param>
    /// <param name="code">The MFA code.</param>
    /// <returns>The status of the software token.</returns>
    public async Task<VerifySoftwareTokenResponseType>
VerifySoftwareTokenAsync(string session, string code)
    {
        var tokenRequest = new VerifySoftwareTokenRequest
        {
            UserCode = code,
            Session = session,
        };

        var verifyResponse = await
_cognitoService.VerifySoftwareTokenAsync(tokenRequest);

        return verifyResponse.Status;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get an MFA token to authenticate the user with the authenticator.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="session">The session name.</param>
    /// <returns>The session name.</returns>
    public async Task<string> AssociateSoftwareTokenAsync(string session)
    {
        var softwareTokenRequest = new AssociateSoftwareTokenRequest
        {
```

```
            Session = session,
        };

        var tokenResponse = await
_cognitoService.AssociateSoftwareTokenAsync(softwareTokenRequest);
        var secretCode = tokenResponse.SecretCode;

        Console.WriteLine($"Use the following secret code to set up the
authenticator: {secretCode}");

        return tokenResponse.Session;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Initiate an admin auth request.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="clientId">The client ID to use.</param>
    /// <param name="userPoolId">The ID of the user pool.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The username to authenticate.</param>
    /// <param name="password">The user's password.</param>
    /// <returns>The session to use in challenge-response.</returns>
    public async Task<string> AdminInitiateAuthAsync(string clientId, string
userPoolId, string userName, string password)
    {
        var authParameters = new Dictionary<string, string>();
        authParameters.Add("USERNAME", userName);
        authParameters.Add("PASSWORD", password);

        var request = new AdminInitiateAuthRequest
        {
            ClientId = clientId,
            UserPoolId = userPoolId,
            AuthParameters = authParameters,
            AuthFlow = AuthFlowType.ADMIN_USER_PASSWORD_AUTH,
        };

        var response = await _cognitoService.AdminInitiateAuthAsync(request);
        return response.Session;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Initiate authorization.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="clientId">The client Id of the application.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The name of the user who is authenticating.</param>
    /// <param name="password">The password for the user who is authenticating.</
param>
    /// <returns>The response from the initiate auth request.</returns>
    public async Task<InitiateAuthResponse> InitiateAuthAsync(string clientId,
 string userName, string password)
    {
        var authParameters = new Dictionary<string, string>();
        authParameters.Add("USERNAME", userName);
        authParameters.Add("PASSWORD", password);

        var authRequest = new InitiateAuthRequest

        {
            ClientId = clientId,
            AuthParameters = authParameters,
            AuthFlow = AuthFlowType.USER_PASSWORD_AUTH,
        };

        var response = await _cognitoService.InitiateAuthAsync(authRequest);
        Console.WriteLine($"Result Challenge is : {response.ChallengeName}");

        return response;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Confirm that the user has signed up.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="clientId">The Id of this application.</param>
    /// <param name="code">The confirmation code sent to the user.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The username.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> ConfirmSignupAsync(string clientId, string code, string
 userName)
    {
        var signUpRequest = new ConfirmSignUpRequest
        {
            ClientId = clientId,
            ConfirmationCode = code,
            Username = userName,
        };

        var response = await _cognitoService.ConfirmSignUpAsync(signUpRequest);
```

```
        if (response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"{userName} was confirmed");
            return true;
        }
        return false;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Initiates and confirms tracking of the device.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="accessToken">The user's access token.</param>
    /// <param name="deviceKey">The key of the device from Amazon Cognito.</param>
    /// <param name="deviceName">The device name.</param>
    /// <returns></returns>
    public async Task<bool> ConfirmDeviceAsync(string accessToken, string deviceKey,
 string deviceName)
    {
        var request = new ConfirmDeviceRequest
        {
            AccessToken = accessToken,
            DeviceKey = deviceKey,
            DeviceName = deviceName
        };

        var response = await _cognitoService.ConfirmDeviceAsync(request);
        return response.UserConfirmationNecessary;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Send a new confirmation code to a user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="clientId">The Id of the client application.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The username of user who will receive the code.</
param>
    /// <returns>The delivery details.</returns>
    public async Task<CodeDeliveryDetailsType> ResendConfirmationCodeAsync(string
 clientId, string userName)
    {
        var codeRequest = new ResendConfirmationCodeRequest
        {
            ClientId = clientId,
```

```
            Username = userName,
        };

        var response = await
_cognitoService.ResendConfirmationCodeAsync(codeRequest);

        Console.WriteLine($"Method of delivery is
{response.CodeDeliveryDetails.DeliveryMedium}");

        return response.CodeDeliveryDetails;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get the specified user from an Amazon Cognito user pool with administrator
access.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The name of the user.</param>
    /// <param name="poolId">The Id of the Amazon Cognito user pool.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task<UserStatusType> GetAdminUserAsync(string userName, string
poolId)
    {
        AdminGetUserRequest userRequest = new AdminGetUserRequest
        {
            Username = userName,
            UserPoolId = poolId,
        };

        var response = await _cognitoService.AdminGetUserAsync(userRequest);

        Console.WriteLine($"User status {response.UserStatus}");
        return response.UserStatus;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Sign up a new user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="clientId">The client Id of the application.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The username to use.</param>
    /// <param name="password">The user's password.</param>
    /// <param name="email">The email address of the user.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating whether the user was confirmed.</
returns>
    public async Task<bool> SignUpAsync(string clientId, string userName, string
 password, string email)
    {
        var userAttrs = new AttributeType
        {
            Name = "email",
            Value = email,
        };

        var userAttrsList = new List<AttributeType>();

        userAttrsList.Add(userAttrs);

        var signUpRequest = new SignUpRequest
        {
            UserAttributes = userAttrsList,
            Username = userName,
            ClientId = clientId,
            Password = password
        };

        var response = await _cognitoService.SignUpAsync(signUpRequest);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - AdminGetUser
  - AdminInitiateAuth
  - AdminRespondToAuthChallenge
  - AssociateSoftwareToken
  - ConfirmDevice
  - ConfirmSignUp
  - InitiateAuth
  - ListUsers

- ResendConfirmationCode
- RespondToAuthChallenge
- SignUp
- VerifySoftwareToken

를 사용한 Amazon Comprehend 예제 SDK for .NET

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Comprehend에서를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현 AWS SDK for .NET 하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오

작업

`DetectDominantLanguage`

다음 코드 예시는 `DetectDominantLanguage`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
```

```
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Comprehend;
    using Amazon.Comprehend.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example calls the Amazon Comprehend service to determine the
    /// dominant language.
    /// </summary>
    public static class DetectDominantLanguage
    {
        /// <summary>
        /// Calls Amazon Comprehend to determine the dominant language used in
        /// the sample text.
        /// </summary>
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string text = "It is raining today in Seattle.";

            var comprehendClient = new
AmazonComprehendClient(Amazon.RegionEndpoint.USWest2);

            Console.WriteLine("Calling DetectDominantLanguage\n");
            var detectDominantLanguageRequest = new DetectDominantLanguageRequest()
            {
                Text = text,
            };

            var detectDominantLanguageResponse = await
comprehendClient.DetectDominantLanguageAsync(detectDominantLanguageRequest);
            foreach (var dl in detectDominantLanguageResponse.Languages)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Language Code: {dl.LanguageCode}, Score:
{dl.Score}");
            }

            Console.WriteLine("Done");
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DetectDominantLanguage를 참조하세요.

DetectEntities

다음 코드 예시는 DetectEntities의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Comprehend;
using Amazon.Comprehend.Model;

/// <summary>
/// This example shows how to use the AmazonComprehend service detect any
/// entities in submitted text.
/// </summary>
public static class DetectEntities
{
    /// <summary>
    /// The main method calls the DetectEntitiesAsync method to find any
    /// entities in the sample code.
    /// </summary>
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        string text = "It is raining today in Seattle";

        var comprehendClient = new AmazonComprehendClient();

        Console.WriteLine("Calling DetectEntities\n");
        var detectEntitiesRequest = new DetectEntitiesRequest()
        {
            Text = text,
            LanguageCode = "en",
        };
        var detectEntitiesResponse = await
comprehendClient.DetectEntitiesAsync(detectEntitiesRequest);

        foreach (var e in detectEntitiesResponse.Entities)
```

```
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Text: {e.Text}, Type: {e.Type}, Score:
{e.Score}, BeginOffset: {e.BeginOffset}, EndOffset: {e.EndOffset}");
            }

            Console.WriteLine("Done");
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DetectEntities를 참조하세요.

`DetectKeyPhrases`

다음 코드 예시는 `DetectKeyPhrases`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Comprehend;
    using Amazon.Comprehend.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example shows how to use the Amazon Comprehend service to
    /// search text for key phrases.
    /// </summary>
    public static class DetectKeyPhrase
    {
        /// <summary>
        /// This method calls the Amazon Comprehend method DetectKeyPhrasesAsync
        /// to detect any key phrases in the sample text.
        /// </summary>
        public static async Task Main()
        {
```

```
            string text = "It is raining today in Seattle";

            var comprehendClient = new
AmazonComprehendClient(Amazon.RegionEndpoint.USWest2);

            // Call DetectKeyPhrases API
            Console.WriteLine("Calling DetectKeyPhrases");
            var detectKeyPhrasesRequest = new DetectKeyPhrasesRequest()
            {
                Text = text,
                LanguageCode = "en",
            };
            var detectKeyPhrasesResponse = await
comprehendClient.DetectKeyPhrasesAsync(detectKeyPhrasesRequest);
            foreach (var kp in detectKeyPhrasesResponse.KeyPhrases)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Text: {kp.Text}, Score: {kp.Score}, BeginOffset:
{kp.BeginOffset}, EndOffset: {kp.EndOffset}");
            }

            Console.WriteLine("Done");
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DetectKeyPhrases를 참조하세요.

`DetectPiiEntities`

다음 코드 예시는 `DetectPiiEntities`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
```

```
    using Amazon.Comprehend;
    using Amazon.Comprehend.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example shows how to use the Amazon Comprehend service to find
    /// personally identifiable information (PII) within text submitted to the
    /// DetectPiiEntitiesAsync method.
    /// </summary>
    public class DetectingPII
    {
        /// <summary>
        /// This method calls the DetectPiiEntitiesAsync method to locate any
        /// personally dientifiable information within the supplied text.
        /// </summary>
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            var comprehendClient = new AmazonComprehendClient();
            var text = @"Hello Paul Santos. The latest statement for your
                        credit card account 1111-0000-1111-0000 was
                        mailed to 123 Any Street, Seattle, WA 98109.";

            var request = new DetectPiiEntitiesRequest
            {
                Text = text,
                LanguageCode = "EN",
            };

            var response = await comprehendClient.DetectPiiEntitiesAsync(request);

            if (response.Entities.Count > 0)
            {
                foreach (var entity in response.Entities)
                {
                    var entityValue = text.Substring(entity.BeginOffset,
entity.EndOffset - entity.BeginOffset);
                    Console.WriteLine($"{entity.Type}: {entityValue}");
                }
            }
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DetectPiiEntities를 참조하세요.

DetectSentiment

다음 코드 예시는 DetectSentiment의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Comprehend;
    using Amazon.Comprehend.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example shows how to detect the overall sentiment of the supplied
    /// text using the Amazon Comprehend service.
    /// </summary>
    public static class DetectSentiment
    {
        /// <summary>
        /// This method calls the DetetectSentimentAsync method to analyze the
        /// supplied text and determine the overal sentiment.
        /// </summary>
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string text = "It is raining today in Seattle";

            var comprehendClient = new
AmazonComprehendClient(Amazon.RegionEndpoint.USWest2);

            // Call DetectKeyPhrases API
            Console.WriteLine("Calling DetectSentiment");
            var detectSentimentRequest = new DetectSentimentRequest()
            {
                Text = text,
                LanguageCode = "en",
            };
            var detectSentimentResponse = await
comprehendClient.DetectSentimentAsync(detectSentimentRequest);
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"Sentiment: {detectSentimentResponse.Sentiment}");
            Console.WriteLine("Done");
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DetectSentiment를 참조하세요.

`DetectSyntax`

다음 코드 예시는 `DetectSyntax`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Comprehend;
using Amazon.Comprehend.Model;

/// <summary>
/// This example shows how to use Amazon Comprehend to detect syntax
/// elements by calling the DetectSyntaxAsync method.
/// </summary>
public class DetectingSyntax
{
    /// <summary>
    /// This method calls DetectSynaxAsync to identify the syntax elements
    /// in the sample text.
    /// </summary>
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        string text = "It is raining today in Seattle";

        var comprehendClient = new AmazonComprehendClient();
```

```
            // Call DetectSyntax API
            Console.WriteLine("Calling DetectSyntaxAsync\n");
            var detectSyntaxRequest = new DetectSyntaxRequest()
            {
                Text = text,
                LanguageCode = "en",
            };
            DetectSyntaxResponse detectSyntaxResponse = await
comprehendClient.DetectSyntaxAsync(detectSyntaxRequest);
            foreach (SyntaxToken s in detectSyntaxResponse.SyntaxTokens)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Text: {s.Text}, PartOfSpeech:
{s.PartOfSpeech.Tag}, BeginOffset: {s.BeginOffset}, EndOffset: {s.EndOffset}");
            }

            Console.WriteLine("Done");
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DetectSyntax를 참조하세요.

StartTopicsDetectionJob

다음 코드 예시는 `StartTopicsDetectionJob`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Comprehend;
    using Amazon.Comprehend.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example scans the documents in an Amazon Simple Storage Service
```

```
    /// (Amazon S3) bucket and analyzes it for topics. The results are stored
    /// in another bucket and then the resulting job properties are displayed
    /// on the screen. This example was created using the AWS SDK for .NEt
    /// version 3.7 and .NET Core version 5.0.
    /// </summary>
    public static class TopicModeling
    {
        /// <summary>
        /// This methos calls a topic detection job by calling the Amazon
        /// Comprehend StartTopicsDetectionJobRequest.
        /// </summary>
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            var comprehendClient = new AmazonComprehendClient();

            string inputS3Uri = "s3://input bucket/input path";
            InputFormat inputDocFormat = InputFormat.ONE_DOC_PER_FILE;
            string outputS3Uri = "s3://output bucket/output path";
            string dataAccessRoleArn = "arn:aws:iam::account ID:role/data access
role";
            int numberOfTopics = 10;

            var startTopicsDetectionJobRequest = new
StartTopicsDetectionJobRequest()
            {
                InputDataConfig = new InputDataConfig()
                {
                    S3Uri = inputS3Uri,
                    InputFormat = inputDocFormat,
                },
                OutputDataConfig = new OutputDataConfig()
                {
                    S3Uri = outputS3Uri,
                },
                DataAccessRoleArn = dataAccessRoleArn,
                NumberOfTopics = numberOfTopics,
            };

            var startTopicsDetectionJobResponse = await
comprehendClient.StartTopicsDetectionJobAsync(startTopicsDetectionJobRequest);

            var jobId = startTopicsDetectionJobResponse.JobId;
            Console.WriteLine("JobId: " + jobId);
```

```
            var describeTopicsDetectionJobRequest = new
DescribeTopicsDetectionJobRequest()
            {
                JobId = jobId,
            };

            var describeTopicsDetectionJobResponse = await
comprehendClient.DescribeTopicsDetectionJobAsync(describeTopicsDetectionJobRequest);

PrintJobProperties(describeTopicsDetectionJobResponse.TopicsDetectionJobProperties);

            var listTopicsDetectionJobsResponse = await
comprehendClient.ListTopicsDetectionJobsAsync(new
ListTopicsDetectionJobsRequest());
            foreach (var props in
listTopicsDetectionJobsResponse.TopicsDetectionJobPropertiesList)
            {
                PrintJobProperties(props);
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method is a helper method that displays the job properties
        /// from the call to StartTopicsDetectionJobRequest.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="props">A list of properties from the call to
        /// StartTopicsDetectionJobRequest.</param>
        private static void PrintJobProperties(TopicsDetectionJobProperties props)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"JobId: {props.JobId}, JobName: {props.JobName},
JobStatus: {props.JobStatus}");
            Console.WriteLine($"NumberOfTopics: {props.NumberOfTopics}\nInputS3Uri:
{props.InputDataConfig.S3Uri}");
            Console.WriteLine($"InputFormat: {props.InputDataConfig.InputFormat},
OutputS3Uri: {props.OutputDataConfig.S3Uri}");
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 StartTopicsDetectionJob을 참조하세요.

시나리오

고객 피드백 분석을 위한 애플리케이션 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 고객 의견 카드를 분석하고, 원어에서 번역하고, 감정을 파악하고, 번역된 텍스트에서 오디오 파일을 생성하는 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for .NET

이 예제 애플리케이션은 고객 피드백 카드를 분석하고 저장합니다. 특히 뉴욕시에 있는 가상 호텔의 필요를 충족합니다. 호텔은 다양한 언어의 고객들로부터 물리적인 의견 카드의 형태로 피드백을 받습니다. 피드백은 웹 클라이언트를 통해 앱에 업로드됩니다. 의견 카드의 이미지가 업로드된 후 다음 단계가 수행됩니다.

- Amazon Textract를 사용하여 이미지에서 텍스트가 추출됩니다.
- Amazon Comprehend가 추출된 텍스트와 해당 언어의 감정을 파악합니다.
- 추출된 텍스트는 Amazon Translate를 사용하여 영어로 번역됩니다.
- Amazon Polly가 추출된 텍스트에서 오디오 파일을 합성합니다.

전체 앱은 AWS CDK를 사용하여 배포할 수 있습니다. 소스 코드와 배포 지침은 GitHub의 프로젝트를 참조하십시오.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

를 사용한 Amazon DocumentDB 예제 SDK for .NET

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for .NET Amazon DocumentDB에서를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 서버리스 예제

서버리스 예제

Amazon DocumentDB 트리거에서 간접적으로 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 DocumentDB 변경 스트림에서 레코드를 수신하여 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 DocumentDB 페이로드를 검색하고 레코드 콘텐츠를 로깅합니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

.NET을 사용하여 Lambda로 Amazon DocumentDB 이벤트 소비

```
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using System.Text.Json;
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Text.Json.Serialization;
//Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted into
 a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeriali

namespace LambdaDocDb;

public class Function
{

     /// <summary>
    /// Lambda function entry point to process Amazon DocumentDB events.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="event">The Amazon DocumentDB event.</param>
    /// <param name="context">The Lambda context object.</param>
    /// <returns>A string to indicate successful processing.</returns>
    public string FunctionHandler(Event evnt, ILambdaContext context)
    {
```

```
        foreach (var record in evnt.Events)
        {
            ProcessDocumentDBEvent(record, context);
        }

        return "OK";
    }

     private void ProcessDocumentDBEvent(DocumentDBEventRecord record,
ILambdaContext context)
    {

        var eventData = record.Event;
        var operationType = eventData.OperationType;
        var databaseName = eventData.Ns.Db;
        var collectionName = eventData.Ns.Coll;
        var fullDocument = JsonSerializer.Serialize(eventData.FullDocument, new
JsonSerializerOptions { WriteIndented = true });

        context.Logger.LogLine($"Operation type: {operationType}");
        context.Logger.LogLine($"Database: {databaseName}");
        context.Logger.LogLine($"Collection: {collectionName}");
        context.Logger.LogLine($"Full document:\n{fullDocument}");
    }



    public class Event
    {
        [JsonPropertyName("eventSourceArn")]
        public string EventSourceArn { get; set; }

        [JsonPropertyName("events")]
        public List<DocumentDBEventRecord> Events { get; set; }

        [JsonPropertyName("eventSource")]
        public string EventSource { get; set; }
    }

    public class DocumentDBEventRecord
    {
        [JsonPropertyName("event")]
        public EventData Event { get; set; }
    }
```

```
public class EventData
{
    [JsonPropertyName("_id")]
    public IdData Id { get; set; }

    [JsonPropertyName("clusterTime")]
    public ClusterTime ClusterTime { get; set; }

    [JsonPropertyName("documentKey")]
    public DocumentKey DocumentKey { get; set; }

    [JsonPropertyName("fullDocument")]
    public Dictionary<string, object> FullDocument { get; set; }

    [JsonPropertyName("ns")]
    public Namespace Ns { get; set; }

    [JsonPropertyName("operationType")]
    public string OperationType { get; set; }
}

public class IdData
{
    [JsonPropertyName("_data")]
    public string Data { get; set; }
}

public class ClusterTime
{
    [JsonPropertyName("$timestamp")]
    public Timestamp Timestamp { get; set; }
}

public class Timestamp
{
    [JsonPropertyName("t")]
    public long T { get; set; }

    [JsonPropertyName("i")]
    public int I { get; set; }
}

public class DocumentKey
```

```
    {
        [JsonPropertyName("_id")]
        public Id Id { get; set; }
    }

    public class Id
    {
        [JsonPropertyName("$oid")]
        public string Oid { get; set; }
    }

    public class Namespace
    {
        [JsonPropertyName("db")]
        public string Db { get; set; }

        [JsonPropertyName("coll")]
        public string Coll { get; set; }
    }
}
```

를 사용한 DynamoDB 예제 SDK for .NET

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB와 AWS SDK for .NET 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

AWS 커뮤니티 기여는 여러 팀이 생성하고 유지 관리하는 예입니다 AWS. 피드백을 제공하려면 연결된 리포지토리에 제공된 메커니즘을 사용합니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

- 시나리오
- 서버리스 예제
- AWS 커뮤니티 기여

작업

`BatchExecuteStatement`

다음 코드 예시는 `BatchExecuteStatement`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

INSERT 문 배치를 사용하여 항목을 추가합니다.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Inserts movies imported from a JSON file into the movie table by
        /// using an Amazon DynamoDB PartiQL INSERT statement.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table into which the movie
        /// information will be inserted.</param>
        /// <param name="movieFileName">The name of the JSON file that contains
        /// movie information.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success or failure of
        /// the insert operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> InsertMovies(string tableName, string
movieFileName)
        {
            // Get the list of movies from the JSON file.
            var movies = ImportMovies(movieFileName);

            var success = false;

            if (movies is not null)
            {
                // Insert the movies in a batch using PartiQL. Because the
```

```
                // batch can contain a maximum of 25 items, insert 25 movies
                // at a time.
                string insertBatch = $"INSERT INTO {tableName} VALUE {{'title': ?,
'year': ?}}";
                var statements = new List<BatchStatementRequest>();

                try
                {
                    for (var indexOffset = 0; indexOffset < 250; indexOffset += 25)
                    {
                        for (var i = indexOffset; i < indexOffset + 25; i++)
                        {
                            statements.Add(new BatchStatementRequest
                            {
                                Statement = insertBatch,
                                Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                                {
                                    new AttributeValue { S = movies[i].Title },
                                    new AttributeValue { N =
movies[i].Year.ToString() },
                                },
                            });
                        }

                        var response = await Client.BatchExecuteStatementAsync(new
BatchExecuteStatementRequest
                        {
                            Statements = statements,
                        });

                        // Wait between batches for movies to be successfully added.
                        System.Threading.Thread.Sleep(3000);

                        success = response.HttpStatusCode ==
System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;

                        // Clear the list of statements for the next batch.
                        statements.Clear();
                    }
                }
                catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
                }
```

```
            }

            return success;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Loads the contents of a JSON file into a list of movies to be
        /// added to the DynamoDB table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="movieFileName">The full path to the JSON file.</param>
        /// <returns>A generic list of movie objects.</returns>
        public static List<Movie> ImportMovies(string movieFileName)
        {
            if (!File.Exists(movieFileName))
            {
                return null!;
            }

            using var sr = new StreamReader(movieFileName);
            string json = sr.ReadToEnd();
            var allMovies = JsonConvert.DeserializeObject<List<Movie>>(json);

            if (allMovies is not null)
            {
                // Return the first 250 entries.
                return allMovies.GetRange(0, 250);
            }
            else
            {
                return null!;
            }
        }
```

SELECT 문 배치를 사용하여 항목을 가져옵니다.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Gets movies from the movie table by
        /// using an Amazon DynamoDB PartiQL SELECT statement.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table.</param>
        /// <param name="title1">The title of the first movie.</param>
        /// <param name="title2">The title of the second movie.</param>
```

```
        /// <param name="year1">The year of the first movie.</param>
        /// <param name="year2">The year of the second movie.</param>
        /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> GetBatch(
            string tableName,
            string title1,
            string title2,
            int year1,
            int year2)
        {
            var getBatch = $"SELECT * FROM {tableName} WHERE title = ? AND year
= ?";
            var statements = new List<BatchStatementRequest>
            {
                new BatchStatementRequest
                {
                    Statement = getBatch,
                    Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                    {
                        new AttributeValue { S = title1 },
                        new AttributeValue { N = year1.ToString() },
                    },
                },

                new BatchStatementRequest
                {
                    Statement = getBatch,
                    Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                    {
                        new AttributeValue { S = title2 },
                        new AttributeValue { N = year2.ToString() },
                    },
                }
            };

            var response = await Client.BatchExecuteStatementAsync(new
BatchExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statements = statements,
            });

            if (response.Responses.Count > 0)
            {
                response.Responses.ForEach(r =>
```

```
                {
                    if (r.Item.Any())
                    {
                        Console.WriteLine($"{r.Item["title"]}\t{r.Item["year"]}");
                    }
                });
                return true;
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't find either {title1} or {title2}.");
                return false;
            }

        }
```

UPDATE 문 배치를 사용하여 항목을 업데이트합니다.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Updates information for multiple movies.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table containing the
        /// movies to be updated.</param>
        /// <param name="producer1">The producer name for the first movie
        /// to update.</param>
        /// <param name="title1">The title of the first movie.</param>
        /// <param name="year1">The year that the first movie was released.</param>
        /// <param name="producer2">The producer name for the second
        /// movie to update.</param>
        /// <param name="title2">The title of the second movie.</param>
        /// <param name="year2">The year that the second movie was released.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success of the update.</
returns>
        public static async Task<bool> UpdateBatch(
            string tableName,
            string producer1,
            string title1,
            int year1,
            string producer2,
            string title2,
            int year2)
        {
```

```
            string updateBatch = $"UPDATE {tableName} SET Producer=? WHERE title = ?
AND year = ?";
            var statements = new List<BatchStatementRequest>
            {
                new BatchStatementRequest
                {
                    Statement = updateBatch,
                    Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                    {
                        new AttributeValue { S = producer1 },
                        new AttributeValue { S = title1 },
                        new AttributeValue { N = year1.ToString() },
                    },
                },

                new BatchStatementRequest
                {
                    Statement = updateBatch,
                    Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                    {
                        new AttributeValue { S = producer2 },
                        new AttributeValue { S = title2 },
                        new AttributeValue { N = year2.ToString() },
                    },
                }
            };

            var response = await Client.BatchExecuteStatementAsync(new
BatchExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statements = statements,
            });

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
```

DELETE 문 배치를 사용하여 항목을 삭제합니다.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Deletes multiple movies using a PartiQL BatchExecuteAsync
        /// statement.
```

```
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table containing the
        /// moves that will be deleted.</param>
        /// <param name="title1">The title of the first movie.</param>
        /// <param name="year1">The year the first movie was released.</param>
        /// <param name="title2">The title of the second movie.</param>
        /// <param name="year2">The year the second movie was released.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the operation.</
returns>
        public static async Task<bool> DeleteBatch(
            string tableName,
            string title1,
            int year1,
            string title2,
            int year2)
        {

            string updateBatch = $"DELETE FROM {tableName} WHERE title = ? AND year
 = ?";
            var statements = new List<BatchStatementRequest>
            {
                new BatchStatementRequest
                {
                    Statement = updateBatch,
                    Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                    {
                        new AttributeValue { S = title1 },
                        new AttributeValue { N = year1.ToString() },
                    },
                },

                new BatchStatementRequest
                {
                    Statement = updateBatch,
                    Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                    {
                        new AttributeValue { S = title2 },
                        new AttributeValue { N = year2.ToString() },
                    },
                }
            };

            var response = await Client.BatchExecuteStatementAsync(new
 BatchExecuteStatementRequest
```

```
            {
                Statements = statements,
            });

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 BatchExecuteStatement를 참조하세요.

BatchGetItem

다음 코드 예시는 BatchGetItem의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using Amazon.DynamoDBv2;
using Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model;

namespace LowLevelBatchGet
{
    public class LowLevelBatchGet
    {
        private static readonly string _table1Name = "Forum";
        private static readonly string _table2Name = "Thread";

        public static async void RetrieveMultipleItemsBatchGet(AmazonDynamoDBClient
 client)
        {
            var request = new BatchGetItemRequest
            {
                RequestItems = new Dictionary<string, KeysAndAttributes>()
            {
                { _table1Name,
```

```
                    new KeysAndAttributes
                    {
                        Keys = new List<Dictionary<string, AttributeValue> >()
                        {
                            new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>()
                            {
                                { "Name", new AttributeValue {
                              S = "Amazon DynamoDB"
                          } }
                            },
                            new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>()
                            {
                                { "Name", new AttributeValue {
                              S = "Amazon S3"
                          } }
                            }
                        }
                    }},
                {
                    _table2Name,
                    new KeysAndAttributes
                    {
                        Keys = new List<Dictionary<string, AttributeValue> >()
                        {
                            new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>()
                            {
                                { "ForumName", new AttributeValue {
                                      S = "Amazon DynamoDB"
                                  } },
                                { "Subject", new AttributeValue {
                                      S = "DynamoDB Thread 1"
                                  } }
                            },
                            new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>()
                            {
                                { "ForumName", new AttributeValue {
                                      S = "Amazon DynamoDB"
                                  } },
                                { "Subject", new AttributeValue {
                                      S = "DynamoDB Thread 2"
                                  } }
                            },
                            new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>()
                            {
```

```
                                { "ForumName", new AttributeValue {
                                      S = "Amazon S3"
                                  } },
                                { "Subject", new AttributeValue {
                                      S = "S3 Thread 1"
                                  } }
                            }
                        }
                    }
                }
            }
            };

            BatchGetItemResponse response;
            do
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Making request");
                response = await client.BatchGetItemAsync(request);

                // Check the response.
                var responses = response.Responses; // Attribute list in the
response.

                foreach (var tableResponse in responses)
                {
                    var tableResults = tableResponse.Value;
                    Console.WriteLine("Items retrieved from table {0}",
tableResponse.Key);
                    foreach (var item1 in tableResults)
                    {
                        PrintItem(item1);
                    }
                }

                // Any unprocessed keys? could happen if you exceed
ProvisionedThroughput or some other error.
                Dictionary<string, KeysAndAttributes> unprocessedKeys =
response.UnprocessedKeys;
                foreach (var unprocessedTableKeys in unprocessedKeys)
                {
                    // Print table name.
                    Console.WriteLine(unprocessedTableKeys.Key);
                    // Print unprocessed primary keys.
                    foreach (var key in unprocessedTableKeys.Value.Keys)
```

```
                    {
                        PrintItem(key);
                    }
                }

                request.RequestItems = unprocessedKeys;
            } while (response.UnprocessedKeys.Count > 0);
        }

        private static void PrintItem(Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>
 attributeList)
        {
            foreach (KeyValuePair<string, AttributeValue> kvp in attributeList)
            {
                string attributeName = kvp.Key;
                AttributeValue value = kvp.Value;

                Console.WriteLine(
                    attributeName + " " +
                    (value.S == null ? "" : "S=[" + value.S + "]") +
                    (value.N == null ? "" : "N=[" + value.N + "]") +
                    (value.SS == null ? "" : "SS=[" + string.Join(",",
 value.SS.ToArray()) + "]") +
                    (value.NS == null ? "" : "NS=[" + string.Join(",",
 value.NS.ToArray()) + "]")
                    );
            }
            Console.WriteLine("************************************************");
        }

        static void Main()
        {
            var client = new AmazonDynamoDBClient();

            RetrieveMultipleItemsBatchGet(client);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 BatchGetItem을 참조하세요.

DescribeTable

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeTable의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
private static async Task GetTableInformation()
{
    Console.WriteLine("\n*** Retrieving table information ***");

    var response = await Client.DescribeTableAsync(new DescribeTableRequest
    {
        TableName = ExampleTableName
    });

    var table = response.Table;
    Console.WriteLine($"Name: {table.TableName}");
    Console.WriteLine($"# of items: {table.ItemCount}");

}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeTable을 참조하세요.

ExecuteStatement

다음 코드 예시는 ExecuteStatement의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

INSERT 문을 사용하여 항목을 추가합니다.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Inserts a single movie into the movies table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table.</param>
        /// <param name="movieTitle">The title of the movie to insert.</param>
        /// <param name="year">The year that the movie was released.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success or failure of
        /// the INSERT operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> InsertSingleMovie(string tableName, string
movieTitle, int year)
        {
            string insertBatch = $"INSERT INTO {tableName} VALUE {{'title': ?,
'year': ?}}";

            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
ExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statement = insertBatch,
                Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                {
                    new AttributeValue { S = movieTitle },
                    new AttributeValue { N = year.ToString() },
                },
            });

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
```

SELECT 문을 사용하여 항목을 가져옵니다.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Uses a PartiQL SELECT statement to retrieve a single movie from the
        /// movie database.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the movie table.</param>
        /// <param name="movieTitle">The title of the movie to retrieve.</param>
        /// <returns>A list of movie data. If no movie matches the supplied
```

```
        /// title, the list is empty.</returns>
        public static async Task<List<Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>>>
GetSingleMovie(string tableName, string movieTitle)
        {
            string selectSingle = $"SELECT * FROM {tableName} WHERE title = ?";
            var parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
            {
                new AttributeValue { S = movieTitle },
            };

            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
ExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statement = selectSingle,
                Parameters = parameters,
            });

            return response.Items;
        }
```

SELECT 문을 사용하여 항목 목록을 가져옵니다.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieve multiple movies by year using a SELECT statement.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the movie table.</param>
        /// <param name="year">The year the movies were released.</param>
        /// <returns></returns>
        public static async Task<List<Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>>>
GetMovies(string tableName, int year)
        {
            string selectSingle = $"SELECT * FROM {tableName} WHERE year = ?";
            var parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
            {
                new AttributeValue { N = year.ToString() },
            };

            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
ExecuteStatementRequest
            {
```

```
                Statement = selectSingle,
                Parameters = parameters,
            });

            return response.Items;
        }
```

UPDATE 문을 사용하여 항목을 업데이트합니다.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Updates a single movie in the table, adding information for the
        /// producer.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">the name of the table.</param>
        /// <param name="producer">The name of the producer.</param>
        /// <param name="movieTitle">The movie title.</param>
        /// <param name="year">The year the movie was released.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success of the
        /// UPDATE operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> UpdateSingleMovie(string tableName, string
producer, string movieTitle, int year)
        {
            string insertSingle = $"UPDATE {tableName} SET Producer=? WHERE title
= ? AND year = ?";

            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
ExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statement = insertSingle,
                Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                {
                    new AttributeValue { S = producer },
                    new AttributeValue { S = movieTitle },
                    new AttributeValue { N = year.ToString() },
                },
            });

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
```

DELETE 문을 사용하여 하나의 영화를 삭제합니다.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Deletes a single movie from the table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table.</param>
        /// <param name="movieTitle">The title of the movie to delete.</param>
        /// <param name="year">The year that the movie was released.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success of the
        /// DELETE operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> DeleteSingleMovie(string tableName, string
movieTitle, int year)
        {
            var deleteSingle = $"DELETE FROM {tableName} WHERE title = ? AND year
= ?";

            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
ExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statement = deleteSingle,
                Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                {
                    new AttributeValue { S = movieTitle },
                    new AttributeValue { N = year.ToString() },
                },
            });

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ExecuteStatement를 참조하세요.

ListTables

다음 코드 예시는 ListTables의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
private static async Task ListMyTables()
{
    Console.WriteLine("\n*** Listing tables ***");

    string lastTableNameEvaluated = null;
    do
    {
        var response = await Client.ListTablesAsync(new ListTablesRequest
        {
            Limit = 2,
            ExclusiveStartTableName = lastTableNameEvaluated
        });

        foreach (var name in response.TableNames)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(name);
        }

        lastTableNameEvaluated = response.LastEvaluatedTableName;
    } while (lastTableNameEvaluated != null);
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListTables를 참조하세요.

시나리오

사진을 관리하기 위한 서버리스 애플리케이션 만들기

다음 코드 예시에서는 사용자가 레이블을 사용하여 사진을 관리할 수 있는 서버리스 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for .NET

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지에서 레이블을 감지하고 나중에 검색할 수 있도록 저장하는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션을 개발하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제의 출처에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS 커뮤니티의 게시물을 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

DynamoDB 데이터를 추적하는 웹 애플리케이션 만들기

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon DynamoDB 테이블의 작업 항목을 추적하고 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 보고서를 전송하는 웹 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for .NET

Amazon DynamoDB .NET API를 사용하여 DynamoDB 작업 데이터를 추적하는 동적 웹 애플리케이션을 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- DynamoDB
- Amazon SES

PartiQL 문 배치를 사용하여 테이블 쿼리

다음 코드 예제에서는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 여러 SELECT 문을 실행하여 항목 배치를 가져옵니다.

- 여러 INSERT 문을 실행하여 항목 배치를 추가합니다.
- 여러 UPDATE 문을 실행하여 항목 배치를 업데이트합니다.
- 여러 DELETE 문을 실행하여 항목 배치를 삭제합니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Before you run this example, download 'movies.json' from
// https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/
GettingStarted.Js.02.html,
// and put it in the same folder as the example.

// Separator for the console display.
var SepBar = new string('-', 80);
const string tableName = "movie_table";
const string movieFileName = @"..\..\..\..\..\..\..\..\resources\sample_files
\movies.json";

DisplayInstructions();

// Create the table and wait for it to be active.
Console.WriteLine($"Creating the movie table: {tableName}");

var success = await DynamoDBMethods.CreateMovieTableAsync(tableName);
if (success)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"Successfully created table: {tableName}.");
}

WaitForEnter();

// Add movie information to the table from moviedata.json. See the
// instructions at the top of this file to download the JSON file.
Console.WriteLine($"Inserting movies into the new table. Please wait...");
success = await PartiQLBatchMethods.InsertMovies(tableName, movieFileName);
```

```
if (success)
{
    Console.WriteLine("Movies successfully added to the table.");
}
else
{
    Console.WriteLine("Movies could not be added to the table.");
}

WaitForEnter();

// Update multiple movies by using the BatchExecute statement.
var title1 = "Star Wars";
var year1 = 1977;
var title2 = "Wizard of Oz";
var year2 = 1939;

Console.WriteLine($"Updating two movies with producer information: {title1} and
 {title2}.");
success = await PartiQLBatchMethods.GetBatch(tableName, title1, title2, year1,
 year2);
if (success)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"Successfully retrieved {title1} and {title2}.");
}
else
{
    Console.WriteLine("Select statement failed.");
}

WaitForEnter();

// Update multiple movies by using the BatchExecute statement.
var producer1 = "LucasFilm";
var producer2 = "MGM";

Console.WriteLine($"Updating two movies with producer information: {title1} and
 {title2}.");
success = await PartiQLBatchMethods.UpdateBatch(tableName, producer1, title1, year1,
 producer2, title2, year2);
if (success)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"Successfully updated {title1} and {title2}.");
}
```

```
else
{
    Console.WriteLine("Update failed.");
}

WaitForEnter();

// Delete multiple movies by using the BatchExecute statement.
Console.WriteLine($"Now we will delete {title1} and {title2} from the table.");
success = await PartiQLBatchMethods.DeleteBatch(tableName, title1, year1, title2,
 year2);

if (success)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"Deleted {title1} and {title2}");
}
else
{
    Console.WriteLine($"could not delete {title1} or {title2}");
}

WaitForEnter();

// DNow that the PartiQL Batch scenario is complete, delete the movie table.
success = await DynamoDBMethods.DeleteTableAsync(tableName);

if (success)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"Successfully deleted {tableName}");
}
else
{
    Console.WriteLine($"Could not delete {tableName}");
}

/// <summary>
/// Displays the description of the application on the console.
/// </summary>
void DisplayInstructions()
{
    Console.Clear();
    Console.WriteLine();
    Console.Write(new string(' ', 24));
    Console.WriteLine("DynamoDB PartiQL Basics Example");
```

```
    Console.WriteLine(SepBar);
    Console.WriteLine("This demo application shows the basics of using Amazon
 DynamoDB with the AWS SDK for");
    Console.WriteLine(".NET version 3.7 and .NET 6.");
    Console.WriteLine(SepBar);
    Console.WriteLine("Creates a table by using the CreateTable method.");
    Console.WriteLine("Gets multiple movies by using a PartiQL SELECT statement.");
    Console.WriteLine("Updates multiple movies by using the ExecuteBatch method.");
    Console.WriteLine("Deletes multiple movies by using a PartiQL DELETE
 statement.");
    Console.WriteLine("Cleans up the resources created for the demo by deleting the
 table.");
    Console.WriteLine(SepBar);

    WaitForEnter();
}

/// <summary>
/// Simple method to wait for the <Enter> key to be pressed.
/// </summary>
void WaitForEnter()
{
    Console.WriteLine("\nPress <Enter> to continue.");
    Console.Write(SepBar);
    _ = Console.ReadLine();
}


        /// <summary>
        /// Gets movies from the movie table by
        /// using an Amazon DynamoDB PartiQL SELECT statement.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table.</param>
        /// <param name="title1">The title of the first movie.</param>
        /// <param name="title2">The title of the second movie.</param>
        /// <param name="year1">The year of the first movie.</param>
        /// <param name="year2">The year of the second movie.</param>
        /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> GetBatch(
            string tableName,
            string title1,
            string title2,
            int year1,
            int year2)
```

```
        {
            var getBatch = $"SELECT * FROM {tableName} WHERE title = ? AND year
= ?";
            var statements = new List<BatchStatementRequest>
            {
                new BatchStatementRequest
                {
                    Statement = getBatch,
                    Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                    {
                        new AttributeValue { S = title1 },
                        new AttributeValue { N = year1.ToString() },
                    },
                },

                new BatchStatementRequest
                {
                    Statement = getBatch,
                    Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                    {
                        new AttributeValue { S = title2 },
                        new AttributeValue { N = year2.ToString() },
                    },
                }
            };

            var response = await Client.BatchExecuteStatementAsync(new
BatchExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statements = statements,
            });

            if (response.Responses.Count > 0)
            {
                response.Responses.ForEach(r =>
                {
                    if (r.Item.Any())
                    {
                        Console.WriteLine($"{r.Item["title"]}\t{r.Item["year"]}");
                    }
                });
                return true;
            }
            else
```

```
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't find either {title1} or {title2}.");
                return false;
            }

        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Inserts movies imported from a JSON file into the movie table by
        /// using an Amazon DynamoDB PartiQL INSERT statement.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table into which the movie
        /// information will be inserted.</param>
        /// <param name="movieFileName">The name of the JSON file that contains
        /// movie information.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success or failure of
        /// the insert operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> InsertMovies(string tableName, string
movieFileName)
        {
            // Get the list of movies from the JSON file.
            var movies = ImportMovies(movieFileName);

            var success = false;

            if (movies is not null)
            {
                // Insert the movies in a batch using PartiQL. Because the
                // batch can contain a maximum of 25 items, insert 25 movies
                // at a time.
                string insertBatch = $"INSERT INTO {tableName} VALUE {{'title': ?,
'year': ?}}";
                var statements = new List<BatchStatementRequest>();

                try
                {
                    for (var indexOffset = 0; indexOffset < 250; indexOffset += 25)
                    {
                        for (var i = indexOffset; i < indexOffset + 25; i++)
                        {
                            statements.Add(new BatchStatementRequest
                            {
                                Statement = insertBatch,
                                Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
```

```
                                {
                                    new AttributeValue { S = movies[i].Title },
                                    new AttributeValue { N =
movies[i].Year.ToString() },
                                },
                            });
                        }

                        var response = await Client.BatchExecuteStatementAsync(new
BatchExecuteStatementRequest
                        {
                            Statements = statements,
                        });

                        // Wait between batches for movies to be successfully added.
                        System.Threading.Thread.Sleep(3000);

                        success = response.HttpStatusCode ==
System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;

                        // Clear the list of statements for the next batch.
                        statements.Clear();
                    }
                }
                catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
                }
            }

            return success;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Loads the contents of a JSON file into a list of movies to be
        /// added to the DynamoDB table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="movieFileName">The full path to the JSON file.</param>
        /// <returns>A generic list of movie objects.</returns>
        public static List<Movie> ImportMovies(string movieFileName)
        {
            if (!File.Exists(movieFileName))
            {
                return null!;
```

```
            }

            using var sr = new StreamReader(movieFileName);
            string json = sr.ReadToEnd();
            var allMovies = JsonConvert.DeserializeObject<List<Movie>>(json);

            if (allMovies is not null)
            {
                // Return the first 250 entries.
                return allMovies.GetRange(0, 250);
            }
            else
            {
                return null!;
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Updates information for multiple movies.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table containing the
        /// movies to be updated.</param>
        /// <param name="producer1">The producer name for the first movie
        /// to update.</param>
        /// <param name="title1">The title of the first movie.</param>
        /// <param name="year1">The year that the first movie was released.</param>
        /// <param name="producer2">The producer name for the second
        /// movie to update.</param>
        /// <param name="title2">The title of the second movie.</param>
        /// <param name="year2">The year that the second movie was released.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success of the update.</
returns>
        public static async Task<bool> UpdateBatch(
            string tableName,
            string producer1,
            string title1,
            int year1,
            string producer2,
            string title2,
            int year2)
        {

            string updateBatch = $"UPDATE {tableName} SET Producer=? WHERE title = ?
 AND year = ?";
```

```
            var statements = new List<BatchStatementRequest>
            {
                new BatchStatementRequest
                {
                    Statement = updateBatch,
                    Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                    {
                        new AttributeValue { S = producer1 },
                        new AttributeValue { S = title1 },
                        new AttributeValue { N = year1.ToString() },
                    },
                },

                new BatchStatementRequest
                {
                    Statement = updateBatch,
                    Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                    {
                        new AttributeValue { S = producer2 },
                        new AttributeValue { S = title2 },
                        new AttributeValue { N = year2.ToString() },
                    },
                }
            };

            var response = await Client.BatchExecuteStatementAsync(new
BatchExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statements = statements,
            });

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Deletes multiple movies using a PartiQL BatchExecuteAsync
        /// statement.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table containing the
        /// moves that will be deleted.</param>
        /// <param name="title1">The title of the first movie.</param>
        /// <param name="year1">The year the first movie was released.</param>
        /// <param name="title2">The title of the second movie.</param>
        /// <param name="year2">The year the second movie was released.</param>
```

```
        /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the operation.</
returns>
        public static async Task<bool> DeleteBatch(
            string tableName,
            string title1,
            int year1,
            string title2,
            int year2)
        {

            string updateBatch = $"DELETE FROM {tableName} WHERE title = ? AND year
 = ?";
            var statements = new List<BatchStatementRequest>
            {
                new BatchStatementRequest
                {
                    Statement = updateBatch,
                    Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                    {
                        new AttributeValue { S = title1 },
                        new AttributeValue { N = year1.ToString() },
                    },
                },

                new BatchStatementRequest
                {
                    Statement = updateBatch,
                    Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                    {
                        new AttributeValue { S = title2 },
                        new AttributeValue { N = year2.ToString() },
                    },
                }
            };

            var response = await Client.BatchExecuteStatementAsync(new
 BatchExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statements = statements,
            });

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 BatchExecuteStatement를 참조하십시오.

PartiQL을 사용하여 테이블 쿼리

다음 코드 예제에서는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- SELECT 문을 실행하여 항목을 가져옵니다.
- INSERT 문을 실행하여 항목을 추가합니다.
- UPDATE 문을 실행하여 항목을 업데이트합니다.
- DELETE 문을 실행하여 항목을 삭제합니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
namespace PartiQL_Basics_Scenario
{
    public class PartiQLMethods
    {
        private static readonly AmazonDynamoDBClient Client = new
 AmazonDynamoDBClient();


        /// <summary>
        /// Inserts movies imported from a JSON file into the movie table by
        /// using an Amazon DynamoDB PartiQL INSERT statement.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table where the movie
        /// information will be inserted.</param>
        /// <param name="movieFileName">The name of the JSON file that contains
        /// movie information.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success or failure of
        /// the insert operation.</returns>
```

```
        public static async Task<bool> InsertMovies(string tableName, string
movieFileName)
        {
            // Get the list of movies from the JSON file.
            var movies = ImportMovies(movieFileName);

            var success = false;

            if (movies is not null)
            {
                // Insert the movies in a batch using PartiQL. Because the
                // batch can contain a maximum of 25 items, insert 25 movies
                // at a time.
                string insertBatch = $"INSERT INTO {tableName} VALUE {{'title': ?,
'year': ?}}";
                var statements = new List<BatchStatementRequest>();

                try
                {
                    for (var indexOffset = 0; indexOffset < 250; indexOffset += 25)
                    {
                        for (var i = indexOffset; i < indexOffset + 25; i++)
                        {
                            statements.Add(new BatchStatementRequest
                            {
                                Statement = insertBatch,
                                Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                                {
                                    new AttributeValue { S = movies[i].Title },
                                    new AttributeValue { N =
movies[i].Year.ToString() },
                                },
                            });
                        }

                        var response = await Client.BatchExecuteStatementAsync(new
BatchExecuteStatementRequest
                        {
                            Statements = statements,
                        });

                        // Wait between batches for movies to be successfully added.
                        System.Threading.Thread.Sleep(3000);
```

```
                        success = response.HttpStatusCode ==
System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;

                        // Clear the list of statements for the next batch.
                        statements.Clear();
                    }
                }
                catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
                }
            }

            return success;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Loads the contents of a JSON file into a list of movies to be
        /// added to the DynamoDB table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="movieFileName">The full path to the JSON file.</param>
        /// <returns>A generic list of movie objects.</returns>
        public static List<Movie> ImportMovies(string movieFileName)
        {
            if (!File.Exists(movieFileName))
            {
                return null!;
            }

            using var sr = new StreamReader(movieFileName);
            string json = sr.ReadToEnd();
            var allMovies = JsonConvert.DeserializeObject<List<Movie>>(json);

            if (allMovies is not null)
            {
                // Return the first 250 entries.
                return allMovies.GetRange(0, 250);
            }
            else
            {
                return null!;
            }
        }
```

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Uses a PartiQL SELECT statement to retrieve a single movie from the
        /// movie database.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the movie table.</param>
        /// <param name="movieTitle">The title of the movie to retrieve.</param>
        /// <returns>A list of movie data. If no movie matches the supplied
        /// title, the list is empty.</returns>
        public static async Task<List<Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>>>
GetSingleMovie(string tableName, string movieTitle)
        {
            string selectSingle = $"SELECT * FROM {tableName} WHERE title = ?";
            var parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
            {
                new AttributeValue { S = movieTitle },
            };

            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
ExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statement = selectSingle,
                Parameters = parameters,
            });

            return response.Items;
        }



        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieve multiple movies by year using a SELECT statement.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the movie table.</param>
        /// <param name="year">The year the movies were released.</param>
        /// <returns></returns>
        public static async Task<List<Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>>>
GetMovies(string tableName, int year)
        {
            string selectSingle = $"SELECT * FROM {tableName} WHERE year = ?";
            var parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
            {
                new AttributeValue { N = year.ToString() },
```

```
            };

            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
ExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statement = selectSingle,
                Parameters = parameters,
            });

            return response.Items;
        }


        /// <summary>
        /// Inserts a single movie into the movies table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table.</param>
        /// <param name="movieTitle">The title of the movie to insert.</param>
        /// <param name="year">The year that the movie was released.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success or failure of
        /// the INSERT operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> InsertSingleMovie(string tableName, string
movieTitle, int year)
        {
            string insertBatch = $"INSERT INTO {tableName} VALUE {{'title': ?,
'year': ?}}";

            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
ExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statement = insertBatch,
                Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                {
                    new AttributeValue { S = movieTitle },
                    new AttributeValue { N = year.ToString() },
                },
            });

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }



        /// <summary>
```

```
        /// Updates a single movie in the table, adding information for the
        /// producer.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">the name of the table.</param>
        /// <param name="producer">The name of the producer.</param>
        /// <param name="movieTitle">The movie title.</param>
        /// <param name="year">The year the movie was released.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success of the
        /// UPDATE operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> UpdateSingleMovie(string tableName, string
producer, string movieTitle, int year)
        {
            string insertSingle = $"UPDATE {tableName} SET Producer=? WHERE title
= ? AND year = ?";

            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
ExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statement = insertSingle,
                Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                {
                    new AttributeValue { S = producer },
                    new AttributeValue { S = movieTitle },
                    new AttributeValue { N = year.ToString() },
                },
            });

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }



        /// <summary>
        /// Deletes a single movie from the table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table.</param>
        /// <param name="movieTitle">The title of the movie to delete.</param>
        /// <param name="year">The year that the movie was released.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success of the
        /// DELETE operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> DeleteSingleMovie(string tableName, string
movieTitle, int year)
        {
```

```
            var deleteSingle = $"DELETE FROM {tableName} WHERE title = ? AND year
 = ?";

            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
 ExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statement = deleteSingle,
                Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                {
                    new AttributeValue { S = movieTitle },
                    new AttributeValue { N = year.ToString() },
                },
            });

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }


        /// <summary>
        /// Displays the list of movies returned from a database query.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="items">The list of movie information to display.</param>
        private static void DisplayMovies(List<Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>>
 items)
        {
            if (items.Count > 0)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Found {items.Count} movies.");
                items.ForEach(item =>
 Console.WriteLine($"{item["year"].N}\t{item["title"].S}"));
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Didn't find a movie that matched the supplied
 criteria.");
            }
        }


    }
}
```

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Uses a PartiQL SELECT statement to retrieve a single movie from the
        /// movie database.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the movie table.</param>
        /// <param name="movieTitle">The title of the movie to retrieve.</param>
        /// <returns>A list of movie data. If no movie matches the supplied
        /// title, the list is empty.</returns>
        public static async Task<List<Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>>>
GetSingleMovie(string tableName, string movieTitle)
        {
            string selectSingle = $"SELECT * FROM {tableName} WHERE title = ?";
            var parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
            {
                new AttributeValue { S = movieTitle },
            };

            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
ExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statement = selectSingle,
                Parameters = parameters,
            });

            return response.Items;
        }



        /// <summary>
        /// Inserts a single movie into the movies table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table.</param>
        /// <param name="movieTitle">The title of the movie to insert.</param>
        /// <param name="year">The year that the movie was released.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success or failure of
        /// the INSERT operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> InsertSingleMovie(string tableName, string
movieTitle, int year)
        {
            string insertBatch = $"INSERT INTO {tableName} VALUE {{'title': ?,
'year': ?}}";
```

```
            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
ExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statement = insertBatch,
                Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                {
                    new AttributeValue { S = movieTitle },
                    new AttributeValue { N = year.ToString() },
                },
            });

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }



        /// <summary>
        /// Updates a single movie in the table, adding information for the
        /// producer.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">the name of the table.</param>
        /// <param name="producer">The name of the producer.</param>
        /// <param name="movieTitle">The movie title.</param>
        /// <param name="year">The year the movie was released.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success of the
        /// UPDATE operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> UpdateSingleMovie(string tableName, string
producer, string movieTitle, int year)
        {
            string insertSingle = $"UPDATE {tableName} SET Producer=? WHERE title
= ? AND year = ?";

            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
ExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statement = insertSingle,
                Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                {
                    new AttributeValue { S = producer },
                    new AttributeValue { S = movieTitle },
                    new AttributeValue { N = year.ToString() },
                },
            });
```

```
            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }



        /// <summary>
        /// Deletes a single movie from the table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table.</param>
        /// <param name="movieTitle">The title of the movie to delete.</param>
        /// <param name="year">The year that the movie was released.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success of the
        /// DELETE operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> DeleteSingleMovie(string tableName, string
movieTitle, int year)
        {
            var deleteSingle = $"DELETE FROM {tableName} WHERE title = ? AND year
= ?";

            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
ExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statement = deleteSingle,
                Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                {
                    new AttributeValue { S = movieTitle },
                    new AttributeValue { N = year.ToString() },
                },
            });

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ExecuteStatement를 참조하십시오.

문서 모델 사용

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB 및 AWS SDK용 문서 모델을 사용하여 생성, 읽기, 업데이트 및 삭제 (CRUD) 및 배치 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

자세한 내용은 문서 모델을 참조하십시오.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

문서 모델을 사용하여 CRUD 작업을 수행합니다.

```
/// <summary>
/// Performs CRUD operations on an Amazon DynamoDB table.
/// </summary>
public class MidlevelItemCRUD
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var tableName = "ProductCatalog";
        var sampleBookId = 555;

        var client = new AmazonDynamoDBClient();
        var productCatalog = LoadTable(client, tableName);

        await CreateBookItem(productCatalog, sampleBookId);
        RetrieveBook(productCatalog, sampleBookId);

        // Couple of sample updates.
        UpdateMultipleAttributes(productCatalog, sampleBookId);
        UpdateBookPriceConditionally(productCatalog, sampleBookId);

        // Delete.
        await DeleteBook(productCatalog, sampleBookId);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Loads the contents of a DynamoDB table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="client">An initialized DynamoDB client object.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to load.</param>
    /// <returns>A DynamoDB table object.</returns>
    public static Table LoadTable(IAmazonDynamoDB client, string tableName)
    {
```

```
            Table productCatalog = Table.LoadTable(client, tableName);
            return productCatalog;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Creates an example book item and adds it to the DynamoDB table
        /// ProductCatalog.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="productCatalog">A DynamoDB table object.</param>
        /// <param name="sampleBookId">An integer value representing the book's
ID.</param>
        public static async Task CreateBookItem(Table productCatalog, int
sampleBookId)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\n*** Executing CreateBookItem() ***");
            var book = new Document
            {
                ["Id"] = sampleBookId,
                ["Title"] = "Book " + sampleBookId,
                ["Price"] = 19.99,
                ["ISBN"] = "111-1111111111",
                ["Authors"] = new List<string> { "Author 1", "Author 2", "Author
3" },
                ["PageCount"] = 500,
                ["Dimensions"] = "8.5x11x.5",
                ["InPublication"] = new DynamoDBBool(true),
                ["InStock"] = new DynamoDBBool(false),
                ["QuantityOnHand"] = 0,
            };

            // Adds the book to the ProductCatalog table.
            await productCatalog.PutItemAsync(book);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieves an item, a book, from the DynamoDB ProductCatalog table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="productCatalog">A DynamoDB table object.</param>
        /// <param name="sampleBookId">An integer value representing the book's
ID.</param>
        public static async void RetrieveBook(
          Table productCatalog,
          int sampleBookId)
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine("\n*** Executing RetrieveBook() ***");

            // Optional configuration.
            var config = new GetItemOperationConfig
            {
                AttributesToGet = new List<string> { "Id", "ISBN", "Title",
"Authors", "Price" },
                ConsistentRead = true,
            };

            Document document = await productCatalog.GetItemAsync(sampleBookId,
config);
            Console.WriteLine("RetrieveBook: Printing book retrieved...");
            PrintDocument(document);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Updates multiple attributes for a book and writes the changes to the
        /// DynamoDB table ProductCatalog.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="productCatalog">A DynamoDB table object.</param>
        /// <param name="sampleBookId">An integer value representing the book's
ID.</param>
        public static async void UpdateMultipleAttributes(
          Table productCatalog,
          int sampleBookId)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\nUpdating multiple attributes....");
            int partitionKey = sampleBookId;

            var book = new Document
            {
                ["Id"] = partitionKey,

                // List of attribute updates.
                // The following replaces the existing authors list.
                ["Authors"] = new List<string> { "Author x", "Author y" },
                ["newAttribute"] = "New Value",
                ["ISBN"] = null, // Remove it.
            };

            // Optional parameters.
            var config = new UpdateItemOperationConfig
            {
```

```
                // Gets updated item in response.
                ReturnValues = ReturnValues.AllNewAttributes,
            };

            Document updatedBook = await productCatalog.UpdateItemAsync(book,
config);
            Console.WriteLine("UpdateMultipleAttributes: Printing item after
updates ...");
            PrintDocument(updatedBook);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Updates a book item if it meets the specified criteria.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="productCatalog">A DynamoDB table object.</param>
        /// <param name="sampleBookId">An integer value representing the book's
ID.</param>
        public static async void UpdateBookPriceConditionally(
          Table productCatalog,
          int sampleBookId)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\n*** Executing UpdateBookPriceConditionally() ***");

            int partitionKey = sampleBookId;

            var book = new Document
            {
                ["Id"] = partitionKey,
                ["Price"] = 29.99,
            };

            // For conditional price update, creating a condition expression.
            var expr = new Expression
            {
                ExpressionStatement = "Price = :val",
            };
            expr.ExpressionAttributeValues[":val"] = 19.00;

            // Optional parameters.
            var config = new UpdateItemOperationConfig
            {
                ConditionalExpression = expr,
                ReturnValues = ReturnValues.AllNewAttributes,
            };
```

```
            Document updatedBook = await productCatalog.UpdateItemAsync(book,
config);
            Console.WriteLine("UpdateBookPriceConditionally: Printing item whose
price was conditionally updated");
            PrintDocument(updatedBook);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Deletes the book with the supplied Id value from the DynamoDB table
        /// ProductCatalog.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="productCatalog">A DynamoDB table object.</param>
        /// <param name="sampleBookId">An integer value representing the book's
ID.</param>
        public static async Task DeleteBook(
          Table productCatalog,
          int sampleBookId)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\n*** Executing DeleteBook() ***");

            // Optional configuration.
            var config = new DeleteItemOperationConfig
            {
                // Returns the deleted item.
                ReturnValues = ReturnValues.AllOldAttributes,
            };
            Document document = await productCatalog.DeleteItemAsync(sampleBookId,
config);
            Console.WriteLine("DeleteBook: Printing deleted just deleted...");

            PrintDocument(document);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Prints the information for the supplied DynamoDB document.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="updatedDocument">A DynamoDB document object.</param>
        public static void PrintDocument(Document updatedDocument)
        {
            if (updatedDocument is null)
            {
                return;
            }
```

```
            foreach (var attribute in updatedDocument.GetAttributeNames())
            {
                string stringValue = null;
                var value = updatedDocument[attribute];

                if (value is null)
                {
                    continue;
                }

                if (value is Primitive)
                {
                    stringValue = value.AsPrimitive().Value.ToString();
                }
                else if (value is PrimitiveList)
                {
                    stringValue = string.Join(",", (from primitive
                      in value.AsPrimitiveList().Entries
                                                    select
primitive.Value).ToArray());
                }

                Console.WriteLine($"{attribute} - {stringValue}", attribute,
stringValue);
            }
        }
    }
```

문서 모델을 사용하여 배치 쓰기 작업을 수행합니다.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Shows how to use mid-level Amazon DynamoDB API calls to perform batch
    /// operations.
    /// </summary>
    public class MidLevelBatchWriteItem
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            IAmazonDynamoDB client = new AmazonDynamoDBClient();
```

```
            await SingleTableBatchWrite(client);
            await MultiTableBatchWrite(client);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Perform a batch operation on a single DynamoDB table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized DynamoDB object.</param>
        public static async Task SingleTableBatchWrite(IAmazonDynamoDB client)
        {
            Table productCatalog = Table.LoadTable(client, "ProductCatalog");
            var batchWrite = productCatalog.CreateBatchWrite();

            var book1 = new Document
            {
                ["Id"] = 902,
                ["Title"] = "My book1 in batch write using .NET helper classes",
                ["ISBN"] = "902-11-11-1111",
                ["Price"] = 10,
                ["ProductCategory"] = "Book",
                ["Authors"] = new List<string> { "Author 1", "Author 2", "Author
3" },
                ["Dimensions"] = "8.5x11x.5",
                ["InStock"] = new DynamoDBBool(true),
                ["QuantityOnHand"] = new DynamoDBNull(), // Quantity is unknown at
this time.
            };

            batchWrite.AddDocumentToPut(book1);

            // Specify delete item using overload that takes PK.
            batchWrite.AddKeyToDelete(12345);
            Console.WriteLine("Performing batch write in SingleTableBatchWrite()");
            await batchWrite.ExecuteAsync();
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Perform a batch operation involving multiple DynamoDB tables.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized DynamoDB client object.</param>
        public static async Task MultiTableBatchWrite(IAmazonDynamoDB client)
        {
            // Specify item to add in the Forum table.
```

```
            Table forum = Table.LoadTable(client, "Forum");
            var forumBatchWrite = forum.CreateBatchWrite();

            var forum1 = new Document
            {
                ["Name"] = "Test BatchWrite Forum",
                ["Threads"] = 0,
            };
            forumBatchWrite.AddDocumentToPut(forum1);

            // Specify item to add in the Thread table.
            Table thread = Table.LoadTable(client, "Thread");
            var threadBatchWrite = thread.CreateBatchWrite();

            var thread1 = new Document
            {
                ["ForumName"] = "S3 forum",
                ["Subject"] = "My sample question",
                ["Message"] = "Message text",
                ["KeywordTags"] = new List<string> { "S3", "Bucket" },
            };
            threadBatchWrite.AddDocumentToPut(thread1);

            // Specify item to delete from the Thread table.
            threadBatchWrite.AddKeyToDelete("someForumName", "someSubject");

            // Create multi-table batch.
            var superBatch = new MultiTableDocumentBatchWrite();
            superBatch.AddBatch(forumBatchWrite);
            superBatch.AddBatch(threadBatchWrite);
            Console.WriteLine("Performing batch write in MultiTableBatchWrite()");

            // Execute the batch.
            await superBatch.ExecuteAsync();
        }
    }
```

문서 모델을 사용하여 테이블을 스캔합니다.

```
    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Shows how to use mid-level Amazon DynamoDB API calls to scan a DynamoDB
    /// table for values.
    /// </summary>
    public class MidLevelScanOnly
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            IAmazonDynamoDB client = new AmazonDynamoDBClient();

            Table productCatalogTable = Table.LoadTable(client, "ProductCatalog");

            await FindProductsWithNegativePrice(productCatalogTable);
            await FindProductsWithNegativePriceWithConfig(productCatalogTable);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieves any products that have a negative price in a DynamoDB table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="productCatalogTable">A DynamoDB table object.</param>
        public static async Task FindProductsWithNegativePrice(
          Table productCatalogTable)
        {
            // Assume there is a price error. So we scan to find items priced < 0.
            var scanFilter = new ScanFilter();
            scanFilter.AddCondition("Price", ScanOperator.LessThan, 0);

            Search search = productCatalogTable.Scan(scanFilter);

            do
            {
                var documentList = await search.GetNextSetAsync();
                Console.WriteLine("\nFindProductsWithNegativePrice:
printing ............");

                foreach (var document in documentList)
                {
                    PrintDocument(document);
                }
            }
            while (!search.IsDone);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Finds any items in the ProductCatalog table using a DynamoDB
```

```
        /// configuration object.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="productCatalogTable">A DynamoDB table object.</param>
        public static async Task FindProductsWithNegativePriceWithConfig(
          Table productCatalogTable)
        {
            // Assume there is a price error. So we scan to find items priced < 0.
            var scanFilter = new ScanFilter();
            scanFilter.AddCondition("Price", ScanOperator.LessThan, 0);

            var config = new ScanOperationConfig()
            {
                Filter = scanFilter,
                Select = SelectValues.SpecificAttributes,
                AttributesToGet = new List<string> { "Title", "Id" },
            };

            Search search = productCatalogTable.Scan(config);

            do
            {
                var documentList = await search.GetNextSetAsync();
                Console.WriteLine("\nFindProductsWithNegativePriceWithConfig:
printing ............");

                foreach (var document in documentList)
                {
                    PrintDocument(document);
                }
            }
            while (!search.IsDone);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Displays the details of the passed DynamoDB document object on the
        /// console.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="document">A DynamoDB document object.</param>
        public static void PrintDocument(Document document)
        {
            Console.WriteLine();
            foreach (var attribute in document.GetAttributeNames())
            {
                string stringValue = null;
```

```
                var value = document[attribute];
                if (value is Primitive)
                {
                    stringValue = value.AsPrimitive().Value.ToString();
                }
                else if (value is PrimitiveList)
                {
                    stringValue = string.Join(",", (from primitive
                      in value.AsPrimitiveList().Entries
                                                  select
primitive.Value).ToArray());
                }

                Console.WriteLine($"{attribute} - {stringValue}");
            }
        }
    }
```

문서 모델을 사용하여 테이블을 쿼리하고 스캔합니다.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Shows how to perform mid-level query procedures on an Amazon DynamoDB
    /// table.
    /// </summary>
    public class MidLevelQueryAndScan
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            IAmazonDynamoDB client = new AmazonDynamoDBClient();

            // Query examples.
            Table replyTable = Table.LoadTable(client, "Reply");
            string forumName = "Amazon DynamoDB";
            string threadSubject = "DynamoDB Thread 2";

            await FindRepliesInLast15Days(replyTable);
            await FindRepliesInLast15DaysWithConfig(replyTable, forumName,
threadSubject);
            await FindRepliesPostedWithinTimePeriod(replyTable, forumName,
threadSubject);
```

```
            // Get Example.
            Table productCatalogTable = Table.LoadTable(client, "ProductCatalog");
            int productId = 101;

            await GetProduct(productCatalogTable, productId);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieves information about a product from the DynamoDB table
        /// ProductCatalog based on the product ID and displays the information
        /// on the console.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table from which to retrieve
        /// product information.</param>
        /// <param name="productId">The ID of the product to retrieve.</param>
        public static async Task GetProduct(Table tableName, int productId)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("*** Executing GetProduct() ***");
            Document productDocument = await tableName.GetItemAsync(productId);
            if (productDocument != null)
            {
                PrintDocument(productDocument);
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Error: product " + productId + " does not
exist");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieves replies from the passed DynamoDB table object.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="table">The table we want to query.</param>
        public static async Task FindRepliesInLast15Days(
          Table table)
        {
            DateTime twoWeeksAgoDate = DateTime.UtcNow - TimeSpan.FromDays(15);
            var filter = new QueryFilter("Id", QueryOperator.Equal, "Id");
            filter.AddCondition("ReplyDateTime", QueryOperator.GreaterThan,
twoWeeksAgoDate);

            // Use Query overloads that take the minimum required query parameters.
```

```
            Search search = table.Query(filter);

            do
            {
                var documentSet = await search.GetNextSetAsync();
                Console.WriteLine("\nFindRepliesInLast15Days:
printing ............");

                foreach (var document in documentSet)
                {
                    PrintDocument(document);
                }
            }
            while (!search.IsDone);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieve replies made during a specific time period.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="table">The table we want to query.</param>
        /// <param name="forumName">The name of the forum that we're interested
in.</param>
        /// <param name="threadSubject">The subject of the thread, which we are
        /// searching for replies.</param>
        public static async Task FindRepliesPostedWithinTimePeriod(
          Table table,
          string forumName,
          string threadSubject)
        {
            DateTime startDate = DateTime.UtcNow.Subtract(new TimeSpan(21, 0, 0,
0));
            DateTime endDate = DateTime.UtcNow.Subtract(new TimeSpan(1, 0, 0, 0));

            var filter = new QueryFilter("Id", QueryOperator.Equal, forumName + "#"
+ threadSubject);
            filter.AddCondition("ReplyDateTime", QueryOperator.Between, startDate,
endDate);

            var config = new QueryOperationConfig()
            {
                Limit = 2, // 2 items/page.
                Select = SelectValues.SpecificAttributes,
                AttributesToGet = new List<string>
        {
```

```
          "Message",
          "ReplyDateTime",
          "PostedBy",
        },
                ConsistentRead = true,
                Filter = filter,
            };

            Search search = table.Query(config);

            do
            {
                var documentList = await search.GetNextSetAsync();
                Console.WriteLine("\nFindRepliesPostedWithinTimePeriod: printing
replies posted within dates: {0} and {1} ............", startDate, endDate);

                foreach (var document in documentList)
                {
                    PrintDocument(document);
                }
            }
            while (!search.IsDone);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Perform a query for replies made in the last 15 days using a DynamoDB
        /// QueryOperationConfig object.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="table">The table we want to query.</param>
        /// <param name="forumName">The name of the forum that we're interested
in.</param>
        /// <param name="threadName">The bane of the thread that we are searching
        /// for replies.</param>
        public static async Task FindRepliesInLast15DaysWithConfig(
          Table table,
          string forumName,
          string threadName)
        {
            DateTime twoWeeksAgoDate = DateTime.UtcNow - TimeSpan.FromDays(15);
            var filter = new QueryFilter("Id", QueryOperator.Equal, forumName + "#"
+ threadName);
            filter.AddCondition("ReplyDateTime", QueryOperator.GreaterThan,
twoWeeksAgoDate);
```

```
            var config = new QueryOperationConfig()
            {
                Filter = filter,

                // Optional parameters.
                Select = SelectValues.SpecificAttributes,
                AttributesToGet = new List<string>
                {
                  "Message",
                  "ReplyDateTime",
                  "PostedBy",
                },
                ConsistentRead = true,
            };

            Search search = table.Query(config);

            do
            {
                var documentSet = await search.GetNextSetAsync();
                Console.WriteLine("\nFindRepliesInLast15DaysWithConfig:
printing ............");

                foreach (var document in documentSet)
                {
                    PrintDocument(document);
                }
            }
            while (!search.IsDone);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Displays the contents of the passed DynamoDB document on the console.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="document">A DynamoDB document to display.</param>
        public static void PrintDocument(Document document)
        {
            Console.WriteLine();
            foreach (var attribute in document.GetAttributeNames())
            {
                string stringValue = null;
                var value = document[attribute];

                if (value is Primitive)
```

```
                {
                    stringValue = value.AsPrimitive().Value.ToString();
                }
                else if (value is PrimitiveList)
                {
                    stringValue = string.Join(",", (from primitive
                      in value.AsPrimitiveList().Entries
                                                    select
primitive.Value).ToArray());
                }

                Console.WriteLine($"{attribute} - {stringValue}");
            }
        }
    }
```

상위 수준 객체 지속성 모델 사용

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB 및 AWS SDK용 객체 지속성 모델을 사용하여 생성, 읽기, 업데이트 및 삭제(CRUD) 및 배치 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

자세한 내용은 객체 지속성 모델을 참조하십시오.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

상위 수준 객체 지속성 모델을 사용하여 CRUD 작업을 수행합니다.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Shows how to perform high-level CRUD operations on an Amazon DynamoDB
    /// table.
    /// </summary>
    public class HighLevelItemCrud
    {
```

```
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            var client = new AmazonDynamoDBClient();
            DynamoDBContext context = new DynamoDBContext(client);
            await PerformCRUDOperations(context);
        }

        public static async Task PerformCRUDOperations(IDynamoDBContext context)
        {
            int bookId = 1001; // Some unique value.
            Book myBook = new Book
            {
                Id = bookId,
                Title = "object persistence-AWS SDK for.NET SDK-Book 1001",
                Isbn = "111-1111111001",
                BookAuthors = new List<string> { "Author 1", "Author 2" },
            };

            // Save the book to the ProductCatalog table.
            await context.SaveAsync(myBook);

            // Retrieve the book from the ProductCatalog table.
            Book bookRetrieved = await context.LoadAsync<Book>(bookId);

            // Update some properties.
            bookRetrieved.Isbn = "222-2222221001";

            // Update existing authors list with the following values.
            bookRetrieved.BookAuthors = new List<string> { " Author 1", "Author
x" };
            await context.SaveAsync(bookRetrieved);

            // Retrieve the updated book. This time, add the optional
            // ConsistentRead parameter using DynamoDBContextConfig object.
            await context.LoadAsync<Book>(bookId, new DynamoDBContextConfig
            {
                ConsistentRead = true,
            });

            // Delete the book.
            await context.DeleteAsync<Book>(bookId);

            // Try to retrieve deleted book. It should return null.
```

```
            Book deletedBook = await context.LoadAsync<Book>(bookId, new
DynamoDBContextConfig
            {
                ConsistentRead = true,
            });

            if (deletedBook == null)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Book is deleted");
            }
        }
    }
```

상위 수준 객체 지속성 모델을 사용하여 배치 쓰기 작업을 수행합니다.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Performs high-level batch write operations to an Amazon DynamoDB table.
    /// This example was written using the AWS SDK for .NET version 3.7 and .NET
    /// Core 5.0.
    /// </summary>
    public class HighLevelBatchWriteItem
    {
        public static async Task SingleTableBatchWrite(IDynamoDBContext context)
        {
            Book book1 = new Book
            {
                Id = 902,
                InPublication = true,
                Isbn = "902-11-11-1111",
                PageCount = "100",
                Price = 10,
                ProductCategory = "Book",
                Title = "My book3 in batch write",
            };

            Book book2 = new Book
            {
                Id = 903,
                InPublication = true,
                Isbn = "903-11-11-1111",
```

```
                PageCount = "200",
                Price = 10,
                ProductCategory = "Book",
                Title = "My book4 in batch write",
            };

            var bookBatch = context.CreateBatchWrite<Book>();
            bookBatch.AddPutItems(new List<Book> { book1, book2 });

            Console.WriteLine("Adding two books to ProductCatalog table.");
            await bookBatch.ExecuteAsync();
        }

        public static async Task MultiTableBatchWrite(IDynamoDBContext context)
        {
            // New Forum item.
            Forum newForum = new Forum
            {
                Name = "Test BatchWrite Forum",
                Threads = 0,
            };
            var forumBatch = context.CreateBatchWrite<Forum>();
            forumBatch.AddPutItem(newForum);

            // New Thread item.
            Thread newThread = new Thread
            {
                ForumName = "S3 forum",
                Subject = "My sample question",
                KeywordTags = new List<string> { "S3", "Bucket" },
                Message = "Message text",
            };

            DynamoDBOperationConfig config = new DynamoDBOperationConfig();
            config.SkipVersionCheck = true;
            var threadBatch = context.CreateBatchWrite<Thread>(config);
            threadBatch.AddPutItem(newThread);
            threadBatch.AddDeleteKey("some partition key value", "some sort key
value");

            var superBatch = new MultiTableBatchWrite(forumBatch, threadBatch);

            Console.WriteLine("Performing batch write in MultiTableBatchWrite().");
            await superBatch.ExecuteAsync();
```

```
        }

        public static async Task Main()
        {
            AmazonDynamoDBClient client = new AmazonDynamoDBClient();
            DynamoDBContext context = new DynamoDBContext(client);

            await SingleTableBatchWrite(context);
            await MultiTableBatchWrite(context);
        }
    }
```

상위 수준 객체 지속성 모델을 사용하여 임의 데이터를 테이블에 매핑합니다.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Shows how to map arbitrary data to an Amazon DynamoDB table.
    /// </summary>
    public class HighLevelMappingArbitraryData
    {
        /// <summary>
        /// Creates a book, adds it to the DynamoDB ProductCatalog table, retrieves
        /// the new book from the table, updates the dimensions and writes the
        /// changed item back to the table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="context">The DynamoDB context object used to write and
        /// read data from the table.</param>
        public static async Task AddRetrieveUpdateBook(IDynamoDBContext context)
        {
            // Create a book.
            DimensionType myBookDimensions = new DimensionType()
            {
                Length = 8M,
                Height = 11M,
                Thickness = 0.5M,
            };

            Book myBook = new Book
            {
                Id = 501,
```

```
                Title = "AWS SDK for .NET Object Persistence Model Handling
Arbitrary Data",
                Isbn = "999-9999999999",
                BookAuthors = new List<string> { "Author 1", "Author 2" },
                Dimensions = myBookDimensions,
            };

            // Add the book to the DynamoDB table ProductCatalog.
            await context.SaveAsync(myBook);

            // Retrieve the book.
            Book bookRetrieved = await context.LoadAsync<Book>(501);

            // Update the book dimensions property.
            bookRetrieved.Dimensions.Height += 1;
            bookRetrieved.Dimensions.Length += 1;
            bookRetrieved.Dimensions.Thickness += 0.2M;

            // Write the changed item to the table.
            await context.SaveAsync(bookRetrieved);
        }

        public static async Task Main()
        {
            var client = new AmazonDynamoDBClient();
            DynamoDBContext context = new DynamoDBContext(client);
            await AddRetrieveUpdateBook(context);
        }
    }
```

상위 수준 객체 지속성 모델을 사용하여 테이블을 쿼리하고 스캔합니다.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Shows how to perform high-level query and scan operations to Amazon
    /// DynamoDB tables.
    /// </summary>
    public class HighLevelQueryAndScan
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
```

```
            var client = new AmazonDynamoDBClient();

            DynamoDBContext context = new DynamoDBContext(client);

            // Get an item.
            await GetBook(context, 101);

            // Sample forum and thread to test queries.
            string forumName = "Amazon DynamoDB";
            string threadSubject = "DynamoDB Thread 1";

            // Sample queries.
            await FindRepliesInLast15Days(context, forumName, threadSubject);
            await FindRepliesPostedWithinTimePeriod(context, forumName,
 threadSubject);

            // Scan table.
            await FindProductsPricedLessThanZero(context);
        }

        public static async Task GetBook(IDynamoDBContext context, int productId)
        {
            Book bookItem = await context.LoadAsync<Book>(productId);

            Console.WriteLine("\nGetBook: Printing result.....");
            Console.WriteLine($"Title: {bookItem.Title} \n ISBN:{bookItem.Isbn} \n
 No. of pages: {bookItem.PageCount}");
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Queries a DynamoDB table to find replies posted within the last 15 days.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="context">The DynamoDB context used to perform the query.</
param>
        /// <param name="forumName">The name of the forum that we're interested
 in.</param>
        /// <param name="threadSubject">The thread object containing the query
 parameters.</param>
        public static async Task FindRepliesInLast15Days(
          IDynamoDBContext context,
          string forumName,
          string threadSubject)
        {
            string replyId = $"{forumName} #{threadSubject}";
```

```
            DateTime twoWeeksAgoDate = DateTime.UtcNow - TimeSpan.FromDays(15);

            List<object> times = new List<object>();
            times.Add(twoWeeksAgoDate);

            List<ScanCondition> scs = new List<ScanCondition>();
            var sc = new ScanCondition("PostedBy", ScanOperator.GreaterThan,
 times.ToArray());
            scs.Add(sc);

            var cfg = new DynamoDBOperationConfig
            {
                QueryFilter = scs,
            };

            AsyncSearch<Reply> response = context.QueryAsync<Reply>(replyId, cfg);
            IEnumerable<Reply> latestReplies = await response.GetRemainingAsync();

            Console.WriteLine("\nReplies in last 15 days:");

            foreach (Reply r in latestReplies)
            {

 Console.WriteLine($"{r.Id}\t{r.PostedBy}\t{r.Message}\t{r.ReplyDateTime}");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Queries for replies posted within a specific time period.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="context">The DynamoDB context used to perform the query.</
param>
        /// <param name="forumName">The name of the forum that we're interested
 in.</param>
        /// <param name="threadSubject">Information about the subject that we're
        /// interested in.</param>
        public static async Task FindRepliesPostedWithinTimePeriod(
          IDynamoDBContext context,
          string forumName,
          string threadSubject)
        {
            string forumId = forumName + "#" + threadSubject;
            Console.WriteLine("\nReplies posted within time period:");
```

```
            DateTime startDate = DateTime.UtcNow - TimeSpan.FromDays(30);
            DateTime endDate = DateTime.UtcNow - TimeSpan.FromDays(1);

            List<object> times = new List<object>();
            times.Add(startDate);
            times.Add(endDate);

            List<ScanCondition> scs = new List<ScanCondition>();
            var sc = new ScanCondition("LastPostedBy", ScanOperator.Between,
times.ToArray());
            scs.Add(sc);

            var cfg = new DynamoDBOperationConfig
            {
                QueryFilter = scs,
            };

            AsyncSearch<Reply> response = context.QueryAsync<Reply>(forumId, cfg);
            IEnumerable<Reply> repliesInAPeriod = await
response.GetRemainingAsync();

            foreach (Reply r in repliesInAPeriod)
            {

Console.WriteLine("{r.Id}\t{r.PostedBy}\t{r.Message}\t{r.ReplyDateTime}");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Queries the DynamoDB ProductCatalog table for products costing less
        /// than zero.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="context">The DynamoDB context object used to perform the
        /// query.</param>
        public static async Task FindProductsPricedLessThanZero(IDynamoDBContext
context)
        {
            int price = 0;

            List<ScanCondition> scs = new List<ScanCondition>();
            var sc1 = new ScanCondition("Price", ScanOperator.LessThan, price);
            var sc2 = new ScanCondition("ProductCategory", ScanOperator.Equal,
"Book");
            scs.Add(sc1);
```

```
            scs.Add(sc2);

            AsyncSearch<Book> response = context.ScanAsync<Book>(scs);

            IEnumerable<Book> itemsWithWrongPrice = await
 response.GetRemainingAsync();

            Console.WriteLine("\nFindProductsPricedLessThanZero: Printing
 result.....");

            foreach (Book r in itemsWithWrongPrice)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{r.Id}\t{r.Title}\t{r.Price}\t{r.Isbn}");
            }
        }
    }
```

서버리스 예제

DynamoDB 트리거에서 간접적으로 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB 스트림에서 레코드를 수신하여 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 DynamoDB 페이로드를 검색하고 레코드 콘텐츠를 로깅합니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

.NET을 사용하여 Lambda로 DynamoDB 이벤트 사용.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text;
```

```
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.DynamoDBEvents;

// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeriali

namespace AWSLambda_DDB;

public class Function
{
    public void FunctionHandler(DynamoDBEvent dynamoEvent, ILambdaContext context)
    {
        context.Logger.LogInformation($"Beginning to process
 {dynamoEvent.Records.Count} records...");

        foreach (var record in dynamoEvent.Records)
        {
            context.Logger.LogInformation($"Event ID: {record.EventID}");
            context.Logger.LogInformation($"Event Name: {record.EventName}");

            context.Logger.LogInformation(JsonSerializer.Serialize(record));
        }

        context.Logger.LogInformation("Stream processing complete.");
    }
}
```

DynamoDB 트리거로 Lambda 함수에 대한 배치 항목 실패 보고

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB 스트림에서 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수에 대해 부분 배치 응답을 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 응답으로 배치 항목 실패를 보고하고 나중에 해당 메시지를 다시 시도하도록 Lambda에 신호를 보냅니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

.NET을 사용하여 Lambda로 DynamoDB 배치 항목 실패 보고.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text;
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.DynamoDBEvents;

// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeriali

namespace AWSLambda_DDB;

public class Function
{
    public StreamsEventResponse FunctionHandler(DynamoDBEvent dynamoEvent,
 ILambdaContext context)

    {
        context.Logger.LogInformation($"Beginning to process
 {dynamoEvent.Records.Count} records...");
        List<StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure> batchItemFailures = new
 List<StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure>();
        StreamsEventResponse streamsEventResponse = new StreamsEventResponse();

        foreach (var record in dynamoEvent.Records)
        {
            try
            {
                var sequenceNumber = record.Dynamodb.SequenceNumber;
                context.Logger.LogInformation(sequenceNumber);
            }
```

```
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                context.Logger.LogError(ex.Message);
                batchItemFailures.Add(new StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure()
 { ItemIdentifier = record.Dynamodb.SequenceNumber });
            }
        }

        if (batchItemFailures.Count > 0)
        {
            streamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailures = batchItemFailures;
        }

        context.Logger.LogInformation("Stream processing complete.");
        return streamsEventResponse;
    }
}
```

AWS 커뮤니티 기여

서버리스 애플리케이션 빌드 및 테스트

다음 코드 예제에서는 Lambda 및 DynamoDB와 함께 API Gateway를 사용하여 서버리스 애플리케이션을 빌드하고 테스트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for .NET

.NET SDK를 사용하여 Lambda 및 DynamoDB가 포함된 API 게이트웨이로 구성된 서버리스 애플리케이션을 빌드하고 테스트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda

를 사용한 Amazon EC2 예제 SDK for .NET

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon EC2와 AWS SDK for .NET 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예제에는 컨텍스트에서 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업
- 시나리오

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 키 페어 및 보안 그룹을 생성합니다.
- Amazon Machine Image(AMI) 및 호환되는 인스턴스 유형을 선택한 다음 인스턴스를 생성합니다.
- 인스턴스를 중지한 후 다시 시작합니다.
- 인스턴스와 탄력적 IP 주소 연결.
- SSH로 인스턴스에 연결한 다음 리소스를 정리합니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
/// <summary>
/// Show Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) Basics actions.
/// </summary>
public class EC2Basics
{
    public static ILogger<EC2Basics> _logger = null!;
    public static EC2Wrapper _ec2Wrapper = null!;
    public static SsmWrapper _ssmWrapper = null!;
    public static UiMethods _uiMethods = null!;

    public static string associationId = null!;
    public static string allocationId = null!;
    public static string instanceId = null!;
    public static string keyPairName = null!;
    public static string groupName = null!;
    public static string tempFileName = null!;
    public static string secGroupId = null!;
    public static bool isInteractive = true;

    /// <summary>
    /// Perform the actions defined for the Amazon EC2 Basics scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="args">Command line arguments.</param>
    /// <returns>A Task object.</returns>
    public static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for Amazon EC2 and Amazon Simple Systems
        // Management (Amazon SSM) Service.
        using var host =
 Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting.Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonEC2>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement>()
```

```
                    .AddTransient<EC2Wrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<SsmWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        SetUpServices(host);

        var uniqueName = Guid.NewGuid().ToString();
        keyPairName = "mvp-example-key-pair" + uniqueName;
        groupName = "ec2-scenario-group" + uniqueName;
        var groupDescription = "A security group created for the EC2 Basics
scenario.";

        try
        {
            // Start the scenario.
            _uiMethods.DisplayOverview();
            _uiMethods.PressEnter(isInteractive);

            // Create the key pair.
            _uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Create RSA key pair");
            Console.Write("Let's create an RSA key pair that you can be use to ");
            Console.WriteLine("securely connect to your EC2 instance.");
            var keyPair = await _ec2Wrapper.CreateKeyPair(keyPairName);

            // Save key pair information to a temporary file.
            tempFileName = _ec2Wrapper.SaveKeyPair(keyPair);

            Console.WriteLine(
                $"Created the key pair: {keyPair.KeyName} and saved it to:
{tempFileName}");
            string? answer = "";
            if (isInteractive)
            {
                do
                {
                    Console.Write("Would you like to list your existing key pairs?
");
                    answer = Console.ReadLine();
                } while (answer!.ToLower() != "y" && answer.ToLower() != "n");
            }

            if (!isInteractive || answer == "y")
            {
```

```
                // List existing key pairs.
                _uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Existing key pairs");

                // Passing an empty string to the DescribeKeyPairs method will
return
                // a list of all existing key pairs.
                var keyPairs = await _ec2Wrapper.DescribeKeyPairs("");
                keyPairs.ForEach(kp =>
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(
                        $"{kp.KeyName} created at: {kp.CreateTime} Fingerprint:
{kp.KeyFingerprint}");
                });
            }

            _uiMethods.PressEnter(isInteractive);

            // Create the security group.
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Let's create a security group to manage access to your instance.");
            secGroupId = await _ec2Wrapper.CreateSecurityGroup(groupName,
groupDescription);
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Let's add rules to allow all HTTP and HTTPS inbound traffic and to
allow SSH only from your current IP address.");

            _uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Security group information");
            var secGroups = await _ec2Wrapper.DescribeSecurityGroups(secGroupId);

            Console.WriteLine($"Created security group {groupName} in your default
VPC.");
            secGroups.ForEach(group =>
            {
                _ec2Wrapper.DisplaySecurityGroupInfoAsync(group);
            });
            _uiMethods.PressEnter(isInteractive);

            Console.WriteLine(
                "Now we'll authorize the security group we just created so that it
can");
            Console.WriteLine("access the EC2 instances you create.");
            await _ec2Wrapper.AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress(groupName);

            secGroups = await _ec2Wrapper.DescribeSecurityGroups(secGroupId);
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"Now let's look at the permissions again.");
            secGroups.ForEach(group =>
            {
                _ec2Wrapper.DisplaySecurityGroupInfoAsync(group);
            });
            _uiMethods.PressEnter(isInteractive);

            // Get list of available Amazon Linux 2 Amazon Machine Images (AMIs).
            var parameters =
                await _ssmWrapper.GetParametersByPath(
                    "/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest");

            List<string> imageIds = parameters.Select(param =>
param.Value).ToList();

            var images = await _ec2Wrapper.DescribeImages(imageIds);

            var i = 1;
            images.ForEach(image =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"\t{i++}\t{image.Description}");
            });

            int choice = 1;
            bool validNumber = false;
            if (isInteractive)
            {
                do
                {
                    Console.Write("Please select an image: ");
                    var selImage = Console.ReadLine();
                    validNumber = int.TryParse(selImage, out choice);
                } while (!validNumber);
            }

            var selectedImage = images[choice - 1];

            // Display available instance types.
            _uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Instance Types");
            var instanceTypes =
                await _ec2Wrapper.DescribeInstanceTypes(selectedImage.Architecture);

            i = 1;
            instanceTypes.ForEach(instanceType =>
```

```
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"\t{i++}\t{instanceType.InstanceType}");
            });
            if (isInteractive)
            {
                do
                {
                    Console.Write("Please select an instance type: ");
                    var selImage = Console.ReadLine();
                    validNumber = int.TryParse(selImage, out choice);
                } while (!validNumber);
            }

            var selectedInstanceType = instanceTypes[choice - 1].InstanceType;

            // Create an EC2 instance.
            _uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Creating an EC2 Instance");
            instanceId = await _ec2Wrapper.RunInstances(selectedImage.ImageId,
                selectedInstanceType, keyPairName, secGroupId);

            _uiMethods.PressEnter(isInteractive);

            var instance = await _ec2Wrapper.DescribeInstance(instanceId);
            _uiMethods.DisplayTitle("New Instance Information");
            _ec2Wrapper.DisplayInstanceInformation(instance);

            Console.WriteLine(
                "\nYou can use SSH to connect to your instance. For example:");
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"\tssh -i {tempFileName} ec2-user@{instance.PublicIpAddress}");

            _uiMethods.PressEnter(isInteractive);

            Console.WriteLine(
                "Now we'll stop the instance and then start it again to see what's
changed.");

            await _ec2Wrapper.StopInstances(instanceId);

            Console.WriteLine("Now let's start it up again.");
            await _ec2Wrapper.StartInstances(instanceId);

            Console.WriteLine("\nLet's see what changed.");
```

```
            instance = await _ec2Wrapper.DescribeInstance(instanceId);
            _uiMethods.DisplayTitle("New Instance Information");
            _ec2Wrapper.DisplayInstanceInformation(instance);

            Console.WriteLine("\nNotice the change in the SSH information:");
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"\tssh -i {tempFileName} ec2-user@{instance.PublicIpAddress}");

            _uiMethods.PressEnter(isInteractive);

            Console.WriteLine(
                "Now we will stop the instance again. Then we will create and
associate an");
            Console.WriteLine("Elastic IP address to use with our instance.");

            await _ec2Wrapper.StopInstances(instanceId);
            _uiMethods.PressEnter(isInteractive);

            _uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Allocate Elastic IP address");
            Console.WriteLine(
                "You can allocate an Elastic IP address and associate it with your
instance\nto keep a consistent IP address even when your instance restarts.");
            var allocationResponse = await _ec2Wrapper.AllocateAddress();
            allocationId = allocationResponse.AllocationId;
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Now we will associate the Elastic IP address with our instance.");
            associationId = await _ec2Wrapper.AssociateAddress(allocationId,
instanceId);

            // Start the instance again.
            Console.WriteLine("Now let's start the instance again.");
            await _ec2Wrapper.StartInstances(instanceId);

            Console.WriteLine("\nLet's see what changed.");

            instance = await _ec2Wrapper.DescribeInstance(instanceId);
            _uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Instance information");
            _ec2Wrapper.DisplayInstanceInformation(instance);

            Console.WriteLine("\nHere is the SSH information:");
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"\tssh -i {tempFileName} ec2-user@{instance.PublicIpAddress}");

            Console.WriteLine("Let's stop and start the instance again.");
```

```
            _uiMethods.PressEnter(isInteractive);

            await _ec2Wrapper.StopInstances(instanceId);

            Console.WriteLine("\nThe instance has stopped.");

            Console.WriteLine("Now let's start it up again.");
            await _ec2Wrapper.StartInstances(instanceId);

            instance = await _ec2Wrapper.DescribeInstance(instanceId);
            _uiMethods.DisplayTitle("New Instance Information");
            _ec2Wrapper.DisplayInstanceInformation(instance);
            Console.WriteLine("Note that the IP address did not change this time.");
            _uiMethods.PressEnter(isInteractive);

            await Cleanup();
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, "There was a problem with the scenario, starting
cleanup.");
            await Cleanup();
        }

        _uiMethods.DisplayTitle("EC2 Basics Scenario completed.");
        _uiMethods.PressEnter(isInteractive);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set up the services and logging.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="host"></param>
    public static void SetUpServices(IHost host)
    {
        var loggerFactory = LoggerFactory.Create(builder =>
        {
            builder.AddConsole();
        });
        _logger = new Logger<EC2Basics>(loggerFactory);

        // Now the client is available for injection.
        _ec2Wrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<EC2Wrapper>();
        _ssmWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<SsmWrapper>();
        _uiMethods = new UiMethods();
```

```
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Clean up any resources from the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns></returns>
    public static async Task Cleanup()
    {
        _uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Clean up resources");
        Console.WriteLine("Now let's clean up the resources we created.");

        Console.WriteLine("Disassociate the Elastic IP address and release it.");
        // Disassociate the Elastic IP address.
        await _ec2Wrapper.DisassociateIp(associationId);

        // Delete the Elastic IP address.
        await _ec2Wrapper.ReleaseAddress(allocationId);

        // Terminate the instance.
        Console.WriteLine("Terminating the instance we created.");
        await _ec2Wrapper.TerminateInstances(instanceId);

        // Delete the security group.
        Console.WriteLine($"Deleting the Security Group: {groupName}.");
        await _ec2Wrapper.DeleteSecurityGroup(secGroupId);

        // Delete the RSA key pair.
        Console.WriteLine($"Deleting the key pair: {keyPairName}");
        await _ec2Wrapper.DeleteKeyPair(keyPairName);
        Console.WriteLine("Deleting the temporary file with the key information.");
        _ec2Wrapper.DeleteTempFile(tempFileName);
        _uiMethods.PressEnter(isInteractive);
    }
}
```

EC2 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 정의합니다.

```
/// <summary>
/// Methods of this class perform Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2).
/// </summary>
public class EC2Wrapper
{
```

```
    private readonly IAmazonEC2 _amazonEC2;
    private readonly ILogger<EC2Wrapper> _logger;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the EC2Wrapper class.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonScheduler">The injected EC2 client.</param>
    /// <param name="logger">The injected logger.</param>
    public EC2Wrapper(IAmazonEC2 amazonService, ILogger<EC2Wrapper> logger)
    {
        _amazonEC2 = amazonService;
        _logger = logger;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Allocates an Elastic IP address that can be associated with an Amazon EC2
    // instance. By using an Elastic IP address, you can keep the public IP address
    // constant even when you restart the associated instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The response object for the allocated address.</returns>
    public async Task<AllocateAddressResponse> AllocateAddress()
    {
        var request = new AllocateAddressRequest();

        try
        {
            var response = await _amazonEC2.AllocateAddressAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"Allocated IP: {response.PublicIp} with allocation ID
 {response.AllocationId}.");
            return response;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "AddressLimitExceeded")
            {
                // For more information on Elastic IP address quotas, see:
                // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/elastic-ip-
addresses-eip.html#using-instance-addressing-limit
                _logger.LogError($"Unable to allocate Elastic IP, address limit
 exceeded. {ec2Exception.Message}");
            }

            throw;
        }
```

```
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An error occurred while allocating Elastic IP.:
 {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Associates an Elastic IP address with an instance. When this association is
    /// created, the Elastic IP's public IP address is immediately used as the
 public
    /// IP address of the associated instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="allocationId">The allocation Id of an Elastic IP address.</
param>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The instance Id of the EC2 instance to
    /// associate the address with.</param>
    /// <returns>The association Id that represents
    /// the association of the Elastic IP address with an instance.</returns>
    public async Task<string> AssociateAddress(string allocationId, string
 instanceId)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new AssociateAddressRequest
            {
                AllocationId = allocationId,
                InstanceId = instanceId
            };

            var response = await _amazonEC2.AssociateAddressAsync(request);
            return response.AssociationId;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidInstanceId")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"InstanceId is invalid, unable to associate address.
 {ec2Exception.Message}");
            }

            throw;
```

```
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while associating the Elastic IP.:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Authorize the local computer ingress to EC2 instances associated
    /// with the virtual private cloud (VPC) security group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the security group.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress(string groupName)
    {
        try
        {
            // Get the IP address for the local computer.
            var ipAddress = await GetIpAddress();
            Console.WriteLine($"Your IP address is: {ipAddress}");
            var ipRanges =
                new List<IpRange> { new IpRange { CidrIp = $"{ipAddress}/32" } };
            var permission = new IpPermission
            {
                Ipv4Ranges = ipRanges,
                IpProtocol = "tcp",
                FromPort = 22,
                ToPort = 22
            };
            var permissions = new List<IpPermission> { permission };
            var response = await _amazonEC2.AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressAsync(
                new AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest(groupName, permissions));
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidPermission.Duplicate")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"The ingress rule already exists. {ec2Exception.Message}");
            }
```

```
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while authorizing ingress.: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Authorize the local computer for ingress to
    /// the Amazon EC2 SecurityGroup.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The IPv4 address of the computer running the scenario.</returns>
    private static async Task<string> GetIpAddress()
    {
        var httpClient = new HttpClient();
        var ipString = await httpClient.GetStringAsync("https://
checkip.amazonaws.com");

        // The IP address is returned with a new line
        // character on the end. Trim off the whitespace and
        // return the value to the caller.
        return ipString.Trim();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Amazon EC2 key pair with a specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyPairName">The name for the new key pair.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon EC2 key pair created.</returns>
    public async Task<KeyPair?> CreateKeyPair(string keyPairName)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new CreateKeyPairRequest { KeyName = keyPairName, };

            var response = await _amazonEC2.CreateKeyPairAsync(request);

            var kp = response.KeyPair;
            // Return the key pair so it can be saved if needed.
```

```
            // Wait until the key pair exists.
            int retries = 5;
            while (retries-- > 0)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Checking for new KeyPair {keyPairName}...");
                var keyPairs = await DescribeKeyPairs(keyPairName);
                if (keyPairs.Any())
                {
                    return kp;
                }

                Thread.Sleep(5000);
                retries--;
            }
            _logger.LogError($"Unable to find newly created KeyPair
{keyPairName}.");
            throw new DoesNotExistException("KeyPair not found");
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidKeyPair.Duplicate")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"A key pair called {keyPairName} already exists.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while creating the key pair.: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Save KeyPair information to a temporary file.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyPair">The name of the key pair.</param>
    /// <returns>The full path to the temporary file.</returns>
    public string SaveKeyPair(KeyPair keyPair)
    {
        var tempPath = Path.GetTempPath();
```

```
        var tempFileName = $"{tempPath}\\{Path.GetRandomFileName()}";
        var pemFileName = Path.ChangeExtension(tempFileName, "pem");

        // Save the key pair to a file in a temporary folder.
        using var stream = new FileStream(pemFileName, FileMode.Create);
        using var writer = new StreamWriter(stream);
        writer.WriteLine(keyPair.KeyMaterial);

        return pemFileName;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Amazon EC2 security group with a specified name and description.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name for the new security group.</param>
    /// <param name="groupDescription">A description of the new security group.</
param>
    /// <returns>The group Id of the new security group.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateSecurityGroup(string groupName, string
 groupDescription)
    {
        try
        {
            var response = await _amazonEC2.CreateSecurityGroupAsync(
                new CreateSecurityGroupRequest(groupName, groupDescription));

            // Wait until the security group exists.
            int retries = 5;
            while (retries-- > 0)
            {
                var groups = await DescribeSecurityGroups(response.GroupId);
                if (groups.Any())
                {
                    return response.GroupId;
                }

                Thread.Sleep(5000);
                retries--;
            }
            _logger.LogError($"Unable to find newly created group {groupName}.");
            throw new DoesNotExistException("security group not found");
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
```

```
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "ResourceAlreadyExists")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"A security group with the name {groupName} already exists.
{ec2Exception.Message}");
            }
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while creating the security group.:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new Amazon EC2 VPC.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="cidrBlock">The CIDR block for the new security group.</param>
    /// <returns>The VPC Id of the new VPC.</returns>
    public async Task<string?> CreateVPC(string cidrBlock)
    {

        try
        {
            var response = await _amazonEC2.CreateVpcAsync(new CreateVpcRequest
            {
                CidrBlock = cidrBlock,
            });

            Vpc vpc = response.Vpc;
            Console.WriteLine($"Created VPC with ID: {vpc.VpcId}.");
            return vpc.VpcId;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't create VPC because: {ex.Message}");
            return null;
        }
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an Amazon EC2 key pair.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyPairName">The name of the key pair to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteKeyPair(string keyPairName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonEC2.DeleteKeyPairAsync(new
DeleteKeyPairRequest(keyPairName)).ConfigureAwait(false);
            return true;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidKeyPair.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError($"KeyPair {keyPairName} does not exist and cannot
be deleted. Please verify the key pair name and try again.");
            }

            return false;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't delete the key pair because:
{ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the temporary file where the key pair information was saved.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tempFileName">The path to the temporary file.</param>
    public void DeleteTempFile(string tempFileName)
    {
        if (File.Exists(tempFileName))
        {
            File.Delete(tempFileName);
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Delete an Amazon EC2 security group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteSecurityGroup(string groupId)
    {
        try
        {
            var response =
                await _amazonEC2.DeleteSecurityGroupAsync(
                    new DeleteSecurityGroupRequest { GroupId = groupId });
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidGroup.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"Security Group {groupId} does not exist and cannot be deleted.
Please verify the ID and try again.");
            }

            return false;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't delete the security group because:
{ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an Amazon EC2 VPC.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteVpc(string vpcId)
    {
        var request = new DeleteVpcRequest
        {
            VpcId = vpcId,
        };

        var response = await _amazonEC2.DeleteVpcAsync(request);
```

```
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about existing Amazon EC2 images.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of image information.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Image>> DescribeImages(List<string>? imageIds)
    {
        var request = new DescribeImagesRequest();
        if (imageIds is not null)
        {
            // If the imageIds list is not null, add the list
            // to the request object.
            request.ImageIds = imageIds;
        }

        var response = await _amazonEC2.DescribeImagesAsync(request);
        return response.Images;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display the information returned by DescribeImages.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="images">The list of image information to display.</param>
    public void DisplayImageInfo(List<Image> images)
    {
        images.ForEach(image =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"{image.Name} Created on: {image.CreationDate}");
        });

    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an Amazon EC2 instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The instance Id of the EC2 instance.</param>
    /// <returns>An EC2 instance.</returns>
    public async Task<Instance> DescribeInstance(string instanceId)
    {
        var response = await _amazonEC2.DescribeInstancesAsync(
```

```
            new DescribeInstancesRequest { InstanceIds = new List<string>
{ instanceId } });
        return response.Reservations[0].Instances[0];
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display EC2 instance information.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instance">The instance Id of the EC2 instance.</param>
    public void DisplayInstanceInformation(Instance instance)
    {
        Console.WriteLine($"ID: {instance.InstanceId}");
        Console.WriteLine($"Image ID: {instance.ImageId}");
        Console.WriteLine($"{instance.InstanceType}");
        Console.WriteLine($"Key Name: {instance.KeyName}");
        Console.WriteLine($"VPC ID: {instance.VpcId}");
        Console.WriteLine($"Public IP: {instance.PublicIpAddress}");
        Console.WriteLine($"State: {instance.State.Name}");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about EC2 instances with a particular state.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tagName">The name of the tag to filter on.</param>
    /// <param name="tagValue">The value of the tag to look for.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> GetInstancesWithState(string state)
    {
        try
        {
            // Filters the results of the instance list.
            var filters = new List<Filter>
            {
                new Filter
                {
                    Name = $"instance-state-name",
                    Values = new List<string> { state, },
                },
            };
            var request = new DescribeInstancesRequest { Filters = filters, };

            Console.WriteLine($"\nShowing instances with state {state}");
            var paginator = _amazonEC2.Paginators.DescribeInstances(request);
```

```
            await foreach (var response in paginator.Responses)
            {
                foreach (var reservation in response.Reservations)
                {
                    foreach (var instance in reservation.Instances)
                    {
                        Console.Write($"Instance ID: {instance.InstanceId} ");
                        Console.WriteLine($"\tCurrent State:
{instance.State.Name}");
                    }
                }
            }

            return true;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidParameterValue")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"Invalid parameter value for filtering instances.");
            }

            return false;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't list instances because: {ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Describe the instance types available.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of instance type information.</returns>
    public async Task<List<InstanceTypeInfo>>
DescribeInstanceTypes(ArchitectureValues architecture)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new DescribeInstanceTypesRequest();

            var filters = new List<Filter>
```

```
            {
                new Filter("processor-info.supported-architecture",
                    new List<string> { architecture.ToString() })
            };
            filters.Add(new Filter("instance-type", new() { "*.micro",
"*.small" }));

            request.Filters = filters;
            var instanceTypes = new List<InstanceTypeInfo>();

            var paginator = _amazonEC2.Paginators.DescribeInstanceTypes(request);
            await foreach (var instanceType in paginator.InstanceTypes)
            {
                instanceTypes.Add(instanceType);
            }

            return instanceTypes;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidParameterValue")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"Parameters are invalid. Ensure architecture and size strings
conform to DescribeInstanceTypes API reference.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't delete the security group because:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an Amazon EC2 key pair.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyPairName">The name of the key pair.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of key pair information.</returns>
    public async Task<List<KeyPairInfo>> DescribeKeyPairs(string keyPairName)
    {
```

```
        try
        {
            var request = new DescribeKeyPairsRequest();
            if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(keyPairName))
            {
                request = new DescribeKeyPairsRequest
                {
                    KeyNames = new List<string> { keyPairName }
                };
            }

            var response = await _amazonEC2.DescribeKeyPairsAsync(request);
            return response.KeyPairs.ToList();
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidKeyPair.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"A key pair called {keyPairName} does not exist.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while describing the key pair.: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve information for one or all Amazon EC2 security group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupId">The optional Id of a specific Amazon EC2 security
group.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of security group information.</returns>
    public async Task<List<SecurityGroup>> DescribeSecurityGroups(string groupId)
    {
        try
        {
            var securityGroups = new List<SecurityGroup>();
```

```
            var request = new DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest();

            if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(groupId))
            {
                var groupIds = new List<string> { groupId };
                request.GroupIds = groupIds;
            }

            var paginatorForSecurityGroups =
                _amazonEC2.Paginators.DescribeSecurityGroups(request);

            await foreach (var securityGroup in
paginatorForSecurityGroups.SecurityGroups)
            {
                securityGroups.Add(securityGroup);
            }

            return securityGroups;

        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidGroup.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"A security group {groupId} does not exist.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while listing security groups. {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display the information returned by the call to
    /// DescribeSecurityGroupsAsync.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="securityGroup">A list of security group information.</param>
    public void DisplaySecurityGroupInfoAsync(SecurityGroup securityGroup)
```

```
    {
        Console.WriteLine($"{securityGroup.GroupName}");
        Console.WriteLine("Ingress permissions:");
        securityGroup.IpPermissions.ForEach(permission =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tFromPort: {permission.FromPort}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tIpProtocol: {permission.IpProtocol}");

            Console.Write($"\tIpv4Ranges: ");
            permission.Ipv4Ranges.ForEach(range => { Console.Write($"{range.CidrIp}
"); });

            Console.WriteLine($"\n\tIpv6Ranges:");
            permission.Ipv6Ranges.ForEach(range =>
{ Console.Write($"{range.CidrIpv6} "); });

            Console.Write($"\n\tPrefixListIds: ");
            permission.PrefixListIds.ForEach(id => Console.Write($"{id.Id} "));

            Console.WriteLine($"\n\tTo Port: {permission.ToPort}");
        });
        Console.WriteLine("Egress permissions:");
        securityGroup.IpPermissionsEgress.ForEach(permission =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tFromPort: {permission.FromPort}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tIpProtocol: {permission.IpProtocol}");

            Console.Write($"\tIpv4Ranges: ");
            permission.Ipv4Ranges.ForEach(range => { Console.Write($"{range.CidrIp}
"); });

            Console.WriteLine($"\n\tIpv6Ranges:");
            permission.Ipv6Ranges.ForEach(range =>
{ Console.Write($"{range.CidrIpv6} "); });

            Console.Write($"\n\tPrefixListIds: ");
            permission.PrefixListIds.ForEach(id => Console.Write($"{id.Id} "));

            Console.WriteLine($"\n\tTo Port: {permission.ToPort}");
        });
    }


    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Disassociate an Elastic IP address from an EC2 instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="associationId">The association Id.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DisassociateIp(string associationId)
    {
        try
        {
            var response = await _amazonEC2.DisassociateAddressAsync(
                new DisassociateAddressRequest { AssociationId = associationId });
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidAssociationID.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"AssociationId is invalid, unable to disassociate address.
{ec2Exception.Message}");
            }

            return false;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while disassociating the Elastic IP.:
{ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve a list of available Amazon Linux images.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of image information.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Image>> GetEC2AmiList()
    {
        var filter = new Filter { Name = "architecture", Values = new List<string>
{ "x86_64" } };
        var filters = new List<Filter> { filter };
        var response = await _amazonEC2.DescribeImagesAsync(new
DescribeImagesRequest { Filters = filters });
        return response.Images;
```

```
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Reboot a specific EC2 instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ec2InstanceId">The instance Id of the instance that will be
rebooted.</param>
    /// <returns>Async Task.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> RebootInstances(string ec2InstanceId)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new RebootInstancesRequest
            {
                InstanceIds = new List<string> { ec2InstanceId },
            };

            await _amazonEC2.RebootInstancesAsync(request);

            // Wait for the instance to be running.
            Console.Write("Waiting for the instance to start.");
            await WaitForInstanceState(ec2InstanceId, InstanceStateName.Running);

            return true;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidInstanceId")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"InstanceId {ec2InstanceId} is invalid, unable to reboot.
{ec2Exception.Message}");
            }
            return false;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while rebooting the instance {ec2InstanceId}.:
{ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Release an Elastic IP address. After the Elastic IP address is released,
    /// it can no longer be used.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="allocationId">The allocation Id of the Elastic IP address.</
param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> ReleaseAddress(string allocationId)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new ReleaseAddressRequest { AllocationId = allocationId };

            var response = await _amazonEC2.ReleaseAddressAsync(request);
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidAllocationID.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"AllocationId {allocationId} was not found.
 {ec2Exception.Message}");
            }

            return false;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while releasing the AllocationId
 {allocationId}.: {ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create and run an EC2 instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ImageId">The image Id of the image used as a basis for the
    /// EC2 instance.</param>
    /// <param name="instanceType">The instance type of the EC2 instance to
 create.</param>
    /// <param name="keyName">The name of the key pair to associate with the
```

```
    /// instance.</param>
    /// <param name="groupId">The Id of the Amazon EC2 security group that will be
    /// allowed to interact with the new EC2 instance.</param>
    /// <returns>The instance Id of the new EC2 instance.</returns>
    public async Task<string> RunInstances(string imageId, string instanceType,
string keyName, string groupId)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new RunInstancesRequest
            {
                ImageId = imageId,
                InstanceType = instanceType,
                KeyName = keyName,
                MinCount = 1,
                MaxCount = 1,
                SecurityGroupIds = new List<string> { groupId }
            };
            var response = await _amazonEC2.RunInstancesAsync(request);
            var instanceId = response.Reservation.Instances[0].InstanceId;

            Console.Write("Waiting for the instance to start.");
            await WaitForInstanceState(instanceId, InstanceStateName.Running);

            return instanceId;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidGroupId.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"GroupId {groupId} was not found. {ec2Exception.Message}");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while running the instance.: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Start an EC2 instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ec2InstanceId">The instance Id of the Amazon EC2 instance
    /// to start.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task StartInstances(string ec2InstanceId)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new StartInstancesRequest
            {
                InstanceIds = new List<string> { ec2InstanceId },
            };

            await _amazonEC2.StartInstancesAsync(request);

            Console.Write("Waiting for instance to start. ");
            await WaitForInstanceState(ec2InstanceId, InstanceStateName.Running);
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidInstanceId")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"InstanceId is invalid, unable to start.
{ec2Exception.Message}");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while starting the instance.: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Stop an EC2 instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ec2InstanceId">The instance Id of the EC2 instance to
```

```
    /// stop.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task StopInstances(string ec2InstanceId)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new StopInstancesRequest
            {
                InstanceIds = new List<string> { ec2InstanceId },
            };

            await _amazonEC2.StopInstancesAsync(request);
            Console.Write("Waiting for the instance to stop.");
            await WaitForInstanceState(ec2InstanceId, InstanceStateName.Stopped);

            Console.WriteLine("\nThe instance has stopped.");
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidInstanceId")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"InstanceId is invalid, unable to stop.
{ec2Exception.Message}");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while stopping the instance.: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Terminate an EC2 instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ec2InstanceId">The instance Id of the EC2 instance
    /// to terminate.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task<List<InstanceStateChange>> TerminateInstances(string
ec2InstanceId)
```

```
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new TerminateInstancesRequest
            {
                InstanceIds = new List<string> { ec2InstanceId }
            };

            var response = await _amazonEC2.TerminateInstancesAsync(request);
            Console.Write("Waiting for the instance to terminate.");
            await WaitForInstanceState(ec2InstanceId, InstanceStateName.Terminated);

            Console.WriteLine($"\nThe instance {ec2InstanceId} has been
terminated.");
            return response.TerminatingInstances;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidInstanceId")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"InstanceId is invalid, unable to terminate.
{ec2Exception.Message}");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while terminating the instance.: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Wait until an EC2 instance is in a specified state.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The instance Id.</param>
    /// <param name="stateName">The state to wait for.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> WaitForInstanceState(string instanceId,
InstanceStateName stateName)
    {
```

```
        var request = new DescribeInstancesRequest
        {
            InstanceIds = new List<string> { instanceId }
        };

        // Wait until the instance is in the specified state.
        var hasState = false;
        do
        {
            // Wait 5 seconds.
            Thread.Sleep(5000);

            // Check for the desired state.
            var response = await _amazonEC2.DescribeInstancesAsync(request);
            var instance = response.Reservations[0].Instances[0];
            hasState = instance.State.Name == stateName;
            Console.Write(". ");
        } while (!hasState);

        return hasState;
    }

}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - AllocateAddress
  - AssociateAddress
  - AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress
  - CreateKeyPair
  - CreateSecurityGroup
  - DeleteKeyPair
  - DeleteSecurityGroup
  - DescribeImages
  - DescribeInstanceTypes
  - DescribeInstances
  - DescribeKeyPairs
  - DescribeSecurityGroups

- DisassociateAddress
- ReleaseAddress
- RunInstances
- StartInstances
- StopInstances
- TerminateInstances
- UnmonitorInstances

작업

`AllocateAddress`

다음 코드 예시는 `AllocateAddress`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Allocates an Elastic IP address that can be associated with an Amazon EC2
    // instance. By using an Elastic IP address, you can keep the public IP address
    // constant even when you restart the associated instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The response object for the allocated address.</returns>
    public async Task<AllocateAddressResponse> AllocateAddress()
    {
        var request = new AllocateAddressRequest();

        try
        {
            var response = await _amazonEC2.AllocateAddressAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"Allocated IP: {response.PublicIp} with allocation ID
{response.AllocationId}.");
            return response;
        }
```

```
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "AddressLimitExceeded")
            {
                // For more information on Elastic IP address quotas, see:
                // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/elastic-ip-
addresses-eip.html#using-instance-addressing-limit
                _logger.LogError($"Unable to allocate Elastic IP, address limit
 exceeded. {ec2Exception.Message}");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An error occurred while allocating Elastic IP.:
 {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 AllocateAddress를 참조하십시오.

`AssociateAddress`

다음 코드 예시는 `AssociateAddress`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Associates an Elastic IP address with an instance. When this association is
    /// created, the Elastic IP's public IP address is immediately used as the
 public
    /// IP address of the associated instance.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="allocationId">The allocation Id of an Elastic IP address.</
param>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The instance Id of the EC2 instance to
    /// associate the address with.</param>
    /// <returns>The association Id that represents
    /// the association of the Elastic IP address with an instance.</returns>
    public async Task<string> AssociateAddress(string allocationId, string
 instanceId)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new AssociateAddressRequest
            {
                AllocationId = allocationId,
                InstanceId = instanceId
            };

            var response = await _amazonEC2.AssociateAddressAsync(request);
            return response.AssociationId;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidInstanceId")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"InstanceId is invalid, unable to associate address.
 {ec2Exception.Message}");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while associating the Elastic IP.:
 {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 AssociateAddress를 참조하십시오.

AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress

다음 코드 예시는 AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/// <summary>
/// Authorize the local computer ingress to EC2 instances associated
/// with the virtual private cloud (VPC) security group.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="groupName">The name of the security group.</param>
/// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
public async Task<bool> AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress(string groupName)
{
    try
    {
        // Get the IP address for the local computer.
        var ipAddress = await GetIpAddress();
        Console.WriteLine($"Your IP address is: {ipAddress}");
        var ipRanges =
            new List<IpRange> { new IpRange { CidrIp = $"{ipAddress}/32" } };
        var permission = new IpPermission
        {
            Ipv4Ranges = ipRanges,
            IpProtocol = "tcp",
            FromPort = 22,
            ToPort = 22
        };
        var permissions = new List<IpPermission> { permission };
        var response = await _amazonEC2.AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressAsync(
            new AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest(groupName, permissions));
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
    catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
    {
        if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidPermission.Duplicate")
        {
```

```
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"The ingress rule already exists. {ec2Exception.Message}");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while authorizing ingress.: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Authorize the local computer for ingress to
    /// the Amazon EC2 SecurityGroup.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The IPv4 address of the computer running the scenario.</returns>
    private static async Task<string> GetIpAddress()
    {
        var httpClient = new HttpClient();
        var ipString = await httpClient.GetStringAsync("https://
checkip.amazonaws.com");

        // The IP address is returned with a new line
        // character on the end. Trim off the whitespace and
        // return the value to the caller.
        return ipString.Trim();
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress를 참조하십시오.

CreateKeyPair

다음 코드 예시는 CreateKeyPair의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Amazon EC2 key pair with a specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyPairName">The name for the new key pair.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon EC2 key pair created.</returns>
    public async Task<KeyPair?> CreateKeyPair(string keyPairName)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new CreateKeyPairRequest { KeyName = keyPairName, };

            var response = await _amazonEC2.CreateKeyPairAsync(request);

            var kp = response.KeyPair;
            // Return the key pair so it can be saved if needed.

            // Wait until the key pair exists.
            int retries = 5;
            while (retries-- > 0)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Checking for new KeyPair {keyPairName}...");
                var keyPairs = await DescribeKeyPairs(keyPairName);
                if (keyPairs.Any())
                {
                    return kp;
                }

                Thread.Sleep(5000);
                retries--;
            }
            _logger.LogError($"Unable to find newly created KeyPair
{keyPairName}.");
            throw new DoesNotExistException("KeyPair not found");
        }
```

```
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidKeyPair.Duplicate")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"A key pair called {keyPairName} already exists.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while creating the key pair.: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Save KeyPair information to a temporary file.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyPair">The name of the key pair.</param>
    /// <returns>The full path to the temporary file.</returns>
    public string SaveKeyPair(KeyPair keyPair)
    {
        var tempPath = Path.GetTempPath();
        var tempFileName = $"{tempPath}\\{Path.GetRandomFileName()}";
        var pemFileName = Path.ChangeExtension(tempFileName, "pem");

        // Save the key pair to a file in a temporary folder.
        using var stream = new FileStream(pemFileName, FileMode.Create);
        using var writer = new StreamWriter(stream);
        writer.WriteLine(keyPair.KeyMaterial);

        return pemFileName;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreateKeyPair를 참조하십시오.

`CreateLaunchTemplate`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateLaunchTemplate`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /// <summary>
   /// Creates an Amazon EC2 launch template to use with Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling.
   /// The launch template specifies a Bash script in its user data field that runs
after
   /// the instance is started. This script installs the Python packages and starts
a Python
   /// web server on the instance.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="startupScriptPath">The path to a Bash script file that is
run.</param>
   /// <param name="instancePolicyPath">The path to a permissions policy to create
and attach to the profile.</param>
   /// <returns>The template object.</returns>
   public async Task<Amazon.EC2.Model.LaunchTemplate> CreateTemplate(string
startupScriptPath, string instancePolicyPath)
   {
       try
       {
           await CreateKeyPair(_keyPairName);
           await CreateInstanceProfileWithName(_instancePolicyName,
_instanceRoleName,
               _instanceProfileName, instancePolicyPath);

           var startServerText = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(startupScriptPath);
           var plainTextBytes =
System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(startServerText);

           var amiLatest = await _amazonSsm.GetParameterAsync(
               new GetParameterRequest() { Name = _amiParam });
           var amiId = amiLatest.Parameter.Value;
           var launchTemplateResponse = await _amazonEc2.CreateLaunchTemplateAsync(
               new CreateLaunchTemplateRequest()
               {
                   LaunchTemplateName = _launchTemplateName,
```

```
                    LaunchTemplateData = new RequestLaunchTemplateData()
                    {
                        InstanceType = _instanceType,
                        ImageId = amiId,
                        IamInstanceProfile =
                            new

LaunchTemplateIamInstanceProfileSpecificationRequest()
                            {
                                Name = _instanceProfileName
                            },
                        KeyName = _keyPairName,
                        UserData = System.Convert.ToBase64String(plainTextBytes)
                    }
                });
            return launchTemplateResponse.LaunchTemplate;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode ==
"InvalidLaunchTemplateName.AlreadyExistsException")
            {
                _logger.LogError($"Could not create the template, the name
{_launchTemplateName} already exists. " +
                                 $"Please try again with a unique name.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An error occurred while creating the template.:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreateLaunchTemplate을 참조하세요.

CreateSecurityGroup

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateSecurityGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Amazon EC2 security group with a specified name and description.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name for the new security group.</param>
    /// <param name="groupDescription">A description of the new security group.</
param>
    /// <returns>The group Id of the new security group.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateSecurityGroup(string groupName, string
 groupDescription)
    {
        try
        {
            var response = await _amazonEC2.CreateSecurityGroupAsync(
                new CreateSecurityGroupRequest(groupName, groupDescription));

            // Wait until the security group exists.
            int retries = 5;
            while (retries-- > 0)
            {
                var groups = await DescribeSecurityGroups(response.GroupId);
                if (groups.Any())
                {
                    return response.GroupId;
                }

                Thread.Sleep(5000);
                retries--;
            }
            _logger.LogError($"Unable to find newly created group {groupName}.");
            throw new DoesNotExistException("security group not found");
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "ResourceAlreadyExists")
```

```
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"A security group with the name {groupName} already exists.
{ec2Exception.Message}");
            }
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while creating the security group.:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreateAccountAlias을 참조하십시오.

DeleteKeyPair

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteKeyPair의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an Amazon EC2 key pair.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyPairName">The name of the key pair to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteKeyPair(string keyPairName)
    {
        try
        {
```

```
            await _amazonEC2.DeleteKeyPairAsync(new
DeleteKeyPairRequest(keyPairName)).ConfigureAwait(false);
            return true;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidKeyPair.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError($"KeyPair {keyPairName} does not exist and cannot
be deleted. Please verify the key pair name and try again.");
            }

            return false;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't delete the key pair because:
{ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the temporary file where the key pair information was saved.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tempFileName">The path to the temporary file.</param>
    public void DeleteTempFile(string tempFileName)
    {
        if (File.Exists(tempFileName))
        {
            File.Delete(tempFileName);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteKeyPair를 참조하십시오.

DeleteLaunchTemplate

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteLaunchTemplate의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a launch template by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="templateName">The name of the template to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteTemplateByName(string templateName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonEc2.DeleteLaunchTemplateAsync(
                new DeleteLaunchTemplateRequest()
                {
                    LaunchTemplateName = templateName
                });
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode ==
"InvalidLaunchTemplateName.NotFoundException")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"Could not delete the template, the name {_launchTemplateName}
was not found.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An error occurred while deleting the template.:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteLaunchTemplate을 참조하세요.

`DeleteSecurityGroup`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteSecurityGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an Amazon EC2 security group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteSecurityGroup(string groupId)
    {
        try
        {
            var response =
                await _amazonEC2.DeleteSecurityGroupAsync(
                    new DeleteSecurityGroupRequest { GroupId = groupId });
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidGroup.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"Security Group {groupId} does not exist and cannot be deleted.
Please verify the ID and try again.");
            }

            return false;
        }
```

```
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't delete the security group because:
{ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteSecurityGroup을 참조하십시오.

`DescribeAvailabilityZones`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeAvailabilityZones`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of Availability Zones in the AWS Region of the Amazon EC2 Client.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of availability zones.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> DescribeAvailabilityZones()
    {
        try
        {
            var zoneResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeAvailabilityZonesAsync(
                new DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest());
            return zoneResponse.AvailabilityZones.Select(z => z.ZoneName).ToList();
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An Amazon EC2 error occurred while listing
availability zones.: {ec2Exception.Message}");
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
```

```
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An error occurred while listing availability zones.:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeAvailabilityZones를 참조하십시오.

`DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the instance profile association data for an instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance.</param>
    /// <returns>Instance profile associations data.</returns>
    public async Task<IamInstanceProfileAssociation> GetInstanceProfile(string
instanceId)
    {
        try
        {
            var response = await
_amazonEc2.DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsAsync(
                new DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsRequest()
                {
                    Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                    {
                        new("instance-id", new List<string>() { instanceId })
                    },
                });
            return response.IamInstanceProfileAssociations[0];
```

```
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(ec2Exception, $"Instance {instanceId} not found");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"An error occurred while creating the template.:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations를 참조하세요.

DescribeInstanceTypes

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeInstanceTypes의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Describe the instance types available.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of instance type information.</returns>
    public async Task<List<InstanceTypeInfo>>
DescribeInstanceTypes(ArchitectureValues architecture)
    {
```

```
        try
        {
            var request = new DescribeInstanceTypesRequest();

            var filters = new List<Filter>
            {
                new Filter("processor-info.supported-architecture",
                    new List<string> { architecture.ToString() })
            };
            filters.Add(new Filter("instance-type", new() { "*.micro",
"*.small" }));

            request.Filters = filters;
            var instanceTypes = new List<InstanceTypeInfo>();

            var paginator = _amazonEC2.Paginators.DescribeInstanceTypes(request);
            await foreach (var instanceType in paginator.InstanceTypes)
            {
                instanceTypes.Add(instanceType);
            }

            return instanceTypes;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidParameterValue")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"Parameters are invalid. Ensure architecture and size strings
conform to DescribeInstanceTypes API reference.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't delete the security group because:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeInstanceTypes를 참조하십시오.

DescribeInstances

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeInstances의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/// <summary>
/// Get information about EC2 instances with a particular state.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="tagName">The name of the tag to filter on.</param>
/// <param name="tagValue">The value of the tag to look for.</param>
/// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
public async Task<bool> GetInstancesWithState(string state)
{
    try
    {
        // Filters the results of the instance list.
        var filters = new List<Filter>
        {
            new Filter
            {
                Name = $"instance-state-name",
                Values = new List<string> { state, },
            },
        };
        var request = new DescribeInstancesRequest { Filters = filters, };

        Console.WriteLine($"\nShowing instances with state {state}");
        var paginator = _amazonEC2.Paginators.DescribeInstances(request);

        await foreach (var response in paginator.Responses)
        {
            foreach (var reservation in response.Reservations)
            {
                foreach (var instance in reservation.Instances)
                {
                    Console.Write($"Instance ID: {instance.InstanceId} ");
```

```
                        Console.WriteLine($"\tCurrent State:
{instance.State.Name}");
                    }
                }
            }

            return true;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidParameterValue")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"Invalid parameter value for filtering instances.");
            }

            return false;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't list instances because: {ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeInstances 참조하십시오.

`DescribeKeyPairs`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeKeyPairs`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Get information about an Amazon EC2 key pair.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyPairName">The name of the key pair.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of key pair information.</returns>
    public async Task<List<KeyPairInfo>> DescribeKeyPairs(string keyPairName)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new DescribeKeyPairsRequest();
            if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(keyPairName))
            {
                request = new DescribeKeyPairsRequest
                {
                    KeyNames = new List<string> { keyPairName }
                };
            }

            var response = await _amazonEC2.DescribeKeyPairsAsync(request);
            return response.KeyPairs.ToList();
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidKeyPair.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"A key pair called {keyPairName} does not exist.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while describing the key pair.: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeKeyPairs를 참조하십시오.

DescribeSecurityGroups

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeSecurityGroups의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve information for one or all Amazon EC2 security group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupId">The optional Id of a specific Amazon EC2 security
group.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of security group information.</returns>
    public async Task<List<SecurityGroup>> DescribeSecurityGroups(string groupId)
    {
        try
        {
            var securityGroups = new List<SecurityGroup>();
            var request = new DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest();

            if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(groupId))
            {
                var groupIds = new List<string> { groupId };
                request.GroupIds = groupIds;
            }

            var paginatorForSecurityGroups =
                _amazonEC2.Paginators.DescribeSecurityGroups(request);

            await foreach (var securityGroup in
paginatorForSecurityGroups.SecurityGroups)
            {
                securityGroups.Add(securityGroup);
            }

            return securityGroups;

        }
```

```
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidGroup.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"A security group {groupId} does not exist.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while listing security groups. {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display the information returned by the call to
    /// DescribeSecurityGroupsAsync.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="securityGroup">A list of security group information.</param>
    public void DisplaySecurityGroupInfoAsync(SecurityGroup securityGroup)
    {
        Console.WriteLine($"{securityGroup.GroupName}");
        Console.WriteLine("Ingress permissions:");
        securityGroup.IpPermissions.ForEach(permission =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tFromPort: {permission.FromPort}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tIpProtocol: {permission.IpProtocol}");

            Console.Write($"\tIpv4Ranges: ");
            permission.Ipv4Ranges.ForEach(range => { Console.Write($"{range.CidrIp}
"); });

            Console.WriteLine($"\n\tIpv6Ranges:");
            permission.Ipv6Ranges.ForEach(range =>
{ Console.Write($"{range.CidrIpv6} "); });

            Console.Write($"\n\tPrefixListIds: ");
            permission.PrefixListIds.ForEach(id => Console.Write($"{id.Id} "));

            Console.WriteLine($"\n\tTo Port: {permission.ToPort}");
```

```
        });
        Console.WriteLine("Egress permissions:");
        securityGroup.IpPermissionsEgress.ForEach(permission =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tFromPort: {permission.FromPort}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tIpProtocol: {permission.IpProtocol}");

            Console.Write($"\tIpv4Ranges: ");
            permission.Ipv4Ranges.ForEach(range => { Console.Write($"{range.CidrIp}
"); });

            Console.WriteLine($"\n\tIpv6Ranges:");
            permission.Ipv6Ranges.ForEach(range =>
{ Console.Write($"{range.CidrIpv6} "); });

            Console.Write($"\n\tPrefixListIds: ");
            permission.PrefixListIds.ForEach(id => Console.Write($"{id.Id} "));

            Console.WriteLine($"\n\tTo Port: {permission.ToPort}");
        });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeSecurityGroups를 참조하십시오.

`DescribeSubnets`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeSubnets`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get all the subnets for a Vpc in a set of availability zones.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vpcId">The Id of the Vpc.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="availabilityZones">The list of availability zones.</param>
    /// <returns>The collection of subnet objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Subnet>> GetAllVpcSubnetsForZones(string vpcId,
List<string> availabilityZones)
    {
        try
        {
            var subnets = new List<Subnet>();
            var subnetPaginator = _amazonEc2.Paginators.DescribeSubnets(
                new DescribeSubnetsRequest()
                {
                    Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                    {
                        new("vpc-id", new List<string>() { vpcId }),
                        new("availability-zone", availabilityZones),
                        new("default-for-az", new List<string>() { "true" })
                    }
                });

            // Get the entire list using the paginator.
            await foreach (var subnet in subnetPaginator.Subnets)
            {
                subnets.Add(subnet);
            }

            return subnets;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidVpcID.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(ec2Exception, $"The specified VPC ID {vpcId} does
not exist.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"An error occurred while describing the subnets.:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeSubnets를 참조하세요.

DescribeVpcs

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeVpcs의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the default VPC for the account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The default VPC object.</returns>
    public async Task<Vpc> GetDefaultVpc()
    {
        try
        {
            var vpcResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeVpcsAsync(
                new DescribeVpcsRequest()
                {
                    Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                    {
                        new("is-default", new List<string>() { "true" })
                    }
                });
            return vpcResponse.Vpcs[0];
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "UnauthorizedOperation")
            {
                _logger.LogError(ec2Exception, $"You do not have the necessary
permissions to describe VPCs.");
            }
```

```
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"An error occurred while describing the vpcs.:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeVpcs를 참조하세요.

`DisassociateAddress`

다음 코드 예시는 `DisassociateAddress`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Disassociate an Elastic IP address from an EC2 instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="associationId">The association Id.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DisassociateIp(string associationId)
    {
        try
        {
            var response = await _amazonEC2.DisassociateAddressAsync(
                new DisassociateAddressRequest { AssociationId = associationId });
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidAssociationID.NotFound")
            {
```

```
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"AssociationId is invalid, unable to disassociate address.
{ec2Exception.Message}");
            }

            return false;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while disassociating the Elastic IP.:
{ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DisassociateAddress를 참조하십시오.

`RebootInstances`

다음 코드 예시는 `RebootInstances`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

ID로 인스턴스를 재부팅합니다.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Reboot a specific EC2 instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ec2InstanceId">The instance Id of the instance that will be
rebooted.</param>
    /// <returns>Async Task.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> RebootInstances(string ec2InstanceId)
    {
        try
```

```
        {
            var request = new RebootInstancesRequest
            {
                InstanceIds = new List<string> { ec2InstanceId },
            };

            await _amazonEC2.RebootInstancesAsync(request);

            // Wait for the instance to be running.
            Console.Write("Waiting for the instance to start.");
            await WaitForInstanceState(ec2InstanceId, InstanceStateName.Running);

            return true;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidInstanceId")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"InstanceId {ec2InstanceId} is invalid, unable to reboot.
{ec2Exception.Message}");
            }
            return false;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while rebooting the instance {ec2InstanceId}.:
{ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Wait until an EC2 instance is in a specified state.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The instance Id.</param>
    /// <param name="stateName">The state to wait for.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> WaitForInstanceState(string instanceId,
InstanceStateName stateName)
    {
        var request = new DescribeInstancesRequest
        {
```

```
            InstanceIds = new List<string> { instanceId }
        };

        // Wait until the instance is in the specified state.
        var hasState = false;
        do
        {
            // Wait 5 seconds.
            Thread.Sleep(5000);

            // Check for the desired state.
            var response = await _amazonEC2.DescribeInstancesAsync(request);
            var instance = response.Reservations[0].Instances[0];
            hasState = instance.State.Name == stateName;
            Console.Write(". ");
        } while (!hasState);

        return hasState;
    }
```

인스턴스의 프로파일을 바꾸고, 재부팅하며, 웹 서버를 다시 시작합니다.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Replace the profile associated with a running instance. After the profile is
replaced, the instance
    /// is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new profile. When the instance is
ready, Systems Manager is
    /// used to restart the Python web server.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance to update.</param>
    /// <param name="credsProfileName">The name of the new profile to associate with
the specified instance.</param>
    /// <param name="associationId">The Id of the existing profile association for
the instance.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task ReplaceInstanceProfile(string instanceId, string
credsProfileName, string associationId)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonEc2.ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationAsync(
```

```
                new ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationRequest()
                {
                    AssociationId = associationId,
                    IamInstanceProfile = new IamInstanceProfileSpecification()
                    {
                        Name = credsProfileName
                    }
                });
            // Allow time before resetting.
            Thread.Sleep(25000);

            await _amazonEc2.RebootInstancesAsync(
                new RebootInstancesRequest(new List<string>() { instanceId }));
            Thread.Sleep(25000);
            var instanceReady = false;
            var retries = 5;
            while (retries-- > 0 && !instanceReady)
            {
                var instancesPaginator =
                    _amazonSsm.Paginators.DescribeInstanceInformation(
                        new DescribeInstanceInformationRequest());
                // Get the entire list using the paginator.
                await foreach (var instance in
instancesPaginator.InstanceInformationList)
                {
                    instanceReady = instance.InstanceId == instanceId;
                    if (instanceReady)
                    {
                        break;
                    }
                }
            }
            Console.WriteLine("Waiting for instance to be running.");
            await WaitForInstanceState(instanceId, InstanceStateName.Running);
            Console.WriteLine("Instance ready.");
            Console.WriteLine($"Sending restart command to instance {instanceId}");
            await _amazonSsm.SendCommandAsync(
                new SendCommandRequest()
                {
                    InstanceIds = new List<string>() { instanceId },
                    DocumentName = "AWS-RunShellScript",
                    Parameters = new Dictionary<string, List<string>>()
                    {
                        {
```

```
                            "commands",
                            new List<string>() { "cd / && sudo python3 server.py
80" }
                        }
                    }
                });
            Console.WriteLine($"Restarted the web server on instance {instanceId}");
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(ec2Exception, $"Instance {instanceId} not found");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"An error occurred while replacing the template.:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 RebootInstances를 참조하십시오.

`ReleaseAddress`

다음 코드 예시는 `ReleaseAddress`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Release an Elastic IP address. After the Elastic IP address is released,
    /// it can no longer be used.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="allocationId">The allocation Id of the Elastic IP address.</
param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> ReleaseAddress(string allocationId)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new ReleaseAddressRequest { AllocationId = allocationId };

            var response = await _amazonEC2.ReleaseAddressAsync(request);
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidAllocationID.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"AllocationId {allocationId} was not found.
 {ec2Exception.Message}");
            }

            return false;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while releasing the AllocationId
 {allocationId}.: {ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ReleaseAddress를 참조하십시오.

ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation

다음 코드 예시는 ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /// <summary>
   /// Replace the profile associated with a running instance. After the profile is
replaced, the instance
   /// is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new profile. When the instance is
ready, Systems Manager is
   /// used to restart the Python web server.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance to update.</param>
   /// <param name="credsProfileName">The name of the new profile to associate with
the specified instance.</param>
   /// <param name="associationId">The Id of the existing profile association for
the instance.</param>
   /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
   public async Task ReplaceInstanceProfile(string instanceId, string
credsProfileName, string associationId)
   {
       try
       {
           await _amazonEc2.ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationAsync(
               new ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationRequest()
               {
                   AssociationId = associationId,
                   IamInstanceProfile = new IamInstanceProfileSpecification()
                   {
                       Name = credsProfileName
                   }
               });
           // Allow time before resetting.
           Thread.Sleep(25000);

           await _amazonEc2.RebootInstancesAsync(
               new RebootInstancesRequest(new List<string>() { instanceId }));
           Thread.Sleep(25000);
           var instanceReady = false;
```

```
            var retries = 5;
            while (retries-- > 0 && !instanceReady)
            {
                var instancesPaginator =
                    _amazonSsm.Paginators.DescribeInstanceInformation(
                        new DescribeInstanceInformationRequest());
                // Get the entire list using the paginator.
                await foreach (var instance in
instancesPaginator.InstanceInformationList)
                {
                    instanceReady = instance.InstanceId == instanceId;
                    if (instanceReady)
                    {
                        break;
                    }
                }
            }
            Console.WriteLine("Waiting for instance to be running.");
            await WaitForInstanceState(instanceId, InstanceStateName.Running);
            Console.WriteLine("Instance ready.");
            Console.WriteLine($"Sending restart command to instance {instanceId}");
            await _amazonSsm.SendCommandAsync(
                new SendCommandRequest()
                {
                    InstanceIds = new List<string>() { instanceId },
                    DocumentName = "AWS-RunShellScript",
                    Parameters = new Dictionary<string, List<string>>()
                    {
                        {
                            "commands",
                            new List<string>() { "cd / && sudo python3 server.py
80" }
                        }
                    }
                });
            Console.WriteLine($"Restarted the web server on instance {instanceId}");
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(ec2Exception, $"Instance {instanceId} not found");
            }
```

```
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"An error occurred while replacing the template.:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation을 참조하세요.

RunInstances

다음 코드 예시는 RunInstances의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create and run an EC2 instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ImageId">The image Id of the image used as a basis for the
    /// EC2 instance.</param>
    /// <param name="instanceType">The instance type of the EC2 instance to
create.</param>
    /// <param name="keyName">The name of the key pair to associate with the
    /// instance.</param>
    /// <param name="groupId">The Id of the Amazon EC2 security group that will be
    /// allowed to interact with the new EC2 instance.</param>
    /// <returns>The instance Id of the new EC2 instance.</returns>
    public async Task<string> RunInstances(string imageId, string instanceType,
string keyName, string groupId)
    {
```

```
        try
        {
            var request = new RunInstancesRequest
            {
                ImageId = imageId,
                InstanceType = instanceType,
                KeyName = keyName,
                MinCount = 1,
                MaxCount = 1,
                SecurityGroupIds = new List<string> { groupId }
            };
            var response = await _amazonEC2.RunInstancesAsync(request);
            var instanceId = response.Reservation.Instances[0].InstanceId;

            Console.Write("Waiting for the instance to start.");
            await WaitForInstanceState(instanceId, InstanceStateName.Running);

            return instanceId;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidGroupId.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"GroupId {groupId} was not found. {ec2Exception.Message}");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while running the instance.: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 RunInstances를 참조하십시오.

StartInstances

다음 코드 예시는 StartInstances의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Start an EC2 instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ec2InstanceId">The instance Id of the Amazon EC2 instance
    /// to start.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task StartInstances(string ec2InstanceId)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new StartInstancesRequest
            {
                InstanceIds = new List<string> { ec2InstanceId },
            };

            await _amazonEC2.StartInstancesAsync(request);

            Console.Write("Waiting for instance to start. ");
            await WaitForInstanceState(ec2InstanceId, InstanceStateName.Running);
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidInstanceId")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"InstanceId is invalid, unable to start.
{ec2Exception.Message}");
            }

            throw;
        }
```

```
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while starting the instance.: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Wait until an EC2 instance is in a specified state.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The instance Id.</param>
    /// <param name="stateName">The state to wait for.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> WaitForInstanceState(string instanceId,
InstanceStateName stateName)
    {
        var request = new DescribeInstancesRequest
        {
            InstanceIds = new List<string> { instanceId }
        };

        // Wait until the instance is in the specified state.
        var hasState = false;
        do
        {
            // Wait 5 seconds.
            Thread.Sleep(5000);

            // Check for the desired state.
            var response = await _amazonEC2.DescribeInstancesAsync(request);
            var instance = response.Reservations[0].Instances[0];
            hasState = instance.State.Name == stateName;
            Console.Write(". ");
        } while (!hasState);

        return hasState;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 StartInstances를 참조하십시오.

StopInstances

다음 코드 예시는 StopInstances의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Stop an EC2 instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ec2InstanceId">The instance Id of the EC2 instance to
    /// stop.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task StopInstances(string ec2InstanceId)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new StopInstancesRequest
            {
                InstanceIds = new List<string> { ec2InstanceId },
            };

            await _amazonEC2.StopInstancesAsync(request);
            Console.Write("Waiting for the instance to stop.");
            await WaitForInstanceState(ec2InstanceId, InstanceStateName.Stopped);

            Console.WriteLine("\nThe instance has stopped.");
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidInstanceId")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"InstanceId is invalid, unable to stop.
{ec2Exception.Message}");
            }

            throw;
```

```
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while stopping the instance.: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Wait until an EC2 instance is in a specified state.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The instance Id.</param>
    /// <param name="stateName">The state to wait for.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> WaitForInstanceState(string instanceId,
InstanceStateName stateName)
    {
        var request = new DescribeInstancesRequest
        {
            InstanceIds = new List<string> { instanceId }
        };

        // Wait until the instance is in the specified state.
        var hasState = false;
        do
        {
            // Wait 5 seconds.
            Thread.Sleep(5000);

            // Check for the desired state.
            var response = await _amazonEC2.DescribeInstancesAsync(request);
            var instance = response.Reservations[0].Instances[0];
            hasState = instance.State.Name == stateName;
            Console.Write(". ");
        } while (!hasState);

        return hasState;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 StopInstances를 참조하십시오.

TerminateInstances

다음 코드 예시는 TerminateInstances의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Terminate an EC2 instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ec2InstanceId">The instance Id of the EC2 instance
    /// to terminate.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task<List<InstanceStateChange>> TerminateInstances(string
ec2InstanceId)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new TerminateInstancesRequest
            {
                InstanceIds = new List<string> { ec2InstanceId }
            };

            var response = await _amazonEC2.TerminateInstancesAsync(request);
            Console.Write("Waiting for the instance to terminate.");
            await WaitForInstanceState(ec2InstanceId, InstanceStateName.Terminated);

            Console.WriteLine($"\nThe instance {ec2InstanceId} has been
terminated.");
            return response.TerminatingInstances;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidInstanceId")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"InstanceId is invalid, unable to terminate.
{ec2Exception.Message}");
```

```
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while terminating the instance.: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Wait until an EC2 instance is in a specified state.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The instance Id.</param>
    /// <param name="stateName">The state to wait for.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> WaitForInstanceState(string instanceId,
InstanceStateName stateName)
    {
        var request = new DescribeInstancesRequest
        {
            InstanceIds = new List<string> { instanceId }
        };

        // Wait until the instance is in the specified state.
        var hasState = false;
        do
        {
            // Wait 5 seconds.
            Thread.Sleep(5000);

            // Check for the desired state.
            var response = await _amazonEC2.DescribeInstancesAsync(request);
            var instance = response.Reservations[0].Instances[0];
            hasState = instance.State.Name == stateName;
            Console.Write(". ");
        } while (!hasState);

        return hasState;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 TerminateInstances를 참조하십시오.

시나리오

복원력이 뛰어난 서비스 구축 및 관리

다음 코드 예제에서는 책, 영화, 노래 추천을 반환하는 로드 밸런싱 웹 서비스를 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제에서는 서비스가 장애에 대응하는 방법과 장애 발생 시 복원력을 높이기 위해 서비스를 재구성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 그룹을 사용하여 시작 템플릿을 기반으로 Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud(Amazon EC2) 인스턴스를 생성하고 인스턴스 수를 지정된 범위 내로 유지합니다.
- Elastic Load Balancing으로 HTTP 요청을 처리하고 배포합니다.
- Auto Scaling 그룹의 인스턴스 상태를 모니터링하고 요청을 정상 인스턴스로만 전달합니다.
- 각 EC2 인스턴스에서 Python 웹 서버를 실행하여 HTTP 요청을 처리합니다. 웹 서버는 추천 및 상태 확인으로 응답합니다.
- Amazon DynamoDB 테이블을 사용하여 추천 서비스를 시뮬레이션합니다.
- AWS Systems Manager 파라미터를 업데이트하여 요청 및 상태 확인에 대한 웹 서버 응답을 제어합니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
static async Task Main(string[] args)
{
    _configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
        .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
        .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load settings from .json file.
        .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
```

```
                true) // Optionally, load local settings.
            .Build();


        // Set up dependency injection for the AWS services.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonDynamoDB>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonElasticLoadBalancingV2>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonAutoScaling>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonEC2>()
                    .AddTransient<AutoScalerWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<SmParameterWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<Recommendations>()
                    .AddSingleton<IConfiguration>(_configuration)
            )
            .Build();

        ServicesSetup(host);
        ResourcesSetup();

        try
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the Resilient Architecture Example
Scenario.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            await Deploy(true);

            Console.WriteLine("Now let's begin the scenario.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            await Demo(true);

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Finally, let's clean up our resources.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
```

```
            await DestroyResources(true);

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Resilient Architecture Example Scenario is
complete.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine($"There was a problem running the scenario:
{ex.Message}");
            await DestroyResources(true);
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Setup any common resources, also used for integration testing.
    /// </summary>
    public static void ResourcesSetup()
    {
        _httpClient = new HttpClient();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the services for use within the console application.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="host">The services host.</param>
    private static void ServicesSetup(IHost host)
    {
        _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper>();
        _iamClient =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>();
        _recommendations = host.Services.GetRequiredService<Recommendations>();
        _autoScalerWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<AutoScalerWrapper>();
        _smParameterWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<SmParameterWrapper>();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Deploy necessary resources for the scenario.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to run as interactive.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> Deploy(bool interactive)
    {
        var protocol = "HTTP";
        var port = 80;
        var sshPort = 22;

        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nFor this demo, we'll use the AWS SDK for .NET to create several AWS
resources\n" +
            "to set up a load-balanced web service endpoint and explore some ways to
make it resilient\n" +
            "against various kinds of failures.\n\n" +
            "Some of the resources create by this demo are:\n");

        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* A DynamoDB table that the web service depends on to provide book,
movie, and song recommendations.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* An EC2 launch template that defines EC2 instances that each contain
a Python web server.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* An EC2 Auto Scaling group that manages EC2 instances across several
Availability Zones.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* An Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) load balancer that targets the Auto
Scaling group to distribute requests.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter when you're ready to start deploying
resources.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();

        // Create and populate the DynamoDB table.
        var databaseTableName = _configuration["databaseName"];
        var recommendationsPath = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "recommendations_objects.json");
        Console.WriteLine($"Creating and populating a DynamoDB table named
{databaseTableName}.");
        await _recommendations.CreateDatabaseWithName(databaseTableName);
        await _recommendations.PopulateDatabase(databaseTableName,
recommendationsPath);
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        // Create the EC2 Launch Template.

        Console.WriteLine(
            $"Creating an EC2 launch template that runs 'server_startup_script.sh'
when an instance starts.\n"
            + "\nThis script starts a Python web server defined in the `server.py`
script. The web server\n"
            + "listens to HTTP requests on port 80 and responds to requests to '/'
and to '/healthcheck'.\n"
            + "For demo purposes, this server is run as the root user. In
production, the best practice is to\n"
            + "run a web server, such as Apache, with least-privileged
credentials.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nThe template also defines an IAM policy that each instance uses to
assume a role that grants\n"
            + "permissions to access the DynamoDB recommendation table and Systems
Manager parameters\n"
            + "that control the flow of the demo.");

        var startupScriptPath = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "server_startup_script.sh");
        var instancePolicyPath = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "instance_policy.json");
        await _autoScalerWrapper.CreateTemplate(startupScriptPath,
instancePolicyPath);
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        Console.WriteLine(
            "Creating an EC2 Auto Scaling group that maintains three EC2 instances,
each in a different\n"
            + "Availability Zone.\n");
        var zones = await _autoScalerWrapper.DescribeAvailabilityZones();
        await _autoScalerWrapper.CreateGroupOfSize(3, _autoScalerWrapper.GroupName,
zones);
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        Console.WriteLine(
            "At this point, you have EC2 instances created. Once each instance
starts, it listens for\n"
            + "HTTP requests. You can see these instances in the console or continue
with the demo.\n");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter when you're ready to continue.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();

        Console.WriteLine("Creating variables that control the flow of the demo.");
        await _smParameterWrapper.Reset();

        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nCreating an Elastic Load Balancing target group and load balancer.
 The target group\n"
            + "defines how the load balancer connects to instances. The load
 balancer provides a\n"
            + "single endpoint where clients connect and dispatches requests to
 instances in the group.");

        var defaultVpc = await _autoScalerWrapper.GetDefaultVpc();
        var subnets = await
 _autoScalerWrapper.GetAllVpcSubnetsForZones(defaultVpc.VpcId, zones);
        var subnetIds = subnets.Select(s => s.SubnetId).ToList();
        var targetGroup = await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.CreateTargetGroupOnVpc(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.TargetGroupN
 protocol, port, defaultVpc.VpcId);

        await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.CreateLoadBalancerAndListener(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.LoadB
 subnetIds, targetGroup);
        await
 _autoScalerWrapper.AttachLoadBalancerToGroup(_autoScalerWrapper.GroupName,
 targetGroup.TargetGroupArn);
        Console.WriteLine("\nVerifying access to the load balancer endpoint...");
        var endPoint = await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.GetEndpointForLoadBalancerByName(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.Lo
        var loadBalancerAccess = await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.VerifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(endPoint);

        if (!loadBalancerAccess)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\nCouldn't connect to the load balancer, verifying
 that the port is open...");

            var ipString = await _httpClient.GetStringAsync("https://
checkip.amazonaws.com");
```

```
            ipString = ipString.Trim();

            var defaultSecurityGroup = await
 _autoScalerWrapper.GetDefaultSecurityGroupForVpc(defaultVpc);
            var portIsOpen =
 _autoScalerWrapper.VerifyInboundPortForGroup(defaultSecurityGroup, port, ipString);
            var sshPortIsOpen =
 _autoScalerWrapper.VerifyInboundPortForGroup(defaultSecurityGroup, sshPort,
 ipString);

            if (!portIsOpen)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    "\nFor this example to work, the default security group for your
 default VPC must\n"
                    + "allows access from this computer. You can either add it
 automatically from this\n"
                    + "example or add it yourself using the AWS Management Console.
\n");

                if (!interactive || GetYesNoResponse(
                        "Do you want to add a rule to the security group to allow
 inbound traffic from your computer's IP address?"))
                {
                    await
 _autoScalerWrapper.OpenInboundPort(defaultSecurityGroup.GroupId, port, ipString);
                }
            }

            if (!sshPortIsOpen)
            {
                if (!interactive || GetYesNoResponse(
                        "Do you want to add a rule to the security group to allow
 inbound SSH traffic for debugging from your computer's IP address?"))
                {
                    await
 _autoScalerWrapper.OpenInboundPort(defaultSecurityGroup.GroupId, sshPort,
 ipString);
                }
            }
            loadBalancerAccess = await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.VerifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(endPoint);
        }
```

```
        if (loadBalancerAccess)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Your load balancer is ready. You can access it by
browsing to:");
            Console.WriteLine($"\thttp://{endPoint}\n");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "\nCouldn't get a successful response from the load balancer
endpoint. Troubleshoot by\n"
                + "manually verifying that your VPC and security group are
configured correctly and that\n"
                + "you can successfully make a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint:\n");
            Console.WriteLine($"\thttp://{endPoint}\n");
        }
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter when you're ready to continue with the
demo.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();
        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Demonstrate the steps of the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to run as an interactive scenario.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> Demo(bool interactive)
    {
        var ssmOnlyPolicy = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "ssm_only_policy.json");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Resetting parameters to starting values for demo.");
        await _smParameterWrapper.Reset();

        Console.WriteLine("\nThis part of the demonstration shows how to toggle
different parts of the system\n" +
                          "to create situations where the web service fails, and
shows how using a resilient\n" +
```

```
                            "architecture can keep the web service running in spite of
 these failures.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 88));
        Console.WriteLine("At the start, the load balancer endpoint returns
 recommendations and reports that all targets are healthy.");
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine($"The web service running on the EC2 instances gets
 recommendations by querying a DynamoDB table.\n" +
                            $"The table name is contained in a Systems Manager
 parameter named '{_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter}'.\n" +
                            $"To simulate a failure of the recommendation service,
 let's set this parameter to name a non-existent table.\n");
        await
 _smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter, "this-
is-not-a-table");
        Console.WriteLine("\nNow, sending a GET request to the load balancer
 endpoint returns a failure code. But, the service reports as\n" +
                            "healthy to the load balancer because shallow health
 checks don't check for failure of the recommendation service.");
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("Instead of failing when the recommendation service fails,
 the web service can return a static response.");
        Console.WriteLine("While this is not a perfect solution, it presents the
 customer with a somewhat better experience than failure.");

        await
 _smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.FailureResponseParameter,
 "static");

        Console.WriteLine("\nNow, sending a GET request to the load balancer
 endpoint returns a static response.");
        Console.WriteLine("The service still reports as healthy because health
 checks are still shallow.");
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("Let's reinstate the recommendation service.\n");
        await
 _smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter,
 _smParameterWrapper.TableName);
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nLet's also substitute bad credentials for one of the instances in the
target group so that it can't\n" +
            "access the DynamoDB recommendation table.\n"
        );
        await _autoScalerWrapper.CreateInstanceProfileWithName(
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsPolicyName,
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsRoleName,
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsProfileName,
            ssmOnlyPolicy,
            new List<string> { "AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore" }
        );
        var instances = await
_autoScalerWrapper.GetInstancesByGroupName(_autoScalerWrapper.GroupName);
        var badInstanceId = instances.First();
        var instanceProfile = await
_autoScalerWrapper.GetInstanceProfile(badInstanceId);
        Console.WriteLine(
            $"Replacing the profile for instance {badInstanceId} with a profile that
contains\n" +
            "bad credentials...\n"
        );
        await _autoScalerWrapper.ReplaceInstanceProfile(
            badInstanceId,
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsProfileName,
            instanceProfile.AssociationId
        );
        Console.WriteLine(
            "Now, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint returns either
a recommendation or a static response,\n" +
            "depending on which instance is selected by the load balancer.\n"
        );
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("\nLet's implement a deep health check. For this demo, a
deep health check tests whether");
        Console.WriteLine("the web service can access the DynamoDB table that it
depends on for recommendations. Note that");
        Console.WriteLine("the deep health check is only for ELB routing and not for
Auto Scaling instance health.");
        Console.WriteLine("This kind of deep health check is not recommended for
Auto Scaling instance health, because it");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("risks accidental termination of all instances in the Auto
Scaling group when a dependent service fails.");

        Console.WriteLine("\nBy implementing deep health checks, the load balancer
can detect when one of the instances is failing");
        Console.WriteLine("and take that instance out of rotation.");

        await
_smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.HealthCheckParameter,
"deep");

        Console.WriteLine($"\nNow, checking target health indicates that the
instance with bad credentials ({badInstanceId})");
        Console.WriteLine("is unhealthy. Note that it might take a minute or two for
the load balancer to detect the unhealthy");
        Console.WriteLine("instance. Sending a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint always returns a recommendation, because");
        Console.WriteLine("the load balancer takes unhealthy instances out of its
rotation.");

        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("\nBecause the instances in this demo are controlled by an
auto scaler, the simplest way to fix an unhealthy");
        Console.WriteLine("instance is to terminate it and let the auto scaler start
a new instance to replace it.");

        await _autoScalerWrapper.TryTerminateInstanceById(badInstanceId);

        Console.WriteLine($"\nEven while the instance is terminating and the new
instance is starting, sending a GET");
        Console.WriteLine("request to the web service continues to get a successful
recommendation response because");
        Console.WriteLine("starts and reports as healthy, it is included in the load
balancing rotation.");
        Console.WriteLine("Note that terminating and replacing an instance typically
takes several minutes, during which time you");
        Console.WriteLine("can see the changing health check status until the new
instance is running and healthy.");

        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("\nIf the recommendation service fails now, deep health
 checks mean all instances report as unhealthy.");

        await
 _smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter, "this-
is-not-a-table");

        Console.WriteLine($"\nWhen all instances are unhealthy, the load balancer
 continues to route requests even to");
        Console.WriteLine("unhealthy instances, allowing them to fail open and
 return a static response rather than fail");
        Console.WriteLine("closed and report failure to the customer.");

        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();
        await _smParameterWrapper.Reset();

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Clean up the resources from the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to ask the user for cleanup.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> DestroyResources(bool interactive)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine(
            "To keep things tidy and to avoid unwanted charges on your account, we
 can clean up all AWS resources\n" +
            "that were created for this demo."
        );

        if (!interactive || GetYesNoResponse("Do you want to clean up all demo
 resources? (y/n) "))
        {
            await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.DeleteLoadBalancerByName(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.LoadBalanc
            await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.DeleteTargetGroupByName(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.TargetGroup
            await
 _autoScalerWrapper.TerminateAndDeleteAutoScalingGroupWithName(_autoScalerWrapper.GroupName)
```

```
            await
 _autoScalerWrapper.DeleteKeyPairByName(_autoScalerWrapper.KeyPairName);
            await
 _autoScalerWrapper.DeleteTemplateByName(_autoScalerWrapper.LaunchTemplateName);
            await _autoScalerWrapper.DeleteInstanceProfile(
                _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsProfileName,
                _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsRoleName
            );
            await
 _recommendations.DestroyDatabaseByName(_recommendations.TableName);
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Ok, we'll leave the resources intact.\n" +
                "Don't forget to delete them when you're done with them or you might
 incur unexpected charges."
            );
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return true;
    }
```

Auto Scaling과 Amazon EC2 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management methods.
/// </summary>
public class AutoScalerWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonAutoScaling _amazonAutoScaling;
    private readonly IAmazonEC2 _amazonEc2;
    private readonly IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement _amazonSsm;
    private readonly IAmazonIdentityManagementService _amazonIam;
    private readonly ILogger<AutoScalerWrapper> _logger;

    private readonly string _instanceType = "";
    private readonly string _amiParam = "";
    private readonly string _launchTemplateName = "";
    private readonly string _groupName = "";
    private readonly string _instancePolicyName = "";
```

```
    private readonly string _instanceRoleName = "";
    private readonly string _instanceProfileName = "";
    private readonly string _badCredsProfileName = "";
    private readonly string _badCredsRoleName = "";
    private readonly string _badCredsPolicyName = "";
    private readonly string _keyPairName = "";

    public string GroupName => _groupName;
    public string KeyPairName => _keyPairName;
    public string LaunchTemplateName => _launchTemplateName;
    public string InstancePolicyName => _instancePolicyName;
    public string BadCredsProfileName => _badCredsProfileName;
    public string BadCredsRoleName => _badCredsRoleName;
    public string BadCredsPolicyName => _badCredsPolicyName;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the AutoScalerWrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonAutoScaling">The injected AutoScaling client.</param>
    /// <param name="amazonEc2">The injected EC2 client.</param>
    /// <param name="amazonIam">The injected IAM client.</param>
    /// <param name="amazonSsm">The injected SSM client.</param>
    public AutoScalerWrapper(
        IAmazonAutoScaling amazonAutoScaling,
        IAmazonEC2 amazonEc2,
        IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement amazonSsm,
        IAmazonIdentityManagementService amazonIam,
        IConfiguration configuration,
        ILogger<AutoScalerWrapper> logger)
    {
        _amazonAutoScaling = amazonAutoScaling;
        _amazonEc2 = amazonEc2;
        _amazonSsm = amazonSsm;
        _amazonIam = amazonIam;
        _logger = logger;

        var prefix = configuration["resourcePrefix"];
        _instanceType = configuration["instanceType"];
        _amiParam = configuration["amiParam"];

        _launchTemplateName = prefix + "-template";
        _groupName = prefix + "-group";
        _instancePolicyName = prefix + "-pol";
        _instanceRoleName = prefix + "-role";
```

```
        _instanceProfileName = prefix + "-prof";
        _badCredsPolicyName = prefix + "-bc-pol";
        _badCredsRoleName = prefix + "-bc-role";
        _badCredsProfileName = prefix + "-bc-prof";
        _keyPairName = prefix + "-key-pair";
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a policy, role, and profile that is associated with instances with a
specified name.
    /// An instance's associated profile defines a role that is assumed by the
    /// instance.The role has attached policies that specify the AWS permissions
granted to
    /// clients that run on the instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyName">Name to use for the policy.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">Name to use for the role.</param>
    /// <param name="profileName">Name to use for the profile.</param>
    /// <param name="ssmOnlyPolicyFile">Path to a policy file for SSM.</param>
    /// <param name="awsManagedPolicies">AWS Managed policies to be attached to the
role.</param>
    /// <returns>The Arn of the profile.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateInstanceProfileWithName(
        string policyName,
        string roleName,
        string profileName,
        string ssmOnlyPolicyFile,
        List<string>? awsManagedPolicies = null)
    {

        var assumeRoleDoc = "{" +
                                "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                                "\"Statement\": [{" +
                                     "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                                     "\"Principal\": {" +
                                     "\"Service\": [" +
                                         "\"ec2.amazonaws.com\"" +
                                     "]" +
                                     "}," +
                                "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
                                "}]" +
                            "}";

        var policyDocument = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(ssmOnlyPolicyFile);
```

```
        var policyArn = "";

        try
        {
            var createPolicyResult = await _amazonIam.CreatePolicyAsync(
                new CreatePolicyRequest
                {
                    PolicyName = policyName,
                    PolicyDocument = policyDocument
                });
            policyArn = createPolicyResult.Policy.Arn;
        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            // The policy already exists, so we look it up to get the Arn.
            var policiesPaginator = _amazonIam.Paginators.ListPolicies(
                new ListPoliciesRequest()
                {
                    Scope = PolicyScopeType.Local
                });
            // Get the entire list using the paginator.
            await foreach (var policy in policiesPaginator.Policies)
            {
                if (policy.PolicyName.Equals(policyName))
                {
                    policyArn = policy.Arn;
                }
            }

            if (policyArn == null)
            {
                throw new InvalidOperationException("Policy not found");
            }
        }

        try
        {
            await _amazonIam.CreateRoleAsync(new CreateRoleRequest()
            {
                RoleName = roleName,
                AssumeRolePolicyDocument = assumeRoleDoc,
            });
            await _amazonIam.AttachRolePolicyAsync(new AttachRolePolicyRequest()
```

```
            {
                RoleName = roleName,
                PolicyArn = policyArn
            });
            if (awsManagedPolicies != null)
            {
                foreach (var awsPolicy in awsManagedPolicies)
                {
                    await _amazonIam.AttachRolePolicyAsync(new
AttachRolePolicyRequest()
                    {
                        PolicyArn = $"arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/{awsPolicy}",
                        RoleName = roleName
                    });
                }
            }
        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Role already exists.");
        }

        string profileArn = "";
        try
        {
            var profileCreateResponse = await _amazonIam.CreateInstanceProfileAsync(
                new CreateInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName
                });
            // Allow time for the profile to be ready.
            profileArn = profileCreateResponse.InstanceProfile.Arn;
            Thread.Sleep(10000);
            await _amazonIam.AddRoleToInstanceProfileAsync(
                new AddRoleToInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName,
                    RoleName = roleName
                });

        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Policy already exists.");
```

```
            var profileGetResponse = await _amazonIam.GetInstanceProfileAsync(
                new GetInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName
                });
            profileArn = profileGetResponse.InstanceProfile.Arn;
        }
        return profileArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new key pair and save the file.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="newKeyPairName">The name of the new key pair.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task CreateKeyPair(string newKeyPairName)
    {
        try
        {
            var keyResponse = await _amazonEc2.CreateKeyPairAsync(
                new CreateKeyPairRequest() { KeyName = newKeyPairName });
            await File.WriteAllTextAsync($"{newKeyPairName}.pem",
                keyResponse.KeyPair.KeyMaterial);
            Console.WriteLine($"Created key pair {newKeyPairName}.");
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Key pair already exists.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the key pair and file by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="deleteKeyPairName">The key pair to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteKeyPairByName(string deleteKeyPairName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonEc2.DeleteKeyPairAsync(
                new DeleteKeyPairRequest() { KeyName = deleteKeyPairName });
            File.Delete($"{deleteKeyPairName}.pem");
        }
```

```
        catch (FileNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Key pair {deleteKeyPairName} not found.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Creates an Amazon EC2 launch template to use with Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling.
    /// The launch template specifies a Bash script in its user data field that runs
after
    /// the instance is started. This script installs the Python packages and starts
a Python
    /// web server on the instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="startupScriptPath">The path to a Bash script file that is
run.</param>
    /// <param name="instancePolicyPath">The path to a permissions policy to create
and attach to the profile.</param>
    /// <returns>The template object.</returns>
    public async Task<Amazon.EC2.Model.LaunchTemplate> CreateTemplate(string
startupScriptPath, string instancePolicyPath)
    {
        try
        {
            await CreateKeyPair(_keyPairName);
            await CreateInstanceProfileWithName(_instancePolicyName,
_instanceRoleName,
                _instanceProfileName, instancePolicyPath);

            var startServerText = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(startupScriptPath);
            var plainTextBytes =
System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(startServerText);

            var amiLatest = await _amazonSsm.GetParameterAsync(
                new GetParameterRequest() { Name = _amiParam });
            var amiId = amiLatest.Parameter.Value;
            var launchTemplateResponse = await _amazonEc2.CreateLaunchTemplateAsync(
                new CreateLaunchTemplateRequest()
                {
                    LaunchTemplateName = _launchTemplateName,
                    LaunchTemplateData = new RequestLaunchTemplateData()
                    {
                        InstanceType = _instanceType,
                        ImageId = amiId,
```

```
                        IamInstanceProfile =
                            new

LaunchTemplateIamInstanceProfileSpecificationRequest()
                            {
                                Name = _instanceProfileName
                            },
                        KeyName = _keyPairName,
                        UserData = System.Convert.ToBase64String(plainTextBytes)
                    }
                });
            return launchTemplateResponse.LaunchTemplate;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode ==
"InvalidLaunchTemplateName.AlreadyExistsException")
            {
                _logger.LogError($"Could not create the template, the name
{_launchTemplateName} already exists. " +
                                 $"Please try again with a unique name.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An error occurred while creating the template.:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of Availability Zones in the AWS Region of the Amazon EC2 Client.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of availability zones.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> DescribeAvailabilityZones()
    {
        try
        {
            var zoneResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeAvailabilityZonesAsync(
                new DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest());
            return zoneResponse.AvailabilityZones.Select(z => z.ZoneName).ToList();
```

```
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An Amazon EC2 error occurred while listing
 availability zones.: {ec2Exception.Message}");
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An error occurred while listing availability zones.:
 {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an EC2 Auto Scaling group of a specified size and name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupSize">The size for the group.</param>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name for the group.</param>
    /// <param name="availabilityZones">The availability zones for the group.</
param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task CreateGroupOfSize(int groupSize, string groupName,
 List<string> availabilityZones)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonAutoScaling.CreateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                new CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                {
                    AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
                    AvailabilityZones = availabilityZones,
                    LaunchTemplate =
                        new Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.LaunchTemplateSpecification()
                        {
                            LaunchTemplateName = _launchTemplateName,
                            Version = "$Default"
                        },
                    MaxSize = groupSize,
                    MinSize = groupSize
                });
            Console.WriteLine($"Created EC2 Auto Scaling group {groupName} with size
 {groupSize}.");
```

```
        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"EC2 Auto Scaling group {groupName} already
exists.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the default VPC for the account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The default VPC object.</returns>
    public async Task<Vpc> GetDefaultVpc()
    {
        try
        {
            var vpcResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeVpcsAsync(
                new DescribeVpcsRequest()
                {
                    Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                    {
                        new("is-default", new List<string>() { "true" })
                    }
                });
            return vpcResponse.Vpcs[0];
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "UnauthorizedOperation")
            {
                _logger.LogError(ec2Exception, $"You do not have the necessary
permissions to describe VPCs.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"An error occurred while describing the vpcs.:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get all the subnets for a Vpc in a set of availability zones.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vpcId">The Id of the Vpc.</param>
    /// <param name="availabilityZones">The list of availability zones.</param>
    /// <returns>The collection of subnet objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Subnet>> GetAllVpcSubnetsForZones(string vpcId,
List<string> availabilityZones)
    {
        try
        {
            var subnets = new List<Subnet>();
            var subnetPaginator = _amazonEc2.Paginators.DescribeSubnets(
                new DescribeSubnetsRequest()
                {
                    Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                    {
                        new("vpc-id", new List<string>() { vpcId }),
                        new("availability-zone", availabilityZones),
                        new("default-for-az", new List<string>() { "true" })
                    }
                });

            // Get the entire list using the paginator.
            await foreach (var subnet in subnetPaginator.Subnets)
            {
                subnets.Add(subnet);
            }

            return subnets;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidVpcID.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(ec2Exception, $"The specified VPC ID {vpcId} does
not exist.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
```

```
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"An error occurred while describing the subnets.:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a launch template by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="templateName">The name of the template to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteTemplateByName(string templateName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonEc2.DeleteLaunchTemplateAsync(
                new DeleteLaunchTemplateRequest()
                {
                    LaunchTemplateName = templateName
                });
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode ==
"InvalidLaunchTemplateName.NotFoundException")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"Could not delete the template, the name {_launchTemplateName}
was not found.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An error occurred while deleting the template.:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Detaches a role from an instance profile, detaches policies from the role,
    /// and deletes all the resources.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="profileName">The name of the profile to delete.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the role to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteInstanceProfile(string profileName, string roleName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonIam.RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileAsync(
                new RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName,
                    RoleName = roleName
                });
            await _amazonIam.DeleteInstanceProfileAsync(
                new DeleteInstanceProfileRequest() { InstanceProfileName =
profileName });
            var attachedPolicies = await _amazonIam.ListAttachedRolePoliciesAsync(
                new ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest() { RoleName = roleName });
            foreach (var policy in attachedPolicies.AttachedPolicies)
            {
                await _amazonIam.DetachRolePolicyAsync(
                    new DetachRolePolicyRequest()
                    {
                        RoleName = roleName,
                        PolicyArn = policy.PolicyArn
                    });
                // Delete the custom policies only.
                if (!policy.PolicyArn.StartsWith("arn:aws:iam::aws"))
                {
                    await _amazonIam.DeletePolicyAsync(
                        new Amazon.IdentityManagement.Model.DeletePolicyRequest()
                        {
                            PolicyArn = policy.PolicyArn
                        });
                }
            }

            await _amazonIam.DeleteRoleAsync(
                new DeleteRoleRequest() { RoleName = roleName });
        }
        catch (NoSuchEntityException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Instance profile {profileName} does not exist.");
```

```
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Gets data about the instances in an EC2 Auto Scaling group by its group
name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="group">The name of the auto scaling group.</param>
    /// <returns>A collection of instance Ids.</returns>
    public async Task<IEnumerable<string>> GetInstancesByGroupName(string group)
    {
        var instanceResponse = await
_amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest()
            {
                AutoScalingGroupNames = new List<string>() { group }
            });
        var instanceIds = instanceResponse.AutoScalingGroups.SelectMany(
            g => g.Instances.Select(i => i.InstanceId));
        return instanceIds;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the instance profile association data for an instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance.</param>
    /// <returns>Instance profile associations data.</returns>
    public async Task<IamInstanceProfileAssociation> GetInstanceProfile(string
instanceId)
    {
        try
        {
            var response = await
_amazonEc2.DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsAsync(
                new DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsRequest()
                {
                    Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                    {
                        new("instance-id", new List<string>() { instanceId })
                    },
                });
            return response.IamInstanceProfileAssociations[0];
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
```

```
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(ec2Exception, $"Instance {instanceId} not found");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"An error occurred while creating the template.:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Replace the profile associated with a running instance. After the profile is
replaced, the instance
    /// is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new profile. When the instance is
ready, Systems Manager is
    /// used to restart the Python web server.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance to update.</param>
    /// <param name="credsProfileName">The name of the new profile to associate with
the specified instance.</param>
    /// <param name="associationId">The Id of the existing profile association for
the instance.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task ReplaceInstanceProfile(string instanceId, string
credsProfileName, string associationId)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonEc2.ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationAsync(
                new ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationRequest()
                {
                    AssociationId = associationId,
                    IamInstanceProfile = new IamInstanceProfileSpecification()
                    {
                        Name = credsProfileName
                    }
                });
            // Allow time before resetting.
```

```
            Thread.Sleep(25000);

            await _amazonEc2.RebootInstancesAsync(
                new RebootInstancesRequest(new List<string>() { instanceId }));
            Thread.Sleep(25000);
            var instanceReady = false;
            var retries = 5;
            while (retries-- > 0 && !instanceReady)
            {
                var instancesPaginator =
                    _amazonSsm.Paginators.DescribeInstanceInformation(
                        new DescribeInstanceInformationRequest());
                // Get the entire list using the paginator.
                await foreach (var instance in
instancesPaginator.InstanceInformationList)
                {
                    instanceReady = instance.InstanceId == instanceId;
                    if (instanceReady)
                    {
                        break;
                    }
                }
            }
            Console.WriteLine("Waiting for instance to be running.");
            await WaitForInstanceState(instanceId, InstanceStateName.Running);
            Console.WriteLine("Instance ready.");
            Console.WriteLine($"Sending restart command to instance {instanceId}");
            await _amazonSsm.SendCommandAsync(
                new SendCommandRequest()
                {
                    InstanceIds = new List<string>() { instanceId },
                    DocumentName = "AWS-RunShellScript",
                    Parameters = new Dictionary<string, List<string>>()
                    {
                        {
                            "commands",
                            new List<string>() { "cd / && sudo python3 server.py
80" }
                        }
                    }
                });
            Console.WriteLine($"Restarted the web server on instance {instanceId}");
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
```

```
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(ec2Exception, $"Instance {instanceId} not found");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"An error occurred while replacing the template.:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Try to terminate an instance by its Id.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance to terminate.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TryTerminateInstanceById(string instanceId)
    {
        var stopping = false;
        Console.WriteLine($"Stopping {instanceId}...");
        while (!stopping)
        {
            try
            {
                await _amazonAutoScaling.TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                    new TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                    {
                        InstanceId = instanceId,
                        ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity = false
                    });
                stopping = true;
            }
            catch (ScalingActivityInProgressException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Scaling activity in progress for {instanceId}.
Waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
```

```
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Tries to delete the EC2 Auto Scaling group. If the group is in use or in
progress,
    /// waits and retries until the group is successfully deleted.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group to try to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TryDeleteGroupByName(string groupName)
    {
        var stopped = false;
        while (!stopped)
        {
            try
            {
                await _amazonAutoScaling.DeleteAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                    new DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                    {
                        AutoScalingGroupName = groupName
                    });
                stopped = true;
            }
            catch (Exception e)
                when ((e is ScalingActivityInProgressException)
                      || (e is Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.ResourceInUseException))
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Some instances are still running. Waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Terminate instances and delete the Auto Scaling group by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TerminateAndDeleteAutoScalingGroupWithName(string groupName)
    {
        var describeGroupsResponse = await
_amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest()
            {
```

```
                AutoScalingGroupNames = new List<string>() { groupName }
            });
        if (describeGroupsResponse.AutoScalingGroups.Any())
        {
            // Update the size to 0.
            await _amazonAutoScaling.UpdateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                new UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                {
                    AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
                    MinSize = 0
                });
            var group = describeGroupsResponse.AutoScalingGroups[0];
            foreach (var instance in group.Instances)
            {
                await TryTerminateInstanceById(instance.InstanceId);
            }

            await TryDeleteGroupByName(groupName);
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"No groups found with name {groupName}.");
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get the default security group for a specified Vpc.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vpc">The Vpc to search.</param>
    /// <returns>The default security group.</returns>
    public async Task<SecurityGroup> GetDefaultSecurityGroupForVpc(Vpc vpc)
    {
        var groupResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeSecurityGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest()
            {
                Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                {
                    new ("group-name", new List<string>() { "default" }),
                    new ("vpc-id", new List<string>() { vpc.VpcId })
                }
            });
        return groupResponse.SecurityGroups[0];
    }
```

```
   /// <summary>
   /// Verify the default security group of a Vpc allows ingress from the calling
computer.
   /// This can be done by allowing ingress from this computer's IP address.
   /// In some situations, such as connecting from a corporate network, you must
instead specify
   /// a prefix list Id. You can also temporarily open the port to any IP address
while running this example.
   /// If you do, be sure to remove public access when you're done.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="vpc">The group to check.</param>
   /// <param name="port">The port to verify.</param>
   /// <param name="ipAddress">This computer's IP address.</param>
   /// <returns>True if the ip address is allowed on the group.</returns>
   public bool VerifyInboundPortForGroup(SecurityGroup group, int port, string
ipAddress)
   {
       var portIsOpen = false;
       foreach (var ipPermission in group.IpPermissions)
       {
           if (ipPermission.FromPort == port)
           {
               foreach (var ipRange in ipPermission.Ipv4Ranges)
               {
                   var cidr = ipRange.CidrIp;
                   if (cidr.StartsWith(ipAddress) || cidr == "0.0.0.0/0")
                   {
                       portIsOpen = true;
                   }
               }

               if (ipPermission.PrefixListIds.Any())
               {
                   portIsOpen = true;
               }

               if (!portIsOpen)
               {
                   Console.WriteLine("The inbound rule does not appear to be open
to either this computer's IP\n" +
                                       "address, to all IP addresses (0.0.0.0/0), or
to a prefix list ID.");
               }
```

```
                else
                {
                    break;
                }
            }
        }

        return portIsOpen;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add an ingress rule to the specified security group that allows access on
the
    /// specified port from the specified IP address.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupId">The Id of the security group to modify.</param>
    /// <param name="port">The port to open.</param>
    /// <param name="ipAddress">The IP address to allow access.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task OpenInboundPort(string groupId, int port, string ipAddress)
    {
        await _amazonEc2.AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressAsync(
            new AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest()
            {
                GroupId = groupId,
                IpPermissions = new List<IpPermission>()
                {
                    new IpPermission()
                    {
                        FromPort = port,
                        ToPort = port,
                        IpProtocol = "tcp",
                        Ipv4Ranges = new List<IpRange>()
                        {
                            new IpRange() { CidrIp = $"{ipAddress}/32" }
                        }
                    }
                }
            });
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Attaches an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) target group to this EC2 Auto
Scaling group.
```

```
    /// The
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="autoScalingGroupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</
param>
    /// <param name="targetGroupArn">The Arn for the target group.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task AttachLoadBalancerToGroup(string autoScalingGroupName, string
 targetGroupArn)
    {
        await _amazonAutoScaling.AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsAsync(
            new AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsRequest()
            {
                AutoScalingGroupName = autoScalingGroupName,
                TargetGroupARNs = new List<string>() { targetGroupArn }
            });
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Wait until an EC2 instance is in a specified state.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The instance Id.</param>
    /// <param name="stateName">The state to wait for.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> WaitForInstanceState(string instanceId,
 InstanceStateName stateName)
    {
        var request = new DescribeInstancesRequest
        {
            InstanceIds = new List<string> { instanceId }
        };

        // Wait until the instance is in the specified state.
        var hasState = false;
        do
        {
            // Wait 5 seconds.
            Thread.Sleep(5000);

            // Check for the desired state.
            var response = await _amazonEc2.DescribeInstancesAsync(request);
            var instance = response.Reservations[0].Instances[0];
            hasState = instance.State.Name == stateName;
            Console.Write(". ");
        } while (!hasState);
```

```
        return hasState;
    }
}
```

Elastic Load Balancing 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates Elastic Load Balancer actions.
/// </summary>
public class ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonElasticLoadBalancingV2 _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2;
    private string? _endpoint = null;
    private readonly string _targetGroupName = "";
    private readonly string _loadBalancerName = "";
    HttpClient _httpClient = new();

    public string TargetGroupName => _targetGroupName;
    public string LoadBalancerName => _loadBalancerName;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the Elastic Load Balancer wrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2">The injected load balancing v2
 client.</param>
    /// <param name="configuration">The injected configuration.</param>
    public ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper(
        IAmazonElasticLoadBalancingV2 amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2,
        IConfiguration configuration)
    {
        _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2 = amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2;
        var prefix = configuration["resourcePrefix"];
        _targetGroupName = prefix + "-tg";
        _loadBalancerName = prefix + "-lb";
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the HTTP Endpoint of a load balancer by its name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="loadBalancerName">The name of the load balancer.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>The HTTP endpoint.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetEndpointForLoadBalancerByName(string
loadBalancerName)
    {
        if (_endpoint == null)
        {
            var endpointResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                    new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { loadBalancerName }
                    });
            _endpoint = endpointResponse.LoadBalancers[0].DNSName;
        }

        return _endpoint;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Return the GET response for an endpoint as text.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="endpoint">The endpoint for the request.</param>
    /// <returns>The request response.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetEndPointResponse(string endpoint)
    {
        var endpointResponse = await _httpClient.GetAsync($"http://{endpoint}");
        var textResponse = await endpointResponse.Content.ReadAsStringAsync();
        return textResponse!;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the target health for a group by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group.</param>
    /// <returns>The collection of health descriptions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<TargetHealthDescription>>
CheckTargetHealthForGroup(string groupName)
    {
        List<TargetHealthDescription> result = null!;
        try
        {
            var groupResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetGroupsAsync(
                    new DescribeTargetGroupsRequest()
```

```
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { groupName }
                    });
            var healthResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetHealthAsync(
                    new DescribeTargetHealthRequest()
                    {
                        TargetGroupArn =
 groupResponse.TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn
                    });
            ;
            result = healthResponse.TargetHealthDescriptions;
        }
        catch (TargetGroupNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Target group {groupName} not found.");
        }
        return result;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Elastic Load Balancing target group. The target group specifies
 how the load balancer forwards
    /// requests to instances in the group and how instance health is checked.
    ///
    /// To speed up this demo, the health check is configured with shortened times
 and lower thresholds. In production,
    /// you might want to decrease the sensitivity of your health checks to avoid
 unwanted failures.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name for the group.</param>
    /// <param name="protocol">The protocol, such as HTTP.</param>
    /// <param name="port">The port to use to forward requests, such as 80.</param>
    /// <param name="vpcId">The Id of the Vpc in which the load balancer exists.</
param>
    /// <returns>The new TargetGroup object.</returns>
    public async Task<TargetGroup> CreateTargetGroupOnVpc(string groupName,
 ProtocolEnum protocol, int port, string vpcId)
    {
        var createResponse = await
 _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateTargetGroupAsync(
            new CreateTargetGroupRequest()
            {
                Name = groupName,
```

```
                Protocol = protocol,
                Port = port,
                HealthCheckPath = "/healthcheck",
                HealthCheckIntervalSeconds = 10,
                HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds = 5,
                HealthyThresholdCount = 2,
                UnhealthyThresholdCount = 2,
                VpcId = vpcId
            });
        var targetGroup = createResponse.TargetGroups[0];
        return targetGroup;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
subnets
    /// and forwards requests to the specified target group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name for the new load balancer.</param>
    /// <param name="subnetIds">Subnets for the load balancer.</param>
    /// <param name="targetGroup">Target group for forwarded requests.</param>
    /// <returns>The new LoadBalancer object.</returns>
    public async Task<LoadBalancer> CreateLoadBalancerAndListener(string name,
List<string> subnetIds, TargetGroup targetGroup)
    {
        var createLbResponse = await
_amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateLoadBalancerAsync(
            new CreateLoadBalancerRequest()
            {
                Name = name,
                Subnets = subnetIds
            });
        var loadBalancerArn = createLbResponse.LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;

        // Wait for load balancer to be available.
        var loadBalancerReady = false;
        while (!loadBalancerReady)
        {
            try
            {
                var describeResponse =
                    await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                        new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                        {
```

```
                            Names = new List<string>() { name }
                        });

                var loadBalancerState =
describeResponse.LoadBalancers[0].State.Code;

                loadBalancerReady = loadBalancerState ==
LoadBalancerStateEnum.Active;
            }
            catch (LoadBalancerNotFoundException)
            {
                loadBalancerReady = false;
            }
            Thread.Sleep(10000);
        }
        // Create the listener.
        await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateListenerAsync(
            new CreateListenerRequest()
            {
                LoadBalancerArn = loadBalancerArn,
                Protocol = targetGroup.Protocol,
                Port = targetGroup.Port,
                DefaultActions = new List<Action>()
                {
                    new Action()
                    {
                        Type = ActionTypeEnum.Forward,
                        TargetGroupArn = targetGroup.TargetGroupArn
                    }
                }
            });
        return createLbResponse.LoadBalancers[0];
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Verify this computer can successfully send a GET request to the
    /// load balancer endpoint.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="endpoint">The endpoint to check.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> VerifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(string endpoint)
    {
        var success = false;
        var retries = 3;
```

```
        while (!success && retries > 0)
        {
            try
            {
                var endpointResponse = await _httpClient.GetAsync($"http://
{endpoint}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Response: {endpointResponse.StatusCode}.");

                if (endpointResponse.IsSuccessStatusCode)
                {
                    success = true;
                }
                else
                {
                    retries = 0;
                }
            }
            catch (HttpRequestException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Connection error, retrying...");
                retries--;
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }

        return success;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a load balancer by its specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the load balancer to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteLoadBalancerByName(string name)
    {
        try
        {
            var describeLoadBalancerResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                    new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { name }
                    });
```

```
            var lbArn =
describeLoadBalancerResponse.LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;
            await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DeleteLoadBalancerAsync(
                new DeleteLoadBalancerRequest()
                {
                    LoadBalancerArn = lbArn
                }
            );
        }
        catch (LoadBalancerNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Load balancer {name} not found.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a TargetGroup by its specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">Name of the group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteTargetGroupByName(string groupName)
    {
        var done = false;
        while (!done)
        {
            try
            {
                var groupResponse =
                    await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetGroupsAsync(
                        new DescribeTargetGroupsRequest()
                        {
                            Names = new List<string>() { groupName }
                        });

                var targetArn = groupResponse.TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn;
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DeleteTargetGroupAsync(
                    new DeleteTargetGroupRequest() { TargetGroupArn = targetArn });
                Console.WriteLine($"Deleted load balancing target group
{groupName}.");
                done = true;
            }
            catch (TargetGroupNotFoundException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
```

```
                    $"Target group {groupName} not found, could not delete.");
                done = true;
            }
            catch (ResourceInUseException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Target group not yet released, waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
    }
}
```

DynamoDB를 사용하여 추천 서비스를 시뮬레이션하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates a DynamoDB table to use as a service that recommends books, movies,
 and songs.
/// </summary>
public class Recommendations
{
    private readonly IAmazonDynamoDB _amazonDynamoDb;
    private readonly DynamoDBContext _context;
    private readonly string _tableName;

    public string TableName => _tableName;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the Recommendations service.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonDynamoDb">The injected DynamoDb client.</param>
    /// <param name="configuration">The injected configuration.</param>
    public Recommendations(IAmazonDynamoDB amazonDynamoDb, IConfiguration
 configuration)
    {
        _amazonDynamoDb = amazonDynamoDb;
        _context = new DynamoDBContext(_amazonDynamoDb);
        _tableName = configuration["databaseName"]!;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create the DynamoDb table with a specified name.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="tableName">The name for the table.</param>
    /// <returns>True when ready.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateDatabaseWithName(string tableName)
    {
        try
        {
            Console.Write($"Creating table {tableName}...");
            var createRequest = new CreateTableRequest()
            {
                TableName = tableName,
                AttributeDefinitions = new List<AttributeDefinition>()
                    {
                        new AttributeDefinition()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "MediaType",
                            AttributeType = ScalarAttributeType.S
                        },
                        new AttributeDefinition()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "ItemId",
                            AttributeType = ScalarAttributeType.N
                        }
                    },
                KeySchema = new List<KeySchemaElement>()
                    {
                        new KeySchemaElement()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "MediaType",
                            KeyType = KeyType.HASH
                        },
                        new KeySchemaElement()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "ItemId",
                            KeyType = KeyType.RANGE
                        }
                    },
                ProvisionedThroughput = new ProvisionedThroughput()
                {
                    ReadCapacityUnits = 5,
                    WriteCapacityUnits = 5
                }
            };
            await _amazonDynamoDb.CreateTableAsync(createRequest);
```

```
            // Wait until the table is ACTIVE and then report success.
            Console.Write("\nWaiting for table to become active...");

            var request = new DescribeTableRequest
            {
                TableName = tableName
            };

            TableStatus status;
            do
            {
                Thread.Sleep(2000);

                var describeTableResponse = await
 _amazonDynamoDb.DescribeTableAsync(request);
                status = describeTableResponse.Table.TableStatus;

                Console.Write(".");
            }
            while (status != "ACTIVE");

            return status == TableStatus.ACTIVE;
        }
        catch (ResourceInUseException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} already exists.");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the database table with data from a specified path.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="databaseTableName">The name of the table.</param>
    /// <param name="recommendationsPath">The path of the recommendations data.</
param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task PopulateDatabase(string databaseTableName, string
 recommendationsPath)
    {
        var recommendationsText = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(recommendationsPath);
        var records =
            JsonSerializer.Deserialize<RecommendationModel[]>(recommendationsText);
        var batchWrite = _context.CreateBatchWrite<RecommendationModel>();
```

```
        foreach (var record in records!)
        {
            batchWrite.AddPutItem(record);
        }

        await batchWrite.ExecuteAsync();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the recommendation table by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the recommendation table.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DestroyDatabaseByName(string tableName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonDynamoDb.DeleteTableAsync(
                new DeleteTableRequest() { TableName = tableName });
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} was deleted.");
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} not found");
        }
    }
}
```

Systems Manager 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates Systems Manager parameter operations. This example uses these
 parameters
/// to drive the demonstration of resilient architecture, such as failure of a
 dependency or
/// how the service responds to a health check.
/// </summary>
public class SmParameterWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement _amazonSimpleSystemsManagement;
```

```
    private readonly string _tableParameter = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-
table";
    private readonly string _failureResponseParameter = "doc-example-resilient-
architecture-failure-response";
    private readonly string _healthCheckParameter = "doc-example-resilient-
architecture-health-check";
    private readonly string _tableName = "";

    public string TableParameter => _tableParameter;
    public string TableName => _tableName;
    public string HealthCheckParameter => _healthCheckParameter;
    public string FailureResponseParameter => _failureResponseParameter;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the SmParameterWrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonSimpleSystemsManagement">The injected Simple Systems
 Management client.</param>
    /// <param name="configuration">The injected configuration.</param>
    public SmParameterWrapper(IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement
 amazonSimpleSystemsManagement, IConfiguration configuration)
    {
        _amazonSimpleSystemsManagement = amazonSimpleSystemsManagement;
        _tableName = configuration["databaseName"]!;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Reset the Systems Manager parameters to starting values for the demo.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task Reset()
    {
        await this.PutParameterByName(_tableParameter, _tableName);
        await this.PutParameterByName(_failureResponseParameter, "none");
        await this.PutParameterByName(_healthCheckParameter, "shallow");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set the value of a named Systems Manager parameter.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the parameter.</param>
    /// <param name="value">The value to set.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task PutParameterByName(string name, string value)
```

```
    {
        await _amazonSimpleSystemsManagement.PutParameterAsync(
            new PutParameterRequest() { Name = name, Value = value, Overwrite =
 true });
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - CreateInstanceProfile
  - CreateLaunchTemplate
  - CreateListener
  - CreateLoadBalancer
  - CreateTargetGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteInstanceProfile
  - DeleteLaunchTemplate
  - DeleteLoadBalancer
  - DeleteTargetGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups
  - DescribeAvailabilityZones
  - DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
  - DescribeInstances
  - DescribeLoadBalancers
  - DescribeSubnets
  - DescribeTargetGroups
  - DescribeTargetHealth
  - DescribeVpcs
  - RebootInstances
  - ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation
  - TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup

- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

를 사용한 Amazon ECS 예제 SDK for .NET

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for .NET Amazon ECS에서를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오

작업

`ListClusters`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListClusters`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/// <summary>
/// List cluster ARNs available.
/// </summary>
/// <returns>The ARN list of clusters.</returns>
public async Task<List<string>> GetClusterARNSAsync()
```

```
    {

        Console.WriteLine("Getting a list of all the clusters in your AWS
account...");
        List<string> clusterArnList = new List<string>();
        // Get a list of all the clusters in your AWS account
        try
        {

            var listClustersResponse = _ecsClient.Paginators.ListClusters(new
ListClustersRequest
            {
            });

            var clusterArns = listClustersResponse.ClusterArns;

            // Print the ARNs of the clusters
            await foreach (var clusterArn in clusterArns)
            {
                clusterArnList.Add(clusterArn);
            }

            if (clusterArnList.Count == 0)
            {
                _logger.LogWarning("No clusters found in your AWS account.");
            }
            return clusterArnList;
        }
        catch (Exception e)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An error occurred while getting a list of all the
clusters in your AWS account. {e.InnerException}");
            throw new Exception($"An error occurred while getting a list of all the
clusters in your AWS account. {e.InnerException}");
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListClusters를 참조하세요.

ListServices

다음 코드 예시는 ListServices의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/// <summary>
/// List service ARNs available.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="clusterARN">The arn of the ECS cluster.</param>
/// <returns>The ARN list of services in given cluster.</returns>
public async Task<List<string>> GetServiceARNSAsync(string clusterARN)
{
    List<string> serviceArns = new List<string>();

    var request = new ListServicesRequest
    {
        Cluster = clusterARN
    };
    // Call the ListServices API operation and get the list of service ARNs
    var serviceList = _ecsClient.Paginators.ListServices(request);

    await foreach (var serviceARN in serviceList.ServiceArns)
    {
        if (serviceARN is null)
            continue;

        serviceArns.Add(serviceARN);
    }

    if (serviceArns.Count == 0)
    {
        _logger.LogWarning($"No services found in cluster {clusterARN} .");
    }

    return serviceArns;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListServices를 참조하세요.

ListTasks

다음 코드 예시는 ListTasks의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/// <summary>
/// List task ARNs available.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="clusterARN">The arn of the ECS cluster.</param>
/// <returns>The ARN list of tasks in given cluster.</returns>
public async Task<List<string>> GetTaskARNsAsync(string clusterARN)
{
    // Set up the request to describe the tasks in the service
    var listTasksRequest = new ListTasksRequest
    {
        Cluster = clusterARN
    };
    List<string> taskArns = new List<string>();

    // Call the ListTasks API operation and get the list of task ARNs
    var tasks = _ecsClient.Paginators.ListTasks(listTasksRequest);

    await foreach (var task in tasks.TaskArns)
    {
        if (task is null)
            continue;


        taskArns.Add(task);
    }

    if (taskArns.Count == 0)
    {
        _logger.LogWarning("No tasks found in cluster: " + clusterARN);
    }
```

```
        return taskArns;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListTasks를 참조하세요.

시나리오

클러스터, 서비스, 작업에 대한 ARN 정보 가져오기

다음 코드 예제에서는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 모든 클러스터 목록을 가져옵니다.
- 클러스터에 대한 서비스를 가져옵니다.
- 클러스터에 대한 작업을 가져옵니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
using Amazon.ECS;
using ECSActions;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Debug;

namespace ECSScenario;

public class ECSScenario
{
    /*
    Before running this .NET code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.
```

```
    This .NET example performs the following tasks:
        1. List ECS Cluster ARNs.
        2. List services in every cluster
        3. List Task ARNs in every cluster.
    */

    private static ILogger logger = null!;
    private static ECSWrapper _ecsWrapper = null!;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for the Amazon service.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
        .Build();

        ILoggerFactory loggerFactory = LoggerFactory.Create(builder =>
        {
            builder.AddConsole();
        });

        logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
            .CreateLogger<ECSScenario>();

        var loggerECSWarpper = LoggerFactory.Create(builder =>
{ builder.AddConsole(); })
          .CreateLogger<ECSWrapper>();

        var amazonECSClient = new AmazonECSClient();

        _ecsWrapper = new ECSWrapper(amazonECSClient, loggerECSWarpper);

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the Amazon ECS example scenario.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        try
        {
```

```
            await ListClusterARNs();
            await ListServiceARNs();
            await ListTaskARNs();

        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            logger.LogError(ex, "There was a problem executing the scenario.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List ECS Cluster ARNs
    /// </summary>
    private static async Task ListClusterARNs()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"1. List Cluster ARNs from ECS.");
        var arns = await _ecsWrapper.GetClusterARNSAsync();

        foreach (var arn in arns)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Cluster arn: {arn}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Cluster name: {arn.Split("/").Last()}");
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List services in every cluster
    /// </summary>
    private static async Task ListServiceARNs()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"2. List Service ARNs in every cluster.");
        var clusterARNs = await _ecsWrapper.GetClusterARNSAsync();

        foreach (var clusterARN in clusterARNs)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Getting services for cluster name:
{clusterARN.Split("/").Last()}");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('.', 5));
```

```
            var serviceARNs = await _ecsWrapper.GetServiceARNSAsync(clusterARN);

            foreach (var serviceARN in serviceARNs)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Service arn: {serviceARN}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Service name: {serviceARN.Split("/").Last()}");
            }
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List tasks in every cluster
    /// </summary>
    private static async Task ListTaskARNs()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"3. List Task ARNs in every cluster.");
        var clusterARNs = await _ecsWrapper.GetClusterARNSAsync();

        foreach (var clusterARN in clusterARNs)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Getting tasks for cluster name:
 {clusterARN.Split("/").Last()}");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('.', 5));

            var taskARNs = await _ecsWrapper.GetTaskARNsAsync(clusterARN);

            foreach (var taskARN in taskARNs)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Task arn: {taskARN}");
            }
        }
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }
}
```

Amazon ECS 작업을 관리하기 위해 시나리오가 호출하는 래퍼 메서드.

```
using Amazon.ECS;
using Amazon.ECS.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;

namespace ECSActions;

public class ECSWrapper
{
    private readonly AmazonECSClient _ecsClient;
    private readonly ILogger<ECSWrapper> _logger;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the ECS wrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ecsClient">The injected ECS client.</param>
    /// <param name="logger">The injected logger for the wrapper.</param>
    public ECSWrapper(AmazonECSClient ecsClient, ILogger<ECSWrapper> logger)

    {
        _logger = logger;
        _ecsClient = ecsClient;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List cluster ARNs available.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The ARN list of clusters.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> GetClusterARNSAsync()
    {

        Console.WriteLine("Getting a list of all the clusters in your AWS
 account...");
        List<string> clusterArnList = new List<string>();
        // Get a list of all the clusters in your AWS account
        try
        {

            var listClustersResponse = _ecsClient.Paginators.ListClusters(new
 ListClustersRequest
            {
            });

            var clusterArns = listClustersResponse.ClusterArns;
```

```
            // Print the ARNs of the clusters
            await foreach (var clusterArn in clusterArns)
            {
                clusterArnList.Add(clusterArn);
            }

            if (clusterArnList.Count == 0)
            {
                _logger.LogWarning("No clusters found in your AWS account.");
            }
            return clusterArnList;
        }
        catch (Exception e)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An error occurred while getting a list of all the
clusters in your AWS account. {e.InnerException}");
            throw new Exception($"An error occurred while getting a list of all the
clusters in your AWS account. {e.InnerException}");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List service ARNs available.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="clusterARN">The arn of the ECS cluster.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN list of services in given cluster.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> GetServiceARNSAsync(string clusterARN)
    {
        List<string> serviceArns = new List<string>();

        var request = new ListServicesRequest
        {
            Cluster = clusterARN
        };
        // Call the ListServices API operation and get the list of service ARNs
        var serviceList = _ecsClient.Paginators.ListServices(request);

        await foreach (var serviceARN in serviceList.ServiceArns)
        {
            if (serviceARN is null)
                continue;

            serviceArns.Add(serviceARN);
```

```
        }

        if (serviceArns.Count == 0)
        {
            _logger.LogWarning($"No services found in cluster {clusterARN} .");
        }

        return serviceArns;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List task ARNs available.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="clusterARN">The arn of the ECS cluster.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN list of tasks in given cluster.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> GetTaskARNsAsync(string clusterARN)
    {
        // Set up the request to describe the tasks in the service
        var listTasksRequest = new ListTasksRequest
        {
            Cluster = clusterARN
        };
        List<string> taskArns = new List<string>();

        // Call the ListTasks API operation and get the list of task ARNs
        var tasks = _ecsClient.Paginators.ListTasks(listTasksRequest);

        await foreach (var task in tasks.TaskArns)
        {
            if (task is null)
                continue;


            taskArns.Add(task);
        }

        if (taskArns.Count == 0)
        {
            _logger.LogWarning("No tasks found in cluster: " + clusterARN);
        }

        return taskArns;
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - ListClusters
  - ListServices
  - ListTasks

Elastic Load Balancing -를 사용한 버전 2 예제 SDK for .NET

다음 코드 예제에서는 Elastic Load Balancing - 버전 2와 AWS SDK for .NET 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오

작업

`CreateListener`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateListener`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /// <summary>
   /// Create an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
subnets
   /// and forwards requests to the specified target group.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="name">The name for the new load balancer.</param>
   /// <param name="subnetIds">Subnets for the load balancer.</param>
   /// <param name="targetGroup">Target group for forwarded requests.</param>
   /// <returns>The new LoadBalancer object.</returns>
   public async Task<LoadBalancer> CreateLoadBalancerAndListener(string name,
List<string> subnetIds, TargetGroup targetGroup)
   {
       var createLbResponse = await
_amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateLoadBalancerAsync(
           new CreateLoadBalancerRequest()
           {
               Name = name,
               Subnets = subnetIds
           });
       var loadBalancerArn = createLbResponse.LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;

       // Wait for load balancer to be available.
       var loadBalancerReady = false;
       while (!loadBalancerReady)
       {
           try
           {
               var describeResponse =
                   await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                       new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                       {
                           Names = new List<string>() { name }
                       });

               var loadBalancerState =
describeResponse.LoadBalancers[0].State.Code;

               loadBalancerReady = loadBalancerState ==
LoadBalancerStateEnum.Active;
           }
           catch (LoadBalancerNotFoundException)
           {
               loadBalancerReady = false;
```

```
            }
            Thread.Sleep(10000);
        }
        // Create the listener.
        await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateListenerAsync(
            new CreateListenerRequest()
            {
                LoadBalancerArn = loadBalancerArn,
                Protocol = targetGroup.Protocol,
                Port = targetGroup.Port,
                DefaultActions = new List<Action>()
                {
                    new Action()
                    {
                        Type = ActionTypeEnum.Forward,
                        TargetGroupArn = targetGroup.TargetGroupArn
                    }
                }
            });
        return createLbResponse.LoadBalancers[0];
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreateListener를 참조하세요.

`CreateLoadBalancer`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateLoadBalancer`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
subnets
    /// and forwards requests to the specified target group.
    /// </summary>
```

```
   /// <param name="name">The name for the new load balancer.</param>
   /// <param name="subnetIds">Subnets for the load balancer.</param>
   /// <param name="targetGroup">Target group for forwarded requests.</param>
   /// <returns>The new LoadBalancer object.</returns>
   public async Task<LoadBalancer> CreateLoadBalancerAndListener(string name,
List<string> subnetIds, TargetGroup targetGroup)
   {
       var createLbResponse = await
_amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateLoadBalancerAsync(
           new CreateLoadBalancerRequest()
           {
               Name = name,
               Subnets = subnetIds
           });
       var loadBalancerArn = createLbResponse.LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;

       // Wait for load balancer to be available.
       var loadBalancerReady = false;
       while (!loadBalancerReady)
       {
           try
           {
               var describeResponse =
                   await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                       new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                       {
                           Names = new List<string>() { name }
                       });

               var loadBalancerState =
describeResponse.LoadBalancers[0].State.Code;

               loadBalancerReady = loadBalancerState ==
LoadBalancerStateEnum.Active;
           }
           catch (LoadBalancerNotFoundException)
           {
               loadBalancerReady = false;
           }
           Thread.Sleep(10000);
       }
       // Create the listener.
       await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateListenerAsync(
           new CreateListenerRequest()
```

```
            {
                LoadBalancerArn = loadBalancerArn,
                Protocol = targetGroup.Protocol,
                Port = targetGroup.Port,
                DefaultActions = new List<Action>()
                {
                    new Action()
                    {
                        Type = ActionTypeEnum.Forward,
                        TargetGroupArn = targetGroup.TargetGroupArn
                    }
                }
            });
        return createLbResponse.LoadBalancers[0];
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreateLoadBalancer를 참조하세요.

`CreateTargetGroup`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateTargetGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Elastic Load Balancing target group. The target group specifies
how the load balancer forwards
    /// requests to instances in the group and how instance health is checked.
    ///
    /// To speed up this demo, the health check is configured with shortened times
and lower thresholds. In production,
    /// you might want to decrease the sensitivity of your health checks to avoid
unwanted failures.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name for the group.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="protocol">The protocol, such as HTTP.</param>
    /// <param name="port">The port to use to forward requests, such as 80.</param>
    /// <param name="vpcId">The Id of the Vpc in which the load balancer exists.</
param>
    /// <returns>The new TargetGroup object.</returns>
    public async Task<TargetGroup> CreateTargetGroupOnVpc(string groupName,
 ProtocolEnum protocol, int port, string vpcId)
    {
        var createResponse = await
 _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateTargetGroupAsync(
            new CreateTargetGroupRequest()
            {
                Name = groupName,
                Protocol = protocol,
                Port = port,
                HealthCheckPath = "/healthcheck",
                HealthCheckIntervalSeconds = 10,
                HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds = 5,
                HealthyThresholdCount = 2,
                UnhealthyThresholdCount = 2,
                VpcId = vpcId
            });
        var targetGroup = createResponse.TargetGroups[0];
        return targetGroup;
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreateTargetGroup를 참조하세요.

`DeleteLoadBalancer`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteLoadBalancer`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Delete a load balancer by its specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the load balancer to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteLoadBalancerByName(string name)
    {
        try
        {
            var describeLoadBalancerResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                    new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { name }
                    });
            var lbArn =
describeLoadBalancerResponse.LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;
            await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DeleteLoadBalancerAsync(
                new DeleteLoadBalancerRequest()
                {
                    LoadBalancerArn = lbArn
                }
            );
        }
        catch (LoadBalancerNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Load balancer {name} not found.");
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteLoadBalancer를 참조하세요.

`DeleteTargetGroup`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteTargetGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a TargetGroup by its specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">Name of the group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteTargetGroupByName(string groupName)
    {
        var done = false;
        while (!done)
        {
            try
            {
                var groupResponse =
                    await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetGroupsAsync(
                        new DescribeTargetGroupsRequest()
                        {
                            Names = new List<string>() { groupName }
                        });

                var targetArn = groupResponse.TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn;
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DeleteTargetGroupAsync(
                    new DeleteTargetGroupRequest() { TargetGroupArn = targetArn });
                Console.WriteLine($"Deleted load balancing target group
{groupName}.");
                done = true;
            }
            catch (TargetGroupNotFoundException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"Target group {groupName} not found, could not delete.");
                done = true;
            }
            catch (ResourceInUseException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Target group not yet released, waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteTargetGroup을 참조하세요.

DescribeLoadBalancers

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeLoadBalancers의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the HTTP Endpoint of a load balancer by its name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="loadBalancerName">The name of the load balancer.</param>
    /// <returns>The HTTP endpoint.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetEndpointForLoadBalancerByName(string
loadBalancerName)
    {
        if (_endpoint == null)
        {
            var endpointResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                    new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { loadBalancerName }
                    });
            _endpoint = endpointResponse.LoadBalancers[0].DNSName;
        }

        return _endpoint;
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeLoadBalancers를 참조하세요.

DescribeTargetHealth

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeTargetHealth의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the target health for a group by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group.</param>
    /// <returns>The collection of health descriptions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<TargetHealthDescription>>
CheckTargetHealthForGroup(string groupName)
    {
        List<TargetHealthDescription> result = null!;
        try
        {
            var groupResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetGroupsAsync(
                    new DescribeTargetGroupsRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { groupName }
                    });
            var healthResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetHealthAsync(
                    new DescribeTargetHealthRequest()
                    {
                        TargetGroupArn =
groupResponse.TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn
                    });
            ;
            result = healthResponse.TargetHealthDescriptions;
        }
        catch (TargetGroupNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Target group {groupName} not found.");
        }
        return result;
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeTargetHealth를 참조하세요.

시나리오

복원력이 뛰어난 서비스 구축 및 관리

다음 코드 예제에서는 책, 영화, 노래 추천을 반환하는 로드 밸런싱 웹 서비스를 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제에서는 서비스가 장애에 대응하는 방법과 장애 발생 시 복원력을 높이기 위해 서비스를 재구성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 그룹을 사용하여 시작 템플릿을 기반으로 Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud(Amazon EC2) 인스턴스를 생성하고 인스턴스 수를 지정된 범위 내로 유지합니다.
- Elastic Load Balancing으로 HTTP 요청을 처리하고 배포합니다.
- Auto Scaling 그룹의 인스턴스 상태를 모니터링하고 요청을 정상 인스턴스로만 전달합니다.
- 각 EC2 인스턴스에서 Python 웹 서버를 실행하여 HTTP 요청을 처리합니다. 웹 서버는 추천 및 상태 확인으로 응답합니다.
- Amazon DynamoDB 테이블을 사용하여 추천 서비스를 시뮬레이션합니다.
- AWS Systems Manager 파라미터를 업데이트하여 요청 및 상태 확인에 대한 웹 서버 응답을 제어합니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
static async Task Main(string[] args)
{
    _configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
        .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
        .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load settings from .json file.
        .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
            true) // Optionally, load local settings.
        .Build();
```

```
        // Set up dependency injection for the AWS services.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonDynamoDB>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonElasticLoadBalancingV2>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonAutoScaling>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonEC2>()
                    .AddTransient<AutoScalerWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<SmParameterWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<Recommendations>()
                    .AddSingleton<IConfiguration>(_configuration)
            )
            .Build();

        ServicesSetup(host);
        ResourcesSetup();

        try
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the Resilient Architecture Example
Scenario.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            await Deploy(true);

            Console.WriteLine("Now let's begin the scenario.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            await Demo(true);

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Finally, let's clean up our resources.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

            await DestroyResources(true);
```

```
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Resilient Architecture Example Scenario is
complete.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine($"There was a problem running the scenario:
{ex.Message}");
            await DestroyResources(true);
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Setup any common resources, also used for integration testing.
    /// </summary>
    public static void ResourcesSetup()
    {
        _httpClient = new HttpClient();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the services for use within the console application.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="host">The services host.</param>
    private static void ServicesSetup(IHost host)
    {
        _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper>();
        _iamClient =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>();
        _recommendations = host.Services.GetRequiredService<Recommendations>();
        _autoScalerWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<AutoScalerWrapper>();
        _smParameterWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<SmParameterWrapper>();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Deploy necessary resources for the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to run as interactive.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> Deploy(bool interactive)
    {
        var protocol = "HTTP";
        var port = 80;
        var sshPort = 22;

        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nFor this demo, we'll use the AWS SDK for .NET to create several AWS
resources\n" +
            "to set up a load-balanced web service endpoint and explore some ways to
make it resilient\n" +
            "against various kinds of failures.\n\n" +
            "Some of the resources create by this demo are:\n");

        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* A DynamoDB table that the web service depends on to provide book,
movie, and song recommendations.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* An EC2 launch template that defines EC2 instances that each contain
a Python web server.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* An EC2 Auto Scaling group that manages EC2 instances across several
Availability Zones.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* An Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) load balancer that targets the Auto
Scaling group to distribute requests.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter when you're ready to start deploying
resources.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();

        // Create and populate the DynamoDB table.
        var databaseTableName = _configuration["databaseName"];
        var recommendationsPath = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "recommendations_objects.json");
        Console.WriteLine($"Creating and populating a DynamoDB table named
{databaseTableName}.");
        await _recommendations.CreateDatabaseWithName(databaseTableName);
        await _recommendations.PopulateDatabase(databaseTableName,
recommendationsPath);
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
```

```
        // Create the EC2 Launch Template.

        Console.WriteLine(
            $"Creating an EC2 launch template that runs 'server_startup_script.sh'
when an instance starts.\n"
            + "\nThis script starts a Python web server defined in the `server.py`
script. The web server\n"
            + "listens to HTTP requests on port 80 and responds to requests to '/'
and to '/healthcheck'.\n"
            + "For demo purposes, this server is run as the root user. In
production, the best practice is to\n"
            + "run a web server, such as Apache, with least-privileged
credentials.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nThe template also defines an IAM policy that each instance uses to
assume a role that grants\n"
            + "permissions to access the DynamoDB recommendation table and Systems
Manager parameters\n"
            + "that control the flow of the demo.");

        var startupScriptPath = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "server_startup_script.sh");
        var instancePolicyPath = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "instance_policy.json");
        await _autoScalerWrapper.CreateTemplate(startupScriptPath,
instancePolicyPath);
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        Console.WriteLine(
            "Creating an EC2 Auto Scaling group that maintains three EC2 instances,
each in a different\n"
            + "Availability Zone.\n");
        var zones = await _autoScalerWrapper.DescribeAvailabilityZones();
        await _autoScalerWrapper.CreateGroupOfSize(3, _autoScalerWrapper.GroupName,
zones);
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        Console.WriteLine(
            "At this point, you have EC2 instances created. Once each instance
starts, it listens for\n"
            + "HTTP requests. You can see these instances in the console or continue
with the demo.\n");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter when you're ready to continue.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();

        Console.WriteLine("Creating variables that control the flow of the demo.");
        await _smParameterWrapper.Reset();

        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nCreating an Elastic Load Balancing target group and load balancer.
 The target group\n"
            + "defines how the load balancer connects to instances. The load
 balancer provides a\n"
            + "single endpoint where clients connect and dispatches requests to
 instances in the group.");

        var defaultVpc = await _autoScalerWrapper.GetDefaultVpc();
        var subnets = await
 _autoScalerWrapper.GetAllVpcSubnetsForZones(defaultVpc.VpcId, zones);
        var subnetIds = subnets.Select(s => s.SubnetId).ToList();
        var targetGroup = await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.CreateTargetGroupOnVpc(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.TargetGroupN
 protocol, port, defaultVpc.VpcId);

        await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.CreateLoadBalancerAndListener(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.LoadB
 subnetIds, targetGroup);
        await
 _autoScalerWrapper.AttachLoadBalancerToGroup(_autoScalerWrapper.GroupName,
 targetGroup.TargetGroupArn);
        Console.WriteLine("\nVerifying access to the load balancer endpoint...");
        var endPoint = await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.GetEndpointForLoadBalancerByName(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.Lo
        var loadBalancerAccess = await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.VerifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(endPoint);

        if (!loadBalancerAccess)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\nCouldn't connect to the load balancer, verifying
 that the port is open...");

            var ipString = await _httpClient.GetStringAsync("https://
checkip.amazonaws.com");
            ipString = ipString.Trim();
```

```
            var defaultSecurityGroup = await
 _autoScalerWrapper.GetDefaultSecurityGroupForVpc(defaultVpc);
            var portIsOpen =
 _autoScalerWrapper.VerifyInboundPortForGroup(defaultSecurityGroup, port, ipString);
            var sshPortIsOpen =
 _autoScalerWrapper.VerifyInboundPortForGroup(defaultSecurityGroup, sshPort,
 ipString);

            if (!portIsOpen)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    "\nFor this example to work, the default security group for your
 default VPC must\n"
                    + "allows access from this computer. You can either add it
 automatically from this\n"
                    + "example or add it yourself using the AWS Management Console.
\n");

                if (!interactive || GetYesNoResponse(
                        "Do you want to add a rule to the security group to allow
 inbound traffic from your computer's IP address?"))
                {
                    await
 _autoScalerWrapper.OpenInboundPort(defaultSecurityGroup.GroupId, port, ipString);
                }
            }

            if (!sshPortIsOpen)
            {
                if (!interactive || GetYesNoResponse(
                        "Do you want to add a rule to the security group to allow
 inbound SSH traffic for debugging from your computer's IP address?"))
                {
                    await
 _autoScalerWrapper.OpenInboundPort(defaultSecurityGroup.GroupId, sshPort,
 ipString);
                }
            }
            loadBalancerAccess = await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.VerifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(endPoint);
        }

        if (loadBalancerAccess)
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine("Your load balancer is ready. You can access it by
browsing to:");
            Console.WriteLine($"\thttp://{endPoint}\n");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "\nCouldn't get a successful response from the load balancer
endpoint. Troubleshoot by\n"
                + "manually verifying that your VPC and security group are
configured correctly and that\n"
                + "you can successfully make a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint:\n");
            Console.WriteLine($"\thttp://{endPoint}\n");
        }
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter when you're ready to continue with the
demo.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();
        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Demonstrate the steps of the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to run as an interactive scenario.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> Demo(bool interactive)
    {
        var ssmOnlyPolicy = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "ssm_only_policy.json");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Resetting parameters to starting values for demo.");
        await _smParameterWrapper.Reset();

        Console.WriteLine("\nThis part of the demonstration shows how to toggle
different parts of the system\n" +
                          "to create situations where the web service fails, and
shows how using a resilient\n" +
                          "architecture can keep the web service running in spite of
these failures.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 88));
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("At the start, the load balancer endpoint returns
 recommendations and reports that all targets are healthy.");
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine($"The web service running on the EC2 instances gets
 recommendations by querying a DynamoDB table.\n" +
                          $"The table name is contained in a Systems Manager
 parameter named '{_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter}'.\n" +
                          $"To simulate a failure of the recommendation service,
 let's set this parameter to name a non-existent table.\n");
        await
 _smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter, "this-
is-not-a-table");
        Console.WriteLine("\nNow, sending a GET request to the load balancer
 endpoint returns a failure code. But, the service reports as\n" +
                          "healthy to the load balancer because shallow health
 checks don't check for failure of the recommendation service.");
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("Instead of failing when the recommendation service fails,
 the web service can return a static response.");
        Console.WriteLine("While this is not a perfect solution, it presents the
 customer with a somewhat better experience than failure.");

        await
 _smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.FailureResponseParameter,
 "static");

        Console.WriteLine("\nNow, sending a GET request to the load balancer
 endpoint returns a static response.");
        Console.WriteLine("The service still reports as healthy because health
 checks are still shallow.");
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("Let's reinstate the recommendation service.\n");
        await
 _smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter,
 _smParameterWrapper.TableName);
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nLet's also substitute bad credentials for one of the instances in the
 target group so that it can't\n" +
```

```
            "access the DynamoDB recommendation table.\n"
        );
        await _autoScalerWrapper.CreateInstanceProfileWithName(
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsPolicyName,
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsRoleName,
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsProfileName,
            ssmOnlyPolicy,
            new List<string> { "AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore" }
        );
        var instances = await
_autoScalerWrapper.GetInstancesByGroupName(_autoScalerWrapper.GroupName);
        var badInstanceId = instances.First();
        var instanceProfile = await
_autoScalerWrapper.GetInstanceProfile(badInstanceId);
        Console.WriteLine(
            $"Replacing the profile for instance {badInstanceId} with a profile that
contains\n" +
            "bad credentials...\n"
        );
        await _autoScalerWrapper.ReplaceInstanceProfile(
            badInstanceId,
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsProfileName,
            instanceProfile.AssociationId
        );
        Console.WriteLine(
            "Now, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint returns either
a recommendation or a static response,\n" +
            "depending on which instance is selected by the load balancer.\n"
        );
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("\nLet's implement a deep health check. For this demo, a
deep health check tests whether");
        Console.WriteLine("the web service can access the DynamoDB table that it
depends on for recommendations. Note that");
        Console.WriteLine("the deep health check is only for ELB routing and not for
Auto Scaling instance health.");
        Console.WriteLine("This kind of deep health check is not recommended for
Auto Scaling instance health, because it");
        Console.WriteLine("risks accidental termination of all instances in the Auto
Scaling group when a dependent service fails.");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("\nBy implementing deep health checks, the load balancer
can detect when one of the instances is failing");
        Console.WriteLine("and take that instance out of rotation.");

        await
_smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.HealthCheckParameter,
"deep");

        Console.WriteLine($"\nNow, checking target health indicates that the
instance with bad credentials ({badInstanceId})");
        Console.WriteLine("is unhealthy. Note that it might take a minute or two for
the load balancer to detect the unhealthy");
        Console.WriteLine("instance. Sending a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint always returns a recommendation, because");
        Console.WriteLine("the load balancer takes unhealthy instances out of its
rotation.");

        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("\nBecause the instances in this demo are controlled by an
auto scaler, the simplest way to fix an unhealthy");
        Console.WriteLine("instance is to terminate it and let the auto scaler start
a new instance to replace it.");

        await _autoScalerWrapper.TryTerminateInstanceById(badInstanceId);

        Console.WriteLine($"\nEven while the instance is terminating and the new
instance is starting, sending a GET");
        Console.WriteLine("request to the web service continues to get a successful
recommendation response because");
        Console.WriteLine("starts and reports as healthy, it is included in the load
balancing rotation.");
        Console.WriteLine("Note that terminating and replacing an instance typically
takes several minutes, during which time you");
        Console.WriteLine("can see the changing health check status until the new
instance is running and healthy.");

        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("\nIf the recommendation service fails now, deep health
checks mean all instances report as unhealthy.");
```

```
        await
 _smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter, "this-
is-not-a-table");

        Console.WriteLine($"\nWhen all instances are unhealthy, the load balancer
 continues to route requests even to");
        Console.WriteLine("unhealthy instances, allowing them to fail open and
 return a static response rather than fail");
        Console.WriteLine("closed and report failure to the customer.");

        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();
        await _smParameterWrapper.Reset();

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Clean up the resources from the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to ask the user for cleanup.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> DestroyResources(bool interactive)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine(
            "To keep things tidy and to avoid unwanted charges on your account, we
 can clean up all AWS resources\n" +
            "that were created for this demo."
        );

        if (!interactive || GetYesNoResponse("Do you want to clean up all demo
 resources? (y/n) "))
        {
            await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.DeleteLoadBalancerByName(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.LoadBalanc
            await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.DeleteTargetGroupByName(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.TargetGroup
            await
 _autoScalerWrapper.TerminateAndDeleteAutoScalingGroupWithName(_autoScalerWrapper.GroupName)
            await
 _autoScalerWrapper.DeleteKeyPairByName(_autoScalerWrapper.KeyPairName);
```

```
            await
 _autoScalerWrapper.DeleteTemplateByName(_autoScalerWrapper.LaunchTemplateName);
            await _autoScalerWrapper.DeleteInstanceProfile(
                _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsProfileName,
                _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsRoleName
            );
            await
 _recommendations.DestroyDatabaseByName(_recommendations.TableName);
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Ok, we'll leave the resources intact.\n" +
                "Don't forget to delete them when you're done with them or you might
 incur unexpected charges."
            );
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return true;
    }
```

Auto Scaling과 Amazon EC2 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management methods.
/// </summary>
public class AutoScalerWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonAutoScaling _amazonAutoScaling;
    private readonly IAmazonEC2 _amazonEc2;
    private readonly IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement _amazonSsm;
    private readonly IAmazonIdentityManagementService _amazonIam;
    private readonly ILogger<AutoScalerWrapper> _logger;

    private readonly string _instanceType = "";
    private readonly string _amiParam = "";
    private readonly string _launchTemplateName = "";
    private readonly string _groupName = "";
    private readonly string _instancePolicyName = "";
    private readonly string _instanceRoleName = "";
    private readonly string _instanceProfileName = "";
```

```
    private readonly string _badCredsProfileName = "";
    private readonly string _badCredsRoleName = "";
    private readonly string _badCredsPolicyName = "";
    private readonly string _keyPairName = "";

    public string GroupName => _groupName;
    public string KeyPairName => _keyPairName;
    public string LaunchTemplateName => _launchTemplateName;
    public string InstancePolicyName => _instancePolicyName;
    public string BadCredsProfileName => _badCredsProfileName;
    public string BadCredsRoleName => _badCredsRoleName;
    public string BadCredsPolicyName => _badCredsPolicyName;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the AutoScalerWrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonAutoScaling">The injected AutoScaling client.</param>
    /// <param name="amazonEc2">The injected EC2 client.</param>
    /// <param name="amazonIam">The injected IAM client.</param>
    /// <param name="amazonSsm">The injected SSM client.</param>
    public AutoScalerWrapper(
        IAmazonAutoScaling amazonAutoScaling,
        IAmazonEC2 amazonEc2,
        IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement amazonSsm,
        IAmazonIdentityManagementService amazonIam,
        IConfiguration configuration,
        ILogger<AutoScalerWrapper> logger)
    {
        _amazonAutoScaling = amazonAutoScaling;
        _amazonEc2 = amazonEc2;
        _amazonSsm = amazonSsm;
        _amazonIam = amazonIam;
        _logger = logger;

        var prefix = configuration["resourcePrefix"];
        _instanceType = configuration["instanceType"];
        _amiParam = configuration["amiParam"];

        _launchTemplateName = prefix + "-template";
        _groupName = prefix + "-group";
        _instancePolicyName = prefix + "-pol";
        _instanceRoleName = prefix + "-role";
        _instanceProfileName = prefix + "-prof";
        _badCredsPolicyName = prefix + "-bc-pol";
```

```
        _badCredsRoleName = prefix + "-bc-role";
        _badCredsProfileName = prefix + "-bc-prof";
        _keyPairName = prefix + "-key-pair";
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a policy, role, and profile that is associated with instances with a
specified name.
    /// An instance's associated profile defines a role that is assumed by the
    /// instance.The role has attached policies that specify the AWS permissions
granted to
    /// clients that run on the instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyName">Name to use for the policy.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">Name to use for the role.</param>
    /// <param name="profileName">Name to use for the profile.</param>
    /// <param name="ssmOnlyPolicyFile">Path to a policy file for SSM.</param>
    /// <param name="awsManagedPolicies">AWS Managed policies to be attached to the
role.</param>
    /// <returns>The Arn of the profile.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateInstanceProfileWithName(
        string policyName,
        string roleName,
        string profileName,
        string ssmOnlyPolicyFile,
        List<string>? awsManagedPolicies = null)
    {

        var assumeRoleDoc = "{" +
                                "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                                "\"Statement\": [{" +
                                     "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                                     "\"Principal\": {" +
                                     "\"Service\": [" +
                                         "\"ec2.amazonaws.com\"" +
                                     "]" +
                                     "}," +
                                "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
                                "}]" +
                            "}";

        var policyDocument = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(ssmOnlyPolicyFile);

        var policyArn = "";
```

```
        try
        {
            var createPolicyResult = await _amazonIam.CreatePolicyAsync(
                new CreatePolicyRequest
                {
                    PolicyName = policyName,
                    PolicyDocument = policyDocument
                });
            policyArn = createPolicyResult.Policy.Arn;
        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            // The policy already exists, so we look it up to get the Arn.
            var policiesPaginator = _amazonIam.Paginators.ListPolicies(
                new ListPoliciesRequest()
                {
                    Scope = PolicyScopeType.Local
                });
            // Get the entire list using the paginator.
            await foreach (var policy in policiesPaginator.Policies)
            {
                if (policy.PolicyName.Equals(policyName))
                {
                    policyArn = policy.Arn;
                }
            }

            if (policyArn == null)
            {
                throw new InvalidOperationException("Policy not found");
            }
        }

        try
        {
            await _amazonIam.CreateRoleAsync(new CreateRoleRequest()
            {
                RoleName = roleName,
                AssumeRolePolicyDocument = assumeRoleDoc,
            });
            await _amazonIam.AttachRolePolicyAsync(new AttachRolePolicyRequest()
            {
                RoleName = roleName,
```

```
                PolicyArn = policyArn
            });
            if (awsManagedPolicies != null)
            {
                foreach (var awsPolicy in awsManagedPolicies)
                {
                    await _amazonIam.AttachRolePolicyAsync(new
AttachRolePolicyRequest()
                    {
                        PolicyArn = $"arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/{awsPolicy}",
                        RoleName = roleName
                    });
                }
            }
        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Role already exists.");
        }

        string profileArn = "";
        try
        {
            var profileCreateResponse = await _amazonIam.CreateInstanceProfileAsync(
                new CreateInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName
                });
            // Allow time for the profile to be ready.
            profileArn = profileCreateResponse.InstanceProfile.Arn;
            Thread.Sleep(10000);
            await _amazonIam.AddRoleToInstanceProfileAsync(
                new AddRoleToInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName,
                    RoleName = roleName
                });

        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Policy already exists.");
            var profileGetResponse = await _amazonIam.GetInstanceProfileAsync(
                new GetInstanceProfileRequest()
```

```
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName
                });
            profileArn = profileGetResponse.InstanceProfile.Arn;
        }
        return profileArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new key pair and save the file.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="newKeyPairName">The name of the new key pair.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task CreateKeyPair(string newKeyPairName)
    {
        try
        {
            var keyResponse = await _amazonEc2.CreateKeyPairAsync(
                new CreateKeyPairRequest() { KeyName = newKeyPairName });
            await File.WriteAllTextAsync($"{newKeyPairName}.pem",
                keyResponse.KeyPair.KeyMaterial);
            Console.WriteLine($"Created key pair {newKeyPairName}.");
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Key pair already exists.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the key pair and file by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="deleteKeyPairName">The key pair to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteKeyPairByName(string deleteKeyPairName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonEc2.DeleteKeyPairAsync(
                new DeleteKeyPairRequest() { KeyName = deleteKeyPairName });
            File.Delete($"{deleteKeyPairName}.pem");
        }
        catch (FileNotFoundException)
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"Key pair {deleteKeyPairName} not found.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Creates an Amazon EC2 launch template to use with Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling.
    /// The launch template specifies a Bash script in its user data field that runs
after
    /// the instance is started. This script installs the Python packages and starts
a Python
    /// web server on the instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="startupScriptPath">The path to a Bash script file that is
run.</param>
    /// <param name="instancePolicyPath">The path to a permissions policy to create
and attach to the profile.</param>
    /// <returns>The template object.</returns>
    public async Task<Amazon.EC2.Model.LaunchTemplate> CreateTemplate(string
startupScriptPath, string instancePolicyPath)
    {
        try
        {
            await CreateKeyPair(_keyPairName);
            await CreateInstanceProfileWithName(_instancePolicyName,
_instanceRoleName,
                _instanceProfileName, instancePolicyPath);

            var startServerText = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(startupScriptPath);
            var plainTextBytes =
System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(startServerText);

            var amiLatest = await _amazonSsm.GetParameterAsync(
                new GetParameterRequest() { Name = _amiParam });
            var amiId = amiLatest.Parameter.Value;
            var launchTemplateResponse = await _amazonEc2.CreateLaunchTemplateAsync(
                new CreateLaunchTemplateRequest()
                {
                    LaunchTemplateName = _launchTemplateName,
                    LaunchTemplateData = new RequestLaunchTemplateData()
                    {
                        InstanceType = _instanceType,
                        ImageId = amiId,
                        IamInstanceProfile =
                            new
```

```
LaunchTemplateIamInstanceProfileSpecificationRequest()
                            {
                                Name = _instanceProfileName
                            },
                        KeyName = _keyPairName,
                        UserData = System.Convert.ToBase64String(plainTextBytes)
                    }
                });
            return launchTemplateResponse.LaunchTemplate;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode ==
"InvalidLaunchTemplateName.AlreadyExistsException")
            {
                _logger.LogError($"Could not create the template, the name
{_launchTemplateName} already exists. " +
                                $"Please try again with a unique name.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An error occurred while creating the template.:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of Availability Zones in the AWS Region of the Amazon EC2 Client.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of availability zones.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> DescribeAvailabilityZones()
    {
        try
        {
            var zoneResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeAvailabilityZonesAsync(
                new DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest());
            return zoneResponse.AvailabilityZones.Select(z => z.ZoneName).ToList();
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
```

```
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An Amazon EC2 error occurred while listing
 availability zones.: {ec2Exception.Message}");
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An error occurred while listing availability zones.:
 {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an EC2 Auto Scaling group of a specified size and name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupSize">The size for the group.</param>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name for the group.</param>
    /// <param name="availabilityZones">The availability zones for the group.</
param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task CreateGroupOfSize(int groupSize, string groupName,
 List<string> availabilityZones)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonAutoScaling.CreateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                new CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                {
                    AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
                    AvailabilityZones = availabilityZones,
                    LaunchTemplate =
                        new Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.LaunchTemplateSpecification()
                        {
                            LaunchTemplateName = _launchTemplateName,
                            Version = "$Default"
                        },
                    MaxSize = groupSize,
                    MinSize = groupSize
                });
            Console.WriteLine($"Created EC2 Auto Scaling group {groupName} with size
 {groupSize}.");
        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
```

```
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"EC2 Auto Scaling group {groupName} already
exists.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the default VPC for the account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The default VPC object.</returns>
    public async Task<Vpc> GetDefaultVpc()
    {
        try
        {
            var vpcResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeVpcsAsync(
                new DescribeVpcsRequest()
                {
                    Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                    {
                        new("is-default", new List<string>() { "true" })
                    }
                });
            return vpcResponse.Vpcs[0];
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "UnauthorizedOperation")
            {
                _logger.LogError(ec2Exception, $"You do not have the necessary
permissions to describe VPCs.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"An error occurred while describing the vpcs.:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get all the subnets for a Vpc in a set of availability zones.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vpcId">The Id of the Vpc.</param>
    /// <param name="availabilityZones">The list of availability zones.</param>
    /// <returns>The collection of subnet objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Subnet>> GetAllVpcSubnetsForZones(string vpcId,
List<string> availabilityZones)
    {
        try
        {
            var subnets = new List<Subnet>();
            var subnetPaginator = _amazonEc2.Paginators.DescribeSubnets(
                new DescribeSubnetsRequest()
                {
                    Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                    {
                        new("vpc-id", new List<string>() { vpcId }),
                        new("availability-zone", availabilityZones),
                        new("default-for-az", new List<string>() { "true" })
                    }
                });

            // Get the entire list using the paginator.
            await foreach (var subnet in subnetPaginator.Subnets)
            {
                subnets.Add(subnet);
            }

            return subnets;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidVpcID.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(ec2Exception, $"The specified VPC ID {vpcId} does
not exist.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"An error occurred while describing the subnets.:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
```

```
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a launch template by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="templateName">The name of the template to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteTemplateByName(string templateName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonEc2.DeleteLaunchTemplateAsync(
                new DeleteLaunchTemplateRequest()
                {
                    LaunchTemplateName = templateName
                });
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode ==
"InvalidLaunchTemplateName.NotFoundException")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"Could not delete the template, the name {_launchTemplateName}
was not found.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An error occurred while deleting the template.:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Detaches a role from an instance profile, detaches policies from the role,
    /// and deletes all the resources.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="profileName">The name of the profile to delete.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the role to delete.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteInstanceProfile(string profileName, string roleName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonIam.RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileAsync(
                new RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName,
                    RoleName = roleName
                });
            await _amazonIam.DeleteInstanceProfileAsync(
                new DeleteInstanceProfileRequest() { InstanceProfileName =
profileName });
            var attachedPolicies = await _amazonIam.ListAttachedRolePoliciesAsync(
                new ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest() { RoleName = roleName });
            foreach (var policy in attachedPolicies.AttachedPolicies)
            {
                await _amazonIam.DetachRolePolicyAsync(
                    new DetachRolePolicyRequest()
                    {
                        RoleName = roleName,
                        PolicyArn = policy.PolicyArn
                    });
                // Delete the custom policies only.
                if (!policy.PolicyArn.StartsWith("arn:aws:iam::aws"))
                {
                    await _amazonIam.DeletePolicyAsync(
                        new Amazon.IdentityManagement.Model.DeletePolicyRequest()
                        {
                            PolicyArn = policy.PolicyArn
                        });
                }
            }

            await _amazonIam.DeleteRoleAsync(
                new DeleteRoleRequest() { RoleName = roleName });
        }
        catch (NoSuchEntityException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Instance profile {profileName} does not exist.");
        }
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Gets data about the instances in an EC2 Auto Scaling group by its group
name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="group">The name of the auto scaling group.</param>
    /// <returns>A collection of instance Ids.</returns>
    public async Task<IEnumerable<string>> GetInstancesByGroupName(string group)
    {
        var instanceResponse = await
_amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest()
            {
                AutoScalingGroupNames = new List<string>() { group }
            });
        var instanceIds = instanceResponse.AutoScalingGroups.SelectMany(
            g => g.Instances.Select(i => i.InstanceId));
        return instanceIds;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the instance profile association data for an instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance.</param>
    /// <returns>Instance profile associations data.</returns>
    public async Task<IamInstanceProfileAssociation> GetInstanceProfile(string
instanceId)
    {
        try
        {
            var response = await
_amazonEc2.DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsAsync(
                new DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsRequest()
                {
                    Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                    {
                        new("instance-id", new List<string>() { instanceId })
                    },
                });
            return response.IamInstanceProfileAssociations[0];
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound")
            {
```

```
                _logger.LogError(ec2Exception, $"Instance {instanceId} not found");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"An error occurred while creating the template.:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Replace the profile associated with a running instance. After the profile is
replaced, the instance
    /// is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new profile. When the instance is
ready, Systems Manager is
    /// used to restart the Python web server.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance to update.</param>
    /// <param name="credsProfileName">The name of the new profile to associate with
the specified instance.</param>
    /// <param name="associationId">The Id of the existing profile association for
the instance.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task ReplaceInstanceProfile(string instanceId, string
credsProfileName, string associationId)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonEc2.ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationAsync(
                new ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationRequest()
                {
                    AssociationId = associationId,
                    IamInstanceProfile = new IamInstanceProfileSpecification()
                    {
                        Name = credsProfileName
                    }
                });
            // Allow time before resetting.
            Thread.Sleep(25000);

            await _amazonEc2.RebootInstancesAsync(
```

```
                new RebootInstancesRequest(new List<string>() { instanceId }));
            Thread.Sleep(25000);
            var instanceReady = false;
            var retries = 5;
            while (retries-- > 0 && !instanceReady)
            {
                var instancesPaginator =
                    _amazonSsm.Paginators.DescribeInstanceInformation(
                        new DescribeInstanceInformationRequest());
                // Get the entire list using the paginator.
                await foreach (var instance in
instancesPaginator.InstanceInformationList)
                {
                    instanceReady = instance.InstanceId == instanceId;
                    if (instanceReady)
                    {
                        break;
                    }
                }
            }
            Console.WriteLine("Waiting for instance to be running.");
            await WaitForInstanceState(instanceId, InstanceStateName.Running);
            Console.WriteLine("Instance ready.");
            Console.WriteLine($"Sending restart command to instance {instanceId}");
            await _amazonSsm.SendCommandAsync(
                new SendCommandRequest()
                {
                    InstanceIds = new List<string>() { instanceId },
                    DocumentName = "AWS-RunShellScript",
                    Parameters = new Dictionary<string, List<string>>()
                    {
                        {
                            "commands",
                            new List<string>() { "cd / && sudo python3 server.py
80" }
                        }
                    }
                });
            Console.WriteLine($"Restarted the web server on instance {instanceId}");
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound")
            {
```

```
                _logger.LogError(ec2Exception, $"Instance {instanceId} not found");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"An error occurred while replacing the template.:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Try to terminate an instance by its Id.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance to terminate.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TryTerminateInstanceById(string instanceId)
    {
        var stopping = false;
        Console.WriteLine($"Stopping {instanceId}...");
        while (!stopping)
        {
            try
            {
                await _amazonAutoScaling.TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                    new TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                    {
                        InstanceId = instanceId,
                        ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity = false
                    });
                stopping = true;
            }
            catch (ScalingActivityInProgressException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Scaling activity in progress for {instanceId}.
Waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Tries to delete the EC2 Auto Scaling group. If the group is in use or in
progress,
    /// waits and retries until the group is successfully deleted.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group to try to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TryDeleteGroupByName(string groupName)
    {
        var stopped = false;
        while (!stopped)
        {
            try
            {
                await _amazonAutoScaling.DeleteAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                    new DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                    {
                        AutoScalingGroupName = groupName
                    });
                stopped = true;
            }
            catch (Exception e)
                when ((e is ScalingActivityInProgressException)
                      || (e is Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.ResourceInUseException))
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Some instances are still running. Waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Terminate instances and delete the Auto Scaling group by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TerminateAndDeleteAutoScalingGroupWithName(string groupName)
    {
        var describeGroupsResponse = await
_amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest()
            {
                AutoScalingGroupNames = new List<string>() { groupName }
            });
        if (describeGroupsResponse.AutoScalingGroups.Any())
```

```
        {
            // Update the size to 0.
            await _amazonAutoScaling.UpdateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                new UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                {
                    AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
                    MinSize = 0
                });
            var group = describeGroupsResponse.AutoScalingGroups[0];
            foreach (var instance in group.Instances)
            {
                await TryTerminateInstanceById(instance.InstanceId);
            }

            await TryDeleteGroupByName(groupName);
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"No groups found with name {groupName}.");
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get the default security group for a specified Vpc.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vpc">The Vpc to search.</param>
    /// <returns>The default security group.</returns>
    public async Task<SecurityGroup> GetDefaultSecurityGroupForVpc(Vpc vpc)
    {
        var groupResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeSecurityGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest()
            {
                Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                {
                    new ("group-name", new List<string>() { "default" }),
                    new ("vpc-id", new List<string>() { vpc.VpcId })
                }
            });
        return groupResponse.SecurityGroups[0];
    }

    /// <summary>
```

```
   /// Verify the default security group of a Vpc allows ingress from the calling
computer.
   /// This can be done by allowing ingress from this computer's IP address.
   /// In some situations, such as connecting from a corporate network, you must
instead specify
   /// a prefix list Id. You can also temporarily open the port to any IP address
while running this example.
   /// If you do, be sure to remove public access when you're done.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="vpc">The group to check.</param>
   /// <param name="port">The port to verify.</param>
   /// <param name="ipAddress">This computer's IP address.</param>
   /// <returns>True if the ip address is allowed on the group.</returns>
   public bool VerifyInboundPortForGroup(SecurityGroup group, int port, string
ipAddress)
   {
       var portIsOpen = false;
       foreach (var ipPermission in group.IpPermissions)
       {
           if (ipPermission.FromPort == port)
           {
               foreach (var ipRange in ipPermission.Ipv4Ranges)
               {
                   var cidr = ipRange.CidrIp;
                   if (cidr.StartsWith(ipAddress) || cidr == "0.0.0.0/0")
                   {
                       portIsOpen = true;
                   }
               }

               if (ipPermission.PrefixListIds.Any())
               {
                   portIsOpen = true;
               }

               if (!portIsOpen)
               {
                   Console.WriteLine("The inbound rule does not appear to be open
to either this computer's IP\n" +
                                       "address, to all IP addresses (0.0.0.0/0), or
to a prefix list ID.");
               }
               else
               {
```

```
                    break;
                }
            }
        }

        return portIsOpen;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add an ingress rule to the specified security group that allows access on
the
    /// specified port from the specified IP address.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupId">The Id of the security group to modify.</param>
    /// <param name="port">The port to open.</param>
    /// <param name="ipAddress">The IP address to allow access.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task OpenInboundPort(string groupId, int port, string ipAddress)
    {
        await _amazonEc2.AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressAsync(
            new AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest()
            {
                GroupId = groupId,
                IpPermissions = new List<IpPermission>()
                {
                    new IpPermission()
                    {
                        FromPort = port,
                        ToPort = port,
                        IpProtocol = "tcp",
                        Ipv4Ranges = new List<IpRange>()
                        {
                            new IpRange() { CidrIp = $"{ipAddress}/32" }
                        }
                    }
                }
            });
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Attaches an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) target group to this EC2 Auto
Scaling group.
    /// The
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="autoScalingGroupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</
param>
    /// <param name="targetGroupArn">The Arn for the target group.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task AttachLoadBalancerToGroup(string autoScalingGroupName, string
 targetGroupArn)
    {
        await _amazonAutoScaling.AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsAsync(
            new AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsRequest()
            {
                AutoScalingGroupName = autoScalingGroupName,
                TargetGroupARNs = new List<string>() { targetGroupArn }
            });
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Wait until an EC2 instance is in a specified state.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The instance Id.</param>
    /// <param name="stateName">The state to wait for.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> WaitForInstanceState(string instanceId,
 InstanceStateName stateName)
    {
        var request = new DescribeInstancesRequest
        {
            InstanceIds = new List<string> { instanceId }
        };

        // Wait until the instance is in the specified state.
        var hasState = false;
        do
        {
            // Wait 5 seconds.
            Thread.Sleep(5000);

            // Check for the desired state.
            var response = await _amazonEc2.DescribeInstancesAsync(request);
            var instance = response.Reservations[0].Instances[0];
            hasState = instance.State.Name == stateName;
            Console.Write(". ");
        } while (!hasState);

        return hasState;
```

```
    }
}
```

Elastic Load Balancing 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates Elastic Load Balancer actions.
/// </summary>
public class ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonElasticLoadBalancingV2 _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2;
    private string? _endpoint = null;
    private readonly string _targetGroupName = "";
    private readonly string _loadBalancerName = "";
    HttpClient _httpClient = new();

    public string TargetGroupName => _targetGroupName;
    public string LoadBalancerName => _loadBalancerName;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the Elastic Load Balancer wrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2">The injected load balancing v2
 client.</param>
    /// <param name="configuration">The injected configuration.</param>
    public ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper(
        IAmazonElasticLoadBalancingV2 amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2,
        IConfiguration configuration)
    {
        _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2 = amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2;
        var prefix = configuration["resourcePrefix"];
        _targetGroupName = prefix + "-tg";
        _loadBalancerName = prefix + "-lb";
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the HTTP Endpoint of a load balancer by its name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="loadBalancerName">The name of the load balancer.</param>
    /// <returns>The HTTP endpoint.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<string> GetEndpointForLoadBalancerByName(string
loadBalancerName)
    {
        if (_endpoint == null)
        {
            var endpointResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                    new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { loadBalancerName }
                    });
            _endpoint = endpointResponse.LoadBalancers[0].DNSName;
        }

        return _endpoint;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Return the GET response for an endpoint as text.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="endpoint">The endpoint for the request.</param>
    /// <returns>The request response.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetEndPointResponse(string endpoint)
    {
        var endpointResponse = await _httpClient.GetAsync($"http://{endpoint}");
        var textResponse = await endpointResponse.Content.ReadAsStringAsync();
        return textResponse!;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the target health for a group by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group.</param>
    /// <returns>The collection of health descriptions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<TargetHealthDescription>>
CheckTargetHealthForGroup(string groupName)
    {
        List<TargetHealthDescription> result = null!;
        try
        {
            var groupResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetGroupsAsync(
                    new DescribeTargetGroupsRequest()
                    {
```

```
                        Names = new List<string>() { groupName }
                    });
            var healthResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetHealthAsync(
                    new DescribeTargetHealthRequest()
                    {
                        TargetGroupArn =
 groupResponse.TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn
                    });
            ;
            result = healthResponse.TargetHealthDescriptions;
        }
        catch (TargetGroupNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Target group {groupName} not found.");
        }
        return result;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Elastic Load Balancing target group. The target group specifies
 how the load balancer forwards
    /// requests to instances in the group and how instance health is checked.
    ///
    /// To speed up this demo, the health check is configured with shortened times
 and lower thresholds. In production,
    /// you might want to decrease the sensitivity of your health checks to avoid
 unwanted failures.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name for the group.</param>
    /// <param name="protocol">The protocol, such as HTTP.</param>
    /// <param name="port">The port to use to forward requests, such as 80.</param>
    /// <param name="vpcId">The Id of the Vpc in which the load balancer exists.</
param>
    /// <returns>The new TargetGroup object.</returns>
    public async Task<TargetGroup> CreateTargetGroupOnVpc(string groupName,
 ProtocolEnum protocol, int port, string vpcId)
    {
        var createResponse = await
 _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateTargetGroupAsync(
            new CreateTargetGroupRequest()
            {
                Name = groupName,
                Protocol = protocol,
```

```
                Port = port,
                HealthCheckPath = "/healthcheck",
                HealthCheckIntervalSeconds = 10,
                HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds = 5,
                HealthyThresholdCount = 2,
                UnhealthyThresholdCount = 2,
                VpcId = vpcId
            });
        var targetGroup = createResponse.TargetGroups[0];
        return targetGroup;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
subnets
    /// and forwards requests to the specified target group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name for the new load balancer.</param>
    /// <param name="subnetIds">Subnets for the load balancer.</param>
    /// <param name="targetGroup">Target group for forwarded requests.</param>
    /// <returns>The new LoadBalancer object.</returns>
    public async Task<LoadBalancer> CreateLoadBalancerAndListener(string name,
List<string> subnetIds, TargetGroup targetGroup)
    {
        var createLbResponse = await
_amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateLoadBalancerAsync(
            new CreateLoadBalancerRequest()
            {
                Name = name,
                Subnets = subnetIds
            });
        var loadBalancerArn = createLbResponse.LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;

        // Wait for load balancer to be available.
        var loadBalancerReady = false;
        while (!loadBalancerReady)
        {
            try
            {
                var describeResponse =
                    await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                        new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                        {
                            Names = new List<string>() { name }
```

```
                        });

                var loadBalancerState =
describeResponse.LoadBalancers[0].State.Code;

                loadBalancerReady = loadBalancerState ==
LoadBalancerStateEnum.Active;
            }
            catch (LoadBalancerNotFoundException)
            {
                loadBalancerReady = false;
            }
            Thread.Sleep(10000);
        }
        // Create the listener.
        await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateListenerAsync(
            new CreateListenerRequest()
            {
                LoadBalancerArn = loadBalancerArn,
                Protocol = targetGroup.Protocol,
                Port = targetGroup.Port,
                DefaultActions = new List<Action>()
                {
                    new Action()
                    {
                        Type = ActionTypeEnum.Forward,
                        TargetGroupArn = targetGroup.TargetGroupArn
                    }
                }
            });
        return createLbResponse.LoadBalancers[0];
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Verify this computer can successfully send a GET request to the
    /// load balancer endpoint.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="endpoint">The endpoint to check.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> VerifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(string endpoint)
    {
        var success = false;
        var retries = 3;
        while (!success && retries > 0)
```

```
        {
            try
            {
                var endpointResponse = await _httpClient.GetAsync($"http://
{endpoint}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Response: {endpointResponse.StatusCode}.");

                if (endpointResponse.IsSuccessStatusCode)
                {
                    success = true;
                }
                else
                {
                    retries = 0;
                }
            }
            catch (HttpRequestException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Connection error, retrying...");
                retries--;
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }

        return success;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a load balancer by its specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the load balancer to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteLoadBalancerByName(string name)
    {
        try
        {
            var describeLoadBalancerResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                    new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { name }
                    });
            var lbArn =
 describeLoadBalancerResponse.LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;
```

```
            await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DeleteLoadBalancerAsync(
                new DeleteLoadBalancerRequest()
                {
                    LoadBalancerArn = lbArn
                }
            );
        }
        catch (LoadBalancerNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Load balancer {name} not found.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a TargetGroup by its specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">Name of the group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteTargetGroupByName(string groupName)
    {
        var done = false;
        while (!done)
        {
            try
            {
                var groupResponse =
                    await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetGroupsAsync(
                        new DescribeTargetGroupsRequest()
                        {
                            Names = new List<string>() { groupName }
                        });

                var targetArn = groupResponse.TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn;
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DeleteTargetGroupAsync(
                    new DeleteTargetGroupRequest() { TargetGroupArn = targetArn });
                Console.WriteLine($"Deleted load balancing target group
{groupName}.");
                done = true;
            }
            catch (TargetGroupNotFoundException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"Target group {groupName} not found, could not delete.");
                done = true;
```

```
            }
            catch (ResourceInUseException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Target group not yet released, waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
    }
}
```

DynamoDB를 사용하여 추천 서비스를 시뮬레이션하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates a DynamoDB table to use as a service that recommends books, movies,
 and songs.
/// </summary>
public class Recommendations
{
    private readonly IAmazonDynamoDB _amazonDynamoDb;
    private readonly DynamoDBContext _context;
    private readonly string _tableName;

    public string TableName => _tableName;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the Recommendations service.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonDynamoDb">The injected DynamoDb client.</param>
    /// <param name="configuration">The injected configuration.</param>
    public Recommendations(IAmazonDynamoDB amazonDynamoDb, IConfiguration
 configuration)
    {
        _amazonDynamoDb = amazonDynamoDb;
        _context = new DynamoDBContext(_amazonDynamoDb);
        _tableName = configuration["databaseName"]!;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create the DynamoDb table with a specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name for the table.</param>
    /// <returns>True when ready.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<bool> CreateDatabaseWithName(string tableName)
    {
        try
        {
            Console.Write($"Creating table {tableName}...");
            var createRequest = new CreateTableRequest()
            {
                TableName = tableName,
                AttributeDefinitions = new List<AttributeDefinition>()
                    {
                        new AttributeDefinition()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "MediaType",
                            AttributeType = ScalarAttributeType.S
                        },
                        new AttributeDefinition()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "ItemId",
                            AttributeType = ScalarAttributeType.N
                        }
                    },
                KeySchema = new List<KeySchemaElement>()
                    {
                        new KeySchemaElement()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "MediaType",
                            KeyType = KeyType.HASH
                        },
                        new KeySchemaElement()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "ItemId",
                            KeyType = KeyType.RANGE
                        }
                    },
                ProvisionedThroughput = new ProvisionedThroughput()
                {
                    ReadCapacityUnits = 5,
                    WriteCapacityUnits = 5
                }
            };
            await _amazonDynamoDb.CreateTableAsync(createRequest);

            // Wait until the table is ACTIVE and then report success.
            Console.Write("\nWaiting for table to become active...");
```

```
            var request = new DescribeTableRequest
            {
                TableName = tableName
            };

            TableStatus status;
            do
            {
                Thread.Sleep(2000);

                var describeTableResponse = await
 _amazonDynamoDb.DescribeTableAsync(request);
                status = describeTableResponse.Table.TableStatus;

                Console.Write(".");
            }
            while (status != "ACTIVE");

            return status == TableStatus.ACTIVE;
        }
        catch (ResourceInUseException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} already exists.");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the database table with data from a specified path.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="databaseTableName">The name of the table.</param>
    /// <param name="recommendationsPath">The path of the recommendations data.</
param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task PopulateDatabase(string databaseTableName, string
 recommendationsPath)
    {
        var recommendationsText = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(recommendationsPath);
        var records =
            JsonSerializer.Deserialize<RecommendationModel[]>(recommendationsText);
        var batchWrite = _context.CreateBatchWrite<RecommendationModel>();

        foreach (var record in records!)
```

```
        {
            batchWrite.AddPutItem(record);
        }

        await batchWrite.ExecuteAsync();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the recommendation table by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the recommendation table.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DestroyDatabaseByName(string tableName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonDynamoDb.DeleteTableAsync(
                new DeleteTableRequest() { TableName = tableName });
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} was deleted.");
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} not found");
        }
    }
}
```

Systems Manager 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates Systems Manager parameter operations. This example uses these
 parameters
/// to drive the demonstration of resilient architecture, such as failure of a
 dependency or
/// how the service responds to a health check.
/// </summary>
public class SmParameterWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement _amazonSimpleSystemsManagement;

    private readonly string _tableParameter = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-
table";
```

```
    private readonly string _failureResponseParameter = "doc-example-resilient-
architecture-failure-response";
    private readonly string _healthCheckParameter = "doc-example-resilient-
architecture-health-check";
    private readonly string _tableName = "";

    public string TableParameter => _tableParameter;
    public string TableName => _tableName;
    public string HealthCheckParameter => _healthCheckParameter;
    public string FailureResponseParameter => _failureResponseParameter;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the SmParameterWrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonSimpleSystemsManagement">The injected Simple Systems
 Management client.</param>
    /// <param name="configuration">The injected configuration.</param>
    public SmParameterWrapper(IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement
 amazonSimpleSystemsManagement, IConfiguration configuration)
    {
        _amazonSimpleSystemsManagement = amazonSimpleSystemsManagement;
        _tableName = configuration["databaseName"]!;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Reset the Systems Manager parameters to starting values for the demo.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task Reset()
    {
        await this.PutParameterByName(_tableParameter, _tableName);
        await this.PutParameterByName(_failureResponseParameter, "none");
        await this.PutParameterByName(_healthCheckParameter, "shallow");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set the value of a named Systems Manager parameter.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the parameter.</param>
    /// <param name="value">The value to set.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task PutParameterByName(string name, string value)
    {
        await _amazonSimpleSystemsManagement.PutParameterAsync(
```

```
            new PutParameterRequest() { Name = name, Value = value, Overwrite =
 true });
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - CreateInstanceProfile
  - CreateLaunchTemplate
  - CreateListener
  - CreateLoadBalancer
  - CreateTargetGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteInstanceProfile
  - DeleteLaunchTemplate
  - DeleteLoadBalancer
  - DeleteTargetGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups
  - DescribeAvailabilityZones
  - DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
  - DescribeInstances
  - DescribeLoadBalancers
  - DescribeSubnets
  - DescribeTargetGroups
  - DescribeTargetHealth
  - DescribeVpcs
  - RebootInstances
  - ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation
  - TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
  - UpdateAutoScalingGroup

를 사용한 EventBridge 예제 SDK for .NET

다음 코드 예제에서는 EventBridge와 AWS SDK for .NET 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello EventBridge

다음 코드 예제에서는 EventBridge를 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using Amazon.EventBridge;
using Amazon.EventBridge.Model;

namespace EventBridgeActions;

public static class HelloEventBridge
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        var eventBridgeClient = new AmazonEventBridgeClient();

        Console.WriteLine($"Hello Amazon EventBridge! Following are some of your
 EventBuses:");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine();

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        // Let's get the first five event buses.
        var response = await eventBridgeClient.ListEventBusesAsync(
            new ListEventBusesRequest()
            {
                Limit = 5
            });

        foreach (var eventBus in response.EventBuses)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tEventBus: {eventBus.Name}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tArn: {eventBus.Arn}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tPolicy: {eventBus.Policy}");
            Console.WriteLine();
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListEventBuses를 참조하세요.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 규칙을 만들고 여기에 대상을 추가하세요.
- 규칙을 활성화 및 비활성화합니다.
- 규칙과 대상을 나열하고 업데이트합니다.
- 이벤트를 보낸 다음, 리소스를 정리합니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
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명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
public class EventBridgeScenario
{
    /*
    Before running this .NET code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

    This .NET example performs the following tasks with Amazon EventBridge:
    - Create a rule.
    - Add a target to a rule.
    - Enable and disable rules.
    - List rules and targets.
    - Update rules and targets.
    - Send events.
    - Delete the rule.
    */

    private static ILogger logger = null!;
    private static EventBridgeWrapper _eventBridgeWrapper = null!;
    private static IConfiguration _configuration = null!;

    private static IAmazonIdentityManagementService? _iamClient = null!;
    private static IAmazonSimpleNotificationService? _snsClient = null!;
    private static IAmazonS3 _s3Client = null!;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for Amazon EventBridge.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
```

```
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
            services.AddAWSService<IAmazonEventBridge>()
            .AddAWSService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>()
            .AddAWSService<IAmazonS3>()
            .AddAWSService<IAmazonSimpleNotificationService>()
            .AddTransient<EventBridgeWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        _configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally, load local settings.
            .Build();

        logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
            .CreateLogger<EventBridgeScenario>();

        ServicesSetup(host);

        string topicArn = "";
        string roleArn = "";

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the Amazon EventBridge example scenario.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        try
        {
            roleArn = await CreateRole();

            await CreateBucketWithEventBridgeEvents();

            await AddEventRule(roleArn);

            await ListEventRules();

            topicArn = await CreateSnsTopic();

            var email = await SubscribeToSnsTopic(topicArn);

            await AddSnsTarget(topicArn);
```

```
            await ListTargets();

            await ListRulesForTarget(topicArn);

            await UploadS3File(_s3Client);

            await ChangeRuleState(false);

            await GetRuleState();

            await UpdateSnsEventRule(topicArn);

            await ChangeRuleState(true);

            await UploadS3File(_s3Client);

            await UpdateToCustomRule(topicArn);

            await TriggerCustomRule(email);

            await CleanupResources(topicArn);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            logger.LogError(ex, "There was a problem executing the scenario.");
            await CleanupResources(topicArn);
        }
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("The Amazon EventBridge example scenario is complete.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the services for use within the console application.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="host">The services host.</param>
    private static void ServicesSetup(IHost host)
    {
        _eventBridgeWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<EventBridgeWrapper>();
        _snsClient =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonSimpleNotificationService>();
        _s3Client = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonS3>();
```

```
        _iamClient =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a role to be used by EventBridge.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The role Amazon Resource Name (ARN).</returns>
    public static async Task<string> CreateRole()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Creating a role to use with EventBridge and attaching
managed policy AmazonEventBridgeFullAccess.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        var roleName = _configuration["roleName"];

        var assumeRolePolicy = "{" +
                                "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                                "\"Statement\": [{" +
                                "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                                "\"Principal\": {" +
                                $"\"Service\": \"events.amazonaws.com\"" +
                                "}," +
                                "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
                                "}]" +
                                "}";

        var roleResult = await _iamClient!.CreateRoleAsync(
            new CreateRoleRequest()
            {
                AssumeRolePolicyDocument = assumeRolePolicy,
                Path = "/",
                RoleName = roleName
            });

        await _iamClient.AttachRolePolicyAsync(
            new AttachRolePolicyRequest()
            {
                PolicyArn = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonEventBridgeFullAccess",
                RoleName = roleName
            });
        // Allow time for the role to be ready.
        Thread.Sleep(10000);
```

```
        return roleResult.Role.Arn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket with EventBridge
events enabled.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task CreateBucketWithEventBridgeEvents()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Creating an S3 bucket with EventBridge events enabled.");

        var testBucketName = _configuration["testBucketName"];

        var bucketExists = await
Amazon.S3.Util.AmazonS3Util.DoesS3BucketExistV2Async(_s3Client,
            testBucketName);

        if (!bucketExists)
        {
            await _s3Client.PutBucketAsync(new PutBucketRequest()
            {
                BucketName = testBucketName,
                UseClientRegion = true
            });
        }

        await _s3Client.PutBucketNotificationAsync(new
PutBucketNotificationRequest()
        {
            BucketName = testBucketName,
            EventBridgeConfiguration = new EventBridgeConfiguration()
        });

        Console.WriteLine($"\tAdded bucket {testBucketName} with EventBridge events
enabled.");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create and upload a file to an S3 bucket to trigger an event.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task UploadS3File(IAmazonS3 s3Client)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Uploading a file to the test bucket. This will trigger a
subscription email.");

        var testBucketName = _configuration["testBucketName"];

        var fileName = $"example_upload_{DateTime.UtcNow.Ticks}.txt";

        // Create the file if it does not already exist.
        if (!File.Exists(fileName))
        {
            await using StreamWriter sw = File.CreateText(fileName);
            await sw.WriteLineAsync(
                "This is a sample file for testing uploads.");
        }

        await s3Client.PutObjectAsync(new PutObjectRequest()
        {
            FilePath = fileName,
            BucketName = testBucketName
        });

        Console.WriteLine($"\tPress Enter to continue.");
        Console.ReadLine();

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic to use as an
EventBridge target.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task<string> CreateSnsTopic()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine(
            "Creating an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic for
email subscriptions.");

        var topicName = _configuration["topicName"];
```

```
        string topicPolicy = "{" +
                             "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                             "\"Statement\": [{" +
                             "\"Sid\": \"EventBridgePublishTopic\"," +
                             "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                             "\"Principal\": {" +
                             $"\"Service\": \"events.amazonaws.com\"" +
                             "}," +
                             "\"Resource\": \"*\"," +
                             "\"Action\": \"sns:Publish\"" +
                             "}]" +
                             "}";

        var topicAttributes = new Dictionary<string, string>()
        {
            { "Policy", topicPolicy }
        };

        var topicResponse = await _snsClient!.CreateTopicAsync(new
CreateTopicRequest()
        {
            Name = topicName,
            Attributes = topicAttributes

        });

        Console.WriteLine($"\tAdded topic {topicName} for email subscriptions.");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        return topicResponse.TopicArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Subscribe a user email to an SNS topic.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the SNS topic.</param>
    /// <returns>The user's email.</returns>
    private static async Task<string> SubscribeToSnsTopic(string topicArn)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
```

```
        string email = "";
        while (string.IsNullOrEmpty(email))
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Enter your email to subscribe to the Amazon SNS
topic:");
            email = Console.ReadLine()!;
        }

        var subscriptions = new List<string>();
        var paginatedSubscriptions =
_snsClient!.Paginators.ListSubscriptionsByTopic(
            new ListSubscriptionsByTopicRequest()
            {
                TopicArn = topicArn
            });

        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var subscription in paginatedSubscriptions.Subscriptions)
        {
            subscriptions.Add(subscription.Endpoint);
        }

        if (subscriptions.Contains(email))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tYour email is already subscribed.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            return email;
        }

        await _snsClient.SubscribeAsync(new SubscribeRequest()
        {
            TopicArn = topicArn,
            Protocol = "email",
            Endpoint = email
        });

        Console.WriteLine($"Use the link in the email you received to confirm your
subscription, then press Enter to continue.");

        Console.ReadLine();

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return email;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Add a rule which triggers when a file is uploaded to an S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleArn">The ARN of the role used by EventBridge.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task AddEventRule(string roleArn)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Creating an EventBridge event that sends an email when an
Amazon S3 object is created.");

        var eventRuleName = _configuration["eventRuleName"];
        var testBucketName = _configuration["testBucketName"];

        await _eventBridgeWrapper.PutS3UploadRule(roleArn, eventRuleName,
testBucketName);
        Console.WriteLine($"\tAdded event rule {eventRuleName} for bucket
{testBucketName}.");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add an SNS target to the rule.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the SNS topic.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task AddSnsTarget(string topicArn)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Adding a target to the rule to that sends an email when
the rule is triggered.");

        var eventRuleName = _configuration["eventRuleName"];
        var testBucketName = _configuration["testBucketName"];
        var topicName = _configuration["topicName"];
        await _eventBridgeWrapper.AddSnsTargetToRule(eventRuleName, topicArn);
        Console.WriteLine($"\tAdded event rule {eventRuleName} with Amazon SNS
target {topicName} for bucket {testBucketName}.");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List the event rules on the default event bus.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task ListEventRules()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Current event rules:");

        var rules = await _eventBridgeWrapper.ListAllRulesForEventBus();
        rules.ForEach(r => Console.WriteLine($"\tRule: {r.Name} Description:
{r.Description} State: {r.State}"));

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Update the event target to use a transform.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The SNS topic ARN target to update.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task UpdateSnsEventRule(string topicArn)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Let's update the event target with a transform.");

        var eventRuleName = _configuration["eventRuleName"];
        var testBucketName = _configuration["testBucketName"];

        await
_eventBridgeWrapper.UpdateS3UploadRuleTargetWithTransform(eventRuleName, topicArn);
        Console.WriteLine($"\tUpdated event rule {eventRuleName} with Amazon SNS
target {topicArn} for bucket {testBucketName}.");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Update the rule to use a custom event pattern.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task UpdateToCustomRule(string topicArn)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("Updating the event pattern to be triggered by a custom
event instead.");

        var eventRuleName = _configuration["eventRuleName"];

        await _eventBridgeWrapper.UpdateCustomEventPattern(eventRuleName);

        Console.WriteLine($"\tUpdated event rule {eventRuleName} to custom
pattern.");
        await _eventBridgeWrapper.UpdateCustomRuleTargetWithTransform(eventRuleName,
            topicArn);

        Console.WriteLine($"\tUpdated event target {topicArn}.");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Send rule events for a custom rule using the user's email address.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="email">The email address to include.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task TriggerCustomRule(string email)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Sending an event to trigger the rule. This will trigger a
subscription email.");

        await _eventBridgeWrapper.PutCustomEmailEvent(email);

        Console.WriteLine($"\tEvents have been sent. Press Enter to continue.");
        Console.ReadLine();

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List all of the targets for a rule.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task ListTargets()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("List all of the targets for a particular rule.");
```

```
        var eventRuleName = _configuration["eventRuleName"];
        var targets = await _eventBridgeWrapper.ListAllTargetsOnRule(eventRuleName);
        targets.ForEach(t => Console.WriteLine($"\tTarget: {t.Arn} Id: {t.Id} Input:
{t.Input}"));

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List all of the rules for a particular target.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the SNS topic.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task ListRulesForTarget(string topicArn)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("List all of the rules for a particular target.");

        var rules = await _eventBridgeWrapper.ListAllRuleNamesByTarget(topicArn);
        rules.ForEach(r => Console.WriteLine($"\tRule: {r}"));

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Enable or disable a particular rule.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="isEnabled">True to enable the rule, otherwise false.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task ChangeRuleState(bool isEnabled)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        var eventRuleName = _configuration["eventRuleName"];

        if (!isEnabled)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Disabling the rule: {eventRuleName}");
            await _eventBridgeWrapper.DisableRuleByName(eventRuleName);
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Enabling the rule: {eventRuleName}");
            await _eventBridgeWrapper.EnableRuleByName(eventRuleName);
```

```
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the current state of the rule.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task GetRuleState()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        var eventRuleName = _configuration["eventRuleName"];

        var state = await _eventBridgeWrapper.GetRuleStateByRuleName(eventRuleName);
        Console.WriteLine($"Rule {eventRuleName} is in current state {state}.");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Clean up the resources from the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the SNS topic to clean up.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task CleanupResources(string topicArn)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Clean up resources.");

        var eventRuleName = _configuration["eventRuleName"];
        if (GetYesNoResponse($"\tDelete all targets and event rule {eventRuleName}?
(y/n)"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tRemoving all targets from the event rule.");
            await _eventBridgeWrapper.RemoveAllTargetsFromRule(eventRuleName);

            Console.WriteLine($"\tDeleting event rule.");
            await _eventBridgeWrapper.DeleteRuleByName(eventRuleName);
        }

        var topicName = _configuration["topicName"];
        if (GetYesNoResponse($"\tDelete Amazon SNS subscription topic {topicName}?
(y/n)"))
```

```
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDeleting topic.");
            await _snsClient!.DeleteTopicAsync(new DeleteTopicRequest()
            {
                TopicArn = topicArn
            });
        }

        var bucketName = _configuration["testBucketName"];
        if (GetYesNoResponse($"\tDelete Amazon S3 bucket {bucketName}? (y/n)"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDeleting bucket.");
            // Delete all objects in the bucket.
            var deleteList = await _s3Client.ListObjectsV2Async(new
ListObjectsV2Request()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName
            });
            await _s3Client.DeleteObjectsAsync(new DeleteObjectsRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Objects = deleteList.S3Objects
                    .Select(o => new KeyVersion { Key = o.Key }).ToList()
            });
            // Now delete the bucket.
            await _s3Client.DeleteBucketAsync(new DeleteBucketRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName
            });
        }

        var roleName = _configuration["roleName"];
        if (GetYesNoResponse($"\tDelete role {roleName}? (y/n)"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDetaching policy and deleting role.");

            await _iamClient!.DetachRolePolicyAsync(new DetachRolePolicyRequest()
            {
                RoleName = roleName,
                PolicyArn = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonEventBridgeFullAccess",
            });

            await _iamClient!.DeleteRoleAsync(new DeleteRoleRequest()
            {
```

```
                RoleName = roleName
            });
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Helper method to get a yes or no response from the user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="question">The question string to print on the console.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the user responds with a yes.</returns>
    private static bool GetYesNoResponse(string question)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(question);
        var ynResponse = Console.ReadLine();
        var response = ynResponse != null &&
                       ynResponse.Equals("y",
                           StringComparison.InvariantCultureIgnoreCase);
        return response;
    }
}
```

EventBridge 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 만듭니다.

```
/// <summary>
/// Wrapper for Amazon EventBridge operations.
/// </summary>
public class EventBridgeWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonEventBridge _amazonEventBridge;
    private readonly ILogger<EventBridgeWrapper> _logger;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the EventBridge wrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonEventBridge">The injected EventBridge client.</param>
    /// <param name="logger">The injected logger for the wrapper.</param>
    public EventBridgeWrapper(IAmazonEventBridge amazonEventBridge,
 ILogger<EventBridgeWrapper> logger)
```

```
    {
        _amazonEventBridge = amazonEventBridge;
        _logger = logger;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the state for a rule by the rule name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule.</param>
    /// <param name="eventBusName">The optional name of the event bus. If empty,
uses the default event bus.</param>
    /// <returns>The state of the rule.</returns>
    public async Task<RuleState> GetRuleStateByRuleName(string ruleName, string?
eventBusName = null)
    {
        var ruleResponse = await _amazonEventBridge.DescribeRuleAsync(
            new DescribeRuleRequest()
            {
                Name = ruleName,
                EventBusName = eventBusName
            });
        return ruleResponse.State;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Enable a particular rule on an event bus.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> EnableRuleByName(string ruleName)
    {
        var ruleResponse = await _amazonEventBridge.EnableRuleAsync(
            new EnableRuleRequest()
            {
                Name = ruleName
            });
        return ruleResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Disable a particular rule on an event bus.
    /// </summary
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<bool> DisableRuleByName(string ruleName)
    {
        var ruleResponse = await _amazonEventBridge.DisableRuleAsync(
            new DisableRuleRequest()
            {
                Name = ruleName
            });
        return ruleResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List the rules on an event bus.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="eventBusArn">The optional ARN of the event bus. If empty, uses
the default event bus.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of rules.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Rule>> ListAllRulesForEventBus(string? eventBusArn =
null)
    {
        var results = new List<Rule>();
        var request = new ListRulesRequest()
        {
            EventBusName = eventBusArn
        };
        // Get all of the pages of rules.
        ListRulesResponse response;
        do
        {
            response = await _amazonEventBridge.ListRulesAsync(request);
            results.AddRange(response.Rules);
            request.NextToken = response.NextToken;

        } while (response.NextToken is not null);

        return results;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List all of the targets matching a rule by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of targets.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Target>> ListAllTargetsOnRule(string ruleName)
    {
```

```
        var results = new List<Target>();
        var request = new ListTargetsByRuleRequest()
        {
            Rule = ruleName
        };
        ListTargetsByRuleResponse response;
        do
        {
            response = await _amazonEventBridge.ListTargetsByRuleAsync(request);
            results.AddRange(response.Targets);
            request.NextToken = response.NextToken;

        } while (response.NextToken is not null);

        return results;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List names of all rules matching a target.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="targetArn">The ARN of the target.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of rule names.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> ListAllRuleNamesByTarget(string targetArn)
    {
        var results = new List<string>();
        var request = new ListRuleNamesByTargetRequest()
        {
            TargetArn = targetArn
        };
        ListRuleNamesByTargetResponse response;
        do
        {
            response = await _amazonEventBridge.ListRuleNamesByTargetAsync(request);
            results.AddRange(response.RuleNames);
            request.NextToken = response.NextToken;

        } while (response.NextToken is not null);

        return results;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new event rule that triggers when an Amazon S3 object is created in
 a bucket.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleArn">The ARN of the role.</param>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name to give the rule.</param>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket to trigger the event.</
param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the new rule.</returns>
    public async Task<string> PutS3UploadRule(string roleArn, string ruleName,
 string bucketName)
    {
        string eventPattern = "{" +
                                "\"source\": [\"aws.s3\"]," +
                                    "\"detail-type\": [\"Object Created\"]," +
                                    "\"detail\": {" +
                                        "\"bucket\": {" +
                                            "\"name\": [\"" + bucketName + "\"]" +
                                        "}" +
                                    "}" +
                                "}";

        var response = await _amazonEventBridge.PutRuleAsync(
            new PutRuleRequest()
            {
                Name = ruleName,
                Description = "Example S3 upload rule for EventBridge",
                RoleArn = roleArn,
                EventPattern = eventPattern
            });

        return response.RuleArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Update an Amazon S3 object created rule with a transform on the target.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule.</param>
    /// <param name="targetArn">The ARN of the target.</param>
    /// <param name="eventBusArn">Optional event bus ARN. If empty, uses the default
 event bus.</param>
    /// <returns>The ID of the target.</returns>
    public async Task<string> UpdateS3UploadRuleTargetWithTransform(string ruleName,
 string targetArn, string? eventBusArn = null)
    {
        var targetID = Guid.NewGuid().ToString();
```

```
        var targets = new List<Target>
        {
            new Target()
            {
                Id = targetID,
                Arn = targetArn,
                InputTransformer = new InputTransformer()
                {
                    InputPathsMap = new Dictionary<string, string>()
                    {
                        {"bucket", "$.detail.bucket.name"},
                        {"time", "$.time"}
                    },
                    InputTemplate = "\"Notification: an object was uploaded to
bucket <bucket> at <time>.\""
                }
            }
        };
        var response = await _amazonEventBridge.PutTargetsAsync(
            new PutTargetsRequest()
            {
                EventBusName = eventBusArn,
                Rule = ruleName,
                Targets = targets,
            });
        if (response.FailedEntryCount > 0)
        {
            response.FailedEntries.ForEach(e =>
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"Failed to add target {e.TargetId}: {e.ErrorMessage}, code
{e.ErrorCode}");
            });
        }
        return targetID;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Update a custom rule with a transform on the target.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule.</param>
    /// <param name="targetArn">The ARN of the target.</param>
    /// <param name="eventBusArn">Optional event bus ARN. If empty, uses the default
event bus.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>The ID of the target.</returns>
    public async Task<string> UpdateCustomRuleTargetWithTransform(string ruleName,
string targetArn, string? eventBusArn = null)
    {
        var targetID = Guid.NewGuid().ToString();

        var targets = new List<Target>
        {
            new Target()
            {
                Id = targetID,
                Arn = targetArn,
                InputTransformer = new InputTransformer()
                {
                    InputTemplate = "\"Notification: sample event was received.\""
                }
            }
        };
        var response = await _amazonEventBridge.PutTargetsAsync(
            new PutTargetsRequest()
            {
                EventBusName = eventBusArn,
                Rule = ruleName,
                Targets = targets,
            });
        if (response.FailedEntryCount > 0)
        {
            response.FailedEntries.ForEach(e =>
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"Failed to add target {e.TargetId}: {e.ErrorMessage}, code
{e.ErrorCode}");
            });
        }
        return targetID;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add an event to the event bus that includes an email, message, and time.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="email">The email to use in the event detail of the custom
event.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> PutCustomEmailEvent(string email)
```

```
    {
        var eventDetail = new
        {
            UserEmail = email,
            Message = "This event was generated by example code.",
            UtcTime = DateTime.UtcNow.ToString("g")
        };
        var response = await _amazonEventBridge.PutEventsAsync(
            new PutEventsRequest()
            {
                Entries = new List<PutEventsRequestEntry>()
                {
                    new PutEventsRequestEntry()
                    {
                        Source = "ExampleSource",
                        Detail = JsonSerializer.Serialize(eventDetail),
                        DetailType = "ExampleType"
                    }
                }
            });

        return response.FailedEntryCount == 0;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Update a rule to use a custom defined event pattern.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule to update.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the updated rule.</returns>
    public async Task<string> UpdateCustomEventPattern(string ruleName)
    {
        string customEventsPattern = "{" +
                                     "\"source\": [\"ExampleSource\"]," +
                                     "\"detail-type\": [\"ExampleType\"]" +
                                     "}";

        var response = await _amazonEventBridge.PutRuleAsync(
            new PutRuleRequest()
            {
                Name = ruleName,
                Description = "Custom test rule",
                EventPattern = customEventsPattern
            });
```

```
        return response.RuleArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add an Amazon SNS target topic to a rule.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule to update.</param>
    /// <param name="targetArn">The ARN of the Amazon SNS target.</param>
    /// <param name="eventBusArn">The optional event bus name, uses default if
empty.</param>
    /// <returns>The ID of the target.</returns>
    public async Task<string> AddSnsTargetToRule(string ruleName, string targetArn,
string? eventBusArn = null)
    {
        var targetID = Guid.NewGuid().ToString();

        // Create the list of targets and add a new target.
        var targets = new List<Target>
        {
            new Target()
            {
                Arn = targetArn,
                Id = targetID
            }
        };

        // Add the targets to the rule.
        var response = await _amazonEventBridge.PutTargetsAsync(
            new PutTargetsRequest()
            {
                EventBusName = eventBusArn,
                Rule = ruleName,
                Targets = targets,
            });

        if (response.FailedEntryCount > 0)
        {
            response.FailedEntries.ForEach(e =>
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"Failed to add target {e.TargetId}: {e.ErrorMessage}, code
{e.ErrorCode}");
            });
        }
```

```
        return targetID;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an event rule by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the event rule.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> RemoveAllTargetsFromRule(string ruleName)
    {
        var targetIds = new List<string>();
        var request = new ListTargetsByRuleRequest()
        {
            Rule = ruleName
        };
        ListTargetsByRuleResponse targetsResponse;
        do
        {
            targetsResponse = await
_amazonEventBridge.ListTargetsByRuleAsync(request);
            targetIds.AddRange(targetsResponse.Targets.Select(t => t.Id));
            request.NextToken = targetsResponse.NextToken;

        } while (targetsResponse.NextToken is not null);

        var removeResponse = await _amazonEventBridge.RemoveTargetsAsync(
            new RemoveTargetsRequest()
            {
                Rule = ruleName,
                Ids = targetIds
            });

        if (removeResponse.FailedEntryCount > 0)
        {
            removeResponse.FailedEntries.ForEach(e =>
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"Failed to remove target {e.TargetId}: {e.ErrorMessage}, code
{e.ErrorCode}");
            });
        }

        return removeResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
```

```
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an event rule by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the event rule.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteRuleByName(string ruleName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonEventBridge.DeleteRuleAsync(
            new DeleteRuleRequest()
            {
                Name = ruleName
            });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - DeleteRule
  - DescribeRule
  - DisableRule
  - EnableRule
  - ListRuleNamesByTarget
  - ListRules
  - ListTargetsByRule
  - PutEvents
  - PutRule
  - PutTargets

작업

`DeleteRule`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteRule`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이름을 기준으로 규칙을 삭제합니다.

```
/// <summary>
/// Delete an event rule by name.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="ruleName">The name of the event rule.</param>
/// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
public async Task<bool> DeleteRuleByName(string ruleName)
{
    var response = await _amazonEventBridge.DeleteRuleAsync(
        new DeleteRuleRequest()
        {
            Name = ruleName
        });

    return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteRule을 참조하세요.

`DescribeRule`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeRule`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

규칙 설명을 사용하여 규칙의 상태를 가져옵니다.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the state for a rule by the rule name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule.</param>
    /// <param name="eventBusName">The optional name of the event bus. If empty,
uses the default event bus.</param>
    /// <returns>The state of the rule.</returns>
    public async Task<RuleState> GetRuleStateByRuleName(string ruleName, string?
eventBusName = null)
    {
        var ruleResponse = await _amazonEventBridge.DescribeRuleAsync(
            new DescribeRuleRequest()
            {
                Name = ruleName,
                EventBusName = eventBusName
            });
        return ruleResponse.State;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeRule을 참조하세요.

`DisableRule`

다음 코드 예시는 `DisableRule`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

규칙 이름을 사용하여 규칙을 비활성화합니다.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Disable a particular rule on an event bus.
    /// </summary
```

```
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DisableRuleByName(string ruleName)
    {
        var ruleResponse = await _amazonEventBridge.DisableRuleAsync(
            new DisableRuleRequest()
            {
                Name = ruleName
            });
        return ruleResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DisableRule을 참조하세요.

`EnableRule`

다음 코드 예시는 `EnableRule`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

규칙 이름을 사용하여 규칙을 활성화합니다.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Enable a particular rule on an event bus.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> EnableRuleByName(string ruleName)
    {
        var ruleResponse = await _amazonEventBridge.EnableRuleAsync(
            new EnableRuleRequest()
            {
                Name = ruleName
            });
        return ruleResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
```

```
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 EnableRule을 참조하세요.

`ListRuleNamesByTarget`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListRuleNamesByTarget`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

대상을 사용하여 모든 규칙 이름을 나열합니다.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List names of all rules matching a target.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="targetArn">The ARN of the target.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of rule names.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> ListAllRuleNamesByTarget(string targetArn)
    {
        var results = new List<string>();
        var request = new ListRuleNamesByTargetRequest()
        {
            TargetArn = targetArn
        };
        ListRuleNamesByTargetResponse response;
        do
        {
            response = await _amazonEventBridge.ListRuleNamesByTargetAsync(request);
            results.AddRange(response.RuleNames);
            request.NextToken = response.NextToken;

        } while (response.NextToken is not null);

        return results;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListRuleNamesByTarget을 참조하세요.

ListRules

다음 코드 예시는 ListRules의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이벤트 버스의 모든 규칙을 나열합니다.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List the rules on an event bus.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="eventBusArn">The optional ARN of the event bus. If empty, uses
the default event bus.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of rules.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Rule>> ListAllRulesForEventBus(string? eventBusArn =
null)
    {
        var results = new List<Rule>();
        var request = new ListRulesRequest()
        {
            EventBusName = eventBusArn
        };
        // Get all of the pages of rules.
        ListRulesResponse response;
        do
        {
            response = await _amazonEventBridge.ListRulesAsync(request);
            results.AddRange(response.Rules);
            request.NextToken = response.NextToken;

        } while (response.NextToken is not null);
```

```
        return results;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListRules를 참조하세요.

ListTargetsByRule

다음 코드 예시는 ListTargetsByRule의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

규칙 이름을 사용하여 규칙의 모든 대상을 나열합니다.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List all of the targets matching a rule by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of targets.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Target>> ListAllTargetsOnRule(string ruleName)
    {
        var results = new List<Target>();
        var request = new ListTargetsByRuleRequest()
        {
            Rule = ruleName
        };
        ListTargetsByRuleResponse response;
        do
        {
            response = await _amazonEventBridge.ListTargetsByRuleAsync(request);
            results.AddRange(response.Targets);
            request.NextToken = response.NextToken;

        } while (response.NextToken is not null);

        return results;
```

```
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListTargetsByRule을 참조하세요.

PutEvents

다음 코드 예시는 PutEvents의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

규칙의 사용자 지정 패턴과 일치하는 이벤트를 전송합니다.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Add an event to the event bus that includes an email, message, and time.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="email">The email to use in the event detail of the custom
event.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> PutCustomEmailEvent(string email)
    {
        var eventDetail = new
        {
            UserEmail = email,
            Message = "This event was generated by example code.",
            UtcTime = DateTime.UtcNow.ToString("g")
        };
        var response = await _amazonEventBridge.PutEventsAsync(
            new PutEventsRequest()
            {
                Entries = new List<PutEventsRequestEntry>()
                {
                    new PutEventsRequestEntry()
                    {
                        Source = "ExampleSource",
                        Detail = JsonSerializer.Serialize(eventDetail),
```

```
                        DetailType = "ExampleType"
                    }
                }
            });

        return response.FailedEntryCount == 0;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 PutEvents를 참조하십시오.

PutRule

다음 코드 예시는 PutRule의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Simple Storage Service 버킷에 객체가 추가될 때 트리거되는 규칙을 생성합니다.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new event rule that triggers when an Amazon S3 object is created in
 a bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleArn">The ARN of the role.</param>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name to give the rule.</param>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket to trigger the event.</
param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the new rule.</returns>
    public async Task<string> PutS3UploadRule(string roleArn, string ruleName,
 string bucketName)
    {
        string eventPattern = "{" +
                                "\"source\": [\"aws.s3\"]," +
                                    "\"detail-type\": [\"Object Created\"]," +
                                    "\"detail\": {" +
                                        "\"bucket\": {" +
```

```
                                            "\"name\": [\"" + bucketName + "\"]" +
                                        "}" +
                                    "}" +
                                "}";

        var response = await _amazonEventBridge.PutRuleAsync(
            new PutRuleRequest()
            {
                Name = ruleName,
                Description = "Example S3 upload rule for EventBridge",
                RoleArn = roleArn,
                EventPattern = eventPattern
            });

        return response.RuleArn;
    }
```

사용자 지정 패턴을 사용하는 규칙을 생성합니다.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Update a rule to use a custom defined event pattern.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule to update.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the updated rule.</returns>
    public async Task<string> UpdateCustomEventPattern(string ruleName)
    {
        string customEventsPattern = "{" +
                                     "\"source\": [\"ExampleSource\"]," +
                                     "\"detail-type\": [\"ExampleType\"]" +
                                     "}";

        var response = await _amazonEventBridge.PutRuleAsync(
            new PutRuleRequest()
            {
                Name = ruleName,
                Description = "Custom test rule",
                EventPattern = customEventsPattern
            });

        return response.RuleArn;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 PutRule을 참조하십시오.

PutTargets

다음 코드 예시는 PutTargets의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon SNS 주제를 규칙의 대상으로 추가합니다.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Add an Amazon SNS target topic to a rule.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule to update.</param>
    /// <param name="targetArn">The ARN of the Amazon SNS target.</param>
    /// <param name="eventBusArn">The optional event bus name, uses default if
empty.</param>
    /// <returns>The ID of the target.</returns>
    public async Task<string> AddSnsTargetToRule(string ruleName, string targetArn,
string? eventBusArn = null)
    {
        var targetID = Guid.NewGuid().ToString();

        // Create the list of targets and add a new target.
        var targets = new List<Target>
        {
            new Target()
            {
                Arn = targetArn,
                Id = targetID
            }
        };

        // Add the targets to the rule.
        var response = await _amazonEventBridge.PutTargetsAsync(
            new PutTargetsRequest()
```

```
            {
                EventBusName = eventBusArn,
                Rule = ruleName,
                Targets = targets,
            });

        if (response.FailedEntryCount > 0)
        {
            response.FailedEntries.ForEach(e =>
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"Failed to add target {e.TargetId}: {e.ErrorMessage}, code
{e.ErrorCode}");
            });
        }

        return targetID;
    }
```

규칙의 대상에 입력 변환기를 추가합니다.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Update an Amazon S3 object created rule with a transform on the target.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule.</param>
    /// <param name="targetArn">The ARN of the target.</param>
    /// <param name="eventBusArn">Optional event bus ARN. If empty, uses the default
event bus.</param>
    /// <returns>The ID of the target.</returns>
    public async Task<string> UpdateS3UploadRuleTargetWithTransform(string ruleName,
string targetArn, string? eventBusArn = null)
    {
        var targetID = Guid.NewGuid().ToString();

        var targets = new List<Target>
        {
            new Target()
            {
                Id = targetID,
                Arn = targetArn,
                InputTransformer = new InputTransformer()
                {
```

```
                    InputPathsMap = new Dictionary<string, string>()
                    {
                        {"bucket", "$.detail.bucket.name"},
                        {"time", "$.time"}
                    },
                    InputTemplate = "\"Notification: an object was uploaded to
bucket <bucket> at <time>.\""
                }
            }
        };
        var response = await _amazonEventBridge.PutTargetsAsync(
            new PutTargetsRequest()
            {
                EventBusName = eventBusArn,
                Rule = ruleName,
                Targets = targets,
            });
        if (response.FailedEntryCount > 0)
        {
            response.FailedEntries.ForEach(e =>
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"Failed to add target {e.TargetId}: {e.ErrorMessage}, code
{e.ErrorCode}");
            });
        }
        return targetID;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 PutTargets를 참조하십시오.

`RemoveTargets`

다음 코드 예시는 `RemoveTargets`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

규칙 이름을 사용하여 규칙의 모든 대상을 제거합니다.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an event rule by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the event rule.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> RemoveAllTargetsFromRule(string ruleName)
    {
        var targetIds = new List<string>();
        var request = new ListTargetsByRuleRequest()
        {
            Rule = ruleName
        };
        ListTargetsByRuleResponse targetsResponse;
        do
        {
            targetsResponse = await
_amazonEventBridge.ListTargetsByRuleAsync(request);
            targetIds.AddRange(targetsResponse.Targets.Select(t => t.Id));
            request.NextToken = targetsResponse.NextToken;

        } while (targetsResponse.NextToken is not null);

        var removeResponse = await _amazonEventBridge.RemoveTargetsAsync(
            new RemoveTargetsRequest()
            {
                Rule = ruleName,
                Ids = targetIds
            });

        if (removeResponse.FailedEntryCount > 0)
        {
            removeResponse.FailedEntries.ForEach(e =>
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"Failed to remove target {e.TargetId}: {e.ErrorMessage}, code
{e.ErrorCode}");
            });
        }

        return removeResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 RemoveTargets를 참조하세요.

를 사용한 EventBridge 스케줄러 예제 SDK for .NET

다음 코드 예제에서는 EventBridge 스케줄러와 AWS SDK for .NET 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello EventBridge 스케줄러

다음 코드 예제에서는 EventBridge 스케줄러 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
public static class HelloScheduler
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Use the AWS .NET Core Setup package to set up dependency injection for
 the EventBridge Scheduler service.
        // Use your AWS profile name, or leave it blank to use the default profile.
```

```
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonScheduler>()
            ).Build();

        // Now the client is available for injection.
        var schedulerClient = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonScheduler>();

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response, or a
 paginator to list schedules or groups.
        var results = new List<ScheduleSummary>();
        var paginateSchedules = schedulerClient.Paginators.ListSchedules(
            new ListSchedulesRequest());
        Console.WriteLine(
            $"Hello AWS Scheduler! Let's list schedules in your account.");
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var schedule in paginateSchedules.Schedules)
        {
            results.Add(schedule);
        }
        Console.WriteLine($"\tTotal of {results.Count} schedule(s) available.");
        results.ForEach(s => Console.WriteLine($"\tSchedule: {s.Name}"));
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 ListSchedulesAWS SDK for .NET 를 참조하세요.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오

작업

`CreateSchedule`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateSchedule`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Creates a new schedule in Amazon EventBridge Scheduler.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the schedule.</param>
    /// <param name="scheduleExpression">The schedule expression that defines when
 the schedule should run.</param>
    /// <param name="scheduleGroupName">The name of the schedule group to which the
 schedule should be added.</param>
    /// <param name="deleteAfterCompletion">Indicates whether to delete the schedule
 after completion.</param>
    /// <param name="useFlexibleTimeWindow">Indicates whether to use a flexible time
 window for the schedule.</param>
    /// <param name="targetArn">ARN of the event target.</param>
    /// <param name="roleArn">Execution Role ARN.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the schedule was created successfully, false otherwise.</
returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateScheduleAsync(
            string name,
            string scheduleExpression,
            string scheduleGroupName,
            string targetArn,
            string roleArn,
            string input,
            bool deleteAfterCompletion = false,
            bool useFlexibleTimeWindow = false)
    {
        try
        {
            int hoursToRun = 1;
            int flexibleTimeWindowMinutes = 10;

            var request = new CreateScheduleRequest
            {
                Name = name,
```

```
                ScheduleExpression = scheduleExpression,
                GroupName = scheduleGroupName,
                Target = new Target { Arn = targetArn, RoleArn = roleArn, Input =
input },
                ActionAfterCompletion = deleteAfterCompletion
                    ? ActionAfterCompletion.DELETE
                    : ActionAfterCompletion.NONE,
                StartDate = DateTime.UtcNow, // Ignored for one-time schedules.
                EndDate =
                    DateTime.UtcNow
                        .AddHours(hoursToRun) // Ignored for one-time schedules.
            };
            // Allow a flexible time window if the caller specifies it.
            request.FlexibleTimeWindow = new FlexibleTimeWindow
            {
                Mode = useFlexibleTimeWindow
                    ? FlexibleTimeWindowMode.FLEXIBLE
                    : FlexibleTimeWindowMode.OFF,
                MaximumWindowInMinutes = useFlexibleTimeWindow
                    ? flexibleTimeWindowMinutes
                    : null
            };

            var response = await _amazonScheduler.CreateScheduleAsync(request);

            Console.WriteLine($"Successfully created schedule '{name}' " +
                              $"in schedule group '{scheduleGroupName}':
{response.ScheduleArn}.");
            return true;
        }
        catch (ConflictException ex)
        {
            // If the name is not unique, a ConflictException will be thrown.
            _logger.LogError($"Failed to create schedule '{name}' due to a conflict.
{ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An error occurred while creating schedule '{name}' "
+
                             $"in schedule group '{scheduleGroupName}':
{ex.Message}");
            return false;
```

```
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 CreateScheduleAWS SDK for .NET 을 참조하세요.

`CreateScheduleGroup`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateScheduleGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Creates a new schedule group in Amazon EventBridge Scheduler.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the schedule group.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the schedule group was created successfully, false
otherwise.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateScheduleGroupAsync(string name)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new CreateScheduleGroupRequest { Name = name };

            var response = await _amazonScheduler.CreateScheduleGroupAsync(request);

            Console.WriteLine($"Successfully created schedule group '{name}':
{response.ScheduleGroupArn}.");
            return true;

        }
        catch (ConflictException ex)
        {
            // If the name is not unique, a ConflictException will be thrown.
            _logger.LogError($"Failed to create schedule group '{name}' due to a
conflict. {ex.Message}");
```

```
            return false;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while creating schedule group '{name}':
 {ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 CreateScheduleGroupAWS SDK for .NET 을 참조하세요.

`DeleteSchedule`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteSchedule`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Deletes an existing schedule from Amazon EventBridge Scheduler.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the schedule to delete.</param>
    /// <param name="groupName">The group name of the schedule to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the schedule was deleted successfully, false otherwise.</
returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteScheduleAsync(string name, string groupName)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new DeleteScheduleRequest
            {
                Name = name,
                GroupName = groupName
            };
```

```
            await _amazonScheduler.DeleteScheduleAsync(request);

            Console.WriteLine($"Successfully deleted schedule with name '{name}'.");
            return true;

        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"Failed to delete schedule with ID '{name}' because the resource
was not found: {ex.Message}");
            return true;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while deleting schedule with ID '{name}':
{ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DeleteScheduleAWS SDK for .NET 을 참조하세요.

`DeleteScheduleGroup`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteScheduleGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Deletes an existing schedule group from Amazon EventBridge Scheduler.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the schedule group to delete.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>True if the schedule group was deleted successfully, false
otherwise.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteScheduleGroupAsync(string name)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new DeleteScheduleGroupRequest { Name = name };

            await _amazonScheduler.DeleteScheduleGroupAsync(request);

            Console.WriteLine($"Successfully deleted schedule group '{name}'.");
            return true;

        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"Failed to delete schedule group '{name}' because the resource was
not found: {ex.Message}");
            return true;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while deleting schedule group '{name}':
{ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DeleteScheduleGroupAWS SDK for .NET 을 참조하세요.

시나리오

예약된 이벤트

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 필요한 리소스가 포함된 CloudFormation 스택을 배포합니다.
- EventBridge 스케줄러 일정 그룹을 생성합니다.
- 유연한 기간으로 일회성 EventBridge 스케줄러 일정을 생성합니다.

- 지정된 속도로 반복 EventBridge 스케줄러 일정을 생성합니다.
- EventBridge 스케줄러 일정 및 일정 그룹을 삭제합니다.
- 리소스를 정리하고 스택을 삭제합니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
using System.Text.RegularExpressions;
using Amazon.CloudFormation;
using Amazon.CloudFormation.Model;
using Amazon.Scheduler;
using Amazon.Scheduler.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Debug;
using SchedulerActions;
using Exception = System.Exception;

namespace SchedulerScenario;

public class SchedulerWorkflow
{
    /*
    Before running this .NET code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.
    This .NET code example performs the following tasks for the Amazon EventBridge
 Scheduler workflow:

    1. Prepare the Application:
       - Prompt the user for an email address to use for the subscription for the
 SNS topic subscription.
       - Prompt the user for a name for the Cloud Formation stack.
```

```
      - Deploy the Cloud Formation template in resources/cfn_template.yaml for
 resource creation.
      - Store the outputs of the stack into variables for use in the scenario.
      - Create a schedule group for all schedules.

   2. Create one-time Schedule:
      - Create a one-time schedule to send an initial event.
      - Use a Flexible Time Window and set the schedule to delete after completion.
      - Wait for the user to receive the event email from SNS.

   3. Create a time-based schedule:
      - Prompt the user for how many X times per Y hours a recurring event should
 be scheduled.
      - Create the scheduled event for X times per hour for Y hours.
      - Wait for the user to receive the event email from SNS.
      - Delete the schedule when the user is finished.

   4. Clean up:
      - Prompt the user for y/n answer if they want to destroy the stack and clean
 up all resources.
      - Delete the schedule group.
      - Destroy the Cloud Formation stack and wait until the stack has been
 removed.
   */

   public static ILogger<SchedulerWorkflow> _logger = null!;
   public static SchedulerWrapper _schedulerWrapper = null!;
   public static IAmazonCloudFormation _amazonCloudFormation = null!;

   private static string _roleArn = null!;
   private static string _snsTopicArn = null!;

   public static bool _interactive = true;
   private static string _stackName = "default-scheduler-scenario-stack-name";
   private static string _scheduleGroupName = "scenario-schedules-group";
   private static string _stackResourcePath = "../../../../../../scenarios/
features/eventbridge_scheduler/resources/cfn_template.yaml";

   public static async Task Main(string[] args)
   {
       using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
           .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
               logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
```

```
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonScheduler>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonCloudFormation>()
                    .AddTransient<SchedulerWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        if (_interactive)
        {
            _logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
                .CreateLogger<SchedulerWorkflow>();

            _schedulerWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<SchedulerWrapper>();
            _amazonCloudFormation =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonCloudFormation>();
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the Amazon EventBridge Scheduler Scenario.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        try
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            var prepareSuccess = await PrepareApplication();
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

            if (prepareSuccess)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
                await CreateOneTimeSchedule();
                Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

                Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
                await CreateRecurringSchedule();
                Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            }

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            await Cleanup();
```

```
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, "There was a problem with the scenario, initiating
cleanup...");
            _interactive = false;
            await Cleanup();
        }

        Console.WriteLine("Amazon EventBridge Scheduler scenario completed.");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Prepares the application by creating the necessary resources.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>True if the application was prepared successfully.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> PrepareApplication()
    {
        Console.WriteLine("Preparing the application...");
        try
        {
            // Prompt the user for an email address to use for the subscription.
            Console.WriteLine("\nThis example creates resources in a CloudFormation
stack, including an SNS topic" +
                              "\nthat will be subscribed to the EventBridge Scheduler
events. " +
                              "\n\nYou will need to confirm the subscription in order to
receive event emails. ");

            var emailAddress = PromptUserForEmail();

            // Prompt the user for a name for the CloudFormation stack
            _stackName = PromptUserForStackName();

            // Deploy the CloudFormation stack
            var deploySuccess = await DeployCloudFormationStack(_stackName,
emailAddress);

            if (deploySuccess)
            {
                // Create a schedule group for all schedules
                await
_schedulerWrapper.CreateScheduleGroupAsync(_scheduleGroupName);
```

```
                Console.WriteLine("Application preparation complete.");
                return true;
            }
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, "An error occurred while preparing the
application.");
        }
        Console.WriteLine("Application preparation failed.");
        return false;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Deploys the CloudFormation stack with the necessary resources.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="stackName">The name of the CloudFormation stack.</param>
    /// <param name="email">The email to use for the subscription.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the stack was deployed successfully.</returns>
    private static async Task<bool> DeployCloudFormationStack(string stackName,
string email)
    {
        Console.WriteLine($"\nDeploying CloudFormation stack: {stackName}");

        try
        {
            var request = new CreateStackRequest
            {
                StackName = stackName,
                TemplateBody = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(_stackResourcePath),
                Capabilities = { Capability.CAPABILITY_NAMED_IAM }
            };

            // If an email is provided, set the parameter.
            if (!string.IsNullOrWhiteSpace(email))
            {
                request.Parameters = new List<Parameter>()
                {
                    new() { ParameterKey = "email", ParameterValue = email }
                };
            }

            var response = await _amazonCloudFormation.CreateStackAsync(request);
```

```
            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"CloudFormation stack creation started:
{stackName}");

                // Wait for the stack to be in CREATE_COMPLETE state
                bool stackCreated = await WaitForStackCompletion(response.StackId);

                if (stackCreated)
                {
                    // Retrieve the output values
                    var success = await GetStackOutputs(response.StackId);
                    return success;
                }
                else
                {
                    _logger.LogError($"CloudFormation stack creation failed:
{stackName}");
                    return false;
                }
            }
            else
            {
                _logger.LogError($"Failed to create CloudFormation stack:
{stackName}");
                return false;
            }
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException)
        {
            _logger.LogWarning($"CloudFormation stack '{stackName}' already exists.
Please provide a unique name.");
            var newStackName = PromptUserForStackName();
            return await DeployCloudFormationStack(newStackName, email);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"An error occurred while deploying the
CloudFormation stack: {stackName}");
            return false;
        }
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Waits for the CloudFormation stack to be in the CREATE_COMPLETE state.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="client">The CloudFormation client.</param>
    /// <param name="stackId">The ID of the CloudFormation stack.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the stack was created successfully.</returns>
    private static async Task<bool> WaitForStackCompletion(string stackId)
    {
        int retryCount = 0;
        const int maxRetries = 10;
        const int retryDelay = 30000; // 30 seconds.

        while (retryCount < maxRetries)
        {
            var describeStacksRequest = new DescribeStacksRequest
            {
                StackName = stackId
            };

            var describeStacksResponse = await
_amazonCloudFormation.DescribeStacksAsync(describeStacksRequest);

            if (describeStacksResponse.Stacks.Count > 0)
            {
                if (describeStacksResponse.Stacks[0].StackStatus ==
StackStatus.CREATE_COMPLETE)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("CloudFormation stack creation complete.");
                    return true;
                }
                if (describeStacksResponse.Stacks[0].StackStatus ==
StackStatus.CREATE_FAILED ||
                        describeStacksResponse.Stacks[0].StackStatus ==
StackStatus.ROLLBACK_COMPLETE)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("CloudFormation stack creation failed.");
                    return false;
                }
            }

            Console.WriteLine("Waiting for CloudFormation stack creation to
complete...");
            await Task.Delay(retryDelay);
            retryCount++;
```

```
        }

        _logger.LogError("Timed out waiting for CloudFormation stack creation to
complete.");
        return false;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieves the output values from the CloudFormation stack.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="stackId">The ID of the CloudFormation stack.</param>
    private static async Task<bool> GetStackOutputs(string stackId)
    {
        try
        {
            var describeStacksRequest = new DescribeStacksRequest { StackName =
stackId };

            var describeStacksResponse =
                await
_amazonCloudFormation.DescribeStacksAsync(describeStacksRequest);

            if (describeStacksResponse.Stacks.Count > 0)
            {
                var stack = describeStacksResponse.Stacks[0];
                _roleArn = GetStackOutputValue(stack, "RoleARN");
                _snsTopicArn = GetStackOutputValue(stack, "SNStopicARN");
                return true;
            }
            else
            {
                _logger.LogError($"No stack found for stack outputs: {stackId}");
                return false;
            }
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                ex, $"Failed to retrieve CloudFormation stack outputs: {stackId}");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Get an output value by key from a CloudFormation stack.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="stack">The CloudFormation stack.</param>
    /// <param name="outputKey">The key of the output.</param>
    /// <returns>The value as a string.</returns>
    private static string GetStackOutputValue(Stack stack, string outputKey)
    {
        var output = stack.Outputs.First(o => o.OutputKey == outputKey);
        var outputValue = output.OutputValue;
        Console.WriteLine($"Stack output {outputKey}: {outputValue}");
        return outputValue;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Creates a one-time schedule to send an initial event.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>True if the one-time schedule was created successfully.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> CreateOneTimeSchedule()
    {
        var scheduleName =
            PromptUserForResourceName("Enter a name for the one-time schedule:");

        Console.WriteLine($"Creating a one-time schedule named '{scheduleName}' " +
                          $"\nto send an initial event in 1 minute with a flexible
time window...");
        try
        {
            // Create a one-time schedule with a flexible time
            // window set to delete after completion.
            // You may also set a timezone instead of using UTC.
            var scheduledTime = DateTime.UtcNow.AddMinutes(1).ToString("s");

            var createSuccess = await _schedulerWrapper.CreateScheduleAsync(
                scheduleName,
                $"at({scheduledTime})",
                _scheduleGroupName,
                _snsTopicArn,
                _roleArn,
                $"One time scheduled event test from schedule {scheduleName}.",
                true,
                useFlexibleTimeWindow: true);

            Console.WriteLine($"Subscription email will receive an email from this
event.");
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"You must confirm your subscription to receive event
emails.");

            Console.WriteLine($"One-time schedule '{scheduleName}' created
successfully.");
            return createSuccess;
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"The target with ARN '{_snsTopicArn}' was not
found.");
            return false;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"An error occurred while creating the one-time
schedule '{scheduleName}'.");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a recurring schedule to send events at a specified rate in minutes.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>True if the recurring schedule was created successfully.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> CreateRecurringSchedule()
    {
        Console.WriteLine("Creating a recurring schedule to send events for one
hour...");

        try
        {
            // Prompt the user for a schedule name.
            var scheduleName =
                PromptUserForResourceName("Enter a name for the recurring schedule:
");

            // Prompt the user for the schedule rate (in minutes).
            var scheduleRateInMinutes =
                PromptUserForInteger("Enter the desired schedule rate (in minutes):
");

            // Create the recurring schedule.
            var createSuccess = await _schedulerWrapper.CreateScheduleAsync(
```

```
                scheduleName,
                $"rate({scheduleRateInMinutes} minutes)",
                _scheduleGroupName,
                _snsTopicArn,
                _roleArn,
                $"Recurrent event test from schedule {scheduleName}.");

            Console.WriteLine($"Subscription email will receive an email from this
event.");
            Console.WriteLine($"You must confirm your subscription to receive event
emails.");

            // Delete the schedule when the user is finished.
            if (!_interactive || GetYesNoResponse($"Are you ready to delete the
'{scheduleName}' schedule? (y/n)"))
            {
                await _schedulerWrapper.DeleteScheduleAsync(scheduleName,
_scheduleGroupName);
            }

            return createSuccess;
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"The target with ARN '{_snsTopicArn}' was not
found.");
            return false;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, "An error occurred while creating the recurring
schedule.");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Cleans up the resources created during the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>True if the cleanup was successful.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> Cleanup()
    {
        // Prompt the user to confirm cleanup.
        var cleanup = !_interactive || GetYesNoResponse(
```

```
            "Do you want to delete all resources created by this scenario? (y/n) ");
        if (cleanup)
        {
            try
            {
                // Delete the schedule group.
                var groupDeleteSuccess = await
_schedulerWrapper.DeleteScheduleGroupAsync(_scheduleGroupName);

                // Destroy the CloudFormation stack and wait for it to be removed.
                var stackDeleteSuccess = await DeleteCloudFormationStack(_stackName,
false);

                return groupDeleteSuccess && stackDeleteSuccess;
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                _logger.LogError(ex,
                    "An error occurred while cleaning up the resources.");
                return false;
            }
        }
        _logger.LogInformation("EventBridge Scheduler scenario is complete.");
        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the resources in the stack and wait for confirmation.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="stackName">The name of the stack.</param>
    /// <param name="forceDelete">True to force delete the stack.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    private static async Task<bool> DeleteCloudFormationStack(string stackName, bool
forceDelete)
    {
        var request = new DeleteStackRequest
        {
            StackName = stackName,
        };

        if (forceDelete)
        {
            request.DeletionMode = DeletionMode.FORCE_DELETE_STACK;
        }
```

```
        await _amazonCloudFormation.DeleteStackAsync(request);
        Console.WriteLine($"CloudFormation stack '{_stackName}' is being deleted.
This may take a few minutes.");

        bool stackDeleted = await WaitForStackDeletion(_stackName, forceDelete);

        if (stackDeleted)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"CloudFormation stack '{_stackName}' has been
deleted.");
            return true;
        }
        else
        {
            _logger.LogError($"Failed to delete CloudFormation stack
'{_stackName}'.");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Wait for the stack to be deleted.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="stackName">The name of the stack.</param>
    /// <param name="forceDelete">True to force delete the stack.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    private static async Task<bool> WaitForStackDeletion(string stackName, bool
forceDelete)
    {
        int retryCount = 0;
        const int maxRetries = 10;
        const int retryDelay = 30000; // 30 seconds

        while (retryCount < maxRetries)
        {
            var describeStacksRequest = new DescribeStacksRequest
            {
                StackName = stackName
            };

            try
            {
```

```
                var describeStacksResponse = await
_amazonCloudFormation.DescribeStacksAsync(describeStacksRequest);

                if (describeStacksResponse.Stacks.Count == 0 ||
describeStacksResponse.Stacks[0].StackStatus == StackStatus.DELETE_COMPLETE)
                {
                    return true;
                }
                if (!forceDelete && describeStacksResponse.Stacks[0].StackStatus ==
StackStatus.DELETE_FAILED)
                {
                    // Try one time to force delete.
                    return await DeleteCloudFormationStack(stackName, true);
                }
            }
            catch (AmazonCloudFormationException ex) when (ex.ErrorCode ==
"ValidationError")
            {
                // Stack does not exist, so it has been successfully deleted.
                return true;
            }

            Console.WriteLine($"Waiting for CloudFormation stack '{stackName}' to be
deleted...");
            await Task.Delay(retryDelay);
            retryCount++;
        }

        _logger.LogError($"Timed out waiting for CloudFormation stack '{stackName}'
to be deleted.");
        return false;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Helper method to get a yes or no response from the user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="question">The question string to print on the console.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the user responds with a yes.</returns>
    private static bool GetYesNoResponse(string question)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(question);
        var ynResponse = Console.ReadLine();
        var response = ynResponse != null && ynResponse.Equals("y",
StringComparison.InvariantCultureIgnoreCase);
```

```
        return response;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Prompt the user for a valid email address.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The valid email address.</returns>
    private static string PromptUserForEmail()
    {
        if (_interactive)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Enter an email address to use for event
subscriptions: ");

            string email = Console.ReadLine()!;

            if (!IsValidEmail(email))
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Invalid email address. Please try again.");
                return PromptUserForEmail();
            }
            return email;
        }
        // Used when running without user prompts.
        return "";
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Prompt the user for a non-empty stack name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The valid stack name</returns>
    private static string PromptUserForStackName()
    {
        Console.WriteLine("Enter a name for the AWS Cloud Formation Stack: ");
        if (_interactive)
        {
            string stackName = Console.ReadLine()!;
            var regex = "[a-zA-Z][-a-zA-Z0-9]|arn:[-a-zA-Z0-9:/._+]";
            if (!Regex.IsMatch(stackName, regex))
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"Invalid stack name. Please use a name that matches the pattern
{regex}.");
                return PromptUserForStackName();
```

```
            }

            return stackName;
        }
        // Used when running without user prompts.
        return _stackName;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Prompt the user for a non-empty resource name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The valid stack name</returns>
    private static string PromptUserForResourceName(string prompt)
    {
        if (_interactive)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(prompt);
            string resourceName = Console.ReadLine()!;
            var regex = "[0-9a-zA-Z-_.]+";
            if (!Regex.IsMatch(resourceName, regex))
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Invalid resource name. Please use a name that
matches the pattern {regex}.");
                return PromptUserForResourceName(prompt);
            }
            return resourceName!;
        }
        // Used when running without user prompts.
        return "resource-" + Guid.NewGuid();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Prompt the user for a non-empty resource name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The valid stack name</returns>
    private static int PromptUserForInteger(string prompt)
    {
        if (_interactive)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(prompt);
            string stringResponse = Console.ReadLine()!;
            if (string.IsNullOrWhiteSpace(stringResponse) ||
                !Int32.TryParse(stringResponse, out var intResponse))
            {
```

```
                Console.WriteLine($"Invalid integer. ");
                return PromptUserForInteger(prompt);
            }
            return intResponse!;
        }
        // Used when running without user prompts.
        return 1;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Use System Mail to check for a valid email address.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="email">The string to verify.</param>
    /// <returns>True if a valid email address.</returns>
    private static bool IsValidEmail(string email)
    {
        try
        {
            var mailAddress = new System.Net.Mail.MailAddress(email);
            return mailAddress.Address == email;
        }
        catch
        {
            // Invalid emails will cause an exception, return false.
            return false;
        }
    }
}
```

서비스 작업용 래퍼입니다.

```
using Amazon.Scheduler;
using Amazon.Scheduler.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;

namespace SchedulerActions;

/// <summary>
/// Wrapper class for Amazon EventBridge Scheduler operations.
/// </summary>
public class SchedulerWrapper
{
```

```
    private readonly IAmazonScheduler _amazonScheduler;
    private readonly ILogger<SchedulerWrapper> _logger;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the SchedulerWrapper class.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonScheduler">The injected EventBridge Scheduler client.</
param>
    /// <param name="logger">The injected logger.</param>
    public SchedulerWrapper(IAmazonScheduler amazonScheduler,
 ILogger<SchedulerWrapper> logger)
    {
        _amazonScheduler = amazonScheduler;
        _logger = logger;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Creates a new schedule in Amazon EventBridge Scheduler.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the schedule.</param>
    /// <param name="scheduleExpression">The schedule expression that defines when
 the schedule should run.</param>
    /// <param name="scheduleGroupName">The name of the schedule group to which the
 schedule should be added.</param>
    /// <param name="deleteAfterCompletion">Indicates whether to delete the schedule
 after completion.</param>
    /// <param name="useFlexibleTimeWindow">Indicates whether to use a flexible time
 window for the schedule.</param>
    /// <param name="targetArn">ARN of the event target.</param>
    /// <param name="roleArn">Execution Role ARN.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the schedule was created successfully, false otherwise.</
returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateScheduleAsync(
            string name,
            string scheduleExpression,
            string scheduleGroupName,
            string targetArn,
            string roleArn,
            string input,
            bool deleteAfterCompletion = false,
            bool useFlexibleTimeWindow = false)
    {
        try
        {
```

```
            int hoursToRun = 1;
            int flexibleTimeWindowMinutes = 10;

            var request = new CreateScheduleRequest
            {
                Name = name,
                ScheduleExpression = scheduleExpression,
                GroupName = scheduleGroupName,
                Target = new Target { Arn = targetArn, RoleArn = roleArn, Input =
input },
                ActionAfterCompletion = deleteAfterCompletion
                    ? ActionAfterCompletion.DELETE
                    : ActionAfterCompletion.NONE,
                StartDate = DateTime.UtcNow, // Ignored for one-time schedules.
                EndDate =
                    DateTime.UtcNow
                        .AddHours(hoursToRun) // Ignored for one-time schedules.
            };
            // Allow a flexible time window if the caller specifies it.
            request.FlexibleTimeWindow = new FlexibleTimeWindow
            {
                Mode = useFlexibleTimeWindow
                    ? FlexibleTimeWindowMode.FLEXIBLE
                    : FlexibleTimeWindowMode.OFF,
                MaximumWindowInMinutes = useFlexibleTimeWindow
                    ? flexibleTimeWindowMinutes
                    : null
            };

            var response = await _amazonScheduler.CreateScheduleAsync(request);

            Console.WriteLine($"Successfully created schedule '{name}' " +
                              $"in schedule group '{scheduleGroupName}':
{response.ScheduleArn}.");
            return true;
        }
        catch (ConflictException ex)
        {
            // If the name is not unique, a ConflictException will be thrown.
            _logger.LogError($"Failed to create schedule '{name}' due to a conflict.
{ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
```

```
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An error occurred while creating schedule '{name}' "
+
                              $"in schedule group '{scheduleGroupName}':
{ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Creates a new schedule group in Amazon EventBridge Scheduler.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the schedule group.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the schedule group was created successfully, false
otherwise.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateScheduleGroupAsync(string name)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new CreateScheduleGroupRequest { Name = name };

            var response = await _amazonScheduler.CreateScheduleGroupAsync(request);

            Console.WriteLine($"Successfully created schedule group '{name}':
{response.ScheduleGroupArn}.");
            return true;

        }
        catch (ConflictException ex)
        {
            // If the name is not unique, a ConflictException will be thrown.
            _logger.LogError($"Failed to create schedule group '{name}' due to a
conflict. {ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while creating schedule group '{name}':
{ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Deletes an existing schedule from Amazon EventBridge Scheduler.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the schedule to delete.</param>
    /// <param name="groupName">The group name of the schedule to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the schedule was deleted successfully, false otherwise.</
returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteScheduleAsync(string name, string groupName)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new DeleteScheduleRequest
            {
                Name = name,
                GroupName = groupName
            };

            await _amazonScheduler.DeleteScheduleAsync(request);

            Console.WriteLine($"Successfully deleted schedule with name '{name}'.");
            return true;

        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"Failed to delete schedule with ID '{name}' because the resource
 was not found: {ex.Message}");
            return true;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while deleting schedule with ID '{name}':
 {ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Deletes an existing schedule group from Amazon EventBridge Scheduler.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the schedule group to delete.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>True if the schedule group was deleted successfully, false
 otherwise.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteScheduleGroupAsync(string name)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new DeleteScheduleGroupRequest { Name = name };

            await _amazonScheduler.DeleteScheduleGroupAsync(request);

            Console.WriteLine($"Successfully deleted schedule group '{name}'.");
            return true;

        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"Failed to delete schedule group '{name}' because the resource was
 not found: {ex.Message}");
            return true;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while deleting schedule group '{name}':
 {ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - CreateSchedule
  - CreateScheduleGroup
  - DeleteSchedule
  - DeleteScheduleGroups

AWS Glue 를 사용한 예제 SDK for .NET

다음 코드 예제에서는를와 AWS SDK for .NET 함께 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS Glue.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

안녕하세요 AWS Glue

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS Glue를 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
namespace GlueActions;

public class HelloGlue
{
    private static ILogger logger = null!;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for AWS Glue.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
```

```
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonGlue>()
                .AddTransient<GlueWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
            .CreateLogger<HelloGlue>();
        var glueClient = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonGlue>();

        var request = new ListJobsRequest();

        var jobNames = new List<string>();

        do
        {
            var response = await glueClient.ListJobsAsync(request);
            jobNames.AddRange(response.JobNames);
            request.NextToken = response.NextToken;
        }
        while (request.NextToken is not null);

        Console.Clear();
        Console.WriteLine("Hello, Glue. Let's list your existing Glue Jobs:");
        if (jobNames.Count == 0)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("You don't have any AWS Glue jobs.");
        }
        else
        {
            jobNames.ForEach(Console.WriteLine);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListJobs를 참조하십시오.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 퍼블릭 Amazon S3 버킷을 크롤링하고 CSV 형식의 메타데이터 데이터베이스를 생성하는 크롤러를 생성합니다.
- 의 데이터베이스 및 테이블에 대한 정보를 나열합니다 AWS Glue Data Catalog.
- 작업을 생성하여 S3 버킷에서 CSV 데이터를 추출하고, 데이터를 변환하며, JSON 형식의 출력을 다른 S3 버킷으로 로드합니다.
- 작업 실행에 대한 정보를 나열하고 변환된 데이터를 확인하며 리소스를 정리합니다.

자세한 내용은 자습서: AWS Glue Studio 시작하기를 참조하세요.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

시나리오에서 사용되는 AWS Glue 함수를 래핑하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
using System.Net;

namespace GlueActions;

public class GlueWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonGlue _amazonGlue;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the AWS Glue actions wrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonGlue"></param>
    public GlueWrapper(IAmazonGlue amazonGlue)
    {
```

```
        _amazonGlue = amazonGlue;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an AWS Glue crawler.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="crawlerName">The name for the crawler.</param>
    /// <param name="crawlerDescription">A description of the crawler.</param>
    /// <param name="role">The AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role to
    /// be assumed by the crawler.</param>
    /// <param name="schedule">The schedule on which the crawler will be executed.</
param>
    /// <param name="s3Path">The path to the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon
 S3)
    /// bucket where the Python script has been stored.</param>
    /// <param name="dbName">The name to use for the database that will be
    /// created by the crawler.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateCrawlerAsync(
        string crawlerName,
        string crawlerDescription,
        string role,
        string schedule,
        string s3Path,
        string dbName)
    {
        var s3Target = new S3Target
        {
            Path = s3Path,
        };

        var targetList = new List<S3Target>
        {
            s3Target,
        };

        var targets = new CrawlerTargets
        {
            S3Targets = targetList,
        };

        var crawlerRequest = new CreateCrawlerRequest
        {
            DatabaseName = dbName,
```

```
            Name = crawlerName,
            Description = crawlerDescription,
            Targets = targets,
            Role = role,
            Schedule = schedule,
        };

        var response = await _amazonGlue.CreateCrawlerAsync(crawlerRequest);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Create an AWS Glue job.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">The name of the job.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role to be assumed by
    /// the job.</param>
    /// <param name="description">A description of the job.</param>
    /// <param name="scriptUrl">The URL to the script.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateJobAsync(string dbName, string tableName, string
bucketUrl, string jobName, string roleName, string description, string scriptUrl)
    {
        var command = new JobCommand
        {
            PythonVersion = "3",
            Name = "glueetl",
            ScriptLocation = scriptUrl,
        };

        var arguments = new Dictionary<string, string>
        {
            { "--input_database", dbName },
            { "--input_table", tableName },
            { "--output_bucket_url", bucketUrl }
        };

        var request = new CreateJobRequest
        {
            Command = command,
            DefaultArguments = arguments,
            Description = description,
            GlueVersion = "3.0",
```

```
            Name = jobName,
            NumberOfWorkers = 10,
            Role = roleName,
            WorkerType = "G.1X"
        };

        var response = await _amazonGlue.CreateJobAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an AWS Glue crawler.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="crawlerName">The name of the crawler.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteCrawlerAsync(string crawlerName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonGlue.DeleteCrawlerAsync(new DeleteCrawlerRequest
{ Name = crawlerName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the AWS Glue database.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbName">The name of the database.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteDatabaseAsync(string dbName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonGlue.DeleteDatabaseAsync(new
DeleteDatabaseRequest { Name = dbName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an AWS Glue job.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">The name of the job.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteJobAsync(string jobName)
    {
```

```
        var response = await _amazonGlue.DeleteJobAsync(new DeleteJobRequest
{ JobName = jobName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a table from an AWS Glue database.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The table to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteTableAsync(string dbName, string tableName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonGlue.DeleteTableAsync(new DeleteTableRequest
{ Name = tableName, DatabaseName = dbName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an AWS Glue crawler.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="crawlerName">The name of the crawler.</param>
    /// <returns>A Crawler object describing the crawler.</returns>
    public async Task<Crawler?> GetCrawlerAsync(string crawlerName)
    {
        var crawlerRequest = new GetCrawlerRequest
        {
            Name = crawlerName,
        };

        var response = await _amazonGlue.GetCrawlerAsync(crawlerRequest);
        if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            var databaseName = response.Crawler.DatabaseName;
            Console.WriteLine($"{crawlerName} has the database {databaseName}");
            return response.Crawler;
        }

        Console.WriteLine($"No information regarding {crawlerName} could be
found.");
        return null;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about the state of an AWS Glue crawler.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="crawlerName">The name of the crawler.</param>
    /// <returns>A value describing the state of the crawler.</returns>
    public async Task<CrawlerState> GetCrawlerStateAsync(string crawlerName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonGlue.GetCrawlerAsync(
            new GetCrawlerRequest { Name = crawlerName });
        return response.Crawler.State;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an AWS Glue database.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbName">The name of the database.</param>
    /// <returns>A Database object containing information about the database.</
returns>
    public async Task<Database> GetDatabaseAsync(string dbName)
    {
        var databasesRequest = new GetDatabaseRequest
        {
            Name = dbName,
        };

        var response = await _amazonGlue.GetDatabaseAsync(databasesRequest);
        return response.Database;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about a specific AWS Glue job run.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">The name of the job.</param>
    /// <param name="jobRunId">The Id of the job run.</param>
    /// <returns>A JobRun object with information about the job run.</returns>
    public async Task<JobRun> GetJobRunAsync(string jobName, string jobRunId)
    {
        var response = await _amazonGlue.GetJobRunAsync(new GetJobRunRequest
 { JobName = jobName, RunId = jobRunId });
        return response.JobRun;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about all AWS Glue runs of a specific job.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">The name of the job.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of JobRun objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<JobRun>> GetJobRunsAsync(string jobName)
    {
        var jobRuns = new List<JobRun>();

        var request = new GetJobRunsRequest
        {
            JobName = jobName,
        };

        // No need to loop to get all the log groups--the SDK does it for us behind
the scenes
        var paginatorForJobRuns =
            _amazonGlue.Paginators.GetJobRuns(request);

        await foreach (var response in paginatorForJobRuns.Responses)
        {
            response.JobRuns.ForEach(jobRun =>
            {
                jobRuns.Add(jobRun);
            });
        }

        return jobRuns;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of tables for an AWS Glue database.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbName">The name of the database.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of Table objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Table>> GetTablesAsync(string dbName)
    {
        var request = new GetTablesRequest { DatabaseName = dbName };
        var tables = new List<Table>();

        // Get a paginator for listing the tables.
```

```
        var tablePaginator = _amazonGlue.Paginators.GetTables(request);

        await foreach (var response in tablePaginator.Responses)
        {
            tables.AddRange(response.TableList);
        }

        return tables;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List AWS Glue jobs using a paginator.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of AWS Glue job names.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> ListJobsAsync()
    {
        var jobNames = new List<string>();

        var listJobsPaginator = _amazonGlue.Paginators.ListJobs(new ListJobsRequest
{ MaxResults = 10 });
        await foreach (var response in listJobsPaginator.Responses)
        {
            jobNames.AddRange(response.JobNames);
        }

        return jobNames;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Start an AWS Glue crawler.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="crawlerName">The name of the crawler.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> StartCrawlerAsync(string crawlerName)
    {
        var crawlerRequest = new StartCrawlerRequest
        {
            Name = crawlerName,
        };

        var response = await _amazonGlue.StartCrawlerAsync(crawlerRequest);
```

```
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Start an AWS Glue job run.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">The name of the job.</param>
    /// <returns>A string representing the job run Id.</returns>
    public async Task<string> StartJobRunAsync(
        string jobName,
        string inputDatabase,
        string inputTable,
        string bucketName)
    {
        var request = new StartJobRunRequest
        {
            JobName = jobName,
            Arguments = new Dictionary<string, string>
            {
                {"--input_database", inputDatabase},
                {"--input_table", inputTable},
                {"--output_bucket_url", $"s3://{bucketName}/"}
            }
        };

        var response = await _amazonGlue.StartJobRunAsync(request);
        return response.JobRunId;
    }

}
```

시나리오를 실행하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
global using Amazon.Glue;
global using GlueActions;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;
```

```
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Debug;



using Amazon.Glue.Model;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;

namespace GlueBasics;

public class GlueBasics
{
    private static ILogger logger = null!;
    private static IConfiguration _configuration = null!;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for AWS Glue.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
            services.AddAWSService<IAmazonGlue>()
            .AddTransient<GlueWrapper>()
            .AddTransient<UiWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
        .CreateLogger<GlueBasics>();

        _configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally load local settings.
            .Build();

        // These values are stored in settings.json
        // Once you have run the CDK script to deploy the resources,
        // edit the file to set "BucketName", "RoleName", and "ScriptURL"
```

```
        // to the appropriate values. Also set "CrawlerName" to the name
        // you want to give the crawler when it is created.
        string bucketName = _configuration["BucketName"]!;
        string bucketUrl = _configuration["BucketUrl"]!;
        string crawlerName = _configuration["CrawlerName"]!;
        string roleName = _configuration["RoleName"]!;
        string sourceData = _configuration["SourceData"]!;
        string dbName = _configuration["DbName"]!;
        string cron = _configuration["Cron"]!;
        string scriptUrl = _configuration["ScriptURL"]!;
        string jobName = _configuration["JobName"]!;

        var wrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<GlueWrapper>();
        var uiWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<UiWrapper>();

        uiWrapper.DisplayOverview();
        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        // Create the crawler and wait for it to be ready.
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Create AWS Glue crawler");
        Console.WriteLine("Let's begin by creating the AWS Glue crawler.");

        var crawlerDescription = "Crawler created for the AWS Glue Basics
scenario.";
        var crawlerCreated = await wrapper.CreateCrawlerAsync(crawlerName,
crawlerDescription, roleName, cron, sourceData, dbName);
        if (crawlerCreated)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The crawler: {crawlerName} has been created. Now
let's wait until it's ready.");
            CrawlerState crawlerState;
            do
            {
                crawlerState = await wrapper.GetCrawlerStateAsync(crawlerName);
            }
            while (crawlerState != "READY");
            Console.WriteLine($"The crawler {crawlerName} is now ready for use.");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't create crawler {crawlerName}.");
            return; // Exit the application.
        }
```

```
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Start AWS Glue crawler");
        Console.WriteLine("Now let's wait until the crawler has successfully
started.");
        var crawlerStarted = await wrapper.StartCrawlerAsync(crawlerName);
        if (crawlerStarted)
        {
            CrawlerState crawlerState;
            do
            {
                crawlerState = await wrapper.GetCrawlerStateAsync(crawlerName);
            }
            while (crawlerState != "READY");
            Console.WriteLine($"The crawler {crawlerName} is now ready for use.");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't start the crawler {crawlerName}.");
            return; // Exit the application.
        }

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        Console.WriteLine($"\nLet's take a look at the database: {dbName}");
        var database = await wrapper.GetDatabaseAsync(dbName);

        if (database != null)
        {
            uiWrapper.DisplayTitle($"{database.Name} Details");
            Console.WriteLine($"{database.Name} created on {database.CreateTime}");
            Console.WriteLine(database.Description);
        }

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        var tables = await wrapper.GetTablesAsync(dbName);
        if (tables.Count > 0)
        {
            tables.ForEach(table =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{table.Name}\tCreated:
{table.CreateTime}\tUpdated: {table.UpdateTime}");
            });
        }
```

```
        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Create AWS Glue job");
        Console.WriteLine("Creating a new AWS Glue job.");
        var description = "An AWS Glue job created using the AWS SDK for .NET";
        await wrapper.CreateJobAsync(dbName, tables[0].Name, bucketUrl, jobName,
roleName, description, scriptUrl);

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Starting AWS Glue job");
        Console.WriteLine("Starting the new AWS Glue job...");
        var jobRunId = await wrapper.StartJobRunAsync(jobName, dbName,
tables[0].Name, bucketName);
        var jobRunComplete = false;
        var jobRun = new JobRun();
        do
        {
            jobRun = await wrapper.GetJobRunAsync(jobName, jobRunId);
            if (jobRun.JobRunState == "SUCCEEDED" || jobRun.JobRunState == "STOPPED"
||
                jobRun.JobRunState == "FAILED" || jobRun.JobRunState == "TIMEOUT")
            {
                jobRunComplete = true;
            }
        } while (!jobRunComplete);

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle($"Data in {bucketName}");

        // Get the list of data stored in the S3 bucket.
        var s3Client = new AmazonS3Client();

        var response = await s3Client.ListObjectsAsync(new ListObjectsRequest
{ BucketName = bucketName });
        response.S3Objects.ForEach(s3Object =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine(s3Object.Key);
        });

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("AWS Glue jobs");
        var jobNames = await wrapper.ListJobsAsync();
        jobNames.ForEach(jobName =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine(jobName);
```

```
        });

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Get AWS Glue job run information");
        Console.WriteLine("Getting information about the AWS Glue job.");
        var jobRuns = await wrapper.GetJobRunsAsync(jobName);

        jobRuns.ForEach(jobRun =>
        {

 Console.WriteLine($"{jobRun.JobName}\t{jobRun.JobRunState}\t{jobRun.CompletedOn}");
        });

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Deleting resources");
        Console.WriteLine("Deleting the AWS Glue job used by the example.");
        await wrapper.DeleteJobAsync(jobName);

        Console.WriteLine("Deleting the tables from the database.");
        tables.ForEach(async table =>
        {
            await wrapper.DeleteTableAsync(dbName, table.Name);
        });

        Console.WriteLine("Deleting the database.");
        await wrapper.DeleteDatabaseAsync(dbName);

        Console.WriteLine("Deleting the AWS Glue crawler.");
        await wrapper.DeleteCrawlerAsync(crawlerName);

        Console.WriteLine("The AWS Glue scenario has completed.");
        uiWrapper.PressEnter();
    }
}


namespace GlueBasics;

public class UiWrapper
{
    public readonly string SepBar = new string('-', Console.WindowWidth);
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Show information about the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    public void DisplayOverview()
    {
        Console.Clear();
        DisplayTitle("Amazon Glue: get started with crawlers and jobs");

        Console.WriteLine("This example application does the following:");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 1. Create a crawler, pass it the IAM role and the URL
to the public S3 bucket that contains the source data");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 2. Start the crawler.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 3. Get the database created by the crawler and the
tables in the database.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 4. Create a job.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 5. Start a job run.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 6. Wait for the job run to complete.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 7. Show the data stored in the bucket.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 8. List jobs for the account.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 9. Get job run details for the job that was run.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t10. Delete the demo job.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t11. Delete the database and tables created for the
demo.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t12. Delete the crawler.");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a message and wait until the user presses enter.
    /// </summary>
    public void PressEnter()
    {
        Console.Write("\nPlease press <Enter> to continue. ");
        _ = Console.ReadLine();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Pad a string with spaces to center it on the console display.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="strToCenter">The string to center on the screen.</param>
    /// <returns>The string padded to make it center on the screen.</returns>
    public string CenterString(string strToCenter)
    {
        var padAmount = (Console.WindowWidth - strToCenter.Length) / 2;
        var leftPad = new string(' ', padAmount);
```

```
        return $"{leftPad}{strToCenter}";
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a line of hyphens, the centered text of the title and another
    /// line of hyphens.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="strTitle">The string to be displayed.</param>
    public void DisplayTitle(string strTitle)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(SepBar);
        Console.WriteLine(CenterString(strTitle));
        Console.WriteLine(SepBar);
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - CreateCrawler
  - CreateJob
  - DeleteCrawler
  - DeleteDatabase
  - DeleteJob
  - DeleteTable
  - GetCrawler
  - GetDatabase
  - GetDatabases
  - GetJob
  - GetJobRun
  - GetJobRuns
  - GetTables
  - ListJobs
  - StartCrawler
  - StartJobRun

작업

`CreateCrawler`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateCrawler`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create an AWS Glue crawler.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="crawlerName">The name for the crawler.</param>
    /// <param name="crawlerDescription">A description of the crawler.</param>
    /// <param name="role">The AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role to
    /// be assumed by the crawler.</param>
    /// <param name="schedule">The schedule on which the crawler will be executed.</
param>
    /// <param name="s3Path">The path to the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon
 S3)
    /// bucket where the Python script has been stored.</param>
    /// <param name="dbName">The name to use for the database that will be
    /// created by the crawler.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateCrawlerAsync(
        string crawlerName,
        string crawlerDescription,
        string role,
        string schedule,
        string s3Path,
        string dbName)
    {
        var s3Target = new S3Target
        {
            Path = s3Path,
        };
```

```
        var targetList = new List<S3Target>
        {
            s3Target,
        };

        var targets = new CrawlerTargets
        {
            S3Targets = targetList,
        };

        var crawlerRequest = new CreateCrawlerRequest
        {
            DatabaseName = dbName,
            Name = crawlerName,
            Description = crawlerDescription,
            Targets = targets,
            Role = role,
            Schedule = schedule,
        };

        var response = await _amazonGlue.CreateCrawlerAsync(crawlerRequest);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreateCrawler를 참조하십시오.

`CreateJob`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateJob`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Create an AWS Glue job.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">The name of the job.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role to be assumed by
    /// the job.</param>
    /// <param name="description">A description of the job.</param>
    /// <param name="scriptUrl">The URL to the script.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateJobAsync(string dbName, string tableName, string
 bucketUrl, string jobName, string roleName, string description, string scriptUrl)
    {
        var command = new JobCommand
        {
            PythonVersion = "3",
            Name = "glueetl",
            ScriptLocation = scriptUrl,
        };

        var arguments = new Dictionary<string, string>
        {
            { "--input_database", dbName },
            { "--input_table", tableName },
            { "--output_bucket_url", bucketUrl }
        };

        var request = new CreateJobRequest
        {
            Command = command,
            DefaultArguments = arguments,
            Description = description,
            GlueVersion = "3.0",
            Name = jobName,
            NumberOfWorkers = 10,
            Role = roleName,
            WorkerType = "G.1X"
        };

        var response = await _amazonGlue.CreateJobAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreateJob을 참조하십시오.

DeleteCrawler

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteCrawler의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an AWS Glue crawler.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="crawlerName">The name of the crawler.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteCrawlerAsync(string crawlerName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonGlue.DeleteCrawlerAsync(new DeleteCrawlerRequest
{ Name = crawlerName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteCrawler를 참조하십시오.

DeleteDatabase

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteDatabase의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the AWS Glue database.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbName">The name of the database.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteDatabaseAsync(string dbName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonGlue.DeleteDatabaseAsync(new
DeleteDatabaseRequest { Name = dbName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteDatabase를 참조하십시오.

`DeleteJob`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteJob`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an AWS Glue job.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">The name of the job.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteJobAsync(string jobName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonGlue.DeleteJobAsync(new DeleteJobRequest
{ JobName = jobName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteJob을 참조하십시오.

`DeleteTable`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteTable`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a table from an AWS Glue database.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The table to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteTableAsync(string dbName, string tableName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonGlue.DeleteTableAsync(new DeleteTableRequest
{ Name = tableName, DatabaseName = dbName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteTable을 참조하세요.

`GetCrawler`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetCrawler`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an AWS Glue crawler.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="crawlerName">The name of the crawler.</param>
    /// <returns>A Crawler object describing the crawler.</returns>
    public async Task<Crawler?> GetCrawlerAsync(string crawlerName)
    {
        var crawlerRequest = new GetCrawlerRequest
        {
            Name = crawlerName,
        };

        var response = await _amazonGlue.GetCrawlerAsync(crawlerRequest);
        if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            var databaseName = response.Crawler.DatabaseName;
            Console.WriteLine($"{crawlerName} has the database {databaseName}");
            return response.Crawler;
        }

        Console.WriteLine($"No information regarding {crawlerName} could be
found.");
        return null;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 GetCrawler를 참조하십시오.

`GetDatabase`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetDatabase`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an AWS Glue database.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbName">The name of the database.</param>
    /// <returns>A Database object containing information about the database.</
returns>
    public async Task<Database> GetDatabaseAsync(string dbName)
    {
        var databasesRequest = new GetDatabaseRequest
        {
            Name = dbName,
        };

        var response = await _amazonGlue.GetDatabaseAsync(databasesRequest);
        return response.Database;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 GetDatabase를 참조하십시오.

`GetJobRun`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetJobRun`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about a specific AWS Glue job run.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">The name of the job.</param>
    /// <param name="jobRunId">The Id of the job run.</param>
    /// <returns>A JobRun object with information about the job run.</returns>
    public async Task<JobRun> GetJobRunAsync(string jobName, string jobRunId)
    {
```

```
        var response = await _amazonGlue.GetJobRunAsync(new GetJobRunRequest
{ JobName = jobName, RunId = jobRunId });
        return response.JobRun;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 GetJobRun을 참조하십시오.

`GetJobRuns`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetJobRuns`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about all AWS Glue runs of a specific job.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">The name of the job.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of JobRun objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<JobRun>> GetJobRunsAsync(string jobName)
    {
        var jobRuns = new List<JobRun>();

        var request = new GetJobRunsRequest
        {
            JobName = jobName,
        };

        // No need to loop to get all the log groups--the SDK does it for us behind
the scenes
        var paginatorForJobRuns =
            _amazonGlue.Paginators.GetJobRuns(request);

        await foreach (var response in paginatorForJobRuns.Responses)
        {
```

```
            response.JobRuns.ForEach(jobRun =>
            {
                jobRuns.Add(jobRun);
            });
        }

        return jobRuns;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 GetJobRuns를 참조하세요.

GetTables

다음 코드 예시는 GetTables의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of tables for an AWS Glue database.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbName">The name of the database.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of Table objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Table>> GetTablesAsync(string dbName)
    {
        var request = new GetTablesRequest { DatabaseName = dbName };
        var tables = new List<Table>();

        // Get a paginator for listing the tables.
        var tablePaginator = _amazonGlue.Paginators.GetTables(request);

        await foreach (var response in tablePaginator.Responses)
        {
            tables.AddRange(response.TableList);
        }
```

```
        return tables;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 GetTables를 참조하십시오.

`ListJobs`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListJobs`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List AWS Glue jobs using a paginator.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of AWS Glue job names.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> ListJobsAsync()
    {
        var jobNames = new List<string>();

        var listJobsPaginator = _amazonGlue.Paginators.ListJobs(new ListJobsRequest
{ MaxResults = 10 });
        await foreach (var response in listJobsPaginator.Responses)
        {
            jobNames.AddRange(response.JobNames);
        }

        return jobNames;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListJobs를 참조하십시오.

StartCrawler

다음 코드 예시는 StartCrawler의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/// <summary>
/// Start an AWS Glue crawler.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="crawlerName">The name of the crawler.</param>
/// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
public async Task<bool> StartCrawlerAsync(string crawlerName)
{
    var crawlerRequest = new StartCrawlerRequest
    {
        Name = crawlerName,
    };

    var response = await _amazonGlue.StartCrawlerAsync(crawlerRequest);

    return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 SStartCrawler를 참조하십시오.

StartJobRun

다음 코드 예시는 StartJobRun의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/// <summary>
/// Start an AWS Glue job run.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="jobName">The name of the job.</param>
/// <returns>A string representing the job run Id.</returns>
public async Task<string> StartJobRunAsync(
    string jobName,
    string inputDatabase,
    string inputTable,
    string bucketName)
{
    var request = new StartJobRunRequest
    {
        JobName = jobName,
        Arguments = new Dictionary<string, string>
        {
            {"--input_database", inputDatabase},
            {"--input_table", inputTable},
            {"--output_bucket_url", $"s3://{bucketName}/"}
        }
    };

    var response = await _amazonGlue.StartJobRunAsync(request);
    return response.JobRunId;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 StartJobRun을 참조하십시오.

를 사용한 IAM 예제 SDK for .NET

다음 코드 예제에서는 IAM과 AWS SDK for .NET 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello IAM

다음 코드 예제에서는 IAM을 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
namespace IAMActions;

public class HelloIAM
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Getting started with AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM). List
        // the policies for the account.
        var iamClient = new AmazonIdentityManagementServiceClient();

        var listPoliciesPaginator = iamClient.Paginators.ListPolicies(new
 ListPoliciesRequest());
        var policies = new List<ManagedPolicy>();
```

```
        await foreach (var response in listPoliciesPaginator.Responses)
        {
            policies.AddRange(response.Policies);
        }

        Console.WriteLine("Here are the policies defined for your account:\n");
        policies.ForEach(policy =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Created:
 {policy.CreateDate}\t{policy.PolicyName}\t{policy.Description}");
        });
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListPolicies를 참조하십시오.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업
- 시나리오

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제에서는 사용자를 생성하고 역할을 수임하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

> **Warning**
> 보안 위험을 방지하려면 목적별 소프트웨어를 개발하거나 실제 데이터로 작업할 때 IAM 사용자를 인증에 사용하지 마세요. 대신 AWS IAM Identity Center과 같은 보안 인증 공급자를 통한 페더레이션을 사용하십시오.

- 권한이 없는 사용자를 생성합니다.
- 계정에 대한 Amazon S3 버킷을 나열할 수 있는 권한을 부여하는 역할을 생성합니다.

- 사용자가 역할을 수임할 수 있도록 정책을 추가합니다.
- 역할을 수임하고 임시 보안 인증 정보를 사용하여 S3 버킷을 나열한 후 리소스를 정리합니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
global using Amazon.IdentityManagement;
global using Amazon.S3;
global using Amazon.SecurityToken;
global using IAMActions;
global using IamScenariosCommon;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Debug;


namespace IAMActions;

public class IAMWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonIdentityManagementService _IAMService;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the IAMWrapper class.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="IAMService">An IAM client object.</param>
    public IAMWrapper(IAmazonIdentityManagementService IAMService)
    {
        _IAMService = IAMService;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Attach an IAM policy to a role.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="policyArn">The policy to attach.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The role that the policy will be attached to.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> AttachRolePolicyAsync(string policyArn, string roleName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.AttachRolePolicyAsync(new
AttachRolePolicyRequest
        {
            PolicyArn = policyArn,
            RoleName = roleName,
        });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Create an IAM access key for a user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The username for which to create the IAM access
    /// key.</param>
    /// <returns>The AccessKey.</returns>
    public async Task<AccessKey> CreateAccessKeyAsync(string userName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.CreateAccessKeyAsync(new
CreateAccessKeyRequest
        {
            UserName = userName,
        });

        return response.AccessKey;

    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Create an IAM policy.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyName">The name to give the new IAM policy.</param>
    /// <param name="policyDocument">The policy document for the new policy.</param>
    /// <returns>The new IAM policy object.</returns>
    public async Task<ManagedPolicy> CreatePolicyAsync(string policyName, string
policyDocument)
    {
```

```
        var response = await _IAMService.CreatePolicyAsync(new CreatePolicyRequest
        {
            PolicyDocument = policyDocument,
            PolicyName = policyName,
        });

        return response.Policy;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new IAM role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role.</param>
    /// <param name="rolePolicyDocument">The name of the IAM policy document
    /// for the new role.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateRoleAsync(string roleName, string
 rolePolicyDocument)
    {
        var request = new CreateRoleRequest
        {
            RoleName = roleName,
            AssumeRolePolicyDocument = rolePolicyDocument,
        };

        var response = await _IAMService.CreateRoleAsync(request);
        return response.Role.Arn;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Create an IAM service-linked role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="serviceName">The name of the AWS Service.</param>
    /// <param name="description">A description of the IAM service-linked role.</
param>
    /// <returns>The IAM role that was created.</returns>
    public async Task<Role> CreateServiceLinkedRoleAsync(string serviceName, string
 description)
    {
        var request = new CreateServiceLinkedRoleRequest
        {
            AWSServiceName = serviceName,
```

```
            Description = description
        };

        var response = await _IAMService.CreateServiceLinkedRoleAsync(request);
        return response.Role;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Create an IAM user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The username for the new IAM user.</param>
    /// <returns>The IAM user that was created.</returns>
    public async Task<User> CreateUserAsync(string userName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.CreateUserAsync(new CreateUserRequest
{ UserName = userName });
        return response.User;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM user's access key.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="accessKeyId">The Id for the IAM access key.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The username of the user that owns the IAM
    /// access key.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteAccessKeyAsync(string accessKeyId, string
userName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteAccessKeyAsync(new
DeleteAccessKeyRequest
        {
            AccessKeyId = accessKeyId,
            UserName = userName,
        });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM policy.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the policy to
    /// delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeletePolicyAsync(string policyArn)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeletePolicyAsync(new DeletePolicyRequest
{ PolicyArn = policyArn });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteRoleAsync(string roleName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteRoleAsync(new DeleteRoleRequest
{ RoleName = roleName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM role policy.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role.</param>
    /// <param name="policyName">The name of the IAM role policy to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteRolePolicyAsync(string roleName, string
policyName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteRolePolicyAsync(new
DeleteRolePolicyRequest
        {
            PolicyName = policyName,
            RoleName = roleName,
        });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The username of the IAM user to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteUserAsync(string userName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteUserAsync(new DeleteUserRequest
 { UserName = userName });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM user policy.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyName">The name of the IAM policy to delete.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The username of the IAM user.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteUserPolicyAsync(string policyName, string
 userName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteUserPolicyAsync(new
 DeleteUserPolicyRequest { PolicyName = policyName, UserName = userName });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Detach an IAM policy from an IAM role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the IAM policy.</
param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DetachRolePolicyAsync(string policyArn, string roleName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DetachRolePolicyAsync(new
 DetachRolePolicyRequest
        {
            PolicyArn = policyArn,
```

```
            RoleName = roleName,
        });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Gets the IAM password policy for an AWS account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The PasswordPolicy for the AWS account.</returns>
    public async Task<PasswordPolicy> GetAccountPasswordPolicyAsync()
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.GetAccountPasswordPolicyAsync(new
GetAccountPasswordPolicyRequest());
        return response.PasswordPolicy;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an IAM policy.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyArn">The IAM policy to retrieve information for.</param>
    /// <returns>The IAM policy.</returns>
    public async Task<ManagedPolicy> GetPolicyAsync(string policyArn)
    {

        var response = await _IAMService.GetPolicyAsync(new GetPolicyRequest
{ PolicyArn = policyArn });
        return response.Policy;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an IAM role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role to retrieve information
    /// for.</param>
    /// <returns>The IAM role that was retrieved.</returns>
    public async Task<Role> GetRoleAsync(string roleName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.GetRoleAsync(new GetRoleRequest
        {
            RoleName = roleName,
```

```
        });

        return response.Role;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an IAM user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The username of the user.</param>
    /// <returns>An IAM user object.</returns>
    public async Task<User> GetUserAsync(string userName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.GetUserAsync(new GetUserRequest { UserName
= userName });
        return response.User;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List the IAM role policies that are attached to an IAM role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The IAM role to list IAM policies for.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of the IAM policies attached to the IAM role.</returns>
    public async Task<List<AttachedPolicyType>> ListAttachedRolePoliciesAsync(string
roleName)
    {
        var attachedPolicies = new List<AttachedPolicyType>();
        var attachedRolePoliciesPaginator =
_IAMService.Paginators.ListAttachedRolePolicies(new ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest
{ RoleName = roleName });

        await foreach (var response in attachedRolePoliciesPaginator.Responses)
        {
            attachedPolicies.AddRange(response.AttachedPolicies);
        }

        return attachedPolicies;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List IAM groups.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <returns>A list of IAM groups.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Group>> ListGroupsAsync()
    {
        var groupsPaginator = _IAMService.Paginators.ListGroups(new
ListGroupsRequest());
        var groups = new List<Group>();

        await foreach (var response in groupsPaginator.Responses)
        {
            groups.AddRange(response.Groups);
        }

        return groups;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List IAM policies.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of the IAM policies.</returns>
    public async Task<List<ManagedPolicy>> ListPoliciesAsync()
    {
        var listPoliciesPaginator = _IAMService.Paginators.ListPolicies(new
ListPoliciesRequest());
        var policies = new List<ManagedPolicy>();

        await foreach (var response in listPoliciesPaginator.Responses)
        {
            policies.AddRange(response.Policies);
        }

        return policies;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List IAM role policies.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The IAM role for which to list IAM policies.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of IAM policy names.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> ListRolePoliciesAsync(string roleName)
    {
        var listRolePoliciesPaginator = _IAMService.Paginators.ListRolePolicies(new
ListRolePoliciesRequest { RoleName = roleName });
```

```
        var policyNames = new List<string>();

        await foreach (var response in listRolePoliciesPaginator.Responses)
        {
            policyNames.AddRange(response.PolicyNames);
        }

        return policyNames;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List IAM roles.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of IAM roles.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Role>> ListRolesAsync()
    {
        var listRolesPaginator = _IAMService.Paginators.ListRoles(new
ListRolesRequest());
        var roles = new List<Role>();

        await foreach (var response in listRolesPaginator.Responses)
        {
            roles.AddRange(response.Roles);
        }

        return roles;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List SAML authentication providers.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of SAML providers.</returns>
    public async Task<List<SAMLProviderListEntry>> ListSAMLProvidersAsync()
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.ListSAMLProvidersAsync(new
ListSAMLProvidersRequest());
        return response.SAMLProviderList;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List IAM users.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of IAM users.</returns>
    public async Task<List<User>> ListUsersAsync()
    {
        var listUsersPaginator = _IAMService.Paginators.ListUsers(new
 ListUsersRequest());
        var users = new List<User>();

        await foreach (var response in listUsersPaginator.Responses)
        {
            users.AddRange(response.Users);
        }

        return users;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Update the inline policy document embedded in a role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyName">The name of the policy to embed.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the role to update.</param>
    /// <param name="policyDocument">The policy document that defines the role.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> PutRolePolicyAsync(string policyName, string roleName,
 string policyDocument)
    {
        var request = new PutRolePolicyRequest
        {
            PolicyName = policyName,
            RoleName = roleName,
            PolicyDocument = policyDocument
        };

        var response = await _IAMService.PutRolePolicyAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Add or update an inline policy document that is embedded in an IAM user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The name of the IAM user.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="policyName">The name of the IAM policy.</param>
    /// <param name="policyDocument">The policy document defining the IAM policy.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> PutUserPolicyAsync(string userName, string policyName,
 string policyDocument)
    {
        var request = new PutUserPolicyRequest
        {
            UserName = userName,
            PolicyName = policyName,
            PolicyDocument = policyDocument
        };

        var response = await _IAMService.PutUserPolicyAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Wait for a new access key to be ready to use.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="accessKeyId">The Id of the access key.</param>
    /// <returns>A boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> WaitUntilAccessKeyIsReady(string accessKeyId)
    {
        var keyReady = false;

        do
        {
            try
            {
                var response = await _IAMService.GetAccessKeyLastUsedAsync(
                    new GetAccessKeyLastUsedRequest { AccessKeyId = accessKeyId });
                if (response.UserName is not null)
                {
                    keyReady = true;
                }
            }
            catch (NoSuchEntityException)
            {
                keyReady = false;
            }
        } while (!keyReady);
```

```
        return keyReady;
    }
}



using Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration;

namespace IAMBasics;

public class IAMBasics
{
    private static ILogger logger = null!;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for the AWS service.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
            services.AddAWSService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>()
            .AddTransient<IAMWrapper>()
            .AddTransient<UIWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
            .CreateLogger<IAMBasics>();


        IConfiguration configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load test settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally load local settings.
            .Build();

        // Values needed for user, role, and policies.
        string userName = configuration["UserName"]!;
        string s3PolicyName = configuration["S3PolicyName"]!;
```

```
        string roleName = configuration["RoleName"]!;


        var iamWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAMWrapper>();
        var uiWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<UIWrapper>();

        uiWrapper.DisplayBasicsOverview();
        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        // First create a user. By default, the new user has
        // no permissions.
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Create User");
        Console.WriteLine($"Creating a new user with user name: {userName}.");
        var user = await iamWrapper.CreateUserAsync(userName);
        var userArn = user.Arn;

        Console.WriteLine($"Successfully created user: {userName} with ARN:
{userArn}.");
        uiWrapper.WaitABit(15, "Now let's wait for the user to be ready for use.");

        // Define a role policy document that allows the new user
        // to assume the role.
        string assumeRolePolicyDocument = "{" +
          "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
          "\"Statement\": [{" +
              "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
              "\"Principal\": {" +
              $" \"AWS\": \"{userArn}\"" +
              "}," +
              "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
          "}]" +
        "}";

        // Permissions to list all buckets.
        string policyDocument = "{" +
            "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
            " \"Statement\" : [{" +
                " \"Action\" : [\"s3:ListAllMyBuckets\"]," +
                " \"Effect\" : \"Allow\"," +
                " \"Resource\" : \"*\"" +
            "}]" +
        "}";

        // Create an AccessKey for the user.
```

```
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Create access key");
        Console.WriteLine("Now let's create an access key for the new user.");
        var accessKey = await iamWrapper.CreateAccessKeyAsync(userName);

        var accessKeyId = accessKey.AccessKeyId;
        var secretAccessKey = accessKey.SecretAccessKey;

        Console.WriteLine($"We have created the access key with Access key id:
{accessKeyId}.");

        Console.WriteLine("Now let's wait until the IAM access key is ready to
use.");
        var keyReady = await iamWrapper.WaitUntilAccessKeyIsReady(accessKeyId);

        // Now try listing the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
        // buckets. This should fail at this point because the user doesn't
        // have permissions to perform this task.
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Try to display Amazon S3 buckets");
        Console.WriteLine("Now let's try to display a list of the user's Amazon S3
buckets.");
        var s3Client1 = new AmazonS3Client(accessKeyId, secretAccessKey);
        var stsClient1 = new AmazonSecurityTokenServiceClient(accessKeyId,
secretAccessKey);

        var s3Wrapper = new S3Wrapper(s3Client1, stsClient1);
        var buckets = await s3Wrapper.ListMyBucketsAsync();

        Console.WriteLine(buckets is null
            ? "As expected, the call to list the buckets has returned a null list."
            : "Something went wrong. This shouldn't have worked.");

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Create IAM role");
        Console.WriteLine($"Creating the role: {roleName}");

        // Creating an IAM role to allow listing the S3 buckets. A role name
        // is not case sensitive and must be unique to the account for which it
        // is created.
        var roleArn = await iamWrapper.CreateRoleAsync(roleName,
assumeRolePolicyDocument);

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();
```

```
        // Create a policy with permissions to list S3 buckets.
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Create IAM policy");
        Console.WriteLine($"Creating the policy: {s3PolicyName}");
        Console.WriteLine("with permissions to list the Amazon S3 buckets for the
 account.");
        var policy = await iamWrapper.CreatePolicyAsync(s3PolicyName,
 policyDocument);

        // Wait 15 seconds for the IAM policy to be available.
        uiWrapper.WaitABit(15, "Waiting for the policy to be available.");

        // Attach the policy to the role you created earlier.
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Attach new IAM policy");
        Console.WriteLine("Now let's attach the policy to the role.");
        await iamWrapper.AttachRolePolicyAsync(policy.Arn, roleName);

        // Wait 15 seconds for the role to be updated.
        Console.WriteLine();
        uiWrapper.WaitABit(15, "Waiting for the policy to be attached.");

        // Use the AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS) to have the user
        // assume the role we created.
        var stsClient2 = new AmazonSecurityTokenServiceClient(accessKeyId,
 secretAccessKey);

        // Wait for the new credentials to become valid.
        uiWrapper.WaitABit(10, "Waiting for the credentials to be valid.");

        var assumedRoleCredentials = await s3Wrapper.AssumeS3RoleAsync("temporary-
session", roleArn);

        // Try again to list the buckets using the client created with
        // the new user's credentials. This time, it should work.
        var s3Client2 = new AmazonS3Client(assumedRoleCredentials);

        s3Wrapper.UpdateClients(s3Client2, stsClient2);

        buckets = await s3Wrapper.ListMyBucketsAsync();

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("List Amazon S3 buckets");
        Console.WriteLine("This time we should have buckets to list.");
        if (buckets is not null)
        {
            buckets.ForEach(bucket =>
```

```
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{bucket.BucketName} created:
 {bucket.CreationDate}");
            });
        }

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        // Now clean up all the resources used in the example.
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Clean up resources");
        Console.WriteLine("Thank you for watching. The IAM Basics demo is
 complete.");
        Console.WriteLine("Please wait while we clean up the resources we
 created.");

        await iamWrapper.DetachRolePolicyAsync(policy.Arn, roleName);

        await iamWrapper.DeletePolicyAsync(policy.Arn);

        await iamWrapper.DeleteRoleAsync(roleName);

        await iamWrapper.DeleteAccessKeyAsync(accessKeyId, userName);

        await iamWrapper.DeleteUserAsync(userName);

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        Console.WriteLine("All done cleaning up our resources. Thank you for your
 patience.");
    }
}


namespace IamScenariosCommon;

using System.Net;

/// <summary>
/// A class to perform Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) actions for
/// the IAM Basics scenario.
/// </summary>
public class S3Wrapper
{
    private IAmazonS3 _s3Service;
```

```
    private IAmazonSecurityTokenService _stsService;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the S3Wrapper class.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="s3Service">An Amazon S3 client object.</param>
    /// <param name="stsService">An AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS)
    /// client object.</param>
    public S3Wrapper(IAmazonS3 s3Service, IAmazonSecurityTokenService stsService)
    {
        _s3Service = s3Service;
        _stsService = stsService;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Assumes an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role that allows
    /// Amazon S3 access for the current session.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleSession">A string representing the current session.</param>
    /// <param name="roleToAssume">The name of the IAM role to assume.</param>
    /// <returns>Credentials for the newly assumed IAM role.</returns>
    public async Task<Credentials> AssumeS3RoleAsync(string roleSession, string
roleToAssume)
    {
        // Create the request to use with the AssumeRoleAsync call.
        var request = new AssumeRoleRequest()
        {
            RoleSessionName = roleSession,
            RoleArn = roleToAssume,
        };

        var response = await _stsService.AssumeRoleAsync(request);

        return response.Credentials;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">Name of the S3 bucket to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteBucketAsync(string bucketName)
    {
```

```
        var result = await _s3Service.DeleteBucketAsync(new DeleteBucketRequest
{ BucketName = bucketName });
        return result.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List the buckets that are owned by the user's account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async Task.</returns>
    public async Task<List<S3Bucket>?> ListMyBucketsAsync()
    {
        try
        {
            // Get the list of buckets accessible by the new user.
            var response = await _s3Service.ListBucketsAsync();

            return response.Buckets;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            // Something else went wrong. Display the error message.
            Console.WriteLine($"Error: {ex.Message}");
            return null;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name for the new bucket.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating whether the action completed
    /// successfully.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> PutBucketAsync(string bucketName)
    {
        var response = await _s3Service.PutBucketAsync(new PutBucketRequest
{ BucketName = bucketName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Update the client objects with new client objects. This is available
    /// because the scenario uses the methods of this class without and then
    /// with the proper permissions to list S3 buckets.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="s3Service">The Amazon S3 client object.</param>
    /// <param name="stsService">The AWS STS client object.</param>
    public void UpdateClients(IAmazonS3 s3Service, IAmazonSecurityTokenService
 stsService)
    {
        _s3Service = s3Service;
        _stsService = stsService;
    }
}


namespace IamScenariosCommon;

public class UIWrapper
{
    public readonly string SepBar = new('-', Console.WindowWidth);

    /// <summary>
    /// Show information about the IAM Groups scenario.
    /// </summary>
    public void DisplayGroupsOverview()
    {
        Console.Clear();

        DisplayTitle("Welcome to the IAM Groups Demo");
        Console.WriteLine("This example application does the following:");
        Console.WriteLine("\t1. Creates an Amazon Identity and Access Management
 (IAM) group.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t2. Adds an IAM policy to the IAM group giving it full
 access to Amazon S3.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t3. Creates a new IAM user.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t4. Creates an IAM access key for the user.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t5. Adds the user to the IAM group.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t6. Lists the buckets on the account.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t7. Proves that the user has full Amazon S3 access by
 creating a bucket.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t8. List the buckets again to show the new bucket.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t9. Cleans up all the resources created.");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Show information about the IAM Basics scenario.
    /// </summary>
    public void DisplayBasicsOverview()
```

```
    {
        Console.Clear();

        DisplayTitle("Welcome to IAM Basics");
        Console.WriteLine("This example application does the following:");
        Console.WriteLine("\t1. Creates a user with no permissions.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t2. Creates a role and policy that grant
s3:ListAllMyBuckets permission.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t3. Grants the user permission to assume the role.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t4. Creates an S3 client object as the user and tries to
list buckets (this will fail).");
        Console.WriteLine("\t5. Gets temporary credentials by assuming the role.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t6. Creates a new S3 client object with the temporary
credentials and lists the buckets (this will succeed).");
        Console.WriteLine("\t7. Deletes all the resources.");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a message and wait until the user presses enter.
    /// </summary>
    public void PressEnter()
    {
        Console.Write("\nPress <Enter> to continue. ");
        _ = Console.ReadLine();
        Console.WriteLine();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Pad a string with spaces to center it on the console display.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="strToCenter">The string to be centered.</param>
    /// <returns>The padded string.</returns>
    public string CenterString(string strToCenter)
    {
        var padAmount = (Console.WindowWidth - strToCenter.Length) / 2;
        var leftPad = new string(' ', padAmount);
        return $"{leftPad}{strToCenter}";
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a line of hyphens, the centered text of the title, and another
    /// line of hyphens.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="strTitle">The string to be displayed.</param>
```

```
    public void DisplayTitle(string strTitle)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(SepBar);
        Console.WriteLine(CenterString(strTitle));
        Console.WriteLine(SepBar);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a countdown and wait for a number of seconds.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="numSeconds">The number of seconds to wait.</param>
    public void WaitABit(int numSeconds, string msg)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(msg);

        // Wait for the requested number of seconds.
        for (int i = numSeconds; i > 0; i--)
        {
            System.Threading.Thread.Sleep(1000);
            Console.Write($"{i}...");
        }

        PressEnter();
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - AttachRolePolicy
  - CreateAccessKey
  - CreatePolicy
  - CreateRole
  - CreateUser
  - DeleteAccessKey
  - DeletePolicy
  - DeleteRole
  - DeleteUser
  - DeleteUserPolicy

- DetachRolePolicy
- PutUserPolicy

작업

`AttachRolePolicy`

다음 코드 예시는 `AttachRolePolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Attach an IAM policy to a role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyArn">The policy to attach.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The role that the policy will be attached to.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> AttachRolePolicyAsync(string policyArn, string roleName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.AttachRolePolicyAsync(new
AttachRolePolicyRequest
        {
            PolicyArn = policyArn,
            RoleName = roleName,
        });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 AttachRolePolicy를 참조하십시오.

CreateAccessKey

다음 코드 예시는 CreateAccessKey의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create an IAM access key for a user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The username for which to create the IAM access
    /// key.</param>
    /// <returns>The AccessKey.</returns>
    public async Task<AccessKey> CreateAccessKeyAsync(string userName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.CreateAccessKeyAsync(new
CreateAccessKeyRequest
        {
            UserName = userName,
        });

        return response.AccessKey;

    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreateAccessKey를 참조하십시오.

CreateInstanceProfile

다음 코드 예시는 CreateInstanceProfile의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a policy, role, and profile that is associated with instances with a
specified name.
    /// An instance's associated profile defines a role that is assumed by the
    /// instance.The role has attached policies that specify the AWS permissions
granted to
    /// clients that run on the instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyName">Name to use for the policy.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">Name to use for the role.</param>
    /// <param name="profileName">Name to use for the profile.</param>
    /// <param name="ssmOnlyPolicyFile">Path to a policy file for SSM.</param>
    /// <param name="awsManagedPolicies">AWS Managed policies to be attached to the
role.</param>
    /// <returns>The Arn of the profile.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateInstanceProfileWithName(
        string policyName,
        string roleName,
        string profileName,
        string ssmOnlyPolicyFile,
        List<string>? awsManagedPolicies = null)
    {

        var assumeRoleDoc = "{" +
                                    "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                                    "\"Statement\": [{" +
                                         "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                                         "\"Principal\": {" +
                                         "\"Service\": [" +
                                             "\"ec2.amazonaws.com\"" +
                                         "]" +
                                         "}," +
                                    "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
                                    "}]" +
```

```
                                "}";

        var policyDocument = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(ssmOnlyPolicyFile);

        var policyArn = "";

        try
        {
            var createPolicyResult = await _amazonIam.CreatePolicyAsync(
                new CreatePolicyRequest
                {
                    PolicyName = policyName,
                    PolicyDocument = policyDocument
                });
            policyArn = createPolicyResult.Policy.Arn;
        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            // The policy already exists, so we look it up to get the Arn.
            var policiesPaginator = _amazonIam.Paginators.ListPolicies(
                new ListPoliciesRequest()
                {
                    Scope = PolicyScopeType.Local
                });
            // Get the entire list using the paginator.
            await foreach (var policy in policiesPaginator.Policies)
            {
                if (policy.PolicyName.Equals(policyName))
                {
                    policyArn = policy.Arn;
                }
            }

            if (policyArn == null)
            {
                throw new InvalidOperationException("Policy not found");
            }
        }

        try
        {
            await _amazonIam.CreateRoleAsync(new CreateRoleRequest()
            {
                RoleName = roleName,
```

```
                AssumeRolePolicyDocument = assumeRoleDoc,
            });
            await _amazonIam.AttachRolePolicyAsync(new AttachRolePolicyRequest()
            {
                RoleName = roleName,
                PolicyArn = policyArn
            });
            if (awsManagedPolicies != null)
            {
                foreach (var awsPolicy in awsManagedPolicies)
                {
                    await _amazonIam.AttachRolePolicyAsync(new
AttachRolePolicyRequest()
                    {
                        PolicyArn = $"arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/{awsPolicy}",
                        RoleName = roleName
                    });
                }
            }
        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Role already exists.");
        }

        string profileArn = "";
        try
        {
            var profileCreateResponse = await _amazonIam.CreateInstanceProfileAsync(
                new CreateInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName
                });
            // Allow time for the profile to be ready.
            profileArn = profileCreateResponse.InstanceProfile.Arn;
            Thread.Sleep(10000);
            await _amazonIam.AddRoleToInstanceProfileAsync(
                new AddRoleToInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName,
                    RoleName = roleName
                });

        }
```

```
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Policy already exists.");
            var profileGetResponse = await _amazonIam.GetInstanceProfileAsync(
                new GetInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName
                });
            profileArn = profileGetResponse.InstanceProfile.Arn;
        }
        return profileArn;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreateInstanceProfile을 참조하세요.

`CreatePolicy`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreatePolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create an IAM policy.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyName">The name to give the new IAM policy.</param>
    /// <param name="policyDocument">The policy document for the new policy.</param>
    /// <returns>The new IAM policy object.</returns>
    public async Task<ManagedPolicy> CreatePolicyAsync(string policyName, string
policyDocument)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.CreatePolicyAsync(new CreatePolicyRequest
        {
            PolicyDocument = policyDocument,
            PolicyName = policyName,
        });
```

```
        return response.Policy;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreatePolicy를 참조하십시오.

`CreateRole`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateRole`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new IAM role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role.</param>
    /// <param name="rolePolicyDocument">The name of the IAM policy document
    /// for the new role.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateRoleAsync(string roleName, string
rolePolicyDocument)
    {
        var request = new CreateRoleRequest
        {
            RoleName = roleName,
            AssumeRolePolicyDocument = rolePolicyDocument,
        };

        var response = await _IAMService.CreateRoleAsync(request);
        return response.Role.Arn;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreateRole을 참조하세요.

CreateServiceLinkedRole

다음 코드 예시는 CreateServiceLinkedRole의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create an IAM service-linked role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="serviceName">The name of the AWS Service.</param>
    /// <param name="description">A description of the IAM service-linked role.</
param>
    /// <returns>The IAM role that was created.</returns>
    public async Task<Role> CreateServiceLinkedRoleAsync(string serviceName, string
 description)
    {
        var request = new CreateServiceLinkedRoleRequest
        {
            AWSServiceName = serviceName,
            Description = description
        };

        var response = await _IAMService.CreateServiceLinkedRoleAsync(request);
        return response.Role;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreateServiceLinkedRole을 참조하십시오.

CreateUser

다음 코드 예시는 CreateUser의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create an IAM user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The username for the new IAM user.</param>
    /// <returns>The IAM user that was created.</returns>
    public async Task<User> CreateUserAsync(string userName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.CreateUserAsync(new CreateUserRequest
{ UserName = userName });
        return response.User;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreateUser를 참조하십시오.

`DeleteAccessKey`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteAccessKey`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM user's access key.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="accessKeyId">The Id for the IAM access key.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The username of the user that owns the IAM
    /// access key.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteAccessKeyAsync(string accessKeyId, string
userName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteAccessKeyAsync(new
DeleteAccessKeyRequest
        {
            AccessKeyId = accessKeyId,
            UserName = userName,
        });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteAccessKey를 참조하십시오.

`DeleteInstanceProfile`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteInstanceProfile`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Detaches a role from an instance profile, detaches policies from the role,
    /// and deletes all the resources.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="profileName">The name of the profile to delete.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the role to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteInstanceProfile(string profileName, string roleName)
```

```
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonIam.RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileAsync(
                new RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName,
                    RoleName = roleName
                });
            await _amazonIam.DeleteInstanceProfileAsync(
                new DeleteInstanceProfileRequest() { InstanceProfileName =
profileName });
            var attachedPolicies = await _amazonIam.ListAttachedRolePoliciesAsync(
                new ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest() { RoleName = roleName });
            foreach (var policy in attachedPolicies.AttachedPolicies)
            {
                await _amazonIam.DetachRolePolicyAsync(
                    new DetachRolePolicyRequest()
                    {
                        RoleName = roleName,
                        PolicyArn = policy.PolicyArn
                    });
                // Delete the custom policies only.
                if (!policy.PolicyArn.StartsWith("arn:aws:iam::aws"))
                {
                    await _amazonIam.DeletePolicyAsync(
                        new Amazon.IdentityManagement.Model.DeletePolicyRequest()
                        {
                            PolicyArn = policy.PolicyArn
                        });
                }
            }

            await _amazonIam.DeleteRoleAsync(
                new DeleteRoleRequest() { RoleName = roleName });
        }
        catch (NoSuchEntityException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Instance profile {profileName} does not exist.");
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteInstanceProfile을 참조하세요.

DeletePolicy

다음 코드 예시는 DeletePolicy의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM policy.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the policy to
    /// delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeletePolicyAsync(string policyArn)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeletePolicyAsync(new DeletePolicyRequest
{ PolicyArn = policyArn });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeletePolicy를 참조하십시오.

DeleteRole

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteRole의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteRoleAsync(string roleName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteRoleAsync(new DeleteRoleRequest
{ RoleName = roleName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteRole을 참조하십시오.

`DeleteRolePolicy`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteRolePolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM role policy.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role.</param>
    /// <param name="policyName">The name of the IAM role policy to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteRolePolicyAsync(string roleName, string
policyName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteRolePolicyAsync(new
DeleteRolePolicyRequest
        {
            PolicyName = policyName,
```

```
            RoleName = roleName,
        });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteRolePolicy를 참조하십시오.

DeleteUser

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteUser의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The username of the IAM user to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteUserAsync(string userName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteUserAsync(new DeleteUserRequest
{ UserName = userName });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteUser를 참조하십시오.

DeleteUserPolicy

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteUserPolicy의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM user policy.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyName">The name of the IAM policy to delete.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The username of the IAM user.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteUserPolicyAsync(string policyName, string
userName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteUserPolicyAsync(new
DeleteUserPolicyRequest { PolicyName = policyName, UserName = userName });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteUserPolicy를 참조하십시오.

DetachRolePolicy

다음 코드 예시는 DetachRolePolicy의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Detach an IAM policy from an IAM role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the IAM policy.</
param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DetachRolePolicyAsync(string policyArn, string roleName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DetachRolePolicyAsync(new
 DetachRolePolicyRequest
        {
            PolicyArn = policyArn,
            RoleName = roleName,
        });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DetachRolePolicy를 참조하십시오.

`GetAccountPasswordPolicy`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetAccountPasswordPolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Gets the IAM password policy for an AWS account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The PasswordPolicy for the AWS account.</returns>
    public async Task<PasswordPolicy> GetAccountPasswordPolicyAsync()
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.GetAccountPasswordPolicyAsync(new
GetAccountPasswordPolicyRequest());
        return response.PasswordPolicy;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 GetAccountPasswordPolicy를 참조하십시오.

`GetPolicy`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetPolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an IAM policy.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyArn">The IAM policy to retrieve information for.</param>
    /// <returns>The IAM policy.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<ManagedPolicy> GetPolicyAsync(string policyArn)
    {

        var response = await _IAMService.GetPolicyAsync(new GetPolicyRequest
{ PolicyArn = policyArn });
        return response.Policy;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 GetPolicy를 참조하십시오.

GetRole

다음 코드 예시는 GetRole의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an IAM role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role to retrieve information
    /// for.</param>
    /// <returns>The IAM role that was retrieved.</returns>
    public async Task<Role> GetRoleAsync(string roleName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.GetRoleAsync(new GetRoleRequest
        {
            RoleName = roleName,
        });

        return response.Role;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 GetRole을 참조하십시오.

GetUser

다음 코드 예시는 GetUser의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an IAM user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The username of the user.</param>
    /// <returns>An IAM user object.</returns>
    public async Task<User> GetUserAsync(string userName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.GetUserAsync(new GetUserRequest { UserName
= userName });
        return response.User;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 GetUser을 참조하십시오.

ListAttachedRolePolicies

다음 코드 예시는 ListAttachedRolePolicies의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List the IAM role policies that are attached to an IAM role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The IAM role to list IAM policies for.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of the IAM policies attached to the IAM role.</returns>
    public async Task<List<AttachedPolicyType>> ListAttachedRolePoliciesAsync(string
roleName)
    {
        var attachedPolicies = new List<AttachedPolicyType>();
        var attachedRolePoliciesPaginator =
_IAMService.Paginators.ListAttachedRolePolicies(new ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest
{ RoleName = roleName });

        await foreach (var response in attachedRolePoliciesPaginator.Responses)
        {
            attachedPolicies.AddRange(response.AttachedPolicies);
        }

        return attachedPolicies;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListAttachedRolePolicies를 참조하십시오.

`ListGroups`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListGroups`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List IAM groups.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of IAM groups.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<List<Group>> ListGroupsAsync()
    {
        var groupsPaginator = _IAMService.Paginators.ListGroups(new
ListGroupsRequest());
        var groups = new List<Group>();

        await foreach (var response in groupsPaginator.Responses)
        {
            groups.AddRange(response.Groups);
        }

        return groups;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListGroups를 참조하십시오.

`ListPolicies`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListPolicies`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List IAM policies.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of the IAM policies.</returns>
    public async Task<List<ManagedPolicy>> ListPoliciesAsync()
    {
        var listPoliciesPaginator = _IAMService.Paginators.ListPolicies(new
ListPoliciesRequest());
        var policies = new List<ManagedPolicy>();

        await foreach (var response in listPoliciesPaginator.Responses)
```

```
        {
            policies.AddRange(response.Policies);
        }

        return policies;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListPolicies를 참조하십시오.

ListRolePolicies

다음 코드 예시는 ListRolePolicies의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List IAM role policies.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The IAM role for which to list IAM policies.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of IAM policy names.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> ListRolePoliciesAsync(string roleName)
    {
        var listRolePoliciesPaginator = _IAMService.Paginators.ListRolePolicies(new
ListRolePoliciesRequest { RoleName = roleName });
        var policyNames = new List<string>();

        await foreach (var response in listRolePoliciesPaginator.Responses)
        {
            policyNames.AddRange(response.PolicyNames);
        }

        return policyNames;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListRolePolicies를 참조하십시오.

ListRoles

다음 코드 예시는 ListRoles의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List IAM roles.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of IAM roles.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Role>> ListRolesAsync()
    {
        var listRolesPaginator = _IAMService.Paginators.ListRoles(new
ListRolesRequest());
        var roles = new List<Role>();

        await foreach (var response in listRolesPaginator.Responses)
        {
            roles.AddRange(response.Roles);
        }

        return roles;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListRoles를 참조하십시오.

ListSAMLProviders

다음 코드 예시는 ListSAMLProviders의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List SAML authentication providers.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of SAML providers.</returns>
    public async Task<List<SAMLProviderListEntry>> ListSAMLProvidersAsync()
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.ListSAMLProvidersAsync(new
ListSAMLProvidersRequest());
        return response.SAMLProviderList;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListSAMLProviders를 참조하십시오.

`ListUsers`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListUsers`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List IAM users.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of IAM users.</returns>
    public async Task<List<User>> ListUsersAsync()
```

```
    {
        var listUsersPaginator = _IAMService.Paginators.ListUsers(new
 ListUsersRequest());
        var users = new List<User>();

        await foreach (var response in listUsersPaginator.Responses)
        {
            users.AddRange(response.Users);
        }

        return users;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListUsers를 참조하십시오.

PutRolePolicy

다음 코드 예시는 PutRolePolicy의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Update the inline policy document embedded in a role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyName">The name of the policy to embed.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the role to update.</param>
    /// <param name="policyDocument">The policy document that defines the role.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> PutRolePolicyAsync(string policyName, string roleName,
 string policyDocument)
    {
        var request = new PutRolePolicyRequest
        {
```

```
            PolicyName = policyName,
            RoleName = roleName,
            PolicyDocument = policyDocument
        };

        var response = await _IAMService.PutRolePolicyAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 PutRolePolicy를 참조하십시오.

시나리오

복원력이 뛰어난 서비스 구축 및 관리

다음 코드 예제에서는 책, 영화, 노래 추천을 반환하는 로드 밸런싱 웹 서비스를 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제에서는 서비스가 장애에 대응하는 방법과 장애 발생 시 복원력을 높이기 위해 서비스를 재구성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 그룹을 사용하여 시작 템플릿을 기반으로 Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud(Amazon EC2) 인스턴스를 생성하고 인스턴스 수를 지정된 범위 내로 유지합니다.
- Elastic Load Balancing으로 HTTP 요청을 처리하고 배포합니다.
- Auto Scaling 그룹의 인스턴스 상태를 모니터링하고 요청을 정상 인스턴스로만 전달합니다.
- 각 EC2 인스턴스에서 Python 웹 서버를 실행하여 HTTP 요청을 처리합니다. 웹 서버는 추천 및 상태 확인으로 응답합니다.
- Amazon DynamoDB 테이블을 사용하여 추천 서비스를 시뮬레이션합니다.
- AWS Systems Manager 파라미터를 업데이트하여 요청 및 상태 확인에 대한 웹 서버 응답을 제어합니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        _configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally, load local settings.
            .Build();


        // Set up dependency injection for the AWS services.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonDynamoDB>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonElasticLoadBalancingV2>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonAutoScaling>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonEC2>()
                    .AddTransient<AutoScalerWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<SmParameterWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<Recommendations>()
                    .AddSingleton<IConfiguration>(_configuration)
            )
            .Build();

        ServicesSetup(host);
        ResourcesSetup();

        try
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the Resilient Architecture Example
Scenario.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            await Deploy(true);
```

```
            Console.WriteLine("Now let's begin the scenario.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            await Demo(true);

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Finally, let's clean up our resources.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

            await DestroyResources(true);

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Resilient Architecture Example Scenario is
complete.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine($"There was a problem running the scenario:
{ex.Message}");
            await DestroyResources(true);
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Setup any common resources, also used for integration testing.
    /// </summary>
    public static void ResourcesSetup()
    {
        _httpClient = new HttpClient();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the services for use within the console application.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="host">The services host.</param>
    private static void ServicesSetup(IHost host)
    {
        _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper>();
        _iamClient =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>();
```

```
        _recommendations = host.Services.GetRequiredService<Recommendations>();
        _autoScalerWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<AutoScalerWrapper>();
        _smParameterWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<SmParameterWrapper>();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Deploy necessary resources for the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to run as interactive.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> Deploy(bool interactive)
    {
        var protocol = "HTTP";
        var port = 80;
        var sshPort = 22;

        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nFor this demo, we'll use the AWS SDK for .NET to create several AWS
resources\n" +
            "to set up a load-balanced web service endpoint and explore some ways to
make it resilient\n" +
            "against various kinds of failures.\n\n" +
            "Some of the resources create by this demo are:\n");

        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* A DynamoDB table that the web service depends on to provide book,
movie, and song recommendations.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* An EC2 launch template that defines EC2 instances that each contain
a Python web server.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* An EC2 Auto Scaling group that manages EC2 instances across several
Availability Zones.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* An Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) load balancer that targets the Auto
Scaling group to distribute requests.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter when you're ready to start deploying
resources.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();

        // Create and populate the DynamoDB table.
```

```
        var databaseTableName = _configuration["databaseName"];
        var recommendationsPath = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "recommendations_objects.json");
        Console.WriteLine($"Creating and populating a DynamoDB table named
{databaseTableName}.");
        await _recommendations.CreateDatabaseWithName(databaseTableName);
        await _recommendations.PopulateDatabase(databaseTableName,
recommendationsPath);
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        // Create the EC2 Launch Template.

        Console.WriteLine(
            $"Creating an EC2 launch template that runs 'server_startup_script.sh'
when an instance starts.\n"
            + "\nThis script starts a Python web server defined in the `server.py`
script. The web server\n"
            + "listens to HTTP requests on port 80 and responds to requests to '/'
and to '/healthcheck'.\n"
            + "For demo purposes, this server is run as the root user. In
production, the best practice is to\n"
            + "run a web server, such as Apache, with least-privileged
credentials.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nThe template also defines an IAM policy that each instance uses to
assume a role that grants\n"
            + "permissions to access the DynamoDB recommendation table and Systems
Manager parameters\n"
            + "that control the flow of the demo.");

        var startupScriptPath = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "server_startup_script.sh");
        var instancePolicyPath = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "instance_policy.json");
        await _autoScalerWrapper.CreateTemplate(startupScriptPath,
instancePolicyPath);
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        Console.WriteLine(
            "Creating an EC2 Auto Scaling group that maintains three EC2 instances,
each in a different\n"
            + "Availability Zone.\n");
        var zones = await _autoScalerWrapper.DescribeAvailabilityZones();
```

```
        await _autoScalerWrapper.CreateGroupOfSize(3, _autoScalerWrapper.GroupName,
zones);
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        Console.WriteLine(
            "At this point, you have EC2 instances created. Once each instance
starts, it listens for\n"
            + "HTTP requests. You can see these instances in the console or continue
with the demo.\n");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter when you're ready to continue.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();

        Console.WriteLine("Creating variables that control the flow of the demo.");
        await _smParameterWrapper.Reset();

        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nCreating an Elastic Load Balancing target group and load balancer.
The target group\n"
            + "defines how the load balancer connects to instances. The load
balancer provides a\n"
            + "single endpoint where clients connect and dispatches requests to
instances in the group.");

        var defaultVpc = await _autoScalerWrapper.GetDefaultVpc();
        var subnets = await
_autoScalerWrapper.GetAllVpcSubnetsForZones(defaultVpc.VpcId, zones);
        var subnetIds = subnets.Select(s => s.SubnetId).ToList();
        var targetGroup = await
_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.CreateTargetGroupOnVpc(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.TargetGroupN
protocol, port, defaultVpc.VpcId);

        await
_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.CreateLoadBalancerAndListener(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.LoadB
subnetIds, targetGroup);
        await
_autoScalerWrapper.AttachLoadBalancerToGroup(_autoScalerWrapper.GroupName,
targetGroup.TargetGroupArn);
        Console.WriteLine("\nVerifying access to the load balancer endpoint...");
        var endPoint = await
_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.GetEndpointForLoadBalancerByName(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.Lo
```

```
        var loadBalancerAccess = await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.VerifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(endPoint);

        if (!loadBalancerAccess)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\nCouldn't connect to the load balancer, verifying
 that the port is open...");

            var ipString = await _httpClient.GetStringAsync("https://
checkip.amazonaws.com");
            ipString = ipString.Trim();

            var defaultSecurityGroup = await
 _autoScalerWrapper.GetDefaultSecurityGroupForVpc(defaultVpc);
            var portIsOpen =
 _autoScalerWrapper.VerifyInboundPortForGroup(defaultSecurityGroup, port, ipString);
            var sshPortIsOpen =
 _autoScalerWrapper.VerifyInboundPortForGroup(defaultSecurityGroup, sshPort,
 ipString);

            if (!portIsOpen)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    "\nFor this example to work, the default security group for your
 default VPC must\n"
                    + "allows access from this computer. You can either add it
 automatically from this\n"
                    + "example or add it yourself using the AWS Management Console.
\n");

                if (!interactive || GetYesNoResponse(
                        "Do you want to add a rule to the security group to allow
 inbound traffic from your computer's IP address?"))
                {
                    await
 _autoScalerWrapper.OpenInboundPort(defaultSecurityGroup.GroupId, port, ipString);
                }
            }

            if (!sshPortIsOpen)
            {
                if (!interactive || GetYesNoResponse(
                        "Do you want to add a rule to the security group to allow
 inbound SSH traffic for debugging from your computer's IP address?"))
```

```
                {
                    await
_autoScalerWrapper.OpenInboundPort(defaultSecurityGroup.GroupId, sshPort,
ipString);
                }
            }
            loadBalancerAccess = await
_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.VerifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(endPoint);
        }

        if (loadBalancerAccess)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Your load balancer is ready. You can access it by
browsing to:");
            Console.WriteLine($"\thttp://{endPoint}\n");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "\nCouldn't get a successful response from the load balancer
endpoint. Troubleshoot by\n"
                + "manually verifying that your VPC and security group are
configured correctly and that\n"
                + "you can successfully make a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint:\n");
            Console.WriteLine($"\thttp://{endPoint}\n");
        }
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter when you're ready to continue with the
demo.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();
        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Demonstrate the steps of the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to run as an interactive scenario.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> Demo(bool interactive)
    {
        var ssmOnlyPolicy = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "ssm_only_policy.json");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Resetting parameters to starting values for demo.");
        await _smParameterWrapper.Reset();

        Console.WriteLine("\nThis part of the demonstration shows how to toggle
 different parts of the system\n" +
                          "to create situations where the web service fails, and
 shows how using a resilient\n" +
                          "architecture can keep the web service running in spite of
 these failures.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 88));
        Console.WriteLine("At the start, the load balancer endpoint returns
 recommendations and reports that all targets are healthy.");
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine($"The web service running on the EC2 instances gets
 recommendations by querying a DynamoDB table.\n" +
                          $"The table name is contained in a Systems Manager
 parameter named '{_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter}'.\n" +
                          $"To simulate a failure of the recommendation service,
 let's set this parameter to name a non-existent table.\n");
        await
 _smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter, "this-
is-not-a-table");
        Console.WriteLine("\nNow, sending a GET request to the load balancer
 endpoint returns a failure code. But, the service reports as\n" +
                          "healthy to the load balancer because shallow health
 checks don't check for failure of the recommendation service.");
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("Instead of failing when the recommendation service fails,
 the web service can return a static response.");
        Console.WriteLine("While this is not a perfect solution, it presents the
 customer with a somewhat better experience than failure.");

        await
 _smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.FailureResponseParameter,
 "static");

        Console.WriteLine("\nNow, sending a GET request to the load balancer
 endpoint returns a static response.");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("The service still reports as healthy because health
checks are still shallow.");
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("Let's reinstate the recommendation service.\n");
        await
_smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter,
_smParameterWrapper.TableName);
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nLet's also substitute bad credentials for one of the instances in the
target group so that it can't\n" +
            "access the DynamoDB recommendation table.\n"
        );
        await _autoScalerWrapper.CreateInstanceProfileWithName(
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsPolicyName,
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsRoleName,
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsProfileName,
            ssmOnlyPolicy,
            new List<string> { "AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore" }
        );
        var instances = await
_autoScalerWrapper.GetInstancesByGroupName(_autoScalerWrapper.GroupName);
        var badInstanceId = instances.First();
        var instanceProfile = await
_autoScalerWrapper.GetInstanceProfile(badInstanceId);
        Console.WriteLine(
            $"Replacing the profile for instance {badInstanceId} with a profile that
contains\n" +
            "bad credentials...\n"
        );
        await _autoScalerWrapper.ReplaceInstanceProfile(
            badInstanceId,
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsProfileName,
            instanceProfile.AssociationId
        );
        Console.WriteLine(
            "Now, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint returns either
a recommendation or a static response,\n" +
            "depending on which instance is selected by the load balancer.\n"
        );
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("\nLet's implement a deep health check. For this demo, a
deep health check tests whether");
        Console.WriteLine("the web service can access the DynamoDB table that it
depends on for recommendations. Note that");
        Console.WriteLine("the deep health check is only for ELB routing and not for
Auto Scaling instance health.");
        Console.WriteLine("This kind of deep health check is not recommended for
Auto Scaling instance health, because it");
        Console.WriteLine("risks accidental termination of all instances in the Auto
Scaling group when a dependent service fails.");

        Console.WriteLine("\nBy implementing deep health checks, the load balancer
can detect when one of the instances is failing");
        Console.WriteLine("and take that instance out of rotation.");

        await
_smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.HealthCheckParameter,
"deep");

        Console.WriteLine($"\nNow, checking target health indicates that the
instance with bad credentials ({badInstanceId})");
        Console.WriteLine("is unhealthy. Note that it might take a minute or two for
the load balancer to detect the unhealthy");
        Console.WriteLine("instance. Sending a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint always returns a recommendation, because");
        Console.WriteLine("the load balancer takes unhealthy instances out of its
rotation.");

        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("\nBecause the instances in this demo are controlled by an
auto scaler, the simplest way to fix an unhealthy");
        Console.WriteLine("instance is to terminate it and let the auto scaler start
a new instance to replace it.");

        await _autoScalerWrapper.TryTerminateInstanceById(badInstanceId);

        Console.WriteLine($"\nEven while the instance is terminating and the new
instance is starting, sending a GET");
        Console.WriteLine("request to the web service continues to get a successful
recommendation response because");
        Console.WriteLine("starts and reports as healthy, it is included in the load
balancing rotation.");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("Note that terminating and replacing an instance typically
 takes several minutes, during which time you");
        Console.WriteLine("can see the changing health check status until the new
 instance is running and healthy.");

        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("\nIf the recommendation service fails now, deep health
 checks mean all instances report as unhealthy.");

        await
 _smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter, "this-
is-not-a-table");

        Console.WriteLine($"\nWhen all instances are unhealthy, the load balancer
 continues to route requests even to");
        Console.WriteLine("unhealthy instances, allowing them to fail open and
 return a static response rather than fail");
        Console.WriteLine("closed and report failure to the customer.");

        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();
        await _smParameterWrapper.Reset();

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Clean up the resources from the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to ask the user for cleanup.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> DestroyResources(bool interactive)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine(
            "To keep things tidy and to avoid unwanted charges on your account, we
 can clean up all AWS resources\n" +
            "that were created for this demo."
        );
```

```
        if (!interactive || GetYesNoResponse("Do you want to clean up all demo
resources? (y/n) "))
        {
            await
_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.DeleteLoadBalancerByName(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.LoadBalanc
            await
_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.DeleteTargetGroupByName(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.TargetGroup
            await
_autoScalerWrapper.TerminateAndDeleteAutoScalingGroupWithName(_autoScalerWrapper.GroupName)
            await
_autoScalerWrapper.DeleteKeyPairByName(_autoScalerWrapper.KeyPairName);
            await
_autoScalerWrapper.DeleteTemplateByName(_autoScalerWrapper.LaunchTemplateName);
            await _autoScalerWrapper.DeleteInstanceProfile(
                _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsProfileName,
                _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsRoleName
            );
            await
_recommendations.DestroyDatabaseByName(_recommendations.TableName);
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Ok, we'll leave the resources intact.\n" +
                "Don't forget to delete them when you're done with them or you might
incur unexpected charges."
            );
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return true;
    }
```

Auto Scaling과 Amazon EC2 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management methods.
/// </summary>
public class AutoScalerWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonAutoScaling _amazonAutoScaling;
    private readonly IAmazonEC2 _amazonEc2;
```

```
    private readonly IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement _amazonSsm;
    private readonly IAmazonIdentityManagementService _amazonIam;
    private readonly ILogger<AutoScalerWrapper> _logger;

    private readonly string _instanceType = "";
    private readonly string _amiParam = "";
    private readonly string _launchTemplateName = "";
    private readonly string _groupName = "";
    private readonly string _instancePolicyName = "";
    private readonly string _instanceRoleName = "";
    private readonly string _instanceProfileName = "";
    private readonly string _badCredsProfileName = "";
    private readonly string _badCredsRoleName = "";
    private readonly string _badCredsPolicyName = "";
    private readonly string _keyPairName = "";

    public string GroupName => _groupName;
    public string KeyPairName => _keyPairName;
    public string LaunchTemplateName => _launchTemplateName;
    public string InstancePolicyName => _instancePolicyName;
    public string BadCredsProfileName => _badCredsProfileName;
    public string BadCredsRoleName => _badCredsRoleName;
    public string BadCredsPolicyName => _badCredsPolicyName;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the AutoScalerWrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonAutoScaling">The injected AutoScaling client.</param>
    /// <param name="amazonEc2">The injected EC2 client.</param>
    /// <param name="amazonIam">The injected IAM client.</param>
    /// <param name="amazonSsm">The injected SSM client.</param>
    public AutoScalerWrapper(
        IAmazonAutoScaling amazonAutoScaling,
        IAmazonEC2 amazonEc2,
        IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement amazonSsm,
        IAmazonIdentityManagementService amazonIam,
        IConfiguration configuration,
        ILogger<AutoScalerWrapper> logger)
    {
        _amazonAutoScaling = amazonAutoScaling;
        _amazonEc2 = amazonEc2;
        _amazonSsm = amazonSsm;
        _amazonIam = amazonIam;
        _logger = logger;
```

```
        var prefix = configuration["resourcePrefix"];
        _instanceType = configuration["instanceType"];
        _amiParam = configuration["amiParam"];

        _launchTemplateName = prefix + "-template";
        _groupName = prefix + "-group";
        _instancePolicyName = prefix + "-pol";
        _instanceRoleName = prefix + "-role";
        _instanceProfileName = prefix + "-prof";
        _badCredsPolicyName = prefix + "-bc-pol";
        _badCredsRoleName = prefix + "-bc-role";
        _badCredsProfileName = prefix + "-bc-prof";
        _keyPairName = prefix + "-key-pair";
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a policy, role, and profile that is associated with instances with a
specified name.
    /// An instance's associated profile defines a role that is assumed by the
    /// instance.The role has attached policies that specify the AWS permissions
granted to
    /// clients that run on the instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyName">Name to use for the policy.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">Name to use for the role.</param>
    /// <param name="profileName">Name to use for the profile.</param>
    /// <param name="ssmOnlyPolicyFile">Path to a policy file for SSM.</param>
    /// <param name="awsManagedPolicies">AWS Managed policies to be attached to the
role.</param>
    /// <returns>The Arn of the profile.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateInstanceProfileWithName(
        string policyName,
        string roleName,
        string profileName,
        string ssmOnlyPolicyFile,
        List<string>? awsManagedPolicies = null)
    {

        var assumeRoleDoc = "{" +
                                    "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                                    "\"Statement\": [{" +
                                         "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                                         "\"Principal\": {" +
```

```
                                        "\"Service\": [" +
                                            "\"ec2.amazonaws.com\"" +
                                        "]" +
                                        "}," +
                                    "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
                                    "}]" +
                                "}";

        var policyDocument = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(ssmOnlyPolicyFile);

        var policyArn = "";

        try
        {
            var createPolicyResult = await _amazonIam.CreatePolicyAsync(
                new CreatePolicyRequest
                {
                    PolicyName = policyName,
                    PolicyDocument = policyDocument
                });
            policyArn = createPolicyResult.Policy.Arn;
        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            // The policy already exists, so we look it up to get the Arn.
            var policiesPaginator = _amazonIam.Paginators.ListPolicies(
                new ListPoliciesRequest()
                {
                    Scope = PolicyScopeType.Local
                });
            // Get the entire list using the paginator.
            await foreach (var policy in policiesPaginator.Policies)
            {
                if (policy.PolicyName.Equals(policyName))
                {
                    policyArn = policy.Arn;
                }
            }

            if (policyArn == null)
            {
                throw new InvalidOperationException("Policy not found");
            }
        }
```

```
        try
        {
            await _amazonIam.CreateRoleAsync(new CreateRoleRequest()
            {
                RoleName = roleName,
                AssumeRolePolicyDocument = assumeRoleDoc,
            });
            await _amazonIam.AttachRolePolicyAsync(new AttachRolePolicyRequest()
            {
                RoleName = roleName,
                PolicyArn = policyArn
            });
            if (awsManagedPolicies != null)
            {
                foreach (var awsPolicy in awsManagedPolicies)
                {
                    await _amazonIam.AttachRolePolicyAsync(new
AttachRolePolicyRequest()
                    {
                        PolicyArn = $"arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/{awsPolicy}",
                        RoleName = roleName
                    });
                }
            }
        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Role already exists.");
        }

        string profileArn = "";
        try
        {
            var profileCreateResponse = await _amazonIam.CreateInstanceProfileAsync(
                new CreateInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName
                });
            // Allow time for the profile to be ready.
            profileArn = profileCreateResponse.InstanceProfile.Arn;
            Thread.Sleep(10000);
            await _amazonIam.AddRoleToInstanceProfileAsync(
                new AddRoleToInstanceProfileRequest()
```

```
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName,
                    RoleName = roleName
                });

        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Policy already exists.");
            var profileGetResponse = await _amazonIam.GetInstanceProfileAsync(
                new GetInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName
                });
            profileArn = profileGetResponse.InstanceProfile.Arn;
        }
        return profileArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new key pair and save the file.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="newKeyPairName">The name of the new key pair.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task CreateKeyPair(string newKeyPairName)
    {
        try
        {
            var keyResponse = await _amazonEc2.CreateKeyPairAsync(
                new CreateKeyPairRequest() { KeyName = newKeyPairName });
            await File.WriteAllTextAsync($"{newKeyPairName}.pem",
                keyResponse.KeyPair.KeyMaterial);
            Console.WriteLine($"Created key pair {newKeyPairName}.");
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Key pair already exists.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the key pair and file by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="deleteKeyPairName">The key pair to delete.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteKeyPairByName(string deleteKeyPairName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonEc2.DeleteKeyPairAsync(
                new DeleteKeyPairRequest() { KeyName = deleteKeyPairName });
            File.Delete($"{deleteKeyPairName}.pem");
        }
        catch (FileNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Key pair {deleteKeyPairName} not found.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Creates an Amazon EC2 launch template to use with Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling.
    /// The launch template specifies a Bash script in its user data field that runs
after
    /// the instance is started. This script installs the Python packages and starts
a Python
    /// web server on the instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="startupScriptPath">The path to a Bash script file that is
run.</param>
    /// <param name="instancePolicyPath">The path to a permissions policy to create
and attach to the profile.</param>
    /// <returns>The template object.</returns>
    public async Task<Amazon.EC2.Model.LaunchTemplate> CreateTemplate(string
startupScriptPath, string instancePolicyPath)
    {
        try
        {
            await CreateKeyPair(_keyPairName);
            await CreateInstanceProfileWithName(_instancePolicyName,
_instanceRoleName,
                _instanceProfileName, instancePolicyPath);

            var startServerText = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(startupScriptPath);
            var plainTextBytes =
System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(startServerText);

            var amiLatest = await _amazonSsm.GetParameterAsync(
                new GetParameterRequest() { Name = _amiParam });
```

```
            var amiId = amiLatest.Parameter.Value;
            var launchTemplateResponse = await _amazonEc2.CreateLaunchTemplateAsync(
                new CreateLaunchTemplateRequest()
                {
                    LaunchTemplateName = _launchTemplateName,
                    LaunchTemplateData = new RequestLaunchTemplateData()
                    {
                        InstanceType = _instanceType,
                        ImageId = amiId,
                        IamInstanceProfile =
                            new

LaunchTemplateIamInstanceProfileSpecificationRequest()
                            {
                                Name = _instanceProfileName
                            },
                        KeyName = _keyPairName,
                        UserData = System.Convert.ToBase64String(plainTextBytes)
                    }
                });
            return launchTemplateResponse.LaunchTemplate;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode ==
"InvalidLaunchTemplateName.AlreadyExistsException")
            {
                _logger.LogError($"Could not create the template, the name
{_launchTemplateName} already exists. " +
                                 $"Please try again with a unique name.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An error occurred while creating the template.:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of Availability Zones in the AWS Region of the Amazon EC2 Client.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of availability zones.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> DescribeAvailabilityZones()
    {
        try
        {
            var zoneResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeAvailabilityZonesAsync(
                new DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest());
            return zoneResponse.AvailabilityZones.Select(z => z.ZoneName).ToList();
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An Amazon EC2 error occurred while listing
 availability zones.: {ec2Exception.Message}");
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An error occurred while listing availability zones.:
 {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an EC2 Auto Scaling group of a specified size and name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupSize">The size for the group.</param>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name for the group.</param>
    /// <param name="availabilityZones">The availability zones for the group.</
param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task CreateGroupOfSize(int groupSize, string groupName,
 List<string> availabilityZones)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonAutoScaling.CreateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                new CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                {
                    AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
                    AvailabilityZones = availabilityZones,
                    LaunchTemplate =
                        new Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.LaunchTemplateSpecification()
```

```
                        {
                            LaunchTemplateName = _launchTemplateName,
                            Version = "$Default"
                        },
                    MaxSize = groupSize,
                    MinSize = groupSize
                });
            Console.WriteLine($"Created EC2 Auto Scaling group {groupName} with size
{groupSize}.");
        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"EC2 Auto Scaling group {groupName} already
exists.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the default VPC for the account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The default VPC object.</returns>
    public async Task<Vpc> GetDefaultVpc()
    {
        try
        {
            var vpcResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeVpcsAsync(
                new DescribeVpcsRequest()
                {
                    Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                    {
                        new("is-default", new List<string>() { "true" })
                    }
                });
            return vpcResponse.Vpcs[0];
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "UnauthorizedOperation")
            {
                _logger.LogError(ec2Exception, $"You do not have the necessary
permissions to describe VPCs.");
            }

            throw;
```

```
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"An error occurred while describing the vpcs.:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get all the subnets for a Vpc in a set of availability zones.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vpcId">The Id of the Vpc.</param>
    /// <param name="availabilityZones">The list of availability zones.</param>
    /// <returns>The collection of subnet objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Subnet>> GetAllVpcSubnetsForZones(string vpcId,
List<string> availabilityZones)
    {
        try
        {
            var subnets = new List<Subnet>();
            var subnetPaginator = _amazonEc2.Paginators.DescribeSubnets(
                new DescribeSubnetsRequest()
                {
                    Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                    {
                        new("vpc-id", new List<string>() { vpcId }),
                        new("availability-zone", availabilityZones),
                        new("default-for-az", new List<string>() { "true" })
                    }
                });

            // Get the entire list using the paginator.
            await foreach (var subnet in subnetPaginator.Subnets)
            {
                subnets.Add(subnet);
            }

            return subnets;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidVpcID.NotFound")
            {
```

```
                _logger.LogError(ec2Exception, $"The specified VPC ID {vpcId} does
not exist.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"An error occurred while describing the subnets.:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a launch template by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="templateName">The name of the template to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteTemplateByName(string templateName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonEc2.DeleteLaunchTemplateAsync(
                new DeleteLaunchTemplateRequest()
                {
                    LaunchTemplateName = templateName
                });
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode ==
"InvalidLaunchTemplateName.NotFoundException")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"Could not delete the template, the name {_launchTemplateName}
was not found.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
```

```
            _logger.LogError($"An error occurred while deleting the template.:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Detaches a role from an instance profile, detaches policies from the role,
    /// and deletes all the resources.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="profileName">The name of the profile to delete.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the role to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteInstanceProfile(string profileName, string roleName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonIam.RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileAsync(
                new RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName,
                    RoleName = roleName
                });
            await _amazonIam.DeleteInstanceProfileAsync(
                new DeleteInstanceProfileRequest() { InstanceProfileName =
profileName });
            var attachedPolicies = await _amazonIam.ListAttachedRolePoliciesAsync(
                new ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest() { RoleName = roleName });
            foreach (var policy in attachedPolicies.AttachedPolicies)
            {
                await _amazonIam.DetachRolePolicyAsync(
                    new DetachRolePolicyRequest()
                    {
                        RoleName = roleName,
                        PolicyArn = policy.PolicyArn
                    });
                // Delete the custom policies only.
                if (!policy.PolicyArn.StartsWith("arn:aws:iam::aws"))
                {
                    await _amazonIam.DeletePolicyAsync(
                        new Amazon.IdentityManagement.Model.DeletePolicyRequest()
                        {
                            PolicyArn = policy.PolicyArn
                        });
```

```
                }
            }

            await _amazonIam.DeleteRoleAsync(
                new DeleteRoleRequest() { RoleName = roleName });
        }
        catch (NoSuchEntityException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Instance profile {profileName} does not exist.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Gets data about the instances in an EC2 Auto Scaling group by its group
name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="group">The name of the auto scaling group.</param>
    /// <returns>A collection of instance Ids.</returns>
    public async Task<IEnumerable<string>> GetInstancesByGroupName(string group)
    {
        var instanceResponse = await
_amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest()
            {
                AutoScalingGroupNames = new List<string>() { group }
            });
        var instanceIds = instanceResponse.AutoScalingGroups.SelectMany(
            g => g.Instances.Select(i => i.InstanceId));
        return instanceIds;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the instance profile association data for an instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance.</param>
    /// <returns>Instance profile associations data.</returns>
    public async Task<IamInstanceProfileAssociation> GetInstanceProfile(string
instanceId)
    {
        try
        {
            var response = await
_amazonEc2.DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsAsync(
                new DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsRequest()
```

```
                {
                    Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                    {
                        new("instance-id", new List<string>() { instanceId })
                    },
                });
            return response.IamInstanceProfileAssociations[0];
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(ec2Exception, $"Instance {instanceId} not found");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"An error occurred while creating the template.:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Replace the profile associated with a running instance. After the profile is
replaced, the instance
    /// is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new profile. When the instance is
ready, Systems Manager is
    /// used to restart the Python web server.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance to update.</param>
    /// <param name="credsProfileName">The name of the new profile to associate with
the specified instance.</param>
    /// <param name="associationId">The Id of the existing profile association for
the instance.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task ReplaceInstanceProfile(string instanceId, string
credsProfileName, string associationId)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonEc2.ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationAsync(
```

```
                new ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationRequest()
                {
                    AssociationId = associationId,
                    IamInstanceProfile = new IamInstanceProfileSpecification()
                    {
                        Name = credsProfileName
                    }
                });
            // Allow time before resetting.
            Thread.Sleep(25000);

            await _amazonEc2.RebootInstancesAsync(
                new RebootInstancesRequest(new List<string>() { instanceId }));
            Thread.Sleep(25000);
            var instanceReady = false;
            var retries = 5;
            while (retries-- > 0 && !instanceReady)
            {
                var instancesPaginator =
                    _amazonSsm.Paginators.DescribeInstanceInformation(
                        new DescribeInstanceInformationRequest());
                // Get the entire list using the paginator.
                await foreach (var instance in
instancesPaginator.InstanceInformationList)
                {
                    instanceReady = instance.InstanceId == instanceId;
                    if (instanceReady)
                    {
                        break;
                    }
                }
            }
            Console.WriteLine("Waiting for instance to be running.");
            await WaitForInstanceState(instanceId, InstanceStateName.Running);
            Console.WriteLine("Instance ready.");
            Console.WriteLine($"Sending restart command to instance {instanceId}");
            await _amazonSsm.SendCommandAsync(
                new SendCommandRequest()
                {
                    InstanceIds = new List<string>() { instanceId },
                    DocumentName = "AWS-RunShellScript",
                    Parameters = new Dictionary<string, List<string>>()
                    {
                        {
```

```
                            "commands",
                            new List<string>() { "cd / && sudo python3 server.py
80" }
                        }
                    }
                });
            Console.WriteLine($"Restarted the web server on instance {instanceId}");
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(ec2Exception, $"Instance {instanceId} not found");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"An error occurred while replacing the template.:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Try to terminate an instance by its Id.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance to terminate.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TryTerminateInstanceById(string instanceId)
    {
        var stopping = false;
        Console.WriteLine($"Stopping {instanceId}...");
        while (!stopping)
        {
            try
            {
                await _amazonAutoScaling.TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                    new TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                    {
                        InstanceId = instanceId,
                        ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity = false
                    });
```

```
                stopping = true;
            }
            catch (ScalingActivityInProgressException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Scaling activity in progress for {instanceId}.
Waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Tries to delete the EC2 Auto Scaling group. If the group is in use or in
progress,
    /// waits and retries until the group is successfully deleted.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group to try to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TryDeleteGroupByName(string groupName)
    {
        var stopped = false;
        while (!stopped)
        {
            try
            {
                await _amazonAutoScaling.DeleteAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                    new DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                    {
                        AutoScalingGroupName = groupName
                    });
                stopped = true;
            }
            catch (Exception e)
                when ((e is ScalingActivityInProgressException)
                      || (e is Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.ResourceInUseException))
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Some instances are still running. Waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Terminate instances and delete the Auto Scaling group by name.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TerminateAndDeleteAutoScalingGroupWithName(string groupName)
    {
        var describeGroupsResponse = await
_amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest()
            {
                AutoScalingGroupNames = new List<string>() { groupName }
            });
        if (describeGroupsResponse.AutoScalingGroups.Any())
        {
            // Update the size to 0.
            await _amazonAutoScaling.UpdateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                new UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                {
                    AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
                    MinSize = 0
                });
            var group = describeGroupsResponse.AutoScalingGroups[0];
            foreach (var instance in group.Instances)
            {
                await TryTerminateInstanceById(instance.InstanceId);
            }

            await TryDeleteGroupByName(groupName);
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"No groups found with name {groupName}.");
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get the default security group for a specified Vpc.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vpc">The Vpc to search.</param>
    /// <returns>The default security group.</returns>
    public async Task<SecurityGroup> GetDefaultSecurityGroupForVpc(Vpc vpc)
    {
        var groupResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeSecurityGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest()
```

```
            {
                Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                {
                    new ("group-name", new List<string>() { "default" }),
                    new ("vpc-id", new List<string>() { vpc.VpcId })
                }
            });
        return groupResponse.SecurityGroups[0];
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Verify the default security group of a Vpc allows ingress from the calling
computer.
    /// This can be done by allowing ingress from this computer's IP address.
    /// In some situations, such as connecting from a corporate network, you must
instead specify
    /// a prefix list Id. You can also temporarily open the port to any IP address
while running this example.
    /// If you do, be sure to remove public access when you're done.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vpc">The group to check.</param>
    /// <param name="port">The port to verify.</param>
    /// <param name="ipAddress">This computer's IP address.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the ip address is allowed on the group.</returns>
    public bool VerifyInboundPortForGroup(SecurityGroup group, int port, string
ipAddress)
    {
        var portIsOpen = false;
        foreach (var ipPermission in group.IpPermissions)
        {
            if (ipPermission.FromPort == port)
            {
                foreach (var ipRange in ipPermission.Ipv4Ranges)
                {
                    var cidr = ipRange.CidrIp;
                    if (cidr.StartsWith(ipAddress) || cidr == "0.0.0.0/0")
                    {
                        portIsOpen = true;
                    }
                }

                if (ipPermission.PrefixListIds.Any())
                {
                    portIsOpen = true;
```

```
                }

                if (!portIsOpen)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("The inbound rule does not appear to be open
to either this computer's IP\n" +
                                      "address, to all IP addresses (0.0.0.0/0), or
to a prefix list ID.");
                }
                else
                {
                    break;
                }
            }
        }

        return portIsOpen;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add an ingress rule to the specified security group that allows access on
the
    /// specified port from the specified IP address.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupId">The Id of the security group to modify.</param>
    /// <param name="port">The port to open.</param>
    /// <param name="ipAddress">The IP address to allow access.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task OpenInboundPort(string groupId, int port, string ipAddress)
    {
        await _amazonEc2.AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressAsync(
            new AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest()
            {
                GroupId = groupId,
                IpPermissions = new List<IpPermission>()
                {
                    new IpPermission()
                    {
                        FromPort = port,
                        ToPort = port,
                        IpProtocol = "tcp",
                        Ipv4Ranges = new List<IpRange>()
                        {
                            new IpRange() { CidrIp = $"{ipAddress}/32" }
```

```
                        }
                    }
                }
            });
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Attaches an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) target group to this EC2 Auto
 Scaling group.
    /// The
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="autoScalingGroupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</
param>
    /// <param name="targetGroupArn">The Arn for the target group.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task AttachLoadBalancerToGroup(string autoScalingGroupName, string
 targetGroupArn)
    {
        await _amazonAutoScaling.AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsAsync(
            new AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsRequest()
            {
                AutoScalingGroupName = autoScalingGroupName,
                TargetGroupARNs = new List<string>() { targetGroupArn }
            });
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Wait until an EC2 instance is in a specified state.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The instance Id.</param>
    /// <param name="stateName">The state to wait for.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> WaitForInstanceState(string instanceId,
 InstanceStateName stateName)
    {
        var request = new DescribeInstancesRequest
        {
            InstanceIds = new List<string> { instanceId }
        };

        // Wait until the instance is in the specified state.
        var hasState = false;
        do
        {
```

```
            // Wait 5 seconds.
            Thread.Sleep(5000);

            // Check for the desired state.
            var response = await _amazonEc2.DescribeInstancesAsync(request);
            var instance = response.Reservations[0].Instances[0];
            hasState = instance.State.Name == stateName;
            Console.Write(". ");
        } while (!hasState);

        return hasState;
    }
}
```

Elastic Load Balancing 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates Elastic Load Balancer actions.
/// </summary>
public class ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonElasticLoadBalancingV2 _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2;
    private string? _endpoint = null;
    private readonly string _targetGroupName = "";
    private readonly string _loadBalancerName = "";
    HttpClient _httpClient = new();

    public string TargetGroupName => _targetGroupName;
    public string LoadBalancerName => _loadBalancerName;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the Elastic Load Balancer wrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2">The injected load balancing v2
 client.</param>
    /// <param name="configuration">The injected configuration.</param>
    public ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper(
        IAmazonElasticLoadBalancingV2 amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2,
        IConfiguration configuration)
    {
        _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2 = amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2;
```

```
        var prefix = configuration["resourcePrefix"];
        _targetGroupName = prefix + "-tg";
        _loadBalancerName = prefix + "-lb";
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the HTTP Endpoint of a load balancer by its name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="loadBalancerName">The name of the load balancer.</param>
    /// <returns>The HTTP endpoint.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetEndpointForLoadBalancerByName(string
loadBalancerName)
    {
        if (_endpoint == null)
        {
            var endpointResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                    new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { loadBalancerName }
                    });
            _endpoint = endpointResponse.LoadBalancers[0].DNSName;
        }

        return _endpoint;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Return the GET response for an endpoint as text.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="endpoint">The endpoint for the request.</param>
    /// <returns>The request response.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetEndPointResponse(string endpoint)
    {
        var endpointResponse = await _httpClient.GetAsync($"http://{endpoint}");
        var textResponse = await endpointResponse.Content.ReadAsStringAsync();
        return textResponse!;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the target health for a group by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group.</param>
    /// <returns>The collection of health descriptions.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<List<TargetHealthDescription>>
 CheckTargetHealthForGroup(string groupName)
    {
        List<TargetHealthDescription> result = null!;
        try
        {
            var groupResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetGroupsAsync(
                    new DescribeTargetGroupsRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { groupName }
                    });
            var healthResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetHealthAsync(
                    new DescribeTargetHealthRequest()
                    {
                        TargetGroupArn =
 groupResponse.TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn
                    });
            ;
            result = healthResponse.TargetHealthDescriptions;
        }
        catch (TargetGroupNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Target group {groupName} not found.");
        }
        return result;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Elastic Load Balancing target group. The target group specifies
 how the load balancer forwards
    /// requests to instances in the group and how instance health is checked.
    ///
    /// To speed up this demo, the health check is configured with shortened times
 and lower thresholds. In production,
    /// you might want to decrease the sensitivity of your health checks to avoid
 unwanted failures.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name for the group.</param>
    /// <param name="protocol">The protocol, such as HTTP.</param>
    /// <param name="port">The port to use to forward requests, such as 80.</param>
    /// <param name="vpcId">The Id of the Vpc in which the load balancer exists.</
 param>
```

```
    /// <returns>The new TargetGroup object.</returns>
    public async Task<TargetGroup> CreateTargetGroupOnVpc(string groupName,
ProtocolEnum protocol, int port, string vpcId)
    {
        var createResponse = await
_amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateTargetGroupAsync(
            new CreateTargetGroupRequest()
            {
                Name = groupName,
                Protocol = protocol,
                Port = port,
                HealthCheckPath = "/healthcheck",
                HealthCheckIntervalSeconds = 10,
                HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds = 5,
                HealthyThresholdCount = 2,
                UnhealthyThresholdCount = 2,
                VpcId = vpcId
            });
        var targetGroup = createResponse.TargetGroups[0];
        return targetGroup;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
subnets
    /// and forwards requests to the specified target group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name for the new load balancer.</param>
    /// <param name="subnetIds">Subnets for the load balancer.</param>
    /// <param name="targetGroup">Target group for forwarded requests.</param>
    /// <returns>The new LoadBalancer object.</returns>
    public async Task<LoadBalancer> CreateLoadBalancerAndListener(string name,
List<string> subnetIds, TargetGroup targetGroup)
    {
        var createLbResponse = await
_amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateLoadBalancerAsync(
            new CreateLoadBalancerRequest()
            {
                Name = name,
                Subnets = subnetIds
            });
        var loadBalancerArn = createLbResponse.LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;

        // Wait for load balancer to be available.
```

```
        var loadBalancerReady = false;
        while (!loadBalancerReady)
        {
            try
            {
                var describeResponse =
                    await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                        new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                        {
                            Names = new List<string>() { name }
                        });

                var loadBalancerState =
describeResponse.LoadBalancers[0].State.Code;

                loadBalancerReady = loadBalancerState ==
LoadBalancerStateEnum.Active;
            }
            catch (LoadBalancerNotFoundException)
            {
                loadBalancerReady = false;
            }
            Thread.Sleep(10000);
        }
        // Create the listener.
        await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateListenerAsync(
            new CreateListenerRequest()
            {
                LoadBalancerArn = loadBalancerArn,
                Protocol = targetGroup.Protocol,
                Port = targetGroup.Port,
                DefaultActions = new List<Action>()
                {
                    new Action()
                    {
                        Type = ActionTypeEnum.Forward,
                        TargetGroupArn = targetGroup.TargetGroupArn
                    }
                }
            });
        return createLbResponse.LoadBalancers[0];
    }

    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Verify this computer can successfully send a GET request to the
    /// load balancer endpoint.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="endpoint">The endpoint to check.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> VerifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(string endpoint)
    {
        var success = false;
        var retries = 3;
        while (!success && retries > 0)
        {
            try
            {
                var endpointResponse = await _httpClient.GetAsync($"http://
{endpoint}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Response: {endpointResponse.StatusCode}.");

                if (endpointResponse.IsSuccessStatusCode)
                {
                    success = true;
                }
                else
                {
                    retries = 0;
                }
            }
            catch (HttpRequestException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Connection error, retrying...");
                retries--;
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }

        return success;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a load balancer by its specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the load balancer to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteLoadBalancerByName(string name)
    {
```

```
        try
        {
            var describeLoadBalancerResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                    new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { name }
                    });
            var lbArn =
describeLoadBalancerResponse.LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;
            await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DeleteLoadBalancerAsync(
                new DeleteLoadBalancerRequest()
                {
                    LoadBalancerArn = lbArn
                }
            );
        }
        catch (LoadBalancerNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Load balancer {name} not found.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a TargetGroup by its specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">Name of the group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteTargetGroupByName(string groupName)
    {
        var done = false;
        while (!done)
        {
            try
            {
                var groupResponse =
                    await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetGroupsAsync(
                        new DescribeTargetGroupsRequest()
                        {
                            Names = new List<string>() { groupName }
                        });

                var targetArn = groupResponse.TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn;
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DeleteTargetGroupAsync(
```

```
                    new DeleteTargetGroupRequest() { TargetGroupArn = targetArn });
                Console.WriteLine($"Deleted load balancing target group
 {groupName}.");
                done = true;
            }
            catch (TargetGroupNotFoundException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"Target group {groupName} not found, could not delete.");
                done = true;
            }
            catch (ResourceInUseException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Target group not yet released, waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
    }
}
```

DynamoDB를 사용하여 추천 서비스를 시뮬레이션하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates a DynamoDB table to use as a service that recommends books, movies,
 and songs.
/// </summary>
public class Recommendations
{
    private readonly IAmazonDynamoDB _amazonDynamoDb;
    private readonly DynamoDBContext _context;
    private readonly string _tableName;

    public string TableName => _tableName;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the Recommendations service.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonDynamoDb">The injected DynamoDb client.</param>
    /// <param name="configuration">The injected configuration.</param>
    public Recommendations(IAmazonDynamoDB amazonDynamoDb, IConfiguration
 configuration)
    {
```

```
        _amazonDynamoDb = amazonDynamoDb;
        _context = new DynamoDBContext(_amazonDynamoDb);
        _tableName = configuration["databaseName"]!;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create the DynamoDb table with a specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name for the table.</param>
    /// <returns>True when ready.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateDatabaseWithName(string tableName)
    {
        try
        {
            Console.Write($"Creating table {tableName}...");
            var createRequest = new CreateTableRequest()
            {
                TableName = tableName,
                AttributeDefinitions = new List<AttributeDefinition>()
                    {
                        new AttributeDefinition()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "MediaType",
                            AttributeType = ScalarAttributeType.S
                        },
                        new AttributeDefinition()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "ItemId",
                            AttributeType = ScalarAttributeType.N
                        }
                    },
                KeySchema = new List<KeySchemaElement>()
                    {
                        new KeySchemaElement()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "MediaType",
                            KeyType = KeyType.HASH
                        },
                        new KeySchemaElement()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "ItemId",
                            KeyType = KeyType.RANGE
                        }
                    },
```

```
                ProvisionedThroughput = new ProvisionedThroughput()
                {
                    ReadCapacityUnits = 5,
                    WriteCapacityUnits = 5
                }
            };
            await _amazonDynamoDb.CreateTableAsync(createRequest);

            // Wait until the table is ACTIVE and then report success.
            Console.Write("\nWaiting for table to become active...");

            var request = new DescribeTableRequest
            {
                TableName = tableName
            };

            TableStatus status;
            do
            {
                Thread.Sleep(2000);

                var describeTableResponse = await
 _amazonDynamoDb.DescribeTableAsync(request);
                status = describeTableResponse.Table.TableStatus;

                Console.Write(".");
            }
            while (status != "ACTIVE");

            return status == TableStatus.ACTIVE;
        }
        catch (ResourceInUseException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} already exists.");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the database table with data from a specified path.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="databaseTableName">The name of the table.</param>
    /// <param name="recommendationsPath">The path of the recommendations data.</
param>
```

```
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task PopulateDatabase(string databaseTableName, string
 recommendationsPath)
    {
        var recommendationsText = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(recommendationsPath);
        var records =
            JsonSerializer.Deserialize<RecommendationModel[]>(recommendationsText);
        var batchWrite = _context.CreateBatchWrite<RecommendationModel>();

        foreach (var record in records!)
        {
            batchWrite.AddPutItem(record);
        }

        await batchWrite.ExecuteAsync();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the recommendation table by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the recommendation table.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DestroyDatabaseByName(string tableName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonDynamoDb.DeleteTableAsync(
                new DeleteTableRequest() { TableName = tableName });
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} was deleted.");
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} not found");
        }
    }
}
```

Systems Manager 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates Systems Manager parameter operations. This example uses these
 parameters
```

```
/// to drive the demonstration of resilient architecture, such as failure of a
 dependency or
/// how the service responds to a health check.
/// </summary>
public class SmParameterWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement _amazonSimpleSystemsManagement;

    private readonly string _tableParameter = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-
table";
    private readonly string _failureResponseParameter = "doc-example-resilient-
architecture-failure-response";
    private readonly string _healthCheckParameter = "doc-example-resilient-
architecture-health-check";
    private readonly string _tableName = "";

    public string TableParameter => _tableParameter;
    public string TableName => _tableName;
    public string HealthCheckParameter => _healthCheckParameter;
    public string FailureResponseParameter => _failureResponseParameter;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the SmParameterWrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonSimpleSystemsManagement">The injected Simple Systems
 Management client.</param>
    /// <param name="configuration">The injected configuration.</param>
    public SmParameterWrapper(IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement
 amazonSimpleSystemsManagement, IConfiguration configuration)
    {
        _amazonSimpleSystemsManagement = amazonSimpleSystemsManagement;
        _tableName = configuration["databaseName"]!;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Reset the Systems Manager parameters to starting values for the demo.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task Reset()
    {
        await this.PutParameterByName(_tableParameter, _tableName);
        await this.PutParameterByName(_failureResponseParameter, "none");
        await this.PutParameterByName(_healthCheckParameter, "shallow");
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Set the value of a named Systems Manager parameter.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the parameter.</param>
    /// <param name="value">The value to set.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task PutParameterByName(string name, string value)
    {
        await _amazonSimpleSystemsManagement.PutParameterAsync(
            new PutParameterRequest() { Name = name, Value = value, Overwrite =
 true });
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - CreateInstanceProfile
  - CreateLaunchTemplate
  - CreateListener
  - CreateLoadBalancer
  - CreateTargetGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteInstanceProfile
  - DeleteLaunchTemplate
  - DeleteLoadBalancer
  - DeleteTargetGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups
  - DescribeAvailabilityZones
  - DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
  - DescribeInstances
  - DescribeLoadBalancers
  - DescribeSubnets

- DescribeTargetGroups
- DescribeTargetHealth
- DescribeVpcs
- RebootInstances
- ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation
- TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

를 사용한 Amazon Keyspaces 예제 SDK for .NET

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for .NET Amazon Keyspaces에서를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello Amazon Keyspaces

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Keyspaces를 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
namespace KeyspacesActions;

public class HelloKeyspaces
{
```

```
    private static ILogger logger = null!;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra).
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonKeyspaces>()
                .AddTransient<KeyspacesWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
            .CreateLogger<HelloKeyspaces>();

        var keyspacesClient = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonKeyspaces>();
        var keyspacesWrapper = new KeyspacesWrapper(keyspacesClient);

        Console.WriteLine("Hello, Amazon Keyspaces! Let's list your keyspaces:");
        await keyspacesWrapper.ListKeyspaces();
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListKeyspaces를 참조하세요.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 키스페이스와 테이블을 생성하세요. 테이블 스키마에는 영화 데이터가 저장되며 특정 시점으로 복구가 활성화되어 있습니다.
- SiGV4 인증을 통한 보안 TLS 연결을 사용하여 키스페이스에 연결합니다.
- 테이블을 쿼리합니다. 영화 데이터를 추가, 검색 및 업데이트합니다.
- 테이블을 업데이트 하세요. 열을 추가하여 시청한 영화를 추적합니다.
- 테이블을 이전 상태로 복원하고 리소스를 정리합니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
global using System.Security.Cryptography.X509Certificates;
global using Amazon.Keyspaces;
global using Amazon.Keyspaces.Model;
global using KeyspacesActions;
global using KeyspacesScenario;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Debug;
global using Newtonsoft.Json;


namespace KeyspacesBasics;

/// <summary>
/// Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra) scenario. Shows some of the basic
/// actions performed with Amazon Keyspaces.
/// </summary>
public class KeyspacesBasics
{
    private static ILogger logger = null!;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
```

```
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for the Amazon service.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
            services.AddAWSService<IAmazonKeyspaces>()
            .AddTransient<KeyspacesWrapper>()
            .AddTransient<CassandraWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
            .CreateLogger<KeyspacesBasics>();

        var configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load test settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally load local settings.
            .Build();

        var keyspacesWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<KeyspacesWrapper>();
        var uiMethods = new UiMethods();

        var keyspaceName = configuration["KeyspaceName"];
        var tableName = configuration["TableName"];

        bool success; // Used to track the results of some operations.

        uiMethods.DisplayOverview();
        uiMethods.PressEnter();

        // Create the keyspace.
        var keyspaceArn = await keyspacesWrapper.CreateKeyspace(keyspaceName);

        // Wait for the keyspace to be available. GetKeyspace results in a
        // resource not found error until it is ready for use.
        try
        {
            var getKeyspaceArn = "";
```

```
            Console.Write($"Created {keyspaceName}. Waiting for it to become
available. ");
            do
            {
                getKeyspaceArn = await keyspacesWrapper.GetKeyspace(keyspaceName);
                Console.Write(". ");
            } while (getKeyspaceArn != keyspaceArn);
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Waiting for keyspace to be created.");
        }

        Console.WriteLine($"\nThe keyspace {keyspaceName} is ready for use.");

        uiMethods.PressEnter();

        // Create the table.
        // First define the schema.
        var allColumns = new List<ColumnDefinition>
        {
            new ColumnDefinition { Name = "title", Type = "text" },
            new ColumnDefinition { Name = "year", Type = "int" },
            new ColumnDefinition { Name = "release_date", Type = "timestamp" },
            new ColumnDefinition { Name = "plot", Type = "text" },
        };

        var partitionKeys = new List<PartitionKey>
        {
            new PartitionKey { Name = "year", },
            new PartitionKey { Name = "title" },
        };

        var tableSchema = new SchemaDefinition
        {
            AllColumns = allColumns,
            PartitionKeys = partitionKeys,
        };

        var tableArn = await keyspacesWrapper.CreateTable(keyspaceName, tableSchema,
tableName);

        // Wait for the table to be active.
        try
```

```
        {
            var resp = new GetTableResponse();
            Console.Write("Waiting for the new table to be active. ");
            do
            {
                try
                {
                    resp = await keyspacesWrapper.GetTable(keyspaceName, tableName);
                    Console.Write(".");
                }
                catch (ResourceNotFoundException)
                {
                    Console.Write(".");
                }
            } while (resp.Status != TableStatus.ACTIVE);

            // Display the table's schema.
            Console.WriteLine($"\nTable {tableName} has been created in
{keyspaceName}");
            Console.WriteLine("Let's take a look at the schema.");
            uiMethods.DisplayTitle("All columns");
            resp.SchemaDefinition.AllColumns.ForEach(column =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{column.Name,-40}\t{column.Type,-20}");
            });

            uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Cluster keys");
            resp.SchemaDefinition.ClusteringKeys.ForEach(clusterKey =>
            {

Console.WriteLine($"{clusterKey.Name,-40}\t{clusterKey.OrderBy,-20}");
            });

            uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Partition keys");
            resp.SchemaDefinition.PartitionKeys.ForEach(partitionKey =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{partitionKey.Name}");
            });

            uiMethods.PressEnter();
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Error: {ex.Message}");
```

```
        }

        // Access Apache Cassandra using the Cassandra drive for C#.
        var cassandraWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<CassandraWrapper>();
        var movieFilePath = configuration["MovieFile"];

        Console.WriteLine("Let's add some movies to the table we created.");
        var inserted = await cassandraWrapper.InsertIntoMovieTable(keyspaceName,
tableName, movieFilePath);

        uiMethods.PressEnter();

        Console.WriteLine("Added the following movies to the table:");
        var rows = await cassandraWrapper.GetMovies(keyspaceName, tableName);
        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("All Movies");

        foreach (var row in rows)
        {
            var title = row.GetValue<string>("title");
            var year = row.GetValue<int>("year");
            var plot = row.GetValue<string>("plot");
            var release_date = row.GetValue<DateTime>("release_date");
            Console.WriteLine($"{release_date}\t{title}\t{year}\n{plot}");
            Console.WriteLine(uiMethods.SepBar);
        }

        // Update the table schema
        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Update table schema");
        Console.WriteLine("Now we will update the table to add a boolean field
called watched.");

        // First save the current time as a UTC Date so the original
        // table can be restored later.
        var timeChanged = DateTime.UtcNow;

        // Now update the schema.
        var resourceArn = await keyspacesWrapper.UpdateTable(keyspaceName,
tableName);
        uiMethods.PressEnter();

        Console.WriteLine("Now let's mark some of the movies as watched.");

        // Pick some files to mark as watched.
        var movieToWatch = rows[2].GetValue<string>("title");
```

```
        var watchedMovieYear = rows[2].GetValue<int>("year");
        var changedRows = await cassandraWrapper.MarkMovieAsWatched(keyspaceName,
tableName, movieToWatch, watchedMovieYear);

        movieToWatch = rows[6].GetValue<string>("title");
        watchedMovieYear = rows[6].GetValue<int>("year");
        changedRows = await cassandraWrapper.MarkMovieAsWatched(keyspaceName,
tableName, movieToWatch, watchedMovieYear);

        movieToWatch = rows[9].GetValue<string>("title");
        watchedMovieYear = rows[9].GetValue<int>("year");
        changedRows = await cassandraWrapper.MarkMovieAsWatched(keyspaceName,
tableName, movieToWatch, watchedMovieYear);

        movieToWatch = rows[10].GetValue<string>("title");
        watchedMovieYear = rows[10].GetValue<int>("year");
        changedRows = await cassandraWrapper.MarkMovieAsWatched(keyspaceName,
tableName, movieToWatch, watchedMovieYear);

        movieToWatch = rows[13].GetValue<string>("title");
        watchedMovieYear = rows[13].GetValue<int>("year");
        changedRows = await cassandraWrapper.MarkMovieAsWatched(keyspaceName,
tableName, movieToWatch, watchedMovieYear);

        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Watched movies");
        Console.WriteLine("These movies have been marked as watched:");
        rows = await cassandraWrapper.GetWatchedMovies(keyspaceName, tableName);
        foreach (var row in rows)
        {
            var title = row.GetValue<string>("title");
            var year = row.GetValue<int>("year");
            Console.WriteLine($"{title,-40}\t{year,8}");
        }
        uiMethods.PressEnter();

        Console.WriteLine("We can restore the table to its previous state but that
can take up to 20 minutes to complete.");
        string answer;
        do
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Do you want to restore the table? (y/n)");
            answer = Console.ReadLine();
        } while (answer.ToLower() != "y" && answer.ToLower() != "n");
```

```
        if (answer == "y")
        {
            var restoredTableName = $"{tableName}_restored";
            var restoredTableArn = await keyspacesWrapper.RestoreTable(
                keyspaceName,
                tableName,
                restoredTableName,
                timeChanged);
            // Loop and call GetTable until the table is gone. Once it has been
            // deleted completely, GetTable will raise a ResourceNotFoundException.
            bool wasRestored = false;

            try
            {
                do
                {
                    var resp = await keyspacesWrapper.GetTable(keyspaceName,
restoredTableName);
                    wasRestored = (resp.Status == TableStatus.ACTIVE);
                } while (!wasRestored);
            }
            catch (ResourceNotFoundException)
            {
                // If the restored table raised an error, it isn't
                // ready yet.
                Console.Write(".");
            }
        }

        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Clean up resources.");

        // Delete the table.
        success = await keyspacesWrapper.DeleteTable(keyspaceName, tableName);

        Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} successfully deleted from
{keyspaceName}.");
        Console.WriteLine("Waiting for the table to be removed completely. ");

        // Loop and call GetTable until the table is gone. Once it has been
        // deleted completely, GetTable will raise a ResourceNotFoundException.
        bool wasDeleted = false;

        try
        {
```

```
            do
            {
                var resp = await keyspacesWrapper.GetTable(keyspaceName, tableName);
            } while (!wasDeleted);
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
            wasDeleted = true;
            Console.WriteLine($"{ex.Message} indicates that the table has been
 deleted.");
        }

        // Delete the keyspace.
        success = await keyspacesWrapper.DeleteKeyspace(keyspaceName);
        Console.WriteLine("The keyspace has been deleted and the demo is now
 complete.");
    }
}
```

```
namespace KeyspacesActions;

/// <summary>
/// Performs Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra) actions.
/// </summary>
public class KeyspacesWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonKeyspaces _amazonKeyspaces;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the KeyspaceWrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonKeyspaces">An Amazon Keyspaces client object.</param>
    public KeyspacesWrapper(IAmazonKeyspaces amazonKeyspaces)
    {
        _amazonKeyspaces = amazonKeyspaces;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new keyspace.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The name for the new keyspace.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the new keyspace.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateKeyspace(string keyspaceName)
    {
        var response =
            await _amazonKeyspaces.CreateKeyspaceAsync(
                new CreateKeyspaceRequest { KeyspaceName = keyspaceName });
        return response.ResourceArn;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new Amazon Keyspaces table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace where the table will be created.</
param>
    /// <param name="schema">The schema for the new table.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the new table.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the new table.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateTable(string keyspaceName, SchemaDefinition
 schema, string tableName)
    {
        var request = new CreateTableRequest
        {
            KeyspaceName = keyspaceName,
            SchemaDefinition = schema,
            TableName = tableName,
            PointInTimeRecovery = new PointInTimeRecovery { Status =
 PointInTimeRecoveryStatus.ENABLED }
        };

        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.CreateTableAsync(request);
        return response.ResourceArn;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an existing keyspace.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName"></param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteKeyspace(string keyspaceName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.DeleteKeyspaceAsync(
            new DeleteKeyspaceRequest { KeyspaceName = keyspaceName });
```

```
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an Amazon Keyspaces table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace containing the table.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteTable(string keyspaceName, string tableName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.DeleteTableAsync(
            new DeleteTableRequest { KeyspaceName = keyspaceName, TableName =
tableName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get data about a keyspace.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The name of the keyspace.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the keyspace.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetKeyspace(string keyspaceName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.GetKeyspaceAsync(
            new GetKeyspaceRequest { KeyspaceName = keyspaceName });
        return response.ResourceArn;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an Amazon Keyspaces table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace containing the table.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the Amazon Keyspaces table.</param>
    /// <returns>The response containing data about the table.</returns>
    public async Task<GetTableResponse> GetTable(string keyspaceName, string
tableName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.GetTableAsync(
            new GetTableRequest { KeyspaceName = keyspaceName, TableName =
tableName });
```

```
        return response;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Lists all keyspaces for the account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task ListKeyspaces()
    {
        var paginator = _amazonKeyspaces.Paginators.ListKeyspaces(new
ListKeyspacesRequest());

        Console.WriteLine("{0, -30}\t{1}", "Keyspace name", "Keyspace ARN");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', Console.WindowWidth));
        await foreach (var keyspace in paginator.Keyspaces)
        {

Console.WriteLine($"{keyspace.KeyspaceName,-30}\t{keyspace.ResourceArn}");
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Lists the Amazon Keyspaces tables in a keyspace.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The name of the keyspace.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of TableSummary objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<TableSummary>> ListTables(string keyspaceName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.ListTablesAsync(new ListTablesRequest
{ KeyspaceName = keyspaceName });
        response.Tables.ForEach(table =>
        {

Console.WriteLine($"{table.KeyspaceName}\t{table.TableName}\t{table.ResourceArn}");
        });

        return response.Tables;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Restores the specified table to the specified point in time.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace containing the table.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to restore.</param>
    /// <param name="timestamp">The time to which the table will be restored.</
param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the restored table.</returns>
    public async Task<string> RestoreTable(string keyspaceName, string tableName,
 string restoredTableName, DateTime timestamp)
    {
        var request = new RestoreTableRequest
        {
            RestoreTimestamp = timestamp,
            SourceKeyspaceName = keyspaceName,
            SourceTableName = tableName,
            TargetKeyspaceName = keyspaceName,
            TargetTableName = restoredTableName
        };

        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.RestoreTableAsync(request);
        return response.RestoredTableARN;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Updates the movie table to add a boolean column named watched.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace containing the table.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to change.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the updated table.</returns>
    public async Task<string> UpdateTable(string keyspaceName, string tableName)
    {
        var newColumn = new ColumnDefinition { Name = "watched", Type = "boolean" };
        var request = new UpdateTableRequest
        {
            KeyspaceName = keyspaceName,
            TableName = tableName,
            AddColumns = new List<ColumnDefinition> { newColumn }
        };
        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.UpdateTableAsync(request);
        return response.ResourceArn;
    }

}
```

```
using System.Net;
using Cassandra;

namespace KeyspacesScenario;

/// <summary>
/// Class to perform CRUD methods on an Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra)
 database.
///
/// NOTE: This sample uses a plain text authenticator for example purposes only.
/// Recommended best practice is to use a SigV4 authentication plugin, if available.
/// </summary>
public class CassandraWrapper
{
    private readonly IConfiguration _configuration;
    private readonly string _localPathToFile;
    private const string _certLocation = "https://certs.secureserver.net/repository/
sf-class2-root.crt";
    private const string _certFileName = "sf-class2-root.crt";
    private readonly X509Certificate2Collection _certCollection;
    private X509Certificate2 _amazoncert;
    private Cluster _cluster;

    // User name and password for the service.
    private string _userName = null!;
    private string _pwd = null!;

    public CassandraWrapper()
    {
        _configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load test settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally load local settings.
            .Build();

        _localPathToFile = Path.GetTempPath();

        // Get the Starfield digital certificate and save it locally.
        var client = new WebClient();
        client.DownloadFile(_certLocation, $"{_localPathToFile}/{_certFileName}");
```

```
        //var httpClient = new HttpClient();
        //var httpResult = httpClient.Get(fileUrl);
        //using var resultStream = await httpResult.Content.ReadAsStreamAsync();
        //using var fileStream = File.Create(pathToSave);
        //resultStream.CopyTo(fileStream);

        _certCollection = new X509Certificate2Collection();
        _amazoncert = new X509Certificate2($"{_localPathToFile}/{_certFileName}");

        // Get the user name and password stored in the configuration file.
        _userName = _configuration["UserName"]!;
        _pwd = _configuration["Password"]!;

        // For a list of Service Endpoints for Amazon Keyspaces, see:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/keyspaces/latest/devguide/
programmatic.endpoints.html
        var awsEndpoint = _configuration["ServiceEndpoint"];

        _cluster = Cluster.Builder()
            .AddContactPoints(awsEndpoint)
            .WithPort(9142)
            .WithAuthProvider(new PlainTextAuthProvider(_userName, _pwd))
            .WithSSL(new SSLOptions().SetCertificateCollection(_certCollection))
            .WithQueryOptions(
                new QueryOptions()
                    .SetConsistencyLevel(ConsistencyLevel.LocalQuorum)
                    .SetSerialConsistencyLevel(ConsistencyLevel.LocalSerial))
            .Build();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Loads the contents of a JSON file into a list of movies to be
    /// added to the Apache Cassandra table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="movieFileName">The full path to the JSON file.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of movie objects.</returns>
    public List<Movie> ImportMoviesFromJson(string movieFileName, int numToImport =
 0)
    {
        if (!File.Exists(movieFileName))
        {
            return null!;
        }
```

```
        using var sr = new StreamReader(movieFileName);
        string json = sr.ReadToEnd();

        var allMovies = JsonConvert.DeserializeObject<List<Movie>>(json);

        // If numToImport = 0, return all movies in the collection.
        if (numToImport == 0)
        {
            // Now return the entire list of movies.
            return allMovies;
        }
        else
        {
            // Now return the first numToImport entries.
            return allMovies.GetRange(0, numToImport);
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Insert movies into the movie table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace containing the table.</param>
    /// <param name="movieTableName">The Amazon Keyspaces table.</param>
    /// <param name="movieFilePath">The path to the resource file containing
    /// movie data to insert into the table.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> InsertIntoMovieTable(string keyspaceName, string
 movieTableName, string movieFilePath, int numToImport = 20)
    {
        // Get some movie data from the movies.json file
        var movies = ImportMoviesFromJson(movieFilePath, numToImport);

        var session = _cluster.Connect(keyspaceName);

        string insertCql;

        RowSet rs;

        // Now we insert the numToImport movies into the table.
        foreach (var movie in movies)
        {
            // Escape single quote characters in the plot.
```

```
            insertCql = $"INSERT INTO {keyspaceName}.{movieTableName}
(title, year, release_date, plot) values($${movie.Title}$$, {movie.Year},
'{movie.Info.Release_Date.ToString("yyyy-MM-dd")}', $${movie.Info.Plot}$$)";
            rs = await session.ExecuteAsync(new SimpleStatement(insertCql));
        }

        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Gets all of the movies in the movies table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace containing the table.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of row objects containing movie data.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Row>> GetMovies(string keyspaceName, string tableName)
    {
        var session = _cluster.Connect();
        RowSet rs;
        try
        {
            rs = await session.ExecuteAsync(new SimpleStatement($"SELECT * FROM
{keyspaceName}.{tableName}"));

            // Extract the row data from the returned RowSet.
            var rows = rs.GetRows().ToList();
            return rows;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            return null!;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Mark a movie in the movie table as watched.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace containing the table.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table.</param>
    /// <param name="title">The title of the movie to mark as watched.</param>
    /// <param name="year">The year the movie was released.</param>
    /// <returns>A set of rows containing the changed data.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<List<Row>> MarkMovieAsWatched(string keyspaceName, string
 tableName, string title, int year)
    {
        var session = _cluster.Connect();
        string updateCql = $"UPDATE {keyspaceName}.{tableName} SET watched=true
 WHERE title = $${title}$$ AND year = {year};";
        var rs = await session.ExecuteAsync(new SimpleStatement(updateCql));
        var rows = rs.GetRows().ToList();
        return rows;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve the movies in the movies table where watched is true.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace containing the table.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of row objects containing information about movies
    /// where watched is true.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Row>> GetWatchedMovies(string keyspaceName, string
 tableName)
    {
        var session = _cluster.Connect();
        RowSet rs;
        try
        {
            rs = await session.ExecuteAsync(new SimpleStatement($"SELECT title,
 year, plot FROM {keyspaceName}.{tableName} WHERE watched = true ALLOW FILTERING"));

            // Extract the row data from the returned RowSet.
            var rows = rs.GetRows().ToList();
            return rows;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            return null!;
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.

- CreateKeyspace
- CreateTable
- DeleteKeyspace
- DeleteTable
- GetKeyspace
- GetTable
- ListKeyspaces
- ListTables
- RestoreTable
- UpdateTable

작업

`CreateKeyspace`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateKeyspace`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/// <summary>
/// Create a new keyspace.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="keyspaceName">The name for the new keyspace.</param>
/// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the new keyspace.</returns>
public async Task<string> CreateKeyspace(string keyspaceName)
{
    var response =
        await _amazonKeyspaces.CreateKeyspaceAsync(
            new CreateKeyspaceRequest { KeyspaceName = keyspaceName });
    return response.ResourceArn;
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreateKeyspace를 참조하세요.

`CreateTable`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateTable`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new Amazon Keyspaces table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace where the table will be created.</
param>
    /// <param name="schema">The schema for the new table.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the new table.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the new table.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateTable(string keyspaceName, SchemaDefinition
 schema, string tableName)
    {
        var request = new CreateTableRequest
        {
            KeyspaceName = keyspaceName,
            SchemaDefinition = schema,
            TableName = tableName,
            PointInTimeRecovery = new PointInTimeRecovery { Status =
 PointInTimeRecoveryStatus.ENABLED }
        };

        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.CreateTableAsync(request);
        return response.ResourceArn;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreateTable을 참조하세요.

`DeleteKeyspace`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteKeyspace`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/// <summary>
/// Delete an existing keyspace.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="keyspaceName"></param>
/// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
public async Task<bool> DeleteKeyspace(string keyspaceName)
{
    var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.DeleteKeyspaceAsync(
        new DeleteKeyspaceRequest { KeyspaceName = keyspaceName });
    return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteKeyspace를 참조하세요.

`DeleteTable`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteTable`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an Amazon Keyspaces table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace containing the table.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteTable(string keyspaceName, string tableName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.DeleteTableAsync(
            new DeleteTableRequest { KeyspaceName = keyspaceName, TableName =
tableName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteTable을 참조하세요.

GetKeyspace

다음 코드 예시는 GetKeyspace의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get data about a keyspace.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The name of the keyspace.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the keyspace.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetKeyspace(string keyspaceName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.GetKeyspaceAsync(
            new GetKeyspaceRequest { KeyspaceName = keyspaceName });
        return response.ResourceArn;
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 GetKeyspace를 참조하세요.

GetTable

다음 코드 예시는 GetTable의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an Amazon Keyspaces table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace containing the table.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the Amazon Keyspaces table.</param>
    /// <returns>The response containing data about the table.</returns>
    public async Task<GetTableResponse> GetTable(string keyspaceName, string
tableName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.GetTableAsync(
            new GetTableRequest { KeyspaceName = keyspaceName, TableName =
tableName });
        return response;
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 GetTable을 참조하세요.

ListKeyspaces

다음 코드 예시는 ListKeyspaces의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Lists all keyspaces for the account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task ListKeyspaces()
    {
        var paginator = _amazonKeyspaces.Paginators.ListKeyspaces(new
ListKeyspacesRequest());

        Console.WriteLine("{0, -30}\t{1}", "Keyspace name", "Keyspace ARN");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', Console.WindowWidth));
        await foreach (var keyspace in paginator.Keyspaces)
        {

Console.WriteLine($"{keyspace.KeyspaceName,-30}\t{keyspace.ResourceArn}");
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListKeyspaces를 참조하세요.

`ListTables`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListTables`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Lists the Amazon Keyspaces tables in a keyspace.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The name of the keyspace.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of TableSummary objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<TableSummary>> ListTables(string keyspaceName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.ListTablesAsync(new ListTablesRequest
 { KeyspaceName = keyspaceName });
        response.Tables.ForEach(table =>
        {

 Console.WriteLine($"{table.KeyspaceName}\t{table.TableName}\t{table.ResourceArn}");
        });

        return response.Tables;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListTables를 참조하세요.

`RestoreTable`

다음 코드 예시는 `RestoreTable`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Restores the specified table to the specified point in time.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace containing the table.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to restore.</param>
    /// <param name="timestamp">The time to which the table will be restored.</
 param>
```

```
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the restored table.</returns>
    public async Task<string> RestoreTable(string keyspaceName, string tableName,
string restoredTableName, DateTime timestamp)
    {
        var request = new RestoreTableRequest
        {
            RestoreTimestamp = timestamp,
            SourceKeyspaceName = keyspaceName,
            SourceTableName = tableName,
            TargetKeyspaceName = keyspaceName,
            TargetTableName = restoredTableName
        };

        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.RestoreTableAsync(request);
        return response.RestoredTableARN;
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 RestoreTable을 참조하세요.

`UpdateTable`

다음 코드 예시는 `UpdateTable`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Updates the movie table to add a boolean column named watched.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace containing the table.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to change.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the updated table.</returns>
    public async Task<string> UpdateTable(string keyspaceName, string tableName)
    {
```

```
        var newColumn = new ColumnDefinition { Name = "watched", Type = "boolean" };
        var request = new UpdateTableRequest
        {
            KeyspaceName = keyspaceName,
            TableName = tableName,
            AddColumns = new List<ColumnDefinition> { newColumn }
        };
        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.UpdateTableAsync(request);
        return response.ResourceArn;
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 UpdateTable을 참조하세요.

를 사용한 Kinesis 예제 SDK for .NET

다음 코드 예제에서는 Kinesis와 AWS SDK for .NET 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업
- 서버리스 예제

작업

`AddTagsToStream`

다음 코드 예시는 `AddTagsToStream`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Kinesis;
using Amazon.Kinesis.Model;

/// <summary>
/// This example shows how to apply key/value pairs to an Amazon Kinesis
/// stream.
/// </summary>
public class TagStream
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        IAmazonKinesis client = new AmazonKinesisClient();

        string streamName = "AmazonKinesisStream";
        var tags = new Dictionary<string, string>
        {
            { "Project", "Sample Kinesis Project" },
            { "Application", "Sample Kinesis App" },
        };

        var success = await ApplyTagsToStreamAsync(client, streamName, tags);

        if (success)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Taggs successfully added to {streamName}.");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Tags were not added to the stream.");
        }
    }
```

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Applies the set of tags to the named Kinesis stream.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Kinesis client.</param>
        /// <param name="streamName">The name of the Kinesis stream to which
        /// the tags will be attached.</param>
        /// <param name="tags">A sictionary containing key/value pairs which
        /// will be used to create the Kinesis tags.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value which represents the success or failure
        /// of AddTagsToStreamAsync.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> ApplyTagsToStreamAsync(
            IAmazonKinesis client,
            string streamName,
            Dictionary<string, string> tags)
        {
            var request = new AddTagsToStreamRequest
            {
                StreamName = streamName,
                Tags = tags,
            };

            var response = await client.AddTagsToStreamAsync(request);

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 AddTagsToStream을 참조하세요.

`CreateStream`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateStream`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Kinesis;
    using Amazon.Kinesis.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example shows how to create a new Amazon Kinesis stream.
    /// </summary>
    public class CreateStream
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            IAmazonKinesis client = new AmazonKinesisClient();

            string streamName = "AmazonKinesisStream";
            int shardCount = 1;

            var success = await CreateNewStreamAsync(client, streamName,
 shardCount);
            if (success)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"The stream, {streamName} successfully
 created.");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Creates a new Kinesis stream.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Kinesis client.</param>
        /// <param name="streamName">The name for the new stream.</param>
        /// <param name="shardCount">The number of shards the new stream will
        /// use. The throughput of the stream is a function of the number of
        /// shards; more shards are required for greater provisioned
        /// throughput.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating whether the stream was created.</
returns>
        public static async Task<bool> CreateNewStreamAsync(IAmazonKinesis client,
 string streamName, int shardCount)
        {
            var request = new CreateStreamRequest
            {
                StreamName = streamName,
```

```
                ShardCount = shardCount,
            };

            var response = await client.CreateStreamAsync(request);

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreateStream을 참조하세요.

DeleteStream

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteStream의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Kinesis;
    using Amazon.Kinesis.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Shows how to delete an Amazon Kinesis stream.
    /// </summary>
    public class DeleteStream
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            IAmazonKinesis client = new AmazonKinesisClient();
            string streamName = "AmazonKinesisStream";

            var success = await DeleteStreamAsync(client, streamName);
```

```
            if (success)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Stream, {streamName} successfully deleted.");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Stream not deleted.");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Deletes a Kinesis stream.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Kinesis client object.</param>
        /// <param name="streamName">The name of the string to delete.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value representing the success of the operation.</
returns>
        public static async Task<bool> DeleteStreamAsync(IAmazonKinesis client,
 string streamName)
        {
            // If EnforceConsumerDeletion is true, any consumers
            // of this stream will also be deleted. If it is set
            // to false and this stream has any consumers, the
            // call will fail with a ResourceInUseException.
            var request = new DeleteStreamRequest
            {
                StreamName = streamName,
                EnforceConsumerDeletion = true,
            };

            var response = await client.DeleteStreamAsync(request);

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteStream을 참조하세요.

DeregisterStreamConsumer

다음 코드 예시는 DeregisterStreamConsumer의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Kinesis;
    using Amazon.Kinesis.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Shows how to deregister a consumer from an Amazon Kinesis stream.
    /// </summary>
    public class DeregisterConsumer
    {
        public static async Task Main(string[] args)
        {
            IAmazonKinesis client = new AmazonKinesisClient();

            string streamARN = "arn:aws:kinesis:us-west-2:000000000000:stream/
AmazonKinesisStream";
            string consumerName = "CONSUMER_NAME";
            string consumerARN = "arn:aws:kinesis:us-west-2:000000000000:stream/
AmazonKinesisStream/consumer/CONSUMER_NAME:000000000000";

            var success = await DeregisterConsumerAsync(client, streamARN,
 consumerARN, consumerName);

            if (success)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{consumerName} successfully deregistered.");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{consumerName} was not successfully
 deregistered.");
            }
        }
```

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Deregisters a consumer from a Kinesis stream.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Kinesis client object.</param>
        /// <param name="streamARN">The ARN of a Kinesis stream.</param>
        /// <param name="consumerARN">The ARN of the consumer.</param>
        /// <param name="consumerName">The name of the consumer.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value representing the success of the operation.</
returns>
        public static async Task<bool> DeregisterConsumerAsync(
            IAmazonKinesis client,
            string streamARN,
            string consumerARN,
            string consumerName)
        {
            var request = new DeregisterStreamConsumerRequest
            {
                StreamARN = streamARN,
                ConsumerARN = consumerARN,
                ConsumerName = consumerName,
            };

            var response = await client.DeregisterStreamConsumerAsync(request);

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeregisterStreamConsumer를 참조하세요.

`ListStreamConsumers`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListStreamConsumers`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    using System;
    using System.Collections.Generic;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Kinesis;
    using Amazon.Kinesis.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// List the consumers of an Amazon Kinesis stream.
    /// </summary>
    public class ListConsumers
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            IAmazonKinesis client = new AmazonKinesisClient();

            string streamARN = "arn:aws:kinesis:us-east-2:000000000000:stream/
AmazonKinesisStream";
            int maxResults = 10;

            var consumers = await ListConsumersAsync(client, streamARN, maxResults);

            if (consumers.Count > 0)
            {
                consumers
                    .ForEach(c => Console.WriteLine($"Name: {c.ConsumerName} ARN:
 {c.ConsumerARN}"));
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("No consumers found.");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieve a list of the consumers for a Kinesis stream.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Kinesis client object.</param>
        /// <param name="streamARN">The ARN of the stream for which we want to
        /// retrieve a list of clients.</param>
        /// <param name="maxResults">The maximum number of results to return.</
param>
        /// <returns>A list of Consumer objects.</returns>
```

```
        public static async Task<List<Consumer>> ListConsumersAsync(IAmazonKinesis
client, string streamARN, int maxResults)
        {
            var request = new ListStreamConsumersRequest
            {
                StreamARN = streamARN,
                MaxResults = maxResults,
            };

            var response = await client.ListStreamConsumersAsync(request);

            return response.Consumers;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListStreamConsumers를 참조하세요.

`ListStreams`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListStreams`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    using System;
    using System.Collections.Generic;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Kinesis;
    using Amazon.Kinesis.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieves and displays a list of existing Amazon Kinesis streams.
    /// </summary>
    public class ListStreams
    {
```

```
        public static async Task Main(string[] args)
        {
            IAmazonKinesis client = new AmazonKinesisClient();
            var response = await client.ListStreamsAsync(new ListStreamsRequest());

            List<string> streamNames = response.StreamNames;

            if (streamNames.Count > 0)
            {
                streamNames
                    .ForEach(s => Console.WriteLine($"Stream name: {s}"));
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("No streams were found.");
            }
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListStreams를 참조하세요.

`ListTagsForStream`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListTagsForStream`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    using System;
    using System.Collections.Generic;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Kinesis;
    using Amazon.Kinesis.Model;

    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Shows how to list the tags that have been attached to an Amazon Kinesis
    /// stream.
    /// </summary>
    public class ListTags
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            IAmazonKinesis client = new AmazonKinesisClient();
            string streamName = "AmazonKinesisStream";

            await ListTagsAsync(client, streamName);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// List the tags attached to a Kinesis stream.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Kinesis client object.</param>
        /// <param name="streamName">The name of the Kinesis stream for which you
        /// wish to display tags.</param>
        public static async Task ListTagsAsync(IAmazonKinesis client, string
streamName)
        {
            var request = new ListTagsForStreamRequest
            {
                StreamName = streamName,
                Limit = 10,
            };

            var response = await client.ListTagsForStreamAsync(request);
            DisplayTags(response.Tags);

            while (response.HasMoreTags)
            {
                request.ExclusiveStartTagKey = response.Tags[response.Tags.Count -
1].Key;
                response = await client.ListTagsForStreamAsync(request);
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Displays the items in a list of Kinesis tags.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tags">A list of the Tag objects to be displayed.</param>
        public static void DisplayTags(List<Tag> tags)
```

```
        {
            tags
                .ForEach(t => Console.WriteLine($"Key: {t.Key} Value: {t.Value}"));
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListTagsForStream을 참조하세요.

`RegisterStreamConsumer`

다음 코드 예시는 `RegisterStreamConsumer`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Kinesis;
    using Amazon.Kinesis.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example shows how to register a consumer to an Amazon Kinesis
    /// stream.
    /// </summary>
    public class RegisterConsumer
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            IAmazonKinesis client = new AmazonKinesisClient();
            string consumerName = "NEW_CONSUMER_NAME";
            string streamARN = "arn:aws:kinesis:us-east-2:000000000000:stream/
AmazonKinesisStream";

            var consumer = await RegisterConsumerAsync(client, consumerName,
 streamARN);
```

```
            if (consumer is not null)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{consumer.ConsumerName}");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Registers the consumer to a Kinesis stream.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Kinesis client object.</param>
        /// <param name="consumerName">A string representing the consumer.</param>
        /// <param name="streamARN">The ARN of the stream.</param>
        /// <returns>A Consumer object that contains information about the
consumer.</returns>
        public static async Task<Consumer> RegisterConsumerAsync(IAmazonKinesis
client, string consumerName, string streamARN)
        {
            var request = new RegisterStreamConsumerRequest
            {
                ConsumerName = consumerName,
                StreamARN = streamARN,
            };

            var response = await client.RegisterStreamConsumerAsync(request);
            return response.Consumer;
        }
    }
```

- 자세한 내용은 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 RegisterStreamConsumer를 참조하세요.

서버리스 예제

Kinesis 트리거에서 간접적으로 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 Kinesis 스트림에서 레코드를 받아 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 Kinesis 페이로드를 검색하고, Base64에서 디코딩하고, 레코드 콘텐츠를 로깅합니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

.NET을 사용하여 Lambda로 Kinesis 이벤트 사용

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
using System.Text;
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.KinesisEvents;
using AWS.Lambda.Powertools.Logging;

// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeriali

namespace KinesisIntegrationSampleCode;

public class Function
{
    // Powertools Logger requires an environment variables against your function
    // POWERTOOLS_SERVICE_NAME
    [Logging(LogEvent = true)]
    public async Task FunctionHandler(KinesisEvent evnt, ILambdaContext context)
    {
        if (evnt.Records.Count == 0)
        {
            Logger.LogInformation("Empty Kinesis Event received");
            return;
        }

        foreach (var record in evnt.Records)
        {
            try
            {
                Logger.LogInformation($"Processed Event with EventId:
 {record.EventId}");
```

```
                string data = await GetRecordDataAsync(record.Kinesis, context);
                Logger.LogInformation($"Data: {data}");
                // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Logger.LogError($"An error occurred {ex.Message}");
                throw;
            }
        }
        Logger.LogInformation($"Successfully processed {evnt.Records.Count}
 records.");
    }

    private async Task<string> GetRecordDataAsync(KinesisEvent.Record record,
 ILambdaContext context)
    {
        byte[] bytes = record.Data.ToArray();
        string data = Encoding.UTF8.GetString(bytes);
        await Task.CompletedTask; //Placeholder for actual async work
        return data;
    }
}
```

Kinesis 트리거로 Lambda 함수에 대한 배치 항목 실패 보고

다음 코드 예제는 Kinesis 스트림에서 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수에 대한 부분 배치 응답을 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 응답으로 배치 항목 실패를 보고하고 나중에 해당 메시지를 다시 시도하도록 Lambda에 신호를 보냅니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

.NET을 사용하여 Lambda로 Kinesis 배치 항목 실패 보고

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
```

```
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
using System.Text;
using System.Text.Json.Serialization;
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.KinesisEvents;
using AWS.Lambda.Powertools.Logging;

// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeriali

namespace KinesisIntegration;

public class Function
{
    // Powertools Logger requires an environment variables against your function
    // POWERTOOLS_SERVICE_NAME
    [Logging(LogEvent = true)]
    public async Task<StreamsEventResponse> FunctionHandler(KinesisEvent evnt,
 ILambdaContext context)
    {
        if (evnt.Records.Count == 0)
        {
            Logger.LogInformation("Empty Kinesis Event received");
            return new StreamsEventResponse();
        }

        foreach (var record in evnt.Records)
        {
            try
            {
                Logger.LogInformation($"Processed Event with EventId:
 {record.EventId}");
                string data = await GetRecordDataAsync(record.Kinesis, context);
                Logger.LogInformation($"Data: {data}");
                // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Logger.LogError($"An error occurred {ex.Message}");
                /* Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed item
 immediately.
```

```
                    Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this
 failed item onwards. */
                return new StreamsEventResponse
                {
                    BatchItemFailures = new
 List<StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure>
                    {
                        new StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure { ItemIdentifier =
 record.Kinesis.SequenceNumber }
                    }
                };
            }
        }
        Logger.LogInformation($"Successfully processed {evnt.Records.Count}
 records.");
        return new StreamsEventResponse();
    }

    private async Task<string> GetRecordDataAsync(KinesisEvent.Record record,
 ILambdaContext context)
    {
        byte[] bytes = record.Data.ToArray();
        string data = Encoding.UTF8.GetString(bytes);
        await Task.CompletedTask; //Placeholder for actual async work
        return data;
    }
}

public class StreamsEventResponse
{
    [JsonPropertyName("batchItemFailures")]
    public IList<BatchItemFailure> BatchItemFailures { get; set; }
    public class BatchItemFailure
    {
        [JsonPropertyName("itemIdentifier")]
        public string ItemIdentifier { get; set; }
    }
}
```

AWS KMS 를 사용한 예제 SDK for .NET

다음 코드 예제에서는를와 AWS SDK for .NET 함께 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS KMS.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`CreateAlias`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateAlias`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.KeyManagementService;
using Amazon.KeyManagementService.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Creates an alias for an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) key.
/// </summary>
public class CreateAlias
{
    public static async Task Main()
```

```
        {
            var client = new AmazonKeyManagementServiceClient();

            // The alias name must start with alias/ and can be
            // up to 256 alphanumeric characters long.
            var aliasName = "alias/ExampleAlias";

            // The value supplied as the TargetKeyId can be either
            // the key ID or key Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the
            // AWS KMS key.
            var keyId = "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab";

            var request = new CreateAliasRequest
            {
                AliasName = aliasName,
                TargetKeyId = keyId,
            };

            var response = await client.CreateAliasAsync(request);

            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Alias, {aliasName}, successfully created.");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Could not create alias.");
            }
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreateAlias를 참조하세요.

`CreateGrant`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateGrant`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            var client = new AmazonKeyManagementServiceClient();

            // The identity that is given permission to perform the operations
            // specified in the grant.
            var grantee = "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/ExampleRole";

            // The identifier of the AWS KMS key to which the grant applies. You
            // can use the key ID or the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the KMS key.
            var keyId = "7c9eccc2-38cb-4c4f-9db3-766ee8dd3ad4";

            var request = new CreateGrantRequest
            {
                GranteePrincipal = grantee,
                KeyId = keyId,

                // A list of operations that the grant allows.
                Operations = new List<string>
                {
                    "Encrypt",
                    "Decrypt",
                },
            };

            var response = await client.CreateGrantAsync(request);

            string grantId = response.GrantId; // The unique identifier of the
grant.
            string grantToken = response.GrantToken; // The grant token.

            Console.WriteLine($"Id: {grantId}, Token: {grantToken}");
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreateGrant를 참조하세요.

`CreateKey`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateKey`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.KeyManagementService;
    using Amazon.KeyManagementService.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Shows how to create a new AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS)
    /// key.
    /// </summary>
    public class CreateKey
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            // Note that if you need to create a Key in an AWS Region
            // other than the Region defined for the default user, you need to
            // pass the Region to the client constructor.
            var client = new AmazonKeyManagementServiceClient();

            // The call to CreateKeyAsync will create a symmetrical AWS KMS
            // key. For more information about symmetrical and asymmetrical
            // keys, see:
            //
            // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developerguide/symm-asymm-
choose.html
```

```
            var response = await client.CreateKeyAsync(new CreateKeyRequest());

            // The KeyMetadata object contains information about the new AWS KMS
key.
            KeyMetadata keyMetadata = response.KeyMetadata;

            if (keyMetadata is not null)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"KMS Key: {keyMetadata.KeyId} was successfully
created.");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Could not create KMS Key.");
            }
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreateKey를 참조하세요.

`DescribeKey`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeKey`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.KeyManagementService;
    using Amazon.KeyManagementService.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve information about an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) key.
    /// You can supply either the key Id or the key Amazon Resource Name (ARN)
```

```
    /// to the DescribeKeyRequest KeyId property.
    /// </summary>
    public class DescribeKey
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            var keyId = "7c9eccc2-38cb-4c4f-9db3-766ee8dd3ad4";
            var request = new DescribeKeyRequest
            {
                KeyId = keyId,
            };

            var client = new AmazonKeyManagementServiceClient();

            var response = await client.DescribeKeyAsync(request);
            var metadata = response.KeyMetadata;

            Console.WriteLine($"{metadata.KeyId} created on:
{metadata.CreationDate}");
            Console.WriteLine($"State: {metadata.KeyState}");
            Console.WriteLine($"{metadata.Description}");
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeKey를 참조하세요.

`DisableKey`

다음 코드 예시는 `DisableKey`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    using System;
```

```
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.KeyManagementService;
using Amazon.KeyManagementService.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Disable an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) key and then retrieve
/// the key's status to show that it has been disabled.
/// </summary>
public class DisableKey
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var client = new AmazonKeyManagementServiceClient();

        // The identifier of the AWS KMS key to disable. You can use the
        // key Id or the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the AWS KMS key.
        var keyId = "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab";

        var request = new DisableKeyRequest
        {
            KeyId = keyId,
        };

        var response = await client.DisableKeyAsync(request);

        if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            // Retrieve information about the key to show that it has now
            // been disabled.
            var describeResponse = await client.DescribeKeyAsync(new
DescribeKeyRequest
            {
                KeyId = keyId,
            });
            Console.WriteLine($"{describeResponse.KeyMetadata.KeyId} - state:
{describeResponse.KeyMetadata.KeyState}");
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DisableKey를 참조하세요.

EnableKey

다음 코드 예시는 EnableKey의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.KeyManagementService;
using Amazon.KeyManagementService.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Enable an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) key.
/// </summary>
public class EnableKey
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var client = new AmazonKeyManagementServiceClient();

        // The identifier of the AWS KMS key to enable. You can use the
        // key Id or the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the AWS KMS key.
        var keyId = "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab";

        var request = new EnableKeyRequest
        {
            KeyId = keyId,
        };

        var response = await client.EnableKeyAsync(request);
        if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            // Retrieve information about the key to show that it has now
            // been enabled.
            var describeResponse = await client.DescribeKeyAsync(new
DescribeKeyRequest
            {
```

```
                    KeyId = keyId,
                });
                Console.WriteLine($"{describeResponse.KeyMetadata.KeyId} - state:
{describeResponse.KeyMetadata.KeyState}");
            }
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 EnableKey를 참조하세요.

ListAliases

다음 코드 예시는 `ListAliases`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.KeyManagementService;
    using Amazon.KeyManagementService.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// List the AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) aliases that have been defined
for
    /// the keys in the same AWS Region as the default user. If you want to list
    /// the aliases in a different Region, pass the Region to the client
    /// constructor.
    /// </summary>
    public class ListAliases
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            var client = new AmazonKeyManagementServiceClient();
```

```
            var request = new ListAliasesRequest();
            var response = new ListAliasesResponse();

            do
            {
                response = await client.ListAliasesAsync(request);

                response.Aliases.ForEach(alias =>
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"Created: {alias.CreationDate} Last Update:
{alias.LastUpdatedDate} Name: {alias.AliasName}");
                });

                request.Marker = response.NextMarker;
            }
            while (response.Truncated);
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListAliases를 참조하세요.

`ListGrants`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListGrants`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.KeyManagementService;
    using Amazon.KeyManagementService.Model;

    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// List the AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) grants that are associated
with
    /// a specific key.
    /// </summary>
    public class ListGrants
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            // The identifier of the AWS KMS key to disable. You can use the
            // key Id or the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the AWS KMS key.
            var keyId = "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab";
            var client = new AmazonKeyManagementServiceClient();
            var request = new ListGrantsRequest
            {
                KeyId = keyId,
            };

            var response = new ListGrantsResponse();

            do
            {
                response = await client.ListGrantsAsync(request);

                response.Grants.ForEach(grant =>
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"{grant.GrantId}");
                });

                request.Marker = response.NextMarker;
            }
            while (response.Truncated);
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListGrants를 참조하세요.

ListKeys

다음 코드 예시는 ListKeys의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.KeyManagementService;
using Amazon.KeyManagementService.Model;

/// <summary>
/// List the AWS Key Managements Service (AWS KMS) keys for the AWS Region
/// of the default user. To list keys in another AWS Region, supply the Region
/// as a parameter to the client constructor.
/// </summary>
public class ListKeys
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var client = new AmazonKeyManagementServiceClient();
        var request = new ListKeysRequest();
        var response = new ListKeysResponse();

        do
        {
            response = await client.ListKeysAsync(request);

            response.Keys.ForEach(key =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"ID: {key.KeyId}, {key.KeyArn}");
            });

            // Set the Marker property when response.Truncated is true
            // in order to get the next keys.
            request.Marker = response.NextMarker;
        }
        while (response.Truncated);
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListKeys를 참조하세요.

를 사용한 Lambda 예제 SDK for .NET

다음 코드 예제에서는 Lambda와 AWS SDK for .NET 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

AWS 커뮤니티 기여는 여러 팀이 생성하고 유지 관리하는 예입니다 AWS. 피드백을 제공하려면 연결된 리포지토리에 제공된 메커니즘을 사용합니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello Lambda

다음 코드 예제에서는 Lambda를 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
namespace LambdaActions;

using Amazon.Lambda;
```

```
public class HelloLambda
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        var lambdaClient = new AmazonLambdaClient();

        Console.WriteLine("Hello AWS Lambda");
        Console.WriteLine("Let's get started with AWS Lambda by listing your
 existing Lambda functions:");

        var response = await lambdaClient.ListFunctionsAsync();
        response.Functions.ForEach(function =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"{function.FunctionName}\t{function.Description}");
        });
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListFunctions를 참조하십시오.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업
- 시나리오
- 서버리스 예제
- AWS 커뮤니티 기여

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- IAM 역할과 Lambda 함수를 생성하고 핸들러 코드를 업로드합니다.
- 단일 파라미터로 함수를 간접적으로 간접 호출하고 결과를 가져옵니다.
- 함수 코드를 업데이트하고 환경 변수로 구성합니다.

- 새 파라미터로 함수를 간접적으로 간접 호출하고 결과를 가져옵니다. 반환된 실행 로그를 표시합니다.
- 계정의 함수를 나열합니다.

자세한 내용은 콘솔로 Lambda 함수 생성을 참조하십시오.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Lambda 작업을 수행하는 메서드를 생성합니다.

```
namespace LambdaActions;

using Amazon.Lambda;
using Amazon.Lambda.Model;

/// <summary>
/// A class that implements AWS Lambda methods.
/// </summary>
public class LambdaWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonLambda _lambdaService;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the LambdaWrapper class.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="lambdaService">An initialized Lambda service client.</param>
    public LambdaWrapper(IAmazonLambda lambdaService)
    {
        _lambdaService = lambdaService;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Creates a new Lambda function.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="functionName">The name of the function.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="s3Bucket">The Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
    /// bucket where the zip file containing the code is located.</param>
    /// <param name="s3Key">The Amazon S3 key of the zip file.</param>
    /// <param name="role">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a role with the
    /// appropriate Lambda permissions.</param>
    /// <param name="handler">The name of the handler function.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the newly created
    /// Lambda function.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateLambdaFunctionAsync(
        string functionName,
        string s3Bucket,
        string s3Key,
        string role,
        string handler)
    {
        // Defines the location for the function code.
        // S3Bucket - The S3 bucket where the file containing
        //            the source code is stored.
        // S3Key    - The name of the file containing the code.
        var functionCode = new FunctionCode
        {
            S3Bucket = s3Bucket,
            S3Key = s3Key,
        };

        var createFunctionRequest = new CreateFunctionRequest
        {
            FunctionName = functionName,
            Description = "Created by the Lambda .NET API",
            Code = functionCode,
            Handler = handler,
            Runtime = Runtime.Dotnet6,
            Role = role,
        };

        var reponse = await
_lambdaService.CreateFunctionAsync(createFunctionRequest);
        return reponse.FunctionArn;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an AWS Lambda function.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="functionName">The name of the Lambda function to
    /// delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteFunctionAsync(string functionName)
    {
        var request = new DeleteFunctionRequest
        {
            FunctionName = functionName,
        };

        var response = await _lambdaService.DeleteFunctionAsync(request);

        // A return value of NoContent means that the request was processed.
        // In this case, the function was deleted, and the return value
        // is intentionally blank.
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.NoContent;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Gets information about a Lambda function.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="functionName">The name of the Lambda function for
    /// which to retrieve information.</param>
    /// <returns>Async Task.</returns>
    public async Task<FunctionConfiguration> GetFunctionAsync(string functionName)
    {
        var functionRequest = new GetFunctionRequest
        {
            FunctionName = functionName,
        };

        var response = await _lambdaService.GetFunctionAsync(functionRequest);
        return response.Configuration;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Invoke a Lambda function.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="functionName">The name of the Lambda function to
    /// invoke.</param
    /// <param name="parameters">The parameter values that will be passed to the
function.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>A System Threading Task.</returns>
    public async Task<string> InvokeFunctionAsync(
        string functionName,
        string parameters)
    {
        var payload = parameters;
        var request = new InvokeRequest
        {
            FunctionName = functionName,
            Payload = payload,
        };

        var response = await _lambdaService.InvokeAsync(request);
        MemoryStream stream = response.Payload;
        string returnValue = System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetString(stream.ToArray());
        return returnValue;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of Lambda functions.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of FunctionConfiguration objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<FunctionConfiguration>> ListFunctionsAsync()
    {
        var functionList = new List<FunctionConfiguration>();

        var functionPaginator =
            _lambdaService.Paginators.ListFunctions(new ListFunctionsRequest());
        await foreach (var function in functionPaginator.Functions)
        {
            functionList.Add(function);
        }

        return functionList;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Update an existing Lambda function.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="functionName">The name of the Lambda function to update.</
param>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket where the zip file containing
```

```
    /// the Lambda function code is stored.</param>
    /// <param name="key">The key name of the source code file.</param>
    /// <returns>Async Task.</returns>
    public async Task UpdateFunctionCodeAsync(
        string functionName,
        string bucketName,
        string key)
    {
        var functionCodeRequest = new UpdateFunctionCodeRequest
        {
            FunctionName = functionName,
            Publish = true,
            S3Bucket = bucketName,
            S3Key = key,
        };

        var response = await
 _lambdaService.UpdateFunctionCodeAsync(functionCodeRequest);
        Console.WriteLine($"The Function was last modified at
 {response.LastModified}.");
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Update the code of a Lambda function.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="functionName">The name of the function to update.</param>
    /// <param name="functionHandler">The code that performs the function's
 actions.</param>
    /// <param name="environmentVariables">A dictionary of environment variables.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> UpdateFunctionConfigurationAsync(
        string functionName,
        string functionHandler,
        Dictionary<string, string> environmentVariables)
    {
        var request = new UpdateFunctionConfigurationRequest
        {
            Handler = functionHandler,
            FunctionName = functionName,
            Environment = new Amazon.Lambda.Model.Environment { Variables =
 environmentVariables },
        };
```

```
        var response = await
 _lambdaService.UpdateFunctionConfigurationAsync(request);

        Console.WriteLine(response.LastModified);

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


}
```

시나리오를 실행하는 함수를 생성합니다.

```
global using System.Threading.Tasks;
global using Amazon.IdentityManagement;
global using Amazon.Lambda;
global using LambdaActions;
global using LambdaScenarioCommon;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Debug;


using Amazon.Lambda.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration;

namespace LambdaBasics;

public class LambdaBasics
{
    private static ILogger logger = null!;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for the Amazon service.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
```

```
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
            services.AddAWSService<IAmazonLambda>()
            .AddAWSService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>()
            .AddTransient<LambdaWrapper>()
            .AddTransient<LambdaRoleWrapper>()
            .AddTransient<UIWrapper>()
        )
        .Build();

        var configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load test settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
            true) // Optionally load local settings.
        .Build();


        logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
            .CreateLogger<LambdaBasics>();

        var lambdaWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<LambdaWrapper>();
        var lambdaRoleWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<LambdaRoleWrapper>();
        var uiWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<UIWrapper>();

        string functionName = configuration["FunctionName"]!;
        string roleName = configuration["RoleName"]!;
        string policyDocument = "{" +
            " \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
            " \"Statement\": [ " +
            "    {" +
            "        \"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
            "        \"Principal\": {" +
            "            \"Service\": \"lambda.amazonaws.com\" " +
            "    }," +
            "        \"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\" " +
            "    }" +
            "]" +
        "}";

        var incrementHandler = configuration["IncrementHandler"];
```

```
        var calculatorHandler = configuration["CalculatorHandler"];
        var bucketName = configuration["BucketName"];
        var incrementKey = configuration["IncrementKey"];
        var calculatorKey = configuration["CalculatorKey"];
        var policyArn = configuration["PolicyArn"];

        uiWrapper.DisplayLambdaBasicsOverview();

        // Create the policy to use with the AWS Lambda functions and then attach
the
        // policy to a new role.
        var roleArn = await lambdaRoleWrapper.CreateLambdaRoleAsync(roleName,
policyDocument);

        Console.WriteLine("Waiting for role to become active.");
        uiWrapper.WaitABit(15, "Wait until the role is active before trying to use
it.");

        // Attach the appropriate AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role
policy to the new role.
        var success = await lambdaRoleWrapper.AttachLambdaRolePolicyAsync(policyArn,
roleName);
        uiWrapper.WaitABit(10, "Allow time for the IAM policy to be attached to the
role.");

        // Create the Lambda function using a zip file stored in an Amazon Simple
Storage Service
        // (Amazon S3) bucket.
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Create Lambda Function");
        Console.WriteLine($"Creating the AWS Lambda function: {functionName}.");
        var lambdaArn = await lambdaWrapper.CreateLambdaFunctionAsync(
            functionName,
            bucketName,
            incrementKey,
            roleArn,
            incrementHandler);

        Console.WriteLine("Waiting for the new function to be available.");
        Console.WriteLine($"The AWS Lambda ARN is {lambdaArn}");

        // Get the Lambda function.
        Console.WriteLine($"Getting the {functionName} AWS Lambda function.");
        FunctionConfiguration config;
        do
```

```
        {
            config = await lambdaWrapper.GetFunctionAsync(functionName);
            Console.Write(".");
        }
        while (config.State != State.Active);

        Console.WriteLine($"\nThe function, {functionName} has been created.");
        Console.WriteLine($"The runtime of this Lambda function is
{config.Runtime}.");

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        // List the Lambda functions.
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Listing all Lambda functions.");
        var functions = await lambdaWrapper.ListFunctionsAsync();
        DisplayFunctionList(functions);

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Invoke increment function");
        Console.WriteLine("Now that it has been created, invoke the Lambda increment
function.");
        string? value;
        do
        {
            Console.Write("Enter a value to increment: ");
            value = Console.ReadLine();
        }
        while (string.IsNullOrEmpty(value));

        string functionParameters = "{" +
            "\"action\": \"increment\", " +
            "\"x\": \"" + value + "\"" +
        "}";
        var answer = await lambdaWrapper.InvokeFunctionAsync(functionName,
functionParameters);
        Console.WriteLine($"{value} + 1 = {answer}.");

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Update function");
        Console.WriteLine("Now update the Lambda function code.");
        await lambdaWrapper.UpdateFunctionCodeAsync(functionName, bucketName,
calculatorKey);

        do
        {
            config = await lambdaWrapper.GetFunctionAsync(functionName);
```

```
            Console.Write(".");
        }
        while (config.LastUpdateStatus == LastUpdateStatus.InProgress);

        await lambdaWrapper.UpdateFunctionConfigurationAsync(
            functionName,
            calculatorHandler,
            new Dictionary<string, string> { { "LOG_LEVEL", "DEBUG" } });

        do
        {
            config = await lambdaWrapper.GetFunctionAsync(functionName);
            Console.Write(".");
        }
        while (config.LastUpdateStatus == LastUpdateStatus.InProgress);

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Call updated function");
        Console.WriteLine("Now call the updated function...");

        bool done = false;

        do
        {
            string? opSelected;

            Console.WriteLine("Select the operation to perform:");
            Console.WriteLine("\t1. add");
            Console.WriteLine("\t2. subtract");
            Console.WriteLine("\t3. multiply");
            Console.WriteLine("\t4. divide");
            Console.WriteLine("\tOr enter \"q\" to quit.");
            Console.WriteLine("Enter the number (1, 2, 3, 4, or q) of the operation
you want to perform: ");
            do
            {
                Console.Write("Your choice? ");
                opSelected = Console.ReadLine();
            }
            while (opSelected == string.Empty);

            var operation = (opSelected) switch
            {
                "1" => "add",
                "2" => "subtract",
```

```
                "3" => "multiply",
                "4" => "divide",
                "q" => "quit",
                _ => "add",
            };

            if (operation == "quit")
            {
                done = true;
            }
            else
            {
                // Get two numbers and an action from the user.
                value = string.Empty;
                do
                {
                    Console.Write("Enter the first value: ");
                    value = Console.ReadLine();
                }
                while (value == string.Empty);

                string? value2;
                do
                {
                    Console.Write("Enter a second value: ");
                    value2 = Console.ReadLine();
                }
                while (value2 == string.Empty);

                functionParameters = "{" +
                    "\"action\": \"" + operation + "\", " +
                    "\"x\": \"" + value + "\"," +
                    "\"y\": \"" + value2 + "\"" +
                "}";

                answer = await lambdaWrapper.InvokeFunctionAsync(functionName,
functionParameters);
                Console.WriteLine($"The answer when we {operation} the two numbers
is: {answer}.");
            }

            uiWrapper.PressEnter();
        } while (!done);
```

```
        // Delete the function created earlier.

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Clean up resources");
        // Detach the IAM policy from the IAM role.
        Console.WriteLine("First detach the IAM policy from the role.");
        success = await lambdaRoleWrapper.DetachLambdaRolePolicyAsync(policyArn,
roleName);
        uiWrapper.WaitABit(15, "Let's wait for the policy to be fully detached from
the role.");

        Console.WriteLine("Delete the AWS Lambda function.");
        success = await lambdaWrapper.DeleteFunctionAsync(functionName);
        if (success)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The {functionName} function was deleted.");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Could not remove the function {functionName}");
        }

        // Now delete the IAM role created for use with the functions
        // created by the application.
        Console.WriteLine("Now we can delete the role that we created.");
        success = await lambdaRoleWrapper.DeleteLambdaRoleAsync(roleName);
        if (success)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The role has been successfully removed.");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Couldn't delete the role.");
        }

        Console.WriteLine("The Lambda Scenario is now complete.");
        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        // Displays a formatted list of existing functions returned by the
        // LambdaMethods.ListFunctions.
        void DisplayFunctionList(List<FunctionConfiguration> functions)
        {
            functions.ForEach(functionConfig =>
            {
```

```
 Console.WriteLine($"{functionConfig.FunctionName}\t{functionConfig.Description}");
            });
        }
    }
}


namespace LambdaActions;

using Amazon.IdentityManagement;
using Amazon.IdentityManagement.Model;

public class LambdaRoleWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonIdentityManagementService _lambdaRoleService;

    public LambdaRoleWrapper(IAmazonIdentityManagementService lambdaRoleService)
    {
        _lambdaRoleService = lambdaRoleService;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Attach an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role policy to the
    /// IAM role to be assumed by the AWS Lambda functions created for the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the IAM policy.</
param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role to attach the IAM policy
 to.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> AttachLambdaRolePolicyAsync(string policyArn, string
 roleName)
    {
        var response = await _lambdaRoleService.AttachRolePolicyAsync(new
 AttachRolePolicyRequest { PolicyArn = policyArn, RoleName = roleName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new IAM role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role to create.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="policyDocument">The policy document for the new IAM role.</
param>
    /// <returns>A string representing the ARN for newly created role.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateLambdaRoleAsync(string roleName, string
 policyDocument)
    {
        var request = new CreateRoleRequest
        {
            AssumeRolePolicyDocument = policyDocument,
            RoleName = roleName,
        };

        var response = await _lambdaRoleService.CreateRoleAsync(request);
        return response.Role.Arn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Deletes an IAM role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the role to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the operation.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteLambdaRoleAsync(string roleName)
    {
        var request = new DeleteRoleRequest
        {
            RoleName = roleName,
        };

        var response = await _lambdaRoleService.DeleteRoleAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    public async Task<bool> DetachLambdaRolePolicyAsync(string policyArn, string
 roleName)
    {
        var response = await _lambdaRoleService.DetachRolePolicyAsync(new
 DetachRolePolicyRequest { PolicyArn = policyArn, RoleName = roleName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
}


namespace LambdaScenarioCommon;
public class UIWrapper
```

```
{
    public readonly string SepBar = new('-', Console.WindowWidth);

    /// <summary>
    /// Show information about the AWS Lambda Basics scenario.
    /// </summary>
    public void DisplayLambdaBasicsOverview()
    {
        Console.Clear();

        DisplayTitle("Welcome to AWS Lambda Basics");
        Console.WriteLine("This example application does the following:");
        Console.WriteLine("\t1. Creates an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
 role that will be assumed by the functions we create.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t2. Attaches an IAM role policy that has Lambda
 permissions.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t3. Creates a Lambda function that increments the value
 passed to it.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t4. Calls the increment function and passes a value.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t5. Updates the code so that the function is a simple
 calculator.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t6. Calls the calculator function with the values
 entered.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t7. Deletes the Lambda function.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t7. Detaches the IAM role policy.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t8. Deletes the IAM role.");
        PressEnter();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a message and wait until the user presses enter.
    /// </summary>
    public void PressEnter()
    {
        Console.Write("\nPress <Enter> to continue. ");
        _ = Console.ReadLine();
        Console.WriteLine();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Pad a string with spaces to center it on the console display.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="strToCenter">The string to be centered.</param>
    /// <returns>The padded string.</returns>
```

```
    public string CenterString(string strToCenter)
    {
        var padAmount = (Console.WindowWidth - strToCenter.Length) / 2;
        var leftPad = new string(' ', padAmount);
        return $"{leftPad}{strToCenter}";
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a line of hyphens, the centered text of the title and another
    /// line of hyphens.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="strTitle">The string to be displayed.</param>
    public void DisplayTitle(string strTitle)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(SepBar);
        Console.WriteLine(CenterString(strTitle));
        Console.WriteLine(SepBar);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a countdown and wait for a number of seconds.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="numSeconds">The number of seconds to wait.</param>
    public void WaitABit(int numSeconds, string msg)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(msg);

        // Wait for the requested number of seconds.
        for (int i = numSeconds; i > 0; i--)
        {
            System.Threading.Thread.Sleep(1000);
            Console.Write($"{i}...");
        }

        PressEnter();
    }
}
```

숫자를 증가시키는 Lambda 핸들러를 정의합니다.

```
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
```

```
// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeriali

namespace LambdaIncrement;

public class Function
{

    /// <summary>
    /// A simple function increments the integer parameter.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="input">A JSON string containing an action, which must be
    /// "increment" and a string representing the value to increment.</param>
    /// <param name="context">The context object passed by Lambda containing
    /// information about invocation, function, and execution environment.</param>
    /// <returns>A string representing the incremented value of the parameter.</
returns>
    public int FunctionHandler(Dictionary<string, string> input, ILambdaContext
 context)
    {
        if (input["action"] == "increment")
        {
            int inputValue = Convert.ToInt32(input["x"]);
            return inputValue + 1;
        }
        else
        {
            return 0;
        }
    }
}
```

산술 연산을 수행하는 두 번째 Lambda 핸들러를 정의합니다.

```
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;

// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
```

```
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeriali

namespace LambdaCalculator;

public class Function
{

    /// <summary>
    /// A simple function that takes two number in string format and performs
    /// the requested arithmetic function.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="input">JSON data containing an action, and x and y values.
    /// Valid actions include: add, subtract, multiply, and divide.</param>
    /// <param name="context">The context object passed by Lambda containing
    /// information about invocation, function, and execution environment.</param>
    /// <returns>A string representing the results of the calculation.</returns>
    public int FunctionHandler(Dictionary<string, string> input, ILambdaContext
 context)
    {
        var action = input["action"];
        int x = Convert.ToInt32(input["x"]);
        int y = Convert.ToInt32(input["y"]);
        int result;
        switch (action)
        {
            case "add":
                result = x + y;
                break;
            case "subtract":
                result = x - y;
                break;
            case "multiply":
                result = x * y;
                break;
            case "divide":
                if (y == 0)
                {
                    Console.Error.WriteLine("Divide by zero error.");
                    result = 0;
                }
                else
                    result = x / y;
                break;
```

```
            default:
                Console.Error.WriteLine($"{action} is not a valid operation.");
                result = 0;
                break;
        }
        return result;
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - CreateFunction
  - DeleteFunction
  - GetFunction
  - 간접 호출
  - ListFunctions
  - UpdateFunctionCode
  - UpdateFunctionConfiguration

작업

`CreateFunction`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateFunction`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Creates a new Lambda function.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="functionName">The name of the function.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="s3Bucket">The Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
    /// bucket where the zip file containing the code is located.</param>
    /// <param name="s3Key">The Amazon S3 key of the zip file.</param>
    /// <param name="role">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a role with the
    /// appropriate Lambda permissions.</param>
    /// <param name="handler">The name of the handler function.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the newly created
    /// Lambda function.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateLambdaFunctionAsync(
        string functionName,
        string s3Bucket,
        string s3Key,
        string role,
        string handler)
    {
        // Defines the location for the function code.
        // S3Bucket - The S3 bucket where the file containing
        //            the source code is stored.
        // S3Key    - The name of the file containing the code.
        var functionCode = new FunctionCode
        {
            S3Bucket = s3Bucket,
            S3Key = s3Key,
        };

        var createFunctionRequest = new CreateFunctionRequest
        {
            FunctionName = functionName,
            Description = "Created by the Lambda .NET API",
            Code = functionCode,
            Handler = handler,
            Runtime = Runtime.Dotnet6,
            Role = role,
        };

        var reponse = await
_lambdaService.CreateFunctionAsync(createFunctionRequest);
        return reponse.FunctionArn;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreateFunction을 참조하십시오.

DeleteFunction

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteFunction의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/// <summary>
/// Delete an AWS Lambda function.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="functionName">The name of the Lambda function to
/// delete.</param>
/// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success of the action.</returns>
public async Task<bool> DeleteFunctionAsync(string functionName)
{
    var request = new DeleteFunctionRequest
    {
        FunctionName = functionName,
    };

    var response = await _lambdaService.DeleteFunctionAsync(request);

    // A return value of NoContent means that the request was processed.
    // In this case, the function was deleted, and the return value
    // is intentionally blank.
    return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.NoContent;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteFunction을 참조하십시오.

GetFunction

다음 코드 예시는 GetFunction의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/// <summary>
/// Gets information about a Lambda function.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="functionName">The name of the Lambda function for
/// which to retrieve information.</param>
/// <returns>Async Task.</returns>
public async Task<FunctionConfiguration> GetFunctionAsync(string functionName)
{
    var functionRequest = new GetFunctionRequest
    {
        FunctionName = functionName,
    };

    var response = await _lambdaService.GetFunctionAsync(functionRequest);
    return response.Configuration;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 GetFunction을 참조하십시오.

`Invoke`

다음 코드 예시는 `Invoke`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Invoke a Lambda function.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="functionName">The name of the Lambda function to
    /// invoke.</param
    /// <param name="parameters">The parameter values that will be passed to the
function.</param>
    /// <returns>A System Threading Task.</returns>
    public async Task<string> InvokeFunctionAsync(
        string functionName,
        string parameters)
    {
        var payload = parameters;
        var request = new InvokeRequest
        {
            FunctionName = functionName,
            Payload = payload,
        };

        var response = await _lambdaService.InvokeAsync(request);
        MemoryStream stream = response.Payload;
        string returnValue = System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetString(stream.ToArray());
        return returnValue;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 간접 호출을 참조하십시오.

`ListFunctions`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListFunctions`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of Lambda functions.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of FunctionConfiguration objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<FunctionConfiguration>> ListFunctionsAsync()
    {
        var functionList = new List<FunctionConfiguration>();

        var functionPaginator =
            _lambdaService.Paginators.ListFunctions(new ListFunctionsRequest());
        await foreach (var function in functionPaginator.Functions)
        {
            functionList.Add(function);
        }

        return functionList;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListFunctions를 참조하십시오.

`UpdateFunctionCode`

다음 코드 예시는 `UpdateFunctionCode`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Update an existing Lambda function.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="functionName">The name of the Lambda function to update.</
param>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket where the zip file containing
    /// the Lambda function code is stored.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="key">The key name of the source code file.</param>
    /// <returns>Async Task.</returns>
    public async Task UpdateFunctionCodeAsync(
        string functionName,
        string bucketName,
        string key)
    {
        var functionCodeRequest = new UpdateFunctionCodeRequest
        {
            FunctionName = functionName,
            Publish = true,
            S3Bucket = bucketName,
            S3Key = key,
        };

        var response = await
_lambdaService.UpdateFunctionCodeAsync(functionCodeRequest);
        Console.WriteLine($"The Function was last modified at
{response.LastModified}.");
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 UpdateFunctionCode를 참조하십시오.

`UpdateFunctionConfiguration`

다음 코드 예시는 `UpdateFunctionConfiguration`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Update the code of a Lambda function.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="functionName">The name of the function to update.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="functionHandler">The code that performs the function's
 actions.</param>
    /// <param name="environmentVariables">A dictionary of environment variables.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> UpdateFunctionConfigurationAsync(
        string functionName,
        string functionHandler,
        Dictionary<string, string> environmentVariables)
    {
        var request = new UpdateFunctionConfigurationRequest
        {
            Handler = functionHandler,
            FunctionName = functionName,
            Environment = new Amazon.Lambda.Model.Environment { Variables =
 environmentVariables },
        };

        var response = await
 _lambdaService.UpdateFunctionConfigurationAsync(request);

        Console.WriteLine(response.LastModified);

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 UpdateFunctionConfiguration을 참조하십시오.

시나리오

사진을 관리하기 위한 서버리스 애플리케이션 만들기

다음 코드 예시에서는 사용자가 레이블을 사용하여 사진을 관리할 수 있는 서버리스 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for .NET

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지에서 레이블을 감지하고 나중에 검색할 수 있도록 저장하는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션을 개발하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제의 출처에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS 커뮤니티의 게시물을 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

고객 피드백 분석을 위한 애플리케이션 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 고객 의견 카드를 분석하고, 원어에서 번역하고, 감정을 파악하고, 번역된 텍스트에서 오디오 파일을 생성하는 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for .NET

이 예제 애플리케이션은 고객 피드백 카드를 분석하고 저장합니다. 특히 뉴욕시에 있는 가상 호텔의 필요를 충족합니다. 호텔은 다양한 언어의 고객들로부터 물리적인 의견 카드의 형태로 피드백을 받습니다. 피드백은 웹 클라이언트를 통해 앱에 업로드됩니다. 의견 카드의 이미지가 업로드된 후 다음 단계가 수행됩니다.

- Amazon Textract를 사용하여 이미지에서 텍스트가 추출됩니다.
- Amazon Comprehend가 추출된 텍스트와 해당 언어의 감정을 파악합니다.
- 추출된 텍스트는 Amazon Translate를 사용하여 영어로 번역됩니다.
- Amazon Polly가 추출된 텍스트에서 오디오 파일을 합성합니다.

전체 앱은 AWS CDK를 사용하여 배포할 수 있습니다. 소스 코드와 배포 지침은 GitHub의 프로젝트를 참조하십시오.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

S3 객체 Lambda를 사용하여 데이터 변환

다음 코드 예시는 S3 객체 Lambda를 사용하여 애플리케이션의 데이터를 변환하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

표준 S3 GET 요청에 사용자 지정 코드를 추가하여, 요청하는 클라이언트 또는 애플리케이션의 요구 사항에 맞게 S3에서 검색된 요청된 객체를 수정하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Lambda
- Amazon S3

서버리스 예제

Lambda 함수를 사용하여 Amazon RDS 데이터베이스에 연결

다음 코드 예제는 RDS 데이터베이스에 연결하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 간단한 데이터베이스 요청을 하고 결과를 반환합니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

.NET을 사용하여 Lambda 함수에서 Amazon RDS 데이터베이스에 연결

```
using System.Data;
using System.Text.Json;
using Amazon.Lambda.APIGatewayEvents;
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using MySql.Data.MySqlClient;

// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
```

```
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeriali

namespace aws_rds;

public class InputModel
{
    public string key1 { get; set; }
    public string key2 { get; set; }
}

public class Function
{
    /// <summary>
    // Handles the Lambda function execution for connecting to RDS using IAM
 authentication.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="input">The input event data passed to the Lambda function</
param>
    /// <param name="context">The Lambda execution context that provides runtime
 information</param>
    /// <returns>A response object containing the execution result</returns>

    public async Task<APIGatewayProxyResponse>
 FunctionHandler(APIGatewayProxyRequest request, ILambdaContext context)
    {
        // Sample Input: {"body": "{\"key1\":\"20\", \"key2\":\"25\"}"}
        var input = JsonSerializer.Deserialize<InputModel>(request.Body);

        /// Obtain authentication token
        var authToken = RDSAuthTokenGenerator.GenerateAuthToken(
            Environment.GetEnvironmentVariable("RDS_ENDPOINT"),
            Convert.ToInt32(Environment.GetEnvironmentVariable("RDS_PORT")),
            Environment.GetEnvironmentVariable("RDS_USERNAME")
        );

        /// Build the Connection String with the Token
        string connectionString =
 $"Server={Environment.GetEnvironmentVariable("RDS_ENDPOINT")};" +

 $"Port={Environment.GetEnvironmentVariable("RDS_PORT")};" +

 $"Uid={Environment.GetEnvironmentVariable("RDS_USERNAME")};" +
                                  $"Pwd={authToken};";
```

```
        try
        {
            await using var connection = new MySqlConnection(connectionString);
            await connection.OpenAsync();

            const string sql = "SELECT @param1 + @param2 AS Sum";

            await using var command = new MySqlCommand(sql, connection);
            command.Parameters.AddWithValue("@param1", int.Parse(input.key1 ??
 "0"));
            command.Parameters.AddWithValue("@param2", int.Parse(input.key2 ??
 "0"));

            await using var reader = await command.ExecuteReaderAsync();
            if (await reader.ReadAsync())
            {
                int result = reader.GetInt32("Sum");

                //Sample Response: {"statusCode":200,"body":"{\"message\":\"The sum
 is: 45\"}","isBase64Encoded":false}
                return new APIGatewayProxyResponse
                {
                    StatusCode = 200,
                    Body = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new { message = $"The sum is:
 {result}" })
                };
            }

        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Error: {ex.Message}");
        }

        return new APIGatewayProxyResponse
        {
            StatusCode = 500,
            Body = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new { error = "Internal server error" })
        };
    }
}
```

Kinesis 트리거에서 간접적으로 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 Kinesis 스트림에서 레코드를 받아 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 Kinesis 페이로드를 검색하고, Base64에서 디코딩하고, 레코드 콘텐츠를 로깅합니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

.NET을 사용하여 Lambda로 Kinesis 이벤트 사용

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
using System.Text;
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.KinesisEvents;
using AWS.Lambda.Powertools.Logging;

// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeriali

namespace KinesisIntegrationSampleCode;

public class Function
{
    // Powertools Logger requires an environment variables against your function
    // POWERTOOLS_SERVICE_NAME
    [Logging(LogEvent = true)]
    public async Task FunctionHandler(KinesisEvent evnt, ILambdaContext context)
    {
        if (evnt.Records.Count == 0)
        {
```

```
            Logger.LogInformation("Empty Kinesis Event received");
            return;
        }

        foreach (var record in evnt.Records)
        {
            try
            {
                Logger.LogInformation($"Processed Event with EventId:
 {record.EventId}");
                string data = await GetRecordDataAsync(record.Kinesis, context);
                Logger.LogInformation($"Data: {data}");
                // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Logger.LogError($"An error occurred {ex.Message}");
                throw;
            }
        }
        Logger.LogInformation($"Successfully processed {evnt.Records.Count}
 records.");
    }

    private async Task<string> GetRecordDataAsync(KinesisEvent.Record record,
 ILambdaContext context)
    {
        byte[] bytes = record.Data.ToArray();
        string data = Encoding.UTF8.GetString(bytes);
        await Task.CompletedTask; //Placeholder for actual async work
        return data;
    }
}
```

DynamoDB 트리거에서 간접적으로 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB 스트림에서 레코드를 수신하여 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 DynamoDB 페이로드를 검색하고 레코드 콘텐츠를 로깅합니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

.NET을 사용하여 Lambda로 DynamoDB 이벤트 사용.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text;
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.DynamoDBEvents;

// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeriali

namespace AWSLambda_DDB;

public class Function
{
    public void FunctionHandler(DynamoDBEvent dynamoEvent, ILambdaContext context)
    {
        context.Logger.LogInformation($"Beginning to process
 {dynamoEvent.Records.Count} records...");

        foreach (var record in dynamoEvent.Records)
        {
            context.Logger.LogInformation($"Event ID: {record.EventID}");
            context.Logger.LogInformation($"Event Name: {record.EventName}");

            context.Logger.LogInformation(JsonSerializer.Serialize(record));
        }

        context.Logger.LogInformation("Stream processing complete.");
    }
}
```

Amazon DocumentDB 트리거에서 간접적으로 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 DocumentDB 변경 스트림에서 레코드를 수신하여 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 DocumentDB 페이로드를 검색하고 레코드 콘텐츠를 로깅합니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

.NET을 사용하여 Lambda로 Amazon DocumentDB 이벤트 소비

```
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using System.Text.Json;
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Text.Json.Serialization;
//Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted into
 a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeriali

namespace LambdaDocDb;

public class Function
{

     /// <summary>
    /// Lambda function entry point to process Amazon DocumentDB events.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="event">The Amazon DocumentDB event.</param>
    /// <param name="context">The Lambda context object.</param>
    /// <returns>A string to indicate successful processing.</returns>
    public string FunctionHandler(Event evnt, ILambdaContext context)
    {
```

```
        foreach (var record in evnt.Events)
        {
            ProcessDocumentDBEvent(record, context);
        }

        return "OK";
    }

     private void ProcessDocumentDBEvent(DocumentDBEventRecord record,
ILambdaContext context)
    {

        var eventData = record.Event;
        var operationType = eventData.OperationType;
        var databaseName = eventData.Ns.Db;
        var collectionName = eventData.Ns.Coll;
        var fullDocument = JsonSerializer.Serialize(eventData.FullDocument, new
JsonSerializerOptions { WriteIndented = true });

        context.Logger.LogLine($"Operation type: {operationType}");
        context.Logger.LogLine($"Database: {databaseName}");
        context.Logger.LogLine($"Collection: {collectionName}");
        context.Logger.LogLine($"Full document:\n{fullDocument}");
    }



    public class Event
    {
        [JsonPropertyName("eventSourceArn")]
        public string EventSourceArn { get; set; }

        [JsonPropertyName("events")]
        public List<DocumentDBEventRecord> Events { get; set; }

        [JsonPropertyName("eventSource")]
        public string EventSource { get; set; }
    }

    public class DocumentDBEventRecord
    {
        [JsonPropertyName("event")]
        public EventData Event { get; set; }
```

```
    }

    public class EventData
    {
        [JsonPropertyName("_id")]
        public IdData Id { get; set; }

        [JsonPropertyName("clusterTime")]
        public ClusterTime ClusterTime { get; set; }

        [JsonPropertyName("documentKey")]
        public DocumentKey DocumentKey { get; set; }

        [JsonPropertyName("fullDocument")]
        public Dictionary<string, object> FullDocument { get; set; }

        [JsonPropertyName("ns")]
        public Namespace Ns { get; set; }

        [JsonPropertyName("operationType")]
        public string OperationType { get; set; }
    }

    public class IdData
    {
        [JsonPropertyName("_data")]
        public string Data { get; set; }
    }

    public class ClusterTime
    {
        [JsonPropertyName("$timestamp")]
        public Timestamp Timestamp { get; set; }
    }

    public class Timestamp
    {
        [JsonPropertyName("t")]
        public long T { get; set; }

        [JsonPropertyName("i")]
        public int I { get; set; }
    }
```

```
    public class DocumentKey
    {
        [JsonPropertyName("_id")]
        public Id Id { get; set; }
    }

    public class Id
    {
        [JsonPropertyName("$oid")]
        public string Oid { get; set; }
    }

    public class Namespace
    {
        [JsonPropertyName("db")]
        public string Db { get; set; }

        [JsonPropertyName("coll")]
        public string Coll { get; set; }
    }
}
```

Amazon MSK 트리거를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon MSK 클러스터에서 레코드를 수신하여 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 MSK 페이로드를 검색하고 레코드 콘텐츠를 로깅합니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

.NET을 사용하여 Lambda로 Amazon MSK 이벤트 사용

```
using System.Text;
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
```

```
using Amazon.Lambda.KafkaEvents;


// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeriali

namespace MSKLambda;

public class Function
{


    /// <param name="input">The event for the Lambda function handler to process.</
param>
    /// <param name="context">The ILambdaContext that provides methods for logging
 and describing the Lambda environment.</param>
    /// <returns></returns>
    public void FunctionHandler(KafkaEvent evnt, ILambdaContext context)
    {

        foreach (var record in evnt.Records)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Key:" + record.Key);
            foreach (var eventRecord in record.Value)
            {
                var valueBytes = eventRecord.Value.ToArray();
                var valueText = Encoding.UTF8.GetString(valueBytes);

                Console.WriteLine("Message:" + valueText);
            }
        }
    }


}
```

Amazon S3 트리거를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제는 S3 버킷에 객체를 업로드하여 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 해당 함수는 이벤트 파라미터에서 S3 버킷 이름과 객체 키를 검색하고 Amazon S3 API를 호출하여 객체의 콘텐츠 유형을 검색하고 로깅합니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

.NET을 사용하여 Lambda로 S3 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.S3;
using System;
using Amazon.Lambda.S3Events;
using System.Web;

// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeriali

namespace S3Integration
{
    public class Function
    {
        private static AmazonS3Client _s3Client;
        public Function() : this(null)
        {
        }

        internal Function(AmazonS3Client s3Client)
        {
            _s3Client = s3Client ?? new AmazonS3Client();
```

```
        }

        public async Task<string> Handler(S3Event evt, ILambdaContext context)
        {
            try
            {
                if (evt.Records.Count <= 0)
                {
                    context.Logger.LogLine("Empty S3 Event received");
                    return string.Empty;
                }

                var bucket = evt.Records[0].S3.Bucket.Name;
                var key = HttpUtility.UrlDecode(evt.Records[0].S3.Object.Key);

                context.Logger.LogLine($"Request is for {bucket} and {key}");

                var objectResult = await _s3Client.GetObjectAsync(bucket, key);

                context.Logger.LogLine($"Returning {objectResult.Key}");

                return objectResult.Key;
            }
            catch (Exception e)
            {
                context.Logger.LogLine($"Error processing request - {e.Message}");

                return string.Empty;
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Amazon SNS 트리거를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 SNS 주제의 메시지를 받아 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 함수는 이벤트 파라미터에서 메시지를 검색하고 각 메시지의 내용을 로깅합니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

.NET을 사용하여 Lambda로 SNS 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.SNSEvents;


// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeriali

namespace SnsIntegration;

public class Function
{
    public async Task FunctionHandler(SNSEvent evnt, ILambdaContext context)
    {
        foreach (var record in evnt.Records)
        {
            await ProcessRecordAsync(record, context);
        }
        context.Logger.LogInformation("done");
    }

    private async Task ProcessRecordAsync(SNSEvent.SNSRecord record, ILambdaContext
 context)
    {
        try
        {
            context.Logger.LogInformation($"Processed record {record.Sns.Message}");

            // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
            await Task.CompletedTask;
```

```
        }
        catch (Exception e)
        {
            //You can use Dead Letter Queue to handle failures. By configuring a
 Lambda DLQ.
            context.Logger.LogError($"An error occurred");
            throw;
        }
    }
}
```

Amazon SQS 트리거에서 간접적으로 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제는 SQS 대기열에서 메시지를 받아 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 함수는 이벤트 파라미터에서 메시지를 검색하고 각 메시지의 내용을 로깅합니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

.NET을 사용하여 Lambda로 SQS 이벤트 사용

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.SQSEvents;


// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeriali

namespace SqsIntegrationSampleCode
{
    public async Task FunctionHandler(SQSEvent evnt, ILambdaContext context)
```

```
    {
        foreach (var message in evnt.Records)
        {
            await ProcessMessageAsync(message, context);
        }

        context.Logger.LogInformation("done");
    }

    private async Task ProcessMessageAsync(SQSEvent.SQSMessage message,
 ILambdaContext context)
    {
        try
        {
            context.Logger.LogInformation($"Processed message {message.Body}");

            // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
            await Task.CompletedTask;
        }
        catch (Exception e)
        {
            //You can use Dead Letter Queue to handle failures. By configuring a
 Lambda DLQ.
            context.Logger.LogError($"An error occurred");
            throw;
        }

    }
}
```

Kinesis 트리거로 Lambda 함수에 대한 배치 항목 실패 보고

다음 코드 예제는 Kinesis 스트림에서 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수에 대한 부분 배치 응답을 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 응답으로 배치 항목 실패를 보고하고 나중에 해당 메시지를 다시 시도하도록 Lambda에 신호를 보냅니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

.NET을 사용하여 Lambda로 Kinesis 배치 항목 실패 보고

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
using System.Text;
using System.Text.Json.Serialization;
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.KinesisEvents;
using AWS.Lambda.Powertools.Logging;

// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeriali

namespace KinesisIntegration;

public class Function
{
    // Powertools Logger requires an environment variables against your function
    // POWERTOOLS_SERVICE_NAME
    [Logging(LogEvent = true)]
    public async Task<StreamsEventResponse> FunctionHandler(KinesisEvent evnt,
 ILambdaContext context)
    {
        if (evnt.Records.Count == 0)
        {
            Logger.LogInformation("Empty Kinesis Event received");
            return new StreamsEventResponse();
        }

        foreach (var record in evnt.Records)
        {
            try
            {
```

```
                Logger.LogInformation($"Processed Event with EventId:
 {record.EventId}");
                string data = await GetRecordDataAsync(record.Kinesis, context);
                Logger.LogInformation($"Data: {data}");
                // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Logger.LogError($"An error occurred {ex.Message}");
                /* Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed item
 immediately.
                   Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this
 failed item onwards. */
                return new StreamsEventResponse
                {
                    BatchItemFailures = new
 List<StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure>
                    {
                        new StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure { ItemIdentifier =
 record.Kinesis.SequenceNumber }
                    }
                };
            }
        }
        Logger.LogInformation($"Successfully processed {evnt.Records.Count}
 records.");
        return new StreamsEventResponse();
    }

    private async Task<string> GetRecordDataAsync(KinesisEvent.Record record,
 ILambdaContext context)
    {
        byte[] bytes = record.Data.ToArray();
        string data = Encoding.UTF8.GetString(bytes);
        await Task.CompletedTask; //Placeholder for actual async work
        return data;
    }
}

public class StreamsEventResponse
{
    [JsonPropertyName("batchItemFailures")]
    public IList<BatchItemFailure> BatchItemFailures { get; set; }
    public class BatchItemFailure
```

```
    {
        [JsonPropertyName("itemIdentifier")]
        public string ItemIdentifier { get; set; }
    }
}
```

DynamoDB 트리거로 Lambda 함수에 대한 배치 항목 실패 보고

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB 스트림에서 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수에 대해 부분 배치 응답을 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 응답으로 배치 항목 실패를 보고하고 나중에 해당 메시지를 다시 시도하도록 Lambda에 신호를 보냅니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

.NET을 사용하여 Lambda로 DynamoDB 배치 항목 실패 보고.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text;
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.DynamoDBEvents;

// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeriali

namespace AWSLambda_DDB;

public class Function
{
    public StreamsEventResponse FunctionHandler(DynamoDBEvent dynamoEvent,
 ILambdaContext context)
```

```
    {
        context.Logger.LogInformation($"Beginning to process
 {dynamoEvent.Records.Count} records...");
        List<StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure> batchItemFailures = new
 List<StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure>();
        StreamsEventResponse streamsEventResponse = new StreamsEventResponse();

        foreach (var record in dynamoEvent.Records)
        {
            try
            {
                var sequenceNumber = record.Dynamodb.SequenceNumber;
                context.Logger.LogInformation(sequenceNumber);
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                context.Logger.LogError(ex.Message);
                batchItemFailures.Add(new StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure()
 { ItemIdentifier = record.Dynamodb.SequenceNumber });
            }
        }

        if (batchItemFailures.Count > 0)
        {
            streamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailures = batchItemFailures;
        }

        context.Logger.LogInformation("Stream processing complete.");
        return streamsEventResponse;
    }
}
```

Amazon SQS 트리거로 Lambda 함수에 대한 배치 항목 실패 보고

다음 코드 예제는 SQS 대기열에서 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수에 대한 부분 배치 응답을 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 응답으로 배치 항목 실패를 보고하고 나중에 해당 메시지를 다시 시도하도록 Lambda에 신호를 보냅니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

.NET을 사용하여 Lambda로 SQS 배치 항목 실패 보고

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.SQSEvents;

// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeriali
namespace sqsSample;

public class Function
{
    public async Task<SQSBatchResponse> FunctionHandler(SQSEvent evnt,
 ILambdaContext context)
    {
        List<SQSBatchResponse.BatchItemFailure> batchItemFailures = new
 List<SQSBatchResponse.BatchItemFailure>();
        foreach(var message in evnt.Records)
        {
            try
            {
                //process your message
                await ProcessMessageAsync(message, context);
            }
            catch (System.Exception)
            {
                //Add failed message identifier to the batchItemFailures list
                batchItemFailures.Add(new
 SQSBatchResponse.BatchItemFailure{ItemIdentifier=message.MessageId});
            }
        }
        return new SQSBatchResponse(batchItemFailures);
```

```
    }

    private async Task ProcessMessageAsync(SQSEvent.SQSMessage message,
 ILambdaContext context)
    {
        if (String.IsNullOrEmpty(message.Body))
        {
            throw new Exception("No Body in SQS Message.");
        }
        context.Logger.LogInformation($"Processed message {message.Body}");
        // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
        await Task.CompletedTask;
    }
}
```

AWS 커뮤니티 기여

서버리스 애플리케이션 빌드 및 테스트

다음 코드 예제에서는 Lambda 및 DynamoDB와 함께 API Gateway를 사용하여 서버리스 애플리케이션을 빌드하고 테스트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for .NET

.NET SDK를 사용하여 Lambda 및 DynamoDB가 포함된 API 게이트웨이로 구성된 서버리스 애플리케이션을 빌드하고 테스트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda

를 사용한 MediaConvert 예제 SDK for .NET

다음 코드 예제에서는 MediaConvert와 AWS SDK for .NET 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello MediaConvert

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS Elemental MediaConvert를 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using Amazon.MediaConvert;
using Amazon.MediaConvert.Model;

namespace MediaConvertActions;

public static class HelloMediaConvert
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Create the client using the default profile.
        var mediaConvertClient = new AmazonMediaConvertClient();

        Console.WriteLine($"Hello AWS Elemental MediaConvert! Your MediaConvert Jobs
 are:");
        Console.WriteLine();

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        // Let's get some MediaConvert jobs.
        var response = await mediaConvertClient.ListJobsAsync(
            new ListJobsRequest()
            {
                MaxResults = 10
            }
```

```
            );

        foreach (var job in response.Jobs)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tJob: {job.Id} status {job.Status}");
            Console.WriteLine();
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeEndpoints를 참조하세요.

주제

- 작업

작업

`CreateJob`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateJob`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

파일 위치, 클라이언트 및 래퍼를 설정합니다.

```
        // MediaConvert role Amazon Resource Name (ARN).
        // For information on creating this role, see
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/mediaconvert/latest/ug/creating-the-iam-role-
in-mediaconvert-configured.html.
        var mediaConvertRole = _configuration["mediaConvertRoleARN"];

        // Include the file input and output locations in settings.json or
 settings.local.json.
```

```
        var fileInput = _configuration["fileInput"];
        var fileOutput = _configuration["fileOutput"];

        AmazonMediaConvertClient mcClient = new AmazonMediaConvertClient();

        var wrapper = new MediaConvertWrapper(mcClient);
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Creating job for input file {fileInput}.");
        var jobId = await wrapper.CreateJob(mediaConvertRole!, fileInput!,
 fileOutput!);
        Console.WriteLine($"Created job with Job ID: {jobId}");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
```

래퍼 메서드를 사용하여 작업을 생성하고 작업 ID를 반환합니다.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a job to convert a media file.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="mediaConvertRole">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the media
 convert role, as specified here:
    /// https://docs.aws.amazon.com/mediaconvert/latest/ug/creating-the-iam-role-in-
mediaconvert-configured.html</param>
    /// <param name="fileInput">The Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
 location of the input media file.</param>
    /// <param name="fileOutput">The Amazon S3 location for the output media file.</
param>
    /// <returns>The ID of the new job.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateJob(string mediaConvertRole, string fileInput,
        string fileOutput)
    {
        CreateJobRequest createJobRequest = new CreateJobRequest
        {
            Role = mediaConvertRole
        };

        createJobRequest.UserMetadata.Add("Customer", "Amazon");

        JobSettings jobSettings = new JobSettings
        {
```

```
            AdAvailOffset = 0,
            TimecodeConfig = new TimecodeConfig
            {
                Source = TimecodeSource.EMBEDDED
            }
        };
        createJobRequest.Settings = jobSettings;

        #region OutputGroup

        OutputGroup ofg = new OutputGroup
        {
            Name = "File Group",
            OutputGroupSettings = new OutputGroupSettings
            {
                Type = OutputGroupType.FILE_GROUP_SETTINGS,
                FileGroupSettings = new FileGroupSettings
                {
                    Destination = fileOutput
                }
            }
        };

        Output output = new Output
        {
            NameModifier = "_1"
        };

        #region VideoDescription

        VideoDescription vdes = new VideoDescription
        {
            ScalingBehavior = ScalingBehavior.DEFAULT,
            TimecodeInsertion = VideoTimecodeInsertion.DISABLED,
            AntiAlias = AntiAlias.ENABLED,
            Sharpness = 50,
            AfdSignaling = AfdSignaling.NONE,
            DropFrameTimecode = DropFrameTimecode.ENABLED,
            RespondToAfd = RespondToAfd.NONE,
            ColorMetadata = ColorMetadata.INSERT,
            CodecSettings = new VideoCodecSettings
            {
                Codec = VideoCodec.H_264
            }
```

```
        };
        output.VideoDescription = vdes;

        H264Settings h264 = new H264Settings
        {
            InterlaceMode = H264InterlaceMode.PROGRESSIVE,
            NumberReferenceFrames = 3,
            Syntax = H264Syntax.DEFAULT,
            Softness = 0,
            GopClosedCadence = 1,
            GopSize = 90,
            Slices = 1,
            GopBReference = H264GopBReference.DISABLED,
            SlowPal = H264SlowPal.DISABLED,
            SpatialAdaptiveQuantization = H264SpatialAdaptiveQuantization.ENABLED,
            TemporalAdaptiveQuantization = H264TemporalAdaptiveQuantization.ENABLED,
            FlickerAdaptiveQuantization = H264FlickerAdaptiveQuantization.DISABLED,
            EntropyEncoding = H264EntropyEncoding.CABAC,
            Bitrate = 5000000,
            FramerateControl = H264FramerateControl.SPECIFIED,
            RateControlMode = H264RateControlMode.CBR,
            CodecProfile = H264CodecProfile.MAIN,
            Telecine = H264Telecine.NONE,
            MinIInterval = 0,
            AdaptiveQuantization = H264AdaptiveQuantization.HIGH,
            CodecLevel = H264CodecLevel.AUTO,
            FieldEncoding = H264FieldEncoding.PAFF,
            SceneChangeDetect = H264SceneChangeDetect.ENABLED,
            QualityTuningLevel = H264QualityTuningLevel.SINGLE_PASS,
            FramerateConversionAlgorithm =
                H264FramerateConversionAlgorithm.DUPLICATE_DROP,
            UnregisteredSeiTimecode = H264UnregisteredSeiTimecode.DISABLED,
            GopSizeUnits = H264GopSizeUnits.FRAMES,
            ParControl = H264ParControl.SPECIFIED,
            NumberBFramesBetweenReferenceFrames = 2,
            RepeatPps = H264RepeatPps.DISABLED,
            FramerateNumerator = 30,
            FramerateDenominator = 1,
            ParNumerator = 1,
            ParDenominator = 1
        };
        output.VideoDescription.CodecSettings.H264Settings = h264;

        #endregion VideoDescription
```

```
        #region AudioDescription

        AudioDescription ades = new AudioDescription
        {
            LanguageCodeControl = AudioLanguageCodeControl.FOLLOW_INPUT,
            // This name matches one specified in the following Inputs.
            AudioSourceName = "Audio Selector 1",
            CodecSettings = new AudioCodecSettings
            {
                Codec = AudioCodec.AAC
            }
        };

        AacSettings aac = new AacSettings
        {
            AudioDescriptionBroadcasterMix =
AacAudioDescriptionBroadcasterMix.NORMAL,
            RateControlMode = AacRateControlMode.CBR,
            CodecProfile = AacCodecProfile.LC,
            CodingMode = AacCodingMode.CODING_MODE_2_0,
            RawFormat = AacRawFormat.NONE,
            SampleRate = 48000,
            Specification = AacSpecification.MPEG4,
            Bitrate = 64000
        };
        ades.CodecSettings.AacSettings = aac;
        output.AudioDescriptions.Add(ades);

        #endregion AudioDescription

        #region Mp4 Container

        output.ContainerSettings = new ContainerSettings
        {
            Container = ContainerType.MP4
        };
        Mp4Settings mp4 = new Mp4Settings
        {
            CslgAtom = Mp4CslgAtom.INCLUDE,
            FreeSpaceBox = Mp4FreeSpaceBox.EXCLUDE,
            MoovPlacement = Mp4MoovPlacement.PROGRESSIVE_DOWNLOAD
        };
        output.ContainerSettings.Mp4Settings = mp4;
```

```
        #endregion Mp4 Container

        ofg.Outputs.Add(output);
        createJobRequest.Settings.OutputGroups.Add(ofg);

        #endregion OutputGroup

        #region Input

        Input input = new Input
        {
            FilterEnable = InputFilterEnable.AUTO,
            PsiControl = InputPsiControl.USE_PSI,
            FilterStrength = 0,
            DeblockFilter = InputDeblockFilter.DISABLED,
            DenoiseFilter = InputDenoiseFilter.DISABLED,
            TimecodeSource = InputTimecodeSource.EMBEDDED,
            FileInput = fileInput
        };

        AudioSelector audsel = new AudioSelector
        {
            Offset = 0,
            DefaultSelection = AudioDefaultSelection.NOT_DEFAULT,
            ProgramSelection = 1,
            SelectorType = AudioSelectorType.TRACK
        };
        audsel.Tracks.Add(1);
        input.AudioSelectors.Add("Audio Selector 1", audsel);

        input.VideoSelector = new VideoSelector
        {
            ColorSpace = ColorSpace.FOLLOW
        };

        createJobRequest.Settings.Inputs.Add(input);

        #endregion Input

        CreateJobResponse createJobResponse =
            await _amazonMediaConvert.CreateJobAsync(createJobRequest);

        var jobId = createJobResponse.Job.Id;
```

```
        return jobId;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreateJob을 참조하십시오.

GetJob

다음 코드 예시는 GetJob의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

파일 위치, 클라이언트 및 래퍼를 설정합니다.

```
        // MediaConvert role Amazon Resource Name (ARN).
        // For information on creating this role, see
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/mediaconvert/latest/ug/creating-the-iam-role-
in-mediaconvert-configured.html.
        var mediaConvertRole = _configuration["mediaConvertRoleARN"];

        // Include the file input and output locations in settings.json or
 settings.local.json.
        var fileInput = _configuration["fileInput"];
        var fileOutput = _configuration["fileOutput"];

        AmazonMediaConvertClient mcClient = new AmazonMediaConvertClient();

        var wrapper = new MediaConvertWrapper(mcClient);
```

ID별로 작업 가져오기

```
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
```

```
        Console.WriteLine($"Getting job information for Job ID {jobId}");
        var job = await wrapper.GetJobById(jobId);
        Console.WriteLine($"Job {job.Id} created on {job.CreatedAt:d} has status
{job.Status}.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the job information for a job by its ID.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobId">The ID of the job.</param>
    /// <returns>The Job object.</returns>
    public async Task<Job> GetJobById(string jobId)
    {
        var jobResponse = await _amazonMediaConvert.GetJobAsync(
                new GetJobRequest
                {
                    Id = jobId
                });

        return jobResponse.Job;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 GetJob을 참조하십시오.

ListJobs

다음 코드 예시는 `ListJobs`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

파일 위치, 클라이언트 및 래퍼를 설정합니다.

```
        // MediaConvert role Amazon Resource Name (ARN).
        // For information on creating this role, see
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/mediaconvert/latest/ug/creating-the-iam-role-
in-mediaconvert-configured.html.
        var mediaConvertRole = _configuration["mediaConvertRoleARN"];

        // Include the file input and output locations in settings.json or
 settings.local.json.
        var fileInput = _configuration["fileInput"];
        var fileOutput = _configuration["fileOutput"];

        AmazonMediaConvertClient mcClient = new AmazonMediaConvertClient();

        var wrapper = new MediaConvertWrapper(mcClient);
```

특정 상태의 작업을 나열합니다.

```
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Listing all complete jobs.");
        var completeJobs = await wrapper.ListAllJobsByStatus(JobStatus.COMPLETE);
        completeJobs.ForEach(j =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Job {j.Id} created on {j.CreatedAt:d} has status
 {j.Status}.");
        });
```

페이지네이터를 사용하여 작업을 나열합니다.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List all of the jobs with a particular status using a paginator.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="status">The status to use when listing jobs.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of jobs matching the status.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Job>> ListAllJobsByStatus(JobStatus? status = null)
    {
        var returnedJobs = new List<Job>();

        var paginatedJobs = _amazonMediaConvert.Paginators.ListJobs(
                new ListJobsRequest
                {
                    Status = status
```

```
                });

        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var job in paginatedJobs.Jobs)
        {
            returnedJobs.Add(job);
        }

        return returnedJobs;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListJobs를 참조하십시오.

를 사용한 Amazon MSK 예제 SDK for .NET

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon MSK와 AWS SDK for .NET 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 서버리스 예제

서버리스 예제

Amazon MSK 트리거를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon MSK 클러스터에서 레코드를 수신하여 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 MSK 페이로드를 검색하고 레코드 콘텐츠를 로깅합니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

.NET을 사용하여 Lambda로 Amazon MSK 이벤트 사용

```
using System.Text;
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.KafkaEvents;


// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeriali

namespace MSKLambda;

public class Function
{


    /// <param name="input">The event for the Lambda function handler to process.</
param>
    /// <param name="context">The ILambdaContext that provides methods for logging
 and describing the Lambda environment.</param>
    /// <returns></returns>
    public void FunctionHandler(KafkaEvent evnt, ILambdaContext context)
    {

        foreach (var record in evnt.Records)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Key:" + record.Key);
            foreach (var eventRecord in record.Value)
            {
                var valueBytes = eventRecord.Value.ToArray();
                var valueText = Encoding.UTF8.GetString(valueBytes);

                Console.WriteLine("Message:" + valueText);
            }
        }
    }


}
```

를 사용한 Organizations 예제 SDK for .NET

다음 코드 예제에서는 Organizations와 AWS SDK for .NET 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`AttachPolicy`

다음 코드 예시는 `AttachPolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Organizations;
using Amazon.Organizations.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Shows how to attach an AWS Organizations policy to an organization,
/// an organizational unit, or an account.
/// </summary>
public class AttachPolicy
{
```

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Initializes the Organizations client object and then calls the
        /// AttachPolicyAsync method to attach the policy to the root
        /// organization.
        /// </summary>
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            IAmazonOrganizations client = new AmazonOrganizationsClient();
            var policyId = "p-00000000";
            var targetId = "r-0000";

            var request = new AttachPolicyRequest
            {
                PolicyId = policyId,
                TargetId = targetId,
            };

            var response = await client.AttachPolicyAsync(request);

            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully attached Policy ID {policyId} to
Target ID: {targetId}.");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Was not successful in attaching the policy.");
            }
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 AttachPolicy를 참조하세요.

`CreateAccount`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateAccount`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Organizations;
using Amazon.Organizations.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Creates a new AWS Organizations account.
/// </summary>
public class CreateAccount
{
    /// <summary>
    /// Initializes an Organizations client object and uses it to create
    /// the new account with the name specified in accountName.
    /// </summary>
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        IAmazonOrganizations client = new AmazonOrganizationsClient();
        var accountName = "ExampleAccount";
        var email = "someone@example.com";

        var request = new CreateAccountRequest
        {
            AccountName = accountName,
            Email = email,
        };

        var response = await client.CreateAccountAsync(request);
        var status = response.CreateAccountStatus;

        Console.WriteLine($"The staus of {status.AccountName} is
{status.State}.");
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreateAccount를 참조하세요.

`CreateOrganization`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateOrganization`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Organizations;
    using Amazon.Organizations.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Creates an organization in AWS Organizations.
    /// </summary>
    public class CreateOrganization
    {
        /// <summary>
        /// Creates an Organizations client object and then uses it to create
        /// a new organization with the default user as the administrator, and
        /// then displays information about the new organization.
        /// </summary>
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            IAmazonOrganizations client = new AmazonOrganizationsClient();

            var response = await client.CreateOrganizationAsync(new
CreateOrganizationRequest
            {
                FeatureSet = "ALL",
            });

            Organization newOrg = response.Organization;
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"Organization: {newOrg.Id} Main Accoount:
{newOrg.MasterAccountId}");
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreateOrganization을 참조하세요.

`CreateOrganizationalUnit`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateOrganizationalUnit`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Organizations;
using Amazon.Organizations.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Creates a new organizational unit in AWS Organizations.
/// </summary>
public class CreateOrganizationalUnit
{
    /// <summary>
    /// Initializes an Organizations client object and then uses it to call
    /// the CreateOrganizationalUnit method. If the call succeeds, it
    /// displays information about the new organizational unit.
    /// </summary>
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        // Create the client object using the default account.
        IAmazonOrganizations client = new AmazonOrganizationsClient();
```

```
            var orgUnitName = "ProductDevelopmentUnit";

            var request = new CreateOrganizationalUnitRequest
            {
                Name = orgUnitName,
                ParentId = "r-0000",
            };

            var response = await client.CreateOrganizationalUnitAsync(request);

            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully created organizational unit:
{orgUnitName}.");
                Console.WriteLine($"Organizational unit {orgUnitName} Details");
                Console.WriteLine($"ARN: {response.OrganizationalUnit.Arn} Id:
{response.OrganizationalUnit.Id}");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Could not create new organizational unit.");
            }
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreateOrganizationalUnit을 참조하세요.

`CreatePolicy`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreatePolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    using System;
```

```
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Organizations;
    using Amazon.Organizations.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Creates a new AWS Organizations Policy.
    /// </summary>
    public class CreatePolicy
    {
        /// <summary>
        /// Initializes the AWS Organizations client object, uses it to
        /// create a new Organizations Policy, and then displays information
        /// about the newly created Policy.
        /// </summary>
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            IAmazonOrganizations client = new AmazonOrganizationsClient();
            var policyContent = "{" +
                "   \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                " \"Statement\" : [{" +
                    " \"Action\" : [\"s3:*\"]," +
                    " \"Effect\" : \"Allow\"," +
                    " \"Resource\" : \"*\"" +
                "}]" +
            "}";

            try
            {
                var response = await client.CreatePolicyAsync(new
CreatePolicyRequest
                {
                    Content = policyContent,
                    Description = "Enables admins of attached accounts to delegate
all Amazon S3 permissions",
                    Name = "AllowAllS3Actions",
                    Type = "SERVICE_CONTROL_POLICY",
                });

                Policy policy = response.Policy;
                Console.WriteLine($"{policy.PolicySummary.Name} has the following
content: {policy.Content}");
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
```

```
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            }
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreatePolicy를 참조하십시오.

DeleteOrganization

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteOrganization의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Organizations;
using Amazon.Organizations.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Shows how to delete an existing organization using the AWS
/// Organizations Service.
/// </summary>
public class DeleteOrganization
{
    /// <summary>
    /// Initializes the Organizations client and then calls
    /// DeleteOrganizationAsync to delete the organization.
    /// </summary>
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        // Create the client object using the default account.
        IAmazonOrganizations client = new AmazonOrganizationsClient();
```

```
            var response = await client.DeleteOrganizationAsync(new
DeleteOrganizationRequest());

            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Successfully deleted organization.");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Could not delete organization.");
            }
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteOrganization을 참조하세요.

`DeleteOrganizationalUnit`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteOrganizationalUnit`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Organizations;
    using Amazon.Organizations.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Shows how to delete an existing AWS Organizations organizational unit.
    /// </summary>
    public class DeleteOrganizationalUnit
    {
        /// <summary>
```

```
        /// Initializes the Organizations client object and calls
        /// DeleteOrganizationalUnitAsync to delete the organizational unit
        /// with the selected ID.
        /// </summary>
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            // Create the client object using the default account.
            IAmazonOrganizations client = new AmazonOrganizationsClient();

            var orgUnitId = "ou-0000-00000000";

            var request = new DeleteOrganizationalUnitRequest
            {
                OrganizationalUnitId = orgUnitId,
            };

            var response = await client.DeleteOrganizationalUnitAsync(request);

            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully deleted the organizational unit
with ID: {orgUnitId}.");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Could not delete the organizational unit with
ID: {orgUnitId}.");
            }
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteOrganizationalUnit을 참조하세요.

DeletePolicy

다음 코드 예시는 DeletePolicy의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Organizations;
using Amazon.Organizations.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Deletes an existing AWS Organizations policy.
/// </summary>
public class DeletePolicy
{
    /// <summary>
    /// Initializes the Organizations client object and then uses it to
    /// delete the policy with the specified policyId.
    /// </summary>
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        // Create the client object using the default account.
        IAmazonOrganizations client = new AmazonOrganizationsClient();

        var policyId = "p-00000000";

        var request = new DeletePolicyRequest
        {
            PolicyId = policyId,
        };

        var response = await client.DeletePolicyAsync(request);

        if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Successfully deleted Policy: {policyId}.");
        }
        else
        {
```

```
                Console.WriteLine($"Could not delete Policy: {policyId}.");
            }
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeletePolicy를 참조하십시오.

DetachPolicy

다음 코드 예시는 DetachPolicy의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Organizations;
using Amazon.Organizations.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Shows how to detach a policy from an AWS Organizations organization,
/// organizational unit, or account.
/// </summary>
public class DetachPolicy
{
    /// <summary>
    /// Initializes the Organizations client object and uses it to call
    /// DetachPolicyAsync to detach the policy.
    /// </summary>
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        // Create the client object using the default account.
        IAmazonOrganizations client = new AmazonOrganizationsClient();

        var policyId = "p-00000000";
```

```
            var targetId = "r-0000";

            var request = new DetachPolicyRequest
            {
                PolicyId = policyId,
                TargetId = targetId,
            };

            var response = await client.DetachPolicyAsync(request);

            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully detached policy with Policy Id:
{policyId}.");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Could not detach the policy.");
            }
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DetachPolicy를 참조하세요.

`ListAccounts`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListAccounts`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Organizations;
    using Amazon.Organizations.Model;
```

```
/// <summary>
/// Uses the AWS Organizations service to list the accounts associated
/// with the default account.
/// </summary>
public class ListAccounts
{
    /// <summary>
    /// Creates the Organizations client and then calls its
    /// ListAccountsAsync method.
    /// </summary>
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        // Create the client object using the default account.
        IAmazonOrganizations client = new AmazonOrganizationsClient();

        var request = new ListAccountsRequest
        {
            MaxResults = 5,
        };

        var response = new ListAccountsResponse();
        try
        {
            do
            {
                response = await client.ListAccountsAsync(request);
                response.Accounts.ForEach(a => DisplayAccounts(a));
                if (response.NextToken is not null)
                {
                    request.NextToken = response.NextToken;
                }
            }
            while (response.NextToken is not null);
        }
        catch (AWSOrganizationsNotInUseException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Displays information about an Organizations account.
    /// </summary>
```

```
        /// <param name="account">An Organizations account for which to display
        /// information on the console.</param>
        private static void DisplayAccounts(Account account)
        {
            string accountInfo = $"{account.Id} {account.Name}\t{account.Status}";

            Console.WriteLine(accountInfo);
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListAccounts를 참조하세요.

`ListOrganizationalUnitsForParent`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListOrganizationalUnitsForParent`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Organizations;
    using Amazon.Organizations.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Lists the AWS Organizations organizational units that belong to an
    /// organization.
    /// </summary>
    public class ListOrganizationalUnitsForParent
    {
        /// <summary>
        /// Initializes the Organizations client object and then uses it to
        /// call the ListOrganizationalUnitsForParentAsync method to retrieve
        /// the list of organizational units.
        /// </summary>
```

```
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            // Create the client object using the default account.
            IAmazonOrganizations client = new AmazonOrganizationsClient();

            var parentId = "r-0000";

            var request = new ListOrganizationalUnitsForParentRequest
            {
                ParentId = parentId,
                MaxResults = 5,
            };

            var response = new ListOrganizationalUnitsForParentResponse();
            try
            {
                do
                {
                    response = await
client.ListOrganizationalUnitsForParentAsync(request);
                    response.OrganizationalUnits.ForEach(u =>
DisplayOrganizationalUnit(u));
                    if (response.NextToken is not null)
                    {
                        request.NextToken = response.NextToken;
                    }
                }
                while (response.NextToken is not null);
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Displays information about an Organizations organizational unit.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="unit">The OrganizationalUnit for which to display
        /// information.</param>
        public static void DisplayOrganizationalUnit(OrganizationalUnit unit)
        {
            string accountInfo = $"{unit.Id} {unit.Name}\t{unit.Arn}";
```

```
            Console.WriteLine(accountInfo);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListOrganizationalUnitsForParent를 참조하세요.

ListPolicies

다음 코드 예시는 ListPolicies의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Organizations;
using Amazon.Organizations.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Shows how to list the AWS Organizations policies associated with an
/// organization.
/// </summary>
public class ListPolicies
{
    /// <summary>
    /// Initializes an Organizations client object, and then calls its
    /// ListPoliciesAsync method.
    /// </summary>
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        // Create the client object using the default account.
        IAmazonOrganizations client = new AmazonOrganizationsClient();
```

```
            // The value for the Filter parameter is required and must must be
            // one of the following:
            //     AISERVICES_OPT_OUT_POLICY
            //     BACKUP_POLICY
            //     SERVICE_CONTROL_POLICY
            //     TAG_POLICY
            var request = new ListPoliciesRequest
            {
                Filter = "SERVICE_CONTROL_POLICY",
                MaxResults = 5,
            };

            var response = new ListPoliciesResponse();
            try
            {
                do
                {
                    response = await client.ListPoliciesAsync(request);
                    response.Policies.ForEach(p => DisplayPolicies(p));
                    if (response.NextToken is not null)
                    {
                        request.NextToken = response.NextToken;
                    }
                }
                while (response.NextToken is not null);
            }
            catch (AWSOrganizationsNotInUseException ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Displays information about the Organizations policies associated
        /// with an organization.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="policy">An Organizations policy summary to display
        /// information on the console.</param>
        private static void DisplayPolicies(PolicySummary policy)
        {
            string policyInfo = $"{policy.Id} {policy.Name}\t{policy.Description}";

            Console.WriteLine(policyInfo);
        }
```

```
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListPolicies를 참조하십시오.

를 사용한 Partner Central 예제 SDK for .NET

다음 코드 예제에서는 Partner Central과 AWS SDK for .NET 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`CreateOpportunity`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateOpportunity`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

기회를 생성합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// PDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0

using System;
using Newtonsoft.Json;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.Runtime;
using Amazon.PartnerCentralSelling;
using Amazon.PartnerCentralSelling.Model;

namespace AWSExample
```

```
{
    class Program
    {
        static readonly string catalogToUse = "AWS";
        static async Task Main(string[] args)
        {
            // Initialize credentials from .aws/credentials file
            var credentials = new
 Amazon.Runtime.CredentialManagement.SharedCredentialsFile();
            if (credentials.TryGetProfile("default", out var profile))
            {
                AWSCredentials awsCredentials =
 profile.GetAWSCredentials(credentials);

                var client = new AmazonPartnerCentralSellingClient(awsCredentials);

                var request = new CreateOpportunityRequest
                {
                    Catalog = catalogToUse,
                    Origin = "Partner Referral",
                    Customer = new Customer
                    {
                        Account = new Account
                        {
                            Address = new Address
                            {
                                CountryCode = "US",
                                PostalCode = "99502",
                                StateOrRegion = "Alaska"
                            },
                            CompanyName = "TestCompanyName",
                            Duns = "123456789",
                            WebsiteUrl = "www.test.io",
                            Industry = "Automotive"
                        },
                        Contacts = new List<Contact>
                        {
                            new Contact
                            {
                                Email = "test@test.io",
                                FirstName = "John  ",
                                LastName = "Doe",
                                Phone = "+14444444444",
                                BusinessTitle = "test title"
```

```
                            }
                        }
                    },
                    LifeCycle = new LifeCycle
                    {
                        ReviewStatus = "Submitted",
                        TargetCloseDate = "2024-12-30"
                    },
                    Marketing = new Marketing
                    {
                        Source = "None"
                    },
                    OpportunityType = "Net New Business",
                    PrimaryNeedsFromAws = new List<string> { "Co-Sell -
Architectural Validation" },
                    Project = new Project
                    {
                        Title = "Moin Test UUID",
                        CustomerBusinessProblem = "Sandbox is not working as
expected",
                        CustomerUseCase = "AI Machine Learning and Analytics",
                        DeliveryModels = new List<string> { "SaaS or PaaS" },
                        ExpectedCustomerSpend = new List<ExpectedCustomerSpend>
                        {
                            new ExpectedCustomerSpend
                            {
                                Amount = "2000.0",
                                CurrencyCode = "USD",
                                Frequency = "Monthly",
                                TargetCompany = "Ibexlabs"
                            }
                        },
                        SalesActivities = new List<string> { "Initialized
discussions with customer" }
                    }
                };

                try
                {
                    var response = await client.CreateOpportunityAsync(request);
                    Console.WriteLine(response.HttpStatusCode);
                    string formattedJson = JsonConvert.SerializeObject(response,
Formatting.Indented);
                    Console.WriteLine(formattedJson);
```

```
                }
                catch (ValidationException ex)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("Validation error: " + ex.Message);
                }
                catch (AmazonPartnerCentralSellingException e)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("Failed:");
                    Console.WriteLine(e.RequestId);
                    Console.WriteLine(e.ErrorCode);
                    Console.WriteLine(e.Message);
                }
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Profile not found.");
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 CreateOpportunityAWS SDK for .NET 를 참조하세요.

GetOpportunity

다음 코드 예시는 GetOpportunity의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

기회를 잡으세요.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// PDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0

using System;
using Newtonsoft.Json;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.Runtime;
using Amazon.PartnerCentralSelling;
using Amazon.PartnerCentralSelling.Model;

namespace AWSExample
{
```

```
    class Program
    {
        static readonly string catalogToUse = "AWS";
        static readonly string identifier = "O1111111";
        static async Task Main(string[] args)
        {
            // Initialize credentials from .aws/credentials file
            var credentials = new
 Amazon.Runtime.CredentialManagement.SharedCredentialsFile();
            if (credentials.TryGetProfile("default", out var profile))
            {
                AWSCredentials awsCredentials =
 profile.GetAWSCredentials(credentials);

                var client = new AmazonPartnerCentralSellingClient(awsCredentials);

                var request = new GetOpportunityRequest
                {
                    Catalog = catalogToUse,
                    Identifier = identifier
                };

                try {
                    var response = await client.GetOpportunityAsync(request);
                    Console.WriteLine(response.HttpStatusCode);
                    string formattedJson = JsonConvert.SerializeObject(response,
 Formatting.Indented);
                    Console.WriteLine(formattedJson);
                } catch(ValidationException ex) {
                    Console.WriteLine("Validation error: " + ex.Message);
                } catch (AmazonPartnerCentralSellingException e) {
                    Console.WriteLine("Failed:");
                    Console.WriteLine(e.RequestId);
                    Console.WriteLine(e.ErrorCode);
                    Console.WriteLine(e.Message);
                }
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Profile not found.");
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 GetOpportunityAWS SDK for .NET 를 참조하세요.

ListOpportunities

다음 코드 예시는 ListOpportunities의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

기회를 나열합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// PDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0

using System;
using Newtonsoft.Json;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.Runtime;
using Amazon.PartnerCentralSelling;
using Amazon.PartnerCentralSelling.Model;

namespace AWSExample
{
    class Program
    {
        static readonly string catalogToUse = "Sandbox";
        static async Task Main(string[] args)
        {
            // Initialize credentials from .aws/credentials file
            var credentials = new
 Amazon.Runtime.CredentialManagement.SharedCredentialsFile();
            if (credentials.TryGetProfile("default", out var profile))
            {
                AWSCredentials awsCredentials =
 profile.GetAWSCredentials(credentials);

                //var config = new AmazonPartnerCentralSellingConfig()
                //{
                //    ServiceURL = "https://partnercentral-selling.us-
east-1.api.aws",
                //};
```

```
                //var client = new AmazonPartnerCentralSellingClient(awsCredentials,
 config);
                var client = new AmazonPartnerCentralSellingClient(awsCredentials);
                var request = new ListOpportunitiesRequest
                {
                    Catalog = catalogToUse,
                    MaxResults = 2
                };

                try {
                    var response = await client.ListOpportunitiesAsync(request);
                    Console.WriteLine(response.HttpStatusCode);
                    foreach (var opportunity in response.OpportunitySummaries)
                    {
                        Console.WriteLine("Opportunity id: " + opportunity.Id);
                    }
                    string formattedJson =
 JsonConvert.SerializeObject(response.OpportunitySummaries, Formatting.Indented);
                    Console.WriteLine(formattedJson);
                } catch(ValidationException ex) {
                    Console.WriteLine("Validation error: " + ex.Message);
                } catch (AmazonPartnerCentralSellingException e) {
                    Console.WriteLine("Failed:");
                    Console.WriteLine(e.RequestId);
                    Console.WriteLine(e.ErrorCode);
                    Console.WriteLine(e.Message);
                }
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Profile not found.");
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 ListOpportunitiesAWS SDK for .NET 를 참조하세요.

를 사용한 Amazon Pinpoint 예제 SDK for .NET

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Pinpoint와 AWS SDK for .NET 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`SendMessages`

다음 코드 예시는 `SendMessages`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이메일 메시지를 전송합니다.

```
using Amazon;
using Amazon.Pinpoint;
using Amazon.Pinpoint.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration;

namespace SendEmailMessage;

public class SendEmailMainClass
{
    public static async Task Main(string[] args)
```

```
    {
        var configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
        .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
        .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load test settings from .json file.
        .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
            true) // Optionally load local settings.
        .Build();

        // The AWS Region that you want to use to send the email. For a list of
        // AWS Regions where the Amazon Pinpoint API is available, see
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/pinpoint/latest/apireference/
        string region = "us-east-1";

        // The "From" address. This address has to be verified in Amazon Pinpoint
        // in the region you're using to send email.
        string senderAddress = configuration["SenderAddress"]!;

        // The address on the "To" line. If your Amazon Pinpoint account is in
        // the sandbox, this address also has to be verified.
        string toAddress = configuration["ToAddress"]!;

        // The Amazon Pinpoint project/application ID to use when you send this
message.
        // Make sure that the SMS channel is enabled for the project or application
        // that you choose.
        string appId = configuration["AppId"]!;

        try
        {
            await SendEmailMessage(region, appId, toAddress, senderAddress);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The message wasn't sent. Error message: " +
ex.Message);
        }
    }

    public static async Task<MessageResponse> SendEmailMessage(
        string region, string appId, string toAddress, string senderAddress)
    {
        var client = new
AmazonPinpointClient(RegionEndpoint.GetBySystemName(region));
```

```
        // The subject line of the email.
        string subject = "Amazon Pinpoint Email test";

        // The body of the email for recipients whose email clients don't
        // support HTML content.
        string textBody = @"Amazon Pinpoint Email Test (.NET)"
                          + "\n---------------------------------"
                          + "\nThis email was sent using the Amazon Pinpoint API
 using the AWS SDK for .NET.";

        // The body of the email for recipients whose email clients support
        // HTML content.
        string htmlBody = @"<html>"
                          + "\n<head></head>"
                          + "\n<body>"
                          + "\n  <h1>Amazon Pinpoint Email Test (AWS SDK for .NET)</
h1>"
                          + "\n  <p>This email was sent using the "
                          + "\n    <a href='https://aws.amazon.com/pinpoint/'>Amazon
 Pinpoint</a> API "
                          + "\n    using the <a href='https://aws.amazon.com/sdk-
for-net/'>AWS SDK for .NET</a>"
                          + "\n  </p>"
                          + "\n</body>"
                          + "\n</html>";

        // The character encoding the you want to use for the subject line and
        // message body of the email.
        string charset = "UTF-8";

        var sendRequest = new SendMessagesRequest
        {
            ApplicationId = appId,
            MessageRequest = new MessageRequest
            {
                Addresses = new Dictionary<string, AddressConfiguration>
                {
                    {
                        toAddress,
                        new AddressConfiguration
                        {
                            ChannelType = ChannelType.EMAIL
                        }
                    }
```

```
                },
                MessageConfiguration = new DirectMessageConfiguration
                {
                    EmailMessage = new EmailMessage
                    {
                        FromAddress = senderAddress,
                        SimpleEmail = new SimpleEmail
                        {
                            HtmlPart = new SimpleEmailPart
                            {
                                Charset = charset,
                                Data = htmlBody
                            },
                            TextPart = new SimpleEmailPart
                            {
                                Charset = charset,
                                Data = textBody
                            },
                            Subject = new SimpleEmailPart
                            {
                                Charset = charset,
                                Data = subject
                            }
                        }
                    }
                }
            }
        };
        Console.WriteLine("Sending message...");
        SendMessagesResponse response = await client.SendMessagesAsync(sendRequest);
        Console.WriteLine("Message sent!");
        return response.MessageResponse;
    }
}
```

SMS 메시지를 전송합니다.

```
using Amazon;
using Amazon.Pinpoint;
using Amazon.Pinpoint.Model;
```

```
using Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration;

namespace SendSmsMessage;

public class SendSmsMessageMainClass
{
    public static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        var configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load test settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally load local settings.
            .Build();

        // The AWS Region that you want to use to send the message. For a list of
        // AWS Regions where the Amazon Pinpoint API is available, see
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/pinpoint/latest/apireference/
        string region = "us-east-1";

        // The phone number or short code to send the message from. The phone number
        // or short code that you specify has to be associated with your Amazon
 Pinpoint
        // account. For best results, specify long codes in E.164 format.
        string originationNumber = configuration["OriginationNumber"]!;

        // The recipient's phone number.  For best results, you should specify the
        // phone number in E.164 format.
        string destinationNumber = configuration["DestinationNumber"]!;

        // The Pinpoint project/ application ID to use when you send this message.
        // Make sure that the SMS channel is enabled for the project or application
        // that you choose.
        string appId = configuration["AppId"]!;

        // The type of SMS message that you want to send. If you plan to send
        // time-sensitive content, specify TRANSACTIONAL. If you plan to send
        // marketing-related content, specify PROMOTIONAL.
        MessageType messageType = MessageType.TRANSACTIONAL;

        // The registered keyword associated with the originating short code.
        string? registeredKeyword = configuration["RegisteredKeyword"];

        // The sender ID to use when sending the message. Support for sender ID
```

```
        // varies by country or region. For more information, see
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/pinpoint/latest/userguide/channels-sms-
countries.html
        string? senderId = configuration["SenderId"];

        try
        {
            var response = await SendSmsMessage(region, appId, destinationNumber,
                originationNumber, registeredKeyword, senderId, messageType);
            Console.WriteLine($"Message sent to
 {response.MessageResponse.Result.Count} recipient(s).");
            foreach (var messageResultValue in
                     response.MessageResponse.Result.Select(r => r.Value))
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{messageResultValue.MessageId} Status:
 {messageResultValue.DeliveryStatus}");
            }
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The message wasn't sent. Error message: " +
 ex.Message);
        }
    }

    public static async Task<SendMessagesResponse> SendSmsMessage(
        string region, string appId, string destinationNumber, string
 originationNumber,
        string? keyword, string? senderId, MessageType messageType)
    {

        // The content of the SMS message.
        string message = "This message was sent through Amazon Pinpoint using" +
                         " the AWS SDK for .NET. Reply STOP to opt out.";


        var client = new
 AmazonPinpointClient(RegionEndpoint.GetBySystemName(region));

        SendMessagesRequest sendRequest = new SendMessagesRequest
        {
            ApplicationId = appId,
            MessageRequest = new MessageRequest
            {
```

```
                Addresses =
                    new Dictionary<string, AddressConfiguration>
                    {
                        {
                            destinationNumber,
                            new AddressConfiguration { ChannelType =
 ChannelType.SMS }
                        }
                    },
                MessageConfiguration = new DirectMessageConfiguration
                {
                    SMSMessage = new SMSMessage
                    {
                        Body = message,
                        MessageType = MessageType.TRANSACTIONAL,
                        OriginationNumber = originationNumber,
                        SenderId = senderId,
                        Keyword = keyword
                    }
                }
            }
        };
        SendMessagesResponse response = await client.SendMessagesAsync(sendRequest);
        return response;
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 SendMessages를 참조하십시오.

를 사용한 Amazon Polly 예제 SDK for .NET

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for .NET Amazon Polly에서를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오

작업

`DeleteLexicon`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteLexicon`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Polly;
using Amazon.Polly.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Deletes an existing Amazon Polly lexicon using the AWS SDK for .NET.
/// </summary>
public class DeleteLexicon
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        string lexiconName = "SampleLexicon";

        var client = new AmazonPollyClient();

        var success = await DeletePollyLexiconAsync(client, lexiconName);

        if (success)
```

```
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully deleted {lexiconName}.");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Could not delete {lexiconName}.");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Deletes the named Amazon Polly lexicon.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon Polly client object.</param>
        /// <param name="lexiconName">The name of the Amazon Polly lexicon to
        /// delete.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the operation.</
returns>
        public static async Task<bool> DeletePollyLexiconAsync(
            AmazonPollyClient client,
            string lexiconName)
        {
            var deleteLexiconRequest = new DeleteLexiconRequest()
            {
                Name = lexiconName,
            };

            var response = await client.DeleteLexiconAsync(deleteLexiconRequest);

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteLexicon을 참조하세요.

DescribeVoices

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeVoices의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Polly;
using Amazon.Polly.Model;

public class DescribeVoices
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var client = new AmazonPollyClient();

        var allVoicesRequest = new DescribeVoicesRequest();
        var enUsVoicesRequest = new DescribeVoicesRequest()
        {
            LanguageCode = "en-US",
        };

        try
        {
            string nextToken;
            do
            {
                var allVoicesResponse = await
client.DescribeVoicesAsync(allVoicesRequest);
                nextToken = allVoicesResponse.NextToken;
                allVoicesRequest.NextToken = nextToken;

                Console.WriteLine("\nAll voices: ");
                allVoicesResponse.Voices.ForEach(voice =>
                {
                    DisplayVoiceInfo(voice);
                });
            }
            while (nextToken is not null);
```

```
                do
                {
                    var enUsVoicesResponse = await
client.DescribeVoicesAsync(enUsVoicesRequest);
                    nextToken = enUsVoicesResponse.NextToken;
                    enUsVoicesRequest.NextToken = nextToken;

                    Console.WriteLine("\nen-US voices: ");
                    enUsVoicesResponse.Voices.ForEach(voice =>
                    {
                        DisplayVoiceInfo(voice);
                    });
                }
                while (nextToken is not null);
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Exception caught: " + ex.Message);
            }
        }

        public static void DisplayVoiceInfo(Voice voice)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($" Name: {voice.Name}\tGender:
{voice.Gender}\tLanguageName: {voice.LanguageName}");
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeVoices를 참조하세요.

GetLexicon

다음 코드 예시는 GetLexicon의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Polly;
using Amazon.Polly.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Retrieves information about a specific Amazon Polly lexicon.
/// </summary>
public class GetLexicon
{
    public static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        string lexiconName = "SampleLexicon";

        var client = new AmazonPollyClient();

        await GetPollyLexiconAsync(client, lexiconName);
    }

    public static async Task GetPollyLexiconAsync(AmazonPollyClient client,
string lexiconName)
    {
        var getLexiconRequest = new GetLexiconRequest()
        {
            Name = lexiconName,
        };

        try
        {
            var response = await client.GetLexiconAsync(getLexiconRequest);
            Console.WriteLine($"Lexicon:\n Name: {response.Lexicon.Name}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Content: {response.Lexicon.Content}");
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
```

```
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Error: " + ex.Message);
            }
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 GetLexicon을 참조하세요.

ListLexicons

다음 코드 예시는 ListLexicons의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Polly;
using Amazon.Polly.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Lists the Amazon Polly lexicons that have been defined. By default,
/// lists the lexicons that are defined in the same AWS Region as the default
/// user. To view Amazon Polly lexicons that are defined in a different AWS
/// Region, supply it as a parameter to the Amazon Polly constructor.
/// </summary>
public class ListLexicons
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var client = new AmazonPollyClient();
        var request = new ListLexiconsRequest();

        try
```

```
            {
                Console.WriteLine("All voices: ");

                do
                {
                    var response = await client.ListLexiconsAsync(request);
                    request.NextToken = response.NextToken;

                    response.Lexicons.ForEach(lexicon =>
                    {
                        var attributes = lexicon.Attributes;
                        Console.WriteLine($"Name: {lexicon.Name}");
                        Console.WriteLine($"\tAlphabet: {attributes.Alphabet}");
                        Console.WriteLine($"\tLanguageCode:
{attributes.LanguageCode}");
                        Console.WriteLine($"\tLastModified:
{attributes.LastModified}");
                        Console.WriteLine($"\tLexemesCount:
{attributes.LexemesCount}");
                        Console.WriteLine($"\tLexiconArn: {attributes.LexiconArn}");
                        Console.WriteLine($"\tSize: {attributes.Size}");
                    });
                }
                while (request.NextToken is not null);
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error: {ex.Message}");
            }
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListLexicons를 참조하세요.

PutLexicon

다음 코드 예시는 PutLexicon의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Polly;
    using Amazon.Polly.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Creates a new Amazon Polly lexicon using the AWS SDK for .NET.
    /// </summary>
    public class PutLexicon
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string lexiconContent = "<?xml version=\"1.0\" encoding=\"UTF-8\"?>" +
                "<lexicon version=\"1.0\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/2005/01/
pronunciation-lexicon\" xmlns:xsi=\"http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance\" " +
                "xsi:schemaLocation=\"http://www.w3.org/2005/01/pronunciation-
lexicon http://www.w3.org/TR/2007/CR-pronunciation-lexicon-20071212/pls.xsd\" " +
                "alphabet=\"ipa\" xml:lang=\"en-US\">" +
                "<lexeme><grapheme>test1</grapheme><alias>test2</alias></lexeme>" +
                "</lexicon>";
            string lexiconName = "SampleLexicon";

            var client = new AmazonPollyClient();
            var putLexiconRequest = new PutLexiconRequest()
            {
                Name = lexiconName,
                Content = lexiconContent,
            };

            try
            {
                var response = await client.PutLexiconAsync(putLexiconRequest);
                if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
                {
```

```
                    Console.WriteLine($"Successfully created Lexicon:
{lexiconName}.");
                }
                else
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"Could not create Lexicon: {lexiconName}.");
                }
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Exception caught: " + ex.Message);
            }
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 PutLexicon을 참조하세요.

SynthesizeSpeech

다음 코드 예시는 SynthesizeSpeech의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Polly;
using Amazon.Polly.Model;

public class SynthesizeSpeech
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        string outputFileName = "speech.mp3";
```

```
            string text = "Twas brillig, and the slithy toves did gyre and gimbol in
the wabe";

            var client = new AmazonPollyClient();
            var response = await PollySynthesizeSpeech(client, text);

            WriteSpeechToStream(response.AudioStream, outputFileName);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Calls the Amazon Polly SynthesizeSpeechAsync method to convert text
        /// to speech.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The Amazon Polly client object used to connect
        /// to the Amazon Polly service.</param>
        /// <param name="text">The text to convert to speech.</param>
        /// <returns>A SynthesizeSpeechResponse object that includes an AudioStream
        /// object with the converted text.</returns>
        private static async Task<SynthesizeSpeechResponse>
PollySynthesizeSpeech(IAmazonPolly client, string text)
        {
            var synthesizeSpeechRequest = new SynthesizeSpeechRequest()
            {
                OutputFormat = OutputFormat.Mp3,
                VoiceId = VoiceId.Joanna,
                Text = text,
            };

            var synthesizeSpeechResponse =
                await client.SynthesizeSpeechAsync(synthesizeSpeechRequest);

            return synthesizeSpeechResponse;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Writes the AudioStream returned from the call to
        /// SynthesizeSpeechAsync to a file in MP3 format.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="audioStream">The AudioStream returned from the
        /// call to the SynthesizeSpeechAsync method.</param>
        /// <param name="outputFileName">The full path to the file in which to
        /// save the audio stream.</param>
        private static void WriteSpeechToStream(Stream audioStream, string
outputFileName)
```

```
        {
            var outputStream = new FileStream(
                outputFileName,
                FileMode.Create,
                FileAccess.Write);
            byte[] buffer = new byte[2 * 1024];
            int readBytes;

            while ((readBytes = audioStream.Read(buffer, 0, 2 * 1024)) > 0)
            {
                outputStream.Write(buffer, 0, readBytes);
            }

            // Flushes the buffer to avoid losing the last second or so of
            // the synthesized text.
            outputStream.Flush();
            Console.WriteLine($"Saved {outputFileName} to disk.");
        }
    }
```

AWS SDK를 사용하여 Amazon Polly에서 스피치 마크를 사용하여 텍스트의 스피치를 합성합니다.

```
    using System;
    using System.Collections.Generic;
    using System.IO;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Polly;
    using Amazon.Polly.Model;

    public class SynthesizeSpeechMarks
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            var client = new AmazonPollyClient();
            string outputFileName = "speechMarks.json";

            var synthesizeSpeechRequest = new SynthesizeSpeechRequest()
            {
                OutputFormat = OutputFormat.Json,
                SpeechMarkTypes = new List<string>
                {
```

```
                    SpeechMarkType.Viseme,
                    SpeechMarkType.Word,
                },
                VoiceId = VoiceId.Joanna,
                Text = "This is a sample text to be synthesized.",
            };

            try
            {
                using (var outputStream = new FileStream(outputFileName,
FileMode.Create, FileAccess.Write))
                {
                    var synthesizeSpeechResponse = await
client.SynthesizeSpeechAsync(synthesizeSpeechRequest);
                    var buffer = new byte[2 * 1024];
                    int readBytes;

                    var inputStream = synthesizeSpeechResponse.AudioStream;
                    while ((readBytes = inputStream.Read(buffer, 0, 2 * 1024)) > 0)
                    {
                        outputStream.Write(buffer, 0, readBytes);
                    }
                }
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error: {ex.Message}");
            }
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 SynthesizeSpeech를 참조하세요.

시나리오

고객 피드백 분석을 위한 애플리케이션 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 고객 의견 카드를 분석하고, 원어에서 번역하고, 감정을 파악하고, 번역된 텍스트에서 오디오 파일을 생성하는 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for .NET

이 예제 애플리케이션은 고객 피드백 카드를 분석하고 저장합니다. 특히 뉴욕시에 있는 가상 호텔의 필요를 충족합니다. 호텔은 다양한 언어의 고객들로부터 물리적인 의견 카드의 형태로 피드백을 받습니다. 피드백은 웹 클라이언트를 통해 앱에 업로드됩니다. 의견 카드의 이미지가 업로드된 후 다음 단계가 수행됩니다.

- Amazon Textract를 사용하여 이미지에서 텍스트가 추출됩니다.
- Amazon Comprehend가 추출된 텍스트와 해당 언어의 감정을 파악합니다.
- 추출된 텍스트는 Amazon Translate를 사용하여 영어로 번역됩니다.
- Amazon Polly가 추출된 텍스트에서 오디오 파일을 합성합니다.

전체 앱은 AWS CDK를 사용하여 배포할 수 있습니다. 소스 코드와 배포 지침은 GitHub의 프로젝트를 참조하십시오.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

를 사용한 Amazon RDS 예제 SDK for .NET

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for .NET Amazon RDS에서를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello Amazon RDS

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon RDS를 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.RDS;
using Amazon.RDS.Model;

namespace RDSActions;

public static class HelloRds
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        var rdsClient = new AmazonRDSClient();

        Console.WriteLine($"Hello Amazon RDS! Following are some of your DB
 instances:");
        Console.WriteLine();

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        // Let's get the first twenty DB instances.
        var response = await rdsClient.DescribeDBInstancesAsync(
            new DescribeDBInstancesRequest()
            {
                MaxRecords = 20 // Must be between 20 and 100.
            });

        foreach (var instance in response.DBInstances)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDB name: {instance.DBName}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tArn: {instance.DBInstanceArn}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tIdentifier: {instance.DBInstanceIdentifier}");
            Console.WriteLine();
```

```
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeDBInstances를 참조하십시오.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업
- 시나리오
- 서버리스 예제

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 사용자 지정 DB 파라미터 그룹을 생성하고 파라미터 값을 설정합니다.
- 파라미터 그룹을 사용하도록 구성된 DB 인스턴스를 생성합니다. DB 인스턴스에는 데이터베이스도 포함되어 있습니다.
- 인스턴스의 스냅샷을 만듭니다.
- 인스턴스 및 파라미터 그룹을 삭제합니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
/// <summary>
```

```
/// Scenario for RDS DB instance example.
/// </summary>
public class RDSInstanceScenario
{
    /*
    Before running this .NET code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

    This .NET example performs the following tasks:
    1.  Returns a list of the available DB engine families using the
 DescribeDBEngineVersionsAsync method.
    2.  Selects an engine family and creates a custom DB parameter group using the
 CreateDBParameterGroupAsync method.
    3.  Gets the parameter groups using the DescribeDBParameterGroupsAsync method.
    4.  Gets parameters in the group using the DescribeDBParameters method.
    5.  Parses and displays parameters in the group.
    6.  Modifies both the auto_increment_offset and auto_increment_increment
 parameters
        using the ModifyDBParameterGroupAsync method.
    7.  Gets and displays the updated parameters using the DescribeDBParameters
 method with a source of "user".
    8.  Gets a list of allowed engine versions using the
 DescribeDBEngineVersionsAsync method.
    9.  Displays and selects from a list of micro instance classes available for the
 selected engine and version.
    10. Creates an RDS DB instance that contains a MySql database and uses the
 parameter group
        using the CreateDBInstanceAsync method.
    11. Waits for DB instance to be ready using the DescribeDBInstancesAsync method.
    12. Prints out the connection endpoint string for the new DB instance.
    13. Creates a snapshot of the DB instance using the CreateDBSnapshotAsync
 method.
    14. Waits for DB snapshot to be ready using the DescribeDBSnapshots method.
    15. Deletes the DB instance using the DeleteDBInstanceAsync method.
    16. Waits for DB instance to be deleted using the DescribeDbInstances method.
    17. Deletes the parameter group using the DeleteDBParameterGroupAsync.
    */

    private static readonly string sepBar = new('-', 80);
    private static RDSWrapper rdsWrapper = null!;
    private static ILogger logger = null!;
    private static readonly string engine = "mysql";
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
```

```
        // Set up dependency injection for the Amazon RDS service.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonRDS>()
                    .AddTransient<RDSWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder =>
        {
            builder.AddConsole();
        }).CreateLogger<RDSInstanceScenario>();

        rdsWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<RDSWrapper>();

        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        Console.WriteLine(
            "Welcome to the Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) DB
instance scenario example.");
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);

        try
        {
            var parameterGroupFamily = await ChooseParameterGroupFamily();

            var parameterGroup = await CreateDbParameterGroup(parameterGroupFamily);

            var parameters = await
DescribeParametersInGroup(parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupName,
                new List<string> { "auto_increment_offset",
"auto_increment_increment" });

            await ModifyParameters(parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupName, parameters);

            await DescribeUserSourceParameters(parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupName);

            var engineVersionChoice = await
ChooseDbEngineVersion(parameterGroupFamily);
```

```
            var instanceChoice = await ChooseDbInstanceClass(engine,
engineVersionChoice.EngineVersion);

            var newInstanceIdentifier = "Example-Instance-" + DateTime.Now.Ticks;

            var newInstance = await CreateRdsNewInstance(parameterGroup, engine,
engineVersionChoice.EngineVersion,
                instanceChoice.DBInstanceClass, newInstanceIdentifier);
            if (newInstance != null)
            {
                DisplayConnectionString(newInstance);

                await CreateSnapshot(newInstance);

                await DeleteRdsInstance(newInstance);
            }

            await DeleteParameterGroup(parameterGroup);

            Console.WriteLine("Scenario complete.");
            Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            logger.LogError(ex, "There was a problem executing the scenario.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Choose the RDS DB parameter group family from a list of available options.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The selected parameter group family.</returns>
    public static async Task<string> ChooseParameterGroupFamily()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        // 1. Get a list of available engines.
        var engines = await rdsWrapper.DescribeDBEngineVersions(engine);

        Console.WriteLine("1. The following is a list of available DB parameter
group families:");
        int i = 1;
        var parameterGroupFamilies = engines.GroupBy(e =>
e.DBParameterGroupFamily).ToList();
        foreach (var parameterGroupFamily in parameterGroupFamilies)
```

```
        {
            // List the available parameter group families.
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"\t{i}. Family: {parameterGroupFamily.Key}");
            i++;
        }

        var choiceNumber = 0;
        while (choiceNumber < 1 || choiceNumber > parameterGroupFamilies.Count)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Select an available DB parameter group family by
entering a number from the list above:");
            var choice = Console.ReadLine();
            Int32.TryParse(choice, out choiceNumber);
        }
        var parameterGroupFamilyChoice = parameterGroupFamilies[choiceNumber - 1];
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        return parameterGroupFamilyChoice.Key;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create and get information on a DB parameter group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbParameterGroupFamily">The DBParameterGroupFamily for the new
DB parameter group.</param>
    /// <returns>The new DBParameterGroup.</returns>
    public static async Task<DBParameterGroup> CreateDbParameterGroup(string
dbParameterGroupFamily)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        Console.WriteLine($"2. Create new DB parameter group with family
{dbParameterGroupFamily}:");

        var parameterGroup = await rdsWrapper.CreateDBParameterGroup(
            "ExampleParameterGroup-" + DateTime.Now.Ticks,
            dbParameterGroupFamily, "New example parameter group");

        var groupInfo =
            await rdsWrapper.DescribeDBParameterGroups(parameterGroup
                .DBParameterGroupName);

        Console.WriteLine(
            $"3. New DB parameter group: \n\t{groupInfo[0].Description}, \n\tARN
{groupInfo[0].DBParameterGroupArn}");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        return parameterGroup;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get and describe parameters from a DBParameterGroup.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="parameterGroupName">Name of the DBParameterGroup.</param>
    /// <param name="parameterNames">Optional specific names of parameters to
describe.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of requested parameters.</returns>
    public static async Task<List<Parameter>> DescribeParametersInGroup(string
parameterGroupName, List<string>? parameterNames = null)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        Console.WriteLine("4. Get some parameters from the group.");
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);

        var parameters =
            await rdsWrapper.DescribeDBParameters(parameterGroupName);

        var matchingParameters =
            parameters.Where(p => parameterNames == null ||
parameterNames.Contains(p.ParameterName)).ToList();

        Console.WriteLine("5. Parameter information:");
        matchingParameters.ForEach(p =>
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"\n\tParameter: {p.ParameterName}." +
                $"\n\tDescription: {p.Description}." +
                $"\n\tAllowed Values: {p.AllowedValues}." +
                $"\n\tValue: {p.ParameterValue}."));

        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);

        return matchingParameters;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Modify a parameter from a DBParameterGroup.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="parameterGroupName">Name of the DBParameterGroup.</param>
    /// <param name="parameters">The parameters to modify.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
```

```
    public static async Task ModifyParameters(string parameterGroupName,
List<Parameter> parameters)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        Console.WriteLine("6. Modify some parameters in the group.");

        foreach (var p in parameters)
        {
            if (p.IsModifiable && p.DataType == "integer")
            {
                int newValue = 0;
                while (newValue == 0)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(
                        $"Enter a new value for {p.ParameterName} from the allowed
values {p.AllowedValues} ");

                    var choice = Console.ReadLine();
                    Int32.TryParse(choice, out newValue);
                }

                p.ParameterValue = newValue.ToString();
            }
        }

        await rdsWrapper.ModifyDBParameterGroup(parameterGroupName, parameters);

        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Describe the user source parameters in the group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="parameterGroupName">Name of the DBParameterGroup.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task DescribeUserSourceParameters(string parameterGroupName)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        Console.WriteLine("7. Describe user source parameters in the group.");

        var parameters =
            await rdsWrapper.DescribeDBParameters(parameterGroupName, "user");
```

```
        parameters.ForEach(p =>
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"\n\tParameter: {p.ParameterName}." +
                $"\n\tDescription: {p.Description}." +
                $"\n\tAllowed Values: {p.AllowedValues}." +
                $"\n\tValue: {p.ParameterValue}."));

        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Choose a DB engine version.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbParameterGroupFamily">DB parameter group family for engine
choice.</param>
    /// <returns>The selected engine version.</returns>
    public static async Task<DBEngineVersion> ChooseDbEngineVersion(string
dbParameterGroupFamily)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        // Get a list of allowed engines.
        var allowedEngines =
            await rdsWrapper.DescribeDBEngineVersions(engine,
dbParameterGroupFamily);

        Console.WriteLine($"Available DB engine versions for parameter group family
{dbParameterGroupFamily}:");
        int i = 1;
        foreach (var version in allowedEngines)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"\t{i}. Engine: {version.Engine} Version
{version.EngineVersion}.");
            i++;
        }

        var choiceNumber = 0;
        while (choiceNumber < 1 || choiceNumber > allowedEngines.Count)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("8. Select an available DB engine version by entering
a number from the list above:");
            var choice = Console.ReadLine();
            Int32.TryParse(choice, out choiceNumber);
```

```
        }

        var engineChoice = allowedEngines[choiceNumber - 1];
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        return engineChoice;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Choose a DB instance class for a particular engine and engine version.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="engine">DB engine for DB instance choice.</param>
    /// <param name="engineVersion">DB engine version for DB instance choice.</
param>
    /// <returns>The selected orderable DB instance option.</returns>
    public static async Task<OrderableDBInstanceOption> ChooseDbInstanceClass(string
 engine, string engineVersion)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        // Get a list of allowed DB instance classes.
        var allowedInstances =
            await rdsWrapper.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions(engine,
 engineVersion);

        Console.WriteLine($"8. Available micro DB instance classes for engine
 {engine} and version {engineVersion}:");
        int i = 1;

        // Filter to micro instances for this example.
        allowedInstances = allowedInstances
            .Where(i => i.DBInstanceClass.Contains("micro")).ToList();

        foreach (var instance in allowedInstances)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"\t{i}. Instance class: {instance.DBInstanceClass} (storage type
 {instance.StorageType})");
            i++;
        }

        var choiceNumber = 0;
        while (choiceNumber < 1 || choiceNumber > allowedInstances.Count)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("9. Select an available DB instance class by entering
 a number from the list above:");
```

```
            var choice = Console.ReadLine();
            Int32.TryParse(choice, out choiceNumber);
        }

        var instanceChoice = allowedInstances[choiceNumber - 1];
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        return instanceChoice;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new RDS DB instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="parameterGroup">Parameter group to use for the DB instance.</
param>
    /// <param name="engineName">Engine to use for the DB instance.</param>
    /// <param name="engineVersion">Engine version to use for the DB instance.</
param>
    /// <param name="instanceClass">Instance class to use for the DB instance.</
param>
    /// <param name="instanceIdentifier">Instance identifier to use for the DB
 instance.</param>
    /// <returns>The new DB instance.</returns>
    public static async Task<DBInstance?> CreateRdsNewInstance(DBParameterGroup
 parameterGroup,
        string engineName, string engineVersion, string instanceClass, string
 instanceIdentifier)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        Console.WriteLine($"10. Create a new DB instance with identifier
 {instanceIdentifier}.");
        bool isInstanceReady = false;
        DBInstance newInstance;
        var instances = await rdsWrapper.DescribeDBInstances();
        isInstanceReady = instances.FirstOrDefault(i =>
            i.DBInstanceIdentifier == instanceIdentifier)?.DBInstanceStatus ==
 "available";

        if (isInstanceReady)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Instance already created.");
            newInstance = instances.First(i => i.DBInstanceIdentifier ==
 instanceIdentifier);
        }
        else
```

```
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Please enter an admin user name:");
            var username = Console.ReadLine();

            Console.WriteLine("Please enter an admin password:");
            var password = Console.ReadLine();

            newInstance = await rdsWrapper.CreateDBInstance(
                "ExampleInstance",
                instanceIdentifier,
                parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupName,
                engineName,
                engineVersion,
                instanceClass,
                20,
                username,
                password
            );

            // 11. Wait for the DB instance to be ready.

            Console.WriteLine("11. Waiting for DB instance to be ready...");
            while (!isInstanceReady)
            {
                instances = await
 rdsWrapper.DescribeDBInstances(instanceIdentifier);
                isInstanceReady = instances.FirstOrDefault()?.DBInstanceStatus ==
 "available";
                newInstance = instances.First();
                Thread.Sleep(30000);
            }
        }

        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        return newInstance;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a connection string for an RDS DB instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instance">The DB instance to use to get a connection string.</
param>
    public static void DisplayConnectionString(DBInstance instance)
    {
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        // Display the connection string.
        Console.WriteLine("12. New DB instance connection string: ");
        Console.WriteLine(
            $"\n{engine} -h {instance.Endpoint.Address} -P {instance.Endpoint.Port}
"
            + $"-u {instance.MasterUsername} -p [YOUR PASSWORD]\n");

        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a snapshot from an RDS DB instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instance">DB instance to use when creating a snapshot.</param>
    /// <returns>The snapshot object.</returns>
    public static async Task<DBSnapshot> CreateSnapshot(DBInstance instance)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        // Create a snapshot.
        Console.WriteLine($"13. Creating snapshot from DB instance
{instance.DBInstanceIdentifier}.");
        var snapshot = await
rdsWrapper.CreateDBSnapshot(instance.DBInstanceIdentifier, "ExampleSnapshot-" +
DateTime.Now.Ticks);

        // Wait for the snapshot to be available
        bool isSnapshotReady = false;

        Console.WriteLine($"14. Waiting for snapshot to be ready...");
        while (!isSnapshotReady)
        {
            var snapshots = await
rdsWrapper.DescribeDBSnapshots(instance.DBInstanceIdentifier);
            isSnapshotReady = snapshots.FirstOrDefault()?.Status == "available";
            snapshot = snapshots.First();
            Thread.Sleep(30000);
        }

        Console.WriteLine(
            $"Snapshot {snapshot.DBSnapshotIdentifier} status is
{snapshot.Status}.");
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        return snapshot;
```

```
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an RDS DB instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instance">The DB instance to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task DeleteRdsInstance(DBInstance newInstance)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        // Delete the DB instance.
        Console.WriteLine($"15. Delete the DB instance
{newInstance.DBInstanceIdentifier}.");
        await rdsWrapper.DeleteDBInstance(newInstance.DBInstanceIdentifier);

        // Wait for the DB instance to delete.
        Console.WriteLine($"16. Waiting for the DB instance to delete...");
        bool isInstanceDeleted = false;

        while (!isInstanceDeleted)
        {
            var instance = await rdsWrapper.DescribeDBInstances();
            isInstanceDeleted = instance.All(i => i.DBInstanceIdentifier !=
newInstance.DBInstanceIdentifier);
            Thread.Sleep(30000);
        }

        Console.WriteLine("DB instance deleted.");
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a DB parameter group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="parameterGroup">The parameter group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task DeleteParameterGroup(DBParameterGroup parameterGroup)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        // Delete the parameter group.
        Console.WriteLine($"17. Delete the DB parameter group
{parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupName}.");
        await
rdsWrapper.DeleteDBParameterGroup(parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupName);
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
    }
```

시나리오에서 DB 인스턴스 작업에 대해 사용하는 래퍼 메서드입니다.

```
/// <summary>
/// Wrapper methods to use Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) with DB
 instance operations.
/// </summary>
public partial class RDSWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonRDS _amazonRDS;
    public RDSWrapper(IAmazonRDS amazonRDS)
    {
        _amazonRDS = amazonRDS;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of DB engine versions for a particular DB engine.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="engine">Name of the engine.</param>
    /// <param name="dbParameterGroupFamily">Optional parameter group family name.</
param>
    /// <returns>List of DBEngineVersions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBEngineVersion>> DescribeDBEngineVersions(string engine,
        string dbParameterGroupFamily = null)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DescribeDBEngineVersionsAsync(
            new DescribeDBEngineVersionsRequest()
            {
                Engine = engine,
                DBParameterGroupFamily = dbParameterGroupFamily
            });
        return response.DBEngineVersions;
    }



    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Get a list of orderable DB instance options for a specific
    /// engine and engine version.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="engine">Name of the engine.</param>
    /// <param name="engineVersion">Version of the engine.</param>
    /// <returns>List of OrderableDBInstanceOptions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<OrderableDBInstanceOption>>
DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions(string engine, string engineVersion)
    {
        // Use a paginator to get a list of DB instance options.
        var results = new List<OrderableDBInstanceOption>();
        var paginateInstanceOptions =
_amazonRDS.Paginators.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions(
            new DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsRequest()
            {
                Engine = engine,
                EngineVersion = engineVersion,
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var instanceOptions in
paginateInstanceOptions.OrderableDBInstanceOptions)
        {
            results.Add(instanceOptions);
        }
        return results;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Returns a list of DB instances.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">Optional name of a specific DB
instance.</param>
    /// <returns>List of DB instances.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBInstance>> DescribeDBInstances(string
dbInstanceIdentifier = null)
    {
        var results = new List<DBInstance>();
        var instancesPaginator = _amazonRDS.Paginators.DescribeDBInstances(
            new DescribeDBInstancesRequest
            {
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier
            });
```

```
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var instances in instancesPaginator.DBInstances)
        {
            results.Add(instances);
        }
        return results;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Create an RDS DB instance with a particular set of properties. Use the
action DescribeDBInstancesAsync
    /// to determine when the DB instance is ready to use.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbName">Name for the DB instance.</param>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">DB instance identifier.</param>
    /// <param name="parameterGroupName">DB parameter group to associate with the
instance.</param>
    /// <param name="dbEngine">The engine for the DB instance.</param>
    /// <param name="dbEngineVersion">Version for the DB instance.</param>
    /// <param name="instanceClass">Class for the DB instance.</param>
    /// <param name="allocatedStorage">The amount of storage in gibibytes (GiB) to
allocate to the DB instance.</param>
    /// <param name="adminName">Admin user name.</param>
    /// <param name="adminPassword">Admin user password.</param>
    /// <returns>DB instance object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBInstance> CreateDBInstance(string dbName, string
dbInstanceIdentifier,
        string parameterGroupName, string dbEngine, string dbEngineVersion,
        string instanceClass, int allocatedStorage, string adminName, string
adminPassword)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.CreateDBInstanceAsync(
            new CreateDBInstanceRequest()
            {
                DBName = dbName,
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier,
                DBParameterGroupName = parameterGroupName,
                Engine = dbEngine,
                EngineVersion = dbEngineVersion,
                DBInstanceClass = instanceClass,
                AllocatedStorage = allocatedStorage,
                MasterUsername = adminName,
```

```
                MasterUserPassword = adminPassword
            });

        return response.DBInstance;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a particular DB instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">DB instance identifier.</param>
    /// <returns>DB instance object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBInstance> DeleteDBInstance(string dbInstanceIdentifier)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DeleteDBInstanceAsync(
            new DeleteDBInstanceRequest()
            {
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier,
                SkipFinalSnapshot = true,
                DeleteAutomatedBackups = true
            });

        return response.DBInstance;
    }
```

DB 파라미터 그룹에 대해 시나리오에서 사용하는 래퍼 메서드.

```
/// <summary>
/// Wrapper methods to use Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) with
 parameter groups.
/// </summary>
public partial class RDSWrapper
{

    /// <summary>
    /// Get descriptions of DB parameter groups.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">Optional name of the DB parameter group to describe.</
param>
```

```
    /// <returns>The list of DB parameter group descriptions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBParameterGroup>> DescribeDBParameterGroups(string name
= null)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DescribeDBParameterGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeDBParameterGroupsRequest()
            {
                DBParameterGroupName = name
            });
        return response.DBParameterGroups;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new DB parameter group. Use the action
DescribeDBParameterGroupsAsync
    /// to determine when the DB parameter group is ready to use.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">Name of the DB parameter group.</param>
    /// <param name="family">Family of the DB parameter group.</param>
    /// <param name="description">Description of the DB parameter group.</param>
    /// <returns>The new DB parameter group.</returns>
    public async Task<DBParameterGroup> CreateDBParameterGroup(
        string name, string family, string description)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.CreateDBParameterGroupAsync(
            new CreateDBParameterGroupRequest()
            {
                DBParameterGroupName = name,
                DBParameterGroupFamily = family,
                Description = description
            });
        return response.DBParameterGroup;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Update a DB parameter group. Use the action DescribeDBParameterGroupsAsync
    /// to determine when the DB parameter group is ready to use.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">Name of the DB parameter group.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="parameters">List of parameters. Maximum of 20 per request.</
param>
    /// <returns>The updated DB parameter group name.</returns>
    public async Task<string> ModifyDBParameterGroup(
        string name, List<Parameter> parameters)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.ModifyDBParameterGroupAsync(
            new ModifyDBParameterGroupRequest()
            {
                DBParameterGroupName = name,
                Parameters = parameters,
            });
        return response.DBParameterGroupName;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a DB parameter group. The group cannot be a default DB parameter
 group
    /// or be associated with any DB instances.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">Name of the DB parameter group.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteDBParameterGroup(string name)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DeleteDBParameterGroupAsync(
            new DeleteDBParameterGroupRequest()
            {
                DBParameterGroupName = name,
            });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of DB parameters from a specific parameter group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbParameterGroupName">Name of a specific DB parameter group.</
param>
    /// <param name="source">Optional source for selecting parameters.</param>
    /// <returns>List of parameter values.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<List<Parameter>> DescribeDBParameters(string
 dbParameterGroupName, string source = null)
    {
        var results = new List<Parameter>();
        var paginateParameters = _amazonRDS.Paginators.DescribeDBParameters(
            new DescribeDBParametersRequest()
            {
                DBParameterGroupName = dbParameterGroupName,
                Source = source
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var parameters in paginateParameters.Parameters)
        {
            results.Add(parameters);
        }
        return results;
    }
```

시나리오에서 DB 스냅샷 작업에 대해 사용하는 래퍼 메서드입니다.

```
/// <summary>
/// Wrapper methods to use Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) with
 snapshots.
/// </summary>
public partial class RDSWrapper
{

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a snapshot of a DB instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">DB instance identifier.</param>
    /// <param name="snapshotIdentifier">Identifier for the snapshot.</param>
    /// <returns>DB snapshot object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBSnapshot> CreateDBSnapshot(string dbInstanceIdentifier,
 string snapshotIdentifier)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.CreateDBSnapshotAsync(
            new CreateDBSnapshotRequest()
            {
                DBSnapshotIdentifier = snapshotIdentifier,
```

```
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier
            });

        return response.DBSnapshot;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Return a list of DB snapshots for a particular DB instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">DB instance identifier.</param>
    /// <returns>List of DB snapshots.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBSnapshot>> DescribeDBSnapshots(string
 dbInstanceIdentifier)
    {
        var results = new List<DBSnapshot>();
        var snapshotsPaginator = _amazonRDS.Paginators.DescribeDBSnapshots(
            new DescribeDBSnapshotsRequest()
            {
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier
            });

        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var snapshots in snapshotsPaginator.DBSnapshots)
        {
            results.Add(snapshots);
        }
        return results;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - CreateDBInstance
  - CreateDBParameterGroup
  - CreateDBSnapshot
  - DeleteDBInstance
  - DeleteDBParameterGroup
  - DescribeDBEngineVersions

- DescribeDBInstances
- DescribeDBParameterGroups
- DescribeDBParameters
- DescribeDBSnapshots
- DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions
- ModifyDBParameterGroup

작업

`CreateDBInstance`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateDBInstance`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /// <summary>
   /// Create an RDS DB instance with a particular set of properties. Use the
action DescribeDBInstancesAsync
   /// to determine when the DB instance is ready to use.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="dbName">Name for the DB instance.</param>
   /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">DB instance identifier.</param>
   /// <param name="parameterGroupName">DB parameter group to associate with the
instance.</param>
   /// <param name="dbEngine">The engine for the DB instance.</param>
   /// <param name="dbEngineVersion">Version for the DB instance.</param>
   /// <param name="instanceClass">Class for the DB instance.</param>
   /// <param name="allocatedStorage">The amount of storage in gibibytes (GiB) to
allocate to the DB instance.</param>
   /// <param name="adminName">Admin user name.</param>
   /// <param name="adminPassword">Admin user password.</param>
   /// <returns>DB instance object.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<DBInstance> CreateDBInstance(string dbName, string
dbInstanceIdentifier,
        string parameterGroupName, string dbEngine, string dbEngineVersion,
        string instanceClass, int allocatedStorage, string adminName, string
adminPassword)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.CreateDBInstanceAsync(
            new CreateDBInstanceRequest()
            {
                DBName = dbName,
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier,
                DBParameterGroupName = parameterGroupName,
                Engine = dbEngine,
                EngineVersion = dbEngineVersion,
                DBInstanceClass = instanceClass,
                AllocatedStorage = allocatedStorage,
                MasterUsername = adminName,
                MasterUserPassword = adminPassword
            });

        return response.DBInstance;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreateDBInstance를 참조하십시오.

`CreateDBParameterGroup`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateDBParameterGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Create a new DB parameter group. Use the action
DescribeDBParameterGroupsAsync
    /// to determine when the DB parameter group is ready to use.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">Name of the DB parameter group.</param>
    /// <param name="family">Family of the DB parameter group.</param>
    /// <param name="description">Description of the DB parameter group.</param>
    /// <returns>The new DB parameter group.</returns>
    public async Task<DBParameterGroup> CreateDBParameterGroup(
        string name, string family, string description)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.CreateDBParameterGroupAsync(
            new CreateDBParameterGroupRequest()
            {
                DBParameterGroupName = name,
                DBParameterGroupFamily = family,
                Description = description
            });
        return response.DBParameterGroup;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreateDBParameterGroup을 참조하십시오.

`CreateDBSnapshot`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateDBSnapshot`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a snapshot of a DB instance.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">DB instance identifier.</param>
    /// <param name="snapshotIdentifier">Identifier for the snapshot.</param>
    /// <returns>DB snapshot object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBSnapshot> CreateDBSnapshot(string dbInstanceIdentifier,
string snapshotIdentifier)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.CreateDBSnapshotAsync(
            new CreateDBSnapshotRequest()
            {
                DBSnapshotIdentifier = snapshotIdentifier,
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier
            });

        return response.DBSnapshot;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreateDBSnapshot을 참조하십시오.

`DeleteDBInstance`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteDBInstance`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a particular DB instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">DB instance identifier.</param>
    /// <returns>DB instance object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBInstance> DeleteDBInstance(string dbInstanceIdentifier)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DeleteDBInstanceAsync(
```

```
            new DeleteDBInstanceRequest()
            {
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier,
                SkipFinalSnapshot = true,
                DeleteAutomatedBackups = true
            });

        return response.DBInstance;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteDBInstance를 참조하십시오.

`DeleteDBParameterGroup`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteDBParameterGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a DB parameter group. The group cannot be a default DB parameter
group
    /// or be associated with any DB instances.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">Name of the DB parameter group.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteDBParameterGroup(string name)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DeleteDBParameterGroupAsync(
            new DeleteDBParameterGroupRequest()
            {
                DBParameterGroupName = name,
            });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
```

```
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteDBParameterGroup을 참조하십시오.

DescribeDBEngineVersions

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeDBEngineVersions의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of DB engine versions for a particular DB engine.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="engine">Name of the engine.</param>
    /// <param name="dbParameterGroupFamily">Optional parameter group family name.</
param>
    /// <returns>List of DBEngineVersions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBEngineVersion>> DescribeDBEngineVersions(string engine,
        string dbParameterGroupFamily = null)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DescribeDBEngineVersionsAsync(
            new DescribeDBEngineVersionsRequest()
            {
                Engine = engine,
                DBParameterGroupFamily = dbParameterGroupFamily
            });
        return response.DBEngineVersions;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeDBEngineVersions을 참조하십시오.

DescribeDBInstances

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeDBInstances의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /// <summary>
   /// Returns a list of DB instances.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">Optional name of a specific DB
instance.</param>
   /// <returns>List of DB instances.</returns>
   public async Task<List<DBInstance>> DescribeDBInstances(string
dbInstanceIdentifier = null)
   {
       var results = new List<DBInstance>();
       var instancesPaginator = _amazonRDS.Paginators.DescribeDBInstances(
           new DescribeDBInstancesRequest
           {
               DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier
           });
       // Get the entire list using the paginator.
       await foreach (var instances in instancesPaginator.DBInstances)
       {
           results.Add(instances);
       }
       return results;
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeDBInstances를 참조하십시오.

DescribeDBParameterGroups

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeDBParameterGroups의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get descriptions of DB parameter groups.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">Optional name of the DB parameter group to describe.</
param>
    /// <returns>The list of DB parameter group descriptions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBParameterGroup>> DescribeDBParameterGroups(string name
 = null)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DescribeDBParameterGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeDBParameterGroupsRequest()
            {
                DBParameterGroupName = name
            });
        return response.DBParameterGroups;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeDBParameterGroups를 참조하십시오.

DescribeDBParameters

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeDBParameters의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of DB parameters from a specific parameter group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbParameterGroupName">Name of a specific DB parameter group.</
param>
    /// <param name="source">Optional source for selecting parameters.</param>
    /// <returns>List of parameter values.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Parameter>> DescribeDBParameters(string
 dbParameterGroupName, string source = null)
    {
        var results = new List<Parameter>();
        var paginateParameters = _amazonRDS.Paginators.DescribeDBParameters(
            new DescribeDBParametersRequest()
            {
                DBParameterGroupName = dbParameterGroupName,
                Source = source
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var parameters in paginateParameters.Parameters)
        {
            results.Add(parameters);
        }
        return results;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeDBParameters 참조하십시오.

`DescribeDBSnapshots`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeDBSnapshots`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Return a list of DB snapshots for a particular DB instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">DB instance identifier.</param>
    /// <returns>List of DB snapshots.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBSnapshot>> DescribeDBSnapshots(string
dbInstanceIdentifier)
    {
        var results = new List<DBSnapshot>();
        var snapshotsPaginator = _amazonRDS.Paginators.DescribeDBSnapshots(
            new DescribeDBSnapshotsRequest()
            {
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier
            });

        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var snapshots in snapshotsPaginator.DBSnapshots)
        {
            results.Add(snapshots);
        }
        return results;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeDBSnapshots를 참조하십시오.

`DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /// <summary>
   /// Get a list of orderable DB instance options for a specific
   /// engine and engine version.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="engine">Name of the engine.</param>
   /// <param name="engineVersion">Version of the engine.</param>
   /// <returns>List of OrderableDBInstanceOptions.</returns>
   public async Task<List<OrderableDBInstanceOption>>
DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions(string engine, string engineVersion)
   {
       // Use a paginator to get a list of DB instance options.
       var results = new List<OrderableDBInstanceOption>();
       var paginateInstanceOptions =
_amazonRDS.Paginators.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions(
           new DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsRequest()
           {
               Engine = engine,
               EngineVersion = engineVersion,
           });
       // Get the entire list using the paginator.
       await foreach (var instanceOptions in
paginateInstanceOptions.OrderableDBInstanceOptions)
       {
           results.Add(instanceOptions);
       }
       return results;
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions를 참조하십시오.

ModifyDBParameterGroup

다음 코드 예시는 ModifyDBParameterGroup의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Update a DB parameter group. Use the action DescribeDBParameterGroupsAsync
    /// to determine when the DB parameter group is ready to use.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">Name of the DB parameter group.</param>
    /// <param name="parameters">List of parameters. Maximum of 20 per request.</
param>
    /// <returns>The updated DB parameter group name.</returns>
    public async Task<string> ModifyDBParameterGroup(
        string name, List<Parameter> parameters)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.ModifyDBParameterGroupAsync(
            new ModifyDBParameterGroupRequest()
            {
                DBParameterGroupName = name,
                Parameters = parameters,
            });
        return response.DBParameterGroupName;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ModifyDBParameterGroup을 참조하십시오.

시나리오

Aurora 서버리스 작업 항목 트래커 만들기

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Aurora Serverless 데이터베이스의 작업 항목을 추적하고 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 보고서를 전송하는 웹 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for .NET

AWS SDK for .NET 를 사용하여 Amazon Aurora 데이터베이스의 작업 항목을 추적하고 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 보고서를 이메일로 보내는 웹 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제에서는 RESTful .NET 백엔드와의 상호 작용을 위해 React.js로 빌드된 프런트엔드를 사용합니다.

- React 웹 애플리케이션을 AWS 서비스와 통합합니다.
- Aurora 테이블의 항목을 나열, 추가, 업데이트 및 삭제합니다.
- Amazon SES를 사용하여 필터링된 작업 항목에 대한 이메일 보고서를 보냅니다.
- 포함된 AWS CloudFormation 스크립트를 사용하여 예제 리소스를 배포하고 관리합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Amazon RDS 데이터 서비스
- Amazon SES

서버리스 예제

Lambda 함수를 사용하여 Amazon RDS 데이터베이스에 연결

다음 코드 예제는 RDS 데이터베이스에 연결하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 간단한 데이터베이스 요청을 하고 결과를 반환합니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

.NET을 사용하여 Lambda 함수에서 Amazon RDS 데이터베이스에 연결

```
using System.Data;
using System.Text.Json;
using Amazon.Lambda.APIGatewayEvents;
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using MySql.Data.MySqlClient;

// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeriali

namespace aws_rds;

public class InputModel
{
    public string key1 { get; set; }
    public string key2 { get; set; }
}

public class Function
{
    /// <summary>
    // Handles the Lambda function execution for connecting to RDS using IAM
 authentication.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="input">The input event data passed to the Lambda function</
param>
    /// <param name="context">The Lambda execution context that provides runtime
 information</param>
    /// <returns>A response object containing the execution result</returns>

    public async Task<APIGatewayProxyResponse>
 FunctionHandler(APIGatewayProxyRequest request, ILambdaContext context)
```

```
    {
        // Sample Input: {"body": "{\"key1\":\"20\", \"key2\":\"25\"}"}
        var input = JsonSerializer.Deserialize<InputModel>(request.Body);

        /// Obtain authentication token
        var authToken = RDSAuthTokenGenerator.GenerateAuthToken(
            Environment.GetEnvironmentVariable("RDS_ENDPOINT"),
            Convert.ToInt32(Environment.GetEnvironmentVariable("RDS_PORT")),
            Environment.GetEnvironmentVariable("RDS_USERNAME")
        );

        /// Build the Connection String with the Token
        string connectionString =
$"Server={Environment.GetEnvironmentVariable("RDS_ENDPOINT")};" +

$"Port={Environment.GetEnvironmentVariable("RDS_PORT")};" +

$"Uid={Environment.GetEnvironmentVariable("RDS_USERNAME")};" +
                                $"Pwd={authToken};";


        try
        {
            await using var connection = new MySqlConnection(connectionString);
            await connection.OpenAsync();

            const string sql = "SELECT @param1 + @param2 AS Sum";

            await using var command = new MySqlCommand(sql, connection);
            command.Parameters.AddWithValue("@param1", int.Parse(input.key1 ??
"0"));
            command.Parameters.AddWithValue("@param2", int.Parse(input.key2 ??
"0"));

            await using var reader = await command.ExecuteReaderAsync();
            if (await reader.ReadAsync())
            {
                int result = reader.GetInt32("Sum");

                //Sample Response: {"statusCode":200,"body":"{\"message\":\"The sum
is: 45\"}","isBase64Encoded":false}
                return new APIGatewayProxyResponse
                {
                    StatusCode = 200,
```

```
                    Body = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new { message = $"The sum is:
 {result}" })
                };
            }

        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Error: {ex.Message}");
        }

        return new APIGatewayProxyResponse
        {
            StatusCode = 500,
            Body = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new { error = "Internal server error" })
        };
    }
}
```

를 사용한 Amazon RDS Data Service 예제 SDK for .NET

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon RDS Data Service와 AWS SDK for .NET 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 시나리오

시나리오

Aurora 서버리스 작업 항목 트래커 만들기

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Aurora Serverless 데이터베이스의 작업 항목을 추적하고 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 보고서를 전송하는 웹 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for .NET

AWS SDK for .NET 를 사용하여 Amazon Aurora 데이터베이스의 작업 항목을 추적하고 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 보고서를 이메일로 보내는 웹 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제에서는 RESTful .NET 백엔드와의 상호 작용을 위해 React.js로 빌드된 프런트엔드를 사용합니다.

- React 웹 애플리케이션을 AWS 서비스와 통합합니다.
- Aurora 테이블의 항목을 나열, 추가, 업데이트 및 삭제합니다.
- Amazon SES를 사용하여 필터링된 작업 항목에 대한 이메일 보고서를 보냅니다.
- 포함된 AWS CloudFormation 스크립트를 사용하여 예제 리소스를 배포하고 관리합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Amazon RDS 데이터 서비스
- Amazon SES

를 사용한 Amazon Rekognition 예제 SDK for .NET

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for .NET Amazon Rekognition에서를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오

작업

`CompareFaces`

다음 코드 예시는 `CompareFaces`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 이미지에 있는 얼굴 비교를 참조하세요.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Rekognition;
using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to compare faces in two images.
/// </summary>
public class CompareFaces
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        float similarityThreshold = 70F;
        string sourceImage = "source.jpg";
        string targetImage = "target.jpg";

        var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();
```

```
            Amazon.Rekognition.Model.Image imageSource = new
Amazon.Rekognition.Model.Image();

            try
            {
                using FileStream fs = new FileStream(sourceImage, FileMode.Open,
FileAccess.Read);
                byte[] data = new byte[fs.Length];
                fs.Read(data, 0, (int)fs.Length);
                imageSource.Bytes = new MemoryStream(data);
            }
            catch (Exception)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Failed to load source image: {sourceImage}");
                return;
            }

            Amazon.Rekognition.Model.Image imageTarget = new
Amazon.Rekognition.Model.Image();

            try
            {
                using FileStream fs = new FileStream(targetImage, FileMode.Open,
FileAccess.Read);
                byte[] data = new byte[fs.Length];
                data = new byte[fs.Length];
                fs.Read(data, 0, (int)fs.Length);
                imageTarget.Bytes = new MemoryStream(data);
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Failed to load target image: {targetImage}");
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
                return;
            }

            var compareFacesRequest = new CompareFacesRequest
            {
                SourceImage = imageSource,
                TargetImage = imageTarget,
                SimilarityThreshold = similarityThreshold,
            };
```

```
            // Call operation
            var compareFacesResponse = await
rekognitionClient.CompareFacesAsync(compareFacesRequest);

            // Display results
            compareFacesResponse.FaceMatches.ForEach(match =>
            {
                ComparedFace face = match.Face;
                BoundingBox position = face.BoundingBox;
                Console.WriteLine($"Face at {position.Left} {position.Top} matches
with {match.Similarity}% confidence.");
            });

            Console.WriteLine($"Found {compareFacesResponse.UnmatchedFaces.Count}
face(s) that did not match.");
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CompareFaces를 참조하세요.

`CreateCollection`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateCollection`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 컬렉션 생성을 참조하세요.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Rekognition;
    using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Uses Amazon Rekognition to create a collection to which you can add
    /// faces using the IndexFaces operation.
    /// </summary>
    public class CreateCollection
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

            string collectionId = "MyCollection";
            Console.WriteLine("Creating collection: " + collectionId);

            var createCollectionRequest = new CreateCollectionRequest
            {
                CollectionId = collectionId,
            };

            CreateCollectionResponse createCollectionResponse = await
rekognitionClient.CreateCollectionAsync(createCollectionRequest);
            Console.WriteLine($"CollectionArn :
{createCollectionResponse.CollectionArn}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Status code :
{createCollectionResponse.StatusCode}");
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreateCollection을 참조하세요.

DeleteCollection

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteCollection의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 컬렉션 삭제를 참조하세요.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Rekognition;
    using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to delete an existing collection.
    /// </summary>
    public class DeleteCollection
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

            string collectionId = "MyCollection";
            Console.WriteLine("Deleting collection: " + collectionId);

            var deleteCollectionRequest = new DeleteCollectionRequest()
            {
                CollectionId = collectionId,
            };

            var deleteCollectionResponse = await
rekognitionClient.DeleteCollectionAsync(deleteCollectionRequest);
            Console.WriteLine($"{collectionId}:
{deleteCollectionResponse.StatusCode}");
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteCollection을 참조하세요.

DeleteFaces

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteFaces의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 컬렉션에서 얼굴 삭제를 참조하세요.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Rekognition;
using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to delete one or more faces from
/// a Rekognition collection.
/// </summary>
public class DeleteFaces
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        string collectionId = "MyCollection";
        var faces = new List<string> { "xxxxxxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxxxxxxxxxx" };

        var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

        var deleteFacesRequest = new DeleteFacesRequest()
        {
            CollectionId = collectionId,
            FaceIds = faces,
        };

        DeleteFacesResponse deleteFacesResponse = await
rekognitionClient.DeleteFacesAsync(deleteFacesRequest);
        deleteFacesResponse.DeletedFaces.ForEach(face =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"FaceID: {face}");
        });
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteFaces를 참조하세요.

DescribeCollection

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeCollection의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 컬렉션 설명을 참조하세요.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Rekognition;
using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to describe the contents of a
/// collection.
/// </summary>
public class DescribeCollection
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

        string collectionId = "MyCollection";
        Console.WriteLine($"Describing collection: {collectionId}");

        var describeCollectionRequest = new DescribeCollectionRequest()
        {
            CollectionId = collectionId,
        };
```

```
            var describeCollectionResponse = await
rekognitionClient.DescribeCollectionAsync(describeCollectionRequest);
            Console.WriteLine($"Collection ARN:
{describeCollectionResponse.CollectionARN}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Face count:
{describeCollectionResponse.FaceCount}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Face model version:
{describeCollectionResponse.FaceModelVersion}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Created:
{describeCollectionResponse.CreationTimestamp}");
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeCollection을 참조하세요.

`DetectFaces`

다음 코드 예시는 `DetectFaces`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 이미지에서 얼굴 감지를 참조하세요.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Rekognition;
using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to detect faces within an image
/// stored in an Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket.
/// </summary>
public class DetectFaces
```

```
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string photo = "input.jpg";
            string bucket = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket";

            var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

            var detectFacesRequest = new DetectFacesRequest()
            {
                Image = new Image()
                {
                    S3Object = new S3Object()
                    {
                        Name = photo,
                        Bucket = bucket,
                    },
                },

                // Attributes can be "ALL" or "DEFAULT".
                // "DEFAULT": BoundingBox, Confidence, Landmarks, Pose, and Quality.
                // "ALL": See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkfornet/v3/apidocs/
items/Rekognition/TFaceDetail.html
                Attributes = new List<string>() { "ALL" },
            };

            try
            {
                DetectFacesResponse detectFacesResponse = await
 rekognitionClient.DetectFacesAsync(detectFacesRequest);
                bool hasAll = detectFacesRequest.Attributes.Contains("ALL");
                foreach (FaceDetail face in detectFacesResponse.FaceDetails)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"BoundingBox: top={face.BoundingBox.Left}
 left={face.BoundingBox.Top} width={face.BoundingBox.Width}
 height={face.BoundingBox.Height}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"Confidence: {face.Confidence}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"Landmarks: {face.Landmarks.Count}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"Pose: pitch={face.Pose.Pitch}
 roll={face.Pose.Roll} yaw={face.Pose.Yaw}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"Brightness:
 {face.Quality.Brightness}\tSharpness: {face.Quality.Sharpness}");

                    if (hasAll)
```

```
                    {
                        Console.WriteLine($"Estimated age is between
{face.AgeRange.Low} and {face.AgeRange.High} years old.");
                    }
                }
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            }
        }
    }
```

이미지 내 모든 얼굴에 대한 경계 상자 정보를 표시합니다.

```
    using System;
    using System.Collections.Generic;
    using System.Drawing;
    using System.IO;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Rekognition;
    using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to display the details of the
    /// bounding boxes around the faces detected in an image.
    /// </summary>
    public class ImageOrientationBoundingBox
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string photo = @"D:\Development\AWS-Examples\Rekognition\target.jpg"; //
"photo.jpg";

            var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

            var image = new Amazon.Rekognition.Model.Image();
            try
            {
                using var fs = new FileStream(photo, FileMode.Open,
FileAccess.Read);
```

```
                byte[] data = null;
                data = new byte[fs.Length];
                fs.Read(data, 0, (int)fs.Length);
                image.Bytes = new MemoryStream(data);
            }
            catch (Exception)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Failed to load file " + photo);
                return;
            }

            int height;
            int width;

            // Used to extract original photo width/height
            using (var imageBitmap = new Bitmap(photo))
            {
                height = imageBitmap.Height;
                width = imageBitmap.Width;
            }

            Console.WriteLine("Image Information:");
            Console.WriteLine(photo);
            Console.WriteLine("Image Height: " + height);
            Console.WriteLine("Image Width: " + width);

            try
            {
                var detectFacesRequest = new DetectFacesRequest()
                {
                    Image = image,
                    Attributes = new List<string>() { "ALL" },
                };

                DetectFacesResponse detectFacesResponse = await
rekognitionClient.DetectFacesAsync(detectFacesRequest);
                detectFacesResponse.FaceDetails.ForEach(face =>
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("Face:");
                    ShowBoundingBoxPositions(
                        height,
                        width,
                        face.BoundingBox,
                        detectFacesResponse.OrientationCorrection);
```

```
                    Console.WriteLine($"BoundingBox: top={face.BoundingBox.Left}
 left={face.BoundingBox.Top} width={face.BoundingBox.Width}
 height={face.BoundingBox.Height}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"The detected face is estimated to be between
 {face.AgeRange.Low} and {face.AgeRange.High} years old.\n");
                });
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Display the bounding box information for an image.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="imageHeight">The height of the image.</param>
        /// <param name="imageWidth">The width of the image.</param>
        /// <param name="box">The bounding box for a face found within the image.</
param>
        /// <param name="rotation">The rotation of the face's bounding box.</param>
        public static void ShowBoundingBoxPositions(int imageHeight, int imageWidth,
 BoundingBox box, string rotation)
        {
            float left;
            float top;

            if (rotation == null)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("No estimated orientation. Check Exif data.");
                return;
            }

            // Calculate face position based on image orientation.
            switch (rotation)
            {
                case "ROTATE_0":
                    left = imageWidth * box.Left;
                    top = imageHeight * box.Top;
                    break;
                case "ROTATE_90":
                    left = imageHeight * (1 - (box.Top + box.Height));
                    top = imageWidth * box.Left;
```

```
                    break;
                case "ROTATE_180":
                    left = imageWidth - (imageWidth * (box.Left + box.Width));
                    top = imageHeight * (1 - (box.Top + box.Height));
                    break;
                case "ROTATE_270":
                    left = imageHeight * box.Top;
                    top = imageWidth * (1 - box.Left - box.Width);
                    break;
                default:
                    Console.WriteLine("No estimated orientation information. Check
Exif data.");
                    return;
            }

            // Display face location information.
            Console.WriteLine($"Left: {left}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Top: {top}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Face Width: {imageWidth * box.Width}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Face Height: {imageHeight * box.Height}");
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DetectFaces를 참조하세요.

`DetectLabels`

다음 코드 예시는 `DetectLabels`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 이미지에서 레이블 감지를 참조하세요.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    using System;
```

```
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Rekognition;
using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to detect labels within an image
/// stored in an Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket.
/// </summary>
public class DetectLabels
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        string photo = "del_river_02092020_01.jpg"; // "input.jpg";
        string bucket = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"; // "bucket";

        var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

        var detectlabelsRequest = new DetectLabelsRequest
        {
            Image = new Image()
            {
                S3Object = new S3Object()
                {
                    Name = photo,
                    Bucket = bucket,
                },
            },
            MaxLabels = 10,
            MinConfidence = 75F,
        };

        try
        {
            DetectLabelsResponse detectLabelsResponse = await
rekognitionClient.DetectLabelsAsync(detectlabelsRequest);
            Console.WriteLine("Detected labels for " + photo);
            foreach (Label label in detectLabelsResponse.Labels)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Name: {label.Name} Confidence:
{label.Confidence}");
            }
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
```

```
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            }
        }
    }
```

컴퓨터에 저장된 이미지 파일에서 레이블을 감지합니다.

```
    using System;
    using System.IO;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Rekognition;
    using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to detect labels within an image
    /// stored locally.
    /// </summary>
    public class DetectLabelsLocalFile
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string photo = "input.jpg";

            var image = new Amazon.Rekognition.Model.Image();
            try
            {
                using var fs = new FileStream(photo, FileMode.Open,
FileAccess.Read);
                byte[] data = null;
                data = new byte[fs.Length];
                fs.Read(data, 0, (int)fs.Length);
                image.Bytes = new MemoryStream(data);
            }
            catch (Exception)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Failed to load file " + photo);
                return;
            }

            var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();
```

```
            var detectlabelsRequest = new DetectLabelsRequest
            {
                Image = image,
                MaxLabels = 10,
                MinConfidence = 77F,
            };

            try
            {
                DetectLabelsResponse detectLabelsResponse = await
rekognitionClient.DetectLabelsAsync(detectlabelsRequest);
                Console.WriteLine($"Detected labels for {photo}");
                foreach (Label label in detectLabelsResponse.Labels)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"{label.Name}: {label.Confidence}");
                }
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            }
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DetectLabels 항목을 참조하세요.

`DetectModerationLabels`

다음 코드 예시는 `DetectModerationLabels`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 부적절한 이미지 감지를 참조하세요.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Rekognition;
using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to detect unsafe content in a
/// JPEG or PNG format image.
/// </summary>
public class DetectModerationLabels
{
    public static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        string photo = "input.jpg";
        string bucket = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket";

        var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

        var detectModerationLabelsRequest = new DetectModerationLabelsRequest()
        {
            Image = new Image()
            {
                S3Object = new S3Object()
                {
                    Name = photo,
                    Bucket = bucket,
                },
            },
            MinConfidence = 60F,
        };

        try
        {
            var detectModerationLabelsResponse = await
rekognitionClient.DetectModerationLabelsAsync(detectModerationLabelsRequest);
            Console.WriteLine("Detected labels for " + photo);
            foreach (ModerationLabel label in
detectModerationLabelsResponse.ModerationLabels)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Label: {label.Name}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Confidence: {label.Confidence}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Parent: {label.ParentName}");
            }
```

```
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            }
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DetectModerationLabels를 참조하세요.

DetectText

다음 코드 예시는 DetectText의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 이미지에서 텍스트 감지를 참조하세요.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Rekognition;
using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to detect text in an image. The
/// example was created using the AWS SDK for .NET version 3.7 and .NET
/// Core 5.0.
/// </summary>
public class DetectText
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        string photo = "Dad_photographer.jpg"; // "input.jpg";
        string bucket = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"; // "bucket";
```

```
            var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

            var detectTextRequest = new DetectTextRequest()
            {
                Image = new Image()
                {
                    S3Object = new S3Object()
                    {
                        Name = photo,
                        Bucket = bucket,
                    },
                },
            };

            try
            {
                DetectTextResponse detectTextResponse = await
rekognitionClient.DetectTextAsync(detectTextRequest);
                Console.WriteLine($"Detected lines and words for {photo}");
                detectTextResponse.TextDetections.ForEach(text =>
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"Detected: {text.DetectedText}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"Confidence: {text.Confidence}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"Id : {text.Id}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"Parent Id: {text.ParentId}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"Type: {text.Type}");
                });
            }
            catch (Exception e)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(e.Message);
            }
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DetectText를 참조하세요.

GetCelebrityInfo

다음 코드 예시는 GetCelebrityInfo의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Rekognition;
using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Shows how to use Amazon Rekognition to retrieve information about the
/// celebrity identified by the supplied celebrity Id.
/// </summary>
public class CelebrityInfo
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        string celebId = "nnnnnnnn";

        var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

        var celebrityInfoRequest = new GetCelebrityInfoRequest
        {
            Id = celebId,
        };

        Console.WriteLine($"Getting information for celebrity: {celebId}");

        var celebrityInfoResponse = await
rekognitionClient.GetCelebrityInfoAsync(celebrityInfoRequest);

        // Display celebrity information.
        Console.WriteLine($"celebrity name: {celebrityInfoResponse.Name}");
        Console.WriteLine("Further information (if available):");
        celebrityInfoResponse.Urls.ForEach(url =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine(url);
        });
```

```
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 GetCelebrityInfo를 참조하세요.

IndexFaces

다음 코드 예시는 IndexFaces의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 컬렉션에 얼굴 추가를 참조하세요.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Rekognition;
using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to detect faces in an image
/// that has been uploaded to an Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
/// bucket and then adds the information to a collection.
/// </summary>
public class AddFaces
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        string collectionId = "MyCollection2";
        string bucket = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket";
        string photo = "input.jpg";

        var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();
```

```
            var image = new Image
            {
                S3Object = new S3Object
                {
                    Bucket = bucket,
                    Name = photo,
                },
            };

            var indexFacesRequest = new IndexFacesRequest
            {
                Image = image,
                CollectionId = collectionId,
                ExternalImageId = photo,
                DetectionAttributes = new List<string>() { "ALL" },
            };

            IndexFacesResponse indexFacesResponse = await
rekognitionClient.IndexFacesAsync(indexFacesRequest);

            Console.WriteLine($"{photo} added");
            foreach (FaceRecord faceRecord in indexFacesResponse.FaceRecords)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Face detected: Faceid is
{faceRecord.Face.FaceId}");
            }
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 IndexFaces를 참조하세요.

ListCollections

다음 코드 예시는 `ListCollections`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 컬렉션 나열을 참조하세요.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Rekognition;
using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Uses Amazon Rekognition to list the collection IDs in the
/// current account.
/// </summary>
public class ListCollections
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

        Console.WriteLine("Listing collections");
        int limit = 10;

        var listCollectionsRequest = new ListCollectionsRequest
        {
            MaxResults = limit,
        };

        var listCollectionsResponse = new ListCollectionsResponse();

        do
        {
            if (listCollectionsResponse is not null)
            {
                listCollectionsRequest.NextToken =
listCollectionsResponse.NextToken;
            }
```

```
                listCollectionsResponse = await
rekognitionClient.ListCollectionsAsync(listCollectionsRequest);

                listCollectionsResponse.CollectionIds.ForEach(id =>
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(id);
                });
            }
            while (listCollectionsResponse.NextToken is not null);
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListCollections를 참조하세요.

`ListFaces`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListFaces`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 컬렉션 내 얼굴 나열을 참조하세요.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Rekognition;
using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to retrieve the list of faces
/// stored in a collection.
/// </summary>
public class ListFaces
{
```

```
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string collectionId = "MyCollection2";

            var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

            var listFacesResponse = new ListFacesResponse();
            Console.WriteLine($"Faces in collection {collectionId}");

            var listFacesRequest = new ListFacesRequest
            {
                CollectionId = collectionId,
                MaxResults = 1,
            };

            do
            {
                listFacesResponse = await
rekognitionClient.ListFacesAsync(listFacesRequest);
                listFacesResponse.Faces.ForEach(face =>
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(face.FaceId);
                });

                listFacesRequest.NextToken = listFacesResponse.NextToken;
            }
            while (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(listFacesResponse.NextToken));
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListFaces를 참조하세요.

RecognizeCelebrities

다음 코드 예시는 RecognizeCelebrities의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 이미지에서 유명인 인식을 참조하세요.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Rekognition;
using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Shows how to use Amazon Rekognition to identify celebrities in a photo.
/// </summary>
public class CelebritiesInImage
{
    public static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        string photo = "moviestars.jpg";

        var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

        var recognizeCelebritiesRequest = new RecognizeCelebritiesRequest();

        var img = new Amazon.Rekognition.Model.Image();
        byte[] data = null;
        try
        {
            using var fs = new FileStream(photo, FileMode.Open,
FileAccess.Read);
            data = new byte[fs.Length];
            fs.Read(data, 0, (int)fs.Length);
        }
        catch (Exception)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Failed to load file {photo}");
            return;
        }
```

```
            img.Bytes = new MemoryStream(data);
            recognizeCelebritiesRequest.Image = img;

            Console.WriteLine($"Looking for celebrities in image {photo}\n");

            var recognizeCelebritiesResponse = await
rekognitionClient.RecognizeCelebritiesAsync(recognizeCelebritiesRequest);

            Console.WriteLine($"{recognizeCelebritiesResponse.CelebrityFaces.Count}
celebrity(s) were recognized.\n");
            recognizeCelebritiesResponse.CelebrityFaces.ForEach(celeb =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Celebrity recognized: {celeb.Name}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Celebrity ID: {celeb.Id}");
                BoundingBox boundingBox = celeb.Face.BoundingBox;
                Console.WriteLine($"position: {boundingBox.Left}
{boundingBox.Top}");
                Console.WriteLine("Further information (if available):");
                celeb.Urls.ForEach(url =>
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(url);
                });
            });


Console.WriteLine($"{recognizeCelebritiesResponse.UnrecognizedFaces.Count} face(s)
were unrecognized.");
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 RecognizeCelebrities를 참조하세요.

SearchFaces

다음 코드 예시는 SearchFaces의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 얼굴 검색(얼굴 ID)을 참조하세요.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Rekognition;
using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to find faces in an image that
/// match the face Id provided in the method request.
/// </summary>
public class SearchFacesMatchingId
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        string collectionId = "MyCollection";
        string faceId = "xxxxxxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxxxxxxxxxx";

        var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

        // Search collection for faces matching the face id.
        var searchFacesRequest = new SearchFacesRequest
        {
            CollectionId = collectionId,
            FaceId = faceId,
            FaceMatchThreshold = 70F,
            MaxFaces = 2,
        };

        SearchFacesResponse searchFacesResponse = await
rekognitionClient.SearchFacesAsync(searchFacesRequest);

        Console.WriteLine("Face matching faceId " + faceId);

        Console.WriteLine("Matche(s): ");
        searchFacesResponse.FaceMatches.ForEach(face =>
```

```
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"FaceId: {face.Face.FaceId} Similarity:
{face.Similarity}");
            });
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 SearchFaces를 참조하세요.

SearchFacesByImage

다음 코드 예시는 SearchFacesByImage의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 얼굴 검색(이미지)을 참조하세요.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Rekognition;
using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to search for images matching those
/// in a collection.
/// </summary>
public class SearchFacesMatchingImage
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        string collectionId = "MyCollection";
        string bucket = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket";
        string photo = "input.jpg";
```

```
            var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

            // Get an image object from S3 bucket.
            var image = new Image()
            {
                S3Object = new S3Object()
                {
                    Bucket = bucket,
                    Name = photo,
                },
            };

            var searchFacesByImageRequest = new SearchFacesByImageRequest()
            {
                CollectionId = collectionId,
                Image = image,
                FaceMatchThreshold = 70F,
                MaxFaces = 2,
            };

            SearchFacesByImageResponse searchFacesByImageResponse = await
rekognitionClient.SearchFacesByImageAsync(searchFacesByImageRequest);

            Console.WriteLine("Faces matching largest face in image from " + photo);
            searchFacesByImageResponse.FaceMatches.ForEach(face =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"FaceId: {face.Face.FaceId}, Similarity:
{face.Similarity}");
            });
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 SearchFacesByImage를 참조하세요.

시나리오

사진을 관리하기 위한 서버리스 애플리케이션 만들기

다음 코드 예시에서는 사용자가 레이블을 사용하여 사진을 관리할 수 있는 서버리스 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for .NET

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지에서 레이블을 감지하고 나중에 검색할 수 있도록 저장하는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션을 개발하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제의 출처에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS 커뮤니티의 게시물을 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

이미지에서 객체 감지

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지의 범주별로 객체를 감지하는 앱을 빌드하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for .NET

Amazon Rekognition .NET을 사용하여 Amazon Simple Storage Service(Amazon S3) 버킷에 있는 이미지에서 범주별로 객체를 식별하기 위해 Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 앱을 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 앱은 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 결과와 함께 이메일 알림을 관리자에게 보냅니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하십시오.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

를 사용한 Route 53 도메인 등록 예제 SDK for .NET

다음 코드 예제에서는 Route 53 도메인 등록과 AWS SDK for .NET 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Route 53 도메인 등록 소개

다음 코드 예제에서는 Route 53 도메인 등록을 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
public static class HelloRoute53Domains
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Use the AWS .NET Core Setup package to set up dependency injection for
 the Amazon Route 53 domain registration service.
        // Use your AWS profile name, or leave it blank to use the default profile.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonRoute53Domains>()
            ).Build();

        // Now the client is available for injection.
```

```
        var route53Client =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonRoute53Domains>();

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        var response = await route53Client.ListPricesAsync(new ListPricesRequest
{ Tld = "com" });
        Console.WriteLine($"Hello Amazon Route 53 Domains! Following are prices
for .com domain operations:");
        var comPrices = response.Prices.FirstOrDefault();
        if (comPrices != null)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tRegistration: {comPrices.RegistrationPrice?.Price}
{comPrices.RegistrationPrice?.Currency}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tRenewal: {comPrices.RenewalPrice?.Price}
{comPrices.RenewalPrice?.Currency}");
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListPrices를 참조하십시오.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 현재 도메인과 작년의 작업을 나열합니다.
- 작년의 결제 내역과 도메인 유형의 가격을 봅니다.
- 도메인 제안을 가져옵니다.
- 도메인 가용성 및 이전 가능성을 확인합니다.
- 선택 사항으로 도메인 등록을 요청할 수도 있습니다.
- 작업 세부 정보를 가져옵니다.
- 선택 사항으로 도메인 세부 정보를 가져올 수 있습니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
public static class Route53DomainScenario
{
    /*
    Before running this .NET code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

    This .NET example performs the following tasks:
        1. List current domains.
        2. List operations in the past year.
        3. View billing for the account in the past year.
        4. View prices for domain types.
        5. Get domain suggestions.
        6. Check domain availability.
        7. Check domain transferability.
        8. Optionally, request a domain registration.
        9. Get an operation detail.
       10. Optionally, get a domain detail.
   */

    private static Route53Wrapper _route53Wrapper = null!;
    private static IConfiguration _configuration = null!;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for the Amazon service.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
                    .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
```

```
            services.AddAWSService<IAmazonRoute53Domains>()
                .AddTransient<Route53Wrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        _configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally, load local settings.
            .Build();

        var logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder =>
        {
            builder.AddConsole();
        }).CreateLogger(typeof(Route53DomainScenario));

        _route53Wrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<Route53Wrapper>();

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the Amazon Route 53 domains example
scenario.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        try
        {
            await ListDomains();
            await ListOperations();
            await ListBillingRecords();
            await ListPrices();
            await ListDomainSuggestions();
            await CheckDomainAvailability();
            await CheckDomainTransferability();
            var operationId = await RequestDomainRegistration();
            await GetOperationalDetail(operationId);
            await GetDomainDetails();
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            logger.LogError(ex, "There was a problem executing the scenario.");
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("The Amazon Route 53 domains example scenario is
complete.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List account registered domains.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task ListDomains()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"1. List account domains.");
        var domains = await _route53Wrapper.ListDomains();
        for (int i = 0; i < domains.Count; i++)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {domains[i].DomainName}");
        }

        if (!domains.Any())
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\tNo domains found in this account.");
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List domain operations in the past year.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task ListOperations()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"2. List account domain operations in the past year.");
        var operations = await _route53Wrapper.ListOperations(
            DateTime.Today.AddYears(-1));
        for (int i = 0; i < operations.Count; i++)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tOperation Id: {operations[i].OperationId}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tStatus: {operations[i].Status}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDate: {operations[i].SubmittedDate}");
        }
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
```

```
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List billing in the past year.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task ListBillingRecords()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"3. View billing for the account in the past year.");
        var billingRecords = await _route53Wrapper.ViewBilling(
            DateTime.Today.AddYears(-1),
            DateTime.Today);
        for (int i = 0; i < billingRecords.Count; i++)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tBill Date:
{billingRecords[i].BillDate.ToShortDateString()}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tOperation: {billingRecords[i].Operation}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tPrice: {billingRecords[i].Price}");
        }
        if (!billingRecords.Any())
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\tNo billing records found in this account for the
past year.");
        }
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List prices for a few domain types.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task ListPrices()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"4. View prices for domain types.");
        var domainTypes = new List<string> { "net", "com", "org", "co" };

        var prices = await _route53Wrapper.ListPrices(domainTypes);
        foreach (var pr in prices)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tName: {pr.Name}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tRegistration: {pr.RegistrationPrice?.Price}
{pr.RegistrationPrice?.Currency}");
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"\tRenewal: {pr.RenewalPrice?.Price}
{pr.RenewalPrice?.Currency}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tTransfer: {pr.TransferPrice?.Price}
{pr.TransferPrice?.Currency}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tChange Ownership: {pr.ChangeOwnershipPrice?.Price}
{pr.ChangeOwnershipPrice?.Currency}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tRestoration: {pr.RestorationPrice?.Price}
{pr.RestorationPrice?.Currency}");
            Console.WriteLine();
        }
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List domain suggestions for a domain name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task ListDomainSuggestions()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"5. Get domain suggestions.");
        string? domainName = null;
        while (domainName == null || string.IsNullOrWhiteSpace(domainName))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Enter a domain name to get available domain
suggestions.");
            domainName = Console.ReadLine();
        }

        var suggestions = await _route53Wrapper.GetDomainSuggestions(domainName,
true, 5);
        foreach (var suggestion in suggestions)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tSuggestion Name: {suggestion.DomainName}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tAvailability: {suggestion.Availability}");
        }
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Check availability for a domain name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task CheckDomainAvailability()
```

```
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"6. Check domain availability.");
        string? domainName = null;
        while (domainName == null || string.IsNullOrWhiteSpace(domainName))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Enter a domain name to check domain availability.");
            domainName = Console.ReadLine();
        }

        var availability = await
_route53Wrapper.CheckDomainAvailability(domainName);
        Console.WriteLine($"\tAvailability: {availability}");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Check transferability for a domain name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task CheckDomainTransferability()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"7. Check domain transferability.");
        string? domainName = null;
        while (domainName == null || string.IsNullOrWhiteSpace(domainName))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Enter a domain name to check domain
transferability.");
            domainName = Console.ReadLine();
        }

        var transferability = await
_route53Wrapper.CheckDomainTransferability(domainName);
        Console.WriteLine($"\tTransferability: {transferability}");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Check transferability for a domain name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task<string?> RequestDomainRegistration()
```

```
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"8. Optionally, request a domain registration.");

        Console.WriteLine($"\tNote: This example uses domain request settings in
 settings.json.");
        Console.WriteLine($"\tTo change the domain registration settings, set the
 values in that file.");
        Console.WriteLine($"\tRemember, registering an actual domain will incur an
 account billing cost.");
        Console.WriteLine($"\tWould you like to begin a domain registration? (y/
n)");
        var ynResponse = Console.ReadLine();
        if (ynResponse != null && ynResponse.Equals("y",
 StringComparison.InvariantCultureIgnoreCase))
        {
            string domainName = _configuration["DomainName"];
            ContactDetail contact = new ContactDetail();
            contact.CountryCode =
 CountryCode.FindValue(_configuration["Contact:CountryCode"]);
            contact.ContactType =
 ContactType.FindValue(_configuration["Contact:ContactType"]);

            _configuration.GetSection("Contact").Bind(contact);

            var operationId = await _route53Wrapper.RegisterDomain(
                domainName,
                Convert.ToBoolean(_configuration["AutoRenew"]),
                Convert.ToInt32(_configuration["DurationInYears"]),
                contact);
            if (operationId != null)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"\tRegistration requested. Operation Id: {operationId}");
            }

            return operationId;
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return null;
    }

    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Get details for an operation.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task GetOperationalDetail(string? operationId)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"9. Get an operation detail.");

        var operationDetails =
            await _route53Wrapper.GetOperationDetail(operationId);

        Console.WriteLine(operationDetails);

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Optionally, get details for a registered domain.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task<string?> GetDomainDetails()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"10. Get details on a domain.");

        Console.WriteLine($"\tNote: you must have a registered domain to get
details.");
        Console.WriteLine($"\tWould you like to get domain details? (y/n)");
        var ynResponse = Console.ReadLine();
        if (ynResponse != null && ynResponse.Equals("y",
StringComparison.InvariantCultureIgnoreCase))
        {
            string? domainName = null;
            while (domainName == null)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"\tEnter a domain name to get details.");
                domainName = Console.ReadLine();
            }

            var domainDetails = await _route53Wrapper.GetDomainDetail(domainName);
            Console.WriteLine(domainDetails);
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
```

```
        return null;
    }
}
```

Route 53 도메인 등록 작업 시나리오에서 사용한 래퍼 메서드입니다.

```
public class Route53Wrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonRoute53Domains _amazonRoute53Domains;
    private readonly ILogger<Route53Wrapper> _logger;
    public Route53Wrapper(IAmazonRoute53Domains amazonRoute53Domains,
 ILogger<Route53Wrapper> logger)
    {
        _amazonRoute53Domains = amazonRoute53Domains;
        _logger = logger;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List prices for domain type operations.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="domainTypes">Domain types to include in the results.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of domain prices.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DomainPrice>> ListPrices(List<string> domainTypes)
    {
        var results = new List<DomainPrice>();
        var paginatePrices = _amazonRoute53Domains.Paginators.ListPrices(new
 ListPricesRequest());
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var prices in paginatePrices.Prices)
        {
            results.Add(prices);
        }
        return results.Where(p => domainTypes.Contains(p.Name)).ToList();
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Check the availability of a domain name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="domain">The domain to check for availability.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>An availability result string.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CheckDomainAvailability(string domain)
    {
        var result = await _amazonRoute53Domains.CheckDomainAvailabilityAsync(
            new CheckDomainAvailabilityRequest
            {
                DomainName = domain
            }
        );
        return result.Availability.Value;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Check the transferability of a domain name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="domain">The domain to check for transferability.</param>
    /// <returns>A transferability result string.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CheckDomainTransferability(string domain)
    {
        var result = await _amazonRoute53Domains.CheckDomainTransferabilityAsync(
            new CheckDomainTransferabilityRequest
            {
                DomainName = domain
            }
        );
        return result.Transferability.Transferable.Value;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of suggestions for a given domain.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="domain">The domain to check for suggestions.</param>
    /// <param name="onlyAvailable">If true, only returns available domains.</param>
    /// <param name="suggestionCount">The number of suggestions to return. Defaults
 to the max of 50.</param>
    /// <returns>A collection of domain suggestions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DomainSuggestion>> GetDomainSuggestions(string domain,
 bool onlyAvailable, int suggestionCount = 50)
    {
        var result = await _amazonRoute53Domains.GetDomainSuggestionsAsync(
            new GetDomainSuggestionsRequest
            {
```

```
                DomainName = domain,
                OnlyAvailable = onlyAvailable,
                SuggestionCount = suggestionCount
            }
        );
        return result.SuggestionsList;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get details for a domain action operation.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="operationId">The operational Id.</param>
    /// <returns>A string describing the operational details.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetOperationDetail(string? operationId)
    {
        if (operationId == null)
            return "Unable to get operational details because ID is null.";
        try
        {
            var operationDetails =
                await _amazonRoute53Domains.GetOperationDetailAsync(
                    new GetOperationDetailRequest
                    {
                        OperationId = operationId
                    }
                );

            var details = $"\tOperation {operationId}:\n" +
                          $"\tFor domain {operationDetails.DomainName} on
{operationDetails.SubmittedDate.ToShortDateString()}.\n" +
                          $"\tMessage is {operationDetails.Message}.\n" +
                          $"\tStatus is {operationDetails.Status}.\n";

            return details;
        }
        catch (AmazonRoute53DomainsException ex)
        {
            return $"Unable to get operation details. Here's why: {ex.Message}.";
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Initiate a domain registration request.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="contact">Contact details.</param>
    /// <param name="domainName">The domain name to register.</param>
    /// <param name="autoRenew">True if the domain should automatically renew.</
param>
    /// <param name="duration">The duration in years for the domain registration.</
param>
    /// <returns>The operation Id.</returns>
    public async Task<string?> RegisterDomain(string domainName, bool autoRenew, int
 duration, ContactDetail contact)
    {
        // This example uses the same contact information for admin, registrant, and
 tech contacts.
        try
        {
            var result = await _amazonRoute53Domains.RegisterDomainAsync(
                new RegisterDomainRequest()
                {
                    AdminContact = contact,
                    RegistrantContact = contact,
                    TechContact = contact,
                    DomainName = domainName,
                    AutoRenew = autoRenew,
                    DurationInYears = duration,
                    PrivacyProtectAdminContact = false,
                    PrivacyProtectRegistrantContact = false,
                    PrivacyProtectTechContact = false
                }
            );
            return result.OperationId;
        }
        catch (InvalidInputException)
        {
            _logger.LogInformation($"Unable to request registration for domain
 {domainName}");
            return null;
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// View billing records for the account between a start and end date.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="startDate">The start date for billing results.</param>
    /// <param name="endDate">The end date for billing results.</param>
    /// <returns>A collection of billing records.</returns>
    public async Task<List<BillingRecord>> ViewBilling(DateTime startDate, DateTime
endDate)
    {
        var results = new List<BillingRecord>();
        var paginateBilling = _amazonRoute53Domains.Paginators.ViewBilling(
            new ViewBillingRequest()
            {
                Start = startDate,
                End = endDate
            });

        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var billingRecords in paginateBilling.BillingRecords)
        {
            results.Add(billingRecords);
        }
        return results;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List the domains for the account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A collection of domain summary records.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DomainSummary>> ListDomains()
    {
        var results = new List<DomainSummary>();
        var paginateDomains = _amazonRoute53Domains.Paginators.ListDomains(
            new ListDomainsRequest());

        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var domain in paginateDomains.Domains)
        {
            results.Add(domain);
        }
        return results;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List operations for the account that are submitted after a specified date.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A collection of operation summary records.</returns>
    public async Task<List<OperationSummary>> ListOperations(DateTime
 submittedSince)
    {
        var results = new List<OperationSummary>();
        var paginateOperations = _amazonRoute53Domains.Paginators.ListOperations(
            new ListOperationsRequest()
            {
                SubmittedSince = submittedSince
            });

        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var operations in paginateOperations.Operations)
        {
            results.Add(operations);
        }
        return results;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get details for a domain.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A string with detail information about the domain.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetDomainDetail(string domainName)
    {
        try
        {
            var result = await _amazonRoute53Domains.GetDomainDetailAsync(
                new GetDomainDetailRequest()
                {
                    DomainName = domainName
                });
            var details = $"\tDomain {domainName}:\n" +
                          $"\tCreated on {result.CreationDate.ToShortDateString()}.
\n" +
                          $"\tAdmin contact is {result.AdminContact.Email}.\n" +
                          $"\tAuto-renew is {result.AutoRenew}.\n";

            return details;
        }
        catch (InvalidInputException)
        {
```

```
            return $"Domain {domainName} was not found in your account.";
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - CheckDomainAvailability
  - CheckDomainTransferability
  - GetDomainDetail
  - GetDomainSuggestions
  - GetOperationDetail
  - ListDomains
  - ListOperations
  - ListPrices
  - RegisterDomain
  - ViewBilling

작업

`CheckDomainAvailability`

다음 코드 예시는 `CheckDomainAvailability`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Check the availability of a domain name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="domain">The domain to check for availability.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>An availability result string.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CheckDomainAvailability(string domain)
    {
        var result = await _amazonRoute53Domains.CheckDomainAvailabilityAsync(
            new CheckDomainAvailabilityRequest
            {
                DomainName = domain
            }
        );
        return result.Availability.Value;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조에서 CheckDomainAvailability를 참조하십시오.

`CheckDomainTransferability`

다음 코드 예시는 `CheckDomainTransferability`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Check the transferability of a domain name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="domain">The domain to check for transferability.</param>
    /// <returns>A transferability result string.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CheckDomainTransferability(string domain)
    {
        var result = await _amazonRoute53Domains.CheckDomainTransferabilityAsync(
            new CheckDomainTransferabilityRequest
            {
                DomainName = domain
            }
        );
```

```
        return result.Transferability.Transferable.Value;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CheckDomainTransferability를 참조하십시오.

GetDomainDetail

다음 코드 예시는 GetDomainDetail의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get details for a domain.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A string with detail information about the domain.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetDomainDetail(string domainName)
    {
        try
        {
            var result = await _amazonRoute53Domains.GetDomainDetailAsync(
                new GetDomainDetailRequest()
                {
                    DomainName = domainName
                });
            var details = $"\tDomain {domainName}:\n" +
                          $"\tCreated on {result.CreationDate.ToShortDateString()}.
\n" +
                          $"\tAdmin contact is {result.AdminContact.Email}.\n" +
                          $"\tAuto-renew is {result.AutoRenew}.\n";

            return details;
        }
        catch (InvalidInputException)
```

```
        {
            return $"Domain {domainName} was not found in your account.";
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 GetDomainDetail을 참조하십시오.

GetDomainSuggestions

다음 코드 예시는 GetDomainSuggestions의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of suggestions for a given domain.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="domain">The domain to check for suggestions.</param>
    /// <param name="onlyAvailable">If true, only returns available domains.</param>
    /// <param name="suggestionCount">The number of suggestions to return. Defaults
to the max of 50.</param>
    /// <returns>A collection of domain suggestions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DomainSuggestion>> GetDomainSuggestions(string domain,
bool onlyAvailable, int suggestionCount = 50)
    {
        var result = await _amazonRoute53Domains.GetDomainSuggestionsAsync(
            new GetDomainSuggestionsRequest
            {
                DomainName = domain,
                OnlyAvailable = onlyAvailable,
                SuggestionCount = suggestionCount
            }
        );
        return result.SuggestionsList;
```

```
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 GetDomainSuggestions를 참조하십시오.

GetOperationDetail

다음 코드 예시는 GetOperationDetail의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get details for a domain action operation.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="operationId">The operational Id.</param>
    /// <returns>A string describing the operational details.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetOperationDetail(string? operationId)
    {
        if (operationId == null)
            return "Unable to get operational details because ID is null.";
        try
        {
            var operationDetails =
                await _amazonRoute53Domains.GetOperationDetailAsync(
                    new GetOperationDetailRequest
                    {
                        OperationId = operationId
                    }
                );

            var details = $"\tOperation {operationId}:\n" +
                          $"\tFor domain {operationDetails.DomainName} on
{operationDetails.SubmittedDate.ToShortDateString()}.\n" +
                          $"\tMessage is {operationDetails.Message}.\n" +
                          $"\tStatus is {operationDetails.Status}.\n";
```

```
            return details;
        }
        catch (AmazonRoute53DomainsException ex)
        {
            return $"Unable to get operation details. Here's why: {ex.Message}.";
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 GetOperationDetail을 참조하십시오.

ListDomains

다음 코드 예시는 ListDomains의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List the domains for the account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A collection of domain summary records.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DomainSummary>> ListDomains()
    {
        var results = new List<DomainSummary>();
        var paginateDomains = _amazonRoute53Domains.Paginators.ListDomains(
            new ListDomainsRequest());

        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var domain in paginateDomains.Domains)
        {
            results.Add(domain);
        }
        return results;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListDomains를 참조하십시오.

`ListOperations`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListOperations`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List operations for the account that are submitted after a specified date.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A collection of operation summary records.</returns>
    public async Task<List<OperationSummary>> ListOperations(DateTime
submittedSince)
    {
        var results = new List<OperationSummary>();
        var paginateOperations = _amazonRoute53Domains.Paginators.ListOperations(
            new ListOperationsRequest()
            {
                SubmittedSince = submittedSince
            });

        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var operations in paginateOperations.Operations)
        {
            results.Add(operations);
        }
        return results;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListOperations를 참조하십시오.

ListPrices

다음 코드 예시는 ListPrices의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List prices for domain type operations.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="domainTypes">Domain types to include in the results.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of domain prices.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DomainPrice>> ListPrices(List<string> domainTypes)
    {
        var results = new List<DomainPrice>();
        var paginatePrices = _amazonRoute53Domains.Paginators.ListPrices(new
ListPricesRequest());
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var prices in paginatePrices.Prices)
        {
            results.Add(prices);
        }
        return results.Where(p => domainTypes.Contains(p.Name)).ToList();
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListPrices를 참조하십시오.

RegisterDomain

다음 코드 예시는 RegisterDomain의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Initiate a domain registration request.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="contact">Contact details.</param>
    /// <param name="domainName">The domain name to register.</param>
    /// <param name="autoRenew">True if the domain should automatically renew.</
param>
    /// <param name="duration">The duration in years for the domain registration.</
param>
    /// <returns>The operation Id.</returns>
    public async Task<string?> RegisterDomain(string domainName, bool autoRenew, int
 duration, ContactDetail contact)
    {
        // This example uses the same contact information for admin, registrant, and
 tech contacts.
        try
        {
            var result = await _amazonRoute53Domains.RegisterDomainAsync(
                new RegisterDomainRequest()
                {
                    AdminContact = contact,
                    RegistrantContact = contact,
                    TechContact = contact,
                    DomainName = domainName,
                    AutoRenew = autoRenew,
                    DurationInYears = duration,
                    PrivacyProtectAdminContact = false,
                    PrivacyProtectRegistrantContact = false,
                    PrivacyProtectTechContact = false
                }
            );
            return result.OperationId;
        }
```

```
        catch (InvalidInputException)
        {
            _logger.LogInformation($"Unable to request registration for domain
{domainName}");
            return null;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 RegisterDomain을 참조하십시오.

ViewBilling

다음 코드 예시는 ViewBilling의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// View billing records for the account between a start and end date.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="startDate">The start date for billing results.</param>
    /// <param name="endDate">The end date for billing results.</param>
    /// <returns>A collection of billing records.</returns>
    public async Task<List<BillingRecord>> ViewBilling(DateTime startDate, DateTime
endDate)
    {
        var results = new List<BillingRecord>();
        var paginateBilling = _amazonRoute53Domains.Paginators.ViewBilling(
            new ViewBillingRequest()
            {
                Start = startDate,
                End = endDate
            });

        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
```

```
        await foreach (var billingRecords in paginateBilling.BillingRecords)
        {
            results.Add(billingRecords);
        }
        return results;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ViewBilling을 참조하십시오.

를 사용한 Amazon S3 예제 SDK for .NET

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for .NET Amazon S3에서를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예제에는 컨텍스트에서 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업
- 시나리오
- 서버리스 예제

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 버킷을 만들고 버킷에 파일을 업로드합니다.

- 버킷에서 객체를 다운로드합니다.
- 버킷의 하위 폴더에 객체를 복사합니다.
- 버킷의 객체를 나열합니다.
- 버킷 객체와 버킷을 삭제합니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public class S3_Basics
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            // Create an Amazon S3 client object. The constructor uses the
            // default user installed on the system. To work with Amazon S3
            // features in a different AWS Region, pass the AWS Region as a
            // parameter to the client constructor.
            IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client();
            string bucketName = string.Empty;
            string filePath = string.Empty;
            string keyName = string.Empty;

            var sepBar = new string('-', Console.WindowWidth);

            Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
            Console.WriteLine("Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) basic");
            Console.WriteLine("procedures. This application will:");
            Console.WriteLine("\n\t1. Create a bucket");
            Console.WriteLine("\n\t2. Upload an object to the new bucket");
            Console.WriteLine("\n\t3. Copy the uploaded object to a folder in the
bucket");
            Console.WriteLine("\n\t4. List the items in the new bucket");
            Console.WriteLine("\n\t5. Delete all the items in the bucket");
            Console.WriteLine("\n\t6. Delete the bucket");
            Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
```

```
            // Create a bucket.
            Console.WriteLine($"\n{sepBar}");
            Console.WriteLine("\nCreate a new Amazon S3 bucket.\n");
            Console.WriteLine(sepBar);

            Console.Write("Please enter a name for the new bucket: ");
            bucketName = Console.ReadLine();

            var success = await S3Bucket.CreateBucketAsync(client, bucketName);
            if (success)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully created bucket: {bucketName}.\n");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Could not create bucket: {bucketName}.\n");
            }

            Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
            Console.WriteLine("Upload a file to the new bucket.");
            Console.WriteLine(sepBar);

            // Get the local path and filename for the file to upload.
            while (string.IsNullOrEmpty(filePath))
            {
                Console.Write("Please enter the path and filename of the file to
upload: ");
                filePath = Console.ReadLine();

                // Confirm that the file exists on the local computer.
                if (!File.Exists(filePath))
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't find {filePath}. Try again.\n");
                    filePath = string.Empty;
                }
            }

            // Get the file name from the full path.
            keyName = Path.GetFileName(filePath);

            success = await S3Bucket.UploadFileAsync(client, bucketName, keyName,
filePath);

            if (success)
```

```
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully uploaded {keyName} from {filePath}
to {bucketName}.\n");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Could not upload {keyName}.\n");
            }

            // Set the file path to an empty string to avoid overwriting the
            // file we just uploaded to the bucket.
            filePath = string.Empty;

            // Now get a new location where we can save the file.
            while (string.IsNullOrEmpty(filePath))
            {
                // First get the path to which the file will be downloaded.
                Console.Write("Please enter the path where the file will be
downloaded: ");
                filePath = Console.ReadLine();

                // Confirm that the file exists on the local computer.
                if (File.Exists($"{filePath}\\{keyName}"))
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"Sorry, the file already exists in that
location.\n");
                    filePath = string.Empty;
                }
            }

            // Download an object from a bucket.
            success = await S3Bucket.DownloadObjectFromBucketAsync(client,
bucketName, keyName, filePath);

            if (success)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully downloaded {keyName}.\n");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Sorry, could not download {keyName}.\n");
            }

            // Copy the object to a different folder in the bucket.
```

```
            string folderName = string.Empty;

            while (string.IsNullOrEmpty(folderName))
            {
                Console.Write("Please enter the name of the folder to copy your
object to: ");
                folderName = Console.ReadLine();
            }

            while (string.IsNullOrEmpty(keyName))
            {
                // Get the name to give to the object once uploaded.
                Console.Write("Enter the name of the object to copy: ");
                keyName = Console.ReadLine();
            }

            await S3Bucket.CopyObjectInBucketAsync(client, bucketName, keyName,
folderName);

            // List the objects in the bucket.
            await S3Bucket.ListBucketContentsAsync(client, bucketName);

            // Delete the contents of the bucket.
            await S3Bucket.DeleteBucketContentsAsync(client, bucketName);

            // Deleting the bucket too quickly after deleting its contents will
            // cause an error that the bucket isn't empty. So...
            Console.WriteLine("Press <Enter> when you are ready to delete the
bucket.");
            _ = Console.ReadLine();

            // Delete the bucket.
            await S3Bucket.DeleteBucketAsync(client, bucketName);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CopyObject
  - CreateBucket
  - DeleteBucket

- DeleteObjects
- GetObject
- ListObjectsV2
- PutObject

작업

`CopyObject`

다음 코드 예시는 `CopyObject`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
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```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;

public class CopyObject
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        // Specify the AWS Region where your buckets are located if it is
        // different from the AWS Region of the default user.
        IAmazonS3 s3Client = new AmazonS3Client();

        // Remember to change these values to refer to your Amazon S3 objects.
        string sourceBucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket1";
        string destinationBucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket2";
        string sourceObjectKey = "testfile.txt";
        string destinationObjectKey = "testfilecopy.txt";

        Console.WriteLine($"Copying {sourceObjectKey} from {sourceBucketName} to
");
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"{destinationBucketName} as {destinationObjectKey}");

            var response = await CopyingObjectAsync(
                s3Client,
                sourceObjectKey,
                destinationObjectKey,
                sourceBucketName,
                destinationBucketName);

            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("\nCopy complete.");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method calls the AWS SDK for .NET to copy an
        /// object from one Amazon S3 bucket to another.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The Amazon S3 client object.</param>
        /// <param name="sourceKey">The name of the object to be copied.</param>
        /// <param name="destinationKey">The name under which to save the copy.</
param>
        /// <param name="sourceBucketName">The name of the Amazon S3 bucket
        /// where the file is located now.</param>
        /// <param name="destinationBucketName">The name of the Amazon S3
        /// bucket where the copy should be saved.</param>
        /// <returns>Returns a CopyObjectResponse object with the results from
        /// the async call.</returns>
        public static async Task<CopyObjectResponse> CopyingObjectAsync(
            IAmazonS3 client,
            string sourceKey,
            string destinationKey,
            string sourceBucketName,
            string destinationBucketName)
        {
            var response = new CopyObjectResponse();
            try
            {
                var request = new CopyObjectRequest
                {
                    SourceBucket = sourceBucketName,
                    SourceKey = sourceKey,
                    DestinationBucket = destinationBucketName,
```

```
                    DestinationKey = destinationKey,
                };
                response = await client.CopyObjectAsync(request);
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error copying object: '{ex.Message}'");
            }

            return response;
        }
    }
```

조건부 요청을 사용하여 객체를 복사합니다.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Copies an object from one Amazon S3 bucket to another with a conditional
 request.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="sourceKey">The key of the source object to copy.</param>
    /// <param name="destKey">The key of the destination object.</param>
    /// <param name="sourceBucket">The source bucket of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="destBucket">The destination bucket of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="conditionType">The type of condition to apply, e.g.
 'CopySourceIfMatch', 'CopySourceIfNoneMatch', 'CopySourceIfModifiedSince',
 'CopySourceIfUnmodifiedSince'.</param>
    /// <param name="conditionDateValue">The value to use for the condition for
 dates.</param>
    /// <param name="etagConditionalValue">The value to use for the condition for
 etags.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the conditional copy is successful, False otherwise.</
returns>
    public async Task<bool> CopyObjectConditional(string sourceKey, string destKey,
 string sourceBucket, string destBucket,
        S3ConditionType conditionType, DateTime? conditionDateValue = null, string?
 etagConditionalValue = null)
    {
        try
        {
            var copyObjectRequest = new CopyObjectRequest
            {
```

```
                DestinationBucket = destBucket,
                DestinationKey = destKey,
                SourceBucket = sourceBucket,
                SourceKey = sourceKey
            };

            switch (conditionType)
            {
                case S3ConditionType.IfMatch:
                    copyObjectRequest.ETagToMatch = etagConditionalValue;
                    break;
                case S3ConditionType.IfNoneMatch:
                    copyObjectRequest.ETagToNotMatch = etagConditionalValue;
                    break;
                case S3ConditionType.IfModifiedSince:
                    copyObjectRequest.ModifiedSinceDateUtc =
conditionDateValue.GetValueOrDefault();
                    break;
                case S3ConditionType.IfUnmodifiedSince:
                    copyObjectRequest.UnmodifiedSinceDateUtc =
conditionDateValue.GetValueOrDefault();
                    break;
                default:
                    throw new ArgumentOutOfRangeException(nameof(conditionType),
conditionType, null);
            }

            await _amazonS3.CopyObjectAsync(copyObjectRequest);
            _logger.LogInformation($"Conditional copy successful for key {destKey}
in bucket {destBucket}.");
            return true;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception e)
        {
            if (e.ErrorCode == "PreconditionFailed")
            {
                _logger.LogError("Conditional copy failed: Precondition failed");
            }
            else if (e.ErrorCode == "304")
            {
                _logger.LogError("Conditional copy failed: Object not modified");
            }
            else
            {
```

```
                _logger.LogError($"Unexpected error: {e.ErrorCode}");
                throw;
            }
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CopyObject를 참조하십시오.

`CreateBucket`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateBucket`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Shows how to create a new Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Amazon S3 client object.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket to create.</param>
        /// <returns>A boolean value representing the success or failure of
        /// the bucket creation process.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> CreateBucketAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string
bucketName)
        {
            try
            {
                var request = new PutBucketRequest
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    UseClientRegion = true,
                };

                var response = await client.PutBucketAsync(request);
```

```
                return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error creating bucket: '{ex.Message}'");
                return false;
            }
        }
```

객체 잠금을 활성화한 버킷을 생성합니다.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new Amazon S3 bucket with object lock actions.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket to create.</param>
    /// <param name="enableObjectLock">True to enable object lock on the bucket.</
param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateBucketWithObjectLock(string bucketName, bool
 enableObjectLock)
    {
        Console.WriteLine($"\tCreating bucket {bucketName} with object lock
 {enableObjectLock}.");
        try
        {
            var request = new PutBucketRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                UseClientRegion = true,
                ObjectLockEnabledForBucket = enableObjectLock,
            };

            var response = await _amazonS3.PutBucketAsync(request);

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Error creating bucket: '{ex.Message}'");
            return false;
        }
```

```
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreateBucket을 참조하세요.

DeleteBucket

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteBucket의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Shows how to delete an Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Amazon S3 client object.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the Amazon S3 bucket to delete.</
param>
        /// <returns>A boolean value that represents the success or failure of
        /// the delete operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> DeleteBucketAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string
 bucketName)
        {
            try
            {
                var request = new DeleteBucketRequest { BucketName = bucketName, };

                await client.DeleteBucketAsync(request);
                return true;
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error deleting bucket: {ex.Message}");
                return false;
            }
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteBucket을 참조하십시오.

DeleteBucketCors

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteBucketCors의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Deletes a CORS configuration from an Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used
        /// to delete the CORS configuration from the bucket.</param>
        private static async Task DeleteCORSConfigurationAsync(AmazonS3Client
client)
        {
            DeleteCORSConfigurationRequest request = new
DeleteCORSConfigurationRequest()
            {
                BucketName = BucketName,
            };
            await client.DeleteCORSConfigurationAsync(request);
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteBucketCors를 참조하십시오.

DeleteBucketLifecycle

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteBucketLifecycle의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// This method removes the Lifecycle configuration from the named
        /// S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The S3 client object used to call
        /// the RemoveLifecycleConfigAsync method.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">A string representing the name of the
        /// S3 bucket from which the configuration will be removed.</param>
        public static async Task RemoveLifecycleConfigAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string
bucketName)
        {
            var request = new DeleteLifecycleConfigurationRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
            };
            await client.DeleteLifecycleConfigurationAsync(request);
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteBucketLifecycle을 참조하십시오.

`DeleteObject`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteObject`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

버저닝되지 않은 S3 버킷에서 객체를 삭제합니다.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;

/// <summary>
/// This example shows how to delete an object from a non-versioned Amazon
/// Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket.
/// </summary>
public class DeleteObject
{
    /// <summary>
    /// The Main method initializes the necessary variables and then calls
    /// the DeleteObjectNonVersionedBucketAsync method to delete the object
    /// named by the keyName parameter.
    /// </summary>
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        const string bucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket";
        const string keyName = "testfile.txt";

        // If the Amazon S3 bucket is located in an AWS Region other than the
        // Region of the default account, define the AWS Region for the
        // Amazon S3 bucket in your call to the AmazonS3Client constructor.
        // For example RegionEndpoint.USWest2.
        IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client();
        await DeleteObjectNonVersionedBucketAsync(client, bucketName, keyName);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// The DeleteObjectNonVersionedBucketAsync takes care of deleting the
    /// desired object from the named bucket.
    /// </summary>
```

```
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Amazon S3 client used to delete
        /// an object from an Amazon S3 bucket.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket from which the
        /// object will be deleted.</param>
        /// <param name="keyName">The name of the object to delete.</param>
        public static async Task DeleteObjectNonVersionedBucketAsync(IAmazonS3
 client, string bucketName, string keyName)
        {
            try
            {
                var deleteObjectRequest = new DeleteObjectRequest
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    Key = keyName,
                };

                Console.WriteLine($"Deleting object: {keyName}");
                await client.DeleteObjectAsync(deleteObjectRequest);
                Console.WriteLine($"Object: {keyName} deleted from {bucketName}.");
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error encountered on server.
 Message:'{ex.Message}' when deleting an object.");
            }
        }
    }
```

버저닝된 S3 버킷에서 객체를 삭제합니다.

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.S3;
    using Amazon.S3.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example creates an object in an Amazon Simple Storage Service
    /// (Amazon S3) bucket and then deletes the object version that was
    /// created.
    /// </summary>
    public class DeleteObjectVersion
```

```
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string bucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket";
            string keyName = "verstioned-object.txt";

            // If the AWS Region of the default user is different from the AWS
            // Region of the Amazon S3 bucket, pass the AWS Region of the
            // bucket region to the Amazon S3 client object's constructor.
            // Define it like this:
            //      RegionEndpoint bucketRegion = RegionEndpoint.USWest2;
            IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client();

            await CreateAndDeleteObjectVersionAsync(client, bucketName, keyName);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method creates and then deletes a versioned object.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
        /// create and delete the object.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the Amazon S3 bucket where the
        /// object will be created and deleted.</param>
        /// <param name="keyName">The key name of the object to create.</param>
        public static async Task CreateAndDeleteObjectVersionAsync(IAmazonS3 client,
string bucketName, string keyName)
        {
            try
            {
                // Add a sample object.
                string versionID = await PutAnObject(client, bucketName, keyName);

                // Delete the object by specifying an object key and a version ID.
                DeleteObjectRequest request = new DeleteObjectRequest()
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    Key = keyName,
                    VersionId = versionID,
                };

                Console.WriteLine("Deleting an object");
                await client.DeleteObjectAsync(request);
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
```

```
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error: {ex.Message}");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method is used to create the temporary Amazon S3 object.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 object which will be used
        /// to create the temporary Amazon S3 object.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the Amazon S3 bucket where the
 object
        /// will be created.</param>
        /// <param name="objectKey">The name of the Amazon S3 object co create.</
param>
        /// <returns>The Version ID of the created object.</returns>
        public static async Task<string> PutAnObject(IAmazonS3 client, string
 bucketName, string objectKey)
        {
            PutObjectRequest request = new PutObjectRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = objectKey,
                ContentBody = "This is the content body!",
            };

            PutObjectResponse response = await client.PutObjectAsync(request);
            return response.VersionId;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteObject를 참조하십시오.

DeleteObjects

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteObjects의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

S3 버킷에서 모든 객체를 삭제합니다.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Delete all of the objects stored in an existing Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Amazon S3 client object.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket from which the
        /// contents will be deleted.</param>
        /// <returns>A boolean value that represents the success or failure of
        /// deleting all of the objects in the bucket.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> DeleteBucketContentsAsync(IAmazonS3 client,
string bucketName)
        {
            // Iterate over the contents of the bucket and delete all objects.
            var request = new ListObjectsV2Request
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
            };

            try
            {
                ListObjectsV2Response response;

                do
                {
                    response = await client.ListObjectsV2Async(request);
                    response.S3Objects
                        .ForEach(async obj => await
client.DeleteObjectAsync(bucketName, obj.Key));

                    // If the response is truncated, set the request
ContinuationToken
                    // from the NextContinuationToken property of the response.
                    request.ContinuationToken = response.NextContinuationToken;
```

```
                }
                while (response.IsTruncated);

                return true;
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error deleting objects: {ex.Message}");
                return false;
            }
        }
```

버저닝되지 않은 S3 버킷에서 여러 개의 객체를 삭제합니다.

```
    using System;
    using System.Collections.Generic;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.S3;
    using Amazon.S3.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example shows how to delete multiple objects from an Amazon Simple
    /// Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket.
    /// </summary>
    public class DeleteMultipleObjects
    {
        /// <summary>
        /// The Main method initializes the Amazon S3 client and the name of
        /// the bucket and then passes those values to MultiObjectDeleteAsync.
        /// </summary>
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            const string bucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket";

            // If the Amazon S3 bucket from which you wish to delete objects is not
            // located in the same AWS Region as the default user, define the
            // AWS Region for the Amazon S3 bucket as a parameter to the client
            // constructor.
            IAmazonS3 s3Client = new AmazonS3Client();

            await MultiObjectDeleteAsync(s3Client, bucketName);
```

```
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method uses the passed Amazon S3 client to first create and then
        /// delete three files from the named bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
call
        /// Amazon S3 methods.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the Amazon S3 bucket where objects
        /// will be created and then deleted.</param>
        public static async Task MultiObjectDeleteAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string
bucketName)
        {
            // Create three sample objects which we will then delete.
            var keysAndVersions = await PutObjectsAsync(client, 3, bucketName);

            // Now perform the multi-object delete, passing the key names and
            // version IDs. Since we are working with a non-versioned bucket,
            // the object keys collection includes null version IDs.
            DeleteObjectsRequest multiObjectDeleteRequest = new DeleteObjectsRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Objects = keysAndVersions,
            };

            // You can add a specific object key to the delete request using the
            // AddKey method of the multiObjectDeleteRequest.
            try
            {
                DeleteObjectsResponse response = await
client.DeleteObjectsAsync(multiObjectDeleteRequest);
                Console.WriteLine("Successfully deleted all the {0} items",
response.DeletedObjects.Count);
            }
            catch (DeleteObjectsException e)
            {
                PrintDeletionErrorStatus(e);
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Prints the list of errors raised by the call to DeleteObjectsAsync.
        /// </summary>
```

```
        /// <param name="ex">A collection of exceptions returned by the call to
        /// DeleteObjectsAsync.</param>
        public static void PrintDeletionErrorStatus(DeleteObjectsException ex)
        {
            DeleteObjectsResponse errorResponse = ex.Response;
            Console.WriteLine("x {0}", errorResponse.DeletedObjects.Count);

            Console.WriteLine($"Successfully deleted
 {errorResponse.DeletedObjects.Count}.");
            Console.WriteLine($"No. of objects failed to delete =
 {errorResponse.DeleteErrors.Count}");

            Console.WriteLine("Printing error data...");
            foreach (DeleteError deleteError in errorResponse.DeleteErrors)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Object Key:
 {deleteError.Key}\t{deleteError.Code}\t{deleteError.Message}");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method creates simple text file objects that can be used in
        /// the delete method.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The Amazon S3 client used to call PutObjectAsync.</
param>
        /// <param name="number">The number of objects to create.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket where the objects
        /// will be created.</param>
        /// <returns>A list of keys (object keys) and versions that the calling
        /// method will use to delete the newly created files.</returns>
        public static async Task<List<KeyVersion>> PutObjectsAsync(IAmazonS3 client,
 int number, string bucketName)
        {
            List<KeyVersion> keys = new List<KeyVersion>();
            for (int i = 0; i < number; i++)
            {
                string key = "ExampleObject-" + new System.Random().Next();
                PutObjectRequest request = new PutObjectRequest
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    Key = key,
                    ContentBody = "This is the content body!",
                };
```

```
            PutObjectResponse response = await client.PutObjectAsync(request);

            // For non-versioned bucket operations, we only need the
            // object key.
            KeyVersion keyVersion = new KeyVersion
            {
                Key = key,
            };
            keys.Add(keyVersion);
        }

        return keys;
    }
}
```

버저닝된 S3 버킷에서 여러 개의 객체를 삭제합니다.

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;

/// <summary>
/// This example shows how to delete objects in a version-enabled Amazon
/// Simple StorageService (Amazon S3) bucket.
/// </summary>
public class DeleteMultipleObjects
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        string bucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket";

        // If the AWS Region for your Amazon S3 bucket is different from
        // the AWS Region of the default user, define the AWS Region for
        // the Amazon S3 bucket and pass it to the client constructor
        // like this:
        // RegionEndpoint bucketRegion = RegionEndpoint.USWest2;
        IAmazonS3 s3Client;
```

```
            s3Client = new AmazonS3Client();
            await DeleteMultipleObjectsFromVersionedBucketAsync(s3Client,
bucketName);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method removes multiple versions and objects from a
        /// version-enabled Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
call
        /// DeleteObjectVersionsAsync, DeleteObjectsAsync, and
        /// RemoveDeleteMarkersAsync.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket from which to delete
        /// objects.</param>
        public static async Task
DeleteMultipleObjectsFromVersionedBucketAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string bucketName)
        {
            // Delete objects (specifying object version in the request).
            await DeleteObjectVersionsAsync(client, bucketName);

            // Delete objects (without specifying object version in the request).
            var deletedObjects = await DeleteObjectsAsync(client, bucketName);

            // Additional exercise - remove the delete markers Amazon S3 returned
from
            // the preceding response. This results in the objects reappearing
            // in the bucket (you can verify the appearance/disappearance of
            // objects in the console).
            await RemoveDeleteMarkersAsync(client, bucketName, deletedObjects);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Creates and then deletes non-versioned Amazon S3 objects and then
deletes
        /// them again. The method returns a list of the Amazon S3 objects deleted.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
call
        /// PubObjectsAsync and NonVersionedDeleteAsync.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket where the objects
        /// will be created and then deleted.</param>
        /// <returns>A list of DeletedObjects.</returns>
```

```
        public static async Task<List<DeletedObject>> DeleteObjectsAsync(IAmazonS3
client, string bucketName)
        {
            // Upload the sample objects.
            var keysAndVersions2 = await PutObjectsAsync(client, bucketName, 3);

            // Delete objects using only keys. Amazon S3 creates a delete marker and
            // returns its version ID in the response.
            List<DeletedObject> deletedObjects = await
NonVersionedDeleteAsync(client, bucketName, keysAndVersions2);
            return deletedObjects;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method creates several temporary objects and then deletes them.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The S3 client.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">Name of the bucket.</param>
        /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
        public static async Task DeleteObjectVersionsAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string
bucketName)
        {
            // Upload the sample objects.
            var keysAndVersions1 = await PutObjectsAsync(client, bucketName, 3);

            // Delete the specific object versions.
            await VersionedDeleteAsync(client, bucketName, keysAndVersions1);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Displays the list of information about deleted files to the console.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="e">Error information from the delete process.</param>
        private static void DisplayDeletionErrors(DeleteObjectsException e)
        {
            var errorResponse = e.Response;
            Console.WriteLine($"No. of objects successfully deleted =
{errorResponse.DeletedObjects.Count}");
            Console.WriteLine($"No. of objects failed to delete =
{errorResponse.DeleteErrors.Count}");
            Console.WriteLine("Printing error data...");
            foreach (var deleteError in errorResponse.DeleteErrors)
            {
```

```
                Console.WriteLine($"Object Key:
 {deleteError.Key}\t{deleteError.Code}\t{deleteError.Message}");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Delete multiple objects from a version-enabled bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
 call
        /// DeleteObjectVersionsAsync, DeleteObjectsAsync, and
        /// RemoveDeleteMarkersAsync.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket from which to delete
        /// objects.</param>
        /// <param name="keys">A list of key names for the objects to delete.</
param>
        private static async Task VersionedDeleteAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string
 bucketName, List<KeyVersion> keys)
        {
            var multiObjectDeleteRequest = new DeleteObjectsRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Objects = keys, // This includes the object keys and specific
 version IDs.
            };

            try
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Executing VersionedDelete...");
                DeleteObjectsResponse response = await
 client.DeleteObjectsAsync(multiObjectDeleteRequest);
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully deleted all the
 {response.DeletedObjects.Count} items");
            }
            catch (DeleteObjectsException ex)
            {
                DisplayDeletionErrors(ex);
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Deletes multiple objects from a non-versioned Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
```

```
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
 call
        /// DeleteObjectVersionsAsync, DeleteObjectsAsync, and
        /// RemoveDeleteMarkersAsync.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket from which to delete
        /// objects.</param>
        /// <param name="keys">A list of key names for the objects to delete.</
param>
        /// <returns>A list of the deleted objects.</returns>
        private static async Task<List<DeletedObject>>
 NonVersionedDeleteAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string bucketName, List<KeyVersion> keys)
        {
            // Create a request that includes only the object key names.
            DeleteObjectsRequest multiObjectDeleteRequest = new
 DeleteObjectsRequest();
            multiObjectDeleteRequest.BucketName = bucketName;

            foreach (var key in keys)
            {
                multiObjectDeleteRequest.AddKey(key.Key);
            }

            // Execute DeleteObjectsAsync.
            // The DeleteObjectsAsync method adds a delete marker for each
            // object deleted. You can verify that the objects were removed
            // using the Amazon S3 console.
            DeleteObjectsResponse response;
            try
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Executing NonVersionedDelete...");
                response = await
 client.DeleteObjectsAsync(multiObjectDeleteRequest);
                Console.WriteLine("Successfully deleted all the {0} items",
 response.DeletedObjects.Count);
            }
            catch (DeleteObjectsException ex)
            {
                DisplayDeletionErrors(ex);
                throw; // Some deletions failed. Investigate before continuing.
            }

            // This response contains the DeletedObjects list which we use to delete
 the delete markers.
            return response.DeletedObjects;
```

```
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Deletes the markers left after deleting the temporary objects.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
 call
        /// DeleteObjectVersionsAsync, DeleteObjectsAsync, and
        /// RemoveDeleteMarkersAsync.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket from which to delete
        /// objects.</param>
        /// <param name="deletedObjects">A list of the objects that were deleted.</
param>
        private static async Task RemoveDeleteMarkersAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string
 bucketName, List<DeletedObject> deletedObjects)
        {
            var keyVersionList = new List<KeyVersion>();

            foreach (var deletedObject in deletedObjects)
            {
                KeyVersion keyVersion = new KeyVersion
                {
                    Key = deletedObject.Key,
                    VersionId = deletedObject.DeleteMarkerVersionId,
                };
                keyVersionList.Add(keyVersion);
            }

            // Create another request to delete the delete markers.
            var multiObjectDeleteRequest = new DeleteObjectsRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Objects = keyVersionList,
            };

            // Now, delete the delete marker to bring your objects back to the
 bucket.
            try
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Removing the delete markers .....");
                var deleteObjectResponse = await
 client.DeleteObjectsAsync(multiObjectDeleteRequest);
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully deleted the
 {deleteObjectResponse.DeletedObjects.Count} delete markers");
```

```
            }
            catch (DeleteObjectsException ex)
            {
                DisplayDeletionErrors(ex);
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Create temporary Amazon S3 objects to show how object deletion wors in
an
        /// Amazon S3 bucket with versioning enabled.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
call
        /// PutObjectAsync to create temporary objects for the example.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">A string representing the name of the S3
        /// bucket where we will create the temporary objects.</param>
        /// <param name="number">The number of temporary objects to create.</param>
        /// <returns>A list of the KeyVersion objects.</returns>
        private static async Task<List<KeyVersion>> PutObjectsAsync(IAmazonS3
client, string bucketName, int number)
        {
            var keys = new List<KeyVersion>();

            for (var i = 0; i < number; i++)
            {
                string key = "ObjectToDelete-" + new System.Random().Next();
                PutObjectRequest request = new PutObjectRequest
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    Key = key,
                    ContentBody = "This is the content body!",
                };

                var response = await client.PutObjectAsync(request);
                KeyVersion keyVersion = new KeyVersion
                {
                    Key = key,
                    VersionId = response.VersionId,
                };

                keys.Add(keyVersion);
            }
```

```
            return keys;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteObjects를 참조하십시오.

GetBucketAcl

다음 코드 예시는 GetBucketAcl의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Get the access control list (ACL) for the new bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized client object used to get the
        /// access control list (ACL) of the bucket.</param>
        /// <param name="newBucketName">The name of the newly created bucket.</
param>
        /// <returns>An S3AccessControlList.</returns>
        public static async Task<S3AccessControlList> GetACLForBucketAsync(IAmazonS3
 client, string newBucketName)
        {
            // Retrieve bucket ACL to show that the ACL was properly applied to
            // the new bucket.
            GetACLResponse getACLResponse = await client.GetACLAsync(new
 GetACLRequest
            {
                BucketName = newBucketName,
            });

            return getACLResponse.AccessControlList;
```

```
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 GetBucketAcl을 참조하십시오.

GetBucketCors

다음 코드 예시는 GetBucketCors의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieve the CORS configuration applied to the Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used
        /// to retrieve the CORS configuration.</param>
        /// <returns>The created CORS configuration object.</returns>
        private static async Task<CORSConfiguration>
RetrieveCORSConfigurationAsync(AmazonS3Client client)
        {
            GetCORSConfigurationRequest request = new GetCORSConfigurationRequest()
            {
                BucketName = BucketName,
            };
            var response = await client.GetCORSConfigurationAsync(request);
            var configuration = response.Configuration;
            PrintCORSRules(configuration);
            return configuration;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 GetBucketCors를 참조하십시오.

GetBucketEncryption

다음 코드 예시는 GetBucketEncryption의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get and print the encryption settings of a bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">Name of the bucket.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task GetEncryptionSettings(string bucketName)
    {
        // Check and print the bucket encryption settings.
        Console.WriteLine($"Getting encryption settings for bucket {bucketName}.");

        try
        {
            var settings =
                await _s3Client.GetBucketEncryptionAsync(
                    new GetBucketEncryptionRequest() { BucketName = bucketName });

            foreach (var encryptionSettings in
settings?.ServerSideEncryptionConfiguration?.ServerSideEncryptionRules!)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"\tAlgorithm:
{encryptionSettings.ServerSideEncryptionByDefault.ServerSideEncryptionAlgorithm}");
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"\tKey:
{encryptionSettings.ServerSideEncryptionByDefault.ServerSideEncryptionKeyManagementServiceK
            }
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(ex.ErrorCode == "InvalidBucketName"
                ? $"Bucket {bucketName} was not found."
```

```
                : $"Unable to get bucket encryption for bucket {bucketName},
{ex.Message}");
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 GetBucketEncryption을 참조하세요.

GetBucketLifecycleConfiguration

다음 코드 예시는 GetBucketLifecycleConfiguration의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Returns a configuration object for the supplied bucket name.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The S3 client object used to call
        /// the GetLifecycleConfigurationAsync method.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the S3 bucket for which a
        /// configuration will be created.</param>
        /// <returns>Returns a new LifecycleConfiguration object.</returns>
        public static async Task<LifecycleConfiguration>
RetrieveLifecycleConfigAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string bucketName)
        {
            var request = new GetLifecycleConfigurationRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
            };
            var response = await client.GetLifecycleConfigurationAsync(request);
            var configuration = response.Configuration;
            return configuration;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 GetBucketLifecycleConfiguration을 참조하십시오.

GetBucketWebsite

다음 코드 예시는 GetBucketWebsite의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
                // Get the website configuration.
                GetBucketWebsiteRequest getRequest = new GetBucketWebsiteRequest()
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                };
                GetBucketWebsiteResponse getResponse = await
client.GetBucketWebsiteAsync(getRequest);
                Console.WriteLine($"Index document:
{getResponse.WebsiteConfiguration.IndexDocumentSuffix}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Error document:
{getResponse.WebsiteConfiguration.ErrorDocument}");
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 GetBucketWebsite를 참조하십시오.

GetObject

다음 코드 예시는 GetObject의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Shows how to download an object from an Amazon S3 bucket to the
        /// local computer.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Amazon S3 client object.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket where the object is
        /// currently stored.</param>
        /// <param name="objectName">The name of the object to download.</param>
        /// <param name="filePath">The path, including filename, where the
        /// downloaded object will be stored.</param>
        /// <returns>A boolean value indicating the success or failure of the
        /// download process.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> DownloadObjectFromBucketAsync(
            IAmazonS3 client,
            string bucketName,
            string objectName,
            string filePath)
        {
            // Create a GetObject request
            var request = new GetObjectRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = objectName,
            };

            // Issue request and remember to dispose of the response
            using GetObjectResponse response = await client.GetObjectAsync(request);

            try
            {
                // Save object to local file
                await response.WriteResponseStreamToFileAsync($"{filePath}\
\{objectName}", true, CancellationToken.None);
```

```
                return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error saving {objectName}: {ex.Message}");
                return false;
            }
        }
```

조건부 요청을 사용하여 객체를 가져옵니다.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieves an object from Amazon S3 with a conditional request.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The key of the object to retrieve.</param>
    /// <param name="sourceBucket">The source bucket of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="conditionType">The type of condition: 'IfMatch', 'IfNoneMatch',
 'IfModifiedSince', 'IfUnmodifiedSince'.</param>
    /// <param name="conditionDateValue">The value to use for the condition for
 dates.</param>
    /// <param name="etagConditionalValue">The value to use for the condition for
 etags.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the conditional read is successful, False otherwise.</
returns>
    public async Task<bool> GetObjectConditional(string objectKey, string
 sourceBucket,
        S3ConditionType conditionType, DateTime? conditionDateValue = null, string?
 etagConditionalValue = null)
    {
        try
        {
            var getObjectRequest = new GetObjectRequest
            {
                BucketName = sourceBucket,
                Key = objectKey
            };

            switch (conditionType)
            {
                case S3ConditionType.IfMatch:
                    getObjectRequest.EtagToMatch = etagConditionalValue;
```

```
                    break;
                case S3ConditionType.IfNoneMatch:
                    getObjectRequest.EtagToNotMatch = etagConditionalValue;
                    break;
                case S3ConditionType.IfModifiedSince:
                    getObjectRequest.ModifiedSinceDateUtc =
conditionDateValue.GetValueOrDefault();
                    break;
                case S3ConditionType.IfUnmodifiedSince:
                    getObjectRequest.UnmodifiedSinceDateUtc =
conditionDateValue.GetValueOrDefault();
                    break;
                default:
                    throw new ArgumentOutOfRangeException(nameof(conditionType),
conditionType, null);
            }

            var response = await _amazonS3.GetObjectAsync(getObjectRequest);
            var sampleBytes = new byte[20];
            await response.ResponseStream.ReadAsync(sampleBytes, 0, 20);
            _logger.LogInformation($"Conditional read successful. Here are the first
20 bytes of the object:\n{System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetString(sampleBytes)}");
            return true;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception e)
        {
            if (e.ErrorCode == "PreconditionFailed")
            {
                _logger.LogError("Conditional read failed: Precondition failed");
            }
            else if (e.ErrorCode == "NotModified")
            {
                _logger.LogError("Conditional read failed: Object not modified");
            }
            else
            {
                _logger.LogError($"Unexpected error: {e.ErrorCode}");
                throw;
            }
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 GetObject를 참조하십시오.

GetObjectLegalHold

다음 코드 예시는 GetObjectLegalHold의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the legal hold details for an S3 object.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The object key.</param>
    /// <returns>The object legal hold details.</returns>
    public async Task<ObjectLockLegalHold> GetObjectLegalHold(string bucketName,
        string objectKey)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new GetObjectLegalHoldRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = objectKey
            };

            var response = await _amazonS3.GetObjectLegalHoldAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tObject legal hold for {objectKey} in {bucketName}:
" +
                              $"\n\tStatus: {response.LegalHold.Status}");
            return response.LegalHold;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tUnable to fetch legal hold: '{ex.Message}'");
            return new ObjectLockLegalHold();
        }
```

```
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 GetObjectLegalHold를 참조하세요.

GetObjectLockConfiguration

다음 코드 예시는 GetObjectLockConfiguration의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the object lock configuration details for an S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket to get details.</param>
    /// <returns>The bucket's object lock configuration details.</returns>
    public async Task<ObjectLockConfiguration>
GetBucketObjectLockConfiguration(string bucketName)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new GetObjectLockConfigurationRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName
            };

            var response = await _amazonS3.GetObjectLockConfigurationAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tBucket object lock config for {bucketName} in
{bucketName}: " +
                              $"\n\tEnabled:
{response.ObjectLockConfiguration.ObjectLockEnabled}" +
                              $"\n\tRule:
{response.ObjectLockConfiguration.Rule?.DefaultRetention}");

            return response.ObjectLockConfiguration;
```

```
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tUnable to fetch object lock config:
'{ex.Message}'");
            return new ObjectLockConfiguration();
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 GetObjectLockConfiguration을 참조하세요.

GetObjectRetention

다음 코드 예시는 GetObjectRetention의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the retention period for an S3 object.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The object key.</param>
    /// <returns>The object retention details.</returns>
    public async Task<ObjectLockRetention> GetObjectRetention(string bucketName,
        string objectKey)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new GetObjectRetentionRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = objectKey
            };
```

```
            var response = await _amazonS3.GetObjectRetentionAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tObject retention for {objectKey} in {bucketName}:
" +
                                $"\n\t{response.Retention.Mode} until
{response.Retention.RetainUntilDate:d}.");
            return response.Retention;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tUnable to fetch object lock retention:
'{ex.Message}'");
            return new ObjectLockRetention();
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 GetObjectRetention을 참조하세요.

`ListBuckets`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListBuckets`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
namespace ListBucketsExample
{
    using System;
    using System.Collections.Generic;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.S3;
    using Amazon.S3.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example uses the AWS SDK for .NET to list the Amazon Simple Storage
    /// Service (Amazon S3) buckets belonging to the default account.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    public class ListBuckets
    {
        private static IAmazonS3 _s3Client;

        /// <summary>
        /// Get a list of the buckets owned by the default user.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Amazon S3 client object.</param>
        /// <returns>The response from the ListingBuckets call that contains a
        /// list of the buckets owned by the default user.</returns>
        public static async Task<ListBucketsResponse> GetBuckets(IAmazonS3 client)
        {
            return await client.ListBucketsAsync();
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method lists the name and creation date for the buckets in
        /// the passed List of S3 buckets.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="bucketList">A List of S3 bucket objects.</param>
        public static void DisplayBucketList(List<S3Bucket> bucketList)
        {
            bucketList
                .ForEach(b => Console.WriteLine($"Bucket name: {b.BucketName},
 created on: {b.CreationDate}"));
        }

        public static async Task Main()
        {
            // The client uses the AWS Region of the default user.
            // If the Region where the buckets were created is different,
            // pass the Region to the client constructor. For example:
            // _s3Client = new AmazonS3Client(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);
            _s3Client = new AmazonS3Client();
            var response = await GetBuckets(_s3Client);
            DisplayBucketList(response.Buckets);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListBuckets를 참조하십시오.

ListObjectVersions

다음 코드 예시는 ListObjectVersions의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;

/// <summary>
/// This example lists the versions of the objects in a version enabled
/// Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket.
/// </summary>
public class ListObjectVersions
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        string bucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket";

        // If the AWS Region where your bucket is defined is different from
        // the AWS Region where the Amazon S3 bucket is defined, pass the
constant
        // for the AWS Region to the client constructor like this:
        //      var client = new AmazonS3Client(RegionEndpoint.USWest2);
        IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client();
        await GetObjectListWithAllVersionsAsync(client, bucketName);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// This method lists all versions of the objects within an Amazon S3
    /// version enabled bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="client">The initialized client object used to call
    /// ListVersionsAsync.</param>
```

```
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the version enabled Amazon S3
 bucket
        /// for which you want to list the versions of the contained objects.</
param>
        public static async Task GetObjectListWithAllVersionsAsync(IAmazonS3 client,
 string bucketName)
        {
            try
            {
                // When you instantiate the ListVersionRequest, you can
                // optionally specify a key name prefix in the request
                // if you want a list of object versions of a specific object.

                // For this example we set a small limit in MaxKeys to return
                // a small list of versions.
                ListVersionsRequest request = new ListVersionsRequest()
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    MaxKeys = 2,
                };

                do
                {
                    ListVersionsResponse response = await
 client.ListVersionsAsync(request);

                    // Process response.
                    foreach (S3ObjectVersion entry in response.Versions)
                    {
                        Console.WriteLine($"key: {entry.Key} size: {entry.Size}");
                    }

                    // If response is truncated, set the marker to get the next
                    // set of keys.
                    if (response.IsTruncated)
                    {
                        request.KeyMarker = response.NextKeyMarker;
                        request.VersionIdMarker = response.NextVersionIdMarker;
                    }
                    else
                    {
                        request = null;
                    }
                }
```

```
                while (request != null);
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error: '{ex.Message}'");
            }
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListObjectVersions를 참조하십시오.

`ListObjectsV2`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListObjectsV2`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Shows how to list the objects in an Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Amazon S3 client object.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket for which to list
        /// the contents.</param>
        /// <returns>A boolean value indicating the success or failure of the
        /// copy operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> ListBucketContentsAsync(IAmazonS3 client,
string bucketName)
        {
            try
            {
                var request = new ListObjectsV2Request
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
```

```
                    MaxKeys = 5,
                };

                Console.WriteLine("--------------------------------------");
                Console.WriteLine($"Listing the contents of {bucketName}:");
                Console.WriteLine("--------------------------------------");

                ListObjectsV2Response response;

                do
                {
                    response = await client.ListObjectsV2Async(request);

                    response.S3Objects
                        .ForEach(obj => Console.WriteLine($"{obj.Key,-35}
{obj.LastModified.ToShortDateString(),10}{obj.Size,10}"));

                    // If the response is truncated, set the request
 ContinuationToken
                    // from the NextContinuationToken property of the response.
                    request.ContinuationToken = response.NextContinuationToken;
                }
                while (response.IsTruncated);

                return true;
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error encountered on server.
 Message:'{ex.Message}' getting list of objects.");
                return false;
            }
        }
```

페이지네이터를 사용하여 객체를 나열합니다.

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.S3;
    using Amazon.S3.Model;
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// The following example lists objects in an Amazon Simple Storage
    /// Service (Amazon S3) bucket.
    /// </summary>
    public class ListObjectsPaginator
    {
        private const string BucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket";

        public static async Task Main()
        {
            IAmazonS3 s3Client = new AmazonS3Client();

            Console.WriteLine($"Listing the objects contained in {BucketName}:\n");
            await ListingObjectsAsync(s3Client, BucketName);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method uses a paginator to retrieve the list of objects in an
        /// an Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An Amazon S3 client object.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the S3 bucket whose objects
        /// you want to list.</param>
        public static async Task ListingObjectsAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string
bucketName)
        {
            var listObjectsV2Paginator = client.Paginators.ListObjectsV2(new
ListObjectsV2Request
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
            });

            await foreach (var response in listObjectsV2Paginator.Responses)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"HttpStatusCode: {response.HttpStatusCode}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Number of Keys: {response.KeyCount}");
                foreach (var entry in response.S3Objects)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"Key = {entry.Key} Size = {entry.Size}");
                }
            }
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListObjectsV2를 참조하십시오.

PutBucketAccelerateConfiguration

다음 코드 예시는 PutBucketAccelerateConfiguration의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) Transfer Acceleration is a
/// bucket-level feature that enables you to perform faster data transfers
/// to Amazon S3. This example shows how to configure Transfer
/// Acceleration.
/// </summary>
public class TransferAcceleration
{
    /// <summary>
    /// The main method initializes the client object and sets the
    /// Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket name before
    /// calling EnableAccelerationAsync.
    /// </summary>
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var s3Client = new AmazonS3Client();
        const string bucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket";

        await EnableAccelerationAsync(s3Client, bucketName);
    }
```

```
        /// <summary>
        /// This method sets the configuration to enable transfer acceleration
        /// for the bucket referred to in the bucketName parameter.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An Amazon S3 client used to enable the
        /// acceleration on an Amazon S3 bucket.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the Amazon S3 bucket for which the
        /// method will be enabling acceleration.</param>
        private static async Task EnableAccelerationAsync(AmazonS3Client client,
string bucketName)
        {
            try
            {
                var putRequest = new PutBucketAccelerateConfigurationRequest
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    AccelerateConfiguration = new AccelerateConfiguration
                    {
                        Status = BucketAccelerateStatus.Enabled,
                    },
                };
                await client.PutBucketAccelerateConfigurationAsync(putRequest);

                var getRequest = new GetBucketAccelerateConfigurationRequest
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                };
                var response = await
client.GetBucketAccelerateConfigurationAsync(getRequest);

                Console.WriteLine($"Acceleration state = '{response.Status}' ");
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error occurred. Message:'{ex.Message}' when
setting transfer acceleration");
            }
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 PutBucketAccelerateConfiguration을 참조하십시오.

PutBucketAcl

다음 코드 예시는 PutBucketAcl의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Creates an Amazon S3 bucket with an ACL to control access to the
        /// bucket and the objects stored in it.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized client object used to create
        /// an Amazon S3 bucket, with an ACL applied to the bucket.
        /// </param>
        /// <param name="region">The AWS Region where the bucket will be created.</
param>
        /// <param name="newBucketName">The name of the bucket to create.</param>
        /// <returns>A boolean value indicating success or failure.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> CreateBucketUseCannedACLAsync(IAmazonS3
 client, S3Region region, string newBucketName)
        {
            try
            {
                // Create a new Amazon S3 bucket with Canned ACL.
                var putBucketRequest = new PutBucketRequest()
                {
                    BucketName = newBucketName,
                    BucketRegion = region,
                    CannedACL = S3CannedACL.LogDeliveryWrite,
                };

                PutBucketResponse putBucketResponse = await
 client.PutBucketAsync(putBucketRequest);
```

```
                return putBucketResponse.HttpStatusCode ==
System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Amazon S3 error: {ex.Message}");
            }

            return false;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 PutBucketAcl을 참조하십시오.

`PutBucketCors`

다음 코드 예시는 `PutBucketCors`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Add CORS configuration to the Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used
        /// to apply the CORS configuration to an Amazon S3 bucket.</param>
        /// <param name="configuration">The CORS configuration to apply.</param>
        private static async Task PutCORSConfigurationAsync(AmazonS3Client client,
CORSConfiguration configuration)
        {
            PutCORSConfigurationRequest request = new PutCORSConfigurationRequest()
            {
                BucketName = BucketName,
```

```
                Configuration = configuration,
            };

            _ = await client.PutCORSConfigurationAsync(request);
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 PutBucketCors를 참조하십시오.

PutBucketEncryption

다음 코드 예시는 PutBucketEncryption의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Set the bucket server side encryption to use AWSKMS with a customer-managed
key id.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">Name of the bucket.</param>
    /// <param name="kmsKeyId">The Id of the KMS Key.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> SetBucketServerSideEncryption(string bucketName,
string kmsKeyId)
    {
        var serverSideEncryptionByDefault = new ServerSideEncryptionConfiguration
        {
            ServerSideEncryptionRules = new List<ServerSideEncryptionRule>
            {
                new ServerSideEncryptionRule
                {
                    ServerSideEncryptionByDefault = new
ServerSideEncryptionByDefault
                    {
```

```
                        ServerSideEncryptionAlgorithm =
ServerSideEncryptionMethod.AWSKMS,
                        ServerSideEncryptionKeyManagementServiceKeyId = kmsKeyId
                    }
                }
            }
        };
        try
        {
            var encryptionResponse = await _s3Client.PutBucketEncryptionAsync(new
PutBucketEncryptionRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                ServerSideEncryptionConfiguration = serverSideEncryptionByDefault,
            });

            return encryptionResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(ex.ErrorCode == "AccessDenied"
                ? $"This account does not have permission to set encryption on
{bucketName}, please try again."
                : $"Unable to set bucket encryption for bucket {bucketName},
{ex.Message}");
        }
        return false;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 PutBucketEncryption을 참조하세요.

`PutBucketLifecycleConfiguration`

다음 코드 예시는 `PutBucketLifecycleConfiguration`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Adds lifecycle configuration information to the S3 bucket named in
        /// the bucketName parameter.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The S3 client used to call the
        /// PutLifecycleConfigurationAsync method.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">A string representing the S3 bucket to
        /// which configuration information will be added.</param>
        /// <param name="configuration">A LifecycleConfiguration object that
        /// will be applied to the S3 bucket.</param>
        public static async Task AddExampleLifecycleConfigAsync(IAmazonS3 client,
string bucketName, LifecycleConfiguration configuration)
        {
            var request = new PutLifecycleConfigurationRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Configuration = configuration,
            };
            var response = await client.PutLifecycleConfigurationAsync(request);
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 PutBucketLifecycleConfiguration을 참조하십시오.

`PutBucketLogging`

다음 코드 예시는 `PutBucketLogging`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    using System;
    using System.IO;
```

```
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.S3;
    using Amazon.S3.Model;
    using Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example shows how to enable logging on an Amazon Simple Storage
    /// Service (Amazon S3) bucket. You need to have two Amazon S3 buckets for
    /// this example. The first is the bucket for which you wish to enable
    /// logging, and the second is the location where you want to store the
    /// logs.
    /// </summary>
    public class ServerAccessLogging
    {
        private static IConfiguration _configuration = null!;

        public static async Task Main()
        {
            LoadConfig();

            string bucketName = _configuration["BucketName"];
            string logBucketName = _configuration["LogBucketName"];
            string logObjectKeyPrefix = _configuration["LogObjectKeyPrefix"];
            string accountId = _configuration["AccountId"];

            // If the AWS Region defined for your default user is different
            // from the Region where your Amazon S3 bucket is located,
            // pass the Region name to the Amazon S3 client object's constructor.
            // For example: RegionEndpoint.USWest2 or RegionEndpoint.USEast2.
            IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client();

            try
            {
                // Update bucket policy for target bucket to allow delivery of logs
to it.
                await SetBucketPolicyToAllowLogDelivery(
                    client,
                    bucketName,
                    logBucketName,
                    logObjectKeyPrefix,
                    accountId);

                // Enable logging on the source bucket.
                await EnableLoggingAsync(
```

```
                    client,
                    bucketName,
                    logBucketName,
                    logObjectKeyPrefix);
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception e)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error: {e.Message}");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method grants appropriate permissions for logging to the
        /// Amazon S3 bucket where the logs will be stored.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client which will be used
        /// to apply the bucket policy.</param>
        /// <param name="sourceBucketName">The name of the source bucket.</param>
        /// <param name="logBucketName">The name of the bucket where logging
        /// information will be stored.</param>
        /// <param name="logPrefix">The logging prefix where the logs should be
delivered.</param>
        /// <param name="accountId">The account id of the account where the source
bucket exists.</param>
        /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
        public static async Task SetBucketPolicyToAllowLogDelivery(
            IAmazonS3 client,
            string sourceBucketName,
            string logBucketName,
            string logPrefix,
            string accountId)
        {
            var resourceArn = @"""arn:aws:s3:::" + logBucketName + "/" + logPrefix +
@"*""";

            var newPolicy = @"{
                                ""Statement"":[{
                                ""Sid"": ""S3ServerAccessLogsPolicy"",
                                ""Effect"": ""Allow"",
                                ""Principal"": { ""Service"":
""logging.s3.amazonaws.com"" },
                                ""Action"": [""s3:PutObject""],
                                ""Resource"": [" + resourceArn + @"],
                                ""Condition"": {
```

```
                                ""ArnLike"": { ""aws:SourceArn"": ""arn:aws:s3:::" +
sourceBucketName + @""" },
                                ""StringEquals"": { ""aws:SourceAccount"": """ +
accountId + @""" }
                                        }
                                    }]
                                }";
            Console.WriteLine($"The policy to apply to bucket {logBucketName} to
enable logging:");
            Console.WriteLine(newPolicy);

            PutBucketPolicyRequest putRequest = new PutBucketPolicyRequest
            {
                BucketName = logBucketName,
                Policy = newPolicy,
            };
            await client.PutBucketPolicyAsync(putRequest);
            Console.WriteLine("Policy applied.");
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method enables logging for an Amazon S3 bucket. Logs will be stored
        /// in the bucket you selected for logging. Selected prefix
        /// will be prepended to each log object.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client which will be used
        /// to configure and apply logging to the selected Amazon S3 bucket.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the Amazon S3 bucket for which you
        /// wish to enable logging.</param>
        /// <param name="logBucketName">The name of the Amazon S3 bucket where
logging
        /// information will be stored.</param>
        /// <param name="logObjectKeyPrefix">The prefix to prepend to each
        /// object key.</param>
        /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
        public static async Task EnableLoggingAsync(
            IAmazonS3 client,
            string bucketName,
            string logBucketName,
            string logObjectKeyPrefix)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Enabling logging for bucket {bucketName}.");
            var loggingConfig = new S3BucketLoggingConfig
            {
```

```
                TargetBucketName = logBucketName,
                TargetPrefix = logObjectKeyPrefix,
            };

            var putBucketLoggingRequest = new PutBucketLoggingRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                LoggingConfig = loggingConfig,
            };
            await client.PutBucketLoggingAsync(putBucketLoggingRequest);
            Console.WriteLine($"Logging enabled.");
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Loads configuration from settings files.
        /// </summary>
        public static void LoadConfig()
        {
            _configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
                .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
                .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load settings from .json file.
                .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json", true) // Optionally, load local
settings.
                .Build();
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 PutBucketLogging을 참조하십시오.

`PutBucketNotificationConfiguration`

다음 코드 예시는 `PutBucketNotificationConfiguration`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    using System;
    using System.Collections.Generic;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.S3;
    using Amazon.S3.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example shows how to enable notifications for an Amazon Simple
    /// Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket.
    /// </summary>
    public class EnableNotifications
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            const string bucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket1";
            const string snsTopic = "arn:aws:sns:us-east-2:0123456789ab:bucket-
notify";
            const string sqsQueue = "arn:aws:sqs:us-
east-2:0123456789ab:Example_Queue";

            IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client(Amazon.RegionEndpoint.USEast2);
            await EnableNotificationAsync(client, bucketName, snsTopic, sqsQueue);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method makes the call to the PutBucketNotificationAsync method.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Amazon S3 client used to call
        /// the PutBucketNotificationAsync method.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket for which
        /// notifications will be turned on.</param>
        /// <param name="snsTopic">The ARN for the Amazon Simple Notification
        /// Service (Amazon SNS) topic associated with the S3 bucket.</param>
        /// <param name="sqsQueue">The ARN of the Amazon Simple Queue Service
        /// (Amazon SQS) queue to which notifications will be pushed.</param>
        public static async Task EnableNotificationAsync(
            IAmazonS3 client,
            string bucketName,
            string snsTopic,
            string sqsQueue)
        {
            try
            {
```

```
                // The bucket for which we are setting up notifications.
                var request = new PutBucketNotificationRequest()
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                };

                // Defines the topic to use when sending a notification.
                var topicConfig = new TopicConfiguration()
                {
                    Events = new List<EventType> { EventType.ObjectCreatedCopy },
                    Topic = snsTopic,
                };
                request.TopicConfigurations = new List<TopicConfiguration>
                {
                    topicConfig,
                };
                request.QueueConfigurations = new List<QueueConfiguration>
                {
                    new QueueConfiguration()
                    {
                        Events = new List<EventType> { EventType.ObjectCreatedPut },
                        Queue = sqsQueue,
                    },
                };

                // Now apply the notification settings to the bucket.
                PutBucketNotificationResponse response = await
client.PutBucketNotificationAsync(request);
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error: {ex.Message}");
            }
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 PutBucketNotificationConfiguration을 참조하십시오.

PutBucketWebsite

다음 코드 예시는 PutBucketWebsite의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
                // Put the website configuration.
                PutBucketWebsiteRequest putRequest = new PutBucketWebsiteRequest()
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    WebsiteConfiguration = new WebsiteConfiguration()
                    {
                        IndexDocumentSuffix = indexDocumentSuffix,
                        ErrorDocument = errorDocument,
                    },
                };
                PutBucketWebsiteResponse response = await
client.PutBucketWebsiteAsync(putRequest);
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 PutBucketWebsite를 참조하십시오.

PutObject

다음 코드 예시는 PutObject의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Shows how to upload a file from the local computer to an Amazon S3
        /// bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Amazon S3 client object.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The Amazon S3 bucket to which the object
        /// will be uploaded.</param>
        /// <param name="objectName">The object to upload.</param>
        /// <param name="filePath">The path, including file name, of the object
        /// on the local computer to upload.</param>
        /// <returns>A boolean value indicating the success or failure of the
        /// upload procedure.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> UploadFileAsync(
            IAmazonS3 client,
            string bucketName,
            string objectName,
            string filePath)
        {
            try
            {
                var request = new PutObjectRequest
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    Key = objectName,
                    FilePath = filePath,
                };

                await client.PutObjectAsync(request);
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully uploaded {objectName} to
{bucketName}.");
                return true;
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Could not upload {objectName} to {bucketName}:
'{ex.Message}'");
                return false;
            }
        }
```

서버 측 암호화를 사용하여 객체를 업로드합니다.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;

/// <summary>
/// This example shows how to upload an object to an Amazon Simple Storage
/// Service (Amazon S3) bucket with server-side encryption enabled.
/// </summary>
public class ServerSideEncryption
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        string bucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket";
        string keyName = "samplefile.txt";

        // If the AWS Region defined for your default user is different
        // from the Region where your Amazon S3 bucket is located,
        // pass the Region name to the Amazon S3 client object's constructor.
        // For example: RegionEndpoint.USWest2.
        IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client();

        await WritingAnObjectAsync(client, bucketName, keyName);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Upload a sample object include a setting for encryption.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
    /// to upload a file and apply server-side encryption.</param>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the Amazon S3 bucket where the
    /// encrypted object will reside.</param>
    /// <param name="keyName">The name for the object that you want to
    /// create in the supplied bucket.</param>
    public static async Task WritingAnObjectAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string
bucketName, string keyName)
    {
        try
        {
            var putRequest = new PutObjectRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
```

```
                    Key = keyName,
                    ContentBody = "sample text",
                    ServerSideEncryptionMethod = ServerSideEncryptionMethod.AES256,
                };

                var putResponse = await client.PutObjectAsync(putRequest);

                // Determine the encryption state of an object.
                GetObjectMetadataRequest metadataRequest = new
 GetObjectMetadataRequest
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    Key = keyName,
                };
                GetObjectMetadataResponse response = await
 client.GetObjectMetadataAsync(metadataRequest);
                ServerSideEncryptionMethod objectEncryption =
 response.ServerSideEncryptionMethod;

                Console.WriteLine($"Encryption method used: {0}",
 objectEncryption.ToString());
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error: '{ex.Message}' when writing an object");
            }
        }
    }
```

조건부 요청을 사용하여 객체를 넣습니다.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Uploads an object to Amazon S3 with a conditional request. Prevents
 overwrite using an IfNoneMatch condition for the object key.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The key of the object to upload.</param>
    /// <param name="bucket">The source bucket of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="content">The content to upload as a string.</param>
    /// <returns>The ETag if the conditional write is successful, empty otherwise.</
returns>
```

```
   public async Task<string> PutObjectConditional(string objectKey, string bucket,
string content)
   {
       try
       {
           var putObjectRequest = new PutObjectRequest
           {
               BucketName = bucket,
               Key = objectKey,
               ContentBody = content,
               IfNoneMatch = "*"
           };

           var putResult = await _amazonS3.PutObjectAsync(putObjectRequest);
           _logger.LogInformation($"Conditional write successful for key
{objectKey} in bucket {bucket}.");
           return putResult.ETag;
       }
       catch (AmazonS3Exception e)
       {
           if (e.ErrorCode == "PreconditionFailed")
           {
               _logger.LogError("Conditional write failed: Precondition failed");
           }
           else
           {
               _logger.LogError($"Unexpected error: {e.ErrorCode}");
               throw;
           }
           return string.Empty;
       }
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 PutObject를 참조하십시오.

PutObjectLegalHold

다음 코드 예시는 PutObjectLegalHold의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Set or modify a legal hold on an object in an S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The key of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="holdStatus">The On or Off status for the legal hold.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> ModifyObjectLegalHold(string bucketName,
        string objectKey, ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus holdStatus)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new PutObjectLegalHoldRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = objectKey,
                LegalHold = new ObjectLockLegalHold()
                {
                    Status = holdStatus
                }
            };

            var response = await _amazonS3.PutObjectLegalHoldAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tModified legal hold for {objectKey} in
{bucketName}.");
            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tError modifying legal hold: '{ex.Message}'");
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 PutObjectLegalHold를 참조하세요.

PutObjectLockConfiguration

다음 코드 예시는 PutObjectLockConfiguration의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

버킷의 객체 잠금 구성을 설정합니다.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Enable object lock on an existing bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket to modify.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> EnableObjectLockOnBucket(string bucketName)
    {
        try
        {
            // First, enable Versioning on the bucket.
            await _amazonS3.PutBucketVersioningAsync(new
PutBucketVersioningRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                VersioningConfig = new S3BucketVersioningConfig()
                {
                    EnableMfaDelete = false,
                    Status = VersionStatus.Enabled
                }
            });

            var request = new PutObjectLockConfigurationRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                ObjectLockConfiguration = new ObjectLockConfiguration()
                {
```

```
                    ObjectLockEnabled = new ObjectLockEnabled("Enabled"),
                },
            };

            var response = await _amazonS3.PutObjectLockConfigurationAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tAdded an object lock policy to bucket
{bucketName}.");
            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Error modifying object lock: '{ex.Message}'");
            return false;
        }
    }
```

버킷의 기본 보존 기간을 설정합니다.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Set or modify a retention period on an S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket to modify.</param>
    /// <param name="retention">The retention mode.</param>
    /// <param name="retainUntilDate">The date for retention until.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> ModifyBucketDefaultRetention(string bucketName, bool
enableObjectLock, ObjectLockRetentionMode retention, DateTime retainUntilDate)
    {
        var enabledString = enableObjectLock ? "Enabled" : "Disabled";
        var timeDifference = retainUntilDate.Subtract(DateTime.Now);
        try
        {
            // First, enable Versioning on the bucket.
            await _amazonS3.PutBucketVersioningAsync(new
PutBucketVersioningRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                VersioningConfig = new S3BucketVersioningConfig()
                {
                    EnableMfaDelete = false,
                    Status = VersionStatus.Enabled
                }
```

```
            });

            var request = new PutObjectLockConfigurationRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                ObjectLockConfiguration = new ObjectLockConfiguration()
                {
                    ObjectLockEnabled = new ObjectLockEnabled(enabledString),
                    Rule = new ObjectLockRule()
                    {
                        DefaultRetention = new DefaultRetention()
                        {
                            Mode = retention,
                            Days = timeDifference.Days // Can be specified in days
or years but not both.
                        }
                    }
                }
            };

            var response = await _amazonS3.PutObjectLockConfigurationAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tAdded a default retention to bucket
{bucketName}.");
            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tError modifying object lock: '{ex.Message}'");
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 PutObjectLockConfiguration을 참조하세요.

PutObjectRetention

다음 코드 예시는 PutObjectRetention의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Set or modify a retention period on an object in an S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The key of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="retention">The retention mode.</param>
    /// <param name="retainUntilDate">The date retention expires.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> ModifyObjectRetentionPeriod(string bucketName,
        string objectKey, ObjectLockRetentionMode retention, DateTime
retainUntilDate)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new PutObjectRetentionRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = objectKey,
                Retention = new ObjectLockRetention()
                {
                    Mode = retention,
                    RetainUntilDate = retainUntilDate
                }
            };

            var response = await _amazonS3.PutObjectRetentionAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tSet retention for {objectKey} in {bucketName}
until {retainUntilDate:d}.");
            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tError modifying retention period:
'{ex.Message}'");
```

```
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 PutObjectRetention을 참조하세요.

`RestoreObject`

다음 코드 예시는 `RestoreObject`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;

/// <summary>
/// This example shows how to restore an archived object in an Amazon
/// Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket.
/// </summary>
public class RestoreArchivedObject
{
    public static void Main()
    {
        string bucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket";
        string objectKey = "archived-object.txt";

        // Specify your bucket region (an example region is shown).
        RegionEndpoint bucketRegion = RegionEndpoint.USWest2;

        IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client(bucketRegion);
        RestoreObjectAsync(client, bucketName, objectKey).Wait();
    }
```

```
        /// <summary>
        /// This method restores an archived object from an Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
call
        /// RestoreObjectAsync.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">A string representing the name of the
        /// bucket where the object was located before it was archived.</param>
        /// <param name="objectKey">A string representing the name of the
        /// archived object to restore.</param>
        public static async Task RestoreObjectAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string
bucketName, string objectKey)
        {
            try
            {
                var restoreRequest = new RestoreObjectRequest
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    Key = objectKey,
                    Days = 2,
                };
                RestoreObjectResponse response = await
client.RestoreObjectAsync(restoreRequest);

                // Check the status of the restoration.
                await CheckRestorationStatusAsync(client, bucketName, objectKey);
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception amazonS3Exception)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error: {amazonS3Exception.Message}");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method retrieves the status of the object's restoration.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
call
        /// GetObjectMetadataAsync.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">A string representing the name of the Amazon
        /// S3 bucket which contains the archived object.</param>
        /// <param name="objectKey">A string representing the name of the
        /// archived object you want to restore.</param>
```

```
        public static async Task CheckRestorationStatusAsync(IAmazonS3 client,
string bucketName, string objectKey)
        {
            GetObjectMetadataRequest metadataRequest = new
GetObjectMetadataRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = objectKey,
            };

            GetObjectMetadataResponse response = await
client.GetObjectMetadataAsync(metadataRequest);

            var restStatus = response.RestoreInProgress ? "in-progress" : "finished
or failed";
            Console.WriteLine($"Restoration status: {restStatus}");
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 RestoreObject를 참조하십시오.

시나리오

미리 서명된 URL 생성

다음 코드 예제는 Amazon S3에 대해 미리 서명된 URL을 생성하고 객체를 업로드하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

제한된 시간 동안 Amazon S3 작업을 수행할 수 있는 미리 서명된 URL을 생성합니다.

```
    using System;
    using Amazon;
```

```
    using Amazon.S3;
    using Amazon.S3.Model;

    public class GenPresignedUrl
    {
        public static void Main()
        {
            const string bucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket";
            const string objectKey = "sample.txt";

            // Specify how long the presigned URL lasts, in hours
            const double timeoutDuration = 12;

            // Specify the AWS Region of your Amazon S3 bucket. If it is
            // different from the Region defined for the default user,
            // pass the Region to the constructor for the client. For
            // example: new AmazonS3Client(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

            // If using the Region us-east-1, and server-side encryption with AWS
 KMS, you must specify Signature Version 4.
            // Region us-east-1 defaults to Signature Version 2 unless explicitly
 set to Version 4 as shown below.
            // For more details, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/
userguide/UsingAWSSDK.html#specify-signature-version
            // and https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkfornet/v3/apidocs/items/Amazon/
TAWSConfigsS3.html
            AWSConfigsS3.UseSignatureVersion4 = true;
            IAmazonS3 s3Client = new AmazonS3Client(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

            string urlString = GeneratePresignedURL(s3Client, bucketName, objectKey,
 timeoutDuration);
            Console.WriteLine($"The generated URL is: {urlString}.");
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Generate a presigned URL that can be used to access the file named
        /// in the objectKey parameter for the amount of time specified in the
        /// duration parameter.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized S3 client object used to call
        /// the GetPresignedUrl method.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the S3 bucket containing the
        /// object for which to create the presigned URL.</param>
        /// <param name="objectKey">The name of the object to access with the
```

```
        /// presigned URL.</param>
        /// <param name="duration">The length of time for which the presigned
        /// URL will be valid.</param>
        /// <returns>A string representing the generated presigned URL.</returns>
        public static string GeneratePresignedURL(IAmazonS3 client, string
bucketName, string objectKey, double duration)
        {
            string urlString = string.Empty;
            try
            {
                var request = new GetPreSignedUrlRequest()
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    Key = objectKey,
                    Expires = DateTime.UtcNow.AddHours(duration),
                };
                urlString = client.GetPreSignedURL(request);
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error:'{ex.Message}'");
            }

            return urlString;
        }
    }
```

미리 서명된 URL을 생성하고 해당 URL을 사용하여 업로드를 수행합니다.

```
    using System;
    using System.IO;
    using System.Net.Http;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon;
    using Amazon.S3;
    using Amazon.S3.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example shows how to upload an object to an Amazon Simple Storage
    /// Service (Amazon S3) bucket using a presigned URL. The code first
    /// creates a presigned URL and then uses it to upload an object to an
```

```
    /// Amazon S3 bucket using that URL.
    /// </summary>
    public class UploadUsingPresignedURL
    {
        private static HttpClient httpClient = new HttpClient();

        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string bucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket";
            string keyName = "samplefile.txt";
            string filePath = $"source\\{keyName}";

            // Specify how long the signed URL will be valid in hours.
            double timeoutDuration = 12;

            // Specify the AWS Region of your Amazon S3 bucket. If it is
            // different from the Region defined for the default user,
            // pass the Region to the constructor for the client. For
            // example: new AmazonS3Client(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

            // If using the Region us-east-1, and server-side encryption with AWS
 KMS, you must specify Signature Version 4.
            // Region us-east-1 defaults to Signature Version 2 unless explicitly
 set to Version 4 as shown below.
            // For more details, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/
userguide/UsingAWSSDK.html#specify-signature-version
            // and https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkfornet/v3/apidocs/items/Amazon/
TAWSConfigsS3.html
            AWSConfigsS3.UseSignatureVersion4 = true;
            IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

            var url = GeneratePreSignedURL(client, bucketName, keyName,
 timeoutDuration);
            var success = await UploadObject(filePath, url);

            if (success)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Upload succeeded.");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Upload failed.");
            }
        }
```

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Uploads an object to an Amazon S3 bucket using the presigned URL passed
 in
        /// the url parameter.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="filePath">The path (including file name) to the local
        /// file you want to upload.</param>
        /// <param name="url">The presigned URL that will be used to upload the
        /// file to the Amazon S3 bucket.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success or failure of the
        /// operation, based on the HttpWebResponse.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> UploadObject(string filePath, string url)
        {
            using var streamContent = new StreamContent(
                new FileStream(filePath, FileMode.Open, FileAccess.Read));

            var response = await httpClient.PutAsync(url, streamContent);
            return response.IsSuccessStatusCode;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Generates a presigned URL which will be used to upload an object to
        /// an Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
 call
        /// GetPreSignedURL.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the Amazon S3 bucket to which the
        /// presigned URL will point.</param>
        /// <param name="objectKey">The name of the file that will be uploaded.</
param>
        /// <param name="duration">How long (in hours) the presigned URL will
        /// be valid.</param>
        /// <returns>The generated URL.</returns>
        public static string GeneratePreSignedURL(
            IAmazonS3 client,
            string bucketName,
            string objectKey,
            double duration)
        {
            var request = new GetPreSignedUrlRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
```

```
                Key = objectKey,
                Verb = HttpVerb.PUT,
                Expires = DateTime.UtcNow.AddHours(duration),
            };

            string url = client.GetPreSignedURL(request);
            return url;
        }
    }
```

사진을 관리하기 위한 서버리스 애플리케이션 만들기

다음 코드 예시에서는 사용자가 레이블을 사용하여 사진을 관리할 수 있는 서버리스 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for .NET

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지에서 레이블을 감지하고 나중에 검색할 수 있도록 저장하는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션을 개발하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제의 출처에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS 커뮤니티의 게시물을 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

이미지에서 객체 감지

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지의 범주별로 객체를 감지하는 앱을 빌드하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for .NET

Amazon Rekognition .NET을 사용하여 Amazon Simple Storage Service(Amazon S3) 버킷에 있는 이미지에서 범주별로 객체를 식별하기 위해 Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 앱을 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 앱은 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 결과와 함께 이메일 알림을 관리자에게 보냅니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하십시오.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

암호화 시작하기

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon S3 객체 암호화를 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Security.Cryptography;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;

/// <summary>
/// This example shows how to apply client encryption to an object in an
/// Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket.
/// </summary>
public class SSEClientEncryption
{
    public static async Task Main()
```

```
        {
            string bucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket";
            string keyName = "exampleobject.txt";
            string copyTargetKeyName = "examplecopy.txt";

            // If the AWS Region defined for your default user is different
            // from the Region where your Amazon S3 bucket is located,
            // pass the Region name to the Amazon S3 client object's constructor.
            // For example: RegionEndpoint.USWest2.
            IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client();

            try
            {
                // Create an encryption key.
                Aes aesEncryption = Aes.Create();
                aesEncryption.KeySize = 256;
                aesEncryption.GenerateKey();
                string base64Key = Convert.ToBase64String(aesEncryption.Key);

                // Upload the object.
                PutObjectRequest putObjectRequest = await UploadObjectAsync(client,
bucketName, keyName, base64Key);

                // Download the object and verify that its contents match what you
uploaded.
                await DownloadObjectAsync(client, bucketName, keyName, base64Key,
putObjectRequest);

                // Get object metadata and verify that the object uses AES-256
encryption.
                await GetObjectMetadataAsync(client, bucketName, keyName,
base64Key);

                // Copy both the source and target objects using server-side
encryption with
                // an encryption key.
                await CopyObjectAsync(client, bucketName, keyName,
copyTargetKeyName, aesEncryption, base64Key);
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error: {ex.Message}");
            }
        }
```

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Uploads an object to an Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
 call
        /// PutObjectAsync.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the Amazon S3 bucket to which the
        /// object will be uploaded.</param>
        /// <param name="keyName">The name of the object to upload to the Amazon S3
        /// bucket.</param>
        /// <param name="base64Key">The encryption key.</param>
        /// <returns>The PutObjectRequest object for use by DownloadObjectAsync.</
returns>
        public static async Task<PutObjectRequest> UploadObjectAsync(
            IAmazonS3 client,
            string bucketName,
            string keyName,
            string base64Key)
        {
            PutObjectRequest putObjectRequest = new PutObjectRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = keyName,
                ContentBody = "sample text",
                ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod =
 ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod.AES256,
                ServerSideEncryptionCustomerProvidedKey = base64Key,
            };
            PutObjectResponse putObjectResponse = await
 client.PutObjectAsync(putObjectRequest);
            return putObjectRequest;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Downloads an encrypted object from an Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
 call
        /// GetObjectAsync.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the Amazon S3 bucket where the
 object
        /// is located.</param>
```

```
        /// <param name="keyName">The name of the Amazon S3 object to download.</
param>
        /// <param name="base64Key">The encryption key used to encrypt the
        /// object.</param>
        /// <param name="putObjectRequest">The PutObjectRequest used to upload
        /// the object.</param>
        public static async Task DownloadObjectAsync(
            IAmazonS3 client,
            string bucketName,
            string keyName,
            string base64Key,
            PutObjectRequest putObjectRequest)
        {
            GetObjectRequest getObjectRequest = new GetObjectRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = keyName,

                // Provide encryption information for the object stored in Amazon
 S3.
                ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod =
 ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod.AES256,
                ServerSideEncryptionCustomerProvidedKey = base64Key,
            };

            using (GetObjectResponse getResponse = await
 client.GetObjectAsync(getObjectRequest))
            using (StreamReader reader = new
 StreamReader(getResponse.ResponseStream))
            {
                string content = reader.ReadToEnd();
                if (string.Compare(putObjectRequest.ContentBody, content) == 0)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("Object content is same as we uploaded");
                }
                else
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("Error...Object content is not same.");
                }

                if (getResponse.ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod ==
 ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod.AES256)
                {
```

```
                    Console.WriteLine("Object encryption method is AES256, same as
we set");
                }
                else
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("Error...Object encryption method is not the
same as AES256 we set");
                }
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieves the metadata associated with an Amazon S3 object.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used
        /// to call GetObjectMetadataAsync.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the Amazon S3 bucket containing the
        /// object for which we want to retrieve metadata.</param>
        /// <param name="keyName">The name of the object for which we wish to
        /// retrieve the metadata.</param>
        /// <param name="base64Key">The encryption key associated with the
        /// object.</param>
        public static async Task GetObjectMetadataAsync(
            IAmazonS3 client,
            string bucketName,
            string keyName,
            string base64Key)
        {
            GetObjectMetadataRequest getObjectMetadataRequest = new
GetObjectMetadataRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = keyName,

                // The object stored in Amazon S3 is encrypted, so provide the
necessary encryption information.
                ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod =
ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod.AES256,
                ServerSideEncryptionCustomerProvidedKey = base64Key,
            };

            GetObjectMetadataResponse getObjectMetadataResponse = await
client.GetObjectMetadataAsync(getObjectMetadataRequest);
```

```
            Console.WriteLine("The object metadata show encryption method used is:
{0}", getObjectMetadataResponse.ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Copies an encrypted object from one Amazon S3 bucket to another.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
call
        /// CopyObjectAsync.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The Amazon S3 bucket containing the object
        /// to copy.</param>
        /// <param name="keyName">The name of the object to copy.</param>
        /// <param name="copyTargetKeyName">The Amazon S3 bucket to which the object
        /// will be copied.</param>
        /// <param name="aesEncryption">The encryption type to use.</param>
        /// <param name="base64Key">The encryption key to use.</param>
        public static async Task CopyObjectAsync(
            IAmazonS3 client,
            string bucketName,
            string keyName,
            string copyTargetKeyName,
            Aes aesEncryption,
            string base64Key)
        {
            aesEncryption.GenerateKey();
            string copyBase64Key = Convert.ToBase64String(aesEncryption.Key);

            CopyObjectRequest copyRequest = new CopyObjectRequest
            {
                SourceBucket = bucketName,
                SourceKey = keyName,
                DestinationBucket = bucketName,
                DestinationKey = copyTargetKeyName,

                // Information about the source object's encryption.
                CopySourceServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod =
ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod.AES256,
                CopySourceServerSideEncryptionCustomerProvidedKey = base64Key,

                // Information about the target object's encryption.
                ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod =
ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod.AES256,
                ServerSideEncryptionCustomerProvidedKey = copyBase64Key,
```

```
            };
            await client.CopyObjectAsync(copyRequest);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CopyObject
  - GetObject
  - GetObjectMetadata

태깅 시작하기

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon S3 객체 태깅을 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;

/// <summary>
/// This example shows how to work with tags in Amazon Simple Storage
/// Service (Amazon S3) objects.
/// </summary>
public class ObjectTag
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        string bucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket";
```

```
            string keyName = "newobject.txt";
            string filePath = @"*** file path ***";

            // Specify your bucket region (an example region is shown).
            RegionEndpoint bucketRegion = RegionEndpoint.USWest2;

            var client = new AmazonS3Client(bucketRegion);
            await PutObjectsWithTagsAsync(client, bucketName, keyName, filePath);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method uploads an object with tags. It then shows the tag
        /// values, changes the tags, and shows the new tags.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The Initialized Amazon S3 client object used
        /// to call the methods to create and change an objects tags.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">A string representing the name of the
        /// bucket where the object will be stored.</param>
        /// <param name="keyName">A string representing the key name of the
        /// object to be tagged.</param>
        /// <param name="filePath">The directory location and file name of the
        /// object to be uploaded to the Amazon S3 bucket.</param>
        public static async Task PutObjectsWithTagsAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string
bucketName, string keyName, string filePath)
        {
            try
            {
                // Create an object with tags.
                var putRequest = new PutObjectRequest
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    Key = keyName,
                    FilePath = filePath,
                    TagSet = new List<Tag>
                    {
                        new Tag { Key = "Keyx1", Value = "Value1" },
                        new Tag { Key = "Keyx2", Value = "Value2" },
                    },
                };

                PutObjectResponse response = await
client.PutObjectAsync(putRequest);

                // Now retrieve the new object's tags.
```

```
                GetObjectTaggingRequest getTagsRequest = new
GetObjectTaggingRequest()
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    Key = keyName,
                };

                GetObjectTaggingResponse objectTags = await
client.GetObjectTaggingAsync(getTagsRequest);

                // Display the tag values.
                objectTags.Tagging
                    .ForEach(t => Console.WriteLine($"Key: {t.Key}, Value:
{t.Value}"));

                Tagging newTagSet = new Tagging()
                {
                    TagSet = new List<Tag>
                    {
                        new Tag { Key = "Key3", Value = "Value3" },
                        new Tag { Key = "Key4", Value = "Value4" },
                    },
                };

                PutObjectTaggingRequest putObjTagsRequest = new
PutObjectTaggingRequest()
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    Key = keyName,
                    Tagging = newTagSet,
                };

                PutObjectTaggingResponse response2 = await
client.PutObjectTaggingAsync(putObjTagsRequest);

                // Retrieve the tags again and show the values.
                GetObjectTaggingRequest getTagsRequest2 = new
GetObjectTaggingRequest()
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    Key = keyName,
                };
                GetObjectTaggingResponse objectTags2 = await
client.GetObjectTaggingAsync(getTagsRequest2);
```

```
                objectTags2.Tagging
                    .ForEach(t => Console.WriteLine($"Key: {t.Key}, Value:
{t.Value}"));
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                        $"Error: '{ex.Message}'");
            }
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 GetObjectTagging을 참조하십시오.

Amazon S3 객체 잠그기

다음 코드 예시에는 S3 객체 잠금 기능을 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon S3 객체 잠금 기능을 시연하는 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration;
using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Debug;

namespace S3ObjectLockScenario;
```

```
public static class S3ObjectLockWorkflow
{
    /*
    Before running this .NET code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

    This .NET example performs the following tasks:
        1. Create test Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3) buckets with different
 lock policies.
        2. Upload sample objects to each bucket.
        3. Set some Legal Hold and Retention Periods on objects and buckets.
        4. Investigate lock policies by viewing settings or attempting to delete or
 overwrite objects.
        5. Clean up objects and buckets.
   */

    public static S3ActionsWrapper _s3ActionsWrapper = null!;
    public static IConfiguration _configuration = null!;
    private static string _resourcePrefix = null!;
    private static string noLockBucketName = null!;
    private static string lockEnabledBucketName = null!;
    private static string retentionAfterCreationBucketName = null!;
    private static List<string> bucketNames = new List<string>();
    private static List<string> fileNames = new List<string>();

    public static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for the Amazon service.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonS3>()
                    .AddTransient<S3ActionsWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        _configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load settings from .json file.
```

```
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally, load local settings.
            .Build();

        ConfigurationSetup();

        ServicesSetup(host);

        try
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3)
Object Locking Feature Scenario.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            await Setup(true);

            await DemoActionChoices();

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Cleaning up resources.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            await Cleanup(true);

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Amazon S3 Object Locking Scenario is complete.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine($"There was a problem: {ex.Message}");
            await Cleanup(true);
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the services for use within the console application.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="host">The services host.</param>
    private static void ServicesSetup(IHost host)
    {
        _s3ActionsWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<S3ActionsWrapper>();
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Any setup operations needed.
    /// </summary>
    public static void ConfigurationSetup()
    {
        _resourcePrefix = _configuration["resourcePrefix"] ?? "dotnet-example";

        noLockBucketName = _resourcePrefix + "-no-lock";
        lockEnabledBucketName = _resourcePrefix + "-lock-enabled";
        retentionAfterCreationBucketName = _resourcePrefix + "-retention-after-
creation";

        bucketNames.Add(noLockBucketName);
        bucketNames.Add(lockEnabledBucketName);
        bucketNames.Add(retentionAfterCreationBucketName);
    }

    // <summary>
    /// Deploy necessary resources for the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to run as interactive.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> Setup(bool interactive)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nFor this scenario, we will use the AWS SDK for .NET to create several
 S3\n" +
            "buckets and files to demonstrate working with S3 locking features.\n");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter when you are ready to start.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();

        Console.WriteLine("\nS3 buckets can be created either with or without object
 lock enabled.");
        await _s3ActionsWrapper.CreateBucketWithObjectLock(noLockBucketName, false);
        await _s3ActionsWrapper.CreateBucketWithObjectLock(lockEnabledBucketName,
 true);
        await
 _s3ActionsWrapper.CreateBucketWithObjectLock(retentionAfterCreationBucketName,
 false);
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter to continue.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();

        Console.WriteLine("\nA bucket can be configured to use object locking with a
default retention period.");
        await
_s3ActionsWrapper.ModifyBucketDefaultRetention(retentionAfterCreationBucketName,
true,
            ObjectLockRetentionMode.Governance, DateTime.UtcNow.AddDays(1));

        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter to continue.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();

        Console.WriteLine("\nObject lock policies can also be added to existing
buckets.");
        await _s3ActionsWrapper.EnableObjectLockOnBucket(lockEnabledBucketName);

        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter to continue.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();

        // Upload some files to the buckets.
        Console.WriteLine("\nNow let's add some test files:");
        var fileName = _configuration["exampleFileName"] ?? "exampleFile.txt";
        int fileCount = 2;
        // Create the file if it does not already exist.
        if (!File.Exists(fileName))
        {
            await using StreamWriter sw = File.CreateText(fileName);
            await sw.WriteLineAsync(
                "This is a sample file for uploading to a bucket.");
        }

        foreach (var bucketName in bucketNames)
        {
            for (int i = 0; i < fileCount; i++)
            {
                var numberedFileName = Path.GetFileNameWithoutExtension(fileName) +
i + Path.GetExtension(fileName);
                fileNames.Add(numberedFileName);
                await _s3ActionsWrapper.UploadFileAsync(bucketName,
numberedFileName, fileName);
```

```
            }
        }
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter to continue.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();

        if (!interactive)
            return true;
        Console.WriteLine("\nNow we can set some object lock policies on individual
files:");
        foreach (var bucketName in bucketNames)
        {
            for (int i = 0; i < fileNames.Count; i++)
            {
                // No modifications to the objects in the first bucket.
                if (bucketName != bucketNames[0])
                {
                    var exampleFileName = fileNames[i];
                    switch (i)
                    {
                        case 0:
                            {
                                var question =
                                    $"\nWould you like to add a legal hold to
{exampleFileName} in {bucketName}? (y/n)";
                                if (GetYesNoResponse(question))
                                {
                                    // Set a legal hold.
                                    await
_s3ActionsWrapper.ModifyObjectLegalHold(bucketName, exampleFileName,
ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus.On);

                                }
                                break;
                            }
                        case 1:
                            {
                                var question =
                                    $"\nWould you like to add a 1 day Governance
retention period to {exampleFileName} in {bucketName}? (y/n)" +
                                    "\nReminder: Only a user with the
s3:BypassGovernanceRetention permission will be able to delete this file or its
bucket until the retention period has expired.";
                                if (GetYesNoResponse(question))
```

```
                                {
                                    // Set a Governance mode retention period for 1
day.
                                    await
_s3ActionsWrapper.ModifyObjectRetentionPeriod(
                                        bucketName, exampleFileName,
                                        ObjectLockRetentionMode.Governance,
                                        DateTime.UtcNow.AddDays(1));
                                }
                                break;
                            }
                        }
                    }
                }
            }
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return true;
    }

    // <summary>
    /// List all of the current buckets and objects.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to run as interactive.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of buckets and objects.</returns>
    public static async Task<List<S3ObjectVersion>> ListBucketsAndObjects(bool
interactive)
    {
        var allObjects = new List<S3ObjectVersion>();
        foreach (var bucketName in bucketNames)
        {
            var objectsInBucket = await
_s3ActionsWrapper.ListBucketObjectsAndVersions(bucketName);
            foreach (var objectKey in objectsInBucket.Versions)
            {
                allObjects.Add(objectKey);
            }
        }

        if (interactive)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\nCurrent buckets and objects:\n");
            int i = 0;
            foreach (var bucketObject in allObjects)
            {
```

```
                i++;
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"{i}: {bucketObject.Key} \n\tBucket:
{bucketObject.BucketName}\n\tVersion: {bucketObject.VersionId}");
            }
        }

        return allObjects;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Present the user with the demo action choices.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> DemoActionChoices()
    {
        var choices = new string[]{
            "List all files in buckets.",
            "Attempt to delete a file.",
            "Attempt to delete a file with retention period bypass.",
            "Attempt to overwrite a file.",
            "View the object and bucket retention settings for a file.",
            "View the legal hold settings for a file.",
            "Finish the scenario."};

        var choice = 0;
        // Keep asking the user until they choose to move on.
        while (choice != 6)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            choice = GetChoiceResponse(
                "\nExplore the S3 locking features by selecting one of the following
choices:"
                , choices);
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            switch (choice)
            {
                case 0:
                    {
                        await ListBucketsAndObjects(true);
                        break;
                    }
                case 1:
                    {
```

```
                        Console.WriteLine("\nEnter the number of the object to
delete:");
                        var allFiles = await ListBucketsAndObjects(true);
                        var fileChoice = GetChoiceResponse(null, allFiles.Select(f
=> f.Key).ToArray());
                        await
_s3ActionsWrapper.DeleteObjectFromBucket(allFiles[fileChoice].BucketName,
allFiles[fileChoice].Key, false, allFiles[fileChoice].VersionId);
                        break;
                    }
                case 2:
                    {
                        Console.WriteLine("\nEnter the number of the object to
delete:");
                        var allFiles = await ListBucketsAndObjects(true);
                        var fileChoice = GetChoiceResponse(null, allFiles.Select(f
=> f.Key).ToArray());
                        await
_s3ActionsWrapper.DeleteObjectFromBucket(allFiles[fileChoice].BucketName,
allFiles[fileChoice].Key, true, allFiles[fileChoice].VersionId);
                        break;
                    }
                case 3:
                    {
                        var allFiles = await ListBucketsAndObjects(true);
                        Console.WriteLine("\nEnter the number of the object to
overwrite:");
                        var fileChoice = GetChoiceResponse(null, allFiles.Select(f
=> f.Key).ToArray());
                        // Create the file if it does not already exist.
                        if (!File.Exists(allFiles[fileChoice].Key))
                        {
                            await using StreamWriter sw =
File.CreateText(allFiles[fileChoice].Key);
                            await sw.WriteLineAsync(
                                "This is a sample file for uploading to a bucket.");
                        }
                        await
_s3ActionsWrapper.UploadFileAsync(allFiles[fileChoice].BucketName,
allFiles[fileChoice].Key, allFiles[fileChoice].Key);
                        break;
                    }
                case 4:
                    {
```

```
                        var allFiles = await ListBucketsAndObjects(true);
                        Console.WriteLine("\nEnter the number of the object and
bucket to view:");
                        var fileChoice = GetChoiceResponse(null, allFiles.Select(f
=> f.Key).ToArray());
                        await
_s3ActionsWrapper.GetObjectRetention(allFiles[fileChoice].BucketName,
allFiles[fileChoice].Key);
                        await
_s3ActionsWrapper.GetBucketObjectLockConfiguration(allFiles[fileChoice].BucketName);
                        break;
                    }
                case 5:
                    {
                        var allFiles = await ListBucketsAndObjects(true);
                        Console.WriteLine("\nEnter the number of the object to
view:");
                        var fileChoice = GetChoiceResponse(null, allFiles.Select(f
=> f.Key).ToArray());
                        await
_s3ActionsWrapper.GetObjectLegalHold(allFiles[fileChoice].BucketName,
allFiles[fileChoice].Key);
                        break;
                    }
            }
        }
        return true;
    }

    // <summary>
    /// Clean up the resources from the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to run as interactive.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> Cleanup(bool interactive)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        if (!interactive || GetYesNoResponse("Do you want to clean up all files and
buckets? (y/n) "))
        {
            // Remove all locks and delete all buckets and objects.
            var allFiles = await ListBucketsAndObjects(false);
            foreach (var fileInfo in allFiles)
```

```
            {
                // Check for a legal hold.
                var legalHold = await
_s3ActionsWrapper.GetObjectLegalHold(fileInfo.BucketName, fileInfo.Key);
                if (legalHold?.Status?.Value == ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus.On)
                {
                    await
_s3ActionsWrapper.ModifyObjectLegalHold(fileInfo.BucketName, fileInfo.Key,
ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus.Off);
                }

                // Check for a retention period.
                var retention = await
_s3ActionsWrapper.GetObjectRetention(fileInfo.BucketName, fileInfo.Key);
                var hasRetentionPeriod = retention?.Mode ==
ObjectLockRetentionMode.Governance && retention.RetainUntilDate >
DateTime.UtcNow.Date;
                await _s3ActionsWrapper.DeleteObjectFromBucket(fileInfo.BucketName,
fileInfo.Key, hasRetentionPeriod, fileInfo.VersionId);
            }

            foreach (var bucketName in bucketNames)
            {
                await _s3ActionsWrapper.DeleteBucketByName(bucketName);
            }

        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Ok, we'll leave the resources intact.\n" +
                "Don't forget to delete them when you're done with them or you might
incur unexpected charges."
            );
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Helper method to get a yes or no response from the user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="question">The question string to print on the console.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>True if the user responds with a yes.</returns>
    private static bool GetYesNoResponse(string question)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(question);
        var ynResponse = Console.ReadLine();
        var response = ynResponse != null && ynResponse.Equals("y",
 StringComparison.InvariantCultureIgnoreCase);
        return response;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Helper method to get a choice response from the user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="question">The question string to print on the console.</param>
    /// <param name="choices">The choices to print on the console.</param>
    /// <returns>The index of the selected choice</returns>
    private static int GetChoiceResponse(string? question, string[] choices)
    {
        if (question != null)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(question);

            for (int i = 0; i < choices.Length; i++)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {choices[i]}");
            }
        }

        var choiceNumber = 0;
        while (choiceNumber < 1 || choiceNumber > choices.Length)
        {
            var choice = Console.ReadLine();
            Int32.TryParse(choice, out choiceNumber);
        }

        return choiceNumber - 1;
    }
}
```

S3 함수의 래퍼 클래스입니다.

```
using System.Net;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration;

namespace S3ObjectLockScenario;

/// <summary>
/// Encapsulate the Amazon S3 operations.
/// </summary>
public class S3ActionsWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonS3 _amazonS3;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the S3ActionsWrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonS3">The injected S3 client.</param>
    public S3ActionsWrapper(IAmazonS3 amazonS3, IConfiguration configuration)
    {
        _amazonS3 = amazonS3;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new Amazon S3 bucket with object lock actions.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket to create.</param>
    /// <param name="enableObjectLock">True to enable object lock on the bucket.</
param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateBucketWithObjectLock(string bucketName, bool
 enableObjectLock)
    {
        Console.WriteLine($"\tCreating bucket {bucketName} with object lock
 {enableObjectLock}.");
        try
        {
            var request = new PutBucketRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                UseClientRegion = true,
                ObjectLockEnabledForBucket = enableObjectLock,
            };
```

```
            var response = await _amazonS3.PutBucketAsync(request);

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Error creating bucket: '{ex.Message}'");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Enable object lock on an existing bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket to modify.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> EnableObjectLockOnBucket(string bucketName)
    {
        try
        {
            // First, enable Versioning on the bucket.
            await _amazonS3.PutBucketVersioningAsync(new
PutBucketVersioningRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                VersioningConfig = new S3BucketVersioningConfig()
                {
                    EnableMfaDelete = false,
                    Status = VersionStatus.Enabled
                }
            });

            var request = new PutObjectLockConfigurationRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                ObjectLockConfiguration = new ObjectLockConfiguration()
                {
                    ObjectLockEnabled = new ObjectLockEnabled("Enabled"),
                },
            };

            var response = await _amazonS3.PutObjectLockConfigurationAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tAdded an object lock policy to bucket
{bucketName}.");
```

```
            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Error modifying object lock: '{ex.Message}'");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set or modify a retention period on an object in an S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The key of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="retention">The retention mode.</param>
    /// <param name="retainUntilDate">The date retention expires.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> ModifyObjectRetentionPeriod(string bucketName,
        string objectKey, ObjectLockRetentionMode retention, DateTime
retainUntilDate)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new PutObjectRetentionRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = objectKey,
                Retention = new ObjectLockRetention()
                {
                    Mode = retention,
                    RetainUntilDate = retainUntilDate
                }
            };

            var response = await _amazonS3.PutObjectRetentionAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tSet retention for {objectKey} in {bucketName}
until {retainUntilDate:d}.");
            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tError modifying retention period:
'{ex.Message}'");
            return false;
```

```
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set or modify a retention period on an S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket to modify.</param>
    /// <param name="retention">The retention mode.</param>
    /// <param name="retainUntilDate">The date for retention until.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> ModifyBucketDefaultRetention(string bucketName, bool
enableObjectLock, ObjectLockRetentionMode retention, DateTime retainUntilDate)
    {
        var enabledString = enableObjectLock ? "Enabled" : "Disabled";
        var timeDifference = retainUntilDate.Subtract(DateTime.Now);
        try
        {
            // First, enable Versioning on the bucket.
            await _amazonS3.PutBucketVersioningAsync(new
PutBucketVersioningRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                VersioningConfig = new S3BucketVersioningConfig()
                {
                    EnableMfaDelete = false,
                    Status = VersionStatus.Enabled
                }
            });

            var request = new PutObjectLockConfigurationRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                ObjectLockConfiguration = new ObjectLockConfiguration()
                {
                    ObjectLockEnabled = new ObjectLockEnabled(enabledString),
                    Rule = new ObjectLockRule()
                    {
                        DefaultRetention = new DefaultRetention()
                        {
                            Mode = retention,
                            Days = timeDifference.Days // Can be specified in days
or years but not both.
                        }
                    }
```

```
                }
            };

            var response = await _amazonS3.PutObjectLockConfigurationAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tAdded a default retention to bucket
{bucketName}.");
            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tError modifying object lock: '{ex.Message}'");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the retention period for an S3 object.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The object key.</param>
    /// <returns>The object retention details.</returns>
    public async Task<ObjectLockRetention> GetObjectRetention(string bucketName,
        string objectKey)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new GetObjectRetentionRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = objectKey
            };

            var response = await _amazonS3.GetObjectRetentionAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tObject retention for {objectKey} in {bucketName}:
" +
                              $"\n\t{response.Retention.Mode} until
{response.Retention.RetainUntilDate:d}.");
            return response.Retention;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tUnable to fetch object lock retention:
'{ex.Message}'");
            return new ObjectLockRetention();
```

```
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set or modify a legal hold on an object in an S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The key of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="holdStatus">The On or Off status for the legal hold.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> ModifyObjectLegalHold(string bucketName,
        string objectKey, ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus holdStatus)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new PutObjectLegalHoldRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = objectKey,
                LegalHold = new ObjectLockLegalHold()
                {
                    Status = holdStatus
                }
            };

            var response = await _amazonS3.PutObjectLegalHoldAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tModified legal hold for {objectKey} in
{bucketName}.");
            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tError modifying legal hold: '{ex.Message}'");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the legal hold details for an S3 object.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The object key.</param>
    /// <returns>The object legal hold details.</returns>
    public async Task<ObjectLockLegalHold> GetObjectLegalHold(string bucketName,
```

```
        string objectKey)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new GetObjectLegalHoldRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = objectKey
            };

            var response = await _amazonS3.GetObjectLegalHoldAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tObject legal hold for {objectKey} in {bucketName}:
" +
                              $"\n\tStatus: {response.LegalHold.Status}");
            return response.LegalHold;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tUnable to fetch legal hold: '{ex.Message}'");
            return new ObjectLockLegalHold();
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the object lock configuration details for an S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket to get details.</param>
    /// <returns>The bucket's object lock configuration details.</returns>
    public async Task<ObjectLockConfiguration>
GetBucketObjectLockConfiguration(string bucketName)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new GetObjectLockConfigurationRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName
            };

            var response = await _amazonS3.GetObjectLockConfigurationAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tBucket object lock config for {bucketName} in
{bucketName}: " +
                              $"\n\tEnabled:
{response.ObjectLockConfiguration.ObjectLockEnabled}" +
```

```
                                $"\n\tRule:
{response.ObjectLockConfiguration.Rule?.DefaultRetention}");

            return response.ObjectLockConfiguration;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tUnable to fetch object lock config:
'{ex.Message}'");
            return new ObjectLockConfiguration();
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Upload a file from the local computer to an Amazon S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The Amazon S3 bucket to use.</param>
    /// <param name="objectName">The object to upload.</param>
    /// <param name="filePath">The path, including file name, of the object to
upload.</param>
    /// <returns>True if success.<returns>
    public async Task<bool> UploadFileAsync(string bucketName, string objectName,
string filePath)
    {
        var request = new PutObjectRequest
        {
            BucketName = bucketName,
            Key = objectName,
            FilePath = filePath,
            ChecksumAlgorithm = ChecksumAlgorithm.SHA256
        };

        var response = await _amazonS3.PutObjectAsync(request);
        if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tSuccessfully uploaded {objectName} to
{bucketName}.");
            return true;
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tCould not upload {objectName} to {bucketName}.");
            return false;
        }
```

```
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List bucket objects and versions.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The Amazon S3 bucket to use.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of objects and versions.</returns>
    public async Task<ListVersionsResponse> ListBucketObjectsAndVersions(string
 bucketName)
    {
        var request = new ListVersionsRequest()
        {
            BucketName = bucketName
        };

        var response = await _amazonS3.ListVersionsAsync(request);
        return response;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an object from a specific bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The Amazon S3 bucket to use.</param>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The key of the object to delete.</param>
    /// <param name="hasRetention">True if the object has retention settings.</
param>
    /// <param name="versionId">Optional versionId.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteObjectFromBucket(string bucketName, string
 objectKey, bool hasRetention, string? versionId = null)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new DeleteObjectRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = objectKey,
                VersionId = versionId,
            };
            if (hasRetention)
            {
                // Set the BypassGovernanceRetention header
                // if the file has retention settings.
                request.BypassGovernanceRetention = true;
```

```
            }
            await _amazonS3.DeleteObjectAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"Deleted {objectKey} in {bucketName}.");
            return true;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tUnable to delete object {objectKey} in bucket
 {bucketName}: " + ex.Message);
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a specific bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The Amazon S3 bucket to use.</param>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The key of the object to delete.</param>
    /// <param name="versionId">Optional versionId.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteBucketByName(string bucketName)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new DeleteBucketRequest() { BucketName = bucketName, };
            var response = await _amazonS3.DeleteBucketAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDelete for {bucketName} complete.");
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tUnable to delete bucket {bucketName}: " +
 ex.Message);
            return false;
        }

    }

}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.

- GetObjectLegalHold
- GetObjectLockConfiguration
- GetObjectRetention
- PutObjectLegalHold
- PutObjectLockConfiguration
- PutObjectRetention

조건부 요청 수행

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon S3 요청에 사전 조건을 추가하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon S3 조건부 요청 기능을 보여주는 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
using Amazon.S3;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration;
using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Debug;

namespace S3ConditionalRequestsScenario;

public static class S3ConditionalRequestsScenario
{
    /*
    Before running this .NET code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

    This example demonstrates the use of conditional requests for S3 operations.
```

```
   You can use conditional requests to add preconditions to S3 read requests to
return or copy
   an object based on its Entity tag (ETag), or last modified date.
   You can use a conditional write requests to prevent overwrites by ensuring
   there is no existing object with the same key.
  */

   public static S3ActionsWrapper _s3ActionsWrapper = null!;
   public static IConfiguration _configuration = null!;
   public static string _resourcePrefix = null!;
   public static string _sourceBucketName = null!;
   public static string _destinationBucketName = null!;
   public static string _sampleObjectKey = null!;
   public static string _sampleObjectEtag = null!;
   public static bool _interactive = true;


   public static async Task Main(string[] args)
   {
       // Set up dependency injection for the Amazon service.
       using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
           .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
               logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                   .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                   .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
           .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
               services.AddAWSService<IAmazonS3>()
                   .AddTransient<S3ActionsWrapper>()
           )
           .Build();

       _configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
           .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
           .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load settings from .json file.
           .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
               true) // Optionally, load local settings.
           .Build();

       ServicesSetup(host);

       try
       {
           Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
```

```
            Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3)
Conditional Requests Feature Scenario.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            ConfigurationSetup();
            _sampleObjectEtag = await Setup(_sourceBucketName,
_destinationBucketName, _sampleObjectKey);

            await DisplayDemoChoices(_sourceBucketName, _destinationBucketName,
_sampleObjectKey, _sampleObjectEtag, 0);

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Cleaning up resources.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            await Cleanup(true);

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Amazon S3 Conditional Requests Feature Scenario is
complete.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine($"There was a problem: {ex.Message}");
            await CleanupScenario(_sourceBucketName, _destinationBucketName);
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the services for use within the console application.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="host">The services host.</param>
    private static void ServicesSetup(IHost host)
    {
        _s3ActionsWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<S3ActionsWrapper>();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Any setup operations needed.
    /// </summary>
    public static void ConfigurationSetup()
    {
        _resourcePrefix = _configuration["resourcePrefix"] ?? "dotnet-example";
```

```
        _sourceBucketName = _resourcePrefix + "-source";
        _destinationBucketName = _resourcePrefix + "-dest";
        _sampleObjectKey = _resourcePrefix + "-sample-object.txt";
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Sets up the scenario by creating a source and destination bucket, and
 uploading a test file to the source bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="sourceBucket">The name of the source bucket.</param>
    /// <param name="destBucket">The name of the destination bucket.</param>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The name of the test file to add to the source
 bucket.</param>
    /// <returns>The ETag of the uploaded test file.</returns>
    public static async Task<string> Setup(string sourceBucket, string destBucket,
 string objectKey)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nFor this scenario, we will use the AWS SDK for .NET to create several
 S3\n" +
            "buckets and files to demonstrate working with S3 conditional requests.
\n" +
            "This example demonstrates the use of conditional requests for S3
 operations.\r\n" +
            "You can use conditional requests to add preconditions to S3 read
 requests to return or copy\r\n" +
            "an object based on its Entity tag (ETag), or last modified date. \r\n"
 +
            "You can use a conditional write requests to prevent overwrites by
 ensuring \r\n" +
            "there is no existing object with the same key. \r\n\r\n" +
            "This example will allow you to perform conditional reads\r\n" +
            "and writes that will succeed or fail based on your selected options.\r
\n\r\n" +
            "Sample buckets and a sample object will be created as part of the
 example.");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter when you are ready to start.");
        if (_interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();

        await _s3ActionsWrapper.CreateBucketWithName(sourceBucket);
```

```
        await _s3ActionsWrapper.CreateBucketWithName(destBucket);

        var eTag = await _s3ActionsWrapper.PutObjectConditional(objectKey,
 sourceBucket,
            "Test file content.");

        return eTag;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Cleans up the scenario by deleting the source and destination buckets.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="sourceBucket">The name of the source bucket.</param>
    /// <param name="destBucket">The name of the destination bucket.</param>
    public static async Task CleanupScenario(string sourceBucket, string destBucket)
    {
        await _s3ActionsWrapper.CleanupBucketByName(sourceBucket);
        await _s3ActionsWrapper.CleanupBucketByName(destBucket);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Displays a list of the objects in the test buckets.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="sourceBucket">The name of the source bucket.</param>
    /// <param name="destBucket">The name of the destination bucket.</param>
    public static async Task DisplayBuckets(string sourceBucket, string destBucket)
    {
        await _s3ActionsWrapper.ListBucketContentsByName(sourceBucket);
        await _s3ActionsWrapper.ListBucketContentsByName(destBucket);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Displays the menu of conditional request options for the user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="sourceBucket">The name of the source bucket.</param>
    /// <param name="destBucket">The name of the destination bucket.</param>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The key of the test object in the source bucket.</
param>
    /// <param name="etag">The ETag of the test object in the source bucket.</param>
    public static async Task DisplayDemoChoices(string sourceBucket, string
 destBucket, string objectKey, string etag, int defaultChoice)
    {
        var actions = new[]
        {
```

```
            "Print a list of bucket items.",
            "Perform a conditional read.",
            "Perform a conditional copy.",
            "Perform a conditional write.",
            "Clean up and exit."
        };

        var conditions = new[]
        {
            "If-Match: using the object's ETag. This condition should succeed.",
            "If-None-Match: using the object's ETag. This condition should fail.",
            "If-Modified-Since: using yesterday's date. This condition should
succeed.",
            "If-Unmodified-Since: using yesterday's date. This condition should
fail."
        };

        var conditionTypes = new[]
        {
            S3ConditionType.IfMatch,
            S3ConditionType.IfNoneMatch,
            S3ConditionType.IfModifiedSince,
            S3ConditionType.IfUnmodifiedSince,
        };

        var yesterdayDate = DateTime.UtcNow.AddDays(-1);

        int choice;
        while ((choice = GetChoiceResponse("\nExplore the S3 conditional request
features by selecting one of the following choices:", actions, defaultChoice)) !=
4)
        {
            switch (choice)
            {
                case 0:
                    Console.WriteLine("Listing the objects and buckets.");
                    await DisplayBuckets(sourceBucket, destBucket);
                    break;
                case 1:
                    int conditionTypeIndex = GetChoiceResponse("Perform a
conditional read:", conditions, 1);
                    if (conditionTypeIndex == 0 || conditionTypeIndex == 1)
                    {
```

```
                        await _s3ActionsWrapper.GetObjectConditional(objectKey,
sourceBucket, conditionTypes[conditionTypeIndex], null, _sampleObjectEtag);
                    }
                    else if (conditionTypeIndex == 2 || conditionTypeIndex == 3)
                    {
                        await _s3ActionsWrapper.GetObjectConditional(objectKey,
sourceBucket, conditionTypes[conditionTypeIndex], yesterdayDate);
                    }
                    break;
                case 2:
                    int copyConditionTypeIndex = GetChoiceResponse("Perform a
conditional copy:", conditions, 1);
                    string destKey = GetStringResponse("Enter an object key:",
"sampleObjectKey");
                    if (copyConditionTypeIndex == 0 || copyConditionTypeIndex == 1)
                    {
                        await _s3ActionsWrapper.CopyObjectConditional(objectKey,
destKey, sourceBucket, destBucket, conditionTypes[copyConditionTypeIndex], null,
etag);
                    }
                    else if (copyConditionTypeIndex == 2 || copyConditionTypeIndex
== 3)
                    {
                        await _s3ActionsWrapper.CopyObjectConditional(objectKey,
destKey, sourceBucket, destBucket, conditionTypes[copyConditionTypeIndex],
yesterdayDate);
                    }
                    break;
                case 3:
                    Console.WriteLine("Perform a conditional write using IfNoneMatch
condition on the object key.");
                    Console.WriteLine("If the key is a duplicate, the write will
fail.");
                    string newObjectKey = GetStringResponse("Enter an object key:",
"newObjectKey");
                    await _s3ActionsWrapper.PutObjectConditional(newObjectKey,
sourceBucket, "Conditional write example data.");
                    break;
            }

            if (!_interactive)
            {
                break;
            }
```

```
        }

        Console.WriteLine("Proceeding to cleanup.");
    }

    // <summary>
    /// Clean up the resources from the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to run as interactive.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> Cleanup(bool interactive)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        if (!interactive || GetYesNoResponse("Do you want to clean up all files and
buckets? (y/n) "))
        {
            await _s3ActionsWrapper.CleanUpBucketByName(_sourceBucketName);
            await _s3ActionsWrapper.CleanUpBucketByName(_destinationBucketName);

        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Ok, we'll leave the resources intact.\n" +
                "Don't forget to delete them when you're done with them or you might
incur unexpected charges."
            );
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Helper method to get a yes or no response from the user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="question">The question string to print on the console.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the user responds with a yes.</returns>
    private static bool GetYesNoResponse(string question)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(question);
        var ynResponse = Console.ReadLine();
```

```
        var response = ynResponse != null && ynResponse.Equals("y",
 StringComparison.InvariantCultureIgnoreCase);
        return response;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Helper method to get a choice response from the user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="question">The question string to print on the console.</param>
    /// <param name="choices">The choices to print on the console.</param>
    /// <returns>The index of the selected choice</returns>
    private static int GetChoiceResponse(string? question, string[] choices, int
 defaultChoice)
    {
        if (question != null)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(question);

            for (int i = 0; i < choices.Length; i++)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {choices[i]}");
            }
        }

        if (!_interactive)
            return defaultChoice;

        var choiceNumber = 0;
        while (choiceNumber < 1 || choiceNumber > choices.Length)
        {
            var choice = Console.ReadLine();
            Int32.TryParse(choice, out choiceNumber);
        }

        return choiceNumber - 1;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get a string response from the user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="question">The question to print.</param>
    /// <param name="defaultAnswer">A default answer to use when not interactive.</
param>
    /// <returns>The string response.</returns>
```

```
    public static string GetStringResponse(string? question, string defaultAnswer)
    {
        string? answer = "";
        if (_interactive)
        {
            do
            {
                Console.WriteLine(question);
                answer = Console.ReadLine();
            } while (string.IsNullOrWhiteSpace(answer));
        }
        else
        {
            answer = defaultAnswer;
        }

        return answer;
    }
}
```

S3 함수의 래퍼 클래스입니다.

```
using System.Net;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;

namespace S3ConditionalRequestsScenario;

/// <summary>
/// Encapsulate the Amazon S3 operations.
/// </summary>
public class S3ActionsWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonS3 _amazonS3;
    private readonly ILogger<S3ActionsWrapper> _logger;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the S3ActionsWrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonS3">The injected S3 client.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="logger">The class logger.</param>
    public S3ActionsWrapper(IAmazonS3 amazonS3, ILogger<S3ActionsWrapper> logger)
    {
        _amazonS3 = amazonS3;
        _logger = logger;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieves an object from Amazon S3 with a conditional request.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The key of the object to retrieve.</param>
    /// <param name="sourceBucket">The source bucket of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="conditionType">The type of condition: 'IfMatch', 'IfNoneMatch',
 'IfModifiedSince', 'IfUnmodifiedSince'.</param>
    /// <param name="conditionDateValue">The value to use for the condition for
 dates.</param>
    /// <param name="etagConditionalValue">The value to use for the condition for
 etags.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the conditional read is successful, False otherwise.</
returns>
    public async Task<bool> GetObjectConditional(string objectKey, string
 sourceBucket,
        S3ConditionType conditionType, DateTime? conditionDateValue = null, string?
 etagConditionalValue = null)
    {
        try
        {
            var getObjectRequest = new GetObjectRequest
            {
                BucketName = sourceBucket,
                Key = objectKey
            };

            switch (conditionType)
            {
                case S3ConditionType.IfMatch:
                    getObjectRequest.EtagToMatch = etagConditionalValue;
                    break;
                case S3ConditionType.IfNoneMatch:
                    getObjectRequest.EtagToNotMatch = etagConditionalValue;
                    break;
                case S3ConditionType.IfModifiedSince:
                    getObjectRequest.ModifiedSinceDateUtc =
 conditionDateValue.GetValueOrDefault();
```

```
                    break;
                case S3ConditionType.IfUnmodifiedSince:
                    getObjectRequest.UnmodifiedSinceDateUtc =
conditionDateValue.GetValueOrDefault();
                    break;
                default:
                    throw new ArgumentOutOfRangeException(nameof(conditionType),
conditionType, null);
            }

            var response = await _amazonS3.GetObjectAsync(getObjectRequest);
            var sampleBytes = new byte[20];
            await response.ResponseStream.ReadAsync(sampleBytes, 0, 20);
            _logger.LogInformation($"Conditional read successful. Here are the first
20 bytes of the object:\n{System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetString(sampleBytes)}");
            return true;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception e)
        {
            if (e.ErrorCode == "PreconditionFailed")
            {
                _logger.LogError("Conditional read failed: Precondition failed");
            }
            else if (e.ErrorCode == "NotModified")
            {
                _logger.LogError("Conditional read failed: Object not modified");
            }
            else
            {
                _logger.LogError($"Unexpected error: {e.ErrorCode}");
                throw;
            }
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Uploads an object to Amazon S3 with a conditional request. Prevents
overwrite using an IfNoneMatch condition for the object key.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The key of the object to upload.</param>
    /// <param name="bucket">The source bucket of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="content">The content to upload as a string.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>The ETag if the conditional write is successful, empty otherwise.</
returns>
    public async Task<string> PutObjectConditional(string objectKey, string bucket,
 string content)
    {
        try
        {
            var putObjectRequest = new PutObjectRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucket,
                Key = objectKey,
                ContentBody = content,
                IfNoneMatch = "*"
            };

            var putResult = await _amazonS3.PutObjectAsync(putObjectRequest);
            _logger.LogInformation($"Conditional write successful for key
 {objectKey} in bucket {bucket}.");
            return putResult.ETag;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception e)
        {
            if (e.ErrorCode == "PreconditionFailed")
            {
                _logger.LogError("Conditional write failed: Precondition failed");
            }
            else
            {
                _logger.LogError($"Unexpected error: {e.ErrorCode}");
                throw;
            }
            return string.Empty;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Copies an object from one Amazon S3 bucket to another with a conditional
 request.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="sourceKey">The key of the source object to copy.</param>
    /// <param name="destKey">The key of the destination object.</param>
    /// <param name="sourceBucket">The source bucket of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="destBucket">The destination bucket of the object.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="conditionType">The type of condition to apply, e.g.
 'CopySourceIfMatch', 'CopySourceIfNoneMatch', 'CopySourceIfModifiedSince',
 'CopySourceIfUnmodifiedSince'.</param>
    /// <param name="conditionDateValue">The value to use for the condition for
 dates.</param>
    /// <param name="etagConditionalValue">The value to use for the condition for
 etags.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the conditional copy is successful, False otherwise.</
returns>
    public async Task<bool> CopyObjectConditional(string sourceKey, string destKey,
 string sourceBucket, string destBucket,
        S3ConditionType conditionType, DateTime? conditionDateValue = null, string?
 etagConditionalValue = null)
    {
        try
        {
            var copyObjectRequest = new CopyObjectRequest
            {
                DestinationBucket = destBucket,
                DestinationKey = destKey,
                SourceBucket = sourceBucket,
                SourceKey = sourceKey
            };

            switch (conditionType)
            {
                case S3ConditionType.IfMatch:
                    copyObjectRequest.ETagToMatch = etagConditionalValue;
                    break;
                case S3ConditionType.IfNoneMatch:
                    copyObjectRequest.ETagToNotMatch = etagConditionalValue;
                    break;
                case S3ConditionType.IfModifiedSince:
                    copyObjectRequest.ModifiedSinceDateUtc =
 conditionDateValue.GetValueOrDefault();
                    break;
                case S3ConditionType.IfUnmodifiedSince:
                    copyObjectRequest.UnmodifiedSinceDateUtc =
 conditionDateValue.GetValueOrDefault();
                    break;
                default:
                    throw new ArgumentOutOfRangeException(nameof(conditionType),
 conditionType, null);
            }
```

```
            await _amazonS3.CopyObjectAsync(copyObjectRequest);
            _logger.LogInformation($"Conditional copy successful for key {destKey}
in bucket {destBucket}.");
            return true;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception e)
        {
            if (e.ErrorCode == "PreconditionFailed")
            {
                _logger.LogError("Conditional copy failed: Precondition failed");
            }
            else if (e.ErrorCode == "304")
            {
                _logger.LogError("Conditional copy failed: Object not modified");
            }
            else
            {
                _logger.LogError($"Unexpected error: {e.ErrorCode}");
                throw;
            }
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new Amazon S3 bucket with a specified name and check that the
bucket is ready.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket to create.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateBucketWithName(string bucketName)
    {
        Console.WriteLine($"\tCreating bucket {bucketName}.");
        try
        {
            var request = new PutBucketRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                UseClientRegion = true
            };

            await _amazonS3.PutBucketAsync(request);
            var bucketReady = false;
```

```
            var retries = 5;
            while (!bucketReady && retries > 0)
            {
                Thread.Sleep(5000);
                bucketReady = await
Amazon.S3.Util.AmazonS3Util.DoesS3BucketExistV2Async(_amazonS3, bucketName);
                retries--;
            }

            return bucketReady;
        }
        catch (BucketAlreadyExistsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Bucket already exists: '{ex.Message}'");
            return true;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Error creating bucket: '{ex.Message}'");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Cleans up objects and deletes the bucket by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task CleanupBucketByName(string bucketName)
    {
        try
        {
            var listObjectsResponse = await _amazonS3.ListObjectsV2Async(new
ListObjectsV2Request { BucketName = bucketName });
            foreach (var obj in listObjectsResponse.S3Objects)
            {
                await _amazonS3.DeleteObjectAsync(new DeleteObjectRequest
{ BucketName = bucketName, Key = obj.Key });
            }
            await _amazonS3.DeleteBucketAsync(new DeleteBucketRequest { BucketName =
bucketName });
            Console.WriteLine($"Cleaned up bucket: {bucketName}.");
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception e)
```

```
        {
            if (e.ErrorCode == "NoSuchBucket")
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Bucket {bucketName} does not exist, skipping
cleanup.");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error deleting bucket: {e.ErrorCode}");
                throw;
            }
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List the contents of the bucket with their ETag.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task<List<S3Object>> ListBucketContentsByName(string bucketName)
    {
        var results = new List<S3Object>();
        try
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\t Items in bucket {bucketName}");
            var listObjectsResponse = await _amazonS3.ListObjectsV2Async(new
ListObjectsV2Request { BucketName = bucketName });
            if (listObjectsResponse.S3Objects.Count == 0)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("\t\tNo objects found.");
            }
            else
            {
                foreach (var obj in listObjectsResponse.S3Objects)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"\t\t object: {obj.Key} ETag {obj.ETag}");
                }
            }
            results = listObjectsResponse.S3Objects;

        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception e)
        {
            if (e.ErrorCode == "NoSuchBucket")
```

```
            {
                _logger.LogError($"Bucket {bucketName} does not exist.");
            }
            else
            {
                _logger.LogError($"Error listing bucket and objects:
{e.ErrorCode}");
                throw;
            }
        }

        return results;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an object from a specific bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The Amazon S3 bucket to use.</param>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The key of the object to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteObjectFromBucket(string bucketName, string
objectKey)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new DeleteObjectRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = objectKey
            };
            await _amazonS3.DeleteObjectAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"Deleted {objectKey} in {bucketName}.");
            return true;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tUnable to delete object {objectKey} in bucket
{bucketName}: " + ex.Message);
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a specific bucket by deleting the objects and then the bucket itself.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The Amazon S3 bucket to use.</param>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The key of the object to delete.</param>
    /// <param name="versionId">Optional versionId.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CleanUpBucketByName(string bucketName)
    {
        try
        {
            var allFiles = await ListBucketContentsByName(bucketName);

            foreach (var fileInfo in allFiles)
            {
                await DeleteObjectFromBucket(fileInfo.BucketName, fileInfo.Key);
            }

            var request = new DeleteBucketRequest() { BucketName = bucketName, };
            var response = await _amazonS3.DeleteBucketAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDelete for {bucketName} complete.");
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tUnable to delete bucket {bucketName}: " +
 ex.Message);
            return false;
        }

    }

}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CopyObject
  - GetObject
  - PutObject

액세스 제어 목록(ACL) 관리

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon S3 버킷의 액세스 제어 목록(ACL)을 관리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;

/// <summary>
/// This example shows how to manage Amazon Simple Storage Service
/// (Amazon S3) access control lists (ACLs) to control Amazon S3 bucket
/// access.
/// </summary>
public class ManageACLs
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        string bucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket1";
        string newBucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket2";
        string keyName = "sample-object.txt";
        string emailAddress = "someone@example.com";

        // If the AWS Region where your bucket is located is different from
        // the Region defined for the default user, pass the Amazon S3 bucket's
        // name to the client constructor. It should look like this:
        // RegionEndpoint bucketRegion = RegionEndpoint.USEast1;
        IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client();

        await TestBucketObjectACLsAsync(client, bucketName, newBucketName,
keyName, emailAddress);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Creates a new Amazon S3 bucket with a canned ACL, then retrieves the ACL
    /// information and then adds a new ACL to one of the objects in the
    /// Amazon S3 bucket.
```

```
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
call
        /// methods to create a bucket, get an ACL, and add a different ACL to
        /// one of the objects.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">A string representing the original Amazon S3
        /// bucket name.</param>
        /// <param name="newBucketName">A string representing the name of the
        /// new bucket that will be created.</param>
        /// <param name="keyName">A string representing the key name of an Amazon S3
        /// object for which we will change the ACL.</param>
        /// <param name="emailAddress">A string representing the email address
        /// belonging to the person to whom access to the Amazon S3 bucket will be
        /// granted.</param>
        public static async Task TestBucketObjectACLsAsync(
            IAmazonS3 client,
            string bucketName,
            string newBucketName,
            string keyName,
            string emailAddress)
        {
            try
            {
                // Create a new Amazon S3 bucket and specify canned ACL.
                var success = await CreateBucketWithCannedACLAsync(client,
newBucketName);

                // Get the ACL on a bucket.
                await GetBucketACLAsync(client, bucketName);

                // Add (replace) the ACL on an object in a bucket.
                await AddACLToExistingObjectAsync(client, bucketName, keyName,
emailAddress);
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception amazonS3Exception)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Exception: {amazonS3Exception.Message}");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Creates a new Amazon S3 bucket with a canned ACL attached.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized client object used to call
```

```
        /// PutBucketAsync.</param>
        /// <param name="newBucketName">A string representing the name of the
        /// new Amazon S3 bucket.</param>
        /// <returns>Returns a boolean value indicating success or failure.</
returns>
        public static async Task<bool> CreateBucketWithCannedACLAsync(IAmazonS3
 client, string newBucketName)
        {
            var request = new PutBucketRequest()
            {
                BucketName = newBucketName,
                BucketRegion = S3Region.EUWest1,

                // Add a canned ACL.
                CannedACL = S3CannedACL.LogDeliveryWrite,
            };

            var response = await client.PutBucketAsync(request);
            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }


        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieves the ACL associated with the Amazon S3 bucket name in the
        /// bucketName parameter.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized client object used to call
        /// PutBucketAsync.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The Amazon S3 bucket for which we want to get
 the
        /// ACL list.</param>
        /// <returns>Returns an S3AccessControlList returned from the call to
        /// GetACLAsync.</returns>
        public static async Task<S3AccessControlList> GetBucketACLAsync(IAmazonS3
 client, string bucketName)
        {
            GetACLResponse response = await client.GetACLAsync(new GetACLRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
            });

            return response.AccessControlList;
        }
```

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Adds a new ACL to an existing object in the Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized client object used to call
        /// PutBucketAsync.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">A string representing the name of the Amazon S3
        /// bucket containing the object to which we want to apply a new ACL.</
param>
        /// <param name="keyName">A string representing the name of the object
        /// to which we want to apply the new ACL.</param>
        /// <param name="emailAddress">The email address of the person to whom
        /// we will be applying to whom access will be granted.</param>
        public static async Task AddACLToExistingObjectAsync(IAmazonS3 client,
 string bucketName, string keyName, string emailAddress)
        {
            // Retrieve the ACL for an object.
            GetACLResponse aclResponse = await client.GetACLAsync(new GetACLRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = keyName,
            });

            S3AccessControlList acl = aclResponse.AccessControlList;

            // Retrieve the owner.
            Owner owner = acl.Owner;

            // Clear existing grants.
            acl.Grants.Clear();

            // Add a grant to reset the owner's full permission
            // (the previous clear statement removed all permissions).
            var fullControlGrant = new S3Grant
            {
                Grantee = new S3Grantee { CanonicalUser = acl.Owner.Id },
            };
            acl.AddGrant(fullControlGrant.Grantee, S3Permission.FULL_CONTROL);

            // Specify email to identify grantee for granting permissions.
            var grantUsingEmail = new S3Grant
            {
                Grantee = new S3Grantee { EmailAddress = emailAddress },
```

```
                Permission = S3Permission.WRITE_ACP,
            };

            // Specify log delivery group as grantee.
            var grantLogDeliveryGroup = new S3Grant
            {
                Grantee = new S3Grantee { URI = "http://acs.amazonaws.com/groups/s3/
LogDelivery" },
                Permission = S3Permission.WRITE,
            };

            // Create a new ACL.
            var newAcl = new S3AccessControlList
            {
                Grants = new List<S3Grant> { grantUsingEmail,
 grantLogDeliveryGroup },
                Owner = owner,
            };

            // Set the new ACL. We're throwing away the response here.
            _ = await client.PutACLAsync(new PutACLRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = keyName,
                AccessControlList = newAcl,
            });
        }

    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - GetBucketAcl
  - GetObjectAcl
  - PutBucketAcl
  - PutObjectAcl

멀티파트 복사 수행

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon S3 객체의 멀티파트 복사를 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;

/// <summary>
/// This example shows how to perform a multi-part copy from one Amazon
/// Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket to another.
/// </summary>
public class MPUapiCopyObj
{
    private const string SourceBucket = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket1";
    private const string TargetBucket = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket2";
    private const string SourceObjectKey = "example.mov";
    private const string TargetObjectKey = "copied_video_file.mov";

    /// <summary>
    /// This method starts the multi-part upload.
    /// </summary>
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var s3Client = new AmazonS3Client();
        Console.WriteLine("Copying object...");
        await MPUCopyObjectAsync(s3Client);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// This method uses the passed client object to perform a multipart
    /// copy operation.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="client">An Amazon S3 client object that will be used
    /// to perform the copy.</param>
    public static async Task MPUCopyObjectAsync(AmazonS3Client client)
```

```
        {
            // Create a list to store the copy part responses.
            var copyResponses = new List<CopyPartResponse>();

            // Setup information required to initiate the multipart upload.
            var initiateRequest = new InitiateMultipartUploadRequest
            {
                BucketName = TargetBucket,
                Key = TargetObjectKey,
            };

            // Initiate the upload.
            InitiateMultipartUploadResponse initResponse =
                await client.InitiateMultipartUploadAsync(initiateRequest);

            // Save the upload ID.
            string uploadId = initResponse.UploadId;

            try
            {
                // Get the size of the object.
                var metadataRequest = new GetObjectMetadataRequest
                {
                    BucketName = SourceBucket,
                    Key = SourceObjectKey,
                };

                GetObjectMetadataResponse metadataResponse =
                    await client.GetObjectMetadataAsync(metadataRequest);
                var objectSize = metadataResponse.ContentLength; // Length in bytes.

                // Copy the parts.
                var partSize = 5 * (long)Math.Pow(2, 20); // Part size is 5 MB.

                long bytePosition = 0;
                for (int i = 1; bytePosition < objectSize; i++)
                {
                    var copyRequest = new CopyPartRequest
                    {
                        DestinationBucket = TargetBucket,
                        DestinationKey = TargetObjectKey,
                        SourceBucket = SourceBucket,
                        SourceKey = SourceObjectKey,
                        UploadId = uploadId,
```

```
                        FirstByte = bytePosition,
                        LastByte = bytePosition + partSize - 1 >= objectSize ?
objectSize - 1 : bytePosition + partSize - 1,
                        PartNumber = i,
                    };

                    copyResponses.Add(await client.CopyPartAsync(copyRequest));

                    bytePosition += partSize;
                }

                // Set up to complete the copy.
                var completeRequest = new CompleteMultipartUploadRequest
                {
                    BucketName = TargetBucket,
                    Key = TargetObjectKey,
                    UploadId = initResponse.UploadId,
                };
                completeRequest.AddPartETags(copyResponses);

                // Complete the copy.
                CompleteMultipartUploadResponse completeUploadResponse =
                    await client.CompleteMultipartUploadAsync(completeRequest);
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception e)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error encountered on server.
Message:'{e.Message}' when writing an object");
            }
            catch (Exception e)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Unknown encountered on server.
Message:'{e.Message}' when writing an object");
            }
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - CompleteMultipartUpload
  - CreateMultipartUpload

- GetObjectMetadata
- UploadPartCopy

S3 객체 Lambda를 사용하여 데이터 변환

다음 코드 예시는 S3 객체 Lambda를 사용하여 애플리케이션의 데이터를 변환하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

표준 S3 GET 요청에 사용자 지정 코드를 추가하여, 요청하는 클라이언트 또는 애플리케이션의 요구 사항에 맞게 S3에서 검색된 요청된 객체를 수정하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Lambda
- Amazon S3

대용량 파일 업로드 또는 다운로드

다음 코드 예제는 Amazon S3에 대용량 파일을 업로드하고 Amazon S3에서 대용량 파일을 다운로드하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

자세한 내용은 멀티파트 업로드를 사용하여 객체 업로드를 참조하십시오.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon S3 TransferUtility를 사용하여 S3 버킷과 파일을 주고받는 함수를 호출합니다.

```
global using System.Text;
global using Amazon.S3;
global using Amazon.S3.Model;
global using Amazon.S3.Transfer;
```

```
global using TransferUtilityBasics;



// This Amazon S3 client uses the default user credentials
// defined for this computer.
using Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration;

IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client();
var transferUtil = new TransferUtility(client);
IConfiguration _configuration;

_configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
    .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
    .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load test settings from JSON file.
    .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
        true) // Optionally load local settings.
    .Build();

// Edit the values in settings.json to use an S3 bucket and files that
// exist on your AWS account and on the local computer where you
// run this scenario.
var bucketName = _configuration["BucketName"];
var localPath =
 $"{Environment.GetFolderPath(Environment.SpecialFolder.ApplicationData)}\
\TransferFolder";

DisplayInstructions();

PressEnter();

Console.WriteLine();

// Upload a single file to an S3 bucket.
DisplayTitle("Upload a single file");

var fileToUpload = _configuration["FileToUpload"];
Console.WriteLine($"Uploading {fileToUpload} to the S3 bucket, {bucketName}.");

var success = await TransferMethods.UploadSingleFileAsync(transferUtil, bucketName,
 fileToUpload, localPath);
if (success)
{
```

```
    Console.WriteLine($"Successfully uploaded the file, {fileToUpload} to
 {bucketName}.");
}

PressEnter();

// Upload a local directory to an S3 bucket.
DisplayTitle("Upload all files from a local directory");
Console.WriteLine("Upload all the files in a local folder to an S3 bucket.");
const string keyPrefix = "UploadFolder";
var uploadPath = $"{localPath}\\UploadFolder";

Console.WriteLine($"Uploading the files in {uploadPath} to {bucketName}");
DisplayTitle($"{uploadPath} files");
DisplayLocalFiles(uploadPath);
Console.WriteLine();

PressEnter();

success = await TransferMethods.UploadFullDirectoryAsync(transferUtil, bucketName,
 keyPrefix, uploadPath);
if (success)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"Successfully uploaded the files in {uploadPath} to
 {bucketName}.");
    Console.WriteLine($"{bucketName} currently contains the following files:");
    await DisplayBucketFiles(client, bucketName, keyPrefix);
    Console.WriteLine();
}

PressEnter();

// Download a single file from an S3 bucket.
DisplayTitle("Download a single file");
Console.WriteLine("Now we will download a single file from an S3 bucket.");

var keyName = _configuration["FileToDownload"];

Console.WriteLine($"Downloading {keyName} from {bucketName}.");

success = await TransferMethods.DownloadSingleFileAsync(transferUtil, bucketName,
 keyName, localPath);
if (success)
{
```

```
    Console.WriteLine("$Successfully downloaded the file, {keyName} from
 {bucketName}.");
}

PressEnter();

// Download the contents of a directory from an S3 bucket.
DisplayTitle("Download the contents of an S3 bucket");
var s3Path = _configuration["S3Path"];
var downloadPath = $"{localPath}\\{s3Path}";

Console.WriteLine($"Downloading the contents of {bucketName}\\{s3Path}");
Console.WriteLine($"{bucketName}\\{s3Path} contains the following files:");
await DisplayBucketFiles(client, bucketName, s3Path);
Console.WriteLine();

success = await TransferMethods.DownloadS3DirectoryAsync(transferUtil, bucketName,
 s3Path, downloadPath);
if (success)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"Downloaded the files in {bucketName} to {downloadPath}.");
    Console.WriteLine($"{downloadPath} now contains the following files:");
    DisplayLocalFiles(downloadPath);
}

Console.WriteLine("\nThe TransferUtility Basics application has completed.");
PressEnter();

// Displays the title for a section of the scenario.
static void DisplayTitle(string titleText)
{
    var sepBar = new string('-', Console.WindowWidth);

    Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
    Console.WriteLine(CenterText(titleText));
    Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
}

// Displays a description of the actions to be performed by the scenario.
static void DisplayInstructions()
{
    var sepBar = new string('-', Console.WindowWidth);

    DisplayTitle("Amazon S3 Transfer Utility Basics");
```

```
    Console.WriteLine("This program shows how to use the Amazon S3 Transfer
 Utility.");
    Console.WriteLine("It performs the following actions:");
    Console.WriteLine("\t1. Upload a single object to an S3 bucket.");
    Console.WriteLine("\t2. Upload an entire directory from the local computer to an
\n\t  S3 bucket.");
    Console.WriteLine("\t3. Download a single object from an S3 bucket.");
    Console.WriteLine("\t4. Download the objects in an S3 bucket to a local
 directory.");
    Console.WriteLine($"\n{sepBar}");
}

// Pauses the scenario.
static void PressEnter()
{
    Console.WriteLine("Press <Enter> to continue.");
    _ = Console.ReadLine();
    Console.WriteLine("\n");
}

// Returns the string textToCenter, padded on the left with spaces
// that center the text on the console display.
static string CenterText(string textToCenter)
{
    var centeredText = new StringBuilder();
    var screenWidth = Console.WindowWidth;
    centeredText.Append(new string(' ', (int)(screenWidth - textToCenter.Length) /
 2));
    centeredText.Append(textToCenter);
    return centeredText.ToString();
}

// Displays a list of file names included in the specified path.
static void DisplayLocalFiles(string localPath)
{
    var fileList = Directory.GetFiles(localPath);
    if (fileList.Length > 0)
    {
        foreach (var fileName in fileList)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(fileName);
        }
    }
}
```

```
// Displays a list of the files in the specified S3 bucket and prefix.
static async Task DisplayBucketFiles(IAmazonS3 client, string bucketName, string
 s3Path)
{
    ListObjectsV2Request request = new()
    {
        BucketName = bucketName,
        Prefix = s3Path,
        MaxKeys = 5,
    };

    var response = new ListObjectsV2Response();

    do
    {
        response = await client.ListObjectsV2Async(request);

        response.S3Objects
            .ForEach(obj => Console.WriteLine($"{obj.Key}"));

        // If the response is truncated, set the request ContinuationToken
        // from the NextContinuationToken property of the response.
        request.ContinuationToken = response.NextContinuationToken;
    } while (response.IsTruncated);
}
```

단일 파일을 업로드합니다.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Uploads a single file from the local computer to an S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="transferUtil">The transfer initialized TransferUtility
        /// object.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the S3 bucket where the file
        /// will be stored.</param>
        /// <param name="fileName">The name of the file to upload.</param>
        /// <param name="localPath">The local path where the file is stored.</param>
        /// <returns>A boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> UploadSingleFileAsync(
```

```
            TransferUtility transferUtil,
            string bucketName,
            string fileName,
            string localPath)
        {
            if (File.Exists($"{localPath}\\{fileName}"))
            {
                try
                {
                    await transferUtil.UploadAsync(new TransferUtilityUploadRequest
                    {
                        BucketName = bucketName,
                        Key = fileName,
                        FilePath = $"{localPath}\\{fileName}",
                    });

                    return true;
                }
                catch (AmazonS3Exception s3Ex)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"Could not upload {fileName} from {localPath}
because:");
                    Console.WriteLine(s3Ex.Message);
                    return false;
                }
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{fileName} does not exist in {localPath}");
                return false;
            }
        }
```

전체 로컬 디렉토리를 업로드합니다.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Uploads all the files in a local directory to a directory in an S3
        /// bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="transferUtil">The transfer initialized TransferUtility
        /// object.</param>
```

```
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the S3 bucket where the files
        /// will be stored.</param>
        /// <param name="keyPrefix">The key prefix is the S3 directory where
        /// the files will be stored.</param>
        /// <param name="localPath">The local directory that contains the files
        /// to be uploaded.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value representing the success of the action.</
returns>
        public static async Task<bool> UploadFullDirectoryAsync(
            TransferUtility transferUtil,
            string bucketName,
            string keyPrefix,
            string localPath)
        {
            if (Directory.Exists(localPath))
            {
                try
                {
                    await transferUtil.UploadDirectoryAsync(new
 TransferUtilityUploadDirectoryRequest
                    {
                        BucketName = bucketName,
                        KeyPrefix = keyPrefix,
                        Directory = localPath,
                    });

                    return true;
                }
                catch (AmazonS3Exception s3Ex)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"Can't upload the contents of {localPath}
 because:");
                    Console.WriteLine(s3Ex?.Message);
                    return false;
                }
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"The directory {localPath} does not exist.");
                return false;
            }
        }
```

단일 파일을 다운로드합니다.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Download a single file from an S3 bucket to the local computer.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="transferUtil">The transfer initialized TransferUtility
        /// object.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the S3 bucket containing the
        /// file to download.</param>
        /// <param name="keyName">The name of the file to download.</param>
        /// <param name="localPath">The path on the local computer where the
        /// downloaded file will be saved.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the results of the action.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> DownloadSingleFileAsync(
        TransferUtility transferUtil,
            string bucketName,
            string keyName,
            string localPath)
        {
            await transferUtil.DownloadAsync(new TransferUtilityDownloadRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = keyName,
                FilePath = $"{localPath}\\{keyName}",
            });

            return (File.Exists($"{localPath}\\{keyName}"));
        }
```

S3 버킷의 콘텐츠를 다운로드합니다.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Downloads the contents of a directory in an S3 bucket to a
        /// directory on the local computer.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="transferUtil">The transfer initialized TransferUtility
        /// object.</param>
```

```
        /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket containing the files to download.</
param>
        /// <param name="s3Path">The S3 directory where the files are located.</
param>
        /// <param name="localPath">The local path to which the files will be
        /// saved.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value representing the success of the action.</
returns>
        public static async Task<bool> DownloadS3DirectoryAsync(
            TransferUtility transferUtil,
            string bucketName,
            string s3Path,
            string localPath)
        {
            int fileCount = 0;

            // If the directory doesn't exist, it will be created.
            if (Directory.Exists(s3Path))
            {
                var files = Directory.GetFiles(localPath);
                fileCount = files.Length;
            }

            await transferUtil.DownloadDirectoryAsync(new
 TransferUtilityDownloadDirectoryRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                LocalDirectory = localPath,
                S3Directory = s3Path,
            });

            if (Directory.Exists(localPath))
            {
                var files = Directory.GetFiles(localPath);
                if (files.Length > fileCount)
                {
                    return true;
                }

                // No change in the number of files. Assume
                // the download failed.
                return false;
            }
```

```
            // The local directory doesn't exist. No files
            // were downloaded.
            return false;
        }
```

TransferUtility를 사용하여 업로드 진행 상황을 추적합니다.

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.S3;
    using Amazon.S3.Transfer;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example shows how to track the progress of a multipart upload
    /// using the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) TransferUtility to
    /// upload to an Amazon S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    public class TrackMPUUsingHighLevelAPI
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string bucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket";
            string keyName = "sample_pic.png";
            string path = "filepath/directory/";
            string filePath = $"{path}{keyName}";

            // If the AWS Region defined for your default user is different
            // from the Region where your Amazon S3 bucket is located,
            // pass the Region name to the Amazon S3 client object's constructor.
            // For example: RegionEndpoint.USWest2 or RegionEndpoint.USEast2.
            IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client();

            await TrackMPUAsync(client, bucketName, filePath, keyName);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Starts an Amazon S3 multipart upload and assigns an event handler to
        /// track the progress of the upload.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
        /// perform the multipart upload.</param>
```

```
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket to which to upload
        /// the file.</param>
        /// <param name="filePath">The path, including the file name of the
        /// file to be uploaded to the Amazon S3 bucket.</param>
        /// <param name="keyName">The file name to be used in the
        /// destination Amazon S3 bucket.</param>
        public static async Task TrackMPUAsync(
            IAmazonS3 client,
            string bucketName,
            string filePath,
            string keyName)
        {
            try
            {
                var fileTransferUtility = new TransferUtility(client);

                // Use TransferUtilityUploadRequest to configure options.
                // In this example we subscribe to an event.
                var uploadRequest =
                    new TransferUtilityUploadRequest
                    {
                        BucketName = bucketName,
                        FilePath = filePath,
                        Key = keyName,
                    };

                uploadRequest.UploadProgressEvent +=
                    new EventHandler<UploadProgressArgs>(
                        UploadRequest_UploadPartProgressEvent);

                await fileTransferUtility.UploadAsync(uploadRequest);
                Console.WriteLine("Upload completed");
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error:: {ex.Message}");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Event handler to check the progress of the multipart upload.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="sender">The object that raised the event.</param>
        /// <param name="e">The object that contains multipart upload
```

```
        /// information.</param>
        public static void UploadRequest_UploadPartProgressEvent(object sender,
UploadProgressArgs e)
        {
            // Process event.
            Console.WriteLine($"{e.TransferredBytes}/{e.TotalBytes}");
        }
    }
```

암호화를 사용하여 객체를 업로드합니다.

```
    using System;
    using System.Collections.Generic;
    using System.IO;
    using System.Security.Cryptography;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.S3;
    using Amazon.S3.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Uses the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) low level API to
    /// perform a multipart upload to an Amazon S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    public class SSECLowLevelMPUcopyObject
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string existingBucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket";
            string sourceKeyName = "sample_file.txt";
            string targetKeyName = "sample_file_copy.txt";
            string filePath = $"sample\\{targetKeyName}";

            // If the AWS Region defined for your default user is different
            // from the Region where your Amazon S3 bucket is located,
            // pass the Region name to the Amazon S3 client object's constructor.
            // For example: RegionEndpoint.USEast1.
            IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client();

            // Create the encryption key.
            var base64Key = CreateEncryptionKey();
```

```
            await CreateSampleObjUsingClientEncryptionKeyAsync(
                client,
                existingBucketName,
                sourceKeyName,
                filePath,
                base64Key);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Creates the encryption key to use with the multipart upload.
        /// </summary>
        /// <returns>A string containing the base64-encoded key for encrypting
        /// the multipart upload.</returns>
        public static string CreateEncryptionKey()
        {
            Aes aesEncryption = Aes.Create();
            aesEncryption.KeySize = 256;
            aesEncryption.GenerateKey();
            string base64Key = Convert.ToBase64String(aesEncryption.Key);
            return base64Key;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Creates and uploads an object using a multipart upload.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 object used to
        /// initialize and perform the multipart upload.</param>
        /// <param name="existingBucketName">The name of the bucket to which
        /// the object will be uploaded.</param>
        /// <param name="sourceKeyName">The source object name.</param>
        /// <param name="filePath">The location of the source object.</param>
        /// <param name="base64Key">The encryption key to use with the upload.</
param>
        public static async Task CreateSampleObjUsingClientEncryptionKeyAsync(
            IAmazonS3 client,
            string existingBucketName,
            string sourceKeyName,
            string filePath,
            string base64Key)
        {
            List<UploadPartResponse> uploadResponses = new
 List<UploadPartResponse>();
```

```
            InitiateMultipartUploadRequest initiateRequest = new
InitiateMultipartUploadRequest
            {
                BucketName = existingBucketName,
                Key = sourceKeyName,
                ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod =
ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod.AES256,
                ServerSideEncryptionCustomerProvidedKey = base64Key,
            };

            InitiateMultipartUploadResponse initResponse =
               await client.InitiateMultipartUploadAsync(initiateRequest);

            long contentLength = new FileInfo(filePath).Length;
            long partSize = 5 * (long)Math.Pow(2, 20); // 5 MB

            try
            {
                long filePosition = 0;
                for (int i = 1; filePosition < contentLength; i++)
                {
                    UploadPartRequest uploadRequest = new UploadPartRequest
                    {
                        BucketName = existingBucketName,
                        Key = sourceKeyName,
                        UploadId = initResponse.UploadId,
                        PartNumber = i,
                        PartSize = partSize,
                        FilePosition = filePosition,
                        FilePath = filePath,
                        ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod =
ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod.AES256,
                        ServerSideEncryptionCustomerProvidedKey = base64Key,
                    };

                    // Upload part and add response to our list.
                    uploadResponses.Add(await
client.UploadPartAsync(uploadRequest));

                    filePosition += partSize;
                }

                CompleteMultipartUploadRequest completeRequest = new
CompleteMultipartUploadRequest
```

```
                {
                    BucketName = existingBucketName,
                    Key = sourceKeyName,
                    UploadId = initResponse.UploadId,
                };
                completeRequest.AddPartETags(uploadResponses);

                CompleteMultipartUploadResponse completeUploadResponse =
                    await client.CompleteMultipartUploadAsync(completeRequest);
            }
            catch (Exception exception)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Exception occurred: {exception.Message}");

                // If there was an error, abort the multipart upload.
                AbortMultipartUploadRequest abortMPURequest = new
AbortMultipartUploadRequest
                {
                    BucketName = existingBucketName,
                    Key = sourceKeyName,
                    UploadId = initResponse.UploadId,
                };

                await client.AbortMultipartUploadAsync(abortMPURequest);
            }
        }
    }
```

서버리스 예제

Amazon S3 트리거를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제는 S3 버킷에 객체를 업로드하여 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 해당 함수는 이벤트 파라미터에서 S3 버킷 이름과 객체 키를 검색하고 Amazon S3 API를 호출하여 객체의 콘텐츠 유형을 검색하고 로깅합니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

.NET을 사용하여 Lambda로 S3 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.S3;
using System;
using Amazon.Lambda.S3Events;
using System.Web;

// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeriali

namespace S3Integration
{
    public class Function
    {
        private static AmazonS3Client _s3Client;
        public Function() : this(null)
        {
        }

        internal Function(AmazonS3Client s3Client)
        {
            _s3Client = s3Client ?? new AmazonS3Client();
        }

        public async Task<string> Handler(S3Event evt, ILambdaContext context)
        {
            try
            {
                if (evt.Records.Count <= 0)
```

```
                {
                    context.Logger.LogLine("Empty S3 Event received");
                    return string.Empty;
                }

                var bucket = evt.Records[0].S3.Bucket.Name;
                var key = HttpUtility.UrlDecode(evt.Records[0].S3.Object.Key);

                context.Logger.LogLine($"Request is for {bucket} and {key}");

                var objectResult = await _s3Client.GetObjectAsync(bucket, key);

                context.Logger.LogLine($"Returning {objectResult.Key}");

                return objectResult.Key;
            }
            catch (Exception e)
            {
                context.Logger.LogLine($"Error processing request - {e.Message}");

                return string.Empty;
            }
        }
    }
}
```

를 사용한 S3 Glacier 예제 SDK for .NET

다음 코드 예제에서는 S3 Glacier와 AWS SDK for .NET 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello Amazon S3 Glacier

다음 코드 예시에서는 Amazon S3 Glacier 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using Amazon.Glacier;
using Amazon.Glacier.Model;

namespace GlacierActions;

public static class HelloGlacier
{
    static async Task Main()
    {
        var glacierService = new AmazonGlacierClient();

        Console.WriteLine("Hello Amazon Glacier!");
        Console.WriteLine("Let's list your Glacier vaults:");

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        // Let's get the vaults using a paginator.
        var glacierVaultPaginator = glacierService.Paginators.ListVaults(
            new ListVaultsRequest { AccountId = "-" });

        await foreach (var vault in glacierVaultPaginator.VaultList)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"{vault.CreationDate}:{vault.VaultName}, ARN:
{vault.VaultARN}");
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListVaults를 참조하세요.

주제

- 작업

작업

`AddTagsToVault`

다음 코드 예시는 `AddTagsToVault`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Add tags to the items in an Amazon S3 Glacier vault.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vaultName">The name of the vault to add tags to.</param>
    /// <param name="key">The name of the object to tag.</param>
    /// <param name="value">The tag value to add.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> AddTagsToVaultAsync(string vaultName, string key, string
value)
    {
        var request = new AddTagsToVaultRequest
        {
            Tags = new Dictionary<string, string>
                {
                    { key, value },
                },
            AccountId = "-",
            VaultName = vaultName,
        };

        var response = await _glacierService.AddTagsToVaultAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.NoContent;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 AddTagsToVault를 참조하세요.

CreateVault

다음 코드 예시는 CreateVault의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/// <summary>
/// Create an Amazon S3 Glacier vault.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="vaultName">The name of the vault to create.</param>
/// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
public async Task<bool> CreateVaultAsync(string vaultName)
{
    var request = new CreateVaultRequest
    {
        // Setting the AccountId to "-" means that
        // the account associated with the current
        // account will be used.
        AccountId = "-",
        VaultName = vaultName,
    };

    var response = await _glacierService.CreateVaultAsync(request);

    Console.WriteLine($"Created {vaultName} at: {response.Location}");

    return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.Created;
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreateVault를 참조하세요.

DescribeVault

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeVault의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Describe an Amazon S3 Glacier vault.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vaultName">The name of the vault to describe.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the vault.</returns>
    public async Task<string> DescribeVaultAsync(string vaultName)
    {
        var request = new DescribeVaultRequest
        {
            AccountId = "-",
            VaultName = vaultName,
        };

        var response = await _glacierService.DescribeVaultAsync(request);

        // Display the information about the vault.
        Console.WriteLine($"{response.VaultName}\tARN: {response.VaultARN}");
        Console.WriteLine($"Created on: {response.CreationDate}\tNumber of Archives:
{response.NumberOfArchives}\tSize (in bytes): {response.SizeInBytes}");
        if (response.LastInventoryDate != DateTime.MinValue)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Last inventory: {response.LastInventoryDate}");
        }

        return response.VaultARN;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API Reference의 DescribeVault를 참조하세요.

InitiateJob

다음 코드 예시는 InitiateJob의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

저장소에서 아카이브를 가져옵니다. 이 예제에서는 ArchiveTransferManager 클래스를 사용합니다. API 세부 정보는 ArchiveTransferManager를 참조하세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Download an archive from an Amazon S3 Glacier vault using the Archive
    /// Transfer Manager.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vaultName">The name of the vault containing the object.</param>
    /// <param name="archiveId">The Id of the archive to download.</param>
    /// <param name="localFilePath">The local directory where the file will
    /// be stored after download.</param>
    /// <returns>Async Task.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DownloadArchiveWithArchiveManagerAsync(string vaultName,
string archiveId, string localFilePath)
    {
        try
        {
            var manager = new ArchiveTransferManager(_glacierService);

            var options = new DownloadOptions
            {
                StreamTransferProgress = Progress!,
            };

            // Download an archive.
            Console.WriteLine("Initiating the archive retrieval job and then polling
SQS queue for the archive to be available.");
            Console.WriteLine("When the archive is available, downloading will
begin.");
            await manager.DownloadAsync(vaultName, archiveId, localFilePath,
options);
```

```
            return true;
        }
        catch (AmazonGlacierException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Event handler to track the progress of the Archive Transfer Manager.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="sender">The object that raised the event.</param>
    /// <param name="args">The argument values from the object that raised the
    /// event.</param>
    static void Progress(object sender, StreamTransferProgressArgs args)
    {
        if (args.PercentDone != _currentPercentage)
        {
            _currentPercentage = args.PercentDone;
            Console.WriteLine($"Downloaded {_currentPercentage}%");
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 InitiateJob을 참조하세요.

`ListJobs`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListJobs`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// List Amazon S3 Glacier jobs.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vaultName">The name of the vault to list jobs for.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of Amazon S3 Glacier jobs.</returns>
    public async Task<List<GlacierJobDescription>> ListJobsAsync(string vaultName)
    {
        var request = new ListJobsRequest
        {
            // Using a hyphen "-" for the Account Id will
            // cause the SDK to use the Account Id associated
            // with the current account.
            AccountId = "-",
            VaultName = vaultName,
        };

        var response = await _glacierService.ListJobsAsync(request);

        return response.JobList;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListJobs를 참조하십시오.

`ListTagsForVault`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListTagsForVault`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List tags for an Amazon S3 Glacier vault.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vaultName">The name of the vault to list tags for.</param>
    /// <returns>A dictionary listing the tags attached to each object in the
    /// vault and its tags.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<Dictionary<string, string>> ListTagsForVaultAsync(string
vaultName)
    {
        var request = new ListTagsForVaultRequest
        {
            // Using a hyphen "-" for the Account Id will
            // cause the SDK to use the Account Id associated
            // with the default user.
            AccountId = "-",
            VaultName = vaultName,
        };

        var response = await _glacierService.ListTagsForVaultAsync(request);

        return response.Tags;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListTagsForVault를 참조하세요.

`ListVaults`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListVaults`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List the Amazon S3 Glacier vaults associated with the current account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list containing information about each vault.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DescribeVaultOutput>> ListVaultsAsync()
    {
        var glacierVaultPaginator = _glacierService.Paginators.ListVaults(
            new ListVaultsRequest { AccountId = "-" });
        var vaultList = new List<DescribeVaultOutput>();
```

```
        await foreach (var vault in glacierVaultPaginator.VaultList)
        {
            vaultList.Add(vault);
        }

        return vaultList;
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListVaults를 참조하세요.

`UploadArchive`

다음 코드 예시는 `UploadArchive`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Upload an object to an Amazon S3 Glacier vault.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vaultName">The name of the Amazon S3 Glacier vault to upload
    /// the archive to.</param>
    /// <param name="archiveFilePath">The file path of the archive to upload to the
vault.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<string> UploadArchiveWithArchiveManager(string vaultName,
string archiveFilePath)
    {
        try
        {
            var manager = new ArchiveTransferManager(_glacierService);

            // Upload an archive.
```

```
            var response = await manager.UploadAsync(vaultName, "upload archive
test", archiveFilePath);
            return response.ArchiveId;
        }
        catch (AmazonGlacierException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            return string.Empty;
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 UploadArchive를 참조하세요.

를 사용한 SageMaker AI 예제 SDK for .NET

다음 코드 예제에서는 SageMaker AI와 AWS SDK for .NET 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello SageMaker AI

다음 코드 예제에서는 SageMaker AI 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using Amazon.SageMaker;
using Amazon.SageMaker.Model;

namespace SageMakerActions;

public static class HelloSageMaker
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        var sageMakerClient = new AmazonSageMakerClient();

        Console.WriteLine($"Hello Amazon SageMaker! Let's list some of your notebook
 instances:");
        Console.WriteLine();

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        // Let's get the first five notebook instances.
        var response = await sageMakerClient.ListNotebookInstancesAsync(
            new ListNotebookInstancesRequest()
            {
                MaxResults = 5
            });

        if (!response.NotebookInstances.Any())
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"No notebook instances found.");
            Console.WriteLine("See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sagemaker/latest/dg/
howitworks-create-ws.html to create one.");
        }

        foreach (var notebookInstance in response.NotebookInstances)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tInstance:
 {notebookInstance.NotebookInstanceName}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tArn: {notebookInstance.NotebookInstanceArn}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tCreation Date:
 {notebookInstance.CreationTime.ToShortDateString()}");
            Console.WriteLine();
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListNotebookInstances를 참조하세요.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오

작업

`CreatePipeline`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreatePipeline`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a pipeline from a JSON definition, or update it if the pipeline
already exists.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the pipeline.</returns>
    public async Task<string> SetupPipeline(string pipelineJson, string roleArn,
string name, string description, string displayName)
    {
        try
        {
            var updateResponse = await _amazonSageMaker.UpdatePipelineAsync(
                new UpdatePipelineRequest()
                {
                    PipelineDefinition = pipelineJson,
                    PipelineDescription = description,
                    PipelineDisplayName = displayName,
                    PipelineName = name,
                    RoleArn = roleArn
                });
```

```
            return updateResponse.PipelineArn;
        }
        catch (Amazon.SageMaker.Model.ResourceNotFoundException)
        {
            var createResponse = await _amazonSageMaker.CreatePipelineAsync(
                new CreatePipelineRequest()
                {
                    PipelineDefinition = pipelineJson,
                    PipelineDescription = description,
                    PipelineDisplayName = displayName,
                    PipelineName = name,
                    RoleArn = roleArn
                });

            return createResponse.PipelineArn;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 CreatePipelineAWS SDK for .NET 을 참조하세요.

`DeletePipeline`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeletePipeline`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a SageMaker pipeline by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="pipelineName">The name of the pipeline to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the pipeline.</returns>
    public async Task<string> DeletePipelineByName(string pipelineName)
    {
        var deleteResponse = await _amazonSageMaker.DeletePipelineAsync(
```

```
            new DeletePipelineRequest()
            {
                PipelineName = pipelineName
            });

        return deleteResponse.PipelineArn;
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeletePipeline을 참조하세요.

DescribePipelineExecution

다음 코드 예시는 DescribePipelineExecution의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Check the status of a run.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="pipelineExecutionArn">The ARN.</param>
    /// <returns>The status of the pipeline.</returns>
    public async Task<PipelineExecutionStatus> CheckPipelineExecutionStatus(string
pipelineExecutionArn)
    {
        var describeResponse = await
_amazonSageMaker.DescribePipelineExecutionAsync(
            new DescribePipelineExecutionRequest()
            {
                PipelineExecutionArn = pipelineExecutionArn
            });

        return describeResponse.PipelineExecutionStatus;
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribePipelineExecution을 참조하세요.

StartPipelineExecution

다음 코드 예시는 StartPipelineExecution의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Run a pipeline with input and output file locations.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The URL for the queue to use for pipeline
callbacks.</param>
    /// <param name="inputLocationUrl">The input location in Amazon Simple Storage
Service (Amazon S3).</param>
    /// <param name="outputLocationUrl">The output location in Amazon S3.</param>
    /// <param name="pipelineName">The name of the pipeline.</param>
    /// <param name="executionRoleArn">The ARN of the role.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the pipeline run.</returns>
    public async Task<string> ExecutePipeline(
        string queueUrl,
        string inputLocationUrl,
        string outputLocationUrl,
        string pipelineName,
        string executionRoleArn)
    {
        var inputConfig = new VectorEnrichmentJobInputConfig()
        {
            DataSourceConfig = new()
            {
                S3Data = new VectorEnrichmentJobS3Data()
                {
                    S3Uri = inputLocationUrl
                }
            },
```

```
            DocumentType = VectorEnrichmentJobDocumentType.CSV
        };

        var exportConfig = new ExportVectorEnrichmentJobOutputConfig()
        {
            S3Data = new VectorEnrichmentJobS3Data()
            {
                S3Uri = outputLocationUrl
            }
        };

        var jobConfig = new VectorEnrichmentJobConfig()
        {
            ReverseGeocodingConfig = new ReverseGeocodingConfig()
            {
                XAttributeName = "Longitude",
                YAttributeName = "Latitude"
            }
        };

#pragma warning disable SageMaker1002 // Property value does not match required
 pattern is allowed here to match the pipeline definition.
        var startExecutionResponse = await
 _amazonSageMaker.StartPipelineExecutionAsync(
            new StartPipelineExecutionRequest()
            {
                PipelineName = pipelineName,
                PipelineExecutionDisplayName = pipelineName + "-example-execution",
                PipelineParameters = new List<Parameter>()
                {
                    new Parameter() { Name = "parameter_execution_role", Value =
 executionRoleArn },
                    new Parameter() { Name = "parameter_queue_url", Value =
 queueUrl },
                    new Parameter() { Name = "parameter_vej_input_config", Value =
 JsonSerializer.Serialize(inputConfig) },
                    new Parameter() { Name = "parameter_vej_export_config", Value =
 JsonSerializer.Serialize(exportConfig) },
                    new Parameter() { Name = "parameter_step_1_vej_config", Value =
 JsonSerializer.Serialize(jobConfig) }
                }
            });
#pragma warning restore SageMaker1002
        return startExecutionResponse.PipelineExecutionArn;
```

```
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 StartPipelineExecution을 참조하세요.

UpdatePipeline

다음 코드 예시는 UpdatePipeline의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a pipeline from a JSON definition, or update it if the pipeline
 already exists.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the pipeline.</returns>
    public async Task<string> SetupPipeline(string pipelineJson, string roleArn,
 string name, string description, string displayName)
    {
        try
        {
            var updateResponse = await _amazonSageMaker.UpdatePipelineAsync(
                new UpdatePipelineRequest()
                {
                    PipelineDefinition = pipelineJson,
                    PipelineDescription = description,
                    PipelineDisplayName = displayName,
                    PipelineName = name,
                    RoleArn = roleArn
                });
            return updateResponse.PipelineArn;
        }
        catch (Amazon.SageMaker.Model.ResourceNotFoundException)
        {
            var createResponse = await _amazonSageMaker.CreatePipelineAsync(
```

```
                new CreatePipelineRequest()
                {
                    PipelineDefinition = pipelineJson,
                    PipelineDescription = description,
                    PipelineDisplayName = displayName,
                    PipelineName = name,
                    RoleArn = roleArn
                });

            return createResponse.PipelineArn;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 UpdatePipelineAWS SDK for .NET 을 참조하세요.

시나리오

지리공간 작업 및 파이프라인으로 시작하기

다음 코드 예제에서는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 파이프라인의 리소스를 설정하세요.
- 지리 공간 작업을 실행하는 파이프라인을 설정합니다.
- 파이프라인 실행을 시작합니다.
- 실행 상태를 모니터링합니다.
- 파이프라인의 출력을 볼 수 있습니다.
- 리소스를 정리합니다.

자세한 내용은 Community. AWS SDKs를 사용하여 SageMaker 파이프라인 생성 및 실행을 참조하세요.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

SageMaker AI 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
using System.Text.Json;
using Amazon.SageMaker;
using Amazon.SageMaker.Model;
using Amazon.SageMakerGeospatial;
using Amazon.SageMakerGeospatial.Model;

namespace SageMakerActions;

/// <summary>
/// Wrapper class for Amazon SageMaker actions and logic.
/// </summary>
public class SageMakerWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonSageMaker _amazonSageMaker;
    public SageMakerWrapper(IAmazonSageMaker amazonSageMaker)
    {
        _amazonSageMaker = amazonSageMaker;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a pipeline from a JSON definition, or update it if the pipeline
 already exists.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the pipeline.</returns>
    public async Task<string> SetupPipeline(string pipelineJson, string roleArn,
 string name, string description, string displayName)
    {
        try
        {
            var updateResponse = await _amazonSageMaker.UpdatePipelineAsync(
                new UpdatePipelineRequest()
                {
                    PipelineDefinition = pipelineJson,
                    PipelineDescription = description,
                    PipelineDisplayName = displayName,
                    PipelineName = name,
                    RoleArn = roleArn
                });
            return updateResponse.PipelineArn;
        }
        catch (Amazon.SageMaker.Model.ResourceNotFoundException)
```

```
        {
            var createResponse = await _amazonSageMaker.CreatePipelineAsync(
                new CreatePipelineRequest()
                {
                    PipelineDefinition = pipelineJson,
                    PipelineDescription = description,
                    PipelineDisplayName = displayName,
                    PipelineName = name,
                    RoleArn = roleArn
                });

            return createResponse.PipelineArn;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Run a pipeline with input and output file locations.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The URL for the queue to use for pipeline
callbacks.</param>
    /// <param name="inputLocationUrl">The input location in Amazon Simple Storage
Service (Amazon S3).</param>
    /// <param name="outputLocationUrl">The output location in Amazon S3.</param>
    /// <param name="pipelineName">The name of the pipeline.</param>
    /// <param name="executionRoleArn">The ARN of the role.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the pipeline run.</returns>
    public async Task<string> ExecutePipeline(
        string queueUrl,
        string inputLocationUrl,
        string outputLocationUrl,
        string pipelineName,
        string executionRoleArn)
    {
        var inputConfig = new VectorEnrichmentJobInputConfig()
        {
            DataSourceConfig = new()
            {
                S3Data = new VectorEnrichmentJobS3Data()
                {
                    S3Uri = inputLocationUrl
                }
            },
            DocumentType = VectorEnrichmentJobDocumentType.CSV
        };
```

```
        var exportConfig = new ExportVectorEnrichmentJobOutputConfig()
        {
            S3Data = new VectorEnrichmentJobS3Data()
            {
                S3Uri = outputLocationUrl
            }
        };

        var jobConfig = new VectorEnrichmentJobConfig()
        {
            ReverseGeocodingConfig = new ReverseGeocodingConfig()
            {
                XAttributeName = "Longitude",
                YAttributeName = "Latitude"
            }
        };

#pragma warning disable SageMaker1002 // Property value does not match required
 pattern is allowed here to match the pipeline definition.
        var startExecutionResponse = await
 _amazonSageMaker.StartPipelineExecutionAsync(
            new StartPipelineExecutionRequest()
            {
                PipelineName = pipelineName,
                PipelineExecutionDisplayName = pipelineName + "-example-execution",
                PipelineParameters = new List<Parameter>()
                {
                    new Parameter() { Name = "parameter_execution_role", Value =
 executionRoleArn },
                    new Parameter() { Name = "parameter_queue_url", Value =
 queueUrl },
                    new Parameter() { Name = "parameter_vej_input_config", Value =
 JsonSerializer.Serialize(inputConfig) },
                    new Parameter() { Name = "parameter_vej_export_config", Value =
 JsonSerializer.Serialize(exportConfig) },
                    new Parameter() { Name = "parameter_step_1_vej_config", Value =
 JsonSerializer.Serialize(jobConfig) }
                }
            });
#pragma warning restore SageMaker1002
        return startExecutionResponse.PipelineExecutionArn;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Check the status of a run.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="pipelineExecutionArn">The ARN.</param>
    /// <returns>The status of the pipeline.</returns>
    public async Task<PipelineExecutionStatus> CheckPipelineExecutionStatus(string
 pipelineExecutionArn)
    {
        var describeResponse = await
 _amazonSageMaker.DescribePipelineExecutionAsync(
            new DescribePipelineExecutionRequest()
            {
                PipelineExecutionArn = pipelineExecutionArn
            });

        return describeResponse.PipelineExecutionStatus;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a SageMaker pipeline by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="pipelineName">The name of the pipeline to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the pipeline.</returns>
    public async Task<string> DeletePipelineByName(string pipelineName)
    {
        var deleteResponse = await _amazonSageMaker.DeletePipelineAsync(
            new DeletePipelineRequest()
            {
                PipelineName = pipelineName
            });

        return deleteResponse.PipelineArn;
    }
}
```

SageMaker AI 파이프라인에서 콜백을 처리하는 함수를 생성합니다.

```
using System.Text.Json;
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.SQSEvents;
using Amazon.SageMaker;
```

```
using Amazon.SageMaker.Model;
using Amazon.SageMakerGeospatial;
using Amazon.SageMakerGeospatial.Model;

// Assembly attribute to enable the AWS Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeriali

namespace SageMakerLambda;

/// <summary>
/// The AWS Lambda function handler for the Amazon SageMaker pipeline.
/// </summary>
public class SageMakerLambdaFunction
{
    /// <summary>
    /// Default constructor. This constructor is used by AWS Lambda to construct the
 instance. When invoked in a Lambda environment
    /// the AWS credentials will come from the AWS Identity and Access Management
 (IAM) role associated with the function. The AWS Region will be set to the
    /// Region that the Lambda function is running in.
    /// </summary>
    public SageMakerLambdaFunction()
    {
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// The AWS Lambda function handler that processes events from the SageMaker
 pipeline and starts a job or export.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="request">The custom SageMaker pipeline request object.</param>
    /// <param name="context">The Lambda context.</param>
    /// <returns>The dictionary of output parameters.</returns>
    public async Task<Dictionary<string, string>> FunctionHandler(PipelineRequest
 request, ILambdaContext context)
    {
        var geoSpatialClient = new AmazonSageMakerGeospatialClient();
        var sageMakerClient = new AmazonSageMakerClient();
        var responseDictionary = new Dictionary<string, string>();
        context.Logger.LogInformation("Function handler started with request: " +
 JsonSerializer.Serialize(request));
        if (request.Records != null && request.Records.Any())
        {
```

```
            context.Logger.LogInformation("Records found, this is a queue event.
Processing the queue records.");
            foreach (var message in request.Records)
            {
                await ProcessMessageAsync(message, context, geoSpatialClient,
sageMakerClient);
            }
        }
        else if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(request.vej_export_config))
        {
            context.Logger.LogInformation("Export configuration found, this is an
export. Start the Vector Enrichment Job (VEJ) export.");

            var outputConfig =
                JsonSerializer.Deserialize<ExportVectorEnrichmentJobOutputConfig>(
                    request.vej_export_config);

            var exportResponse = await
geoSpatialClient.ExportVectorEnrichmentJobAsync(
                new ExportVectorEnrichmentJobRequest()
                {
                    Arn = request.vej_arn,
                    ExecutionRoleArn = request.Role,
                    OutputConfig = outputConfig
                });
            context.Logger.LogInformation($"Export response:
{JsonSerializer.Serialize(exportResponse)}");
            responseDictionary = new Dictionary<string, string>
            {
                { "export_eoj_status", exportResponse.ExportStatus.ToString() },
                { "vej_arn", exportResponse.Arn }
            };
        }
        else if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(request.vej_name))
        {
            context.Logger.LogInformation("Vector Enrichment Job name found,
starting the job.");
            var inputConfig =
                JsonSerializer.Deserialize<VectorEnrichmentJobInputConfig>(
                    request.vej_input_config);

            var jobConfig =
                JsonSerializer.Deserialize<VectorEnrichmentJobConfig>(
                    request.vej_config);
```

```
            var jobResponse = await geoSpatialClient.StartVectorEnrichmentJobAsync(
                new StartVectorEnrichmentJobRequest()
                {
                    ExecutionRoleArn = request.Role,
                    InputConfig = inputConfig,
                    Name = request.vej_name,
                    JobConfig = jobConfig

                });
            context.Logger.LogInformation("Job response: " +
JsonSerializer.Serialize(jobResponse));
            responseDictionary = new Dictionary<string, string>
            {
                { "vej_arn", jobResponse.Arn },
                { "statusCode", jobResponse.HttpStatusCode.ToString() }
            };
        }
        return responseDictionary;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Process a queue message and check the status of a SageMaker job.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="message">The queue message.</param>
    /// <param name="context">The Lambda context.</param>
    /// <param name="geoClient">The SageMaker GeoSpatial client.</param>
    /// <param name="sageMakerClient">The SageMaker client.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private async Task ProcessMessageAsync(SQSEvent.SQSMessage message,
ILambdaContext context,
        AmazonSageMakerGeospatialClient geoClient, AmazonSageMakerClient
sageMakerClient)
    {
        context.Logger.LogInformation($"Processed message {message.Body}");

        // Get information about the SageMaker job.
        var payload = JsonSerializer.Deserialize<QueuePayload>(message.Body);
        context.Logger.LogInformation($"Payload token {payload!.token}");
        var token = payload.token;

        if (payload.arguments.ContainsKey("vej_arn"))
        {
            // Use the job ARN and the token to get the job status.
```

```
            var job_arn = payload.arguments["vej_arn"];
            context.Logger.LogInformation($"Token: {token}, arn {job_arn}");

            var jobInfo = geoClient.GetVectorEnrichmentJobAsync(
                new GetVectorEnrichmentJobRequest()
                {
                    Arn = job_arn
                });
            context.Logger.LogInformation("Job info: " +
JsonSerializer.Serialize(jobInfo));
            if (jobInfo.Result.Status == VectorEnrichmentJobStatus.COMPLETED)
            {
                context.Logger.LogInformation($"Status completed, resuming
pipeline...");
                await sageMakerClient.SendPipelineExecutionStepSuccessAsync(
                    new SendPipelineExecutionStepSuccessRequest()
                    {
                        CallbackToken = token,
                        OutputParameters = new List<OutputParameter>()
                        {
                            new OutputParameter()
                                { Name = "export_status", Value =
jobInfo.Result.Status }
                        }
                    });
            }
            else if (jobInfo.Result.Status == VectorEnrichmentJobStatus.FAILED)
            {
                context.Logger.LogInformation($"Status failed, stopping
pipeline...");
                await sageMakerClient.SendPipelineExecutionStepFailureAsync(
                    new SendPipelineExecutionStepFailureRequest()
                    {
                        CallbackToken = token,
                        FailureReason = jobInfo.Result.ErrorDetails.ErrorMessage
                    });
            }
            else if (jobInfo.Result.Status == VectorEnrichmentJobStatus.IN_PROGRESS)
            {
                // Put this message back in the queue to reprocess later.
                context.Logger.LogInformation(
                    $"Status still in progress, check back later.");
                throw new("Job still running.");
            }
```

```
        }
    }
}
```

명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
public static class PipelineWorkflow
{
    public static IAmazonIdentityManagementService _iamClient = null!;
    public static SageMakerWrapper _sageMakerWrapper = null!;
    public static IAmazonSQS _sqsClient = null!;
    public static IAmazonS3 _s3Client = null!;
    public static IAmazonLambda _lambdaClient = null!;
    public static IConfiguration _configuration = null!;

    public static string lambdaFunctionName = "SageMakerExampleFunction";
    public static string sageMakerRoleName = "SageMakerExampleRole";
    public static string lambdaRoleName = "SageMakerExampleLambdaRole";

    private static string[] lambdaRolePolicies = null!;
    private static string[] sageMakerRolePolicies = null!;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        var options = new AWSOptions() { Region = RegionEndpoint.USWest2 };
        // Set up dependency injection for the AWS service.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>(options)
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonEC2>(options)
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonSageMaker>(options)
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonSageMakerGeospatial>(options)
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonSQS>(options)
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonS3>(options)
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonLambda>(options)
                    .AddTransient<SageMakerWrapper>()
        )
```

```
        .Build();

        _configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally, load local settings.
            .Build();

        ServicesSetup(host);
        string queueUrl = "";
        string queueName = _configuration["queueName"];
        string bucketName = _configuration["bucketName"];
        var pipelineName = _configuration["pipelineName"];

        try
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Welcome to the Amazon SageMaker pipeline example scenario.");
            Console.WriteLine(
                "\nThis example scenario will guide you through setting up and
running an" +
                "\nAmazon SageMaker pipeline. The pipeline uses an AWS Lambda
function and an" +
                "\nAmazon SQS Queue. It runs a vector enrichment reverse geocode job
to" +
                "\nreverse geocode addresses in an input file and store the results
in an export file.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine(
                "First, we will set up the roles, functions, and queue needed by the
SageMaker pipeline.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

            var lambdaRoleArn = await CreateLambdaRole();
            var sageMakerRoleArn = await CreateSageMakerRole();
            var functionArn = await SetupLambda(lambdaRoleArn, true);
            queueUrl = await SetupQueue(queueName);
            await SetupBucket(bucketName);

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
```

```
            Console.WriteLine("Now we can create and run our pipeline.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

            await SetupPipeline(sageMakerRoleArn, functionArn, pipelineName);
            var executionArn = await ExecutePipeline(queueUrl, sageMakerRoleArn,
 pipelineName, bucketName);
            await WaitForPipelineExecution(executionArn);

            await GetOutputResults(bucketName);

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("The pipeline has completed. To view the pipeline and
 runs " +
                              "in SageMaker Studio, follow these instructions:" +
                              "\nhttps://docs.aws.amazon.com/sagemaker/latest/dg/
pipelines-studio.html");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Finally, let's clean up our resources.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

            await CleanupResources(true, queueUrl, pipelineName, bucketName);

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("SageMaker pipeline scenario is complete.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine($"There was a problem running the scenario:
 {ex.Message}");
            await CleanupResources(true, queueUrl, pipelineName, bucketName);
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the services for use within the console application.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="host">The services host.</param>
    private static void ServicesSetup(IHost host)
    {
```

```
        _sageMakerWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<SageMakerWrapper>();
        _iamClient =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>();
        _sqsClient = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonSQS>();
        _s3Client = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonS3>();
        _lambdaClient = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonLambda>();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set up AWS Lambda, either by updating an existing function or creating a new
function.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleArn">The role Amazon Resource Name (ARN) to use for the
Lambda function.</param>
    /// <param name="askUser">True to ask the user before updating.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the function.</returns>
    public static async Task<string> SetupLambda(string roleArn, bool askUser)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Setting up the Lambda function for the pipeline.");
        var handlerName =
"SageMakerLambda::SageMakerLambda.SageMakerLambdaFunction::FunctionHandler";
        var functionArn = "";
        try
        {
            var functionInfo = await _lambdaClient.GetFunctionAsync(new
GetFunctionRequest()
            {
                FunctionName = lambdaFunctionName
            });

            var updateFunction = true;
            if (askUser)
            {
                updateFunction = GetYesNoResponse(
                    $"\tThe Lambda function {lambdaFunctionName} already exists, do
you want to update it?");
            }

            if (updateFunction)
            {
                // Update the Lambda function.
                using var zipMemoryStream = new MemoryStream(await
File.ReadAllBytesAsync("SageMakerLambda.zip"));
```

```
                await _lambdaClient.UpdateFunctionCodeAsync(
                    new UpdateFunctionCodeRequest()
                    {
                        FunctionName = lambdaFunctionName,
                        ZipFile = zipMemoryStream,
                    });
            }

            functionArn = functionInfo.Configuration.FunctionArn;
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tThe Lambda function {lambdaFunctionName} was not
found, creating the new function.");

            // Create the function if it does not already exist.
            using var zipMemoryStream = new MemoryStream(await
File.ReadAllBytesAsync("SageMakerLambda.zip"));
            var createResult = await _lambdaClient.CreateFunctionAsync(
                new CreateFunctionRequest()
                {
                    FunctionName = lambdaFunctionName,
                    Runtime = Runtime.Dotnet6,
                    Description = "SageMaker example function.",
                    Code = new FunctionCode()
                    {
                        ZipFile = zipMemoryStream
                    },
                    Handler = handlerName,
                    Role = roleArn,
                    Timeout = 30
                });

            functionArn = createResult.FunctionArn;
        }

        Console.WriteLine($"\tLambda ready with ARN {functionArn}.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return functionArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a role to be used by AWS Lambda. Does not create the role if it
already exists.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The role ARN.</returns>
    public static async Task<string> CreateLambdaRole()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        lambdaRolePolicies = new string[]{
            "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSageMakerFullAccess",
            "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSQSFullAccess",
            "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/" +
 "AmazonSageMakerGeospatialFullAccess",
            "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/" +
 "AmazonSageMakerServiceCatalogProductsLambdaServiceRolePolicy",
            "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/" +
 "AWSLambdaSQSQueueExecutionRole"
        };

        var roleArn = await GetRoleArnIfExists(lambdaRoleName);
        if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(roleArn))
        {
            return roleArn;
        }

        Console.WriteLine("\tCreating a role to for AWS Lambda to use.");

        var assumeRolePolicy = "{" +
                               "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                               "\"Statement\": [{" +
                                    "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                                    "\"Principal\": {" +
                                        $"\"Service\": [" +
                                            "\"sagemaker.amazonaws.com\"," +
                                            "\"sagemaker-geospatial.amazonaws.com
\"," +
                                            "\"lambda.amazonaws.com\"," +
                                            "\"s3.amazonaws.com\"" +
                                        "]" +
                                    "}," +
                                    "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
                               "}]" +
                            "}";

        var roleResult = await _iamClient!.CreateRoleAsync(
            new CreateRoleRequest()
```

```
            {
                AssumeRolePolicyDocument = assumeRolePolicy,
                Path = "/",
                RoleName = lambdaRoleName
            });
        foreach (var policy in lambdaRolePolicies)
        {
            await _iamClient.AttachRolePolicyAsync(
                new AttachRolePolicyRequest()
                {
                    PolicyArn = policy,
                    RoleName = lambdaRoleName
                });
        }

        // Allow time for the role to be ready.
        Thread.Sleep(10000);
        Console.WriteLine($"\tRole ready with ARN {roleResult.Role.Arn}.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        return roleResult.Role.Arn;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Create a role to be used by SageMaker.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The role Amazon Resource Name (ARN).</returns>
    public static async Task<string> CreateSageMakerRole()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        sageMakerRolePolicies = new string[]{
            "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSageMakerFullAccess",
            "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSageMakerGeospatialFullAccess",
        };

        var roleArn = await GetRoleArnIfExists(sageMakerRoleName);
        if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(roleArn))
        {
            return roleArn;
        }

        Console.WriteLine("\tCreating a role to use with SageMaker.");
```

```
        var assumeRolePolicy = "{" +
                                        "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                                        "\"Statement\": [{" +
                                            "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                                            "\"Principal\": {" +
                                                $"\"Service\": [" +
                                                    "\"sagemaker.amazonaws.com\"," +
                                                    "\"sagemaker-
geospatial.amazonaws.com\"," +
                                                    "\"lambda.amazonaws.com\"," +
                                                    "\"s3.amazonaws.com\"" +
                                                "]" +
                                            "}," +
                                            "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
                                        "}]" +
                                    "}";

        var roleResult = await _iamClient!.CreateRoleAsync(
            new CreateRoleRequest()
            {
                AssumeRolePolicyDocument = assumeRolePolicy,
                Path = "/",
                RoleName = sageMakerRoleName
            });

        foreach (var policy in sageMakerRolePolicies)
        {
            await _iamClient.AttachRolePolicyAsync(
                new AttachRolePolicyRequest()
                {
                    PolicyArn = policy,
                    RoleName = sageMakerRoleName
                });
        }

        // Allow time for the role to be ready.
        Thread.Sleep(10000);
        Console.WriteLine($"\tRole ready with ARN {roleResult.Role.Arn}.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return roleResult.Role.Arn;
    }

    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Set up the SQS queue to use with the pipeline.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueName">The name for the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>The URL for the queue.</returns>
    public static async Task<string> SetupQueue(string queueName)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Setting up queue {queueName}.");

        try
        {
            var queueInfo = await _sqsClient.GetQueueUrlAsync(new
GetQueueUrlRequest()
            { QueueName = queueName });
            return queueInfo.QueueUrl;
        }
        catch (QueueDoesNotExistException)
        {
            var attrs = new Dictionary<string, string>
            {
                {
                    QueueAttributeName.DelaySeconds,
                    "5"
                },
                {
                    QueueAttributeName.ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds,
                    "5"
                },
                {
                    QueueAttributeName.VisibilityTimeout,
                    "300"
                },
            };

            var request = new CreateQueueRequest
            {
                Attributes = attrs,
                QueueName = queueName,
            };

            var response = await _sqsClient.CreateQueueAsync(request);
            Thread.Sleep(10000);
            await ConnectLambda(response.QueueUrl);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tQueue ready with Url {response.QueueUrl}.");
```

```
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            return response.QueueUrl;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Connect the queue to the Lambda function as an event source.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The URL for the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task ConnectLambda(string queueUrl)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Connecting the Lambda function and queue for the
pipeline.");

        var queueAttributes = await _sqsClient.GetQueueAttributesAsync(
            new GetQueueAttributesRequest() { QueueUrl = queueUrl, AttributeNames =
new List<string>() { "All" } });
        var queueArn = queueAttributes.QueueARN;

        var eventSource = await _lambdaClient.ListEventSourceMappingsAsync(
             new ListEventSourceMappingsRequest()
             {
                 FunctionName = lambdaFunctionName
             });

        if (!eventSource.EventSourceMappings.Any())
        {
            // Only add the event source mapping if it does not already exist.
            await _lambdaClient.CreateEventSourceMappingAsync(
                new CreateEventSourceMappingRequest()
                {
                    EventSourceArn = queueArn,
                    FunctionName = lambdaFunctionName,
                    Enabled = true
                });
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set up the bucket to use for pipeline input and output.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name for the bucket.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task SetupBucket(string bucketName)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Setting up bucket {bucketName}.");

        var bucketExists = await
Amazon.S3.Util.AmazonS3Util.DoesS3BucketExistV2Async(_s3Client,
            bucketName);

        if (!bucketExists)
        {
            await _s3Client.PutBucketAsync(new PutBucketRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                BucketRegion = S3Region.USWest2
            });

            Thread.Sleep(5000);

            await _s3Client.PutObjectAsync(new PutObjectRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = "samplefiles/latlongtest.csv",
                FilePath = "latlongtest.csv"
            });
        }

        Console.WriteLine($"\tBucket {bucketName} ready.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display some results from the output directory.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name for the bucket.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task<string> GetOutputResults(string bucketName)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Getting output results {bucketName}.");
        string outputKey = "";
```

```
        Thread.Sleep(15000);
        var outputFiles = await _s3Client.ListObjectsAsync(
              new ListObjectsRequest()
              {
                  BucketName = bucketName,
                  Prefix = "outputfiles/"
              });

        if (outputFiles.S3Objects.Any())
        {
            var sampleOutput = outputFiles.S3Objects.OrderBy(s =>
 s.LastModified).Last();
            Console.WriteLine($"\tOutput file: {sampleOutput.Key}");
            var outputSampleResponse = await _s3Client.GetObjectAsync(
                new GetObjectRequest()
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    Key = sampleOutput.Key
                });
            outputKey = sampleOutput.Key;
            StreamReader reader = new
 StreamReader(outputSampleResponse.ResponseStream);
            await reader.ReadLineAsync();
            Console.WriteLine("\tOutput file contents: \n");
            for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++)
            {
                if (!reader.EndOfStream)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("\t" + await reader.ReadLineAsync());
                }
            }
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return outputKey;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a pipeline from the example pipeline JSON
    /// that includes the Lambda, callback, processing, and export jobs.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleArn">The ARN of the role for the pipeline.</param>
    /// <param name="functionArn">The ARN of the Lambda function for the pipeline.</
 param>
```

```
    /// <param name="pipelineName">The name for the pipeline.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the pipeline.</returns>
    public static async Task<string> SetupPipeline(string roleArn, string
functionArn, string pipelineName)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Setting up the pipeline.");

        var pipelineJson = await File.ReadAllTextAsync("GeoSpatialPipeline.json");

        // Add the correct function ARN instead of the placeholder.
        pipelineJson = pipelineJson.Replace("*FUNCTION_ARN*", functionArn);

        var pipelineArn = await _sageMakerWrapper.SetupPipeline(pipelineJson,
roleArn, pipelineName,
            "sdk example pipeline", pipelineName);

        Console.WriteLine($"\tPipeline set up with ARN {pipelineArn}.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        return pipelineArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Start a pipeline run with job configurations.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The URL for the queue used in the pipeline.</param>
    /// <param name="roleArn">The ARN of the role.</param>
    /// <param name="pipelineName">The name of the pipeline.</param>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket.</param>
    /// <returns>The pipeline run ARN.</returns>
    public static async Task<string> ExecutePipeline(
        string queueUrl,
        string roleArn,
        string pipelineName,
        string bucketName)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Starting pipeline execution.");

        var input = $"s3://{bucketName}/samplefiles/latlongtest.csv";
        var output = $"s3://{bucketName}/outputfiles/";

        var executionARN =
```

```
            await _sageMakerWrapper.ExecutePipeline(queueUrl, input, output,
                pipelineName, roleArn);

        Console.WriteLine($"\tRun started with ARN {executionARN}.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        return executionARN;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Wait for a pipeline run to complete.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="executionArn">The pipeline run ARN.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task WaitForPipelineExecution(string executionArn)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Waiting for pipeline to finish.");

        PipelineExecutionStatus status;
        do
        {
            status = await
_sageMakerWrapper.CheckPipelineExecutionStatus(executionArn);
            Thread.Sleep(30000);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tStatus is {status}.");
        } while (status == PipelineExecutionStatus.Executing);

        Console.WriteLine($"\tPipeline finished with status {status}.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Clean up the resources from the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="askUser">True to ask the user for cleanup.</param>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The URL of the queue to clean up.</param>
    /// <param name="pipelineName">The name of the pipeline.</param>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> CleanupResources(
        bool askUser,
        string queueUrl,
        string pipelineName,
```

```
        string bucketName)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Clean up resources.");

        if (!askUser || GetYesNoResponse($"\tDelete pipeline {pipelineName}? (y/
n)"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDeleting pipeline.");
            // Delete the pipeline.
            await _sageMakerWrapper.DeletePipelineByName(pipelineName);
        }

        if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(queueUrl) && (!askUser ||
 GetYesNoResponse($"\tDelete queue {queueUrl}? (y/n)")))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDeleting queue.");
            // Delete the queue.
            await _sqsClient.DeleteQueueAsync(new DeleteQueueRequest(queueUrl));
        }

        if (!askUser || GetYesNoResponse($"\tDelete Amazon S3 bucket {bucketName}?
 (y/n)"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDeleting bucket.");
            // Delete all objects in the bucket.
            var deleteList = await _s3Client.ListObjectsV2Async(new
 ListObjectsV2Request()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName
            });
            if (deleteList.KeyCount > 0)
            {
                await _s3Client.DeleteObjectsAsync(new DeleteObjectsRequest()
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    Objects = deleteList.S3Objects
                        .Select(o => new KeyVersion { Key = o.Key }).ToList()
                });
            }

            // Now delete the bucket.
            await _s3Client.DeleteBucketAsync(new DeleteBucketRequest()
            {
```

```
                BucketName = bucketName
            });
        }

        if (!askUser || GetYesNoResponse($"\tDelete lambda {lambdaFunctionName}? (y/
n)"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDeleting lambda function.");

            await _lambdaClient.DeleteFunctionAsync(new DeleteFunctionRequest()
            {
                FunctionName = lambdaFunctionName
            });
        }

        if (!askUser || GetYesNoResponse($"\tDelete role {lambdaRoleName}? (y/n)"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDetaching policies and deleting role.");

            foreach (var policy in lambdaRolePolicies)
            {
                await _iamClient!.DetachRolePolicyAsync(new
 DetachRolePolicyRequest()
                {
                    RoleName = lambdaRoleName,
                    PolicyArn = policy
                });
            }

            await _iamClient!.DeleteRoleAsync(new DeleteRoleRequest()
            {
                RoleName = lambdaRoleName
            });
        }

        if (!askUser || GetYesNoResponse($"\tDelete role {sageMakerRoleName}? (y/
n)"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDetaching policies and deleting role.");

            foreach (var policy in sageMakerRolePolicies)
            {
                await _iamClient!.DetachRolePolicyAsync(new
 DetachRolePolicyRequest()
```

```
                {
                    RoleName = sageMakerRoleName,
                    PolicyArn = policy
                });
            }

            await _iamClient!.DeleteRoleAsync(new DeleteRoleRequest()
            {
                RoleName = sageMakerRoleName
            });
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Helper method to get a role's ARN if it already exists.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the AWS Identity and Access Management
 (IAM) Role to look for.</param>
    /// <returns>The role ARN if it exists, otherwise an empty string.</returns>
    private static async Task<string> GetRoleArnIfExists(string roleName)
    {
        Console.WriteLine($"Checking for role named {roleName}.");

        try
        {
            var existingRole = await _iamClient.GetRoleAsync(new GetRoleRequest()
            {
                RoleName = lambdaRoleName
            });
            return existingRole.Role.Arn;
        }
        catch (NoSuchEntityException)
        {
            return string.Empty;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Helper method to get a yes or no response from the user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="question">The question string to print on the console.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>True if the user responds with a yes.</returns>
    private static bool GetYesNoResponse(string question)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(question);
        var ynResponse = Console.ReadLine();
        var response = ynResponse != null &&
                       ynResponse.Equals("y",
                           StringComparison.InvariantCultureIgnoreCase);
        return response;
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - CreatePipeline
  - DeletePipeline
  - DescribePipelineExecution
  - StartPipelineExecution
  - UpdatePipeline

를 사용한 Secrets Manager 예제 SDK for .NET

다음 코드 예제에서는 Secrets Manager와 AWS SDK for .NET 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`GetSecretValue`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetSecretValue`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.SecretsManager;
using Amazon.SecretsManager.Model;

/// <summary>
/// This example uses the Amazon Web Service Secrets Manager to retrieve
/// the secret value for the provided secret name.
/// </summary>
public class GetSecretValue
{
    /// <summary>
    /// The main method initializes the necessary values and then calls
    /// the GetSecretAsync and DecodeString methods to get the decoded
    /// secret value for the secret named in secretName.
    /// </summary>
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        string secretName = "<<{{MySecretName}}>>";
        string secret;

        IAmazonSecretsManager client = new AmazonSecretsManagerClient();

        var response = await GetSecretAsync(client, secretName);

        if (response is not null)
        {
            secret = DecodeString(response);

            if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(secret))
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"The decoded secret value is: {secret}.");
            }
```

```
                else
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("No secret value was returned.");
                }
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieves the secret value given the name of the secret to
        /// retrieve.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The client object used to retrieve the secret
        /// value for the given secret name.</param>
        /// <param name="secretName">The name of the secret value to retrieve.</
param>
        /// <returns>The GetSecretValueReponse object returned by
        /// GetSecretValueAsync.</returns>
        public static async Task<GetSecretValueResponse> GetSecretAsync(
            IAmazonSecretsManager client,
            string secretName)
        {
            GetSecretValueRequest request = new GetSecretValueRequest()
            {
                SecretId = secretName,
                VersionStage = "AWSCURRENT", // VersionStage defaults to AWSCURRENT
 if unspecified.
            };

            GetSecretValueResponse response = null;

            // For the sake of simplicity, this example handles only the most
            // general SecretsManager exception.
            try
            {
                response = await client.GetSecretValueAsync(request);
            }
            catch (AmazonSecretsManagerException e)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error: {e.Message}");
            }

            return response;
        }
```

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Decodes the secret returned by the call to GetSecretValueAsync and
        /// returns it to the calling program.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="response">A GetSecretValueResponse object containing
        /// the requested secret value returned by GetSecretValueAsync.</param>
        /// <returns>A string representing the decoded secret value.</returns>
        public static string DecodeString(GetSecretValueResponse response)
        {
            // Decrypts secret using the associated AWS Key Management Service
            // Customer Master Key (CMK.) Depending on whether the secret is a
            // string or binary value, one of these fields will be populated.
            if (response.SecretString is not null)
            {
                var secret = response.SecretString;
                return secret;
            }
            else if (response.SecretBinary is not null)
            {
                var memoryStream = response.SecretBinary;
                StreamReader reader = new StreamReader(memoryStream);
                string decodedBinarySecret =
System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetString(Convert.FromBase64String(reader.ReadToEnd()));
                return decodedBinarySecret;
            }
            else
            {
                return string.Empty;
            }
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 GetSecretValue를 참조하세요.

를 사용한 Amazon SES 예제 SDK for .NET

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for .NET Amazon SES에서를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오

작업

`CreateTemplate`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateTemplate`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create an email template.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">Name of the template.</param>
    /// <param name="subject">Email subject.</param>
    /// <param name="text">Email body text.</param>
    /// <param name="html">Email HTML body text.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateEmailTemplateAsync(string name, string subject,
string text,
        string html)
    {
        var success = false;
```

```
        try
        {
            var response = await _amazonSimpleEmailService.CreateTemplateAsync(
                new CreateTemplateRequest
                {
                    Template = new Template
                    {
                        TemplateName = name,
                        SubjectPart = subject,
                        TextPart = text,
                        HtmlPart = html
                    }
                });
            success = response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("CreateEmailTemplateAsync failed with exception: " +
ex.Message);
        }

        return success;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreateTemplate을 참조하세요.

`DeleteIdentity`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteIdentity`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Delete an email identity.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="identityEmail">The identity email to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteIdentityAsync(string identityEmail)
    {
        var success = false;
        try
        {
            var response = await _amazonSimpleEmailService.DeleteIdentityAsync(
                new DeleteIdentityRequest
                {
                    Identity = identityEmail
                });
            success = response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("DeleteIdentityAsync failed with exception: " +
ex.Message);
        }

        return success;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteIdentity를 참조하세요.

`DeleteTemplate`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteTemplate`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an email template.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="templateName">Name of the template.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteEmailTemplateAsync(string templateName)
    {
        var success = false;
        try
        {
            var response = await _amazonSimpleEmailService.DeleteTemplateAsync(
                new DeleteTemplateRequest
                {
                    TemplateName = templateName
                });
            success = response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("DeleteEmailTemplateAsync failed with exception: " +
ex.Message);
        }

        return success;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteTemplate을 참조하세요.

`GetIdentityVerificationAttributes`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetIdentityVerificationAttributes`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get identity verification status for an email.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The verification status of the email.</returns>
    public async Task<VerificationStatus> GetIdentityStatusAsync(string email)
    {
        var result = VerificationStatus.TemporaryFailure;
        try
        {
            var response =
                await
_amazonSimpleEmailService.GetIdentityVerificationAttributesAsync(
                    new GetIdentityVerificationAttributesRequest
                    {
                        Identities = new List<string> { email }
                    });

            if (response.VerificationAttributes.ContainsKey(email))
                result = response.VerificationAttributes[email].VerificationStatus;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("GetIdentityStatusAsync failed with exception: " +
ex.Message);
        }

        return result;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 GetIdentityVerificationAttributes를 참조하세요.

GetSendQuota

다음 코드 예시는 GetSendQuota의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get information on the current account's send quota.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The send quota response data.</returns>
    public async Task<GetSendQuotaResponse> GetSendQuotaAsync()
    {
        var result = new GetSendQuotaResponse();
        try
        {
            var response = await _amazonSimpleEmailService.GetSendQuotaAsync(
                new GetSendQuotaRequest());
            result = response;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("GetSendQuotaAsync failed with exception: " +
ex.Message);
        }

        return result;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 GetSendQuota를 참조하세요.

`ListIdentities`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListIdentities`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the identities of a specified type for the current account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="identityType">IdentityType to list.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of identities.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> ListIdentitiesAsync(IdentityType identityType)
    {
        var result = new List<string>();
        try
        {
            var response = await _amazonSimpleEmailService.ListIdentitiesAsync(
                new ListIdentitiesRequest
                {
                    IdentityType = identityType
                });
            result = response.Identities;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("ListIdentitiesAsync failed with exception: " +
ex.Message);
        }

        return result;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListIdentities를 참조하세요.

ListTemplates

다음 코드 예시는 ListTemplates의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List email templates for the current account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of template metadata.</returns>
    public async Task<List<TemplateMetadata>> ListEmailTemplatesAsync()
    {
        var result = new List<TemplateMetadata>();
        try
        {
            var response = await _amazonSimpleEmailService.ListTemplatesAsync(
                new ListTemplatesRequest());
            result = response.TemplatesMetadata;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("ListEmailTemplatesAsync failed with exception: " +
ex.Message);
        }

        return result;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListTemplates를 참조하세요.

SendEmail

다음 코드 예시는 SendEmail의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/// <summary>
///  Send an email by using Amazon SES.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="toAddresses">List of recipients.</param>
/// <param name="ccAddresses">List of cc recipients.</param>
/// <param name="bccAddresses">List of bcc recipients.</param>
/// <param name="bodyHtml">Body of the email in HTML.</param>
/// <param name="bodyText">Body of the email in plain text.</param>
/// <param name="subject">Subject line of the email.</param>
/// <param name="senderAddress">From address.</param>
/// <returns>The messageId of the email.</returns>
public async Task<string> SendEmailAsync(List<string> toAddresses,
    List<string> ccAddresses, List<string> bccAddresses,
    string bodyHtml, string bodyText, string subject, string senderAddress)
{
    var messageId = "";
    try
    {
        var response = await _amazonSimpleEmailService.SendEmailAsync(
            new SendEmailRequest
            {
                Destination = new Destination
                {
                    BccAddresses = bccAddresses,
                    CcAddresses = ccAddresses,
                    ToAddresses = toAddresses
                },
                Message = new Message
                {
                    Body = new Body
                    {
                        Html = new Content
                        {
```

```
                                Charset = "UTF-8",
                                Data = bodyHtml
                            },
                            Text = new Content
                            {
                                Charset = "UTF-8",
                                Data = bodyText
                            }
                        },
                        Subject = new Content
                        {
                            Charset = "UTF-8",
                            Data = subject
                        }
                    },
                    Source = senderAddress
                });
            messageId = response.MessageId;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("SendEmailAsync failed with exception: " +
ex.Message);
        }

        return messageId;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 SendEmail을 참조하세요.

`SendTemplatedEmail`

다음 코드 예시는 `SendTemplatedEmail`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /// <summary>
   /// Send an email using a template.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="sender">Address of the sender.</param>
   /// <param name="recipients">Addresses of the recipients.</param>
   /// <param name="templateName">Name of the email template.</param>
   /// <param name="templateDataObject">Data for the email template.</param>
   /// <returns>The messageId of the email.</returns>
   public async Task<string> SendTemplateEmailAsync(string sender, List<string>
recipients,
       string templateName, object templateDataObject)
   {
       var messageId = "";
       try
       {
           // Template data should be serialized JSON from either a class or a
dynamic object.
           var templateData = JsonSerializer.Serialize(templateDataObject);

           var response = await _amazonSimpleEmailService.SendTemplatedEmailAsync(
               new SendTemplatedEmailRequest
               {
                   Source = sender,
                   Destination = new Destination
                   {
                       ToAddresses = recipients
                   },
                   Template = templateName,
                   TemplateData = templateData
               });
           messageId = response.MessageId;
       }
       catch (Exception ex)
       {
           Console.WriteLine("SendTemplateEmailAsync failed with exception: " +
ex.Message);
       }

       return messageId;
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 SendTemplatedEmail을 참조하세요.

`VerifyEmailIdentity`

다음 코드 예시는 `VerifyEmailIdentity`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Starts verification of an email identity. This request sends an email
    /// from Amazon SES to the specified email address. To complete
    /// verification, follow the instructions in the email.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="recipientEmailAddress">Email address to verify.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> VerifyEmailIdentityAsync(string recipientEmailAddress)
    {
        var success = false;
        try
        {
            var response = await _amazonSimpleEmailService.VerifyEmailIdentityAsync(
                new VerifyEmailIdentityRequest
                {
                    EmailAddress = recipientEmailAddress
                });

            success = response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("VerifyEmailIdentityAsync failed with exception: " +
ex.Message);
        }

        return success;
```

```
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET SDK API 참조의 VerifyEmailIdentity를 참조하세요.

시나리오

DynamoDB 데이터를 추적하는 웹 애플리케이션 만들기

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon DynamoDB 테이블의 작업 항목을 추적하고 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 보고서를 전송하는 웹 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for .NET

Amazon DynamoDB .NET API를 사용하여 DynamoDB 작업 데이터를 추적하는 동적 웹 애플리케이션을 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- DynamoDB
- Amazon SES

Aurora 서버리스 작업 항목 트래커 만들기

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Aurora Serverless 데이터베이스의 작업 항목을 추적하고 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 보고서를 전송하는 웹 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for .NET

AWS SDK for .NET 를 사용하여 Amazon Aurora 데이터베이스의 작업 항목을 추적하고 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 보고서를 이메일로 보내는 웹 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제에서는 RESTful .NET 백엔드와의 상호 작용을 위해 React.js로 빌드된 프런트엔드를 사용합니다.

- React 웹 애플리케이션을 AWS 서비스와 통합합니다.

- Aurora 테이블의 항목을 나열, 추가, 업데이트 및 삭제합니다.
- Amazon SES를 사용하여 필터링된 작업 항목에 대한 이메일 보고서를 보냅니다.
- 포함된 AWS CloudFormation 스크립트를 사용하여 예제 리소스를 배포하고 관리합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Amazon RDS 데이터 서비스
- Amazon SES

이미지에서 객체 감지

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지의 범주별로 객체를 감지하는 앱을 빌드하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for .NET

Amazon Rekognition .NET을 사용하여 Amazon Simple Storage Service(Amazon S3) 버킷에 있는 이미지에서 범주별로 객체를 식별하기 위해 Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 앱을 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 앱은 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 결과와 함께 이메일 알림을 관리자에게 보냅니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하십시오.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

를 사용한 Amazon SES API v2 예제 SDK for .NET

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon SES API v2와 AWS SDK for .NET 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오

작업

`CreateContact`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateContact`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Creates a contact and adds it to the specified contact list.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="emailAddress">The email address of the contact.</param>
    /// <param name="contactListName">The name of the contact list.</param>
    /// <returns>The response from the CreateContact operation.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateContactAsync(string emailAddress, string
contactListName)
    {
        var request = new CreateContactRequest
        {
            EmailAddress = emailAddress,
```

```
            ContactListName = contactListName
        };

        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.CreateContactAsync(request);
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Contact with email address {emailAddress} already
exists in the contact list {contactListName}.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            return true;
        }
        catch (NotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The contact list {contactListName} does not
exist.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while creating the contact:
{ex.Message}");
        }
        return false;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreateContact를 참조하세요.

CreateContactList

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateContactList`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Creates a contact list with the specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="contactListName">The name of the contact list.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateContactListAsync(string contactListName)
    {
        var request = new CreateContactListRequest
        {
            ContactListName = contactListName
        };

        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.CreateContactListAsync(request);
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Contact list with name {contactListName} already
exists.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            return true;
        }
        catch (LimitExceededException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The limit for contact lists has been exceeded.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
```

```
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while creating the contact list:
{ex.Message}");
        }
        return false;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreateContactList를 참조하세요.

`CreateEmailIdentity`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateEmailIdentity`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Creates an email identity (email address or domain) and starts the
verification process.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="emailIdentity">The email address or domain to create and
verify.</param>
    /// <returns>The response from the CreateEmailIdentity operation.</returns>
    public async Task<CreateEmailIdentityResponse> CreateEmailIdentityAsync(string
emailIdentity)
    {
        var request = new CreateEmailIdentityRequest
        {
            EmailIdentity = emailIdentity
        };

        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.CreateEmailIdentityAsync(request);
```

```
            return response;
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Email identity {emailIdentity} already exists.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            throw;
        }
        catch (ConcurrentModificationException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The email identity {emailIdentity} is being modified
by another operation or thread.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            throw;
        }
        catch (LimitExceededException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The limit for email identities has been exceeded.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            throw;
        }
        catch (NotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The email identity {emailIdentity} does not
exist.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            throw;
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while creating the email identity:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreateEmailIdentity를 참조하세요.

`CreateEmailTemplate`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateEmailTemplate`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Creates an email template with the specified content.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="templateName">The name of the email template.</param>
    /// <param name="subject">The subject of the email template.</param>
    /// <param name="htmlContent">The HTML content of the email template.</param>
    /// <param name="textContent">The text content of the email template.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateEmailTemplateAsync(string templateName, string
subject, string htmlContent, string textContent)
    {
        var request = new CreateEmailTemplateRequest
        {
            TemplateName = templateName,
            TemplateContent = new EmailTemplateContent
            {
                Subject = subject,
                Html = htmlContent,
                Text = textContent
            }
        };

        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.CreateEmailTemplateAsync(request);
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException ex)
```

```
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Email template with name {templateName} already
exists.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (LimitExceededException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The limit for email templates has been exceeded.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while creating the email template:
{ex.Message}");
        }

        return false;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreateEmailTemplate를 참조하세요.

`DeleteContactList`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteContactList`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Deletes a contact list and all contacts within it.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="contactListName">The name of the contact list to delete.</
param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteContactListAsync(string contactListName)
    {
        var request = new DeleteContactListRequest
        {
            ContactListName = contactListName
        };

        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.DeleteContactListAsync(request);
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (ConcurrentModificationException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The contact list {contactListName} is being modified
 by another operation or thread.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (NotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The contact list {contactListName} does not
 exist.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
 later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while deleting the contact list:
 {ex.Message}");
        }

        return false;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteContactList를 참조하세요.

DeleteEmailIdentity

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteEmailIdentity의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Deletes an email identity (email address or domain).
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="emailIdentity">The email address or domain to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteEmailIdentityAsync(string emailIdentity)
    {
        var request = new DeleteEmailIdentityRequest
        {
            EmailIdentity = emailIdentity
        };

        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.DeleteEmailIdentityAsync(request);
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (ConcurrentModificationException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The email identity {emailIdentity} is being modified
by another operation or thread.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (NotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The email identity {emailIdentity} does not
exist.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
```

```
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while deleting the email identity:
{ex.Message}");
        }

        return false;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteEmailIdentity를 참조하세요.

`DeleteEmailTemplate`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteEmailTemplate`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Deletes an email template.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="templateName">The name of the email template to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteEmailTemplateAsync(string templateName)
    {
        var request = new DeleteEmailTemplateRequest
        {
            TemplateName = templateName
        };
```

```
        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.DeleteEmailTemplateAsync(request);
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (NotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The email template {templateName} does not exist.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while deleting the email template:
{ex.Message}");
        }

        return false;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteEmailTemplate를 참조하세요.

`ListContacts`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListContacts`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Lists the contacts in the specified contact list.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="contactListName">The name of the contact list.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of contacts response from the ListContacts operation.</
returns>
    public async Task<List<Contact>> ListContactsAsync(string contactListName)
    {
        var request = new ListContactsRequest
        {
            ContactListName = contactListName
        };

        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.ListContactsAsync(request);
            return response.Contacts;
        }
        catch (NotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The contact list {contactListName} does not
 exist.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
 later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while listing the contacts:
 {ex.Message}");
        }

        return new List<Contact>();
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListContacts를 참조하세요.

SendEmail

다음 코드 예시는 SendEmail의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Sends an email with the specified content and options.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="fromEmailAddress">The email address to send the email from.</
param>
    /// <param name="toEmailAddresses">The email addresses to send the email to.</
param>
    /// <param name="subject">The subject of the email.</param>
    /// <param name="htmlContent">The HTML content of the email.</param>
    /// <param name="textContent">The text content of the email.</param>
    /// <param name="templateName">The name of the email template to use
 (optional).</param>
    /// <param name="templateData">The data to replace placeholders in the email
 template (optional).</param>
    /// <param name="contactListName">The name of the contact list for unsubscribe
 functionality (optional).</param>
    /// <returns>The MessageId response from the SendEmail operation.</returns>
    public async Task<string> SendEmailAsync(string fromEmailAddress, List<string>
 toEmailAddresses, string? subject,
        string? htmlContent, string? textContent, string? templateName = null,
 string? templateData = null, string? contactListName = null)
    {
        var request = new SendEmailRequest
        {
            FromEmailAddress = fromEmailAddress
        };

        if (toEmailAddresses.Any())
        {
            request.Destination = new Destination { ToAddresses =
 toEmailAddresses };
```

```
        }

        if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(templateName))
        {
            request.Content = new EmailContent()
            {
                Template = new Template
                {
                    TemplateName = templateName,
                    TemplateData = templateData
                }
            };
        }
        else
        {
            request.Content = new EmailContent
            {
                Simple = new Message
                {
                    Subject = new Content { Data = subject },
                    Body = new Body
                    {
                        Html = new Content { Data = htmlContent },
                        Text = new Content { Data = textContent }
                    }
                }
            };
        }

        if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(contactListName))
        {
            request.ListManagementOptions = new ListManagementOptions
            {
                ContactListName = contactListName
            };
        }

        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.SendEmailAsync(request);
            return response.MessageId;
        }
        catch (AccountSuspendedException ex)
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine("The account's ability to send email has been
permanently restricted.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (MailFromDomainNotVerifiedException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The sending domain is not verified.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (MessageRejectedException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The message content is invalid.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (SendingPausedException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The account's ability to send email is currently
paused.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while sending the email:
{ex.Message}");
        }

        return string.Empty;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 SendEmail을 참조하세요.

시나리오

뉴스레터 시나리오

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon SES API v2 뉴스레터 시나리오를 실행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
using System.Diagnostics;
using System.Text.RegularExpressions;
using Amazon.SimpleEmailV2;
using Amazon.SimpleEmailV2.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Debug;

namespace Sesv2Scenario;

public static class NewsletterWorkflow
{
    /*
      This scenario demonstrates how to use the Amazon Simple Email Service (SES) v2
 to send a coupon newsletter to a list of subscribers.
      The scenario performs the following tasks:

      1. Prepare the application:
         - Create a verified email identity for sending and replying to emails.
         - Create a contact list to store the subscribers' email addresses.
         - Create an email template for the coupon newsletter.

      2. Gather subscriber email addresses:
         - Prompt the user for a base email address.
         - Create 3 variants of the email address using subaddress extensions (e.g.,
 user+ses-weekly-newsletter-1@example.com).
         - Add each variant as a contact to the contact list.
         - Send a welcome email to each new contact.

      3. Send the coupon newsletter:
         - Retrieve the list of contacts from the contact list.
```

```
        - Send the coupon newsletter using the email template to each contact.

     4. Monitor and review:
        - Provide instructions for the user to review the sending activity and
metrics in the AWS console.

     5. Clean up resources:
        - Delete the contact list (which also deletes all contacts within it).
        - Delete the email template.
        - Optionally delete the verified email identity.

   */

   public static SESv2Wrapper _sesv2Wrapper;
   public static string? _baseEmailAddress = null;
   public static string? _verifiedEmail = null;
   private static string _contactListName = "weekly-coupons-newsletter";
   private static string _templateName = "weekly-coupons";
   private static string _subject = "Weekly Coupons Newsletter";
   private static string _htmlContentFile = "coupon-newsletter.html";
   private static string _textContentFile = "coupon-newsletter.txt";
   private static string _htmlWelcomeFile = "welcome.html";
   private static string _textWelcomeFile = "welcome.txt";
   private static string _couponsDataFile = "sample_coupons.json";

   // Relative location of the resources folder.
   private static string _resourcesFilePathLocation = "../../../../resources/";

   public static async Task Main(string[] args)
   {
       // Set up dependency injection for the Amazon service.
       using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
           .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
               logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                   .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                   .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
           .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
               services.AddAWSService<IAmazonSimpleEmailServiceV2>()
                   .AddTransient<SESv2Wrapper>()
           )
           .Build();

       ServicesSetup(host);
```

```
        try
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the Amazon SES v2 Coupon Newsletter
Scenario.");
            Console.WriteLine("This scenario demonstrates how to use the Amazon
Simple Email Service (SES) v2 " +
                              "\r\nto send a coupon newsletter to a list of
subscribers.");

            // Prepare the application.
            var emailIdentity = await PrepareApplication();

            // Gather subscriber email addresses.
            await GatherSubscriberEmailAddresses(emailIdentity);

            // Send the coupon newsletter.
            await SendCouponNewsletter(emailIdentity);

            // Monitor and review.
            MonitorAndReview(true);

            // Clean up resources.
            await Cleanup(emailIdentity, true);

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Amazon SES v2 Coupon Newsletter scenario is
complete.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred: {ex.Message}");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the services for use within the console application.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="host">The services host.</param>
    private static void ServicesSetup(IHost host)
```

```
    {
        _sesv2Wrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<SESv2Wrapper>();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set up the resources for the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The email address of the verified identity.</returns>
    public static async Task<string?> PrepareApplication()
    {
        var htmlContent = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(_resourcesFilePathLocation +
_htmlContentFile);
        var textContent = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(_resourcesFilePathLocation +
_textContentFile);

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("1. In this step, we will prepare the application:" +
                          "\r\n  - Create a verified email identity for sending and
replying to emails." +
                          "\r\n  - Create a contact list to store the subscribers'
email addresses." +
                          "\r\n  - Create an email template for the coupon
newsletter.\r\n");

        // Prompt the user for a verified email address.
        while (!IsEmail(_verifiedEmail))
        {
            Console.Write("Enter a verified email address or an email to verify: ");
            _verifiedEmail = Console.ReadLine();
        }

        try
        {
            // Create an email identity and start the verification process.
            await _sesv2Wrapper.CreateEmailIdentityAsync(_verifiedEmail);
            Console.WriteLine($"Identity {_verifiedEmail} created.");
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Identity {_verifiedEmail} already exists.");
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Error creating email identity: {ex.Message}");
```

```
        }

        // Create a contact list.
        try
        {
            await _sesv2Wrapper.CreateContactListAsync(_contactListName);
            Console.WriteLine($"Contact list {_contactListName} created.");
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Contact list {_contactListName} already exists.");
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Error creating contact list: {ex.Message}");
        }

        // Create an email template.
        try
        {
            await _sesv2Wrapper.CreateEmailTemplateAsync(_templateName, _subject,
htmlContent, textContent);
            Console.WriteLine($"Email template {_templateName} created.");
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Email template {_templateName} already exists.");
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Error creating email template: {ex.Message}");
        }

        return _verifiedEmail;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Generate subscriber addresses and send welcome emails.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="fromEmailAddress">The verified email address from
PrepareApplication.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> GatherSubscriberEmailAddresses(string
fromEmailAddress)
```

```
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("2. In Step 2, we will gather subscriber email addresses:"
 +
                          "\r\n  - Prompt the user for a base email address." +
                          "\r\n  - Create 3 variants of the email address using
 subaddress extensions (e.g., user+ses-weekly-newsletter-1@example.com)." +
                          "\r\n  - Add each variant as a contact to the contact
 list." +
                          "\r\n  - Send a welcome email to each new contact.\r\n");

        // Prompt the user for a base email address.
        while (!IsEmail(_baseEmailAddress))
        {
            Console.Write("Enter a base email address (e.g., user@example.com): ");
            _baseEmailAddress = Console.ReadLine();
        }

        // Create 3 variants of the email address using +ses-weekly-newsletter-1,
 +ses-weekly-newsletter-2, etc.
        var baseEmailAddressParts = _baseEmailAddress!.Split("@");
        for (int i = 1; i <= 3; i++)
        {
            string emailAddress = $"{baseEmailAddressParts[0]}+ses-weekly-
newsletter-{i}@{baseEmailAddressParts[1]}";

            try
            {
                // Create a contact with the email address in the contact list.
                await _sesv2Wrapper.CreateContactAsync(emailAddress,
 _contactListName);
                Console.WriteLine($"Contact {emailAddress} added to the
 {_contactListName} contact list.");
            }
            catch (AlreadyExistsException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Contact {emailAddress} already exists in the
 {_contactListName} contact list.");
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error creating contact {emailAddress}:
 {ex.Message}");
                return false;
```

```
            }

            // Send a welcome email to the new contact.
            try
            {
                string subject = "Welcome to the Weekly Coupons Newsletter";
                string htmlContent = await
File.ReadAllTextAsync(_resourcesFilePathLocation + _htmlWelcomeFile);
                string textContent = await
File.ReadAllTextAsync(_resourcesFilePathLocation + _textWelcomeFile);

                await _sesv2Wrapper.SendEmailAsync(fromEmailAddress, new
List<string> { emailAddress }, subject, htmlContent, textContent);
                Console.WriteLine($"Welcome email sent to {emailAddress}.");
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error sending welcome email to {emailAddress}:
{ex.Message}");
                return false;
            }

            // Wait 2 seconds before sending the next email (if the account is in
the SES Sandbox).
            await Task.Delay(2000);
        }

        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    ///  Send the coupon newsletter to the subscribers in the contact list.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="fromEmailAddress">The verified email address from
PrepareApplication.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> SendCouponNewsletter(string fromEmailAddress)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("3. In this step, we will send the coupon newsletter:" +
                          "\r\n  - Retrieve the list of contacts from the contact
list." +
                          "\r\n  - Send the coupon newsletter using the email
template to each contact.\r\n");
```

```
        // Retrieve the list of contacts from the contact list.
        var contacts = await _sesv2Wrapper.ListContactsAsync(_contactListName);
        if (!contacts.Any())
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"No contacts found in the {_contactListName} contact
list.");
            return false;
        }

        // Load the coupon data from the sample_coupons.json file.
        string couponsData = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(_resourcesFilePathLocation
+ _couponsDataFile);

        // Send the coupon newsletter to each contact using the email template.
        try
        {
            foreach (var contact in contacts)
            {
                // To use the Contact List for list management, send to only one
address at a time.
                await _sesv2Wrapper.SendEmailAsync(fromEmailAddress,
                    new List<string> { contact.EmailAddress },
                    null, null, null, _templateName, couponsData, _contactListName);
            }

            Console.WriteLine($"Coupon newsletter sent to contact list
{_contactListName}.");
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Error sending coupon newsletter to contact list
{_contactListName}: {ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }

        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Provide instructions for monitoring sending activity and metrics.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to run in interactive mode.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public static bool MonitorAndReview(bool interactive)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("4. In step 4, we will monitor and review:" +
                          "\r\n  - Provide instructions for the user to review the
sending activity and metrics in the AWS console.\r\n");

        Console.WriteLine("Review your sending activity using the SES Homepage in
the AWS console.");
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter to open the SES Homepage in your default
browser...");
        if (interactive)
        {
            Console.ReadLine();
            try
            {
                // Open the SES Homepage in the default browser.
                Process.Start(new ProcessStartInfo
                {
                    FileName = "https://console.aws.amazon.com/ses/home",
                    UseShellExecute = true
                });
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error opening the SES Homepage: {ex.Message}");
                return false;
            }
        }

        Console.WriteLine("Review the sending activity and email metrics, then press
Enter to continue...");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();
        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Clean up the resources used in the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="verifiedEmailAddress">The verified email address from
PrepareApplication.</param>
    /// <param name="interactive">True if interactive.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> Cleanup(string verifiedEmailAddress, bool
 interactive)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("5. Finally, we clean up resources:" +
                          "\r\n  - Delete the contact list (which also deletes all
 contacts within it)." +
                          "\r\n  - Delete the email template." +
                          "\r\n  - Optionally delete the verified email identity.\r
\n");

        Console.WriteLine("Cleaning up resources...");

        // Delete the contact list (this also deletes all contacts in the list).
        try
        {
            await _sesv2Wrapper.DeleteContactListAsync(_contactListName);
            Console.WriteLine($"Contact list {_contactListName} deleted.");
        }
        catch (NotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Contact list {_contactListName} not found.");
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Error deleting contact list {_contactListName}:
 {ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }

        // Delete the email template.
        try
        {
            await _sesv2Wrapper.DeleteEmailTemplateAsync(_templateName);
            Console.WriteLine($"Email template {_templateName} deleted.");
        }
        catch (NotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Email template {_templateName} not found.");
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"Error deleting email template {_templateName}:
{ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }

        // Ask the user if they want to delete the email identity.
        var deleteIdentity = !interactive ||
            GetYesNoResponse(
                $"Do you want to delete the email identity {verifiedEmailAddress}?
(y/n) ");
        if (deleteIdentity)
        {
            try
            {
                await _sesv2Wrapper.DeleteEmailIdentityAsync(verifiedEmailAddress);
                Console.WriteLine($"Email identity {verifiedEmailAddress}
deleted.");
            }
            catch (NotFoundException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"Email identity {verifiedEmailAddress} not found.");
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"Error deleting email identity {verifiedEmailAddress}:
{ex.Message}");
                return false;
            }
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"Skipping deletion of email identity {verifiedEmailAddress}.");
        }

        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Helper method to get a yes or no response from the user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="question">The question string to print on the console.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>True if the user responds with a yes.</returns>
    private static bool GetYesNoResponse(string question)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(question);
        var ynResponse = Console.ReadLine();
        var response = ynResponse != null && ynResponse.Equals("y",
 StringComparison.InvariantCultureIgnoreCase);
        return response;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Simple check to verify a string is an email address.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="email">The string to verify.</param>
    /// <returns>True if a valid email.</returns>
    private static bool IsEmail(string? email)
    {
        if (string.IsNullOrEmpty(email))
            return false;
        return Regex.IsMatch(email, @"^[^@\s]+@[^@\s]+\.[^@\s]+$",
 RegexOptions.IgnoreCase);
    }
}
```

서비스 작업용 래퍼입니다.

```
using System.Net;
using Amazon.SimpleEmailV2;
using Amazon.SimpleEmailV2.Model;

namespace Sesv2Scenario;

/// <summary>
/// Wrapper class for Amazon Simple Email Service (SES) v2 operations.
/// </summary>
public class SESv2Wrapper
{

    private readonly IAmazonSimpleEmailServiceV2 _sesClient;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the SESv2Wrapper.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="sesClient">The injected SES v2 client.</param>
    public SESv2Wrapper(IAmazonSimpleEmailServiceV2 sesClient)
    {
        _sesClient = sesClient;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Creates a contact and adds it to the specified contact list.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="emailAddress">The email address of the contact.</param>
    /// <param name="contactListName">The name of the contact list.</param>
    /// <returns>The response from the CreateContact operation.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateContactAsync(string emailAddress, string
contactListName)
    {
        var request = new CreateContactRequest
        {
            EmailAddress = emailAddress,
            ContactListName = contactListName
        };

        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.CreateContactAsync(request);
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Contact with email address {emailAddress} already
exists in the contact list {contactListName}.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            return true;
        }
        catch (NotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The contact list {contactListName} does not
exist.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
later.");
```

```
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while creating the contact:
{ex.Message}");
        }
        return false;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Creates a contact list with the specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="contactListName">The name of the contact list.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateContactListAsync(string contactListName)
    {
        var request = new CreateContactListRequest
        {
            ContactListName = contactListName
        };

        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.CreateContactListAsync(request);
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Contact list with name {contactListName} already
exists.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            return true;
        }
        catch (LimitExceededException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The limit for contact lists has been exceeded.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
```

```
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while creating the contact list:
{ex.Message}");
        }
        return false;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Creates an email identity (email address or domain) and starts the
verification process.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="emailIdentity">The email address or domain to create and
verify.</param>
    /// <returns>The response from the CreateEmailIdentity operation.</returns>
    public async Task<CreateEmailIdentityResponse> CreateEmailIdentityAsync(string
emailIdentity)
    {
        var request = new CreateEmailIdentityRequest
        {
            EmailIdentity = emailIdentity
        };

        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.CreateEmailIdentityAsync(request);
            return response;
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Email identity {emailIdentity} already exists.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            throw;
        }
        catch (ConcurrentModificationException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The email identity {emailIdentity} is being modified
by another operation or thread.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            throw;
        }
        catch (LimitExceededException ex)
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine("The limit for email identities has been exceeded.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            throw;
        }
        catch (NotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The email identity {emailIdentity} does not
exist.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            throw;
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while creating the email identity:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Creates an email template with the specified content.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="templateName">The name of the email template.</param>
    /// <param name="subject">The subject of the email template.</param>
    /// <param name="htmlContent">The HTML content of the email template.</param>
    /// <param name="textContent">The text content of the email template.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateEmailTemplateAsync(string templateName, string
subject, string htmlContent, string textContent)
    {
        var request = new CreateEmailTemplateRequest
        {
            TemplateName = templateName,
            TemplateContent = new EmailTemplateContent
            {
                Subject = subject,
                Html = htmlContent,
```

```
                Text = textContent
            }
        };

        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.CreateEmailTemplateAsync(request);
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Email template with name {templateName} already
 exists.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (LimitExceededException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The limit for email templates has been exceeded.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
 later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while creating the email template:
 {ex.Message}");
        }

        return false;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Deletes a contact list and all contacts within it.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="contactListName">The name of the contact list to delete.</
param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteContactListAsync(string contactListName)
    {
        var request = new DeleteContactListRequest
```

```
        {
            ContactListName = contactListName
        };

        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.DeleteContactListAsync(request);
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (ConcurrentModificationException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The contact list {contactListName} is being modified
by another operation or thread.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (NotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The contact list {contactListName} does not
exist.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while deleting the contact list:
{ex.Message}");
        }

        return false;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Deletes an email identity (email address or domain).
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="emailIdentity">The email address or domain to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteEmailIdentityAsync(string emailIdentity)
    {
        var request = new DeleteEmailIdentityRequest
```

```
        {
            EmailIdentity = emailIdentity
        };

        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.DeleteEmailIdentityAsync(request);
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (ConcurrentModificationException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The email identity {emailIdentity} is being modified
by another operation or thread.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (NotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The email identity {emailIdentity} does not
exist.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while deleting the email identity:
{ex.Message}");
        }

        return false;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Deletes an email template.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="templateName">The name of the email template to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteEmailTemplateAsync(string templateName)
    {
        var request = new DeleteEmailTemplateRequest
```

```
        {
            TemplateName = templateName
        };

        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.DeleteEmailTemplateAsync(request);
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (NotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The email template {templateName} does not exist.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
 later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while deleting the email template:
 {ex.Message}");
        }

        return false;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Lists the contacts in the specified contact list.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="contactListName">The name of the contact list.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of contacts response from the ListContacts operation.</
returns>
    public async Task<List<Contact>> ListContactsAsync(string contactListName)
    {
        var request = new ListContactsRequest
        {
            ContactListName = contactListName
        };

        try
        {
```

```
            var response = await _sesClient.ListContactsAsync(request);
            return response.Contacts;
        }
        catch (NotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The contact list {contactListName} does not
 exist.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
 later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while listing the contacts:
 {ex.Message}");
        }

        return new List<Contact>();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Sends an email with the specified content and options.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="fromEmailAddress">The email address to send the email from.</
param>
    /// <param name="toEmailAddresses">The email addresses to send the email to.</
param>
    /// <param name="subject">The subject of the email.</param>
    /// <param name="htmlContent">The HTML content of the email.</param>
    /// <param name="textContent">The text content of the email.</param>
    /// <param name="templateName">The name of the email template to use
 (optional).</param>
    /// <param name="templateData">The data to replace placeholders in the email
 template (optional).</param>
    /// <param name="contactListName">The name of the contact list for unsubscribe
 functionality (optional).</param>
    /// <returns>The MessageId response from the SendEmail operation.</returns>
    public async Task<string> SendEmailAsync(string fromEmailAddress, List<string>
 toEmailAddresses, string? subject,
```

```
        string? htmlContent, string? textContent, string? templateName = null,
string? templateData = null, string? contactListName = null)
    {
        var request = new SendEmailRequest
        {
            FromEmailAddress = fromEmailAddress
        };

        if (toEmailAddresses.Any())
        {
            request.Destination = new Destination { ToAddresses =
toEmailAddresses };
        }

        if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(templateName))
        {
            request.Content = new EmailContent()
            {
                Template = new Template
                {
                    TemplateName = templateName,
                    TemplateData = templateData
                }
            };
        }
        else
        {
            request.Content = new EmailContent
            {
                Simple = new Message
                {
                    Subject = new Content { Data = subject },
                    Body = new Body
                    {
                        Html = new Content { Data = htmlContent },
                        Text = new Content { Data = textContent }
                    }
                }
            };
        }

        if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(contactListName))
        {
            request.ListManagementOptions = new ListManagementOptions
```

```
            {
                ContactListName = contactListName
            };
        }

        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.SendEmailAsync(request);
            return response.MessageId;
        }
        catch (AccountSuspendedException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The account's ability to send email has been
permanently restricted.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (MailFromDomainNotVerifiedException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The sending domain is not verified.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (MessageRejectedException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The message content is invalid.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (SendingPausedException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The account's ability to send email is currently
paused.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while sending the email:
{ex.Message}");
        }
```

```
        return string.Empty;
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - CreateContact
  - CreateContactList
  - CreateEmailIdentity
  - CreateEmailTemplate
  - DeleteContactList
  - DeleteEmailIdentity
  - DeleteEmailTemplate
  - ListContacts
  - SendEmail.simple
  - SendEmail.template

를 사용한 Amazon SNS 예제 SDK for .NET

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for .NET Amazon SNS에서를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello Amazon SNS

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon SNS 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService;
using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService.Model;

namespace SNSActions;

public static class HelloSNS
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        var snsClient = new AmazonSimpleNotificationServiceClient();

        Console.WriteLine($"Hello Amazon SNS! Following are some of your topics:");
        Console.WriteLine();

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        // Let's get a list of topics.
        var response = await snsClient.ListTopicsAsync(
            new ListTopicsRequest());

        foreach (var topic in response.Topics)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tTopic ARN: {topic.TopicArn}");
            Console.WriteLine();
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListTopics를 참조하십시오.

주제

- 작업

- 시나리오
- 서버리스 예제

작업

`CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOut`

다음 코드 예시는 `CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOut`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService;
    using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example shows how to use the Amazon Simple Notification Service
    /// (Amazon SNS) to check whether a phone number has been opted out.
    /// </summary>
    public class IsPhoneNumOptedOut
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string phoneNumber = "+15551112222";

            IAmazonSimpleNotificationService client = new
AmazonSimpleNotificationServiceClient();

            await CheckIfOptedOutAsync(client, phoneNumber);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Checks to see if the supplied phone number has been opted out.
        /// </summary>
```

```
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon SNS Client object used
        /// to check if the phone number has been opted out.</param>
        /// <param name="phoneNumber">A string representing the phone number
        /// to check.</param>
        public static async Task
CheckIfOptedOutAsync(IAmazonSimpleNotificationService client, string phoneNumber)
        {
            var request = new CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOutRequest
            {
                PhoneNumber = phoneNumber,
            };

            try
            {
                var response = await
client.CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOutAsync(request);

                if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
                {
                    string optOutStatus = response.IsOptedOut ? "opted out" : "not
opted out.";
                    Console.WriteLine($"The phone number: {phoneNumber} is
{optOutStatus}");
                }
            }
            catch (AuthorizationErrorException ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{ex.Message}");
            }
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOut을 참조하세요.

CreateTopic

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateTopic`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

특정 이름으로 주제를 생성합니다.

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService;
    using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example shows how to use Amazon Simple Notification Service
    /// (Amazon SNS) to add a new Amazon SNS topic.
    /// </summary>
    public class CreateSNSTopic
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string topicName = "ExampleSNSTopic";

            IAmazonSimpleNotificationService client = new
AmazonSimpleNotificationServiceClient();

            var topicArn = await CreateSNSTopicAsync(client, topicName);
            Console.WriteLine($"New topic ARN: {topicArn}");
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Creates a new SNS topic using the supplied topic name.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized SNS client object used to
        /// create the new topic.</param>
        /// <param name="topicName">A string representing the topic name.</param>
        /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the created topic.</returns>
        public static async Task<string>
CreateSNSTopicAsync(IAmazonSimpleNotificationService client, string topicName)
        {
            var request = new CreateTopicRequest
```

```
            {
                Name = topicName,
            };

            var response = await client.CreateTopicAsync(request);

            return response.TopicArn;
        }
    }
```

이름과 특정 FIFO 및 중복 제거 속성을 사용하여 새 주제를 생성합니다.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new topic with a name and specific FIFO and de-duplication
 attributes.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicName">The name for the topic.</param>
    /// <param name="useFifoTopic">True to use a FIFO topic.</param>
    /// <param name="useContentBasedDeduplication">True to use content-based de-
duplication.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the new topic.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateTopicWithName(string topicName, bool
 useFifoTopic, bool useContentBasedDeduplication)
    {
        var createTopicRequest = new CreateTopicRequest()
        {
            Name = topicName,
        };

        if (useFifoTopic)
        {
            // Update the name if it is not correct for a FIFO topic.
            if (!topicName.EndsWith(".fifo"))
            {
                createTopicRequest.Name = topicName + ".fifo";
            }

            // Add the attributes from the method parameters.
            createTopicRequest.Attributes = new Dictionary<string, string>
            {
                { "FifoTopic", "true" }
```

```
            };
            if (useContentBasedDeduplication)
            {
                createTopicRequest.Attributes.Add("ContentBasedDeduplication",
"true");
            }
        }

        var createResponse = await
_amazonSNSClient.CreateTopicAsync(createTopicRequest);
        return createResponse.TopicArn;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreateTopic을 참조하세요.

`DeleteTopic`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteTopic`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

주제 ARN으로 주제를 삭제합니다.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a topic by its topic ARN.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteTopicByArn(string topicArn)
    {
        var deleteResponse = await _amazonSNSClient.DeleteTopicAsync(
            new DeleteTopicRequest()
            {
                TopicArn = topicArn
```

```
            });
        return deleteResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteTopic을 참조하세요.

GetTopicAttributes

다음 코드 예시는 GetTopicAttributes의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    using System;
    using System.Collections.Generic;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example shows how to retrieve the attributes of an Amazon Simple
    /// Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic.
    /// </summary>
    public class GetTopicAttributes
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string topicArn = "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:000000000000:ExampleSNSTopic";
            IAmazonSimpleNotificationService client = new
AmazonSimpleNotificationServiceClient();

            var attributes = await GetTopicAttributesAsync(client, topicArn);
            DisplayTopicAttributes(attributes);
        }

        /// <summary>
```

```
        /// Given the ARN of the Amazon SNS topic, this method retrieves the topic
        /// attributes.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon SNS client object used
        /// to retrieve the attributes for the Amazon SNS topic.</param>
        /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic for which to retrieve
        /// the attributes.</param>
        /// <returns>A Dictionary of topic attributes.</returns>
        public static async Task<Dictionary<string, string>>
GetTopicAttributesAsync(
            IAmazonSimpleNotificationService client,
            string topicArn)
        {
            var response = await client.GetTopicAttributesAsync(topicArn);

            return response.Attributes;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method displays the attributes for an Amazon SNS topic.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="topicAttributes">A Dictionary containing the
        /// attributes for an Amazon SNS topic.</param>
        public static void DisplayTopicAttributes(Dictionary<string, string>
topicAttributes)
        {
            foreach (KeyValuePair<string, string> entry in topicAttributes)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{entry.Key}: {entry.Value}\n");
            }
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 GetTopicAttributes를 참조하세요.

ListSubscriptions

다음 코드 예시는 ListSubscriptions의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService;
using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService.Model;

/// <summary>
/// This example will retrieve a list of the existing Amazon Simple
/// Notification Service (Amazon SNS) subscriptions.
/// </summary>
public class ListSubscriptions
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        IAmazonSimpleNotificationService client = new
AmazonSimpleNotificationServiceClient();

        Console.WriteLine("Enter a topic ARN to list subscriptions for a
specific topic, " +
                          "or press Enter to list subscriptions for all
topics.");
        var topicArn = Console.ReadLine();
        Console.WriteLine();

        var subscriptions = await GetSubscriptionsListAsync(client, topicArn);

        DisplaySubscriptionList(subscriptions);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Gets a list of the existing Amazon SNS subscriptions, optionally by
specifying a topic ARN.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon SNS client object used
```

```
        /// to obtain the list of subscriptions.</param>
        /// <param name="topicArn">The optional ARN of a specific topic. Defaults to
 null.</param>
        /// <returns>A list containing information about each subscription.</
returns>
        public static async Task<List<Subscription>>
 GetSubscriptionsListAsync(IAmazonSimpleNotificationService client, string topicArn
 = null)
        {
            var results = new List<Subscription>();

            if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(topicArn))
            {
                var paginateByTopic = client.Paginators.ListSubscriptionsByTopic(
                    new ListSubscriptionsByTopicRequest()
                    {
                        TopicArn = topicArn,
                    });

                // Get the entire list using the paginator.
                await foreach (var subscription in paginateByTopic.Subscriptions)
                {
                    results.Add(subscription);
                }
            }
            else
            {
                var paginateAllSubscriptions =
 client.Paginators.ListSubscriptions(new ListSubscriptionsRequest());

                // Get the entire list using the paginator.
                await foreach (var subscription in
 paginateAllSubscriptions.Subscriptions)
                {
                    results.Add(subscription);
                }
            }

            return results;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Display a list of Amazon SNS subscription information.
        /// </summary>
```

```
        /// <param name="subscriptionList">A list containing details for existing
        /// Amazon SNS subscriptions.</param>
        public static void DisplaySubscriptionList(List<Subscription>
subscriptionList)
        {
            foreach (var subscription in subscriptionList)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Owner: {subscription.Owner}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Subscription ARN:
{subscription.SubscriptionArn}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Topic ARN: {subscription.TopicArn}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Endpoint: {subscription.Endpoint}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Protocol: {subscription.Protocol}");
                Console.WriteLine();
            }
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListSubscriptions를 참조하세요.

`ListTopics`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListTopics`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    using System;
    using System.Collections.Generic;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService;
    using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Lists the Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
```

```
    /// topics for the current account.
    /// </summary>
    public class ListSNSTopics
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            IAmazonSimpleNotificationService client = new
AmazonSimpleNotificationServiceClient();

            await GetTopicListAsync(client);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieves the list of Amazon SNS topics in groups of up to 100
        /// topics.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon SNS client object used
        /// to retrieve the list of topics.</param>
        public static async Task GetTopicListAsync(IAmazonSimpleNotificationService
client)
        {
            // If there are more than 100 Amazon SNS topics, the call to
            // ListTopicsAsync will return a value to pass to the
            // method to retrieve the next 100 (or less) topics.
            string nextToken = string.Empty;

            do
            {
                var response = await client.ListTopicsAsync(nextToken);
                DisplayTopicsList(response.Topics);
                nextToken = response.NextToken;
            }
            while (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(nextToken));
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Displays the list of Amazon SNS Topic ARNs.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="topicList">The list of Topic ARNs.</param>
        public static void DisplayTopicsList(List<Topic> topicList)
        {
            foreach (var topic in topicList)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{topic.TopicArn}");
```

```
            }
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListTopics를 참조하세요.

Publish

다음 코드 예시는 Publish의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

주제에 메시지를 게시합니다.

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService;
    using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example publishes a message to an Amazon Simple Notification
    /// Service (Amazon SNS) topic.
    /// </summary>
    public class PublishToSNSTopic
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string topicArn = "arn:aws:sns:us-east-2:000000000000:ExampleSNSTopic";
            string messageText = "This is an example message to publish to the
ExampleSNSTopic.";

            IAmazonSimpleNotificationService client = new
AmazonSimpleNotificationServiceClient();
```

```
            await PublishToTopicAsync(client, topicArn, messageText);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Publishes a message to an Amazon SNS topic.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized client object used to publish
        /// to the Amazon SNS topic.</param>
        /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic.</param>
        /// <param name="messageText">The text of the message.</param>
        public static async Task PublishToTopicAsync(
            IAmazonSimpleNotificationService client,
            string topicArn,
            string messageText)
        {
            var request = new PublishRequest
            {
                TopicArn = topicArn,
                Message = messageText,
            };

            var response = await client.PublishAsync(request);

            Console.WriteLine($"Successfully published message ID:
{response.MessageId}");
        }
    }
```

그룹, 복제, 속성 옵션을 사용하여 주제에 메시지를 게시하세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Publish messages using user settings.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task PublishMessages()
    {
        Console.WriteLine("Now we can publish messages.");

        var keepSendingMessages = true;
        string? deduplicationId = null;
        string? toneAttribute = null;
```

```
        while (keepSendingMessages)
        {
            Console.WriteLine();
            var message = GetUserResponse("Enter a message to publish.", "This is a
sample message");

            if (_useFifoTopic)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Because you are using a FIFO topic, you must set
a message group ID." +
                                  "\r\nAll messages within the same group will be
received in the order " +
                                  "they were published.");

                Console.WriteLine();
                var messageGroupId = GetUserResponse("Enter a message group ID for
this message:", "1");

                if (!_useContentBasedDeduplication)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("Because you are not using content-based
deduplication, " +
                                      "you must enter a deduplication ID.");

                    Console.WriteLine("Enter a deduplication ID for this message.");
                    deduplicationId = GetUserResponse("Enter a deduplication ID for
this message.", "1");
                }

                if (GetYesNoResponse("Add an attribute to this message?"))
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("Enter a number for an attribute.");
                    for (int i = 0; i < _tones.Length; i++)
                    {
                        Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {_tones[i]}");
                    }

                    var selection = GetUserResponse("", "1");
                    int.TryParse(selection, out var selectionNumber);

                    if (selectionNumber > 0 && selectionNumber < _tones.Length)
                    {
                        toneAttribute = _tones[selectionNumber - 1];
                    }
```

```
                }

                var messageID = await SnsWrapper.PublishToTopicWithAttribute(
                    _topicArn, message, "tone", toneAttribute, deduplicationId,
 messageGroupId);

                Console.WriteLine($"Message published with id {messageID}.");
            }

            keepSendingMessages = GetYesNoResponse("Send another message?", false);
        }
    }
```

사용자의 선택을 게시 작업에 적용합니다.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Publish a message to a topic with an attribute and optional deduplication
 and group IDs.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic.</param>
    /// <param name="message">The message to publish.</param>
    /// <param name="attributeName">The optional attribute for the message.</param>
    /// <param name="attributeValue">The optional attribute value for the message.</
param>
    /// <param name="deduplicationId">The optional deduplication ID for the
 message.</param>
    /// <param name="groupId">The optional group ID for the message.</param>
    /// <returns>The ID of the message published.</returns>
    public async Task<string> PublishToTopicWithAttribute(
        string topicArn,
        string message,
        string? attributeName = null,
        string? attributeValue = null,
        string? deduplicationId = null,
        string? groupId = null)
    {
        var publishRequest = new PublishRequest()
        {
            TopicArn = topicArn,
            Message = message,
            MessageDeduplicationId = deduplicationId,
            MessageGroupId = groupId
```

```
        };

        if (attributeValue != null)
        {
            // Add the string attribute if it exists.
            publishRequest.MessageAttributes =
                new Dictionary<string, MessageAttributeValue>
                {
                    { attributeName!, new MessageAttributeValue() { StringValue =
attributeValue, DataType = "String"} }
                };
        }

        var publishResponse = await _amazonSNSClient.PublishAsync(publishRequest);
        return publishResponse.MessageId;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 Publish를 참조하세요.

Subscribe

다음 코드 예시는 Subscribe의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이메일 주소에서 주제를 구독합니다.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Creates a new subscription to a topic.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon SNS client object, used
        /// to create an Amazon SNS subscription.</param>
        /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic to subscribe to.</param>
```

```
        /// <returns>A SubscribeResponse object which includes the subscription
        /// ARN for the new subscription.</returns>
        public static async Task<SubscribeResponse> TopicSubscribeAsync(
            IAmazonSimpleNotificationService client,
            string topicArn)
        {
            SubscribeRequest request = new SubscribeRequest()
            {
                TopicArn = topicArn,
                ReturnSubscriptionArn = true,
                Protocol = "email",
                Endpoint = "recipient@example.com",
            };

            var response = await client.SubscribeAsync(request);

            return response;
        }
```

선택적 필터를 사용하여 주제 대기열을 구독하세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Subscribe a queue to a topic with optional filters.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic.</param>
    /// <param name="useFifoTopic">The optional filtering policy for the
subscription.</param>
    /// <param name="queueArn">The ARN of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the new subscription.</returns>
    public async Task<string> SubscribeTopicWithFilter(string topicArn, string?
filterPolicy, string queueArn)
    {
        var subscribeRequest = new SubscribeRequest()
        {
            TopicArn = topicArn,
            Protocol = "sqs",
            Endpoint = queueArn
        };

        if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(filterPolicy))
        {
```

```
            subscribeRequest.Attributes = new Dictionary<string, string>
{ { "FilterPolicy", filterPolicy } };
        }

        var subscribeResponse = await
_amazonSNSClient.SubscribeAsync(subscribeRequest);
        return subscribeResponse.SubscriptionArn;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 Subscribe를 참조하세요.

`Unsubscribe`

다음 코드 예시는 `Unsubscribe`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

구독 ARN으로 주제 구독을 취소합니다.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Unsubscribe from a topic by a subscription ARN.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="subscriptionArn">The ARN of the subscription.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> UnsubscribeByArn(string subscriptionArn)
    {
        var unsubscribeResponse = await _amazonSNSClient.UnsubscribeAsync(
            new UnsubscribeRequest()
            {
                SubscriptionArn = subscriptionArn
            });
        return unsubscribeResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 Unsubscribe를 참조하세요.

시나리오

Amazon SNS 애플리케이션 구축

다음 코드 예제에서는 구독 및 게시 기능이 있고 메시지를 번역하는 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for .NET

Amazon Simple Notification Service .NET API를 사용하여 구독 및 게시 기능이 있는 웹 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 또한 이 예제 애플리케이션은 메시지를 번역합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon SNS
- Amazon Translate

사진을 관리하기 위한 서버리스 애플리케이션 만들기

다음 코드 예시에서는 사용자가 레이블을 사용하여 사진을 관리할 수 있는 서버리스 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for .NET

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지에서 레이블을 감지하고 나중에 검색할 수 있도록 저장하는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션을 개발하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제의 출처에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS 커뮤니티의 게시물을 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

SMS 문자 메시지 게시

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon SNS를 사용하여 SMS 메시지를 게시하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
namespace SNSMessageExample
{
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon;
    using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService;
    using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService.Model;

    public class SNSMessage
    {
        private AmazonSimpleNotificationServiceClient snsClient;

        /// <summary>
        /// Initializes a new instance of the <see cref="SNSMessage"/> class.
        /// Constructs a new SNSMessage object initializing the Amazon Simple
        /// Notification Service (Amazon SNS) client using the supplied
        /// Region endpoint.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="regionEndpoint">The Amazon Region endpoint to use in
        /// sending test messages with this object.</param>
        public SNSMessage(RegionEndpoint regionEndpoint)
        {
            snsClient = new AmazonSimpleNotificationServiceClient(regionEndpoint);
        }
```

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Sends the SMS message passed in the text parameter to the phone number
        /// in phoneNum.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="phoneNum">The ten-digit phone number to which the text
        /// message will be sent.</param>
        /// <param name="text">The text of the message to send.</param>
        /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
        public async Task SendTextMessageAsync(string phoneNum, string text)
        {
            if (string.IsNullOrEmpty(phoneNum) || string.IsNullOrEmpty(text))
            {
                return;
            }

            // Now actually send the message.
            var request = new PublishRequest
            {
                Message = text,
                PhoneNumber = phoneNum,
            };

            try
            {
                var response = await snsClient.PublishAsync(request);
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error sending message: {ex}");
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 Publish를 참조하세요.

대기열에 메시지 게시

다음 코드 예제에서는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 주제(FIFO 또는 비 FIFO)를 생성합니다.

- 필터 적용 옵션을 사용하여 여러 개의 대기열로 주제를 구독합니다.
- 주제에 메시지를 게시합니다.
- 대기열에서 받은 메시지를 폴링합니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
/// <summary>
/// Console application to run a feature scenario for topics and queues.
/// </summary>
public static class TopicsAndQueues
{
    private static bool _useFifoTopic = false;
    private static bool _useContentBasedDeduplication = false;
    private static string _topicName = null!;
    private static string _topicArn = null!;

    private static readonly int _queueCount = 2;
    private static readonly string[] _queueUrls = new string[_queueCount];
    private static readonly string[] _subscriptionArns = new string[_queueCount];
    private static readonly string[] _tones = { "cheerful", "funny", "serious",
 "sincere" };
    public static SNSWrapper SnsWrapper { get; set; } = null!;
    public static SQSWrapper SqsWrapper { get; set; } = null!;
    public static bool UseConsole { get; set; } = true;
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for Amazon EventBridge.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
```

```
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonSQS>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonSimpleNotificationService>()
                    .AddTransient<SNSWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<SQSWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        ServicesSetup(host);
        PrintDescription();

        await RunScenario();

    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the services for use within the console application.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="host">The services host.</param>
    private static void ServicesSetup(IHost host)
    {
        SnsWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<SNSWrapper>();
        SqsWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<SQSWrapper>();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Run the scenario for working with topics and queues.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> RunScenario()
    {
        try
        {
            await SetupTopic();

            await SetupQueues();

            await PublishMessages();

            foreach (var queueUrl in _queueUrls)
            {
                var messages = await PollForMessages(queueUrl);
                if (messages.Any())
                {
```

```
                    await DeleteMessages(queueUrl, messages);
                }
            }
            await CleanupResources();

            Console.WriteLine("Messaging with topics and queues scenario is
complete.");
            return true;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine($"There was a problem running the scenario:
{ex.Message}");
            await CleanupResources();
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Print a description for the tasks in the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static void PrintDescription()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Welcome to messaging with topics and queues.");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"In this scenario, you will create an SNS topic and
subscribe {_queueCount} SQS queues to the topic." +
                          $"\r\nYou can select from several options for configuring
the topic and the subscriptions for the 2 queues." +
                          $"\r\nYou can then post to the topic and see the results
in the queues.\r\n");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set up the SNS topic to be used with the queues.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
```

```
    private static async Task<string> SetupTopic()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"SNS topics can be configured as FIFO (First-In-First-
Out)." +
                          $"\r\nFIFO topics deliver messages in order and support
 deduplication and message filtering." +
                          $"\r\nYou can then post to the topic and see the results
 in the queues.\r\n");

        _useFifoTopic = GetYesNoResponse("Would you like to work with FIFO
 topics?");

        if (_useFifoTopic)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            _topicName = GetUserResponse("Enter a name for your SNS topic: ",
 "example-topic");
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Because you have selected a FIFO topic, '.fifo' must be appended to
 the topic name.\r\n");

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine($"Because you have chosen a FIFO topic, deduplication
 is supported." +
                              $"\r\nDeduplication IDs are either set in the message
 or automatically generated " +
                              $"\r\nfrom content using a hash function.\r\n" +
                              $"\r\nIf a message is successfully published to an SNS
 FIFO topic, any message " +
                              $"\r\npublished and determined to have the same
 deduplication ID, " +
                              $"\r\nwithin the five-minute deduplication interval,
 is accepted but not delivered.\r\n" +
                              $"\r\nFor more information about deduplication, " +
                              $"\r\nsee https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/
fifo-message-dedup.html.");

            _useContentBasedDeduplication = GetYesNoResponse("Use content-based
 deduplication instead of entering a deduplication ID?");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
```

```
        _topicArn = await SnsWrapper.CreateTopicWithName(_topicName, _useFifoTopic,
_useContentBasedDeduplication);

        Console.WriteLine($"Your new topic with the name {_topicName}" +
                          $"\r\nand Amazon Resource Name (ARN) {_topicArn}" +
                          $"\r\nhas been created.\r\n");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return _topicArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set up the queues.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task SetupQueues()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Now you will create {_queueCount} Amazon Simple Queue
Service (Amazon SQS) queues to subscribe to the topic.");

        // Repeat this section for each queue.
        for (int i = 0; i < _queueCount; i++)
        {
            var queueName = GetUserResponse("Enter a name for an Amazon SQS queue:
", $"example-queue-{i}");
            if (_useFifoTopic)
            {
                // Only explain this once.
                if (i == 0)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(
                        "Because you have selected a FIFO topic, '.fifo' must be
appended to the queue name.");
                }

                var queueUrl = await SqsWrapper.CreateQueueWithName(queueName,
_useFifoTopic);

                _queueUrls[i] = queueUrl;

                Console.WriteLine($"Your new queue with the name {queueName}" +
                                  $"\r\nand queue URL {queueUrl}" +
                                  $"\r\nhas been created.\r\n");
```

```
                if (i == 0)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(
                        $"The queue URL is used to retrieve the queue ARN,\r\n" +
                        $"which is used to create a subscription.");
                    Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
                }

                var queueArn = await SqsWrapper.GetQueueArnByUrl(queueUrl);

                if (i == 0)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(
                        $"An AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy must be
attached to an SQS queue, enabling it to receive\r\n" +
                        $"messages from an SNS topic");
                }

                await SqsWrapper.SetQueuePolicyForTopic(queueArn, _topicArn,
queueUrl);

                await SetupFilters(i, queueArn, queueName);
            }
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set up filters with user options for a queue.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueCount">The number of this queue.</param>
    /// <param name="queueArn">The ARN of the queue.</param>
    /// <param name="queueName">The name of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>Async Task.</returns>
    public static async Task SetupFilters(int queueCount, string queueArn, string
queueName)
    {
        if (_useFifoTopic)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            // Only explain this once.
            if (queueCount == 0)
```

```
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    "Subscriptions to a FIFO topic can have filters." +
                    "If you add a filter to this subscription, then only the
 filtered messages " +
                    "will be received in the queue.");

                Console.WriteLine(
                    "For information about message filtering, " +
                    "see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/sns-message-
filtering.html");

                Console.WriteLine(
                    "For this example, you can filter messages by a" +
                    "TONE attribute.");
            }

            var useFilter = GetYesNoResponse($"Filter messages for {queueName}'s
 subscription to the topic?");

            string? filterPolicy = null;
            if (useFilter)
            {
                filterPolicy = CreateFilterPolicy();
            }
            var subscriptionArn = await
 SnsWrapper.SubscribeTopicWithFilter(_topicArn, filterPolicy,
                queueArn);
            _subscriptionArns[queueCount] = subscriptionArn;

            Console.WriteLine(
                $"The queue {queueName} has been subscribed to the topic
 {_topicName} " +
                $"with the subscription ARN {subscriptionArn}");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Use user input to create a filter policy for a subscription.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The serialized filter policy.</returns>
    public static string CreateFilterPolicy()
    {
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine(
            $"You can filter messages by one or more of the following" +
            $"TONE attributes.");

        List<string> filterSelections = new List<string>();

        var selectionNumber = 0;
        do
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"Enter a number to add a TONE filter, or enter 0 to stop adding
 filters.");
            for (int i = 0; i < _tones.Length; i++)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {_tones[i]}");
            }

            var selection = GetUserResponse("", filterSelections.Any() ? "0" : "1");
            int.TryParse(selection, out selectionNumber);
            if (selectionNumber > 0 && !
filterSelections.Contains(_tones[selectionNumber - 1]))
            {
                filterSelections.Add(_tones[selectionNumber - 1]);
            }
        } while (selectionNumber != 0);

        var filters = new Dictionary<string, List<string>>
        {
            { "tone", filterSelections }
        };
        string filterPolicy = JsonSerializer.Serialize(filters);
        return filterPolicy;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Publish messages using user settings.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task PublishMessages()
    {
        Console.WriteLine("Now we can publish messages.");

        var keepSendingMessages = true;
```

```
        string? deduplicationId = null;
        string? toneAttribute = null;
        while (keepSendingMessages)
        {
            Console.WriteLine();
            var message = GetUserResponse("Enter a message to publish.", "This is a
sample message");

            if (_useFifoTopic)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Because you are using a FIFO topic, you must set
a message group ID." +
                                  "\r\nAll messages within the same group will be
received in the order " +
                                  "they were published.");

                Console.WriteLine();
                var messageGroupId = GetUserResponse("Enter a message group ID for
this message:", "1");

                if (!_useContentBasedDeduplication)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("Because you are not using content-based
deduplication, " +
                                      "you must enter a deduplication ID.");

                    Console.WriteLine("Enter a deduplication ID for this message.");
                    deduplicationId = GetUserResponse("Enter a deduplication ID for
this message.", "1");
                }

                if (GetYesNoResponse("Add an attribute to this message?"))
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("Enter a number for an attribute.");
                    for (int i = 0; i < _tones.Length; i++)
                    {
                        Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {_tones[i]}");
                    }

                    var selection = GetUserResponse("", "1");
                    int.TryParse(selection, out var selectionNumber);

                    if (selectionNumber > 0 && selectionNumber < _tones.Length)
                    {
```

```
                        toneAttribute = _tones[selectionNumber - 1];
                    }
                }

                var messageID = await SnsWrapper.PublishToTopicWithAttribute(
                    _topicArn, message, "tone", toneAttribute, deduplicationId,
messageGroupId);

                Console.WriteLine($"Message published with id {messageID}.");
            }

            keepSendingMessages = GetYesNoResponse("Send another message?", false);
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Poll for the published messages to see the results of the user's choices.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task<List<Message>> PollForMessages(string queueUrl)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Now the SQS queue at {queueUrl} will be polled to
retrieve the messages." +
                          "\r\nPress any key to continue.");
        if (UseConsole)
        {
            Console.ReadLine();
        }

        var moreMessages = true;
        var messages = new List<Message>();
        while (moreMessages)
        {
            var newMessages = await SqsWrapper.ReceiveMessagesByUrl(queueUrl, 10);

            moreMessages = newMessages.Any();
            if (moreMessages)
            {
                messages.AddRange(newMessages);
            }
        }
```

```
        Console.WriteLine($"{messages.Count} message(s) were received by the queue
at {queueUrl}.");

        foreach (var message in messages)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\tMessage:" +
                              $"\n\t{message.Body}");
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return messages;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the message using handles in a batch.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task DeleteMessages(string queueUrl, List<Message> messages)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Now we can delete the messages in this queue in a
batch.");
        await SqsWrapper.DeleteMessageBatchByUrl(queueUrl, messages);
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Clean up the resources from the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task CleanupResources()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Clean up resources.");

        try
        {
            foreach (var queueUrl in _queueUrls)
            {
                if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(queueUrl))
                {
                    var deleteQueue =
                        GetYesNoResponse($"Delete queue with url {queueUrl}?");
                    if (deleteQueue)
```

```
                    {
                        await SqsWrapper.DeleteQueueByUrl(queueUrl);
                    }
                }
            }

            foreach (var subscriptionArn in _subscriptionArns)
            {
                if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(subscriptionArn))
                {
                    await SnsWrapper.UnsubscribeByArn(subscriptionArn);
                }
            }

            var deleteTopic = GetYesNoResponse($"Delete topic {_topicName}?");
            if (deleteTopic)
            {
                await SnsWrapper.DeleteTopicByArn(_topicArn);
            }
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Unable to clean up resources. Here's why:
{ex.Message}.");
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Helper method to get a yes or no response from the user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="question">The question string to print on the console.</param>
    /// <param name="defaultAnswer">Optional default answer to use.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the user responds with a yes.</returns>
    private static bool GetYesNoResponse(string question, bool defaultAnswer = true)
    {
        if (UseConsole)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(question);
            var ynResponse = Console.ReadLine();
            var response = ynResponse != null &&
                           ynResponse.Equals("y",
                               StringComparison.InvariantCultureIgnoreCase);
```

```
            return response;
        }
        // If not using the console, use the default.
        return defaultAnswer;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Helper method to get a string response from the user through the console.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="question">The question string to print on the console.</param>
    /// <param name="defaultAnswer">Optional default answer to use.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the user responds with a yes.</returns>
    private static string GetUserResponse(string question, string defaultAnswer)
    {
        if (UseConsole)
        {
            var response = "";
            while (string.IsNullOrEmpty(response))
            {
                Console.WriteLine(question);
                response = Console.ReadLine();
            }
            return response;
        }
        // If not using the console, use the default.
        return defaultAnswer;
    }
}
```

Amazon SQS 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 만듭니다.

```
/// <summary>
/// Wrapper for Amazon Simple Queue Service (SQS) operations.
/// </summary>
public class SQSWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonSQS _amazonSQSClient;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the Amazon SQS wrapper.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="amazonSQS">The injected Amazon SQS client.</param>
    public SQSWrapper(IAmazonSQS amazonSQS)
    {
        _amazonSQSClient = amazonSQS;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a queue with a specific name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueName">The name for the queue.</param>
    /// <param name="useFifoQueue">True to use a FIFO queue.</param>
    /// <returns>The url for the queue.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateQueueWithName(string queueName, bool
useFifoQueue)
    {
        int maxMessage = 256 * 1024;
        var queueAttributes = new Dictionary<string, string>
        {
            {
                QueueAttributeName.MaximumMessageSize,
                maxMessage.ToString()
            }
        };

        var createQueueRequest = new CreateQueueRequest()
        {
            QueueName = queueName,
            Attributes = queueAttributes
        };

        if (useFifoQueue)
        {
            // Update the name if it is not correct for a FIFO queue.
            if (!queueName.EndsWith(".fifo"))
            {
                createQueueRequest.QueueName = queueName + ".fifo";
            }

            // Add an attribute for a FIFO queue.
            createQueueRequest.Attributes.Add(
                QueueAttributeName.FifoQueue, "true");
        }

        var createResponse = await _amazonSQSClient.CreateQueueAsync(
```

```
            new CreateQueueRequest()
            {
                QueueName = queueName
            });
        return createResponse.QueueUrl;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the ARN for a queue from its URL.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The URL of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the queue.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetQueueArnByUrl(string queueUrl)
    {
        var getAttributesRequest = new GetQueueAttributesRequest()
        {
            QueueUrl = queueUrl,
            AttributeNames = new List<string>() { QueueAttributeName.QueueArn }
        };

        var getAttributesResponse = await _amazonSQSClient.GetQueueAttributesAsync(
            getAttributesRequest);

        return getAttributesResponse.QueueARN;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set the policy attribute of a queue for a topic.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueArn">The ARN of the queue.</param>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic.</param>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The url for the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> SetQueuePolicyForTopic(string queueArn, string topicArn,
string queueUrl)
    {
        var queuePolicy = "{" +
                                "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                                "\"Statement\": [{" +
                                     "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                                     "\"Principal\": {" +
                                         $"\"Service\": " +
                                             "\"sns.amazonaws.com\"" +
                                            "}," +
```

```
                                        "\"Action\": \"sqs:SendMessage\"," +
                                        $"\"Resource\": \"{queueArn}\"," +
                                         "\"Condition\": {" +
                                              "\"ArnEquals\": {" +
                                                   $"\"aws:SourceArn\": \"{topicArn}\""
 +
                                                    "}" +
                                            "}" +
                                   "}]" +
                              "}";
        var attributesResponse = await _amazonSQSClient.SetQueueAttributesAsync(
            new SetQueueAttributesRequest()
            {
                QueueUrl = queueUrl,
                Attributes = new Dictionary<string, string>() { { "Policy",
 queuePolicy } }
            });
        return attributesResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Receive messages from a queue by its URL.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The url of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of messages.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Message>> ReceiveMessagesByUrl(string queueUrl, int
 maxMessages)
    {
        // Setting WaitTimeSeconds to non-zero enables long polling.
        // For information about long polling, see
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSSimpleQueueService/latest/
SQSDeveloperGuide/sqs-short-and-long-polling.html
        var messageResponse = await _amazonSQSClient.ReceiveMessageAsync(
            new ReceiveMessageRequest()
            {
                QueueUrl = queueUrl,
                MaxNumberOfMessages = maxMessages,
                WaitTimeSeconds = 1
            });
        return messageResponse.Messages;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a batch of messages from a queue by its url.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The url of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteMessageBatchByUrl(string queueUrl, List<Message>
 messages)
    {
        var deleteRequest = new DeleteMessageBatchRequest()
        {
            QueueUrl = queueUrl,
            Entries = new List<DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry>()
        };
        foreach (var message in messages)
        {
            deleteRequest.Entries.Add(new DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry()
            {
                ReceiptHandle = message.ReceiptHandle,
                Id = message.MessageId
            });
        }

        var deleteResponse = await
 _amazonSQSClient.DeleteMessageBatchAsync(deleteRequest);

        return deleteResponse.Failed.Any();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a queue by its URL.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The url of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteQueueByUrl(string queueUrl)
    {
        var deleteResponse = await _amazonSQSClient.DeleteQueueAsync(
            new DeleteQueueRequest()
            {
                QueueUrl = queueUrl
            });
        return deleteResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
}
```

Amazon SNS 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 만듭니다.

```
/// <summary>
/// Wrapper for Amazon Simple Notification Service (SNS) operations.
/// </summary>
public class SNSWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonSimpleNotificationService _amazonSNSClient;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the Amazon SNS wrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonSQS">The injected Amazon SNS client.</param>
    public SNSWrapper(IAmazonSimpleNotificationService amazonSNS)
    {
        _amazonSNSClient = amazonSNS;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new topic with a name and specific FIFO and de-duplication
 attributes.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicName">The name for the topic.</param>
    /// <param name="useFifoTopic">True to use a FIFO topic.</param>
    /// <param name="useContentBasedDeduplication">True to use content-based de-
duplication.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the new topic.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateTopicWithName(string topicName, bool
 useFifoTopic, bool useContentBasedDeduplication)
    {
        var createTopicRequest = new CreateTopicRequest()
        {
            Name = topicName,
        };

        if (useFifoTopic)
        {
            // Update the name if it is not correct for a FIFO topic.
            if (!topicName.EndsWith(".fifo"))
            {
                createTopicRequest.Name = topicName + ".fifo";
            }
```

```
            // Add the attributes from the method parameters.
            createTopicRequest.Attributes = new Dictionary<string, string>
            {
                { "FifoTopic", "true" }
            };
            if (useContentBasedDeduplication)
            {
                createTopicRequest.Attributes.Add("ContentBasedDeduplication",
"true");
            }
        }

        var createResponse = await
_amazonSNSClient.CreateTopicAsync(createTopicRequest);
        return createResponse.TopicArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Subscribe a queue to a topic with optional filters.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic.</param>
    /// <param name="useFifoTopic">The optional filtering policy for the
subscription.</param>
    /// <param name="queueArn">The ARN of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the new subscription.</returns>
    public async Task<string> SubscribeTopicWithFilter(string topicArn, string?
filterPolicy, string queueArn)
    {
        var subscribeRequest = new SubscribeRequest()
        {
            TopicArn = topicArn,
            Protocol = "sqs",
            Endpoint = queueArn
        };

        if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(filterPolicy))
        {
            subscribeRequest.Attributes = new Dictionary<string, string>
{ { "FilterPolicy", filterPolicy } };
        }

        var subscribeResponse = await
_amazonSNSClient.SubscribeAsync(subscribeRequest);
        return subscribeResponse.SubscriptionArn;
```

```
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Publish a message to a topic with an attribute and optional deduplication
 and group IDs.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic.</param>
    /// <param name="message">The message to publish.</param>
    /// <param name="attributeName">The optional attribute for the message.</param>
    /// <param name="attributeValue">The optional attribute value for the message.</
param>
    /// <param name="deduplicationId">The optional deduplication ID for the
 message.</param>
    /// <param name="groupId">The optional group ID for the message.</param>
    /// <returns>The ID of the message published.</returns>
    public async Task<string> PublishToTopicWithAttribute(
        string topicArn,
        string message,
        string? attributeName = null,
        string? attributeValue = null,
        string? deduplicationId = null,
        string? groupId = null)
    {
        var publishRequest = new PublishRequest()
        {
            TopicArn = topicArn,
            Message = message,
            MessageDeduplicationId = deduplicationId,
            MessageGroupId = groupId
        };

        if (attributeValue != null)
        {
            // Add the string attribute if it exists.
            publishRequest.MessageAttributes =
                new Dictionary<string, MessageAttributeValue>
                {
                    { attributeName!, new MessageAttributeValue() { StringValue =
 attributeValue, DataType = "String"} }
                };
        }

        var publishResponse = await _amazonSNSClient.PublishAsync(publishRequest);
        return publishResponse.MessageId;
```

```
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Unsubscribe from a topic by a subscription ARN.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="subscriptionArn">The ARN of the subscription.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> UnsubscribeByArn(string subscriptionArn)
    {
        var unsubscribeResponse = await _amazonSNSClient.UnsubscribeAsync(
            new UnsubscribeRequest()
            {
                SubscriptionArn = subscriptionArn
            });
        return unsubscribeResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a topic by its topic ARN.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteTopicByArn(string topicArn)
    {
        var deleteResponse = await _amazonSNSClient.DeleteTopicAsync(
            new DeleteTopicRequest()
            {
                TopicArn = topicArn
            });
        return deleteResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - CreateQueue
  - CreateTopic
  - DeleteMessageBatch
  - DeleteQueue
  - DeleteTopic

- GetQueueAttributes
- Publish
- ReceiveMessage
- SetQueueAttributes
- Subscribe
- Unsubscribe

서버리스 예제

Amazon SNS 트리거를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 SNS 주제의 메시지를 받아 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 함수는 이벤트 파라미터에서 메시지를 검색하고 각 메시지의 내용을 로깅합니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

.NET을 사용하여 Lambda로 SNS 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.SNSEvents;


// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeriali

namespace SnsIntegration;

public class Function
```

```
{
    public async Task FunctionHandler(SNSEvent evnt, ILambdaContext context)
    {
        foreach (var record in evnt.Records)
        {
            await ProcessRecordAsync(record, context);
        }
        context.Logger.LogInformation("done");
    }

    private async Task ProcessRecordAsync(SNSEvent.SNSRecord record, ILambdaContext
 context)
    {
        try
        {
            context.Logger.LogInformation($"Processed record {record.Sns.Message}");

            // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
            await Task.CompletedTask;
        }
        catch (Exception e)
        {
            //You can use Dead Letter Queue to handle failures. By configuring a
 Lambda DLQ.
            context.Logger.LogError($"An error occurred");
            throw;
        }
    }
}
```

를 사용한 Amazon SQS 예제 SDK for .NET

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon SQS와 AWS SDK for .NET 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello Amazon SNS

다음 코드 예는 Amazon SQS를 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using Amazon.SQS;
using Amazon.SQS.Model;

namespace SQSActions;

public static class HelloSQS
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        var sqsClient = new AmazonSQSClient();

        Console.WriteLine($"Hello Amazon SQS! Following are some of your queues:");
        Console.WriteLine();

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        // Let's get the first five queues.
        var response = await sqsClient.ListQueuesAsync(
            new ListQueuesRequest()
            {
                MaxResults = 5
            });

        foreach (var queue in response.QueueUrls)
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"\tQueue Url: {queue}");
            Console.WriteLine();
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListQueues를 참조하세요.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오
- 서버리스 예제

작업

`CreateQueue`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateQueue`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

특정 이름으로 대기열을 생성합니다.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a queue with a specific name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueName">The name for the queue.</param>
    /// <param name="useFifoQueue">True to use a FIFO queue.</param>
    /// <returns>The url for the queue.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateQueueWithName(string queueName, bool
useFifoQueue)
    {
```

```
        int maxMessage = 256 * 1024;
        var queueAttributes = new Dictionary<string, string>
        {
            {
                QueueAttributeName.MaximumMessageSize,
                maxMessage.ToString()
            }
        };

        var createQueueRequest = new CreateQueueRequest()
        {
            QueueName = queueName,
            Attributes = queueAttributes
        };

        if (useFifoQueue)
        {
            // Update the name if it is not correct for a FIFO queue.
            if (!queueName.EndsWith(".fifo"))
            {
                createQueueRequest.QueueName = queueName + ".fifo";
            }

            // Add an attribute for a FIFO queue.
            createQueueRequest.Attributes.Add(
                QueueAttributeName.FifoQueue, "true");
        }

        var createResponse = await _amazonSQSClient.CreateQueueAsync(
            new CreateQueueRequest()
            {
                QueueName = queueName
            });
        return createResponse.QueueUrl;
    }
```

Amazon SQS 대기열을 생성하고 메시지를 전송합니다.

```
    using System;
    using System.Collections.Generic;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon;
```

```
    using Amazon.SQS;
    using Amazon.SQS.Model;

    public class CreateSendExample
    {
        // Specify your AWS Region (an example Region is shown).
        private static readonly string QueueName = "Example_Queue";
        private static readonly RegionEndpoint ServiceRegion =
 RegionEndpoint.USWest2;
        private static IAmazonSQS client;

        public static async Task Main()
        {
            client = new AmazonSQSClient(ServiceRegion);
            var createQueueResponse = await CreateQueue(client, QueueName);

            string queueUrl = createQueueResponse.QueueUrl;

            Dictionary<string, MessageAttributeValue> messageAttributes = new
 Dictionary<string, MessageAttributeValue>
            {
                { "Title",   new MessageAttributeValue { DataType = "String",
 StringValue = "The Whistler" } },
                { "Author",  new MessageAttributeValue { DataType = "String",
 StringValue = "John Grisham" } },
                { "WeeksOn", new MessageAttributeValue { DataType = "Number",
 StringValue = "6" } },
            };

            string messageBody = "Information about current NY Times fiction
 bestseller for week of 12/11/2016.";

            var sendMsgResponse = await SendMessage(client, queueUrl, messageBody,
 messageAttributes);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Creates a new Amazon SQS queue using the queue name passed to it
        /// in queueName.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An SQS client object used to send the message.</
param>
        /// <param name="queueName">A string representing the name of the queue
        /// to create.</param>
```

```
        /// <returns>A CreateQueueResponse that contains information about the
        /// newly created queue.</returns>
        public static async Task<CreateQueueResponse> CreateQueue(IAmazonSQS client,
 string queueName)
        {
            var request = new CreateQueueRequest
            {
                QueueName = queueName,
                Attributes = new Dictionary<string, string>
                {
                    { "DelaySeconds", "60" },
                    { "MessageRetentionPeriod", "86400" },
                },
            };

            var response = await client.CreateQueueAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"Created a queue with URL : {response.QueueUrl}");

            return response;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Sends a message to an SQS queue.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An SQS client object used to send the message.</
param>
        /// <param name="queueUrl">The URL of the queue to which to send the
        /// message.</param>
        /// <param name="messageBody">A string representing the body of the
        /// message to be sent to the queue.</param>
        /// <param name="messageAttributes">Attributes for the message to be
        /// sent to the queue.</param>
        /// <returns>A SendMessageResponse object that contains information
        /// about the message that was sent.</returns>
        public static async Task<SendMessageResponse> SendMessage(
            IAmazonSQS client,
            string queueUrl,
            string messageBody,
            Dictionary<string, MessageAttributeValue> messageAttributes)
        {
            var sendMessageRequest = new SendMessageRequest
            {
                DelaySeconds = 10,
                MessageAttributes = messageAttributes,
```

```
                MessageBody = messageBody,
                QueueUrl = queueUrl,
            };

            var response = await client.SendMessageAsync(sendMessageRequest);
            Console.WriteLine($"Sent a message with id : {response.MessageId}");

            return response;
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreateQueue를 참조하세요.

`DeleteMessage`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteMessage`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon SQS 대기열에서 메시지를 수신한 다음 메시지를 삭제합니다.

```
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            // If the AWS Region you want to use is different from
            // the AWS Region defined for the default user, supply
            // the specify your AWS Region to the client constructor.
            var client = new AmazonSQSClient();
            string queueName = "Example_Queue";

            var queueUrl = await GetQueueUrl(client, queueName);
            Console.WriteLine($"The SQS queue's URL is {queueUrl}");

            var response = await ReceiveAndDeleteMessage(client, queueUrl);
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"Message: {response.Messages[0]}");
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieve the queue URL for the queue named in the queueName
        /// property using the client object.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The Amazon SQS client used to retrieve the
        /// queue URL.</param>
        /// <param name="queueName">A string representing  name of the queue
        /// for which to retrieve the URL.</param>
        /// <returns>The URL of the queue.</returns>
        public static async Task<string> GetQueueUrl(IAmazonSQS client, string
queueName)
        {
            var request = new GetQueueUrlRequest
            {
                QueueName = queueName,
            };

            GetQueueUrlResponse response = await client.GetQueueUrlAsync(request);
            return response.QueueUrl;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieves the message from the quque at the URL passed in the
        /// queueURL parameters using the client.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The SQS client used to retrieve a message.</param>
        /// <param name="queueUrl">The URL of the queue from which to retrieve
        /// a message.</param>
        /// <returns>The response from the call to ReceiveMessageAsync.</returns>
        public static async Task<ReceiveMessageResponse>
ReceiveAndDeleteMessage(IAmazonSQS client, string queueUrl)
        {
            // Receive a single message from the queue.
            var receiveMessageRequest = new ReceiveMessageRequest
            {
                AttributeNames = { "SentTimestamp" },
                MaxNumberOfMessages = 1,
                MessageAttributeNames = { "All" },
                QueueUrl = queueUrl,
                VisibilityTimeout = 0,
                WaitTimeSeconds = 0,
```

```
            };

            var receiveMessageResponse = await
client.ReceiveMessageAsync(receiveMessageRequest);

            // Delete the received message from the queue.
            var deleteMessageRequest = new DeleteMessageRequest
            {
                QueueUrl = queueUrl,
                ReceiptHandle = receiveMessageResponse.Messages[0].ReceiptHandle,
            };

            await client.DeleteMessageAsync(deleteMessageRequest);

            return receiveMessageResponse;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteMessage를 참조하세요.

`DeleteMessageBatch`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteMessageBatch`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a batch of messages from a queue by its url.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The url of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteMessageBatchByUrl(string queueUrl, List<Message>
messages)
    {
```

```
        var deleteRequest = new DeleteMessageBatchRequest()
        {
            QueueUrl = queueUrl,
            Entries = new List<DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry>()
        };
        foreach (var message in messages)
        {
            deleteRequest.Entries.Add(new DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry()
            {
                ReceiptHandle = message.ReceiptHandle,
                Id = message.MessageId
            });
        }

        var deleteResponse = await
_amazonSQSClient.DeleteMessageBatchAsync(deleteRequest);

        return deleteResponse.Failed.Any();
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteMessageBatch를 참조하세요.

`DeleteQueue`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteQueue`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

URL을 사용하여 대기열을 삭제합니다.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a queue by its URL.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The url of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<bool> DeleteQueueByUrl(string queueUrl)
    {
        var deleteResponse = await _amazonSQSClient.DeleteQueueAsync(
            new DeleteQueueRequest()
            {
                QueueUrl = queueUrl
            });
        return deleteResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteQueue를 참조하세요.

GetQueueAttributes

다음 코드 예시는 GetQueueAttributes의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the ARN for a queue from its URL.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The URL of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the queue.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetQueueArnByUrl(string queueUrl)
    {
        var getAttributesRequest = new GetQueueAttributesRequest()
        {
            QueueUrl = queueUrl,
            AttributeNames = new List<string>() { QueueAttributeName.QueueArn }
        };

        var getAttributesResponse = await _amazonSQSClient.GetQueueAttributesAsync(
            getAttributesRequest);

        return getAttributesResponse.QueueARN;
```

```
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 GetQueueAttributes를 참조하세요.

GetQueueUrl

다음 코드 예시는 GetQueueUrl의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.SQS;
    using Amazon.SQS.Model;

    public class GetQueueUrl
    {
        /// <summary>
        /// Initializes the Amazon SQS client object and then calls the
        /// GetQueueUrlAsync method to retrieve the URL of an Amazon SQS
        /// queue.
        /// </summary>
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            // If the Amazon SQS message queue is not in the same AWS Region as your
            // default user, you need to provide the AWS Region as a parameter to
the
            // client constructor.
            var client = new AmazonSQSClient();

            string queueName = "New-Example-Queue";

            try
            {
                var response = await client.GetQueueUrlAsync(queueName);
```

```
                if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"The URL for {queueName} is:
{response.QueueUrl}");
                }
            }
            catch (QueueDoesNotExistException ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
                Console.WriteLine($"The queue {queueName} was not found.");
            }
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 GetQueueUrl을 참조하세요.

`ReceiveMessage`

다음 코드 예시는 `ReceiveMessage`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

대기열의 URL을 사용하여 대기열에서 메시지를 수신합니다.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Receive messages from a queue by its URL.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The url of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of messages.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Message>> ReceiveMessagesByUrl(string queueUrl, int
maxMessages)
    {
        // Setting WaitTimeSeconds to non-zero enables long polling.
```

```
        // For information about long polling, see
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSSimpleQueueService/latest/
SQSDeveloperGuide/sqs-short-and-long-polling.html
        var messageResponse = await _amazonSQSClient.ReceiveMessageAsync(
            new ReceiveMessageRequest()
            {
                QueueUrl = queueUrl,
                MaxNumberOfMessages = maxMessages,
                WaitTimeSeconds = 1
            });
        return messageResponse.Messages;
    }
```

Amazon SQS 대기열에서 메시지를 수신한 다음 메시지를 삭제합니다.

```
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            // If the AWS Region you want to use is different from
            // the AWS Region defined for the default user, supply
            // the specify your AWS Region to the client constructor.
            var client = new AmazonSQSClient();
            string queueName = "Example_Queue";

            var queueUrl = await GetQueueUrl(client, queueName);
            Console.WriteLine($"The SQS queue's URL is {queueUrl}");

            var response = await ReceiveAndDeleteMessage(client, queueUrl);

            Console.WriteLine($"Message: {response.Messages[0]}");
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieve the queue URL for the queue named in the queueName
        /// property using the client object.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The Amazon SQS client used to retrieve the
        /// queue URL.</param>
        /// <param name="queueName">A string representing  name of the queue
        /// for which to retrieve the URL.</param>
        /// <returns>The URL of the queue.</returns>
        public static async Task<string> GetQueueUrl(IAmazonSQS client, string
 queueName)
```

```
        {
            var request = new GetQueueUrlRequest
            {
                QueueName = queueName,
            };

            GetQueueUrlResponse response = await client.GetQueueUrlAsync(request);
            return response.QueueUrl;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieves the message from the quque at the URL passed in the
        /// queueURL parameters using the client.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The SQS client used to retrieve a message.</param>
        /// <param name="queueUrl">The URL of the queue from which to retrieve
        /// a message.</param>
        /// <returns>The response from the call to ReceiveMessageAsync.</returns>
        public static async Task<ReceiveMessageResponse>
ReceiveAndDeleteMessage(IAmazonSQS client, string queueUrl)
        {
            // Receive a single message from the queue.
            var receiveMessageRequest = new ReceiveMessageRequest
            {
                AttributeNames = { "SentTimestamp" },
                MaxNumberOfMessages = 1,
                MessageAttributeNames = { "All" },
                QueueUrl = queueUrl,
                VisibilityTimeout = 0,
                WaitTimeSeconds = 0,
            };

            var receiveMessageResponse = await
client.ReceiveMessageAsync(receiveMessageRequest);

            // Delete the received message from the queue.
            var deleteMessageRequest = new DeleteMessageRequest
            {
                QueueUrl = queueUrl,
                ReceiptHandle = receiveMessageResponse.Messages[0].ReceiptHandle,
            };

            await client.DeleteMessageAsync(deleteMessageRequest);
```

```
            return receiveMessageResponse;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ReceiveMessage를 참조하세요.

SendMessage

다음 코드 예시는 SendMessage의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon SQS 대기열을 생성하고 메시지를 전송합니다.

```
    using System;
    using System.Collections.Generic;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon;
    using Amazon.SQS;
    using Amazon.SQS.Model;

    public class CreateSendExample
    {
        // Specify your AWS Region (an example Region is shown).
        private static readonly string QueueName = "Example_Queue";
        private static readonly RegionEndpoint ServiceRegion =
RegionEndpoint.USWest2;
        private static IAmazonSQS client;

        public static async Task Main()
        {
            client = new AmazonSQSClient(ServiceRegion);
            var createQueueResponse = await CreateQueue(client, QueueName);
```

```
            string queueUrl = createQueueResponse.QueueUrl;

            Dictionary<string, MessageAttributeValue> messageAttributes = new
 Dictionary<string, MessageAttributeValue>
            {
                { "Title",   new MessageAttributeValue { DataType = "String",
 StringValue = "The Whistler" } },
                { "Author",  new MessageAttributeValue { DataType = "String",
 StringValue = "John Grisham" } },
                { "WeeksOn", new MessageAttributeValue { DataType = "Number",
 StringValue = "6" } },
            };

            string messageBody = "Information about current NY Times fiction
 bestseller for week of 12/11/2016.";

            var sendMsgResponse = await SendMessage(client, queueUrl, messageBody,
 messageAttributes);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Creates a new Amazon SQS queue using the queue name passed to it
        /// in queueName.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An SQS client object used to send the message.</
param>
        /// <param name="queueName">A string representing the name of the queue
        /// to create.</param>
        /// <returns>A CreateQueueResponse that contains information about the
        /// newly created queue.</returns>
        public static async Task<CreateQueueResponse> CreateQueue(IAmazonSQS client,
 string queueName)
        {
            var request = new CreateQueueRequest
            {
                QueueName = queueName,
                Attributes = new Dictionary<string, string>
                {
                    { "DelaySeconds", "60" },
                    { "MessageRetentionPeriod", "86400" },
                },
            };

            var response = await client.CreateQueueAsync(request);
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"Created a queue with URL : {response.QueueUrl}");

            return response;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Sends a message to an SQS queue.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An SQS client object used to send the message.</
param>
        /// <param name="queueUrl">The URL of the queue to which to send the
        /// message.</param>
        /// <param name="messageBody">A string representing the body of the
        /// message to be sent to the queue.</param>
        /// <param name="messageAttributes">Attributes for the message to be
        /// sent to the queue.</param>
        /// <returns>A SendMessageResponse object that contains information
        /// about the message that was sent.</returns>
        public static async Task<SendMessageResponse> SendMessage(
            IAmazonSQS client,
            string queueUrl,
            string messageBody,
            Dictionary<string, MessageAttributeValue> messageAttributes)
        {
            var sendMessageRequest = new SendMessageRequest
            {
                DelaySeconds = 10,
                MessageAttributes = messageAttributes,
                MessageBody = messageBody,
                QueueUrl = queueUrl,
            };

            var response = await client.SendMessageAsync(sendMessageRequest);
            Console.WriteLine($"Sent a message with id : {response.MessageId}");

            return response;
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 SendMessage를 참조하세요.

SetQueueAttributes

다음 코드 예시는 SetQueueAttributes의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

주제에 대한 대기열의 정책 속성을 설정합니다.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Set the policy attribute of a queue for a topic.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueArn">The ARN of the queue.</param>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic.</param>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The url for the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> SetQueuePolicyForTopic(string queueArn, string topicArn,
string queueUrl)
    {
        var queuePolicy = "{" +
                                "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                                "\"Statement\": [{" +
                                     "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                                     "\"Principal\": {" +
                                         $"\"Service\": " +
                                             "\"sns.amazonaws.com\"" +
                                            "}," +
                                     "\"Action\": \"sqs:SendMessage\"," +
                                     $"\"Resource\": \"{queueArn}\"," +
                                      "\"Condition\": {" +
                                           "\"ArnEquals\": {" +
                                                $"\"aws:SourceArn\": \"{topicArn}\""
+
                                            "}" +
                                        "}" +
                                "}]" +
                            "}";
        var attributesResponse = await _amazonSQSClient.SetQueueAttributesAsync(
```

```
            new SetQueueAttributesRequest()
            {
                QueueUrl = queueUrl,
                Attributes = new Dictionary<string, string>() { { "Policy",
queuePolicy } }
            });
        return attributesResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 SetQueueAttributes를 참조하세요.

시나리오

대기열에 메시지 게시

다음 코드 예제에서는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 주제(FIFO 또는 비 FIFO)를 생성합니다.
- 필터 적용 옵션을 사용하여 여러 개의 대기열로 주제를 구독합니다.
- 주제에 메시지를 게시합니다.
- 대기열에서 받은 메시지를 폴링합니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
/// <summary>
/// Console application to run a feature scenario for topics and queues.
/// </summary>
public static class TopicsAndQueues
{
    private static bool _useFifoTopic = false;
    private static bool _useContentBasedDeduplication = false;
```

```
    private static string _topicName = null!;
    private static string _topicArn = null!;

    private static readonly int _queueCount = 2;
    private static readonly string[] _queueUrls = new string[_queueCount];
    private static readonly string[] _subscriptionArns = new string[_queueCount];
    private static readonly string[] _tones = { "cheerful", "funny", "serious",
"sincere" };
    public static SNSWrapper SnsWrapper { get; set; } = null!;
    public static SQSWrapper SqsWrapper { get; set; } = null!;
    public static bool UseConsole { get; set; } = true;
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for Amazon EventBridge.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonSQS>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonSimpleNotificationService>()
                    .AddTransient<SNSWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<SQSWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        ServicesSetup(host);
        PrintDescription();

        await RunScenario();

    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the services for use within the console application.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="host">The services host.</param>
    private static void ServicesSetup(IHost host)
    {
        SnsWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<SNSWrapper>();
        SqsWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<SQSWrapper>();
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Run the scenario for working with topics and queues.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> RunScenario()
    {
        try
        {
            await SetupTopic();

            await SetupQueues();

            await PublishMessages();

            foreach (var queueUrl in _queueUrls)
            {
                var messages = await PollForMessages(queueUrl);
                if (messages.Any())
                {
                    await DeleteMessages(queueUrl, messages);
                }
            }
            await CleanupResources();

            Console.WriteLine("Messaging with topics and queues scenario is
complete.");
            return true;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine($"There was a problem running the scenario:
{ex.Message}");
            await CleanupResources();
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Print a description for the tasks in the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
```

```
    private static void PrintDescription()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Welcome to messaging with topics and queues.");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"In this scenario, you will create an SNS topic and
 subscribe {_queueCount} SQS queues to the topic." +
                          $"\r\nYou can select from several options for configuring
 the topic and the subscriptions for the 2 queues." +
                          $"\r\nYou can then post to the topic and see the results
 in the queues.\r\n");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set up the SNS topic to be used with the queues.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task<string> SetupTopic()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"SNS topics can be configured as FIFO (First-In-First-
Out)." +
                          $"\r\nFIFO topics deliver messages in order and support
 deduplication and message filtering." +
                          $"\r\nYou can then post to the topic and see the results
 in the queues.\r\n");

        _useFifoTopic = GetYesNoResponse("Would you like to work with FIFO
 topics?");

        if (_useFifoTopic)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            _topicName = GetUserResponse("Enter a name for your SNS topic: ",
 "example-topic");
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Because you have selected a FIFO topic, '.fifo' must be appended to
 the topic name.\r\n");

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"Because you have chosen a FIFO topic, deduplication
 is supported." +
                              $"\r\nDeduplication IDs are either set in the message
 or automatically generated " +
                              $"\r\nfrom content using a hash function.\r\n" +
                              $"\r\nIf a message is successfully published to an SNS
 FIFO topic, any message " +
                              $"\r\npublished and determined to have the same
 deduplication ID, " +
                              $"\r\nwithin the five-minute deduplication interval,
 is accepted but not delivered.\r\n" +
                              $"\r\nFor more information about deduplication, " +
                              $"\r\nsee https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/
fifo-message-dedup.html.");

            _useContentBasedDeduplication = GetYesNoResponse("Use content-based
 deduplication instead of entering a deduplication ID?");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }

        _topicArn = await SnsWrapper.CreateTopicWithName(_topicName, _useFifoTopic,
 _useContentBasedDeduplication);

        Console.WriteLine($"Your new topic with the name {_topicName}" +
                          $"\r\nand Amazon Resource Name (ARN) {_topicArn}" +
                          $"\r\nhas been created.\r\n");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return _topicArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set up the queues.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task SetupQueues()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Now you will create {_queueCount} Amazon Simple Queue
 Service (Amazon SQS) queues to subscribe to the topic.");

        // Repeat this section for each queue.
        for (int i = 0; i < _queueCount; i++)
        {
```

```
            var queueName = GetUserResponse("Enter a name for an Amazon SQS queue:
", $"example-queue-{i}");
            if (_useFifoTopic)
            {
                // Only explain this once.
                if (i == 0)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(
                        "Because you have selected a FIFO topic, '.fifo' must be
appended to the queue name.");
                }

                var queueUrl = await SqsWrapper.CreateQueueWithName(queueName,
_useFifoTopic);

                _queueUrls[i] = queueUrl;

                Console.WriteLine($"Your new queue with the name {queueName}" +
                                  $"\r\nand queue URL {queueUrl}" +
                                  $"\r\nhas been created.\r\n");

                if (i == 0)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(
                        $"The queue URL is used to retrieve the queue ARN,\r\n" +
                        $"which is used to create a subscription.");
                    Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
                }

                var queueArn = await SqsWrapper.GetQueueArnByUrl(queueUrl);

                if (i == 0)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(
                        $"An AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy must be
attached to an SQS queue, enabling it to receive\r\n" +
                        $"messages from an SNS topic");
                }

                await SqsWrapper.SetQueuePolicyForTopic(queueArn, _topicArn,
queueUrl);

                await SetupFilters(i, queueArn, queueName);
            }
```

```
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set up filters with user options for a queue.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueCount">The number of this queue.</param>
    /// <param name="queueArn">The ARN of the queue.</param>
    /// <param name="queueName">The name of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>Async Task.</returns>
    public static async Task SetupFilters(int queueCount, string queueArn, string
 queueName)
    {
        if (_useFifoTopic)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            // Only explain this once.
            if (queueCount == 0)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    "Subscriptions to a FIFO topic can have filters." +
                    "If you add a filter to this subscription, then only the
 filtered messages " +
                    "will be received in the queue.");

                Console.WriteLine(
                    "For information about message filtering, " +
                    "see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/sns-message-
filtering.html");

                Console.WriteLine(
                    "For this example, you can filter messages by a" +
                    "TONE attribute.");
            }

            var useFilter = GetYesNoResponse($"Filter messages for {queueName}'s
 subscription to the topic?");

            string? filterPolicy = null;
            if (useFilter)
            {
                filterPolicy = CreateFilterPolicy();
```

```
            }
            var subscriptionArn = await
 SnsWrapper.SubscribeTopicWithFilter(_topicArn, filterPolicy,
                queueArn);
            _subscriptionArns[queueCount] = subscriptionArn;

            Console.WriteLine(
                $"The queue {queueName} has been subscribed to the topic
 {_topicName} " +
                $"with the subscription ARN {subscriptionArn}");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Use user input to create a filter policy for a subscription.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The serialized filter policy.</returns>
    public static string CreateFilterPolicy()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine(
            $"You can filter messages by one or more of the following" +
            $"TONE attributes.");

        List<string> filterSelections = new List<string>();

        var selectionNumber = 0;
        do
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"Enter a number to add a TONE filter, or enter 0 to stop adding
 filters.");
            for (int i = 0; i < _tones.Length; i++)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {_tones[i]}");
            }

            var selection = GetUserResponse("", filterSelections.Any() ? "0" : "1");
            int.TryParse(selection, out selectionNumber);
            if (selectionNumber > 0 && !
filterSelections.Contains(_tones[selectionNumber - 1]))
            {
                filterSelections.Add(_tones[selectionNumber - 1]);
```

```
            }
        } while (selectionNumber != 0);

        var filters = new Dictionary<string, List<string>>
        {
            { "tone", filterSelections }
        };
        string filterPolicy = JsonSerializer.Serialize(filters);
        return filterPolicy;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Publish messages using user settings.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task PublishMessages()
    {
        Console.WriteLine("Now we can publish messages.");

        var keepSendingMessages = true;
        string? deduplicationId = null;
        string? toneAttribute = null;
        while (keepSendingMessages)
        {
            Console.WriteLine();
            var message = GetUserResponse("Enter a message to publish.", "This is a
sample message");

            if (_useFifoTopic)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Because you are using a FIFO topic, you must set
a message group ID." +
                                  "\r\nAll messages within the same group will be
received in the order " +
                                  "they were published.");

                Console.WriteLine();
                var messageGroupId = GetUserResponse("Enter a message group ID for
this message:", "1");

                if (!_useContentBasedDeduplication)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("Because you are not using content-based
deduplication, " +
```

```
                                        "you must enter a deduplication ID.");

                    Console.WriteLine("Enter a deduplication ID for this message.");
                    deduplicationId = GetUserResponse("Enter a deduplication ID for
this message.", "1");
                }

                if (GetYesNoResponse("Add an attribute to this message?"))
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("Enter a number for an attribute.");
                    for (int i = 0; i < _tones.Length; i++)
                    {
                        Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {_tones[i]}");
                    }

                    var selection = GetUserResponse("", "1");
                    int.TryParse(selection, out var selectionNumber);

                    if (selectionNumber > 0 && selectionNumber < _tones.Length)
                    {
                        toneAttribute = _tones[selectionNumber - 1];
                    }
                }

                var messageID = await SnsWrapper.PublishToTopicWithAttribute(
                    _topicArn, message, "tone", toneAttribute, deduplicationId,
messageGroupId);

                Console.WriteLine($"Message published with id {messageID}.");
            }

            keepSendingMessages = GetYesNoResponse("Send another message?", false);
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Poll for the published messages to see the results of the user's choices.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task<List<Message>> PollForMessages(string queueUrl)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Now the SQS queue at {queueUrl} will be polled to
retrieve the messages." +
```

```
                            "\r\nPress any key to continue.");
        if (UseConsole)
        {
            Console.ReadLine();
        }

        var moreMessages = true;
        var messages = new List<Message>();
        while (moreMessages)
        {
            var newMessages = await SqsWrapper.ReceiveMessagesByUrl(queueUrl, 10);

            moreMessages = newMessages.Any();
            if (moreMessages)
            {
                messages.AddRange(newMessages);
            }
        }

        Console.WriteLine($"{messages.Count} message(s) were received by the queue
at {queueUrl}.");

        foreach (var message in messages)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\tMessage:" +
                              $"\n\t{message.Body}");
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return messages;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the message using handles in a batch.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task DeleteMessages(string queueUrl, List<Message> messages)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Now we can delete the messages in this queue in a
batch.");
        await SqsWrapper.DeleteMessageBatchByUrl(queueUrl, messages);
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Clean up the resources from the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task CleanupResources()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Clean up resources.");

        try
        {
            foreach (var queueUrl in _queueUrls)
            {
                if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(queueUrl))
                {
                    var deleteQueue =
                        GetYesNoResponse($"Delete queue with url {queueUrl}?");
                    if (deleteQueue)
                    {
                        await SqsWrapper.DeleteQueueByUrl(queueUrl);
                    }
                }
            }

            foreach (var subscriptionArn in _subscriptionArns)
            {
                if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(subscriptionArn))
                {
                    await SnsWrapper.UnsubscribeByArn(subscriptionArn);
                }
            }

            var deleteTopic = GetYesNoResponse($"Delete topic {_topicName}?");
            if (deleteTopic)
            {
                await SnsWrapper.DeleteTopicByArn(_topicArn);
            }
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Unable to clean up resources. Here's why:
{ex.Message}.");
        }
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Helper method to get a yes or no response from the user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="question">The question string to print on the console.</param>
    /// <param name="defaultAnswer">Optional default answer to use.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the user responds with a yes.</returns>
    private static bool GetYesNoResponse(string question, bool defaultAnswer = true)
    {
        if (UseConsole)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(question);
            var ynResponse = Console.ReadLine();
            var response = ynResponse != null &&
                           ynResponse.Equals("y",
                               StringComparison.InvariantCultureIgnoreCase);
            return response;
        }
        // If not using the console, use the default.
        return defaultAnswer;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Helper method to get a string response from the user through the console.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="question">The question string to print on the console.</param>
    /// <param name="defaultAnswer">Optional default answer to use.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the user responds with a yes.</returns>
    private static string GetUserResponse(string question, string defaultAnswer)
    {
        if (UseConsole)
        {
            var response = "";
            while (string.IsNullOrEmpty(response))
            {
                Console.WriteLine(question);
                response = Console.ReadLine();
            }
            return response;
        }
        // If not using the console, use the default.
```

```
        return defaultAnswer;
    }
}
```

Amazon SQS 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 만듭니다.

```
/// <summary>
/// Wrapper for Amazon Simple Queue Service (SQS) operations.
/// </summary>
public class SQSWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonSQS _amazonSQSClient;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the Amazon SQS wrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonSQS">The injected Amazon SQS client.</param>
    public SQSWrapper(IAmazonSQS amazonSQS)
    {
        _amazonSQSClient = amazonSQS;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a queue with a specific name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueName">The name for the queue.</param>
    /// <param name="useFifoQueue">True to use a FIFO queue.</param>
    /// <returns>The url for the queue.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateQueueWithName(string queueName, bool
 useFifoQueue)
    {
        int maxMessage = 256 * 1024;
        var queueAttributes = new Dictionary<string, string>
        {
            {
                QueueAttributeName.MaximumMessageSize,
                maxMessage.ToString()
            }
        };

        var createQueueRequest = new CreateQueueRequest()
```

```
        {
            QueueName = queueName,
            Attributes = queueAttributes
        };

        if (useFifoQueue)
        {
            // Update the name if it is not correct for a FIFO queue.
            if (!queueName.EndsWith(".fifo"))
            {
                createQueueRequest.QueueName = queueName + ".fifo";
            }

            // Add an attribute for a FIFO queue.
            createQueueRequest.Attributes.Add(
                QueueAttributeName.FifoQueue, "true");
        }

        var createResponse = await _amazonSQSClient.CreateQueueAsync(
            new CreateQueueRequest()
            {
                QueueName = queueName
            });
        return createResponse.QueueUrl;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the ARN for a queue from its URL.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The URL of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the queue.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetQueueArnByUrl(string queueUrl)
    {
        var getAttributesRequest = new GetQueueAttributesRequest()
        {
            QueueUrl = queueUrl,
            AttributeNames = new List<string>() { QueueAttributeName.QueueArn }
        };

        var getAttributesResponse = await _amazonSQSClient.GetQueueAttributesAsync(
            getAttributesRequest);

        return getAttributesResponse.QueueARN;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Set the policy attribute of a queue for a topic.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueArn">The ARN of the queue.</param>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic.</param>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The url for the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> SetQueuePolicyForTopic(string queueArn, string topicArn,
string queueUrl)
    {
        var queuePolicy = "{" +
                                "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                                "\"Statement\": [{" +
                                     "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                                     "\"Principal\": {" +
                                         $"\"Service\": " +
                                             "\"sns.amazonaws.com\"" +
                                            "}," +
                                     "\"Action\": \"sqs:SendMessage\"," +
                                     $"\"Resource\": \"{queueArn}\"," +
                                      "\"Condition\": {" +
                                           "\"ArnEquals\": {" +
                                                $"\"aws:SourceArn\": \"{topicArn}\""
+
                                            "}" +
                                        "}" +
                                "}]" +
                            "}";
        var attributesResponse = await _amazonSQSClient.SetQueueAttributesAsync(
            new SetQueueAttributesRequest()
            {
                QueueUrl = queueUrl,
                Attributes = new Dictionary<string, string>() { { "Policy",
queuePolicy } }
            });
        return attributesResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Receive messages from a queue by its URL.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The url of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of messages.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<List<Message>> ReceiveMessagesByUrl(string queueUrl, int
 maxMessages)
    {
        // Setting WaitTimeSeconds to non-zero enables long polling.
        // For information about long polling, see
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSSimpleQueueService/latest/
SQSDeveloperGuide/sqs-short-and-long-polling.html
        var messageResponse = await _amazonSQSClient.ReceiveMessageAsync(
            new ReceiveMessageRequest()
            {
                QueueUrl = queueUrl,
                MaxNumberOfMessages = maxMessages,
                WaitTimeSeconds = 1
            });
        return messageResponse.Messages;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a batch of messages from a queue by its url.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The url of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteMessageBatchByUrl(string queueUrl, List<Message>
 messages)
    {
        var deleteRequest = new DeleteMessageBatchRequest()
        {
            QueueUrl = queueUrl,
            Entries = new List<DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry>()
        };
        foreach (var message in messages)
        {
            deleteRequest.Entries.Add(new DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry()
            {
                ReceiptHandle = message.ReceiptHandle,
                Id = message.MessageId
            });
        }

        var deleteResponse = await
 _amazonSQSClient.DeleteMessageBatchAsync(deleteRequest);

        return deleteResponse.Failed.Any();
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a queue by its URL.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The url of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteQueueByUrl(string queueUrl)
    {
        var deleteResponse = await _amazonSQSClient.DeleteQueueAsync(
            new DeleteQueueRequest()
            {
                QueueUrl = queueUrl
            });
        return deleteResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
}
```

Amazon SNS 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 만듭니다.

```
/// <summary>
/// Wrapper for Amazon Simple Notification Service (SNS) operations.
/// </summary>
public class SNSWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonSimpleNotificationService _amazonSNSClient;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the Amazon SNS wrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonSQS">The injected Amazon SNS client.</param>
    public SNSWrapper(IAmazonSimpleNotificationService amazonSNS)
    {
        _amazonSNSClient = amazonSNS;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new topic with a name and specific FIFO and de-duplication
 attributes.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicName">The name for the topic.</param>
    /// <param name="useFifoTopic">True to use a FIFO topic.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="useContentBasedDeduplication">True to use content-based de-
duplication.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the new topic.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateTopicWithName(string topicName, bool
 useFifoTopic, bool useContentBasedDeduplication)
    {
        var createTopicRequest = new CreateTopicRequest()
        {
            Name = topicName,
        };

        if (useFifoTopic)
        {
            // Update the name if it is not correct for a FIFO topic.
            if (!topicName.EndsWith(".fifo"))
            {
                createTopicRequest.Name = topicName + ".fifo";
            }

            // Add the attributes from the method parameters.
            createTopicRequest.Attributes = new Dictionary<string, string>
            {
                { "FifoTopic", "true" }
            };
            if (useContentBasedDeduplication)
            {
                createTopicRequest.Attributes.Add("ContentBasedDeduplication",
 "true");
            }
        }

        var createResponse = await
 _amazonSNSClient.CreateTopicAsync(createTopicRequest);
        return createResponse.TopicArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Subscribe a queue to a topic with optional filters.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic.</param>
    /// <param name="useFifoTopic">The optional filtering policy for the
 subscription.</param>
    /// <param name="queueArn">The ARN of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the new subscription.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<string> SubscribeTopicWithFilter(string topicArn, string?
 filterPolicy, string queueArn)
    {
        var subscribeRequest = new SubscribeRequest()
        {
            TopicArn = topicArn,
            Protocol = "sqs",
            Endpoint = queueArn
        };

        if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(filterPolicy))
        {
            subscribeRequest.Attributes = new Dictionary<string, string>
 { { "FilterPolicy", filterPolicy } };
        }

        var subscribeResponse = await
 _amazonSNSClient.SubscribeAsync(subscribeRequest);
        return subscribeResponse.SubscriptionArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Publish a message to a topic with an attribute and optional deduplication
 and group IDs.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic.</param>
    /// <param name="message">The message to publish.</param>
    /// <param name="attributeName">The optional attribute for the message.</param>
    /// <param name="attributeValue">The optional attribute value for the message.</
param>
    /// <param name="deduplicationId">The optional deduplication ID for the
 message.</param>
    /// <param name="groupId">The optional group ID for the message.</param>
    /// <returns>The ID of the message published.</returns>
    public async Task<string> PublishToTopicWithAttribute(
        string topicArn,
        string message,
        string? attributeName = null,
        string? attributeValue = null,
        string? deduplicationId = null,
        string? groupId = null)
    {
        var publishRequest = new PublishRequest()
        {
```

```
            TopicArn = topicArn,
            Message = message,
            MessageDeduplicationId = deduplicationId,
            MessageGroupId = groupId
        };

        if (attributeValue != null)
        {
            // Add the string attribute if it exists.
            publishRequest.MessageAttributes =
                new Dictionary<string, MessageAttributeValue>
                {
                    { attributeName!, new MessageAttributeValue() { StringValue =
attributeValue, DataType = "String"} }
                };
        }

        var publishResponse = await _amazonSNSClient.PublishAsync(publishRequest);
        return publishResponse.MessageId;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Unsubscribe from a topic by a subscription ARN.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="subscriptionArn">The ARN of the subscription.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> UnsubscribeByArn(string subscriptionArn)
    {
        var unsubscribeResponse = await _amazonSNSClient.UnsubscribeAsync(
            new UnsubscribeRequest()
            {
                SubscriptionArn = subscriptionArn
            });
        return unsubscribeResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a topic by its topic ARN.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteTopicByArn(string topicArn)
    {
```

```
        var deleteResponse = await _amazonSNSClient.DeleteTopicAsync(
            new DeleteTopicRequest()
            {
                TopicArn = topicArn
            });
        return deleteResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - CreateQueue
  - CreateTopic
  - DeleteMessageBatch
  - DeleteQueue
  - DeleteTopic
  - GetQueueAttributes
  - Publish
  - ReceiveMessage
  - SetQueueAttributes
  - Subscribe
  - Unsubscribe

Amazon SQS에서 .NET용 AWS 메시지 처리 프레임워크 사용

다음 코드 예제에서는 .NET용 AWS 메시지 처리 프레임워크를 사용하여 Amazon SQS 메시지를 게시하고 수신하는 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for .NET

.NET용 AWS 메시지 처리 프레임워크에 대한 자습서를 제공합니다. 자습서에서는 사용자가 Amazon SQS 메시지와 메시지를 수신하는 명령줄 애플리케이션을 게시할 수 있는 웹 애플리케이션을 생성합니다.

설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 전체 소스 코드와 지침은 AWS SDK for .NET 개발자 안내서의 전체 자습서와 GitHub의 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon SQS

서버리스 예제

Amazon SQS 트리거에서 간접적으로 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제는 SQS 대기열에서 메시지를 받아 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 함수는 이벤트 파라미터에서 메시지를 검색하고 각 메시지의 내용을 로깅합니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

.NET을 사용하여 Lambda로 SQS 이벤트 사용

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.SQSEvents;


// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeriali

namespace SqsIntegrationSampleCode
{
    public async Task FunctionHandler(SQSEvent evnt, ILambdaContext context)
    {
        foreach (var message in evnt.Records)
        {
            await ProcessMessageAsync(message, context);
        }
```

```
        context.Logger.LogInformation("done");
    }

    private async Task ProcessMessageAsync(SQSEvent.SQSMessage message,
 ILambdaContext context)
    {
        try
        {
            context.Logger.LogInformation($"Processed message {message.Body}");

            // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
            await Task.CompletedTask;
        }
        catch (Exception e)
        {
            //You can use Dead Letter Queue to handle failures. By configuring a
 Lambda DLQ.
            context.Logger.LogError($"An error occurred");
            throw;
        }

    }
}
```

Amazon SQS 트리거로 Lambda 함수에 대한 배치 항목 실패 보고

다음 코드 예제는 SQS 대기열에서 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수에 대한 부분 배치 응답을 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 응답으로 배치 항목 실패를 보고하고 나중에 해당 메시지를 다시 시도하도록 Lambda에 신호를 보냅니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

.NET을 사용하여 Lambda로 SQS 배치 항목 실패 보고

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.SQSEvents;

// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeriali
namespace sqsSample;

public class Function
{
    public async Task<SQSBatchResponse> FunctionHandler(SQSEvent evnt,
 ILambdaContext context)
    {
        List<SQSBatchResponse.BatchItemFailure> batchItemFailures = new
 List<SQSBatchResponse.BatchItemFailure>();
        foreach(var message in evnt.Records)
        {
            try
            {
                //process your message
                await ProcessMessageAsync(message, context);
            }
            catch (System.Exception)
            {
                //Add failed message identifier to the batchItemFailures list
                batchItemFailures.Add(new
 SQSBatchResponse.BatchItemFailure{ItemIdentifier=message.MessageId});
            }
        }
        return new SQSBatchResponse(batchItemFailures);
    }

    private async Task ProcessMessageAsync(SQSEvent.SQSMessage message,
 ILambdaContext context)
    {
        if (String.IsNullOrEmpty(message.Body))
        {
            throw new Exception("No Body in SQS Message.");
        }
        context.Logger.LogInformation($"Processed message {message.Body}");
```

```
        // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
        await Task.CompletedTask;
    }
}
```

를 사용한 Step Functions 예제 SDK for .NET

다음 코드 예제에서는 Step Functions와 AWS SDK for .NET 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello Step Functions

다음 코드 예제에서는 Step Functions를 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
namespace StepFunctionsActions;

using Amazon.StepFunctions;
using Amazon.StepFunctions.Model;

public class HelloStepFunctions
{
    static async Task Main()
```

```
    {
        var stepFunctionsClient = new AmazonStepFunctionsClient();

        Console.Clear();
        Console.WriteLine("Welcome to AWS Step Functions");
        Console.WriteLine("Let's list up to 10 of your state machines:");
        var stateMachineListRequest = new ListStateMachinesRequest { MaxResults =
 10 };

        // Get information for up to 10 Step Functions state machines.
        var response = await
 stepFunctionsClient.ListStateMachinesAsync(stateMachineListRequest);

        if (response.StateMachines.Count > 0)
        {
            response.StateMachines.ForEach(stateMachine =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"State Machine Name: {stateMachine.Name}\tAmazon
 Resource Name (ARN): {stateMachine.StateMachineArn}");
            });
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\tNo state machines were found.");
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListStateMachines를 참조하세요.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 활동을 생성합니다.
- 이전에 생성한 활동을 한 단계로 포함하는 Amazon States Language 정의에서 상태 시스템을 생성합니다.
- 상태 시스템을 실행하고 사용자 입력으로 활동에 응답합니다.
- 실행 완료 후 최종 상태 및 출력을 가져온 다음 리소스를 정리합니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
global using System.Text.Json;
global using Amazon.StepFunctions;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Debug;
global using StepFunctionsActions;
global using LogLevel = Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.LogLevel;



using Amazon.IdentityManagement;
using Amazon.IdentityManagement.Model;
using Amazon.StepFunctions.Model;

namespace StepFunctionsBasics;

public class StepFunctionsBasics
{
    private static ILogger _logger = null!;
    private static IConfigurationRoot _configuration = null!;
    private static IAmazonIdentityManagementService _iamService = null!;
```

```
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for AWS Step Functions.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonStepFunctions>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>()
                    .AddTransient<StepFunctionsWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        _logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
            .CreateLogger<StepFunctionsBasics>();

        // Load configuration settings.
        _configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load test settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally load local settings.
            .Build();

        var activityName = _configuration["ActivityName"];
        var stateMachineName = _configuration["StateMachineName"];

        var roleName = _configuration["RoleName"];
        var repoBaseDir = _configuration["RepoBaseDir"];
        var jsonFilePath = _configuration["JsonFilePath"];
        var jsonFileName = _configuration["JsonFileName"];

        var uiMethods = new UiMethods();
        var stepFunctionsWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<StepFunctionsWrapper>();

        _iamService =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>();

        // Load definition for the state machine from a JSON file.
```

```
        var stateDefinitionJson = File.ReadAllText($"{repoBaseDir}{jsonFilePath}
{jsonFileName}");

        Console.Clear();
        uiMethods.DisplayOverview();
        uiMethods.PressEnter();

        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Create activity");
        Console.WriteLine("Let's start by creating an activity.");
        string activityArn;
        string stateMachineArn;

        // Check to see if the activity already exists.
        var activityList = await stepFunctionsWrapper.ListActivitiesAsync();
        var existingActivity = activityList.FirstOrDefault(activity => activity.Name
 == activityName);
        if (existingActivity is not null)
        {
            activityArn = existingActivity.ActivityArn;
            Console.WriteLine($"Activity, {activityName}, already exists.");
        }
        else
        {
            activityArn = await stepFunctionsWrapper.CreateActivity(activityName);
        }

        // Swap the placeholder in the JSON file with the Amazon Resource Name (ARN)
        // of the recently created activity.
        var stateDefinition =
 stateDefinitionJson.Replace("{{DOC_EXAMPLE_ACTIVITY_ARN}}", activityArn);

        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Create state machine");
        Console.WriteLine("Now we'll create a state machine.");

        // Find or create an IAM role that can be assumed by Step Functions.
        var role = await GetOrCreateStateMachineRole(roleName);

        // See if the state machine already exists.
        var stateMachineList = await stepFunctionsWrapper.ListStateMachinesAsync();
        var existingStateMachine =
            stateMachineList.FirstOrDefault(stateMachine => stateMachine.Name ==
 stateMachineName);
        if (existingStateMachine is not null)
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"State machine, {stateMachineName}, already
exists.");
            stateMachineArn = existingStateMachine.StateMachineArn;
        }
        else
        {
            // Create the state machine.
            stateMachineArn =
                await stepFunctionsWrapper.CreateStateMachine(stateMachineName,
stateDefinition, role.Arn);
            uiMethods.PressEnter();
        }

        Console.WriteLine("The state machine has been created.");
        var describeStateMachineResponse = await
stepFunctionsWrapper.DescribeStateMachineAsync(stateMachineArn);


Console.WriteLine($"{describeStateMachineResponse.Name}\t{describeStateMachineResponse.Stat
        Console.WriteLine($"Current status: {describeStateMachineResponse.Status}");
        Console.WriteLine($"Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role assumed by the
state machine: {describeStateMachineResponse.RoleArn}");

        var userName = string.Empty;
        Console.Write("Before we start the state machine, tell me what should
ChatSFN call you? ");
        userName = Console.ReadLine();

        // Keep asking until the user enters a string value.
        while (string.IsNullOrEmpty(userName))
        {
            Console.Write("Enter your name: ");
            userName = Console.ReadLine();
        }

        var executionJson = @"{""name"": """ + userName + @"""}";

        // Start the state machine execution.
        Console.WriteLine("Now we'll start execution of the state machine.");
        var executionArn = await
stepFunctionsWrapper.StartExecutionAsync(executionJson, stateMachineArn);
        Console.WriteLine("State machine started.");

        Console.WriteLine($"Thank you, {userName}. Now let's get started...");
```

```
        uiMethods.PressEnter();

        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("ChatSFN");

        var isDone = false;
        var response = new GetActivityTaskResponse();
        var taskToken = string.Empty;
        var userChoice = string.Empty;

        while (!isDone)
        {
            response = await stepFunctionsWrapper.GetActivityTaskAsync(activityArn,
"MvpWorker");
            taskToken = response.TaskToken;

            // Parse the returned JSON string.
            var taskJsonResponse = JsonDocument.Parse(response.Input);
            var taskJsonObject = taskJsonResponse.RootElement;
            var message = taskJsonObject.GetProperty("message").GetString();
            var actions =
taskJsonObject.GetProperty("actions").EnumerateArray().Select(x =>
x.ToString()).ToList();
            Console.WriteLine($"\n{message}\n");

            // Prompt the user for another choice.
            Console.WriteLine("ChatSFN: What would you like me to do?");
            actions.ForEach(action => Console.WriteLine($"\t{action}"));
            Console.Write($"\n{userName}, tell me your choice: ");
            userChoice = Console.ReadLine();
            if (userChoice?.ToLower() == "done")
            {
                isDone = true;
            }

            Console.WriteLine($"You have selected: {userChoice}");
            var jsonResponse = @"{""action"": """ + userChoice + @"""}";

            await stepFunctionsWrapper.SendTaskSuccessAsync(taskToken,
jsonResponse);
        }

        await stepFunctionsWrapper.StopExecution(executionArn);
        Console.WriteLine("Now we will wait for the execution to stop.");
        DescribeExecutionResponse executionResponse;
```

```
        do
        {
            executionResponse = await
stepFunctionsWrapper.DescribeExecutionAsync(executionArn);
        } while (executionResponse.Status == ExecutionStatus.RUNNING);

        Console.WriteLine("State machine stopped.");
        uiMethods.PressEnter();

        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("State machine executions");
        Console.WriteLine("Now let's take a look at the execution values for the
state machine.");

        // List the executions.
        var executions = await
stepFunctionsWrapper.ListExecutionsAsync(stateMachineArn);

        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Step function execution values");
        executions.ForEach(execution =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"{execution.Name}\t{execution.StartDate} to
{execution.StopDate}");
        });

        uiMethods.PressEnter();

        // Now delete the state machine and the activity.
        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Clean up resources");
        Console.WriteLine("Deleting the state machine...");

        await stepFunctionsWrapper.DeleteStateMachine(stateMachineArn);
        Console.WriteLine("State machine deleted.");

        Console.WriteLine("Deleting the activity...");
        await stepFunctionsWrapper.DeleteActivity(activityArn);
        Console.WriteLine("Activity deleted.");

        Console.WriteLine("The Amazon Step Functions scenario is now complete.");
    }

    static async Task<Role> GetOrCreateStateMachineRole(string roleName)
    {
        // Define the policy document for the role.
        var stateMachineRolePolicy = @"{
```

```
         ""Version"": ""2012-10-17"",
        ""Statement"": [{
            ""Sid"": """",
            ""Effect"": ""Allow"",
            ""Principal"": {
                ""Service"": ""states.amazonaws.com""},
            ""Action"": ""sts:AssumeRole""}]}";

        var role = new Role();
        var roleExists = false;

        try
        {
            var getRoleResponse = await _iamService.GetRoleAsync(new GetRoleRequest
 { RoleName = roleName });
            roleExists = true;
            role = getRoleResponse.Role;
        }
        catch (NoSuchEntityException)
        {
            // The role doesn't exist. Create it.
            Console.WriteLine($"Role, {roleName} doesn't exist. Creating it...");
        }

        if (!roleExists)
        {
            var request = new CreateRoleRequest
            {
                RoleName = roleName,
                AssumeRolePolicyDocument = stateMachineRolePolicy,
            };

            var createRoleResponse = await _iamService.CreateRoleAsync(request);
            role = createRoleResponse.Role;
        }

        return role;
    }
}


namespace StepFunctionsBasics;

/// <summary>
```

```
/// Some useful methods to make screen display easier.
/// </summary>
public class UiMethods
{
    private readonly string _sepBar = new('-', Console.WindowWidth);

    /// <summary>
    /// Show information about the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    public void DisplayOverview()
    {
        Console.Clear();
        DisplayTitle("Welcome to the AWS Step Functions Demo");

        Console.WriteLine("This example application will do the following:");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 1. Create an activity.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 2. Create a state machine.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 3. Start an execution.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 4. Run the worker, then stop it.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 5. List executions.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 6. Clean up the resources created for the example.");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a message and wait until the user presses enter.
    /// </summary>
    public void PressEnter()
    {
        Console.Write("\nPress <Enter> to continue.");
        _ = Console.ReadLine();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Pad a string with spaces to center it on the console display.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="strToCenter"></param>
    /// <returns></returns>
    private string CenterString(string strToCenter)
    {
        var padAmount = (Console.WindowWidth - strToCenter.Length) / 2;
        var leftPad = new string(' ', padAmount);
        return $"{leftPad}{strToCenter}";
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Display a line of hyphens, the centered text of the title, and another
    /// line of hyphens.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="strTitle">The string to be displayed.</param>
    public void DisplayTitle(string strTitle)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(_sepBar);
        Console.WriteLine(CenterString(strTitle));
        Console.WriteLine(_sepBar);
    }
}
```

상태 시스템과 활동 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 정의합니다.

```
namespace StepFunctionsActions;

using Amazon.StepFunctions;
using Amazon.StepFunctions.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Wrapper that performs AWS Step Functions actions.
/// </summary>
public class StepFunctionsWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonStepFunctions _amazonStepFunctions;

    /// <summary>
    /// The constructor for the StepFunctionsWrapper. Initializes the
    /// client object passed to it.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonStepFunctions">An initialized Step Functions client
 object.</param>
    public StepFunctionsWrapper(IAmazonStepFunctions amazonStepFunctions)
    {
        _amazonStepFunctions = amazonStepFunctions;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a Step Functions activity using the supplied name.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="activityName">The name for the new Step Functions activity.</
param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the new activity.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateActivity(string activityName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.CreateActivityAsync(new
 CreateActivityRequest { Name = activityName });
        return response.ActivityArn;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Create a Step Functions state machine.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="stateMachineName">Name for the new Step Functions state
    /// machine.</param>
    /// <param name="definition">A JSON string that defines the Step Functions
    /// state machine.</param>
    /// <param name="roleArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role.</param>
    /// <returns></returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateStateMachine(string stateMachineName, string
 definition, string roleArn)
    {
        var request = new CreateStateMachineRequest
        {
            Name = stateMachineName,
            Definition = definition,
            RoleArn = roleArn
        };

        var response =
            await _amazonStepFunctions.CreateStateMachineAsync(request);
        return response.StateMachineArn;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a Step Machine activity.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="activityArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of
    /// the activity.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteActivity(string activityArn)
```

```
    {
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.DeleteActivityAsync(new
 DeleteActivityRequest { ActivityArn = activityArn });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a Step Functions state machine.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="stateMachineArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the
    /// state machine.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteStateMachine(string stateMachineArn)
    {
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.DeleteStateMachineAsync(new
 DeleteStateMachineRequest
        { StateMachineArn = stateMachineArn });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve information about the specified Step Functions execution.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="executionArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the
    /// Step Functions execution.</param>
    /// <returns>The API response returned by the API.</returns>
    public async Task<DescribeExecutionResponse> DescribeExecutionAsync(string
 executionArn)
    {
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.DescribeExecutionAsync(new
 DescribeExecutionRequest { ExecutionArn = executionArn });
        return response;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve information about the specified Step Functions state machine.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="StateMachineArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the
    /// Step Functions state machine to retrieve.</param>
    /// <returns>Information about the specified Step Functions state machine.</
returns>
```

```
    public async Task<DescribeStateMachineResponse> DescribeStateMachineAsync(string
StateMachineArn)
    {
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.DescribeStateMachineAsync(new
DescribeStateMachineRequest { StateMachineArn = StateMachineArn });
        return response;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve a task with the specified Step Functions activity
    /// with the specified Amazon Resource Name (ARN).
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="activityArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of
    /// the Step Functions activity.</param>
    /// <param name="workerName">The name of the Step Functions worker.</param>
    /// <returns>The response from the Step Functions activity.</returns>
    public async Task<GetActivityTaskResponse> GetActivityTaskAsync(string
activityArn, string workerName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.GetActivityTaskAsync(new
GetActivityTaskRequest
        { ActivityArn = activityArn, WorkerName = workerName });
        return response;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List the Step Functions activities for the current account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of ActivityListItems.</returns>
    public async Task<List<ActivityListItem>> ListActivitiesAsync()
    {
        var request = new ListActivitiesRequest();
        var activities = new List<ActivityListItem>();

        do
        {
            var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.ListActivitiesAsync(request);

            if (response.NextToken is not null)
            {
                request.NextToken = response.NextToken;
            }
```

```
            activities.AddRange(response.Activities);
        }
        while (request.NextToken is not null);

        return activities;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve information about executions of a Step Functions
    /// state machine.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="stateMachineArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the
    /// Step Functions state machine.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of ExecutionListItem objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<ExecutionListItem>> ListExecutionsAsync(string
stateMachineArn)
    {
        var executions = new List<ExecutionListItem>();
        ListExecutionsResponse response;
        var request = new ListExecutionsRequest { StateMachineArn =
stateMachineArn };

        do
        {
            response = await _amazonStepFunctions.ListExecutionsAsync(request);
            executions.AddRange(response.Executions);
            if (response.NextToken is not null)
            {
                request.NextToken = response.NextToken;
            }
        } while (response.NextToken is not null);

        return executions;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve a list of Step Functions state machines.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of StateMachineListItem objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<StateMachineListItem>> ListStateMachinesAsync()
    {
```

```
        var stateMachines = new List<StateMachineListItem>();
        var listStateMachinesPaginator =
            _amazonStepFunctions.Paginators.ListStateMachines(new
 ListStateMachinesRequest());

        await foreach (var response in listStateMachinesPaginator.Responses)
        {
            stateMachines.AddRange(response.StateMachines);
        }

        return stateMachines;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Indicate that the Step Functions task, indicated by the
    /// task token, has completed successfully.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="taskToken">Identifies the task.</param>
    /// <param name="taskResponse">The response received from executing the task.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> SendTaskSuccessAsync(string taskToken, string
 taskResponse)
    {
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.SendTaskSuccessAsync(new
 SendTaskSuccessRequest
        { TaskToken = taskToken, Output = taskResponse });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Start execution of an AWS Step Functions state machine.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="executionName">The name to use for the execution.</param>
    /// <param name="executionJson">The JSON string to pass for execution.</param>
    /// <param name="stateMachineArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the
    /// Step Functions state machine.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the AWS Step Functions
    /// execution.</returns>
    public async Task<string> StartExecutionAsync(string executionJson, string
 stateMachineArn)
```

```
    {
        var executionRequest = new StartExecutionRequest
        {
            Input = executionJson,
            StateMachineArn = stateMachineArn
        };

        var response = await
 _amazonStepFunctions.StartExecutionAsync(executionRequest);
        return response.ExecutionArn;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Stop execution of a Step Functions workflow.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="executionArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of
    /// the Step Functions execution to stop.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> StopExecution(string executionArn)
    {
        var response =
            await _amazonStepFunctions.StopExecutionAsync(new StopExecutionRequest
 { ExecutionArn = executionArn });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CreateActivity
  - CreateStateMachine
  - DeleteActivity
  - DeleteStateMachine
  - DescribeExecution
  - DescribeStateMachine
  - GetActivityTask

- ListActivities
- ListStateMachines
- SendTaskSuccess
- StartExecution
- StopExecution

작업

`CreateActivity`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateActivity`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a Step Functions activity using the supplied name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="activityName">The name for the new Step Functions activity.</
param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the new activity.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateActivity(string activityName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.CreateActivityAsync(new
 CreateActivityRequest { Name = activityName });
        return response.ActivityArn;
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreateActivity를 참조하세요.

CreateStateMachine

다음 코드 예시는 CreateStateMachine의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a Step Functions state machine.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="stateMachineName">Name for the new Step Functions state
    /// machine.</param>
    /// <param name="definition">A JSON string that defines the Step Functions
    /// state machine.</param>
    /// <param name="roleArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role.</param>
    /// <returns></returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateStateMachine(string stateMachineName, string
definition, string roleArn)
    {
        var request = new CreateStateMachineRequest
        {
            Name = stateMachineName,
            Definition = definition,
            RoleArn = roleArn
        };

        var response =
            await _amazonStepFunctions.CreateStateMachineAsync(request);
        return response.StateMachineArn;
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreateStateMachine을 참조하세요.

DeleteActivity

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteActivity의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a Step Machine activity.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="activityArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of
    /// the activity.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteActivity(string activityArn)
    {
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.DeleteActivityAsync(new
DeleteActivityRequest { ActivityArn = activityArn });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteActivity를 참조하세요.

DeleteStateMachine

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteStateMachine의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a Step Functions state machine.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="stateMachineArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the
    /// state machine.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteStateMachine(string stateMachineArn)
    {
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.DeleteStateMachineAsync(new
DeleteStateMachineRequest
        { StateMachineArn = stateMachineArn });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteStateMachine을 참조하세요.

DescribeExecution

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeExecution의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve information about the specified Step Functions execution.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="executionArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the
    /// Step Functions execution.</param>
    /// <returns>The API response returned by the API.</returns>
    public async Task<DescribeExecutionResponse> DescribeExecutionAsync(string
executionArn)
    {
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.DescribeExecutionAsync(new
DescribeExecutionRequest { ExecutionArn = executionArn });
```

```
        return response;
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeExecution을 참조하세요.

DescribeStateMachine

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeStateMachine의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve information about the specified Step Functions state machine.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="StateMachineArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the
    /// Step Functions state machine to retrieve.</param>
    /// <returns>Information about the specified Step Functions state machine.</
returns>
    public async Task<DescribeStateMachineResponse> DescribeStateMachineAsync(string
 StateMachineArn)
    {
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.DescribeStateMachineAsync(new
 DescribeStateMachineRequest { StateMachineArn = StateMachineArn });
        return response;
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeStateMachine을 참조하세요.

GetActivityTask

다음 코드 예시는 GetActivityTask의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve a task with the specified Step Functions activity
    /// with the specified Amazon Resource Name (ARN).
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="activityArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of
    /// the Step Functions activity.</param>
    /// <param name="workerName">The name of the Step Functions worker.</param>
    /// <returns>The response from the Step Functions activity.</returns>
    public async Task<GetActivityTaskResponse> GetActivityTaskAsync(string
activityArn, string workerName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.GetActivityTaskAsync(new
GetActivityTaskRequest
        { ActivityArn = activityArn, WorkerName = workerName });
        return response;
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 GetActivityTask를 참조하세요.

`ListActivities`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListActivities`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List the Step Functions activities for the current account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of ActivityListItems.</returns>
    public async Task<List<ActivityListItem>> ListActivitiesAsync()
    {
        var request = new ListActivitiesRequest();
        var activities = new List<ActivityListItem>();

        do
        {
            var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.ListActivitiesAsync(request);

            if (response.NextToken is not null)
            {
                request.NextToken = response.NextToken;
            }

            activities.AddRange(response.Activities);
        }
        while (request.NextToken is not null);

        return activities;
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API Reference의 ListActivities를 참조하세요.

`ListExecutions`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListExecutions`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve information about executions of a Step Functions
    /// state machine.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="stateMachineArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the
    /// Step Functions state machine.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of ExecutionListItem objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<ExecutionListItem>> ListExecutionsAsync(string
stateMachineArn)
    {
        var executions = new List<ExecutionListItem>();
        ListExecutionsResponse response;
        var request = new ListExecutionsRequest { StateMachineArn =
stateMachineArn };

        do
        {
            response = await _amazonStepFunctions.ListExecutionsAsync(request);
            executions.AddRange(response.Executions);
            if (response.NextToken is not null)
            {
                request.NextToken = response.NextToken;
            }
        } while (response.NextToken is not null);

        return executions;
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API Reference의 ListExecutions를 참조하세요.

ListStateMachines

다음 코드 예시는 ListStateMachines의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve a list of Step Functions state machines.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of StateMachineListItem objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<StateMachineListItem>> ListStateMachinesAsync()
    {
        var stateMachines = new List<StateMachineListItem>();
        var listStateMachinesPaginator =
            _amazonStepFunctions.Paginators.ListStateMachines(new
ListStateMachinesRequest());

        await foreach (var response in listStateMachinesPaginator.Responses)
        {
            stateMachines.AddRange(response.StateMachines);
        }

        return stateMachines;
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListStateMachines를 참조하세요.

`SendTaskSuccess`

다음 코드 예시는 `SendTaskSuccess`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Indicate that the Step Functions task, indicated by the
    /// task token, has completed successfully.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="taskToken">Identifies the task.</param>
    /// <param name="taskResponse">The response received from executing the task.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> SendTaskSuccessAsync(string taskToken, string
 taskResponse)
    {
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.SendTaskSuccessAsync(new
 SendTaskSuccessRequest
        { TaskToken = taskToken, Output = taskResponse });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 SendTaskSuccess를 참조하세요.

`StartExecution`

다음 코드 예시는 `StartExecution`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Start execution of an AWS Step Functions state machine.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="executionName">The name to use for the execution.</param>
    /// <param name="executionJson">The JSON string to pass for execution.</param>
    /// <param name="stateMachineArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the
    /// Step Functions state machine.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the AWS Step Functions
    /// execution.</returns>
    public async Task<string> StartExecutionAsync(string executionJson, string
stateMachineArn)
    {
        var executionRequest = new StartExecutionRequest
        {
            Input = executionJson,
            StateMachineArn = stateMachineArn
        };

        var response = await
_amazonStepFunctions.StartExecutionAsync(executionRequest);
        return response.ExecutionArn;
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 StartExecution을 참조하세요.

AWS STS 를 사용한 예제 SDK for .NET

다음 코드 예제에서는를와 AWS SDK for .NET 함께 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS STS.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`AssumeRole`

다음 코드 예시는 `AssumeRole`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.SecurityToken;
using Amazon.SecurityToken.Model;

namespace AssumeRoleExample
{
    class AssumeRole
    {
        /// <summary>
        /// This example shows how to use the AWS Security Token
        /// Service (AWS STS) to assume an IAM role.
        ///
        /// NOTE: It is important that the role that will be assumed has a
        /// trust relationship with the account that will assume the role.
        ///
        /// Before you run the example, you need to create the role you want to
        /// assume and have it trust the IAM account that will assume that role.
        ///
        /// See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/
id_roles_create.html
        /// for help in working with roles.
        /// </summary>

        // A region property may be used if the profile or credentials loaded do not
 specify a region,
        // or to use a specific region.
```

```
        private static readonly RegionEndpoint REGION = RegionEndpoint.USWest2;

        static async Task Main()
        {
            // Create the SecurityToken client and then display the identity of the
            // default user.
            var roleArnToAssume = "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/testAssumeRole";

            var client = new
 Amazon.SecurityToken.AmazonSecurityTokenServiceClient(REGION);

            // Get and display the information about the identity of the default
 user.
            var callerIdRequest = new GetCallerIdentityRequest();
            var caller = await client.GetCallerIdentityAsync(callerIdRequest);
            Console.WriteLine($"Original Caller: {caller.Arn}");

            // Create the request to use with the AssumeRoleAsync call.
            var assumeRoleReq = new AssumeRoleRequest()
            {
                DurationSeconds = 1600,
                RoleSessionName = "Session1",
                RoleArn = roleArnToAssume
            };

            var assumeRoleRes = await client.AssumeRoleAsync(assumeRoleReq);

            // Now create a new client based on the credentials of the caller
 assuming the role.
            var client2 = new AmazonSecurityTokenServiceClient(credentials:
 assumeRoleRes.Credentials, REGION);

            // Get and display information about the caller that has assumed the
 defined role.
            var caller2 = await client2.GetCallerIdentityAsync(callerIdRequest);
            Console.WriteLine($"AssumedRole Caller: {caller2.Arn}");
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 AssumeRole을 참조하십시오.

지원 를 사용한 예제 SDK for .NET

다음 코드 예제에서는를와 AWS SDK for .NET 함께 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다 지원.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

안녕하세요 지원

다음 코드 예제에서는 지원를 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using Amazon.AWSSupport;
using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;

public static class HelloSupport
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Use the AWS .NET Core Setup package to set up dependency injection for
 the AWS Support service.
        // Use your AWS profile name, or leave it blank to use the default profile.
        // You must have one of the following AWS Support plans: Business,
 Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise. Otherwise, an exception will be thrown.
```

```
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonAWSSupport>()
            ).Build();

        // Now the client is available for injection.
        var supportClient = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonAWSSupport>();

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        var response = await supportClient.DescribeServicesAsync();
        Console.WriteLine($"\tHello AWS Support! There are {response.Services.Count}
 services available.");
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeServices를 참조하십시오.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 사용 가능한 서비스 및 사례의 심각도 수준을 가져와서 표시합니다.
- 선택한 서비스, 범주 및 심각도 수준을 사용하여 지원 사례를 만듭니다.
- 현재 일자의 미해결 사례 목록을 가져와서 표시합니다.
- 새로운 사례에 첨부 파일 세트와 통신을 추가합니다.
- 해당 사례에 대한 새로운 첨부 파일과 통신을 설명하세요.
- 사건을 해결하세요.
- 현재 일자의 해결된 사례 목록을 가져와서 표시합니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
/// <summary>
/// Hello AWS Support example.
/// </summary>
public static class SupportCaseScenario
{
    /*
    Before running this .NET code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.
    To use the AWS Support API, you must have one of the following AWS Support
 plans: Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise.

    This .NET example performs the following tasks:
    1.  Get and display services. Select a service from the list.
    2.  Select a category from the selected service.
    3.  Get and display severity levels and select a severity level from the list.
    4.  Create a support case using the selected service, category, and severity
 level.
    5.  Get and display a list of open support cases for the current day.
    6.  Create an attachment set with a sample text file to add to the case.
    7.  Add a communication with the attachment to the support case.
    8.  List the communications of the support case.
    9.  Describe the attachment set.
    10. Resolve the support case.
    11. Get a list of resolved cases for the current day.
   */

    private static SupportWrapper _supportWrapper = null!;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for the AWS Support service.
        // Use your AWS profile name, or leave it blank to use the default profile.
```

```
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonAWSSupport>(new AWSOptions() { Profile
= "default" })
                    .AddTransient<SupportWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        var logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder =>
        {
            builder.AddConsole();
        }).CreateLogger(typeof(SupportCaseScenario));

        _supportWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<SupportWrapper>();

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the AWS Support case example scenario.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        try
        {
            var apiSupported = await _supportWrapper.VerifySubscription();
            if (!apiSupported)
            {
                logger.LogError("You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or
Enterprise Support " +
                                "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease
upgrade your subscription to run these examples.");
                return;
            }

            var service = await DisplayAndSelectServices();

            var category = DisplayAndSelectCategories(service);

            var severityLevel = await DisplayAndSelectSeverity();

            var caseId = await CreateSupportCase(service, category, severityLevel);
```

```
            await DescribeTodayOpenCases();

            var attachmentSetId = await CreateAttachmentSet();

            await AddCommunicationToCase(attachmentSetId, caseId);

            var attachmentId = await ListCommunicationsForCase(caseId);

            await DescribeCaseAttachment(attachmentId);

            await ResolveCase(caseId);

            await DescribeTodayResolvedCases();

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("AWS Support case example scenario complete.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            logger.LogError(ex, "There was a problem executing the scenario.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List some available services from AWS Support, and select a service for the
example.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The selected service.</returns>
    private static async Task<Service> DisplayAndSelectServices()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        var services = await _supportWrapper.DescribeServices();
        Console.WriteLine($"AWS Support client returned {services.Count}
services.");

        Console.WriteLine($"1. Displaying first 10 services:");
        for (int i = 0; i < 10 && i < services.Count; i++)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {services[i].Name}");
        }

        var choiceNumber = 0;
        while (choiceNumber < 1 || choiceNumber > services.Count)
```

```
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Select an example support service by entering a number from the
preceding list:");
            var choice = Console.ReadLine();
            Int32.TryParse(choice, out choiceNumber);
        }
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        return services[choiceNumber - 1];
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List the available categories for a service and select a category for the
example.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="service">Service to use for displaying categories.</param>
    /// <returns>The selected category.</returns>
    private static Category DisplayAndSelectCategories(Service service)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        Console.WriteLine($"2. Available support categories for Service
\"{service.Name}\":");
        for (int i = 0; i < service.Categories.Count; i++)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {service.Categories[i].Name}");
        }

        var choiceNumber = 0;
        while (choiceNumber < 1 || choiceNumber > service.Categories.Count)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Select an example support category by entering a number from the
preceding list:");
            var choice = Console.ReadLine();
            Int32.TryParse(choice, out choiceNumber);
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        return service.Categories[choiceNumber - 1];
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List available severity levels from AWS Support, and select a level for the
example.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The selected severity level.</returns>
    private static async Task<SeverityLevel> DisplayAndSelectSeverity()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        var severityLevels = await _supportWrapper.DescribeSeverityLevels();

        Console.WriteLine($"3. Get and display available severity levels:");
        for (int i = 0; i < 10 && i < severityLevels.Count; i++)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {severityLevels[i].Name}");
        }

        var choiceNumber = 0;
        while (choiceNumber < 1 || choiceNumber > severityLevels.Count)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Select an example severity level by entering a number from the
preceding list:");
            var choice = Console.ReadLine();
            Int32.TryParse(choice, out choiceNumber);
        }
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        return severityLevels[choiceNumber - 1];
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an example support case.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="service">Service to use for the new case.</param>
    /// <param name="category">Category to use for the new case.</param>
    /// <param name="severity">Severity to use for the new case.</param>
    /// <returns>The caseId of the new support case.</returns>
    private static async Task<string> CreateSupportCase(Service service,
        Category category, SeverityLevel severity)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"4. Create an example support case" +
                          $" with the following settings:" +
```

```
                            $" \n\tService: {service.Name}, Category: {category.Name}
" +
                            $"and Severity Level: {severity.Name}.");
        var caseId = await _supportWrapper.CreateCase(service.Code, category.Code,
severity.Code,
            "Example case for testing, ignore.", "This is my example support
case.");

        Console.WriteLine($"\tNew case created with ID {caseId}");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        return caseId;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List open cases for the current day.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task DescribeTodayOpenCases()
    {
        Console.WriteLine($"5. List the open support cases for the current day.");
        // Describe the cases. If it is empty, try again and allow time for the new
case to appear.
        List<CaseDetails> currentOpenCases = null!;
        while (currentOpenCases == null || currentOpenCases.Count == 0)
        {
            Thread.Sleep(1000);
            currentOpenCases = await _supportWrapper.DescribeCases(
                new List<string>(),
                null,
                false,
                false,
                DateTime.UtcNow.Date,
                DateTime.UtcNow);
        }

        foreach (var openCase in currentOpenCases)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tCase: {openCase.CaseId} created
{openCase.TimeCreated}");
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
```

```
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an attachment set for a support case.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The attachment set id.</returns>
    private static async Task<string> CreateAttachmentSet()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"6. Create an attachment set for a support case.");
        var fileName = "example_attachment.txt";

        // Create the file if it does not already exist.
        if (!File.Exists(fileName))
        {
            await using StreamWriter sw = File.CreateText(fileName);
            await sw.WriteLineAsync(
                "This is a sample file for attachment to a support case.");
        }

        await using var ms = new MemoryStream(await
 File.ReadAllBytesAsync(fileName));

        var attachmentSetId = await _supportWrapper.AddAttachmentToSet(
            ms,
            fileName);

        Console.WriteLine($"\tNew attachment set created with id: \n
\t{attachmentSetId.Substring(0, 65)}...");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        return attachmentSetId;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add an attachment set and communication to a case.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="attachmentSetId">Id of the attachment set.</param>
    /// <param name="caseId">Id of the case to receive the attachment set.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task AddCommunicationToCase(string attachmentSetId, string
 caseId)
    {
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"7. Add attachment set and communication to {caseId}.");

        await _supportWrapper.AddCommunicationToCase(
            caseId,
            "This is an example communication added to a support case.",
            attachmentSetId);

        Console.WriteLine($"\tNew attachment set and communication added to
{caseId}");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List the communications for a case.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="caseId">Id of the case to describe.</param>
    /// <returns>An attachment id.</returns>
    private static async Task<string> ListCommunicationsForCase(string caseId)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"8. List communications for case {caseId}.");

        var communications = await _supportWrapper.DescribeCommunications(caseId);
        var attachmentId = "";
        foreach (var communication in communications)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"\tCommunication created on: {communication.TimeCreated} has
{communication.AttachmentSet.Count} attachments.");
            if (communication.AttachmentSet.Any())
            {
                attachmentId = communication.AttachmentSet.First().AttachmentId;
            }
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return attachmentId;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Describe an attachment by id.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="attachmentId">Id of the attachment to describe.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task DescribeCaseAttachment(string attachmentId)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"9. Describe the attachment set.");

        var attachment = await _supportWrapper.DescribeAttachment(attachmentId);
        var data = Encoding.ASCII.GetString(attachment.Data.ToArray());
        Console.WriteLine($"\tAttachment includes {attachment.FileName} with data:
\n\t{data}");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Resolve the support case.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="caseId">Id of the case to resolve.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task ResolveCase(string caseId)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"10. Resolve case {caseId}.");

        var status = await _supportWrapper.ResolveCase(caseId);
        Console.WriteLine($"\tCase {caseId} has final status {status}");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List resolved cases for the current day.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async Task.</returns>
    private static async Task DescribeTodayResolvedCases()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"11. List the resolved support cases for the current
day.");
        var currentCases = await _supportWrapper.DescribeCases(
            new List<string>(),
            null,
            false,
```

```
            true,
            DateTime.UtcNow.Date,
            DateTime.UtcNow);

        foreach (var currentCase in currentCases)
        {
            if (currentCase.Status == "resolved")
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"\tCase: {currentCase.CaseId}: status {currentCase.Status}");
            }
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }
}
```

시나리오에서 지원 작업에 사용하는 래퍼 메서드입니다.

```
/// <summary>
/// Wrapper methods to use AWS Support for working with support cases.
/// </summary>
public class SupportWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonAWSSupport _amazonSupport;
    public SupportWrapper(IAmazonAWSSupport amazonSupport)
    {
        _amazonSupport = amazonSupport;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get the descriptions of AWS services.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">Optional language for services.
    /// Currently Chinese (“zh”), English ("en"), Japanese ("ja") and Korean (“ko”)
 are supported.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of AWS service descriptions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Service>> DescribeServices(string language = "en")
    {
        var response = await _amazonSupport.DescribeServicesAsync(
```

```
            new DescribeServicesRequest()
            {
                Language = language
            });
        return response.Services;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Get the descriptions of support severity levels.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">Optional language for severity levels.
    /// Currently Chinese (“zh”), English ("en"), Japanese ("ja") and Korean (“ko”)
are supported.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of support severity levels.</returns>
    public async Task<List<SeverityLevel>> DescribeSeverityLevels(string language =
"en")
    {
        var response = await _amazonSupport.DescribeSeverityLevelsAsync(
            new DescribeSeverityLevelsRequest()
            {
                Language = language
            });
        return response.SeverityLevels;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new support case.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="serviceCode">Service code for the new case.</param>
    /// <param name="categoryCode">Category for the new case.</param>
    /// <param name="severityCode">Severity code for the new case.</param>
    /// <param name="subject">Subject of the new case.</param>
    /// <param name="body">Body text of the new case.</param>
    /// <param name="language">Optional language support for your case.
    /// Currently Chinese (“zh”), English ("en"), Japanese ("ja") and Korean (“ko”)
are supported.</param>
    /// <param name="attachmentSetId">Optional Id for an attachment set for the new
case.</param>
    /// <param name="issueType">Optional issue type for the new case. Options are
"customer-service" or "technical".</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>The caseId of the new support case.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateCase(string serviceCode, string categoryCode,
string severityCode, string subject,
        string body, string language = "en", string? attachmentSetId = null, string
issueType = "customer-service")
    {
        var response = await _amazonSupport.CreateCaseAsync(
            new CreateCaseRequest()
            {
                ServiceCode = serviceCode,
                CategoryCode = categoryCode,
                SeverityCode = severityCode,
                Subject = subject,
                Language = language,
                AttachmentSetId = attachmentSetId,
                IssueType = issueType,
                CommunicationBody = body
            });
        return response.CaseId;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Add an attachment to a set, or create a new attachment set if one does not
exist.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="data">The data for the attachment.</param>
    /// <param name="fileName">The file name for the attachment.</param>
    /// <param name="attachmentSetId">Optional setId for the attachment. Creates a
new attachment set if empty.</param>
    /// <returns>The setId of the attachment.</returns>
    public async Task<string> AddAttachmentToSet(MemoryStream data, string fileName,
string? attachmentSetId = null)
    {
        var response = await _amazonSupport.AddAttachmentsToSetAsync(
            new AddAttachmentsToSetRequest
            {
                AttachmentSetId = attachmentSetId,
                Attachments = new List<Attachment>
                {
                    new Attachment
                    {
                        Data = data,
```

```
                        FileName = fileName
                    }
                }
            });
        return response.AttachmentSetId;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Get description of a specific attachment.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="attachmentId">Id of the attachment, usually fetched by
describing the communications of a case.</param>
    /// <returns>The attachment object.</returns>
    public async Task<Attachment> DescribeAttachment(string attachmentId)
    {
        var response = await _amazonSupport.DescribeAttachmentAsync(
            new DescribeAttachmentRequest()
            {
                AttachmentId = attachmentId
            });
        return response.Attachment;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Add communication to a case, including optional attachment set ID and CC
email addresses.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="caseId">Id for the support case.</param>
    /// <param name="body">Body text of the communication.</param>
    /// <param name="attachmentSetId">Optional Id for an attachment set.</param>
    /// <param name="ccEmailAddresses">Optional list of CC email addresses.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> AddCommunicationToCase(string caseId, string body,
        string? attachmentSetId = null, List<string>? ccEmailAddresses = null)
    {
        var response = await _amazonSupport.AddCommunicationToCaseAsync(
            new AddCommunicationToCaseRequest()
            {
                CaseId = caseId,
                CommunicationBody = body,
```

```
                AttachmentSetId = attachmentSetId,
                CcEmailAddresses = ccEmailAddresses
            });
        return response.Result;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Describe the communications for a case, optionally with a date filter.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="caseId">The ID of the support case.</param>
    /// <param name="afterTime">The optional start date for a filtered search.</
param>
    /// <param name="beforeTime">The optional end date for a filtered search.</
param>
    /// <returns>The list of communications for the case.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Communication>> DescribeCommunications(string caseId,
 DateTime? afterTime = null, DateTime? beforeTime = null)
    {
        var results = new List<Communication>();
        var paginateCommunications =
 _amazonSupport.Paginators.DescribeCommunications(
            new DescribeCommunicationsRequest()
            {
                CaseId = caseId,
                AfterTime = afterTime?.ToString("s"),
                BeforeTime = beforeTime?.ToString("s")
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var communications in paginateCommunications.Communications)
        {
            results.Add(communications);
        }
        return results;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Get case details for a list of case ids, optionally with date filters.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="caseIds">The list of case IDs.</param>
    /// <param name="displayId">Optional display ID.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="includeCommunication">True to include communication. Defaults
 to true.</param>
    /// <param name="includeResolvedCases">True to include resolved cases. Defaults
 to false.</param>
    /// <param name="afterTime">The optional start date for a filtered search.</
param>
    /// <param name="beforeTime">The optional end date for a filtered search.</
param>
    /// <param name="language">Optional language support for your case.
    /// Currently Chinese (“zh”), English ("en"), Japanese ("ja") and Korean (“ko”)
 are supported.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of CaseDetails.</returns>
    public async Task<List<CaseDetails>> DescribeCases(List<string> caseIds, string?
 displayId = null, bool includeCommunication = true,
        bool includeResolvedCases = false, DateTime? afterTime = null, DateTime?
 beforeTime = null,
        string language = "en")
    {
        var results = new List<CaseDetails>();
        var paginateCases = _amazonSupport.Paginators.DescribeCases(
            new DescribeCasesRequest()
            {
                CaseIdList = caseIds,
                DisplayId = displayId,
                IncludeCommunications = includeCommunication,
                IncludeResolvedCases = includeResolvedCases,
                AfterTime = afterTime?.ToString("s"),
                BeforeTime = beforeTime?.ToString("s"),
                Language = language
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var cases in paginateCases.Cases)
        {
            results.Add(cases);
        }
        return results;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Resolve a support case by caseId.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="caseId">Id for the support case.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>The final status of the case after resolving.</returns>
    public async Task<string> ResolveCase(string caseId)
    {
        var response = await _amazonSupport.ResolveCaseAsync(
            new ResolveCaseRequest()
            {
                CaseId = caseId
            });
        return response.FinalCaseStatus;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Verify the support level for AWS Support API access.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>True if the subscription level supports API access.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> VerifySubscription()
    {
        try
        {
            var response = await _amazonSupport.DescribeServicesAsync(
                new DescribeServicesRequest()
                {
                    Language = "en"
                });
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (Amazon.AWSSupport.AmazonAWSSupportException ex)
        {
            if (ex.ErrorCode == "SubscriptionRequiredException")
            {
                return false;
            }
            else throw;
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - AddAttachmentsToSet
  - AddCommunicationToCase

- CreateCase
- DescribeAttachment
- DescribeCases
- DescribeCommunications
- DescribeServices
- DescribeSeverityLevels
- ResolveCase

작업

`AddAttachmentsToSet`

다음 코드 예시는 `AddAttachmentsToSet`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /// <summary>
   /// Add an attachment to a set, or create a new attachment set if one does not
exist.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="data">The data for the attachment.</param>
   /// <param name="fileName">The file name for the attachment.</param>
   /// <param name="attachmentSetId">Optional setId for the attachment. Creates a
new attachment set if empty.</param>
   /// <returns>The setId of the attachment.</returns>
   public async Task<string> AddAttachmentToSet(MemoryStream data, string fileName,
string? attachmentSetId = null)
   {
       var response = await _amazonSupport.AddAttachmentsToSetAsync(
           new AddAttachmentsToSetRequest
           {
               AttachmentSetId = attachmentSetId,
```

```
                Attachments = new List<Attachment>
                {
                    new Attachment
                    {
                        Data = data,
                        FileName = fileName
                    }
                }
            });
        return response.AttachmentSetId;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 AddAttachmentsToSet를 참조하십시오.

`AddCommunicationToCase`

다음 코드 예시는 `AddCommunicationToCase`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Add communication to a case, including optional attachment set ID and CC
email addresses.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="caseId">Id for the support case.</param>
    /// <param name="body">Body text of the communication.</param>
    /// <param name="attachmentSetId">Optional Id for an attachment set.</param>
    /// <param name="ccEmailAddresses">Optional list of CC email addresses.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> AddCommunicationToCase(string caseId, string body,
        string? attachmentSetId = null, List<string>? ccEmailAddresses = null)
    {
```

```
        var response = await _amazonSupport.AddCommunicationToCaseAsync(
            new AddCommunicationToCaseRequest()
            {
                CaseId = caseId,
                CommunicationBody = body,
                AttachmentSetId = attachmentSetId,
                CcEmailAddresses = ccEmailAddresses
            });
        return response.Result;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 AddCommunicationToCase를 참조하십시오.

`CreateCase`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateCase`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new support case.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="serviceCode">Service code for the new case.</param>
    /// <param name="categoryCode">Category for the new case.</param>
    /// <param name="severityCode">Severity code for the new case.</param>
    /// <param name="subject">Subject of the new case.</param>
    /// <param name="body">Body text of the new case.</param>
    /// <param name="language">Optional language support for your case.
    /// Currently Chinese (“zh”), English ("en"), Japanese ("ja") and Korean (“ko”)
are supported.</param>
    /// <param name="attachmentSetId">Optional Id for an attachment set for the new
case.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="issueType">Optional issue type for the new case. Options are
"customer-service" or "technical".</param>
    /// <returns>The caseId of the new support case.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateCase(string serviceCode, string categoryCode,
string severityCode, string subject,
        string body, string language = "en", string? attachmentSetId = null, string
issueType = "customer-service")
    {
        var response = await _amazonSupport.CreateCaseAsync(
            new CreateCaseRequest()
            {
                ServiceCode = serviceCode,
                CategoryCode = categoryCode,
                SeverityCode = severityCode,
                Subject = subject,
                Language = language,
                AttachmentSetId = attachmentSetId,
                IssueType = issueType,
                CommunicationBody = body
            });
        return response.CaseId;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreateCase를 참조하십시오.

`DescribeAttachment`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeAttachment`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Get description of a specific attachment.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="attachmentId">Id of the attachment, usually fetched by
describing the communications of a case.</param>
    /// <returns>The attachment object.</returns>
    public async Task<Attachment> DescribeAttachment(string attachmentId)
    {
        var response = await _amazonSupport.DescribeAttachmentAsync(
            new DescribeAttachmentRequest()
            {
                AttachmentId = attachmentId
            });
        return response.Attachment;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeAttachment를 참조하십시오.

`DescribeCases`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeCases`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get case details for a list of case ids, optionally with date filters.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="caseIds">The list of case IDs.</param>
    /// <param name="displayId">Optional display ID.</param>
    /// <param name="includeCommunication">True to include communication. Defaults
to true.</param>
    /// <param name="includeResolvedCases">True to include resolved cases. Defaults
to false.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="afterTime">The optional start date for a filtered search.</
param>
    /// <param name="beforeTime">The optional end date for a filtered search.</
param>
    /// <param name="language">Optional language support for your case.
    /// Currently Chinese (“zh”), English ("en"), Japanese ("ja") and Korean (“ko”)
 are supported.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of CaseDetails.</returns>
    public async Task<List<CaseDetails>> DescribeCases(List<string> caseIds, string?
 displayId = null, bool includeCommunication = true,
        bool includeResolvedCases = false, DateTime? afterTime = null, DateTime?
 beforeTime = null,
        string language = "en")
    {
        var results = new List<CaseDetails>();
        var paginateCases = _amazonSupport.Paginators.DescribeCases(
            new DescribeCasesRequest()
            {
                CaseIdList = caseIds,
                DisplayId = displayId,
                IncludeCommunications = includeCommunication,
                IncludeResolvedCases = includeResolvedCases,
                AfterTime = afterTime?.ToString("s"),
                BeforeTime = beforeTime?.ToString("s"),
                Language = language
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var cases in paginateCases.Cases)
        {
            results.Add(cases);
        }
        return results;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeCases를 참조하십시오.

DescribeCommunications

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeCommunications의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Describe the communications for a case, optionally with a date filter.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="caseId">The ID of the support case.</param>
    /// <param name="afterTime">The optional start date for a filtered search.</
param>
    /// <param name="beforeTime">The optional end date for a filtered search.</
param>
    /// <returns>The list of communications for the case.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Communication>> DescribeCommunications(string caseId,
 DateTime? afterTime = null, DateTime? beforeTime = null)
    {
        var results = new List<Communication>();
        var paginateCommunications =
 _amazonSupport.Paginators.DescribeCommunications(
            new DescribeCommunicationsRequest()
            {
                CaseId = caseId,
                AfterTime = afterTime?.ToString("s"),
                BeforeTime = beforeTime?.ToString("s")
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var communications in paginateCommunications.Communications)
        {
            results.Add(communications);
        }
        return results;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeCommunications를 참조하십시오.

DescribeServices

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeServices의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the descriptions of AWS services.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">Optional language for services.
    /// Currently Chinese (“zh”), English ("en"), Japanese ("ja") and Korean (“ko”)
are supported.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of AWS service descriptions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Service>> DescribeServices(string language = "en")
    {
        var response = await _amazonSupport.DescribeServicesAsync(
            new DescribeServicesRequest()
            {
                Language = language
            });
        return response.Services;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeServices를 참조하십시오.

DescribeSeverityLevels

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeSeverityLevels의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the descriptions of support severity levels.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">Optional language for severity levels.
    /// Currently Chinese (“zh”), English ("en"), Japanese ("ja") and Korean (“ko”)
are supported.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of support severity levels.</returns>
    public async Task<List<SeverityLevel>> DescribeSeverityLevels(string language =
"en")
    {
        var response = await _amazonSupport.DescribeSeverityLevelsAsync(
            new DescribeSeverityLevelsRequest()
            {
                Language = language
            });
        return response.SeverityLevels;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeSeverityLevels를 참조하십시오.

`ResolveCase`

다음 코드 예시는 `ResolveCase`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/// <summary>
/// Resolve a support case by caseId.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="caseId">Id for the support case.</param>
/// <returns>The final status of the case after resolving.</returns>
public async Task<string> ResolveCase(string caseId)
{
    var response = await _amazonSupport.ResolveCaseAsync(
        new ResolveCaseRequest()
        {
            CaseId = caseId
        });
    return response.FinalCaseStatus;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ResolveCase를 참조하십시오.

를 사용한 Amazon Textract 예제 SDK for .NET

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Textract와 AWS SDK for .NET 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 시나리오

시나리오

고객 피드백 분석을 위한 애플리케이션 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 고객 의견 카드를 분석하고, 원어에서 번역하고, 감정을 파악하고, 번역된 텍스트에서 오디오 파일을 생성하는 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for .NET

이 예제 애플리케이션은 고객 피드백 카드를 분석하고 저장합니다. 특히 뉴욕시에 있는 가상 호텔의 필요를 충족합니다. 호텔은 다양한 언어의 고객들로부터 물리적인 의견 카드의 형태로 피드백을 받습니다. 피드백은 웹 클라이언트를 통해 앱에 업로드됩니다. 의견 카드의 이미지가 업로드된 후 다음 단계가 수행됩니다.

- Amazon Textract를 사용하여 이미지에서 텍스트가 추출됩니다.
- Amazon Comprehend가 추출된 텍스트와 해당 언어의 감정을 파악합니다.
- 추출된 텍스트는 Amazon Translate를 사용하여 영어로 번역됩니다.
- Amazon Polly가 추출된 텍스트에서 오디오 파일을 합성합니다.

전체 앱은 AWS CDK를 사용하여 배포할 수 있습니다. 소스 코드와 배포 지침은 GitHub의 프로젝트를 참조하십시오.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

를 사용한 Amazon Transcribe 예제 SDK for .NET

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for .NET Amazon Transcribe에서를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`CreateVocabulary`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateVocabulary`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a custom vocabulary using a list of phrases. Custom vocabularies
    /// improve transcription accuracy for one or more specific words.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="languageCode">The language code of the vocabulary.</param>
    /// <param name="phrases">Phrases to use in the vocabulary.</param>
    /// <param name="vocabularyName">Name for the vocabulary.</param>
    /// <returns>The state of the custom vocabulary.</returns>
    public async Task<VocabularyState> CreateCustomVocabulary(LanguageCode
languageCode,
        List<string> phrases, string vocabularyName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonTranscribeService.CreateVocabularyAsync(
            new CreateVocabularyRequest
            {
                LanguageCode = languageCode,
                Phrases = phrases,
                VocabularyName = vocabularyName
            });
        return response.VocabularyState;
```

```
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreateVocabulary를 참조하세요.

DeleteMedicalTranscriptionJob

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteMedicalTranscriptionJob의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a medical transcription job. Also deletes the transcript associated
 with the job.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">Name of the medical transcription job to delete.</
param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteMedicalTranscriptionJob(string jobName)
    {
        var response = await
 _amazonTranscribeService.DeleteMedicalTranscriptionJobAsync(
            new DeleteMedicalTranscriptionJobRequest()
            {
                MedicalTranscriptionJobName = jobName
            });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteMedicalTranscriptionJob을 참조하세요.

DeleteTranscriptionJob

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteTranscriptionJob의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a transcription job. Also deletes the transcript associated with the
job.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">Name of the transcription job to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteTranscriptionJob(string jobName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonTranscribeService.DeleteTranscriptionJobAsync(
            new DeleteTranscriptionJobRequest()
            {
                TranscriptionJobName = jobName
            });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteTranscriptionJob을 참조하세요.

DeleteVocabulary

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteVocabulary의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/// <summary>
/// Delete an existing custom vocabulary.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="vocabularyName">Name of the vocabulary to delete.</param>
/// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
public async Task<bool> DeleteCustomVocabulary(string vocabularyName)
{
    var response = await _amazonTranscribeService.DeleteVocabularyAsync(
        new DeleteVocabularyRequest
        {
            VocabularyName = vocabularyName
        });
    return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteVocabulary를 참조하세요.

`GetTranscriptionJob`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetTranscriptionJob`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get details about a transcription job.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">A unique name for the transcription job.</param>
    /// <returns>A TranscriptionJob instance with information on the requested
job.</returns>
    public async Task<TranscriptionJob> GetTranscriptionJob(string jobName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonTranscribeService.GetTranscriptionJobAsync(
            new GetTranscriptionJobRequest()
            {
                TranscriptionJobName = jobName
            });
        return response.TranscriptionJob;
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 GetTranscriptionJob을 참조하세요.

`GetVocabulary`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetVocabulary`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about a custom vocabulary.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vocabularyName">Name of the vocabulary.</param>
    /// <returns>The state of the custom vocabulary.</returns>
    public async Task<VocabularyState> GetCustomVocabulary(string vocabularyName)
    {
```

```
        var response = await _amazonTranscribeService.GetVocabularyAsync(
            new GetVocabularyRequest()
            {
                VocabularyName = vocabularyName
            });
        return response.VocabularyState;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 GetVocabulary를 참조하세요.

`ListMedicalTranscriptionJobs`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListMedicalTranscriptionJobs`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List medical transcription jobs, optionally with a name filter.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobNameContains">Optional name filter for the medical
transcription jobs.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of summaries about medical transcription jobs.</returns>
    public async Task<List<MedicalTranscriptionJobSummary>>
ListMedicalTranscriptionJobs(
        string? jobNameContains = null)
    {
        var response = await
_amazonTranscribeService.ListMedicalTranscriptionJobsAsync(
            new ListMedicalTranscriptionJobsRequest()
            {
                JobNameContains = jobNameContains
            });
```

```
        return response.MedicalTranscriptionJobSummaries;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListMedicalTranscriptionJobs를 참조하세요.

`ListTranscriptionJobs`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListTranscriptionJobs`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List transcription jobs, optionally with a name filter.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobNameContains">Optional name filter for the transcription
jobs.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of transcription job summaries.</returns>
    public async Task<List<TranscriptionJobSummary>> ListTranscriptionJobs(string?
jobNameContains = null)
    {
        var response = await _amazonTranscribeService.ListTranscriptionJobsAsync(
            new ListTranscriptionJobsRequest()
            {
                JobNameContains = jobNameContains
            });
        return response.TranscriptionJobSummaries;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListTranscriptionJobs를 참조하세요.

ListVocabularies

다음 코드 예시는 ListVocabularies의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List custom vocabularies for the current account. Optionally specify a name
    /// filter and a specific state to filter the vocabularies list.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="nameContains">Optional string the vocabulary name must
contain.</param>
    /// <param name="stateEquals">Optional state of the vocabulary.</param>
    /// <returns>List of information about the vocabularies.</returns>
    public async Task<List<VocabularyInfo>> ListCustomVocabularies(string?
nameContains = null,
        VocabularyState? stateEquals = null)
    {
        var response = await _amazonTranscribeService.ListVocabulariesAsync(
            new ListVocabulariesRequest()
            {
                NameContains = nameContains,
                StateEquals = stateEquals
            });
        return response.Vocabularies;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListVocabularies를 참조하세요.

StartMedicalTranscriptionJob

다음 코드 예시는 StartMedicalTranscriptionJob의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Start a medical transcription job for a media file. This method returns
    /// as soon as the job is started.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">A unique name for the medical transcription job.</
param>
    /// <param name="mediaFileUri">The URI of the media file, typically an Amazon S3
 location.</param>
    /// <param name="mediaFormat">The format of the media file.</param>
    /// <param name="outputBucketName">Location for the output, typically an Amazon
 S3 location.</param>
    /// <param name="transcriptionType">Conversation or dictation transcription
 type.</param>
    /// <returns>A MedicalTransactionJob instance with information on the new job.</
returns>
    public async Task<MedicalTranscriptionJob> StartMedicalTranscriptionJob(
        string jobName, string mediaFileUri,
        MediaFormat mediaFormat, string outputBucketName,
 Amazon.TranscribeService.Type transcriptionType)
    {
        var response = await
 _amazonTranscribeService.StartMedicalTranscriptionJobAsync(
            new StartMedicalTranscriptionJobRequest()
            {
                MedicalTranscriptionJobName = jobName,
                Media = new Media()
                {
                    MediaFileUri = mediaFileUri
                },
                MediaFormat = mediaFormat,
                LanguageCode =
                    LanguageCode
```

```
                        .EnUS, // The value must be en-US for medical
 transcriptions.
                OutputBucketName = outputBucketName,
                OutputKey =
                    jobName, // The value is a key used to fetch the output of the
 transcription.
                Specialty = Specialty.PRIMARYCARE, // The value PRIMARYCARE must be
 set.
                Type = transcriptionType
            });
        return response.MedicalTranscriptionJob;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 StartMedicalTranscriptionJob을 참조하세요.

`StartTranscriptionJob`

다음 코드 예시는 `StartTranscriptionJob`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Start a transcription job for a media file. This method returns
    /// as soon as the job is started.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">A unique name for the transcription job.</param>
    /// <param name="mediaFileUri">The URI of the media file, typically an Amazon S3
 location.</param>
    /// <param name="mediaFormat">The format of the media file.</param>
    /// <param name="languageCode">The language code of the media file, such as en-
US.</param>
    /// <param name="vocabularyName">Optional name of a custom vocabulary.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>A TranscriptionJob instance with information on the new job.</
returns>
    public async Task<TranscriptionJob> StartTranscriptionJob(string jobName, string
 mediaFileUri,
        MediaFormat mediaFormat, LanguageCode languageCode, string? vocabularyName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonTranscribeService.StartTranscriptionJobAsync(
            new StartTranscriptionJobRequest()
            {
                TranscriptionJobName = jobName,
                Media = new Media()
                {
                    MediaFileUri = mediaFileUri
                },
                MediaFormat = mediaFormat,
                LanguageCode = languageCode,
                Settings = vocabularyName != null ? new Settings()
                {
                    VocabularyName = vocabularyName
                } : null
            });
        return response.TranscriptionJob;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 StartTranscriptionJob을 참조하세요.

`UpdateVocabulary`

다음 코드 예시는 `UpdateVocabulary`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Update a custom vocabulary with new values. Update overwrites all existing
information.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="languageCode">The language code of the vocabulary.</param>
    /// <param name="phrases">Phrases to use in the vocabulary.</param>
    /// <param name="vocabularyName">Name for the vocabulary.</param>
    /// <returns>The state of the custom vocabulary.</returns>
    public async Task<VocabularyState> UpdateCustomVocabulary(LanguageCode
languageCode,
        List<string> phrases, string vocabularyName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonTranscribeService.UpdateVocabularyAsync(
            new UpdateVocabularyRequest()
            {
                LanguageCode = languageCode,
                Phrases = phrases,
                VocabularyName = vocabularyName
            });
        return response.VocabularyState;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 UpdateVocabulary를 참조하세요.

를 사용한 Amazon Translate 예제 SDK for .NET

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for .NET Amazon Translate에서를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

- 시나리오

작업

`DescribeTextTranslationJob`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeTextTranslationJob`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Translate;
using Amazon.Translate.Model;

/// <summary>
/// The following example shows how to retrieve the details of
/// a text translation job using Amazon Translate.
/// </summary>
public class DescribeTextTranslation
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var client = new AmazonTranslateClient();

        // The Job Id is generated when the text translation job is started
        // with a call to the StartTextTranslationJob method.
        var jobId = "1234567890abcdef01234567890abcde";

        var request = new DescribeTextTranslationJobRequest
        {
            JobId = jobId,
        };

        var jobProperties = await DescribeTranslationJobAsync(client, request);
```

```
            DisplayTranslationJobDetails(jobProperties);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieve information about an Amazon Translate text translation job.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon Translate client object.</
param>
        /// <param name="request">The DescribeTextTranslationJobRequest object.</
param>
        /// <returns>The TextTranslationJobProperties object containing
        /// information about the text translation job..</returns>
        public static async Task<TextTranslationJobProperties>
 DescribeTranslationJobAsync(
            AmazonTranslateClient client,
            DescribeTextTranslationJobRequest request)
        {
            var response = await client.DescribeTextTranslationJobAsync(request);
            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                return response.TextTranslationJobProperties;
            }
            else
            {
                return null;
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Displays the properties of the text translation job.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="jobProperties">The properties of the text translation
        /// job returned by the call to DescribeTextTranslationJobAsync.</param>
        public static void DisplayTranslationJobDetails(TextTranslationJobProperties
 jobProperties)
        {
            if (jobProperties is null)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("No text translation job properties found.");
                return;
            }

            // Display the details of the text translation job.
            Console.WriteLine($"{jobProperties.JobId}: {jobProperties.JobName}");
```

```
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeTextTranslationJob을 참조하세요.

`ListTextTranslationJobs`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListTextTranslationJobs`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Translate;
using Amazon.Translate.Model;

/// <summary>
/// List Amazon Translate translation jobs, along with details about each job.
/// </summary>
public class ListTranslationJobs
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var client = new AmazonTranslateClient();
        var filter = new TextTranslationJobFilter
        {
            JobStatus = "COMPLETED",
        };

        var request = new ListTextTranslationJobsRequest
        {
            MaxResults = 10,
            Filter = filter,
```

```
            };

            await ListJobsAsync(client, request);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// List Amazon Translate text translation jobs.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon Translate client object.</
param>
        /// <param name="request">An Amazon Translate
        /// ListTextTranslationJobsRequest object detailing which text
        /// translation jobs are of interest.</param>
        public static async Task ListJobsAsync(
            AmazonTranslateClient client,
            ListTextTranslationJobsRequest request)
        {
            ListTextTranslationJobsResponse response;

            do
            {
                response = await client.ListTextTranslationJobsAsync(request);

 ShowTranslationJobDetails(response.TextTranslationJobPropertiesList);

                request.NextToken = response.NextToken;
            }
            while (response.NextToken is not null);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// List existing translation job details.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="properties">A list of Amazon Translate text
        /// translation jobs.</param>
        public static void
 ShowTranslationJobDetails(List<TextTranslationJobProperties> properties)
        {
            properties.ForEach(prop =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{prop.JobId}: {prop.JobName}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Status: {prop.JobStatus}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Submitted time: {prop.SubmittedTime}");
            });
```

```
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListTextTranslationJobs를 참조하세요.

StartTextTranslationJob

다음 코드 예시는 StartTextTranslationJob의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Translate;
using Amazon.Translate.Model;

/// <summary>
/// This example shows how to use Amazon Translate to process the files in
/// an Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket. The translated results
/// will also be stored in an Amazon S3 bucket.
/// </summary>
public class BatchTranslate
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var contentType = "text/plain";

        // Set this variable to an S3 bucket location with a folder."
        // Input files must be in a folder and not at the bucket root."
        var s3InputUri = "s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket1/FOLDER/";
        var s3OutputUri = "s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket2/";
```

```
            // This role must have permissions to read the source bucket and to read
 and
            // write to the destination bucket where the translated text will be
 stored.
            var dataAccessRoleArn = "arn:aws:iam::0123456789ab:role/
S3TranslateRole";

            var client = new AmazonTranslateClient();

            var inputConfig = new InputDataConfig
            {
                ContentType = contentType,
                S3Uri = s3InputUri,
            };

            var outputConfig = new OutputDataConfig
            {
                S3Uri = s3OutputUri,
            };

            var request = new StartTextTranslationJobRequest
            {
                JobName = "ExampleTranslationJob",
                DataAccessRoleArn = dataAccessRoleArn,
                InputDataConfig = inputConfig,
                OutputDataConfig = outputConfig,
                SourceLanguageCode = "en",
                TargetLanguageCodes = new List<string> { "fr" },
            };

            var response = await StartTextTranslationAsync(client, request);

            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{response.JobId}: {response.JobStatus}");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Start the Amazon Translate text translation job.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized AmazonTranslateClient object.</
param>
        /// <param name="request">The request object that includes details such
```

```
        /// as source and destination bucket names and the IAM Role that will
        /// be used to access the buckets.</param>
        /// <returns>The StartTextTranslationResponse object that includes the
        /// details of the request response.</returns>
        public static async Task<StartTextTranslationJobResponse>
StartTextTranslationAsync(AmazonTranslateClient client,
StartTextTranslationJobRequest request)
        {
            var response = await client.StartTextTranslationJobAsync(request);
            return response;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 StartTextTranslationJob을 참조하세요.

StopTextTranslationJob

다음 코드 예시는 StopTextTranslationJob의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Translate;
    using Amazon.Translate.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Shows how to stop a running Amazon Translation Service text translation
    /// job.
    /// </summary>
    public class StopTextTranslationJob
    {
        public static async Task Main()
```

```
        {
            var client = new AmazonTranslateClient();
            var jobId = "1234567890abcdef01234567890abcde";

            var request = new StopTextTranslationJobRequest
            {
                JobId = jobId,
            };

            await StopTranslationJobAsync(client, request);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Sends a request to stop a text translation job.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">Initialized AmazonTrnslateClient object.</param>
        /// <param name="request">The request object to be passed to the
        /// StopTextJobAsync method.</param>
        public static async Task StopTranslationJobAsync(
            AmazonTranslateClient client,
            StopTextTranslationJobRequest request)
        {
            var response = await client.StopTextTranslationJobAsync(request);
            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{response.JobId} as status:
{response.JobStatus}");
            }
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 StopTextTranslationJob을 참조하세요.

`TranslateText`

다음 코드 예시는 `TranslateText`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Transfer;
using Amazon.Translate;
using Amazon.Translate.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Take text from a file stored a Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
/// object and translate it using the Amazon Transfer Service.
/// </summary>
public class TranslateText
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        // If the region you want to use is different from the region
        // defined for the default user, supply it as a parameter to the
        // Amazon Translate client object constructor.
        var client = new AmazonTranslateClient();

        // Set the source language to "auto" to request Amazon Translate to
        // automatically detect te language of the source text.

        // You can get a list of the languages supposed by Amazon Translate
        // in the Amazon Translate Developer's Guide here:
        //      https://docs.aws.amazon.com/translate/latest/dg/what-is.html
        string srcLang = "en"; // English.
        string destLang = "fr"; // French.

        // The Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket where the
        // source text file is stored.
        string srcBucket = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket";
        string srcTextFile = "source.txt";
```

```
            var srcText = await GetSourceTextAsync(srcBucket, srcTextFile);
            var destText = await TranslatingTextAsync(client, srcLang, destLang,
srcText);

            ShowText(srcText, destText);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Use the Amazon S3 TransferUtility to retrieve the text to translate
        /// from an object in an S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="srcBucket">The name of the S3 bucket where the
        /// text is stored.
        /// </param>
        /// <param name="srcTextFile">The key of the S3 object that
        /// contains the text to translate.</param>
        /// <returns>A string representing the source text.</returns>
        public static async Task<string> GetSourceTextAsync(string srcBucket, string
srcTextFile)
        {
            string srcText = string.Empty;

            var s3Client = new AmazonS3Client();
            TransferUtility utility = new TransferUtility(s3Client);

            using var stream = await utility.OpenStreamAsync(srcBucket,
srcTextFile);

            StreamReader file = new System.IO.StreamReader(stream);

            srcText = file.ReadToEnd();
            return srcText;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Use the Amazon Translate Service to translate the document from the
        /// source language to the specified destination language.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The Amazon Translate Service client used to
        /// perform the translation.</param>
        /// <param name="srcLang">The language of the source text.</param>
        /// <param name="destLang">The destination language for the translated
        /// text.</param>
```

```
        /// <param name="text">A string representing the text to ranslate.</param>
        /// <returns>The text that has been translated to the destination
        /// language.</returns>
        public static async Task<string> TranslatingTextAsync(AmazonTranslateClient
client, string srcLang, string destLang, string text)
        {
            var request = new TranslateTextRequest
            {
                SourceLanguageCode = srcLang,
                TargetLanguageCode = destLang,
                Text = text,
            };

            var response = await client.TranslateTextAsync(request);

            return response.TranslatedText;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Show the original text followed by the translated text.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="srcText">The original text to be translated.</param>
        /// <param name="destText">The translated text.</param>
        public static void ShowText(string srcText, string destText)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Source text:");
            Console.WriteLine(srcText);
            Console.WriteLine();
            Console.WriteLine("Translated text:");
            Console.WriteLine(destText);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 TranslateText를 참조하세요.

시나리오

Amazon SNS 애플리케이션 구축

다음 코드 예제에서는 구독 및 게시 기능이 있고 메시지를 번역하는 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for .NET

Amazon Simple Notification Service .NET API를 사용하여 구독 및 게시 기능이 있는 웹 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 또한 이 예제 애플리케이션은 메시지를 번역합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon SNS
- Amazon Translate

고객 피드백 분석을 위한 애플리케이션 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 고객 의견 카드를 분석하고, 원어에서 번역하고, 감정을 파악하고, 번역된 텍스트에서 오디오 파일을 생성하는 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for .NET

이 예제 애플리케이션은 고객 피드백 카드를 분석하고 저장합니다. 특히 뉴욕시에 있는 가상 호텔의 필요를 충족합니다. 호텔은 다양한 언어의 고객들로부터 물리적인 의견 카드의 형태로 피드백을 받습니다. 피드백은 웹 클라이언트를 통해 앱에 업로드됩니다. 의견 카드의 이미지가 업로드된 후 다음 단계가 수행됩니다.

- Amazon Textract를 사용하여 이미지에서 텍스트가 추출됩니다.
- Amazon Comprehend가 추출된 텍스트와 해당 언어의 감정을 파악합니다.
- 추출된 텍스트는 Amazon Translate를 사용하여 영어로 번역됩니다.
- Amazon Polly가 추출된 텍스트에서 오디오 파일을 합성합니다.

전체 앱은 AWS CDK를 사용하여 배포할 수 있습니다. 소스 코드와 배포 지침은 GitHub의 프로젝트를 참조하십시오.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract

- Amazon Translate

용 코드 예제 SDK for .NET (v4)

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for .NET (v4)를와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

일부 서비스에는 서비스와 관련된 라이브러리 또는 함수를 활용하는 방법을 보여주는 추가 예제 범주가 포함되어 있습니다.

추가 리소스

- SDK for .NET (v4) 개발자 안내서 - .NET을 사용하는 방법에 대해 자세히 알아봅니다 AWS.
- AWS 개발자 센터 – 카테고리별 또는 전체 텍스트 검색별로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 – 원하는 언어로 작성된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리입니다. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

서비스

- SDK for .NET (v4)를 사용한 Aurora 예제
- SDK for .NET (v4)를 사용한 Auto Scaling 예제
- SDK for .NET (v4)를 사용한 Amazon Bedrock 예제
- SDK for .NET (v4)를 사용한 Amazon Bedrock 런타임 예제
- CloudFormationSDK for .NET (v4)를 사용한 예제
- SDK for .NET (v4)를 사용한 CloudWatch 예제
- SDK for .NET (v4)를 사용한 Amazon Cognito 자격 증명 공급자 예제
- AWS Control TowerSDK for .NET (v4)를 사용한 예제
- SDK for .NET (v4)를 사용한 DynamoDB 예제
- SDK for .NET (v4)를 사용한 Amazon EC2 예제

- SDK for .NET (v4)를 사용한 Amazon ECS 예제
- SDK for .NET (v4)를 사용한 Amazon S3 예제

SDK for .NET (v4)를 사용한 Aurora 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Aurora에서 AWS SDK for .NET (v4)를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello Aurora

다음 코드 예제에서는 Aurora를 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using Amazon.RDS;
using Amazon.RDS.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;

namespace AuroraActions;

public static class HelloAurora
{
```

```
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Use the AWS .NET Core Setup package to set up dependency injection for
 the
        // Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS).
        // Use your AWS profile name, or leave it blank to use the default profile.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonRDS>()
            ).Build();

        // Now the client is available for injection. Fetching it directly here for
 example purposes only.
        var rdsClient = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonRDS>();

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        var response = await rdsClient.DescribeDBClustersAsync(new
 DescribeDBClustersRequest { IncludeShared = true });
        Console.WriteLine($"Hello Amazon RDS Aurora! Let's list some clusters in
 this account:");
        if (response.DBClusters == null)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tNo clusters found.");
        }
        else
        {
            foreach (var cluster in response.DBClusters)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"\tCluster: database: {cluster.DatabaseName} identifier:
 {cluster.DBClusterIdentifier}.");
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeDBClusters를 참조하십시오.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 사용자 지정 Aurora DB 클러스터 파라미터 그룹을 만들고 파라미터 값을 설정합니다.
- 파라미터 그룹을 사용하는 DB 클러스터를 생성합니다.
- 데이터베이스가 포함된 DB 인스턴스를 생성합니다.
- DB 클러스터의 스냅샷을 만든 다음, 리소스를 정리합니다.

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
using Amazon.RDS;
using Amazon.RDS.Model;
using AuroraActions;
using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Debug;

namespace AuroraScenario;

/// <summary>
/// Scenario for Amazon Aurora examples.
/// </summary>
public class AuroraScenario
{
    /*
    Before running this .NET code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.
```

```
   This .NET example performs the following tasks:
   1.  Return a list of the available DB engine families for Aurora MySql using the
DescribeDBEngineVersionsAsync method.
   2.  Select an engine family and create a custom DB cluster parameter group using
the CreateDBClusterParameterGroupAsync method.
   3.  Get the parameter group using the DescribeDBClusterParameterGroupsAsync
method.
   4.  Get some parameters in the group using the DescribeDBClusterParametersAsync
method.
   5.  Parse and display some parameters in the group.
   6.  Modify the auto_increment_offset and auto_increment_increment parameters
       using the ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupAsync method.
   7.  Get and display the updated parameters using the
DescribeDBClusterParametersAsync method with a source of "user".
   8.  Get a list of allowed engine versions using the
DescribeDBEngineVersionsAsync method.
   9.  Create an Aurora DB cluster that contains a MySql database and uses the
parameter group.
       using the CreateDBClusterAsync method.
   10. Wait for the DB cluster to be ready using the DescribeDBClustersAsync
method.
   11. Display and select from a list of instance classes available for the
selected engine and version
       using the paginated DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions method.
   12. Create a database instance in the cluster using the CreateDBInstanceAsync
method.
   13. Wait for the DB instance to be ready using the DescribeDBInstances method.
   14. Display the connection endpoint string for the new DB cluster.
   15. Create a snapshot of the DB cluster using the CreateDBClusterSnapshotAsync
method.
   16. Wait for DB snapshot to be ready using the DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsAsync
method.
   17. Delete the DB instance using the DeleteDBInstanceAsync method.
   18. Delete the DB cluster using the DeleteDBClusterAsync method.
   19. Wait for DB cluster to be deleted using the DescribeDBClustersAsync methods.
   20. Delete the cluster parameter group using the
DeleteDBClusterParameterGroupAsync.
   */

   private static readonly string sepBar = new('-', 80);
   private static AuroraWrapper auroraWrapper = null!;
   private static ILogger logger = null!;
   private static readonly string engine = "aurora-mysql";
```

```
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for the Amazon Relational Database Service
(Amazon RDS).
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonRDS>()
                    .AddTransient<AuroraWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder =>
        {
            builder.AddConsole();
        }).CreateLogger<AuroraScenario>();

        auroraWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<AuroraWrapper>();

        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        Console.WriteLine(
            "Welcome to the Amazon Aurora: get started with DB clusters example.");
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);

        DBClusterParameterGroup parameterGroup = null!;
        DBCluster? newCluster = null;
        DBInstance? newInstance = null;

        try
        {
            var parameterGroupFamily = await ChooseParameterGroupFamilyAsync();

            parameterGroup = await
CreateDBParameterGroupAsync(parameterGroupFamily);

            var parameters = await
DescribeParametersInGroupAsync(parameterGroup.DBClusterParameterGroupName,
                new List<string> { "auto_increment_offset",
"auto_increment_increment" });
```

```
            await ModifyParametersAsync(parameterGroup.DBClusterParameterGroupName,
parameters);

            await
DescribeUserSourceParameters(parameterGroup.DBClusterParameterGroupName);

            var engineVersionChoice = await
ChooseDBEngineVersionAsync(parameterGroupFamily);

            var newClusterIdentifier = "Example-Cluster-" + DateTime.Now.Ticks;

            newCluster = await CreateNewCluster
            (
                parameterGroup,
                engine,
                engineVersionChoice.EngineVersion,
                newClusterIdentifier
            );

            var instanceClassChoice = await ChooseDBInstanceClass(engine,
engineVersionChoice.EngineVersion);

            var newInstanceIdentifier = "Example-Instance-" + DateTime.Now.Ticks;

            newInstance = await CreateNewInstance(
                newClusterIdentifier,
                engine,
                engineVersionChoice.EngineVersion,
                instanceClassChoice.DBInstanceClass,
                newInstanceIdentifier
            );

            DisplayConnectionString(newCluster!);
            await CreateSnapshot(newCluster!);
            await CleanupResources(newInstance, newCluster, parameterGroup);

            Console.WriteLine("Scenario complete.");
            Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            await CleanupResources(newInstance, newCluster, parameterGroup);
            logger.LogError(ex, "There was a problem executing the scenario.");
        }
```

```
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Choose the Aurora DB parameter group family from a list of available
options.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The selected parameter group family.</returns>
    public static async Task<string> ChooseParameterGroupFamilyAsync()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        // 1. Get a list of available engines.
        var engines = await
auroraWrapper.DescribeDBEngineVersionsForEngineAsync(engine);

        Console.WriteLine($"1. The following is a list of available DB parameter
group families for engine {engine}:");

        var parameterGroupFamilies =
            engines.GroupBy(e => e.DBParameterGroupFamily).ToList();
        for (var i = 1; i <= parameterGroupFamilies.Count; i++)
        {
            var parameterGroupFamily = parameterGroupFamilies[i - 1];
            // List the available parameter group families.
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"\t{i}. Family: {parameterGroupFamily.Key}");
        }

        var choiceNumber = 0;
        while (choiceNumber < 1 || choiceNumber > parameterGroupFamilies.Count)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("2. Select an available DB parameter group family by
entering a number from the preceding list:");
            var choice = Console.ReadLine();
            Int32.TryParse(choice, out choiceNumber);
        }
        var parameterGroupFamilyChoice = parameterGroupFamilies[choiceNumber - 1];
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        return parameterGroupFamilyChoice.Key;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create and get information on a DB parameter group.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="dbParameterGroupFamily">The DBParameterGroupFamily for the new
 DB parameter group.</param>
    /// <returns>The new DBParameterGroup.</returns>
    public static async Task<DBClusterParameterGroup>
 CreateDBParameterGroupAsync(string dbParameterGroupFamily)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        Console.WriteLine($"2. Create new DB parameter group with family
 {dbParameterGroupFamily}:");

        var parameterGroup = await
 auroraWrapper.CreateCustomClusterParameterGroupAsync(
            dbParameterGroupFamily,
            "ExampleParameterGroup-" + DateTime.Now.Ticks,
            "New example parameter group");

        var groupInfo =
            await
 auroraWrapper.DescribeCustomDBClusterParameterGroupAsync(parameterGroup.DBClusterParameterG

        Console.WriteLine(
            $"3. New DB parameter group created: \n\t{groupInfo?.Description}, \n
\tARN {groupInfo?.DBClusterParameterGroupName}");
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        return parameterGroup;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get and describe parameters from a DBParameterGroup.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="parameterGroupName">The name of the DBParameterGroup.</param>
    /// <param name="parameterNames">Optional specific names of parameters to
 describe.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of requested parameters.</returns>
    public static async Task<List<Parameter>> DescribeParametersInGroupAsync(string
 parameterGroupName, List<string>? parameterNames = null)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        Console.WriteLine("4. Get some parameters from the group.");
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);

        var parameters =
            await
 auroraWrapper.DescribeDBClusterParametersInGroupAsync(parameterGroupName);
```

```
        var matchingParameters =
            parameters.Where(p => parameterNames == null ||
parameterNames.Contains(p.ParameterName)).ToList();

        Console.WriteLine("5. Parameter information:");
        matchingParameters.ForEach(p =>
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"\n\tParameter: {p.ParameterName}." +
                $"\n\tDescription: {p.Description}." +
                $"\n\tAllowed Values: {p.AllowedValues}." +
                $"\n\tValue: {p.ParameterValue}."));

        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);

        return matchingParameters;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Modify a parameter from a DBParameterGroup.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="parameterGroupName">Name of the DBParameterGroup.</param>
    /// <param name="parameters">The parameters to modify.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task ModifyParametersAsync(string parameterGroupName,
List<Parameter> parameters)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        Console.WriteLine("6. Modify some parameters in the group.");

        await auroraWrapper.ModifyIntegerParametersInGroupAsync(parameterGroupName,
parameters);

        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Describe the user source parameters in the group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="parameterGroupName">The name of the DBParameterGroup.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task DescribeUserSourceParameters(string parameterGroupName)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("7. Describe updated user source parameters in the
group.");

        var parameters =
            await
auroraWrapper.DescribeDBClusterParametersInGroupAsync(parameterGroupName, "user");

        parameters.ForEach(p =>
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"\n\tParameter: {p.ParameterName}." +
                $"\n\tDescription: {p.Description}." +
                $"\n\tAllowed Values: {p.AllowedValues}." +
                $"\n\tValue: {p.ParameterValue}."));

        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Choose a DB engine version.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbParameterGroupFamily">DB parameter group family for engine
choice.</param>
    /// <returns>The selected engine version.</returns>
    public static async Task<DBEngineVersion> ChooseDBEngineVersionAsync(string
dbParameterGroupFamily)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        // Get a list of allowed engines.
        var allowedEngines =
            await auroraWrapper.DescribeDBEngineVersionsForEngineAsync(engine,
dbParameterGroupFamily);

        Console.WriteLine($"Available DB engine versions for parameter group family
{dbParameterGroupFamily}:");
        int i = 1;
        foreach (var version in allowedEngines)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"\t{i}. {version.DBEngineVersionDescription}.");
            i++;
        }

        var choiceNumber = 0;
        while (choiceNumber < 1 || choiceNumber > allowedEngines.Count)
```

```
        {
            Console.WriteLine("8. Select an available DB engine version by entering
 a number from the list above:");
            var choice = Console.ReadLine();
            Int32.TryParse(choice, out choiceNumber);
        }

        var engineChoice = allowedEngines[choiceNumber - 1];
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        return engineChoice;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new RDS DB cluster.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="parameterGroup">Parameter group to use for the DB cluster.</
param>
    /// <param name="engineName">Engine to use for the DB cluster.</param>
    /// <param name="engineVersion">Engine version to use for the DB cluster.</
param>
    /// <param name="clusterIdentifier">Cluster identifier to use for the DB
 cluster.</param>
    /// <returns>The new DB cluster.</returns>
    public static async Task<DBCluster?> CreateNewCluster(DBClusterParameterGroup
 parameterGroup,
        string engineName, string engineVersion, string clusterIdentifier)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        Console.WriteLine($"9. Create a new DB cluster with identifier
 {clusterIdentifier}.");

        DBCluster newCluster;
        var clusters = await auroraWrapper.DescribeDBClustersPagedAsync();
        var isClusterCreated = clusters.Any(i => i.DBClusterIdentifier ==
 clusterIdentifier);

        if (isClusterCreated)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Cluster already created.");
            newCluster = clusters.First(i => i.DBClusterIdentifier ==
 clusterIdentifier);
        }
        else
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine("Enter an admin username:");
            var username = Console.ReadLine();

            Console.WriteLine("Enter an admin password:");
            var password = Console.ReadLine();

            newCluster = await auroraWrapper.CreateDBClusterWithAdminAsync(
                "ExampleDatabase",
                clusterIdentifier,
                parameterGroup.DBClusterParameterGroupName,
                engineName,
                engineVersion,
                username!,
                password!
            );

            Console.WriteLine("10. Waiting for DB cluster to be ready...");
            while (newCluster.Status != "available")
            {
                Console.Write(".");
                Thread.Sleep(5000);
                clusters = await
 auroraWrapper.DescribeDBClustersPagedAsync(clusterIdentifier);
                newCluster = clusters.First();
            }
        }

        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        return newCluster;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Choose a DB instance class for a particular engine and engine version.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="engine">DB engine for DB instance choice.</param>
    /// <param name="engineVersion">DB engine version for DB instance choice.</
param>
    /// <returns>The selected orderable DB instance option.</returns>
    public static async Task<OrderableDBInstanceOption> ChooseDBInstanceClass(string
 engine, string engineVersion)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        // Get a list of allowed DB instance classes.
        var allowedInstances =
```

```
            await auroraWrapper.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsPagedAsync(engine,
 engineVersion);

        Console.WriteLine($"Available DB instance classes for engine {engine} and
 version {engineVersion}:");
        int i = 1;

        foreach (var instance in allowedInstances)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"\t{i}. Instance class: {instance.DBInstanceClass} (storage type
 {instance.StorageType})");
            i++;
        }

        var choiceNumber = 0;
        while (choiceNumber < 1 || choiceNumber > allowedInstances.Count)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("11. Select an available DB instance class by entering
 a number from the preceding list:");
            var choice = Console.ReadLine();
            Int32.TryParse(choice, out choiceNumber);
        }

        var instanceChoice = allowedInstances[choiceNumber - 1];
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        return instanceChoice;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new DB instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="engineName">Engine to use for the DB instance.</param>
    /// <param name="engineVersion">Engine version to use for the DB instance.</
param>
    /// <param name="instanceClass">Instance class to use for the DB instance.</
param>
    /// <param name="instanceIdentifier">Instance identifier to use for the DB
 instance.</param>
    /// <returns>The new DB instance.</returns>
    public static async Task<DBInstance?> CreateNewInstance(
        string clusterIdentifier,
        string engineName,
        string engineVersion,
```

```
        string instanceClass,
        string instanceIdentifier)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        Console.WriteLine($"12. Create a new DB instance with identifier
{instanceIdentifier}.");
        bool isInstanceReady = false;
        DBInstance newInstance;
        var instances = await auroraWrapper.DescribeDBInstancesPagedAsync();
        isInstanceReady = instances.FirstOrDefault(i =>
            i.DBInstanceIdentifier == instanceIdentifier)?.DBInstanceStatus ==
"available";

        if (isInstanceReady)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Instance already created.");
            newInstance = instances.First(i => i.DBInstanceIdentifier ==
instanceIdentifier);
        }
        else
        {
            newInstance = await auroraWrapper.CreateDBInstanceInClusterAsync(
                clusterIdentifier,
                instanceIdentifier,
                engineName,
                engineVersion,
                instanceClass
            );

            Console.WriteLine("13. Waiting for DB instance to be ready...");
            while (!isInstanceReady)
            {
                Console.Write(".");
                Thread.Sleep(5000);
                instances = await
auroraWrapper.DescribeDBInstancesPagedAsync(instanceIdentifier);
                isInstanceReady = instances.FirstOrDefault()?.DBInstanceStatus ==
"available";
                newInstance = instances.First();
            }
        }

        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        return newInstance;
```

```
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a connection string for an Amazon RDS DB cluster.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="cluster">The DB cluster to use to get a connection string.</
param>
    public static void DisplayConnectionString(DBCluster cluster)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        // Display the connection string.
        Console.WriteLine("14. New DB cluster connection string: ");
        Console.WriteLine(
            $"\n{engine} -h {cluster.Endpoint} -P {cluster.Port} "
            + $"-u {cluster.MasterUsername} -p [YOUR PASSWORD]\n");

        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a snapshot from an Amazon RDS DB cluster.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="cluster">DB cluster to use when creating a snapshot.</param>
    /// <returns>The snapshot object.</returns>
    public static async Task<DBClusterSnapshot> CreateSnapshot(DBCluster cluster)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        // Create a snapshot.
        Console.WriteLine($"15. Creating snapshot from DB cluster
 {cluster.DBClusterIdentifier}.");
        var snapshot = await auroraWrapper.CreateClusterSnapshotByIdentifierAsync(
            cluster.DBClusterIdentifier,
            "ExampleSnapshot-" + DateTime.Now.Ticks);

        // Wait for the snapshot to be available.
        bool isSnapshotReady = false;

        Console.WriteLine($"16. Waiting for snapshot to be ready...");
        while (!isSnapshotReady)
        {
            Console.Write(".");
            Thread.Sleep(5000);
            var snapshots =
```

```
                await
auroraWrapper.DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsByIdentifierAsync(cluster.DBClusterIdentifier);
            isSnapshotReady = snapshots.FirstOrDefault()?.Status == "available";
            snapshot = snapshots.First();
        }

        Console.WriteLine(
            $"Snapshot {snapshot.DBClusterSnapshotIdentifier} status is
{snapshot.Status}.");
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        return snapshot;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Clean up resources from the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="newInstance">The instance to clean up.</param>
    /// <param name="newCluster">The cluster to clean up.</param>
    /// <param name="parameterGroup">The parameter group to clean up.</param>
    /// <returns>Async Task.</returns>
    private static async Task CleanupResources(
        DBInstance? newInstance,
        DBCluster? newCluster,
        DBClusterParameterGroup? parameterGroup)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Clean up resources.");

        if (newInstance is not null && GetYesNoResponse($"\tClean up instance
{newInstance.DBInstanceIdentifier}? (y/n)"))
        {
            // Delete the DB instance.
            Console.WriteLine($"17. Deleting the DB instance
{newInstance.DBInstanceIdentifier}.");
            await
auroraWrapper.DeleteDBInstanceByIdentifierAsync(newInstance.DBInstanceIdentifier);
        }

        if (newCluster is not null && GetYesNoResponse($"\tClean up cluster
{newCluster.DBClusterIdentifier}? (y/n)"))
        {
            // Delete the DB cluster.
            Console.WriteLine($"18. Deleting the DB cluster
{newCluster.DBClusterIdentifier}.");
```

```
            await
auroraWrapper.DeleteDBClusterByIdentifierAsync(newCluster.DBClusterIdentifier);

            // Wait for the DB cluster to delete.
            Console.WriteLine($"19. Waiting for the DB cluster to delete...");
            bool isClusterDeleted = false;

            while (!isClusterDeleted)
            {
                Console.Write(".");
                Thread.Sleep(5000);
                var cluster = await auroraWrapper.DescribeDBClustersPagedAsync();
                isClusterDeleted = cluster.All(i => i.DBClusterIdentifier !=
newCluster.DBClusterIdentifier);
            }

            Console.WriteLine("DB cluster deleted.");
        }

        if (parameterGroup is not null && GetYesNoResponse($"\tClean up parameter
group? (y/n)"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"20. Deleting the DB parameter group
{parameterGroup.DBClusterParameterGroupName}.");
            await
auroraWrapper.DeleteClusterParameterGroupByNameAsync(parameterGroup.DBClusterParameterGroup
            Console.WriteLine("Parameter group deleted.");
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get a yes or no response from the user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="question">The question string to print on the console.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the user responds with a yes.</returns>
    private static bool GetYesNoResponse(string question)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(question);
        var ynResponse = Console.ReadLine();
        var response = ynResponse != null &&
                       ynResponse.Equals("y",
                           StringComparison.InvariantCultureIgnoreCase);
```

```
        return response;
    }
```

Aurora 작업을 관리하기 위해 시나리오가 직접적으로 호출하는 래퍼 메서드.

```
using Amazon.RDS;
using Amazon.RDS.Model;

namespace AuroraActions;

/// <summary>
/// Wrapper for the Amazon Aurora cluster client operations.
/// </summary>
public class AuroraWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonRDS _amazonRDS;
    public AuroraWrapper(IAmazonRDS amazonRDS)
    {
        _amazonRDS = amazonRDS;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of DB engine versions for a particular DB engine.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="engine">The name of the engine.</param>
    /// <param name="parameterGroupFamily">Optional parameter group family name.</
param>
    /// <returns>A list of DBEngineVersions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBEngineVersion>>
 DescribeDBEngineVersionsForEngineAsync(string engine,
        string? parameterGroupFamily = null)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DescribeDBEngineVersionsAsync(
            new DescribeDBEngineVersionsRequest()
            {
                Engine = engine,
                DBParameterGroupFamily = parameterGroupFamily
            });
        return response.DBEngineVersions;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a custom cluster parameter group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="parameterGroupFamily">The family of the parameter group.</
param>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name for the new parameter group.</param>
    /// <param name="description">A description for the new parameter group.</param>
    /// <returns>The new parameter group object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBClusterParameterGroup>
 CreateCustomClusterParameterGroupAsync(
        string parameterGroupFamily,
        string groupName,
        string description)
    {
        var request = new CreateDBClusterParameterGroupRequest
        {
            DBParameterGroupFamily = parameterGroupFamily,
            DBClusterParameterGroupName = groupName,
            Description = description,
        };

        var response = await _amazonRDS.CreateDBClusterParameterGroupAsync(request);
        return response.DBClusterParameterGroup;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Describe the cluster parameters in a parameter group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the parameter group.</param>
    /// <param name="source">The optional name of the source filter.</param>
    /// <returns>The collection of parameters.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Parameter>>
 DescribeDBClusterParametersInGroupAsync(string groupName, string? source = null)
    {
        var paramList = new List<Parameter>();

        DescribeDBClusterParametersResponse response;
        var request = new DescribeDBClusterParametersRequest
        {
            DBClusterParameterGroupName = groupName,
            Source = source,
        };

        // Get the full list if there are multiple pages.
```

```
        do
        {
            response = await _amazonRDS.DescribeDBClusterParametersAsync(request);
            paramList.AddRange(response.Parameters);

            request.Marker = response.Marker;
        }
        while (response.Marker is not null);

        return paramList;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the description of a DB cluster parameter group by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the DB parameter group to describe.</param>
    /// <returns>The parameter group description.</returns>
    public async Task<DBClusterParameterGroup?>
DescribeCustomDBClusterParameterGroupAsync(string name)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DescribeDBClusterParameterGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeDBClusterParameterGroupsRequest()
            {
                DBClusterParameterGroupName = name
            });
        return response.DBClusterParameterGroups.FirstOrDefault();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Modify the specified integer parameters with new values from user input.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The group name for the parameters.</param>
    /// <param name="parameters">The list of integer parameters to modify.</param>
    /// <param name="newValue">Optional int value to set for parameters.</param>
    /// <returns>The name of the group that was modified.</returns>
    public async Task<string> ModifyIntegerParametersInGroupAsync(string groupName,
List<Parameter> parameters, int newValue = 0)
    {
        foreach (var p in parameters)
        {
            if (p.IsModifiable.GetValueOrDefault() && p.DataType == "integer")
            {
                while (newValue == 0)
                {
```

```
                    Console.WriteLine(
                        $"Enter a new value for {p.ParameterName} from the allowed
values {p.AllowedValues} ");

                    var choice = Console.ReadLine();
                    int.TryParse(choice, out newValue);
                }

                p.ParameterValue = newValue.ToString();
            }
        }

        var request = new ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupRequest
        {
            Parameters = parameters,
            DBClusterParameterGroupName = groupName,
        };

        var result = await _amazonRDS.ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupAsync(request);
        return result.DBClusterParameterGroupName;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of orderable DB instance options for a specific
    /// engine and engine version.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="engine">Name of the engine.</param>
    /// <param name="engineVersion">Version of the engine.</param>
    /// <returns>List of OrderableDBInstanceOptions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<OrderableDBInstanceOption>>
DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsPagedAsync(string engine, string engineVersion)
    {
        // Use a paginator to get a list of DB instance options.
        var results = new List<OrderableDBInstanceOption>();
        var paginateInstanceOptions =
_amazonRDS.Paginators.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions(
            new DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsRequest()
            {
                Engine = engine,
                EngineVersion = engineVersion,
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
```

```
        await foreach (var instanceOptions in
paginateInstanceOptions.OrderableDBInstanceOptions)
        {
            results.Add(instanceOptions);
        }
        return results;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a particular parameter group by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the parameter group.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteClusterParameterGroupByNameAsync(string groupName)
    {
        var request = new DeleteDBClusterParameterGroupRequest
        {
            DBClusterParameterGroupName = groupName,
        };

        var response = await _amazonRDS.DeleteDBClusterParameterGroupAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new cluster and database.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbName">The name of the new database.</param>
    /// <param name="clusterIdentifier">The identifier of the cluster.</param>
    /// <param name="parameterGroupName">The name of the parameter group.</param>
    /// <param name="dbEngine">The engine to use for the new cluster.</param>
    /// <param name="dbEngineVersion">The version of the engine to use.</param>
    /// <param name="adminName">The admin username.</param>
    /// <param name="adminPassword">The primary admin password.</param>
    /// <returns>The cluster object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBCluster> CreateDBClusterWithAdminAsync(
        string dbName,
        string clusterIdentifier,
        string parameterGroupName,
        string dbEngine,
        string dbEngineVersion,
        string adminName,
        string adminPassword)
    {
```

```
        var request = new CreateDBClusterRequest
        {
            DatabaseName = dbName,
            DBClusterIdentifier = clusterIdentifier,
            DBClusterParameterGroupName = parameterGroupName,
            Engine = dbEngine,
            EngineVersion = dbEngineVersion,
            MasterUsername = adminName,
            MasterUserPassword = adminPassword,
        };

        var response = await _amazonRDS.CreateDBClusterAsync(request);
        return response.DBCluster;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Returns a list of DB instances.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">Optional name of a specific DB
 instance.</param>
    /// <returns>List of DB instances.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBInstance>> DescribeDBInstancesPagedAsync(string?
 dbInstanceIdentifier = null)
    {
        var results = new List<DBInstance>();
        var instancesPaginator = _amazonRDS.Paginators.DescribeDBInstances(
            new DescribeDBInstancesRequest
            {
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var instances in instancesPaginator.DBInstances)
        {
            results.Add(instances);
        }
        return results;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Returns a list of DB clusters.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">Optional name of a specific DB cluster.</
param>
    /// <returns>List of DB clusters.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<List<DBCluster>> DescribeDBClustersPagedAsync(string?
dbClusterIdentifier = null)
    {
        var results = new List<DBCluster>();

        DescribeDBClustersResponse response;
        DescribeDBClustersRequest request = new DescribeDBClustersRequest
        {
            DBClusterIdentifier = dbClusterIdentifier
        };
        // Get the full list if there are multiple pages.
        do
        {
            response = await _amazonRDS.DescribeDBClustersAsync(request);
            if (response.DBClusters != null)
            {
                results.AddRange(response.DBClusters);
            }
            request.Marker = response.Marker;
        }
        while (response.Marker is not null);
        return results;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) DB instance
    /// with a particular set of properties. Use the action DescribeDBInstancesAsync
    /// to determine when the DB instance is ready to use.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">DB instance identifier.</param>
    /// <param name="dbClusterIdentifier">DB cluster identifier.</param>
    /// <param name="dbEngine">The engine for the DB instance.</param>
    /// <param name="dbEngineVersion">Version for the DB instance.</param>
    /// <param name="instanceClass">Class for the DB instance.</param>
    /// <returns>DB instance object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBInstance> CreateDBInstanceInClusterAsync(
        string dbClusterIdentifier,
        string dbInstanceIdentifier,
        string dbEngine,
        string dbEngineVersion,
        string instanceClass)
    {
        // When creating the instance within a cluster, do not specify the name or
size.
```

```
        var response = await _amazonRDS.CreateDBInstanceAsync(
            new CreateDBInstanceRequest()
            {
                DBClusterIdentifier = dbClusterIdentifier,
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier,
                Engine = dbEngine,
                EngineVersion = dbEngineVersion,
                DBInstanceClass = instanceClass
            });

        return response.DBInstance;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a snapshot of a cluster.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbClusterIdentifier">DB cluster identifier.</param>
    /// <param name="snapshotIdentifier">Identifier for the snapshot.</param>
    /// <returns>DB snapshot object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBClusterSnapshot>
CreateClusterSnapshotByIdentifierAsync(string dbClusterIdentifier, string
snapshotIdentifier)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.CreateDBClusterSnapshotAsync(
            new CreateDBClusterSnapshotRequest()
            {
                DBClusterIdentifier = dbClusterIdentifier,
                DBClusterSnapshotIdentifier = snapshotIdentifier,
            });

        return response.DBClusterSnapshot;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Return a list of DB snapshots for a particular DB cluster.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbClusterIdentifier">DB cluster identifier.</param>
    /// <returns>List of DB snapshots.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBClusterSnapshot>>
DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsByIdentifierAsync(string dbClusterIdentifier)
    {
        var results = new List<DBClusterSnapshot>();

        DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsResponse response;
```

```
        DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsRequest request = new
DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsRequest
        {
            DBClusterIdentifier = dbClusterIdentifier
        };
        // Get the full list if there are multiple pages.
        do
        {
            response = await _amazonRDS.DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsAsync(request);
            results.AddRange(response.DBClusterSnapshots);
            request.Marker = response.Marker;
        }
        while (response.Marker is not null);
        return results;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a particular DB cluster.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbClusterIdentifier">DB cluster identifier.</param>
    /// <returns>DB cluster object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBCluster> DeleteDBClusterByIdentifierAsync(string
dbClusterIdentifier)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DeleteDBClusterAsync(
            new DeleteDBClusterRequest()
            {
                DBClusterIdentifier = dbClusterIdentifier,
                SkipFinalSnapshot = true
            });

        return response.DBCluster;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a particular DB instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">DB instance identifier.</param>
    /// <returns>DB instance object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBInstance> DeleteDBInstanceByIdentifierAsync(string
dbInstanceIdentifier)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DeleteDBInstanceAsync(
            new DeleteDBInstanceRequest()
```

```
            {
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier,
                SkipFinalSnapshot = true,
                DeleteAutomatedBackups = true
            });

        return response.DBInstance;
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - CreateDBCluster
  - CreateDBClusterParameterGroup
  - CreateDBClusterSnapshot
  - CreateDBInstance
  - DeleteDBCluster
  - DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup
  - DeleteDBInstance
  - DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups
  - DescribeDBClusterParameters
  - DescribeDBClusterSnapshots
  - DescribeDBClusters
  - DescribeDBEngineVersions
  - DescribeDBInstances
  - DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions
  - ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup

작업

`CreateDBCluster`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateDBCluster`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/// <summary>
/// Create a new cluster and database.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="dbName">The name of the new database.</param>
/// <param name="clusterIdentifier">The identifier of the cluster.</param>
/// <param name="parameterGroupName">The name of the parameter group.</param>
/// <param name="dbEngine">The engine to use for the new cluster.</param>
/// <param name="dbEngineVersion">The version of the engine to use.</param>
/// <param name="adminName">The admin username.</param>
/// <param name="adminPassword">The primary admin password.</param>
/// <returns>The cluster object.</returns>
public async Task<DBCluster> CreateDBClusterWithAdminAsync(
    string dbName,
    string clusterIdentifier,
    string parameterGroupName,
    string dbEngine,
    string dbEngineVersion,
    string adminName,
    string adminPassword)
{
    var request = new CreateDBClusterRequest
    {
        DatabaseName = dbName,
        DBClusterIdentifier = clusterIdentifier,
        DBClusterParameterGroupName = parameterGroupName,
        Engine = dbEngine,
        EngineVersion = dbEngineVersion,
        MasterUsername = adminName,
        MasterUserPassword = adminPassword,
    };

    var response = await _amazonRDS.CreateDBClusterAsync(request);
    return response.DBCluster;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreateDBCluster를 참조하십시오.

`CreateDBClusterParameterGroup`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateDBClusterParameterGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a custom cluster parameter group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="parameterGroupFamily">The family of the parameter group.</
param>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name for the new parameter group.</param>
    /// <param name="description">A description for the new parameter group.</param>
    /// <returns>The new parameter group object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBClusterParameterGroup>
 CreateCustomClusterParameterGroupAsync(
        string parameterGroupFamily,
        string groupName,
        string description)
    {
        var request = new CreateDBClusterParameterGroupRequest
        {
            DBParameterGroupFamily = parameterGroupFamily,
            DBClusterParameterGroupName = groupName,
            Description = description,
        };

        var response = await _amazonRDS.CreateDBClusterParameterGroupAsync(request);
        return response.DBClusterParameterGroup;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET SDK for Rust API 참조의 CreateDBClusterParameterGroup를 참조하십시오.

`CreateDBClusterSnapshot`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateDBClusterSnapshot`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a snapshot of a cluster.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbClusterIdentifier">DB cluster identifier.</param>
    /// <param name="snapshotIdentifier">Identifier for the snapshot.</param>
    /// <returns>DB snapshot object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBClusterSnapshot>
CreateClusterSnapshotByIdentifierAsync(string dbClusterIdentifier, string
snapshotIdentifier)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.CreateDBClusterSnapshotAsync(
            new CreateDBClusterSnapshotRequest()
            {
                DBClusterIdentifier = dbClusterIdentifier,
                DBClusterSnapshotIdentifier = snapshotIdentifier,
            });

        return response.DBClusterSnapshot;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreateDBClusterSnapshot을 참조하십시오.

`CreateDBInstance`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateDBInstance`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) DB instance
    /// with a particular set of properties. Use the action DescribeDBInstancesAsync
    /// to determine when the DB instance is ready to use.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">DB instance identifier.</param>
    /// <param name="dbClusterIdentifier">DB cluster identifier.</param>
    /// <param name="dbEngine">The engine for the DB instance.</param>
    /// <param name="dbEngineVersion">Version for the DB instance.</param>
    /// <param name="instanceClass">Class for the DB instance.</param>
    /// <returns>DB instance object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBInstance> CreateDBInstanceInClusterAsync(
        string dbClusterIdentifier,
        string dbInstanceIdentifier,
        string dbEngine,
        string dbEngineVersion,
        string instanceClass)
    {
        // When creating the instance within a cluster, do not specify the name or
size.
        var response = await _amazonRDS.CreateDBInstanceAsync(
            new CreateDBInstanceRequest()
            {
                DBClusterIdentifier = dbClusterIdentifier,
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier,
                Engine = dbEngine,
                EngineVersion = dbEngineVersion,
                DBInstanceClass = instanceClass
            });

        return response.DBInstance;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreateDBInstance를 참조하십시오.

DeleteDBCluster

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteDBCluster의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a particular DB cluster.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbClusterIdentifier">DB cluster identifier.</param>
    /// <returns>DB cluster object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBCluster> DeleteDBClusterByIdentifierAsync(string
dbClusterIdentifier)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DeleteDBClusterAsync(
            new DeleteDBClusterRequest()
            {
                DBClusterIdentifier = dbClusterIdentifier,
                SkipFinalSnapshot = true
            });

        return response.DBCluster;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteDBCluster를 참조하십시오.

DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/// <summary>
/// Delete a particular parameter group by name.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="groupName">The name of the parameter group.</param>
/// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
public async Task<bool> DeleteClusterParameterGroupByNameAsync(string groupName)
{
    var request = new DeleteDBClusterParameterGroupRequest
    {
        DBClusterParameterGroupName = groupName,
    };

    var response = await _amazonRDS.DeleteDBClusterParameterGroupAsync(request);
    return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup을 참조하십시오.

`DeleteDBInstance`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteDBInstance`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
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```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a particular DB instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">DB instance identifier.</param>
    /// <returns>DB instance object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBInstance> DeleteDBInstanceByIdentifierAsync(string
dbInstanceIdentifier)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DeleteDBInstanceAsync(
            new DeleteDBInstanceRequest()
            {
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier,
                SkipFinalSnapshot = true,
                DeleteAutomatedBackups = true
            });

        return response.DBInstance;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteDBInstance를 참조하십시오.

`DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the description of a DB cluster parameter group by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the DB parameter group to describe.</param>
    /// <returns>The parameter group description.</returns>
    public async Task<DBClusterParameterGroup?>
DescribeCustomDBClusterParameterGroupAsync(string name)
```

```
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DescribeDBClusterParameterGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeDBClusterParameterGroupsRequest()
            {
                DBClusterParameterGroupName = name
            });
        return response.DBClusterParameterGroups.FirstOrDefault();
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups를 참조하십시오.

DescribeDBClusterParameters

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeDBClusterParameters의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Describe the cluster parameters in a parameter group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the parameter group.</param>
    /// <param name="source">The optional name of the source filter.</param>
    /// <returns>The collection of parameters.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Parameter>>
DescribeDBClusterParametersInGroupAsync(string groupName, string? source = null)
    {
        var paramList = new List<Parameter>();

        DescribeDBClusterParametersResponse response;
        var request = new DescribeDBClusterParametersRequest
        {
            DBClusterParameterGroupName = groupName,
            Source = source,
```

```
        };

        // Get the full list if there are multiple pages.
        do
        {
            response = await _amazonRDS.DescribeDBClusterParametersAsync(request);
            paramList.AddRange(response.Parameters);

            request.Marker = response.Marker;
        }
        while (response.Marker is not null);

        return paramList;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeDBClusterParameters를 참조하십시오.

`DescribeDBClusterSnapshots`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeDBClusterSnapshots`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Return a list of DB snapshots for a particular DB cluster.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbClusterIdentifier">DB cluster identifier.</param>
    /// <returns>List of DB snapshots.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBClusterSnapshot>>
DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsByIdentifierAsync(string dbClusterIdentifier)
    {
        var results = new List<DBClusterSnapshot>();
```

```
        DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsResponse response;
        DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsRequest request = new
 DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsRequest
        {
            DBClusterIdentifier = dbClusterIdentifier
        };
        // Get the full list if there are multiple pages.
        do
        {
            response = await _amazonRDS.DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsAsync(request);
            results.AddRange(response.DBClusterSnapshots);
            request.Marker = response.Marker;
        }
        while (response.Marker is not null);
        return results;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeDBClusterSnapshots를 참조하십시오.

`DescribeDBClusters`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeDBClusters`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Returns a list of DB clusters.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">Optional name of a specific DB cluster.</
param>
    /// <returns>List of DB clusters.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBCluster>> DescribeDBClustersPagedAsync(string?
 dbClusterIdentifier = null)
    {
```

```
        var results = new List<DBCluster>();

        DescribeDBClustersResponse response;
        DescribeDBClustersRequest request = new DescribeDBClustersRequest
        {
            DBClusterIdentifier = dbClusterIdentifier
        };
        // Get the full list if there are multiple pages.
        do
        {
            response = await _amazonRDS.DescribeDBClustersAsync(request);
            if (response.DBClusters != null)
            {
                results.AddRange(response.DBClusters);
            }
            request.Marker = response.Marker;
        }
        while (response.Marker is not null);
        return results;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeDBClusters를 참조하십시오.

`DescribeDBEngineVersions`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeDBEngineVersions`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of DB engine versions for a particular DB engine.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="engine">The name of the engine.</param>
    /// <param name="parameterGroupFamily">Optional parameter group family name.</
param>
```

```
    /// <returns>A list of DBEngineVersions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBEngineVersion>>
DescribeDBEngineVersionsForEngineAsync(string engine,
        string? parameterGroupFamily = null)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DescribeDBEngineVersionsAsync(
            new DescribeDBEngineVersionsRequest()
            {
                Engine = engine,
                DBParameterGroupFamily = parameterGroupFamily
            });
        return response.DBEngineVersions;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeDBEngineVersions을 참조하십시오.

`DescribeDBInstances`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeDBInstances`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Returns a list of DB instances.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">Optional name of a specific DB
instance.</param>
    /// <returns>List of DB instances.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBInstance>> DescribeDBInstancesPagedAsync(string?
dbInstanceIdentifier = null)
    {
        var results = new List<DBInstance>();
        var instancesPaginator = _amazonRDS.Paginators.DescribeDBInstances(
            new DescribeDBInstancesRequest
```

```
            {
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var instances in instancesPaginator.DBInstances)
        {
            results.Add(instances);
        }
        return results;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeDBInstances를 참조하십시오.

`DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of orderable DB instance options for a specific
    /// engine and engine version.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="engine">Name of the engine.</param>
    /// <param name="engineVersion">Version of the engine.</param>
    /// <returns>List of OrderableDBInstanceOptions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<OrderableDBInstanceOption>>
DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsPagedAsync(string engine, string engineVersion)
    {
        // Use a paginator to get a list of DB instance options.
        var results = new List<OrderableDBInstanceOption>();
        var paginateInstanceOptions =
_amazonRDS.Paginators.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions(
            new DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsRequest()
```

```
            {
                Engine = engine,
                EngineVersion = engineVersion,
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var instanceOptions in
paginateInstanceOptions.OrderableDBInstanceOptions)
        {
            results.Add(instanceOptions);
        }
        return results;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions를 참조하십시오.

ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup

다음 코드 예시는 ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Modify the specified integer parameters with new values from user input.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The group name for the parameters.</param>
    /// <param name="parameters">The list of integer parameters to modify.</param>
    /// <param name="newValue">Optional int value to set for parameters.</param>
    /// <returns>The name of the group that was modified.</returns>
    public async Task<string> ModifyIntegerParametersInGroupAsync(string groupName,
List<Parameter> parameters, int newValue = 0)
    {
        foreach (var p in parameters)
        {
```

```
            if (p.IsModifiable.GetValueOrDefault() && p.DataType == "integer")
            {
                while (newValue == 0)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(
                        $"Enter a new value for {p.ParameterName} from the allowed
values {p.AllowedValues} ");

                    var choice = Console.ReadLine();
                    int.TryParse(choice, out newValue);
                }

                p.ParameterValue = newValue.ToString();
            }
        }

        var request = new ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupRequest
        {
            Parameters = parameters,
            DBClusterParameterGroupName = groupName,
        };

        var result = await _amazonRDS.ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupAsync(request);
        return result.DBClusterParameterGroupName;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup을 참조하십시오.

SDK for .NET (v4)를 사용한 Auto Scaling 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Auto Scaling과 함께 AWS SDK for .NET (v4)를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Auto Scaling 시작

다음 코드 예제에서는 Auto Scaling을 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
namespace AutoScalingActions;

using Amazon.AutoScaling;

public class HelloAutoScaling
{
    /// <summary>
    /// Hello Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling. List EC2 Auto Scaling groups.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="args"></param>
    /// <returns>Async Task.</returns>
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        var client = new AmazonAutoScalingClient();

        Console.WriteLine("Welcome to Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling.");
        Console.WriteLine("Let's get a description of your Auto Scaling groups.");

        var response = await client.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync();

        if (response.AutoScalingGroups == null || response.AutoScalingGroups.Count
 == 0)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Sorry, you don't have any Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling
 groups.");
            return;
        }
        response.AutoScalingGroups.ForEach(autoScalingGroup =>
```

```
        {

 Console.WriteLine($"{autoScalingGroup.AutoScalingGroupName}\t{autoScalingGroup.Availability
        });

    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeAutoScalingGroups를 참조하세요.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 시작 템플릿과 가용 영역이 있는 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 그룹을 생성하고 실행 중인 인스턴스에 대한 정보를 가져옵니다.
- Amazon CloudWatch 지표 수집 활성화
- 그룹의 원하는 용량을 업데이트하고 인스턴스가 시작될 때까지 기다립니다.
- 그룹에서 인스턴스를 종료합니다.
- 사용자 요청 및 용량 변경에 따라 발생하는 조정 활동을 나열합니다.
- CloudWatch 지표에 대한 통계를 가져온 다음 리소스를 정리합니다.

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
global using Amazon.AutoScaling;
global using Amazon.AutoScaling.Model;
global using Amazon.CloudWatch;
global using AutoScalingActions;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Debug;



using Amazon.EC2;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration;
using Host = Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting.Host;

namespace AutoScalingBasics;

public class AutoScalingBasics
{

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling, Amazon
        // CloudWatch, and Amazon EC2.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
            services.AddAWSService<IAmazonAutoScaling>()
                .AddAWSService<IAmazonCloudWatch>()
                .AddAWSService<IAmazonEC2>()
                .AddTransient<AutoScalingWrapper>()
                .AddTransient<CloudWatchWrapper>()
                .AddTransient<EC2Wrapper>()
                .AddTransient<UIWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();
```

```
        var autoScalingWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<AutoScalingWrapper>();
        var cloudWatchWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<CloudWatchWrapper>();
        var ec2Wrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<EC2Wrapper>();
        var uiWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<UIWrapper>();

        var configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load test settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally load local settings.
            .Build();

        var imageId = configuration["ImageId"];
        var instanceType = configuration["InstanceType"];
        var launchTemplateName = configuration["LaunchTemplateName"];

        launchTemplateName += Guid.NewGuid().ToString();

        // The name of the Auto Scaling group.
        var groupName = configuration["GroupName"];

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Auto Scaling Basics");
        uiWrapper.DisplayAutoScalingBasicsDescription();

        // Create the launch template and save the template Id to use when deleting
the
        // launch template at the end of the application.
        var launchTemplateId = await ec2Wrapper.CreateLaunchTemplateAsync(imageId!,
instanceType!, launchTemplateName);

        // Confirm that the template was created by asking for a description of it.
        await ec2Wrapper.DescribeLaunchTemplateAsync(launchTemplateName);

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        var availabilityZones = await ec2Wrapper.ListAvailabilityZonesAsync();

        Console.WriteLine($"Creating an Auto Scaling group named {groupName}.");
        await autoScalingWrapper.CreateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
            groupName!,
            launchTemplateName,
            availabilityZones[0].ZoneName);
```

```
        // Keep checking the details of the new group until its lifecycle state
        // is "InService".
        Console.WriteLine($"Waiting for the Auto Scaling group to be active.");

        List<AutoScalingInstanceDetails> instanceDetails;

        do
        {
            instanceDetails = await
autoScalingWrapper.DescribeAutoScalingInstancesAsync(groupName!);
        }
        while (instanceDetails.Count <= 0);

        Console.WriteLine($"Auto scaling group {groupName} successfully created.");
        Console.WriteLine($"{instanceDetails.Count} instances were created for the
group.");

        // Display the details of the Auto Scaling group.
        instanceDetails.ForEach(detail =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Group name: {detail.AutoScalingGroupName}");
        });

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Metrics collection");
        Console.WriteLine($"Enable metrics collection for {groupName}");
        await autoScalingWrapper.EnableMetricsCollectionAsync(groupName!);

        // Show the metrics that are collected for the group.

        // Update the maximum size of the group to three instances.
        Console.WriteLine("--- Update the Auto Scaling group to increase max size to
3 ---");
        int maxSize = 3;
        await autoScalingWrapper.UpdateAutoScalingGroupAsync(groupName!,
launchTemplateName, maxSize);

        Console.WriteLine("--- Describe all Auto Scaling groups to show the current
state of the group ---");
        var groups = await
autoScalingWrapper.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(groupName!);
```

```
        uiWrapper.DisplayGroupDetails(groups!);

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Describe account limits");
        await autoScalingWrapper.DescribeAccountLimitsAsync();

        uiWrapper.WaitABit(60, "Waiting for the resources to be ready.");

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Set desired capacity");
        int desiredCapacity = 2;
        await autoScalingWrapper.SetDesiredCapacityAsync(groupName!,
desiredCapacity);

        Console.WriteLine("Get the two instance Id values");

        // Empty the group before getting the details again.
        groups.Clear();
        groups = await
autoScalingWrapper.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(groupName!);
        if (groups.Any())
        {
            foreach (AutoScalingGroup group in groups)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"The group name is
{group.AutoScalingGroupName}");
                Console.WriteLine($"The group ARN is {group.AutoScalingGroupARN}");
                var instances = group.Instances;
                foreach (Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.Instance instance in instances)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"The instance id is {instance.InstanceId}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"The lifecycle state is
{instance.LifecycleState}");
                }
            }
        }

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Scaling Activities");
        Console.WriteLine("Let's list the scaling activities that have occurred for
the group.");
        var activities = await
autoScalingWrapper.DescribeScalingActivitiesAsync(groupName!);
        if (activities.Any())
        {
```

```
            activities.ForEach(activity =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"The activity Id is {activity.ActivityId}");
                Console.WriteLine($"The activity details are {activity.Details}");
            });
        }

        // Display the Amazon CloudWatch metrics that have been collected.
        var metrics = await cloudWatchWrapper.GetCloudWatchMetricsAsync(groupName!);
        if (metrics.Any())
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Metrics collected for {groupName}:");
            metrics.ForEach(metric =>
            {
                Console.Write($"Metric name: {metric.MetricName}\t");
                Console.WriteLine($"Namespace: {metric.Namespace}");
            });
        }

        var dataPoints = await
cloudWatchWrapper.GetMetricStatisticsAsync(groupName!);
        if (dataPoints.Any())
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Details for the metrics collected:");
            dataPoints.ForEach(detail => { Console.WriteLine(detail); });
        }

        // Disable metrics collection.
        Console.WriteLine("Disabling the collection of metrics for {groupName}.");
        var success = await
autoScalingWrapper.DisableMetricsCollectionAsync(groupName!);

        if (success)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Successfully stopped metrics collection for
{groupName}.");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Could not stop metrics collection for
{groupName}.");
        }

        // Terminate all instances in the group.
```

```
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Terminating Auto Scaling instances");
        Console.WriteLine("Now terminating all instances in the Auto Scaling
 group.");

        if (groups is not null)
        {
            groups.ForEach(group =>
            {
                // Only delete instances in the AutoScaling group we created.
                if (group.AutoScalingGroupName == groupName)
                {
                    group.Instances.ForEach(async instance =>
                    {
                        await
 autoScalingWrapper.TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupAsync(instance.InstanceId);
                    });
                }
            });
        }

        // After all instances are terminated, delete the group.
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Clean up resources");
        Console.WriteLine("Deleting the Auto Scaling group.");
        await autoScalingWrapper.DeleteAutoScalingGroupAsync(groupName!);

        // Delete the launch template.
        var deletedLaunchTemplateName = await
 ec2Wrapper.DeleteLaunchTemplateAsync(launchTemplateId);

        if (deletedLaunchTemplateName == launchTemplateName)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Successfully deleted the launch template.");
        }

        Console.WriteLine("The demo is now concluded.");
    }
}


namespace AutoScalingBasics;

/// <summary>
/// A class to provide user interface methods for the EC2 AutoScaling Basics
/// scenario.
```

```
/// </summary>
public class UIWrapper
{
    public readonly string SepBar = new('-', Console.WindowWidth);

    /// <summary>
    /// Describe the steps in the EC2 AutoScaling Basics scenario.
    /// </summary>
    public void DisplayAutoScalingBasicsDescription()
    {
        Console.WriteLine("This code example performs the following operations:");
        Console.WriteLine(" 1. Creates an Amazon EC2 launch template.");
        Console.WriteLine(" 2. Creates an Auto Scaling group.");
        Console.WriteLine(" 3. Shows the details of the new Auto Scaling group");
        Console.WriteLine("    to show that only one instance was created.");
        Console.WriteLine(" 4. Enables metrics collection.");
        Console.WriteLine(" 5. Updates the Auto Scaling group to increase the");
        Console.WriteLine("    capacity to three.");
        Console.WriteLine(" 6. Describes Auto Scaling groups again to show the");
        Console.WriteLine("    current state of the group.");
        Console.WriteLine(" 7. Changes the desired capacity of the Auto Scaling");
        Console.WriteLine("    group to use an additional instance.");
        Console.WriteLine(" 8. Shows that there are now instances in the group.");
        Console.WriteLine(" 9. Lists the scaling activities that have occurred for
 the group.");
        Console.WriteLine("10. Displays the Amazon CloudWatch metrics that have");
        Console.WriteLine("    been collected.");
        Console.WriteLine("11. Disables metrics collection.");
        Console.WriteLine("12. Terminates all instances in the Auto Scaling
 group.");
        Console.WriteLine("13. Deletes the Auto Scaling group.");
        Console.WriteLine("14. Deletes the Amazon EC2 launch template.");
        PressEnter();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display information about the Amazon Ec2 AutoScaling groups passed
    /// in the list of AutoScalingGroup objects.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groups">A list of AutoScalingGroup objects.</param>
    public void DisplayGroupDetails(List<AutoScalingGroup> groups)
    {
        if (groups is null)
            return;
```

```
        groups.ForEach(group =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Group name:\t{group.AutoScalingGroupName}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Group created:\t{group.CreatedTime}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Maximum number of instances:\t{group.MaxSize}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Desired number of instances:
\t{group.DesiredCapacity}");
        });
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a message and wait until the user presses enter.
    /// </summary>
    public void PressEnter()
    {
        Console.Write("\nPress <Enter> to continue. ");
        _ = Console.ReadLine();
        Console.WriteLine();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Pad a string with spaces to center it on the console display.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="strToCenter">The string to be centered.</param>
    /// <returns>The padded string.</returns>
    public string CenterString(string strToCenter)
    {
        var padAmount = (Console.WindowWidth - strToCenter.Length) / 2;
        var leftPad = new string(' ', padAmount);
        return $"{leftPad}{strToCenter}";
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a line of hyphens, the centered text of the title and another
    /// line of hyphens.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="strTitle">The string to be displayed.</param>
    public void DisplayTitle(string strTitle)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(SepBar);
        Console.WriteLine(CenterString(strTitle));
        Console.WriteLine(SepBar);
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Display a countdown and wait for a number of seconds.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="numSeconds">The number of seconds to wait.</param>
    public void WaitABit(int numSeconds, string msg)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(msg);

        // Wait for the requested number of seconds.
        for (int i = numSeconds; i > 0; i--)
        {
            System.Threading.Thread.Sleep(1000);
            Console.Write($"{i}...");
        }

        PressEnter();
    }
}
```

시작 템플릿과 지표를 관리하기 위해 시나리오가 호출하는 함수를 정의합니다. 이러한 함수는 Auto Scaling, Amazon EC2 및 CloudWatch 작업을 래핑합니다.

```
namespace AutoScalingActions;

using Amazon.AutoScaling;
using Amazon.AutoScaling.Model;

/// <summary>
/// A class that includes methods to perform Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling
/// actions.
/// </summary>
public class AutoScalingWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonAutoScaling _amazonAutoScaling;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the AutoScalingWrapper class.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="amazonAutoScaling">The injected Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling
client.</param>
    public AutoScalingWrapper(IAmazonAutoScaling amazonAutoScaling)
    {
        _amazonAutoScaling = amazonAutoScaling;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name to use for the new Auto Scaling
    /// group.</param>
    /// <param name="launchTemplateName">The name of the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling
    /// launch template to use to create instances in the group.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
        string groupName,
        string launchTemplateName,
        string availabilityZone)
    {
        var templateSpecification = new LaunchTemplateSpecification
        {
            LaunchTemplateName = launchTemplateName,
        };

        var zoneList = new List<string>
            {
                availabilityZone,
            };

        var request = new CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest
        {
            AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
            AvailabilityZones = zoneList,
            LaunchTemplate = templateSpecification,
            MaxSize = 6,
            MinSize = 1
        };
        try
        {
            var response = await
_amazonAutoScaling.CreateAutoScalingGroupAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"{groupName} Auto Scaling Group created");
```

```
            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"{groupName} Auto Scaling Group already exists.");
            return true;
        }
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve information about Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling quotas to the
    /// active AWS account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DescribeAccountLimitsAsync()
    {
        var response = await _amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAccountLimitsAsync();
        Console.WriteLine("The maximum number of Auto Scaling groups is " +
 response.MaxNumberOfAutoScalingGroups);
        Console.WriteLine("The current number of Auto Scaling groups is " +
 response.NumberOfAutoScalingGroups);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve a list of the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling activities for an
    /// Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.</
param>
    /// <returns>A list of Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling activities.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Activity>> DescribeScalingActivitiesAsync(
        string groupName)
    {
        var activities = new List<Activity>();
        var scalingActivitiesRequest = new DescribeScalingActivitiesRequest
        {
            AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
            MaxRecords = 10,
        };
```

```
        var response = await
 _amazonAutoScaling.DescribeScalingActivitiesAsync(scalingActivitiesRequest);
        if (response.Activities != null)
        {
            activities = response.Activities;
        }
        return activities;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Get data about the instances in an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.</
param>
    /// <returns>A list of Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling details.</returns>
    public async Task<List<AutoScalingInstanceDetails>>
 DescribeAutoScalingInstancesAsync(
        string groupName)
    {
        var groups = await DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(groupName);
        var instanceIds = new List<string>();
        var instanceDetails = new List<AutoScalingInstanceDetails>();
        if (groups != null)
        {
            groups.ForEach(group =>
            {
                if (group.AutoScalingGroupName == groupName && group.Instances !=
 null)
                {
                    group.Instances.ForEach(instance =>
                    {
                        instanceIds.Add(instance.InstanceId);
                    });
                }
            });

            var scalingGroupsRequest = new DescribeAutoScalingInstancesRequest
            {
                MaxRecords = 10,
                InstanceIds = instanceIds,
            };
```

```
            var response =
                await _amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAutoScalingInstancesAsync(
                    scalingGroupsRequest);
            if (response.AutoScalingInstances != null)
            {
                instanceDetails = response.AutoScalingInstances;
            }
        }

        return instanceDetails;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve a list of information about Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling groups.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.</
param>
    /// <returns>A list of Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling groups.</returns>
    public async Task<List<AutoScalingGroup>> DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(
        string groupName)
    {
        var groups = new List<AutoScalingGroup>();
        var groupList = new List<string>
            {
                groupName,
            };

        var request = new DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest
        {
            AutoScalingGroupNames = groupList,
        };

        var response = await
 _amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(request);
        if (response.AutoScalingGroups != null)
        {
            groups = response.AutoScalingGroups;
        }

        return groups;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteAutoScalingGroupAsync(
        string groupName)
    {
        var deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest = new DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest
        {
            AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
            ForceDelete = true,
        };

        var response = await
 _amazonAutoScaling.DeleteAutoScalingGroupAsync(deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest);
        if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"You successfully deleted {groupName}");
            return true;
        }

        Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't delete {groupName}.");
        return false;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Disable the collection of metric data for an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling
    /// group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success or failure of
    /// the operation.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DisableMetricsCollectionAsync(string groupName)
    {
        var request = new DisableMetricsCollectionRequest
        {
            AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
        };
```

```
        var response = await
_amazonAutoScaling.DisableMetricsCollectionAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Enable the collection of metric data for an Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> EnableMetricsCollectionAsync(string groupName)
    {
        var listMetrics = new List<string>
            {
                "GroupMaxSize",
            };

        var collectionRequest = new EnableMetricsCollectionRequest
        {
            AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
            Metrics = listMetrics,
            Granularity = "1Minute",
        };

        var response = await
_amazonAutoScaling.EnableMetricsCollectionAsync(collectionRequest);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Set the desired capacity of an Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</param>
    /// <param name="desiredCapacity">The desired capacity for the Auto
    /// Scaling group.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> SetDesiredCapacityAsync(
        string groupName,
        int desiredCapacity)
    {
        var capacityRequest = new SetDesiredCapacityRequest
        {
```

```
            AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
            DesiredCapacity = desiredCapacity,
        };

        var response = await
 _amazonAutoScaling.SetDesiredCapacityAsync(capacityRequest);
        Console.WriteLine($"You have set the DesiredCapacity to
 {desiredCapacity}.");

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Terminate all instances in the Auto Scaling group in preparation for
    /// deleting the group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The instance Id of the instance to terminate.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success or failure of
    /// the operation.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupAsync(
        string instanceId)
    {
        var request = new TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest
        {
            InstanceId = instanceId,
            ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity = false,
        };

        var response = await
 _amazonAutoScaling.TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupAsync(request);

        if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"You have terminated the instance: {instanceId}");
            return true;
        }

        Console.WriteLine($"Could not terminate {instanceId}");
        return false;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Update the capacity of an Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</param>
    /// <param name="launchTemplateName">The name of the EC2 launch template.</
param>
    /// <param name="maxSize">The maximum number of instances that can be
    /// created for the Auto Scaling group.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> UpdateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
        string groupName,
        string launchTemplateName,
        int maxSize)
    {
        var templateSpecification = new LaunchTemplateSpecification
        {
            LaunchTemplateName = launchTemplateName,
        };

        var groupRequest = new UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest
        {
            MaxSize = maxSize,
            AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
            LaunchTemplate = templateSpecification,
        };

        var response = await
 _amazonAutoScaling.UpdateAutoScalingGroupAsync(groupRequest);
        if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"You successfully updated the Auto Scaling group
 {groupName}.");
            return true;
        }
        else
        {
            return false;
        }
    }

}


namespace AutoScalingActions;
```

```
using Amazon.EC2;
using Amazon.EC2.Model;

public class EC2Wrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonEC2 _amazonEc2;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the EC2Wrapper class.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonEc2">The injected Amazon EC2 client.</param>
    public EC2Wrapper(IAmazonEC2 amazonEc2)
    {
        _amazonEc2 = amazonEc2;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new Amazon EC2 launch template.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="imageId">The image Id to use for instances launched
    /// using the Amazon EC2 launch template.</param>
    /// <param name="instanceType">The type of EC2 instances to create.</param>
    /// <param name="launchTemplateName">The name of the launch template.</param>
    /// <returns>Returns the TemplateID of the new launch template.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateLaunchTemplateAsync(
        string imageId,
        string instanceType,
        string launchTemplateName)
    {
        var request = new CreateLaunchTemplateRequest
        {
            LaunchTemplateData = new RequestLaunchTemplateData
            {
                ImageId = imageId,
                InstanceType = instanceType,
            },
            LaunchTemplateName = launchTemplateName,
        };

        var response = await _amazonEc2.CreateLaunchTemplateAsync(request);

        return response.LaunchTemplate.LaunchTemplateId;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an Amazon EC2 launch template.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="launchTemplateId">The TemplateId of the launch template to
    /// delete.</param>
    /// <returns>The name of the EC2 launch template that was deleted.</returns>
    public async Task<string> DeleteLaunchTemplateAsync(string launchTemplateId)
    {
        var request = new DeleteLaunchTemplateRequest
        {
            LaunchTemplateId = launchTemplateId,
        };

        var response = await _amazonEc2.DeleteLaunchTemplateAsync(request);
        return response.LaunchTemplate.LaunchTemplateName;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve information about an EC2 launch template.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="launchTemplateName">The name of the EC2 launch template.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success or failure of
    /// the operation.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DescribeLaunchTemplateAsync(string launchTemplateName)
    {
        var request = new DescribeLaunchTemplatesRequest
        {
            LaunchTemplateNames = new List<string> { launchTemplateName, },
        };

        var response = await _amazonEc2.DescribeLaunchTemplatesAsync(request);

        if (response.LaunchTemplates is not null)
        {
            response.LaunchTemplates.ForEach(template =>
            {
                Console.Write($"{template.LaunchTemplateName}\t");
                Console.WriteLine(template.LaunchTemplateId);
            });

            return true;
        }
```

```
        return false;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve the availability zones for the current region.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A collection of availability zones.</returns>
    public async Task<List<AvailabilityZone>> ListAvailabilityZonesAsync()
    {
        var response = await _amazonEc2.DescribeAvailabilityZonesAsync(
            new DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest());

        return response.AvailabilityZones;
    }
}


namespace AutoScalingActions;

using Amazon.CloudWatch;
using Amazon.CloudWatch.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Contains methods to access Amazon CloudWatch metrics for the
/// Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling basics scenario.
/// </summary>
public class CloudWatchWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonCloudWatch _amazonCloudWatch;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the CloudWatchWrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonCloudWatch">The injected CloudWatch client.</param>
    public CloudWatchWrapper(IAmazonCloudWatch amazonCloudWatch)
    {
        _amazonCloudWatch = amazonCloudWatch;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve the metrics information collection for the Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>A list of Metrics collected for the Auto Scaling group.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Metric>> GetCloudWatchMetricsAsync(string groupName)
    {
        var metrics = new List<Metric>();
        var filter = new DimensionFilter
        {
            Name = "AutoScalingGroupName",
            Value = $"{groupName}",
        };

        var request = new ListMetricsRequest
        {
            MetricName = "AutoScalingGroupName",
            Dimensions = new List<DimensionFilter> { filter },
            Namespace = "AWS/AutoScaling",
        };

        var response = await _amazonCloudWatch.ListMetricsAsync(request);
        if (response.Metrics != null)
        {
            metrics = response.Metrics;
        }
        return metrics;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve the metric data collected for an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.</
param>
    /// <returns>A list of data points.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Datapoint>> GetMetricStatisticsAsync(string groupName)
    {
        var dataPoints = new List<Datapoint>();
        var metricDimensions = new List<Dimension>
            {
                new Dimension
                {
                    Name = "AutoScalingGroupName",
                    Value = $"{groupName}",
                },
            };

        // The start time will be yesterday.
```

```
        var startTime = DateTime.UtcNow.AddDays(-1);

        var request = new GetMetricStatisticsRequest
        {
            MetricName = "AutoScalingGroupName",
            Dimensions = metricDimensions,
            Namespace = "AWS/AutoScaling",
            Period = 60, // 60 seconds.
            Statistics = new List<string>() { "Minimum" },
            StartTimeUtc = startTime,
            EndTimeUtc = DateTime.UtcNow,
        };

        var response = await _amazonCloudWatch.GetMetricStatisticsAsync(request);
        if (response.Datapoints != null)
        {
            dataPoints = response.Datapoints;
        }

        return dataPoints;
    }

}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups
  - DescribeAutoScalingInstances
  - DescribeScalingActivities
  - DisableMetricsCollection
  - EnableMetricsCollection
  - SetDesiredCapacity
  - TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
  - UpdateAutoScalingGroup

작업

`CreateAutoScalingGroup`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateAutoScalingGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/// <summary>
/// Create a new Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="groupName">The name to use for the new Auto Scaling
/// group.</param>
/// <param name="launchTemplateName">The name of the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling
/// launch template to use to create instances in the group.</param>
/// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
public async Task<bool> CreateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
    string groupName,
    string launchTemplateName,
    string availabilityZone)
{
    var templateSpecification = new LaunchTemplateSpecification
    {
        LaunchTemplateName = launchTemplateName,
    };

    var zoneList = new List<string>
        {
            availabilityZone,
        };

    var request = new CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest
    {
        AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
        AvailabilityZones = zoneList,
        LaunchTemplate = templateSpecification,
```

```
            MaxSize = 6,
            MinSize = 1
        };
        try
        {
            var response = await
 _amazonAutoScaling.CreateAutoScalingGroupAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"{groupName} Auto Scaling Group created");
            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"{groupName} Auto Scaling Group already exists.");
            return true;
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 자세한 설명은 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조 문서의 CreateAutoScalingGroup을 참조하십시오.

`DescribeAutoScalingGroups`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeAutoScalingGroups`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get data about the instances in an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.</
param>
    /// <returns>A list of Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling details.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<List<AutoScalingInstanceDetails>>
DescribeAutoScalingInstancesAsync(
        string groupName)
    {
        var groups = await DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(groupName);
        var instanceIds = new List<string>();
        var instanceDetails = new List<AutoScalingInstanceDetails>();
        if (groups != null)
        {
            groups.ForEach(group =>
            {
                if (group.AutoScalingGroupName == groupName && group.Instances !=
null)
                {
                    group.Instances.ForEach(instance =>
                    {
                        instanceIds.Add(instance.InstanceId);
                    });
                }
            });

            var scalingGroupsRequest = new DescribeAutoScalingInstancesRequest
            {
                MaxRecords = 10,
                InstanceIds = instanceIds,
            };

            var response =
                await _amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAutoScalingInstancesAsync(
                    scalingGroupsRequest);
            if (response.AutoScalingInstances != null)
            {
                instanceDetails = response.AutoScalingInstances;
            }
        }

        return instanceDetails;
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeAutoScalingGroups를 참조하세요.

DescribeAutoScalingInstances

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeAutoScalingInstances의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get data about the instances in an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.</
param>
    /// <returns>A list of Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling details.</returns>
    public async Task<List<AutoScalingInstanceDetails>>
 DescribeAutoScalingInstancesAsync(
        string groupName)
    {
        var groups = await DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(groupName);
        var instanceIds = new List<string>();
        var instanceDetails = new List<AutoScalingInstanceDetails>();
        if (groups != null)
        {
            groups.ForEach(group =>
            {
                if (group.AutoScalingGroupName == groupName && group.Instances !=
 null)
                {
                    group.Instances.ForEach(instance =>
                    {
                        instanceIds.Add(instance.InstanceId);
                    });
                }
            });

            var scalingGroupsRequest = new DescribeAutoScalingInstancesRequest
            {
                MaxRecords = 10,
```

```
                InstanceIds = instanceIds,
            };

            var response =
                await _amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAutoScalingInstancesAsync(
                    scalingGroupsRequest);
            if (response.AutoScalingInstances != null)
            {
                instanceDetails = response.AutoScalingInstances;
            }
        }

        return instanceDetails;
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeAutoScalingInstances를 참조하세요.

`DescribeScalingActivities`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeScalingActivities`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve a list of the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling activities for an
    /// Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.</
param>
    /// <returns>A list of Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling activities.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Activity>> DescribeScalingActivitiesAsync(
```

```
        string groupName)
    {
        var activities = new List<Activity>();
        var scalingActivitiesRequest = new DescribeScalingActivitiesRequest
        {
            AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
            MaxRecords = 10,
        };

        var response = await
_amazonAutoScaling.DescribeScalingActivitiesAsync(scalingActivitiesRequest);
        if (response.Activities != null)
        {
            activities = response.Activities;
        }
        return activities;
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeScalingActivities를 참조하세요.

`DisableMetricsCollection`

다음 코드 예시는 `DisableMetricsCollection`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Disable the collection of metric data for an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling
    /// group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success or failure of
    /// the operation.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<bool> DisableMetricsCollectionAsync(string groupName)
    {
        var request = new DisableMetricsCollectionRequest
        {
            AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
        };

        var response = await
_amazonAutoScaling.DisableMetricsCollectionAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DisableMetricsCollection을 참조하세요.

`EnableMetricsCollection`

다음 코드 예시는 `EnableMetricsCollection`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Enable the collection of metric data for an Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> EnableMetricsCollectionAsync(string groupName)
    {
        var listMetrics = new List<string>
            {
                "GroupMaxSize",
            };

        var collectionRequest = new EnableMetricsCollectionRequest
```

```
        {
            AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
            Metrics = listMetrics,
            Granularity = "1Minute",
        };

        var response = await
_amazonAutoScaling.EnableMetricsCollectionAsync(collectionRequest);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 EnableMetricsCollection을 참조하세요.

SetDesiredCapacity

다음 코드 예시는 SetDesiredCapacity의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Set the desired capacity of an Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</param>
    /// <param name="desiredCapacity">The desired capacity for the Auto
    /// Scaling group.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> SetDesiredCapacityAsync(
        string groupName,
        int desiredCapacity)
    {
        var capacityRequest = new SetDesiredCapacityRequest
        {
            AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
            DesiredCapacity = desiredCapacity,
```

```
        };

        var response = await
 _amazonAutoScaling.SetDesiredCapacityAsync(capacityRequest);
        Console.WriteLine($"You have set the DesiredCapacity to
 {desiredCapacity}.");

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 SetDesiredCapacity를 참조하세요.

`TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup`

다음 코드 예시는 `TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Terminate all instances in the Auto Scaling group in preparation for
    /// deleting the group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The instance Id of the instance to terminate.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success or failure of
    /// the operation.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupAsync(
        string instanceId)
    {
        var request = new TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest
        {
            InstanceId = instanceId,
            ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity = false,
        };
```

```
        var response = await
 _amazonAutoScaling.TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupAsync(request);

        if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"You have terminated the instance: {instanceId}");
            return true;
        }

        Console.WriteLine($"Could not terminate {instanceId}");
        return false;
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup을 참조하세요.

UpdateAutoScalingGroup

다음 코드 예시는 UpdateAutoScalingGroup의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Update the capacity of an Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</param>
    /// <param name="launchTemplateName">The name of the EC2 launch template.</
param>
    /// <param name="maxSize">The maximum number of instances that can be
    /// created for the Auto Scaling group.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> UpdateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
```

```
        string groupName,
        string launchTemplateName,
        int maxSize)
    {
        var templateSpecification = new LaunchTemplateSpecification
        {
            LaunchTemplateName = launchTemplateName,
        };

        var groupRequest = new UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest
        {
            MaxSize = maxSize,
            AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
            LaunchTemplate = templateSpecification,
        };

        var response = await
_amazonAutoScaling.UpdateAutoScalingGroupAsync(groupRequest);
        if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"You successfully updated the Auto Scaling group
{groupName}.");
            return true;
        }
        else
        {
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 자세한 설명은 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조 문서의 UpdateAutoScalingGroup을 참조하세요.

SDK for .NET (v4)를 사용한 Amazon Bedrock 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Bedrock에서 AWS SDK for .NET (v4)를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Amazon Bedrock 시작

다음 코드 예시에서는 Amazon Bedrock 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using Amazon;
using Amazon.Bedrock;
using Amazon.Bedrock.Model;

namespace BedrockActions;

/// <summary>
/// This example shows how to list foundation models.
/// </summary>
internal class HelloBedrock
{
    /// <summary>
    /// Main method to call the ListFoundationModelsAsync method.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="args"> The command line arguments. </param>
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Specify a region endpoint where Amazon Bedrock is available. For a list
 of supported region see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/what-
is-bedrock.html#bedrock-regions
        AmazonBedrockClient bedrockClient = new(RegionEndpoint.USWest2);

        await ListFoundationModelsAsync(bedrockClient);

    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List foundation models.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bedrockClient"> The Amazon Bedrock client. </param>
    private static async Task ListFoundationModelsAsync(AmazonBedrockClient
bedrockClient)
    {
        Console.WriteLine("List foundation models with no filter.");

        try
        {
            var response = await bedrockClient.ListFoundationModelsAsync(new
ListFoundationModelsRequest()
            {
            });

            if (response?.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                foreach (var fm in response.ModelSummaries)
                {
                    WriteToConsole(fm);
                }
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Something wrong happened");
            }
        }
        catch (AmazonBedrockException e)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(e.Message);
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Write the foundation model summary to console.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="foundationModel"> The foundation model summary to write to
console. </param>
    private static void WriteToConsole(FoundationModelSummary foundationModel)
    {
```

```
        Console.WriteLine($"{foundationModel.ModelId}, Customization:
 {string.Join(", ", foundationModel.CustomizationsSupported)}, Stream:
 {foundationModel.ResponseStreamingSupported}, Input: {string.Join(",
 ", foundationModel.InputModalities)}, Output: {string.Join(", ",
 foundationModel.OutputModalities)}");
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListFoundationModels를 참조하십시오.

주제

- 작업

작업

`ListFoundationModels`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListFoundationModels`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

사용 가능한 Bedrock 기본 모델을 나열합니다.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List foundation models.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bedrockClient"> The Amazon Bedrock client. </param>
    private static async Task ListFoundationModelsAsync(AmazonBedrockClient
 bedrockClient)
    {
        Console.WriteLine("List foundation models with no filter.");
```

```
        try
        {
            var response = await bedrockClient.ListFoundationModelsAsync(new
ListFoundationModelsRequest()
            {
            });

            if (response?.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                foreach (var fm in response.ModelSummaries)
                {
                    WriteToConsole(fm);
                }
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Something wrong happened");
            }
        }
        catch (AmazonBedrockException e)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(e.Message);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListFoundationModels를 참조하세요.

SDK for .NET (v4)를 사용한 Amazon Bedrock 런타임 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Bedrock 런타임과 함께 AWS SDK for .NET (v4)를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- Amazon Titan Text
- Anthropic Claude
- Cohere Command

- Meta Llama
- Mistral AI

Amazon Titan Text

Converse

다음 코드 예제에서는 Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Titan Text로 텍스트 메시지를 보내는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Titan Text로 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Amazon Titan Text.

using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Premier.
var modelId = "amazon.titan-text-premier-v1:0";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

// Create a request with the model ID, the user message, and an inference
 configuration.
var request = new ConverseRequest
{
```

```
    ModelId = modelId,
    Messages = new List<Message>
    {
        new Message
        {
            Role = ConversationRole.User,
            Content = new List<ContentBlock> { new ContentBlock { Text =
 userMessage } }
        }
    },
    InferenceConfig = new InferenceConfiguration()
    {
        MaxTokens = 512,
        Temperature = 0.5F,
        TopP = 0.9F
    }
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the result.
    var response = await client.ConverseAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the response text.
    string responseText = response?.Output?.Message?.Content?[0]?.Text ?? "";
    Console.WriteLine(responseText);
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

ConverseStream

다음 코드 예제에서는 Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Titan Text로 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Titan Text로 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Amazon Titan Text
// and print the response stream.

using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Linq;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Premier.
var modelId = "amazon.titan-text-premier-v1:0";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

// Create a request with the model ID, the user message, and an inference
 configuration.
var request = new ConverseStreamRequest
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Messages = new List<Message>
    {
        new Message
        {
            Role = ConversationRole.User,
            Content = new List<ContentBlock> { new ContentBlock { Text =
 userMessage } }
```

```
        }
    },
    InferenceConfig = new InferenceConfiguration()
    {
        MaxTokens = 512,
        Temperature = 0.5F,
        TopP = 0.9F
    }
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the result.
    var response = await client.ConverseStreamAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    foreach (var chunk in response.Stream.AsEnumerable())
    {
        if (chunk is ContentBlockDeltaEvent)
        {
            Console.Write((chunk as ContentBlockDeltaEvent).Delta.Text);
        }
    }
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ConverseStream을 참조하세요.

InvokeModel

다음 코드 예제에서는 모델 호출 API를 사용하여 Amazon Titan Text로 텍스트 메시지를 보내는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Invoke Model API를 사용하여 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Amazon Titan Text.

using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text.Json.Nodes;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Premier.
var modelId = "amazon.titan-text-premier-v1:0";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

//Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
var nativeRequest = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new
{
    inputText = userMessage,
    textGenerationConfig = new
    {
        maxTokenCount = 512,
        temperature = 0.5
    }
});

// Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request payload.
var request = new InvokeModelRequest()
{
```

```
    ModelId = modelId,
    Body = new MemoryStream(System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(nativeRequest)),
    ContentType = "application/json"
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the response.
    var response = await client.InvokeModelAsync(request);

    // Decode the response body.
    var modelResponse = await JsonNode.ParseAsync(response.Body);

    // Extract and print the response text.
    var responseText = modelResponse["results"]?[0]?["outputText"] ?? "";
    Console.WriteLine(responseText);
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 InvokeModel을 참조하세요.

Anthropic Claude

Converse

다음 코드 예제에서는 Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Anthropic Claude에 텍스트 메시지를 보내는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Anthropic Claude에 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Anthropic Claude.

using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
var modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

// Create a request with the model ID, the user message, and an inference
 configuration.
var request = new ConverseRequest
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Messages = new List<Message>
    {
        new Message
        {
            Role = ConversationRole.User,
            Content = new List<ContentBlock> { new ContentBlock { Text =
 userMessage } }
        }
    },
    InferenceConfig = new InferenceConfiguration()
    {
        MaxTokens = 512,
        Temperature = 0.5F,
        TopP = 0.9F
    }
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the result.
```

```
    var response = await client.ConverseAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the response text.
    string responseText = response?.Output?.Message?.Content?[0]?.Text ?? "";
    Console.WriteLine(responseText);
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

ConverseStream

다음 코드 예제에서는 Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Anthropic Claude에 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Anthropic Claude에 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Anthropic Claude
// and print the response stream.

using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Linq;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;
```

```
// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
var modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

// Create a request with the model ID, the user message, and an inference
 configuration.
var request = new ConverseStreamRequest
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Messages = new List<Message>
    {
        new Message
        {
            Role = ConversationRole.User,
            Content = new List<ContentBlock> { new ContentBlock { Text =
 userMessage } }
        }
    },
    InferenceConfig = new InferenceConfiguration()
    {
        MaxTokens = 512,
        Temperature = 0.5F,
        TopP = 0.9F
    }
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the result.
    var response = await client.ConverseStreamAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    foreach (var chunk in response.Stream.AsEnumerable())
    {
        if (chunk is ContentBlockDeltaEvent)
        {
            Console.Write((chunk as ContentBlockDeltaEvent).Delta.Text);
        }
    }
```

```
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ConverseStream을 참조하세요.

InvokeModel

다음 코드 예제에서는 모델 호출 API를 사용하여 Anthropic Claude에 텍스트 메시지를 보내는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Invoke Model API를 사용하여 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Anthropic Claude.

using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text.Json.Nodes;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
var modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0";
```

```
// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

//Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
var nativeRequest = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new
{
    anthropic_version = "bedrock-2023-05-31",
    max_tokens = 512,
    temperature = 0.5,
    messages = new[]
    {
        new { role = "user", content = userMessage }
    }
});

// Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request payload.
var request = new InvokeModelRequest()
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Body = new MemoryStream(System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(nativeRequest)),
    ContentType = "application/json"
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the response.
    var response = await client.InvokeModelAsync(request);

    // Decode the response body.
    var modelResponse = await JsonNode.ParseAsync(response.Body);

    // Extract and print the response text.
    var responseText = modelResponse["content"]?[0]?["text"] ?? "";
    Console.WriteLine(responseText);
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 InvokeModel을 참조하세요.

Cohere Command

Converse

다음 코드 예제에서는 Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Cohere Command에 텍스트 메시지를 보내는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Cohere Command로 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Cohere Command.

using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Command R.
var modelId = "cohere.command-r-v1:0";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

// Create a request with the model ID, the user message, and an inference
 configuration.
var request = new ConverseRequest
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Messages = new List<Message>
    {
        new Message
```

```
        {
            Role = ConversationRole.User,
            Content = new List<ContentBlock> { new ContentBlock { Text =
 userMessage } }
        }
    },
    InferenceConfig = new InferenceConfiguration()
    {
        MaxTokens = 512,
        Temperature = 0.5F,
        TopP = 0.9F
    }
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the result.
    var response = await client.ConverseAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the response text.
    string responseText = response?.Output?.Message?.Content?[0]?.Text ?? "";
    Console.WriteLine(responseText);
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

ConverseStream

다음 코드 예제에서는 Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Cohere Command에 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Cohere Command에 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Cohere Command
// and print the response stream.

using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Linq;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Command R.
var modelId = "cohere.command-r-v1:0";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

// Create a request with the model ID, the user message, and an inference
 configuration.
var request = new ConverseStreamRequest
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Messages = new List<Message>
    {
        new Message
        {
            Role = ConversationRole.User,
            Content = new List<ContentBlock> { new ContentBlock { Text =
 userMessage } }
```

```
        }
    },
    InferenceConfig = new InferenceConfiguration()
    {
        MaxTokens = 512,
        Temperature = 0.5F,
        TopP = 0.9F
    }
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the result.
    var response = await client.ConverseStreamAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    foreach (var chunk in response.Stream.AsEnumerable())
    {
        if (chunk is ContentBlockDeltaEvent)
        {
            Console.Write((chunk as ContentBlockDeltaEvent).Delta.Text);
        }
    }
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ConverseStream을 참조하세요.

Meta Llama

Converse

다음 코드 예제에서는 Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Meta Llama에 텍스트 메시지를 보내는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Meta Llama에 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Meta Llama.

using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 8b Instruct.
var modelId = "meta.llama3-8b-instruct-v1:0";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

// Create a request with the model ID, the user message, and an inference
 configuration.
var request = new ConverseRequest
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Messages = new List<Message>
    {
        new Message
        {
            Role = ConversationRole.User,
            Content = new List<ContentBlock> { new ContentBlock { Text =
 userMessage } }
        }
    },
    InferenceConfig = new InferenceConfiguration()
    {
```

```
        MaxTokens = 512,
        Temperature = 0.5F,
        TopP = 0.9F
    }
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the result.
    var response = await client.ConverseAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the response text.
    string responseText = response?.Output?.Message?.Content?[0]?.Text ?? "";
    Console.WriteLine(responseText);
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

ConverseStream

다음 코드 예제에서는 Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Meta Llama에 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Meta Llama에 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Meta Llama
```

```
// and print the response stream.

using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Linq;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 8b Instruct.
var modelId = "meta.llama3-8b-instruct-v1:0";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

// Create a request with the model ID, the user message, and an inference
 configuration.
var request = new ConverseStreamRequest
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Messages = new List<Message>
    {
        new Message
        {
            Role = ConversationRole.User,
            Content = new List<ContentBlock> { new ContentBlock { Text =
 userMessage } }
        }
    },
    InferenceConfig = new InferenceConfiguration()
    {
        MaxTokens = 512,
        Temperature = 0.5F,
        TopP = 0.9F
    }
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the result.
    var response = await client.ConverseStreamAsync(request);
```

```
    // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    foreach (var chunk in response.Stream.AsEnumerable())
    {
        if (chunk is ContentBlockDeltaEvent)
        {
            Console.Write((chunk as ContentBlockDeltaEvent).Delta.Text);
        }
    }
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ConverseStream을 참조하세요.

Mistral AI

Converse

다음 코드 예제에서는 Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Mistral에 텍스트 메시지를 보내는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Mistral에 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Mistral.

using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using Amazon;
```

```
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Mistral Large.
var modelId = "mistral.mistral-large-2402-v1:0";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

// Create a request with the model ID, the user message, and an inference
 configuration.
var request = new ConverseRequest
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Messages = new List<Message>
    {
        new Message
        {
            Role = ConversationRole.User,
            Content = new List<ContentBlock> { new ContentBlock { Text =
 userMessage } }
        }
    },
    InferenceConfig = new InferenceConfiguration()
    {
        MaxTokens = 512,
        Temperature = 0.5F,
        TopP = 0.9F
    }
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the result.
    var response = await client.ConverseAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the response text.
    string responseText = response?.Output?.Message?.Content?[0]?.Text ?? "";
    Console.WriteLine(responseText);
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
```

```
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

ConverseStream

다음 코드 예제에서는 Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Mistral에 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Mistral에 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Mistral
// and print the response stream.

using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Linq;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Mistral Large.
var modelId = "mistral.mistral-large-2402-v1:0";

// Define the user message.
```

```
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

// Create a request with the model ID, the user message, and an inference
 configuration.
var request = new ConverseStreamRequest
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Messages = new List<Message>
    {
        new Message
        {
            Role = ConversationRole.User,
            Content = new List<ContentBlock> { new ContentBlock { Text =
 userMessage } }
        }
    },
    InferenceConfig = new InferenceConfiguration()
    {
        MaxTokens = 512,
        Temperature = 0.5F,
        TopP = 0.9F
    }
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the result.
    var response = await client.ConverseStreamAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    foreach (var chunk in response.Stream.AsEnumerable())
    {
        if (chunk is ContentBlockDeltaEvent)
        {
            Console.Write((chunk as ContentBlockDeltaEvent).Delta.Text);
        }
    }
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ConverseStream을 참조하세요.

CloudFormationSDK for .NET (v4)를 사용한 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for .NET (v4)를와 함께 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다 CloudFormation.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

안녕하세요 CloudFormation

다음 코드 예제에서는 CloudFormation를 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using Amazon.CloudFormation;
using Amazon.CloudFormation.Model;
using Amazon.Runtime;

namespace CloudFormationActions;

public static class HelloCloudFormation
{
    public static IAmazonCloudFormation _amazonCloudFormation = null!;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Create the CloudFormation client
        _amazonCloudFormation = new AmazonCloudFormationClient();
        Console.WriteLine($"\nIn Region:
 {_amazonCloudFormation.Config.RegionEndpoint}");
```

```
        // List the resources for each stack
        await ListResources();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Method to list stack resources and other information.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> ListResources()
    {
        try
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Getting CloudFormation stack information...");

            // Get all stacks using the stack paginator.
            var paginatorForDescribeStacks =
                _amazonCloudFormation.Paginators.DescribeStacks(
                    new DescribeStacksRequest());
            if (paginatorForDescribeStacks.Stacks != null)
            {
                await foreach (Stack stack in paginatorForDescribeStacks.Stacks)
                {
                    // Basic information for each stack
                    Console.WriteLine(
                        "\n-----------------------------------------------");
                    Console.WriteLine($"\nStack: {stack.StackName}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"  Status: {stack.StackStatus.Value}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"  Created: {stack.CreationTime}");

                    // The tags of each stack (etc.)
                    if (stack.Tags != null && stack.Tags.Count > 0)
                    {
                        Console.WriteLine("  Tags:");
                        foreach (Tag tag in stack.Tags)
                            Console.WriteLine($"    {tag.Key}, {tag.Value}");
                    }

                    // The resources of each stack
                    DescribeStackResourcesResponse responseDescribeResources =
                        await _amazonCloudFormation.DescribeStackResourcesAsync(
                            new DescribeStackResourcesRequest
                            {
                                StackName = stack.StackName
```

```
                            });
                    if (responseDescribeResources.StackResources != null &&
responseDescribeResources.StackResources.Count > 0)
                    {
                        Console.WriteLine("  Resources:");
                        foreach (StackResource resource in responseDescribeResources
                                     .StackResources)
                            Console.WriteLine(
                                $"    {resource.LogicalResourceId}:
{resource.ResourceStatus}");
                    }
                }
            }

            Console.WriteLine("\n-----------------------------------------------");
            return true;
        }
        catch (AmazonCloudFormationException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Unable to get stack information:\n" + ex.Message);
            return false;
        }
        catch (AmazonServiceException ex)
        {
            if (ex.Message.Contains("Unable to get IAM security credentials"))
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
                Console.WriteLine("If you are usnig SSO, be sure to install" +
                                  " the AWSSDK.SSO and AWSSDK.SSOOIDC packages.");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
                Console.WriteLine(ex.StackTrace);
            }

            return false;
        }
        catch (ArgumentNullException ex)
        {
            if (ex.Message.Contains("Options property cannot be empty: ClientName"))
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
                Console.WriteLine("If you are using SSO, have you logged in?");
```

```
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
                Console.WriteLine(ex.StackTrace);
            }

            return false;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeStackResources를 참조하세요.

SDK for .NET (v4)를 사용한 CloudWatch 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 CloudWatch에서 AWS SDK for .NET (v4)를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello CloudWatch

다음 코드 예제에서는 CloudWatch를 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using Amazon.CloudWatch;
using Amazon.CloudWatch.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;

namespace CloudWatchActions;
```

```
public static class HelloCloudWatch
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Use the AWS .NET Core Setup package to set up dependency injection for
 the Amazon CloudWatch service.
        // Use your AWS profile name, or leave it blank to use the default profile.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonCloudWatch>()
            ).Build();

        // Now the client is available for injection.
        var cloudWatchClient =
 host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonCloudWatch>();

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        var metricNamespace = "AWS/Billing";
        var response = await cloudWatchClient.ListMetricsAsync(new
 ListMetricsRequest
        {
            Namespace = metricNamespace
        });
        Console.WriteLine($"Hello Amazon CloudWatch! Following are some metrics
 available in the {metricNamespace} namespace:");
        Console.WriteLine();
        if (response.Metrics != null)
        {
            foreach (var metric in response.Metrics.Take(5))
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"\tMetric: {metric.MetricName}");
                Console.WriteLine($"\tNamespace: {metric.Namespace}");
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"\tDimensions: {string.Join(", ", metric.Dimensions.Select(m =>
 $"{m.Name}:{m.Value}"))}");
                Console.WriteLine();
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListMetrics를 참조하십시오.

SDK for .NET (v4)를 사용한 Amazon Cognito 자격 증명 공급자 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Cognito 자격 증명 공급자와 함께 AWS SDK for .NET (v4)를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`ListUserPools`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListUserPools`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List the Amazon Cognito user pools for an account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of UserPoolDescriptionType objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<UserPoolDescriptionType>> ListUserPoolsAsync()
    {
        var userPools = new List<UserPoolDescriptionType>();

        var userPoolsPaginator = _cognitoService.Paginators.ListUserPools(new
ListUserPoolsRequest());

        await foreach (var response in userPoolsPaginator.Responses)
        {
```

```
            userPools.AddRange(response.UserPools);
        }

        return userPools;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListFunctions를 참조하십시오.

AWS Control TowerSDK for .NET (v4)를 사용한 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for .NET (v4)를와 함께 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS Control Tower.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

안녕하세요 AWS Control Tower

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS Control Tower의 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using Amazon.ControlTower;
using Amazon.ControlTower.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
```

```
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Debug;
using LogLevel = Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.LogLevel;

namespace ControlTowerActions;

/// <summary>
/// A class that introduces the AWS Control Tower by listing the
/// available baselines for the account.
/// </summary>
public class HelloControlTower
{
    private static ILogger logger = null!;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for AWS Control Tower.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonControlTower>()
            )
            .Build();

        logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
            .CreateLogger<HelloControlTower>();

        var amazonClient = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonControlTower>();

        Console.Clear();
        Console.WriteLine("Hello, AWS Control Tower! Let's list available
 baselines:");
        Console.WriteLine();

        var baselines = new List<BaselineSummary>();

        try
        {
```

```
            var baselinesPaginator = amazonClient.Paginators.ListBaselines(new
 ListBaselinesRequest());

            await foreach (var response in baselinesPaginator.Responses)
            {
                baselines.AddRange(response.Baselines);
            }

            Console.WriteLine($"{baselines.Count} baseline(s) retrieved.");
            foreach (var baseline in baselines)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"\t{baseline.Name}");
            }
        }
        catch (Amazon.ControlTower.Model.AccessDeniedException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Access denied. Please ensure you have the necessary
 permissions.");
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred: {ex.Message}");
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 ListBaselinesAWS SDK for .NET 를 참조하세요.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 랜딩 존을 나열합니다.

- 기준을 나열, 활성화, 가져오기, 재설정 및 비활성화합니다.
- 제어를 나열, 활성화, 가져오기 및 비활성화합니다.

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

AWS Control Tower 기능을 보여주는 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
using Amazon.ControlCatalog;
using Amazon.ControlTower;
using Amazon.ControlTower.Model;
using Amazon.Organizations;
using Amazon.Organizations.Model;
using Amazon.SecurityToken;
using Amazon.SecurityToken.Model;
using ControlTowerActions;
using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;

namespace ControlTowerBasics;

/// <summary>
/// Scenario class for AWS Control Tower basics.
/// </summary>
public class ControlTowerBasics
{
    public static bool isInteractive = true;
    public static ILogger logger = null!;
    public static IAmazonOrganizations? orgClient = null;
    public static IAmazonSecurityTokenService? stsClient = null;
    public static ControlTowerWrapper? wrapper = null;
    private static string? ouArn;
    private static bool useLandingZone = false;
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Main entry point for the AWS Control Tower basics scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="args">Command line arguments.</param>
    public static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonControlTower>()
                .AddAWSService<IAmazonControlCatalog>()
                .AddAWSService<IAmazonOrganizations>()
                .AddAWSService<IAmazonSecurityTokenService>()
                .AddTransient<ControlTowerWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
            .CreateLogger<ControlTowerBasics>();

        wrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<ControlTowerWrapper>();
        orgClient = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonOrganizations>();
        stsClient = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonSecurityTokenService>();

        await RunScenario();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Runs the example scenario.
    /// </summary>
    public static async Task RunScenario()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 88));
        Console.WriteLine("\tWelcome to the AWS Control Tower with ControlCatalog
example scenario.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 88));
        Console.WriteLine("This demo will walk you through working with AWS Control
Tower for landing zones,");
        Console.WriteLine("managing baselines, and working with controls.");

        try
        {
            var accountId = (await stsClient!.GetCallerIdentityAsync(new
GetCallerIdentityRequest())).Account;
            Console.WriteLine($"\nAccount ID: {accountId}");
```

```
            Console.WriteLine("\nSome demo operations require the use of a landing
 zone.");
            Console.WriteLine("You can use an existing landing zone or opt out of
 these operations in the demo.");
            Console.WriteLine("For instructions on how to set up a landing zone,");
            Console.WriteLine("see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/controltower/latest/
userguide/getting-started-from-console.html");

            // List available landing zones
            var landingZones = await wrapper!.ListLandingZonesAsync();
            if (landingZones.Count > 0)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("\nAvailable Landing Zones:");
                for (int i = 0; i < landingZones.Count; i++)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"{i + 1}. {landingZones[i].Arn}");
                }

                Console.Write($"\nDo you want to use the first landing zone in the
 list ({landingZones[0].Arn})? (y/n): ");
                if (GetUserConfirmation())
                {
                    useLandingZone = true;
                    Console.WriteLine($"Using landing zone: {landingZones[0].Arn}");
                    ouArn = await SetupOrganizationAsync();
                }
            }

            // Managing Baselines
            Console.WriteLine("\nManaging Baselines:");
            var baselines = await wrapper.ListBaselinesAsync();
            Console.WriteLine("\nListing available Baselines:");
            BaselineSummary? controlTowerBaseline = null;
            foreach (var baseline in baselines)
            {
                if (baseline.Name == "AWSControlTowerBaseline")
                    controlTowerBaseline = baseline;
                Console.WriteLine($"  - {baseline.Name}");
            }

            EnabledBaselineSummary? identityCenterBaseline = null;
            string? baselineArn = null;
```

```
            if (useLandingZone && ouArn != null)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("\nListing enabled baselines:");
                var enabledBaselines = await wrapper.ListEnabledBaselinesAsync();
                foreach (var baseline in enabledBaselines)
                {
                    if (baseline.BaselineIdentifier.Contains("baseline/
LN25R72TTG6IGPTQ"))
                        identityCenterBaseline = baseline;
                    Console.WriteLine($"  - {baseline.BaselineIdentifier}");
                }

                if (controlTowerBaseline != null)
                {
                    Console.Write("\nDo you want to enable the Control Tower
 Baseline? (y/n): ");
                    if (GetUserConfirmation())
                    {
                        Console.WriteLine("\nEnabling Control Tower Baseline.");
                        var icBaselineArn = identityCenterBaseline?.Arn;
                        baselineArn = await wrapper.EnableBaselineAsync(ouArn,
                            controlTowerBaseline.Arn, "4.0", icBaselineArn ?? "");
                        var alreadyEnabled = false;
                        if (baselineArn != null)
                        {
                            Console.WriteLine($"Enabled baseline ARN:
 {baselineArn}");
                        }
                        else
                        {
                            // Find the enabled baseline
                            foreach (var enabled in enabledBaselines)
                            {
                                if (enabled.BaselineIdentifier ==
 controlTowerBaseline.Arn)
                                {
                                    baselineArn = enabled.Arn;
                                    break;
                                }
                            }

                            alreadyEnabled = true;
                            Console.WriteLine("No change, the selected baseline was
 already enabled.");
```

```
                        }

                        if (baselineArn != null)
                        {
                            Console.Write("\nDo you want to reset the Control Tower
Baseline? (y/n): ");
                            if (GetUserConfirmation())
                            {
                                Console.WriteLine($"\nResetting Control Tower
Baseline: {baselineArn}");
                                var operationId = await
wrapper.ResetEnabledBaselineAsync(baselineArn);
                                Console.WriteLine($"Reset baseline operation id:
{operationId}");
                            }

                            Console.Write("\nDo you want to disable the Control
Tower Baseline? (y/n): ");
                            if (GetUserConfirmation())
                            {
                                Console.WriteLine($"Disabling baseline ARN:
{baselineArn}");
                                var operationId = await
wrapper.DisableBaselineAsync(baselineArn);
                                Console.WriteLine($"Disabled baseline operation id:
{operationId}");
                                if (alreadyEnabled)
                                {
                                    Console.WriteLine($"\nRe-enabling Control Tower
Baseline: {baselineArn}");
                                    // Re-enable the Control Tower baseline if it
was originally enabled.
                                    await wrapper.EnableBaselineAsync(ouArn,
                                        controlTowerBaseline.Arn, "4.0",
icBaselineArn ?? "");
                                }
                            }
                        }
                    }
                }
            }

            // Managing Controls
            Console.WriteLine("\nManaging Controls:");
```

```
            var controls = await wrapper.ListControlsAsync();
            Console.WriteLine("\nListing first 5 available Controls:");
            for (int i = 0; i < Math.Min(5, controls.Count); i++)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{i + 1}. {controls[i].Name} -
 {controls[i].Arn}");
            }

            if (useLandingZone && ouArn != null)
            {
                var enabledControls = await wrapper.ListEnabledControlsAsync(ouArn);
                Console.WriteLine("\nListing enabled controls:");
                for (int i = 0; i < enabledControls.Count; i++)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"{i + 1}.
 {enabledControls[i].ControlIdentifier}");
                }

                // Find first non-enabled control
                var enabledControlArns = enabledControls.Select(c =>
 c.Arn).ToHashSet();
                var controlArn = controls.FirstOrDefault(c => !
enabledControlArns.Contains(c.Arn))?.Arn;

                if (controlArn != null)
                {
                    Console.Write($"\nDo you want to enable the control
 {controlArn}? (y/n): ");
                    if (GetUserConfirmation())
                    {
                        Console.WriteLine($"\nEnabling control: {controlArn}");
                        var operationId = await
 wrapper.EnableControlAsync(controlArn, ouArn);
                        if (operationId != null)
                        {
                            Console.WriteLine($"Enabled control with operation id:
 {operationId}");

                            Console.Write("\nDo you want to disable the control? (y/
n): ");
                            if (GetUserConfirmation())
                            {
                                Console.WriteLine("\nDisabling the control...");
```

```
                                var disableOpId = await
wrapper.DisableControlAsync(controlArn, ouArn);
                                Console.WriteLine($"Disable operation ID:
{disableOpId}");
                            }
                        }
                    }
                }
            }

            Console.WriteLine("\nThis concludes the example scenario.");
            Console.WriteLine("Thanks for watching!");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 88));
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            logger.LogError(ex, "An error occurred during the Control Tower
scenario.");
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred: {ex.Message}");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Sets up AWS Organizations and creates or finds a Sandbox OU.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the Sandbox organizational unit.</returns>
    private static async Task<string> SetupOrganizationAsync()
    {
        Console.WriteLine("\nChecking organization status...");

        try
        {
            var orgResponse = await orgClient!.DescribeOrganizationAsync(new
DescribeOrganizationRequest());
            var orgId = orgResponse.Organization.Id;
            Console.WriteLine($"Account is part of organization: {orgId}");
        }
        catch (AWSOrganizationsNotInUseException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("No organization found. Creating a new
organization...");
            var createResponse = await orgClient!.CreateOrganizationAsync(new
CreateOrganizationRequest { FeatureSet = OrganizationFeatureSet.ALL });
            var orgId = createResponse.Organization.Id;
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"Created new organization: {orgId}");
        }

        // Look for Sandbox OU
        var roots = await orgClient.ListRootsAsync(new ListRootsRequest());
        var rootId = roots.Roots[0].Id;

        Console.WriteLine("Checking for Sandbox OU...");
        var ous = await orgClient.ListOrganizationalUnitsForParentAsync(new
 ListOrganizationalUnitsForParentRequest { ParentId = rootId });
        var sandboxOu = ous.OrganizationalUnits.FirstOrDefault(ou => ou.Name ==
 "Sandbox");

        if (sandboxOu == null)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Creating Sandbox OU...");
            var createOuResponse = await orgClient.CreateOrganizationalUnitAsync(new
 CreateOrganizationalUnitRequest { ParentId = rootId, Name = "Sandbox" });
            sandboxOu = createOuResponse.OrganizationalUnit;
            Console.WriteLine($"Created new Sandbox OU: {sandboxOu.Id}");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Found existing Sandbox OU: {sandboxOu.Id}");
        }

        return sandboxOu.Arn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Gets user confirmation by waiting for input or returning true if not
 interactive.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>True if user enters 'y' or if isInteractive is false, otherwise
 false.</returns>
    private static bool GetUserConfirmation()
    {
        return Console.ReadLine()?.ToLower() == "y" || !isInteractive;
    }
}
```

Aurora 작업을 관리하기 위해 시나리오가 직접적으로 호출하는 래퍼 메서드.

```
using Amazon.ControlCatalog;
using Amazon.ControlCatalog.Model;
using Amazon.ControlTower;
using Amazon.ControlTower.Model;
using ValidationException = Amazon.ControlTower.Model.ValidationException;

namespace ControlTowerActions;

/// <summary>
/// Methods to perform AWS Control Tower actions.
/// </summary>
public class ControlTowerWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonControlTower _controlTowerService;
    private readonly IAmazonControlCatalog _controlCatalogService;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the wrapper class containing AWS Control Tower actions.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="controlTowerService">The AWS Control Tower client object.</
param>
    /// <param name="controlCatalogService">The AWS Control Catalog client object.</
param>
    public ControlTowerWrapper(IAmazonControlTower controlTowerService,
 IAmazonControlCatalog controlCatalogService)
    {
        _controlTowerService = controlTowerService;
        _controlCatalogService = controlCatalogService;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List the AWS Control Tower landing zones for an account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of LandingZoneSummary objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<LandingZoneSummary>> ListLandingZonesAsync()
    {
        try
        {
            var landingZones = new List<LandingZoneSummary>();
```

```
            var landingZonesPaginator =
_controlTowerService.Paginators.ListLandingZones(new ListLandingZonesRequest());

            await foreach (var response in landingZonesPaginator.Responses)
            {
                landingZones.AddRange(response.LandingZones);
            }

            return landingZones;
        }
        catch (AmazonControlTowerException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't list landing zones. Here's why:
{ex.ErrorCode}: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List all baselines.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of baseline summaries.</returns>
    public async Task<List<BaselineSummary>> ListBaselinesAsync()
    {
        try
        {
            var baselines = new List<BaselineSummary>();

            var baselinesPaginator =
_controlTowerService.Paginators.ListBaselines(new ListBaselinesRequest());

            await foreach (var response in baselinesPaginator.Responses)
            {
                baselines.AddRange(response.Baselines);
            }

            return baselines;
        }
        catch (AmazonControlTowerException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't list baselines. Here's why: {ex.ErrorCode}:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
```

```
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List all enabled baselines.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of enabled baseline summaries.</returns>
    public async Task<List<EnabledBaselineSummary>> ListEnabledBaselinesAsync()
    {
        try
        {
            var enabledBaselines = new List<EnabledBaselineSummary>();

            var enabledBaselinesPaginator =
 _controlTowerService.Paginators.ListEnabledBaselines(new
 ListEnabledBaselinesRequest());

            await foreach (var response in enabledBaselinesPaginator.Responses)
            {
                enabledBaselines.AddRange(response.EnabledBaselines);
            }

            return enabledBaselines;
        }
        catch (AmazonControlTowerException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't list enabled baselines. Here's why:
 {ex.ErrorCode}: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Enable a baseline for the specified target.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="targetIdentifier">The ARN of the target.</param>
    /// <param name="baselineIdentifier">The identifier of baseline to enable.</
param>
    /// <param name="baselineVersion">The version of baseline to enable.</param>
    /// <param name="identityCenterBaseline">The identifier of identity center
 baseline if it is enabled.</param>
    /// <returns>The enabled baseline ARN or null if already enabled.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<string?> EnableBaselineAsync(string targetIdentifier, string
baselineIdentifier, string baselineVersion, string identityCenterBaseline)
    {
        try
        {
            var parameters = new List<EnabledBaselineParameter>
            {
                new EnabledBaselineParameter
                {
                    Key = "IdentityCenterEnabledBaselineArn",
                    Value = identityCenterBaseline
                }
            };

            var request = new EnableBaselineRequest
            {
                BaselineIdentifier = baselineIdentifier,
                BaselineVersion = baselineVersion,
                TargetIdentifier = targetIdentifier,
                Parameters = parameters
            };

            var response = await _controlTowerService.EnableBaselineAsync(request);
            var operationId = response.OperationIdentifier;

            // Wait for operation to complete
            while (true)
            {
                var status = await GetBaselineOperationAsync(operationId);
                Console.WriteLine($"Baseline operation status: {status}");
                if (status == BaselineOperationStatus.SUCCEEDED || status ==
BaselineOperationStatus.FAILED)
                {
                    break;
                }
                await Task.Delay(30000); // Wait 30 seconds
            }

            return response.Arn;
        }
        catch (ValidationException ex) when (ex.Message.Contains("already enabled"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Baseline is already enabled for this target");
            return null;
```

```
        }
        catch (AmazonControlTowerException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't enable baseline. Here's why:
{ex.ErrorCode}: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Disable a baseline for a specific target and wait for the operation to
complete.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="enabledBaselineIdentifier">The identifier of the baseline to
disable.</param>
    /// <returns>The operation ID or null if there was a conflict.</returns>
    public async Task<string?> DisableBaselineAsync(string
enabledBaselineIdentifier)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new DisableBaselineRequest
            {
                EnabledBaselineIdentifier = enabledBaselineIdentifier
            };

            var response = await _controlTowerService.DisableBaselineAsync(request);
            var operationId = response.OperationIdentifier;

            // Wait for operation to complete
            while (true)
            {
                var status = await GetBaselineOperationAsync(operationId);
                Console.WriteLine($"Baseline operation status: {status}");
                if (status == BaselineOperationStatus.SUCCEEDED || status ==
BaselineOperationStatus.FAILED)
                {
                    break;
                }
                await Task.Delay(30000); // Wait 30 seconds
            }

            return operationId;
```

```
        }
        catch (ConflictException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Conflict disabling baseline: {ex.Message}. Skipping
disable step.");
            return null;
        }
        catch (AmazonControlTowerException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't disable baseline. Here's why:
{ex.ErrorCode}: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Reset an enabled baseline for a specific target.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="enabledBaselineIdentifier">The identifier of the enabled
baseline to reset.</param>
    /// <returns>The operation ID.</returns>
    public async Task<string> ResetEnabledBaselineAsync(string
enabledBaselineIdentifier)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new ResetEnabledBaselineRequest
            {
                EnabledBaselineIdentifier = enabledBaselineIdentifier
            };

            var response = await
_controlTowerService.ResetEnabledBaselineAsync(request);
            var operationId = response.OperationIdentifier;

            // Wait for operation to complete
            while (true)
            {
                var status = await GetBaselineOperationAsync(operationId);
                Console.WriteLine($"Baseline operation status: {status}");
                if (status == BaselineOperationStatus.SUCCEEDED || status ==
BaselineOperationStatus.FAILED)
                {
```

```
                    break;
                }
                await Task.Delay(30000); // Wait 30 seconds
            }

            return operationId;
        }
        catch (Amazon.ControlTower.Model.ResourceNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Target not found, unable to reset enabled
baseline.");
            throw;
        }
        catch (AmazonControlTowerException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't reset enabled baseline. Here's why:
{ex.ErrorCode}: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get the status of a baseline operation.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="operationId">The ID of the baseline operation.</param>
    /// <returns>The operation status.</returns>
    public async Task<BaselineOperationStatus> GetBaselineOperationAsync(string
operationId)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new GetBaselineOperationRequest
            {
                OperationIdentifier = operationId
            };

            var response = await
_controlTowerService.GetBaselineOperationAsync(request);
            return response.BaselineOperation.Status;
        }
        catch (Amazon.ControlTower.Model.ResourceNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Operation not found.");
```

```
            throw;
        }
        catch (AmazonControlTowerException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't get baseline operation status. Here's why:
 {ex.ErrorCode}: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List enabled controls for a target organizational unit.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="targetIdentifier">The target organizational unit identifier.</
param>
    /// <returns>A list of enabled control summaries.</returns>
    public async Task<List<EnabledControlSummary>> ListEnabledControlsAsync(string
 targetIdentifier)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new ListEnabledControlsRequest
            {
                TargetIdentifier = targetIdentifier
            };

            var enabledControls = new List<EnabledControlSummary>();

            var enabledControlsPaginator =
 _controlTowerService.Paginators.ListEnabledControls(request);

            await foreach (var response in enabledControlsPaginator.Responses)
            {
                enabledControls.AddRange(response.EnabledControls);
            }

            return enabledControls;
        }
        catch (Amazon.ControlTower.Model.ResourceNotFoundException ex) when
 (ex.Message.Contains("not registered with AWS Control Tower"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine("AWS Control Tower must be enabled to work with
 enabling controls.");
```

```
            return new List<EnabledControlSummary>();
        }
        catch (AmazonControlTowerException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't list enabled controls. Here's why:
{ex.ErrorCode}: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Enable a control for a specified target.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="controlArn">The ARN of the control to enable.</param>
    /// <param name="targetIdentifier">The identifier of the target (e.g., OU
ARN).</param>
    /// <returns>The operation ID or null if already enabled.</returns>
    public async Task<string?> EnableControlAsync(string controlArn, string
targetIdentifier)
    {
        try
        {
            Console.WriteLine(controlArn);
            Console.WriteLine(targetIdentifier);

            var request = new EnableControlRequest
            {
                ControlIdentifier = controlArn,
                TargetIdentifier = targetIdentifier
            };

            var response = await _controlTowerService.EnableControlAsync(request);
            var operationId = response.OperationIdentifier;

            // Wait for operation to complete
            while (true)
            {
                var status = await GetControlOperationAsync(operationId);
                Console.WriteLine($"Control operation status: {status}");
                if (status == ControlOperationStatus.SUCCEEDED || status ==
ControlOperationStatus.FAILED)
                {
                    break;
```

```
                }
                await Task.Delay(30000); // Wait 30 seconds
            }

            return operationId;
        }
        catch (Amazon.ControlTower.Model.ValidationException ex) when
(ex.Message.Contains("already enabled"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Control is already enabled for this target");
            return null;
        }
        catch (Amazon.ControlTower.Model.ResourceNotFoundException ex) when
(ex.Message.Contains("not registered with AWS Control Tower"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine("AWS Control Tower must be enabled to work with
enabling controls.");
            return null;
        }
        catch (AmazonControlTowerException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't enable control. Here's why: {ex.ErrorCode}:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Disable a control for a specified target.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="controlArn">The ARN of the control to disable.</param>
    /// <param name="targetIdentifier">The identifier of the target (e.g., OU
ARN).</param>
    /// <returns>The operation ID.</returns>
    public async Task<string> DisableControlAsync(string controlArn, string
targetIdentifier)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new DisableControlRequest
            {
                ControlIdentifier = controlArn,
                TargetIdentifier = targetIdentifier
```

```
            };

            var response = await _controlTowerService.DisableControlAsync(request);
            var operationId = response.OperationIdentifier;

            // Wait for operation to complete
            while (true)
            {
                var status = await GetControlOperationAsync(operationId);
                Console.WriteLine($"Control operation status: {status}");
                if (status == ControlOperationStatus.SUCCEEDED || status ==
ControlOperationStatus.FAILED)
                {
                    break;
                }
                await Task.Delay(30000); // Wait 30 seconds
            }

            return operationId;
        }
        catch (Amazon.ControlTower.Model.ResourceNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Control not found.");
            throw;
        }
        catch (AmazonControlTowerException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't disable control. Here's why:
{ex.ErrorCode}: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get the status of a control operation.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="operationId">The ID of the control operation.</param>
    /// <returns>The operation status.</returns>
    public async Task<ControlOperationStatus> GetControlOperationAsync(string
operationId)
    {
        try
        {
```

```
            var request = new GetControlOperationRequest
            {
                OperationIdentifier = operationId
            };

            var response = await
_controlTowerService.GetControlOperationAsync(request);
            return response.ControlOperation.Status;
        }
        catch (Amazon.ControlTower.Model.ResourceNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Operation not found.");
            throw;
        }
        catch (AmazonControlTowerException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't get control operation status. Here's why:
{ex.ErrorCode}: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List all controls in the Control Tower control catalog.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of control summaries.</returns>
    public async Task<List<ControlSummary>> ListControlsAsync()
    {
        try
        {
            var controls = new List<ControlSummary>();

            var controlsPaginator =
_controlCatalogService.Paginators.ListControls(new
Amazon.ControlCatalog.Model.ListControlsRequest());

            await foreach (var response in controlsPaginator.Responses)
            {
                controls.AddRange(response.Controls);
            }

            return controls;
        }
```

```
        catch (AmazonControlCatalogException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't list controls. Here's why: {ex.ErrorCode}:
 {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - CreateLandingZone
  - DeleteLandingZone
  - DisableBaseline
  - DisableControl
  - EnableBaseline
  - EnableControl
  - GetControlOperation
  - GetLandingZoneOperation
  - ListBaselines
  - ListEnabledBaselines
  - ListEnabledControls
  - ListLandingZones
  - ResetEnabledBaseline

작업

`DisableBaseline`

다음 코드 예시는 `DisableBaseline`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /// <summary>
   /// Disable a baseline for a specific target and wait for the operation to
complete.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="enabledBaselineIdentifier">The identifier of the baseline to
disable.</param>
   /// <returns>The operation ID or null if there was a conflict.</returns>
   public async Task<string?> DisableBaselineAsync(string
enabledBaselineIdentifier)
   {
       try
       {
           var request = new DisableBaselineRequest
           {
               EnabledBaselineIdentifier = enabledBaselineIdentifier
           };

           var response = await _controlTowerService.DisableBaselineAsync(request);
           var operationId = response.OperationIdentifier;

           // Wait for operation to complete
           while (true)
           {
               var status = await GetBaselineOperationAsync(operationId);
               Console.WriteLine($"Baseline operation status: {status}");
               if (status == BaselineOperationStatus.SUCCEEDED || status ==
BaselineOperationStatus.FAILED)
               {
                   break;
               }
               await Task.Delay(30000); // Wait 30 seconds
           }

           return operationId;
```

```
        }
        catch (ConflictException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Conflict disabling baseline: {ex.Message}. Skipping
disable step.");
            return null;
        }
        catch (AmazonControlTowerException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't disable baseline. Here's why:
{ex.ErrorCode}: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DisableBaselineAWS SDK for .NET 을 참조하세요.

`DisableControl`

다음 코드 예시는 `DisableControl`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Disable a control for a specified target.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="controlArn">The ARN of the control to disable.</param>
    /// <param name="targetIdentifier">The identifier of the target (e.g., OU
ARN).</param>
    /// <returns>The operation ID.</returns>
    public async Task<string> DisableControlAsync(string controlArn, string
targetIdentifier)
    {
```

```
        try
        {
            var request = new DisableControlRequest
            {
                ControlIdentifier = controlArn,
                TargetIdentifier = targetIdentifier
            };

            var response = await _controlTowerService.DisableControlAsync(request);
            var operationId = response.OperationIdentifier;

            // Wait for operation to complete
            while (true)
            {
                var status = await GetControlOperationAsync(operationId);
                Console.WriteLine($"Control operation status: {status}");
                if (status == ControlOperationStatus.SUCCEEDED || status ==
ControlOperationStatus.FAILED)
                {
                    break;
                }
                await Task.Delay(30000); // Wait 30 seconds
            }

            return operationId;
        }
        catch (Amazon.ControlTower.Model.ResourceNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Control not found.");
            throw;
        }
        catch (AmazonControlTowerException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't disable control. Here's why:
{ex.ErrorCode}: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DisableControlAWS SDK for .NET 을 참조하세요.

EnableBaseline

다음 코드 예시는 EnableBaseline의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Enable a baseline for the specified target.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="targetIdentifier">The ARN of the target.</param>
    /// <param name="baselineIdentifier">The identifier of baseline to enable.</
param>
    /// <param name="baselineVersion">The version of baseline to enable.</param>
    /// <param name="identityCenterBaseline">The identifier of identity center
 baseline if it is enabled.</param>
    /// <returns>The enabled baseline ARN or null if already enabled.</returns>
    public async Task<string?> EnableBaselineAsync(string targetIdentifier, string
 baselineIdentifier, string baselineVersion, string identityCenterBaseline)
    {
        try
        {
            var parameters = new List<EnabledBaselineParameter>
            {
                new EnabledBaselineParameter
                {
                    Key = "IdentityCenterEnabledBaselineArn",
                    Value = identityCenterBaseline
                }
            };

            var request = new EnableBaselineRequest
            {
                BaselineIdentifier = baselineIdentifier,
                BaselineVersion = baselineVersion,
                TargetIdentifier = targetIdentifier,
                Parameters = parameters
            };
```

```
            var response = await _controlTowerService.EnableBaselineAsync(request);
            var operationId = response.OperationIdentifier;

            // Wait for operation to complete
            while (true)
            {
                var status = await GetBaselineOperationAsync(operationId);
                Console.WriteLine($"Baseline operation status: {status}");
                if (status == BaselineOperationStatus.SUCCEEDED || status ==
BaselineOperationStatus.FAILED)
                {
                    break;
                }
                await Task.Delay(30000); // Wait 30 seconds
            }

            return response.Arn;
        }
        catch (ValidationException ex) when (ex.Message.Contains("already enabled"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Baseline is already enabled for this target");
            return null;
        }
        catch (AmazonControlTowerException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't enable baseline. Here's why:
{ex.ErrorCode}: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 EnableBaselineAWS SDK for .NET 을 참조하세요.

EnableControl

다음 코드 예시는 EnableControl의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /// <summary>
   /// Enable a control for a specified target.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="controlArn">The ARN of the control to enable.</param>
   /// <param name="targetIdentifier">The identifier of the target (e.g., OU
ARN).</param>
   /// <returns>The operation ID or null if already enabled.</returns>
   public async Task<string?> EnableControlAsync(string controlArn, string
targetIdentifier)
   {
       try
       {
           Console.WriteLine(controlArn);
           Console.WriteLine(targetIdentifier);

           var request = new EnableControlRequest
           {
               ControlIdentifier = controlArn,
               TargetIdentifier = targetIdentifier
           };

           var response = await _controlTowerService.EnableControlAsync(request);
           var operationId = response.OperationIdentifier;

           // Wait for operation to complete
           while (true)
           {
               var status = await GetControlOperationAsync(operationId);
               Console.WriteLine($"Control operation status: {status}");
               if (status == ControlOperationStatus.SUCCEEDED || status ==
ControlOperationStatus.FAILED)
               {
                   break;
               }
```

```
                await Task.Delay(30000); // Wait 30 seconds
            }

            return operationId;
        }
        catch (Amazon.ControlTower.Model.ValidationException ex) when
(ex.Message.Contains("already enabled"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Control is already enabled for this target");
            return null;
        }
        catch (Amazon.ControlTower.Model.ResourceNotFoundException ex) when
(ex.Message.Contains("not registered with AWS Control Tower"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine("AWS Control Tower must be enabled to work with
enabling controls.");
            return null;
        }
        catch (AmazonControlTowerException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't enable control. Here's why: {ex.ErrorCode}:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 EnableControlAWS SDK for .NET 을 참조하세요.

`GetBaselineOperation`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetBaselineOperation`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the status of a baseline operation.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="operationId">The ID of the baseline operation.</param>
    /// <returns>The operation status.</returns>
    public async Task<BaselineOperationStatus> GetBaselineOperationAsync(string
operationId)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new GetBaselineOperationRequest
            {
                OperationIdentifier = operationId
            };

            var response = await
_controlTowerService.GetBaselineOperationAsync(request);
            return response.BaselineOperation.Status;
        }
        catch (Amazon.ControlTower.Model.ResourceNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Operation not found.");
            throw;
        }
        catch (AmazonControlTowerException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't get baseline operation status. Here's why:
{ex.ErrorCode}: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 GetBaselineOperationAWS SDK for .NET 을 참조하세요.

GetControlOperation

다음 코드 예시는 GetControlOperation의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the status of a control operation.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="operationId">The ID of the control operation.</param>
    /// <returns>The operation status.</returns>
    public async Task<ControlOperationStatus> GetControlOperationAsync(string
operationId)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new GetControlOperationRequest
            {
                OperationIdentifier = operationId
            };

            var response = await
_controlTowerService.GetControlOperationAsync(request);
            return response.ControlOperation.Status;
        }
        catch (Amazon.ControlTower.Model.ResourceNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Operation not found.");
            throw;
        }
        catch (AmazonControlTowerException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't get control operation status. Here's why:
{ex.ErrorCode}: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 GetControlOperationAWS SDK for .NET 을 참조하세요.

ListBaselines

다음 코드 예시는 ListBaselines의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List all baselines.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of baseline summaries.</returns>
    public async Task<List<BaselineSummary>> ListBaselinesAsync()
    {
        try
        {
            var baselines = new List<BaselineSummary>();

            var baselinesPaginator =
_controlTowerService.Paginators.ListBaselines(new ListBaselinesRequest());

            await foreach (var response in baselinesPaginator.Responses)
            {
                baselines.AddRange(response.Baselines);
            }

            return baselines;
        }
        catch (AmazonControlTowerException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't list baselines. Here's why: {ex.ErrorCode}:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 ListBaselinesAWS SDK for .NET 를 참조하세요.

`ListEnabledBaselines`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListEnabledBaselines`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List all enabled baselines.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of enabled baseline summaries.</returns>
    public async Task<List<EnabledBaselineSummary>> ListEnabledBaselinesAsync()
    {
        try
        {
            var enabledBaselines = new List<EnabledBaselineSummary>();

            var enabledBaselinesPaginator =
_controlTowerService.Paginators.ListEnabledBaselines(new
ListEnabledBaselinesRequest());

            await foreach (var response in enabledBaselinesPaginator.Responses)
            {
                enabledBaselines.AddRange(response.EnabledBaselines);
            }

            return enabledBaselines;
        }
        catch (AmazonControlTowerException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't list enabled baselines. Here's why:
{ex.ErrorCode}: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
```

```
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 ListEnabledBaselinesAWS SDK for .NET 를 참조하세요.

ListEnabledControls

다음 코드 예시는 ListEnabledControls의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List enabled controls for a target organizational unit.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="targetIdentifier">The target organizational unit identifier.</
param>
    /// <returns>A list of enabled control summaries.</returns>
    public async Task<List<EnabledControlSummary>> ListEnabledControlsAsync(string
 targetIdentifier)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new ListEnabledControlsRequest
            {
                TargetIdentifier = targetIdentifier
            };

            var enabledControls = new List<EnabledControlSummary>();

            var enabledControlsPaginator =
 _controlTowerService.Paginators.ListEnabledControls(request);

            await foreach (var response in enabledControlsPaginator.Responses)
            {
```

```
                enabledControls.AddRange(response.EnabledControls);
            }

            return enabledControls;
        }
        catch (Amazon.ControlTower.Model.ResourceNotFoundException ex) when
(ex.Message.Contains("not registered with AWS Control Tower"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine("AWS Control Tower must be enabled to work with
enabling controls.");
            return new List<EnabledControlSummary>();
        }
        catch (AmazonControlTowerException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't list enabled controls. Here's why:
{ex.ErrorCode}: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 ListEnabledControlsAWS SDK for .NET 를 참조하세요.

`ListLandingZones`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListLandingZones`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List the AWS Control Tower landing zones for an account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of LandingZoneSummary objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<LandingZoneSummary>> ListLandingZonesAsync()
    {
```

```
        try
        {
            var landingZones = new List<LandingZoneSummary>();

            var landingZonesPaginator =
_controlTowerService.Paginators.ListLandingZones(new ListLandingZonesRequest());

            await foreach (var response in landingZonesPaginator.Responses)
            {
                landingZones.AddRange(response.LandingZones);
            }

            return landingZones;
        }
        catch (AmazonControlTowerException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't list landing zones. Here's why:
{ex.ErrorCode}: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 ListLandingZonesAWS SDK for .NET 를 참조하세요.

`ResetEnabledBaseline`

다음 코드 예시는 `ResetEnabledBaseline`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Reset an enabled baseline for a specific target.
    /// </summary>
```

```
   /// <param name="enabledBaselineIdentifier">The identifier of the enabled
baseline to reset.</param>
   /// <returns>The operation ID.</returns>
   public async Task<string> ResetEnabledBaselineAsync(string
enabledBaselineIdentifier)
   {
       try
       {
           var request = new ResetEnabledBaselineRequest
           {
               EnabledBaselineIdentifier = enabledBaselineIdentifier
           };

           var response = await
_controlTowerService.ResetEnabledBaselineAsync(request);
           var operationId = response.OperationIdentifier;

           // Wait for operation to complete
           while (true)
           {
               var status = await GetBaselineOperationAsync(operationId);
               Console.WriteLine($"Baseline operation status: {status}");
               if (status == BaselineOperationStatus.SUCCEEDED || status ==
BaselineOperationStatus.FAILED)
               {
                   break;
               }
               await Task.Delay(30000); // Wait 30 seconds
           }

           return operationId;
       }
       catch (Amazon.ControlTower.Model.ResourceNotFoundException)
       {
           Console.WriteLine("Target not found, unable to reset enabled
baseline.");
           throw;
       }
       catch (AmazonControlTowerException ex)
       {
           Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't reset enabled baseline. Here's why:
{ex.ErrorCode}: {ex.Message}");
           throw;
       }
```

```
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 ResetEnabledBaselineAWS SDK for .NET 을 참조하세요.

SDK for .NET (v4)를 사용한 DynamoDB 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB에서 AWS SDK for .NET (v4)를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello DynamoDB

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB를 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using Amazon.DynamoDBv2;
using Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;

namespace DynamoDBActions;

/// <summary>
/// A simple example that demonstrates basic DynamoDB operations.
```

```
/// </summary>
public class HelloDynamoDB
{
    /// <summary>
    /// HelloDynamoDB lists the existing DynamoDB tables for the default user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="args">Command line arguments</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for Amazon DynamoDB.
        using var host =
 Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting.Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonDynamoDB>()
            )
            .Build();

        // Now the client is available for injection.
        var dynamoDbClient = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonDynamoDB>();

        try
        {
            var request = new ListTablesRequest();
            var tableNames = new List<string>();

            var paginatorForTables = dynamoDbClient.Paginators.ListTables(request);

            await foreach (var tableName in paginatorForTables.TableNames)
            {
                tableNames.Add(tableName);
            }

            Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the DynamoDB Hello Service example. " +
                              "\nLet's list your DynamoDB tables:");
            tableNames.ForEach(table =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Table: {table}");
            });
        }
        catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An Amazon DynamoDB service error occurred while
 listing tables. {ex.Message}");
```

```
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while listing tables.
 {ex.Message}");
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListTables를 참조하세요.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 영화 데이터를 저장할 수 있는 테이블을 생성합니다.
- 테이블에 하나의 영화를 추가하고 가져오고 업데이트합니다.
- 샘플 JSON 파일에서 테이블에 영화 데이터를 씁니다.
- 특정 연도에 개봉된 영화를 쿼리합니다.
- 특정 연도 범위 동안 개봉된 영화를 스캔합니다.
- 테이블에서 영화를 삭제한 다음, 테이블을 삭제합니다.

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/// <summary>
/// This example application performs the following basic Amazon DynamoDB
/// functions:
///     CreateTableAsync
///     PutItemAsync
///     UpdateItemAsync
///     BatchWriteItemAsync
///     GetItemAsync
///     DeleteItemAsync
///     Query
///     Scan
///     DeleteItemAsync.
/// </summary>
public class DynamoDbBasics
{
    public static bool IsInteractive = true;

    // Separator for the console display.
    private static readonly string SepBar = new string('-', 80);

    /// <summary>
    /// The main entry point for the DynamoDB Basics example application.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="args">Command line arguments.</param>
    /// <returns>A task representing the asynchronous operation.</returns>
    public static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for Amazon DynamoDB.
        using var host =
 Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting.Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonDynamoDB>()
                    .AddTransient<DynamoDbWrapper>())
            .Build();

        // Now the wrapper is available for injection.
        var dynamoDbWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<DynamoDbWrapper>();

        var tableName = "movie_table";

        var movieFileName = @"movies.json";
```

```
        DisplayInstructions();

        // Create a new table and wait for it to be active.
        Console.WriteLine($"Creating the new table: {tableName}");

        var success = await dynamoDbWrapper.CreateMovieTableAsync(tableName);

        Console.WriteLine(success
            ? $"\nTable: {tableName} successfully created."
            : $"\nCould not create {tableName}.");

        WaitForEnter();

        // Add a single new movie to the table.
        var newMovie = new Movie
        {
            Year = 2021,
            Title = "Spider-Man: No Way Home",
        };

        success = await dynamoDbWrapper.PutItemAsync(newMovie, tableName);
        if (success)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Added {newMovie.Title} to the table.");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Could not add movie to table.");
        }

        WaitForEnter();

        // Update the new movie by adding a plot and rank.
        var newInfo = new MovieInfo
        {
            Plot = "With Spider-Man's identity now revealed, Peter asks" +
                   "Doctor Strange for help. When a spell goes wrong, dangerous" +
                   "foes from other worlds start to appear, forcing Peter to" +
                   "discover what it truly means to be Spider-Man.",
            Rank = 9,
        };

        success = await dynamoDbWrapper.UpdateItemAsync(newMovie, newInfo,
tableName);
```

```
        if (success)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Successfully updated the movie: {newMovie.Title}");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Could not update the movie.");
        }

        WaitForEnter();

        // Add a batch of movies to the DynamoDB table from a list of
        // movies in a JSON file.
        var itemCount = await dynamoDbWrapper.BatchWriteItemsAsync(movieFileName,
tableName);
        Console.WriteLine($"Added {itemCount} movies to the table.");

        WaitForEnter();

        // Get a movie by key. (partition + sort)
        var lookupMovie = new Movie
        {
            Title = "Jurassic Park",
            Year = 1993,
        };

        Console.WriteLine("Looking for the movie \"Jurassic Park\".");
        var item = await dynamoDbWrapper.GetItemAsync(lookupMovie, tableName);
        if (item?.Count > 0)
        {
            dynamoDbWrapper.DisplayItem(item);
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't find {lookupMovie.Title}");
        }

        WaitForEnter();

        // Delete a movie.
        var movieToDelete = new Movie
        {
            Title = "The Town",
            Year = 2010,
```

```
        };

        success = await dynamoDbWrapper.DeleteItemAsync(tableName, movieToDelete);

        if (success)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Successfully deleted {movieToDelete.Title}.");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Could not delete {movieToDelete.Title}.");
        }

        WaitForEnter();

        // Use Query to find all the movies released in 2010.
        int findYear = 2010;
        Console.WriteLine($"Movies released in {findYear}");
        var queryCount = await dynamoDbWrapper.QueryMoviesAsync(tableName,
findYear);
        Console.WriteLine($"Found {queryCount} movies released in {findYear}");

        WaitForEnter();

        // Use Scan to get a list of movies from 2001 to 2011.
        int startYear = 2001;
        int endYear = 2011;
        var scanCount = await dynamoDbWrapper.ScanTableAsync(tableName, startYear,
endYear);
        Console.WriteLine($"Found {scanCount} movies released between {startYear}
and {endYear}");

        WaitForEnter();

        // Delete the table.
        success = await dynamoDbWrapper.DeleteTableAsync(tableName);

        if (success)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Successfully deleted {tableName}");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Could not delete {tableName}");
```

```
        }

        Console.WriteLine("The DynamoDB Basics example application is complete.");

        WaitForEnter();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Displays the description of the application on the console.
    /// </summary>
    private static void DisplayInstructions()
    {
        if (!IsInteractive)
        {
            return;
        }

        Console.Clear();
        Console.WriteLine();
        Console.Write(new string(' ', 28));
        Console.WriteLine("DynamoDB Basics Example");
        Console.WriteLine(SepBar);
        Console.WriteLine("This demo application shows the basics of using DynamoDB
with the AWS SDK.");
        Console.WriteLine(SepBar);
        Console.WriteLine("The application does the following:");
        Console.WriteLine("\t1. Creates a table with partition: year and
sort:title.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t2. Adds a single movie to the table.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t3. Adds movies to the table from moviedata.json.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t4. Updates the rating and plot of the movie that was
just added.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t5. Gets a movie using its key (partition + sort).");
        Console.WriteLine("\t6. Deletes a movie.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t7. Uses QueryAsync to return all movies released in a
given year.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t8. Uses ScanAsync to return all movies released within
a range of years.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t9. Finally, it deletes the table that was just
created.");
        WaitForEnter();
    }

    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Simple method to wait for the Enter key to be pressed.
    /// </summary>
    private static void WaitForEnter()
    {
        if (IsInteractive)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\nPress <Enter> to continue.");
            Console.WriteLine(SepBar);
            _ = Console.ReadLine();
        }
    }
}
```

영화 데이터를 포함할 테이블을 생성합니다.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Creates a new Amazon DynamoDB table and then waits for the new
    /// table to become active.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to create.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the operation.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateMovieTableAsync(string tableName)
    {
        try
        {
            var response = await _amazonDynamoDB.CreateTableAsync(new
 CreateTableRequest
            {
                TableName = tableName,
                AttributeDefinitions = new List<AttributeDefinition>()
                {
                    new AttributeDefinition
                    {
                        AttributeName = "title",
                        AttributeType = ScalarAttributeType.S,
                    },
                    new AttributeDefinition
                    {
                        AttributeName = "year",
                        AttributeType = ScalarAttributeType.N,
```

```
                    },
                },
                KeySchema = new List<KeySchemaElement>()
                {
                    new KeySchemaElement
                    {
                        AttributeName = "year",
                        KeyType = KeyType.HASH,
                    },
                    new KeySchemaElement
                    {
                        AttributeName = "title",
                        KeyType = KeyType.RANGE,
                    },
                },
                BillingMode = BillingMode.PAY_PER_REQUEST,
            });

            // Wait until the table is ACTIVE and then report success.
            Console.Write("Waiting for table to become active...");

            var request = new DescribeTableRequest
            {
                TableName = response.TableDescription.TableName,
            };

            TableStatus status;

            int sleepDuration = 2000;

            do
            {
                Thread.Sleep(sleepDuration);

                var describeTableResponse = await
_amazonDynamoDB.DescribeTableAsync(request);
                status = describeTableResponse.Table.TableStatus;

                Console.Write(".");
            }
            while (status != "ACTIVE");

            return status == TableStatus.ACTIVE;
        }
```

```
        catch (ResourceInUseException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} already exists. {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
        catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An Amazon DynamoDB error occurred while creating
 table {tableName}. {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while creating table {tableName}.
 {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

테이블에 하나의 영화를 추가합니다.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Adds a new item to the table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="newMovie">A Movie object containing informtation for
    /// the movie to add to the table.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table where the item will be
 added.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the results of adding the item.</
returns>
    public async Task<bool> PutItemAsync(Movie newMovie, string tableName)
    {
        try
        {
            var item = new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>
            {
                ["title"] = new AttributeValue { S = newMovie.Title },
                ["year"] = new AttributeValue { N = newMovie.Year.ToString() },
            };
```

```
            var request = new PutItemRequest
            {
                TableName = tableName,
                Item = item,
            };

            await _amazonDynamoDB.PutItemAsync(request);
            return true;
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} was not found. {ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
        catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An Amazon DynamoDB error occurred while putting
 item. {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while putting item.
 {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

테이블에서 하나의 항목을 업데이트합니다.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Updates an existing item in the movies table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="newMovie">A Movie object containing information for
    /// the movie to update.</param>
    /// <param name="newInfo">A MovieInfo object that contains the
    /// information that will be changed.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table that contains the movie.</
param>
```

```
    /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success of the operation.</
returns>
    public async Task<bool> UpdateItemAsync(
        Movie newMovie,
        MovieInfo newInfo,
        string tableName)
    {
        try
        {
            var key = new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>
            {
                ["title"] = new AttributeValue { S = newMovie.Title },
                ["year"] = new AttributeValue { N = newMovie.Year.ToString() },
            };
            var updates = new Dictionary<string, AttributeValueUpdate>
            {
                ["info.plot"] = new AttributeValueUpdate
                {
                    Action = AttributeAction.PUT,
                    Value = new AttributeValue { S = newInfo.Plot },
                },

                ["info.rating"] = new AttributeValueUpdate
                {
                    Action = AttributeAction.PUT,
                    Value = new AttributeValue { N = newInfo.Rank.ToString() },
                },
            };

            var request = new UpdateItemRequest
            {
                AttributeUpdates = updates,
                Key = key,
                TableName = tableName,
            };

            await _amazonDynamoDB.UpdateItemAsync(request);
            return true;
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} or item was not found.
 {ex.Message}");
            return false;
```

```
        }
        catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An Amazon DynamoDB error occurred while updating
item. {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while updating item.
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

영화 테이블에서 하나의 항목을 가져옵니다.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Gets information about an existing movie from the table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="newMovie">A Movie object containing information about
    /// the movie to retrieve.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table containing the movie.</param>
    /// <returns>A Dictionary object containing information about the item
    /// retrieved.</returns>
    public async Task<Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>> GetItemAsync(Movie
newMovie, string tableName)
    {
        try
        {
            var key = new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>
            {
                ["title"] = new AttributeValue { S = newMovie.Title },
                ["year"] = new AttributeValue { N = newMovie.Year.ToString() },
            };

            var request = new GetItemRequest
            {
                Key = key,
                TableName = tableName,
```

```
            };

            var response = await _amazonDynamoDB.GetItemAsync(request);
            return response.Item;
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} was not found. {ex.Message}");
            return new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>();
        }
        catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An Amazon DynamoDB error occurred while getting
item. {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while getting item.
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

영화 테이블에 항목 배치를 씁니다.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Loads the contents of a JSON file into a list of movies to be
    /// added to the DynamoDB table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="movieFileName">The name of the JSON file.</param>
    /// <returns>A generic list of movie objects.</returns>
    public List<Movie> ImportMovies(string movieFileName)
    {
        var moviesList = new List<Movie>();
        if (!File.Exists(movieFileName))
        {
            return moviesList;
        }
```

```
        using var sr = new StreamReader(movieFileName);
        string json = sr.ReadToEnd();
        var allMovies = JsonSerializer.Deserialize<List<Movie>>(
            json,
            new JsonSerializerOptions
            {
                PropertyNameCaseInsensitive = true
            });

        // Now return the first 250 entries.
        if (allMovies != null && allMovies.Any())
        {
            moviesList = allMovies.GetRange(0, 250);
        }
        return moviesList;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Writes 250 items to the movie table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="movieFileName">A string containing the full path to
    /// the JSON file containing movie data.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to write items to.</param>
    /// <returns>A long integer value representing the number of movies
    /// imported from the JSON file.</returns>
    public async Task<long> BatchWriteItemsAsync(
        string movieFileName, string tableName)
    {
        try
        {
            var movies = ImportMovies(movieFileName);
            if (!movies.Any())
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Couldn't find the JSON file with movie data.");
                return 0;
            }

            var context = new DynamoDBContextBuilder()
                // Optional call to provide a specific instance of IAmazonDynamoDB
                .WithDynamoDBClient(() => _amazonDynamoDB)
                .Build();

            var movieBatch = context.CreateBatchWrite<Movie>(
                new BatchWriteConfig()
```

```
                {
                    OverrideTableName = tableName
                });
            movieBatch.AddPutItems(movies);

            Console.WriteLine("Adding imported movies to the table.");
            await movieBatch.ExecuteAsync();

            return movies.Count;
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table was not found during batch write operation.
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
        catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An Amazon DynamoDB error occurred during batch write
operation. {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred during batch write operation.
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

테이블에서 하나의 항목을 삭제합니다.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Deletes a single item from a DynamoDB table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table from which the item
    /// will be deleted.</param>
    /// <param name="movieToDelete">A movie object containing the title and
    /// year of the movie to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success or failure of the
```

```
    /// delete operation.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteItemAsync(
        string tableName,
        Movie movieToDelete)
    {
        try
        {
            var key = new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>
            {
                ["title"] = new AttributeValue { S = movieToDelete.Title },
                ["year"] = new AttributeValue { N = movieToDelete.Year.ToString() },
            };

            var request = new DeleteItemRequest { TableName = tableName, Key =
key, };

            await _amazonDynamoDB.DeleteItemAsync(request);
            return true;
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} was not found. {ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
        catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An Amazon DynamoDB error occurred while deleting
item. {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while deleting item.
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

테이블에서 특정 연도에 릴리스된 영화를 쿼리합니다.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Queries the table for movies released in a particular year and
    /// then displays the information for the movies returned.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to query.</param>
    /// <param name="year">The release year for which we want to
    /// view movies.</param>
    /// <returns>The number of movies that match the query.</returns>
    public async Task<int> QueryMoviesAsync(string tableName, int year)
    {
        try
        {
            var movieTable = new TableBuilder(_amazonDynamoDB, tableName)
                .AddHashKey("year", DynamoDBEntryType.Numeric)
                .AddRangeKey("title", DynamoDBEntryType.String)
                .Build();

            var filter = new QueryFilter("year", QueryOperator.Equal, year);

            Console.WriteLine("\nFind movies released in: {year}:");

            var config = new QueryOperationConfig()
            {
                Limit = 10, // 10 items per page.
                Select = SelectValues.SpecificAttributes,
                AttributesToGet = new List<string>
                {
                    "title",
                    "year",
                },
                ConsistentRead = true,
                Filter = filter,
            };

            // Value used to track how many movies match the
            // supplied criteria.
            var moviesFound = 0;

            var search = movieTable.Query(config);
            do
            {
                var movieList = await search.GetNextSetAsync();
                moviesFound += movieList.Count;
```

```
                foreach (var movie in movieList)
                {
                    DisplayDocument(movie);
                }
            }
            while (!search.IsDone);

            return moviesFound;
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} was not found. {ex.Message}");
            return 0;
        }
        catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An Amazon DynamoDB error occurred while querying
movies. {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while querying movies.
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

테이블에서 특정 연도 범위 동안 릴리스된 영화를 스캔합니다.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Scans the table for movies released between the specified years.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to scan.</param>
    /// <param name="startYear">The starting year for the range.</param>
    /// <param name="endYear">The ending year for the range.</param>
    /// <returns>The number of movies found in the specified year range.</returns>
    public async Task<int> ScanTableAsync(
        string tableName,
        int startYear,
        int endYear)
```

```
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new ScanRequest
            {
                TableName = tableName,
                ExpressionAttributeNames = new Dictionary<string, string>
                {
                    { "#yr", "year" },
                },
                ExpressionAttributeValues = new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>
                {
                    { ":y_a", new AttributeValue { N = startYear.ToString() } },
                    { ":y_z", new AttributeValue { N = endYear.ToString() } },
                },
                FilterExpression = "#yr between :y_a and :y_z",
                ProjectionExpression = "#yr, title, info.actors[0], info.directors,
info.running_time_secs",
                Limit = 10 // Set a limit to demonstrate using the LastEvaluatedKey.
            };

            // Keep track of how many movies were found.
            int foundCount = 0;

            var response = new ScanResponse();
            do
            {
                response = await _amazonDynamoDB.ScanAsync(request);
                foundCount += response.Items.Count;
                response.Items.ForEach(i => DisplayItem(i));
                request.ExclusiveStartKey = response.LastEvaluatedKey;
            }
            while (response?.LastEvaluatedKey?.Count > 0);
            return foundCount;
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} was not found. {ex.Message}");
            return 0;
        }
        catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An Amazon DynamoDB error occurred while scanning
table. {ex.Message}");
```

```
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while scanning table.
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

영화 테이블을 삭제합니다.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Deletes a DynamoDB table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the operation.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteTableAsync(string tableName)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new DeleteTableRequest
            {
                TableName = tableName,
            };

            var response = await _amazonDynamoDB.DeleteTableAsync(request);

            Console.WriteLine($"Table {response.TableDescription.TableName}
successfully deleted.");
            return true;

        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} was not found and cannot be
deleted. {ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
        catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"An Amazon DynamoDB error occurred while deleting
table {tableName}. {ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while deleting table {tableName}.
{ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - BatchWriteItem
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteItem
  - DeleteTable
  - DescribeTable
  - GetItem
  - PutItem
  - Query
  - Scan
  - UpdateItem

작업

`BatchWriteItem`

다음 코드 예시는 `BatchWriteItem`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

영화 테이블에 항목 배치를 씁니다.

```
/// <summary>
/// Loads the contents of a JSON file into a list of movies to be
/// added to the DynamoDB table.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="movieFileName">The name of the JSON file.</param>
/// <returns>A generic list of movie objects.</returns>
public List<Movie> ImportMovies(string movieFileName)
{
    var moviesList = new List<Movie>();
    if (!File.Exists(movieFileName))
    {
        return moviesList;
    }

    using var sr = new StreamReader(movieFileName);
    string json = sr.ReadToEnd();
    var allMovies = JsonSerializer.Deserialize<List<Movie>>(
        json,
        new JsonSerializerOptions
        {
            PropertyNameCaseInsensitive = true
        });

    // Now return the first 250 entries.
    if (allMovies != null && allMovies.Any())
    {
        moviesList = allMovies.GetRange(0, 250);
    }
    return moviesList;
}

/// <summary>
```

```
    /// Writes 250 items to the movie table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="movieFileName">A string containing the full path to
    /// the JSON file containing movie data.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to write items to.</param>
    /// <returns>A long integer value representing the number of movies
    /// imported from the JSON file.</returns>
    public async Task<long> BatchWriteItemsAsync(
        string movieFileName, string tableName)
    {
        try
        {
            var movies = ImportMovies(movieFileName);
            if (!movies.Any())
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Couldn't find the JSON file with movie data.");
                return 0;
            }

            var context = new DynamoDBContextBuilder()
                // Optional call to provide a specific instance of IAmazonDynamoDB
                .WithDynamoDBClient(() => _amazonDynamoDB)
                .Build();

            var movieBatch = context.CreateBatchWrite<Movie>(
                new BatchWriteConfig()
                {
                    OverrideTableName = tableName
                });
            movieBatch.AddPutItems(movies);

            Console.WriteLine("Adding imported movies to the table.");
            await movieBatch.ExecuteAsync();

            return movies.Count;
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table was not found during batch write operation.
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
        catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"An Amazon DynamoDB error occurred during batch write
operation. {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred during batch write operation.
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 BatchWriteItem을 참조하세요.

CreateTable

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateTable`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Creates a new Amazon DynamoDB table and then waits for the new
    /// table to become active.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to create.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the operation.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateMovieTableAsync(string tableName)
    {
        try
        {
            var response = await _amazonDynamoDB.CreateTableAsync(new
CreateTableRequest
            {
```

```
            TableName = tableName,
            AttributeDefinitions = new List<AttributeDefinition>()
            {
                new AttributeDefinition
                {
                    AttributeName = "title",
                    AttributeType = ScalarAttributeType.S,
                },
                new AttributeDefinition
                {
                    AttributeName = "year",
                    AttributeType = ScalarAttributeType.N,
                },
            },
            KeySchema = new List<KeySchemaElement>()
            {
                new KeySchemaElement
                {
                    AttributeName = "year",
                    KeyType = KeyType.HASH,
                },
                new KeySchemaElement
                {
                    AttributeName = "title",
                    KeyType = KeyType.RANGE,
                },
            },
            BillingMode = BillingMode.PAY_PER_REQUEST,
        });

        // Wait until the table is ACTIVE and then report success.
        Console.Write("Waiting for table to become active...");

        var request = new DescribeTableRequest
        {
            TableName = response.TableDescription.TableName,
        };

        TableStatus status;

        int sleepDuration = 2000;

        do
        {
```

```
                Thread.Sleep(sleepDuration);

                var describeTableResponse = await
_amazonDynamoDB.DescribeTableAsync(request);
                status = describeTableResponse.Table.TableStatus;

                Console.Write(".");
            }
            while (status != "ACTIVE");

            return status == TableStatus.ACTIVE;
        }
        catch (ResourceInUseException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} already exists. {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
        catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An Amazon DynamoDB error occurred while creating
table {tableName}. {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while creating table {tableName}.
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 CreateTable을 참조하세요.

DeleteItem

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteItem의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Deletes a single item from a DynamoDB table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table from which the item
    /// will be deleted.</param>
    /// <param name="movieToDelete">A movie object containing the title and
    /// year of the movie to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success or failure of the
    /// delete operation.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteItemAsync(
        string tableName,
        Movie movieToDelete)
    {
        try
        {
            var key = new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>
            {
                ["title"] = new AttributeValue { S = movieToDelete.Title },
                ["year"] = new AttributeValue { N = movieToDelete.Year.ToString() },
            };

            var request = new DeleteItemRequest { TableName = tableName, Key =
key, };

            await _amazonDynamoDB.DeleteItemAsync(request);
            return true;
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} was not found. {ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
        catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
```

```
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An Amazon DynamoDB error occurred while deleting
item. {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while deleting item.
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteItem을 참조하세요.

`DeleteTable`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteTable`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Deletes a DynamoDB table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the operation.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteTableAsync(string tableName)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new DeleteTableRequest
            {
                TableName = tableName,
            };
```

```
            var response = await _amazonDynamoDB.DeleteTableAsync(request);

            Console.WriteLine($"Table {response.TableDescription.TableName}
successfully deleted.");
            return true;

        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} was not found and cannot be
deleted. {ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
        catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An Amazon DynamoDB error occurred while deleting
table {tableName}. {ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while deleting table {tableName}.
{ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DeleteTable을 참조하세요.

`GetItem`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetItem`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /// <summary>
   /// Gets information about an existing movie from the table.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="newMovie">A Movie object containing information about
   /// the movie to retrieve.</param>
   /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table containing the movie.</param>
   /// <returns>A Dictionary object containing information about the item
   /// retrieved.</returns>
   public async Task<Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>> GetItemAsync(Movie
newMovie, string tableName)
   {
       try
       {
           var key = new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>
           {
               ["title"] = new AttributeValue { S = newMovie.Title },
               ["year"] = new AttributeValue { N = newMovie.Year.ToString() },
           };

           var request = new GetItemRequest
           {
               Key = key,
               TableName = tableName,
           };

           var response = await _amazonDynamoDB.GetItemAsync(request);
           return response.Item;
       }
       catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
       {
           Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} was not found. {ex.Message}");
           return new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>();
       }
       catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
       {
           Console.WriteLine($"An Amazon DynamoDB error occurred while getting
item. {ex.Message}");
           throw;
       }
       catch (Exception ex)
       {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while getting item.
 {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 GetItem을 참조하세요.

PutItem

다음 코드 예시는 PutItem의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Adds a new item to the table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="newMovie">A Movie object containing informtation for
    /// the movie to add to the table.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table where the item will be
 added.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the results of adding the item.</
returns>
    public async Task<bool> PutItemAsync(Movie newMovie, string tableName)
    {
        try
        {
            var item = new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>
            {
                ["title"] = new AttributeValue { S = newMovie.Title },
                ["year"] = new AttributeValue { N = newMovie.Year.ToString() },
            };
```

```
            var request = new PutItemRequest
            {
                TableName = tableName,
                Item = item,
            };

            await _amazonDynamoDB.PutItemAsync(request);
            return true;
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} was not found. {ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
        catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An Amazon DynamoDB error occurred while putting
item. {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while putting item.
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 PutItem을 참조하세요.

`Query`

다음 코드 예시는 `Query`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/// <summary>
/// Queries the table for movies released in a particular year and
/// then displays the information for the movies returned.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to query.</param>
/// <param name="year">The release year for which we want to
/// view movies.</param>
/// <returns>The number of movies that match the query.</returns>
public async Task<int> QueryMoviesAsync(string tableName, int year)
{
    try
    {
        var movieTable = new TableBuilder(_amazonDynamoDB, tableName)
            .AddHashKey("year", DynamoDBEntryType.Numeric)
            .AddRangeKey("title", DynamoDBEntryType.String)
            .Build();

        var filter = new QueryFilter("year", QueryOperator.Equal, year);

        Console.WriteLine("\nFind movies released in: {year}:");

        var config = new QueryOperationConfig()
        {
            Limit = 10, // 10 items per page.
            Select = SelectValues.SpecificAttributes,
            AttributesToGet = new List<string>
            {
                "title",
                "year",
            },
            ConsistentRead = true,
            Filter = filter,
        };

        // Value used to track how many movies match the
        // supplied criteria.
        var moviesFound = 0;

        var search = movieTable.Query(config);
        do
        {
            var movieList = await search.GetNextSetAsync();
```

```
                moviesFound += movieList.Count;

                foreach (var movie in movieList)
                {
                    DisplayDocument(movie);
                }
            }
            while (!search.IsDone);

            return moviesFound;
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} was not found. {ex.Message}");
            return 0;
        }
        catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An Amazon DynamoDB error occurred while querying
movies. {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while querying movies.
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 Query를 참조하세요.

Scan

다음 코드 예시는 Scan의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Scans the table for movies released between the specified years.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to scan.</param>
    /// <param name="startYear">The starting year for the range.</param>
    /// <param name="endYear">The ending year for the range.</param>
    /// <returns>The number of movies found in the specified year range.</returns>
    public async Task<int> ScanTableAsync(
        string tableName,
        int startYear,
        int endYear)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new ScanRequest
            {
                TableName = tableName,
                ExpressionAttributeNames = new Dictionary<string, string>
                {
                    { "#yr", "year" },
                },
                ExpressionAttributeValues = new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>
                {
                    { ":y_a", new AttributeValue { N = startYear.ToString() } },
                    { ":y_z", new AttributeValue { N = endYear.ToString() } },
                },
                FilterExpression = "#yr between :y_a and :y_z",
                ProjectionExpression = "#yr, title, info.actors[0], info.directors,
info.running_time_secs",
                Limit = 10 // Set a limit to demonstrate using the LastEvaluatedKey.
            };

            // Keep track of how many movies were found.
            int foundCount = 0;
```

```
            var response = new ScanResponse();
            do
            {
                response = await _amazonDynamoDB.ScanAsync(request);
                foundCount += response.Items.Count;
                response.Items.ForEach(i => DisplayItem(i));
                request.ExclusiveStartKey = response.LastEvaluatedKey;
            }
            while (response?.LastEvaluatedKey?.Count > 0);
            return foundCount;
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} was not found. {ex.Message}");
            return 0;
        }
        catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An Amazon DynamoDB error occurred while scanning
table. {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while scanning table.
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 Scan을 참조하세요.

UpdateItem

다음 코드 예시는 UpdateItem의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Updates an existing item in the movies table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="newMovie">A Movie object containing information for
    /// the movie to update.</param>
    /// <param name="newInfo">A MovieInfo object that contains the
    /// information that will be changed.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table that contains the movie.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success of the operation.</
returns>
    public async Task<bool> UpdateItemAsync(
        Movie newMovie,
        MovieInfo newInfo,
        string tableName)
    {
        try
        {
            var key = new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>
            {
                ["title"] = new AttributeValue { S = newMovie.Title },
                ["year"] = new AttributeValue { N = newMovie.Year.ToString() },
            };
            var updates = new Dictionary<string, AttributeValueUpdate>
            {
                ["info.plot"] = new AttributeValueUpdate
                {
                    Action = AttributeAction.PUT,
                    Value = new AttributeValue { S = newInfo.Plot },
                },

                ["info.rating"] = new AttributeValueUpdate
                {
```

```
                    Action = AttributeAction.PUT,
                    Value = new AttributeValue { N = newInfo.Rank.ToString() },
                },
            };

            var request = new UpdateItemRequest
            {
                AttributeUpdates = updates,
                Key = key,
                TableName = tableName,
            };

            await _amazonDynamoDB.UpdateItemAsync(request);
            return true;
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} or item was not found.
{ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
        catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An Amazon DynamoDB error occurred while updating
item. {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while updating item.
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 UpdateItem을 참조하세요.

SDK for .NET (v4)를 사용한 Amazon EC2 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon EC2에서 AWS SDK for .NET (v4)를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello Amazon EC2

다음 코드 예제는 Amazon EC2 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
namespace EC2Actions;

public class HelloEc2
{
    /// <summary>
    /// HelloEc2 lists the existing security groups for the default users.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="args">Command line arguments</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon
 EC2).
        using var host =
 Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting.Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonEC2>()
                .AddTransient<EC2Wrapper>()
            )
```

```
            .Build();

        // Now the client is available for injection.
        var ec2Client = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonEC2>();

        try
        {
            // Retrieve information for up to 10 Amazon EC2 security groups.
            var request = new DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest { MaxResults = 10 };
            var securityGroups = new List<SecurityGroup>();

            var paginatorForSecurityGroups =
                ec2Client.Paginators.DescribeSecurityGroups(request);

            await foreach (var securityGroup in
 paginatorForSecurityGroups.SecurityGroups)
            {
                securityGroups.Add(securityGroup);
            }

            // Now print the security groups returned by the call to
            // DescribeSecurityGroupsAsync.
            Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the EC2 Hello Service example. " +
                              "\nLet's list your Security Groups:");
            securityGroups.ForEach(group =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"Security group: {group.GroupName} ID: {group.GroupId}");
            });
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An Amazon EC2 service error occurred while listing
 security groups. {ex.Message}");
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while listing security groups.
 {ex.Message}");
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 DescribeSecurityGroups를 참조하십시오.

SDK for .NET (v4)를 사용한 Amazon ECS 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon ECS에서 AWS SDK for .NET (v4)를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello Amazon ECS

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon ECS 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
using Amazon.ECS;
using Amazon.ECS.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Debug;

namespace ECSActions;

/// <summary>
/// A class that introduces the Amazon ECS Client by listing the
/// cluster ARNs for the account.
/// </summary>
public class HelloECS
{
    static async System.Threading.Tasks.Task Main(string[] args)
    {
```

```
        // Use the AWS .NET Core Setup package to set up dependency injection for
the Amazon ECS client.
        // Use your AWS profile name, or leave it blank to use the default profile.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonECS>()
            )
            .Build();

        var amazonECSClient = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonECS>();

        Console.WriteLine($"Hello Amazon ECS! Following are some cluster ARNS
available in the your account");
        Console.WriteLine();

        var clusters = new List<string>();

        var clustersPaginator = amazonECSClient.Paginators.ListClusters(new
ListClustersRequest());

        await foreach (var response in clustersPaginator.Responses)
        {
            clusters.AddRange(response.ClusterArns);
        }

        if (clusters.Count > 0)
        {
            clusters.ForEach(cluster =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"\tARN: {cluster}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Cluster Name: {cluster.Split("/").Last()}");
                Console.WriteLine();
            });
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine("No clusters were found.");
        }
```

```
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for .NET API 참조의 ListClusters를 참조하세요.

SDK for .NET (v4)를 사용한 Amazon S3 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon S3에서 AWS SDK for .NET (v4)를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오

작업

`CreatePresignedPost`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreatePresignedPost`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

미리 서명된 POST URL을 생성합니다.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a presigned POST URL with conditions.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="s3Client">The Amazon S3 client.</param>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket.</param>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The object key (path) where the uploaded file will
 be stored.</param>
    /// <param name="expires">When the presigned URL expires.</param>
    /// <param name="fields">Dictionary of fields to add to the form.</param>
    /// <param name="conditions">List of conditions to apply.</param>
    /// <returns>A CreatePresignedPostResponse object with URL and form fields.</
returns>
    public async Task<CreatePresignedPostResponse> CreatePresignedPostAsync(
        IAmazonS3 s3Client,
        string bucketName,
        string objectKey,
        DateTime expires,
        Dictionary<string, string>? fields = null,
        List<S3PostCondition>? conditions = null)
    {
        var request = new CreatePresignedPostRequest
        {
            BucketName = bucketName,
            Key = objectKey,
            Expires = expires
        };

        // Add custom fields if provided
        if (fields != null)
        {
            foreach (var field in fields)
            {
                request.Fields.Add(field.Key, field.Value);
            }
        }

        // Add conditions if provided
        if (conditions != null)
        {
            foreach (var condition in conditions)
            {
                request.Conditions.Add(condition);
            }
```

```
        }

        return await s3Client.CreatePresignedPostAsync(request);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 CreatePresignedPostAWS SDK for .NET 를 참조하세요.

시나리오

미리 서명된 URL 생성

다음 코드 예제는 Amazon S3에 대해 미리 서명된 URL을 생성하고 객체를 업로드하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

직접 브라우저 업로드에 미리 서명된 POST URLs을 생성하고 사용합니다.

```
/// <summary>
/// Scenario demonstrating the complete workflow for presigned POST URLs:
/// 1. Create an S3 bucket
/// 2. Create a presigned POST URL
/// 3. Upload a file using the presigned POST URL
/// 4. Clean up resources
/// </summary>
public class CreatePresignedPostBasics
{
    public static ILogger<CreatePresignedPostBasics> _logger = null!;
    public static S3Wrapper _s3Wrapper = null!;
    public static UiMethods _uiMethods = null!;
    public static IHttpClientFactory _httpClientFactory = null!;
    public static bool _isInteractive = true;
    public static string? _bucketName;
    public static string? _objectKey;
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Set up the services and logging.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="host">The IHost instance.</param>
    public static void SetUpServices(IHost host)
    {
        var loggerFactory = LoggerFactory.Create(builder =>
        {
            builder.AddConsole();
        });
        _logger = new Logger<CreatePresignedPostBasics>(loggerFactory);

        _s3Wrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<S3Wrapper>();
        _httpClientFactory = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IHttpClientFactory>();
        _uiMethods = new UiMethods();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Perform the actions defined for the Amazon S3 Presigned POST scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="args">Command line arguments.</param>
    /// <returns>A Task object.</returns>
    public static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        _isInteractive = !args.Contains("--non-interactive");

        // Set up dependency injection for Amazon S3
        using var host =
Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting.Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonS3>()
                    .AddTransient<S3Wrapper>()
                    .AddHttpClient()
            )
            .Build();

        SetUpServices(host);

        try
        {
            // Display overview
            _uiMethods.DisplayOverview();
            _uiMethods.PressEnter(_isInteractive);
```

```
            // Step 1: Create bucket
            await CreateBucketAsync();
            _uiMethods.PressEnter(_isInteractive);

            // Step 2: Create presigned URL
            _uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Step 2: Create presigned POST URL");
            var response = await CreatePresignedPostAsync();
            _uiMethods.PressEnter(_isInteractive);

            // Step 3: Display URL and fields
            _uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Step 3: Presigned POST URL details");
            DisplayPresignedPostFields(response);
            _uiMethods.PressEnter(_isInteractive);

            // Step 4: Upload file
            _uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Step 4: Upload test file using presigned POST
URL");
            await UploadFileAsync(response);
            _uiMethods.PressEnter(_isInteractive);

            // Step 5: Verify file exists
            await VerifyFileExistsAsync();
            _uiMethods.PressEnter(_isInteractive);

            // Step 6: Cleanup
            _uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Step 6: Clean up resources");
            await CleanupAsync();

            _uiMethods.DisplayTitle("S3 Presigned POST Scenario completed
successfully!");
            _uiMethods.PressEnter(_isInteractive);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, "Error in scenario");
            Console.WriteLine($"Error: {ex.Message}");

            // Attempt cleanup if there was an error
            if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(_bucketName))
            {
                _uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Cleaning up resources after error");
                await _s3Wrapper.DeleteBucketAsync(_bucketName);
                Console.WriteLine($"Cleaned up bucket: {_bucketName}");
            }
```

```
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an S3 bucket for the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    private static async Task CreateBucketAsync()
    {
        _uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Step 1: Create an S3 bucket");

        // Generate a default bucket name for the scenario
        var defaultBucketName = $"presigned-post-demo-
{DateTime.Now:yyyyMMddHHmmss}".ToLower();

        // Prompt user for bucket name or use default in non-interactive mode
        _bucketName = _uiMethods.GetUserInput(
            $"Enter S3 bucket name (or press Enter for '{defaultBucketName}'): ",
            defaultBucketName,
            _isInteractive);

        // Basic validation to ensure bucket name is not empty
        if (string.IsNullOrWhiteSpace(_bucketName))
        {
            _bucketName = defaultBucketName;
        }

        Console.WriteLine($"Creating bucket: {_bucketName}");

        await _s3Wrapper.CreateBucketAsync(_bucketName);

        Console.WriteLine($"Successfully created bucket: {_bucketName}");
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Create a presigned POST URL.
    /// </summary>
    private static async Task<CreatePresignedPostResponse>
 CreatePresignedPostAsync()
    {
        _objectKey = "example-upload.txt";
        var expiration = DateTime.UtcNow.AddMinutes(10); // Short expiration for the
 demo
```

```
        Console.WriteLine($"Creating presigned POST URL for {_bucketName}/
{_objectKey}");
        Console.WriteLine($"Expiration: {expiration} UTC");

        var s3Client = _s3Wrapper.GetS3Client();

        var response = await _s3Wrapper.CreatePresignedPostAsync(
            s3Client, _bucketName!, _objectKey, expiration);

        Console.WriteLine("Successfully created presigned POST URL");
        return response;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Upload a file using the presigned POST URL.
    /// </summary>
    private static async Task UploadFileAsync(CreatePresignedPostResponse response)
    {

        // Create a temporary test file to upload
        string testFilePath = Path.GetTempFileName();
        string testContent = "This is a test file for the S3 presigned POST
 scenario.";

        await File.WriteAllTextAsync(testFilePath, testContent);
        Console.WriteLine($"Created test file at: {testFilePath}");

        // Upload the file using the presigned POST URL
        Console.WriteLine("\nUploading file using the presigned POST URL...");
        var uploadResult = await UploadFileWithPresignedPostAsync(response,
 testFilePath);

        // Display the upload result
        if (uploadResult.Success)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Upload successful! Status code:
 {uploadResult.StatusCode}");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Upload failed with status code:
 {uploadResult.StatusCode}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Error: {uploadResult.Response}");
            throw new Exception("File upload failed");
```

```
        }

        // Clean up the temporary file
        File.Delete(testFilePath);
        Console.WriteLine("Temporary file deleted");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Helper method to upload a file using a presigned POST URL.
    /// </summary>
    private static async Task<(bool Success, HttpStatusCode StatusCode, string
 Response)> UploadFileWithPresignedPostAsync(
        CreatePresignedPostResponse response,
        string filePath)
    {
        try
        {
            _logger.LogInformation("Uploading file {filePath} using presigned POST
 URL", filePath);

            using var httpClient = _httpClientFactory.CreateClient();
            using var formContent = new MultipartFormDataContent();

            // Add all the fields from the presigned POST response
            foreach (var field in response.Fields)
            {
                formContent.Add(new StringContent(field.Value), field.Key);
            }

            // Add the file content
            var fileStream = File.OpenRead(filePath);
            var fileName = Path.GetFileName(filePath);
            var fileContent = new StreamContent(fileStream);
            fileContent.Headers.ContentType = new MediaTypeHeaderValue("text/
plain");
            formContent.Add(fileContent, "file", fileName);

            // Send the POST request
            var httpResponse = await httpClient.PostAsync(response.Url,
 formContent);
            var responseContent = await httpResponse.Content.ReadAsStringAsync();

            // Log and return the result
```

```
            _logger.LogInformation("Upload completed with status code {statusCode}",
 httpResponse.StatusCode);

            return (httpResponse.IsSuccessStatusCode, httpResponse.StatusCode,
 responseContent);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, "Error uploading file");
            return (false, HttpStatusCode.InternalServerError, ex.Message);
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Verify that the uploaded file exists in the S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    private static async Task VerifyFileExistsAsync()
    {
        _uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Step 5: Verify uploaded file exists");

        Console.WriteLine($"Checking if file exists at {_bucketName}/
{_objectKey}...");

        try
        {
            var metadata = await _s3Wrapper.GetObjectMetadataAsync(_bucketName!,
 _objectKey!);

            Console.WriteLine($"File verification successful! File exists in the
 bucket.");
            Console.WriteLine($"File size: {metadata.ContentLength} bytes");
            Console.WriteLine($"File type: {metadata.Headers.ContentType}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Last modified: {metadata.LastModified}");
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex) when (ex.StatusCode ==
 System.Net.HttpStatusCode.NotFound)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Error: File was not found in the bucket.");
            throw;
        }
    }

    private static void DisplayPresignedPostFields(CreatePresignedPostResponse
 response)
```

```
    {
        Console.WriteLine($"Presigned POST URL: {response.Url}");
        Console.WriteLine("Form fields to include:");

        foreach (var field in response.Fields)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"  {field.Key}: {field.Value}");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Clean up resources created by the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    private static async Task CleanupAsync()
    {
        if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(_bucketName))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Deleting bucket {_bucketName} and its contents...");
            bool result = await _s3Wrapper.DeleteBucketAsync(_bucketName);

            if (result)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Bucket deleted successfully");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Failed to delete bucket - it may have been
 already deleted");
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Bash 스크립트를 AWS CLI 사용한의 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는를 Bash 스크립트 AWS Command Line Interface 와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

일부 서비스에는 서비스와 관련된 라이브러리 또는 함수를 활용하는 방법을 보여주는 추가 예제 범주가 포함되어 있습니다.

추가 리소스

- AWS CLI Bash 스크립트를 사용한 개발자 가이드 — Bash를 AWS와 함께 사용하는 방법에 대해 자세히 알아보세요.
- AWS 개발자 센터 – 카테고리별 또는 전체 텍스트 검색별로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 – 원하는 언어로 작성된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리입니다. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

서비스

- AWS Batch Bash 스크립트와 AWS CLI 함께를 사용하는 예제
- AWS Cloud Map Bash 스크립트 AWS CLI 와 함께를 사용하는 예제
- Bash 스크립트 AWS CLI 와 함께를 사용하는 CloudFront 예제
- Bash 스크립트와 AWS CLI 함께를 사용하는 DynamoDB 예제
- Bash 스크립트와 AWS CLI 함께를 사용하는 Amazon EC2 예제
- Bash 스크립트와 AWS CLI 함께를 사용하는 HealthImaging 예제
- Bash 스크립트 AWS CLI 와 함께를 사용하는 IAM 예제
- AWS KMS Bash 스크립트 AWS CLI 와 함께를 사용하는 예제
- Lightsail Bash 스크립트 AWS CLI 와 함께를 사용하는 예제
- Bash 스크립트와 AWS CLI 함께를 사용하는 Amazon S3 예제
- AWS STS Bash 스크립트 AWS CLI 와 함께를 사용하는 예제

AWS Batch Bash 스크립트와 AWS CLI 함께를 사용하는 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Bash 스크립트 AWS Command Line Interface 와 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS Batch.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 시나리오

시나리오

Batch 및 Fargate 시작하기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- ECS 작업에 대한 IAM 실행 역할 생성
- 관리형 Fargate 컴퓨팅 환경 생성
- 우선 순위 설정을 사용하여 작업 대기열 생성
- 컨테이너화된 워크로드에 대한 작업 정의 등록
- 배치 작업 실행 제출 및 모니터링
- CloudWatch Logs에서 작업 출력 보기
- 적절한 종속성 순서로 리소스 정리

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 샘플 개발자 자습서 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
#!/bin/bash

# AWS Batch Fargate Getting Started Script - Fixed Version
# This script demonstrates creating AWS Batch resources with Fargate orchestration
#
# HIGH SEVERITY FIXES APPLIED:
# 1. Added IAM role propagation delay after role creation
```

```
# 2. Added resource state validation before deletion attempts

set -e  # Exit on any error

# Configuration
SCRIPT_NAME="batch-fargate-tutorial"
LOG_FILE="${SCRIPT_NAME}-$(date +%Y%m%d-%H%M%S).log"
RANDOM_SUFFIX=$(openssl rand -hex 6)
COMPUTE_ENV_NAME="batch-fargate-compute-${RANDOM_SUFFIX}"
JOB_QUEUE_NAME="batch-fargate-queue-${RANDOM_SUFFIX}"
JOB_DEF_NAME="batch-fargate-jobdef-${RANDOM_SUFFIX}"
JOB_NAME="batch-hello-world-${RANDOM_SUFFIX}"
ROLE_NAME="BatchEcsTaskExecutionRole-${RANDOM_SUFFIX}"
TRUST_POLICY_FILE="batch-trust-policy-${RANDOM_SUFFIX}.json"

# Array to track created resources for cleanup
CREATED_RESOURCES=()

# Logging function
log() {
    echo "[$(date '+%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S')] $1" | tee -a "$LOG_FILE"
}

# Error handling function
handle_error() {
    log "ERROR: Script failed at line $1"
    log "Attempting to clean up resources created so far..."
    cleanup_resources
    exit 1
}

# Set up error handling
trap 'handle_error $LINENO' ERR

# Function to wait for resource to be ready
wait_for_compute_env() {
    local env_name=$1
    log "Waiting for compute environment $env_name to be VALID..."

    while true; do
        local status=$(aws batch describe-compute-environments \
            --compute-environments "$env_name" \
            --query 'computeEnvironments[0].status' \
            --output text 2>/dev/null || echo "NOT_FOUND")
```

```
        if [ "$status" = "VALID" ]; then
            log "Compute environment $env_name is ready"
            break
        elif [ "$status" = "INVALID" ] || [ "$status" = "NOT_FOUND" ]; then
            log "ERROR: Compute environment $env_name failed to create properly"
            return 1
        fi

        log "Compute environment status: $status. Waiting 10 seconds..."
        sleep 10
    done
}

# Function to wait for job queue to be ready
wait_for_job_queue() {
    local queue_name=$1
    log "Waiting for job queue $queue_name to be VALID..."

    while true; do
        local state=$(aws batch describe-job-queues \
            --job-queues "$queue_name" \
            --query 'jobQueues[0].state' \
            --output text 2>/dev/null || echo "NOT_FOUND")

        if [ "$state" = "ENABLED" ]; then
            log "Job queue $queue_name is ready"
            break
        elif [ "$state" = "DISABLED" ] || [ "$state" = "NOT_FOUND" ]; then
            log "ERROR: Job queue $queue_name failed to create properly"
            return 1
        fi

        log "Job queue state: $state. Waiting 10 seconds..."
        sleep 10
    done
}

# Function to wait for job completion
wait_for_job() {
    local job_id=$1
    log "Waiting for job $job_id to complete..."

    while true; do
```

```
        local status=$(aws batch describe-jobs \
            --jobs "$job_id" \
            --query 'jobs[0].status' \
            --output text 2>/dev/null || echo "NOT_FOUND")

        if [ "$status" = "SUCCEEDED" ]; then
            log "Job $job_id completed successfully"
            break
        elif [ "$status" = "FAILED" ]; then
            log "ERROR: Job $job_id failed"
            return 1
        fi

        log "Job status: $status. Waiting 30 seconds..."
        sleep 30
    done
}

# FIXED: Added function to wait for resource state before deletion
wait_for_resource_state() {
    local resource_type=$1
    local resource_name=$2
    local expected_state=$3
    local max_attempts=30
    local attempt=0

    log "Waiting for $resource_type $resource_name to reach state: $expected_state"

    while [ $attempt -lt $max_attempts ]; do
        local current_state=""

        case $resource_type in
            "JOB_QUEUE")
                current_state=$(aws batch describe-job-queues \
                    --job-queues "$resource_name" \
                    --query 'jobQueues[0].state' \
                    --output text 2>/dev/null || echo "NOT_FOUND")
                ;;
            "COMPUTE_ENV")
                current_state=$(aws batch describe-compute-environments \
                    --compute-environments "$resource_name" \
                    --query 'computeEnvironments[0].status' \
                    --output text 2>/dev/null || echo "NOT_FOUND")
                ;;
```

```
        esac

        if [ "$current_state" = "$expected_state" ]; then
            log "$resource_type $resource_name is now in state: $expected_state"
            return 0
        fi

        log "$resource_type $resource_name state: $current_state (waiting for
 $expected_state)"
        sleep 10
        ((attempt++))
    done

    log "WARNING: $resource_type $resource_name did not reach expected state after
 $max_attempts attempts"
    return 1
}

# Cleanup function
cleanup_resources() {
    log "Starting cleanup of created resources..."

    # Clean up in reverse order of creation
    for ((i=${#CREATED_RESOURCES[@]}-1; i>=0; i--)); do
        local resource="${CREATED_RESOURCES[i]}"
        local resource_type=$(echo "$resource" | cut -d: -f1)
        local resource_name=$(echo "$resource" | cut -d: -f2)

        log "Cleaning up $resource_type: $resource_name"

        case $resource_type in
            "JOB_QUEUE")
                # FIXED: Validate state before deletion
                aws batch update-job-queue --job-queue "$resource_name" --state
 DISABLED 2>/dev/null || true
                wait_for_resource_state "JOB_QUEUE" "$resource_name" "DISABLED" ||
 true
                aws batch delete-job-queue --job-queue "$resource_name" 2>/dev/null
 || true
                ;;
            "COMPUTE_ENV")
                # FIXED: Validate state before deletion
                aws batch update-compute-environment --compute-environment
 "$resource_name" --state DISABLED 2>/dev/null || true
```

```
                wait_for_resource_state "COMPUTE_ENV" "$resource_name" "DISABLED" ||
 true
                aws batch delete-compute-environment --compute-environment
 "$resource_name" 2>/dev/null || true
                ;;
            "IAM_ROLE")
                aws iam detach-role-policy --role-name "$resource_name" --policy-arn
 "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/AmazonECSTaskExecutionRolePolicy" 2>/dev/null
 || true
                aws iam delete-role --role-name "$resource_name" 2>/dev/null || true
                ;;
            "FILE")
                rm -f "$resource_name" 2>/dev/null || true
                ;;
        esac
    done

    log "Cleanup completed"
}

# Main script execution
main() {
    log "Starting AWS Batch Fargate tutorial script - Fixed Version"
    log "Log file: $LOG_FILE"

    # Get AWS account ID
    log "Getting AWS account ID..."
    ACCOUNT_ID=$(aws sts get-caller-identity --query Account --output text)
    log "Account ID: $ACCOUNT_ID"

    # Get default VPC and subnets
    log "Getting default VPC and subnets..."
    DEFAULT_VPC=$(aws ec2 describe-vpcs \
        --filters "Name=is-default,Values=true" \
        --query 'Vpcs[0].VpcId' \
        --output text)

    if [ "$DEFAULT_VPC" = "None" ] || [ "$DEFAULT_VPC" = "null" ]; then
        log "ERROR: No default VPC found. Please create a VPC first."
        exit 1
    fi

    log "Default VPC: $DEFAULT_VPC"
```

```
    # Get subnets in the default VPC
    SUBNETS=$(aws ec2 describe-subnets \
        --filters "Name=vpc-id,Values=$DEFAULT_VPC" \
        --query 'Subnets[*].SubnetId' \
        --output text)

    if [ -z "$SUBNETS" ]; then
        log "ERROR: No subnets found in default VPC"
        exit 1
    fi

    # Convert tab/space-separated subnets to JSON array format
    SUBNET_ARRAY=$(echo "$SUBNETS" | tr '\t ' '\n' | sed 's/^/"/;s/$/"/' | paste -sd
 ',' -)
    log "Subnets: $SUBNETS"
    log "Subnet array: [$SUBNET_ARRAY]"

    # Get default security group for the VPC
    DEFAULT_SG=$(aws ec2 describe-security-groups \
        --filters "Name=vpc-id,Values=$DEFAULT_VPC" "Name=group-name,Values=default"
 \
        --query 'SecurityGroups[0].GroupId' \
        --output text)

    if [ "$DEFAULT_SG" = "None" ] || [ "$DEFAULT_SG" = "null" ]; then
        log "ERROR: No default security group found in VPC"
        exit 1
    fi

    log "Default security group: $DEFAULT_SG"

    # Step 1: Create IAM execution role
    log "Step 1: Creating IAM execution role..."

    # Create trust policy document
    cat > "$TRUST_POLICY_FILE" << EOF
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Principal": {
        "Service": "ecs-tasks.amazonaws.com"
      },
```

```
      "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
    }
  ]
}
EOF
    CREATED_RESOURCES+=("FILE:$TRUST_POLICY_FILE")

    # Create the role
    aws iam create-role \
        --role-name "$ROLE_NAME" \
        --assume-role-policy-document "file://$TRUST_POLICY_FILE"
    CREATED_RESOURCES+=("IAM_ROLE:$ROLE_NAME")

    # Attach policy
    aws iam attach-role-policy \
        --role-name "$ROLE_NAME" \
        --policy-arn "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/
AmazonECSTaskExecutionRolePolicy"

    log "IAM role created: $ROLE_NAME"

    # FIXED: Wait for IAM role propagation
    log "Waiting for IAM role propagation (15 seconds)..."
    sleep 15

    # Step 2: Create compute environment
    log "Step 2: Creating Fargate compute environment..."

    aws batch create-compute-environment \
        --compute-environment-name "$COMPUTE_ENV_NAME" \
        --type MANAGED \
        --state ENABLED \
        --compute-resources "{
            \"type\": \"FARGATE\",
            \"maxvCpus\": 256,
            \"subnets\": [$SUBNET_ARRAY],
            \"securityGroupIds\": [\"$DEFAULT_SG\"]
        }"
    CREATED_RESOURCES+=("COMPUTE_ENV:$COMPUTE_ENV_NAME")

    # Wait for compute environment to be ready
    wait_for_compute_env "$COMPUTE_ENV_NAME"

    # Step 3: Create job queue
```

```
    log "Step 3: Creating job queue..."

    aws batch create-job-queue \
        --job-queue-name "$JOB_QUEUE_NAME" \
        --state ENABLED \
        --priority 900 \
        --compute-environment-order order=1,computeEnvironment="$COMPUTE_ENV_NAME"
    CREATED_RESOURCES+=("JOB_QUEUE:$JOB_QUEUE_NAME")

    # Wait for job queue to be ready
    wait_for_job_queue "$JOB_QUEUE_NAME"

    # Step 4: Create job definition
    log "Step 4: Creating job definition..."

    aws batch register-job-definition \
        --job-definition-name "$JOB_DEF_NAME" \
        --type container \
        --platform-capabilities FARGATE \
        --container-properties "{
            \"image\": \"busybox\",
            \"resourceRequirements\": [
                {\"type\": \"VCPU\", \"value\": \"0.25\"},
                {\"type\": \"MEMORY\", \"value\": \"512\"}
            ],
            \"command\": [\"echo\", \"hello world\"],
            \"networkConfiguration\": {
                \"assignPublicIp\": \"ENABLED\"
            },
            \"executionRoleArn\": \"arn:aws:iam::${ACCOUNT_ID}:role/${ROLE_NAME}\"
        }"

    log "Job definition created: $JOB_DEF_NAME"

    # Step 5: Submit job
    log "Step 5: Submitting job..."

    JOB_ID=$(aws batch submit-job \
        --job-name "$JOB_NAME" \
        --job-queue "$JOB_QUEUE_NAME" \
        --job-definition "$JOB_DEF_NAME" \
        --query 'jobId' \
        --output text)
```

```
    log "Job submitted with ID: $JOB_ID"

    # Step 6: Wait for job completion and view output
    log "Step 6: Waiting for job completion..."
    wait_for_job "$JOB_ID"

    # Get log stream name
    log "Getting job logs..."
    LOG_STREAM=$(aws batch describe-jobs \
        --jobs "$JOB_ID" \
        --query 'jobs[0].attempts[0].taskProperties.containers[0].logStreamName' \
        --output text)

    if [ "$LOG_STREAM" != "None" ] && [ "$LOG_STREAM" != "null" ]; then
        log "Log stream: $LOG_STREAM"
        log "Job output:"
        aws logs get-log-events \
            --log-group-name "/aws/batch/job" \
            --log-stream-name "$LOG_STREAM" \
            --query 'events[*].message' \
            --output text | tee -a "$LOG_FILE"
    else
        log "No log stream available for job"
    fi

    log "Tutorial completed successfully!"

    # Show created resources
    echo ""
    echo "============================================"
    echo "CREATED RESOURCES"
    echo "============================================"
    echo "The following resources were created:"
    for resource in "${CREATED_RESOURCES[@]}"; do
        echo "  - $resource"
    done
    echo ""
    echo "============================================"
    echo "CLEANUP CONFIRMATION"
    echo "============================================"
    echo "Do you want to clean up all created resources? (y/n): "
    read -r CLEANUP_CHOICE

    if [[ "$CLEANUP_CHOICE" =~ ^[Yy]$ ]]; then
```

```
        cleanup_resources
        log "All resources have been cleaned up"
    else
        log "Resources left intact. You can clean them up manually later."
        echo "To clean up manually, run the following commands:"
        echo "aws batch update-job-queue --job-queue $JOB_QUEUE_NAME --state
 DISABLED"
        echo "aws batch delete-job-queue --job-queue $JOB_QUEUE_NAME"
        echo "aws batch update-compute-environment --compute-environment
 $COMPUTE_ENV_NAME --state DISABLED"
        echo "aws batch delete-compute-environment --compute-environment
 $COMPUTE_ENV_NAME"
        echo "aws iam detach-role-policy --role-name $ROLE_NAME --policy-arn
 arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/AmazonECSTaskExecutionRolePolicy"
        echo "aws iam delete-role --role-name $ROLE_NAME"
    fi
}

# Run main function
main "$@"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 다음 토픽을 참조하세요.
  - CreateComputeEnvironment
  - CreateJobQueue
  - DeleteComputeEnvironment
  - DeleteJobQueue
  - DescribeComputeEnvironments
  - DescribeJobQueues
  - DescribeJobs
  - RegisterJobDefinition
  - SubmitJob
  - UpdateComputeEnvironment
  - UpdateJobQueue

AWS Cloud Map Bash 스크립트 AWS CLI 와 함께를 사용하는 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Bash 스크립트 AWS Command Line Interface 와 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS Cloud Map.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 시나리오

시나리오

Cloud Map 사용자 지정 속성

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- API 기반 서비스 검색을 위한 HTTP 네임스페이스 생성
- DynamoDB 테이블을 생성하고 사용자 지정 속성이 있는 데이터 서비스로 등록
- 데이터 읽기 및 쓰기를 위한 Lambda 함수 생성
- 작업 기반 검색을 위한 사용자 지정 속성을 사용하여 Lambda 함수를 서비스 인스턴스로 등록
- 사용자 지정 속성을 사용하여 서비스를 검색하는 클라이언트 애플리케이션 구축
- Lambda 함수, DynamoDB 테이블 및 Cloud Map 서비스를 포함한 모든 리소스 정리

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 샘플 개발자 자습서 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
#!/bin/bash

# AWS Cloud Map Tutorial Script
```

```
# This script demonstrates how to use AWS Cloud Map for service discovery with
 custom attributes

# Set up logging
LOG_FILE="cloudmap-tutorial.log"
echo "AWS Cloud Map Tutorial Script" > $LOG_FILE
echo "Started at $(date)" >> $LOG_FILE

# Array to track created resources for cleanup
CREATED_RESOURCES=()

# Function to log commands and their output
log_cmd() {
  echo "$ $1" | tee -a $LOG_FILE
  eval "$1" | tee -a $LOG_FILE
}

# Function to handle errors
handle_error() {
  local LINE=$1
  echo "An error occurred at line $LINE" | tee -a $LOG_FILE
  echo "Resources created so far:" | tee -a $LOG_FILE
  for resource in "${CREATED_RESOURCES[@]}"; do
    echo "- $resource" | tee -a $LOG_FILE
  done
  echo "Attempting to clean up resources..." | tee -a $LOG_FILE
  cleanup
  exit 1
}

# Set up error handling
trap 'handle_error $LINENO' ERR

# Helper function to wait for Cloud Map operations to complete
wait_for_operation() {
  local OPERATION_ID=$1
  local TIMEOUT=300  # 5 minutes timeout
  local START_TIME=$(date +%s)

  while true; do
    local STATUS=$(aws servicediscovery get-operation --operation-id $OPERATION_ID
 --query 'Operation.Status' --output text)

    if [ "$STATUS" == "SUCCESS" ]; then
```

```
      echo "Operation completed successfully" | tee -a $LOG_FILE
      break
    elif [ "$STATUS" == "FAIL" ]; then
      echo "Operation failed" | tee -a $LOG_FILE
      return 1
    fi

    local CURRENT_TIME=$(date +%s)
    if [ $((CURRENT_TIME - START_TIME)) -gt $TIMEOUT ]; then
      echo "Operation timed out" | tee -a $LOG_FILE
      return 1
    fi

    sleep 5
  done

  return 0
}

# Function to clean up resources
cleanup() {
  echo "Cleaning up resources..." | tee -a $LOG_FILE

  # Reverse the order of created resources for proper deletion
  for ((i=${#CREATED_RESOURCES[@]}-1; i>=0; i--)); do
    resource="${CREATED_RESOURCES[$i]}"
    echo "Deleting $resource..." | tee -a $LOG_FILE

    if [[ $resource == "instance:"* ]]; then
      # Extract service ID and instance ID
      SERVICE_ID=$(echo $resource | cut -d':' -f2)
      INSTANCE_ID=$(echo $resource | cut -d':' -f3)

      # Check if instance exists before trying to deregister
      INSTANCE_EXISTS=$(aws servicediscovery list-instances --service-id $SERVICE_ID
 --query "Instances[?Id=='$INSTANCE_ID'].Id" --output text 2>/dev/null || echo "")
      if [[ -n "$INSTANCE_EXISTS" ]]; then
        OPERATION_ID=$(aws servicediscovery deregister-instance --service-id
 $SERVICE_ID --instance-id $INSTANCE_ID --query 'OperationId' --output text)

        # Wait for deregistration to complete
        echo "Waiting for instance deregistration to complete..." | tee -a $LOG_FILE
        wait_for_operation $OPERATION_ID
      else
```

```
        echo "Instance $INSTANCE_ID already deregistered" | tee -a $LOG_FILE
      fi
    elif [[ $resource == "lambda:"* ]]; then
      # Extract function name
      FUNCTION_NAME=$(echo $resource | cut -d':' -f2)
      aws lambda delete-function --function-name $FUNCTION_NAME
    elif [[ $resource == "role:"* ]]; then
      # Extract role name
      ROLE_NAME=$(echo $resource | cut -d':' -f2)

      # Detach all policies first
      for POLICY_ARN in $(aws iam list-attached-role-policies --role-name $ROLE_NAME
 --query 'AttachedPolicies[*].PolicyArn' --output text); do
        aws iam detach-role-policy --role-name $ROLE_NAME --policy-arn $POLICY_ARN
      done

      # Delete the role
      aws iam delete-role --role-name $ROLE_NAME
    elif [[ $resource == "dynamodb:"* ]]; then
      # Extract table name
      TABLE_NAME=$(echo $resource | cut -d':' -f2)
      aws dynamodb delete-table --table-name $TABLE_NAME

      # Wait for table deletion to complete
      echo "Waiting for DynamoDB table deletion to complete..." | tee -a $LOG_FILE
      aws dynamodb wait table-not-exists --table-name $TABLE_NAME
    fi
  done

  # Handle services separately to ensure all instances are deregistered first
  for ((i=${#CREATED_RESOURCES[@]}-1; i>=0; i--)); do
    resource="${CREATED_RESOURCES[$i]}"
    if [[ $resource == "service:"* ]]; then
      # Extract service ID
      SERVICE_ID=$(echo $resource | cut -d':' -f2)
      echo "Deleting service $SERVICE_ID..." | tee -a $LOG_FILE

      # Make sure all instances are deregistered
      INSTANCES=$(aws servicediscovery list-instances --service-id $SERVICE_ID --
query 'Instances[*].Id' --output text)
      if [[ -n "$INSTANCES" ]]; then
        echo "Service still has instances. Waiting before deletion..." | tee -a
 $LOG_FILE
        sleep 10
```

```
      fi

      # Try to delete the service
      aws servicediscovery delete-service --id $SERVICE_ID
      sleep 5
    fi
  done

  # Handle namespaces last to ensure all services are deleted first
  for ((i=${#CREATED_RESOURCES[@]}-1; i>=0; i--)); do
    resource="${CREATED_RESOURCES[$i]}"
    if [[ $resource == "namespace:"* ]]; then
      # Extract namespace ID
      NAMESPACE_ID=$(echo $resource | cut -d':' -f2)
      echo "Deleting namespace $NAMESPACE_ID..." | tee -a $LOG_FILE

      # Check if namespace still has services
      SERVICES=$(aws servicediscovery list-services --filters
 "Name=NAMESPACE_ID,Values=$NAMESPACE_ID,Condition=EQ" --query 'Services[*].Id' --
output text)
      if [[ -n "$SERVICES" ]]; then
        echo "Namespace still has services. Deleting them first..." | tee -a
 $LOG_FILE
        for SERVICE_ID in $SERVICES; do
          echo "Deleting service $SERVICE_ID..." | tee -a $LOG_FILE
          aws servicediscovery delete-service --id $SERVICE_ID
        done
        sleep 5
      fi

      # Try to delete the namespace
      OPERATION_ID=$(aws servicediscovery delete-namespace --id $NAMESPACE_ID --
query 'OperationId' --output text 2>/dev/null || echo "")
      if [[ -n "$OPERATION_ID" ]]; then
        echo "Waiting for namespace deletion to complete..." | tee -a $LOG_FILE
        wait_for_operation $OPERATION_ID
      else
        echo "Failed to delete namespace or namespace already deleted" | tee -a
 $LOG_FILE
      fi
    fi
  done

  echo "Cleanup complete" | tee -a $LOG_FILE
```

```
}

# Step 1: Create an AWS Cloud Map namespace
echo "Step 1: Creating AWS Cloud Map namespace..." | tee -a $LOG_FILE

# Check if namespace already exists
NAMESPACE_ID=$(aws servicediscovery list-namespaces --query "Namespaces[?
Name=='cloudmap-tutorial'].Id" --output text)

if [[ -z "$NAMESPACE_ID" || "$NAMESPACE_ID" == "None" ]]; then
  log_cmd "aws servicediscovery create-http-namespace --name cloudmap-tutorial --
creator-request-id namespace-request"
  OPERATION_ID=$(aws servicediscovery create-http-namespace --name cloudmap-tutorial
 --creator-request-id namespace-request --query 'OperationId' --output text)

  # Wait for namespace creation to complete
  echo "Waiting for namespace creation to complete..." | tee -a $LOG_FILE
  wait_for_operation $OPERATION_ID

  # Get the namespace ID
  NAMESPACE_ID=$(aws servicediscovery list-namespaces --query "Namespaces[?
Name=='cloudmap-tutorial'].Id" --output text)
  echo "Namespace created with ID: $NAMESPACE_ID" | tee -a $LOG_FILE
else
  echo "Namespace cloudmap-tutorial already exists with ID: $NAMESPACE_ID" | tee -a
 $LOG_FILE
fi

CREATED_RESOURCES+=("namespace:$NAMESPACE_ID")

# Step 2: Create a DynamoDB table
echo "Step 2: Creating DynamoDB table..." | tee -a $LOG_FILE

# Check if table already exists
TABLE_EXISTS=$(aws dynamodb describe-table --table-name cloudmap 2>&1 || echo
 "NOT_EXISTS")

if [[ $TABLE_EXISTS == *"ResourceNotFoundException"* || $TABLE_EXISTS ==
 "NOT_EXISTS" ]]; then
  log_cmd "aws dynamodb create-table --table-name cloudmap --attribute-definitions
 AttributeName=id,AttributeType=S --key-schema AttributeName=id,KeyType=HASH --
billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST"

  # Wait for DynamoDB table to become active
```

```
  echo "Waiting for DynamoDB table to become active..." | tee -a $LOG_FILE
  aws dynamodb wait table-exists --table-name cloudmap
else
  echo "DynamoDB table cloudmap already exists" | tee -a $LOG_FILE
fi

CREATED_RESOURCES+=("dynamodb:cloudmap")

# Step 3: Create an AWS Cloud Map data service
echo "Step 3: Creating AWS Cloud Map data service..." | tee -a $LOG_FILE

# Get all services in the namespace
echo "Listing all services in namespace $NAMESPACE_ID..." | tee -a $LOG_FILE
SERVICES=$(aws servicediscovery list-services --filters "Name=NAMESPACE_ID,Values=
$NAMESPACE_ID,Condition=EQ" --query 'Services[*].[Id,Name]' --output text)
echo "Services found: $SERVICES" | tee -a $LOG_FILE

# Check if data service already exists
DATA_SERVICE_ID=""
while read -r id name || [[ -n "$id" ]]; do
  echo "Checking service: ID=$id, Name=$name" | tee -a $LOG_FILE
  if [[ "$name" == "data-service" ]]; then
    DATA_SERVICE_ID="$id"
    break
  fi
done <<< "$SERVICES"

if [[ -z "$DATA_SERVICE_ID" ]]; then
  echo "Data service does not exist, creating it..." | tee -a $LOG_FILE
  # Create the service and capture the ID directly
  echo "$ aws servicediscovery create-service --name data-service --namespace-id
 $NAMESPACE_ID --creator-request-id data-service-request" | tee -a $LOG_FILE
  CREATE_OUTPUT=$(aws servicediscovery create-service --name data-service --
namespace-id $NAMESPACE_ID --creator-request-id data-service-request)
  echo "$CREATE_OUTPUT" | tee -a $LOG_FILE

  # Extract the service ID using AWS CLI query
  DATA_SERVICE_ID=$(aws servicediscovery list-services --filters
 "Name=NAMESPACE_ID,Values=$NAMESPACE_ID,Condition=EQ" --query "Services[?
Name=='data-service'].Id" --output text)
  echo "Data service created with ID: $DATA_SERVICE_ID" | tee -a $LOG_FILE
else
  echo "Data service already exists with ID: $DATA_SERVICE_ID" | tee -a $LOG_FILE
fi
```

```
CREATED_RESOURCES+=("service:$DATA_SERVICE_ID")

# Register DynamoDB table as a service instance
echo "Registering DynamoDB table as a service instance..." | tee -a $LOG_FILE

# Check if instance already exists
INSTANCE_EXISTS=$(aws servicediscovery list-instances --service-id $DATA_SERVICE_ID
 --query "Instances[?Id=='data-instance'].Id" --output text)

if [[ -z "$INSTANCE_EXISTS" ]]; then
  log_cmd "aws servicediscovery register-instance --service-id $DATA_SERVICE_ID --
instance-id data-instance --attributes tablename=cloudmap,region=$(aws configure get
 region)"
  OPERATION_ID=$(aws servicediscovery register-instance --service-
id $DATA_SERVICE_ID --instance-id data-instance --attributes
 tablename=cloudmap,region=$(aws configure get region) --query 'OperationId' --
output text)

  # Wait for instance registration to complete
  echo "Waiting for instance registration to complete..." | tee -a $LOG_FILE
  wait_for_operation $OPERATION_ID
else
  echo "Instance data-instance already exists" | tee -a $LOG_FILE
fi

CREATED_RESOURCES+=("instance:$DATA_SERVICE_ID:data-instance")

# Step 4: Create an IAM role for Lambda
echo "Step 4: Creating IAM role for Lambda..." | tee -a $LOG_FILE

# Create a trust policy for Lambda
cat > lambda-trust-policy.json << EOF
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Principal": {
        "Service": "lambda.amazonaws.com"
      },
      "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
    }
  ]
```

```
}
EOF

# Check if role already exists
echo "Checking if IAM role already exists..." | tee -a $LOG_FILE
ROLE_EXISTS=$(aws iam get-role --role-name cloudmap-tutorial-role 2>&1 || echo
 "NOT_EXISTS")

if [[ $ROLE_EXISTS == *"NoSuchEntity"* || $ROLE_EXISTS == "NOT_EXISTS" ]]; then
    log_cmd "aws iam create-role --role-name cloudmap-tutorial-role --assume-role-
policy-document file://lambda-trust-policy.json"
else
    echo "Role cloudmap-tutorial-role already exists, using existing role" | tee -a
 $LOG_FILE
fi

# FIXED: Create a custom policy with least privilege instead of using
 PowerUserAccess
cat > cloudmap-policy.json << EOF
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "logs:CreateLogGroup",
        "logs:CreateLogStream",
        "logs:PutLogEvents"
      ],
      "Resource": "arn:aws:logs:*:*:*"
    },
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "dynamodb:PutItem",
        "dynamodb:GetItem",
        "dynamodb:Scan"
      ],
      "Resource": "arn:aws:dynamodb:*:*:table/cloudmap"
    },
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "servicediscovery:DiscoverInstances"
```

```
      ],
      "Resource": "*"
    }
  ]
}
EOF

# Check if policy already exists
POLICY_ARN=$(aws iam list-policies --query "Policies[?
PolicyName=='CloudMapTutorialPolicy'].Arn" --output text)

if [[ -z "$POLICY_ARN" ]]; then
  echo "Creating CloudMapTutorialPolicy..." | tee -a $LOG_FILE
  echo "$ aws iam create-policy --policy-name CloudMapTutorialPolicy --policy-
document file://cloudmap-policy.json" | tee -a $LOG_FILE
  CREATE_OUTPUT=$(aws iam create-policy --policy-name CloudMapTutorialPolicy --
policy-document file://cloudmap-policy.json)
  echo "$CREATE_OUTPUT" | tee -a $LOG_FILE
  POLICY_ARN=$(aws iam list-policies --query "Policies[?
PolicyName=='CloudMapTutorialPolicy'].Arn" --output text)
else
  echo "Policy CloudMapTutorialPolicy already exists with ARN: $POLICY_ARN" | tee -a
 $LOG_FILE
fi

echo "$ aws iam attach-role-policy --role-name cloudmap-tutorial-role --policy-arn
 $POLICY_ARN" | tee -a $LOG_FILE
aws iam attach-role-policy --role-name cloudmap-tutorial-role --policy-arn
 $POLICY_ARN | tee -a $LOG_FILE

echo "$ aws iam attach-role-policy --role-name cloudmap-tutorial-role --policy-
arn arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/AWSLambdaBasicExecutionRole" | tee -a
 $LOG_FILE
aws iam attach-role-policy --role-name cloudmap-tutorial-role --policy-arn
 arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/AWSLambdaBasicExecutionRole | tee -a $LOG_FILE

# Wait for role to propagate
echo "Waiting for IAM role to propagate..." | tee -a $LOG_FILE
sleep 10

ROLE_ARN=$(aws iam get-role --role-name cloudmap-tutorial-role --query 'Role.Arn' --
output text)
CREATED_RESOURCES+=("role:cloudmap-tutorial-role")
```

```
# Step 5: Create an AWS Cloud Map app service
echo "Step 5: Creating AWS Cloud Map app service..." | tee -a $LOG_FILE

# Get all services in the namespace
SERVICES=$(aws servicediscovery list-services --filters "Name=NAMESPACE_ID,Values=
$NAMESPACE_ID,Condition=EQ" --query 'Services[*].[Id,Name]' --output text)

# Check if app service already exists
APP_SERVICE_ID=""
while read -r id name || [[ -n "$id" ]]; do
  if [[ "$name" == "app-service" ]]; then
    APP_SERVICE_ID="$id"
    break
  fi
done <<< "$SERVICES"

if [[ -z "$APP_SERVICE_ID" ]]; then
  echo "App service does not exist, creating it..." | tee -a $LOG_FILE
  # Create the service and capture the ID directly
  echo "$ aws servicediscovery create-service --name app-service --namespace-id
 $NAMESPACE_ID --creator-request-id app-service-request" | tee -a $LOG_FILE
  CREATE_OUTPUT=$(aws servicediscovery create-service --name app-service --
namespace-id $NAMESPACE_ID --creator-request-id app-service-request)
  echo "$CREATE_OUTPUT" | tee -a $LOG_FILE

  # Extract the service ID using AWS CLI query
  APP_SERVICE_ID=$(aws servicediscovery list-services --filters
 "Name=NAMESPACE_ID,Values=$NAMESPACE_ID,Condition=EQ" --query "Services[?
Name=='app-service'].Id" --output text)
  echo "App service created with ID: $APP_SERVICE_ID" | tee -a $LOG_FILE
else
  echo "App service already exists with ID: $APP_SERVICE_ID" | tee -a $LOG_FILE
fi

CREATED_RESOURCES+=("service:$APP_SERVICE_ID")

# Step 6: Create a Lambda function to write data
echo "Step 6: Creating Lambda function to write data..." | tee -a $LOG_FILE

# Create Lambda function code
cat > writefunction.py << EOF
import boto3
import json
import random
```

```
def lambda_handler(event, context):
    # Use AWS Cloud Map to discover the DynamoDB table
    serviceclient = boto3.client('servicediscovery')

    # Discover the data service instance
    response = serviceclient.discover_instances(
        NamespaceName='cloudmap-tutorial',
        ServiceName='data-service'
    )

    # Extract table name and region from the instance attributes
    tablename = response['Instances'][0]['Attributes']['tablename']
    region = response['Instances'][0]['Attributes']['region']

    # Create DynamoDB client in the specified region
    dynamodb = boto3.resource('dynamodb', region_name=region)
    table = dynamodb.Table(tablename)

    # Write data to the table
    table.put_item(
        Item={
            'id': str(random.randint(1,100)),
            'todo': event
        }
    )

    return {
        'statusCode': 200,
        'body': json.dumps('Data written successfully!')
    }
EOF

# Zip the function code
log_cmd "zip writefunction.zip writefunction.py"

# Create the Lambda function
FUNCTION_EXISTS=$(aws lambda list-functions --query "Functions[?
FunctionName=='writefunction'].FunctionName" --output text)
if [[ -z "$FUNCTION_EXISTS" ]]; then
  log_cmd "aws lambda create-function --function-name writefunction --runtime
 python3.12 --role $ROLE_ARN --handler writefunction.lambda_handler --zip-file
 fileb://writefunction.zip --architectures x86_64"
```

```
  # Wait for the Lambda function to be active before updating
  echo "Waiting for Lambda function to become active..." | tee -a $LOG_FILE
  function_state="Pending"
  while [ "$function_state" == "Pending" ]; do
      sleep 5
      function_state=$(aws lambda get-function --function-name writefunction --query
 'Configuration.State' --output text)
      echo "Current function state: $function_state" | tee -a $LOG_FILE
  done

  # Update the function timeout
  log_cmd "aws lambda update-function-configuration --function-name writefunction --
timeout 5"
else
  echo "Lambda function writefunction already exists" | tee -a $LOG_FILE
fi
CREATED_RESOURCES+=("lambda:writefunction")

# Step 7: Register the Lambda write function as an AWS Cloud Map service instance
echo "Step 7: Registering Lambda write function as a service instance..." | tee -a
 $LOG_FILE

# Check if instance already exists
INSTANCE_EXISTS=$(aws servicediscovery list-instances --service-id $APP_SERVICE_ID
 --query "Instances[?Id=='write-instance'].Id" --output text)

if [[ -z "$INSTANCE_EXISTS" ]]; then
  log_cmd "aws servicediscovery register-instance --service-id $APP_SERVICE_ID --
instance-id write-instance --attributes action=write,functionname=writefunction"
  OPERATION_ID=$(aws servicediscovery register-instance --service-id $APP_SERVICE_ID
 --instance-id write-instance --attributes action=write,functionname=writefunction
 --query 'OperationId' --output text)

  # Wait for instance registration to complete
  echo "Waiting for write instance registration to complete..." | tee -a $LOG_FILE
  wait_for_operation $OPERATION_ID
else
  echo "Instance write-instance already exists" | tee -a $LOG_FILE
fi

CREATED_RESOURCES+=("instance:$APP_SERVICE_ID:write-instance")

# Step 8: Create a Lambda function to read data
echo "Step 8: Creating Lambda function to read data..." | tee -a $LOG_FILE
```

```
# Create Lambda function code
cat > readfunction.py << EOF
import boto3
import json

def lambda_handler(event, context):
    # Use AWS Cloud Map to discover the DynamoDB table
    serviceclient = boto3.client('servicediscovery')

    # Discover the data service instance
    response = serviceclient.discover_instances(
        NamespaceName='cloudmap-tutorial',
        ServiceName='data-service'
    )

    # Extract table name and region from the instance attributes
    tablename = response['Instances'][0]['Attributes']['tablename']
    region = response['Instances'][0]['Attributes']['region']

    # Create DynamoDB client in the specified region
    dynamodb = boto3.resource('dynamodb', region_name=region)
    table = dynamodb.Table(tablename)

    # Read data from the table
    response = table.scan()

    return {
        'statusCode': 200,
        'body': json.dumps(response['Items'])
    }
EOF

# Zip the function code
log_cmd "zip readfunction.zip readfunction.py"

# Create the Lambda function
FUNCTION_EXISTS=$(aws lambda list-functions --query "Functions[?
FunctionName=='readfunction'].FunctionName" --output text)
if [[ -z "$FUNCTION_EXISTS" ]]; then
  log_cmd "aws lambda create-function --function-name readfunction --runtime
 python3.12 --role $ROLE_ARN --handler readfunction.lambda_handler --zip-file
 fileb://readfunction.zip --architectures x86_64"
```

```
  # Wait for the Lambda function to be active before updating
  echo "Waiting for Lambda function to become active..." | tee -a $LOG_FILE
  function_state="Pending"
  while [ "$function_state" == "Pending" ]; do
      sleep 5
      function_state=$(aws lambda get-function --function-name readfunction --query
 'Configuration.State' --output text)
      echo "Current function state: $function_state" | tee -a $LOG_FILE
  done

  # Update the function timeout
  log_cmd "aws lambda update-function-configuration --function-name readfunction --
timeout 5"
else
  echo "Lambda function readfunction already exists" | tee -a $LOG_FILE
fi
CREATED_RESOURCES+=("lambda:readfunction")

# Step 9: Register the Lambda read function as an AWS Cloud Map service instance
echo "Step 9: Registering Lambda read function as a service instance..." | tee -a
 $LOG_FILE

# Check if instance already exists
INSTANCE_EXISTS=$(aws servicediscovery list-instances --service-id $APP_SERVICE_ID
 --query "Instances[?Id=='read-instance'].Id" --output text)

if [[ -z "$INSTANCE_EXISTS" ]]; then
  log_cmd "aws servicediscovery register-instance --service-id $APP_SERVICE_ID --
instance-id read-instance --attributes action=read,functionname=readfunction"
  OPERATION_ID=$(aws servicediscovery register-instance --service-id $APP_SERVICE_ID
 --instance-id read-instance --attributes action=read,functionname=readfunction --
query 'OperationId' --output text)

  # Wait for read instance registration to complete
  echo "Waiting for read instance registration to complete..." | tee -a $LOG_FILE
  wait_for_operation $OPERATION_ID
else
  echo "Instance read-instance already exists" | tee -a $LOG_FILE
fi

CREATED_RESOURCES+=("instance:$APP_SERVICE_ID:read-instance")

# Step 10: Create Python clients to interact with the services
echo "Step 10: Creating Python clients..." | tee -a $LOG_FILE
```

```
cat > writeclient.py << EOF
import boto3

serviceclient = boto3.client('servicediscovery')

response = serviceclient.discover_instances(NamespaceName='cloudmap-tutorial',
 ServiceName='app-service', QueryParameters={ 'action': 'write' })

functionname = response["Instances"][0]["Attributes"]["functionname"]

lambdaclient = boto3.client('lambda')

resp = lambdaclient.invoke(FunctionName=functionname, Payload='"This is a test
 data"')

print(resp["Payload"].read())
EOF

cat > readclient.py << EOF
import boto3

serviceclient = boto3.client('servicediscovery')

response = serviceclient.discover_instances(NamespaceName='cloudmap-tutorial',
 ServiceName='app-service', QueryParameters={ 'action': 'read' })

functionname = response["Instances"][0]["Attributes"]["functionname"]

lambdaclient = boto3.client('lambda')

resp = lambdaclient.invoke(FunctionName=functionname,
 InvocationType='RequestResponse')

print(resp["Payload"].read())
EOF

echo "Running write client..." | tee -a $LOG_FILE
log_cmd "python3 writeclient.py"

echo "Running read client..." | tee -a $LOG_FILE
log_cmd "python3 readclient.py"

# Step 11: Clean up resources
```

```
echo "Resources created:" | tee -a $LOG_FILE
for resource in "${CREATED_RESOURCES[@]}"; do
  echo "- $resource" | tee -a $LOG_FILE
done

echo "" | tee -a $LOG_FILE
echo "==========================================" | tee -a $LOG_FILE
echo "CLEANUP CONFIRMATION" | tee -a $LOG_FILE
echo "==========================================" | tee -a $LOG_FILE
echo "Do you want to clean up all created resources? (y/n): " | tee -a $LOG_FILE
read -r CLEANUP_CONFIRM
if [[ $CLEANUP_CONFIRM == "y" || $CLEANUP_CONFIRM == "Y" ]]; then
  cleanup
else
  echo "Resources were not cleaned up. You can manually clean them up later." | tee
 -a $LOG_FILE
fi

echo "Script completed at $(date)" | tee -a $LOG_FILE
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 다음 토픽을 참조하세요.
  - CreateHttpNamespace
  - CreateService
  - DeleteNamespace
  - DeleteService
  - DeregisterInstance
  - GetOperation
  - ListNamespaces
  - ListServices
  - RegisterInstance

Cloud Map 서비스 검색

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- Route 53 호스팅 영역 통합을 사용하여 퍼블릭 DNS 네임스페이스 생성
- DNS 쿼리 및 API 호출을 통해 검색 가능한 서비스 생성

- 다른 검색 구성으로 서비스 인스턴스 등록
- DNS 쿼리와 Cloud Map API를 모두 사용하여 서비스 검색
- dig 명령 및 API 호출을 사용하여 서비스 검색 확인
- 적절한 순서로 리소스 정리(인스턴스, 서비스, 네임스페이스)

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 샘플 개발자 자습서 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
#!/bin/bash

# AWS Cloud Map Private Namespace Tutorial Script
# This script demonstrates how to use AWS Cloud Map for service discovery
# with DNS queries and API calls

# Exit on error
set -e

# Configuration
REGION="us-east-2"
NAMESPACE_NAME="cloudmap-tutorial.com"
LOG_FILE="cloudmap-tutorial.log"
CREATOR_REQUEST_ID=$(date +%s)

# Function to log messages
log() {
    local message="$1"
    echo "$(date '+%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S') - $message" | tee -a "$LOG_FILE"
}

# Function to check operation status
check_operation() {
    local operation_id="$1"
    local status=""

    log "Checking operation status for $operation_id..."
```

```
    while [[ "$status" != "SUCCESS" ]]; do
        sleep 5
        status=$(aws servicediscovery get-operation \
            --operation-id "$operation_id" \
            --region "$REGION" \
            --query "Operation.Status" \
            --output text)

        log "Operation status: $status"

        if [[ "$status" == "FAIL" ]]; then
            log "Operation failed. Exiting."
            exit 1
        fi
    done

    log "Operation completed successfully."
}

# Function to clean up resources
cleanup() {
    log "Starting cleanup process..."

    if [[ -n "$FIRST_INSTANCE_ID" ]]; then
        log "Deregistering first service instance..."
        aws servicediscovery deregister-instance \
            --service-id "$PUBLIC_SERVICE_ID" \
            --instance-id "$FIRST_INSTANCE_ID" \
            --region "$REGION" || log "Failed to deregister first instance"
    fi

    if [[ -n "$SECOND_INSTANCE_ID" ]]; then
        log "Deregistering second service instance..."
        aws servicediscovery deregister-instance \
            --service-id "$BACKEND_SERVICE_ID" \
            --instance-id "$SECOND_INSTANCE_ID" \
            --region "$REGION" || log "Failed to deregister second instance"
    fi

    if [[ -n "$PUBLIC_SERVICE_ID" ]]; then
        log "Deleting public service..."
        aws servicediscovery delete-service \
            --id "$PUBLIC_SERVICE_ID" \
```

```
            --region "$REGION" || log "Failed to delete public service"
    fi

    if [[ -n "$BACKEND_SERVICE_ID" ]]; then
        log "Deleting backend service..."
        aws servicediscovery delete-service \
            --id "$BACKEND_SERVICE_ID" \
            --region "$REGION" || log "Failed to delete backend service"
    fi

    if [[ -n "$NAMESPACE_ID" ]]; then
        log "Deleting namespace..."
        aws servicediscovery delete-namespace \
            --id "$NAMESPACE_ID" \
            --region "$REGION" || log "Failed to delete namespace"
    fi

    log "Cleanup completed."
}

# Set up trap for cleanup on script exit
trap cleanup EXIT INT TERM

# Initialize log file
> "$LOG_FILE"
log "Starting AWS Cloud Map tutorial script"

# Step 1: Create an AWS Cloud Map namespace
log "Creating AWS Cloud Map namespace: $NAMESPACE_NAME"
OPERATION_RESULT=$(aws servicediscovery create-public-dns-namespace \
    --name "$NAMESPACE_NAME" \
    --creator-request-id "cloudmap-tutorial-$CREATOR_REQUEST_ID" \
    --region "$REGION")

OPERATION_ID=$(echo "$OPERATION_RESULT" | jq -r '.OperationId')
log "Namespace creation initiated. Operation ID: $OPERATION_ID"

# Check operation status
check_operation "$OPERATION_ID"

# Get the namespace ID
log "Getting namespace ID..."
NAMESPACE_ID=$(aws servicediscovery list-namespaces \
    --region "$REGION" \
```

```
    --query "Namespaces[?Name=='$NAMESPACE_NAME'].Id" \
    --output text)

log "Namespace ID: $NAMESPACE_ID"

# Get the hosted zone ID
log "Getting Route 53 hosted zone ID..."
HOSTED_ZONE_ID=$(aws route53 list-hosted-zones-by-name \
    --dns-name "$NAMESPACE_NAME" \
    --query "HostedZones[0].Id" \
    --output text | sed 's|/hostedzone/||')

log "Hosted Zone ID: $HOSTED_ZONE_ID"

# Step 2: Create the AWS Cloud Map services
log "Creating public service..."
PUBLIC_SERVICE_RESULT=$(aws servicediscovery create-service \
    --name "public-service" \
    --namespace-id "$NAMESPACE_ID" \
    --dns-config "RoutingPolicy=MULTIVALUE,DnsRecords=[{Type=A,TTL=300}]" \
    --region "$REGION")

PUBLIC_SERVICE_ID=$(echo "$PUBLIC_SERVICE_RESULT" | jq -r '.Service.Id')
log "Public service created. Service ID: $PUBLIC_SERVICE_ID"

log "Creating backend service..."
BACKEND_SERVICE_RESULT=$(aws servicediscovery create-service \
    --name "backend-service" \
    --namespace-id "$NAMESPACE_ID" \
    --type "HTTP" \
    --region "$REGION")

BACKEND_SERVICE_ID=$(echo "$BACKEND_SERVICE_RESULT" | jq -r '.Service.Id')
log "Backend service created. Service ID: $BACKEND_SERVICE_ID"

# Step 3: Register the AWS Cloud Map service instances
log "Registering first service instance..."
FIRST_INSTANCE_RESULT=$(aws servicediscovery register-instance \
    --service-id "$PUBLIC_SERVICE_ID" \
    --instance-id "first" \
    --attributes "AWS_INSTANCE_IPV4=192.168.2.1" \
    --region "$REGION")

FIRST_INSTANCE_ID="first"
```

```
FIRST_OPERATION_ID=$(echo "$FIRST_INSTANCE_RESULT" | jq -r '.OperationId')
log "First instance registration initiated. Operation ID: $FIRST_OPERATION_ID"

# Check operation status
check_operation "$FIRST_OPERATION_ID"

log "Registering second service instance..."
SECOND_INSTANCE_RESULT=$(aws servicediscovery register-instance \
    --service-id "$BACKEND_SERVICE_ID" \
    --instance-id "second" \
    --attributes "service-name=backend" \
    --region "$REGION")

SECOND_INSTANCE_ID="second"
SECOND_OPERATION_ID=$(echo "$SECOND_INSTANCE_RESULT" | jq -r '.OperationId')
log "Second instance registration initiated. Operation ID: $SECOND_OPERATION_ID"

# Check operation status
check_operation "$SECOND_OPERATION_ID"

# Step 4: Discover the AWS Cloud Map service instances
log "Getting Route 53 name servers..."
NAME_SERVERS=$(aws route53 get-hosted-zone \
    --id "$HOSTED_ZONE_ID" \
    --query "DelegationSet.NameServers[0]" \
    --output text)

log "Name server: $NAME_SERVERS"

log "Using dig to query DNS records (this will be simulated)..."
log "Command: dig @$NAME_SERVERS public-service.$NAMESPACE_NAME"
log "Expected output would show: public-service.$NAMESPACE_NAME. 300 IN A
 192.168.2.1"

log "Using AWS CLI to discover backend service instances..."
DISCOVER_RESULT=$(aws servicediscovery discover-instances \
    --namespace-name "$NAMESPACE_NAME" \
    --service-name "backend-service" \
    --region "$REGION")

log "Discovery result: $(echo "$DISCOVER_RESULT" | jq -c '.')"

# Display created resources
log "Resources created:"
```

```
log "- Namespace: $NAMESPACE_NAME (ID: $NAMESPACE_ID)"
log "- Public Service: public-service (ID: $PUBLIC_SERVICE_ID)"
log "- Backend Service: backend-service (ID: $BACKEND_SERVICE_ID)"
log "- Service Instance: first (Service: public-service)"
log "- Service Instance: second (Service: backend-service)"

# Ask user if they want to clean up resources
read -p "Do you want to clean up all created resources? (y/n): " CLEANUP_RESPONSE

if [[ "$CLEANUP_RESPONSE" == "y" || "$CLEANUP_RESPONSE" == "Y" ]]; then
    log "User confirmed cleanup. Proceeding with resource deletion."
    # Cleanup function will be called automatically on exit
else
    log "User chose not to clean up resources. Exiting without cleanup."
    trap - EXIT
    exit 0
fi
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 다음 토픽을 참조하세요.
  - CreatePublicDnsNamespace
  - CreateService
  - DeleteNamespace
  - DeleteService
  - DeregisterInstance
  - DiscoverInstances
  - GetOperation
  - ListNamespaces
  - RegisterInstance

Bash 스크립트 AWS CLI 와 함께를 사용하는 CloudFront 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 CloudFront에서 Bash 스크립트 AWS Command Line Interface 와 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 시나리오

시나리오

CloudFront 시작하기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 콘텐츠 스토리지용 Amazon S3 버킷 생성
- S3 버킷에 샘플 콘텐츠 업로드
- 보안 S3 액세스를 위한 오리진 액세스 제어(OAC) 생성
- S3를 오리진으로 사용하여 CloudFront 배포 생성
- CloudFront 액세스를 허용하도록 S3 버킷 정책 업데이트
- 배포 배포 및 테스트 콘텐츠 액세스 대기
- 배포, OAC 및 S3 버킷을 포함한 리소스 정리

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
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```
#!/bin/bash

# CloudFront Getting Started Tutorial Script
# This script creates an S3 bucket, uploads sample content, creates a CloudFront
 distribution with OAC,
# and demonstrates how to access content through CloudFront.

# Set up logging
LOG_FILE="cloudfront-tutorial.log"
exec > >(tee -a "$LOG_FILE") 2>&1
```

```
echo "Starting CloudFront Getting Started Tutorial at $(date)"

# Function to handle errors
handle_error() {
    echo "ERROR: $1"
    echo "Resources created before error:"
    if [ -n "$BUCKET_NAME" ]; then
        echo "- S3 Bucket: $BUCKET_NAME"
    fi
    if [ -n "$OAC_ID" ]; then
        echo "- CloudFront Origin Access Control: $OAC_ID"
    fi
    if [ -n "$DISTRIBUTION_ID" ]; then
        echo "- CloudFront Distribution: $DISTRIBUTION_ID"
    fi

    echo "Attempting to clean up resources..."
    cleanup
    exit 1
}

# Function to clean up resources
cleanup() {
    echo "Cleaning up resources..."

    if [ -n "$DISTRIBUTION_ID" ]; then
        echo "Disabling CloudFront distribution $DISTRIBUTION_ID..."

        # Get the current configuration and ETag
        ETAG=$(aws cloudfront get-distribution-config --id "$DISTRIBUTION_ID" --
query 'ETag' --output text)
        if [ $? -ne 0 ]; then
            echo "Failed to get distribution config. Continuing with cleanup..."
        else
            # Create a modified configuration with Enabled=false
            aws cloudfront get-distribution-config --id "$DISTRIBUTION_ID" | \
            jq '.DistributionConfig.Enabled = false' > temp_disabled_config.json

            # Update the distribution to disable it
            aws cloudfront update-distribution \
                --id "$DISTRIBUTION_ID" \
                --distribution-config file://<(jq '.DistributionConfig'
 temp_disabled_config.json) \
```

```
                --if-match "$ETAG"

            if [ $? -ne 0 ]; then
                echo "Failed to disable distribution. Continuing with cleanup..."
            else
                echo "Waiting for distribution to be disabled (this may take several
 minutes)..."
                aws cloudfront wait distribution-deployed --id "$DISTRIBUTION_ID"

                # Delete the distribution
                ETAG=$(aws cloudfront get-distribution-config --id
 "$DISTRIBUTION_ID" --query 'ETag' --output text)
                aws cloudfront delete-distribution --id "$DISTRIBUTION_ID" --if-
match "$ETAG"
                if [ $? -ne 0 ]; then
                    echo "Failed to delete distribution. You may need to delete it
 manually."
                else
                    echo "CloudFront distribution deleted."
                fi
            fi
        fi
    fi

    if [ -n "$OAC_ID" ]; then
        echo "Deleting Origin Access Control $OAC_ID..."
        OAC_ETAG=$(aws cloudfront get-origin-access-control --id "$OAC_ID" --query
 'ETag' --output text 2>/dev/null)
        if [ $? -ne 0 ]; then
            echo "Failed to get Origin Access Control ETag. You may need to delete
 it manually."
        else
            aws cloudfront delete-origin-access-control --id "$OAC_ID" --if-match
 "$OAC_ETAG"
            if [ $? -ne 0 ]; then
                echo "Failed to delete Origin Access Control. You may need to delete
 it manually."
            else
                echo "Origin Access Control deleted."
            fi
        fi
    fi

    if [ -n "$BUCKET_NAME" ]; then
```

```
        echo "Deleting S3 bucket $BUCKET_NAME and its contents..."
        aws s3 rm "s3://$BUCKET_NAME" --recursive
        if [ $? -ne 0 ]; then
            echo "Failed to remove bucket contents. Continuing with bucket
 deletion..."
        fi

        aws s3 rb "s3://$BUCKET_NAME"
        if [ $? -ne 0 ]; then
            echo "Failed to delete bucket. You may need to delete it manually."
        else
            echo "S3 bucket deleted."
        fi
    fi

    # Clean up temporary files
    rm -f temp_disabled_config.json
    rm -rf temp_content
}

# Generate a random identifier for the bucket name
RANDOM_ID=$(openssl rand -hex 6)
BUCKET_NAME="cloudfront-${RANDOM_ID}"
echo "Using bucket name: $BUCKET_NAME"

# Create a temporary directory for content
TEMP_DIR="temp_content"
mkdir -p "$TEMP_DIR/css"
if [ $? -ne 0 ]; then
    handle_error "Failed to create temporary directory"
fi

# Step 1: Create an S3 bucket
echo "Creating S3 bucket: $BUCKET_NAME"
aws s3 mb "s3://$BUCKET_NAME"
if [ $? -ne 0 ]; then
    handle_error "Failed to create S3 bucket"
fi

# Step 2: Create sample content
echo "Creating sample content..."
cat > "$TEMP_DIR/index.html" << 'EOF'
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
```

```
<head>
    <title>Hello World</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="css/styles.css">
</head>
<body>
    <h1>Hello world!</h1>
</body>
</html>
EOF

cat > "$TEMP_DIR/css/styles.css" << 'EOF'
body {
    font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
    margin: 40px;
    background-color: #f5f5f5;
}
h1 {
    color: #333;
    text-align: center;
}
EOF

# Step 3: Upload content to the S3 bucket
echo "Uploading content to S3 bucket..."
aws s3 cp "$TEMP_DIR/" "s3://$BUCKET_NAME/" --recursive
if [ $? -ne 0 ]; then
    handle_error "Failed to upload content to S3 bucket"
fi

# Step 4: Create Origin Access Control
echo "Creating Origin Access Control..."
OAC_RESPONSE=$(aws cloudfront create-origin-access-control \
    --origin-access-control-config Name="oac-for-
$BUCKET_NAME",SigningProtocol=sigv4,SigningBehavior=always,OriginAccessControlOriginType=s3)

if [ $? -ne 0 ]; then
    handle_error "Failed to create Origin Access Control"
fi

OAC_ID=$(echo "$OAC_RESPONSE" | jq -r '.OriginAccessControl.Id')
echo "Created Origin Access Control with ID: $OAC_ID"

# Step 5: Create CloudFront distribution
echo "Creating CloudFront distribution..."
```

```
# Get AWS account ID for bucket policy
ACCOUNT_ID=$(aws sts get-caller-identity --query 'Account' --output text)
if [ $? -ne 0 ]; then
    handle_error "Failed to get AWS account ID"
fi

# Create distribution configuration
cat > distribution-config.json << EOF
{
    "CallerReference": "cli-tutorial-$(date +%s)",
    "Origins": {
        "Quantity": 1,
        "Items": [
            {
                "Id": "S3-$BUCKET_NAME",
                "DomainName": "$BUCKET_NAME.s3.amazonaws.com",
                "S3OriginConfig": {
                    "OriginAccessIdentity": ""
                },
                "OriginAccessControlId": "$OAC_ID"
            }
        ]
    },
    "DefaultCacheBehavior": {
        "TargetOriginId": "S3-$BUCKET_NAME",
        "ViewerProtocolPolicy": "redirect-to-https",
        "AllowedMethods": {
            "Quantity": 2,
            "Items": ["GET", "HEAD"],
            "CachedMethods": {
                "Quantity": 2,
                "Items": ["GET", "HEAD"]
            }
        },
        "DefaultTTL": 86400,
        "MinTTL": 0,
        "MaxTTL": 31536000,
        "Compress": true,
        "ForwardedValues": {
            "QueryString": false,
            "Cookies": {
                "Forward": "none"
            }
```

```
        }
    },
    "Comment": "CloudFront distribution for tutorial",
    "Enabled": true,
    "WebACLId": ""
}
EOF

DIST_RESPONSE=$(aws cloudfront create-distribution --distribution-config file://
distribution-config.json)
if [ $? -ne 0 ]; then
    handle_error "Failed to create CloudFront distribution"
fi

DISTRIBUTION_ID=$(echo "$DIST_RESPONSE" | jq -r '.Distribution.Id')
DOMAIN_NAME=$(echo "$DIST_RESPONSE" | jq -r '.Distribution.DomainName')

echo "Created CloudFront distribution with ID: $DISTRIBUTION_ID"
echo "CloudFront domain name: $DOMAIN_NAME"

# Step 6: Update S3 bucket policy
echo "Updating S3 bucket policy..."
cat > bucket-policy.json << EOF
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [
        {
            "Sid": "AllowCloudFrontServicePrincipal",
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Principal": {
                "Service": "cloudfront.amazonaws.com"
            },
            "Action": "s3:GetObject",
            "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::$BUCKET_NAME/*",
            "Condition": {
                "StringEquals": {
                    "AWS:SourceArn": "arn:aws:cloudfront::$ACCOUNT_ID:distribution/
$DISTRIBUTION_ID"
                }
            }
        }
    ]
}
EOF
```

```
aws s3api put-bucket-policy --bucket "$BUCKET_NAME" --policy file://bucket-
policy.json
if [ $? -ne 0 ]; then
    handle_error "Failed to update S3 bucket policy"
fi

# Step 7: Wait for distribution to deploy
echo "Waiting for CloudFront distribution to deploy (this may take 5-10 minutes)..."
aws cloudfront wait distribution-deployed --id "$DISTRIBUTION_ID"
if [ $? -ne 0 ]; then
    echo "Warning: Distribution deployment wait timed out. The distribution may
 still be deploying."
else
    echo "CloudFront distribution is now deployed."
fi

# Step 8: Display access information
echo ""
echo "===== CloudFront Distribution Setup Complete ======"
echo "You can access your content at: https://$DOMAIN_NAME/index.html"
echo ""
echo "Resources created:"
echo "- S3 Bucket: $BUCKET_NAME"
echo "- CloudFront Origin Access Control: $OAC_ID"
echo "- CloudFront Distribution: $DISTRIBUTION_ID"
echo ""

# Ask user if they want to clean up resources
read -p "Do you want to clean up all resources created by this script? (y/n): "
 CLEANUP_RESPONSE
if [[ "$CLEANUP_RESPONSE" =~ ^[Yy] ]]; then
    cleanup
    echo "All resources have been cleaned up."
else
    echo "Resources will not be cleaned up. You can manually delete them later."
    echo "To access your content, visit: https://$DOMAIN_NAME/index.html"
fi

echo "Tutorial completed at $(date)"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 다음 토픽을 참조하세요.

- CreateDistribution
- CreateOriginAccessControl
- DeleteDistribution
- DeleteOriginAccessControl
- GetDistribution
- GetDistributionConfig
- GetOriginAccessControl
- UpdateDistribution
- WaitDistributionDeployed

Bash 스크립트와 AWS CLI 함께를 사용하는 DynamoDB 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB에서 Bash 스크립트 AWS Command Line Interface 와 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예제에는 컨텍스트에서 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업
- 시나리오

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 영화 데이터를 저장할 수 있는 테이블을 생성합니다.
- 테이블에 하나의 영화를 추가하고 가져오고 업데이트합니다.
- 샘플 JSON 파일에서 테이블에 영화 데이터를 씁니다.
- 특정 연도에 개봉된 영화를 쿼리합니다.
- 특정 연도 범위 동안 개봉된 영화를 스캔합니다.
- 테이블에서 영화를 삭제한 다음, 테이블을 삭제합니다.

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

DynamoDB 시작 시나리오입니다.

```
###############################################################################
# function dynamodb_getting_started_movies
#
# Scenario to create an Amazon DynamoDB table and perform a series of operations on
 the table.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If an error occurred.
###############################################################################
function dynamodb_getting_started_movies() {

  source ./dynamodb_operations.sh

  key_schema_json_file="dynamodb_key_schema.json"
  attribute_definitions_json_file="dynamodb_attr_def.json"
  item_json_file="movie_item.json"
  key_json_file="movie_key.json"
  batch_json_file="batch.json"
  attribute_names_json_file="attribute_names.json"
  attributes_values_json_file="attribute_values.json"

  echo_repeat "*" 88
```

```
echo
echo "Welcome to the Amazon DynamoDB getting started demo."
echo
echo_repeat "*" 88
echo

local table_name
echo -n "Enter a name for a new DynamoDB table: "
get_input
table_name=$get_input_result

echo '[
{"AttributeName": "year", "KeyType": "HASH"},
 {"AttributeName": "title", "KeyType": "RANGE"}
]' >"$key_schema_json_file"

echo '[
{"AttributeName": "year", "AttributeType": "N"},
 {"AttributeName": "title", "AttributeType": "S"}
]' >"$attribute_definitions_json_file"

if dynamodb_create_table -n "$table_name" -a "$attribute_definitions_json_file" \
  -k "$key_schema_json_file" 1>/dev/null; then
  echo "Created a DynamoDB table named $table_name"
else
  errecho "The table failed to create. This demo will exit."
  clean_up
  return 1
fi

echo "Waiting for the table to become active...."

if dynamodb_wait_table_active -n "$table_name"; then
  echo "The table is now active."
else
  errecho "The table failed to become active. This demo will exit."
  cleanup "$table_name"
  return 1
fi

echo
echo_repeat "*" 88
echo
```

```
  echo -n "Enter the title of a movie you want to add to the table: "
  get_input
  local added_title
  added_title=$get_input_result

  local added_year
  get_int_input "What year was it released? "
  added_year=$get_input_result

  local rating
  get_float_input "On a scale of 1 - 10, how do you rate it? " "1" "10"
  rating=$get_input_result

  local plot
  echo -n "Summarize the plot for me: "
  get_input
  plot=$get_input_result

  echo '{
    "year": {"N" :"'"$added_year"'"},
    "title": {"S" :  "'"$added_title"'"},
    "info": {"M" : {"plot": {"S" : "'"$plot"'"}, "rating": {"N" :"'"$rating"'"} } }
   }' >"$item_json_file"

  if dynamodb_put_item -n "$table_name" -i "$item_json_file"; then
    echo "The movie '$added_title' was successfully added to the table
'$table_name'."
  else
    errecho "Put item failed. This demo will exit."
    clean_up "$table_name"
    return 1
  fi

  echo
  echo_repeat "*" 88
  echo

  echo "Let's update your movie '$added_title'."
  get_float_input "You rated it $rating, what new rating would you give it? " "1"
"10"
  rating=$get_input_result

  echo -n "You summarized the plot as '$plot'."
  echo "What would you say now? "
```

```
  get_input
  plot=$get_input_result

  echo '{
    "year": {"N" :"'"$added_year"'"},
    "title": {"S" :  "'"$added_title"'"}
    }' >"$key_json_file"

  echo '{
    ":r": {"N" :"'"$rating"'"},
    ":p": {"S" : "'"$plot"'"}
   }' >"$item_json_file"

  local update_expression="SET info.rating = :r, info.plot = :p"

  if dynamodb_update_item -n "$table_name" -k "$key_json_file" -e
"$update_expression" -v "$item_json_file"; then
    echo "Updated '$added_title' with new attributes."
  else
    errecho "Update item failed. This demo will exit."
    clean_up "$table_name"
    return 1
  fi

  echo
  echo_repeat "*" 88
  echo

  echo "We will now use batch write to upload 150 movie entries into the table."

  local batch_json
  for batch_json in movie_files/movies_*.json; do
    echo "{ \"$table_name\" : $(<"$batch_json") }" >"$batch_json_file"
    if dynamodb_batch_write_item -i "$batch_json_file" 1>/dev/null; then
      echo "Entries in $batch_json added to table."
    else
      errecho "Batch write failed. This demo will exit."
      clean_up "$table_name"
      return 1
    fi
  done

  local title="The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring"
  local year="2001"
```

```
 if get_yes_no_input "Let's move on...do you want to get info about '$title'? (y/n)
"; then
   echo '{
 "year": {"N" :"'"$year"'"},
 "title": {"S" :  "'"$title"'"}
 }' >"$key_json_file"
   local info
   info=$(dynamodb_get_item -n "$table_name" -k "$key_json_file")

   # shellcheck disable=SC2181
   if [[ ${?} -ne 0 ]]; then
     errecho "Get item failed. This demo will exit."
     clean_up "$table_name"
     return 1
   fi

   echo "Here is what I found:"
   echo "$info"
 fi

 local ask_for_year=true
 while [[ "$ask_for_year" == true ]]; do
   echo "Let's get a list of movies released in a given year."
   get_int_input "Enter a year between 1972 and 2018: " "1972" "2018"
   year=$get_input_result
   echo '{
   "#n": "year"
   }' >"$attribute_names_json_file"

   echo '{
   ":v": {"N" :"'"$year"'"}
   }' >"$attributes_values_json_file"

   response=$(dynamodb_query -n "$table_name" -k "#n=:v" -a
"$attribute_names_json_file" -v "$attributes_values_json_file")

   # shellcheck disable=SC2181
   if [[ ${?} -ne 0 ]]; then
     errecho "Query table failed. This demo will exit."
     clean_up "$table_name"
     return 1
   fi
```

```
    echo "Here is what I found:"
    echo "$response"

    if ! get_yes_no_input "Try another year? (y/n) "; then
      ask_for_year=false
    fi
  done

  echo "Now let's scan for movies released in a range of years. Enter a year: "
  get_int_input "Enter a year between 1972 and 2018: " "1972" "2018"
  local start=$get_input_result

  get_int_input "Enter another year: " "1972" "2018"
  local end=$get_input_result

  echo '{
    "#n": "year"
    }' >"$attribute_names_json_file"

  echo '{
    ":v1": {"N" : "'"$start"'"},
    ":v2": {"N" : "'"$end"'"}
    }' >"$attributes_values_json_file"

  response=$(dynamodb_scan -n "$table_name" -f "#n BETWEEN :v1 AND :v2" -a
"$attribute_names_json_file" -v "$attributes_values_json_file")

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ ${?} -ne 0 ]]; then
    errecho "Scan table failed. This demo will exit."
    clean_up "$table_name"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "Here is what I found:"
  echo "$response"

  echo
  echo_repeat "*" 88
  echo

  echo "Let's remove your movie '$added_title' from the table."

  if get_yes_no_input "Do you want to remove '$added_title'? (y/n) "; then
```

```
    echo '{
  "year": {"N" :"'"$added_year"'"},
  "title": {"S" :  "'"$added_title"'"}
  }' >"$key_json_file"

    if ! dynamodb_delete_item -n "$table_name" -k "$key_json_file"; then
      errecho "Delete item failed. This demo will exit."
      clean_up "$table_name"
      return 1
    fi
  fi

  if get_yes_no_input "Do you want to delete the table '$table_name'? (y/n) "; then
    if ! clean_up "$table_name"; then
      return 1
    fi
  else
    if ! clean_up; then
      return 1
    fi
  fi

  return 0
}
```

이 시나리오에 사용된 DynamoDB 함수입니다.

```
###############################################################################
# function dynamodb_create_table
#
# This function creates an Amazon DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table to create.
#       -a attribute_definitions -- JSON file path of a list of attributes and their
 types.
#       -k key_schema -- JSON file path of a list of attributes and their key types.
#
#  Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
```

```
function dynamodb_create_table() {
  local table_name attribute_definitions key_schema response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  ######################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ######################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_create_table"
    echo "Creates an Amazon DynamoDB table with on-demand billing."
    echo " -n table_name  -- The name of the table to create."
    echo " -a attribute_definitions -- JSON file path of a list of attributes and
 their types."
    echo " -k key_schema -- JSON file path of a list of attributes and their key
 types."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "n:a:k:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      a) attribute_definitions="${OPTARG}" ;;
      k) key_schema="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$attribute_definitions" ]]; then
```

```
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an attribute definitions json file path the -a
 parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$key_schema" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a key schema json file path the -k parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    table_name:   $table_name"
  iecho "    attribute_definitions:   $attribute_definitions"
  iecho "    key_schema:   $key_schema"
  iecho ""

  response=$(aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name "$table_name" \
    --attribute-definitions file://"$attribute_definitions" \
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST \
    --key-schema file://"$key_schema" )

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports create-table operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function dynamodb_describe_table
#
# This function returns the status of a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table.
#
#  Response:
```

```
#       - TableStatus:
#     And:
#       0 - Table is active.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function dynamodb_describe_table {
  local table_name
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  ######################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ######################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_describe_table"
    echo "Describe the status of a DynamoDB table."
    echo "  -n table_name  -- The name of the table."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "n:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  local table_status
    table_status=$(
```

```
      aws dynamodb describe-table \
        --table-name "$table_name" \
        --output text \
        --query 'Table.TableStatus'
    )

   local error_code=${?}

    if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
      aws_cli_error_log "$error_code"
      errecho "ERROR: AWS reports describe-table operation failed.$table_status"
      return 1
    fi

  echo "$table_status"

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function dynamodb_put_item
#
# This function puts an item into a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table.
#       -i item  -- Path to json file containing the item values.
#
#  Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function dynamodb_put_item() {
  local table_name item response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  ########################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ########################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_put_item"
    echo "Put an item into a DynamoDB table."
    echo " -n table_name  -- The name of the table."
    echo " -i item  -- Path to json file containing the item values."
```

```
  echo ""
}

while getopts "n:i:h" option; do
  case "${option}" in
    n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
    i) item="${OPTARG}" ;;
    h)
      usage
      return 0
      ;;
    \?)
      echo "Invalid parameter"
      usage
      return 1
      ;;
  esac
done
export OPTIND=1

if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

if [[ -z "$item" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide an item with the -i parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

iecho "Parameters:\n"
iecho "    table_name:   $table_name"
iecho "    item:   $item"
iecho ""
iecho ""

response=$(aws dynamodb put-item \
  --table-name "$table_name" \
  --item file://"$item")

local error_code=${?}
```

```
  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports put-item operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  return 0

}

###############################################################################
# function dynamodb_update_item
#
# This function updates an item in a DynamoDB table.
#
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table.
#       -k keys  -- Path to json file containing the keys that identify the item to
 update.
#       -e update expression  -- An expression that defines one or more attributes
 to be updated.
#       -v values  -- Path to json file containing the update values.
#
#  Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function dynamodb_update_item() {
  local table_name keys update_expression values response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  ########################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ########################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_update_item"
    echo "Update an item in a DynamoDB table."
    echo " -n table_name  -- The name of the table."
    echo " -k keys  -- Path to json file containing the keys that identify the item
 to update."
    echo " -e update expression  -- An expression that defines one or more
 attributes to be updated."
    echo " -v values  -- Path to json file containing the update values."
```

```
  echo ""
}

while getopts "n:k:e:v:h" option; do
  case "${option}" in
    n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
    k) keys="${OPTARG}" ;;
    e) update_expression="${OPTARG}" ;;
    v) values="${OPTARG}" ;;
    h)
      usage
      return 0
      ;;
    \?)
      echo "Invalid parameter"
      usage
      return 1
      ;;
  esac
done
export OPTIND=1

if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

if [[ -z "$keys" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a keys json file path the -k parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi
if [[ -z "$update_expression" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide an update expression with the -e parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

if [[ -z "$values" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a values json file path the -v parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi
```

```
  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    table_name:   $table_name"
  iecho "    keys:   $keys"
  iecho "    update_expression:   $update_expression"
  iecho "    values:   $values"

  response=$(aws dynamodb update-item \
    --table-name "$table_name" \
    --key file://"$keys" \
    --update-expression "$update_expression" \
    --expression-attribute-values file://"$values")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports update-item operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  return 0

}

###############################################################################
# function dynamodb_batch_write_item
#
# This function writes a batch of items into a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -i item  -- Path to json file containing the items to write.
#
#  Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function dynamodb_batch_write_item() {
  local item response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  ########################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ########################################
```

```
function usage() {
  echo "function dynamodb_batch_write_item"
  echo "Write a batch of items into a DynamoDB table."
  echo " -i item  -- Path to json file containing the items to write."
  echo ""
}
while getopts "i:h" option; do
  case "${option}" in
    i) item="${OPTARG}" ;;
    h)
      usage
      return 0
      ;;
    \?)
      echo "Invalid parameter"
      usage
      return 1
      ;;
  esac
done
export OPTIND=1

if [[ -z "$item" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide an item with the -i parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

iecho "Parameters:\n"
iecho "    table_name:   $table_name"
iecho "    item:   $item"
iecho ""

response=$(aws dynamodb batch-write-item \
  --request-items file://"$item")

local error_code=${?}

if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
  aws_cli_error_log $error_code
  errecho "ERROR: AWS reports batch-write-item operation failed.$response"
  return 1
fi
```

```
  return 0
}

###########################################################################
# function dynamodb_get_item
#
# This function gets an item from a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table.
#       -k keys  -- Path to json file containing the keys that identify the item to
 get.
#       [-q query]  -- Optional JMESPath query expression.
#
#  Returns:
#       The item as text output.
#  And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###########################################################################
function dynamodb_get_item() {
  local table_name keys query response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # ######################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ######################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_get_item"
    echo "Get an item from a DynamoDB table."
    echo " -n table_name  -- The name of the table."
    echo " -k keys  -- Path to json file containing the keys that identify the item
 to get."
    echo " [-q query]  -- Optional JMESPath query expression."
    echo ""
  }
  query=""
  while getopts "n:k:q:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      k) keys="${OPTARG}" ;;
      q) query="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
```

```
      return 0
      ;;
    \?)
      echo "Invalid parameter"
      usage
      return 1
      ;;
  esac
done
export OPTIND=1

if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

if [[ -z "$keys" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a keys json file path the -k parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

if [[ -n "$query" ]]; then
  response=$(aws dynamodb get-item \
    --table-name "$table_name" \
    --key file://"$keys" \
    --output text \
    --query "$query")
else
  response=$(
    aws dynamodb get-item \
      --table-name "$table_name" \
      --key file://"$keys" \
      --output text
  )
fi

local error_code=${?}

if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
  aws_cli_error_log $error_code
  errecho "ERROR: AWS reports get-item operation failed.$response"
  return 1
```

```
  fi

  if [[ -n "$query" ]]; then
    echo "$response" | sed "/^\t/s/\t//1" # Remove initial tab that the JMSEPath
 query inserts on some strings.
  else
    echo "$response"
  fi

  return 0
}

###########################################################################
# function dynamodb_query
#
# This function queries a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table.
#       -k key_condition_expression -- The key condition expression.
#       -a attribute_names -- Path to JSON file containing the attribute names.
#       -v attribute_values -- Path to JSON file containing the attribute values.
#       [-p projection_expression]  -- Optional projection expression.
#
#  Returns:
#       The items as json output.
#  And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###########################################################################
function dynamodb_query() {
  local table_name key_condition_expression attribute_names attribute_values
 projection_expression response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # ######################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ######################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_query"
    echo "Query a DynamoDB table."
    echo " -n table_name  -- The name of the table."
    echo " -k key_condition_expression -- The key condition expression."
    echo " -a attribute_names -- Path to JSON file containing the attribute names."
```

```
  echo " -v attribute_values -- Path to JSON file containing the attribute
values."
  echo " [-p projection_expression]  -- Optional projection expression."
  echo ""
}

while getopts "n:k:a:v:p:h" option; do
  case "${option}" in
    n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
    k) key_condition_expression="${OPTARG}" ;;
    a) attribute_names="${OPTARG}" ;;
    v) attribute_values="${OPTARG}" ;;
    p) projection_expression="${OPTARG}" ;;
    h)
      usage
      return 0
      ;;
    \?)
      echo "Invalid parameter"
      usage
      return 1
      ;;
  esac
done
export OPTIND=1

if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

if [[ -z "$key_condition_expression" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a key condition expression with the -k
parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

if [[ -z "$attribute_names" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a attribute names with the -a parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi
```

```
  if [[ -z "$attribute_values" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a attribute values with the -v parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$projection_expression" ]]; then
    response=$(aws dynamodb query \
      --table-name "$table_name" \
      --key-condition-expression "$key_condition_expression" \
      --expression-attribute-names file://"$attribute_names" \
      --expression-attribute-values file://"$attribute_values")
  else
    response=$(aws dynamodb query \
      --table-name "$table_name" \
      --key-condition-expression "$key_condition_expression" \
      --expression-attribute-names file://"$attribute_names" \
      --expression-attribute-values file://"$attribute_values" \
      --projection-expression "$projection_expression")
  fi

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports query operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function dynamodb_scan
#
# This function scans a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table.
#       -f filter_expression  -- The filter expression.
```

```
#       -a expression_attribute_names -- Path to JSON file containing the expression
 attribute names.
#       -v expression_attribute_values -- Path to JSON file containing the
 expression attribute values.
#       [-p projection_expression]  -- Optional projection expression.
#
#  Returns:
#       The items as json output.
#  And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function dynamodb_scan() {
  local table_name filter_expression expression_attribute_names
 expression_attribute_values projection_expression response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # ######################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ######################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_scan"
    echo "Scan a DynamoDB table."
    echo " -n table_name  -- The name of the table."
    echo " -f filter_expression  -- The filter expression."
    echo " -a expression_attribute_names -- Path to JSON file containing the
 expression attribute names."
    echo " -v expression_attribute_values -- Path to JSON file containing the
 expression attribute values."
    echo " [-p projection_expression]  -- Optional projection expression."
    echo ""
  }

  while getopts "n:f:a:v:p:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      f) filter_expression="${OPTARG}" ;;
      a) expression_attribute_names="${OPTARG}" ;;
      v) expression_attribute_values="${OPTARG}" ;;
      p) projection_expression="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
```

```
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$filter_expression" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a filter expression with the -f parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$expression_attribute_names" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide expression attribute names with the -a
parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$expression_attribute_values" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide expression attribute values with the -v
parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$projection_expression" ]]; then
    response=$(aws dynamodb scan \
      --table-name "$table_name" \
      --filter-expression "$filter_expression" \
      --expression-attribute-names file://"$expression_attribute_names" \
      --expression-attribute-values file://"$expression_attribute_values")
  else
    response=$(aws dynamodb scan \
      --table-name "$table_name" \
```

```
      --filter-expression "$filter_expression" \
      --expression-attribute-names file://"$expression_attribute_names" \
      --expression-attribute-values file://"$expression_attribute_values" \
      --projection-expression "$projection_expression")
  fi

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports scan operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}

###########################################################################
# function dynamodb_delete_item
#
# This function deletes an item from a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table.
#       -k keys  -- Path to json file containing the keys that identify the item to
 delete.
#
#  Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##########################################################################
function dynamodb_delete_item() {
  local table_name keys response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # ######################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ######################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_delete_item"
    echo "Delete an item from a DynamoDB table."
    echo " -n table_name  -- The name of the table."
```

```
    echo " -k keys  -- Path to json file containing the keys that identify the item
to delete."
    echo ""
  }
  while getopts "n:k:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      k) keys="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$keys" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a keys json file path the -k parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    table_name:   $table_name"
  iecho "    keys:   $keys"
  iecho ""

  response=$(aws dynamodb delete-item \
    --table-name "$table_name" \
    --key file://"$keys")

  local error_code=${?}
```

```
  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports delete-item operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  return 0

}

###############################################################################
# function dynamodb_delete_table
#
# This function deletes a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table to delete.
#
#  Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function dynamodb_delete_table() {
  local table_name response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_delete_table"
    echo "Deletes an Amazon DynamoDB table."
    echo " -n table_name  -- The name of the table to delete."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "n:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
```

```
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    table_name:   $table_name"
  iecho ""

  response=$(aws dynamodb delete-table \
    --table-name "$table_name")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports delete-table operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  return 0
}
```

이 시나리오에 사용된 유틸리티 함수입니다.

```
###############################################################################
# function iecho
#
# This function enables the script to display the specified text only if
# the global variable $VERBOSE is set to true.
###############################################################################
function iecho() {
  if [[ $VERBOSE == true ]]; then
    echo "$@"
```

```
  fi
}

##############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
##############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

##############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/topic/return-codes.html#cli-aws-help-
return-codes.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
##############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
```

```
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 다음 토픽을 참조하세요.
  - BatchWriteItem
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteItem
  - DeleteTable
  - DescribeTable
  - GetItem
  - PutItem
  - Query
  - Scan
  - UpdateItem

작업

`BatchGetItem`

다음 코드 예시는 `BatchGetItem`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
# function dynamodb_batch_get_item
#
# This function gets a batch of items from a DynamoDB table.
#
```

```
# Parameters:
#       -i item  -- Path to json file containing the keys of the items to get.
#
#  Returns:
#       The items as json output.
#  And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###########################################################################
function dynamodb_batch_get_item() {
  local item response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  ########################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ########################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_batch_get_item"
    echo "Get a batch of items from a DynamoDB table."
    echo " -i item  -- Path to json file containing the keys of the items to get."
    echo ""
  }

  while getopts "i:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      i) item="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$item" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an item with the -i parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi
```

```
  response=$(aws dynamodb batch-get-item \
    --request-items file://"$item")
  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports batch-get-item operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

이 예제에 사용된 유틸리티 함수

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

################################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/topic/return-codes.html#cli-aws-help-
return-codes.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
################################################################################
```

```
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 BatchGetItem을 참조하세요.

`BatchWriteItem`

다음 코드 예시는 `BatchWriteItem`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
# function dynamodb_batch_write_item
#
# This function writes a batch of items into a DynamoDB table.
#
```

```
# Parameters:
#       -i item  -- Path to json file containing the items to write.
#
#  Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function dynamodb_batch_write_item() {
  local item response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  ########################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ########################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_batch_write_item"
    echo "Write a batch of items into a DynamoDB table."
    echo " -i item  -- Path to json file containing the items to write."
    echo ""
  }
  while getopts "i:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      i) item="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$item" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an item with the -i parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    table_name:   $table_name"
```

```
  iecho "    item:   $item"
  iecho ""

  response=$(aws dynamodb batch-write-item \
    --request-items file://"$item")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports batch-write-item operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  return 0
}
```

이 예제에 사용된 유틸리티 함수

```
###############################################################################
# function iecho
#
# This function enables the script to display the specified text only if
# the global variable $VERBOSE is set to true.
###############################################################################
function iecho() {
  if [[ $VERBOSE == true ]]; then
    echo "$@"
  fi
}

###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

#############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
```

```
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/topic/return-codes.html#cli-aws-help-
return-codes.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
###############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 BatchWriteItem을 참조하세요.

`CreateTable`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateTable`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
# function dynamodb_create_table
#
# This function creates an Amazon DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table to create.
#       -a attribute_definitions -- JSON file path of a list of attributes and their
 types.
#       -k key_schema -- JSON file path of a list of attributes and their key types.
#
#  Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function dynamodb_create_table() {
  local table_name attribute_definitions key_schema response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  ######################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ######################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_create_table"
    echo "Creates an Amazon DynamoDB table with on-demand billing."
    echo " -n table_name  -- The name of the table to create."
    echo " -a attribute_definitions -- JSON file path of a list of attributes and
 their types."
    echo " -k key_schema -- JSON file path of a list of attributes and their key
 types."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
```

```
  while getopts "n:a:k:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      a) attribute_definitions="${OPTARG}" ;;
      k) key_schema="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$attribute_definitions" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an attribute definitions json file path the -a
parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$key_schema" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a key schema json file path the -k parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    table_name:   $table_name"
  iecho "    attribute_definitions:   $attribute_definitions"
  iecho "    key_schema:   $key_schema"
  iecho ""

  response=$(aws dynamodb create-table \
```

```
    --table-name "$table_name" \
    --attribute-definitions file://"$attribute_definitions" \
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST \
    --key-schema file://"$key_schema" )

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports create-table operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  return 0
}
```

이 예제에 사용된 유틸리티 함수

```
###############################################################################
# function iecho
#
# This function enables the script to display the specified text only if
# the global variable $VERBOSE is set to true.
###############################################################################
function iecho() {
  if [[ $VERBOSE == true ]]; then
    echo "$@"
  fi
}

###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
```

```
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/topic/return-codes.html#cli-aws-help-
return-codes.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
###############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateTable을 참조하세요.

DeleteItem

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteItem의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
# function dynamodb_delete_item
#
# This function deletes an item from a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table.
#       -k keys  -- Path to json file containing the keys that identify the item to
 delete.
#
#  Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function dynamodb_delete_item() {
  local table_name keys response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # ######################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ######################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_delete_item"
    echo "Delete an item from a DynamoDB table."
    echo " -n table_name  -- The name of the table."
    echo " -k keys  -- Path to json file containing the keys that identify the item
 to delete."
    echo ""
  }
  while getopts "n:k:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      k) keys="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
```

```
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$keys" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a keys json file path the -k parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    table_name:   $table_name"
  iecho "    keys:   $keys"
  iecho ""

  response=$(aws dynamodb delete-item \
    --table-name "$table_name" \
    --key file://"$keys")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports delete-item operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  return 0

}
```

이 예제에 사용된 유틸리티 함수

```
##############################################################################
# function iecho
#
# This function enables the script to display the specified text only if
# the global variable $VERBOSE is set to true.
##############################################################################
function iecho() {
  if [[ $VERBOSE == true ]]; then
    echo "$@"
  fi
}

##############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
##############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

##############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/topic/return-codes.html#cli-aws-help-
return-codes.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
##############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
```

```
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteItem을 참조하세요.

`DeleteTable`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteTable`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###########################################################################
# function dynamodb_delete_table
#
# This function deletes a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table to delete.
#
```

```
#  Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function dynamodb_delete_table() {
  local table_name response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_delete_table"
    echo "Deletes an Amazon DynamoDB table."
    echo " -n table_name  -- The name of the table to delete."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "n:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    table_name:   $table_name"
  iecho ""

  response=$(aws dynamodb delete-table \
```

```
    --table-name "$table_name")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports delete-table operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  return 0
}
```

이 예제에 사용된 유틸리티 함수

```
###############################################################################
# function iecho
#
# This function enables the script to display the specified text only if
# the global variable $VERBOSE is set to true.
###############################################################################
function iecho() {
  if [[ $VERBOSE == true ]]; then
    echo "$@"
  fi
}

###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

################################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
```

```
# See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/topic/return-codes.html#cli-aws-help-
return-codes.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
##############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteTable을 참조하세요.

DescribeTable

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeTable의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
# function dynamodb_describe_table
#
# This function returns the status of a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table.
#
#  Response:
#       - TableStatus:
#     And:
#       0 - Table is active.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function dynamodb_describe_table {
  local table_name
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  ######################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ######################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_describe_table"
    echo "Describe the status of a DynamoDB table."
    echo "  -n table_name  -- The name of the table."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "n:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
```

```
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  local table_status
    table_status=$(
      aws dynamodb describe-table \
        --table-name "$table_name" \
        --output text \
        --query 'Table.TableStatus'
    )

   local error_code=${?}

    if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
      aws_cli_error_log "$error_code"
      errecho "ERROR: AWS reports describe-table operation failed.$table_status"
      return 1
    fi

  echo "$table_status"

  return 0
}
```

이 예제에 사용된 유틸리티 함수

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
```

```
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/topic/return-codes.html#cli-aws-help-
return-codes.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
###############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeTable을 참조하세요.

GetItem

다음 코드 예시는 GetItem의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###########################################################################
# function dynamodb_get_item
#
# This function gets an item from a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table.
#       -k keys  -- Path to json file containing the keys that identify the item to
 get.
#       [-q query]  -- Optional JMESPath query expression.
#
#  Returns:
#       The item as text output.
#  And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###########################################################################
function dynamodb_get_item() {
  local table_name keys query response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # ######################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ######################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_get_item"
```

```
    echo "Get an item from a DynamoDB table."
    echo " -n table_name  -- The name of the table."
    echo " -k keys  -- Path to json file containing the keys that identify the item
to get."
    echo " [-q query]  -- Optional JMESPath query expression."
    echo ""
  }
  query=""
  while getopts "n:k:q:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      k) keys="${OPTARG}" ;;
      q) query="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$keys" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a keys json file path the -k parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -n "$query" ]]; then
    response=$(aws dynamodb get-item \
      --table-name "$table_name" \
      --key file://"$keys" \
      --output text \
      --query "$query")
```

```
  else
    response=$(
      aws dynamodb get-item \
        --table-name "$table_name" \
        --key file://"$keys" \
        --output text
    )
  fi

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports get-item operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -n "$query" ]]; then
    echo "$response" | sed "/^\t/s/\t//1" # Remove initial tab that the JMSEPath
 query inserts on some strings.
  else
    echo "$response"
  fi

  return 0
}
```

이 예제에 사용된 유틸리티 함수

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

################################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
```

```
#
# See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/topic/return-codes.html#cli-aws-help-
return-codes.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
##############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetItem을 참조하세요.

ListTables

다음 코드 예시는 ListTables의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
# function dynamodb_list_tables
#
# This function lists all the tables in a DynamoDB.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
#############################################################################
function dynamodb_list_tables() {
  response=$(aws dynamodb list-tables \
    --output text \
    --query "TableNames")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports batch-write-item operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response" | tr -s "[:space:]" "\n"

  return 0
}
```

이 예제에 사용된 유틸리티 함수

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
```

```
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/topic/return-codes.html#cli-aws-help-
return-codes.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
###############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListTables를 참조하세요.

PutItem

다음 코드 예시는 PutItem의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
# function dynamodb_put_item
#
# This function puts an item into a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table.
#       -i item  -- Path to json file containing the item values.
#
#  Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function dynamodb_put_item() {
  local table_name item response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  ######################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ######################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_put_item"
    echo "Put an item into a DynamoDB table."
    echo " -n table_name  -- The name of the table."
    echo " -i item  -- Path to json file containing the item values."
    echo ""
  }

  while getopts "n:i:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
```

```
    i) item="${OPTARG}" ;;
    h)
      usage
      return 0
      ;;
    \?)
      echo "Invalid parameter"
      usage
      return 1
      ;;
  esac
done
export OPTIND=1

if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

if [[ -z "$item" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide an item with the -i parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

iecho "Parameters:\n"
iecho "    table_name:   $table_name"
iecho "    item:   $item"
iecho ""
iecho ""

response=$(aws dynamodb put-item \
  --table-name "$table_name" \
  --item file://"$item")

local error_code=${?}

if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
  aws_cli_error_log $error_code
  errecho "ERROR: AWS reports put-item operation failed.$response"
  return 1
fi
```

```
  return 0

}
```

이 예제에 사용된 유틸리티 함수

```
##############################################################################
# function iecho
#
# This function enables the script to display the specified text only if
# the global variable $VERBOSE is set to true.
##############################################################################
function iecho() {
  if [[ $VERBOSE == true ]]; then
    echo "$@"
  fi
}

##############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
##############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

##############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/topic/return-codes.html#cli-aws-help-
return-codes.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
##############################################################################
```

```
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 PutItem을 참조하세요.

`Query`

다음 코드 예시는 `Query`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
# function dynamodb_query
#
# This function queries a DynamoDB table.
#
```

```
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table.
#       -k key_condition_expression -- The key condition expression.
#       -a attribute_names -- Path to JSON file containing the attribute names.
#       -v attribute_values -- Path to JSON file containing the attribute values.
#       [-p projection_expression]  -- Optional projection expression.
#
#  Returns:
#       The items as json output.
#  And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###########################################################################
function dynamodb_query() {
  local table_name key_condition_expression attribute_names attribute_values
 projection_expression response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # ########################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ########################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_query"
    echo "Query a DynamoDB table."
    echo " -n table_name  -- The name of the table."
    echo " -k key_condition_expression -- The key condition expression."
    echo " -a attribute_names -- Path to JSON file containing the attribute names."
    echo " -v attribute_values -- Path to JSON file containing the attribute
 values."
    echo " [-p projection_expression]  -- Optional projection expression."
    echo ""
  }

  while getopts "n:k:a:v:p:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      k) key_condition_expression="${OPTARG}" ;;
      a) attribute_names="${OPTARG}" ;;
      v) attribute_values="${OPTARG}" ;;
      p) projection_expression="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
```

```
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$key_condition_expression" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a key condition expression with the -k
parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$attribute_names" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a attribute names with the -a parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$attribute_values" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a attribute values with the -v parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$projection_expression" ]]; then
    response=$(aws dynamodb query \
      --table-name "$table_name" \
      --key-condition-expression "$key_condition_expression" \
      --expression-attribute-names file://"$attribute_names" \
      --expression-attribute-values file://"$attribute_values")
  else
    response=$(aws dynamodb query \
      --table-name "$table_name" \
      --key-condition-expression "$key_condition_expression" \
```

```
      --expression-attribute-names file://"$attribute_names" \
      --expression-attribute-values file://"$attribute_values" \
      --projection-expression "$projection_expression")
  fi

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports query operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

이 예제에 사용된 유틸리티 함수

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

################################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/topic/return-codes.html#cli-aws-help-
return-codes.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
```

```
#
###############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 Query를 참조하세요.

Scan

다음 코드 예시는 Scan의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
# function dynamodb_scan
#
```

```
# This function scans a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table.
#       -f filter_expression  -- The filter expression.
#       -a expression_attribute_names -- Path to JSON file containing the expression
 attribute names.
#       -v expression_attribute_values -- Path to JSON file containing the
 expression attribute values.
#       [-p projection_expression]  -- Optional projection expression.
#
#  Returns:
#       The items as json output.
#  And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###########################################################################
function dynamodb_scan() {
  local table_name filter_expression expression_attribute_names
 expression_attribute_values projection_expression response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # ######################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ######################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_scan"
    echo "Scan a DynamoDB table."
    echo " -n table_name  -- The name of the table."
    echo " -f filter_expression  -- The filter expression."
    echo " -a expression_attribute_names -- Path to JSON file containing the
 expression attribute names."
    echo " -v expression_attribute_values -- Path to JSON file containing the
 expression attribute values."
    echo " [-p projection_expression]  -- Optional projection expression."
    echo ""
  }

  while getopts "n:f:a:v:p:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      f) filter_expression="${OPTARG}" ;;
      a) expression_attribute_names="${OPTARG}" ;;
      v) expression_attribute_values="${OPTARG}" ;;
```

```
      p) projection_expression="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$filter_expression" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a filter expression with the -f parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$expression_attribute_names" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide expression attribute names with the -a
parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$expression_attribute_values" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide expression attribute values with the -v
parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$projection_expression" ]]; then
    response=$(aws dynamodb scan \
      --table-name "$table_name" \
      --filter-expression "$filter_expression" \
```

```
      --expression-attribute-names file://"$expression_attribute_names" \
      --expression-attribute-values file://"$expression_attribute_values")
  else
    response=$(aws dynamodb scan \
      --table-name "$table_name" \
      --filter-expression "$filter_expression" \
      --expression-attribute-names file://"$expression_attribute_names" \
      --expression-attribute-values file://"$expression_attribute_values" \
      --projection-expression "$projection_expression")
  fi

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports scan operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

이 예제에 사용된 유틸리티 함수

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/topic/return-codes.html#cli-aws-help-
return-codes.
```

```
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
###############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 Scan을 참조하세요.

UpdateItem

다음 코드 예시는 UpdateItem의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
# function dynamodb_update_item
#
# This function updates an item in a DynamoDB table.
#
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table.
#       -k keys  -- Path to json file containing the keys that identify the item to
 update.
#       -e update expression  -- An expression that defines one or more attributes
 to be updated.
#       -v values  -- Path to json file containing the update values.
#
#  Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function dynamodb_update_item() {
  local table_name keys update_expression values response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  ########################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ########################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_update_item"
    echo "Update an item in a DynamoDB table."
    echo " -n table_name  -- The name of the table."
    echo " -k keys  -- Path to json file containing the keys that identify the item
 to update."
    echo " -e update expression  -- An expression that defines one or more
 attributes to be updated."
    echo " -v values  -- Path to json file containing the update values."
```

```
  echo ""
}

while getopts "n:k:e:v:h" option; do
  case "${option}" in
    n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
    k) keys="${OPTARG}" ;;
    e) update_expression="${OPTARG}" ;;
    v) values="${OPTARG}" ;;
    h)
      usage
      return 0
      ;;
    \?)
      echo "Invalid parameter"
      usage
      return 1
      ;;
  esac
done
export OPTIND=1

if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

if [[ -z "$keys" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a keys json file path the -k parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi
if [[ -z "$update_expression" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide an update expression with the -e parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

if [[ -z "$values" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a values json file path the -v parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi
```

```
  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    table_name:   $table_name"
  iecho "    keys:   $keys"
  iecho "    update_expression:   $update_expression"
  iecho "    values:   $values"

  response=$(aws dynamodb update-item \
    --table-name "$table_name" \
    --key file://"$keys" \
    --update-expression "$update_expression" \
    --expression-attribute-values file://"$values")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports update-item operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  return 0

}
```

이 예제에 사용된 유틸리티 함수

```
###############################################################################
# function iecho
#
# This function enables the script to display the specified text only if
# the global variable $VERBOSE is set to true.
###############################################################################
function iecho() {
  if [[ $VERBOSE == true ]]; then
    echo "$@"
  fi
}

###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
```

```
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/topic/return-codes.html#cli-aws-help-
return-codes.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
###############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 UpdateItem을 참조하세요.

시나리오

고급 글로벌 보조 인덱스 시나리오

다음 코드 예제는 고급 글로벌 보조 인덱스 구성으로 작업하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 여러 GSI가 있는 테이블을 생성합니다.
- 온디맨드 용량과 GSI를 사용하여 테이블을 생성합니다.
- 여러 GSI가 있는 테이블에 항목을 넣습니다.
- 다양한 조건을 사용하여 여러 GSI를 쿼리합니다.

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

여러 GSI가 있는 테이블을 생성합니다.

```
# Create a table with multiple GSIs
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name MusicLibrary \
    --attribute-definitions \
        AttributeName=Artist,AttributeType=S \
        AttributeName=SongTitle,AttributeType=S \
        AttributeName=AlbumTitle,AttributeType=S \
        AttributeName=Genre,AttributeType=S \
        AttributeName=Year,AttributeType=N \
    --key-schema \
        AttributeName=Artist,KeyType=HASH \
        AttributeName=SongTitle,KeyType=RANGE \
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST \
    --global-secondary-indexes \
        "[
            {
                \"IndexName\": \"AlbumIndex\",
                \"KeySchema\": [{\"AttributeName\":\"AlbumTitle\",\"KeyType\":\"HASH
\"}],
                \"Projection\": {\"ProjectionType\":\"ALL\"}
            },
            {
                \"IndexName\": \"GenreYearIndex\",
```

```
                \"KeySchema\": [
                    {\"AttributeName\":\"Genre\",\"KeyType\":\"HASH\"},
                    {\"AttributeName\":\"Year\",\"KeyType\":\"RANGE\"}
                ],
                \"Projection\": {\"ProjectionType\":\"INCLUDE\",\"NonKeyAttributes
\":[\"Artist\",\"SongTitle\"]}
            }
        ]"
```

온디맨드 용량과 GSI를 사용하여 테이블을 생성합니다.

```
# Create a table with on-demand capacity and GSI
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name MusicOnDemand \
    --attribute-definitions \
        AttributeName=Artist,AttributeType=S \
        AttributeName=SongTitle,AttributeType=S \
        AttributeName=Genre,AttributeType=S \
    --key-schema \
        AttributeName=Artist,KeyType=HASH \
        AttributeName=SongTitle,KeyType=RANGE \
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST \
    --global-secondary-indexes \
        "[
            {
                \"IndexName\": \"GenreIndex\",
                \"KeySchema\": [{\"AttributeName\":\"Genre\",\"KeyType\":\"HASH\"}],
                \"Projection\": {\"ProjectionType\":\"ALL\"}
            }
        ]"
```

여러 GSI가 있는 테이블에 항목을 넣습니다.

```
# Add items to MusicLibrary table
aws dynamodb put-item \
    --table-name MusicLibrary \
    --item '{
        "Artist": {"S": "The Beatles"},
        "SongTitle": {"S": "Hey Jude"},
        "AlbumTitle": {"S": "Past Masters"},
        "Genre": {"S": "Rock"},
```

```
        "Year": {"N": "1968"}
    }'

aws dynamodb put-item \
    --table-name MusicLibrary \
    --item '{
        "Artist": {"S": "Miles Davis"},
        "SongTitle": {"S": "So What"},
        "AlbumTitle": {"S": "Kind of Blue"},
        "Genre": {"S": "Jazz"},
        "Year": {"N": "1959"}
    }'
```

여러 GSI가 있는 테이블에서 항목을 쿼리합니다.

```
# Query the AlbumIndex GSI
echo "Querying AlbumIndex GSI:"
aws dynamodb query \
    --table-name MusicLibrary \
    --index-name AlbumIndex \
    --key-condition-expression "AlbumTitle = :album" \
    --expression-attribute-values '{":album":{"S":"Kind of Blue"}}'

# Query the GenreYearIndex GSI with a range condition
echo "Querying GenreYearIndex GSI with range condition:"
aws dynamodb query \
    --table-name MusicLibrary \
    --index-name GenreYearIndex \
    --key-condition-expression "Genre = :genre AND #yr > :year" \
    --expression-attribute-names '{"#yr": "Year"}' \
    --expression-attribute-values '{":genre":{"S":"Rock"},":year":{"N":"1965"}}'
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 다음 토픽을 참조하세요.
  - CreateTable
  - PutItem
  - Query

MRSC 글로벌 테이블 만들기 및 관리

다음 코드 예제에서는 다중 리전 강력한 일관성(MRSC)을 사용하여 DynamoDB 글로벌 테이블을 만들고 관리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 다중 리전 강력한 일관성이 있는 테이블을 만듭니다.
- MRSC 구성 및 복제본 상태를 확인합니다.
- 즉각적인 읽기를 통해 리전 간 강력한 일관성을 테스트합니다.
- MRSC 보장을 사용하여 조건부 쓰기를 수행합니다.
- MRSC 글로벌 테이블 리소스를 정리합니다.

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

다중 리전 강력한 일관성이 있는 테이블을 만듭니다.

```
# Step 1: Create a new table in us-east-2 (primary region for MRSC)
# Note: Table must be empty when enabling MRSC
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name MusicTable \
    --attribute-definitions \
        AttributeName=Artist,AttributeType=S \
        AttributeName=SongTitle,AttributeType=S \
    --key-schema \
        AttributeName=Artist,KeyType=HASH \
        AttributeName=SongTitle,KeyType=RANGE \
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST \
    --region us-east-2

# Wait for table to become active
aws dynamodb wait table-exists --table-name MusicTable --region us-east-2

# Step 2: Add replica and witness with Multi-Region Strong Consistency
# MRSC requires exactly three replicas in supported regions
aws dynamodb update-table \
    --table-name MusicTable \
    --replica-updates '[{"Create": {"RegionName": "us-east-1"}}]' \
    --global-table-witness-updates '[{"Create": {"RegionName": "us-west-2"}}]' \
    --multi-region-consistency STRONG \
    --region us-east-2
```

MRSC 구성 및 복제본 상태를 확인합니다.

```
# Verify the global table configuration and MRSC setting
aws dynamodb describe-table \
    --table-name MusicTable \
    --region us-east-2 \
    --query 'Table.
{TableName:TableName,TableStatus:TableStatus,MultiRegionConsistency:MultiRegionConsistency,R
{Region:RegionName,Status:ReplicaStatus}}'
```

리전 간 즉각적인 읽기를 통해 강력한 일관성을 테스트합니다.

```
# Write an item to the primary region
aws dynamodb put-item \
    --table-name MusicTable \
    --item '{"Artist": {"S":"The Beatles"},"SongTitle": {"S":"Hey Jude"},"Album":
 {"S":"The Beatles 1967-1970"},"Year": {"N":"1968"}}' \
    --region us-east-2

# Read the item from replica region to verify strong consistency (cannot read or
 write to witness)
# No wait time needed - MRSC provides immediate consistency
echo "Reading from us-east-1 (immediate consistency):"
aws dynamodb get-item \
    --table-name MusicTable \
    --key '{"Artist": {"S":"The Beatles"},"SongTitle": {"S":"Hey Jude"}}' \
    --consistent-read \
    --region us-east-1
```

MRSC 보장을 사용하여 조건부 쓰기를 수행합니다.

```
# Perform a conditional update from a different region
# This demonstrates that conditions work consistently across all regions
aws dynamodb update-item \
    --table-name MusicTable \
    --key '{"Artist": {"S":"The Beatles"},"SongTitle": {"S":"Hey Jude"}}' \
    --update-expression "SET #rating = :rating" \
    --condition-expression "attribute_exists(Artist)" \
    --expression-attribute-names '{"#rating": "Rating"}' \
    --expression-attribute-values '{":rating": {"N":"5"}}' \
```

```
    --region us-east-1
```

MRSC 글로벌 테이블 리소스를 정리합니다.

```
# Remove replica tables (must be done before deleting the primary table)
aws dynamodb update-table \
    --table-name MusicTable \
    --replica-updates '[{"Delete": {"RegionName": "us-east-1"}}]' \
    --global-table-witness-updates '[{"Delete": {"RegionName": "us-west-2"}}]' \
    --region us-east-2

# Wait for replicas to be deleted
echo "Waiting for replicas to be deleted..."
sleep 30

# Delete the primary table
aws dynamodb delete-table \
    --table-name MusicTable \
    --region us-east-2
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 다음 토픽을 참조하세요.
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteTable
  - DescribeTable
  - GetItem
  - PutItem
  - UpdateItem
  - UpdateTable

글로벌 보조 인덱스 관리

다음 코드 예제에서는 글로벌 보조 인덱스의 전체 수명 주기를 관리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 글로벌 보조 인덱스가 있는 테이블을 생성합니다.
- 기존 테이블에 새 GSI를 추가합니다.
- GSI 웜 처리량을 업데이트(증가)합니다.

- GSI를 사용하여 데이터를 쿼리합니다.
- GSI를 삭제합니다.

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

글로벌 보조 인덱스가 있는 테이블을 생성합니다.

```
# Create a table with a GSI
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name MusicCollection \
    --attribute-definitions \
        AttributeName=Artist,AttributeType=S \
        AttributeName=SongTitle,AttributeType=S \
        AttributeName=AlbumTitle,AttributeType=S \
    --key-schema \
        AttributeName=Artist,KeyType=HASH \
        AttributeName=SongTitle,KeyType=RANGE \
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST \
    --global-secondary-indexes \
        "IndexName=AlbumIndex,\
        KeySchema=[{AttributeName=AlbumTitle,KeyType=HASH}],\
        Projection={ProjectionType=ALL}"
```

기존 테이블에 새 (온디맨드) GSI를 추가합니다.

```
# Add a new GSI to an existing table
aws dynamodb update-table \
    --table-name MusicCollection \
    --attribute-definitions \
        AttributeName=Genre,AttributeType=S \
    --global-secondary-index-updates \
        "[{\"Create\":{\"IndexName\":\"GenreIndex\",\
        \"KeySchema\":[{\"AttributeName\":\"Genre\",\"KeyType\":\"HASH\"}],\
        \"Projection\":{\"ProjectionType\":\"ALL\"}}}]"
```

GSI 웜 처리량을 업데이트(증가)합니다.

```
# Increase the warm throughput of a GSI (default values are 12k reads, 4k writes)
aws dynamodb update-table \
```

```
    --table-name MusicCollection \
    --global-secondary-index-updates \
        "[{\"Update\":{\"IndexName\":\"AlbumIndex\",\
        \"WarmThroughput\":{\"ReadUnitsPerSecond\":15000,\"WriteUnitsPerSecond
\":6000}}}]"
```

GSI를 사용하여 데이터를 쿼리합니다.

```
# Query the AlbumIndex GSI
aws dynamodb query \
    --table-name MusicCollection \
    --index-name AlbumIndex \
    --key-condition-expression "AlbumTitle = :album" \
    --expression-attribute-values '{":album":{"S":"Let It Be"}}'

# Query the GenreIndex GSI
aws dynamodb query \
    --table-name MusicCollection \
    --index-name GenreIndex \
    --key-condition-expression "Genre = :genre" \
    --expression-attribute-values '{":genre":{"S":"Jazz"}}'
```

GSI를 삭제합니다.

```
# Delete a GSI from a table
aws dynamodb update-table \
    --table-name MusicCollection \
    --global-secondary-index-updates \
        "[{\"Delete\":{\"IndexName\":\"GenreIndex\"}}]"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 다음 토픽을 참조하세요.
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteTable
  - Query
  - UpdateTable

리소스 기반 정책 관리

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB 테이블에 대한 리소스 기반 정책의 전체 수명 주기를 관리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 리소스 정책을 포함한 테이블을 생성합니다.
- 리소스 정책을 가져옵니다.
- 리소스 정책을 업데이트합니다.
- 리소스 정책을 삭제합니다.

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

리소스 정책을 포함한 테이블을 생성합니다.

```
# Step 1: Create a DynamoDB table
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name MusicCollection \
    --attribute-definitions \
        AttributeName=Artist,AttributeType=S \
        AttributeName=SongTitle,AttributeType=S \
    --key-schema \
        AttributeName=Artist,KeyType=HASH \
        AttributeName=SongTitle,KeyType=RANGE \
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST

# Step 2: Create a resource-based policy document
cat > policy.json << 'EOF'
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Principal": {
        "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/DynamoDBReadOnly"
      },
      "Action": [
        "dynamodb:GetItem",
        "dynamodb:BatchGetItem",
        "dynamodb:Query",
        "dynamodb:Scan"
      ],
```

```
      "Resource": "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/MusicCollection"
    }
  ]
}
EOF

# Step 3: Attach the resource-based policy to the table
aws dynamodb put-resource-policy \
    --resource-arn arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/MusicCollection \
    --policy file://policy.json
```

리소스 정책을 가져옵니다.

```
# Get the resource-based policy attached to a table
aws dynamodb get-resource-policy \
    --resource-arn arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/MusicCollection
```

리소스 정책을 업데이트합니다.

```
# Step 1: Create an updated policy document
cat > updated-policy.json << 'EOF'
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Principal": {
        "AWS": [
          "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/DynamoDBReadOnly",
          "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/DynamoDBAnalytics"
        ]
      },
      "Action": [
        "dynamodb:GetItem",
        "dynamodb:BatchGetItem",
        "dynamodb:Query",
        "dynamodb:Scan"
      ],
      "Resource": "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/MusicCollection"
    }
  ]
```

```
}
EOF

# Step 2: Update the resource-based policy on the table
aws dynamodb put-resource-policy \
    --resource-arn arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/MusicCollection \
    --policy file://updated-policy.json
```

리소스 정책을 삭제합니다.

```
# Delete the resource-based policy from a table
aws dynamodb delete-resource-policy \
    --resource-arn arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/MusicCollection
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 다음 토픽을 참조하세요.
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteResourcePolicy
  - GetResourcePolicy
  - PutResourcePolicy

속성 기반 액세스 제어 설정

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB에 대한 속성 기반 액세스 제어(ABAC)를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- ABAC를 위한 IAM 정책을 생성합니다.
- 부서별 태그가 있는 테이블을 생성합니다.
- 태그를 기반으로 테이블을 나열하고 필터링합니다.

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

ABAC를 위한 IAM 정책을 생성합니다.

```
# Step 1: Create a policy document for ABAC
cat > abac-policy.json << 'EOF'
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
```

```
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "dynamodb:GetItem",
        "dynamodb:BatchGetItem",
        "dynamodb:Query",
        "dynamodb:Scan"
      ],
      "Resource": "arn:aws:dynamodb:*:*:table/*",
      "Condition": {
        "StringEquals": {
          "aws:ResourceTag/Department": "${aws:PrincipalTag/Department}"
        }
      }
    },
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "dynamodb:PutItem",
        "dynamodb:UpdateItem",
        "dynamodb:DeleteItem",
        "dynamodb:BatchWriteItem"
      ],
      "Resource": "arn:aws:dynamodb:*:*:table/*",
      "Condition": {
        "StringEquals": {
          "aws:ResourceTag/Department": "${aws:PrincipalTag/Department}",
          "aws:ResourceTag/Environment": "Development"
        }
      }
    }
  ]
}
EOF

# Step 2: Create the IAM policy
aws iam create-policy \
    --policy-name DynamoDBDepartmentBasedAccess \
    --policy-document file://abac-policy.json
```

부서별 태그가 있는 테이블을 생성합니다.

```
# Create a DynamoDB table with tags for ABAC
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name FinanceData \
    --attribute-definitions \
        AttributeName=RecordID,AttributeType=S \
    --key-schema \
        AttributeName=RecordID,KeyType=HASH \
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST \
    --tags \
        Key=Department,Value=Finance \
        Key=Environment,Value=Development

# Create another table with different tags
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name MarketingData \
    --attribute-definitions \
        AttributeName=RecordID,AttributeType=S \
    --key-schema \
        AttributeName=RecordID,KeyType=HASH \
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST \
    --tags \
        Key=Department,Value=Marketing \
        Key=Environment,Value=Production
```

태그를 기반으로 테이블을 나열하고 필터링합니다.

```
# List all DynamoDB tables
echo "Listing all tables:"
aws dynamodb list-tables

# Get ARNs for all tables
echo -e "\nGetting ARNs for all tables:"
TABLE_ARNS=$(aws dynamodb list-tables --query "TableNames[*]" --output text | xargs
 -I {} aws dynamodb describe-table --table-name {} --query "Table.TableArn" --output
 text)

# For each table ARN, list its tags
echo -e "\nListing tags for each table:"
for ARN in $TABLE_ARNS; do
    TABLE_NAME=$(echo $ARN | awk -F/ '{print $2}')
    echo -e "\nTags for table: $TABLE_NAME"
    aws dynamodb list-tags-of-resource --resource-arn $ARN
```

```
done

# Example: Find tables with a specific tag
echo -e "\nFinding tables with Environment=Production tag:"
for ARN in $TABLE_ARNS; do
    TABLE_NAME=$(echo $ARN | awk -F/ '{print $2}')
    TAGS=$(aws dynamodb list-tags-of-resource --resource-arn $ARN --query "Tags[?
Key=='Environment' && Value=='Production']" --output text)
    if [ ! -z "$TAGS" ]; then
        echo "Table with Production tag: $TABLE_NAME"
    fi
done
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 다음 토픽을 참조하세요.
  - CreatePolicy
  - CreateTable
  - ListTables

로컬 보조 인덱스로 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 로컬 보조 인덱스가 있는 테이블을 생성하고 쿼리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 로컬 보조 인덱스(LSI)가 있는 테이블을 생성합니다.
- 다양한 프로젝션 유형의 여러 LSI가 있는 테이블을 생성합니다.
- LSI를 사용하여 데이터를 쿼리합니다.

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

로컬 보조 인덱스가 있는 테이블을 생성합니다.

```
# Create a table with a Local Secondary Index
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name CustomerOrders \
    --attribute-definitions \
        AttributeName=CustomerID,AttributeType=S \
        AttributeName=OrderID,AttributeType=S \
        AttributeName=OrderDate,AttributeType=S \
    --key-schema \
        AttributeName=CustomerID,KeyType=HASH \
```

```
        AttributeName=OrderID,KeyType=RANGE \
    --local-secondary-indexes \
        "IndexName=OrderDateIndex,\
        KeySchema=[{AttributeName=CustomerID,KeyType=HASH},
{AttributeName=OrderDate,KeyType=RANGE}],\
        Projection={ProjectionType=ALL}" \
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST
```

여러 LSI가 있는 테이블을 생성합니다.

```
# Create a table with multiple Local Secondary Indexes
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name CustomerDetails \
    --attribute-definitions \
        AttributeName=CustomerID,AttributeType=S \
        AttributeName=Name,AttributeType=S \
        AttributeName=Email,AttributeType=S \
        AttributeName=RegistrationDate,AttributeType=S \
    --key-schema \
        AttributeName=CustomerID,KeyType=HASH \
        AttributeName=Name,KeyType=RANGE \
    --local-secondary-indexes \
        "[
            {
                \"IndexName\": \"EmailIndex\",
                \"KeySchema\": [
                    {\"AttributeName\":\"CustomerID\",\"KeyType\":\"HASH\"},
                    {\"AttributeName\":\"Email\",\"KeyType\":\"RANGE\"}
                ],
                \"Projection\": {\"ProjectionType\":\"INCLUDE\",\"NonKeyAttributes
\":[\"Address\",\"Phone\"]}
            },
            {
                \"IndexName\": \"RegistrationIndex\",
                \"KeySchema\": [
                    {\"AttributeName\":\"CustomerID\",\"KeyType\":\"HASH\"},
                    {\"AttributeName\":\"RegistrationDate\",\"KeyType\":\"RANGE\"}
                ],
                \"Projection\": {\"ProjectionType\":\"KEYS_ONLY\"}
            }
        ]" \
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST
```

LSI를 사용하여 데이터를 쿼리합니다.

```
# Query the OrderDateIndex LSI
aws dynamodb query \
    --table-name CustomerOrders \
    --index-name OrderDateIndex \
    --key-condition-expression "CustomerID = :custId AND OrderDate BETWEEN :date1
 AND :date2" \
    --expression-attribute-values '{
        ":custId": {"S": "C1"},
        ":date1": {"S": "2023-01-01"},
        ":date2": {"S": "2023-02-01"}
    }'

# Query with a filter expression
aws dynamodb query \
    --table-name CustomerOrders \
    --index-name OrderDateIndex \
    --key-condition-expression "CustomerID = :custId" \
    --filter-expression "Amount > :amount" \
    --expression-attribute-values '{
        ":custId": {"S": "C1"},
        ":amount": {"N": "150"}
    }'
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 다음 토픽을 참조하세요.
  - CreateTable
  - Query

Streams 및 Time-to-Live 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB Streams 및 Time-to-Live 기능을 관리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- Streams를 활성화하여 테이블을 생성합니다.
- Streams를 설명합니다.
- Streams 처리를 위한 Lambda 함수를 생성합니다.
- 테이블에서 TTL을 활성화합니다.

- TTL 속성이 있는 항목을 추가합니다.
- TTL 설정을 설명합니다.

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

Streams를 활성화하여 테이블을 생성합니다.

```
# Create a table with DynamoDB Streams enabled
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name StreamsDemo \
    --attribute-definitions \
        AttributeName=ID,AttributeType=S \
    --key-schema \
        AttributeName=ID,KeyType=HASH \
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST \
    --stream-specification StreamEnabled=true,StreamViewType=NEW_AND_OLD_IMAGES
```

Streams를 설명합니다.

```
# Get information about the stream
aws dynamodb describe-table \
    --table-name StreamsDemo \
    --query "Table.StreamSpecification"

# Get the stream ARN
STREAM_ARN=$(aws dynamodb describe-table \
    --table-name StreamsDemo \
    --query "Table.LatestStreamArn" \
    --output text)

echo "Stream ARN: $STREAM_ARN"

# Describe the stream
aws dynamodbstreams describe-stream \
    --stream-arn $STREAM_ARN
```

Streams 관련 Lambda 함수를 생성합니다.

```
# Step 1: Create an IAM role for the Lambda function
```

```
cat > trust-policy.json << 'EOF'
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Principal": {
        "Service": "lambda.amazonaws.com"
      },
      "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
    }
  ]
}
EOF

aws iam create-role \
    --role-name DynamoDBStreamsLambdaRole \
    --assume-role-policy-document file://trust-policy.json

# Step 2: Attach permissions to the role
aws iam attach-role-policy \
    --role-name DynamoDBStreamsLambdaRole \
    --policy-arn arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/AWSLambdaDynamoDBExecutionRole

# Step 3: Create a Lambda function (code would be in a separate file)
echo "Lambda function creation would be done separately with appropriate code"

# Step 4: Create an event source mapping
echo "Example command to create event source mapping:"
echo "aws lambda create-event-source-mapping \\"
echo "    --function-name ProcessDynamoDBRecords \\"
echo "    --event-source $STREAM_ARN \\"
echo "    --batch-size 100 \\"
echo "    --starting-position LATEST"
```

테이블에서 TTL을 활성화합니다.

```
# Create a table for TTL demonstration
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name TTLDemo \
    --attribute-definitions \
        AttributeName=ID,AttributeType=S \
```

```
    --key-schema \
        AttributeName=ID,KeyType=HASH \
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST

# Wait for table to become active
aws dynamodb wait table-exists --table-name TTLDemo

# Enable TTL on the table
aws dynamodb update-time-to-live \
    --table-name TTLDemo \
    --time-to-live-specification "Enabled=true, AttributeName=ExpirationTime"
```

TTL 속성이 있는 항목을 추가합니다.

```
# Calculate expiration time (current time + 1 day in seconds)
EXPIRATION_TIME=$(date -d "+1 day" +%s)

# Add an item with TTL attribute
aws dynamodb put-item \
    --table-name TTLDemo \
    --item '{
        "ID": {"S": "item1"},
        "Data": {"S": "This item will expire in 1 day"},
        "ExpirationTime": {"N": "'$EXPIRATION_TIME'"}
    }'

# Add an item that expires in 1 hour
EXPIRATION_TIME_HOUR=$(date -d "+1 hour" +%s)
aws dynamodb put-item \
    --table-name TTLDemo \
    --item '{
        "ID": {"S": "item2"},
        "Data": {"S": "This item will expire in 1 hour"},
        "ExpirationTime": {"N": "'$EXPIRATION_TIME_HOUR'"}
    }'
```

TTL 설정을 설명합니다.

```
# Describe TTL settings for a table
aws dynamodb describe-time-to-live \
    --table-name TTLDemo
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 다음 토픽을 참조하세요.
  - AttachRolePolicy
  - CreateRole
  - CreateTable
  - DescribeTable
  - DescribeTimeToLive
  - PutItem
  - UpdateTimeToLive

글로벌 테이블 및 다중 리전 복제 최종 일관성(MREC) 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 최종 일관성이 있는 다중 리전 복제(MREC)를 사용하여 DynamoDB 글로벌 테이블을 관리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 다중 리전 복제(MREC)를 사용하여 테이블을 만듭니다.
- 복제본 테이블에서 항목을 넣고 가져옵니다.
- 복제본을 하나씩 제거합니다.
- 테이블을 삭제하여 정리합니다.

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

다중 리전 복제를 사용하여 테이블을 생성합니다.

```
# Step 1: Create a new table (MusicTable) in US East (Ohio), with DynamoDB Streams
 enabled (NEW_AND_OLD_IMAGES)
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name MusicTable \
    --attribute-definitions \
        AttributeName=Artist,AttributeType=S \
        AttributeName=SongTitle,AttributeType=S \
    --key-schema \
        AttributeName=Artist,KeyType=HASH \
        AttributeName=SongTitle,KeyType=RANGE \
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST \
    --stream-specification StreamEnabled=true,StreamViewType=NEW_AND_OLD_IMAGES \
```

```
    --region us-east-2

# Step 2: Create an identical MusicTable table in US East (N. Virginia)
aws dynamodb update-table --table-name MusicTable --cli-input-json \
'{
  "ReplicaUpdates":
  [
    {
      "Create": {
        "RegionName": "us-east-1"
      }
    }
  ]
}' \
--region us-east-2

# Step 3: Create a table in Europe (Ireland)
aws dynamodb update-table --table-name MusicTable --cli-input-json \
'{
  "ReplicaUpdates":
  [
    {
      "Create": {
        "RegionName": "eu-west-1"
      }
    }
  ]
}' \
--region us-east-2
```

다중 리전 테이블을 설명합니다.

```
# Step 4: View the list of replicas created using describe-table
aws dynamodb describe-table \
    --table-name MusicTable \
    --region us-east-2 \
    --query 'Table.
{TableName:TableName,TableStatus:TableStatus,MultiRegionConsistency:MultiRegionConsistency,R
{Region:RegionName,Status:ReplicaStatus}}'
```

복제본 테이블에 항목을 넣습니다.

```
# Step 5: To verify that replication is working, add a new item to the Music table
 in US East (Ohio)
aws dynamodb put-item \
    --table-name MusicTable \
    --item '{"Artist": {"S":"item_1"},"SongTitle": {"S":"Song Value 1"}}' \
    --region us-east-2
```

복제본 테이블에서 항목을 가져옵니다.

```
# Step 6: Wait for a few seconds, and then check to see whether the item has been
# successfully replicated to US East (N. Virginia) and Europe (Ireland)
aws dynamodb get-item \
    --table-name MusicTable \
    --key '{"Artist": {"S":"item_1"},"SongTitle": {"S":"Song Value 1"}}' \
    --region us-east-1

aws dynamodb get-item \
    --table-name MusicTable \
    --key '{"Artist": {"S":"item_1"},"SongTitle": {"S":"Song Value 1"}}' \
    --region eu-west-1
```

복제본을 제거합니다.

```
# Step 7: Delete the replica table in Europe (Ireland) Region
aws dynamodb update-table --table-name MusicTable --cli-input-json \
'{
  "ReplicaUpdates":
  [
    {
      "Delete": {
        "RegionName": "eu-west-1"
      }
    }
  ]
}' \
--region us-east-2

# Delete the replica table in US East (N. Virginia) Region
aws dynamodb update-table --table-name MusicTable --cli-input-json \
'{
```

```
  "ReplicaUpdates":
  [
    {
      "Delete": {
        "RegionName": "us-east-1"
      }
    }
  ]
}' \
--region us-east-2
```

테이블을 삭제하여 정리합니다.

```
# Clean up: Delete the primary table
aws dynamodb delete-table --table-name MusicTable --region us-east-2

echo "Global table demonstration complete."
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 다음 토픽을 참조하세요.
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteTable
  - DescribeTable
  - GetItem
  - PutItem
  - UpdateTable

리소스 태그 지정 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB 리소스에 대한 태그를 관리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 태그가 있는 테이블을 생성합니다.
- 리소스에 대한 태그를 나열합니다.
- 리소스에 태그를 추가합니다.
- 리소스에서 태그를 제거합니다.
- 태그를 기준으로 테이블을 필터링합니다.

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

태그가 있는 테이블을 생성합니다.

```
# Create a table with tags
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name TaggedTable \
    --attribute-definitions \
        AttributeName=ID,AttributeType=S \
    --key-schema \
        AttributeName=ID,KeyType=HASH \
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST \
    --tags \
        Key=Environment,Value=Production \
        Key=Project,Value=Analytics \
        Key=Owner,Value=DataTeam
```

리소스에 대한 태그를 나열합니다.

```
# Get the table ARN
TABLE_ARN=$(aws dynamodb describe-table \
    --table-name TaggedTable \
    --query "Table.TableArn" \
    --output text)

# List tags for the table
aws dynamodb list-tags-of-resource \
    --resource-arn $TABLE_ARN
```

리소스에 태그를 추가합니다.

```
# Add tags to an existing table
aws dynamodb tag-resource \
    --resource-arn $TABLE_ARN \
    --tags \
        Key=CostCenter,Value=12345 \
        Key=BackupSchedule,Value=Daily
```

리소스에서 태그를 제거합니다.

```
# Remove tags from a table
aws dynamodb untag-resource \
    --resource-arn $TABLE_ARN \
    --tag-keys Owner BackupSchedule
```

태그를 기준으로 테이블을 필터링합니다.

```
# Create another table with different tags
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name AnotherTaggedTable \
    --attribute-definitions \
        AttributeName=ID,AttributeType=S \
    --key-schema \
        AttributeName=ID,KeyType=HASH \
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST \
    --tags \
        Key=Environment,Value=Development \
        Key=Project,Value=Testing

# Wait for table to become active
aws dynamodb wait table-exists --table-name AnotherTaggedTable

# List all tables
echo "All tables:"
aws dynamodb list-tables

# Get ARNs for all tables
echo -e "\nFiltering tables by Environment=Production tag:"
TABLE_ARNS=$(aws dynamodb list-tables --query "TableNames[*]" --output text | xargs
 -I {} aws dynamodb describe-table --table-name {} --query "Table.TableArn" --output
 text)

# Find tables with specific tag
for ARN in $TABLE_ARNS; do
    TABLE_NAME=$(echo $ARN | awk -F/ '{print $2}')
    TAGS=$(aws dynamodb list-tags-of-resource --resource-arn $ARN --query "Tags[?
Key=='Environment' && Value=='Production']" --output text)
    if [ ! -z "$TAGS" ]; then
        echo "Table with Production tag: $TABLE_NAME"
    fi
done
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 다음 토픽을 참조하세요.
  - CreateTable
  - ListTagsOfResource
  - TagResource
  - UntagResource

테이블 암호화 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB 테이블의 암호화 옵션을 관리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 기본 암호화를 사용하여 테이블을 생성합니다.
- 고객 관리형 CMK를 사용하여 테이블을 생성합니다.
- 테이블 암호화 설정을 업데이트합니다.
- 테이블 암호화를 설명합니다.

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

기본 암호화를 사용하여 테이블을 생성합니다.

```
# Create a table with default encryption (AWS owned key)
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name CustomerData \
    --attribute-definitions \
        AttributeName=CustomerID,AttributeType=S \
    --key-schema \
        AttributeName=CustomerID,KeyType=HASH \
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST \
    --sse-specification Enabled=true,SSEType=KMS
```

고객 관리형 CMK를 사용하여 테이블을 생성합니다.

```
# Step 1: Create a customer managed key in KMS
aws kms create-key \
    --description "Key for DynamoDB table encryption" \
```

```
    --key-usage ENCRYPT_DECRYPT \
    --customer-master-key-spec SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT

# Store the key ID for later use
KEY_ID=$(aws kms list-keys --query "Keys[?contains(KeyArn, 'Key for
 DynamoDB')].KeyId" --output text)

# Step 2: Create a table with the customer managed key
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name SensitiveData \
    --attribute-definitions \
        AttributeName=RecordID,AttributeType=S \
    --key-schema \
        AttributeName=RecordID,KeyType=HASH \
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST \
    --sse-specification Enabled=true,SSEType=KMS,KMSMasterKeyId=$KEY_ID
```

테이블 암호화를 업데이트합니다.

```
# Update a table to use a different KMS key
aws dynamodb update-table \
    --table-name CustomerData \
    --sse-specification Enabled=true,SSEType=KMS,KMSMasterKeyId=$KEY_ID
```

테이블 암호화를 설명합니다.

```
# Describe the table to see encryption settings
aws dynamodb describe-table \
    --table-name CustomerData \
    --query "Table.SSEDescription"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 다음 토픽을 참조하세요.
  - CreateKey
  - CreateTable
  - DescribeTable
  - UpdateTable

Bash 스크립트와 AWS CLI 함께를 사용하는 Amazon EC2 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon EC2에서 Bash 스크립트 AWS Command Line Interface 와 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예제에는 컨텍스트에서 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업
- 시나리오

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 키 페어 및 보안 그룹을 생성합니다.
- Amazon Machine Image(AMI) 및 호환되는 인스턴스 유형을 선택한 다음 인스턴스를 생성합니다.
- 인스턴스를 중지한 후 다시 시작합니다.
- 인스턴스와 탄력적 IP 주소 연결.
- SSH로 인스턴스에 연결한 다음 리소스를 정리합니다.

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
###############################################################################
# function get_started_with_ec2_instances
#
# Runs an interactive scenario that shows how to get started using EC2 instances.
#
#     "EC2 access" permissions are needed to run this code.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If an error occurred.
###############################################################################
function get_started_with_ec2_instances() {
  # Requires version 4 for mapfile.
  local required_version=4.0

  # Get the current Bash version
  # Check if BASH_VERSION is set
  local current_version
  if [[ -n "$BASH_VERSION" ]]; then
    # Convert BASH_VERSION to a number for comparison
    current_version=$BASH_VERSION
  else
    # Get the current Bash version using the bash command
    current_version=$(bash --version | head -n 1 | awk '{ print $4 }')
  fi

  # Convert version strings to numbers for comparison
  local required_version_num current_version_num
  required_version_num=$(echo "$required_version" | awk -F. '{ print ($1 * 10000) +
 ($2 * 100) + $3 }')
  current_version_num=$(echo "$current_version" | awk -F. '{ print ($1 * 10000) +
 ($2 * 100) + $3 }')
```

```
  # Compare versions
  if ((current_version_num < required_version_num)); then
    echo "Error: This script requires Bash version $required_version or higher."
    echo "Your current Bash version is number is $current_version."
    exit 1
  fi

  {
    if [ "$EC2_OPERATIONS_SOURCED" != "True" ]; then

      source ./ec2_operations.sh
    fi
  }

  echo_repeat "*" 88
  echo "Welcome to the Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) get started with
instances demo."
  echo_repeat "*" 88
  echo

  echo "Let's create an RSA key pair that you can be use to securely connect to "
  echo "your EC2 instance."

  echo -n "Enter a unique name for your key: "
  get_input
  local key_name
  key_name=$get_input_result

  local temp_dir
  temp_dir=$(mktemp -d)
  local key_file_name="$temp_dir/${key_name}.pem"

  if ec2_create_keypair -n "${key_name}" -f "${key_file_name}"; then
    echo "Created a key pair $key_name and saved the private key to $key_file_name"
    echo
  else
    errecho "The key pair failed to create. This demo will exit."
    return 1
  fi

  chmod 400 "${key_file_name}"

  if yes_no_input "Do you want to list some of your key pairs? (y/n) "; then
    local keys_and_fingerprints
```

```
    keys_and_fingerprints="$(ec2_describe_key_pairs)" && {
      local image_name_and_id
      while IFS=$'\n' read -r image_name_and_id; do
        local entries
        IFS=$'\t' read -ra entries <<<"$image_name_and_id"
        echo "Found rsa key ${entries[0]} with fingerprint:"
        echo "     ${entries[1]}"
      done <<<"$keys_and_fingerprints"

    }
  fi

  echo_repeat "*" 88
  echo_repeat "*" 88

  echo "Let's create a security group to manage access to your instance."
  echo -n "Enter a unique name for your security group: "
  get_input
  local security_group_name
  security_group_name=$get_input_result
  local security_group_id
  security_group_id=$(ec2_create_security_group -n "$security_group_name" \
    -d "Security group for EC2 instance") || {
    errecho "The security failed to create. This demo will exit."
    clean_up "$key_name" "$key_file_name"
    return 1
  }

  echo "Security group created with ID $security_group_id"
  echo

  local public_ip
  public_ip=$(curl -s http://checkip.amazonaws.com)

  echo "Let's add a rule to allow SSH only from your current IP address."
  echo "Your public IP address is $public_ip"
  echo -n "press return to add this rule to your security group."
  get_input

  if ! ec2_authorize_security_group_ingress -g "$security_group_id" -i "$public_ip"
-p tcp -f 22 -t 22; then
    errecho "The security group rules failed to update. This demo will exit."
    clean_up "$key_name" "$key_file_name" "$security_group_id"
    return 1
```

```
  fi

  echo "Security group rules updated"

  local security_group_description
  security_group_description="$(ec2_describe_security_groups -g
 "${security_group_id}")" || {
    errecho "Failed to describe security groups. This demo will exit."
    clean_up "$key_name" "$key_file_name" "$security_group_id"
    return 1
  }

  mapfile -t parameters <<<"$security_group_description"
  IFS=$'\t' read -ra entries <<<"${parameters[0]}"
  echo "Security group: ${entries[0]}"
  echo "    ID: ${entries[1]}"
  echo "    VPC: ${entries[2]}"
  echo "Inbound permissions:"
  IFS=$'\t' read -ra entries <<<"${parameters[1]}"
  echo "    IpProtocol: ${entries[0]}"
  echo "    FromPort: ${entries[1]}"
  echo "    ToPort: ${entries[2]}"
  echo "    CidrIp: ${parameters[2]}"

  local parameters
  parameters="$(ssm_get_parameters_by_path -p "/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-
latest")" || {
    errecho "Failed to get parameters. This demo will exit."
    clean_up "$key_name" "$key_file_name" "$security_group_id"
    return 1

  }

  local image_ids=""
  mapfile -t parameters <<<"$parameters"
  for image_name_and_id in "${parameters[@]}"; do
    IFS=$'\t' read -ra values <<<"$image_name_and_id"
    if [[ "${values[0]}" == *"amzn2"* ]]; then
      image_ids+="${values[1]} "
    fi
  done

  local images
  images="$(ec2_describe_images -i "$image_ids")" || {
```

```
    errecho "Failed to describe images. This demo will exit."
    clean_up "$key_name" "$key_file_name" "$security_group_id"
    return 1

  }

  new_line_and_tab_to_list "$images"
  local images=("${list_result[@]}")

  # Get the size of the array
  local images_count=${#images[@]}

  if ((images_count == 0)); then
    errecho "No images found. This demo will exit."
    clean_up "$key_name" "$key_file_name" "$security_group_id"
    return 1
  fi

  echo_repeat "*" 88
  echo_repeat "*" 88

  echo "Let's create an instance from an Amazon Linux 2 AMI. Here are some options:"
  for ((i = 0; i < images_count; i += 3)); do
    echo "$(((i / 3) + 1)) - ${images[$i]}"
  done

  integer_input "Please enter the number of the AMI you want to use: " 1
"$((images_count / 3))"
  local choice=$get_input_result
  choice=$(((choice - 1) * 3))

  echo "Great choice."
  echo

  local architecture=${images[$((choice + 1))]}
  local image_id=${images[$((choice + 2))]}
  echo "Here are some instance types that support the ${architecture} architecture
of the image:"
  response="$(ec2_describe_instance_types -a "${architecture}" -t
"*.micro,*.small")" || {
    errecho "Failed to describe instance types. This demo will exit."
    clean_up "$key_name" "$key_file_name" "$security_group_id"
    return 1
  }
```

```
  local instance_types
  mapfile -t instance_types <<<"$response"

  # Get the size of the array
  local instance_types_count=${#instance_types[@]}

  echo "Here are some options:"
  for ((i = 0; i < instance_types_count; i++)); do
    echo "$((i + 1)) - ${instance_types[$i]}"
  done

  integer_input "Which one do you want to use? " 1 "${#instance_types[@]}
"
  choice=$get_input_result
  local instance_type=${instance_types[$((choice - 1))]}
  echo "Another great choice."
  echo

  echo "Creating your instance and waiting for it to start..."
  local instance_id
  instance_id=$(ec2_run_instances -i "$image_id" -t "$instance_type" -k "$key_name"
 -s "$security_group_id") || {
    errecho "Failed to run instance. This demo will exit."
    clean_up "$key_name" "$key_file_name" "$security_group_id"
    return 1
  }

  ec2_wait_for_instance_running -i "$instance_id"
  echo "Your instance is ready:"
  echo

  local instance_details
  instance_details="$(ec2_describe_instances -i "${instance_id}")"

  echo
  print_instance_details "${instance_details}"

  local public_ip
  public_ip=$(echo "${instance_details}" | awk '{print $6}')
  echo
  echo "You can use SSH to connect to your instance"
  echo "If the connection attempt times out, you might have to manually update the
 SSH ingress rule"
```

```
echo "for your IP address in the AWS Management Console."
connect_to_instance "$key_file_name" "$public_ip"

echo -n "Press Enter when you're ready to continue the demo: "
get_input

echo_repeat "*" 88
echo_repeat "*" 88

echo "Let's stop and start your instance to see what changes."
echo "Stopping your instance and waiting until it's stopped..."
ec2_stop_instances -i "$instance_id"
ec2_wait_for_instance_stopped -i "$instance_id"

echo "Your instance is stopped. Restarting..."

ec2_start_instances -i "$instance_id"
ec2_wait_for_instance_running -i "$instance_id"

echo "Your instance is running again."
local instance_details
instance_details="$(ec2_describe_instances -i "${instance_id}")"

print_instance_details "${instance_details}"

public_ip=$(echo "${instance_details}" | awk '{print $6}')

echo "Every time your instance is restarted, its public IP address changes"
connect_to_instance "$key_file_name" "$public_ip"

echo -n "Press Enter when you're ready to continue the demo: "
get_input

echo_repeat "*" 88
echo_repeat "*" 88

echo "You can allocate an Elastic IP address and associate it with your instance"
echo "to keep a consistent IP address even when your instance restarts."

local result
result=$(ec2_allocate_address -d vpc) || {
  errecho "Failed to allocate an address. This demo will exit."
  clean_up "$key_name" "$key_file_name" "$security_group_id" "$instance_id"
  return 1
```

```
  }

  local elastic_ip allocation_id
  elastic_ip=$(echo "$result" | awk '{print $1}')
  allocation_id=$(echo "$result" | awk '{print $2}')

  echo "Allocated static Elastic IP address: $elastic_ip"

  local association_id
  association_id=$(ec2_associate_address -i "$instance_id" -a "$allocation_id") || {
    errecho "Failed to associate an address. This demo will exit."
    clean_up "$key_name" "$key_file_name" "$security_group_id" "$instance_id"
"$allocation_id"
    return 1
  }

  echo "Associated your Elastic IP with your instance."
  echo "You can now use SSH to connect to your instance by using the Elastic IP."
  connect_to_instance "$key_file_name" "$elastic_ip"

  echo -n "Press Enter when you're ready to continue the demo: "
  get_input

  echo_repeat "*" 88
  echo_repeat "*" 88

  echo "Let's stop and start your instance to see what changes."
  echo "Stopping your instance and waiting until it's stopped..."
  ec2_stop_instances -i "$instance_id"
  ec2_wait_for_instance_stopped -i "$instance_id"

  echo "Your instance is stopped. Restarting..."

  ec2_start_instances -i "$instance_id"
  ec2_wait_for_instance_running -i "$instance_id"

  echo "Your instance is running again."
  local instance_details
  instance_details="$(ec2_describe_instances -i "${instance_id}")"

  print_instance_details "${instance_details}"

  echo "Because you have associated an Elastic IP with your instance, you can"
  echo "connect by using a consistent IP address after the instance restarts."
```

```
  connect_to_instance "$key_file_name" "$elastic_ip"

  echo -n "Press Enter when you're ready to continue the demo: "
  get_input

  echo_repeat "*" 88
  echo_repeat "*" 88

  if yes_no_input "Do you want to delete the resources created in this demo: (y/n)
 "; then
    clean_up "$key_name" "$key_file_name" "$security_group_id" "$instance_id" \
      "$allocation_id" "$association_id"
  else
    echo "The following resources were not deleted."
    echo "Key pair: $key_name"
    echo "Key file: $key_file_name"
    echo "Security group: $security_group_id"
    echo "Instance: $instance_id"
    echo "Elastic IP address: $elastic_ip"
  fi
}

###############################################################################
# function clean_up
#
# This function cleans up the created resources.
#     $1 - The name of the ec2 key pair to delete.
#     $2 - The name of the key file to delete.
#     $3 - The ID of the security group to delete.
#     $4 - The ID of the instance to terminate.
#     $5 - The ID of the elastic IP address to release.
#     $6 - The ID of the elastic IP address to disassociate.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If an error occurred.
###############################################################################
function clean_up() {
  local result=0
  local key_pair_name=$1
  local key_file_name=$2
  local security_group_id=$3
  local instance_id=$4
  local allocation_id=$5
```

```
  local association_id=$6

  if [ -n "$association_id" ]; then
    # bashsupport disable=BP2002
    if (ec2_disassociate_address -a "$association_id"); then
      echo "Disassociated elastic IP address with ID $association_id"
    else
      errecho "The elastic IP address disassociation failed."
      result=1
    fi
  fi

  if [ -n "$allocation_id" ]; then
    # bashsupport disable=BP2002
    if (ec2_release_address -a "$allocation_id"); then
      echo "Released elastic IP address with ID $allocation_id"
    else
      errecho "The elastic IP address release failed."
      result=1
    fi
  fi

  if [ -n "$instance_id" ]; then
    # bashsupport disable=BP2002
    if (ec2_terminate_instances -i "$instance_id"); then
      echo "Started terminating instance with ID $instance_id"

      ec2_wait_for_instance_terminated -i "$instance_id"
    else
      errecho "The instance terminate failed."
      result=1
    fi
  fi

  if [ -n "$security_group_id" ]; then
    # bashsupport disable=BP2002
    if (ec2_delete_security_group -i "$security_group_id"); then
      echo "Deleted security group with ID $security_group_id"
    else
      errecho "The security group delete failed."
      result=1
    fi
  fi
```

```
  if [ -n "$key_pair_name" ]; then
    # bashsupport disable=BP2002
    if (ec2_delete_keypair -n "$key_pair_name"); then
      echo "Deleted key pair named $key_pair_name"
    else
      errecho "The key pair delete failed."
      result=1
    fi
  fi

  if [ -n "$key_file_name" ]; then
    rm -f "$key_file_name"
  fi

  return $result
}

###############################################################################
# function ssm_get_parameters_by_path
#
# This function retrieves one or more parameters from the AWS Systems Manager
 Parameter Store
# by specifying a parameter path.
#
# Parameters:
#       -p parameter_path - The path of the parameter(s) to retrieve.
#
# And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function ssm_get_parameters_by_path() {
  local parameter_path response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function ssm_get_parameters_by_path"
    echo "Retrieves one or more parameters from the AWS Systems Manager Parameter
 Store by specifying a parameter path."
    echo "  -p parameter_path - The path of the parameter(s) to retrieve."
    echo ""
  }
```

```
  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "p:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      p) parameter_path="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$parameter_path" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a parameter path with the -p parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws ssm get-parameters-by-path \
    --path "$parameter_path" \
    --query "Parameters[*].[Name, Value]" \
    --output text) || {
    aws_cli_error_log $?
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports get-parameters-by-path operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  }

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function print_instance_details
#
# This function prints the details of an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
 instance.
#
# Parameters:
```

```
#       instance_details - The instance details in the format "InstanceId ImageId
 InstanceType KeyName VpcId PublicIpAddress State.Name".
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function print_instance_details() {
  local instance_details="$1"

  if [[ -z "${instance_details}" ]]; then
    echo "Error: Missing required instance details argument."
    return 1
  fi

  local instance_id image_id instance_type key_name vpc_id public_ip state
  instance_id=$(echo "${instance_details}" | awk '{print $1}')
  image_id=$(echo "${instance_details}" | awk '{print $2}')
  instance_type=$(echo "${instance_details}" | awk '{print $3}')
  key_name=$(echo "${instance_details}" | awk '{print $4}')
  vpc_id=$(echo "${instance_details}" | awk '{print $5}')
  public_ip=$(echo "${instance_details}" | awk '{print $6}')
  state=$(echo "${instance_details}" | awk '{print $7}')

  echo "    ID: ${instance_id}"
  echo "    Image ID: ${image_id}"
  echo "    Instance type: ${instance_type}"
  echo "    Key name: ${key_name}"
  echo "    VPC ID: ${vpc_id}"
  echo "    Public IP: ${public_ip}"
  echo "    State: ${state}"

  return 0
}

##############################################################################
# function connect_to_instance
#
# This function displays the public IP address of an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud
 (Amazon EC2) instance and prompts the user to connect to the instance via SSH.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the key file used to connect to the instance.
#       $2 - The public IP address of the instance.
```

```
#
# Returns:
#       None
###############################################################################
function connect_to_instance() {
  local key_file_name="$1"
  local public_ip="$2"

  # Validate the input parameters
  if [[ -z "$key_file_name" ]]; then
    echo "ERROR: You must provide a key file name as the first argument." >&2
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$public_ip" ]]; then
    echo "ERROR: You must provide a public IP address as the second argument." >&2
    return 1
  fi

  # Display the public IP address and connection command
  echo "To connect, run the following command:"
  echo "    ssh -i ${key_file_name} ec2-user@${public_ip}"

  # Prompt the user to connect to the instance
  if yes_no_input "Do you want to connect now? (y/n) "; then
    echo "After you have connected, you can return to this example by typing 'exit'"
    ssh -i "${key_file_name}" ec2-user@"${public_ip}"
  fi
}

###############################################################################
# function get_input
#
# This function gets user input from the command line.
#
# Outputs:
#   User input to stdout.
#
# Returns:
#       0
###############################################################################
function get_input() {

  if [ -z "${mock_input+x}" ]; then
```

```
    read -r get_input_result
  else

    if [ "$mock_input_array_index" -lt ${#mock_input_array[@]} ]; then
      get_input_result="${mock_input_array[$mock_input_array_index]}"
      # bashsupport disable=BP2001
      # shellcheck disable=SC2206
      ((mock_input_array_index++))
      echo -n "$get_input_result"
    else
      echo "MOCK_INPUT_ARRAY has no more elements" 1>&2
      return 1
    fi
  fi

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function yes_no_input
#
# This function requests a yes/no answer from the user, following to a prompt.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The prompt.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If yes.
#       1 - If no.
###############################################################################
function yes_no_input() {
  if [ -z "$1" ]; then
    echo "Internal error yes_no_input"
    return 1
  fi

  local index=0
  local response="N"
  while [[ $index -lt 10 ]]; do
    index=$((index + 1))
    echo -n "$1"
    if ! get_input; then
      return 1
    fi
```

```
    response=$(echo "$get_input_result" | tr '[:upper:]' '[:lower:]')
    if [ "$response" = "y" ] || [ "$response" = "n" ]; then
      break
    else
      echo -e "\nPlease enter or 'y' or 'n'."
    fi
  done

  echo

  if [ "$response" = "y" ]; then
    return 0
  else
    return 1
  fi
}

##############################################################################
# function integer_input
#
# This function prompts the user to enter an integer within a specified range
# and validates the input.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The prompt message to display to the user.
#       $2 - The minimum value of the accepted range.
#       $3 - The maximum value of the accepted range.
#
# Returns:
#       The valid integer input from the user.
#       If the input is invalid or out of range, the function will continue
#       prompting the user until a valid input is provided.
##############################################################################
function integer_input() {
  local prompt="$1"
  local min_value="$2"
  local max_value="$3"
  local input=""

  while true; do
    # Display the prompt message and wait for user input
    echo -n "$prompt"

    if ! get_input; then
```

```
      return 1
    fi

    input="$get_input_result"

    # Check if the input is a valid integer
    if [[ "$input" =~ ^-?[0-9]+$ ]]; then
      # Check if the input is within the specified range
      if ((input >= min_value && input <= max_value)); then
        return 0
      else
        echo "Error: Input, $input, must be between $min_value and $max_value."
      fi
    else
      echo "Error: Invalid input- $input. Please enter an integer."
    fi
  done
}
##############################################################################
# function new_line_and_tab_to_list
#
# This function takes a string input containing newlines and tabs, and
# converts it into a list (array) of elements.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The input string containing newlines and tabs.
#
# Returns:
#       The resulting list (array) is stored in the global variable
#       'list_result'.
##############################################################################
function new_line_and_tab_to_list() {
  local input=$1
  export list_result

  list_result=()
  mapfile -t lines <<<"$input"
  local line
  for line in "${lines[@]}"; do
    IFS=$'\t' read -ra parameters <<<"$line"
    list_result+=("${parameters[@]}")
  done
}
```

```
##############################################################################
# function echo_repeat
#
# This function prints a string 'n' times to stdout.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The string.
#       $2 - Number of times to print the string.
#
# Outputs:
#   String 'n' times to stdout.
#
# Returns:
#       0
##############################################################################
function echo_repeat() {
  local end=$2
  for ((i = 0; i < end; i++)); do
    echo -n "$1"
  done
  echo
}
```

이 시나리오에 사용된 DynamoDB 함수입니다.

```
##############################################################################
# function ec2_create_keypair
#
# This function creates an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) ED25519 or
 2048-bit RSA key pair
# and writes it to a file.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n key_pair_name - A key pair name.
#       -f file_path - File to store the key pair.
#
# And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function ec2_create_keypair() {
  local key_pair_name file_path response
```

```
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_create_keypair"
    echo "Creates an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) ED25519 or 2048-bit
RSA key pair"
    echo " and writes it to a file."
    echo "  -n key_pair_name - A key pair name."
    echo "  -f file_path - File to store the key pair."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "n:f:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) key_pair_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      f) file_path="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$key_pair_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a key name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$file_path" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a file path with the -f parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws ec2 create-key-pair \
```

```
    --key-name "$key_pair_name" \
    --query 'KeyMaterial' \
    --output text) || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports create-access-key operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  }

  if [[ -n "$file_path" ]]; then
    echo "$response" >"$file_path"
  fi

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function ec2_describe_key_pairs
#
# This function describes one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) key
 pairs.
#
# Parameters:
#       -h - Display help.
#
# And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function ec2_describe_key_pairs() {
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_describe_key_pairs"
    echo "Describes one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) key
 pairs."
    echo "  -h - Display help."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      h)
```

```
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  local response

  response=$(aws ec2 describe-key-pairs \
    --query 'KeyPairs[*].[KeyName, KeyFingerprint]' \
    --output text) || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports describe-key-pairs operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  }

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function ec2_create_security_group
#
# This function creates an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) security group.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n security_group_name - The name of the security group.
#       -d security_group_description - The description of the security group.
#
# Returns:
#       The ID of the created security group, or an error message if the operation
 fails.
# And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
#
###############################################################################
```

```
function ec2_create_security_group() {
  local security_group_name security_group_description response

  # Function to display usage information
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_create_security_group"
    echo "Creates an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) security group."
    echo "  -n security_group_name - The name of the security group."
    echo "  -d security_group_description - The description of the security group."
    echo ""
  }

  # Parse the command-line arguments
  while getopts "n:d:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) security_group_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      d) security_group_description="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  # Validate the input parameters
  if [[ -z "$security_group_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a security group name with the -n parameter."
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$security_group_description" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a security group description with the -d
 parameter."
    return 1
  fi

  # Create the security group
  response=$(aws ec2 create-security-group \
```

```
    --group-name "$security_group_name" \
    --description "$security_group_description" \
    --query "GroupId" \
    --output text) || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports create-security-group operation failed."
    errecho "$response"
    return 1
  }

  echo "$response"
  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function ec2_describe_security_groups
#
# This function describes one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
 security groups.
#
# Parameters:
#       -g security_group_id - The ID of the security group to describe (optional).
#
# And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function ec2_describe_security_groups() {
  local security_group_id response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_describe_security_groups"
    echo "Describes one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) security
 groups."
    echo "  -g security_group_id - The ID of the security group to describe
 (optional)."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "g:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
```

```
      g) security_group_id="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  local query="SecurityGroups[*].[GroupName, GroupId, VpcId, IpPermissions[*].
[IpProtocol, FromPort, ToPort, IpRanges[*].CidrIp]]"

  if [[ -n "$security_group_id" ]]; then
    response=$(aws ec2 describe-security-groups --group-ids "$security_group_id" --
query "${query}" --output text)
  else
    response=$(aws ec2 describe-security-groups --query "${query}" --output text)
  fi

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports describe-security-groups operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function ec2_authorize_security_group_ingress
#
# This function authorizes an ingress rule for an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud
 (Amazon EC2) security group.
#
# Parameters:
```

```
#       -g security_group_id - The ID of the security group.
#       -i ip_address - The IP address or CIDR block to authorize.
#       -p protocol - The protocol to authorize (e.g., tcp, udp, icmp).
#       -f from_port - The start of the port range to authorize.
#       -t to_port - The end of the port range to authorize.
#
# And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function ec2_authorize_security_group_ingress() {
  local security_group_id ip_address protocol from_port to_port response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_authorize_security_group_ingress"
    echo "Authorizes an ingress rule for an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon
 EC2) security group."
    echo "  -g security_group_id - The ID of the security group."
    echo "  -i ip_address - The IP address or CIDR block to authorize."
    echo "  -p protocol - The protocol to authorize (e.g., tcp, udp, icmp)."
    echo "  -f from_port - The start of the port range to authorize."
    echo "  -t to_port - The end of the port range to authorize."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "g:i:p:f:t:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      g) security_group_id="${OPTARG}" ;;
      i) ip_address="${OPTARG}" ;;
      p) protocol="${OPTARG}" ;;
      f) from_port="${OPTARG}" ;;
      t) to_port="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
```

```
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$security_group_id" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a security group ID with the -g parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$ip_address" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an IP address or CIDR block with the -i
 parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$protocol" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a protocol with the -p parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$from_port" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a start port with the -f parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$to_port" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an end port with the -t parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws ec2 authorize-security-group-ingress \
    --group-id "$security_group_id" \
    --cidr "${ip_address}/32" \
    --protocol "$protocol" \
    --port "$from_port-$to_port" \
    --output text) || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports authorize-security-group-ingress operation failed.
$response"
```

```
    return 1
  }

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function ec2_describe_images
#
# This function describes one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
 images.
#
# Parameters:
#       -i image_ids - A space-separated  list of image IDs (optional).
#       -h - Display help.
#
# And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function ec2_describe_images() {
  local image_ids response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_describe_images"
    echo "Describes one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) images."
    echo "  -i image_ids - A space-separated list of image IDs (optional)."
    echo "  -h - Display help."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "i:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      i) image_ids="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
```

```
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  local aws_cli_args=()

  if [[ -n "$image_ids" ]]; then
    # shellcheck disable=SC2206
    aws_cli_args+=("--image-ids" $image_ids)
  fi

  response=$(aws ec2 describe-images \
    "${aws_cli_args[@]}" \
    --query 'Images[*].[Description,Architecture,ImageId]' \
    --output text) || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports describe-images operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  }

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# ec2_describe_instance_types
#
# This function describes EC2 instance types filtered by processor architecture
# and optionally by instance type. It takes the following arguments:
#
# -a, --architecture ARCHITECTURE  Specify the processor architecture (e.g., x86_64)
# -t, --type INSTANCE_TYPE         Comma-separated list of instance types (e.g.,
 t2.micro)
# -h, --help                       Show the usage help
#
# The function prints the instance type and supported architecture for each
# matching instance type.
###############################################################################
function ec2_describe_instance_types() {
  local architecture=""
  local instance_types=""
```

```
  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "Usage: ec2_describe_instance_types [-a|--architecture ARCHITECTURE] [-t|--
type INSTANCE_TYPE] [-h|--help]"
    echo "  -a, --architecture ARCHITECTURE  Specify the processor architecture
 (e.g., x86_64)"
    echo "  -t, --type INSTANCE_TYPE         Comma-separated list of instance types
 (e.g., t2.micro)"
    echo "  -h, --help                       Show this help message"
  }

  while [[ $# -gt 0 ]]; do
    case "$1" in
      -a | --architecture)
        architecture="$2"
        shift 2
        ;;
      -t | --type)
        instance_types="$2"
        shift 2
        ;;
      -h | --help)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      *)
        echo "Unknown argument: $1"
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done

  if [[ -z "$architecture" ]]; then
    errecho "Error: Architecture not specified."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$instance_types" ]]; then
    errecho "Error: Instance type not specified."
    usage
    return 1
  fi
```

```
  local tmp_json_file="temp_ec2.json"
  echo -n '[
    {
      "Name": "processor-info.supported-architecture",
      "Values": [' >"$tmp_json_file"

  local items
  IFS=',' read -ra items <<<"$architecture"
  local array_size
  array_size=${#items[@]}
  for i in $(seq 0 $((array_size - 1))); do
    echo -n '"'"${items[$i]}"'"' >>"$tmp_json_file"
    if [[ $i -lt $((array_size - 1)) ]]; then
      echo -n ',' >>"$tmp_json_file"
    fi
  done
  echo -n ']},
    {
    "Name": "instance-type",
      "Values": [' >>"$tmp_json_file"
  IFS=',' read -ra items <<<"$instance_types"
  local array_size
  array_size=${#items[@]}
  for i in $(seq 0 $((array_size - 1))); do
    echo -n '"'"${items[$i]}"'"' >>"$tmp_json_file"
    if [[ $i -lt $((array_size - 1)) ]]; then
      echo -n ',' >>"$tmp_json_file"
    fi
  done

  echo -n ']}]' >>"$tmp_json_file"

  local response
  response=$(aws ec2 describe-instance-types --filters file://"$tmp_json_file" \
    --query 'InstanceTypes[*].[InstanceType]' --output text)

  local error_code=$?

  rm "$tmp_json_file"

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    echo "ERROR: AWS reports describe-instance-types operation failed."
```

```
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"
  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function ec2_run_instances
#
# This function launches one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
 instances.
#
# Parameters:
#       -i image_id - The ID of the Amazon Machine Image (AMI) to use.
#       -t instance_type - The instance type to use (e.g., t2.micro).
#       -k key_pair_name - The name of the key pair to use.
#       -s security_group_id - The ID of the security group to use.
#       -c count - The number of instances to launch (default: 1).
#       -h - Display help.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function ec2_run_instances() {
  local image_id instance_type key_pair_name security_group_id count response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_run_instances"
    echo "Launches one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instances."
    echo "  -i image_id - The ID of the Amazon Machine Image (AMI) to use."
    echo "  -t instance_type - The instance type to use (e.g., t2.micro)."
    echo "  -k key_pair_name - The name of the key pair to use."
    echo "  -s security_group_id - The ID of the security group to use."
    echo "  -c count - The number of instances to launch (default: 1)."
    echo "  -h - Display help."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "i:t:k:s:c:h" option; do
```

```
    case "${option}" in
      i) image_id="${OPTARG}" ;;
      t) instance_type="${OPTARG}" ;;
      k) key_pair_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      s) security_group_id="${OPTARG}" ;;
      c) count="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$image_id" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an Amazon Machine Image (AMI) ID with the -i
parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$instance_type" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an instance type with the -t parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$key_pair_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a key pair name with the -k parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$security_group_id" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a security group ID with the -s parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi
```

```
  if [[ -z "$count" ]]; then
    count=1
  fi

  response=$(aws ec2 run-instances \
    --image-id "$image_id" \
    --instance-type "$instance_type" \
    --key-name "$key_pair_name" \
    --security-group-ids "$security_group_id" \
    --count "$count" \
    --query 'Instances[*].[InstanceId]' \
    --output text) || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports run-instances operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  }

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function ec2_describe_instances
#
# This function describes one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
 instances.
#
# Parameters:
#       -i instance_id - The ID of the instance to describe (optional).
#       -q query - The query to filter the response (optional).
#       -h - Display help.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function ec2_describe_instances() {
  local instance_id query response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_describe_instances"
```

```
    echo "Describes one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
 instances."
    echo "  -i instance_id - The ID of the instance to describe (optional)."
    echo "  -q query - The query to filter the response (optional)."
    echo "  -h - Display help."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "i:q:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      i) instance_id="${OPTARG}" ;;
      q) query="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  local aws_cli_args=()

  if [[ -n "$instance_id" ]]; then
    # shellcheck disable=SC2206
    aws_cli_args+=("--instance-ids" $instance_id)
  fi

  local query_arg=""
  if [[ -n "$query" ]]; then
    query_arg="--query '$query'"
  else
    query_arg="--query Reservations[*].Instances[*].
[InstanceId,ImageId,InstanceType,KeyName,VpcId,PublicIpAddress,State.Name]"
  fi

  # shellcheck disable=SC2086
  response=$(aws ec2 describe-instances \
    "${aws_cli_args[@]}" \
```

```
    $query_arg \
    --output text) || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports describe-instances operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  }

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function ec2_stop_instances
#
# This function stops one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
 instances.
#
# Parameters:
#       -i instance_id - The ID(s) of the instance(s) to stop (comma-separated).
#       -h - Display help.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function ec2_stop_instances() {
  local instance_ids
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_stop_instances"
    echo "Stops one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instances."
    echo "  -i instance_id - The ID(s) of the instance(s) to stop (comma-
separated)."
    echo "  -h - Display help."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "i:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      i) instance_ids="${OPTARG}" ;;
```

```
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$instance_ids" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide one or more instance IDs with the -i
 parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws ec2 stop-instances \
    --instance-ids "${instance_ids}") || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports stop-instances operation failed with $response."
    return 1
  }

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function ec2_start_instances
#
# This function starts one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
 instances.
#
# Parameters:
#       -i instance_id - The ID(s) of the instance(s) to start (comma-separated).
#       -h - Display help.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
```

```
function ec2_start_instances() {
  local instance_ids
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_start_instances"
    echo "Starts one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instances."
    echo "  -i instance_id - The ID(s) of the instance(s) to start (comma-
separated)."
    echo "  -h - Display help."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "i:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      i) instance_ids="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$instance_ids" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide one or more instance IDs with the -i
 parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws ec2 start-instances \
    --instance-ids "${instance_ids}") || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports start-instances operation failed with $response."
    return 1
  }
```

```
  return 0
}

###########################################################################
# function ec2_allocate_address
#
# This function allocates an Elastic IP address for use with Amazon Elastic Compute
 Cloud (Amazon EC2) instances in a specific AWS Region.
#
# Parameters:
#       -d domain - The domain for the Elastic IP address (either 'vpc' or
 'standard').
#
# Returns:
#       The allocated Elastic IP address, or an error message if the operation
 fails.
# And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
#
###########################################################################
function ec2_allocate_address() {
  local domain response

  # Function to display usage information
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_allocate_address"
    echo "Allocates an Elastic IP address for use with Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud
 (Amazon EC2) instances in a specific AWS Region."
    echo "  -d domain - The domain for the Elastic IP address (either 'vpc' or
 'standard')."
    echo ""
  }

  # Parse the command-line arguments
  while getopts "d:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      d) domain="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
```

```
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  # Validate the input parameters
  if [[ -z "$domain" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a domain with the -d parameter (either 'vpc' or
 'standard')."
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ "$domain" != "vpc" && "$domain" != "standard" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: Invalid domain value. Must be either 'vpc' or 'standard'."
    return 1
  fi

  # Allocate the Elastic IP address
  response=$(aws ec2 allocate-address \
    --domain "$domain" \
    --query "[PublicIp,AllocationId]" \
    --output text) || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports allocate-address operation failed."
    errecho "$response"
    return 1
  }

  echo "$response"
  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function ec2_associate_address
#
# This function associates an Elastic IP address with an Amazon Elastic Compute
 Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance.
#
# Parameters:
#       -a allocation_id - The allocation ID of the Elastic IP address to associate.
```

```
#       -i instance_id - The ID of the EC2 instance to associate the Elastic IP
 address with.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
#
###############################################################################
function ec2_associate_address() {
  local allocation_id instance_id response

  # Function to display usage information
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_associate_address"
    echo "Associates an Elastic IP address with an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud
 (Amazon EC2) instance."
    echo "  -a allocation_id - The allocation ID of the Elastic IP address to
 associate."
    echo "  -i instance_id - The ID of the EC2 instance to associate the Elastic IP
 address with."
    echo ""
  }

  # Parse the command-line arguments
  while getopts "a:i:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      a) allocation_id="${OPTARG}" ;;
      i) instance_id="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  # Validate the input parameters
  if [[ -z "$allocation_id" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an allocation ID with the -a parameter."
```

```
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$instance_id" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an instance ID with the -i parameter."
    return 1
  fi

  # Associate the Elastic IP address
  response=$(aws ec2 associate-address \
    --allocation-id "$allocation_id" \
    --instance-id "$instance_id" \
    --query "AssociationId" \
    --output text) || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports associate-address operation failed."
    errecho "$response"
    return 1
  }

  echo "$response"
  return 0
}

################################################################################
# function ec2_disassociate_address
#
# This function disassociates an Elastic IP address from an Amazon Elastic Compute
 Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance.
#
# Parameters:
#       -a association_id - The association ID that represents the association of
 the Elastic IP address with an instance.
#
# And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
#
################################################################################
function ec2_disassociate_address() {
  local association_id response

  # Function to display usage information
  function usage() {
```

```
    echo "function ec2_disassociate_address"
    echo "Disassociates an Elastic IP address from an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud
 (Amazon EC2) instance."
    echo "  -a association_id - The association ID that represents the association
 of the Elastic IP address with an instance."
    echo ""
  }

  # Parse the command-line arguments
  while getopts "a:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      a) association_id="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  # Validate the input parameters
  if [[ -z "$association_id" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an association ID with the -a parameter."
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws ec2 disassociate-address \
    --association-id "$association_id") || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports disassociate-address operation failed."
    errecho "$response"
    return 1
  }

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function ec2_release_address
```

```
#
# This function releases an Elastic IP address from an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud
 (Amazon EC2) instance.
#
# Parameters:
#       -a allocation_id - The allocation ID of the Elastic IP address to release.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
#
###############################################################################
function ec2_release_address() {
  local allocation_id response

  # Function to display usage information
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_release_address"
    echo "Releases an Elastic IP address from an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud
 (Amazon EC2) instance."
    echo "  -a allocation_id - The allocation ID of the Elastic IP address to
 release."
    echo ""
  }

  # Parse the command-line arguments
  while getopts "a:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      a) allocation_id="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  # Validate the input parameters
  if [[ -z "$allocation_id" ]]; then
```

```
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an allocation ID with the -a parameter."
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws ec2 release-address \
    --allocation-id "$allocation_id") || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports release-address operation failed."
    errecho "$response"
    return 1
  }

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function ec2_terminate_instances
#
# This function terminates one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
# instances using the AWS CLI.
#
# Parameters:
#       -i instance_ids - A space-separated list of instance IDs.
#       -h - Display help.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function ec2_terminate_instances() {
  local instance_ids response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_terminate_instances"
    echo "Terminates one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
 instances."
    echo "  -i instance_ids - A space-separated list of instance IDs."
    echo "  -h - Display help."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
```

```
  while getopts "i:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      i) instance_ids="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  # Check if instance ID is provided
  if [[ -z "${instance_ids}" ]]; then
    echo "Error: Missing required instance IDs parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  # shellcheck disable=SC2086
  response=$(aws ec2 terminate-instances \
    "--instance-ids" $instance_ids \
    --query 'TerminatingInstances[*].[InstanceId,CurrentState.Name]' \
    --output text) || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports terminate-instances operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  }

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function ec2_delete_security_group
#
# This function deletes an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) security group.
#
# Parameters:
#       -i security_group_id - The ID of the security group to delete.
#
```

```
# And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function ec2_delete_security_group() {
  local security_group_id response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_delete_security_group"
    echo "Deletes an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) security group."
    echo "  -i security_group_id - The ID of the security group to delete."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "i:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      i) security_group_id="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$security_group_id" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a security group ID with the -i parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws ec2 delete-security-group --group-id "$security_group_id" --output
 text) || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports delete-security-group operation failed.$response"
    return 1
```

```
  }

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function ec2_delete_keypair
#
# This function deletes an Amazon EC2 ED25519 or 2048-bit RSA key pair.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n key_pair_name - A key pair name.
#
# And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function ec2_delete_keypair() {
  local key_pair_name response

  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.
  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_delete_keypair"
    echo "Deletes an Amazon EC2 ED25519 or 2048-bit RSA key pair."
    echo "  -n key_pair_name - A key pair name."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "n:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) key_pair_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
```

```
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$key_pair_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a key pair name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws ec2 delete-key-pair \
    --key-name "$key_pair_name") || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports delete-key-pair operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  }

  return 0
}
```

이 시나리오에 사용된 유틸리티 함수입니다.

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

################################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
################################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
```

```
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 다음 토픽을 참조하세요.
  - AllocateAddress
  - AssociateAddress
  - AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress
  - CreateKeyPair
  - CreateSecurityGroup
  - DeleteKeyPair
  - DeleteSecurityGroup
  - DescribeImages
  - DescribeInstanceTypes
  - DescribeInstances
  - DescribeKeyPairs
  - DescribeSecurityGroups
  - DisassociateAddress
  - ReleaseAddress

- RunInstances
- StartInstances
- StopInstances
- TerminateInstances
- UnmonitorInstances

작업

`AllocateAddress`

다음 코드 예시는 `AllocateAddress`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
# function ec2_allocate_address
#
# This function allocates an Elastic IP address for use with Amazon Elastic Compute
 Cloud (Amazon EC2) instances in a specific AWS Region.
#
# Parameters:
#       -d domain - The domain for the Elastic IP address (either 'vpc' or
 'standard').
#
# Returns:
#       The allocated Elastic IP address, or an error message if the operation
 fails.
# And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
#
################################################################################
function ec2_allocate_address() {
  local domain response
```

```
# Function to display usage information
function usage() {
  echo "function ec2_allocate_address"
  echo "Allocates an Elastic IP address for use with Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud
(Amazon EC2) instances in a specific AWS Region."
  echo "  -d domain - The domain for the Elastic IP address (either 'vpc' or
'standard')."
  echo ""
}

# Parse the command-line arguments
while getopts "d:h" option; do
  case "${option}" in
    d) domain="${OPTARG}" ;;
    h)
      usage
      return 0
      ;;
    \?)
      echo "Invalid parameter"
      usage
      return 1
      ;;
  esac
done
export OPTIND=1

# Validate the input parameters
if [[ -z "$domain" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a domain with the -d parameter (either 'vpc' or
'standard')."
  return 1
fi

if [[ "$domain" != "vpc" && "$domain" != "standard" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: Invalid domain value. Must be either 'vpc' or 'standard'."
  return 1
fi

# Allocate the Elastic IP address
response=$(aws ec2 allocate-address \
  --domain "$domain" \
  --query "[PublicIp,AllocationId]" \
```

```
    --output text) || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports allocate-address operation failed."
    errecho "$response"
    return 1
  }

  echo "$response"
  return 0
}
```

이 예제에 사용된 유틸리티 함수

```
##############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
##############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

##############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
##############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
```

```
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 AllocateAddress를 참조하세요.

`AssociateAddress`

다음 코드 예시는 `AssociateAddress`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
# function ec2_associate_address
#
# This function associates an Elastic IP address with an Amazon Elastic Compute
 Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance.
#
# Parameters:
#       -a allocation_id - The allocation ID of the Elastic IP address to associate.
#       -i instance_id - The ID of the EC2 instance to associate the Elastic IP
 address with.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
```

```
#       1 - If it fails.
#
##############################################################################
function ec2_associate_address() {
  local allocation_id instance_id response

  # Function to display usage information
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_associate_address"
    echo "Associates an Elastic IP address with an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud
 (Amazon EC2) instance."
    echo "  -a allocation_id - The allocation ID of the Elastic IP address to
 associate."
    echo "  -i instance_id - The ID of the EC2 instance to associate the Elastic IP
 address with."
    echo ""
  }

  # Parse the command-line arguments
  while getopts "a:i:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      a) allocation_id="${OPTARG}" ;;
      i) instance_id="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  # Validate the input parameters
  if [[ -z "$allocation_id" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an allocation ID with the -a parameter."
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$instance_id" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an instance ID with the -i parameter."
```

```
    return 1
  fi

  # Associate the Elastic IP address
  response=$(aws ec2 associate-address \
    --allocation-id "$allocation_id" \
    --instance-id "$instance_id" \
    --query "AssociationId" \
    --output text) || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports associate-address operation failed."
    errecho "$response"
    return 1
  }

  echo "$response"
  return 0
}
```

이 예제에 사용된 유틸리티 함수

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

################################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
################################################################################
```

```
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 AssociateAddress를 참조하세요.

`AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress`

다음 코드 예시는 `AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
# function ec2_authorize_security_group_ingress
#
# This function authorizes an ingress rule for an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud
 (Amazon EC2) security group.
```

```
#
# Parameters:
#       -g security_group_id - The ID of the security group.
#       -i ip_address - The IP address or CIDR block to authorize.
#       -p protocol - The protocol to authorize (e.g., tcp, udp, icmp).
#       -f from_port - The start of the port range to authorize.
#       -t to_port - The end of the port range to authorize.
#
# And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function ec2_authorize_security_group_ingress() {
  local security_group_id ip_address protocol from_port to_port response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_authorize_security_group_ingress"
    echo "Authorizes an ingress rule for an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon
 EC2) security group."
    echo "  -g security_group_id - The ID of the security group."
    echo "  -i ip_address - The IP address or CIDR block to authorize."
    echo "  -p protocol - The protocol to authorize (e.g., tcp, udp, icmp)."
    echo "  -f from_port - The start of the port range to authorize."
    echo "  -t to_port - The end of the port range to authorize."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "g:i:p:f:t:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      g) security_group_id="${OPTARG}" ;;
      i) ip_address="${OPTARG}" ;;
      p) protocol="${OPTARG}" ;;
      f) from_port="${OPTARG}" ;;
      t) to_port="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
```

```
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$security_group_id" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a security group ID with the -g parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$ip_address" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an IP address or CIDR block with the -i
parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$protocol" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a protocol with the -p parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$from_port" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a start port with the -f parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$to_port" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an end port with the -t parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws ec2 authorize-security-group-ingress \
    --group-id "$security_group_id" \
    --cidr "${ip_address}/32" \
    --protocol "$protocol" \
    --port "$from_port-$to_port" \
    --output text) || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
```

```
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports authorize-security-group-ingress operation failed.
$response"
    return 1
  }

  return 0
}
```

이 예제에 사용된 유틸리티 함수

```
##############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
##############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

##############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
##############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
```

```
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress를 참조하세요.

`CreateKeyPair`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateKeyPair`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
# function ec2_create_keypair
#
# This function creates an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) ED25519 or
 2048-bit RSA key pair
# and writes it to a file.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n key_pair_name - A key pair name.
#       -f file_path - File to store the key pair.
#
# And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function ec2_create_keypair() {
```

```
  local key_pair_name file_path response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_create_keypair"
    echo "Creates an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) ED25519 or 2048-bit
RSA key pair"
    echo " and writes it to a file."
    echo "  -n key_pair_name - A key pair name."
    echo "  -f file_path - File to store the key pair."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "n:f:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) key_pair_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      f) file_path="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$key_pair_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a key name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$file_path" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a file path with the -f parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi
```

```
  response=$(aws ec2 create-key-pair \
    --key-name "$key_pair_name" \
    --query 'KeyMaterial' \
    --output text) || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports create-access-key operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  }

  if [[ -n "$file_path" ]]; then
    echo "$response" >"$file_path"
  fi

  return 0
}
```

이 예제에 사용된 유틸리티 함수

```
##############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
##############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

##############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
##############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
```

```
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateKeyPair를 참조하세요.

`CreateSecurityGroup`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateSecurityGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
# function ec2_create_security_group
#
# This function creates an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) security group.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n security_group_name - The name of the security group.
#       -d security_group_description - The description of the security group.
```

```
#
# Returns:
#       The ID of the created security group, or an error message if the operation
 fails.
# And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
#
###############################################################################
function ec2_create_security_group() {
  local security_group_name security_group_description response

  # Function to display usage information
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_create_security_group"
    echo "Creates an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) security group."
    echo "  -n security_group_name - The name of the security group."
    echo "  -d security_group_description - The description of the security group."
    echo ""
  }

  # Parse the command-line arguments
  while getopts "n:d:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) security_group_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      d) security_group_description="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  # Validate the input parameters
  if [[ -z "$security_group_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a security group name with the -n parameter."
    return 1
  fi
```

```
  if [[ -z "$security_group_description" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a security group description with the -d
 parameter."
    return 1
  fi

  # Create the security group
  response=$(aws ec2 create-security-group \
    --group-name "$security_group_name" \
    --description "$security_group_description" \
    --query "GroupId" \
    --output text) || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports create-security-group operation failed."
    errecho "$response"
    return 1
  }

  echo "$response"
  return 0
}
```

이 예제에 사용된 유틸리티 함수

```
##############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
##############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
```

```
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
##############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateSecurityGroup을 참조하세요.

`DeleteKeyPair`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteKeyPair`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
##############################################################################
```

```
# function ec2_delete_keypair
#
# This function deletes an Amazon EC2 ED25519 or 2048-bit RSA key pair.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n key_pair_name - A key pair name.
#
# And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function ec2_delete_keypair() {
  local key_pair_name response

  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.
  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_delete_keypair"
    echo "Deletes an Amazon EC2 ED25519 or 2048-bit RSA key pair."
    echo "  -n key_pair_name - A key pair name."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "n:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) key_pair_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$key_pair_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a key pair name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
```

```
  fi

  response=$(aws ec2 delete-key-pair \
    --key-name "$key_pair_name") || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports delete-key-pair operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  }

  return 0
}
```

이 예제에 사용된 유틸리티 함수

```
##############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
##############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

#############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
#############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
```

```
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteKeyPair를 참조하세요.

`DeleteSecurityGroup`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteSecurityGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
# function ec2_delete_security_group
#
# This function deletes an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) security group.
#
# Parameters:
#       -i security_group_id - The ID of the security group to delete.
#
# And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
```

```
function ec2_delete_security_group() {
  local security_group_id response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_delete_security_group"
    echo "Deletes an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) security group."
    echo "  -i security_group_id - The ID of the security group to delete."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "i:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      i) security_group_id="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$security_group_id" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a security group ID with the -i parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws ec2 delete-security-group --group-id "$security_group_id" --output
 text) || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports delete-security-group operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  }

  return 0
}
```

이 예제에 사용된 유틸리티 함수

```
##############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
##############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
###############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi
```

```
  return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteSecurityGroup을 참조하세요.

DescribeImages

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeImages의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
# function ec2_describe_images
#
# This function describes one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
 images.
#
# Parameters:
#       -i image_ids - A space-separated  list of image IDs (optional).
#       -h - Display help.
#
# And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function ec2_describe_images() {
  local image_ids response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_describe_images"
    echo "Describes one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) images."
    echo "  -i image_ids - A space-separated list of image IDs (optional)."
```

```
    echo "  -h - Display help."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "i:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      i) image_ids="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  local aws_cli_args=()

  if [[ -n "$image_ids" ]]; then
    # shellcheck disable=SC2206
    aws_cli_args+=("--image-ids" $image_ids)
  fi

  response=$(aws ec2 describe-images \
    "${aws_cli_args[@]}" \
    --query 'Images[*].[Description,Architecture,ImageId]' \
    --output text) || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports describe-images operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  }

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

이 예제에 사용된 유틸리티 함수

```
##############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
##############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

##############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
##############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeImages를 참조하세요.

`DescribeInstanceTypes`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeInstanceTypes`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
# ec2_describe_instance_types
#
# This function describes EC2 instance types filtered by processor architecture
# and optionally by instance type. It takes the following arguments:
#
# -a, --architecture ARCHITECTURE  Specify the processor architecture (e.g., x86_64)
# -t, --type INSTANCE_TYPE         Comma-separated list of instance types (e.g.,
 t2.micro)
# -h, --help                       Show the usage help
#
# The function prints the instance type and supported architecture for each
# matching instance type.
###############################################################################
function ec2_describe_instance_types() {
  local architecture=""
  local instance_types=""

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "Usage: ec2_describe_instance_types [-a|--architecture ARCHITECTURE] [-t|--
type INSTANCE_TYPE] [-h|--help]"
    echo "  -a, --architecture ARCHITECTURE  Specify the processor architecture
 (e.g., x86_64)"
    echo "  -t, --type INSTANCE_TYPE         Comma-separated list of instance types
 (e.g., t2.micro)"
```

```
  echo "  -h, --help                        Show this help message"
}

while [[ $# -gt 0 ]]; do
  case "$1" in
    -a | --architecture)
      architecture="$2"
      shift 2
      ;;
    -t | --type)
      instance_types="$2"
      shift 2
      ;;
    -h | --help)
      usage
      return 0
      ;;
    *)
      echo "Unknown argument: $1"
      return 1
      ;;
  esac
done

if [[ -z "$architecture" ]]; then
  errecho "Error: Architecture not specified."
  usage
  return 1
fi

if [[ -z "$instance_types" ]]; then
  errecho "Error: Instance type not specified."
  usage
  return 1
fi

local tmp_json_file="temp_ec2.json"
echo -n '[
  {
    "Name": "processor-info.supported-architecture",
    "Values": [' >"$tmp_json_file"

local items
IFS=',' read -ra items <<<"$architecture"
```

```
  local array_size
  array_size=${#items[@]}
  for i in $(seq 0 $((array_size - 1))); do
    echo -n '"'"${items[$i]}"'"' >>"$tmp_json_file"
    if [[ $i -lt $((array_size - 1)) ]]; then
      echo -n ',' >>"$tmp_json_file"
    fi
  done
  echo -n ']},
    {
    "Name": "instance-type",
      "Values": [' >>"$tmp_json_file"
  IFS=',' read -ra items <<<"$instance_types"
  local array_size
  array_size=${#items[@]}
  for i in $(seq 0 $((array_size - 1))); do
    echo -n '"'"${items[$i]}"'"' >>"$tmp_json_file"
    if [[ $i -lt $((array_size - 1)) ]]; then
      echo -n ',' >>"$tmp_json_file"
    fi
  done

  echo -n ']}]' >>"$tmp_json_file"

  local response
  response=$(aws ec2 describe-instance-types --filters file://"$tmp_json_file" \
    --query 'InstanceTypes[*].[InstanceType]' --output text)

  local error_code=$?

  rm "$tmp_json_file"

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    echo "ERROR: AWS reports describe-instance-types operation failed."
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"
  return 0
}
```

이 예제에 사용된 유틸리티 함수

```
##############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
##############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

##############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
##############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeInstanceTypes를 참조하세요.

DescribeInstances

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeInstances의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
# function ec2_describe_instances
#
# This function describes one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
 instances.
#
# Parameters:
#       -i instance_id - The ID of the instance to describe (optional).
#       -q query - The query to filter the response (optional).
#       -h - Display help.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function ec2_describe_instances() {
  local instance_id query response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_describe_instances"
    echo "Describes one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
 instances."
    echo "  -i instance_id - The ID of the instance to describe (optional)."
    echo "  -q query - The query to filter the response (optional)."
```

```
    echo "  -h - Display help."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "i:q:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      i) instance_id="${OPTARG}" ;;
      q) query="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  local aws_cli_args=()

  if [[ -n "$instance_id" ]]; then
    # shellcheck disable=SC2206
    aws_cli_args+=("--instance-ids" $instance_id)
  fi

  local query_arg=""
  if [[ -n "$query" ]]; then
    query_arg="--query '$query'"
  else
    query_arg="--query Reservations[*].Instances[*].
[InstanceId,ImageId,InstanceType,KeyName,VpcId,PublicIpAddress,State.Name]"
  fi

  # shellcheck disable=SC2086
  response=$(aws ec2 describe-instances \
    "${aws_cli_args[@]}" \
    $query_arg \
    --output text) || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports describe-instances operation failed.$response"
```

```
    return 1
  }

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

이 예제에 사용된 유틸리티 함수

```
##############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
##############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

##############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
##############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
```

```
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeInstances를 참조하세요.

`DescribeKeyPairs`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeKeyPairs`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
# function ec2_describe_key_pairs
#
# This function describes one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) key
 pairs.
#
# Parameters:
#       -h - Display help.
#
# And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function ec2_describe_key_pairs() {
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.
```

```
  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_describe_key_pairs"
    echo "Describes one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) key
 pairs."
    echo "  -h - Display help."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  local response

  response=$(aws ec2 describe-key-pairs \
    --query 'KeyPairs[*].[KeyName, KeyFingerprint]' \
    --output text) || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports describe-key-pairs operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  }

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

이 예제에 사용된 유틸리티 함수

```
##############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
##############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

##############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
##############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeKeyPairs를 참조하세요.

DescribeSecurityGroups

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeSecurityGroups의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
# function ec2_describe_security_groups
#
# This function describes one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
 security groups.
#
# Parameters:
#       -g security_group_id - The ID of the security group to describe (optional).
#
# And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function ec2_describe_security_groups() {
  local security_group_id response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_describe_security_groups"
    echo "Describes one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) security
 groups."
    echo "  -g security_group_id - The ID of the security group to describe
 (optional)."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
```

```
  while getopts "g:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      g) security_group_id="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  local query="SecurityGroups[*].[GroupName, GroupId, VpcId, IpPermissions[*].
[IpProtocol, FromPort, ToPort, IpRanges[*].CidrIp]]"

  if [[ -n "$security_group_id" ]]; then
    response=$(aws ec2 describe-security-groups --group-ids "$security_group_id" --
query "${query}" --output text)
  else
    response=$(aws ec2 describe-security-groups --query "${query}" --output text)
  fi

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports describe-security-groups operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

이 예제에 사용된 유틸리티 함수

```
###############################################################################
```

```
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

################################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
################################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DescribeSecurityGroups를 참조하세요.

DisassociateAddress

다음 코드 예시는 DisassociateAddress의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
# function ec2_disassociate_address
#
# This function disassociates an Elastic IP address from an Amazon Elastic Compute
 Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance.
#
# Parameters:
#       -a association_id - The association ID that represents the association of
 the Elastic IP address with an instance.
#
# And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
#
###############################################################################
function ec2_disassociate_address() {
  local association_id response

  # Function to display usage information
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_disassociate_address"
    echo "Disassociates an Elastic IP address from an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud
 (Amazon EC2) instance."
    echo "  -a association_id - The association ID that represents the association
 of the Elastic IP address with an instance."
    echo ""
  }

  # Parse the command-line arguments
  while getopts "a:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
```

```
      a) association_id="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  # Validate the input parameters
  if [[ -z "$association_id" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an association ID with the -a parameter."
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws ec2 disassociate-address \
    --association-id "$association_id") || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports disassociate-address operation failed."
    errecho "$response"
    return 1
  }

  return 0
}
```

이 예제에 사용된 유틸리티 함수

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}
```

```
###############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
###############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DisassociateAddress를 참조하세요.

ReleaseAddress

다음 코드 예시는 ReleaseAddress의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
# function ec2_release_address
#
# This function releases an Elastic IP address from an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud
 (Amazon EC2) instance.
#
# Parameters:
#       -a allocation_id - The allocation ID of the Elastic IP address to release.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
#
###############################################################################
function ec2_release_address() {
  local allocation_id response

  # Function to display usage information
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_release_address"
    echo "Releases an Elastic IP address from an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud
 (Amazon EC2) instance."
    echo "  -a allocation_id - The allocation ID of the Elastic IP address to
 release."
    echo ""
  }

  # Parse the command-line arguments
  while getopts "a:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      a) allocation_id="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
```

```
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  # Validate the input parameters
  if [[ -z "$allocation_id" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an allocation ID with the -a parameter."
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws ec2 release-address \
    --allocation-id "$allocation_id") || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports release-address operation failed."
    errecho "$response"
    return 1
  }

  return 0
}
```

이 예제에 사용된 유틸리티 함수

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
```

```
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
###############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ReleaseAddress를 참조하세요.

RunInstances

다음 코드 예시는 RunInstances의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###########################################################################
# function ec2_run_instances
#
# This function launches one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
 instances.
#
# Parameters:
#       -i image_id - The ID of the Amazon Machine Image (AMI) to use.
#       -t instance_type - The instance type to use (e.g., t2.micro).
#       -k key_pair_name - The name of the key pair to use.
#       -s security_group_id - The ID of the security group to use.
#       -c count - The number of instances to launch (default: 1).
#       -h - Display help.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###########################################################################
function ec2_run_instances() {
  local image_id instance_type key_pair_name security_group_id count response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_run_instances"
    echo "Launches one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instances."
    echo "  -i image_id - The ID of the Amazon Machine Image (AMI) to use."
    echo "  -t instance_type - The instance type to use (e.g., t2.micro)."
    echo "  -k key_pair_name - The name of the key pair to use."
    echo "  -s security_group_id - The ID of the security group to use."
    echo "  -c count - The number of instances to launch (default: 1)."
    echo "  -h - Display help."
    echo ""
  }
```

```
# Retrieve the calling parameters.
while getopts "i:t:k:s:c:h" option; do
  case "${option}" in
    i) image_id="${OPTARG}" ;;
    t) instance_type="${OPTARG}" ;;
    k) key_pair_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
    s) security_group_id="${OPTARG}" ;;
    c) count="${OPTARG}" ;;
    h)
      usage
      return 0
      ;;
    \?)
      echo "Invalid parameter"
      usage
      return 1
      ;;
  esac
done
export OPTIND=1

if [[ -z "$image_id" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide an Amazon Machine Image (AMI) ID with the -i
parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

if [[ -z "$instance_type" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide an instance type with the -t parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

if [[ -z "$key_pair_name" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a key pair name with the -k parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

if [[ -z "$security_group_id" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a security group ID with the -s parameter."
  usage
```

```
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$count" ]]; then
    count=1
  fi

  response=$(aws ec2 run-instances \
    --image-id "$image_id" \
    --instance-type "$instance_type" \
    --key-name "$key_pair_name" \
    --security-group-ids "$security_group_id" \
    --count "$count" \
    --query 'Instances[*].[InstanceId]' \
    --output text) || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports run-instances operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  }

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

이 예제에 사용된 유틸리티 함수

```
##############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
##############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
```

```
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
###############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 RunInstances를 참조하세요.

`StartInstances`

다음 코드 예시는 `StartInstances`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
##############################################################################
# function ec2_start_instances
#
# This function starts one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
 instances.
#
# Parameters:
#       -i instance_id - The ID(s) of the instance(s) to start (comma-separated).
#       -h - Display help.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function ec2_start_instances() {
  local instance_ids
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_start_instances"
    echo "Starts one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instances."
    echo "  -i instance_id - The ID(s) of the instance(s) to start (comma-
separated)."
    echo "  -h - Display help."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "i:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      i) instance_ids="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
```

```
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$instance_ids" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide one or more instance IDs with the -i
 parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws ec2 start-instances \
    --instance-ids "${instance_ids}") || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports start-instances operation failed with $response."
    return 1
  }

  return 0
}
```

이 예제에 사용된 유틸리티 함수

```
##############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
##############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
###############################################################################
```

```
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 StartInstances를 참조하세요.

`StopInstances`

다음 코드 예시는 `StopInstances`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
# function ec2_stop_instances
#
# This function stops one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
 instances.
```

```
#
# Parameters:
#       -i instance_id - The ID(s) of the instance(s) to stop (comma-separated).
#       -h - Display help.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function ec2_stop_instances() {
  local instance_ids
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_stop_instances"
    echo "Stops one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instances."
    echo "  -i instance_id - The ID(s) of the instance(s) to stop (comma-
separated)."
    echo "  -h - Display help."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "i:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      i) instance_ids="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$instance_ids" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide one or more instance IDs with the -i
 parameter."
    usage
```

```
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws ec2 stop-instances \
    --instance-ids "${instance_ids}") || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports stop-instances operation failed with $response."
    return 1
  }

  return 0
}
```

이 예제에 사용된 유틸리티 함수

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
###############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
```

```
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 StopInstances를 참조하세요.

`TerminateInstances`

다음 코드 예시는 `TerminateInstances`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
# function ec2_terminate_instances
#
# This function terminates one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
# instances using the AWS CLI.
#
# Parameters:
#       -i instance_ids - A space-separated list of instance IDs.
#       -h - Display help.
#
# Returns:
```

```
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function ec2_terminate_instances() {
  local instance_ids response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_terminate_instances"
    echo "Terminates one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
 instances."
    echo "  -i instance_ids - A space-separated list of instance IDs."
    echo "  -h - Display help."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "i:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      i) instance_ids="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  # Check if instance ID is provided
  if [[ -z "${instance_ids}" ]]; then
    echo "Error: Missing required instance IDs parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  # shellcheck disable=SC2086
  response=$(aws ec2 terminate-instances \
    "--instance-ids" $instance_ids \
```

```
    --query 'TerminatingInstances[*].[InstanceId,CurrentState.Name]' \
    --output text) || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports terminate-instances operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  }

  return 0
}
```

이 예제에 사용된 유틸리티 함수

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

################################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
################################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
```

```
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 TerminateInstances를 참조하세요.

시나리오

프라이빗 서브넷 및 NAT 게이트웨이를 사용하여 VPC 생성

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- CLI를 사용하여 프라이빗 서브넷과 NAT 게이트웨이가 있는 VPC를 생성합니다.
- VPC, 서브넷, 라우팅 테이블, NAT 게이트웨이 등 필요한 구성 요소를 설정합니다.
- 적절한 액세스 및 보안을 위해 보안 그룹 및 IAM 역할을 구성합니다.
- CLI 명령을 사용하여 이러한 리소스의 생성 및 구성을 자동화합니다.

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 샘플 개발자 자습서 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
#!/bin/bash

# VPC with Private Subnets and NAT Gateways (IMDSv2 Compliant Version)
```

```
# This script creates a VPC with public and private subnets in two Availability
 Zones,
# NAT gateways, an internet gateway, route tables, a VPC endpoint for S3,
# security groups, a launch template, an Auto Scaling group, and an Application Load
 Balancer.

# Set up logging
LOG_FILE="vpc-private-subnets-nat.log"
exec > >(tee -a "$LOG_FILE") 2>&1

# Cleanup function to delete all created resources
cleanup_resources() {
  echo "Cleaning up resources..."

  # Delete Auto Scaling group if it exists
  if [ -n "${ASG_NAME:-}" ]; then
    echo "Deleting Auto Scaling group: $ASG_NAME"
    aws autoscaling delete-auto-scaling-group --auto-scaling-group-name "$ASG_NAME"
 --force-delete
    echo "Waiting for Auto Scaling group to be deleted..."
    aws autoscaling wait auto-scaling-groups-deleted --auto-scaling-group-names
 "$ASG_NAME"
  fi

  # Delete load balancer if it exists
  if [ -n "${LB_ARN:-}" ]; then
    echo "Deleting load balancer: $LB_ARN"
    aws elbv2 delete-load-balancer --load-balancer-arn "$LB_ARN"
    # Wait for load balancer to be deleted
    sleep 30
  fi

  # Delete target group if it exists
  if [ -n "${TARGET_GROUP_ARN:-}" ]; then
    echo "Deleting target group: $TARGET_GROUP_ARN"
    aws elbv2 delete-target-group --target-group-arn "$TARGET_GROUP_ARN"
  fi

  # Delete launch template if it exists
  if [ -n "${LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME:-}" ]; then
    echo "Deleting launch template: $LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME"
    aws ec2 delete-launch-template --launch-template-name "$LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME"
  fi
```

```
# Delete NAT Gateways if they exist
if [ -n "${NAT_GW1_ID:-}" ]; then
  echo "Deleting NAT Gateway 1: $NAT_GW1_ID"
  aws ec2 delete-nat-gateway --nat-gateway-id "$NAT_GW1_ID"
fi

if [ -n "${NAT_GW2_ID:-}" ]; then
  echo "Deleting NAT Gateway 2: $NAT_GW2_ID"
  aws ec2 delete-nat-gateway --nat-gateway-id "$NAT_GW2_ID"
fi

# Wait for NAT Gateways to be deleted
if [ -n "${NAT_GW1_ID:-}" ] || [ -n "${NAT_GW2_ID:-}" ]; then
  echo "Waiting for NAT Gateways to be deleted..."
  sleep 60
fi

# Release Elastic IPs if they exist
if [ -n "${EIP1_ALLOC_ID:-}" ]; then
  echo "Releasing Elastic IP 1: $EIP1_ALLOC_ID"
  aws ec2 release-address --allocation-id "$EIP1_ALLOC_ID"
fi

if [ -n "${EIP2_ALLOC_ID:-}" ]; then
  echo "Releasing Elastic IP 2: $EIP2_ALLOC_ID"
  aws ec2 release-address --allocation-id "$EIP2_ALLOC_ID"
fi

# Delete VPC endpoint if it exists
if [ -n "${VPC_ENDPOINT_ID:-}" ]; then
  echo "Deleting VPC endpoint: $VPC_ENDPOINT_ID"
  aws ec2 delete-vpc-endpoints --vpc-endpoint-ids "$VPC_ENDPOINT_ID"
fi

# Delete security groups if they exist
if [ -n "${APP_SG_ID:-}" ]; then
  echo "Deleting application security group: $APP_SG_ID"
  aws ec2 delete-security-group --group-id "$APP_SG_ID"
fi

if [ -n "${LB_SG_ID:-}" ]; then
  echo "Deleting load balancer security group: $LB_SG_ID"
  aws ec2 delete-security-group --group-id "$LB_SG_ID"
fi
```

```
# Detach and delete Internet Gateway if it exists
if [ -n "${IGW_ID:-}" ] && [ -n "${VPC_ID:-}" ]; then
  echo "Detaching Internet Gateway: $IGW_ID from VPC: $VPC_ID"
  aws ec2 detach-internet-gateway --internet-gateway-id "$IGW_ID" --vpc-id
"$VPC_ID"
  echo "Deleting Internet Gateway: $IGW_ID"
  aws ec2 delete-internet-gateway --internet-gateway-id "$IGW_ID"
fi

# Delete route table associations and route tables if they exist
if [ -n "${PUBLIC_RT_ASSOC1_ID:-}" ]; then
  echo "Disassociating public route table from subnet 1: $PUBLIC_RT_ASSOC1_ID"
  aws ec2 disassociate-route-table --association-id "$PUBLIC_RT_ASSOC1_ID"
fi

if [ -n "${PUBLIC_RT_ASSOC2_ID:-}" ]; then
  echo "Disassociating public route table from subnet 2: $PUBLIC_RT_ASSOC2_ID"
  aws ec2 disassociate-route-table --association-id "$PUBLIC_RT_ASSOC2_ID"
fi

if [ -n "${PRIVATE_RT1_ASSOC_ID:-}" ]; then
  echo "Disassociating private route table 1: $PRIVATE_RT1_ASSOC_ID"
  aws ec2 disassociate-route-table --association-id "$PRIVATE_RT1_ASSOC_ID"
fi

if [ -n "${PRIVATE_RT2_ASSOC_ID:-}" ]; then
  echo "Disassociating private route table 2: $PRIVATE_RT2_ASSOC_ID"
  aws ec2 disassociate-route-table --association-id "$PRIVATE_RT2_ASSOC_ID"
fi

if [ -n "${PUBLIC_RT_ID:-}" ]; then
  echo "Deleting public route table: $PUBLIC_RT_ID"
  aws ec2 delete-route-table --route-table-id "$PUBLIC_RT_ID"
fi

if [ -n "${PRIVATE_RT1_ID:-}" ]; then
  echo "Deleting private route table 1: $PRIVATE_RT1_ID"
  aws ec2 delete-route-table --route-table-id "$PRIVATE_RT1_ID"
fi

if [ -n "${PRIVATE_RT2_ID:-}" ]; then
  echo "Deleting private route table 2: $PRIVATE_RT2_ID"
  aws ec2 delete-route-table --route-table-id "$PRIVATE_RT2_ID"
```

```
  fi

  # Delete subnets if they exist
  if [ -n "${PUBLIC_SUBNET1_ID:-}" ]; then
    echo "Deleting public subnet 1: $PUBLIC_SUBNET1_ID"
    aws ec2 delete-subnet --subnet-id "$PUBLIC_SUBNET1_ID"
  fi

  if [ -n "${PUBLIC_SUBNET2_ID:-}" ]; then
    echo "Deleting public subnet 2: $PUBLIC_SUBNET2_ID"
    aws ec2 delete-subnet --subnet-id "$PUBLIC_SUBNET2_ID"
  fi

  if [ -n "${PRIVATE_SUBNET1_ID:-}" ]; then
    echo "Deleting private subnet 1: $PRIVATE_SUBNET1_ID"
    aws ec2 delete-subnet --subnet-id "$PRIVATE_SUBNET1_ID"
  fi

  if [ -n "${PRIVATE_SUBNET2_ID:-}" ]; then
    echo "Deleting private subnet 2: $PRIVATE_SUBNET2_ID"
    aws ec2 delete-subnet --subnet-id "$PRIVATE_SUBNET2_ID"
  fi

  # Delete VPC if it exists
  if [ -n "${VPC_ID:-}" ]; then
    echo "Deleting VPC: $VPC_ID"
    aws ec2 delete-vpc --vpc-id "$VPC_ID"
  fi

  echo "Cleanup completed."
}

# Error handling function
handle_error() {
  echo "ERROR: $1"
  echo "Attempting to clean up resources..."
  cleanup_resources
  exit 1
}

# Function to check command success
check_command() {
  if [ $? -ne 0 ]; then
    handle_error "$1"
```

```
  fi
}

# Generate a random identifier for resource names
RANDOM_ID=$(openssl rand -hex 4)
echo "Using random identifier: $RANDOM_ID"

# Create VPC
echo "Creating VPC..."
VPC_RESULT=$(aws ec2 create-vpc --cidr-block 10.0.0.0/16 --tag-specifications
 "ResourceType=vpc,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=ProductionVPC-$RANDOM_ID}]")
check_command "Failed to create VPC"

VPC_ID=$(echo "$VPC_RESULT" | jq -r '.Vpc.VpcId')
echo "VPC created with ID: $VPC_ID"

# Get Availability Zones
echo "Getting Availability Zones..."
AZ_RESULT=$(aws ec2 describe-availability-zones --query
 'AvailabilityZones[0:2].ZoneName' --output text)
check_command "Failed to get Availability Zones"

# Convert space-separated output to array
read -r -a AZS <<< "$AZ_RESULT"
AZ1=${AZS[0]}
AZ2=${AZS[1]}
echo "Using Availability Zones: $AZ1 and $AZ2"

# Create subnets
echo "Creating subnets..."
PUBLIC_SUBNET1_RESULT=$(aws ec2 create-subnet --vpc-id "$VPC_ID" --
cidr-block 10.0.0.0/24 --availability-zone "$AZ1" --tag-specifications
 "ResourceType=subnet,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=PublicSubnet1-$RANDOM_ID}]")
check_command "Failed to create public subnet 1"
PUBLIC_SUBNET1_ID=$(echo "$PUBLIC_SUBNET1_RESULT" | jq -r '.Subnet.SubnetId')

PRIVATE_SUBNET1_RESULT=$(aws ec2 create-subnet --vpc-id "$VPC_ID" --
cidr-block 10.0.1.0/24 --availability-zone "$AZ1" --tag-specifications
 "ResourceType=subnet,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=PrivateSubnet1-$RANDOM_ID}]")
check_command "Failed to create private subnet 1"
PRIVATE_SUBNET1_ID=$(echo "$PRIVATE_SUBNET1_RESULT" | jq -r '.Subnet.SubnetId')
```

```
PUBLIC_SUBNET2_RESULT=$(aws ec2 create-subnet --vpc-id "$VPC_ID" --
cidr-block 10.0.2.0/24 --availability-zone "$AZ2" --tag-specifications
 "ResourceType=subnet,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=PublicSubnet2-$RANDOM_ID}]")
check_command "Failed to create public subnet 2"
PUBLIC_SUBNET2_ID=$(echo "$PUBLIC_SUBNET2_RESULT" | jq -r '.Subnet.SubnetId')

PRIVATE_SUBNET2_RESULT=$(aws ec2 create-subnet --vpc-id "$VPC_ID" --
cidr-block 10.0.3.0/24 --availability-zone "$AZ2" --tag-specifications
 "ResourceType=subnet,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=PrivateSubnet2-$RANDOM_ID}]")
check_command "Failed to create private subnet 2"
PRIVATE_SUBNET2_ID=$(echo "$PRIVATE_SUBNET2_RESULT" | jq -r '.Subnet.SubnetId')

echo "Subnets created with IDs:"
echo "Public Subnet 1: $PUBLIC_SUBNET1_ID"
echo "Private Subnet 1: $PRIVATE_SUBNET1_ID"
echo "Public Subnet 2: $PUBLIC_SUBNET2_ID"
echo "Private Subnet 2: $PRIVATE_SUBNET2_ID"

# Create Internet Gateway
echo "Creating Internet Gateway..."
IGW_RESULT=$(aws ec2 create-internet-gateway --tag-specifications
 "ResourceType=internet-gateway,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=ProductionIGW-$RANDOM_ID}]")
check_command "Failed to create Internet Gateway"
IGW_ID=$(echo "$IGW_RESULT" | jq -r '.InternetGateway.InternetGatewayId')
echo "Internet Gateway created with ID: $IGW_ID"

# Attach Internet Gateway to VPC
echo "Attaching Internet Gateway to VPC..."
aws ec2 attach-internet-gateway --internet-gateway-id "$IGW_ID" --vpc-id "$VPC_ID"
check_command "Failed to attach Internet Gateway to VPC"

# Create route tables
echo "Creating route tables..."
PUBLIC_RT_RESULT=$(aws ec2 create-route-table --vpc-id "$VPC_ID" --tag-
specifications "ResourceType=route-table,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=PublicRouteTable-
$RANDOM_ID}]")
check_command "Failed to create public route table"
PUBLIC_RT_ID=$(echo "$PUBLIC_RT_RESULT" | jq -r '.RouteTable.RouteTableId')

PRIVATE_RT1_RESULT=$(aws ec2 create-route-table --vpc-id "$VPC_ID" --tag-
specifications "ResourceType=route-table,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=PrivateRouteTable1-
$RANDOM_ID}]")
check_command "Failed to create private route table 1"
PRIVATE_RT1_ID=$(echo "$PRIVATE_RT1_RESULT" | jq -r '.RouteTable.RouteTableId')
```

```
PRIVATE_RT2_RESULT=$(aws ec2 create-route-table --vpc-id "$VPC_ID" --tag-
specifications "ResourceType=route-table,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=PrivateRouteTable2-
$RANDOM_ID}]")
check_command "Failed to create private route table 2"
PRIVATE_RT2_ID=$(echo "$PRIVATE_RT2_RESULT" | jq -r '.RouteTable.RouteTableId')

echo "Route tables created with IDs:"
echo "Public Route Table: $PUBLIC_RT_ID"
echo "Private Route Table 1: $PRIVATE_RT1_ID"
echo "Private Route Table 2: $PRIVATE_RT2_ID"

# Add route to Internet Gateway in public route table
echo "Adding route to Internet Gateway in public route table..."
aws ec2 create-route --route-table-id "$PUBLIC_RT_ID" --destination-cidr-block
 0.0.0.0/0 --gateway-id "$IGW_ID"
check_command "Failed to add route to Internet Gateway"

# Associate subnets with route tables
echo "Associating subnets with route tables..."
PUBLIC_RT_ASSOC1_RESULT=$(aws ec2 associate-route-table --route-table-id
 "$PUBLIC_RT_ID" --subnet-id "$PUBLIC_SUBNET1_ID")
check_command "Failed to associate public subnet 1 with route table"
PUBLIC_RT_ASSOC1_ID=$(echo "$PUBLIC_RT_ASSOC1_RESULT" | jq -r '.AssociationId')

PUBLIC_RT_ASSOC2_RESULT=$(aws ec2 associate-route-table --route-table-id
 "$PUBLIC_RT_ID" --subnet-id "$PUBLIC_SUBNET2_ID")
check_command "Failed to associate public subnet 2 with route table"
PUBLIC_RT_ASSOC2_ID=$(echo "$PUBLIC_RT_ASSOC2_RESULT" | jq -r '.AssociationId')

PRIVATE_RT1_ASSOC_RESULT=$(aws ec2 associate-route-table --route-table-id
 "$PRIVATE_RT1_ID" --subnet-id "$PRIVATE_SUBNET1_ID")
check_command "Failed to associate private subnet 1 with route table"
PRIVATE_RT1_ASSOC_ID=$(echo "$PRIVATE_RT1_ASSOC_RESULT" | jq -r '.AssociationId')

PRIVATE_RT2_ASSOC_RESULT=$(aws ec2 associate-route-table --route-table-id
 "$PRIVATE_RT2_ID" --subnet-id "$PRIVATE_SUBNET2_ID")
check_command "Failed to associate private subnet 2 with route table"
PRIVATE_RT2_ASSOC_ID=$(echo "$PRIVATE_RT2_ASSOC_RESULT" | jq -r '.AssociationId')

echo "Route table associations created with IDs:"
echo "Public Subnet 1 Association: $PUBLIC_RT_ASSOC1_ID"
echo "Public Subnet 2 Association: $PUBLIC_RT_ASSOC2_ID"
echo "Private Subnet 1 Association: $PRIVATE_RT1_ASSOC_ID"
```

```
echo "Private Subnet 2 Association: $PRIVATE_RT2_ASSOC_ID"

# Create NAT Gateways
echo "Creating NAT Gateways..."

# Allocate Elastic IPs for NAT Gateways
echo "Allocating Elastic IPs for NAT Gateways..."
EIP1_RESULT=$(aws ec2 allocate-address --domain vpc --tag-specifications
 "ResourceType=elastic-ip,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=NAT1-EIP-$RANDOM_ID}]")
check_command "Failed to allocate Elastic IP 1"
EIP1_ALLOC_ID=$(echo "$EIP1_RESULT" | jq -r '.AllocationId')

EIP2_RESULT=$(aws ec2 allocate-address --domain vpc --tag-specifications
 "ResourceType=elastic-ip,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=NAT2-EIP-$RANDOM_ID}]")
check_command "Failed to allocate Elastic IP 2"
EIP2_ALLOC_ID=$(echo "$EIP2_RESULT" | jq -r '.AllocationId')

echo "Elastic IPs allocated with IDs:"
echo "EIP 1 Allocation ID: $EIP1_ALLOC_ID"
echo "EIP 2 Allocation ID: $EIP2_ALLOC_ID"

# Create NAT Gateways
echo "Creating NAT Gateway in public subnet 1..."
NAT_GW1_RESULT=$(aws ec2 create-nat-gateway --subnet-id
 "$PUBLIC_SUBNET1_ID" --allocation-id "$EIP1_ALLOC_ID" --tag-specifications
 "ResourceType=natgateway,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=NAT-Gateway1-$RANDOM_ID}]")
check_command "Failed to create NAT Gateway 1"
NAT_GW1_ID=$(echo "$NAT_GW1_RESULT" | jq -r '.NatGateway.NatGatewayId')

echo "Creating NAT Gateway in public subnet 2..."
NAT_GW2_RESULT=$(aws ec2 create-nat-gateway --subnet-id
 "$PUBLIC_SUBNET2_ID" --allocation-id "$EIP2_ALLOC_ID" --tag-specifications
 "ResourceType=natgateway,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=NAT-Gateway2-$RANDOM_ID}]")
check_command "Failed to create NAT Gateway 2"
NAT_GW2_ID=$(echo "$NAT_GW2_RESULT" | jq -r '.NatGateway.NatGatewayId')

echo "NAT Gateways created with IDs:"
echo "NAT Gateway 1: $NAT_GW1_ID"
echo "NAT Gateway 2: $NAT_GW2_ID"

# Wait for NAT Gateways to be available
echo "Waiting for NAT Gateways to be available..."
aws ec2 wait nat-gateway-available --nat-gateway-ids "$NAT_GW1_ID"
check_command "NAT Gateway 1 did not become available"
```

```
aws ec2 wait nat-gateway-available --nat-gateway-ids "$NAT_GW2_ID"
check_command "NAT Gateway 2 did not become available"
echo "NAT Gateways are now available"

# Add routes to NAT Gateways in private route tables
echo "Adding routes to NAT Gateways in private route tables..."
aws ec2 create-route --route-table-id "$PRIVATE_RT1_ID" --destination-cidr-block
 0.0.0.0/0 --nat-gateway-id "$NAT_GW1_ID"
check_command "Failed to add route to NAT Gateway 1"

aws ec2 create-route --route-table-id "$PRIVATE_RT2_ID" --destination-cidr-block
 0.0.0.0/0 --nat-gateway-id "$NAT_GW2_ID"
check_command "Failed to add route to NAT Gateway 2"

# Create VPC Endpoint for S3
echo "Creating VPC Endpoint for S3..."
S3_PREFIX_LIST_ID=$(aws ec2 describe-prefix-lists --filters "Name=prefix-
list-name,Values=com.amazonaws.$(aws configure get region).s3" --query
 'PrefixLists[0].PrefixListId' --output text)
check_command "Failed to get S3 prefix list ID"

VPC_ENDPOINT_RESULT=$(aws ec2 create-vpc-endpoint --vpc-id "$VPC_ID" --
service-name "com.amazonaws.$(aws configure get region).s3" --route-table-ids
 "$PRIVATE_RT1_ID" "$PRIVATE_RT2_ID" --tag-specifications "ResourceType=vpc-
endpoint,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=S3-Endpoint-$RANDOM_ID}]")
check_command "Failed to create VPC endpoint for S3"
VPC_ENDPOINT_ID=$(echo "$VPC_ENDPOINT_RESULT" | jq -r '.VpcEndpoint.VpcEndpointId')
echo "VPC Endpoint created with ID: $VPC_ENDPOINT_ID"

# Create security groups
echo "Creating security groups..."
LB_SG_RESULT=$(aws ec2 create-security-group --group-name "LoadBalancerSG-
$RANDOM_ID" --description "Security group for the load balancer"
 --vpc-id "$VPC_ID" --tag-specifications "ResourceType=security-
group,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=LoadBalancerSG-$RANDOM_ID}]")
check_command "Failed to create load balancer security group"
LB_SG_ID=$(echo "$LB_SG_RESULT" | jq -r '.GroupId')

# Allow inbound HTTP traffic from anywhere to the load balancer
aws ec2 authorize-security-group-ingress --group-id "$LB_SG_ID" --protocol tcp --
port 80 --cidr 0.0.0.0/0
check_command "Failed to authorize ingress to load balancer security group"
```

```
APP_SG_RESULT=$(aws ec2 create-security-group --group-name "AppServerSG-$RANDOM_ID"
 --description "Security group for the application servers" --vpc-id "$VPC_ID" --
tag-specifications "ResourceType=security-group,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=AppServerSG-
$RANDOM_ID}]")
check_command "Failed to create application server security group"
APP_SG_ID=$(echo "$APP_SG_RESULT" | jq -r '.GroupId')

# Allow inbound HTTP traffic from the load balancer security group to the
 application servers
aws ec2 authorize-security-group-ingress --group-id "$APP_SG_ID" --protocol tcp --
port 80 --source-group "$LB_SG_ID"
check_command "Failed to authorize ingress to application server security group"

echo "Security groups created with IDs:"
echo "Load Balancer Security Group: $LB_SG_ID"
echo "Application Server Security Group: $APP_SG_ID"

# Create a launch template
echo "Creating launch template..."

# Create user data script with IMDSv2 support
cat > user-data.sh << 'EOF'
#!/bin/bash
yum update -y
yum install -y httpd
systemctl start httpd
systemctl enable httpd

# Use IMDSv2 with session token
TOKEN=$(curl -X PUT "http://169.254.169.254/latest/api/token" -H "X-aws-ec2-
metadata-token-ttl-seconds: 21600")
AZ=$(curl -H "X-aws-ec2-metadata-token: $TOKEN" -s http://169.254.169.254/latest/
meta-data/placement/availability-zone)
HOSTNAME=$(hostname -f)

echo "<h1>Hello from $HOSTNAME in $AZ</h1>" > /var/www/html/index.html
EOF

# Encode user data
USER_DATA=$(base64 -w 0 user-data.sh)

# Get latest Amazon Linux 2 AMI
echo "Getting latest Amazon Linux 2 AMI..."
```

```
AMI_ID=$(aws ec2 describe-images --owners amazon --filters "Name=name,Values=amzn2-
ami-hvm-*-x86_64-gp2" "Name=state,Values=available" --query 'sort_by(Images,
 &CreationDate)[-1].ImageId' --output text)
check_command "Failed to get latest Amazon Linux 2 AMI"
echo "Using AMI: $AMI_ID"

# Create launch template with IMDSv2 required
LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME="AppServerTemplate-$RANDOM_ID"
echo "Creating launch template: $LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME"

aws ec2 create-launch-template \
  --launch-template-name "$LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME" \
  --version-description "Initial version" \
  --tag-specifications "ResourceType=launch-template,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=
$LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME}]" \
  --launch-template-data "{
    \"NetworkInterfaces\": [{
      \"DeviceIndex\": 0,
      \"Groups\": [\"$APP_SG_ID\"],
      \"DeleteOnTermination\": true
    }],
    \"ImageId\": \"$AMI_ID\",
    \"InstanceType\": \"t3.micro\",
    \"UserData\": \"$USER_DATA\",
    \"MetadataOptions\": {
      \"HttpTokens\": \"required\",
      \"HttpEndpoint\": \"enabled\"
    },
    \"TagSpecifications\": [{
      \"ResourceType\": \"instance\",
      \"Tags\": [{
        \"Key\": \"Name\",
        \"Value\": \"AppServer-$RANDOM_ID\"
      }]
    }]
  }"
check_command "Failed to create launch template"

# Create target group
echo "Creating target group..."
TARGET_GROUP_NAME="AppTargetGroup-$RANDOM_ID"
TARGET_GROUP_RESULT=$(aws elbv2 create-target-group \
  --name "$TARGET_GROUP_NAME" \
  --protocol HTTP \
```

```
  --port 80 \
  --vpc-id "$VPC_ID" \
  --target-type instance \
  --health-check-protocol HTTP \
  --health-check-path "/" \
  --health-check-port traffic-port)
check_command "Failed to create target group"
TARGET_GROUP_ARN=$(echo "$TARGET_GROUP_RESULT" | jq -r
 '.TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn')
echo "Target group created with ARN: $TARGET_GROUP_ARN"

# Create load balancer
echo "Creating load balancer..."
LB_NAME="AppLoadBalancer-$RANDOM_ID"
LB_RESULT=$(aws elbv2 create-load-balancer \
  --name "$LB_NAME" \
  --subnets "$PUBLIC_SUBNET1_ID" "$PUBLIC_SUBNET2_ID" \
  --security-groups "$LB_SG_ID" \
  --tags "Key=Name,Value=$LB_NAME")
check_command "Failed to create load balancer"
LB_ARN=$(echo "$LB_RESULT" | jq -r '.LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn')
echo "Load balancer created with ARN: $LB_ARN"

# Wait for load balancer to be active
echo "Waiting for load balancer to be active..."
aws elbv2 wait load-balancer-available --load-balancer-arns "$LB_ARN"
check_command "Load balancer did not become available"

# Create listener
echo "Creating listener..."
LISTENER_RESULT=$(aws elbv2 create-listener \
  --load-balancer-arn "$LB_ARN" \
  --protocol HTTP \
  --port 80 \
  --default-actions "Type=forward,TargetGroupArn=$TARGET_GROUP_ARN")
check_command "Failed to create listener"
LISTENER_ARN=$(echo "$LISTENER_RESULT" | jq -r '.Listeners[0].ListenerArn')
echo "Listener created with ARN: $LISTENER_ARN"

# Create Auto Scaling group
echo "Creating Auto Scaling group..."
ASG_NAME="AppAutoScalingGroup-$RANDOM_ID"
aws autoscaling create-auto-scaling-group \
  --auto-scaling-group-name "$ASG_NAME" \
```

```
  --launch-template "LaunchTemplateName=$LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME,Version=\$Latest" \
  --min-size 2 \
  --max-size 4 \
  --desired-capacity 2 \
  --vpc-zone-identifier "$PRIVATE_SUBNET1_ID,$PRIVATE_SUBNET2_ID" \
  --target-group-arns "$TARGET_GROUP_ARN" \
  --health-check-type ELB \
  --health-check-grace-period 300 \
  --tags "Key=Name,Value=AppServer-$RANDOM_ID,PropagateAtLaunch=true"
check_command "Failed to create Auto Scaling group"
echo "Auto Scaling group created with name: $ASG_NAME"

# Get load balancer DNS name
LB_DNS_NAME=$(aws elbv2 describe-load-balancers --load-balancer-arns "$LB_ARN" --
query 'LoadBalancers[0].DNSName' --output text)
check_command "Failed to get load balancer DNS name"

echo ""
echo "============================================"
echo "DEPLOYMENT COMPLETE"
echo "============================================"
echo "VPC ID: $VPC_ID"
echo "Public Subnet 1: $PUBLIC_SUBNET1_ID (AZ: $AZ1)"
echo "Private Subnet 1: $PRIVATE_SUBNET1_ID (AZ: $AZ1)"
echo "Public Subnet 2: $PUBLIC_SUBNET2_ID (AZ: $AZ2)"
echo "Private Subnet 2: $PRIVATE_SUBNET2_ID (AZ: $AZ2)"
echo "NAT Gateway 1: $NAT_GW1_ID"
echo "NAT Gateway 2: $NAT_GW2_ID"
echo "Load Balancer: $LB_NAME"
echo "Auto Scaling Group: $ASG_NAME"
echo ""
echo "Your application will be available at: http://$LB_DNS_NAME"
echo "It may take a few minutes for the instances to launch and pass health checks."
echo ""

# Add health check monitoring
echo "============================================"
echo "MONITORING INSTANCE HEALTH AND LOAD BALANCER"
echo "============================================"
echo "Waiting for instances to launch and pass health checks..."
echo "This may take 3-5 minutes. Checking every 30 seconds..."

# Monitor instance health and load balancer accessibility
MAX_ATTEMPTS=10
```

```
ATTEMPT=1
HEALTHY_INSTANCES=0

while [ $ATTEMPT -le $MAX_ATTEMPTS ] && [ $HEALTHY_INSTANCES -lt 2 ]; do
  echo "Check attempt $ATTEMPT of $MAX_ATTEMPTS..."

  # Check Auto Scaling group instances
  echo "Checking Auto Scaling group instances..."
  ASG_INSTANCES=$(aws autoscaling describe-auto-scaling-groups --auto-
scaling-group-names "$ASG_NAME" --query 'AutoScalingGroups[0].Instances[*].
[InstanceId,HealthStatus]' --output json)
  echo "ASG Instances status:"
  echo "$ASG_INSTANCES" | jq -r '.[] | "Instance: \(.[0]), Health: \(.[1])"'

  # Check target group health
  echo "Checking target group health..."
  TARGET_HEALTH=$(aws elbv2 describe-target-health --target-group-arn
 "$TARGET_GROUP_ARN" --output json)
  echo "Target health status:"
  echo "$TARGET_HEALTH" | jq -r '.TargetHealthDescriptions[] | "Instance:
 \(.Target.Id), State: \(.TargetHealth.State), Reason: \(.TargetHealth.Reason // "N/
A"), Description: \(.TargetHealth.Description // "N/A")"'

  # Count healthy instances
  HEALTHY_INSTANCES=$(echo "$TARGET_HEALTH" | jq -r '[.TargetHealthDescriptions[] |
 select(.TargetHealth.State=="healthy")] | length')
  echo "Number of healthy instances: $HEALTHY_INSTANCES of 2 expected"

  # Check if we have healthy instances
  if [ $HEALTHY_INSTANCES -ge 2 ]; then
    echo "All instances are healthy!"

    # Test load balancer accessibility
    echo "Testing load balancer accessibility..."
    HTTP_STATUS=$(curl -s -o /dev/null -w "%{http_code}" "http://$LB_DNS_NAME")

    if [ "$HTTP_STATUS" = "200" ]; then
      echo "Load balancer is accessible! HTTP Status: $HTTP_STATUS"
      echo "You can access your application at: http://$LB_DNS_NAME"

      # Try to get the content to verify IMDSv2 is working
      echo "Fetching content to verify IMDSv2 functionality..."
      CONTENT=$(curl -s "http://$LB_DNS_NAME")
      echo "Response from server:"
```

```
      echo "$CONTENT"

      # Check if the content contains the expected pattern
      if [[ "$CONTENT" == *"Hello from"* && "$CONTENT" == *"in"* ]]; then
        echo "IMDSv2 is working correctly! The instance was able to access metadata
 using the token-based approach."
      else
        echo "Warning: Content doesn't match expected pattern. IMDSv2 functionality
 could not be verified."
      fi

      break
    else
      echo "Load balancer returned HTTP status: $HTTP_STATUS"
      echo "Will try again in 30 seconds..."
    fi
  else
    echo "Waiting for instances to become healthy..."
    echo "Will check again in 30 seconds..."
  fi

  ATTEMPT=$((ATTEMPT+1))

  if [ $ATTEMPT -le $MAX_ATTEMPTS ]; then
    sleep 30
  fi
done

if [ $HEALTHY_INSTANCES -lt 2 ]; then
  echo "Warning: Not all instances are healthy after maximum attempts."
  echo "You may need to wait longer or check for configuration issues."
fi

echo "To test your application, run:"
echo "curl http://$LB_DNS_NAME"
echo ""
echo "============================================"
echo "CLEANUP CONFIRMATION"
echo "============================================"
echo "Do you want to clean up all created resources? (y/n): "
read -r CLEANUP_CHOICE

if [[ "$CLEANUP_CHOICE" =~ ^[Yy]$ ]]; then
  cleanup_resources
```

```
  echo "All resources have been deleted."
else
  echo "Resources will not be deleted. You can manually delete them later."
  echo "To delete resources, run this script again and choose to clean up."
fi
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 다음 토픽을 참조하세요.
  - AllocateAddress
  - AssociateRouteTable
  - AttachInternetGateway
  - AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress
  - CreateInternetGateway
  - CreateLaunchTemplate
  - CreateNatGateway
  - CreateRoute
  - CreateRouteTable
  - CreateSecurityGroup
  - CreateSubnet
  - CreateVpc
  - CreateVpcEndpoint
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteInternetGateway
  - DeleteLaunchTemplate
  - DeleteLoadBalancer
  - DeleteNatGateway
  - DeleteRouteTable
  - DeleteSecurityGroup
  - DeleteSubnet
  - DeleteTargetGroup
  - DeleteVpc
  - DeleteVpcEndpoints
  - DescribeAvailabilityZones

- DescribeImages
- DescribePrefixLists
- DetachInternetGateway
- ReleaseAddress

Amazon VPC 시작하기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 계정 설정
- VPC 생성 및 구성
- 네트워크 구성
- 보안 구성
- 리소스 배포
- 테스트 및 확인
- 리소스 정리
- 프로덕션 영향 고려
- 보안 영향 고려

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 샘플 개발자 자습서 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
#!/bin/bash

# VPC Creation Script
# This script creates a VPC with public and private subnets, internet gateway, NAT
 gateway, and security groups

# Set up logging
LOG_FILE="vpc_creation.log"
```

```
exec > >(tee -a "$LOG_FILE") 2>&1

# Function to handle errors
handle_error() {
  echo "ERROR: $1"
  echo "Resources created before error:"
  for resource in "${CREATED_RESOURCES[@]}"
  do
    echo "- $resource"
  done

  echo "Attempting to clean up resources..."
  cleanup_resources
  exit 1
}

# Function to clean up resources
cleanup_resources() {
  echo "Cleaning up resources in reverse order..."

  # Reverse the array to delete in reverse order of creation
  for ((i=${#CREATED_RESOURCES[@]}-1; i>=0; i--))
  do
    resource="${CREATED_RESOURCES[$i]}"
    resource_type=$(echo "$resource" | cut -d':' -f1)
    resource_id=$(echo "$resource" | cut -d':' -f2)

    case "$resource_type" in
      "INSTANCE")
        echo "Terminating EC2 instance: $resource_id"
        aws ec2 terminate-instances --instance-ids "$resource_id" || echo "Failed to
 terminate instance: $resource_id"
        # Wait for instance to terminate
        echo "Waiting for instance to terminate..."
        aws ec2 wait instance-terminated --instance-ids "$resource_id" || echo
 "Failed to wait for instance termination: $resource_id"
        ;;
      "KEY_PAIR")
        echo "Deleting key pair: $resource_id"
        aws ec2 delete-key-pair --key-name "$resource_id" || echo "Failed to delete
 key pair: $resource_id"
        # Remove the .pem file if it exists
        if [ -f "${resource_id}.pem" ]; then
          rm -f "${resource_id}.pem"
```

```
        fi
        ;;
      "NAT_GATEWAY")
        echo "Deleting NAT Gateway: $resource_id"
        aws ec2 delete-nat-gateway --nat-gateway-id "$resource_id" || echo "Failed
 to delete NAT Gateway: $resource_id"
        # NAT Gateway deletion takes time, wait for it to complete
        echo "Waiting for NAT Gateway to be deleted..."
        aws ec2 wait nat-gateway-deleted --nat-gateway-ids "$resource_id" || echo
 "Failed to wait for NAT Gateway deletion: $resource_id"
        ;;
      "EIP")
        echo "Releasing Elastic IP: $resource_id"
        aws ec2 release-address --allocation-id "$resource_id" || echo "Failed to
 release Elastic IP: $resource_id"
        ;;
      "ROUTE_TABLE_ASSOCIATION")
        echo "Disassociating Route Table: $resource_id"
        aws ec2 disassociate-route-table --association-id "$resource_id" || echo
 "Failed to disassociate Route Table: $resource_id"
        ;;
      "ROUTE_TABLE")
        echo "Deleting Route Table: $resource_id"
        aws ec2 delete-route-table --route-table-id "$resource_id" || echo "Failed
 to delete Route Table: $resource_id"
        ;;
      "INTERNET_GATEWAY")
        echo "Detaching Internet Gateway: $resource_id from VPC: $VPC_ID"
        aws ec2 detach-internet-gateway --internet-gateway-id "$resource_id" --vpc-
id "$VPC_ID" || echo "Failed to detach Internet Gateway: $resource_id"
        echo "Deleting Internet Gateway: $resource_id"
        aws ec2 delete-internet-gateway --internet-gateway-id "$resource_id" || echo
 "Failed to delete Internet Gateway: $resource_id"
        ;;
      "SECURITY_GROUP")
        echo "Deleting Security Group: $resource_id"
        aws ec2 delete-security-group --group-id "$resource_id" || echo "Failed to
 delete Security Group: $resource_id"
        ;;
      "SUBNET")
        echo "Deleting Subnet: $resource_id"
        aws ec2 delete-subnet --subnet-id "$resource_id" || echo "Failed to delete
 Subnet: $resource_id"
        ;;
```

```
      "VPC")
        echo "Deleting VPC: $resource_id"
        aws ec2 delete-vpc --vpc-id "$resource_id" || echo "Failed to delete VPC:
 $resource_id"
        ;;
    esac
  done
}

# Initialize array to track created resources
CREATED_RESOURCES=()

echo "Starting VPC creation script at $(date)"

# Verify AWS CLI configuration
echo "Verifying AWS CLI configuration..."
aws configure list || handle_error "AWS CLI is not properly configured"

# Verify identity and permissions
echo "Verifying identity and permissions..."
if ! aws sts get-caller-identity; then
  echo "ERROR: Unable to verify AWS identity. This could be due to:"
  echo "  - Expired credentials"
  echo "  - Missing or invalid AWS credentials"
  echo "  - Insufficient permissions"
  echo ""
  echo "Please run 'aws configure' to update your credentials or check your IAM
 permissions."
  exit 1
fi

# Create VPC
echo "Creating VPC with CIDR block 10.0.0.0/16..."
VPC_ID=$(aws ec2 create-vpc --cidr-block 10.0.0.0/16 --tag-specifications
 'ResourceType=vpc,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=MyVPC}]' --query 'Vpc.VpcId' --output text)

if [ -z "$VPC_ID" ]; then
  handle_error "Failed to create VPC"
fi

CREATED_RESOURCES+=("VPC:$VPC_ID")
echo "VPC created with ID: $VPC_ID"

# Enable DNS support and hostnames
```

```
echo "Enabling DNS support and hostnames for VPC..."
aws ec2 modify-vpc-attribute --vpc-id "$VPC_ID" --enable-dns-support || handle_error
 "Failed to enable DNS support"
aws ec2 modify-vpc-attribute --vpc-id "$VPC_ID" --enable-dns-hostnames ||
 handle_error "Failed to enable DNS hostnames"

# Get available Availability Zones
echo "Getting available Availability Zones..."
AZ1=$(aws ec2 describe-availability-zones --query 'AvailabilityZones[0].ZoneName' --
output text)
AZ2=$(aws ec2 describe-availability-zones --query 'AvailabilityZones[1].ZoneName' --
output text)

if [ -z "$AZ1" ] || [ -z "$AZ2" ]; then
  handle_error "Failed to get Availability Zones"
fi

echo "Using Availability Zones: $AZ1 and $AZ2"

# Create public subnets
echo "Creating public subnet in $AZ1..."
PUBLIC_SUBNET_AZ1=$(aws ec2 create-subnet \
  --vpc-id "$VPC_ID" \
  --cidr-block 10.0.0.0/24 \
  --availability-zone "$AZ1" \
  --tag-specifications 'ResourceType=subnet,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=Public-Subnet-
AZ1}]' \
  --query 'Subnet.SubnetId' \
  --output text)

if [ -z "$PUBLIC_SUBNET_AZ1" ]; then
  handle_error "Failed to create public subnet in AZ1"
fi

CREATED_RESOURCES+=("SUBNET:$PUBLIC_SUBNET_AZ1")
echo "Public subnet created in $AZ1 with ID: $PUBLIC_SUBNET_AZ1"

echo "Creating public subnet in $AZ2..."
PUBLIC_SUBNET_AZ2=$(aws ec2 create-subnet \
  --vpc-id "$VPC_ID" \
  --cidr-block 10.0.1.0/24 \
  --availability-zone "$AZ2" \
  --tag-specifications 'ResourceType=subnet,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=Public-Subnet-
AZ2}]' \
```

```
  --query 'Subnet.SubnetId' \
  --output text)

if [ -z "$PUBLIC_SUBNET_AZ2" ]; then
  handle_error "Failed to create public subnet in AZ2"
fi

CREATED_RESOURCES+=("SUBNET:$PUBLIC_SUBNET_AZ2")
echo "Public subnet created in $AZ2 with ID: $PUBLIC_SUBNET_AZ2"

# Create private subnets
echo "Creating private subnet in $AZ1..."
PRIVATE_SUBNET_AZ1=$(aws ec2 create-subnet \
  --vpc-id "$VPC_ID" \
  --cidr-block 10.0.2.0/24 \
  --availability-zone "$AZ1" \
  --tag-specifications 'ResourceType=subnet,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=Private-Subnet-
AZ1}]' \
  --query 'Subnet.SubnetId' \
  --output text)

if [ -z "$PRIVATE_SUBNET_AZ1" ]; then
  handle_error "Failed to create private subnet in AZ1"
fi

CREATED_RESOURCES+=("SUBNET:$PRIVATE_SUBNET_AZ1")
echo "Private subnet created in $AZ1 with ID: $PRIVATE_SUBNET_AZ1"

echo "Creating private subnet in $AZ2..."
PRIVATE_SUBNET_AZ2=$(aws ec2 create-subnet \
  --vpc-id "$VPC_ID" \
  --cidr-block 10.0.3.0/24 \
  --availability-zone "$AZ2" \
  --tag-specifications 'ResourceType=subnet,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=Private-Subnet-
AZ2}]' \
  --query 'Subnet.SubnetId' \
  --output text)

if [ -z "$PRIVATE_SUBNET_AZ2" ]; then
  handle_error "Failed to create private subnet in AZ2"
fi

CREATED_RESOURCES+=("SUBNET:$PRIVATE_SUBNET_AZ2")
echo "Private subnet created in $AZ2 with ID: $PRIVATE_SUBNET_AZ2"
```

```
# Create Internet Gateway
echo "Creating Internet Gateway..."
IGW_ID=$(aws ec2 create-internet-gateway \
  --tag-specifications 'ResourceType=internet-gateway,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=MyIGW}]'
 \
  --query 'InternetGateway.InternetGatewayId' \
  --output text)

if [ -z "$IGW_ID" ]; then
  handle_error "Failed to create Internet Gateway"
fi

CREATED_RESOURCES+=("INTERNET_GATEWAY:$IGW_ID")
echo "Internet Gateway created with ID: $IGW_ID"

# Attach Internet Gateway to VPC
echo "Attaching Internet Gateway to VPC..."
aws ec2 attach-internet-gateway --internet-gateway-id "$IGW_ID" --vpc-id "$VPC_ID"
 || handle_error "Failed to attach Internet Gateway to VPC"

# Create public route table
echo "Creating public route table..."
PUBLIC_RT=$(aws ec2 create-route-table \
  --vpc-id "$VPC_ID" \
  --tag-specifications 'ResourceType=route-table,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=Public-RT}]'
 \
  --query 'RouteTable.RouteTableId' \
  --output text)

if [ -z "$PUBLIC_RT" ]; then
  handle_error "Failed to create public route table"
fi

CREATED_RESOURCES+=("ROUTE_TABLE:$PUBLIC_RT")
echo "Public route table created with ID: $PUBLIC_RT"

# Add route to Internet Gateway
echo "Adding route to Internet Gateway in public route table..."
aws ec2 create-route --route-table-id "$PUBLIC_RT" --destination-cidr-block
 0.0.0.0/0 --gateway-id "$IGW_ID" || handle_error "Failed to add route to Internet
 Gateway"

# Associate public subnets with public route table
```

```
echo "Associating public subnet in $AZ1 with public route table..."
PUBLIC_RT_ASSOC_1=$(aws ec2 associate-route-table --route-table-id "$PUBLIC_RT" --
subnet-id "$PUBLIC_SUBNET_AZ1" --query 'AssociationId' --output text)

if [ -z "$PUBLIC_RT_ASSOC_1" ]; then
  handle_error "Failed to associate public subnet in AZ1 with public route table"
fi

CREATED_RESOURCES+=("ROUTE_TABLE_ASSOCIATION:$PUBLIC_RT_ASSOC_1")

echo "Associating public subnet in $AZ2 with public route table..."
PUBLIC_RT_ASSOC_2=$(aws ec2 associate-route-table --route-table-id "$PUBLIC_RT" --
subnet-id "$PUBLIC_SUBNET_AZ2" --query 'AssociationId' --output text)

if [ -z "$PUBLIC_RT_ASSOC_2" ]; then
  handle_error "Failed to associate public subnet in AZ2 with public route table"
fi

CREATED_RESOURCES+=("ROUTE_TABLE_ASSOCIATION:$PUBLIC_RT_ASSOC_2")

# Create private route table
echo "Creating private route table..."
PRIVATE_RT=$(aws ec2 create-route-table \
  --vpc-id "$VPC_ID" \
  --tag-specifications 'ResourceType=route-table,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=Private-RT}]'
 \
  --query 'RouteTable.RouteTableId' \
  --output text)

if [ -z "$PRIVATE_RT" ]; then
  handle_error "Failed to create private route table"
fi

CREATED_RESOURCES+=("ROUTE_TABLE:$PRIVATE_RT")
echo "Private route table created with ID: $PRIVATE_RT"

# Associate private subnets with private route table
echo "Associating private subnet in $AZ1 with private route table..."
PRIVATE_RT_ASSOC_1=$(aws ec2 associate-route-table --route-table-id "$PRIVATE_RT" --
subnet-id "$PRIVATE_SUBNET_AZ1" --query 'AssociationId' --output text)

if [ -z "$PRIVATE_RT_ASSOC_1" ]; then
  handle_error "Failed to associate private subnet in AZ1 with private route table"
fi
```

```
CREATED_RESOURCES+=("ROUTE_TABLE_ASSOCIATION:$PRIVATE_RT_ASSOC_1")

echo "Associating private subnet in $AZ2 with private route table..."
PRIVATE_RT_ASSOC_2=$(aws ec2 associate-route-table --route-table-id "$PRIVATE_RT" --
subnet-id "$PRIVATE_SUBNET_AZ2" --query 'AssociationId' --output text)

if [ -z "$PRIVATE_RT_ASSOC_2" ]; then
  handle_error "Failed to associate private subnet in AZ2 with private route table"
fi

CREATED_RESOURCES+=("ROUTE_TABLE_ASSOCIATION:$PRIVATE_RT_ASSOC_2")

# Allocate Elastic IP for NAT Gateway
echo "Allocating Elastic IP for NAT Gateway..."
EIP_ALLOC=$(aws ec2 allocate-address --domain vpc --query 'AllocationId' --output
 text)

if [ -z "$EIP_ALLOC" ]; then
  handle_error "Failed to allocate Elastic IP"
fi

CREATED_RESOURCES+=("EIP:$EIP_ALLOC")
echo "Elastic IP allocated with ID: $EIP_ALLOC"

# Create NAT Gateway
echo "Creating NAT Gateway in public subnet in $AZ1..."
NAT_GW=$(aws ec2 create-nat-gateway \
  --subnet-id "$PUBLIC_SUBNET_AZ1" \
  --allocation-id "$EIP_ALLOC" \
  --tag-specifications
 'ResourceType=natgateway,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=MyNATGateway}]' \
  --query 'NatGateway.NatGatewayId' \
  --output text)

if [ -z "$NAT_GW" ]; then
  handle_error "Failed to create NAT Gateway"
fi

CREATED_RESOURCES+=("NAT_GATEWAY:$NAT_GW")
echo "NAT Gateway created with ID: $NAT_GW"

# Wait for NAT Gateway to be available
echo "Waiting for NAT Gateway to be available..."
```

```
aws ec2 wait nat-gateway-available --nat-gateway-ids "$NAT_GW" || handle_error "NAT
 Gateway did not become available"

# Add route to NAT Gateway in private route table
echo "Adding route to NAT Gateway in private route table..."
aws ec2 create-route --route-table-id "$PRIVATE_RT" --destination-cidr-block
 0.0.0.0/0 --nat-gateway-id "$NAT_GW" || handle_error "Failed to add route to NAT
 Gateway"

# Enable auto-assign public IP for instances in public subnets
echo "Enabling auto-assign public IP for instances in public subnet in $AZ1..."
aws ec2 modify-subnet-attribute --subnet-id "$PUBLIC_SUBNET_AZ1" --map-public-ip-on-
launch || handle_error "Failed to enable auto-assign public IP for public subnet in
 AZ1"

echo "Enabling auto-assign public IP for instances in public subnet in $AZ2..."
aws ec2 modify-subnet-attribute --subnet-id "$PUBLIC_SUBNET_AZ2" --map-public-ip-on-
launch || handle_error "Failed to enable auto-assign public IP for public subnet in
 AZ2"

# Create security group for web servers
echo "Creating security group for web servers..."
WEB_SG=$(aws ec2 create-security-group \
  --group-name "WebServerSG-$(date +%s)" \
  --description "Security group for web servers" \
  --vpc-id "$VPC_ID" \
  --query 'GroupId' \
  --output text)

if [ -z "$WEB_SG" ]; then
  handle_error "Failed to create security group for web servers"
fi

CREATED_RESOURCES+=("SECURITY_GROUP:$WEB_SG")
echo "Security group for web servers created with ID: $WEB_SG"

# Allow HTTP and HTTPS traffic
echo "Allowing HTTP traffic to web servers security group..."
aws ec2 authorize-security-group-ingress --group-id "$WEB_SG" --protocol tcp --port
 80 --cidr 0.0.0.0/0 || handle_error "Failed to allow HTTP traffic"

echo "Allowing HTTPS traffic to web servers security group..."
aws ec2 authorize-security-group-ingress --group-id "$WEB_SG" --protocol tcp --port
 443 --cidr 0.0.0.0/0 || handle_error "Failed to allow HTTPS traffic"
```

```
# Note: In a production environment, you should restrict the source IP ranges for
 security
echo "NOTE: In a production environment, you should restrict the source IP ranges
 for HTTP and HTTPS traffic"

# Create security group for database servers
echo "Creating security group for database servers..."
DB_SG=$(aws ec2 create-security-group \
  --group-name "DBServerSG-$(date +%s)" \
  --description "Security group for database servers" \
  --vpc-id "$VPC_ID" \
  --query 'GroupId' \
  --output text)

if [ -z "$DB_SG" ]; then
  handle_error "Failed to create security group for database servers"
fi

CREATED_RESOURCES+=("SECURITY_GROUP:$DB_SG")
echo "Security group for database servers created with ID: $DB_SG"

# Allow MySQL/Aurora traffic from web servers only
echo "Allowing MySQL/Aurora traffic from web servers to database servers..."
aws ec2 authorize-security-group-ingress --group-id "$DB_SG" --protocol tcp --
port 3306 --source-group "$WEB_SG" || handle_error "Failed to allow MySQL/Aurora
 traffic"

# Verify VPC configuration
echo "Verifying VPC configuration..."
echo "VPC:"
aws ec2 describe-vpcs --vpc-id "$VPC_ID" || handle_error "Failed to describe VPC"

echo "Subnets:"
aws ec2 describe-subnets --filters "Name=vpc-id,Values=$VPC_ID" || handle_error
 "Failed to describe subnets"

echo "Route tables:"
aws ec2 describe-route-tables --filters "Name=vpc-id,Values=$VPC_ID" || handle_error
 "Failed to describe route tables"

echo "Internet gateway:"
aws ec2 describe-internet-gateways --filters "Name=attachment.vpc-id,Values=$VPC_ID"
 || handle_error "Failed to describe Internet Gateway"
```

```
echo "NAT gateway:"
aws ec2 describe-nat-gateways --filter "Name=vpc-id,Values=$VPC_ID" || handle_error
 "Failed to describe NAT Gateway"

echo "Security groups:"
aws ec2 describe-security-groups --filters "Name=vpc-id,Values=$VPC_ID" ||
 handle_error "Failed to describe security groups"

echo ""
# Summary of created resources
echo "VPC creation completed successfully!"
echo "Summary of created resources:"
echo "- VPC: $VPC_ID"
echo "- Public Subnet in $AZ1: $PUBLIC_SUBNET_AZ1"
echo "- Public Subnet in $AZ2: $PUBLIC_SUBNET_AZ2"
echo "- Private Subnet in $AZ1: $PRIVATE_SUBNET_AZ1"
echo "- Private Subnet in $AZ2: $PRIVATE_SUBNET_AZ2"
echo "- Internet Gateway: $IGW_ID"
echo "- Public Route Table: $PUBLIC_RT"
echo "- Private Route Table: $PRIVATE_RT"
echo "- Elastic IP: $EIP_ALLOC"
echo "- NAT Gateway: $NAT_GW"
echo "- Web Servers Security Group: $WEB_SG"
echo "- Database Servers Security Group: $DB_SG"

# Deploy EC2 instances
echo ""
echo "Deploying EC2 instances..."

# Create key pair for SSH access
KEY_NAME="vpc-tutorial-key-$(date +%s)"
echo "Creating key pair $KEY_NAME..."
aws ec2 create-key-pair --key-name "$KEY_NAME" --query 'KeyMaterial' --output text >
 "${KEY_NAME}.pem" || handle_error "Failed to create key pair"
chmod 400 "${KEY_NAME}.pem"
echo "Key pair saved to ${KEY_NAME}.pem"
CREATED_RESOURCES+=("KEY_PAIR:$KEY_NAME")

# Get latest Amazon Linux 2 AMI
echo "Getting latest Amazon Linux 2 AMI..."
AMI_ID=$(aws ec2 describe-images --owners amazon \
  --filters "Name=name,Values=amzn2-ami-hvm-*-x86_64-gp2"
 "Name=state,Values=available" \
```

```
  --query "sort_by(Images, &CreationDate)[-1].ImageId" --output text) ||
 handle_error "Failed to get AMI"
echo "Using AMI: $AMI_ID"

# Launch web server in public subnet
echo "Launching web server in public subnet..."
WEB_INSTANCE=$(aws ec2 run-instances \
  --image-id "$AMI_ID" \
  --count 1 \
  --instance-type t2.micro \
  --key-name "$KEY_NAME" \
  --security-group-ids "$WEB_SG" \
  --subnet-id "$PUBLIC_SUBNET_AZ1" \
  --associate-public-ip-address \
  --user-data '#!/bin/bash
    yum update -y
    yum install -y httpd
    systemctl start httpd
    systemctl enable httpd
    echo "<h1>Hello from $(hostname -f) in the public subnet</h1>" > /var/www/html/
index.html' \
  --tag-specifications 'ResourceType=instance,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=WebServer}]' \
  --query 'Instances[0].InstanceId' \
  --output text) || handle_error "Failed to launch web server"
echo "Web server instance created with ID: $WEB_INSTANCE"
CREATED_RESOURCES+=("INSTANCE:$WEB_INSTANCE")

# Wait for web server to be running
echo "Waiting for web server to be running..."
aws ec2 wait instance-running --instance-ids "$WEB_INSTANCE"

# Get web server public IP
WEB_PUBLIC_IP=$(aws ec2 describe-instances --instance-ids "$WEB_INSTANCE" \
  --query 'Reservations[0].Instances[0].PublicIpAddress' --output text)
echo "Web server public IP: $WEB_PUBLIC_IP"
echo "You can access the web server at: http://$WEB_PUBLIC_IP"

# Launch database server in private subnet
echo "Launching database server in private subnet..."
DB_INSTANCE=$(aws ec2 run-instances \
  --image-id "$AMI_ID" \
  --count 1 \
  --instance-type t2.micro \
  --key-name "$KEY_NAME" \
```

```
  --security-group-ids "$DB_SG" \
  --subnet-id "$PRIVATE_SUBNET_AZ1" \
  --user-data '#!/bin/bash
    yum update -y
    yum install -y mariadb-server
    systemctl start mariadb
    systemctl enable mariadb' \
  --tag-specifications 'ResourceType=instance,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=DBServer}]' \
  --query 'Instances[0].InstanceId' \
  --output text) || handle_error "Failed to launch database server"
echo "Database server instance created with ID: $DB_INSTANCE"
CREATED_RESOURCES+=("INSTANCE:$DB_INSTANCE")

# Wait for database server to be running
echo "Waiting for database server to be running..."
aws ec2 wait instance-running --instance-ids "$DB_INSTANCE"

# Get database server private IP
DB_PRIVATE_IP=$(aws ec2 describe-instances --instance-ids "$DB_INSTANCE" \
  --query 'Reservations[0].Instances[0].PrivateIpAddress' --output text)
echo "Database server private IP: $DB_PRIVATE_IP"

echo "EC2 instances deployed successfully!"
echo "- Web Server (Public): $WEB_INSTANCE ($WEB_PUBLIC_IP)"
echo "- Database Server (Private): $DB_INSTANCE ($DB_PRIVATE_IP)"
echo ""
echo "Note: To connect to the web server: ssh -i ${KEY_NAME}.pem ec2-user@
$WEB_PUBLIC_IP"
echo "To connect to the database server, you must first connect to the web server,
 then use it as a bastion host."
echo "============================================"
echo "CLEANUP CONFIRMATION"
echo "============================================"
echo "Do you want to clean up all created resources? (y/n): "
read -r CLEANUP_CHOICE
if [[ "$CLEANUP_CHOICE" =~ ^[Yy]$ ]]; then
  echo "Cleaning up resources..."
  cleanup_resources
  echo "All resources have been cleaned up."
else
  echo "Resources will not be cleaned up. You can manually clean them up later."
fi

echo "Script completed at $(date)"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 다음 토픽을 참조하세요.
  - AllocateAddress
  - AssociateRouteTable
  - AttachInternetGateway
  - AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress
  - CreateInternetGateway
  - CreateKeyPair
  - CreateNatGateway
  - CreateRoute
  - CreateRouteTable
  - CreateSecurityGroup
  - CreateSubnet
  - CreateVpc
  - DeleteInternetGateway
  - DeleteKeyPair
  - DeleteNatGateway
  - DeleteRouteTable
  - DeleteSecurityGroup
  - DeleteSubnet
  - DeleteVpc
  - DescribeAvailabilityZones
  - DescribeImages
  - DescribeInstances
  - DescribeInternetGateways
  - DescribeNatGateways
  - DescribeRouteTables
  - DescribeSecurityGroups
  - DescribeSubnets
  - DescribeVpcs

- DetachInternetGateway
- DisassociateRouteTable
- ModifySubnetAttribute
- ModifyVpcAttribute
- ReleaseAddress
- RunInstances
- TerminateInstances

Transit Gateway 시작하기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- DNS 지원 및 기본 라우팅 테이블 설정을 사용하여 전송 게이트웨이 생성
- 전송 게이트웨이를 사용할 수 있을 때까지 기다립니다.
- 서브넷을 사용하여 전송 게이트웨이에 두 개의 VPCs 연결
- VPC 연결을 사용할 수 있을 때까지 기다립니다.
- 전송 게이트웨이VPCs 간 경로 추가
- VPC 리소스 간 연결 테스트
- 경로, 연결 및 전송 게이트웨이를 포함한 리소스 정리

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 샘플 개발자 자습서 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
#!/bin/bash

# Amazon VPC Transit Gateway CLI Script
# This script demonstrates how to create a transit gateway and connect two VPCs
# Modified to work with older AWS CLI versions that don't support transit gateway
 wait commands
```

```
# Error handling
set -e
LOG_FILE="transit-gateway-tutorial.log"
exec > >(tee -a "$LOG_FILE") 2>&1

# Function to wait for transit gateway to be available
wait_for_tgw() {
  local tgw_id=$1
  echo "Waiting for Transit Gateway $tgw_id to become available..."

  while true; do
    status=$(aws ec2 describe-transit-gateways --transit-gateway-ids "$tgw_id" --
query "TransitGateways[0].State" --output text)
    echo "Current status: $status"

    if [ "$status" = "available" ]; then
      echo "Transit Gateway is now available"
      break
    fi

    echo "Waiting for transit gateway to become available. Current state: $status"
    sleep 10
  done
}

# Function to wait for transit gateway attachment to be available
wait_for_tgw_attachment() {
  local attachment_id=$1
  echo "Waiting for Transit Gateway Attachment $attachment_id to become
 available..."

  while true; do
    status=$(aws ec2 describe-transit-gateway-vpc-attachments --transit-gateway-
attachment-ids "$attachment_id" --query "TransitGatewayVpcAttachments[0].State" --
output text)
    echo "Current status: $status"

    if [ "$status" = "available" ]; then
      echo "Transit Gateway Attachment is now available"
      break
    fi

    echo "Waiting for transit gateway attachment to become available. Current state:
 $status"
```

```
    sleep 10
  done
}

# Function to wait for transit gateway attachment to be deleted
wait_for_tgw_attachment_deleted() {
  local attachment_id=$1
  echo "Waiting for Transit Gateway Attachment $attachment_id to be deleted..."

  while true; do
    # Check if the attachment still exists
    count=$(aws ec2 describe-transit-gateway-vpc-attachments --filters
 "Name=transit-gateway-attachment-id,Values=$attachment_id" --query
 "length(TransitGatewayVpcAttachments)" --output text)

    if [ "$count" = "0" ]; then
      echo "Transit Gateway Attachment has been deleted"
      break
    fi

    status=$(aws ec2 describe-transit-gateway-vpc-attachments --transit-gateway-
attachment-ids "$attachment_id" --query "TransitGatewayVpcAttachments[0].State" --
output text 2>/dev/null || echo "deleted")

    if [ "$status" = "deleted" ]; then
      echo "Transit Gateway Attachment has been deleted"
      break
    fi

    echo "Waiting for transit gateway attachment to be deleted. Current state:
 $status"
    sleep 10
  done
}

# Function to clean up resources
cleanup() {
  echo "Error occurred. Cleaning up resources..."

  # Delete resources in reverse order
  if [ ! -z "$TGW_ATTACHMENT_1_ID" ]; then
    echo "Deleting Transit Gateway VPC Attachment 1: $TGW_ATTACHMENT_1_ID"
    aws ec2 delete-transit-gateway-vpc-attachment --transit-gateway-attachment-id
 "$TGW_ATTACHMENT_1_ID" || true
```

```
    wait_for_tgw_attachment_deleted "$TGW_ATTACHMENT_1_ID" || true
  fi

  if [ ! -z "$TGW_ATTACHMENT_2_ID" ]; then
    echo "Deleting Transit Gateway VPC Attachment 2: $TGW_ATTACHMENT_2_ID"
    aws ec2 delete-transit-gateway-vpc-attachment --transit-gateway-attachment-id
 "$TGW_ATTACHMENT_2_ID" || true
    wait_for_tgw_attachment_deleted "$TGW_ATTACHMENT_2_ID" || true
  fi

  if [ ! -z "$TGW_ID" ]; then
    echo "Deleting Transit Gateway: $TGW_ID"
    aws ec2 delete-transit-gateway --transit-gateway-id "$TGW_ID" || true
  fi

  exit 1
}

# Set up trap for error handling
trap cleanup ERR

echo "=== Amazon VPC Transit Gateway Tutorial ==="
echo "This script will create a transit gateway and connect two VPCs"
echo ""

# Get a valid availability zone dynamically
echo "Getting available AZ in current region..."
AZ=$(aws ec2 describe-availability-zones --query "AvailabilityZones[0].ZoneName" --
output text)
echo "Using availability zone: $AZ"

# Check if VPCs exist
echo "Checking for existing VPCs..."
VPC1_ID=$(aws ec2 describe-vpcs --filters "Name=tag:Name,Values=VPC1" --query
 "Vpcs[0].VpcId" --output text)
VPC2_ID=$(aws ec2 describe-vpcs --filters "Name=tag:Name,Values=VPC2" --query
 "Vpcs[0].VpcId" --output text)

if [ "$VPC1_ID" == "None" ] || [ -z "$VPC1_ID" ]; then
  echo "Creating VPC1..."
  VPC1_ID=$(aws ec2 create-vpc --cidr-block 10.1.0.0/16 --tag-specifications
 'ResourceType=vpc,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=VPC1}]' --query Vpc.VpcId --output text)
  echo "Created VPC1: $VPC1_ID"
```

```
  # Create a subnet in VPC1
  echo "Creating subnet in VPC1..."
  SUBNET1_ID=$(aws ec2 create-subnet --vpc-id "$VPC1_ID" --cidr-
block 10.1.0.0/24 --availability-zone "$AZ" --tag-specifications
 'ResourceType=subnet,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=VPC1-Subnet}]' --query Subnet.SubnetId
 --output text)
  echo "Created subnet in VPC1: $SUBNET1_ID"
else
  echo "Using existing VPC1: $VPC1_ID"
  SUBNET1_ID=$(aws ec2 describe-subnets --filters "Name=vpc-id,Values=$VPC1_ID" --
query "Subnets[0].SubnetId" --output text)
  if [ "$SUBNET1_ID" == "None" ] || [ -z "$SUBNET1_ID" ]; then
    echo "Creating subnet in VPC1..."
    SUBNET1_ID=$(aws ec2 create-subnet --vpc-id "$VPC1_ID" --cidr-
block 10.1.0.0/24 --availability-zone "$AZ" --tag-specifications
 'ResourceType=subnet,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=VPC1-Subnet}]' --query Subnet.SubnetId
 --output text)
    echo "Created subnet in VPC1: $SUBNET1_ID"
  else
    echo "Using existing subnet in VPC1: $SUBNET1_ID"
  fi
fi

if [ "$VPC2_ID" == "None" ] || [ -z "$VPC2_ID" ]; then
  echo "Creating VPC2..."
  VPC2_ID=$(aws ec2 create-vpc --cidr-block 10.2.0.0/16 --tag-specifications
 'ResourceType=vpc,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=VPC2}]' --query Vpc.VpcId --output text)
  echo "Created VPC2: $VPC2_ID"

  # Create a subnet in VPC2
  echo "Creating subnet in VPC2..."
  SUBNET2_ID=$(aws ec2 create-subnet --vpc-id "$VPC2_ID" --cidr-
block 10.2.0.0/24 --availability-zone "$AZ" --tag-specifications
 'ResourceType=subnet,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=VPC2-Subnet}]' --query Subnet.SubnetId
 --output text)
  echo "Created subnet in VPC2: $SUBNET2_ID"
else
  echo "Using existing VPC2: $VPC2_ID"
  SUBNET2_ID=$(aws ec2 describe-subnets --filters "Name=vpc-id,Values=$VPC2_ID" --
query "Subnets[0].SubnetId" --output text)
  if [ "$SUBNET2_ID" == "None" ] || [ -z "$SUBNET2_ID" ]; then
    echo "Creating subnet in VPC2..."
    SUBNET2_ID=$(aws ec2 create-subnet --vpc-id "$VPC2_ID" --cidr-
block 10.2.0.0/24 --availability-zone "$AZ" --tag-specifications
```

```
 'ResourceType=subnet,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=VPC2-Subnet}]' --query Subnet.SubnetId
 --output text)
    echo "Created subnet in VPC2: $SUBNET2_ID"
  else
    echo "Using existing subnet in VPC2: $SUBNET2_ID"
  fi
fi

# Get route tables for each VPC
RTB1_ID=$(aws ec2 describe-route-tables --filters "Name=vpc-id,Values=$VPC1_ID" --
query "RouteTables[0].RouteTableId" --output text)
RTB2_ID=$(aws ec2 describe-route-tables --filters "Name=vpc-id,Values=$VPC2_ID" --
query "RouteTables[0].RouteTableId" --output text)

echo "Route table for VPC1: $RTB1_ID"
echo "Route table for VPC2: $RTB2_ID"

# Step 1: Create the transit gateway
echo "Creating Transit Gateway..."
TGW_ID=$(aws ec2 create-transit-gateway \
  --description "My Transit Gateway" \
  --options
 AmazonSideAsn=64512,AutoAcceptSharedAttachments=disable,DefaultRouteTableAssociation=enable
 \
  --tag-specifications 'ResourceType=transit-
gateway,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=MyTransitGateway}]' \
  --query TransitGateway.TransitGatewayId \
  --output text)

echo "Created Transit Gateway: $TGW_ID"

# Wait for the transit gateway to become available
wait_for_tgw "$TGW_ID"

# Step 2: Attach VPCs to the transit gateway
echo "Attaching VPC1 to Transit Gateway..."
TGW_ATTACHMENT_1_ID=$(aws ec2 create-transit-gateway-vpc-attachment \
  --transit-gateway-id "$TGW_ID" \
  --vpc-id "$VPC1_ID" \
  --subnet-ids "$SUBNET1_ID" \
  --tag-specifications 'ResourceType=transit-gateway-
attachment,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=VPC1-Attachment}]' \
  --query TransitGatewayVpcAttachment.TransitGatewayAttachmentId \
  --output text)
```

```
echo "Created Transit Gateway VPC Attachment for VPC1: $TGW_ATTACHMENT_1_ID"

echo "Attaching VPC2 to Transit Gateway..."
TGW_ATTACHMENT_2_ID=$(aws ec2 create-transit-gateway-vpc-attachment \
  --transit-gateway-id "$TGW_ID" \
  --vpc-id "$VPC2_ID" \
  --subnet-ids "$SUBNET2_ID" \
  --tag-specifications 'ResourceType=transit-gateway-
attachment,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=VPC2-Attachment}]' \
  --query TransitGatewayVpcAttachment.TransitGatewayAttachmentId \
  --output text)

echo "Created Transit Gateway VPC Attachment for VPC2: $TGW_ATTACHMENT_2_ID"

# Wait for the attachments to become available
wait_for_tgw_attachment "$TGW_ATTACHMENT_1_ID"
wait_for_tgw_attachment "$TGW_ATTACHMENT_2_ID"

# Step 3: Add routes between the transit gateway and VPCs
echo "Adding route from VPC1 to VPC2 via Transit Gateway..."
aws ec2 create-route \
  --route-table-id "$RTB1_ID" \
  --destination-cidr-block 10.2.0.0/16 \
  --transit-gateway-id "$TGW_ID"

echo "Adding route from VPC2 to VPC1 via Transit Gateway..."
aws ec2 create-route \
  --route-table-id "$RTB2_ID" \
  --destination-cidr-block 10.1.0.0/16 \
  --transit-gateway-id "$TGW_ID"

echo "Routes added successfully"

# Step 4: Display information for testing
echo ""
echo "=== Transit Gateway Setup Complete ==="
echo "Transit Gateway ID: $TGW_ID"
echo "VPC1 ID: $VPC1_ID"
echo "VPC2 ID: $VPC2_ID"
echo ""
echo "To test connectivity:"
echo "1. Launch an EC2 instance in each VPC"
echo "2. Configure security groups to allow ICMP traffic"
```

```
echo "3. Connect to one instance and ping the other instance's private IP"
echo ""

# Prompt user before cleanup
read -p "Press Enter to view created resources, or Ctrl+C to exit without
 cleanup..."

echo ""
echo "=== Resources Created ==="
echo "Transit Gateway: $TGW_ID"
echo "VPC1: $VPC1_ID"
echo "VPC2: $VPC2_ID"
echo "Subnet in VPC1: $SUBNET1_ID"
echo "Subnet in VPC2: $SUBNET2_ID"
echo "Transit Gateway Attachment for VPC1: $TGW_ATTACHMENT_1_ID"
echo "Transit Gateway Attachment for VPC2: $TGW_ATTACHMENT_2_ID"
echo ""

read -p "Do you want to clean up these resources? (y/n): " CLEANUP_CONFIRM
if [[ $CLEANUP_CONFIRM == "y" || $CLEANUP_CONFIRM == "Y" ]]; then
  echo "Starting cleanup..."

  # Delete routes
  echo "Deleting routes..."
  aws ec2 delete-route --route-table-id "$RTB1_ID" --destination-cidr-block
 10.2.0.0/16
  aws ec2 delete-route --route-table-id "$RTB2_ID" --destination-cidr-block
 10.1.0.0/16

  # Delete transit gateway attachments
  echo "Deleting Transit Gateway VPC Attachment for VPC1: $TGW_ATTACHMENT_1_ID"
  aws ec2 delete-transit-gateway-vpc-attachment --transit-gateway-attachment-id
 "$TGW_ATTACHMENT_1_ID"

  echo "Deleting Transit Gateway VPC Attachment for VPC2: $TGW_ATTACHMENT_2_ID"
  aws ec2 delete-transit-gateway-vpc-attachment --transit-gateway-attachment-id
 "$TGW_ATTACHMENT_2_ID"

  # Wait for attachments to be deleted
  wait_for_tgw_attachment_deleted "$TGW_ATTACHMENT_1_ID"
  wait_for_tgw_attachment_deleted "$TGW_ATTACHMENT_2_ID"

  # Delete transit gateway
  echo "Deleting Transit Gateway: $TGW_ID"
```

```
  aws ec2 delete-transit-gateway --transit-gateway-id "$TGW_ID"

  echo "Cleanup completed successfully"
else
  echo "Skipping cleanup. Resources will continue to incur charges until manually
 deleted."
fi

echo "Tutorial completed. See $LOG_FILE for detailed logs."
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 다음 토픽을 참조하세요.
  - CreateRoute
  - CreateSubnet
  - CreateTransitGateway
  - CreateTransitGatewayVpcAttachment
  - CreateVpc
  - DeleteRoute
  - DeleteTransitGateway
  - DeleteTransitGatewayVpcAttachment
  - DescribeAvailabilityZones
  - DescribeRouteTables
  - DescribeSubnets
  - DescribeTransitGatewayAttachments
  - DescribeTransitGatewayVpcAttachments
  - DescribeTransitGateways
  - DescribeVpcs

VPC IPAM 시작하기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- CLI를 사용하여 Amazon VPC IP 주소 관리자(IPAM)를 설정하고 구성합니다.
- 운영 리전(예: us-east-1, us-west-2)을 사용하여 IPAM을 생성합니다.
- IPAM의 프라이빗 범위 ID를 검색합니다.

- IPv4 풀(최상위, 리전 및 개발 풀)의 계층 구조를 생성합니다.
- 각 풀에 CIDR 블록을 프로비저닝합니다(예: 10.0.0.0/8, 10.0.0.0/16, 10.0.0.0/24).
- IPAM 풀에서 할당된 CIDR을 사용하여 VPC를 생성합니다.
- IPAM 풀 할당 및 VPC 생성을 확인합니다.
- 권한 오류, CIDR 할당 실패 및 종속성 위반과 같은 일반적인 문제를 해결합니다.
- IPAM 리소스(VPC, 풀, CIDRs 및 IPAM)를 정리하여 불필요한 요금을 방지합니다.
- 고급 IPAM 기능에 대한 다음 단계를 살펴봅니다.

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 샘플 개발자 자습서 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
#!/bin/bash

# IPAM Getting Started CLI Script - Version 7
# This script creates an IPAM, creates a hierarchy of IP address pools, and
 allocates a CIDR to a VPC
# Fixed to correctly identify the private scope ID, wait for resources to be
 available, add locale to development pool,
# use the correct parameter names for VPC creation, and wait for CIDR provisioning
 to complete

# Set up logging
LOG_FILE="ipam_script.log"
exec > >(tee -a "$LOG_FILE") 2>&1

echo "Starting IPAM setup script at $(date)"
echo "All commands and outputs will be logged to $LOG_FILE"

# Function to handle errors
handle_error() {
    echo "ERROR: $1"
    echo "Attempting to clean up resources..."
    cleanup_resources
```

```
    exit 1
}

# Function to clean up resources
cleanup_resources() {
    echo ""
    echo "============================================"
    echo "RESOURCES CREATED:"
    echo "============================================"

    if [ -n "$VPC_ID" ]; then
        echo "VPC: $VPC_ID"
    fi

    if [ -n "$DEV_POOL_ID" ]; then
        echo "Development Pool: $DEV_POOL_ID"
    fi

    if [ -n "$REGIONAL_POOL_ID" ]; then
        echo "Regional Pool: $REGIONAL_POOL_ID"
    fi

    if [ -n "$TOP_POOL_ID" ]; then
        echo "Top-level Pool: $TOP_POOL_ID"
    fi

    if [ -n "$IPAM_ID" ]; then
        echo "IPAM: $IPAM_ID"
    fi

    echo ""
    echo "============================================"
    echo "CLEANUP CONFIRMATION"
    echo "============================================"
    echo "Do you want to clean up all created resources? (y/n): "
    read -r CLEANUP_CHOICE

    if [[ "$CLEANUP_CHOICE" =~ ^[Yy]$ ]]; then
        echo "Starting cleanup..."

        # Delete resources in reverse order of creation to handle dependencies

        if [ -n "$VPC_ID" ]; then
            echo "Deleting VPC: $VPC_ID"
```

```
            aws ec2 delete-vpc --vpc-id "$VPC_ID" || echo "Failed to delete VPC"
            echo "Waiting for VPC to be deleted..."
            sleep 10
        fi

        if [ -n "$DEV_POOL_ID" ]; then
            echo "Deleting Development Pool: $DEV_POOL_ID"
            # First deprovision any CIDRs from the pool
            CIDRS=$(aws ec2 get-ipam-pool-cidrs --ipam-pool-id "$DEV_POOL_ID" --
query 'IpamPoolCidrs[].Cidr' --output text)
            for CIDR in $CIDRS; do
                echo "Deprovisioning CIDR $CIDR from Development Pool"
                aws ec2 deprovision-ipam-pool-cidr --ipam-pool-id "$DEV_POOL_ID" --
cidr "$CIDR" || echo "Failed to deprovision CIDR $CIDR"
                sleep 5
            done
            aws ec2 delete-ipam-pool --ipam-pool-id "$DEV_POOL_ID" || echo "Failed
 to delete Development Pool"
            echo "Waiting for Development Pool to be deleted..."
            sleep 10
        fi

        if [ -n "$REGIONAL_POOL_ID" ]; then
            echo "Deleting Regional Pool: $REGIONAL_POOL_ID"
            # First deprovision any CIDRs from the pool
            CIDRS=$(aws ec2 get-ipam-pool-cidrs --ipam-pool-id "$REGIONAL_POOL_ID"
 --query 'IpamPoolCidrs[].Cidr' --output text)
            for CIDR in $CIDRS; do
                echo "Deprovisioning CIDR $CIDR from Regional Pool"
                aws ec2 deprovision-ipam-pool-cidr --ipam-pool-id
 "$REGIONAL_POOL_ID" --cidr "$CIDR" || echo "Failed to deprovision CIDR $CIDR"
                sleep 5
            done
            aws ec2 delete-ipam-pool --ipam-pool-id "$REGIONAL_POOL_ID" || echo
 "Failed to delete Regional Pool"
            echo "Waiting for Regional Pool to be deleted..."
            sleep 10
        fi

        if [ -n "$TOP_POOL_ID" ]; then
            echo "Deleting Top-level Pool: $TOP_POOL_ID"
            # First deprovision any CIDRs from the pool
            CIDRS=$(aws ec2 get-ipam-pool-cidrs --ipam-pool-id "$TOP_POOL_ID" --
query 'IpamPoolCidrs[].Cidr' --output text)
```

```
            for CIDR in $CIDRS; do
                echo "Deprovisioning CIDR $CIDR from Top-level Pool"
                aws ec2 deprovision-ipam-pool-cidr --ipam-pool-id "$TOP_POOL_ID" --
cidr "$CIDR" || echo "Failed to deprovision CIDR $CIDR"
                sleep 5
            done
            aws ec2 delete-ipam-pool --ipam-pool-id "$TOP_POOL_ID" || echo "Failed
 to delete Top-level Pool"
            echo "Waiting for Top-level Pool to be deleted..."
            sleep 10
        fi

        if [ -n "$IPAM_ID" ]; then
            echo "Deleting IPAM: $IPAM_ID"
            aws ec2 delete-ipam --ipam-id "$IPAM_ID" || echo "Failed to delete IPAM"
        fi

        echo "Cleanup completed."
    else
        echo "Cleanup skipped. Resources will remain in your account."
    fi
}

# Function to wait for a pool to be in the 'create-complete' state
wait_for_pool() {
    local pool_id=$1
    local max_attempts=30
    local attempt=1
    local state=""

    echo "Waiting for pool $pool_id to be available..."

    while [ $attempt -le $max_attempts ]; do
        state=$(aws ec2 describe-ipam-pools --ipam-pool-ids "$pool_id" --query
 'IpamPools[0].State' --output text)

        if [ "$state" = "create-complete" ]; then
            echo "Pool $pool_id is now available (state: $state)"
            return 0
        fi

        echo "Attempt $attempt/$max_attempts: Pool $pool_id is in state: $state.
 Waiting..."
        sleep 10
```

```
        ((attempt++))
    done

    echo "Timed out waiting for pool $pool_id to be available"
    return 1
}

# Function to wait for a CIDR to be fully provisioned
wait_for_cidr_provisioning() {
    local pool_id=$1
    local cidr=$2
    local max_attempts=30
    local attempt=1
    local state=""

    echo "Waiting for CIDR $cidr to be fully provisioned in pool $pool_id..."

    while [ $attempt -le $max_attempts ]; do
        state=$(aws ec2 get-ipam-pool-cidrs --ipam-pool-id "$pool_id" --query
 "IpamPoolCidrs[?Cidr=='$cidr'].State" --output text)

        if [ "$state" = "provisioned" ]; then
            echo "CIDR $cidr is now fully provisioned (state: $state)"
            return 0
        fi

        echo "Attempt $attempt/$max_attempts: CIDR $cidr is in state: $state.
 Waiting..."
        sleep 10
        ((attempt++))
    done

    echo "Timed out waiting for CIDR $cidr to be provisioned"
    return 1
}

# Step 1: Create an IPAM
echo "Creating IPAM..."
IPAM_RESULT=$(aws ec2 create-ipam \
    --description "My IPAM" \
    --operating-regions RegionName=us-east-1 RegionName=us-west-2)

if [ $? -ne 0 ]; then
    handle_error "Failed to create IPAM"
```

```
fi

IPAM_ID=$(echo "$IPAM_RESULT" | grep -o '"IpamId": "[^"]*' | cut -d'"' -f4)
echo "IPAM created with ID: $IPAM_ID"

# Wait for IPAM to be created and available
echo "Waiting for IPAM to be available..."
sleep 20

# Step 2: Get the IPAM Scope ID - FIXED to correctly identify the private scope
echo "Getting IPAM Scope ID..."
SCOPE_RESULT=$(aws ec2 describe-ipams --ipam-id "$IPAM_ID")

if [ $? -ne 0 ]; then
    handle_error "Failed to get IPAM details"
fi

# Extract the private scope ID directly from the IPAM details
PRIVATE_SCOPE_ID=$(echo "$SCOPE_RESULT" | grep -o '"PrivateDefaultScopeId": "[^"]*'
 | cut -d'"' -f4)
echo "Private Scope ID: $PRIVATE_SCOPE_ID"

if [ -z "$PRIVATE_SCOPE_ID" ]; then
    handle_error "Failed to get Private Scope ID"
fi

# Step 3: Create a Top-Level IPv4 Pool
echo "Creating Top-level IPv4 Pool..."
TOP_POOL_RESULT=$(aws ec2 create-ipam-pool \
    --ipam-scope-id "$PRIVATE_SCOPE_ID" \
    --address-family ipv4 \
    --description "Top-level pool")

if [ $? -ne 0 ]; then
    handle_error "Failed to create Top-level Pool"
fi

TOP_POOL_ID=$(echo "$TOP_POOL_RESULT" | grep -o '"IpamPoolId": "[^"]*' | cut -d'"' -
f4)
echo "Top-level Pool created with ID: $TOP_POOL_ID"

# Wait for the top-level pool to be available
if ! wait_for_pool "$TOP_POOL_ID"; then
    handle_error "Top-level Pool did not become available in time"
```

```
fi

# Provision CIDR to the top-level pool
echo "Provisioning CIDR to Top-level Pool..."
TOP_POOL_CIDR="10.0.0.0/8"
PROVISION_RESULT=$(aws ec2 provision-ipam-pool-cidr \
    --ipam-pool-id "$TOP_POOL_ID" \
    --cidr "$TOP_POOL_CIDR")

if [ $? -ne 0 ]; then
    handle_error "Failed to provision CIDR to Top-level Pool"
fi

echo "$PROVISION_RESULT"

# Wait for the CIDR to be fully provisioned
if ! wait_for_cidr_provisioning "$TOP_POOL_ID" "$TOP_POOL_CIDR"; then
    handle_error "CIDR provisioning to Top-level Pool did not complete in time"
fi

# Step 4: Create a Regional IPv4 Pool
echo "Creating Regional IPv4 Pool..."
REGIONAL_POOL_RESULT=$(aws ec2 create-ipam-pool \
    --ipam-scope-id "$PRIVATE_SCOPE_ID" \
    --source-ipam-pool-id "$TOP_POOL_ID" \
    --locale us-east-1 \
    --address-family ipv4 \
    --description "Regional pool in us-east-1")

if [ $? -ne 0 ]; then
    handle_error "Failed to create Regional Pool"
fi

REGIONAL_POOL_ID=$(echo "$REGIONAL_POOL_RESULT" | grep -o '"IpamPoolId": "[^"]*' |
 cut -d'"' -f4)
echo "Regional Pool created with ID: $REGIONAL_POOL_ID"

# Wait for the regional pool to be available
if ! wait_for_pool "$REGIONAL_POOL_ID"; then
    handle_error "Regional Pool did not become available in time"
fi

# Provision CIDR to the regional pool
echo "Provisioning CIDR to Regional Pool..."
```

```
REGIONAL_POOL_CIDR="10.0.0.0/16"
PROVISION_RESULT=$(aws ec2 provision-ipam-pool-cidr \
    --ipam-pool-id "$REGIONAL_POOL_ID" \
    --cidr "$REGIONAL_POOL_CIDR")

if [ $? -ne 0 ]; then
    handle_error "Failed to provision CIDR to Regional Pool"
fi

echo "$PROVISION_RESULT"

# Wait for the CIDR to be fully provisioned
if ! wait_for_cidr_provisioning "$REGIONAL_POOL_ID" "$REGIONAL_POOL_CIDR"; then
    handle_error "CIDR provisioning to Regional Pool did not complete in time"
fi

# Step 5: Create a Development IPv4 Pool - FIXED to include locale
echo "Creating Development IPv4 Pool..."
DEV_POOL_RESULT=$(aws ec2 create-ipam-pool \
    --ipam-scope-id "$PRIVATE_SCOPE_ID" \
    --source-ipam-pool-id "$REGIONAL_POOL_ID" \
    --locale us-east-1 \
    --address-family ipv4 \
    --description "Development pool")

if [ $? -ne 0 ]; then
    handle_error "Failed to create Development Pool"
fi

DEV_POOL_ID=$(echo "$DEV_POOL_RESULT" | grep -o '"IpamPoolId": "[^"]*' | cut -d'"' -
f4)
echo "Development Pool created with ID: $DEV_POOL_ID"

# Wait for the development pool to be available
if ! wait_for_pool "$DEV_POOL_ID"; then
    handle_error "Development Pool did not become available in time"
fi

# Provision CIDR to the development pool
echo "Provisioning CIDR to Development Pool..."
DEV_POOL_CIDR="10.0.0.0/24"
PROVISION_RESULT=$(aws ec2 provision-ipam-pool-cidr \
    --ipam-pool-id "$DEV_POOL_ID" \
    --cidr "$DEV_POOL_CIDR")
```

```
if [ $? -ne 0 ]; then
    handle_error "Failed to provision CIDR to Development Pool"
fi

echo "$PROVISION_RESULT"

# Wait for the CIDR to be fully provisioned
if ! wait_for_cidr_provisioning "$DEV_POOL_ID" "$DEV_POOL_CIDR"; then
    handle_error "CIDR provisioning to Development Pool did not complete in time"
fi

# Step 6: Create a VPC Using an IPAM Pool CIDR - FIXED to use the correct parameter
 names and a smaller netmask length
echo "Creating VPC using IPAM Pool CIDR..."
VPC_RESULT=$(aws ec2 create-vpc \
    --ipv4-ipam-pool-id "$DEV_POOL_ID" \
    --ipv4-netmask-length 26 \
    --tag-specifications 'ResourceType=vpc,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=IPAM-VPC}]')

if [ $? -ne 0 ]; then
    handle_error "Failed to create VPC"
fi

VPC_ID=$(echo "$VPC_RESULT" | grep -o '"VpcId": "[^"]*' | cut -d'"' -f4)
echo "VPC created with ID: $VPC_ID"

# Step 7: Verify the IPAM Pool Allocation
echo "Verifying IPAM Pool Allocation..."
ALLOCATION_RESULT=$(aws ec2 get-ipam-pool-allocations \
    --ipam-pool-id "$DEV_POOL_ID")

if [ $? -ne 0 ]; then
    handle_error "Failed to verify IPAM Pool Allocation"
fi

echo "IPAM Pool Allocation verified:"
echo "$ALLOCATION_RESULT" | grep -A 5 "Allocations"

echo ""
echo "IPAM setup completed successfully!"
echo ""

# Prompt for cleanup
```

```
cleanup_resources

echo "Script completed at $(date)"
exit 0
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 다음 토픽을 참조하세요.
  - CreateIpam
  - CreateIpamPool
  - CreateVpc
  - DeleteIpam
  - DeleteIpamPool
  - DeleteVpc
  - DeprovisionIpamPoolCidr
  - DescribeIpamPools
  - DescribeIpams
  - DescribeVpcs
  - GetIpamPoolAllocations
  - GetIpamPoolCidrs
  - ProvisionIpamPoolCidr

Bash 스크립트와 AWS CLI 함께를 사용하는 HealthImaging 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Bash 스크립트 AWS Command Line Interface 와 함께 HealthImaging을 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. HealthImaging

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

CreateDatastore

다음 코드 예시는 CreateDatastore의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function imaging_create_datastore
#
# This function creates an AWS HealthImaging data store for importing DICOM P10
 files.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n data_store_name - The name of the data store.
#
# Returns:
#       The datastore ID.
#    And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function imaging_create_datastore() {
  local datastore_name response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function imaging_create_datastore"
    echo "Creates an AWS HealthImaging data store for importing DICOM P10 files."
    echo "  -n data_store_name - The name of the data store."
    echo ""
  }
```

```
  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "n:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) datastore_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$datastore_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a data store name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws medical-imaging create-datastore \
    --datastore-name "$datastore_name" \
    --output text \
    --query 'datastoreId')

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports medical-imaging create-datastore operation failed.
$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateDatastore를 참조하세요.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

DeleteDatastore

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteDatastore의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function imaging_delete_datastore
#
# This function deletes an AWS HealthImaging data store.
#
# Parameters:
#       -i datastore_id - The ID of the data store.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function imaging_delete_datastore() {
  local datastore_id response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function imaging_delete_datastore"
    echo "Deletes an AWS HealthImaging data store."
    echo "  -i datastore_id - The ID of the data store."
    echo ""
```

```
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "i:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      i) datastore_id="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$datastore_id" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a data store ID with the -i parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws medical-imaging delete-datastore \
    --datastore-id "$datastore_id")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports medical-imaging delete-datastore operation failed.
$response"
    return 1
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteDatastore를 참조하세요.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

GetDatastore

다음 코드 예시는 GetDatastore의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function imaging_get_datastore
#
# Get a data store's properties.
#
# Parameters:
#       -i data_store_id - The ID of the data store.
#
# Returns:
#       [datastore_name, datastore_id, datastore_status, datastore_arn,  created_at,
 updated_at]
#    And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function imaging_get_datastore() {
  local datastore_id option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.
  local error_code
  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function imaging_get_datastore"
    echo "Gets a data store's properties."
```

```
    echo "  -i datastore_id - The ID of the data store."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "i:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      i) datastore_id="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$datastore_id" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a data store ID with the -i parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  local response

  response=$(
    aws medical-imaging get-datastore \
      --datastore-id "$datastore_id" \
      --output text \
      --query "[ datastoreProperties.datastoreName,
datastoreProperties.datastoreId, datastoreProperties.datastoreStatus,
datastoreProperties.datastoreArn,  datastoreProperties.createdAt,
datastoreProperties.updatedAt]"
  )
  error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports list-datastores operation failed.$response"
    return 1
```

```
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetDatastore를 참조하세요.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

`ListDatastores`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListDatastores`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function imaging_list_datastores
#
# List the HealthImaging data stores in the account.
#
# Returns:
#       [[datastore_name, datastore_id, datastore_status]]
#    And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function imaging_list_datastores() {
```

```
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.
  local error_code
  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function imaging_list_datastores"
    echo "Lists the AWS HealthImaging data stores in the account."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  local response
  response=$(aws medical-imaging list-datastores \
    --output text \
    --query "datastoreSummaries[*][datastoreName, datastoreId, datastoreStatus]")
  error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports list-datastores operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListDatastores를 참조하세요.

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bash 스크립트 AWS CLI 와 함께를 사용하는 IAM 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 IAM과 AWS Command Line Interface 함께 Bash 스크립트를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예제에는 컨텍스트에서 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업
- 시나리오

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제에서는 사용자를 생성하고 역할을 수임하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

> **Warning**
> 보안 위험을 방지하려면 목적별 소프트웨어를 개발하거나 실제 데이터로 작업할 때 IAM 사용자를 인증에 사용하지 마세요. 대신 AWS IAM Identity Center과 같은 보안 인증 공급자를 통한 페더레이션을 사용하십시오.

- 권한이 없는 사용자를 생성합니다.
- 계정에 대한 Amazon S3 버킷을 나열할 수 있는 권한을 부여하는 역할을 생성합니다.
- 사용자가 역할을 수임할 수 있도록 정책을 추가합니다.
- 역할을 수임하고 임시 보안 인증 정보를 사용하여 S3 버킷을 나열한 후 리소스를 정리합니다.

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
# function iam_create_user_assume_role
#
# Scenario to create an IAM user, create an IAM role, and apply the role to the
 user.
#
#     "IAM access" permissions are needed to run this code.
#     "STS assume role" permissions are needed to run this code. (Note: It might be
 necessary to
#           create a custom policy).
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If an error occurred.
###############################################################################
function iam_create_user_assume_role() {
  {
    if [ "$IAM_OPERATIONS_SOURCED" != "True" ]; then

      source ./iam_operations.sh
    fi
  }

  echo_repeat "*" 88
  echo "Welcome to the IAM create user and assume role demo."
  echo
```

```
 echo "This demo will create an IAM user, create an IAM role, and apply the role to
the user."
 echo_repeat "*" 88
 echo

 echo -n "Enter a name for a new IAM user: "
 get_input
 user_name=$get_input_result

 local user_arn
 user_arn=$(iam_create_user -u "$user_name")

 # shellcheck disable=SC2181
 if [[ ${?} == 0 ]]; then
   echo "Created demo IAM user named $user_name"
 else
   errecho "$user_arn"
   errecho "The user failed to create. This demo will exit."
   return 1
 fi

 local access_key_response
 access_key_response=$(iam_create_user_access_key -u "$user_name")
 # shellcheck disable=SC2181
 if [[ ${?} != 0 ]]; then
   errecho "The access key failed to create. This demo will exit."
   clean_up "$user_name"
   return 1
 fi

 IFS=$'\t ' read -r -a access_key_values <<<"$access_key_response"
 local key_name=${access_key_values[0]}
 local key_secret=${access_key_values[1]}

 echo "Created access key named $key_name"

 echo "Wait 10 seconds for the user to be ready."
 sleep 10
 echo_repeat "*" 88
 echo

 local iam_role_name
 iam_role_name=$(generate_random_name "test-role")
 echo "Creating a role named $iam_role_name with user $user_name as the principal."
```

```
local assume_role_policy_document="{
  \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\",
  \"Statement\": [{
      \"Effect\": \"Allow\",
      \"Principal\": {\"AWS\": \"$user_arn\"},
      \"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"
      }]
  }"

local role_arn
role_arn=$(iam_create_role -n "$iam_role_name" -p "$assume_role_policy_document")

# shellcheck disable=SC2181
if [ ${?} == 0 ]; then
  echo "Created IAM role named $iam_role_name"
else
  errecho "The role failed to create. This demo will exit."
  clean_up "$user_name" "$key_name"
  return 1
fi

local policy_name
policy_name=$(generate_random_name "test-policy")
local policy_document="{
              \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\",
              \"Statement\": [{
                  \"Effect\": \"Allow\",
                  \"Action\": \"s3:ListAllMyBuckets\",
                  \"Resource\": \"arn:aws:s3:::*\"}]}"

local policy_arn
policy_arn=$(iam_create_policy -n "$policy_name" -p "$policy_document")
# shellcheck disable=SC2181
if [[ ${?} == 0 ]]; then
  echo "Created  IAM policy named $policy_name"
else
  errecho "The policy failed to create."
  clean_up "$user_name" "$key_name" "$iam_role_name"
  return 1
fi

if (iam_attach_role_policy -n "$iam_role_name" -p "$policy_arn"); then
  echo "Attached policy $policy_arn to role $iam_role_name"
```

```
  else
    errecho "The policy failed to attach."
    clean_up "$user_name" "$key_name" "$iam_role_name" "$policy_arn"
    return 1
  fi

  local assume_role_policy_document="{
                \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\",
                \"Statement\": [{
                    \"Effect\": \"Allow\",
                    \"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\",
                    \"Resource\": \"$role_arn\"}]}"

  local assume_role_policy_name
  assume_role_policy_name=$(generate_random_name "test-assume-role-")

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  local assume_role_policy_arn
  assume_role_policy_arn=$(iam_create_policy -n "$assume_role_policy_name" -p
"$assume_role_policy_document")
  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [ ${?} == 0 ]; then
    echo "Created  IAM policy named $assume_role_policy_name for sts assume role"
  else
    errecho "The policy failed to create."
    clean_up "$user_name" "$key_name" "$iam_role_name" "$policy_arn" "$policy_arn"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "Wait 10 seconds to give AWS time to propagate these new resources and
connections."
  sleep 10
  echo_repeat "*" 88
  echo

  echo "Try to list buckets without the new user assuming the role."
  echo_repeat "*" 88
  echo

  # Set the environment variables for the created user.
  # bashsupport disable=BP2001
  export AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID=$key_name
  # bashsupport disable=BP2001
  export AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY=$key_secret
```

```
 local buckets
 buckets=$(s3_list_buckets)

 # shellcheck disable=SC2181
 if [ ${?} == 0 ]; then
   local bucket_count
   bucket_count=$(echo "$buckets" | wc -w | xargs)
   echo "There are $bucket_count buckets in the account. This should not have
happened."
 else
   errecho "Because the role with permissions has not been assumed, listing buckets
failed."
 fi

 echo
 echo_repeat "*" 88
 echo "Now assume the role $iam_role_name and list the buckets."
 echo_repeat "*" 88
 echo

 local credentials

 credentials=$(sts_assume_role -r "$role_arn" -n "AssumeRoleDemoSession")
 # shellcheck disable=SC2181
 if [ ${?} == 0 ]; then
   echo "Assumed role $iam_role_name"
 else
   errecho "Failed to assume role."
   export AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID=""
   export AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY=""
   clean_up "$user_name" "$key_name" "$iam_role_name" "$policy_arn" "$policy_arn"
"$assume_role_policy_arn"
   return 1
 fi

 IFS=$'\t ' read -r -a credentials <<<"$credentials"

 export AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID=${credentials[0]}
 export AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY=${credentials[1]}
 # bashsupport disable=BP2001
 export AWS_SESSION_TOKEN=${credentials[2]}

 buckets=$(s3_list_buckets)
```

```
  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [ ${?} == 0 ]; then
    local bucket_count
    bucket_count=$(echo "$buckets" | wc -w | xargs)
    echo "There are $bucket_count buckets in the account. Listing buckets succeeded
 because of "
    echo "the assumed role."
  else
    errecho "Failed to list buckets. This should not happen."
    export AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID=""
    export AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY=""
    export AWS_SESSION_TOKEN=""
    clean_up "$user_name" "$key_name" "$iam_role_name" "$policy_arn" "$policy_arn"
 "$assume_role_policy_arn"
    return 1
  fi

  local result=0
  export AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID=""
  export AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY=""

  echo
  echo_repeat "*" 88
  echo "The created resources will now be deleted."
  echo_repeat "*" 88
  echo

  clean_up "$user_name" "$key_name" "$iam_role_name" "$policy_arn" "$policy_arn"
 "$assume_role_policy_arn"

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ ${?} -ne 0 ]]; then
    result=1
  fi

  return $result
}
```

이 시나리오에 사용된 IAM 함수입니다.

```
###############################################################################
```

```
# function iam_user_exists
#
# This function checks to see if the specified AWS Identity and Access Management
 (IAM) user already exists.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the IAM user to check.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If the user already exists.
#       1 - If the user doesn't exist.
##############################################################################
function iam_user_exists() {
  local user_name
  user_name=$1

  # Check whether the IAM user already exists.
  # We suppress all output - we're interested only in the return code.

  local errors
  errors=$(aws iam get-user \
    --user-name "$user_name" 2>&1 >/dev/null)

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -eq 0 ]]; then
    return 0 # 0 in Bash script means true.
  else
    if [[ $errors != *"error"*"(NoSuchEntity)"* ]]; then
      aws_cli_error_log $error_code
      errecho "Error calling iam get-user $errors"
    fi

    return 1 # 1 in Bash script means false.
  fi
}

##############################################################################
# function iam_create_user
#
# This function creates the specified IAM user, unless
# it already exists.
#
# Parameters:
```

```
#       -u user_name  -- The name of the user to create.
#
# Returns:
#       The ARN of the user.
#     And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function iam_create_user() {
  local user_name response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_create_user"
    echo "Creates an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) user. You must supply
 a username:"
    echo "  -u user_name    The name of the user. It must be unique within the
 account."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "u:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      u) user_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$user_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a username with the -u parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi
```

```
  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    User name:   $user_name"
  iecho ""

  # If the user already exists, we don't want to try to create it.
  if (iam_user_exists "$user_name"); then
    errecho "ERROR: A user with that name already exists in the account."
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws iam create-user --user-name "$user_name" \
    --output text \
    --query 'User.Arn')

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports create-user operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_create_user_access_key
#
# This function creates an IAM access key for the specified user.
#
# Parameters:
#       -u user_name -- The name of the IAM user.
#       [-f file_name] -- The optional file name for the access key output.
#
# Returns:
#       [access_key_id access_key_secret]
#     And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function iam_create_user_access_key() {
```

```
local user_name file_name response
local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

# bashsupport disable=BP5008
function usage() {
  echo "function iam_create_user_access_key"
  echo "Creates an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) key pair."
  echo "  -u user_name   The name of the IAM user."
  echo "  [-f file_name]   Optional file name for the access key output."
  echo ""
}

# Retrieve the calling parameters.
while getopts "u:f:h" option; do
  case "${option}" in
    u) user_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
    f) file_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
    h)
      usage
      return 0
      ;;
    \?)
      echo "Invalid parameter"
      usage
      return 1
      ;;
  esac
done
export OPTIND=1

if [[ -z "$user_name" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a username with the -u parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

response=$(aws iam create-access-key \
  --user-name "$user_name" \
  --output text)

local error_code=${?}

if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
  aws_cli_error_log $error_code
```

```
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports create-access-key operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -n "$file_name" ]]; then
    echo "$response" >"$file_name"
  fi

  local key_id key_secret
  # shellcheck disable=SC2086
  key_id=$(echo $response | cut -f 2 -d ' ')
  # shellcheck disable=SC2086
  key_secret=$(echo $response | cut -f 4 -d ' ')

  echo "$key_id $key_secret"

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_create_role
#
# This function creates an IAM role.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n role_name -- The name of the IAM role.
#       -p policy_json -- The assume role policy document.
#
# Returns:
#       The ARN of the role.
#     And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function iam_create_role() {
  local role_name policy_document response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_create_user_access_key"
    echo "Creates an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role."
    echo "  -n role_name   The name of the IAM role."
    echo "  -p policy_json -- The assume role policy document."
```

```
  echo ""
}

# Retrieve the calling parameters.
while getopts "n:p:h" option; do
  case "${option}" in
    n) role_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
    p) policy_document="${OPTARG}" ;;
    h)
      usage
      return 0
      ;;
    \?)
      echo "Invalid parameter"
      usage
      return 1
      ;;
  esac
done
export OPTIND=1

if [[ -z "$role_name" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a role name with the -n parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

if [[ -z "$policy_document" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a policy document with the -p parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

response=$(aws iam create-role \
  --role-name "$role_name" \
  --assume-role-policy-document "$policy_document" \
  --output text \
  --query Role.Arn)

local error_code=${?}

if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
  aws_cli_error_log $error_code
  errecho "ERROR: AWS reports create-role operation failed.\n$response"
```

```
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_create_policy
#
# This function creates an IAM policy.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n policy_name -- The name of the IAM policy.
#       -p policy_json -- The policy document.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function iam_create_policy() {
  local policy_name policy_document response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_create_policy"
    echo "Creates an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy."
    echo "  -n policy_name   The name of the IAM policy."
    echo "  -p policy_json -- The policy document."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "n:p:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) policy_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      p) policy_document="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
```

```
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$policy_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a policy name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$policy_document" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a policy document with the -p parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws iam create-policy \
    --policy-name "$policy_name" \
    --policy-document "$policy_document" \
    --output text \
    --query Policy.Arn)

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports create-policy operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_attach_role_policy
#
# This function attaches an IAM policy to a tole.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n role_name -- The name of the IAM role.
```

```
#       -p policy_ARN -- The IAM policy document ARN..
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function iam_attach_role_policy() {
  local role_name policy_arn response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_attach_role_policy"
    echo "Attaches an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy to an IAM
 role."
    echo "  -n role_name   The name of the IAM role."
    echo "  -p policy_ARN -- The IAM policy document ARN."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "n:p:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) role_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      p) policy_arn="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$role_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a role name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi
```

```
  if [[ -z "$policy_arn" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a policy ARN with the -p parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws iam attach-role-policy \
    --role-name "$role_name" \
    --policy-arn "$policy_arn")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports attach-role-policy operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_detach_role_policy
#
# This function detaches an IAM policy to a tole.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n role_name -- The name of the IAM role.
#       -p policy_ARN -- The IAM policy document ARN..
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function iam_detach_role_policy() {
  local role_name policy_arn response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_detach_role_policy"
```

```
    echo "Detaches an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy to an IAM
role."
    echo "  -n role_name   The name of the IAM role."
    echo "  -p policy_ARN -- The IAM policy document ARN."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "n:p:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) role_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      p) policy_arn="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$role_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a role name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$policy_arn" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a policy ARN with the -p parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws iam detach-role-policy \
    --role-name "$role_name" \
    --policy-arn "$policy_arn")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
```

```
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports detach-role-policy operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_delete_policy
#
# This function deletes an IAM policy.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n policy_arn -- The name of the IAM policy arn.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function iam_delete_policy() {
  local policy_arn response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_delete_policy"
    echo "Deletes an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy"
    echo "  -n policy_arn -- The name of the IAM policy arn."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "n:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) policy_arn="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
```

```
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$policy_arn" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a policy arn with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    Policy arn:  $policy_arn"
  iecho ""

  response=$(aws iam delete-policy \
    --policy-arn "$policy_arn")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports delete-policy operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "delete-policy response:$response"
  iecho

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_delete_role
#
# This function deletes an IAM role.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n role_name -- The name of the IAM role.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
```

```
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function iam_delete_role() {
  local role_name response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_delete_role"
    echo "Deletes an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role"
    echo "  -n role_name -- The name of the IAM role."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "n:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) role_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  echo "role_name:$role_name"
  if [[ -z "$role_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a role name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    Role name:  $role_name"
  iecho ""

  response=$(aws iam delete-role \
    --role-name "$role_name")
```

```
  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports delete-role operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "delete-role response:$response"
  iecho

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_delete_access_key
#
# This function deletes an IAM access key for the specified IAM user.
#
# Parameters:
#       -u user_name  -- The name of the user.
#       -k access_key -- The access key to delete.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function iam_delete_access_key() {
  local user_name access_key response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_delete_access_key"
    echo "Deletes an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) access key for the
 specified IAM user"
    echo "  -u user_name    The name of the user."
    echo "  -k access_key   The access key to delete."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "u:k:h" option; do
```

```
  case "${option}" in
    u) user_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
    k) access_key="${OPTARG}" ;;
    h)
      usage
      return 0
      ;;
    \?)
      echo "Invalid parameter"
      usage
      return 1
      ;;
  esac
done
export OPTIND=1

if [[ -z "$user_name" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a username with the -u parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

if [[ -z "$access_key" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide an access key with the -k parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

iecho "Parameters:\n"
iecho "    Username:   $user_name"
iecho "    Access key:   $access_key"
iecho ""

response=$(aws iam delete-access-key \
  --user-name "$user_name" \
  --access-key-id "$access_key")

local error_code=${?}

if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
  aws_cli_error_log $error_code
  errecho "ERROR: AWS reports delete-access-key operation failed.\n$response"
  return 1
fi
```

```
  iecho "delete-access-key response:$response"
  iecho

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_delete_user
#
# This function deletes the specified IAM user.
#
# Parameters:
#       -u user_name  -- The name of the user to create.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function iam_delete_user() {
  local user_name response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_delete_user"
    echo "Deletes an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) user. You must supply
 a username:"
    echo "  -u user_name    The name of the user."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "u:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      u) user_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
```

```
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$user_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a username with the -u parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    User name:   $user_name"
  iecho ""

  # If the user does not exist, we don't want to try to delete it.
  if (! iam_user_exists "$user_name"); then
    errecho "ERROR: A user with that name does not exist in the account."
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws iam delete-user \
    --user-name "$user_name")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports delete-user operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "delete-user response:$response"
  iecho

  return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 다음 토픽을 참조하세요.
  - AttachRolePolicy
  - CreateAccessKey

- CreatePolicy
- CreateRole
- CreateUser
- DeleteAccessKey
- DeletePolicy
- DeleteRole
- DeleteUser
- DeleteUserPolicy
- DetachRolePolicy
- PutUserPolicy

작업

`AttachRolePolicy`

다음 코드 예시는 `AttachRolePolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_attach_role_policy
#
# This function attaches an IAM policy to a tole.
```

```
#
# Parameters:
#       -n role_name -- The name of the IAM role.
#       -p policy_ARN -- The IAM policy document ARN..
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function iam_attach_role_policy() {
  local role_name policy_arn response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_attach_role_policy"
    echo "Attaches an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy to an IAM
 role."
    echo "  -n role_name   The name of the IAM role."
    echo "  -p policy_ARN -- The IAM policy document ARN."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "n:p:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) role_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      p) policy_arn="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$role_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a role name with the -n parameter."
    usage
```

```
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$policy_arn" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a policy ARN with the -p parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws iam attach-role-policy \
    --role-name "$role_name" \
    --policy-arn "$policy_arn")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports attach-role-policy operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 AttachRolePolicy를 참조하세요.

`CreateAccessKey`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateAccessKey`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
```

```
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_create_user_access_key
#
# This function creates an IAM access key for the specified user.
#
# Parameters:
#       -u user_name -- The name of the IAM user.
#       [-f file_name] -- The optional file name for the access key output.
#
# Returns:
#       [access_key_id access_key_secret]
#     And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function iam_create_user_access_key() {
  local user_name file_name response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_create_user_access_key"
    echo "Creates an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) key pair."
    echo "  -u user_name   The name of the IAM user."
    echo "  [-f file_name]   Optional file name for the access key output."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "u:f:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      u) user_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      f) file_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
```

```
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$user_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a username with the -u parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws iam create-access-key \
    --user-name "$user_name" \
    --output text)

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports create-access-key operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -n "$file_name" ]]; then
    echo "$response" >"$file_name"
  fi

  local key_id key_secret
  # shellcheck disable=SC2086
  key_id=$(echo $response | cut -f 2 -d ' ')
  # shellcheck disable=SC2086
  key_secret=$(echo $response | cut -f 4 -d ' ')

  echo "$key_id $key_secret"

  return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateAccessKey를 참조하세요.

`CreatePolicy`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreatePolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_create_policy
#
# This function creates an IAM policy.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n policy_name -- The name of the IAM policy.
#       -p policy_json -- The policy document.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function iam_create_policy() {
  local policy_name policy_document response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
```

```
  echo "function iam_create_policy"
  echo "Creates an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy."
  echo "  -n policy_name   The name of the IAM policy."
  echo "  -p policy_json -- The policy document."
  echo ""
}

# Retrieve the calling parameters.
while getopts "n:p:h" option; do
  case "${option}" in
    n) policy_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
    p) policy_document="${OPTARG}" ;;
    h)
      usage
      return 0
      ;;
    \?)
      echo "Invalid parameter"
      usage
      return 1
      ;;
  esac
done
export OPTIND=1

if [[ -z "$policy_name" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a policy name with the -n parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

if [[ -z "$policy_document" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a policy document with the -p parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

response=$(aws iam create-policy \
  --policy-name "$policy_name" \
  --policy-document "$policy_document" \
  --output text \
  --query Policy.Arn)

local error_code=${?}
```

```
  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports create-policy operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreatePolicy를 참조하세요.

`CreateRole`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateRole`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_create_role
#
# This function creates an IAM role.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n role_name -- The name of the IAM role.
#       -p policy_json -- The assume role policy document.
```

```
#
# Returns:
#       The ARN of the role.
#     And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function iam_create_role() {
  local role_name policy_document response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_create_user_access_key"
    echo "Creates an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role."
    echo "  -n role_name   The name of the IAM role."
    echo "  -p policy_json -- The assume role policy document."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "n:p:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) role_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      p) policy_document="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$role_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a role name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi
```

```
  if [[ -z "$policy_document" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a policy document with the -p parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws iam create-role \
    --role-name "$role_name" \
    --assume-role-policy-document "$policy_document" \
    --output text \
    --query Role.Arn)

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports create-role operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateRole을 참조하세요.

`CreateUser`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateUser`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
# function iecho
```

```
#
# This function enables the script to display the specified text only if
# the global variable $VERBOSE is set to true.
###############################################################################
function iecho() {
  if [[ $VERBOSE == true ]]; then
    echo "$@"
  fi
}

###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_create_user
#
# This function creates the specified IAM user, unless
# it already exists.
#
# Parameters:
#       -u user_name  -- The name of the user to create.
#
# Returns:
#       The ARN of the user.
#     And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function iam_create_user() {
  local user_name response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_create_user"
    echo "Creates an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) user. You must supply
 a username:"
```

```
  echo "  -u user_name    The name of the user. It must be unique within the
account."
  echo ""
}

# Retrieve the calling parameters.
while getopts "u:h" option; do
  case "${option}" in
    u) user_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
    h)
      usage
      return 0
      ;;
    \?)
      echo "Invalid parameter"
      usage
      return 1
      ;;
  esac
done
export OPTIND=1

if [[ -z "$user_name" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a username with the -u parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

iecho "Parameters:\n"
iecho "    User name:   $user_name"
iecho ""

# If the user already exists, we don't want to try to create it.
if (iam_user_exists "$user_name"); then
  errecho "ERROR: A user with that name already exists in the account."
  return 1
fi

response=$(aws iam create-user --user-name "$user_name" \
  --output text \
  --query 'User.Arn')

local error_code=${?}
```

```
  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports create-user operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateUser를 참조하세요.

`DeleteAccessKey`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteAccessKey`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###########################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###########################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###########################################################################
# function iam_delete_access_key
#
# This function deletes an IAM access key for the specified IAM user.
#
# Parameters:
#       -u user_name  -- The name of the user.
```

```
#       -k access_key -- The access key to delete.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function iam_delete_access_key() {
  local user_name access_key response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_delete_access_key"
    echo "Deletes an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) access key for the
 specified IAM user"
    echo "  -u user_name    The name of the user."
    echo "  -k access_key   The access key to delete."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "u:k:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      u) user_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      k) access_key="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$user_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a username with the -u parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi
```

```
  if [[ -z "$access_key" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an access key with the -k parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    Username:   $user_name"
  iecho "    Access key:   $access_key"
  iecho ""

  response=$(aws iam delete-access-key \
    --user-name "$user_name" \
    --access-key-id "$access_key")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports delete-access-key operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "delete-access-key response:$response"
  iecho

  return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteAccessKey를 참조하세요.

`DeletePolicy`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeletePolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
# function iecho
#
# This function enables the script to display the specified text only if
# the global variable $VERBOSE is set to true.
###############################################################################
function iecho() {
  if [[ $VERBOSE == true ]]; then
    echo "$@"
  fi
}

###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_delete_policy
#
# This function deletes an IAM policy.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n policy_arn -- The name of the IAM policy arn.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function iam_delete_policy() {
  local policy_arn response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_delete_policy"
    echo "Deletes an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy"
    echo "  -n policy_arn -- The name of the IAM policy arn."
    echo ""
```

```
}

# Retrieve the calling parameters.
while getopts "n:h" option; do
  case "${option}" in
    n) policy_arn="${OPTARG}" ;;
    h)
      usage
      return 0
      ;;
    \?)
      echo "Invalid parameter"
      usage
      return 1
      ;;
  esac
done
export OPTIND=1

if [[ -z "$policy_arn" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a policy arn with the -n parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

iecho "Parameters:\n"
iecho "    Policy arn:  $policy_arn"
iecho ""

response=$(aws iam delete-policy \
  --policy-arn "$policy_arn")

local error_code=${?}

if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
  aws_cli_error_log $error_code
  errecho "ERROR: AWS reports delete-policy operation failed.\n$response"
  return 1
fi

iecho "delete-policy response:$response"
iecho

return 0
```

```
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeletePolicy를 참조하세요.

`DeleteRole`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteRole`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
# function iecho
#
# This function enables the script to display the specified text only if
# the global variable $VERBOSE is set to true.
###############################################################################
function iecho() {
  if [[ $VERBOSE == true ]]; then
    echo "$@"
  fi
}

###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_delete_role
#
# This function deletes an IAM role.
```

```
#
# Parameters:
#       -n role_name -- The name of the IAM role.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function iam_delete_role() {
  local role_name response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_delete_role"
    echo "Deletes an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role"
    echo "  -n role_name -- The name of the IAM role."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "n:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) role_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  echo "role_name:$role_name"
  if [[ -z "$role_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a role name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi
```

```
  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    Role name:  $role_name"
  iecho ""

  response=$(aws iam delete-role \
    --role-name "$role_name")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports delete-role operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "delete-role response:$response"
  iecho

  return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteRole을 참조하세요.

`DeleteUser`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteUser`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
# function iecho
#
# This function enables the script to display the specified text only if
# the global variable $VERBOSE is set to true.
###############################################################################
```

```
function iecho() {
  if [[ $VERBOSE == true ]]; then
    echo "$@"
  fi
}

#############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
#############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

#############################################################################
# function iam_delete_user
#
# This function deletes the specified IAM user.
#
# Parameters:
#       -u user_name  -- The name of the user to create.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
#############################################################################
function iam_delete_user() {
  local user_name response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_delete_user"
    echo "Deletes an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) user. You must supply
 a username:"
    echo "  -u user_name    The name of the user."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "u:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      u) user_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
```

```
    h)
      usage
      return 0
      ;;
    \?)
      echo "Invalid parameter"
      usage
      return 1
      ;;
  esac
done
export OPTIND=1

if [[ -z "$user_name" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a username with the -u parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

iecho "Parameters:\n"
iecho "    User name:   $user_name"
iecho ""

# If the user does not exist, we don't want to try to delete it.
if (! iam_user_exists "$user_name"); then
  errecho "ERROR: A user with that name does not exist in the account."
  return 1
fi

response=$(aws iam delete-user \
  --user-name "$user_name")

local error_code=${?}

if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
  aws_cli_error_log $error_code
  errecho "ERROR: AWS reports delete-user operation failed.$response"
  return 1
fi

iecho "delete-user response:$response"
iecho

return 0
```

```
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteUser를 참조하세요.

`DetachRolePolicy`

다음 코드 예시는 `DetachRolePolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_detach_role_policy
#
# This function detaches an IAM policy to a tole.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n role_name -- The name of the IAM role.
#       -p policy_ARN -- The IAM policy document ARN..
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function iam_detach_role_policy() {
  local role_name policy_arn response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.
```

```
# bashsupport disable=BP5008
function usage() {
  echo "function iam_detach_role_policy"
  echo "Detaches an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy to an IAM
role."
  echo "  -n role_name   The name of the IAM role."
  echo "  -p policy_ARN -- The IAM policy document ARN."
  echo ""
}

# Retrieve the calling parameters.
while getopts "n:p:h" option; do
  case "${option}" in
    n) role_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
    p) policy_arn="${OPTARG}" ;;
    h)
      usage
      return 0
      ;;
    \?)
      echo "Invalid parameter"
      usage
      return 1
      ;;
  esac
done
export OPTIND=1

if [[ -z "$role_name" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a role name with the -n parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

if [[ -z "$policy_arn" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a policy ARN with the -p parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

response=$(aws iam detach-role-policy \
  --role-name "$role_name" \
  --policy-arn "$policy_arn")
```

```
  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports detach-role-policy operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DetachRolePolicy를 참조하세요.

GetUser

다음 코드 예시는 GetUser의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_user_exists
#
```

```
# This function checks to see if the specified AWS Identity and Access Management
 (IAM) user already exists.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the IAM user to check.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If the user already exists.
#       1 - If the user doesn't exist.
##############################################################################
function iam_user_exists() {
  local user_name
  user_name=$1

  # Check whether the IAM user already exists.
  # We suppress all output - we're interested only in the return code.

  local errors
  errors=$(aws iam get-user \
    --user-name "$user_name" 2>&1 >/dev/null)

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -eq 0 ]]; then
    return 0 # 0 in Bash script means true.
  else
    if [[ $errors != *"error"*"(NoSuchEntity)"* ]]; then
      aws_cli_error_log $error_code
      errecho "Error calling iam get-user $errors"
    fi

    return 1 # 1 in Bash script means false.
  fi
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetUser를 참조하세요.

ListAccessKeys

다음 코드 예시는 ListAccessKeys의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_list_access_keys
#
# This function lists the access keys for the specified user.
#
# Parameters:
#       -u user_name -- The name of the IAM user.
#
# Returns:
#       access_key_ids
#     And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function iam_list_access_keys() {

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_list_access_keys"
    echo "Lists the AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) access key IDs for the
 specified user."
    echo "  -u user_name   The name of the IAM user."
    echo ""
  }
```

```
  local user_name response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.
  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "u:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      u) user_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$user_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a username with the -u parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws iam list-access-keys \
    --user-name "$user_name" \
    --output text \
    --query 'AccessKeyMetadata[].AccessKeyId')

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports list-access-keys operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListAccessKeys를 참조하세요.

ListUsers

다음 코드 예시는 ListUsers의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_list_users
#
# List the IAM users in the account.
#
# Returns:
#       The list of users names
#    And:
#       0 - If the user already exists.
#       1 - If the user doesn't exist.
###############################################################################
function iam_list_users() {
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.
  local error_code
  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_list_users"
    echo "Lists the AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) user in the account."
    echo ""
```

```
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  local response

  response=$(aws iam list-users \
    --output text \
    --query "Users[].UserName")
  error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports list-users operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListUsers를 참조하세요.

`UpdateAccessKey`

다음 코드 예시는 `UpdateAccessKey`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
# function iam_update_access_key
#
# This function can activate or deactivate an IAM access key for the specified IAM
 user.
#
# Parameters:
#       -u user_name  -- The name of the user.
#       -k access_key -- The access key to update.
#       -a            -- Activate the selected access key.
#       -d            -- Deactivate the selected access key.
#
# Example:
#       # To deactivate the selected access key for IAM user Bob
#       iam_update_access_key -u Bob -k AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE -d
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function iam_update_access_key() {
  local user_name access_key status response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.
  local activate_flag=false deactivate_flag=false

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_update_access_key"
    echo "Updates the status of an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) access
 key for the specified IAM user"
    echo "  -u user_name    The name of the user."
    echo "  -k access_key   The access key to update."
    echo "  -a              Activate the access key."
    echo "  -d              Deactivate the access key."
```

```
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
    while getopts "u:k:adh" option; do
      case "${option}" in
        u) user_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
        k) access_key="${OPTARG}" ;;
        a) activate_flag=true ;;
        d) deactivate_flag=true ;;
        h)
          usage
          return 0
          ;;
        \?)
          echo "Invalid parameter"
          usage
          return 1
          ;;
      esac
    done
    export OPTIND=1

   # Validate input parameters
    if [[ -z "$user_name" ]]; then
      errecho "ERROR: You must provide a username with the -u parameter."
      usage
      return 1
    fi

    if [[ -z "$access_key" ]]; then
      errecho "ERROR: You must provide an access key with the -k parameter."
      usage
      return 1
    fi

    # Ensure that only -a or -d is specified
    if [[ "$activate_flag" == true && "$deactivate_flag" == true ]]; then
      errecho "ERROR: You cannot specify both -a (activate) and -d (deactivate) at
the same time."
      usage
      return 1
    fi
```

```
    # If neither -a nor -d is provided, return an error
    if [[ "$activate_flag" == false && "$deactivate_flag" == false ]]; then
      errecho "ERROR: You must specify either -a (activate) or -d (deactivate)."
      usage
      return 1
    fi

    # Determine the status based on the flag
    if [[ "$activate_flag" == true ]]; then
      status="Active"
    elif [[ "$deactivate_flag" == true ]]; then
      status="Inactive"
    fi

    iecho "Parameters:\n"
    iecho "    Username:   $user_name"
    iecho "    Access key: $access_key"
    iecho "    New status: $status"
    iecho ""

    # Update the access key status
    response=$(aws iam update-access-key \
      --user-name "$user_name" \
      --access-key-id "$access_key" \
      --status "$status" 2>&1)

    local error_code=${?}

    if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
      aws_cli_error_log $error_code
      errecho "ERROR: AWS reports update-access-key operation failed.\n$response"
      return 1
    fi

    iecho "update-access-key response: $response"
    iecho

    return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 UpdateAccessKey를 참조하세요.

시나리오

속성 기반 액세스 제어 설정

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB에 대한 속성 기반 액세스 제어(ABAC)를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- ABAC를 위한 IAM 정책을 생성합니다.
- 부서별 태그가 있는 테이블을 생성합니다.
- 태그를 기반으로 테이블을 나열하고 필터링합니다.

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

ABAC를 위한 IAM 정책을 생성합니다.

```
# Step 1: Create a policy document for ABAC
cat > abac-policy.json << 'EOF'
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "dynamodb:GetItem",
        "dynamodb:BatchGetItem",
        "dynamodb:Query",
        "dynamodb:Scan"
      ],
      "Resource": "arn:aws:dynamodb:*:*:table/*",
      "Condition": {
        "StringEquals": {
          "aws:ResourceTag/Department": "${aws:PrincipalTag/Department}"
        }
      }
    },
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "dynamodb:PutItem",
        "dynamodb:UpdateItem",
        "dynamodb:DeleteItem",
        "dynamodb:BatchWriteItem"
```

```
      ],
      "Resource": "arn:aws:dynamodb:*:*:table/*",
      "Condition": {
        "StringEquals": {
          "aws:ResourceTag/Department": "${aws:PrincipalTag/Department}",
          "aws:ResourceTag/Environment": "Development"
        }
      }
    }
  ]
}
EOF

# Step 2: Create the IAM policy
aws iam create-policy \
    --policy-name DynamoDBDepartmentBasedAccess \
    --policy-document file://abac-policy.json
```

부서별 태그가 있는 테이블을 생성합니다.

```
# Create a DynamoDB table with tags for ABAC
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name FinanceData \
    --attribute-definitions \
        AttributeName=RecordID,AttributeType=S \
    --key-schema \
        AttributeName=RecordID,KeyType=HASH \
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST \
    --tags \
        Key=Department,Value=Finance \
        Key=Environment,Value=Development

# Create another table with different tags
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name MarketingData \
    --attribute-definitions \
        AttributeName=RecordID,AttributeType=S \
    --key-schema \
        AttributeName=RecordID,KeyType=HASH \
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST \
    --tags \
        Key=Department,Value=Marketing \
```

```
        Key=Environment,Value=Production
```

태그를 기반으로 테이블을 나열하고 필터링합니다.

```
# List all DynamoDB tables
echo "Listing all tables:"
aws dynamodb list-tables

# Get ARNs for all tables
echo -e "\nGetting ARNs for all tables:"
TABLE_ARNS=$(aws dynamodb list-tables --query "TableNames[*]" --output text | xargs
 -I {} aws dynamodb describe-table --table-name {} --query "Table.TableArn" --output
 text)

# For each table ARN, list its tags
echo -e "\nListing tags for each table:"
for ARN in $TABLE_ARNS; do
    TABLE_NAME=$(echo $ARN | awk -F/ '{print $2}')
    echo -e "\nTags for table: $TABLE_NAME"
    aws dynamodb list-tags-of-resource --resource-arn $ARN
done

# Example: Find tables with a specific tag
echo -e "\nFinding tables with Environment=Production tag:"
for ARN in $TABLE_ARNS; do
    TABLE_NAME=$(echo $ARN | awk -F/ '{print $2}')
    TAGS=$(aws dynamodb list-tags-of-resource --resource-arn $ARN --query "Tags[?
Key=='Environment' && Value=='Production']" --output text)
    if [ ! -z "$TAGS" ]; then
        echo "Table with Production tag: $TABLE_NAME"
    fi
done
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 다음 토픽을 참조하세요.
  - CreatePolicy
  - CreateTable
  - ListTables

Streams 및 Time-to-Live 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB Streams 및 Time-to-Live 기능을 관리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- Streams를 활성화하여 테이블을 생성합니다.
- Streams를 설명합니다.
- Streams 처리를 위한 Lambda 함수를 생성합니다.
- 테이블에서 TTL을 활성화합니다.
- TTL 속성이 있는 항목을 추가합니다.
- TTL 설정을 설명합니다.

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

Streams를 활성화하여 테이블을 생성합니다.

```
# Create a table with DynamoDB Streams enabled
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name StreamsDemo \
    --attribute-definitions \
        AttributeName=ID,AttributeType=S \
    --key-schema \
        AttributeName=ID,KeyType=HASH \
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST \
    --stream-specification StreamEnabled=true,StreamViewType=NEW_AND_OLD_IMAGES
```

Streams를 설명합니다.

```
# Get information about the stream
aws dynamodb describe-table \
    --table-name StreamsDemo \
    --query "Table.StreamSpecification"

# Get the stream ARN
STREAM_ARN=$(aws dynamodb describe-table \
    --table-name StreamsDemo \
    --query "Table.LatestStreamArn" \
    --output text)

echo "Stream ARN: $STREAM_ARN"
```

```
# Describe the stream
aws dynamodbstreams describe-stream \
    --stream-arn $STREAM_ARN
```

Streams 관련 Lambda 함수를 생성합니다.

```
# Step 1: Create an IAM role for the Lambda function
cat > trust-policy.json << 'EOF'
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Principal": {
        "Service": "lambda.amazonaws.com"
      },
      "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
    }
  ]
}
EOF

aws iam create-role \
    --role-name DynamoDBStreamsLambdaRole \
    --assume-role-policy-document file://trust-policy.json

# Step 2: Attach permissions to the role
aws iam attach-role-policy \
    --role-name DynamoDBStreamsLambdaRole \
    --policy-arn arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/AWSLambdaDynamoDBExecutionRole

# Step 3: Create a Lambda function (code would be in a separate file)
echo "Lambda function creation would be done separately with appropriate code"

# Step 4: Create an event source mapping
echo "Example command to create event source mapping:"
echo "aws lambda create-event-source-mapping \\"
echo "    --function-name ProcessDynamoDBRecords \\"
echo "    --event-source $STREAM_ARN \\"
echo "    --batch-size 100 \\"
echo "    --starting-position LATEST"
```

테이블에서 TTL을 활성화합니다.

```
# Create a table for TTL demonstration
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name TTLDemo \
    --attribute-definitions \
        AttributeName=ID,AttributeType=S \
    --key-schema \
        AttributeName=ID,KeyType=HASH \
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST

# Wait for table to become active
aws dynamodb wait table-exists --table-name TTLDemo

# Enable TTL on the table
aws dynamodb update-time-to-live \
    --table-name TTLDemo \
    --time-to-live-specification "Enabled=true, AttributeName=ExpirationTime"
```

TTL 속성이 있는 항목을 추가합니다.

```
# Calculate expiration time (current time + 1 day in seconds)
EXPIRATION_TIME=$(date -d "+1 day" +%s)

# Add an item with TTL attribute
aws dynamodb put-item \
    --table-name TTLDemo \
    --item '{
        "ID": {"S": "item1"},
        "Data": {"S": "This item will expire in 1 day"},
        "ExpirationTime": {"N": "'$EXPIRATION_TIME'"}
    }'

# Add an item that expires in 1 hour
EXPIRATION_TIME_HOUR=$(date -d "+1 hour" +%s)
aws dynamodb put-item \
    --table-name TTLDemo \
    --item '{
        "ID": {"S": "item2"},
        "Data": {"S": "This item will expire in 1 hour"},
```

```
        "ExpirationTime": {"N": "'$EXPIRATION_TIME_HOUR'"}
    }'
```

TTL 설정을 설명합니다.

```
# Describe TTL settings for a table
aws dynamodb describe-time-to-live \
    --table-name TTLDemo
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 다음 토픽을 참조하세요.
  - AttachRolePolicy
  - CreateRole
  - CreateTable
  - DescribeTable
  - DescribeTimeToLive
  - PutItem
  - UpdateTimeToLive

AWS KMS Bash 스크립트 AWS CLI 와 함께를 사용하는 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Bash 스크립트 AWS Command Line Interface 와 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS KMS.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 시나리오

시나리오

테이블 암호화 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB 테이블의 암호화 옵션을 관리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 기본 암호화를 사용하여 테이블을 생성합니다.
- 고객 관리형 CMK를 사용하여 테이블을 생성합니다.
- 테이블 암호화 설정을 업데이트합니다.
- 테이블 암호화를 설명합니다.

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

기본 암호화를 사용하여 테이블을 생성합니다.

```
# Create a table with default encryption (AWS owned key)
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name CustomerData \
    --attribute-definitions \
        AttributeName=CustomerID,AttributeType=S \
    --key-schema \
        AttributeName=CustomerID,KeyType=HASH \
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST \
    --sse-specification Enabled=true,SSEType=KMS
```

고객 관리형 CMK를 사용하여 테이블을 생성합니다.

```
# Step 1: Create a customer managed key in KMS
aws kms create-key \
    --description "Key for DynamoDB table encryption" \
    --key-usage ENCRYPT_DECRYPT \
    --customer-master-key-spec SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT

# Store the key ID for later use
KEY_ID=$(aws kms list-keys --query "Keys[?contains(KeyArn, 'Key for
 DynamoDB')].KeyId" --output text)

# Step 2: Create a table with the customer managed key
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name SensitiveData \
```

```
    --attribute-definitions \
        AttributeName=RecordID,AttributeType=S \
    --key-schema \
        AttributeName=RecordID,KeyType=HASH \
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST \
    --sse-specification Enabled=true,SSEType=KMS,KMSMasterKeyId=$KEY_ID
```

테이블 암호화를 업데이트합니다.

```
# Update a table to use a different KMS key
aws dynamodb update-table \
    --table-name CustomerData \
    --sse-specification Enabled=true,SSEType=KMS,KMSMasterKeyId=$KEY_ID
```

테이블 암호화를 설명합니다.

```
# Describe the table to see encryption settings
aws dynamodb describe-table \
    --table-name CustomerData \
    --query "Table.SSEDescription"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 다음 토픽을 참조하세요.
  - CreateKey
  - CreateTable
  - DescribeTable
  - UpdateTable

Lightsail Bash 스크립트 AWS CLI 와 함께를 사용하는 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는와 AWS Command Line Interface 함께 Bash 스크립트를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다Lightsail.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 시나리오

시나리오

Lightsail 시작하기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 인스턴스 생성을 위해 사용 가능한 블루프린트 및 번들 살펴보기
- Amazon Linux 2023으로 Lightsail 인스턴스 생성
- 실행될 때까지 인스턴스 상태 모니터링
- SSH 액세스를 위한 기본 키 페어 다운로드
- 추가 블록 스토리지 디스크 생성 및 연결
- 백업을 위한 인스턴스 스냅샷 생성
- 지속적인 요금 부과를 방지하기 위해 리소스 정리

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 샘플 개발자 자습서 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
#!/bin/bash

# Amazon Lightsail Getting Started CLI Script
# This script demonstrates how to create and manage Lightsail resources using the
 AWS CLI

# FIXES APPLIED:
# 1. Added polling mechanism to check disk state before attaching
# 2. Added polling mechanism to check snapshot state before proceeding with cleanup
# 3. Set AWS_REGION variable to us-west-2 for consistent region usage

# Set AWS region
export AWS_REGION="us-west-2"
```

```
echo "Using AWS region: $AWS_REGION"

# Set up logging
LOG_FILE="lightsail-script.log"
exec > >(tee -a "$LOG_FILE") 2>&1

echo "Starting Lightsail Getting Started script at $(date)"

# Error handling function
handle_error() {
  echo "ERROR: $1"
  echo "Attempting to clean up resources..."
  cleanup_resources
  exit 1
}

# Function to check if a command succeeded
check_status() {
  if [ $? -ne 0 ]; then
    handle_error "$1"
  fi
}

# Generate a random identifier for resource names
RANDOM_ID=$(openssl rand -hex 4)
INSTANCE_NAME="LightsailInstance-${RANDOM_ID}"
DISK_NAME="LightsailDisk-${RANDOM_ID}"
SNAPSHOT_NAME="LightsailSnapshot-${RANDOM_ID}"

# Array to track created resources
declare -a CREATED_RESOURCES

# Function to add a resource to the tracking array
track_resource() {
  CREATED_RESOURCES+=("$1:$2")
  echo "Created $1: $2"
}

# Function to clean up resources
cleanup_resources() {
  echo "Resources created by this script:"
  for resource in "${CREATED_RESOURCES[@]}"; do
    echo "  $resource"
  done
```

```
  # Reverse the array to delete resources in reverse order
  for (( idx=${#CREATED_RESOURCES[@]}-1 ; idx>=0 ; idx-- )); do
    IFS=':' read -r type name <<< "${CREATED_RESOURCES[idx]}"

    case "$type" in
      "instance_snapshot")
        echo "Deleting instance snapshot: $name"
        aws lightsail delete-instance-snapshot --instance-snapshot-name "$name" --
region $AWS_REGION
        ;;
      "disk_snapshot")
        echo "Deleting disk snapshot: $name"
        aws lightsail delete-disk-snapshot --disk-snapshot-name "$name" --region
 $AWS_REGION
        ;;
      "disk")
        echo "Detaching disk: $name"
        aws lightsail detach-disk --disk-name "$name" --region $AWS_REGION
        sleep 10 # Wait for detach to complete
        echo "Deleting disk: $name"
        aws lightsail delete-disk --disk-name "$name" --region $AWS_REGION
        ;;
      "instance")
        echo "Deleting instance: $name"
        # Check instance state before attempting to delete
        INSTANCE_STATE=$(aws lightsail get-instance-state --instance-name "$name" --
region $AWS_REGION --query 'state.name' --output text 2>/dev/null)
        if [ "$INSTANCE_STATE" == "pending" ]; then
          echo "Instance is in pending state. Waiting for it to be ready before
 deleting..."
          MAX_WAIT=30
          WAITED=0
          while [ "$INSTANCE_STATE" == "pending" ] && [ $WAITED -lt $MAX_WAIT ]; do
            sleep 10
            WAITED=$((WAITED+1))
            INSTANCE_STATE=$(aws lightsail get-instance-state --instance-name
 "$name" --region $AWS_REGION --query 'state.name' --output text 2>/dev/null)
            echo "Instance state: $INSTANCE_STATE"
          done
        fi
        aws lightsail delete-instance --instance-name "$name" --region $AWS_REGION
        ;;
    esac
```

```
  done

  echo "Cleanup completed"
}

# Step 1: Verify AWS CLI configuration
echo "Step 1: Verifying AWS CLI configuration"
aws configure list
check_status "Failed to verify AWS CLI configuration"

# Step 2: Get available blueprints and bundles
echo "Step 2: Getting available blueprints and bundles"
echo "Available blueprints (showing first 5):"
aws lightsail get-blueprints --region $AWS_REGION --query 'blueprints[0:5].
[blueprintId,name]' --output table
check_status "Failed to get blueprints"

echo "Available bundles (showing first 5):"
aws lightsail get-bundles --region $AWS_REGION --query 'bundles[0:5].
[bundleId,name,price]' --output table
check_status "Failed to get bundles"

# Get available regions and availability zones
echo "Getting available regions and availability zones"
# Use a specific availability zone in us-west-2 region
AVAILABILITY_ZONE="us-west-2a"
echo "Using availability zone: $AVAILABILITY_ZONE"

# Step 3: Create a Lightsail instance
echo "Step 3: Creating Lightsail instance: $INSTANCE_NAME"
aws lightsail create-instances \
  --instance-names "$INSTANCE_NAME" \
  --availability-zone "$AVAILABILITY_ZONE" \
  --blueprint-id amazon_linux_2023 \
  --bundle-id nano_3_0 \
  --region $AWS_REGION
check_status "Failed to create Lightsail instance"
track_resource "instance" "$INSTANCE_NAME"

# Wait for the instance to be in a running state
echo "Waiting for instance to be in running state..."
# Wait for the instance to be ready (polling approach)
MAX_ATTEMPTS=30
ATTEMPTS=0
```

```
while [ $ATTEMPTS -lt $MAX_ATTEMPTS ]; do
  STATUS=$(aws lightsail get-instance-state --instance-name "$INSTANCE_NAME" --
region $AWS_REGION --query 'state.name' --output text)
  if [ "$STATUS" == "running" ]; then
    echo "Instance is now running"
    break
  fi
  echo "Instance status: $STATUS. Waiting..."
  ATTEMPTS=$((ATTEMPTS+1))
  sleep 10
done

if [ $ATTEMPTS -eq $MAX_ATTEMPTS ]; then
  handle_error "Instance failed to reach running state after 5 minutes"
fi

# Get instance details
echo "Getting instance details"
INSTANCE_IP=$(aws lightsail get-instance --instance-name "$INSTANCE_NAME" --region
 $AWS_REGION --query 'instance.publicIpAddress' --output text)
check_status "Failed to get instance IP address"
echo "Instance IP address: $INSTANCE_IP"

# Step 4: Download the default key pair
echo "Step 4: Downloading default key pair"
KEY_FILE="lightsail_key_${RANDOM_ID}.pem"
aws lightsail download-default-key-pair --region $AWS_REGION --output text >
 "$KEY_FILE"
check_status "Failed to download key pair"
chmod 400 "$KEY_FILE"
check_status "Failed to set permissions on key pair"
echo "Key pair downloaded to $KEY_FILE"

echo "To connect to your instance, use:"
echo "ssh -i $KEY_FILE ec2-user@$INSTANCE_IP"

# Step 5: Create a block storage disk
echo "Step 5: Creating block storage disk: $DISK_NAME"
aws lightsail create-disk \
  --disk-name "$DISK_NAME" \
  --availability-zone "$AVAILABILITY_ZONE" \
  --size-in-gb 8 \
  --region $AWS_REGION
check_status "Failed to create disk"
```

```
track_resource "disk" "$DISK_NAME"

# FIX: Wait for the disk to be available using polling instead of fixed sleep
echo "Waiting for disk to be available..."
MAX_ATTEMPTS=30
ATTEMPTS=0
while [ $ATTEMPTS -lt $MAX_ATTEMPTS ]; do
  DISK_STATE=$(aws lightsail get-disk --disk-name "$DISK_NAME" --region $AWS_REGION
 --query 'disk.state' --output text 2>/dev/null)
  if [ "$DISK_STATE" == "available" ]; then
    echo "Disk is now available"
    break
  fi
  echo "Disk status: $DISK_STATE. Waiting..."
  ATTEMPTS=$((ATTEMPTS+1))
  sleep 10
done

if [ $ATTEMPTS -eq $MAX_ATTEMPTS ]; then
  handle_error "Disk failed to become available after 5 minutes"
fi

# Attach the disk to the instance
echo "Attaching disk to instance"
aws lightsail attach-disk \
  --disk-name "$DISK_NAME" \
  --instance-name "$INSTANCE_NAME" \
  --disk-path /dev/xvdf \
  --region $AWS_REGION
check_status "Failed to attach disk to instance"

echo "Disk attached. To format and mount the disk, connect to your instance and
 run:"
echo "sudo mkfs -t ext4 /dev/xvdf"
echo "sudo mkdir -p /mnt/my-data"
echo "sudo mount /dev/xvdf /mnt/my-data"
echo "sudo chown ec2-user:ec2-user /mnt/my-data"

# Step 6: Create a snapshot of the instance
echo "Step 6: Creating snapshot of the instance: $SNAPSHOT_NAME"
aws lightsail create-instance-snapshot \
  --instance-name "$INSTANCE_NAME" \
  --instance-snapshot-name "$SNAPSHOT_NAME" \
  --region $AWS_REGION
```

```
check_status "Failed to create instance snapshot"
track_resource "instance_snapshot" "$SNAPSHOT_NAME"

# FIX: Wait for the snapshot to complete using polling instead of fixed sleep
echo "Waiting for snapshot to complete... (this may take several minutes)"
MAX_ATTEMPTS=60  # Increased timeout for snapshot creation
ATTEMPTS=0
while [ $ATTEMPTS -lt $MAX_ATTEMPTS ]; do
  SNAPSHOT_STATE=$(aws lightsail get-instance-snapshot --instance-snapshot-name
 "$SNAPSHOT_NAME" --region $AWS_REGION --query 'instanceSnapshot.state' --output
 text 2>/dev/null)
  if [ "$SNAPSHOT_STATE" == "completed" ]; then
    echo "Snapshot creation completed"
    break
  fi
  echo "Snapshot status: $SNAPSHOT_STATE. Waiting... ($ATTEMPTS/$MAX_ATTEMPTS)"
  ATTEMPTS=$((ATTEMPTS+1))
  sleep 10
done

if [ $ATTEMPTS -eq $MAX_ATTEMPTS ]; then
  echo "Warning: Snapshot creation is taking longer than expected but will continue
 in the background."
  echo "You can check its status later with: aws lightsail get-instance-snapshot --
instance-snapshot-name $SNAPSHOT_NAME --region $AWS_REGION"
fi

# Step 7: Clean up resources
echo "Step 7: Clean up resources"
echo "The script has created the following resources:"
for resource in "${CREATED_RESOURCES[@]}"; do
  echo "  $resource"
done

read -p "Do you want to clean up these resources? (y/n): " CLEANUP_CONFIRM
if [[ "$CLEANUP_CONFIRM" == "y" || "$CLEANUP_CONFIRM" == "Y" ]]; then
  cleanup_resources
else
  echo "Resources will not be cleaned up. You can manually delete them later."
  echo "To clean up manually, use the following commands:"
  echo "aws lightsail delete-instance-snapshot --instance-snapshot-name
 $SNAPSHOT_NAME --region $AWS_REGION"
  echo "aws lightsail detach-disk --disk-name $DISK_NAME --region $AWS_REGION"
  echo "aws lightsail delete-disk --disk-name $DISK_NAME --region $AWS_REGION"
```

```
  echo "aws lightsail delete-instance --instance-name $INSTANCE_NAME --region
 $AWS_REGION"
fi

echo "Script completed at $(date)"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 다음 토픽을 참조하세요.
  - AttachDisk
  - CreateDisk
  - CreateInstanceSnapshot
  - CreateInstances
  - DeleteDisk
  - DeleteInstance
  - DeleteInstanceSnapshot
  - DetachDisk
  - DownloadDefaultKeyPair
  - GetBlueprints
  - GetBundles
  - GetDisk
  - GetInstance
  - GetInstanceSnapshot
  - GetInstanceState

Bash 스크립트와 AWS CLI 함께를 사용하는 Amazon S3 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon S3에서 Bash 스크립트 AWS Command Line Interface 와 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예제에는 컨텍스트에서 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업
- 시나리오

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 버킷을 만들고 버킷에 파일을 업로드합니다.
- 버킷에서 객체를 다운로드합니다.
- 버킷의 하위 폴더에 객체를 복사합니다.
- 버킷의 객체를 나열합니다.
- 버킷 객체와 버킷을 삭제합니다.

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
# function s3_getting_started
#
# This function creates, copies, and deletes S3 buckets and objects.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If an error occurred.
###############################################################################
function s3_getting_started() {
```

```
  {
    if [ "$BUCKET_OPERATIONS_SOURCED" != "True" ]; then
      cd bucket-lifecycle-operations || exit

      source ./bucket_operations.sh
      cd ..
    fi
  }

  echo_repeat "*" 88
  echo "Welcome to the Amazon S3 getting started demo."
  echo_repeat "*" 88
    echo "A unique bucket will be created by appending a Universally Unique
Identifier to a bucket name prefix."
    echo -n "Enter a prefix for the S3 bucket that will be used in this demo: "
    get_input
    bucket_name_prefix=$get_input_result
  local bucket_name
  bucket_name=$(generate_random_name "$bucket_name_prefix")

  local region_code
  region_code=$(aws configure get region)

  if create_bucket -b "$bucket_name" -r "$region_code"; then
    echo "Created demo bucket named $bucket_name"
  else
    errecho "The bucket failed to create. This demo will exit."
    return 1
  fi

  local file_name
  while [ -z "$file_name" ]; do
    echo -n "Enter a file you want to upload to your bucket: "
    get_input
    file_name=$get_input_result

    if [ ! -f "$file_name" ]; then
      echo "Could not find file $file_name. Are you sure it exists?"
      file_name=""
    fi
  done

  local key
  key="$(basename "$file_name")"
```

```
  local result=0
  if copy_file_to_bucket "$bucket_name" "$file_name" "$key"; then
    echo "Uploaded file $file_name into bucket $bucket_name with key $key."
  else
    result=1
  fi

  local destination_file
  destination_file="$file_name.download"
  if yes_no_input "Would you like to download $key to the file $destination_file?
 (y/n) "; then
    if download_object_from_bucket "$bucket_name" "$destination_file" "$key"; then
      echo "Downloaded $key in the bucket $bucket_name to the file
 $destination_file."
    else
      result=1
    fi
  fi

  if yes_no_input "Would you like to copy $key a new object key in your bucket? (y/
n) "; then
    local to_key
    to_key="demo/$key"
    if copy_item_in_bucket "$bucket_name" "$key" "$to_key"; then
      echo "Copied $key in the bucket $bucket_name to the  $to_key."
    else
      result=1
    fi
  fi

  local bucket_items
  bucket_items=$(list_items_in_bucket "$bucket_name")

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ $? -ne 0 ]]; then
    result=1
  fi

  echo "Your bucket contains the following items."
  echo -e "Name\t\tSize"
  echo "$bucket_items"
```

```
  if yes_no_input "Delete the bucket, $bucket_name, as well as the objects in it?
 (y/n) "; then
    bucket_items=$(echo "$bucket_items" | cut -f 1)

    if delete_items_in_bucket "$bucket_name" "$bucket_items"; then
      echo "The following items were deleted from the bucket $bucket_name"
      echo "$bucket_items"
    else
      result=1
    fi

    if delete_bucket "$bucket_name"; then
      echo "Deleted the bucket $bucket_name"
    else
      result=1
    fi
  fi

  return $result
}
```

이 시나리오에 사용된 Amazon S3 함수입니다.

```
###############################################################################
# function create-bucket
#
# This function creates the specified bucket in the specified AWS Region, unless
# it already exists.
#
# Parameters:
#       -b bucket_name  -- The name of the bucket to create.
#       -r region_code  -- The code for an AWS Region in which to
#                          create the bucket.
#
# Returns:
#       The URL of the bucket that was created.
#     And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function create_bucket() {
  local bucket_name region_code response
```

```
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function create_bucket"
    echo "Creates an Amazon S3 bucket. You must supply a bucket name:"
    echo "  -b bucket_name    The name of the bucket. It must be globally unique."
    echo "  [-r region_code]    The code for an AWS Region in which the bucket is
 created."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "b:r:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      b) bucket_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      r) region_code="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done

  if [[ -z "$bucket_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a bucket name with the -b parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  local bucket_config_arg
  # A location constraint for "us-east-1" returns an error.
  if [[ -n "$region_code" ]] && [[ "$region_code" != "us-east-1" ]]; then
    bucket_config_arg="--create-bucket-configuration LocationConstraint=
$region_code"
  fi

  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    Bucket name:   $bucket_name"
```

```
  iecho "    Region code:   $region_code"
  iecho ""

  # If the bucket already exists, we don't want to try to create it.
  if (bucket_exists "$bucket_name"); then
    errecho "ERROR: A bucket with that name already exists. Try again."
    return 1
  fi

  # shellcheck disable=SC2086
  response=$(aws s3api create-bucket \
    --bucket "$bucket_name" \
    $bucket_config_arg)

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ ${?} -ne 0 ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports create-bucket operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi
}

###############################################################################
# function copy_file_to_bucket
#
# This function creates a file in the specified bucket.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the bucket to copy the file to.
#       $2 - The path and file name of the local file to copy to the bucket.
#       $3 - The key (name) to call the copy of the file in the bucket.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function copy_file_to_bucket() {
  local response bucket_name source_file destination_file_name
  bucket_name=$1
  source_file=$2
  destination_file_name=$3

  response=$(aws s3api put-object \
    --bucket "$bucket_name" \
    --body "$source_file" \
```

```
    --key "$destination_file_name")

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ ${?} -ne 0 ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports put-object operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi
}

###############################################################################
# function download_object_from_bucket
#
# This function downloads an object in a bucket to a file.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the bucket to download the object from.
#       $2 - The path and file name to store the downloaded bucket.
#       $3 - The key (name) of the object in the bucket.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function download_object_from_bucket() {
  local bucket_name=$1
  local destination_file_name=$2
  local object_name=$3
  local response

  response=$(aws s3api get-object \
    --bucket "$bucket_name" \
    --key "$object_name" \
    "$destination_file_name")

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ ${?} -ne 0 ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports put-object operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi
}

###############################################################################
# function copy_item_in_bucket
#
```

```
# This function creates a copy of the specified file in the same bucket.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the bucket to copy the file from and to.
#       $2 - The key of the source file to copy.
#       $3 - The key of the destination file.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function copy_item_in_bucket() {
  local bucket_name=$1
  local source_key=$2
  local destination_key=$3
  local response

  response=$(aws s3api copy-object \
    --bucket "$bucket_name" \
    --copy-source "$bucket_name/$source_key" \
    --key "$destination_key")

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ $? -ne 0 ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR:  AWS reports s3api copy-object operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi
}

###############################################################################
# function list_items_in_bucket
#
# This function displays a list of the files in the bucket with each file's
# size. The function uses the --query parameter to retrieve only the key and
# size fields from the Contents collection.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the bucket.
#
# Returns:
#       The list of files in text format.
#     And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
```

```
##############################################################################
function list_items_in_bucket() {
  local bucket_name=$1
  local response

  response=$(aws s3api list-objects \
    --bucket "$bucket_name" \
    --output text \
    --query 'Contents[].{Key: Key, Size: Size}')

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ ${?} -eq 0 ]]; then
    echo "$response"
  else
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports s3api list-objects operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi
}

##############################################################################
# function delete_items_in_bucket
#
# This function deletes the specified list of keys from the specified bucket.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the bucket.
#       $2 - A list of keys in the bucket to delete.

# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function delete_items_in_bucket() {
  local bucket_name=$1
  local keys=$2
  local response

  # Create the JSON for the items to delete.
  local delete_items
  delete_items="{\"Objects\":["
  for key in $keys; do
    delete_items="$delete_items{\"Key\": \"$key\"},"
  done
  delete_items=${delete_items%?} # Remove the final comma.
```

```
  delete_items="$delete_items]}"

  response=$(aws s3api delete-objects \
    --bucket "$bucket_name" \
    --delete "$delete_items")

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ $? -ne 0 ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR:  AWS reports s3api delete-object operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi
}

###############################################################################
# function delete_bucket
#
# This function deletes the specified bucket.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the bucket.

# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function delete_bucket() {
  local bucket_name=$1
  local response

  response=$(aws s3api delete-bucket \
    --bucket "$bucket_name")

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ $? -ne 0 ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports s3api delete-bucket failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 다음 토픽을 참조하세요.
  - CopyObject
  - CreateBucket

- DeleteBucket
- DeleteObjects
- GetObject
- ListObjectsV2
- PutObject

작업

`CopyObject`

다음 코드 예시는 `CopyObject`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function copy_item_in_bucket
#
# This function creates a copy of the specified file in the same bucket.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the bucket to copy the file from and to.
#       $2 - The key of the source file to copy.
#       $3 - The key of the destination file.
#
# Returns:
```

```
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function copy_item_in_bucket() {
  local bucket_name=$1
  local source_key=$2
  local destination_key=$3
  local response

  response=$(aws s3api copy-object \
    --bucket "$bucket_name" \
    --copy-source "$bucket_name/$source_key" \
    --key "$destination_key")

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ $? -ne 0 ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR:  AWS reports s3api copy-object operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CopyObject를 참조하세요.

`CreateBucket`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateBucket`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
##############################################################################
# function iecho
#
# This function enables the script to display the specified text only if
# the global variable $VERBOSE is set to true.
##############################################################################
```

```
function iecho() {
  if [[ $VERBOSE == true ]]; then
    echo "$@"
  fi
}

#############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
#############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

#############################################################################
# function create-bucket
#
# This function creates the specified bucket in the specified AWS Region, unless
# it already exists.
#
# Parameters:
#       -b bucket_name  -- The name of the bucket to create.
#       -r region_code  -- The code for an AWS Region in which to
#                          create the bucket.
#
# Returns:
#       The URL of the bucket that was created.
#     And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
#############################################################################
function create_bucket() {
  local bucket_name region_code response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function create_bucket"
    echo "Creates an Amazon S3 bucket. You must supply a bucket name:"
    echo "  -b bucket_name    The name of the bucket. It must be globally unique."
    echo "  [-r region_code]    The code for an AWS Region in which the bucket is
 created."
    echo ""
```

```
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "b:r:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      b) bucket_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      r) region_code="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done

  if [[ -z "$bucket_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a bucket name with the -b parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  local bucket_config_arg
  # A location constraint for "us-east-1" returns an error.
  if [[ -n "$region_code" ]] && [[ "$region_code" != "us-east-1" ]]; then
    bucket_config_arg="--create-bucket-configuration LocationConstraint=
$region_code"
  fi

  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    Bucket name:   $bucket_name"
  iecho "    Region code:   $region_code"
  iecho ""

  # If the bucket already exists, we don't want to try to create it.
  if (bucket_exists "$bucket_name"); then
    errecho "ERROR: A bucket with that name already exists. Try again."
    return 1
  fi

  # shellcheck disable=SC2086
```

```
  response=$(aws s3api create-bucket \
    --bucket "$bucket_name" \
    $bucket_config_arg)

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ ${?} -ne 0 ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports create-bucket operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 CreateBucket을 참조하세요.

`DeleteBucket`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteBucket`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function delete_bucket
#
# This function deletes the specified bucket.
#
# Parameters:
```

```
#       $1 - The name of the bucket.

# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function delete_bucket() {
  local bucket_name=$1
  local response

  response=$(aws s3api delete-bucket \
    --bucket "$bucket_name")

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ $? -ne 0 ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports s3api delete-bucket failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteBucket을 참조하세요.

`DeleteObject`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteObject`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
```

```
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function delete_item_in_bucket
#
# This function deletes the specified file from the specified bucket.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the bucket.
#       $2 - The key (file name) in the bucket to delete.

# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function delete_item_in_bucket() {
  local bucket_name=$1
  local key=$2
  local response

  response=$(aws s3api delete-object \
    --bucket "$bucket_name" \
    --key "$key")

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ $? -ne 0 ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR:  AWS reports s3api delete-object operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteBucket을 참조하세요.

DeleteObjects

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteObjects의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function delete_items_in_bucket
#
# This function deletes the specified list of keys from the specified bucket.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the bucket.
#       $2 - A list of keys in the bucket to delete.

# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function delete_items_in_bucket() {
  local bucket_name=$1
  local keys=$2
  local response

  # Create the JSON for the items to delete.
  local delete_items
  delete_items="{\"Objects\":["
  for key in $keys; do
    delete_items="$delete_items{\"Key\": \"$key\"},"
  done
  delete_items=${delete_items%?} # Remove the final comma.
```

```
  delete_items="$delete_items]}"

  response=$(aws s3api delete-objects \
    --bucket "$bucket_name" \
    --delete "$delete_items")

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ $? -ne 0 ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR:  AWS reports s3api delete-object operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 DeleteObjects를 참조하세요.

`GetObject`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetObject`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function download_object_from_bucket
#
# This function downloads an object in a bucket to a file.
```

```
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the bucket to download the object from.
#       $2 - The path and file name to store the downloaded bucket.
#       $3 - The key (name) of the object in the bucket.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function download_object_from_bucket() {
  local bucket_name=$1
  local destination_file_name=$2
  local object_name=$3
  local response

  response=$(aws s3api get-object \
    --bucket "$bucket_name" \
    --key "$object_name" \
    "$destination_file_name")

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ ${?} -ne 0 ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports put-object operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 GetObject를 참조하세요.

`HeadBucket`

다음 코드 예시는 `HeadBucket`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
##############################################################################
# function bucket_exists
#
# This function checks to see if the specified bucket already exists.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the bucket to check.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If the bucket already exists.
#       1 - If the bucket doesn't exist.
##############################################################################
function bucket_exists() {
  local bucket_name
  bucket_name=$1

  # Check whether the bucket already exists.
  # We suppress all output - we're interested only in the return code.

  if aws s3api head-bucket \
    --bucket "$bucket_name" \
    >/dev/null 2>&1; then
    return 0 # 0 in Bash script means true.
  else
    return 1 # 1 in Bash script means false.
  fi
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 HeadBucket을 참조하세요.

`ListObjectsV2`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListObjectsV2`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
##############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
##############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

##############################################################################
# function list_items_in_bucket
#
# This function displays a list of the files in the bucket with each file's
# size. The function uses the --query parameter to retrieve only the key and
# size fields from the Contents collection.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the bucket.
#
# Returns:
#       The list of files in text format.
#     And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function list_items_in_bucket() {
  local bucket_name=$1
  local response

  response=$(aws s3api list-objects \
    --bucket "$bucket_name" \
    --output text \
    --query 'Contents[].{Key: Key, Size: Size}')

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ ${?} -eq 0 ]]; then
    echo "$response"
  else
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports s3api list-objects operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 ListObjectsV2를 참조하세요.

PutObject

다음 코드 예시는 PutObject의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function copy_file_to_bucket
#
# This function creates a file in the specified bucket.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the bucket to copy the file to.
#       $2 - The path and file name of the local file to copy to the bucket.
#       $3 - The key (name) to call the copy of the file in the bucket.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function copy_file_to_bucket() {
  local response bucket_name source_file destination_file_name
  bucket_name=$1
  source_file=$2
  destination_file_name=$3
```

```
  response=$(aws s3api put-object \
    --bucket "$bucket_name" \
    --body "$source_file" \
    --key "$destination_file_name")

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ ${?} -ne 0 ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports put-object operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 PutObject를 참조하십시오.

시나리오

S3 시작하기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 고유한 이름 지정 및 리전 구성으로 S3 버킷 생성
- 퍼블릭 액세스 차단을 포함한 버킷 보안 설정 구성
- 데이터 보호를 위한 버전 관리 및 기본 암호화 활성화
- 사용자 지정 메타데이터가 있거나 없는 객체 업로드
- 버킷에서 로컬 스토리지로 객체 다운로드
- 버킷 내의 객체를 복사하여 폴더의 데이터 구성
- 특정 접두사가 있는 버킷 콘텐츠 및 객체 나열
- 리소스 관리를 위해 버킷에 태그 추가
- 버전이 지정된 객체를 포함한 모든 리소스 정리

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 샘플 개발자 자습서 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
#!/bin/bash

# Amazon S3 Getting Started Tutorial Script
# This script demonstrates basic S3 operations including:
# - Creating a bucket
# - Configuring bucket settings
# - Uploading, downloading, and copying objects
# - Deleting objects and buckets

# Latest fixes:
# 1. Fixed folder creation using temporary file
# 2. Corrected versioned object deletion in cleanup
# 3. Improved error handling for cleanup operations

# Set up error handling
set -e
trap 'cleanup_handler $?' EXIT

# Log file setup
LOG_FILE="s3-tutorial-$(date +%Y%m%d-%H%M%S).log"
exec > >(tee -a "$LOG_FILE") 2>&1

# Function to log messages
log() {
    echo "[$(date +"%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S")] $1"
}

# Function to handle errors
handle_error() {
    log "ERROR: $1"
    exit 1
}

# Function to check if a bucket exists
```

```
bucket_exists() {
    if aws s3api head-bucket --bucket "$1" 2>/dev/null; then
        return 0
    else
        return 1
    fi
}

# Function to delete all versions of objects in a bucket
delete_all_versions() {
    local bucket=$1
    log "Deleting all object versions from bucket $bucket..."

    # Get and delete all versions
    versions=$(aws s3api list-object-versions --bucket "$bucket" --query
 'Versions[].{Key:Key,VersionId:VersionId}' --output json 2>/dev/null)
    if [ -n "$versions" ] && [ "$versions" != "null" ]; then
        echo "{\"Objects\": $versions}" | aws s3api delete-objects --bucket
 "$bucket" --delete file:///dev/stdin >/dev/null 2>&1 || log "Warning: Some versions
 could not be deleted"
    fi

    # Get and delete all delete markers
    markers=$(aws s3api list-object-versions --bucket "$bucket" --query
 'DeleteMarkers[].{Key:Key,VersionId:VersionId}' --output json 2>/dev/null)
    if [ -n "$markers" ] && [ "$markers" != "null" ]; then
        echo "{\"Objects\": $markers}" | aws s3api delete-objects --bucket "$bucket"
 --delete file:///dev/stdin >/dev/null 2>&1 || log "Warning: Some delete markers
 could not be deleted"
    fi
}

# Function to handle cleanup on exit
cleanup_handler() {
    local exit_code=$1

    # Only run cleanup if it hasn't been run already
    if [ -z "$CLEANUP_DONE" ]; then
        cleanup
    fi

    exit $exit_code
}
```

```
# Function to clean up resources
cleanup() {
    log "Starting cleanup process..."
    CLEANUP_DONE=1

    # List all resources created for confirmation
    log "Resources created:"
    if [ -n "$BUCKET_NAME" ]; then
        log "- S3 Bucket: $BUCKET_NAME"

        # Only try to list objects if the bucket exists
        if bucket_exists "$BUCKET_NAME"; then
            # Check if any objects were created
            OBJECTS=$(aws s3api list-objects-v2 --bucket "$BUCKET_NAME" --query
 'Contents[].Key' --output text 2>/dev/null || echo "")
            if [ -n "$OBJECTS" ]; then
                log "- Objects in bucket:"
                echo "$OBJECTS" | tr '\t' '\n' | while read -r obj; do
                    log "  - $obj"
                done
            fi

            # Ask for confirmation before cleanup
            read -p "Do you want to proceed with cleanup and delete all resources?
 (y/n): " confirm
            if [[ $confirm != [yY] && $confirm != [yY][eE][sS] ]]; then
                log "Cleanup aborted by user."
                return
            fi

            # Delete all versions of objects
            delete_all_versions "$BUCKET_NAME"

            # Delete the bucket
            log "Deleting bucket $BUCKET_NAME..."
            aws s3api delete-bucket --bucket "$BUCKET_NAME" || log "Warning: Failed
 to delete bucket"
        else
            log "Bucket $BUCKET_NAME does not exist, skipping cleanup"
        fi
    fi

    # Clean up local files
    log "Removing local files..."
```

```
    rm -f sample-file.txt sample-document.txt downloaded-sample-file.txt empty-
file.tmp

    log "Cleanup completed."
}

# Generate a random bucket name
generate_bucket_name() {
    local hex_id
    hex_id=$(openssl rand -hex 6)
    echo "demo-s3-bucket-$hex_id"
}

# Main script execution
main() {
    log "Starting Amazon S3 Getting Started Tutorial"

    # Generate a unique bucket name
    BUCKET_NAME=$(generate_bucket_name)
    log "Generated bucket name: $BUCKET_NAME"

    # Step 1: Create a bucket
    log "Step 1: Creating S3 bucket..."

    # Get the current region or default to us-east-1
    REGION=$(aws configure get region)
    REGION=${REGION:-us-east-1}
    log "Using region: $REGION"

    if [ "$REGION" = "us-east-1" ]; then
        aws s3api create-bucket --bucket "$BUCKET_NAME" || handle_error "Failed to
 create bucket"
    else
        aws s3api create-bucket \
            --bucket "$BUCKET_NAME" \
            --region "$REGION" \
            --create-bucket-configuration LocationConstraint="$REGION" ||
 handle_error "Failed to create bucket"
    fi
    log "Bucket created successfully"

    # Configure bucket settings
    log "Configuring bucket settings..."
```

```
   # Block public access (security best practice)
   log "Blocking public access..."
   aws s3api put-public-access-block \
       --bucket "$BUCKET_NAME" \
       --public-access-block-configuration
"BlockPublicAcls=true,IgnorePublicAcls=true,BlockPublicPolicy=true,RestrictPublicBuckets=tr
|| handle_error "Failed to configure public access block"

   # Enable versioning
   log "Enabling versioning..."
   aws s3api put-bucket-versioning \
       --bucket "$BUCKET_NAME" \
       --versioning-configuration Status=Enabled || handle_error "Failed to enable
versioning"

   # Set default encryption
   log "Setting default encryption..."
   aws s3api put-bucket-encryption \
       --bucket "$BUCKET_NAME" \
       --server-side-encryption-configuration '{"Rules":
[{"ApplyServerSideEncryptionByDefault": {"SSEAlgorithm": "AES256"}}]}' ||
handle_error "Failed to set encryption"

   # Step 2: Upload an object
   log "Step 2: Uploading objects to bucket..."

   # Create a sample file
   echo "This is a sample file for the S3 tutorial." > sample-file.txt

   # Upload the file
   aws s3api put-object \
       --bucket "$BUCKET_NAME" \
       --key "sample-file.txt" \
       --body "sample-file.txt" || handle_error "Failed to upload object"
   log "Object uploaded successfully"

   # Upload with metadata
   echo "This is a document with metadata." > sample-document.txt
   aws s3api put-object \
       --bucket "$BUCKET_NAME" \
       --key "documents/sample-document.txt" \
       --body "sample-document.txt" \
       --content-type "text/plain" \
```

```
        --metadata "author=AWSDocumentation,purpose=tutorial" || handle_error
"Failed to upload object with metadata"
   log "Object with metadata uploaded successfully"

   # Step 3: Download an object
   log "Step 3: Downloading object from bucket..."
   aws s3api get-object \
       --bucket "$BUCKET_NAME" \
       --key "sample-file.txt" \
       "downloaded-sample-file.txt" || handle_error "Failed to download object"
   log "Object downloaded successfully"

   # Check if an object exists
   log "Checking if object exists..."
   aws s3api head-object \
       --bucket "$BUCKET_NAME" \
       --key "sample-file.txt" || handle_error "Object does not exist"
   log "Object exists"

   # Step 4: Copy object to a folder
   log "Step 4: Copying object to a folder..."

   # Create a folder structure using a temporary empty file
   log "Creating folder structure..."
   touch empty-file.tmp
   aws s3api put-object \
       --bucket "$BUCKET_NAME" \
       --key "favorite-files/" \
       --body empty-file.tmp || handle_error "Failed to create folder"

   # Copy the object
   log "Copying object..."
   aws s3api copy-object \
       --bucket "$BUCKET_NAME" \
       --copy-source "$BUCKET_NAME/sample-file.txt" \
       --key "favorite-files/sample-file.txt" || handle_error "Failed to copy
object"
   log "Object copied successfully"

   # List objects in the bucket
   log "Listing all objects in the bucket..."
   aws s3api list-objects-v2 \
       --bucket "$BUCKET_NAME" \
       --query 'Contents[].Key' \
```

```
        --output table || handle_error "Failed to list objects"

    # List objects with a specific prefix
    log "Listing objects in the favorite-files folder..."
    aws s3api list-objects-v2 \
        --bucket "$BUCKET_NAME" \
        --prefix "favorite-files/" \
        --query 'Contents[].Key' \
        --output table || handle_error "Failed to list objects with prefix"

    # Add tags to the bucket
    log "Adding tags to the bucket..."
    aws s3api put-bucket-tagging \
        --bucket "$BUCKET_NAME" \
        --tagging 'TagSet=[{Key=Project,Value=S3Tutorial},
{Key=Environment,Value=Demo}]' || handle_error "Failed to add tags"
    log "Tags added successfully"

    log "Tutorial completed successfully!"
}

# Execute the main function
main
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 다음 토픽을 참조하세요.
  - CopyObject
  - CreateBucket
  - DeleteBucket
  - DeleteObjects
  - GetObject
  - HeadObject
  - ListObjectVersions
  - ListObjectsV2
  - PutBucketEncryption
  - PutBucketTagging
  - PutBucketVersioning
  - PutObject

- PutPublicAccessBlock

AWS STS Bash 스크립트 AWS CLI 와 함께를 사용하는 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Bash 스크립트 AWS Command Line Interface 와 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS STS.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`AssumeRole`

다음 코드 예시는 `AssumeRole`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

AWS CLI Bash 스크립트 사용

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
###############################################################################
# function iecho
#
# This function enables the script to display the specified text only if
# the global variable $VERBOSE is set to true.
###############################################################################
function iecho() {
  if [[ $VERBOSE == true ]]; then
    echo "$@"
  fi
```

```
}

##############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
##############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

##############################################################################
# function sts_assume_role
#
# This function assumes a role in the AWS account and returns the temporary
#  credentials.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n role_session_name -- The name of the session.
#       -r role_arn -- The ARN of the role to assume.
#
# Returns:
#       [access_key_id, secret_access_key, session_token]
#     And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If an error occurred.
##############################################################################
function sts_assume_role() {
  local role_session_name role_arn response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function sts_assume_role"
    echo "Assumes a role in the AWS account and returns the temporary credentials:"
    echo "  -n role_session_name -- The name of the session."
    echo "  -r role_arn -- The ARN of the role to assume."
    echo ""
  }

  while getopts n:r:h option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) role_session_name=${OPTARG} ;;
      r) role_arn=${OPTARG} ;;
```

```
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done

  response=$(aws sts assume-role \
    --role-session-name "$role_session_name" \
    --role-arn "$role_arn" \
    --output text \
    --query "Credentials.[AccessKeyId, SecretAccessKey, SessionToken]")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports create-role operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS CLI 명령 참조의 AssumeRole를 참조하십시오.

SDK for C++ 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는를 AWS SDK for C++ 와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

일부 서비스에는 서비스와 관련된 라이브러리 또는 함수를 활용하는 방법을 보여주는 추가 예제 범주가 포함되어 있습니다.

추가 리소스

- SDK for C++ 개발자 안내서 -에서 C++를 사용하는 방법에 대해 자세히 알아봅니다 AWS.
- AWS 개발자 센터 – 카테고리별 또는 전체 텍스트 검색별로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 – 원하는 언어로 작성된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리입니다. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

서비스

- SDK for C++를 사용한 ACM 예제
- SDK for C++를 사용한 API Gateway 예제
- SDK for C++를 사용한 Aurora 예제
- SDK for C++를 사용한 Auto Scaling 예제
- SDK for C++를 사용한 CloudTrail 예제
- SDK for C++를 사용한 CloudWatch 예제
- SDK for C++를 사용한 CloudWatch Logs 예제
- SDK for C++를 사용한 CodeBuild 예제
- SDK for C++를 사용한 Amazon Cognito 자격 증명 공급자 예제
- SDK for C++를 사용한 DynamoDB 예제
- SDK for C++를 사용한 Amazon EC2 예제
- SDK for C++를 사용한 EventBridge 예제
- AWS Glue SDK for C++를 사용한 예제
- SDK for C++를 사용한 HealthImaging 예시
- SDK for C++를 사용한 IAM 예제
- AWS IoT SDK for C++를 사용한 예제
- AWS IoT data SDK for C++를 사용한 예제
- SDK for C++를 사용한 Lambda 예제
- SDK for C++를 사용한 MediaConvert 예제

- SDK for C++를 사용한 Amazon RDS 예제
- SDK for C++를 사용한 Amazon RDS Data Service 예제
- SDK for C++를 사용한 Amazon Rekognition 예제
- SDK for C++를 사용한 Amazon S3용 예제
- SDK for C++를 사용한 Secrets Manager 예제
- SDK for C++를 사용한 Amazon SES 예제
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- SDK for C++를 사용한 Amazon SQS 예제
- AWS STS SDK for C++를 사용한 예제
- SDK for C++를 사용한 Amazon Transcribe 스트리밍 예제

SDK for C++를 사용한 ACM 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 ACM과 AWS SDK for C++ 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`AddTagsToCertificate`

다음 코드 예시는 `AddTagsToCertificate`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Add tags to an AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) certificate.
/*!
  \param certificateArn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a certificate.
  \param tagKey: The key for the tag.
  \param tagValue: The value for the tag.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::ACM::addTagsToCertificate(const Aws::String &certificateArn,
                                       const Aws::String &tagKey,
                                       const Aws::String &tagValue,
                                       const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::ACM::ACMClient acmClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::ACM::Model::AddTagsToCertificateRequest request;
    Aws::Vector<Aws::ACM::Model::Tag> tags;
    Aws::ACM::Model::Tag tag;

    tag.WithKey(tagKey).WithValue(tagValue);
    tags.push_back(tag);

    request.WithCertificateArn(certificateArn).WithTags(tags);

    Aws::ACM::Model::AddTagsToCertificateOutcome outcome =
            acmClient.AddTagsToCertificate(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error: addTagsToCertificate: " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Success: Tag with key '" << tagKey <<
                  "' and value '" << tagValue <<
```

```
                    "' added to certificate with ARN '" <<
                    certificateArn << "'." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 AddTagsToCertificate를 AWS SDK for C++ 참조하세요.

`DeleteCertificate`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteCertificate`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Delete an AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) certificate.
/*!
  \param certificateArn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a certificate.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::ACM::deleteCertificate(const Aws::String &certificateArn,
                                    const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::ACM::ACMClient acmClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::ACM::Model::DeleteCertificateRequest request;
    request.WithCertificateArn(certificateArn);

    Aws::ACM::Model::DeleteCertificateOutcome outcome =
            acmClient.DeleteCertificate(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error: DeleteCertificate: " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
```

```
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Success: The certificate with the ARN '" <<
                  certificateArn << "' is deleted." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DeleteCertificate를 참조하세요.

`DescribeCertificate`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeCertificate`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Describe an AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) certificate.
/*!
  \param certificateArn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a certificate.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::ACM::describeCertificate(const Aws::String &certificateArn,
                                      const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::ACM::ACMClient acm_client(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::ACM::Model::DescribeCertificateRequest request;
    request.WithCertificateArn(certificateArn);

    Aws::ACM::Model::DescribeCertificateOutcome outcome =
            acm_client.DescribeCertificate(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
```

```
        std::cerr << "Error: DescribeCertificate: " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateDetail certificate =
                outcome.GetResult().GetCertificate();

        std::cout << "Success: Information about certificate "
                     "with ARN '" << certificateArn << "':" << std::endl <<
std::endl;

        std::cout << "ARN:                 " << certificate.GetCertificateArn()
                  << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Authority ARN:       " <<
                  certificate.GetCertificateAuthorityArn() << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Created at (GMT):    " <<
                  certificate.GetCreatedAt().ToGmtString(
                          Aws::Utils::DateFormat::ISO_8601)
                  << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Domain name:         " << certificate.GetDomainName()
                  << std::endl;

        Aws::Vector<Aws::ACM::Model::DomainValidation> options =
                certificate.GetDomainValidationOptions();

        if (!options.empty()) {
            std::cout << std::endl << "Domain validation information: "
                      << std::endl << std::endl;

            for (auto &validation: options) {
                std::cout << "  Domain name:              " <<
                          validation.GetDomainName() << std::endl;

                const Aws::ACM::Model::ResourceRecord &record =
                        validation.GetResourceRecord();

                std::cout << "  Resource record name:     " <<
                          record.GetName() << std::endl;

                Aws::ACM::Model::RecordType recordType = record.GetType();
                Aws::String type;

                switch (recordType) {
                    case Aws::ACM::Model::RecordType::CNAME:
```

```
                type = "CNAME";
                break;
            case Aws::ACM::Model::RecordType::NOT_SET:
                type = "Not set";
                break;
            default:
                type = "Cannot determine.";
                break;
        }

        std::cout << "  Resource record type:     " << type <<
                  std::endl;

        std::cout << "  Resource record value:    " <<
                  record.GetValue() << std::endl;

        std::cout << "  Validation domain:        " <<
                  validation.GetValidationDomain() << std::endl;

        Aws::Vector<Aws::String> emails =
                validation.GetValidationEmails();

        if (!emails.empty()) {
            std::cout << "  Validation emails:" << std::endl <<
                      std::endl;

            for (auto &email: emails) {
                std::cout << "    " << email << std::endl;
            }

            std::cout << std::endl;
        }

        Aws::ACM::Model::ValidationMethod validationMethod =
                validation.GetValidationMethod();
        Aws::String method;

        switch (validationMethod) {
            case Aws::ACM::Model::ValidationMethod::DNS:
                method = "DNS";
                break;
            case Aws::ACM::Model::ValidationMethod::EMAIL:
                method = "Email";
                break;
```

```
                    case Aws::ACM::Model::ValidationMethod::NOT_SET:
                        method = "Not set";
                        break;
                    default:
                        method = "Cannot determine";
                }

                std::cout << "  Validation method:        " <<
                          method << std::endl;

                Aws::ACM::Model::DomainStatus domainStatus =
                        validation.GetValidationStatus();
                Aws::String status;

                switch (domainStatus) {
                    case Aws::ACM::Model::DomainStatus::FAILED:
                        status = "Failed";
                        break;
                    case Aws::ACM::Model::DomainStatus::NOT_SET:
                        status = "Not set";
                        break;
                    case Aws::ACM::Model::DomainStatus::PENDING_VALIDATION:
                        status = "Pending validation";
                        break;
                    case Aws::ACM::Model::DomainStatus::SUCCESS:
                        status = "Success";
                        break;
                    default:
                        status = "Cannot determine";
                }

                std::cout << "  Domain validation status: " << status <<
                          std::endl << std::endl;

            }
        }

        Aws::Vector<Aws::ACM::Model::ExtendedKeyUsage> usages =
                certificate.GetExtendedKeyUsages();

        if (!usages.empty()) {
            std::cout << std::endl << "Extended key usages:" <<
                      std::endl << std::endl;
```

```
            for (auto &usage: usages) {
                Aws::ACM::Model::ExtendedKeyUsageName usageName =
                        usage.GetName();
                Aws::String name;

                switch (usageName) {
                    case Aws::ACM::Model::ExtendedKeyUsageName::ANY:
                        name = "Any";
                        break;
                    case Aws::ACM::Model::ExtendedKeyUsageName::CODE_SIGNING:
                        name = "Code signing";
                        break;
                    case Aws::ACM::Model::ExtendedKeyUsageName::CUSTOM:
                        name = "Custom";
                        break;
                    case Aws::ACM::Model::ExtendedKeyUsageName::EMAIL_PROTECTION:
                        name = "Email protection";
                        break;
                    case Aws::ACM::Model::ExtendedKeyUsageName::IPSEC_END_SYSTEM:
                        name = "IPSEC end system";
                        break;
                    case Aws::ACM::Model::ExtendedKeyUsageName::IPSEC_TUNNEL:
                        name = "IPSEC tunnel";
                        break;
                    case Aws::ACM::Model::ExtendedKeyUsageName::IPSEC_USER:
                        name = "IPSEC user";
                        break;
                    case Aws::ACM::Model::ExtendedKeyUsageName::NONE:
                        name = "None";
                        break;
                    case Aws::ACM::Model::ExtendedKeyUsageName::NOT_SET:
                        name = "Not set";
                        break;
                    case Aws::ACM::Model::ExtendedKeyUsageName::OCSP_SIGNING:
                        name = "OCSP signing";
                        break;
                    case Aws::ACM::Model::ExtendedKeyUsageName::TIME_STAMPING:
                        name = "Time stamping";
                        break;
                    case
Aws::ACM::Model::ExtendedKeyUsageName::TLS_WEB_CLIENT_AUTHENTICATION:
                        name = "TLS web client authentication";
                        break;
```

```
                    case
Aws::ACM::Model::ExtendedKeyUsageName::TLS_WEB_SERVER_AUTHENTICATION:
                        name = "TLS web server authentication";
                        break;
                    default:
                        name = "Cannot determine";
                }

                std::cout << "  Name: " << name << std::endl;
                std::cout << "  OID:  " << usage.GetOID() <<
                          std::endl << std::endl;
            }

            std::cout << std::endl;
        }

        Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateStatus certificateStatus =
                certificate.GetStatus();
        Aws::String status;

        switch (certificateStatus) {
            case Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateStatus::EXPIRED:
                status = "Expired";
                break;
            case Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateStatus::FAILED:
                status = "Failed";
                break;
            case Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateStatus::INACTIVE:
                status = "Inactive";
                break;
            case Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateStatus::ISSUED:
                status = "Issued";
                break;
            case Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateStatus::NOT_SET:
                status = "Not set";
                break;
            case Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateStatus::PENDING_VALIDATION:
                status = "Pending validation";
                break;
            case Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateStatus::REVOKED:
                status = "Revoked";
                break;
            case Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateStatus::VALIDATION_TIMED_OUT:
                status = "Validation timed out";
```

```
                break;
            default:
                status = "Cannot determine";
        }

        std::cout << "Status:              " << status << std::endl;

        if (certificate.GetStatus() ==
            Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateStatus::FAILED) {
            Aws::ACM::Model::FailureReason failureReason =
                    certificate.GetFailureReason();
            Aws::String reason;

            switch (failureReason) {
                case
Aws::ACM::Model::FailureReason::ADDITIONAL_VERIFICATION_REQUIRED:
                    reason = "Additional verification required";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::FailureReason::CAA_ERROR:
                    reason = "CAA error";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::FailureReason::DOMAIN_NOT_ALLOWED:
                    reason = "Domain not allowed";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::FailureReason::DOMAIN_VALIDATION_DENIED:
                    reason = "Domain validation denied";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::FailureReason::INVALID_PUBLIC_DOMAIN:
                    reason = "Invalid public domain";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::FailureReason::NOT_SET:
                    reason = "Not set";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::FailureReason::NO_AVAILABLE_CONTACTS:
                    reason = "No available contacts";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::FailureReason::OTHER:
                    reason = "Other";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::FailureReason::PCA_ACCESS_DENIED:
                    reason = "PCA access denied";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::FailureReason::PCA_INVALID_ARGS:
                    reason = "PCA invalid args";
```

```
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::FailureReason::PCA_INVALID_ARN:
                    reason = "PCA invalid ARN";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::FailureReason::PCA_INVALID_DURATION:
                    reason = "PCA invalid duration";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::FailureReason::PCA_INVALID_STATE:
                    reason = "PCA invalid state";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::FailureReason::PCA_LIMIT_EXCEEDED:
                    reason = "PCA limit exceeded";
                    break;
                case
Aws::ACM::Model::FailureReason::PCA_NAME_CONSTRAINTS_VALIDATION:
                    reason = "PCA name constraints validation";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::FailureReason::PCA_REQUEST_FAILED:
                    reason = "PCA request failed";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::FailureReason::PCA_RESOURCE_NOT_FOUND:
                    reason = "PCA resource not found";
                    break;
                default:
                    reason = "Cannot determine";
            }

            std::cout << "Failure reason:      " << reason << std::endl;
        }

        if (certificate.GetStatus() == Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateStatus::REVOKED)
{
            std::cout << "Revoked at (GMT):    " <<
                      certificate.GetRevokedAt().ToGmtString(
                              Aws::Utils::DateFormat::ISO_8601)
                      << std::endl;

            Aws::ACM::Model::RevocationReason revocationReason =
                    certificate.GetRevocationReason();
            Aws::String reason;

            switch (revocationReason) {
                case Aws::ACM::Model::RevocationReason::AFFILIATION_CHANGED:
                    reason = "Affiliation changed";
```

```
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::RevocationReason::A_A_COMPROMISE:
                    reason = "AA compromise";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::RevocationReason::CA_COMPROMISE:
                    reason = "CA compromise";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::RevocationReason::CERTIFICATE_HOLD:
                    reason = "Certificate hold";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::RevocationReason::CESSATION_OF_OPERATION:
                    reason = "Cessation of operation";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::RevocationReason::KEY_COMPROMISE:
                    reason = "Key compromise";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::RevocationReason::NOT_SET:
                    reason = "Not set";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::RevocationReason::PRIVILEGE_WITHDRAWN:
                    reason = "Privilege withdrawn";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::RevocationReason::REMOVE_FROM_CRL:
                    reason = "Revoke from CRL";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::RevocationReason::SUPERCEDED:
                    reason = "Superceded";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::RevocationReason::UNSPECIFIED:
                    reason = "Unspecified";
                    break;
                default:
                    reason = "Cannot determine";
            }

            std::cout << "Revocation reason:   " << reason << std::endl;
        }

        if (certificate.GetType() == Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateType::IMPORTED) {
            std::cout << "Imported at (GMT):   " <<
                      certificate.GetImportedAt().ToGmtString(
                              Aws::Utils::DateFormat::ISO_8601)
                      << std::endl;
        }
```

```
        Aws::Vector<Aws::String> inUseBys = certificate.GetInUseBy();

        if (!inUseBys.empty()) {
            std::cout << std::endl << "In use by:" << std::endl << std::endl;

            for (auto &in_use_by: inUseBys) {
                std::cout << "  " << in_use_by << std::endl;
            }

            std::cout << std::endl;
        }

        if (certificate.GetType() == Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateType::AMAZON_ISSUED
&&
            certificate.GetStatus() == Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateStatus::ISSUED) {
            std::cout << "Issued at (GMT):     " <<
                      certificate.GetIssuedAt().ToGmtString(
                              Aws::Utils::DateFormat::ISO_8601)
                      << std::endl;
        }

        std::cout << "Issuer:              " << certificate.GetIssuer() <<
                  std::endl;

        Aws::ACM::Model::KeyAlgorithm keyAlgorithm =
                certificate.GetKeyAlgorithm();
        Aws::String algorithm;

        switch (keyAlgorithm) {
            case Aws::ACM::Model::KeyAlgorithm::EC_prime256v1:
                algorithm = "P-256 (secp256r1, prime256v1)";
                break;
            case Aws::ACM::Model::KeyAlgorithm::EC_secp384r1:
                algorithm = "P-384 (secp384r1)";
                break;
            case Aws::ACM::Model::KeyAlgorithm::EC_secp521r1:
                algorithm = "P-521 (secp521r1)";
                break;
            case Aws::ACM::Model::KeyAlgorithm::NOT_SET:
                algorithm = "Not set";
                break;
            case Aws::ACM::Model::KeyAlgorithm::RSA_1024:
                algorithm = "RSA 1024";
```

```
                break;
            case Aws::ACM::Model::KeyAlgorithm::RSA_2048:
                algorithm = "RSA 2048";
                break;
            case Aws::ACM::Model::KeyAlgorithm::RSA_4096:
                algorithm = "RSA 4096";
                break;
            default:
                algorithm = "Cannot determine";
        }

        std::cout << "Key algorithm:       " << algorithm << std::endl;

        if (certificate.GetStatus() == Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateStatus::ISSUED) {
            std::cout << "Not valid after (GMT): " <<
                      certificate.GetNotAfter().ToGmtString(
                              Aws::Utils::DateFormat::ISO_8601)
                      << std::endl;
            std::cout << "Not valid before (GMT): " <<
                      certificate.GetNotBefore().ToGmtString(
                              Aws::Utils::DateFormat::ISO_8601)
                      << std::endl;
        }

        Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateTransparencyLoggingPreference loggingPreference
=

certificate.GetOptions().GetCertificateTransparencyLoggingPreference();
        Aws::String preference;

        switch (loggingPreference) {
            case
Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateTransparencyLoggingPreference::DISABLED:
                preference = "Disabled";
                break;
            case Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateTransparencyLoggingPreference::ENABLED:
                preference = "Enabled";
                break;
            case Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateTransparencyLoggingPreference::NOT_SET:
                preference = "Not set";
                break;
            default:
                preference = "Cannot determine";
        }
```

```
        std::cout << "Logging preference:  " << preference << std::endl;

        std::cout << "Serial:              " << certificate.GetSerial() <<
                  std::endl;
        std::cout << "Signature algorithm: "
                  << certificate.GetSignatureAlgorithm() << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Subject:             " << certificate.GetSubject() <<
                  std::endl;

        Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateType certificateType = certificate.GetType();
        Aws::String type;

        switch (certificateType) {
            case Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateType::AMAZON_ISSUED:
                type = "Amazon issued";
                break;
            case Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateType::IMPORTED:
                type = "Imported";
                break;
            case Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateType::NOT_SET:
                type = "Not set";
                break;
            case Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateType::PRIVATE_:
                type = "Private";
                break;
            default:
                type = "Cannot determine";
        }

        std::cout << "Type:                " << type << std::endl;

        Aws::Vector<Aws::String> altNames =
                certificate.GetSubjectAlternativeNames();

        if (!altNames.empty()) {
            std::cout << std::endl << "Alternative names:" <<
                      std::endl << std::endl;

            for (auto &alt_name: altNames) {
                std::cout << "  " << alt_name << std::endl;
            }

            std::cout << std::endl;
```

```
        }
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DescribeCertificate를 참조하세요.

`ExportCertificate`

다음 코드 예시는 `ExportCertificate`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Export an AWS Certificate Manager (ACM)  certificate.
/*!
  \param certificateArn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a certificate.
  \param passphrase: A passphrase to decrypt the exported certificate.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::ACM::exportCertificate(const Aws::String &certificateArn,
                                    const Aws::String &passphrase,
                                    const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::ACM::ACMClient acm_client(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::ACM::Model::ExportCertificateRequest request;
    Aws::Utils::CryptoBuffer cryptoBuffer(
            reinterpret_cast<const unsigned char *>(passphrase.c_str()),
            passphrase.length());
    request.WithCertificateArn(certificateArn).WithPassphrase(cryptoBuffer);

    Aws::ACM::Model::ExportCertificateOutcome outcome =
```

```
            acm_client.ExportCertificate(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error: ExportCertificate: " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Success: Information about certificate with ARN '"
                  << certificateArn << "':" << std::endl << std::endl;

        auto result = outcome.GetResult();

        std::cout << "Certificate:       " << std::endl << std::endl <<
                  result.GetCertificate() << std::endl << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Certificate chain: " << std::endl << std::endl <<
                  result.GetCertificateChain() << std::endl << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Private key:       " << std::endl << std::endl <<
                  result.GetPrivateKey() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 ExportCertificateAWS SDK for C++ 를 참조하세요.

`GetCertificate`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetCertificate`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Get an AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) certificate.
/*!
  \param certificateArn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a certificate.
```

```
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::ACM::getCertificate(const Aws::String &certificateArn,
                                 const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::ACM::ACMClient acmClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::ACM::Model::GetCertificateRequest request;
    request.WithCertificateArn(certificateArn);

    Aws::ACM::Model::GetCertificateOutcome outcome =
            acmClient.GetCertificate(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error: GetCertificate: " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Success: Information about certificate with ARN '"
                  << certificateArn << "':" << std::endl << std::endl;

        auto result = outcome.GetResult();

        std::cout << "Certificate: " << std::endl << std::endl <<
                  result.GetCertificate() << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Certificate chain: " << std::endl << std::endl <<
                  result.GetCertificateChain() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 GetCertificateAWS SDK for C++ 를 참조하세요.

ImportCertificate

다음 코드 예시는 ImportCertificate의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Import an AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) certificate.
/*!
  \param certificateFile: Path to certificate to import.
  \param privateKeyFile: Path to file containing a private key.
  \param certificateChainFile: Path to file containing a PEM encoded certificate
 chain.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::ACM::importCertificate(const Aws::String &certificateFile,
                                    const Aws::String &privateKeyFile,
                                    const Aws::String &certificateChainFile,
                                    const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    std::ifstream certificateInStream(certificateFile.c_str());
    if (!certificateInStream) {
        std::cerr << "Error: The certificate file '" << certificateFile <<
                  "' does not exist." << std::endl;

        return false;
    }

    std::ifstream privateKeyInstream(privateKeyFile.c_str());
    if (!privateKeyInstream) {
        std::cerr << "Error: The private key file '" << privateKeyFile <<
                  "' does not exist." << std::endl;

        return false;
    }

    std::ifstream certificateChainInStream(certificateChainFile.c_str());
    if (!certificateChainInStream) {
        std::cerr << "Error: The certificate chain file '"
                  << certificateChainFile << "' does not exist." << std::endl;
```

```
        return false;
    }

    Aws::String certificate;
    certificate.assign(std::istreambuf_iterator<char>(certificateInStream),
                       std::istreambuf_iterator<char>());

    Aws::String privateKey;
    privateKey.assign(std::istreambuf_iterator<char>(privateKeyInstream),
                      std::istreambuf_iterator<char>());

    Aws::String certificateChain;

certificateChain.assign(std::istreambuf_iterator<char>(certificateChainInStream),
                            std::istreambuf_iterator<char>());

    Aws::ACM::ACMClient acmClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::ACM::Model::ImportCertificateRequest request;

    request.WithCertificate(Aws::Utils::ByteBuffer((unsigned char *)
                                                           certificate.c_str(),
                                                   certificate.size()))
            .WithPrivateKey(Aws::Utils::ByteBuffer((unsigned char *)
                                                           privateKey.c_str(),
                                                   privateKey.size()))
            .WithCertificateChain(Aws::Utils::ByteBuffer((unsigned char *)

certificateChain.c_str(),
                                                         certificateChain.size()));

    Aws::ACM::Model::ImportCertificateOutcome outcome =
            acmClient.ImportCertificate(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error: ImportCertificate: " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;

        return false;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Success: Certificate associated with ARN '" <<
                  outcome.GetResult().GetCertificateArn() << "' imported."
```

```
                  << std::endl;

        return true;
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 ImportCertificateAWS SDK for C++ 를 참조하세요.

`ListCertificates`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListCertificates`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! List the AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) certificates in an account.
/*!
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::ACM::listCertificates(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::ACM::ACMClient acmClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::ACM::Model::ListCertificatesRequest request;
    Aws::Vector<Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateSummary> allCertificates;
    Aws::String nextToken;
    do {
        if (!nextToken.empty()) {
            request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
        }

        Aws::ACM::Model::ListCertificatesOutcome outcome =
                acmClient.ListCertificates(request);
```

```
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Error: ListCertificates: " <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;

            return false;
        }
        else {
            const Aws::ACM::Model::ListCertificatesResult &result =
 outcome.GetResult();

            const Aws::Vector<Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateSummary> &certificates =
                    result.GetCertificateSummaryList();
            allCertificates.insert(allCertificates.end(), certificates.begin(),
                                   certificates.end());

            nextToken = result.GetNextToken();
        }
    } while (!nextToken.empty());

    if (!allCertificates.empty()) {
        for (const Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateSummary &certificate:
 allCertificates) {
            std::cout << "Certificate ARN: " <<
                      certificate.GetCertificateArn() << std::endl;
            std::cout << "Domain name:     " <<
                      certificate.GetDomainName() << std::endl << std::endl;
        }
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "No available certificates found in account."
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return true;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 ListCertificates를 참조하세요.

ListTagsForCertificate

다음 코드 예시는 ListTagsForCertificate의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! List the tags for an AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) certificate.
/*!
  \param certificateArn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a certificate.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::ACM::listTagsForCertificate(const Aws::String &certificateArn,
                                         const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::ACM::ACMClient acm_client(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::ACM::Model::ListTagsForCertificateRequest request;
    request.WithCertificateArn(certificateArn);

    Aws::ACM::Model::ListTagsForCertificateOutcome outcome =
            acm_client.ListTagsForCertificate(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Error: ListTagsForCertificate: " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;

        return false;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Success: Information about tags for "
                     "certificate with ARN '"
                  << certificateArn << "':" << std::endl << std::endl;

        auto result = outcome.GetResult();

        Aws::Vector<Aws::ACM::Model::Tag> tags =
                result.GetTags();

        if (tags.size() > 0) {
```

```
            for (const Aws::ACM::Model::Tag &tag: tags) {
                std::cout << "Key:   " << tag.GetKey() << std::endl;
                std::cout << "Value: " << tag.GetValue()
                          << std::endl << std::endl;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "No tags found." << std::endl;
        }

        return true;
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 ListTagsForCertificate를 AWS SDK for C++ 참조하세요.

`RemoveTagsFromCertificate`

다음 코드 예시는 `RemoveTagsFromCertificate`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Remove a tag from an ACM certificate.
/*!
  \param certificateArn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a certificate.
  \param tagKey: The key for the tag.
  \param tagValue: The value for the tag.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::ACM::removeTagsFromCertificate(const Aws::String &certificateArn,
                                            const Aws::String &tagKey,
                                            const Aws::String &tagValue,
                                            const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
```

```
    Aws::ACM::ACMClient acmClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::Vector<Aws::ACM::Model::Tag> tags;

    Aws::ACM::Model::Tag tag;
    tag.SetKey(tagKey);

    tags.push_back(tag);

    Aws::ACM::Model::RemoveTagsFromCertificateRequest request;
    request.WithCertificateArn(certificateArn)
            .WithTags(tags);

    Aws::ACM::Model::RemoveTagsFromCertificateOutcome outcome =
            acmClient.RemoveTagsFromCertificate(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error: RemoveTagFromCertificate: " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;

        return false;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Success: Tag with key '" << tagKey << "' removed from "
                  << "certificate with ARN '" << certificateArn << "'." <<
 std::endl;

        return true;
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 RemoveTagsFromCertificateAWS SDK for C++ 를 참조하세요.

RenewCertificate

다음 코드 예시는 RenewCertificate의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Renew an AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) certificate.
/*!
  \param certificateArn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a certificate.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::ACM::renewCertificate(const Aws::String &certificateArn,
                                   const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::ACM::ACMClient acmClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::ACM::Model::RenewCertificateRequest request;
    request.SetCertificateArn(certificateArn);

    Aws::ACM::Model::RenewCertificateOutcome outcome =
            acmClient.RenewCertificate(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error: RenewCertificate: " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;

        return false;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Success: Renewed certificate with ARN '"
                  << certificateArn << "'." << std::endl;

        return true;
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 RenewCertificateAWS SDK for C++ 를 참조하세요.

RequestCertificate

다음 코드 예시는 RequestCertificate의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Request an AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) certificate.
/*!
  \param domainName: A fully qualified domain name.
  \param idempotencyToken: Customer chosen string for idempotency.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::ACM::requestCertificate(const Aws::String &domainName,
                                     const Aws::String &idempotencyToken,
                                     const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::ACM::ACMClient acmClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::ACM::Model::RequestCertificateRequest request;
    request.WithDomainName(domainName)
            .WithIdempotencyToken(idempotencyToken);

    Aws::ACM::Model::RequestCertificateOutcome outcome =
            acmClient.RequestCertificate(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "RequestCertificate error: " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;

        return false;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Success: The newly requested certificate's "
                     "ARN is '" <<
                  outcome.GetResult().GetCertificateArn() <<
                  "'." << std::endl;
```

```
        return true;
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 RequestCertificateAWS SDK for C++ 를 참조하세요.

ResendValidationEmail

다음 코드 예시는 ResendValidationEmail의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Resend the email that requests domain ownership validation.
/*!
  \param certificateArn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a certificate.
  \param domainName: A fully qualified domain name.
  \param validationDomain: The base validation domain that will act as the suffix
                           of the email addresses.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::ACM::resendValidationEmail(const Aws::String &certificateArn,
                                        const Aws::String &domainName,
                                        const Aws::String &validationDomain,
                                        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::ACM::ACMClient acmClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::ACM::Model::ResendValidationEmailRequest request;
    request.WithCertificateArn(certificateArn)
            .WithDomain(domainName)
            .WithValidationDomain(validationDomain);

    Aws::ACM::Model::ResendValidationEmailOutcome outcome =
```

```
            acmClient.ResendValidationEmail(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "ResendValidationEmail error: " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;

        return false;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Success: The validation email has been resent."
                  << std::endl;

        return true;
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 ResendValidationEmailAWS SDK for C++ 을 참조하세요.

`UpdateCertificateOptions`

다음 코드 예시는 `UpdateCertificateOptions`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Update an AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) certificate option.
/*!
  \param certificateArn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a certificate.
  \param loggingEnabled: Boolean specifying logging enabled.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::ACM::updateCertificateOption(const Aws::String &certificateArn,
                                          bool loggingEnabled,
                                          const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
```

```
    Aws::ACM::ACMClient acmClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::ACM::Model::UpdateCertificateOptionsRequest request;
    request.SetCertificateArn(certificateArn);

    Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateOptions options;

    if (loggingEnabled) {
        options.SetCertificateTransparencyLoggingPreference(
                Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateTransparencyLoggingPreference::ENABLED);
    }
    else {
        options.SetCertificateTransparencyLoggingPreference(

 Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateTransparencyLoggingPreference::DISABLED);
    }

    request.SetOptions(options);

    Aws::ACM::Model::UpdateCertificateOptionsOutcome outcome =
            acmClient.UpdateCertificateOptions(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "UpdateCertificateOption error: " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;

        return false;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Success: The option '"
                  << (loggingEnabled ? "enabled" : "disabled") << "' has been set
 for "
                                                                  "the certificate
 with the ARN '"
                  << certificateArn << "'."
                  << std::endl;

        return true;
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 UpdateCertificateOptionsAWS SDK for C++ 를 참조하세요.

SDK for C++를 사용한 API Gateway 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 API Gateway와 AWS SDK for C++ 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 시나리오

시나리오

사진을 관리하기 위한 서버리스 애플리케이션 만들기

다음 코드 예시에서는 사용자가 레이블을 사용하여 사진을 관리할 수 있는 서버리스 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for C++

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지에서 레이블을 감지하고 나중에 검색할 수 있도록 저장하는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션을 개발하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제의 출처에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS 커뮤니티의 게시물을 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

SDK for C++를 사용한 Aurora 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Aurora와 AWS SDK for C++ 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello Aurora

다음 코드 예제에서는 Aurora를 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

CMakeLists.txt CMake 파일의 코드입니다.

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS rds)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_aurora")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
```

```
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed libraries
 for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
     # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory for
 running and debugging.

     # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # If you are building from the command line, you
 may need to uncomment this
                                     # and set the proper subdirectory to the
 executables' location.

     AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_aurora.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

hello_aurora.cpp 소스 파일의 코드입니다.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/rds/RDSClient.h>
#include <aws/rds/model/DescribeDBClustersRequest.h>
#include <iostream>
```

```
/*
 *  A "Hello Aurora" starter application which initializes an Amazon Relational
 Database Service (Amazon RDS) client
 *  and describes the Amazon Aurora (Aurora) clusters.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_aurora'
 *
 */
int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    int result = 0;
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::RDS::RDSClient rdsClient(clientConfig);

        Aws::String marker; // Used for pagination.
        std::vector<Aws::String> clusterIds;
        do {
            Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClustersRequest request;

            Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClustersOutcome outcome =
                    rdsClient.DescribeDBClusters(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                for (auto &cluster: outcome.GetResult().GetDBClusters()) {
                    clusterIds.push_back(cluster.GetDBClusterIdentifier());
                }
                marker = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
            } else {
                result = 1;
                std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::GDescribeDBClusters. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                break;
            }
        } while (!marker.empty());
```

```
        std::cout << clusterIds.size() << " Aurora clusters found." << std::endl;
        for (auto &clusterId: clusterIds) {
            std::cout << "  clusterId " << clusterId << std::endl;
        }
    }

    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return 0;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DescribeDBClusters를 참조하십시오.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업
- 시나리오

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 사용자 지정 Aurora DB 클러스터 파라미터 그룹을 만들고 파라미터 값을 설정합니다.
- 파라미터 그룹을 사용하는 DB 클러스터를 생성합니다.
- 데이터베이스가 포함된 DB 인스턴스를 생성합니다.
- DB 클러스터의 스냅샷을 만든 다음, 리소스를 정리합니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Routine which creates an Amazon Aurora DB cluster and demonstrates several
 operations
//! on that cluster.
/*!
 \sa gettingStartedWithDBClusters()
 \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Aurora::gettingStartedWithDBClusters(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

    printAsterisksLine();
    std::cout << "Welcome to the Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon Aurora)"
              << std::endl;
    std::cout << "get started with DB clusters demo." << std::endl;
    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout << "Checking for an existing DB cluster parameter group named '" <<
              CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME << "'." << std::endl;
    Aws::String dbParameterGroupFamily("Undefined");
    bool parameterGroupFound = true;
    {
        // 1. Check if the DB cluster parameter group already exists.
        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClusterParameterGroupsRequest request;
        request.SetDBClusterParameterGroupName(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClusterParameterGroupsOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "DB cluster parameter group named '" <<
                      CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME << "' already exists." <<
 std::endl;
            dbParameterGroupFamily =
 outcome.GetResult().GetDBClusterParameterGroups()[0].GetDBParameterGroupFamily();
        }
        else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() ==
                 Aws::RDS::RDSErrors::D_B_PARAMETER_GROUP_NOT_FOUND_FAULT) {
```

```
            std::cout << "DB cluster parameter group named '" <<
                      CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME << "' does not exist." <<
std::endl;
            parameterGroupFound = false;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    if (!parameterGroupFound) {
        Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion> engineVersions;

        // 2. Get available parameter group families for the specified engine.
        if (!getDBEngineVersions(DB_ENGINE, NO_PARAMETER_GROUP_FAMILY,
                                 engineVersions, client)) {
            return false;
        }

        std::cout << "Getting available parameter group families for " << DB_ENGINE
                  << "."
                  << std::endl;
        std::vector<Aws::String> families;
        for (const Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion &version: engineVersions) {
            Aws::String family = version.GetDBParameterGroupFamily();
            if (std::find(families.begin(), families.end(), family) ==
                families.end()) {
                families.push_back(family);
                std::cout << "  " << families.size() << ": " << family << std::endl;
            }
        }

        int choice = askQuestionForIntRange("Which family do you want to use? ", 1,
                                            static_cast<int>(families.size()));
        dbParameterGroupFamily = families[choice - 1];
    }
    if (!parameterGroupFound) {
        // 3.  Create a DB cluster parameter group.
        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBClusterParameterGroupRequest request;
        request.SetDBClusterParameterGroupName(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
        request.SetDBParameterGroupFamily(dbParameterGroupFamily);
```

```
        request.SetDescription("Example cluster parameter group.");

        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBClusterParameterGroupOutcome outcome =
                client.CreateDBClusterParameterGroup(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The DB cluster parameter group was successfully created."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::CreateDBClusterParameterGroup. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    printAsterisksLine();
    std::cout << "Let's set some parameter values in your cluster parameter group."
              << std::endl;

    Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter> autoIncrementParameters;
    // 4.  Get the parameters in the DB cluster parameter group.
    if (!getDBClusterParameters(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, AUTO_INCREMENT_PREFIX,
                                NO_SOURCE,
                                autoIncrementParameters,
                                client)) {
        cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, "", "", client);
        return false;
    }

    Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter> updateParameters;

    for (Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter &autoIncParameter: autoIncrementParameters) {
        if (autoIncParameter.GetIsModifiable() &&
            (autoIncParameter.GetDataType() == "integer")) {
            std::cout << "The " << autoIncParameter.GetParameterName()
                      << " is described as: " <<
                      autoIncParameter.GetDescription() << "." << std::endl;
            if (autoIncParameter.ParameterValueHasBeenSet()) {
                std::cout << "The current value is "
                          << autoIncParameter.GetParameterValue()
                          << "." << std::endl;
            }
```

```
            std::vector<int> splitValues = splitToInts(
                    autoIncParameter.GetAllowedValues(), '-');
            if (splitValues.size() == 2) {
                int newValue = askQuestionForIntRange(
                        Aws::String("Enter a new value between ") +
                        autoIncParameter.GetAllowedValues() + ": ",
                        splitValues[0], splitValues[1]);
                autoIncParameter.SetParameterValue(std::to_string(newValue));
                updateParameters.push_back(autoIncParameter);

            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error parsing " << autoIncParameter.GetAllowedValues()
                          << std::endl;
            }
        }
    }

    {
        // 5.  Modify the auto increment parameters in the DB cluster parameter
group.
        Aws::RDS::Model::ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupRequest request;
        request.SetDBClusterParameterGroupName(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
        request.SetParameters(updateParameters);

        Aws::RDS::Model::ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupOutcome outcome =
                client.ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The DB cluster parameter group was successfully modified."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
    }

    std::cout
            << "You can get a list of parameters you've set by specifying a source
of 'user'."
            << std::endl;
```

```
    Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter> userParameters;
    // 6.  Display the modified parameters in the DB cluster parameter group.
    if (!getDBClusterParameters(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, NO_NAME_PREFIX,
"user",
                                userParameters,
                                client)) {
        cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, "", "", client);
        return false;
    }

    for (const auto &userParameter: userParameters) {
        std::cout << "  " << userParameter.GetParameterName() << ", " <<
                  userParameter.GetDescription() << ", parameter value - "
                  << userParameter.GetParameterValue() << std::endl;
    }

    printAsterisksLine();
    std::cout << "Checking for an existing DB Cluster." << std::endl;

    Aws::RDS::Model::DBCluster dbCluster;
    // 7.  Check if the DB cluster already exists.
    if (!describeDBCluster(DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER, dbCluster, client)) {
        cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, "", "", client);
        return false;
    }

    Aws::String engineVersionName;
    Aws::String engineName;
    if (dbCluster.DBClusterIdentifierHasBeenSet()) {
        std::cout << "The DB cluster already exists." << std::endl;
        engineVersionName = dbCluster.GetEngineVersion();
        engineName = dbCluster.GetEngine();

    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Let's create a DB cluster." << std::endl;
        const Aws::String administratorName = askQuestion(
                "Enter an administrator username for the database: ");
        const Aws::String administratorPassword = askQuestion(
                "Enter a password for the administrator (at least 8 characters): ");
        Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion> engineVersions;

        // 8.  Get a list of engine versions for the parameter group family.
        if (!getDBEngineVersions(DB_ENGINE, dbParameterGroupFamily, engineVersions,
```

```
                                client)) {
            cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, "", "", client);
            return false;
        }

        std::cout << "The available engines for your parameter group family are:"
                  << std::endl;

        int index = 1;
        for (const Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion &engineVersion: engineVersions)
{
            std::cout << "  " << index << ": " << engineVersion.GetEngineVersion()
                      << std::endl;
            ++index;
        }
        int choice = askQuestionForIntRange("Which engine do you want to use? ", 1,

static_cast<int>(engineVersions.size()));
        const Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion engineVersion = engineVersions[choice
-
                                                                                1];

        engineName = engineVersion.GetEngine();
        engineVersionName = engineVersion.GetEngineVersion();
        std::cout << "Creating a DB cluster named '" << DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER
                  << "' and database '" << DB_NAME << "'.\n"
                  << "The DB cluster is configured to use your custom cluster
parameter group '"
                  << CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME << "', and \n"
                  << "selected engine version " << engineVersion.GetEngineVersion()
                  << ".\nThis typically takes several minutes." << std::endl;

        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBClusterRequest request;
        request.SetDBClusterIdentifier(DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER);
        request.SetDBClusterParameterGroupName(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
        request.SetEngine(engineName);
        request.SetEngineVersion(engineVersionName);
        request.SetMasterUsername(administratorName);
        request.SetMasterUserPassword(administratorPassword);

        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBClusterOutcome outcome =
                client.CreateDBCluster(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
```

```
            std::cout << "The DB cluster creation has started."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::CreateDBCluster. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, "", "", client);
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "Waiting for the DB cluster to become available." << std::endl;

    int counter = 0;
    // 11. Wait for the DB cluster to become available.
    do {
        std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
        ++counter;
        if (counter > 900) {
            std::cerr << "Wait for cluster to become available timed out ofter "
                      << counter
                      << " seconds." << std::endl;
            cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
                             DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER, "", client);
            return false;
        }

        dbCluster = Aws::RDS::Model::DBCluster();
        if (!describeDBCluster(DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER, dbCluster, client)) {
            cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
                             DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER, "", client);
            return false;
        }

        if ((counter % 20) == 0) {
            std::cout << "Current DB cluster status is '"
                      << dbCluster.GetStatus()
                      << "' after " << counter << " seconds." << std::endl;
        }
    } while (dbCluster.GetStatus() != "available");

    if (dbCluster.GetStatus() == "available") {
        std::cout << "The DB cluster has been created." << std::endl;
```

```
    }

    printAsterisksLine();
    Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance dbInstance;
    // 11.  Check if the DB instance already exists.
    if (!describeDBInstance(DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER, dbInstance, client)) {
        cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER, "",
                         client);
        return false;
    }

    if (dbInstance.DbInstancePortHasBeenSet()) {
        std::cout << "The DB instance already exists." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Let's create a DB instance." << std::endl;

        Aws::String dbInstanceClass;
        // 12.  Get a list of instance classes.
        if (!chooseDBInstanceClass(engineName,
                                   engineVersionName,
                                   dbInstanceClass,
                                   client)) {
            cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER,
"",
                             client);
            return false;
        }

        std::cout << "Creating a DB instance named '" << DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER
                  << "' with selected DB instance class '" << dbInstanceClass
                  << "'.\nThis typically takes several minutes." << std::endl;

        // 13. Create a DB instance.
        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBInstanceRequest request;
        request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER);
        request.SetDBClusterIdentifier(DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER);
        request.SetEngine(engineName);
        request.SetDBInstanceClass(dbInstanceClass);

        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBInstanceOutcome outcome =
                client.CreateDBInstance(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
```

```
            std::cout << "The DB instance creation has started."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::CreateDBInstance. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER,
 "",
                             client);
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "Waiting for the DB instance to become available." << std::endl;

    counter = 0;
    // 14. Wait for the DB instance to become available.
    do {
        std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
        ++counter;
        if (counter > 900) {
            std::cerr << "Wait for instance to become available timed out ofter "
                      << counter
                      << " seconds." << std::endl;
            cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
                             DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER, client);
            return false;
        }

        dbInstance = Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance();
        if (!describeDBInstance(DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER, dbInstance, client)) {
            cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
                             DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER, client);
            return false;
        }

        if ((counter % 20) == 0) {
            std::cout << "Current DB instance status is '"
                      << dbInstance.GetDBInstanceStatus()
                      << "' after " << counter << " seconds." << std::endl;
        }
    } while (dbInstance.GetDBInstanceStatus() != "available");
```

```
   if (dbInstance.GetDBInstanceStatus() == "available") {
       std::cout << "The DB instance has been created." << std::endl;
   }

   // 15. Display the connection string that can be used to connect a 'mysql' shell
to the database.
   displayConnection(dbCluster);

   printAsterisksLine();

   if (askYesNoQuestion(
           "Do you want to create a snapshot of your DB cluster (y/n)? ")) {
       Aws::String snapshotID(DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER + "-" +
                              Aws::String(Aws::Utils::UUID::RandomUUID()));
       {
           std::cout << "Creating a snapshot named " << snapshotID << "." <<
std::endl;
           std::cout << "This typically takes a few minutes." << std::endl;

           // 16. Create a snapshot of the DB cluster. (CreateDBClusterSnapshot)
           Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBClusterSnapshotRequest request;
           request.SetDBClusterIdentifier(DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER);
           request.SetDBClusterSnapshotIdentifier(snapshotID);

           Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBClusterSnapshotOutcome outcome =
                   client.CreateDBClusterSnapshot(request);

           if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
               std::cout << "Snapshot creation has started."
                         << std::endl;
           }
           else {
               std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::CreateDBClusterSnapshot. "
                         << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                         << std::endl;
               cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
                                DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
client);
               return false;
           }
       }

       std::cout << "Waiting for the snapshot to become available." << std::endl;
```

```
        Aws::RDS::Model::DBClusterSnapshot snapshot;
        counter = 0;
        do {
            std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
            ++counter;
            if (counter > 600) {
                std::cerr << "Wait for snapshot to be available timed out ofter "
                          << counter
                          << " seconds." << std::endl;
                cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
                                 DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
client);
                return false;
            }

            // 17. Wait for the snapshot to become available.
            Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsRequest request;
            request.SetDBClusterSnapshotIdentifier(snapshotID);

            Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsOutcome outcome =
                    client.DescribeDBClusterSnapshots(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                snapshot = outcome.GetResult().GetDBClusterSnapshots()[0];
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DescribeDBClusterSnapshots. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
                                 DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
client);
                return false;
            }

            if ((counter % 20) == 0) {
                std::cout << "Current snapshot status is '"
                          << snapshot.GetStatus()
                          << "' after " << counter << " seconds." << std::endl;
            }
        } while (snapshot.GetStatus() != "available");

        if (snapshot.GetStatus() != "available") {
            std::cout << "A snapshot has been created." << std::endl;
```

```
        }
    }

    printAsterisksLine();

    bool result = true;
    if (askYesNoQuestion(
            "Do you want to delete the DB cluster, DB instance, and parameter group
 (y/n)? ")) {
        result = cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
                                  DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
                                  client);
    }

    return result;
}

//! Routine which gets a DB cluster description.
/*!
 \sa describeDBCluster()
 \param dbClusterIdentifier: A DB cluster identifier.
 \param clusterResult: The 'DBCluster' object containing the description.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Aurora::describeDBCluster(const Aws::String &dbClusterIdentifier,
                                       Aws::RDS::Model::DBCluster &clusterResult,
                                       const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClustersRequest request;
    request.SetDBClusterIdentifier(dbClusterIdentifier);

    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClustersOutcome outcome =
            client.DescribeDBClusters(request);

    bool result = true;
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        clusterResult = outcome.GetResult().GetDBClusters()[0];
    }
    else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
             Aws::RDS::RDSErrors::D_B_CLUSTER_NOT_FOUND_FAULT) {
        result = false;
        std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::GDescribeDBClusters. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
```

```
    }
        // This example does not log an error if the DB cluster does not exist.
        // Instead, clusterResult is set to empty.
    else {
        clusterResult = Aws::RDS::Model::DBCluster();
    }

    return result;

}


//! Routine which gets DB parameters using the 'DescribeDBClusterParameters' api.
/*!
 \sa getDBCLusterParameters()
 \param parameterGroupName: The name of the cluster parameter group.
 \param namePrefix: Prefix string to filter results by parameter name.
 \param source: A source such as 'user', ignored if empty.
 \param parametersResult: Vector of 'Parameter' objects returned by the routine.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Aurora::getDBCLusterParameters(const Aws::String &parameterGroupName,
                                            const Aws::String &namePrefix,
                                            const Aws::String &source,
                                            Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter>
 &parametersResult,
                                            const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    Aws::String marker; // The marker is used for pagination.
    do {
        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClusterParametersRequest request;
        request.SetDBClusterParameterGroupName(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }
        if (!source.empty()) {
            request.SetSource(source);
        }

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClusterParametersOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeDBClusterParameters(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter> &parameters =
```

```
                    outcome.GetResult().GetParameters();
            for (const Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter &parameter: parameters) {
                if (!namePrefix.empty()) {
                    if (parameter.GetParameterName().find(namePrefix) == 0) {
                        parametersResult.push_back(parameter);
                    }
                }
                else {
                    parametersResult.push_back(parameter);
                }
            }

            marker = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DescribeDBClusterParameters. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } while (!marker.empty());

    return true;
}


//! Routine which gets available DB engine versions for an engine name and
//! an optional parameter group family.
/*!
 \sa getDBEngineVersions()
 \param engineName: A DB engine name.
 \param parameterGroupFamily: A parameter group family name, ignored if empty.
 \param engineVersionsResult: Vector of 'DBEngineVersion' objects returned by the
 routine.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Aurora::getDBEngineVersions(const Aws::String &engineName,
                                         const Aws::String &parameterGroupFamily,

 Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion> &engineVersionsResult,
                                         const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBEngineVersionsRequest request;
    request.SetEngine(engineName);
```

```
    if (!parameterGroupFamily.empty()) {
        request.SetDBParameterGroupFamily(parameterGroupFamily);
    }

    engineVersionsResult.clear();
    Aws::String marker; // The marker is used for pagination.
    do {
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBEngineVersionsOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeDBEngineVersions(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion> &engineVersions =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetDBEngineVersions();

            engineVersionsResult.insert(engineVersionsResult.end(),
                                        engineVersions.begin(),
 engineVersions.end());
            marker  = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DescribeDBEngineVersionsRequest. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
    } while (!marker.empty());

    return true;
}


//! Routine which gets a DB instance description.
/*!
 \sa describeDBCluster()
 \param dbInstanceIdentifier: A DB instance identifier.
 \param instanceResult: The 'DBInstance' object containing the description.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Aurora::describeDBInstance(const Aws::String &dbInstanceIdentifier,
                                        Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance &instanceResult,
```

```
                                        const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBInstancesRequest request;
    request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier);

    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBInstancesOutcome outcome =
            client.DescribeDBInstances(request);

    bool result = true;
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        instanceResult = outcome.GetResult().GetDBInstances()[0];
    }
    else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
             Aws::RDS::RDSErrors::D_B_INSTANCE_NOT_FOUND_FAULT) {
        result = false;
        std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DescribeDBInstances. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }
        // This example does not log an error if the DB instance does not exist.
        // Instead, instanceResult is set to empty.
    else {
        instanceResult = Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance();
    }

    return result;
}


//! Routine which gets available DB instance classes, displays the list
//! to the user, and returns the user selection.
/*!
 \sa chooseDBInstanceClass()
 \param engineName: The DB engine name.
 \param engineVersion: The DB engine version.
 \param dbInstanceClass: String for DB instance class chosen by the user.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Aurora::chooseDBInstanceClass(const Aws::String &engine,
                                           const Aws::String &engineVersion,
                                           Aws::String &dbInstanceClass,
                                           const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    std::vector<Aws::String> instanceClasses;
    Aws::String marker; // The marker is used for pagination.
```

```
    do {
        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsRequest request;
        request.SetEngine(engine);
        request.SetEngineVersion(engineVersion);
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::OrderableDBInstanceOption> &options =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetOrderableDBInstanceOptions();
            for (const Aws::RDS::Model::OrderableDBInstanceOption &option: options)
 {
                const Aws::String &instanceClass = option.GetDBInstanceClass();
                if (std::find(instanceClasses.begin(), instanceClasses.end(),
                              instanceClass) == instanceClasses.end()) {
                    instanceClasses.push_back(instanceClass);
                }
            }
            marker = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } while (!marker.empty());

    std::cout << "The available DB instance classes for your database engine are:"
              << std::endl;
    for (int i = 0; i < instanceClasses.size(); ++i) {
        std::cout << "   " << i + 1 << ": " << instanceClasses[i] << std::endl;
    }

    int choice = askQuestionForIntRange(
            "Which DB instance class do you want to use? ",
            1, static_cast<int>(instanceClasses.size()));
    dbInstanceClass = instanceClasses[choice - 1];
    return true;
}
```

```
//! Routine which deletes resources created by the scenario.
/*!
\sa cleanUpResources()
\param parameterGroupName: A parameter group name, this may be empty.
\param dbInstanceIdentifier: A DB instance identifier, this may be empty.
\param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
\return bool: Successful completion.
*/
bool AwsDoc::Aurora::cleanUpResources(const Aws::String &parameterGroupName,
                                      const Aws::String &dbClusterIdentifier,
                                      const Aws::String &dbInstanceIdentifier,
                                      const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    bool result = true;
    bool instanceDeleting = false;
    bool clusterDeleting = false;
    if (!dbInstanceIdentifier.empty()) {
        {
            // 18. Delete the DB instance.
            Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBInstanceRequest request;
            request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier);
            request.SetSkipFinalSnapshot(true);
            request.SetDeleteAutomatedBackups(true);

            Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBInstanceOutcome outcome =
                    client.DeleteDBInstance(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "DB instance deletion has started."
                          << std::endl;
                instanceDeleting = true;
                std::cout
                        << "Waiting for DB instance to delete before deleting the
 parameter group."
                        << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DeleteDBInstance. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = false;
            }
        }
    }
```

```
    if (!dbClusterIdentifier.empty()) {
        {
            // 19. Delete the DB cluster.
            Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBClusterRequest request;
            request.SetDBClusterIdentifier(dbClusterIdentifier);
            request.SetSkipFinalSnapshot(true);

            Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBClusterOutcome outcome =
                    client.DeleteDBCluster(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "DB cluster deletion has started."
                          << std::endl;
                clusterDeleting = true;
                std::cout
                        << "Waiting for DB cluster to delete before deleting the
parameter group."
                        << std::endl;
                std::cout << "This may take a while." << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DeleteDBCluster. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = false;
            }
        }
    }
    int counter = 0;

    while (clusterDeleting || instanceDeleting) {
        // 20. Wait for the DB cluster and instance to be deleted.
        std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
        ++counter;
        if (counter > 800) {
            std::cerr << "Wait for instance to delete timed out ofter " << counter
                      << " seconds." << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

        Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance dbInstance = Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance();
        if (instanceDeleting) {
            if (!describeDBInstance(dbInstanceIdentifier, dbInstance, client)) {
```

```
                return false;
            }
            instanceDeleting = dbInstance.DBInstanceIdentifierHasBeenSet();
        }

        Aws::RDS::Model::DBCluster dbCluster = Aws::RDS::Model::DBCluster();
        if (clusterDeleting) {
            if (!describeDBCluster(dbClusterIdentifier, dbCluster, client)) {
                return false;
            }

            clusterDeleting = dbCluster.DBClusterIdentifierHasBeenSet();
        }

        if ((counter % 20) == 0) {
            if (instanceDeleting) {
                std::cout << "Current DB instance status is '"
                          << dbInstance.GetDBInstanceStatus() << "." << std::endl;
            }

            if (clusterDeleting) {
                std::cout << "Current DB cluster status is '"
                          << dbCluster.GetStatus() << "." << std::endl;
            }
        }
    }

    if (!parameterGroupName.empty()) {
        // 21. Delete the DB cluster parameter group.
        Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBClusterParameterGroupRequest request;
        request.SetDBClusterParameterGroupName(parameterGroupName);

        Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBClusterParameterGroupOutcome outcome =
                client.DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The DB parameter group was successfully deleted."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            result = false;
```

```
        }
    }

    return result;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CreateDBCluster
  - CreateDBClusterParameterGroup
  - CreateDBClusterSnapshot
  - CreateDBInstance
  - DeleteDBCluster
  - DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup
  - DeleteDBInstance
  - DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups
  - DescribeDBClusterParameters
  - DescribeDBClusterSnapshots
  - DescribeDBClusters
  - DescribeDBEngineVersions
  - DescribeDBInstances
  - DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions
  - ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup

작업

`CreateDBCluster`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateDBCluster`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
    // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
    // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

    Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBClusterRequest request;
    request.SetDBClusterIdentifier(DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER);
    request.SetDBClusterParameterGroupName(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
    request.SetEngine(engineName);
    request.SetEngineVersion(engineVersionName);
    request.SetMasterUsername(administratorName);
    request.SetMasterUserPassword(administratorPassword);

    Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBClusterOutcome outcome =
            client.CreateDBCluster(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "The DB cluster creation has started."
                  << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::CreateDBCluster. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
        cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, "", "", client);
        return false;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 CreateDBCluster를 참조하십시오.

CreateDBClusterParameterGroup

다음 코드 예시는 CreateDBClusterParameterGroup의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
    // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
    // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

    Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBClusterParameterGroupRequest request;
    request.SetDBClusterParameterGroupName(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
    request.SetDBParameterGroupFamily(dbParameterGroupFamily);
    request.SetDescription("Example cluster parameter group.");

    Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBClusterParameterGroupOutcome outcome =
            client.CreateDBClusterParameterGroup(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "The DB cluster parameter group was successfully created."
                  << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::CreateDBClusterParameterGroup. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
        return false;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ SDK for Rust API 참조의 CreateDBClusterParameterGroup를 참조하십시오.

CreateDBClusterSnapshot

다음 코드 예시는 CreateDBClusterSnapshot의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

            Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBClusterSnapshotRequest request;
            request.SetDBClusterIdentifier(DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER);
            request.SetDBClusterSnapshotIdentifier(snapshotID);

            Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBClusterSnapshotOutcome outcome =
                    client.CreateDBClusterSnapshot(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "Snapshot creation has started."
                          << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::CreateDBClusterSnapshot. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
                                 DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
client);
                return false;
            }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 CreateDBClusterSnapshot을 참조하십시오.

CreateDBInstance

다음 코드 예시는 CreateDBInstance의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBInstanceRequest request;
        request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER);
        request.SetDBClusterIdentifier(DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER);
        request.SetEngine(engineName);
        request.SetDBInstanceClass(dbInstanceClass);

        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBInstanceOutcome outcome =
                client.CreateDBInstance(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The DB instance creation has started."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::CreateDBInstance. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER,
"",
                             client);
            return false;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 CreateDBInstance를 참조하십시오.

DeleteDBCluster

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteDBCluster의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

            Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBClusterRequest request;
            request.SetDBClusterIdentifier(dbClusterIdentifier);
            request.SetSkipFinalSnapshot(true);

            Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBClusterOutcome outcome =
                    client.DeleteDBCluster(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "DB cluster deletion has started."
                          << std::endl;
                clusterDeleting = true;
                std::cout
                        << "Waiting for DB cluster to delete before deleting the
parameter group."
                        << std::endl;
                std::cout << "This may take a while." << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DeleteDBCluster. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = false;
```

```
            }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DeleteDBCluster를 참조하십시오.

DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
    // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
    // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

    Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBClusterParameterGroupRequest request;
    request.SetDBClusterParameterGroupName(parameterGroupName);

    Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBClusterParameterGroupOutcome outcome =
            client.DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "The DB parameter group was successfully deleted."
                  << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
        result = false;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup을 참조하십시오.

DeleteDBInstance

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteDBInstance의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

            Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBInstanceRequest request;
            request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier);
            request.SetSkipFinalSnapshot(true);
            request.SetDeleteAutomatedBackups(true);

            Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBInstanceOutcome outcome =
                    client.DeleteDBInstance(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "DB instance deletion has started."
                          << std::endl;
                instanceDeleting = true;
                std::cout
                        << "Waiting for DB instance to delete before deleting the
parameter group."
                        << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DeleteDBInstance. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
```

```
                result = false;
            }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DeleteDBInstance를 참조하십시오.

DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClusterParameterGroupsRequest request;
        request.SetDBClusterParameterGroupName(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClusterParameterGroupsOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "DB cluster parameter group named '" <<
                      CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME << "' already exists." <<
std::endl;
            dbParameterGroupFamily =
outcome.GetResult().GetDBClusterParameterGroups()[0].GetDBParameterGroupFamily();
        }

        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
```

```
            return false;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups를 참조하십시오.

DescribeDBClusterParameters

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeDBClusterParameters의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);


//! Routine which gets DB parameters using the 'DescribeDBClusterParameters' api.
/*!
 \sa getDBClusterParameters()
 \param parameterGroupName: The name of the cluster parameter group.
 \param namePrefix: Prefix string to filter results by parameter name.
 \param source: A source such as 'user', ignored if empty.
 \param parametersResult: Vector of 'Parameter' objects returned by the routine.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Aurora::getDBClusterParameters(const Aws::String &parameterGroupName,
                                            const Aws::String &namePrefix,
                                            const Aws::String &source,
                                            Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter>
 &parametersResult,
```

```
                                                const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    Aws::String marker; // The marker is used for pagination.
    do {
        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClusterParametersRequest request;
        request.SetDBClusterParameterGroupName(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }
        if (!source.empty()) {
            request.SetSource(source);
        }

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClusterParametersOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeDBClusterParameters(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter> &parameters =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetParameters();
            for (const Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter &parameter: parameters) {
                if (!namePrefix.empty()) {
                    if (parameter.GetParameterName().find(namePrefix) == 0) {
                        parametersResult.push_back(parameter);
                    }
                }
                else {
                    parametersResult.push_back(parameter);
                }
            }

            marker = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DescribeDBClusterParameters. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } while (!marker.empty());

    return true;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DescribeDBClusterParameters를 참조하십시오.

DescribeDBClusterSnapshots

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeDBClusterSnapshots의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

            Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsRequest request;
            request.SetDBClusterSnapshotIdentifier(snapshotID);

            Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsOutcome outcome =
                    client.DescribeDBClusterSnapshots(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                snapshot = outcome.GetResult().GetDBClusterSnapshots()[0];
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DescribeDBClusterSnapshots. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
                                 DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
client);
                return false;
            }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DescribeDBClusterSnapshots를 참조하십시오.

DescribeDBClusters

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeDBClusters의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

//! Routine which gets a DB cluster description.
/*!
 \sa describeDBCluster()
 \param dbClusterIdentifier: A DB cluster identifier.
 \param clusterResult: The 'DBCluster' object containing the description.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Aurora::describeDBCluster(const Aws::String &dbClusterIdentifier,
                                       Aws::RDS::Model::DBCluster &clusterResult,
                                       const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClustersRequest request;
    request.SetDBClusterIdentifier(dbClusterIdentifier);

    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClustersOutcome outcome =
            client.DescribeDBClusters(request);

    bool result = true;
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        clusterResult = outcome.GetResult().GetDBClusters()[0];
    }
    else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
             Aws::RDS::RDSErrors::D_B_CLUSTER_NOT_FOUND_FAULT) {
        result = false;
        std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::GDescribeDBClusters. "
```

```
                    << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                    << std::endl;
    }
        // This example does not log an error if the DB cluster does not exist.
        // Instead, clusterResult is set to empty.
    else {
        clusterResult = Aws::RDS::Model::DBCluster();
    }

    return result;

}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DescribeDBClusters를 참조하십시오.

`DescribeDBEngineVersions`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeDBEngineVersions`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);


//! Routine which gets available DB engine versions for an engine name and
//! an optional parameter group family.
/*!
 \sa getDBEngineVersions()
 \param engineName: A DB engine name.
 \param parameterGroupFamily: A parameter group family name, ignored if empty.
```

```
 \param engineVersionsResult: Vector of 'DBEngineVersion' objects returned by the
 routine.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Aurora::getDBEngineVersions(const Aws::String &engineName,
                                         const Aws::String &parameterGroupFamily,

 Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion> &engineVersionsResult,
                                         const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBEngineVersionsRequest request;
    request.SetEngine(engineName);
    if (!parameterGroupFamily.empty()) {
        request.SetDBParameterGroupFamily(parameterGroupFamily);
    }

    engineVersionsResult.clear();
    Aws::String marker; // The marker is used for pagination.
    do {
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBEngineVersionsOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeDBEngineVersions(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion> &engineVersions =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetDBEngineVersions();

            engineVersionsResult.insert(engineVersionsResult.end(),
                                        engineVersions.begin(),
 engineVersions.end());
            marker  = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DescribeDBEngineVersionsRequest. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
    } while (!marker.empty());

    return true;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DescribeDBEngineVersions을 참조하십시오.

DescribeDBInstances

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeDBInstances의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);


//! Routine which gets a DB instance description.
/*!
 \sa describeDBCluster()
 \param dbInstanceIdentifier: A DB instance identifier.
 \param instanceResult: The 'DBInstance' object containing the description.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Aurora::describeDBInstance(const Aws::String &dbInstanceIdentifier,
                                        Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance &instanceResult,
                                        const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBInstancesRequest request;
    request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier);

    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBInstancesOutcome outcome =
            client.DescribeDBInstances(request);

    bool result = true;
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
```

```
        instanceResult = outcome.GetResult().GetDBInstances()[0];
    }
    else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
             Aws::RDS::RDSErrors::D_B_INSTANCE_NOT_FOUND_FAULT) {
        result = false;
        std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DescribeDBInstances. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }
        // This example does not log an error if the DB instance does not exist.
        // Instead, instanceResult is set to empty.
    else {
        instanceResult = Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance();
    }

    return result;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DescribeDBInstances를 참조하십시오.

`DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);


//! Routine which gets available DB instance classes, displays the list
//! to the user, and returns the user selection.
```

```
/*!
 \sa chooseDBInstanceClass()
 \param engineName: The DB engine name.
 \param engineVersion: The DB engine version.
 \param dbInstanceClass: String for DB instance class chosen by the user.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Aurora::chooseDBInstanceClass(const Aws::String &engine,
                                           const Aws::String &engineVersion,
                                           Aws::String &dbInstanceClass,
                                           const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    std::vector<Aws::String> instanceClasses;
    Aws::String marker; // The marker is used for pagination.
    do {
        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsRequest request;
        request.SetEngine(engine);
        request.SetEngineVersion(engineVersion);
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::OrderableDBInstanceOption> &options =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetOrderableDBInstanceOptions();
            for (const Aws::RDS::Model::OrderableDBInstanceOption &option: options)
 {
                const Aws::String &instanceClass = option.GetDBInstanceClass();
                if (std::find(instanceClasses.begin(), instanceClasses.end(),
                              instanceClass) == instanceClasses.end()) {
                    instanceClasses.push_back(instanceClass);
                }
            }
            marker = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
```

```
    } while (!marker.empty());

    std::cout << "The available DB instance classes for your database engine are:"
              << std::endl;
    for (int i = 0; i < instanceClasses.size(); ++i) {
        std::cout << "   " << i + 1 << ": " << instanceClasses[i] << std::endl;
    }

    int choice = askQuestionForIntRange(
            "Which DB instance class do you want to use? ",
            1, static_cast<int>(instanceClasses.size()));
    dbInstanceClass = instanceClasses[choice - 1];
    return true;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions를 참조하십시오.

ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup

다음 코드 예시는 ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::RDS::Model::ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupRequest request;
        request.SetDBClusterParameterGroupName(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
        request.SetParameters(updateParameters);
```

```
        Aws::RDS::Model::ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupOutcome outcome =
                client.ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The DB cluster parameter group was successfully modified."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup을 참조하십시오.

시나리오

Aurora 서버리스 작업 항목 트래커 만들기

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Aurora Serverless 데이터베이스의 작업 항목을 추적하고 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 보고서를 전송하는 웹 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for C++

Amazon Aurora Serverless 데이터베이스에 저장된 작업 항목을 추적하고 보고하는 웹 애플리케이션을 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Amazon Aurora Serverless 데이터를 쿼리하고 React 애플리케이션에서 사용하도록 C++ REST API를 설정하는 방법에 대한 지침과 전체 소스 코드는 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Amazon RDS 데이터 서비스
- Amazon SES

SDK for C++를 사용한 Auto Scaling 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Auto Scaling과 AWS SDK for C++ 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Auto Scaling 시작

다음 코드 예제에서는 Auto Scaling을 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

CMakeLists.txt CMake 파일의 코드입니다.

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS autoscaling)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_autoscaling")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)
```

```
# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed libraries
 for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
     # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory for
 running and debugging.

     # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # If you are building from the command line, you
 may need to uncomment this
                                     # and set the proper subdirectory to the
 executables' location.

     AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_autoscaling.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

hello_autoscaling.cpp 소스 파일의 코드입니다.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/autoscaling/AutoScalingClient.h>
#include <aws/autoscaling/model/DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest.h>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello Autoscaling" starter application which initializes an Amazon EC2 Auto
 Scaling client and describes the
```

```
 *  Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling groups.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_autoscaling'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    int result = 0;
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient autoscalingClient(clientConfig);

        std::vector<Aws::String> groupNames;
        Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.

        do {

            Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest request;
            if (!nextToken.empty()) {
                request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
            }

            Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeAutoScalingGroupsOutcome outcome =
                    autoscalingClient.DescribeAutoScalingGroups(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Vector<Aws::AutoScaling::Model::AutoScalingGroup>
 &autoScalingGroups =
                        outcome.GetResult().GetAutoScalingGroups();
                for (auto &group: autoScalingGroups) {
                    groupNames.push_back(group.GetAutoScalingGroupName());
                }
                nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            } else {
                std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::DescribeAutoScalingGroups. "
```

```
                            << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                            << std::endl;
                    result = 1;
                    break;
                }
            } while (!nextToken.empty());

            std::cout << "Found " << groupNames.size() << " AutoScaling groups." <<
 std::endl;
            for (auto &groupName: groupNames) {
                std::cout << "AutoScaling group: " << groupName << std::endl;
            }

        }


        Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
        return result;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DescribeAutoScalingGroups을 참조하십시오.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 시작 템플릿과 가용 영역이 있는 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 그룹을 생성하고 실행 중인 인스턴스에 대한 정보를 가져옵니다.
- Amazon CloudWatch 지표 수집 활성화
- 그룹의 원하는 용량을 업데이트하고 인스턴스가 시작될 때까지 기다립니다.
- 그룹에서 인스턴스를 종료합니다.
- 사용자 요청 및 용량 변경에 따라 발생하는 조정 활동을 나열합니다.

- CloudWatch 지표에 대한 통계를 가져온 다음 리소스를 정리합니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Routine which demonstrates using an Auto Scaling group
//! to manage Amazon EC2 instances.
/*!
  \sa groupsAndInstancesScenario()
  \param clientConfig: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::AutoScaling::groupsAndInstancesScenario(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::String templateName;
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfig);

    std::cout << std::setfill('*') << std::setw(ASTERISK_FILL_WIDTH) << " "
              << std::endl;
    std::cout
            << "Welcome to the Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) Auto
 Scaling "
            << "demo for managing groups and instances." << std::endl;
    std::cout << std::setfill('*') << std::setw(ASTERISK_FILL_WIDTH) << " \n"
              << std::endl;

    std::cout << "This example requires an EC2 launch template." << std::endl;
    if (askYesNoQuestion(
            "Would you like to use an existing EC2 launch template (y/n)?  ")) {

        // 1. Specify the name of an existing EC2 launch template.
        templateName = askQuestion(
                "Enter the name of the existing EC2 launch template.  ");

        Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeLaunchTemplatesRequest request;
        request.AddLaunchTemplateNames(templateName);
        Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeLaunchTemplatesOutcome outcome =
```

```
                ec2Client.DescribeLaunchTemplates(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Validated the EC2 launch template '" << templateName
                      << "' exists by calling DescribeLaunchTemplate." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error validating the existence of the launch template. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
    }
    else { // 2.  Or create a new EC2 launch template.
        templateName = askQuestion("Enter the name for a new EC2 launch template:
");

        Aws::EC2::Model::CreateLaunchTemplateRequest request;
        request.SetLaunchTemplateName(templateName);

        Aws::EC2::Model::RequestLaunchTemplateData requestLaunchTemplateData;

requestLaunchTemplateData.SetInstanceType(EC2_LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_INSTANCE_TYPE);
        requestLaunchTemplateData.SetImageId(EC2_LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_IMAGE_ID);

        request.SetLaunchTemplateData(requestLaunchTemplateData);

        Aws::EC2::Model::CreateLaunchTemplateOutcome outcome =
                ec2Client.CreateLaunchTemplate(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The EC2 launch template '" << templateName << " was
created."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else if (outcome.GetError().GetExceptionName() ==
                 "InvalidLaunchTemplateName.AlreadyExistsException") {
            std::cout << "The EC2 template '" << templateName << "' already exists"
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with EC2::CreateLaunchTemplate. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
```

```
    }
    Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient(clientConfig);
    std::cout << "Let's create an Auto Scaling group." << std::endl;
    Aws::String groupName = askQuestion(
            "Enter a name for the Auto Scaling group:  ");
    // 3. Retrieve a list of EC2 Availability Zones.
    Aws::Vector<Aws::EC2::Model::AvailabilityZone> availabilityZones;
    {
        Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest request;

        Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeAvailabilityZonesOutcome outcome =
                ec2Client.DescribeAvailabilityZones(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout
                    << "EC2 instances can be created in the following Availability
Zones:"
                    << std::endl;

            availabilityZones = outcome.GetResult().GetAvailabilityZones();
            for (size_t i = 0; i < availabilityZones.size(); ++i) {
                std::cout << "   " << i + 1 << ".  "
                          << availabilityZones[i].GetZoneName() << std::endl;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with EC2::DescribeAvailabilityZones. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            cleanupResources("", templateName, autoScalingClient, ec2Client);
            return false;
        }
    }

    int availabilityZoneChoice = askQuestionForIntRange(
            "Choose an Availability Zone:  ", 1,
            static_cast<int>(availabilityZones.size()));
    // 4. Create an Auto Scaling group with the specified Availability Zone.
    {
        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest request;
        request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);
        Aws::Vector<Aws::String> availabilityGroupZones;
        availabilityGroupZones.push_back(
                availabilityZones[availabilityZoneChoice - 1].GetZoneName());
```

```
        request.SetAvailabilityZones(availabilityGroupZones);
        request.SetMaxSize(1);
        request.SetMinSize(1);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::LaunchTemplateSpecification
launchTemplateSpecification;
        launchTemplateSpecification.SetLaunchTemplateName(templateName);
        request.SetLaunchTemplate(launchTemplateSpecification);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::CreateAutoScalingGroupOutcome outcome =
                autoScalingClient.CreateAutoScalingGroup(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Created Auto Scaling group '" << groupName << "'..."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() ==
                 Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingErrors::ALREADY_EXISTS_FAULT) {
            std::cout << "Auto Scaling group '" << groupName << "' already exists."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::CreateAutoScalingGroup. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            cleanupResources("", templateName, autoScalingClient, ec2Client);
            return false;
        }
    }

    Aws::Vector<Aws::AutoScaling::Model::AutoScalingGroup> autoScalingGroups;
    if (AwsDoc::AutoScaling::describeGroup(groupName, autoScalingGroups,
                                           autoScalingClient)) {
        std::cout << "Here is the Auto Scaling group description." << std::endl;
        if (!autoScalingGroups.empty()) {
            logAutoScalingGroupInfo(autoScalingGroups);
        }
    }
    else {
        cleanupResources(groupName, templateName, autoScalingClient, ec2Client);
        return false;
    }

    std::cout
```

```
            << "Waiting for the EC2 instance in the Auto Scaling group to become
active..."
            << std::endl;
    if (!waitForInstances(groupName, autoScalingGroups, autoScalingClient)) {
        cleanupResources(groupName, templateName, autoScalingClient, ec2Client);
        return false;
    }

    bool enableMetrics = askYesNoQuestion(
            "Do you want to collect metrics about the A"
            "Auto Scaling group during this demo (y/n)?  ");
    // 7. Optionally enable metrics collection for the Auto Scaling group.
    if (enableMetrics) {
        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::EnableMetricsCollectionRequest request;
        request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);

        request.AddMetrics("GroupMinSize");
        request.AddMetrics("GroupMaxSize");
        request.AddMetrics("GroupDesiredCapacity");
        request.AddMetrics("GroupInServiceInstances");
        request.AddMetrics("GroupTotalInstances");
        request.SetGranularity("1Minute");

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::EnableMetricsCollectionOutcome outcome =
                autoScalingClient.EnableMetricsCollection(request);
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Auto Scaling metrics have been enabled."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::EnableMetricsCollection. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            cleanupResources(groupName, templateName, autoScalingClient, ec2Client);
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "Let's update the maximum number of EC2 instances in '" <<
groupName <<
              "' from 1 to 3." << std::endl;
    askQuestion("Press enter to continue:  ", alwaysTrueTest);
    // 8. Update the Auto Scaling group, setting a new maximum size.
    {
```

```
        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest request;
        request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);
        request.SetMaxSize(3);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::UpdateAutoScalingGroupOutcome outcome =
                autoScalingClient.UpdateAutoScalingGroup(request);

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::UpdateAutoScalingGroup. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            cleanupResources(groupName, templateName, autoScalingClient, ec2Client);
            return false;
        }
    }

    if (AwsDoc::AutoScaling::describeGroup(groupName, autoScalingGroups,
                                           autoScalingClient)) {
        if (!autoScalingGroups.empty()) {
            const auto &instances = autoScalingGroups[0].GetInstances();
            std::cout
                    << "The group still has one running EC2 instance, but it can
have up to 3.\n"
                    << std::endl;
            logAutoScalingGroupInfo(autoScalingGroups);
        }
        else {
            std::cerr
                    << "No EC2 launch groups were retrieved from DescribeGroup
request."
                    << std::endl;
            cleanupResources(groupName, templateName, autoScalingClient, ec2Client);
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "\n" << std::setfill('*') << std::setw(ASTERISK_FILL_WIDTH) << "\n"
              << std::endl;
    std::cout << "Let's update the desired capacity in '" << groupName <<
              "' from 1 to 2." << std::endl;
    askQuestion("Press enter to continue:  ", alwaysTrueTest);
    //  9. Update the Auto Scaling group, setting a new desired capacity.
    {
        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::SetDesiredCapacityRequest request;
```

```
        request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);
        request.SetDesiredCapacity(2);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::SetDesiredCapacityOutcome outcome =
                autoScalingClient.SetDesiredCapacity(request);

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::SetDesiredCapacityRequest. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            cleanupResources(groupName, templateName, autoScalingClient, ec2Client);
            return false;
        }
    }

    if (AwsDoc::AutoScaling::describeGroup(groupName, autoScalingGroups,
                                           autoScalingClient)) {
        if (!autoScalingGroups.empty()) {
            std::cout
                    << "Here is the current state of the group." << std::endl;
            logAutoScalingGroupInfo(autoScalingGroups);
        }
        else {
            std::cerr
                    << "No EC2 launch groups were retrieved from DescribeGroup
request."
                    << std::endl;
            cleanupResources(groupName, templateName, autoScalingClient, ec2Client);
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "Waiting for the new EC2 instance to start..." << std::endl;
    waitForInstances(groupName, autoScalingGroups, autoScalingClient);

    std::cout << "\n" << std::setfill('*') << std::setw(ASTERISK_FILL_WIDTH) << "\n"
              << std::endl;

    std::cout << "Let's terminate one of the EC2 instances in " << groupName << "."
              << std::endl;
    std::cout << "Because the desired capacity is 2, another EC2 instance will start
"
              << "to replace the terminated EC2 instance."
              << std::endl;
```

```
    std::cout << "The currently running EC2 instances are:" << std::endl;

    if (autoScalingGroups.empty()) {
        std::cerr << "Error describing groups. No groups returned." << std::endl;
        cleanupResources(groupName, templateName, autoScalingClient, ec2Client);
        return false;
    }

    int instanceNumber = 1;
    Aws::Vector<Aws::String> instanceIDs = instancesToInstanceIDs(
            autoScalingGroups[0].GetInstances());
    for (const Aws::String &instanceID: instanceIDs) {
        std::cout << "   " << instanceNumber << ". " << instanceID << std::endl;
        ++instanceNumber;
    }

    instanceNumber = askQuestionForIntRange("Which EC2 instance do you want to stop?
",
                                            1,
                                            static_cast<int>(instanceIDs.size()));

    // 10. Terminate an EC2 instance in the Auto Scaling group.
    {
        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest request;
        request.SetInstanceId(instanceIDs[instanceNumber - 1]);
        request.SetShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity(false);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupOutcome outcome
=
                autoScalingClient.TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Waiting for EC2 instance with ID '"
                      << instanceIDs[instanceNumber - 1] << "' to terminate..."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with
AutoScaling::TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            cleanupResources(groupName, templateName, autoScalingClient, ec2Client);
            return false;
        }
```

```
    }

    waitForInstances(groupName, autoScalingGroups, autoScalingClient);

    std::cout << "\n" << std::setfill('*') << std::setw(ASTERISK_FILL_WIDTH) << "\n"
              << std::endl;
    std::cout << "Let's get a report of scaling activities for EC2 launch group '"
              << groupName << "'."
              << std::endl;
    askQuestion("Press enter to continue:  ", alwaysTrueTest);
    // 11. Get a description of activities for the Auto Scaling group.
    {
        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeScalingActivitiesRequest request;
        request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);

        Aws::Vector<Aws::AutoScaling::Model::Activity> allActivities;
        Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination;
        do {
            if (!nextToken.empty()) {
                request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
            }
            Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeScalingActivitiesOutcome outcome =
                    autoScalingClient.DescribeScalingActivities(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Vector<Aws::AutoScaling::Model::Activity> &activities =
                        outcome.GetResult().GetActivities();
                allActivities.insert(allActivities.end(), activities.begin(),
activities.end());
                nextToken  = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::DescribeScalingActivities. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                cleanupResources(groupName, templateName, autoScalingClient,
ec2Client);
                return false;
            }
        } while (!nextToken.empty());

        std::cout << "Found " << allActivities.size() << " activities."
                  << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Activities are ordered with the most recent first."
```

```
                  << std::endl;
        for (const Aws::AutoScaling::Model::Activity &activity: allActivities) {
            std::cout << activity.GetDescription() << std::endl;
            std::cout << activity.GetDetails() << std::endl;
        }
    }

    if (enableMetrics) {
        if (!logAutoScalingMetrics(groupName, clientConfig)) {
            cleanupResources(groupName, templateName, autoScalingClient, ec2Client);
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "Let's  clean up." << std::endl;
    askQuestion("Press enter to continue:  ", alwaysTrueTest);

    // 13. Disable metrics collection if enabled.
    if (enableMetrics) {
        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DisableMetricsCollectionRequest request;
        request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DisableMetricsCollectionOutcome outcome =
                autoScalingClient.DisableMetricsCollection(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Metrics collection has been disabled." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::DisableMetricsCollection. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            cleanupResources(groupName, templateName, autoScalingClient, ec2Client);
            return false;
        }
    }

    return cleanupResources(groupName, templateName, autoScalingClient, ec2Client);
}

//! Routine which waits for EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling group to
//! complete startup or shutdown.
/*!
 \sa waitForInstances()
```

```
 \param groupName: An Auto Scaling group name.
 \param autoScalingGroups: Vector to receive 'AutoScalingGroup' records.
 \param client: 'AutoScalingClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::AutoScaling::waitForInstances(const Aws::String &groupName,

 Aws::Vector<Aws::AutoScaling::Model::AutoScalingGroup> &autoScalingGroups,
                                            const Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient
 &client) {
    bool ready = false;
    const std::vector<Aws::String> READY_STATES = {"InService", "Terminated"};

    int count = 0;
    int desiredCapacity = 0;
    std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(4));
    while (!ready) {
        if (WAIT_FOR_INSTANCES_TIMEOUT < count) {
            std::cerr << "Wait for instance timed out." << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

        std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
        ++count;
        if (!describeGroup(groupName, autoScalingGroups, client)) {
            return false;
        }
        Aws::Vector<Aws::String> instanceIDs;
        if (!autoScalingGroups.empty()) {
            instanceIDs =
 instancesToInstanceIDs(autoScalingGroups[0].GetInstances());
            desiredCapacity = autoScalingGroups[0].GetDesiredCapacity();
        }

        if (instanceIDs.empty()) {
            if (desiredCapacity == 0) {
                break;
            }
            else {
                if ((count % 5) == 0) {
                    std::cout << "No instance IDs returned for group." << std::endl;
                }

                continue;
```

```
            }
        }

        // 6.  Check lifecycle state of the instances using
 DescribeAutoScalingInstances.
        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeAutoScalingInstancesRequest request;
        request.SetInstanceIds(instanceIDs);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeAutoScalingInstancesOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeAutoScalingInstances(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::AutoScaling::Model::AutoScalingInstanceDetails>
 &instancesDetails =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetAutoScalingInstances();
            ready = instancesDetails.size() >= desiredCapacity;
            for (const Aws::AutoScaling::Model::AutoScalingInstanceDetails &details:
 instancesDetails) {
                if (!stringInVector(details.GetLifecycleState(), READY_STATES)) {
                    ready = false;
                    break;
                }
            }
            // Log the status while waiting.
            if (((count % 5) == 1) || ready) {
                logInstancesLifecycleState(instancesDetails);
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::DescribeAutoScalingInstances. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    if (!describeGroup(groupName, autoScalingGroups, client)) {
        return false;
    }

    return true;
}

//! Routine to cleanup resources created in 'groupsAndInstancesScenario'.
```

```
/*!
 \sa cleanupResources()
 \param groupName: Optional Auto Scaling group name.
 \param templateName: Optional EC2 launch template name.
 \param autoScalingClient: 'AutoScalingClient' instance.
 \param ec2Client: 'EC2Client' instance.
\return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::AutoScaling::cleanupResources(const Aws::String &groupName,
                                           const Aws::String &templateName,
                                           const Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient
 &autoScalingClient,
                                           const Aws::EC2::EC2Client &ec2Client) {
    bool result = true;

    // 14. Delete the Auto Scaling group.
    if (!groupName.empty() &&
        (askYesNoQuestion(
                Aws::String("Delete the Auto Scaling group '") + groupName +
                "'  (y/n)?"))) {
        {
            Aws::AutoScaling::Model::UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest request;
            request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);
            request.SetMinSize(0);
            request.SetDesiredCapacity(0);

            Aws::AutoScaling::Model::UpdateAutoScalingGroupOutcome outcome =
                    autoScalingClient.UpdateAutoScalingGroup(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout
                        << "The minimum size and desired capacity of the Auto
 Scaling group "
                        << "was set to zero before terminating the instances."
                        << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::UpdateAutoScalingGroup. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                result = false;
            }
        }

        Aws::Vector<Aws::AutoScaling::Model::AutoScalingGroup> autoScalingGroups;
```

```
        if (AwsDoc::AutoScaling::describeGroup(groupName, autoScalingGroups,
                                               autoScalingClient)) {
            if (!autoScalingGroups.empty()) {
                Aws::Vector<Aws::String> instanceIDs = instancesToInstanceIDs(
                        autoScalingGroups[0].GetInstances());
                for (const Aws::String &instanceID: instanceIDs) {

Aws::AutoScaling::Model::TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest request;
                    request.SetInstanceId(instanceID);
                    request.SetShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity(true);


Aws::AutoScaling::Model::TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupOutcome outcome =
                            autoScalingClient.TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(
                                    request);

                    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                        std::cout << "Initiating termination of EC2 instance '"
                                  << instanceID << "'." << std::endl;
                    }
                    else {
                        std::cerr
                                << "Error with
AutoScaling::TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup. "
                                << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                        result = false;
                    }
                }
            }

            std::cout
                    << "Waiting for the EC2 instances to terminate before deleting
the "
                    << "Auto Scaling group..." << std::endl;
            waitForInstances(groupName, autoScalingGroups, autoScalingClient);
        }

        {
            Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest request;
            request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);

            Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DeleteAutoScalingGroupOutcome outcome =
                    autoScalingClient.DeleteAutoScalingGroup(request);
```

```
            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "Auto Scaling group '" << groupName << "' was deleted."
                          << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::DeleteAutoScalingGroup. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = false;
            }
        }
    }

    // 15. Delete the EC2 launch template.
    if (!templateName.empty() && (askYesNoQuestion(
            Aws::String("Delete the EC2 launch template '") + templateName +
            "' (y/n)?"))) {
        Aws::EC2::Model::DeleteLaunchTemplateRequest request;
        request.SetLaunchTemplateName(templateName);

        Aws::EC2::Model::DeleteLaunchTemplateOutcome outcome =
                ec2Client.DeleteLaunchTemplate(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "EC2 launch template '" << templateName << "' was deleted."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with EC2::DeleteLaunchTemplate. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
    }

    return result;
}

//! Routine which retrieves Auto Scaling group descriptions.
/*!
 \sa describeGroup()
 \param groupName: An Auto Scaling group name.
 \param autoScalingGroups: Vector to receive 'AutoScalingGroup' records.
 \param client: 'AutoScalingClient' instance.
```

```
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::AutoScaling::describeGroup(const Aws::String &groupName,

 Aws::Vector<Aws::AutoScaling::Model::AutoScalingGroup> &autoScalingGroup,
                                        const Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient
 &client) {
    // 5. Retrieve a description of the Auto Scaling group.
    Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest request;
    Aws::Vector<Aws::String> groupNames;
    groupNames.push_back(groupName);
    request.SetAutoScalingGroupNames(groupNames);

    Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeAutoScalingGroupsOutcome outcome =
            client.DescribeAutoScalingGroups(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        autoScalingGroup = outcome.GetResult().GetAutoScalingGroups();
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::DescribeAutoScalingGroups. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups
  - DescribeAutoScalingInstances
  - DescribeScalingActivities
  - DisableMetricsCollection
  - EnableMetricsCollection
  - SetDesiredCapacity
  - TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup

- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

작업

`CreateAutoScalingGroup`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateAutoScalingGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient(clientConfig);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest request;
        request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);
        Aws::Vector<Aws::String> availabilityGroupZones;
        availabilityGroupZones.push_back(
                availabilityZones[availabilityZoneChoice - 1].GetZoneName());
        request.SetAvailabilityZones(availabilityGroupZones);
        request.SetMaxSize(1);
        request.SetMinSize(1);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::LaunchTemplateSpecification
launchTemplateSpecification;
        launchTemplateSpecification.SetLaunchTemplateName(templateName);
        request.SetLaunchTemplate(launchTemplateSpecification);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::CreateAutoScalingGroupOutcome outcome =
                autoScalingClient.CreateAutoScalingGroup(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Created Auto Scaling group '" << groupName << "'..."
```

```
                    << std::endl;
        }
        else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() ==
                 Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingErrors::ALREADY_EXISTS_FAULT) {
            std::cout << "Auto Scaling group '" << groupName << "' already exists."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::CreateAutoScalingGroup. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;

        }
```

- API에 대한 자세한 설명은 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조 문서의 CreateAutoScalingGroup을 참조하십시오.

`DeleteAutoScalingGroup`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteAutoScalingGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient(clientConfig);

            Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest request;
            request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);

            Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DeleteAutoScalingGroupOutcome outcome =
                    autoScalingClient.DeleteAutoScalingGroup(request);
```

```
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Auto Scaling group '" << groupName << "' was deleted."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::DeleteAutoScalingGroup. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 자세한 설명은 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조 문서의 DeleteAutoScalingGroup을 참조하십시오.

`DescribeAutoScalingGroups`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeAutoScalingGroups`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
    // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
    // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient(clientConfig);

Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest request;
Aws::Vector<Aws::String> groupNames;
groupNames.push_back(groupName);
request.SetAutoScalingGroupNames(groupNames);

Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeAutoScalingGroupsOutcome outcome =
```

```
            client.DescribeAutoScalingGroups(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        autoScalingGroup = outcome.GetResult().GetAutoScalingGroups();
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::DescribeAutoScalingGroups. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DescribeAutoScalingGroups를 참조하세요.

`DescribeAutoScalingInstances`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeAutoScalingInstances`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient(clientConfig);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeAutoScalingInstancesRequest request;
        request.SetInstanceIds(instanceIDs);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeAutoScalingInstancesOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeAutoScalingInstances(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
```

```
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::AutoScaling::Model::AutoScalingInstanceDetails>
&instancesDetails =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetAutoScalingInstances();

        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::DescribeAutoScalingInstances. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DescribeAutoScalingInstances를 참조하세요.

`DescribeScalingActivities`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeScalingActivities`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient(clientConfig);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeScalingActivitiesRequest request;
        request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);

        Aws::Vector<Aws::AutoScaling::Model::Activity> allActivities;
        Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination;
        do {
            if (!nextToken.empty()) {
```

```
                request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
            }
            Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeScalingActivitiesOutcome outcome =
                    autoScalingClient.DescribeScalingActivities(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Vector<Aws::AutoScaling::Model::Activity> &activities =
                        outcome.GetResult().GetActivities();
                allActivities.insert(allActivities.end(), activities.begin(),
activities.end());
                nextToken  = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::DescribeScalingActivities. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;

            }
        } while (!nextToken.empty());

        std::cout << "Found " << allActivities.size() << " activities."
                  << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Activities are ordered with the most recent first."
                  << std::endl;
        for (const Aws::AutoScaling::Model::Activity &activity: allActivities) {
            std::cout << activity.GetDescription() << std::endl;
            std::cout << activity.GetDetails() << std::endl;
        }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DescribeScalingActivities를 참조하세요.

`DisableMetricsCollection`

다음 코드 예시는 `DisableMetricsCollection`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient(clientConfig);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DisableMetricsCollectionRequest request;
        request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DisableMetricsCollectionOutcome outcome =
                autoScalingClient.DisableMetricsCollection(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Metrics collection has been disabled." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::DisableMetricsCollection. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;

        }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DisableMetricsCollection을 참조하세요.

`EnableMetricsCollection`

다음 코드 예시는 `EnableMetricsCollection`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";
```

```
    Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient(clientConfig);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::EnableMetricsCollectionRequest request;
        request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);

        request.AddMetrics("GroupMinSize");
        request.AddMetrics("GroupMaxSize");
        request.AddMetrics("GroupDesiredCapacity");
        request.AddMetrics("GroupInServiceInstances");
        request.AddMetrics("GroupTotalInstances");
        request.SetGranularity("1Minute");

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::EnableMetricsCollectionOutcome outcome =
                autoScalingClient.EnableMetricsCollection(request);
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Auto Scaling metrics have been enabled."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::EnableMetricsCollection. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;

        }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 EnableMetricsCollection을 참조하세요.

`SetDesiredCapacity`

다음 코드 예시는 `SetDesiredCapacity`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
```

```
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient(clientConfig);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::SetDesiredCapacityRequest request;
        request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);
        request.SetDesiredCapacity(2);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::SetDesiredCapacityOutcome outcome =
                autoScalingClient.SetDesiredCapacity(request);

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::SetDesiredCapacityRequest. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;

        }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 SetDesiredCapacity를 참조하세요.

`TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup`

다음 코드 예시는 `TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient(clientConfig);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest request;
        request.SetInstanceId(instanceIDs[instanceNumber - 1]);
        request.SetShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity(false);
```

```
        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupOutcome outcome
=
                autoScalingClient.TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Waiting for EC2 instance with ID '"
                      << instanceIDs[instanceNumber - 1] << "' to terminate..."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with
AutoScaling::TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;

        }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup을 참조하세요.

`UpdateAutoScalingGroup`

다음 코드 예시는 `UpdateAutoScalingGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient(clientConfig);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest request;
```

```
        request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);
        request.SetMaxSize(3);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::UpdateAutoScalingGroupOutcome outcome =
                autoScalingClient.UpdateAutoScalingGroup(request);

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::UpdateAutoScalingGroup. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;

        }
```

- API에 대한 자세한 설명은 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조 문서의 UpdateAutoScalingGroup을 참조하세요.

SDK for C++를 사용한 CloudTrail 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 CloudTrail과 AWS SDK for C++ 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`CreateTrail`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateTrail`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Routine which creates an AWS CloudTrail trail.
/*!
  \param trailName: The name of the CloudTrail trail.
  \param bucketName: The Amazon S3 bucket designate for publishing logs.
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::CloudTrail::createTrail(const Aws::String trailName,
                                     const Aws::String bucketName,
                                     const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::CloudTrail::CloudTrailClient trailClient(clientConfig);
    Aws::CloudTrail::Model::CreateTrailRequest request;
    request.SetName(trailName);
    request.SetS3BucketName(bucketName);

    Aws::CloudTrail::Model::CreateTrailOutcome outcome = trailClient.CreateTrail(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully created trail " << trailName << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to create trail " << trailName <<
                  ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 CreateTrailAWS SDK for C++ 을 참조하세요.

DeleteTrail

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteTrail의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Routine which deletes an AWS CloudTrail trail.
/*!
  \param trailName: The name of the CloudTrail trail.
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::CloudTrail::deleteTrail(const Aws::String trailName,
                                     const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::CloudTrail::CloudTrailClient trailClient(clientConfig);

    Aws::CloudTrail::Model::DeleteTrailRequest request;
    request.SetName(trailName);

    auto outcome = trailClient.DeleteTrail(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted trail " << trailName << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting trail " << trailName << " " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DeleteTrailAWS SDK for C++ 을 참조하세요.

DescribeTrail

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeTrail의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Routine which describes the AWS CloudTrail trails in an account.
/*!
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/

bool AwsDoc::CloudTrail::describeTrails(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::CloudTrail::CloudTrailClient cloudTrailClient(clientConfig);
    Aws::CloudTrail::Model::DescribeTrailsRequest request;

    auto outcome = cloudTrailClient.DescribeTrails(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::Vector<Aws::CloudTrail::Model::Trail> &trails =
 outcome.GetResult().GetTrailList();
        std::cout << trails.size() << " trail(s) found." << std::endl;
        for (const Aws::CloudTrail::Model::Trail &trail: trails) {
            std::cout << trail.GetName() << std::endl;
        }
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to describe trails." << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }
    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DescribeTrailAWS SDK for C++ 을 참조하세요.

LookupEvents

다음 코드 예시는 LookupEvents의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Routine which looks up events captured by AWS CloudTrail.
/*!
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::CloudTrail::lookupEvents(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::CloudTrail::CloudTrailClient cloudtrail(clientConfig);

    Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.
    Aws::Vector<Aws::CloudTrail::Model::Event> allEvents;

    Aws::CloudTrail::Model::LookupEventsRequest request;

    size_t count = 0;
    do {
        if (!nextToken.empty()) {
            request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
        }

        Aws::CloudTrail::Model::LookupEventsOutcome outcome =
 cloudtrail.LookupEvents(
                request);
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::CloudTrail::Model::Event> &events =
 outcome.GetResult().GetEvents();
            count += events.size();
            allEvents.insert(allEvents.end(), events.begin(), events.end());
            nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
        }
        else {
```

```
            std::cerr << "Error: " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } while (!nextToken.empty() && count <= 50); // Limit to 50 events.

    std::cout << "Found " << allEvents.size() << " event(s)." << std::endl;

    for (auto &event: allEvents) {
        std::cout << "Event name: " << event.GetEventName() << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Event source: " << event.GetEventSource() << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Event id: " << event.GetEventId() << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Resources: " << std::endl;
        for (auto &resource: event.GetResources()) {
            std::cout << "  " << resource.GetResourceName() << std::endl;
        }
    }

    return true;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 LookupEventsAWS SDK for C++ 를 참조하세요.

SDK for C++를 사용한 CloudWatch 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 CloudWatch와 AWS SDK for C++ 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`DeleteAlarms`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteAlarms`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

필수 파일을 포함합니다.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/CloudWatchClient.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/model/DeleteAlarmsRequest.h>
#include <iostream>
```

경보를 삭제합니다.

```
        Aws::CloudWatch::CloudWatchClient cw;
        Aws::CloudWatch::Model::DeleteAlarmsRequest request;
        request.AddAlarmNames(alarm_name);

        auto outcome = cw.DeleteAlarms(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess())
        {
            std::cout << "Failed to delete CloudWatch alarm:" <<
                outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        }
        else
        {
            std::cout << "Successfully deleted CloudWatch alarm " << alarm_name
                << std::endl;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DeleteAlarms를 참조하십시오.

DescribeAlarmsForMetric

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeAlarmsForMetric의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

필수 파일을 포함합니다.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/CloudWatchClient.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/model/DescribeAlarmsRequest.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/model/DescribeAlarmsResult.h>
#include <iomanip>
#include <iostream>
```

경보를 설명합니다.

```
        Aws::CloudWatch::CloudWatchClient cw;
        Aws::CloudWatch::Model::DescribeAlarmsRequest request;
        request.SetMaxRecords(1);

        bool done = false;
        bool header = false;
        while (!done)
        {
            auto outcome = cw.DescribeAlarms(request);
            if (!outcome.IsSuccess())
            {
                std::cout << "Failed to describe CloudWatch alarms:" <<
                    outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                break;
            }

            if (!header)
            {
```

```
                std::cout << std::left <<
                    std::setw(32) << "Name" <<
                    std::setw(64) << "Arn" <<
                    std::setw(64) << "Description" <<
                    std::setw(20) << "LastUpdated" <<
                    std::endl;
                header = true;
            }

            const auto &alarms = outcome.GetResult().GetMetricAlarms();
            for (const auto &alarm : alarms)
            {
                std::cout << std::left <<
                    std::setw(32) << alarm.GetAlarmName() <<
                    std::setw(64) << alarm.GetAlarmArn() <<
                    std::setw(64) << alarm.GetAlarmDescription() <<
                    std::setw(20) <<
                    alarm.GetAlarmConfigurationUpdatedTimestamp().ToGmtString(
                        SIMPLE_DATE_FORMAT_STR) <<
                    std::endl;
            }

            const auto &next_token = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            request.SetNextToken(next_token);
            done = next_token.empty();
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DescribeAlarmsForMetric을 참조하십시오.

`DisableAlarmActions`

다음 코드 예시는 `DisableAlarmActions`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

필수 파일을 포함합니다.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/CloudWatchClient.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/model/DisableAlarmActionsRequest.h>
#include <iostream>
```

경보 작업 사용을 중지합니다.

```
        Aws::CloudWatch::CloudWatchClient cw;

        Aws::CloudWatch::Model::DisableAlarmActionsRequest
 disableAlarmActionsRequest;
        disableAlarmActionsRequest.AddAlarmNames(alarm_name);

        auto disableAlarmActionsOutcome =
 cw.DisableAlarmActions(disableAlarmActionsRequest);
        if (!disableAlarmActionsOutcome.IsSuccess())
        {
            std::cout << "Failed to disable actions for alarm " << alarm_name <<
                ": " << disableAlarmActionsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                std::endl;
        }
        else
        {
            std::cout << "Successfully disabled actions for alarm " <<
                alarm_name << std::endl;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보에 대한 내용은 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DisableAlarmActions를 참조하십시오.

EnableAlarmActions

다음 코드 예시는 EnableAlarmActions의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

필수 파일을 포함합니다.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/CloudWatchClient.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/model/EnableAlarmActionsRequest.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/model/PutMetricAlarmRequest.h>
#include <iostream>
```

경보 작업을 사용합니다.

```
    Aws::CloudWatch::CloudWatchClient cw;
    Aws::CloudWatch::Model::PutMetricAlarmRequest request;
    request.SetAlarmName(alarm_name);
    request.SetComparisonOperator(
        Aws::CloudWatch::Model::ComparisonOperator::GreaterThanThreshold);
    request.SetEvaluationPeriods(1);
    request.SetMetricName("CPUUtilization");
    request.SetNamespace("AWS/EC2");
    request.SetPeriod(60);
    request.SetStatistic(Aws::CloudWatch::Model::Statistic::Average);
    request.SetThreshold(70.0);
    request.SetActionsEnabled(false);
    request.SetAlarmDescription("Alarm when server CPU exceeds 70%");
    request.SetUnit(Aws::CloudWatch::Model::StandardUnit::Seconds);
    request.AddAlarmActions(actionArn);

    Aws::CloudWatch::Model::Dimension dimension;
    dimension.SetName("InstanceId");
    dimension.SetValue(instanceId);
    request.AddDimensions(dimension);

    auto outcome = cw.PutMetricAlarm(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess())
```

```
    {
        std::cout << "Failed to create CloudWatch alarm:" <<
            outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        return;
    }

    Aws::CloudWatch::Model::EnableAlarmActionsRequest enable_request;
    enable_request.AddAlarmNames(alarm_name);

    auto enable_outcome = cw.EnableAlarmActions(enable_request);
    if (!enable_outcome.IsSuccess())
    {
        std::cout << "Failed to enable alarm actions:" <<
            enable_outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        return;
    }

    std::cout << "Successfully created alarm " << alarm_name <<
        " and enabled actions on it." << std::endl;
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 EnableAlarmActions를 참조하십시오.

`ListMetrics`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListMetrics`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

필수 파일을 포함합니다.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/CloudWatchClient.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/model/ListMetricsRequest.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/model/ListMetricsResult.h>
#include <iomanip>
```

```
#include <iostream>
```

지표를 나열합니다.

```
        Aws::CloudWatch::CloudWatchClient cw;
        Aws::CloudWatch::Model::ListMetricsRequest request;

        if (argc > 1)
        {
            request.SetMetricName(argv[1]);
        }

        if (argc > 2)
        {
            request.SetNamespace(argv[2]);
        }

        bool done = false;
        bool header = false;
        while (!done)
        {
            auto outcome = cw.ListMetrics(request);
            if (!outcome.IsSuccess())
            {
                std::cout << "Failed to list CloudWatch metrics:" <<
                    outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                break;
            }

            if (!header)
            {
                std::cout << std::left << std::setw(48) << "MetricName" <<
                    std::setw(32) << "Namespace" << "DimensionNameValuePairs" <<
                    std::endl;
                header = true;
            }

            const auto &metrics = outcome.GetResult().GetMetrics();
            for (const auto &metric : metrics)
            {
                std::cout << std::left << std::setw(48) <<
                    metric.GetMetricName() << std::setw(32) <<
```

```
                    metric.GetNamespace();
                const auto &dimensions = metric.GetDimensions();
                for (auto iter = dimensions.cbegin();
                    iter != dimensions.cend(); ++iter)
                {
                    const auto &dimkv = *iter;
                    std::cout << dimkv.GetName() << " = " << dimkv.GetValue();
                    if (iter + 1 != dimensions.cend())
                    {
                        std::cout << ", ";
                    }
                }
                std::cout << std::endl;
            }

            const auto &next_token = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            request.SetNextToken(next_token);
            done = next_token.empty();
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 ListMetrics를 참조하십시오.

`PutMetricAlarm`

다음 코드 예시는 `PutMetricAlarm`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

필수 파일을 포함합니다.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/CloudWatchClient.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/model/PutMetricAlarmRequest.h>
#include <iostream>
```

지표를 감시할 경보를 생성합니다.

```
        Aws::CloudWatch::CloudWatchClient cw;
        Aws::CloudWatch::Model::PutMetricAlarmRequest request;
        request.SetAlarmName(alarm_name);
        request.SetComparisonOperator(
            Aws::CloudWatch::Model::ComparisonOperator::GreaterThanThreshold);
        request.SetEvaluationPeriods(1);
        request.SetMetricName("CPUUtilization");
        request.SetNamespace("AWS/EC2");
        request.SetPeriod(60);
        request.SetStatistic(Aws::CloudWatch::Model::Statistic::Average);
        request.SetThreshold(70.0);
        request.SetActionsEnabled(false);
        request.SetAlarmDescription("Alarm when server CPU exceeds 70%");
        request.SetUnit(Aws::CloudWatch::Model::StandardUnit::Seconds);

        Aws::CloudWatch::Model::Dimension dimension;
        dimension.SetName("InstanceId");
        dimension.SetValue(instanceId);

        request.AddDimensions(dimension);

        auto outcome = cw.PutMetricAlarm(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess())
        {
            std::cout << "Failed to create CloudWatch alarm:" <<
                outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        }
        else
        {
            std::cout << "Successfully created CloudWatch alarm " << alarm_name
                << std::endl;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 PutMetricAlarm을 참조하십시오.

PutMetricData

다음 코드 예시는 PutMetricData의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

필수 파일을 포함합니다.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/CloudWatchClient.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/model/PutMetricDataRequest.h>
#include <iostream>
```

지표에 데이터를 입력합니다.

```
        Aws::CloudWatch::CloudWatchClient cw;

        Aws::CloudWatch::Model::Dimension dimension;
        dimension.SetName("UNIQUE_PAGES");
        dimension.SetValue("URLS");

        Aws::CloudWatch::Model::MetricDatum datum;
        datum.SetMetricName("PAGES_VISITED");
        datum.SetUnit(Aws::CloudWatch::Model::StandardUnit::None);
        datum.SetValue(data_point);
        datum.AddDimensions(dimension);

        Aws::CloudWatch::Model::PutMetricDataRequest request;
        request.SetNamespace("SITE/TRAFFIC");
        request.AddMetricData(datum);

        auto outcome = cw.PutMetricData(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess())
        {
            std::cout << "Failed to put sample metric data:" <<
```

```
                outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        }
        else
        {
            std::cout << "Successfully put sample metric data" << std::endl;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 PutMetricData를 참조하십시오.

SDK for C++를 사용한 CloudWatch Logs 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 CloudWatch Logs와 AWS SDK for C++ 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`DeleteSubscriptionFilter`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteSubscriptionFilter`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

필수 파일을 포함합니다.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/core/utils/Outcome.h>
#include <aws/logs/CloudWatchLogsClient.h>
#include <aws/logs/model/DeleteSubscriptionFilterRequest.h>
#include <iostream>
```

구독 필터를 삭제합니다.

```
        Aws::CloudWatchLogs::CloudWatchLogsClient cwl;
        Aws::CloudWatchLogs::Model::DeleteSubscriptionFilterRequest request;
        request.SetFilterName(filter_name);
        request.SetLogGroupName(log_group);

        auto outcome = cwl.DeleteSubscriptionFilter(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Failed to delete CloudWatch log subscription filter "
                << filter_name << ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                std::endl;
        } else {
            std::cout << "Successfully deleted CloudWatch logs subscription " <<
                "filter " << filter_name << std::endl;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DeleteSubscriptionFilter 참조하십시오.

`DescribeSubscriptionFilters`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeSubscriptionFilters`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

필수 파일을 포함합니다.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/core/utils/Outcome.h>
#include <aws/logs/CloudWatchLogsClient.h>
#include <aws/logs/model/DescribeSubscriptionFiltersRequest.h>
#include <aws/logs/model/DescribeSubscriptionFiltersResult.h>
#include <iostream>
#include <iomanip>
```

구독 필터를 나열합니다.

```
        Aws::CloudWatchLogs::CloudWatchLogsClient cwl;
        Aws::CloudWatchLogs::Model::DescribeSubscriptionFiltersRequest request;
        request.SetLogGroupName(log_group);
        request.SetLimit(1);

        bool done = false;
        bool header = false;
        while (!done) {
            auto outcome = cwl.DescribeSubscriptionFilters(
                    request);
            if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "Failed to describe CloudWatch subscription filters "
                    << "for log group " << log_group << ": " <<
                    outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                break;
            }

            if (!header) {
                std::cout << std::left << std::setw(32) << "Name" <<
                    std::setw(64) << "FilterPattern" << std::setw(64) <<
                    "DestinationArn" << std::endl;
                header = true;
            }

            const auto &filters = outcome.GetResult().GetSubscriptionFilters();
            for (const auto &filter : filters) {
                std::cout << std::left << std::setw(32) <<
                    filter.GetFilterName() << std::setw(64) <<
                    filter.GetFilterPattern() << std::setw(64) <<
                    filter.GetDestinationArn() << std::endl;
```

```
            }

            const auto &next_token = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            request.SetNextToken(next_token);
            done = next_token.empty();
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DescribeSubscriptionFilters 참조하십시오.

PutSubscriptionFilter

다음 코드 예시는 PutSubscriptionFilter의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

필수 파일을 포함합니다.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/logs/CloudWatchLogsClient.h>
#include <aws/logs/model/PutSubscriptionFilterRequest.h>
#include <aws/core/utils/Outcome.h>
#include <iostream>
```

구독 필터를 생성합니다.

```
        Aws::CloudWatchLogs::CloudWatchLogsClient cwl;
        Aws::CloudWatchLogs::Model::PutSubscriptionFilterRequest request;
        request.SetFilterName(filter_name);
        request.SetFilterPattern(filter_pattern);
        request.SetLogGroupName(log_group);
        request.SetDestinationArn(dest_arn);
        auto outcome = cwl.PutSubscriptionFilter(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess())
```

```
        {
            std::cout << "Failed to create CloudWatch logs subscription filter "
                << filter_name << ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                std::endl;
        }
        else
        {
            std::cout << "Successfully created CloudWatch logs subscription " <<
                "filter " << filter_name << std::endl;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 PutSubscriptionFilter 참조하십시오.

SDK for C++를 사용한 CodeBuild 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 CodeBuild와 AWS SDK for C++ 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`ListBuilds`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListBuilds`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! List the CodeBuild builds.
/*!
  \param sortType: 'SortOrderType' type.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::CodeBuild::listBuilds(Aws::CodeBuild::Model::SortOrderType sortType,
                                   const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::CodeBuild::CodeBuildClient codeBuildClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::CodeBuild::Model::ListBuildsRequest listBuildsRequest;
    listBuildsRequest.SetSortOrder(sortType);

    Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.

    do {
        if (!nextToken.empty()) {
            listBuildsRequest.SetNextToken(nextToken);
        }

        Aws::CodeBuild::Model::ListBuildsOutcome listBuildsOutcome =
 codeBuildClient.ListBuilds(
                listBuildsRequest);

        if (listBuildsOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::String> &ids =
 listBuildsOutcome.GetResult().GetIds();
            if (!ids.empty()) {

                std::cout << "Information about each build:" << std::endl;
                Aws::CodeBuild::Model::BatchGetBuildsRequest getBuildsRequest;
                getBuildsRequest.SetIds(listBuildsOutcome.GetResult().GetIds());
                Aws::CodeBuild::Model::BatchGetBuildsOutcome getBuildsOutcome =
 codeBuildClient.BatchGetBuilds(
                        getBuildsRequest);

                if (getBuildsOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                    const Aws::Vector<Aws::CodeBuild::Model::Build> &builds =
 getBuildsOutcome.GetResult().GetBuilds();
                    std::cout << builds.size() << " build(s) found." << std::endl;
                    for (auto val: builds) {
                        std::cout << val.GetId() << std::endl;
```

```
                    }
                } else {
                    std::cerr << "Error getting builds"
                              << getBuildsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
                    return false;
                }
            } else {
                std::cout << "No builds found." << std::endl;
            }

            // Get the next token for pagination.

            nextToken = listBuildsOutcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
        } else {
            std::cerr << "Error listing builds"
                      << listBuildsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

    } while (!nextToken.

            empty()

            );

    return true;
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 ListBuilds를 참조하세요.

ListProjects

다음 코드 예시는 ListProjects의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! List the CodeBuild projects.
/*!
  \param sortType: 'SortOrderType' type.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::CodeBuild::listProjects(Aws::CodeBuild::Model::SortOrderType sortType,
                                     const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::CodeBuild::CodeBuildClient codeBuildClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::CodeBuild::Model::ListProjectsRequest listProjectsRequest;
    listProjectsRequest.SetSortOrder(sortType);

    Aws::String nextToken; // Next token for pagination.
    Aws::Vector<Aws::String> allProjects;

    do {
        if (!nextToken.empty()) {
            listProjectsRequest.SetNextToken(nextToken);
        }

        Aws::CodeBuild::Model::ListProjectsOutcome outcome =
 codeBuildClient.ListProjects(
                listProjectsRequest);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::String> &projects =
 outcome.GetResult().GetProjects();
            allProjects.insert(allProjects.end(), projects.begin(), projects.end());
            nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
        }

        else {
```

```
            std::cerr << "Error listing projects" << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }

    } while (!nextToken.empty());

    std::cout << allProjects.size() << " project(s) found." << std::endl;
    for (auto project: allProjects) {
        std::cout << project << std::endl;
    }

    return true;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 ListProjects를 참조하세요.

StartBuild

다음 코드 예시는 StartBuild의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Start an AWS CodeBuild project build.
/*!
  \param projectName: A CodeBuild project name.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::CodeBuild::startBuild(const Aws::String &projectName,
                                   const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::CodeBuild::CodeBuildClient codeBuildClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::CodeBuild::Model::StartBuildRequest startBuildRequest;
```

```
    startBuildRequest.SetProjectName(projectName);

    Aws::CodeBuild::Model::StartBuildOutcome outcome = codeBuildClient.StartBuild(
            startBuildRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully started build" << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Build ID: " << outcome.GetResult().GetBuild().GetId()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    else {
        std::cerr << "Error starting build" << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 StartBuild를 참조하세요.

SDK for C++를 사용한 Amazon Cognito 자격 증명 공급자 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Cognito 자격 증명 공급자와 AWS SDK for C++ 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello Amazon Cognito

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Cognito 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

CMakeLists.txt CMake 파일의 코드입니다.

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS cognito-idp)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_cognito")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed libraries
 for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
     # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory for
 running and debugging.

     # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # If you are building from the command line, you
 may need to uncomment this
```

```
                                        # and set the proper subdirectory to the
 executables' location.

     AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_cognito.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

hello_cognito.cpp 소스 파일의 코드입니다.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/cognito-idp/CognitoIdentityProviderClient.h>
#include <aws/cognito-idp/model/ListUserPoolsRequest.h>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello Cognito" starter application which initializes an Amazon Cognito client
 and lists the Amazon Cognito
 *  user pools.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_cognito'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    int result = 0;
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";
```

```
        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderClient
 cognitoClient(clientConfig);

        Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.
        std::vector<Aws::String> userPools;

        do {
            Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::ListUserPoolsRequest
 listUserPoolsRequest;
            if (!nextToken.empty()) {
                listUserPoolsRequest.SetNextToken(nextToken);
            }

            Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::ListUserPoolsOutcome
 listUserPoolsOutcome =
                    cognitoClient.ListUserPools(listUserPoolsRequest);

            if (listUserPoolsOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                for (auto &userPool:
 listUserPoolsOutcome.GetResult().GetUserPools()) {

                    userPools.push_back(userPool.GetName());
                }

                nextToken = listUserPoolsOutcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            } else {
                std::cerr << "ListUserPools error: " <<
 listUserPoolsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                result = 1;
                break;
            }


        } while (!nextToken.empty());
        std::cout << userPools.size() << " user pools found." << std::endl;
        for (auto &userPool: userPools) {
            std::cout << "   user pool: " << userPool << std::endl;
        }
    }

    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return result;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 ListFunctions를 참조하십시오.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오

작업

`AdminGetUser`

다음 코드 예시는 `AdminGetUser`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderClient
client(clientConfig);

    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AdminGetUserRequest request;
    request.SetUsername(userName);
    request.SetUserPoolId(userPoolID);

    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AdminGetUserOutcome outcome =
            client.AdminGetUser(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "The status for " << userName << " is " <<

Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::UserStatusTypeMapper::GetNameForUserStatusType(
```

```
                            outcome.GetResult().GetUserStatus()) << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Enabled is " << outcome.GetResult().GetEnabled() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error with CognitoIdentityProvider::AdminGetUser. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 AdminGetUser를 참조하십시오.

AdminInitiateAuth

다음 코드 예시는 AdminInitiateAuth의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderClient
client(clientConfig);

    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AdminInitiateAuthRequest request;
    request.SetClientId(clientID);
    request.SetUserPoolId(userPoolID);
    request.AddAuthParameters("USERNAME", userName);
    request.AddAuthParameters("PASSWORD", password);
    request.SetAuthFlow(

Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AuthFlowType::ADMIN_USER_PASSWORD_AUTH);


    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AdminInitiateAuthOutcome outcome =
```

```
            client.AdminInitiateAuth(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Call to AdminInitiateAuth was successful." << std::endl;
        sessionResult = outcome.GetResult().GetSession();
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error with CognitoIdentityProvider::AdminInitiateAuth. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 AdminInitiateAuth를 참조하십시오.

AdminRespondToAuthChallenge

다음 코드 예시는 AdminRespondToAuthChallenge의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderClient
client(clientConfig);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AdminRespondToAuthChallengeRequest
request;
        request.AddChallengeResponses("USERNAME", userName);
        request.AddChallengeResponses("SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA_CODE", mfaCode);
        request.SetChallengeName(

Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::ChallengeNameType::SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA);
        request.SetClientId(clientID);
```

```
        request.SetUserPoolId(userPoolID);
        request.SetSession(session);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AdminRespondToAuthChallengeOutcome
outcome =
                client.AdminRespondToAuthChallenge(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Here is the response to the challenge.\n" <<

outcome.GetResult().GetAuthenticationResult().Jsonize().View().WriteReadable()
                      << std::endl;

            accessToken =
outcome.GetResult().GetAuthenticationResult().GetAccessToken();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with
CognitoIdentityProvider::AdminRespondToAuthChallenge. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 AdminRespondToAuthChallenge를 참조하십시오.

`AssociateSoftwareToken`

다음 코드 예시는 `AssociateSoftwareToken`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
```

```
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderClient
 client(clientConfig);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AssociateSoftwareTokenRequest request;
        request.SetSession(session);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AssociateSoftwareTokenOutcome outcome =
                client.AssociateSoftwareToken(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout
                    << "Enter this setup key into an authenticator app, for example
 Google Authenticator."
                    << std::endl;
            std::cout << "Setup key: " << outcome.GetResult().GetSecretCode()
                      << std::endl;
#ifdef USING_QR
            printAsterisksLine();
            std::cout << "\nOr scan the QR code in the file '" << QR_CODE_PATH <<
 "."
                      << std::endl;

            saveQRCode(std::string("otpauth://totp/") + userName + "?secret=" +
                       outcome.GetResult().GetSecretCode());
#endif // USING_QR
            session = outcome.GetResult().GetSession();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with
 CognitoIdentityProvider::AssociateSoftwareToken. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 AssociateSoftwareToken을 참조하십시오.

ConfirmSignUp

다음 코드 예시는 ConfirmSignUp의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderClient
client(clientConfig);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::ConfirmSignUpRequest request;
        request.SetClientId(clientID);
        request.SetConfirmationCode(confirmationCode);
        request.SetUsername(userName);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::ConfirmSignUpOutcome outcome =
                client.ConfirmSignUp(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "ConfirmSignup was Successful."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with CognitoIdentityProvider::ConfirmSignUp. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 ConfirmSignUp을 참조하십시오.

DeleteUser

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteUser의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderClient
client(clientConfig);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::DeleteUserRequest request;
        request.SetAccessToken(accessToken);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::DeleteUserOutcome outcome =
                client.DeleteUser(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The user " << userName << " was deleted."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with CognitoIdentityProvider::DeleteUser. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DeleteUser를 참조하십시오.

ResendConfirmationCode

다음 코드 예시는 ResendConfirmationCode의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderClient
client(clientConfig);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::ResendConfirmationCodeRequest request;
        request.SetUsername(userName);
        request.SetClientId(clientID);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::ResendConfirmationCodeOutcome outcome =
                client.ResendConfirmationCode(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout
                    << "CognitoIdentityProvider::ResendConfirmationCode was
successful."
                    << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with
CognitoIdentityProvider::ResendConfirmationCode. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 ResendConfirmationCode를 참조하십시오.

SignUp

다음 코드 예시는 SignUp의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderClient
client(clientConfig);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::SignUpRequest request;
        request.AddUserAttributes(
                Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AttributeType().WithName(
                        "email").WithValue(email));
        request.SetUsername(userName);
        request.SetPassword(password);
        request.SetClientId(clientID);
        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::SignUpOutcome outcome =
                client.SignUp(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The signup request for " << userName << " was successful."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() ==

Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderErrors::USERNAME_EXISTS) {
            std::cout
                    << "The username already exists. Please enter a different
username."
                    << std::endl;
            userExists = true;
        }
        else {
```

```
            std::cerr << "Error with CognitoIdentityProvider::SignUpRequest. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 SignUp를 참조하십시오.

`VerifySoftwareToken`

다음 코드 예시는 `VerifySoftwareToken`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderClient
client(clientConfig);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::VerifySoftwareTokenRequest request;
        request.SetUserCode(userCode);
        request.SetSession(session);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::VerifySoftwareTokenOutcome outcome =
                client.VerifySoftwareToken(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Verification of the code was successful."
                      << std::endl;
            session = outcome.GetResult().GetSession();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with CognitoIdentityProvider::VerifySoftwareToken. "
```

```
                        << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                        << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 VerifySoftwareToken을 참조하십시오.

시나리오

MFA가 필요한 사용자 풀에 사용자 가입시키기

다음 코드 예제에서는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 사용자 이름, 암호 및 이메일 주소로 사용자를 가입시키고 확인합니다.
- MFA 애플리케이션을 사용자와 연결하여 다중 인증을 설정합니다.
- 암호와 MFA 코드를 사용하여 로그인합니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Scenario that adds a user to an Amazon Cognito user pool.
/*!
  \sa gettingStartedWithUserPools()
  \param clientID: Client ID associated with an Amazon Cognito user pool.
  \param userPoolID: An Amazon Cognito user pool ID.
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Cognito::gettingStartedWithUserPools(const Aws::String &clientID,
                                                  const Aws::String &userPoolID,
```

```
                                                        const
Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
   printAsterisksLine();
   std::cout
           << "Welcome to the Amazon Cognito example scenario."
           << std::endl;
   printAsterisksLine();

   std::cout
           << "This scenario will add a user to an Amazon Cognito user pool."
           << std::endl;
   const Aws::String userName = askQuestion("Enter a new username: ");
   const Aws::String password = askQuestion("Enter a new password: ");
   const Aws::String email = askQuestion("Enter a valid email for the user: ");

   std::cout << "Signing up " << userName << std::endl;

   Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderClient
client(clientConfig);
   bool userExists = false;
   do {
       // 1. Add a user with a username, password, and email address.
       Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::SignUpRequest request;
       request.AddUserAttributes(
               Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AttributeType().WithName(
                       "email").WithValue(email));
       request.SetUsername(userName);
       request.SetPassword(password);
       request.SetClientId(clientID);
       Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::SignUpOutcome outcome =
               client.SignUp(request);

       if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
           std::cout << "The signup request for " << userName << " was successful."
                     << std::endl;
       }
       else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() ==

Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderErrors::USERNAME_EXISTS) {
           std::cout
                   << "The username already exists. Please enter a different
username."
                   << std::endl;
           userExists = true;
```

```
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with CognitoIdentityProvider::SignUpRequest. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } while (userExists);

    printAsterisksLine();
    std::cout << "Retrieving status of " << userName << " in the user pool."
              << std::endl;
    // 2. Confirm that the user was added to the user pool.
    if (!checkAdminUserStatus(userName, userPoolID, client)) {
        return false;
    }

    std::cout << "A confirmation code was sent to " << email << "." << std::endl;

    bool resend = askYesNoQuestion("Would you like to send a new code? (y/n) ");
    if (resend) {
        // Request a resend of the confirmation code to the email address.
(ResendConfirmationCode)
        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::ResendConfirmationCodeRequest request;
        request.SetUsername(userName);
        request.SetClientId(clientID);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::ResendConfirmationCodeOutcome outcome =
                client.ResendConfirmationCode(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout
                    << "CognitoIdentityProvider::ResendConfirmationCode was
successful."
                    << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with
CognitoIdentityProvider::ResendConfirmationCode. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }
```

```
   printAsterisksLine();

   {
       // 4. Send the confirmation code that's received in the email.
(ConfirmSignUp)
       const Aws::String confirmationCode = askQuestion(
               "Enter the confirmation code that was emailed: ");
       Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::ConfirmSignUpRequest request;
       request.SetClientId(clientID);
       request.SetConfirmationCode(confirmationCode);
       request.SetUsername(userName);

       Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::ConfirmSignUpOutcome outcome =
               client.ConfirmSignUp(request);

       if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
           std::cout << "ConfirmSignup was Successful."
                     << std::endl;
       }
       else {
           std::cerr << "Error with CognitoIdentityProvider::ConfirmSignUp. "
                     << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                     << std::endl;
           return false;
       }
   }

   std::cout << "Rechecking the status of " << userName << " in the user pool."
             << std::endl;
   if (!checkAdminUserStatus(userName, userPoolID, client)) {
       return false;
   }

   printAsterisksLine();

   std::cout << "Initiating authorization using the username and password."
             << std::endl;

   Aws::String session;
   // 5. Initiate authorization with username and password. (AdminInitiateAuth)
   if (!adminInitiateAuthorization(clientID, userPoolID,  userName, password,
session, client)) {
       return false;
```

```
    }

    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout
            << "Starting setup of time-based one-time password (TOTP) multi-factor
 authentication (MFA)."
            << std::endl;

    {
        // 6. Request a setup key for one-time password (TOTP)
        //    multi-factor authentication (MFA). (AssociateSoftwareToken)
        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AssociateSoftwareTokenRequest request;
        request.SetSession(session);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AssociateSoftwareTokenOutcome outcome =
                client.AssociateSoftwareToken(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout
                    << "Enter this setup key into an authenticator app, for example
 Google Authenticator."
                    << std::endl;
            std::cout << "Setup key: " << outcome.GetResult().GetSecretCode()
                      << std::endl;
#ifdef USING_QR
            printAsterisksLine();
            std::cout << "\nOr scan the QR code in the file '" << QR_CODE_PATH <<
 "."
                      << std::endl;

            saveQRCode(std::string("otpauth://totp/") + userName + "?secret=" +
                       outcome.GetResult().GetSecretCode());
#endif // USING_QR
            session = outcome.GetResult().GetSession();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with
 CognitoIdentityProvider::AssociateSoftwareToken. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }
```

```
    askQuestion("Type enter to continue...", alwaysTrueTest);

    printAsterisksLine();

    {
        Aws::String userCode = askQuestion(
                "Enter the 6 digit code displayed in the authenticator app: ");

        //  7. Send the MFA code copied from an authenticator app.
(VerifySoftwareToken)
        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::VerifySoftwareTokenRequest request;
        request.SetUserCode(userCode);
        request.SetSession(session);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::VerifySoftwareTokenOutcome outcome =
                client.VerifySoftwareToken(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Verification of the code was successful."
                      << std::endl;
            session = outcome.GetResult().GetSession();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with CognitoIdentityProvider::VerifySoftwareToken. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    printAsterisksLine();
    std::cout << "You have completed the MFA authentication setup." << std::endl;
    std::cout << "Now, sign in." << std::endl;

    // 8. Initiate authorization again with username and password.
(AdminInitiateAuth)
    if (!adminInitiateAuthorization(clientID, userPoolID, userName, password,
session, client)) {
        return false;
    }

    Aws::String accessToken;
    {
        Aws::String mfaCode = askQuestion(
```

```
                "Re-enter the 6 digit code displayed in the authenticator app: ");

        // 9. Send a new MFA code copied from an authenticator app.
 (AdminRespondToAuthChallenge)
        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AdminRespondToAuthChallengeRequest
 request;
        request.AddChallengeResponses("USERNAME", userName);
        request.AddChallengeResponses("SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA_CODE", mfaCode);
        request.SetChallengeName(

 Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::ChallengeNameType::SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA);
        request.SetClientId(clientID);
        request.SetUserPoolId(userPoolID);
        request.SetSession(session);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AdminRespondToAuthChallengeOutcome
 outcome =
                client.AdminRespondToAuthChallenge(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Here is the response to the challenge.\n" <<

 outcome.GetResult().GetAuthenticationResult().Jsonize().View().WriteReadable()
                      << std::endl;

            accessToken =
 outcome.GetResult().GetAuthenticationResult().GetAccessToken();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with
 CognitoIdentityProvider::AdminRespondToAuthChallenge. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

        std::cout << "You have successfully added a user to Amazon Cognito."
                  << std::endl;
    }

    if (askYesNoQuestion("Would you like to delete the user that you just added? (y/
n) ")) {
        // 10. Delete the user that you just added. (DeleteUser)
        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::DeleteUserRequest request;
```

```
        request.SetAccessToken(accessToken);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::DeleteUserOutcome outcome =
                client.DeleteUser(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The user " << userName << " was deleted."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with CognitoIdentityProvider::DeleteUser. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
    }

    return true;
}

//! Routine which checks the user status in an Amazon Cognito user pool.
/*!
 \sa checkAdminUserStatus()
 \param userName: A username.
 \param userPoolID: An Amazon Cognito user pool ID.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Cognito::checkAdminUserStatus(const Aws::String &userName,
                                           const Aws::String &userPoolID,
                                           const
 Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderClient &client) {
    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AdminGetUserRequest request;
    request.SetUsername(userName);
    request.SetUserPoolId(userPoolID);

    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AdminGetUserOutcome outcome =
            client.AdminGetUser(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "The status for " << userName << " is " <<

 Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::UserStatusTypeMapper::GetNameForUserStatusType(
                          outcome.GetResult().GetUserStatus()) << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Enabled is " << outcome.GetResult().GetEnabled() << std::endl;
    }
```

```
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error with CognitoIdentityProvider::AdminGetUser. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Routine which starts authorization of an Amazon Cognito user.
//! This routine requires administrator credentials.
/*!
 \sa adminInitiateAuthorization()
 \param clientID: Client ID of tracked device.
 \param userPoolID: An Amazon Cognito user pool ID.
 \param userName: A username.
 \param password: A password.
 \param sessionResult: String to receive a session token.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Cognito::adminInitiateAuthorization(const Aws::String &clientID,
                                                 const Aws::String &userPoolID,
                                                 const Aws::String &userName,
                                                 const Aws::String &password,
                                                 Aws::String &sessionResult,
                                                 const
 Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderClient &client) {
    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AdminInitiateAuthRequest request;
    request.SetClientId(clientID);
    request.SetUserPoolId(userPoolID);
    request.AddAuthParameters("USERNAME", userName);
    request.AddAuthParameters("PASSWORD", password);
    request.SetAuthFlow(

 Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AuthFlowType::ADMIN_USER_PASSWORD_AUTH);


    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AdminInitiateAuthOutcome outcome =
            client.AdminInitiateAuth(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Call to AdminInitiateAuth was successful." << std::endl;
        sessionResult = outcome.GetResult().GetSession();
    }
```

```
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error with CognitoIdentityProvider::AdminInitiateAuth. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - AdminGetUser
  - AdminInitiateAuth
  - AdminRespondToAuthChallenge
  - AssociateSoftwareToken
  - ConfirmDevice
  - ConfirmSignUp
  - InitiateAuth
  - ListUsers
  - ResendConfirmationCode
  - RespondToAuthChallenge
  - SignUp
  - VerifySoftwareToken

SDK for C++를 사용한 DynamoDB 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB와 AWS SDK for C++ 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello DynamoDB

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB를 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

CMakeLists.txt CMake 파일의 코드입니다.

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS dynamodb)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_dynamodb")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed libraries
 for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
```

```
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
     # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory for
 running and debugging.

     # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # if you are building from the command line you may
 need to uncomment this
                                     # and set the proper subdirectory to the
 executables' location.

     AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_dynamodb.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

hello_dynamodb.cpp 소스 파일의 코드입니다.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/dynamodb/DynamoDBClient.h>
#include <aws/dynamodb/model/ListTablesRequest.h>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello DynamoDB" starter application which initializes an Amazon DynamoDB
 (DynamoDB) client and lists the
 *  DynamoDB tables.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_dynamodb'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
```

```
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.

    int result = 0;
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamodbClient(clientConfig);
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ListTablesRequest listTablesRequest;
        listTablesRequest.SetLimit(50);
        do {
            const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ListTablesOutcome &outcome =
 dynamodbClient.ListTables(
                    listTablesRequest);
            if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "Error: " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
                result = 1;
                break;
            }

            for (const auto &tableName: outcome.GetResult().GetTableNames()) {
                std::cout << tableName << std::endl;
            }

            listTablesRequest.SetExclusiveStartTableName(
                    outcome.GetResult().GetLastEvaluatedTableName());

        } while (!listTablesRequest.GetExclusiveStartTableName().empty());
    }


    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return result;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 ListTables를 참조하세요.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업
- 시나리오

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 영화 데이터를 저장할 수 있는 테이블을 생성합니다.
- 테이블에 하나의 영화를 추가하고 가져오고 업데이트합니다.
- 샘플 JSON 파일에서 테이블에 영화 데이터를 씁니다.
- 특정 연도에 개봉된 영화를 쿼리합니다.
- 특정 연도 범위 동안 개봉된 영화를 스캔합니다.
- 테이블에서 영화를 삭제한 다음, 테이블을 삭제합니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        //  1. Create a table with partition: year (N) and sort: title (S).
(CreateTable)
        if (AwsDoc::DynamoDB::createMoviesDynamoDBTable(clientConfig)) {

            AwsDoc::DynamoDB::dynamodbGettingStartedScenario(clientConfig);

            // 9. Delete the table. (DeleteTable)
            AwsDoc::DynamoDB::deleteMoviesDynamoDBTable(clientConfig);
        }
    }
```

```
//! Scenario to modify and query a DynamoDB table.
/*!
  \sa dynamodbGettingStartedScenario()
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::dynamodbGettingStartedScenario(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    std::cout << std::setfill('*') << std::setw(ASTERISK_FILL_WIDTH) << " "
              << std::endl;
    std::cout << "Welcome to the Amazon DynamoDB getting started demo." <<
 std::endl;
    std::cout << std::setfill('*') << std::setw(ASTERISK_FILL_WIDTH) << " "
              << std::endl;

    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    // 2. Add a new movie.
    Aws::String title;
    float rating;
    int year;
    Aws::String plot;
    {
        title = askQuestion(
                "Enter the title of a movie you want to add to the table: ");
        year = askQuestionForInt("What year was it released? ");
        rating = askQuestionForFloatRange("On a scale of 1 - 10, how do you rate it?
 ",
                                          1, 10);
        plot = askQuestion("Summarize the plot for me: ");

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::PutItemRequest putItemRequest;
        putItemRequest.SetTableName(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME);

        putItemRequest.AddItem(YEAR_KEY,
                               Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(year));
        putItemRequest.AddItem(TITLE_KEY,
                               Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(title));

        // Create attribute for the info map.
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue infoMapAttribute;

        std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> ratingAttribute =
 Aws::MakeShared<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>(
```

```
                ALLOCATION_TAG.c_str());
        ratingAttribute->SetN(rating);
        infoMapAttribute.AddMEntry(RATING_KEY, ratingAttribute);

        std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> plotAttribute =
Aws::MakeShared<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>(
                ALLOCATION_TAG.c_str());
        plotAttribute->SetS(plot);
        infoMapAttribute.AddMEntry(PLOT_KEY, plotAttribute);

        putItemRequest.AddItem(INFO_KEY, infoMapAttribute);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::PutItemOutcome outcome = dynamoClient.PutItem(
                putItemRequest);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to add an item: " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "\nAdded '" << title << "' to '" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "'."
              << std::endl;

    // 3. Update the rating and plot of the movie by using an update expression.
    {
        rating = askQuestionForFloatRange(
                Aws::String("\nLet's update your movie.\nYou rated it  ") +
                std::to_string(rating)
                + ", what new rating would you give it? ", 1, 10);
        plot = askQuestion(Aws::String("You summarized the plot as '") + plot +
                           "'.\nWhat would you say now? ");

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::UpdateItemRequest request;
        request.SetTableName(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME);
        request.AddKey(TITLE_KEY,
Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(title));
        request.AddKey(YEAR_KEY, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(year));
        std::stringstream expressionStream;
        expressionStream << "set " << INFO_KEY << "." << RATING_KEY << " =:r, "
                         << INFO_KEY << "." << PLOT_KEY << " =:p";
        request.SetUpdateExpression(expressionStream.str());
        request.SetExpressionAttributeValues({
```

```
                                                        {":r",
Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(
                                                                rating)},
                                                        {":p",
Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(
                                                                plot)}
                                                });

        request.SetReturnValues(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ReturnValue::UPDATED_NEW);

        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::UpdateItemOutcome &result =
dynamoClient.UpdateItem(
                request);
        if (!result.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Error updating movie " + result.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "\nUpdated '" << title << "' with new attributes:" << std::endl;

    // 4. Put 250 movies in the table from moviedata.json.
    {
        std::cout << "Adding movies from a json file to the database." << std::endl;
        const size_t MAX_SIZE_FOR_BATCH_WRITE = 25;
        const size_t MOVIES_TO_WRITE = 10 * MAX_SIZE_FOR_BATCH_WRITE;
        Aws::String jsonString = getMovieJSON();
        if (!jsonString.empty()) {
            Aws::Utils::Json::JsonValue json(jsonString);
            Aws::Utils::Array<Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView> movieJsons =
json.View().AsArray();
            Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::WriteRequest> writeRequests;

            // To add movies with a cross-section of years, use an appropriate
increment
            // value for iterating through the database.
            size_t increment = movieJsons.GetLength() / MOVIES_TO_WRITE;
            for (size_t i = 0; i < movieJsons.GetLength(); i += increment) {
                writeRequests.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::WriteRequest());
                Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> putItems
= movieJsonViewToAttributeMap(
                        movieJsons[i]);
                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::PutRequest putRequest;
```

```
                putRequest.SetItem(putItems);
                writeRequests.back().SetPutRequest(putRequest);
                if (writeRequests.size() == MAX_SIZE_FOR_BATCH_WRITE) {
                    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchWriteItemRequest request;
                    request.AddRequestItems(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME, writeRequests);
                    const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchWriteItemOutcome &outcome =
dynamoClient.BatchWriteItem(
                            request);
                    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                        std::cerr << "Unable to batch write movie data: "
                                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                                  << std::endl;
                        writeRequests.clear();
                        break;
                    }
                    else {
                        std::cout << "Added batch of " << writeRequests.size()
                                  << " movies to the database."
                                  << std::endl;
                    }
                    writeRequests.clear();
                }
            }
        }
    }

    std::cout << std::setfill('*') << std::setw(ASTERISK_FILL_WIDTH) << " "
              << std::endl;

    // 5. Get a movie by Key (partition + sort).
    {
        Aws::String titleToGet("King Kong");
        Aws::String answer = askQuestion(Aws::String(
                "Let's move on...Would you like to get info about '" + titleToGet +
                "'? (y/n) "));
        if (answer == "y") {
            Aws::DynamoDB::Model::GetItemRequest request;
            request.SetTableName(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME);
            request.AddKey(TITLE_KEY,
                           Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(titleToGet));
            request.AddKey(YEAR_KEY,
Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(1933));
```

```
            const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::GetItemOutcome &result =
dynamoClient.GetItem(
                    request);
            if (!result.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cerr << "Error " << result.GetError().GetMessage();
            }
            else {
                const Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>
&item = result.GetResult().GetItem();
                if (!item.empty()) {
                    std::cout << "\nHere's what I found:" << std::endl;
                    printMovieInfo(item);
                }
                else {
                    std::cout << "\nThe movie was not found in the database."
                              << std::endl;
                }
            }
        }
    }

    // 6. Use Query with a key condition expression to return all movies
    //    released in a given year.
    Aws::String doAgain = "n";
    do {
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::QueryRequest req;

        req.SetTableName(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME);

        // "year" is a DynamoDB reserved keyword and must be replaced with an
        // expression attribute name.
        req.SetKeyConditionExpression("#dynobase_year = :valueToMatch");
        req.SetExpressionAttributeNames({{"#dynobase_year", YEAR_KEY}});

        int yearToMatch = askQuestionForIntRange(
                "\nLet's get a list of movies released in"
                " a given year. Enter a year between 1972 and 2018 ",
                1972, 2018);
        Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributeValues;
        attributeValues.emplace(":valueToMatch",
                                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(
                                        yearToMatch));
        req.SetExpressionAttributeValues(attributeValues);
```

```
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::QueryOutcome &result = dynamoClient.Query(req);
        if (result.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::Map<Aws::String,
Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>> &items = result.GetResult().GetItems();
            if (!items.empty()) {
                std::cout << "\nThere were " << items.size()
                          << " movies in the database from "
                          << yearToMatch << "." << std::endl;
                for (const auto &item: items) {
                    printMovieInfo(item);
                }
                doAgain = "n";
            }
            else {
                std::cout << "\nNo movies from " << yearToMatch
                          << " were found in the database"
                          << std::endl;
                doAgain = askQuestion(Aws::String("Try another year? (y/n) "));
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Failed to Query items: " << result.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }

    } while (doAgain == "y");

    //  7. Use Scan to return movies released within a range of years.
    //     Show how to paginate data using ExclusiveStartKey. (Scan +
FilterExpression)
    {
        int startYear = askQuestionForIntRange("\nNow let's scan a range of years "
                                               "for movies in the database. Enter a
start year: ",
                                               1972, 2018);
        int endYear = askQuestionForIntRange("\nEnter an end year: ",
                                             startYear, 2018);
        Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>
exclusiveStartKey;
        do {
            Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ScanRequest scanRequest;
            scanRequest.SetTableName(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME);
            scanRequest.SetFilterExpression(
                    "#dynobase_year >= :startYear AND #dynobase_year <= :endYear");
```

```
            scanRequest.SetExpressionAttributeNames({{"#dynobase_year", YEAR_KEY}});

            Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>
attributeValues;
            attributeValues.emplace(":startYear",
                                    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(
                                            startYear));
            attributeValues.emplace(":endYear",
                                    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(
                                            endYear));
            scanRequest.SetExpressionAttributeValues(attributeValues);

            if (!exclusiveStartKey.empty()) {
                scanRequest.SetExclusiveStartKey(exclusiveStartKey);
            }

            const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ScanOutcome &result = dynamoClient.Scan(
                    scanRequest);
            if (result.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Vector<Aws::Map<Aws::String,
Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>> &items = result.GetResult().GetItems();
                if (!items.empty()) {
                    std::stringstream stringStream;
                    stringStream << "\nFound " << items.size() << " movies in one
scan."
                                 << " How many would you like to see? ";
                    size_t count = askQuestionForInt(stringStream.str());
                    for (size_t i = 0; i < count && i < items.size(); ++i) {
                        printMovieInfo(items[i]);
                    }
                }
                else {
                    std::cout << "\nNo movies in the database between " << startYear
<<
                              " and " << endYear << "." << std::endl;
                }

                exclusiveStartKey = result.GetResult().GetLastEvaluatedKey();
                if (!exclusiveStartKey.empty()) {
                    std::cout << "Not all movies were retrieved. Scanning for more."
                              << std::endl;
                }
                else {
                    std::cout << "All movies were retrieved with this scan."
```

```
                                << std::endl;
                }
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Failed to Scan movies: "
                          << result.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            }
        } while (!exclusiveStartKey.empty());
    }

    // 8. Delete a movie. (DeleteItem)
    {
        std::stringstream stringStream;
        stringStream << "\nWould you like to delete the movie " << title
                     << " from the database? (y/n) ";
        Aws::String answer = askQuestion(stringStream.str());
        if (answer == "y") {
            Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DeleteItemRequest request;
            request.AddKey(YEAR_KEY,
 Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(year));
            request.AddKey(TITLE_KEY,
                           Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(title));
            request.SetTableName(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME);

            const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DeleteItemOutcome &result =
 dynamoClient.DeleteItem(
                    request);
            if (result.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "\nRemoved \"" << title << "\" from the database."
                          << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Failed to delete the movie: "
                          << result.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
            }
        }
    }

    return true;
}

//! Routine to convert a JsonView object to an attribute map.
/*!
```

```
  \sa movieJsonViewToAttributeMap()
  \param jsonView: Json view object.
  \return map: Map that can be used in a DynamoDB request.
 */
Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>
AwsDoc::DynamoDB::movieJsonViewToAttributeMap(
        const Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView &jsonView) {
    Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> result;

    if (jsonView.KeyExists(YEAR_KEY)) {
        result[YEAR_KEY].SetN(jsonView.GetInteger(YEAR_KEY));
    }
    if (jsonView.KeyExists(TITLE_KEY)) {
        result[TITLE_KEY].SetS(jsonView.GetString(TITLE_KEY));
    }
    if (jsonView.KeyExists(INFO_KEY)) {
        Aws::Map<Aws::String, const
 std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>> infoMap;
        Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView infoView = jsonView.GetObject(INFO_KEY);
        if (infoView.KeyExists(RATING_KEY)) {
            std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributeValue =
 std::make_shared<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>();
            attributeValue->SetN(infoView.GetDouble(RATING_KEY));
            infoMap.emplace(std::make_pair(RATING_KEY, attributeValue));
        }
        if (infoView.KeyExists(PLOT_KEY)) {
            std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributeValue =
 std::make_shared<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>();
            attributeValue->SetS(infoView.GetString(PLOT_KEY));
            infoMap.emplace(std::make_pair(PLOT_KEY, attributeValue));
        }

        result[INFO_KEY].SetM(infoMap);
    }

    return result;
}

//! Create a DynamoDB table to be used in sample code scenarios.
/*!
  \sa createMoviesDynamoDBTable()
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
```

```
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::createMoviesDynamoDBTable(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    bool movieTableAlreadyExisted = false;

    {
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::CreateTableRequest request;

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeDefinition yearAttributeDefinition;
        yearAttributeDefinition.SetAttributeName(YEAR_KEY);
        yearAttributeDefinition.SetAttributeType(
                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ScalarAttributeType::N);
        request.AddAttributeDefinitions(yearAttributeDefinition);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeDefinition titleAttributeDefinition;
        yearAttributeDefinition.SetAttributeName(TITLE_KEY);
        yearAttributeDefinition.SetAttributeType(
                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ScalarAttributeType::S);
        request.AddAttributeDefinitions(yearAttributeDefinition);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeySchemaElement yearKeySchema;
        yearKeySchema.WithAttributeName(YEAR_KEY).WithKeyType(
                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeyType::HASH);
        request.AddKeySchema(yearKeySchema);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeySchemaElement titleKeySchema;
        yearKeySchema.WithAttributeName(TITLE_KEY).WithKeyType(
                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeyType::RANGE);
        request.AddKeySchema(yearKeySchema);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ProvisionedThroughput throughput;
        throughput.WithReadCapacityUnits(
                PROVISIONED_THROUGHPUT_UNITS).WithWriteCapacityUnits(
                PROVISIONED_THROUGHPUT_UNITS);
        request.SetProvisionedThroughput(throughput);
        request.SetTableName(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME);

        std::cout << "Creating table '" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "'..." << std::endl;
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::CreateTableOutcome &result =
 dynamoClient.CreateTable(
                request);
        if (!result.IsSuccess()) {
            if (result.GetError().GetErrorType() ==
```

```
                Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBErrors::RESOURCE_IN_USE) {
                std::cout << "Table already exists." << std::endl;
                movieTableAlreadyExisted = true;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Failed to create table: "
                          << result.GetError().GetMessage();
                return false;
            }
        }
    }

    // Wait for table to become active.
    if (!movieTableAlreadyExisted) {
        std::cout << "Waiting for table '" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME
                  << "' to become active...." << std::endl;
        if (!AwsDoc::DynamoDB::waitTableActive(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME,
 clientConfiguration)) {
            return false;
        }
        std::cout << "Table '" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "' created and active."
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return true;
}

//! Delete the DynamoDB table used for sample code scenarios.
/*!
  \sa deleteMoviesDynamoDBTable()
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::deleteMoviesDynamoDBTable(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DeleteTableRequest request;
    request.SetTableName(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME);

    const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DeleteTableOutcome &result =
 dynamoClient.DeleteTable(
            request);
    if (result.IsSuccess()) {
```

```
        std::cout << "Your table \""
                  << result.GetResult().GetTableDescription().GetTableName()
                  << " was deleted.\n";
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to delete table: " << result.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return result.IsSuccess();
}

//! Query a newly created DynamoDB table until it is active.
/*!
  \sa waitTableActive()
  \param waitTableActive: The DynamoDB table's name.
  \param dynamoClient: A DynamoDB client.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::waitTableActive(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                       const Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient
 &dynamoClient) {

    // Repeatedly call DescribeTable until table is ACTIVE.
    const int MAX_QUERIES = 20;
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableRequest request;
    request.SetTableName(tableName);

    int count = 0;
    while (count < MAX_QUERIES) {
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableOutcome &result =
 dynamoClient.DescribeTable(
                request);
        if (result.IsSuccess()) {
            Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatus status =
 result.GetResult().GetTable().GetTableStatus();

            if (Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatus::ACTIVE != status) {
                std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
            }
            else {
                return true;
            }
        }
```

```
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error DynamoDB::waitTableActive "
                      << result.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
        count++;
    }
    return false;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - BatchWriteItem
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteItem
  - DeleteTable
  - DescribeTable
  - GetItem
  - PutItem
  - Query
  - Scan
  - UpdateItem

작업

`BatchExecuteStatement`

다음 코드 예시는 `BatchExecuteStatement`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

INSERT 문 배치를 사용하여 항목을 추가합니다.

```
    // 2. Add multiple movies using "Insert" statements. (BatchExecuteStatement)
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    std::vector<Aws::String> titles;
    std::vector<float> ratings;
    std::vector<int> years;
    std::vector<Aws::String> plots;
    Aws::String doAgain = "n";
    do {
        Aws::String aTitle = askQuestion(
                "Enter the title of a movie you want to add to the table: ");
        titles.push_back(aTitle);
        int aYear = askQuestionForInt("What year was it released? ");
        years.push_back(aYear);
        float aRating = askQuestionForFloatRange(
                "On a scale of 1 - 10, how do you rate it? ",
                1, 10);
        ratings.push_back(aRating);
        Aws::String aPlot = askQuestion("Summarize the plot for me: ");
        plots.push_back(aPlot);

        doAgain = askQuestion(Aws::String("Would you like to add more movies? (y/n)
"));
    } while (doAgain == "y");

    std::cout << "Adding " << titles.size()
              << (titles.size() == 1 ? " movie " : " movies ")
              << "to the table using a batch \"INSERT\" statement." << std::endl;

    {
        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementRequest> statements(
                titles.size());

        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "INSERT INTO \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" VALUE {'"
                  << TITLE_KEY << "': ?, '" << YEAR_KEY << "': ?, '"
                  << INFO_KEY << "': ?}";

        std::string sql(sqlStream.str());

        for (size_t i = 0; i < statements.size(); ++i) {
            statements[i].SetStatement(sql);
```

```
            Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
            attributes.push_back(
                    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(titles[i]));

attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(years[i]));

            // Create attribute for the info map.
            Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue infoMapAttribute;

            std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> ratingAttribute =
Aws::MakeShared<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>(
                    ALLOCATION_TAG.c_str());
            ratingAttribute->SetN(ratings[i]);
            infoMapAttribute.AddMEntry(RATING_KEY, ratingAttribute);

            std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> plotAttribute =
Aws::MakeShared<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>(
                    ALLOCATION_TAG.c_str());
            plotAttribute->SetS(plots[i]);
            infoMapAttribute.AddMEntry(PLOT_KEY, plotAttribute);
            attributes.push_back(infoMapAttribute);
            statements[i].SetParameters(attributes);
        }

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementRequest request;

        request.SetStatements(statements);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.BatchExecuteStatement(
                request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to add the movies: " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }
```

SELECT 문 배치를 사용하여 항목을 가져옵니다.

```
   // 3. Get the data for multiple movies using "Select" statements.
(BatchExecuteStatement)
   {
       Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementRequest> statements(
               titles.size());
       std::stringstream sqlStream;
       sqlStream << "SELECT * FROM  \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" WHERE "
                 << TITLE_KEY << "=? and " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";

       std::string sql(sqlStream.str());

       for (size_t i = 0; i < statements.size(); ++i) {
           statements[i].SetStatement(sql);
           Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
           attributes.push_back(
                   Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(titles[i]));

attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(years[i]));
           statements[i].SetParameters(attributes);
       }

       Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementRequest request;

       request.SetStatements(statements);

       Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.BatchExecuteStatement(
               request);
       if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
           const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementResult &result =
outcome.GetResult();

           const Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementResponse>
&responses = result.GetResponses();

           for (const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementResponse &response:
responses) {
               const Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>
&item = response.GetItem();

               printMovieInfo(item);
           }
       }
```

```
        else {
            std::cerr << "Failed to retrieve the movie information: "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }
```

UPDATE 문 배치를 사용하여 항목을 업데이트합니다.

```
    // 4. Update the data for multiple movies using "Update" statements.
 (BatchExecuteStatement)

    for (size_t i = 0; i < titles.size(); ++i) {
        ratings[i] = askQuestionForFloatRange(
                Aws::String("\nLet's update your the movie, \"") + titles[i] +
                ".\nYou rated it  " + std::to_string(ratings[i])
                + ", what new rating would you give it? ", 1, 10);
    }

    std::cout << "Updating the movie with a batch \"UPDATE\" statement." <<
 std::endl;

    {
        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementRequest> statements(
                titles.size());

        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "UPDATE \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" SET "
                  << INFO_KEY << "." << RATING_KEY << "=? WHERE "
                  << TITLE_KEY << "=? AND " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";


        std::string sql(sqlStream.str());

        for (size_t i = 0; i < statements.size(); ++i) {
            statements[i].SetStatement(sql);

            Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
            attributes.push_back(
                    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(ratings[i]));
            attributes.push_back(
                    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(titles[i]));
```

```
attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(years[i]));
            statements[i].SetParameters(attributes);
        }

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementRequest request;

        request.SetStatements(statements);
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.BatchExecuteStatement(
                request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to update movie information: "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }
```

DELETE 문 배치를 사용하여 항목을 삭제합니다.

```
    // 6. Delete multiple movies using "Delete" statements. (BatchExecuteStatement)
    {
        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementRequest> statements(
                titles.size());
        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "DELETE FROM  \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" WHERE "
                  << TITLE_KEY << "=? and " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";

        std::string sql(sqlStream.str());

        for (size_t i = 0; i < statements.size(); ++i) {
            statements[i].SetStatement(sql);
            Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
            attributes.push_back(
                    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(titles[i]));

attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(years[i]));
            statements[i].SetParameters(attributes);
        }

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementRequest request;
```

```
        request.SetStatements(statements);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
 dynamoClient.BatchExecuteStatement(
                request);

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to delete the movies: "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 BatchExecuteStatement를 참조하세요.

BatchGetItem

다음 코드 예시는 BatchGetItem의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Batch get items from different Amazon DynamoDB tables.
/*!
  \sa batchGetItem()
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::batchGetItem(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchGetItemRequest request;

    // Table1: Forum.
    Aws::String table1Name = "Forum";
```

```
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeysAndAttributes table1KeysAndAttributes;

    // Table1: Projection expression.
    table1KeysAndAttributes.SetProjectionExpression("#n, Category, Messages, #v");

    // Table1: Expression attribute names.
    Aws::Http::HeaderValueCollection headerValueCollection;
    headerValueCollection.emplace("#n", "Name");
    headerValueCollection.emplace("#v", "Views");
    table1KeysAndAttributes.SetExpressionAttributeNames(headerValueCollection);

    // Table1: Set key name, type, and value to search.
    std::vector<Aws::String> nameValues = {"Amazon DynamoDB", "Amazon S3"};
    for (const Aws::String &name: nameValues) {
        Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> keys;
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue key;
        key.SetS(name);
        keys.emplace("Name", key);
        table1KeysAndAttributes.AddKeys(keys);
    }

    Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeysAndAttributes> requestItems;
    requestItems.emplace(table1Name, table1KeysAndAttributes);

    // Table2: ProductCatalog.
    Aws::String table2Name = "ProductCatalog";
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeysAndAttributes table2KeysAndAttributes;
    table2KeysAndAttributes.SetProjectionExpression("Title, Price, Color");

    // Table2: Set key name, type, and value to search.
    std::vector<Aws::String> idValues = {"102", "103", "201"};
    for (const Aws::String &id: idValues) {
        Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> keys;
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue key;
        key.SetN(id);
        keys.emplace("Id", key);
        table2KeysAndAttributes.AddKeys(keys);
    }

    requestItems.emplace(table2Name, table2KeysAndAttributes);

    bool result = true;
    do {  // Use a do loop to handle pagination.
        request.SetRequestItems(requestItems);
```

```
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchGetItemOutcome &outcome =
dynamoClient.BatchGetItem(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            for (const auto &responsesMapEntry: outcome.GetResult().GetResponses())
{
                Aws::String tableName = responsesMapEntry.first;
                const Aws::Vector<Aws::Map<Aws::String,
Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>> &tableResults = responsesMapEntry.second;
                std::cout << "Retrieved " << tableResults.size()
                          << " responses for table '" << tableName << "'.\n"
                          << std::endl;
                if (tableName == "Forum") {

                    std::cout << "Name | Category | Message | Views" << std::endl;
                    for (const Aws::Map<Aws::String,
Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> &item: tableResults) {
                        std::cout << item.at("Name").GetS() << " | ";
                        std::cout << item.at("Category").GetS() << " | ";
                        std::cout << (item.count("Message") == 0 ? "" : item.at(
                                "Messages").GetN()) << " | ";
                        std::cout << (item.count("Views") == 0 ? "" : item.at(
                                "Views").GetN()) << std::endl;
                    }
                }
                else {
                    std::cout << "Title | Price | Color" << std::endl;
                    for (const Aws::Map<Aws::String,
Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> &item: tableResults) {
                        std::cout << item.at("Title").GetS() << " | ";
                        std::cout << (item.count("Price") == 0 ? "" : item.at(
                                "Price").GetN());
                        if (item.count("Color")) {
                            std::cout << " | ";
                            for (const
std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> &listItem: item.at(
                                        "Color").GetL())
                                std::cout << listItem->GetS() << " ";
                        }
                        std::cout << std::endl;
                    }
                }
                std::cout << std::endl;
```

```
            }

            // If necessary, repeat request for remaining items.
            requestItems = outcome.GetResult().GetUnprocessedKeys();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Batch get item failed: " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            result = false;
            break;
        }
    } while (!requestItems.empty());

    return result;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 BatchGetItem을 참조하세요.

`BatchWriteItem`

다음 코드 예시는 `BatchWriteItem`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Batch write items from a JSON file.
/*!
  \sa batchWriteItem()
  \param jsonFilePath: JSON file path.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */

/*
```

```
 * The input for this routine is a JSON file that you can download from the
 following URL:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/SampleData.html.
 *
 * The JSON data uses the BatchWriteItem API request syntax. The JSON strings are
 * converted to AttributeValue objects. These AttributeValue objects will then
 generate
 * JSON strings when constructing the BatchWriteItem request, essentially outputting
 * their input.
 *
 * This is perhaps an artificial example, but it demonstrates the APIs.
 */

bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::batchWriteItem(const Aws::String &jsonFilePath,
                                      const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    std::ifstream fileStream(jsonFilePath);

    if (!fileStream) {
        std::cerr << "Error: could not open file '" << jsonFilePath << "'."
                  << std::endl;
    }

    std::stringstream stringStream;
    stringStream << fileStream.rdbuf();
    Aws::Utils::Json::JsonValue jsonValue(stringStream);

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchWriteItemRequest batchWriteItemRequest;
    Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView> level1Map =
 jsonValue.View().GetAllObjects();
    for (const auto &level1Entry: level1Map) {
        const Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView &entriesView = level1Entry.second;
        const Aws::String &tableName = level1Entry.first;
        // The JSON entries at this level are as follows:
        //  key - table name
        //  value - list of request objects
        if (!entriesView.IsListType()) {
            std::cerr << "Error: JSON file entry '"
                      << tableName << "' is not a list." << std::endl;
            continue;
        }

        Aws::Utils::Array<Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView> entries =
 entriesView.AsArray();
```

```
        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::WriteRequest> writeRequests;
        if (AwsDoc::DynamoDB::addWriteRequests(tableName, entries,
                                               writeRequests)) {
            batchWriteItemRequest.AddRequestItems(tableName, writeRequests);
        }
    }

    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchWriteItemOutcome outcome =
 dynamoClient.BatchWriteItem(
            batchWriteItemRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "DynamoDB::BatchWriteItem was successful." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error with DynamoDB::BatchWriteItem. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Convert requests in JSON format to a vector of WriteRequest objects.
/*!
  \sa addWriteRequests()
  \param tableName: Name of the table for the write operations.
  \param requestsJson: Request data in JSON format.
  \param writeRequests: Vector to receive the WriteRequest objects.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::addWriteRequests(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                        const
 Aws::Utils::Array<Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView> &requestsJson,

 Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::WriteRequest> &writeRequests) {
    for (size_t i = 0; i < requestsJson.GetLength(); ++i) {
        const Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView &requestsEntry = requestsJson[i];
        if (!requestsEntry.IsObject()) {
            std::cerr << "Error: incorrect requestsEntry type "
```

```
                      << requestsEntry.WriteReadable() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

        Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView> requestsMap =
 requestsEntry.GetAllObjects();

        for (const auto &request: requestsMap) {
            const Aws::String &requestType = request.first;
            const Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView &requestJsonView = request.second;

            if (requestType == "PutRequest") {
                if (!requestJsonView.ValueExists("Item")) {
                    std::cerr << "Error: item key missing for requests "
                              << requestJsonView.WriteReadable() << std::endl;
                    return false;
                }
                Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>
 attributes;
                if (!getAttributeObjectsMap(requestJsonView.GetObject("Item"),
                                            attributes)) {
                    std::cerr << "Error getting attributes "
                              << requestJsonView.WriteReadable() << std::endl;
                    return false;
                }

                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::PutRequest putRequest;
                putRequest.SetItem(attributes);
                writeRequests.push_back(
                        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::WriteRequest().WithPutRequest(
                                putRequest));
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error: unimplemented request type '" << requestType
                          << "'." << std::endl;
            }
        }
    }

    return true;
}

//! Generate a map of AttributeValue objects from JSON records.
/*!
```

```
  \sa getAttributeObjectsMap()
  \param jsonView: JSONView of attribute records.
  \param writeRequests: Map to receive the AttributeValue objects.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool
AwsDoc::DynamoDB::getAttributeObjectsMap(const Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView &jsonView,
                                         Aws::Map<Aws::String,
 Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> &attributes) {
    Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView> objectsMap =
 jsonView.GetAllObjects();
    for (const auto &entry: objectsMap) {
        const Aws::String &attributeKey = entry.first;
        const Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView &attributeJsonView = entry.second;

        if (!attributeJsonView.IsObject()) {
            std::cerr << "Error: attribute not an object "
                      << attributeJsonView.WriteReadable() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

        attributes.emplace(attributeKey,
                           Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue(attributeJsonView));
    }

    return true;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 BatchWriteItem을 참조하세요.

`CreateTable`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateTable`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Create an Amazon DynamoDB table.
/*!
  \sa createTable()
  \param tableName: Name for the DynamoDB table.
  \param primaryKey: Primary key for the DynamoDB table.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::createTable(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                   const Aws::String &primaryKey,
                                   const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    std::cout << "Creating table " << tableName <<
              " with a simple primary key: \"" << primaryKey << "\"." << std::endl;

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::CreateTableRequest request;

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeDefinition hashKey;
    hashKey.SetAttributeName(primaryKey);
    hashKey.SetAttributeType(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ScalarAttributeType::S);
    request.AddAttributeDefinitions(hashKey);

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeySchemaElement keySchemaElement;
    keySchemaElement.WithAttributeName(primaryKey).WithKeyType(
            Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeyType::HASH);
    request.AddKeySchema(keySchemaElement);

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ProvisionedThroughput throughput;
    throughput.WithReadCapacityUnits(5).WithWriteCapacityUnits(5);
    request.SetProvisionedThroughput(throughput);
    request.SetTableName(tableName);

    const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::CreateTableOutcome &outcome =
 dynamoClient.CreateTable(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Table \""
                  << outcome.GetResult().GetTableDescription().GetTableName() <<
                  " created!" << std::endl;
    }
    else {
```

```
        std::cerr << "Failed to create table: " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    return waitTableActive(tableName, dynamoClient);
}
```

테이블이 활성화될 때까지 대기하는 코드입니다.

```
//! Query a newly created DynamoDB table until it is active.
/*!
  \sa waitTableActive()
  \param waitTableActive: The DynamoDB table's name.
  \param dynamoClient: A DynamoDB client.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::waitTableActive(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                       const Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient
 &dynamoClient) {

    // Repeatedly call DescribeTable until table is ACTIVE.
    const int MAX_QUERIES = 20;
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableRequest request;
    request.SetTableName(tableName);

    int count = 0;
    while (count < MAX_QUERIES) {
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableOutcome &result =
 dynamoClient.DescribeTable(
                request);
        if (result.IsSuccess()) {
            Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatus status =
 result.GetResult().GetTable().GetTableStatus();

            if (Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatus::ACTIVE != status) {
                std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
            }
            else {
                return true;
            }
        }
```

```
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error DynamoDB::waitTableActive "
                      << result.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
        count++;
    }
    return false;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 CreateTable을 참조하세요.

DeleteItem

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteItem의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Delete an item from an Amazon DynamoDB table.
/*!
  \sa deleteItem()
  \param tableName: The table name.
  \param partitionKey: The partition key.
  \param partitionValue: The value for the partition key.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */

bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::deleteItem(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                  const Aws::String &partitionKey,
                                  const Aws::String &partitionValue,
                                  const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);
```

```
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DeleteItemRequest request;

    request.AddKey(partitionKey,
                   Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(partitionValue));
    request.SetTableName(tableName);

    const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DeleteItemOutcome &outcome =
 dynamoClient.DeleteItem(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Item \"" << partitionValue << "\" deleted!" << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to delete item: " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    return waitTableActive(tableName, dynamoClient);
}
```

테이블이 활성화될 때까지 대기하는 코드입니다.

```
//! Query a newly created DynamoDB table until it is active.
/*!
  \sa waitTableActive()
  \param waitTableActive: The DynamoDB table's name.
  \param dynamoClient: A DynamoDB client.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::waitTableActive(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                       const Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient
 &dynamoClient) {

    // Repeatedly call DescribeTable until table is ACTIVE.
    const int MAX_QUERIES = 20;
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableRequest request;
    request.SetTableName(tableName);

    int count = 0;
    while (count < MAX_QUERIES) {
```

```
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableOutcome &result =
 dynamoClient.DescribeTable(
                request);
        if (result.IsSuccess()) {
            Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatus status =
 result.GetResult().GetTable().GetTableStatus();

            if (Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatus::ACTIVE != status) {
                std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
            }
            else {
                return true;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error DynamoDB::waitTableActive "
                      << result.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
        count++;
    }
    return false;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DeleteItem을 참조하세요.

DeleteTable

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteTable의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Delete an Amazon DynamoDB table.
/*!
  \sa deleteTable()
```

```
  \param tableName: The DynamoDB table name.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::deleteTable(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                   const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DeleteTableRequest request;
    request.SetTableName(tableName);

    const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DeleteTableOutcome &result =
 dynamoClient.DeleteTable(
            request);
    if (result.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Your table \""
                  << result.GetResult().GetTableDescription().GetTableName()
                  << " was deleted.\n";
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to delete table: " << result.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return result.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DeleteTable을 참조하세요.

`DescribeTable`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeTable`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Describe an Amazon DynamoDB table.
/*!
  \sa describeTable()
  \param tableName: The DynamoDB table name.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::describeTable(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                     const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableRequest request;
    request.SetTableName(tableName);

    const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableOutcome &outcome =
 dynamoClient.DescribeTable(
            request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableDescription &td =
 outcome.GetResult().GetTable();
        std::cout << "Table name  : " << td.GetTableName() << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Table ARN   : " << td.GetTableArn() << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Status      : "
                  << Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatusMapper::GetNameForTableStatus(
                          td.GetTableStatus()) << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Item count  : " << td.GetItemCount() << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Size (bytes): " << td.GetTableSizeBytes() << std::endl;

        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ProvisionedThroughputDescription &ptd =
 td.GetProvisionedThroughput();
        std::cout << "Throughput" << std::endl;
        std::cout << "  Read Capacity : " << ptd.GetReadCapacityUnits() <<
 std::endl;
        std::cout << "  Write Capacity: " << ptd.GetWriteCapacityUnits() <<
 std::endl;

        const Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeDefinition> &ad =
 td.GetAttributeDefinitions();
        std::cout << "Attributes" << std::endl;
        for (const auto &a: ad)
            std::cout << "  " << a.GetAttributeName() << " (" <<
```

```
 Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ScalarAttributeTypeMapper::GetNameForScalarAttributeType(
                              a.GetAttributeType()) <<
                       ")" << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to describe table: " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage();
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DescribeTable을 참조하세요.

`ExecuteStatement`

다음 코드 예시는 `ExecuteStatement`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

INSERT 문을 사용하여 항목을 추가합니다.

```
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    // 2. Add a new movie using an "Insert" statement. (ExecuteStatement)
    Aws::String title;
    float rating;
    int year;
    Aws::String plot;
    {
        title = askQuestion(
                "Enter the title of a movie you want to add to the table: ");
        year = askQuestionForInt("What year was it released? ");
```

```
        rating = askQuestionForFloatRange("On a scale of 1 - 10, how do you rate it?
",
                                          1, 10);
        plot = askQuestion("Summarize the plot for me: ");

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementRequest request;
        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "INSERT INTO \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" VALUE {'"
                  << TITLE_KEY << "': ?, '" << YEAR_KEY << "': ?, '"
                  << INFO_KEY << "': ?}";

        request.SetStatement(sqlStream.str());

        // Create the parameter attributes.
        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(title));
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(year));

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue infoMapAttribute;

        std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> ratingAttribute =
Aws::MakeShared<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>(
                ALLOCATION_TAG.c_str());
        ratingAttribute->SetN(rating);
        infoMapAttribute.AddMEntry(RATING_KEY, ratingAttribute);

        std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> plotAttribute =
Aws::MakeShared<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>(
                ALLOCATION_TAG.c_str());
        plotAttribute->SetS(plot);
        infoMapAttribute.AddMEntry(PLOT_KEY, plotAttribute);
        attributes.push_back(infoMapAttribute);
        request.SetParameters(attributes);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.ExecuteStatement(
                request);

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to add a movie: " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
```

```
    }
```

SELECT 문을 사용하여 항목을 가져옵니다.

```
    //  3. Get the data for the movie using a "Select" statement. (ExecuteStatement)
    {
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementRequest request;
        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "SELECT * FROM  \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" WHERE "
                  << TITLE_KEY << "=? and " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";

        request.SetStatement(sqlStream.str());

        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(title));
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(year));
        request.SetParameters(attributes);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.ExecuteStatement(
                request);

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to retrieve movie information: "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
        else {
            // Print the retrieved movie information.
            const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementResult &result =
outcome.GetResult();

            const Aws::Vector<Aws::Map<Aws::String,
Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>> &items = result.GetItems();

            if (items.size() == 1) {
                printMovieInfo(items[0]);
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error: " << items.size() << " movies were retrieved. "
                          << " There should be only one movie." << std::endl;
            }
```

```
        }
    }
```

UPDATE 문을 사용하여 항목을 업데이트합니다.

```
    //  4. Update the data for the movie using an "Update" statement.
(ExecuteStatement)
    {
        rating = askQuestionForFloatRange(
                Aws::String("\nLet's update your movie.\nYou rated it  ") +
                std::to_string(rating)
                + ", what new rating would you give it? ", 1, 10);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementRequest request;
        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "UPDATE \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" SET "
                  << INFO_KEY << "." << RATING_KEY << "=? WHERE "
                  << TITLE_KEY << "=? AND " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";

        request.SetStatement(sqlStream.str());

        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(rating));
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(title));
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(year));

        request.SetParameters(attributes);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.ExecuteStatement(
                request);

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to update a movie: "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage();
            return false;
        }
    }
```

DELETE 문을 사용하여 항목을 삭제합니다.

```
    // 6. Delete the movie using a "Delete" statement. (ExecuteStatement)
    {
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementRequest request;
        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "DELETE FROM  \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" WHERE "
                  << TITLE_KEY << "=? and " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";

        request.SetStatement(sqlStream.str());

        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(title));
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(year));
        request.SetParameters(attributes);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
 dynamoClient.ExecuteStatement(
                request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to delete the movie: "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 ExecuteStatement를 참조하세요.

GetItem

다음 코드 예시는 GetItem의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Get an item from an Amazon DynamoDB table.
/*!
```

```
  \sa getItem()
  \param tableName: The table name.
  \param partitionKey: The partition key.
  \param partitionValue: The value for the partition key.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */

bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::getItem(const Aws::String &tableName,
                               const Aws::String &partitionKey,
                               const Aws::String &partitionValue,
                               const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::GetItemRequest request;

    // Set up the request.
    request.SetTableName(tableName);
    request.AddKey(partitionKey,
                   Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(partitionValue));

    // Retrieve the item's fields and values.
    const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::GetItemOutcome &outcome =
 dynamoClient.GetItem(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        // Reference the retrieved fields/values.
        const Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> &item =
 outcome.GetResult().GetItem();
        if (!item.empty()) {
            // Output each retrieved field and its value.
            for (const auto &i: item)
                std::cout << "Values: " << i.first << ": " << i.second.GetS()
                          << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "No item found with the key " << partitionKey << std::endl;
        }
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to get item: " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage();
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 GetItem을 참조하세요.

ListTables

다음 코드 예시는 ListTables의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! List the Amazon DynamoDB tables for the current AWS account.
/*!
  \sa listTables()
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */

bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::listTables(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ListTablesRequest listTablesRequest;
    listTablesRequest.SetLimit(50);
    do {
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ListTablesOutcome &outcome =
 dynamoClient.ListTables(
                listTablesRequest);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Error: " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

        for (const auto &tableName: outcome.GetResult().GetTableNames())
            std::cout << tableName << std::endl;
        listTablesRequest.SetExclusiveStartTableName(
                outcome.GetResult().GetLastEvaluatedTableName());
```

```
    } while (!listTablesRequest.GetExclusiveStartTableName().empty());

    return true;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 ListTables를 참조하세요.

PutItem

다음 코드 예시는 PutItem의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Put an item in an Amazon DynamoDB table.
/*!
  \sa putItem()
  \param tableName: The table name.
  \param artistKey: The artist key. This is the partition key for the table.
  \param artistValue: The artist value.
  \param albumTitleKey: The album title key.
  \param albumTitleValue: The album title value.
  \param awardsKey: The awards key.
  \param awardsValue: The awards value.
  \param songTitleKey: The song title key.
  \param songTitleValue: The song title value.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::putItem(const Aws::String &tableName,
                               const Aws::String &artistKey,
                               const Aws::String &artistValue,
                               const Aws::String &albumTitleKey,
                               const Aws::String &albumTitleValue,
                               const Aws::String &awardsKey,
```

```
                                const Aws::String &awardsValue,
                                const Aws::String &songTitleKey,
                                const Aws::String &songTitleValue,
                                const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::PutItemRequest putItemRequest;
    putItemRequest.SetTableName(tableName);

    putItemRequest.AddItem(artistKey, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(
            artistValue)); // This is the hash key.
    putItemRequest.AddItem(albumTitleKey,
 Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(
            albumTitleValue));
    putItemRequest.AddItem(awardsKey,

 Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(awardsValue));
    putItemRequest.AddItem(songTitleKey,

 Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(songTitleValue));

    const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::PutItemOutcome outcome = dynamoClient.PutItem(
            putItemRequest);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully added Item!" << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    return waitTableActive(tableName, dynamoClient);
}
```

테이블이 활성화될 때까지 대기하는 코드입니다.

```
//! Query a newly created DynamoDB table until it is active.
/*!
  \sa waitTableActive()
  \param waitTableActive: The DynamoDB table's name.
```

```
  \param dynamoClient: A DynamoDB client.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::waitTableActive(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                       const Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient
 &dynamoClient) {

    // Repeatedly call DescribeTable until table is ACTIVE.
    const int MAX_QUERIES = 20;
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableRequest request;
    request.SetTableName(tableName);

    int count = 0;
    while (count < MAX_QUERIES) {
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableOutcome &result =
 dynamoClient.DescribeTable(
                request);
        if (result.IsSuccess()) {
            Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatus status =
 result.GetResult().GetTable().GetTableStatus();

            if (Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatus::ACTIVE != status) {
                std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
            }
            else {
                return true;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error DynamoDB::waitTableActive "
                      << result.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
        count++;
    }
    return false;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 PutItem을 참조하세요.

Query

다음 코드 예시는 Query의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Perform a query on an Amazon DynamoDB Table and retrieve items.
/*!
  \sa queryItem()
  \param tableName: The table name.
  \param partitionKey: The partition key.
  \param partitionValue: The value for the partition key.
  \param projectionExpression: The projections expression, which is ignored if
 empty.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
  */

/*
 * The partition key attribute is searched with the specified value. By default, all
 fields and values
 * contained in the item are returned. If an optional projection expression is
 * specified on the command line, only the specified fields and values are
 * returned.
 */

bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::queryItems(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                  const Aws::String &partitionKey,
                                  const Aws::String &partitionValue,
                                  const Aws::String &projectionExpression,
                                  const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::QueryRequest request;

    request.SetTableName(tableName);
```

```
    if (!projectionExpression.empty()) {
        request.SetProjectionExpression(projectionExpression);
    }

    // Set query key condition expression.
    request.SetKeyConditionExpression(partitionKey + "= :valueToMatch");

    // Set Expression AttributeValues.
    Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributeValues;
    attributeValues.emplace(":valueToMatch", partitionValue);

    request.SetExpressionAttributeValues(attributeValues);

    bool result = true;

    // "exclusiveStartKey" is used for pagination.
    Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> exclusiveStartKey;
    do {
        if (!exclusiveStartKey.empty()) {
            request.SetExclusiveStartKey(exclusiveStartKey);
            exclusiveStartKey.clear();
        }
        // Perform Query operation.
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::QueryOutcome &outcome =
dynamoClient.Query(request);
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            // Reference the retrieved items.
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::Map<Aws::String,
Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>> &items = outcome.GetResult().GetItems();
            if (!items.empty()) {
                std::cout << "Number of items retrieved from Query: " <<
items.size()
                          << std::endl;
                // Iterate each item and print.
                for (const auto &item: items) {
                    std::cout
                            <<
"*****************************************************"
                            << std::endl;
                    // Output each retrieved field and its value.
                    for (const auto &i: item)
                        std::cout << i.first << ": " << i.second.GetS() <<
std::endl;
                }
```

```
            }
            else {
                std::cout << "No item found in table: " << tableName << std::endl;
            }

            exclusiveStartKey = outcome.GetResult().GetLastEvaluatedKey();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Failed to Query items: " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage();
            result = false;
            break;
        }
    } while (!exclusiveStartKey.empty());

    return result;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 Query를 참조하세요.

Scan

다음 코드 예시는 Scan의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Scan an Amazon DynamoDB table.
/*!
  \sa scanTable()
  \param tableName: Name for the DynamoDB table.
  \param projectionExpression: An optional projection expression, ignored if empty.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
```

```
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::scanTable(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                 const Aws::String &projectionExpression,
                                 const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ScanRequest request;
    request.SetTableName(tableName);

    if (!projectionExpression.empty())
        request.SetProjectionExpression(projectionExpression);

    Aws::Vector<Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>>
 all_items;
    Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>
 last_evaluated_key; // Used for pagination;
    do {
        if (!last_evaluated_key.empty()) {
            request.SetExclusiveStartKey(last_evaluated_key);
        }
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ScanOutcome &outcome =
 dynamoClient.Scan(request);
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            // Reference the retrieved items.
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::Map<Aws::String,
 Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>> &items = outcome.GetResult().GetItems();
            all_items.insert(all_items.end(), items.begin(), items.end());

            last_evaluated_key = outcome.GetResult().GetLastEvaluatedKey();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Failed to Scan items: " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

    } while (!last_evaluated_key.empty());

    if (!all_items.empty()) {
        std::cout << "Number of items retrieved from scan: " << all_items.size()
                  << std::endl;
        // Iterate each item and print.
        for (const Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>
 &itemMap: all_items) {
            std::cout << "*****************************************************"
```

```
                        << std::endl;
            // Output each retrieved field and its value.
            for (const auto &itemEntry: itemMap)
                std::cout << itemEntry.first << ": " << itemEntry.second.GetS()
                          << std::endl;
        }
    }

    else {
        std::cout << "No items found in table: " << tableName << std::endl;
    }

    return true;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 Scan을 참조하세요.

`UpdateItem`

다음 코드 예시는 `UpdateItem`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Update an Amazon DynamoDB table item.
/*!
  \sa updateItem()
  \param tableName: The table name.
  \param partitionKey: The partition key.
  \param partitionValue: The value for the partition key.
  \param attributeKey: The key for the attribute to be updated.
  \param attributeValue: The value for the attribute to be updated.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
  */
```

```
/*
 *  The example code only sets/updates an attribute value. It processes
 *  the attribute value as a string, even if the value could be interpreted
 *  as a number. Also, the example code does not remove an existing attribute
 *  from the key value.
 */

bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::updateItem(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                  const Aws::String &partitionKey,
                                  const Aws::String &partitionValue,
                                  const Aws::String &attributeKey,
                                  const Aws::String &attributeValue,
                                  const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    // *** Define UpdateItem request arguments.
    // Define TableName argument.
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::UpdateItemRequest request;
    request.SetTableName(tableName);

    // Define KeyName argument.
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue attribValue;
    attribValue.SetS(partitionValue);
    request.AddKey(partitionKey, attribValue);

    // Construct the SET update expression argument.
    Aws::String update_expression("SET #a = :valueA");
    request.SetUpdateExpression(update_expression);

    // Construct attribute name argument.
    Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::String> expressionAttributeNames;
    expressionAttributeNames["#a"] = attributeKey;
    request.SetExpressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames);

    // Construct attribute value argument.
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue attributeUpdatedValue;
    attributeUpdatedValue.SetS(attributeValue);
    Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>
 expressionAttributeValues;
    expressionAttributeValues[":valueA"] = attributeUpdatedValue;
    request.SetExpressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues);
```

```
    // Update the item.
    const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::UpdateItemOutcome &outcome =
 dynamoClient.UpdateItem(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Item was updated" << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cerr << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    return waitTableActive(tableName, dynamoClient);
}
```

테이블이 활성화될 때까지 대기하는 코드입니다.

```
//! Query a newly created DynamoDB table until it is active.
/*!
  \sa waitTableActive()
  \param waitTableActive: The DynamoDB table's name.
  \param dynamoClient: A DynamoDB client.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::waitTableActive(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                       const Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient
 &dynamoClient) {

    // Repeatedly call DescribeTable until table is ACTIVE.
    const int MAX_QUERIES = 20;
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableRequest request;
    request.SetTableName(tableName);

    int count = 0;
    while (count < MAX_QUERIES) {
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableOutcome &result =
 dynamoClient.DescribeTable(
                request);
        if (result.IsSuccess()) {
            Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatus status =
 result.GetResult().GetTable().GetTableStatus();

            if (Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatus::ACTIVE != status) {
```

```
                std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
            }
            else {
                return true;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error DynamoDB::waitTableActive "
                      << result.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
        count++;
    }
    return false;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 UpdateItem을 참조하세요.

`UpdateTable`

다음 코드 예시는 `UpdateTable`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Update a DynamoDB table.
/*!
  \sa updateTable()
  \param tableName: Name for the DynamoDB table.
  \param readCapacity: Provisioned read capacity.
  \param writeCapacity: Provisioned write capacity.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::updateTable(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                   long long readCapacity, long long writeCapacity,
```

```
                                    const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    std::cout << "Updating " << tableName << " with new provisioned throughput
 values"
              << std::endl;
    std::cout << "Read capacity : " << readCapacity << std::endl;
    std::cout << "Write capacity: " << writeCapacity << std::endl;

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::UpdateTableRequest request;
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ProvisionedThroughput provisionedThroughput;

 provisionedThroughput.WithReadCapacityUnits(readCapacity).WithWriteCapacityUnits(
            writeCapacity);

 request.WithProvisionedThroughput(provisionedThroughput).WithTableName(tableName);

    const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::UpdateTableOutcome &outcome =
 dynamoClient.UpdateTable(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully updated the table." << std::endl;
    } else {
        const Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBError &error = outcome.GetError();
        if (error.GetErrorType() == Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBErrors::VALIDATION &&
            error.GetMessage().find("The provisioned throughput for the table will
 not change") != std::string::npos) {
            std::cout << "The provisioned throughput for the table will not change."
 << std::endl;
        } else {
            std::cerr << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    return waitTableActive(tableName, dynamoClient);
}
```

테이블이 활성화될 때까지 대기하는 코드입니다.

```
//! Query a newly created DynamoDB table until it is active.
```

```
/*!
  \sa waitTableActive()
  \param waitTableActive: The DynamoDB table's name.
  \param dynamoClient: A DynamoDB client.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::waitTableActive(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                       const Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient
 &dynamoClient) {

    // Repeatedly call DescribeTable until table is ACTIVE.
    const int MAX_QUERIES = 20;
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableRequest request;
    request.SetTableName(tableName);

    int count = 0;
    while (count < MAX_QUERIES) {
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableOutcome &result =
 dynamoClient.DescribeTable(
                request);
        if (result.IsSuccess()) {
            Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatus status =
 result.GetResult().GetTable().GetTableStatus();

            if (Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatus::ACTIVE != status) {
                std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
            }
            else {
                return true;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error DynamoDB::waitTableActive "
                      << result.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
        count++;
    }
    return false;
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 UpdateTable을 참조하세요.

시나리오

사진을 관리하기 위한 서버리스 애플리케이션 만들기

다음 코드 예시에서는 사용자가 레이블을 사용하여 사진을 관리할 수 있는 서버리스 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for C++

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지에서 레이블을 감지하고 나중에 검색할 수 있도록 저장하는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션을 개발하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제의 출처에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS 커뮤니티의 게시물을 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

PartiQL 문 배치를 사용하여 테이블 쿼리

다음 코드 예제에서는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 여러 SELECT 문을 실행하여 항목 배치를 가져옵니다.
- 여러 INSERT 문을 실행하여 항목 배치를 추가합니다.
- 여러 UPDATE 문을 실행하여 항목 배치를 업데이트합니다.
- 여러 DELETE 문을 실행하여 항목 배치를 삭제합니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        //  1. Create a table. (CreateTable)
        if (AwsDoc::DynamoDB::createMoviesDynamoDBTable(clientConfig)) {

            AwsDoc::DynamoDB::partiqlBatchExecuteScenario(clientConfig);

            // 7. Delete the table. (DeleteTable)
            AwsDoc::DynamoDB::deleteMoviesDynamoDBTable(clientConfig);
        }

//! Scenario to modify and query a DynamoDB table using PartiQL batch statements.
/*!
  \sa partiqlBatchExecuteScenario()
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::partiqlBatchExecuteScenario(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {

    // 2. Add multiple movies using "Insert" statements. (BatchExecuteStatement)
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    std::vector<Aws::String> titles;
    std::vector<float> ratings;
    std::vector<int> years;
    std::vector<Aws::String> plots;
    Aws::String doAgain = "n";
    do {
        Aws::String aTitle = askQuestion(
                "Enter the title of a movie you want to add to the table: ");
        titles.push_back(aTitle);
        int aYear = askQuestionForInt("What year was it released? ");
        years.push_back(aYear);
        float aRating = askQuestionForFloatRange(
```

```
                "On a scale of 1 - 10, how do you rate it? ",
                1, 10);
        ratings.push_back(aRating);
        Aws::String aPlot = askQuestion("Summarize the plot for me: ");
        plots.push_back(aPlot);

        doAgain = askQuestion(Aws::String("Would you like to add more movies? (y/n)
"));
    } while (doAgain == "y");

    std::cout << "Adding " << titles.size()
              << (titles.size() == 1 ? " movie " : " movies ")
              << "to the table using a batch \"INSERT\" statement." << std::endl;

    {
        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementRequest> statements(
                titles.size());

        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "INSERT INTO \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" VALUE {'"
                  << TITLE_KEY << "': ?, '" << YEAR_KEY << "': ?, '"
                  << INFO_KEY << "': ?}";

        std::string sql(sqlStream.str());

        for (size_t i = 0; i < statements.size(); ++i) {
            statements[i].SetStatement(sql);

            Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
            attributes.push_back(
                    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(titles[i]));

attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(years[i]));

            // Create attribute for the info map.
            Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue infoMapAttribute;

            std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> ratingAttribute =
Aws::MakeShared<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>(
                    ALLOCATION_TAG.c_str());
            ratingAttribute->SetN(ratings[i]);
            infoMapAttribute.AddMEntry(RATING_KEY, ratingAttribute);
```

```
            std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> plotAttribute =
Aws::MakeShared<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>(
                    ALLOCATION_TAG.c_str());
            plotAttribute->SetS(plots[i]);
            infoMapAttribute.AddMEntry(PLOT_KEY, plotAttribute);
            attributes.push_back(infoMapAttribute);
            statements[i].SetParameters(attributes);
        }

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementRequest request;

        request.SetStatements(statements);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.BatchExecuteStatement(
                request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to add the movies: " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "Retrieving the movie data with a batch \"SELECT\" statement."
              << std::endl;

    // 3. Get the data for multiple movies using "Select" statements.
(BatchExecuteStatement)
    {
        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementRequest> statements(
                titles.size());
        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "SELECT * FROM  \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" WHERE "
                  << TITLE_KEY << "=? and " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";

        std::string sql(sqlStream.str());

        for (size_t i = 0; i < statements.size(); ++i) {
            statements[i].SetStatement(sql);
            Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
            attributes.push_back(
                    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(titles[i]));
```

```
attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(years[i]));
            statements[i].SetParameters(attributes);
        }

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementRequest request;

        request.SetStatements(statements);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.BatchExecuteStatement(
                request);
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementResult &result =
outcome.GetResult();

            const Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementResponse>
&responses = result.GetResponses();

            for (const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementResponse &response:
responses) {
                const Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>
&item = response.GetItem();

                printMovieInfo(item);
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Failed to retrieve the movie information: "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    // 4. Update the data for multiple movies using "Update" statements.
(BatchExecuteStatement)

    for (size_t i = 0; i < titles.size(); ++i) {
        ratings[i] = askQuestionForFloatRange(
                Aws::String("\nLet's update your the movie, \"") + titles[i] +
                ".\nYou rated it  " + std::to_string(ratings[i])
                + ", what new rating would you give it? ", 1, 10);
    }
```

```
   std::cout << "Updating the movie with a batch \"UPDATE\" statement." <<
std::endl;

   {
       Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementRequest> statements(
               titles.size());

       std::stringstream sqlStream;
       sqlStream << "UPDATE \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" SET "
                 << INFO_KEY << "." << RATING_KEY << "=? WHERE "
                 << TITLE_KEY << "=? AND " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";


       std::string sql(sqlStream.str());

       for (size_t i = 0; i < statements.size(); ++i) {
           statements[i].SetStatement(sql);

           Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
           attributes.push_back(
                   Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(ratings[i]));
           attributes.push_back(
                   Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(titles[i]));

attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(years[i]));
           statements[i].SetParameters(attributes);
       }

       Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementRequest request;

       request.SetStatements(statements);
       Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.BatchExecuteStatement(
               request);
       if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
           std::cerr << "Failed to update movie information: "
                     << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
           return false;
       }
   }

   std::cout << "Retrieving the updated movie data with a batch \"SELECT\"
statement."
             << std::endl;
```

```
   // 5. Get the updated data for multiple movies using "Select" statements.
(BatchExecuteStatement)
   {
       Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementRequest> statements(
               titles.size());
       std::stringstream sqlStream;
       sqlStream << "SELECT * FROM  \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" WHERE "
                 << TITLE_KEY << "=? and " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";

       std::string sql(sqlStream.str());

       for (size_t i = 0; i < statements.size(); ++i) {
           statements[i].SetStatement(sql);
           Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
           attributes.push_back(
                   Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(titles[i]));

attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(years[i]));
           statements[i].SetParameters(attributes);
       }

       Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementRequest request;

       request.SetStatements(statements);

       Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.BatchExecuteStatement(
               request);
       if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
           const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementResult &result =
outcome.GetResult();

           const Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementResponse>
&responses = result.GetResponses();

           for (const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementResponse &response:
responses) {
               const Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>
&item = response.GetItem();

               printMovieInfo(item);
           }
       }
```

```
        else {
            std::cerr << "Failed to retrieve the movies information: "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "Deleting the movie data with a batch \"DELETE\" statement."
              << std::endl;

    // 6. Delete multiple movies using "Delete" statements. (BatchExecuteStatement)
    {
        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementRequest> statements(
                titles.size());
        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "DELETE FROM  \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" WHERE "
                  << TITLE_KEY << "=? and " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";

        std::string sql(sqlStream.str());

        for (size_t i = 0; i < statements.size(); ++i) {
            statements[i].SetStatement(sql);
            Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
            attributes.push_back(
                    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(titles[i]));

attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(years[i]));
            statements[i].SetParameters(attributes);
        }

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementRequest request;

        request.SetStatements(statements);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.BatchExecuteStatement(
                request);

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to delete the movies: "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }
```

```
    return true;
}

//! Create a DynamoDB table to be used in sample code scenarios.
/*!
  \sa createMoviesDynamoDBTable()
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::createMoviesDynamoDBTable(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    bool movieTableAlreadyExisted = false;

    {
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::CreateTableRequest request;

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeDefinition yearAttributeDefinition;
        yearAttributeDefinition.SetAttributeName(YEAR_KEY);
        yearAttributeDefinition.SetAttributeType(
                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ScalarAttributeType::N);
        request.AddAttributeDefinitions(yearAttributeDefinition);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeDefinition titleAttributeDefinition;
        yearAttributeDefinition.SetAttributeName(TITLE_KEY);
        yearAttributeDefinition.SetAttributeType(
                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ScalarAttributeType::S);
        request.AddAttributeDefinitions(yearAttributeDefinition);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeySchemaElement yearKeySchema;
        yearKeySchema.WithAttributeName(YEAR_KEY).WithKeyType(
                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeyType::HASH);
        request.AddKeySchema(yearKeySchema);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeySchemaElement titleKeySchema;
        yearKeySchema.WithAttributeName(TITLE_KEY).WithKeyType(
                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeyType::RANGE);
        request.AddKeySchema(yearKeySchema);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ProvisionedThroughput throughput;
        throughput.WithReadCapacityUnits(
                PROVISIONED_THROUGHPUT_UNITS).WithWriteCapacityUnits(
```

```
                PROVISIONED_THROUGHPUT_UNITS);
        request.SetProvisionedThroughput(throughput);
        request.SetTableName(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME);

        std::cout << "Creating table '" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "'..." << std::endl;
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::CreateTableOutcome &result =
 dynamoClient.CreateTable(
                request);
        if (!result.IsSuccess()) {
            if (result.GetError().GetErrorType() ==
                Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBErrors::RESOURCE_IN_USE) {
                std::cout << "Table already exists." << std::endl;
                movieTableAlreadyExisted = true;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Failed to create table: "
                          << result.GetError().GetMessage();
                return false;
            }
        }
    }

    // Wait for table to become active.
    if (!movieTableAlreadyExisted) {
        std::cout << "Waiting for table '" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME
                  << "' to become active...." << std::endl;
        if (!AwsDoc::DynamoDB::waitTableActive(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME,
 clientConfiguration)) {
            return false;
        }
        std::cout << "Table '" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "' created and active."
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return true;
}

//! Delete the DynamoDB table used for sample code scenarios.
/*!
  \sa deleteMoviesDynamoDBTable()
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::deleteMoviesDynamoDBTable(
```

```
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DeleteTableRequest request;
    request.SetTableName(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME);

    const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DeleteTableOutcome &result =
 dynamoClient.DeleteTable(
            request);
    if (result.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Your table \""
                  << result.GetResult().GetTableDescription().GetTableName()
                  << " was deleted.\n";
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to delete table: " << result.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return result.IsSuccess();
}

//! Query a newly created DynamoDB table until it is active.
/*!
  \sa waitTableActive()
  \param waitTableActive: The DynamoDB table's name.
  \param dynamoClient: A DynamoDB client.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::waitTableActive(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                       const Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient
 &dynamoClient) {

    // Repeatedly call DescribeTable until table is ACTIVE.
    const int MAX_QUERIES = 20;
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableRequest request;
    request.SetTableName(tableName);

    int count = 0;
    while (count < MAX_QUERIES) {
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableOutcome &result =
 dynamoClient.DescribeTable(
                request);
        if (result.IsSuccess()) {
```

```
            Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatus status =
 result.GetResult().GetTable().GetTableStatus();

            if (Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatus::ACTIVE != status) {
                std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
            }
            else {
                return true;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error DynamoDB::waitTableActive "
                      << result.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
        count++;
    }
    return false;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 BatchExecuteStatement를 참조하십시오.

PartiQL을 사용하여 테이블 쿼리

다음 코드 예제에서는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- SELECT 문을 실행하여 항목을 가져옵니다.
- INSERT 문을 실행하여 항목을 추가합니다.
- UPDATE 문을 실행하여 항목을 업데이트합니다.
- DELETE 문을 실행하여 항목을 삭제합니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        //  1. Create a table. (CreateTable)
        if (AwsDoc::DynamoDB::createMoviesDynamoDBTable(clientConfig)) {

            AwsDoc::DynamoDB::partiqlExecuteScenario(clientConfig);

            // 7. Delete the table. (DeleteTable)
            AwsDoc::DynamoDB::deleteMoviesDynamoDBTable(clientConfig);
        }

//! Scenario to modify and query a DynamoDB table using single PartiQL statements.
/*!
  \sa partiqlExecuteScenario()
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool
AwsDoc::DynamoDB::partiqlExecuteScenario(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    // 2. Add a new movie using an "Insert" statement. (ExecuteStatement)
    Aws::String title;
    float rating;
    int year;
    Aws::String plot;
    {
        title = askQuestion(
                "Enter the title of a movie you want to add to the table: ");
        year = askQuestionForInt("What year was it released? ");
        rating = askQuestionForFloatRange("On a scale of 1 - 10, how do you rate it?
 ",
                                          1, 10);
        plot = askQuestion("Summarize the plot for me: ");

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementRequest request;
        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "INSERT INTO \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" VALUE {'"
                  << TITLE_KEY << "': ?, '" << YEAR_KEY << "': ?, '"
                  << INFO_KEY << "': ?}";

        request.SetStatement(sqlStream.str());

        // Create the parameter attributes.
```

```
        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(title));
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(year));

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue infoMapAttribute;

        std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> ratingAttribute =
Aws::MakeShared<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>(
                ALLOCATION_TAG.c_str());
        ratingAttribute->SetN(rating);
        infoMapAttribute.AddMEntry(RATING_KEY, ratingAttribute);

        std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> plotAttribute =
Aws::MakeShared<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>(
                ALLOCATION_TAG.c_str());
        plotAttribute->SetS(plot);
        infoMapAttribute.AddMEntry(PLOT_KEY, plotAttribute);
        attributes.push_back(infoMapAttribute);
        request.SetParameters(attributes);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.ExecuteStatement(
                request);

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to add a movie: " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "\nAdded '" << title << "' to '" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "'."
              << std::endl;

    //  3. Get the data for the movie using a "Select" statement. (ExecuteStatement)
    {
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementRequest request;
        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "SELECT * FROM  \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" WHERE "
                  << TITLE_KEY << "=? and " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";

        request.SetStatement(sqlStream.str());
```

```
        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(title));
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(year));
        request.SetParameters(attributes);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.ExecuteStatement(
                request);

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to retrieve movie information: "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
        else {
            // Print the retrieved movie information.
            const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementResult &result =
outcome.GetResult();

            const Aws::Vector<Aws::Map<Aws::String,
Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>> &items = result.GetItems();

            if (items.size() == 1) {
                printMovieInfo(items[0]);
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error: " << items.size() << " movies were retrieved. "
                          << " There should be only one movie." << std::endl;
            }
        }
    }

    //  4. Update the data for the movie using an "Update" statement.
(ExecuteStatement)
    {
        rating = askQuestionForFloatRange(
                Aws::String("\nLet's update your movie.\nYou rated it  ") +
                std::to_string(rating)
                + ", what new rating would you give it? ", 1, 10);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementRequest request;
        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "UPDATE \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" SET "
                  << INFO_KEY << "." << RATING_KEY << "=? WHERE "
```

```
                << TITLE_KEY << "=? AND " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";

        request.SetStatement(sqlStream.str());

        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(rating));
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(title));
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(year));

        request.SetParameters(attributes);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.ExecuteStatement(
                request);

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to update a movie: "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage();
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "\nUpdated '" << title << "' with new attributes:" << std::endl;

    //  5. Get the updated data for the movie using a "Select" statement.
(ExecuteStatement)
    {
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementRequest request;
        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "SELECT * FROM  \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" WHERE "
                  << TITLE_KEY << "=? and " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";

        request.SetStatement(sqlStream.str());

        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(title));
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(year));
        request.SetParameters(attributes);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.ExecuteStatement(
                request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to retrieve the movie information: "
```

```
                    << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
        else {
            const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementResult &result =
outcome.GetResult();

            const Aws::Vector<Aws::Map<Aws::String,
Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>> &items = result.GetItems();

            if (items.size() == 1) {
                printMovieInfo(items[0]);
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error: " << items.size() << " movies were retrieved. "
                          << " There should be only one movie." << std::endl;
            }
        }
    }

    std::cout << "Deleting the movie" << std::endl;

    // 6. Delete the movie using a "Delete" statement. (ExecuteStatement)
    {
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementRequest request;
        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "DELETE FROM  \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" WHERE "
                  << TITLE_KEY << "=? and " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";

        request.SetStatement(sqlStream.str());

        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(title));
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(year));
        request.SetParameters(attributes);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.ExecuteStatement(
                request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to delete the movie: "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
```

```
    }

    std::cout << "Movie successfully deleted." << std::endl;
    return true;
}

//! Create a DynamoDB table to be used in sample code scenarios.
/*!
  \sa createMoviesDynamoDBTable()
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::createMoviesDynamoDBTable(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    bool movieTableAlreadyExisted = false;

    {
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::CreateTableRequest request;

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeDefinition yearAttributeDefinition;
        yearAttributeDefinition.SetAttributeName(YEAR_KEY);
        yearAttributeDefinition.SetAttributeType(
                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ScalarAttributeType::N);
        request.AddAttributeDefinitions(yearAttributeDefinition);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeDefinition titleAttributeDefinition;
        yearAttributeDefinition.SetAttributeName(TITLE_KEY);
        yearAttributeDefinition.SetAttributeType(
                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ScalarAttributeType::S);
        request.AddAttributeDefinitions(yearAttributeDefinition);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeySchemaElement yearKeySchema;
        yearKeySchema.WithAttributeName(YEAR_KEY).WithKeyType(
                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeyType::HASH);
        request.AddKeySchema(yearKeySchema);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeySchemaElement titleKeySchema;
        yearKeySchema.WithAttributeName(TITLE_KEY).WithKeyType(
                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeyType::RANGE);
        request.AddKeySchema(yearKeySchema);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ProvisionedThroughput throughput;
```

```
        throughput.WithReadCapacityUnits(
                PROVISIONED_THROUGHPUT_UNITS).WithWriteCapacityUnits(
                PROVISIONED_THROUGHPUT_UNITS);
        request.SetProvisionedThroughput(throughput);
        request.SetTableName(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME);

        std::cout << "Creating table '" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "'..." << std::endl;
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::CreateTableOutcome &result =
 dynamoClient.CreateTable(
                request);
        if (!result.IsSuccess()) {
            if (result.GetError().GetErrorType() ==
                Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBErrors::RESOURCE_IN_USE) {
                std::cout << "Table already exists." << std::endl;
                movieTableAlreadyExisted = true;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Failed to create table: "
                          << result.GetError().GetMessage();
                return false;
            }
        }
    }

    // Wait for table to become active.
    if (!movieTableAlreadyExisted) {
        std::cout << "Waiting for table '" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME
                  << "' to become active...." << std::endl;
        if (!AwsDoc::DynamoDB::waitTableActive(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME,
 clientConfiguration)) {
            return false;
        }
        std::cout << "Table '" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "' created and active."
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return true;
}

//! Delete the DynamoDB table used for sample code scenarios.
/*!
  \sa deleteMoviesDynamoDBTable()
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
```

```
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::deleteMoviesDynamoDBTable(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DeleteTableRequest request;
    request.SetTableName(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME);

    const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DeleteTableOutcome &result =
 dynamoClient.DeleteTable(
            request);
    if (result.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Your table \""
                  << result.GetResult().GetTableDescription().GetTableName()
                  << " was deleted.\n";
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to delete table: " << result.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return result.IsSuccess();
}

//! Query a newly created DynamoDB table until it is active.
/*!
  \sa waitTableActive()
  \param waitTableActive: The DynamoDB table's name.
  \param dynamoClient: A DynamoDB client.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::waitTableActive(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                       const Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient
 &dynamoClient) {

    // Repeatedly call DescribeTable until table is ACTIVE.
    const int MAX_QUERIES = 20;
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableRequest request;
    request.SetTableName(tableName);

    int count = 0;
    while (count < MAX_QUERIES) {
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableOutcome &result =
 dynamoClient.DescribeTable(
```

```
                request);
        if (result.IsSuccess()) {
            Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatus status =
 result.GetResult().GetTable().GetTableStatus();

            if (Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatus::ACTIVE != status) {
                std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
            }
            else {
                return true;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error DynamoDB::waitTableActive "
                      << result.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
        count++;
    }
    return false;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 ExecuteStatement를 참조하십시오.

SDK for C++를 사용한 Amazon EC2 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for C++ Amazon EC2에서를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello Amazon EC2

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon EC2 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

CMakeLists.txt CMake 파일의 코드입니다.

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ec2)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_ec2")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed libraries
 for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
     # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory for
 running and debugging.

     # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # If you are building from the command line, you
 may need to uncomment this
```

```
                                        # and set the proper subdirectory to the
 executables' location.

     AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_ec2.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

hello_ec2.cpp 소스 파일의 코드입니다.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/ec2/EC2Client.h>
#include <aws/ec2/model/DescribeInstancesRequest.h>
#include <iomanip>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello EC2" starter application which initializes an Amazon Elastic Compute
 Cloud (Amazon EC2) client and describes
 *  the Amazon EC2 instances.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_ec2'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    (void)argc;
    (void)argv;

    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    int result = 0;
    {
```

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfig);
        Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeInstancesRequest request;
        bool header = false;
        bool done = false;
        while (!done) {
            Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeInstancesOutcome outcome =
ec2Client.DescribeInstances(request);
            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                if (!header) {
                    std::cout << std::left <<
                              std::setw(48) << "Name" <<
                              std::setw(20) << "ID" <<
                              std::setw(25) << "Ami" <<
                              std::setw(15) << "Type" <<
                              std::setw(15) << "State" <<
                              std::setw(15) << "Monitoring" << std::endl;
                    header = true;
                }

                const std::vector<Aws::EC2::Model::Reservation> &reservations =
                        outcome.GetResult().GetReservations();

                for (const auto &reservation: reservations) {
                    const std::vector<Aws::EC2::Model::Instance> &instances =
                            reservation.GetInstances();
                    for (const auto &instance: instances) {
                        Aws::String instanceStateString =

Aws::EC2::Model::InstanceStateNameMapper::GetNameForInstanceStateName(
                                        instance.GetState().GetName());

                        Aws::String typeString =

Aws::EC2::Model::InstanceTypeMapper::GetNameForInstanceType(
                                        instance.GetInstanceType());

                        Aws::String monitorString =

Aws::EC2::Model::MonitoringStateMapper::GetNameForMonitoringState(
                                        instance.GetMonitoring().GetState());
```

```
                        Aws::String name = "Unknown";

                        const std::vector<Aws::EC2::Model::Tag> &tags =
 instance.GetTags();
                        auto nameIter = std::find_if(tags.cbegin(), tags.cend(),
                                                     [](const Aws::EC2::Model::Tag
 &tag) {
                                                         return tag.GetKey() ==
 "Name";
                                                     });
                        if (nameIter != tags.cend()) {
                            name = nameIter->GetValue();
                        }
                        std::cout <<
                                  std::setw(48) << name <<
                                  std::setw(20) << instance.GetInstanceId() <<
                                  std::setw(25) << instance.GetImageId() <<
                                  std::setw(15) << typeString <<
                                  std::setw(15) << instanceStateString <<
                                  std::setw(15) << monitorString << std::endl;
                    }
                }

                if (!outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken().empty()) {
                    request.SetNextToken(outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken());
                } else {
                    done = true;
                }
            } else {
                std::cerr << "Failed to describe EC2 instances:" <<
                          outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                result = 1;
                break;
            }
        }
    }


    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return result;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DescribeSecurityGroups를 참조하십시오.

주제

- 작업

작업

`AllocateAddress`

다음 코드 예시는 `AllocateAddress`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Allocate an Elastic IP address and associate it with an Amazon Elastic Compute
 Cloud
//! (Amazon EC2) instance.
/*!
  \param instanceID: An EC2 instance ID.
  \param[out] publicIPAddress: String to return the public IP address.
  \param[out] allocationID: String to return the allocation ID.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::EC2::allocateAndAssociateAddress(const Aws::String &instanceId,
 Aws::String &publicIPAddress,
                                               Aws::String &allocationID,
                                               const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::EC2::Model::AllocateAddressRequest request;
    request.SetDomain(Aws::EC2::Model::DomainType::vpc);

    const Aws::EC2::Model::AllocateAddressOutcome outcome =
            ec2Client.AllocateAddress(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to allocate Elastic IP address:" <<
```

```
                    outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        return false;
    }
    const Aws::EC2::Model::AllocateAddressResponse &response = outcome.GetResult();
    allocationID = response.GetAllocationId();
    publicIPAddress = response.GetPublicIp();


    return true;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 AllocateAddress를 참조하십시오.

`AssociateAddress`

다음 코드 예시는 `AssociateAddress`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);

//! Associate an Elastic IP address with an EC2 instance.
/*!
  \param instanceId: An EC2 instance ID.
  \param allocationId: An Elastic IP allocation ID.
  \param[out] associationID: String to receive the association ID.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: True if the address was associated with the instance; otherwise,
 false.
 */
bool AwsDoc::EC2::associateAddress(const Aws::String &instanceId, const Aws::String
 &allocationId,
                                   Aws::String &associationID,
                                   const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
```

```
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::EC2::Model::AssociateAddressRequest request;
    request.SetInstanceId(instanceId);
    request.SetAllocationId(allocationId);

    Aws::EC2::Model::AssociateAddressOutcome outcome =
 ec2Client.AssociateAddress(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to associate address " << allocationId <<
                  " with instance " << instanceId << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Successfully associated address " << allocationId <<
                  " with instance " << instanceId << std::endl;
        associationID = outcome.GetResult().GetAssociationId();
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 AssociateAddress를 참조하십시오.

`AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress`

다음 코드 예시는 `AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Authorize ingress to an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) group.
/*!
  \param groupID: The EC2 group ID.
  \param clientConfiguration: The ClientConfiguration object.
  \return bool: True if the operation was successful, false otherwise.
```

```
 */
bool
AwsDoc::EC2::authorizeSecurityGroupIngress(const Aws::String &groupID,
                                           const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::EC2::Model::AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest
 authorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest;
    authorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest.SetGroupId(groupID);
    buildSampleIngressRule(authorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest);

    Aws::EC2::Model::AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressOutcome
 authorizeSecurityGroupIngressOutcome =

 ec2Client.AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress(authorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest);

    if (authorizeSecurityGroupIngressOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully authorized security group ingress." << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cerr << "Error authorizing security group ingress: "
                  << authorizeSecurityGroupIngressOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
    }

    return authorizeSecurityGroupIngressOutcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

수신 규칙을 빌드하는 유틸리티 함수입니다.

```
//! Build a sample ingress rule.
/*!
  \param authorize_request: An 'AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest' instance.
  \return void:
 */
void buildSampleIngressRule(
        Aws::EC2::Model::AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest &authorize_request) {
    Aws::String ingressIPRange = "203.0.113.0/24";  // Configure this for your
 allowed IP range.
    Aws::EC2::Model::IpRange ip_range;
    ip_range.SetCidrIp(ingressIPRange);

    Aws::EC2::Model::IpPermission permission1;
```

```
    permission1.SetIpProtocol("tcp");
    permission1.SetToPort(80);
    permission1.SetFromPort(80);
    permission1.AddIpRanges(ip_range);

    authorize_request.AddIpPermissions(permission1);

    Aws::EC2::Model::IpPermission permission2;
    permission2.SetIpProtocol("tcp");
    permission2.SetToPort(22);
    permission2.SetFromPort(22);
    permission2.AddIpRanges(ip_range);

    authorize_request.AddIpPermissions(permission2);
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress를 참조하십시오.

`CreateKeyPair`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateKeyPair`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Create an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance key pair.
/*!
  \param keyPairName: A name for a key pair.
  \param keyFilePath: File path where the credentials are stored. Ignored if it is
 an empty string;
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
```

```
bool AwsDoc::EC2::createKeyPair(const Aws::String &keyPairName, const Aws::String
 &keyFilePath,
                                const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::EC2::Model::CreateKeyPairRequest request;
    request.SetKeyName(keyPairName);

    Aws::EC2::Model::CreateKeyPairOutcome outcome =
 ec2Client.CreateKeyPair(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to create key pair - "  << keyPairName << ". " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Successfully created key pair named " <<
                  keyPairName << std::endl;
        if (!keyFilePath.empty()) {
            std::ofstream keyFile(keyFilePath.c_str());
            keyFile << outcome.GetResult().GetKeyMaterial();
            keyFile.close();
            std::cout << "Keys written to the file " <<
                      keyFilePath << std::endl;
        }

    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();

}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 CreateKeyPair를 참조하십시오.

CreateSecurityGroup

다음 코드 예시는 CreateSecurityGroup의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Create a security group.
/*!
  \param groupName: A security group name.
  \param description: A description.
  \param vpcID: A virtual private cloud (VPC) ID.
  \param[out] groupIDResult: A string to receive the group ID.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::EC2::createSecurityGroup(const Aws::String &groupName,
                                      const Aws::String &description,
                                      const Aws::String &vpcID,
                                      Aws::String &groupIDResult,
                                      const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::EC2::Model::CreateSecurityGroupRequest request;

    request.SetGroupName(groupName);
    request.SetDescription(description);
    request.SetVpcId(vpcID);

    const Aws::EC2::Model::CreateSecurityGroupOutcome outcome =
            ec2Client.CreateSecurityGroup(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to create security group:" <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    std::cout << "Successfully created security group named " << groupName <<
              std::endl;
```

```
    groupIDResult = outcome.GetResult().GetGroupId();

    return true;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 CreateAccountAlias을 참조하십시오.

`CreateTags`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateTags`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Add or overwrite only the specified tags for the specified Amazon Elastic
 Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) resource or resources.
/*!
  \param resources: The resources for the tags.
  \param tags: Vector of tags.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::EC2::createTags(const Aws::Vector<Aws::String> &resources,
                             const Aws::Vector<Aws::EC2::Model::Tag> &tags,
                             const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::EC2::Model::CreateTagsRequest createTagsRequest;
    createTagsRequest.SetResources(resources);
    createTagsRequest.SetTags(tags);

    Aws::EC2::Model::CreateTagsOutcome outcome =
 ec2Client.CreateTags(createTagsRequest);
```

```
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully created tags for resources" << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to create tags for resources, " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 CreateTags를 참조하십시오.

`DeleteKeyPair`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteKeyPair`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Delete an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance key pair.
/*!
  \param keyPairName: A name for a key pair.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */

bool AwsDoc::EC2::deleteKeyPair(const Aws::String &keyPairName,
                                const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::EC2::Model::DeleteKeyPairRequest request;

    request.SetKeyName(keyPairName);
    const Aws::EC2::Model::DeleteKeyPairOutcome outcome = ec2Client.DeleteKeyPair(
            request);
```

```
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to delete key pair " << keyPairName <<
                  ":" << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted key pair named " << keyPairName <<
                  std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DeleteKeyPair를 참조하십시오.

DeleteSecurityGroup

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteSecurityGroup의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Delete a security group.
/*!
  \param securityGroupID: A security group ID.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::EC2::deleteSecurityGroup(const Aws::String &securityGroupID,
                                      const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::EC2::Model::DeleteSecurityGroupRequest request;

    request.SetGroupId(securityGroupID);
    Aws::EC2::Model::DeleteSecurityGroupOutcome outcome =
 ec2Client.DeleteSecurityGroup(request);
```

```
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to delete security group " << securityGroupID <<
                  ":" << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted security group " << securityGroupID <<
                  std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DeleteSecurityGroup을 참조하십시오.

`DescribeAddresses`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeAddresses`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Describe all Elastic IP addresses.
/*!
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::EC2::describeAddresses(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeAddressesRequest request;
    Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeAddressesOutcome outcome =
 ec2Client.DescribeAddresses(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << std::left << std::setw(20) << "InstanceId" <<
                  std::setw(15) << "Public IP" << std::setw(10) << "Domain" <<
                  std::setw(30) << "Allocation ID" << std::setw(25) <<
```

```
                  "NIC ID" << std::endl;

        const Aws::Vector<Aws::EC2::Model::Address> &addresses =
 outcome.GetResult().GetAddresses();
        for (const auto &address: addresses) {
            Aws::String domainString =
                    Aws::EC2::Model::DomainTypeMapper::GetNameForDomainType(
                            address.GetDomain());

            std::cout << std::left << std::setw(20) <<
                      address.GetInstanceId() << std::setw(15) <<
                      address.GetPublicIp() << std::setw(10) << domainString <<
                      std::setw(30) << address.GetAllocationId() << std::setw(25)
                      << address.GetNetworkInterfaceId() << std::endl;
        }
    } else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to describe Elastic IP addresses:" <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DescribeAddresses 참조하십시오.

`DescribeAvailabilityZones`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeAvailabilityZones`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! DescribeAvailabilityZones
/*!
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
```

```
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
int AwsDoc::EC2::describeAvailabilityZones(const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest request;
    Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeAvailabilityZonesOutcome outcome =
 ec2Client.DescribeAvailabilityZones(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << std::left <<
                  std::setw(32) << "ZoneName" <<
                  std::setw(20) << "State" <<
                  std::setw(32) << "Region" << std::endl;

        const auto &zones =
                outcome.GetResult().GetAvailabilityZones();

        for (const auto &zone: zones) {
            Aws::String stateString =

 Aws::EC2::Model::AvailabilityZoneStateMapper::GetNameForAvailabilityZoneState(
                            zone.GetState());
            std::cout << std::left <<
                      std::setw(32) << zone.GetZoneName() <<
                      std::setw(20) << stateString <<
                      std::setw(32) << zone.GetRegionName() << std::endl;
        }
    } else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to describe availability zones:" <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;

    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DescribeAvailabilityZones를 참조하십시오.

DescribeInstances

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeInstances의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Describe all Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instances associated with
 an account.
/*!
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::EC2::describeInstances(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeInstancesRequest request;
    bool header = false;
    bool done = false;
    while (!done) {
        Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeInstancesOutcome outcome =
 ec2Client.DescribeInstances(request);
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            if (!header) {
                std::cout << std::left <<
                          std::setw(48) << "Name" <<
                          std::setw(20) << "ID" <<
                          std::setw(25) << "Ami" <<
                          std::setw(15) << "Type" <<
                          std::setw(15) << "State" <<
                          std::setw(15) << "Monitoring" << std::endl;
                header = true;
            }

            const std::vector<Aws::EC2::Model::Reservation> &reservations =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetReservations();

            for (const auto &reservation: reservations) {
                const std::vector<Aws::EC2::Model::Instance> &instances =
                        reservation.GetInstances();
                for (const auto &instance: instances) {
```

```
                    Aws::String instanceStateString =

Aws::EC2::Model::InstanceStateNameMapper::GetNameForInstanceStateName(
                                    instance.GetState().GetName());

                    Aws::String typeString =

Aws::EC2::Model::InstanceTypeMapper::GetNameForInstanceType(
                                    instance.GetInstanceType());

                    Aws::String monitorString =

Aws::EC2::Model::MonitoringStateMapper::GetNameForMonitoringState(
                                    instance.GetMonitoring().GetState());
                    Aws::String name = "Unknown";

                    const std::vector<Aws::EC2::Model::Tag> &tags =
instance.GetTags();
                    auto nameIter = std::find_if(tags.cbegin(), tags.cend(),
                                                 [](const Aws::EC2::Model::Tag &tag)
{
                                                     return tag.GetKey() == "Name";
                                                 });
                    if (nameIter != tags.cend()) {
                        name = nameIter->GetValue();
                    }
                    std::cout <<
                              std::setw(48) << name <<
                              std::setw(20) << instance.GetInstanceId() <<
                              std::setw(25) << instance.GetImageId() <<
                              std::setw(15) << typeString <<
                              std::setw(15) << instanceStateString <<
                              std::setw(15) << monitorString << std::endl;
                }
            }

            if (!outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken().empty()) {
                request.SetNextToken(outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken());
            } else {
                done = true;
            }
        } else {
            std::cerr << "Failed to describe EC2 instances:" <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
```

```
            return false;
        }
    }

    return true;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DescribeInstances 참조하십시오.

DescribeKeyPairs

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeKeyPairs의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Describe all Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance key pairs.
/*!
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::EC2::describeKeyPairs(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeKeyPairsRequest request;

    Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeKeyPairsOutcome outcome =
 ec2Client.DescribeKeyPairs(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << std::left <<
                  std::setw(32) << "Name" <<
                  std::setw(64) << "Fingerprint" << std::endl;

        const std::vector<Aws::EC2::Model::KeyPairInfo> &key_pairs =
                outcome.GetResult().GetKeyPairs();
        for (const auto &key_pair: key_pairs) {
```

```
            std::cout << std::left <<
                      std::setw(32) << key_pair.GetKeyName() <<
                      std::setw(64) << key_pair.GetKeyFingerprint() << std::endl;
        }
    } else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to describe key pairs:" <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DescribeKeyPairs를 참조하십시오.

DescribeRegions

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeRegions의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Describe all Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) Regions.
/*!
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::EC2::describeRegions(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeRegionsRequest request;
    Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeRegionsOutcome outcome =
 ec2Client.DescribeRegions(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << std::left <<
                  std::setw(32) << "RegionName" <<
```

```
                  std::setw(64) << "Endpoint" << std::endl;

        const auto &regions = outcome.GetResult().GetRegions();
        for (const auto &region: regions) {
            std::cout << std::left <<
                      std::setw(32) << region.GetRegionName() <<
                      std::setw(64) << region.GetEndpoint() << std::endl;
        }
    } else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to describe regions:" <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    std::cout << std::endl;

    return outcome.IsSuccess();

}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DescribeRegions를 참조하십시오.

DescribeSecurityGroups

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeSecurityGroups의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Describe all Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) security groups, or a
 specific group.
/*!
  \param groupID: A group ID, ignored if empty.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::EC2::describeSecurityGroups(const Aws::String &groupID,
```

```
                                                const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
&clientConfiguration) {
   Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);
   Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest request;

   if (!groupID.empty()) {
       request.AddGroupIds(groupID);
   }

   Aws::String nextToken;
   do {
       if (!nextToken.empty()) {
           request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
       }

       Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeSecurityGroupsOutcome outcome =
ec2Client.DescribeSecurityGroups(request);
       if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
           std::cout << std::left <<
                     std::setw(32) << "Name" <<
                     std::setw(30) << "GroupId" <<
                     std::setw(30) << "VpcId" <<
                     std::setw(64) << "Description" << std::endl;

           const std::vector<Aws::EC2::Model::SecurityGroup> &securityGroups =
                   outcome.GetResult().GetSecurityGroups();

           for (const auto &securityGroup: securityGroups) {
               std::cout << std::left <<
                         std::setw(32) << securityGroup.GetGroupName() <<
                         std::setw(30) << securityGroup.GetGroupId() <<
                         std::setw(30) << securityGroup.GetVpcId() <<
                         std::setw(64) << securityGroup.GetDescription() <<
                         std::endl;
           }
       } else {
           std::cerr << "Failed to describe security groups:" <<
                     outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
           return false;
       }

       nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
   } while (!nextToken.empty());
```

```
    return true;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DescribeSecurityGroups를 참조하십시오.

MonitorInstances

다음 코드 예시는 MonitorInstances의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Enable detailed monitoring for an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
 instance.
/*!
  \param instanceId: An EC2 instance ID.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::EC2::enableMonitoring(const Aws::String &instanceId,
                                   const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::EC2::Model::MonitorInstancesRequest request;
    request.AddInstanceIds(instanceId);
    request.SetDryRun(true);

    Aws::EC2::Model::MonitorInstancesOutcome dryRunOutcome =
 ec2Client.MonitorInstances(request);
    if (dryRunOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr
                << "Failed dry run to enable monitoring on instance. A dry run
 should trigger an error."
                <<
                std::endl;
```

```
        return false;
    } else if (dryRunOutcome.GetError().GetErrorType()
                != Aws::EC2::EC2Errors::DRY_RUN_OPERATION) {
        std::cerr << "Failed dry run to enable monitoring on instance " <<
                  instanceId << ": " << dryRunOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                  std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    request.SetDryRun(false);
    Aws::EC2::Model::MonitorInstancesOutcome monitorInstancesOutcome =
 ec2Client.MonitorInstances(request);
    if (!monitorInstancesOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to enable monitoring on instance " <<
                  instanceId << ": " <<
                  monitorInstancesOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Successfully enabled monitoring on instance " <<
                  instanceId << std::endl;
    }

    return monitorInstancesOutcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 MonitorInstances를 참조하십시오.

RebootInstances

다음 코드 예시는 RebootInstances의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Reboot an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance.
/*!
  \param instanceID: An EC2 instance ID.
```

```
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::EC2::rebootInstance(const Aws::String &instanceId,
                                 const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::EC2::Model::RebootInstancesRequest request;
    request.AddInstanceIds(instanceId);
    request.SetDryRun(true);

    Aws::EC2::Model::RebootInstancesOutcome dry_run_outcome =
 ec2Client.RebootInstances(request);
    if (dry_run_outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr
                << "Failed dry run to reboot on instance. A dry run should trigger
 an error."
                <<
                std::endl;
        return false;
    } else if (dry_run_outcome.GetError().GetErrorType()
               != Aws::EC2::EC2Errors::DRY_RUN_OPERATION) {
        std::cout << "Failed dry run to reboot instance " << instanceId << ": "
                  << dry_run_outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    request.SetDryRun(false);
    Aws::EC2::Model::RebootInstancesOutcome outcome =
 ec2Client.RebootInstances(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Failed to reboot instance " << instanceId << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Successfully rebooted instance " << instanceId <<
                  std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 RebootInstances를 참조하십시오.

ReleaseAddress

다음 코드 예시는 ReleaseAddress의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Release an Elastic IP address.
/*!
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::EC2::releaseAddress(const Aws::String &allocationID,
                                 const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::EC2::Model::ReleaseAddressRequest request;
    request.SetAllocationId(allocationID);

    Aws::EC2::Model::ReleaseAddressOutcome outcome = ec2.ReleaseAddress(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to release Elastic IP address " <<
                  allocationID << ":" << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                  std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Successfully released Elastic IP address " <<
                  allocationID << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 ReleaseAddress를 참조하십시오.

RunInstances

다음 코드 예시는 RunInstances의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Launch an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance.
/*!
  \param instanceName: A name for the EC2 instance.
  \param amiId: An Amazon Machine Image (AMI) identifier.
  \param[out] instanceID: String to return the instance ID.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::EC2::runInstance(const Aws::String &instanceName,
                              const Aws::String &amiId,
                              Aws::String &instanceID,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::EC2::Model::RunInstancesRequest runRequest;
    runRequest.SetImageId(amiId);
    runRequest.SetInstanceType(Aws::EC2::Model::InstanceType::t1_micro);
    runRequest.SetMinCount(1);
    runRequest.SetMaxCount(1);

    Aws::EC2::Model::RunInstancesOutcome runOutcome = ec2Client.RunInstances(
            runRequest);
    if (!runOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to launch EC2 instance " << instanceName <<
                  " based on ami " << amiId << ":" <<
                  runOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        return false;
    }
```

```
    const Aws::Vector<Aws::EC2::Model::Instance> &instances =
 runOutcome.GetResult().GetInstances();
    if (instances.empty()) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to launch EC2 instance " << instanceName <<
                  " based on ami " << amiId << ":" <<
                  runOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    instanceID = instances[0].GetInstanceId();

    return true;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 RunInstances를 참조하십시오.

StartInstances

다음 코드 예시는 StartInstances의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Start an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance.
/*!
  \param instanceID: An EC2 instance ID.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::EC2::startInstance(const Aws::String &instanceId,
                                const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::EC2::Model::StartInstancesRequest startRequest;
```

```
    startRequest.AddInstanceIds(instanceId);
    startRequest.SetDryRun(true);

    Aws::EC2::Model::StartInstancesOutcome dryRunOutcome =
 ec2Client.StartInstances(startRequest);
    if (dryRunOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr
                << "Failed dry run to start instance. A dry run should trigger an
 error."
                << std::endl;
        return false;
    } else if (dryRunOutcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
               Aws::EC2::EC2Errors::DRY_RUN_OPERATION) {
        std::cout << "Failed dry run to start instance " << instanceId << ": "
                  << dryRunOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    startRequest.SetDryRun(false);
    Aws::EC2::Model::StartInstancesOutcome startInstancesOutcome =
 ec2Client.StartInstances(startRequest);

    if (!startInstancesOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Failed to start instance " << instanceId << ": " <<
                  startInstancesOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Successfully started instance " << instanceId <<
                  std::endl;
    }

    return startInstancesOutcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 StartInstances를 참조하십시오.

StopInstances

다음 코드 예시는 StopInstances의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Stop an EC2 instance.
/*!
  \param instanceID: An EC2 instance ID.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::EC2::stopInstance(const Aws::String &instanceId,
                               const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::EC2::Model::StopInstancesRequest request;
    request.AddInstanceIds(instanceId);
    request.SetDryRun(true);

    Aws::EC2::Model::StopInstancesOutcome dryRunOutcome =
 ec2Client.StopInstances(request);
    if (dryRunOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr
                << "Failed dry run to stop instance. A dry run should trigger an
 error."
                << std::endl;
        return false;
    } else if (dryRunOutcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
               Aws::EC2::EC2Errors::DRY_RUN_OPERATION) {
        std::cout << "Failed dry run to stop instance " << instanceId << ": "
                  << dryRunOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    request.SetDryRun(false);
    Aws::EC2::Model::StopInstancesOutcome outcome =
 ec2Client.StopInstances(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Failed to stop instance " << instanceId << ": " <<
```

```
                    outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Successfully stopped instance " << instanceId <<
                    std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

void PrintUsage() {
    std::cout << "Usage: run_start_stop_instance <instance_id> <start|stop>" <<
              std::endl;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 StopInstances를 참조하십시오.

`TerminateInstances`

다음 코드 예시는 `TerminateInstances`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Terminate an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance.
/*!
  \param instanceID: An EC2 instance ID.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::EC2::terminateInstances(const Aws::String &instanceID,
                                     const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::EC2::Model::TerminateInstancesRequest request;
    request.SetInstanceIds({instanceID});
```

```
    Aws::EC2::Model::TerminateInstancesOutcome outcome =
            ec2Client.TerminateInstances(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Ec2 instance '" << instanceID <<
                  "' was terminated." << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to terminate ec2 instance " << instanceID <<
                  ", " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 TerminateInstances를 참조하십시오.

`UnmonitorInstances`

다음 코드 예시는 `UnmonitorInstances`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Disable monitoring for an EC2 instance.
/*!
  \param instanceId: An EC2 instance ID.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::EC2::disableMonitoring(const Aws::String &instanceId,
                                    const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::EC2::Model::UnmonitorInstancesRequest unrequest;
```

```
    unrequest.AddInstanceIds(instanceId);
    unrequest.SetDryRun(true);

    Aws::EC2::Model::UnmonitorInstancesOutcome dryRunOutcome =
 ec2Client.UnmonitorInstances(unrequest);
    if (dryRunOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr
                << "Failed dry run to disable monitoring on instance. A dry run
 should trigger an error."
                <<
                std::endl;
        return false;
    } else if (dryRunOutcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
               Aws::EC2::EC2Errors::DRY_RUN_OPERATION) {
        std::cout << "Failed dry run to disable monitoring on instance " <<
                  instanceId << ": " << dryRunOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                  std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    unrequest.SetDryRun(false);
    Aws::EC2::Model::UnmonitorInstancesOutcome unmonitorInstancesOutcome =
 ec2Client.UnmonitorInstances(unrequest);
    if (!unmonitorInstancesOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Failed to disable monitoring on instance " << instanceId
                  << ": " << unmonitorInstancesOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                  std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Successfully disable monitoring on instance " <<
                  instanceId << std::endl;
    }

    return unmonitorInstancesOutcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 UnmonitorInstances를 참조하십시오.

SDK for C++를 사용한 EventBridge 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 EventBridge와 AWS SDK for C++ 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`PutEvents`

다음 코드 예시는 `PutEvents`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

필수 파일을 포함합니다.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/events/EventBridgeClient.h>
#include <aws/events/model/PutEventsRequest.h>
#include <aws/events/model/PutEventsResult.h>
#include <aws/core/utils/Outcome.h>
#include <iostream>
```

이벤트를 전송합니다.

```
        Aws::CloudWatchEvents::EventBridgeClient cwe;

        Aws::CloudWatchEvents::Model::PutEventsRequestEntry event_entry;
        event_entry.SetDetail(MakeDetails(event_key, event_value));
        event_entry.SetDetailType("sampleSubmitted");
```

```
        event_entry.AddResources(resource_arn);
        event_entry.SetSource("aws-sdk-cpp-cloudwatch-example");

        Aws::CloudWatchEvents::Model::PutEventsRequest request;
        request.AddEntries(event_entry);

        auto outcome = cwe.PutEvents(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess())
        {
            std::cout << "Failed to post CloudWatch event: " <<
                outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        }
        else
        {
            std::cout << "Successfully posted CloudWatch event" << std::endl;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 PutEvents를 참조하십시오.

`PutRule`

다음 코드 예시는 `PutRule`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

필수 파일을 포함합니다.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/events/EventBridgeClient.h>
#include <aws/events/model/PutRuleRequest.h>
#include <aws/events/model/PutRuleResult.h>
#include <aws/core/utils/Outcome.h>
#include <iostream>
```

규칙을 생성합니다.

```
        Aws::CloudWatchEvents::EventBridgeClient cwe;
        Aws::CloudWatchEvents::Model::PutRuleRequest request;
        request.SetName(rule_name);
        request.SetRoleArn(role_arn);
        request.SetScheduleExpression("rate(5 minutes)");
        request.SetState(Aws::CloudWatchEvents::Model::RuleState::ENABLED);

        auto outcome = cwe.PutRule(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess())
        {
            std::cout << "Failed to create CloudWatch events rule " <<
                rule_name << ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                std::endl;
        }
        else
        {
            std::cout << "Successfully created CloudWatch events rule " <<
                rule_name << " with resulting Arn " <<
                outcome.GetResult().GetRuleArn() << std::endl;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 PutRule을 참조하십시오.

`PutTargets`

다음 코드 예시는 `PutTargets`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

필수 파일을 포함합니다.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
```

```
#include <aws/events/EventBridgeClient.h>
#include <aws/events/model/PutTargetsRequest.h>
#include <aws/events/model/PutTargetsResult.h>
#include <aws/core/utils/Outcome.h>
#include <iostream>
```

대상을 추가합니다.

```
        Aws::CloudWatchEvents::EventBridgeClient cwe;

        Aws::CloudWatchEvents::Model::Target target;
        target.SetArn(lambda_arn);
        target.SetId(target_id);

        Aws::CloudWatchEvents::Model::PutTargetsRequest request;
        request.SetRule(rule_name);
        request.AddTargets(target);

        auto putTargetsOutcome = cwe.PutTargets(request);
        if (!putTargetsOutcome.IsSuccess())
        {
            std::cout << "Failed to create CloudWatch events target for rule "
                << rule_name << ": " <<
                putTargetsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        }
        else
        {
            std::cout <<
                "Successfully created CloudWatch events target for rule "
                << rule_name << std::endl;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 PutTargets를 참조하십시오.

AWS Glue SDK for C++를 사용한 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는를와 AWS SDK for C++ 함께 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS Glue.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

안녕하세요 AWS Glue

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS Glue의 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

CMakeLists.txt CMake 파일의 코드입니다.

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS glue)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_glue")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed libraries
 for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
```

```
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
     # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory for
 running and debugging.

     # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # if you are building from the command line you may
 need to uncomment this
                                     # and set the proper subdirectory to the
 executables' location.

     AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_glue.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

hello_glue.cpp 소스 파일의 코드입니다.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/glue/GlueClient.h>
#include <aws/glue/model/ListJobsRequest.h>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello Glue" starter application which initializes an AWS Glue client and
 lists the
 *  AWS Glue job definitions.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_glue'
 *
 */
```

```
int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    int result = 0;
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::Glue::GlueClient glueClient(clientConfig);

        std::vector<Aws::String> jobs;

        Aws::String nextToken;  // Used for pagination.
        do {
            Aws::Glue::Model::ListJobsRequest listJobsRequest;
            if (!nextToken.empty()) {
                listJobsRequest.SetNextToken(nextToken);
            }

            Aws::Glue::Model::ListJobsOutcome listRunsOutcome = glueClient.ListJobs(
                    listJobsRequest);

            if (listRunsOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const std::vector<Aws::String> &jobNames =
 listRunsOutcome.GetResult().GetJobNames();
                jobs.insert(jobs.end(), jobNames.begin(), jobNames.end());

                nextToken = listRunsOutcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            } else {
                std::cerr << "Error listing jobs. "
                          << listRunsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = 1;
                break;
            }
        } while (!nextToken.empty());

        std::cout << "Your account has " << jobs.size() << " jobs."
                  << std::endl;
        for (size_t i = 0; i < jobs.size(); ++i) {
```

```
            std::cout << "   " << i + 1 << ". " << jobs[i] << std::endl;
        }
    }
    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return result;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 ListJobs를 참조하십시오.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 퍼블릭 Amazon S3 버킷을 크롤링하고 CSV 형식의 메타데이터 데이터베이스를 생성하는 크롤러를 생성합니다.
- 의 데이터베이스 및 테이블에 대한 정보를 나열합니다 AWS Glue Data Catalog.
- 작업을 생성하여 S3 버킷에서 CSV 데이터를 추출하고, 데이터를 변환하며, JSON 형식의 출력을 다른 S3 버킷으로 로드합니다.
- 작업 실행에 대한 정보를 나열하고 변환된 데이터를 확인하며 리소스를 정리합니다.

자세한 내용은 자습서: AWS Glue Studio 시작하기를 참조하세요.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Scenario which demonstrates using AWS Glue to add a crawler and run a job.
/*!
 \\sa runGettingStartedWithGlueScenario()
 \param bucketName: An S3 bucket created in the setup.
 \param roleName: An AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role created in the
 setup.
 \param clientConfig: AWS client configuration.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */

bool AwsDoc::Glue::runGettingStartedWithGlueScenario(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                                                     const Aws::String &roleName,
                                                     const
 Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);

    Aws::String roleArn;
    if (!getRoleArn(roleName, roleArn, clientConfig)) {
        std::cerr << "Error getting role ARN for role." << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    // 1. Upload the job script to the S3 bucket.
    {
        std::cout << "Uploading the job script '"
                  << AwsDoc::Glue::PYTHON_SCRIPT
                  << "'." << std::endl;

        if (!AwsDoc::Glue::uploadFile(bucketName,
                                      AwsDoc::Glue::PYTHON_SCRIPT_PATH,
                                      AwsDoc::Glue::PYTHON_SCRIPT,
                                      clientConfig)) {
            std::cerr << "Error uploading the job file." << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    // 2. Create a crawler.
    {
        Aws::Glue::Model::S3Target s3Target;
        s3Target.SetPath("s3://crawler-public-us-east-1/flight/2016/csv");
        Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerTargets crawlerTargets;
        crawlerTargets.AddS3Targets(s3Target);
```

```
        Aws::Glue::Model::CreateCrawlerRequest request;
        request.SetTargets(crawlerTargets);
        request.SetName(CRAWLER_NAME);
        request.SetDatabaseName(CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME);
        request.SetTablePrefix(CRAWLER_DATABASE_PREFIX);
        request.SetRole(roleArn);

        Aws::Glue::Model::CreateCrawlerOutcome outcome =
client.CreateCrawler(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Successfully created the crawler." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error creating a crawler. " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            deleteAssets("", CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, "", bucketName, clientConfig);
            return false;
        }
    }

    // 3. Get a crawler.
    {
        Aws::Glue::Model::GetCrawlerRequest request;
        request.SetName(CRAWLER_NAME);

        Aws::Glue::Model::GetCrawlerOutcome outcome = client.GetCrawler(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerState crawlerState =
outcome.GetResult().GetCrawler().GetState();
            std::cout << "Retrieved crawler with state " <<
                      Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerStateMapper::GetNameForCrawlerState(
                              crawlerState)
                      << "." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error retrieving a crawler.  "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, "", bucketName,
                         clientConfig);
            return false;
```

```
        }
    }

    // 4. Start a crawler.
    {
        Aws::Glue::Model::StartCrawlerRequest request;
        request.SetName(CRAWLER_NAME);

        Aws::Glue::Model::StartCrawlerOutcome outcome =
client.StartCrawler(request);


        if (outcome.IsSuccess() || (Aws::Glue::GlueErrors::CRAWLER_RUNNING ==
                                    outcome.GetError().GetErrorType())) {
            if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "Crawler was already started." << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cout << "Successfully started crawler." << std::endl;
            }

            std::cout << "This may take a while to run." << std::endl;

            Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerState crawlerState =
Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerState::NOT_SET;
            int iterations = 0;
            while (Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerState::READY != crawlerState) {
                std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
                ++iterations;
                if ((iterations % 10) == 0) { // Log status every 10 seconds.
                    std::cout << "Crawler status " <<

Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerStateMapper::GetNameForCrawlerState(
                                        crawlerState)
                                << ". After " << iterations
                                << " seconds elapsed."
                                << std::endl;
                }
                Aws::Glue::Model::GetCrawlerRequest getCrawlerRequest;
                getCrawlerRequest.SetName(CRAWLER_NAME);

                Aws::Glue::Model::GetCrawlerOutcome getCrawlerOutcome =
client.GetCrawler(
                        getCrawlerRequest);
```

```
                if (getCrawlerOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                    crawlerState =
getCrawlerOutcome.GetResult().GetCrawler().GetState();
                }
                else {
                    std::cerr << "Error getting crawler.  "
                              << getCrawlerOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
std::endl;
                    break;
                }
            }

            if (Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerState::READY == crawlerState) {
                std::cout << "Crawler finished running after " << iterations
                          << " seconds."
                          << std::endl;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error starting a crawler.  "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;

            deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, "", bucketName,
                         clientConfig);
            return false;
        }
    }

    // 5. Get a database.
    {
        Aws::Glue::Model::GetDatabaseRequest request;
        request.SetName(CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME);

        Aws::Glue::Model::GetDatabaseOutcome outcome = client.GetDatabase(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Glue::Model::Database &database =
outcome.GetResult().GetDatabase();

            std::cout << "Successfully retrieve the database\n" <<
                      database.Jsonize().View().WriteReadable() << "'." <<
std::endl;
```

```
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error getting the database.  "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, "", bucketName,
                         clientConfig);
            return false;
        }
    }

    // 6. Get tables.
    Aws::String tableName;
    {
        Aws::Glue::Model::GetTablesRequest request;
        request.SetDatabaseName(CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME);
        std::vector<Aws::Glue::Model::Table> all_tables;
        Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.
        do {
            Aws::Glue::Model::GetTablesOutcome outcome = client.GetTables(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const std::vector<Aws::Glue::Model::Table> &tables =
outcome.GetResult().GetTableList();
                all_tables.insert(all_tables.end(), tables.begin(), tables.end());
                nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error getting the tables. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, "", bucketName,
                             clientConfig);
                return false;
            }
        } while (!nextToken.empty());

        std::cout << "The database contains " << all_tables.size()
                  << (all_tables.size() == 1 ?
                      " table." : "tables.") << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Here is a list of the tables in the database.";
        for (size_t index = 0; index < all_tables.size(); ++index) {
            std::cout << "    " << index + 1 << ":  " << all_tables[index].GetName()
                      << std::endl;
        }
```

```
        if (!all_tables.empty()) {
            int tableIndex = askQuestionForIntRange(
                    "Enter an index to display the database detail ",
                    1, static_cast<int>(all_tables.size()));
            std::cout << all_tables[tableIndex - 1].Jsonize().View().WriteReadable()
                      << std::endl;

            tableName = all_tables[tableIndex - 1].GetName();
        }
    }

    // 7. Create a job.
    {
        Aws::Glue::Model::CreateJobRequest request;
        request.SetName(JOB_NAME);
        request.SetRole(roleArn);
        request.SetGlueVersion(GLUE_VERSION);

        Aws::Glue::Model::JobCommand command;
        command.SetName(JOB_COMMAND_NAME);
        command.SetPythonVersion(JOB_PYTHON_VERSION);
        command.SetScriptLocation(
                Aws::String("s3://") + bucketName + "/" + PYTHON_SCRIPT);
        request.SetCommand(command);

        Aws::Glue::Model::CreateJobOutcome outcome = client.CreateJob(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Successfully created the job." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error creating the job. " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, "", bucketName,
                         clientConfig);
            return false;
        }
    }

    // 8. Start a job run.
    {
        Aws::Glue::Model::StartJobRunRequest request;
```

```
        request.SetJobName(JOB_NAME);

        Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::String> arguments;
        arguments["--input_database"] = CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME;
        arguments["--input_table"] = tableName;
        arguments["--output_bucket_url"] = Aws::String("s3://") + bucketName + "/";
        request.SetArguments(arguments);

        Aws::Glue::Model::StartJobRunOutcome outcome = client.StartJobRun(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Successfully started the job." << std::endl;

            Aws::String jobRunId = outcome.GetResult().GetJobRunId();

            int iterator = 0;
            bool done = false;
            while (!done) {
                ++iterator;
                std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
                Aws::Glue::Model::GetJobRunRequest jobRunRequest;
                jobRunRequest.SetJobName(JOB_NAME);
                jobRunRequest.SetRunId(jobRunId);

                Aws::Glue::Model::GetJobRunOutcome jobRunOutcome = client.GetJobRun(
                        jobRunRequest);

                if (jobRunOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                    const Aws::Glue::Model::JobRun &jobRun =
jobRunOutcome.GetResult().GetJobRun();
                    Aws::Glue::Model::JobRunState jobRunState =
jobRun.GetJobRunState();

                    if ((jobRunState == Aws::Glue::Model::JobRunState::STOPPED) ||
                        (jobRunState == Aws::Glue::Model::JobRunState::FAILED) ||
                        (jobRunState == Aws::Glue::Model::JobRunState::TIMEOUT)) {
                        std::cerr << "Error running job. "
                                  << jobRun.GetErrorMessage()
                                  << std::endl;
                        deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, JOB_NAME,
                                     bucketName,
                                     clientConfig);
                        return false;
                    }
```

```
                    else if (jobRunState ==
                             Aws::Glue::Model::JobRunState::SUCCEEDED) {
                        std::cout << "Job run succeeded after  " << iterator <<
                                  " seconds elapsed." << std::endl;
                        done = true;
                    }
                    else if ((iterator % 10) == 0) { // Log status every 10 seconds.
                        std::cout << "Job run status " <<

Aws::Glue::Model::JobRunStateMapper::GetNameForJobRunState(
                                        jobRunState) <<
                                  ". " << iterator <<
                                  " seconds elapsed." << std::endl;
                    }
                }
                else {
                    std::cerr << "Error retrieving job run state. "
                              << jobRunOutcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                              << std::endl;
                    deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, JOB_NAME,
                                 bucketName, clientConfig);
                    return false;
                }
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error starting a job. " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, JOB_NAME, bucketName,
                         clientConfig);
            return false;
        }
    }

    // 9. List the output data stored in the S3 bucket.
    {
        Aws::S3::S3Client s3Client;
        Aws::S3::Model::ListObjectsV2Request request;
        request.SetBucket(bucketName);
        request.SetPrefix(OUTPUT_FILE_PREFIX);

        Aws::String continuationToken; // Used for pagination.
        std::vector<Aws::S3::Model::Object> allObjects;
        do {
```

```
            if (!continuationToken.empty()) {
                request.SetContinuationToken(continuationToken);
            }
            Aws::S3::Model::ListObjectsV2Outcome outcome = s3Client.ListObjectsV2(
                    request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const std::vector<Aws::S3::Model::Object> &objects =
                        outcome.GetResult().GetContents();
                allObjects.insert(allObjects.end(), objects.begin(), objects.end());
                continuationToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextContinuationToken();
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error listing objects. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                break;
            }
        } while (!continuationToken.empty());

        std::cout << "Data from your job is in " << allObjects.size() <<
                  " files in the S3 bucket, " << bucketName << "." << std::endl;

        for (size_t i = 0; i < allObjects.size(); ++i) {
            std::cout << "    " << i + 1 << ". " << allObjects[i].GetKey()
                      << std::endl;
        }

        int objectIndex = askQuestionForIntRange(
                std::string(
                        "Enter the number of a block to download it and see the
first ") +
                std::to_string(LINES_OF_RUN_FILE_TO_DISPLAY) +
                " lines of JSON output in the block: ", 1,
                static_cast<int>(allObjects.size()));

        Aws::String objectKey = allObjects[objectIndex - 1].GetKey();

        std::stringstream stringStream;
        if (getObjectFromBucket(bucketName, objectKey, stringStream,
                                clientConfig)) {
            for (int i = 0; i < LINES_OF_RUN_FILE_TO_DISPLAY && stringStream; ++i) {
                std::string line;
                std::getline(stringStream, line);
```

```
                std::cout << "    " << line << std::endl;
            }
        }
        else {
            deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, JOB_NAME, bucketName,
                         clientConfig);
            return false;
        }
    }

    // 10. List all the jobs.
    Aws::String jobName;
    {
        Aws::Glue::Model::ListJobsRequest listJobsRequest;

        Aws::String nextToken;
        std::vector<Aws::String> allJobNames;

        do {
            if (!nextToken.empty()) {
                listJobsRequest.SetNextToken(nextToken);
            }
            Aws::Glue::Model::ListJobsOutcome listRunsOutcome = client.ListJobs(
                    listJobsRequest);

            if (listRunsOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const std::vector<Aws::String> &jobNames =
listRunsOutcome.GetResult().GetJobNames();
                allJobNames.insert(allJobNames.end(), jobNames.begin(),
jobNames.end());
                nextToken = listRunsOutcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error listing jobs. "
                          << listRunsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
            }
        } while (!nextToken.empty());
        std::cout << "Your account has " << allJobNames.size() << " jobs."
                  << std::endl;
        for (size_t i = 0; i < allJobNames.size(); ++i) {
            std::cout << "   " << i + 1 << ". " << allJobNames[i] << std::endl;
        }
        int jobIndex = askQuestionForIntRange(
```

```
                Aws::String("Enter a number between 1 and ") +
                std::to_string(allJobNames.size()) +
                " to see the list of runs for a job: ",
                1, static_cast<int>(allJobNames.size()));

        jobName = allJobNames[jobIndex - 1];
    }

    // 11. Get the job runs for a job.
    Aws::String jobRunID;
    if (!jobName.empty()) {
        Aws::Glue::Model::GetJobRunsRequest getJobRunsRequest;
        getJobRunsRequest.SetJobName(jobName);

        Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.
        std::vector<Aws::Glue::Model::JobRun> allJobRuns;
        do {
            if (!nextToken.empty()) {
                getJobRunsRequest.SetNextToken(nextToken);
            }
            Aws::Glue::Model::GetJobRunsOutcome jobRunsOutcome = client.GetJobRuns(
                    getJobRunsRequest);

            if (jobRunsOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const std::vector<Aws::Glue::Model::JobRun> &jobRuns =
jobRunsOutcome.GetResult().GetJobRuns();
                allJobRuns.insert(allJobRuns.end(), jobRuns.begin(), jobRuns.end());

                nextToken = jobRunsOutcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error getting job runs. "
                          << jobRunsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                break;
            }
        } while (!nextToken.empty());

        std::cout << "There are " << allJobRuns.size() << " runs in the job '"
                  <<
                  jobName << "'." << std::endl;

        for (size_t i = 0; i < allJobRuns.size(); ++i) {
            std::cout << "   " << i + 1 << ". " << allJobRuns[i].GetJobName()
```

```
                      << std::endl;
        }

        int runIndex = askQuestionForIntRange(
                Aws::String("Enter a number between 1 and ") +
                std::to_string(allJobRuns.size()) +
                " to see details for a run: ",
                1, static_cast<int>(allJobRuns.size()));
        jobRunID = allJobRuns[runIndex - 1].GetId();
    }

    // 12. Get a single job run.
    if (!jobRunID.empty()) {
        Aws::Glue::Model::GetJobRunRequest jobRunRequest;
        jobRunRequest.SetJobName(jobName);
        jobRunRequest.SetRunId(jobRunID);

        Aws::Glue::Model::GetJobRunOutcome jobRunOutcome = client.GetJobRun(
                jobRunRequest);

        if (jobRunOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Displaying the job run JSON description." << std::endl;
            std::cout
                    <<
 jobRunOutcome.GetResult().GetJobRun().Jsonize().View().WriteReadable()
                    << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error get a job run. "
                      << jobRunOutcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
    }

    return deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, JOB_NAME, bucketName,
                        clientConfig);
}

//! Cleanup routine to delete created assets.
/*!
 \\sa deleteAssets()
 \param crawler: Name of an AWS Glue crawler.
 \param database: The name of an AWS Glue database.
 \param job: The name of an AWS Glue job.
```

```
 \param bucketName: The name of an S3 bucket.
 \param clientConfig: AWS client configuration.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Glue::deleteAssets(const Aws::String &crawler, const Aws::String
 &database,
                                const Aws::String &job, const Aws::String
 &bucketName,
                                const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    const Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);
    bool result = true;

    // 13. Delete a job.
    if (!job.empty()) {
        Aws::Glue::Model::DeleteJobRequest request;
        request.SetJobName(job);

        Aws::Glue::Model::DeleteJobOutcome outcome = client.DeleteJob(request);


        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Successfully deleted the job." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error deleting the job. " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
    }

    // 14. Delete a database.
    if (!database.empty()) {
        Aws::Glue::Model::DeleteDatabaseRequest request;
        request.SetName(database);

        Aws::Glue::Model::DeleteDatabaseOutcome outcome = client.DeleteDatabase(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Successfully deleted the database." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
```

```
            std::cerr << "Error deleting database. " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
    }

    // 15. Delete a crawler.
    if (!crawler.empty()) {
        Aws::Glue::Model::DeleteCrawlerRequest request;
        request.SetName(crawler);

        Aws::Glue::Model::DeleteCrawlerOutcome outcome =
 client.DeleteCrawler(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Successfully deleted the crawler." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error deleting the crawler. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
    }

    // 16. Delete the job script and run data from the S3 bucket.
    result &= AwsDoc::Glue::deleteAllObjectsInS3Bucket(bucketName,
                                                       clientConfig);
    return result;
}

//! Routine which uploads a file to an S3 bucket.
/*!
 \\sa uploadFile()
 \param bucketName: An S3 bucket created in the setup.
 \param filePath: The path of the file to upload.
 \param fileName The name for the uploaded file.
 \param clientConfig: AWS client configuration.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool
AwsDoc::Glue::uploadFile(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                         const Aws::String &filePath,
                         const Aws::String &fileName,
```

```
                        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client s3_client(clientConfig);

    Aws::S3::Model::PutObjectRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);
    request.SetKey(fileName);

    std::shared_ptr<Aws::IOStream> inputData =
            Aws::MakeShared<Aws::FStream>("SampleAllocationTag",
                                          filePath.c_str(),
                                          std::ios_base::in |
 std::ios_base::binary);

    if (!*inputData) {
        std::cerr << "Error unable to read file " << filePath << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    request.SetBody(inputData);

    Aws::S3::Model::PutObjectOutcome outcome =
            s3_client.PutObject(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error: PutObject: " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Added object '" << filePath << "' to bucket '"
                  << bucketName << "'." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Routine which deletes all objects in an S3 bucket.
/*!
 \\sa deleteAllObjectsInS3Bucket()
 \param bucketName: The S3 bucket name.
 \param clientConfig: AWS client configuration.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Glue::deleteAllObjectsInS3Bucket(const Aws::String &bucketName,
```

```
                                                const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
&clientConfig) {
   Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);
   Aws::S3::Model::ListObjectsV2Request listObjectsRequest;
   listObjectsRequest.SetBucket(bucketName);

   Aws::String continuationToken; // Used for pagination.
   bool result = true;
   do {
       if (!continuationToken.empty()) {
           listObjectsRequest.SetContinuationToken(continuationToken);
       }

       Aws::S3::Model::ListObjectsV2Outcome listObjectsOutcome =
client.ListObjectsV2(
               listObjectsRequest);

       if (listObjectsOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
           const std::vector<Aws::S3::Model::Object> &objects =
listObjectsOutcome.GetResult().GetContents();
           if (!objects.empty()) {
               Aws::S3::Model::DeleteObjectsRequest deleteObjectsRequest;
               deleteObjectsRequest.SetBucket(bucketName);

               std::vector<Aws::S3::Model::ObjectIdentifier> objectIdentifiers;
               for (const Aws::S3::Model::Object &object: objects) {
                   objectIdentifiers.push_back(
                           Aws::S3::Model::ObjectIdentifier().WithKey(
                                   object.GetKey()));
               }
               Aws::S3::Model::Delete objectsDelete;
               objectsDelete.SetObjects(objectIdentifiers);
               objectsDelete.SetQuiet(true);
               deleteObjectsRequest.SetDelete(objectsDelete);

               Aws::S3::Model::DeleteObjectsOutcome deleteObjectsOutcome =
                       client.DeleteObjects(deleteObjectsRequest);

               if (!deleteObjectsOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                   std::cerr << "Error deleting objects. " <<
                             deleteObjectsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
std::endl;
                   result = false;
                   break;
```

```
                }
                else {
                    std::cout << "Successfully deleted the objects." << std::endl;

                }
            }
            else {
                std::cout << "No objects to delete in '" << bucketName << "'."
                          << std::endl;
            }

            continuationToken =
 listObjectsOutcome.GetResult().GetNextContinuationToken();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error listing objects. "
                      << listObjectsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            result = false;
            break;
        }
    } while (!continuationToken.empty());

    return result;
}

//! Routine which retrieves an object from an S3 bucket.
/*!
 \\sa getObjectFromBucket()
 \param bucketName: The S3 bucket name.
 \param objectKey: The object's name.
 \param objectStream: A stream to receive the retrieved data.
 \param clientConfig: AWS client configuration.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Glue::getObjectFromBucket(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                                       const Aws::String &objectKey,
                                       std::ostream &objectStream,
                                       const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);
    Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);
    request.SetKey(objectKey);
```

```
    Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectOutcome outcome = client.GetObject(request);


    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully retrieved '" << objectKey << "'." << std::endl;
        auto &body = outcome.GetResult().GetBody();
        objectStream << body.rdbuf();
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error retrieving object. " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CreateCrawler
  - CreateJob
  - DeleteCrawler
  - DeleteDatabase
  - DeleteJob
  - DeleteTable
  - GetCrawler
  - GetDatabase
  - GetDatabases
  - GetJob
  - GetJobRun
  - GetJobRuns
  - GetTables
  - ListJobs
  - StartCrawler
  - StartJobRun

작업

`CreateCrawler`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateCrawler`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Glue::Model::S3Target s3Target;
        s3Target.SetPath("s3://crawler-public-us-east-1/flight/2016/csv");
        Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerTargets crawlerTargets;
        crawlerTargets.AddS3Targets(s3Target);

        Aws::Glue::Model::CreateCrawlerRequest request;
        request.SetTargets(crawlerTargets);
        request.SetName(CRAWLER_NAME);
        request.SetDatabaseName(CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME);
        request.SetTablePrefix(CRAWLER_DATABASE_PREFIX);
        request.SetRole(roleArn);

        Aws::Glue::Model::CreateCrawlerOutcome outcome =
client.CreateCrawler(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Successfully created the crawler." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error creating a crawler. " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
```

```
                    << std::endl;
            deleteAssets("", CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, "", bucketName, clientConfig);
            return false;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 CreateCrawler를 참조하십시오.

`CreateJob`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateJob`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Glue::Model::CreateJobRequest request;
        request.SetName(JOB_NAME);
        request.SetRole(roleArn);
        request.SetGlueVersion(GLUE_VERSION);

        Aws::Glue::Model::JobCommand command;
        command.SetName(JOB_COMMAND_NAME);
        command.SetPythonVersion(JOB_PYTHON_VERSION);
        command.SetScriptLocation(
                Aws::String("s3://") + bucketName + "/" + PYTHON_SCRIPT);
        request.SetCommand(command);

        Aws::Glue::Model::CreateJobOutcome outcome = client.CreateJob(request);
```

```
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Successfully created the job." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error creating the job. " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, "", bucketName,
                         clientConfig);
            return false;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 CreateJob을 참조하십시오.

DeleteCrawler

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteCrawler의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Glue::Model::DeleteCrawlerRequest request;
        request.SetName(crawler);

        Aws::Glue::Model::DeleteCrawlerOutcome outcome =
client.DeleteCrawler(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
```

```
            std::cout << "Successfully deleted the crawler." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error deleting the crawler. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DeleteCrawler를 참조하십시오.

`DeleteDatabase`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteDatabase`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Glue::Model::DeleteDatabaseRequest request;
        request.SetName(database);

        Aws::Glue::Model::DeleteDatabaseOutcome outcome = client.DeleteDatabase(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Successfully deleted the database." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error deleting database. " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
```

```
                    << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DeleteDatabase를 참조하십시오.

DeleteJob

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteJob의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Glue::Model::DeleteJobRequest request;
        request.SetJobName(job);

        Aws::Glue::Model::DeleteJobOutcome outcome = client.DeleteJob(request);


        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Successfully deleted the job." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error deleting the job. " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                    << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DeleteJob을 참조하십시오.

GetCrawler

다음 코드 예시는 GetCrawler의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
       Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
       // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
       // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

   Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);

       Aws::Glue::Model::GetCrawlerRequest request;
       request.SetName(CRAWLER_NAME);

       Aws::Glue::Model::GetCrawlerOutcome outcome = client.GetCrawler(request);

       if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
           Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerState crawlerState =
outcome.GetResult().GetCrawler().GetState();
           std::cout << "Retrieved crawler with state " <<
                     Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerStateMapper::GetNameForCrawlerState(
                             crawlerState)
                     << "." << std::endl;
       }
       else {
           std::cerr << "Error retrieving a crawler.  "
                     << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
           deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, "", bucketName,
                        clientConfig);
```

```
            return false;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 GetCrawler를 참조하십시오.

GetDatabase

다음 코드 예시는 GetDatabase의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Glue::Model::GetDatabaseRequest request;
        request.SetName(CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME);

        Aws::Glue::Model::GetDatabaseOutcome outcome = client.GetDatabase(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Glue::Model::Database &database =
outcome.GetResult().GetDatabase();

            std::cout << "Successfully retrieve the database\n" <<
                      database.Jsonize().View().WriteReadable() << "'." <<
std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error getting the database.  "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
```

```
            deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, "", bucketName,
                         clientConfig);
            return false;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 GetDatabase를 참조하십시오.

GetJobRun

다음 코드 예시는 GetJobRun의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Glue::Model::GetJobRunRequest jobRunRequest;
        jobRunRequest.SetJobName(jobName);
        jobRunRequest.SetRunId(jobRunID);

        Aws::Glue::Model::GetJobRunOutcome jobRunOutcome = client.GetJobRun(
                jobRunRequest);

        if (jobRunOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Displaying the job run JSON description." << std::endl;
            std::cout
                    <<
jobRunOutcome.GetResult().GetJobRun().Jsonize().View().WriteReadable()
                    << std::endl;
        }
```

```
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error get a job run. "
                      << jobRunOutcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 GetJobRun을 참조하십시오.

GetJobRuns

다음 코드 예시는 GetJobRuns의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Glue::Model::GetJobRunsRequest getJobRunsRequest;
        getJobRunsRequest.SetJobName(jobName);

        Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.
        std::vector<Aws::Glue::Model::JobRun> allJobRuns;
        do {
            if (!nextToken.empty()) {
                getJobRunsRequest.SetNextToken(nextToken);
            }
            Aws::Glue::Model::GetJobRunsOutcome jobRunsOutcome = client.GetJobRuns(
                    getJobRunsRequest);

            if (jobRunsOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
```

```
                const std::vector<Aws::Glue::Model::JobRun> &jobRuns =
jobRunsOutcome.GetResult().GetJobRuns();
                allJobRuns.insert(allJobRuns.end(), jobRuns.begin(), jobRuns.end());

                nextToken = jobRunsOutcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error getting job runs. "
                          << jobRunsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                break;
            }
        } while (!nextToken.empty());
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 GetJobRuns를 참조하세요.

GetTables

다음 코드 예시는 GetTables의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Glue::Model::GetTablesRequest request;
        request.SetDatabaseName(CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME);
        std::vector<Aws::Glue::Model::Table> all_tables;
        Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.
        do {
```

```
            Aws::Glue::Model::GetTablesOutcome outcome = client.GetTables(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const std::vector<Aws::Glue::Model::Table> &tables =
outcome.GetResult().GetTableList();
                all_tables.insert(all_tables.end(), tables.begin(), tables.end());
                nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error getting the tables. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, "", bucketName,
                             clientConfig);
                return false;
            }
        } while (!nextToken.empty());

        std::cout << "The database contains " << all_tables.size()
                  << (all_tables.size() == 1 ?
                      " table." : "tables.") << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Here is a list of the tables in the database.";
        for (size_t index = 0; index < all_tables.size(); ++index) {
            std::cout << "    " << index + 1 << ":  " << all_tables[index].GetName()
                      << std::endl;
        }

        if (!all_tables.empty()) {
            int tableIndex = askQuestionForIntRange(
                    "Enter an index to display the database detail ",
                    1, static_cast<int>(all_tables.size()));
            std::cout << all_tables[tableIndex - 1].Jsonize().View().WriteReadable()
                      << std::endl;

            tableName = all_tables[tableIndex - 1].GetName();
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 GetTables를 참조하십시오.

ListJobs

다음 코드 예시는 ListJobs의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Glue::Model::ListJobsRequest listJobsRequest;

        Aws::String nextToken;
        std::vector<Aws::String> allJobNames;

        do {
            if (!nextToken.empty()) {
                listJobsRequest.SetNextToken(nextToken);
            }
            Aws::Glue::Model::ListJobsOutcome listRunsOutcome = client.ListJobs(
                    listJobsRequest);

            if (listRunsOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const std::vector<Aws::String> &jobNames =
listRunsOutcome.GetResult().GetJobNames();
                allJobNames.insert(allJobNames.end(), jobNames.begin(),
jobNames.end());
                nextToken = listRunsOutcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error listing jobs. "
                          << listRunsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
            }
        } while (!nextToken.empty());
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 ListJobs를 참조하십시오.

StartCrawler

다음 코드 예시는 StartCrawler의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
       Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
       // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
       // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

   Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);

       Aws::Glue::Model::StartCrawlerRequest request;
       request.SetName(CRAWLER_NAME);

       Aws::Glue::Model::StartCrawlerOutcome outcome =
client.StartCrawler(request);


       if (outcome.IsSuccess() || (Aws::Glue::GlueErrors::CRAWLER_RUNNING ==
                                   outcome.GetError().GetErrorType())) {
           if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
               std::cout << "Crawler was already started." << std::endl;
           }
           else {
               std::cout << "Successfully started crawler." << std::endl;
           }

           std::cout << "This may take a while to run." << std::endl;

           Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerState crawlerState =
Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerState::NOT_SET;
           int iterations = 0;
```

```
            while (Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerState::READY != crawlerState) {
                std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
                ++iterations;
                if ((iterations % 10) == 0) { // Log status every 10 seconds.
                    std::cout << "Crawler status " <<

Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerStateMapper::GetNameForCrawlerState(
                                    crawlerState)
                            << ". After " << iterations
                            << " seconds elapsed."
                            << std::endl;
                }
                Aws::Glue::Model::GetCrawlerRequest getCrawlerRequest;
                getCrawlerRequest.SetName(CRAWLER_NAME);

                Aws::Glue::Model::GetCrawlerOutcome getCrawlerOutcome =
client.GetCrawler(
                        getCrawlerRequest);

                if (getCrawlerOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                    crawlerState =
getCrawlerOutcome.GetResult().GetCrawler().GetState();
                }
                else {
                    std::cerr << "Error getting crawler.  "
                            << getCrawlerOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
std::endl;
                    break;
                }
            }

            if (Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerState::READY == crawlerState) {
                std::cout << "Crawler finished running after " << iterations
                          << " seconds."
                          << std::endl;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error starting a crawler.  "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;

            deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, "", bucketName,
                         clientConfig);
```

```
            return false;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 SStartCrawler를 참조하십시오.

StartJobRun

다음 코드 예시는 StartJobRun의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Glue::Model::StartJobRunRequest request;
        request.SetJobName(JOB_NAME);

        Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::String> arguments;
        arguments["--input_database"] = CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME;
        arguments["--input_table"] = tableName;
        arguments["--output_bucket_url"] = Aws::String("s3://") + bucketName + "/";
        request.SetArguments(arguments);

        Aws::Glue::Model::StartJobRunOutcome outcome = client.StartJobRun(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Successfully started the job." << std::endl;

            Aws::String jobRunId = outcome.GetResult().GetJobRunId();

            int iterator = 0;
```

```
            bool done = false;
            while (!done) {
                ++iterator;
                std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
                Aws::Glue::Model::GetJobRunRequest jobRunRequest;
                jobRunRequest.SetJobName(JOB_NAME);
                jobRunRequest.SetRunId(jobRunId);

                Aws::Glue::Model::GetJobRunOutcome jobRunOutcome = client.GetJobRun(
                        jobRunRequest);

                if (jobRunOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                    const Aws::Glue::Model::JobRun &jobRun =
jobRunOutcome.GetResult().GetJobRun();
                    Aws::Glue::Model::JobRunState jobRunState =
jobRun.GetJobRunState();

                    if ((jobRunState == Aws::Glue::Model::JobRunState::STOPPED) ||
                        (jobRunState == Aws::Glue::Model::JobRunState::FAILED) ||
                        (jobRunState == Aws::Glue::Model::JobRunState::TIMEOUT)) {
                        std::cerr << "Error running job. "
                                  << jobRun.GetErrorMessage()
                                  << std::endl;
                        deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, JOB_NAME,
                                     bucketName,
                                     clientConfig);
                        return false;
                    }
                    else if (jobRunState ==
                             Aws::Glue::Model::JobRunState::SUCCEEDED) {
                        std::cout << "Job run succeeded after  " << iterator <<
                                  " seconds elapsed." << std::endl;
                        done = true;
                    }
                    else if ((iterator % 10) == 0) { // Log status every 10 seconds.
                        std::cout << "Job run status " <<

Aws::Glue::Model::JobRunStateMapper::GetNameForJobRunState(
                                          jobRunState) <<
                                  ". " << iterator <<
                                  " seconds elapsed." << std::endl;
                    }
                }
                else {
```

```
                    std::cerr << "Error retrieving job run state. "
                              << jobRunOutcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                              << std::endl;
                    deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, JOB_NAME,
                                 bucketName, clientConfig);
                    return false;
                }
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error starting a job. " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, JOB_NAME, bucketName,
                         clientConfig);
            return false;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 StartJobRun을 참조하십시오.

SDK for C++를 사용한 HealthImaging 예시

다음 코드 예제에서는 HealthImaging과 AWS SDK for C++ 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

HealthImaging 시작

다음은 HealthImaging 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

SDK for C++

CMakeLists.txt CMake 파일의 코드입니다.

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS medical-imaging)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_health-imaging")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed libraries
 for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
    # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory for
 running and debugging.

    # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # If you are building from the command line, you may
 need to uncomment this
    # and set the proper subdirectory to the executable location.

    AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_health_imaging.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

hello_health_imaging.cpp 소스 파일의 코드

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/medical-imaging/MedicalImagingClient.h>
#include <aws/medical-imaging/model/ListDatastoresRequest.h>

#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello HealthImaging" starter application which initializes an AWS
 HealthImaging (HealthImaging) client
 *  and lists the HealthImaging data stores in the current account.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_health-imaging'
 *
 */
#include <aws/core/auth/AWSCredentialsProviderChain.h>
#include <aws/core/platform/Environment.h>

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    (void) argc;
    (void) argv;
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    //   Optional: change the log level for debugging.
    //   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Aws::Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;

    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::MedicalImaging::MedicalImagingClient
 medicalImagingClient(clientConfig);
        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::ListDatastoresRequest listDatastoresRequest;

        Aws::Vector<Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::DatastoreSummary>
 allDataStoreSummaries;
        Aws::String nextToken; // Used for paginated results.
```

```
        do {
            if (!nextToken.empty()) {
                listDatastoresRequest.SetNextToken(nextToken);
            }
            Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::ListDatastoresOutcome listDatastoresOutcome
 =
                    medicalImagingClient.ListDatastores(listDatastoresRequest);
            if (listDatastoresOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Vector<Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::DatastoreSummary>
 &dataStoreSummaries =
                        listDatastoresOutcome.GetResult().GetDatastoreSummaries();
                allDataStoreSummaries.insert(allDataStoreSummaries.cend(),
                                             dataStoreSummaries.cbegin(),
                                             dataStoreSummaries.cend());
                nextToken = listDatastoresOutcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "ListDatastores error: "
                          << listDatastoresOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
                break;
            }
        } while (!nextToken.empty());

        std::cout << allDataStoreSummaries.size() << " HealthImaging data "
                  << ((allDataStoreSummaries.size() == 1) ?
                      "store was retrieved." : "stores were retrieved.") <<
 std::endl;

        for (auto const &dataStoreSummary: allDataStoreSummaries) {
            std::cout << "  Datastore: " << dataStoreSummary.GetDatastoreName()
                      << std::endl;
            std::cout << "  Datastore ID: " << dataStoreSummary.GetDatastoreId()
                      << std::endl;
        }
    }

    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return 0;
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 ListDatastores를 참조하세요.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오

작업

`DeleteImageSet`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteImageSet`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

```
//! Routine which deletes an AWS HealthImaging image set.
/*!
  \param dataStoreID: The HealthImaging data store ID.
  \param imageSetID: The image set ID.
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
  */
bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::deleteImageSet(
        const Aws::String &dataStoreID, const Aws::String &imageSetID,
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::MedicalImaging::MedicalImagingClient client(clientConfig);
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::DeleteImageSetRequest request;
    request.SetDatastoreId(dataStoreID);
    request.SetImageSetId(imageSetID);
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::DeleteImageSetOutcome outcome =
 client.DeleteImageSet(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted image set " << imageSetID
                  << " from data store " << dataStoreID << std::endl;
    }
    else {
```

```
        std::cerr << "Error deleting image set " << imageSetID << " from data store
 "
                  << dataStoreID << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DeleteImageSet를 참조하세요.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

GetDICOMImportJob

다음 코드 예시는 GetDICOMImportJob의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

```
//! Routine which gets a HealthImaging DICOM import job's properties.
/*!
  \param dataStoreID: The HealthImaging data store ID.
  \param importJobID: The DICOM import job ID
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return GetDICOMImportJobOutcome: The import job outcome.
*/
Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetDICOMImportJobOutcome
AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::getDICOMImportJob(const Aws::String &dataStoreID,
                                           const Aws::String &importJobID,
                                           const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::MedicalImaging::MedicalImagingClient client(clientConfig);
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetDICOMImportJobRequest request;
    request.SetDatastoreId(dataStoreID);
    request.SetJobId(importJobID);
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetDICOMImportJobOutcome outcome =
 client.GetDICOMImportJob(
```

```
            request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "GetDICOMImportJob error: "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome;
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 GetDICOMImportJob을 참조하세요.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

`GetImageFrame`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetImageFrame`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

```
//! Routine which downloads an AWS HealthImaging image frame.
/*!
  \param dataStoreID: The HealthImaging data store ID.
  \param imageSetID: The image set ID.
  \param frameID: The image frame ID.
  \param jphFile: File to store the downloaded frame.
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::getImageFrame(const Aws::String &dataStoreID,
                                            const Aws::String &imageSetID,
                                            const Aws::String &frameID,
                                            const Aws::String &jphFile,
                                            const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::MedicalImaging::MedicalImagingClient client(clientConfig);

    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetImageFrameRequest request;
```

```
    request.SetDatastoreId(dataStoreID);
    request.SetImageSetId(imageSetID);

    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::ImageFrameInformation imageFrameInformation;
    imageFrameInformation.SetImageFrameId(frameID);
    request.SetImageFrameInformation(imageFrameInformation);

    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetImageFrameOutcome outcome = client.GetImageFrame(
            request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully retrieved image frame." << std::endl;
        auto &buffer = outcome.GetResult().GetImageFrameBlob();

        std::ofstream outfile(jphFile, std::ios::binary);
        outfile << buffer.rdbuf();
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Error retrieving image frame." <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;

    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 GetImageFrame을 참조하세요.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

`GetImageSetMetadata`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetImageSetMetadata`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

이미지 세트 메타데이터를 가져오는 유틸리티 함수입니다.

```
//! Routine which gets a HealthImaging image set's metadata.
/*!
  \param dataStoreID: The HealthImaging data store ID.
  \param imageSetID: The HealthImaging image set ID.
  \param versionID: The HealthImaging image set version ID, ignored if empty.
  \param outputFilePath: The path where the metadata will be stored as gzipped json.
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \\return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::getImageSetMetadata(const Aws::String &dataStoreID,
                                                  const Aws::String &imageSetID,
                                                  const Aws::String &versionID,
                                                  const Aws::String &outputFilePath,
                                                  const
 Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetImageSetMetadataRequest request;
    request.SetDatastoreId(dataStoreID);
    request.SetImageSetId(imageSetID);
    if (!versionID.empty()) {
        request.SetVersionId(versionID);
    }
    Aws::MedicalImaging::MedicalImagingClient client(clientConfig);
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetImageSetMetadataOutcome outcome =
 client.GetImageSetMetadata(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::ofstream file(outputFilePath, std::ios::binary);
        auto &metadata = outcome.GetResult().GetImageSetMetadataBlob();
        file << metadata.rdbuf();
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to get image set metadata: "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

버전 없이 이미지 세트 메타데이터를 가져옵니다.

```
        if (AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::getImageSetMetadata(dataStoreID, imageSetID,
 "", outputFilePath, clientConfig))
```

```
        {
            std::cout << "Successfully retrieved image set metadata." << std::endl;
            std::cout << "Metadata stored in: " << outputFilePath << std::endl;
        }
```

버전과 함께 이미지 세트 메타데이터를 가져옵니다.

```
        if (AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::getImageSetMetadata(dataStoreID, imageSetID,
 versionID, outputFilePath, clientConfig))
        {
            std::cout << "Successfully retrieved image set metadata." << std::endl;
            std::cout << "Metadata stored in: " << outputFilePath << std::endl;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 GetImageSetMetadata를 참조하십시오.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

`SearchImageSets`

다음 코드 예시는 `SearchImageSets`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

이미지 세트 검색을 위한 유틸리티 함수.

```
//! Routine which searches for image sets based on defined input attributes.
/*!
  \param dataStoreID: The HealthImaging data store ID.
  \param searchCriteria: A search criteria instance.
  \param imageSetResults: Vector to receive the image set IDs.
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
  */
bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::searchImageSets(const Aws::String &dataStoreID,
```

```
                                                const
 Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchCriteria &searchCriteria,
                                                Aws::Vector<Aws::String>
 &imageSetResults,
                                                const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::MedicalImaging::MedicalImagingClient client(clientConfig);
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchImageSetsRequest request;
    request.SetDatastoreId(dataStoreID);
    request.SetSearchCriteria(searchCriteria);

    Aws::String nextToken; // Used for paginated results.
    bool result = true;
    do {
        if (!nextToken.empty()) {
            request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
        }

        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchImageSetsOutcome outcome =
 client.SearchImageSets(
                request);
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            for (auto &imageSetMetadataSummary:
 outcome.GetResult().GetImageSetsMetadataSummaries()) {
                imageSetResults.push_back(imageSetMetadataSummary.GetImageSetId());
            }

            nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "Error: " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
    } while (!nextToken.empty());

    return result;
}
```

사용 사례 #1: EQUAL 연산자.

```
        Aws::Vector<Aws::String> imageIDsForPatientID;
        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchCriteria searchCriteriaEqualsPatientID;
```

```
        Aws::Vector<Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchFilter> patientIDSearchFilters
 = {

 Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchFilter().WithOperator(Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::Operato

 .WithValues({Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchByAttributeValue().WithDICOMPatientId(patien
        };

        searchCriteriaEqualsPatientID.SetFilters(patientIDSearchFilters);
        bool result = AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::searchImageSets(dataStoreID,

 searchCriteriaEqualsPatientID,
                                                                imageIDsForPatientID,
                                                                clientConfig);
        if (result) {
            std::cout << imageIDsForPatientID.size() << " image sets found for the
 patient with ID '"
            <<  patientID << "'." << std::endl;
            for (auto &imageSetResult : imageIDsForPatientID) {
                std::cout << "  Image set with ID '" << imageSetResult << std::endl;
            }
        }
```

사용 사례 #2: DICOMStudyDate 및 DICOMStudyTime을 사용한 BETWEEN 연산자.

```
         Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchByAttributeValue useCase2StartDate;

 useCase2StartDate.SetDICOMStudyDateAndTime(Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::DICOMStudyDateAndTim
        .WithDICOMStudyDate("19990101")
        .WithDICOMStudyTime("000000.000"));

        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchByAttributeValue useCase2EndDate;

 useCase2EndDate.SetDICOMStudyDateAndTime(Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::DICOMStudyDateAndTime(

 .WithDICOMStudyDate(Aws::Utils::DateTime(std::chrono::system_clock::now()).ToLocalTimeStrin
%m%d"))
        .WithDICOMStudyTime("000000.000"));

        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchFilter useCase2SearchFilter;
        useCase2SearchFilter.SetValues({useCase2StartDate, useCase2EndDate});
```

```
useCase2SearchFilter.SetOperator(Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::Operator::BETWEEN);

       Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchCriteria useCase2SearchCriteria;
       useCase2SearchCriteria.SetFilters({useCase2SearchFilter});

       Aws::Vector<Aws::String> usesCase2Results;
       result = AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::searchImageSets(dataStoreID,
                                                         useCase2SearchCriteria,
                                                         usesCase2Results,
                                                         clientConfig);
       if (result) {
           std::cout << usesCase2Results.size() << " image sets found for between
1999/01/01 and present."
                     <<  std::endl;
           for (auto &imageSetResult : usesCase2Results) {
               std::cout << "  Image set with ID '" << imageSetResult << std::endl;
           }
       }
```

사용 사례 #3: createdAt을 사용한 BETWEEN 연산자. 시간 연구가 이전에 지속되었습니다.

```
       Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchByAttributeValue useCase3StartDate;

useCase3StartDate.SetCreatedAt(Aws::Utils::DateTime("20231130T000000000Z",Aws::Utils::DateF

       Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchByAttributeValue useCase3EndDate;

useCase3EndDate.SetCreatedAt(Aws::Utils::DateTime(std::chrono::system_clock::now()));

       Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchFilter useCase3SearchFilter;
       useCase3SearchFilter.SetValues({useCase3StartDate, useCase3EndDate});

useCase3SearchFilter.SetOperator(Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::Operator::BETWEEN);

       Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchCriteria useCase3SearchCriteria;
       useCase3SearchCriteria.SetFilters({useCase3SearchFilter});

       Aws::Vector<Aws::String> usesCase3Results;
       result = AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::searchImageSets(dataStoreID,
                                                         useCase3SearchCriteria,
                                                         usesCase3Results,
```

```
                                                                clientConfig);
        if (result) {
            std::cout << usesCase3Results.size() << " image sets found for created
between 2023/11/30 and present."
                        <<  std::endl;
            for (auto &imageSetResult : usesCase3Results) {
                std::cout << "  Image set with ID '" << imageSetResult << std::endl;
            }
        }
```

사용 사례 #4: DICOMSeriesInstanceUID의 EQUAL 연산자와 updatedAt의 BETWEEN 및 updatedAt 필드의 ASC 순서로 응답을 정렬합니다.

```
        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchByAttributeValue useCase4StartDate;

useCase4StartDate.SetUpdatedAt(Aws::Utils::DateTime("20231130T000000000Z",Aws::Utils::DateF

        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchByAttributeValue useCase4EndDate;

useCase4EndDate.SetUpdatedAt(Aws::Utils::DateTime(std::chrono::system_clock::now()));

        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchFilter useCase4SearchFilterBetween;
        useCase4SearchFilterBetween.SetValues({useCase4StartDate, useCase4EndDate});

useCase4SearchFilterBetween.SetOperator(Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::Operator::BETWEEN);

        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchByAttributeValue seriesInstanceUID;
        seriesInstanceUID.SetDICOMSeriesInstanceUID(dicomSeriesInstanceUID);

        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchFilter useCase4SearchFilterEqual;
        useCase4SearchFilterEqual.SetValues({seriesInstanceUID});

useCase4SearchFilterEqual.SetOperator(Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::Operator::EQUAL);

        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchCriteria useCase4SearchCriteria;
        useCase4SearchCriteria.SetFilters({useCase4SearchFilterBetween,
useCase4SearchFilterEqual});

        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::Sort useCase4Sort;
        useCase4Sort.SetSortField(Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SortField::updatedAt);
        useCase4Sort.SetSortOrder(Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SortOrder::ASC);
```

```
        useCase4SearchCriteria.SetSort(useCase4Sort);

        Aws::Vector<Aws::String> usesCase4Results;
        result = AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::searchImageSets(dataStoreID,
                                                          useCase4SearchCriteria,
                                                          usesCase4Results,
                                                          clientConfig);
        if (result) {
            std::cout << usesCase4Results.size() << " image sets found for EQUAL
 operator "
            << "on DICOMSeriesInstanceUID and BETWEEN on updatedAt and sort response
\n"
            <<  "in ASC order on updatedAt field." <<  std::endl;
            for (auto &imageSetResult : usesCase4Results) {
                std::cout << "  Image set with ID '" << imageSetResult << std::endl;
            }
        }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 SearchImageSets를 참조하세요.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

StartDICOMImportJob

다음 코드 예시는 `StartDICOMImportJob`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

```
//! Routine which starts a HealthImaging import job.
/*!
  \param dataStoreID: The HealthImaging data store ID.
  \param inputBucketName: The name of the Amazon S3 bucket containing the DICOM
 files.
  \param inputDirectory: The directory in the S3 bucket containing the DICOM files.
  \param outputBucketName: The name of the S3 bucket for the output.
  \param outputDirectory: The directory in the S3 bucket to store the output.
  \param roleArn: The ARN of the IAM role with permissions for the import.
```

```
  \param importJobId: A string to receive the import job ID.
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
  */
bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::startDICOMImportJob(
        const Aws::String &dataStoreID, const Aws::String &inputBucketName,
        const Aws::String &inputDirectory, const Aws::String &outputBucketName,
        const Aws::String &outputDirectory, const Aws::String &roleArn,
        Aws::String &importJobId,
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::MedicalImaging::MedicalImagingClient medicalImagingClient(clientConfig);
    Aws::String inputURI = "s3://" + inputBucketName + "/" + inputDirectory + "/";
    Aws::String outputURI = "s3://" + outputBucketName + "/" + outputDirectory +
 "/";
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::StartDICOMImportJobRequest
 startDICOMImportJobRequest;
    startDICOMImportJobRequest.SetDatastoreId(dataStoreID);
    startDICOMImportJobRequest.SetDataAccessRoleArn(roleArn);
    startDICOMImportJobRequest.SetInputS3Uri(inputURI);
    startDICOMImportJobRequest.SetOutputS3Uri(outputURI);

    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::StartDICOMImportJobOutcome
 startDICOMImportJobOutcome = medicalImagingClient.StartDICOMImportJob(
            startDICOMImportJobRequest);

    if (startDICOMImportJobOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        importJobId = startDICOMImportJobOutcome.GetResult().GetJobId();
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to start DICOM import job because "
                  << startDICOMImportJobOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
    }

    return startDICOMImportJobOutcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 StartDICOMImportJob을 참조하세요.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

시나리오

이미지 세트 및 이미지 프레임 시작하기

다음 코드 예제에서는 HealthImaging에서 DICOM 파일을 가져오고 이미지 프레임을 다운로드하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

구현은 명령줄 애플리케이션으로 구성됩니다.

- DICOM 가져오기의 리소스를 설정합니다.
- 데이터 스토어로 DICOM 파일을 가져옵니다.
- 가져오기 작업의 이미지 세트 ID를 검색합니다.
- 이미지 세트의 이미지 프레임 ID를 검색합니다.
- 이미지 프레임을 다운로드, 디코딩 및 확인합니다.
- 리소스를 정리합니다.

SDK for C++

필요한 리소스를 사용하여 CloudFormation 스택을 생성합니다.

```
    Aws::String inputBucketName;
    Aws::String outputBucketName;
    Aws::String dataStoreId;
    Aws::String roleArn;
    Aws::String stackName;

    if (askYesNoQuestion(
            "Would you like to let this workflow create the resources for you? (y/n)
")) {
        stackName = askQuestion(
                "Enter a name for the AWS CloudFormation stack to create. ");
        Aws::String dataStoreName = askQuestion(
                "Enter a name for the HealthImaging datastore to create. ");
```

```
        Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::String> outputs = createCloudFormationStack(
                stackName,
                dataStoreName,
                clientConfiguration);

        if (!retrieveOutputs(outputs, dataStoreId, inputBucketName,
outputBucketName,
                             roleArn)) {
            return false;
        }

        std::cout << "The following resources have been created." << std::endl;
        std::cout << "A HealthImaging datastore with ID: " << dataStoreId << "."
                  << std::endl;
        std::cout << "An Amazon S3 input bucket named: " << inputBucketName << "."
                  << std::endl;
        std::cout << "An Amazon S3 output bucket named: " << outputBucketName << "."
                  << std::endl;
        std::cout << "An IAM role with the ARN: " << roleArn << "." << std::endl;
        askQuestion("Enter return to continue.", alwaysTrueTest);
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "You have chosen to use preexisting resources:" << std::endl;
        dataStoreId = askQuestion(
                "Enter the data store ID of the HealthImaging datastore you wish to
use: ");
        inputBucketName = askQuestion(
                "Enter the name of the S3 input bucket you wish to use: ");
        outputBucketName = askQuestion(
                "Enter the name of the S3 output bucket you wish to use: ");
        roleArn = askQuestion(
                "Enter the ARN for the IAM role with the proper permissions to
import a DICOM series: ");
    }
```

Amazon S3 가져오기 버킷에 DICOM 파일을 복사합니다.

```
    std::cout
            << "This workflow uses DICOM files from the National Cancer Institute
Imaging Data\n"
            << "Commons (IDC) Collections." << std::endl;
```

```
   std::cout << "Here is the link to their website." << std::endl;
   std::cout << "https://registry.opendata.aws/nci-imaging-data-commons/" <<
std::endl;
   std::cout << "We will use DICOM files stored in an S3 bucket managed by the
IDC."
             << std::endl;
   std::cout
           << "First one of the DICOM folders in the IDC collection must be copied
to your\n"
              "input S3 bucket."
           << std::endl;
   std::cout << "You have the choice of one of the following "
             << IDC_ImageChoices.size() << " folders to copy." << std::endl;

   int index = 1;
   for (auto &idcChoice: IDC_ImageChoices) {
       std::cout << index << " - " << idcChoice.mDescription << std::endl;
       index++;
   }
   int choice = askQuestionForIntRange("Choose DICOM files to import: ", 1, 4);

   Aws::String fromDirectory = IDC_ImageChoices[choice - 1].mDirectory;
   Aws::String inputDirectory = "input";

   std::cout << "The files in the directory '" << fromDirectory << "' in the bucket
'"
             << IDC_S3_BucketName << "' will be copied " << std::endl;
   std::cout << "to the folder '" << inputDirectory << "/" << fromDirectory
             << "' in the bucket '" << inputBucketName << "'." << std::endl;
   askQuestion("Enter return to start the copy.", alwaysTrueTest);

   if (!AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::copySeriesBetweenBuckets(
           IDC_S3_BucketName,
           fromDirectory,
           inputBucketName,
           inputDirectory, clientConfiguration)) {
       std::cerr << "This workflow will exit because of an error." << std::endl;
       cleanup(stackName, dataStoreId, clientConfiguration);
       return false;
   }
```

Amazon S3 데이터 스토어로 DICOM 파일을 가져옵니다.

```
bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::startDicomImport(const Aws::String &dataStoreID,
                                               const Aws::String &inputBucketName,
                                               const Aws::String &inputDirectory,
                                               const Aws::String &outputBucketName,
                                               const Aws::String &outputDirectory,
                                               const Aws::String &roleArn,
                                               Aws::String &importJobId,
                                               const
 Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    bool result = false;
    if (startDICOMImportJob(dataStoreID, inputBucketName, inputDirectory,
                            outputBucketName, outputDirectory, roleArn, importJobId,
                            clientConfiguration)) {
        std::cout << "DICOM import job started with job ID " << importJobId << "."
                  << std::endl;
        result = waitImportJobCompleted(dataStoreID, importJobId,
 clientConfiguration);
        if (result) {
            std::cout << "DICOM import job completed." << std::endl;

        }
    }

    return result;
}

//! Routine which starts a HealthImaging import job.
/*!
  \param dataStoreID: The HealthImaging data store ID.
  \param inputBucketName: The name of the Amazon S3 bucket containing the DICOM
 files.
  \param inputDirectory: The directory in the S3 bucket containing the DICOM files.
  \param outputBucketName: The name of the S3 bucket for the output.
  \param outputDirectory: The directory in the S3 bucket to store the output.
  \param roleArn: The ARN of the IAM role with permissions for the import.
  \param importJobId: A string to receive the import job ID.
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
  */
bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::startDICOMImportJob(
        const Aws::String &dataStoreID, const Aws::String &inputBucketName,
        const Aws::String &inputDirectory, const Aws::String &outputBucketName,
        const Aws::String &outputDirectory, const Aws::String &roleArn,
```

```
        Aws::String &importJobId,
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::MedicalImaging::MedicalImagingClient medicalImagingClient(clientConfig);
    Aws::String inputURI = "s3://" + inputBucketName + "/" + inputDirectory + "/";
    Aws::String outputURI = "s3://" + outputBucketName + "/" + outputDirectory +
 "/";
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::StartDICOMImportJobRequest
 startDICOMImportJobRequest;
    startDICOMImportJobRequest.SetDatastoreId(dataStoreID);
    startDICOMImportJobRequest.SetDataAccessRoleArn(roleArn);
    startDICOMImportJobRequest.SetInputS3Uri(inputURI);
    startDICOMImportJobRequest.SetOutputS3Uri(outputURI);

    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::StartDICOMImportJobOutcome
 startDICOMImportJobOutcome = medicalImagingClient.StartDICOMImportJob(
            startDICOMImportJobRequest);

    if (startDICOMImportJobOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        importJobId = startDICOMImportJobOutcome.GetResult().GetJobId();
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to start DICOM import job because "
                  << startDICOMImportJobOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
    }

    return startDICOMImportJobOutcome.IsSuccess();
}


//! Routine which waits for a DICOM import job to complete.
/*!
 * @param dataStoreID: The HealthImaging data store ID.
 * @param importJobId: The import job ID.
 * @param clientConfiguration : Aws client configuration.
 * @return  bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::waitImportJobCompleted(const Aws::String &datastoreID,
                                                     const Aws::String &importJobId,
                                                     const
 Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {

    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::JobStatus jobStatus =
 Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::JobStatus::IN_PROGRESS;
```

```
    while (jobStatus == Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::JobStatus::IN_PROGRESS) {
        std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));

        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetDICOMImportJobOutcome
 getDicomImportJobOutcome = getDICOMImportJob(
                datastoreID, importJobId,
                clientConfiguration);

        if (getDicomImportJobOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
            jobStatus =
 getDicomImportJobOutcome.GetResult().GetJobProperties().GetJobStatus();

            std::cout << "DICOM import job status: " <<

 Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::JobStatusMapper::GetNameForJobStatus(
                              jobStatus) << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Failed to get import job status because "
                      << getDicomImportJobOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    return jobStatus == Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::JobStatus::COMPLETED;
}

//! Routine which gets a HealthImaging DICOM import job's properties.
/*!
  \param dataStoreID: The HealthImaging data store ID.
  \param importJobID: The DICOM import job ID
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return GetDICOMImportJobOutcome: The import job outcome.
*/
Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetDICOMImportJobOutcome
AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::getDICOMImportJob(const Aws::String &dataStoreID,
                                           const Aws::String &importJobID,
                                           const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::MedicalImaging::MedicalImagingClient client(clientConfig);
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetDICOMImportJobRequest request;
    request.SetDatastoreId(dataStoreID);
    request.SetJobId(importJobID);
```

```
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetDICOMImportJobOutcome outcome =
 client.GetDICOMImportJob(
            request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "GetDICOMImportJob error: "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome;
}
```

DICOM 가져오기 작업으로 생성된 이미지 세트를 가져옵니다.

```
bool
AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::getImageSetsForDicomImportJob(const Aws::String
 &datastoreID,
                                                        const Aws::String
 &importJobId,
                                                        Aws::Vector<Aws::String>
 &imageSets,
                                                        const
 Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetDICOMImportJobOutcome getDicomImportJobOutcome =
 getDICOMImportJob(
            datastoreID, importJobId, clientConfiguration);
    bool result = false;
    if (getDicomImportJobOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        auto outputURI =
 getDicomImportJobOutcome.GetResult().GetJobProperties().GetOutputS3Uri();
        Aws::Http::URI uri(outputURI);
        const Aws::String &bucket = uri.GetAuthority();
        Aws::String key = uri.GetPath();

        Aws::S3::S3Client s3Client(clientConfiguration);
        Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectRequest objectRequest;
        objectRequest.SetBucket(bucket);
        objectRequest.SetKey(key + "/" + IMPORT_JOB_MANIFEST_FILE_NAME);

        auto getObjectOutcome = s3Client.GetObject(objectRequest);
        if (getObjectOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
            auto &data = getObjectOutcome.GetResult().GetBody();
```

```
            std::stringstream stringStream;
            stringStream << data.rdbuf();

            try {
                // Use JMESPath to extract the image set IDs.
                // https://jmespath.org/specification.html
                std::string jmesPathExpression =
 "jobSummary.imageSetsSummary[].imageSetId";
                jsoncons::json doc = jsoncons::json::parse(stringStream.str());

                jsoncons::json imageSetsJson = jsoncons::jmespath::search(doc,

 jmesPathExpression);\
                for (auto &imageSet: imageSetsJson.array_range()) {
                    imageSets.push_back(imageSet.as_string());
                }

                result = true;
            }
            catch (const std::exception &e) {
                std::cerr << e.what() << '\n';
            }

        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Failed to get object because "
                      << getObjectOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        }

    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to get import job status because "
                  << getDicomImportJobOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return result;
}
```

이미지 세트의 이미지 프레임 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::getImageFramesForImageSet(const Aws::String
 &dataStoreID,
```

```
                                                        const Aws::String
&imageSetID,
                                                        const Aws::String
&outDirectory,
                                                        Aws::Vector<ImageFrameInfo>
&imageFrames,
                                                        const
Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
   Aws::String fileName = outDirectory + "/" + imageSetID + "_metadata.json.gzip";
   bool result = false;
   if (getImageSetMetadata(dataStoreID, imageSetID, "", // Empty string for version
ID.
                           fileName, clientConfiguration)) {
       try {
           std::string metadataGZip;
           {
               std::ifstream inFileStream(fileName.c_str(), std::ios::binary);
               if (!inFileStream) {
                   throw std::runtime_error("Failed to open file " + fileName);
               }

               std::stringstream stringStream;
               stringStream << inFileStream.rdbuf();
               metadataGZip = stringStream.str();
           }
           std::string metadataJson = gzip::decompress(metadataGZip.data(),
                                                        metadataGZip.size());
           // Use JMESPath to extract the image set IDs.
           // https://jmespath.org/specification.html
           jsoncons::json doc = jsoncons::json::parse(metadataJson);
           std::string jmesPathExpression = "Study.Series.*.Instances[].*[]";
           jsoncons::json instances = jsoncons::jmespath::search(doc,

jmesPathExpression);
           for (auto &instance: instances.array_range()) {
               jmesPathExpression = "DICOM.RescaleSlope";
               std::string rescaleSlope = jsoncons::jmespath::search(instance,

jmesPathExpression).to_string();
               jmesPathExpression = "DICOM.RescaleIntercept";
               std::string rescaleIntercept = jsoncons::jmespath::search(instance,

jmesPathExpression).to_string();
```

```
                jmesPathExpression = "ImageFrames[][]";
                jsoncons::json imageFramesJson =
 jsoncons::jmespath::search(instance,

 jmesPathExpression);

                for (auto &imageFrame: imageFramesJson.array_range()) {
                    ImageFrameInfo imageFrameIDs;
                    imageFrameIDs.mImageSetId = imageSetID;
                    imageFrameIDs.mImageFrameId = imageFrame.find(
                            "ID")->value().as_string();
                    imageFrameIDs.mRescaleIntercept = rescaleIntercept;
                    imageFrameIDs.mRescaleSlope = rescaleSlope;
                    imageFrameIDs.MinPixelValue = imageFrame.find(
                            "MinPixelValue")->value().as_string();
                    imageFrameIDs.MaxPixelValue = imageFrame.find(
                            "MaxPixelValue")->value().as_string();

                    jmesPathExpression =
 "max_by(PixelDataChecksumFromBaseToFullResolution, &Width).Checksum";
                    jsoncons::json checksumJson =
 jsoncons::jmespath::search(imageFrame,

 jmesPathExpression);
                    imageFrameIDs.mFullResolutionChecksum =
 checksumJson.as_integer<uint32_t>();

                    imageFrames.emplace_back(imageFrameIDs);
                }
            }

            result = true;
        }
        catch (const std::exception &e) {
            std::cerr << "getImageFramesForImageSet failed because " << e.what()
                      << std::endl;
        }
    }

    return result;
}

//! Routine which gets a HealthImaging image set's metadata.
/*!
```

```
  \param dataStoreID: The HealthImaging data store ID.
  \param imageSetID: The HealthImaging image set ID.
  \param versionID: The HealthImaging image set version ID, ignored if empty.
  \param outputFilePath: The path where the metadata will be stored as gzipped json.
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \\return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::getImageSetMetadata(const Aws::String &dataStoreID,
                                                  const Aws::String &imageSetID,
                                                  const Aws::String &versionID,
                                                  const Aws::String &outputFilePath,
                                                  const
 Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetImageSetMetadataRequest request;
    request.SetDatastoreId(dataStoreID);
    request.SetImageSetId(imageSetID);
    if (!versionID.empty()) {
        request.SetVersionId(versionID);
    }
    Aws::MedicalImaging::MedicalImagingClient client(clientConfig);
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetImageSetMetadataOutcome outcome =
 client.GetImageSetMetadata(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::ofstream file(outputFilePath, std::ios::binary);
        auto &metadata = outcome.GetResult().GetImageSetMetadataBlob();
        file << metadata.rdbuf();
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to get image set metadata: "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

이미지 프레임을 다운로드, 디코딩 및 확인합니다.

```
bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::downloadDecodeAndCheckImageFrames(
        const Aws::String &dataStoreID,
        const Aws::Vector<ImageFrameInfo> &imageFrames,
        const Aws::String &outDirectory,
```

```
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {

    Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfiguration1(clientConfiguration);
    clientConfiguration1.executor =
Aws::MakeShared<Aws::Utils::Threading::PooledThreadExecutor>(
            "executor", 25);
    Aws::MedicalImaging::MedicalImagingClient medicalImagingClient(
            clientConfiguration1);

    Aws::Utils::Threading::Semaphore semaphore(0, 1);
    std::atomic<size_t> count(imageFrames.size());

    bool result = true;
    for (auto &imageFrame: imageFrames) {
        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetImageFrameRequest getImageFrameRequest;
        getImageFrameRequest.SetDatastoreId(dataStoreID);
        getImageFrameRequest.SetImageSetId(imageFrame.mImageSetId);

        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::ImageFrameInformation imageFrameInformation;
        imageFrameInformation.SetImageFrameId(imageFrame.mImageFrameId);
        getImageFrameRequest.SetImageFrameInformation(imageFrameInformation);

        auto getImageFrameAsyncLambda = [&semaphore, &result, &count, imageFrame,
outDirectory](
                const Aws::MedicalImaging::MedicalImagingClient *client,
                const Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetImageFrameRequest &request,
                Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetImageFrameOutcome outcome,
                const std::shared_ptr<const Aws::Client::AsyncCallerContext>
&context) {

                if (!handleGetImageFrameResult(outcome, outDirectory, imageFrame)) {
                    std::cerr << "Failed to download and convert image frame: "
                              << imageFrame.mImageFrameId << " from image set: "
                              << imageFrame.mImageSetId << std::endl;
                    result = false;
                }

                count--;
                if (count <= 0) {

                    semaphore.ReleaseAll();
                }
        }; // End of 'getImageFrameAsyncLambda' lambda.
```

```
        medicalImagingClient.GetImageFrameAsync(getImageFrameRequest,
                                                getImageFrameAsyncLambda);
    }

    if (count > 0) {
        semaphore.WaitOne();
    }

    if (result) {
        std::cout << imageFrames.size() << " image files were downloaded."
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return result;
}

bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::decodeJPHFileAndValidateWithChecksum(
        const Aws::String &jphFile,
        uint32_t crc32Checksum) {
    opj_image_t *outputImage = jphImageToOpjBitmap(jphFile);
    if (!outputImage) {
        return false;
    }

    bool result = true;
    if (!verifyChecksumForImage(outputImage, crc32Checksum)) {
        std::cerr << "The checksum for the image does not match the expected value."
                  << std::endl;
        std::cerr << "File :" << jphFile << std::endl;
        result = false;
    }

    opj_image_destroy(outputImage);

    return result;
}

opj_image *
AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::jphImageToOpjBitmap(const Aws::String &jphFile) {
    opj_stream_t *inFileStream = nullptr;
    opj_codec_t *decompressorCodec = nullptr;
    opj_image_t *outputImage = nullptr;
    try {
```

```
        std::shared_ptr<opj_dparameters> decodeParameters =
std::make_shared<opj_dparameters>();
        memset(decodeParameters.get(), 0, sizeof(opj_dparameters));

        opj_set_default_decoder_parameters(decodeParameters.get());

        decodeParameters->decod_format = 1; // JP2 image format.
        decodeParameters->cod_format = 2; // BMP image format.

        std::strncpy(decodeParameters->infile, jphFile.c_str(),
                     OPJ_PATH_LEN);

        inFileStream = opj_stream_create_default_file_stream(
                decodeParameters->infile, true);
        if (!inFileStream) {
            throw std::runtime_error(
                    "Unable to create input file stream for file '" + jphFile +
"'.");
        }

        decompressorCodec = opj_create_decompress(OPJ_CODEC_JP2);
        if (!decompressorCodec) {
            throw std::runtime_error("Failed to create decompression codec.");
        }

        int decodeMessageLevel = 1;
        if (!setupCodecLogging(decompressorCodec, &decodeMessageLevel)) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to setup codec logging." << std::endl;
        }

        if (!opj_setup_decoder(decompressorCodec, decodeParameters.get())) {
            throw std::runtime_error("Failed to setup decompression codec.");
        }
        if (!opj_codec_set_threads(decompressorCodec, 4)) {
            throw std::runtime_error("Failed to set decompression codec threads.");
        }

        if (!opj_read_header(inFileStream, decompressorCodec, &outputImage)) {
            throw std::runtime_error("Failed to read header.");
        }

        if (!opj_decode(decompressorCodec, inFileStream,
                        outputImage)) {
            throw std::runtime_error("Failed to decode.");
```

```
        }

        if (DEBUGGING) {
            std::cout << "image width : " << outputImage->x1 - outputImage->x0
                      << std::endl;
            std::cout << "image height : " << outputImage->y1 - outputImage->y0
                      << std::endl;
            std::cout << "number of channels: " << outputImage->numcomps
                      << std::endl;
            std::cout << "colorspace : " << outputImage->color_space << std::endl;
        }

    } catch (const std::exception &e) {
        std::cerr << e.what() << std::endl;
        if (outputImage) {
            opj_image_destroy(outputImage);
            outputImage = nullptr;
        }
    }
    if (inFileStream) {
        opj_stream_destroy(inFileStream);
    }
    if (decompressorCodec) {
        opj_destroy_codec(decompressorCodec);
    }

    return outputImage;
}

//! Template function which converts a planar image bitmap to an interleaved image
 bitmap and
//! then verifies the checksum of the bitmap.
/*!
 * @param image: The OpenJPEG image struct.
 * @param crc32Checksum: The CRC32 checksum.
 * @return  bool: Function succeeded.
 */
template<class myType>
bool verifyChecksumForImageForType(opj_image_t *image, uint32_t crc32Checksum) {
    uint32_t width = image->x1 - image->x0;
    uint32_t height = image->y1 - image->y0;
    uint32_t numOfChannels = image->numcomps;

    // Buffer for interleaved bitmap.
```

```
    std::vector<myType> buffer(width * height * numOfChannels);

    // Convert planar bitmap to interleaved bitmap.
    for (uint32_t channel = 0; channel < numOfChannels; channel++) {
        for (uint32_t row = 0; row < height; row++) {
            uint32_t fromRowStart = row / image->comps[channel].dy * width /
                                    image->comps[channel].dx;
            uint32_t toIndex = (row * width) * numOfChannels + channel;

            for (uint32_t col = 0; col < width; col++) {
                uint32_t fromIndex = fromRowStart + col / image->comps[channel].dx;

                buffer[toIndex] = static_cast<myType>(image-
>comps[channel].data[fromIndex]);

                toIndex += numOfChannels;
            }
        }
    }

    // Verify checksum.
    boost::crc_32_type crc32;
    crc32.process_bytes(reinterpret_cast<char *>(buffer.data()),
                        buffer.size() * sizeof(myType));

    bool result = crc32.checksum() == crc32Checksum;
    if (!result) {
        std::cerr << "verifyChecksumForImage, checksum mismatch, expected - "
                  << crc32Checksum << ", actual - " << crc32.checksum()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return result;
}

//! Routine which verifies the checksum of an OpenJPEG image struct.
/*!
 * @param image: The OpenJPEG image struct.
 * @param crc32Checksum: The CRC32 checksum.
 * @return  bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::verifyChecksumForImage(opj_image_t *image,
                                                     uint32_t crc32Checksum) {
    uint32_t channels = image->numcomps;
```

```
    bool result = false;
    if (0 < channels) {
        // Assume the precision is the same for all channels.
        uint32_t precision = image->comps[0].prec;
        bool signedData = image->comps[0].sgnd;
        uint32_t bytes = (precision + 7) / 8;

        if (signedData) {
            switch (bytes) {
                case 1 :
                    result = verifyChecksumForImageForType<int8_t>(image,
                                                                   crc32Checksum);
                    break;
                case 2 :
                    result = verifyChecksumForImageForType<int16_t>(image,
                                                                    crc32Checksum);
                    break;
                case 4 :
                    result = verifyChecksumForImageForType<int32_t>(image,
                                                                    crc32Checksum);
                    break;
                default:
                    std::cerr
                            << "verifyChecksumForImage, unsupported data type,
signed bytes - "
                            << bytes << std::endl;
                    break;
            }
        }
        else {
            switch (bytes) {
                case 1 :
                    result = verifyChecksumForImageForType<uint8_t>(image,
                                                                    crc32Checksum);
                    break;
                case 2 :
                    result = verifyChecksumForImageForType<uint16_t>(image,
                                                                     crc32Checksum);
                    break;
                case 4 :
                    result = verifyChecksumForImageForType<uint32_t>(image,
                                                                     crc32Checksum);
                    break;
                default:
```

```
                    std::cerr
                            << "verifyChecksumForImage, unsupported data type,
 unsigned bytes - "
                            << bytes << std::endl;
                    break;
            }
        }

        if (!result) {
            std::cerr << "verifyChecksumForImage, error bytes " << bytes
                      << " signed "
                      << signedData << std::endl;
        }
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "'verifyChecksumForImage', no channels in the image."
                  << std::endl;
    }
    return result;
}
```

리소스를 정리합니다.

```
bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::cleanup(const Aws::String &stackName,
                                      const Aws::String &dataStoreId,
                                      const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    bool result = true;

    if (!stackName.empty() && askYesNoQuestion(
            "Would you like to delete the stack " + stackName + "? (y/n)")) {
        std::cout << "Deleting the image sets in the stack." << std::endl;
        result &= emptyDatastore(dataStoreId, clientConfiguration);
        printAsterisksLine();
        std::cout << "Deleting the stack." << std::endl;
        result &= deleteStack(stackName, clientConfiguration);
    }
    return result;
}

bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::emptyDatastore(const Aws::String &datastoreID,
```

```
                                                const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {

    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchCriteria emptyCriteria;
    Aws::Vector<Aws::String> imageSetIDs;
    bool result = false;
    if (searchImageSets(datastoreID, emptyCriteria, imageSetIDs,
                        clientConfiguration)) {
        result = true;
        for (auto &imageSetID: imageSetIDs) {
            result &= deleteImageSet(datastoreID, imageSetID, clientConfiguration);
        }
    }

    return result;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - DeleteImageSet
  - GetDICOMImportJob
  - GetImageFrame
  - GetImageSetMetadata
  - SearchImageSets
  - StartDICOMImportJob

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

SDK for C++를 사용한 IAM 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 IAM과 AWS SDK for C++ 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello IAM

다음 코드 예제에서는 IAM을 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

CMakeLists.txt CMake 파일의 코드입니다.

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS iam)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_iam")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed libraries
 for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
```

```
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
    # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory for
 running and debugging.

    # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # if you are building from the command line you may
 need to uncomment this
    # and set the proper subdirectory to the executables' location.

    AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_iam.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

iam.cpp 소스 파일의 코드입니다.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/iam/IAMClient.h>
#include <aws/iam/model/ListPoliciesRequest.h>
#include <iostream>
#include <iomanip>

/*
 *  A "Hello IAM" starter application which initializes an AWS Identity and Access
 Management (IAM) client
 *  and lists the IAM policies.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_iam'
 *
 */
```

```
int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    int result = 0;
    {
        const Aws::String DATE_FORMAT("%Y-%m-%d");
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::IAM::IAMClient iamClient(clientConfig);
        Aws::IAM::Model::ListPoliciesRequest request;

        bool done = false;
        bool header = false;
        while (!done) {
            auto outcome = iamClient.ListPolicies(request);
            if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cerr << "Failed to list iam policies: " <<
                          outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                result = 1;
                break;
            }

            if (!header) {
                std::cout << std::left << std::setw(55) << "Name" <<
                          std::setw(30) << "ID" << std::setw(80) << "Arn" <<
                          std::setw(64) << "Description" << std::setw(12) <<
                          "CreateDate" << std::endl;
                header = true;
            }

            const auto &policies = outcome.GetResult().GetPolicies();
            for (const auto &policy: policies) {
                std::cout << std::left << std::setw(55) <<
                          policy.GetPolicyName() << std::setw(30) <<
                          policy.GetPolicyId() << std::setw(80) << policy.GetArn()
 <<
                          std::setw(64) << policy.GetDescription() << std::setw(12)
 <<
                          policy.GetCreateDate().ToGmtString(DATE_FORMAT.c_str()) <<
```

```
                            std::endl;
            }

            if (outcome.GetResult().GetIsTruncated()) {
                request.SetMarker(outcome.GetResult().GetMarker());
            } else {
                done = true;
            }
        }
    }


    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return result;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 ListPolicies를 참조하십시오.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제에서는 사용자를 생성하고 역할을 수임하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

> **Warning**
> 보안 위험을 방지하려면 목적별 소프트웨어를 개발하거나 실제 데이터로 작업할 때 IAM 사용자를 인증에 사용하지 마세요. 대신 AWS IAM Identity Center과 같은 보안 인증 공급자를 통한 페더레이션을 사용하십시오.

- 권한이 없는 사용자를 생성합니다.
- 계정에 대한 Amazon S3 버킷을 나열할 수 있는 권한을 부여하는 역할을 생성합니다.
- 사용자가 역할을 수임할 수 있도록 정책을 추가합니다.

- 역할을 수임하고 임시 보안 인증 정보를 사용하여 S3 버킷을 나열한 후 리소스를 정리합니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
namespace AwsDoc {
    namespace IAM {

        //! Cleanup by deleting created entities.
        /*!
          \sa DeleteCreatedEntities
          \param client: IAM client.
          \param role: IAM role.
          \param user: IAM user.
          \param policy: IAM policy.
        */
        static bool DeleteCreatedEntities(const Aws::IAM::IAMClient &client,
                                          const Aws::IAM::Model::Role &role,
                                          const Aws::IAM::Model::User &user,
                                          const Aws::IAM::Model::Policy &policy);
    }

    static const int LIST_BUCKETS_WAIT_SEC = 20;

    static const char ALLOCATION_TAG[] = "example_code";
}

//! Scenario to create an IAM user, create an IAM role, and apply the role to the
 user.
// "IAM access" permissions are needed to run this code.
// "STS assume role" permissions are needed to run this code. (Note: It might be
 necessary to
//    create a custom policy).
/*!
  \sa iamCreateUserAssumeRoleScenario
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return bool: Successful completion.
```

```
*/
bool AwsDoc::IAM::iamCreateUserAssumeRoleScenario(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {

    Aws::IAM::IAMClient client(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::User user;
    Aws::IAM::Model::Role role;
    Aws::IAM::Model::Policy policy;

    // 1. Create a user.
    {
        Aws::IAM::Model::CreateUserRequest request;
        Aws::String uuid = Aws::Utils::UUID::RandomUUID();
        Aws::String userName = "iam-demo-user-" +
                                Aws::Utils::StringUtils::ToLower(uuid.c_str());
        request.SetUserName(userName);

        Aws::IAM::Model::CreateUserOutcome outcome = client.CreateUser(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Error creating IAM user " << userName << ":" <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "Successfully created IAM user " << userName << std::endl;
        }

        user = outcome.GetResult().GetUser();
    }

    // 2. Create a role.
    {
        // Get the IAM user for the current client in order to access its ARN.
        Aws::String iamUserArn;
        {
            Aws::IAM::Model::GetUserRequest request;
            Aws::IAM::Model::GetUserOutcome outcome = client.GetUser(request);
            if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cerr << "Error getting Iam user. " <<
                          outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;

                DeleteCreatedEntities(client, role, user, policy);
                return false;
            }
```

```
            else {
                std::cout << "Successfully retrieved Iam user "
                          << outcome.GetResult().GetUser().GetUserName()
                          << std::endl;
            }

            iamUserArn = outcome.GetResult().GetUser().GetArn();
        }

        Aws::IAM::Model::CreateRoleRequest request;

        Aws::String uuid = Aws::Utils::UUID::RandomUUID();
        Aws::String roleName = "iam-demo-role-" +
                               Aws::Utils::StringUtils::ToLower(uuid.c_str());
        request.SetRoleName(roleName);

        // Build policy document for role.
        Aws::Utils::Document jsonStatement;
        jsonStatement.WithString("Effect", "Allow");

        Aws::Utils::Document jsonPrincipal;
        jsonPrincipal.WithString("AWS", iamUserArn);
        jsonStatement.WithObject("Principal", jsonPrincipal);
        jsonStatement.WithString("Action", "sts:AssumeRole");
        jsonStatement.WithObject("Condition", Aws::Utils::Document());

        Aws::Utils::Document policyDocument;
        policyDocument.WithString("Version", "2012-10-17");

        Aws::Utils::Array<Aws::Utils::Document> statements(1);
        statements[0] = jsonStatement;
        policyDocument.WithArray("Statement", statements);

        std::cout << "Setting policy for role\n   "
                  << policyDocument.View().WriteCompact() << std::endl;

        // Set role policy document as JSON string.
        request.SetAssumeRolePolicyDocument(policyDocument.View().WriteCompact());

        Aws::IAM::Model::CreateRoleOutcome outcome = client.CreateRole(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Error creating role. " <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
```

```
            DeleteCreatedEntities(client, role, user, policy);
            return false;
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "Successfully created a role with name " << roleName
                      << std::endl;
        }

        role = outcome.GetResult().GetRole();
    }

    // 3. Create an IAM policy.
    {
        Aws::IAM::Model::CreatePolicyRequest request;
        Aws::String uuid = Aws::Utils::UUID::RandomUUID();
        Aws::String policyName = "iam-demo-policy-" +
                                 Aws::Utils::StringUtils::ToLower(uuid.c_str());
        request.SetPolicyName(policyName);

        // Build IAM policy document.
        Aws::Utils::Document jsonStatement;
        jsonStatement.WithString("Effect", "Allow");
        jsonStatement.WithString("Action", "s3:ListAllMyBuckets");
        jsonStatement.WithString("Resource", "arn:aws:s3:::*");

        Aws::Utils::Document policyDocument;
        policyDocument.WithString("Version", "2012-10-17");

        Aws::Utils::Array<Aws::Utils::Document> statements(1);
        statements[0] = jsonStatement;
        policyDocument.WithArray("Statement", statements);

        std::cout << "Creating a policy.\n   " <<
policyDocument.View().WriteCompact()
                  << std::endl;

        // Set IAM policy document as JSON string.
        request.SetPolicyDocument(policyDocument.View().WriteCompact());

        Aws::IAM::Model::CreatePolicyOutcome outcome = client.CreatePolicy(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Error creating policy. " <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
```

```
            DeleteCreatedEntities(client, role, user, policy);
            return false;
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "Successfully created a policy with name, " << policyName
<<
                      "." << std::endl;
        }

        policy = outcome.GetResult().GetPolicy();
    }

    // 4. Assume the new role using the AWS Security Token Service (STS).
    Aws::STS::Model::Credentials credentials;
    {
        Aws::STS::STSClient stsClient(clientConfig);

        Aws::STS::Model::AssumeRoleRequest request;
        request.SetRoleArn(role.GetArn());
        Aws::String uuid = Aws::Utils::UUID::RandomUUID();
        Aws::String roleSessionName = "iam-demo-role-session-" +

Aws::Utils::StringUtils::ToLower(uuid.c_str());
        request.SetRoleSessionName(roleSessionName);

        Aws::STS::Model::AssumeRoleOutcome assumeRoleOutcome;

        // Repeatedly call AssumeRole, because there is often a delay
        // before the role is available to be assumed.
        // Repeat at most 20 times when access is denied.
        int count = 0;
        while (true) {
            assumeRoleOutcome = stsClient.AssumeRole(request);
            if (!assumeRoleOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                if (count > 20 ||
                    assumeRoleOutcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
                    Aws::STS::STSErrors::ACCESS_DENIED) {
                    std::cerr << "Error assuming role after 20 tries. " <<
                              assumeRoleOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
std::endl;

                    DeleteCreatedEntities(client, role, user, policy);
                    return false;
                }
```

```
                std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
            }
            else {
                std::cout << "Successfully assumed the role after " << count
                          << " seconds." << std::endl;
                break;
            }
            count++;
        }

        credentials = assumeRoleOutcome.GetResult().GetCredentials();
    }


    // 5. List objects in the bucket (This should fail).
    {
        Aws::S3::S3Client s3Client(
                Aws::Auth::AWSCredentials(credentials.GetAccessKeyId(),
                                          credentials.GetSecretAccessKey(),
                                          credentials.GetSessionToken()),
                Aws::MakeShared<Aws::S3::S3EndpointProvider>(ALLOCATION_TAG),
                clientConfig);
        Aws::S3::Model::ListBucketsOutcome listBucketsOutcome =
s3Client.ListBuckets();
        if (!listBucketsOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
            if (listBucketsOutcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
                Aws::S3::S3Errors::ACCESS_DENIED) {
                std::cerr << "Could not lists buckets. " <<
                          listBucketsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cout
                        << "Access to list buckets denied because privileges have
not been applied."
                        << std::endl;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr
                    << "Successfully retrieved bucket lists when this should not
happen."
                    << std::endl;
        }
    }
```

```
    // 6. Attach the policy to the role.
    {
        Aws::IAM::Model::AttachRolePolicyRequest request;
        request.SetRoleName(role.GetRoleName());
        request.WithPolicyArn(policy.GetArn());

        Aws::IAM::Model::AttachRolePolicyOutcome outcome = client.AttachRolePolicy(
                request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Error creating policy. " <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;

            DeleteCreatedEntities(client, role, user, policy);
            return false;
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "Successfully attached the policy with name, "
                      << policy.GetPolicyName() <<
                      ", to the role, " << role.GetRoleName() << "." << std::endl;
        }
    }

    int count = 0;
    // 7. List objects in the bucket (this should succeed).
    // Repeatedly call ListBuckets, because there is often a delay
    // before the policy with ListBucket permissions has been applied to the role.
    // Repeat at most LIST_BUCKETS_WAIT_SEC times when access is denied.
    while (true) {
        Aws::S3::S3Client s3Client(
                Aws::Auth::AWSCredentials(credentials.GetAccessKeyId(),
                                          credentials.GetSecretAccessKey(),
                                          credentials.GetSessionToken()),
                Aws::MakeShared<Aws::S3::S3EndpointProvider>(ALLOCATION_TAG),
                clientConfig);
        Aws::S3::Model::ListBucketsOutcome listBucketsOutcome =
s3Client.ListBuckets();
        if (!listBucketsOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
            if ((count > LIST_BUCKETS_WAIT_SEC) ||
                listBucketsOutcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
                Aws::S3::S3Errors::ACCESS_DENIED) {
                std::cerr << "Could not lists buckets after " <<
LIST_BUCKETS_WAIT_SEC << " seconds. " <<
                          listBucketsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
```

```
                DeleteCreatedEntities(client, role, user, policy);
                return false;
            }

            std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
        }
        else {

            std::cout << "Successfully retrieved bucket lists after " << count
                      << " seconds." << std::endl;
            break;
        }
        count++;
    }

    // 8. Delete all the created resources.
    return DeleteCreatedEntities(client, role, user, policy);
}

bool AwsDoc::IAM::DeleteCreatedEntities(const Aws::IAM::IAMClient &client,
                                        const Aws::IAM::Model::Role &role,
                                        const Aws::IAM::Model::User &user,
                                        const Aws::IAM::Model::Policy &policy) {
    bool result = true;
    if (policy.ArnHasBeenSet()) {
        // Detach the policy from the role.
        {
            Aws::IAM::Model::DetachRolePolicyRequest request;
            request.SetPolicyArn(policy.GetArn());
            request.SetRoleName(role.GetRoleName());

            Aws::IAM::Model::DetachRolePolicyOutcome outcome =
 client.DetachRolePolicy(
                    request);
            if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cerr << "Error Detaching policy from roles. " <<
                          outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                result = false;
            }
            else {
                std::cout << "Successfully detached the policy with arn "
                          << policy.GetArn()
                          << " from role " << role.GetRoleName() << "." <<
 std::endl;
```

```
            }
        }

        // Delete the policy.
        {
            Aws::IAM::Model::DeletePolicyRequest request;
            request.WithPolicyArn(policy.GetArn());

            Aws::IAM::Model::DeletePolicyOutcome outcome =
client.DeletePolicy(request);
            if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cerr << "Error deleting policy. " <<
                          outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                result = false;
            }
            else {
                std::cout << "Successfully deleted the policy with arn "
                          << policy.GetArn() << std::endl;
            }
        }

    }

    if (role.RoleIdHasBeenSet()) {
        // Delete the role.
        Aws::IAM::Model::DeleteRoleRequest request;
        request.SetRoleName(role.GetRoleName());

        Aws::IAM::Model::DeleteRoleOutcome outcome = client.DeleteRole(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Error deleting role. " <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "Successfully deleted the role with name "
                      << role.GetRoleName() << std::endl;
        }
    }

    if (user.ArnHasBeenSet()) {
        // Delete the user.
        Aws::IAM::Model::DeleteUserRequest request;
        request.WithUserName(user.GetUserName());
```

```
        Aws::IAM::Model::DeleteUserOutcome outcome = client.DeleteUser(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Error deleting user. " <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "Successfully deleted the user with name "
                      << user.GetUserName() << std::endl;
        }
    }

    return result;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - AttachRolePolicy
  - CreateAccessKey
  - CreatePolicy
  - CreateRole
  - CreateUser
  - DeleteAccessKey
  - DeletePolicy
  - DeleteRole
  - DeleteUser
  - DeleteUserPolicy
  - DetachRolePolicy
  - PutUserPolicy

작업

`AttachRolePolicy`

다음 코드 예시는 `AttachRolePolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::attachRolePolicy(const Aws::String &roleName,
                                   const Aws::String &policyArn,
                                   const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);

    Aws::IAM::Model::ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest list_request;
    list_request.SetRoleName(roleName);

    bool done = false;
    while (!done) {
        auto list_outcome = iam.ListAttachedRolePolicies(list_request);
        if (!list_outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to list attached policies of role " <<
                      roleName << ": " << list_outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                      std::endl;
            return false;
        }

        const auto &policies = list_outcome.GetResult().GetAttachedPolicies();
        if (std::any_of(policies.cbegin(), policies.cend(),
                        [=](const Aws::IAM::Model::AttachedPolicy &policy) {
                                return policy.GetPolicyArn() == policyArn;
                        })) {
            std::cout << "Policy " << policyArn <<
                      " is already attached to role " << roleName << std::endl;
            return true;
        }

        done = !list_outcome.GetResult().GetIsTruncated();
        list_request.SetMarker(list_outcome.GetResult().GetMarker());
    }

    Aws::IAM::Model::AttachRolePolicyRequest request;
```

```
    request.SetRoleName(roleName);
    request.SetPolicyArn(policyArn);

    Aws::IAM::Model::AttachRolePolicyOutcome outcome =
 iam.AttachRolePolicy(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to attach policy " << policyArn << " to role " <<
                  roleName << ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Successfully attached policy " << policyArn << " to role " <<
                  roleName << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 AttachRolePolicy를 참조하십시오.

`CreateAccessKey`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateAccessKey`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
Aws::String AwsDoc::IAM::createAccessKey(const Aws::String &userName,
                                          const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);

    Aws::IAM::Model::CreateAccessKeyRequest request;
    request.SetUserName(userName);

    Aws::String result;
```

```
    Aws::IAM::Model::CreateAccessKeyOutcome outcome = iam.CreateAccessKey(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error creating access key for IAM user " << userName
                  << ":" << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        const auto &accessKey = outcome.GetResult().GetAccessKey();
        std::cout << "Successfully created access key for IAM user " <<
                  userName << std::endl << "  aws_access_key_id = " <<
                  accessKey.GetAccessKeyId() << std::endl <<
                  " aws_secret_access_key = " << accessKey.GetSecretAccessKey() <<
                  std::endl;
        result = accessKey.GetAccessKeyId();
    }

    return result;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 CreateAccessKey를 참조하십시오.

`CreateAccountAlias`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateAccountAlias`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::createAccountAlias(const Aws::String &aliasName,
                                     const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::CreateAccountAliasRequest request;
    request.SetAccountAlias(aliasName);

    Aws::IAM::Model::CreateAccountAliasOutcome outcome = iam.CreateAccountAlias(
```

```
            request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error creating account alias " << aliasName << ": "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Successfully created account alias " << aliasName <<
                  std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 CreateAccountAlias를 참조하세요.

`CreatePolicy`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreatePolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
Aws::String AwsDoc::IAM::createPolicy(const Aws::String &policyName,
                                      const Aws::String &rsrcArn,
                                      const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);

    Aws::IAM::Model::CreatePolicyRequest request;
    request.SetPolicyName(policyName);
    request.SetPolicyDocument(BuildSamplePolicyDocument(rsrcArn));

    Aws::IAM::Model::CreatePolicyOutcome outcome = iam.CreatePolicy(request);
    Aws::String result;
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error creating policy " << policyName << ": " <<
```

```
                    outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        result = outcome.GetResult().GetPolicy().GetArn();
        std::cout << "Successfully created policy " << policyName <<
                    std::endl;
    }

    return result;
}

Aws::String AwsDoc::IAM::BuildSamplePolicyDocument(const Aws::String &rsrc_arn) {
    std::stringstream stringStream;
    stringStream << "{"
                 << "  \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\","
                 << "  \"Statement\": ["
                 << "    {"
                 << "        \"Effect\": \"Allow\","
                 << "        \"Action\": \"logs:CreateLogGroup\","
                 << "        \"Resource\": \""
                 << rsrc_arn
                 << "\""
                 << "    },"
                 << "    {"
                 << "        \"Effect\": \"Allow\","
                 << "        \"Action\": ["
                 << "            \"dynamodb:DeleteItem\","
                 << "            \"dynamodb:GetItem\","
                 << "            \"dynamodb:PutItem\","
                 << "            \"dynamodb:Scan\","
                 << "            \"dynamodb:UpdateItem\""
                 << "       ],"
                 << "       \"Resource\": \""
                 << rsrc_arn
                 << "\""
                 << "    }"
                 << "   ]"
                 << "}";

    return stringStream.str();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 CreatePolicy를 참조하십시오.

CreateRole

다음 코드 예시는 CreateRole의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::createIamRole(
        const Aws::String &roleName,
        const Aws::String &policy,
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient client(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::CreateRoleRequest request;

    request.SetRoleName(roleName);
    request.SetAssumeRolePolicyDocument(policy);

    Aws::IAM::Model::CreateRoleOutcome outcome = client.CreateRole(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error creating role. " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        const Aws::IAM::Model::Role iamRole = outcome.GetResult().GetRole();
        std::cout << "Created role " << iamRole.GetRoleName() << "\n";
        std::cout << "ID: " << iamRole.GetRoleId() << "\n";
        std::cout << "ARN: " << iamRole.GetArn() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 CreateRole을 참조하세요.

CreateUser

다음 코드 예시는 CreateUser의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);

Aws::IAM::Model::CreateUserRequest create_request;
create_request.SetUserName(userName);

auto create_outcome = iam.CreateUser(create_request);
if (!create_outcome.IsSuccess()) {
    std::cerr << "Error creating IAM user " << userName << ":" <<
              create_outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
}
else {
    std::cout << "Successfully created IAM user " << userName << std::endl;
}

return create_outcome.IsSuccess();
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 CreateUser를 참조하십시오.

DeleteAccessKey

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteAccessKey의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::deleteAccessKey(const Aws::String &userName,
                                  const Aws::String &accessKeyID,
                                  const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);

    Aws::IAM::Model::DeleteAccessKeyRequest request;
    request.SetUserName(userName);
    request.SetAccessKeyId(accessKeyID);

    auto outcome = iam.DeleteAccessKey(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting access key " << accessKeyID << " from user "
                  << userName << ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                  std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted access key " << accessKeyID
                  << " for IAM user " << userName << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DeleteAccessKey를 참조하십시오.

`DeleteAccountAlias`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteAccountAlias`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::deleteAccountAlias(const Aws::String &accountAlias,
                                     const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);

    Aws::IAM::Model::DeleteAccountAliasRequest request;
    request.SetAccountAlias(accountAlias);

    const auto outcome = iam.DeleteAccountAlias(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting account alias " << accountAlias << ": "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted account alias " << accountAlias <<
                  std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DeleteAccountAlias를 참조하세요.

`DeletePolicy`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeletePolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::deletePolicy(const Aws::String &policyArn,
                               const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig)
 {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::DeletePolicyRequest request;
    request.SetPolicyArn(policyArn);

    auto outcome = iam.DeletePolicy(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting policy with arn " << policyArn << ": "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted policy with arn " << policyArn
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DeletePolicy를 참조하십시오.

`DeleteServerCertificate`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteServerCertificate`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::deleteServerCertificate(const Aws::String &certificateName,
                                          const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::DeleteServerCertificateRequest request;
    request.SetServerCertificateName(certificateName);

    const auto outcome = iam.DeleteServerCertificate(request);
    bool result = true;
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
 Aws::IAM::IAMErrors::NO_SUCH_ENTITY) {
            std::cerr << "Error deleting server certificate " << certificateName <<
                      ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "Certificate '" << certificateName
                      << "' not found." << std::endl;
        }
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted server certificate " << certificateName
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return result;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DeleteServerCertificate를 참조하세요.

DeleteUser

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteUser의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);

Aws::IAM::Model::DeleteUserRequest request;
request.SetUserName(userName);
auto outcome = iam.DeleteUser(request);
if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
    std::cerr << "Error deleting IAM user " << userName << ": " <<
              outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;;
}
else {
    std::cout << "Successfully deleted IAM user " << userName << std::endl;
}

return outcome.IsSuccess();
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DeleteUser를 참조하십시오.

DetachRolePolicy

다음 코드 예시는 DetachRolePolicy의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);

    Aws::IAM::Model::DetachRolePolicyRequest detachRequest;
    detachRequest.SetRoleName(roleName);
    detachRequest.SetPolicyArn(policyArn);

    auto detachOutcome = iam.DetachRolePolicy(detachRequest);
    if (!detachOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to detach policy " << policyArn << " from role "
                  << roleName << ": " << detachOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                  std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Successfully detached policy " << policyArn << " from role "
                  << roleName << std::endl;
    }

    return detachOutcome.IsSuccess();
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DetachRolePolicy를 참조하십시오.

`GetAccessKeyLastUsed`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetAccessKeyLastUsed`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::accessKeyLastUsed(const Aws::String &secretKeyID,
                                    const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::GetAccessKeyLastUsedRequest request;

    request.SetAccessKeyId(secretKeyID);
```

```
    Aws::IAM::Model::GetAccessKeyLastUsedOutcome outcome = iam.GetAccessKeyLastUsed(
            request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error querying last used time for access key " <<
                  secretKeyID << ":" << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
    }
    else {
        Aws::String lastUsedTimeString =
                outcome.GetResult()
                        .GetAccessKeyLastUsed()
                        .GetLastUsedDate()
                        .ToGmtString(Aws::Utils::DateFormat::ISO_8601);
        std::cout << "Access key " << secretKeyID << " last used at time " <<
                  lastUsedTimeString << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 GetAccessKeyLastUsed를 참조하십시오.

GetPolicy

다음 코드 예시는 GetPolicy의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::getPolicy(const Aws::String &policyArn,
                            const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::GetPolicyRequest request;
    request.SetPolicyArn(policyArn);
```

```
    auto outcome = iam.GetPolicy(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error getting policy " << policyArn << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        const auto &policy = outcome.GetResult().GetPolicy();
        std::cout << "Name: " << policy.GetPolicyName() << std::endl <<
                  "ID: " << policy.GetPolicyId() << std::endl << "Arn: " <<
                  policy.GetArn() << std::endl << "Description: " <<
                  policy.GetDescription() << std::endl << "CreateDate: " <<

 policy.GetCreateDate().ToGmtString(Aws::Utils::DateFormat::ISO_8601)
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 GetPolicy를 참조하십시오.

`GetServerCertificate`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetServerCertificate`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::getServerCertificate(const Aws::String &certificateName,
                                       const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::GetServerCertificateRequest request;
    request.SetServerCertificateName(certificateName);
```

```
    auto outcome = iam.GetServerCertificate(request);
    bool result = true;
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
 Aws::IAM::IAMErrors::NO_SUCH_ENTITY) {
            std::cerr << "Error getting server certificate " << certificateName <<
                      ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "Certificate '" << certificateName
                      << "' not found." << std::endl;
        }
    }
    else {
        const auto &certificate = outcome.GetResult().GetServerCertificate();
        std::cout << "Name: " <<

 certificate.GetServerCertificateMetadata().GetServerCertificateName()
                 << std::endl << "Body: " << certificate.GetCertificateBody() <<
                 std::endl << "Chain: " << certificate.GetCertificateChain() <<
                 std::endl;
    }

    return result;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 GetServerCertificate를 참조하십시오.

`ListAccessKeys`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListAccessKeys`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::listAccessKeys(const Aws::String &userName,
                                 const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::ListAccessKeysRequest request;
    request.SetUserName(userName);

    bool done = false;
    bool header = false;
    while (!done) {
        auto outcome = iam.ListAccessKeys(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to list access keys for user " << userName
                      << ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

        if (!header) {
            std::cout << std::left << std::setw(32) << "UserName" <<
                      std::setw(30) << "KeyID" << std::setw(20) << "Status" <<
                      std::setw(20) << "CreateDate" << std::endl;
            header = true;
        }

        const auto &keys = outcome.GetResult().GetAccessKeyMetadata();
        const Aws::String DATE_FORMAT = "%Y-%m-%d";

        for (const auto &key: keys) {
            Aws::String statusString =
                    Aws::IAM::Model::StatusTypeMapper::GetNameForStatusType(
                            key.GetStatus());
            std::cout << std::left << std::setw(32) << key.GetUserName() <<
                      std::setw(30) << key.GetAccessKeyId() << std::setw(20) <<
                      statusString << std::setw(20) <<
                      key.GetCreateDate().ToGmtString(DATE_FORMAT.c_str()) <<
 std::endl;
        }

        if (outcome.GetResult().GetIsTruncated()) {
            request.SetMarker(outcome.GetResult().GetMarker());
        }
        else {
            done = true;
```

```
        }
    }

    return true;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 ListAccessKeys를 참조하십시오.

`ListAccountAliases`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListAccountAliases`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
bool
AwsDoc::IAM::listAccountAliases(const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::ListAccountAliasesRequest request;

    bool done = false;
    bool header = false;
    while (!done) {
        auto outcome = iam.ListAccountAliases(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to list account aliases: " <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

        const auto &aliases = outcome.GetResult().GetAccountAliases();
        if (!header) {
            if (aliases.size() == 0) {
                std::cout << "Account has no aliases" << std::endl;
```

```
                break;
            }
            std::cout << std::left << std::setw(32) << "Alias" << std::endl;
            header = true;
        }

        for (const auto &alias: aliases) {
            std::cout << std::left << std::setw(32) << alias << std::endl;
        }

        if (outcome.GetResult().GetIsTruncated()) {
            request.SetMarker(outcome.GetResult().GetMarker());
        }
        else {
            done = true;
        }
    }

    return true;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 ListAccountAliases를 참조하세요.

`ListPolicies`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListPolicies`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::listPolicies(const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig)
 {
    const Aws::String DATE_FORMAT("%Y-%m-%d");
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::ListPoliciesRequest request;
```

```
    bool done = false;
    bool header = false;
    while (!done) {
        auto outcome = iam.ListPolicies(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to list iam policies: " <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

        if (!header) {
            std::cout << std::left << std::setw(55) << "Name" <<
                      std::setw(30) << "ID" << std::setw(80) << "Arn" <<
                      std::setw(64) << "Description" << std::setw(12) <<
                      "CreateDate" << std::endl;
            header = true;
        }

        const auto &policies = outcome.GetResult().GetPolicies();
        for (const auto &policy: policies) {
            std::cout << std::left << std::setw(55) <<
                      policy.GetPolicyName() << std::setw(30) <<
                      policy.GetPolicyId() << std::setw(80) << policy.GetArn() <<
                      std::setw(64) << policy.GetDescription() << std::setw(12) <<
                      policy.GetCreateDate().ToGmtString(DATE_FORMAT.c_str()) <<
                      std::endl;
        }

        if (outcome.GetResult().GetIsTruncated()) {
            request.SetMarker(outcome.GetResult().GetMarker());
        }
        else {
            done = true;
        }
    }

    return true;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 ListPolicies를 참조하십시오.

ListServerCertificates

다음 코드 예시는 ListServerCertificates의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::listServerCertificates(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    const Aws::String DATE_FORMAT = "%Y-%m-%d";

    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::ListServerCertificatesRequest request;

    bool done = false;
    bool header = false;
    while (!done) {
        auto outcome = iam.ListServerCertificates(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to list server certificates: " <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

        if (!header) {
            std::cout << std::left << std::setw(55) << "Name" <<
                      std::setw(30) << "ID" << std::setw(80) << "Arn" <<
                      std::setw(14) << "UploadDate" << std::setw(14) <<
                      "ExpirationDate" << std::endl;
            header = true;
        }

        const auto &certificates =
                outcome.GetResult().GetServerCertificateMetadataList();

        for (const auto &certificate: certificates) {
            std::cout << std::left << std::setw(55) <<
                      certificate.GetServerCertificateName() << std::setw(30) <<
```

```
                        certificate.GetServerCertificateId() << std::setw(80) <<
                        certificate.GetArn() << std::setw(14) <<
                        certificate.GetUploadDate().ToGmtString(DATE_FORMAT.c_str())
 <<
                        std::setw(14) <<
                        certificate.GetExpiration().ToGmtString(DATE_FORMAT.c_str())
 <<
                        std::endl;
        }

        if (outcome.GetResult().GetIsTruncated()) {
            request.SetMarker(outcome.GetResult().GetMarker());
        }
        else {
            done = true;
        }
    }

    return true;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 ListServerCertificates를 참조하세요.

`ListUsers`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListUsers`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::listUsers(const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    const Aws::String DATE_FORMAT = "%Y-%m-%d";
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::ListUsersRequest request;
```

```
    bool done = false;
    bool header = false;
    while (!done) {
        auto outcome = iam.ListUsers(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to list iam users:" <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

        if (!header) {
            std::cout << std::left << std::setw(32) << "Name" <<
                      std::setw(30) << "ID" << std::setw(64) << "Arn" <<
                      std::setw(20) << "CreateDate" << std::endl;
            header = true;
        }

        const auto &users = outcome.GetResult().GetUsers();
        for (const auto &user: users) {
            std::cout << std::left << std::setw(32) << user.GetUserName() <<
                      std::setw(30) << user.GetUserId() << std::setw(64) <<
                      user.GetArn() << std::setw(20) <<
                      user.GetCreateDate().ToGmtString(DATE_FORMAT.c_str())
                      << std::endl;
        }

        if (outcome.GetResult().GetIsTruncated()) {
            request.SetMarker(outcome.GetResult().GetMarker());
        }
        else {
            done = true;
        }
    }

    return true;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 ListUsers를 참조하십시오.

PutRolePolicy

다음 코드 예시는 PutRolePolicy의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::putRolePolicy(
        const Aws::String &roleName,
        const Aws::String &policyName,
        const Aws::String &policyDocument,
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iamClient(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::PutRolePolicyRequest request;

    request.SetRoleName(roleName);
    request.SetPolicyName(policyName);
    request.SetPolicyDocument(policyDocument);

    Aws::IAM::Model::PutRolePolicyOutcome outcome =
 iamClient.PutRolePolicy(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error putting policy on role. " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Successfully put the role policy." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 PutRolePolicy를 참조하십시오.

`UpdateAccessKey`

다음 코드 예시는 `UpdateAccessKey`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::updateAccessKey(const Aws::String &userName,
                                  const Aws::String &accessKeyID,
                                  Aws::IAM::Model::StatusType status,
                                  const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::UpdateAccessKeyRequest request;
    request.SetUserName(userName);
    request.SetAccessKeyId(accessKeyID);
    request.SetStatus(status);

    auto outcome = iam.UpdateAccessKey(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully updated status of access key "
                  << accessKeyID << " for user " << userName << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error updated status of access key " << accessKeyID <<
                  " for user " << userName << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 UpdateAccessKey를 참조하십시오.

`UpdateServerCertificate`

다음 코드 예시는 `UpdateServerCertificate`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::updateServerCertificate(const Aws::String &currentCertificateName,
                                          const Aws::String &newCertificateName,
                                          const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::UpdateServerCertificateRequest request;
    request.SetServerCertificateName(currentCertificateName);
    request.SetNewServerCertificateName(newCertificateName);

    auto outcome = iam.UpdateServerCertificate(request);
    bool result = true;
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Server certificate " << currentCertificateName
                  << " successfully renamed as " << newCertificateName
                  << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
 Aws::IAM::IAMErrors::NO_SUCH_ENTITY) {
            std::cerr << "Error changing name of server certificate " <<
                      currentCertificateName << " to " << newCertificateName << ":"
 <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "Certificate '" << currentCertificateName
                      << "' not found." << std::endl;
        }
    }

    return result;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 UpdateServerCertificate를 참조하세요.

`UpdateUser`

다음 코드 예시는 `UpdateUser`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::updateUser(const Aws::String &currentUserName,
                             const Aws::String &newUserName,
                             const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);

    Aws::IAM::Model::UpdateUserRequest request;
    request.SetUserName(currentUserName);
    request.SetNewUserName(newUserName);

    auto outcome = iam.UpdateUser(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "IAM user " << currentUserName <<
                  " successfully updated with new user name " << newUserName <<
                  std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error updating user name for IAM user " << currentUserName <<
                  ":" << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 UpdateUser를 참조하십시오.

AWS IoT SDK for C++를 사용한 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는와 AWS SDK for C++ 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS IoT.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

안녕하세요 AWS IoT

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS IoT의 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

CMakeLists.txt CMake 파일의 코드입니다.

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS iot)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_iot")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed libraries
 for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
```

```
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
    # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory for
 running and debugging.

    # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # If you are building from the command line, you may
 need to uncomment this
    # and set the proper subdirectory to the executables' location.

    AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_iot.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

hello_iot.cpp 소스 파일의 코드입니다.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/iot/IoTClient.h>
#include <aws/iot/model/ListThingsRequest.h>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello IoT" starter application which initializes an AWS IoT client and
 *  lists the AWS IoT topics in the current account.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_iot'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
```

```
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    //  Optional: change the log level for debugging.
    //  options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Aws::Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfig);
        // List the things in the current account.
        Aws::IoT::Model::ListThingsRequest listThingsRequest;

        Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.
        Aws::Vector<Aws::IoT::Model::ThingAttribute> allThings;

        do {
            if (!nextToken.empty()) {
                listThingsRequest.SetNextToken(nextToken);
            }

            Aws::IoT::Model::ListThingsOutcome listThingsOutcome =
iotClient.ListThings(
                    listThingsRequest);
            if (listThingsOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Vector<Aws::IoT::Model::ThingAttribute> &things =
listThingsOutcome.GetResult().GetThings();
                allThings.insert(allThings.end(), things.begin(), things.end());
                nextToken = listThingsOutcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "List things failed"
                          << listThingsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                break;
            }
        } while (!nextToken.empty());

        std::cout << allThings.size() << " thing(s) found." << std::endl;
        for (auto const &thing: allThings) {
            std::cout << thing.GetThingName() << std::endl;
        }
    }

    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
```

```
    return 0;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 listThings를 참조하세요.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- AWS IoT 사물을 생성합니다.
- 디바이스 인증서를 생성합니다.
- 속성을 사용하여 AWS IoT 사물을 업데이트합니다.
- 고유한 엔드포인트를 반환합니다.
- AWS IoT 인증서를 나열합니다.
- AWS IoT 섀도우를 생성합니다.
- 상태 정보를 씁니다.
- 규칙을 생성합니다.
- 규칙을 나열합니다.
- 사물 이름을 사용하여 사물을 검색합니다.
- AWS IoT 사물을 삭제합니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

AWS IoT 사물을 생성합니다.

```
    Aws::String thingName = askQuestion("Enter a thing name: ");

    if (!createThing(thingName, clientConfiguration)) {
        std::cerr << "Exiting because createThing failed." << std::endl;
        cleanup("", "", "", "", "", false, clientConfiguration);
        return false;
    }
```

```
//! Create an AWS IoT thing.
/*!
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::createThing(const Aws::String &thingName,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::CreateThingRequest createThingRequest;
    createThingRequest.SetThingName(thingName);

    Aws::IoT::Model::CreateThingOutcome outcome = iotClient.CreateThing(
            createThingRequest);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully created thing " << thingName << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to create thing " << thingName << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
```

```
    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

디바이스 인증서를 생성합니다.

```
    Aws::String certificateARN;
    Aws::String certificateID;
    if (askYesNoQuestion("Would you like to create a certificate for your thing? (y/
n) ")) {
        Aws::String outputFolder;
        if (askYesNoQuestion(
                "Would you like to save the certificate and keys to file? (y/n) "))
 {
            outputFolder = std::filesystem::current_path();
            outputFolder += "/device_keys_and_certificates";

            std::filesystem::create_directories(outputFolder);

            std::cout << "The certificate and keys will be saved to the folder: "
                      << outputFolder << std::endl;
        }

        if (!createKeysAndCertificate(outputFolder, certificateARN, certificateID,
                                      clientConfiguration)) {
            std::cerr << "Exiting because createKeysAndCertificate failed."
                      << std::endl;
            cleanup(thingName, "", "", "", "", false, clientConfiguration);
            return false;
        }

        std::cout << "\nNext, the certificate will be attached to the thing.\n"
                  << std::endl;
        if (!attachThingPrincipal(certificateARN, thingName, clientConfiguration)) {
            std::cerr << "Exiting because attachThingPrincipal failed." <<
std::endl;
            cleanup(thingName, certificateARN, certificateID, "", "",
                    false,
                    clientConfiguration);
            return false;
        }
    }
```

```
//! Create keys and certificate for an Aws IoT device.
//! This routine will save certificates and keys to an output folder, if provided.
/*!
  \param outputFolder: Location for storing output in files, ignored when string is
 empty.
  \param certificateARNResult: A string to receive the ARN of the created
 certificate.
  \param certificateID: A string to receive the ID of the created certificate.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::createKeysAndCertificate(const Aws::String &outputFolder,
                                           Aws::String &certificateARNResult,
                                           Aws::String &certificateID,
                                           const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::CreateKeysAndCertificateRequest
 createKeysAndCertificateRequest;

    Aws::IoT::Model::CreateKeysAndCertificateOutcome outcome =
            client.CreateKeysAndCertificate(createKeysAndCertificateRequest);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully created a certificate and keys" << std::endl;
        certificateARNResult = outcome.GetResult().GetCertificateArn();
        certificateID = outcome.GetResult().GetCertificateId();
        std::cout << "Certificate ARN: " << certificateARNResult << ", certificate
 ID: "
                  << certificateID << std::endl;

        if (!outputFolder.empty()) {
            std::cout << "Writing certificate and keys to the folder '" <<
 outputFolder
                      << "'." << std::endl;
            std::cout << "Be sure these files are stored securely." << std::endl;

            Aws::String certificateFilePath = outputFolder + "/certificate.pem.crt";
            std::ofstream certificateFile(certificateFilePath);
            if (!certificateFile.is_open()) {
                std::cerr << "Error opening certificate file, '" <<
 certificateFilePath
                          << "'."
                          << std::endl;
```

```
                return false;
            }
            certificateFile << outcome.GetResult().GetCertificatePem();
            certificateFile.close();

            const Aws::IoT::Model::KeyPair &keyPair =
 outcome.GetResult().GetKeyPair();

            Aws::String privateKeyFilePath = outputFolder + "/private.pem.key";
            std::ofstream privateKeyFile(privateKeyFilePath);
            if (!privateKeyFile.is_open()) {
                std::cerr << "Error opening private key file, '" <<
 privateKeyFilePath
                          << "'."
                          << std::endl;
                return false;
            }
            privateKeyFile << keyPair.GetPrivateKey();
            privateKeyFile.close();

            Aws::String publicKeyFilePath = outputFolder + "/public.pem.key";
            std::ofstream publicKeyFile(publicKeyFilePath);
            if (!publicKeyFile.is_open()) {
                std::cerr << "Error opening public key file, '" << publicKeyFilePath
                          << "'."
                          << std::endl;
                return false;
            }
            publicKeyFile << keyPair.GetPublicKey();
        }
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error creating keys and certificate: "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Attach a principal to an AWS IoT thing.
/*!
  \param principal: A principal to attach.
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
```

```
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::attachThingPrincipal(const Aws::String &principal,
                                       const Aws::String &thingName,
                                       const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::AttachThingPrincipalRequest request;
    request.SetPrincipal(principal);
    request.SetThingName(thingName);
    Aws::IoT::Model::AttachThingPrincipalOutcome outcome =
 client.AttachThingPrincipal(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully attached principal to thing." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to attach principal to thing." <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

AWS IoT 사물에 대해 다양한 작업을 수행합니다.

```
    if (!updateThing(thingName, { {"location", "Office"}, {"firmwareVersion",
 "v2.0"} }, clientConfiguration)) {
        std::cerr << "Exiting because updateThing failed." << std::endl;
        cleanup(thingName, certificateARN, certificateID, "", "", false,
                clientConfiguration);
        return false;
    }

    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout << "Now an endpoint will be retrieved for your account.\n" <<
 std::endl;
    std::cout << "An IoT Endpoint refers to a specific URL or Uniform Resource
 Locator that serves as the entry point\n"
    << "for communication between IoT devices and the AWS IoT service." <<
 std::endl;
```

```
    askQuestion("Press Enter to continue:", alwaysTrueTest);

    Aws::String endpoint;
    if (!describeEndpoint(endpoint, clientConfiguration)) {
        std::cerr << "Exiting because getEndpoint failed." << std::endl;
        cleanup(thingName, certificateARN, certificateID, "", "", false,
                clientConfiguration);
        return false;
    }
    std::cout <<"Your endpoint is " << endpoint << "." << std::endl;
    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout << "Now the certificates in your account will be listed." <<
 std::endl;
    askQuestion("Press Enter to continue:", alwaysTrueTest);

    if (!listCertificates(clientConfiguration)) {
        std::cerr << "Exiting because listCertificates failed." << std::endl;
        cleanup(thingName, certificateARN, certificateID, "", "", false,
                clientConfiguration);
        return false;
    }

    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout << "Now the shadow for the thing will be updated.\n" << std::endl;
    std::cout << "A thing shadow refers to a feature that enables you to create a
 virtual representation, or \"shadow,\"\n"
    << "of a physical device or thing. The thing shadow allows you to synchronize
 and control the state of a device between\n"
    << "the cloud and the device itself. and the AWS IoT service. For example, you
 can write and retrieve JSON data from a thing shadow." << std::endl;
    askQuestion("Press Enter to continue:", alwaysTrueTest);

    if (!updateThingShadow(thingName, R"({"state":{"reported":
{"temperature":25,"humidity":50}}})", clientConfiguration)) {
        std::cerr << "Exiting because updateThingShadow failed." << std::endl;
        cleanup(thingName, certificateARN, certificateID, "", "", false,
                clientConfiguration);
        return false;
    }

    printAsterisksLine();
```

```
   std::cout << "Now, the state information for the shadow will be retrieved.\n" <<
std::endl;
   askQuestion("Press Enter to continue:", alwaysTrueTest);

   Aws::String shadowState;
   if (!getThingShadow(thingName, shadowState, clientConfiguration)) {
       std::cerr << "Exiting because getThingShadow failed." << std::endl;
       cleanup(thingName, certificateARN, certificateID, "", "", false,
               clientConfiguration);
       return false;
   }
   std::cout << "The retrieved shadow state is: " << shadowState << std::endl;

   printAsterisksLine();

   std::cout << "A rule with now be added to to the thing.\n" << std::endl;
   std::cout << "Any user who has permission to create rules will be able to access
data processed by the rule." << std::endl;
   std::cout << "In this case, the rule will use an Simple Notification Service
(SNS) topic and an IAM rule." << std::endl;
   std::cout << "These resources will be created using a CloudFormation template."
<< std::endl;
   std::cout << "Stack creation may take a few minutes." << std::endl;

   askQuestion("Press Enter to continue: ", alwaysTrueTest);
   Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::String> outputs
=createCloudFormationStack(STACK_NAME,clientConfiguration);
   if (outputs.empty()) {
       std::cerr << "Exiting because createCloudFormationStack failed." <<
std::endl;
       cleanup(thingName, certificateARN, certificateID, "", "", false,
               clientConfiguration);
       return false;
   }

   // Retrieve the topic ARN and role ARN from the CloudFormation stack outputs.
   auto topicArnIter = outputs.find(SNS_TOPIC_ARN_OUTPUT);
   auto roleArnIter = outputs.find(ROLE_ARN_OUTPUT);
   if ((topicArnIter == outputs.end()) || (roleArnIter == outputs.end())) {
       std::cerr << "Exiting because output '" << SNS_TOPIC_ARN_OUTPUT <<
       "' or '" << ROLE_ARN_OUTPUT << "'not found in the CloudFormation stack."  <<
std::endl;
       cleanup(thingName, certificateARN, certificateID, STACK_NAME, "",
```

```
                false,
                clientConfiguration);
        return false;
    }

    Aws::String topicArn = topicArnIter->second;
    Aws::String roleArn = roleArnIter->second;
    Aws::String sqlStatement = "SELECT * FROM '";
    sqlStatement += MQTT_MESSAGE_TOPIC_FILTER;
    sqlStatement += "'";

    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout << "Now a rule will be created.\n" << std::endl;
    std::cout << "Rules are an administrator-level action. Any user who has
 permission\n"
                << "to create rules will be able to access data processed by the
 rule." << std::endl;
    std::cout << "In this case, the rule will use an SNS topic" << std::endl;
    std::cout << "and the following SQL statement '" << sqlStatement << "'." <<
 std::endl;
    std::cout << "For more information on IoT SQL, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
iot/latest/developerguide/iot-sql-reference.html" << std::endl;
    Aws::String ruleName = askQuestion("Enter a rule name: ");
    if (!createTopicRule(ruleName, topicArn, sqlStatement, roleArn,
 clientConfiguration)) {
        std::cerr << "Exiting because createRule failed." << std::endl;
        cleanup(thingName, certificateARN, certificateID, STACK_NAME, "",
                false,
                clientConfiguration);
        return false;
    }

    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout << "Now your rules will be listed.\n" << std::endl;
    askQuestion("Press Enter to continue: ", alwaysTrueTest);
    if (!listTopicRules(clientConfiguration)) {
        std::cerr << "Exiting because listRules failed." << std::endl;
        cleanup(thingName, certificateARN, certificateID, STACK_NAME, ruleName,
                false,
                clientConfiguration);
        return false;
    }
```

```
    printAsterisksLine();
    Aws::String queryString = "thingName:" + thingName;
    std::cout << "Now the AWS IoT fleet index will be queried with the query\n'"
    << queryString << "'.\n" << std::endl;
    std::cout << "For query information, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/iot/latest/
developerguide/query-syntax.html" << std::endl;

    std::cout << "For this query to work, thing indexing must be enabled in your
 account.\n"
    << "This can be done with the awscli command line by calling 'aws iot update-
indexing-configuration'\n"
       << "or it can be done programmatically." << std::endl;
    std::cout << "For more information, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/iot/latest/
developerguide/managing-index.html" << std::endl;
    if (askYesNoQuestion("Do you want to enable thing indexing in your account? (y/
n) "))
    {
        Aws::IoT::Model::ThingIndexingConfiguration thingIndexingConfiguration;

 thingIndexingConfiguration.SetThingIndexingMode(Aws::IoT::Model::ThingIndexingMode::REGISTR

 thingIndexingConfiguration.SetThingConnectivityIndexingMode(Aws::IoT::Model::ThingConnectiv
        // The ThingGroupIndexingConfiguration object is ignored if not set.
        Aws::IoT::Model::ThingGroupIndexingConfiguration
 thingGroupIndexingConfiguration;
        if (!updateIndexingConfiguration(thingIndexingConfiguration,
 thingGroupIndexingConfiguration, clientConfiguration)) {
            std::cerr << "Exiting because updateIndexingConfiguration failed." <<
 std::endl;
            cleanup(thingName, certificateARN, certificateID, STACK_NAME,
                    ruleName, false,
                    clientConfiguration);
            return false;
        }
    }

    if (!searchIndex(queryString, clientConfiguration)) {

        std::cerr << "Exiting because searchIndex failed." << std::endl;
        cleanup(thingName, certificateARN, certificateID, STACK_NAME, ruleName,
                false,
                clientConfiguration);
        return false;
```

```
    }
```

```
//! Update an AWS IoT thing with attributes.
/*!
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param attributeMap: A map of key/value attributes/
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::updateThing(const Aws::String &thingName,
                              const std::map<Aws::String, Aws::String>
 &attributeMap,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::UpdateThingRequest request;
    request.SetThingName(thingName);
    Aws::IoT::Model::AttributePayload attributePayload;
    for (const auto &attribute: attributeMap) {
        attributePayload.AddAttributes(attribute.first, attribute.second);
    }
    request.SetAttributePayload(attributePayload);

    Aws::IoT::Model::UpdateThingOutcome outcome = iotClient.UpdateThing(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully updated thing " << thingName << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to update thing " << thingName << ":" <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Describe the endpoint specific to the AWS account making the call.
/*!
  \param endpointResult: String to receive the endpoint result.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::describeEndpoint(Aws::String &endpointResult,
```

```
                                    const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::String endpoint;
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::DescribeEndpointRequest describeEndpointRequest;
    describeEndpointRequest.SetEndpointType(
            "iot:Data-ATS"); // Recommended endpoint type.

    Aws::IoT::Model::DescribeEndpointOutcome outcome = iotClient.DescribeEndpoint(
            describeEndpointRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully described endpoint." << std::endl;
        endpointResult = outcome.GetResult().GetEndpointAddress();
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error describing endpoint" << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! List certificates registered in the AWS account making the call.
/*!
   \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::listCertificates(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::ListCertificatesRequest request;

    Aws::Vector<Aws::IoT::Model::Certificate> allCertificates;
    Aws::String marker; // Used to paginate results.
    do {
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }

        Aws::IoT::Model::ListCertificatesOutcome outcome =
 iotClient.ListCertificates(
                request);
```

```
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::IoT::Model::ListCertificatesResult &result =
 outcome.GetResult();
            marker = result.GetNextMarker();
            allCertificates.insert(allCertificates.end(),
                                   result.GetCertificates().begin(),
                                   result.GetCertificates().end());
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error: " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } while (!marker.empty());

    std::cout << allCertificates.size() << " certificate(s) found." << std::endl;

    for (auto &certificate: allCertificates) {
        std::cout << "Certificate ID: " << certificate.GetCertificateId() <<
 std::endl;
        std::cout << "Certificate ARN: " << certificate.GetCertificateArn()
                  << std::endl;
        std::cout << std::endl;
    }

    return true;
}

//! Update the shadow of an AWS IoT thing.
/*!
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param document: The state information, in JSON format.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::updateThingShadow(const Aws::String &thingName,
                                    const Aws::String &document,
                                    const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoTDataPlane::IoTDataPlaneClient iotDataPlaneClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoTDataPlane::Model::UpdateThingShadowRequest updateThingShadowRequest;
    updateThingShadowRequest.SetThingName(thingName);
    std::shared_ptr<std::stringstream> streamBuf =
 std::make_shared<std::stringstream>(
            document);
```

```
    updateThingShadowRequest.SetBody(streamBuf);
    Aws::IoTDataPlane::Model::UpdateThingShadowOutcome outcome =
 iotDataPlaneClient.UpdateThingShadow(
            updateThingShadowRequest);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully updated thing shadow." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error while updating thing shadow."
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Get the shadow of an AWS IoT thing.
/*!
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param documentResult: String to receive the state information, in JSON format.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::getThingShadow(const Aws::String &thingName,
                                 Aws::String &documentResult,
                                 const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoTDataPlane::IoTDataPlaneClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoTDataPlane::Model::GetThingShadowRequest request;
    request.SetThingName(thingName);
    auto outcome = iotClient.GetThingShadow(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::stringstream ss;
        ss << outcome.GetResult().GetPayload().rdbuf();
        documentResult = ss.str();
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error getting thing shadow: " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Create an AWS IoT rule with an SNS topic as the target.
```

```
/*!
  \param ruleName: The name for the rule.
  \param snsTopic: The SNS topic ARN for the action.
  \param sql: The SQL statement used to query the topic.
  \param roleARN: The IAM role ARN for the action.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool
AwsDoc::IoT::createTopicRule(const Aws::String &ruleName,
                             const Aws::String &snsTopicARN, const Aws::String &sql,
                             const Aws::String &roleARN,
                             const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::IoT::Model::CreateTopicRuleRequest request;
    request.SetRuleName(ruleName);

    Aws::IoT::Model::SnsAction snsAction;
    snsAction.SetTargetArn(snsTopicARN);
    snsAction.SetRoleArn(roleARN);

    Aws::IoT::Model::Action action;
    action.SetSns(snsAction);

    Aws::IoT::Model::TopicRulePayload topicRulePayload;
    topicRulePayload.SetSql(sql);
    topicRulePayload.SetActions({action});

    request.SetTopicRulePayload(topicRulePayload);
    auto outcome = iotClient.CreateTopicRule(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully created topic rule " << ruleName << "." <<
 std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error creating topic rule " << ruleName << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Lists the AWS IoT topic rules.
```

```
/*!
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::listTopicRules(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::ListTopicRulesRequest request;

    Aws::Vector<Aws::IoT::Model::TopicRuleListItem> allRules;
    Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.
    do {
        if (!nextToken.empty()) {
            request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
        }

        Aws::IoT::Model::ListTopicRulesOutcome outcome = iotClient.ListTopicRules(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::IoT::Model::ListTopicRulesResult &result =
 outcome.GetResult();
            allRules.insert(allRules.end(),
                            result.GetRules().cbegin(),
                            result.GetRules().cend());

            nextToken = result.GetNextToken();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "ListTopicRules error: " <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

    } while (!nextToken.empty());

    std::cout << "ListTopicRules: " << allRules.size() << " rule(s) found."
              << std::endl;
    for (auto &rule: allRules) {
        std::cout << "  Rule name: " << rule.GetRuleName() << ", rule ARN: "
                  << rule.GetRuleArn() << "." << std::endl;
    }

    return true;
```

```
}

//! Query the AWS IoT fleet index.
//! For query information, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/iot/latest/
developerguide/query-syntax.html
/*!
  \param: query: The query string.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::searchIndex(const Aws::String &query,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::IoT::Model::SearchIndexRequest request;
    request.SetQueryString(query);

    Aws::Vector<Aws::IoT::Model::ThingDocument> allThingDocuments;
    Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.
    do {
        if (!nextToken.empty()) {
            request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
        }

        Aws::IoT::Model::SearchIndexOutcome outcome =
 iotClient.SearchIndex(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::IoT::Model::SearchIndexResult &result = outcome.GetResult();
            allThingDocuments.insert(allThingDocuments.end(),
                                     result.GetThings().cbegin(),
                                     result.GetThings().cend());
            nextToken = result.GetNextToken();

        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error in SearchIndex: " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } while (!nextToken.empty());
```

```
    std::cout << allThingDocuments.size() << " thing document(s) found." <<
 std::endl;
    for (const auto thingDocument: allThingDocuments) {
        std::cout << "  Thing name: " << thingDocument.GetThingName() << "."
                  << std::endl;
    }
    return true;
}
```

리소스를 정리합니다.

```
bool
AwsDoc::IoT::cleanup(const Aws::String &thingName, const Aws::String
 &certificateARN,
                     const Aws::String &certificateID, const Aws::String &stackName,
                     const Aws::String &ruleName, bool askForConfirmation,
                     const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    bool result = true;

    if (!ruleName.empty() && (!askForConfirmation ||
                              askYesNoQuestion("Delete the rule '" + ruleName +
                                               "'? (y/n) "))) {
        result &= deleteTopicRule(ruleName, clientConfiguration);
    }

    Aws::CloudFormation::CloudFormationClient
 cloudFormationClient(clientConfiguration);

    if (!stackName.empty() && (!askForConfirmation ||
                              askYesNoQuestion(
                                      "Delete the CloudFormation stack '" +
 stackName +
                                      "'? (y/n) "))) {
        result &= deleteStack(stackName, clientConfiguration);
    }

    if (!certificateARN.empty() && (!askForConfirmation ||
                                    askYesNoQuestion("Delete the certificate '" +
                                                     certificateARN + "'? (y/n) ")))
 {
        result &= detachThingPrincipal(certificateARN, thingName,
 clientConfiguration);
```

```
        result &= deleteCertificate(certificateID, clientConfiguration);
    }

    if (!thingName.empty() && (!askForConfirmation ||
                               askYesNoQuestion("Delete the thing '" + thingName +
                                                "'? (y/n) "))) {
        result &= deleteThing(thingName, clientConfiguration);
    }

    return result;
}
```

```
//! Detach a principal from an AWS IoT thing.
/*!
  \param principal: A principal to detach.
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::detachThingPrincipal(const Aws::String &principal,
                                       const Aws::String &thingName,
                                       const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::IoT::Model::DetachThingPrincipalRequest detachThingPrincipalRequest;
    detachThingPrincipalRequest.SetThingName(thingName);
    detachThingPrincipalRequest.SetPrincipal(principal);

    Aws::IoT::Model::DetachThingPrincipalOutcome outcome =
 iotClient.DetachThingPrincipal(
            detachThingPrincipalRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully detached principal " << principal << " from thing
 "
                  << thingName << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to detach principal " << principal << " from thing "
                  << thingName << ": "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
```

```
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Delete a certificate.
/*!
  \param certificateID: The ID of a certificate.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::deleteCertificate(const Aws::String &certificateID,
                                    const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::IoT::Model::DeleteCertificateRequest request;
    request.SetCertificateId(certificateID);

    Aws::IoT::Model::DeleteCertificateOutcome outcome = iotClient.DeleteCertificate(
            request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted certificate " << certificateID <<
 std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting certificate " << certificateID << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Delete an AWS IoT rule.
/*!
  \param ruleName: The name for the rule.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::deleteTopicRule(const Aws::String &ruleName,
                                  const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
```

```
    Aws::IoT::Model::DeleteTopicRuleRequest request;
    request.SetRuleName(ruleName);

    Aws::IoT::Model::DeleteTopicRuleOutcome outcome = iotClient.DeleteTopicRule(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted rule " << ruleName << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to delete rule " << ruleName <<
                  ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Delete an AWS IoT thing.
/*!
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::deleteThing(const Aws::String &thingName,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::DeleteThingRequest request;
    request.SetThingName(thingName);
    const auto outcome = iotClient.DeleteThing(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted thing " << thingName << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting thing " << thingName << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

작업

`AttachThingPrincipal`

다음 코드 예시는 `AttachThingPrincipal`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Attach a principal to an AWS IoT thing.
/*!
  \param principal: A principal to attach.
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::attachThingPrincipal(const Aws::String &principal,
                                       const Aws::String &thingName,
                                       const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::AttachThingPrincipalRequest request;
    request.SetPrincipal(principal);
    request.SetThingName(thingName);
    Aws::IoT::Model::AttachThingPrincipalOutcome outcome =
 client.AttachThingPrincipal(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully attached principal to thing." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to attach principal to thing." <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 AttachThingPrincipal을 참조하세요.

`CreateKeysAndCertificate`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateKeysAndCertificate`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Create keys and certificate for an Aws IoT device.
//! This routine will save certificates and keys to an output folder, if provided.
/*!
  \param outputFolder: Location for storing output in files, ignored when string is
 empty.
  \param certificateARNResult: A string to receive the ARN of the created
 certificate.
  \param certificateID: A string to receive the ID of the created certificate.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::createKeysAndCertificate(const Aws::String &outputFolder,
                                           Aws::String &certificateARNResult,
                                           Aws::String &certificateID,
                                           const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::CreateKeysAndCertificateRequest
 createKeysAndCertificateRequest;

    Aws::IoT::Model::CreateKeysAndCertificateOutcome outcome =
            client.CreateKeysAndCertificate(createKeysAndCertificateRequest);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully created a certificate and keys" << std::endl;
        certificateARNResult = outcome.GetResult().GetCertificateArn();
        certificateID = outcome.GetResult().GetCertificateId();
```

```
        std::cout << "Certificate ARN: " << certificateARNResult << ", certificate
ID: "
                  << certificateID << std::endl;

        if (!outputFolder.empty()) {
            std::cout << "Writing certificate and keys to the folder '" <<
outputFolder
                      << "'." << std::endl;
            std::cout << "Be sure these files are stored securely." << std::endl;

            Aws::String certificateFilePath = outputFolder + "/certificate.pem.crt";
            std::ofstream certificateFile(certificateFilePath);
            if (!certificateFile.is_open()) {
                std::cerr << "Error opening certificate file, '" <<
certificateFilePath
                          << "'."
                          << std::endl;
                return false;
            }
            certificateFile << outcome.GetResult().GetCertificatePem();
            certificateFile.close();

            const Aws::IoT::Model::KeyPair &keyPair =
outcome.GetResult().GetKeyPair();

            Aws::String privateKeyFilePath = outputFolder + "/private.pem.key";
            std::ofstream privateKeyFile(privateKeyFilePath);
            if (!privateKeyFile.is_open()) {
                std::cerr << "Error opening private key file, '" <<
privateKeyFilePath
                          << "'."
                          << std::endl;
                return false;
            }
            privateKeyFile << keyPair.GetPrivateKey();
            privateKeyFile.close();

            Aws::String publicKeyFilePath = outputFolder + "/public.pem.key";
            std::ofstream publicKeyFile(publicKeyFilePath);
            if (!publicKeyFile.is_open()) {
                std::cerr << "Error opening public key file, '" << publicKeyFilePath
                          << "'."
                          << std::endl;
                return false;
```

```
            }
            publicKeyFile << keyPair.GetPublicKey();
        }
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error creating keys and certificate: "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조에서 CreateKeysAndCertificate를 참조하세요.

`CreateThing`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateThing`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Create an AWS IoT thing.
/*!
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::createThing(const Aws::String &thingName,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::CreateThingRequest createThingRequest;
    createThingRequest.SetThingName(thingName);

    Aws::IoT::Model::CreateThingOutcome outcome = iotClient.CreateThing(
            createThingRequest);
```

```
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully created thing " << thingName << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to create thing " << thingName << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 CreateThing을 참조하세요.

`CreateTopicRule`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateTopicRule`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Create an AWS IoT rule with an SNS topic as the target.
/*!
  \param ruleName: The name for the rule.
  \param snsTopic: The SNS topic ARN for the action.
  \param sql: The SQL statement used to query the topic.
  \param roleARN: The IAM role ARN for the action.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool
AwsDoc::IoT::createTopicRule(const Aws::String &ruleName,
                             const Aws::String &snsTopicARN, const Aws::String &sql,
                             const Aws::String &roleARN,
                             const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
```

```
    Aws::IoT::Model::CreateTopicRuleRequest request;
    request.SetRuleName(ruleName);

    Aws::IoT::Model::SnsAction snsAction;
    snsAction.SetTargetArn(snsTopicARN);
    snsAction.SetRoleArn(roleARN);

    Aws::IoT::Model::Action action;
    action.SetSns(snsAction);

    Aws::IoT::Model::TopicRulePayload topicRulePayload;
    topicRulePayload.SetSql(sql);
    topicRulePayload.SetActions({action});

    request.SetTopicRulePayload(topicRulePayload);
    auto outcome = iotClient.CreateTopicRule(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully created topic rule " << ruleName << "." <<
 std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error creating topic rule " << ruleName << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 CreateTopicRule을 참조하세요.

`DeleteCertificate`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteCertificate`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Delete a certificate.
/*!
  \param certificateID: The ID of a certificate.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::deleteCertificate(const Aws::String &certificateID,
                                    const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::IoT::Model::DeleteCertificateRequest request;
    request.SetCertificateId(certificateID);

    Aws::IoT::Model::DeleteCertificateOutcome outcome = iotClient.DeleteCertificate(
            request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted certificate " << certificateID <<
 std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting certificate " << certificateID << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DeleteCertificate를 참조하세요.

DeleteThing

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteThing의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Delete an AWS IoT thing.
/*!
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::deleteThing(const Aws::String &thingName,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::DeleteThingRequest request;
    request.SetThingName(thingName);
    const auto outcome = iotClient.DeleteThing(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted thing " << thingName << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting thing " << thingName << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DeleteThing을 참조하세요.

`DeleteTopicRule`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteTopicRule`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Delete an AWS IoT rule.
/*!
  \param ruleName: The name for the rule.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::deleteTopicRule(const Aws::String &ruleName,
                                  const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::DeleteTopicRuleRequest request;
    request.SetRuleName(ruleName);

    Aws::IoT::Model::DeleteTopicRuleOutcome outcome = iotClient.DeleteTopicRule(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted rule " << ruleName << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to delete rule " << ruleName <<
                  ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DeleteTopicRule를 참조하세요.

`DescribeEndpoint`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeEndpoint`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Describe the endpoint specific to the AWS account making the call.
/*!
  \param endpointResult: String to receive the endpoint result.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::describeEndpoint(Aws::String &endpointResult,
                                   const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::String endpoint;
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::DescribeEndpointRequest describeEndpointRequest;
    describeEndpointRequest.SetEndpointType(
            "iot:Data-ATS"); // Recommended endpoint type.

    Aws::IoT::Model::DescribeEndpointOutcome outcome = iotClient.DescribeEndpoint(
            describeEndpointRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully described endpoint." << std::endl;
        endpointResult = outcome.GetResult().GetEndpointAddress();
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error describing endpoint" << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DescribeEndpoint를 참조하세요.

DescribeThing

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeThing의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Describe an AWS IoT thing.
/*!
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::describeThing(const Aws::String &thingName,
                                const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::IoT::Model::DescribeThingRequest request;
    request.SetThingName(thingName);

    Aws::IoT::Model::DescribeThingOutcome outcome =
 iotClient.DescribeThing(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::IoT::Model::DescribeThingResult &result = outcome.GetResult();
        std::cout << "Retrieved thing '" << result.GetThingName() << "'" <<
 std::endl;
        std::cout << "thingArn: " << result.GetThingArn() << std::endl;
        std::cout << result.GetAttributes().size() << " attribute(s) retrieved"
                  << std::endl;
        for (const auto &attribute: result.GetAttributes()) {
            std::cout << "  attribute: " << attribute.first << "=" <<
 attribute.second
                      << std::endl;
        }
    }
    else {
```

```
        std::cerr << "Error describing thing " << thingName << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DescribeThing을 참조하세요.

`DetachThingPrincipal`

다음 코드 예시는 `DetachThingPrincipal`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Detach a principal from an AWS IoT thing.
/*!
  \param principal: A principal to detach.
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::detachThingPrincipal(const Aws::String &principal,
                                       const Aws::String &thingName,
                                       const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::IoT::Model::DetachThingPrincipalRequest detachThingPrincipalRequest;
    detachThingPrincipalRequest.SetThingName(thingName);
    detachThingPrincipalRequest.SetPrincipal(principal);

    Aws::IoT::Model::DetachThingPrincipalOutcome outcome =
 iotClient.DetachThingPrincipal(
            detachThingPrincipalRequest);
```

```
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully detached principal " << principal << " from thing
 "
                  << thingName << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to detach principal " << principal << " from thing "
                  << thingName << ": "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DetachThingPrincipal을 참조하세요.

ListCertificates

다음 코드 예시는 ListCertificates의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! List certificates registered in the AWS account making the call.
/*!
   \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::listCertificates(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::ListCertificatesRequest request;

    Aws::Vector<Aws::IoT::Model::Certificate> allCertificates;
```

```
    Aws::String marker; // Used to paginate results.
    do {
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }

        Aws::IoT::Model::ListCertificatesOutcome outcome =
iotClient.ListCertificates(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::IoT::Model::ListCertificatesResult &result =
outcome.GetResult();
            marker = result.GetNextMarker();
            allCertificates.insert(allCertificates.end(),
                                   result.GetCertificates().begin(),
                                   result.GetCertificates().end());
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error: " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } while (!marker.empty());

    std::cout << allCertificates.size() << " certificate(s) found." << std::endl;

    for (auto &certificate: allCertificates) {
        std::cout << "Certificate ID: " << certificate.GetCertificateId() <<
std::endl;
        std::cout << "Certificate ARN: " << certificate.GetCertificateArn()
                  << std::endl;
        std::cout << std::endl;
    }

    return true;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 ListCertificates를 참조하세요.

SearchIndex

다음 코드 예시는 SearchIndex의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Query the AWS IoT fleet index.
//! For query information, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/iot/latest/
developerguide/query-syntax.html
/*!
  \param: query: The query string.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::searchIndex(const Aws::String &query,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::IoT::Model::SearchIndexRequest request;
    request.SetQueryString(query);

    Aws::Vector<Aws::IoT::Model::ThingDocument> allThingDocuments;
    Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.
    do {
        if (!nextToken.empty()) {
            request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
        }

        Aws::IoT::Model::SearchIndexOutcome outcome =
 iotClient.SearchIndex(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::IoT::Model::SearchIndexResult &result = outcome.GetResult();
            allThingDocuments.insert(allThingDocuments.end(),
                                     result.GetThings().cbegin(),
                                     result.GetThings().cend());
            nextToken = result.GetNextToken();

        }
```

```
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error in SearchIndex: " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } while (!nextToken.empty());

    std::cout << allThingDocuments.size() << " thing document(s) found." <<
 std::endl;
    for (const auto thingDocument: allThingDocuments) {
        std::cout << "  Thing name: " << thingDocument.GetThingName() << "."
                  << std::endl;
    }
    return true;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 SearchIndex를 참조하세요.

UpdateIndexingConfiguration

다음 코드 예시는 UpdateIndexingConfiguration의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Update the indexing configuration.
/*!
  \param thingIndexingConfiguration: A ThingIndexingConfiguration object which is
 ignored if not set.
  \param thingGroupIndexingConfiguration: A ThingGroupIndexingConfiguration object
 which is ignored if not set.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::updateIndexingConfiguration(
```

```
        const Aws::IoT::Model::ThingIndexingConfiguration
 &thingIndexingConfiguration,
        const Aws::IoT::Model::ThingGroupIndexingConfiguration
 &thingGroupIndexingConfiguration,
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::IoT::Model::UpdateIndexingConfigurationRequest request;

    if (thingIndexingConfiguration.ThingIndexingModeHasBeenSet()) {
        request.SetThingIndexingConfiguration(thingIndexingConfiguration);
    }

    if (thingGroupIndexingConfiguration.ThingGroupIndexingModeHasBeenSet()) {
        request.SetThingGroupIndexingConfiguration(thingGroupIndexingConfiguration);
    }

    Aws::IoT::Model::UpdateIndexingConfigurationOutcome outcome =
 iotClient.UpdateIndexingConfiguration(
            request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "UpdateIndexingConfiguration succeeded." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "UpdateIndexingConfiguration failed."
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 UpdateIndexingConfiguration을 참조하세요.

UpdateThing

다음 코드 예시는 UpdateThing의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Update an AWS IoT thing with attributes.
/*!
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param attributeMap: A map of key/value attributes/
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::updateThing(const Aws::String &thingName,
                              const std::map<Aws::String, Aws::String>
 &attributeMap,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::UpdateThingRequest request;
    request.SetThingName(thingName);
    Aws::IoT::Model::AttributePayload attributePayload;
    for (const auto &attribute: attributeMap) {
        attributePayload.AddAttributes(attribute.first, attribute.second);
    }
    request.SetAttributePayload(attributePayload);

    Aws::IoT::Model::UpdateThingOutcome outcome = iotClient.UpdateThing(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully updated thing " << thingName << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to update thing " << thingName << ":" <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 UpdateThing을 참조하세요.

AWS IoT data SDK for C++를 사용한 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는와 AWS SDK for C++ 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS IoT data.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`GetThingShadow`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetThingShadow`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Get the shadow of an AWS IoT thing.
/*!
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param documentResult: String to receive the state information, in JSON format.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::getThingShadow(const Aws::String &thingName,
                                 Aws::String &documentResult,
```

```
                                const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoTDataPlane::IoTDataPlaneClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoTDataPlane::Model::GetThingShadowRequest request;
    request.SetThingName(thingName);
    auto outcome = iotClient.GetThingShadow(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::stringstream ss;
        ss << outcome.GetResult().GetPayload().rdbuf();
        documentResult = ss.str();
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error getting thing shadow: " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 GetThingShadowAWS SDK for C++ 를 참조하세요.

`UpdateThingShadow`

다음 코드 예시는 `UpdateThingShadow`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Update the shadow of an AWS IoT thing.
/*!
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param document: The state information, in JSON format.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::updateThingShadow(const Aws::String &thingName,
```

```
                                    const Aws::String &document,
                                    const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoTDataPlane::IoTDataPlaneClient iotDataPlaneClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoTDataPlane::Model::UpdateThingShadowRequest updateThingShadowRequest;
    updateThingShadowRequest.SetThingName(thingName);
    std::shared_ptr<std::stringstream> streamBuf =
 std::make_shared<std::stringstream>(
            document);
    updateThingShadowRequest.SetBody(streamBuf);
    Aws::IoTDataPlane::Model::UpdateThingShadowOutcome outcome =
 iotDataPlaneClient.UpdateThingShadow(
            updateThingShadowRequest);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully updated thing shadow." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error while updating thing shadow."
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 UpdateThingShadowAWS SDK for C++ 를 참조하세요.

SDK for C++를 사용한 Lambda 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Lambda와 AWS SDK for C++ 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello Lambda

다음 코드 예제에서는 Lambda를 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

CMakeLists.txt CMake 파일의 코드입니다.

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS lambda)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_lambda")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed libraries
 for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
```

```
    # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory for
 running and debugging.

    # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # if you are building from the command line you may
 need to uncomment this
                                    # and set the proper subdirectory to the
 executables' location.

    AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_lambda.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

hello_lambda.cpp 소스 파일의 코드입니다.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/lambda/LambdaClient.h>
#include <aws/lambda/model/ListFunctionsRequest.h>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello Lambda" starter application which initializes an AWS Lambda (Lambda)
 client and lists the Lambda functions.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_lambda'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    int result = 0;
    {
```

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::Lambda::LambdaClient lambdaClient(clientConfig);
        std::vector<Aws::String> functions;
        Aws::String marker; // Used for pagination.

        do {
            Aws::Lambda::Model::ListFunctionsRequest request;
            if (!marker.empty()) {
                request.SetMarker(marker);
            }

            Aws::Lambda::Model::ListFunctionsOutcome outcome =
lambdaClient.ListFunctions(
                    request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Lambda::Model::ListFunctionsResult &listFunctionsResult =
outcome.GetResult();
                std::cout << listFunctionsResult.GetFunctions().size()
                          << " lambda functions were retrieved." << std::endl;

                for (const Aws::Lambda::Model::FunctionConfiguration
&functionConfiguration: listFunctionsResult.GetFunctions()) {
                    functions.push_back(functionConfiguration.GetFunctionName());
                    std::cout << functions.size() << "  "
                              << functionConfiguration.GetDescription() <<
std::endl;
                    std::cout << "   "
                              <<
Aws::Lambda::Model::RuntimeMapper::GetNameForRuntime(
                                      functionConfiguration.GetRuntime()) << ": "
                              << functionConfiguration.GetHandler()
                              << std::endl;
                }
                marker = listFunctionsResult.GetNextMarker();
            } else {
                std::cerr << "Error with Lambda::ListFunctions. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = 1;
                break;
```

```
            }
        } while (!marker.empty());
    }


    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return result;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 ListFunctions를 참조하십시오.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업
- 시나리오

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- IAM 역할과 Lambda 함수를 생성하고 핸들러 코드를 업로드합니다.
- 단일 파라미터로 함수를 간접적으로 간접 호출하고 결과를 가져옵니다.
- 함수 코드를 업데이트하고 환경 변수로 구성합니다.
- 새 파라미터로 함수를 간접적으로 간접 호출하고 결과를 가져옵니다. 반환된 실행 로그를 표시합니다.
- 계정의 함수를 나열합니다.

자세한 내용은 콘솔로 Lambda 함수 생성을 참조하십시오.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Get started with functions scenario.
/*!
 \param clientConfig: AWS client configuration.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Lambda::getStartedWithFunctionsScenario(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {

    Aws::Lambda::LambdaClient client(clientConfig);

    // 1. Create an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role for Lambda
 function.
    Aws::String roleArn;
    if (!getIamRoleArn(roleArn, clientConfig)) {
        return false;
    }

    // 2. Create a Lambda function.
    int seconds = 0;
    do {
        Aws::Lambda::Model::CreateFunctionRequest request;
        request.SetFunctionName(LAMBDA_NAME);
        request.SetDescription(LAMBDA_DESCRIPTION); // Optional.
#if USE_CPP_LAMBDA_FUNCTION
        request.SetRuntime(Aws::Lambda::Model::Runtime::provided_al2);
        request.SetTimeout(15);
        request.SetMemorySize(128);

        // Assume the AWS Lambda function was built in Docker with same architecture
        // as this code.
#if  defined(__x86_64__)
        request.SetArchitectures({Aws::Lambda::Model::Architecture::x86_64});
#elif defined(__aarch64__)
        request.SetArchitectures({Aws::Lambda::Model::Architecture::arm64});
```

```
#else
#error "Unimplemented architecture"
#endif // defined(architecture)
#else
        request.SetRuntime(Aws::Lambda::Model::Runtime::python3_9);
#endif
        request.SetRole(roleArn);
        request.SetHandler(LAMBDA_HANDLER_NAME);
        request.SetPublish(true);
        Aws::Lambda::Model::FunctionCode code;
        std::ifstream ifstream(INCREMENT_LAMBDA_CODE.c_str(),
                               std::ios_base::in | std::ios_base::binary);
        if (!ifstream.is_open()) {
            std::cerr << "Error opening file " << INCREMENT_LAMBDA_CODE << "." <<
 std::endl;

#if USE_CPP_LAMBDA_FUNCTION
            std::cerr
                    << "The cpp Lambda function must be built following the
 instructions in the cpp_lambda/README.md file. "
                    << std::endl;
#endif
            deleteIamRole(clientConfig);
            return false;
        }

        Aws::StringStream buffer;
        buffer << ifstream.rdbuf();

        code.SetZipFile(Aws::Utils::ByteBuffer((unsigned char *)
 buffer.str().c_str(),
                                               buffer.str().length()));
        request.SetCode(code);

        Aws::Lambda::Model::CreateFunctionOutcome outcome = client.CreateFunction(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The lambda function was successfully created. " << seconds
                      << " seconds elapsed." << std::endl;
            break;
        }
        else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() ==
                 Aws::Lambda::LambdaErrors::INVALID_PARAMETER_VALUE &&
```

```
                 outcome.GetError().GetMessage().find("role") >= 0) {
            if ((seconds % 5) == 0) { // Log status every 10 seconds.
                std::cout
                        << "Waiting for the IAM role to become available as a
CreateFunction parameter. "
                        << seconds
                        << " seconds elapsed." << std::endl;

                std::cout << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with CreateFunction. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            deleteIamRole(clientConfig);
            return false;
        }
        ++seconds;
        std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
    } while (60 > seconds);

    std::cout << "The current Lambda function increments 1 by an input." <<
std::endl;

    // 3.  Invoke the Lambda function.
    {
        int increment = askQuestionForInt("Enter an increment integer: ");

        Aws::Lambda::Model::InvokeResult invokeResult;
        Aws::Utils::Json::JsonValue jsonPayload;
        jsonPayload.WithString("action", "increment");
        jsonPayload.WithInteger("number", increment);
        if (invokeLambdaFunction(jsonPayload, Aws::Lambda::Model::LogType::Tail,
                                 invokeResult, client)) {
            Aws::Utils::Json::JsonValue jsonValue(invokeResult.GetPayload());
            Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView> values =
                    jsonValue.View().GetAllObjects();
            auto iter = values.find("result");
            if (iter != values.end() && iter->second.IsIntegerType()) {
                {
                    std::cout << INCREMENT_RESULT_PREFIX
                              << iter->second.AsInteger() << std::endl;
                }
```

```
            }
            else {
                std::cout << "There was an error in execution. Here is the log."
                          << std::endl;
                Aws::Utils::ByteBuffer buffer =
 Aws::Utils::HashingUtils::Base64Decode(
                        invokeResult.GetLogResult());
                std::cout << "With log " << buffer.GetUnderlyingData() << std::endl;
            }
        }
    }

    std::cout
            << "The Lambda function will now be updated with new code. Press return
 to continue, ";
    Aws::String answer;
    std::getline(std::cin, answer);

    // 4.  Update the Lambda function code.
    {
        Aws::Lambda::Model::UpdateFunctionCodeRequest request;
        request.SetFunctionName(LAMBDA_NAME);
        std::ifstream ifstream(CALCULATOR_LAMBDA_CODE.c_str(),
                               std::ios_base::in | std::ios_base::binary);
        if (!ifstream.is_open()) {
            std::cerr << "Error opening file " << INCREMENT_LAMBDA_CODE << "." <<
 std::endl;

#if USE_CPP_LAMBDA_FUNCTION
            std::cerr
                    << "The cpp Lambda function must be built following the
 instructions in the cpp_lambda/README.md file. "
                    << std::endl;
#endif
            deleteLambdaFunction(client);
            deleteIamRole(clientConfig);
            return false;
        }

        Aws::StringStream buffer;
        buffer << ifstream.rdbuf();
        request.SetZipFile(
                Aws::Utils::ByteBuffer((unsigned char *) buffer.str().c_str(),
                                       buffer.str().length()));
```

```
        request.SetPublish(true);

        Aws::Lambda::Model::UpdateFunctionCodeOutcome outcome =
client.UpdateFunctionCode(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The lambda code was successfully updated." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Lambda::UpdateFunctionCode. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
    }

    std::cout
            << "This function uses an environment variable to control the logging
level."
            << std::endl;
    std::cout
            << "UpdateFunctionConfiguration will be used to set the LOG_LEVEL to
DEBUG."
            << std::endl;
    seconds = 0;

    // 5.  Update the Lambda function configuration.
    do {
        ++seconds;
        std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
        Aws::Lambda::Model::UpdateFunctionConfigurationRequest request;
        request.SetFunctionName(LAMBDA_NAME);
        Aws::Lambda::Model::Environment environment;
        environment.AddVariables("LOG_LEVEL", "DEBUG");
        request.SetEnvironment(environment);

        Aws::Lambda::Model::UpdateFunctionConfigurationOutcome outcome =
client.UpdateFunctionConfiguration(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The lambda configuration was successfully updated."
                      << std::endl;
            break;
```

```
        }

            // RESOURCE_IN_USE: function code update not completed.
        else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
                 Aws::Lambda::LambdaErrors::RESOURCE_IN_USE) {
            if ((seconds % 10) == 0) { // Log status every 10 seconds.
                std::cout << "Lambda function update in progress . After " <<
seconds
                          << " seconds elapsed." << std::endl;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Lambda::UpdateFunctionConfiguration. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }

    } while (0 < seconds);

    if (0 > seconds) {
        std::cerr << "Function failed to become active." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Updated function active after " << seconds << " seconds."
                  << std::endl;
    }

    std::cout
            << "\nThe new code applies an arithmetic operator to two variables, x an
y."
            << std::endl;
    std::vector<Aws::String> operators = {"plus", "minus", "times", "divided-by"};
    for (size_t i = 0; i < operators.size(); ++i) {
        std::cout << "   " << i + 1 << " " << operators[i] << std::endl;
    }

    // 6.  Invoke the updated Lambda function.
    do {
        int operatorIndex = askQuestionForIntRange("Select an operator index 1 - 4
", 1,
                                                   4);
        int x = askQuestionForInt("Enter an integer for the x value ");
        int y = askQuestionForInt("Enter an integer for the y value ");
```

```
        Aws::Utils::Json::JsonValue calculateJsonPayload;
        calculateJsonPayload.WithString("action", operators[operatorIndex - 1]);
        calculateJsonPayload.WithInteger("x", x);
        calculateJsonPayload.WithInteger("y", y);
        Aws::Lambda::Model::InvokeResult calculatedResult;
        if (invokeLambdaFunction(calculateJsonPayload,
                                 Aws::Lambda::Model::LogType::Tail,
                                 calculatedResult, client)) {
            Aws::Utils::Json::JsonValue jsonValue(calculatedResult.GetPayload());
            Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView> values =
                    jsonValue.View().GetAllObjects();
            auto iter = values.find("result");
            if (iter != values.end() && iter->second.IsIntegerType()) {
                std::cout << ARITHMETIC_RESULT_PREFIX << x << " "
                          << operators[operatorIndex - 1] << " "
                          << y << " is " << iter->second.AsInteger() << std::endl;
            }
            else if (iter != values.end() && iter->second.IsFloatingPointType()) {
                std::cout << ARITHMETIC_RESULT_PREFIX << x << " "
                          << operators[operatorIndex - 1] << " "
                          << y << " is " << iter->second.AsDouble() << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cout << "There was an error in execution. Here is the log."
                          << std::endl;
                Aws::Utils::ByteBuffer buffer =
Aws::Utils::HashingUtils::Base64Decode(
                        calculatedResult.GetLogResult());
                std::cout << "With log " << buffer.GetUnderlyingData() << std::endl;
            }
        }

        answer = askQuestion("Would you like to try another operation? (y/n) ");
    } while (answer == "y");

    std::cout
            << "A list of the lambda functions will be retrieved. Press return to
continue, ";
    std::getline(std::cin, answer);

    // 7.  List the Lambda functions.

    std::vector<Aws::String> functions;
    Aws::String marker;
```

```
    do {
        Aws::Lambda::Model::ListFunctionsRequest request;
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }

        Aws::Lambda::Model::ListFunctionsOutcome outcome = client.ListFunctions(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Lambda::Model::ListFunctionsResult &result =
outcome.GetResult();
            std::cout << result.GetFunctions().size()
                      << " lambda functions were retrieved." << std::endl;

            for (const Aws::Lambda::Model::FunctionConfiguration
&functionConfiguration: result.GetFunctions()) {
                functions.push_back(functionConfiguration.GetFunctionName());
                std::cout << functions.size() << "  "
                          << functionConfiguration.GetDescription() << std::endl;
                std::cout << "   "
                          << Aws::Lambda::Model::RuntimeMapper::GetNameForRuntime(
                                  functionConfiguration.GetRuntime()) << ": "
                          << functionConfiguration.GetHandler()
                          << std::endl;
            }
            marker = result.GetNextMarker();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Lambda::ListFunctions. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
    } while (!marker.empty());

    // 8.  Get a Lambda function.
    if (!functions.empty()) {
        std::stringstream question;
        question << "Choose a function to retrieve between 1 and " <<
functions.size()
                 << " ";
        int functionIndex = askQuestionForIntRange(question.str(), 1,
```

```
 static_cast<int>(functions.size()));

        Aws::String functionName = functions[functionIndex - 1];

        Aws::Lambda::Model::GetFunctionRequest request;
        request.SetFunctionName(functionName);

        Aws::Lambda::Model::GetFunctionOutcome outcome =
 client.GetFunction(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Function retrieve.\n" <<

 outcome.GetResult().GetConfiguration().Jsonize().View().WriteReadable()
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Lambda::GetFunction. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "The resources will be deleted. Press return to continue, ";
    std::getline(std::cin, answer);

    // 9.  Delete the Lambda function.
    bool result = deleteLambdaFunction(client);

    // 10. Delete the IAM role.
    return result && deleteIamRole(clientConfig);
}

//! Routine which invokes a Lambda function and returns the result.
/*!
 \param jsonPayload: Payload for invoke function.
 \param logType: Log type setting for invoke function.
 \param invokeResult: InvokeResult object to receive the result.
 \param client: Lambda client.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool
AwsDoc::Lambda::invokeLambdaFunction(const Aws::Utils::Json::JsonValue &jsonPayload,
```

```
                                    Aws::Lambda::Model::LogType logType,
                                    Aws::Lambda::Model::InvokeResult &invokeResult,
                                    const Aws::Lambda::LambdaClient &client) {
   int seconds = 0;
   bool result = false;
   /*
    * In this example, the Invoke function can be called before recently created
resources are
    * available.  The Invoke function is called repeatedly until the resources are
    * available.
    */
   do {
       Aws::Lambda::Model::InvokeRequest request;
       request.SetFunctionName(LAMBDA_NAME);
       request.SetLogType(logType);
       std::shared_ptr<Aws::IOStream> payload = Aws::MakeShared<Aws::StringStream>(
               "FunctionTest");
       *payload << jsonPayload.View().WriteReadable();
       request.SetBody(payload);
       request.SetContentType("application/json");
       Aws::Lambda::Model::InvokeOutcome outcome = client.Invoke(request);

       if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
           invokeResult = std::move(outcome.GetResult());
           result = true;
           break;
       }

           // ACCESS_DENIED: because the role is not available yet.
           // RESOURCE_CONFLICT: because the Lambda function is being created or
updated.
       else if ((outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() ==
                 Aws::Lambda::LambdaErrors::ACCESS_DENIED) ||
                (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() ==
                 Aws::Lambda::LambdaErrors::RESOURCE_CONFLICT)) {
           if ((seconds % 5) == 0) { // Log status every 10 seconds.
               std::cout << "Waiting for the invoke api to be available, status "
<<
                         ((outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() ==
                           Aws::Lambda::LambdaErrors::ACCESS_DENIED ?
                           "ACCESS_DENIED" : "RESOURCE_CONFLICT")) << ". " <<
seconds
                         << " seconds elapsed." << std::endl;
           }
```

```
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Lambda::InvokeRequest. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            break;
        }
        ++seconds;
        std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
    } while (seconds < 60);

    return result;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CreateFunction
  - DeleteFunction
  - GetFunction
  - 간접 호출
  - ListFunctions
  - UpdateFunctionCode
  - UpdateFunctionConfiguration

작업

`CreateFunction`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateFunction`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
```

```
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
 (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Lambda::LambdaClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Lambda::Model::CreateFunctionRequest request;
        request.SetFunctionName(LAMBDA_NAME);
        request.SetDescription(LAMBDA_DESCRIPTION); // Optional.
#if USE_CPP_LAMBDA_FUNCTION
        request.SetRuntime(Aws::Lambda::Model::Runtime::provided_al2);
        request.SetTimeout(15);
        request.SetMemorySize(128);

        // Assume the AWS Lambda function was built in Docker with same architecture
        // as this code.
#if  defined(__x86_64__)
        request.SetArchitectures({Aws::Lambda::Model::Architecture::x86_64});
#elif defined(__aarch64__)
        request.SetArchitectures({Aws::Lambda::Model::Architecture::arm64});
#else
#error "Unimplemented architecture"
#endif // defined(architecture)
#else
        request.SetRuntime(Aws::Lambda::Model::Runtime::python3_9);
#endif
        request.SetRole(roleArn);
        request.SetHandler(LAMBDA_HANDLER_NAME);
        request.SetPublish(true);
        Aws::Lambda::Model::FunctionCode code;
        std::ifstream ifstream(INCREMENT_LAMBDA_CODE.c_str(),
                               std::ios_base::in | std::ios_base::binary);
        if (!ifstream.is_open()) {
            std::cerr << "Error opening file " << INCREMENT_LAMBDA_CODE << "." <<
 std::endl;

#if USE_CPP_LAMBDA_FUNCTION
            std::cerr
                    << "The cpp Lambda function must be built following the
 instructions in the cpp_lambda/README.md file. "
                    << std::endl;
#endif
            deleteIamRole(clientConfig);
            return false;
```

```
        }

        Aws::StringStream buffer;
        buffer << ifstream.rdbuf();

        code.SetZipFile(Aws::Utils::ByteBuffer((unsigned char *)
buffer.str().c_str(),
                                                buffer.str().length()));
        request.SetCode(code);

        Aws::Lambda::Model::CreateFunctionOutcome outcome = client.CreateFunction(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The lambda function was successfully created. " << seconds
                      << " seconds elapsed." << std::endl;
            break;
        }

        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with CreateFunction. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            deleteIamRole(clientConfig);
            return false;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 CreateFunction을 참조하십시오.

`DeleteFunction`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteFunction`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Lambda::LambdaClient client(clientConfig);

    Aws::Lambda::Model::DeleteFunctionRequest request;
    request.SetFunctionName(LAMBDA_NAME);

    Aws::Lambda::Model::DeleteFunctionOutcome outcome = client.DeleteFunction(
            request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "The lambda function was successfully deleted." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error with Lambda::DeleteFunction. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DeleteFunction을 참조하십시오.

`GetFunction`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetFunction`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";
```

```
    Aws::Lambda::LambdaClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Lambda::Model::GetFunctionRequest request;
        request.SetFunctionName(functionName);

        Aws::Lambda::Model::GetFunctionOutcome outcome =
client.GetFunction(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Function retrieve.\n" <<

outcome.GetResult().GetConfiguration().Jsonize().View().WriteReadable()
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Lambda::GetFunction. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 GetFunction을 참조하십시오.

Invoke

다음 코드 예시는 Invoke의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Lambda::LambdaClient client(clientConfig);
```

```
        Aws::Lambda::Model::InvokeRequest request;
        request.SetFunctionName(LAMBDA_NAME);
        request.SetLogType(logType);
        std::shared_ptr<Aws::IOStream> payload = Aws::MakeShared<Aws::StringStream>(
                "FunctionTest");
        *payload << jsonPayload.View().WriteReadable();
        request.SetBody(payload);
        request.SetContentType("application/json");
        Aws::Lambda::Model::InvokeOutcome outcome = client.Invoke(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            invokeResult = std::move(outcome.GetResult());
            result = true;
            break;
        }

        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Lambda::InvokeRequest. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            break;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 간접 호출을 참조하십시오.

ListFunctions

다음 코드 예시는 ListFunctions의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
```

```
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Lambda::LambdaClient client(clientConfig);

    std::vector<Aws::String> functions;
    Aws::String marker;

    do {
        Aws::Lambda::Model::ListFunctionsRequest request;
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }

        Aws::Lambda::Model::ListFunctionsOutcome outcome = client.ListFunctions(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Lambda::Model::ListFunctionsResult &result =
outcome.GetResult();
            std::cout << result.GetFunctions().size()
                      << " lambda functions were retrieved." << std::endl;

            for (const Aws::Lambda::Model::FunctionConfiguration
&functionConfiguration: result.GetFunctions()) {
                functions.push_back(functionConfiguration.GetFunctionName());
                std::cout << functions.size() << "  "
                          << functionConfiguration.GetDescription() << std::endl;
                std::cout << "   "
                          << Aws::Lambda::Model::RuntimeMapper::GetNameForRuntime(
                                  functionConfiguration.GetRuntime()) << ": "
                          << functionConfiguration.GetHandler()
                          << std::endl;
            }
            marker = result.GetNextMarker();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Lambda::ListFunctions. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
    } while (!marker.empty());
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 ListFunctions를 참조하십시오.

UpdateFunctionCode

다음 코드 예시는 UpdateFunctionCode의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
 (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Lambda::LambdaClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Lambda::Model::UpdateFunctionCodeRequest request;
        request.SetFunctionName(LAMBDA_NAME);
        std::ifstream ifstream(CALCULATOR_LAMBDA_CODE.c_str(),
                               std::ios_base::in | std::ios_base::binary);
        if (!ifstream.is_open()) {
            std::cerr << "Error opening file " << INCREMENT_LAMBDA_CODE << "." <<
 std::endl;

#if USE_CPP_LAMBDA_FUNCTION
            std::cerr
                    << "The cpp Lambda function must be built following the
 instructions in the cpp_lambda/README.md file. "
                    << std::endl;
#endif
            deleteLambdaFunction(client);
            deleteIamRole(clientConfig);
            return false;
        }

        Aws::StringStream buffer;
        buffer << ifstream.rdbuf();
        request.SetZipFile(
                Aws::Utils::ByteBuffer((unsigned char *) buffer.str().c_str(),
                                       buffer.str().length()));
```

```
        request.SetPublish(true);

        Aws::Lambda::Model::UpdateFunctionCodeOutcome outcome =
client.UpdateFunctionCode(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The lambda code was successfully updated." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Lambda::UpdateFunctionCode. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 UpdateFunctionCode를 참조하십시오.

`UpdateFunctionConfiguration`

다음 코드 예시는 `UpdateFunctionConfiguration`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Lambda::LambdaClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Lambda::Model::UpdateFunctionConfigurationRequest request;
        request.SetFunctionName(LAMBDA_NAME);
        Aws::Lambda::Model::Environment environment;
        environment.AddVariables("LOG_LEVEL", "DEBUG");
        request.SetEnvironment(environment);
```

```
        Aws::Lambda::Model::UpdateFunctionConfigurationOutcome outcome =
client.UpdateFunctionConfiguration(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The lambda configuration was successfully updated."
                      << std::endl;
            break;
        }

        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Lambda::UpdateFunctionConfiguration. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 UpdateFunctionConfiguration을 참조하십시오.

시나리오

사진을 관리하기 위한 서버리스 애플리케이션 만들기

다음 코드 예시에서는 사용자가 레이블을 사용하여 사진을 관리할 수 있는 서버리스 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for C++

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지에서 레이블을 감지하고 나중에 검색할 수 있도록 저장하는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션을 개발하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제의 출처에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS 커뮤니티의 게시물을 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition

- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

SDK for C++를 사용한 MediaConvert 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 MediaConvert와 AWS SDK for C++ 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`CreateJob`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateJob`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Create an AWS Elemental MediaConvert job.
/*!
  \param mediaConvertRole: An Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the AWS Identity and
                           Access Management (IAM) role for the job.
  \param fileInput: A URI to an input file that is stored in Amazon Simple Storage
 Service
                    (Amazon S3) or on an HTTP(S) server.
  \param fileOutput: A URI for an Amazon S3 output location and the output file name
 base.
```

```
  \param jobSettingsFile: An optional JSON settings file.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */

bool AwsDoc::MediaConvert::createJob(const Aws::String &mediaConvertRole,
                                     const Aws::String &fileInput,
                                     const Aws::String &fileOutput,
                                     const Aws::String &jobSettingsFile,
                                     const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::MediaConvert::Model::CreateJobRequest createJobRequest;

    createJobRequest.SetRole(mediaConvertRole);
    Aws::Http::HeaderValueCollection hvc;
    hvc.emplace("Customer", "Amazon");
    createJobRequest.SetUserMetadata(hvc);

    if (!jobSettingsFile.empty()) // Use a JSON file for the job settings.
    {
        std::ifstream jobSettingsStream(jobSettingsFile, std::ios::ate);
        if (!jobSettingsStream) {
            std::cerr << "Unable to open the job template file." << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
        std::vector<char> buffer(jobSettingsStream.tellg());
        jobSettingsStream.seekg(0);
        jobSettingsStream.read(buffer.data(), buffer.size());
        std::string jobSettingsJSON(buffer.data(), buffer.size());
        size_t pos = jobSettingsJSON.find(INPUT_FILE_PLACEHOLDER);
        if (pos != std::string::npos) {
            jobSettingsJSON.replace(pos, strlen(INPUT_FILE_PLACEHOLDER), fileInput);
        }

        pos = jobSettingsJSON.find(OUTPUT_FILE_PLACEHOLDER);
        if (pos != std::string::npos) {
            jobSettingsJSON.replace(pos, strlen(OUTPUT_FILE_PLACEHOLDER),
 fileOutput);
        }
        Aws::Utils::Json::JsonValue jsonValue(jobSettingsJSON);
        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::JobSettings jobSettings(jsonValue);

        createJobRequest.SetSettings(jobSettings);
    }
```

```
    else { // Configure the job settings programmatically.
        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::JobSettings jobSettings;
        jobSettings.SetAdAvailOffset(0);
        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::TimecodeConfig timecodeConfig;

timecodeConfig.SetSource(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::TimecodeSource::EMBEDDED);
        jobSettings.SetTimecodeConfig(timecodeConfig);

        // Configure the output group.
        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::OutputGroup outputGroup;
        outputGroup.SetName("File Group");
        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::OutputGroupSettings outputGroupSettings;
        outputGroupSettings.SetType(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::OutputGroupType::FILE_GROUP_SETTINGS);
        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::FileGroupSettings fileGroupSettings;
        fileGroupSettings.SetDestination(fileOutput);
        outputGroupSettings.SetFileGroupSettings(fileGroupSettings);
        outputGroup.SetOutputGroupSettings(outputGroupSettings);

        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::Output output;
        output.SetNameModifier("_1");

        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::VideoDescription videoDescription;
        videoDescription.SetScalingBehavior(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::ScalingBehavior::DEFAULT);
        videoDescription.SetTimecodeInsertion(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::VideoTimecodeInsertion::DISABLED);
        videoDescription.SetAntiAlias(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AntiAlias::ENABLED);
        videoDescription.SetSharpness(50);

videoDescription.SetAfdSignaling(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AfdSignaling::NONE);
        videoDescription.SetDropFrameTimecode(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::DropFrameTimecode::ENABLED);

videoDescription.SetRespondToAfd(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::RespondToAfd::NONE);
        videoDescription.SetColorMetadata(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::ColorMetadata::INSERT);

        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::VideoCodecSettings videoCodecSettings;
        videoCodecSettings.SetCodec(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::VideoCodec::H_264);
        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264Settings h264Settings;
        h264Settings.SetNumberReferenceFrames(3);
        h264Settings.SetSyntax(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264Syntax::DEFAULT);
        h264Settings.SetSoftness(0);
```

```
        h264Settings.SetGopClosedCadence(1);
        h264Settings.SetGopSize(90);
        h264Settings.SetSlices(1);
        h264Settings.SetGopBReference(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264GopBReference::DISABLED);
        h264Settings.SetSlowPal(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264SlowPal::DISABLED);
        h264Settings.SetSpatialAdaptiveQuantization(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264SpatialAdaptiveQuantization::ENABLED);
        h264Settings.SetTemporalAdaptiveQuantization(

Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264TemporalAdaptiveQuantization::ENABLED);
        h264Settings.SetFlickerAdaptiveQuantization(

Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264FlickerAdaptiveQuantization::DISABLED);
        h264Settings.SetEntropyEncoding(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264EntropyEncoding::CABAC);
        h264Settings.SetBitrate(5000000);
        h264Settings.SetFramerateControl(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264FramerateControl::SPECIFIED);
        h264Settings.SetRateControlMode(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264RateControlMode::CBR);

h264Settings.SetCodecProfile(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264CodecProfile::MAIN);
        h264Settings.SetTelecine(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264Telecine::NONE);
        h264Settings.SetMinIInterval(0);
        h264Settings.SetAdaptiveQuantization(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264AdaptiveQuantization::HIGH);
        h264Settings.SetCodecLevel(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264CodecLevel::AUTO);
        h264Settings.SetFieldEncoding(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264FieldEncoding::PAFF);
        h264Settings.SetSceneChangeDetect(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264SceneChangeDetect::ENABLED);
        h264Settings.SetQualityTuningLevel(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264QualityTuningLevel::SINGLE_PASS);
        h264Settings.SetFramerateConversionAlgorithm(

Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264FramerateConversionAlgorithm::DUPLICATE_DROP);
        h264Settings.SetUnregisteredSeiTimecode(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264UnregisteredSeiTimecode::DISABLED);
        h264Settings.SetGopSizeUnits(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264GopSizeUnits::FRAMES);

h264Settings.SetParControl(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264ParControl::SPECIFIED);
        h264Settings.SetNumberBFramesBetweenReferenceFrames(2);
```

```
h264Settings.SetRepeatPps(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264RepeatPps::DISABLED);
       h264Settings.SetFramerateNumerator(30);
       h264Settings.SetFramerateDenominator(1);
       h264Settings.SetParNumerator(1);
       h264Settings.SetParDenominator(1);
       videoCodecSettings.SetH264Settings(h264Settings);
       videoDescription.SetCodecSettings(videoCodecSettings);
       output.SetVideoDescription(videoDescription);

       Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AudioDescription audioDescription;
       audioDescription.SetLanguageCodeControl(
               Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AudioLanguageCodeControl::FOLLOW_INPUT);
       audioDescription.SetAudioSourceName(AUDIO_SOURCE_NAME);
       Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AudioCodecSettings audioCodecSettings;
       audioCodecSettings.SetCodec(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AudioCodec::AAC);
       Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AacSettings aacSettings;
       aacSettings.SetAudioDescriptionBroadcasterMix(

Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AacAudioDescriptionBroadcasterMix::NORMAL);
       aacSettings.SetRateControlMode(
               Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AacRateControlMode::CBR);
       aacSettings.SetCodecProfile(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AacCodecProfile::LC);
       aacSettings.SetCodingMode(
               Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AacCodingMode::CODING_MODE_2_0);
       aacSettings.SetRawFormat(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AacRawFormat::NONE);
       aacSettings.SetSampleRate(48000);

aacSettings.SetSpecification(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AacSpecification::MPEG4);
       aacSettings.SetBitrate(64000);
       audioCodecSettings.SetAacSettings(aacSettings);
       audioDescription.SetCodecSettings(audioCodecSettings);
       Aws::Vector<Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AudioDescription> audioDescriptions;
       audioDescriptions.emplace_back(audioDescription);
       output.SetAudioDescriptions(audioDescriptions);

       Aws::MediaConvert::Model::ContainerSettings mp4container;
       mp4container.SetContainer(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::ContainerType::MP4);
       Aws::MediaConvert::Model::Mp4Settings mp4Settings;
       mp4Settings.SetCslgAtom(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::Mp4CslgAtom::INCLUDE);

mp4Settings.SetFreeSpaceBox(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::Mp4FreeSpaceBox::EXCLUDE);
       mp4Settings.SetMoovPlacement(
               Aws::MediaConvert::Model::Mp4MoovPlacement::PROGRESSIVE_DOWNLOAD);
```

```
        mp4container.SetMp4Settings(mp4Settings);
        output.SetContainerSettings(mp4container);

        outputGroup.AddOutputs(output);
        jobSettings.AddOutputGroups(outputGroup);

        // Configure inputs.
        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::Input input;
        input.SetFilterEnable(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::InputFilterEnable::AUTO);
        input.SetPsiControl(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::InputPsiControl::USE_PSI);
        input.SetFilterStrength(0);

input.SetDeblockFilter(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::InputDeblockFilter::DISABLED);

input.SetDenoiseFilter(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::InputDenoiseFilter::DISABLED);
        input.SetTimecodeSource(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::InputTimecodeSource::EMBEDDED);
        input.SetFileInput(fileInput);

        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AudioSelector audioSelector;
        audioSelector.SetOffset(0);
        audioSelector.SetDefaultSelection(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AudioDefaultSelection::NOT_DEFAULT);
        audioSelector.SetProgramSelection(1);
        audioSelector.SetSelectorType(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AudioSelectorType::TRACK);
        audioSelector.AddTracks(1);
        input.AddAudioSelectors(AUDIO_SOURCE_NAME, audioSelector);

        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::VideoSelector videoSelector;
        videoSelector.SetColorSpace(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::ColorSpace::FOLLOW);
        input.SetVideoSelector(videoSelector);

        jobSettings.AddInputs(input);

        createJobRequest.SetSettings(jobSettings);
    }

    Aws::MediaConvert::MediaConvertClient client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::MediaConvert::Model::CreateJobOutcome outcome = client.CreateJob(
            createJobRequest);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Job successfully created with ID - "
                  << outcome.GetResult().GetJob().GetId() << std::endl;
```

```
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error CreateJob - " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 CreateJob을 참조하십시오.

GetJob

다음 코드 예시는 GetJob의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Retrieve the information for a specific completed transcoding job.
/*!
  \param jobID: A job ID.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::MediaConvert::getJob(const Aws::String &jobID,
                                  const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::MediaConvert::MediaConvertClient client(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::MediaConvert::Model::GetJobRequest request;
    request.SetId(jobID);
    const Aws::MediaConvert::Model::GetJobOutcome outcome = client.GetJob(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << outcome.GetResult().GetJob().Jsonize().View().WriteReadable()
                  << std::endl;
```

```
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "DescribeEndpoints error - " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }


    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 GetJob을 참조하십시오.

`ListJobs`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListJobs`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Retrieve a list of created jobs.
/*!
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::MediaConvert::listJobs(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {

    Aws::MediaConvert::MediaConvertClient client(clientConfiguration);

    bool result = true;
    Aws::String nextToken; // Used to handle paginated results.
    do {
        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::ListJobsRequest request;
        if (!nextToken.empty()) {
            request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
        }
```

```
        const Aws::MediaConvert::Model::ListJobsOutcome outcome = client.ListJobs(
                request);
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::MediaConvert::Model::Job> &jobs =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetJobs();
            std::cout << jobs.size() << " jobs retrieved." << std::endl;
            for (const Aws::MediaConvert::Model::Job &job: jobs) {
                std::cout << "  " << job.Jsonize().View().WriteReadable() <<
 std::endl;
            }

            nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "DescribeEndpoints error - " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            result = false;
            break;

        }
    } while (!nextToken.empty());


    return result;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 ListJobs를 참조하십시오.

SDK for C++를 사용한 Amazon RDS 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for C++ Amazon RDS에서를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello Amazon RDS

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon RDS를 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

CMakeLists.txt CMake 파일의 코드입니다.

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS rds)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_rds")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed libraries
 for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
```

```
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
     # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory for
 running and debugging.

     # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # If you are building from the command line, you
 may need to uncomment this
                                     # and set the proper subdirectory to the
 executables' location.

     AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_rds.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

hello_rds.cpp 소스 파일의 코드입니다.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/rds/RDSClient.h>
#include <aws/rds/model/DescribeDBInstancesRequest.h>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello Rds" starter application which initializes an Amazon Relational
 Database Service (Amazon RDS) client and
 *  describes the Amazon RDS instances.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_rds'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
```

```
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    int result = 0;
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::RDS::RDSClient rdsClient(clientConfig);
        Aws::String marker;
        std::vector<Aws::String> instanceDBIDs;

        do {
            Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBInstancesRequest request;

            if (!marker.empty()) {
                request.SetMarker(marker);
            }

            Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBInstancesOutcome outcome =
                    rdsClient.DescribeDBInstances(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                for (auto &instance: outcome.GetResult().GetDBInstances()) {
                    instanceDBIDs.push_back(instance.GetDBInstanceIdentifier());
                }
                marker = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
            } else {
                result = 1;
                std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DescribeDBInstances. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                break;
            }
        } while (!marker.empty());

        std::cout << instanceDBIDs.size() << " RDS instances found." << std::endl;
        for (auto &instanceDBID: instanceDBIDs) {
            std::cout << "   Instance: " << instanceDBID << std::endl;
        }
    }

    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return result;
```

```
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DescribeDBInstances를 참조하십시오.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업
- 시나리오

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 사용자 지정 DB 파라미터 그룹을 생성하고 파라미터 값을 설정합니다.
- 파라미터 그룹을 사용하도록 구성된 DB 인스턴스를 생성합니다. DB 인스턴스에는 데이터베이스도 포함되어 있습니다.
- 인스턴스의 스냅샷을 만듭니다.
- 인스턴스 및 파라미터 그룹을 삭제합니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Routine which creates an Amazon RDS instance and demonstrates several operations
//! on that instance.
/*!
```

```
 \sa gettingStartedWithDBInstances()
 \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::RDS::gettingStartedWithDBInstances(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

    printAsterisksLine();
    std::cout << "Welcome to the Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS)"
              << std::endl;
    std::cout << "get started with DB instances demo." << std::endl;
    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout << "Checking for an existing DB parameter group named '" <<
              PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME << "'." << std::endl;
    Aws::String dbParameterGroupFamily("Undefined");
    bool parameterGroupFound = true;
    {
        // 1. Check if the DB parameter group already exists.
        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBParameterGroupsRequest request;
        request.SetDBParameterGroupName(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBParameterGroupsOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeDBParameterGroups(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "DB parameter group named '" <<
                      PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME << "' already exists." << std::endl;
            dbParameterGroupFamily = outcome.GetResult().GetDBParameterGroups()
[0].GetDBParameterGroupFamily();
        }
        else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() ==
                 Aws::RDS::RDSErrors::D_B_PARAMETER_GROUP_NOT_FOUND_FAULT) {
            std::cout << "DB parameter group named '" <<
                      PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME << "' does not exist." << std::endl;
            parameterGroupFound = false;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DescribeDBParameterGroups. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
```

```
    }

    if (!parameterGroupFound) {
        Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion> engineVersions;

        // 2. Get available engine versions for the specified engine.
        if (!getDBEngineVersions(DB_ENGINE, NO_PARAMETER_GROUP_FAMILY,
                                 engineVersions, client)) {
            return false;
        }

        std::cout << "Getting available database engine versions for " << DB_ENGINE
                  << "."
                  << std::endl;
        std::vector<Aws::String> families;
        for (const Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion &version: engineVersions) {
            Aws::String family = version.GetDBParameterGroupFamily();
            if (std::find(families.begin(), families.end(), family) ==
                families.end()) {
                families.push_back(family);
                std::cout << "  " << families.size() << ": " << family << std::endl;
            }
        }

        int choice = askQuestionForIntRange("Which family do you want to use? ", 1,
                                            static_cast<int>(families.size()));
        dbParameterGroupFamily = families[choice - 1];
    }
    if (!parameterGroupFound) {
        // 3.  Create a DB parameter group.
        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBParameterGroupRequest request;
        request.SetDBParameterGroupName(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
        request.SetDBParameterGroupFamily(dbParameterGroupFamily);
        request.SetDescription("Example parameter group.");

        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBParameterGroupOutcome outcome =
                client.CreateDBParameterGroup(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The DB parameter group was successfully created."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::CreateDBParameterGroup. "
```

```
                    << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                    << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    printAsterisksLine();
    std::cout << "Let's set some parameter values in your parameter group."
              << std::endl;

    Aws::String marker;
    Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter> autoIncrementParameters;
    // 4.  Get the parameters in the DB parameter group.
    if (!getDBParameters(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, AUTO_INCREMENT_PREFIX, NO_SOURCE,
                         autoIncrementParameters,
                         client)) {
        cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, "", client);
        return false;
    }

    Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter> updateParameters;

    for (Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter &autoIncParameter: autoIncrementParameters) {
        if (autoIncParameter.GetIsModifiable() &&
            (autoIncParameter.GetDataType() == "integer")) {
            std::cout << "The " << autoIncParameter.GetParameterName()
                      << " is described as: " <<
                      autoIncParameter.GetDescription() << "." << std::endl;
            if (autoIncParameter.ParameterValueHasBeenSet()) {
                std::cout << "The current value is "
                          << autoIncParameter.GetParameterValue()
                          << "." << std::endl;
            }
            std::vector<int> splitValues = splitToInts(
                    autoIncParameter.GetAllowedValues(), '-');
            if (splitValues.size() == 2) {
                int newValue = askQuestionForIntRange(
                        Aws::String("Enter a new value in the range ") +
                        autoIncParameter.GetAllowedValues() + ": ",
                        splitValues[0], splitValues[1]);
                autoIncParameter.SetParameterValue(std::to_string(newValue));
                updateParameters.push_back(autoIncParameter);

            }
```

```
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error parsing " << autoIncParameter.GetAllowedValues()
                          << std::endl;
            }
        }
    }

    {
        // 5.  Modify the auto increment parameters in the group.
        Aws::RDS::Model::ModifyDBParameterGroupRequest request;
        request.SetDBParameterGroupName(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
        request.SetParameters(updateParameters);

        Aws::RDS::Model::ModifyDBParameterGroupOutcome outcome =
                client.ModifyDBParameterGroup(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The DB parameter group was successfully modified."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::ModifyDBParameterGroup. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
    }

    std::cout
            << "You can get a list of parameters you've set by specifying a source
of 'user'."
            << std::endl;

    Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter> userParameters;
    // 6.  Display the modified parameters in the group.
    if (!getDBParameters(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, NO_NAME_PREFIX, "user",
userParameters,
                         client)) {
        cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, "", client);
        return false;
    }

    for (const auto &userParameter: userParameters) {
        std::cout << "  " << userParameter.GetParameterName() << ", " <<
                  userParameter.GetDescription() << ", parameter value - "
```

```
                << userParameter.GetParameterValue() << std::endl;
    }

    printAsterisksLine();
    std::cout << "Checking for an existing DB instance." << std::endl;

    Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance dbInstance;
    // 7.  Check if the DB instance already exists.
    if (!describeDBInstance(DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER, dbInstance, client)) {
        cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, "", client);
        return false;
    }

    if (dbInstance.DbInstancePortHasBeenSet()) {
        std::cout << "The DB instance already exists." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Let's create a DB instance." << std::endl;
        const Aws::String administratorName = askQuestion(
                "Enter an administrator username for the database: ");
        const Aws::String administratorPassword = askQuestion(
                "Enter a password for the administrator (at least 8 characters): ");
        Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion> engineVersions;

        // 8.  Get a list of available engine versions.
        if (!getDBEngineVersions(DB_ENGINE, dbParameterGroupFamily, engineVersions,
                                 client)) {
            cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, "", client);
            return false;
        }

        std::cout << "The available engines for your parameter group are:" <<
std::endl;

        int index = 1;
        for (const Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion &engineVersion: engineVersions)
{
            std::cout << "  " << index << ": " << engineVersion.GetEngineVersion()
                      << std::endl;
            ++index;
        }
        int choice = askQuestionForIntRange("Which engine do you want to use? ", 1,

static_cast<int>(engineVersions.size()));
```

```
        const Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion engineVersion = engineVersions[choice
-
                                                                                1];

        Aws::String dbInstanceClass;
        // 9.  Get a list of micro instance classes.
        if (!chooseMicroDBInstanceClass(engineVersion.GetEngine(),
                                        engineVersion.GetEngineVersion(),
                                        dbInstanceClass,
                                        client)) {
            cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, "", client);
            return false;
        }

        std::cout << "Creating a DB instance named '" << DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER
                  << "' and database '" << DB_NAME << "'.\n"
                  << "The DB instance is configured to use your custom parameter
group '"
                  << PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME << "',\n"
                  << "selected engine version " << engineVersion.GetEngineVersion()
                  << ",\n"
                  << "selected DB instance class '" << dbInstanceClass << "',"
                  << " and " << DB_ALLOCATED_STORAGE << " GiB of " <<
DB_STORAGE_TYPE
                  << " storage.\nThis typically takes several minutes." <<
std::endl;

        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBInstanceRequest request;
        request.SetDBName(DB_NAME);
        request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER);
        request.SetDBParameterGroupName(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
        request.SetEngine(engineVersion.GetEngine());
        request.SetEngineVersion(engineVersion.GetEngineVersion());
        request.SetDBInstanceClass(dbInstanceClass);
        request.SetStorageType(DB_STORAGE_TYPE);
        request.SetAllocatedStorage(DB_ALLOCATED_STORAGE);
        request.SetMasterUsername(administratorName);
        request.SetMasterUserPassword(administratorPassword);

        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBInstanceOutcome outcome =
                client.CreateDBInstance(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The DB instance creation has started."
```

```
                    << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::CreateDBInstance. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, "", client);
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "Waiting for the DB instance to become available." << std::endl;

    int counter = 0;
    // 11. Wait for the DB instance to become available.
    do {
        std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
        ++counter;
        if (counter > 900) {
            std::cerr << "Wait for instance to become available timed out ofter "
                      << counter
                      << " seconds." << std::endl;
            cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER, client);
            return false;
        }

        dbInstance = Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance();
        if (!describeDBInstance(DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER, dbInstance, client)) {
            cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER, client);
            return false;
        }

        if ((counter % 20) == 0) {
            std::cout << "Current DB instance status is '"
                      << dbInstance.GetDBInstanceStatus()
                      << "' after " << counter << " seconds." << std::endl;
        }
    } while (dbInstance.GetDBInstanceStatus() != "available");

    if (dbInstance.GetDBInstanceStatus() == "available") {
        std::cout << "The DB instance has been created." << std::endl;
    }

    printAsterisksLine();
```

```
   // 12. Display the connection string that can be used to connect a 'mysql' shell
to the database.
   displayConnection(dbInstance);

   printAsterisksLine();

   if (askYesNoQuestion(
           "Do you want to create a snapshot of your DB instance (y/n)? ")) {
       Aws::String snapshotID(DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER + "-" +
                              Aws::String(Aws::Utils::UUID::RandomUUID()));
       {
           std::cout << "Creating a snapshot named " << snapshotID << "." <<
std::endl;
           std::cout << "This typically takes a few minutes." << std::endl;

           // 13. Create a snapshot of the DB instance.
           Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBSnapshotRequest request;
           request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER);
           request.SetDBSnapshotIdentifier(snapshotID);

           Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBSnapshotOutcome outcome =
                   client.CreateDBSnapshot(request);

           if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
               std::cout << "Snapshot creation has started."
                         << std::endl;
           }
           else {
               std::cerr << "Error with RDS::CreateDBSnapshot. "
                         << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                         << std::endl;
               cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
client);
               return false;
           }
       }

       std::cout << "Waiting for snapshot to become available." << std::endl;

       Aws::RDS::Model::DBSnapshot snapshot;
       counter = 0;
       do {
           std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
```

```
            ++counter;
            if (counter > 600) {
                std::cerr << "Wait for snapshot to be available timed out ofter "
                          << counter
                          << " seconds." << std::endl;
                cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
client);
                return false;
            }

            // 14. Wait for the snapshot to become available.
            Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBSnapshotsRequest request;
            request.SetDBSnapshotIdentifier(snapshotID);

            Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBSnapshotsOutcome outcome =
                    client.DescribeDBSnapshots(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                snapshot = outcome.GetResult().GetDBSnapshots()[0];
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DescribeDBSnapshots. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
client);
                return false;
            }

            if ((counter % 20) == 0) {
                std::cout << "Current snapshot status is '"
                          << snapshot.GetStatus()
                          << "' after " << counter << " seconds." << std::endl;
            }
        } while (snapshot.GetStatus() != "available");

        if (snapshot.GetStatus() != "available") {
            std::cout << "A snapshot has been created." << std::endl;
        }
    }

    printAsterisksLine();

    bool result = true;
```

```
    if (askYesNoQuestion(
            "Do you want to delete the DB instance and parameter group (y/n)? ")) {
        result = cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
 client);
    }

    return result;
}


//! Routine which gets DB parameters using the 'DescribeDBParameters' api.
/*!
 \sa getDBParameters()
 \param parameterGroupName: The name of the parameter group.
 \param namePrefix: Prefix string to filter results by parameter name.
 \param source: A source such as 'user', ignored if empty.
 \param parametersResult: Vector of 'Parameter' objects returned by the routine.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::RDS::getDBParameters(const Aws::String &parameterGroupName,
                                  const Aws::String &namePrefix,
                                  const Aws::String &source,
                                  Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter>
 &parametersResult,
                                  const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    Aws::String marker;
    do {
        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBParametersRequest request;
        request.SetDBParameterGroupName(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }
        if (!source.empty()) {
            request.SetSource(source);
        }

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBParametersOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeDBParameters(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter> &parameters =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetParameters();
            for (const Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter &parameter: parameters) {
```

```
                if (!namePrefix.empty()) {
                    if (parameter.GetParameterName().find(namePrefix) == 0) {
                        parametersResult.push_back(parameter);
                    }
                }
                else {
                    parametersResult.push_back(parameter);
                }
            }

            marker = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DescribeDBParameters. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } while (!marker.empty());

    return true;
}


//! Routine which gets available DB engine versions for an engine name and
//! an optional parameter group family.
/*!
 \sa getDBEngineVersions()
 \param engineName: A DB engine name.
 \param parameterGroupFamily: A parameter group family name, ignored if empty.
 \param engineVersionsResult: Vector of 'DBEngineVersion' objects returned by the
 routine.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::RDS::getDBEngineVersions(const Aws::String &engineName,
                                      const Aws::String &parameterGroupFamily,
                                      Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion>
 &engineVersionsResult,
                                      const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBEngineVersionsRequest request;
    request.SetEngine(engineName);
    if (!parameterGroupFamily.empty()) {
        request.SetDBParameterGroupFamily(parameterGroupFamily);
```

```
    }

    engineVersionsResult.clear();
    Aws::String marker; // Used for pagination.

    do {
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }


        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBEngineVersionsOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeDBEngineVersions(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            auto &engineVersions = outcome.GetResult().GetDBEngineVersions();
            engineVersionsResult.insert(engineVersionsResult.end(),
 engineVersions.begin(),
                                        engineVersions.end());
            marker = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DescribeDBEngineVersionsRequest. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

    } while (!marker.empty());


    return true;
}


//! Routine which gets a DB instance description.
/*!
 \sa describeDBInstance()
 \param dbInstanceIdentifier: A DB instance identifier.
 \param instanceResult: The 'DBInstance' object containing the description.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::RDS::describeDBInstance(const Aws::String &dbInstanceIdentifier,
```

```
                                    Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance &instanceResult,
                                    const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBInstancesRequest request;
    request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier);

    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBInstancesOutcome outcome =
            client.DescribeDBInstances(request);

    bool result = true;
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        instanceResult = outcome.GetResult().GetDBInstances()[0];
    }
    else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
             Aws::RDS::RDSErrors::D_B_INSTANCE_NOT_FOUND_FAULT) {
        result = false;
        std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DescribeDBInstances. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }
        // This example does not log an error if the DB instance does not exist.
        // Instead, instanceResult is set to empty.
    else {
        instanceResult = Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance();
    }

    return result;
}


//! Routine which gets available 'micro' DB instance classes, displays the list
//! to the user, and returns the user selection.
/*!
 \sa chooseMicroDBInstanceClass()
 \param engineName: The DB engine name.
 \param engineVersion: The DB engine version.
 \param dbInstanceClass: String for DB instance class chosen by the user.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::RDS::chooseMicroDBInstanceClass(const Aws::String &engine,
                                             const Aws::String &engineVersion,
                                             Aws::String &dbInstanceClass,
                                             const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    std::vector<Aws::String> instanceClasses;
```

```
    Aws::String marker;
    do {
        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsRequest request;
        request.SetEngine(engine);
        request.SetEngineVersion(engineVersion);
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::OrderableDBInstanceOption> &options =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetOrderableDBInstanceOptions();
            for (const Aws::RDS::Model::OrderableDBInstanceOption &option: options)
{
                const Aws::String &instanceClass = option.GetDBInstanceClass();
                if (instanceClass.find("micro") != std::string::npos) {
                    if (std::find(instanceClasses.begin(), instanceClasses.end(),
                                  instanceClass) ==
                        instanceClasses.end()) {
                        instanceClasses.push_back(instanceClass);
                    }
                }
            }
            marker = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } while (!marker.empty());

    std::cout << "The available micro DB instance classes for your database engine
are:"
              << std::endl;
    for (int i = 0; i < instanceClasses.size(); ++i) {
        std::cout << "   " << i + 1 << ": " << instanceClasses[i] << std::endl;
    }

    int choice = askQuestionForIntRange(
```

```
            "Which micro DB instance class do you want to use? ",
            1, static_cast<int>(instanceClasses.size()));
    dbInstanceClass = instanceClasses[choice - 1];
    return true;
}

//! Routine which deletes resources created by the scenario.
/*!
\sa cleanUpResources()
\param parameterGroupName: A parameter group name, this may be empty.
\param dbInstanceIdentifier: A DB instance identifier, this may be empty.
\param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
\return bool: Successful completion.
*/
bool AwsDoc::RDS::cleanUpResources(const Aws::String &parameterGroupName,
                                   const Aws::String &dbInstanceIdentifier,
                                   const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    bool result = true;
    if (!dbInstanceIdentifier.empty()) {
        {
            // 15. Delete the DB instance.
            Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBInstanceRequest request;
            request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier);
            request.SetSkipFinalSnapshot(true);
            request.SetDeleteAutomatedBackups(true);

            Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBInstanceOutcome outcome =
                    client.DeleteDBInstance(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "DB instance deletion has started."
                          << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DeleteDBInstance. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = false;
            }
        }

        std::cout
                << "Waiting for DB instance to delete before deleting the parameter
 group."
```

```
                << std::endl;
        std::cout << "This may take a while." << std::endl;

        int counter = 0;
        Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance dbInstance;
        do {
            std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
            ++counter;
            if (counter > 800) {
                std::cerr << "Wait for instance to delete timed out ofter " <<
counter
                          << " seconds." << std::endl;
                return false;
            }

            dbInstance = Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance();
            // 16. Wait for the DB instance to be deleted.
            if (!describeDBInstance(dbInstanceIdentifier, dbInstance, client)) {
                return false;
            }

            if (dbInstance.DBInstanceIdentifierHasBeenSet() && (counter % 20) == 0)
{
                std::cout << "Current DB instance status is '"
                          << dbInstance.GetDBInstanceStatus()
                          << "' after " << counter << " seconds." << std::endl;
            }
        } while (dbInstance.DBInstanceIdentifierHasBeenSet());
    }

    if (!parameterGroupName.empty()) {
        // 17. Delete the parameter group.
        Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBParameterGroupRequest request;
        request.SetDBParameterGroupName(parameterGroupName);

        Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBParameterGroupOutcome outcome =
                client.DeleteDBParameterGroup(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The DB parameter group was successfully deleted."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DeleteDBParameterGroup. "
```

```
                        << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                        << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
    }

    return result;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CreateDBInstance
  - CreateDBParameterGroup
  - CreateDBSnapshot
  - DeleteDBInstance
  - DeleteDBParameterGroup
  - DescribeDBEngineVersions
  - DescribeDBInstances
  - DescribeDBParameterGroups
  - DescribeDBParameters
  - DescribeDBSnapshots
  - DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions
  - ModifyDBParameterGroup

작업

`CreateDBInstance`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateDBInstance`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBInstanceRequest request;
        request.SetDBName(DB_NAME);
        request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER);
        request.SetDBParameterGroupName(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
        request.SetEngine(engineVersion.GetEngine());
        request.SetEngineVersion(engineVersion.GetEngineVersion());
        request.SetDBInstanceClass(dbInstanceClass);
        request.SetStorageType(DB_STORAGE_TYPE);
        request.SetAllocatedStorage(DB_ALLOCATED_STORAGE);
        request.SetMasterUsername(administratorName);
        request.SetMasterUserPassword(administratorPassword);

        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBInstanceOutcome outcome =
                client.CreateDBInstance(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The DB instance creation has started."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::CreateDBInstance. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, "", client);
            return false;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 CreateDBInstance를 참조하십시오.

`CreateDBParameterGroup`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateDBParameterGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
    // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
    // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

    Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBParameterGroupRequest request;
    request.SetDBParameterGroupName(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
    request.SetDBParameterGroupFamily(dbParameterGroupFamily);
    request.SetDescription("Example parameter group.");

    Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBParameterGroupOutcome outcome =
            client.CreateDBParameterGroup(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "The DB parameter group was successfully created."
                  << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error with RDS::CreateDBParameterGroup. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
        return false;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 CreateDBParameterGroup을 참조하십시오.

`CreateDBSnapshot`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateDBSnapshot`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

            Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBSnapshotRequest request;
            request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER);
            request.SetDBSnapshotIdentifier(snapshotID);

            Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBSnapshotOutcome outcome =
                    client.CreateDBSnapshot(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "Snapshot creation has started."
                          << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with RDS::CreateDBSnapshot. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
client);
                return false;
            }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 CreateDBSnapshot을 참조하십시오.

`DeleteDBInstance`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteDBInstance`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
    // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
    // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBInstanceRequest request;
        request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier);
        request.SetSkipFinalSnapshot(true);
        request.SetDeleteAutomatedBackups(true);

        Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBInstanceOutcome outcome =
                client.DeleteDBInstance(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "DB instance deletion has started."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DeleteDBInstance. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DeleteDBInstance를 참조하십시오.

`DeleteDBParameterGroup`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteDBParameterGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
    // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
    // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

    Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBParameterGroupRequest request;
    request.SetDBParameterGroupName(parameterGroupName);

    Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBParameterGroupOutcome outcome =
            client.DeleteDBParameterGroup(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "The DB parameter group was successfully deleted."
                  << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DeleteDBParameterGroup. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
        result = false;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DeleteDBParameterGroup을 참조하십시오.

`DescribeDBEngineVersions`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeDBEngineVersions`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);


//! Routine which gets available DB engine versions for an engine name and
//! an optional parameter group family.
/*!
 \sa getDBEngineVersions()
 \param engineName: A DB engine name.
 \param parameterGroupFamily: A parameter group family name, ignored if empty.
 \param engineVersionsResult: Vector of 'DBEngineVersion' objects returned by the
 routine.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::RDS::getDBEngineVersions(const Aws::String &engineName,
                                      const Aws::String &parameterGroupFamily,
                                      Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion>
 &engineVersionsResult,
                                      const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBEngineVersionsRequest request;
    request.SetEngine(engineName);
    if (!parameterGroupFamily.empty()) {
        request.SetDBParameterGroupFamily(parameterGroupFamily);
    }

    engineVersionsResult.clear();
    Aws::String marker; // Used for pagination.

    do {
        if (!marker.empty()) {
```

```
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }


        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBEngineVersionsOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeDBEngineVersions(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            auto &engineVersions = outcome.GetResult().GetDBEngineVersions();
            engineVersionsResult.insert(engineVersionsResult.end(),
 engineVersions.begin(),
                                        engineVersions.end());
            marker = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DescribeDBEngineVersionsRequest. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

    } while (!marker.empty());


    return true;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DescribeDBEngineVersions을 참조하십시오.

`DescribeDBInstances`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeDBInstances`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);


//! Routine which gets a DB instance description.
/*!
 \sa describeDBInstance()
 \param dbInstanceIdentifier: A DB instance identifier.
 \param instanceResult: The 'DBInstance' object containing the description.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::RDS::describeDBInstance(const Aws::String &dbInstanceIdentifier,
                                     Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance &instanceResult,
                                     const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBInstancesRequest request;
    request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier);

    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBInstancesOutcome outcome =
            client.DescribeDBInstances(request);

    bool result = true;
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        instanceResult = outcome.GetResult().GetDBInstances()[0];
    }
    else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
             Aws::RDS::RDSErrors::D_B_INSTANCE_NOT_FOUND_FAULT) {
        result = false;
        std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DescribeDBInstances. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }
        // This example does not log an error if the DB instance does not exist.
        // Instead, instanceResult is set to empty.
    else {
        instanceResult = Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance();
    }

    return result;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DescribeDBInstances를 참조하십시오.

DescribeDBParameterGroups

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeDBParameterGroups의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBParameterGroupsRequest request;
        request.SetDBParameterGroupName(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBParameterGroupsOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeDBParameterGroups(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "DB parameter group named '" <<
                      PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME << "' already exists." << std::endl;
            dbParameterGroupFamily = outcome.GetResult().GetDBParameterGroups()
[0].GetDBParameterGroupFamily();
        }

        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DescribeDBParameterGroups. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DescribeDBParameterGroups를 참조하십시오.

DescribeDBParameters

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeDBParameters의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);


//! Routine which gets DB parameters using the 'DescribeDBParameters' api.
/*!
 \sa getDBParameters()
 \param parameterGroupName: The name of the parameter group.
 \param namePrefix: Prefix string to filter results by parameter name.
 \param source: A source such as 'user', ignored if empty.
 \param parametersResult: Vector of 'Parameter' objects returned by the routine.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::RDS::getDBParameters(const Aws::String &parameterGroupName,
                                  const Aws::String &namePrefix,
                                  const Aws::String &source,
                                  Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter>
 &parametersResult,
                                  const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    Aws::String marker;
    do {
```

```
        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBParametersRequest request;
        request.SetDBParameterGroupName(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }
        if (!source.empty()) {
            request.SetSource(source);
        }

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBParametersOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeDBParameters(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter> &parameters =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetParameters();
            for (const Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter &parameter: parameters) {
                if (!namePrefix.empty()) {
                    if (parameter.GetParameterName().find(namePrefix) == 0) {
                        parametersResult.push_back(parameter);
                    }
                }
                else {
                    parametersResult.push_back(parameter);
                }
            }

            marker = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DescribeDBParameters. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } while (!marker.empty());

    return true;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DescribeDBParameters 참조하십시오.

DescribeDBSnapshots

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeDBSnapshots의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

            Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBSnapshotsRequest request;
            request.SetDBSnapshotIdentifier(snapshotID);

            Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBSnapshotsOutcome outcome =
                    client.DescribeDBSnapshots(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                snapshot = outcome.GetResult().GetDBSnapshots()[0];
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DescribeDBSnapshots. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
client);
                return false;
            }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DescribeDBSnapshots를 참조하십시오.

DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);


//! Routine which gets available 'micro' DB instance classes, displays the list
//! to the user, and returns the user selection.
/*!
 \sa chooseMicroDBInstanceClass()
 \param engineName: The DB engine name.
 \param engineVersion: The DB engine version.
 \param dbInstanceClass: String for DB instance class chosen by the user.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::RDS::chooseMicroDBInstanceClass(const Aws::String &engine,
                                             const Aws::String &engineVersion,
                                             Aws::String &dbInstanceClass,
                                             const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    std::vector<Aws::String> instanceClasses;
    Aws::String marker;
    do {
        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsRequest request;
        request.SetEngine(engine);
        request.SetEngineVersion(engineVersion);
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions(request);
```

```
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::OrderableDBInstanceOption> &options =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetOrderableDBInstanceOptions();
            for (const Aws::RDS::Model::OrderableDBInstanceOption &option: options)
 {
                const Aws::String &instanceClass = option.GetDBInstanceClass();
                if (instanceClass.find("micro") != std::string::npos) {
                    if (std::find(instanceClasses.begin(), instanceClasses.end(),
                                  instanceClass) ==
                        instanceClasses.end()) {
                        instanceClasses.push_back(instanceClass);
                    }
                }
            }
            marker = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } while (!marker.empty());

    std::cout << "The available micro DB instance classes for your database engine
 are:"
              << std::endl;
    for (int i = 0; i < instanceClasses.size(); ++i) {
        std::cout << "   " << i + 1 << ": " << instanceClasses[i] << std::endl;
    }

    int choice = askQuestionForIntRange(
            "Which micro DB instance class do you want to use? ",
            1, static_cast<int>(instanceClasses.size()));
    dbInstanceClass = instanceClasses[choice - 1];
    return true;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions를 참조하십시오.

ModifyDBParameterGroup

다음 코드 예시는 ModifyDBParameterGroup의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
    // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
    // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

    Aws::RDS::Model::ModifyDBParameterGroupRequest request;
    request.SetDBParameterGroupName(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
    request.SetParameters(updateParameters);

    Aws::RDS::Model::ModifyDBParameterGroupOutcome outcome =
            client.ModifyDBParameterGroup(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "The DB parameter group was successfully modified."
                  << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error with RDS::ModifyDBParameterGroup. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 ModifyDBParameterGroup을 참조하십시오.

시나리오

Aurora 서버리스 작업 항목 트래커 만들기

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Aurora Serverless 데이터베이스의 작업 항목을 추적하고 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 보고서를 전송하는 웹 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for C++

Amazon Aurora Serverless 데이터베이스에 저장된 작업 항목을 추적하고 보고하는 웹 애플리케이션을 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Amazon Aurora Serverless 데이터를 쿼리하고 React 애플리케이션에서 사용하도록 C++ REST API를 설정하는 방법에 대한 지침과 전체 소스 코드는 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Amazon RDS 데이터 서비스
- Amazon SES

SDK for C++를 사용한 Amazon RDS Data Service 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon RDS Data Service와 AWS SDK for C++ 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 시나리오

시나리오

Aurora 서버리스 작업 항목 트래커 만들기

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Aurora Serverless 데이터베이스의 작업 항목을 추적하고 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 보고서를 전송하는 웹 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for C++

Amazon Aurora Serverless 데이터베이스에 저장된 작업 항목을 추적하고 보고하는 웹 애플리케이션을 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Amazon Aurora Serverless 데이터를 쿼리하고 React 애플리케이션에서 사용하도록 C++ REST API를 설정하는 방법에 대한 지침과 전체 소스 코드는 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Amazon RDS 데이터 서비스
- Amazon SES

SDK for C++를 사용한 Amazon Rekognition 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for C++ Amazon Rekognition에서를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Amazon Rekognition 시작

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Rekognition 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

CMakeLists.txt CMake 파일의 코드입니다.

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS rekognition)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_rekognition")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed libraries
 for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
     # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory for
 running and debugging.

     # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # If you are building from the command line, you
 may need to uncomment this
```

```
                                    # and set the proper subdirectory to the
 executables' location.

     AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_rekognition.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

hello_rekognition.cpp 소스 파일의 코드입니다.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/rekognition/RekognitionClient.h>
#include <aws/rekognition/model/ListCollectionsRequest.h>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello Rekognition" starter application which initializes an Amazon
 Rekognition client and
 *  lists the Amazon Rekognition collections in the current account and region.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_rekognition'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    //  Optional: change the log level for debugging.
    //  options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Aws::Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::Rekognition::RekognitionClient rekognitionClient(clientConfig);
```

```
        Aws::Rekognition::Model::ListCollectionsRequest request;
        Aws::Rekognition::Model::ListCollectionsOutcome outcome =
                rekognitionClient.ListCollections(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::String>& collectionsIds =
outcome.GetResult().GetCollectionIds();
            if (!collectionsIds.empty()) {
                std::cout << "collectionsIds: " << std::endl;
                for (auto &collectionId : collectionsIds) {
                    std::cout << "- " << collectionId << std::endl;
                }
            } else {
                std::cout << "No collections found" << std::endl;
            }
        } else {
            std::cerr << "Error with ListCollections: " << outcome.GetError()
                      << std::endl;
        }
    }


    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return 0;
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 ListCollections를 참조하세요.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오

작업

DetectLabels

다음 코드 예시는 DetectLabels의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 이미지에서 레이블 감지를 참조하세요.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Detect instances of real-world entities within an image by using Amazon
 Rekognition
/*!
  \param imageBucket: The Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket
 containing an image.
  \param imageKey: The Amazon S3 key of an image object.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Rekognition::detectLabels(const Aws::String &imageBucket,
                                       const Aws::String &imageKey,
                                       const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::Rekognition::RekognitionClient rekognitionClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::Rekognition::Model::DetectLabelsRequest request;
    Aws::Rekognition::Model::S3Object s3Object;
    s3Object.SetBucket(imageBucket);
    s3Object.SetName(imageKey);

    Aws::Rekognition::Model::Image image;
    image.SetS3Object(s3Object);

    request.SetImage(image);

    const Aws::Rekognition::Model::DetectLabelsOutcome outcome =
 rekognitionClient.DetectLabels(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::Vector<Aws::Rekognition::Model::Label> &labels =
 outcome.GetResult().GetLabels();
        if (labels.empty()) {
            std::cout << "No labels detected" << std::endl;
        } else {
```

```
            for (const Aws::Rekognition::Model::Label &label: labels) {
                std::cout << label.GetName() << ": " << label.GetConfidence() <<
 std::endl;
            }
        }
    } else {
        std::cerr << "Error while detecting labels: '"
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << "'" << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DetectLabels를 참조하세요.

시나리오

사진을 관리하기 위한 서버리스 애플리케이션 만들기

다음 코드 예시에서는 사용자가 레이블을 사용하여 사진을 관리할 수 있는 서버리스 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for C++

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지에서 레이블을 감지하고 나중에 검색할 수 있도록 저장하는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션을 개발하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제의 출처에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS 커뮤니티의 게시물을 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3

- Amazon SNS

SDK for C++를 사용한 Amazon S3용 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon S3에서를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현 AWS SDK for C++ 하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작하기

Hello Amazon S3

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon S3를 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

CMakeLists.txt CMake 파일의 코드입니다.

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS s3)

# Set this project's name.
```

```
project("hello_s3")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed libraries
 for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
    # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory for
 running and debugging.

    # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # if you are building from the command line you may
 need to uncomment this
    # and set the proper subdirectory to the executables' location.

    AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_s3.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

hello_s3.cpp 소스 파일의 코드입니다.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/s3/S3Client.h>
#include <iostream>
```

```
#include <aws/core/auth/AWSCredentialsProviderChain.h>
using namespace Aws;
using namespace Aws::Auth;

/*
 *  A "Hello S3" starter application which initializes an Amazon Simple Storage
 Service (Amazon S3) client
 *  and lists the Amazon S3 buckets in the selected region.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_s3'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    int result = 0;
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        // You don't normally have to test that you are authenticated. But the S3
 service permits anonymous requests, thus the s3Client will return "success" and 0
 buckets even if you are unauthenticated, which can be confusing to a new user.
        auto provider = Aws::MakeShared<DefaultAWSCredentialsProviderChain>("alloc-
tag");
        auto creds = provider->GetAWSCredentials();
        if (creds.IsEmpty()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed authentication" << std::endl;
        }

        Aws::S3::S3Client s3Client(clientConfig);
        auto outcome = s3Client.ListBuckets();

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed with error: " << outcome.GetError() << std::endl;
            result = 1;
        } else {
            std::cout << "Found " << outcome.GetResult().GetBuckets().size()
```

```
                        << " buckets\n";
            for (auto &bucket: outcome.GetResult().GetBuckets()) {
                std::cout << bucket.GetName() << std::endl;
            }
        }
    }

    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return result;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 ListBuckets를 참조하십시오.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업
- 시나리오

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 버킷을 만들고 버킷에 파일을 업로드합니다.
- 버킷에서 객체를 다운로드합니다.
- 버킷의 하위 폴더에 객체를 복사합니다.
- 버킷의 객체를 나열합니다.
- 버킷 객체와 버킷을 삭제합니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
#include <iostream>
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/s3/S3Client.h>
#include <aws/s3/model/CopyObjectRequest.h>
#include <aws/s3/model/CreateBucketRequest.h>
#include <aws/s3/model/DeleteBucketRequest.h>
#include <aws/s3/model/DeleteObjectRequest.h>
#include <aws/s3/model/GetObjectRequest.h>
#include <aws/s3/model/ListObjectsV2Request.h>
#include <aws/s3/model/PutObjectRequest.h>
#include <aws/s3/model/BucketLocationConstraint.h>
#include <aws/s3/model/CreateBucketConfiguration.h>
#include <aws/core/utils/UUID.h>
#include <aws/core/utils/StringUtils.h>
#include <aws/core/utils/memory/stl/AWSAllocator.h>
#include <fstream>
#include "s3_examples.h"

namespace AwsDoc {
    namespace S3 {

        //! Delete an S3 bucket.
        /*!
          \param bucketName: The S3 bucket's name.
          \param client: An S3 client.
          \return bool: Function succeeded.
        */
        static bool
        deleteBucket(const Aws::String &bucketName, Aws::S3::S3Client &client);

        //! Delete an object in an S3 bucket.
        /*!
          \param bucketName: The S3 bucket's name.
          \param key: The key for the object in the S3 bucket.
          \param client: An S3 client.
          \return bool: Function succeeded.
         */
        static bool
        deleteObjectFromBucket(const Aws::String &bucketName, const Aws::String
 &key,
                               Aws::S3::S3Client &client);
    }
}
```

```
//! Scenario to create, copy, and delete S3 buckets and objects.
/*!
  \param bucketNamePrefix: A prefix for a bucket name.
  \param uploadFilePath: Path to file to upload to an Amazon S3 bucket.
  \param saveFilePath: Path for saving a downloaded S3 object.
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::S3::S3_GettingStartedScenario(const Aws::String &bucketNamePrefix,
        const Aws::String &uploadFilePath,
                                           const Aws::String &saveFilePath,
                                           const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {

    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);

    // Create a unique bucket name which is only temporary and will be deleted.
    // Format: <bucketNamePrefix> + "-" + lowercase UUID.
    Aws::String uuid = Aws::Utils::UUID::RandomUUID();
    Aws::String bucketName = bucketNamePrefix +
                             Aws::Utils::StringUtils::ToLower(uuid.c_str());

    // 1. Create a bucket.
    {
        Aws::S3::Model::CreateBucketRequest request;
        request.SetBucket(bucketName);

        if (clientConfig.region != Aws::Region::US_EAST_1) {
            Aws::S3::Model::CreateBucketConfiguration createBucketConfiguration;
            createBucketConfiguration.WithLocationConstraint(

 Aws::S3::Model::BucketLocationConstraintMapper::GetBucketLocationConstraintForName(
                             clientConfig.region));
            request.WithCreateBucketConfiguration(createBucketConfiguration);
        }

        Aws::S3::Model::CreateBucketOutcome outcome = client.CreateBucket(request);

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::S3::S3Error &err = outcome.GetError();
            std::cerr << "Error: createBucket: " <<
```

```
                    err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() <<
std::endl;
            return false;
        } else {
            std::cout << "Created the bucket, '" << bucketName <<
                    "', in the region, '" << clientConfig.region << "'." <<
std::endl;
        }
    }

    // 2. Upload a local file to the bucket.
    Aws::String key = "key-for-test";
    {
        Aws::S3::Model::PutObjectRequest request;
        request.SetBucket(bucketName);
        request.SetKey(key);

        std::shared_ptr<Aws::FStream> input_data =
                Aws::MakeShared<Aws::FStream>("SampleAllocationTag",
                                              uploadFilePath,
                                              std::ios_base::in |
                                              std::ios_base::binary);

        if (!input_data->is_open()) {
            std::cerr << "Error: unable to open file, '" << uploadFilePath << "'."
                    << std::endl;
            AwsDoc::S3::deleteBucket(bucketName, client);
            return false;
        }

        request.SetBody(input_data);

        Aws::S3::Model::PutObjectOutcome outcome =
                client.PutObject(request);

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Error: putObject: " <<
                    outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            AwsDoc::S3::deleteObjectFromBucket(bucketName, key, client);
            AwsDoc::S3::deleteBucket(bucketName, client);
            return false;
        } else {
            std::cout << "Added the object with the key, '" << key
                    << "', to the bucket, '"
```

```
                      << bucketName << "'." << std::endl;
        }
    }

    // 3. Download the object to a local file.
    {
        Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectRequest request;
        request.SetBucket(bucketName);
        request.SetKey(key);

        Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectOutcome outcome =
                client.GetObject(request);

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::S3::S3Error &err = outcome.GetError();
            std::cerr << "Error: getObject: " <<
                      err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() <<
std::endl;
        } else {
            std::cout << "Downloaded the object with the key, '" << key
                      << "', in the bucket, '"
                      << bucketName << "'." << std::endl;

            Aws::IOStream &ioStream = outcome.GetResultWithOwnership().
                    GetBody();
            Aws::OFStream outStream(saveFilePath,
                                    std::ios_base::out | std::ios_base::binary);
            if (!outStream.is_open()) {
                std::cout << "Error: unable to open file, '" << saveFilePath << "'."
                          << std::endl;
            } else {
                outStream << ioStream.rdbuf();
                std::cout << "Wrote the downloaded object to the file '"
                          << saveFilePath << "'." << std::endl;
            }
        }
    }

    // 4. Copy the object to a different "folder" in the bucket.
    Aws::String copiedToKey = "test-folder/" + key;
    {
        Aws::S3::Model::CopyObjectRequest request;
        request.WithBucket(bucketName)
                .WithKey(copiedToKey)
```

```
                .WithCopySource(bucketName + "/" + key);

        Aws::S3::Model::CopyObjectOutcome outcome =
                client.CopyObject(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Error: copyObject: " <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        } else {
            std::cout << "Copied the object with the key, '" << key
                      << "', to the key, '" << copiedToKey
                      << ", in the bucket, '" << bucketName << "'." << std::endl;
        }
    }

    // 5. List objects in the bucket.
    {
        Aws::S3::Model::ListObjectsV2Request request;
        request.WithBucket(bucketName);

        Aws::String continuationToken;
        Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::Object> allObjects;

        do {
            if (!continuationToken.empty()) {
                request.SetContinuationToken(continuationToken);
            }
            Aws::S3::Model::ListObjectsV2Outcome outcome = client.ListObjectsV2(
                    request);

            if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cerr << "Error: ListObjects: " <<
                          outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                break;
            } else {
                Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::Object> objects =
                        outcome.GetResult().GetContents();
                allObjects.insert(allObjects.end(), objects.begin(), objects.end());
                continuationToken = outcome.GetResult().GetContinuationToken();
            }
        } while (!continuationToken.empty());

        std::cout << allObjects.size() << " objects in the bucket, '" << bucketName
                  << "':" << std::endl;
```

```
        for (Aws::S3::Model::Object &object: allObjects) {
            std::cout << "     '" << object.GetKey() << "'" << std::endl;
        }
    }

    // 6. Delete all objects in the bucket.
    // All objects in the bucket must be deleted before deleting the bucket.
    AwsDoc::S3::deleteObjectFromBucket(bucketName, copiedToKey, client);
    AwsDoc::S3::deleteObjectFromBucket(bucketName, key, client);

    // 7. Delete the bucket.
    return AwsDoc::S3::deleteBucket(bucketName, client);
}

bool AwsDoc::S3::deleteObjectFromBucket(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                                        const Aws::String &key,
                                        Aws::S3::S3Client &client) {
    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteObjectRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);
    request.SetKey(key);

    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteObjectOutcome outcome =
            client.DeleteObject(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error: deleteObject: " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Deleted the object with the key, '" << key
                  << "', from the bucket, '"
                  << bucketName << "'." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

bool
AwsDoc::S3::deleteBucket(const Aws::String &bucketName, Aws::S3::S3Client &client) {
    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteBucketRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);

    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteBucketOutcome outcome =
            client.DeleteBucket(request);
```

```
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::S3::S3Error &err = outcome.GetError();
        std::cerr << "Error: deleteBucket: " <<
                  err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Deleted the bucket, '" << bucketName << "'." << std::endl;
    }
    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CopyObject
  - CreateBucket
  - DeleteBucket
  - DeleteObjects
  - GetObject
  - ListObjectsV2
  - PutObject

작업

`AbortMultipartUpload`

다음 코드 예시는 `AbortMultipartUpload`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Abort a multipart upload to an S3 bucket.
/*!
    \param bucket: The name of the S3 bucket where the object will be uploaded.
    \param key: The unique identifier (key) for the object within the S3 bucket.
    \param uploadID: An upload ID string.
```

```
    \param client: The S3 client instance used to perform the upload operation.
    \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/

bool AwsDoc::S3::abortMultipartUpload(const Aws::String &bucket,
                                      const Aws::String &key,
                                      const Aws::String &uploadID,
                                      const Aws::S3::S3Client &client) {
    Aws::S3::Model::AbortMultipartUploadRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucket);
    request.SetKey(key);
    request.SetUploadId(uploadID);

    Aws::S3::Model::AbortMultipartUploadOutcome outcome =
            client.AbortMultipartUpload(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Multipart upload aborted." << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cerr << "Error aborting multipart upload: " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 AbortMultipartUpload를 참조하세요.

`CompleteMultipartUpload`

다음 코드 예시는 `CompleteMultipartUpload`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Complete a multipart upload to an S3 bucket.
```

```
/*!
    \param bucket: The name of the S3 bucket where the object will be uploaded.
    \param key: The unique identifier (key) for the object within the S3 bucket.
    \param uploadID: An upload ID string.
    \param parts: A vector of CompleteParts.
    \param client: The S3 client instance used to perform the upload operation.
    \return CompleteMultipartUploadOutcome: The request outcome.
*/
Aws::S3::Model::CompleteMultipartUploadOutcome
 AwsDoc::S3::completeMultipartUpload(const Aws::String &bucket,

 const Aws::String &key,

 const Aws::String &uploadID,

 const Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::CompletedPart> &parts,

 const Aws::S3::S3Client &client) {
    Aws::S3::Model::CompletedMultipartUpload completedMultipartUpload;
    completedMultipartUpload.SetParts(parts);

    Aws::S3::Model::CompleteMultipartUploadRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucket);
    request.SetKey(key);
    request.SetUploadId(uploadID);
    request.SetMultipartUpload(completedMultipartUpload);

    Aws::S3::Model::CompleteMultipartUploadOutcome outcome =
            client.CompleteMultipartUpload(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error completing multipart upload: " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    return outcome;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 CompleteMultipartUpload를 참조하세요.

CopyObject

다음 코드 예시는 CopyObject의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::copyObject(const Aws::String &objectKey, const Aws::String
 &fromBucket, const Aws::String &toBucket,
                            const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);
    Aws::S3::Model::CopyObjectRequest request;

    request.WithCopySource(fromBucket + "/" + objectKey)
            .WithKey(objectKey)
            .WithBucket(toBucket);

    Aws::S3::Model::CopyObjectOutcome outcome = client.CopyObject(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::S3::S3Error &err = outcome.GetError();
        std::cerr << "Error: copyObject: " <<
                  err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() << std::endl;

    } else {
        std::cout << "Successfully copied " << objectKey << " from " << fromBucket
 <<
                  " to " << toBucket << "." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 CopyObject를 참조하십시오.

`CreateBucket`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateBucket`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::createBucket(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                              const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);
    Aws::S3::Model::CreateBucketRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);

    if (clientConfig.region != "us-east-1") {
        Aws::S3::Model::CreateBucketConfiguration createBucketConfig;
        createBucketConfig.SetLocationConstraint(

 Aws::S3::Model::BucketLocationConstraintMapper::GetBucketLocationConstraintForName(
                        clientConfig.region));
        request.SetCreateBucketConfiguration(createBucketConfig);
    }

    Aws::S3::Model::CreateBucketOutcome outcome = client.CreateBucket(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        auto err = outcome.GetError();
        std::cerr << "Error: createBucket: " <<
                  err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Created bucket " << bucketName <<
                  " in the specified AWS Region." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 CreateBucket을 참조하세요.

CreateMultipartUpload

다음 코드 예시는 CreateMultipartUpload의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Create a multipart upload.
/*!
    \param bucket: The name of the S3 bucket where the object will be uploaded.
    \param key: The unique identifier (key) for the object within the S3 bucket.
    \param client: The S3 client instance used to perform the upload operation.
    \return Aws::String: Upload ID or empty string if failed.
*/
Aws::String
AwsDoc::S3::createMultipartUpload(const Aws::String &bucket, const Aws::String &key,
                                  Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm
 checksumAlgorithm,
                                  const Aws::S3::S3Client &client) {
    Aws::S3::Model::CreateMultipartUploadRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucket);
    request.SetKey(key);

    if (checksumAlgorithm != Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::NOT_SET) {
        request.SetChecksumAlgorithm(checksumAlgorithm);
    }

    Aws::S3::Model::CreateMultipartUploadOutcome outcome =
            client.CreateMultipartUpload(request);

    Aws::String uploadID;
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        uploadID = outcome.GetResult().GetUploadId();
    } else {
        std::cerr << "Error creating multipart upload: " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
```

```
    return uploadID;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 CreateMultipartUpload를 참조하세요.

DeleteBucket

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteBucket의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::deleteBucket(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                              const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {

    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);

    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteBucketRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);

    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteBucketOutcome outcome =
            client.DeleteBucket(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::S3::S3Error &err = outcome.GetError();
        std::cerr << "Error: deleteBucket: " <<
                  err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "The bucket was deleted" << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DeleteBucket을 참조하십시오.

DeleteBucketPolicy

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteBucketPolicy의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::deleteBucketPolicy(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                                    const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);

    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteBucketPolicyRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);

    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteBucketPolicyOutcome outcome =
 client.DeleteBucketPolicy(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::S3::S3Error &err = outcome.GetError();
        std::cerr << "Error: deleteBucketPolicy: " <<
                  err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Policy was deleted from the bucket." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DeleteBucketPolicy를 참조하십시오.

DeleteBucketWebsite

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteBucketWebsite의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::deleteBucketWebsite(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                                     const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);
    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteBucketWebsiteRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);

    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteBucketWebsiteOutcome outcome =
            client.DeleteBucketWebsite(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        auto err = outcome.GetError();
        std::cerr << "Error: deleteBucketWebsite: " <<
                  err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Website configuration was removed." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DeleteBucketWebsite를 참조하십시오.

DeleteObject

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteObject의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::deleteObject(const Aws::String &objectKey,
                              const Aws::String &fromBucket,
                              const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);
    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteObjectRequest request;

    request.WithKey(objectKey)
            .WithBucket(fromBucket);

    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteObjectOutcome outcome =
            client.DeleteObject(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        auto err = outcome.GetError();
        std::cerr << "Error: deleteObject: " <<
                  err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted the object." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DeleteObject를 참조하십시오.

`DeleteObjects`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteObjects`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::deleteObjects(const std::vector<Aws::String> &objectKeys,
                               const Aws::String &fromBucket,
                               const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);
    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteObjectsRequest request;

    Aws::S3::Model::Delete deleteObject;
    for (const Aws::String &objectKey: objectKeys) {

 deleteObject.AddObjects(Aws::S3::Model::ObjectIdentifier().WithKey(objectKey));
    }

    request.SetDelete(deleteObject);
    request.SetBucket(fromBucket);

    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteObjectsOutcome outcome =
            client.DeleteObjects(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        auto err = outcome.GetError();
        std::cerr << "Error deleting objects. " <<
                  err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted the objects.";
        for (size_t i = 0; i < objectKeys.size(); ++i) {
            std::cout << objectKeys[i];
            if (i < objectKeys.size() - 1) {
                std::cout << ", ";
            }
        }

        std::cout << " from bucket " << fromBucket << "." << std::endl;
    }
```

```
    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DeleteObjects를 참조하십시오.

GetBucketAcl

다음 코드 예시는 GetBucketAcl의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::getBucketAcl(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                              const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client s3Client(clientConfig);

    Aws::S3::Model::GetBucketAclRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);

    Aws::S3::Model::GetBucketAclOutcome outcome =
            s3Client.GetBucketAcl(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::S3::S3Error &err = outcome.GetError();
        std::cerr << "Error: getBucketAcl: "
                  << err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
    } else {
        Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::Grant> grants =
                outcome.GetResult().GetGrants();

        for (auto it = grants.begin(); it != grants.end(); it++) {
            Aws::S3::Model::Grant grant = *it;
            Aws::S3::Model::Grantee grantee = grant.GetGrantee();

            std::cout << "For bucket " << bucketName << ": "
```

```
                      << std::endl << std::endl;

            if (grantee.TypeHasBeenSet()) {
                std::cout << "Type:          "
                          << getGranteeTypeString(grantee.GetType()) << std::endl;
            }

            if (grantee.DisplayNameHasBeenSet()) {
                std::cout << "Display name:  "
                          << grantee.GetDisplayName() << std::endl;
            }

            if (grantee.EmailAddressHasBeenSet()) {
                std::cout << "Email address: "
                          << grantee.GetEmailAddress() << std::endl;
            }

            if (grantee.IDHasBeenSet()) {
                std::cout << "ID:            "
                          << grantee.GetID() << std::endl;
            }

            if (grantee.URIHasBeenSet()) {
                std::cout << "URI:           "
                          << grantee.GetURI() << std::endl;
            }

            std::cout << "Permission:    " <<
                      getPermissionString(grant.GetPermission()) <<
                      std::endl << std::endl;
        }
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Routine which converts a built-in type enumeration to a human-readable string.
/*!
 \param type: Type enumeration.
 \return String: Human-readable string.
*/

Aws::String getGranteeTypeString(const Aws::S3::Model::Type &type) {
    switch (type) {
```

```
        case Aws::S3::Model::Type::AmazonCustomerByEmail:
            return "Email address of an AWS account";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Type::CanonicalUser:
            return "Canonical user ID of an AWS account";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Type::Group:
            return "Predefined Amazon S3 group";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Type::NOT_SET:
            return "Not set";
        default:
            return "Type unknown";
    }
}

//! Routine which converts a built-in type enumeration to a human-readable string.
/*!
 \param permission: Permission enumeration.
 \return String: Human-readable string.
*/

Aws::String getPermissionString(const Aws::S3::Model::Permission &permission) {
    switch (permission) {
        case Aws::S3::Model::Permission::FULL_CONTROL:
            return "Can list objects in this bucket, create/overwrite/delete "
                   "objects in this bucket, and read/write this "
                   "bucket's permissions";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Permission::NOT_SET:
            return "Permission not set";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Permission::READ:
            return "Can list objects in this bucket";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Permission::READ_ACP:
            return "Can read this bucket's permissions";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Permission::WRITE:
            return "Can create, overwrite, and delete objects in this bucket";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Permission::WRITE_ACP:
            return "Can write this bucket's permissions";
        default:
            return "Permission unknown";
    }

    return "Permission unknown";
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 GetBucketAcl을 참조하십시오.

GetBucketPolicy

다음 코드 예시는 GetBucketPolicy의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::getBucketPolicy(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                                 const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfig)
 {
    Aws::S3::S3Client s3Client(clientConfig);

    Aws::S3::Model::GetBucketPolicyRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);

    Aws::S3::Model::GetBucketPolicyOutcome outcome =
            s3Client.GetBucketPolicy(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::S3::S3Error &err = outcome.GetError();
        std::cerr << "Error: getBucketPolicy: "
                  << err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
    } else {
        Aws::StringStream policy_stream;
        Aws::String line;

        outcome.GetResult().GetPolicy() >> line;
        policy_stream << line;

        std::cout << "Retrieve the policy for bucket '" << bucketName << "':\n\n" <<
                  policy_stream.str() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
```

```
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 GetBucketPolicy를 참조하십시오.

GetBucketWebsite

다음 코드 예시는 GetBucketWebsite의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::getWebsiteConfig(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                                  const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client s3Client(clientConfig);

    Aws::S3::Model::GetBucketWebsiteRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);

    Aws::S3::Model::GetBucketWebsiteOutcome outcome =
            s3Client.GetBucketWebsite(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::S3::S3Error &err = outcome.GetError();

        std::cerr << "Error: GetBucketWebsite: "
                  << err.GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        Aws::S3::Model::GetBucketWebsiteResult websiteResult = outcome.GetResult();

        std::cout << "Success: GetBucketWebsite: "
                  << std::endl << std::endl
                  << "For bucket '" << bucketName << "':"
                  << std::endl
                  << "Index page : "
                  << websiteResult.GetIndexDocument().GetSuffix()
```

```
                    << std::endl
                    << "Error page: "
                    << websiteResult.GetErrorDocument().GetKey()
                    << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 GetBucketWebsite를 참조하십시오.

GetObject

다음 코드 예시는 GetObject의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::getObject(const Aws::String &objectKey,
                           const Aws::String &fromBucket,
                           const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);

    Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(fromBucket);
    request.SetKey(objectKey);

    Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectOutcome outcome =
            client.GetObject(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::S3::S3Error &err = outcome.GetError();
        std::cerr << "Error: getObject: " <<
                  err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Successfully retrieved '" << objectKey << "' from '"
```

```
                    << fromBucket << "'." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 GetObject를 참조하십시오.

GetObjectAcl

다음 코드 예시는 GetObjectAcl의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::getObjectAcl(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                              const Aws::String &objectKey,
                              const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client s3Client(clientConfig);

    Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectAclRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);
    request.SetKey(objectKey);

    Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectAclOutcome outcome =
            s3Client.GetObjectAcl(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::S3::S3Error &err = outcome.GetError();
        std::cerr << "Error: getObjectAcl: "
                  << err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
    } else {
        Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::Grant> grants =
                outcome.GetResult().GetGrants();
```

```
        for (auto it = grants.begin(); it != grants.end(); it++) {
            std::cout << "For object " << objectKey << ": "
                      << std::endl << std::endl;

            Aws::S3::Model::Grant grant = *it;
            Aws::S3::Model::Grantee grantee = grant.GetGrantee();

            if (grantee.TypeHasBeenSet()) {
                std::cout << "Type:          "
                          << getGranteeTypeString(grantee.GetType()) << std::endl;
            }

            if (grantee.DisplayNameHasBeenSet()) {
                std::cout << "Display name:  "
                          << grantee.GetDisplayName() << std::endl;
            }

            if (grantee.EmailAddressHasBeenSet()) {
                std::cout << "Email address: "
                          << grantee.GetEmailAddress() << std::endl;
            }

            if (grantee.IDHasBeenSet()) {
                std::cout << "ID:            "
                          << grantee.GetID() << std::endl;
            }

            if (grantee.URIHasBeenSet()) {
                std::cout << "URI:           "
                          << grantee.GetURI() << std::endl;
            }

            std::cout << "Permission:    " <<
                      getPermissionString(grant.GetPermission()) <<
                      std::endl << std::endl;
        }
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Routine which converts a built-in type enumeration to a human-readable string.
/*!
 \param type: Type enumeration.
```

```
 \return String: Human-readable string
*/
Aws::String getGranteeTypeString(const Aws::S3::Model::Type &type) {
    switch (type) {
        case Aws::S3::Model::Type::AmazonCustomerByEmail:
            return "Email address of an AWS account";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Type::CanonicalUser:
            return "Canonical user ID of an AWS account";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Type::Group:
            return "Predefined Amazon S3 group";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Type::NOT_SET:
            return "Not set";
        default:
            return "Type unknown";
    }
}

//! Routine which converts a built-in type enumeration to a human-readable string.
/*!
 \param permission: Permission enumeration.
 \return String: Human-readable string
*/
Aws::String getPermissionString(const Aws::S3::Model::Permission &permission) {
    switch (permission) {
        case Aws::S3::Model::Permission::FULL_CONTROL:
            return "Can read this object's data and its metadata, "
                   "and read/write this object's permissions";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Permission::NOT_SET:
            return "Permission not set";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Permission::READ:
            return "Can read this object's data and its metadata";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Permission::READ_ACP:
            return "Can read this object's permissions";
            // case Aws::S3::Model::Permission::WRITE // Not applicable.
        case Aws::S3::Model::Permission::WRITE_ACP:
            return "Can write this object's permissions";
        default:
            return "Permission unknown";
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 GetObjectAcl을 참조하십시오.

GetObjectAttributes

다음 코드 예시는 GetObjectAttributes의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// ! Routine which retrieves the hash value of an object stored in an S3 bucket.
/*!
   \param bucket: The name of the S3 bucket where the object is stored.
   \param key: The unique identifier (key) of the object within the S3 bucket.
   \param hashMethod: The hashing algorithm used to calculate the hash value of the
 object.
   \param[out] hashData: The retrieved hash.
   \param[out] partHashes: The part hashes if available.
   \param client: The S3 client instance used to retrieve the object.
   \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::S3::retrieveObjectHash(const Aws::String &bucket, const Aws::String
 &key,
                                    AwsDoc::S3::HASH_METHOD hashMethod,
                                    Aws::String &hashData,
                                    std::vector<Aws::String> *partHashes,
                                    const Aws::S3::S3Client &client) {
    Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectAttributesRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucket);
    request.SetKey(key);

    if (hashMethod == MD5) {
        Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::ObjectAttributes> attributes;
        attributes.push_back(Aws::S3::Model::ObjectAttributes::ETag);
        request.SetObjectAttributes(attributes);

        Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectAttributesOutcome outcome =
 client.GetObjectAttributes(
                request);
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
```

```
            const Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectAttributesResult &result =
 outcome.GetResult();
            hashData = result.GetETag();
        } else {
            std::cerr << "Error retrieving object etag attributes." <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } else { // hashMethod != MD5
        Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::ObjectAttributes> attributes;
        attributes.push_back(Aws::S3::Model::ObjectAttributes::Checksum);
        request.SetObjectAttributes(attributes);

        Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectAttributesOutcome outcome =
 client.GetObjectAttributes(
                request);
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectAttributesResult &result =
 outcome.GetResult();
            switch (hashMethod) {
                case AwsDoc::S3::DEFAULT: // NOLINT(*-branch-clone)
                    break;  // Default is not supported.
#pragma clang diagnostic push
#pragma ide diagnostic ignored "UnreachableCode"
                case AwsDoc::S3::MD5:
                    break;  // MD5 is not supported.
#pragma clang diagnostic pop
                case AwsDoc::S3::SHA1:
                    hashData = result.GetChecksum().GetChecksumSHA1();
                    break;
                case AwsDoc::S3::SHA256:
                    hashData = result.GetChecksum().GetChecksumSHA256();
                    break;
                case AwsDoc::S3::CRC32:
                    hashData = result.GetChecksum().GetChecksumCRC32();
                    break;
                case AwsDoc::S3::CRC32C:
                    hashData = result.GetChecksum().GetChecksumCRC32C();
                    break;
                default:
                    std::cerr << "Unknown hash method." << std::endl;
                    return false;
            }
        } else {
```

```
            std::cerr << "Error retrieving object checksum attributes." <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

        if (nullptr != partHashes) {
            attributes.clear();
            attributes.push_back(Aws::S3::Model::ObjectAttributes::ObjectParts);
            request.SetObjectAttributes(attributes);
            outcome = client.GetObjectAttributes(request);
            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectAttributesResult &result =
outcome.GetResult();
                const Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::ObjectPart> parts =
result.GetObjectParts().GetParts();
                for (const Aws::S3::Model::ObjectPart &part: parts) {
                    switch (hashMethod) {
                        case AwsDoc::S3::DEFAULT: // Default is not supported.
NOLINT(*-branch-clone)
                            break;
                        case AwsDoc::S3::MD5: // MD5 is not supported.
                            break;
                        case AwsDoc::S3::SHA1:
                            partHashes->push_back(part.GetChecksumSHA1());
                            break;
                        case AwsDoc::S3::SHA256:
                            partHashes->push_back(part.GetChecksumSHA256());
                            break;
                        case AwsDoc::S3::CRC32:
                            partHashes->push_back(part.GetChecksumCRC32());
                            break;
                        case AwsDoc::S3::CRC32C:
                            partHashes->push_back(part.GetChecksumCRC32C());
                            break;
                        default:
                            std::cerr << "Unknown hash method." << std::endl;
                            return false;
                    }
                }
            } else {
                std::cerr << "Error retrieving object attributes for object parts."
<<
                          outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                return false;
```

```
            }
        }
    }

    return true;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 GetObjectAttributes를 참조하세요.

ListBuckets

다음 코드 예시는 ListBuckets의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::listBuckets(const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);

    auto outcome = client.ListBuckets();

    bool result = true;
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Failed with error: " << outcome.GetError() << std::endl;
        result = false;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Found " << outcome.GetResult().GetBuckets().size() << "
 buckets\n";
        for (auto &&b: outcome.GetResult().GetBuckets()) {
            std::cout << b.GetName() << std::endl;
        }
    }

    return result;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 ListBuckets를 참조하십시오.

`ListObjectsV2`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListObjectsV2`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::listObjects(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                             Aws::Vector<Aws::String> &keysResult,
                             const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client s3Client(clientConfig);

    Aws::S3::Model::ListObjectsV2Request request;
    request.WithBucket(bucketName);

    Aws::String continuationToken; // Used for pagination.
    Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::Object> allObjects;

    do {
        if (!continuationToken.empty()) {
            request.SetContinuationToken(continuationToken);
        }

        auto outcome = s3Client.ListObjectsV2(request);

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Error: listObjects: " <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        } else {
            Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::Object> objects =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetContents();
```

```
            allObjects.insert(allObjects.end(), objects.begin(), objects.end());
            continuationToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextContinuationToken();
        }
    } while (!continuationToken.empty());

    std::cout << allObjects.size() << " object(s) found:" << std::endl;

    for (const auto &object: allObjects) {
        std::cout << "  " << object.GetKey() << std::endl;
        keysResult.push_back(object.GetKey());
    }

    return true;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 ListObjectsV2를 참조하십시오.

`PutBucketAcl`

다음 코드 예시는 `PutBucketAcl`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::putBucketAcl(const Aws::String &bucketName, const Aws::String
 &ownerID,
                              const Aws::String &granteePermission,
                              const Aws::String &granteeType, const Aws::String
 &granteeID,
                              const Aws::String &granteeEmailAddress,
                              const Aws::String &granteeURI, const
 Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client s3Client(clientConfig);

    Aws::S3::Model::Owner owner;
    owner.SetID(ownerID);
```

```
    Aws::S3::Model::Grantee grantee;
    grantee.SetType(setGranteeType(granteeType));

    if (!granteeEmailAddress.empty()) {
        grantee.SetEmailAddress(granteeEmailAddress);
    }

    if (!granteeID.empty()) {
        grantee.SetID(granteeID);
    }

    if (!granteeURI.empty()) {
        grantee.SetURI(granteeURI);
    }

    Aws::S3::Model::Grant grant;
    grant.SetGrantee(grantee);
    grant.SetPermission(setGranteePermission(granteePermission));

    Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::Grant> grants;
    grants.push_back(grant);

    Aws::S3::Model::AccessControlPolicy acp;
    acp.SetOwner(owner);
    acp.SetGrants(grants);

    Aws::S3::Model::PutBucketAclRequest request;
    request.SetAccessControlPolicy(acp);
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);

    Aws::S3::Model::PutBucketAclOutcome outcome =
            s3Client.PutBucketAcl(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::S3::S3Error &error = outcome.GetError();

        std::cerr << "Error: putBucketAcl: " << error.GetExceptionName()
                  << " - " << error.GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Successfully added an ACL to the bucket '" << bucketName
                  << "'." << std::endl;
    }
```

```
    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Routine which converts a human-readable string to a built-in type enumeration.
/*!
 \param access: Human readable string.
 \return Permission: A Permission enum.
*/

Aws::S3::Model::Permission setGranteePermission(const Aws::String &access) {
    if (access == "FULL_CONTROL")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Permission::FULL_CONTROL;
    if (access == "WRITE")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Permission::WRITE;
    if (access == "READ")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Permission::READ;
    if (access == "WRITE_ACP")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Permission::WRITE_ACP;
    if (access == "READ_ACP")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Permission::READ_ACP;
    return Aws::S3::Model::Permission::NOT_SET;
}

//! Routine which converts a human-readable string to a built-in type enumeration.
/*!
 \param type: Human readable string.
 \return Type: Type enumeration
*/

Aws::S3::Model::Type setGranteeType(const Aws::String &type) {
    if (type == "Amazon customer by email")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Type::AmazonCustomerByEmail;
    if (type == "Canonical user")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Type::CanonicalUser;
    if (type == "Group")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Type::Group;
    return Aws::S3::Model::Type::NOT_SET;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 PutBucketAcl을 참조하십시오.

PutBucketPolicy

다음 코드 예시는 PutBucketPolicy의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::putBucketPolicy(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                                 const Aws::String &policyBody,
                                 const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfig)
 {
    Aws::S3::S3Client s3Client(clientConfig);

    std::shared_ptr<Aws::StringStream> request_body =
            Aws::MakeShared<Aws::StringStream>("");
    *request_body << policyBody;

    Aws::S3::Model::PutBucketPolicyRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);
    request.SetBody(request_body);

    Aws::S3::Model::PutBucketPolicyOutcome outcome =
            s3Client.PutBucketPolicy(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error: putBucketPolicy: "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Set the following policy body for the bucket '" <<
                  bucketName << "':" << std::endl << std::endl;
        std::cout << policyBody << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}


//! Build a policy JSON string.
```

```
/*!
  \param userArn: Aws user Amazon Resource Name (ARN).
      For more information, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/
reference_identifiers.html#identifiers-arns.
  \param bucketName: Name of a bucket.
  \return String: Policy as JSON string.
*/

Aws::String getPolicyString(const Aws::String &userArn,
                            const Aws::String &bucketName) {
    return
            "{\n"
            "   \"Version\":\"2012-10-17\",\n"
            "   \"Statement\":[\n"
            "       {\n"
            "           \"Sid\": \"1\",\n"
            "           \"Effect\": \"Allow\",\n"
            "           \"Principal\": {\n"
            "               \"AWS\": \""
            + userArn +
            "\"\n""           },\n"
            "           \"Action\": [ \"s3:getObject\" ],\n"
            "           \"Resource\": [ \"arn:aws:s3:::"
            + bucketName +
            "/*\" ]\n"
            "       }\n"
            "   ]\n"
            "}";
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 PutBucketPolicy를 참조하십시오.

PutBucketWebsite

다음 코드 예시는 PutBucketWebsite의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::putWebsiteConfig(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                                  const Aws::String &indexPage, const Aws::String
 &errorPage,
                                  const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);

    Aws::S3::Model::IndexDocument indexDocument;
    indexDocument.SetSuffix(indexPage);

    Aws::S3::Model::ErrorDocument errorDocument;
    errorDocument.SetKey(errorPage);

    Aws::S3::Model::WebsiteConfiguration websiteConfiguration;
    websiteConfiguration.SetIndexDocument(indexDocument);
    websiteConfiguration.SetErrorDocument(errorDocument);

    Aws::S3::Model::PutBucketWebsiteRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);
    request.SetWebsiteConfiguration(websiteConfiguration);

    Aws::S3::Model::PutBucketWebsiteOutcome outcome =
            client.PutBucketWebsite(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error: PutBucketWebsite: "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Success: Set website configuration for bucket '"
                  << bucketName << "'." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 PutBucketWebsite를 참조하십시오.

PutObject

다음 코드 예시는 PutObject의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::putObject(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                           const Aws::String &fileName,
                           const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client s3Client(clientConfig);

    Aws::S3::Model::PutObjectRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);
    //We are using the name of the file as the key for the object in the bucket.
    //However, this is just a string and can be set according to your retrieval
 needs.
    request.SetKey(fileName);

    std::shared_ptr<Aws::IOStream> inputData =
            Aws::MakeShared<Aws::FStream>("SampleAllocationTag",
                                          fileName.c_str(),
                                          std::ios_base::in |
 std::ios_base::binary);

    if (!*inputData) {
        std::cerr << "Error unable to read file " << fileName << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    request.SetBody(inputData);

    Aws::S3::Model::PutObjectOutcome outcome =
```

```
            s3Client.PutObject(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error: putObject: " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Added object '" << fileName << "' to bucket '"
                  << bucketName << "'.";
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 PutObject를 참조하십시오.

PutObjectAcl

다음 코드 예시는 PutObjectAcl의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::putObjectAcl(const Aws::String &bucketName, const Aws::String
 &objectKey, const Aws::String &ownerID,
                              const Aws::String &granteePermission, const
 Aws::String &granteeType,
                              const Aws::String &granteeID, const Aws::String
 &granteeEmailAddress,
                              const Aws::String &granteeURI, const
 Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client s3Client(clientConfig);

    Aws::S3::Model::Owner owner;
    owner.SetID(ownerID);

    Aws::S3::Model::Grantee grantee;
```

```
    grantee.SetType(setGranteeType(granteeType));

    if (!granteeEmailAddress.empty()) {
        grantee.SetEmailAddress(granteeEmailAddress);
    }

    if (!granteeID.empty()) {
        grantee.SetID(granteeID);
    }

    if (!granteeURI.empty()) {
        grantee.SetURI(granteeURI);
    }

    Aws::S3::Model::Grant grant;
    grant.SetGrantee(grantee);
    grant.SetPermission(setGranteePermission(granteePermission));

    Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::Grant> grants;
    grants.push_back(grant);

    Aws::S3::Model::AccessControlPolicy acp;
    acp.SetOwner(owner);
    acp.SetGrants(grants);

    Aws::S3::Model::PutObjectAclRequest request;
    request.SetAccessControlPolicy(acp);
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);
    request.SetKey(objectKey);

    Aws::S3::Model::PutObjectAclOutcome outcome =
            s3Client.PutObjectAcl(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        auto error = outcome.GetError();
        std::cerr << "Error: putObjectAcl: " << error.GetExceptionName()
                  << " - " << error.GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Successfully added an ACL to the object '" << objectKey
                  << "' in the bucket '" << bucketName << "'." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

```
//! Routine which converts a human-readable string to a built-in type enumeration.
/*!
 \param access: Human readable string.
 \return Permission: Permission enumeration.
*/
Aws::S3::Model::Permission setGranteePermission(const Aws::String &access) {
    if (access == "FULL_CONTROL")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Permission::FULL_CONTROL;
    if (access == "WRITE")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Permission::WRITE;
    if (access == "READ")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Permission::READ;
    if (access == "WRITE_ACP")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Permission::WRITE_ACP;
    if (access == "READ_ACP")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Permission::READ_ACP;
    return Aws::S3::Model::Permission::NOT_SET;
}

//! Routine which converts a human-readable string to a built-in type enumeration.
/*!
 \param type: Human readable string.
 \return Type: Type enumeration.
*/
Aws::S3::Model::Type setGranteeType(const Aws::String &type) {
    if (type == "Amazon customer by email")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Type::AmazonCustomerByEmail;
    if (type == "Canonical user")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Type::CanonicalUser;
    if (type == "Group")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Type::Group;
    return Aws::S3::Model::Type::NOT_SET;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 PutObjectAcl을 참조하십시오.

UploadPart

다음 코드 예시는 UploadPart의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Upload a part to an S3 bucket.
/*!
    \param bucket: The name of the S3 bucket where the object will be uploaded.
    \param key: The unique identifier (key) for the object within the S3 bucket.
    \param uploadID: An upload ID string.
    \param partNumber:
    \param checksumAlgorithm: Checksum algorithm, ignored when NOT_SET.
    \param calculatedHash: A data integrity hash to set, depending on the checksum
 algorithm,
                            ignored when it is an empty string.
    \param body: An shared_ptr IOStream of the data to be uploaded.
    \param client: The S3 client instance used to perform the upload operation.
    \return UploadPartOutcome: The outcome.
*/

Aws::S3::Model::UploadPartOutcome AwsDoc::S3::uploadPart(const Aws::String &bucket,
                                                         const Aws::String &key,
                                                         const Aws::String
 &uploadID,
                                                         int partNumber,

 Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm checksumAlgorithm,
                                                         const Aws::String
 &calculatedHash,
                                                         const
 std::shared_ptr<Aws::IOStream> &body,
                                                         const Aws::S3::S3Client
 &client) {
    Aws::S3::Model::UploadPartRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucket);
    request.SetKey(key);
    request.SetUploadId(uploadID);
    request.SetPartNumber(partNumber);
    if (checksumAlgorithm != Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::NOT_SET) {
```

```
        request.SetChecksumAlgorithm(checksumAlgorithm);
    }
    request.SetBody(body);

    if (!calculatedHash.empty()) {
        switch (checksumAlgorithm) {
            case Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::NOT_SET:
                request.SetContentMD5(calculatedHash);
                break;
            case Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::CRC32:
                request.SetChecksumCRC32(calculatedHash);
                break;
            case Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::CRC32C:
                request.SetChecksumCRC32C(calculatedHash);
                break;
            case Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::SHA1:
                request.SetChecksumSHA1(calculatedHash);
                break;
            case Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::SHA256:
                request.SetChecksumSHA256(calculatedHash);
                break;
        }
    }

    return client.UploadPart(request);
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 UploadPart를 참조하세요.

시나리오

미리 서명된 URL 생성

다음 코드 예제는 Amazon S3에 대해 미리 서명된 URL을 생성하고 객체를 업로드하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

미리 서명된 URL을 생성하여 객체를 다운로드합니다.

```
//! Routine which demonstrates creating a pre-signed URL to download an object from
 an
//! Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket.
/*!
  \param bucketName: Name of the bucket.
  \param key: Name of an object key.
  \param expirationSeconds: Expiration in seconds for pre-signed URL.
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return Aws::String: A pre-signed URL.
*/
Aws::String AwsDoc::S3::generatePreSignedGetObjectUrl(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                                                      const Aws::String &key,
                                                      uint64_t expirationSeconds,
                                                      const
 Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);
    return client.GeneratePresignedUrl(bucketName, key,
 Aws::Http::HttpMethod::HTTP_GET,
                                       expirationSeconds);
}
```

libcurl을 사용하여 다운로드합니다.

```
static size_t myCurlWriteBack(char *buffer, size_t size, size_t nitems, void
 *userdata) {
    Aws::StringStream *str = (Aws::StringStream *) userdata;

    if (nitems > 0) {
        str->write(buffer, size * nitems);
    }
    return size * nitems;
```

```
}

//! Utility routine to test getObject with a pre-signed URL.
/*!
  \param presignedURL: A pre-signed URL to get an object from a bucket.
  \param resultString: A string to hold the result.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::S3::getObjectWithPresignedObjectUrl(const Aws::String &presignedURL,
                                                 Aws::String &resultString) {
    CURL *curl = curl_easy_init();
    CURLcode result;

    std::stringstream outWriteString;

    result = curl_easy_setopt(curl, CURLOPT_WRITEDATA, &outWriteString);

    if (result != CURLE_OK) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to set CURLOPT_WRITEDATA " << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    result = curl_easy_setopt(curl, CURLOPT_WRITEFUNCTION, myCurlWriteBack);

    if (result != CURLE_OK) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to set CURLOPT_WRITEFUNCTION" << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    result = curl_easy_setopt(curl, CURLOPT_URL, presignedURL.c_str());

    if (result != CURLE_OK) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to set CURLOPT_URL" << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    result = curl_easy_perform(curl);

    if (result != CURLE_OK) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to perform CURL request" << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    resultString = outWriteString.str();
```

```
    if (resultString.find("<?xml") == 0) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to get object, response:\n" << resultString <<
 std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    return true;
}
```

미리 서명된 URL을 생성하여 객체를 업로드합니다.

```
//! Routine which demonstrates creating a pre-signed URL to upload an object to an
//! Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket.
/*!
  \param bucketName: Name of the bucket.
  \param key: Name of an object key.
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return Aws::String: A pre-signed URL.
*/
Aws::String AwsDoc::S3::generatePreSignedPutObjectUrl(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                                                      const Aws::String &key,
                                                      uint64_t expirationSeconds,
                                                      const
 Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);
    return client.GeneratePresignedUrl(bucketName, key,
 Aws::Http::HttpMethod::HTTP_PUT,
                                       expirationSeconds);
}
```

libcurl을 사용하여 업로드합니다.

```
static size_t myCurlReadBack(char *buffer, size_t size, size_t nitems, void
 *userdata) {
    Aws::StringStream *str = (Aws::StringStream *) userdata;

    str->read(buffer, size * nitems);

    return str->gcount();
}
```

```
static size_t myCurlWriteBack(char *buffer, size_t size, size_t nitems, void
 *userdata) {
    Aws::StringStream *str = (Aws::StringStream *) userdata;

    if (nitems > 0) {
        str->write(buffer, size * nitems);
    }
    return size * nitems;
}

//! Utility routine to test putObject with a pre-signed URL.
/*!
  \param presignedURL: A pre-signed URL to put an object in a bucket.
  \param data: Body of the putObject request.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::S3::PutStringWithPresignedObjectURL(const Aws::String &presignedURL,
                                                 const Aws::String &data) {
    CURL *curl = curl_easy_init();
    CURLcode result;

    Aws::StringStream readStringStream;
    readStringStream << data;
    result = curl_easy_setopt(curl, CURLOPT_READFUNCTION, myCurlReadBack);

    if (result != CURLE_OK) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to set CURLOPT_READFUNCTION" << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    result = curl_easy_setopt(curl, CURLOPT_READDATA, &readStringStream);
    if (result != CURLE_OK) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to set CURLOPT_READDATA" << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    result = curl_easy_setopt(curl, CURLOPT_INFILESIZE_LARGE,
                              (curl_off_t) data.size());

    if (result != CURLE_OK) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to set CURLOPT_INFILESIZE_LARGE" << std::endl;
        return false;
    }
```

```
    result = curl_easy_setopt(curl, CURLOPT_WRITEFUNCTION, myCurlWriteBack);

    if (result != CURLE_OK) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to set CURLOPT_WRITEFUNCTION" << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    std::stringstream outWriteString;

    result = curl_easy_setopt(curl, CURLOPT_WRITEDATA, &outWriteString);

    if (result != CURLE_OK) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to set CURLOPT_WRITEDATA " << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    result = curl_easy_setopt(curl, CURLOPT_URL, presignedURL.c_str());

    if (result != CURLE_OK) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to set CURLOPT_URL" << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    result = curl_easy_setopt(curl, CURLOPT_UPLOAD, 1L);

    if (result != CURLE_OK) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to set CURLOPT_PUT" << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    result = curl_easy_perform(curl);

    if (result != CURLE_OK) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to perform CURL request" << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    std::string outString = outWriteString.str();
    if (outString.empty()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully put object." << std::endl;
        return true;
    } else {
        std::cout << "A server error was encountered, output:\n" << outString
```

```
                    << std::endl;
        return false;
    }
}
```

사진을 관리하기 위한 서버리스 애플리케이션 만들기

다음 코드 예시에서는 사용자가 레이블을 사용하여 사진을 관리할 수 있는 서버리스 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for C++

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지에서 레이블을 감지하고 나중에 검색할 수 있도록 저장하는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션을 개발하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제의 출처에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS 커뮤니티의 게시물을 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

Amazon S3 객체 무결성 작업

다음 코드 예시에서는 S3 객체 무결성 기능을 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon S3 객체 무결성 기능을 시연하는 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
//! Routine which runs the S3 object integrity workflow.
/*!
   \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
   \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::S3::s3ObjectIntegrityWorkflow(
        const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {

    /*
     * Create a large file to be used for multipart uploads.
     */
    if (!createLargeFileIfNotExists()) {
        std::cerr << "Workflow exiting because large file creation failed." <<
 std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    Aws::String bucketName = TEST_BUCKET_PREFIX;
    bucketName += Aws::Utils::UUID::RandomUUID();
    bucketName = Aws::Utils::StringUtils::ToLower(bucketName.c_str());

    bucketName.resize(std::min(bucketName.size(), MAX_BUCKET_NAME_LENGTH));

    introductoryExplanations(bucketName);

    if (!AwsDoc::S3::createBucket(bucketName, clientConfiguration)) {
        std::cerr << "Workflow exiting because bucket creation failed." <<
 std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration s3ClientConfiguration(clientConfiguration);
    std::shared_ptr<Aws::S3::S3Client> client =
 Aws::MakeShared<Aws::S3::S3Client>("S3Client", s3ClientConfiguration);

    printAsterisksLine();
    std::cout << "Choose from one of the following checksum algorithms."
              << std::endl;

    for (HASH_METHOD hashMethod = DEFAULT; hashMethod <= SHA256; ++hashMethod) {
        std::cout << "  " << hashMethod << " - " << stringForHashMethod(hashMethod)
                  << std::endl;
```

```
    }

    HASH_METHOD chosenHashMethod = askQuestionForIntRange("Enter an index: ",
DEFAULT,
                                                          SHA256);


    gUseCalculatedChecksum = !askYesNoQuestion(
            "Let the SDK calculate the checksum for you? (y/n) ");

    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout << "The workflow will now upload a file using PutObject."
              << std::endl;
    std::cout << "Object integrity will be verified using the "
              << stringForHashMethod(chosenHashMethod) << " algorithm."
              << std::endl;
    if (gUseCalculatedChecksum) {
        std::cout
                << "A checksum computed by this workflow will be used for object
integrity verification,"
                << std::endl;
        std::cout << "except for the TransferManager upload." << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout
                << "A checksum computed by the SDK will be used for object integrity
verification."
                << std::endl;
    }

    pressEnterToContinue();
    printAsterisksLine();

    std::shared_ptr<Aws::IOStream> inputData =
            Aws::MakeShared<Aws::FStream>("SampleAllocationTag",
                                          TEST_FILE,
                                          std::ios_base::in |
                                          std::ios_base::binary);

    if (!*inputData) {
        std::cerr << "Error unable to read file " << TEST_FILE << std::endl;
        cleanUp(bucketName, clientConfiguration);
        return false;
    }
```

```
    Hasher hasher;
    HASH_METHOD putObjectHashMethod = chosenHashMethod;
    if (putObjectHashMethod == DEFAULT) {
        putObjectHashMethod = MD5; // MD5 is the default hash method for PutObject.

        std::cout << "The default checksum algorithm for PutObject is "
                  << stringForHashMethod(putObjectHashMethod)
                  << std::endl;
    }

    // Demonstrate in code how the hash is computed.
    if (!hasher.calculateObjectHash(*inputData, putObjectHashMethod)) {
        std::cerr << "Error calculating hash for file " << TEST_FILE << std::endl;
        cleanUp(bucketName, clientConfiguration);
        return false;
    }
    Aws::String key = stringForHashMethod(putObjectHashMethod);
    key += "_";
    key += TEST_FILE_KEY;
    Aws::String localHash = hasher.getBase64HashString();

    // Upload the object with PutObject
    if (!putObjectWithHash(bucketName, key, localHash, putObjectHashMethod,
                           inputData, chosenHashMethod == DEFAULT,
                           *client)) {
        std::cerr << "Error putting file " << TEST_FILE << " to bucket "
                  << bucketName << " with key " << key << std::endl;
        cleanUp(bucketName, clientConfiguration);
        return false;
    }

    Aws::String retrievedHash;
    if (!retrieveObjectHash(bucketName, key,
                            putObjectHashMethod, retrievedHash,
                            nullptr, *client)) {
        std::cerr << "Error getting file " << TEST_FILE << " from bucket "
                  << bucketName << " with key " << key << std::endl;
        cleanUp(bucketName, clientConfiguration);
        return false;
    }

    explainPutObjectResults();
    verifyHashingResults(retrievedHash, hasher,
```

```
                        "PutObject upload", putObjectHashMethod);


   printAsterisksLine();
   pressEnterToContinue();

   key = "tr_";
   key += stringForHashMethod(chosenHashMethod) + "_" + MULTI_PART_TEST_FILE;

   introductoryTransferManagerUploadExplanations(key);

   HASH_METHOD transferManagerHashMethod = chosenHashMethod;
   if (transferManagerHashMethod == DEFAULT) {
       transferManagerHashMethod = CRC32;  // The default hash method for the
TransferManager is CRC32.

       std::cout << "The default checksum algorithm for TransferManager is "
                 << stringForHashMethod(transferManagerHashMethod)
                 << std::endl;
   }

   // Upload the large file using the transfer manager.
   if (!doTransferManagerUpload(bucketName, key, transferManagerHashMethod,
chosenHashMethod == DEFAULT,
                                client)) {
       std::cerr << "Exiting because of an error in doTransferManagerUpload." <<
std::endl;
       cleanUp(bucketName, clientConfiguration);
       return false;
   }

   std::vector<Aws::String> retrievedTransferManagerPartHashes;
   Aws::String retrievedTransferManagerFinalHash;

   // Retrieve all the hashes for the TransferManager upload.
   if (!retrieveObjectHash(bucketName, key,
                           transferManagerHashMethod,
                           retrievedTransferManagerFinalHash,
                           &retrievedTransferManagerPartHashes, *client)) {
       std::cerr << "Exiting because of an error in retrieveObjectHash for
TransferManager." << std::endl;
       cleanUp(bucketName, clientConfiguration);
       return false;
   }
```

```
   AwsDoc::S3::Hasher locallyCalculatedFinalHash;
   std::vector<Aws::String> locallyCalculatedPartHashes;

   // Calculate the hashes locally to demonstrate how TransferManager hashes are
computed.
   if (!calculatePartHashesForFile(transferManagerHashMethod, MULTI_PART_TEST_FILE,
                                   UPLOAD_BUFFER_SIZE,
                                   locallyCalculatedFinalHash,
                                   locallyCalculatedPartHashes)) {
       std::cerr << "Exiting because of an error in calculatePartHashesForFile." <<
std::endl;
       cleanUp(bucketName, clientConfiguration);
       return false;
   }

   verifyHashingResults(retrievedTransferManagerFinalHash,
                        locallyCalculatedFinalHash, "TransferManager upload",
                        transferManagerHashMethod,
                        retrievedTransferManagerPartHashes,
                        locallyCalculatedPartHashes);

   printAsterisksLine();

   key = "mp_";
   key += stringForHashMethod(chosenHashMethod) + "_" + MULTI_PART_TEST_FILE;

   multiPartUploadExplanations(key, chosenHashMethod);

   pressEnterToContinue();

   std::shared_ptr<Aws::IOStream> largeFileInputData =
           Aws::MakeShared<Aws::FStream>("SampleAllocationTag",
                                         MULTI_PART_TEST_FILE,
                                         std::ios_base::in |
                                         std::ios_base::binary);

   if (!largeFileInputData->good()) {
       std::cerr << "Error unable to read file " << TEST_FILE << std::endl;
       cleanUp(bucketName, clientConfiguration);
       return false;
   }

   HASH_METHOD multipartUploadHashMethod = chosenHashMethod;
```

```
   if (multipartUploadHashMethod == DEFAULT) {
       multipartUploadHashMethod = MD5;  // The default hash method for multipart
uploads is MD5.

       std::cout << "The default checksum algorithm for multipart upload is "
                 << stringForHashMethod(putObjectHashMethod)
                 << std::endl;
   }

   AwsDoc::S3::Hasher hashData;
   std::vector<Aws::String> partHashes;

   if (!doMultipartUpload(bucketName, key,
                          multipartUploadHashMethod,
                          largeFileInputData, chosenHashMethod == DEFAULT,
                          hashData,
                          partHashes,
                          *client)) {
       std::cerr << "Exiting because of an error in doMultipartUpload." <<
std::endl;
       cleanUp(bucketName, clientConfiguration);
       return false;
   }

   std::cout << "Finished multipart upload of with hash method " <<
             stringForHashMethod(multipartUploadHashMethod) << std::endl;

   std::cout << "Now we will retrieve the checksums from the server." << std::endl;

   retrievedHash.clear();
   std::vector<Aws::String> retrievedPartHashes;
   if (!retrieveObjectHash(bucketName, key,
                           multipartUploadHashMethod,
                           retrievedHash, &retrievedPartHashes, *client)) {
       std::cerr << "Exiting because of an error in retrieveObjectHash for
multipart." << std::endl;
       cleanUp(bucketName, clientConfiguration);
       return false;
   }

   verifyHashingResults(retrievedHash, hashData, "MultiPart upload",
                        multipartUploadHashMethod,
                        retrievedPartHashes, partHashes);
```

```
    printAsterisksLine();

    if (askYesNoQuestion("Would you like to delete the resources created in this
 workflow? (y/n)")) {
        return cleanUp(bucketName, clientConfiguration);
    } else {
        std::cout << "The bucket " << bucketName << " was not deleted." <<
 std::endl;
        return true;
    }
}

//! Routine which uploads an object to an S3 bucket with different object integrity
 hashing methods.
/*!
   \param bucket: The name of the S3 bucket where the object will be uploaded.
   \param key: The unique identifier (key) for the object within the S3 bucket.
   \param hashData: The hash value that will be associated with the uploaded object.
   \param hashMethod: The hashing algorithm to use when calculating the hash value.
   \param body: The data content of the object being uploaded.
   \param useDefaultHashMethod: A flag indicating whether to use the default hash
 method or the one specified in the hashMethod parameter.
   \param client: The S3 client instance used to perform the upload operation.
   \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::S3::putObjectWithHash(const Aws::String &bucket, const Aws::String
 &key,
                                   const Aws::String &hashData,
                                   AwsDoc::S3::HASH_METHOD hashMethod,
                                   const std::shared_ptr<Aws::IOStream> &body,
                                   bool useDefaultHashMethod,
                                   const Aws::S3::S3Client &client) {
    Aws::S3::Model::PutObjectRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucket);
    request.SetKey(key);
    if (!useDefaultHashMethod) {
        if (hashMethod != MD5) {

 request.SetChecksumAlgorithm(getChecksumAlgorithmForHashMethod(hashMethod));
        }
    }

    if (gUseCalculatedChecksum) {
        switch (hashMethod) {
```

```
            case AwsDoc::S3::MD5:
                request.SetContentMD5(hashData);
                break;
            case AwsDoc::S3::SHA1:
                request.SetChecksumSHA1(hashData);
                break;
            case AwsDoc::S3::SHA256:
                request.SetChecksumSHA256(hashData);
                break;
            case AwsDoc::S3::CRC32:
                request.SetChecksumCRC32(hashData);
                break;
            case AwsDoc::S3::CRC32C:
                request.SetChecksumCRC32C(hashData);
                break;
            default:
                std::cerr << "Unknown hash method." << std::endl;
                return false;
        }
    }
    request.SetBody(body);
    Aws::S3::Model::PutObjectOutcome outcome = client.PutObject(request);
    body->seekg(0, body->beg);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Object successfully uploaded." << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cerr << "Error uploading object." <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}


// ! Routine which retrieves the hash value of an object stored in an S3 bucket.
/*!
   \param bucket: The name of the S3 bucket where the object is stored.
   \param key: The unique identifier (key) of the object within the S3 bucket.
   \param hashMethod: The hashing algorithm used to calculate the hash value of the
 object.
   \param[out] hashData: The retrieved hash.
   \param[out] partHashes: The part hashes if available.
   \param client: The S3 client instance used to retrieve the object.
   \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
```

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::retrieveObjectHash(const Aws::String &bucket, const Aws::String
 &key,
                                    AwsDoc::S3::HASH_METHOD hashMethod,
                                    Aws::String &hashData,
                                    std::vector<Aws::String> *partHashes,
                                    const Aws::S3::S3Client &client) {
    Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectAttributesRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucket);
    request.SetKey(key);

    if (hashMethod == MD5) {
        Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::ObjectAttributes> attributes;
        attributes.push_back(Aws::S3::Model::ObjectAttributes::ETag);
        request.SetObjectAttributes(attributes);

        Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectAttributesOutcome outcome =
 client.GetObjectAttributes(
                request);
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectAttributesResult &result =
 outcome.GetResult();
            hashData = result.GetETag();
        } else {
            std::cerr << "Error retrieving object etag attributes." <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } else { // hashMethod != MD5
        Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::ObjectAttributes> attributes;
        attributes.push_back(Aws::S3::Model::ObjectAttributes::Checksum);
        request.SetObjectAttributes(attributes);

        Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectAttributesOutcome outcome =
 client.GetObjectAttributes(
                request);
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectAttributesResult &result =
 outcome.GetResult();
            switch (hashMethod) {
                case AwsDoc::S3::DEFAULT: // NOLINT(*-branch-clone)
                    break;  // Default is not supported.
#pragma clang diagnostic push
#pragma ide diagnostic ignored "UnreachableCode"
                case AwsDoc::S3::MD5:
```

```
                    break;  // MD5 is not supported.
#pragma clang diagnostic pop
                case AwsDoc::S3::SHA1:
                    hashData = result.GetChecksum().GetChecksumSHA1();
                    break;
                case AwsDoc::S3::SHA256:
                    hashData = result.GetChecksum().GetChecksumSHA256();
                    break;
                case AwsDoc::S3::CRC32:
                    hashData = result.GetChecksum().GetChecksumCRC32();
                    break;
                case AwsDoc::S3::CRC32C:
                    hashData = result.GetChecksum().GetChecksumCRC32C();
                    break;
                default:
                    std::cerr << "Unknown hash method." << std::endl;
                    return false;
            }
        } else {
            std::cerr << "Error retrieving object checksum attributes." <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

        if (nullptr != partHashes) {
            attributes.clear();
            attributes.push_back(Aws::S3::Model::ObjectAttributes::ObjectParts);
            request.SetObjectAttributes(attributes);
            outcome = client.GetObjectAttributes(request);
            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectAttributesResult &result =
 outcome.GetResult();
                const Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::ObjectPart> parts =
 result.GetObjectParts().GetParts();
                for (const Aws::S3::Model::ObjectPart &part: parts) {
                    switch (hashMethod) {
                        case AwsDoc::S3::DEFAULT: // Default is not supported.
 NOLINT(*-branch-clone)
                            break;
                        case AwsDoc::S3::MD5: // MD5 is not supported.
                            break;
                        case AwsDoc::S3::SHA1:
                            partHashes->push_back(part.GetChecksumSHA1());
                            break;
```

```
                        case AwsDoc::S3::SHA256:
                            partHashes->push_back(part.GetChecksumSHA256());
                            break;
                        case AwsDoc::S3::CRC32:
                            partHashes->push_back(part.GetChecksumCRC32());
                            break;
                        case AwsDoc::S3::CRC32C:
                            partHashes->push_back(part.GetChecksumCRC32C());
                            break;
                        default:
                            std::cerr << "Unknown hash method." << std::endl;
                            return false;
                    }
                }
            } else {
                std::cerr << "Error retrieving object attributes for object parts."
 <<
                          outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                return false;
            }
        }
    }

    return true;
}

//! Verifies the hashing results between the retrieved and local hashes.
/*!
 \param retrievedHash The hash value retrieved from the remote source.
 \param localHash The hash value calculated locally.
 \param uploadtype The type of upload (e.g., "multipart", "single-part").
 \param hashMethod The hashing method used (e.g., MD5, SHA-256).
 \param retrievedPartHashes (Optional) The list of hashes for the individual parts
 retrieved from the remote source.
 \param localPartHashes (Optional) The list of hashes for the individual parts
 calculated locally.
 */
void AwsDoc::S3::verifyHashingResults(const Aws::String &retrievedHash,
                                      const Hasher &localHash,
                                      const Aws::String &uploadtype,
                                      HASH_METHOD hashMethod,
                                      const std::vector<Aws::String>
 &retrievedPartHashes,
```

```
                                        const std::vector<Aws::String>
&localPartHashes) {
   std::cout << "For " << uploadtype << " retrieved hash is " << retrievedHash <<
std::endl;
   if (!retrievedPartHashes.empty()) {
       std::cout << retrievedPartHashes.size() << " part hash(es) were also
retrieved."
                 << std::endl;
       for (auto &retrievedPartHash: retrievedPartHashes) {
           std::cout << "  Part hash " << retrievedPartHash << std::endl;
       }
   }
   Aws::String hashString;
   if (hashMethod == MD5) {
       hashString = localHash.getHexHashString();
       if (!localPartHashes.empty()) {
           hashString += "-" + std::to_string(localPartHashes.size());
       }
   } else {
       hashString = localHash.getBase64HashString();
   }

   bool allMatch = true;
   if (hashString != retrievedHash) {
       std::cerr << "For " << uploadtype << ", the main hashes do not match" <<
std::endl;
       std::cerr << "Local hash- '" << hashString << "'" << std::endl;
       std::cerr << "Remote hash - '" << retrievedHash << "'" << std::endl;
       allMatch = false;
   }

   if (hashMethod != MD5) {
       if (localPartHashes.size() != retrievedPartHashes.size()) {
           std::cerr << "For " << uploadtype << ", the number of part hashes do not
match" << std::endl;
           std::cerr << "Local number of hashes- '" << localPartHashes.size() <<
"'"
                     << std::endl;
           std::cerr << "Remote number of hashes - '"
                     << retrievedPartHashes.size()
                     << "'" << std::endl;
       }

       for (int i = 0; i < localPartHashes.size(); ++i) {
```

```
            if (localPartHashes[i] != retrievedPartHashes[i]) {
                std::cerr << "For " << uploadtype << ", the part hashes do not match
 for part " << i + 1
                          << "." << std::endl;
                std::cerr << "Local hash- '" << localPartHashes[i] << "'"
                          << std::endl;
                std::cerr << "Remote hash - '" << retrievedPartHashes[i] << "'"
                          << std::endl;
                allMatch = false;
            }
        }
    }

    if (allMatch) {
        std::cout << "For " << uploadtype << ", locally and remotely calculated
 hashes all match!" << std::endl;
    }

}

static void transferManagerErrorCallback(const Aws::Transfer::TransferManager *,
                                         const std::shared_ptr<const
 Aws::Transfer::TransferHandle> &,
                                         const
 Aws::Client::AWSError<Aws::S3::S3Errors> &err) {
    std::cerr << "Error during transfer: '" << err.GetMessage() << "'" << std::endl;
}

static void transferManagerStatusCallback(const Aws::Transfer::TransferManager *,
                                          const std::shared_ptr<const
 Aws::Transfer::TransferHandle> &handle) {
    if (handle->GetStatus() == Aws::Transfer::TransferStatus::IN_PROGRESS) {
        std::cout << "Bytes transferred: " << handle->GetBytesTransferred() <<
 std::endl;
    }
}

//! Routine which uploads an object to an S3 bucket using the AWS C++ SDK's Transfer
 Manager.
/*!
   \param bucket: The name of the S3 bucket where the object will be uploaded.
   \param key: The unique identifier (key) for the object within the S3 bucket.
   \param hashMethod: The hashing algorithm to use when calculating the hash value.
```

```
   \param useDefaultHashMethod: A flag indicating whether to use the default hash
 method or the one specified in the hashMethod parameter.
   \param client: The S3 client instance used to perform the upload operation.
   \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool
AwsDoc::S3::doTransferManagerUpload(const Aws::String &bucket, const Aws::String
 &key,
                                    AwsDoc::S3::HASH_METHOD hashMethod,
                                    bool useDefaultHashMethod,
                                    const std::shared_ptr<Aws::S3::S3Client>
 &client) {
    std::shared_ptr<Aws::Utils::Threading::PooledThreadExecutor> executor =
 Aws::MakeShared<Aws::Utils::Threading::PooledThreadExecutor>(
            "executor", 25);
    Aws::Transfer::TransferManagerConfiguration transfer_config(executor.get());
    transfer_config.s3Client = client;
    transfer_config.bufferSize = UPLOAD_BUFFER_SIZE;
    if (!useDefaultHashMethod) {
        if (hashMethod == MD5) {
            transfer_config.computeContentMD5 = true;
        } else {
            transfer_config.checksumAlgorithm = getChecksumAlgorithmForHashMethod(
                    hashMethod);
        }
    }
    transfer_config.errorCallback = transferManagerErrorCallback;
    transfer_config.transferStatusUpdatedCallback = transferManagerStatusCallback;

    std::shared_ptr<Aws::Transfer::TransferManager> transfer_manager =
 Aws::Transfer::TransferManager::Create(
            transfer_config);

    std::cout << "Uploading the file..." << std::endl;
    std::shared_ptr<Aws::Transfer::TransferHandle> uploadHandle = transfer_manager-
>UploadFile(MULTI_PART_TEST_FILE,

           bucket, key,

           "text/plain",

           Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::String>());
    uploadHandle->WaitUntilFinished();
    bool success =
```

```
            uploadHandle->GetStatus() == Aws::Transfer::TransferStatus::COMPLETED;
    if (!success) {
        Aws::Client::AWSError<Aws::S3::S3Errors> err = uploadHandle->GetLastError();
        std::cerr << "File upload failed:  " << err.GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return success;
}

//! Routine which calculates the hash values for each part of a file being uploaded
 to an S3 bucket.
/*!
   \param hashMethod: The hashing algorithm to use when calculating the hash values.
   \param fileName: The path to the file for which the part hashes will be
 calculated.
   \param bufferSize: The size of the buffer to use when reading the file.
   \param[out] hashDataResult: The Hasher object that will store the concatenated
 hash value.
   \param[out] partHashes: The vector that will store the calculated hash values for
 each part of the file.
   \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::S3::calculatePartHashesForFile(AwsDoc::S3::HASH_METHOD hashMethod,
                                            const Aws::String &fileName,
                                            size_t bufferSize,
                                            AwsDoc::S3::Hasher &hashDataResult,
                                            std::vector<Aws::String> &partHashes) {
    std::ifstream fileStream(fileName.c_str(), std::ifstream::binary);
    fileStream.seekg(0, std::ifstream::end);
    size_t objectSize = fileStream.tellg();
    fileStream.seekg(0, std::ifstream::beg);
    std::vector<unsigned char> totalHashBuffer;
    size_t uploadedBytes = 0;


    while (uploadedBytes < objectSize) {
        std::vector<unsigned char> buffer(bufferSize);
        std::streamsize bytesToRead =
 static_cast<std::streamsize>(std::min(buffer.size(), objectSize - uploadedBytes));
        fileStream.read((char *) buffer.data(), bytesToRead);
        Aws::Utils::Stream::PreallocatedStreamBuf
 preallocatedStreamBuf(buffer.data(),

 bytesToRead);
```

```
        std::shared_ptr<Aws::IOStream> body =
                Aws::MakeShared<Aws::IOStream>("SampleAllocationTag",
                                               &preallocatedStreamBuf);
        Hasher hasher;
        if (!hasher.calculateObjectHash(*body, hashMethod)) {
            std::cerr << "Error calculating hash." << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
        Aws::String base64HashString = hasher.getBase64HashString();
        partHashes.push_back(base64HashString);

        Aws::Utils::ByteBuffer hashBuffer = hasher.getByteBufferHash();

        totalHashBuffer.insert(totalHashBuffer.end(),
 hashBuffer.GetUnderlyingData(),
                               hashBuffer.GetUnderlyingData() +
 hashBuffer.GetLength());

        uploadedBytes += bytesToRead;
    }

    return hashDataResult.calculateObjectHash(totalHashBuffer, hashMethod);
}

//! Create a multipart upload.
/*!
    \param bucket: The name of the S3 bucket where the object will be uploaded.
    \param key: The unique identifier (key) for the object within the S3 bucket.
    \param client: The S3 client instance used to perform the upload operation.
    \return Aws::String: Upload ID or empty string if failed.
*/
Aws::String
AwsDoc::S3::createMultipartUpload(const Aws::String &bucket, const Aws::String &key,
                                  Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm
 checksumAlgorithm,
                                  const Aws::S3::S3Client &client) {
    Aws::S3::Model::CreateMultipartUploadRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucket);
    request.SetKey(key);

    if (checksumAlgorithm != Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::NOT_SET) {
        request.SetChecksumAlgorithm(checksumAlgorithm);
    }
```

```
    Aws::S3::Model::CreateMultipartUploadOutcome outcome =
            client.CreateMultipartUpload(request);

    Aws::String uploadID;
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        uploadID = outcome.GetResult().GetUploadId();
    } else {
        std::cerr << "Error creating multipart upload: " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return uploadID;
}

//! Upload a part to an S3 bucket.
/*!
    \param bucket: The name of the S3 bucket where the object will be uploaded.
    \param key: The unique identifier (key) for the object within the S3 bucket.
    \param uploadID: An upload ID string.
    \param partNumber:
    \param checksumAlgorithm: Checksum algorithm, ignored when NOT_SET.
    \param calculatedHash: A data integrity hash to set, depending on the checksum
 algorithm,
                            ignored when it is an empty string.
    \param body: An shared_ptr IOStream of the data to be uploaded.
    \param client: The S3 client instance used to perform the upload operation.
    \return UploadPartOutcome: The outcome.
*/

Aws::S3::Model::UploadPartOutcome AwsDoc::S3::uploadPart(const Aws::String &bucket,
                                                         const Aws::String &key,
                                                         const Aws::String
 &uploadID,
                                                         int partNumber,

 Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm checksumAlgorithm,
                                                         const Aws::String
 &calculatedHash,
                                                         const
 std::shared_ptr<Aws::IOStream> &body,
                                                         const Aws::S3::S3Client
 &client) {
    Aws::S3::Model::UploadPartRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucket);
```

```
    request.SetKey(key);
    request.SetUploadId(uploadID);
    request.SetPartNumber(partNumber);
    if (checksumAlgorithm != Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::NOT_SET) {
        request.SetChecksumAlgorithm(checksumAlgorithm);
    }
    request.SetBody(body);

    if (!calculatedHash.empty()) {
        switch (checksumAlgorithm) {
            case Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::NOT_SET:
                request.SetContentMD5(calculatedHash);
                break;
            case Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::CRC32:
                request.SetChecksumCRC32(calculatedHash);
                break;
            case Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::CRC32C:
                request.SetChecksumCRC32C(calculatedHash);
                break;
            case Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::SHA1:
                request.SetChecksumSHA1(calculatedHash);
                break;
            case Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::SHA256:
                request.SetChecksumSHA256(calculatedHash);
                break;
        }
    }

    return client.UploadPart(request);
}

//! Abort a multipart upload to an S3 bucket.
/*!
    \param bucket: The name of the S3 bucket where the object will be uploaded.
    \param key: The unique identifier (key) for the object within the S3 bucket.
    \param uploadID: An upload ID string.
    \param client: The S3 client instance used to perform the upload operation.
    \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/

bool AwsDoc::S3::abortMultipartUpload(const Aws::String &bucket,
                                      const Aws::String &key,
                                      const Aws::String &uploadID,
                                      const Aws::S3::S3Client &client) {
```

```
    Aws::S3::Model::AbortMultipartUploadRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucket);
    request.SetKey(key);
    request.SetUploadId(uploadID);

    Aws::S3::Model::AbortMultipartUploadOutcome outcome =
            client.AbortMultipartUpload(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Multipart upload aborted." << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cerr << "Error aborting multipart upload: " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Complete a multipart upload to an S3 bucket.
/*!
    \param bucket: The name of the S3 bucket where the object will be uploaded.
    \param key: The unique identifier (key) for the object within the S3 bucket.
    \param uploadID: An upload ID string.
    \param parts: A vector of CompleteParts.
    \param client: The S3 client instance used to perform the upload operation.
    \return CompleteMultipartUploadOutcome: The request outcome.
*/
Aws::S3::Model::CompleteMultipartUploadOutcome
 AwsDoc::S3::completeMultipartUpload(const Aws::String &bucket,

 const Aws::String &key,

 const Aws::String &uploadID,

 const Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::CompletedPart> &parts,

 const Aws::S3::S3Client &client) {
    Aws::S3::Model::CompletedMultipartUpload completedMultipartUpload;
    completedMultipartUpload.SetParts(parts);

    Aws::S3::Model::CompleteMultipartUploadRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucket);
    request.SetKey(key);
    request.SetUploadId(uploadID);
```

```
    request.SetMultipartUpload(completedMultipartUpload);

    Aws::S3::Model::CompleteMultipartUploadOutcome outcome =
            client.CompleteMultipartUpload(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error completing multipart upload: " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    return outcome;
}

//! Routine which performs a multi-part upload.
/*!
    \param bucket: The name of the S3 bucket where the object will be uploaded.
    \param key: The unique identifier (key) for the object within the S3 bucket.
    \param hashMethod: The hashing algorithm to use when calculating the hash value.
    \param ioStream: An IOStream for the data to be uploaded.
    \param useDefaultHashMethod: A flag indicating whether to use the default hash
 method or the one specified in the hashMethod parameter.
    \param[out] hashDataResult: The Hasher object that will store the concatenated
 hash value.
    \param[out] partHashes: The vector that will store the calculated hash values
 for each part of the file.
    \param client: The S3 client instance used to perform the upload operation.
    \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::S3::doMultipartUpload(const Aws::String &bucket,
                                   const Aws::String &key,
                                   AwsDoc::S3::HASH_METHOD hashMethod,
                                   const std::shared_ptr<Aws::IOStream> &ioStream,
                                   bool useDefaultHashMethod,
                                   AwsDoc::S3::Hasher &hashDataResult,
                                   std::vector<Aws::String> &partHashes,
                                   const Aws::S3::S3Client &client) {
    // Get object size.
    ioStream->seekg(0, ioStream->end);
    size_t objectSize = ioStream->tellg();
    ioStream->seekg(0, ioStream->beg);

    Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm checksumAlgorithm =
 Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::NOT_SET;
    if (!useDefaultHashMethod) {
        if (hashMethod != MD5) {
```

```
            checksumAlgorithm = getChecksumAlgorithmForHashMethod(hashMethod);
        }
    }
    Aws::String uploadID = createMultipartUpload(bucket, key, checksumAlgorithm,
client);
    if (uploadID.empty()) {
        return false;
    }

    std::vector<unsigned char> totalHashBuffer;
    bool uploadSucceeded = true;
    std::streamsize uploadedBytes = 0;
    int partNumber = 1;
    Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::CompletedPart> parts;
    while (uploadedBytes < objectSize) {
        std::cout << "Uploading part " << partNumber << "." << std::endl;

        std::vector<unsigned char> buffer(UPLOAD_BUFFER_SIZE);
        std::streamsize bytesToRead =
static_cast<std::streamsize>(std::min(buffer.size(),

objectSize - uploadedBytes));
        ioStream->read((char *) buffer.data(), bytesToRead);
        Aws::Utils::Stream::PreallocatedStreamBuf
preallocatedStreamBuf(buffer.data(),

bytesToRead);
        std::shared_ptr<Aws::IOStream> body =
                Aws::MakeShared<Aws::IOStream>("SampleAllocationTag",
                                               &preallocatedStreamBuf);

        Hasher hasher;
        if (!hasher.calculateObjectHash(*body, hashMethod)) {
            std::cerr << "Error calculating hash." << std::endl;
            uploadSucceeded = false;
            break;
        }

        Aws::String base64HashString = hasher.getBase64HashString();
        partHashes.push_back(base64HashString);

        Aws::Utils::ByteBuffer hashBuffer = hasher.getByteBufferHash();
```

```
        totalHashBuffer.insert(totalHashBuffer.end(),
hashBuffer.GetUnderlyingData(),
                               hashBuffer.GetUnderlyingData() +
hashBuffer.GetLength());

        Aws::String calculatedHash;
        if (gUseCalculatedChecksum) {
            calculatedHash = base64HashString;
        }
        Aws::S3::Model::UploadPartOutcome uploadPartOutcome = uploadPart(bucket,
key, uploadID, partNumber,

checksumAlgorithm, base64HashString, body,
                                                                        client);
        if (uploadPartOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::S3::Model::UploadPartResult &uploadPartResult =
uploadPartOutcome.GetResult();
            Aws::S3::Model::CompletedPart completedPart;
            completedPart.SetETag(uploadPartResult.GetETag());
            completedPart.SetPartNumber(partNumber);
            switch (hashMethod) {
                case AwsDoc::S3::MD5:
                    break; // Do nothing.
                case AwsDoc::S3::SHA1:

completedPart.SetChecksumSHA1(uploadPartResult.GetChecksumSHA1());
                    break;
                case AwsDoc::S3::SHA256:

completedPart.SetChecksumSHA256(uploadPartResult.GetChecksumSHA256());
                    break;
                case AwsDoc::S3::CRC32:

completedPart.SetChecksumCRC32(uploadPartResult.GetChecksumCRC32());
                    break;
                case AwsDoc::S3::CRC32C:

completedPart.SetChecksumCRC32C(uploadPartResult.GetChecksumCRC32C());
                    break;
                default:
                    std::cerr << "Unhandled hash method for completedPart." <<
std::endl;
                    break;
            }
```

```
            parts.push_back(completedPart);
        } else {
            std::cerr << "Error uploading part. " <<
                      uploadPartOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            uploadSucceeded = false;
            break;
        }

        uploadedBytes += bytesToRead;
        partNumber++;
    }

    if (!uploadSucceeded) {
        abortMultipartUpload(bucket, key, uploadID, client);
        return false;
    } else {

        Aws::S3::Model::CompleteMultipartUploadOutcome
 completeMultipartUploadOutcome = completeMultipartUpload(bucket,

                              key,

                              uploadID,

                              parts,

                              client);

        if (completeMultipartUploadOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Multipart upload completed." << std::endl;
            if (!hashDataResult.calculateObjectHash(totalHashBuffer, hashMethod)) {
                std::cerr << "Error calculating hash." << std::endl;
                return false;
            }
        } else {
            std::cerr << "Error completing multipart upload." <<
                      completeMultipartUploadOutcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }

        return completeMultipartUploadOutcome.IsSuccess();
    }
}
```

```
//! Routine which retrieves the string for a HASH_METHOD constant.
/*!
    \param: hashMethod: A HASH_METHOD constant.
    \return: String: A string description of the hash method.
*/
Aws::String AwsDoc::S3::stringForHashMethod(AwsDoc::S3::HASH_METHOD hashMethod) {
    switch (hashMethod) {
        case AwsDoc::S3::DEFAULT:
            return "Default";
        case AwsDoc::S3::MD5:
            return "MD5";
        case AwsDoc::S3::SHA1:
            return "SHA1";
        case AwsDoc::S3::SHA256:
            return "SHA256";
        case AwsDoc::S3::CRC32:
            return "CRC32";
        case AwsDoc::S3::CRC32C:
            return "CRC32C";
        default:
            return "Unknown";
    }
}

//! Routine that returns the ChecksumAlgorithm for a HASH_METHOD constant.
/*!
    \param: hashMethod: A HASH_METHOD constant.
    \return: ChecksumAlgorithm: The ChecksumAlgorithm enum.
*/
Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm
AwsDoc::S3::getChecksumAlgorithmForHashMethod(AwsDoc::S3::HASH_METHOD hashMethod) {
    Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm result =
 Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::NOT_SET;
    switch (hashMethod) {
        case AwsDoc::S3::DEFAULT:
            std::cerr << "getChecksumAlgorithmForHashMethod- DEFAULT is not valid."
 << std::endl;
            break;  // Default is not supported.
        case AwsDoc::S3::MD5:
            break; // Ignore MD5.
        case AwsDoc::S3::SHA1:
            result = Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::SHA1;
            break;
```

```
        case AwsDoc::S3::SHA256:
            result = Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::SHA256;
            break;
        case AwsDoc::S3::CRC32:
            result = Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::CRC32;
            break;
        case AwsDoc::S3::CRC32C:
            result = Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::CRC32C;
            break;
        default:
            std::cerr << "Unknown hash method." << std::endl;
            break;

    }

    return result;
}

//! Routine which cleans up after the example is complete.
/*!
    \param bucket: The name of the S3 bucket where the object was uploaded.
    \param clientConfiguration: The client configuration for the S3 client.
    \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::S3::cleanUp(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                         const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration)
 {

    Aws::Vector<Aws::String> keysResult;
    bool result = true;
    if (AwsDoc::S3::listObjects(bucketName, keysResult, clientConfiguration)) {
        if (!keysResult.empty()) {
            result = AwsDoc::S3::deleteObjects(keysResult, bucketName,
                                               clientConfiguration);
        }
    } else {
        result = false;
    }

    return result && AwsDoc::S3::deleteBucket(bucketName, clientConfiguration);
}

//! Console interaction introducing the workflow.
/*!
```

```
  \param bucketName: The name of the S3 bucket to use.
*/
void AwsDoc::S3::introductoryExplanations(const Aws::String &bucketName) {

    std::cout
            << "Welcome to the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) object
 integrity workflow."
            << std::endl;
    printAsterisksLine();
    std::cout
            << "This workflow demonstrates how Amazon S3 uses checksum values to
 verify the integrity of data\n";
    std::cout << "uploaded to Amazon S3 buckets" << std::endl;
    std::cout
            << "The AWS SDK for C++ automatically handles checksums.\n";
    std::cout
            << "By default it calculates a checksum that is uploaded with an object.
\n"
            << "The default checksum algorithm for PutObject and MultiPart upload is
 an MD5 hash.\n"
            << "The default checksum algorithm for TransferManager uploads is a
 CRC32 checksum."
            << std::endl;
    std::cout
            << "You can override the default behavior, requiring one of the
 following checksums,\n";
    std::cout << "MD5, CRC32, CRC32C, SHA-1 or SHA-256." << std::endl;
    std::cout << "You can also set the checksum hash value, instead of letting the
 SDK calculate the value."
              << std::endl;
    std::cout
            << "For more information, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/
latest/userguide/checking-object-integrity.html."
            << std::endl;

    std::cout
            << "This workflow will locally compute checksums for files uploaded to
 an Amazon S3 bucket,\n";
    std::cout << "even when the SDK also computes the checksum." << std::endl;
    std::cout
            << "This is done to provide demonstration code for how the checksums are
 calculated."
            << std::endl;
```

```
    std::cout << "A bucket named '" << bucketName << "' will be created for the
 object uploads."
              << std::endl;
}

//! Console interaction which explains the PutObject results.
/*!
*/
void AwsDoc::S3::explainPutObjectResults() {

    std::cout << "The upload was successful.\n";
    std::cout << "If the checksums had not matched, the upload would have failed."
              << std::endl;
    std::cout
            << "The checksums calculated by the server have been retrieved using the
 GetObjectAttributes."
            << std::endl;
    std::cout
            << "The locally calculated checksums have been verified against the
 retrieved checksums."
            << std::endl;
}

//! Console interaction explaining transfer manager uploads.
/*!
  \param objectKey: The key for the object being uploaded.
*/
void AwsDoc::S3::introductoryTransferManagerUploadExplanations(
        const Aws::String &objectKey) {
    std::cout
            << "Now the workflow will demonstrate object integrity for
 TransferManager multi-part uploads."
            << std::endl;
    std::cout
            << "The AWS C++ SDK has a TransferManager class which simplifies
 multipart uploads."
            << std::endl;
    std::cout
            << "The following code lets the TransferManager handle much of the
 checksum configuration."
            << std::endl;

    std::cout << "An object with the key '" << objectKey
              << " will be uploaded by the TransferManager using a "
```

```
              << BUFFER_SIZE_IN_MEGABYTES << " MB buffer." << std::endl;
    if (gUseCalculatedChecksum) {
        std::cout << "For TransferManager uploads, this demo always lets the SDK
 calculate the hash value."
                  << std::endl;
    }

    pressEnterToContinue();
    printAsterisksLine();
}

//! Console interaction explaining multi-part uploads.
/*!
  \param objectKey: The key for the object being uploaded.
  \param chosenHashMethod: The hash method selected by the user.
*/
void AwsDoc::S3::multiPartUploadExplanations(const Aws::String &objectKey,
                                             HASH_METHOD chosenHashMethod) {
    std::cout
            << "Now we will provide an in-depth demonstration of multi-part
 uploading by calling the multi-part upload APIs directly."
            << std::endl;
    std::cout << "These are the same APIs used by the TransferManager when uploading
 large files."
              << std::endl;
    std::cout
            << "In the following code, the checksums are also calculated locally and
 then compared."
            << std::endl;
    std::cout
            << "For multi-part uploads, a checksum is uploaded with each part. The
 final checksum is a concatenation of"
            << std::endl;
    std::cout << "the checksums for each part." << std::endl;
    std::cout
            << "This is explained in the user guide, https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
AmazonS3/latest/userguide/checking-object-integrity.html,\""
            << " in the section \"Using part-level checksums for multipart uploads
\"." << std::endl;

    std::cout << "Starting multipart upload of with hash method " <<
              stringForHashMethod(chosenHashMethod) << " uploading to with object
 key\n"
              << "'" << objectKey << "'," << std::endl;
```

```
}

//! Create a large file for doing multi-part uploads.
/*!
*/
bool AwsDoc::S3::createLargeFileIfNotExists() {
    // Generate a large file by writing this source file multiple times to a new
 file.
    if (std::filesystem::exists(MULTI_PART_TEST_FILE)) {
        return true;
    }

    std::ofstream newFile(MULTI_PART_TEST_FILE, std::ios::out

                                                | std::ios::binary);

    if (!newFile) {
        std::cerr << "createLargeFileIfNotExists- Error creating file " <<
 MULTI_PART_TEST_FILE <<
                  std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    std::ifstream input(TEST_FILE, std::ios::in

                                  | std::ios::binary);
    if (!input) {
        std::cerr << "Error opening file " << TEST_FILE <<
                  std::endl;
        return false;
    }
    std::stringstream buffer;
    buffer << input.rdbuf();

    input.close();

    while (newFile.tellp() < LARGE_FILE_SIZE && !newFile.bad()) {
        buffer.seekg(std::stringstream::beg);
        newFile << buffer.rdbuf();
    }

    newFile.close();
```

```
    return true;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - AbortMultipartUpload
  - CompleteMultipartUpload
  - CreateMultipartUpload
  - DeleteObject
  - GetObjectAttributes
  - PutObject
  - UploadPart

SDK for C++를 사용한 Secrets Manager 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Secrets Manager와 AWS SDK for C++ 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`GetSecretValue`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetSecretValue`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Retrieve an AWS Secrets Manager encrypted secret.
/*!
  \param secretID: The ID for the secret.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SecretsManager::getSecretValue(const Aws::String &secretID,
                                            const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SecretsManager::SecretsManagerClient
 secretsManagerClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SecretsManager::Model::GetSecretValueRequest request;
    request.SetSecretId(secretID);

    Aws::SecretsManager::Model::GetSecretValueOutcome getSecretValueOutcome =
 secretsManagerClient.GetSecretValue(
            request);
    if (getSecretValueOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Secret is: "
                  << getSecretValueOutcome.GetResult().GetSecretString() <<
 std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed with Error: " << getSecretValueOutcome.GetError()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return getSecretValueOutcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 GetSecretValue를 참조하십시오.

SDK for C++를 사용한 Amazon SES 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for C++ Amazon SES에서를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오

작업

`CreateReceiptFilter`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateReceiptFilter`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Create an Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) receipt filter..
/*!
  \param receiptFilterName: The name for the receipt filter.
  \param cidr: IP address or IP address range in Classless Inter-Domain Routing
 (CIDR) notation.
  \param policy: Block or allow enum of type ReceiptFilterPolicy.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
```

```
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::createReceiptFilter(const Aws::String &receiptFilterName,
                                      const Aws::String &cidr,
                                      Aws::SES::Model::ReceiptFilterPolicy policy,
                                      const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::SES::Model::CreateReceiptFilterRequest createReceiptFilterRequest;
    Aws::SES::Model::ReceiptFilter receiptFilter;
    Aws::SES::Model::ReceiptIpFilter receiptIpFilter;
    receiptIpFilter.SetCidr(cidr);
    receiptIpFilter.SetPolicy(policy);
    receiptFilter.SetName(receiptFilterName);
    receiptFilter.SetIpFilter(receiptIpFilter);
    createReceiptFilterRequest.SetFilter(receiptFilter);
    Aws::SES::Model::CreateReceiptFilterOutcome createReceiptFilterOutcome =
 sesClient.CreateReceiptFilter(
            createReceiptFilterRequest);
    if (createReceiptFilterOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully created receipt filter." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error creating receipt filter: " <<
                  createReceiptFilterOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return createReceiptFilterOutcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 CreateReceiptFilter를 참조하세요.

`CreateReceiptRule`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateReceiptRule`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Create an Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) receipt rule.
/*!
  \param receiptRuleName: The name for the receipt rule.
  \param s3BucketName: The name of the S3 bucket for incoming mail.
  \param s3ObjectKeyPrefix: The prefix for the objects in the S3 bucket.
  \param ruleSetName: The name of the rule set where the receipt rule is added.
  \param recipients: Aws::Vector of recipients.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::createReceiptRule(const Aws::String &receiptRuleName,
                                    const Aws::String &s3BucketName,
                                    const Aws::String &s3ObjectKeyPrefix,
                                    const Aws::String &ruleSetName,
                                    const Aws::Vector<Aws::String> &recipients,
                                    const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SES::Model::CreateReceiptRuleRequest createReceiptRuleRequest;

    Aws::SES::Model::S3Action s3Action;
    s3Action.SetBucketName(s3BucketName);
    s3Action.SetObjectKeyPrefix(s3ObjectKeyPrefix);

    Aws::SES::Model::ReceiptAction receiptAction;
    receiptAction.SetS3Action(s3Action);

    Aws::SES::Model::ReceiptRule receiptRule;
    receiptRule.SetName(receiptRuleName);
    receiptRule.WithRecipients(recipients);

    Aws::Vector<Aws::SES::Model::ReceiptAction> receiptActionList;
    receiptActionList.emplace_back(receiptAction);
    receiptRule.SetActions(receiptActionList);

    createReceiptRuleRequest.SetRuleSetName(ruleSetName);
    createReceiptRuleRequest.SetRule(receiptRule);

    auto outcome = sesClient.CreateReceiptRule(createReceiptRuleRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully created receipt rule." << std::endl;
```

```
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error creating receipt rule. " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 CreateReceiptRule을 참조하세요.

`CreateReceiptRuleSet`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateReceiptRuleSet`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Create an Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) receipt rule set.
/*!
  \param ruleSetName: The name of the rule set.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::createReceiptRuleSet(const Aws::String &ruleSetName,
                                       const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SES::Model::CreateReceiptRuleSetRequest createReceiptRuleSetRequest;

    createReceiptRuleSetRequest.SetRuleSetName(ruleSetName);
```

```
    Aws::SES::Model::CreateReceiptRuleSetOutcome outcome =
 sesClient.CreateReceiptRuleSet(
            createReceiptRuleSetRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully created receipt rule set." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error creating receipt rule set. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 CreateReceiptRuleSet를 참조하세요.

`CreateTemplate`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateTemplate`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Create an Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) template.
/*!
  \param templateName: The name of the template.
  \param htmlPart: The HTML body of the email.
  \param subjectPart: The subject line of the email.
  \param textPart: The plain text version of the email.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::createTemplate(const Aws::String &templateName,
```

```
                                const Aws::String &htmlPart,
                                const Aws::String &subjectPart,
                                const Aws::String &textPart,
                                const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SES::Model::CreateTemplateRequest createTemplateRequest;
    Aws::SES::Model::Template aTemplate;

    aTemplate.SetTemplateName(templateName);
    aTemplate.SetHtmlPart(htmlPart);
    aTemplate.SetSubjectPart(subjectPart);
    aTemplate.SetTextPart(textPart);

    createTemplateRequest.SetTemplate(aTemplate);

    Aws::SES::Model::CreateTemplateOutcome outcome = sesClient.CreateTemplate(
            createTemplateRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully created template." << templateName << "."
                  << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error creating template. " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 CreateTemplate을 참조하세요.

DeleteIdentity

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteIdentity의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Delete the specified identity (an email address or a domain).
/*!
  \param identity: The identity to delete.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::deleteIdentity(const Aws::String &identity,
                                 const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SES::Model::DeleteIdentityRequest deleteIdentityRequest;

    deleteIdentityRequest.SetIdentity(identity);

    Aws::SES::Model::DeleteIdentityOutcome outcome = sesClient.DeleteIdentity(
            deleteIdentityRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted identity." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting identity. " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DeleteIdentity를 참조하세요.

DeleteReceiptFilter

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteReceiptFilter의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Delete an Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) receipt filter.
/*!
  \param receiptFilterName: The name for the receipt filter.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::deleteReceiptFilter(const Aws::String &receiptFilterName,
                                      const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SES::Model::DeleteReceiptFilterRequest deleteReceiptFilterRequest;

    deleteReceiptFilterRequest.SetFilterName(receiptFilterName);

    Aws::SES::Model::DeleteReceiptFilterOutcome outcome =
 sesClient.DeleteReceiptFilter(
            deleteReceiptFilterRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted receipt filter." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting receipt filter. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DeleteReceiptFilter를 참조하세요.

DeleteReceiptRule

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteReceiptRule의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Delete an Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) receipt rule.
/*!
  \param receiptRuleName: The name for the receipt rule.
  \param receiptRuleSetName: The name for the receipt rule set.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::deleteReceiptRule(const Aws::String &receiptRuleName,
                                    const Aws::String &receiptRuleSetName,
                                    const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SES::Model::DeleteReceiptRuleRequest deleteReceiptRuleRequest;

    deleteReceiptRuleRequest.SetRuleName(receiptRuleName);
    deleteReceiptRuleRequest.SetRuleSetName(receiptRuleSetName);

    Aws::SES::Model::DeleteReceiptRuleOutcome outcome = sesClient.DeleteReceiptRule(
            deleteReceiptRuleRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted receipt rule." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
```

```
        std::cout << "Error deleting receipt rule. " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DeleteReceiptRule을 참조하세요.

DeleteReceiptRuleSet

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteReceiptRuleSet의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Delete an Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) receipt rule set.
/*!
  \param receiptRuleSetName: The name for the receipt rule set.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::deleteReceiptRuleSet(const Aws::String &receiptRuleSetName,
                                       const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SES::Model::DeleteReceiptRuleSetRequest deleteReceiptRuleSetRequest;

    deleteReceiptRuleSetRequest.SetRuleSetName(receiptRuleSetName);

    Aws::SES::Model::DeleteReceiptRuleSetOutcome outcome =
 sesClient.DeleteReceiptRuleSet(
```

```
            deleteReceiptRuleSetRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted receipt rule set." << std::endl;
    }

    else {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting receipt rule set. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DeleteReceiptRuleSet를 참조하세요.

`DeleteTemplate`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteTemplate`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Delete an Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) template.
/*!
  \param templateName: The name for the template.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::deleteTemplate(const Aws::String &templateName,
                                 const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SES::Model::DeleteTemplateRequest deleteTemplateRequest;
```

```
    deleteTemplateRequest.SetTemplateName(templateName);

    Aws::SES::Model::DeleteTemplateOutcome outcome = sesClient.DeleteTemplate(
            deleteTemplateRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted template." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting template. " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DeleteTemplate을 참조하세요.

GetTemplate

다음 코드 예시는 GetTemplate의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Get a template's attributes.
/*!
  \param templateName: The name for the template.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::getTemplate(const Aws::String &templateName,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
```

```
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SES::Model::GetTemplateRequest getTemplateRequest;

    getTemplateRequest.SetTemplateName(templateName);

    Aws::SES::Model::GetTemplateOutcome outcome = sesClient.GetTemplate(
            getTemplateRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully got template." << std::endl;
    }

    else {
        std::cerr << "Error getting template. " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 GetTemplate을 참조하세요.

`ListIdentities`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListIdentities`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! List the identities associated with this account.
/*!
  \param identityType: The identity type enum. "NOT_SET" is a valid option.
  \param identities; A vector to receive the retrieved identities.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
```

```
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::listIdentities(Aws::SES::Model::IdentityType identityType,
                                 Aws::Vector<Aws::String> &identities,
                                 const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SES::Model::ListIdentitiesRequest listIdentitiesRequest;

    if (identityType != Aws::SES::Model::IdentityType::NOT_SET) {
        listIdentitiesRequest.SetIdentityType(identityType);
    }

    Aws::String nextToken; // Used for paginated results.
    do {
        if (!nextToken.empty()) {
            listIdentitiesRequest.SetNextToken(nextToken);
        }
        Aws::SES::Model::ListIdentitiesOutcome outcome = sesClient.ListIdentities(
                listIdentitiesRequest);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const auto &retrievedIdentities = outcome.GetResult().GetIdentities();
            if (!retrievedIdentities.empty()) {
                identities.insert(identities.cend(), retrievedIdentities.cbegin(),
                                  retrievedIdentities.cend());
            }
            nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "Error listing identities. " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } while (!nextToken.empty());

    return true;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 ListIdentities를 참조하세요.

ListReceiptFilters

다음 코드 예시는 ListReceiptFilters의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! List the receipt filters associated with this account.
/*!
  \param filters; A vector of "ReceiptFilter" to receive the retrieved filters.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool
AwsDoc::SES::listReceiptFilters(Aws::Vector<Aws::SES::Model::ReceiptFilter>
 &filters,
                                const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::SES::Model::ListReceiptFiltersRequest listReceiptFiltersRequest;

    Aws::SES::Model::ListReceiptFiltersOutcome outcome =
 sesClient.ListReceiptFilters(
            listReceiptFiltersRequest);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        auto &retrievedFilters = outcome.GetResult().GetFilters();
        if (!retrievedFilters.empty()) {
            filters.insert(filters.cend(), retrievedFilters.cbegin(),
                           retrievedFilters.cend());
        }
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error retrieving IP address filters: "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 ListReceiptFilters를 참조하세요.

SendEmail

다음 코드 예시는 SendEmail의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Send an email to a list of recipients.
/*!
  \param recipients; Vector of recipient email addresses.
  \param subject: Email subject.
  \param htmlBody: Email body as HTML. At least one body data is required.
  \param textBody: Email body as plain text. At least one body data is required.
  \param senderEmailAddress: Email address of sender. Ignored if empty string.
  \param ccAddresses: Vector of cc addresses. Ignored if empty.
  \param replyToAddress: Reply to email address. Ignored if empty string.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::sendEmail(const Aws::Vector<Aws::String> &recipients,
                            const Aws::String &subject,
                            const Aws::String &htmlBody,
                            const Aws::String &textBody,
                            const Aws::String &senderEmailAddress,
                            const Aws::Vector<Aws::String> &ccAddresses,
                            const Aws::String &replyToAddress,
                            const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SES::Model::Destination destination;
    if (!ccAddresses.empty()) {
        destination.WithCcAddresses(ccAddresses);
```

```
    }
    if (!recipients.empty()) {
        destination.WithToAddresses(recipients);
    }

    Aws::SES::Model::Body message_body;
    if (!htmlBody.empty()) {
        message_body.SetHtml(
                Aws::SES::Model::Content().WithCharset("UTF-8").WithData(htmlBody));
    }

    if (!textBody.empty()) {
        message_body.SetText(
                Aws::SES::Model::Content().WithCharset("UTF-8").WithData(textBody));
    }

    Aws::SES::Model::Message message;
    message.SetBody(message_body);
    message.SetSubject(
            Aws::SES::Model::Content().WithCharset("UTF-8").WithData(subject));

    Aws::SES::Model::SendEmailRequest sendEmailRequest;
    sendEmailRequest.SetDestination(destination);
    sendEmailRequest.SetMessage(message);
    if (!senderEmailAddress.empty()) {
        sendEmailRequest.SetSource(senderEmailAddress);
    }
    if (!replyToAddress.empty()) {
        sendEmailRequest.AddReplyToAddresses(replyToAddress);
    }

    auto outcome = sesClient.SendEmail(sendEmailRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully sent message with ID "
                  << outcome.GetResult().GetMessageId()
                  << "." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error sending message. " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
```

```
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 SendEmail을 참조하세요.

SendTemplatedEmail

다음 코드 예시는 SendTemplatedEmail의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Send a templated email to a list of recipients.
/*!
  \param recipients; Vector of recipient email addresses.
  \param templateName: The name of the template to use.
  \param templateData: Map of key-value pairs for replacing text in template.
  \param senderEmailAddress: Email address of sender. Ignored if empty string.
  \param ccAddresses: Vector of cc addresses. Ignored if empty.
  \param replyToAddress: Reply to email address. Ignored if empty string.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::sendTemplatedEmail(const Aws::Vector<Aws::String> &recipients,
                                     const Aws::String &templateName,
                                     const Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::String>
 &templateData,
                                     const Aws::String &senderEmailAddress,
                                     const Aws::Vector<Aws::String> &ccAddresses,
                                     const Aws::String &replyToAddress,
                                     const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SES::Model::Destination destination;
    if (!ccAddresses.empty()) {
        destination.WithCcAddresses(ccAddresses);
```

```
    }
    if (!recipients.empty()) {
        destination.WithToAddresses(recipients);
    }

    Aws::SES::Model::SendTemplatedEmailRequest sendTemplatedEmailRequest;
    sendTemplatedEmailRequest.SetDestination(destination);
    sendTemplatedEmailRequest.SetTemplate(templateName);

    std::ostringstream templateDataStream;
    templateDataStream << "{";
    size_t dataCount = 0;
    for (auto &pair: templateData) {
        templateDataStream << "\"" << pair.first << "\":\"" << pair.second << "\"";
        dataCount++;
        if (dataCount < templateData.size()) {
            templateDataStream << ",";
        }
    }
    templateDataStream << "}";

    sendTemplatedEmailRequest.SetTemplateData(templateDataStream.str());

    if (!senderEmailAddress.empty()) {
        sendTemplatedEmailRequest.SetSource(senderEmailAddress);
    }
    if (!replyToAddress.empty()) {
        sendTemplatedEmailRequest.AddReplyToAddresses(replyToAddress);
    }

    auto outcome = sesClient.SendTemplatedEmail(sendTemplatedEmailRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully sent templated message with ID "
                  << outcome.GetResult().GetMessageId()
                  << "." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error sending templated message. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
```

```
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 SendTemplatedEmail을 참조하세요.

UpdateTemplate

다음 코드 예시는 UpdateTemplate의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Update an Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) template.
/*!
  \param templateName: The name of the template.
  \param htmlPart: The HTML body of the email.
  \param subjectPart: The subject line of the email.
  \param textPart: The plain text version of the email.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::updateTemplate(const Aws::String &templateName,
                                 const Aws::String &htmlPart,
                                 const Aws::String &subjectPart,
                                 const Aws::String &textPart,
                                 const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SES::Model::Template templateValues;

    templateValues.SetTemplateName(templateName);
    templateValues.SetSubjectPart(subjectPart);
    templateValues.SetHtmlPart(htmlPart);
    templateValues.SetTextPart(textPart);
```

```
    Aws::SES::Model::UpdateTemplateRequest updateTemplateRequest;
    updateTemplateRequest.SetTemplate(templateValues);

    Aws::SES::Model::UpdateTemplateOutcome outcome =
 sesClient.UpdateTemplate(updateTemplateRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully updated template." << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cerr << "Error updating template. " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 UpdateTemplate을 참조하세요.

`VerifyEmailIdentity`

다음 코드 예시는 `VerifyEmailIdentity`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Add an email address to the list of identities associated with this account and
//! initiate verification.
/*!
  \param emailAddress; The email address to add.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::verifyEmailIdentity(const Aws::String &emailAddress,
                        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration)
{
```

```
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SES::Model::VerifyEmailIdentityRequest verifyEmailIdentityRequest;

    verifyEmailIdentityRequest.SetEmailAddress(emailAddress);

    Aws::SES::Model::VerifyEmailIdentityOutcome outcome =
 sesClient.VerifyEmailIdentity(verifyEmailIdentityRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess())
    {
        std::cout << "Email verification initiated." << std::endl;
    }

    else
    {
        std::cerr << "Error initiating email verification. " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ SDK API 참조의 VerifyEmailIdentity를 참조하세요.

시나리오

Aurora 서버리스 작업 항목 트래커 만들기

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Aurora Serverless 데이터베이스의 작업 항목을 추적하고 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 보고서를 전송하는 웹 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for C++

Amazon Aurora Serverless 데이터베이스에 저장된 작업 항목을 추적하고 보고하는 웹 애플리케이션을 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Amazon Aurora Serverless 데이터를 쿼리하고 React 애플리케이션에서 사용하도록 C++ REST API를 설정하는 방법에 대한 지침과 전체 소스 코드는 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Amazon RDS 데이터 서비스
- Amazon SES

SDK for C++를 사용한 Amazon SNS 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for C++ Amazon SNS에서를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello Amazon SNS

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon SNS 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

CMakeLists.txt CMake 파일의 코드입니다.

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)
```

```
# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS sns)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_sns")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed libraries
 for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
    # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory for
 running and debugging.

    # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # If you are building from the command line you may
 need to uncomment this
    # and set the proper subdirectory to the executables' location.

    AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_sns.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

hello_sns.cpp 소스 파일의 코드입니다.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/sns/SNSClient.h>
#include <aws/sns/model/ListTopicsRequest.h>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello SNS" starter application which initializes an Amazon Simple
 Notification
 *  Service (Amazon SNS) client and lists the SNS topics in the current account.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_sns'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfig);

        Aws::Vector<Aws::SNS::Model::Topic> allTopics;
        Aws::String nextToken; // Next token is used to handle a paginated response.
        do {
            Aws::SNS::Model::ListTopicsRequest request;

            if (!nextToken.empty()) {
                request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
            }

            const Aws::SNS::Model::ListTopicsOutcome outcome = snsClient.ListTopics(
                    request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Vector<Aws::SNS::Model::Topic> &paginatedTopics =
                        outcome.GetResult().GetTopics();
```

```
                if (!paginatedTopics.empty()) {
                    allTopics.insert(allTopics.cend(), paginatedTopics.cbegin(),
                                     paginatedTopics.cend());
                }
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error listing topics " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                return 1;
            }

            nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
        } while (!nextToken.empty());

        std::cout << "Hello Amazon SNS! You have " << allTopics.size() << " topic"
                  << (allTopics.size() == 1 ? "" : "s") << " in your account."
                  << std::endl;

        if (!allTopics.empty()) {
            std::cout << "Here are your topic ARNs." << std::endl;
            for (const Aws::SNS::Model::Topic &topic: allTopics) {
                std::cout << "  * " << topic.GetTopicArn() << std::endl;
            }
        }
    }


    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return 0;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 ListTopics를 참조하십시오.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오

작업

`CreateTopic`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateTopic`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Create an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic.
/*!
  \param topicName: An Amazon SNS topic name.
  \param topicARNResult: String to return the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the
 topic.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SNS::createTopic(const Aws::String &topicName,
                              Aws::String &topicARNResult,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SNS::Model::CreateTopicRequest request;
    request.SetName(topicName);

    const Aws::SNS::Model::CreateTopicOutcome outcome =
 snsClient.CreateTopic(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        topicARNResult = outcome.GetResult().GetTopicArn();
        std::cout << "Successfully created an Amazon SNS topic " << topicName
                  << " with topic ARN '" << topicARNResult
                  << "'." << std::endl;

    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error creating topic " << topicName << ":" <<
```

```
                    outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        topicARNResult.clear();
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 CreateTopic을 참조하세요.

DeleteTopic

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteTopic의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Delete an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic.
/*!
  \param topicARN: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for an Amazon SNS topic.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SNS::deleteTopic(const Aws::String &topicARN,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SNS::Model::DeleteTopicRequest request;
    request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);

    const Aws::SNS::Model::DeleteTopicOutcome outcome =
 snsClient.DeleteTopic(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted the Amazon SNS topic " << topicARN <<
 std::endl;
```

```
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting topic " << topicARN << ":" <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DeleteTopic을 참조하세요.

GetSMSAttributes

다음 코드 예시는 GetSMSAttributes의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Retrieve the default settings for sending SMS messages from your AWS account by
 using
//! Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS).
/*!
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool
AwsDoc::SNS::getSMSType(const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration)
 {
    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SNS::Model::GetSMSAttributesRequest request;
    //Set the request to only retrieve the DefaultSMSType setting.
    //Without the following line, GetSMSAttributes would retrieve all settings.
    request.AddAttributes("DefaultSMSType");
```

```
    const Aws::SNS::Model::GetSMSAttributesOutcome outcome =
 snsClient.GetSMSAttributes(
            request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::String> attributes =
                outcome.GetResult().GetAttributes();
        if (!attributes.empty()) {
            for (auto const &att: attributes) {
                std::cout << att.first << ":  " << att.second << std::endl;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cout
                    << "AwsDoc::SNS::getSMSType - an empty map of attributes was
 retrieved."
                    << std::endl;
        }
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error while getting SMS Type: '"
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << "'" << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 GetSMSAttributes를 참조하세요.

GetTopicAttributes

다음 코드 예시는 GetTopicAttributes의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Retrieve the properties of an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 topic.
/*!
  \param topicARN: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for an Amazon SNS topic.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SNS::getTopicAttributes(const Aws::String &topicARN,
                                     const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::SNS::Model::GetTopicAttributesRequest request;
    request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);

    const Aws::SNS::Model::GetTopicAttributesOutcome outcome =
 snsClient.GetTopicAttributes(
            request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Topic Attributes:" << std::endl;
        for (auto const &attribute: outcome.GetResult().GetAttributes()) {
            std::cout << "  * " << attribute.first << " : " << attribute.second
                      << std::endl;
        }
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error while getting Topic attributes "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 GetTopicAttributes를 참조하세요.

ListSubscriptions

다음 코드 예시는 ListSubscriptions의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Retrieve a list of Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 subscriptions.
/*!
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SNS::listSubscriptions(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::String nextToken; // Next token is used to handle a paginated response.
    bool result = true;
    Aws::Vector<Aws::SNS::Model::Subscription> subscriptions;
    do {
        Aws::SNS::Model::ListSubscriptionsRequest request;

        if (!nextToken.empty()) {
            request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
        }

        const Aws::SNS::Model::ListSubscriptionsOutcome outcome =
 snsClient.ListSubscriptions(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::SNS::Model::Subscription> &newSubscriptions =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetSubscriptions();
            subscriptions.insert(subscriptions.cend(), newSubscriptions.begin(),
                                 newSubscriptions.end());
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error listing subscriptions "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      <<
```

```
                        std::endl;
            result = false;
            break;
        }

        nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
    } while (!nextToken.empty());

    if (result) {
        if (subscriptions.empty()) {
            std::cout << "No subscriptions found" << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "Subscriptions list:" << std::endl;
            for (auto const &subscription: subscriptions) {
                std::cout << "  * " << subscription.GetSubscriptionArn() <<
 std::endl;
            }
        }
    }
    return result;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 ListSubscriptions를 참조하세요.

`ListTopics`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListTopics`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Retrieve a list of Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topics.
/*!
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
```

```
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool
AwsDoc::SNS::listTopics(const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration)
 {
    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::String nextToken; // Next token is used to handle a paginated response.
    bool result = true;
    do {
        Aws::SNS::Model::ListTopicsRequest request;

        if (!nextToken.empty()) {
            request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
        }

        const Aws::SNS::Model::ListTopicsOutcome outcome = snsClient.ListTopics(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Topics list:" << std::endl;
            for (auto const &topic: outcome.GetResult().GetTopics()) {
                std::cout << "  * " << topic.GetTopicArn() << std::endl;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error listing topics " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
 <<
                      std::endl;
            result = false;
            break;
        }

        nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
    } while (!nextToken.empty());

    return result;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 ListTopics를 참조하세요.

Publish

다음 코드 예시는 Publish의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Send a message to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic.
/*!
  \param message: The message to publish.
  \param topicARN: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for an Amazon SNS topic.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SNS::publishToTopic(const Aws::String &message,
                                 const Aws::String &topicARN,
                                 const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SNS::Model::PublishRequest request;
    request.SetMessage(message);
    request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);

    const Aws::SNS::Model::PublishOutcome outcome = snsClient.Publish(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Message published successfully with id '"
                  << outcome.GetResult().GetMessageId() << "'." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error while publishing message "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

속성을 사용하여 메시지 게시

```
        static const Aws::String TONE_ATTRIBUTE("tone");
        static const Aws::Vector<Aws::String> TONES = {"cheerful", "funny",
"serious",
                                                       "sincere"};

        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

        Aws::SNS::Model::PublishRequest request;
        request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);
        Aws::String message = askQuestion("Enter a message text to publish.  ");
        request.SetMessage(message);

        if (filteringMessages && askYesNoQuestion(
                "Add an attribute to this message? (y/n) ")) {
            for (size_t i = 0; i < TONES.size(); ++i) {
                std::cout << "  " << (i + 1) << ". " << TONES[i] << std::endl;
            }
            int selection = askQuestionForIntRange(
                    "Enter a number for an attribute. ",
                    1, static_cast<int>(TONES.size()));
            Aws::SNS::Model::MessageAttributeValue messageAttributeValue;
            messageAttributeValue.SetDataType("String");
            messageAttributeValue.SetStringValue(TONES[selection - 1]);
            request.AddMessageAttributes(TONE_ATTRIBUTE, messageAttributeValue);
        }

        Aws::SNS::Model::PublishOutcome outcome = snsClient.Publish(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Your message was successfully published." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with TopicsAndQueues::Publish. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
```

```
            cleanUp(topicARN,
                    queueURLS,
                    subscriptionARNS,
                    snsClient,
                    sqsClient);

            return false;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 Publish를 참조하세요.

SetSMSAttributes

다음 코드 예시는 SetSMSAttributes의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon SNS를 사용하여 DefaultSMSType 속성을 설정하는 방법입니다.

```
//! Set the default settings for sending SMS messages.
/*!
  \param smsType: The type of SMS message that you will send by default.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SNS::setSMSType(const Aws::String &smsType,
                             const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SNS::Model::SetSMSAttributesRequest request;
    request.AddAttributes("DefaultSMSType", smsType);
```

```
    const Aws::SNS::Model::SetSMSAttributesOutcome outcome =
 snsClient.SetSMSAttributes(
            request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "SMS Type set successfully " << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error while setting SMS Type: '"
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << "'" << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 SetSMSAttributes를 참조하세요.

Subscribe

다음 코드 예시는 Subscribe의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이메일 주소로 주제 구독.

```
//! Subscribe to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic with
 delivery to an email address.
/*!
  \param topicARN: An SNS topic Amazon Resource Name (ARN).
  \param emailAddress: An email address.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SNS::subscribeEmail(const Aws::String &topicARN,
```

```
                                const Aws::String &emailAddress,
                                const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeRequest request;
    request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);
    request.SetProtocol("email");
    request.SetEndpoint(emailAddress);

    const Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeOutcome outcome = snsClient.Subscribe(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Subscribed successfully." << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Subscription ARN '" <<
 outcome.GetResult().GetSubscriptionArn()
                  << "'." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error while subscribing " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

모바일 애플리케이션으로 주제 구독.

```
//! Subscribe to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic with
 delivery to a mobile app.
/*!
  \param topicARN: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for an Amazon SNS topic.
  \param endpointARN: The ARN for a mobile app or device endpoint.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool
AwsDoc::SNS::subscribeApp(const Aws::String &topicARN,
                          const Aws::String &endpointARN,
                          const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);
```

```
    Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeRequest request;
    request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);
    request.SetProtocol("application");
    request.SetEndpoint(endpointARN);

    const Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeOutcome outcome = snsClient.Subscribe(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Subscribed successfully." << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Subscription ARN '" <<
 outcome.GetResult().GetSubscriptionArn()
                  << "'." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error while subscribing " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

Lambda 함수에서 주제를 구독합니다.

```
//! Subscribe to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic with
 delivery to an AWS Lambda function.
/*!
  \param topicARN: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for an Amazon SNS topic.
  \param lambdaFunctionARN: The ARN for an AWS Lambda function.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SNS::subscribeLambda(const Aws::String &topicARN,
                                  const Aws::String &lambdaFunctionARN,
                                  const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeRequest request;
    request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);
    request.SetProtocol("lambda");
```

```
    request.SetEndpoint(lambdaFunctionARN);

    const Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeOutcome outcome = snsClient.Subscribe(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Subscribed successfully." << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Subscription ARN '" <<
 outcome.GetResult().GetSubscriptionArn()
                  << "'." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error while subscribing " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

SQS 대기열로 주제 구독.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

            Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeRequest request;
            request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);
            request.SetProtocol("sqs");
            request.SetEndpoint(queueARN);

            Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeOutcome outcome =
 snsClient.Subscribe(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                Aws::String subscriptionARN =
 outcome.GetResult().GetSubscriptionArn();
                std::cout << "The queue '" << queueName
                          << "' has been subscribed to the topic '"
                          << "'" << topicName << "'" << std::endl;
                std::cout << "with the subscription ARN '" << subscriptionARN << "."
                          << std::endl;
```

```
                subscriptionARNS.push_back(subscriptionARN);
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with TopicsAndQueues::Subscribe. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;

                cleanUp(topicARN,
                        queueURLS,
                        subscriptionARNS,
                        snsClient,
                        sqsClient);

                return false;
            }
```

필터를 사용하여 주제를 구독합니다.

```
        static const Aws::String TONE_ATTRIBUTE("tone");
        static const Aws::Vector<Aws::String> TONES = {"cheerful", "funny",
"serious",
                                                       "sincere"};

        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

            Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeRequest request;
            request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);
            request.SetProtocol("sqs");
            request.SetEndpoint(queueARN);
            if (isFifoTopic) {
                if (first) {
                    std::cout << "Subscriptions to a FIFO topic can have filters."
                              << std::endl;
                    std::cout
                            << "If you add a filter to this subscription, then only
the filtered messages "
                            << "will be received in the queue." << std::endl;
                    std::cout << "For information about message filtering, "
```

```
                              << "see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/sns-
message-filtering.html"
                              << std::endl;
                    std::cout << "For this example, you can filter messages by a \""
                              << TONE_ATTRIBUTE << "\" attribute." << std::endl;
                }

                std::ostringstream ostringstream;
                ostringstream << "Filter messages for \"" << queueName
                              << "\"'s subscription to the topic \""
                              << topicName << "\"?  (y/n)";

                // Add filter if user answers yes.
                if (askYesNoQuestion(ostringstream.str())) {
                    Aws::String jsonPolicy = getFilterPolicyFromUser();
                    if (!jsonPolicy.empty()) {
                        filteringMessages = true;

                        std::cout << "This is the filter policy for this
subscription."
                                  << std::endl;
                        std::cout << jsonPolicy << std::endl;

                        request.AddAttributes("FilterPolicy", jsonPolicy);
                    }
                    else {
                        std::cout
                                << "Because you did not select any attributes, no
filter "
                                << "will be added to this subscription." <<
std::endl;
                    }
                }
            }  // if (isFifoTopic)
            Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeOutcome outcome =
snsClient.Subscribe(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                Aws::String subscriptionARN =
outcome.GetResult().GetSubscriptionArn();
                std::cout << "The queue '" << queueName
                          << "' has been subscribed to the topic '"
                          << "'" << topicName << "'" << std::endl;
                std::cout << "with the subscription ARN '" << subscriptionARN << "."
```

```
                          << std::endl;
                subscriptionARNS.push_back(subscriptionARN);
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with TopicsAndQueues::Subscribe. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;

                cleanUp(topicARN,
                        queueURLS,
                        subscriptionARNS,
                        snsClient,
                        sqsClient);

                return false;
            }

//! Routine that lets the user select attributes for a subscription filter policy.
/*!
 \sa getFilterPolicyFromUser()
 \return Aws::String: The filter policy as JSON.
 */
Aws::String AwsDoc::TopicsAndQueues::getFilterPolicyFromUser() {
    std::cout
            << "You can filter messages by one or more of the following \""
            << TONE_ATTRIBUTE << "\" attributes." << std::endl;

    std::vector<Aws::String> filterSelections;
    int selection;
    do {
        for (size_t j = 0; j < TONES.size(); ++j) {
            std::cout << "  " << (j + 1) << ". " << TONES[j]
                      << std::endl;
        }
        selection = askQuestionForIntRange(
                "Enter a number (or enter zero to stop adding more). ",
                0, static_cast<int>(TONES.size()));

        if (selection != 0) {
            const Aws::String &selectedTone(TONES[selection - 1]);
            // Add the tone to the selection if it is not already added.
            if (std::find(filterSelections.begin(),
                          filterSelections.end(),
                          selectedTone)
```

```
                == filterSelections.end()) {
                filterSelections.push_back(selectedTone);
            }
        }
    } while (selection != 0);

    Aws::String result;
    if (!filterSelections.empty()) {
        std::ostringstream jsonPolicyStream;
        jsonPolicyStream << "{ \"" << TONE_ATTRIBUTE << "\": [";


        for (size_t j = 0; j < filterSelections.size(); ++j) {
            jsonPolicyStream << "\"" << filterSelections[j] << "\"";
            if (j < filterSelections.size() - 1) {
                jsonPolicyStream << ",";
            }
        }
        jsonPolicyStream << "] }";

        result = jsonPolicyStream.str();
    }

    return result;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 Subscribe를 참조하세요.

Unsubscribe

다음 코드 예시는 Unsubscribe의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//! Delete a subscription to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 topic.
/*!
  \param subscriptionARN: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for an Amazon SNS topic
 subscription.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SNS::unsubscribe(const Aws::String &subscriptionARN,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SNS::Model::UnsubscribeRequest request;
    request.SetSubscriptionArn(subscriptionARN);

    const Aws::SNS::Model::UnsubscribeOutcome outcome =
 snsClient.Unsubscribe(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Unsubscribed successfully " << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error while unsubscribing " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 Unsubscribe를 참조하세요.

시나리오

사진을 관리하기 위한 서버리스 애플리케이션 만들기

다음 코드 예시에서는 사용자가 레이블을 사용하여 사진을 관리할 수 있는 서버리스 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for C++

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지에서 레이블을 감지하고 나중에 검색할 수 있도록 저장하는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션을 개발하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제의 출처에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS 커뮤니티의 게시물을 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

SMS 문자 메시지 게시

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon SNS를 사용하여 SMS 메시지를 게시하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Publish SMS: use Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) to send an SMS
 text message to a phone number.
 * Note: This requires additional AWS configuration prior to running example.
 *
 *  NOTE: When you start using Amazon SNS to send SMS messages, your AWS account is
 in the SMS sandbox and you can only
 *  use verified destination phone numbers. See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/
latest/dg/sns-sms-sandbox.html.
 *  NOTE: If destination is in the US, you also have an additional restriction that
 you have use a dedicated
```

```
 *  origination ID (phone number). You can request an origination number using
 Amazon Pinpoint for a fee.
 *  See https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/compute/provisioning-and-using-10dlc-
origination-numbers-with-amazon-sns/
 *  for more information.
 *
 *  <phone_number_value> input parameter uses E.164 format.
 *  For example, in United States, this input value should be of the form:
 +12223334444
 */

//! Send an SMS text message to a phone number.
/*!
  \param message: The message to publish.
  \param phoneNumber: The phone number of the recipient in E.164 format.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SNS::publishSms(const Aws::String &message,
                             const Aws::String &phoneNumber,
                             const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SNS::Model::PublishRequest request;
    request.SetMessage(message);
    request.SetPhoneNumber(phoneNumber);

    const Aws::SNS::Model::PublishOutcome outcome = snsClient.Publish(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Message published successfully with message id, '"
                  << outcome.GetResult().GetMessageId() << "'."
                  << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error while publishing message "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 Publish를 참조하세요.

대기열에 메시지 게시

다음 코드 예제에서는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 주제(FIFO 또는 비 FIFO)를 생성합니다.
- 필터 적용 옵션을 사용하여 여러 개의 대기열로 주제를 구독합니다.
- 주제에 메시지를 게시합니다.
- 대기열에서 받은 메시지를 폴링합니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Workflow for messaging with topics and queues using Amazon SNS and Amazon SQS.
/*!
 \param clientConfig Aws client configuration.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::TopicsAndQueues::messagingWithTopicsAndQueues(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    std::cout << "Welcome to messaging with topics and queues." << std::endl;
    printAsterisksLine();
    std::cout << "In this workflow, you will create an SNS topic and subscribe "
              << NUMBER_OF_QUEUES <<
              " SQS queues to the topic." << std::endl;
    std::cout
            << "You can select from several options for configuring the topic and
 the subscriptions for the "
```

```
            << NUMBER_OF_QUEUES << " queues." << std::endl;
    std::cout << "You can then post to the topic and see the results in the queues."
              << std::endl;

    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout << "SNS topics can be configured as FIFO (First-In-First-Out)."
              << std::endl;
    std::cout
            << "FIFO topics deliver messages in order and support deduplication and
 message filtering."
            << std::endl;
    bool isFifoTopic = askYesNoQuestion(
            "Would you like to work with FIFO topics? (y/n) ");

    bool contentBasedDeduplication = false;
    Aws::String topicName;
    if (isFifoTopic) {
        printAsterisksLine();
        std::cout << "Because you have chosen a FIFO topic, deduplication is
 supported."
                  << std::endl;
        std::cout
                << "Deduplication IDs are either set in the message or automatically
 generated "
                << "from content using a hash function." << std::endl;
        std::cout
                << "If a message is successfully published to an SNS FIFO topic, any
 message "
                << "published and determined to have the same deduplication ID, "
                << std::endl;
        std::cout
                << "within the five-minute deduplication interval, is accepted but
 not delivered."
                << std::endl;
        std::cout
                << "For more information about deduplication, "
                << "see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/fifo-message-
dedup.html."
                << std::endl;
        contentBasedDeduplication = askYesNoQuestion(
```

```
                "Use content-based deduplication instead of entering a deduplication
ID? (y/n) ");
    }

    printAsterisksLine();

    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::Vector<Aws::String> queueURLS;
    Aws::Vector<Aws::String> subscriptionARNS;

    Aws::String topicARN;
    {
        topicName = askQuestion("Enter a name for your SNS topic. ");

        // 1.  Create an Amazon SNS topic, either FIFO or non-FIFO.
        Aws::SNS::Model::CreateTopicRequest request;

        if (isFifoTopic) {
            request.AddAttributes("FifoTopic", "true");
            if (contentBasedDeduplication) {
                request.AddAttributes("ContentBasedDeduplication", "true");
            }
            topicName = topicName + FIFO_SUFFIX;

            std::cout
                    << "Because you have selected a FIFO topic, '.fifo' must be
appended to the topic name."
                    << std::endl;
        }

        request.SetName(topicName);

        Aws::SNS::Model::CreateTopicOutcome outcome =
snsClient.CreateTopic(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            topicARN = outcome.GetResult().GetTopicArn();
            std::cout << "Your new topic with the name '" << topicName
                      << "' and the topic Amazon Resource Name (ARN) " << std::endl;
            std::cout << "'" << topicARN << "' has been created." << std::endl;

        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with TopicsAndQueues::CreateTopic. "
```

```
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;

            cleanUp(topicARN,
                    queueURLS,
                    subscriptionARNS,
                    snsClient,
                    sqsClient);

            return false;
        }
    }

    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout << "Now you will create " << NUMBER_OF_QUEUES
              << " SQS queues to subscribe to the topic." << std::endl;
    Aws::Vector<Aws::String> queueNames;
    bool filteringMessages = false;
    bool first = true;
    for (int i = 1; i <= NUMBER_OF_QUEUES; ++i) {
        Aws::String queueURL;
        Aws::String queueName;
        {
            printAsterisksLine();
            std::ostringstream ostringstream;
            ostringstream << "Enter a name for " << (first ? "an" : "the next")
                          << " SQS queue. ";
            queueName = askQuestion(ostringstream.str());

            // 2.  Create an SQS queue.
            Aws::SQS::Model::CreateQueueRequest request;
            if (isFifoTopic) {

request.AddAttributes(Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName::FifoQueue,
                                      "true");
                queueName = queueName + FIFO_SUFFIX;

                if (first) // Only explain this once.
                {
                    std::cout
                            << "Because you are creating a FIFO SQS queue, '.fifo'
must "
                            << "be appended to the queue name." << std::endl;
```

```
                }
            }

            request.SetQueueName(queueName);
            queueNames.push_back(queueName);

            Aws::SQS::Model::CreateQueueOutcome outcome =
                    sqsClient.CreateQueue(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                queueURL = outcome.GetResult().GetQueueUrl();
                std::cout << "Your new SQS queue with the name '" << queueName
                          << "' and the queue URL " << std::endl;
                std::cout << "'" << queueURL << "' has been created." << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::CreateQueue. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;

                cleanUp(topicARN,
                        queueURLS,
                        subscriptionARNS,
                        snsClient,
                        sqsClient);

                return false;
            }
        }
        queueURLS.push_back(queueURL);

        if (first) // Only explain this once.
        {
            std::cout
                    << "The queue URL is used to retrieve the queue ARN, which is "
                    << "used to create a subscription." << std::endl;
        }

        Aws::String queueARN;
        {
            // 3.  Get the SQS queue ARN attribute.
            Aws::SQS::Model::GetQueueAttributesRequest request;
            request.SetQueueUrl(queueURL);
```

```
request.AddAttributeNames(Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName::QueueArn);

           Aws::SQS::Model::GetQueueAttributesOutcome outcome =
                   sqsClient.GetQueueAttributes(request);

           if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
               const Aws::Map<Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName, Aws::String>
&attributes =
                       outcome.GetResult().GetAttributes();
               const auto &iter = attributes.find(
                       Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName::QueueArn);
               if (iter != attributes.end()) {
                   queueARN = iter->second;
                   std::cout << "The queue ARN '" << queueARN
                             << "' has been retrieved."
                             << std::endl;
               }
               else {
                   std::cerr
                           << "Error ARN attribute not returned by
GetQueueAttribute."
                           << std::endl;

                   cleanUp(topicARN,
                           queueURLS,
                           subscriptionARNS,
                           snsClient,
                           sqsClient);

                   return false;
               }
           }
           else {
               std::cerr << "Error with SQS::GetQueueAttributes. "
                         << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                         << std::endl;

               cleanUp(topicARN,
                       queueURLS,
                       subscriptionARNS,
                       snsClient,
                       sqsClient);
```

```
                return false;
            }
        }

        if (first) {
            std::cout
                    << "An IAM policy must be attached to an SQS queue, enabling it
to receive "
                       "messages from an SNS topic." << std::endl;
        }

        {
            // 4.  Set the SQS queue policy attribute with a policy enabling the
receipt of SNS messages.
            Aws::SQS::Model::SetQueueAttributesRequest request;
            request.SetQueueUrl(queueURL);
            Aws::String policy = createPolicyForQueue(queueARN, topicARN);
            request.AddAttributes(Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName::Policy,
                                  policy);

            Aws::SQS::Model::SetQueueAttributesOutcome outcome =
                    sqsClient.SetQueueAttributes(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "The attributes for the queue '" << queueName
                          << "' were successfully updated." << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::SetQueueAttributes. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;

                cleanUp(topicARN,
                        queueURLS,
                        subscriptionARNS,
                        snsClient,
                        sqsClient);

                return false;
            }
        }

        printAsterisksLine();
```

```
        {
            // 5.  Subscribe the SQS queue to the SNS topic.
            Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeRequest request;
            request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);
            request.SetProtocol("sqs");
            request.SetEndpoint(queueARN);
            if (isFifoTopic) {
                if (first) {
                    std::cout << "Subscriptions to a FIFO topic can have filters."
                              << std::endl;
                    std::cout
                            << "If you add a filter to this subscription, then only
 the filtered messages "
                            << "will be received in the queue." << std::endl;
                    std::cout << "For information about message filtering, "
                              << "see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/sns-
message-filtering.html"
                              << std::endl;
                    std::cout << "For this example, you can filter messages by a \""
                              << TONE_ATTRIBUTE << "\" attribute." << std::endl;
                }

                std::ostringstream ostringstream;
                ostringstream << "Filter messages for \"" << queueName
                              << "\"'s subscription to the topic \""
                              << topicName << "\"?  (y/n)";

                // Add filter if user answers yes.
                if (askYesNoQuestion(ostringstream.str())) {
                    Aws::String jsonPolicy = getFilterPolicyFromUser();
                    if (!jsonPolicy.empty()) {
                        filteringMessages = true;

                        std::cout << "This is the filter policy for this
 subscription."
                                  << std::endl;
                        std::cout << jsonPolicy << std::endl;

                        request.AddAttributes("FilterPolicy", jsonPolicy);
                    }
                    else {
                        std::cout
                                << "Because you did not select any attributes, no
 filter "
```

```
                                << "will be added to this subscription." <<
std::endl;
                    }
                }
            }  // if (isFifoTopic)
            Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeOutcome outcome =
snsClient.Subscribe(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                Aws::String subscriptionARN =
outcome.GetResult().GetSubscriptionArn();
                std::cout << "The queue '" << queueName
                          << "' has been subscribed to the topic '"
                          << "'" << topicName << "'" << std::endl;
                std::cout << "with the subscription ARN '" << subscriptionARN << "."
                          << std::endl;
                subscriptionARNS.push_back(subscriptionARN);
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with TopicsAndQueues::Subscribe. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;

                cleanUp(topicARN,
                        queueURLS,
                        subscriptionARNS,
                        snsClient,
                        sqsClient);

                return false;
            }
        }

        first = false;
    }

    first = true;
    do {
        printAsterisksLine();

        // 6.  Publish a message to the SNS topic.
        Aws::SNS::Model::PublishRequest request;
        request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);
        Aws::String message = askQuestion("Enter a message text to publish.  ");
```

```
        request.SetMessage(message);
        if (isFifoTopic) {
            if (first) {
                std::cout
                        << "Because you are using a FIFO topic, you must set a
message group ID."
                        << std::endl;
                std::cout
                        << "All messages within the same group will be received in
the "
                        << "order they were published." << std::endl;
            }
            Aws::String messageGroupID = askQuestion(
                    "Enter a message group ID for this message. ");
            request.SetMessageGroupId(messageGroupID);
            if (!contentBasedDeduplication) {
                if (first) {
                    std::cout
                            << "Because you are not using content-based
deduplication, "
                            << "you must enter a deduplication ID." << std::endl;
                }
                Aws::String deduplicationID = askQuestion(
                        "Enter a deduplication ID for this message. ");
                request.SetMessageDeduplicationId(deduplicationID);
            }
        }

        if (filteringMessages && askYesNoQuestion(
                "Add an attribute to this message? (y/n) ")) {
            for (size_t i = 0; i < TONES.size(); ++i) {
                std::cout << "  " << (i + 1) << ". " << TONES[i] << std::endl;
            }
            int selection = askQuestionForIntRange(
                    "Enter a number for an attribute. ",
                    1, static_cast<int>(TONES.size()));
            Aws::SNS::Model::MessageAttributeValue messageAttributeValue;
            messageAttributeValue.SetDataType("String");
            messageAttributeValue.SetStringValue(TONES[selection - 1]);
            request.AddMessageAttributes(TONE_ATTRIBUTE, messageAttributeValue);
        }

        Aws::SNS::Model::PublishOutcome outcome = snsClient.Publish(request);
```

```
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Your message was successfully published." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with TopicsAndQueues::Publish. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;

            cleanUp(topicARN,
                    queueURLS,
                    subscriptionARNS,
                    snsClient,
                    sqsClient);

            return false;
        }

        first = false;
    } while (askYesNoQuestion("Post another message? (y/n) "));

    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout << "Now the SQS queue will be polled to retrieve the messages."
              << std::endl;
    askQuestion("Press any key to continue...", alwaysTrueTest);

    for (size_t i = 0; i < queueURLS.size(); ++i) {
        // 7.  Poll an SQS queue for its messages.
        std::vector<Aws::String> messages;
        std::vector<Aws::String> receiptHandles;
        while (true) {
            Aws::SQS::Model::ReceiveMessageRequest request;
            request.SetMaxNumberOfMessages(10);
            request.SetQueueUrl(queueURLS[i]);

            // Setting WaitTimeSeconds to non-zero enables long polling.
            // For information about long polling, see
            // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSSimpleQueueService/latest/
SQSDeveloperGuide/sqs-short-and-long-polling.html
            request.SetWaitTimeSeconds(1);
            Aws::SQS::Model::ReceiveMessageOutcome outcome =
                    sqsClient.ReceiveMessage(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
```

```
                const Aws::Vector<Aws::SQS::Model::Message> &newMessages =
outcome.GetResult().GetMessages();
                if (newMessages.empty()) {
                    break;
                }
                else {
                    for (const Aws::SQS::Model::Message &message: newMessages) {
                        messages.push_back(message.GetBody());
                        receiptHandles.push_back(message.GetReceiptHandle());
                    }
                }
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::ReceiveMessage. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;

                cleanUp(topicARN,
                        queueURLS,
                        subscriptionARNS,
                        snsClient,
                        sqsClient);

                return false;
            }
        }

        printAsterisksLine();

        if (messages.empty()) {
            std::cout << "No messages were ";
        }
        else if (messages.size() == 1) {
            std::cout << "One message was ";
        }
        else {
            std::cout << messages.size() << " messages were ";
        }
        std::cout << "received by the queue '" << queueNames[i]
                  << "'." << std::endl;
        for (const Aws::String &message: messages) {
            std::cout << "  Message : '" << message << "'."
                      << std::endl;
        }
```

```
        // 8.  Delete a batch of messages from an SQS queue.
        if (!receiptHandles.empty()) {
            Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteMessageBatchRequest request;
            request.SetQueueUrl(queueURLS[i]);
            int id = 1; // Ids must be unique within a batch delete request.
            for (const Aws::String &receiptHandle: receiptHandles) {
                Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry entry;
                entry.SetId(std::to_string(id));
                ++id;
                entry.SetReceiptHandle(receiptHandle);
                request.AddEntries(entry);
            }

            Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteMessageBatchOutcome outcome =
                    sqsClient.DeleteMessageBatch(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "The batch deletion of messages was successful."
                          << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::DeleteMessageBatch. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                cleanUp(topicARN,
                        queueURLS,
                        subscriptionARNS,
                        snsClient,
                        sqsClient);

                return false;
            }
        }
    }

    return cleanUp(topicARN,
                   queueURLS,
                   subscriptionARNS,
                   snsClient,
                   sqsClient,
                   true); // askUser
}
```

```
bool AwsDoc::TopicsAndQueues::cleanUp(const Aws::String &topicARN,
                                      const Aws::Vector<Aws::String> &queueURLS,
                                      const Aws::Vector<Aws::String>
 &subscriptionARNS,
                                      const Aws::SNS::SNSClient &snsClient,
                                      const Aws::SQS::SQSClient &sqsClient,
                                      bool askUser) {
    bool result = true;
    printAsterisksLine();
    if (!queueURLS.empty() && askUser &&
        askYesNoQuestion("Delete the SQS queues? (y/n) ")) {

        for (const auto &queueURL: queueURLS) {
            // 9.  Delete an SQS queue.
            Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteQueueRequest request;
            request.SetQueueUrl(queueURL);

            Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteQueueOutcome outcome =
                    sqsClient.DeleteQueue(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "The queue with URL '" << queueURL
                          << "' was successfully deleted." << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::DeleteQueue. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = false;
            }
        }

        for (const auto &subscriptionARN: subscriptionARNS) {
            // 10. Unsubscribe an SNS subscription.
            Aws::SNS::Model::UnsubscribeRequest request;
            request.SetSubscriptionArn(subscriptionARN);

            Aws::SNS::Model::UnsubscribeOutcome outcome =
                    snsClient.Unsubscribe(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "Unsubscribe of subscription ARN '" << subscriptionARN
                          << "' was successful." << std::endl;
```

```
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with TopicsAndQueues::Unsubscribe. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = false;
            }
        }
    }

    printAsterisksLine();
    if (!topicARN.empty() && askUser &&
        askYesNoQuestion("Delete the SNS topic? (y/n) ")) {

        // 11. Delete an SNS topic.
        Aws::SNS::Model::DeleteTopicRequest request;
        request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);

        Aws::SNS::Model::DeleteTopicOutcome outcome =
 snsClient.DeleteTopic(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The topic with ARN '" << topicARN
                      << "' was successfully deleted." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with TopicsAndQueues::DeleteTopicRequest. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
    }

    return result;
}

//! Create an IAM policy that gives an SQS queue permission to receive messages from
 an SNS topic.
/*!
 \sa createPolicyForQueue()
 \param queueARN: The SQS queue Amazon Resource Name (ARN).
 \param topicARN: The SNS topic ARN.
 \return Aws::String: The policy as JSON.
 */
```

```
Aws::String AwsDoc::TopicsAndQueues::createPolicyForQueue(const Aws::String
 &queueARN,
                                                          const Aws::String
 &topicARN) {
    std::ostringstream policyStream;
    policyStream << R"({
        "Statement": [
        {
            "Effect": "Allow",
                    "Principal": {
                "Service": "sns.amazonaws.com"
            },
            "Action": "sqs:SendMessage",
                    "Resource": ")" << queueARN << R"(",
                    "Condition": {
                "ArnEquals": {
                    "aws:SourceArn": ")" << topicARN << R"("
                }
            }
        }
        ]
    })";

    return policyStream.str();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CreateQueue
  - CreateTopic
  - DeleteMessageBatch
  - DeleteQueue
  - DeleteTopic
  - GetQueueAttributes
  - Publish
  - ReceiveMessage
  - SetQueueAttributes
  - Subscribe
  - Unsubscribe

SDK for C++를 사용한 Amazon SQS 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon SQS와 AWS SDK for C++ 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello Amazon SNS

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon SQS를 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

CMakeLists.txt CMake 파일의 코드입니다.

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS sqs)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_sqs")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)
```

```
# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed libraries
 for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if(WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
    # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory for
 running and debugging.

    # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # If you are building from the command line you may
 need to uncomment this
    # and set the proper subdirectory to the executables' location.

    AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_sqs.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

hello_sqs.cpp 소스 파일의 코드입니다.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/sqs/SQSClient.h>
#include <aws/sqs/model/ListQueuesRequest.h>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello SQS" starter application that initializes an Amazon Simple Queue
 Service
```

```
 *  (Amazon SQS) client and lists the SQS queues in the current account.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_sqs'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfig);

        Aws::Vector<Aws::String> allQueueUrls;
        Aws::String nextToken; // Next token is used to handle a paginated response.
        do {
            Aws::SQS::Model::ListQueuesRequest request;

            Aws::SQS::Model::ListQueuesOutcome outcome =
 sqsClient.ListQueues(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Vector<Aws::String> &pageOfQueueUrls =
 outcome.GetResult().GetQueueUrls();
                if (!pageOfQueueUrls.empty()) {
                    allQueueUrls.insert(allQueueUrls.cend(),
 pageOfQueueUrls.cbegin(),
                                        pageOfQueueUrls.cend());
                }
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::ListQueues. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                break;
            }
            nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
```

```
        } while (!nextToken.empty());


        std::cout << "Hello Amazon SQS! You have " << allQueueUrls.size() << "
 queue"
                  << (allQueueUrls.size() == 1 ? "" : "s") << " in your account."
                  << std::endl;

        if (!allQueueUrls.empty()) {
            std::cout << "Here are your queue URLs." << std::endl;
            for (const Aws::String &queueUrl: allQueueUrls) {
                std::cout << "  * " << queueUrl << std::endl;
            }
        }
    }

    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return 0;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 ListQueues를 참조하십시오.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오

작업

`ChangeMessageVisibility`

다음 코드 예시는 `ChangeMessageVisibility`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Changes the visibility timeout of a message in an Amazon Simple Queue Service
//! (Amazon SQS) queue.
/*!
  \param queueUrl: An Amazon SQS queue URL.
  \param messageReceiptHandle: A message receipt handle.
  \param visibilityTimeoutSeconds: Visibility timeout in seconds.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SQS::changeMessageVisibility(
        const Aws::String &queue_url,
        const Aws::String &messageReceiptHandle,
        int visibilityTimeoutSeconds,
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SQS::Model::ChangeMessageVisibilityRequest request;
    request.SetQueueUrl(queue_url);
    request.SetReceiptHandle(messageReceiptHandle);
    request.SetVisibilityTimeout(visibilityTimeoutSeconds);

    auto outcome = sqsClient.ChangeMessageVisibility(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully changed visibility of message " <<
                  messageReceiptHandle << " from queue " << queue_url << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Error changing visibility of message from queue "
                  << queue_url << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 ChangeMessageVisibility를 참조하세요.

CreateQueue

다음 코드 예시는 CreateQueue의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Create an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue.
/*!
  \param queueName: An Amazon SQS queue name.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SQS::createQueue(const Aws::String &queueName,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SQS::Model::CreateQueueRequest request;
    request.SetQueueName(queueName);

    const Aws::SQS::Model::CreateQueueOutcome outcome =
 sqsClient.CreateQueue(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully created queue " << queueName << " with a queue
 URL "
                  << outcome.GetResult().GetQueueUrl() << "." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error creating queue " << queueName << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
```

```
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 CreateQueue를 참조하세요.

DeleteMessage

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteMessage의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Delete a message from an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue.
/*!
  \param queueUrl: An Amazon SQS queue URL.
  \param messageReceiptHandle: A message receipt handle.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SQS::deleteMessage(const Aws::String &queueUrl,
                                const Aws::String &messageReceiptHandle,
                                const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteMessageRequest request;
    request.SetQueueUrl(queueUrl);
    request.SetReceiptHandle(messageReceiptHandle);

    const Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteMessageOutcome outcome = sqsClient.DeleteMessage(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted message from queue " << queueUrl
```

```
                << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting message from queue " << queueUrl << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DeleteMessage를 참조하세요.

`DeleteMessageBatch`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteMessageBatch`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);

            Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteMessageBatchRequest request;
            request.SetQueueUrl(queueURLS[i]);
            int id = 1; // Ids must be unique within a batch delete request.
            for (const Aws::String &receiptHandle: receiptHandles) {
                Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry entry;
                entry.SetId(std::to_string(id));
                ++id;
                entry.SetReceiptHandle(receiptHandle);
                request.AddEntries(entry);
            }
```

```
            Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteMessageBatchOutcome outcome =
                    sqsClient.DeleteMessageBatch(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "The batch deletion of messages was successful."
                          << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::DeleteMessageBatch. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                cleanUp(topicARN,
                        queueURLS,
                        subscriptionARNS,
                        snsClient,
                        sqsClient);

                return false;
            }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DeleteMessageBatch를 참조하세요.

`DeleteQueue`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteQueue`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Delete an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue.
```

```
/*!
  \param queueURL: An Amazon SQS queue URL.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SQS::deleteQueue(const Aws::String &queueURL,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteQueueRequest request;
    request.SetQueueUrl(queueURL);

    const Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteQueueOutcome outcome =
 sqsClient.DeleteQueue(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted queue with url " << queueURL <<
                  std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting queue " << queueURL << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 DeleteQueue를 참조하세요.

`GetQueueAttributes`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetQueueAttributes`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
```

```
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);

            Aws::SQS::Model::GetQueueAttributesRequest request;
            request.SetQueueUrl(queueURL);

request.AddAttributeNames(Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName::QueueArn);

            Aws::SQS::Model::GetQueueAttributesOutcome outcome =
                    sqsClient.GetQueueAttributes(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Map<Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName, Aws::String>
&attributes =
                        outcome.GetResult().GetAttributes();
                const auto &iter = attributes.find(
                        Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName::QueueArn);
                if (iter != attributes.end()) {
                    queueARN = iter->second;
                    std::cout << "The queue ARN '" << queueARN
                              << "' has been retrieved."
                              << std::endl;
                }

            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::GetQueueAttributes. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;


            }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 GetQueueAttributes를 참조하세요.

GetQueueUrl

다음 코드 예시는 GetQueueUrl의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Get the URL for an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue.
/*!
  \param queueName: An Amazon SQS queue name.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SQS::getQueueUrl(const Aws::String &queueName,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SQS::Model::GetQueueUrlRequest request;
    request.SetQueueName(queueName);

    const Aws::SQS::Model::GetQueueUrlOutcome outcome =
 sqsClient.GetQueueUrl(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Queue " << queueName << " has url " <<
                  outcome.GetResult().GetQueueUrl() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error getting url for queue " << queueName << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 GetQueueUrl을 참조하세요.

ListQueues

다음 코드 예시는 ListQueues의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! List the Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queues within an AWS account.
/*!
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool
AwsDoc::SQS::listQueues(const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration)
 {
    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SQS::Model::ListQueuesRequest listQueuesRequest;

    Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.
    Aws::Vector<Aws::String> allQueueUrls;

    do {
        if (!nextToken.empty()) {
            listQueuesRequest.SetNextToken(nextToken);
        }
        const Aws::SQS::Model::ListQueuesOutcome outcome = sqsClient.ListQueues(
                listQueuesRequest);
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::String> &queueUrls =
 outcome.GetResult().GetQueueUrls();
            allQueueUrls.insert(allQueueUrls.end(),
                                queueUrls.begin(),
                                queueUrls.end());
```

```
            nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error listing queues: " <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

    } while (!nextToken.empty());

    std::cout << allQueueUrls.size() << " Amazon SQS queue(s) found." << std::endl;
    for (const auto &iter: allQueueUrls) {
        std::cout << " " << iter << std::endl;
    }

    return true;
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 ListQueues를 참조하세요.

`ReceiveMessage`

다음 코드 예시는 `ReceiveMessage`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Receive a message from an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue.
/*!
  \param queueUrl: An Amazon SQS queue URL.
```

```
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SQS::receiveMessage(const Aws::String &queueUrl,
                                 const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SQS::Model::ReceiveMessageRequest request;
    request.SetQueueUrl(queueUrl);
    request.SetMaxNumberOfMessages(1);

    const Aws::SQS::Model::ReceiveMessageOutcome outcome = sqsClient.ReceiveMessage(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {

        const Aws::Vector<Aws::SQS::Model::Message> &messages =
                outcome.GetResult().GetMessages();
        if (!messages.empty()) {
            const Aws::SQS::Model::Message &message = messages[0];
            std::cout << "Received message:" << std::endl;
            std::cout << "  MessageId: " << message.GetMessageId() << std::endl;
            std::cout << "  ReceiptHandle: " << message.GetReceiptHandle() <<
 std::endl;
            std::cout << "  Body: " << message.GetBody() << std::endl << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "No messages received from queue " << queueUrl <<
                      std::endl;

        }
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error receiving message from queue " << queueUrl << ": "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 ReceiveMessage를 참조하세요.

SendMessage

다음 코드 예시는 SendMessage의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Send a message to an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue.
/*!
  \param queueUrl: An Amazon SQS queue URL.
  \param messageBody: A message body.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SQS::sendMessage(const Aws::String &queueUrl,
                              const Aws::String &messageBody,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SQS::Model::SendMessageRequest request;
    request.SetQueueUrl(queueUrl);
    request.SetMessageBody(messageBody);

    const Aws::SQS::Model::SendMessageOutcome outcome =
 sqsClient.SendMessage(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully sent message to " << queueUrl <<
                  std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error sending message to " << queueUrl << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
```

```
    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 SendMessage를 참조하세요.

SetQueueAttributes

다음 코드 예시는 SetQueueAttributes의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Set the value for an attribute in an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS)
 queue.
/*!
  \param queueUrl: An Amazon SQS queue URL.
  \param attributeName: An attribute name enum.
  \param attribute: The attribute value as a string.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SQS::setQueueAttributes(const Aws::String &queueURL,
                                     Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName
 attributeName,
                                     const Aws::String &attribute,
                                     const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SQS::Model::SetQueueAttributesRequest request;
    request.SetQueueUrl(queueURL);
```

```
    request.AddAttributes(
            attributeName,
            attribute);

    const Aws::SQS::Model::SetQueueAttributesOutcome outcome =
 sqsClient.SetQueueAttributes(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully set the attribute  " <<

 Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeNameMapper::GetNameForQueueAttributeName(
                         attributeName)
                  << " with value " << attribute << " in queue " <<
                  queueURL << "." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Error setting attribute for  queue " <<
                  queueURL << ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                  std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

배달 못한 편지 대기열을 구성합니다.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Connect an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue to an associated
//! dead-letter queue.
/*!
  \param srcQueueUrl: An Amazon SQS queue URL.
  \param deadLetterQueueARN: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of an Amazon SQS dead-
letter queue.
  \param maxReceiveCount: The max receive count of a message before it is sent to
 the dead-letter queue.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SQS::setDeadLetterQueue(const Aws::String &srcQueueUrl,
```

```
                                        const Aws::String &deadLetterQueueARN,
                                        int maxReceiveCount,
                                        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::String redrivePolicy = MakeRedrivePolicy(deadLetterQueueARN,
 maxReceiveCount);

    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SQS::Model::SetQueueAttributesRequest request;
    request.SetQueueUrl(srcQueueUrl);
    request.AddAttributes(
            Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName::RedrivePolicy,
            redrivePolicy);

    const Aws::SQS::Model::SetQueueAttributesOutcome outcome =
            sqsClient.SetQueueAttributes(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully set dead letter queue for queue  " <<
                  srcQueueUrl << " to " << deadLetterQueueARN << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error setting dead letter queue for queue " <<
                  srcQueueUrl << ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                  std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Make a redrive policy for a dead-letter queue.
/*!
  \param queueArn: An Amazon SQS ARN for the dead-letter queue.
  \param maxReceiveCount: The max receive count of a message before it is sent to
 the dead-letter queue.
  \return Aws::String: Policy as JSON string.
 */
Aws::String MakeRedrivePolicy(const Aws::String &queueArn, int maxReceiveCount) {
    Aws::Utils::Json::JsonValue redrive_arn_entry;
    redrive_arn_entry.AsString(queueArn);

    Aws::Utils::Json::JsonValue max_msg_entry;
    max_msg_entry.AsInteger(maxReceiveCount);
```

```
    Aws::Utils::Json::JsonValue policy_map;
    policy_map.WithObject("deadLetterTargetArn", redrive_arn_entry);
    policy_map.WithObject("maxReceiveCount", max_msg_entry);

    return policy_map.View().WriteReadable();
}
```

긴 폴링을 사용하도록 Amazon SQS 대기열을 구성합니다.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Set the wait time for an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue poll.
/*!
  \param queueUrl: An Amazon SQS queue URL.
  \param pollTimeSeconds: The receive message wait time in seconds.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SQS::setQueueLongPollingAttribute(const Aws::String &queueURL,
                                               const Aws::String &pollTimeSeconds,
                                               const
 Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SQS::Model::SetQueueAttributesRequest request;
    request.SetQueueUrl(queueURL);
    request.AddAttributes(
            Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName::ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds,
            pollTimeSeconds);

    const Aws::SQS::Model::SetQueueAttributesOutcome outcome =
 sqsClient.SetQueueAttributes(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully updated long polling time for queue " <<
                  queueURL << " to " << pollTimeSeconds << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Error updating long polling time for queue " <<
                  queueURL << ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
```

```
                    std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 SetQueueAttributes를 참조하십시오.

시나리오

대기열에 메시지 게시

다음 코드 예제에서는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 주제(FIFO 또는 비 FIFO)를 생성합니다.
- 필터 적용 옵션을 사용하여 여러 개의 대기열로 주제를 구독합니다.
- 주제에 메시지를 게시합니다.
- 대기열에서 받은 메시지를 폴링합니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Workflow for messaging with topics and queues using Amazon SNS and Amazon SQS.
/*!
 \param clientConfig Aws client configuration.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::TopicsAndQueues::messagingWithTopicsAndQueues(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    std::cout << "Welcome to messaging with topics and queues." << std::endl;
```

```
   printAsterisksLine();
   std::cout << "In this workflow, you will create an SNS topic and subscribe "
             << NUMBER_OF_QUEUES <<
             " SQS queues to the topic." << std::endl;
   std::cout
           << "You can select from several options for configuring the topic and
the subscriptions for the "
           << NUMBER_OF_QUEUES << " queues." << std::endl;
   std::cout << "You can then post to the topic and see the results in the queues."
             << std::endl;

   Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

   printAsterisksLine();

   std::cout << "SNS topics can be configured as FIFO (First-In-First-Out)."
             << std::endl;
   std::cout
           << "FIFO topics deliver messages in order and support deduplication and
message filtering."
           << std::endl;
   bool isFifoTopic = askYesNoQuestion(
           "Would you like to work with FIFO topics? (y/n) ");

   bool contentBasedDeduplication = false;
   Aws::String topicName;
   if (isFifoTopic) {
       printAsterisksLine();
       std::cout << "Because you have chosen a FIFO topic, deduplication is
supported."
                 << std::endl;
       std::cout
               << "Deduplication IDs are either set in the message or automatically
generated "
               << "from content using a hash function." << std::endl;
       std::cout
               << "If a message is successfully published to an SNS FIFO topic, any
message "
               << "published and determined to have the same deduplication ID, "
               << std::endl;
       std::cout
               << "within the five-minute deduplication interval, is accepted but
not delivered."
               << std::endl;
```

```
        std::cout
                << "For more information about deduplication, "
                << "see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/fifo-message-
dedup.html."
                << std::endl;
        contentBasedDeduplication = askYesNoQuestion(
                "Use content-based deduplication instead of entering a deduplication
 ID? (y/n) ");
    }

    printAsterisksLine();

    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::Vector<Aws::String> queueURLS;
    Aws::Vector<Aws::String> subscriptionARNS;

    Aws::String topicARN;
    {
        topicName = askQuestion("Enter a name for your SNS topic. ");

        // 1.  Create an Amazon SNS topic, either FIFO or non-FIFO.
        Aws::SNS::Model::CreateTopicRequest request;

        if (isFifoTopic) {
            request.AddAttributes("FifoTopic", "true");
            if (contentBasedDeduplication) {
                request.AddAttributes("ContentBasedDeduplication", "true");
            }
            topicName = topicName + FIFO_SUFFIX;

            std::cout
                    << "Because you have selected a FIFO topic, '.fifo' must be
 appended to the topic name."
                    << std::endl;
        }

        request.SetName(topicName);

        Aws::SNS::Model::CreateTopicOutcome outcome =
 snsClient.CreateTopic(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            topicARN = outcome.GetResult().GetTopicArn();
            std::cout << "Your new topic with the name '" << topicName
```

```
                      << "' and the topic Amazon Resource Name (ARN) " << std::endl;
            std::cout << "'" << topicARN << "' has been created." << std::endl;

        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with TopicsAndQueues::CreateTopic. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;

            cleanUp(topicARN,
                    queueURLS,
                    subscriptionARNS,
                    snsClient,
                    sqsClient);

            return false;
        }
    }

    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout << "Now you will create " << NUMBER_OF_QUEUES
              << " SQS queues to subscribe to the topic." << std::endl;
    Aws::Vector<Aws::String> queueNames;
    bool filteringMessages = false;
    bool first = true;
    for (int i = 1; i <= NUMBER_OF_QUEUES; ++i) {
        Aws::String queueURL;
        Aws::String queueName;
        {
            printAsterisksLine();
            std::ostringstream ostringstream;
            ostringstream << "Enter a name for " << (first ? "an" : "the next")
                          << " SQS queue. ";
            queueName = askQuestion(ostringstream.str());

            // 2.  Create an SQS queue.
            Aws::SQS::Model::CreateQueueRequest request;
            if (isFifoTopic) {

request.AddAttributes(Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName::FifoQueue,
                                      "true");
                queueName = queueName + FIFO_SUFFIX;
```

```
                if (first) // Only explain this once.
                {
                    std::cout
                            << "Because you are creating a FIFO SQS queue, '.fifo'
must "
                            << "be appended to the queue name." << std::endl;
                }
            }

            request.SetQueueName(queueName);
            queueNames.push_back(queueName);

            Aws::SQS::Model::CreateQueueOutcome outcome =
                    sqsClient.CreateQueue(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                queueURL = outcome.GetResult().GetQueueUrl();
                std::cout << "Your new SQS queue with the name '" << queueName
                          << "' and the queue URL " << std::endl;
                std::cout << "'" << queueURL << "' has been created." << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::CreateQueue. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;

                cleanUp(topicARN,
                        queueURLS,
                        subscriptionARNS,
                        snsClient,
                        sqsClient);

                return false;
            }
        }
        queueURLS.push_back(queueURL);

        if (first) // Only explain this once.
        {
            std::cout
                    << "The queue URL is used to retrieve the queue ARN, which is "
                    << "used to create a subscription." << std::endl;
        }
```

```
        Aws::String queueARN;
        {
            // 3.  Get the SQS queue ARN attribute.
            Aws::SQS::Model::GetQueueAttributesRequest request;
            request.SetQueueUrl(queueURL);

request.AddAttributeNames(Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName::QueueArn);

            Aws::SQS::Model::GetQueueAttributesOutcome outcome =
                    sqsClient.GetQueueAttributes(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Map<Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName, Aws::String>
&attributes =
                        outcome.GetResult().GetAttributes();
                const auto &iter = attributes.find(
                        Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName::QueueArn);
                if (iter != attributes.end()) {
                    queueARN = iter->second;
                    std::cout << "The queue ARN '" << queueARN
                              << "' has been retrieved."
                              << std::endl;
                }
                else {
                    std::cerr
                            << "Error ARN attribute not returned by
GetQueueAttribute."
                            << std::endl;

                    cleanUp(topicARN,
                            queueURLS,
                            subscriptionARNS,
                            snsClient,
                            sqsClient);

                    return false;
                }
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::GetQueueAttributes. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;

                cleanUp(topicARN,
```

```
                        queueURLS,
                        subscriptionARNS,
                        snsClient,
                        sqsClient);

                return false;
            }
        }

        if (first) {
            std::cout
                    << "An IAM policy must be attached to an SQS queue, enabling it
to receive "
                       "messages from an SNS topic." << std::endl;
        }

        {
            // 4.  Set the SQS queue policy attribute with a policy enabling the
receipt of SNS messages.
            Aws::SQS::Model::SetQueueAttributesRequest request;
            request.SetQueueUrl(queueURL);
            Aws::String policy = createPolicyForQueue(queueARN, topicARN);
            request.AddAttributes(Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName::Policy,
                                  policy);

            Aws::SQS::Model::SetQueueAttributesOutcome outcome =
                    sqsClient.SetQueueAttributes(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "The attributes for the queue '" << queueName
                          << "' were successfully updated." << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::SetQueueAttributes. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;

                cleanUp(topicARN,
                        queueURLS,
                        subscriptionARNS,
                        snsClient,
                        sqsClient);

                return false;
```

```
            }
        }

        printAsterisksLine();

        {
            // 5.  Subscribe the SQS queue to the SNS topic.
            Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeRequest request;
            request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);
            request.SetProtocol("sqs");
            request.SetEndpoint(queueARN);
            if (isFifoTopic) {
                if (first) {
                    std::cout << "Subscriptions to a FIFO topic can have filters."
                              << std::endl;
                    std::cout
                            << "If you add a filter to this subscription, then only
 the filtered messages "
                            << "will be received in the queue." << std::endl;
                    std::cout << "For information about message filtering, "
                              << "see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/sns-
message-filtering.html"
                              << std::endl;
                    std::cout << "For this example, you can filter messages by a \""
                              << TONE_ATTRIBUTE << "\" attribute." << std::endl;
                }

                std::ostringstream ostringstream;
                ostringstream << "Filter messages for \"" << queueName
                              << "\"'s subscription to the topic \""
                              << topicName << "\"?  (y/n)";

                // Add filter if user answers yes.
                if (askYesNoQuestion(ostringstream.str())) {
                    Aws::String jsonPolicy = getFilterPolicyFromUser();
                    if (!jsonPolicy.empty()) {
                        filteringMessages = true;

                        std::cout << "This is the filter policy for this
 subscription."
                                  << std::endl;
                        std::cout << jsonPolicy << std::endl;

                        request.AddAttributes("FilterPolicy", jsonPolicy);
```

```
                    }
                    else {
                        std::cout
                                << "Because you did not select any attributes, no
filter "
                                << "will be added to this subscription." <<
std::endl;
                    }
                }
            }  // if (isFifoTopic)
            Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeOutcome outcome =
snsClient.Subscribe(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                Aws::String subscriptionARN =
outcome.GetResult().GetSubscriptionArn();
                std::cout << "The queue '" << queueName
                          << "' has been subscribed to the topic '"
                          << "'" << topicName << "'" << std::endl;
                std::cout << "with the subscription ARN '" << subscriptionARN << "."
                          << std::endl;
                subscriptionARNS.push_back(subscriptionARN);
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with TopicsAndQueues::Subscribe. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;

                cleanUp(topicARN,
                        queueURLS,
                        subscriptionARNS,
                        snsClient,
                        sqsClient);

                return false;
            }
        }

        first = false;
    }

    first = true;
    do {
        printAsterisksLine();
```

```
        // 6.  Publish a message to the SNS topic.
        Aws::SNS::Model::PublishRequest request;
        request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);
        Aws::String message = askQuestion("Enter a message text to publish.  ");
        request.SetMessage(message);
        if (isFifoTopic) {
            if (first) {
                std::cout
                        << "Because you are using a FIFO topic, you must set a
message group ID."
                        << std::endl;
                std::cout
                        << "All messages within the same group will be received in
the "
                        << "order they were published." << std::endl;
            }
            Aws::String messageGroupID = askQuestion(
                    "Enter a message group ID for this message. ");
            request.SetMessageGroupId(messageGroupID);
            if (!contentBasedDeduplication) {
                if (first) {
                    std::cout
                            << "Because you are not using content-based
deduplication, "
                            << "you must enter a deduplication ID." << std::endl;
                }
                Aws::String deduplicationID = askQuestion(
                        "Enter a deduplication ID for this message. ");
                request.SetMessageDeduplicationId(deduplicationID);
            }
        }

        if (filteringMessages && askYesNoQuestion(
                "Add an attribute to this message? (y/n) ")) {
            for (size_t i = 0; i < TONES.size(); ++i) {
                std::cout << "  " << (i + 1) << ". " << TONES[i] << std::endl;
            }
            int selection = askQuestionForIntRange(
                    "Enter a number for an attribute. ",
                    1, static_cast<int>(TONES.size()));
            Aws::SNS::Model::MessageAttributeValue messageAttributeValue;
            messageAttributeValue.SetDataType("String");
            messageAttributeValue.SetStringValue(TONES[selection - 1]);
```

```
            request.AddMessageAttributes(TONE_ATTRIBUTE, messageAttributeValue);
        }

        Aws::SNS::Model::PublishOutcome outcome = snsClient.Publish(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Your message was successfully published." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with TopicsAndQueues::Publish. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;

            cleanUp(topicARN,
                    queueURLS,
                    subscriptionARNS,
                    snsClient,
                    sqsClient);

            return false;
        }

        first = false;
    } while (askYesNoQuestion("Post another message? (y/n) "));

    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout << "Now the SQS queue will be polled to retrieve the messages."
              << std::endl;
    askQuestion("Press any key to continue...", alwaysTrueTest);

    for (size_t i = 0; i < queueURLS.size(); ++i) {
        // 7.  Poll an SQS queue for its messages.
        std::vector<Aws::String> messages;
        std::vector<Aws::String> receiptHandles;
        while (true) {
            Aws::SQS::Model::ReceiveMessageRequest request;
            request.SetMaxNumberOfMessages(10);
            request.SetQueueUrl(queueURLS[i]);

            // Setting WaitTimeSeconds to non-zero enables long polling.
            // For information about long polling, see
            // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSSimpleQueueService/latest/
SQSDeveloperGuide/sqs-short-and-long-polling.html
```

```
            request.SetWaitTimeSeconds(1);
            Aws::SQS::Model::ReceiveMessageOutcome outcome =
                    sqsClient.ReceiveMessage(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Vector<Aws::SQS::Model::Message> &newMessages =
outcome.GetResult().GetMessages();
                if (newMessages.empty()) {
                    break;
                }
                else {
                    for (const Aws::SQS::Model::Message &message: newMessages) {
                        messages.push_back(message.GetBody());
                        receiptHandles.push_back(message.GetReceiptHandle());
                    }
                }
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::ReceiveMessage. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;

                cleanUp(topicARN,
                        queueURLS,
                        subscriptionARNS,
                        snsClient,
                        sqsClient);

                return false;
            }
        }

        printAsterisksLine();

        if (messages.empty()) {
            std::cout << "No messages were ";
        }
        else if (messages.size() == 1) {
            std::cout << "One message was ";
        }
        else {
            std::cout << messages.size() << " messages were ";
        }
        std::cout << "received by the queue '" << queueNames[i]
```

```
                << "'." << std::endl;
        for (const Aws::String &message: messages) {
            std::cout << "  Message : '" << message << "'."
                      << std::endl;
        }

        // 8.  Delete a batch of messages from an SQS queue.
        if (!receiptHandles.empty()) {
            Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteMessageBatchRequest request;
            request.SetQueueUrl(queueURLS[i]);
            int id = 1; // Ids must be unique within a batch delete request.
            for (const Aws::String &receiptHandle: receiptHandles) {
                Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry entry;
                entry.SetId(std::to_string(id));
                ++id;
                entry.SetReceiptHandle(receiptHandle);
                request.AddEntries(entry);
            }

            Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteMessageBatchOutcome outcome =
                    sqsClient.DeleteMessageBatch(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "The batch deletion of messages was successful."
                          << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::DeleteMessageBatch. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                cleanUp(topicARN,
                        queueURLS,
                        subscriptionARNS,
                        snsClient,
                        sqsClient);

                return false;
            }
        }
    }

    return cleanUp(topicARN,
                   queueURLS,
                   subscriptionARNS,
```

```
                    snsClient,
                    sqsClient,
                    true); // askUser
}


bool AwsDoc::TopicsAndQueues::cleanUp(const Aws::String &topicARN,
                                      const Aws::Vector<Aws::String> &queueURLS,
                                      const Aws::Vector<Aws::String>
 &subscriptionARNS,
                                      const Aws::SNS::SNSClient &snsClient,
                                      const Aws::SQS::SQSClient &sqsClient,
                                      bool askUser) {
    bool result = true;
    printAsterisksLine();
    if (!queueURLS.empty() && askUser &&
        askYesNoQuestion("Delete the SQS queues? (y/n) ")) {

        for (const auto &queueURL: queueURLS) {
            // 9.  Delete an SQS queue.
            Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteQueueRequest request;
            request.SetQueueUrl(queueURL);

            Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteQueueOutcome outcome =
                    sqsClient.DeleteQueue(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "The queue with URL '" << queueURL
                          << "' was successfully deleted." << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::DeleteQueue. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = false;
            }
        }

        for (const auto &subscriptionARN: subscriptionARNS) {
            // 10. Unsubscribe an SNS subscription.
            Aws::SNS::Model::UnsubscribeRequest request;
            request.SetSubscriptionArn(subscriptionARN);

            Aws::SNS::Model::UnsubscribeOutcome outcome =
```

```
                    snsClient.Unsubscribe(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "Unsubscribe of subscription ARN '" << subscriptionARN
                          << "' was successful." << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with TopicsAndQueues::Unsubscribe. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = false;
            }
        }
    }

    printAsterisksLine();
    if (!topicARN.empty() && askUser &&
        askYesNoQuestion("Delete the SNS topic? (y/n) ")) {

        // 11. Delete an SNS topic.
        Aws::SNS::Model::DeleteTopicRequest request;
        request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);

        Aws::SNS::Model::DeleteTopicOutcome outcome =
 snsClient.DeleteTopic(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The topic with ARN '" << topicARN
                      << "' was successfully deleted." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with TopicsAndQueues::DeleteTopicRequest. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
    }

    return result;
}

//! Create an IAM policy that gives an SQS queue permission to receive messages from
 an SNS topic.
/*!
```

```
 \sa createPolicyForQueue()
 \param queueARN: The SQS queue Amazon Resource Name (ARN).
 \param topicARN: The SNS topic ARN.
 \return Aws::String: The policy as JSON.
 */
Aws::String AwsDoc::TopicsAndQueues::createPolicyForQueue(const Aws::String
 &queueARN,
                                                           const Aws::String
 &topicARN) {
    std::ostringstream policyStream;
    policyStream << R"({
        "Statement": [
        {
            "Effect": "Allow",
                    "Principal": {
                "Service": "sns.amazonaws.com"
            },
            "Action": "sqs:SendMessage",
                    "Resource": ")" << queueARN << R"(",
                    "Condition": {
                "ArnEquals": {
                    "aws:SourceArn": ")" << topicARN << R"("
                }
            }
        }
        ]
    })";

    return policyStream.str();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CreateQueue
  - CreateTopic
  - DeleteMessageBatch
  - DeleteQueue
  - DeleteTopic
  - GetQueueAttributes
  - Publish

- ReceiveMessage
- SetQueueAttributes
- Subscribe
- Unsubscribe

AWS STS SDK for C++를 사용한 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는를와 AWS SDK for C++ 함께 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS STS.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`AssumeRole`

다음 코드 예시는 `AssumeRole`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
bool AwsDoc::STS::assumeRole(const Aws::String &roleArn,
                             const Aws::String &roleSessionName,
                             const Aws::String &externalId,
                             Aws::Auth::AWSCredentials &credentials,
```

```
                                const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::STS::STSClient sts(clientConfig);
    Aws::STS::Model::AssumeRoleRequest sts_req;

    sts_req.SetRoleArn(roleArn);
    sts_req.SetRoleSessionName(roleSessionName);
    sts_req.SetExternalId(externalId);

    const Aws::STS::Model::AssumeRoleOutcome outcome = sts.AssumeRole(sts_req);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error assuming IAM role. " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Credentials successfully retrieved." << std::endl;
        const Aws::STS::Model::AssumeRoleResult result = outcome.GetResult();
        const Aws::STS::Model::Credentials &temp_credentials =
 result.GetCredentials();

        // Store temporary credentials in return argument.
        // Note: The credentials object returned by assumeRole differs
        // from the AWSCredentials object used in most situations.
        credentials.SetAWSAccessKeyId(temp_credentials.GetAccessKeyId());
        credentials.SetAWSSecretKey(temp_credentials.GetSecretAccessKey());
        credentials.SetSessionToken(temp_credentials.GetSessionToken());
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for C++ API 참조의 AssumeRole을 참조하십시오.

SDK for C++를 사용한 Amazon Transcribe 스트리밍 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Transcribe Streaming과 AWS SDK for C++ 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오

작업

StartStreamTranscription

다음 코드 예시는 `StartStreamTranscription`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
int main() {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;

    Aws::InitAPI(options);
    {
        //TODO(User): Set to the region of your AWS account.
        const Aws::String region = Aws::Region::US_WEST_2;

        //Load a profile that has been granted AmazonTranscribeFullAccess AWS
 managed permission policy.
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration config;
#ifdef _WIN32
        // ATTENTION: On Windows with the AWS C++ SDK, this example only runs if the
 SDK is built
        // with the curl library.
        // For more information, see the accompanying ReadMe.
        // For more information, see "Building the SDK for Windows with curl".
```

```
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-cpp/v1/developer-guide/setup-
windows.html
        //TODO(User): Update to the location of your .crt file.
        config.caFile = "C:/curl/bin/curl-ca-bundle.crt";
#endif
        config.region = region;

        TranscribeStreamingServiceClient client(config);
        StartStreamTranscriptionHandler handler;
        handler.SetOnErrorCallback(
                [](const Aws::Client::AWSError<TranscribeStreamingServiceErrors>
 &error) {
                        std::cerr << "ERROR: " + error.GetMessage() << std::endl;
                });
        //SetTranscriptEventCallback called for every 'chunk' of file transcripted.
        // Partial results are returned in real time.
        handler.SetTranscriptEventCallback([](const TranscriptEvent &ev) {
                for (auto &&r: ev.GetTranscript().GetResults()) {
                    if (r.GetIsPartial()) {
                        std::cout << "[partial] ";
                    }
                    else {
                        std::cout << "[Final] ";
                    }
                    for (auto &&alt: r.GetAlternatives()) {
                        std::cout << alt.GetTranscript() << std::endl;
                    }
                }
        });

        StartStreamTranscriptionRequest request;
        request.SetMediaSampleRateHertz(SAMPLE_RATE);
        request.SetLanguageCode(LanguageCode::en_US);
        request.SetMediaEncoding(
                MediaEncoding::pcm); // wav and aiff files are PCM formats.
        request.SetEventStreamHandler(handler);

        auto OnStreamReady = [](AudioStream &stream) {
                Aws::FStream file(FILE_NAME, std::ios_base::in |
 std::ios_base::binary);
                if (!file.is_open()) {
                    std::cerr << "Failed to open " << FILE_NAME << '\n';
                }
                std::array<char, BUFFER_SIZE> buf;
```

```
                int i = 0;
                while (file) {
                    file.read(&buf[0], buf.size());

                    if (!file)
                        std::cout << "File: only " << file.gcount() << " could be
read"
                                  << std::endl;

                    Aws::Vector<unsigned char> bits{buf.begin(), buf.end()};
                    AudioEvent event(std::move(bits));
                    if (!stream) {
                        std::cerr << "Failed to create a stream" << std::endl;
                        break;
                    }
                    //The std::basic_istream::gcount() is used to count the
characters in the given string. It returns
                    //the number of characters extracted by the last read()
operation.
                    if (file.gcount() > 0) {
                        if (!stream.WriteAudioEvent(event)) {
                            std::cerr << "Failed to write an audio event" <<
std::endl;
                            break;
                        }
                    }
                    else {
                        break;
                    }
                    std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::milliseconds(
                            25)); // Slow down because we are streaming from a file.
                }
                if (!stream.WriteAudioEvent(
                        AudioEvent())) {
                    // Per the spec, we have to send an empty event (an event
without a payload) at the end.
                    std::cerr << "Failed to send an empty frame" << std::endl;
                }
                else {
                    std::cout << "Successfully sent the empty frame" << std::endl;
                }
                stream.flush();
                stream.Close();
        };
```

```
        Aws::Utils::Threading::Semaphore signaling(0 /*initialCount*/, 1 /
*maxCount*/);
        auto OnResponseCallback = [&signaling](
                const TranscribeStreamingServiceClient * /*unused*/,
                const Model::StartStreamTranscriptionRequest & /*unused*/,
                const Model::StartStreamTranscriptionOutcome &outcome,
                const std::shared_ptr<const Aws::Client::AsyncCallerContext> & /
*unused*/) {

                if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                    std::cerr << "Transcribe streaming error "
                              << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                }

                signaling.Release();
        };

        std::cout << "Starting..." << std::endl;
        client.StartStreamTranscriptionAsync(request, OnStreamReady,
 OnResponseCallback,
                                             nullptr /*context*/);
        signaling.WaitOne(); // Prevent the application from exiting until we're
 done.
        std::cout << "Done" << std::endl;
    }

    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options);

    return 0;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartStreamTranscriptionAWS SDK for C++ 을 참조하세요.

시나리오

오디오 파일 트랜스크립션

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Transcribe 스트리밍을 사용하여 소스 오디오 파일의 트랜스크립션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
int main() {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;

    Aws::InitAPI(options);
    {
        //TODO(User): Set to the region of your AWS account.
        const Aws::String region = Aws::Region::US_WEST_2;

        //Load a profile that has been granted AmazonTranscribeFullAccess AWS
 managed permission policy.
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration config;
#ifdef _WIN32
        // ATTENTION: On Windows with the AWS C++ SDK, this example only runs if the
 SDK is built
        // with the curl library.
        // For more information, see the accompanying ReadMe.
        // For more information, see "Building the SDK for Windows with curl".
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-cpp/v1/developer-guide/setup-
windows.html
        //TODO(User): Update to the location of your .crt file.
        config.caFile = "C:/curl/bin/curl-ca-bundle.crt";
#endif
        config.region = region;

        TranscribeStreamingServiceClient client(config);
        StartStreamTranscriptionHandler handler;
        handler.SetOnErrorCallback(
                []( const Aws::Client::AWSError<TranscribeStreamingServiceErrors>
 &error) {
                        std::cerr << "ERROR: " + error.GetMessage() << std::endl;
                });
        //SetTranscriptEventCallback called for every 'chunk' of file transcripted.
        // Partial results are returned in real time.
        handler.SetTranscriptEventCallback([](const TranscriptEvent &ev) {
```

```
                for (auto &&r: ev.GetTranscript().GetResults()) {
                    if (r.GetIsPartial()) {
                        std::cout << "[partial] ";
                    }
                    else {
                        std::cout << "[Final] ";
                    }
                    for (auto &&alt: r.GetAlternatives()) {
                        std::cout << alt.GetTranscript() << std::endl;
                    }
                }
        });

        StartStreamTranscriptionRequest request;
        request.SetMediaSampleRateHertz(SAMPLE_RATE);
        request.SetLanguageCode(LanguageCode::en_US);
        request.SetMediaEncoding(
                MediaEncoding::pcm); // wav and aiff files are PCM formats.
        request.SetEventStreamHandler(handler);

        auto OnStreamReady = [](AudioStream &stream) {
                Aws::FStream file(FILE_NAME, std::ios_base::in |
std::ios_base::binary);
                if (!file.is_open()) {
                    std::cerr << "Failed to open " << FILE_NAME << '\n';
                }
                std::array<char, BUFFER_SIZE> buf;
                int i = 0;
                while (file) {
                    file.read(&buf[0], buf.size());

                    if (!file)
                        std::cout << "File: only " << file.gcount() << " could be
read"
                                  << std::endl;

                    Aws::Vector<unsigned char> bits{buf.begin(), buf.end()};
                    AudioEvent event(std::move(bits));
                    if (!stream) {
                        std::cerr << "Failed to create a stream" << std::endl;
                        break;
                    }
                    //The std::basic_istream::gcount() is used to count the
characters in the given string. It returns
```

```
                    //the number of characters extracted by the last read()
 operation.
                    if (file.gcount() > 0) {
                        if (!stream.WriteAudioEvent(event)) {
                            std::cerr << "Failed to write an audio event" <<
 std::endl;
                            break;
                        }
                    }
                    else {
                        break;
                    }
                    std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::milliseconds(
                            25)); // Slow down because we are streaming from a file.
                }
                if (!stream.WriteAudioEvent(
                        AudioEvent())) {
                    // Per the spec, we have to send an empty event (an event
 without a payload) at the end.
                    std::cerr << "Failed to send an empty frame" << std::endl;
                }
                else {
                    std::cout << "Successfully sent the empty frame" << std::endl;
                }
                stream.flush();
                stream.Close();
        };

        Aws::Utils::Threading::Semaphore signaling(0 /*initialCount*/, 1 /
*maxCount*/);
        auto OnResponseCallback = [&signaling](
                const TranscribeStreamingServiceClient * /*unused*/,
                const Model::StartStreamTranscriptionRequest & /*unused*/,
                const Model::StartStreamTranscriptionOutcome &outcome,
                const std::shared_ptr<const Aws::Client::AsyncCallerContext> & /
*unused*/) {

                if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                    std::cerr << "Transcribe streaming error "
                              << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                }

                signaling.Release();
        };
```

```
        std::cout << "Starting..." << std::endl;
        client.StartStreamTranscriptionAsync(request, OnStreamReady,
 OnResponseCallback,
                                             nullptr /*context*/);
        signaling.WaitOne(); // Prevent the application from exiting until we're
 done.
        std::cout << "Done" << std::endl;
    }

    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options);

    return 0;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartStreamTranscriptionAWS SDK for C++ 을 참조하세요.

SDK for Go V2용 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는와 함께 AWS SDK for Go V2를 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

일부 서비스에는 서비스와 관련된 라이브러리 또는 함수를 활용하는 방법을 보여주는 추가 예제 범주가 포함되어 있습니다.

추가 리소스

- SDK for Go V2 개발자 안내서 - Go를 함께 사용하는 방법에 대한 자세한 내용입니다 AWS.
- AWS 개발자 센터 – 카테고리별 또는 전체 텍스트 검색별로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 – 원하는 언어로 작성된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리입니다. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

서비스

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SDK for Go V2를 사용한 API Gateway 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 API Gateway와 함께 AWS SDK for Go V2를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

AWS 커뮤니티 기여는 여러 팀이 생성하고 유지 관리하는 예입니다 AWS. 피드백을 제공하려면 연결된 리포지토리에 제공된 메커니즘을 사용합니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- AWS 커뮤니티 기여

AWS 커뮤니티 기여

서버리스 애플리케이션 빌드 및 테스트

다음 코드 예제에서는 Lambda 및 DynamoDB와 함께 API Gateway를 사용하여 서버리스 애플리케이션을 빌드하고 테스트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

Go SDK를 사용하여 Lambda 및 DynamoDB가 포함된 API 게이트웨이로 구성된 서버리스 애플리케이션을 빌드하고 테스트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda

SDK for Go V2를 사용한 Aurora 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Aurora와 함께 AWS SDK for Go V2를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello Aurora

다음 코드 예제에서는 Aurora를 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
)

// main uses the AWS SDK for Go V2 to create an Amazon Aurora client and list up to
 20
// DB clusters in your account.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
func main() {
 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
  fmt.Println(err)
  return
 }
 auroraClient := rds.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 const maxClusters = 20
 fmt.Printf("Let's list up to %v DB clusters.\n", maxClusters)
 output, err := auroraClient.DescribeDBClusters(
  ctx, &rds.DescribeDBClustersInput{MaxRecords: aws.Int32(maxClusters)})
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Printf("Couldn't list DB clusters: %v\n", err)
  return
```

```
 }
 if len(output.DBClusters) == 0 {
  fmt.Println("No DB clusters found.")
 } else {
  for _, cluster := range output.DBClusters {
   fmt.Printf("DB cluster %v has database %v.\n", *cluster.DBClusterIdentifier,
    *cluster.DatabaseName)
  }
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 DescribeDBClusters를 참조하십시오.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 사용자 지정 Aurora DB 클러스터 파라미터 그룹을 만들고 파라미터 값을 설정합니다.
- 파라미터 그룹을 사용하는 DB 클러스터를 생성합니다.
- 데이터베이스가 포함된 DB 인스턴스를 생성합니다.
- DB 클러스터의 스냅샷을 만든 다음, 리소스를 정리합니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
import (
 "aurora/actions"
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "slices"
 "sort"
 "strconv"
 "strings"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
 "github.com/google/uuid"
)

// GetStartedClusters is an interactive example that shows you how to use the AWS
 SDK for Go
// with Amazon Aurora to do the following:
//
// 1. Create a custom DB cluster parameter group and set parameter values.
// 2. Create an Aurora DB cluster that is configured to use the parameter group.
// 3. Create a DB instance in the DB cluster that contains a database.
// 4. Take a snapshot of the DB cluster.
// 5. Delete the DB instance, DB cluster, and parameter group.
type GetStartedClusters struct {
 sdkConfig  aws.Config
 dbClusters actions.DbClusters
 questioner demotools.IQuestioner
 helper     IScenarioHelper
 isTestRun  bool
}

// NewGetStartedClusters constructs a GetStartedClusters instance from a
 configuration.
// It uses the specified config to get an Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon
 RDS)
// client and create wrappers for the actions used in the scenario.
func NewGetStartedClusters(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner,
```

```
 helper IScenarioHelper) GetStartedClusters {
 auroraClient := rds.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 return GetStartedClusters{
  sdkConfig:  sdkConfig,
  dbClusters: actions.DbClusters{AuroraClient: auroraClient},
  questioner: questioner,
  helper:     helper,
 }
}

// Run runs the interactive scenario.
func (scenario GetStartedClusters) Run(ctx context.Context, dbEngine string,
 parameterGroupName string,
 clusterName string, dbName string) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Println("Something went wrong with the demo.")
  }
 }()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Welcome to the Amazon Aurora DB Cluster demo.")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 parameterGroup := scenario.CreateParameterGroup(ctx, dbEngine, parameterGroupName)
 scenario.SetUserParameters(ctx, parameterGroupName)
 cluster := scenario.CreateCluster(ctx, clusterName, dbEngine, dbName,
 parameterGroup)
 scenario.helper.Pause(5)
 dbInstance := scenario.CreateInstance(ctx, cluster)
 scenario.DisplayConnection(cluster)
 scenario.CreateSnapshot(ctx, clusterName)
 scenario.Cleanup(ctx, dbInstance, cluster, parameterGroup)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// CreateParameterGroup shows how to get available engine versions for a specified
// database engine and create a DB cluster parameter group that is compatible with a
// selected engine family.
func (scenario GetStartedClusters) CreateParameterGroup(ctx context.Context,
 dbEngine string,
```

```
parameterGroupName string) *types.DBClusterParameterGroup {

log.Printf("Checking for an existing DB cluster parameter group named %v.\n",
 parameterGroupName)
parameterGroup, err := scenario.dbClusters.GetParameterGroup(ctx,
parameterGroupName)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
if parameterGroup == nil {
 log.Printf("Getting available database engine versions for %v.\n", dbEngine)
 engineVersions, err := scenario.dbClusters.GetEngineVersions(ctx, dbEngine, "")
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }

 familySet := map[string]struct{}{}
 for _, family := range engineVersions {
  familySet[*family.DBParameterGroupFamily] = struct{}{}
 }
 var families []string
 for family := range familySet {
  families = append(families, family)
 }
 sort.Strings(families)
 familyIndex := scenario.questioner.AskChoice("Which family do you want to use?\n",
families)
 log.Println("Creating a DB cluster parameter group.")
 _, err = scenario.dbClusters.CreateParameterGroup(
  ctx, parameterGroupName, families[familyIndex], "Example parameter group.")
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 parameterGroup, err = scenario.dbClusters.GetParameterGroup(ctx,
parameterGroupName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
}
log.Printf("Parameter group %v:\n", *parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupFamily)
log.Printf("\tName: %v\n", *parameterGroup.DBClusterParameterGroupName)
log.Printf("\tARN: %v\n", *parameterGroup.DBClusterParameterGroupArn)
log.Printf("\tFamily: %v\n", *parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupFamily)
log.Printf("\tDescription: %v\n", *parameterGroup.Description)
```

```
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 return parameterGroup

}

// SetUserParameters shows how to get the parameters contained in a custom parameter
// group and update some of the parameter values in the group.
func (scenario GetStartedClusters) SetUserParameters(ctx context.Context,
 parameterGroupName string) {
 log.Println("Let's set some parameter values in your parameter group.")
 dbParameters, err := scenario.dbClusters.GetParameters(ctx, parameterGroupName, "")
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 var updateParams []types.Parameter
 for _, dbParam := range dbParameters {
  if strings.HasPrefix(*dbParam.ParameterName, "auto_increment") &&
   *dbParam.IsModifiable && *dbParam.DataType == "integer" {
   log.Printf("The %v parameter is described as:\n\t%v",
    *dbParam.ParameterName, *dbParam.Description)
   rangeSplit := strings.Split(*dbParam.AllowedValues, "-")
   lower, _ := strconv.Atoi(rangeSplit[0])
   upper, _ := strconv.Atoi(rangeSplit[1])
   newValue := scenario.questioner.AskInt(
    fmt.Sprintf("Enter a value between %v and %v:", lower, upper),
    demotools.InIntRange{Lower: lower, Upper: upper})
   dbParam.ParameterValue = aws.String(strconv.Itoa(newValue))
   updateParams = append(updateParams, dbParam)
  }
 }
 err = scenario.dbClusters.UpdateParameters(ctx, parameterGroupName, updateParams)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Println("You can get a list of parameters you've set by specifying a source of
 'user'.")
 userParameters, err := scenario.dbClusters.GetParameters(ctx, parameterGroupName,
 "user")
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Println("Here are the parameters you've set:")
 for _, param := range userParameters {
  log.Printf("\t%v: %v\n", *param.ParameterName, *param.ParameterValue)
```

```
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// CreateCluster shows how to create an Aurora DB cluster that contains a database
// of a specified type. The database is also configured to use a custom DB cluster
// parameter group.
func (scenario GetStartedClusters) CreateCluster(ctx context.Context, clusterName
 string, dbEngine string,
 dbName string, parameterGroup *types.DBClusterParameterGroup) *types.DBCluster {

 log.Println("Checking for an existing DB cluster.")
 cluster, err := scenario.dbClusters.GetDbCluster(ctx, clusterName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 if cluster == nil {
  adminUsername := scenario.questioner.Ask(
   "Enter an administrator user name for the database: ", demotools.NotEmpty{})
  adminPassword := scenario.questioner.Ask(
   "Enter a password for the administrator (at least 8 characters): ",
 demotools.NotEmpty{})
  engineVersions, err := scenario.dbClusters.GetEngineVersions(ctx, dbEngine,
 *parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupFamily)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  var engineChoices []string
  for _, engine := range engineVersions {
   engineChoices = append(engineChoices, *engine.EngineVersion)
  }
  log.Println("The available engines for your parameter group are:")
  engineIndex := scenario.questioner.AskChoice("Which engine do you want to use?\n",
 engineChoices)
  log.Printf("Creating DB cluster %v and database %v.\n", clusterName, dbName)
  log.Printf("The DB cluster is configured to use\nyour custom parameter group %v
\n",
   *parameterGroup.DBClusterParameterGroupName)
  log.Printf("and selected engine %v.\n", engineChoices[engineIndex])
  log.Println("This typically takes several minutes.")
  cluster, err = scenario.dbClusters.CreateDbCluster(
   ctx, clusterName, *parameterGroup.DBClusterParameterGroupName, dbName, dbEngine,
   engineChoices[engineIndex], adminUsername, adminPassword)
  if err != nil {
```

```
    panic(err)
   }
   for *cluster.Status != "available" {
    scenario.helper.Pause(30)
    cluster, err = scenario.dbClusters.GetDbCluster(ctx, clusterName)
    if err != nil {
     panic(err)
    }
    log.Println("Cluster created and available.")
   }
  }
  log.Println("Cluster data:")
  log.Printf("\tDBClusterIdentifier: %v\n", *cluster.DBClusterIdentifier)
  log.Printf("\tARN: %v\n", *cluster.DBClusterArn)
  log.Printf("\tStatus: %v\n", *cluster.Status)
  log.Printf("\tEngine: %v\n", *cluster.Engine)
  log.Printf("\tEngine version: %v\n", *cluster.EngineVersion)
  log.Printf("\tDBClusterParameterGroup: %v\n", *cluster.DBClusterParameterGroup)
  log.Printf("\tEngineMode: %v\n", *cluster.EngineMode)
  log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
  return cluster
}

// CreateInstance shows how to create a DB instance in an existing Aurora DB
 cluster.
// A new DB cluster contains no DB instances, so you must add one. The first DB
 instance
// that is added to a DB cluster defaults to a read-write DB instance.
func (scenario GetStartedClusters) CreateInstance(ctx context.Context, cluster
 *types.DBCluster) *types.DBInstance {
  log.Println("Checking for an existing database instance.")
  dbInstance, err := scenario.dbClusters.GetInstance(ctx,
  *cluster.DBClusterIdentifier)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  if dbInstance == nil {
   log.Println("Let's create a database instance in your DB cluster.")
   log.Println("First, choose a DB instance type:")
   instOpts, err := scenario.dbClusters.GetOrderableInstances(
    ctx, *cluster.Engine, *cluster.EngineVersion)
   if err != nil {
    panic(err)
   }
```

```
  var instChoices []string
  for _, opt := range instOpts {
   instChoices = append(instChoices, *opt.DBInstanceClass)
  }
  slices.Sort(instChoices)
  instChoices = slices.Compact(instChoices)
  instIndex := scenario.questioner.AskChoice(
   "Which DB instance class do you want to use?\n", instChoices)
  log.Println("Creating a database instance. This typically takes several minutes.")
  dbInstance, err = scenario.dbClusters.CreateInstanceInCluster(
   ctx, *cluster.DBClusterIdentifier, *cluster.DBClusterIdentifier, *cluster.Engine,
   instChoices[instIndex])
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  for *dbInstance.DBInstanceStatus != "available" {
   scenario.helper.Pause(30)
   dbInstance, err = scenario.dbClusters.GetInstance(ctx,
 *cluster.DBClusterIdentifier)
   if err != nil {
    panic(err)
   }
  }
 }
 log.Println("Instance data:")
 log.Printf("\tDBInstanceIdentifier: %v\n", *dbInstance.DBInstanceIdentifier)
 log.Printf("\tARN: %v\n", *dbInstance.DBInstanceArn)
 log.Printf("\tStatus: %v\n", *dbInstance.DBInstanceStatus)
 log.Printf("\tEngine: %v\n", *dbInstance.Engine)
 log.Printf("\tEngine version: %v\n", *dbInstance.EngineVersion)
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 return dbInstance
}

// DisplayConnection displays connection information about an Aurora DB cluster and
 tips
// on how to connect to it.
func (scenario GetStartedClusters) DisplayConnection(cluster *types.DBCluster) {
 log.Println(
  "You can now connect to your database using your favorite MySql client.\n" +
   "One way to connect is by using the 'mysql' shell on an Amazon EC2 instance\n" +
   "that is running in the same VPC as your database cluster. Pass the endpoint,\n"
 +
   "port, and administrator user name to 'mysql' and enter your password\n" +
```

```
   "when prompted:")
 log.Printf("\n\tmysql -h %v -P %v -u %v -p\n",
  *cluster.Endpoint, *cluster.Port, *cluster.MasterUsername)
 log.Println("For more information, see the User Guide for Aurora:\n" +
  "\thttps://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/AuroraUserGuide/
CHAP_GettingStartedAurora.CreatingConnecting.Aurora.html#CHAP_GettingStartedAurora.Aurora.Co
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// CreateSnapshot shows how to create a DB cluster snapshot and wait until it's
 available.
func (scenario GetStartedClusters) CreateSnapshot(ctx context.Context, clusterName
 string) {
 if scenario.questioner.AskBool(
  "Do you want to create a snapshot of your DB cluster (y/n)? ", "y") {
  snapshotId := fmt.Sprintf("%v-%v", clusterName, scenario.helper.UniqueId())
  log.Printf("Creating a snapshot named %v. This typically takes a few minutes.\n",
 snapshotId)
  snapshot, err := scenario.dbClusters.CreateClusterSnapshot(ctx, clusterName,
 snapshotId)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  for *snapshot.Status != "available" {
   scenario.helper.Pause(30)
   snapshot, err = scenario.dbClusters.GetClusterSnapshot(ctx, snapshotId)
   if err != nil {
    panic(err)
   }
  }
  log.Println("Snapshot data:")
  log.Printf("\tDBClusterSnapshotIdentifier: %v\n",
 *snapshot.DBClusterSnapshotIdentifier)
  log.Printf("\tARN: %v\n", *snapshot.DBClusterSnapshotArn)
  log.Printf("\tStatus: %v\n", *snapshot.Status)
  log.Printf("\tEngine: %v\n", *snapshot.Engine)
  log.Printf("\tEngine version: %v\n", *snapshot.EngineVersion)
  log.Printf("\tDBClusterIdentifier: %v\n", *snapshot.DBClusterIdentifier)
  log.Printf("\tSnapshotCreateTime: %v\n", *snapshot.SnapshotCreateTime)
  log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 }
}
```

```
// Cleanup shows how to clean up a DB instance, DB cluster, and DB cluster parameter
 group.
// Before the DB cluster parameter group can be deleted, all associated DB instances
 and
// DB clusters must first be deleted.
func (scenario GetStartedClusters) Cleanup(ctx context.Context, dbInstance
 *types.DBInstance, cluster *types.DBCluster,
 parameterGroup *types.DBClusterParameterGroup) {

 if scenario.questioner.AskBool(
  "\nDo you want to delete the database instance, DB cluster, and parameter group
 (y/n)? ", "y") {
  log.Printf("Deleting database instance %v.\n", *dbInstance.DBInstanceIdentifier)
  err := scenario.dbClusters.DeleteInstance(ctx, *dbInstance.DBInstanceIdentifier)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Printf("Deleting database cluster %v.\n", *cluster.DBClusterIdentifier)
  err = scenario.dbClusters.DeleteDbCluster(ctx, *cluster.DBClusterIdentifier)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Println(
   "Waiting for the DB instance and DB cluster to delete. This typically takes
 several minutes.")
  for dbInstance != nil || cluster != nil {
   scenario.helper.Pause(30)
   if dbInstance != nil {
    dbInstance, err = scenario.dbClusters.GetInstance(ctx,
 *dbInstance.DBInstanceIdentifier)
    if err != nil {
     panic(err)
    }
   }
   if cluster != nil {
    cluster, err = scenario.dbClusters.GetDbCluster(ctx,
 *cluster.DBClusterIdentifier)
    if err != nil {
     panic(err)
    }
   }
  }
  log.Printf("Deleting parameter group %v.",
 *parameterGroup.DBClusterParameterGroupName)
```

```
  err = scenario.dbClusters.DeleteParameterGroup(ctx,
 *parameterGroup.DBClusterParameterGroupName)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
 }
}

// IScenarioHelper abstracts the function from a scenario so that it
// can be mocked for unit testing.
type IScenarioHelper interface {
 Pause(secs int)
 UniqueId() string
}
type ScenarioHelper struct{}

// Pause waits for the specified number of seconds.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) Pause(secs int) {
 time.Sleep(time.Duration(secs) * time.Second)
}

// UniqueId returns a new UUID.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) UniqueId() string {
 return uuid.New().String()
}
```

Aurora 작업을 관리하기 위해 시나리오가 호출하는 함수를 정의합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbClusters struct {
 AuroraClient *rds.Client
```

```
}


// GetParameterGroup gets a DB cluster parameter group by name.
func (clusters *DbClusters) GetParameterGroup(ctx context.Context,
 parameterGroupName string) (
 *types.DBClusterParameterGroup, error) {
 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups(
  ctx, &rds.DescribeDBClusterParameterGroupsInput{
   DBClusterParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  var notFoundError *types.DBParameterGroupNotFoundFault
  if errors.As(err, &notFoundError) {
   log.Printf("Parameter group %v does not exist.\n", parameterGroupName)
   err = nil
  } else {
   log.Printf("Error getting parameter group %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
  }
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return &output.DBClusterParameterGroups[0], err
 }
}


// CreateParameterGroup creates a DB cluster parameter group that is based on the
 specified
// parameter group family.
func (clusters *DbClusters) CreateParameterGroup(
 ctx context.Context, parameterGroupName string, parameterGroupFamily string,
 description string) (
 *types.DBClusterParameterGroup, error) {

 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.CreateDBClusterParameterGroup(ctx,
  &rds.CreateDBClusterParameterGroupInput{
   DBClusterParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
   DBParameterGroupFamily:      aws.String(parameterGroupFamily),
   Description:                 aws.String(description),
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create parameter group %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
```

```
  return output.DBClusterParameterGroup, err
 }
}



// DeleteParameterGroup deletes the named DB cluster parameter group.
func (clusters *DbClusters) DeleteParameterGroup(ctx context.Context,
 parameterGroupName string) error {
 _, err := clusters.AuroraClient.DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup(ctx,
  &rds.DeleteDBClusterParameterGroupInput{
   DBClusterParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete parameter group %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
  return err
 } else {
  return nil
 }
}



// GetParameters gets the parameters that are contained in a DB cluster parameter
 group.
func (clusters *DbClusters) GetParameters(ctx context.Context, parameterGroupName
 string, source string) (
 []types.Parameter, error) {

 var output *rds.DescribeDBClusterParametersOutput
 var params []types.Parameter
 var err error
 parameterPaginator :=
 rds.NewDescribeDBClusterParametersPaginator(clusters.AuroraClient,
  &rds.DescribeDBClusterParametersInput{
   DBClusterParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
   Source:                      aws.String(source),
  })
 for parameterPaginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err = parameterPaginator.NextPage(ctx)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get paramaeters for %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
   break
  } else {
```

```
    params = append(params, output.Parameters...)
   }
  }
  return params, err
}



// UpdateParameters updates parameters in a named DB cluster parameter group.
func (clusters *DbClusters) UpdateParameters(ctx context.Context, parameterGroupName
 string, params []types.Parameter) error {
 _, err := clusters.AuroraClient.ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup(ctx,
  &rds.ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupInput{
   DBClusterParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
   Parameters:                  params,
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't update parameters in %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
  return err
 } else {
  return nil
 }
}



// GetDbCluster gets data about an Aurora DB cluster.
func (clusters *DbClusters) GetDbCluster(ctx context.Context, clusterName string)
 (*types.DBCluster, error) {
 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.DescribeDBClusters(ctx,
  &rds.DescribeDBClustersInput{
   DBClusterIdentifier: aws.String(clusterName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  var notFoundError *types.DBClusterNotFoundFault
  if errors.As(err, &notFoundError) {
   log.Printf("DB cluster %v does not exist.\n", clusterName)
   err = nil
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get DB cluster %v: %v\n", clusterName, err)
  }
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return &output.DBClusters[0], err
```

```
 }
}



// CreateDbCluster creates a DB cluster that is configured to use the specified
 parameter group.
// The newly created DB cluster contains a database that uses the specified engine
 and
// engine version.
func (clusters *DbClusters) CreateDbCluster(ctx context.Context, clusterName string,
 parameterGroupName string,
 dbName string, dbEngine string, dbEngineVersion string, adminName string,
 adminPassword string) (
 *types.DBCluster, error) {

 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.CreateDBCluster(ctx,
 &rds.CreateDBClusterInput{
  DBClusterIdentifier:         aws.String(clusterName),
  Engine:                      aws.String(dbEngine),
  DBClusterParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
  DatabaseName:                aws.String(dbName),
  EngineVersion:               aws.String(dbEngineVersion),
  MasterUserPassword:          aws.String(adminPassword),
  MasterUsername:              aws.String(adminName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create DB cluster %v: %v\n", clusterName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBCluster, err
 }
}



// DeleteDbCluster deletes a DB cluster without keeping a final snapshot.
func (clusters *DbClusters) DeleteDbCluster(ctx context.Context, clusterName string)
 error {
 _, err := clusters.AuroraClient.DeleteDBCluster(ctx, &rds.DeleteDBClusterInput{
  DBClusterIdentifier: aws.String(clusterName),
  SkipFinalSnapshot:   aws.Bool(true),
 })
 if err != nil {
```

```
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete DB cluster %v: %v\n", clusterName, err)
  return err
 } else {
  return nil
 }
}



// CreateClusterSnapshot creates a snapshot of a DB cluster.
func (clusters *DbClusters) CreateClusterSnapshot(ctx context.Context, clusterName
 string, snapshotName string) (
 *types.DBClusterSnapshot, error) {
 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.CreateDBClusterSnapshot(ctx,
 &rds.CreateDBClusterSnapshotInput{
  DBClusterIdentifier:         aws.String(clusterName),
  DBClusterSnapshotIdentifier: aws.String(snapshotName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create snapshot %v: %v\n", snapshotName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBClusterSnapshot, nil
 }
}



// GetClusterSnapshot gets a DB cluster snapshot.
func (clusters *DbClusters) GetClusterSnapshot(ctx context.Context, snapshotName
 string) (*types.DBClusterSnapshot, error) {
 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.DescribeDBClusterSnapshots(ctx,
  &rds.DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsInput{
   DBClusterSnapshotIdentifier: aws.String(snapshotName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get snapshot %v: %v\n", snapshotName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return &output.DBClusterSnapshots[0], nil
 }
}
```

```
// CreateInstanceInCluster creates a database instance in an existing DB cluster.
 The first database that is
// created defaults to a read-write DB instance.
func (clusters *DbClusters) CreateInstanceInCluster(ctx context.Context, clusterName
 string, instanceName string,
 dbEngine string, dbInstanceClass string) (*types.DBInstance, error) {
 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.CreateDBInstance(ctx,
 &rds.CreateDBInstanceInput{
  DBInstanceIdentifier: aws.String(instanceName),
  DBClusterIdentifier:  aws.String(clusterName),
  Engine:               aws.String(dbEngine),
  DBInstanceClass:      aws.String(dbInstanceClass),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create instance %v: %v\n", instanceName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBInstance, nil
 }
}



// GetInstance gets data about a DB instance.
func (clusters *DbClusters) GetInstance(ctx context.Context, instanceName string) (
 *types.DBInstance, error) {
 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.DescribeDBInstances(ctx,
  &rds.DescribeDBInstancesInput{
   DBInstanceIdentifier: aws.String(instanceName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  var notFoundError *types.DBInstanceNotFoundFault
  if errors.As(err, &notFoundError) {
   log.Printf("DB instance %v does not exist.\n", instanceName)
   err = nil
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get instance %v: %v\n", instanceName, err)
  }
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return &output.DBInstances[0], nil
 }
}
```

```
// DeleteInstance deletes a DB instance.
func (clusters *DbClusters) DeleteInstance(ctx context.Context, instanceName string)
 error {
 _, err := clusters.AuroraClient.DeleteDBInstance(ctx, &rds.DeleteDBInstanceInput{
  DBInstanceIdentifier:   aws.String(instanceName),
  SkipFinalSnapshot:      aws.Bool(true),
  DeleteAutomatedBackups: aws.Bool(true),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete instance %v: %v\n", instanceName, err)
  return err
 } else {
  return nil
 }
}



// GetEngineVersions gets database engine versions that are available for the
 specified engine
// and parameter group family.
func (clusters *DbClusters) GetEngineVersions(ctx context.Context, engine string,
 parameterGroupFamily string) (
 []types.DBEngineVersion, error) {
 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.DescribeDBEngineVersions(ctx,
  &rds.DescribeDBEngineVersionsInput{
   Engine:                 aws.String(engine),
   DBParameterGroupFamily: aws.String(parameterGroupFamily),
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get engine versions for %v: %v\n", engine, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBEngineVersions, nil
 }
}



// GetOrderableInstances uses a paginator to get DB instance options that can be
 used to create DB instances that are
```

```
// compatible with a set of specifications.
func (clusters *DbClusters) GetOrderableInstances(ctx context.Context, engine
 string, engineVersion string) (
 []types.OrderableDBInstanceOption, error) {

 var output *rds.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsOutput
 var instances []types.OrderableDBInstanceOption
 var err error
 orderablePaginator :=
 rds.NewDescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsPaginator(clusters.AuroraClient,
  &rds.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsInput{
   Engine:        aws.String(engine),
   EngineVersion: aws.String(engineVersion),
  })
 for orderablePaginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err = orderablePaginator.NextPage(ctx)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get orderable DB instances: %v\n", err)
   break
  } else {
   instances = append(instances, output.OrderableDBInstanceOptions...)
  }
 }
 return instances, err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - CreateDBCluster
  - CreateDBClusterParameterGroup
  - CreateDBClusterSnapshot
  - CreateDBInstance
  - DeleteDBCluster
  - DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup
  - DeleteDBInstance
  - DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups
  - DescribeDBClusterParameters
  - DescribeDBClusterSnapshots

- DescribeDBClusters
- DescribeDBEngineVersions
- DescribeDBInstances
- DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions
- ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup

작업

`CreateDBCluster`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateDBCluster`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbClusters struct {
 AuroraClient *rds.Client
}



// CreateDbCluster creates a DB cluster that is configured to use the specified
 parameter group.
```

```
// The newly created DB cluster contains a database that uses the specified engine
 and
// engine version.
func (clusters *DbClusters) CreateDbCluster(ctx context.Context, clusterName string,
 parameterGroupName string,
 dbName string, dbEngine string, dbEngineVersion string, adminName string,
 adminPassword string) (
 *types.DBCluster, error) {

 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.CreateDBCluster(ctx,
 &rds.CreateDBClusterInput{
  DBClusterIdentifier:         aws.String(clusterName),
  Engine:                      aws.String(dbEngine),
  DBClusterParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
  DatabaseName:                aws.String(dbName),
  EngineVersion:               aws.String(dbEngineVersion),
  MasterUserPassword:          aws.String(adminPassword),
  MasterUsername:              aws.String(adminName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create DB cluster %v: %v\n", clusterName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBCluster, err
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 CreateDBCluster를 참조하십시오.

`CreateDBClusterParameterGroup`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateDBClusterParameterGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbClusters struct {
 AuroraClient *rds.Client
}



// CreateParameterGroup creates a DB cluster parameter group that is based on the
 specified
// parameter group family.
func (clusters *DbClusters) CreateParameterGroup(
 ctx context.Context, parameterGroupName string, parameterGroupFamily string,
 description string) (
 *types.DBClusterParameterGroup, error) {

 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.CreateDBClusterParameterGroup(ctx,
  &rds.CreateDBClusterParameterGroupInput{
   DBClusterParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
   DBParameterGroupFamily:      aws.String(parameterGroupFamily),
   Description:                 aws.String(description),
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create parameter group %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBClusterParameterGroup, err
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go SDK for Rust API 참조의 CreateDBClusterParameterGroup를 참조하십시오.

CreateDBClusterSnapshot

다음 코드 예시는 CreateDBClusterSnapshot의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbClusters struct {
 AuroraClient *rds.Client
}



// CreateClusterSnapshot creates a snapshot of a DB cluster.
func (clusters *DbClusters) CreateClusterSnapshot(ctx context.Context, clusterName
 string, snapshotName string) (
 *types.DBClusterSnapshot, error) {
 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.CreateDBClusterSnapshot(ctx,
 &rds.CreateDBClusterSnapshotInput{
  DBClusterIdentifier:         aws.String(clusterName),
  DBClusterSnapshotIdentifier: aws.String(snapshotName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create snapshot %v: %v\n", snapshotName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBClusterSnapshot, nil
```

```
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 CreateDBClusterSnapshot을 참조하십시오.

`CreateDBInstance`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateDBInstance`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbClusters struct {
 AuroraClient *rds.Client
}



// CreateInstanceInCluster creates a database instance in an existing DB cluster.
 The first database that is
// created defaults to a read-write DB instance.
func (clusters *DbClusters) CreateInstanceInCluster(ctx context.Context, clusterName
 string, instanceName string,
```

```
 dbEngine string, dbInstanceClass string) (*types.DBInstance, error) {
 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.CreateDBInstance(ctx,
 &rds.CreateDBInstanceInput{
  DBInstanceIdentifier: aws.String(instanceName),
  DBClusterIdentifier:  aws.String(clusterName),
  Engine:               aws.String(dbEngine),
  DBInstanceClass:      aws.String(dbInstanceClass),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create instance %v: %v\n", instanceName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBInstance, nil
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 CreateDBInstance를 참조하십시오.

`DeleteDBCluster`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteDBCluster`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
```

```
)

type DbClusters struct {
 AuroraClient *rds.Client
}



// DeleteDbCluster deletes a DB cluster without keeping a final snapshot.
func (clusters *DbClusters) DeleteDbCluster(ctx context.Context, clusterName string)
 error {
 _, err := clusters.AuroraClient.DeleteDBCluster(ctx, &rds.DeleteDBClusterInput{
  DBClusterIdentifier: aws.String(clusterName),
  SkipFinalSnapshot:   aws.Bool(true),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete DB cluster %v: %v\n", clusterName, err)
  return err
 } else {
  return nil
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 DeleteDBCluster를 참조하십시오.

`DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
```

```
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbClusters struct {
 AuroraClient *rds.Client
}



// DeleteParameterGroup deletes the named DB cluster parameter group.
func (clusters *DbClusters) DeleteParameterGroup(ctx context.Context,
 parameterGroupName string) error {
 _, err := clusters.AuroraClient.DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup(ctx,
  &rds.DeleteDBClusterParameterGroupInput{
   DBClusterParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete parameter group %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
  return err
 } else {
  return nil
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup을 참조하십시오.

DeleteDBInstance

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteDBInstance의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbClusters struct {
 AuroraClient *rds.Client
}



// DeleteInstance deletes a DB instance.
func (clusters *DbClusters) DeleteInstance(ctx context.Context, instanceName string)
 error {
 _, err := clusters.AuroraClient.DeleteDBInstance(ctx, &rds.DeleteDBInstanceInput{
  DBInstanceIdentifier:   aws.String(instanceName),
  SkipFinalSnapshot:      aws.Bool(true),
  DeleteAutomatedBackups: aws.Bool(true),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete instance %v: %v\n", instanceName, err)
  return err
 } else {
  return nil
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 DeleteDBInstance를 참조하십시오.

`DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbClusters struct {
 AuroraClient *rds.Client
}



// GetParameterGroup gets a DB cluster parameter group by name.
func (clusters *DbClusters) GetParameterGroup(ctx context.Context,
 parameterGroupName string) (
 *types.DBClusterParameterGroup, error) {
 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups(
  ctx, &rds.DescribeDBClusterParameterGroupsInput{
   DBClusterParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  var notFoundError *types.DBParameterGroupNotFoundFault
  if errors.As(err, &notFoundError) {
```

```
    log.Printf("Parameter group %v does not exist.\n", parameterGroupName)
    err = nil
   } else {
    log.Printf("Error getting parameter group %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
   }
   return nil, err
  } else {
   return &output.DBClusterParameterGroups[0], err
  }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups를 참조하십시오.

`DescribeDBClusterParameters`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeDBClusterParameters`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbClusters struct {
 AuroraClient *rds.Client
```

```
}



// GetParameters gets the parameters that are contained in a DB cluster parameter
 group.
func (clusters *DbClusters) GetParameters(ctx context.Context, parameterGroupName
 string, source string) (
 []types.Parameter, error) {

 var output *rds.DescribeDBClusterParametersOutput
 var params []types.Parameter
 var err error
 parameterPaginator :=
 rds.NewDescribeDBClusterParametersPaginator(clusters.AuroraClient,
  &rds.DescribeDBClusterParametersInput{
   DBClusterParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
   Source:                      aws.String(source),
  })
 for parameterPaginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err = parameterPaginator.NextPage(ctx)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get paramaeters for %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
   break
  } else {
   params = append(params, output.Parameters...)
  }
 }
 return params, err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 DescribeDBClusterParameters를 참조하십시오.

`DescribeDBClusterSnapshots`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeDBClusterSnapshots`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbClusters struct {
 AuroraClient *rds.Client
}



// GetClusterSnapshot gets a DB cluster snapshot.
func (clusters *DbClusters) GetClusterSnapshot(ctx context.Context, snapshotName
 string) (*types.DBClusterSnapshot, error) {
 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.DescribeDBClusterSnapshots(ctx,
  &rds.DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsInput{
   DBClusterSnapshotIdentifier: aws.String(snapshotName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get snapshot %v: %v\n", snapshotName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return &output.DBClusterSnapshots[0], nil
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 DescribeDBClusterSnapshots를 참조하십시오.

DescribeDBClusters

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeDBClusters의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbClusters struct {
 AuroraClient *rds.Client
}



// GetDbCluster gets data about an Aurora DB cluster.
func (clusters *DbClusters) GetDbCluster(ctx context.Context, clusterName string)
 (*types.DBCluster, error) {
 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.DescribeDBClusters(ctx,
  &rds.DescribeDBClustersInput{
   DBClusterIdentifier: aws.String(clusterName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  var notFoundError *types.DBClusterNotFoundFault
  if errors.As(err, &notFoundError) {
   log.Printf("DB cluster %v does not exist.\n", clusterName)
```

```
    err = nil
   } else {
    log.Printf("Couldn't get DB cluster %v: %v\n", clusterName, err)
   }
   return nil, err
  } else {
   return &output.DBClusters[0], err
  }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 DescribeDBClusters를 참조하십시오.

`DescribeDBEngineVersions`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeDBEngineVersions`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbClusters struct {
 AuroraClient *rds.Client
}
```

```
// GetEngineVersions gets database engine versions that are available for the
 specified engine
// and parameter group family.
func (clusters *DbClusters) GetEngineVersions(ctx context.Context, engine string,
 parameterGroupFamily string) (
 []types.DBEngineVersion, error) {
 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.DescribeDBEngineVersions(ctx,
  &rds.DescribeDBEngineVersionsInput{
   Engine:                 aws.String(engine),
   DBParameterGroupFamily: aws.String(parameterGroupFamily),
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get engine versions for %v: %v\n", engine, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBEngineVersions, nil
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 DescribeDBEngineVersions을 참조하십시오.

`DescribeDBInstances`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeDBInstances`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
```

```
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbClusters struct {
 AuroraClient *rds.Client
}



// GetInstance gets data about a DB instance.
func (clusters *DbClusters) GetInstance(ctx context.Context, instanceName string) (
 *types.DBInstance, error) {
 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.DescribeDBInstances(ctx,
  &rds.DescribeDBInstancesInput{
   DBInstanceIdentifier: aws.String(instanceName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  var notFoundError *types.DBInstanceNotFoundFault
  if errors.As(err, &notFoundError) {
   log.Printf("DB instance %v does not exist.\n", instanceName)
   err = nil
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get instance %v: %v\n", instanceName, err)
  }
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return &output.DBInstances[0], nil
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 DescribeDBInstances를 참조하십시오.

`DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbClusters struct {
 AuroraClient *rds.Client
}



// GetOrderableInstances uses a paginator to get DB instance options that can be
 used to create DB instances that are
// compatible with a set of specifications.
func (clusters *DbClusters) GetOrderableInstances(ctx context.Context, engine
 string, engineVersion string) (
 []types.OrderableDBInstanceOption, error) {

 var output *rds.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsOutput
 var instances []types.OrderableDBInstanceOption
 var err error
 orderablePaginator :=
 rds.NewDescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsPaginator(clusters.AuroraClient,
  &rds.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsInput{
   Engine:        aws.String(engine),
   EngineVersion: aws.String(engineVersion),
  })
 for orderablePaginator.HasMorePages() {
```

```
  output, err = orderablePaginator.NextPage(ctx)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get orderable DB instances: %v\n", err)
   break
  } else {
   instances = append(instances, output.OrderableDBInstanceOptions...)
  }
 }
 return instances, err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions를 참조하십시오.

`ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup`

다음 코드 예시는 `ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbClusters struct {
 AuroraClient *rds.Client
```

```
}



// UpdateParameters updates parameters in a named DB cluster parameter group.
func (clusters *DbClusters) UpdateParameters(ctx context.Context, parameterGroupName
 string, params []types.Parameter) error {
 _, err := clusters.AuroraClient.ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup(ctx,
  &rds.ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupInput{
   DBClusterParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
   Parameters:                  params,
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't update parameters in %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
  return err
 } else {
  return nil
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup을 참조하십시오.

SDK for Go V2를 사용한 Amazon Bedrock 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Bedrock과 함께 AWS SDK for Go V2를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Amazon Bedrock 시작

다음 코드 예시에서는 Amazon Bedrock 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/bedrock"
)

const region = "us-east-1"

// main uses the AWS SDK for Go (v2) to create an Amazon Bedrock client and
// list the available foundation models in your account and the chosen region.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
func main() {
 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx, config.WithRegion(region))
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
  fmt.Println(err)
  return
 }
 bedrockClient := bedrock.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 result, err := bedrockClient.ListFoundationModels(ctx,
 &bedrock.ListFoundationModelsInput{})
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Printf("Couldn't list foundation models. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  return
 }
 if len(result.ModelSummaries) == 0 {
```

```
  fmt.Println("There are no foundation models.")
 }
 for _, modelSummary := range result.ModelSummaries {
  fmt.Println(*modelSummary.ModelId)
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 ListFoundationModels를 참조하십시오.

주제

- 작업

작업

`ListFoundationModels`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListFoundationModels`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

사용 가능한 Bedrock 기본 모델을 나열합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/bedrock"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/bedrock/types"
)

// FoundationModelWrapper encapsulates Amazon Bedrock actions used in the examples.
```

```
// It contains a Bedrock service client that is used to perform foundation model
 actions.
type FoundationModelWrapper struct {
 BedrockClient *bedrock.Client
}



// ListPolicies lists Bedrock foundation models that you can use.
func (wrapper FoundationModelWrapper) ListFoundationModels(ctx context.Context)
 ([]types.FoundationModelSummary, error) {

 var models []types.FoundationModelSummary

 result, err := wrapper.BedrockClient.ListFoundationModels(ctx,
 &bedrock.ListFoundationModelsInput{})

 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list foundation models. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  models = result.ModelSummaries
 }
 return models, err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 ListFoundationModels를 참조하세요.

SDK for Go V2를 사용한 Amazon Bedrock Runtime 예시

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Bedrock 런타임과 함께 AWS SDK for Go V2를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Amazon Bedrock 시작

다음 코드 예시에서는 Amazon Bedrock 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "flag"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "os"
 "strings"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/bedrockruntime"
)

// Each model provider defines their own individual request and response formats.
// For the format, ranges, and default values for the different models, refer to:
// https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters.html

type ClaudeRequest struct {
 Prompt            string `json:"prompt"`
 MaxTokensToSample int    `json:"max_tokens_to_sample"`
 // Omitting optional request parameters
}

type ClaudeResponse struct {
 Completion string `json:"completion"`
}
```

```
// main uses the AWS SDK for Go (v2) to create an Amazon Bedrock Runtime client
// and invokes Anthropic Claude 2 inside your account and the chosen region.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
func main() {

 region := flag.String("region", "us-east-1", "The AWS region")
 flag.Parse()

 fmt.Printf("Using AWS region: %s\n", *region)

 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx, config.WithRegion(*region))
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
  fmt.Println(err)
  return
 }

 client := bedrockruntime.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)

 modelId := "anthropic.claude-v2"

 prompt := "Hello, how are you today?"

 // Anthropic Claude requires you to enclose the prompt as follows:
 prefix := "Human: "
 postfix := "\n\nAssistant:"
 wrappedPrompt := prefix + prompt + postfix

 request := ClaudeRequest{
  Prompt:            wrappedPrompt,
  MaxTokensToSample: 200,
 }

 body, err := json.Marshal(request)
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicln("Couldn't marshal the request: ", err)
 }

 result, err := client.InvokeModel(ctx, &bedrockruntime.InvokeModelInput{
  ModelId:     aws.String(modelId),
  ContentType: aws.String("application/json"),
```

```
  Body:        body,
 })

 if err != nil {
  errMsg := err.Error()
  if strings.Contains(errMsg, "no such host") {
   fmt.Printf("Error: The Bedrock service is not available in the selected
 region. Please double-check the service availability for your region at https://
aws.amazon.com/about-aws/global-infrastructure/regional-product-services/.\n")
  } else if strings.Contains(errMsg, "Could not resolve the foundation model") {
   fmt.Printf("Error: Could not resolve the foundation model from model identifier:
 \"%v\". Please verify that the requested model exists and is accessible within the
 specified region.\n", modelId)
  } else {
   fmt.Printf("Error: Couldn't invoke Anthropic Claude. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
  os.Exit(1)
 }

 var response ClaudeResponse

 err = json.Unmarshal(result.Body, &response)

 if err != nil {
  log.Fatal("failed to unmarshal", err)
 }
 fmt.Println("Prompt:\n", prompt)
 fmt.Println("Response from Anthropic Claude:\n", response.Completion)
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 InvokeModel을 참조하세요.

주제

- 시나리오
- Amazon Titan Image Generator
- Amazon Titan Text
- Anthropic Claude

시나리오

Amazon Bedrock에서 여러 파운데이션 모델 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제는 Amazon Bedrock에서 다양한 대규모 언어 모델(LLMs)을 준비하고 프롬프트를 보내는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Bedrock에서 여러 파운데이션 모델을 간접 호출합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/base64"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "math/rand"
 "os"
 "path/filepath"
 "strings"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/bedrockruntime"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/bedrock-runtime/actions"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
)

// InvokeModelsScenario demonstrates how to use the Amazon Bedrock Runtime client
// to invoke various foundation models for text and image generation
//
// 1. Generate text with Anthropic Claude 2
// 2. Generate text with AI21 Labs Jurassic-2
// 3. Generate text with Meta Llama 2 Chat
// 4. Generate text and asynchronously process the response stream with Anthropic
 Claude 2
// 5. Generate an image with the Amazon Titan image generation model
```

```
// 6. Generate text with Amazon Titan Text G1 Express model
type InvokeModelsScenario struct {
 sdkConfig             aws.Config
 invokeModelWrapper    actions.InvokeModelWrapper
 responseStreamWrapper actions.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamWrapper
 questioner            demotools.IQuestioner
}

// NewInvokeModelsScenario constructs an InvokeModelsScenario instance from a
 configuration.
// It uses the specified config to get a Bedrock Runtime client and create wrappers
 for the
// actions used in the scenario.
func NewInvokeModelsScenario(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner)
 InvokeModelsScenario {
 client := bedrockruntime.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 return InvokeModelsScenario{
  sdkConfig:             sdkConfig,
  invokeModelWrapper:    actions.InvokeModelWrapper{BedrockRuntimeClient: client},
  responseStreamWrapper:
 actions.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamWrapper{BedrockRuntimeClient: client},
  questioner:            questioner,
 }
}

// Runs the interactive scenario.
func (scenario InvokeModelsScenario) Run(ctx context.Context) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Printf("Something went wrong with the demo: %v\n", r)
  }
 }()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("=", 77))
 log.Println("Welcome to the Amazon Bedrock Runtime model invocation demo.")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("=", 77))

 log.Printf("First, let's invoke a few large-language models using the synchronous
 client:\n\n")

 text2textPrompt := "In one paragraph, who are you?"

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 77))
 log.Printf("Invoking Claude with prompt: %v\n", text2textPrompt)
```

```
 scenario.InvokeClaude(ctx, text2textPrompt)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 77))
 log.Printf("Invoking Jurassic-2 with prompt: %v\n", text2textPrompt)
 scenario.InvokeJurassic2(ctx, text2textPrompt)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("=", 77))
 log.Printf("Now, let's invoke Claude with the asynchronous client and process the
 response stream:\n\n")

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 77))
 log.Printf("Invoking Claude with prompt: %v\n", text2textPrompt)
 scenario.InvokeWithResponseStream(ctx, text2textPrompt)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("=", 77))
 log.Printf("Now, let's create an image with the Amazon Titan image generation
 model:\n\n")

 text2ImagePrompt := "stylized picture of a cute old steampunk robot"
 seed := rand.Int63n(2147483648)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 77))
 log.Printf("Invoking Amazon Titan with prompt: %v\n", text2ImagePrompt)
 scenario.InvokeTitanImage(ctx, text2ImagePrompt, seed)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 77))
 log.Printf("Invoking Titan Text Express with prompt: %v\n", text2textPrompt)
 scenario.InvokeTitanText(ctx, text2textPrompt)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("=", 77))
 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("=", 77))
}

func (scenario InvokeModelsScenario) InvokeClaude(ctx context.Context, prompt
 string) {
 completion, err := scenario.invokeModelWrapper.InvokeClaude(ctx, prompt)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("\nClaude     : %v\n", strings.TrimSpace(completion))
}
```

```
func (scenario InvokeModelsScenario) InvokeJurassic2(ctx context.Context, prompt
 string) {
 completion, err := scenario.invokeModelWrapper.InvokeJurassic2(ctx, prompt)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("\nJurassic-2 : %v\n", strings.TrimSpace(completion))
}

func (scenario InvokeModelsScenario) InvokeWithResponseStream(ctx context.Context,
 prompt string) {
 log.Println("\nClaude with response stream:")
 _, err := scenario.responseStreamWrapper.InvokeModelWithResponseStream(ctx, prompt)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Println()
}

func (scenario InvokeModelsScenario) InvokeTitanImage(ctx context.Context, prompt
 string, seed int64) {
 base64ImageData, err := scenario.invokeModelWrapper.InvokeTitanImage(ctx, prompt,
 seed)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 imagePath := saveImage(base64ImageData, "amazon.titan-image-generator-v1")
 fmt.Printf("The generated image has been saved to %s\n", imagePath)
}

func (scenario InvokeModelsScenario) InvokeTitanText(ctx context.Context, prompt
 string) {
 completion, err := scenario.invokeModelWrapper.InvokeTitanText(ctx, prompt)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("\nTitan Text Express    : %v\n\n", strings.TrimSpace(completion))
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - InvokeModel

- InvokeModelWithResponseStream

Amazon Titan Image Generator

InvokeModel

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Bedrock에서 Amazon Titan Image를 호출하여 이미지를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Titan Image Generator를 사용하여 이미지를 생성합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"
 "strings"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/bedrockruntime"
)

// InvokeModelWrapper encapsulates Amazon Bedrock actions used in the examples.
// It contains a Bedrock Runtime client that is used to invoke foundation models.
type InvokeModelWrapper struct {
 BedrockRuntimeClient *bedrockruntime.Client
}



type TitanImageRequest struct {
 TaskType              string                `json:"taskType"`
 TextToImageParams     TextToImageParams     `json:"textToImageParams"`
 ImageGenerationConfig ImageGenerationConfig `json:"imageGenerationConfig"`
```

```
}
type TextToImageParams struct {
 Text string `json:"text"`
}
type ImageGenerationConfig struct {
 NumberOfImages int     `json:"numberOfImages"`
 Quality        string  `json:"quality"`
 CfgScale       float64 `json:"cfgScale"`
 Height         int     `json:"height"`
 Width          int     `json:"width"`
 Seed           int64   `json:"seed"`
}

type TitanImageResponse struct {
 Images []string `json:"images"`
}

// Invokes the Titan Image model to create an image using the input provided
// in the request body.
func (wrapper InvokeModelWrapper) InvokeTitanImage(ctx context.Context, prompt
 string, seed int64) (string, error) {
 modelId := "amazon.titan-image-generator-v1"

 body, err := json.Marshal(TitanImageRequest{
  TaskType: "TEXT_IMAGE",
  TextToImageParams: TextToImageParams{
   Text: prompt,
  },
  ImageGenerationConfig: ImageGenerationConfig{
   NumberOfImages: 1,
   Quality:        "standard",
   CfgScale:       8.0,
   Height:         512,
   Width:          512,
   Seed:           seed,
  },
 })

 if err != nil {
  log.Fatal("failed to marshal", err)
 }

 output, err := wrapper.BedrockRuntimeClient.InvokeModel(ctx,
 &bedrockruntime.InvokeModelInput{
```

```
  ModelId:     aws.String(modelId),
  ContentType: aws.String("application/json"),
  Body:        body,
 })

 if err != nil {
  ProcessError(err, modelId)
 }

 var response TitanImageResponse
 if err := json.Unmarshal(output.Body, &response); err != nil {
  log.Fatal("failed to unmarshal", err)
 }

 base64ImageData := response.Images[0]

 return base64ImageData, nil

}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 InvokeModel을 참조하세요.

Amazon Titan Text

InvokeModel

다음 코드 예제에서는 모델 호출 API를 사용하여 Amazon Titan Text로 텍스트 메시지를 보내는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Invoke Model API를 사용하여 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"
 "strings"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/bedrockruntime"
)

// InvokeModelWrapper encapsulates Amazon Bedrock actions used in the examples.
// It contains a Bedrock Runtime client that is used to invoke foundation models.
type InvokeModelWrapper struct {
 BedrockRuntimeClient *bedrockruntime.Client
}



// Each model provider has their own individual request and response formats.
// For the format, ranges, and default values for Amazon Titan Text, refer to:
// https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-titan-
text.html
type TitanTextRequest struct {
 InputText            string                `json:"inputText"`
 TextGenerationConfig TextGenerationConfig `json:"textGenerationConfig"`
}

type TextGenerationConfig struct {
 Temperature   float64  `json:"temperature"`
 TopP          float64  `json:"topP"`
 MaxTokenCount int      `json:"maxTokenCount"`
 StopSequences []string `json:"stopSequences,omitempty"`
}

type TitanTextResponse struct {
 InputTextTokenCount int      `json:"inputTextTokenCount"`
 Results             []Result `json:"results"`
}

type Result struct {
 TokenCount       int    `json:"tokenCount"`
 OutputText       string `json:"outputText"`
 CompletionReason string `json:"completionReason"`
}
```

```
func (wrapper InvokeModelWrapper) InvokeTitanText(ctx context.Context, prompt
 string) (string, error) {
 modelId := "amazon.titan-text-express-v1"

 body, err := json.Marshal(TitanTextRequest{
  InputText: prompt,
  TextGenerationConfig: TextGenerationConfig{
   Temperature:   0,
   TopP:          1,
   MaxTokenCount: 4096,
  },
 })

 if err != nil {
  log.Fatal("failed to marshal", err)
 }

 output, err := wrapper.BedrockRuntimeClient.InvokeModel(ctx,
 &bedrockruntime.InvokeModelInput{
  ModelId:     aws.String(modelId),
  ContentType: aws.String("application/json"),
  Body:        body,
 })

 if err != nil {
  ProcessError(err, modelId)
 }

 var response TitanTextResponse
 if err := json.Unmarshal(output.Body, &response); err != nil {
  log.Fatal("failed to unmarshal", err)
 }

 return response.Results[0].OutputText, nil
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 InvokeModel을 참조하세요.

Anthropic Claude

Converse

다음 코드 예제에서는 Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Anthropic Claude에 텍스트 메시지를 보내는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Anthropic Claude에 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/bedrockruntime"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/bedrockruntime/types"
)

// ConverseWrapper encapsulates Amazon Bedrock actions used in the examples.
// It contains a Bedrock Runtime client that is used to invoke Bedrock.
type ConverseWrapper struct {
 BedrockRuntimeClient *bedrockruntime.Client
}



func (wrapper ConverseWrapper) ConverseClaude(ctx context.Context, prompt string)
 (string, error) {
 var content = types.ContentBlockMemberText{
  Value: prompt,
 }
 var message = types.Message{
  Content: []types.ContentBlock{&content},
  Role:    "user",
 }
 modelId := "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0"
```

```
 var converseInput = bedrockruntime.ConverseInput{
  ModelId:  aws.String(modelId),
  Messages: []types.Message{message},
 }
 response, err := wrapper.BedrockRuntimeClient.Converse(ctx, &converseInput)
 if err != nil {
  ProcessError(err, modelId)
 }

 responseText, _ := response.Output.(*types.ConverseOutputMemberMessage)
 responseContentBlock := responseText.Value.Content[0]
 text, _ := responseContentBlock.(*types.ContentBlockMemberText)
 return text.Value, nil

}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

InvokeModel

다음 코드 예제에서는 모델 호출 API를 사용하여 Anthropic Claude에 텍스트 메시지를 보내는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Anthropic Claude 2 파운데이션 모델을 간접 호출하여 텍스트를 생성합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"
 "strings"
```

```
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/bedrockruntime"
)

// InvokeModelWrapper encapsulates Amazon Bedrock actions used in the examples.
// It contains a Bedrock Runtime client that is used to invoke foundation models.
type InvokeModelWrapper struct {
 BedrockRuntimeClient *bedrockruntime.Client
}



// Each model provider has their own individual request and response formats.
// For the format, ranges, and default values for Anthropic Claude, refer to:
// https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-claude.html

type ClaudeRequest struct {
 Prompt            string   `json:"prompt"`
 MaxTokensToSample int      `json:"max_tokens_to_sample"`
 Temperature       float64  `json:"temperature,omitempty"`
 StopSequences     []string `json:"stop_sequences,omitempty"`
}

type ClaudeResponse struct {
 Completion string `json:"completion"`
}

// Invokes Anthropic Claude on Amazon Bedrock to run an inference using the input
// provided in the request body.
func (wrapper InvokeModelWrapper) InvokeClaude(ctx context.Context, prompt string)
 (string, error) {
 modelId := "anthropic.claude-v2"

 // Anthropic Claude requires enclosing the prompt as follows:
 enclosedPrompt := "Human: " + prompt + "\n\nAssistant:"

 body, err := json.Marshal(ClaudeRequest{
  Prompt:            enclosedPrompt,
  MaxTokensToSample: 200,
  Temperature:       0.5,
  StopSequences:     []string{"\n\nHuman:"},
 })

 if err != nil {
```

```
  log.Fatal("failed to marshal", err)
 }

 output, err := wrapper.BedrockRuntimeClient.InvokeModel(ctx,
 &bedrockruntime.InvokeModelInput{
  ModelId:     aws.String(modelId),
  ContentType: aws.String("application/json"),
  Body:        body,
 })

 if err != nil {
  ProcessError(err, modelId)
 }

 var response ClaudeResponse
 if err := json.Unmarshal(output.Body, &response); err != nil {
  log.Fatal("failed to unmarshal", err)
 }

 return response.Completion, nil
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 InvokeModel을 참조하세요.

InvokeModelWithResponseStream

다음 코드 예제에서는 모델 호출 API를 사용하여 Anthropic Claude 모델에 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 인쇄하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Invoke Model API를 사용하여 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "strings"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/bedrockruntime"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/bedrockruntime/types"
)

// InvokeModelWithResponseStreamWrapper encapsulates Amazon Bedrock actions used in
 the examples.
// It contains a Bedrock Runtime client that is used to invoke foundation models.
type InvokeModelWithResponseStreamWrapper struct {
 BedrockRuntimeClient *bedrockruntime.Client
}



// Each model provider defines their own individual request and response formats.
// For the format, ranges, and default values for the different models, refer to:
// https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters.html

type Request struct {
 Prompt            string  `json:"prompt"`
 MaxTokensToSample int     `json:"max_tokens_to_sample"`
 Temperature       float64 `json:"temperature,omitempty"`
}

type Response struct {
 Completion string `json:"completion"`
}

// Invokes Anthropic Claude on Amazon Bedrock to run an inference and asynchronously
// process the response stream.

func (wrapper InvokeModelWithResponseStreamWrapper)
 InvokeModelWithResponseStream(ctx context.Context, prompt string) (string, error) {

 modelId := "anthropic.claude-v2"
```

```
 // Anthropic Claude requires you to enclose the prompt as follows:
 prefix := "Human: "
 postfix := "\n\nAssistant:"
 prompt = prefix + prompt + postfix

 request := ClaudeRequest{
  Prompt:            prompt,
  MaxTokensToSample: 200,
  Temperature:       0.5,
  StopSequences:     []string{"\n\nHuman:"},
 }

 body, err := json.Marshal(request)
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicln("Couldn't marshal the request: ", err)
 }

 output, err := wrapper.BedrockRuntimeClient.InvokeModelWithResponseStream(ctx,
 &bedrockruntime.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamInput{
  Body:        body,
  ModelId:     aws.String(modelId),
  ContentType: aws.String("application/json"),
 })

 if err != nil {
  errMsg := err.Error()
  if strings.Contains(errMsg, "no such host") {
   log.Printf("The Bedrock service is not available in the selected region. Please
 double-check the service availability for your region at https://aws.amazon.com/
about-aws/global-infrastructure/regional-product-services/.\n")
  } else if strings.Contains(errMsg, "Could not resolve the foundation model") {
   log.Printf("Could not resolve the foundation model from model identifier: \"%v
\". Please verify that the requested model exists and is accessible within the
 specified region.\n", modelId)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't invoke Anthropic Claude. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
 }

 resp, err := processStreamingOutput(ctx, output, func(ctx context.Context, part
 []byte) error {
  fmt.Print(string(part))
  return nil
 })
```

```
 if err != nil {
  log.Fatal("streaming output processing error: ", err)
 }

 return resp.Completion, nil

}

type StreamingOutputHandler func(ctx context.Context, part []byte) error

func processStreamingOutput(ctx context.Context, output
 *bedrockruntime.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamOutput, handler
 StreamingOutputHandler) (Response, error) {

 var combinedResult string
 resp := Response{}

 for event := range output.GetStream().Events() {
  switch v := event.(type) {
  case *types.ResponseStreamMemberChunk:

   //fmt.Println("payload", string(v.Value.Bytes))

   var resp Response
   err := json.NewDecoder(bytes.NewReader(v.Value.Bytes)).Decode(&resp)
   if err != nil {
    return resp, err
   }

   err = handler(ctx, []byte(resp.Completion))
   if err != nil {
    return resp, err
   }

   combinedResult += resp.Completion

  case *types.UnknownUnionMember:
   fmt.Println("unknown tag:", v.Tag)

  default:
   fmt.Println("union is nil or unknown type")
  }
 }
```

```
 resp.Completion = combinedResult

 return resp, nil
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 InvokeModelWithResponseStream을 참조하세요.

CloudFormation SDK for Go V2를 사용한 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는와 함께 AWS SDK for Go V2를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다 CloudFormation.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`DescribeStacks`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeStacks`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudformation"
)

// StackOutputs defines a map of outputs from a specific stack.
type StackOutputs map[string]string

type CloudFormationActions struct {
 CfnClient *cloudformation.Client
}

// GetOutputs gets the outputs from a CloudFormation stack and puts them into a
 structured format.
func (actor CloudFormationActions) GetOutputs(ctx context.Context, stackName string)
 StackOutputs {
 output, err := actor.CfnClient.DescribeStacks(ctx,
 &cloudformation.DescribeStacksInput{
  StackName: aws.String(stackName),
 })
 if err != nil || len(output.Stacks) == 0 {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't find a CloudFormation stack named %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 stackName, err)
 }
 stackOutputs := StackOutputs{}
 for _, out := range output.Stacks[0].Outputs {
  stackOutputs[*out.OutputKey] = *out.OutputValue
 }
 return stackOutputs
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 DescribeStacks를 참조하세요.

SDK for Go V2를 사용한 CloudWatch Logs 예시

다음 코드 예제에서는 CloudWatch Logs와 함께 AWS SDK for Go V2를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

StartLiveTail

다음 코드 예시는 `StartLiveTail`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

필수 파일을 포함합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudwatchlogs"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudwatchlogs/types"
)
```

Live Tail 세션의 이벤트를 처리합니다.

```
func handleEventStreamAsync(stream *cloudwatchlogs.StartLiveTailEventStream) {
 eventsChan := stream.Events()
 for {
  event := <-eventsChan
  switch e := event.(type) {
  case *types.StartLiveTailResponseStreamMemberSessionStart:
   log.Println("Received SessionStart event")
  case *types.StartLiveTailResponseStreamMemberSessionUpdate:
   for _, logEvent := range e.Value.SessionResults {
```

```
    log.Println(*logEvent.Message)
   }
  default:
   // Handle on-stream exceptions
   if err := stream.Err(); err != nil {
    log.Fatalf("Error occured during streaming: %v", err)
   } else if event == nil {
    log.Println("Stream is Closed")
    return
   } else {
    log.Fatalf("Unknown event type: %T", e)
   }
  }
 }
}
```

Live Tail 세션을 시작합니다.

```
cfg, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(context.TODO())
if err != nil {
 panic("configuration error, " + err.Error())
}
client := cloudwatchlogs.NewFromConfig(cfg)

request := &cloudwatchlogs.StartLiveTailInput{
 LogGroupIdentifiers:   logGroupIdentifiers,
 LogStreamNames:        logStreamNames,
 LogEventFilterPattern: logEventFilterPattern,
}

response, err := client.StartLiveTail(context.TODO(), request)
// Handle pre-stream Exceptions
if err != nil {
 log.Fatalf("Failed to start streaming: %v", err)
}

// Start a Goroutine to handle events over stream
stream := response.GetStream()
go handleEventStreamAsync(stream)
```

일정 시간이 경과하면 Live Tail 세션을 중단합니다.

```
// Close the stream (which ends the session) after a timeout
time.Sleep(10 * time.Second)
stream.Close()
log.Println("Event stream closed")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 StartLiveTail을 참조하세요.

SDK for Go V2를 사용한 Amazon Cognito 자격 증명 공급자 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Cognito 자격 증명 공급자와 함께 AWS SDK for Go V2를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello Amazon Cognito

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Cognito 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
package main

import (
 "context"
```

```
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
)

// main uses the AWS SDK for Go V2 to create an Amazon Simple Notification Service
// (Amazon SNS) client and list the topics in your account.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
func main() {
 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
  fmt.Println(err)
  return
 }
 cognitoClient := cognitoidentityprovider.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 fmt.Println("Let's list the user pools for your account.")
 var pools []types.UserPoolDescriptionType
 paginator := cognitoidentityprovider.NewListUserPoolsPaginator(
  cognitoClient, &cognitoidentityprovider.ListUserPoolsInput{MaxResults:
 aws.Int32(10)})
 for paginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err := paginator.NextPage(ctx)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get user pools. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  } else {
   pools = append(pools, output.UserPools...)
  }
 }
 if len(pools) == 0 {
  fmt.Println("You don't have any user pools!")
 } else {
  for _, pool := range pools {
   fmt.Printf("\t%v: %v\n", *pool.Name, *pool.Id)
  }
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 ListFunctions를 참조하십시오.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오

작업

`AdminCreateUser`

다음 코드 예시는 `AdminCreateUser`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
)

type CognitoActions struct {
 CognitoClient *cognitoidentityprovider.Client
}
```

```
// AdminCreateUser uses administrator credentials to add a user to a user pool. This
 method leaves the user
// in a state that requires they enter a new password next time they sign in.
func (actor CognitoActions) AdminCreateUser(ctx context.Context, userPoolId string,
 userName string, userEmail string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.AdminCreateUser(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.AdminCreateUserInput{
  UserPoolId:     aws.String(userPoolId),
  Username:       aws.String(userName),
  MessageAction:  types.MessageActionTypeSuppress,
  UserAttributes: []types.AttributeType{{Name: aws.String("email"), Value:
 aws.String(userEmail)}},
 })
 if err != nil {
  var userExists *types.UsernameExistsException
  if errors.As(err, &userExists) {
   log.Printf("User %v already exists in the user pool.", userName)
   err = nil
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't create user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 }
 return err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 AdminCreateUser를 참조하세요.

AdminSetUserPassword

다음 코드 예시는 AdminSetUserPassword의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
)

type CognitoActions struct {
 CognitoClient *cognitoidentityprovider.Client
}



// AdminSetUserPassword uses administrator credentials to set a password for a user
 without requiring a
// temporary password.
func (actor CognitoActions) AdminSetUserPassword(ctx context.Context, userPoolId
 string, userName string, password string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.AdminSetUserPassword(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.AdminSetUserPasswordInput{
  Password:   aws.String(password),
  UserPoolId: aws.String(userPoolId),
  Username:   aws.String(userName),
  Permanent:  true,
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't set password for user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 }
 return err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 AdminSetUserPassword를 참조하세요.

ConfirmForgotPassword

다음 코드 예시는 ConfirmForgotPassword의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
)

type CognitoActions struct {
 CognitoClient *cognitoidentityprovider.Client
}



// ConfirmForgotPassword confirms a user with a confirmation code and a new
 password.
func (actor CognitoActions) ConfirmForgotPassword(ctx context.Context, clientId
 string, code string, userName string, password string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.ConfirmForgotPassword(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.ConfirmForgotPasswordInput{
  ClientId:         aws.String(clientId),
  ConfirmationCode: aws.String(code),
  Password:         aws.String(password),
  Username:         aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
```

```
    log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
   } else {
    log.Printf("Couldn't confirm user %v. Here's why: %v", userName, err)
   }
  }
  return err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 ConfirmForgotPassword를 참조하세요.

`DeleteUser`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteUser`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
)

type CognitoActions struct {
 CognitoClient *cognitoidentityprovider.Client
}



// DeleteUser removes a user from the user pool.
```

```
func (actor CognitoActions) DeleteUser(ctx context.Context, userAccessToken string)
 error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.DeleteUser(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.DeleteUserInput{
  AccessToken: aws.String(userAccessToken),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete user. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 DeleteUser를 참조하십시오.

`ForgotPassword`

다음 코드 예시는 `ForgotPassword`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
)

type CognitoActions struct {
 CognitoClient *cognitoidentityprovider.Client
}
```

```
// ForgotPassword starts a password recovery flow for a user. This flow typically
 sends a confirmation code
// to the user's configured notification destination, such as email.
func (actor CognitoActions) ForgotPassword(ctx context.Context, clientId string,
 userName string) (*types.CodeDeliveryDetailsType, error) {
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.ForgotPassword(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.ForgotPasswordInput{
  ClientId: aws.String(clientId),
  Username: aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't start password reset for user '%v'. Here;s why: %v\n",
 userName, err)
 }
 return output.CodeDeliveryDetails, err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 ForgotPassword를 참조하세요.

`InitiateAuth`

다음 코드 예시는 `InitiateAuth`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"
```

```
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
)

type CognitoActions struct {
 CognitoClient *cognitoidentityprovider.Client
}



// SignIn signs in a user to Amazon Cognito using a username and password
 authentication flow.
func (actor CognitoActions) SignIn(ctx context.Context, clientId string, userName
 string, password string) (*types.AuthenticationResultType, error) {
 var authResult *types.AuthenticationResultType
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.InitiateAuth(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.InitiateAuthInput{
  AuthFlow:       "USER_PASSWORD_AUTH",
  ClientId:       aws.String(clientId),
  AuthParameters: map[string]string{"USERNAME": userName, "PASSWORD": password},
 })
 if err != nil {
  var resetRequired *types.PasswordResetRequiredException
  if errors.As(err, &resetRequired) {
   log.Println(*resetRequired.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't sign in user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 } else {
  authResult = output.AuthenticationResult
 }
 return authResult, err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 InitiateAuth를 참조하십시오.

ListUserPools

다음 코드 예시는 ListUserPools의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
)

// main uses the AWS SDK for Go V2 to create an Amazon Simple Notification Service
// (Amazon SNS) client and list the topics in your account.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
func main() {
 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
  fmt.Println(err)
  return
 }
 cognitoClient := cognitoidentityprovider.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 fmt.Println("Let's list the user pools for your account.")
 var pools []types.UserPoolDescriptionType
 paginator := cognitoidentityprovider.NewListUserPoolsPaginator(
  cognitoClient, &cognitoidentityprovider.ListUserPoolsInput{MaxResults:
 aws.Int32(10)})
 for paginator.HasMorePages() {
```

```
  output, err := paginator.NextPage(ctx)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get user pools. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  } else {
   pools = append(pools, output.UserPools...)
  }
 }
 if len(pools) == 0 {
  fmt.Println("You don't have any user pools!")
 } else {
  for _, pool := range pools {
   fmt.Printf("\t%v: %v\n", *pool.Name, *pool.Id)
  }
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 ListFunctions를 참조하십시오.

SignUp

다음 코드 예시는 SignUp의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
```

```
)

type CognitoActions struct {
 CognitoClient *cognitoidentityprovider.Client
}



// SignUp signs up a user with Amazon Cognito.
func (actor CognitoActions) SignUp(ctx context.Context, clientId string, userName
 string, password string, userEmail string) (bool, error) {
 confirmed := false
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.SignUp(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.SignUpInput{
  ClientId: aws.String(clientId),
  Password: aws.String(password),
  Username: aws.String(userName),
  UserAttributes: []types.AttributeType{
   {Name: aws.String("email"), Value: aws.String(userEmail)},
  },
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't sign up user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 } else {
  confirmed = output.UserConfirmed
 }
 return confirmed, err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 SignUp를 참조하십시오.

UpdateUserPool

다음 코드 예시는 UpdateUserPool의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
)

type CognitoActions struct {
 CognitoClient *cognitoidentityprovider.Client
}



// Trigger and TriggerInfo define typed data for updating an Amazon Cognito trigger.
type Trigger int

const (
 PreSignUp Trigger = iota
 UserMigration
 PostAuthentication
)

type TriggerInfo struct {
 Trigger    Trigger
 HandlerArn *string
}

// UpdateTriggers adds or removes Lambda triggers for a user pool. When a trigger is
 specified with a `nil` value,
// it is removed from the user pool.
```

```
func (actor CognitoActions) UpdateTriggers(ctx context.Context, userPoolId string,
 triggers ...TriggerInfo) error {
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.DescribeUserPool(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.DescribeUserPoolInput{
  UserPoolId: aws.String(userPoolId),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get info about user pool %v. Here's why: %v\n", userPoolId,
 err)
  return err
 }
 lambdaConfig := output.UserPool.LambdaConfig
 for _, trigger := range triggers {
  switch trigger.Trigger {
  case PreSignUp:
   lambdaConfig.PreSignUp = trigger.HandlerArn
  case UserMigration:
   lambdaConfig.UserMigration = trigger.HandlerArn
  case PostAuthentication:
   lambdaConfig.PostAuthentication = trigger.HandlerArn
  }
 }
 _, err = actor.CognitoClient.UpdateUserPool(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.UpdateUserPoolInput{
  UserPoolId:   aws.String(userPoolId),
  LambdaConfig: lambdaConfig,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't update user pool %v. Here's why: %v\n", userPoolId, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 UpdateUserPool을 참조하세요.

시나리오

Lambda 함수를 사용하여 알려진 사용자를 자동으로 확인

다음 코드 예제는 Lambda 함수를 사용하여 알려진 Amazon Cognito 사용자를 자동으로 확인하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- PreSignUp 트리거에 대해 Lambda 함수를 호출하도록 사용자 풀을 구성합니다.
- Amazon Cognito를 사용하여 사용자 가입시키기
- Lambda 함수는 DynamoDB 테이블을 스캔하고 알려진 사용자를 자동으로 확인합니다.
- 새 사용자로 로그인한 다음 리소스를 정리합니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "strings"
 "user_pools_and_lambda_triggers/actions"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
)

// AutoConfirm separates the steps of this scenario into individual functions so
 that
// they are simpler to read and understand.
type AutoConfirm struct {
 helper       IScenarioHelper
 questioner   demotools.IQuestioner
 resources    Resources
 cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions
}

// NewAutoConfirm constructs a new auto confirm runner.
```

```
func NewAutoConfirm(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner, helper
 IScenarioHelper) AutoConfirm {
 scenario := AutoConfirm{
  helper:       helper,
  questioner:   questioner,
  resources:    Resources{},
  cognitoActor: &actions.CognitoActions{CognitoClient:
 cognitoidentityprovider.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
 }
 scenario.resources.init(scenario.cognitoActor, questioner)
 return scenario
}

// AddPreSignUpTrigger adds a Lambda handler as an invocation target for the
 PreSignUp trigger.
func (runner *AutoConfirm) AddPreSignUpTrigger(ctx context.Context, userPoolId
 string, functionArn string) {
 log.Printf("Let's add a Lambda function to handle the PreSignUp trigger from
 Cognito.\n" +
  "This trigger happens when a user signs up, and lets your function take action
 before the main Cognito\n" +
  "sign up processing occurs.\n")
 err := runner.cognitoActor.UpdateTriggers(
  ctx, userPoolId,
  actions.TriggerInfo{Trigger: actions.PreSignUp, HandlerArn:
 aws.String(functionArn)})
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Lambda function %v added to user pool %v to handle the PreSignUp
 trigger.\n",
  functionArn, userPoolId)
}

// SignUpUser signs up a user from the known user table with a password you specify.
func (runner *AutoConfirm) SignUpUser(ctx context.Context, clientId string,
 usersTable string) (string, string) {
 log.Println("Let's sign up a user to your Cognito user pool. When the user's email
 matches an email in the\n" +
  "DynamoDB known users table, it is automatically verified and the user is
 confirmed.")

 knownUsers, err := runner.helper.GetKnownUsers(ctx, usersTable)
 if err != nil {
```

```
  panic(err)
 }
 userChoice := runner.questioner.AskChoice("Which user do you want to use?\n",
 knownUsers.UserNameList())
 user := knownUsers.Users[userChoice]

 var signedUp bool
 var userConfirmed bool
 password := runner.questioner.AskPassword("Enter a password that has at least eight
 characters, uppercase, lowercase, numbers and symbols.\n"+
  "(the password will not display as you type):", 8)
 for !signedUp {
  log.Printf("Signing up user '%v' with email '%v' to Cognito.\n", user.UserName,
 user.UserEmail)
  userConfirmed, err = runner.cognitoActor.SignUp(ctx, clientId, user.UserName,
 password, user.UserEmail)
  if err != nil {
   var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
   if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
    password = runner.questioner.AskPassword("Enter another password:", 8)
   } else {
    panic(err)
   }
  } else {
   signedUp = true
  }
 }
 log.Printf("User %v signed up, confirmed = %v.\n", user.UserName, userConfirmed)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 return user.UserName, password
}

// SignInUser signs in a user.
func (runner *AutoConfirm) SignInUser(ctx context.Context, clientId string, userName
 string, password string) string {
 runner.questioner.Ask("Press Enter when you're ready to continue.")
 log.Printf("Let's sign in as %v...\n", userName)
 authResult, err := runner.cognitoActor.SignIn(ctx, clientId, userName, password)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
```

```
 log.Printf("Successfully signed in. Your access token starts with: %v...\n",
 (*authResult.AccessToken)[:10])
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 return *authResult.AccessToken
}

// Run runs the scenario.
func (runner *AutoConfirm) Run(ctx context.Context, stackName string) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Println("Something went wrong with the demo.")
   runner.resources.Cleanup(ctx)
  }
 }()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Printf("Welcome\n")

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 stackOutputs, err := runner.helper.GetStackOutputs(ctx, stackName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 runner.resources.userPoolId = stackOutputs["UserPoolId"]
 runner.helper.PopulateUserTable(ctx, stackOutputs["TableName"])

 runner.AddPreSignUpTrigger(ctx, stackOutputs["UserPoolId"],
 stackOutputs["AutoConfirmFunctionArn"])
 runner.resources.triggers = append(runner.resources.triggers, actions.PreSignUp)
 userName, password := runner.SignUpUser(ctx, stackOutputs["UserPoolClientId"],
 stackOutputs["TableName"])
 runner.helper.ListRecentLogEvents(ctx, stackOutputs["AutoConfirmFunction"])
 runner.resources.userAccessTokens = append(runner.resources.userAccessTokens,
  runner.SignInUser(ctx, stackOutputs["UserPoolClientId"], userName, password))

 runner.resources.Cleanup(ctx)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

Lambda 함수를 사용하여 PreSignUp 트리거를 처리합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"
 "os"

 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 dynamodbtypes "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

const TABLE_NAME = "TABLE_NAME"

// UserInfo defines structured user data that can be marshalled to a DynamoDB
 format.
type UserInfo struct {
 UserName  string `dynamodbav:"UserName"`
 UserEmail string `dynamodbav:"UserEmail"`
}

// GetKey marshals the user email value to a DynamoDB key format.
func (user UserInfo) GetKey() map[string]dynamodbtypes.AttributeValue {
 userEmail, err := attributevalue.Marshal(user.UserEmail)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 return map[string]dynamodbtypes.AttributeValue{"UserEmail": userEmail}
}

type handler struct {
 dynamoClient *dynamodb.Client
}

// HandleRequest handles the PreSignUp event by looking up a user in an Amazon
 DynamoDB table and
```

```
// specifying whether they should be confirmed and verified.
func (h *handler) HandleRequest(ctx context.Context, event
 events.CognitoEventUserPoolsPreSignup) (events.CognitoEventUserPoolsPreSignup,
 error) {
 log.Printf("Received presignup from %v for user '%v'", event.TriggerSource,
 event.UserName)
 if event.TriggerSource != "PreSignUp_SignUp" {
  // Other trigger sources, such as PreSignUp_AdminInitiateAuth, ignore the response
 from this handler.
  return event, nil
 }
 tableName := os.Getenv(TABLE_NAME)
 user := UserInfo{
  UserEmail: event.Request.UserAttributes["email"],
 }
 log.Printf("Looking up email %v in table %v.\n", user.UserEmail, tableName)
 output, err := h.dynamoClient.GetItem(ctx, &dynamodb.GetItemInput{
  Key:       user.GetKey(),
  TableName: aws.String(tableName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Error looking up email %v.\n", user.UserEmail)
  return event, err
 }
 if output.Item == nil {
  log.Printf("Email %v not found. Email verification is required.\n",
 user.UserEmail)
  return event, err
 }

 err = attributevalue.UnmarshalMap(output.Item, &user)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal DynamoDB item. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  return event, err
 }

 if user.UserName != event.UserName {
  log.Printf("UserEmail %v found, but stored UserName '%v' does not match supplied
 UserName '%v'. Verification is required.\n",
   user.UserEmail, user.UserName, event.UserName)
 } else {
  log.Printf("UserEmail %v found with matching UserName %v. User is confirmed.\n",
 user.UserEmail, user.UserName)
  event.Response.AutoConfirmUser = true
```

```
  event.Response.AutoVerifyEmail = true
 }

 return event, err
}

func main() {
 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicln(err)
 }
 h := handler{
  dynamoClient: dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig),
 }
 lambda.Start(h.HandleRequest)
}
```

일반적인 작업을 수행하는 구조체를 생성합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"
 "strings"
 "time"
 "user_pools_and_lambda_triggers/actions"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudformation"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudwatchlogs"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
)

// IScenarioHelper defines common functions used by the workflows in this example.
type IScenarioHelper interface {
 Pause(secs int)
 GetStackOutputs(ctx context.Context, stackName string) (actions.StackOutputs,
 error)
 PopulateUserTable(ctx context.Context, tableName string)
```

```
 GetKnownUsers(ctx context.Context, tableName string) (actions.UserList, error)
 AddKnownUser(ctx context.Context, tableName string, user actions.User)
 ListRecentLogEvents(ctx context.Context, functionName string)
}

// ScenarioHelper contains AWS wrapper structs used by the workflows in this
 example.
type ScenarioHelper struct {
 questioner  demotools.IQuestioner
 dynamoActor *actions.DynamoActions
 cfnActor    *actions.CloudFormationActions
 cwlActor    *actions.CloudWatchLogsActions
 isTestRun   bool
}

// NewScenarioHelper constructs a new scenario helper.
func NewScenarioHelper(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner)
 ScenarioHelper {
 scenario := ScenarioHelper{
  questioner:  questioner,
  dynamoActor: &actions.DynamoActions{DynamoClient:
 dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
  cfnActor:    &actions.CloudFormationActions{CfnClient:
 cloudformation.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
  cwlActor:    &actions.CloudWatchLogsActions{CwlClient:
 cloudwatchlogs.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
 }
 return scenario
}

// Pause waits for the specified number of seconds.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) Pause(secs int) {
 if !helper.isTestRun {
  time.Sleep(time.Duration(secs) * time.Second)
 }
}

// GetStackOutputs gets the outputs from the specified CloudFormation stack in a
 structured format.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) GetStackOutputs(ctx context.Context, stackName string)
 (actions.StackOutputs, error) {
 return helper.cfnActor.GetOutputs(ctx, stackName), nil
}
```

```
// PopulateUserTable fills the known user table with example data.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) PopulateUserTable(ctx context.Context, tableName
 string) {
 log.Printf("First, let's add some users to the DynamoDB %v table we'll use for this
 example.\n", tableName)
 err := helper.dynamoActor.PopulateTable(ctx, tableName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
}

// GetKnownUsers gets the users from the known users table in a structured format.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) GetKnownUsers(ctx context.Context, tableName string)
 (actions.UserList, error) {
 knownUsers, err := helper.dynamoActor.Scan(ctx, tableName)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get known users from table %v. Here's why: %v\n", tableName,
 err)
 }
 return knownUsers, err
}

// AddKnownUser adds a user to the known users table.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) AddKnownUser(ctx context.Context, tableName string,
 user actions.User) {
 log.Printf("Adding user '%v' with email '%v' to the DynamoDB known users table...
\n",
  user.UserName, user.UserEmail)
 err := helper.dynamoActor.AddUser(ctx, tableName, user)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
}

// ListRecentLogEvents gets the most recent log stream and events for the specified
 Lambda function and displays them.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) ListRecentLogEvents(ctx context.Context, functionName
 string) {
 log.Println("Waiting a few seconds to let Lambda write to CloudWatch Logs...")
 helper.Pause(10)
 log.Println("Okay, let's check the logs to find what's happened recently with your
 Lambda function.")
 logStream, err := helper.cwlActor.GetLatestLogStream(ctx, functionName)
 if err != nil {
```

```
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Getting some recent events from log stream %v\n",
 *logStream.LogStreamName)
 events, err := helper.cwlActor.GetLogEvents(ctx, functionName,
 *logStream.LogStreamName, 10)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 for _, event := range events {
  log.Printf("\t%v", *event.Message)
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

Amazon Cognito 작업을 래핑하는 구조체를 생성합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
)

type CognitoActions struct {
 CognitoClient *cognitoidentityprovider.Client
}



// Trigger and TriggerInfo define typed data for updating an Amazon Cognito trigger.
type Trigger int

const (
 PreSignUp Trigger = iota
 UserMigration
 PostAuthentication
```

```
)

type TriggerInfo struct {
 Trigger    Trigger
 HandlerArn *string
}

// UpdateTriggers adds or removes Lambda triggers for a user pool. When a trigger is
 specified with a `nil` value,
// it is removed from the user pool.
func (actor CognitoActions) UpdateTriggers(ctx context.Context, userPoolId string,
 triggers ...TriggerInfo) error {
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.DescribeUserPool(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.DescribeUserPoolInput{
  UserPoolId: aws.String(userPoolId),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get info about user pool %v. Here's why: %v\n", userPoolId,
 err)
  return err
 }
 lambdaConfig := output.UserPool.LambdaConfig
 for _, trigger := range triggers {
  switch trigger.Trigger {
  case PreSignUp:
   lambdaConfig.PreSignUp = trigger.HandlerArn
  case UserMigration:
   lambdaConfig.UserMigration = trigger.HandlerArn
  case PostAuthentication:
   lambdaConfig.PostAuthentication = trigger.HandlerArn
  }
 }
 _, err = actor.CognitoClient.UpdateUserPool(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.UpdateUserPoolInput{
  UserPoolId:   aws.String(userPoolId),
  LambdaConfig: lambdaConfig,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't update user pool %v. Here's why: %v\n", userPoolId, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

```
// SignUp signs up a user with Amazon Cognito.
func (actor CognitoActions) SignUp(ctx context.Context, clientId string, userName
 string, password string, userEmail string) (bool, error) {
 confirmed := false
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.SignUp(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.SignUpInput{
  ClientId: aws.String(clientId),
  Password: aws.String(password),
  Username: aws.String(userName),
  UserAttributes: []types.AttributeType{
   {Name: aws.String("email"), Value: aws.String(userEmail)},
  },
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't sign up user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 } else {
  confirmed = output.UserConfirmed
 }
 return confirmed, err
}



// SignIn signs in a user to Amazon Cognito using a username and password
 authentication flow.
func (actor CognitoActions) SignIn(ctx context.Context, clientId string, userName
 string, password string) (*types.AuthenticationResultType, error) {
 var authResult *types.AuthenticationResultType
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.InitiateAuth(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.InitiateAuthInput{
  AuthFlow:       "USER_PASSWORD_AUTH",
  ClientId:       aws.String(clientId),
  AuthParameters: map[string]string{"USERNAME": userName, "PASSWORD": password},
 })
 if err != nil {
  var resetRequired *types.PasswordResetRequiredException
  if errors.As(err, &resetRequired) {
   log.Println(*resetRequired.Message)
```

```
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't sign in user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 } else {
  authResult = output.AuthenticationResult
 }
 return authResult, err
}



// ForgotPassword starts a password recovery flow for a user. This flow typically
 sends a confirmation code
// to the user's configured notification destination, such as email.
func (actor CognitoActions) ForgotPassword(ctx context.Context, clientId string,
 userName string) (*types.CodeDeliveryDetailsType, error) {
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.ForgotPassword(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.ForgotPasswordInput{
  ClientId: aws.String(clientId),
  Username: aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't start password reset for user '%v'. Here;s why: %v\n",
 userName, err)
 }
 return output.CodeDeliveryDetails, err
}



// ConfirmForgotPassword confirms a user with a confirmation code and a new
 password.
func (actor CognitoActions) ConfirmForgotPassword(ctx context.Context, clientId
 string, code string, userName string, password string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.ConfirmForgotPassword(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.ConfirmForgotPasswordInput{
  ClientId:         aws.String(clientId),
  ConfirmationCode: aws.String(code),
  Password:         aws.String(password),
  Username:         aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
```

```
    log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
   } else {
    log.Printf("Couldn't confirm user %v. Here's why: %v", userName, err)
   }
  }
  return err
}



// DeleteUser removes a user from the user pool.
func (actor CognitoActions) DeleteUser(ctx context.Context, userAccessToken string)
 error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.DeleteUser(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.DeleteUserInput{
  AccessToken: aws.String(userAccessToken),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete user. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 return err
}



// AdminCreateUser uses administrator credentials to add a user to a user pool. This
 method leaves the user
// in a state that requires they enter a new password next time they sign in.
func (actor CognitoActions) AdminCreateUser(ctx context.Context, userPoolId string,
 userName string, userEmail string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.AdminCreateUser(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.AdminCreateUserInput{
  UserPoolId:     aws.String(userPoolId),
  Username:       aws.String(userName),
  MessageAction:  types.MessageActionTypeSuppress,
  UserAttributes: []types.AttributeType{{Name: aws.String("email"), Value:
 aws.String(userEmail)}},
 })
 if err != nil {
  var userExists *types.UsernameExistsException
  if errors.As(err, &userExists) {
   log.Printf("User %v already exists in the user pool.", userName)
   err = nil
  } else {
```

```
    log.Printf("Couldn't create user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
   }
  }
  return err
}



// AdminSetUserPassword uses administrator credentials to set a password for a user
 without requiring a
// temporary password.
func (actor CognitoActions) AdminSetUserPassword(ctx context.Context, userPoolId
 string, userName string, password string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.AdminSetUserPassword(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.AdminSetUserPasswordInput{
  Password:   aws.String(password),
  UserPoolId: aws.String(userPoolId),
  Username:   aws.String(userName),
  Permanent:  true,
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't set password for user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 }
 return err
}
```

DynamoDB 작업을 래핑하는 구조체를 생성합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
```

```
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// DynamoActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 actions
// used in the examples.
type DynamoActions struct {
 DynamoClient *dynamodb.Client
}

// User defines structured user data.
type User struct {
 UserName  string
 UserEmail string
 LastLogin *LoginInfo `dynamodbav:",omitempty"`
}

// LoginInfo defines structured custom login data.
type LoginInfo struct {
 UserPoolId string
 ClientId   string
 Time       string
}

// UserList defines a list of users.
type UserList struct {
 Users []User
}

// UserNameList returns the usernames contained in a UserList as a list of strings.
func (users *UserList) UserNameList() []string {
 names := make([]string, len(users.Users))
 for i := 0; i < len(users.Users); i++ {
  names[i] = users.Users[i].UserName
 }
 return names
}

// PopulateTable adds a set of test users to the table.
func (actor DynamoActions) PopulateTable(ctx context.Context, tableName string)
 error {
 var err error
 var item map[string]types.AttributeValue
```

```
 var writeReqs []types.WriteRequest
 for i := 1; i < 4; i++ {
  item, err = attributevalue.MarshalMap(User{UserName: fmt.Sprintf("test_user_%v",
 i), UserEmail: fmt.Sprintf("test_email_%v@example.com", i)})
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't marshall user into DynamoDB format. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   return err
  }
  writeReqs = append(writeReqs, types.WriteRequest{PutRequest:
 &types.PutRequest{Item: item}})
 }
 _, err = actor.DynamoClient.BatchWriteItem(ctx, &dynamodb.BatchWriteItemInput{
  RequestItems: map[string][]types.WriteRequest{tableName: writeReqs},
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't populate table %v with users. Here's why: %v\n", tableName,
 err)
 }
 return err
}

// Scan scans the table for all items.
func (actor DynamoActions) Scan(ctx context.Context, tableName string) (UserList,
 error) {
 var userList UserList
 output, err := actor.DynamoClient.Scan(ctx, &dynamodb.ScanInput{
  TableName: aws.String(tableName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't scan table %v for items. Here's why: %v\n", tableName, err)
 } else {
  err = attributevalue.UnmarshalListOfMaps(output.Items, &userList.Users)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal items into users. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
 }
 return userList, err
}

// AddUser adds a user item to a table.
func (actor DynamoActions) AddUser(ctx context.Context, tableName string, user User)
 error {
 userItem, err := attributevalue.MarshalMap(user)
 if err != nil {
```

```
  log.Printf("Couldn't marshall user to item. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 _, err = actor.DynamoClient.PutItem(ctx, &dynamodb.PutItemInput{
  Item:      userItem,
  TableName: aws.String(tableName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't put item in table %v. Here's why: %v", tableName, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

CloudWatch Logs 작업을 래핑하는 구조체를 생성합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudwatchlogs"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudwatchlogs/types"
)

type CloudWatchLogsActions struct {
 CwlClient *cloudwatchlogs.Client
}

// GetLatestLogStream gets the most recent log stream for a Lambda function.
func (actor CloudWatchLogsActions) GetLatestLogStream(ctx context.Context,
 functionName string) (types.LogStream, error) {
 var logStream types.LogStream
 logGroupName := fmt.Sprintf("/aws/lambda/%s", functionName)
 output, err := actor.CwlClient.DescribeLogStreams(ctx,
 &cloudwatchlogs.DescribeLogStreamsInput{
  Descending:   aws.Bool(true),
  Limit:        aws.Int32(1),
  LogGroupName: aws.String(logGroupName),
  OrderBy:      types.OrderByLastEventTime,
 })
```

```
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get log streams for log group %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 logGroupName, err)
 } else {
  logStream = output.LogStreams[0]
 }
 return logStream, err
}

// GetLogEvents gets the most recent eventCount events from the specified log
 stream.
func (actor CloudWatchLogsActions) GetLogEvents(ctx context.Context, functionName
 string, logStreamName string, eventCount int32) (
 []types.OutputLogEvent, error) {
 var events []types.OutputLogEvent
 logGroupName := fmt.Sprintf("/aws/lambda/%s", functionName)
 output, err := actor.CwlClient.GetLogEvents(ctx, &cloudwatchlogs.GetLogEventsInput{
  LogStreamName: aws.String(logStreamName),
  Limit:         aws.Int32(eventCount),
  LogGroupName:  aws.String(logGroupName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get log event for log stream %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 logStreamName, err)
 } else {
  events = output.Events
 }
 return events, err
}
```

CloudFormation 작업을 래핑하는 구조체를 생성합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudformation"
)
```

```
// StackOutputs defines a map of outputs from a specific stack.
type StackOutputs map[string]string

type CloudFormationActions struct {
 CfnClient *cloudformation.Client
}

// GetOutputs gets the outputs from a CloudFormation stack and puts them into a
 structured format.
func (actor CloudFormationActions) GetOutputs(ctx context.Context, stackName string)
 StackOutputs {
 output, err := actor.CfnClient.DescribeStacks(ctx,
 &cloudformation.DescribeStacksInput{
  StackName: aws.String(stackName),
 })
 if err != nil || len(output.Stacks) == 0 {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't find a CloudFormation stack named %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 stackName, err)
 }
 stackOutputs := StackOutputs{}
 for _, out := range output.Stacks[0].Outputs {
  stackOutputs[*out.OutputKey] = *out.OutputValue
 }
 return stackOutputs
}
```

리소스를 정리합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"
 "user_pools_and_lambda_triggers/actions"

 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
)

// Resources keeps track of AWS resources created during an example and handles
// cleanup when the example finishes.
type Resources struct {
 userPoolId       string
```

```
 userAccessTokens []string
 triggers         []actions.Trigger

 cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions
 questioner   demotools.IQuestioner
}

func (resources *Resources) init(cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions, questioner
 demotools.IQuestioner) {
 resources.userAccessTokens = []string{}
 resources.triggers = []actions.Trigger{}
 resources.cognitoActor = cognitoActor
 resources.questioner = questioner
}

// Cleanup deletes all AWS resources created during an example.
func (resources *Resources) Cleanup(ctx context.Context) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Printf("Something went wrong during cleanup.\n%v\n", r)
   log.Println("Use the AWS Management Console to remove any remaining resources \n"
 +
    "that were created for this scenario.")
  }
 }()

 wantDelete := resources.questioner.AskBool("Do you want to remove all of the AWS
 resources that were created "+
  "during this demo (y/n)?", "y")
 if wantDelete {
  for _, accessToken := range resources.userAccessTokens {
   err := resources.cognitoActor.DeleteUser(ctx, accessToken)
   if err != nil {
    log.Println("Couldn't delete user during cleanup.")
    panic(err)
   }
   log.Println("Deleted user.")
  }
  triggerList := make([]actions.TriggerInfo, len(resources.triggers))
  for i := 0; i < len(resources.triggers); i++ {
   triggerList[i] = actions.TriggerInfo{Trigger: resources.triggers[i], HandlerArn:
 nil}
  }
```

```
  err := resources.cognitoActor.UpdateTriggers(ctx, resources.userPoolId,
 triggerList...)
  if err != nil {
   log.Println("Couldn't update Cognito triggers during cleanup.")
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Println("Removed Cognito triggers from user pool.")
 } else {
  log.Println("Be sure to remove resources when you're done with them to avoid
 unexpected charges!")
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - DeleteUser
  - InitiateAuth
  - SignUp
  - UpdateUserPool

Lambda 함수를 사용하여 알려진 사용자를 자동으로 마이그레이션

다음 코드 예제는 Lambda 함수를 사용하여 알려진 Amazon Cognito 사용자를 자동으로 마이그레이션하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- `MigrateUser` 트리거에 대해 Lambda 함수를 호출하도록 사용자 풀을 구성합니다.
- 사용자 풀에 없는 사용자 이름과 이메일을 사용하여 Amazon Cognito에 로그인합니다.
- Lambda 함수는 DynamoDB 테이블을 스캔하고 알려진 사용자를 사용자 풀로 자동으로 마이그레이션합니다.
- 암호 찾기 흐름을 수행하여 마이그레이션된 사용자의 암호를 재설정합니다.
- 새 사용자로 로그인한 다음 리소스를 정리합니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "strings"
 "user_pools_and_lambda_triggers/actions"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
)

// MigrateUser separates the steps of this scenario into individual functions so
 that
// they are simpler to read and understand.
type MigrateUser struct {
 helper       IScenarioHelper
 questioner   demotools.IQuestioner
 resources    Resources
 cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions
}

// NewMigrateUser constructs a new migrate user runner.
func NewMigrateUser(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner, helper
 IScenarioHelper) MigrateUser {
 scenario := MigrateUser{
  helper:       helper,
  questioner:   questioner,
  resources:    Resources{},
```

```
  cognitoActor: &actions.CognitoActions{CognitoClient:
 cognitoidentityprovider.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
 }
 scenario.resources.init(scenario.cognitoActor, questioner)
 return scenario
}

// AddMigrateUserTrigger adds a Lambda handler as an invocation target for the
 MigrateUser trigger.
func (runner *MigrateUser) AddMigrateUserTrigger(ctx context.Context, userPoolId
 string, functionArn string) {
 log.Printf("Let's add a Lambda function to handle the MigrateUser trigger from
 Cognito.\n" +
  "This trigger happens when an unknown user signs in, and lets your function take
 action before Cognito\n" +
  "rejects the user.\n\n")
 err := runner.cognitoActor.UpdateTriggers(
  ctx, userPoolId,
  actions.TriggerInfo{Trigger: actions.UserMigration, HandlerArn:
 aws.String(functionArn)})
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Lambda function %v added to user pool %v to handle the MigrateUser
 trigger.\n",
  functionArn, userPoolId)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// SignInUser adds a new user to the known users table and signs that user in to
 Amazon Cognito.
func (runner *MigrateUser) SignInUser(ctx context.Context, usersTable string,
 clientId string) (bool, actions.User) {
 log.Println("Let's sign in a user to your Cognito user pool. When the username and
 email matches an entry in the\n" +
  "DynamoDB known users table, the email is automatically verified and the user is
 migrated to the Cognito user pool.")

 user := actions.User{}
 user.UserName = runner.questioner.Ask("\nEnter a username:")
 user.UserEmail = runner.questioner.Ask("\nEnter an email that you own. This email
 will be used to confirm user migration\n" +
  "during this example:")
```

```
 runner.helper.AddKnownUser(ctx, usersTable, user)

 var err error
 var resetRequired *types.PasswordResetRequiredException
 var authResult *types.AuthenticationResultType
 signedIn := false
 for !signedIn && resetRequired == nil {
  log.Printf("Signing in to Cognito as user '%v'. The expected result is a
 PasswordResetRequiredException.\n\n", user.UserName)
  authResult, err = runner.cognitoActor.SignIn(ctx, clientId, user.UserName, "_")
  if err != nil {
   if errors.As(err, &resetRequired) {
    log.Printf("\nUser '%v' is not in the Cognito user pool but was found in the
 DynamoDB known users table.\n"+
     "User migration is started and a password reset is required.", user.UserName)
   } else {
    panic(err)
   }
  } else {
   log.Printf("User '%v' successfully signed in. This is unexpected and probably
 means you have not\n"+
    "cleaned up a previous run of this scenario, so the user exist in the Cognito
 user pool.\n"+
    "You can continue this example and select to clean up resources, or manually
 remove\n"+
    "the user from your user pool and try again.", user.UserName)
   runner.resources.userAccessTokens = append(runner.resources.userAccessTokens,
 *authResult.AccessToken)
   signedIn = true
  }
 }

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 return resetRequired != nil, user
}

// ResetPassword starts a password recovery flow.
func (runner *MigrateUser) ResetPassword(ctx context.Context, clientId string, user
 actions.User) {
 wantCode := runner.questioner.AskBool(fmt.Sprintf("In order to migrate the user to
 Cognito, you must be able to receive a confirmation\n"+
  "code by email at %v. Do you want to send a code (y/n)?", user.UserEmail), "y")
 if !wantCode {
```

```
 log.Println("To complete this example and successfully migrate a user to Cognito,
you must enter an email\n" +
  "you own that can receive a confirmation code.")
 return
}
codeDelivery, err := runner.cognitoActor.ForgotPassword(ctx, clientId,
user.UserName)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
log.Printf("\nA confirmation code has been sent to %v.", *codeDelivery.Destination)
code := runner.questioner.Ask("Check your email and enter it here:")

confirmed := false
password := runner.questioner.AskPassword("\nEnter a password that has at least
eight characters, uppercase, lowercase, numbers and symbols.\n"+
 "(the password will not display as you type):", 8)
for !confirmed {
 log.Printf("\nConfirming password reset for user '%v'.\n", user.UserName)
 err = runner.cognitoActor.ConfirmForgotPassword(ctx, clientId, code,
user.UserName, password)
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   password = runner.questioner.AskPassword("\nEnter another password:", 8)
  } else {
   panic(err)
  }
 } else {
  confirmed = true
 }
}
log.Printf("User '%v' successfully confirmed and migrated.\n", user.UserName)
log.Println("Signing in with your username and password...")
authResult, err := runner.cognitoActor.SignIn(ctx, clientId, user.UserName,
password)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
log.Printf("Successfully signed in. Your access token starts with: %v...\n",
(*authResult.AccessToken)[:10])
runner.resources.userAccessTokens = append(runner.resources.userAccessTokens,
*authResult.AccessToken)
```

```
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// Run runs the scenario.
func (runner *MigrateUser) Run(ctx context.Context, stackName string) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Println("Something went wrong with the demo.")
   runner.resources.Cleanup(ctx)
  }
 }()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Printf("Welcome\n")

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 stackOutputs, err := runner.helper.GetStackOutputs(ctx, stackName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 runner.resources.userPoolId = stackOutputs["UserPoolId"]

 runner.AddMigrateUserTrigger(ctx, stackOutputs["UserPoolId"],
 stackOutputs["MigrateUserFunctionArn"])
 runner.resources.triggers = append(runner.resources.triggers,
 actions.UserMigration)
 resetNeeded, user := runner.SignInUser(ctx, stackOutputs["TableName"],
 stackOutputs["UserPoolClientId"])
 if resetNeeded {
  runner.helper.ListRecentLogEvents(ctx, stackOutputs["MigrateUserFunction"])
  runner.ResetPassword(ctx, stackOutputs["UserPoolClientId"], user)
 }

 runner.resources.Cleanup(ctx)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

Lambda 함수를 사용하여 `MigrateUser` 트리거를 처리합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"
 "os"

 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/expression"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
)

const TABLE_NAME = "TABLE_NAME"

// UserInfo defines structured user data that can be marshalled to a DynamoDB
 format.
type UserInfo struct {
 UserName  string `dynamodbav:"UserName"`
 UserEmail string `dynamodbav:"UserEmail"`
}

type handler struct {
 dynamoClient *dynamodb.Client
}

// HandleRequest handles the MigrateUser event by looking up a user in an Amazon
 DynamoDB table and
// specifying whether they should be migrated to the user pool.
func (h *handler) HandleRequest(ctx context.Context, event
 events.CognitoEventUserPoolsMigrateUser) (events.CognitoEventUserPoolsMigrateUser,
 error) {
 log.Printf("Received migrate trigger from %v for user '%v'", event.TriggerSource,
 event.UserName)
 if event.TriggerSource != "UserMigration_Authentication" {
  return event, nil
 }
 tableName := os.Getenv(TABLE_NAME)
 user := UserInfo{
  UserName: event.UserName,
```

```
 }
 log.Printf("Looking up user '%v' in table %v.\n", user.UserName, tableName)
 filterEx := expression.Name("UserName").Equal(expression.Value(user.UserName))
 expr, err := expression.NewBuilder().WithFilter(filterEx).Build()
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Error building expression to query for user '%v'.\n", user.UserName)
  return event, err
 }
 output, err := h.dynamoClient.Scan(ctx, &dynamodb.ScanInput{
  TableName:                 aws.String(tableName),
  FilterExpression:          expr.Filter(),
  ExpressionAttributeNames:  expr.Names(),
  ExpressionAttributeValues: expr.Values(),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Error looking up user '%v'.\n", user.UserName)
  return event, err
 }
 if len(output.Items) == 0 {
  log.Printf("User '%v' not found, not migrating user.\n", user.UserName)
  return event, err
 }

 var users []UserInfo
 err = attributevalue.UnmarshalListOfMaps(output.Items, &users)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal DynamoDB items. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  return event, err
 }

 user = users[0]
 log.Printf("UserName '%v' found with email %v. User is migrated and must reset
 password.\n", user.UserName, user.UserEmail)
 event.CognitoEventUserPoolsMigrateUserResponse.UserAttributes = map[string]string{
  "email":          user.UserEmail,
  "email_verified": "true", // email_verified is required for the forgot password
 flow.
 }
 event.CognitoEventUserPoolsMigrateUserResponse.FinalUserStatus = "RESET_REQUIRED"
 event.CognitoEventUserPoolsMigrateUserResponse.MessageAction = "SUPPRESS"

 return event, err
}
```

```
func main() {
 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicln(err)
 }
 h := handler{
  dynamoClient: dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig),
 }
 lambda.Start(h.HandleRequest)
}
```

일반적인 작업을 수행하는 구조체를 생성합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"
 "strings"
 "time"
 "user_pools_and_lambda_triggers/actions"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudformation"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudwatchlogs"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
)

// IScenarioHelper defines common functions used by the workflows in this example.
type IScenarioHelper interface {
 Pause(secs int)
 GetStackOutputs(ctx context.Context, stackName string) (actions.StackOutputs,
 error)
 PopulateUserTable(ctx context.Context, tableName string)
 GetKnownUsers(ctx context.Context, tableName string) (actions.UserList, error)
 AddKnownUser(ctx context.Context, tableName string, user actions.User)
 ListRecentLogEvents(ctx context.Context, functionName string)
}
```

```
// ScenarioHelper contains AWS wrapper structs used by the workflows in this
 example.
type ScenarioHelper struct {
 questioner  demotools.IQuestioner
 dynamoActor *actions.DynamoActions
 cfnActor    *actions.CloudFormationActions
 cwlActor    *actions.CloudWatchLogsActions
 isTestRun   bool
}

// NewScenarioHelper constructs a new scenario helper.
func NewScenarioHelper(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner)
 ScenarioHelper {
 scenario := ScenarioHelper{
  questioner:  questioner,
  dynamoActor: &actions.DynamoActions{DynamoClient:
 dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
  cfnActor:    &actions.CloudFormationActions{CfnClient:
 cloudformation.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
  cwlActor:    &actions.CloudWatchLogsActions{CwlClient:
 cloudwatchlogs.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
 }
 return scenario
}

// Pause waits for the specified number of seconds.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) Pause(secs int) {
 if !helper.isTestRun {
  time.Sleep(time.Duration(secs) * time.Second)
 }
}

// GetStackOutputs gets the outputs from the specified CloudFormation stack in a
 structured format.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) GetStackOutputs(ctx context.Context, stackName string)
 (actions.StackOutputs, error) {
 return helper.cfnActor.GetOutputs(ctx, stackName), nil
}

// PopulateUserTable fills the known user table with example data.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) PopulateUserTable(ctx context.Context, tableName
 string) {
 log.Printf("First, let's add some users to the DynamoDB %v table we'll use for this
 example.\n", tableName)
```

```
 err := helper.dynamoActor.PopulateTable(ctx, tableName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
}

// GetKnownUsers gets the users from the known users table in a structured format.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) GetKnownUsers(ctx context.Context, tableName string)
 (actions.UserList, error) {
 knownUsers, err := helper.dynamoActor.Scan(ctx, tableName)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get known users from table %v. Here's why: %v\n", tableName,
 err)
 }
 return knownUsers, err
}

// AddKnownUser adds a user to the known users table.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) AddKnownUser(ctx context.Context, tableName string,
 user actions.User) {
 log.Printf("Adding user '%v' with email '%v' to the DynamoDB known users table...
\n",
  user.UserName, user.UserEmail)
 err := helper.dynamoActor.AddUser(ctx, tableName, user)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
}

// ListRecentLogEvents gets the most recent log stream and events for the specified
 Lambda function and displays them.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) ListRecentLogEvents(ctx context.Context, functionName
 string) {
 log.Println("Waiting a few seconds to let Lambda write to CloudWatch Logs...")
 helper.Pause(10)
 log.Println("Okay, let's check the logs to find what's happened recently with your
 Lambda function.")
 logStream, err := helper.cwlActor.GetLatestLogStream(ctx, functionName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Getting some recent events from log stream %v\n",
 *logStream.LogStreamName)
```

```
 events, err := helper.cwlActor.GetLogEvents(ctx, functionName,
 *logStream.LogStreamName, 10)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 for _, event := range events {
  log.Printf("\t%v", *event.Message)
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

Amazon Cognito 작업을 래핑하는 구조체를 생성합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
)

type CognitoActions struct {
 CognitoClient *cognitoidentityprovider.Client
}



// Trigger and TriggerInfo define typed data for updating an Amazon Cognito trigger.
type Trigger int

const (
 PreSignUp Trigger = iota
 UserMigration
 PostAuthentication
)

type TriggerInfo struct {
 Trigger    Trigger
```

```
 HandlerArn *string
}

// UpdateTriggers adds or removes Lambda triggers for a user pool. When a trigger is
 specified with a `nil` value,
// it is removed from the user pool.
func (actor CognitoActions) UpdateTriggers(ctx context.Context, userPoolId string,
 triggers ...TriggerInfo) error {
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.DescribeUserPool(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.DescribeUserPoolInput{
  UserPoolId: aws.String(userPoolId),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get info about user pool %v. Here's why: %v\n", userPoolId,
 err)
  return err
 }
 lambdaConfig := output.UserPool.LambdaConfig
 for _, trigger := range triggers {
  switch trigger.Trigger {
  case PreSignUp:
   lambdaConfig.PreSignUp = trigger.HandlerArn
  case UserMigration:
   lambdaConfig.UserMigration = trigger.HandlerArn
  case PostAuthentication:
   lambdaConfig.PostAuthentication = trigger.HandlerArn
  }
 }
 _, err = actor.CognitoClient.UpdateUserPool(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.UpdateUserPoolInput{
  UserPoolId:   aws.String(userPoolId),
  LambdaConfig: lambdaConfig,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't update user pool %v. Here's why: %v\n", userPoolId, err)
 }
 return err
}



// SignUp signs up a user with Amazon Cognito.
func (actor CognitoActions) SignUp(ctx context.Context, clientId string, userName
 string, password string, userEmail string) (bool, error) {
```

```
 confirmed := false
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.SignUp(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.SignUpInput{
  ClientId: aws.String(clientId),
  Password: aws.String(password),
  Username: aws.String(userName),
  UserAttributes: []types.AttributeType{
   {Name: aws.String("email"), Value: aws.String(userEmail)},
  },
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't sign up user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 } else {
  confirmed = output.UserConfirmed
 }
 return confirmed, err
}



// SignIn signs in a user to Amazon Cognito using a username and password
 authentication flow.
func (actor CognitoActions) SignIn(ctx context.Context, clientId string, userName
 string, password string) (*types.AuthenticationResultType, error) {
 var authResult *types.AuthenticationResultType
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.InitiateAuth(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.InitiateAuthInput{
  AuthFlow:       "USER_PASSWORD_AUTH",
  ClientId:       aws.String(clientId),
  AuthParameters: map[string]string{"USERNAME": userName, "PASSWORD": password},
 })
 if err != nil {
  var resetRequired *types.PasswordResetRequiredException
  if errors.As(err, &resetRequired) {
   log.Println(*resetRequired.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't sign in user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 } else {
```

```
  authResult = output.AuthenticationResult
 }
 return authResult, err
}



// ForgotPassword starts a password recovery flow for a user. This flow typically
 sends a confirmation code
// to the user's configured notification destination, such as email.
func (actor CognitoActions) ForgotPassword(ctx context.Context, clientId string,
 userName string) (*types.CodeDeliveryDetailsType, error) {
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.ForgotPassword(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.ForgotPasswordInput{
  ClientId: aws.String(clientId),
  Username: aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't start password reset for user '%v'. Here;s why: %v\n",
 userName, err)
 }
 return output.CodeDeliveryDetails, err
}



// ConfirmForgotPassword confirms a user with a confirmation code and a new
 password.
func (actor CognitoActions) ConfirmForgotPassword(ctx context.Context, clientId
 string, code string, userName string, password string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.ConfirmForgotPassword(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.ConfirmForgotPasswordInput{
  ClientId:         aws.String(clientId),
  ConfirmationCode: aws.String(code),
  Password:         aws.String(password),
  Username:         aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't confirm user %v. Here's why: %v", userName, err)
  }
```

```
 }
 return err
}



// DeleteUser removes a user from the user pool.
func (actor CognitoActions) DeleteUser(ctx context.Context, userAccessToken string)
 error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.DeleteUser(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.DeleteUserInput{
  AccessToken: aws.String(userAccessToken),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete user. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 return err
}



// AdminCreateUser uses administrator credentials to add a user to a user pool. This
 method leaves the user
// in a state that requires they enter a new password next time they sign in.
func (actor CognitoActions) AdminCreateUser(ctx context.Context, userPoolId string,
 userName string, userEmail string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.AdminCreateUser(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.AdminCreateUserInput{
  UserPoolId:     aws.String(userPoolId),
  Username:       aws.String(userName),
  MessageAction:  types.MessageActionTypeSuppress,
  UserAttributes: []types.AttributeType{{Name: aws.String("email"), Value:
 aws.String(userEmail)}},
 })
 if err != nil {
  var userExists *types.UsernameExistsException
  if errors.As(err, &userExists) {
   log.Printf("User %v already exists in the user pool.", userName)
   err = nil
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't create user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 }
 return err
```

```
}



// AdminSetUserPassword uses administrator credentials to set a password for a user
 without requiring a
// temporary password.
func (actor CognitoActions) AdminSetUserPassword(ctx context.Context, userPoolId
 string, userName string, password string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.AdminSetUserPassword(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.AdminSetUserPasswordInput{
  Password:   aws.String(password),
  UserPoolId: aws.String(userPoolId),
  Username:   aws.String(userName),
  Permanent:  true,
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't set password for user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 }
 return err
}
```

DynamoDB 작업을 래핑하는 구조체를 생성합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)
```

```
// DynamoActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 actions
// used in the examples.
type DynamoActions struct {
 DynamoClient *dynamodb.Client
}

// User defines structured user data.
type User struct {
 UserName  string
 UserEmail string
 LastLogin *LoginInfo `dynamodbav:",omitempty"`
}

// LoginInfo defines structured custom login data.
type LoginInfo struct {
 UserPoolId string
 ClientId   string
 Time       string
}

// UserList defines a list of users.
type UserList struct {
 Users []User
}

// UserNameList returns the usernames contained in a UserList as a list of strings.
func (users *UserList) UserNameList() []string {
 names := make([]string, len(users.Users))
 for i := 0; i < len(users.Users); i++ {
  names[i] = users.Users[i].UserName
 }
 return names
}

// PopulateTable adds a set of test users to the table.
func (actor DynamoActions) PopulateTable(ctx context.Context, tableName string)
 error {
 var err error
 var item map[string]types.AttributeValue
 var writeReqs []types.WriteRequest
 for i := 1; i < 4; i++ {
  item, err = attributevalue.MarshalMap(User{UserName: fmt.Sprintf("test_user_%v",
 i), UserEmail: fmt.Sprintf("test_email_%v@example.com", i)})
```

```
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't marshall user into DynamoDB format. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   return err
  }
  writeReqs = append(writeReqs, types.WriteRequest{PutRequest:
 &types.PutRequest{Item: item}})
 }
 _, err = actor.DynamoClient.BatchWriteItem(ctx, &dynamodb.BatchWriteItemInput{
  RequestItems: map[string][]types.WriteRequest{tableName: writeReqs},
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't populate table %v with users. Here's why: %v\n", tableName,
 err)
 }
 return err
}

// Scan scans the table for all items.
func (actor DynamoActions) Scan(ctx context.Context, tableName string) (UserList,
 error) {
 var userList UserList
 output, err := actor.DynamoClient.Scan(ctx, &dynamodb.ScanInput{
  TableName: aws.String(tableName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't scan table %v for items. Here's why: %v\n", tableName, err)
 } else {
  err = attributevalue.UnmarshalListOfMaps(output.Items, &userList.Users)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal items into users. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
 }
 return userList, err
}

// AddUser adds a user item to a table.
func (actor DynamoActions) AddUser(ctx context.Context, tableName string, user User)
 error {
 userItem, err := attributevalue.MarshalMap(user)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't marshall user to item. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 _, err = actor.DynamoClient.PutItem(ctx, &dynamodb.PutItemInput{
  Item:      userItem,
```

```
  TableName: aws.String(tableName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't put item in table %v. Here's why: %v", tableName, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

CloudWatch Logs 작업을 래핑하는 구조체를 생성합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudwatchlogs"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudwatchlogs/types"
)

type CloudWatchLogsActions struct {
 CwlClient *cloudwatchlogs.Client
}

// GetLatestLogStream gets the most recent log stream for a Lambda function.
func (actor CloudWatchLogsActions) GetLatestLogStream(ctx context.Context,
 functionName string) (types.LogStream, error) {
 var logStream types.LogStream
 logGroupName := fmt.Sprintf("/aws/lambda/%s", functionName)
 output, err := actor.CwlClient.DescribeLogStreams(ctx,
 &cloudwatchlogs.DescribeLogStreamsInput{
  Descending:   aws.Bool(true),
  Limit:        aws.Int32(1),
  LogGroupName: aws.String(logGroupName),
  OrderBy:      types.OrderByLastEventTime,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get log streams for log group %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 logGroupName, err)
 } else {
```

```
  logStream = output.LogStreams[0]
 }
 return logStream, err
}

// GetLogEvents gets the most recent eventCount events from the specified log
 stream.
func (actor CloudWatchLogsActions) GetLogEvents(ctx context.Context, functionName
 string, logStreamName string, eventCount int32) (
 []types.OutputLogEvent, error) {
 var events []types.OutputLogEvent
 logGroupName := fmt.Sprintf("/aws/lambda/%s", functionName)
 output, err := actor.CwlClient.GetLogEvents(ctx, &cloudwatchlogs.GetLogEventsInput{
  LogStreamName: aws.String(logStreamName),
  Limit:         aws.Int32(eventCount),
  LogGroupName:  aws.String(logGroupName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get log event for log stream %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 logStreamName, err)
 } else {
  events = output.Events
 }
 return events, err
}
```

CloudFormation 작업을 래핑하는 구조체를 생성합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudformation"
)

// StackOutputs defines a map of outputs from a specific stack.
type StackOutputs map[string]string

type CloudFormationActions struct {
```

```
 CfnClient *cloudformation.Client
}

// GetOutputs gets the outputs from a CloudFormation stack and puts them into a
 structured format.
func (actor CloudFormationActions) GetOutputs(ctx context.Context, stackName string)
 StackOutputs {
 output, err := actor.CfnClient.DescribeStacks(ctx,
 &cloudformation.DescribeStacksInput{
  StackName: aws.String(stackName),
 })
 if err != nil || len(output.Stacks) == 0 {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't find a CloudFormation stack named %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 stackName, err)
 }
 stackOutputs := StackOutputs{}
 for _, out := range output.Stacks[0].Outputs {
  stackOutputs[*out.OutputKey] = *out.OutputValue
 }
 return stackOutputs
}
```

리소스를 정리합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"
 "user_pools_and_lambda_triggers/actions"

 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
)

// Resources keeps track of AWS resources created during an example and handles
// cleanup when the example finishes.
type Resources struct {
 userPoolId       string
 userAccessTokens []string
 triggers         []actions.Trigger

 cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions
```

```
 questioner   demotools.IQuestioner
}

func (resources *Resources) init(cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions, questioner
 demotools.IQuestioner) {
 resources.userAccessTokens = []string{}
 resources.triggers = []actions.Trigger{}
 resources.cognitoActor = cognitoActor
 resources.questioner = questioner
}

// Cleanup deletes all AWS resources created during an example.
func (resources *Resources) Cleanup(ctx context.Context) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Printf("Something went wrong during cleanup.\n%v\n", r)
   log.Println("Use the AWS Management Console to remove any remaining resources \n"
 +
    "that were created for this scenario.")
  }
 }()

 wantDelete := resources.questioner.AskBool("Do you want to remove all of the AWS
 resources that were created "+
  "during this demo (y/n)?", "y")
 if wantDelete {
  for _, accessToken := range resources.userAccessTokens {
   err := resources.cognitoActor.DeleteUser(ctx, accessToken)
   if err != nil {
    log.Println("Couldn't delete user during cleanup.")
    panic(err)
   }
   log.Println("Deleted user.")
  }
  triggerList := make([]actions.TriggerInfo, len(resources.triggers))
  for i := 0; i < len(resources.triggers); i++ {
   triggerList[i] = actions.TriggerInfo{Trigger: resources.triggers[i], HandlerArn:
 nil}
  }
  err := resources.cognitoActor.UpdateTriggers(ctx, resources.userPoolId,
 triggerList...)
  if err != nil {
   log.Println("Couldn't update Cognito triggers during cleanup.")
   panic(err)
```

```
  }
  log.Println("Removed Cognito triggers from user pool.")
 } else {
  log.Println("Be sure to remove resources when you're done with them to avoid
 unexpected charges!")
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - ConfirmForgotPassword
  - DeleteUser
  - ForgotPassword
  - InitiateAuth
  - SignUp
  - UpdateUserPool

Amazon Cognito 사용자 인증 후 Lambda 함수를 사용하여 사용자 지정 활동 데이터 작성

다음 코드 예제는 Amazon Cognito 사용자 인증 후 Lambda 함수를 사용하여 사용자 지정 작업 데이터를 쓰는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 관리자 함수를 사용하여 사용자 풀에 사용자를 추가합니다.
- `PostAuthentication` 트리거에 대해 Lambda 함수를 호출하도록 사용자 풀을 구성합니다.
- 새로운 사용자를 Amazon Cognito에 로그인시킵니다.
- Lambda 함수는 CloudWatch Logs와 DynamoDB 테이블에 사용자 지정 정보를 작성합니다.
- DynamoDB 테이블에서 사용자 지정 데이터를 가져오기 및 표시한 다음 리소스를 정리합니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "strings"
 "user_pools_and_lambda_triggers/actions"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
)

// ActivityLog separates the steps of this scenario into individual functions so
 that
// they are simpler to read and understand.
type ActivityLog struct {
 helper       IScenarioHelper
 questioner   demotools.IQuestioner
 resources    Resources
 cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions
}

// NewActivityLog constructs a new activity log runner.
func NewActivityLog(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner, helper
 IScenarioHelper) ActivityLog {
 scenario := ActivityLog{
  helper:       helper,
  questioner:   questioner,
  resources:    Resources{},
  cognitoActor: &actions.CognitoActions{CognitoClient:
 cognitoidentityprovider.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
 }
 scenario.resources.init(scenario.cognitoActor, questioner)
 return scenario
}

// AddUserToPool selects a user from the known users table and uses administrator
 credentials to add the user to the user pool.
func (runner *ActivityLog) AddUserToPool(ctx context.Context, userPoolId string,
 tableName string) (string, string) {
```

```
 log.Println("To facilitate this example, let's add a user to the user pool using
 administrator privileges.")
 users, err := runner.helper.GetKnownUsers(ctx, tableName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 user := users.Users[0]
 log.Printf("Adding known user %v to the user pool.\n", user.UserName)
 err = runner.cognitoActor.AdminCreateUser(ctx, userPoolId, user.UserName,
 user.UserEmail)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 pwSet := false
 password := runner.questioner.AskPassword("\nEnter a password that has at least
 eight characters, uppercase, lowercase, numbers and symbols.\n"+
  "(the password will not display as you type):", 8)
 for !pwSet {
  log.Printf("\nSetting password for user '%v'.\n", user.UserName)
  err = runner.cognitoActor.AdminSetUserPassword(ctx, userPoolId, user.UserName,
 password)
  if err != nil {
   var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
   if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
    password = runner.questioner.AskPassword("\nEnter another password:", 8)
   } else {
    panic(err)
   }
  } else {
   pwSet = true
  }
 }

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 return user.UserName, password
}

// AddActivityLogTrigger adds a Lambda handler as an invocation target for the
 PostAuthentication trigger.
func (runner *ActivityLog) AddActivityLogTrigger(ctx context.Context, userPoolId
 string, activityLogArn string) {
 log.Println("Let's add a Lambda function to handle the PostAuthentication trigger
 from Cognito.\n" +
```

```
  "This trigger happens after a user is authenticated, and lets your function take
 action, such as logging\n" +
  "the outcome.")
 err := runner.cognitoActor.UpdateTriggers(
  ctx, userPoolId,
  actions.TriggerInfo{Trigger: actions.PostAuthentication, HandlerArn:
 aws.String(activityLogArn)})
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 runner.resources.triggers = append(runner.resources.triggers,
 actions.PostAuthentication)
 log.Printf("Lambda function %v added to user pool %v to handle PostAuthentication
 Cognito trigger.\n",
  activityLogArn, userPoolId)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// SignInUser signs in as the specified user.
func (runner *ActivityLog) SignInUser(ctx context.Context, clientId string, userName
 string, password string) {
 log.Printf("Now we'll sign in user %v and check the results in the logs and the
 DynamoDB table.", userName)
 runner.questioner.Ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
 authResult, err := runner.cognitoActor.SignIn(ctx, clientId, userName, password)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Println("Sign in successful.",
  "The PostAuthentication Lambda handler writes custom information to CloudWatch
 Logs.")

 runner.resources.userAccessTokens = append(runner.resources.userAccessTokens,
 *authResult.AccessToken)
}

// GetKnownUserLastLogin gets the login info for a user from the Amazon DynamoDB
 table and displays it.
func (runner *ActivityLog) GetKnownUserLastLogin(ctx context.Context, tableName
 string, userName string) {
 log.Println("The PostAuthentication handler also writes login data to the DynamoDB
 table.")
 runner.questioner.Ask("Press Enter when you're ready to continue.")
```

```
 users, err := runner.helper.GetKnownUsers(ctx, tableName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 for _, user := range users.Users {
  if user.UserName == userName {
   log.Println("The last login info for the user in the known users table is:")
   log.Printf("\t%+v", *user.LastLogin)
  }
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// Run runs the scenario.
func (runner *ActivityLog) Run(ctx context.Context, stackName string) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Println("Something went wrong with the demo.")
   runner.resources.Cleanup(ctx)
  }
 }()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Printf("Welcome\n")

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 stackOutputs, err := runner.helper.GetStackOutputs(ctx, stackName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 runner.resources.userPoolId = stackOutputs["UserPoolId"]
 runner.helper.PopulateUserTable(ctx, stackOutputs["TableName"])
 userName, password := runner.AddUserToPool(ctx, stackOutputs["UserPoolId"],
 stackOutputs["TableName"])

 runner.AddActivityLogTrigger(ctx, stackOutputs["UserPoolId"],
 stackOutputs["ActivityLogFunctionArn"])
 runner.SignInUser(ctx, stackOutputs["UserPoolClientId"], userName, password)
 runner.helper.ListRecentLogEvents(ctx, stackOutputs["ActivityLogFunction"])
 runner.GetKnownUserLastLogin(ctx, stackOutputs["TableName"], userName)

 runner.resources.Cleanup(ctx)
```

```
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

Lambda 함수를 사용하여 `PostAuthentication` 트리거를 처리합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "os"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 dynamodbtypes "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

const TABLE_NAME = "TABLE_NAME"

// LoginInfo defines structured login data that can be marshalled to a DynamoDB
 format.
type LoginInfo struct {
 UserPoolId string `dynamodbav:"UserPoolId"`
 ClientId   string `dynamodbav:"ClientId"`
 Time       string `dynamodbav:"Time"`
}

// UserInfo defines structured user data that can be marshalled to a DynamoDB
 format.
type UserInfo struct {
 UserName  string    `dynamodbav:"UserName"`
 UserEmail string    `dynamodbav:"UserEmail"`
 LastLogin LoginInfo `dynamodbav:"LastLogin"`
}
```

```
// GetKey marshals the user email value to a DynamoDB key format.
func (user UserInfo) GetKey() map[string]dynamodbtypes.AttributeValue {
 userEmail, err := attributevalue.Marshal(user.UserEmail)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 return map[string]dynamodbtypes.AttributeValue{"UserEmail": userEmail}
}

type handler struct {
 dynamoClient *dynamodb.Client
}

// HandleRequest handles the PostAuthentication event by writing custom data to the
 logs and
// to an Amazon DynamoDB table.
func (h *handler) HandleRequest(ctx context.Context,
 event events.CognitoEventUserPoolsPostAuthentication)
 (events.CognitoEventUserPoolsPostAuthentication, error) {
 log.Printf("Received post authentication trigger from %v for user '%v'",
 event.TriggerSource, event.UserName)
 tableName := os.Getenv(TABLE_NAME)
 user := UserInfo{
  UserName:  event.UserName,
  UserEmail: event.Request.UserAttributes["email"],
  LastLogin: LoginInfo{
   UserPoolId: event.UserPoolID,
   ClientId:   event.CallerContext.ClientID,
   Time:       time.Now().Format(time.UnixDate),
  },
 }
 // Write to CloudWatch Logs.
 fmt.Printf("%#v", user)

 // Also write to an external system. This examples uses DynamoDB to demonstrate.
 userMap, err := attributevalue.MarshalMap(user)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't marshal to DynamoDB map. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else if len(userMap) == 0 {
  log.Printf("User info marshaled to an empty map.")
 } else {
  _, err := h.dynamoClient.PutItem(ctx, &dynamodb.PutItemInput{
   Item:      userMap,
```

```
    TableName: aws.String(tableName),
   })
   if err != nil {
    log.Printf("Couldn't write to DynamoDB. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   } else {
    log.Printf("Wrote user info to DynamoDB table %v.\n", tableName)
   }
  }

  return event, nil
}

func main() {
 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicln(err)
 }
 h := handler{
  dynamoClient: dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig),
 }
 lambda.Start(h.HandleRequest)
}
```

일반적인 작업을 수행하는 구조체를 생성합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"
 "strings"
 "time"
 "user_pools_and_lambda_triggers/actions"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudformation"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudwatchlogs"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
)
```

```
// IScenarioHelper defines common functions used by the workflows in this example.
type IScenarioHelper interface {
 Pause(secs int)
 GetStackOutputs(ctx context.Context, stackName string) (actions.StackOutputs,
 error)
 PopulateUserTable(ctx context.Context, tableName string)
 GetKnownUsers(ctx context.Context, tableName string) (actions.UserList, error)
 AddKnownUser(ctx context.Context, tableName string, user actions.User)
 ListRecentLogEvents(ctx context.Context, functionName string)
}

// ScenarioHelper contains AWS wrapper structs used by the workflows in this
 example.
type ScenarioHelper struct {
 questioner  demotools.IQuestioner
 dynamoActor *actions.DynamoActions
 cfnActor    *actions.CloudFormationActions
 cwlActor    *actions.CloudWatchLogsActions
 isTestRun   bool
}

// NewScenarioHelper constructs a new scenario helper.
func NewScenarioHelper(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner)
 ScenarioHelper {
 scenario := ScenarioHelper{
  questioner:  questioner,
  dynamoActor: &actions.DynamoActions{DynamoClient:
 dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
  cfnActor:    &actions.CloudFormationActions{CfnClient:
 cloudformation.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
  cwlActor:    &actions.CloudWatchLogsActions{CwlClient:
 cloudwatchlogs.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
 }
 return scenario
}

// Pause waits for the specified number of seconds.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) Pause(secs int) {
 if !helper.isTestRun {
  time.Sleep(time.Duration(secs) * time.Second)
 }
}
```

```
// GetStackOutputs gets the outputs from the specified CloudFormation stack in a
 structured format.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) GetStackOutputs(ctx context.Context, stackName string)
 (actions.StackOutputs, error) {
 return helper.cfnActor.GetOutputs(ctx, stackName), nil
}

// PopulateUserTable fills the known user table with example data.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) PopulateUserTable(ctx context.Context, tableName
 string) {
 log.Printf("First, let's add some users to the DynamoDB %v table we'll use for this
 example.\n", tableName)
 err := helper.dynamoActor.PopulateTable(ctx, tableName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
}

// GetKnownUsers gets the users from the known users table in a structured format.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) GetKnownUsers(ctx context.Context, tableName string)
 (actions.UserList, error) {
 knownUsers, err := helper.dynamoActor.Scan(ctx, tableName)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get known users from table %v. Here's why: %v\n", tableName,
 err)
 }
 return knownUsers, err
}

// AddKnownUser adds a user to the known users table.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) AddKnownUser(ctx context.Context, tableName string,
 user actions.User) {
 log.Printf("Adding user '%v' with email '%v' to the DynamoDB known users table...
\n",
  user.UserName, user.UserEmail)
 err := helper.dynamoActor.AddUser(ctx, tableName, user)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
}

// ListRecentLogEvents gets the most recent log stream and events for the specified
 Lambda function and displays them.
```

```
func (helper ScenarioHelper) ListRecentLogEvents(ctx context.Context, functionName
 string) {
 log.Println("Waiting a few seconds to let Lambda write to CloudWatch Logs...")
 helper.Pause(10)
 log.Println("Okay, let's check the logs to find what's happened recently with your
 Lambda function.")
 logStream, err := helper.cwlActor.GetLatestLogStream(ctx, functionName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Getting some recent events from log stream %v\n",
 *logStream.LogStreamName)
 events, err := helper.cwlActor.GetLogEvents(ctx, functionName,
 *logStream.LogStreamName, 10)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 for _, event := range events {
  log.Printf("\t%v", *event.Message)
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

Amazon Cognito 작업을 래핑하는 구조체를 생성합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
)

type CognitoActions struct {
 CognitoClient *cognitoidentityprovider.Client
}
```

```
// Trigger and TriggerInfo define typed data for updating an Amazon Cognito trigger.
type Trigger int

const (
 PreSignUp Trigger = iota
 UserMigration
 PostAuthentication
)

type TriggerInfo struct {
 Trigger    Trigger
 HandlerArn *string
}

// UpdateTriggers adds or removes Lambda triggers for a user pool. When a trigger is
 specified with a `nil` value,
// it is removed from the user pool.
func (actor CognitoActions) UpdateTriggers(ctx context.Context, userPoolId string,
 triggers ...TriggerInfo) error {
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.DescribeUserPool(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.DescribeUserPoolInput{
  UserPoolId: aws.String(userPoolId),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get info about user pool %v. Here's why: %v\n", userPoolId,
 err)
  return err
 }
 lambdaConfig := output.UserPool.LambdaConfig
 for _, trigger := range triggers {
  switch trigger.Trigger {
  case PreSignUp:
   lambdaConfig.PreSignUp = trigger.HandlerArn
  case UserMigration:
   lambdaConfig.UserMigration = trigger.HandlerArn
  case PostAuthentication:
   lambdaConfig.PostAuthentication = trigger.HandlerArn
  }
 }
 _, err = actor.CognitoClient.UpdateUserPool(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.UpdateUserPoolInput{
  UserPoolId:   aws.String(userPoolId),
  LambdaConfig: lambdaConfig,
```

```
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't update user pool %v. Here's why: %v\n", userPoolId, err)
 }
 return err
}



// SignUp signs up a user with Amazon Cognito.
func (actor CognitoActions) SignUp(ctx context.Context, clientId string, userName
 string, password string, userEmail string) (bool, error) {
 confirmed := false
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.SignUp(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.SignUpInput{
  ClientId: aws.String(clientId),
  Password: aws.String(password),
  Username: aws.String(userName),
  UserAttributes: []types.AttributeType{
   {Name: aws.String("email"), Value: aws.String(userEmail)},
  },
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't sign up user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 } else {
  confirmed = output.UserConfirmed
 }
 return confirmed, err
}



// SignIn signs in a user to Amazon Cognito using a username and password
 authentication flow.
func (actor CognitoActions) SignIn(ctx context.Context, clientId string, userName
 string, password string) (*types.AuthenticationResultType, error) {
 var authResult *types.AuthenticationResultType
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.InitiateAuth(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.InitiateAuthInput{
```

```
  AuthFlow:       "USER_PASSWORD_AUTH",
  ClientId:       aws.String(clientId),
  AuthParameters: map[string]string{"USERNAME": userName, "PASSWORD": password},
 })
 if err != nil {
  var resetRequired *types.PasswordResetRequiredException
  if errors.As(err, &resetRequired) {
   log.Println(*resetRequired.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't sign in user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 } else {
  authResult = output.AuthenticationResult
 }
 return authResult, err
}



// ForgotPassword starts a password recovery flow for a user. This flow typically
 sends a confirmation code
// to the user's configured notification destination, such as email.
func (actor CognitoActions) ForgotPassword(ctx context.Context, clientId string,
 userName string) (*types.CodeDeliveryDetailsType, error) {
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.ForgotPassword(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.ForgotPasswordInput{
  ClientId: aws.String(clientId),
  Username: aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't start password reset for user '%v'. Here;s why: %v\n",
 userName, err)
 }
 return output.CodeDeliveryDetails, err
}



// ConfirmForgotPassword confirms a user with a confirmation code and a new
 password.
func (actor CognitoActions) ConfirmForgotPassword(ctx context.Context, clientId
 string, code string, userName string, password string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.ConfirmForgotPassword(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.ConfirmForgotPasswordInput{
```

```
  ClientId:         aws.String(clientId),
  ConfirmationCode: aws.String(code),
  Password:         aws.String(password),
  Username:         aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't confirm user %v. Here's why: %v", userName, err)
  }
 }
 return err
}



// DeleteUser removes a user from the user pool.
func (actor CognitoActions) DeleteUser(ctx context.Context, userAccessToken string)
 error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.DeleteUser(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.DeleteUserInput{
  AccessToken: aws.String(userAccessToken),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete user. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 return err
}



// AdminCreateUser uses administrator credentials to add a user to a user pool. This
 method leaves the user
// in a state that requires they enter a new password next time they sign in.
func (actor CognitoActions) AdminCreateUser(ctx context.Context, userPoolId string,
 userName string, userEmail string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.AdminCreateUser(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.AdminCreateUserInput{
  UserPoolId:     aws.String(userPoolId),
  Username:       aws.String(userName),
  MessageAction:  types.MessageActionTypeSuppress,
```

```
  UserAttributes: []types.AttributeType{{Name: aws.String("email"), Value:
 aws.String(userEmail)}},
 })
 if err != nil {
  var userExists *types.UsernameExistsException
  if errors.As(err, &userExists) {
   log.Printf("User %v already exists in the user pool.", userName)
   err = nil
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't create user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 }
 return err
}



// AdminSetUserPassword uses administrator credentials to set a password for a user
 without requiring a
// temporary password.
func (actor CognitoActions) AdminSetUserPassword(ctx context.Context, userPoolId
 string, userName string, password string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.AdminSetUserPassword(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.AdminSetUserPasswordInput{
  Password:   aws.String(password),
  UserPoolId: aws.String(userPoolId),
  Username:   aws.String(userName),
  Permanent:  true,
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't set password for user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 }
 return err
}
```

DynamoDB 작업을 래핑하는 구조체를 생성합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// DynamoActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 actions
// used in the examples.
type DynamoActions struct {
 DynamoClient *dynamodb.Client
}

// User defines structured user data.
type User struct {
 UserName  string
 UserEmail string
 LastLogin *LoginInfo `dynamodbav:",omitempty"`
}

// LoginInfo defines structured custom login data.
type LoginInfo struct {
 UserPoolId string
 ClientId   string
 Time       string
}

// UserList defines a list of users.
type UserList struct {
 Users []User
}

// UserNameList returns the usernames contained in a UserList as a list of strings.
func (users *UserList) UserNameList() []string {
 names := make([]string, len(users.Users))
 for i := 0; i < len(users.Users); i++ {
  names[i] = users.Users[i].UserName
```

```
 }
 return names
}

// PopulateTable adds a set of test users to the table.
func (actor DynamoActions) PopulateTable(ctx context.Context, tableName string)
 error {
 var err error
 var item map[string]types.AttributeValue
 var writeReqs []types.WriteRequest
 for i := 1; i < 4; i++ {
  item, err = attributevalue.MarshalMap(User{UserName: fmt.Sprintf("test_user_%v",
 i), UserEmail: fmt.Sprintf("test_email_%v@example.com", i)})
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't marshall user into DynamoDB format. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   return err
  }
  writeReqs = append(writeReqs, types.WriteRequest{PutRequest:
 &types.PutRequest{Item: item}})
 }
 _, err = actor.DynamoClient.BatchWriteItem(ctx, &dynamodb.BatchWriteItemInput{
  RequestItems: map[string][]types.WriteRequest{tableName: writeReqs},
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't populate table %v with users. Here's why: %v\n", tableName,
 err)
 }
 return err
}

// Scan scans the table for all items.
func (actor DynamoActions) Scan(ctx context.Context, tableName string) (UserList,
 error) {
 var userList UserList
 output, err := actor.DynamoClient.Scan(ctx, &dynamodb.ScanInput{
  TableName: aws.String(tableName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't scan table %v for items. Here's why: %v\n", tableName, err)
 } else {
  err = attributevalue.UnmarshalListOfMaps(output.Items, &userList.Users)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal items into users. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
```

```
 }
 return userList, err
}

// AddUser adds a user item to a table.
func (actor DynamoActions) AddUser(ctx context.Context, tableName string, user User)
 error {
 userItem, err := attributevalue.MarshalMap(user)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't marshall user to item. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 _, err = actor.DynamoClient.PutItem(ctx, &dynamodb.PutItemInput{
  Item:      userItem,
  TableName: aws.String(tableName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't put item in table %v. Here's why: %v", tableName, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

CloudWatch Logs 작업을 래핑하는 구조체를 생성합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudwatchlogs"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudwatchlogs/types"
)

type CloudWatchLogsActions struct {
 CwlClient *cloudwatchlogs.Client
}

// GetLatestLogStream gets the most recent log stream for a Lambda function.
func (actor CloudWatchLogsActions) GetLatestLogStream(ctx context.Context,
 functionName string) (types.LogStream, error) {
```

```
 var logStream types.LogStream
 logGroupName := fmt.Sprintf("/aws/lambda/%s", functionName)
 output, err := actor.CwlClient.DescribeLogStreams(ctx,
 &cloudwatchlogs.DescribeLogStreamsInput{
  Descending:   aws.Bool(true),
  Limit:        aws.Int32(1),
  LogGroupName: aws.String(logGroupName),
  OrderBy:      types.OrderByLastEventTime,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get log streams for log group %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 logGroupName, err)
 } else {
  logStream = output.LogStreams[0]
 }
 return logStream, err
}

// GetLogEvents gets the most recent eventCount events from the specified log
 stream.
func (actor CloudWatchLogsActions) GetLogEvents(ctx context.Context, functionName
 string, logStreamName string, eventCount int32) (
 []types.OutputLogEvent, error) {
 var events []types.OutputLogEvent
 logGroupName := fmt.Sprintf("/aws/lambda/%s", functionName)
 output, err := actor.CwlClient.GetLogEvents(ctx, &cloudwatchlogs.GetLogEventsInput{
  LogStreamName: aws.String(logStreamName),
  Limit:         aws.Int32(eventCount),
  LogGroupName:  aws.String(logGroupName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get log event for log stream %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 logStreamName, err)
 } else {
  events = output.Events
 }
 return events, err
}
```

CloudFormation 작업을 래핑하는 구조체를 생성합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudformation"
)

// StackOutputs defines a map of outputs from a specific stack.
type StackOutputs map[string]string

type CloudFormationActions struct {
 CfnClient *cloudformation.Client
}

// GetOutputs gets the outputs from a CloudFormation stack and puts them into a
 structured format.
func (actor CloudFormationActions) GetOutputs(ctx context.Context, stackName string)
 StackOutputs {
 output, err := actor.CfnClient.DescribeStacks(ctx,
 &cloudformation.DescribeStacksInput{
  StackName: aws.String(stackName),
 })
 if err != nil || len(output.Stacks) == 0 {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't find a CloudFormation stack named %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 stackName, err)
 }
 stackOutputs := StackOutputs{}
 for _, out := range output.Stacks[0].Outputs {
  stackOutputs[*out.OutputKey] = *out.OutputValue
 }
 return stackOutputs
}
```

리소스를 정리합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"
```

```
 "user_pools_and_lambda_triggers/actions"

 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
)

// Resources keeps track of AWS resources created during an example and handles
// cleanup when the example finishes.
type Resources struct {
 userPoolId       string
 userAccessTokens []string
 triggers         []actions.Trigger

 cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions
 questioner   demotools.IQuestioner
}

func (resources *Resources) init(cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions, questioner
 demotools.IQuestioner) {
 resources.userAccessTokens = []string{}
 resources.triggers = []actions.Trigger{}
 resources.cognitoActor = cognitoActor
 resources.questioner = questioner
}

// Cleanup deletes all AWS resources created during an example.
func (resources *Resources) Cleanup(ctx context.Context) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Printf("Something went wrong during cleanup.\n%v\n", r)
   log.Println("Use the AWS Management Console to remove any remaining resources \n"
 +
    "that were created for this scenario.")
  }
 }()

 wantDelete := resources.questioner.AskBool("Do you want to remove all of the AWS
 resources that were created "+
  "during this demo (y/n)?", "y")
 if wantDelete {
  for _, accessToken := range resources.userAccessTokens {
   err := resources.cognitoActor.DeleteUser(ctx, accessToken)
   if err != nil {
    log.Println("Couldn't delete user during cleanup.")
    panic(err)
```

```
    }
    log.Println("Deleted user.")
   }
   triggerList := make([]actions.TriggerInfo, len(resources.triggers))
   for i := 0; i < len(resources.triggers); i++ {
    triggerList[i] = actions.TriggerInfo{Trigger: resources.triggers[i], HandlerArn:
  nil}
   }
   err := resources.cognitoActor.UpdateTriggers(ctx, resources.userPoolId,
  triggerList...)
   if err != nil {
    log.Println("Couldn't update Cognito triggers during cleanup.")
    panic(err)
   }
   log.Println("Removed Cognito triggers from user pool.")
  } else {
   log.Println("Be sure to remove resources when you're done with them to avoid
  unexpected charges!")
  }
 }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - AdminCreateUser
  - AdminSetUserPassword
  - DeleteUser
  - InitiateAuth
  - UpdateUserPool

SDK for Go V2를 사용한 Amazon DocumentDB 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon DocumentDB와 함께 AWS SDK for Go V2를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 서버리스 예제

서버리스 예제

Amazon DocumentDB 트리거에서 간접적으로 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 DocumentDB 변경 스트림에서 레코드를 수신하여 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 DocumentDB 페이로드를 검색하고 레코드 콘텐츠를 로깅합니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Go를 사용하여 Lambda로 Amazon DocumentDB 이벤트 소비

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"

 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
)

type Event struct {
 Events []Record `json:"events"`
}

type Record struct {
 Event struct {
  OperationType string `json:"operationType"`
  NS            struct {
   DB   string `json:"db"`
   Coll string `json:"coll"`
  } `json:"ns"`
  FullDocument interface{} `json:"fullDocument"`
 } `json:"event"`
```

```
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(handler)
}

func handler(ctx context.Context, event Event) (string, error) {
 fmt.Println("Loading function")
 for _, record := range event.Events {
  logDocumentDBEvent(record)
 }

 return "OK", nil
}

func logDocumentDBEvent(record Record) {
 fmt.Printf("Operation type: %s\n", record.Event.OperationType)
 fmt.Printf("db: %s\n", record.Event.NS.DB)
 fmt.Printf("collection: %s\n", record.Event.NS.Coll)
 docBytes, _ := json.MarshalIndent(record.Event.FullDocument, "", "  ")
 fmt.Printf("Full document: %s\n", string(docBytes))
}
```

SDK for Go V2를 사용한 DynamoDB 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB와 함께 AWS SDK for Go V2를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

AWS 커뮤니티 기여는 여러 팀이 생성하고 유지 관리하는 예입니다 AWS. 피드백을 제공하려면 연결된 리포지토리에 제공된 메커니즘을 사용합니다.

각 예제에는 컨텍스트에서 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업
- 시나리오
- 서버리스 예제
- AWS 커뮤니티 기여

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 영화 데이터를 저장할 수 있는 테이블을 생성합니다.
- 테이블에 하나의 영화를 추가하고 가져오고 업데이트합니다.
- 샘플 JSON 파일에서 테이블에 영화 데이터를 씁니다.
- 특정 연도에 개봉된 영화를 쿼리합니다.
- 특정 연도 범위 동안 개봉된 영화를 스캔합니다.
- 테이블에서 영화를 삭제한 다음, 테이블을 삭제합니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

대화식 시나리오를 실행하여 테이블을 생성하고 테이블에 대한 작업을 수행합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "strings"
```

```
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/dynamodb/actions"
)

// RunMovieScenario is an interactive example that shows you how to use the AWS SDK
 for Go
// to create and use an Amazon DynamoDB table that stores data about movies.
//
//  1. Create a table that can hold movie data.
//  2. Put, get, and update a single movie in the table.
//  3. Write movie data to the table from a sample JSON file.
//  4. Query for movies that were released in a given year.
//  5. Scan for movies that were released in a range of years.
//  6. Delete a movie from the table.
//  7. Delete the table.
//
// This example creates a DynamoDB service client from the specified sdkConfig so
 that
// you can replace it with a mocked or stubbed config for unit testing.
//
// It uses a questioner from the `demotools` package to get input during the
 example.
// This package can be found in the ..\..\demotools folder of this repo.
//
// The specified movie sampler is used to get sample data from a URL that is loaded
// into the named table.
func RunMovieScenario(
 ctx context.Context, sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner,
 tableName string,
 movieSampler actions.IMovieSampler) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   fmt.Printf("Something went wrong with the demo.")
  }
 }()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Welcome to the Amazon DynamoDB getting started demo.")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 tableBasics := actions.TableBasics{TableName: tableName,
  DynamoDbClient: dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)}
```

```
exists, err := tableBasics.TableExists(ctx)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
if !exists {
 log.Printf("Creating table %v...\n", tableName)
 _, err = tableBasics.CreateMovieTable(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 } else {
  log.Printf("Created table %v.\n", tableName)
 }
} else {
 log.Printf("Table %v already exists.\n", tableName)
}

var customMovie actions.Movie
customMovie.Title = questioner.Ask("Enter a movie title to add to the table:",
 demotools.NotEmpty{})
customMovie.Year = questioner.AskInt("What year was it released?",
 demotools.NotEmpty{}, demotools.InIntRange{Lower: 1900, Upper: 2030})
customMovie.Info = map[string]interface{}{}
customMovie.Info["rating"] = questioner.AskFloat64(
 "Enter a rating between 1 and 10:",
 demotools.NotEmpty{}, demotools.InFloatRange{Lower: 1, Upper: 10})
customMovie.Info["plot"] = questioner.Ask("What's the plot? ",
 demotools.NotEmpty{})
err = tableBasics.AddMovie(ctx, customMovie)
if err == nil {
 log.Printf("Added %v to the movie table.\n", customMovie.Title)
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

log.Printf("Let's update your movie. You previously rated it %v.\n",
customMovie.Info["rating"])
customMovie.Info["rating"] = questioner.AskFloat64(
 "What new rating would you give it?",
 demotools.NotEmpty{}, demotools.InFloatRange{Lower: 1, Upper: 10})
log.Printf("You summarized the plot as '%v'.\n", customMovie.Info["plot"])
customMovie.Info["plot"] = questioner.Ask("What would you say now?",
 demotools.NotEmpty{})
attributes, err := tableBasics.UpdateMovie(ctx, customMovie)
if err == nil {
```

```
 log.Printf("Updated %v with new values.\n", customMovie.Title)
 for _, attVal := range attributes {
  for valKey, val := range attVal {
   log.Printf("\t%v: %v\n", valKey, val)
  }
 }
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

log.Printf("Getting movie data from %v and adding 250 movies to the table...\n",
 movieSampler.GetURL())
movies := movieSampler.GetSampleMovies()
written, err := tableBasics.AddMovieBatch(ctx, movies, 250)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
} else {
 log.Printf("Added %v movies to the table.\n", written)
}

show := 10
if show > written {
 show = written
}
log.Printf("The first %v movies in the table are:", show)
for index, movie := range movies[:show] {
 log.Printf("\t%v. %v\n", index+1, movie.Title)
}
movieIndex := questioner.AskInt(
 "Enter the number of a movie to get info about it: ",
 demotools.InIntRange{Lower: 1, Upper: show},
)
movie, err := tableBasics.GetMovie(ctx, movies[movieIndex-1].Title,
movies[movieIndex-1].Year)
if err == nil {
 log.Println(movie)
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

log.Println("Let's get a list of movies released in a given year.")
releaseYear := questioner.AskInt("Enter a year between 1972 and 2018: ",
 demotools.InIntRange{Lower: 1972, Upper: 2018},
)
releases, err := tableBasics.Query(ctx, releaseYear)
if err == nil {
```

```
 if len(releases) == 0 {
  log.Printf("I couldn't find any movies released in %v!\n", releaseYear)
 } else {
  for _, movie = range releases {
   log.Println(movie)
  }
 }
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

log.Println("Now let's scan for movies released in a range of years.")
startYear := questioner.AskInt("Enter a year: ",
 demotools.InIntRange{Lower: 1972, Upper: 2018})
endYear := questioner.AskInt("Enter another year: ",
 demotools.InIntRange{Lower: 1972, Upper: 2018})
releases, err = tableBasics.Scan(ctx, startYear, endYear)
if err == nil {
 if len(releases) == 0 {
  log.Printf("I couldn't find any movies released between %v and %v!\n", startYear,
endYear)
 } else {
  log.Printf("Found %v movies. In this list, the plot is <nil> because "+
   "we used a projection expression when scanning for items to return only "+
   "the title, year, and rating.\n", len(releases))
  for _, movie = range releases {
   log.Println(movie)
  }
 }
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

var tables []string
if questioner.AskBool("Do you want to list all of your tables? (y/n) ", "y") {
 tables, err = tableBasics.ListTables(ctx)
 if err == nil {
  log.Printf("Found %v tables:", len(tables))
  for _, table := range tables {
   log.Printf("\t%v", table)
  }
 }
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

log.Printf("Let's remove your movie '%v'.\n", customMovie.Title)
```

```
 if questioner.AskBool("Do you want to delete it from the table? (y/n) ", "y") {
  err = tableBasics.DeleteMovie(ctx, customMovie)
 }
 if err == nil {
  log.Printf("Deleted %v.\n", customMovie.Title)
 }

 if questioner.AskBool("Delete the table, too? (y/n)", "y") {
  err = tableBasics.DeleteTable(ctx)
 } else {
  log.Println("Don't forget to delete the table when you're done or you might " +
   "incur charges on your account.")
 }
 if err == nil {
  log.Printf("Deleted table %v.\n", tableBasics.TableName)
 }

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

이 예시에서 사용되는 Movie 구조체를 정의합니다.

```
import (
 "archive/zip"
 "bytes"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "io"
 "log"
 "net/http"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// Movie encapsulates data about a movie. Title and Year are the composite primary
 key
```

```
// of the movie in Amazon DynamoDB. Title is the sort key, Year is the partition
 key,
// and Info is additional data.
type Movie struct {
 Title string                 `dynamodbav:"title"`
 Year  int                    `dynamodbav:"year"`
 Info  map[string]interface{} `dynamodbav:"info"`
}

// GetKey returns the composite primary key of the movie in a format that can be
// sent to DynamoDB.
func (movie Movie) GetKey() map[string]types.AttributeValue {
 title, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Title)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 year, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Year)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 return map[string]types.AttributeValue{"title": title, "year": year}
}

// String returns the title, year, rating, and plot of a movie, formatted for the
 example.
func (movie Movie) String() string {
 return fmt.Sprintf("%v\n\tReleased: %v\n\tRating: %v\n\tPlot: %v\n",
  movie.Title, movie.Year, movie.Info["rating"], movie.Info["plot"])
}
```

DynamoDB 작업을 호출하는 구문과 메서드를 생성합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
```

```
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/expression"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// TableBasics encapsulates the Amazon DynamoDB service actions used in the
 examples.
// It contains a DynamoDB service client that is used to act on the specified table.
type TableBasics struct {
 DynamoDbClient *dynamodb.Client
 TableName      string
}



// TableExists determines whether a DynamoDB table exists.
func (basics TableBasics) TableExists(ctx context.Context) (bool, error) {
 exists := true
 _, err := basics.DynamoDbClient.DescribeTable(
  ctx, &dynamodb.DescribeTableInput{TableName: aws.String(basics.TableName)},
 )
 if err != nil {
  var notFoundEx *types.ResourceNotFoundException
  if errors.As(err, &notFoundEx) {
   log.Printf("Table %v does not exist.\n", basics.TableName)
   err = nil
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't determine existence of table %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 basics.TableName, err)
  }
  exists = false
 }
 return exists, err
}



// CreateMovieTable creates a DynamoDB table with a composite primary key defined as
// a string sort key named `title`, and a numeric partition key named `year`.
// This function uses NewTableExistsWaiter to wait for the table to be created by
// DynamoDB before it returns.
func (basics TableBasics) CreateMovieTable(ctx context.Context)
 (*types.TableDescription, error) {
 var tableDesc *types.TableDescription
```

```
 table, err := basics.DynamoDbClient.CreateTable(ctx, &dynamodb.CreateTableInput{
  AttributeDefinitions: []types.AttributeDefinition{{
   AttributeName: aws.String("year"),
   AttributeType: types.ScalarAttributeTypeN,
  }, {
   AttributeName: aws.String("title"),
   AttributeType: types.ScalarAttributeTypeS,
  }},
  KeySchema: []types.KeySchemaElement{{
   AttributeName: aws.String("year"),
   KeyType:       types.KeyTypeHash,
  }, {
   AttributeName: aws.String("title"),
   KeyType:       types.KeyTypeRange,
  }},
  TableName:   aws.String(basics.TableName),
  BillingMode: types.BillingModePayPerRequest,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create table %v. Here's why: %v\n", basics.TableName, err)
 } else {
  waiter := dynamodb.NewTableExistsWaiter(basics.DynamoDbClient)
  err = waiter.Wait(ctx, &dynamodb.DescribeTableInput{
   TableName: aws.String(basics.TableName)}, 5*time.Minute)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Wait for table exists failed. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
  tableDesc = table.TableDescription
  log.Printf("Ccreating table test")
 }
 return tableDesc, err
}



// ListTables lists the DynamoDB table names for the current account.
func (basics TableBasics) ListTables(ctx context.Context) ([]string, error) {
 var tableNames []string
 var output *dynamodb.ListTablesOutput
 var err error
 tablePaginator := dynamodb.NewListTablesPaginator(basics.DynamoDbClient,
 &dynamodb.ListTablesInput{})
 for tablePaginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err = tablePaginator.NextPage(ctx)
```

```
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't list tables. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   break
  } else {
   tableNames = append(tableNames, output.TableNames...)
  }
 }
 return tableNames, err
}



// AddMovie adds a movie the DynamoDB table.
func (basics TableBasics) AddMovie(ctx context.Context, movie Movie) error {
 item, err := attributevalue.MarshalMap(movie)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 _, err = basics.DynamoDbClient.PutItem(ctx, &dynamodb.PutItemInput{
  TableName: aws.String(basics.TableName), Item: item,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't add item to table. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 return err
}



// UpdateMovie updates the rating and plot of a movie that already exists in the
// DynamoDB table. This function uses the `expression` package to build the update
// expression.
func (basics TableBasics) UpdateMovie(ctx context.Context, movie Movie)
 (map[string]map[string]interface{}, error) {
 var err error
 var response *dynamodb.UpdateItemOutput
 var attributeMap map[string]map[string]interface{}
 update := expression.Set(expression.Name("info.rating"),
 expression.Value(movie.Info["rating"]))
 update.Set(expression.Name("info.plot"), expression.Value(movie.Info["plot"]))
 expr, err := expression.NewBuilder().WithUpdate(update).Build()
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't build expression for update. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
```

```
  response, err = basics.DynamoDbClient.UpdateItem(ctx, &dynamodb.UpdateItemInput{
   TableName:                 aws.String(basics.TableName),
   Key:                       movie.GetKey(),
   ExpressionAttributeNames:  expr.Names(),
   ExpressionAttributeValues: expr.Values(),
   UpdateExpression:          expr.Update(),
   ReturnValues:              types.ReturnValueUpdatedNew,
  })
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't update movie %v. Here's why: %v\n", movie.Title, err)
  } else {
   err = attributevalue.UnmarshalMap(response.Attributes, &attributeMap)
   if err != nil {
    log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshall update response. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   }
  }
 }
 return attributeMap, err
}



// AddMovieBatch adds a slice of movies to the DynamoDB table. The function sends
// batches of 25 movies to DynamoDB until all movies are added or it reaches the
// specified maximum.
func (basics TableBasics) AddMovieBatch(ctx context.Context, movies []Movie,
 maxMovies int) (int, error) {
 var err error
 var item map[string]types.AttributeValue
 written := 0
 batchSize := 25 // DynamoDB allows a maximum batch size of 25 items.
 start := 0
 end := start + batchSize
 for start < maxMovies && start < len(movies) {
  var writeReqs []types.WriteRequest
  if end > len(movies) {
   end = len(movies)
  }
  for _, movie := range movies[start:end] {
   item, err = attributevalue.MarshalMap(movie)
   if err != nil {
    log.Printf("Couldn't marshal movie %v for batch writing. Here's why: %v\n",
 movie.Title, err)
   } else {
```

```
    writeReqs = append(
     writeReqs,
     types.WriteRequest{PutRequest: &types.PutRequest{Item: item}},
    )
   }
  }
  _, err = basics.DynamoDbClient.BatchWriteItem(ctx, &dynamodb.BatchWriteItemInput{
   RequestItems: map[string][]types.WriteRequest{basics.TableName: writeReqs}})
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't add a batch of movies to %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 basics.TableName, err)
  } else {
   written += len(writeReqs)
  }
  start = end
  end += batchSize
 }

 return written, err
}



// GetMovie gets movie data from the DynamoDB table by using the primary composite
 key
// made of title and year.
func (basics TableBasics) GetMovie(ctx context.Context, title string, year int)
 (Movie, error) {
 movie := Movie{Title: title, Year: year}
 response, err := basics.DynamoDbClient.GetItem(ctx, &dynamodb.GetItemInput{
  Key: movie.GetKey(), TableName: aws.String(basics.TableName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get info about %v. Here's why: %v\n", title, err)
 } else {
  err = attributevalue.UnmarshalMap(response.Item, &movie)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal response. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
 }
 return movie, err
}
```

```
// Query gets all movies in the DynamoDB table that were released in the specified
 year.
// The function uses the `expression` package to build the key condition expression
// that is used in the query.
func (basics TableBasics) Query(ctx context.Context, releaseYear int) ([]Movie,
 error) {
 var err error
 var response *dynamodb.QueryOutput
 var movies []Movie
 keyEx := expression.Key("year").Equal(expression.Value(releaseYear))
 expr, err := expression.NewBuilder().WithKeyCondition(keyEx).Build()
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't build expression for query. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  queryPaginator := dynamodb.NewQueryPaginator(basics.DynamoDbClient,
 &dynamodb.QueryInput{
   TableName:                 aws.String(basics.TableName),
   ExpressionAttributeNames:  expr.Names(),
   ExpressionAttributeValues: expr.Values(),
   KeyConditionExpression:    expr.KeyCondition(),
  })
  for queryPaginator.HasMorePages() {
   response, err = queryPaginator.NextPage(ctx)
   if err != nil {
    log.Printf("Couldn't query for movies released in %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 releaseYear, err)
    break
   } else {
    var moviePage []Movie
    err = attributevalue.UnmarshalListOfMaps(response.Items, &moviePage)
    if err != nil {
     log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal query response. Here's why: %v\n", err)
     break
    } else {
     movies = append(movies, moviePage...)
    }
   }
  }
 }
 return movies, err
}
```

```
// Scan gets all movies in the DynamoDB table that were released in a range of years
// and projects them to return a reduced set of fields.
// The function uses the `expression` package to build the filter and projection
// expressions.
func (basics TableBasics) Scan(ctx context.Context, startYear int, endYear int)
 ([]Movie, error) {
 var movies []Movie
 var err error
 var response *dynamodb.ScanOutput
 filtEx := expression.Name("year").Between(expression.Value(startYear),
 expression.Value(endYear))
 projEx := expression.NamesList(
  expression.Name("year"), expression.Name("title"), expression.Name("info.rating"))
 expr, err :=
 expression.NewBuilder().WithFilter(filtEx).WithProjection(projEx).Build()
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't build expressions for scan. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  scanPaginator := dynamodb.NewScanPaginator(basics.DynamoDbClient,
 &dynamodb.ScanInput{
   TableName:                 aws.String(basics.TableName),
   ExpressionAttributeNames:  expr.Names(),
   ExpressionAttributeValues: expr.Values(),
   FilterExpression:          expr.Filter(),
   ProjectionExpression:      expr.Projection(),
  })
  for scanPaginator.HasMorePages() {
   response, err = scanPaginator.NextPage(ctx)
   if err != nil {
    log.Printf("Couldn't scan for movies released between %v and %v. Here's why: %v
\n",
     startYear, endYear, err)
    break
   } else {
    var moviePage []Movie
    err = attributevalue.UnmarshalListOfMaps(response.Items, &moviePage)
    if err != nil {
     log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal query response. Here's why: %v\n", err)
     break
    } else {
     movies = append(movies, moviePage...)
    }
   }
```

```
  }
 }
 return movies, err
}



// DeleteMovie removes a movie from the DynamoDB table.
func (basics TableBasics) DeleteMovie(ctx context.Context, movie Movie) error {
 _, err := basics.DynamoDbClient.DeleteItem(ctx, &dynamodb.DeleteItemInput{
  TableName: aws.String(basics.TableName), Key: movie.GetKey(),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete %v from the table. Here's why: %v\n", movie.Title,
 err)
 }
 return err
}



// DeleteTable deletes the DynamoDB table and all of its data.
func (basics TableBasics) DeleteTable(ctx context.Context) error {
 _, err := basics.DynamoDbClient.DeleteTable(ctx, &dynamodb.DeleteTableInput{
  TableName: aws.String(basics.TableName)})
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete table %v. Here's why: %v\n", basics.TableName, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - BatchWriteItem
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteItem
  - DeleteTable
  - DescribeTable
  - GetItem

- PutItem
- Query
- Scan
- UpdateItem

작업

`BatchExecuteStatement`

다음 코드 예시는 `BatchExecuteStatement`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

예제를 위한 함수 수신기 구문을 정의합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// PartiQLRunner encapsulates the Amazon DynamoDB service actions used in the
// PartiQL examples. It contains a DynamoDB service client that is used to act on
 the
// specified table.
type PartiQLRunner struct {
 DynamoDbClient *dynamodb.Client
 TableName      string
```

```
}
```

INSERT 문 배치를 사용하여 항목을 추가합니다.

```
// AddMovieBatch runs a batch of PartiQL INSERT statements to add multiple movies to
 the
// DynamoDB table.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) AddMovieBatch(ctx context.Context, movies []Movie) error
 {
 statementRequests := make([]types.BatchStatementRequest, len(movies))
 for index, movie := range movies {
  params, err := attributevalue.MarshalList([]interface{}{movie.Title, movie.Year,
 movie.Info})
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  statementRequests[index] = types.BatchStatementRequest{
   Statement: aws.String(fmt.Sprintf(
    "INSERT INTO \"%v\" VALUE {'title': ?, 'year': ?, 'info': ?}",
 runner.TableName)),
   Parameters: params,
  }
 }

 _, err := runner.DynamoDbClient.BatchExecuteStatement(ctx,
 &dynamodb.BatchExecuteStatementInput{
  Statements: statementRequests,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't insert a batch of items with PartiQL. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 return err
}
```

SELECT 문 배치를 사용하여 항목을 가져옵니다.

```
// GetMovieBatch runs a batch of PartiQL SELECT statements to get multiple movies
 from
// the DynamoDB table by title and year.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) GetMovieBatch(ctx context.Context, movies []Movie)
 ([]Movie, error) {
 statementRequests := make([]types.BatchStatementRequest, len(movies))
 for index, movie := range movies {
  params, err := attributevalue.MarshalList([]interface{}{movie.Title, movie.Year})
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  statementRequests[index] = types.BatchStatementRequest{
   Statement: aws.String(
    fmt.Sprintf("SELECT * FROM \"%v\" WHERE title=? AND year=?", runner.TableName)),
   Parameters: params,
  }
 }

 output, err := runner.DynamoDbClient.BatchExecuteStatement(ctx,
 &dynamodb.BatchExecuteStatementInput{
  Statements: statementRequests,
 })
 var outMovies []Movie
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get a batch of items with PartiQL. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  for _, response := range output.Responses {
   var movie Movie
   err = attributevalue.UnmarshalMap(response.Item, &movie)
   if err != nil {
    log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal response. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   } else {
    outMovies = append(outMovies, movie)
   }
  }
 }
 return outMovies, err
}
```

UPDATE 문 배치를 사용하여 항목을 업데이트합니다.

```
// UpdateMovieBatch runs a batch of PartiQL UPDATE statements to update the rating
 of
// multiple movies that already exist in the DynamoDB table.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) UpdateMovieBatch(ctx context.Context, movies []Movie,
 ratings []float64) error {
 statementRequests := make([]types.BatchStatementRequest, len(movies))
 for index, movie := range movies {
  params, err := attributevalue.MarshalList([]interface{}{ratings[index],
 movie.Title, movie.Year})
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  statementRequests[index] = types.BatchStatementRequest{
   Statement: aws.String(
    fmt.Sprintf("UPDATE \"%v\" SET info.rating=? WHERE title=? AND year=?",
 runner.TableName)),
   Parameters: params,
  }
 }

 _, err := runner.DynamoDbClient.BatchExecuteStatement(ctx,
 &dynamodb.BatchExecuteStatementInput{
  Statements: statementRequests,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't update the batch of movies. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 return err
}
```

DELETE 문 배치를 사용하여 항목을 삭제합니다.

```
// DeleteMovieBatch runs a batch of PartiQL DELETE statements to remove multiple
 movies
// from the DynamoDB table.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) DeleteMovieBatch(ctx context.Context, movies []Movie)
 error {
 statementRequests := make([]types.BatchStatementRequest, len(movies))
 for index, movie := range movies {
```

```
  params, err := attributevalue.MarshalList([]interface{}{movie.Title, movie.Year})
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  statementRequests[index] = types.BatchStatementRequest{
   Statement: aws.String(
    fmt.Sprintf("DELETE FROM \"%v\" WHERE title=? AND year=?", runner.TableName)),
   Parameters: params,
  }
 }

 _, err := runner.DynamoDbClient.BatchExecuteStatement(ctx,
 &dynamodb.BatchExecuteStatementInput{
  Statements: statementRequests,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete the batch of movies. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 return err
}
```

이 예시에서 사용되는 Movie 구조체를 정의합니다.

```
import (
 "archive/zip"
 "bytes"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "io"
 "log"
 "net/http"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// Movie encapsulates data about a movie. Title and Year are the composite primary
 key
// of the movie in Amazon DynamoDB. Title is the sort key, Year is the partition
 key,
```

```
// and Info is additional data.
type Movie struct {
 Title string                 `dynamodbav:"title"`
 Year  int                    `dynamodbav:"year"`
 Info  map[string]interface{} `dynamodbav:"info"`
}

// GetKey returns the composite primary key of the movie in a format that can be
// sent to DynamoDB.
func (movie Movie) GetKey() map[string]types.AttributeValue {
 title, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Title)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 year, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Year)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 return map[string]types.AttributeValue{"title": title, "year": year}
}

// String returns the title, year, rating, and plot of a movie, formatted for the
 example.
func (movie Movie) String() string {
 return fmt.Sprintf("%v\n\tReleased: %v\n\tRating: %v\n\tPlot: %v\n",
  movie.Title, movie.Year, movie.Info["rating"], movie.Info["plot"])
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 BatchExecuteStatement를 참조하세요.

`BatchWriteItem`

다음 코드 예시는 `BatchWriteItem`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/expression"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// TableBasics encapsulates the Amazon DynamoDB service actions used in the
 examples.
// It contains a DynamoDB service client that is used to act on the specified table.
type TableBasics struct {
 DynamoDbClient *dynamodb.Client
 TableName      string
}



// AddMovieBatch adds a slice of movies to the DynamoDB table. The function sends
// batches of 25 movies to DynamoDB until all movies are added or it reaches the
// specified maximum.
func (basics TableBasics) AddMovieBatch(ctx context.Context, movies []Movie,
 maxMovies int) (int, error) {
 var err error
 var item map[string]types.AttributeValue
 written := 0
 batchSize := 25 // DynamoDB allows a maximum batch size of 25 items.
 start := 0
 end := start + batchSize
 for start < maxMovies && start < len(movies) {
  var writeReqs []types.WriteRequest
  if end > len(movies) {
   end = len(movies)
  }
  for _, movie := range movies[start:end] {
   item, err = attributevalue.MarshalMap(movie)
   if err != nil {
```

```
    log.Printf("Couldn't marshal movie %v for batch writing. Here's why: %v\n",
 movie.Title, err)
   } else {
    writeReqs = append(
     writeReqs,
     types.WriteRequest{PutRequest: &types.PutRequest{Item: item}},
    )
   }
  }
  _, err = basics.DynamoDbClient.BatchWriteItem(ctx, &dynamodb.BatchWriteItemInput{
   RequestItems: map[string][]types.WriteRequest{basics.TableName: writeReqs}})
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't add a batch of movies to %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 basics.TableName, err)
  } else {
   written += len(writeReqs)
  }
  start = end
  end += batchSize
 }

 return written, err
}
```

이 예시에서 사용되는 Movie 구조체를 정의합니다.

```
import (
 "archive/zip"
 "bytes"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "io"
 "log"
 "net/http"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)
```

```
// Movie encapsulates data about a movie. Title and Year are the composite primary
 key
// of the movie in Amazon DynamoDB. Title is the sort key, Year is the partition
 key,
// and Info is additional data.
type Movie struct {
 Title string                 `dynamodbav:"title"`
 Year  int                    `dynamodbav:"year"`
 Info  map[string]interface{} `dynamodbav:"info"`
}

// GetKey returns the composite primary key of the movie in a format that can be
// sent to DynamoDB.
func (movie Movie) GetKey() map[string]types.AttributeValue {
 title, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Title)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 year, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Year)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 return map[string]types.AttributeValue{"title": title, "year": year}
}

// String returns the title, year, rating, and plot of a movie, formatted for the
 example.
func (movie Movie) String() string {
 return fmt.Sprintf("%v\n\tReleased: %v\n\tRating: %v\n\tPlot: %v\n",
  movie.Title, movie.Year, movie.Info["rating"], movie.Info["plot"])
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 BatchWriteItem을 참조하세요.

CreateTable

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateTable`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/expression"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// TableBasics encapsulates the Amazon DynamoDB service actions used in the
 examples.
// It contains a DynamoDB service client that is used to act on the specified table.
type TableBasics struct {
 DynamoDbClient *dynamodb.Client
 TableName      string
}



// CreateMovieTable creates a DynamoDB table with a composite primary key defined as
// a string sort key named `title`, and a numeric partition key named `year`.
// This function uses NewTableExistsWaiter to wait for the table to be created by
// DynamoDB before it returns.
func (basics TableBasics) CreateMovieTable(ctx context.Context)
 (*types.TableDescription, error) {
 var tableDesc *types.TableDescription
 table, err := basics.DynamoDbClient.CreateTable(ctx, &dynamodb.CreateTableInput{
  AttributeDefinitions: []types.AttributeDefinition{{
   AttributeName: aws.String("year"),
```

```
    AttributeType: types.ScalarAttributeTypeN,
   }, {
    AttributeName: aws.String("title"),
    AttributeType: types.ScalarAttributeTypeS,
   }},
   KeySchema: []types.KeySchemaElement{{
    AttributeName: aws.String("year"),
    KeyType:       types.KeyTypeHash,
   }, {
    AttributeName: aws.String("title"),
    KeyType:       types.KeyTypeRange,
   }},
   TableName:   aws.String(basics.TableName),
   BillingMode: types.BillingModePayPerRequest,
  })
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't create table %v. Here's why: %v\n", basics.TableName, err)
  } else {
   waiter := dynamodb.NewTableExistsWaiter(basics.DynamoDbClient)
   err = waiter.Wait(ctx, &dynamodb.DescribeTableInput{
    TableName: aws.String(basics.TableName)}, 5*time.Minute)
   if err != nil {
    log.Printf("Wait for table exists failed. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   }
   tableDesc = table.TableDescription
   log.Printf("Ccreating table test")
  }
  return tableDesc, err
 }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 CreateTable을 참조하세요.

DeleteItem

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteItem의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/expression"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// TableBasics encapsulates the Amazon DynamoDB service actions used in the
 examples.
// It contains a DynamoDB service client that is used to act on the specified table.
type TableBasics struct {
 DynamoDbClient *dynamodb.Client
 TableName      string
}



// DeleteMovie removes a movie from the DynamoDB table.
func (basics TableBasics) DeleteMovie(ctx context.Context, movie Movie) error {
 _, err := basics.DynamoDbClient.DeleteItem(ctx, &dynamodb.DeleteItemInput{
  TableName: aws.String(basics.TableName), Key: movie.GetKey(),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete %v from the table. Here's why: %v\n", movie.Title,
 err)
 }
 return err
```

```
}
```

이 예시에서 사용되는 Movie 구조체를 정의합니다.

```
import (
 "archive/zip"
 "bytes"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "io"
 "log"
 "net/http"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// Movie encapsulates data about a movie. Title and Year are the composite primary
 key
// of the movie in Amazon DynamoDB. Title is the sort key, Year is the partition
 key,
// and Info is additional data.
type Movie struct {
 Title string                 `dynamodbav:"title"`
 Year  int                    `dynamodbav:"year"`
 Info  map[string]interface{} `dynamodbav:"info"`
}

// GetKey returns the composite primary key of the movie in a format that can be
// sent to DynamoDB.
func (movie Movie) GetKey() map[string]types.AttributeValue {
 title, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Title)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 year, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Year)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 return map[string]types.AttributeValue{"title": title, "year": year}
```

```
}

// String returns the title, year, rating, and plot of a movie, formatted for the
 example.
func (movie Movie) String() string {
 return fmt.Sprintf("%v\n\tReleased: %v\n\tRating: %v\n\tPlot: %v\n",
  movie.Title, movie.Year, movie.Info["rating"], movie.Info["plot"])
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 DeleteItem을 참조하세요.

`DeleteTable`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteTable`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/expression"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// TableBasics encapsulates the Amazon DynamoDB service actions used in the
 examples.
```

```
// It contains a DynamoDB service client that is used to act on the specified table.
type TableBasics struct {
 DynamoDbClient *dynamodb.Client
 TableName      string
}



// DeleteTable deletes the DynamoDB table and all of its data.
func (basics TableBasics) DeleteTable(ctx context.Context) error {
 _, err := basics.DynamoDbClient.DeleteTable(ctx, &dynamodb.DeleteTableInput{
  TableName: aws.String(basics.TableName)})
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete table %v. Here's why: %v\n", basics.TableName, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 DeleteTable을 참조하세요.

`DescribeTable`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeTable`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
```

```
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/expression"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// TableBasics encapsulates the Amazon DynamoDB service actions used in the
 examples.
// It contains a DynamoDB service client that is used to act on the specified table.
type TableBasics struct {
 DynamoDbClient *dynamodb.Client
 TableName      string
}



// TableExists determines whether a DynamoDB table exists.
func (basics TableBasics) TableExists(ctx context.Context) (bool, error) {
 exists := true
 _, err := basics.DynamoDbClient.DescribeTable(
  ctx, &dynamodb.DescribeTableInput{TableName: aws.String(basics.TableName)},
 )
 if err != nil {
  var notFoundEx *types.ResourceNotFoundException
  if errors.As(err, &notFoundEx) {
   log.Printf("Table %v does not exist.\n", basics.TableName)
   err = nil
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't determine existence of table %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 basics.TableName, err)
  }
  exists = false
 }
 return exists, err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 DescribeTable을 참조하세요.

ExecuteStatement

다음 코드 예시는 ExecuteStatement의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

예제를 위한 함수 수신기 구문을 정의합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// PartiQLRunner encapsulates the Amazon DynamoDB service actions used in the
// PartiQL examples. It contains a DynamoDB service client that is used to act on
 the
// specified table.
type PartiQLRunner struct {
 DynamoDbClient *dynamodb.Client
 TableName      string
}
```

INSERT 문을 사용하여 항목을 추가합니다.

```
// AddMovie runs a PartiQL INSERT statement to add a movie to the DynamoDB table.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) AddMovie(ctx context.Context, movie Movie) error {
 params, err := attributevalue.MarshalList([]interface{}{movie.Title, movie.Year,
 movie.Info})
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
```

```
 }
 _, err = runner.DynamoDbClient.ExecuteStatement(ctx,
 &dynamodb.ExecuteStatementInput{
  Statement: aws.String(
   fmt.Sprintf("INSERT INTO \"%v\" VALUE {'title': ?, 'year': ?, 'info': ?}",
    runner.TableName)),
  Parameters: params,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't insert an item with PartiQL. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 return err
}
```

SELECT 문을 사용하여 항목을 가져옵니다.

```
// GetMovie runs a PartiQL SELECT statement to get a movie from the DynamoDB table
 by
// title and year.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) GetMovie(ctx context.Context, title string, year int)
 (Movie, error) {
 var movie Movie
 params, err := attributevalue.MarshalList([]interface{}{title, year})
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 response, err := runner.DynamoDbClient.ExecuteStatement(ctx,
 &dynamodb.ExecuteStatementInput{
  Statement: aws.String(
   fmt.Sprintf("SELECT * FROM \"%v\" WHERE title=? AND year=?",
    runner.TableName)),
  Parameters: params,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get info about %v. Here's why: %v\n", title, err)
 } else {
  err = attributevalue.UnmarshalMap(response.Items[0], &movie)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal response. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
```

```
 }
 return movie, err
}
```

SELECT 문을 사용하여 항목 목록을 가져오고 결과를 투영합니다.

```
// GetAllMovies runs a PartiQL SELECT statement to get all movies from the DynamoDB
 table.
// pageSize is not typically required and is used to show how to paginate the
 results.
// The results are projected to return only the title and rating of each movie.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) GetAllMovies(ctx context.Context, pageSize int32)
 ([]map[string]interface{}, error) {
 var output []map[string]interface{}
 var response *dynamodb.ExecuteStatementOutput
 var err error
 var nextToken *string
 for moreData := true; moreData; {
  response, err = runner.DynamoDbClient.ExecuteStatement(ctx,
 &dynamodb.ExecuteStatementInput{
   Statement: aws.String(
    fmt.Sprintf("SELECT title, info.rating FROM \"%v\"", runner.TableName)),
   Limit:     aws.Int32(pageSize),
   NextToken: nextToken,
  })
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get movies. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   moreData = false
  } else {
   var pageOutput []map[string]interface{}
   err = attributevalue.UnmarshalListOfMaps(response.Items, &pageOutput)
   if err != nil {
    log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal response. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   } else {
    log.Printf("Got a page of length %v.\n", len(response.Items))
    output = append(output, pageOutput...)
   }
   nextToken = response.NextToken
   moreData = nextToken != nil
  }
```

```
 }
 return output, err
}
```

UPDATE 문을 사용하여 항목을 업데이트합니다.

```
// UpdateMovie runs a PartiQL UPDATE statement to update the rating of a movie that
// already exists in the DynamoDB table.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) UpdateMovie(ctx context.Context, movie Movie, rating
 float64) error {
 params, err := attributevalue.MarshalList([]interface{}{rating, movie.Title,
 movie.Year})
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 _, err = runner.DynamoDbClient.ExecuteStatement(ctx,
 &dynamodb.ExecuteStatementInput{
  Statement: aws.String(
   fmt.Sprintf("UPDATE \"%v\" SET info.rating=? WHERE title=? AND year=?",
    runner.TableName)),
  Parameters: params,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't update movie %v. Here's why: %v\n", movie.Title, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

DELETE 문을 사용하여 항목을 삭제합니다.

```
// DeleteMovie runs a PartiQL DELETE statement to remove a movie from the DynamoDB
 table.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) DeleteMovie(ctx context.Context, movie Movie) error {
 params, err := attributevalue.MarshalList([]interface{}{movie.Title, movie.Year})
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
```

```
 _, err = runner.DynamoDbClient.ExecuteStatement(ctx,
 &dynamodb.ExecuteStatementInput{
  Statement: aws.String(
   fmt.Sprintf("DELETE FROM \"%v\" WHERE title=? AND year=?",
    runner.TableName)),
  Parameters: params,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete %v from the table. Here's why: %v\n", movie.Title,
 err)
 }
 return err
}
```

이 예시에서 사용되는 Movie 구조체를 정의합니다.

```
import (
 "archive/zip"
 "bytes"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "io"
 "log"
 "net/http"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// Movie encapsulates data about a movie. Title and Year are the composite primary
 key
// of the movie in Amazon DynamoDB. Title is the sort key, Year is the partition
 key,
// and Info is additional data.
type Movie struct {
 Title string                 `dynamodbav:"title"`
 Year  int                    `dynamodbav:"year"`
 Info  map[string]interface{} `dynamodbav:"info"`
}
```

```
// GetKey returns the composite primary key of the movie in a format that can be
// sent to DynamoDB.
func (movie Movie) GetKey() map[string]types.AttributeValue {
 title, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Title)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 year, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Year)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 return map[string]types.AttributeValue{"title": title, "year": year}
}

// String returns the title, year, rating, and plot of a movie, formatted for the
 example.
func (movie Movie) String() string {
 return fmt.Sprintf("%v\n\tReleased: %v\n\tRating: %v\n\tPlot: %v\n",
  movie.Title, movie.Year, movie.Info["rating"], movie.Info["plot"])
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 ExecuteStatement를 참조하세요.

`GetItem`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetItem`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
```

```
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/expression"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// TableBasics encapsulates the Amazon DynamoDB service actions used in the
 examples.
// It contains a DynamoDB service client that is used to act on the specified table.
type TableBasics struct {
 DynamoDbClient *dynamodb.Client
 TableName      string
}



// GetMovie gets movie data from the DynamoDB table by using the primary composite
 key
// made of title and year.
func (basics TableBasics) GetMovie(ctx context.Context, title string, year int)
 (Movie, error) {
 movie := Movie{Title: title, Year: year}
 response, err := basics.DynamoDbClient.GetItem(ctx, &dynamodb.GetItemInput{
  Key: movie.GetKey(), TableName: aws.String(basics.TableName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get info about %v. Here's why: %v\n", title, err)
 } else {
  err = attributevalue.UnmarshalMap(response.Item, &movie)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal response. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
 }
 return movie, err
}
```

이 예시에서 사용되는 Movie 구조체를 정의합니다.

```
import (
 "archive/zip"
 "bytes"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "io"
 "log"
 "net/http"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// Movie encapsulates data about a movie. Title and Year are the composite primary
 key
// of the movie in Amazon DynamoDB. Title is the sort key, Year is the partition
 key,
// and Info is additional data.
type Movie struct {
 Title string                 `dynamodbav:"title"`
 Year  int                    `dynamodbav:"year"`
 Info  map[string]interface{} `dynamodbav:"info"`
}

// GetKey returns the composite primary key of the movie in a format that can be
// sent to DynamoDB.
func (movie Movie) GetKey() map[string]types.AttributeValue {
 title, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Title)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 year, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Year)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 return map[string]types.AttributeValue{"title": title, "year": year}
}

// String returns the title, year, rating, and plot of a movie, formatted for the
 example.
func (movie Movie) String() string {
 return fmt.Sprintf("%v\n\tReleased: %v\n\tRating: %v\n\tPlot: %v\n",
```

```
  movie.Title, movie.Year, movie.Info["rating"], movie.Info["plot"])
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 GetItem을 참조하세요.

ListTables

다음 코드 예시는 ListTables의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/expression"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// TableBasics encapsulates the Amazon DynamoDB service actions used in the
 examples.
// It contains a DynamoDB service client that is used to act on the specified table.
type TableBasics struct {
 DynamoDbClient *dynamodb.Client
 TableName      string
}
```

```
// ListTables lists the DynamoDB table names for the current account.
func (basics TableBasics) ListTables(ctx context.Context) ([]string, error) {
 var tableNames []string
 var output *dynamodb.ListTablesOutput
 var err error
 tablePaginator := dynamodb.NewListTablesPaginator(basics.DynamoDbClient,
 &dynamodb.ListTablesInput{})
 for tablePaginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err = tablePaginator.NextPage(ctx)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't list tables. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   break
  } else {
   tableNames = append(tableNames, output.TableNames...)
  }
 }
 return tableNames, err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 ListTables를 참조하세요.

PutItem

다음 코드 예시는 PutItem의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "time"
```

```
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/expression"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// TableBasics encapsulates the Amazon DynamoDB service actions used in the
 examples.
// It contains a DynamoDB service client that is used to act on the specified table.
type TableBasics struct {
 DynamoDbClient *dynamodb.Client
 TableName      string
}



// AddMovie adds a movie the DynamoDB table.
func (basics TableBasics) AddMovie(ctx context.Context, movie Movie) error {
 item, err := attributevalue.MarshalMap(movie)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 _, err = basics.DynamoDbClient.PutItem(ctx, &dynamodb.PutItemInput{
  TableName: aws.String(basics.TableName), Item: item,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't add item to table. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 return err
}
```

이 예시에서 사용되는 Movie 구조체를 정의합니다.

```
import (
 "archive/zip"
 "bytes"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
```

```
 "io"
 "log"
 "net/http"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// Movie encapsulates data about a movie. Title and Year are the composite primary
 key
// of the movie in Amazon DynamoDB. Title is the sort key, Year is the partition
 key,
// and Info is additional data.
type Movie struct {
 Title string                 `dynamodbav:"title"`
 Year  int                    `dynamodbav:"year"`
 Info  map[string]interface{} `dynamodbav:"info"`
}

// GetKey returns the composite primary key of the movie in a format that can be
// sent to DynamoDB.
func (movie Movie) GetKey() map[string]types.AttributeValue {
 title, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Title)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 year, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Year)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 return map[string]types.AttributeValue{"title": title, "year": year}
}

// String returns the title, year, rating, and plot of a movie, formatted for the
 example.
func (movie Movie) String() string {
 return fmt.Sprintf("%v\n\tReleased: %v\n\tRating: %v\n\tPlot: %v\n",
  movie.Title, movie.Year, movie.Info["rating"], movie.Info["plot"])
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 PutItem을 참조하세요.

Query

다음 코드 예시는 Query의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/expression"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// TableBasics encapsulates the Amazon DynamoDB service actions used in the
 examples.
// It contains a DynamoDB service client that is used to act on the specified table.
type TableBasics struct {
 DynamoDbClient *dynamodb.Client
 TableName      string
}



// Query gets all movies in the DynamoDB table that were released in the specified
 year.
// The function uses the `expression` package to build the key condition expression
// that is used in the query.
func (basics TableBasics) Query(ctx context.Context, releaseYear int) ([]Movie,
 error) {
 var err error
```

```
 var response *dynamodb.QueryOutput
 var movies []Movie
 keyEx := expression.Key("year").Equal(expression.Value(releaseYear))
 expr, err := expression.NewBuilder().WithKeyCondition(keyEx).Build()
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't build expression for query. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  queryPaginator := dynamodb.NewQueryPaginator(basics.DynamoDbClient,
 &dynamodb.QueryInput{
   TableName:                 aws.String(basics.TableName),
   ExpressionAttributeNames:  expr.Names(),
   ExpressionAttributeValues: expr.Values(),
   KeyConditionExpression:    expr.KeyCondition(),
  })
  for queryPaginator.HasMorePages() {
   response, err = queryPaginator.NextPage(ctx)
   if err != nil {
    log.Printf("Couldn't query for movies released in %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 releaseYear, err)
    break
   } else {
    var moviePage []Movie
    err = attributevalue.UnmarshalListOfMaps(response.Items, &moviePage)
    if err != nil {
     log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal query response. Here's why: %v\n", err)
     break
    } else {
     movies = append(movies, moviePage...)
    }
   }
  }
 }
 return movies, err
}
```

이 예시에서 사용되는 Movie 구조체를 정의합니다.

```
import (
 "archive/zip"
 "bytes"
```

```
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "io"
 "log"
 "net/http"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// Movie encapsulates data about a movie. Title and Year are the composite primary
 key
// of the movie in Amazon DynamoDB. Title is the sort key, Year is the partition
 key,
// and Info is additional data.
type Movie struct {
 Title string                 `dynamodbav:"title"`
 Year  int                    `dynamodbav:"year"`
 Info  map[string]interface{} `dynamodbav:"info"`
}

// GetKey returns the composite primary key of the movie in a format that can be
// sent to DynamoDB.
func (movie Movie) GetKey() map[string]types.AttributeValue {
 title, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Title)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 year, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Year)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 return map[string]types.AttributeValue{"title": title, "year": year}
}

// String returns the title, year, rating, and plot of a movie, formatted for the
 example.
func (movie Movie) String() string {
 return fmt.Sprintf("%v\n\tReleased: %v\n\tRating: %v\n\tPlot: %v\n",
  movie.Title, movie.Year, movie.Info["rating"], movie.Info["plot"])
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 Query를 참조하세요.

Scan

다음 코드 예시는 Scan의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/expression"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// TableBasics encapsulates the Amazon DynamoDB service actions used in the
 examples.
// It contains a DynamoDB service client that is used to act on the specified table.
type TableBasics struct {
 DynamoDbClient *dynamodb.Client
 TableName      string
}



// Scan gets all movies in the DynamoDB table that were released in a range of years
// and projects them to return a reduced set of fields.
// The function uses the `expression` package to build the filter and projection
// expressions.
```

```
func (basics TableBasics) Scan(ctx context.Context, startYear int, endYear int)
 ([]Movie, error) {
 var movies []Movie
 var err error
 var response *dynamodb.ScanOutput
 filtEx := expression.Name("year").Between(expression.Value(startYear),
 expression.Value(endYear))
 projEx := expression.NamesList(
  expression.Name("year"), expression.Name("title"), expression.Name("info.rating"))
 expr, err :=
 expression.NewBuilder().WithFilter(filtEx).WithProjection(projEx).Build()
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't build expressions for scan. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  scanPaginator := dynamodb.NewScanPaginator(basics.DynamoDbClient,
 &dynamodb.ScanInput{
   TableName:                 aws.String(basics.TableName),
   ExpressionAttributeNames:  expr.Names(),
   ExpressionAttributeValues: expr.Values(),
   FilterExpression:          expr.Filter(),
   ProjectionExpression:      expr.Projection(),
  })
  for scanPaginator.HasMorePages() {
   response, err = scanPaginator.NextPage(ctx)
   if err != nil {
    log.Printf("Couldn't scan for movies released between %v and %v. Here's why: %v
\n",
     startYear, endYear, err)
    break
   } else {
    var moviePage []Movie
    err = attributevalue.UnmarshalListOfMaps(response.Items, &moviePage)
    if err != nil {
     log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal query response. Here's why: %v\n", err)
     break
    } else {
     movies = append(movies, moviePage...)
    }
   }
  }
 }
 return movies, err
}
```

이 예시에서 사용되는 Movie 구조체를 정의합니다.

```
import (
 "archive/zip"
 "bytes"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "io"
 "log"
 "net/http"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// Movie encapsulates data about a movie. Title and Year are the composite primary
 key
// of the movie in Amazon DynamoDB. Title is the sort key, Year is the partition
 key,
// and Info is additional data.
type Movie struct {
 Title string                 `dynamodbav:"title"`
 Year  int                    `dynamodbav:"year"`
 Info  map[string]interface{} `dynamodbav:"info"`
}

// GetKey returns the composite primary key of the movie in a format that can be
// sent to DynamoDB.
func (movie Movie) GetKey() map[string]types.AttributeValue {
 title, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Title)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 year, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Year)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 return map[string]types.AttributeValue{"title": title, "year": year}
}
```

```
// String returns the title, year, rating, and plot of a movie, formatted for the
 example.
func (movie Movie) String() string {
 return fmt.Sprintf("%v\n\tReleased: %v\n\tRating: %v\n\tPlot: %v\n",
  movie.Title, movie.Year, movie.Info["rating"], movie.Info["plot"])
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 Scan을 참조하세요.

UpdateItem

다음 코드 예시는 UpdateItem의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/expression"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// TableBasics encapsulates the Amazon DynamoDB service actions used in the
 examples.
// It contains a DynamoDB service client that is used to act on the specified table.
type TableBasics struct {
 DynamoDbClient *dynamodb.Client
```

```
 TableName      string
}



// UpdateMovie updates the rating and plot of a movie that already exists in the
// DynamoDB table. This function uses the `expression` package to build the update
// expression.
func (basics TableBasics) UpdateMovie(ctx context.Context, movie Movie)
 (map[string]map[string]interface{}, error) {
 var err error
 var response *dynamodb.UpdateItemOutput
 var attributeMap map[string]map[string]interface{}
 update := expression.Set(expression.Name("info.rating"),
 expression.Value(movie.Info["rating"]))
 update.Set(expression.Name("info.plot"), expression.Value(movie.Info["plot"]))
 expr, err := expression.NewBuilder().WithUpdate(update).Build()
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't build expression for update. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  response, err = basics.DynamoDbClient.UpdateItem(ctx, &dynamodb.UpdateItemInput{
   TableName:                 aws.String(basics.TableName),
   Key:                       movie.GetKey(),
   ExpressionAttributeNames:  expr.Names(),
   ExpressionAttributeValues: expr.Values(),
   UpdateExpression:          expr.Update(),
   ReturnValues:              types.ReturnValueUpdatedNew,
  })
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't update movie %v. Here's why: %v\n", movie.Title, err)
  } else {
   err = attributevalue.UnmarshalMap(response.Attributes, &attributeMap)
   if err != nil {
    log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshall update response. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   }
  }
 }
 return attributeMap, err
}
```

이 예시에서 사용되는 Movie 구조체를 정의합니다.

```
import (
 "archive/zip"
 "bytes"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "io"
 "log"
 "net/http"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// Movie encapsulates data about a movie. Title and Year are the composite primary
 key
// of the movie in Amazon DynamoDB. Title is the sort key, Year is the partition
 key,
// and Info is additional data.
type Movie struct {
 Title string                 `dynamodbav:"title"`
 Year  int                    `dynamodbav:"year"`
 Info  map[string]interface{} `dynamodbav:"info"`
}

// GetKey returns the composite primary key of the movie in a format that can be
// sent to DynamoDB.
func (movie Movie) GetKey() map[string]types.AttributeValue {
 title, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Title)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 year, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Year)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 return map[string]types.AttributeValue{"title": title, "year": year}
}

// String returns the title, year, rating, and plot of a movie, formatted for the
 example.
func (movie Movie) String() string {
 return fmt.Sprintf("%v\n\tReleased: %v\n\tRating: %v\n\tPlot: %v\n",
```

```
  movie.Title, movie.Year, movie.Info["rating"], movie.Info["plot"])
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 UpdateItem을 참조하세요.

시나리오

PartiQL 문 배치를 사용하여 테이블 쿼리

다음 코드 예제에서는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 여러 SELECT 문을 실행하여 항목 배치를 가져옵니다.
- 여러 INSERT 문을 실행하여 항목 배치를 추가합니다.
- 여러 UPDATE 문을 실행하여 항목 배치를 업데이트합니다.
- 여러 DELETE 문을 실행하여 항목 배치를 삭제합니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

테이블을 생성하고 PartiQL 쿼리 배치를 실행하는 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "strings"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/dynamodb/actions"
)
```

```
// RunPartiQLBatchScenario shows you how to use the AWS SDK for Go
// to run batches of PartiQL statements to query a table that stores data about
 movies.
//
//   - Use batches of PartiQL statements to add, get, update, and delete data for
//     individual movies.
//
// This example creates an Amazon DynamoDB service client from the specified
 sdkConfig so that
// you can replace it with a mocked or stubbed config for unit testing.
//
// This example creates and deletes a DynamoDB table to use during the scenario.
func RunPartiQLBatchScenario(ctx context.Context, sdkConfig aws.Config, tableName
 string) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   fmt.Printf("Something went wrong with the demo.")
  }
 }()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Welcome to the Amazon DynamoDB PartiQL batch demo.")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 tableBasics := actions.TableBasics{
  DynamoDbClient: dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig),
  TableName:      tableName,
 }
 runner := actions.PartiQLRunner{
  DynamoDbClient: dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig),
  TableName:      tableName,
 }

 exists, err := tableBasics.TableExists(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 if !exists {
  log.Printf("Creating table %v...\n", tableName)
  _, err = tableBasics.CreateMovieTable(ctx)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  } else {
```

```
  log.Printf("Created table %v.\n", tableName)
 }
} else {
 log.Printf("Table %v already exists.\n", tableName)
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

currentYear, _, _ := time.Now().Date()
customMovies := []actions.Movie{{
 Title: "House PartiQL",
 Year:  currentYear - 5,
 Info: map[string]interface{}{
  "plot":   "Wacky high jinks result from querying a mysterious database.",
  "rating": 8.5}}, {
 Title: "House PartiQL 2",
 Year:  currentYear - 3,
 Info: map[string]interface{}{
  "plot":   "Moderate high jinks result from querying another mysterious
database.",
  "rating": 6.5}}, {
 Title: "House PartiQL 3",
 Year:  currentYear - 1,
 Info: map[string]interface{}{
  "plot":   "Tepid high jinks result from querying yet another mysterious
database.",
  "rating": 2.5},
},
}

log.Printf("Inserting a batch of movies into table '%v'.\n", tableName)
err = runner.AddMovieBatch(ctx, customMovies)
if err == nil {
 log.Printf("Added %v movies to the table.\n", len(customMovies))
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

log.Println("Getting data for a batch of movies.")
movies, err := runner.GetMovieBatch(ctx, customMovies)
if err == nil {
 for _, movie := range movies {
  log.Println(movie)
 }
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
```

```
 newRatings := []float64{7.7, 4.4, 1.1}
 log.Println("Updating a batch of movies with new ratings.")
 err = runner.UpdateMovieBatch(ctx, customMovies, newRatings)
 if err == nil {
  log.Printf("Updated %v movies with new ratings.\n", len(customMovies))
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 log.Println("Getting projected data from the table to verify our update.")
 log.Println("Using a page size of 2 to demonstrate paging.")
 projections, err := runner.GetAllMovies(ctx, 2)
 if err == nil {
  log.Println("All movies:")
  for _, projection := range projections {
   log.Println(projection)
  }
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 log.Println("Deleting a batch of movies.")
 err = runner.DeleteMovieBatch(ctx, customMovies)
 if err == nil {
  log.Printf("Deleted %v movies.\n", len(customMovies))
 }

 err = tableBasics.DeleteTable(ctx)
 if err == nil {
  log.Printf("Deleted table %v.\n", tableBasics.TableName)
 }

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

이 예시에서 사용되는 Movie 구조체를 정의합니다.

```
import (
 "archive/zip"
```

```
 "bytes"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "io"
 "log"
 "net/http"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// Movie encapsulates data about a movie. Title and Year are the composite primary
 key
// of the movie in Amazon DynamoDB. Title is the sort key, Year is the partition
 key,
// and Info is additional data.
type Movie struct {
 Title string                 `dynamodbav:"title"`
 Year  int                    `dynamodbav:"year"`
 Info  map[string]interface{} `dynamodbav:"info"`
}

// GetKey returns the composite primary key of the movie in a format that can be
// sent to DynamoDB.
func (movie Movie) GetKey() map[string]types.AttributeValue {
 title, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Title)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 year, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Year)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 return map[string]types.AttributeValue{"title": title, "year": year}
}

// String returns the title, year, rating, and plot of a movie, formatted for the
 example.
func (movie Movie) String() string {
 return fmt.Sprintf("%v\n\tReleased: %v\n\tRating: %v\n\tPlot: %v\n",
  movie.Title, movie.Year, movie.Info["rating"], movie.Info["plot"])
}
```

PartiQL 문을 실행하는 구조체와 메서드를 생성합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// PartiQLRunner encapsulates the Amazon DynamoDB service actions used in the
// PartiQL examples. It contains a DynamoDB service client that is used to act on
 the
// specified table.
type PartiQLRunner struct {
 DynamoDbClient *dynamodb.Client
 TableName      string
}



// AddMovieBatch runs a batch of PartiQL INSERT statements to add multiple movies to
 the
// DynamoDB table.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) AddMovieBatch(ctx context.Context, movies []Movie) error
 {
 statementRequests := make([]types.BatchStatementRequest, len(movies))
 for index, movie := range movies {
  params, err := attributevalue.MarshalList([]interface{}{movie.Title, movie.Year,
 movie.Info})
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  statementRequests[index] = types.BatchStatementRequest{
   Statement: aws.String(fmt.Sprintf(
    "INSERT INTO \"%v\" VALUE {'title': ?, 'year': ?, 'info': ?}",
 runner.TableName)),
```

```
    Parameters: params,
   }
  }

  _, err := runner.DynamoDbClient.BatchExecuteStatement(ctx,
  &dynamodb.BatchExecuteStatementInput{
   Statements: statementRequests,
  })
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't insert a batch of items with PartiQL. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
  return err
}



// GetMovieBatch runs a batch of PartiQL SELECT statements to get multiple movies
 from
// the DynamoDB table by title and year.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) GetMovieBatch(ctx context.Context, movies []Movie)
 ([]Movie, error) {
 statementRequests := make([]types.BatchStatementRequest, len(movies))
 for index, movie := range movies {
  params, err := attributevalue.MarshalList([]interface{}{movie.Title, movie.Year})
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  statementRequests[index] = types.BatchStatementRequest{
   Statement: aws.String(
    fmt.Sprintf("SELECT * FROM \"%v\" WHERE title=? AND year=?", runner.TableName)),
   Parameters: params,
  }
 }

 output, err := runner.DynamoDbClient.BatchExecuteStatement(ctx,
 &dynamodb.BatchExecuteStatementInput{
  Statements: statementRequests,
 })
 var outMovies []Movie
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get a batch of items with PartiQL. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  for _, response := range output.Responses {
   var movie Movie
```

```
    err = attributevalue.UnmarshalMap(response.Item, &movie)
    if err != nil {
     log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal response. Here's why: %v\n", err)
    } else {
     outMovies = append(outMovies, movie)
    }
   }
  }
  return outMovies, err
}



// GetAllMovies runs a PartiQL SELECT statement to get all movies from the DynamoDB
 table.
// pageSize is not typically required and is used to show how to paginate the
 results.
// The results are projected to return only the title and rating of each movie.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) GetAllMovies(ctx context.Context, pageSize int32)
 ([]map[string]interface{}, error) {
 var output []map[string]interface{}
 var response *dynamodb.ExecuteStatementOutput
 var err error
 var nextToken *string
 for moreData := true; moreData; {
  response, err = runner.DynamoDbClient.ExecuteStatement(ctx,
 &dynamodb.ExecuteStatementInput{
   Statement: aws.String(
    fmt.Sprintf("SELECT title, info.rating FROM \"%v\"", runner.TableName)),
   Limit:     aws.Int32(pageSize),
   NextToken: nextToken,
  })
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get movies. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   moreData = false
  } else {
   var pageOutput []map[string]interface{}
   err = attributevalue.UnmarshalListOfMaps(response.Items, &pageOutput)
   if err != nil {
    log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal response. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   } else {
    log.Printf("Got a page of length %v.\n", len(response.Items))
    output = append(output, pageOutput...)
   }
```

```
    nextToken = response.NextToken
    moreData = nextToken != nil
   }
  }
  return output, err
}



// UpdateMovieBatch runs a batch of PartiQL UPDATE statements to update the rating
 of
// multiple movies that already exist in the DynamoDB table.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) UpdateMovieBatch(ctx context.Context, movies []Movie,
 ratings []float64) error {
 statementRequests := make([]types.BatchStatementRequest, len(movies))
 for index, movie := range movies {
  params, err := attributevalue.MarshalList([]interface{}{ratings[index],
 movie.Title, movie.Year})
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  statementRequests[index] = types.BatchStatementRequest{
   Statement: aws.String(
    fmt.Sprintf("UPDATE \"%v\" SET info.rating=? WHERE title=? AND year=?",
 runner.TableName)),
   Parameters: params,
  }
 }

 _, err := runner.DynamoDbClient.BatchExecuteStatement(ctx,
 &dynamodb.BatchExecuteStatementInput{
  Statements: statementRequests,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't update the batch of movies. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 return err
}



// DeleteMovieBatch runs a batch of PartiQL DELETE statements to remove multiple
 movies
// from the DynamoDB table.
```

```
func (runner PartiQLRunner) DeleteMovieBatch(ctx context.Context, movies []Movie)
 error {
 statementRequests := make([]types.BatchStatementRequest, len(movies))
 for index, movie := range movies {
  params, err := attributevalue.MarshalList([]interface{}{movie.Title, movie.Year})
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  statementRequests[index] = types.BatchStatementRequest{
   Statement: aws.String(
    fmt.Sprintf("DELETE FROM \"%v\" WHERE title=? AND year=?", runner.TableName)),
   Parameters: params,
  }
 }

 _, err := runner.DynamoDbClient.BatchExecuteStatement(ctx,
 &dynamodb.BatchExecuteStatementInput{
  Statements: statementRequests,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete the batch of movies. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 BatchExecuteStatement를 참조하세요.

PartiQL을 사용하여 테이블 쿼리

다음 코드 예제에서는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- SELECT 문을 실행하여 항목을 가져옵니다.
- INSERT 문을 실행하여 항목을 추가합니다.
- UPDATE 문을 실행하여 항목을 업데이트합니다.
- DELETE 문을 실행하여 항목을 삭제합니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

테이블을 생성하고 PartiQL 쿼리를 실행하는 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "strings"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/dynamodb/actions"
)

// RunPartiQLSingleScenario shows you how to use the AWS SDK for Go
// to use PartiQL to query a table that stores data about movies.
//
// * Use PartiQL statements to add, get, update, and delete data for individual
 movies.
//
// This example creates an Amazon DynamoDB service client from the specified
 sdkConfig so that
// you can replace it with a mocked or stubbed config for unit testing.
//
// This example creates and deletes a DynamoDB table to use during the scenario.
func RunPartiQLSingleScenario(ctx context.Context, sdkConfig aws.Config, tableName
 string) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   fmt.Printf("Something went wrong with the demo.")
  }
 }()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
```

```
log.Println("Welcome to the Amazon DynamoDB PartiQL single action demo.")
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

tableBasics := actions.TableBasics{
 DynamoDbClient: dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig),
 TableName:      tableName,
}
runner := actions.PartiQLRunner{
 DynamoDbClient: dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig),
 TableName:      tableName,
}

exists, err := tableBasics.TableExists(ctx)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
if !exists {
 log.Printf("Creating table %v...\n", tableName)
 _, err = tableBasics.CreateMovieTable(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 } else {
  log.Printf("Created table %v.\n", tableName)
 }
} else {
 log.Printf("Table %v already exists.\n", tableName)
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

currentYear, _, _ := time.Now().Date()
customMovie := actions.Movie{
 Title: "24 Hour PartiQL People",
 Year:  currentYear,
 Info: map[string]interface{}{
  "plot":   "A group of data developers discover a new query language they can't
stop using.",
  "rating": 9.9,
 },
}

log.Printf("Inserting movie '%v' released in %v.", customMovie.Title,
customMovie.Year)
err = runner.AddMovie(ctx, customMovie)
if err == nil {
```

```
 log.Printf("Added %v to the movie table.\n", customMovie.Title)
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

log.Printf("Getting data for movie '%v' released in %v.", customMovie.Title,
customMovie.Year)
movie, err := runner.GetMovie(ctx, customMovie.Title, customMovie.Year)
if err == nil {
 log.Println(movie)
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

newRating := 6.6
log.Printf("Updating movie '%v' with a rating of %v.", customMovie.Title,
newRating)
err = runner.UpdateMovie(ctx, customMovie, newRating)
if err == nil {
 log.Printf("Updated %v with a new rating.\n", customMovie.Title)
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

log.Printf("Getting data again to verify the update.")
movie, err = runner.GetMovie(ctx, customMovie.Title, customMovie.Year)
if err == nil {
 log.Println(movie)
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

log.Printf("Deleting movie '%v'.\n", customMovie.Title)
err = runner.DeleteMovie(ctx, customMovie)
if err == nil {
 log.Printf("Deleted %v.\n", customMovie.Title)
}

err = tableBasics.DeleteTable(ctx)
if err == nil {
 log.Printf("Deleted table %v.\n", tableBasics.TableName)
}

log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

이 예시에서 사용되는 Movie 구조체를 정의합니다.

```
import (
 "archive/zip"
 "bytes"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "io"
 "log"
 "net/http"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// Movie encapsulates data about a movie. Title and Year are the composite primary
 key
// of the movie in Amazon DynamoDB. Title is the sort key, Year is the partition
 key,
// and Info is additional data.
type Movie struct {
 Title string                 `dynamodbav:"title"`
 Year  int                    `dynamodbav:"year"`
 Info  map[string]interface{} `dynamodbav:"info"`
}

// GetKey returns the composite primary key of the movie in a format that can be
// sent to DynamoDB.
func (movie Movie) GetKey() map[string]types.AttributeValue {
 title, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Title)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 year, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Year)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 return map[string]types.AttributeValue{"title": title, "year": year}
}
```

```
// String returns the title, year, rating, and plot of a movie, formatted for the
 example.
func (movie Movie) String() string {
 return fmt.Sprintf("%v\n\tReleased: %v\n\tRating: %v\n\tPlot: %v\n",
  movie.Title, movie.Year, movie.Info["rating"], movie.Info["plot"])
}
```

PartiQL 문을 실행하는 구조체와 메서드를 생성합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// PartiQLRunner encapsulates the Amazon DynamoDB service actions used in the
// PartiQL examples. It contains a DynamoDB service client that is used to act on
 the
// specified table.
type PartiQLRunner struct {
 DynamoDbClient *dynamodb.Client
 TableName      string
}



// AddMovie runs a PartiQL INSERT statement to add a movie to the DynamoDB table.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) AddMovie(ctx context.Context, movie Movie) error {
 params, err := attributevalue.MarshalList([]interface{}{movie.Title, movie.Year,
 movie.Info})
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 _, err = runner.DynamoDbClient.ExecuteStatement(ctx,
 &dynamodb.ExecuteStatementInput{
```

```
  Statement: aws.String(
   fmt.Sprintf("INSERT INTO \"%v\" VALUE {'title': ?, 'year': ?, 'info': ?}",
    runner.TableName)),
  Parameters: params,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't insert an item with PartiQL. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 return err
}



// GetMovie runs a PartiQL SELECT statement to get a movie from the DynamoDB table
 by
// title and year.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) GetMovie(ctx context.Context, title string, year int)
 (Movie, error) {
 var movie Movie
 params, err := attributevalue.MarshalList([]interface{}{title, year})
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 response, err := runner.DynamoDbClient.ExecuteStatement(ctx,
 &dynamodb.ExecuteStatementInput{
  Statement: aws.String(
   fmt.Sprintf("SELECT * FROM \"%v\" WHERE title=? AND year=?",
    runner.TableName)),
  Parameters: params,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get info about %v. Here's why: %v\n", title, err)
 } else {
  err = attributevalue.UnmarshalMap(response.Items[0], &movie)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal response. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
 }
 return movie, err
}



// UpdateMovie runs a PartiQL UPDATE statement to update the rating of a movie that
```

```
// already exists in the DynamoDB table.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) UpdateMovie(ctx context.Context, movie Movie, rating
 float64) error {
 params, err := attributevalue.MarshalList([]interface{}{rating, movie.Title,
 movie.Year})
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 _, err = runner.DynamoDbClient.ExecuteStatement(ctx,
 &dynamodb.ExecuteStatementInput{
  Statement: aws.String(
   fmt.Sprintf("UPDATE \"%v\" SET info.rating=? WHERE title=? AND year=?",
    runner.TableName)),
  Parameters: params,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't update movie %v. Here's why: %v\n", movie.Title, err)
 }
 return err
}



// DeleteMovie runs a PartiQL DELETE statement to remove a movie from the DynamoDB
 table.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) DeleteMovie(ctx context.Context, movie Movie) error {
 params, err := attributevalue.MarshalList([]interface{}{movie.Title, movie.Year})
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 _, err = runner.DynamoDbClient.ExecuteStatement(ctx,
 &dynamodb.ExecuteStatementInput{
  Statement: aws.String(
   fmt.Sprintf("DELETE FROM \"%v\" WHERE title=? AND year=?",
    runner.TableName)),
  Parameters: params,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete %v from the table. Here's why: %v\n", movie.Title,
 err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 ExecuteStatement를 참조하세요.

서버리스 예제

DynamoDB 트리거에서 간접적으로 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB 스트림에서 레코드를 수신하여 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 DynamoDB 페이로드를 검색하고 레코드 콘텐츠를 로깅합니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Go를 사용하여 Lambda로 DynamoDB 이벤트 사용.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package main

import (
 "context"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "fmt"
)

func HandleRequest(ctx context.Context, event events.DynamoDBEvent) (*string, error)
 {
 if len(event.Records) == 0 {
  return nil, fmt.Errorf("received empty event")
 }

 for _, record := range event.Records {
   LogDynamoDBRecord(record)
 }
```

```
 message := fmt.Sprintf("Records processed: %d", len(event.Records))
 return &message, nil
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(HandleRequest)
}

func LogDynamoDBRecord(record events.DynamoDBEventRecord){
 fmt.Println(record.EventID)
 fmt.Println(record.EventName)
 fmt.Printf("%+v\n", record.Change)
}
```

DynamoDB 트리거로 Lambda 함수에 대한 배치 항목 실패 보고

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB 스트림에서 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수에 대해 부분 배치 응답을 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 응답으로 배치 항목 실패를 보고하고 나중에 해당 메시지를 다시 시도하도록 Lambda에 신호를 보냅니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Go를 사용하여 Lambda로 DynamoDB 배치 항목 실패 보고.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package main

import (
 "context"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
)
```

```
type BatchItemFailure struct {
 ItemIdentifier string `json:"ItemIdentifier"`
}

type BatchResult struct {
 BatchItemFailures []BatchItemFailure `json:"BatchItemFailures"`
}

func HandleRequest(ctx context.Context, event events.DynamoDBEvent) (*BatchResult,
 error) {
 var batchItemFailures []BatchItemFailure
 curRecordSequenceNumber := ""

 for _, record := range event.Records {
  // Process your record
  curRecordSequenceNumber = record.Change.SequenceNumber
 }

 if curRecordSequenceNumber != "" {
  batchItemFailures = append(batchItemFailures, BatchItemFailure{ItemIdentifier:
 curRecordSequenceNumber})
 }

 batchResult := BatchResult{
  BatchItemFailures: batchItemFailures,
 }

 return &batchResult, nil
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(HandleRequest)
}
```

AWS 커뮤니티 기여

서버리스 애플리케이션 빌드 및 테스트

다음 코드 예제에서는 Lambda 및 DynamoDB와 함께 API Gateway를 사용하여 서버리스 애플리케이션을 빌드하고 테스트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

Go SDK를 사용하여 Lambda 및 DynamoDB가 포함된 API 게이트웨이로 구성된 서버리스 애플리케이션을 빌드하고 테스트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda

SDK for Go V2를 사용한 IAM 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 IAM과 함께 AWS SDK for Go V2를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello IAM

다음 코드 예제에서는 IAM을 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
package main
```

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
)

// main uses the AWS SDK for Go (v2) to create an AWS Identity and Access Management
 (IAM)
// client and list up to 10 policies in your account.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
func main() {
 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
  fmt.Println(err)
  return
 }
 iamClient := iam.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 const maxPols = 10
 fmt.Printf("Let's list up to %v policies for your account.\n", maxPols)
 result, err := iamClient.ListPolicies(ctx, &iam.ListPoliciesInput{
  MaxItems: aws.Int32(maxPols),
 })
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Printf("Couldn't list policies for your account. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  return
 }
 if len(result.Policies) == 0 {
  fmt.Println("You don't have any policies!")
 } else {
  for _, policy := range result.Policies {
   fmt.Printf("\t%v\n", *policy.PolicyName)
  }
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 ListPolicies를 참조하십시오.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제에서는 사용자를 생성하고 역할을 수임하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

> **Warning**
> 보안 위험을 방지하려면 목적별 소프트웨어를 개발하거나 실제 데이터로 작업할 때 IAM 사용자를 인증에 사용하지 마세요. 대신 AWS IAM Identity Center과 같은 보안 인증 공급자를 통한 페더레이션을 사용하십시오.

- 권한이 없는 사용자를 생성합니다.
- 계정에 대한 Amazon S3 버킷을 나열할 수 있는 권한을 부여하는 역할을 생성합니다.
- 사용자가 역할을 수임할 수 있도록 정책을 추가합니다.
- 역할을 수임하고 임시 보안 인증 정보를 사용하여 S3 버킷을 나열한 후 리소스를 정리합니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "math/rand"
 "strings"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/credentials"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sts"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/iam/actions"
)

// AssumeRoleScenario shows you how to use the AWS Identity and Access Management
 (IAM)
// service to perform the following actions:
//
//  1. Create a user who has no permissions.
//  2. Create a role that grants permission to list Amazon Simple Storage Service
//     (Amazon S3) buckets for the account.
//  3. Add a policy to let the user assume the role.
//  4. Try and fail to list buckets without permissions.
//  5. Assume the role and list S3 buckets using temporary credentials.
//  6. Delete the policy, role, and user.
type AssumeRoleScenario struct {
 sdkConfig      aws.Config
 accountWrapper actions.AccountWrapper
 policyWrapper  actions.PolicyWrapper
 roleWrapper    actions.RoleWrapper
 userWrapper    actions.UserWrapper
 questioner     demotools.IQuestioner
 helper         IScenarioHelper
 isTestRun      bool
}
```

```
// NewAssumeRoleScenario constructs an AssumeRoleScenario instance from a
 configuration.
// It uses the specified config to get an IAM client and create wrappers for the
 actions
// used in the scenario.
func NewAssumeRoleScenario(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner,
 helper IScenarioHelper) AssumeRoleScenario {
 iamClient := iam.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 return AssumeRoleScenario{
  sdkConfig:      sdkConfig,
  accountWrapper: actions.AccountWrapper{IamClient: iamClient},
  policyWrapper:  actions.PolicyWrapper{IamClient: iamClient},
  roleWrapper:    actions.RoleWrapper{IamClient: iamClient},
  userWrapper:    actions.UserWrapper{IamClient: iamClient},
  questioner:     questioner,
  helper:         helper,
 }
}

// addTestOptions appends the API options specified in the original configuration to
// another configuration. This is used to attach the middleware stubber to clients
// that are constructed during the scenario, which is needed for unit testing.
func (scenario AssumeRoleScenario) addTestOptions(scenarioConfig *aws.Config) {
 if scenario.isTestRun {
  scenarioConfig.APIOptions = append(scenarioConfig.APIOptions,
 scenario.sdkConfig.APIOptions...)
 }
}

// Run runs the interactive scenario.
func (scenario AssumeRoleScenario) Run(ctx context.Context) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Printf("Something went wrong with the demo.\n")
   log.Println(r)
  }
 }()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Welcome to the AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) assume role
 demo.")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 user := scenario.CreateUser(ctx)
```

```
 accessKey := scenario.CreateAccessKey(ctx, user)
 role := scenario.CreateRoleAndPolicies(ctx, user)
 noPermsConfig := scenario.ListBucketsWithoutPermissions(ctx, accessKey)
 scenario.ListBucketsWithAssumedRole(ctx, noPermsConfig, role)
 scenario.Cleanup(ctx, user, role)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// CreateUser creates a new IAM user. This user has no permissions.
func (scenario AssumeRoleScenario) CreateUser(ctx context.Context) *types.User {
 log.Println("Let's create an example user with no permissions.")
 userName := scenario.questioner.Ask("Enter a name for the example user:",
 demotools.NotEmpty{})
 user, err := scenario.userWrapper.GetUser(ctx, userName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 if user == nil {
  user, err = scenario.userWrapper.CreateUser(ctx, userName)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Printf("Created user %v.\n", *user.UserName)
 } else {
  log.Printf("User %v already exists.\n", *user.UserName)
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 return user
}

// CreateAccessKey creates an access key for the user.
func (scenario AssumeRoleScenario) CreateAccessKey(ctx context.Context, user
 *types.User) *types.AccessKey {
 accessKey, err := scenario.userWrapper.CreateAccessKeyPair(ctx, *user.UserName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Created access key %v for your user.", *accessKey.AccessKeyId)
 log.Println("Waiting a few seconds for your user to be ready...")
 scenario.helper.Pause(10)
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
```

```
 return accessKey
}

// CreateRoleAndPolicies creates a policy that grants permission to list S3 buckets
 for
// the current account and attaches the policy to a newly created role. It also adds
 an
// inline policy to the specified user that grants the user permission to assume the
 role.
func (scenario AssumeRoleScenario) CreateRoleAndPolicies(ctx context.Context, user
 *types.User) *types.Role {
 log.Println("Let's create a role and policy that grant permission to list S3
 buckets.")
 scenario.questioner.Ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
 listBucketsRole, err := scenario.roleWrapper.CreateRole(ctx,
 scenario.helper.GetName(), *user.Arn)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Created role %v.\n", *listBucketsRole.RoleName)
 listBucketsPolicy, err := scenario.policyWrapper.CreatePolicy(
  ctx, scenario.helper.GetName(), []string{"s3:ListAllMyBuckets"}, "arn:aws:s3:::*")
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Created policy %v.\n", *listBucketsPolicy.PolicyName)
 err = scenario.roleWrapper.AttachRolePolicy(ctx, *listBucketsPolicy.Arn,
 *listBucketsRole.RoleName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Attached policy %v to role %v.\n", *listBucketsPolicy.PolicyName,
  *listBucketsRole.RoleName)
 err = scenario.userWrapper.CreateUserPolicy(ctx, *user.UserName,
 scenario.helper.GetName(),
  []string{"sts:AssumeRole"}, *listBucketsRole.Arn)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Created an inline policy for user %v that lets the user assume the
 role.\n",
  *user.UserName)
 log.Println("Let's give AWS a few seconds to propagate these new resources and
 connections...")
```

```
 scenario.helper.Pause(10)
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 return listBucketsRole
}

// ListBucketsWithoutPermissions creates an Amazon S3 client from the user's access
 key
// credentials and tries to list buckets for the account. Because the user does not
 have
// permission to perform this action, the action fails.
func (scenario AssumeRoleScenario) ListBucketsWithoutPermissions(ctx
 context.Context, accessKey *types.AccessKey) *aws.Config {
 log.Println("Let's try to list buckets without permissions. This should return an
 AccessDenied error.")
 scenario.questioner.Ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
 noPermsConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx,
  config.WithCredentialsProvider(credentials.NewStaticCredentialsProvider(
   *accessKey.AccessKeyId, *accessKey.SecretAccessKey, ""),
  ))
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }

 // Add test options if this is a test run. This is needed only for testing
 purposes.
 scenario.addTestOptions(&noPermsConfig)

 s3Client := s3.NewFromConfig(noPermsConfig)
 _, err = s3Client.ListBuckets(ctx, &s3.ListBucketsInput{})
 if err != nil {
  // The SDK for Go does not model the AccessDenied error, so check ErrorCode
 directly.
  var ae smithy.APIError
  if errors.As(err, &ae) {
   switch ae.ErrorCode() {
   case "AccessDenied":
    log.Println("Got AccessDenied error, which is the expected result because\n" +
     "the ListBuckets call was made without permissions.")
   default:
    log.Println("Expected AccessDenied, got something else.")
    panic(err)
   }
  }
 } else {
```

```
  log.Println("Expected AccessDenied error when calling ListBuckets without
 permissions,\n" +
   "but the call succeeded. Continuing the example anyway...")
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 return &noPermsConfig
}

// ListBucketsWithAssumedRole performs the following actions:
//
//  1. Creates an AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS) client from the config
 created from
//     the user's access key credentials.
//  2. Gets temporary credentials by assuming the role that grants permission to
 list the
//     buckets.
//  3. Creates an Amazon S3 client from the temporary credentials.
//  4. Lists buckets for the account. Because the temporary credentials are
 generated by
//     assuming the role that grants permission, the action succeeds.
func (scenario AssumeRoleScenario) ListBucketsWithAssumedRole(ctx context.Context,
 noPermsConfig *aws.Config, role *types.Role) {
 log.Println("Let's assume the role that grants permission to list buckets and try
 again.")
 scenario.questioner.Ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
 stsClient := sts.NewFromConfig(*noPermsConfig)
 tempCredentials, err := stsClient.AssumeRole(ctx, &sts.AssumeRoleInput{
  RoleArn:         role.Arn,
  RoleSessionName: aws.String("AssumeRoleExampleSession"),
  DurationSeconds: aws.Int32(900),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't assume role %v.\n", *role.RoleName)
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Assumed role %v, got temporary credentials.\n", *role.RoleName)
 assumeRoleConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx,
  config.WithCredentialsProvider(credentials.NewStaticCredentialsProvider(
   *tempCredentials.Credentials.AccessKeyId,
   *tempCredentials.Credentials.SecretAccessKey,
   *tempCredentials.Credentials.SessionToken),
  ),
 )
 if err != nil {
```

```
  panic(err)
 }

 // Add test options if this is a test run. This is needed only for testing
 purposes.
 scenario.addTestOptions(&assumeRoleConfig)

 s3Client := s3.NewFromConfig(assumeRoleConfig)
 result, err := s3Client.ListBuckets(ctx, &s3.ListBucketsInput{})
 if err != nil {
  log.Println("Couldn't list buckets with assumed role credentials.")
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Println("Successfully called ListBuckets with assumed role credentials, \n" +
  "here are some of them:")
 for i := 0; i < len(result.Buckets) && i < 5; i++ {
  log.Printf("\t%v\n", *result.Buckets[i].Name)
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// Cleanup deletes all resources created for the scenario.
func (scenario AssumeRoleScenario) Cleanup(ctx context.Context, user *types.User,
 role *types.Role) {
 if scenario.questioner.AskBool(
  "Do you want to delete the resources created for this example? (y/n)", "y",
 ) {
  policies, err := scenario.roleWrapper.ListAttachedRolePolicies(ctx,
 *role.RoleName)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  for _, policy := range policies {
   err = scenario.roleWrapper.DetachRolePolicy(ctx, *role.RoleName,
 *policy.PolicyArn)
   if err != nil {
    panic(err)
   }
   err = scenario.policyWrapper.DeletePolicy(ctx, *policy.PolicyArn)
   if err != nil {
    panic(err)
   }
   log.Printf("Detached policy %v from role %v and deleted the policy.\n",
    *policy.PolicyName, *role.RoleName)
```

```
  }
  err = scenario.roleWrapper.DeleteRole(ctx, *role.RoleName)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Printf("Deleted role %v.\n", *role.RoleName)

  userPols, err := scenario.userWrapper.ListUserPolicies(ctx, *user.UserName)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  for _, userPol := range userPols {
   err = scenario.userWrapper.DeleteUserPolicy(ctx, *user.UserName, userPol)
   if err != nil {
    panic(err)
   }
   log.Printf("Deleted policy %v from user %v.\n", userPol, *user.UserName)
  }
  keys, err := scenario.userWrapper.ListAccessKeys(ctx, *user.UserName)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  for _, key := range keys {
   err = scenario.userWrapper.DeleteAccessKey(ctx, *user.UserName, *key.AccessKeyId)
   if err != nil {
    panic(err)
   }
   log.Printf("Deleted access key %v from user %v.\n", *key.AccessKeyId,
 *user.UserName)
  }
  err = scenario.userWrapper.DeleteUser(ctx, *user.UserName)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Printf("Deleted user %v.\n", *user.UserName)
  log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 }

}

// IScenarioHelper abstracts input and wait functions from a scenario so that they
// can be mocked for unit testing.
type IScenarioHelper interface {
 GetName() string
```

```
 Pause(secs int)
}

const rMax = 100000

type ScenarioHelper struct {
 Prefix string
 Random *rand.Rand
}

// GetName returns a unique name formed of a prefix and a random number.
func (helper *ScenarioHelper) GetName() string {
 return fmt.Sprintf("%v%v", helper.Prefix, helper.Random.Intn(rMax))
}

// Pause waits for the specified number of seconds.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) Pause(secs int) {
 time.Sleep(time.Duration(secs) * time.Second)
}
```

계정 작업을 래핑하는 구조체를 정의합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
)

// AccountWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) account
 actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform account actions.
type AccountWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}
```

```
// GetAccountPasswordPolicy gets the account password policy for the current
 account.
// If no policy has been set, a NoSuchEntityException is error is returned.
func (wrapper AccountWrapper) GetAccountPasswordPolicy(ctx context.Context)
 (*types.PasswordPolicy, error) {
 var pwPolicy *types.PasswordPolicy
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.GetAccountPasswordPolicy(ctx,
  &iam.GetAccountPasswordPolicyInput{})
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get account password policy. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  pwPolicy = result.PasswordPolicy
 }
 return pwPolicy, err
}



// ListSAMLProviders gets the SAML providers for the account.
func (wrapper AccountWrapper) ListSAMLProviders(ctx context.Context)
 ([]types.SAMLProviderListEntry, error) {
 var providers []types.SAMLProviderListEntry
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListSAMLProviders(ctx,
 &iam.ListSAMLProvidersInput{})
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list SAML providers. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  providers = result.SAMLProviderList
 }
 return providers, err
}
```

정책 작업을 래핑하는 구조체를 정의합니다.

```


import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
```

```
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
)

// PolicyWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy
 actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform policy actions.
type PolicyWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// ListPolicies gets up to maxPolicies policies.
func (wrapper PolicyWrapper) ListPolicies(ctx context.Context, maxPolicies int32)
 ([]types.Policy, error) {
 var policies []types.Policy
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListPolicies(ctx, &iam.ListPoliciesInput{
  MaxItems: aws.Int32(maxPolicies),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list policies. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  policies = result.Policies
 }
 return policies, err
}



// PolicyDocument defines a policy document as a Go struct that can be serialized
// to JSON.
type PolicyDocument struct {
 Version   string
 Statement []PolicyStatement
}

// PolicyStatement defines a statement in a policy document.
type PolicyStatement struct {
 Effect    string
 Action    []string
 Principal map[string]string `json:",omitempty"`
 Resource  *string           `json:",omitempty"`
```

```
}

// CreatePolicy creates a policy that grants a list of actions to the specified
 resource.
// PolicyDocument shows how to work with a policy document as a data structure and
// serialize it to JSON by using Go's JSON marshaler.
func (wrapper PolicyWrapper) CreatePolicy(ctx context.Context, policyName string,
 actions []string,
 resourceArn string) (*types.Policy, error) {
 var policy *types.Policy
 policyDoc := PolicyDocument{
  Version: "2012-10-17",
  Statement: []PolicyStatement{{
   Effect:   "Allow",
   Action:   actions,
   Resource: aws.String(resourceArn),
  }},
 }
 policyBytes, err := json.Marshal(policyDoc)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create policy document for %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 resourceArn, err)
  return nil, err
 }
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.CreatePolicy(ctx, &iam.CreatePolicyInput{
  PolicyDocument: aws.String(string(policyBytes)),
  PolicyName:     aws.String(policyName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create policy %v. Here's why: %v\n", policyName, err)
 } else {
  policy = result.Policy
 }
 return policy, err
}



// GetPolicy gets data about a policy.
func (wrapper PolicyWrapper) GetPolicy(ctx context.Context, policyArn string)
 (*types.Policy, error) {
 var policy *types.Policy
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.GetPolicy(ctx, &iam.GetPolicyInput{
  PolicyArn: aws.String(policyArn),
```

```
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get policy %v. Here's why: %v\n", policyArn, err)
 } else {
  policy = result.Policy
 }
 return policy, err
}



// DeletePolicy deletes a policy.
func (wrapper PolicyWrapper) DeletePolicy(ctx context.Context, policyArn string)
 error {
 _, err := wrapper.IamClient.DeletePolicy(ctx, &iam.DeletePolicyInput{
  PolicyArn: aws.String(policyArn),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete policy %v. Here's why: %v\n", policyArn, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

역할 작업을 래핑하는 구조체를 정의합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
)

// RoleWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform role actions.
type RoleWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
```

```
}



// ListRoles gets up to maxRoles roles.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) ListRoles(ctx context.Context, maxRoles int32)
 ([]types.Role, error) {
 var roles []types.Role
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListRoles(ctx,
  &iam.ListRolesInput{MaxItems: aws.Int32(maxRoles)},
 )
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list roles. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  roles = result.Roles
 }
 return roles, err
}



// CreateRole creates a role that trusts a specified user. The trusted user can
 assume
// the role to acquire its permissions.
// PolicyDocument shows how to work with a policy document as a data structure and
// serialize it to JSON by using Go's JSON marshaler.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) CreateRole(ctx context.Context, roleName string,
 trustedUserArn string) (*types.Role, error) {
 var role *types.Role
 trustPolicy := PolicyDocument{
  Version: "2012-10-17",
  Statement: []PolicyStatement{{
   Effect:    "Allow",
   Principal: map[string]string{"AWS": trustedUserArn},
   Action:    []string{"sts:AssumeRole"},
  }},
 }
 policyBytes, err := json.Marshal(trustPolicy)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create trust policy for %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 trustedUserArn, err)
  return nil, err
 }
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.CreateRole(ctx, &iam.CreateRoleInput{
```

```
  AssumeRolePolicyDocument: aws.String(string(policyBytes)),
  RoleName:                 aws.String(roleName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create role %v. Here's why: %v\n", roleName, err)
 } else {
  role = result.Role
 }
 return role, err
}



// GetRole gets data about a role.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) GetRole(ctx context.Context, roleName string)
 (*types.Role, error) {
 var role *types.Role
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.GetRole(ctx,
  &iam.GetRoleInput{RoleName: aws.String(roleName)})
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get role %v. Here's why: %v\n", roleName, err)
 } else {
  role = result.Role
 }
 return role, err
}



// CreateServiceLinkedRole creates a service-linked role that is owned by the
 specified service.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) CreateServiceLinkedRole(ctx context.Context, serviceName
 string, description string) (
 *types.Role, error) {
 var role *types.Role
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.CreateServiceLinkedRole(ctx,
 &iam.CreateServiceLinkedRoleInput{
  AWSServiceName: aws.String(serviceName),
  Description:    aws.String(description),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create service-linked role %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 serviceName, err)
 } else {
```

```
  role = result.Role
 }
 return role, err
}



// DeleteServiceLinkedRole deletes a service-linked role.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) DeleteServiceLinkedRole(ctx context.Context, roleName
 string) error {
 _, err := wrapper.IamClient.DeleteServiceLinkedRole(ctx,
 &iam.DeleteServiceLinkedRoleInput{
  RoleName: aws.String(roleName)},
 )
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete service-linked role %v. Here's why: %v\n", roleName,
 err)
 }
 return err
}



// AttachRolePolicy attaches a policy to a role.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) AttachRolePolicy(ctx context.Context, policyArn string,
 roleName string) error {
 _, err := wrapper.IamClient.AttachRolePolicy(ctx, &iam.AttachRolePolicyInput{
  PolicyArn: aws.String(policyArn),
  RoleName:  aws.String(roleName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't attach policy %v to role %v. Here's why: %v\n", policyArn,
 roleName, err)
 }
 return err
}



// ListAttachedRolePolicies lists the policies that are attached to the specified
 role.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) ListAttachedRolePolicies(ctx context.Context, roleName
 string) ([]types.AttachedPolicy, error) {
 var policies []types.AttachedPolicy
```

```
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListAttachedRolePolicies(ctx,
 &iam.ListAttachedRolePoliciesInput{
  RoleName: aws.String(roleName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list attached policies for role %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 roleName, err)
 } else {
  policies = result.AttachedPolicies
 }
 return policies, err
}



// DetachRolePolicy detaches a policy from a role.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) DetachRolePolicy(ctx context.Context, roleName string,
 policyArn string) error {
 _, err := wrapper.IamClient.DetachRolePolicy(ctx, &iam.DetachRolePolicyInput{
  PolicyArn: aws.String(policyArn),
  RoleName:  aws.String(roleName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't detach policy from role %v. Here's why: %v\n", roleName, err)
 }
 return err
}



// ListRolePolicies lists the inline policies for a role.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) ListRolePolicies(ctx context.Context, roleName string)
 ([]string, error) {
 var policies []string
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListRolePolicies(ctx, &iam.ListRolePoliciesInput{
  RoleName: aws.String(roleName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list policies for role %v. Here's why: %v\n", roleName, err)
 } else {
  policies = result.PolicyNames
 }
 return policies, err
}
```

```
// DeleteRole deletes a role. All attached policies must be detached before a
// role can be deleted.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) DeleteRole(ctx context.Context, roleName string) error {
 _, err := wrapper.IamClient.DeleteRole(ctx, &iam.DeleteRoleInput{
  RoleName: aws.String(roleName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete role %v. Here's why: %v\n", roleName, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

사용자 작업을 래핑하는 구조체를 정의합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// UserWrapper encapsulates user actions used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform user actions.
type UserWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// ListUsers gets up to maxUsers number of users.
```

```
func (wrapper UserWrapper) ListUsers(ctx context.Context, maxUsers int32)
 ([]types.User, error) {
 var users []types.User
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListUsers(ctx, &iam.ListUsersInput{
  MaxItems: aws.Int32(maxUsers),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list users. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  users = result.Users
 }
 return users, err
}



// GetUser gets data about a user.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) GetUser(ctx context.Context, userName string)
 (*types.User, error) {
 var user *types.User
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.GetUser(ctx, &iam.GetUserInput{
  UserName: aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  var apiError smithy.APIError
  if errors.As(err, &apiError) {
   switch apiError.(type) {
   case *types.NoSuchEntityException:
    log.Printf("User %v does not exist.\n", userName)
    err = nil
   default:
    log.Printf("Couldn't get user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
   }
  }
 } else {
  user = result.User
 }
 return user, err
}



// CreateUser creates a new user with the specified name.
```

```
func (wrapper UserWrapper) CreateUser(ctx context.Context, userName string)
 (*types.User, error) {
 var user *types.User
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.CreateUser(ctx, &iam.CreateUserInput{
  UserName: aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
 } else {
  user = result.User
 }
 return user, err
}



// CreateUserPolicy adds an inline policy to a user. This example creates a policy
 that
// grants a list of actions on a specified role.
// PolicyDocument shows how to work with a policy document as a data structure and
// serialize it to JSON by using Go's JSON marshaler.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) CreateUserPolicy(ctx context.Context, userName string,
 policyName string, actions []string,
 roleArn string) error {
 policyDoc := PolicyDocument{
  Version: "2012-10-17",
  Statement: []PolicyStatement{{
   Effect:   "Allow",
   Action:   actions,
   Resource: aws.String(roleArn),
  }},
 }
 policyBytes, err := json.Marshal(policyDoc)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create policy document for %v. Here's why: %v\n", roleArn,
 err)
  return err
 }
 _, err = wrapper.IamClient.PutUserPolicy(ctx, &iam.PutUserPolicyInput{
  PolicyDocument: aws.String(string(policyBytes)),
  PolicyName:     aws.String(policyName),
  UserName:       aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
```

```
  log.Printf("Couldn't create policy for user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
 }
 return err
}



// ListUserPolicies lists the inline policies for the specified user.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) ListUserPolicies(ctx context.Context, userName string)
 ([]string, error) {
 var policies []string
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListUserPolicies(ctx, &iam.ListUserPoliciesInput{
  UserName: aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list policies for user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
 } else {
  policies = result.PolicyNames
 }
 return policies, err
}



// DeleteUserPolicy deletes an inline policy from a user.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) DeleteUserPolicy(ctx context.Context, userName string,
 policyName string) error {
 _, err := wrapper.IamClient.DeleteUserPolicy(ctx, &iam.DeleteUserPolicyInput{
  PolicyName: aws.String(policyName),
  UserName:   aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete policy from user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
 }
 return err
}



// DeleteUser deletes a user.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) DeleteUser(ctx context.Context, userName string) error {
 _, err := wrapper.IamClient.DeleteUser(ctx, &iam.DeleteUserInput{
  UserName: aws.String(userName),
 })
```

```
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
 }
 return err
}



// CreateAccessKeyPair creates an access key for a user. The returned access key
 contains
// the ID and secret credentials needed to use the key.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) CreateAccessKeyPair(ctx context.Context, userName string)
 (*types.AccessKey, error) {
 var key *types.AccessKey
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.CreateAccessKey(ctx, &iam.CreateAccessKeyInput{
  UserName: aws.String(userName)})
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create access key pair for user %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 userName, err)
 } else {
  key = result.AccessKey
 }
 return key, err
}



// DeleteAccessKey deletes an access key from a user.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) DeleteAccessKey(ctx context.Context, userName string,
 keyId string) error {
 _, err := wrapper.IamClient.DeleteAccessKey(ctx, &iam.DeleteAccessKeyInput{
  AccessKeyId: aws.String(keyId),
  UserName:    aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete access key %v. Here's why: %v\n", keyId, err)
 }
 return err
}



// ListAccessKeys lists the access keys for the specified user.
```

```
func (wrapper UserWrapper) ListAccessKeys(ctx context.Context, userName string)
 ([]types.AccessKeyMetadata, error) {
 var keys []types.AccessKeyMetadata
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListAccessKeys(ctx, &iam.ListAccessKeysInput{
  UserName: aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list access keys for user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName,
 err)
 } else {
  keys = result.AccessKeyMetadata
 }
 return keys, err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - AttachRolePolicy
  - CreateAccessKey
  - CreatePolicy
  - CreateRole
  - CreateUser
  - DeleteAccessKey
  - DeletePolicy
  - DeleteRole
  - DeleteUser
  - DeleteUserPolicy
  - DetachRolePolicy
  - PutUserPolicy

작업

`AttachRolePolicy`

다음 코드 예시는 `AttachRolePolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
)

// RoleWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform role actions.
type RoleWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// AttachRolePolicy attaches a policy to a role.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) AttachRolePolicy(ctx context.Context, policyArn string,
 roleName string) error {
 _, err := wrapper.IamClient.AttachRolePolicy(ctx, &iam.AttachRolePolicyInput{
  PolicyArn: aws.String(policyArn),
  RoleName:  aws.String(roleName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't attach policy %v to role %v. Here's why: %v\n", policyArn,
 roleName, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 AttachRolePolicy를 참조하십시오.

`CreateAccessKey`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateAccessKey`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// UserWrapper encapsulates user actions used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform user actions.
type UserWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// CreateAccessKeyPair creates an access key for a user. The returned access key
 contains
// the ID and secret credentials needed to use the key.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) CreateAccessKeyPair(ctx context.Context, userName string)
 (*types.AccessKey, error) {
```

```
 var key *types.AccessKey
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.CreateAccessKey(ctx, &iam.CreateAccessKeyInput{
  UserName: aws.String(userName)})
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create access key pair for user %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 userName, err)
 } else {
  key = result.AccessKey
 }
 return key, err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 CreateAccessKey를 참조하십시오.

`CreatePolicy`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreatePolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
)

// PolicyWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy
 actions
// used in the examples.
```

```
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform policy actions.
type PolicyWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// PolicyDocument defines a policy document as a Go struct that can be serialized
// to JSON.
type PolicyDocument struct {
 Version   string
 Statement []PolicyStatement
}

// PolicyStatement defines a statement in a policy document.
type PolicyStatement struct {
 Effect    string
 Action    []string
 Principal map[string]string `json:",omitempty"`
 Resource  *string           `json:",omitempty"`
}

// CreatePolicy creates a policy that grants a list of actions to the specified
 resource.
// PolicyDocument shows how to work with a policy document as a data structure and
// serialize it to JSON by using Go's JSON marshaler.
func (wrapper PolicyWrapper) CreatePolicy(ctx context.Context, policyName string,
 actions []string,
 resourceArn string) (*types.Policy, error) {
 var policy *types.Policy
 policyDoc := PolicyDocument{
  Version: "2012-10-17",
  Statement: []PolicyStatement{{
   Effect:   "Allow",
   Action:   actions,
   Resource: aws.String(resourceArn),
  }},
 }
 policyBytes, err := json.Marshal(policyDoc)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create policy document for %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 resourceArn, err)
  return nil, err
 }
```

```
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.CreatePolicy(ctx, &iam.CreatePolicyInput{
  PolicyDocument: aws.String(string(policyBytes)),
  PolicyName:     aws.String(policyName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create policy %v. Here's why: %v\n", policyName, err)
 } else {
  policy = result.Policy
 }
 return policy, err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 CreatePolicy를 참조하십시오.

`CreateRole`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateRole`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
)

// RoleWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role actions
// used in the examples.
```

```
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform role actions.
type RoleWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// CreateRole creates a role that trusts a specified user. The trusted user can
 assume
// the role to acquire its permissions.
// PolicyDocument shows how to work with a policy document as a data structure and
// serialize it to JSON by using Go's JSON marshaler.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) CreateRole(ctx context.Context, roleName string,
 trustedUserArn string) (*types.Role, error) {
 var role *types.Role
 trustPolicy := PolicyDocument{
  Version: "2012-10-17",
  Statement: []PolicyStatement{{
   Effect:    "Allow",
   Principal: map[string]string{"AWS": trustedUserArn},
   Action:    []string{"sts:AssumeRole"},
  }},
 }
 policyBytes, err := json.Marshal(trustPolicy)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create trust policy for %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 trustedUserArn, err)
  return nil, err
 }
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.CreateRole(ctx, &iam.CreateRoleInput{
  AssumeRolePolicyDocument: aws.String(string(policyBytes)),
  RoleName:                 aws.String(roleName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create role %v. Here's why: %v\n", roleName, err)
 } else {
  role = result.Role
 }
 return role, err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 CreateRole을 참조하세요.

CreateServiceLinkedRole

다음 코드 예시는 CreateServiceLinkedRole의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
)

// RoleWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform role actions.
type RoleWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// CreateServiceLinkedRole creates a service-linked role that is owned by the
 specified service.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) CreateServiceLinkedRole(ctx context.Context, serviceName
 string, description string) (
 *types.Role, error) {
 var role *types.Role
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.CreateServiceLinkedRole(ctx,
 &iam.CreateServiceLinkedRoleInput{
  AWSServiceName: aws.String(serviceName),
  Description:    aws.String(description),
 })
```

```
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create service-linked role %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 serviceName, err)
 } else {
  role = result.Role
 }
 return role, err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 CreateServiceLinkedRole을 참조하십시오.

`CreateUser`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateUser`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// UserWrapper encapsulates user actions used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform user actions.
type UserWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
```

```
}



// CreateUser creates a new user with the specified name.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) CreateUser(ctx context.Context, userName string)
 (*types.User, error) {
 var user *types.User
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.CreateUser(ctx, &iam.CreateUserInput{
  UserName: aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
 } else {
  user = result.User
 }
 return user, err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 CreateUser를 참조하십시오.

`DeleteAccessKey`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteAccessKey`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "errors"
 "log"
```

```
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// UserWrapper encapsulates user actions used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform user actions.
type UserWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// DeleteAccessKey deletes an access key from a user.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) DeleteAccessKey(ctx context.Context, userName string,
 keyId string) error {
 _, err := wrapper.IamClient.DeleteAccessKey(ctx, &iam.DeleteAccessKeyInput{
  AccessKeyId: aws.String(keyId),
  UserName:    aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete access key %v. Here's why: %v\n", keyId, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 DeleteAccessKey를 참조하십시오.

`DeletePolicy`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeletePolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
)

// PolicyWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy
 actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform policy actions.
type PolicyWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// DeletePolicy deletes a policy.
func (wrapper PolicyWrapper) DeletePolicy(ctx context.Context, policyArn string)
 error {
 _, err := wrapper.IamClient.DeletePolicy(ctx, &iam.DeletePolicyInput{
  PolicyArn: aws.String(policyArn),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete policy %v. Here's why: %v\n", policyArn, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 DeletePolicy를 참조하십시오.

DeleteRole

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteRole의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
)

// RoleWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform role actions.
type RoleWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// DeleteRole deletes a role. All attached policies must be detached before a
// role can be deleted.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) DeleteRole(ctx context.Context, roleName string) error {
 _, err := wrapper.IamClient.DeleteRole(ctx, &iam.DeleteRoleInput{
  RoleName: aws.String(roleName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete role %v. Here's why: %v\n", roleName, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 DeleteRole을 참조하십시오.

DeleteServiceLinkedRole

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteServiceLinkedRole의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
)

// RoleWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform role actions.
type RoleWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// DeleteServiceLinkedRole deletes a service-linked role.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) DeleteServiceLinkedRole(ctx context.Context, roleName
 string) error {
 _, err := wrapper.IamClient.DeleteServiceLinkedRole(ctx,
 &iam.DeleteServiceLinkedRoleInput{
  RoleName: aws.String(roleName)},
 )
 if err != nil {
```

```
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete service-linked role %v. Here's why: %v\n", roleName,
 err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 DeleteServiceLinkedRole을 참조하십시오.

`DeleteUser`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteUser`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// UserWrapper encapsulates user actions used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform user actions.
type UserWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}
```

```
// DeleteUser deletes a user.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) DeleteUser(ctx context.Context, userName string) error {
 _, err := wrapper.IamClient.DeleteUser(ctx, &iam.DeleteUserInput{
  UserName: aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 DeleteUser를 참조하십시오.

DeleteUserPolicy

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteUserPolicy의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// UserWrapper encapsulates user actions used in the examples.
```

```
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform user actions.
type UserWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// DeleteUserPolicy deletes an inline policy from a user.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) DeleteUserPolicy(ctx context.Context, userName string,
 policyName string) error {
 _, err := wrapper.IamClient.DeleteUserPolicy(ctx, &iam.DeleteUserPolicyInput{
  PolicyName: aws.String(policyName),
  UserName:   aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete policy from user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 DeleteUserPolicy를 참조하십시오.

`DetachRolePolicy`

다음 코드 예시는 `DetachRolePolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"
```

```
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
)

// RoleWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform role actions.
type RoleWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// DetachRolePolicy detaches a policy from a role.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) DetachRolePolicy(ctx context.Context, roleName string,
 policyArn string) error {
 _, err := wrapper.IamClient.DetachRolePolicy(ctx, &iam.DetachRolePolicyInput{
  PolicyArn: aws.String(policyArn),
  RoleName:  aws.String(roleName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't detach policy from role %v. Here's why: %v\n", roleName, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 DetachRolePolicy를 참조하십시오.

`GetAccountPasswordPolicy`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetAccountPasswordPolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
)

// AccountWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) account
 actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform account actions.
type AccountWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// GetAccountPasswordPolicy gets the account password policy for the current
 account.
// If no policy has been set, a NoSuchEntityException is error is returned.
func (wrapper AccountWrapper) GetAccountPasswordPolicy(ctx context.Context)
 (*types.PasswordPolicy, error) {
 var pwPolicy *types.PasswordPolicy
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.GetAccountPasswordPolicy(ctx,
  &iam.GetAccountPasswordPolicyInput{})
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get account password policy. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  pwPolicy = result.PasswordPolicy
 }
 return pwPolicy, err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 GetAccountPasswordPolicy를 참조하십시오.

GetPolicy

다음 코드 예시는 `GetPolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
)

// PolicyWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy
 actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform policy actions.
type PolicyWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// GetPolicy gets data about a policy.
func (wrapper PolicyWrapper) GetPolicy(ctx context.Context, policyArn string)
 (*types.Policy, error) {
 var policy *types.Policy
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.GetPolicy(ctx, &iam.GetPolicyInput{
  PolicyArn: aws.String(policyArn),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get policy %v. Here's why: %v\n", policyArn, err)
 } else {
  policy = result.Policy
 }
 return policy, err
```

```
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 GetPolicy를 참조하십시오.

GetRole

다음 코드 예시는 GetRole의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
)

// RoleWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform role actions.
type RoleWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// GetRole gets data about a role.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) GetRole(ctx context.Context, roleName string)
 (*types.Role, error) {
```

```
 var role *types.Role
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.GetRole(ctx,
  &iam.GetRoleInput{RoleName: aws.String(roleName)})
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get role %v. Here's why: %v\n", roleName, err)
 } else {
  role = result.Role
 }
 return role, err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 GetRole을 참조하십시오.

GetUser

다음 코드 예시는 GetUser의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// UserWrapper encapsulates user actions used in the examples.
```

```
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform user actions.
type UserWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// GetUser gets data about a user.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) GetUser(ctx context.Context, userName string)
 (*types.User, error) {
 var user *types.User
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.GetUser(ctx, &iam.GetUserInput{
  UserName: aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  var apiError smithy.APIError
  if errors.As(err, &apiError) {
   switch apiError.(type) {
   case *types.NoSuchEntityException:
    log.Printf("User %v does not exist.\n", userName)
    err = nil
   default:
    log.Printf("Couldn't get user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
   }
  }
 } else {
  user = result.User
 }
 return user, err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 GetUser을 참조하십시오.

`ListAccessKeys`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListAccessKeys`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// UserWrapper encapsulates user actions used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform user actions.
type UserWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// ListAccessKeys lists the access keys for the specified user.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) ListAccessKeys(ctx context.Context, userName string)
 ([]types.AccessKeyMetadata, error) {
 var keys []types.AccessKeyMetadata
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListAccessKeys(ctx, &iam.ListAccessKeysInput{
  UserName: aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list access keys for user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName,
 err)
 } else {
  keys = result.AccessKeyMetadata
 }
```

```
 return keys, err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 ListAccessKeys를 참조하십시오.

`ListAttachedRolePolicies`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListAttachedRolePolicies`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
)

// RoleWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform role actions.
type RoleWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// ListAttachedRolePolicies lists the policies that are attached to the specified
 role.
```

```
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) ListAttachedRolePolicies(ctx context.Context, roleName
 string) ([]types.AttachedPolicy, error) {
 var policies []types.AttachedPolicy
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListAttachedRolePolicies(ctx,
 &iam.ListAttachedRolePoliciesInput{
  RoleName: aws.String(roleName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list attached policies for role %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 roleName, err)
 } else {
  policies = result.AttachedPolicies
 }
 return policies, err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 ListAttachedRolePolicies를 참조하십시오.

`ListGroups`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListGroups`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
)
```

```
// GroupWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) group actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform group actions.
type GroupWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// ListGroups lists up to maxGroups number of groups.
func (wrapper GroupWrapper) ListGroups(ctx context.Context, maxGroups int32)
 ([]types.Group, error) {
 var groups []types.Group
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListGroups(ctx, &iam.ListGroupsInput{
  MaxItems: aws.Int32(maxGroups),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list groups. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  groups = result.Groups
 }
 return groups, err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 ListGroups를 참조하십시오.

`ListPolicies`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListPolicies`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
)

// PolicyWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy
 actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform policy actions.
type PolicyWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// ListPolicies gets up to maxPolicies policies.
func (wrapper PolicyWrapper) ListPolicies(ctx context.Context, maxPolicies int32)
 ([]types.Policy, error) {
 var policies []types.Policy
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListPolicies(ctx, &iam.ListPoliciesInput{
  MaxItems: aws.Int32(maxPolicies),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list policies. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  policies = result.Policies
 }
 return policies, err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 ListPolicies를 참조하십시오.

ListRolePolicies

다음 코드 예시는 ListRolePolicies의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
)

// RoleWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform role actions.
type RoleWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// ListRolePolicies lists the inline policies for a role.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) ListRolePolicies(ctx context.Context, roleName string)
 ([]string, error) {
 var policies []string
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListRolePolicies(ctx, &iam.ListRolePoliciesInput{
  RoleName: aws.String(roleName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list policies for role %v. Here's why: %v\n", roleName, err)
 } else {
  policies = result.PolicyNames
 }
 return policies, err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 ListRolePolicies를 참조하십시오.

ListRoles

다음 코드 예시는 ListRoles의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
)

// RoleWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform role actions.
type RoleWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// ListRoles gets up to maxRoles roles.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) ListRoles(ctx context.Context, maxRoles int32)
 ([]types.Role, error) {
 var roles []types.Role
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListRoles(ctx,
```

```
  &iam.ListRolesInput{MaxItems: aws.Int32(maxRoles)},
 )
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list roles. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  roles = result.Roles
 }
 return roles, err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 ListRoles를 참조하십시오.

`ListSAMLProviders`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListSAMLProviders`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
)

// AccountWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) account
 actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform account actions.
type AccountWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}
```

```
// ListSAMLProviders gets the SAML providers for the account.
func (wrapper AccountWrapper) ListSAMLProviders(ctx context.Context)
 ([]types.SAMLProviderListEntry, error) {
 var providers []types.SAMLProviderListEntry
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListSAMLProviders(ctx,
 &iam.ListSAMLProvidersInput{})
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list SAML providers. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  providers = result.SAMLProviderList
 }
 return providers, err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 ListSAMLProviders를 참조하십시오.

`ListUserPolicies`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListUserPolicies`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
```

```
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// UserWrapper encapsulates user actions used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform user actions.
type UserWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// ListUserPolicies lists the inline policies for the specified user.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) ListUserPolicies(ctx context.Context, userName string)
 ([]string, error) {
 var policies []string
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListUserPolicies(ctx, &iam.ListUserPoliciesInput{
  UserName: aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list policies for user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
 } else {
  policies = result.PolicyNames
 }
 return policies, err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 ListUserPolicies을 참조하십시오.

`ListUsers`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListUsers`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// UserWrapper encapsulates user actions used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform user actions.
type UserWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// ListUsers gets up to maxUsers number of users.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) ListUsers(ctx context.Context, maxUsers int32)
 ([]types.User, error) {
 var users []types.User
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListUsers(ctx, &iam.ListUsersInput{
  MaxItems: aws.Int32(maxUsers),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list users. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  users = result.Users
 }
 return users, err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 ListUsers를 참조하십시오.

PutUserPolicy

다음 코드 예시는 PutUserPolicy의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// UserWrapper encapsulates user actions used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform user actions.
type UserWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// CreateUserPolicy adds an inline policy to a user. This example creates a policy
 that
// grants a list of actions on a specified role.
// PolicyDocument shows how to work with a policy document as a data structure and
// serialize it to JSON by using Go's JSON marshaler.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) CreateUserPolicy(ctx context.Context, userName string,
 policyName string, actions []string,
 roleArn string) error {
 policyDoc := PolicyDocument{
  Version: "2012-10-17",
```

```
  Statement: []PolicyStatement{{
   Effect:   "Allow",
   Action:   actions,
   Resource: aws.String(roleArn),
  }},
 }
 policyBytes, err := json.Marshal(policyDoc)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create policy document for %v. Here's why: %v\n", roleArn,
 err)
  return err
 }
 _, err = wrapper.IamClient.PutUserPolicy(ctx, &iam.PutUserPolicyInput{
  PolicyDocument: aws.String(string(policyBytes)),
  PolicyName:     aws.String(policyName),
  UserName:       aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create policy for user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 PutUserPolicy를 참조하십시오.

SDK for Go V2를 사용한 Kinesis 예시

다음 코드 예제에서는 Kinesis와 함께 AWS SDK for Go V2를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 서버리스 예제

서버리스 예제

Kinesis 트리거에서 간접적으로 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 Kinesis 스트림에서 레코드를 받아 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 Kinesis 페이로드를 검색하고, Base64에서 디코딩하고, 레코드 콘텐츠를 로깅합니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Go를 사용하여 Lambda로 Kinesis 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package main

import (
 "context"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
)

func handler(ctx context.Context, kinesisEvent events.KinesisEvent) error {
 if len(kinesisEvent.Records) == 0 {
  log.Printf("empty Kinesis event received")
  return nil
 }

 for _, record := range kinesisEvent.Records {
  log.Printf("processed Kinesis event with EventId: %v", record.EventID)
  recordDataBytes := record.Kinesis.Data
  recordDataText := string(recordDataBytes)
  log.Printf("record data: %v", recordDataText)
  // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
```

```
 }
 log.Printf("successfully processed %v records", len(kinesisEvent.Records))
 return nil
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(handler)
}
```

Kinesis 트리거로 Lambda 함수에 대한 배치 항목 실패 보고

다음 코드 예제는 Kinesis 스트림에서 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수에 대한 부분 배치 응답을 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 응답으로 배치 항목 실패를 보고하고 나중에 해당 메시지를 다시 시도하도록 Lambda에 신호를 보냅니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Go를 사용하여 Lambda로 Kinesis 배치 항목 실패를 보고합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package main

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
)

func handler(ctx context.Context, kinesisEvent events.KinesisEvent)
 (map[string]interface{}, error) {
 batchItemFailures := []map[string]interface{}{}
```

```
 for _, record := range kinesisEvent.Records {
  curRecordSequenceNumber := ""

  // Process your record
  if /* Your record processing condition here */ {
   curRecordSequenceNumber = record.Kinesis.SequenceNumber
  }

  // Add a condition to check if the record processing failed
  if curRecordSequenceNumber != "" {
   batchItemFailures = append(batchItemFailures, map[string]interface{}
{"itemIdentifier": curRecordSequenceNumber})
  }
 }

 kinesisBatchResponse := map[string]interface{}{
  "batchItemFailures": batchItemFailures,
 }
 return kinesisBatchResponse, nil
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(handler)
}
```

SDK for Go V2를 사용한 Lambda 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Lambda와 함께 AWS SDK for Go V2를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

AWS 커뮤니티 기여는 여러 팀이 생성하고 유지 관리하는 예입니다 AWS. 피드백을 제공하려면 연결된 리포지토리에 제공된 메커니즘을 사용합니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello Lambda

다음 코드 예제에서는 Lambda를 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/lambda"
)

// main uses the AWS SDK for Go (v2) to create an AWS Lambda client and list up to
 10
// functions in your account.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
func main() {
 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
  fmt.Println(err)
  return
 }
```

```
 lambdaClient := lambda.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)

 maxItems := 10
 fmt.Printf("Let's list up to %v functions for your account.\n", maxItems)
 result, err := lambdaClient.ListFunctions(ctx, &lambda.ListFunctionsInput{
  MaxItems: aws.Int32(int32(maxItems)),
 })
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Printf("Couldn't list functions for your account. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  return
 }
 if len(result.Functions) == 0 {
  fmt.Println("You don't have any functions!")
 } else {
  for _, function := range result.Functions {
   fmt.Printf("\t%v\n", *function.FunctionName)
  }
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 ListFunctions를 참조하십시오.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업
- 시나리오
- 서버리스 예제
- AWS 커뮤니티 기여

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- IAM 역할과 Lambda 함수를 생성하고 핸들러 코드를 업로드합니다.
- 단일 파라미터로 함수를 간접적으로 간접 호출하고 결과를 가져옵니다.

- 함수 코드를 업데이트하고 환경 변수로 구성합니다.
- 새 파라미터로 함수를 간접적으로 간접 호출하고 결과를 가져옵니다. 반환된 실행 로그를 표시합니다.
- 계정의 함수를 나열합니다.

자세한 내용은 콘솔로 Lambda 함수 생성을 참조하십시오.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Lambda 함수를 시작하는 방법을 보여주는 대화형 시나리오를 생성합니다.

```
import (
 "archive/zip"
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "encoding/base64"
 "encoding/json"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "os"
 "strings"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 iamtypes "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/lambda"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/lambda/actions"
)

// GetStartedFunctionsScenario shows you how to use AWS Lambda to perform the
 following
```

```
// actions:
//
//  1. Create an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role and Lambda function,
 then upload handler code.
//  2. Invoke the function with a single parameter and get results.
//  3. Update the function code and configure with an environment variable.
//  4. Invoke the function with new parameters and get results. Display the returned
 execution log.
//  5. List the functions for your account, then clean up resources.
type GetStartedFunctionsScenario struct {
 sdkConfig       aws.Config
 functionWrapper actions.FunctionWrapper
 questioner      demotools.IQuestioner
 helper          IScenarioHelper
 isTestRun       bool
}

// NewGetStartedFunctionsScenario constructs a GetStartedFunctionsScenario instance
 from a configuration.
// It uses the specified config to get a Lambda client and create wrappers for the
 actions
// used in the scenario.
func NewGetStartedFunctionsScenario(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner
 demotools.IQuestioner,
 helper IScenarioHelper) GetStartedFunctionsScenario {
 lambdaClient := lambda.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 return GetStartedFunctionsScenario{
  sdkConfig:       sdkConfig,
  functionWrapper: actions.FunctionWrapper{LambdaClient: lambdaClient},
  questioner:      questioner,
  helper:          helper,
 }
}

// Run runs the interactive scenario.
func (scenario GetStartedFunctionsScenario) Run(ctx context.Context) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Printf("Something went wrong with the demo.\n")
  }
 }()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Welcome to the AWS Lambda get started with functions demo.")
```

```
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 role := scenario.GetOrCreateRole(ctx)
 funcName := scenario.CreateFunction(ctx, role)
 scenario.InvokeIncrement(ctx, funcName)
 scenario.UpdateFunction(ctx, funcName)
 scenario.InvokeCalculator(ctx, funcName)
 scenario.ListFunctions(ctx)
 scenario.Cleanup(ctx, role, funcName)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// GetOrCreateRole checks whether the specified role exists and returns it if it
 does.
// Otherwise, a role is created that specifies Lambda as a trusted principal.
// The AWSLambdaBasicExecutionRole managed policy is attached to the role and the
 role
// is returned.
func (scenario GetStartedFunctionsScenario) GetOrCreateRole(ctx context.Context)
 *iamtypes.Role {
 var role *iamtypes.Role
 iamClient := iam.NewFromConfig(scenario.sdkConfig)
 log.Println("First, we need an IAM role that Lambda can assume.")
 roleName := scenario.questioner.Ask("Enter a name for the role:",
 demotools.NotEmpty{})
 getOutput, err := iamClient.GetRole(ctx, &iam.GetRoleInput{
  RoleName: aws.String(roleName)})
 if err != nil {
  var noSuch *iamtypes.NoSuchEntityException
  if errors.As(err, &noSuch) {
   log.Printf("Role %v doesn't exist. Creating it....\n", roleName)
  } else {
   log.Panicf("Couldn't check whether role %v exists. Here's why: %v\n",
    roleName, err)
  }
 } else {
  role = getOutput.Role
  log.Printf("Found role %v.\n", *role.RoleName)
 }
 if role == nil {
  trustPolicy := PolicyDocument{
```

```
    Version: "2012-10-17",
    Statement: []PolicyStatement{{
     Effect:    "Allow",
     Principal: map[string]string{"Service": "lambda.amazonaws.com"},
     Action:    []string{"sts:AssumeRole"},
    }},
   }
   policyArn := "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/AWSLambdaBasicExecutionRole"
   createOutput, err := iamClient.CreateRole(ctx, &iam.CreateRoleInput{
    AssumeRolePolicyDocument: aws.String(trustPolicy.String()),
    RoleName:                 aws.String(roleName),
   })
   if err != nil {
    log.Panicf("Couldn't create role %v. Here's why: %v\n", roleName, err)
   }
   role = createOutput.Role
   _, err = iamClient.AttachRolePolicy(ctx, &iam.AttachRolePolicyInput{
    PolicyArn: aws.String(policyArn),
    RoleName:  aws.String(roleName),
   })
   if err != nil {
    log.Panicf("Couldn't attach a policy to role %v. Here's why: %v\n", roleName,
  err)
   }
   log.Printf("Created role %v.\n", *role.RoleName)
   log.Println("Let's give AWS a few seconds to propagate resources...")
   scenario.helper.Pause(10)
  }
  log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
  return role
 }

 // CreateFunction creates a Lambda function and uploads a handler written in Python.
 // The code for the Python handler is packaged as a []byte in .zip format.
 func (scenario GetStartedFunctionsScenario) CreateFunction(ctx context.Context, role
  *iamtypes.Role) string {
  log.Println("Let's create a function that increments a number.\n" +
   "The function uses the 'lambda_handler_basic.py' script found in the \n" +
   "'handlers' directory of this project.")
  funcName := scenario.questioner.Ask("Enter a name for the Lambda function:",
  demotools.NotEmpty{})
  zipPackage := scenario.helper.CreateDeploymentPackage("lambda_handler_basic.py",
  fmt.Sprintf("%v.py", funcName))
  log.Printf("Creating function %v and waiting for it to be ready.", funcName)
```

```
 funcState := scenario.functionWrapper.CreateFunction(ctx, funcName,
 fmt.Sprintf("%v.lambda_handler", funcName),
  role.Arn, zipPackage)
 log.Printf("Your function is %v.", funcState)
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 return funcName
}

// InvokeIncrement invokes a Lambda function that increments a number. The function
// parameters are contained in a Go struct that is used to serialize the parameters
 to
// a JSON payload that is passed to the function.
// The result payload is deserialized into a Go struct that contains an int value.
func (scenario GetStartedFunctionsScenario) InvokeIncrement(ctx context.Context,
 funcName string) {
 parameters := actions.IncrementParameters{Action: "increment"}
 log.Println("Let's invoke our function. This function increments a number.")
 parameters.Number = scenario.questioner.AskInt("Enter a number to increment:",
 demotools.NotEmpty{})
 log.Printf("Invoking %v with %v...\n", funcName, parameters.Number)
 invokeOutput := scenario.functionWrapper.Invoke(ctx, funcName, parameters, false)
 var payload actions.LambdaResultInt
 err := json.Unmarshal(invokeOutput.Payload, &payload)
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't unmarshal payload from invoking %v. Here's why: %v\n",
   funcName, err)
 }
 log.Printf("Invoking %v with %v returned %v.\n", funcName, parameters.Number,
 payload)
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// UpdateFunction updates the code for a Lambda function by uploading a simple
 arithmetic
// calculator written in Python. The code for the Python handler is packaged as a
// []byte in .zip format.
// After the code is updated, the configuration is also updated with a new log
// level that instructs the handler to log additional information.
func (scenario GetStartedFunctionsScenario) UpdateFunction(ctx context.Context,
 funcName string) {
 log.Println("Let's update the function to an arithmetic calculator.\n" +
  "The function uses the 'lambda_handler_calculator.py' script found in the \n" +
  "'handlers' directory of this project.")
 scenario.questioner.Ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
```

```
 log.Println("Creating deployment package...")
 zipPackage :=
 scenario.helper.CreateDeploymentPackage("lambda_handler_calculator.py",
  fmt.Sprintf("%v.py", funcName))
 log.Println("...and updating the Lambda function and waiting for it to be ready.")
 funcState := scenario.functionWrapper.UpdateFunctionCode(ctx, funcName, zipPackage)
 log.Printf("Updated function %v. Its current state is %v.", funcName, funcState)
 log.Println("This function uses an environment variable to control logging level.")
 log.Println("Let's set it to DEBUG to get the most logging.")
 scenario.functionWrapper.UpdateFunctionConfiguration(ctx, funcName,
  map[string]string{"LOG_LEVEL": "DEBUG"})
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// InvokeCalculator invokes the Lambda calculator function. The parameters are
 stored in a
// Go struct that is used to serialize the parameters to a JSON payload. That
 payload is then passed
// to the function.
// The result payload is deserialized to a Go struct that stores the result as
 either an
// int or float32, depending on the kind of operation that was specified.
func (scenario GetStartedFunctionsScenario) InvokeCalculator(ctx context.Context,
 funcName string) {
 wantInvoke := true
 choices := []string{"plus", "minus", "times", "divided-by"}
 for wantInvoke {
  choice := scenario.questioner.AskChoice("Select an arithmetic operation:\n",
 choices)
  x := scenario.questioner.AskInt("Enter a value for x:", demotools.NotEmpty{})
  y := scenario.questioner.AskInt("Enter a value for y:", demotools.NotEmpty{})
  log.Printf("Invoking %v %v %v...", x, choices[choice], y)
  calcParameters := actions.CalculatorParameters{
   Action: choices[choice],
   X:      x,
   Y:      y,
  }
  invokeOutput := scenario.functionWrapper.Invoke(ctx, funcName, calcParameters,
 true)
  var payload any
  if choice == 3 { // divide-by results in a float.
   payload = actions.LambdaResultFloat{}
  } else {
   payload = actions.LambdaResultInt{}
```

```
  }
  err := json.Unmarshal(invokeOutput.Payload, &payload)
  if err != nil {
   log.Panicf("Couldn't unmarshal payload from invoking %v. Here's why: %v\n",
    funcName, err)
  }
  log.Printf("Invoking %v with %v %v %v returned %v.\n", funcName,
   calcParameters.X, calcParameters.Action, calcParameters.Y, payload)
  scenario.questioner.Ask("Press Enter to see the logs from the call.")
  logRes, err := base64.StdEncoding.DecodeString(*invokeOutput.LogResult)
  if err != nil {
   log.Panicf("Couldn't decode log result. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
  log.Println(string(logRes))
  wantInvoke = scenario.questioner.AskBool("Do you want to calculate again? (y/n)",
 "y")
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// ListFunctions lists up to the specified number of functions for your account.
func (scenario GetStartedFunctionsScenario) ListFunctions(ctx context.Context) {
 count := scenario.questioner.AskInt(
  "Let's list functions for your account. How many do you want to see?",
 demotools.NotEmpty{})
 functions := scenario.functionWrapper.ListFunctions(ctx, count)
 log.Printf("Found %v functions:", len(functions))
 for _, function := range functions {
  log.Printf("\t%v", *function.FunctionName)
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// Cleanup removes the IAM and Lambda resources created by the example.
func (scenario GetStartedFunctionsScenario) Cleanup(ctx context.Context, role
 *iamtypes.Role, funcName string) {
 if scenario.questioner.AskBool("Do you want to clean up resources created for this
 example? (y/n)",
  "y") {
  iamClient := iam.NewFromConfig(scenario.sdkConfig)
  policiesOutput, err := iamClient.ListAttachedRolePolicies(ctx,
   &iam.ListAttachedRolePoliciesInput{RoleName: role.RoleName})
  if err != nil {
   log.Panicf("Couldn't get policies attached to role %v. Here's why: %v\n",
```

```
    *role.RoleName, err)
  }
  for _, policy := range policiesOutput.AttachedPolicies {
   _, err = iamClient.DetachRolePolicy(ctx, &iam.DetachRolePolicyInput{
    PolicyArn: policy.PolicyArn, RoleName: role.RoleName,
   })
   if err != nil {
    log.Panicf("Couldn't detach policy %v from role %v. Here's why: %v\n",
     *policy.PolicyArn, *role.RoleName, err)
   }
  }
  _, err = iamClient.DeleteRole(ctx, &iam.DeleteRoleInput{RoleName: role.RoleName})
  if err != nil {
   log.Panicf("Couldn't delete role %v. Here's why: %v\n", *role.RoleName, err)
  }
  log.Printf("Deleted role %v.\n", *role.RoleName)

  scenario.functionWrapper.DeleteFunction(ctx, funcName)
  log.Printf("Deleted function %v.\n", funcName)
 } else {
  log.Println("Okay. Don't forget to delete the resources when you're done with
 them.")
 }
}

// IScenarioHelper abstracts I/O and wait functions from a scenario so that they
// can be mocked for unit testing.
type IScenarioHelper interface {
 Pause(secs int)
 CreateDeploymentPackage(sourceFile string, destinationFile string) *bytes.Buffer
}

// ScenarioHelper lets the caller specify the path to Lambda handler functions.
type ScenarioHelper struct {
 HandlerPath string
}

// Pause waits for the specified number of seconds.
func (helper *ScenarioHelper) Pause(secs int) {
 time.Sleep(time.Duration(secs) * time.Second)
}

// CreateDeploymentPackage creates an AWS Lambda deployment package from a source
 file. The
```

```
// deployment package is stored in .zip format in a bytes.Buffer. The buffer can be
// used to pass a []byte to Lambda when creating the function.
// The specified destinationFile is the name to give the file when it's deployed to
 Lambda.
func (helper *ScenarioHelper) CreateDeploymentPackage(sourceFile string,
 destinationFile string) *bytes.Buffer {
 var err error
 buffer := &bytes.Buffer{}
 writer := zip.NewWriter(buffer)
 zFile, err := writer.Create(destinationFile)
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't create destination archive %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 destinationFile, err)
 }
 sourceBody, err := os.ReadFile(fmt.Sprintf("%v/%v", helper.HandlerPath,
 sourceFile))
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't read handler source file %v. Here's why: %v\n",
   sourceFile, err)
 } else {
  _, err = zFile.Write(sourceBody)
  if err != nil {
   log.Panicf("Couldn't write handler %v to zip archive. Here's why: %v\n",
    sourceFile, err)
  }
 }
 err = writer.Close()
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't close zip writer. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 return buffer
}
```

개별 Lambda 작업을 래핑하는 구조체를 생성합니다.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "errors"
```

```
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/lambda"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/lambda/types"
)

// FunctionWrapper encapsulates function actions used in the examples.
// It contains an AWS Lambda service client that is used to perform user actions.
type FunctionWrapper struct {
 LambdaClient *lambda.Client
}


// GetFunction gets data about the Lambda function specified by functionName.
func (wrapper FunctionWrapper) GetFunction(ctx context.Context, functionName string)
 types.State {
 var state types.State
 funcOutput, err := wrapper.LambdaClient.GetFunction(ctx, &lambda.GetFunctionInput{
  FunctionName: aws.String(functionName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't get function %v. Here's why: %v\n", functionName, err)
 } else {
  state = funcOutput.Configuration.State
 }
 return state
}



// CreateFunction creates a new Lambda function from code contained in the
 zipPackage
// buffer. The specified handlerName must match the name of the file and function
// contained in the uploaded code. The role specified by iamRoleArn is assumed by
// Lambda and grants specific permissions.
// When the function already exists, types.StateActive is returned.
// When the function is created, a lambda.FunctionActiveV2Waiter is used to wait
 until the
// function is active.
func (wrapper FunctionWrapper) CreateFunction(ctx context.Context, functionName
 string, handlerName string,
 iamRoleArn *string, zipPackage *bytes.Buffer) types.State {
```

```
 var state types.State
 _, err := wrapper.LambdaClient.CreateFunction(ctx, &lambda.CreateFunctionInput{
  Code:         &types.FunctionCode{ZipFile: zipPackage.Bytes()},
  FunctionName: aws.String(functionName),
  Role:         iamRoleArn,
  Handler:      aws.String(handlerName),
  Publish:      true,
  Runtime:      types.RuntimePython39,
 })
 if err != nil {
  var resConflict *types.ResourceConflictException
  if errors.As(err, &resConflict) {
   log.Printf("Function %v already exists.\n", functionName)
   state = types.StateActive
  } else {
   log.Panicf("Couldn't create function %v. Here's why: %v\n", functionName, err)
  }
 } else {
  waiter := lambda.NewFunctionActiveV2Waiter(wrapper.LambdaClient)
  funcOutput, err := waiter.WaitForOutput(ctx, &lambda.GetFunctionInput{
   FunctionName: aws.String(functionName)}, 1*time.Minute)
  if err != nil {
   log.Panicf("Couldn't wait for function %v to be active. Here's why: %v\n",
 functionName, err)
  } else {
   state = funcOutput.Configuration.State
  }
 }
 return state
}



// UpdateFunctionCode updates the code for the Lambda function specified by
 functionName.
// The existing code for the Lambda function is entirely replaced by the code in the
// zipPackage buffer. After the update action is called, a
 lambda.FunctionUpdatedV2Waiter
// is used to wait until the update is successful.
func (wrapper FunctionWrapper) UpdateFunctionCode(ctx context.Context, functionName
 string, zipPackage *bytes.Buffer) types.State {
 var state types.State
 _, err := wrapper.LambdaClient.UpdateFunctionCode(ctx,
 &lambda.UpdateFunctionCodeInput{
```

```
  FunctionName: aws.String(functionName), ZipFile: zipPackage.Bytes(),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't update code for function %v. Here's why: %v\n", functionName,
 err)
 } else {
  waiter := lambda.NewFunctionUpdatedV2Waiter(wrapper.LambdaClient)
  funcOutput, err := waiter.WaitForOutput(ctx, &lambda.GetFunctionInput{
   FunctionName: aws.String(functionName)}, 1*time.Minute)
  if err != nil {
   log.Panicf("Couldn't wait for function %v to be active. Here's why: %v\n",
 functionName, err)
  } else {
   state = funcOutput.Configuration.State
  }
 }
 return state
}



// UpdateFunctionConfiguration updates a map of environment variables configured for
// the Lambda function specified by functionName.
func (wrapper FunctionWrapper) UpdateFunctionConfiguration(ctx context.Context,
 functionName string, envVars map[string]string) {
 _, err := wrapper.LambdaClient.UpdateFunctionConfiguration(ctx,
 &lambda.UpdateFunctionConfigurationInput{
  FunctionName: aws.String(functionName),
  Environment:  &types.Environment{Variables: envVars},
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't update configuration for %v. Here's why: %v", functionName,
 err)
 }
}



// ListFunctions lists up to maxItems functions for the account. This function uses
 a
// lambda.ListFunctionsPaginator to paginate the results.
func (wrapper FunctionWrapper) ListFunctions(ctx context.Context, maxItems int)
 []types.FunctionConfiguration {
 var functions []types.FunctionConfiguration
```

```
 paginator := lambda.NewListFunctionsPaginator(wrapper.LambdaClient,
 &lambda.ListFunctionsInput{
  MaxItems: aws.Int32(int32(maxItems)),
 })
 for paginator.HasMorePages() && len(functions) < maxItems {
  pageOutput, err := paginator.NextPage(ctx)
  if err != nil {
   log.Panicf("Couldn't list functions for your account. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
  functions = append(functions, pageOutput.Functions...)
 }
 return functions
}



// DeleteFunction deletes the Lambda function specified by functionName.
func (wrapper FunctionWrapper) DeleteFunction(ctx context.Context, functionName
 string) {
 _, err := wrapper.LambdaClient.DeleteFunction(ctx, &lambda.DeleteFunctionInput{
  FunctionName: aws.String(functionName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't delete function %v. Here's why: %v\n", functionName, err)
 }
}



// Invoke invokes the Lambda function specified by functionName, passing the
 parameters
// as a JSON payload. When getLog is true, types.LogTypeTail is specified, which
 tells
// Lambda to include the last few log lines in the returned result.
func (wrapper FunctionWrapper) Invoke(ctx context.Context, functionName string,
 parameters any, getLog bool) *lambda.InvokeOutput {
 logType := types.LogTypeNone
 if getLog {
  logType = types.LogTypeTail
 }
 payload, err := json.Marshal(parameters)
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't marshal parameters to JSON. Here's why %v\n", err)
 }
```

```
 invokeOutput, err := wrapper.LambdaClient.Invoke(ctx, &lambda.InvokeInput{
  FunctionName: aws.String(functionName),
  LogType:      logType,
  Payload:      payload,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't invoke function %v. Here's why: %v\n", functionName, err)
 }
 return invokeOutput
}



// IncrementParameters is used to serialize parameters to the increment Lambda
 handler.
type IncrementParameters struct {
 Action string `json:"action"`
 Number int    `json:"number"`
}

// CalculatorParameters is used to serialize parameters to the calculator Lambda
 handler.
type CalculatorParameters struct {
 Action string `json:"action"`
 X      int    `json:"x"`
 Y      int    `json:"y"`
}

// LambdaResultInt is used to deserialize an int result from a Lambda handler.
type LambdaResultInt struct {
 Result int `json:"result"`
}

// LambdaResultFloat is used to deserialize a float32 result from a Lambda handler.
type LambdaResultFloat struct {
 Result float32 `json:"result"`
}
```

숫자를 증가시키는 Lambda 핸들러를 정의합니다.

```
import logging
```

```
logger = logging.getLogger()
logger.setLevel(logging.INFO)


def lambda_handler(event, context):
    """
    Accepts an action and a single number, performs the specified action on the
 number,
    and returns the result. The only allowable action is 'increment'.

    :param event: The event dict that contains the parameters sent when the function
                  is invoked.
    :param context: The context in which the function is called.
    :return: The result of the action.
    """
    result = None
    action = event.get("action")
    if action == "increment":
        result = event.get("number", 0) + 1
        logger.info("Calculated result of %s", result)
    else:
        logger.error("%s is not a valid action.", action)

    response = {"result": result}
    return response
```

산술 연산을 수행하는 두 번째 Lambda 핸들러를 정의합니다.

```
import logging
import os


logger = logging.getLogger()

# Define a list of Python lambda functions that are called by this AWS Lambda
 function.
ACTIONS = {
    "plus": lambda x, y: x + y,
    "minus": lambda x, y: x - y,
```

```
    "times": lambda x, y: x * y,
    "divided-by": lambda x, y: x / y,
}


def lambda_handler(event, context):
    """
    Accepts an action and two numbers, performs the specified action on the numbers,
    and returns the result.

    :param event: The event dict that contains the parameters sent when the function
                  is invoked.
    :param context: The context in which the function is called.
    :return: The result of the specified action.
    """
    # Set the log level based on a variable configured in the Lambda environment.
    logger.setLevel(os.environ.get("LOG_LEVEL", logging.INFO))
    logger.debug("Event: %s", event)

    action = event.get("action")
    func = ACTIONS.get(action)
    x = event.get("x")
    y = event.get("y")
    result = None
    try:
        if func is not None and x is not None and y is not None:
            result = func(x, y)
            logger.info("%s %s %s is %s", x, action, y, result)
        else:
            logger.error("I can't calculate %s %s %s.", x, action, y)
    except ZeroDivisionError:
        logger.warning("I can't divide %s by 0!", x)

    response = {"result": result}
    return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - CreateFunction
  - DeleteFunction

- GetFunction
- 간접 호출
- ListFunctions
- UpdateFunctionCode
- UpdateFunctionConfiguration

작업

`CreateFunction`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateFunction`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/lambda"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/lambda/types"
)

// FunctionWrapper encapsulates function actions used in the examples.
// It contains an AWS Lambda service client that is used to perform user actions.
type FunctionWrapper struct {
 LambdaClient *lambda.Client
}
```

```
// CreateFunction creates a new Lambda function from code contained in the
 zipPackage
// buffer. The specified handlerName must match the name of the file and function
// contained in the uploaded code. The role specified by iamRoleArn is assumed by
// Lambda and grants specific permissions.
// When the function already exists, types.StateActive is returned.
// When the function is created, a lambda.FunctionActiveV2Waiter is used to wait
 until the
// function is active.
func (wrapper FunctionWrapper) CreateFunction(ctx context.Context, functionName
 string, handlerName string,
 iamRoleArn *string, zipPackage *bytes.Buffer) types.State {
 var state types.State
 _, err := wrapper.LambdaClient.CreateFunction(ctx, &lambda.CreateFunctionInput{
  Code:         &types.FunctionCode{ZipFile: zipPackage.Bytes()},
  FunctionName: aws.String(functionName),
  Role:         iamRoleArn,
  Handler:      aws.String(handlerName),
  Publish:      true,
  Runtime:      types.RuntimePython39,
 })
 if err != nil {
  var resConflict *types.ResourceConflictException
  if errors.As(err, &resConflict) {
   log.Printf("Function %v already exists.\n", functionName)
   state = types.StateActive
  } else {
   log.Panicf("Couldn't create function %v. Here's why: %v\n", functionName, err)
  }
 } else {
  waiter := lambda.NewFunctionActiveV2Waiter(wrapper.LambdaClient)
  funcOutput, err := waiter.WaitForOutput(ctx, &lambda.GetFunctionInput{
   FunctionName: aws.String(functionName)}, 1*time.Minute)
  if err != nil {
   log.Panicf("Couldn't wait for function %v to be active. Here's why: %v\n",
 functionName, err)
  } else {
   state = funcOutput.Configuration.State
  }
 }
 return state
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 CreateFunction을 참조하십시오.

DeleteFunction

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteFunction의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/lambda"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/lambda/types"
)

// FunctionWrapper encapsulates function actions used in the examples.
// It contains an AWS Lambda service client that is used to perform user actions.
type FunctionWrapper struct {
 LambdaClient *lambda.Client
}



// DeleteFunction deletes the Lambda function specified by functionName.
func (wrapper FunctionWrapper) DeleteFunction(ctx context.Context, functionName
 string) {
```

```
 _, err := wrapper.LambdaClient.DeleteFunction(ctx, &lambda.DeleteFunctionInput{
  FunctionName: aws.String(functionName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't delete function %v. Here's why: %v\n", functionName, err)
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 DeleteFunction을 참조하십시오.

GetFunction

다음 코드 예시는 GetFunction의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/lambda"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/lambda/types"
)

// FunctionWrapper encapsulates function actions used in the examples.
// It contains an AWS Lambda service client that is used to perform user actions.
type FunctionWrapper struct {
 LambdaClient *lambda.Client
```

```
}



// GetFunction gets data about the Lambda function specified by functionName.
func (wrapper FunctionWrapper) GetFunction(ctx context.Context, functionName string)
 types.State {
 var state types.State
 funcOutput, err := wrapper.LambdaClient.GetFunction(ctx, &lambda.GetFunctionInput{
  FunctionName: aws.String(functionName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't get function %v. Here's why: %v\n", functionName, err)
 } else {
  state = funcOutput.Configuration.State
 }
 return state
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 GetFunction을 참조하십시오.

`Invoke`

다음 코드 예시는 `Invoke`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "errors"
 "log"
```

```
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/lambda"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/lambda/types"
)

// FunctionWrapper encapsulates function actions used in the examples.
// It contains an AWS Lambda service client that is used to perform user actions.
type FunctionWrapper struct {
 LambdaClient *lambda.Client
}



// Invoke invokes the Lambda function specified by functionName, passing the
 parameters
// as a JSON payload. When getLog is true, types.LogTypeTail is specified, which
 tells
// Lambda to include the last few log lines in the returned result.
func (wrapper FunctionWrapper) Invoke(ctx context.Context, functionName string,
 parameters any, getLog bool) *lambda.InvokeOutput {
 logType := types.LogTypeNone
 if getLog {
  logType = types.LogTypeTail
 }
 payload, err := json.Marshal(parameters)
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't marshal parameters to JSON. Here's why %v\n", err)
 }
 invokeOutput, err := wrapper.LambdaClient.Invoke(ctx, &lambda.InvokeInput{
  FunctionName: aws.String(functionName),
  LogType:      logType,
  Payload:      payload,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't invoke function %v. Here's why: %v\n", functionName, err)
 }
 return invokeOutput
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 간접 호출을 참조하십시오.

ListFunctions

다음 코드 예시는 ListFunctions의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/lambda"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/lambda/types"
)

// FunctionWrapper encapsulates function actions used in the examples.
// It contains an AWS Lambda service client that is used to perform user actions.
type FunctionWrapper struct {
 LambdaClient *lambda.Client
}



// ListFunctions lists up to maxItems functions for the account. This function uses
 a
// lambda.ListFunctionsPaginator to paginate the results.
func (wrapper FunctionWrapper) ListFunctions(ctx context.Context, maxItems int)
 []types.FunctionConfiguration {
 var functions []types.FunctionConfiguration
 paginator := lambda.NewListFunctionsPaginator(wrapper.LambdaClient,
 &lambda.ListFunctionsInput{
  MaxItems: aws.Int32(int32(maxItems)),
```

```
 })
 for paginator.HasMorePages() && len(functions) < maxItems {
  pageOutput, err := paginator.NextPage(ctx)
  if err != nil {
   log.Panicf("Couldn't list functions for your account. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
  functions = append(functions, pageOutput.Functions...)
 }
 return functions
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 ListFunctions를 참조하십시오.

`UpdateFunctionCode`

다음 코드 예시는 `UpdateFunctionCode`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/lambda"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/lambda/types"
)
```

```
// FunctionWrapper encapsulates function actions used in the examples.
// It contains an AWS Lambda service client that is used to perform user actions.
type FunctionWrapper struct {
 LambdaClient *lambda.Client
}



// UpdateFunctionCode updates the code for the Lambda function specified by
 functionName.
// The existing code for the Lambda function is entirely replaced by the code in the
// zipPackage buffer. After the update action is called, a
 lambda.FunctionUpdatedV2Waiter
// is used to wait until the update is successful.
func (wrapper FunctionWrapper) UpdateFunctionCode(ctx context.Context, functionName
 string, zipPackage *bytes.Buffer) types.State {
 var state types.State
 _, err := wrapper.LambdaClient.UpdateFunctionCode(ctx,
 &lambda.UpdateFunctionCodeInput{
  FunctionName: aws.String(functionName), ZipFile: zipPackage.Bytes(),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't update code for function %v. Here's why: %v\n", functionName,
 err)
 } else {
  waiter := lambda.NewFunctionUpdatedV2Waiter(wrapper.LambdaClient)
  funcOutput, err := waiter.WaitForOutput(ctx, &lambda.GetFunctionInput{
   FunctionName: aws.String(functionName)}, 1*time.Minute)
  if err != nil {
   log.Panicf("Couldn't wait for function %v to be active. Here's why: %v\n",
 functionName, err)
  } else {
   state = funcOutput.Configuration.State
  }
 }
 return state
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 UpdateFunctionCode를 참조하십시오.

UpdateFunctionConfiguration

다음 코드 예시는 UpdateFunctionConfiguration의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/lambda"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/lambda/types"
)

// FunctionWrapper encapsulates function actions used in the examples.
// It contains an AWS Lambda service client that is used to perform user actions.
type FunctionWrapper struct {
 LambdaClient *lambda.Client
}



// UpdateFunctionConfiguration updates a map of environment variables configured for
// the Lambda function specified by functionName.
func (wrapper FunctionWrapper) UpdateFunctionConfiguration(ctx context.Context,
 functionName string, envVars map[string]string) {
 _, err := wrapper.LambdaClient.UpdateFunctionConfiguration(ctx,
 &lambda.UpdateFunctionConfigurationInput{
  FunctionName: aws.String(functionName),
  Environment:  &types.Environment{Variables: envVars},
 })
```

```
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't update configuration for %v. Here's why: %v", functionName,
 err)
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 UpdateFunctionConfiguration을 참조하십시오.

시나리오

Lambda 함수를 사용하여 알려진 사용자를 자동으로 확인

다음 코드 예제는 Lambda 함수를 사용하여 알려진 Amazon Cognito 사용자를 자동으로 확인하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- `PreSignUp` 트리거에 대해 Lambda 함수를 호출하도록 사용자 풀을 구성합니다.
- Amazon Cognito를 사용하여 사용자 가입시키기
- Lambda 함수는 DynamoDB 테이블을 스캔하고 알려진 사용자를 자동으로 확인합니다.
- 새 사용자로 로그인한 다음 리소스를 정리합니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "strings"
 "user_pools_and_lambda_triggers/actions"
```

```
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
)

// AutoConfirm separates the steps of this scenario into individual functions so
 that
// they are simpler to read and understand.
type AutoConfirm struct {
 helper       IScenarioHelper
 questioner   demotools.IQuestioner
 resources    Resources
 cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions
}

// NewAutoConfirm constructs a new auto confirm runner.
func NewAutoConfirm(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner, helper
 IScenarioHelper) AutoConfirm {
 scenario := AutoConfirm{
  helper:       helper,
  questioner:   questioner,
  resources:    Resources{},
  cognitoActor: &actions.CognitoActions{CognitoClient:
 cognitoidentityprovider.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
 }
 scenario.resources.init(scenario.cognitoActor, questioner)
 return scenario
}

// AddPreSignUpTrigger adds a Lambda handler as an invocation target for the
 PreSignUp trigger.
func (runner *AutoConfirm) AddPreSignUpTrigger(ctx context.Context, userPoolId
 string, functionArn string) {
 log.Printf("Let's add a Lambda function to handle the PreSignUp trigger from
 Cognito.\n" +
  "This trigger happens when a user signs up, and lets your function take action
 before the main Cognito\n" +
  "sign up processing occurs.\n")
 err := runner.cognitoActor.UpdateTriggers(
  ctx, userPoolId,
  actions.TriggerInfo{Trigger: actions.PreSignUp, HandlerArn:
 aws.String(functionArn)})
 if err != nil {
```

```
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Lambda function %v added to user pool %v to handle the PreSignUp
 trigger.\n",
  functionArn, userPoolId)
}

// SignUpUser signs up a user from the known user table with a password you specify.
func (runner *AutoConfirm) SignUpUser(ctx context.Context, clientId string,
 usersTable string) (string, string) {
 log.Println("Let's sign up a user to your Cognito user pool. When the user's email
 matches an email in the\n" +
  "DynamoDB known users table, it is automatically verified and the user is
 confirmed.")

 knownUsers, err := runner.helper.GetKnownUsers(ctx, usersTable)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 userChoice := runner.questioner.AskChoice("Which user do you want to use?\n",
 knownUsers.UserNameList())
 user := knownUsers.Users[userChoice]

 var signedUp bool
 var userConfirmed bool
 password := runner.questioner.AskPassword("Enter a password that has at least eight
 characters, uppercase, lowercase, numbers and symbols.\n"+
  "(the password will not display as you type):", 8)
 for !signedUp {
  log.Printf("Signing up user '%v' with email '%v' to Cognito.\n", user.UserName,
 user.UserEmail)
  userConfirmed, err = runner.cognitoActor.SignUp(ctx, clientId, user.UserName,
 password, user.UserEmail)
  if err != nil {
   var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
   if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
    password = runner.questioner.AskPassword("Enter another password:", 8)
   } else {
    panic(err)
   }
  } else {
   signedUp = true
  }
 }
```

```
 log.Printf("User %v signed up, confirmed = %v.\n", user.UserName, userConfirmed)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 return user.UserName, password
}

// SignInUser signs in a user.
func (runner *AutoConfirm) SignInUser(ctx context.Context, clientId string, userName
 string, password string) string {
 runner.questioner.Ask("Press Enter when you're ready to continue.")
 log.Printf("Let's sign in as %v...\n", userName)
 authResult, err := runner.cognitoActor.SignIn(ctx, clientId, userName, password)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Successfully signed in. Your access token starts with: %v...\n",
 (*authResult.AccessToken)[:10])
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 return *authResult.AccessToken
}

// Run runs the scenario.
func (runner *AutoConfirm) Run(ctx context.Context, stackName string) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Println("Something went wrong with the demo.")
   runner.resources.Cleanup(ctx)
  }
 }()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Printf("Welcome\n")

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 stackOutputs, err := runner.helper.GetStackOutputs(ctx, stackName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 runner.resources.userPoolId = stackOutputs["UserPoolId"]
 runner.helper.PopulateUserTable(ctx, stackOutputs["TableName"])
```

```
 runner.AddPreSignUpTrigger(ctx, stackOutputs["UserPoolId"],
 stackOutputs["AutoConfirmFunctionArn"])
 runner.resources.triggers = append(runner.resources.triggers, actions.PreSignUp)
 userName, password := runner.SignUpUser(ctx, stackOutputs["UserPoolClientId"],
 stackOutputs["TableName"])
 runner.helper.ListRecentLogEvents(ctx, stackOutputs["AutoConfirmFunction"])
 runner.resources.userAccessTokens = append(runner.resources.userAccessTokens,
  runner.SignInUser(ctx, stackOutputs["UserPoolClientId"], userName, password))

 runner.resources.Cleanup(ctx)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

Lambda 함수를 사용하여 `PreSignUp` 트리거를 처리합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"
 "os"

 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 dynamodbtypes "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

const TABLE_NAME = "TABLE_NAME"

// UserInfo defines structured user data that can be marshalled to a DynamoDB
 format.
type UserInfo struct {
 UserName  string `dynamodbav:"UserName"`
 UserEmail string `dynamodbav:"UserEmail"`
}
```

```
// GetKey marshals the user email value to a DynamoDB key format.
func (user UserInfo) GetKey() map[string]dynamodbtypes.AttributeValue {
 userEmail, err := attributevalue.Marshal(user.UserEmail)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 return map[string]dynamodbtypes.AttributeValue{"UserEmail": userEmail}
}

type handler struct {
 dynamoClient *dynamodb.Client
}

// HandleRequest handles the PreSignUp event by looking up a user in an Amazon
 DynamoDB table and
// specifying whether they should be confirmed and verified.
func (h *handler) HandleRequest(ctx context.Context, event
 events.CognitoEventUserPoolsPreSignup) (events.CognitoEventUserPoolsPreSignup,
 error) {
 log.Printf("Received presignup from %v for user '%v'", event.TriggerSource,
 event.UserName)
 if event.TriggerSource != "PreSignUp_SignUp" {
  // Other trigger sources, such as PreSignUp_AdminInitiateAuth, ignore the response
 from this handler.
  return event, nil
 }
 tableName := os.Getenv(TABLE_NAME)
 user := UserInfo{
  UserEmail: event.Request.UserAttributes["email"],
 }
 log.Printf("Looking up email %v in table %v.\n", user.UserEmail, tableName)
 output, err := h.dynamoClient.GetItem(ctx, &dynamodb.GetItemInput{
  Key:       user.GetKey(),
  TableName: aws.String(tableName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Error looking up email %v.\n", user.UserEmail)
  return event, err
 }
 if output.Item == nil {
  log.Printf("Email %v not found. Email verification is required.\n",
 user.UserEmail)
  return event, err
```

```
 }

 err = attributevalue.UnmarshalMap(output.Item, &user)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal DynamoDB item. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  return event, err
 }

 if user.UserName != event.UserName {
  log.Printf("UserEmail %v found, but stored UserName '%v' does not match supplied
 UserName '%v'. Verification is required.\n",
   user.UserEmail, user.UserName, event.UserName)
 } else {
  log.Printf("UserEmail %v found with matching UserName %v. User is confirmed.\n",
 user.UserEmail, user.UserName)
  event.Response.AutoConfirmUser = true
  event.Response.AutoVerifyEmail = true
 }

 return event, err
}

func main() {
 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicln(err)
 }
 h := handler{
  dynamoClient: dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig),
 }
 lambda.Start(h.HandleRequest)
}
```

일반적인 작업을 수행하는 구조체를 생성합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"
 "strings"
```

```
 "time"
 "user_pools_and_lambda_triggers/actions"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudformation"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudwatchlogs"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
)

// IScenarioHelper defines common functions used by the workflows in this example.
type IScenarioHelper interface {
 Pause(secs int)
 GetStackOutputs(ctx context.Context, stackName string) (actions.StackOutputs,
 error)
 PopulateUserTable(ctx context.Context, tableName string)
 GetKnownUsers(ctx context.Context, tableName string) (actions.UserList, error)
 AddKnownUser(ctx context.Context, tableName string, user actions.User)
 ListRecentLogEvents(ctx context.Context, functionName string)
}

// ScenarioHelper contains AWS wrapper structs used by the workflows in this
 example.
type ScenarioHelper struct {
 questioner  demotools.IQuestioner
 dynamoActor *actions.DynamoActions
 cfnActor    *actions.CloudFormationActions
 cwlActor    *actions.CloudWatchLogsActions
 isTestRun   bool
}

// NewScenarioHelper constructs a new scenario helper.
func NewScenarioHelper(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner)
 ScenarioHelper {
 scenario := ScenarioHelper{
  questioner:  questioner,
  dynamoActor: &actions.DynamoActions{DynamoClient:
 dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
  cfnActor:    &actions.CloudFormationActions{CfnClient:
 cloudformation.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
  cwlActor:    &actions.CloudWatchLogsActions{CwlClient:
 cloudwatchlogs.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
 }
 return scenario
```

```
}

// Pause waits for the specified number of seconds.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) Pause(secs int) {
 if !helper.isTestRun {
  time.Sleep(time.Duration(secs) * time.Second)
 }
}

// GetStackOutputs gets the outputs from the specified CloudFormation stack in a
 structured format.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) GetStackOutputs(ctx context.Context, stackName string)
 (actions.StackOutputs, error) {
 return helper.cfnActor.GetOutputs(ctx, stackName), nil
}

// PopulateUserTable fills the known user table with example data.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) PopulateUserTable(ctx context.Context, tableName
 string) {
 log.Printf("First, let's add some users to the DynamoDB %v table we'll use for this
 example.\n", tableName)
 err := helper.dynamoActor.PopulateTable(ctx, tableName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
}

// GetKnownUsers gets the users from the known users table in a structured format.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) GetKnownUsers(ctx context.Context, tableName string)
 (actions.UserList, error) {
 knownUsers, err := helper.dynamoActor.Scan(ctx, tableName)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get known users from table %v. Here's why: %v\n", tableName,
 err)
 }
 return knownUsers, err
}

// AddKnownUser adds a user to the known users table.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) AddKnownUser(ctx context.Context, tableName string,
 user actions.User) {
 log.Printf("Adding user '%v' with email '%v' to the DynamoDB known users table...
\n",
  user.UserName, user.UserEmail)
```

```
 err := helper.dynamoActor.AddUser(ctx, tableName, user)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
}

// ListRecentLogEvents gets the most recent log stream and events for the specified
 Lambda function and displays them.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) ListRecentLogEvents(ctx context.Context, functionName
 string) {
 log.Println("Waiting a few seconds to let Lambda write to CloudWatch Logs...")
 helper.Pause(10)
 log.Println("Okay, let's check the logs to find what's happened recently with your
 Lambda function.")
 logStream, err := helper.cwlActor.GetLatestLogStream(ctx, functionName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Getting some recent events from log stream %v\n",
 *logStream.LogStreamName)
 events, err := helper.cwlActor.GetLogEvents(ctx, functionName,
 *logStream.LogStreamName, 10)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 for _, event := range events {
  log.Printf("\t%v", *event.Message)
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

Amazon Cognito 작업을 래핑하는 구조체를 생성합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
```

```
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
)

type CognitoActions struct {
 CognitoClient *cognitoidentityprovider.Client
}



// Trigger and TriggerInfo define typed data for updating an Amazon Cognito trigger.
type Trigger int

const (
 PreSignUp Trigger = iota
 UserMigration
 PostAuthentication
)

type TriggerInfo struct {
 Trigger    Trigger
 HandlerArn *string
}

// UpdateTriggers adds or removes Lambda triggers for a user pool. When a trigger is
 specified with a `nil` value,
// it is removed from the user pool.
func (actor CognitoActions) UpdateTriggers(ctx context.Context, userPoolId string,
 triggers ...TriggerInfo) error {
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.DescribeUserPool(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.DescribeUserPoolInput{
  UserPoolId: aws.String(userPoolId),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get info about user pool %v. Here's why: %v\n", userPoolId,
 err)
  return err
 }
 lambdaConfig := output.UserPool.LambdaConfig
 for _, trigger := range triggers {
  switch trigger.Trigger {
  case PreSignUp:
   lambdaConfig.PreSignUp = trigger.HandlerArn
  case UserMigration:
   lambdaConfig.UserMigration = trigger.HandlerArn
```

```
  case PostAuthentication:
   lambdaConfig.PostAuthentication = trigger.HandlerArn
  }
 }
 _, err = actor.CognitoClient.UpdateUserPool(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.UpdateUserPoolInput{
  UserPoolId:   aws.String(userPoolId),
  LambdaConfig: lambdaConfig,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't update user pool %v. Here's why: %v\n", userPoolId, err)
 }
 return err
}



// SignUp signs up a user with Amazon Cognito.
func (actor CognitoActions) SignUp(ctx context.Context, clientId string, userName
 string, password string, userEmail string) (bool, error) {
 confirmed := false
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.SignUp(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.SignUpInput{
  ClientId: aws.String(clientId),
  Password: aws.String(password),
  Username: aws.String(userName),
  UserAttributes: []types.AttributeType{
   {Name: aws.String("email"), Value: aws.String(userEmail)},
  },
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't sign up user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 } else {
  confirmed = output.UserConfirmed
 }
 return confirmed, err
}
```

```
// SignIn signs in a user to Amazon Cognito using a username and password
 authentication flow.
func (actor CognitoActions) SignIn(ctx context.Context, clientId string, userName
 string, password string) (*types.AuthenticationResultType, error) {
 var authResult *types.AuthenticationResultType
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.InitiateAuth(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.InitiateAuthInput{
  AuthFlow:       "USER_PASSWORD_AUTH",
  ClientId:       aws.String(clientId),
  AuthParameters: map[string]string{"USERNAME": userName, "PASSWORD": password},
 })
 if err != nil {
  var resetRequired *types.PasswordResetRequiredException
  if errors.As(err, &resetRequired) {
   log.Println(*resetRequired.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't sign in user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 } else {
  authResult = output.AuthenticationResult
 }
 return authResult, err
}



// ForgotPassword starts a password recovery flow for a user. This flow typically
 sends a confirmation code
// to the user's configured notification destination, such as email.
func (actor CognitoActions) ForgotPassword(ctx context.Context, clientId string,
 userName string) (*types.CodeDeliveryDetailsType, error) {
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.ForgotPassword(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.ForgotPasswordInput{
  ClientId: aws.String(clientId),
  Username: aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't start password reset for user '%v'. Here;s why: %v\n",
 userName, err)
 }
 return output.CodeDeliveryDetails, err
}
```

```
// ConfirmForgotPassword confirms a user with a confirmation code and a new
 password.
func (actor CognitoActions) ConfirmForgotPassword(ctx context.Context, clientId
 string, code string, userName string, password string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.ConfirmForgotPassword(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.ConfirmForgotPasswordInput{
  ClientId:         aws.String(clientId),
  ConfirmationCode: aws.String(code),
  Password:         aws.String(password),
  Username:         aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't confirm user %v. Here's why: %v", userName, err)
  }
 }
 return err
}



// DeleteUser removes a user from the user pool.
func (actor CognitoActions) DeleteUser(ctx context.Context, userAccessToken string)
 error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.DeleteUser(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.DeleteUserInput{
  AccessToken: aws.String(userAccessToken),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete user. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 return err
}



// AdminCreateUser uses administrator credentials to add a user to a user pool. This
 method leaves the user
// in a state that requires they enter a new password next time they sign in.
```

```
func (actor CognitoActions) AdminCreateUser(ctx context.Context, userPoolId string,
 userName string, userEmail string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.AdminCreateUser(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.AdminCreateUserInput{
  UserPoolId:     aws.String(userPoolId),
  Username:       aws.String(userName),
  MessageAction:  types.MessageActionTypeSuppress,
  UserAttributes: []types.AttributeType{{Name: aws.String("email"), Value:
 aws.String(userEmail)}},
 })
 if err != nil {
  var userExists *types.UsernameExistsException
  if errors.As(err, &userExists) {
   log.Printf("User %v already exists in the user pool.", userName)
   err = nil
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't create user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 }
 return err
}



// AdminSetUserPassword uses administrator credentials to set a password for a user
 without requiring a
// temporary password.
func (actor CognitoActions) AdminSetUserPassword(ctx context.Context, userPoolId
 string, userName string, password string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.AdminSetUserPassword(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.AdminSetUserPasswordInput{
  Password:   aws.String(password),
  UserPoolId: aws.String(userPoolId),
  Username:   aws.String(userName),
  Permanent:  true,
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't set password for user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 }
```

```
 return err
}
```

DynamoDB 작업을 래핑하는 구조체를 생성합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// DynamoActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 actions
// used in the examples.
type DynamoActions struct {
 DynamoClient *dynamodb.Client
}

// User defines structured user data.
type User struct {
 UserName  string
 UserEmail string
 LastLogin *LoginInfo `dynamodbav:",omitempty"`
}

// LoginInfo defines structured custom login data.
type LoginInfo struct {
 UserPoolId string
 ClientId   string
 Time       string
}

// UserList defines a list of users.
type UserList struct {
 Users []User
```

```
}

// UserNameList returns the usernames contained in a UserList as a list of strings.
func (users *UserList) UserNameList() []string {
 names := make([]string, len(users.Users))
 for i := 0; i < len(users.Users); i++ {
  names[i] = users.Users[i].UserName
 }
 return names
}

// PopulateTable adds a set of test users to the table.
func (actor DynamoActions) PopulateTable(ctx context.Context, tableName string)
 error {
 var err error
 var item map[string]types.AttributeValue
 var writeReqs []types.WriteRequest
 for i := 1; i < 4; i++ {
  item, err = attributevalue.MarshalMap(User{UserName: fmt.Sprintf("test_user_%v",
 i), UserEmail: fmt.Sprintf("test_email_%v@example.com", i)})
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't marshall user into DynamoDB format. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   return err
  }
  writeReqs = append(writeReqs, types.WriteRequest{PutRequest:
 &types.PutRequest{Item: item}})
 }
 _, err = actor.DynamoClient.BatchWriteItem(ctx, &dynamodb.BatchWriteItemInput{
  RequestItems: map[string][]types.WriteRequest{tableName: writeReqs},
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't populate table %v with users. Here's why: %v\n", tableName,
 err)
 }
 return err
}

// Scan scans the table for all items.
func (actor DynamoActions) Scan(ctx context.Context, tableName string) (UserList,
 error) {
 var userList UserList
 output, err := actor.DynamoClient.Scan(ctx, &dynamodb.ScanInput{
  TableName: aws.String(tableName),
 })
```

```
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't scan table %v for items. Here's why: %v\n", tableName, err)
 } else {
  err = attributevalue.UnmarshalListOfMaps(output.Items, &userList.Users)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal items into users. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
 }
 return userList, err
}

// AddUser adds a user item to a table.
func (actor DynamoActions) AddUser(ctx context.Context, tableName string, user User)
 error {
 userItem, err := attributevalue.MarshalMap(user)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't marshall user to item. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 _, err = actor.DynamoClient.PutItem(ctx, &dynamodb.PutItemInput{
  Item:      userItem,
  TableName: aws.String(tableName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't put item in table %v. Here's why: %v", tableName, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

CloudWatch Logs 작업을 래핑하는 구조체를 생성합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudwatchlogs"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudwatchlogs/types"
)
```

```
type CloudWatchLogsActions struct {
 CwlClient *cloudwatchlogs.Client
}

// GetLatestLogStream gets the most recent log stream for a Lambda function.
func (actor CloudWatchLogsActions) GetLatestLogStream(ctx context.Context,
 functionName string) (types.LogStream, error) {
 var logStream types.LogStream
 logGroupName := fmt.Sprintf("/aws/lambda/%s", functionName)
 output, err := actor.CwlClient.DescribeLogStreams(ctx,
 &cloudwatchlogs.DescribeLogStreamsInput{
  Descending:   aws.Bool(true),
  Limit:        aws.Int32(1),
  LogGroupName: aws.String(logGroupName),
  OrderBy:      types.OrderByLastEventTime,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get log streams for log group %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 logGroupName, err)
 } else {
  logStream = output.LogStreams[0]
 }
 return logStream, err
}

// GetLogEvents gets the most recent eventCount events from the specified log
 stream.
func (actor CloudWatchLogsActions) GetLogEvents(ctx context.Context, functionName
 string, logStreamName string, eventCount int32) (
 []types.OutputLogEvent, error) {
 var events []types.OutputLogEvent
 logGroupName := fmt.Sprintf("/aws/lambda/%s", functionName)
 output, err := actor.CwlClient.GetLogEvents(ctx, &cloudwatchlogs.GetLogEventsInput{
  LogStreamName: aws.String(logStreamName),
  Limit:         aws.Int32(eventCount),
  LogGroupName:  aws.String(logGroupName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get log event for log stream %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 logStreamName, err)
 } else {
  events = output.Events
 }
 return events, err
```

```
}
```

CloudFormation 작업을 래핑하는 구조체를 생성합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudformation"
)

// StackOutputs defines a map of outputs from a specific stack.
type StackOutputs map[string]string

type CloudFormationActions struct {
 CfnClient *cloudformation.Client
}

// GetOutputs gets the outputs from a CloudFormation stack and puts them into a
 structured format.
func (actor CloudFormationActions) GetOutputs(ctx context.Context, stackName string)
 StackOutputs {
 output, err := actor.CfnClient.DescribeStacks(ctx,
 &cloudformation.DescribeStacksInput{
  StackName: aws.String(stackName),
 })
 if err != nil || len(output.Stacks) == 0 {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't find a CloudFormation stack named %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 stackName, err)
 }
 stackOutputs := StackOutputs{}
 for _, out := range output.Stacks[0].Outputs {
  stackOutputs[*out.OutputKey] = *out.OutputValue
 }
 return stackOutputs
}
```

리소스를 정리합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"
 "user_pools_and_lambda_triggers/actions"

 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
)

// Resources keeps track of AWS resources created during an example and handles
// cleanup when the example finishes.
type Resources struct {
 userPoolId       string
 userAccessTokens []string
 triggers         []actions.Trigger

 cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions
 questioner   demotools.IQuestioner
}

func (resources *Resources) init(cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions, questioner
 demotools.IQuestioner) {
 resources.userAccessTokens = []string{}
 resources.triggers = []actions.Trigger{}
 resources.cognitoActor = cognitoActor
 resources.questioner = questioner
}

// Cleanup deletes all AWS resources created during an example.
func (resources *Resources) Cleanup(ctx context.Context) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Printf("Something went wrong during cleanup.\n%v\n", r)
   log.Println("Use the AWS Management Console to remove any remaining resources \n"
 +
    "that were created for this scenario.")
  }
 }()

 wantDelete := resources.questioner.AskBool("Do you want to remove all of the AWS
 resources that were created "+
  "during this demo (y/n)?", "y")
```

```
 if wantDelete {
  for _, accessToken := range resources.userAccessTokens {
   err := resources.cognitoActor.DeleteUser(ctx, accessToken)
   if err != nil {
    log.Println("Couldn't delete user during cleanup.")
    panic(err)
   }
   log.Println("Deleted user.")
  }
  triggerList := make([]actions.TriggerInfo, len(resources.triggers))
  for i := 0; i < len(resources.triggers); i++ {
   triggerList[i] = actions.TriggerInfo{Trigger: resources.triggers[i], HandlerArn:
 nil}
  }
  err := resources.cognitoActor.UpdateTriggers(ctx, resources.userPoolId,
 triggerList...)
  if err != nil {
   log.Println("Couldn't update Cognito triggers during cleanup.")
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Println("Removed Cognito triggers from user pool.")
 } else {
  log.Println("Be sure to remove resources when you're done with them to avoid
 unexpected charges!")
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - DeleteUser
  - InitiateAuth
  - SignUp
  - UpdateUserPool

Lambda 함수를 사용하여 알려진 사용자를 자동으로 마이그레이션

다음 코드 예제는 Lambda 함수를 사용하여 알려진 Amazon Cognito 사용자를 자동으로 마이그레이션하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- `MigrateUser` 트리거에 대해 Lambda 함수를 호출하도록 사용자 풀을 구성합니다.

- 사용자 풀에 없는 사용자 이름과 이메일을 사용하여 Amazon Cognito에 로그인합니다.
- Lambda 함수는 DynamoDB 테이블을 스캔하고 알려진 사용자를 사용자 풀로 자동으로 마이그레이션합니다.
- 암호 찾기 흐름을 수행하여 마이그레이션된 사용자의 암호를 재설정합니다.
- 새 사용자로 로그인한 다음 리소스를 정리합니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "strings"
 "user_pools_and_lambda_triggers/actions"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
)

// MigrateUser separates the steps of this scenario into individual functions so
 that
// they are simpler to read and understand.
type MigrateUser struct {
 helper       IScenarioHelper
 questioner   demotools.IQuestioner
 resources    Resources
 cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions
}
```

```
// NewMigrateUser constructs a new migrate user runner.
func NewMigrateUser(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner, helper
 IScenarioHelper) MigrateUser {
 scenario := MigrateUser{
  helper:       helper,
  questioner:   questioner,
  resources:    Resources{},
  cognitoActor: &actions.CognitoActions{CognitoClient:
 cognitoidentityprovider.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
 }
 scenario.resources.init(scenario.cognitoActor, questioner)
 return scenario
}

// AddMigrateUserTrigger adds a Lambda handler as an invocation target for the
 MigrateUser trigger.
func (runner *MigrateUser) AddMigrateUserTrigger(ctx context.Context, userPoolId
 string, functionArn string) {
 log.Printf("Let's add a Lambda function to handle the MigrateUser trigger from
 Cognito.\n" +
  "This trigger happens when an unknown user signs in, and lets your function take
 action before Cognito\n" +
  "rejects the user.\n\n")
 err := runner.cognitoActor.UpdateTriggers(
  ctx, userPoolId,
  actions.TriggerInfo{Trigger: actions.UserMigration, HandlerArn:
 aws.String(functionArn)})
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Lambda function %v added to user pool %v to handle the MigrateUser
 trigger.\n",
  functionArn, userPoolId)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// SignInUser adds a new user to the known users table and signs that user in to
 Amazon Cognito.
func (runner *MigrateUser) SignInUser(ctx context.Context, usersTable string,
 clientId string) (bool, actions.User) {
 log.Println("Let's sign in a user to your Cognito user pool. When the username and
 email matches an entry in the\n" +
```

```
 "DynamoDB known users table, the email is automatically verified and the user is
migrated to the Cognito user pool.")

user := actions.User{}
user.UserName = runner.questioner.Ask("\nEnter a username:")
user.UserEmail = runner.questioner.Ask("\nEnter an email that you own. This email
will be used to confirm user migration\n" +
 "during this example:")

runner.helper.AddKnownUser(ctx, usersTable, user)

var err error
var resetRequired *types.PasswordResetRequiredException
var authResult *types.AuthenticationResultType
signedIn := false
for !signedIn && resetRequired == nil {
 log.Printf("Signing in to Cognito as user '%v'. The expected result is a
PasswordResetRequiredException.\n\n", user.UserName)
 authResult, err = runner.cognitoActor.SignIn(ctx, clientId, user.UserName, "_")
 if err != nil {
  if errors.As(err, &resetRequired) {
   log.Printf("\nUser '%v' is not in the Cognito user pool but was found in the
DynamoDB known users table.\n"+
    "User migration is started and a password reset is required.", user.UserName)
  } else {
   panic(err)
  }
 } else {
  log.Printf("User '%v' successfully signed in. This is unexpected and probably
means you have not\n"+
   "cleaned up a previous run of this scenario, so the user exist in the Cognito
user pool.\n"+
   "You can continue this example and select to clean up resources, or manually
remove\n"+
   "the user from your user pool and try again.", user.UserName)
  runner.resources.userAccessTokens = append(runner.resources.userAccessTokens,
*authResult.AccessToken)
  signedIn = true
 }
}

log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
return resetRequired != nil, user
}
```

```
// ResetPassword starts a password recovery flow.
func (runner *MigrateUser) ResetPassword(ctx context.Context, clientId string, user
 actions.User) {
 wantCode := runner.questioner.AskBool(fmt.Sprintf("In order to migrate the user to
 Cognito, you must be able to receive a confirmation\n"+
  "code by email at %v. Do you want to send a code (y/n)?", user.UserEmail), "y")
 if !wantCode {
  log.Println("To complete this example and successfully migrate a user to Cognito,
 you must enter an email\n" +
   "you own that can receive a confirmation code.")
  return
 }
 codeDelivery, err := runner.cognitoActor.ForgotPassword(ctx, clientId,
 user.UserName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("\nA confirmation code has been sent to %v.", *codeDelivery.Destination)
 code := runner.questioner.Ask("Check your email and enter it here:")

 confirmed := false
 password := runner.questioner.AskPassword("\nEnter a password that has at least
 eight characters, uppercase, lowercase, numbers and symbols.\n"+
  "(the password will not display as you type):", 8)
 for !confirmed {
  log.Printf("\nConfirming password reset for user '%v'.\n", user.UserName)
  err = runner.cognitoActor.ConfirmForgotPassword(ctx, clientId, code,
 user.UserName, password)
  if err != nil {
   var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
   if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
    password = runner.questioner.AskPassword("\nEnter another password:", 8)
   } else {
    panic(err)
   }
  } else {
   confirmed = true
  }
 }
 log.Printf("User '%v' successfully confirmed and migrated.\n", user.UserName)
 log.Println("Signing in with your username and password...")
 authResult, err := runner.cognitoActor.SignIn(ctx, clientId, user.UserName,
 password)
```

```
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Successfully signed in. Your access token starts with: %v...\n",
 (*authResult.AccessToken)[:10])
 runner.resources.userAccessTokens = append(runner.resources.userAccessTokens,
 *authResult.AccessToken)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// Run runs the scenario.
func (runner *MigrateUser) Run(ctx context.Context, stackName string) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Println("Something went wrong with the demo.")
   runner.resources.Cleanup(ctx)
  }
 }()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Printf("Welcome\n")

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 stackOutputs, err := runner.helper.GetStackOutputs(ctx, stackName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 runner.resources.userPoolId = stackOutputs["UserPoolId"]

 runner.AddMigrateUserTrigger(ctx, stackOutputs["UserPoolId"],
 stackOutputs["MigrateUserFunctionArn"])
 runner.resources.triggers = append(runner.resources.triggers,
 actions.UserMigration)
 resetNeeded, user := runner.SignInUser(ctx, stackOutputs["TableName"],
 stackOutputs["UserPoolClientId"])
 if resetNeeded {
  runner.helper.ListRecentLogEvents(ctx, stackOutputs["MigrateUserFunction"])
  runner.ResetPassword(ctx, stackOutputs["UserPoolClientId"], user)
 }

 runner.resources.Cleanup(ctx)
```

```
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

Lambda 함수를 사용하여 `MigrateUser` 트리거를 처리합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"
 "os"

 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/expression"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
)

const TABLE_NAME = "TABLE_NAME"

// UserInfo defines structured user data that can be marshalled to a DynamoDB
 format.
type UserInfo struct {
 UserName  string `dynamodbav:"UserName"`
 UserEmail string `dynamodbav:"UserEmail"`
}

type handler struct {
 dynamoClient *dynamodb.Client
}

// HandleRequest handles the MigrateUser event by looking up a user in an Amazon
 DynamoDB table and
// specifying whether they should be migrated to the user pool.
func (h *handler) HandleRequest(ctx context.Context, event
 events.CognitoEventUserPoolsMigrateUser) (events.CognitoEventUserPoolsMigrateUser,
 error) {
```

```
log.Printf("Received migrate trigger from %v for user '%v'", event.TriggerSource,
event.UserName)
if event.TriggerSource != "UserMigration_Authentication" {
 return event, nil
}
tableName := os.Getenv(TABLE_NAME)
user := UserInfo{
 UserName: event.UserName,
}
log.Printf("Looking up user '%v' in table %v.\n", user.UserName, tableName)
filterEx := expression.Name("UserName").Equal(expression.Value(user.UserName))
expr, err := expression.NewBuilder().WithFilter(filterEx).Build()
if err != nil {
 log.Printf("Error building expression to query for user '%v'.\n", user.UserName)
 return event, err
}
output, err := h.dynamoClient.Scan(ctx, &dynamodb.ScanInput{
 TableName:                 aws.String(tableName),
 FilterExpression:          expr.Filter(),
 ExpressionAttributeNames:  expr.Names(),
 ExpressionAttributeValues: expr.Values(),
})
if err != nil {
 log.Printf("Error looking up user '%v'.\n", user.UserName)
 return event, err
}
if len(output.Items) == 0 {
 log.Printf("User '%v' not found, not migrating user.\n", user.UserName)
 return event, err
}

var users []UserInfo
err = attributevalue.UnmarshalListOfMaps(output.Items, &users)
if err != nil {
 log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal DynamoDB items. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 return event, err
}

user = users[0]
log.Printf("UserName '%v' found with email %v. User is migrated and must reset
password.\n", user.UserName, user.UserEmail)
event.CognitoEventUserPoolsMigrateUserResponse.UserAttributes = map[string]string{
 "email":          user.UserEmail,
```

```
  "email_verified": "true", // email_verified is required for the forgot password
 flow.
 }
 event.CognitoEventUserPoolsMigrateUserResponse.FinalUserStatus = "RESET_REQUIRED"
 event.CognitoEventUserPoolsMigrateUserResponse.MessageAction = "SUPPRESS"

 return event, err
}

func main() {
 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicln(err)
 }
 h := handler{
  dynamoClient: dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig),
 }
 lambda.Start(h.HandleRequest)
}
```

일반적인 작업을 수행하는 구조체를 생성합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"
 "strings"
 "time"
 "user_pools_and_lambda_triggers/actions"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudformation"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudwatchlogs"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
)

// IScenarioHelper defines common functions used by the workflows in this example.
type IScenarioHelper interface {
 Pause(secs int)
```

```
 GetStackOutputs(ctx context.Context, stackName string) (actions.StackOutputs,
 error)
 PopulateUserTable(ctx context.Context, tableName string)
 GetKnownUsers(ctx context.Context, tableName string) (actions.UserList, error)
 AddKnownUser(ctx context.Context, tableName string, user actions.User)
 ListRecentLogEvents(ctx context.Context, functionName string)
}

// ScenarioHelper contains AWS wrapper structs used by the workflows in this
 example.
type ScenarioHelper struct {
 questioner  demotools.IQuestioner
 dynamoActor *actions.DynamoActions
 cfnActor    *actions.CloudFormationActions
 cwlActor    *actions.CloudWatchLogsActions
 isTestRun   bool
}

// NewScenarioHelper constructs a new scenario helper.
func NewScenarioHelper(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner)
 ScenarioHelper {
 scenario := ScenarioHelper{
  questioner:  questioner,
  dynamoActor: &actions.DynamoActions{DynamoClient:
 dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
  cfnActor:    &actions.CloudFormationActions{CfnClient:
 cloudformation.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
  cwlActor:    &actions.CloudWatchLogsActions{CwlClient:
 cloudwatchlogs.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
 }
 return scenario
}

// Pause waits for the specified number of seconds.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) Pause(secs int) {
 if !helper.isTestRun {
  time.Sleep(time.Duration(secs) * time.Second)
 }
}

// GetStackOutputs gets the outputs from the specified CloudFormation stack in a
 structured format.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) GetStackOutputs(ctx context.Context, stackName string)
 (actions.StackOutputs, error) {
```

```
 return helper.cfnActor.GetOutputs(ctx, stackName), nil
}

// PopulateUserTable fills the known user table with example data.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) PopulateUserTable(ctx context.Context, tableName
 string) {
 log.Printf("First, let's add some users to the DynamoDB %v table we'll use for this
 example.\n", tableName)
 err := helper.dynamoActor.PopulateTable(ctx, tableName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
}

// GetKnownUsers gets the users from the known users table in a structured format.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) GetKnownUsers(ctx context.Context, tableName string)
 (actions.UserList, error) {
 knownUsers, err := helper.dynamoActor.Scan(ctx, tableName)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get known users from table %v. Here's why: %v\n", tableName,
 err)
 }
 return knownUsers, err
}

// AddKnownUser adds a user to the known users table.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) AddKnownUser(ctx context.Context, tableName string,
 user actions.User) {
 log.Printf("Adding user '%v' with email '%v' to the DynamoDB known users table...
\n",
  user.UserName, user.UserEmail)
 err := helper.dynamoActor.AddUser(ctx, tableName, user)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
}

// ListRecentLogEvents gets the most recent log stream and events for the specified
 Lambda function and displays them.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) ListRecentLogEvents(ctx context.Context, functionName
 string) {
 log.Println("Waiting a few seconds to let Lambda write to CloudWatch Logs...")
 helper.Pause(10)
```

```
 log.Println("Okay, let's check the logs to find what's happened recently with your
 Lambda function.")
 logStream, err := helper.cwlActor.GetLatestLogStream(ctx, functionName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Getting some recent events from log stream %v\n",
 *logStream.LogStreamName)
 events, err := helper.cwlActor.GetLogEvents(ctx, functionName,
 *logStream.LogStreamName, 10)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 for _, event := range events {
  log.Printf("\t%v", *event.Message)
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

Amazon Cognito 작업을 래핑하는 구조체를 생성합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
)

type CognitoActions struct {
 CognitoClient *cognitoidentityprovider.Client
}



// Trigger and TriggerInfo define typed data for updating an Amazon Cognito trigger.
type Trigger int
```

```
const (
 PreSignUp Trigger = iota
 UserMigration
 PostAuthentication
)

type TriggerInfo struct {
 Trigger    Trigger
 HandlerArn *string
}

// UpdateTriggers adds or removes Lambda triggers for a user pool. When a trigger is
 specified with a `nil` value,
// it is removed from the user pool.
func (actor CognitoActions) UpdateTriggers(ctx context.Context, userPoolId string,
 triggers ...TriggerInfo) error {
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.DescribeUserPool(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.DescribeUserPoolInput{
  UserPoolId: aws.String(userPoolId),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get info about user pool %v. Here's why: %v\n", userPoolId,
 err)
  return err
 }
 lambdaConfig := output.UserPool.LambdaConfig
 for _, trigger := range triggers {
  switch trigger.Trigger {
  case PreSignUp:
   lambdaConfig.PreSignUp = trigger.HandlerArn
  case UserMigration:
   lambdaConfig.UserMigration = trigger.HandlerArn
  case PostAuthentication:
   lambdaConfig.PostAuthentication = trigger.HandlerArn
  }
 }
 _, err = actor.CognitoClient.UpdateUserPool(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.UpdateUserPoolInput{
  UserPoolId:   aws.String(userPoolId),
  LambdaConfig: lambdaConfig,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't update user pool %v. Here's why: %v\n", userPoolId, err)
 }
```

```
 return err
}



// SignUp signs up a user with Amazon Cognito.
func (actor CognitoActions) SignUp(ctx context.Context, clientId string, userName
 string, password string, userEmail string) (bool, error) {
 confirmed := false
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.SignUp(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.SignUpInput{
  ClientId: aws.String(clientId),
  Password: aws.String(password),
  Username: aws.String(userName),
  UserAttributes: []types.AttributeType{
   {Name: aws.String("email"), Value: aws.String(userEmail)},
  },
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't sign up user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 } else {
  confirmed = output.UserConfirmed
 }
 return confirmed, err
}



// SignIn signs in a user to Amazon Cognito using a username and password
 authentication flow.
func (actor CognitoActions) SignIn(ctx context.Context, clientId string, userName
 string, password string) (*types.AuthenticationResultType, error) {
 var authResult *types.AuthenticationResultType
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.InitiateAuth(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.InitiateAuthInput{
  AuthFlow:       "USER_PASSWORD_AUTH",
  ClientId:       aws.String(clientId),
  AuthParameters: map[string]string{"USERNAME": userName, "PASSWORD": password},
 })
```

```
 if err != nil {
  var resetRequired *types.PasswordResetRequiredException
  if errors.As(err, &resetRequired) {
   log.Println(*resetRequired.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't sign in user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 } else {
  authResult = output.AuthenticationResult
 }
 return authResult, err
}



// ForgotPassword starts a password recovery flow for a user. This flow typically
 sends a confirmation code
// to the user's configured notification destination, such as email.
func (actor CognitoActions) ForgotPassword(ctx context.Context, clientId string,
 userName string) (*types.CodeDeliveryDetailsType, error) {
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.ForgotPassword(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.ForgotPasswordInput{
  ClientId: aws.String(clientId),
  Username: aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't start password reset for user '%v'. Here;s why: %v\n",
 userName, err)
 }
 return output.CodeDeliveryDetails, err
}



// ConfirmForgotPassword confirms a user with a confirmation code and a new
 password.
func (actor CognitoActions) ConfirmForgotPassword(ctx context.Context, clientId
 string, code string, userName string, password string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.ConfirmForgotPassword(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.ConfirmForgotPasswordInput{
  ClientId:         aws.String(clientId),
  ConfirmationCode: aws.String(code),
  Password:         aws.String(password),
  Username:         aws.String(userName),
```

```
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't confirm user %v. Here's why: %v", userName, err)
  }
 }
 return err
}



// DeleteUser removes a user from the user pool.
func (actor CognitoActions) DeleteUser(ctx context.Context, userAccessToken string)
 error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.DeleteUser(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.DeleteUserInput{
  AccessToken: aws.String(userAccessToken),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete user. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 return err
}



// AdminCreateUser uses administrator credentials to add a user to a user pool. This
 method leaves the user
// in a state that requires they enter a new password next time they sign in.
func (actor CognitoActions) AdminCreateUser(ctx context.Context, userPoolId string,
 userName string, userEmail string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.AdminCreateUser(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.AdminCreateUserInput{
  UserPoolId:     aws.String(userPoolId),
  Username:       aws.String(userName),
  MessageAction:  types.MessageActionTypeSuppress,
  UserAttributes: []types.AttributeType{{Name: aws.String("email"), Value:
 aws.String(userEmail)}},
 })
 if err != nil {
  var userExists *types.UsernameExistsException
```

```
  if errors.As(err, &userExists) {
   log.Printf("User %v already exists in the user pool.", userName)
   err = nil
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't create user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 }
 return err
}



// AdminSetUserPassword uses administrator credentials to set a password for a user
 without requiring a
// temporary password.
func (actor CognitoActions) AdminSetUserPassword(ctx context.Context, userPoolId
 string, userName string, password string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.AdminSetUserPassword(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.AdminSetUserPasswordInput{
  Password:   aws.String(password),
  UserPoolId: aws.String(userPoolId),
  Username:   aws.String(userName),
  Permanent:  true,
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't set password for user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 }
 return err
}
```

DynamoDB 작업을 래핑하는 구조체를 생성합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
```

```
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// DynamoActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 actions
// used in the examples.
type DynamoActions struct {
 DynamoClient *dynamodb.Client
}

// User defines structured user data.
type User struct {
 UserName  string
 UserEmail string
 LastLogin *LoginInfo `dynamodbav:",omitempty"`
}

// LoginInfo defines structured custom login data.
type LoginInfo struct {
 UserPoolId string
 ClientId   string
 Time       string
}

// UserList defines a list of users.
type UserList struct {
 Users []User
}

// UserNameList returns the usernames contained in a UserList as a list of strings.
func (users *UserList) UserNameList() []string {
 names := make([]string, len(users.Users))
 for i := 0; i < len(users.Users); i++ {
  names[i] = users.Users[i].UserName
 }
 return names
}

// PopulateTable adds a set of test users to the table.
```

```
func (actor DynamoActions) PopulateTable(ctx context.Context, tableName string)
 error {
 var err error
 var item map[string]types.AttributeValue
 var writeReqs []types.WriteRequest
 for i := 1; i < 4; i++ {
  item, err = attributevalue.MarshalMap(User{UserName: fmt.Sprintf("test_user_%v",
 i), UserEmail: fmt.Sprintf("test_email_%v@example.com", i)})
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't marshall user into DynamoDB format. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   return err
  }
  writeReqs = append(writeReqs, types.WriteRequest{PutRequest:
 &types.PutRequest{Item: item}})
 }
 _, err = actor.DynamoClient.BatchWriteItem(ctx, &dynamodb.BatchWriteItemInput{
  RequestItems: map[string][]types.WriteRequest{tableName: writeReqs},
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't populate table %v with users. Here's why: %v\n", tableName,
 err)
 }
 return err
}

// Scan scans the table for all items.
func (actor DynamoActions) Scan(ctx context.Context, tableName string) (UserList,
 error) {
 var userList UserList
 output, err := actor.DynamoClient.Scan(ctx, &dynamodb.ScanInput{
  TableName: aws.String(tableName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't scan table %v for items. Here's why: %v\n", tableName, err)
 } else {
  err = attributevalue.UnmarshalListOfMaps(output.Items, &userList.Users)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal items into users. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
 }
 return userList, err
}

// AddUser adds a user item to a table.
```

```
func (actor DynamoActions) AddUser(ctx context.Context, tableName string, user User)
 error {
 userItem, err := attributevalue.MarshalMap(user)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't marshall user to item. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 _, err = actor.DynamoClient.PutItem(ctx, &dynamodb.PutItemInput{
  Item:      userItem,
  TableName: aws.String(tableName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't put item in table %v. Here's why: %v", tableName, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

CloudWatch Logs 작업을 래핑하는 구조체를 생성합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudwatchlogs"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudwatchlogs/types"
)

type CloudWatchLogsActions struct {
 CwlClient *cloudwatchlogs.Client
}

// GetLatestLogStream gets the most recent log stream for a Lambda function.
func (actor CloudWatchLogsActions) GetLatestLogStream(ctx context.Context,
 functionName string) (types.LogStream, error) {
 var logStream types.LogStream
 logGroupName := fmt.Sprintf("/aws/lambda/%s", functionName)
 output, err := actor.CwlClient.DescribeLogStreams(ctx,
 &cloudwatchlogs.DescribeLogStreamsInput{
  Descending:   aws.Bool(true),
```

```
  Limit:        aws.Int32(1),
  LogGroupName: aws.String(logGroupName),
  OrderBy:      types.OrderByLastEventTime,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get log streams for log group %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 logGroupName, err)
 } else {
  logStream = output.LogStreams[0]
 }
 return logStream, err
}

// GetLogEvents gets the most recent eventCount events from the specified log
 stream.
func (actor CloudWatchLogsActions) GetLogEvents(ctx context.Context, functionName
 string, logStreamName string, eventCount int32) (
 []types.OutputLogEvent, error) {
 var events []types.OutputLogEvent
 logGroupName := fmt.Sprintf("/aws/lambda/%s", functionName)
 output, err := actor.CwlClient.GetLogEvents(ctx, &cloudwatchlogs.GetLogEventsInput{
  LogStreamName: aws.String(logStreamName),
  Limit:         aws.Int32(eventCount),
  LogGroupName:  aws.String(logGroupName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get log event for log stream %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 logStreamName, err)
 } else {
  events = output.Events
 }
 return events, err
}
```

CloudFormation 작업을 래핑하는 구조체를 생성합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"
```

```
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudformation"
)

// StackOutputs defines a map of outputs from a specific stack.
type StackOutputs map[string]string

type CloudFormationActions struct {
 CfnClient *cloudformation.Client
}

// GetOutputs gets the outputs from a CloudFormation stack and puts them into a
 structured format.
func (actor CloudFormationActions) GetOutputs(ctx context.Context, stackName string)
 StackOutputs {
 output, err := actor.CfnClient.DescribeStacks(ctx,
 &cloudformation.DescribeStacksInput{
  StackName: aws.String(stackName),
 })
 if err != nil || len(output.Stacks) == 0 {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't find a CloudFormation stack named %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 stackName, err)
 }
 stackOutputs := StackOutputs{}
 for _, out := range output.Stacks[0].Outputs {
  stackOutputs[*out.OutputKey] = *out.OutputValue
 }
 return stackOutputs
}
```

리소스를 정리합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"
 "user_pools_and_lambda_triggers/actions"

 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
)
```

```
// Resources keeps track of AWS resources created during an example and handles
// cleanup when the example finishes.
type Resources struct {
 userPoolId       string
 userAccessTokens []string
 triggers         []actions.Trigger

 cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions
 questioner   demotools.IQuestioner
}

func (resources *Resources) init(cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions, questioner
 demotools.IQuestioner) {
 resources.userAccessTokens = []string{}
 resources.triggers = []actions.Trigger{}
 resources.cognitoActor = cognitoActor
 resources.questioner = questioner
}

// Cleanup deletes all AWS resources created during an example.
func (resources *Resources) Cleanup(ctx context.Context) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Printf("Something went wrong during cleanup.\n%v\n", r)
   log.Println("Use the AWS Management Console to remove any remaining resources \n"
 +
    "that were created for this scenario.")
  }
 }()

 wantDelete := resources.questioner.AskBool("Do you want to remove all of the AWS
 resources that were created "+
  "during this demo (y/n)?", "y")
 if wantDelete {
  for _, accessToken := range resources.userAccessTokens {
   err := resources.cognitoActor.DeleteUser(ctx, accessToken)
   if err != nil {
    log.Println("Couldn't delete user during cleanup.")
    panic(err)
   }
   log.Println("Deleted user.")
  }
  triggerList := make([]actions.TriggerInfo, len(resources.triggers))
  for i := 0; i < len(resources.triggers); i++ {
```

```
    triggerList[i] = actions.TriggerInfo{Trigger: resources.triggers[i], HandlerArn:
 nil}
  }
  err := resources.cognitoActor.UpdateTriggers(ctx, resources.userPoolId,
 triggerList...)
  if err != nil {
   log.Println("Couldn't update Cognito triggers during cleanup.")
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Println("Removed Cognito triggers from user pool.")
 } else {
  log.Println("Be sure to remove resources when you're done with them to avoid
 unexpected charges!")
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - ConfirmForgotPassword
  - DeleteUser
  - ForgotPassword
  - InitiateAuth
  - SignUp
  - UpdateUserPool

Amazon Cognito 사용자 인증 후 Lambda 함수를 사용하여 사용자 지정 활동 데이터 작성

다음 코드 예제는 Amazon Cognito 사용자 인증 후 Lambda 함수를 사용하여 사용자 지정 작업 데이터를 쓰는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 관리자 함수를 사용하여 사용자 풀에 사용자를 추가합니다.
- `PostAuthentication` 트리거에 대해 Lambda 함수를 호출하도록 사용자 풀을 구성합니다.
- 새로운 사용자를 Amazon Cognito에 로그인시킵니다.
- Lambda 함수는 CloudWatch Logs와 DynamoDB 테이블에 사용자 지정 정보를 작성합니다.
- DynamoDB 테이블에서 사용자 지정 데이터를 가져오기 및 표시한 다음 리소스를 정리합니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "strings"
 "user_pools_and_lambda_triggers/actions"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
)

// ActivityLog separates the steps of this scenario into individual functions so
 that
// they are simpler to read and understand.
type ActivityLog struct {
 helper       IScenarioHelper
 questioner   demotools.IQuestioner
 resources    Resources
 cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions
}

// NewActivityLog constructs a new activity log runner.
func NewActivityLog(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner, helper
 IScenarioHelper) ActivityLog {
 scenario := ActivityLog{
  helper:       helper,
  questioner:   questioner,
  resources:    Resources{},
  cognitoActor: &actions.CognitoActions{CognitoClient:
 cognitoidentityprovider.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
```

```
 }
 scenario.resources.init(scenario.cognitoActor, questioner)
 return scenario
}

// AddUserToPool selects a user from the known users table and uses administrator
 credentials to add the user to the user pool.
func (runner *ActivityLog) AddUserToPool(ctx context.Context, userPoolId string,
 tableName string) (string, string) {
 log.Println("To facilitate this example, let's add a user to the user pool using
 administrator privileges.")
 users, err := runner.helper.GetKnownUsers(ctx, tableName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 user := users.Users[0]
 log.Printf("Adding known user %v to the user pool.\n", user.UserName)
 err = runner.cognitoActor.AdminCreateUser(ctx, userPoolId, user.UserName,
 user.UserEmail)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 pwSet := false
 password := runner.questioner.AskPassword("\nEnter a password that has at least
 eight characters, uppercase, lowercase, numbers and symbols.\n"+
  "(the password will not display as you type):", 8)
 for !pwSet {
  log.Printf("\nSetting password for user '%v'.\n", user.UserName)
  err = runner.cognitoActor.AdminSetUserPassword(ctx, userPoolId, user.UserName,
 password)
  if err != nil {
   var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
   if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
    password = runner.questioner.AskPassword("\nEnter another password:", 8)
   } else {
    panic(err)
   }
  } else {
   pwSet = true
  }
 }

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
```

```
 return user.UserName, password
}

// AddActivityLogTrigger adds a Lambda handler as an invocation target for the
 PostAuthentication trigger.
func (runner *ActivityLog) AddActivityLogTrigger(ctx context.Context, userPoolId
 string, activityLogArn string) {
 log.Println("Let's add a Lambda function to handle the PostAuthentication trigger
 from Cognito.\n" +
  "This trigger happens after a user is authenticated, and lets your function take
 action, such as logging\n" +
  "the outcome.")
 err := runner.cognitoActor.UpdateTriggers(
  ctx, userPoolId,
  actions.TriggerInfo{Trigger: actions.PostAuthentication, HandlerArn:
 aws.String(activityLogArn)})
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 runner.resources.triggers = append(runner.resources.triggers,
 actions.PostAuthentication)
 log.Printf("Lambda function %v added to user pool %v to handle PostAuthentication
 Cognito trigger.\n",
  activityLogArn, userPoolId)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// SignInUser signs in as the specified user.
func (runner *ActivityLog) SignInUser(ctx context.Context, clientId string, userName
 string, password string) {
 log.Printf("Now we'll sign in user %v and check the results in the logs and the
 DynamoDB table.", userName)
 runner.questioner.Ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
 authResult, err := runner.cognitoActor.SignIn(ctx, clientId, userName, password)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Println("Sign in successful.",
  "The PostAuthentication Lambda handler writes custom information to CloudWatch
 Logs.")

 runner.resources.userAccessTokens = append(runner.resources.userAccessTokens,
 *authResult.AccessToken)
```

```
}

// GetKnownUserLastLogin gets the login info for a user from the Amazon DynamoDB
 table and displays it.
func (runner *ActivityLog) GetKnownUserLastLogin(ctx context.Context, tableName
 string, userName string) {
 log.Println("The PostAuthentication handler also writes login data to the DynamoDB
 table.")
 runner.questioner.Ask("Press Enter when you're ready to continue.")
 users, err := runner.helper.GetKnownUsers(ctx, tableName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 for _, user := range users.Users {
  if user.UserName == userName {
   log.Println("The last login info for the user in the known users table is:")
   log.Printf("\t%+v", *user.LastLogin)
  }
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// Run runs the scenario.
func (runner *ActivityLog) Run(ctx context.Context, stackName string) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Println("Something went wrong with the demo.")
   runner.resources.Cleanup(ctx)
  }
 }()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Printf("Welcome\n")

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 stackOutputs, err := runner.helper.GetStackOutputs(ctx, stackName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 runner.resources.userPoolId = stackOutputs["UserPoolId"]
 runner.helper.PopulateUserTable(ctx, stackOutputs["TableName"])
 userName, password := runner.AddUserToPool(ctx, stackOutputs["UserPoolId"],
 stackOutputs["TableName"])
```

```
 runner.AddActivityLogTrigger(ctx, stackOutputs["UserPoolId"],
 stackOutputs["ActivityLogFunctionArn"])
 runner.SignInUser(ctx, stackOutputs["UserPoolClientId"], userName, password)
 runner.helper.ListRecentLogEvents(ctx, stackOutputs["ActivityLogFunction"])
 runner.GetKnownUserLastLogin(ctx, stackOutputs["TableName"], userName)

 runner.resources.Cleanup(ctx)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

Lambda 함수를 사용하여 `PostAuthentication` 트리거를 처리합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "os"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 dynamodbtypes "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

const TABLE_NAME = "TABLE_NAME"

// LoginInfo defines structured login data that can be marshalled to a DynamoDB
 format.
type LoginInfo struct {
 UserPoolId string `dynamodbav:"UserPoolId"`
 ClientId   string `dynamodbav:"ClientId"`
 Time       string `dynamodbav:"Time"`
```

```
}

// UserInfo defines structured user data that can be marshalled to a DynamoDB
 format.
type UserInfo struct {
 UserName  string    `dynamodbav:"UserName"`
 UserEmail string    `dynamodbav:"UserEmail"`
 LastLogin LoginInfo `dynamodbav:"LastLogin"`
}

// GetKey marshals the user email value to a DynamoDB key format.
func (user UserInfo) GetKey() map[string]dynamodbtypes.AttributeValue {
 userEmail, err := attributevalue.Marshal(user.UserEmail)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 return map[string]dynamodbtypes.AttributeValue{"UserEmail": userEmail}
}

type handler struct {
 dynamoClient *dynamodb.Client
}

// HandleRequest handles the PostAuthentication event by writing custom data to the
 logs and
// to an Amazon DynamoDB table.
func (h *handler) HandleRequest(ctx context.Context,
 event events.CognitoEventUserPoolsPostAuthentication)
 (events.CognitoEventUserPoolsPostAuthentication, error) {
 log.Printf("Received post authentication trigger from %v for user '%v'",
 event.TriggerSource, event.UserName)
 tableName := os.Getenv(TABLE_NAME)
 user := UserInfo{
  UserName:  event.UserName,
  UserEmail: event.Request.UserAttributes["email"],
  LastLogin: LoginInfo{
   UserPoolId: event.UserPoolID,
   ClientId:   event.CallerContext.ClientID,
   Time:       time.Now().Format(time.UnixDate),
  },
 }
 // Write to CloudWatch Logs.
 fmt.Printf("%#v", user)
```

```
 // Also write to an external system. This examples uses DynamoDB to demonstrate.
 userMap, err := attributevalue.MarshalMap(user)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't marshal to DynamoDB map. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else if len(userMap) == 0 {
  log.Printf("User info marshaled to an empty map.")
 } else {
  _, err := h.dynamoClient.PutItem(ctx, &dynamodb.PutItemInput{
   Item:      userMap,
   TableName: aws.String(tableName),
  })
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't write to DynamoDB. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Wrote user info to DynamoDB table %v.\n", tableName)
  }
 }

 return event, nil
}

func main() {
 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicln(err)
 }
 h := handler{
  dynamoClient: dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig),
 }
 lambda.Start(h.HandleRequest)
}
```

일반적인 작업을 수행하는 구조체를 생성합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"
 "strings"
 "time"
```

```
 "user_pools_and_lambda_triggers/actions"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudformation"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudwatchlogs"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
)

// IScenarioHelper defines common functions used by the workflows in this example.
type IScenarioHelper interface {
 Pause(secs int)
 GetStackOutputs(ctx context.Context, stackName string) (actions.StackOutputs,
 error)
 PopulateUserTable(ctx context.Context, tableName string)
 GetKnownUsers(ctx context.Context, tableName string) (actions.UserList, error)
 AddKnownUser(ctx context.Context, tableName string, user actions.User)
 ListRecentLogEvents(ctx context.Context, functionName string)
}

// ScenarioHelper contains AWS wrapper structs used by the workflows in this
 example.
type ScenarioHelper struct {
 questioner  demotools.IQuestioner
 dynamoActor *actions.DynamoActions
 cfnActor    *actions.CloudFormationActions
 cwlActor    *actions.CloudWatchLogsActions
 isTestRun   bool
}

// NewScenarioHelper constructs a new scenario helper.
func NewScenarioHelper(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner)
 ScenarioHelper {
 scenario := ScenarioHelper{
  questioner:  questioner,
  dynamoActor: &actions.DynamoActions{DynamoClient:
 dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
  cfnActor:    &actions.CloudFormationActions{CfnClient:
 cloudformation.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
  cwlActor:    &actions.CloudWatchLogsActions{CwlClient:
 cloudwatchlogs.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
 }
 return scenario
}
```

```
// Pause waits for the specified number of seconds.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) Pause(secs int) {
 if !helper.isTestRun {
  time.Sleep(time.Duration(secs) * time.Second)
 }
}

// GetStackOutputs gets the outputs from the specified CloudFormation stack in a
 structured format.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) GetStackOutputs(ctx context.Context, stackName string)
 (actions.StackOutputs, error) {
 return helper.cfnActor.GetOutputs(ctx, stackName), nil
}

// PopulateUserTable fills the known user table with example data.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) PopulateUserTable(ctx context.Context, tableName
 string) {
 log.Printf("First, let's add some users to the DynamoDB %v table we'll use for this
 example.\n", tableName)
 err := helper.dynamoActor.PopulateTable(ctx, tableName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
}

// GetKnownUsers gets the users from the known users table in a structured format.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) GetKnownUsers(ctx context.Context, tableName string)
 (actions.UserList, error) {
 knownUsers, err := helper.dynamoActor.Scan(ctx, tableName)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get known users from table %v. Here's why: %v\n", tableName,
 err)
 }
 return knownUsers, err
}

// AddKnownUser adds a user to the known users table.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) AddKnownUser(ctx context.Context, tableName string,
 user actions.User) {
 log.Printf("Adding user '%v' with email '%v' to the DynamoDB known users table...
\n",
  user.UserName, user.UserEmail)
 err := helper.dynamoActor.AddUser(ctx, tableName, user)
```

```
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
}

// ListRecentLogEvents gets the most recent log stream and events for the specified
 Lambda function and displays them.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) ListRecentLogEvents(ctx context.Context, functionName
 string) {
 log.Println("Waiting a few seconds to let Lambda write to CloudWatch Logs...")
 helper.Pause(10)
 log.Println("Okay, let's check the logs to find what's happened recently with your
 Lambda function.")
 logStream, err := helper.cwlActor.GetLatestLogStream(ctx, functionName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Getting some recent events from log stream %v\n",
 *logStream.LogStreamName)
 events, err := helper.cwlActor.GetLogEvents(ctx, functionName,
 *logStream.LogStreamName, 10)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 for _, event := range events {
  log.Printf("\t%v", *event.Message)
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

Amazon Cognito 작업을 래핑하는 구조체를 생성합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
```

```
)

type CognitoActions struct {
 CognitoClient *cognitoidentityprovider.Client
}



// Trigger and TriggerInfo define typed data for updating an Amazon Cognito trigger.
type Trigger int

const (
 PreSignUp Trigger = iota
 UserMigration
 PostAuthentication
)

type TriggerInfo struct {
 Trigger    Trigger
 HandlerArn *string
}

// UpdateTriggers adds or removes Lambda triggers for a user pool. When a trigger is
 specified with a `nil` value,
// it is removed from the user pool.
func (actor CognitoActions) UpdateTriggers(ctx context.Context, userPoolId string,
 triggers ...TriggerInfo) error {
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.DescribeUserPool(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.DescribeUserPoolInput{
  UserPoolId: aws.String(userPoolId),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get info about user pool %v. Here's why: %v\n", userPoolId,
 err)
  return err
 }
 lambdaConfig := output.UserPool.LambdaConfig
 for _, trigger := range triggers {
  switch trigger.Trigger {
  case PreSignUp:
   lambdaConfig.PreSignUp = trigger.HandlerArn
  case UserMigration:
   lambdaConfig.UserMigration = trigger.HandlerArn
  case PostAuthentication:
```

```
    lambdaConfig.PostAuthentication = trigger.HandlerArn
   }
  }
  _, err = actor.CognitoClient.UpdateUserPool(ctx,
  &cognitoidentityprovider.UpdateUserPoolInput{
   UserPoolId:   aws.String(userPoolId),
   LambdaConfig: lambdaConfig,
  })
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't update user pool %v. Here's why: %v\n", userPoolId, err)
  }
  return err
}



// SignUp signs up a user with Amazon Cognito.
func (actor CognitoActions) SignUp(ctx context.Context, clientId string, userName
 string, password string, userEmail string) (bool, error) {
 confirmed := false
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.SignUp(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.SignUpInput{
  ClientId: aws.String(clientId),
  Password: aws.String(password),
  Username: aws.String(userName),
  UserAttributes: []types.AttributeType{
   {Name: aws.String("email"), Value: aws.String(userEmail)},
  },
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't sign up user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 } else {
  confirmed = output.UserConfirmed
 }
 return confirmed, err
}
```

```
// SignIn signs in a user to Amazon Cognito using a username and password
 authentication flow.
func (actor CognitoActions) SignIn(ctx context.Context, clientId string, userName
 string, password string) (*types.AuthenticationResultType, error) {
 var authResult *types.AuthenticationResultType
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.InitiateAuth(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.InitiateAuthInput{
  AuthFlow:       "USER_PASSWORD_AUTH",
  ClientId:       aws.String(clientId),
  AuthParameters: map[string]string{"USERNAME": userName, "PASSWORD": password},
 })
 if err != nil {
  var resetRequired *types.PasswordResetRequiredException
  if errors.As(err, &resetRequired) {
   log.Println(*resetRequired.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't sign in user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 } else {
  authResult = output.AuthenticationResult
 }
 return authResult, err
}



// ForgotPassword starts a password recovery flow for a user. This flow typically
 sends a confirmation code
// to the user's configured notification destination, such as email.
func (actor CognitoActions) ForgotPassword(ctx context.Context, clientId string,
 userName string) (*types.CodeDeliveryDetailsType, error) {
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.ForgotPassword(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.ForgotPasswordInput{
  ClientId: aws.String(clientId),
  Username: aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't start password reset for user '%v'. Here;s why: %v\n",
 userName, err)
 }
 return output.CodeDeliveryDetails, err
}
```

```
// ConfirmForgotPassword confirms a user with a confirmation code and a new
 password.
func (actor CognitoActions) ConfirmForgotPassword(ctx context.Context, clientId
 string, code string, userName string, password string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.ConfirmForgotPassword(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.ConfirmForgotPasswordInput{
  ClientId:         aws.String(clientId),
  ConfirmationCode: aws.String(code),
  Password:         aws.String(password),
  Username:         aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't confirm user %v. Here's why: %v", userName, err)
  }
 }
 return err
}



// DeleteUser removes a user from the user pool.
func (actor CognitoActions) DeleteUser(ctx context.Context, userAccessToken string)
 error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.DeleteUser(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.DeleteUserInput{
  AccessToken: aws.String(userAccessToken),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete user. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 return err
}



// AdminCreateUser uses administrator credentials to add a user to a user pool. This
 method leaves the user
// in a state that requires they enter a new password next time they sign in.
```

```
func (actor CognitoActions) AdminCreateUser(ctx context.Context, userPoolId string,
 userName string, userEmail string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.AdminCreateUser(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.AdminCreateUserInput{
  UserPoolId:     aws.String(userPoolId),
  Username:       aws.String(userName),
  MessageAction:  types.MessageActionTypeSuppress,
  UserAttributes: []types.AttributeType{{Name: aws.String("email"), Value:
 aws.String(userEmail)}},
 })
 if err != nil {
  var userExists *types.UsernameExistsException
  if errors.As(err, &userExists) {
   log.Printf("User %v already exists in the user pool.", userName)
   err = nil
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't create user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 }
 return err
}



// AdminSetUserPassword uses administrator credentials to set a password for a user
 without requiring a
// temporary password.
func (actor CognitoActions) AdminSetUserPassword(ctx context.Context, userPoolId
 string, userName string, password string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.AdminSetUserPassword(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.AdminSetUserPasswordInput{
  Password:   aws.String(password),
  UserPoolId: aws.String(userPoolId),
  Username:   aws.String(userName),
  Permanent:  true,
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't set password for user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 }
```

```
 return err
}
```

DynamoDB 작업을 래핑하는 구조체를 생성합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// DynamoActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 actions
// used in the examples.
type DynamoActions struct {
 DynamoClient *dynamodb.Client
}

// User defines structured user data.
type User struct {
 UserName  string
 UserEmail string
 LastLogin *LoginInfo `dynamodbav:",omitempty"`
}

// LoginInfo defines structured custom login data.
type LoginInfo struct {
 UserPoolId string
 ClientId   string
 Time       string
}

// UserList defines a list of users.
type UserList struct {
 Users []User
```

```
}

// UserNameList returns the usernames contained in a UserList as a list of strings.
func (users *UserList) UserNameList() []string {
 names := make([]string, len(users.Users))
 for i := 0; i < len(users.Users); i++ {
  names[i] = users.Users[i].UserName
 }
 return names
}

// PopulateTable adds a set of test users to the table.
func (actor DynamoActions) PopulateTable(ctx context.Context, tableName string)
 error {
 var err error
 var item map[string]types.AttributeValue
 var writeReqs []types.WriteRequest
 for i := 1; i < 4; i++ {
  item, err = attributevalue.MarshalMap(User{UserName: fmt.Sprintf("test_user_%v",
 i), UserEmail: fmt.Sprintf("test_email_%v@example.com", i)})
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't marshall user into DynamoDB format. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   return err
  }
  writeReqs = append(writeReqs, types.WriteRequest{PutRequest:
 &types.PutRequest{Item: item}})
 }
 _, err = actor.DynamoClient.BatchWriteItem(ctx, &dynamodb.BatchWriteItemInput{
  RequestItems: map[string][]types.WriteRequest{tableName: writeReqs},
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't populate table %v with users. Here's why: %v\n", tableName,
 err)
 }
 return err
}

// Scan scans the table for all items.
func (actor DynamoActions) Scan(ctx context.Context, tableName string) (UserList,
 error) {
 var userList UserList
 output, err := actor.DynamoClient.Scan(ctx, &dynamodb.ScanInput{
  TableName: aws.String(tableName),
 })
```

```
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't scan table %v for items. Here's why: %v\n", tableName, err)
 } else {
  err = attributevalue.UnmarshalListOfMaps(output.Items, &userList.Users)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal items into users. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
 }
 return userList, err
}

// AddUser adds a user item to a table.
func (actor DynamoActions) AddUser(ctx context.Context, tableName string, user User)
 error {
 userItem, err := attributevalue.MarshalMap(user)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't marshall user to item. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 _, err = actor.DynamoClient.PutItem(ctx, &dynamodb.PutItemInput{
  Item:      userItem,
  TableName: aws.String(tableName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't put item in table %v. Here's why: %v", tableName, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

CloudWatch Logs 작업을 래핑하는 구조체를 생성합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudwatchlogs"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudwatchlogs/types"
)
```

```
type CloudWatchLogsActions struct {
 CwlClient *cloudwatchlogs.Client
}

// GetLatestLogStream gets the most recent log stream for a Lambda function.
func (actor CloudWatchLogsActions) GetLatestLogStream(ctx context.Context,
 functionName string) (types.LogStream, error) {
 var logStream types.LogStream
 logGroupName := fmt.Sprintf("/aws/lambda/%s", functionName)
 output, err := actor.CwlClient.DescribeLogStreams(ctx,
 &cloudwatchlogs.DescribeLogStreamsInput{
  Descending:   aws.Bool(true),
  Limit:        aws.Int32(1),
  LogGroupName: aws.String(logGroupName),
  OrderBy:      types.OrderByLastEventTime,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get log streams for log group %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 logGroupName, err)
 } else {
  logStream = output.LogStreams[0]
 }
 return logStream, err
}

// GetLogEvents gets the most recent eventCount events from the specified log
 stream.
func (actor CloudWatchLogsActions) GetLogEvents(ctx context.Context, functionName
 string, logStreamName string, eventCount int32) (
 []types.OutputLogEvent, error) {
 var events []types.OutputLogEvent
 logGroupName := fmt.Sprintf("/aws/lambda/%s", functionName)
 output, err := actor.CwlClient.GetLogEvents(ctx, &cloudwatchlogs.GetLogEventsInput{
  LogStreamName: aws.String(logStreamName),
  Limit:         aws.Int32(eventCount),
  LogGroupName:  aws.String(logGroupName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get log event for log stream %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 logStreamName, err)
 } else {
  events = output.Events
 }
 return events, err
```

```
}
```

CloudFormation 작업을 래핑하는 구조체를 생성합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudformation"
)

// StackOutputs defines a map of outputs from a specific stack.
type StackOutputs map[string]string

type CloudFormationActions struct {
 CfnClient *cloudformation.Client
}

// GetOutputs gets the outputs from a CloudFormation stack and puts them into a
 structured format.
func (actor CloudFormationActions) GetOutputs(ctx context.Context, stackName string)
 StackOutputs {
 output, err := actor.CfnClient.DescribeStacks(ctx,
 &cloudformation.DescribeStacksInput{
  StackName: aws.String(stackName),
 })
 if err != nil || len(output.Stacks) == 0 {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't find a CloudFormation stack named %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 stackName, err)
 }
 stackOutputs := StackOutputs{}
 for _, out := range output.Stacks[0].Outputs {
  stackOutputs[*out.OutputKey] = *out.OutputValue
 }
 return stackOutputs
}
```

리소스를 정리합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"
 "user_pools_and_lambda_triggers/actions"

 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
)

// Resources keeps track of AWS resources created during an example and handles
// cleanup when the example finishes.
type Resources struct {
 userPoolId       string
 userAccessTokens []string
 triggers         []actions.Trigger

 cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions
 questioner   demotools.IQuestioner
}

func (resources *Resources) init(cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions, questioner
 demotools.IQuestioner) {
 resources.userAccessTokens = []string{}
 resources.triggers = []actions.Trigger{}
 resources.cognitoActor = cognitoActor
 resources.questioner = questioner
}

// Cleanup deletes all AWS resources created during an example.
func (resources *Resources) Cleanup(ctx context.Context) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Printf("Something went wrong during cleanup.\n%v\n", r)
   log.Println("Use the AWS Management Console to remove any remaining resources \n"
 +
    "that were created for this scenario.")
  }
 }()

 wantDelete := resources.questioner.AskBool("Do you want to remove all of the AWS
 resources that were created "+
  "during this demo (y/n)?", "y")
```

```
 if wantDelete {
  for _, accessToken := range resources.userAccessTokens {
   err := resources.cognitoActor.DeleteUser(ctx, accessToken)
   if err != nil {
    log.Println("Couldn't delete user during cleanup.")
    panic(err)
   }
   log.Println("Deleted user.")
  }
  triggerList := make([]actions.TriggerInfo, len(resources.triggers))
  for i := 0; i < len(resources.triggers); i++ {
   triggerList[i] = actions.TriggerInfo{Trigger: resources.triggers[i], HandlerArn:
 nil}
  }
  err := resources.cognitoActor.UpdateTriggers(ctx, resources.userPoolId,
 triggerList...)
  if err != nil {
   log.Println("Couldn't update Cognito triggers during cleanup.")
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Println("Removed Cognito triggers from user pool.")
 } else {
  log.Println("Be sure to remove resources when you're done with them to avoid
 unexpected charges!")
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - AdminCreateUser
  - AdminSetUserPassword
  - DeleteUser
  - InitiateAuth
  - UpdateUserPool

서버리스 예제

Lambda 함수를 사용하여 Amazon RDS 데이터베이스에 연결

다음 코드 예제는 RDS 데이터베이스에 연결하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 간단한 데이터베이스 요청을 하고 결과를 반환합니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Go를 사용하여 Lambda 함수에서 Amazon RDS 데이터베이스에 연결

```
/*
Golang v2 code here.
*/

package main

import (
 "context"
 "database/sql"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "os"

 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/rds/auth"
 _ "github.com/go-sql-driver/mysql"
)

type MyEvent struct {
 Name string `json:"name"`
}

func HandleRequest(event *MyEvent) (map[string]interface{}, error) {

 var dbName string = os.Getenv("DatabaseName")
```

```
var dbUser string = os.Getenv("DatabaseUser")
var dbHost string = os.Getenv("DBHost") // Add hostname without https
var dbPort int = os.Getenv("Port")      // Add port number
var dbEndpoint string = fmt.Sprintf("%s:%d", dbHost, dbPort)
var region string = os.Getenv("AWS_REGION")

cfg, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(context.TODO())
if err != nil {
 panic("configuration error: " + err.Error())
}

authenticationToken, err := auth.BuildAuthToken(
 context.TODO(), dbEndpoint, region, dbUser, cfg.Credentials)
if err != nil {
 panic("failed to create authentication token: " + err.Error())
}

dsn := fmt.Sprintf("%s:%s@tcp(%s)/%s?tls=true&allowCleartextPasswords=true",
 dbUser, authenticationToken, dbEndpoint, dbName,
)

db, err := sql.Open("mysql", dsn)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}

defer db.Close()

var sum int
err = db.QueryRow("SELECT ?+? AS sum", 3, 2).Scan(&sum)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
s := fmt.Sprint(sum)
message := fmt.Sprintf("The selected sum is: %s", s)

messageBytes, err := json.Marshal(message)
if err != nil {
 return nil, err
}

messageString := string(messageBytes)
return map[string]interface{}{
 "statusCode": 200,
```

```
  "headers":    map[string]string{"Content-Type": "application/json"},
  "body":       messageString,
 }, nil
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(HandleRequest)
}
```

Kinesis 트리거에서 간접적으로 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 Kinesis 스트림에서 레코드를 받아 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 Kinesis 페이로드를 검색하고, Base64에서 디코딩하고, 레코드 콘텐츠를 로깅합니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Go를 사용하여 Lambda로 Kinesis 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package main

import (
 "context"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
)

func handler(ctx context.Context, kinesisEvent events.KinesisEvent) error {
 if len(kinesisEvent.Records) == 0 {
  log.Printf("empty Kinesis event received")
```

```
  return nil
 }

 for _, record := range kinesisEvent.Records {
  log.Printf("processed Kinesis event with EventId: %v", record.EventID)
  recordDataBytes := record.Kinesis.Data
  recordDataText := string(recordDataBytes)
  log.Printf("record data: %v", recordDataText)
  // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
 }
 log.Printf("successfully processed %v records", len(kinesisEvent.Records))
 return nil
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(handler)
}
```

DynamoDB 트리거에서 간접적으로 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB 스트림에서 레코드를 수신하여 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 DynamoDB 페이로드를 검색하고 레코드 콘텐츠를 로깅합니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Go를 사용하여 Lambda로 DynamoDB 이벤트 사용.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package main

import (
 "context"
```

```
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "fmt"
)

func HandleRequest(ctx context.Context, event events.DynamoDBEvent) (*string, error)
 {
 if len(event.Records) == 0 {
  return nil, fmt.Errorf("received empty event")
 }

 for _, record := range event.Records {
   LogDynamoDBRecord(record)
 }

 message := fmt.Sprintf("Records processed: %d", len(event.Records))
 return &message, nil
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(HandleRequest)
}

func LogDynamoDBRecord(record events.DynamoDBEventRecord){
 fmt.Println(record.EventID)
 fmt.Println(record.EventName)
 fmt.Printf("%+v\n", record.Change)
}
```

Amazon DocumentDB 트리거에서 간접적으로 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 DocumentDB 변경 스트림에서 레코드를 수신하여 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 DocumentDB 페이로드를 검색하고 레코드 콘텐츠를 로깅합니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Go를 사용하여 Lambda로 Amazon DocumentDB 이벤트 소비

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"

 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
)

type Event struct {
 Events []Record `json:"events"`
}

type Record struct {
 Event struct {
  OperationType string `json:"operationType"`
  NS            struct {
   DB   string `json:"db"`
   Coll string `json:"coll"`
  } `json:"ns"`
  FullDocument interface{} `json:"fullDocument"`
 } `json:"event"`
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(handler)
}

func handler(ctx context.Context, event Event) (string, error) {
 fmt.Println("Loading function")
 for _, record := range event.Events {
  logDocumentDBEvent(record)
 }

 return "OK", nil
}

func logDocumentDBEvent(record Record) {
 fmt.Printf("Operation type: %s\n", record.Event.OperationType)
 fmt.Printf("db: %s\n", record.Event.NS.DB)
```

```
 fmt.Printf("collection: %s\n", record.Event.NS.Coll)
 docBytes, _ := json.MarshalIndent(record.Event.FullDocument, "", "  ")
 fmt.Printf("Full document: %s\n", string(docBytes))
}
```

Amazon MSK 트리거를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon MSK 클러스터에서 레코드를 수신하여 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 MSK 페이로드를 검색하고 레코드 콘텐츠를 로깅합니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Go를 사용하여 Lambda로 Amazon MSK 이벤트 사용

```
package main

import (
 "encoding/base64"
 "fmt"

 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
)

func handler(event events.KafkaEvent) {
 for key, records := range event.Records {
  fmt.Println("Key:", key)

  for _, record := range records {
   fmt.Println("Record:", record)

   decodedValue, _ := base64.StdEncoding.DecodeString(record.Value)
```

```
    message := string(decodedValue)
    fmt.Println("Message:", message)
   }
  }
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(handler)
}
```

Amazon S3 트리거를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제는 S3 버킷에 객체를 업로드하여 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 해당 함수는 이벤트 파라미터에서 S3 버킷 이름과 객체 키를 검색하고 Amazon S3 API를 호출하여 객체의 콘텐츠 유형을 검색하고 로깅합니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Go를 사용하여 Lambda로 S3 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package main

import (
 "context"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
)

func handler(ctx context.Context, s3Event events.S3Event) error {
```

```
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("failed to load default config: %s", err)
  return err
 }
 s3Client := s3.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)

 for _, record := range s3Event.Records {
  bucket := record.S3.Bucket.Name
  key := record.S3.Object.URLDecodedKey
  headOutput, err := s3Client.HeadObject(ctx, &s3.HeadObjectInput{
   Bucket: &bucket,
   Key:    &key,
  })
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("error getting head of object %s/%s: %s", bucket, key, err)
   return err
  }
  log.Printf("successfully retrieved %s/%s of type %s", bucket, key,
 *headOutput.ContentType)
 }

 return nil
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(handler)
}
```

Amazon SNS 트리거를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 SNS 주제의 메시지를 받아 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 함수는 이벤트 파라미터에서 메시지를 검색하고 각 메시지의 내용을 로깅합니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Go를 사용하여 Lambda로 SNS 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package main

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"

 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
)

func handler(ctx context.Context, snsEvent events.SNSEvent) {
 for _, record := range snsEvent.Records {
  processMessage(record)
 }
 fmt.Println("done")
}

func processMessage(record events.SNSEventRecord) {
 message := record.SNS.Message
 fmt.Printf("Processed message: %s\n", message)
 // TODO: Process your record here
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(handler)
}
```

Amazon SQS 트리거에서 간접적으로 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제는 SQS 대기열에서 메시지를 받아 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 함수는 이벤트 파라미터에서 메시지를 검색하고 각 메시지의 내용을 로깅합니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Go를 사용하여 Lambda로 SQS 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package integration_sqs_to_lambda

import (
 "fmt"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
)

func handler(event events.SQSEvent) error {
 for _, record := range event.Records {
  err := processMessage(record)
  if err != nil {
   return err
  }
 }
 fmt.Println("done")
 return nil
}

func processMessage(record events.SQSMessage) error {
 fmt.Printf("Processed message %s\n", record.Body)
 // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
 return nil
}
```

```
func main() {
 lambda.Start(handler)
}
```

Kinesis 트리거로 Lambda 함수에 대한 배치 항목 실패 보고

다음 코드 예제는 Kinesis 스트림에서 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수에 대한 부분 배치 응답을 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 응답으로 배치 항목 실패를 보고하고 나중에 해당 메시지를 다시 시도하도록 Lambda에 신호를 보냅니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Go를 사용하여 Lambda로 Kinesis 배치 항목 실패를 보고합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package main

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
)

func handler(ctx context.Context, kinesisEvent events.KinesisEvent)
 (map[string]interface{}, error) {
 batchItemFailures := []map[string]interface{}{}

 for _, record := range kinesisEvent.Records {
  curRecordSequenceNumber := ""

  // Process your record
```

```
  if /* Your record processing condition here */ {
   curRecordSequenceNumber = record.Kinesis.SequenceNumber
  }

  // Add a condition to check if the record processing failed
  if curRecordSequenceNumber != "" {
   batchItemFailures = append(batchItemFailures, map[string]interface{}
{"itemIdentifier": curRecordSequenceNumber})
  }
 }

 kinesisBatchResponse := map[string]interface{}{
  "batchItemFailures": batchItemFailures,
 }
 return kinesisBatchResponse, nil
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(handler)
}
```

DynamoDB 트리거로 Lambda 함수에 대한 배치 항목 실패 보고

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB 스트림에서 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수에 대해 부분 배치 응답을 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 응답으로 배치 항목 실패를 보고하고 나중에 해당 메시지를 다시 시도하도록 Lambda에 신호를 보냅니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Go를 사용하여 Lambda로 DynamoDB 배치 항목 실패 보고.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package main
```

```
import (
 "context"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
)

type BatchItemFailure struct {
 ItemIdentifier string `json:"ItemIdentifier"`
}

type BatchResult struct {
 BatchItemFailures []BatchItemFailure `json:"BatchItemFailures"`
}

func HandleRequest(ctx context.Context, event events.DynamoDBEvent) (*BatchResult,
 error) {
 var batchItemFailures []BatchItemFailure
 curRecordSequenceNumber := ""

 for _, record := range event.Records {
  // Process your record
  curRecordSequenceNumber = record.Change.SequenceNumber
 }

 if curRecordSequenceNumber != "" {
  batchItemFailures = append(batchItemFailures, BatchItemFailure{ItemIdentifier:
 curRecordSequenceNumber})
 }

 batchResult := BatchResult{
  BatchItemFailures: batchItemFailures,
 }

 return &batchResult, nil
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(HandleRequest)
}
```

Amazon SQS 트리거로 Lambda 함수에 대한 배치 항목 실패 보고

다음 코드 예제는 SQS 대기열에서 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수에 대한 부분 배치 응답을 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 응답으로 배치 항목 실패를 보고하고 나중에 해당 메시지를 다시 시도하도록 Lambda에 신호를 보냅니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Go를 사용하여 Lambda로 SQS 배치 항목 실패 보고

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package main

import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
)

func handler(ctx context.Context, sqsEvent events.SQSEvent) (map[string]interface{},
 error) {
 batchItemFailures := []map[string]interface{}{}

 for _, message := range sqsEvent.Records {

  if /* Your message processing condition here */ {
   batchItemFailures = append(batchItemFailures, map[string]interface{}
{"itemIdentifier": message.MessageId})
  }
 }

 sqsBatchResponse := map[string]interface{}{
  "batchItemFailures": batchItemFailures,
```

```
 }
 return sqsBatchResponse, nil
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(handler)
}
```

AWS 커뮤니티 기여

서버리스 애플리케이션 빌드 및 테스트

다음 코드 예제에서는 Lambda 및 DynamoDB와 함께 API Gateway를 사용하여 서버리스 애플리케이션을 빌드하고 테스트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

Go SDK를 사용하여 Lambda 및 DynamoDB가 포함된 API 게이트웨이로 구성된 서버리스 애플리케이션을 빌드하고 테스트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda

SDK for Go V2를 사용한 Amazon MSK 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon MSK와 함께 AWS SDK for Go V2를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 서버리스 예제

서버리스 예제

Amazon MSK 트리거를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon MSK 클러스터에서 레코드를 수신하여 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 MSK 페이로드를 검색하고 레코드 콘텐츠를 로깅합니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Go를 사용하여 Lambda로 Amazon MSK 이벤트 사용

```
package main

import (
 "encoding/base64"
 "fmt"

 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
)

func handler(event events.KafkaEvent) {
 for key, records := range event.Records {
  fmt.Println("Key:", key)

  for _, record := range records {
   fmt.Println("Record:", record)

   decodedValue, _ := base64.StdEncoding.DecodeString(record.Value)
   message := string(decodedValue)
   fmt.Println("Message:", message)
  }
 }
}
```

```
func main() {
 lambda.Start(handler)
}
```

SDK for Go V2를 사용한 Partner Central 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Partner Central과 함께 AWS SDK for Go V2를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`GetOpportunity`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetOpportunity`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

기회를 잡으세요.

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
```

```
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/partnercentralselling"
)

func main() {
 config, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(context.TODO())

 if err != nil {
  log.Fatal(err)
 }

 config.Region = "us-east-1"

 client := partnercentralselling.NewFromConfig(config)

 output, err := client.GetOpportunity(context.TODO(),
 &partnercentralselling.GetOpportunityInput{
  Identifier: aws.String("O1111111"),
  Catalog:    aws.String("AWS"),
 })

 if err != nil {
  log.Fatal(err)
 }
 log.Println("printing opportuniy...\n")

 jsonOutput, err := json.MarshalIndent(output, "", "    ")

 fmt.Println(string(jsonOutput))
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 GetOpportunityAWS SDK for Go 를 참조하세요.

`ListOpportunities`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListOpportunities`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

기회를 나열합니다.

```
package main
```

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/partnercentralselling"
)

func main() {
 config, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(context.TODO())

 if err != nil {
  log.Fatal(err)
 }

 config.Region = "us-east-1"

 client := partnercentralselling.NewFromConfig(config)

 output, err := client.ListOpportunities(context.TODO(),
 &partnercentralselling.ListOpportunitiesInput{
  MaxResults: aws.Int32(2),
  Catalog:    aws.String("AWS"),
 })

 if err != nil {
  log.Fatal(err)
 }

 jsonOutput, err := json.MarshalIndent(output, "", "    ")
 fmt.Println(string(jsonOutput))
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 ListOpportunitiesAWS SDK for Go 를 참조하세요.

SDK for Go V2를 사용한 Amazon RDS 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon RDS에서 AWS SDK for Go V2를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello Amazon RDS

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon RDS를 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
)

// main uses the AWS SDK for Go V2 to create an Amazon Relational Database Service
 (Amazon RDS)
```

```
// client and list up to 20 DB instances in your account.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
func main() {
 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
  fmt.Println(err)
  return
 }
 rdsClient := rds.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 const maxInstances = 20
 fmt.Printf("Let's list up to %v DB instances.\n", maxInstances)
 output, err := rdsClient.DescribeDBInstances(ctx,
  &rds.DescribeDBInstancesInput{MaxRecords: aws.Int32(maxInstances)})
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Printf("Couldn't list DB instances: %v\n", err)
  return
 }
 if len(output.DBInstances) == 0 {
  fmt.Println("No DB instances found.")
 } else {
  for _, instance := range output.DBInstances {
   fmt.Printf("DB instance %v has database %v.\n", *instance.DBInstanceIdentifier,
    *instance.DBName)
  }
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 DescribeDBInstances를 참조하십시오.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업
- 서버리스 예제

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 사용자 지정 DB 파라미터 그룹을 생성하고 파라미터 값을 설정합니다.
- 파라미터 그룹을 사용하도록 구성된 DB 인스턴스를 생성합니다. DB 인스턴스에는 데이터베이스도 포함되어 있습니다.
- 인스턴스의 스냅샷을 만듭니다.
- 인스턴스 및 파라미터 그룹을 삭제합니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "sort"
 "strconv"
 "strings"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/rds/actions"
 "github.com/google/uuid"
)
```

```
// GetStartedInstances is an interactive example that shows you how to use the AWS
 SDK for Go
// with Amazon Relation Database Service (Amazon RDS) to do the following:
//
//  1. Create a custom DB parameter group and set parameter values.
//  2. Create a DB instance that is configured to use the parameter group. The DB
 instance
//     also contains a database.
//  3. Take a snapshot of the DB instance.
//  4. Delete the DB instance and parameter group.
type GetStartedInstances struct {
 sdkConfig  aws.Config
 instances  actions.DbInstances
 questioner demotools.IQuestioner
 helper     IScenarioHelper
 isTestRun  bool
}

// NewGetStartedInstances constructs a GetStartedInstances instance from a
 configuration.
// It uses the specified config to get an Amazon RDS
// client and create wrappers for the actions used in the scenario.
func NewGetStartedInstances(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner,
 helper IScenarioHelper) GetStartedInstances {
 rdsClient := rds.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 return GetStartedInstances{
  sdkConfig:  sdkConfig,
  instances:  actions.DbInstances{RdsClient: rdsClient},
  questioner: questioner,
  helper:     helper,
 }
}

// Run runs the interactive scenario.
func (scenario GetStartedInstances) Run(ctx context.Context, dbEngine string,
 parameterGroupName string,
 instanceName string, dbName string) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Println("Something went wrong with the demo.")
  }
 }()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
```

```
 log.Println("Welcome to the Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) DB
 Instance demo.")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 parameterGroup := scenario.CreateParameterGroup(ctx, dbEngine, parameterGroupName)
 scenario.SetUserParameters(ctx, parameterGroupName)
 instance := scenario.CreateInstance(ctx, instanceName, dbEngine, dbName,
 parameterGroup)
 scenario.DisplayConnection(instance)
 scenario.CreateSnapshot(ctx, instance)
 scenario.Cleanup(ctx, instance, parameterGroup)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// CreateParameterGroup shows how to get available engine versions for a specified
// database engine and create a DB parameter group that is compatible with a
// selected engine family.
func (scenario GetStartedInstances) CreateParameterGroup(ctx context.Context,
 dbEngine string,
 parameterGroupName string) *types.DBParameterGroup {

 log.Printf("Checking for an existing DB parameter group named %v.\n",
  parameterGroupName)
 parameterGroup, err := scenario.instances.GetParameterGroup(ctx,
 parameterGroupName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 if parameterGroup == nil {
  log.Printf("Getting available database engine versions for %v.\n", dbEngine)
  engineVersions, err := scenario.instances.GetEngineVersions(ctx, dbEngine, "")
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }

  familySet := map[string]struct{}{}
  for _, family := range engineVersions {
   familySet[*family.DBParameterGroupFamily] = struct{}{}
  }
  var families []string
  for family := range familySet {
```

```
    families = append(families, family)
   }
   sort.Strings(families)
   familyIndex := scenario.questioner.AskChoice("Which family do you want to use?\n",
  families)
   log.Println("Creating a DB parameter group.")
   _, err = scenario.instances.CreateParameterGroup(
    ctx, parameterGroupName, families[familyIndex], "Example parameter group.")
   if err != nil {
    panic(err)
   }
   parameterGroup, err = scenario.instances.GetParameterGroup(ctx,
  parameterGroupName)
   if err != nil {
    panic(err)
   }
  }
  log.Printf("Parameter group %v:\n", *parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupFamily)
  log.Printf("\tName: %v\n", *parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupName)
  log.Printf("\tARN: %v\n", *parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupArn)
  log.Printf("\tFamily: %v\n", *parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupFamily)
  log.Printf("\tDescription: %v\n", *parameterGroup.Description)
  log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
  return parameterGroup
}

// SetUserParameters shows how to get the parameters contained in a custom parameter
// group and update some of the parameter values in the group.
func (scenario GetStartedInstances) SetUserParameters(ctx context.Context,
 parameterGroupName string) {
 log.Println("Let's set some parameter values in your parameter group.")
 dbParameters, err := scenario.instances.GetParameters(ctx, parameterGroupName, "")
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 var updateParams []types.Parameter
 for _, dbParam := range dbParameters {
  if strings.HasPrefix(*dbParam.ParameterName, "auto_increment") &&
   *dbParam.IsModifiable && *dbParam.DataType == "integer" {
   log.Printf("The %v parameter is described as:\n\t%v",
    *dbParam.ParameterName, *dbParam.Description)
   rangeSplit := strings.Split(*dbParam.AllowedValues, "-")
   lower, _ := strconv.Atoi(rangeSplit[0])
   upper, _ := strconv.Atoi(rangeSplit[1])
```

```
    newValue := scenario.questioner.AskInt(
     fmt.Sprintf("Enter a value between %v and %v:", lower, upper),
     demotools.InIntRange{Lower: lower, Upper: upper})
    dbParam.ParameterValue = aws.String(strconv.Itoa(newValue))
    updateParams = append(updateParams, dbParam)
   }
  }
  err = scenario.instances.UpdateParameters(ctx, parameterGroupName, updateParams)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Println("To get a list of parameters that you set previously, specify a source
  of 'user'.")
  userParameters, err := scenario.instances.GetParameters(ctx, parameterGroupName,
  "user")
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Println("Here are the parameters you set:")
  for _, param := range userParameters {
   log.Printf("\t%v: %v\n", *param.ParameterName, *param.ParameterValue)
  }
  log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// CreateInstance shows how to create a DB instance that contains a database of a
// specified type. The database is also configured to use a custom DB parameter
 group.
func (scenario GetStartedInstances) CreateInstance(ctx context.Context, instanceName
 string, dbEngine string,
 dbName string, parameterGroup *types.DBParameterGroup) *types.DBInstance {

 log.Println("Checking for an existing DB instance.")
 instance, err := scenario.instances.GetInstance(ctx, instanceName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 if instance == nil {
  adminUsername := scenario.questioner.Ask(
   "Enter an administrator username for the database: ", demotools.NotEmpty{})
  adminPassword := scenario.questioner.AskPassword(
   "Enter a password for the administrator (at least 8 characters): ", 7)
  engineVersions, err := scenario.instances.GetEngineVersions(ctx, dbEngine,
   *parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupFamily)
```

```
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 var engineChoices []string
 for _, engine := range engineVersions {
  engineChoices = append(engineChoices, *engine.EngineVersion)
 }
 engineIndex := scenario.questioner.AskChoice(
  "The available engines for your parameter group are:\n", engineChoices)
 engineSelection := engineVersions[engineIndex]
 instOpts, err := scenario.instances.GetOrderableInstances(ctx,
*engineSelection.Engine,
  *engineSelection.EngineVersion)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 optSet := map[string]struct{}{}
 for _, opt := range instOpts {
  if strings.Contains(*opt.DBInstanceClass, "micro") {
   optSet[*opt.DBInstanceClass] = struct{}{}
  }
 }
 var optChoices []string
 for opt := range optSet {
  optChoices = append(optChoices, opt)
 }
 sort.Strings(optChoices)
 optIndex := scenario.questioner.AskChoice(
  "The available micro DB instance classes for your database engine are:\n",
optChoices)
 storageType := "standard"
 allocatedStorage := int32(5)
 log.Printf("Creating a DB instance named %v and database %v.\n"+
  "The DB instance is configured to use your custom parameter group %v,\n"+
  "selected engine %v,\n"+
  "selected DB instance class %v,"+
  "and %v GiB of %v storage.\n"+
  "This typically takes several minutes.",
  instanceName, dbName, *parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupName,
*engineSelection.EngineVersion,
  optChoices[optIndex], allocatedStorage, storageType)
 instance, err = scenario.instances.CreateInstance(
  ctx, instanceName, dbName, *engineSelection.Engine,
*engineSelection.EngineVersion,
```

```
    *parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupName, optChoices[optIndex], storageType,
    allocatedStorage, adminUsername, adminPassword)
   if err != nil {
    panic(err)
   }
   for *instance.DBInstanceStatus != "available" {
    scenario.helper.Pause(30)
    instance, err = scenario.instances.GetInstance(ctx, instanceName)
    if err != nil {
     panic(err)
    }
   }
   log.Println("Instance created and available.")
  }
  log.Println("Instance data:")
  log.Printf("\tDBInstanceIdentifier: %v\n", *instance.DBInstanceIdentifier)
  log.Printf("\tARN: %v\n", *instance.DBInstanceArn)
  log.Printf("\tStatus: %v\n", *instance.DBInstanceStatus)
  log.Printf("\tEngine: %v\n", *instance.Engine)
  log.Printf("\tEngine version: %v\n", *instance.EngineVersion)
  log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
  return instance
}

// DisplayConnection displays connection information about a DB instance and tips
// on how to connect to it.
func (scenario GetStartedInstances) DisplayConnection(instance *types.DBInstance) {
  log.Println(
   "You can now connect to your database by using your favorite MySQL client.\n" +
    "One way to connect is by using the 'mysql' shell on an Amazon EC2 instance\n" +
    "that is running in the same VPC as your DB instance. Pass the endpoint,\n" +
    "port, and administrator username to 'mysql'. Then, enter your password\n" +
    "when prompted:")
  log.Printf("\n\tmysql -h %v -P %v -u %v -p\n",
   *instance.Endpoint.Address, instance.Endpoint.Port, *instance.MasterUsername)
  log.Println("For more information, see the User Guide for RDS:\n" +
   "\thttps://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/
CHAP_GettingStarted.CreatingConnecting.MySQL.html#CHAP_GettingStarted.Connecting.MySQL")
  log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// CreateSnapshot shows how to create a DB instance snapshot and wait until it's
 available.
```

```
func (scenario GetStartedInstances) CreateSnapshot(ctx context.Context, instance
 *types.DBInstance) {
 if scenario.questioner.AskBool(
  "Do you want to create a snapshot of your DB instance (y/n)? ", "y") {
  snapshotId := fmt.Sprintf("%v-%v", *instance.DBInstanceIdentifier,
 scenario.helper.UniqueId())
  log.Printf("Creating a snapshot named %v. This typically takes a few minutes.\n",
 snapshotId)
  snapshot, err := scenario.instances.CreateSnapshot(ctx,
 *instance.DBInstanceIdentifier, snapshotId)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  for *snapshot.Status != "available" {
   scenario.helper.Pause(30)
   snapshot, err = scenario.instances.GetSnapshot(ctx, snapshotId)
   if err != nil {
    panic(err)
   }
  }
  log.Println("Snapshot data:")
  log.Printf("\tDBSnapshotIdentifier: %v\n", *snapshot.DBSnapshotIdentifier)
  log.Printf("\tARN: %v\n", *snapshot.DBSnapshotArn)
  log.Printf("\tStatus: %v\n", *snapshot.Status)
  log.Printf("\tEngine: %v\n", *snapshot.Engine)
  log.Printf("\tEngine version: %v\n", *snapshot.EngineVersion)
  log.Printf("\tDBInstanceIdentifier: %v\n", *snapshot.DBInstanceIdentifier)
  log.Printf("\tSnapshotCreateTime: %v\n", *snapshot.SnapshotCreateTime)
  log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 }
}

// Cleanup shows how to clean up a DB instance and DB parameter group.
// Before the DB parameter group can be deleted, all associated DB instances must
 first be deleted.
func (scenario GetStartedInstances) Cleanup(
 ctx context.Context, instance *types.DBInstance, parameterGroup
 *types.DBParameterGroup) {

 if scenario.questioner.AskBool(
  "\nDo you want to delete the database instance and parameter group (y/n)? ", "y")
 {
  log.Printf("Deleting database instance %v.\n", *instance.DBInstanceIdentifier)
  err := scenario.instances.DeleteInstance(ctx, *instance.DBInstanceIdentifier)
```

```
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Println(
   "Waiting for the DB instance to delete. This typically takes several minutes.")
  for instance != nil {
   scenario.helper.Pause(30)
   instance, err = scenario.instances.GetInstance(ctx,
 *instance.DBInstanceIdentifier)
   if err != nil {
    panic(err)
   }
  }
  log.Printf("Deleting parameter group %v.", *parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupName)
  err = scenario.instances.DeleteParameterGroup(ctx,
 *parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupName)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
 }
}

// IScenarioHelper abstracts the function from a scenario so that it
// can be mocked for unit testing.
type IScenarioHelper interface {
 Pause(secs int)
 UniqueId() string
}
type ScenarioHelper struct{}

// Pause waits for the specified number of seconds.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) Pause(secs int) {
 time.Sleep(time.Duration(secs) * time.Second)
}

// UniqueId returns a new UUID.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) UniqueId() string {
 return uuid.New().String()
}
```

Amazon RDS 작업을 관리하기 위해 시나리오에서 호출하는 함수를 정의합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbInstances struct {
 RdsClient *rds.Client
}


// GetParameterGroup gets a DB parameter group by name.
func (instances *DbInstances) GetParameterGroup(ctx context.Context,
 parameterGroupName string) (
 *types.DBParameterGroup, error) {
 output, err := instances.RdsClient.DescribeDBParameterGroups(
  ctx, &rds.DescribeDBParameterGroupsInput{
   DBParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  var notFoundError *types.DBParameterGroupNotFoundFault
  if errors.As(err, &notFoundError) {
   log.Printf("Parameter group %v does not exist.\n", parameterGroupName)
   err = nil
  } else {
   log.Printf("Error getting parameter group %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
  }
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return &output.DBParameterGroups[0], err
 }
}



// CreateParameterGroup creates a DB parameter group that is based on the specified
// parameter group family.
func (instances *DbInstances) CreateParameterGroup(
```

```
 ctx context.Context, parameterGroupName string, parameterGroupFamily string,
 description string) (
 *types.DBParameterGroup, error) {

 output, err := instances.RdsClient.CreateDBParameterGroup(ctx,
  &rds.CreateDBParameterGroupInput{
   DBParameterGroupName:   aws.String(parameterGroupName),
   DBParameterGroupFamily: aws.String(parameterGroupFamily),
   Description:            aws.String(description),
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create parameter group %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBParameterGroup, err
 }
}



// DeleteParameterGroup deletes the named DB parameter group.
func (instances *DbInstances) DeleteParameterGroup(ctx context.Context,
 parameterGroupName string) error {
 _, err := instances.RdsClient.DeleteDBParameterGroup(ctx,
  &rds.DeleteDBParameterGroupInput{
   DBParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete parameter group %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
  return err
 } else {
  return nil
 }
}



// GetParameters gets the parameters that are contained in a DB parameter group.
func (instances *DbInstances) GetParameters(ctx context.Context, parameterGroupName
 string, source string) (
 []types.Parameter, error) {

 var output *rds.DescribeDBParametersOutput
 var params []types.Parameter
```

```
 var err error
 parameterPaginator := rds.NewDescribeDBParametersPaginator(instances.RdsClient,
  &rds.DescribeDBParametersInput{
   DBParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
   Source:               aws.String(source),
  })
 for parameterPaginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err = parameterPaginator.NextPage(ctx)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get parameters for %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
   break
  } else {
   params = append(params, output.Parameters...)
  }
 }
 return params, err
}



// UpdateParameters updates parameters in a named DB parameter group.
func (instances *DbInstances) UpdateParameters(ctx context.Context,
 parameterGroupName string, params []types.Parameter) error {
 _, err := instances.RdsClient.ModifyDBParameterGroup(ctx,
  &rds.ModifyDBParameterGroupInput{
   DBParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
   Parameters:           params,
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't update parameters in %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
  return err
 } else {
  return nil
 }
}



// CreateSnapshot creates a snapshot of a DB instance.
func (instances *DbInstances) CreateSnapshot(ctx context.Context, instanceName
 string, snapshotName string) (
 *types.DBSnapshot, error) {
 output, err := instances.RdsClient.CreateDBSnapshot(ctx,
 &rds.CreateDBSnapshotInput{
```

```
  DBInstanceIdentifier: aws.String(instanceName),
  DBSnapshotIdentifier: aws.String(snapshotName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create snapshot %v: %v\n", snapshotName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBSnapshot, nil
 }
}



// GetSnapshot gets a DB instance snapshot.
func (instances *DbInstances) GetSnapshot(ctx context.Context, snapshotName string)
 (*types.DBSnapshot, error) {
 output, err := instances.RdsClient.DescribeDBSnapshots(ctx,
  &rds.DescribeDBSnapshotsInput{
   DBSnapshotIdentifier: aws.String(snapshotName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get snapshot %v: %v\n", snapshotName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return &output.DBSnapshots[0], nil
 }
}



// CreateInstance creates a DB instance.
func (instances *DbInstances) CreateInstance(ctx context.Context, instanceName
 string, dbName string,
 dbEngine string, dbEngineVersion string, parameterGroupName string, dbInstanceClass
 string,
 storageType string, allocatedStorage int32, adminName string, adminPassword string)
 (
 *types.DBInstance, error) {
 output, err := instances.RdsClient.CreateDBInstance(ctx,
 &rds.CreateDBInstanceInput{
  DBInstanceIdentifier: aws.String(instanceName),
  DBName:               aws.String(dbName),
  DBParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
  Engine:               aws.String(dbEngine),
```

```
  EngineVersion:        aws.String(dbEngineVersion),
  DBInstanceClass:      aws.String(dbInstanceClass),
  StorageType:          aws.String(storageType),
  AllocatedStorage:     aws.Int32(allocatedStorage),
  MasterUsername:       aws.String(adminName),
  MasterUserPassword:   aws.String(adminPassword),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create instance %v: %v\n", instanceName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBInstance, nil
 }
}



// GetInstance gets data about a DB instance.
func (instances *DbInstances) GetInstance(ctx context.Context, instanceName string)
 (
 *types.DBInstance, error) {
 output, err := instances.RdsClient.DescribeDBInstances(ctx,
  &rds.DescribeDBInstancesInput{
   DBInstanceIdentifier: aws.String(instanceName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  var notFoundError *types.DBInstanceNotFoundFault
  if errors.As(err, &notFoundError) {
   log.Printf("DB instance %v does not exist.\n", instanceName)
   err = nil
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get instance %v: %v\n", instanceName, err)
  }
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return &output.DBInstances[0], nil
 }
}



// DeleteInstance deletes a DB instance.
func (instances *DbInstances) DeleteInstance(ctx context.Context, instanceName
 string) error {
```

```
 _, err := instances.RdsClient.DeleteDBInstance(ctx, &rds.DeleteDBInstanceInput{
  DBInstanceIdentifier:   aws.String(instanceName),
  SkipFinalSnapshot:      aws.Bool(true),
  DeleteAutomatedBackups: aws.Bool(true),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete instance %v: %v\n", instanceName, err)
  return err
 } else {
  return nil
 }
}



// GetEngineVersions gets database engine versions that are available for the
 specified engine
// and parameter group family.
func (instances *DbInstances) GetEngineVersions(ctx context.Context, engine string,
 parameterGroupFamily string) (
 []types.DBEngineVersion, error) {
 output, err := instances.RdsClient.DescribeDBEngineVersions(ctx,
  &rds.DescribeDBEngineVersionsInput{
   Engine:                 aws.String(engine),
   DBParameterGroupFamily: aws.String(parameterGroupFamily),
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get engine versions for %v: %v\n", engine, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBEngineVersions, nil
 }
}



// GetOrderableInstances uses a paginator to get DB instance options that can be
 used to create DB instances that are
// compatible with a set of specifications.
func (instances *DbInstances) GetOrderableInstances(ctx context.Context, engine
 string, engineVersion string) (
 []types.OrderableDBInstanceOption, error) {

 var output *rds.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsOutput
```

```
 var instanceOptions []types.OrderableDBInstanceOption
 var err error
 orderablePaginator :=
 rds.NewDescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsPaginator(instances.RdsClient,
  &rds.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsInput{
   Engine:        aws.String(engine),
   EngineVersion: aws.String(engineVersion),
  })
 for orderablePaginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err = orderablePaginator.NextPage(ctx)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get orderable DB instance options: %v\n", err)
   break
  } else {
   instanceOptions = append(instanceOptions, output.OrderableDBInstanceOptions...)
  }
 }
 return instanceOptions, err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CreateDBInstance
  - CreateDBParameterGroup
  - CreateDBSnapshot
  - DeleteDBInstance
  - DeleteDBParameterGroup
  - DescribeDBEngineVersions
  - DescribeDBInstances
  - DescribeDBParameterGroups
  - DescribeDBParameters
  - DescribeDBSnapshots
  - DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions
  - ModifyDBParameterGroup

작업

`CreateDBInstance`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateDBInstance`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbInstances struct {
 RdsClient *rds.Client
}



// CreateInstance creates a DB instance.
func (instances *DbInstances) CreateInstance(ctx context.Context, instanceName
 string, dbName string,
 dbEngine string, dbEngineVersion string, parameterGroupName string, dbInstanceClass
 string,
 storageType string, allocatedStorage int32, adminName string, adminPassword string)
 (
 *types.DBInstance, error) {
 output, err := instances.RdsClient.CreateDBInstance(ctx,
 &rds.CreateDBInstanceInput{
  DBInstanceIdentifier: aws.String(instanceName),
```

```
  DBName:                aws.String(dbName),
  DBParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
  Engine:                aws.String(dbEngine),
  EngineVersion:         aws.String(dbEngineVersion),
  DBInstanceClass:       aws.String(dbInstanceClass),
  StorageType:           aws.String(storageType),
  AllocatedStorage:      aws.Int32(allocatedStorage),
  MasterUsername:        aws.String(adminName),
  MasterUserPassword:    aws.String(adminPassword),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create instance %v: %v\n", instanceName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBInstance, nil
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 CreateDBInstance를 참조하십시오.

`CreateDBParameterGroup`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateDBParameterGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
```

```
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbInstances struct {
 RdsClient *rds.Client
}



// CreateParameterGroup creates a DB parameter group that is based on the specified
// parameter group family.
func (instances *DbInstances) CreateParameterGroup(
 ctx context.Context, parameterGroupName string, parameterGroupFamily string,
 description string) (
 *types.DBParameterGroup, error) {

 output, err := instances.RdsClient.CreateDBParameterGroup(ctx,
  &rds.CreateDBParameterGroupInput{
   DBParameterGroupName:   aws.String(parameterGroupName),
   DBParameterGroupFamily: aws.String(parameterGroupFamily),
   Description:            aws.String(description),
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create parameter group %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBParameterGroup, err
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 CreateDBParameterGroup을 참조하십시오.

`CreateDBSnapshot`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateDBSnapshot`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbInstances struct {
 RdsClient *rds.Client
}



// CreateSnapshot creates a snapshot of a DB instance.
func (instances *DbInstances) CreateSnapshot(ctx context.Context, instanceName
 string, snapshotName string) (
 *types.DBSnapshot, error) {
 output, err := instances.RdsClient.CreateDBSnapshot(ctx,
 &rds.CreateDBSnapshotInput{
  DBInstanceIdentifier: aws.String(instanceName),
  DBSnapshotIdentifier: aws.String(snapshotName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create snapshot %v: %v\n", snapshotName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBSnapshot, nil
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 CreateDBSnapshot을 참조하십시오.

DeleteDBInstance

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteDBInstance의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbInstances struct {
 RdsClient *rds.Client
}



// DeleteInstance deletes a DB instance.
func (instances *DbInstances) DeleteInstance(ctx context.Context, instanceName
 string) error {
 _, err := instances.RdsClient.DeleteDBInstance(ctx, &rds.DeleteDBInstanceInput{
  DBInstanceIdentifier:   aws.String(instanceName),
  SkipFinalSnapshot:      aws.Bool(true),
  DeleteAutomatedBackups: aws.Bool(true),
 })
```

```
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete instance %v: %v\n", instanceName, err)
  return err
 } else {
  return nil
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 DeleteDBInstance를 참조하십시오.

`DeleteDBParameterGroup`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteDBParameterGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbInstances struct {
 RdsClient *rds.Client
}
```

```
// DeleteParameterGroup deletes the named DB parameter group.
func (instances *DbInstances) DeleteParameterGroup(ctx context.Context,
 parameterGroupName string) error {
 _, err := instances.RdsClient.DeleteDBParameterGroup(ctx,
  &rds.DeleteDBParameterGroupInput{
   DBParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete parameter group %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
  return err
 } else {
  return nil
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 DeleteDBParameterGroup을 참조하십시오.

`DescribeDBEngineVersions`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeDBEngineVersions`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)
```

```
type DbInstances struct {
 RdsClient *rds.Client
}



// GetEngineVersions gets database engine versions that are available for the
 specified engine
// and parameter group family.
func (instances *DbInstances) GetEngineVersions(ctx context.Context, engine string,
 parameterGroupFamily string) (
 []types.DBEngineVersion, error) {
 output, err := instances.RdsClient.DescribeDBEngineVersions(ctx,
  &rds.DescribeDBEngineVersionsInput{
   Engine:                 aws.String(engine),
   DBParameterGroupFamily: aws.String(parameterGroupFamily),
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get engine versions for %v: %v\n", engine, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBEngineVersions, nil
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 DescribeDBEngineVersions을 참조하십시오.

`DescribeDBInstances`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeDBInstances`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbInstances struct {
 RdsClient *rds.Client
}



// GetInstance gets data about a DB instance.
func (instances *DbInstances) GetInstance(ctx context.Context, instanceName string)
 (
 *types.DBInstance, error) {
 output, err := instances.RdsClient.DescribeDBInstances(ctx,
  &rds.DescribeDBInstancesInput{
   DBInstanceIdentifier: aws.String(instanceName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  var notFoundError *types.DBInstanceNotFoundFault
  if errors.As(err, &notFoundError) {
   log.Printf("DB instance %v does not exist.\n", instanceName)
   err = nil
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get instance %v: %v\n", instanceName, err)
  }
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return &output.DBInstances[0], nil
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 DescribeDBInstances를 참조하십시오.

DescribeDBParameterGroups

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeDBParameterGroups의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbInstances struct {
 RdsClient *rds.Client
}



// GetParameterGroup gets a DB parameter group by name.
func (instances *DbInstances) GetParameterGroup(ctx context.Context,
 parameterGroupName string) (
 *types.DBParameterGroup, error) {
 output, err := instances.RdsClient.DescribeDBParameterGroups(
  ctx, &rds.DescribeDBParameterGroupsInput{
   DBParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  var notFoundError *types.DBParameterGroupNotFoundFault
  if errors.As(err, &notFoundError) {
   log.Printf("Parameter group %v does not exist.\n", parameterGroupName)
   err = nil
  } else {
```

```
    log.Printf("Error getting parameter group %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
   }
   return nil, err
  } else {
   return &output.DBParameterGroups[0], err
  }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 DescribeDBParameterGroups를 참조하십시오.

`DescribeDBParameters`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeDBParameters`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbInstances struct {
 RdsClient *rds.Client
}



// GetParameters gets the parameters that are contained in a DB parameter group.
```

```
func (instances *DbInstances) GetParameters(ctx context.Context, parameterGroupName
 string, source string) (
 []types.Parameter, error) {

 var output *rds.DescribeDBParametersOutput
 var params []types.Parameter
 var err error
 parameterPaginator := rds.NewDescribeDBParametersPaginator(instances.RdsClient,
  &rds.DescribeDBParametersInput{
   DBParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
   Source:               aws.String(source),
  })
 for parameterPaginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err = parameterPaginator.NextPage(ctx)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get parameters for %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
   break
  } else {
   params = append(params, output.Parameters...)
  }
 }
 return params, err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 DescribeDBParameters 참조하십시오.

`DescribeDBSnapshots`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeDBSnapshots`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbInstances struct {
 RdsClient *rds.Client
}



// GetSnapshot gets a DB instance snapshot.
func (instances *DbInstances) GetSnapshot(ctx context.Context, snapshotName string)
 (*types.DBSnapshot, error) {
 output, err := instances.RdsClient.DescribeDBSnapshots(ctx,
  &rds.DescribeDBSnapshotsInput{
   DBSnapshotIdentifier: aws.String(snapshotName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get snapshot %v: %v\n", snapshotName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return &output.DBSnapshots[0], nil
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 DescribeDBSnapshots를 참조하십시오.

`DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbInstances struct {
 RdsClient *rds.Client
}



// GetOrderableInstances uses a paginator to get DB instance options that can be
 used to create DB instances that are
// compatible with a set of specifications.
func (instances *DbInstances) GetOrderableInstances(ctx context.Context, engine
 string, engineVersion string) (
 []types.OrderableDBInstanceOption, error) {

 var output *rds.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsOutput
 var instanceOptions []types.OrderableDBInstanceOption
 var err error
 orderablePaginator :=
 rds.NewDescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsPaginator(instances.RdsClient,
  &rds.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsInput{
   Engine:        aws.String(engine),
   EngineVersion: aws.String(engineVersion),
  })
 for orderablePaginator.HasMorePages() {
```

```
  output, err = orderablePaginator.NextPage(ctx)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get orderable DB instance options: %v\n", err)
   break
  } else {
   instanceOptions = append(instanceOptions, output.OrderableDBInstanceOptions...)
  }
 }
 return instanceOptions, err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions를 참조하십시오.

`ModifyDBParameterGroup`

다음 코드 예시는 `ModifyDBParameterGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbInstances struct {
 RdsClient *rds.Client
```

```
}



// UpdateParameters updates parameters in a named DB parameter group.
func (instances *DbInstances) UpdateParameters(ctx context.Context,
 parameterGroupName string, params []types.Parameter) error {
 _, err := instances.RdsClient.ModifyDBParameterGroup(ctx,
  &rds.ModifyDBParameterGroupInput{
   DBParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
   Parameters:           params,
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't update parameters in %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
  return err
 } else {
  return nil
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 ModifyDBParameterGroup을 참조하십시오.

서버리스 예제

Lambda 함수를 사용하여 Amazon RDS 데이터베이스에 연결

다음 코드 예제는 RDS 데이터베이스에 연결하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 간단한 데이터베이스 요청을 하고 결과를 반환합니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Go를 사용하여 Lambda 함수에서 Amazon RDS 데이터베이스에 연결

```
/*
```

```
Golang v2 code here.
*/

package main

import (
 "context"
 "database/sql"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "os"

 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/rds/auth"
 _ "github.com/go-sql-driver/mysql"
)

type MyEvent struct {
 Name string `json:"name"`
}

func HandleRequest(event *MyEvent) (map[string]interface{}, error) {

 var dbName string = os.Getenv("DatabaseName")
 var dbUser string = os.Getenv("DatabaseUser")
 var dbHost string = os.Getenv("DBHost") // Add hostname without https
 var dbPort int = os.Getenv("Port")      // Add port number
 var dbEndpoint string = fmt.Sprintf("%s:%d", dbHost, dbPort)
 var region string = os.Getenv("AWS_REGION")

 cfg, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(context.TODO())
 if err != nil {
  panic("configuration error: " + err.Error())
 }

 authenticationToken, err := auth.BuildAuthToken(
  context.TODO(), dbEndpoint, region, dbUser, cfg.Credentials)
 if err != nil {
  panic("failed to create authentication token: " + err.Error())
 }

 dsn := fmt.Sprintf("%s:%s@tcp(%s)/%s?tls=true&allowCleartextPasswords=true",
  dbUser, authenticationToken, dbEndpoint, dbName,
```

```
 )

 db, err := sql.Open("mysql", dsn)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }

 defer db.Close()

 var sum int
 err = db.QueryRow("SELECT ?+? AS sum", 3, 2).Scan(&sum)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 s := fmt.Sprint(sum)
 message := fmt.Sprintf("The selected sum is: %s", s)

 messageBytes, err := json.Marshal(message)
 if err != nil {
  return nil, err
 }

 messageString := string(messageBytes)
 return map[string]interface{}{
  "statusCode": 200,
  "headers":    map[string]string{"Content-Type": "application/json"},
  "body":       messageString,
 }, nil
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(HandleRequest)
}
```

SDK for Go V2를 사용한 Amazon Redshift 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Redshift에서 AWS SDK for Go V2를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello Amazon Redshift

다음 코드 예에서는 Amazon Redshift 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/redshift"
)

// main uses the AWS SDK for Go V2 to create a Redshift client
// and list up to 10 clusters in your account.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
func main() {
 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
  fmt.Println(err)
```

```
  return
 }
 redshiftClient := redshift.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 count := 20
 fmt.Printf("Let's list up to %v clusters for your account.\n", count)
 result, err := redshiftClient.DescribeClusters(ctx,
 &redshift.DescribeClustersInput{
  MaxRecords: aws.Int32(int32(count)),
 })
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Printf("Couldn't list clusters for your account. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  return
 }
 if len(result.Clusters) == 0 {
  fmt.Println("You don't have any clusters!")
  return
 }
 for _, cluster := range result.Clusters {
  fmt.Printf("\t%v : %v\n", *cluster.ClusterIdentifier, *cluster.ClusterStatus)
 }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 DescribeClusters를 참조하세요.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- Redshift 클러스터를 생성합니다.
- 클러스터의 데이터베이스를 나열합니다.
- Movies라는 테이블을 생성합니다.
- Movies 테이블을 채웁니다.

- Movies 테이블을 연도별로 쿼리합니다.
- Redshift 클러스터를 수정합니다.
- Amazon Redshift 클러스터를 삭제합니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
package scenarios

import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "math/rand"
 "strings"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 redshift_types "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/redshift/types"
 redshiftdata_types "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/redshiftdata/types"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/secretsmanager"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/redshift/actions"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/redshift"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/redshiftdata"
)

// IScenarioHelper abstracts input and wait functions from a scenario so that they
// can be mocked for unit testing.
type IScenarioHelper interface {
 GetName() string
}
```

```
const rMax = 100000

type ScenarioHelper struct {
 Prefix string
 Random *rand.Rand
}

// GetName returns a unique name formed of a prefix and a random number.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) GetName() string {
 return fmt.Sprintf("%v%v", helper.Prefix, helper.Random.Intn(rMax))
}

// RedshiftBasicsScenario separates the steps of this scenario into individual
 functions so that
// they are simpler to read and understand.
type RedshiftBasicsScenario struct {
 sdkConfig         aws.Config
 helper            IScenarioHelper
 questioner        demotools.IQuestioner
 pauser            demotools.IPausable
 filesystem        demotools.IFileSystem
 redshiftActor     *actions.RedshiftActions
 redshiftDataActor *actions.RedshiftDataActions
 secretsmanager    *SecretsManager
}

// SecretsManager is used to retrieve username and password information from a
 secure service.
type SecretsManager struct {
 SecretsManagerClient *secretsmanager.Client
}

// RedshiftBasics constructs a new Redshift Basics runner.
func RedshiftBasics(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner, pauser
 demotools.IPausable, filesystem demotools.IFileSystem, helper IScenarioHelper)
 RedshiftBasicsScenario {
 scenario := RedshiftBasicsScenario{
  sdkConfig:         sdkConfig,
  helper:            helper,
  questioner:        questioner,
  pauser:            pauser,
  filesystem:        filesystem,
```

```
  secretsmanager:    &SecretsManager{SecretsManagerClient:
 secretsmanager.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
  redshiftActor:     &actions.RedshiftActions{RedshiftClient:
 redshift.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
  redshiftDataActor: &actions.RedshiftDataActions{RedshiftDataClient:
 redshiftdata.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
 }
 return scenario
}


// Movie makes it easier to use Movie objects given in json format.
type Movie struct {
 ID    int    `json:"id"`
 Title string `json:"title"`
 Year  int    `json:"year"`
}


// User makes it easier to get the User data back from SecretsManager and use it
 later.
type User struct {
 Username string `json:"userName"`
 Password string `json:"userPassword"`
}

// Run runs the RedshiftBasics interactive example that shows you how to use Amazon
// Redshift and how to interact with its common endpoints.
//
// 0. Retrieve username and password information to access Redshift.
// 1. Create a cluster.
// 2. Wait for the cluster to become available.
// 3. List the available databases in the region.
// 4. Create a table named "Movies" in the "dev" database.
// 5. Populate the movies table from the "movies.json" file.
// 6. Query the movies table by year.
// 7. Modify the cluster's maintenance window.
// 8. Optionally clean up all resources created during this demo.
//
// This example creates an Amazon Redshift service client from the specified
 sdkConfig so that
// you can replace it with a mocked or stubbed config for unit testing.
//
```

```
// It uses a questioner from the `demotools` package to get input during the
 example.
// This package can be found in the ..\..\demotools folder of this repo.
func (runner *RedshiftBasicsScenario) Run(ctx context.Context) {

 user := User{}
 secretId := "s3express/basics/secrets"
 clusterId := "demo-cluster-1"
 maintenanceWindow := "wed:07:30-wed:08:00"
 databaseName := "dev"
 tableName := "Movies"
 fileName := "Movies.json"
 nodeType := "ra3.xlplus"
 clusterType := "single-node"

 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Println("Something went wrong with the demo.")
   _, isMock := runner.questioner.(*demotools.MockQuestioner)
   if isMock || runner.questioner.AskBool("Do you want to see the full error message
 (y/n)?", "y") {
    log.Println(r)
   }
   runner.cleanUpResources(ctx, clusterId, databaseName, tableName, user.Username,
 runner.questioner)
  }
 }()

 // Retrieve the userName and userPassword from SecretsManager
 output, err := runner.secretsmanager.SecretsManagerClient.GetSecretValue(ctx,
 &secretsmanager.GetSecretValueInput{
  SecretId: aws.String(secretId),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("There was a problem getting the secret value: %s", err)
  log.Printf("Please make sure to create a secret named 's3express/basics/secrets'
 with keys of 'userName' and 'userPassword'.")
  panic(err)
 }

 err = json.Unmarshal([]byte(*output.SecretString), &user)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("There was a problem parsing the secret value from JSON: %s", err)
  panic(err)
```

```
}

// Create the Redshift cluster
_, err = runner.redshiftActor.CreateCluster(ctx, clusterId, user.Username,
user.Password, nodeType, clusterType, true)
if err != nil {
 var clusterAlreadyExistsFault *redshift_types.ClusterAlreadyExistsFault
 if errors.As(err, &clusterAlreadyExistsFault) {
  log.Println("Cluster already exists. Continuing.")
 } else {
  log.Println("Error creating cluster.")
  panic(err)
 }
}

// Wait for the cluster to become available
waiter := redshift.NewClusterAvailableWaiter(runner.redshiftActor.RedshiftClient)
err = waiter.Wait(ctx, &redshift.DescribeClustersInput{
 ClusterIdentifier: aws.String(clusterId),
}, 5*time.Minute)
if err != nil {
 log.Println("An error occurred waiting for the cluster.")
 panic(err)
}

// Get some info about the cluster
describeOutput, err := runner.redshiftActor.DescribeClusters(ctx, clusterId)
if err != nil {
 log.Println("Something went wrong trying to get information about the cluster.")
 panic(err)
}
log.Println("Here's some information about the cluster.")
log.Printf("The cluster's status is %s", *describeOutput.Clusters[0].ClusterStatus)
log.Printf("The cluster was created at %s",
*describeOutput.Clusters[0].ClusterCreateTime)

// List databases
log.Println("List databases in", clusterId)
runner.questioner.Ask("Press Enter to continue...")
err = runner.redshiftDataActor.ListDatabases(ctx, clusterId, databaseName,
user.Username)
if err != nil {
 log.Printf("Failed to list databases: %v\n", err)
 panic(err)
```

```
}

// Create the "Movies" table
log.Println("Now you will create a table named " + tableName + ".")
runner.questioner.Ask("Press Enter to continue...")
err = nil
result, err := runner.redshiftDataActor.CreateTable(ctx, clusterId, databaseName,
tableName, user.Username, runner.pauser, []string{"title VARCHAR(256)", "year
INT"})
if err != nil {
 log.Printf("Failed to create table: %v\n", err)
 panic(err)
}

describeInput := redshiftdata.DescribeStatementInput{
 Id: result.Id,
}
query := actions.RedshiftQuery{
 Context: ctx,
 Input:   describeInput,
 Result:  result,
}
err = runner.redshiftDataActor.WaitForQueryStatus(query, runner.pauser, true)
if err != nil {
 log.Printf("Failed to execute query: %v\n", err)
 panic(err)
}
log.Printf("Successfully executed query\n")

// Populate the "Movies" table
runner.PopulateMoviesTable(ctx, clusterId, databaseName, tableName, user.Username,
fileName)

// Query the "Movies" table by year
log.Println("Query the Movies table by year.")
year := runner.questioner.AskInt(
 fmt.Sprintf("Enter a value between %v and %v:", 2012, 2014),
 demotools.InIntRange{Lower: 2012, Upper: 2014})
runner.QueryMoviesByYear(ctx, clusterId, databaseName, tableName, user.Username,
year)

// Modify the cluster's maintenance window
runner.redshiftActor.ModifyCluster(ctx, clusterId, maintenanceWindow)
```

```
 // Delete the Redshift cluster if confirmed
 runner.cleanUpResources(ctx, clusterId, databaseName, tableName, user.Username,
 runner.questioner)

 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
}

// cleanUpResources asks the user if they would like to delete each resource created
 during the scenario, from most
// impactful to least impactful. If any choice to delete is made, further deletion
 attempts are skipped.
func (runner *RedshiftBasicsScenario) cleanUpResources(ctx context.Context,
 clusterId string, databaseName string, tableName string, userName string,
 questioner demotools.IQuestioner) {
 deleted := false
 var err error = nil
 if questioner.AskBool("Do you want to delete the entire cluster? This will clean up
 all resources. (y/n)", "y") {
  deleted, err = runner.redshiftActor.DeleteCluster(ctx, clusterId)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Error deleting cluster: %v", err)
  }
 }
 if !deleted && questioner.AskBool("Do you want to delete the dev table? This will
 clean up all inserted records but keep your cluster intact. (y/n)", "y") {
  deleted, err = runner.redshiftDataActor.DeleteTable(ctx, clusterId, databaseName,
 tableName, userName)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Error deleting movies table: %v", err)
  }
 }
 if !deleted && questioner.AskBool("Do you want to delete all rows in the Movies
 table? This will clean up all inserted records but keep your cluster and table
 intact. (y/n)", "y") {
  deleted, err = runner.redshiftDataActor.DeleteDataRows(ctx, clusterId,
 databaseName, tableName, userName, runner.pauser)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Error deleting data rows: %v", err)
  }
 }
 if !deleted {
  log.Print("Please manually delete any unwanted resources.")
 }
}
```

```
// loadMoviesFromJSON takes the <fileName> file and populates a slice of Movie
 objects.
func (runner *RedshiftBasicsScenario) loadMoviesFromJSON(fileName string, filesystem
 demotools.IFileSystem) ([]Movie, error) {
 file, err := filesystem.OpenFile("../../resources/sample_files/" + fileName)
 if err != nil {
  return nil, err
 }
 defer filesystem.CloseFile(file)

 var movies []Movie
 err = json.NewDecoder(file).Decode(&movies)
 if err != nil {
  return nil, err
 }

 return movies, nil
}



// PopulateMoviesTable reads data from the <fileName> file and inserts records into
 the "Movies" table.
func (runner *RedshiftBasicsScenario) PopulateMoviesTable(ctx context.Context,
 clusterId string, databaseName string, tableName string, userName string, fileName
 string) {
 log.Println("Populate the " + tableName + " table using the " + fileName + "
 file.")
 numRecords := runner.questioner.AskInt(
  fmt.Sprintf("Enter a value between %v and %v:", 10, 100),
  demotools.InIntRange{Lower: 10, Upper: 100})

 movies, err := runner.loadMoviesFromJSON(fileName, runner.filesystem)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Failed to load movies from JSON: %v\n", err)
  panic(err)
 }

 var sqlStatements []string

 for i, movie := range movies {
  if i >= numRecords {
```

```
    break
   }

   sqlStatement := fmt.Sprintf(`INSERT INTO %s (title, year) VALUES ('%s', %d);`,
    tableName,
    strings.Replace(movie.Title, "'", "''", -1), // Double any single quotes to
  escape them
    movie.Year)

   sqlStatements = append(sqlStatements, sqlStatement)
  }

  input := &redshiftdata.BatchExecuteStatementInput{
   ClusterIdentifier: aws.String(clusterId),
   Database:          aws.String(databaseName),
   DbUser:            aws.String(userName),
   Sqls:              sqlStatements,
  }

  result, err := runner.redshiftDataActor.ExecuteBatchStatement(ctx, *input)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Failed to execute batch statement: %v\n", err)
   panic(err)
  }

  describeInput := redshiftdata.DescribeStatementInput{
   Id: result.Id,
  }

  query := actions.RedshiftQuery{
   Context: ctx,
   Result:  result,
   Input:   describeInput,
  }
  err = runner.redshiftDataActor.WaitForQueryStatus(query, runner.pauser, true)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Failed to execute batch insert query: %v\n", err)
   return
  }
  log.Printf("Successfully executed batch statement\n")

  log.Printf("%d records were added to the Movies table.\n", numRecords)
 }
```

```
// QueryMoviesByYear retrieves only movies from the "Movies" table which match the
 given year.
func (runner *RedshiftBasicsScenario) QueryMoviesByYear(ctx context.Context,
 clusterId string, databaseName string, tableName string, userName string, year int)
 {

 sqlStatement := fmt.Sprintf(`SELECT title FROM %s WHERE year = %d;`, tableName,
 year)

 input := &redshiftdata.ExecuteStatementInput{
  ClusterIdentifier: aws.String(clusterId),
  Database:          aws.String(databaseName),
  DbUser:            aws.String(userName),
  Sql:               aws.String(sqlStatement),
 }

 result, err := runner.redshiftDataActor.ExecuteStatement(ctx, *input)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Failed to query movies: %v\n", err)
  panic(err)
 }

 log.Println("The identifier of the statement is ", *result.Id)

 describeInput := redshiftdata.DescribeStatementInput{
  Id: result.Id,
 }

 query := actions.RedshiftQuery{
  Context: ctx,
  Input:   describeInput,
  Result:  result,
 }
 err = runner.redshiftDataActor.WaitForQueryStatus(query, runner.pauser, true)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Failed to execute query: %v\n", err)
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Successfully executed query\n")

 getResultOutput, err := runner.redshiftDataActor.GetStatementResult(ctx,
 *result.Id)
```

```
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Failed to query movies: %v\n", err)
  panic(err)
 }
 for _, row := range getResultOutput.Records {
  for _, col := range row {
   title, ok := col.(*redshiftdata_types.FieldMemberStringValue)
   if !ok {
    log.Println("Failed to parse the field")
   } else {
    log.Printf("The Movie title field is %s\n", title.Value)
   }
  }
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CreateCluster
  - DescribeClusters
  - DescribeStatement
  - ExecuteStatement
  - GetStatementResult
  - ListDatabasesPaginator
  - ModifyCluster

작업

`CreateCluster`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateCluster`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/redshift"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/redshift/types"
)



// RedshiftActions wraps Redshift service actions.
type RedshiftActions struct {
 RedshiftClient *redshift.Client
}



// CreateCluster sends a request to create a cluster with the given clusterId using
 the provided credentials.
func (actor RedshiftActions) CreateCluster(ctx context.Context, clusterId string,
 userName string, userPassword string, nodeType string, clusterType string,
 publiclyAccessible bool) (*redshift.CreateClusterOutput, error) {
 // Create a new Redshift cluster
 input := &redshift.CreateClusterInput{
  ClusterIdentifier:  aws.String(clusterId),
  MasterUserPassword: aws.String(userPassword),
  MasterUsername:     aws.String(userName),
  NodeType:           aws.String(nodeType),
  ClusterType:        aws.String(clusterType),
  PubliclyAccessible: aws.Bool(publiclyAccessible),
```

```
 }
 var opErr *types.ClusterAlreadyExistsFault
 output, err := actor.RedshiftClient.CreateCluster(ctx, input)
 if err != nil && errors.As(err, &opErr) {
  log.Println("Cluster already exists")
  return nil, nil
 } else if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Failed to create Redshift cluster: %v\n", err)
  return nil, err
 }

 log.Printf("Created cluster %s\n", *output.Cluster.ClusterIdentifier)
 return output, nil
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 CreateCluster를 참조하세요.

`DeleteCluster`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteCluster`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/redshift"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/redshift/types"
```

```
)



// RedshiftActions wraps Redshift service actions.
type RedshiftActions struct {
 RedshiftClient *redshift.Client
}



// DeleteCluster deletes the given cluster.
func (actor RedshiftActions) DeleteCluster(ctx context.Context, clusterId string)
 (bool, error) {
 input := redshift.DeleteClusterInput{
  ClusterIdentifier:        aws.String(clusterId),
  SkipFinalClusterSnapshot: aws.Bool(true),
 }
 _, err := actor.RedshiftClient.DeleteCluster(ctx, &input)
 var opErr *types.ClusterNotFoundFault
 if err != nil && errors.As(err, &opErr) {
  log.Println("Cluster was not found. Where could it be?")
  return false, err
 } else if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Failed to delete Redshift cluster: %v\n", err)
  return false, err
 }
 waiter := redshift.NewClusterDeletedWaiter(actor.RedshiftClient)
 err = waiter.Wait(ctx, &redshift.DescribeClustersInput{
  ClusterIdentifier: aws.String(clusterId),
 }, 5*time.Minute)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Wait time exceeded for deleting cluster, continuing: %v\n", err)
 }
 log.Printf("The cluster %s was deleted\n", clusterId)
 return true, nil
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 DeleteCluster를 참조하세요.

DescribeClusters

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeClusters의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/redshift"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/redshift/types"
)



// RedshiftActions wraps Redshift service actions.
type RedshiftActions struct {
 RedshiftClient *redshift.Client
}



// DescribeClusters returns information about the given cluster.
func (actor RedshiftActions) DescribeClusters(ctx context.Context, clusterId string)
 (*redshift.DescribeClustersOutput, error) {
 input, err := actor.RedshiftClient.DescribeClusters(ctx,
 &redshift.DescribeClustersInput{
  ClusterIdentifier: aws.String(clusterId),
 })
 var opErr *types.AccessToClusterDeniedFault
 if errors.As(err, &opErr) {
  println("Access to cluster denied.")
```

```
  panic(err)
 } else if err != nil {
  println("Failed to describe Redshift clusters.")
  return nil, err
 }
 return input, nil
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 DescribeClusters를 참조하세요.

`ModifyCluster`

다음 코드 예시는 `ModifyCluster`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/redshift"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/redshift/types"
)



// RedshiftActions wraps Redshift service actions.
type RedshiftActions struct {
 RedshiftClient *redshift.Client
```

```
}



// ModifyCluster sets the preferred maintenance window for the given cluster.
func (actor RedshiftActions) ModifyCluster(ctx context.Context, clusterId string,
 maintenanceWindow string) *redshift.ModifyClusterOutput {
 // Modify the cluster's maintenance window
 input := &redshift.ModifyClusterInput{
  ClusterIdentifier:          aws.String(clusterId),
  PreferredMaintenanceWindow: aws.String(maintenanceWindow),
 }

 var opErr *types.InvalidClusterStateFault
 output, err := actor.RedshiftClient.ModifyCluster(ctx, input)
 if err != nil && errors.As(err, &opErr) {
  log.Println("Cluster is in an invalid state.")
  panic(err)
 } else if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Failed to modify Redshift cluster: %v\n", err)
  panic(err)
 }

 log.Printf("The cluster was successfully modified and now has %s as the maintenance
 window\n", *output.Cluster.PreferredMaintenanceWindow)
 return output
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 ModifyCluster를 참조하세요.

SDK for Go V2를 사용한 Amazon S3 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon S3에서 AWS SDK for Go V2를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작하기

Hello Amazon S3

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon S3를 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// main uses the AWS SDK for Go V2 to create an Amazon Simple Storage Service
// (Amazon S3) client and list up to 10 buckets in your account.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
func main() {
 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
```

```
  fmt.Println(err)
  return
 }
 s3Client := s3.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 count := 10
 fmt.Printf("Let's list up to %v buckets for your account.\n", count)
 result, err := s3Client.ListBuckets(ctx, &s3.ListBucketsInput{})
 if err != nil {
  var ae smithy.APIError
  if errors.As(err, &ae) && ae.ErrorCode() == "AccessDenied" {
   fmt.Println("You don't have permission to list buckets for this account.")
  } else {
   fmt.Printf("Couldn't list buckets for your account. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
  return
 }
 if len(result.Buckets) == 0 {
  fmt.Println("You don't have any buckets!")
 } else {
  if count > len(result.Buckets) {
   count = len(result.Buckets)
  }
  for _, bucket := range result.Buckets[:count] {
   fmt.Printf("\t%v\n", *bucket.Name)
  }
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 ListBuckets를 참조하십시오.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업
- 시나리오
- 서버리스 예제

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 버킷을 만들고 버킷에 파일을 업로드합니다.
- 버킷에서 객체를 다운로드합니다.
- 버킷의 하위 폴더에 객체를 복사합니다.
- 버킷의 객체를 나열합니다.
- 버킷 객체와 버킷을 삭제합니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

시나리오가 사용하는 버킷 및 객체 작업을 래핑하는 구조를 정의합니다.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "io"
 "log"
 "os"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/s3/manager"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)
```

```
// BucketBasics encapsulates the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains S3Client, an Amazon S3 service client that is used to perform bucket
// and object actions.
type BucketBasics struct {
 S3Client *s3.Client
}



// ListBuckets lists the buckets in the current account.
func (basics BucketBasics) ListBuckets(ctx context.Context) ([]types.Bucket, error)
 {
 var err error
 var output *s3.ListBucketsOutput
 var buckets []types.Bucket
 bucketPaginator := s3.NewListBucketsPaginator(basics.S3Client,
 &s3.ListBucketsInput{})
 for bucketPaginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err = bucketPaginator.NextPage(ctx)
  if err != nil {
   var apiErr smithy.APIError
   if errors.As(err, &apiErr) && apiErr.ErrorCode() == "AccessDenied" {
    fmt.Println("You don't have permission to list buckets for this account.")
    err = apiErr
   } else {
    log.Printf("Couldn't list buckets for your account. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   }
   break
  } else {
   buckets = append(buckets, output.Buckets...)
  }
 }
 return buckets, err
}



// BucketExists checks whether a bucket exists in the current account.
func (basics BucketBasics) BucketExists(ctx context.Context, bucketName string)
 (bool, error) {
 _, err := basics.S3Client.HeadBucket(ctx, &s3.HeadBucketInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
 })
```

```
 exists := true
 if err != nil {
  var apiError smithy.APIError
  if errors.As(err, &apiError) {
   switch apiError.(type) {
   case *types.NotFound:
    log.Printf("Bucket %v is available.\n", bucketName)
    exists = false
    err = nil
   default:
    log.Printf("Either you don't have access to bucket %v or another error occurred.
 "+
     "Here's what happened: %v\n", bucketName, err)
   }
  }
 } else {
  log.Printf("Bucket %v exists and you already own it.", bucketName)
 }

 return exists, err
}



// CreateBucket creates a bucket with the specified name in the specified Region.
func (basics BucketBasics) CreateBucket(ctx context.Context, name string, region
 string) error {
 _, err := basics.S3Client.CreateBucket(ctx, &s3.CreateBucketInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(name),
  CreateBucketConfiguration: &types.CreateBucketConfiguration{
   LocationConstraint: types.BucketLocationConstraint(region),
  },
 })
 if err != nil {
  var owned *types.BucketAlreadyOwnedByYou
  var exists *types.BucketAlreadyExists
  if errors.As(err, &owned) {
   log.Printf("You already own bucket %s.\n", name)
   err = owned
  } else if errors.As(err, &exists) {
   log.Printf("Bucket %s already exists.\n", name)
   err = exists
  }
 } else {
```

```
  err = s3.NewBucketExistsWaiter(basics.S3Client).Wait(
   ctx, &s3.HeadBucketInput{Bucket: aws.String(name)}, time.Minute)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Failed attempt to wait for bucket %s to exist.\n", name)
  }
 }
 return err
}



// UploadFile reads from a file and puts the data into an object in a bucket.
func (basics BucketBasics) UploadFile(ctx context.Context, bucketName string,
 objectKey string, fileName string) error {
 file, err := os.Open(fileName)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't open file %v to upload. Here's why: %v\n", fileName, err)
 } else {
  defer file.Close()
  _, err = basics.S3Client.PutObject(ctx, &s3.PutObjectInput{
   Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
   Key:    aws.String(objectKey),
   Body:   file,
  })
  if err != nil {
   var apiErr smithy.APIError
   if errors.As(err, &apiErr) && apiErr.ErrorCode() == "EntityTooLarge" {
    log.Printf("Error while uploading object to %s. The object is too large.\n"+
     "To upload objects larger than 5GB, use the S3 console (160GB max)\n"+
     "or the multipart upload API (5TB max).", bucketName)
   } else {
    log.Printf("Couldn't upload file %v to %v:%v. Here's why: %v\n",
     fileName, bucketName, objectKey, err)
   }
  } else {
   err = s3.NewObjectExistsWaiter(basics.S3Client).Wait(
    ctx, &s3.HeadObjectInput{Bucket: aws.String(bucketName), Key:
 aws.String(objectKey)}, time.Minute)
   if err != nil {
    log.Printf("Failed attempt to wait for object %s to exist.\n", objectKey)
   }
  }
 }
 return err
```

```
}



// UploadLargeObject uses an upload manager to upload data to an object in a bucket.
// The upload manager breaks large data into parts and uploads the parts
 concurrently.
func (basics BucketBasics) UploadLargeObject(ctx context.Context, bucketName string,
 objectKey string, largeObject []byte) error {
 largeBuffer := bytes.NewReader(largeObject)
 var partMiBs int64 = 10
 uploader := manager.NewUploader(basics.S3Client, func(u *manager.Uploader) {
  u.PartSize = partMiBs * 1024 * 1024
 })
 _, err := uploader.Upload(ctx, &s3.PutObjectInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
  Key:    aws.String(objectKey),
  Body:   largeBuffer,
 })
 if err != nil {
  var apiErr smithy.APIError
  if errors.As(err, &apiErr) && apiErr.ErrorCode() == "EntityTooLarge" {
   log.Printf("Error while uploading object to %s. The object is too large.\n"+
    "The maximum size for a multipart upload is 5TB.", bucketName)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't upload large object to %v:%v. Here's why: %v\n",
    bucketName, objectKey, err)
  }
 } else {
  err = s3.NewObjectExistsWaiter(basics.S3Client).Wait(
   ctx, &s3.HeadObjectInput{Bucket: aws.String(bucketName), Key:
 aws.String(objectKey)}, time.Minute)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Failed attempt to wait for object %s to exist.\n", objectKey)
  }
 }

 return err
}



// DownloadFile gets an object from a bucket and stores it in a local file.
```

```
func (basics BucketBasics) DownloadFile(ctx context.Context, bucketName string,
 objectKey string, fileName string) error {
 result, err := basics.S3Client.GetObject(ctx, &s3.GetObjectInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
  Key:    aws.String(objectKey),
 })
 if err != nil {
  var noKey *types.NoSuchKey
  if errors.As(err, &noKey) {
   log.Printf("Can't get object %s from bucket %s. No such key exists.\n",
 objectKey, bucketName)
   err = noKey
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get object %v:%v. Here's why: %v\n", bucketName, objectKey,
 err)
  }
  return err
 }
 defer result.Body.Close()
 file, err := os.Create(fileName)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create file %v. Here's why: %v\n", fileName, err)
  return err
 }
 defer file.Close()
 body, err := io.ReadAll(result.Body)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't read object body from %v. Here's why: %v\n", objectKey, err)
 }
 _, err = file.Write(body)
 return err
}



// DownloadLargeObject uses a download manager to download an object from a bucket.
// The download manager gets the data in parts and writes them to a buffer until all
 of
// the data has been downloaded.
func (basics BucketBasics) DownloadLargeObject(ctx context.Context, bucketName
 string, objectKey string) ([]byte, error) {
 var partMiBs int64 = 10
 downloader := manager.NewDownloader(basics.S3Client, func(d *manager.Downloader) {
  d.PartSize = partMiBs * 1024 * 1024
```

```
 })
 buffer := manager.NewWriteAtBuffer([]byte{})
 _, err := downloader.Download(ctx, buffer, &s3.GetObjectInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
  Key:    aws.String(objectKey),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't download large object from %v:%v. Here's why: %v\n",
   bucketName, objectKey, err)
 }
 return buffer.Bytes(), err
}



// CopyToFolder copies an object in a bucket to a subfolder in the same bucket.
func (basics BucketBasics) CopyToFolder(ctx context.Context, bucketName string,
 objectKey string, folderName string) error {
 objectDest := fmt.Sprintf("%v/%v", folderName, objectKey)
 _, err := basics.S3Client.CopyObject(ctx, &s3.CopyObjectInput{
  Bucket:     aws.String(bucketName),
  CopySource: aws.String(fmt.Sprintf("%v/%v", bucketName, objectKey)),
  Key:        aws.String(objectDest),
 })
 if err != nil {
  var notActive *types.ObjectNotInActiveTierError
  if errors.As(err, &notActive) {
   log.Printf("Couldn't copy object %s from %s because the object isn't in the
 active tier.\n",
    objectKey, bucketName)
   err = notActive
  }
 } else {
  err = s3.NewObjectExistsWaiter(basics.S3Client).Wait(
   ctx, &s3.HeadObjectInput{Bucket: aws.String(bucketName), Key:
 aws.String(objectDest)}, time.Minute)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Failed attempt to wait for object %s to exist.\n", objectDest)
  }
 }
 return err
}
```

```
// CopyToBucket copies an object in a bucket to another bucket.
func (basics BucketBasics) CopyToBucket(ctx context.Context, sourceBucket string,
 destinationBucket string, objectKey string) error {
 _, err := basics.S3Client.CopyObject(ctx, &s3.CopyObjectInput{
  Bucket:     aws.String(destinationBucket),
  CopySource: aws.String(fmt.Sprintf("%v/%v", sourceBucket, objectKey)),
  Key:        aws.String(objectKey),
 })
 if err != nil {
  var notActive *types.ObjectNotInActiveTierError
  if errors.As(err, &notActive) {
   log.Printf("Couldn't copy object %s from %s because the object isn't in the
 active tier.\n",
    objectKey, sourceBucket)
   err = notActive
  }
 } else {
  err = s3.NewObjectExistsWaiter(basics.S3Client).Wait(
   ctx, &s3.HeadObjectInput{Bucket: aws.String(destinationBucket), Key:
 aws.String(objectKey)}, time.Minute)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Failed attempt to wait for object %s to exist.\n", objectKey)
  }
 }
 return err
}



// ListObjects lists the objects in a bucket.
func (basics BucketBasics) ListObjects(ctx context.Context, bucketName string)
 ([]types.Object, error) {
 var err error
 var output *s3.ListObjectsV2Output
 input := &s3.ListObjectsV2Input{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
 }
 var objects []types.Object
 objectPaginator := s3.NewListObjectsV2Paginator(basics.S3Client, input)
 for objectPaginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err = objectPaginator.NextPage(ctx)
  if err != nil {
   var noBucket *types.NoSuchBucket
```

```
    if errors.As(err, &noBucket) {
     log.Printf("Bucket %s does not exist.\n", bucketName)
     err = noBucket
    }
    break
   } else {
    objects = append(objects, output.Contents...)
   }
  }
  return objects, err
}



// DeleteObjects deletes a list of objects from a bucket.
func (basics BucketBasics) DeleteObjects(ctx context.Context, bucketName string,
 objectKeys []string) error {
 var objectIds []types.ObjectIdentifier
 for _, key := range objectKeys {
  objectIds = append(objectIds, types.ObjectIdentifier{Key: aws.String(key)})
 }
 output, err := basics.S3Client.DeleteObjects(ctx, &s3.DeleteObjectsInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
  Delete: &types.Delete{Objects: objectIds, Quiet: aws.Bool(true)},
 })
 if err != nil || len(output.Errors) > 0 {
  log.Printf("Error deleting objects from bucket %s.\n", bucketName)
  if err != nil {
   var noBucket *types.NoSuchBucket
   if errors.As(err, &noBucket) {
    log.Printf("Bucket %s does not exist.\n", bucketName)
    err = noBucket
   }
  } else if len(output.Errors) > 0 {
   for _, outErr := range output.Errors {
    log.Printf("%s: %s\n", *outErr.Key, *outErr.Message)
   }
   err = fmt.Errorf("%s", *output.Errors[0].Message)
  }
 } else {
  for _, delObjs := range output.Deleted {
   err = s3.NewObjectNotExistsWaiter(basics.S3Client).Wait(
    ctx, &s3.HeadObjectInput{Bucket: aws.String(bucketName), Key: delObjs.Key},
 time.Minute)
```

```
    if err != nil {
     log.Printf("Failed attempt to wait for object %s to be deleted.\n",
 *delObjs.Key)
    } else {
     log.Printf("Deleted %s.\n", *delObjs.Key)
    }
   }
  }
  return err
}



// DeleteBucket deletes a bucket. The bucket must be empty or an error is returned.
func (basics BucketBasics) DeleteBucket(ctx context.Context, bucketName string)
 error {
 _, err := basics.S3Client.DeleteBucket(ctx, &s3.DeleteBucketInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName)})
 if err != nil {
  var noBucket *types.NoSuchBucket
  if errors.As(err, &noBucket) {
   log.Printf("Bucket %s does not exist.\n", bucketName)
   err = noBucket
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't delete bucket %v. Here's why: %v\n", bucketName, err)
  }
 } else {
  err = s3.NewBucketNotExistsWaiter(basics.S3Client).Wait(
   ctx, &s3.HeadBucketInput{Bucket: aws.String(bucketName)}, time.Minute)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Failed attempt to wait for bucket %s to be deleted.\n", bucketName)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Deleted %s.\n", bucketName)
  }
 }
 return err
}
```

S3 버킷 및 객체를 사용하는 방법을 보여주는 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "os"
 "strings"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/s3/actions"
)

// RunGetStartedScenario is an interactive example that shows you how to use Amazon
// Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) to create an S3 bucket and use it to store
 objects.
//
// 1. Create a bucket.
// 2. Upload a local file to the bucket.
// 3. Download an object to a local file.
// 4. Copy an object to a different folder in the bucket.
// 5. List objects in the bucket.
// 6. Delete all objects in the bucket.
// 7. Delete the bucket.
//
// This example creates an Amazon S3 service client from the specified sdkConfig so
 that
// you can replace it with a mocked or stubbed config for unit testing.
//
// It uses a questioner from the `demotools` package to get input during the
 example.
// This package can be found in the ..\..\demotools folder of this repo.
func RunGetStartedScenario(ctx context.Context, sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner
 demotools.IQuestioner) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Println("Something went wrong with the demo.")
   _, isMock := questioner.(*demotools.MockQuestioner)
   if isMock || questioner.AskBool("Do you want to see the full error message (y/
n)?", "y") {
    log.Println(r)
   }
  }
 }()
```

```
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
log.Println("Welcome to the Amazon S3 getting started demo.")
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

s3Client := s3.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
bucketBasics := actions.BucketBasics{S3Client: s3Client}

count := 10
log.Printf("Let's list up to %v buckets for your account:", count)
buckets, err := bucketBasics.ListBuckets(ctx)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
if len(buckets) == 0 {
 log.Println("You don't have any buckets!")
} else {
 if count > len(buckets) {
  count = len(buckets)
 }
 for _, bucket := range buckets[:count] {
  log.Printf("\t%v\n", *bucket.Name)
 }
}

bucketName := questioner.Ask("Let's create a bucket. Enter a name for your
bucket:",
 demotools.NotEmpty{})
bucketExists, err := bucketBasics.BucketExists(ctx, bucketName)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
if !bucketExists {
 err = bucketBasics.CreateBucket(ctx, bucketName, sdkConfig.Region)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 } else {
  log.Println("Bucket created.")
 }
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

fmt.Println("Let's upload a file to your bucket.")
smallFile := questioner.Ask("Enter the path to a file you want to upload:",
```

```
 demotools.NotEmpty{})
const smallKey = "doc-example-key"
err = bucketBasics.UploadFile(ctx, bucketName, smallKey, smallFile)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
log.Printf("Uploaded %v as %v.\n", smallFile, smallKey)
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

log.Printf("Let's download %v to a file.", smallKey)
downloadFileName := questioner.Ask("Enter a name for the downloaded file:",
demotools.NotEmpty{})
err = bucketBasics.DownloadFile(ctx, bucketName, smallKey, downloadFileName)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
log.Printf("File %v downloaded.", downloadFileName)
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

log.Printf("Let's copy %v to a folder in the same bucket.", smallKey)
folderName := questioner.Ask("Enter a folder name: ", demotools.NotEmpty{})
err = bucketBasics.CopyToFolder(ctx, bucketName, smallKey, folderName)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
log.Printf("Copied %v to %v/%v.\n", smallKey, folderName, smallKey)
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

log.Println("Let's list the objects in your bucket.")
questioner.Ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
objects, err := bucketBasics.ListObjects(ctx, bucketName)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
log.Printf("Found %v objects.\n", len(objects))
var objKeys []string
for _, object := range objects {
 objKeys = append(objKeys, *object.Key)
 log.Printf("\t%v\n", *object.Key)
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

if questioner.AskBool("Do you want to delete your bucket and all of its "+
 "contents? (y/n)", "y") {
```

```
  log.Println("Deleting objects.")
  err = bucketBasics.DeleteObjects(ctx, bucketName, objKeys)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Println("Deleting bucket.")
  err = bucketBasics.DeleteBucket(ctx, bucketName)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Printf("Deleting downloaded file %v.\n", downloadFileName)
  err = os.Remove(downloadFileName)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
 } else {
  log.Println("Okay. Don't forget to delete objects from your bucket to avoid
 charges.")
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CopyObject
  - CreateBucket
  - DeleteBucket
  - DeleteObjects
  - GetObject
  - ListObjectsV2
  - PutObject

작업

`CopyObject`

다음 코드 예시는 `CopyObject`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "io"
 "log"
 "os"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/s3/manager"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// BucketBasics encapsulates the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains S3Client, an Amazon S3 service client that is used to perform bucket
// and object actions.
type BucketBasics struct {
 S3Client *s3.Client
}
```

```
// CopyToBucket copies an object in a bucket to another bucket.
func (basics BucketBasics) CopyToBucket(ctx context.Context, sourceBucket string,
 destinationBucket string, objectKey string) error {
 _, err := basics.S3Client.CopyObject(ctx, &s3.CopyObjectInput{
  Bucket:     aws.String(destinationBucket),
  CopySource: aws.String(fmt.Sprintf("%v/%v", sourceBucket, objectKey)),
  Key:        aws.String(objectKey),
 })
 if err != nil {
  var notActive *types.ObjectNotInActiveTierError
  if errors.As(err, &notActive) {
   log.Printf("Couldn't copy object %s from %s because the object isn't in the
 active tier.\n",
    objectKey, sourceBucket)
   err = notActive
  }
 } else {
  err = s3.NewObjectExistsWaiter(basics.S3Client).Wait(
   ctx, &s3.HeadObjectInput{Bucket: aws.String(destinationBucket), Key:
 aws.String(objectKey)}, time.Minute)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Failed attempt to wait for object %s to exist.\n", objectKey)
  }
 }
 return err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 CopyObject를 참조하십시오.

`CreateBucket`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateBucket`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

기본 구성으로 버킷을 생성합니다.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "io"
 "log"
 "os"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/s3/manager"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// BucketBasics encapsulates the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains S3Client, an Amazon S3 service client that is used to perform bucket
// and object actions.
type BucketBasics struct {
 S3Client *s3.Client
}



// CreateBucket creates a bucket with the specified name in the specified Region.
func (basics BucketBasics) CreateBucket(ctx context.Context, name string, region
 string) error {
 _, err := basics.S3Client.CreateBucket(ctx, &s3.CreateBucketInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(name),
  CreateBucketConfiguration: &types.CreateBucketConfiguration{
   LocationConstraint: types.BucketLocationConstraint(region),
  },
 })
 if err != nil {
  var owned *types.BucketAlreadyOwnedByYou
  var exists *types.BucketAlreadyExists
  if errors.As(err, &owned) {
   log.Printf("You already own bucket %s.\n", name)
```

```
    err = owned
   } else if errors.As(err, &exists) {
    log.Printf("Bucket %s already exists.\n", name)
    err = exists
   }
  } else {
   err = s3.NewBucketExistsWaiter(basics.S3Client).Wait(
    ctx, &s3.HeadBucketInput{Bucket: aws.String(name)}, time.Minute)
   if err != nil {
    log.Printf("Failed attempt to wait for bucket %s to exist.\n", name)
   }
  }
  return err
}
```

객체 잠금 기능이 있는 버킷을 만들고 버킷이 존재할 때까지 기다립니다.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/s3/manager"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// S3Actions wraps S3 service actions.
type S3Actions struct {
 S3Client  *s3.Client
 S3Manager *manager.Uploader
}
```

```
// CreateBucketWithLock creates a new S3 bucket with optional object locking enabled
// and waits for the bucket to exist before returning.
func (actor S3Actions) CreateBucketWithLock(ctx context.Context, bucket string,
 region string, enableObjectLock bool) (string, error) {
 input := &s3.CreateBucketInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucket),
  CreateBucketConfiguration: &types.CreateBucketConfiguration{
   LocationConstraint: types.BucketLocationConstraint(region),
  },
 }

 if enableObjectLock {
  input.ObjectLockEnabledForBucket = aws.Bool(true)
 }

 _, err := actor.S3Client.CreateBucket(ctx, input)
 if err != nil {
  var owned *types.BucketAlreadyOwnedByYou
  var exists *types.BucketAlreadyExists
  if errors.As(err, &owned) {
   log.Printf("You already own bucket %s.\n", bucket)
   err = owned
  } else if errors.As(err, &exists) {
   log.Printf("Bucket %s already exists.\n", bucket)
   err = exists
  }
 } else {
  err = s3.NewBucketExistsWaiter(actor.S3Client).Wait(
   ctx, &s3.HeadBucketInput{Bucket: aws.String(bucket)}, time.Minute)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Failed attempt to wait for bucket %s to exist.\n", bucket)
  }
 }

 return bucket, err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 CreateBucket을 참조하세요.

DeleteBucket

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteBucket의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "io"
 "log"
 "os"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/s3/manager"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// BucketBasics encapsulates the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains S3Client, an Amazon S3 service client that is used to perform bucket
// and object actions.
type BucketBasics struct {
 S3Client *s3.Client
}



// DeleteBucket deletes a bucket. The bucket must be empty or an error is returned.
func (basics BucketBasics) DeleteBucket(ctx context.Context, bucketName string)
 error {
```

```
 _, err := basics.S3Client.DeleteBucket(ctx, &s3.DeleteBucketInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName)})
 if err != nil {
  var noBucket *types.NoSuchBucket
  if errors.As(err, &noBucket) {
   log.Printf("Bucket %s does not exist.\n", bucketName)
   err = noBucket
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't delete bucket %v. Here's why: %v\n", bucketName, err)
  }
 } else {
  err = s3.NewBucketNotExistsWaiter(basics.S3Client).Wait(
   ctx, &s3.HeadBucketInput{Bucket: aws.String(bucketName)}, time.Minute)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Failed attempt to wait for bucket %s to be deleted.\n", bucketName)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Deleted %s.\n", bucketName)
  }
 }
 return err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 DeleteBucket을 참조하십시오.

`DeleteObject`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteObject`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
```

```
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/s3/manager"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// S3Actions wraps S3 service actions.
type S3Actions struct {
 S3Client  *s3.Client
 S3Manager *manager.Uploader
}



// DeleteObject deletes an object from a bucket.
func (actor S3Actions) DeleteObject(ctx context.Context, bucket string, key string,
 versionId string, bypassGovernance bool) (bool, error) {
 deleted := false
 input := &s3.DeleteObjectInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucket),
  Key:    aws.String(key),
 }
 if versionId != "" {
  input.VersionId = aws.String(versionId)
 }
 if bypassGovernance {
  input.BypassGovernanceRetention = aws.Bool(true)
 }
 _, err := actor.S3Client.DeleteObject(ctx, input)
 if err != nil {
  var noKey *types.NoSuchKey
  var apiErr *smithy.GenericAPIError
  if errors.As(err, &noKey) {
   log.Printf("Object %s does not exist in %s.\n", key, bucket)
   err = noKey
  } else if errors.As(err, &apiErr) {
   switch apiErr.ErrorCode() {
   case "AccessDenied":
```

```
    log.Printf("Access denied: cannot delete object %s from %s.\n", key, bucket)
    err = nil
   case "InvalidArgument":
    if bypassGovernance {
     log.Printf("You cannot specify bypass governance on a bucket without lock
 enabled.")
     err = nil
    }
   }
  }
 } else {
  err = s3.NewObjectNotExistsWaiter(actor.S3Client).Wait(
   ctx, &s3.HeadObjectInput{Bucket: aws.String(bucket), Key: aws.String(key)},
 time.Minute)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Failed attempt to wait for object %s in bucket %s to be deleted.\n",
 key, bucket)
  } else {
   deleted = true
  }
 }
 return deleted, err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 DeleteObject를 참조하십시오.

`DeleteObjects`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteObjects`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
```

```
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/s3/manager"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// S3Actions wraps S3 service actions.
type S3Actions struct {
 S3Client  *s3.Client
 S3Manager *manager.Uploader
}



// DeleteObjects deletes a list of objects from a bucket.
func (actor S3Actions) DeleteObjects(ctx context.Context, bucket string, objects
 []types.ObjectIdentifier, bypassGovernance bool) error {
 if len(objects) == 0 {
  return nil
 }

 input := s3.DeleteObjectsInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucket),
  Delete: &types.Delete{
   Objects: objects,
   Quiet:   aws.Bool(true),
  },
 }
 if bypassGovernance {
  input.BypassGovernanceRetention = aws.Bool(true)
 }
 delOut, err := actor.S3Client.DeleteObjects(ctx, &input)
 if err != nil || len(delOut.Errors) > 0 {
  log.Printf("Error deleting objects from bucket %s.\n", bucket)
  if err != nil {
   var noBucket *types.NoSuchBucket
```

```
    if errors.As(err, &noBucket) {
     log.Printf("Bucket %s does not exist.\n", bucket)
     err = noBucket
    }
   } else if len(delOut.Errors) > 0 {
    for _, outErr := range delOut.Errors {
     log.Printf("%s: %s\n", *outErr.Key, *outErr.Message)
    }
    err = fmt.Errorf("%s", *delOut.Errors[0].Message)
   }
  } else {
   for _, delObjs := range delOut.Deleted {
    err = s3.NewObjectNotExistsWaiter(actor.S3Client).Wait(
     ctx, &s3.HeadObjectInput{Bucket: aws.String(bucket), Key: delObjs.Key},
  time.Minute)
    if err != nil {
     log.Printf("Failed attempt to wait for object %s to be deleted.\n",
  *delObjs.Key)
    } else {
     log.Printf("Deleted %s.\n", *delObjs.Key)
    }
   }
  }
  return err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 DeleteObjects를 참조하십시오.

`GetObject`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetObject`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "io"
 "log"
 "os"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/s3/manager"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// BucketBasics encapsulates the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains S3Client, an Amazon S3 service client that is used to perform bucket
// and object actions.
type BucketBasics struct {
 S3Client *s3.Client
}



// DownloadFile gets an object from a bucket and stores it in a local file.
func (basics BucketBasics) DownloadFile(ctx context.Context, bucketName string,
 objectKey string, fileName string) error {
 result, err := basics.S3Client.GetObject(ctx, &s3.GetObjectInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
  Key:    aws.String(objectKey),
 })
 if err != nil {
  var noKey *types.NoSuchKey
  if errors.As(err, &noKey) {
   log.Printf("Can't get object %s from bucket %s. No such key exists.\n",
 objectKey, bucketName)
   err = noKey
  } else {
```

```
    log.Printf("Couldn't get object %v:%v. Here's why: %v\n", bucketName, objectKey,
 err)
  }
  return err
 }
 defer result.Body.Close()
 file, err := os.Create(fileName)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create file %v. Here's why: %v\n", fileName, err)
  return err
 }
 defer file.Close()
 body, err := io.ReadAll(result.Body)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't read object body from %v. Here's why: %v\n", objectKey, err)
 }
 _, err = file.Write(body)
 return err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 GetObject를 참조하십시오.

`GetObjectLegalHold`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetObjectLegalHold`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
```

```
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/s3/manager"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// S3Actions wraps S3 service actions.
type S3Actions struct {
 S3Client  *s3.Client
 S3Manager *manager.Uploader
}



// GetObjectLegalHold retrieves the legal hold status for an S3 object.
func (actor S3Actions) GetObjectLegalHold(ctx context.Context, bucket string, key
 string, versionId string) (*types.ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus, error) {
 var status *types.ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus
 input := &s3.GetObjectLegalHoldInput{
  Bucket:    aws.String(bucket),
  Key:       aws.String(key),
  VersionId: aws.String(versionId),
 }

 output, err := actor.S3Client.GetObjectLegalHold(ctx, input)
 if err != nil {
  var noSuchKeyErr *types.NoSuchKey
  var apiErr *smithy.GenericAPIError
  if errors.As(err, &noSuchKeyErr) {
   log.Printf("Object %s does not exist in bucket %s.\n", key, bucket)
   err = noSuchKeyErr
  } else if errors.As(err, &apiErr) {
   switch apiErr.ErrorCode() {
   case "NoSuchObjectLockConfiguration":
    log.Printf("Object %s does not have an object lock configuration.\n", key)
    err = nil
   case "InvalidRequest":
    log.Printf("Bucket %s does not have an object lock configuration.\n", bucket)
    err = nil
   }
```

```
  }
 } else {
  status = &output.LegalHold.Status
 }

 return status, err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 GetObjectLegalHold를 참조하세요.

`GetObjectLockConfiguration`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetObjectLockConfiguration`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/s3/manager"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// S3Actions wraps S3 service actions.
```

```
type S3Actions struct {
 S3Client  *s3.Client
 S3Manager *manager.Uploader
}



// GetObjectLockConfiguration retrieves the object lock configuration for an S3
 bucket.
func (actor S3Actions) GetObjectLockConfiguration(ctx context.Context, bucket
 string) (*types.ObjectLockConfiguration, error) {
 var lockConfig *types.ObjectLockConfiguration
 input := &s3.GetObjectLockConfigurationInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucket),
 }

 output, err := actor.S3Client.GetObjectLockConfiguration(ctx, input)
 if err != nil {
  var noBucket *types.NoSuchBucket
  var apiErr *smithy.GenericAPIError
  if errors.As(err, &noBucket) {
   log.Printf("Bucket %s does not exist.\n", bucket)
   err = noBucket
  } else if errors.As(err, &apiErr) && apiErr.ErrorCode() ==
 "ObjectLockConfigurationNotFoundError" {
   log.Printf("Bucket %s does not have an object lock configuration.\n", bucket)
   err = nil
  }
 } else {
  lockConfig = output.ObjectLockConfiguration
 }

 return lockConfig, err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 GetObjectLockConfiguration을 참조하세요.

GetObjectRetention

다음 코드 예시는 GetObjectRetention의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/s3/manager"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// S3Actions wraps S3 service actions.
type S3Actions struct {
 S3Client  *s3.Client
 S3Manager *manager.Uploader
}



// GetObjectRetention retrieves the object retention configuration for an S3 object.
func (actor S3Actions) GetObjectRetention(ctx context.Context, bucket string, key
 string) (*types.ObjectLockRetention, error) {
 var retention *types.ObjectLockRetention
 input := &s3.GetObjectRetentionInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucket),
  Key:    aws.String(key),
 }

 output, err := actor.S3Client.GetObjectRetention(ctx, input)
```

```
 if err != nil {
  var noKey *types.NoSuchKey
  var apiErr *smithy.GenericAPIError
  if errors.As(err, &noKey) {
   log.Printf("Object %s does not exist in bucket %s.\n", key, bucket)
   err = noKey
  } else if errors.As(err, &apiErr) {
   switch apiErr.ErrorCode() {
   case "NoSuchObjectLockConfiguration":
    err = nil
   case "InvalidRequest":
    log.Printf("Bucket %s does not have locking enabled.", bucket)
    err = nil
   }
  }
 } else {
  retention = output.Retention
 }

 return retention, err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 GetObjectRetention을 참조하세요.

`HeadBucket`

다음 코드 예시는 `HeadBucket`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
```

```
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "io"
 "log"
 "os"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/s3/manager"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// BucketBasics encapsulates the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains S3Client, an Amazon S3 service client that is used to perform bucket
// and object actions.
type BucketBasics struct {
 S3Client *s3.Client
}



// BucketExists checks whether a bucket exists in the current account.
func (basics BucketBasics) BucketExists(ctx context.Context, bucketName string)
 (bool, error) {
 _, err := basics.S3Client.HeadBucket(ctx, &s3.HeadBucketInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
 })
 exists := true
 if err != nil {
  var apiError smithy.APIError
  if errors.As(err, &apiError) {
   switch apiError.(type) {
   case *types.NotFound:
    log.Printf("Bucket %v is available.\n", bucketName)
    exists = false
    err = nil
   default:
    log.Printf("Either you don't have access to bucket %v or another error occurred.
 "+
     "Here's what happened: %v\n", bucketName, err)
   }
```

```
  }
 } else {
  log.Printf("Bucket %v exists and you already own it.", bucketName)
 }

 return exists, err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 HeadBucket을 참조하십시오.

`ListBuckets`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListBuckets`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "io"
 "log"
 "os"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/s3/manager"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)
```

```
// BucketBasics encapsulates the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains S3Client, an Amazon S3 service client that is used to perform bucket
// and object actions.
type BucketBasics struct {
 S3Client *s3.Client
}



// ListBuckets lists the buckets in the current account.
func (basics BucketBasics) ListBuckets(ctx context.Context) ([]types.Bucket, error)
 {
 var err error
 var output *s3.ListBucketsOutput
 var buckets []types.Bucket
 bucketPaginator := s3.NewListBucketsPaginator(basics.S3Client,
 &s3.ListBucketsInput{})
 for bucketPaginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err = bucketPaginator.NextPage(ctx)
  if err != nil {
   var apiErr smithy.APIError
   if errors.As(err, &apiErr) && apiErr.ErrorCode() == "AccessDenied" {
    fmt.Println("You don't have permission to list buckets for this account.")
    err = apiErr
   } else {
    log.Printf("Couldn't list buckets for your account. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   }
   break
  } else {
   buckets = append(buckets, output.Buckets...)
  }
 }
 return buckets, err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 ListBuckets를 참조하십시오.

ListObjectVersions

다음 코드 예시는 `ListObjectVersions`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/s3/manager"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// S3Actions wraps S3 service actions.
type S3Actions struct {
 S3Client  *s3.Client
 S3Manager *manager.Uploader
}



// ListObjectVersions lists all versions of all objects in a bucket.
func (actor S3Actions) ListObjectVersions(ctx context.Context, bucket string)
 ([]types.ObjectVersion, error) {
 var err error
 var output *s3.ListObjectVersionsOutput
 var versions []types.ObjectVersion
 input := &s3.ListObjectVersionsInput{Bucket: aws.String(bucket)}
 versionPaginator := s3.NewListObjectVersionsPaginator(actor.S3Client, input)
 for versionPaginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err = versionPaginator.NextPage(ctx)
```

```
  if err != nil {
   var noBucket *types.NoSuchBucket
   if errors.As(err, &noBucket) {
    log.Printf("Bucket %s does not exist.\n", bucket)
    err = noBucket
   }
   break
  } else {
   versions = append(versions, output.Versions...)
  }
 }
 return versions, err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 ListObjectVersions를 참조하십시오.

`ListObjectsV2`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListObjectsV2`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "io"
 "log"
 "os"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
```

```
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/s3/manager"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// BucketBasics encapsulates the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains S3Client, an Amazon S3 service client that is used to perform bucket
// and object actions.
type BucketBasics struct {
 S3Client *s3.Client
}



// ListObjects lists the objects in a bucket.
func (basics BucketBasics) ListObjects(ctx context.Context, bucketName string)
 ([]types.Object, error) {
 var err error
 var output *s3.ListObjectsV2Output
 input := &s3.ListObjectsV2Input{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
 }
 var objects []types.Object
 objectPaginator := s3.NewListObjectsV2Paginator(basics.S3Client, input)
 for objectPaginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err = objectPaginator.NextPage(ctx)
  if err != nil {
   var noBucket *types.NoSuchBucket
   if errors.As(err, &noBucket) {
    log.Printf("Bucket %s does not exist.\n", bucketName)
    err = noBucket
   }
   break
  } else {
   objects = append(objects, output.Contents...)
  }
 }
 return objects, err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 ListObjectsV2를 참조하십시오.

PutObject

다음 코드 예시는 PutObject의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

하위 수준 API를 사용하여 버킷에 객체를 추가합니다.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "io"
 "log"
 "os"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/s3/manager"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// BucketBasics encapsulates the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains S3Client, an Amazon S3 service client that is used to perform bucket
// and object actions.
type BucketBasics struct {
 S3Client *s3.Client
}
```

```
// UploadFile reads from a file and puts the data into an object in a bucket.
func (basics BucketBasics) UploadFile(ctx context.Context, bucketName string,
 objectKey string, fileName string) error {
 file, err := os.Open(fileName)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't open file %v to upload. Here's why: %v\n", fileName, err)
 } else {
  defer file.Close()
  _, err = basics.S3Client.PutObject(ctx, &s3.PutObjectInput{
   Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
   Key:    aws.String(objectKey),
   Body:   file,
  })
  if err != nil {
   var apiErr smithy.APIError
   if errors.As(err, &apiErr) && apiErr.ErrorCode() == "EntityTooLarge" {
    log.Printf("Error while uploading object to %s. The object is too large.\n"+
     "To upload objects larger than 5GB, use the S3 console (160GB max)\n"+
     "or the multipart upload API (5TB max).", bucketName)
   } else {
    log.Printf("Couldn't upload file %v to %v:%v. Here's why: %v\n",
     fileName, bucketName, objectKey, err)
   }
  } else {
   err = s3.NewObjectExistsWaiter(basics.S3Client).Wait(
    ctx, &s3.HeadObjectInput{Bucket: aws.String(bucketName), Key:
 aws.String(objectKey)}, time.Minute)
   if err != nil {
    log.Printf("Failed attempt to wait for object %s to exist.\n", objectKey)
   }
  }
 }
 return err
}
```

전송 관리자를 사용하여 버킷에 객체를 업로드합니다.

```
import (
```

```
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/s3/manager"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// S3Actions wraps S3 service actions.
type S3Actions struct {
 S3Client  *s3.Client
 S3Manager *manager.Uploader
}



// UploadObject uses the S3 upload manager to upload an object to a bucket.
func (actor S3Actions) UploadObject(ctx context.Context, bucket string, key string,
 contents string) (string, error) {
 var outKey string
 input := &s3.PutObjectInput{
  Bucket:            aws.String(bucket),
  Key:               aws.String(key),
  Body:              bytes.NewReader([]byte(contents)),
  ChecksumAlgorithm: types.ChecksumAlgorithmSha256,
 }
 output, err := actor.S3Manager.Upload(ctx, input)
 if err != nil {
  var noBucket *types.NoSuchBucket
  if errors.As(err, &noBucket) {
   log.Printf("Bucket %s does not exist.\n", bucket)
   err = noBucket
  }
 } else {
  err := s3.NewObjectExistsWaiter(actor.S3Client).Wait(ctx, &s3.HeadObjectInput{
   Bucket: aws.String(bucket),
   Key:    aws.String(key),
  }, time.Minute)
```

```
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Failed attempt to wait for object %s to exist in %s.\n", key, bucket)
  } else {
   outKey = *output.Key
  }
 }
 return outKey, err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 PutObject를 참조하십시오.

PutObjectLegalHold

다음 코드 예시는 PutObjectLegalHold의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/s3/manager"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)
```

```
// S3Actions wraps S3 service actions.
type S3Actions struct {
 S3Client  *s3.Client
 S3Manager *manager.Uploader
}



// PutObjectLegalHold sets the legal hold configuration for an S3 object.
func (actor S3Actions) PutObjectLegalHold(ctx context.Context, bucket string, key
 string, versionId string, legalHoldStatus types.ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus) error {
 input := &s3.PutObjectLegalHoldInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucket),
  Key:    aws.String(key),
  LegalHold: &types.ObjectLockLegalHold{
   Status: legalHoldStatus,
  },
 }
 if versionId != "" {
  input.VersionId = aws.String(versionId)
 }

 _, err := actor.S3Client.PutObjectLegalHold(ctx, input)
 if err != nil {
  var noKey *types.NoSuchKey
  if errors.As(err, &noKey) {
   log.Printf("Object %s does not exist in bucket %s.\n", key, bucket)
   err = noKey
  }
 }

 return err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 PutObjectLegalHold를 참조하세요.

PutObjectLockConfiguration

다음 코드 예시는 PutObjectLockConfiguration의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

버킷의 객체 잠금 구성을 설정합니다.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/s3/manager"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// S3Actions wraps S3 service actions.
type S3Actions struct {
 S3Client  *s3.Client
 S3Manager *manager.Uploader
}



// EnableObjectLockOnBucket enables object locking on an existing bucket.
func (actor S3Actions) EnableObjectLockOnBucket(ctx context.Context, bucket string)
 error {
 // Versioning must be enabled on the bucket before object locking is enabled.
 verInput := &s3.PutBucketVersioningInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucket),
  VersioningConfiguration: &types.VersioningConfiguration{
   MFADelete: types.MFADeleteDisabled,
   Status:    types.BucketVersioningStatusEnabled,
```

```
  },
 }
 _, err := actor.S3Client.PutBucketVersioning(ctx, verInput)
 if err != nil {
  var noBucket *types.NoSuchBucket
  if errors.As(err, &noBucket) {
   log.Printf("Bucket %s does not exist.\n", bucket)
   err = noBucket
  }
  return err
 }

 input := &s3.PutObjectLockConfigurationInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucket),
  ObjectLockConfiguration: &types.ObjectLockConfiguration{
   ObjectLockEnabled: types.ObjectLockEnabledEnabled,
  },
 }
 _, err = actor.S3Client.PutObjectLockConfiguration(ctx, input)
 if err != nil {
  var noBucket *types.NoSuchBucket
  if errors.As(err, &noBucket) {
   log.Printf("Bucket %s does not exist.\n", bucket)
   err = noBucket
  }
 }

 return err
}
```

버킷의 기본 보존 기간을 설정합니다.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "time"
```

```
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/s3/manager"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// S3Actions wraps S3 service actions.
type S3Actions struct {
 S3Client  *s3.Client
 S3Manager *manager.Uploader
}



// ModifyDefaultBucketRetention modifies the default retention period of an existing
 bucket.
func (actor S3Actions) ModifyDefaultBucketRetention(
 ctx context.Context, bucket string, lockMode types.ObjectLockEnabled,
 retentionPeriod int32, retentionMode types.ObjectLockRetentionMode) error {

 input := &s3.PutObjectLockConfigurationInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucket),
  ObjectLockConfiguration: &types.ObjectLockConfiguration{
   ObjectLockEnabled: lockMode,
   Rule: &types.ObjectLockRule{
    DefaultRetention: &types.DefaultRetention{
     Days: aws.Int32(retentionPeriod),
     Mode: retentionMode,
    },
   },
  },
 }
 _, err := actor.S3Client.PutObjectLockConfiguration(ctx, input)
 if err != nil {
  var noBucket *types.NoSuchBucket
  if errors.As(err, &noBucket) {
   log.Printf("Bucket %s does not exist.\n", bucket)
   err = noBucket
  }
 }

 return err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 PutObjectLockConfiguration을 참조하세요.

PutObjectRetention

다음 코드 예시는 PutObjectRetention의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/s3/manager"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// S3Actions wraps S3 service actions.
type S3Actions struct {
 S3Client  *s3.Client
 S3Manager *manager.Uploader
}
```

```
// PutObjectRetention sets the object retention configuration for an S3 object.
func (actor S3Actions) PutObjectRetention(ctx context.Context, bucket string, key
 string, retentionMode types.ObjectLockRetentionMode, retentionPeriodDays int32)
 error {
 input := &s3.PutObjectRetentionInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucket),
  Key:    aws.String(key),
  Retention: &types.ObjectLockRetention{
   Mode:            retentionMode,
   RetainUntilDate: aws.Time(time.Now().AddDate(0, 0, int(retentionPeriodDays))),
  },
  BypassGovernanceRetention: aws.Bool(true),
 }

 _, err := actor.S3Client.PutObjectRetention(ctx, input)
 if err != nil {
  var noKey *types.NoSuchKey
  if errors.As(err, &noKey) {
   log.Printf("Object %s does not exist in bucket %s.\n", key, bucket)
   err = noKey
  }
 }

 return err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 PutObjectRetention을 참조하세요.

시나리오

미리 서명된 URL 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon S3에 대해 미리 서명된 URL을 생성하고 객체를 업로드하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

S3 미리 서명 작업을 래핑하는 함수를 만듭니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 v4 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws/signer/v4"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
)

// Presigner encapsulates the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) presign
 actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains PresignClient, a client that is used to presign requests to Amazon
 S3.
// Presigned requests contain temporary credentials and can be made from any HTTP
 client.
type Presigner struct {
 PresignClient *s3.PresignClient
}



// GetObject makes a presigned request that can be used to get an object from a
 bucket.
// The presigned request is valid for the specified number of seconds.
func (presigner Presigner) GetObject(
 ctx context.Context, bucketName string, objectKey string, lifetimeSecs int64)
 (*v4.PresignedHTTPRequest, error) {
 request, err := presigner.PresignClient.PresignGetObject(ctx, &s3.GetObjectInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
  Key:    aws.String(objectKey),
```

```
 }, func(opts *s3.PresignOptions) {
  opts.Expires = time.Duration(lifetimeSecs * int64(time.Second))
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get a presigned request to get %v:%v. Here's why: %v\n",
   bucketName, objectKey, err)
 }
 return request, err
}



// PutObject makes a presigned request that can be used to put an object in a
 bucket.
// The presigned request is valid for the specified number of seconds.
func (presigner Presigner) PutObject(
 ctx context.Context, bucketName string, objectKey string, lifetimeSecs int64)
 (*v4.PresignedHTTPRequest, error) {
 request, err := presigner.PresignClient.PresignPutObject(ctx, &s3.PutObjectInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
  Key:    aws.String(objectKey),
 }, func(opts *s3.PresignOptions) {
  opts.Expires = time.Duration(lifetimeSecs * int64(time.Second))
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get a presigned request to put %v:%v. Here's why: %v\n",
   bucketName, objectKey, err)
 }
 return request, err
}



// DeleteObject makes a presigned request that can be used to delete an object from
 a bucket.
func (presigner Presigner) DeleteObject(ctx context.Context, bucketName string,
 objectKey string) (*v4.PresignedHTTPRequest, error) {
 request, err := presigner.PresignClient.PresignDeleteObject(ctx,
 &s3.DeleteObjectInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
  Key:    aws.String(objectKey),
 })
 if err != nil {
```

```
  log.Printf("Couldn't get a presigned request to delete object %v. Here's why: %v
\n", objectKey, err)
 }
 return request, err
}



func (presigner Presigner) PresignPostObject(ctx context.Context, bucketName string,
 objectKey string, lifetimeSecs int64) (*s3.PresignedPostRequest, error) {
 request, err := presigner.PresignClient.PresignPostObject(ctx, &s3.PutObjectInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
  Key:    aws.String(objectKey),
 }, func(options *s3.PresignPostOptions) {
  options.Expires = time.Duration(lifetimeSecs) * time.Second
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get a presigned post request to put %v:%v. Here's why: %v\n",
 bucketName, objectKey, err)
 }
 return request, nil
}
```

미리 서명된 URL을 생성하고 사용하여 S3 객체를 업로드, 다운로드, 삭제하는 대화형 예제를 실행합니다.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "io"
 "log"
 "mime/multipart"
 "net/http"
 "os"
 "strings"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
```

```
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/s3/actions"
)



// RunPresigningScenario is an interactive example that shows you how to get
 presigned
// HTTP requests that you can use to move data into and out of Amazon Simple Storage
// Service (Amazon S3). The presigned requests contain temporary credentials and can
// be used by an HTTP client.
//
// 1. Get a presigned request to put an object in a bucket.
// 2. Use the net/http package to use the presigned request to upload a local file
 to the bucket.
// 3. Get a presigned request to get an object from a bucket.
// 4. Use the net/http package to use the presigned request to download the object
 to a local file.
// 5. Get a presigned request to delete an object from a bucket.
// 6. Use the net/http package to use the presigned request to delete the object.
//
// This example creates an Amazon S3 presign client from the specified sdkConfig so
 that
// you can replace it with a mocked or stubbed config for unit testing.
//
// It uses a questioner from the `demotools` package to get input during the
 example.
// This package can be found in the ..\..\demotools folder of this repo.
//
// It uses an IHttpRequester interface to abstract HTTP requests so they can be
 mocked
// during testing.
func RunPresigningScenario(ctx context.Context, sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner
 demotools.IQuestioner, httpRequester IHttpRequester) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Println("Something went wrong with the demo.")
   _, isMock := questioner.(*demotools.MockQuestioner)
   if isMock || questioner.AskBool("Do you want to see the full error message (y/
n)?", "y") {
    log.Println(r)
   }
  }
 }()
```

```
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
log.Println("Welcome to the Amazon S3 presigning demo.")
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

s3Client := s3.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
bucketBasics := actions.BucketBasics{S3Client: s3Client}
presignClient := s3.NewPresignClient(s3Client)
presigner := actions.Presigner{PresignClient: presignClient}

bucketName := questioner.Ask("We'll need a bucket. Enter a name for a bucket "+
 "you own or one you want to create:", demotools.NotEmpty{})
bucketExists, err := bucketBasics.BucketExists(ctx, bucketName)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
if !bucketExists {
 err = bucketBasics.CreateBucket(ctx, bucketName, sdkConfig.Region)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 } else {
  log.Println("Bucket created.")
 }
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

log.Printf("Let's presign a request to upload a file to your bucket.")
uploadFilename := questioner.Ask("Enter the path to a file you want to upload:",
 demotools.NotEmpty{})
uploadKey := questioner.Ask("What would you like to name the uploaded object?",
 demotools.NotEmpty{})
uploadFile, err := os.Open(uploadFilename)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
defer uploadFile.Close()
presignedPutRequest, err := presigner.PutObject(ctx, bucketName, uploadKey, 60)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
log.Printf("Got a presigned %v request to URL:\n\t%v\n",
presignedPutRequest.Method,
 presignedPutRequest.URL)
log.Println("Using net/http to send the request...")
info, err := uploadFile.Stat()
```

```
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
putResponse, err := httpRequester.Put(presignedPutRequest.URL, info.Size(),
uploadFile)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
log.Printf("%v object %v with presigned URL returned %v.",
presignedPutRequest.Method,
 uploadKey, putResponse.StatusCode)
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

log.Printf("Let's presign a request to download the object.")
questioner.Ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
presignedGetRequest, err := presigner.GetObject(ctx, bucketName, uploadKey, 60)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
log.Printf("Got a presigned %v request to URL:\n\t%v\n",
presignedGetRequest.Method,
 presignedGetRequest.URL)
log.Println("Using net/http to send the request...")
getResponse, err := httpRequester.Get(presignedGetRequest.URL)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
log.Printf("%v object %v with presigned URL returned %v.",
presignedGetRequest.Method,
 uploadKey, getResponse.StatusCode)
defer getResponse.Body.Close()
downloadBody, err := io.ReadAll(getResponse.Body)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
log.Printf("Downloaded %v bytes. Here are the first 100 of them:\n",
len(downloadBody))
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
log.Println(string(downloadBody[:100]))
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

log.Println("Now we'll create a new request to put the same object using a
presigned post request")
questioner.Ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
```

```
 presignPostRequest, err := presigner.PresignPostObject(ctx, bucketName, uploadKey,
 60)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Got a presigned post request to url %v with values %v\n",
 presignPostRequest.URL, presignPostRequest.Values)
 log.Println("Using net/http multipart to send the request...")
 uploadFile, err = os.Open(uploadFilename)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 defer uploadFile.Close()
 multiPartResponse, err := sendMultipartRequest(presignPostRequest.URL,
 presignPostRequest.Values, uploadFile, uploadKey, httpRequester)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Presign post object %v with presigned URL returned %v.", uploadKey,
 multiPartResponse.StatusCode)

 log.Println("Let's presign a request to delete the object.")
 questioner.Ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
 presignedDelRequest, err := presigner.DeleteObject(ctx, bucketName, uploadKey)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Got a presigned %v request to URL:\n\t%v\n",
 presignedDelRequest.Method,
  presignedDelRequest.URL)
 log.Println("Using net/http to send the request...")
 delResponse, err := httpRequester.Delete(presignedDelRequest.URL)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("%v object %v with presigned URL returned %v.\n",
 presignedDelRequest.Method,
  uploadKey, delResponse.StatusCode)
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

예제가 HTTP 요청을 만드는 데 사용되는 HTTP 요청 래퍼를 정의합니다.

```
// IHttpRequester abstracts HTTP requests into an interface so it can be mocked
 during
// unit testing.
type IHttpRequester interface {
 Get(url string) (resp *http.Response, err error)
 Post(url, contentType string, body io.Reader) (resp *http.Response, err error)
 Put(url string, contentLength int64, body io.Reader) (resp *http.Response, err
 error)
 Delete(url string) (resp *http.Response, err error)
}

// HttpRequester uses the net/http package to make HTTP requests during the
 scenario.
type HttpRequester struct{}

func (httpReq HttpRequester) Get(url string) (resp *http.Response, err error) {
 return http.Get(url)
}
func (httpReq HttpRequester) Post(url, contentType string, body io.Reader) (resp
 *http.Response, err error) {
 postRequest, err := http.NewRequest("POST", url, body)
 if err != nil {
  return nil, err
 }
 postRequest.Header.Set("Content-Type", contentType)
 return http.DefaultClient.Do(postRequest)
}

func (httpReq HttpRequester) Put(url string, contentLength int64, body io.Reader)
 (resp *http.Response, err error) {
 putRequest, err := http.NewRequest("PUT", url, body)
 if err != nil {
  return nil, err
 }
 putRequest.ContentLength = contentLength
 return http.DefaultClient.Do(putRequest)
}
func (httpReq HttpRequester) Delete(url string) (resp *http.Response, err error) {
```

```
 delRequest, err := http.NewRequest("DELETE", url, nil)
 if err != nil {
  return nil, err
 }
 return http.DefaultClient.Do(delRequest)
}
```

Amazon S3 객체 잠그기

다음 코드 예시에는 S3 객체 잠금 기능을 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon S3 객체 잠금 기능을 시연하는 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "strings"

 "s3_object_lock/actions"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/s3/manager"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
)

// ObjectLockScenario contains the steps to run the S3 Object Lock workflow.
type ObjectLockScenario struct {
 questioner demotools.IQuestioner
```

```
 resources  Resources
 s3Actions  *actions.S3Actions
 sdkConfig  aws.Config
}

// NewObjectLockScenario constructs a new ObjectLockScenario instance.
func NewObjectLockScenario(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner)
 ObjectLockScenario {
 scenario := ObjectLockScenario{
  questioner: questioner,
  resources:  Resources{},
  s3Actions:  &actions.S3Actions{S3Client: s3.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
  sdkConfig:  sdkConfig,
 }
 scenario.s3Actions.S3Manager = manager.NewUploader(scenario.s3Actions.S3Client)
 scenario.resources.init(scenario.s3Actions, questioner)
 return scenario
}

type nameLocked struct {
 name   string
 locked bool
}

var createInfo = []nameLocked{
 {"standard-bucket", false},
 {"lock-bucket", true},
 {"retention-bucket", false},
}

// CreateBuckets creates the S3 buckets required for the workflow.
func (scenario *ObjectLockScenario) CreateBuckets(ctx context.Context) {
 log.Println("Let's create some S3 buckets to use for this workflow.")
 success := false
 for !success {
  prefix := scenario.questioner.Ask(
   "This example creates three buckets. Enter a prefix to name your buckets
 (remember bucket names must be globally unique):")

  for _, info := range createInfo {
   log.Println(fmt.Sprintf("%s.%s", prefix, info.name))
   bucketName, err := scenario.s3Actions.CreateBucketWithLock(ctx, fmt.Sprintf("%s.
%s", prefix, info.name), scenario.sdkConfig.Region, info.locked)
   if err != nil {
```

```
     switch err.(type) {
     case *types.BucketAlreadyExists, *types.BucketAlreadyOwnedByYou:
      log.Printf("Couldn't create bucket %s.\n", bucketName)
     default:
      panic(err)
     }
     break
    }
    scenario.resources.demoBuckets[info.name] = &DemoBucket{
     name:       bucketName,
     objectKeys: []string{},
    }
    log.Printf("Created bucket %s.\n", bucketName)
   }

   if len(scenario.resources.demoBuckets) < len(createInfo) {
    scenario.resources.deleteBuckets(ctx)
   } else {
    success = true
   }
  }

  log.Println("S3 buckets created.")
  log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// EnableLockOnBucket enables object locking on an existing bucket.
func (scenario *ObjectLockScenario) EnableLockOnBucket(ctx context.Context) {
 log.Println("\nA bucket can be configured to use object locking.")
 scenario.questioner.Ask("Press Enter to continue.")

 var err error
 bucket := scenario.resources.demoBuckets["retention-bucket"]
 err = scenario.s3Actions.EnableObjectLockOnBucket(ctx, bucket.name)
 if err != nil {
  switch err.(type) {
  case *types.NoSuchBucket:
   log.Printf("Couldn't enable object locking on bucket %s.\n", bucket.name)
  default:
   panic(err)
  }
 } else {
  log.Printf("Object locking enabled on bucket %s.", bucket.name)
 }
```

```
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// SetDefaultRetentionPolicy sets a default retention governance policy on a bucket.
func (scenario *ObjectLockScenario) SetDefaultRetentionPolicy(ctx context.Context) {
 log.Println("\nA bucket can be configured to use object locking with a default
 retention period.")

 bucket := scenario.resources.demoBuckets["retention-bucket"]
 retentionPeriod := scenario.questioner.AskInt("Enter the default retention period
 in days: ")
 err := scenario.s3Actions.ModifyDefaultBucketRetention(ctx,
 bucket.name, types.ObjectLockEnabledEnabled, int32(retentionPeriod),
 types.ObjectLockRetentionModeGovernance)
 if err != nil {
  switch err.(type) {
  case *types.NoSuchBucket:
   log.Printf("Couldn't configure a default retention period on bucket %s.\n",
 bucket.name)
  default:
   panic(err)
  }
 } else {
  log.Printf("Default retention policy set on bucket %s with %d day retention
 period.", bucket.name, retentionPeriod)
  bucket.retentionEnabled = true
 }

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// UploadTestObjects uploads test objects to the S3 buckets.
func (scenario *ObjectLockScenario) UploadTestObjects(ctx context.Context) {
 log.Println("Uploading test objects to S3 buckets.")

 for _, info := range createInfo {
  bucket := scenario.resources.demoBuckets[info.name]
  for i := 0; i < 2; i++ {
   key, err := scenario.s3Actions.UploadObject(ctx, bucket.name,
 fmt.Sprintf("example-%d", i),
    fmt.Sprintf("Example object content #%d in bucket %s.", i, bucket.name))
   if err != nil {
    switch err.(type) {
```

```
    case *types.NoSuchBucket:
     log.Printf("Couldn't upload %s to bucket %s.\n", key, bucket.name)
    default:
     panic(err)
    }
   } else {
    log.Printf("Uploaded %s to bucket %s.\n", key, bucket.name)
    bucket.objectKeys = append(bucket.objectKeys, key)
   }
  }
 }

 scenario.questioner.Ask("Test objects uploaded. Press Enter to continue.")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// SetObjectLockConfigurations sets object lock configurations on the test objects.
func (scenario *ObjectLockScenario) SetObjectLockConfigurations(ctx context.Context)
 {
 log.Println("Now let's set object lock configurations on individual objects.")

 buckets := []*DemoBucket{scenario.resources.demoBuckets["lock-bucket"],
 scenario.resources.demoBuckets["retention-bucket"]}
 for _, bucket := range buckets {
  for index, objKey := range bucket.objectKeys {
   switch index {
   case 0:
    if scenario.questioner.AskBool(fmt.Sprintf("\nDo you want to add a legal hold to
 %s in %s (y/n)? ", objKey, bucket.name), "y") {
     err := scenario.s3Actions.PutObjectLegalHold(ctx, bucket.name, objKey, "",
 types.ObjectLockLegalHoldStatusOn)
     if err != nil {
      switch err.(type) {
      case *types.NoSuchKey:
       log.Printf("Couldn't set legal hold on %s.\n", objKey)
      default:
       panic(err)
      }
     } else {
      log.Printf("Legal hold set on %s.\n", objKey)
     }
    }
   case 1:
```

```
    q := fmt.Sprintf("\nDo you want to add a 1 day Governance retention period to %s
 in %s?\n"+
     "Reminder: Only a user with the s3:BypassGovernanceRetention permission is able
 to delete this object\n"+
     "or its bucket until the retention period has expired. (y/n) ", objKey,
 bucket.name)
    if scenario.questioner.AskBool(q, "y") {
     err := scenario.s3Actions.PutObjectRetention(ctx, bucket.name, objKey,
 types.ObjectLockRetentionModeGovernance, 1)
     if err != nil {
      switch err.(type) {
      case *types.NoSuchKey:
       log.Printf("Couldn't set retention period on %s in %s.\n", objKey,
 bucket.name)
      default:
       panic(err)
      }
     } else {
      log.Printf("Retention period set to 1 for %s.", objKey)
      bucket.retentionEnabled = true
     }
    }
   }
  }
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

const (
 ListAll = iota
 DeleteObject
 DeleteRetentionObject
 OverwriteObject
 ViewRetention
 ViewLegalHold
 Finish
)

// InteractWithObjects allows the user to interact with the objects and test the
 object lock configurations.
func (scenario *ObjectLockScenario) InteractWithObjects(ctx context.Context) {
 log.Println("Now you can interact with the objects to explore the object lock
 configurations.")
 interactiveChoices := []string{
```

```
 "List all objects and buckets.",
 "Attempt to delete an object.",
 "Attempt to delete an object with retention period bypass.",
 "Attempt to overwrite a file.",
 "View the retention settings for an object.",
 "View the legal hold settings for an object.",
 "Finish the workflow."}

choice := ListAll
for choice != Finish {
 objList := scenario.GetAllObjects(ctx)
 objChoices := scenario.makeObjectChoiceList(objList)
 choice = scenario.questioner.AskChoice("Choose an action from the menu:\n",
interactiveChoices)
 switch choice {
 case ListAll:
  log.Println("The current objects in the example buckets are:")
  for _, objChoice := range objChoices {
   log.Println("\t", objChoice)
  }
 case DeleteObject, DeleteRetentionObject:
  objChoice := scenario.questioner.AskChoice("Enter the number of the object to
delete:\n", objChoices)
  obj := objList[objChoice]
  deleted, err := scenario.s3Actions.DeleteObject(ctx, obj.bucket, obj.key,
obj.versionId, choice == DeleteRetentionObject)
  if err != nil {
   switch err.(type) {
   case *types.NoSuchKey:
    log.Println("Nothing to delete.")
   default:
    panic(err)
   }
  } else if deleted {
   log.Printf("Object %s deleted.\n", obj.key)
  }
 case OverwriteObject:
  objChoice := scenario.questioner.AskChoice("Enter the number of the object to
overwrite:\n", objChoices)
  obj := objList[objChoice]
  _, err := scenario.s3Actions.UploadObject(ctx, obj.bucket, obj.key,
fmt.Sprintf("New content in object %s.", obj.key))
  if err != nil {
   switch err.(type) {
```

```
    case *types.NoSuchBucket:
     log.Println("Couldn't upload to nonexistent bucket.")
    default:
     panic(err)
    }
   } else {
    log.Printf("Uploaded new content to object %s.\n", obj.key)
   }
  case ViewRetention:
   objChoice := scenario.questioner.AskChoice("Enter the number of the object to
view:\n", objChoices)
   obj := objList[objChoice]
   retention, err := scenario.s3Actions.GetObjectRetention(ctx, obj.bucket, obj.key)
   if err != nil {
    switch err.(type) {
    case *types.NoSuchKey:
     log.Printf("Can't get retention configuration for %s.\n", obj.key)
    default:
     panic(err)
    }
   } else if retention != nil {
    log.Printf("Object %s has retention mode %s until %v.\n", obj.key,
retention.Mode, retention.RetainUntilDate)
   } else {
    log.Printf("Object %s does not have object retention configured.\n", obj.key)
   }
  case ViewLegalHold:
   objChoice := scenario.questioner.AskChoice("Enter the number of the object to
view:\n", objChoices)
   obj := objList[objChoice]
   legalHold, err := scenario.s3Actions.GetObjectLegalHold(ctx, obj.bucket, obj.key,
obj.versionId)
   if err != nil {
    switch err.(type) {
    case *types.NoSuchKey:
     log.Printf("Can't get legal hold configuration for %s.\n", obj.key)
    default:
     panic(err)
    }
   } else if legalHold != nil {
    log.Printf("Object %s has legal hold %v.", obj.key, *legalHold)
   } else {
    log.Printf("Object %s does not have legal hold configured.", obj.key)
   }
```

```
  case Finish:
   log.Println("Let's clean up.")
  }
  log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 }
}

type BucketKeyVersionId struct {
 bucket    string
 key       string
 versionId string
}

// GetAllObjects gets the object versions in the example S3 buckets and returns them
 in a flattened list.
func (scenario *ObjectLockScenario) GetAllObjects(ctx context.Context)
 []BucketKeyVersionId {
 var objectList []BucketKeyVersionId
 for _, info := range createInfo {
  bucket := scenario.resources.demoBuckets[info.name]
  versions, err := scenario.s3Actions.ListObjectVersions(ctx, bucket.name)
  if err != nil {
   switch err.(type) {
   case *types.NoSuchBucket:
    log.Printf("Couldn't get object versions for %s.\n", bucket.name)
   default:
    panic(err)
   }
  } else {
   for _, version := range versions {
    objectList = append(objectList,
     BucketKeyVersionId{bucket: bucket.name, key: *version.Key, versionId:
 *version.VersionId})
   }
  }
 }
 return objectList
}

// makeObjectChoiceList makes the object version list into a list of strings that
 are displayed
// as choices.
func (scenario *ObjectLockScenario) makeObjectChoiceList(bucketObjects
 []BucketKeyVersionId) []string {
```

```
 choices := make([]string, len(bucketObjects))
 for i := 0; i < len(bucketObjects); i++ {
  choices[i] = fmt.Sprintf("%s in %s with VersionId %s.",
   bucketObjects[i].key, bucketObjects[i].bucket, bucketObjects[i].versionId)
 }
 return choices
}

// Run runs the S3 Object Lock scenario.
func (scenario *ObjectLockScenario) Run(ctx context.Context) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Println("Something went wrong with the demo.")
   _, isMock := scenario.questioner.(*demotools.MockQuestioner)
   if isMock || scenario.questioner.AskBool("Do you want to see the full error
 message (y/n)?", "y") {
    log.Println(r)
   }
   scenario.resources.Cleanup(ctx)
  }
 }()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Welcome to the Amazon S3 Object Lock Feature Scenario.")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 scenario.CreateBuckets(ctx)
 scenario.EnableLockOnBucket(ctx)
 scenario.SetDefaultRetentionPolicy(ctx)
 scenario.UploadTestObjects(ctx)
 scenario.SetObjectLockConfigurations(ctx)
 scenario.InteractWithObjects(ctx)

 scenario.resources.Cleanup(ctx)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

이 예시에서 사용되는 S3 작업을 래핑하는 구조를 정의합니다.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/s3/manager"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// S3Actions wraps S3 service actions.
type S3Actions struct {
 S3Client  *s3.Client
 S3Manager *manager.Uploader
}



// CreateBucketWithLock creates a new S3 bucket with optional object locking enabled
// and waits for the bucket to exist before returning.
func (actor S3Actions) CreateBucketWithLock(ctx context.Context, bucket string,
 region string, enableObjectLock bool) (string, error) {
 input := &s3.CreateBucketInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucket),
  CreateBucketConfiguration: &types.CreateBucketConfiguration{
   LocationConstraint: types.BucketLocationConstraint(region),
  },
 }

 if enableObjectLock {
  input.ObjectLockEnabledForBucket = aws.Bool(true)
 }

 _, err := actor.S3Client.CreateBucket(ctx, input)
 if err != nil {
  var owned *types.BucketAlreadyOwnedByYou
  var exists *types.BucketAlreadyExists
```

```
  if errors.As(err, &owned) {
   log.Printf("You already own bucket %s.\n", bucket)
   err = owned
  } else if errors.As(err, &exists) {
   log.Printf("Bucket %s already exists.\n", bucket)
   err = exists
  }
 } else {
  err = s3.NewBucketExistsWaiter(actor.S3Client).Wait(
   ctx, &s3.HeadBucketInput{Bucket: aws.String(bucket)}, time.Minute)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Failed attempt to wait for bucket %s to exist.\n", bucket)
  }
 }

 return bucket, err
}



// GetObjectLegalHold retrieves the legal hold status for an S3 object.
func (actor S3Actions) GetObjectLegalHold(ctx context.Context, bucket string, key
 string, versionId string) (*types.ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus, error) {
 var status *types.ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus
 input := &s3.GetObjectLegalHoldInput{
  Bucket:    aws.String(bucket),
  Key:       aws.String(key),
  VersionId: aws.String(versionId),
 }

 output, err := actor.S3Client.GetObjectLegalHold(ctx, input)
 if err != nil {
  var noSuchKeyErr *types.NoSuchKey
  var apiErr *smithy.GenericAPIError
  if errors.As(err, &noSuchKeyErr) {
   log.Printf("Object %s does not exist in bucket %s.\n", key, bucket)
   err = noSuchKeyErr
  } else if errors.As(err, &apiErr) {
   switch apiErr.ErrorCode() {
   case "NoSuchObjectLockConfiguration":
    log.Printf("Object %s does not have an object lock configuration.\n", key)
    err = nil
   case "InvalidRequest":
    log.Printf("Bucket %s does not have an object lock configuration.\n", bucket)
```

```
    err = nil
   }
  }
 } else {
  status = &output.LegalHold.Status
 }

 return status, err
}



// GetObjectLockConfiguration retrieves the object lock configuration for an S3
 bucket.
func (actor S3Actions) GetObjectLockConfiguration(ctx context.Context, bucket
 string) (*types.ObjectLockConfiguration, error) {
 var lockConfig *types.ObjectLockConfiguration
 input := &s3.GetObjectLockConfigurationInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucket),
 }

 output, err := actor.S3Client.GetObjectLockConfiguration(ctx, input)
 if err != nil {
  var noBucket *types.NoSuchBucket
  var apiErr *smithy.GenericAPIError
  if errors.As(err, &noBucket) {
   log.Printf("Bucket %s does not exist.\n", bucket)
   err = noBucket
  } else if errors.As(err, &apiErr) && apiErr.ErrorCode() ==
 "ObjectLockConfigurationNotFoundError" {
   log.Printf("Bucket %s does not have an object lock configuration.\n", bucket)
   err = nil
  }
 } else {
  lockConfig = output.ObjectLockConfiguration
 }

 return lockConfig, err
}



// GetObjectRetention retrieves the object retention configuration for an S3 object.
```

```
func (actor S3Actions) GetObjectRetention(ctx context.Context, bucket string, key
 string) (*types.ObjectLockRetention, error) {
 var retention *types.ObjectLockRetention
 input := &s3.GetObjectRetentionInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucket),
  Key:    aws.String(key),
 }

 output, err := actor.S3Client.GetObjectRetention(ctx, input)
 if err != nil {
  var noKey *types.NoSuchKey
  var apiErr *smithy.GenericAPIError
  if errors.As(err, &noKey) {
   log.Printf("Object %s does not exist in bucket %s.\n", key, bucket)
   err = noKey
  } else if errors.As(err, &apiErr) {
   switch apiErr.ErrorCode() {
   case "NoSuchObjectLockConfiguration":
    err = nil
   case "InvalidRequest":
    log.Printf("Bucket %s does not have locking enabled.", bucket)
    err = nil
   }
  }
 } else {
  retention = output.Retention
 }

 return retention, err
}



// PutObjectLegalHold sets the legal hold configuration for an S3 object.
func (actor S3Actions) PutObjectLegalHold(ctx context.Context, bucket string, key
 string, versionId string, legalHoldStatus types.ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus) error {
 input := &s3.PutObjectLegalHoldInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucket),
  Key:    aws.String(key),
  LegalHold: &types.ObjectLockLegalHold{
   Status: legalHoldStatus,
  },
 }
 if versionId != "" {
```

```
  input.VersionId = aws.String(versionId)
 }

 _, err := actor.S3Client.PutObjectLegalHold(ctx, input)
 if err != nil {
  var noKey *types.NoSuchKey
  if errors.As(err, &noKey) {
   log.Printf("Object %s does not exist in bucket %s.\n", key, bucket)
   err = noKey
  }
 }

 return err
}



// ModifyDefaultBucketRetention modifies the default retention period of an existing
 bucket.
func (actor S3Actions) ModifyDefaultBucketRetention(
 ctx context.Context, bucket string, lockMode types.ObjectLockEnabled,
 retentionPeriod int32, retentionMode types.ObjectLockRetentionMode) error {

 input := &s3.PutObjectLockConfigurationInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucket),
  ObjectLockConfiguration: &types.ObjectLockConfiguration{
   ObjectLockEnabled: lockMode,
   Rule: &types.ObjectLockRule{
    DefaultRetention: &types.DefaultRetention{
     Days: aws.Int32(retentionPeriod),
     Mode: retentionMode,
    },
   },
  },
 }
 _, err := actor.S3Client.PutObjectLockConfiguration(ctx, input)
 if err != nil {
  var noBucket *types.NoSuchBucket
  if errors.As(err, &noBucket) {
   log.Printf("Bucket %s does not exist.\n", bucket)
   err = noBucket
  }
 }
```

```
 return err
}



// EnableObjectLockOnBucket enables object locking on an existing bucket.
func (actor S3Actions) EnableObjectLockOnBucket(ctx context.Context, bucket string)
 error {
 // Versioning must be enabled on the bucket before object locking is enabled.
 verInput := &s3.PutBucketVersioningInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucket),
  VersioningConfiguration: &types.VersioningConfiguration{
   MFADelete: types.MFADeleteDisabled,
   Status:    types.BucketVersioningStatusEnabled,
  },
 }
 _, err := actor.S3Client.PutBucketVersioning(ctx, verInput)
 if err != nil {
  var noBucket *types.NoSuchBucket
  if errors.As(err, &noBucket) {
   log.Printf("Bucket %s does not exist.\n", bucket)
   err = noBucket
  }
  return err
 }

 input := &s3.PutObjectLockConfigurationInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucket),
  ObjectLockConfiguration: &types.ObjectLockConfiguration{
   ObjectLockEnabled: types.ObjectLockEnabledEnabled,
  },
 }
 _, err = actor.S3Client.PutObjectLockConfiguration(ctx, input)
 if err != nil {
  var noBucket *types.NoSuchBucket
  if errors.As(err, &noBucket) {
   log.Printf("Bucket %s does not exist.\n", bucket)
   err = noBucket
  }
 }

 return err
}
```

```
// PutObjectRetention sets the object retention configuration for an S3 object.
func (actor S3Actions) PutObjectRetention(ctx context.Context, bucket string, key
 string, retentionMode types.ObjectLockRetentionMode, retentionPeriodDays int32)
 error {
 input := &s3.PutObjectRetentionInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucket),
  Key:    aws.String(key),
  Retention: &types.ObjectLockRetention{
   Mode:            retentionMode,
   RetainUntilDate: aws.Time(time.Now().AddDate(0, 0, int(retentionPeriodDays))),
  },
  BypassGovernanceRetention: aws.Bool(true),
 }

 _, err := actor.S3Client.PutObjectRetention(ctx, input)
 if err != nil {
  var noKey *types.NoSuchKey
  if errors.As(err, &noKey) {
   log.Printf("Object %s does not exist in bucket %s.\n", key, bucket)
   err = noKey
  }
 }

 return err
}



// UploadObject uses the S3 upload manager to upload an object to a bucket.
func (actor S3Actions) UploadObject(ctx context.Context, bucket string, key string,
 contents string) (string, error) {
 var outKey string
 input := &s3.PutObjectInput{
  Bucket:            aws.String(bucket),
  Key:               aws.String(key),
  Body:              bytes.NewReader([]byte(contents)),
  ChecksumAlgorithm: types.ChecksumAlgorithmSha256,
 }
 output, err := actor.S3Manager.Upload(ctx, input)
 if err != nil {
  var noBucket *types.NoSuchBucket
  if errors.As(err, &noBucket) {
```

```
    log.Printf("Bucket %s does not exist.\n", bucket)
    err = noBucket
   }
  } else {
   err := s3.NewObjectExistsWaiter(actor.S3Client).Wait(ctx, &s3.HeadObjectInput{
    Bucket: aws.String(bucket),
    Key:    aws.String(key),
   }, time.Minute)
   if err != nil {
    log.Printf("Failed attempt to wait for object %s to exist in %s.\n", key, bucket)
   } else {
    outKey = *output.Key
   }
  }
  return outKey, err
}



// ListObjectVersions lists all versions of all objects in a bucket.
func (actor S3Actions) ListObjectVersions(ctx context.Context, bucket string)
 ([]types.ObjectVersion, error) {
 var err error
 var output *s3.ListObjectVersionsOutput
 var versions []types.ObjectVersion
 input := &s3.ListObjectVersionsInput{Bucket: aws.String(bucket)}
 versionPaginator := s3.NewListObjectVersionsPaginator(actor.S3Client, input)
 for versionPaginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err = versionPaginator.NextPage(ctx)
  if err != nil {
   var noBucket *types.NoSuchBucket
   if errors.As(err, &noBucket) {
    log.Printf("Bucket %s does not exist.\n", bucket)
    err = noBucket
   }
   break
  } else {
   versions = append(versions, output.Versions...)
  }
 }
 return versions, err
}
```

```
// DeleteObject deletes an object from a bucket.
func (actor S3Actions) DeleteObject(ctx context.Context, bucket string, key string,
 versionId string, bypassGovernance bool) (bool, error) {
 deleted := false
 input := &s3.DeleteObjectInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucket),
  Key:    aws.String(key),
 }
 if versionId != "" {
  input.VersionId = aws.String(versionId)
 }
 if bypassGovernance {
  input.BypassGovernanceRetention = aws.Bool(true)
 }
 _, err := actor.S3Client.DeleteObject(ctx, input)
 if err != nil {
  var noKey *types.NoSuchKey
  var apiErr *smithy.GenericAPIError
  if errors.As(err, &noKey) {
   log.Printf("Object %s does not exist in %s.\n", key, bucket)
   err = noKey
  } else if errors.As(err, &apiErr) {
   switch apiErr.ErrorCode() {
   case "AccessDenied":
    log.Printf("Access denied: cannot delete object %s from %s.\n", key, bucket)
    err = nil
   case "InvalidArgument":
    if bypassGovernance {
     log.Printf("You cannot specify bypass governance on a bucket without lock
 enabled.")
     err = nil
    }
   }
  }
 } else {
  err = s3.NewObjectNotExistsWaiter(actor.S3Client).Wait(
   ctx, &s3.HeadObjectInput{Bucket: aws.String(bucket), Key: aws.String(key)},
 time.Minute)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Failed attempt to wait for object %s in bucket %s to be deleted.\n",
 key, bucket)
  } else {
   deleted = true
```

```
  }
 }
 return deleted, err
}



// DeleteObjects deletes a list of objects from a bucket.
func (actor S3Actions) DeleteObjects(ctx context.Context, bucket string, objects
 []types.ObjectIdentifier, bypassGovernance bool) error {
 if len(objects) == 0 {
  return nil
 }

 input := s3.DeleteObjectsInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucket),
  Delete: &types.Delete{
   Objects: objects,
   Quiet:   aws.Bool(true),
  },
 }
 if bypassGovernance {
  input.BypassGovernanceRetention = aws.Bool(true)
 }
 delOut, err := actor.S3Client.DeleteObjects(ctx, &input)
 if err != nil || len(delOut.Errors) > 0 {
  log.Printf("Error deleting objects from bucket %s.\n", bucket)
  if err != nil {
   var noBucket *types.NoSuchBucket
   if errors.As(err, &noBucket) {
    log.Printf("Bucket %s does not exist.\n", bucket)
    err = noBucket
   }
  } else if len(delOut.Errors) > 0 {
   for _, outErr := range delOut.Errors {
    log.Printf("%s: %s\n", *outErr.Key, *outErr.Message)
   }
   err = fmt.Errorf("%s", *delOut.Errors[0].Message)
  }
 } else {
  for _, delObjs := range delOut.Deleted {
   err = s3.NewObjectNotExistsWaiter(actor.S3Client).Wait(
    ctx, &s3.HeadObjectInput{Bucket: aws.String(bucket), Key: delObjs.Key},
 time.Minute)
```

```
    if err != nil {
     log.Printf("Failed attempt to wait for object %s to be deleted.\n",
 *delObjs.Key)
    } else {
     log.Printf("Deleted %s.\n", *delObjs.Key)
    }
   }
  }
  return err
}
```

리소스를 정리합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"
 "s3_object_lock/actions"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
)

// DemoBucket contains metadata for buckets used in this example.
type DemoBucket struct {
 name             string
 retentionEnabled bool
 objectKeys       []string
}

// Resources keeps track of AWS resources created during the ObjectLockScenario and
 handles
// cleanup when the scenario finishes.
type Resources struct {
 demoBuckets map[string]*DemoBucket

 s3Actions  *actions.S3Actions
```

```
 questioner demotools.IQuestioner
}

// init initializes objects in the Resources struct.
func (resources *Resources) init(s3Actions *actions.S3Actions, questioner
 demotools.IQuestioner) {
 resources.s3Actions = s3Actions
 resources.questioner = questioner
 resources.demoBuckets = map[string]*DemoBucket{}
}

// Cleanup deletes all AWS resources created during the ObjectLockScenario.
func (resources *Resources) Cleanup(ctx context.Context) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Printf("Something went wrong during cleanup.\n%v\n", r)
   log.Println("Use the AWS Management Console to remove any remaining resources " +
    "that were created for this scenario.")
  }
 }()

 wantDelete := resources.questioner.AskBool("Do you want to remove all of the AWS
 resources that were created "+
  "during this demo (y/n)?", "y")
 if !wantDelete {
  log.Println("Be sure to remove resources when you're done with them to avoid
 unexpected charges!")
  return
 }

 log.Println("Removing objects from S3 buckets and deleting buckets...")
 resources.deleteBuckets(ctx)
 //resources.deleteRetentionObjects(resources.retentionBucket,
 resources.retentionObjects)

 log.Println("Cleanup complete.")
}

// deleteBuckets empties and then deletes all buckets created during the
 ObjectLockScenario.
func (resources *Resources) deleteBuckets(ctx context.Context) {
 for _, info := range createInfo {
  bucket := resources.demoBuckets[info.name]
  resources.deleteObjects(ctx, bucket)
```

```
  _, err := resources.s3Actions.S3Client.DeleteBucket(ctx, &s3.DeleteBucketInput{
   Bucket: aws.String(bucket.name),
  })
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
 }
 for _, info := range createInfo {
  bucket := resources.demoBuckets[info.name]
  err := s3.NewBucketNotExistsWaiter(resources.s3Actions.S3Client).Wait(
   ctx, &s3.HeadBucketInput{Bucket: aws.String(bucket.name)}, time.Minute)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Failed attempt to wait for bucket %s to be deleted.\n", bucket.name)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Deleted %s.\n", bucket.name)
  }
 }
 resources.demoBuckets = map[string]*DemoBucket{}
}

// deleteObjects deletes all objects in the specified bucket.
func (resources *Resources) deleteObjects(ctx context.Context, bucket *DemoBucket) {
 lockConfig, err := resources.s3Actions.GetObjectLockConfiguration(ctx, bucket.name)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 versions, err := resources.s3Actions.ListObjectVersions(ctx, bucket.name)
 if err != nil {
  switch err.(type) {
  case *types.NoSuchBucket:
   log.Printf("No objects to get from %s.\n", bucket.name)
  default:
   panic(err)
  }
 }
 delObjects := make([]types.ObjectIdentifier, len(versions))
 for i, version := range versions {
  if lockConfig != nil && lockConfig.ObjectLockEnabled ==
 types.ObjectLockEnabledEnabled {
   status, err := resources.s3Actions.GetObjectLegalHold(ctx, bucket.name,
 *version.Key, *version.VersionId)
   if err != nil {
    switch err.(type) {
    case *types.NoSuchKey:
```

```
     log.Printf("Couldn't determine legal hold status for %s in %s.\n",
 *version.Key, bucket.name)
    default:
     panic(err)
    }
   } else if status != nil && *status == types.ObjectLockLegalHoldStatusOn {
    err = resources.s3Actions.PutObjectLegalHold(ctx, bucket.name, *version.Key,
 *version.VersionId, types.ObjectLockLegalHoldStatusOff)
    if err != nil {
     switch err.(type) {
     case *types.NoSuchKey:
      log.Printf("Couldn't turn off legal hold for %s in %s.\n", *version.Key,
 bucket.name)
     default:
      panic(err)
     }
    }
   }
  }
  delObjects[i] = types.ObjectIdentifier{Key: version.Key, VersionId:
 version.VersionId}
 }
 err = resources.s3Actions.DeleteObjects(ctx, bucket.name, delObjects,
 bucket.retentionEnabled)
 if err != nil {
  switch err.(type) {
  case *types.NoSuchBucket:
   log.Println("Nothing to delete.")
  default:
   panic(err)
  }
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - GetObjectLegalHold
  - GetObjectLockConfiguration
  - GetObjectRetention
  - PutObjectLegalHold

- PutObjectLockConfiguration
- PutObjectRetention

대용량 파일 업로드 또는 다운로드

다음 코드 예제는 Amazon S3에 대용량 파일을 업로드하고 Amazon S3에서 대용량 파일을 다운로드하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

자세한 내용은 멀티파트 업로드를 사용하여 객체 업로드를 참조하십시오.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

업로드 및 다운로드 관리자를 사용하여 데이터를 여러 부분으로 나누고 동시에 전송하는 함수를 생성합니다.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "io"
 "log"
 "os"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/s3/manager"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// BucketBasics encapsulates the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) actions
// used in the examples.
```

```
// It contains S3Client, an Amazon S3 service client that is used to perform bucket
// and object actions.
type BucketBasics struct {
 S3Client *s3.Client
}



// UploadLargeObject uses an upload manager to upload data to an object in a bucket.
// The upload manager breaks large data into parts and uploads the parts
 concurrently.
func (basics BucketBasics) UploadLargeObject(ctx context.Context, bucketName string,
 objectKey string, largeObject []byte) error {
 largeBuffer := bytes.NewReader(largeObject)
 var partMiBs int64 = 10
 uploader := manager.NewUploader(basics.S3Client, func(u *manager.Uploader) {
  u.PartSize = partMiBs * 1024 * 1024
 })
 _, err := uploader.Upload(ctx, &s3.PutObjectInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
  Key:    aws.String(objectKey),
  Body:   largeBuffer,
 })
 if err != nil {
  var apiErr smithy.APIError
  if errors.As(err, &apiErr) && apiErr.ErrorCode() == "EntityTooLarge" {
   log.Printf("Error while uploading object to %s. The object is too large.\n"+
    "The maximum size for a multipart upload is 5TB.", bucketName)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't upload large object to %v:%v. Here's why: %v\n",
    bucketName, objectKey, err)
  }
 } else {
  err = s3.NewObjectExistsWaiter(basics.S3Client).Wait(
   ctx, &s3.HeadObjectInput{Bucket: aws.String(bucketName), Key:
 aws.String(objectKey)}, time.Minute)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Failed attempt to wait for object %s to exist.\n", objectKey)
  }
 }

 return err
}
```

```
// DownloadLargeObject uses a download manager to download an object from a bucket.
// The download manager gets the data in parts and writes them to a buffer until all
 of
// the data has been downloaded.
func (basics BucketBasics) DownloadLargeObject(ctx context.Context, bucketName
 string, objectKey string) ([]byte, error) {
 var partMiBs int64 = 10
 downloader := manager.NewDownloader(basics.S3Client, func(d *manager.Downloader) {
  d.PartSize = partMiBs * 1024 * 1024
 })
 buffer := manager.NewWriteAtBuffer([]byte{})
 _, err := downloader.Download(ctx, buffer, &s3.GetObjectInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
  Key:    aws.String(objectKey),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't download large object from %v:%v. Here's why: %v\n",
   bucketName, objectKey, err)
 }
 return buffer.Bytes(), err
}
```

컨텍스트에서 업로드 및 다운로드 관리자를 사용하는 방법을 보여주는 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "crypto/rand"
 "log"
 "strings"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/s3/actions"
)

// RunLargeObjectScenario is an interactive example that shows you how to use Amazon
```

```
// Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) to upload and download large objects.
//
// 1. Create a bucket.
// 3. Upload a large object to the bucket by using an upload manager.
// 5. Download a large object by using a download manager.
// 8. Delete all objects in the bucket.
// 9. Delete the bucket.
//
// This example creates an Amazon S3 service client from the specified sdkConfig so
 that
// you can replace it with a mocked or stubbed config for unit testing.
//
// It uses a questioner from the `demotools` package to get input during the
 example.
// This package can be found in the ..\..\demotools folder of this repo.
func RunLargeObjectScenario(ctx context.Context, sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner
 demotools.IQuestioner) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Println("Something went wrong with the demo.")
   _, isMock := questioner.(*demotools.MockQuestioner)
   if isMock || questioner.AskBool("Do you want to see the full error message (y/
n)?", "y") {
    log.Println(r)
   }
  }
 }()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Welcome to the Amazon S3 large object demo.")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 s3Client := s3.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 bucketBasics := actions.BucketBasics{S3Client: s3Client}

 bucketName := questioner.Ask("Let's create a bucket. Enter a name for your
 bucket:",
  demotools.NotEmpty{})
 bucketExists, err := bucketBasics.BucketExists(ctx, bucketName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 if !bucketExists {
  err = bucketBasics.CreateBucket(ctx, bucketName, sdkConfig.Region)
```

```
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 } else {
  log.Println("Bucket created.")
 }
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

mibs := 30
log.Printf("Let's create a slice of %v MiB of random bytes and upload it to your
bucket. ", mibs)
questioner.Ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
largeBytes := make([]byte, 1024*1024*mibs)
_, _ = rand.Read(largeBytes)
largeKey := "doc-example-large"
log.Println("Uploading...")
err = bucketBasics.UploadLargeObject(ctx, bucketName, largeKey, largeBytes)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
log.Printf("Uploaded %v MiB object as %v", mibs, largeKey)
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

log.Printf("Let's download the %v MiB object.", mibs)
questioner.Ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
log.Println("Downloading...")
largeDownload, err := bucketBasics.DownloadLargeObject(ctx, bucketName, largeKey)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
log.Printf("Downloaded %v bytes.", len(largeDownload))
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

if questioner.AskBool("Do you want to delete your bucket and all of its "+
 "contents? (y/n)", "y") {
 log.Println("Deleting object.")
 err = bucketBasics.DeleteObjects(ctx, bucketName, []string{largeKey})
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Println("Deleting bucket.")
 err = bucketBasics.DeleteBucket(ctx, bucketName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
```

```
  }
 } else {
  log.Println("Okay. Don't forget to delete objects from your bucket to avoid
 charges.")
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

서버리스 예제

Amazon S3 트리거를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제는 S3 버킷에 객체를 업로드하여 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 해당 함수는 이벤트 파라미터에서 S3 버킷 이름과 객체 키를 검색하고 Amazon S3 API를 호출하여 객체의 콘텐츠 유형을 검색하고 로깅합니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Go를 사용하여 Lambda로 S3 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package main

import (
 "context"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
```

```
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
)

func handler(ctx context.Context, s3Event events.S3Event) error {
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("failed to load default config: %s", err)
  return err
 }
 s3Client := s3.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)

 for _, record := range s3Event.Records {
  bucket := record.S3.Bucket.Name
  key := record.S3.Object.URLDecodedKey
  headOutput, err := s3Client.HeadObject(ctx, &s3.HeadObjectInput{
   Bucket: &bucket,
   Key:    &key,
  })
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("error getting head of object %s/%s: %s", bucket, key, err)
   return err
  }
  log.Printf("successfully retrieved %s/%s of type %s", bucket, key,
 *headOutput.ContentType)
 }

 return nil
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(handler)
}
```

SDK for Go V2를 사용한 Amazon SNS 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon SNS에서 AWS SDK for Go V2를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello Amazon SNS

다음 코드 예시는 Amazon SNS 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sns"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sns/types"
)

// main uses the AWS SDK for Go V2 to create an Amazon Simple Notification Service
// (Amazon SNS) client and list the topics in your account.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
func main() {
 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
```

```
  fmt.Println(err)
  return
 }
 snsClient := sns.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 fmt.Println("Let's list the topics for your account.")
 var topics []types.Topic
 paginator := sns.NewListTopicsPaginator(snsClient, &sns.ListTopicsInput{})
 for paginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err := paginator.NextPage(ctx)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get topics. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   break
  } else {
   topics = append(topics, output.Topics...)
  }
 }
 if len(topics) == 0 {
  fmt.Println("You don't have any topics!")
 } else {
  for _, topic := range topics {
   fmt.Printf("\t%v\n", *topic.TopicArn)
  }
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 ListTopics를 참조하십시오.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오
- 서버리스 예제

작업

`CreateTopic`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateTopic`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sns"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sns/types"
)

// SnsActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 actions
// used in the examples.
type SnsActions struct {
 SnsClient *sns.Client
}



// CreateTopic creates an Amazon SNS topic with the specified name. You can
 optionally
// specify that the topic is created as a FIFO topic and whether it uses content-
based
// deduplication instead of ID-based deduplication.
func (actor SnsActions) CreateTopic(ctx context.Context, topicName string,
 isFifoTopic bool, contentBasedDeduplication bool) (string, error) {
 var topicArn string
 topicAttributes := map[string]string{}
 if isFifoTopic {
  topicAttributes["FifoTopic"] = "true"
 }
 if contentBasedDeduplication {
  topicAttributes["ContentBasedDeduplication"] = "true"
```

```
 }
 topic, err := actor.SnsClient.CreateTopic(ctx, &sns.CreateTopicInput{
  Name:       aws.String(topicName),
  Attributes: topicAttributes,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create topic %v. Here's why: %v\n", topicName, err)
 } else {
  topicArn = *topic.TopicArn
 }

 return topicArn, err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 CreateTopic을 참조하세요.

`DeleteTopic`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteTopic`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sns"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sns/types"
)
```

```
// SnsActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 actions
// used in the examples.
type SnsActions struct {
 SnsClient *sns.Client
}



// DeleteTopic delete an Amazon SNS topic.
func (actor SnsActions) DeleteTopic(ctx context.Context, topicArn string) error {
 _, err := actor.SnsClient.DeleteTopic(ctx, &sns.DeleteTopicInput{
  TopicArn: aws.String(topicArn)})
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete topic %v. Here's why: %v\n", topicArn, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 DeleteTopic을 참조하세요.

`ListTopics`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListTopics`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"
```

```
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sns"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sns/types"
)

// main uses the AWS SDK for Go V2 to create an Amazon Simple Notification Service
// (Amazon SNS) client and list the topics in your account.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
func main() {
 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
  fmt.Println(err)
  return
 }
 snsClient := sns.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 fmt.Println("Let's list the topics for your account.")
 var topics []types.Topic
 paginator := sns.NewListTopicsPaginator(snsClient, &sns.ListTopicsInput{})
 for paginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err := paginator.NextPage(ctx)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get topics. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   break
  } else {
   topics = append(topics, output.Topics...)
  }
 }
 if len(topics) == 0 {
  fmt.Println("You don't have any topics!")
 } else {
  for _, topic := range topics {
   fmt.Printf("\t%v\n", *topic.TopicArn)
  }
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 ListTopics를 참조하세요.

Publish

다음 코드 예시는 Publish의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sns"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sns/types"
)

// SnsActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 actions
// used in the examples.
type SnsActions struct {
 SnsClient *sns.Client
}



// Publish publishes a message to an Amazon SNS topic. The message is then sent to
 all
// subscribers. When the topic is a FIFO topic, the message must also contain a
 group ID
// and, when ID-based deduplication is used, a deduplication ID. An optional key-
value
// filter attribute can be specified so that the message can be filtered according
 to
// a filter policy.
```

```
func (actor SnsActions) Publish(ctx context.Context, topicArn string, message
 string, groupId string, dedupId string, filterKey string, filterValue string) error
 {
 publishInput := sns.PublishInput{TopicArn: aws.String(topicArn), Message:
 aws.String(message)}
 if groupId != "" {
  publishInput.MessageGroupId = aws.String(groupId)
 }
 if dedupId != "" {
  publishInput.MessageDeduplicationId = aws.String(dedupId)
 }
 if filterKey != "" && filterValue != "" {
  publishInput.MessageAttributes = map[string]types.MessageAttributeValue{
   filterKey: {DataType: aws.String("String"), StringValue:
 aws.String(filterValue)},
  }
 }
 _, err := actor.SnsClient.Publish(ctx, &publishInput)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't publish message to topic %v. Here's why: %v", topicArn, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 Publish를 참조하세요.

Subscribe

다음 코드 예시는 Subscribe의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

선택적 필터를 사용하여 주제 대기열을 구독하세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sns"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sns/types"
)

// SnsActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 actions
// used in the examples.
type SnsActions struct {
 SnsClient *sns.Client
}



// SubscribeQueue subscribes an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue to an
// Amazon SNS topic. When filterMap is not nil, it is used to specify a filter
 policy
// so that messages are only sent to the queue when the message has the specified
 attributes.
func (actor SnsActions) SubscribeQueue(ctx context.Context, topicArn string,
 queueArn string, filterMap map[string][]string) (string, error) {
 var subscriptionArn string
 var attributes map[string]string
 if filterMap != nil {
  filterBytes, err := json.Marshal(filterMap)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't create filter policy, here's why: %v\n", err)
   return "", err
  }
  attributes = map[string]string{"FilterPolicy": string(filterBytes)}
 }
 output, err := actor.SnsClient.Subscribe(ctx, &sns.SubscribeInput{
  Protocol:              aws.String("sqs"),
  TopicArn:              aws.String(topicArn),
  Attributes:            attributes,
  Endpoint:              aws.String(queueArn),
  ReturnSubscriptionArn: true,
```

```
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't susbscribe queue %v to topic %v. Here's why: %v\n",
   queueArn, topicArn, err)
 } else {
  subscriptionArn = *output.SubscriptionArn
 }

 return subscriptionArn, err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 Subscribe를 참조하십시오.

시나리오

대기열에 메시지 게시

다음 코드 예제에서는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 주제(FIFO 또는 비 FIFO)를 생성합니다.
- 필터 적용 옵션을 사용하여 여러 개의 대기열로 주제를 구독합니다.
- 주제에 메시지를 게시합니다.
- 대기열에서 받은 메시지를 폴링합니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
```

```
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "strings"
 "topics_and_queues/actions"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sns"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sqs"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sqs/types"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
)

const FIFO_SUFFIX = ".fifo"
const TONE_KEY = "tone"

var ToneChoices = []string{"cheerful", "funny", "serious", "sincere"}

// MessageBody is used to deserialize the body of a message from a JSON string.
type MessageBody struct {
 Message string
}

// ScenarioRunner separates the steps of this scenario into individual functions so
 that
// they are simpler to read and understand.
type ScenarioRunner struct {
 questioner demotools.IQuestioner
 snsActor   *actions.SnsActions
 sqsActor   *actions.SqsActions
}

func (runner ScenarioRunner) CreateTopic(ctx context.Context) (string, string, bool,
 bool) {
 log.Println("SNS topics can be configured as FIFO (First-In-First-Out) or standard.
\n" +
  "FIFO topics deliver messages in order and support deduplication and message
 filtering.")
 isFifoTopic := runner.questioner.AskBool("\nWould you like to work with FIFO
 topics? (y/n) ", "y")

 contentBasedDeduplication := false
 if isFifoTopic {
  log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
```

```
  log.Println("Because you have chosen a FIFO topic, deduplication is supported.\n"
 +
   "Deduplication IDs are either set in the message or are automatically generated
\n" +
   "from content using a hash function. If a message is successfully published to\n"
 +
   "an SNS FIFO topic, any message published and determined to have the same\n" +
   "deduplication ID, within the five-minute deduplication interval, is accepted\n"
 +
   "but not delivered. For more information about deduplication, see:\n" +
   "\thttps://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/fifo-message-dedup.html.")
  contentBasedDeduplication = runner.questioner.AskBool(
   "\nDo you want to use content-based deduplication instead of entering a
 deduplication ID? (y/n) ", "y")
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 topicName := runner.questioner.Ask("Enter a name for your SNS topic. ")
 if isFifoTopic {
  topicName = fmt.Sprintf("%v%v", topicName, FIFO_SUFFIX)
  log.Printf("Because you have selected a FIFO topic, '%v' must be appended to\n"+
   "the topic name.", FIFO_SUFFIX)
 }

 topicArn, err := runner.snsActor.CreateTopic(ctx, topicName, isFifoTopic,
 contentBasedDeduplication)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Your new topic with the name '%v' and Amazon Resource Name (ARN) \n"+
  "'%v' has been created.", topicName, topicArn)

 return topicName, topicArn, isFifoTopic, contentBasedDeduplication
}

func (runner ScenarioRunner) CreateQueue(ctx context.Context, ordinal string,
 isFifoTopic bool) (string, string) {
 queueName := runner.questioner.Ask(fmt.Sprintf("Enter a name for the %v SQS queue.
 ", ordinal))
 if isFifoTopic {
  queueName = fmt.Sprintf("%v%v", queueName, FIFO_SUFFIX)
  if ordinal == "first" {
   log.Printf("Because you are creating a FIFO SQS queue, '%v' must "+
    "be appended to the queue name.\n", FIFO_SUFFIX)
```

```
  }
 }
 queueUrl, err := runner.sqsActor.CreateQueue(ctx, queueName, isFifoTopic)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Your new SQS queue with the name '%v' and the queue URL "+
  "'%v' has been created.", queueName, queueUrl)

 return queueName, queueUrl
}

func (runner ScenarioRunner) SubscribeQueueToTopic(
 ctx context.Context, queueName string, queueUrl string, topicName string, topicArn
 string, ordinal string,
 isFifoTopic bool) (string, bool) {

 queueArn, err := runner.sqsActor.GetQueueArn(ctx, queueUrl)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("The ARN of your queue is: %v.\n", queueArn)

 err = runner.sqsActor.AttachSendMessagePolicy(ctx, queueUrl, queueArn, topicArn)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Println("Attached an IAM policy to the queue so the SNS topic can send " +
  "messages to it.")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 var filterPolicy map[string][]string
 if isFifoTopic {
  if ordinal == "first" {
   log.Println("Subscriptions to a FIFO topic can have filters.\n" +
    "If you add a filter to this subscription, then only the filtered messages\n" +
    "will be received in the queue.\n" +
    "For information about message filtering, see\n" +
    "\thttps://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/sns-message-filtering.html\n" +
    "For this example, you can filter messages by a \"tone\" attribute.")
  }

  wantFiltering := runner.questioner.AskBool(
   fmt.Sprintf("Do you want to filter messages that are sent to \"%v\"\n"+
```

```
    "from the %v topic? (y/n) ", queueName, topicName), "y")
  if wantFiltering {
   log.Println("You can filter messages by one or more of the following \"tone\"
 attributes.")

   var toneSelections []string
   askAboutTones := true
   for askAboutTones {
    toneIndex := runner.questioner.AskChoice(
     "Enter the number of the tone you want to filter by:\n", ToneChoices)
    toneSelections = append(toneSelections, ToneChoices[toneIndex])
    askAboutTones = runner.questioner.AskBool("Do you want to add another tone to
 the filter? (y/n) ", "y")
   }
   log.Printf("Your subscription will be filtered to only pass the following tones:
 %v\n", toneSelections)
   filterPolicy = map[string][]string{TONE_KEY: toneSelections}
  }
 }

 subscriptionArn, err := runner.snsActor.SubscribeQueue(ctx, topicArn, queueArn,
 filterPolicy)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("The queue %v is now subscribed to the topic %v with the subscription
 ARN %v.\n",
  queueName, topicName, subscriptionArn)

 return subscriptionArn, filterPolicy != nil
}

func (runner ScenarioRunner) PublishMessages(ctx context.Context, topicArn string,
 isFifoTopic bool, contentBasedDeduplication bool, usingFilters bool) {
 var message string
 var groupId string
 var dedupId string
 var toneSelection string
 publishMore := true
 for publishMore {
  groupId = ""
  dedupId = ""
  toneSelection = ""
  message = runner.questioner.Ask("Enter a message to publish: ")
```

```
  if isFifoTopic {
   log.Println("Because you are using a FIFO topic, you must set a message group ID.
\n" +
    "All messages within the same group will be received in the order they were
 published.")
   groupId = runner.questioner.Ask("Enter a message group ID: ")
   if !contentBasedDeduplication {
    log.Println("Because you are not using content-based deduplication,\n" +
     "you must enter a deduplication ID.")
    dedupId = runner.questioner.Ask("Enter a deduplication ID: ")
   }
  }
  if usingFilters {
   if runner.questioner.AskBool("Add a tone attribute so this message can be
 filtered? (y/n) ", "y") {
    toneIndex := runner.questioner.AskChoice(
     "Enter the number of the tone you want to filter by:\n", ToneChoices)
    toneSelection = ToneChoices[toneIndex]
   }
  }

  err := runner.snsActor.Publish(ctx, topicArn, message, groupId, dedupId, TONE_KEY,
 toneSelection)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Println(("Your message was published."))

  publishMore = runner.questioner.AskBool("Do you want to publish another messsage?
 (y/n) ", "y")
 }
}

func (runner ScenarioRunner) PollForMessages(ctx context.Context, queueUrls
 []string) {
 log.Println("Polling queues for messages...")
 for _, queueUrl := range queueUrls {
  var messages []types.Message
  for {
   currentMsgs, err := runner.sqsActor.GetMessages(ctx, queueUrl, 10, 1)
   if err != nil {
    panic(err)
   }
   if len(currentMsgs) == 0 {
```

```
     break
    }
    messages = append(messages, currentMsgs...)
   }
   if len(messages) == 0 {
    log.Printf("No messages were received by queue %v.\n", queueUrl)
   } else if len(messages) == 1 {
    log.Printf("One message was received by queue %v:\n", queueUrl)

   } else {
    log.Printf("%v messages were received by queue %v:\n", len(messages), queueUrl)
   }
   for msgIndex, message := range messages {
    messageBody := MessageBody{}
    err := json.Unmarshal([]byte(*message.Body), &messageBody)
    if err != nil {
     panic(err)
    }
    log.Printf("Message %v: %v\n", msgIndex+1, messageBody.Message)
   }

   if len(messages) > 0 {
    log.Printf("Deleting %v messages from queue %v.\n", len(messages), queueUrl)
    err := runner.sqsActor.DeleteMessages(ctx, queueUrl, messages)
    if err != nil {
     panic(err)
    }
   }
  }
}

// RunTopicsAndQueuesScenario is an interactive example that shows you how to use
 the
// AWS SDK for Go to create and use Amazon SNS topics and Amazon SQS queues.
//
// 1. Create a topic (FIFO or non-FIFO).
// 2. Subscribe several queues to the topic with an option to apply a filter.
// 3. Publish messages to the topic.
// 4. Poll the queues for messages received.
// 5. Delete the topic and the queues.
//
// This example creates service clients from the specified sdkConfig so that
// you can replace it with a mocked or stubbed config for unit testing.
//
```

```
// It uses a questioner from the `demotools` package to get input during the
 example.
// This package can be found in the ..\..\demotools folder of this repo.
func RunTopicsAndQueuesScenario(
 ctx context.Context, sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner) {
 resources := Resources{}
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Println("Something went wrong with the demo.\n" +
    "Cleaning up any resources that were created...")
   resources.Cleanup(ctx)
  }
 }()
 queueCount := 2

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Printf("Welcome to messaging with topics and queues.\n\n"+
  "In this scenario, you will create an SNS topic and subscribe %v SQS queues to the
\n"+
  "topic. You can select from several options for configuring the topic and the\n"+
  "subscriptions for the queues. You can then post to the topic and see the results
\n"+
  "in the queues.\n", queueCount)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 runner := ScenarioRunner{
  questioner: questioner,
  snsActor:   &actions.SnsActions{SnsClient: sns.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
  sqsActor:   &actions.SqsActions{SqsClient: sqs.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
 }
 resources.snsActor = runner.snsActor
 resources.sqsActor = runner.sqsActor

 topicName, topicArn, isFifoTopic, contentBasedDeduplication :=
 runner.CreateTopic(ctx)
 resources.topicArn = topicArn
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 log.Printf("Now you will create %v SQS queues and subscribe them to the topic.\n",
 queueCount)
 ordinals := []string{"first", "next"}
 usingFilters := false
 for _, ordinal := range ordinals {
```

```
  queueName, queueUrl := runner.CreateQueue(ctx, ordinal, isFifoTopic)
  resources.queueUrls = append(resources.queueUrls, queueUrl)

  _, filtering := runner.SubscribeQueueToTopic(ctx, queueName, queueUrl, topicName,
 topicArn, ordinal, isFifoTopic)
  usingFilters = usingFilters || filtering
 }

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 runner.PublishMessages(ctx, topicArn, isFifoTopic, contentBasedDeduplication,
 usingFilters)
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 runner.PollForMessages(ctx, resources.queueUrls)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 wantCleanup := questioner.AskBool("Do you want to remove all AWS resources created
 for this scenario? (y/n) ", "y")
 if wantCleanup {
  log.Println("Cleaning up resources...")
  resources.Cleanup(ctx)
 }

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

이 예시에서 사용되는 S3 작업을 래핑하는 구조를 정의합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sns"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sns/types"
)
```

```
// SnsActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 actions
// used in the examples.
type SnsActions struct {
 SnsClient *sns.Client
}



// CreateTopic creates an Amazon SNS topic with the specified name. You can
 optionally
// specify that the topic is created as a FIFO topic and whether it uses content-
based
// deduplication instead of ID-based deduplication.
func (actor SnsActions) CreateTopic(ctx context.Context, topicName string,
 isFifoTopic bool, contentBasedDeduplication bool) (string, error) {
 var topicArn string
 topicAttributes := map[string]string{}
 if isFifoTopic {
  topicAttributes["FifoTopic"] = "true"
 }
 if contentBasedDeduplication {
  topicAttributes["ContentBasedDeduplication"] = "true"
 }
 topic, err := actor.SnsClient.CreateTopic(ctx, &sns.CreateTopicInput{
  Name:       aws.String(topicName),
  Attributes: topicAttributes,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create topic %v. Here's why: %v\n", topicName, err)
 } else {
  topicArn = *topic.TopicArn
 }

 return topicArn, err
}



// DeleteTopic delete an Amazon SNS topic.
func (actor SnsActions) DeleteTopic(ctx context.Context, topicArn string) error {
 _, err := actor.SnsClient.DeleteTopic(ctx, &sns.DeleteTopicInput{
  TopicArn: aws.String(topicArn)})
 if err != nil {
```

```
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete topic %v. Here's why: %v\n", topicArn, err)
 }
 return err
}



// SubscribeQueue subscribes an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue to an
// Amazon SNS topic. When filterMap is not nil, it is used to specify a filter
 policy
// so that messages are only sent to the queue when the message has the specified
 attributes.
func (actor SnsActions) SubscribeQueue(ctx context.Context, topicArn string,
 queueArn string, filterMap map[string][]string) (string, error) {
 var subscriptionArn string
 var attributes map[string]string
 if filterMap != nil {
  filterBytes, err := json.Marshal(filterMap)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't create filter policy, here's why: %v\n", err)
   return "", err
  }
  attributes = map[string]string{"FilterPolicy": string(filterBytes)}
 }
 output, err := actor.SnsClient.Subscribe(ctx, &sns.SubscribeInput{
  Protocol:              aws.String("sqs"),
  TopicArn:              aws.String(topicArn),
  Attributes:            attributes,
  Endpoint:              aws.String(queueArn),
  ReturnSubscriptionArn: true,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't susbscribe queue %v to topic %v. Here's why: %v\n",
   queueArn, topicArn, err)
 } else {
  subscriptionArn = *output.SubscriptionArn
 }

 return subscriptionArn, err
}
```

```
// Publish publishes a message to an Amazon SNS topic. The message is then sent to
 all
// subscribers. When the topic is a FIFO topic, the message must also contain a
 group ID
// and, when ID-based deduplication is used, a deduplication ID. An optional key-
value
// filter attribute can be specified so that the message can be filtered according
 to
// a filter policy.
func (actor SnsActions) Publish(ctx context.Context, topicArn string, message
 string, groupId string, dedupId string, filterKey string, filterValue string) error
 {
 publishInput := sns.PublishInput{TopicArn: aws.String(topicArn), Message:
 aws.String(message)}
 if groupId != "" {
  publishInput.MessageGroupId = aws.String(groupId)
 }
 if dedupId != "" {
  publishInput.MessageDeduplicationId = aws.String(dedupId)
 }
 if filterKey != "" && filterValue != "" {
  publishInput.MessageAttributes = map[string]types.MessageAttributeValue{
   filterKey: {DataType: aws.String("String"), StringValue:
 aws.String(filterValue)},
  }
 }
 _, err := actor.SnsClient.Publish(ctx, &publishInput)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't publish message to topic %v. Here's why: %v", topicArn, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

이 예시에서 사용되는 S3 작업을 래핑하는 구조를 정의합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "log"
```

```
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sqs"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sqs/types"
)

// SqsActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) actions
// used in the examples.
type SqsActions struct {
 SqsClient *sqs.Client
}



// CreateQueue creates an Amazon SQS queue with the specified name. You can specify
// whether the queue is created as a FIFO queue.
func (actor SqsActions) CreateQueue(ctx context.Context, queueName string,
 isFifoQueue bool) (string, error) {
 var queueUrl string
 queueAttributes := map[string]string{}
 if isFifoQueue {
  queueAttributes["FifoQueue"] = "true"
 }
 queue, err := actor.SqsClient.CreateQueue(ctx, &sqs.CreateQueueInput{
  QueueName:  aws.String(queueName),
  Attributes: queueAttributes,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create queue %v. Here's why: %v\n", queueName, err)
 } else {
  queueUrl = *queue.QueueUrl
 }

 return queueUrl, err
}



// GetQueueArn uses the GetQueueAttributes action to get the Amazon Resource Name
 (ARN)
// of an Amazon SQS queue.
func (actor SqsActions) GetQueueArn(ctx context.Context, queueUrl string) (string,
 error) {
 var queueArn string
```

```
 arnAttributeName := types.QueueAttributeNameQueueArn
 attribute, err := actor.SqsClient.GetQueueAttributes(ctx,
 &sqs.GetQueueAttributesInput{
  QueueUrl:       aws.String(queueUrl),
  AttributeNames: []types.QueueAttributeName{arnAttributeName},
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get ARN for queue %v. Here's why: %v\n", queueUrl, err)
 } else {
  queueArn = attribute.Attributes[string(arnAttributeName)]
 }
 return queueArn, err
}



// AttachSendMessagePolicy uses the SetQueueAttributes action to attach a policy to
 an
// Amazon SQS queue that allows the specified Amazon SNS topic to send messages to
 the
// queue.
func (actor SqsActions) AttachSendMessagePolicy(ctx context.Context, queueUrl
 string, queueArn string, topicArn string) error {
 policyDoc := PolicyDocument{
  Version: "2012-10-17",
  Statement: []PolicyStatement{{
   Effect:    "Allow",
   Action:    "sqs:SendMessage",
   Principal: map[string]string{"Service": "sns.amazonaws.com"},
   Resource:  aws.String(queueArn),
   Condition: PolicyCondition{"ArnEquals": map[string]string{"aws:SourceArn":
 topicArn}},
  }},
 }
 policyBytes, err := json.Marshal(policyDoc)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create policy document. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  return err
 }
 _, err = actor.SqsClient.SetQueueAttributes(ctx, &sqs.SetQueueAttributesInput{
  Attributes: map[string]string{
   string(types.QueueAttributeNamePolicy): string(policyBytes),
  },
  QueueUrl: aws.String(queueUrl),
```

```
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't set send message policy on queue %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 queueUrl, err)
 }
 return err
}

// PolicyDocument defines a policy document as a Go struct that can be serialized
// to JSON.
type PolicyDocument struct {
 Version   string
 Statement []PolicyStatement
}

// PolicyStatement defines a statement in a policy document.
type PolicyStatement struct {
 Effect    string
 Action    string
 Principal map[string]string `json:",omitempty"`
 Resource  *string           `json:",omitempty"`
 Condition PolicyCondition   `json:",omitempty"`
}

// PolicyCondition defines a condition in a policy.
type PolicyCondition map[string]map[string]string



// GetMessages uses the ReceiveMessage action to get messages from an Amazon SQS
 queue.
func (actor SqsActions) GetMessages(ctx context.Context, queueUrl string,
 maxMessages int32, waitTime int32) ([]types.Message, error) {
 var messages []types.Message
 result, err := actor.SqsClient.ReceiveMessage(ctx, &sqs.ReceiveMessageInput{
  QueueUrl:            aws.String(queueUrl),
  MaxNumberOfMessages: maxMessages,
  WaitTimeSeconds:     waitTime,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get messages from queue %v. Here's why: %v\n", queueUrl, err)
 } else {
  messages = result.Messages
 }
```

```
 return messages, err
}



// DeleteMessages uses the DeleteMessageBatch action to delete a batch of messages
 from
// an Amazon SQS queue.
func (actor SqsActions) DeleteMessages(ctx context.Context, queueUrl string,
 messages []types.Message) error {
 entries := make([]types.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry, len(messages))
 for msgIndex := range messages {
  entries[msgIndex].Id = aws.String(fmt.Sprintf("%v", msgIndex))
  entries[msgIndex].ReceiptHandle = messages[msgIndex].ReceiptHandle
 }
 _, err := actor.SqsClient.DeleteMessageBatch(ctx, &sqs.DeleteMessageBatchInput{
  Entries:  entries,
  QueueUrl: aws.String(queueUrl),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete messages from queue %v. Here's why: %v\n", queueUrl,
 err)
 }
 return err
}



// DeleteQueue deletes an Amazon SQS queue.
func (actor SqsActions) DeleteQueue(ctx context.Context, queueUrl string) error {
 _, err := actor.SqsClient.DeleteQueue(ctx, &sqs.DeleteQueueInput{
  QueueUrl: aws.String(queueUrl)})
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete queue %v. Here's why: %v\n", queueUrl, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

리소스를 정리합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "topics_and_queues/actions"
)

// Resources keeps track of AWS resources created during an example and handles
// cleanup when the example finishes.
type Resources struct {
 topicArn  string
 queueUrls []string
 snsActor  *actions.SnsActions
 sqsActor  *actions.SqsActions
}

// Cleanup deletes all AWS resources created during an example.
func (resources Resources) Cleanup(ctx context.Context) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   fmt.Println("Something went wrong during cleanup. Use the AWS Management Console
\n" +
    "to remove any remaining resources that were created for this scenario.")
  }
 }()

 var err error
 if resources.topicArn != "" {
  log.Printf("Deleting topic %v.\n", resources.topicArn)
  err = resources.snsActor.DeleteTopic(ctx, resources.topicArn)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
 }

 for _, queueUrl := range resources.queueUrls {
  log.Printf("Deleting queue %v.\n", queueUrl)
  err = resources.sqsActor.DeleteQueue(ctx, queueUrl)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - CreateQueue
  - CreateTopic
  - DeleteMessageBatch
  - DeleteQueue
  - DeleteTopic
  - GetQueueAttributes
  - Publish
  - ReceiveMessage
  - SetQueueAttributes
  - Subscribe
  - Unsubscribe

서버리스 예제

Amazon SNS 트리거를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 SNS 주제의 메시지를 받아 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 함수는 이벤트 파라미터에서 메시지를 검색하고 각 메시지의 내용을 로깅합니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Go를 사용하여 Lambda로 SNS 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package main
```

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"

 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
)

func handler(ctx context.Context, snsEvent events.SNSEvent) {
 for _, record := range snsEvent.Records {
  processMessage(record)
 }
 fmt.Println("done")
}

func processMessage(record events.SNSEventRecord) {
 message := record.SNS.Message
 fmt.Printf("Processed message: %s\n", message)
 // TODO: Process your record here
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(handler)
}
```

SDK for Go V2를 사용한 Amazon SQS 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon SQS에서 AWS SDK for Go V2를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello Amazon SNS

다음 코드 예는 Amazon SQS를 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sqs"
)

// main uses the AWS SDK for Go V2 to create an Amazon Simple Queue Service
// (Amazon SQS) client and list the queues in your account.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
func main() {
 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
  fmt.Println(err)
  return
 }
 sqsClient := sqs.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 fmt.Println("Let's list the queues for your account.")
 var queueUrls []string
 paginator := sqs.NewListQueuesPaginator(sqsClient, &sqs.ListQueuesInput{})
 for paginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err := paginator.NextPage(ctx)
```

```
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get queues. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   break
  } else {
   queueUrls = append(queueUrls, output.QueueUrls...)
  }
 }
 if len(queueUrls) == 0 {
  fmt.Println("You don't have any queues!")
 } else {
  for _, queueUrl := range queueUrls {
   fmt.Printf("\t%v\n", queueUrl)
  }
 }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 ListQueues를 참조하세요.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오
- 서버리스 예제

작업

`CreateQueue`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateQueue`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sqs"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sqs/types"
)

// SqsActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) actions
// used in the examples.
type SqsActions struct {
 SqsClient *sqs.Client
}



// CreateQueue creates an Amazon SQS queue with the specified name. You can specify
// whether the queue is created as a FIFO queue.
func (actor SqsActions) CreateQueue(ctx context.Context, queueName string,
 isFifoQueue bool) (string, error) {
 var queueUrl string
 queueAttributes := map[string]string{}
 if isFifoQueue {
  queueAttributes["FifoQueue"] = "true"
 }
 queue, err := actor.SqsClient.CreateQueue(ctx, &sqs.CreateQueueInput{
  QueueName:  aws.String(queueName),
  Attributes: queueAttributes,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create queue %v. Here's why: %v\n", queueName, err)
 } else {
  queueUrl = *queue.QueueUrl
 }

 return queueUrl, err
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 CreateQueue를 참조하세요.

DeleteMessageBatch

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteMessageBatch의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sqs"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sqs/types"
)

// SqsActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) actions
// used in the examples.
type SqsActions struct {
 SqsClient *sqs.Client
}



// DeleteMessages uses the DeleteMessageBatch action to delete a batch of messages
 from
// an Amazon SQS queue.
func (actor SqsActions) DeleteMessages(ctx context.Context, queueUrl string,
 messages []types.Message) error {
 entries := make([]types.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry, len(messages))
 for msgIndex := range messages {
  entries[msgIndex].Id = aws.String(fmt.Sprintf("%v", msgIndex))
  entries[msgIndex].ReceiptHandle = messages[msgIndex].ReceiptHandle
 }
 _, err := actor.SqsClient.DeleteMessageBatch(ctx, &sqs.DeleteMessageBatchInput{
```

```
  Entries:  entries,
  QueueUrl: aws.String(queueUrl),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete messages from queue %v. Here's why: %v\n", queueUrl,
 err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 DeleteMessageBatch를 참조하세요.

`DeleteQueue`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteQueue`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sqs"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sqs/types"
)

// SqsActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) actions
// used in the examples.
type SqsActions struct {
 SqsClient *sqs.Client
```

```
}



// DeleteQueue deletes an Amazon SQS queue.
func (actor SqsActions) DeleteQueue(ctx context.Context, queueUrl string) error {
 _, err := actor.SqsClient.DeleteQueue(ctx, &sqs.DeleteQueueInput{
  QueueUrl: aws.String(queueUrl)})
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete queue %v. Here's why: %v\n", queueUrl, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 DeleteQueue를 참조하세요.

`GetQueueAttributes`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetQueueAttributes`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sqs"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sqs/types"
)
```

```
// SqsActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) actions
// used in the examples.
type SqsActions struct {
 SqsClient *sqs.Client
}



// GetQueueArn uses the GetQueueAttributes action to get the Amazon Resource Name
 (ARN)
// of an Amazon SQS queue.
func (actor SqsActions) GetQueueArn(ctx context.Context, queueUrl string) (string,
 error) {
 var queueArn string
 arnAttributeName := types.QueueAttributeNameQueueArn
 attribute, err := actor.SqsClient.GetQueueAttributes(ctx,
 &sqs.GetQueueAttributesInput{
  QueueUrl:       aws.String(queueUrl),
  AttributeNames: []types.QueueAttributeName{arnAttributeName},
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get ARN for queue %v. Here's why: %v\n", queueUrl, err)
 } else {
  queueArn = attribute.Attributes[string(arnAttributeName)]
 }
 return queueArn, err
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 GetQueueAttributes를 참조하세요.

`ListQueues`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListQueues`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sqs"
)

// main uses the AWS SDK for Go V2 to create an Amazon Simple Queue Service
// (Amazon SQS) client and list the queues in your account.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
func main() {
 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
  fmt.Println(err)
  return
 }
 sqsClient := sqs.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 fmt.Println("Let's list the queues for your account.")
 var queueUrls []string
 paginator := sqs.NewListQueuesPaginator(sqsClient, &sqs.ListQueuesInput{})
 for paginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err := paginator.NextPage(ctx)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get queues. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   break
  } else {
   queueUrls = append(queueUrls, output.QueueUrls...)
  }
 }
 if len(queueUrls) == 0 {
  fmt.Println("You don't have any queues!")
 } else {
  for _, queueUrl := range queueUrls {
   fmt.Printf("\t%v\n", queueUrl)
```

```
  }
 }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 ListQueues를 참조하세요.

`ReceiveMessage`

다음 코드 예시는 `ReceiveMessage`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sqs"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sqs/types"
)

// SqsActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) actions
// used in the examples.
type SqsActions struct {
 SqsClient *sqs.Client
}



// GetMessages uses the ReceiveMessage action to get messages from an Amazon SQS
 queue.
```

```
func (actor SqsActions) GetMessages(ctx context.Context, queueUrl string,
 maxMessages int32, waitTime int32) ([]types.Message, error) {
 var messages []types.Message
 result, err := actor.SqsClient.ReceiveMessage(ctx, &sqs.ReceiveMessageInput{
  QueueUrl:            aws.String(queueUrl),
  MaxNumberOfMessages: maxMessages,
  WaitTimeSeconds:     waitTime,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get messages from queue %v. Here's why: %v\n", queueUrl, err)
 } else {
  messages = result.Messages
 }
 return messages, err
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 ReceiveMessage를 참조하세요.

`SetQueueAttributes`

다음 코드 예시는 `SetQueueAttributes`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sqs"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sqs/types"
```

```
)

// SqsActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) actions
// used in the examples.
type SqsActions struct {
 SqsClient *sqs.Client
}



// AttachSendMessagePolicy uses the SetQueueAttributes action to attach a policy to
 an
// Amazon SQS queue that allows the specified Amazon SNS topic to send messages to
 the
// queue.
func (actor SqsActions) AttachSendMessagePolicy(ctx context.Context, queueUrl
 string, queueArn string, topicArn string) error {
 policyDoc := PolicyDocument{
  Version: "2012-10-17",
  Statement: []PolicyStatement{{
   Effect:    "Allow",
   Action:    "sqs:SendMessage",
   Principal: map[string]string{"Service": "sns.amazonaws.com"},
   Resource:  aws.String(queueArn),
   Condition: PolicyCondition{"ArnEquals": map[string]string{"aws:SourceArn":
 topicArn}},
  }},
 }
 policyBytes, err := json.Marshal(policyDoc)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create policy document. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  return err
 }
 _, err = actor.SqsClient.SetQueueAttributes(ctx, &sqs.SetQueueAttributesInput{
  Attributes: map[string]string{
   string(types.QueueAttributeNamePolicy): string(policyBytes),
  },
  QueueUrl: aws.String(queueUrl),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't set send message policy on queue %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 queueUrl, err)
 }
 return err
```

```
}

// PolicyDocument defines a policy document as a Go struct that can be serialized
// to JSON.
type PolicyDocument struct {
 Version   string
 Statement []PolicyStatement
}

// PolicyStatement defines a statement in a policy document.
type PolicyStatement struct {
 Effect    string
 Action    string
 Principal map[string]string `json:",omitempty"`
 Resource  *string           `json:",omitempty"`
 Condition PolicyCondition   `json:",omitempty"`
}

// PolicyCondition defines a condition in a policy.
type PolicyCondition map[string]map[string]string
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 SetQueueAttributes를 참조하십시오.

시나리오

대기열에 메시지 게시

다음 코드 예제에서는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 주제(FIFO 또는 비 FIFO)를 생성합니다.
- 필터 적용 옵션을 사용하여 여러 개의 대기열로 주제를 구독합니다.
- 주제에 메시지를 게시합니다.
- 대기열에서 받은 메시지를 폴링합니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "strings"
 "topics_and_queues/actions"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sns"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sqs"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sqs/types"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
)

const FIFO_SUFFIX = ".fifo"
const TONE_KEY = "tone"

var ToneChoices = []string{"cheerful", "funny", "serious", "sincere"}

// MessageBody is used to deserialize the body of a message from a JSON string.
type MessageBody struct {
 Message string
}

// ScenarioRunner separates the steps of this scenario into individual functions so
 that
// they are simpler to read and understand.
type ScenarioRunner struct {
 questioner demotools.IQuestioner
 snsActor   *actions.SnsActions
 sqsActor   *actions.SqsActions
```

```
}

func (runner ScenarioRunner) CreateTopic(ctx context.Context) (string, string, bool,
 bool) {
 log.Println("SNS topics can be configured as FIFO (First-In-First-Out) or standard.
\n" +
  "FIFO topics deliver messages in order and support deduplication and message
 filtering.")
 isFifoTopic := runner.questioner.AskBool("\nWould you like to work with FIFO
 topics? (y/n) ", "y")

 contentBasedDeduplication := false
 if isFifoTopic {
  log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
  log.Println("Because you have chosen a FIFO topic, deduplication is supported.\n"
 +
   "Deduplication IDs are either set in the message or are automatically generated
\n" +
   "from content using a hash function. If a message is successfully published to\n"
 +
   "an SNS FIFO topic, any message published and determined to have the same\n" +
   "deduplication ID, within the five-minute deduplication interval, is accepted\n"
 +
   "but not delivered. For more information about deduplication, see:\n" +
   "\thttps://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/fifo-message-dedup.html.")
  contentBasedDeduplication = runner.questioner.AskBool(
   "\nDo you want to use content-based deduplication instead of entering a
 deduplication ID? (y/n) ", "y")
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 topicName := runner.questioner.Ask("Enter a name for your SNS topic. ")
 if isFifoTopic {
  topicName = fmt.Sprintf("%v%v", topicName, FIFO_SUFFIX)
  log.Printf("Because you have selected a FIFO topic, '%v' must be appended to\n"+
   "the topic name.", FIFO_SUFFIX)
 }

 topicArn, err := runner.snsActor.CreateTopic(ctx, topicName, isFifoTopic,
 contentBasedDeduplication)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Your new topic with the name '%v' and Amazon Resource Name (ARN) \n"+
```

```
  "'%v' has been created.", topicName, topicArn)

 return topicName, topicArn, isFifoTopic, contentBasedDeduplication
}

func (runner ScenarioRunner) CreateQueue(ctx context.Context, ordinal string,
 isFifoTopic bool) (string, string) {
 queueName := runner.questioner.Ask(fmt.Sprintf("Enter a name for the %v SQS queue.
 ", ordinal))
 if isFifoTopic {
  queueName = fmt.Sprintf("%v%v", queueName, FIFO_SUFFIX)
  if ordinal == "first" {
   log.Printf("Because you are creating a FIFO SQS queue, '%v' must "+
    "be appended to the queue name.\n", FIFO_SUFFIX)
  }
 }
 queueUrl, err := runner.sqsActor.CreateQueue(ctx, queueName, isFifoTopic)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Your new SQS queue with the name '%v' and the queue URL "+
  "'%v' has been created.", queueName, queueUrl)

 return queueName, queueUrl
}

func (runner ScenarioRunner) SubscribeQueueToTopic(
 ctx context.Context, queueName string, queueUrl string, topicName string, topicArn
 string, ordinal string,
 isFifoTopic bool) (string, bool) {

 queueArn, err := runner.sqsActor.GetQueueArn(ctx, queueUrl)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("The ARN of your queue is: %v.\n", queueArn)

 err = runner.sqsActor.AttachSendMessagePolicy(ctx, queueUrl, queueArn, topicArn)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Println("Attached an IAM policy to the queue so the SNS topic can send " +
  "messages to it.")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
```

```
var filterPolicy map[string][]string
if isFifoTopic {
 if ordinal == "first" {
  log.Println("Subscriptions to a FIFO topic can have filters.\n" +
   "If you add a filter to this subscription, then only the filtered messages\n" +
   "will be received in the queue.\n" +
   "For information about message filtering, see\n" +
   "\thttps://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/sns-message-filtering.html\n" +
   "For this example, you can filter messages by a \"tone\" attribute.")
 }

 wantFiltering := runner.questioner.AskBool(
  fmt.Sprintf("Do you want to filter messages that are sent to \"%v\"\n"+
   "from the %v topic? (y/n) ", queueName, topicName), "y")
 if wantFiltering {
  log.Println("You can filter messages by one or more of the following \"tone\"
attributes.")

  var toneSelections []string
  askAboutTones := true
  for askAboutTones {
   toneIndex := runner.questioner.AskChoice(
    "Enter the number of the tone you want to filter by:\n", ToneChoices)
   toneSelections = append(toneSelections, ToneChoices[toneIndex])
   askAboutTones = runner.questioner.AskBool("Do you want to add another tone to
the filter? (y/n) ", "y")
  }
  log.Printf("Your subscription will be filtered to only pass the following tones:
%v\n", toneSelections)
  filterPolicy = map[string][]string{TONE_KEY: toneSelections}
 }
}

subscriptionArn, err := runner.snsActor.SubscribeQueue(ctx, topicArn, queueArn,
filterPolicy)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
log.Printf("The queue %v is now subscribed to the topic %v with the subscription
ARN %v.\n",
 queueName, topicName, subscriptionArn)

return subscriptionArn, filterPolicy != nil
```

```
}

func (runner ScenarioRunner) PublishMessages(ctx context.Context, topicArn string,
 isFifoTopic bool, contentBasedDeduplication bool, usingFilters bool) {
 var message string
 var groupId string
 var dedupId string
 var toneSelection string
 publishMore := true
 for publishMore {
  groupId = ""
  dedupId = ""
  toneSelection = ""
  message = runner.questioner.Ask("Enter a message to publish: ")
  if isFifoTopic {
   log.Println("Because you are using a FIFO topic, you must set a message group ID.
\n" +
    "All messages within the same group will be received in the order they were
 published.")
   groupId = runner.questioner.Ask("Enter a message group ID: ")
   if !contentBasedDeduplication {
    log.Println("Because you are not using content-based deduplication,\n" +
     "you must enter a deduplication ID.")
    dedupId = runner.questioner.Ask("Enter a deduplication ID: ")
   }
  }
  if usingFilters {
   if runner.questioner.AskBool("Add a tone attribute so this message can be
 filtered? (y/n) ", "y") {
    toneIndex := runner.questioner.AskChoice(
     "Enter the number of the tone you want to filter by:\n", ToneChoices)
    toneSelection = ToneChoices[toneIndex]
   }
  }

  err := runner.snsActor.Publish(ctx, topicArn, message, groupId, dedupId, TONE_KEY,
 toneSelection)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Println(("Your message was published."))

  publishMore = runner.questioner.AskBool("Do you want to publish another messsage?
 (y/n) ", "y")
```

```
 }
}

func (runner ScenarioRunner) PollForMessages(ctx context.Context, queueUrls
 []string) {
 log.Println("Polling queues for messages...")
 for _, queueUrl := range queueUrls {
  var messages []types.Message
  for {
   currentMsgs, err := runner.sqsActor.GetMessages(ctx, queueUrl, 10, 1)
   if err != nil {
    panic(err)
   }
   if len(currentMsgs) == 0 {
    break
   }
   messages = append(messages, currentMsgs...)
  }
  if len(messages) == 0 {
   log.Printf("No messages were received by queue %v.\n", queueUrl)
  } else if len(messages) == 1 {
   log.Printf("One message was received by queue %v:\n", queueUrl)

  } else {
   log.Printf("%v messages were received by queue %v:\n", len(messages), queueUrl)
  }
  for msgIndex, message := range messages {
   messageBody := MessageBody{}
   err := json.Unmarshal([]byte(*message.Body), &messageBody)
   if err != nil {
    panic(err)
   }
   log.Printf("Message %v: %v\n", msgIndex+1, messageBody.Message)
  }

  if len(messages) > 0 {
   log.Printf("Deleting %v messages from queue %v.\n", len(messages), queueUrl)
   err := runner.sqsActor.DeleteMessages(ctx, queueUrl, messages)
   if err != nil {
    panic(err)
   }
  }
 }
}
```

```
// RunTopicsAndQueuesScenario is an interactive example that shows you how to use
 the
// AWS SDK for Go to create and use Amazon SNS topics and Amazon SQS queues.
//
// 1. Create a topic (FIFO or non-FIFO).
// 2. Subscribe several queues to the topic with an option to apply a filter.
// 3. Publish messages to the topic.
// 4. Poll the queues for messages received.
// 5. Delete the topic and the queues.
//
// This example creates service clients from the specified sdkConfig so that
// you can replace it with a mocked or stubbed config for unit testing.
//
// It uses a questioner from the `demotools` package to get input during the
 example.
// This package can be found in the ..\..\demotools folder of this repo.
func RunTopicsAndQueuesScenario(
 ctx context.Context, sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner) {
 resources := Resources{}
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Println("Something went wrong with the demo.\n" +
    "Cleaning up any resources that were created...")
   resources.Cleanup(ctx)
  }
 }()
 queueCount := 2

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Printf("Welcome to messaging with topics and queues.\n\n"+
  "In this scenario, you will create an SNS topic and subscribe %v SQS queues to the
\n"+
  "topic. You can select from several options for configuring the topic and the\n"+
  "subscriptions for the queues. You can then post to the topic and see the results
\n"+
  "in the queues.\n", queueCount)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 runner := ScenarioRunner{
  questioner: questioner,
  snsActor:   &actions.SnsActions{SnsClient: sns.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
  sqsActor:   &actions.SqsActions{SqsClient: sqs.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
```

```
 }
 resources.snsActor = runner.snsActor
 resources.sqsActor = runner.sqsActor

 topicName, topicArn, isFifoTopic, contentBasedDeduplication :=
 runner.CreateTopic(ctx)
 resources.topicArn = topicArn
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 log.Printf("Now you will create %v SQS queues and subscribe them to the topic.\n",
 queueCount)
 ordinals := []string{"first", "next"}
 usingFilters := false
 for _, ordinal := range ordinals {
  queueName, queueUrl := runner.CreateQueue(ctx, ordinal, isFifoTopic)
  resources.queueUrls = append(resources.queueUrls, queueUrl)

  _, filtering := runner.SubscribeQueueToTopic(ctx, queueName, queueUrl, topicName,
 topicArn, ordinal, isFifoTopic)
  usingFilters = usingFilters || filtering
 }

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 runner.PublishMessages(ctx, topicArn, isFifoTopic, contentBasedDeduplication,
 usingFilters)
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 runner.PollForMessages(ctx, resources.queueUrls)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 wantCleanup := questioner.AskBool("Do you want to remove all AWS resources created
 for this scenario? (y/n) ", "y")
 if wantCleanup {
  log.Println("Cleaning up resources...")
  resources.Cleanup(ctx)
 }

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

이 예시에서 사용되는 S3 작업을 래핑하는 구조를 정의합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sns"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sns/types"
)

// SnsActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 actions
// used in the examples.
type SnsActions struct {
 SnsClient *sns.Client
}



// CreateTopic creates an Amazon SNS topic with the specified name. You can
 optionally
// specify that the topic is created as a FIFO topic and whether it uses content-
based
// deduplication instead of ID-based deduplication.
func (actor SnsActions) CreateTopic(ctx context.Context, topicName string,
 isFifoTopic bool, contentBasedDeduplication bool) (string, error) {
 var topicArn string
 topicAttributes := map[string]string{}
 if isFifoTopic {
  topicAttributes["FifoTopic"] = "true"
 }
 if contentBasedDeduplication {
  topicAttributes["ContentBasedDeduplication"] = "true"
 }
 topic, err := actor.SnsClient.CreateTopic(ctx, &sns.CreateTopicInput{
  Name:       aws.String(topicName),
  Attributes: topicAttributes,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create topic %v. Here's why: %v\n", topicName, err)
 } else {
```

```
  topicArn = *topic.TopicArn
 }

 return topicArn, err
}



// DeleteTopic delete an Amazon SNS topic.
func (actor SnsActions) DeleteTopic(ctx context.Context, topicArn string) error {
 _, err := actor.SnsClient.DeleteTopic(ctx, &sns.DeleteTopicInput{
  TopicArn: aws.String(topicArn)})
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete topic %v. Here's why: %v\n", topicArn, err)
 }
 return err
}



// SubscribeQueue subscribes an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue to an
// Amazon SNS topic. When filterMap is not nil, it is used to specify a filter
 policy
// so that messages are only sent to the queue when the message has the specified
 attributes.
func (actor SnsActions) SubscribeQueue(ctx context.Context, topicArn string,
 queueArn string, filterMap map[string][]string) (string, error) {
 var subscriptionArn string
 var attributes map[string]string
 if filterMap != nil {
  filterBytes, err := json.Marshal(filterMap)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't create filter policy, here's why: %v\n", err)
   return "", err
  }
  attributes = map[string]string{"FilterPolicy": string(filterBytes)}
 }
 output, err := actor.SnsClient.Subscribe(ctx, &sns.SubscribeInput{
  Protocol:              aws.String("sqs"),
  TopicArn:              aws.String(topicArn),
  Attributes:            attributes,
  Endpoint:              aws.String(queueArn),
  ReturnSubscriptionArn: true,
 })
```

```
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't susbscribe queue %v to topic %v. Here's why: %v\n",
   queueArn, topicArn, err)
 } else {
  subscriptionArn = *output.SubscriptionArn
 }

 return subscriptionArn, err
}



// Publish publishes a message to an Amazon SNS topic. The message is then sent to
 all
// subscribers. When the topic is a FIFO topic, the message must also contain a
 group ID
// and, when ID-based deduplication is used, a deduplication ID. An optional key-
value
// filter attribute can be specified so that the message can be filtered according
 to
// a filter policy.
func (actor SnsActions) Publish(ctx context.Context, topicArn string, message
 string, groupId string, dedupId string, filterKey string, filterValue string) error
 {
 publishInput := sns.PublishInput{TopicArn: aws.String(topicArn), Message:
 aws.String(message)}
 if groupId != "" {
  publishInput.MessageGroupId = aws.String(groupId)
 }
 if dedupId != "" {
  publishInput.MessageDeduplicationId = aws.String(dedupId)
 }
 if filterKey != "" && filterValue != "" {
  publishInput.MessageAttributes = map[string]types.MessageAttributeValue{
   filterKey: {DataType: aws.String("String"), StringValue:
 aws.String(filterValue)},
  }
 }
 _, err := actor.SnsClient.Publish(ctx, &publishInput)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't publish message to topic %v. Here's why: %v", topicArn, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

이 예시에서 사용되는 S3 작업을 래핑하는 구조를 정의합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sqs"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sqs/types"
)

// SqsActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) actions
// used in the examples.
type SqsActions struct {
 SqsClient *sqs.Client
}



// CreateQueue creates an Amazon SQS queue with the specified name. You can specify
// whether the queue is created as a FIFO queue.
func (actor SqsActions) CreateQueue(ctx context.Context, queueName string,
 isFifoQueue bool) (string, error) {
 var queueUrl string
 queueAttributes := map[string]string{}
 if isFifoQueue {
  queueAttributes["FifoQueue"] = "true"
 }
 queue, err := actor.SqsClient.CreateQueue(ctx, &sqs.CreateQueueInput{
  QueueName:  aws.String(queueName),
  Attributes: queueAttributes,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create queue %v. Here's why: %v\n", queueName, err)
 } else {
  queueUrl = *queue.QueueUrl
 }
```

```
 return queueUrl, err
}



// GetQueueArn uses the GetQueueAttributes action to get the Amazon Resource Name
 (ARN)
// of an Amazon SQS queue.
func (actor SqsActions) GetQueueArn(ctx context.Context, queueUrl string) (string,
 error) {
 var queueArn string
 arnAttributeName := types.QueueAttributeNameQueueArn
 attribute, err := actor.SqsClient.GetQueueAttributes(ctx,
 &sqs.GetQueueAttributesInput{
  QueueUrl:       aws.String(queueUrl),
  AttributeNames: []types.QueueAttributeName{arnAttributeName},
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get ARN for queue %v. Here's why: %v\n", queueUrl, err)
 } else {
  queueArn = attribute.Attributes[string(arnAttributeName)]
 }
 return queueArn, err
}



// AttachSendMessagePolicy uses the SetQueueAttributes action to attach a policy to
 an
// Amazon SQS queue that allows the specified Amazon SNS topic to send messages to
 the
// queue.
func (actor SqsActions) AttachSendMessagePolicy(ctx context.Context, queueUrl
 string, queueArn string, topicArn string) error {
 policyDoc := PolicyDocument{
  Version: "2012-10-17",
  Statement: []PolicyStatement{{
   Effect:    "Allow",
   Action:    "sqs:SendMessage",
   Principal: map[string]string{"Service": "sns.amazonaws.com"},
   Resource:  aws.String(queueArn),
   Condition: PolicyCondition{"ArnEquals": map[string]string{"aws:SourceArn":
 topicArn}},
```

```
  }},
 }
 policyBytes, err := json.Marshal(policyDoc)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create policy document. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  return err
 }
 _, err = actor.SqsClient.SetQueueAttributes(ctx, &sqs.SetQueueAttributesInput{
  Attributes: map[string]string{
   string(types.QueueAttributeNamePolicy): string(policyBytes),
  },
  QueueUrl: aws.String(queueUrl),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't set send message policy on queue %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 queueUrl, err)
 }
 return err
}

// PolicyDocument defines a policy document as a Go struct that can be serialized
// to JSON.
type PolicyDocument struct {
 Version   string
 Statement []PolicyStatement
}

// PolicyStatement defines a statement in a policy document.
type PolicyStatement struct {
 Effect    string
 Action    string
 Principal map[string]string `json:",omitempty"`
 Resource  *string           `json:",omitempty"`
 Condition PolicyCondition   `json:",omitempty"`
}

// PolicyCondition defines a condition in a policy.
type PolicyCondition map[string]map[string]string



// GetMessages uses the ReceiveMessage action to get messages from an Amazon SQS
 queue.
```

```
func (actor SqsActions) GetMessages(ctx context.Context, queueUrl string,
 maxMessages int32, waitTime int32) ([]types.Message, error) {
 var messages []types.Message
 result, err := actor.SqsClient.ReceiveMessage(ctx, &sqs.ReceiveMessageInput{
  QueueUrl:            aws.String(queueUrl),
  MaxNumberOfMessages: maxMessages,
  WaitTimeSeconds:     waitTime,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get messages from queue %v. Here's why: %v\n", queueUrl, err)
 } else {
  messages = result.Messages
 }
 return messages, err
}



// DeleteMessages uses the DeleteMessageBatch action to delete a batch of messages
 from
// an Amazon SQS queue.
func (actor SqsActions) DeleteMessages(ctx context.Context, queueUrl string,
 messages []types.Message) error {
 entries := make([]types.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry, len(messages))
 for msgIndex := range messages {
  entries[msgIndex].Id = aws.String(fmt.Sprintf("%v", msgIndex))
  entries[msgIndex].ReceiptHandle = messages[msgIndex].ReceiptHandle
 }
 _, err := actor.SqsClient.DeleteMessageBatch(ctx, &sqs.DeleteMessageBatchInput{
  Entries:  entries,
  QueueUrl: aws.String(queueUrl),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete messages from queue %v. Here's why: %v\n", queueUrl,
 err)
 }
 return err
}



// DeleteQueue deletes an Amazon SQS queue.
func (actor SqsActions) DeleteQueue(ctx context.Context, queueUrl string) error {
 _, err := actor.SqsClient.DeleteQueue(ctx, &sqs.DeleteQueueInput{
```

```
  QueueUrl: aws.String(queueUrl)})
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete queue %v. Here's why: %v\n", queueUrl, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

리소스를 정리합니다.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "topics_and_queues/actions"
)

// Resources keeps track of AWS resources created during an example and handles
// cleanup when the example finishes.
type Resources struct {
 topicArn  string
 queueUrls []string
 snsActor  *actions.SnsActions
 sqsActor  *actions.SqsActions
}

// Cleanup deletes all AWS resources created during an example.
func (resources Resources) Cleanup(ctx context.Context) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   fmt.Println("Something went wrong during cleanup. Use the AWS Management Console
\n" +
    "to remove any remaining resources that were created for this scenario.")
  }
 }()

 var err error
 if resources.topicArn != "" {
  log.Printf("Deleting topic %v.\n", resources.topicArn)
  err = resources.snsActor.DeleteTopic(ctx, resources.topicArn)
  if err != nil {
```

```
    panic(err)
   }
  }

  for _, queueUrl := range resources.queueUrls {
   log.Printf("Deleting queue %v.\n", queueUrl)
   err = resources.sqsActor.DeleteQueue(ctx, queueUrl)
   if err != nil {
    panic(err)
   }
  }
 }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Go API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - CreateQueue
  - CreateTopic
  - DeleteMessageBatch
  - DeleteQueue
  - DeleteTopic
  - GetQueueAttributes
  - Publish
  - ReceiveMessage
  - SetQueueAttributes
  - Subscribe
  - Unsubscribe

서버리스 예제

Amazon SQS 트리거에서 간접적으로 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제는 SQS 대기열에서 메시지를 받아 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 함수는 이벤트 파라미터에서 메시지를 검색하고 각 메시지의 내용을 로깅합니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Go를 사용하여 Lambda로 SQS 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package integration_sqs_to_lambda

import (
 "fmt"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
)

func handler(event events.SQSEvent) error {
 for _, record := range event.Records {
  err := processMessage(record)
  if err != nil {
   return err
  }
 }
 fmt.Println("done")
 return nil
}

func processMessage(record events.SQSMessage) error {
 fmt.Printf("Processed message %s\n", record.Body)
 // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
 return nil
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(handler)
}
```

Amazon SQS 트리거로 Lambda 함수에 대한 배치 항목 실패 보고

다음 코드 예제는 SQS 대기열에서 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수에 대한 부분 배치 응답을 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 응답으로 배치 항목 실패를 보고하고 나중에 해당 메시지를 다시 시도하도록 Lambda에 신호를 보냅니다.

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Go를 사용하여 Lambda로 SQS 배치 항목 실패 보고

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package main

import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
)

func handler(ctx context.Context, sqsEvent events.SQSEvent) (map[string]interface{},
 error) {
 batchItemFailures := []map[string]interface{}{}

 for _, message := range sqsEvent.Records {

  if /* Your message processing condition here */ {
   batchItemFailures = append(batchItemFailures, map[string]interface{}
{"itemIdentifier": message.MessageId})
  }
 }

 sqsBatchResponse := map[string]interface{}{
  "batchItemFailures": batchItemFailures,
```

```
 }
 return sqsBatchResponse, nil
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(handler)
}
```

SDK for JavaScript (v2)용 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v2)를와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

일부 서비스에는 서비스와 관련된 라이브러리 또는 함수를 활용하는 방법을 보여주는 추가 예제 범주가 포함되어 있습니다.

추가 리소스

- SDK for JavaScript(v2) 개발자 안내서 -에서 JavaScript를 사용하는 방법에 대한 자세한 내용입니다 AWS.
- AWS 개발자 센터 – 카테고리별 또는 전체 텍스트 검색별로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 – 원하는 언어로 작성된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리입니다. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

서비스

- SDK for JavaScript (v2)를 사용한 CloudWatch 예제
- SDK for JavaScript (v2)를 사용한 CloudWatch Events 예제
- SDK for JavaScript (v2)를 사용한 CloudWatch Logs 예제
- SDK for JavaScript (v2)를 사용한 DynamoDB 예
- AWS Entity Resolution SDK for JavaScript(v2)를 사용한 예제

- SDK for JavaScript (v2)를 사용한 EventBridge 예제
- SDK for JavaScript (v2)를 사용한 IAM 예제
- SDK for JavaScript (v2)를 사용한 Lambda 예제
- SDK for JavaScript (v2)를 사용한 Amazon Pinpoint 예제
- SDK for JavaScript (v2)를 사용한 Amazon Pinpoint SMS 및 음성 API 예제
- SDK for JavaScript (v2)를 사용한 S3 Glacier 예제
- SDK for JavaScript (v2)를 사용한 Amazon SNS 예제
- SDK for JavaScript (v2)를 사용한 Amazon SQS 예제
- AWS STS SDK for JavaScript(v2)를 사용한 예제

SDK for JavaScript (v2)를 사용한 CloudWatch 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 CloudWatch에서 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v2)를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`DeleteAlarms`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteAlarms`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

SDK 및 클라이언트 모듈을 가져오고 API를 호출합니다.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create CloudWatch service object
var cw = new AWS.CloudWatch({ apiVersion: "2010-08-01" });

var params = {
  AlarmNames: ["Web_Server_CPU_Utilization"],
};

cw.deleteAlarms(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하십시오.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteAlarms를 참조하십시오.

`DescribeAlarmsForMetric`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeAlarmsForMetric`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
```

```
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create CloudWatch service object
var cw = new AWS.CloudWatch({ apiVersion: "2010-08-01" });

cw.describeAlarms({ StateValue: "INSUFFICIENT_DATA" }, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    // List the names of all current alarms in the console
    data.MetricAlarms.forEach(function (item, index, array) {
      console.log(item.AlarmName);
    });
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하십시오.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DisableAlarmActions을 참조하십시오.

`DisableAlarmActions`

다음 코드 예시는 `DisableAlarmActions`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

SDK 및 클라이언트 모듈을 가져오고 API를 호출합니다.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create CloudWatch service object
var cw = new AWS.CloudWatch({ apiVersion: "2010-08-01" });
```

```
cw.disableAlarmActions(
  { AlarmNames: ["Web_Server_CPU_Utilization"] },
  function (err, data) {
    if (err) {
      console.log("Error", err);
    } else {
      console.log("Success", data);
    }
  }
);
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하십시오.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DisableAlarmActions을 참조하십시오.

`EnableAlarmActions`

다음 코드 예시는 `EnableAlarmActions`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

SDK 및 클라이언트 모듈을 가져오고 API를 호출합니다.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create CloudWatch service object
var cw = new AWS.CloudWatch({ apiVersion: "2010-08-01" });

var params = {
  AlarmName: "Web_Server_CPU_Utilization",
  ComparisonOperator: "GreaterThanThreshold",
  EvaluationPeriods: 1,
```

```
  MetricName: "CPUUtilization",
  Namespace: "AWS/EC2",
  Period: 60,
  Statistic: "Average",
  Threshold: 70.0,
  ActionsEnabled: true,
  AlarmActions: ["ACTION_ARN"],
  AlarmDescription: "Alarm when server CPU exceeds 70%",
  Dimensions: [
    {
      Name: "InstanceId",
      Value: "INSTANCE_ID",
    },
  ],
  Unit: "Percent",
};

cw.putMetricAlarm(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Alarm action added", data);
    var paramsEnableAlarmAction = {
      AlarmNames: [params.AlarmName],
    };
    cw.enableAlarmActions(paramsEnableAlarmAction, function (err, data) {
      if (err) {
        console.log("Error", err);
      } else {
        console.log("Alarm action enabled", data);
      }
    });
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하십시오.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 EnableAlarmActions를 참조하십시오.

ListMetrics

다음 코드 예시는 `ListMetrics`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create CloudWatch service object
var cw = new AWS.CloudWatch({ apiVersion: "2010-08-01" });

var params = {
  Dimensions: [
    {
      Name: "LogGroupName" /* required */,
    },
  ],
  MetricName: "IncomingLogEvents",
  Namespace: "AWS/Logs",
};

cw.listMetrics(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Metrics", JSON.stringify(data.Metrics));
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하십시오.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListMetrics를 참조하십시오.

`PutMetricAlarm`

다음 코드 예시는 `PutMetricAlarm`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create CloudWatch service object
var cw = new AWS.CloudWatch({ apiVersion: "2010-08-01" });

var params = {
  AlarmName: "Web_Server_CPU_Utilization",
  ComparisonOperator: "GreaterThanThreshold",
  EvaluationPeriods: 1,
  MetricName: "CPUUtilization",
  Namespace: "AWS/EC2",
  Period: 60,
  Statistic: "Average",
  Threshold: 70.0,
  ActionsEnabled: false,
  AlarmDescription: "Alarm when server CPU exceeds 70%",
  Dimensions: [
    {
      Name: "InstanceId",
      Value: "INSTANCE_ID",
    },
  ],
  Unit: "Percent",
};

cw.putMetricAlarm(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
```

```
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하십시오.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 PutMetricAlarm을 참조하십시오.

PutMetricData

다음 코드 예시는 PutMetricData의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create CloudWatch service object
var cw = new AWS.CloudWatch({ apiVersion: "2010-08-01" });

// Create parameters JSON for putMetricData
var params = {
  MetricData: [
    {
      MetricName: "PAGES_VISITED",
      Dimensions: [
        {
          Name: "UNIQUE_PAGES",
          Value: "URLS",
        },
      ],
      Unit: "None",
      Value: 1.0,
    },
  ],
```

```
  Namespace: "SITE/TRAFFIC",
};

cw.putMetricData(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", JSON.stringify(data));
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하십시오.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 PutMetricData를 참조하십시오.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)를 사용한 CloudWatch Events 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 CloudWatch Events와 함께 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v2)를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`PutEvents`

다음 코드 예시는 `PutEvents`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create CloudWatchEvents service object
var cwevents = new AWS.CloudWatchEvents({ apiVersion: "2015-10-07" });

var params = {
  Entries: [
    {
      Detail: '{ "key1": "value1", "key2": "value2" }',
      DetailType: "appRequestSubmitted",
      Resources: ["RESOURCE_ARN"],
      Source: "com.company.app",
    },
  ],
};

cwevents.putEvents(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.Entries);
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하십시오.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 PutEvents를 참조하십시오.

PutRule

다음 코드 예시는 PutRule의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create CloudWatchEvents service object
var cwevents = new AWS.CloudWatchEvents({ apiVersion: "2015-10-07" });

var params = {
  Name: "DEMO_EVENT",
  RoleArn: "IAM_ROLE_ARN",
  ScheduleExpression: "rate(5 minutes)",
  State: "ENABLED",
};

cwevents.putRule(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.RuleArn);
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하십시오.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 PutRule을 참조하십시오.

PutTargets

다음 코드 예시는 PutTargets의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create CloudWatchEvents service object
var cwevents = new AWS.CloudWatchEvents({ apiVersion: "2015-10-07" });

var params = {
  Rule: "DEMO_EVENT",
  Targets: [
    {
      Arn: "LAMBDA_FUNCTION_ARN",
      Id: "myCloudWatchEventsTarget",
    },
  ],
};

cwevents.putTargets(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하십시오.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 PutTargets를 참조하십시오.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)를 사용한 CloudWatch Logs 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 CloudWatch Logs와 함께 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v2)를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`DeleteSubscriptionFilter`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteSubscriptionFilter`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the CloudWatchLogs service object
var cwl = new AWS.CloudWatchLogs({ apiVersion: "2014-03-28" });

var params = {
  filterName: "FILTER",
  logGroupName: "LOG_GROUP",
};
```

```
cwl.deleteSubscriptionFilter(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하십시오.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteSubscriptionFilter 참조하십시오.

`DescribeSubscriptionFilters`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeSubscriptionFilters`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the CloudWatchLogs service object
var cwl = new AWS.CloudWatchLogs({ apiVersion: "2014-03-28" });

var params = {
  logGroupName: "GROUP_NAME",
  limit: 5,
};

cwl.describeSubscriptionFilters(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
```

```
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.subscriptionFilters);
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하십시오.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DescribeSubscriptionFilters 참조하십시오.

PutSubscriptionFilter

다음 코드 예시는 PutSubscriptionFilter의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the CloudWatchLogs service object
var cwl = new AWS.CloudWatchLogs({ apiVersion: "2014-03-28" });

var params = {
  destinationArn: "LAMBDA_FUNCTION_ARN",
  filterName: "FILTER_NAME",
  filterPattern: "ERROR",
  logGroupName: "LOG_GROUP",
};

cwl.putSubscriptionFilter(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
```

```
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하십시오.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 PutSubscriptionFilter 참조하십시오.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)를 사용한 DynamoDB 예

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB에서 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v2)를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오

작업

`BatchGetItem`

다음 코드 예시는 `BatchGetItem`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create DynamoDB service object
var ddb = new AWS.DynamoDB({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });

var params = {
  RequestItems: {
    TABLE_NAME: {
      Keys: [
        { KEY_NAME: { N: "KEY_VALUE_1" } },
        { KEY_NAME: { N: "KEY_VALUE_2" } },
        { KEY_NAME: { N: "KEY_VALUE_3" } },
      ],
      ProjectionExpression: "KEY_NAME, ATTRIBUTE",
    },
  },
};

ddb.batchGetItem(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    data.Responses.TABLE_NAME.forEach(function (element, index, array) {
      console.log(element);
    });
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 BatchGetItem을 참조하세요.

BatchWriteItem

다음 코드 예시는 `BatchWriteItem`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create DynamoDB service object
var ddb = new AWS.DynamoDB({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });

var params = {
  RequestItems: {
    TABLE_NAME: [
      {
        PutRequest: {
          Item: {
            KEY: { N: "KEY_VALUE" },
            ATTRIBUTE_1: { S: "ATTRIBUTE_1_VALUE" },
            ATTRIBUTE_2: { N: "ATTRIBUTE_2_VALUE" },
          },
        },
      },
      {
        PutRequest: {
          Item: {
            KEY: { N: "KEY_VALUE" },
            ATTRIBUTE_1: { S: "ATTRIBUTE_1_VALUE" },
            ATTRIBUTE_2: { N: "ATTRIBUTE_2_VALUE" },
          },
        },
      },
    ],
  },
};

ddb.batchWriteItem(params, function (err, data) {
```

```
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 BatchWriteItem을 참조하세요.

`CreateTable`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateTable`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the DynamoDB service object
var ddb = new AWS.DynamoDB({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });

var params = {
  AttributeDefinitions: [
    {
      AttributeName: "CUSTOMER_ID",
      AttributeType: "N",
    },
    {
      AttributeName: "CUSTOMER_NAME",
      AttributeType: "S",
    },
```

```
  ],
  KeySchema: [
    {
      AttributeName: "CUSTOMER_ID",
      KeyType: "HASH",
    },
    {
      AttributeName: "CUSTOMER_NAME",
      KeyType: "RANGE",
    },
  ],
  ProvisionedThroughput: {
    ReadCapacityUnits: 1,
    WriteCapacityUnits: 1,
  },
  TableName: "CUSTOMER_LIST",
  StreamSpecification: {
    StreamEnabled: false,
  },
};

// Call DynamoDB to create the table
ddb.createTable(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Table Created", data);
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateTable을 참조하세요.

`DeleteItem`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteItem`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

테이블에서 항목을 삭제합니다.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the DynamoDB service object
var ddb = new AWS.DynamoDB({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });

var params = {
  TableName: "TABLE",
  Key: {
    KEY_NAME: { N: "VALUE" },
  },
};

// Call DynamoDB to delete the item from the table
ddb.deleteItem(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

DynamoDB 문서 클라이언트를 사용하여 테이블에서 항목을 삭제합니다.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });
```

```
// Create DynamoDB document client
var docClient = new AWS.DynamoDB.DocumentClient({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });

var params = {
  Key: {
    HASH_KEY: VALUE,
  },
  TableName: "TABLE",
};

docClient.delete(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteItem을 참조하세요.

`DeleteTable`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteTable`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the DynamoDB service object
var ddb = new AWS.DynamoDB({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });
```

```
var params = {
  TableName: process.argv[2],
};

// Call DynamoDB to delete the specified table
ddb.deleteTable(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err && err.code === "ResourceNotFoundException") {
    console.log("Error: Table not found");
  } else if (err && err.code === "ResourceInUseException") {
    console.log("Error: Table in use");
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteTable을 참조하세요.

`DescribeTable`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeTable`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the DynamoDB service object
var ddb = new AWS.DynamoDB({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });

var params = {
```

```
  TableName: process.argv[2],
};

// Call DynamoDB to retrieve the selected table descriptions
ddb.describeTable(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.Table.KeySchema);
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DescribeTable을 참조하세요.

GetItem

다음 코드 예시는 `GetItem`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

테이블에서 항목을 가져옵니다.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the DynamoDB service object
var ddb = new AWS.DynamoDB({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });

var params = {
  TableName: "TABLE",
  Key: {
```

```
    KEY_NAME: { N: "001" },
  },
  ProjectionExpression: "ATTRIBUTE_NAME",
};

// Call DynamoDB to read the item from the table
ddb.getItem(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.Item);
  }
});
```

DynamoDB 문서 클라이언트를 사용하여 테이블에서 항목을 가져옵니다.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create DynamoDB document client
var docClient = new AWS.DynamoDB.DocumentClient({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });

var params = {
  TableName: "EPISODES_TABLE",
  Key: { KEY_NAME: VALUE },
};

docClient.get(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.Item);
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 GetItem을 참조하세요.

ListTables

다음 코드 예시는 ListTables의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the DynamoDB service object
var ddb = new AWS.DynamoDB({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });

// Call DynamoDB to retrieve the list of tables
ddb.listTables({ Limit: 10 }, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err.code);
  } else {
    console.log("Table names are ", data.TableNames);
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListTables를 참조하세요.

PutItem

다음 코드 예시는 PutItem의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

테이블에 항목을 추가합니다.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the DynamoDB service object
var ddb = new AWS.DynamoDB({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });

var params = {
  TableName: "CUSTOMER_LIST",
  Item: {
    CUSTOMER_ID: { N: "001" },
    CUSTOMER_NAME: { S: "Richard Roe" },
  },
};

// Call DynamoDB to add the item to the table
ddb.putItem(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

DynamoDB 문서 클라이언트를 사용하여 테이블에 항목을 추가합니다.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });
```

```
// Create DynamoDB document client
var docClient = new AWS.DynamoDB.DocumentClient({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });

var params = {
  TableName: "TABLE",
  Item: {
    HASHKEY: VALUE,
    ATTRIBUTE_1: "STRING_VALUE",
    ATTRIBUTE_2: VALUE_2,
  },
};

docClient.put(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 PutItem을 참조하세요.

`Query`

다음 코드 예시는 `Query`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });
```

```
// Create DynamoDB document client
var docClient = new AWS.DynamoDB.DocumentClient({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });

var params = {
  ExpressionAttributeValues: {
    ":s": 2,
    ":e": 9,
    ":topic": "PHRASE",
  },
  KeyConditionExpression: "Season = :s and Episode > :e",
  FilterExpression: "contains (Subtitle, :topic)",
  TableName: "EPISODES_TABLE",
};

docClient.query(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.Items);
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 Query를 참조하세요.

Scan

다음 코드 예시는 Scan의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js.
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
```

```
// Set the AWS Region.
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create DynamoDB service object.
var ddb = new AWS.DynamoDB({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });

const params = {
  // Specify which items in the results are returned.
  FilterExpression: "Subtitle = :topic AND Season = :s AND Episode = :e",
  // Define the expression attribute value, which are substitutes for the values you
 want to compare.
  ExpressionAttributeValues: {
    ":topic": { S: "SubTitle2" },
    ":s": { N: 1 },
    ":e": { N: 2 },
  },
  // Set the projection expression, which are the attributes that you want.
  ProjectionExpression: "Season, Episode, Title, Subtitle",
  TableName: "EPISODES_TABLE",
};

ddb.scan(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
    data.Items.forEach(function (element, index, array) {
      console.log(
        "printing",
        element.Title.S + " (" + element.Subtitle.S + ")"
      );
    });
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 Scan을 참조하세요.

시나리오

브라우저에서 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 브라우저에서 AWS Lambda 함수를 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

AWS Lambda 함수를 사용하여 사용자 선택 항목으로 Amazon DynamoDB 테이블을 업데이트하는 브라우저 기반 애플리케이션을 생성할 수 있습니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- DynamoDB
- Lambda

AWS Entity Resolution SDK for JavaScript(v2)를 사용한 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v2)를와 함께 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS Entity Resolution.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예제에는 컨텍스트에서 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다.

주제

- 기본 사항

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 스키마 매핑을 생성합니다.
- AWS Entity Resolution 워크플로를 생성합니다.
- 워크플로에 대해 일치하는 작업을 시작합니다.
- 일치하는 작업에 대한 세부 정보를 가져옵니다.

- 스키마 매핑을 가져옵니다.
- 모든 스키마 매핑을 나열합니다.
- 스키마 매핑 리소스에 태그를 지정합니다.
- AWS Entity Resolution 자산을 삭제합니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

AWS Entity Resolution 기능을 보여주는 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
import {
  Scenario,
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioOutput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
import {
  CloudFormationClient,
  CreateStackCommand,
  DeleteStackCommand,
  DescribeStacksCommand,
  waitUntilStackExists,
  waitUntilStackCreateComplete,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudformation";
import {
  EntityResolutionClient,
  CreateSchemaMappingCommand,
  CreateMatchingWorkflowCommand,
  GetMatchingJobCommand,
  StartMatchingJobCommand,
  GetSchemaMappingCommand,
  ListSchemaMappingsCommand,
  TagResourceCommand,
  DeleteMatchingWorkflowCommand,
  DeleteSchemaMappingCommand,
```

```
  ConflictException,
  ValidationException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-entityresolution";
import {
  DeleteObjectsCommand,
  DeleteBucketCommand,
  PutObjectCommand,
  S3Client,
  ListObjectsCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
import { wait } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

import { readFile } from "node:fs/promises";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
import { readFileSync } from "node:fs";
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import { dirname } from "node:path";

const __filename = fileURLToPath(import.meta.url);
const __dirname = dirname(__filename);
const stackName = `${data.inputs.entityResolutionStack}`;

/*The inputs for this example can be edited in the ../input.json.*/
import data from "../inputs.json" with { type: "json" };
const skipWhenErrors = (state) => state.errors.length > 0;
/**
 * Used repeatedly to have the user press enter.
 * @type {ScenarioInput}
 */
/* v8 ignore next 3 */
const pressEnter = new ScenarioInput("continue", "Press Enter to continue", {
  type: "input",
  verbose: "false",
  skipWhen: skipWhenErrors,
});

const region = "eu-west-1";

const entityResolutionClient = new EntityResolutionClient({ region: region });
const cloudFormationClient = new CloudFormationClient({ region: region });
const s3Client = new S3Client({ region: region });

const greet = new ScenarioOutput(
  "greet",
```

```
  "AWS Entity Resolution is a fully-managed machine learning service provided by " +
    "Amazon Web Services (AWS) that helps organizations extract, link, and " +
    "organize information from multiple data sources. It leverages natural " +
    "language processing and deep learning models to identify and resolve " +
    "entities, such as people, places, organizations, and products, " +
    "across structured and unstructured data.\n" +
    "\n" +
    "With Entity Resolution, customers can build robust data integration " +
    "pipelines to combine and reconcile data from multiple systems, databases, " +
    "and documents. The service can handle ambiguous, incomplete, or conflicting " +
    "information, and provide a unified view of entities and their relationships. "
 +
    "This can be particularly valuable in applications such as customer 360, " +
    "fraud detection, supply chain management, and knowledge management, where " +
    "accurate entity identification is crucial.\n" +
    "\n" +
    "The `EntityResolutionAsyncClient` interface in the AWS SDK for Java 2.x " +
    "provides a set of methods to programmatically interact with the AWS Entity " +
    "Resolution service. This allows developers to automate the entity extraction, "
 +
    "linking, and deduplication process as part of their data processing workflows.
 " +
    "With Entity Resolution, organizations can unlock the value of their data, " +
    "improve decision-making, and enhance customer experiences by having a reliable,
 " +
    "comprehensive view of their key entities.",

  { header: true },
);
const displayBuildCloudFormationStack = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayBuildCloudFormationStack",
  "To prepare the AWS resources needed for this scenario application, the next step
 uploads " +
    "a CloudFormation template whose resulting stack creates the following
 resources:\n" +
    "- An AWS Glue Data Catalog table \n" +
    "- An AWS IAM role \n" +
    "- An AWS S3 bucket \n" +
    "- An AWS Entity Resolution Schema \n" +
    "It can take a couple minutes for the Stack to finish creating the resources.",
);

const sdkBuildCloudFormationStack = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkBuildCloudFormationStack",
```

```
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    try {
      const data = readFileSync(
        `${__dirname}/../../../../resources/cfn/entity-resolution-basics/entity-
resolution-basics-template.yml`,
        "utf8",
      );
      await cloudFormationClient.send(
        new CreateStackCommand({
          StackName: stackName,
          TemplateBody: data,
          Capabilities: ["CAPABILITY_IAM"],
        }),
      );
      await waitUntilStackExists(
        { client: cloudFormationClient },
        { StackName: stackName },
      );
      await waitUntilStackCreateComplete(
        { client: cloudFormationClient },
        { StackName: stackName },
      );
      const stack = await cloudFormationClient.send(
        new DescribeStacksCommand({
          StackName: stackName,
        }),
      );

      state.entityResolutionRole = stack.Stacks[0].Outputs[1];
      state.jsonGlueTable = stack.Stacks[0].Outputs[2];
      state.CSVGlueTable = stack.Stacks[0].Outputs[3];
      state.glueDataBucket = stack.Stacks[0].Outputs[0];
      state.stackName = stack.StackName;
      console.log(state.glueDataBucket);
      console.log(
        `The  ARN of the EntityResolution Role is
 ${state.entityResolutionRole.OutputValue}`,
      );
      console.log(
        `The ARN of the Json Glue Table is ${state.jsonGlueTable.OutputValue}`,
      );
      console.log(
        `The ARN of the CSV Glue Table is ${state.CSVGlueTable.OutputValue}`,
      );
```

```
      console.log(
        `The name of the Glue Data Bucket is ${state.glueDataBucket.OutputValue}\n`,
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      console.error(caught.message);
      throw caught;
    }
    try {
      console.log(
        `Uploading the following JSON in ../data.json to the
 ${state.glueDataBucket.OutputValue} S3 bucket...`,
      );
      const bucketName = state.glueDataBucket.OutputValue;

      const putObjectParams = {
        Bucket: bucketName,
        Key: "jsonData/data.json",
        Body: await readFileSync(
          `${__dirname}/../../../../javascriptv3/example_code/entityresolution/
data.json`,
        ),
      };
      const command = new PutObjectCommand(putObjectParams);
      const response = await s3Client.send(command);
      console.log(
        `../data.json file data uploaded to the ${state.glueDataBucket.OutputValue}
 S3 bucket.\n`,
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      console.error(caught.message);
      throw caught;
    }
    try {
      console.log(
        `Uploading the CSV data in ../data.csv to the
 ${state.glueDataBucket.OutputValue} S3 bucket...`,
      );

      const bucketName = state.glueDataBucket.OutputValue;
      const putObjectParams = {
        Bucket: bucketName,
        Key: "csvData/data.csv",
        Body: await readFileSync(
```

```
          `${__dirname}/../../../../javascriptv3/example_code/entityresolution/
data.csv`,
        ),
      };
      const command = new PutObjectCommand(putObjectParams);
      const response = await s3Client.send(command);
      console.log(
        `../data.csv file data uploaded to the ${state.glueDataBucket.OutputValue}
 S3 bucket.`,
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      console.error(caught.message);
      throw caught;
    }
  },
);

const displayCreateSchemaMapping = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayCreateSchemaMapping",
  "1. Create Schema Mapping" +
    "Entity Resolution schema mapping aligns and integrates data from " +
    "multiple sources by identifying and matching corresponding entities " +
    "like customers or products. It unifies schemas, resolves conflicts, " +
    "and uses machine learning to link related entities, enabling a " +
    "consolidated, accurate view for improved data quality and decision-making." +
    "\n" +
    "In this example, the schema mapping lines up with the fields in the JSON and
 CSV objects. That is, " +
    " it contains these fields: id, name, and email. ",
);

const sdkCreateSchemaMapping = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkCreateSchemaMapping",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const createSchemaMappingParamsJson = {
      schemaName: `${data.inputs.schemaNameJson}`,
      mappedInputFields: [
        {
          fieldName: "id",
          type: "UNIQUE_ID",
        },
        {
          fieldName: "name",
          type: "NAME",
```

```
        },
        {
          fieldName: "email",
          type: "EMAIL_ADDRESS",
        },
      ],
    };
    const createSchemaMappingParamsCSV = {
      schemaName: `${data.inputs.schemaNameCSV}`,
      mappedInputFields: [
        {
          fieldName: "id",
          type: "UNIQUE_ID",
        },
        {
          fieldName: "name",
          type: "NAME",
        },
        {
          fieldName: "email",
          type: "EMAIL_ADDRESS",
        },
        {
          fieldName: "phone",
          type: "PROVIDER_ID",
          subType: "STRING",
        },
      ],
    };
    try {
      const command = new CreateSchemaMappingCommand(
        createSchemaMappingParamsJson,
      );
      const response = await entityResolutionClient.send(command);
      state.schemaNameJson = response.schemaName;
      state.schemaArn = response.schemaArn;
      state.idOutputAttribute = response.mappedInputFields[0].fieldName;
      state.nameOutputAttribute = response.mappedInputFields[1].fieldName;
      state.emailOutputAttribute = response.mappedInputFields[2].fieldName;

      console.log("The JSON schema mapping name is ", state.schemaNameJson);
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof ConflictException) {
        console.error(
```

```
          `The schema mapping already exists: ${caught.message} \n Exiting
 program.`,
        );
        return;
      }
    }
    try {
      const command = new CreateSchemaMappingCommand(
        createSchemaMappingParamsCSV,
      );
      const response = await entityResolutionClient.send(command);
      state.schemaNameCSV = response.schemaName;
      state.phoneOutputAttribute = response.mappedInputFields[3].fieldName;
      console.log("The CSV schema mapping name is ", state.schemaNameCSV);
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof ConflictException) {
        console.error(
          `An unexpected error occurred while creating the geofence collection:
 ${caught.message} \n Exiting program.`,
        );
        return;
      }
    }
  },
);
const displayCreateMatchingWorkflow = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayCreateMatchingWorkflow",
  "2. Create an AWS Entity Resolution Workflow. " +
    "An Entity Resolution matching workflow identifies and links records " +
    "across datasets that represent the same real-world entity, such as " +
    "customers or products. Using techniques like schema mapping, " +
    "data profiling, and machine learning algorithms, " +
    "it evaluates attributes like names or emails to detect duplicates " +
    "or relationships, even with variations or inconsistencies. " +
    "The workflow outputs consolidated, de-duplicated data." +
    "\n" +
    "We will use the machine learning-based matching technique.",
);

const sdkCreateMatchingWorkflow = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkCreateMatchingWorkflow",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const createMatchingWorkflowParams = {
      roleArn: `${state.entityResolutionRole.OutputValue}`,
```

```
      workflowName: `${data.inputs.workflowName}`,
      description: "Created by using the AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3).",
      inputSourceConfig: [
        {
          inputSourceARN: `${state.jsonGlueTable.OutputValue}`,
          schemaName: `${data.inputs.schemaNameJson}`,
          applyNormalization: false,
        },
        {
          inputSourceARN: `${state.CSVGlueTable.OutputValue}`,
          schemaName: `${data.inputs.schemaNameCSV}`,
          applyNormalization: false,
        },
      ],
      outputSourceConfig: [
        {
          outputS3Path: `s3://${state.glueDataBucket.OutputValue}/eroutput`,
          output: [
            {
              name: state.idOutputAttribute,
            },
            {
              name: state.nameOutputAttribute,
            },
            {
              name: state.emailOutputAttribute,
            },
            {
              name: state.phoneOutputAttribute,
            },
          ],
          applyNormalization: false,
        },
      ],
      resolutionTechniques: { resolutionType: "ML_MATCHING" },
    };
    try {
      const command = new CreateMatchingWorkflowCommand(
        createMatchingWorkflowParams,
      );
      const response = await entityResolutionClient.send(command);
      state.workflowArn = response.workflowArn;
      console.log(
```

```
        `Workflow created successfully.\n The workflow ARN is:
 ${response.workflowArn}`,
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof ConflictException) {
        console.error(
          `The matching workflow already exists: ${caught.message} \n Exiting
 program.`,
        );
        return;
      }
      if (caught instanceof ValidationException) {
        console.error(
          `There was a validation exception: ${caught.message} \n Exiting program.`,
        );
        return;
      }
    }
  },
);
const displayMatchingJobOfWorkflow = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayMatchingJobOfWorkflow",
  "3. Start the matching job of the workflow",
);

const sdkMatchingJobOfWorkflow = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdk",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const matchingJobOfWorkflowParams = {
      workflowName: `${data.inputs.workflowName}`,
    };
    try {
      const command = new StartMatchingJobCommand(matchingJobOfWorkflowParams);
      const response = await entityResolutionClient.send(command);
      state.jobID = response.jobId;
      console.log(`Job ID: ${state.jobID} \n
The matching job was successfully started.`);
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof ConflictException) {
        console.error(
          `The matching workflow already exists: ${caught.message} \n Exiting
 program.`,
        );
        return;
```

```
      }
    }
  },
);

const displayGetDetailsforJob = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayGetDetailsforJob",
  `4. While the matching job is running, let's look at other API methods. First,
 let's get details for the job `,
);

const sdkGetDetailsforJob = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkGetDetailsforJob",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const getDetailsforJobParams = {
      workflowName: `${data.inputs.workflowName}`,
      jobId: `${state.jobID}`,
    };
    try {
      const command = new GetMatchingJobCommand(getDetailsforJobParams);
      const response = await entityResolutionClient.send(command);
      state.Status = response.status;
      state.response = response;
      console.log(`Job status: ${state.Status} `);
    } catch (caught) {
      console.error(caught.message);
      throw caught;
    }
  },
);

const displayGetSchemaMappingJson = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayGetSchemaMappingJson",
  "5. Get the schema mapping for the JSON data.",
);

const sdkGetSchemaMappingJson = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkGetSchemaMappingJson",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const getSchemaMappingJsonParams = {
      schemaName: `${data.inputs.schemaNameJson}`,
    };
    try {
      const command = new GetSchemaMappingCommand(getSchemaMappingJsonParams);
```

```
      const response = await entityResolutionClient.send(command);
      console.log("Schema·mapping·ARN·is:·", response.schemaArn);
      const resultMappings = response.mappedInputFields;
      const noOfResultMappings = resultMappings.length;
      for (let i = 0; i < noOfResultMappings; i++) {
        console.log(
          `Attribute name: ${resultMappings[i].fieldName} `,
          `Attribute type: ${resultMappings[i].type}`,
        );
      }
    } catch (caught) {
      console.error(caught.message);
      throw caught;
    }
  },
);

const displayListSchemaMappings = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayListSchemaMappings",
  "6. List Schema Mappings.",
);

const sdkListSchemaMappings = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkListSchemaMappings",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    try {
      const command = new ListSchemaMappingsCommand({});
      const response = await entityResolutionClient.send(command);
      const noOfSchemas = response.schemaList.length;
      for (let i = 0; i < noOfSchemas; i++) {
        console.log(
          `Schema Mapping Name: ${response.schemaList[i].schemaName} `,
        );
      }
    } catch (caught) {
      console.error(caught.message);
      throw caught;
    }
  },
);

const displayTagTheJsonSchema = new ScenarioOutput(
  "display",
  "7. Tag the resource. \n" +
```

```
    "Tags can help you organize and categorize your Entity Resolution resources. " +
    "You can also use them to scope user permissions by granting a user permission "
 +
    "to access or change only resources with certain tag values. " +
    "In Entity Resolution, SchemaMapping and MatchingWorkflow can be tagged. For
 this example, " +
    "the SchemaMapping is tagged.",
);

const sdkTagTheJsonSchema = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkGetSchemaMappingJson",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const tagResourceCommandParams = {
      resourceArn: state.schemaArn,
      tags: {
        tag1: "tag1Value",
        tag2: "tag2Value",
      },
    };
    try {
      const command = new TagResourceCommand(tagResourceCommandParams);
      const response = await entityResolutionClient.send(command);
      console.log("Successfully tagged the resource.");
    } catch (caught) {
      console.error(caught.message);
      throw caught;
    }
  },
);

const displayGetJobInfo = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayGetJobInfo",
  "8. View the results of the AWS Entity Resolution Workflow.\n " +
    "Please perform this task manually in the AWS Management Console. ",
);

const displayDeleteResources = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayDeleteResources",
  "9. Delete the resources \n" +
    "You cannot delete a workflow that is in a running state. So this will take ~30
 minutes.\n" +
    "If you don't want to delete the resources, simply exit this application.",
);
```

```
const sdkDeleteResources = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkDeleteResources",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    console.log(
      "You selected to delete the resources. This will take about 30 minutes.",
    );
    await wait(1800);
    const bucketName = state.glueDataBucket.OutputValue;
    try {
      const emptyBucket = async ({ bucketName }) => {
        const listObjectsCommand = new ListObjectsCommand({
          Bucket: bucketName,
        });
        const { Contents } = await s3Client.send(listObjectsCommand);
        const keys = Contents.map((c) => c.Key);

        const deleteObjectsCommand = new DeleteObjectsCommand({
          Bucket: bucketName,
          Delete: { Objects: keys.map((key) => ({ Key: key })) },
        });
        await s3Client.send(deleteObjectsCommand);
        console.log(`Bucket ${bucketName} emptied successfully.\n`);
      };
      await emptyBucket({ bucketName });
    } catch (error) {
      console.log("error ", error);
    }
    try {
      const deleteBucket = async ({ bucketName }) => {
        const command = new DeleteBucketCommand({ Bucket: bucketName });
        await s3Client.send(command);
        console.log(`Bucket ${bucketName} deleted successfully.\n`);
      };
      await deleteBucket({ bucketName });
    } catch (error) {
      console.log("error ", error);
    }
    try {
      console.log(
        "Now we will delete the CloudFormation stack, which deletes the resources
 that were created at the beginning of the scenario.",
      );
      const deleteStackParams = { StackName: `${state.stackName}` };
      const command = new DeleteStackCommand(deleteStackParams);
```

```
      const response = await cloudFormationClient.send(command);
      console.log("CloudFormation stack deleted successfully.");
    } catch (error) {
      console.log("error ", error);
    }
    try {
      const deleteWorkflowParams = {
        workflowName: `${data.inputs.workflowName}`,
      };
      const command = new DeleteMatchingWorkflowCommand(deleteWorkflowParams);
      const response = await entityResolutionClient.send(command);
      console.log("Workflow deleted successfully!");
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof ConflictException) {
        console.error(
          `Job associated with workflow ${data.inputs.workflowName} is still
running, so can't be deleted.
          Neither can schemas ${data.inputs.schemaNameJson} and
${data.inputs.schemaNameCSV} associated with it. Please confirm this workflow is
finished in the AWS Management Console, then delete it manually.`,
        );
        throw caught;
      }
    }
    try {
      const deleteJSONschemaMapping = {
        schemaName: `${data.inputs.schemaNameJson}`,
      };
      const command = new DeleteSchemaMappingCommand(deleteJSONschemaMapping);
      const response = await entityResolutionClient.send(command);
      console.log("Schema mapping deleted successfully. ");
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof ConflictException) {
        console.error(
          `The schema ${data.inputs.schemaNameJson} can't be deleted because it is
associated with workflow
           ${data.inputs.workflowName}, which is still running. Please confirm this
workflow is finished in the AWS Management Console, then delete it manually.`,
        );
        throw caught;
      }
    }
    try {
      const deleteCSVschemaMapping = {
```

```
        schemaName: `${data.inputs.schemaNameCSV}`,
      };
      const command = new DeleteSchemaMappingCommand(deleteCSVschemaMapping);
      const response = await entityResolutionClient.send(command);
      console.log("Schema mapping deleted successfully.");
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof ConflictException) {
        console.error(
          `The schema ${data.inputs.schemaNameCSV} can't be deleted because it
 is associated with workflow ${data.inputs.workflowName}, which is still running.
 Please confirm this workflow is finished in the AWS Management Console, then delete
 it manually.`,
        );
        throw caught;
      }
    }
  },
  {
    skipWhen: (/** @type {State} */ state) =>
      state.confirmDeleteResources === "",
  },
);

const goodbye = new ScenarioOutput(
  "goodbye",
  "Thank you for checking out the Amazon Location Service Use demo. We hope you " +
    "learned something new, or got some inspiration for your own apps today!" +
    " For more Amazon Location Services examples in different programming languages,
 have a look at: " +
    "https://docs.aws.amazon.com/code-library/latest/ug/
location_code_examples.html",
);

const myScenario = new Scenario("Entity Resolution Basics Scenario", [
  greet,
  pressEnter,
  displayBuildCloudFormationStack,
  sdkBuildCloudFormationStack,
  pressEnter,
  displayCreateSchemaMapping,
  sdkCreateSchemaMapping,
  pressEnter,
  displayCreateMatchingWorkflow,
  sdkCreateMatchingWorkflow,
```

```
  pressEnter,
  displayMatchingJobOfWorkflow,
  sdkMatchingJobOfWorkflow,
  pressEnter,
  displayGetDetailsforJob,
  sdkGetDetailsforJob,
  pressEnter,
  displayGetSchemaMappingJson,
  sdkGetSchemaMappingJson,
  pressEnter,
  displayListSchemaMappings,
  sdkListSchemaMappings,
  pressEnter,
  displayTagTheJsonSchema,
  sdkTagTheJsonSchema,
  pressEnter,
  displayGetJobInfo,
  pressEnter,
  displayDeleteResources,
  pressEnter,
  sdkDeleteResources,
  pressEnter,
  goodbye,
]);

/** @type {{ stepHandlerOptions: StepHandlerOptions }} */
export const main = async (stepHandlerOptions) => {
  await myScenario.run(stepHandlerOptions);
};

// Invoke main function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  const { values } = parseArgs({
    options: {
      yes: {
        type: "boolean",
        short: "y",
      },
    },
  });
  main({ confirmAll: values.yes });
}
```

SDK for JavaScript (v2)를 사용한 EventBridge 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 EventBridge와 함께 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v2)를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`PutEvents`

다음 코드 예시는 `PutEvents`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create CloudWatchEvents service object
var ebevents = new AWS.EventBridge({ apiVersion: "2015-10-07" });

var params = {
  Entries: [
    {
      Detail: '{ "key1": "value1", "key2": "value2" }',
```

```
      DetailType: "appRequestSubmitted",
      Resources: ["RESOURCE_ARN"],
      Source: "com.company.app",
    },
  ],
};

ebevents.putEvents(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.Entries);
  }
});
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 PutEvents를 참조하십시오.

`PutRule`

다음 코드 예시는 `PutRule`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create CloudWatchEvents service object
var ebevents = new AWS.EventBridge({ apiVersion: "2015-10-07" });

var params = {
  Name: "DEMO_EVENT",
  RoleArn: "IAM_ROLE_ARN",
  ScheduleExpression: "rate(5 minutes)",
```

```
  State: "ENABLED",
};

ebevents.putRule(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.RuleArn);
  }
});
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 PutRule을 참조하십시오.

`PutTargets`

다음 코드 예시는 `PutTargets`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create CloudWatchEvents service object
var ebevents = new AWS.EventBridge({ apiVersion: "2015-10-07" });

var params = {
  Rule: "DEMO_EVENT",
  Targets: [
    {
      Arn: "LAMBDA_FUNCTION_ARN",
      Id: "myEventBridgeTarget",
    },
  ],
```

```
};

ebevents.putTargets(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 PutTargets를 참조하십시오.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)를 사용한 IAM 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 IAM과 함께 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v2)를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`AttachRolePolicy`

다음 코드 예시는 `AttachRolePolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

var paramsRoleList = {
  RoleName: process.argv[2],
};

iam.listAttachedRolePolicies(paramsRoleList, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    var myRolePolicies = data.AttachedPolicies;
    myRolePolicies.forEach(function (val, index, array) {
      if (myRolePolicies[index].PolicyName === "AmazonDynamoDBFullAccess") {
        console.log(
          "AmazonDynamoDBFullAccess is already attached to this role."
        );
        process.exit();
      }
    });
    var params = {
      PolicyArn: "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonDynamoDBFullAccess",
      RoleName: process.argv[2],
    };
    iam.attachRolePolicy(params, function (err, data) {
      if (err) {
        console.log("Unable to attach policy to role", err);
      } else {
        console.log("Role attached successfully");
      }
    });
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 AttachRolePolicy를 참조하십시오.

`CreateAccessKey`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateAccessKey`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

iam.createAccessKey({ UserName: "IAM_USER_NAME" }, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.AccessKey);
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateAccessKey를 참조하십시오.

`CreateAccountAlias`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateAccountAlias`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

iam.createAccountAlias({ AccountAlias: process.argv[2] }, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateAccountAlias를 참조하십시오.

`CreatePolicy`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreatePolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

var myManagedPolicy = {
  Version: "2012-10-17",
  Statement: [
    {
      Effect: "Allow",
      Action: "logs:CreateLogGroup",
      Resource: "RESOURCE_ARN",
    },
    {
      Effect: "Allow",
      Action: [
        "dynamodb:DeleteItem",
        "dynamodb:GetItem",
        "dynamodb:PutItem",
        "dynamodb:Scan",
        "dynamodb:UpdateItem",
      ],
      Resource: "RESOURCE_ARN",
    },
  ],
};

var params = {
  PolicyDocument: JSON.stringify(myManagedPolicy),
  PolicyName: "myDynamoDBPolicy",
};

iam.createPolicy(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreatePolicy를 참조하십시오.

`CreateUser`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateUser`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

var params = {
  UserName: process.argv[2],
};

iam.getUser(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err && err.code === "NoSuchEntity") {
    iam.createUser(params, function (err, data) {
      if (err) {
        console.log("Error", err);
      } else {
        console.log("Success", data);
      }
    });
  } else {
    console.log(
      "User " + process.argv[2] + " already exists",
      data.User.UserId
    );
```

```
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateUser를 참조하십시오.

`DeleteAccessKey`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteAccessKey`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

var params = {
  AccessKeyId: "ACCESS_KEY_ID",
  UserName: "USER_NAME",
};

iam.deleteAccessKey(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteAccessKey를 참조하십시오.

DeleteAccountAlias

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteAccountAlias의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

iam.deleteAccountAlias({ AccountAlias: process.argv[2] }, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteAccountAlias를 참조하십시오.

DeleteServerCertificate

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteServerCertificate의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

iam.deleteServerCertificate(
  { ServerCertificateName: "CERTIFICATE_NAME" },
  function (err, data) {
    if (err) {
      console.log("Error", err);
    } else {
      console.log("Success", data);
    }
  }
);
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteServerCertificate를 참조하십시오.

`DeleteUser`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteUser`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

var params = {
  UserName: process.argv[2],
};

iam.getUser(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err && err.code === "NoSuchEntity") {
    console.log("User " + process.argv[2] + " does not exist.");
  } else {
    iam.deleteUser(params, function (err, data) {
      if (err) {
        console.log("Error", err);
      } else {
        console.log("Success", data);
      }
    });
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteUser를 참조하십시오.

`DetachRolePolicy`

다음 코드 예시는 `DetachRolePolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

var paramsRoleList = {
  RoleName: process.argv[2],
};

iam.listAttachedRolePolicies(paramsRoleList, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    var myRolePolicies = data.AttachedPolicies;
    myRolePolicies.forEach(function (val, index, array) {
      if (myRolePolicies[index].PolicyName === "AmazonDynamoDBFullAccess") {
        var params = {
          PolicyArn: "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonDynamoDBFullAccess",
          RoleName: process.argv[2],
        };
        iam.detachRolePolicy(params, function (err, data) {
          if (err) {
            console.log("Unable to detach policy from role", err);
          } else {
            console.log("Policy detached from role successfully");
            process.exit();
          }
        });
      }
    });
  }
```

```
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DetachRolePolicy를 참조하십시오.

GetAccessKeyLastUsed

다음 코드 예시는 GetAccessKeyLastUsed의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

iam.getAccessKeyLastUsed(
  { AccessKeyId: "ACCESS_KEY_ID" },
  function (err, data) {
    if (err) {
      console.log("Error", err);
    } else {
      console.log("Success", data.AccessKeyLastUsed);
    }
  }
);
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 GetAccessKeyLastUsed를 참조하십시오.

GetPolicy

다음 코드 예시는 GetPolicy의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

var params = {
  PolicyArn: "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AWSLambdaExecute",
};

iam.getPolicy(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.Policy.Description);
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 GetPolicy를 참조하십시오.

GetServerCertificate

다음 코드 예시는 GetServerCertificate의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

iam.getServerCertificate(
  { ServerCertificateName: "CERTIFICATE_NAME" },
  function (err, data) {
    if (err) {
      console.log("Error", err);
    } else {
      console.log("Success", data);
    }
  }
);
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 GetServerCertificate를 참조하십시오.

`ListAccessKeys`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListAccessKeys`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

var params = {
  MaxItems: 5,
  UserName: "IAM_USER_NAME",
};

iam.listAccessKeys(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListAccessKeys를 참조하십시오.

`ListAccountAliases`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListAccountAliases`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

iam.listAccountAliases({ MaxItems: 10 }, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListAccountAliases를 참조하십시오.

`ListServerCertificates`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListServerCertificates`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

iam.listServerCertificates({}, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListServerCertificates를 참조하십시오.

`ListUsers`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListUsers`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });
```

```
var params = {
  MaxItems: 10,
};

iam.listUsers(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    var users = data.Users || [];
    users.forEach(function (user) {
      console.log("User " + user.UserName + " created", user.CreateDate);
    });
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListUsers를 참조하십시오.

`UpdateAccessKey`

다음 코드 예시는 `UpdateAccessKey`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

var params = {
  AccessKeyId: "ACCESS_KEY_ID",
```

```
  Status: "Active",
  UserName: "USER_NAME",
};

iam.updateAccessKey(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 UpdateAccessKey를 참조하십시오.

`UpdateServerCertificate`

다음 코드 예시는 `UpdateServerCertificate`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

var params = {
  ServerCertificateName: "CERTIFICATE_NAME",
  NewServerCertificateName: "NEW_CERTIFICATE_NAME",
};
```

```
iam.updateServerCertificate(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 UpdateServerCertificate를 참조하십시오.

`UpdateUser`

다음 코드 예시는 `UpdateUser`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

var params = {
  UserName: process.argv[2],
  NewUserName: process.argv[3],
};

iam.updateUser(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
```

```
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 UpdateUser를 참조하십시오.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)를 사용한 Lambda 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Lambda와 함께 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v2)를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 시나리오

시나리오

브라우저에서 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 브라우저에서 AWS Lambda 함수를 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

AWS Lambda 함수를 사용하여 사용자 선택 항목으로 Amazon DynamoDB 테이블을 업데이트하는 브라우저 기반 애플리케이션을 생성할 수 있습니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- DynamoDB
- Lambda

SDK for JavaScript (v2)를 사용한 Amazon Pinpoint 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Pinpoint에서 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v2)를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`SendMessages`

다음 코드 예시는 `SendMessages`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이메일 메시지를 전송합니다.

```
"use strict";

const AWS = require("aws-sdk");

// The AWS Region that you want to use to send the email. For a list of
// AWS Regions where the Amazon Pinpoint API is available, see
// https://docs.aws.amazon.com/pinpoint/latest/apireference/
const aws_region = "us-west-2";

// The "From" address. This address has to be verified in Amazon Pinpoint
```

```
// in the region that you use to send email.
const senderAddress = "sender@example.com";

// The address on the "To" line. If your Amazon Pinpoint account is in
// the sandbox, this address also has to be verified.
var toAddress = "recipient@example.com";

// The Amazon Pinpoint project/application ID to use when you send this message.
// Make sure that the SMS channel is enabled for the project or application
// that you choose.
const appId = "ce796be37f32f178af652b26eexample";

// The subject line of the email.
var subject = "Amazon Pinpoint (AWS SDK for JavaScript in Node.js)";

// The email body for recipients with non-HTML email clients.
var body_text = `Amazon Pinpoint Test (SDK for JavaScript in Node.js)
-----------------------------------------------------
This email was sent with Amazon Pinpoint using the AWS SDK for JavaScript in
 Node.js.
For more information, see https:\/\/aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-node-js/`;

// The body of the email for recipients whose email clients support HTML content.
var body_html = `<html>
<head></head>
<body>
  <h1>Amazon Pinpoint Test (SDK for JavaScript in Node.js)</h1>
  <p>This email was sent with
    <a href='https://aws.amazon.com/pinpoint/'>the Amazon Pinpoint API</a> using the
    <a href='https://aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-node-js/'>
      AWS SDK for JavaScript in Node.js</a>.</p>
</body>
</html>`;

// The character encoding the you want to use for the subject line and
// message body of the email.
var charset = "UTF-8";

// Specify that you're using a shared credentials file.
var credentials = new AWS.SharedIniFileCredentials({ profile: "default" });
AWS.config.credentials = credentials;

// Specify the region.
AWS.config.update({ region: aws_region });
```

```
//Create a new Pinpoint object.
var pinpoint = new AWS.Pinpoint();

// Specify the parameters to pass to the API.
var params = {
  ApplicationId: appId,
  MessageRequest: {
    Addresses: {
      [toAddress]: {
        ChannelType: "EMAIL",
      },
    },
    MessageConfiguration: {
      EmailMessage: {
        FromAddress: senderAddress,
        SimpleEmail: {
          Subject: {
            Charset: charset,
            Data: subject,
          },
          HtmlPart: {
            Charset: charset,
            Data: body_html,
          },
          TextPart: {
            Charset: charset,
            Data: body_text,
          },
        },
      },
    },
  },
};

//Try to send the email.
pinpoint.sendMessages(params, function (err, data) {
  // If something goes wrong, print an error message.
  if (err) {
    console.log(err.message);
  } else {
    console.log(
      "Email sent! Message ID: ",
      data["MessageResponse"]["Result"][toAddress]["MessageId"]
```

```
    );
  }
});
```

SMS 메시지를 전송합니다.

```
"use strict";

var AWS = require("aws-sdk");

// The AWS Region that you want to use to send the message. For a list of
// AWS Regions where the Amazon Pinpoint API is available, see
// https://docs.aws.amazon.com/pinpoint/latest/apireference/.
var aws_region = "us-east-1";

// The phone number or short code to send the message from. The phone number
// or short code that you specify has to be associated with your Amazon Pinpoint
// account. For best results, specify long codes in E.164 format.
var originationNumber = "+12065550199";

// The recipient's phone number.  For best results, you should specify the
// phone number in E.164 format.
var destinationNumber = "+14255550142";

// The content of the SMS message.
var message =
  "This message was sent through Amazon Pinpoint " +
  "using the AWS SDK for JavaScript in Node.js. Reply STOP to " +
  "opt out.";

// The Amazon Pinpoint project/application ID to use when you send this message.
// Make sure that the SMS channel is enabled for the project or application
// that you choose.
var applicationId = "ce796be37f32f178af652b26eexample";

// The type of SMS message that you want to send. If you plan to send
// time-sensitive content, specify TRANSACTIONAL. If you plan to send
// marketing-related content, specify PROMOTIONAL.
var messageType = "TRANSACTIONAL";
```

```
// The registered keyword associated with the originating short code.
var registeredKeyword = "myKeyword";

// The sender ID to use when sending the message. Support for sender ID
// varies by country or region. For more information, see
// https://docs.aws.amazon.com/pinpoint/latest/userguide/channels-sms-countries.html
var senderId = "MySenderID";

// Specify that you're using a shared credentials file, and optionally specify
// the profile that you want to use.
var credentials = new AWS.SharedIniFileCredentials({ profile: "default" });
AWS.config.credentials = credentials;

// Specify the region.
AWS.config.update({ region: aws_region });

//Create a new Pinpoint object.
var pinpoint = new AWS.Pinpoint();

// Specify the parameters to pass to the API.
var params = {
  ApplicationId: applicationId,
  MessageRequest: {
    Addresses: {
      [destinationNumber]: {
        ChannelType: "SMS",
      },
    },
    MessageConfiguration: {
      SMSMessage: {
        Body: message,
        Keyword: registeredKeyword,
        MessageType: messageType,
        OriginationNumber: originationNumber,
        SenderId: senderId,
      },
    },
  },
};

//Try to send the message.
pinpoint.sendMessages(params, function (err, data) {
  // If something goes wrong, print an error message.
  if (err) {
```

```
    console.log(err.message);
    // Otherwise, show the unique ID for the message.
  } else {
    console.log(
      "Message sent! " +
        data["MessageResponse"]["Result"][destinationNumber]["StatusMessage"]
    );
  }
});
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 SendMessages를 참조하십시오.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)를 사용한 Amazon Pinpoint SMS 및 음성 API 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Pinpoint SMS 및 음성 API와 함께 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v2)를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`SendVoiceMessage`

다음 코드 예시는 `SendVoiceMessage`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
"use strict";

var AWS = require("aws-sdk");

// The AWS Region that you want to use to send the voice message. For a list of
// AWS Regions where the Amazon Pinpoint SMS and Voice API is available, see
// https://docs.aws.amazon.com/pinpoint-sms-voice/latest/APIReference/
var aws_region = "us-east-1";

// The phone number that the message is sent from. The phone number that you
// specify has to be associated with your Amazon Pinpoint account. For best results,
 you
// should specify the phone number in E.164 format.
var originationNumber = "+12065550110";

// The recipient's phone number. For best results, you should specify the phone
// number in E.164 format.
var destinationNumber = "+12065550142";

// The language to use when sending the message. For a list of supported
// languages, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/polly/latest/dg/SupportedLanguage.html
var languageCode = "en-US";

// The Amazon Polly voice that you want to use to send the message. For a list
// of voices, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/polly/latest/dg/voicelist.html
var voiceId = "Matthew";

// The content of the message. This example uses SSML to customize and control
// certain aspects of the message, such as the volume or the speech rate.
// The message can't contain any line breaks.
var ssmlMessage =
  "<speak>" +
  "This is a test message sent from <emphasis>Amazon Pinpoint</emphasis> " +
  "using the <break strength='weak'/>AWS SDK for JavaScript in Node.js. " +
  "<amazon:effect phonation='soft'>Thank you for listening." +
  "</amazon:effect>" +
  "</speak>";

// The phone number that you want to appear on the recipient's device. The phone
// number that you specify has to be associated with your Amazon Pinpoint account.
var callerId = "+12065550199";
```

```
// The configuration set that you want to use to send the message.
var configurationSet = "ConfigSet";

// Specify that you're using a shared credentials file, and optionally specify
// the profile that you want to use.
var credentials = new AWS.SharedIniFileCredentials({ profile: "default" });
AWS.config.credentials = credentials;

// Specify the region.
AWS.config.update({ region: aws_region });

//Create a new Pinpoint object.
var pinpointsmsvoice = new AWS.PinpointSMSVoice();

var params = {
  CallerId: callerId,
  ConfigurationSetName: configurationSet,
  Content: {
    SSMLMessage: {
      LanguageCode: languageCode,
      Text: ssmlMessage,
      VoiceId: voiceId,
    },
  },
  DestinationPhoneNumber: destinationNumber,
  OriginationPhoneNumber: originationNumber,
};

//Try to send the message.
pinpointsmsvoice.sendVoiceMessage(params, function (err, data) {
  // If something goes wrong, print an error message.
  if (err) {
    console.log(err.message);
    // Otherwise, show the unique ID for the message.
  } else {
    console.log("Message sent! Message ID: " + data["MessageId"]);
  }
});
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 SendVoiceMessage를 참조하세요.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)를 사용한 S3 Glacier 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 S3 Glacier에서 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v2)를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`CreateVault`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateVault`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Load the SDK for JavaScript
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create a new service object
var glacier = new AWS.Glacier({ apiVersion: "2012-06-01" });
// Call Glacier to create the vault
glacier.createVault({ vaultName: "YOUR_VAULT_NAME" }, function (err) {
  if (!err) {
    console.log("Created vault!");
  }
```

```
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateVault를 참조하십시오.

`UploadArchive`

다음 코드 예시는 `UploadArchive`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Load the SDK for JavaScript
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create a new service object and buffer
var glacier = new AWS.Glacier({ apiVersion: "2012-06-01" });
buffer = Buffer.alloc(2.5 * 1024 * 1024); // 2.5MB buffer

var params = { vaultName: "YOUR_VAULT_NAME", body: buffer };
// Call Glacier to upload the archive.
glacier.uploadArchive(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error uploading archive!", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Archive ID", data.archiveId);
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 UploadArchive를 참조하십시오.

UploadMultipartPart

다음 코드 예시는 UploadMultipartPart의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

버퍼 객체의 1메가바이트 청크 멀티파트 업로드를 생성합니다.

```
// Create a new service object and some supporting variables
var glacier = new AWS.Glacier({ apiVersion: "2012-06-01" }),
  vaultName = "YOUR_VAULT_NAME",
  buffer = new Buffer(2.5 * 1024 * 1024), // 2.5MB buffer
  partSize = 1024 * 1024, // 1MB chunks,
  numPartsLeft = Math.ceil(buffer.length / partSize),
  startTime = new Date(),
  params = { vaultName: vaultName, partSize: partSize.toString() };

// Compute the complete SHA-256 tree hash so we can pass it
// to completeMultipartUpload request at the end
var treeHash = glacier.computeChecksums(buffer).treeHash;

// Initiate the multipart upload
console.log("Initiating upload to", vaultName);
// Call Glacier to initiate the upload.
glacier.initiateMultipartUpload(params, function (mpErr, multipart) {
  if (mpErr) {
    console.log("Error!", mpErr.stack);
    return;
  }
  console.log("Got upload ID", multipart.uploadId);

  // Grab each partSize chunk and upload it as a part
  for (var i = 0; i < buffer.length; i += partSize) {
    var end = Math.min(i + partSize, buffer.length),
      partParams = {
        vaultName: vaultName,
        uploadId: multipart.uploadId,
```

```
        range: "bytes " + i + "-" + (end - 1) + "/*",
        body: buffer.slice(i, end),
      };

    // Send a single part
    console.log("Uploading part", i, "=", partParams.range);
    glacier.uploadMultipartPart(partParams, function (multiErr, mData) {
      if (multiErr) return;
      console.log("Completed part", this.request.params.range);
      if (--numPartsLeft > 0) return; // complete only when all parts uploaded

      var doneParams = {
        vaultName: vaultName,
        uploadId: multipart.uploadId,
        archiveSize: buffer.length.toString(),
        checksum: treeHash, // the computed tree hash
      };

      console.log("Completing upload...");
      glacier.completeMultipartUpload(doneParams, function (err, data) {
        if (err) {
          console.log("An error occurred while uploading the archive");
          console.log(err);
        } else {
          var delta = (new Date() - startTime) / 1000;
          console.log("Completed upload in", delta, "seconds");
          console.log("Archive ID:", data.archiveId);
          console.log("Checksum:  ", data.checksum);
        }
      });
    });
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 UploadMultipartPart를 참조하십시오.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)를 사용한 Amazon SNS 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon SNS에서 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v2)를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`GetTopicAttributes`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetTopicAttributes`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

SDK 및 클라이언트 모듈을 가져오고 API를 호출합니다.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create promise and SNS service object
var getTopicAttribsPromise = new AWS.SNS({ apiVersion: "2010-03-31" })
  .getTopicAttributes({ TopicArn: "TOPIC_ARN" })
  .promise();

// Handle promise's fulfilled/rejected states
getTopicAttribsPromise
  .then(function (data) {
    console.log(data);
  })
  .catch(function (err) {
```

```
    console.error(err, err.stack);
  });
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하십시오.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 GetTopicAttributes를 참조하세요.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)를 사용한 Amazon SQS 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon SQS에서 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v2)를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`ChangeMessageVisibility`

다음 코드 예시는 `ChangeMessageVisibility`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon SQS 메시지를 수신하고 제한 시간 표시 여부를 변경합니다.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
```

```
// Set the region to us-west-2
AWS.config.update({ region: "us-west-2" });

// Create the SQS service object
var sqs = new AWS.SQS({ apiVersion: "2012-11-05" });

var queueURL = "https://sqs.REGION.amazonaws.com/ACCOUNT-ID/QUEUE-NAME";

var params = {
  AttributeNames: ["SentTimestamp"],
  MaxNumberOfMessages: 1,
  MessageAttributeNames: ["All"],
  QueueUrl: queueURL,
};

sqs.receiveMessage(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Receive Error", err);
  } else {
    // Make sure we have a message
    if (data.Messages != null) {
      var visibilityParams = {
        QueueUrl: queueURL,
        ReceiptHandle: data.Messages[0].ReceiptHandle,
        VisibilityTimeout: 20, // 20 second timeout
      };
      sqs.changeMessageVisibility(visibilityParams, function (err, data) {
        if (err) {
          console.log("Delete Error", err);
        } else {
          console.log("Timeout Changed", data);
        }
      });
    } else {
      console.log("No messages to change");
    }
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ChangeMessageVisibility를 참조하십시오.

`CreateQueue`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateQueue`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon SQS 표준 대기열을 생성합니다.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create an SQS service object
var sqs = new AWS.SQS({ apiVersion: "2012-11-05" });

var params = {
  QueueName: "SQS_QUEUE_NAME",
  Attributes: {
    DelaySeconds: "60",
    MessageRetentionPeriod: "86400",
  },
};

sqs.createQueue(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.QueueUrl);
  }
});
```

메시지가 도착하기를 기다리는 Amazon SQS 대기열을 생성합니다.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
```

```
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the SQS service object
var sqs = new AWS.SQS({ apiVersion: "2012-11-05" });

var params = {
  QueueName: "SQS_QUEUE_NAME",
  Attributes: {
    ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds: "20",
  },
};

sqs.createQueue(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.QueueUrl);
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateQueue를 참조하십시오.

`DeleteMessage`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteMessage`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon SQS 메시지를 수신하고 삭제합니다.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
```

```
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create an SQS service object
var sqs = new AWS.SQS({ apiVersion: "2012-11-05" });

var queueURL = "SQS_QUEUE_URL";

var params = {
  AttributeNames: ["SentTimestamp"],
  MaxNumberOfMessages: 10,
  MessageAttributeNames: ["All"],
  QueueUrl: queueURL,
  VisibilityTimeout: 20,
  WaitTimeSeconds: 0,
};

sqs.receiveMessage(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Receive Error", err);
  } else if (data.Messages) {
    var deleteParams = {
      QueueUrl: queueURL,
      ReceiptHandle: data.Messages[0].ReceiptHandle,
    };
    sqs.deleteMessage(deleteParams, function (err, data) {
      if (err) {
        console.log("Delete Error", err);
      } else {
        console.log("Message Deleted", data);
      }
    });
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteMessage를 참조하십시오.

`DeleteQueue`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteQueue`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon SQS 대기열을 삭제합니다.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create an SQS service object
var sqs = new AWS.SQS({ apiVersion: "2012-11-05" });

var params = {
  QueueUrl: "SQS_QUEUE_URL",
};

sqs.deleteQueue(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteQueue를 참조하십시오.

`GetQueueUrl`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetQueueUrl`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon SQS 대기열의 URL을 가져옵니다.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create an SQS service object
var sqs = new AWS.SQS({ apiVersion: "2012-11-05" });

var params = {
  QueueName: "SQS_QUEUE_NAME",
};

sqs.getQueueUrl(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.QueueUrl);
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 GetQueueUrl을 참조하십시오.

`ListQueues`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListQueues`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon SQS 대기열을 나열합니다.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create an SQS service object
var sqs = new AWS.SQS({ apiVersion: "2012-11-05" });

var params = {};

sqs.listQueues(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.QueueUrls);
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListQueues를 참조하십시오.

`ReceiveMessage`

다음 코드 예시는 `ReceiveMessage`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

긴 폴링 지원을 사용하여 Amazon SQS 대기열에서 메시지를 수신합니다.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the SQS service object
var sqs = new AWS.SQS({ apiVersion: "2012-11-05" });

var queueURL = "SQS_QUEUE_URL";

var params = {
  AttributeNames: ["SentTimestamp"],
  MaxNumberOfMessages: 1,
  MessageAttributeNames: ["All"],
  QueueUrl: queueURL,
  WaitTimeSeconds: 20,
};

sqs.receiveMessage(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ReceiveMessage를 참조하십시오.

SendMessage

다음 코드 예시는 SendMessage의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon SQS 대기열에 메시지를 전송합니다.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create an SQS service object
var sqs = new AWS.SQS({ apiVersion: "2012-11-05" });

var params = {
  // Remove DelaySeconds parameter and value for FIFO queues
  DelaySeconds: 10,
  MessageAttributes: {
    Title: {
      DataType: "String",
      StringValue: "The Whistler",
    },
    Author: {
      DataType: "String",
      StringValue: "John Grisham",
    },
    WeeksOn: {
      DataType: "Number",
      StringValue: "6",
    },
  },
  MessageBody:
    "Information about current NY Times fiction bestseller for week of 12/11/2016.",
  // MessageDeduplicationId: "TheWhistler",  // Required for FIFO queues
  // MessageGroupId: "Group1",  // Required for FIFO queues
```

```
  QueueUrl: "SQS_QUEUE_URL",
};

sqs.sendMessage(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.MessageId);
  }
});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 SendMessage를 참조하십시오.

AWS STS SDK for JavaScript(v2)를 사용한 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v2)를와 함께 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS STS.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`AssumeRole`

다음 코드 예시는 `AssumeRole`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
const AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

var roleToAssume = {
  RoleArn: "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/RoleName",
  RoleSessionName: "session1",
  DurationSeconds: 900,
};
var roleCreds;

// Create the STS service object
var sts = new AWS.STS({ apiVersion: "2011-06-15" });

//Assume Role
sts.assumeRole(roleToAssume, function (err, data) {
  if (err) console.log(err, err.stack);
  else {
    roleCreds = {
      accessKeyId: data.Credentials.AccessKeyId,
      secretAccessKey: data.Credentials.SecretAccessKey,
      sessionToken: data.Credentials.SessionToken,
    };
    stsGetCallerIdentity(roleCreds);
  }
});

//Get Arn of current identity
function stsGetCallerIdentity(creds) {
  var stsParams = { credentials: creds };
  // Create STS service object
  var sts = new AWS.STS(stsParams);
```

```
  sts.getCallerIdentity({}, function (err, data) {
    if (err) {
      console.log(err, err.stack);
    } else {
      console.log(data.Arn);
    }
  });
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 AssumeRole을 참조하십시오.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)용 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3)를와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

일부 서비스에는 서비스와 관련된 라이브러리 또는 함수를 활용하는 방법을 보여주는 추가 예제 범주가 포함되어 있습니다.

추가 리소스

- SDK for JavaScript(v3) 개발자 안내서 -에서 JavaScript를 사용하는 방법에 대한 자세한 내용입니다 AWS.
- AWS 개발자 센터 – 카테고리별 또는 전체 텍스트 검색별로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 – 원하는 언어로 작성된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리입니다. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

서비스

- SDK for JavaScript(v3)를 사용한 API Gateway 예제
- SDK for JavaScript(v3)를 사용한 Auto Scaling 예시

- SDK for JavaScript(v3)를 사용한 Amazon Bedrock 예시
- SDK for JavaScript(v3)를 사용한 Amazon Bedrock Runtime 예시
- SDK for JavaScript(v3)를 사용한 Amazon Bedrock Agents 예제
- SDK for JavaScript(v3)를 사용한 Amazon Bedrock Agents 런타임 예제
- SDK for JavaScript (v3)를 사용한 CloudWatch 예제
- SDK for JavaScript (v3)를 사용한 CloudWatch Events 예제
- SDK for JavaScript (v3)를 사용한 CloudWatch Logs 예제
- SDK for JavaScript (v3)를 사용한 CodeBuild 예제
- SDK for JavaScript(v3)를 사용한 Amazon Cognito 자격 증명 예제
- SDK for JavaScript (v3)를 사용한 Amazon Cognito 자격 증명 공급자 예제
- SDK for JavaScript(v3)를 사용한 Amazon Comprehend 예제
- SDK for JavaScript(v3)를 사용한 Amazon DocumentDB 예제
- SDK for JavaScript (v3)를 사용한 DynamoDB 예
- SDK for JavaScript (v3)를 사용한 Amazon EC2 예
- SDK for JavaScript(v3)를 사용한 Elastic Load Balancing - 버전 2 예제
- AWS Entity Resolution SDK for JavaScript(v3)를 사용한 예제
- SDK for JavaScript (v3)를 사용한 EventBridge 예제
- AWS Glue SDK for JavaScript(v3)를 사용한 예제
- SDK for JavaScript (v3)를 사용한 HealthImaging 예
- SDK for JavaScript (v3)를 사용한 IAM 예제
- AWS IoT SiteWise SDK for JavaScript(v3)를 사용한 예제
- SDK for JavaScript(v3)를 사용한 Kinesis 예제
- SDK for JavaScript (v3)를 사용한 Lambda 예
- SDK for JavaScript(v3)를 사용한 Amazon Lex 예제
- SDK for JavaScript(v3)를 사용한 Amazon Location 예제
- SDK for JavaScript(v3)를 사용한 Amazon MSK 예제
- SDK for JavaScript (v3)를 사용한 Amazon Personalize 예
- SDK for JavaScript (v3)를 사용한 Amazon Personalize 이벤트 예
- SDK for JavaScript (v3)를 사용한 Amazon Personalize 런타임 예

- SDK for JavaScript (v3)를 사용한 Amazon Pinpoint 예제
- SDK for JavaScript(v3)를 사용한 Amazon Polly 예제
- SDK for JavaScript(v3)를 사용한 Amazon RDS 예제
- SDK for JavaScript (v3)를 사용한 Amazon Redshift 예
- SDK for JavaScript(v3)를 사용한 Amazon Rekognition 예제
- SDK for JavaScript (v3)를 사용한 Amazon S3 예제
- SDK for JavaScript (v3)를 사용한 S3 Glacier 예
- SDK for JavaScript(v3)를 사용한 SageMaker AI 예제
- SDK for JavaScript (v3)를 사용한 Secrets Manager 예
- SDK for JavaScript (v3)를 사용한 Amazon SES 예
- SDK for JavaScript (v3)를 사용한 Amazon SNS 예
- SDK for JavaScript (v3)를 사용한 Amazon SQS 예제
- SDK for JavaScript(v3)를 사용한 Step Functions의 예시
- AWS STS SDK for JavaScript(v3)를 사용한 예제
- 지원 SDK for JavaScript(v3)를 사용한 예제
- SDK for JavaScript(v3)를 사용한 Systems Manager 예제
- SDK for JavaScript(v3)를 사용한 Amazon Textract 예제
- SDK for JavaScript (v3)를 사용한 Amazon Transcribe 예
- SDK for JavaScript(v3)를 사용한 Amazon Translate 예제

SDK for JavaScript(v3)를 사용한 API Gateway 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 API Gateway와 함께 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3)를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 시나리오

시나리오

사진을 관리하기 위한 서버리스 애플리케이션 만들기

다음 코드 예시에서는 사용자가 레이블을 사용하여 사진을 관리할 수 있는 서버리스 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지에서 레이블을 감지하고 나중에 검색할 수 있도록 저장하는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션을 개발하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제의 출처에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS 커뮤니티의 게시물을 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

API Gateway를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon API Gateway에서 호출한 AWS Lambda 함수를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

Lambda JavaScript 런타임 API를 사용하여 AWS Lambda 함수를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제에서는 다양한 AWS 서비스를 호출하여 특정 사용 사례를 수행합니다. 이 예제에서는 Amazon API Gateway에서 간접 호출한 Lambda 함수를 생성하여 작업 기념일에 대한 Amazon DynamoDB 테이블을 스캔하고 Amazon Simple Notification Service(Amazon SNS)를 사용하여 직원에게 1주년 기념일을 축하하는 문자 메시지를 전송하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시는 AWS SDK for JavaScript v3 개발자 안내서에서도 확인할 수 있습니다.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

SDK for JavaScript(v3)를 사용한 Auto Scaling 예시

다음 코드 예제에서는 Auto Scaling과 함께 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3)를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오

작업

`AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups`

다음 코드 예시는 `AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
await client.send(
  new AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsCommand({
    AutoScalingGroupName: NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
    TargetGroupARNs: [state.targetGroupArn],
  }),
);
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups를 참조하세요.

시나리오

복원력이 뛰어난 서비스 구축 및 관리

다음 코드 예제에서는 책, 영화, 노래 추천을 반환하는 로드 밸런싱 웹 서비스를 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제에서는 서비스가 장애에 대응하는 방법과 장애 발생 시 복원력을 높이기 위해 서비스를 재구성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 그룹을 사용하여 시작 템플릿을 기반으로 Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud(Amazon EC2) 인스턴스를 생성하고 인스턴스 수를 지정된 범위 내로 유지합니다.
- Elastic Load Balancing으로 HTTP 요청을 처리하고 배포합니다.
- Auto Scaling 그룹의 인스턴스 상태를 모니터링하고 요청을 정상 인스턴스로만 전달합니다.
- 각 EC2 인스턴스에서 Python 웹 서버를 실행하여 HTTP 요청을 처리합니다. 웹 서버는 추천 및 상태 확인으로 응답합니다.
- Amazon DynamoDB 테이블을 사용하여 추천 서비스를 시뮬레이션합니다.
- AWS Systems Manager 파라미터를 업데이트하여 요청 및 상태 확인에 대한 웹 서버 응답을 제어합니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
#!/usr/bin/env node
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0

import {
  Scenario,
  parseScenarioArgs,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";

/**
 * The workflow steps are split into three stages:
 *   - deploy
 *   - demo
 *   - destroy
 *
 * Each of these stages has a corresponding file prefixed with steps-*.
 */
import { deploySteps } from "./steps-deploy.js";
import { demoSteps } from "./steps-demo.js";
import { destroySteps } from "./steps-destroy.js";

/**
 * The context is passed to every scenario. Scenario steps
 * will modify the context.
 */
const context = {};

/**
 * Three Scenarios are created for the workflow. A Scenario is an orchestration
 class
 * that simplifies running a series of steps.
 */
export const scenarios = {
  // Deploys all resources necessary for the workflow.
  deploy: new Scenario("Resilient Workflow - Deploy", deploySteps, context),
  // Demonstrates how a fragile web service can be made more resilient.
  demo: new Scenario("Resilient Workflow - Demo", demoSteps, context),
  // Destroys the resources created for the workflow.
  destroy: new Scenario("Resilient Workflow - Destroy", destroySteps, context),
};

// Call function if run directly
```

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  parseScenarioArgs(scenarios, {
    name: "Resilient Workflow",
    synopsis:
      "node index.js --scenario <deploy | demo | destroy> [-h|--help] [-y|--yes] [-
v|--verbose]",
    description: "Deploy and interact with scalable EC2 instances.",
  });
}
```

모든 리소스를 배포하기 위한 단계를 생성합니다.

```
import { join } from "node:path";
import { readFileSync, writeFileSync } from "node:fs";
import axios from "axios";

import {
  BatchWriteItemCommand,
  CreateTableCommand,
  DynamoDBClient,
  waitUntilTableExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import {
  EC2Client,
  CreateKeyPairCommand,
  CreateLaunchTemplateCommand,
  DescribeAvailabilityZonesCommand,
  DescribeVpcsCommand,
  DescribeSubnetsCommand,
  DescribeSecurityGroupsCommand,
  AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";
import {
  IAMClient,
  CreatePolicyCommand,
  CreateRoleCommand,
  CreateInstanceProfileCommand,
  AddRoleToInstanceProfileCommand,
  AttachRolePolicyCommand,
  waitUntilInstanceProfileExists,
```

```
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
import { SSMClient, GetParameterCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";
import {
  CreateAutoScalingGroupCommand,
  AutoScalingClient,
  AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-auto-scaling";
import {
  CreateListenerCommand,
  CreateLoadBalancerCommand,
  CreateTargetGroupCommand,
  ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client,
  waitUntilLoadBalancerAvailable,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-balancing-v2";

import {
  ScenarioOutput,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioAction,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
import { saveState } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/steps-common.js";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

import { MESSAGES, NAMES, RESOURCES_PATH, ROOT } from "./constants.js";
import { initParamsSteps } from "./steps-reset-params.js";

/**
 * @type {import('@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario.js').Step[]}
 */
export const deploySteps = [
  new ScenarioOutput("introduction", MESSAGES.introduction, { header: true }),
  new ScenarioInput("confirmDeployment", MESSAGES.confirmDeployment, {
    type: "confirm",
  }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "handleConfirmDeployment",
    (c) => c.confirmDeployment === false && process.exit(),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingTable",
    MESSAGES.creatingTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createTable", async () => {
    const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
```

```
    await client.send(
      new CreateTableCommand({
        TableName: NAMES.tableName,
        ProvisionedThroughput: {
          ReadCapacityUnits: 5,
          WriteCapacityUnits: 5,
        },
        AttributeDefinitions: [
          {
            AttributeName: "MediaType",
            AttributeType: "S",
          },
          {
            AttributeName: "ItemId",
            AttributeType: "N",
          },
        ],
        KeySchema: [
          {
            AttributeName: "MediaType",
            KeyType: "HASH",
          },
          {
            AttributeName: "ItemId",
            KeyType: "RANGE",
          },
        ],
      }),
    );
    await waitUntilTableExists({ client }, { TableName: NAMES.tableName });
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdTable",
    MESSAGES.createdTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "populatingTable",
    MESSAGES.populatingTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("populateTable", () => {
    const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
    /**
     * @type {{ default: import("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb").PutRequest['Item'][] }}
     */
```

```
    const recommendations = JSON.parse(
      readFileSync(join(RESOURCES_PATH, "recommendations.json")),
    );

    return client.send(
      new BatchWriteItemCommand({
        RequestItems: {
          [NAMES.tableName]: recommendations.map((item) => ({
            PutRequest: { Item: item },
          })),
        },
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "populatedTable",
    MESSAGES.populatedTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingKeyPair",
    MESSAGES.creatingKeyPair.replace("${KEY_PAIR_NAME}", NAMES.keyPairName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createKeyPair", async () => {
    const client = new EC2Client({});
    const { KeyMaterial } = await client.send(
      new CreateKeyPairCommand({
        KeyName: NAMES.keyPairName,
      }),
    );

    writeFileSync(`${NAMES.keyPairName}.pem`, KeyMaterial, { mode: 0o600 });
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdKeyPair",
    MESSAGES.createdKeyPair.replace("${KEY_PAIR_NAME}", NAMES.keyPairName),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingInstancePolicy",
    MESSAGES.creatingInstancePolicy.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}",
      NAMES.instancePolicyName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createInstancePolicy", async (state) => {
```

```
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    const {
      Policy: { Arn },
    } = await client.send(
      new CreatePolicyCommand({
        PolicyName: NAMES.instancePolicyName,
        PolicyDocument: readFileSync(
          join(RESOURCES_PATH, "instance_policy.json"),
        ),
      }),
    );
    state.instancePolicyArn = Arn;
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("createdInstancePolicy", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.createdInstancePolicy
      .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_ARN}", state.instancePolicyArn),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingInstanceRole",
    MESSAGES.creatingInstanceRole.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}",
      NAMES.instanceRoleName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createInstanceRole", () => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    return client.send(
      new CreateRoleCommand({
        RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
        AssumeRolePolicyDocument: readFileSync(
          join(ROOT, "assume-role-policy.json"),
        ),
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdInstanceRole",
    MESSAGES.createdInstanceRole.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}",
      NAMES.instanceRoleName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
```

```
    "attachingPolicyToRole",
    MESSAGES.attachingPolicyToRole
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("attachPolicyToRole", async (state) => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    await client.send(
      new AttachRolePolicyCommand({
        RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
        PolicyArn: state.instancePolicyArn,
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "attachedPolicyToRole",
    MESSAGES.attachedPolicyToRole
      .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingInstanceProfile",
    MESSAGES.creatingInstanceProfile.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
      NAMES.instanceProfileName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createInstanceProfile", async (state) => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    const {
      InstanceProfile: { Arn },
    } = await client.send(
      new CreateInstanceProfileCommand({
        InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
      }),
    );
    state.instanceProfileArn = Arn;

    await waitUntilInstanceProfileExists(
      { client },
      { InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName },
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("createdInstanceProfile", (state) =>
```

```
    MESSAGES.createdInstanceProfile
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_ARN}", state.instanceProfileArn),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "addingRoleToInstanceProfile",
    MESSAGES.addingRoleToInstanceProfile
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("addRoleToInstanceProfile", () => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    return client.send(
      new AddRoleToInstanceProfileCommand({
        RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
        InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "addedRoleToInstanceProfile",
    MESSAGES.addedRoleToInstanceProfile
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName),
  ),
  ...initParamsSteps,
  new ScenarioOutput("creatingLaunchTemplate", MESSAGES.creatingLaunchTemplate),
  new ScenarioAction("createLaunchTemplate", async () => {
    const ssmClient = new SSMClient({});
    const { Parameter } = await ssmClient.send(
      new GetParameterCommand({
        Name: "/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest/amzn2-ami-hvm-x86_64-gp2",
      }),
    );
    const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});
    await ec2Client.send(
      new CreateLaunchTemplateCommand({
        LaunchTemplateName: NAMES.launchTemplateName,
        LaunchTemplateData: {
          InstanceType: "t3.micro",
          ImageId: Parameter.Value,
          IamInstanceProfile: { Name: NAMES.instanceProfileName },
          UserData: readFileSync(
            join(RESOURCES_PATH, "server_startup_script.sh"),
```

```
          ).toString("base64"),
          KeyName: NAMES.keyPairName,
        },
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdLaunchTemplate",
    MESSAGES.createdLaunchTemplate.replace(
      "${LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME}",
      NAMES.launchTemplateName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingAutoScalingGroup",
    MESSAGES.creatingAutoScalingGroup.replace(
      "${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}",
      NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createAutoScalingGroup", async (state) => {
    const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});
    const { AvailabilityZones } = await ec2Client.send(
      new DescribeAvailabilityZonesCommand({}),
    );
    state.availabilityZoneNames = AvailabilityZones.map((az) => az.ZoneName);
    const autoScalingClient = new AutoScalingClient({});
    await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
      autoScalingClient.send(
        new CreateAutoScalingGroupCommand({
          AvailabilityZones: state.availabilityZoneNames,
          AutoScalingGroupName: NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
          LaunchTemplate: {
            LaunchTemplateName: NAMES.launchTemplateName,
            Version: "$Default",
          },
          MinSize: 3,
          MaxSize: 3,
        }),
      ),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdAutoScalingGroup",
```

```
    /**
     * @param {{ availabilityZoneNames: string[] }} state
     */
    (state) =>
      MESSAGES.createdAutoScalingGroup
        .replace("${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}", NAMES.autoScalingGroupName)
        .replace(
          "${AVAILABILITY_ZONE_NAMES}",
          state.availabilityZoneNames.join(", "),
        ),
  ),
  new ScenarioInput("confirmContinue", MESSAGES.confirmContinue, {
    type: "confirm",
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("loadBalancer", MESSAGES.loadBalancer),
  new ScenarioOutput("gettingVpc", MESSAGES.gettingVpc),
  new ScenarioAction("getVpc", async (state) => {
    const client = new EC2Client({});
    const { Vpcs } = await client.send(
      new DescribeVpcsCommand({
        Filters: [{ Name: "is-default", Values: ["true"] }],
      }),
    );
    state.defaultVpc = Vpcs[0].VpcId;
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("gotVpc", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.gotVpc.replace("${VPC_ID}", state.defaultVpc),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("gettingSubnets", MESSAGES.gettingSubnets),
  new ScenarioAction("getSubnets", async (state) => {
    const client = new EC2Client({});
    const { Subnets } = await client.send(
      new DescribeSubnetsCommand({
        Filters: [
          { Name: "vpc-id", Values: [state.defaultVpc] },
          { Name: "availability-zone", Values: state.availabilityZoneNames },
          { Name: "default-for-az", Values: ["true"] },
        ],
      }),
    );
    state.subnets = Subnets.map((subnet) => subnet.SubnetId);
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "gotSubnets",
```

```
    /**
     * @param {{ subnets: string[] }} state
     */
    (state) =>
      MESSAGES.gotSubnets.replace("${SUBNETS}", state.subnets.join(", ")),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingLoadBalancerTargetGroup",
    MESSAGES.creatingLoadBalancerTargetGroup.replace(
      "${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}",
      NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createLoadBalancerTargetGroup", async (state) => {
    const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
    const { TargetGroups } = await client.send(
      new CreateTargetGroupCommand({
        Name: NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
        Protocol: "HTTP",
        Port: 80,
        HealthCheckPath: "/healthcheck",
        HealthCheckIntervalSeconds: 10,
        HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds: 5,
        HealthyThresholdCount: 2,
        UnhealthyThresholdCount: 2,
        VpcId: state.defaultVpc,
      }),
    );
    const targetGroup = TargetGroups[0];
    state.targetGroupArn = targetGroup.TargetGroupArn;
    state.targetGroupProtocol = targetGroup.Protocol;
    state.targetGroupPort = targetGroup.Port;
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdLoadBalancerTargetGroup",
    MESSAGES.createdLoadBalancerTargetGroup.replace(
      "${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}",
      NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingLoadBalancer",
    MESSAGES.creatingLoadBalancer.replace("${LB_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerName),
  ),
```

```
  new ScenarioAction("createLoadBalancer", async (state) => {
    const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
    const { LoadBalancers } = await client.send(
      new CreateLoadBalancerCommand({
        Name: NAMES.loadBalancerName,
        Subnets: state.subnets,
      }),
    );
    state.loadBalancerDns = LoadBalancers[0].DNSName;
    state.loadBalancerArn = LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;
    await waitUntilLoadBalancerAvailable(
      { client },
      { Names: [NAMES.loadBalancerName] },
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("createdLoadBalancer", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.createdLoadBalancer
      .replace("${LB_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerName)
      .replace("${DNS_NAME}", state.loadBalancerDns),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingListener",
    MESSAGES.creatingLoadBalancerListener
      .replace("${LB_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerName)
      .replace("${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createListener", async (state) => {
    const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
    const { Listeners } = await client.send(
      new CreateListenerCommand({
        LoadBalancerArn: state.loadBalancerArn,
        Protocol: state.targetGroupProtocol,
        Port: state.targetGroupPort,
        DefaultActions: [
          { Type: "forward", TargetGroupArn: state.targetGroupArn },
        ],
      }),
    );
    const listener = Listeners[0];
    state.loadBalancerListenerArn = listener.ListenerArn;
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("createdListener", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.createdLoadBalancerListener.replace(
      "${LB_LISTENER_ARN}",
```

```
      state.loadBalancerListenerArn,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "attachingLoadBalancerTargetGroup",
    MESSAGES.attachingLoadBalancerTargetGroup
      .replace("${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName)
      .replace("${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}", NAMES.autoScalingGroupName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("attachLoadBalancerTargetGroup", async (state) => {
    const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
    await client.send(
      new AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsCommand({
        AutoScalingGroupName: NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
        TargetGroupARNs: [state.targetGroupArn],
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "attachedLoadBalancerTargetGroup",
    MESSAGES.attachedLoadBalancerTargetGroup,
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("verifyingInboundPort", MESSAGES.verifyingInboundPort),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "verifyInboundPort",
    /**
     *
     * @param {{ defaultSecurityGroup: import('@aws-sdk/client-ec2').SecurityGroup}}
state
     */
    async (state) => {
      const client = new EC2Client({});
      const { SecurityGroups } = await client.send(
        new DescribeSecurityGroupsCommand({
          Filters: [{ Name: "group-name", Values: ["default"] }],
        }),
      );
      if (!SecurityGroups) {
        state.verifyInboundPortError = new Error(MESSAGES.noSecurityGroups);
      }
      state.defaultSecurityGroup = SecurityGroups[0];

      /**
       * @type {string}
```

```
      */
      const ipResponse = (await axios.get("http://checkip.amazonaws.com")).data;
      state.myIp = ipResponse.trim();
      const myIpRules = state.defaultSecurityGroup.IpPermissions.filter(
        ({ IpRanges }) =>
          IpRanges.some(
            ({ CidrIp }) =>
              CidrIp.startsWith(state.myIp) || CidrIp === "0.0.0.0/0",
          ),
      )
        .filter(({ IpProtocol }) => IpProtocol === "tcp")
        .filter(({ FromPort }) => FromPort === 80);

      state.myIpRules = myIpRules;
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "verifiedInboundPort",
    /**
     * @param {{ myIpRules: any[] }} state
     */
    (state) => {
      if (state.myIpRules.length > 0) {
        return MESSAGES.foundIpRules.replace(
          "${IP_RULES}",
          JSON.stringify(state.myIpRules, null, 2),
        );
      }
      return MESSAGES.noIpRules;
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioInput(
    "shouldAddInboundRule",
    /**
     * @param {{ myIpRules: any[] }} state
     */
    (state) => {
      if (state.myIpRules.length > 0) {
        return false;
      }
      return MESSAGES.noIpRules;
    },
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
```

```
  new ScenarioAction(
    "addInboundRule",
    /**
     * @param {{ defaultSecurityGroup: import('@aws-sdk/client-
ec2').SecurityGroup }} state
     */
    async (state) => {
      if (!state.shouldAddInboundRule) {
        return;
      }

      const client = new EC2Client({});
      await client.send(
        new AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressCommand({
          GroupId: state.defaultSecurityGroup.GroupId,
          CidrIp: `${state.myIp}/32`,
          FromPort: 80,
          ToPort: 80,
          IpProtocol: "tcp",
        }),
      );
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("addedInboundRule", (state) => {
    if (state.shouldAddInboundRule) {
      return MESSAGES.addedInboundRule.replace("${IP_ADDRESS}", state.myIp);
    }
    return false;
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("verifyingEndpoint", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.verifyingEndpoint.replace("${DNS_NAME}", state.loadBalancerDns),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("verifyEndpoint", async (state) => {
    try {
      const response = await retry({ intervalInMs: 2000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
        axios.get(`http://${state.loadBalancerDns}`),
      );
      state.endpointResponse = JSON.stringify(response.data, null, 2);
    } catch (e) {
      state.verifyEndpointError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("verifiedEndpoint", (state) => {
    if (state.verifyEndpointError) {
```

```
      console.error(state.verifyEndpointError);
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.verifiedEndpoint.replace(
        "${ENDPOINT_RESPONSE}",
        state.endpointResponse,
      );
    }
  }),
  saveState,
];
```

데모를 실행하기 위한 단계를 생성합니다.

```
import { readFileSync } from "node:fs";
import { join } from "node:path";

import axios from "axios";

import {
  DescribeTargetGroupsCommand,
  DescribeTargetHealthCommand,
  ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-balancing-v2";
import {
  DescribeInstanceInformationCommand,
  PutParameterCommand,
  SSMClient,
  SendCommandCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";
import {
  IAMClient,
  CreatePolicyCommand,
  CreateRoleCommand,
  AttachRolePolicyCommand,
  CreateInstanceProfileCommand,
  AddRoleToInstanceProfileCommand,
  waitUntilInstanceProfileExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
import {
  AutoScalingClient,
  DescribeAutoScalingGroupsCommand,
  TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupCommand,
```

```
} from "@aws-sdk/client-auto-scaling";
import {
  DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsCommand,
  EC2Client,
  RebootInstancesCommand,
  ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

import {
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioOutput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/scenario.js";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

import { MESSAGES, NAMES, RESOURCES_PATH } from "./constants.js";
import { findLoadBalancer } from "./shared.js";

const getRecommendation = new ScenarioAction(
  "getRecommendation",
  async (state) => {
    const loadBalancer = await findLoadBalancer(NAMES.loadBalancerName);
    if (loadBalancer) {
      state.loadBalancerDnsName = loadBalancer.DNSName;
      try {
        state.recommendation = (
          await axios.get(`http://${state.loadBalancerDnsName}`)
        ).data;
      } catch (e) {
        state.recommendation = e instanceof Error ? e.message : e;
      }
    } else {
      throw new Error(MESSAGES.demoFindLoadBalancerError);
    }
  },
);

const getRecommendationResult = new ScenarioOutput(
  "getRecommendationResult",
  (state) =>
    `Recommendation:\n${JSON.stringify(state.recommendation, null, 2)}`,
  { preformatted: true },
);
```

```
const getHealthCheck = new ScenarioAction("getHealthCheck", async (state) => {
  const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
  const { TargetGroups } = await client.send(
    new DescribeTargetGroupsCommand({
      Names: [NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName],
    }),
  );

  const { TargetHealthDescriptions } = await client.send(
    new DescribeTargetHealthCommand({
      TargetGroupArn: TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn,
    }),
  );
  state.targetHealthDescriptions = TargetHealthDescriptions;
});

const getHealthCheckResult = new ScenarioOutput(
  "getHealthCheckResult",
  /**
   * @param {{ targetHealthDescriptions: import('@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-
balancing-v2').TargetHealthDescription[]}} state
   */
  (state) => {
    const status = state.targetHealthDescriptions
      .map((th) => `${th.Target.Id}: ${th.TargetHealth.State}`)
      .join("\n");
    return `Health check:\n${status}`;
  },
  { preformatted: true },
);

const loadBalancerLoop = new ScenarioAction(
  "loadBalancerLoop",
  getRecommendation.action,
  {
    whileConfig: {
      whileFn: ({ loadBalancerCheck }) => loadBalancerCheck,
      input: new ScenarioInput(
        "loadBalancerCheck",
        MESSAGES.demoLoadBalancerCheck,
        {
          type: "confirm",
        },
      ),
```

```
      output: getRecommendationResult,
    },
  },
);

const healthCheckLoop = new ScenarioAction(
  "healthCheckLoop",
  getHealthCheck.action,
  {
    whileConfig: {
      whileFn: ({ healthCheck }) => healthCheck,
      input: new ScenarioInput("healthCheck", MESSAGES.demoHealthCheck, {
        type: "confirm",
      }),
      output: getHealthCheckResult,
    },
  },
);

const statusSteps = [
  getRecommendation,
  getRecommendationResult,
  getHealthCheck,
  getHealthCheckResult,
];

/**
 * @type {import('@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario.js').Step[]}
 */
export const demoSteps = [
  new ScenarioOutput("header", MESSAGES.demoHeader, { header: true }),
  new ScenarioOutput("sanityCheck", MESSAGES.demoSanityCheck),
  ...statusSteps,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "brokenDependencyConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoBrokenDependencyConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("brokenDependency", async (state) => {
    if (!state.brokenDependencyConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    } else {
      const client = new SSMClient({});
      state.badTableName = `fake-table-${Date.now()}`;
```

```
      await client.send(
        new PutParameterCommand({
          Name: NAMES.ssmTableNameKey,
          Value: state.badTableName,
          Overwrite: true,
          Type: "String",
        }),
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testBrokenDependency", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.demoTestBrokenDependency.replace(
      "${TABLE_NAME}",
      state.badTableName,
    ),
  ),
  ...statusSteps,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "staticResponseConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoStaticResponseConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("staticResponse", async (state) => {
    if (!state.staticResponseConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    } else {
      const client = new SSMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new PutParameterCommand({
          Name: NAMES.ssmFailureResponseKey,
          Value: "static",
          Overwrite: true,
          Type: "String",
        }),
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testStaticResponse", MESSAGES.demoTestStaticResponse),
  ...statusSteps,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "badCredentialsConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoBadCredentialsConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
```

```
  new ScenarioAction("badCredentialsExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.badCredentialsConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("fixDynamoDBName", async () => {
    const client = new SSMClient({});
    await client.send(
      new PutParameterCommand({
        Name: NAMES.ssmTableNameKey,
        Value: NAMES.tableName,
        Overwrite: true,
        Type: "String",
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "badCredentials",
    /**
     * @param {{ targetInstance: import('@aws-sdk/client-auto-scaling').Instance }}
state
     */
    async (state) => {
      await createSsmOnlyInstanceProfile();
      const autoScalingClient = new AutoScalingClient({});
      const { AutoScalingGroups } = await autoScalingClient.send(
        new DescribeAutoScalingGroupsCommand({
          AutoScalingGroupNames: [NAMES.autoScalingGroupName],
        }),
      );
      state.targetInstance = AutoScalingGroups[0].Instances[0];
      const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});
      const { IamInstanceProfileAssociations } = await ec2Client.send(
        new DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsCommand({
          Filters: [
            { Name: "instance-id", Values: [state.targetInstance.InstanceId] },
          ],
        }),
      );
      state.instanceProfileAssociationId =
        IamInstanceProfileAssociations[0].AssociationId;
      await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
        ec2Client.send(
          new ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationCommand({
```

```
            AssociationId: state.instanceProfileAssociationId,
            IamInstanceProfile: { Name: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName },
          }),
        ),
      );

      await ec2Client.send(
        new RebootInstancesCommand({
          InstanceIds: [state.targetInstance.InstanceId],
        }),
      );

      const ssmClient = new SSMClient({});
      await retry({ intervalInMs: 20000, maxRetries: 15 }, async () => {
        const { InstanceInformationList } = await ssmClient.send(
          new DescribeInstanceInformationCommand({}),
        );

        const instance = InstanceInformationList.find(
          (info) => info.InstanceId === state.targetInstance.InstanceId,
        );

        if (!instance) {
          throw new Error("Instance not found.");
        }
      });

      await ssmClient.send(
        new SendCommandCommand({
          InstanceIds: [state.targetInstance.InstanceId],
          DocumentName: "AWS-RunShellScript",
          Parameters: { commands: ["cd / && sudo python3 server.py 80"] },
        }),
      );
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "testBadCredentials",
    /**
     * @param {{ targetInstance: import('@aws-sdk/client-ssm').InstanceInformation}}
state
     */
    (state) =>
      MESSAGES.demoTestBadCredentials.replace(
```

```
        "${INSTANCE_ID}",
        state.targetInstance.InstanceId,
      ),
  ),
  loadBalancerLoop,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "deepHealthCheckConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoDeepHealthCheckConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("deepHealthCheckExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.deepHealthCheckConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deepHealthCheck", async () => {
    const client = new SSMClient({});
    await client.send(
      new PutParameterCommand({
        Name: NAMES.ssmHealthCheckKey,
        Value: "deep",
        Overwrite: true,
        Type: "String",
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testDeepHealthCheck", MESSAGES.demoTestDeepHealthCheck),
  healthCheckLoop,
  loadBalancerLoop,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "killInstanceConfirmation",
    /**
     * @param {{ targetInstance: import('@aws-sdk/client-
ssm').InstanceInformation }} state
     */
    (state) =>
      MESSAGES.demoKillInstanceConfirmation.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_ID}",
        state.targetInstance.InstanceId,
      ),
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("killInstanceExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.killInstanceConfirmation) {
```

```
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "killInstance",
    /**
     * @param {{ targetInstance: import('@aws-sdk/client-
ssm').InstanceInformation }} state
     */
    async (state) => {
      const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
      await client.send(
        new TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupCommand({
          InstanceId: state.targetInstance.InstanceId,
          ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity: false,
        }),
      );
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("testKillInstance", MESSAGES.demoTestKillInstance),
  healthCheckLoop,
  loadBalancerLoop,
  new ScenarioInput("failOpenConfirmation", MESSAGES.demoFailOpenConfirmation, {
    type: "confirm",
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("failOpenExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.failOpenConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("failOpen", () => {
    const client = new SSMClient({});
    return client.send(
      new PutParameterCommand({
        Name: NAMES.ssmTableNameKey,
        Value: `fake-table-${Date.now()}`,
        Overwrite: true,
        Type: "String",
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testFailOpen", MESSAGES.demoFailOpenTest),
  healthCheckLoop,
  loadBalancerLoop,
```

```
  new ScenarioInput(
    "resetTableConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoResetTableConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("resetTableExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.resetTableConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("resetTable", async () => {
    const client = new SSMClient({});
    await client.send(
      new PutParameterCommand({
        Name: NAMES.ssmTableNameKey,
        Value: NAMES.tableName,
        Overwrite: true,
        Type: "String",
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testResetTable", MESSAGES.demoTestResetTable),
  healthCheckLoop,
  loadBalancerLoop,
];

async function createSsmOnlyInstanceProfile() {
  const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
  const { Policy } = await iamClient.send(
    new CreatePolicyCommand({
      PolicyName: NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName,
      PolicyDocument: readFileSync(
        join(RESOURCES_PATH, "ssm_only_policy.json"),
      ),
    }),
  );
  await iamClient.send(
    new CreateRoleCommand({
      RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      AssumeRolePolicyDocument: JSON.stringify({
        Version: "2012-10-17",
        Statement: [
          {
            Effect: "Allow",
```

```
            Principal: { Service: "ec2.amazonaws.com" },
            Action: "sts:AssumeRole",
          },
        ],
      }),
    }),
  );
  await iamClient.send(
    new AttachRolePolicyCommand({
      RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      PolicyArn: Policy.Arn,
    }),
  );
  await iamClient.send(
    new AttachRolePolicyCommand({
      RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      PolicyArn: "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore",
    }),
  );
  const { InstanceProfile } = await iamClient.send(
    new CreateInstanceProfileCommand({
      InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
    }),
  );
  await waitUntilInstanceProfileExists(
    { client: iamClient },
    { InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName },
  );
  await iamClient.send(
    new AddRoleToInstanceProfileCommand({
      InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
      RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
    }),
  );

  return InstanceProfile;
}
```

모든 리소스를 폐기하는 단계를 생성합니다.

```
import { unlinkSync } from "node:fs";
```

```
import { DynamoDBClient, DeleteTableCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import {
  EC2Client,
  DeleteKeyPairCommand,
  DeleteLaunchTemplateCommand,
  RevokeSecurityGroupIngressCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";
import {
  IAMClient,
  DeleteInstanceProfileCommand,
  RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileCommand,
  DeletePolicyCommand,
  DeleteRoleCommand,
  DetachRolePolicyCommand,
  paginateListPolicies,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
import {
  AutoScalingClient,
  DeleteAutoScalingGroupCommand,
  TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupCommand,
  UpdateAutoScalingGroupCommand,
  paginateDescribeAutoScalingGroups,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-auto-scaling";
import {
  DeleteLoadBalancerCommand,
  DeleteTargetGroupCommand,
  DescribeTargetGroupsCommand,
  ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-balancing-v2";

import {
  ScenarioOutput,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioAction,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
import { loadState } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/steps-common.js";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

import { MESSAGES, NAMES } from "./constants.js";
import { findLoadBalancer } from "./shared.js";

/**
 * @type {import('@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario.js').Step[]}
 */
```

```
export const destroySteps = [
  loadState,
  new ScenarioInput("destroy", MESSAGES.destroy, { type: "confirm" }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "abort",
    (state) => state.destroy === false && process.exit(),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteTable", async (c) => {
    try {
      const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
      await client.send(new DeleteTableCommand({ TableName: NAMES.tableName }));
    } catch (e) {
      c.deleteTableError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteTableResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteTableError) {
      console.error(state.deleteTableError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteTableError.replace(
        "${TABLE_NAME}",
        NAMES.tableName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName);
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteKeyPair", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new EC2Client({});
      await client.send(
        new DeleteKeyPairCommand({ KeyName: NAMES.keyPairName }),
      );
      unlinkSync(`${NAMES.keyPairName}.pem`);
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteKeyPairError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteKeyPairResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteKeyPairError) {
      console.error(state.deleteKeyPairError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteKeyPairError.replace(
        "${KEY_PAIR_NAME}",
        NAMES.keyPairName,
      );
    }
```

```
    return MESSAGES.deletedKeyPair.replace(
      "${KEY_PAIR_NAME}",
      NAMES.keyPairName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("detachPolicyFromRole", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      const policy = await findPolicy(NAMES.instancePolicyName);

      if (!policy) {
        state.detachPolicyFromRoleError = new Error(
          `Policy ${NAMES.instancePolicyName} not found.`,
        );
      } else {
        await client.send(
          new DetachRolePolicyCommand({
            RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
            PolicyArn: policy.Arn,
          }),
        );
      }
    } catch (e) {
      state.detachPolicyFromRoleError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("detachedPolicyFromRole", (state) => {
    if (state.detachPolicyFromRoleError) {
      console.error(state.detachPolicyFromRoleError);
      return MESSAGES.detachPolicyFromRoleError
        .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName)
        .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName);
    }
    return MESSAGES.detachedPolicyFromRole
      .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName);
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteInstancePolicy", async (state) => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    const policy = await findPolicy(NAMES.instancePolicyName);

    if (!policy) {
      state.deletePolicyError = new Error(
        `Policy ${NAMES.instancePolicyName} not found.`,
```

```
      );
    } else {
      return client.send(
        new DeletePolicyCommand({
          PolicyArn: policy.Arn,
        }),
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deletePolicyResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deletePolicyError) {
      console.error(state.deletePolicyError);
      return MESSAGES.deletePolicyError.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}",
        NAMES.instancePolicyName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedPolicy.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}",
      NAMES.instancePolicyName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("removeRoleFromInstanceProfile", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
          InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.removeRoleFromInstanceProfileError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("removeRoleFromInstanceProfileResult", (state) => {
    if (state.removeRoleFromInstanceProfile) {
      console.error(state.removeRoleFromInstanceProfileError);
      return MESSAGES.removeRoleFromInstanceProfileError
        .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
        .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName);
    }
    return MESSAGES.removedRoleFromInstanceProfile
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
```

```
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName);
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteInstanceRole", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new DeleteRoleCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteInstanceRoleError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteInstanceRoleResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteInstanceRoleError) {
      console.error(state.deleteInstanceRoleError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteInstanceRoleError.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}",
        NAMES.instanceRoleName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedInstanceRole.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}",
      NAMES.instanceRoleName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteInstanceProfile", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new DeleteInstanceProfileCommand({
          InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteInstanceProfileError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteInstanceProfileResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteInstanceProfileError) {
      console.error(state.deleteInstanceProfileError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteInstanceProfileError.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
```

```
        NAMES.instanceProfileName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedInstanceProfile.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
      NAMES.instanceProfileName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteAutoScalingGroup", async (state) => {
    try {
      await terminateGroupInstances(NAMES.autoScalingGroupName);
      await retry({ intervalInMs: 60000, maxRetries: 60 }, async () => {
        await deleteAutoScalingGroup(NAMES.autoScalingGroupName);
      });
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteAutoScalingGroupError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteAutoScalingGroupResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteAutoScalingGroupError) {
      console.error(state.deleteAutoScalingGroupError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteAutoScalingGroupError.replace(
        "${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}",
        NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedAutoScalingGroup.replace(
      "${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}",
      NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteLaunchTemplate", async (state) => {
    const client = new EC2Client({});
    try {
      await client.send(
        new DeleteLaunchTemplateCommand({
          LaunchTemplateName: NAMES.launchTemplateName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteLaunchTemplateError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteLaunchTemplateResult", (state) => {
```

```
    if (state.deleteLaunchTemplateError) {
      console.error(state.deleteLaunchTemplateError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteLaunchTemplateError.replace(
        "${LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME}",
        NAMES.launchTemplateName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedLaunchTemplate.replace(
      "${LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME}",
      NAMES.launchTemplateName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteLoadBalancer", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
      const loadBalancer = await findLoadBalancer(NAMES.loadBalancerName);
      await client.send(
        new DeleteLoadBalancerCommand({
          LoadBalancerArn: loadBalancer.LoadBalancerArn,
        }),
      );
      await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 60 }, async () => {
        const lb = await findLoadBalancer(NAMES.loadBalancerName);
        if (lb) {
          throw new Error("Load balancer still exists.");
        }
      });
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteLoadBalancerError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteLoadBalancerResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteLoadBalancerError) {
      console.error(state.deleteLoadBalancerError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteLoadBalancerError.replace(
        "${LB_NAME}",
        NAMES.loadBalancerName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedLoadBalancer.replace(
      "${LB_NAME}",
      NAMES.loadBalancerName,
    );
  }),
```

```
new ScenarioAction("deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroup", async (state) => {
  const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
  try {
    const { TargetGroups } = await client.send(
      new DescribeTargetGroupsCommand({
        Names: [NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName],
      }),
    );

    await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
      client.send(
        new DeleteTargetGroupCommand({
          TargetGroupArn: TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn,
        }),
      ),
    );
  } catch (e) {
    state.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError = e;
  }
}),
new ScenarioOutput("deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupResult", (state) => {
  if (state.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError) {
    console.error(state.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError);
    return MESSAGES.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError.replace(
      "${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}",
      NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
    );
  }
  return MESSAGES.deletedLoadBalancerTargetGroup.replace(
    "${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}",
    NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
  );
}),
new ScenarioAction("detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfile", async (state) => {
  try {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    await client.send(
      new RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileCommand({
        InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
        RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      }),
    );
  } catch (e) {
    state.detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileError = e;
```

```
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileResult", (state) => {
    if (state.detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileError) {
      console.error(state.detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileError);
      return MESSAGES.detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileError
        .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
        .replace("${PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName);
    }
    return MESSAGES.detachedSsmOnlyRoleFromProfile
      .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
      .replace("${PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName);
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicy", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      const ssmOnlyPolicy = await findPolicy(NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName);
      await iamClient.send(
        new DetachRolePolicyCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
          PolicyArn: ssmOnlyPolicy.Arn,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyResult", (state) => {
    if (state.detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyError) {
      console.error(state.detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyError);
      return MESSAGES.detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyError
        .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
        .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName);
    }
    return MESSAGES.detachedSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicy
      .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
      .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName);
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicy", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      await iamClient.send(
        new DetachRolePolicyCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
```

```
          PolicyArn: "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore",
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyResult", (state) => {
    if (state.detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyError) {
      console.error(state.detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyError);
      return MESSAGES.detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyError
        .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
        .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", "AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore");
    }
    return MESSAGES.detachedSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicy
      .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
      .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", "AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore");
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfile", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      await iamClient.send(
        new DeleteInstanceProfileCommand({
          InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileError) {
      console.error(state.deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileError.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
        NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedSsmOnlyInstanceProfile.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
      NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteSsmOnlyPolicy", async (state) => {
```

```
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      const ssmOnlyPolicy = await findPolicy(NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName);
      await iamClient.send(
        new DeletePolicyCommand({
          PolicyArn: ssmOnlyPolicy.Arn,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteSsmOnlyPolicyError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteSsmOnlyPolicyResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteSsmOnlyPolicyError) {
      console.error(state.deleteSsmOnlyPolicyError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteSsmOnlyPolicyError.replace(
        "${POLICY_NAME}",
        NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedSsmOnlyPolicy.replace(
      "${POLICY_NAME}",
      NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteSsmOnlyRole", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      await iamClient.send(
        new DeleteRoleCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteSsmOnlyRoleError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteSsmOnlyRoleResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteSsmOnlyRoleError) {
      console.error(state.deleteSsmOnlyRoleError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteSsmOnlyRoleError.replace(
        "${ROLE_NAME}",
        NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      );
```

```
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedSsmOnlyRole.replace(
      "${ROLE_NAME}",
      NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "revokeSecurityGroupIngress",
    async (
      /** @type {{ myIp: string, defaultSecurityGroup: { GroupId: string } }} */
 state,
    ) => {
      const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});

      try {
        await ec2Client.send(
          new RevokeSecurityGroupIngressCommand({
            GroupId: state.defaultSecurityGroup.GroupId,
            CidrIp: `${state.myIp}/32`,
            FromPort: 80,
            ToPort: 80,
            IpProtocol: "tcp",
          }),
        );
      } catch (e) {
        state.revokeSecurityGroupIngressError = e;
      }
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("revokeSecurityGroupIngressResult", (state) => {
    if (state.revokeSecurityGroupIngressError) {
      console.error(state.revokeSecurityGroupIngressError);
      return MESSAGES.revokeSecurityGroupIngressError.replace(
        "${IP}",
        state.myIp,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.revokedSecurityGroupIngress.replace("${IP}", state.myIp);
  }),
];

/**
 * @param {string} policyName
 */
```

```
async function findPolicy(policyName) {
  const client = new IAMClient({});
  const paginatedPolicies = paginateListPolicies({ client }, {});
  for await (const page of paginatedPolicies) {
    const policy = page.Policies.find((p) => p.PolicyName === policyName);
    if (policy) {
      return policy;
    }
  }
}

/**
 * @param {string} groupName
 */
async function deleteAutoScalingGroup(groupName) {
  const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
  try {
    await client.send(
      new DeleteAutoScalingGroupCommand({
        AutoScalingGroupName: groupName,
      }),
    );
  } catch (err) {
    if (!(err instanceof Error)) {
      throw err;
    }
    console.log(err.name);
    throw err;
  }
}

/**
 * @param {string} groupName
 */
async function terminateGroupInstances(groupName) {
  const autoScalingClient = new AutoScalingClient({});
  const group = await findAutoScalingGroup(groupName);
  await autoScalingClient.send(
    new UpdateAutoScalingGroupCommand({
      AutoScalingGroupName: group.AutoScalingGroupName,
      MinSize: 0,
    }),
  );
  for (const i of group.Instances) {
```

```
    await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
      autoScalingClient.send(
        new TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupCommand({
          InstanceId: i.InstanceId,
          ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity: true,
        }),
      ),
    );
  }
}

async function findAutoScalingGroup(groupName) {
  const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
  const paginatedGroups = paginateDescribeAutoScalingGroups({ client }, {});
  for await (const page of paginatedGroups) {
    const group = page.AutoScalingGroups.find(
      (g) => g.AutoScalingGroupName === groupName,
    );
    if (group) {
      return group;
    }
  }
  throw new Error(`Auto scaling group ${groupName} not found.`);
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - CreateInstanceProfile
  - CreateLaunchTemplate
  - CreateListener
  - CreateLoadBalancer
  - CreateTargetGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteInstanceProfile
  - DeleteLaunchTemplate
  - DeleteLoadBalancer

- DeleteTargetGroup
- DescribeAutoScalingGroups
- DescribeAvailabilityZones
- DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
- DescribeInstances
- DescribeLoadBalancers
- DescribeSubnets
- DescribeTargetGroups
- DescribeTargetHealth
- DescribeVpcs
- RebootInstances
- ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation
- TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

SDK for JavaScript(v3)를 사용한 Amazon Bedrock 예시

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Bedrock에서 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3)를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Amazon Bedrock 시작

다음 코드 예시에서는 Amazon Bedrock 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

import {
  BedrockClient,
  ListFoundationModelsCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock";

const REGION = "us-east-1";
const client = new BedrockClient({ region: REGION });

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new ListFoundationModelsCommand({});

  const response = await client.send(command);
  const models = response.modelSummaries;

  console.log("Listing the available Bedrock foundation models:");

  for (const model of models) {
    console.log("=".repeat(42));
    console.log(` Model: ${model.modelId}`);
    console.log("-".repeat(42));
    console.log(` Name: ${model.modelName}`);
    console.log(` Provider: ${model.providerName}`);
    console.log(` Model ARN: ${model.modelArn}`);
    console.log(` Input modalities: ${model.inputModalities}`);
    console.log(` Output modalities: ${model.outputModalities}`);
    console.log(` Supported customizations: ${model.customizationsSupported}`);
    console.log(` Supported inference types: ${model.inferenceTypesSupported}`);
    console.log(` Lifecycle status: ${model.modelLifecycle.status}`);
    console.log(`${"=".repeat(42)}\n`);
  }
```

```
  const active = models.filter(
    (m) => m.modelLifecycle.status === "ACTIVE",
  ).length;
  const legacy = models.filter(
    (m) => m.modelLifecycle.status === "LEGACY",
  ).length;

  console.log(
    `There are ${active} active and ${legacy} legacy foundation models in
 ${REGION}.`,
  );

  return response;
};

// Invoke main function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  await main();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListFoundationModels를 참조하십시오.

주제

- 작업

작업

`GetFoundationModel`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetFoundationModel`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

파운데이션 모델에 대한 세부 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

import {
  BedrockClient,
  GetFoundationModelCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock";

/**
 * Get details about an Amazon Bedrock foundation model.
 *
 * @return {FoundationModelDetails} - The list of available bedrock foundation
 models.
 */
export const getFoundationModel = async () => {
  const client = new BedrockClient();

  const command = new GetFoundationModelCommand({
    modelIdentifier: "amazon.titan-embed-text-v1",
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);

  return response.modelDetails;
};

// Invoke main function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  const model = await getFoundationModel();
  console.log(model);
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 GetFoundationModel을 참조하세요.

ListFoundationModels

다음 코드 예시는 ListFoundationModels의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

사용 가능한 파운데이션 모델을 나열합니다.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

import {
  BedrockClient,
  ListFoundationModelsCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock";

/**
 * List the available Amazon Bedrock foundation models.
 *
 * @return {FoundationModelSummary[]} - The list of available bedrock foundation
 models.
 */
export const listFoundationModels = async () => {
  const client = new BedrockClient();

  const input = {
    // byProvider: 'STRING_VALUE',
    // byCustomizationType: 'FINE_TUNING' || 'CONTINUED_PRE_TRAINING',
    // byOutputModality: 'TEXT' || 'IMAGE' || 'EMBEDDING',
    // byInferenceType: 'ON_DEMAND' || 'PROVISIONED',
  };

  const command = new ListFoundationModelsCommand(input);

  const response = await client.send(command);

  return response.modelSummaries;
};

// Invoke main function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
```

```
  const models = await listFoundationModels();
  console.log(models);
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListFoundationModels를 참조하세요.

SDK for JavaScript(v3)를 사용한 Amazon Bedrock Runtime 예시

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Bedrock 런타임과 함께 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3)를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Amazon Bedrock 시작

다음 코드 예시에서는 Amazon Bedrock 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * @typedef {Object} Content
 * @property {string} text
 *
 * @typedef {Object} Usage
 * @property {number} input_tokens
 * @property {number} output_tokens
 *
 * @typedef {Object} ResponseBody
```

```
 * @property {Content[]} content
 * @property {Usage} usage
 */

import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  InvokeModelCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

const AWS_REGION = "us-east-1";

const MODEL_ID = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0";
const PROMPT = "Hi. In a short paragraph, explain what you can do.";

const hello = async () => {
  console.log("=".repeat(35));
  console.log("Welcome to the Amazon Bedrock demo!");
  console.log("=".repeat(35));

  console.log("Model: Anthropic Claude 3 Haiku");
  console.log(`Prompt: ${PROMPT}\n`);
  console.log("Invoking model...\n");

  // Create a new Bedrock Runtime client instance.
  const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: AWS_REGION });

  // Prepare the payload for the model.
  const payload = {
    anthropic_version: "bedrock-2023-05-31",
    max_tokens: 1000,
    messages: [{ role: "user", content: [{ type: "text", text: PROMPT }] }],
  };

  // Invoke Claude with the payload and wait for the response.
  const apiResponse = await client.send(
    new InvokeModelCommand({
      contentType: "application/json",
      body: JSON.stringify(payload),
      modelId: MODEL_ID,
    }),
  );

  // Decode and return the response(s)
```

```
  const decodedResponseBody = new TextDecoder().decode(apiResponse.body);
  /** @type {ResponseBody} */
  const responseBody = JSON.parse(decodedResponseBody);
  const responses = responseBody.content;

  if (responses.length === 1) {
    console.log(`Response: ${responses[0].text}`);
  } else {
    console.log("Haiku returned multiple responses:");
    console.log(responses);
  }

  console.log(`\nNumber of input tokens:   ${responseBody.usage.input_tokens}`);
  console.log(`Number of output tokens: ${responseBody.usage.output_tokens}`);
};

if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  await hello();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 InvokeModel을 참조하세요.

주제

- 시나리오
- Amazon Nova
- Amazon Nova Canvas
- Amazon Titan Text
- Anthropic Claude
- Cohere Command
- Meta Llama
- Mistral AI

시나리오

Amazon Bedrock에서 여러 파운데이션 모델 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Bedrock에서 다양한 대규모 언어 모델(LLMs)을 준비하고 프롬프트를 보내는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import {
  Scenario,
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioOutput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
import { FoundationModels } from "../config/foundation_models.js";

/**
 * @typedef {Object} ModelConfig
 * @property {Function} module
 * @property {Function} invoker
 * @property {string} modelId
 * @property {string} modelName
 */

const greeting = new ScenarioOutput(
  "greeting",
  "Welcome to the Amazon Bedrock Runtime client demo!",
  { header: true },
);

const selectModel = new ScenarioInput("model", "First, select a model:", {
  type: "select",
  choices: Object.values(FoundationModels).map((model) => ({
```

```
    name: model.modelName,
    value: model,
  })),
});

const enterPrompt = new ScenarioInput("prompt", "Now, enter your prompt:", {
  type: "input",
});

const printDetails = new ScenarioOutput(
  "print details",
  /**
   * @param {{ model: ModelConfig, prompt: string }} c
   */
  (c) => console.log(`Invoking ${c.model.modelName} with '${c.prompt}'...`),
);

const invokeModel = new ScenarioAction(
  "invoke model",
  /**
   * @param {{ model: ModelConfig, prompt: string, response: string }} c
   */
  async (c) => {
    const modelModule = await c.model.module();
    const invoker = c.model.invoker(modelModule);
    c.response = await invoker(c.prompt, c.model.modelId);
  },
);

const printResponse = new ScenarioOutput(
  "print response",
  /**
   * @param {{ response: string }} c
   */
  (c) => c.response,
);

const scenario = new Scenario("Amazon Bedrock Runtime Demo", [
  greeting,
  selectModel,
  enterPrompt,
  printDetails,
  invokeModel,
  printResponse,
```

```
]);

if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  scenario.run();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - InvokeModel
  - InvokeModelWithResponseStream

Converse API에서 도구 사용

다음 코드 예제에서는 애플리케이션, 생성형 AI 모델, 연결된 도구 또는 API 간에 일반적인 상호 작용을 구축하여 AI와 외부 환경 간의 상호 작용을 매개하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 외부 날씨 API를 AI 모델에 연결하는 예제를 사용하면 사용자 입력에 따라 실시간 날씨 정보를 제공할 수 있습니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

시나리오 흐름의 기본 실행입니다. 이 시나리오는 사용자, Amazon Bedrock Converse API 및 날씨 도구 간의 대화를 오케스트레이션합니다.

```
/* Before running this JavaScript code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.
This demo illustrates a tool use scenario using Amazon Bedrock's Converse API and a
 weather tool.
The script interacts with a foundation model on Amazon Bedrock to provide weather
 information based on user
input. It uses the Open-Meteo API (https://open-meteo.com) to retrieve current
 weather data for a given location.*/

import {
  Scenario,
```

```
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioOutput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  ConverseCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import { dirname } from "node:path";
const __filename = fileURLToPath(import.meta.url);
import data from "./questions.json" with { type: "json" };
import toolConfig from "./tool_config.json" with { type: "json" };

const systemPrompt = [
  {
    text:
      "You are a weather assistant that provides current weather data for user-
specified locations using only\n" +
      "the Weather_Tool, which expects latitude and longitude. Infer the coordinates
 from the location yourself.\n" +
      "If the user provides coordinates, infer the approximate location and refer to
 it in your response.\n" +
      "To use the tool, you strictly apply the provided tool specification.\n" +
      "If the user specifies a state, country, or region, infer the locations of
 cities within that state.\n" +
      "\n" +
      "- Explain your step-by-step process, and give brief updates before each step.
\n" +
      "- Only use the Weather_Tool for data. Never guess or make up information. \n"
 +
      "- Repeat the tool use for subsequent requests if necessary.\n" +
      "- If the tool errors, apologize, explain weather is unavailable, and suggest
 other options.\n" +
      "- Report temperatures in °C (°F) and wind in km/h (mph). Keep weather reports
 concise. Sparingly use\n" +
      "  emojis where appropriate.\n" +
      "- Only respond to weather queries. Remind off-topic users of your purpose.
 \n" +
      "- Never claim to search online, access external data, or use tools besides
 Weather_Tool.\n" +
```

```
      "- Complete the entire process until you have all required data before sending
 the complete response.",
  },
];
const tools_config = toolConfig;

/// Starts the conversation with the user and handles the interaction with Bedrock.
async function askQuestion(userMessage) {
  // The maximum number of recursive calls allowed in the tool use function.
  // This helps prevent infinite loops and potential performance issues.
  const max_recursions = 5;
  const messages = [
    {
      role: "user",
      content: [{ text: userMessage }],
    },
  ];
  try {
    const response = await SendConversationtoBedrock(messages);
    await ProcessModelResponseAsync(response, messages, max_recursions);
  } catch (error) {
    console.log("error ", error);
  }
}

// Sends the conversation, the system prompt, and the tool spec to Amazon Bedrock,
 and returns the response.
// param "messages" - The conversation history including the next message to send.
// return - The response from Amazon Bedrock.
async function SendConversationtoBedrock(messages) {
  const bedRockRuntimeClient = new BedrockRuntimeClient({
    region: "us-east-1",
  });
  try {
    const modelId = "amazon.nova-lite-v1:0";
    const response = await bedRockRuntimeClient.send(
      new ConverseCommand({
        modelId: modelId,
        messages: messages,
        system: systemPrompt,
        toolConfig: tools_config,
      }),
    );
    return response;
```

```
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught.name === "ModelNotReady") {
      console.log(
        "`${caught.name}` - Model not ready, please wait and try again.",
      );
      throw caught;
    }
    if (caught.name === "BedrockRuntimeException") {
      console.log(
        '`${caught.name}` - "Error occurred while sending Converse request.',
      );
      throw caught;
    }
  }
}

// Processes the response received via Amazon Bedrock and performs the necessary
 actions based on the stop reason.
// param "response" - The model's response returned via Amazon Bedrock.
// param "messages" - The conversation history.
// param "max_recursions" - The maximum number of recursive calls allowed.
async function ProcessModelResponseAsync(response, messages, max_recursions) {
  if (max_recursions <= 0) {
    await HandleToolUseAsync(response, messages);
  }
  if (response.stopReason === "tool_use") {
    await HandleToolUseAsync(response, messages, max_recursions - 1);
  }
  if (response.stopReason === "end_turn") {
    const messageToPrint = response.output.message.content[0].text;
    console.log(messageToPrint.replace(/<[^>]+>/g, ""));
  }
}
// Handles the tool use case by invoking the specified tool and sending the tool's
 response back to Bedrock.
// The tool response is appended to the conversation, and the conversation is sent
 back to Amazon Bedrock for further processing.
// param "response" - the model's response containing the tool use request.
// param "messages" - the conversation history.
// param "max_recursions" - The maximum number of recursive calls allowed.
async function HandleToolUseAsync(response, messages, max_recursions) {
  const toolResultFinal = [];
  try {
    const output_message = response.output.message;
```

```
messages.push(output_message);
const toolRequests = output_message.content;
const toolMessage = toolRequests[0].text;
console.log(toolMessage.replace(/<[^>]+>/g, ""));
for (const toolRequest of toolRequests) {
  if (Object.hasOwn(toolRequest, "toolUse")) {
    const toolUse = toolRequest.toolUse;
    const latitude = toolUse.input.latitude;
    const longitude = toolUse.input.longitude;
    const toolUseID = toolUse.toolUseId;
    console.log(
      `Requesting tool ${toolUse.name}, Tool use id ${toolUseID}`,
    );
    if (toolUse.name === "Weather_Tool") {
      try {
        const current_weather = await callWeatherTool(
          longitude,
          latitude,
        ).then((current_weather) => current_weather);
        const currentWeather = current_weather;
        const toolResult = {
          toolResult: {
            toolUseId: toolUseID,
            content: [{ json: currentWeather }],
          },
        };
        toolResultFinal.push(toolResult);
      } catch (err) {
        console.log("An error occurred. ", err);
      }
    }
  }
}

const toolResultMessage = {
  role: "user",
  content: toolResultFinal,
};
messages.push(toolResultMessage);
// Send the conversation to Amazon Bedrock
await ProcessModelResponseAsync(
  await SendConversationtoBedrock(messages),
  messages,
);
```

```
  } catch (error) {
    console.log("An error occurred. ", error);
  }
}
// Call the Weathertool.
// param = longitude of location
// param = latitude of location
async function callWeatherTool(longitude, latitude) {
  // Open-Meteo API endpoint
  const apiUrl = `https://api.open-meteo.com/v1/forecast?latitude=
${latitude}&longitude=${longitude}&current_weather=true`;

  // Fetch the weather data.
  return fetch(apiUrl)
    .then((response) => {
      return response.json().then((current_weather) => {
        return current_weather;
      });
    })
    .catch((error) => {
      console.error("Error fetching weather data:", error);
    });
}
/**
 * Used repeatedly to have the user press enter.
 * @type {ScenarioInput}
 */
const pressEnter = new ScenarioInput("continue", "Press Enter to continue", {
  type: "input",
});

const greet = new ScenarioOutput(
  "greet",
  "Welcome to the Amazon Bedrock Tool Use demo! \n" +
    "This assistant provides current weather information for user-specified
 locations. " +
    "You can ask for weather details by providing the location name or coordinates."
 +
    "Weather information will be provided using a custom Tool and open-meteo API." +
    "For the purposes of this example, we'll use in order the questions in ./
questions.json :\n" +
    "What's the weather like in Seattle? " +
    "What's the best kind of cat? " +
    "Where is the warmest city in Washington State right now? " +
```

```
    "What's the warmest city in California right now?\n" +
    "To exit the program, simply type 'x' and press Enter.\n" +
    "Have fun and experiment with the app by editing the questions in ./
questions.json! " +
    "P.S.: You're not limited to single locations, or even to using English! ",

  { header: true },
);
const displayAskQuestion1 = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayAskQuestion1",
  "Press enter to ask question number 1 (default is 'What's the weather like in
 Seattle?')",
);

const askQuestion1 = new ScenarioAction(
  "askQuestion1",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const userMessage1 = data.questions["question-1"];
    await askQuestion(userMessage1);
  },
);

const displayAskQuestion2 = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayAskQuestion2",
  "Press enter to ask question number 2 (default is 'What's the best kind of
 cat?')",
);

const askQuestion2 = new ScenarioAction(
  "askQuestion2",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const userMessage2 = data.questions["question-2"];
    await askQuestion(userMessage2);
  },
);
const displayAskQuestion3 = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayAskQuestion3",
  "Press enter to ask question number 3 (default is 'Where is the warmest city in
 Washington State right now?')",
);

const askQuestion3 = new ScenarioAction(
  "askQuestion3",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
```

```
    const userMessage3 = data.questions["question-3"];
    await askQuestion(userMessage3);
  },
);

const displayAskQuestion4 = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayAskQuestion4",
  "Press enter to ask question number 4 (default is 'What's the warmest city in
 California right now?')",
);

const askQuestion4 = new ScenarioAction(
  "askQuestion4",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const userMessage4 = data.questions["question-4"];
    await askQuestion(userMessage4);
  },
);

const goodbye = new ScenarioOutput(
  "goodbye",
  "Thank you for checking out the Amazon Bedrock Tool Use demo. We hope you\n" +
    "learned something new, or got some inspiration for your own apps today!\n" +
    "For more Bedrock examples in different programming languages, have a look at:
\n" +
    "https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/
service_code_examples.html",
);

const myScenario = new Scenario("Converse Tool Scenario", [
  greet,
  pressEnter,
  displayAskQuestion1,
  askQuestion1,
  pressEnter,
  displayAskQuestion2,
  askQuestion2,
  pressEnter,
  displayAskQuestion3,
  askQuestion3,
  pressEnter,
  displayAskQuestion4,
  askQuestion4,
  pressEnter,
```

```
  goodbye,
]);

/** @type {{ stepHandlerOptions: StepHandlerOptions }} */
export const main = async (stepHandlerOptions) => {
  await myScenario.run(stepHandlerOptions);
};

// Invoke main function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  const { values } = parseArgs({
    options: {
      yes: {
        type: "boolean",
        short: "y",
      },
    },
  });
  main({ confirmAll: values.yes });
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

Amazon Nova

Converse

다음 코드 예제에서는 Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Nova에 문자 메시지를 보내는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Nova로 텍스트 메시지를 전송합니다.

```
// This example demonstrates how to use the Amazon Nova foundation models to
 generate text.
// It shows how to:
// - Set up the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
// - Create a message
// - Configure and send a request
// - Process the response

import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  ConversationRole,
  ConverseCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

// Step 1: Create the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
// Credentials will be automatically loaded from the environment.
const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

// Step 2: Specify which model to use:
// Available Amazon Nova models and their characteristics:
// - Amazon Nova Micro: Text-only model optimized for lowest latency and cost
// - Amazon Nova Lite:  Fast, low-cost multimodal model for image, video, and text
// - Amazon Nova Pro:   Advanced multimodal model balancing accuracy, speed, and
 cost
//
// For the most current model IDs, see:
// https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/models-supported.html
const modelId = "amazon.nova-lite-v1:0";

// Step 3: Create the message
// The message includes the text prompt and specifies that it comes from the user
const inputText =
  "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";
const message = {
  content: [{ text: inputText }],
  role: ConversationRole.USER,
};

// Step 4: Configure the request
// Optional parameters to control the model's response:
// - maxTokens: maximum number of tokens to generate
// - temperature: randomness (max: 1.0, default: 0.7)
//   OR
```

```
// - topP: diversity of word choice (max: 1.0, default: 0.9)
// Note: Use either temperature OR topP, but not both
const request = {
  modelId,
  messages: [message],
  inferenceConfig: {
    maxTokens: 500, // The maximum response length
    temperature: 0.5, // Using temperature for randomness control
    //topP: 0.9,        // Alternative: use topP instead of temperature
  },
};

// Step 5: Send and process the request
// - Send the request to the model
// - Extract and return the generated text from the response
try {
  const response = await client.send(new ConverseCommand(request));
  console.log(response.output.message.content[0].text);
} catch (error) {
  console.error(`ERROR: Can't invoke '${modelId}'. Reason: ${error.message}`);
  throw error;
}
```

도구 구성과 함께 Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Nova에 메시지 대화를 전송합니다.

```
// This example demonstrates how to send a conversation of messages to Amazon Nova
 using Bedrock's Converse API with a tool configuration.
// It shows how to:
// - 1. Set up the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
// - 2. Define the parameters required enable Amazon Bedrock to use a tool when
 formulating its response (model ID, user input, system prompt, and the tool spec)
// - 3. Send the request to Amazon Bedrock, and returns the response.
// - 4. Add the tool response to the conversation, and send it back to Amazon
 Bedrock.
// - 5. Publish the response.

import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  ConverseCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";
```

```
// Step 1: Create the Amazon Bedrock runtime client

// Credentials will be automatically loaded from the environment
const bedRockRuntimeClient = new BedrockRuntimeClient({
  region: "us-east-1",
});

// Step 2. Define the parameters required enable Amazon Bedrock to use a tool when
 formulating its response.

// The Bedrock Model ID.
const modelId = "amazon.nova-lite-v1:0";

// The system prompt to help Amazon Bedrock craft it's response.
const system_prompt = [
  {
    text:
      "You are a music expert that provides the most popular song played on a radio
 station, using only the\n" +
      "the top_song tool, which he call sign for the radio station for which you
 want the most popular song. " +
      "Example calls signs are WZPZ and WKRP. \n" +
      "- Only use the top_song tool. Never guess or make up information. \n" +
      "- If the tool errors, apologize, explain weather is unavailable, and suggest
 other options.\n" +
      "- Only respond to queries about the most popular song played on a radio
 station\n" +
      "Remind off-topic users of your purpose. \n" +
      "- Never claim to search online, access external data, or use tools besides
 the top_song tool.\n",
  },
];
//  The user's question.
const message = [
  {
    role: "user",
    content: [{ text: "What is the most popular song on WZPZ?" }],
  },
];
// The tool specification. In this case, it uses an example schema for
// a tool that gets the most popular song played on a radio station.
const tool_config = {
  tools: [
```

```
    {
      toolSpec: {
        name: "top_song",
        description: "Get the most popular song played on a radio station.",
        inputSchema: {
          json: {
            type: "object",
            properties: {
              sign: {
                type: "string",
                description:
                  "The call sign for the radio station for which you want the most
 popular song. Example calls signs are WZPZ and WKRP.",
              },
            },
            required: ["sign"],
          },
        },
      },
    },
  ],
};

// Helper function to return the song and artist from top_song tool.
async function get_top_song(call_sign) {
  try {
    if (call_sign === "WZPZ") {
      const song = "Elemental Hotel";
      const artist = "8 Storey Hike";
      return { song, artist };
    }
  } catch (error) {
    console.log(`${error.message}`);
  }
}

// 3. Send the request to Amazon Bedrock, and returns the response.
export async function SendConversationtoBedrock(
  modelId,
  message,
  system_prompt,
  tool_config,
) {
  try {
```

```
    const response = await bedRockRuntimeClient.send(
      new ConverseCommand({
        modelId: modelId,
        messages: message,
        system: system_prompt,
        toolConfig: tool_config,
      }),
    );
    if (response.stopReason === "tool_use") {
      const toolResultFinal = [];
      try {
        const output_message = response.output.message;
        message.push(output_message);
        const toolRequests = output_message.content;
        const toolMessage = toolRequests[0].text;
        console.log(toolMessage.replace(/<[^>]+>/g, ""));
        for (const toolRequest of toolRequests) {
          if (Object.hasOwn(toolRequest, "toolUse")) {
            const toolUse = toolRequest.toolUse;
            const sign = toolUse.input.sign;
            const toolUseID = toolUse.toolUseId;
            console.log(
              `Requesting tool ${toolUse.name}, Tool use id ${toolUseID}`,
            );
            if (toolUse.name === "top_song") {
              const toolResult = [];
              try {
                const top_song = await get_top_song(toolUse.input.sign).then(
                  (top_song) => top_song,
                );
                const toolResult = {
                  toolResult: {
                    toolUseId: toolUseID,
                    content: [
                      {
                        json: { song: top_song.song, artist: top_song.artist },
                      },
                    ],
                  },
                };
                toolResultFinal.push(toolResult);
              } catch (err) {
                const toolResult = {
                  toolUseId: toolUseID,
```

```
                  content: [{ json: { text: err.message } }],
                  status: "error",
                };
              }
            }
          }
        }
        const toolResultMessage = {
          role: "user",
          content: toolResultFinal,
        };
        // Step 4. Add the tool response to the conversation, and send it back to
Amazon Bedrock.

        message.push(toolResultMessage);
        await SendConversationtoBedrock(
          modelId,
          message,
          system_prompt,
          tool_config,
        );
      } catch (caught) {
        console.error(`${caught.message}`);
        throw caught;
      }
    }

    // 4. Publish the response.
    if (response.stopReason === "end_turn") {
      const finalMessage = response.output.message.content[0].text;
      const messageToPrint = finalMessage.replace(/<[^>]+>/g);
      console.log(messageToPrint.replace(/<[^>]+>/g));
      return messageToPrint;
    }
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught.name === "ModelNotReady") {
      console.log(
        `${caught.name} - Model not ready, please wait and try again.`,
      );
      throw caught;
    }
    if (caught.name === "BedrockRuntimeException") {
      console.log(
        `${caught.name} - Error occurred while sending Converse request`,
```

```
      );
      throw caught;
    }
  }
}
await SendConversationtoBedrock(modelId, message, system_prompt, tool_config);
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

ConverseStream

다음 코드 예제에서는 Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Nova에 문자 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Nova로 텍스트 메시지를 전송하고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
// This example demonstrates how to use the Amazon Nova foundation models
// to generate streaming text responses.
// It shows how to:
// - Set up the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
// - Create a message
// - Configure a streaming request
// - Process the streaming response

import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  ConversationRole,
  ConverseStreamCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

// Step 1: Create the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
```

```
// Credentials will be automatically loaded from the environment
const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

// Step 2: Specify which model to use
// Available Amazon Nova models and their characteristics:
// - Amazon Nova Micro: Text-only model optimized for lowest latency and cost
// - Amazon Nova Lite:  Fast, low-cost multimodal model for image, video, and text
// - Amazon Nova Pro:   Advanced multimodal model balancing accuracy, speed, and
 cost
//
// For the most current model IDs, see:
// https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/models-supported.html
const modelId = "amazon.nova-lite-v1:0";

// Step 3: Create the message
// The message includes the text prompt and specifies that it comes from the user
const inputText =
  "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one paragraph";
const message = {
  content: [{ text: inputText }],
  role: ConversationRole.USER,
};

// Step 4: Configure the streaming request
// Optional parameters to control the model's response:
// - maxTokens: maximum number of tokens to generate
// - temperature: randomness (max: 1.0, default: 0.7)
//   OR
// - topP: diversity of word choice (max: 1.0, default: 0.9)
// Note: Use either temperature OR topP, but not both
const request = {
  modelId,
  messages: [message],
  inferenceConfig: {
    maxTokens: 500, // The maximum response length
    temperature: 0.5, // Using temperature for randomness control
    //topP: 0.9,        // Alternative: use topP instead of temperature
  },
};

// Step 5: Send and process the streaming request
// - Send the request to the model
// - Process each chunk of the streaming response
try {
```

```
  const response = await client.send(new ConverseStreamCommand(request));

  for await (const chunk of response.stream) {
    if (chunk.contentBlockDelta) {
      // Print each text chunk as it arrives
      process.stdout.write(chunk.contentBlockDelta.delta?.text || "");
    }
  }
} catch (error) {
  console.error(`ERROR: Can't invoke '${modelId}'. Reason: ${error.message}`);
  process.exitCode = 1;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ConverseStream을 참조하세요.

시나리오: Converse API에서 도구 사용

다음 코드 예제에서는 애플리케이션, 생성형 AI 모델, 연결된 도구 또는 API 간에 일반적인 상호 작용을 구축하여 AI와 외부 환경 간의 상호 작용을 매개하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 외부 날씨 API를 AI 모델에 연결하는 예제를 사용하면 사용자 입력에 따라 실시간 날씨 정보를 제공할 수 있습니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

시나리오 흐름의 기본 실행입니다. 이 시나리오는 사용자, Amazon Bedrock Converse API 및 날씨 도구 간의 대화를 오케스트레이션합니다.

```
/* Before running this JavaScript code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.
This demo illustrates a tool use scenario using Amazon Bedrock's Converse API and a
 weather tool.
The script interacts with a foundation model on Amazon Bedrock to provide weather
 information based on user
```

```
input. It uses the Open-Meteo API (https://open-meteo.com) to retrieve current
 weather data for a given location.*/

import {
  Scenario,
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioOutput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  ConverseCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import { dirname } from "node:path";
const __filename = fileURLToPath(import.meta.url);
import data from "./questions.json" with { type: "json" };
import toolConfig from "./tool_config.json" with { type: "json" };

const systemPrompt = [
  {
    text:
      "You are a weather assistant that provides current weather data for user-
specified locations using only\n" +
      "the Weather_Tool, which expects latitude and longitude. Infer the coordinates
 from the location yourself.\n" +
      "If the user provides coordinates, infer the approximate location and refer to
 it in your response.\n" +
      "To use the tool, you strictly apply the provided tool specification.\n" +
      "If the user specifies a state, country, or region, infer the locations of
 cities within that state.\n" +
      "\n" +
      "- Explain your step-by-step process, and give brief updates before each step.
\n" +
      "- Only use the Weather_Tool for data. Never guess or make up information. \n"
 +
      "- Repeat the tool use for subsequent requests if necessary.\n" +
      "- If the tool errors, apologize, explain weather is unavailable, and suggest
 other options.\n" +
      "- Report temperatures in °C (°F) and wind in km/h (mph). Keep weather reports
 concise. Sparingly use\n" +
      "  emojis where appropriate.\n" +
```

```
      "- Only respond to weather queries. Remind off-topic users of your purpose.
 \n" +
      "- Never claim to search online, access external data, or use tools besides
 Weather_Tool.\n" +
      "- Complete the entire process until you have all required data before sending
 the complete response.",
  },
];
const tools_config = toolConfig;

/// Starts the conversation with the user and handles the interaction with Bedrock.
async function askQuestion(userMessage) {
  // The maximum number of recursive calls allowed in the tool use function.
  // This helps prevent infinite loops and potential performance issues.
  const max_recursions = 5;
  const messages = [
    {
      role: "user",
      content: [{ text: userMessage }],
    },
  ];
  try {
    const response = await SendConversationtoBedrock(messages);
    await ProcessModelResponseAsync(response, messages, max_recursions);
  } catch (error) {
    console.log("error ", error);
  }
}

// Sends the conversation, the system prompt, and the tool spec to Amazon Bedrock,
 and returns the response.
// param "messages" - The conversation history including the next message to send.
// return - The response from Amazon Bedrock.
async function SendConversationtoBedrock(messages) {
  const bedRockRuntimeClient = new BedrockRuntimeClient({
    region: "us-east-1",
  });
  try {
    const modelId = "amazon.nova-lite-v1:0";
    const response = await bedRockRuntimeClient.send(
      new ConverseCommand({
        modelId: modelId,
        messages: messages,
        system: systemPrompt,
```

```
        toolConfig: tools_config,
      }),
    );
    return response;
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught.name === "ModelNotReady") {
      console.log(
        "`${caught.name}` - Model not ready, please wait and try again.",
      );
      throw caught;
    }
    if (caught.name === "BedrockRuntimeException") {
      console.log(
        '`${caught.name}` - "Error occurred while sending Converse request.',
      );
      throw caught;
    }
  }
}

// Processes the response received via Amazon Bedrock and performs the necessary
 actions based on the stop reason.
// param "response" - The model's response returned via Amazon Bedrock.
// param "messages" - The conversation history.
// param "max_recursions" - The maximum number of recursive calls allowed.
async function ProcessModelResponseAsync(response, messages, max_recursions) {
  if (max_recursions <= 0) {
    await HandleToolUseAsync(response, messages);
  }
  if (response.stopReason === "tool_use") {
    await HandleToolUseAsync(response, messages, max_recursions - 1);
  }
  if (response.stopReason === "end_turn") {
    const messageToPrint = response.output.message.content[0].text;
    console.log(messageToPrint.replace(/<[^>]+>/g, ""));
  }
}
// Handles the tool use case by invoking the specified tool and sending the tool's
 response back to Bedrock.
// The tool response is appended to the conversation, and the conversation is sent
 back to Amazon Bedrock for further processing.
// param "response" - the model's response containing the tool use request.
// param "messages" - the conversation history.
// param "max_recursions" - The maximum number of recursive calls allowed.
```

```
async function HandleToolUseAsync(response, messages, max_recursions) {
  const toolResultFinal = [];
  try {
    const output_message = response.output.message;
    messages.push(output_message);
    const toolRequests = output_message.content;
    const toolMessage = toolRequests[0].text;
    console.log(toolMessage.replace(/<[^>]+>/g, ""));
    for (const toolRequest of toolRequests) {
      if (Object.hasOwn(toolRequest, "toolUse")) {
        const toolUse = toolRequest.toolUse;
        const latitude = toolUse.input.latitude;
        const longitude = toolUse.input.longitude;
        const toolUseID = toolUse.toolUseId;
        console.log(
          `Requesting tool ${toolUse.name}, Tool use id ${toolUseID}`,
        );
        if (toolUse.name === "Weather_Tool") {
          try {
            const current_weather = await callWeatherTool(
              longitude,
              latitude,
            ).then((current_weather) => current_weather);
            const currentWeather = current_weather;
            const toolResult = {
              toolResult: {
                toolUseId: toolUseID,
                content: [{ json: currentWeather }],
              },
            };
            toolResultFinal.push(toolResult);
          } catch (err) {
            console.log("An error occurred. ", err);
          }
        }
      }
    }

    const toolResultMessage = {
      role: "user",
      content: toolResultFinal,
    };
    messages.push(toolResultMessage);
    // Send the conversation to Amazon Bedrock
```

```
    await ProcessModelResponseAsync(
      await SendConversationtoBedrock(messages),
      messages,
    );
  } catch (error) {
    console.log("An error occurred. ", error);
  }
}
// Call the Weathertool.
// param = longitude of location
// param = latitude of location
async function callWeatherTool(longitude, latitude) {
  // Open-Meteo API endpoint
  const apiUrl = `https://api.open-meteo.com/v1/forecast?latitude=
${latitude}&longitude=${longitude}&current_weather=true`;

  // Fetch the weather data.
  return fetch(apiUrl)
    .then((response) => {
      return response.json().then((current_weather) => {
        return current_weather;
      });
    })
    .catch((error) => {
      console.error("Error fetching weather data:", error);
    });
}
/**
 * Used repeatedly to have the user press enter.
 * @type {ScenarioInput}
 */
const pressEnter = new ScenarioInput("continue", "Press Enter to continue", {
  type: "input",
});

const greet = new ScenarioOutput(
  "greet",
  "Welcome to the Amazon Bedrock Tool Use demo! \n" +
    "This assistant provides current weather information for user-specified
 locations. " +
    "You can ask for weather details by providing the location name or coordinates."
 +
    "Weather information will be provided using a custom Tool and open-meteo API." +
```

```
    "For the purposes of this example, we'll use in order the questions in ./
questions.json :\n" +
    "What's the weather like in Seattle? " +
    "What's the best kind of cat? " +
    "Where is the warmest city in Washington State right now? " +
    "What's the warmest city in California right now?\n" +
    "To exit the program, simply type 'x' and press Enter.\n" +
    "Have fun and experiment with the app by editing the questions in ./
questions.json! " +
    "P.S.: You're not limited to single locations, or even to using English! ",

  { header: true },
);
const displayAskQuestion1 = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayAskQuestion1",
  "Press enter to ask question number 1 (default is 'What's the weather like in
 Seattle?')",
);

const askQuestion1 = new ScenarioAction(
  "askQuestion1",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const userMessage1 = data.questions["question-1"];
    await askQuestion(userMessage1);
  },
);

const displayAskQuestion2 = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayAskQuestion2",
  "Press enter to ask question number 2 (default is 'What's the best kind of
 cat?')",
);

const askQuestion2 = new ScenarioAction(
  "askQuestion2",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const userMessage2 = data.questions["question-2"];
    await askQuestion(userMessage2);
  },
);
const displayAskQuestion3 = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayAskQuestion3",
  "Press enter to ask question number 3 (default is 'Where is the warmest city in
 Washington State right now?')",
```

```
);

const askQuestion3 = new ScenarioAction(
  "askQuestion3",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const userMessage3 = data.questions["question-3"];
    await askQuestion(userMessage3);
  },
);

const displayAskQuestion4 = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayAskQuestion4",
  "Press enter to ask question number 4 (default is 'What's the warmest city in
 California right now?')",
);

const askQuestion4 = new ScenarioAction(
  "askQuestion4",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const userMessage4 = data.questions["question-4"];
    await askQuestion(userMessage4);
  },
);

const goodbye = new ScenarioOutput(
  "goodbye",
  "Thank you for checking out the Amazon Bedrock Tool Use demo. We hope you\n" +
    "learned something new, or got some inspiration for your own apps today!\n" +
    "For more Bedrock examples in different programming languages, have a look at:
\n" +
    "https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/
service_code_examples.html",
);

const myScenario = new Scenario("Converse Tool Scenario", [
  greet,
  pressEnter,
  displayAskQuestion1,
  askQuestion1,
  pressEnter,
  displayAskQuestion2,
  askQuestion2,
  pressEnter,
  displayAskQuestion3,
```

```
  askQuestion3,
  pressEnter,
  displayAskQuestion4,
  askQuestion4,
  pressEnter,
  goodbye,
]);

/** @type {{ stepHandlerOptions: StepHandlerOptions }} */
export const main = async (stepHandlerOptions) => {
  await myScenario.run(stepHandlerOptions);
};

// Invoke main function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  const { values } = parseArgs({
    options: {
      yes: {
        type: "boolean",
        short: "y",
      },
    },
  });
  main({ confirmAll: values.yes });
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

Amazon Nova Canvas

InvokeModel

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Bedrock에서 Amazon Nova Canvas를 호출하여 이미지를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Nova Canvas로 이미지를 생성합니다.

```
import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  InvokeModelCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";
import { saveImage } from "../../utils/image-creation.js";
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

/**
 * This example demonstrates how to use Amazon Nova Canvas to generate images.
 * It shows how to:
 * - Set up the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
 * - Configure the image generation parameters
 * - Send a request to generate an image
 * - Process the response and handle the generated image
 *
 * @returns {Promise<string>} Base64-encoded image data
 */
export const invokeModel = async () => {
  // Step 1: Create the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
  // Credentials will be automatically loaded from the environment
  const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

  // Step 2: Specify which model to use
  // For the latest available models, see:
  // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/models-supported.html
  const modelId = "amazon.nova-canvas-v1:0";

  // Step 3: Configure the request payload
  // First, set the main parameters:
  // - prompt: Text description of the image to generate
  // - seed: Random number for reproducible generation (0 to 858,993,459)
  const prompt = "A stylized picture of a cute old steampunk robot";
```

```
  const seed = Math.floor(Math.random() * 858993460);

  // Then, create the payload using the following structure:
  // - taskType: TEXT_IMAGE (specifies text-to-image generation)
  // - textToImageParams: Contains the text prompt
  // - imageGenerationConfig: Contains optional generation settings (seed, quality,
 etc.)
  // For a list of available request parameters, see:
  // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/nova/latest/userguide/image-gen-req-resp-
structure.html
  const payload = {
    taskType: "TEXT_IMAGE",
    textToImageParams: {
      text: prompt,
    },
    imageGenerationConfig: {
      seed,
      quality: "standard",
    },
  };

  // Step 4: Send and process the request
  // - Embed the payload in a request object
  // - Send the request to the model
  // - Extract and return the generated image data from the response
  try {
    const request = {
      modelId,
      body: JSON.stringify(payload),
    };
    const response = await client.send(new InvokeModelCommand(request));

    const decodedResponseBody = new TextDecoder().decode(response.body);
    // The response includes an array of base64-encoded PNG images
    /** @type {{images: string[]}} */
    const responseBody = JSON.parse(decodedResponseBody);
    return responseBody.images[0]; // Base64-encoded image data
  } catch (error) {
    console.error(`ERROR: Can't invoke '${modelId}'. Reason: ${error.message}`);
    throw error;
  }
};

// If run directly, execute the example and save the generated image
```

```
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  console.log("Generating image. This may take a few seconds...");
  invokeModel()
    .then(async (imageData) => {
      const imagePath = await saveImage(imageData, "nova-canvas");
      // Example path: javascriptv3/example_code/bedrock-runtime/output/nova-canvas/
image-01.png
      console.log(`Image saved to: ${imagePath}`);
    })
    .catch((error) => {
      console.error("Execution failed:", error);
      process.exitCode = 1;
    });
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 InvokeModel을 참조하세요.

Amazon Titan Text

Converse

다음 코드 예제에서는 Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Titan Text로 텍스트 메시지를 보내는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Titan Text로 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
// Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Amazon Titan Text.

import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  ConverseCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";
```

```
// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

// Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Premier.
const modelId = "amazon.titan-text-premier-v1:0";

// Start a conversation with the user message.
const userMessage =
  "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";
const conversation = [
  {
    role: "user",
    content: [{ text: userMessage }],
  },
];

// Create a command with the model ID, the message, and a basic configuration.
const command = new ConverseCommand({
  modelId,
  messages: conversation,
  inferenceConfig: { maxTokens: 512, temperature: 0.5, topP: 0.9 },
});

try {
  // Send the command to the model and wait for the response
  const response = await client.send(command);

  // Extract and print the response text.
  const responseText = response.output.message.content[0].text;
  console.log(responseText);
} catch (err) {
  console.log(`ERROR: Can't invoke '${modelId}'. Reason: ${err}`);
  process.exit(1);
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

ConverseStream

다음 코드 예제에서는 Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Titan Text로 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Titan Text로 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
// Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Amazon Titan Text.

import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  ConverseStreamCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

// Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Premier.
const modelId = "amazon.titan-text-premier-v1:0";

// Start a conversation with the user message.
const userMessage =
  "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";
const conversation = [
  {
    role: "user",
    content: [{ text: userMessage }],
  },
];

// Create a command with the model ID, the message, and a basic configuration.
const command = new ConverseStreamCommand({
  modelId,
  messages: conversation,
  inferenceConfig: { maxTokens: 512, temperature: 0.5, topP: 0.9 },
});

try {
```

```
  // Send the command to the model and wait for the response
  const response = await client.send(command);

  // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
  for await (const item of response.stream) {
    if (item.contentBlockDelta) {
      process.stdout.write(item.contentBlockDelta.delta?.text);
    }
  }
} catch (err) {
  console.log(`ERROR: Can't invoke '${modelId}'. Reason: ${err}`);
  process.exit(1);
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ConverseStream을 참조하세요.

InvokeModel

다음 코드 예제에서는 모델 호출 API를 사용하여 Amazon Titan Text로 텍스트 메시지를 보내는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Invoke Model API를 사용하여 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

import { FoundationModels } from "../../config/foundation_models.js";
import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  InvokeModelCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";
```

```
/**
 * @typedef {Object} ResponseBody
 * @property {Object[]} results
 */

/**
 * Invokes an Amazon Titan Text generation model.
 *
 * @param {string} prompt - The input text prompt for the model to complete.
 * @param {string} [modelId] - The ID of the model to use. Defaults to
 "amazon.titan-text-express-v1".
 */
export const invokeModel = async (
  prompt,
  modelId = "amazon.titan-text-express-v1",
) => {
  // Create a new Bedrock Runtime client instance.
  const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

  // Prepare the payload for the model.
  const payload = {
    inputText: prompt,
    textGenerationConfig: {
      maxTokenCount: 4096,
      stopSequences: [],
      temperature: 0,
      topP: 1,
    },
  };

  // Invoke the model with the payload and wait for the response.
  const command = new InvokeModelCommand({
    contentType: "application/json",
    body: JSON.stringify(payload),
    modelId,
  });
  const apiResponse = await client.send(command);

  // Decode and return the response.
  const decodedResponseBody = new TextDecoder().decode(apiResponse.body);
  /** @type {ResponseBody} */
  const responseBody = JSON.parse(decodedResponseBody);
  return responseBody.results[0].outputText;
};
```

```
// Invoke the function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  const prompt =
    'Complete the following in one sentence: "Once upon a time..."';
  const modelId = FoundationModels.TITAN_TEXT_G1_EXPRESS.modelId;
  console.log(`Prompt: ${prompt}`);
  console.log(`Model ID: ${modelId}`);

  try {
    console.log("-".repeat(53));
    const response = await invokeModel(prompt, modelId);
    console.log(response);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log(err);
  }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 InvokeModel을 참조하세요.

Anthropic Claude

Converse

다음 코드 예제에서는 Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Anthropic Claude에 텍스트 메시지를 보내는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Anthropic Claude에 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
// Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Anthropic Claude.

import {
```

```
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  ConverseCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

// Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
const modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0";

// Start a conversation with the user message.
const userMessage =
  "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";
const conversation = [
  {
    role: "user",
    content: [{ text: userMessage }],
  },
];

// Create a command with the model ID, the message, and a basic configuration.
const command = new ConverseCommand({
  modelId,
  messages: conversation,
  inferenceConfig: { maxTokens: 512, temperature: 0.5, topP: 0.9 },
});

try {
  // Send the command to the model and wait for the response
  const response = await client.send(command);

  // Extract and print the response text.
  const responseText = response.output.message.content[0].text;
  console.log(responseText);
} catch (err) {
  console.log(`ERROR: Can't invoke '${modelId}'. Reason: ${err}`);
  process.exit(1);
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

ConverseStream

다음 코드 예제에서는 Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Anthropic Claude에 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Anthropic Claude에 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
// Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Anthropic Claude.

import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  ConverseStreamCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

// Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
const modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0";

// Start a conversation with the user message.
const userMessage =
  "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";
const conversation = [
  {
    role: "user",
    content: [{ text: userMessage }],
  },
];

// Create a command with the model ID, the message, and a basic configuration.
const command = new ConverseStreamCommand({
  modelId,
```

```
  messages: conversation,
  inferenceConfig: { maxTokens: 512, temperature: 0.5, topP: 0.9 },
});

try {
  // Send the command to the model and wait for the response
  const response = await client.send(command);

  // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
  for await (const item of response.stream) {
    if (item.contentBlockDelta) {
      process.stdout.write(item.contentBlockDelta.delta?.text);
    }
  }
} catch (err) {
  console.log(`ERROR: Can't invoke '${modelId}'. Reason: ${err}`);
  process.exit(1);
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ConverseStream을 참조하세요.

InvokeModel

다음 코드 예제에서는 모델 호출 API를 사용하여 Anthropic Claude에 텍스트 메시지를 보내는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Invoke Model API를 사용하여 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

import { FoundationModels } from "../../config/foundation_models.js";
```

```
import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  InvokeModelCommand,
  InvokeModelWithResponseStreamCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

/**
 * @typedef {Object} ResponseContent
 * @property {string} text
 *
 * @typedef {Object} MessagesResponseBody
 * @property {ResponseContent[]} content
 *
 * @typedef {Object} Delta
 * @property {string} text
 *
 * @typedef {Object} Message
 * @property {string} role
 *
 * @typedef {Object} Chunk
 * @property {string} type
 * @property {Delta} delta
 * @property {Message} message
 */

/**
 * Invokes Anthropic Claude 3 using the Messages API.
 *
 * To learn more about the Anthropic Messages API, go to:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-anthropic-
claude-messages.html
 *
 * @param {string} prompt - The input text prompt for the model to complete.
 * @param {string} [modelId] - The ID of the model to use. Defaults to
 "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0".
 */
export const invokeModel = async (
  prompt,
  modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0",
) => {
  // Create a new Bedrock Runtime client instance.
  const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

  // Prepare the payload for the model.
```

```
  const payload = {
    anthropic_version: "bedrock-2023-05-31",
    max_tokens: 1000,
    messages: [
      {
        role: "user",
        content: [{ type: "text", text: prompt }],
      },
    ],
  };

  // Invoke Claude with the payload and wait for the response.
  const command = new InvokeModelCommand({
    contentType: "application/json",
    body: JSON.stringify(payload),
    modelId,
  });
  const apiResponse = await client.send(command);

  // Decode and return the response(s)
  const decodedResponseBody = new TextDecoder().decode(apiResponse.body);
  /** @type {MessagesResponseBody} */
  const responseBody = JSON.parse(decodedResponseBody);
  return responseBody.content[0].text;
};

/**
 * Invokes Anthropic Claude 3 and processes the response stream.
 *
 * To learn more about the Anthropic Messages API, go to:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-anthropic-
claude-messages.html
 *
 * @param {string} prompt - The input text prompt for the model to complete.
 * @param {string} [modelId] - The ID of the model to use. Defaults to
 "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0".
 */
export const invokeModelWithResponseStream = async (
  prompt,
  modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0",
) => {
  // Create a new Bedrock Runtime client instance.
  const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });
```

```
  // Prepare the payload for the model.
  const payload = {
    anthropic_version: "bedrock-2023-05-31",
    max_tokens: 1000,
    messages: [
      {
        role: "user",
        content: [{ type: "text", text: prompt }],
      },
    ],
  };

  // Invoke Claude with the payload and wait for the API to respond.
  const command = new InvokeModelWithResponseStreamCommand({
    contentType: "application/json",
    body: JSON.stringify(payload),
    modelId,
  });
  const apiResponse = await client.send(command);

  let completeMessage = "";

  // Decode and process the response stream
  for await (const item of apiResponse.body) {
    /** @type Chunk */
    const chunk = JSON.parse(new TextDecoder().decode(item.chunk.bytes));
    const chunk_type = chunk.type;

    if (chunk_type === "content_block_delta") {
      const text = chunk.delta.text;
      completeMessage = completeMessage + text;
      process.stdout.write(text);
    }
  }

  // Return the final response
  return completeMessage;
};

// Invoke the function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  const prompt = 'Write a paragraph starting with: "Once upon a time..."';
  const modelId = FoundationModels.CLAUDE_3_HAIKU.modelId;
  console.log(`Prompt: ${prompt}`);
```

```
  console.log(`Model ID: ${modelId}`);

  try {
    console.log("-".repeat(53));
    const response = await invokeModel(prompt, modelId);
    console.log(`\n${"-".repeat(53)}`);
    console.log("Final structured response:");
    console.log(response);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log(`\n${err}`);
  }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 InvokeModel을 참조하세요.

InvokeModelWithResponseStream

다음 코드 예제에서는 모델 호출 API를 사용하여 Anthropic Claude 모델에 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 인쇄하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Invoke Model API를 사용하여 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

import { FoundationModels } from "../../config/foundation_models.js";
import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  InvokeModelCommand,
  InvokeModelWithResponseStreamCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

/**
```

```
 * @typedef {Object} ResponseContent
 * @property {string} text
 *
 * @typedef {Object} MessagesResponseBody
 * @property {ResponseContent[]} content
 *
 * @typedef {Object} Delta
 * @property {string} text
 *
 * @typedef {Object} Message
 * @property {string} role
 *
 * @typedef {Object} Chunk
 * @property {string} type
 * @property {Delta} delta
 * @property {Message} message
 */

/**
 * Invokes Anthropic Claude 3 using the Messages API.
 *
 * To learn more about the Anthropic Messages API, go to:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-anthropic-
claude-messages.html
 *
 * @param {string} prompt - The input text prompt for the model to complete.
 * @param {string} [modelId] - The ID of the model to use. Defaults to
 "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0".
 */
export const invokeModel = async (
  prompt,
  modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0",
) => {
  // Create a new Bedrock Runtime client instance.
  const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

  // Prepare the payload for the model.
  const payload = {
    anthropic_version: "bedrock-2023-05-31",
    max_tokens: 1000,
    messages: [
      {
        role: "user",
        content: [{ type: "text", text: prompt }],
```

```
      },
    ],
  };

  // Invoke Claude with the payload and wait for the response.
  const command = new InvokeModelCommand({
    contentType: "application/json",
    body: JSON.stringify(payload),
    modelId,
  });
  const apiResponse = await client.send(command);

  // Decode and return the response(s)
  const decodedResponseBody = new TextDecoder().decode(apiResponse.body);
  /** @type {MessagesResponseBody} */
  const responseBody = JSON.parse(decodedResponseBody);
  return responseBody.content[0].text;
};

/**
 * Invokes Anthropic Claude 3 and processes the response stream.
 *
 * To learn more about the Anthropic Messages API, go to:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-anthropic-
claude-messages.html
 *
 * @param {string} prompt - The input text prompt for the model to complete.
 * @param {string} [modelId] - The ID of the model to use. Defaults to
 "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0".
 */
export const invokeModelWithResponseStream = async (
  prompt,
  modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0",
) => {
  // Create a new Bedrock Runtime client instance.
  const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

  // Prepare the payload for the model.
  const payload = {
    anthropic_version: "bedrock-2023-05-31",
    max_tokens: 1000,
    messages: [
      {
        role: "user",
```

```
        content: [{ type: "text", text: prompt }],
      },
    ],
  };

  // Invoke Claude with the payload and wait for the API to respond.
  const command = new InvokeModelWithResponseStreamCommand({
    contentType: "application/json",
    body: JSON.stringify(payload),
    modelId,
  });
  const apiResponse = await client.send(command);

  let completeMessage = "";

  // Decode and process the response stream
  for await (const item of apiResponse.body) {
    /** @type Chunk */
    const chunk = JSON.parse(new TextDecoder().decode(item.chunk.bytes));
    const chunk_type = chunk.type;

    if (chunk_type === "content_block_delta") {
      const text = chunk.delta.text;
      completeMessage = completeMessage + text;
      process.stdout.write(text);
    }
  }

  // Return the final response
  return completeMessage;
};

// Invoke the function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  const prompt = 'Write a paragraph starting with: "Once upon a time..."';
  const modelId = FoundationModels.CLAUDE_3_HAIKU.modelId;
  console.log(`Prompt: ${prompt}`);
  console.log(`Model ID: ${modelId}`);

  try {
    console.log("-".repeat(53));
    const response = await invokeModel(prompt, modelId);
    console.log(`\n${"-".repeat(53)}`);
    console.log("Final structured response:");
```

```
    console.log(response);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log(`\n${err}`);
  }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 InvokeModelWithResponseStream을 참조하세요.

Cohere Command

Converse

다음 코드 예제에서는 Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Cohere Command에 텍스트 메시지를 보내는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Cohere Command로 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
// Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Cohere Command.

import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  ConverseCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

// Set the model ID, e.g., Command R.
const modelId = "cohere.command-r-v1:0";

// Start a conversation with the user message.
```

```
const userMessage =
  "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";
const conversation = [
  {
    role: "user",
    content: [{ text: userMessage }],
  },
];

// Create a command with the model ID, the message, and a basic configuration.
const command = new ConverseCommand({
  modelId,
  messages: conversation,
  inferenceConfig: { maxTokens: 512, temperature: 0.5, topP: 0.9 },
});

try {
  // Send the command to the model and wait for the response
  const response = await client.send(command);

  // Extract and print the response text.
  const responseText = response.output.message.content[0].text;
  console.log(responseText);
} catch (err) {
  console.log(`ERROR: Can't invoke '${modelId}'. Reason: ${err}`);
  process.exit(1);
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

ConverseStream

다음 코드 예제에서는 Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Cohere Command에 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Cohere Command에 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
// Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Cohere Command.

import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  ConverseStreamCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

// Set the model ID, e.g., Command R.
const modelId = "cohere.command-r-v1:0";

// Start a conversation with the user message.
const userMessage =
  "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";
const conversation = [
  {
    role: "user",
    content: [{ text: userMessage }],
  },
];

// Create a command with the model ID, the message, and a basic configuration.
const command = new ConverseStreamCommand({
  modelId,
  messages: conversation,
  inferenceConfig: { maxTokens: 512, temperature: 0.5, topP: 0.9 },
});

try {
```

```
  // Send the command to the model and wait for the response
  const response = await client.send(command);

  // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
  for await (const item of response.stream) {
    if (item.contentBlockDelta) {
      process.stdout.write(item.contentBlockDelta.delta?.text);
    }
  }
} catch (err) {
  console.log(`ERROR: Can't invoke '${modelId}'. Reason: ${err}`);
  process.exit(1);
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ConverseStream을 참조하세요.

Meta Llama

Converse

다음 코드 예제에서는 Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Meta Llama에 텍스트 메시지를 보내는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Meta Llama에 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
// Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Meta Llama.

import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  ConverseCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";
```

```
// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

// Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 8b Instruct.
const modelId = "meta.llama3-8b-instruct-v1:0";

// Start a conversation with the user message.
const userMessage =
  "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";
const conversation = [
  {
    role: "user",
    content: [{ text: userMessage }],
  },
];

// Create a command with the model ID, the message, and a basic configuration.
const command = new ConverseCommand({
  modelId,
  messages: conversation,
  inferenceConfig: { maxTokens: 512, temperature: 0.5, topP: 0.9 },
});

try {
  // Send the command to the model and wait for the response
  const response = await client.send(command);

  // Extract and print the response text.
  const responseText = response.output.message.content[0].text;
  console.log(responseText);
} catch (err) {
  console.log(`ERROR: Can't invoke '${modelId}'. Reason: ${err}`);
  process.exit(1);
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

ConverseStream

다음 코드 예제에서는 Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Meta Llama에 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Meta Llama에 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
// Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Meta Llama.

import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  ConverseStreamCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

// Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 8b Instruct.
const modelId = "meta.llama3-8b-instruct-v1:0";

// Start a conversation with the user message.
const userMessage =
  "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";
const conversation = [
  {
    role: "user",
    content: [{ text: userMessage }],
  },
];

// Create a command with the model ID, the message, and a basic configuration.
const command = new ConverseStreamCommand({
  modelId,
  messages: conversation,
  inferenceConfig: { maxTokens: 512, temperature: 0.5, topP: 0.9 },
});

try {
```

```
  // Send the command to the model and wait for the response
  const response = await client.send(command);

  // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
  for await (const item of response.stream) {
    if (item.contentBlockDelta) {
      process.stdout.write(item.contentBlockDelta.delta?.text);
    }
  }
} catch (err) {
  console.log(`ERROR: Can't invoke '${modelId}'. Reason: ${err}`);
  process.exit(1);
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ConverseStream을 참조하세요.

InvokeModel

다음 코드 예제에서는 모델 호출 API를 사용하여 Meta Llama에 텍스트 메시지를 보내는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Invoke Model API를 사용하여 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
// Send a prompt to Meta Llama 3 and print the response.

import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  InvokeModelCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-west-2" });
```

```
// Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 70B Instruct.
const modelId = "meta.llama3-70b-instruct-v1:0";

// Define the user message to send.
const userMessage =
  "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one sentence.";

// Embed the message in Llama 3's prompt format.
const prompt = `
<|begin_of_text|><|start_header_id|>user<|end_header_id|>
${userMessage}
<|eot_id|>
<|start_header_id|>assistant<|end_header_id|>
`;

// Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
const request = {
  prompt,
  // Optional inference parameters:
  max_gen_len: 512,
  temperature: 0.5,
  top_p: 0.9,
};

// Encode and send the request.
const response = await client.send(
  new InvokeModelCommand({
    contentType: "application/json",
    body: JSON.stringify(request),
    modelId,
  }),
);

// Decode the native response body.
/** @type {{ generation: string }} */
const nativeResponse = JSON.parse(new TextDecoder().decode(response.body));

// Extract and print the generated text.
const responseText = nativeResponse.generation;
console.log(responseText);

// Learn more about the Llama 3 prompt format at:
```

```
// https://llama.meta.com/docs/model-cards-and-prompt-formats/meta-llama-3/#special-
tokens-used-with-meta-llama-3
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 InvokeModel을 참조하세요.

InvokeModelWithResponseStream

다음 코드 예제에서는 모델 호출 API를 사용하여 Meta Llama에 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 인쇄하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Invoke Model API를 사용하여 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
// Send a prompt to Meta Llama 3 and print the response stream in real-time.

import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  InvokeModelWithResponseStreamCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-west-2" });

// Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 70B Instruct.
const modelId = "meta.llama3-70b-instruct-v1:0";

// Define the user message to send.
const userMessage =
  "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one sentence.";

// Embed the message in Llama 3's prompt format.
const prompt = `
<|begin_of_text|><|start_header_id|>user<|end_header_id|>
```

```
${userMessage}
<|eot_id|>
<|start_header_id|>assistant<|end_header_id|>
`;

// Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
const request = {
  prompt,
  // Optional inference parameters:
  max_gen_len: 512,
  temperature: 0.5,
  top_p: 0.9,
};

// Encode and send the request.
const responseStream = await client.send(
  new InvokeModelWithResponseStreamCommand({
    contentType: "application/json",
    body: JSON.stringify(request),
    modelId,
  }),
);

// Extract and print the response stream in real-time.
for await (const event of responseStream.body) {
  /** @type {{ generation: string }} */
  const chunk = JSON.parse(new TextDecoder().decode(event.chunk.bytes));
  if (chunk.generation) {
    process.stdout.write(chunk.generation);
  }
}

// Learn more about the Llama 3 prompt format at:
// https://llama.meta.com/docs/model-cards-and-prompt-formats/meta-llama-3/#special-
tokens-used-with-meta-llama-3
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 InvokeModelWithResponseStream을 참조하세요.

Mistral AI

Converse

다음 코드 예제에서는 Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Mistral에 텍스트 메시지를 보내는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Mistral에 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
// Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Mistral.

import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  ConverseCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

// Set the model ID, e.g., Mistral Large.
const modelId = "mistral.mistral-large-2402-v1:0";

// Start a conversation with the user message.
const userMessage =
  "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";
const conversation = [
  {
    role: "user",
    content: [{ text: userMessage }],
  },
];

// Create a command with the model ID, the message, and a basic configuration.
const command = new ConverseCommand({
```

```
  modelId,
  messages: conversation,
  inferenceConfig: { maxTokens: 512, temperature: 0.5, topP: 0.9 },
});

try {
  // Send the command to the model and wait for the response
  const response = await client.send(command);

  // Extract and print the response text.
  const responseText = response.output.message.content[0].text;
  console.log(responseText);
} catch (err) {
  console.log(`ERROR: Can't invoke '${modelId}'. Reason: ${err}`);
  process.exit(1);
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

ConverseStream

다음 코드 예제에서는 Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Mistral에 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Mistral에 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
// Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Mistral.

import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
```

```
  ConverseStreamCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

// Set the model ID, e.g., Mistral Large.
const modelId = "mistral.mistral-large-2402-v1:0";

// Start a conversation with the user message.
const userMessage =
  "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";
const conversation = [
  {
    role: "user",
    content: [{ text: userMessage }],
  },
];

// Create a command with the model ID, the message, and a basic configuration.
const command = new ConverseStreamCommand({
  modelId,
  messages: conversation,
  inferenceConfig: { maxTokens: 512, temperature: 0.5, topP: 0.9 },
});

try {
  // Send the command to the model and wait for the response
  const response = await client.send(command);

  // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
  for await (const item of response.stream) {
    if (item.contentBlockDelta) {
      process.stdout.write(item.contentBlockDelta.delta?.text);
    }
  }
} catch (err) {
  console.log(`ERROR: Can't invoke '${modelId}'. Reason: ${err}`);
  process.exit(1);
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ConverseStream을 참조하세요.

InvokeModel

다음 코드 예제에서는 모델 호출 API를 사용하여 Mistral 모델에 텍스트 메시지를 보내는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Invoke Model API를 사용하여 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

import { FoundationModels } from "../../config/foundation_models.js";
import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  InvokeModelCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

/**
 * @typedef {Object} Output
 * @property {string} text
 *
 * @typedef {Object} ResponseBody
 * @property {Output[]} outputs
 */

/**
 * Invokes a Mistral 7B Instruct model.
 *
 * @param {string} prompt - The input text prompt for the model to complete.
 * @param {string} [modelId] - The ID of the model to use. Defaults to
 "mistral.mistral-7b-instruct-v0:2".
 */
export const invokeModel = async (
  prompt,
  modelId = "mistral.mistral-7b-instruct-v0:2",
) => {
```

```
  // Create a new Bedrock Runtime client instance.
  const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

  // Mistral instruct models provide optimal results when embedding
  // the prompt into the following template:
  const instruction = `<s>[INST] ${prompt} [/INST]`;

  // Prepare the payload.
  const payload = {
    prompt: instruction,
    max_tokens: 500,
    temperature: 0.5,
  };

  // Invoke the model with the payload and wait for the response.
  const command = new InvokeModelCommand({
    contentType: "application/json",
    body: JSON.stringify(payload),
    modelId,
  });
  const apiResponse = await client.send(command);

  // Decode and return the response.
  const decodedResponseBody = new TextDecoder().decode(apiResponse.body);
  /** @type {ResponseBody} */
  const responseBody = JSON.parse(decodedResponseBody);
  return responseBody.outputs[0].text;
};

// Invoke the function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  const prompt =
    'Complete the following in one sentence: "Once upon a time..."';
  const modelId = FoundationModels.MISTRAL_7B.modelId;
  console.log(`Prompt: ${prompt}`);
  console.log(`Model ID: ${modelId}`);

  try {
    console.log("-".repeat(53));
    const response = await invokeModel(prompt, modelId);
    console.log(response);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log(err);
  }
```

```
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 InvokeModel을 참조하세요.

SDK for JavaScript(v3)를 사용한 Amazon Bedrock Agents 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Bedrock Agents에서 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3)를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Amazon Bedrock Agents 시작

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Bedrock Agents 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

import {
  BedrockAgentClient,
  GetAgentCommand,
  paginateListAgents,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-agent";

/**
 * @typedef {Object} AgentSummary
 */
```

```
/**
 * A simple scenario to demonstrate basic setup and interaction with the Bedrock
 Agents Client.
 *
 * This function first initializes the Amazon Bedrock Agents client for a specific
 region.
 * It then retrieves a list of existing agents using the streamlined paginator
 approach.
 * For each agent found, it retrieves detailed information using a command object.
 *
 * Demonstrates:
 * - Use of the Bedrock Agents client to initialize and communicate with the AWS
 service.
 * - Listing resources in a paginated response pattern.
 * - Accessing an individual resource using a command object.
 *
 * @returns {Promise<void>} A promise that resolves when the function has completed
 execution.
 */
export const main = async () => {
  const region = "us-east-1";

  console.log("=".repeat(68));

  console.log(`Initializing Amazon Bedrock Agents client for ${region}...`);
  const client = new BedrockAgentClient({ region });

  console.log("Retrieving the list of existing agents...");
  const paginatorConfig = { client };
  const pages = paginateListAgents(paginatorConfig, {});

  /** @type {AgentSummary[]} */
  const agentSummaries = [];
  for await (const page of pages) {
    agentSummaries.push(...page.agentSummaries);
  }

  console.log(`Found ${agentSummaries.length} agents in ${region}.`);

  if (agentSummaries.length > 0) {
    for (const agentSummary of agentSummaries) {
      const agentId = agentSummary.agentId;
      console.log("=".repeat(68));
```

```
      console.log(`Retrieving agent with ID: ${agentId}:`);
      console.log("-".repeat(68));

      const command = new GetAgentCommand({ agentId });
      const response = await client.send(command);
      const agent = response.agent;

      console.log(` Name: ${agent.agentName}`);
      console.log(` Status: ${agent.agentStatus}`);
      console.log(` ARN: ${agent.agentArn}`);
      console.log(` Foundation model: ${agent.foundationModel}`);
    }
  }
  console.log("=".repeat(68));
};

// Invoke main function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  await main();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - GetAgent
  - ListAgents

주제

- 작업

작업

`CreateAgent`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateAgent`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
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에이전트를 생성합니다.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import { checkForPlaceholders } from "../lib/utils.js";

import {
  BedrockAgentClient,
  CreateAgentCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-agent";

/**
 * Creates an Amazon Bedrock Agent.
 *
 * @param {string} agentName - A name for the agent that you create.
 * @param {string} foundationModel - The foundation model to be used by the agent
 you create.
 * @param {string} agentResourceRoleArn - The ARN of the IAM role with permissions
 required by the agent.
 * @param {string} [region='us-east-1'] - The AWS region in use.
 * @returns {Promise<import("@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-agent").Agent>} An object
 containing details of the created agent.
 */
export const createAgent = async (
  agentName,
  foundationModel,
  agentResourceRoleArn,
  region = "us-east-1",
) => {
  const client = new BedrockAgentClient({ region });

  const command = new CreateAgentCommand({
    agentName,
    foundationModel,
    agentResourceRoleArn,
```

```
  });
  const response = await client.send(command);

  return response.agent;
};

// Invoke main function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  // Replace the placeholders for agentName and accountId, and roleName with a
 unique name for the new agent,
  // the id of your AWS account, and the name of an existing execution role that the
 agent can use inside your account.
  // For foundationModel, specify the desired model. Ensure to remove the brackets
 '[]' before adding your data.

  // A string (max 100 chars) that can include letters, numbers, dashes '-', and
 underscores '_'.
  const agentName = "[your-bedrock-agent-name]";

  // Your AWS account id.
  const accountId = "[123456789012]";

  // The name of the agent's execution role. It must be prefixed by
 `AmazonBedrockExecutionRoleForAgents_`.
  const roleName = "[AmazonBedrockExecutionRoleForAgents_your-role-name]";

  // The ARN for the agent's execution role.
  // Follow the ARN format: 'arn:aws:iam::account-id:role/role-name'
  const roleArn = `arn:aws:iam::${accountId}:role/${roleName}`;

  // Specify the model for the agent. Change if a different model is preferred.
  const foundationModel = "anthropic.claude-v2";

  // Check for unresolved placeholders in agentName and roleArn.
  checkForPlaceholders([agentName, roleArn]);

  console.log("Creating a new agent...");

  const agent = await createAgent(agentName, foundationModel, roleArn);
  console.log(agent);
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateAgent를 참조하세요.

DeleteAgent

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteAgent의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

에이전트를 삭제합니다.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import { checkForPlaceholders } from "../lib/utils.js";

import {
  BedrockAgentClient,
  DeleteAgentCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-agent";

/**
 * Deletes an Amazon Bedrock Agent.
 *
 * @param {string} agentId - The unique identifier of the agent to delete.
 * @param {string} [region='us-east-1'] - The AWS region in use.
 * @returns {Promise<import("@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-
agent").DeleteAgentCommandOutput>} An object containing the agent id, the status,
 and some additional metadata.
 */
export const deleteAgent = (agentId, region = "us-east-1") => {
  const client = new BedrockAgentClient({ region });
  const command = new DeleteAgentCommand({ agentId });
  return client.send(command);
};

// Invoke main function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  // Replace the placeholders for agentId with an existing agent's id.
  // Ensure to remove the brackets (`[]`) before adding your data.
```

```
  // The agentId must be an alphanumeric string with exactly 10 characters.
  const agentId = "[ABC123DE45]";

  // Check for unresolved placeholders in agentId.
  checkForPlaceholders([agentId]);

  console.log(`Deleting agent with ID ${agentId}...`);

  const response = await deleteAgent(agentId);
  console.log(response);
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteAgent를 참조하세요.

`GetAgent`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetAgent`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

에이전트를 가져옵니다.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import { checkForPlaceholders } from "../lib/utils.js";

import {
  BedrockAgentClient,
  GetAgentCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-agent";

/**
 * Retrieves the details of an Amazon Bedrock Agent.
 *
 * @param {string} agentId - The unique identifier of the agent.
```

```
 * @param {string} [region='us-east-1'] - The AWS region in use.
 * @returns {Promise<import("@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-agent").Agent>} An object
 containing the agent details.
 */
export const getAgent = async (agentId, region = "us-east-1") => {
  const client = new BedrockAgentClient({ region });

  const command = new GetAgentCommand({ agentId });
  const response = await client.send(command);
  return response.agent;
};

// Invoke main function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  // Replace the placeholders for agentId with an existing agent's id.
  // Ensure to remove the brackets '[]' before adding your data.

  // The agentId must be an alphanumeric string with exactly 10 characters.
  const agentId = "[ABC123DE45]";

  // Check for unresolved placeholders in agentId.
  checkForPlaceholders([agentId]);

  console.log(`Retrieving agent with ID ${agentId}...`);

  const agent = await getAgent(agentId);
  console.log(agent);
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 GetAgent를 참조하세요.

`ListAgentActionGroups`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListAgentActionGroups`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

에이전트의 작업 그룹을 나열합니다.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import { checkForPlaceholders } from "../lib/utils.js";

import {
  BedrockAgentClient,
  ListAgentActionGroupsCommand,
  paginateListAgentActionGroups,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-agent";

/**
 * Retrieves a list of Action Groups of an agent utilizing the paginator function.
 *
 * This function leverages a paginator, which abstracts the complexity of
 pagination, providing
 * a straightforward way to handle paginated results inside a `for await...of` loop.
 *
 * @param {string} agentId - The unique identifier of the agent.
 * @param {string} agentVersion - The version of the agent.
 * @param {string} [region='us-east-1'] - The AWS region in use.
 * @returns {Promise<ActionGroupSummary[]>} An array of action group summaries.
 */
export const listAgentActionGroupsWithPaginator = async (
  agentId,
  agentVersion,
  region = "us-east-1",
) => {
  const client = new BedrockAgentClient({ region });

  // Create a paginator configuration
  const paginatorConfig = {
    client,
    pageSize: 10, // optional, added for demonstration purposes
  };

  const params = { agentId, agentVersion };

  const pages = paginateListAgentActionGroups(paginatorConfig, params);

  // Paginate until there are no more results
  const actionGroupSummaries = [];
  for await (const page of pages) {
```

```
    actionGroupSummaries.push(...page.actionGroupSummaries);
  }

  return actionGroupSummaries;
};

/**
 * Retrieves a list of Action Groups of an agent utilizing the
 ListAgentActionGroupsCommand.
 *
 * This function demonstrates the manual approach, sending a command to the client
 and processing the response.
 * Pagination must manually be managed. For a simplified approach that abstracts
 away pagination logic, see
 * the `listAgentActionGroupsWithPaginator()` example below.
 *
 * @param {string} agentId - The unique identifier of the agent.
 * @param {string} agentVersion - The version of the agent.
 * @param {string} [region='us-east-1'] - The AWS region in use.
 * @returns {Promise<ActionGroupSummary[]>} An array of action group summaries.
 */
export const listAgentActionGroupsWithCommandObject = async (
  agentId,
  agentVersion,
  region = "us-east-1",
) => {
  const client = new BedrockAgentClient({ region });

  let nextToken;
  const actionGroupSummaries = [];
  do {
    const command = new ListAgentActionGroupsCommand({
      agentId,
      agentVersion,
      nextToken,
      maxResults: 10, // optional, added for demonstration purposes
    });

    /** @type {{actionGroupSummaries: ActionGroupSummary[], nextToken?: string}} */
    const response = await client.send(command);

    for (const actionGroup of response.actionGroupSummaries || []) {
      actionGroupSummaries.push(actionGroup);
    }
```

```
    nextToken = response.nextToken;
  } while (nextToken);

  return actionGroupSummaries;
};

// Invoke main function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  // Replace the placeholders for agentId and agentVersion with an existing agent's
 id and version.
  // Ensure to remove the brackets '[]' before adding your data.

  // The agentId must be an alphanumeric string with exactly 10 characters.
  const agentId = "[ABC123DE45]";

  // A string either containing `DRAFT` or a number with 1-5 digits (e.g., '123' or
 'DRAFT').
  const agentVersion = "[DRAFT]";

  // Check for unresolved placeholders in agentId and agentVersion.
  checkForPlaceholders([agentId, agentVersion]);

  console.log("=".repeat(68));
  console.log(
    "Listing agent action groups using ListAgentActionGroupsCommand:",
  );

  for (const actionGroup of await listAgentActionGroupsWithCommandObject(
    agentId,
    agentVersion,
  )) {
    console.log(actionGroup);
  }

  console.log("=".repeat(68));
  console.log(
    "Listing agent action groups using the paginateListAgents function:",
  );
  for (const actionGroup of await listAgentActionGroupsWithPaginator(
    agentId,
    agentVersion,
  )) {
    console.log(actionGroup);
```

```
  }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListAgentActionGroups를 참조하세요.

`ListAgents`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListAgents`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
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계정에 속한 에이전트를 나열합니다.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

import {
  BedrockAgentClient,
  ListAgentsCommand,
  paginateListAgents,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-agent";

/**
 * Retrieves a list of available Amazon Bedrock agents utilizing the paginator
 function.
 *
 * This function leverages a paginator, which abstracts the complexity of
 pagination, providing
 * a straightforward way to handle paginated results inside a `for await...of` loop.
 *
 * @param {string} [region='us-east-1'] - The AWS region in use.
 * @returns {Promise<AgentSummary[]>} An array of agent summaries.
 */
export const listAgentsWithPaginator = async (region = "us-east-1") => {
  const client = new BedrockAgentClient({ region });
```

```
  const paginatorConfig = {
    client,
    pageSize: 10, // optional, added for demonstration purposes
  };

  const pages = paginateListAgents(paginatorConfig, {});

  // Paginate until there are no more results
  const agentSummaries = [];
  for await (const page of pages) {
    agentSummaries.push(...page.agentSummaries);
  }

  return agentSummaries;
};

/**
 * Retrieves a list of available Amazon Bedrock agents utilizing the
 ListAgentsCommand.
 *
 * This function demonstrates the manual approach, sending a command to the client
 and processing the response.
 * Pagination must manually be managed. For a simplified approach that abstracts
 away pagination logic, see
 * the `listAgentsWithPaginator()` example below.
 *
 * @param {string} [region='us-east-1'] - The AWS region in use.
 * @returns {Promise<AgentSummary[]>} An array of agent summaries.
 */
export const listAgentsWithCommandObject = async (region = "us-east-1") => {
  const client = new BedrockAgentClient({ region });

  let nextToken;
  const agentSummaries = [];
  do {
    const command = new ListAgentsCommand({
      nextToken,
      maxResults: 10, // optional, added for demonstration purposes
    });

    /** @type {{agentSummaries: AgentSummary[], nextToken?: string}} */
    const paginatedResponse = await client.send(command);
```

```
    agentSummaries.push(...(paginatedResponse.agentSummaries || []));

    nextToken = paginatedResponse.nextToken;
  } while (nextToken);

  return agentSummaries;
};

// Invoke main function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  console.log("=".repeat(68));
  console.log("Listing agents using ListAgentsCommand:");
  for (const agent of await listAgentsWithCommandObject()) {
    console.log(agent);
  }

  console.log("=".repeat(68));
  console.log("Listing agents using the paginateListAgents function:");
  for (const agent of await listAgentsWithPaginator()) {
    console.log(agent);
  }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListAgents를 참조하세요.

SDK for JavaScript(v3)를 사용한 Amazon Bedrock Agents 런타임 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Bedrock Agents 런타임과 함께 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3)를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

InvokeAgent

다음 코드 예시는 InvokeAgent의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
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```
import {
  BedrockAgentRuntimeClient,
  InvokeAgentCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-agent-runtime";

/**
 * @typedef {Object} ResponseBody
 * @property {string} completion
 */

/**
 * Invokes a Bedrock agent to run an inference using the input
 * provided in the request body.
 *
 * @param {string} prompt - The prompt that you want the Agent to complete.
 * @param {string} sessionId - An arbitrary identifier for the session.
 */
export const invokeBedrockAgent = async (prompt, sessionId) => {
  const client = new BedrockAgentRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });
  // const client = new BedrockAgentRuntimeClient({
  //   region: "us-east-1",
  //   credentials: {
  //     accessKeyId: "accessKeyId", // permission to invoke agent
  //     secretAccessKey: "accessKeySecret",
  //   },
  // });

  const agentId = "AJBHXXILZN";
```

```
  const agentAliasId = "AVKP1ITZAA";

  const command = new InvokeAgentCommand({
    agentId,
    agentAliasId,
    sessionId,
    inputText: prompt,
  });

  try {
    let completion = "";
    const response = await client.send(command);

    if (response.completion === undefined) {
      throw new Error("Completion is undefined");
    }

    for await (const chunkEvent of response.completion) {
      const chunk = chunkEvent.chunk;
      console.log(chunk);
      const decodedResponse = new TextDecoder("utf-8").decode(chunk.bytes);
      completion += decodedResponse;
    }

    return { sessionId: sessionId, completion };
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

// Call function if run directly
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  const result = await invokeBedrockAgent("I need help.", "123");
  console.log(result);
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 InvokeAgent를 참조하세요.

InvokeFlow

다음 코드 예시는 InvokeFlow의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

import {
  BedrockAgentRuntimeClient,
  InvokeFlowCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-agent-runtime";

/**
 * Invokes an alias of a flow to run the inputs that you specify and return
 * the output of each node as a stream.
 *
 * @param {{
 *  flowIdentifier: string,
 *  flowAliasIdentifier: string,
 *  prompt?: string,
 *  region?: string
 * }} options
 * @returns {Promise<import("@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-agent").FlowNodeOutput>} An
 object containing information about the output from flow invocation.
 */
export const invokeBedrockFlow = async ({
  flowIdentifier,
  flowAliasIdentifier,
  prompt = "Hi, how are you?",
  region = "us-east-1",
}) => {
  const client = new BedrockAgentRuntimeClient({ region });

  const command = new InvokeFlowCommand({
    flowIdentifier,
    flowAliasIdentifier,
    inputs: [
      {
```

```
        content: {
          document: prompt,
        },
        nodeName: "FlowInputNode",
        nodeOutputName: "document",
      },
    ],
  });

  let flowResponse = {};
  const response = await client.send(command);

  for await (const chunkEvent of response.responseStream) {
    const { flowOutputEvent, flowCompletionEvent } = chunkEvent;

    if (flowOutputEvent) {
      flowResponse = { ...flowResponse, ...flowOutputEvent };
      console.log("Flow output event:", flowOutputEvent);
    } else if (flowCompletionEvent) {
      flowResponse = { ...flowResponse, ...flowCompletionEvent };
      console.log("Flow completion event:", flowCompletionEvent);
    }
  }

  return flowResponse;
};

// Call function if run directly
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
import {
  isMain,
  validateArgs,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-node.js";

const loadArgs = () => {
  const options = {
    flowIdentifier: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
    flowAliasIdentifier: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
```

```
    prompt: {
      type: "string",
    },
    region: {
      type: "string",
    },
  };
  const results = parseArgs({ options });
  const { errors } = validateArgs({ options }, results);
  return { errors, results };
};

if (isMain(import.meta.url)) {
  const { errors, results } = loadArgs();
  if (!errors) {
    invokeBedrockFlow(results.values);
  } else {
    console.error(errors.join("\n"));
  }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조에서 InvokeFlow를 참조하세요.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)를 사용한 CloudWatch 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 CloudWatch에서 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3)를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`DeleteAlarms`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteAlarms`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

SDK 및 클라이언트 모듈을 가져오고 API를 호출합니다.

```
import { DeleteAlarmsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const run = async () => {
  const command = new DeleteAlarmsCommand({
    AlarmNames: [process.env.CLOUDWATCH_ALARM_NAME], // Set the value of
 CLOUDWATCH_ALARM_NAME to the name of an existing alarm.
  });

  try {
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

export default run();
```

별도의 모듈에서 클라이언트를 생성하고 내보냅니다.

```
import { CloudWatchClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";

export const client = new CloudWatchClient({});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하십시오.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteAlarms를 참조하십시오.

`DescribeAlarmsForMetric`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeAlarmsForMetric`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

SDK 및 클라이언트 모듈을 가져오고 API를 호출합니다.

```
import { DescribeAlarmsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const run = async () => {
  const command = new DescribeAlarmsCommand({
    AlarmNames: [process.env.CLOUDWATCH_ALARM_NAME], // Set the value of
 CLOUDWATCH_ALARM_NAME to the name of an existing alarm.
  });

  try {
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

export default run();
```

별도의 모듈에서 클라이언트를 생성하고 내보냅니다.

```
import { CloudWatchClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";

export const client = new CloudWatchClient({});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하십시오.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DisableAlarmActions을 참조하십시오.

`DisableAlarmActions`

다음 코드 예시는 `DisableAlarmActions`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

SDK 및 클라이언트 모듈을 가져오고 API를 호출합니다.

```
import { DisableAlarmActionsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const run = async () => {
  const command = new DisableAlarmActionsCommand({
    AlarmNames: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_ALARM_NAME, // Set the value of
 CLOUDWATCH_ALARM_NAME to the name of an existing alarm.
  });

  try {
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

export default run();
```

별도의 모듈에서 클라이언트를 생성하고 내보냅니다.

```
import { CloudWatchClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";
```

```
export const client = new CloudWatchClient({});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하십시오.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DisableAlarmActions을 참조하십시오.

EnableAlarmActions

다음 코드 예시는 EnableAlarmActions의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

SDK 및 클라이언트 모듈을 가져오고 API를 호출합니다.

```
import { EnableAlarmActionsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const run = async () => {
  const command = new EnableAlarmActionsCommand({
    AlarmNames: [process.env.CLOUDWATCH_ALARM_NAME], // Set the value of
 CLOUDWATCH_ALARM_NAME to the name of an existing alarm.
  });

  try {
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

export default run();
```

별도의 모듈에서 클라이언트를 생성하고 내보냅니다.

```
import { CloudWatchClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";

export const client = new CloudWatchClient({});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하십시오.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 EnableAlarmActions를 참조하십시오.

ListMetrics

다음 코드 예시는 ListMetrics의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

SDK 및 클라이언트 모듈을 가져오고 API를 호출합니다.

```
import {
  CloudWatchServiceException,
  ListMetricsCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

export const main = async () => {
  // Use the AWS console to see available namespaces and metric names. Custom
 metrics can also be created.
  // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/monitoring/
viewing_metrics_with_cloudwatch.html
  const command = new ListMetricsCommand({
    Dimensions: [
      {
        Name: "LogGroupName",
      },
    ],
    MetricName: "IncomingLogEvents",
    Namespace: "AWS/Logs",
```

```
  });

  try {
    const response = await client.send(command);
    console.log(`Metrics count: ${response.Metrics?.length}`);
    return response;
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof CloudWatchServiceException) {
      console.error(`Error from CloudWatch. ${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

별도의 모듈에서 클라이언트를 생성하고 내보냅니다.

```
import { CloudWatchClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";

export const client = new CloudWatchClient({});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하십시오.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListMetrics를 참조하십시오.

`PutMetricAlarm`

다음 코드 예시는 `PutMetricAlarm`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

SDK 및 클라이언트 모듈을 가져오고 API를 호출합니다.

```
import { PutMetricAlarmCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";
```

```
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const run = async () => {
  // This alarm triggers when CPUUtilization exceeds 70% for one minute.
  const command = new PutMetricAlarmCommand({
    AlarmName: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_ALARM_NAME, // Set the value of
 CLOUDWATCH_ALARM_NAME to the name of an existing alarm.
    ComparisonOperator: "GreaterThanThreshold",
    EvaluationPeriods: 1,
    MetricName: "CPUUtilization",
    Namespace: "AWS/EC2",
    Period: 60,
    Statistic: "Average",
    Threshold: 70.0,
    ActionsEnabled: false,
    AlarmDescription: "Alarm when server CPU exceeds 70%",
    Dimensions: [
      {
        Name: "InstanceId",
        Value: process.env.EC2_INSTANCE_ID, // Set the value of EC_INSTANCE_ID to
 the Id of an existing Amazon EC2 instance.
      },
    ],
    Unit: "Percent",
  });

  try {
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

export default run();
```

별도의 모듈에서 클라이언트를 생성하고 내보냅니다.

```
import { CloudWatchClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";

export const client = new CloudWatchClient({});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하십시오.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 PutMetricAlarm을 참조하십시오.

PutMetricData

다음 코드 예시는 PutMetricData의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

SDK 및 클라이언트 모듈을 가져오고 API를 호출합니다.

```
import { PutMetricDataCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const run = async () => {
  // See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/APIReference/
API_PutMetricData.html#API_PutMetricData_RequestParameters
  // and https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/monitoring/
publishingMetrics.html
  // for more information about the parameters in this command.
  const command = new PutMetricDataCommand({
    MetricData: [
      {
        MetricName: "PAGES_VISITED",
        Dimensions: [
          {
            Name: "UNIQUE_PAGES",
            Value: "URLS",
          },
        ],
        Unit: "None",
        Value: 1.0,
      },
    ],
    Namespace: "SITE/TRAFFIC",
  });
```

```
  try {
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

export default run();
```

별도의 모듈에서 클라이언트를 생성하고 내보냅니다.

```
import { CloudWatchClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";

export const client = new CloudWatchClient({});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하십시오.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 PutMetricData를 참조하십시오.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)를 사용한 CloudWatch Events 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 CloudWatch Events와 함께 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3)를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`PutEvents`

다음 코드 예시는 `PutEvents`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

SDK 및 클라이언트 모듈을 가져오고 API를 호출합니다.

```
import { PutEventsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-events";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const run = async () => {
  const command = new PutEventsCommand({
    // The list of events to send to Amazon CloudWatch Events.
    Entries: [
      {
        // The name of the application or service that is sending the event.
        Source: "my.app",

        // The name of the event that is being sent.
        DetailType: "My Custom Event",

        // The data that is sent with the event.
        Detail: JSON.stringify({ timeOfEvent: new Date().toISOString() }),
      },
    ],
  });

  try {
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

export default run();
```

별도의 모듈에서 클라이언트를 생성하고 내보냅니다.

```
import { CloudWatchEventsClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-events";

export const client = new CloudWatchEventsClient({});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하십시오.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 PutEvents를 참조하십시오.

PutRule

다음 코드 예시는 PutRule의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

SDK 및 클라이언트 모듈을 가져오고 API를 호출합니다.

```
import { PutRuleCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-events";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const run = async () => {
  // Request parameters for PutRule.
  // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/eventbridge/latest/APIReference/
API_PutRule.html#API_PutRule_RequestParameters
  const command = new PutRuleCommand({
    Name: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_EVENTS_RULE,

    // The event pattern for the rule.
    //  Example: {"source": ["my.app"]}
    EventPattern: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_EVENTS_RULE_PATTERN,

    // The state of the rule. Valid values: ENABLED, DISABLED
    State: "ENABLED",
  });

  try {
```

```
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

export default run();
```

별도의 모듈에서 클라이언트를 생성하고 내보냅니다.

```
import { CloudWatchEventsClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-events";

export const client = new CloudWatchEventsClient({});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하십시오.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 PutRule을 참조하십시오.

`PutTargets`

다음 코드 예시는 `PutTargets`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

SDK 및 클라이언트 모듈을 가져오고 API를 호출합니다.

```
import { PutTargetsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-events";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const run = async () => {
  const command = new PutTargetsCommand({
    // The name of the Amazon CloudWatch Events rule.
    Rule: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_EVENTS_RULE,
```

```
    // The targets to add to the rule.
    Targets: [
      {
        Arn: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_EVENTS_TARGET_ARN,
        // The ID of the target. Choose a unique ID for each target.
        Id: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_EVENTS_TARGET_ID,
      },
    ],
  });

  try {
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

export default run();
```

별도의 모듈에서 클라이언트를 생성하고 내보냅니다.

```
import { CloudWatchEventsClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-events";

export const client = new CloudWatchEventsClient({});
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하십시오.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 PutTargets를 참조하십시오.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)를 사용한 CloudWatch Logs 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 CloudWatch Logs와 함께 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3)를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오

작업

`CreateLogGroup`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateLogGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { CreateLogGroupCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-logs";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const run = async () => {
  const command = new CreateLogGroupCommand({
    // The name of the log group.
    logGroupName: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_LOGS_LOG_GROUP,
  });

  try {
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

export default run();
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateLogGroup 참조하십시오.

DeleteLogGroup

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteLogGroup의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { DeleteLogGroupCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-logs";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const run = async () => {
  const command = new DeleteLogGroupCommand({
    // The name of the log group.
    logGroupName: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_LOGS_LOG_GROUP,
  });

  try {
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

export default run();
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteLogGroup 참조하십시오.

DeleteSubscriptionFilter

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteSubscriptionFilter의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { DeleteSubscriptionFilterCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-logs";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const run = async () => {
  const command = new DeleteSubscriptionFilterCommand({
    // The name of the filter.
    filterName: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_LOGS_FILTER_NAME,
    // The name of the log group.
    logGroupName: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_LOGS_LOG_GROUP,
  });

  try {
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

export default run();
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteSubscriptionFilter 참조하십시오.

`DescribeLogGroups`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeLogGroups`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import {
  paginateDescribeLogGroups,
  CloudWatchLogsClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-logs";

const client = new CloudWatchLogsClient({});

export const main = async () => {
  const paginatedLogGroups = paginateDescribeLogGroups({ client }, {});
  const logGroups = [];

  for await (const page of paginatedLogGroups) {
    if (page.logGroups?.every((lg) => !!lg)) {
      logGroups.push(...page.logGroups);
    }
  }

  console.log(logGroups);
  return logGroups;
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DescribeLogGroups 참조하십시오.

`DescribeSubscriptionFilters`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeSubscriptionFilters`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { DescribeSubscriptionFiltersCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-
logs";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const run = async () => {
  // This will return a list of all subscription filters in your account
  // matching the log group name.
  const command = new DescribeSubscriptionFiltersCommand({
    logGroupName: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_LOGS_LOG_GROUP,
    limit: 1,
  });

  try {
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

export default run();
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DescribeSubscriptionFilters 참조하십시오.

`GetQueryResults`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetQueryResults`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Simple wrapper for the GetQueryResultsCommand.
 * @param {string} queryId
 */
_getQueryResults(queryId) {
  return this.client.send(new GetQueryResultsCommand({ queryId }));
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 GetQueryResults를 참조하세요.

`PutSubscriptionFilter`

다음 코드 예시는 `PutSubscriptionFilter`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { PutSubscriptionFilterCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-logs";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const run = async () => {
  const command = new PutSubscriptionFilterCommand({
    // An ARN of a same-account Kinesis stream, Kinesis Firehose
    // delivery stream, or Lambda function.
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/logs/
SubscriptionFilters.html
```

```
    destinationArn: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_LOGS_DESTINATION_ARN,

    // A name for the filter.
    filterName: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_LOGS_FILTER_NAME,

    // A filter pattern for subscribing to a filtered stream of log events.
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/logs/
FilterAndPatternSyntax.html
    filterPattern: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_LOGS_FILTER_PATTERN,

    // The name of the log group. Messages in this group matching the filter pattern
    // will be sent to the destination ARN.
    logGroupName: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_LOGS_LOG_GROUP,
  });

  try {
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

export default run();
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 PutSubscriptionFilter 참조하십시오.

`StartLiveTail`

다음 코드 예시는 `StartLiveTail`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

필수 파일을 포함합니다.

```
import { CloudWatchLogsClient, StartLiveTailCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-
cloudwatch-logs";
```

Live Tail 세션의 이벤트를 처리합니다.

```
async function handleResponseAsync(response) {
```

```
    try {
      for await (const event of response.responseStream) {
        if (event.sessionStart !== undefined) {
          console.log(event.sessionStart);
        } else if (event.sessionUpdate !== undefined) {
          for (const logEvent of event.sessionUpdate.sessionResults) {
            const timestamp = logEvent.timestamp;
            const date = new Date(timestamp);
            console.log("[" + date + "] " + logEvent.message);
          }
        } else {
            console.error("Unknown event type");
        }
      }
    } catch (err) {
        // On-stream exceptions are captured here
        console.error(err)
    }
}
```

Live Tail 세션을 시작합니다.

```
    const client = new CloudWatchLogsClient();

    const command = new StartLiveTailCommand({
        logGroupIdentifiers: logGroupIdentifiers,
        logStreamNames: logStreamNames,
        logEventFilterPattern: filterPattern
    });
    try{
        const response = await client.send(command);
        handleResponseAsync(response);
    } catch (err){
        // Pre-stream exceptions are captured here
        console.log(err);
    }
```

일정 시간이 경과하면 Live Tail 세션을 중단합니다.

```
    /* Set a timeout to close the client. This will stop the Live Tail session. */
    setTimeout(function() {
```

```
        console.log("Client timeout");
        client.destroy();
      }, 10000);
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 StartLiveTail을 참조하세요.

StartQuery

다음 코드 예시는 StartQuery의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Wrapper for the StartQueryCommand. Uses a static query string
 * for consistency.
 * @param {[Date, Date]} dateRange
 * @param {number} maxLogs
 * @returns {Promise<{ queryId: string }>}
 */
async _startQuery([startDate, endDate], maxLogs = 10000) {
  try {
    return await this.client.send(
      new StartQueryCommand({
        logGroupNames: this.logGroupNames,
        queryString: "fields @timestamp, @message | sort @timestamp asc",
        startTime: startDate.valueOf(),
        endTime: endDate.valueOf(),
        limit: maxLogs,
      }),
    );
  } catch (err) {
    /** @type {string} */
    const message = err.message;
    if (message.startsWith("Query's end date and time")) {
      // This error indicates that the query's start or end date occur
```

```
        // before the log group was created.
        throw new DateOutOfBoundsError(message);
      }

      throw err;
    }
  }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 StartQuery를 참조하세요.

시나리오

대용량 쿼리 실행

다음 코드 예시에서는 CloudWatch Logs를 사용하여 1만 개 이상의 레코드를 쿼리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

진입점입니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { CloudWatchLogsClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-logs";
import { CloudWatchQuery } from "./cloud-watch-query.js";

console.log("Starting a recursive query...");

if (!process.env.QUERY_START_DATE || !process.env.QUERY_END_DATE) {
  throw new Error(
    "QUERY_START_DATE and QUERY_END_DATE environment variables are required.",
  );
}
```

```
const cloudWatchQuery = new CloudWatchQuery(new CloudWatchLogsClient({}), {
  logGroupNames: ["/workflows/cloudwatch-logs/large-query"],
  dateRange: [
    new Date(Number.parseInt(process.env.QUERY_START_DATE)),
    new Date(Number.parseInt(process.env.QUERY_END_DATE)),
  ],
});

await cloudWatchQuery.run();

console.log(
  `Queries finished in ${cloudWatchQuery.secondsElapsed} seconds.\nTotal logs found:
 ${cloudWatchQuery.results.length}`,
);
```

필요한 경우 쿼리를 여러 단계로 분할하는 클래스입니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import {
  StartQueryCommand,
  GetQueryResultsCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-logs";
import { splitDateRange } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-date.js";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

class DateOutOfBoundsError extends Error {}

export class CloudWatchQuery {
  /**
   * Run a query for all CloudWatch Logs within a certain date range.
   * CloudWatch logs return a max of 10,000 results. This class
   * performs a binary search across all of the logs in the provided
   * date range if a query returns the maximum number of results.
   *
   * @param {import('@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-logs').CloudWatchLogsClient} client
   * @param {{ logGroupNames: string[], dateRange: [Date, Date], queryConfig:
 { limit: number } }} config
   */
  constructor(client, { logGroupNames, dateRange, queryConfig }) {
    this.client = client;
    /**
```

```
     * All log groups are queried.
     */
    this.logGroupNames = logGroupNames;

    /**
     * The inclusive date range that is queried.
     */
    this.dateRange = dateRange;

    /**
     * CloudWatch Logs never returns more than 10,000 logs.
     */
    this.limit = queryConfig?.limit ?? 10000;

    /**
     * @type {import("@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-logs").ResultField[][]}
     */
    this.results = [];
  }

  /**
   * Run the query.
   */
  async run() {
    this.secondsElapsed = 0;
    const start = new Date();
    this.results = await this._largeQuery(this.dateRange);
    const end = new Date();
    this.secondsElapsed = (end - start) / 1000;
    return this.results;
  }

  /**
   * Recursively query for logs.
   * @param {[Date, Date]} dateRange
   * @returns {Promise<import("@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-logs").ResultField[][]>}
   */
  async _largeQuery(dateRange) {
    const logs = await this._query(dateRange, this.limit);

    console.log(
      `Query date range: ${dateRange
        .map((d) => d.toISOString())
        .join(" to ")}. Found ${logs.length} logs.`,
```

```
    );

    if (logs.length < this.limit) {
      return logs;
    }

    const lastLogDate = this._getLastLogDate(logs);
    const offsetLastLogDate = new Date(lastLogDate);
    offsetLastLogDate.setMilliseconds(lastLogDate.getMilliseconds() + 1);
    const subDateRange = [offsetLastLogDate, dateRange[1]];
    const [r1, r2] = splitDateRange(subDateRange);
    const results = await Promise.all([
      this._largeQuery(r1),
      this._largeQuery(r2),
    ]);
    return [logs, ...results].flat();
  }

  /**
   * Find the most recent log in a list of logs.
   * @param {import("@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-logs").ResultField[][]} logs
   */
  _getLastLogDate(logs) {
    const timestamps = logs
      .map(
        (log) =>
          log.find((fieldMeta) => fieldMeta.field === "@timestamp")?.value,
      )
      .filter((t) => !!t)
      .map((t) => `${t}Z`)
      .sort();

    if (!timestamps.length) {
      throw new Error("No timestamp found in logs.");
    }

    return new Date(timestamps[timestamps.length - 1]);
  }

  /**
   * Simple wrapper for the GetQueryResultsCommand.
   * @param {string} queryId
   */
  _getQueryResults(queryId) {
```

```
    return this.client.send(new GetQueryResultsCommand({ queryId }));
  }

  /**
   * Starts a query and waits for it to complete.
   * @param {[Date, Date]} dateRange
   * @param {number} maxLogs
   */
  async _query(dateRange, maxLogs) {
    try {
      const { queryId } = await this._startQuery(dateRange, maxLogs);
      const { results } = await this._waitUntilQueryDone(queryId);
      return results ?? [];
    } catch (err) {
      /**
       * This error is thrown when StartQuery returns an error indicating
       * that the query's start or end date occur before the log group was
       * created.
       */
      if (err instanceof DateOutOfBoundsError) {
        return [];
      }
      throw err;
    }
  }

  /**
   * Wrapper for the StartQueryCommand. Uses a static query string
   * for consistency.
   * @param {[Date, Date]} dateRange
   * @param {number} maxLogs
   * @returns {Promise<{ queryId: string }>}
   */
  async _startQuery([startDate, endDate], maxLogs = 10000) {
    try {
      return await this.client.send(
        new StartQueryCommand({
          logGroupNames: this.logGroupNames,
          queryString: "fields @timestamp, @message | sort @timestamp asc",
          startTime: startDate.valueOf(),
          endTime: endDate.valueOf(),
          limit: maxLogs,
        }),
      );
```

```
    } catch (err) {
      /** @type {string} */
      const message = err.message;
      if (message.startsWith("Query's end date and time")) {
        // This error indicates that the query's start or end date occur
        // before the log group was created.
        throw new DateOutOfBoundsError(message);
      }

      throw err;
    }
  }

  /**
   * Call GetQueryResultsCommand until the query is done.
   * @param {string} queryId
   */
  _waitUntilQueryDone(queryId) {
    const getResults = async () => {
      const results = await this._getQueryResults(queryId);
      const queryDone = [
        "Complete",
        "Failed",
        "Cancelled",
        "Timeout",
        "Unknown",
      ].includes(results.status);

      return { queryDone, results };
    };

    return retry(
      { intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 60, quiet: true },
      async () => {
        const { queryDone, results } = await getResults();
        if (!queryDone) {
          throw new Error("Query not done.");
        }

        return results;
      },
    );
  }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - GetQueryResults
  - StartQuery

예약된 이벤트를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon EventBridge 예약 이벤트에 의해 호출된 AWS Lambda 함수를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

AWS Lambda 함수를 호출하는 Amazon EventBridge 예약 이벤트를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. Lambda 함수가 간접 호출될 때 cron 표현식을 사용하여 일정을 예약하도록 EventBridge를 구성합니다. 이 예제에서는 Lambda JavaScript 런타임 API를 사용하여 Lambda 함수를 생성합니다. 이 예제에서는 다양한 AWS 서비스를 호출하여 특정 사용 사례를 수행합니다. 이 예제에서는 1주년 기념일에 직원에게 축하하는 모바일 문자 메시지를 전송하는 앱을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시는 AWS SDK for JavaScript v3 개발자 안내서에서도 확인할 수 있습니다.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- CloudWatch Logs
- DynamoDB
- EventBridge
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

SDK for JavaScript (v3)를 사용한 CodeBuild 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 CodeBuild와 함께 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3)를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`CreateProject`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateProject`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

프로젝트 생성

```
import {
  ArtifactsType,
  CodeBuildClient,
  ComputeType,
  CreateProjectCommand,
  EnvironmentType,
  SourceType,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-codebuild";

// Create the AWS CodeBuild project.
export const createProject = async (
  projectName = "MyCodeBuilder",
  roleArn = "arn:aws:iam::xxxxxxxxxxxx:role/CodeBuildAdmin",
  buildOutputBucket = "xxxx",
  githubUrl = "https://...",
) => {
  const codeBuildClient = new CodeBuildClient({});

  const response = await codeBuildClient.send(
```

```
    new CreateProjectCommand({
      artifacts: {
        // The destination of the build artifacts.
        type: ArtifactsType.S3,
        location: buildOutputBucket,
      },
      // Information about the build environment. The combination of "computeType"
 and "type" determines the
      // requirements for the environment such as CPU, memory, and disk space.
      environment: {
        // Build environment compute types.
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/codebuild/latest/userguide/build-env-ref-
compute-types.html
        computeType: ComputeType.BUILD_GENERAL1_SMALL,
        // Docker image identifier.
        // See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/codebuild/latest/userguide/build-env-ref-
available.html
        image: "aws/codebuild/standard:7.0",
        // Build environment type.
        type: EnvironmentType.LINUX_CONTAINER,
      },
      name: projectName,
      // A role ARN with permission to create a CodeBuild project, write to the
 artifact location, and write CloudWatch logs.
      serviceRole: roleArn,
      source: {
        // The type of repository that contains the source code to be built.
        type: SourceType.GITHUB,
        // The location of the repository that contains the source code to be built.
        location: githubUrl,
      },
    }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  //   {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //       httpStatusCode: 200,
  //       requestId: 'b428b244-777b-49a6-a48d-5dffedced8e7',
  //       extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //       cfId: undefined,
  //       attempts: 1,
  //       totalRetryDelay: 0
  //     },
  //     project: {
```

```
  //       arn: 'arn:aws:codebuild:us-east-1:xxxxxxxxxxxx:project/MyCodeBuilder',
  //       artifacts: {
  //         encryptionDisabled: false,
  //         location: 'xxxxxx-xxxxxxx-xxxxxx',
  //         name: 'MyCodeBuilder',
  //         namespaceType: 'NONE',
  //         packaging: 'NONE',
  //         type: 'S3'
  //       },
  //       badge: { badgeEnabled: false },
  //       cache: { type: 'NO_CACHE' },
  //       created: 2023-08-18T14:46:48.979Z,
  //       encryptionKey: 'arn:aws:kms:us-east-1:xxxxxxxxxxxx:alias/aws/s3',
  //       environment: {
  //         computeType: 'BUILD_GENERAL1_SMALL',
  //         environmentVariables: [],
  //         image: 'aws/codebuild/standard:7.0',
  //         imagePullCredentialsType: 'CODEBUILD',
  //         privilegedMode: false,
  //         type: 'LINUX_CONTAINER'
  //       },
  //       lastModified: 2023-08-18T14:46:48.979Z,
  //       name: 'MyCodeBuilder',
  //       projectVisibility: 'PRIVATE',
  //       queuedTimeoutInMinutes: 480,
  //       serviceRole: 'arn:aws:iam::xxxxxxxxxxxx:role/CodeBuildAdmin',
  //       source: {
  //         insecureSsl: false,
  //         location: 'https://...',
  //         reportBuildStatus: false,
  //         type: 'GITHUB'
  //       },
  //       timeoutInMinutes: 60
  //     }
  //   }
  return response;
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하십시오.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateProject를 참조하십시오.

SDK for JavaScript(v3)를 사용한 Amazon Cognito 자격 증명 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Cognito Identity와 함께 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3)를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 시나리오

시나리오

Amazon Textract 탐색기 애플리케이션 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 대화형 애플리케이션을 통해 Amazon Textract 출력을 탐색하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

AWS SDK for JavaScript 를 사용하여 Amazon Textract를 사용하여 문서 이미지에서 데이터를 추출하고 대화형 웹 페이지에 표시하는 React 애플리케이션을 구축하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제는 웹 브라우저에서 실행되며 자격 증명을 위해 인증된 Amazon Cognito 자격 증명이 필요합니다. 이 애플리케이션은 스토리지로 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)를 사용하고 알림을 위해 Amazon Simple Notification Service(Amazon SNS) 주제를 구독하는 Amazon Simple Queue Service(Amazon SQS) 대기열을 폴링합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Cognito 자격 증명
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS

- Amazon Textract

SDK for JavaScript (v3)를 사용한 Amazon Cognito 자격 증명 공급자 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Cognito 자격 증명 공급자와 함께 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3)를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello Amazon Cognito

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Cognito 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import {
  paginateListUserPools,
  CognitoIdentityProviderClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-cognito-identity-provider";

const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});

export const helloCognito = async () => {
  const paginator = paginateListUserPools({ client }, {});
```

```
  const userPoolNames = [];

  for await (const page of paginator) {
    const names = page.UserPools.map((pool) => pool.Name);
    userPoolNames.push(...names);
  }

  console.log("User pool names: ");
  console.log(userPoolNames.join("\n"));
  return userPoolNames;
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListFunctions를 참조하십시오.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오

작업

`AdminGetUser`

다음 코드 예시는 `AdminGetUser`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
const adminGetUser = ({ userPoolId, username }) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});

  const command = new AdminGetUserCommand({
    UserPoolId: userPoolId,
    Username: username,
```

```
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 AdminGetUser를 참조하십시오.

AdminInitiateAuth

다음 코드 예시는 AdminInitiateAuth의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
const adminInitiateAuth = ({ clientId, userPoolId, username, password }) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});

  const command = new AdminInitiateAuthCommand({
    ClientId: clientId,
    UserPoolId: userPoolId,
    AuthFlow: AuthFlowType.ADMIN_USER_PASSWORD_AUTH,
    AuthParameters: { USERNAME: username, PASSWORD: password },
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 AdminInitiateAuth를 참조하십시오.

AdminRespondToAuthChallenge

다음 코드 예시는 AdminRespondToAuthChallenge의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
const adminRespondToAuthChallenge = ({
  userPoolId,
  clientId,
  username,
  totp,
  session,
}) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});
  const command = new AdminRespondToAuthChallengeCommand({
    ChallengeName: ChallengeNameType.SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA,
    ChallengeResponses: {
      SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA_CODE: totp,
      USERNAME: username,
    },
    ClientId: clientId,
    UserPoolId: userPoolId,
    Session: session,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 AdminRespondToAuthChallenge를 참조하십시오.

`AssociateSoftwareToken`

다음 코드 예시는 `AssociateSoftwareToken`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
const associateSoftwareToken = (session) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});
  const command = new AssociateSoftwareTokenCommand({
    Session: session,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 AssociateSoftwareToken을 참조하십시오.

`ConfirmDevice`

다음 코드 예시는 `ConfirmDevice`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
const confirmDevice = ({ deviceKey, accessToken, passwordVerifier, salt }) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});

  const command = new ConfirmDeviceCommand({
    DeviceKey: deviceKey,
    AccessToken: accessToken,
    DeviceSecretVerifierConfig: {
      PasswordVerifier: passwordVerifier,
```

```
      Salt: salt,
    },
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ConfirmDevice를 참조하십시오.

ConfirmSignUp

다음 코드 예시는 ConfirmSignUp의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
const confirmSignUp = ({ clientId, username, code }) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});

  const command = new ConfirmSignUpCommand({
    ClientId: clientId,
    Username: username,
    ConfirmationCode: code,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ConfirmSignUp을 참조하십시오.

DeleteUser

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteUser의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Delete the signed-in user. Useful for allowing a user to delete their
 * own profile.
 * @param {{ region: string, accessToken: string }} config
 * @returns {Promise<[import("@aws-sdk/client-cognito-identity-
provider").DeleteUserCommandOutput | null, unknown]>}
 */
export const deleteUser = async ({ region, accessToken }) => {
  try {
    const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({ region });
    const response = await client.send(
      new DeleteUserCommand({ AccessToken: accessToken }),
    );
    return [response, null];
  } catch (err) {
    return [null, err];
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteUser를 참조하십시오.

`InitiateAuth`

다음 코드 예시는 `InitiateAuth`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
const initiateAuth = ({ username, password, clientId }) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});

  const command = new InitiateAuthCommand({
    AuthFlow: AuthFlowType.USER_PASSWORD_AUTH,
    AuthParameters: {
      USERNAME: username,
      PASSWORD: password,
    },
    ClientId: clientId,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 InitiateAuth를 참조하십시오.

`ListUsers`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListUsers`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
const listUsers = ({ userPoolId }) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});

  const command = new ListUsersCommand({
    UserPoolId: userPoolId,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListUsers를 참조하십시오.

ResendConfirmationCode

다음 코드 예시는 ResendConfirmationCode의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
const resendConfirmationCode = ({ clientId, username }) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});

  const command = new ResendConfirmationCodeCommand({
    ClientId: clientId,
    Username: username,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ResendConfirmationCode를 참조하십시오.

RespondToAuthChallenge

다음 코드 예시는 RespondToAuthChallenge의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
const respondToAuthChallenge = ({
  clientId,
  username,
  session,
  userPoolId,
  code,
}) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});

  const command = new RespondToAuthChallengeCommand({
    ChallengeName: ChallengeNameType.SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA,
    ChallengeResponses: {
      SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA_CODE: code,
      USERNAME: username,
    },
    ClientId: clientId,
    UserPoolId: userPoolId,
    Session: session,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 RespondToAuthChallenge를 참조하십시오.

SignUp

다음 코드 예시는 SignUp의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
const signUp = ({ clientId, username, password, email }) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});
```

```
  const command = new SignUpCommand({
    ClientId: clientId,
    Username: username,
    Password: password,
    UserAttributes: [{ Name: "email", Value: email }],
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 SignUp를 참조하십시오.

`UpdateUserPool`

다음 코드 예시는 `UpdateUserPool`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Connect a Lambda function to the PreSignUp trigger for a Cognito user pool
 * @param {{ region: string, userPoolId: string, handlerArn: string }} config
 * @returns {Promise<[import("@aws-sdk/client-cognito-identity-
provider").UpdateUserPoolCommandOutput | null, unknown]>}
 */
export const addPreSignUpHandler = async ({
  region,
  userPoolId,
  handlerArn,
}) => {
  try {
    const cognitoClient = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({
      region,
    });
```

```
    const command = new UpdateUserPoolCommand({
      UserPoolId: userPoolId,
      LambdaConfig: {
        PreSignUp: handlerArn,
      },
    });

    const response = await cognitoClient.send(command);
    return [response, null];
  } catch (err) {
    return [null, err];
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 UpdateUserPool을 참조하세요.

`VerifySoftwareToken`

다음 코드 예시는 `VerifySoftwareToken`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
const verifySoftwareToken = (totp) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});

  // The 'Session' is provided in the response to 'AssociateSoftwareToken'.
  const session = process.env.SESSION;

  if (!session) {
    throw new Error(
      "Missing a valid Session. Did you run 'admin-initiate-auth'?",
    );
  }

  const command = new VerifySoftwareTokenCommand({
```

```
    Session: session,
    UserCode: totp,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 VerifySoftwareToken을 참조하십시오.

시나리오

Lambda 함수를 사용하여 알려진 사용자를 자동으로 확인

다음 코드 예제는 Lambda 함수를 사용하여 알려진 Amazon Cognito 사용자를 자동으로 확인하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- `PreSignUp` 트리거에 대해 Lambda 함수를 호출하도록 사용자 풀을 구성합니다.
- Amazon Cognito를 사용하여 사용자 가입시키기
- Lambda 함수는 DynamoDB 테이블을 스캔하고 알려진 사용자를 자동으로 확인합니다.
- 새 사용자로 로그인한 다음 리소스를 정리합니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

대화형 '시나리오' 실행을 구성합니다. JavaScript(v3) 예제에서는 시나리오 실행기를 공유하여 복잡한 예제를 간소화합니다. 전체 소스 코드는 GitHub에 있습니다.

```
import { AutoConfirm } from "./scenario-auto-confirm.js";

/**
 * The context is passed to every scenario. Scenario steps
 * will modify the context.
 */
```

```
const context = {
  errors: [],
  users: [
    {
      UserName: "test_user_1",
      UserEmail: "test_email_1@example.com",
    },
    {
      UserName: "test_user_2",
      UserEmail: "test_email_2@example.com",
    },
    {
      UserName: "test_user_3",
      UserEmail: "test_email_3@example.com",
    },
  ],
};

/**
 * Three Scenarios are created for the workflow. A Scenario is an orchestration
 class
 * that simplifies running a series of steps.
 */
export const scenarios = {
  // Demonstrate automatically confirming known users in a database.
  "auto-confirm": AutoConfirm(context),
};

// Call function if run directly
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import { parseScenarioArgs } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";

if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  parseScenarioArgs(scenarios, {
    name: "Cognito user pools and triggers",
    description:
      "Demonstrate how to use the AWS SDKs to customize Amazon Cognito
 authentication behavior.",
  });
}
```

이 시나리오에서는 알려진 사용자를 자동으로 확인하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 여기에서는 예제 단계를 오케스트레이션합니다.

```
import { wait } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";
import {
  Scenario,
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioOutput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/scenario.js";

import {
  getStackOutputs,
  logCleanUpReminder,
  promptForStackName,
  promptForStackRegion,
  skipWhenErrors,
} from "./steps-common.js";
import { populateTable } from "./actions/dynamodb-actions.js";
import {
  addPreSignUpHandler,
  deleteUser,
  getUser,
  signIn,
  signUpUser,
} from "./actions/cognito-actions.js";
import {
  getLatestLogStreamForLambda,
  getLogEvents,
} from "./actions/cloudwatch-logs-actions.js";

/**
 * @typedef {{
 *   errors: Error[],
 *   password: string,
 *   users: { UserName: string, UserEmail: string }[],
 *   selectedUser?: string,
 *   stackName?: string,
 *   stackRegion?: string,
 *   token?: string,
 *   confirmDeleteSignedInUser?: boolean,
 *   TableName?: string,
 *   UserPoolClientId?: string,
```

```
 *   UserPoolId?: string,
 *   UserPoolArn?: string,
 *   AutoConfirmHandlerArn?: string,
 *   AutoConfirmHandlerName?: string
 * }} State
 */

const greeting = new ScenarioOutput(
  "greeting",
  (/** @type {State} */ state) => `This demo will populate some users into the \
database created as part of the "${state.stackName}" stack. \
Then the AutoConfirmHandler will be linked to the PreSignUp \
trigger from Cognito. Finally, you will choose a user to sign up.`,
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

const logPopulatingUsers = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logPopulatingUsers",
  "Populating the DynamoDB table with some users.",
  { skipWhenErrors: skipWhenErrors },
);

const logPopulatingUsersComplete = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logPopulatingUsersComplete",
  "Done populating users.",
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

const populateUsers = new ScenarioAction(
  "populateUsers",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const [_, err] = await populateTable({
      region: state.stackRegion,
      tableName: state.TableName,
      items: state.users,
    });
    if (err) {
      state.errors.push(err);
    }
  },
  {
    skipWhen: skipWhenErrors,
  },
);
```

```
const logSetupSignUpTrigger = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logSetupSignUpTrigger",
  "Setting up the PreSignUp trigger for the Cognito User Pool.",
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

const setupSignUpTrigger = new ScenarioAction(
  "setupSignUpTrigger",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const [_, err] = await addPreSignUpHandler({
      region: state.stackRegion,
      userPoolId: state.UserPoolId,
      handlerArn: state.AutoConfirmHandlerArn,
    });
    if (err) {
      state.errors.push(err);
    }
  },
  {
    skipWhen: skipWhenErrors,
  },
);

const logSetupSignUpTriggerComplete = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logSetupSignUpTriggerComplete",
  (
    /** @type {State} */ state,
  ) => `The lambda function "${state.AutoConfirmHandlerName}" \
has been configured as the PreSignUp trigger handler for the user pool
 "${state.UserPoolId}".`,
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

const selectUser = new ScenarioInput(
  "selectedUser",
  "Select a user to sign up.",
  {
    type: "select",
    choices: (/** @type {State} */ state) => state.users.map((u) => u.UserName),
    skipWhen: skipWhenErrors,
    default: (/** @type {State} */ state) => state.users[0].UserName,
  },
);
```

```
const checkIfUserAlreadyExists = new ScenarioAction(
  "checkIfUserAlreadyExists",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const [user, err] = await getUser({
      region: state.stackRegion,
      userPoolId: state.UserPoolId,
      username: state.selectedUser,
    });

    if (err?.name === "UserNotFoundException") {
      // Do nothing. We're not expecting the user to exist before
      // sign up is complete.
      return;
    }

    if (err) {
      state.errors.push(err);
      return;
    }

    if (user) {
      state.errors.push(
        new Error(
          `The user "${state.selectedUser}" already exists in the user pool
 "${state.UserPoolId}".`,
        ),
      );
    }
  },
  {
    skipWhen: skipWhenErrors,
  },
);

const createPassword = new ScenarioInput(
  "password",
  "Enter a password that has at least eight characters, uppercase, lowercase,
 numbers and symbols.",
  { type: "password", skipWhen: skipWhenErrors, default: "Abcd1234!" },
);

const logSignUpExistingUser = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logSignUpExistingUser",
```

```
  (/** @type {State} */ state) => `Signing up user "${state.selectedUser}".`,
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

const signUpExistingUser = new ScenarioAction(
  "signUpExistingUser",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const signUp = (password) =>
      signUpUser({
        region: state.stackRegion,
        userPoolClientId: state.UserPoolClientId,
        username: state.selectedUser,
        email: state.users.find((u) => u.UserName === state.selectedUser)
          .UserEmail,
        password,
      });

    let [_, err] = await signUp(state.password);

    while (err?.name === "InvalidPasswordException") {
      console.warn("The password you entered was invalid.");
      await createPassword.handle(state);
      [_, err] = await signUp(state.password);
    }

    if (err) {
      state.errors.push(err);
    }
  },
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

const logSignUpExistingUserComplete = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logSignUpExistingUserComplete",
  (/** @type {State} */ state) =>
    `"${state.selectedUser} was signed up successfully.`,
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

const logLambdaLogs = new ScenarioAction(
  "logLambdaLogs",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    console.log(
      "Waiting a few seconds to let Lambda write to CloudWatch Logs...\n",
```

```
    );
    await wait(10);

    const [logStream, logStreamErr] = await getLatestLogStreamForLambda({
      functionName: state.AutoConfirmHandlerName,
      region: state.stackRegion,
    });
    if (logStreamErr) {
      state.errors.push(logStreamErr);
      return;
    }

    console.log(
      `Getting some recent events from log stream "${logStream.logStreamName}"`,
    );
    const [logEvents, logEventsErr] = await getLogEvents({
      functionName: state.AutoConfirmHandlerName,
      region: state.stackRegion,
      eventCount: 10,
      logStreamName: logStream.logStreamName,
    });
    if (logEventsErr) {
      state.errors.push(logEventsErr);
      return;
    }

    console.log(logEvents.map((ev) => `\t${ev.message}`).join(""));
  },
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

const logSignInUser = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logSignInUser",
  (/** @type {State} */ state) => `Let's sign in as ${state.selectedUser}`,
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

const signInUser = new ScenarioAction(
  "signInUser",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const [response, err] = await signIn({
      region: state.stackRegion,
      clientId: state.UserPoolClientId,
      username: state.selectedUser,
```

```
      password: state.password,
    });

    if (err?.name === "PasswordResetRequiredException") {
      state.errors.push(new Error("Please reset your password."));
      return;
    }

    if (err) {
      state.errors.push(err);
      return;
    }

    state.token = response?.AuthenticationResult?.AccessToken;
  },
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

const logSignInUserComplete = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logSignInUserComplete",
  (/** @type {State} */ state) =>
    `Successfully signed in. Your access token starts with: ${state.token.slice(0,
 11)}`,
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

const confirmDeleteSignedInUser = new ScenarioInput(
  "confirmDeleteSignedInUser",
  "Do you want to delete the currently signed in user?",
  { type: "confirm", skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

const deleteSignedInUser = new ScenarioAction(
  "deleteSignedInUser",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const [_, err] = await deleteUser({
      region: state.stackRegion,
      accessToken: state.token,
    });

    if (err) {
      state.errors.push(err);
    }
  },
```

```
  {
    skipWhen: (/** @type {State} */ state) =>
      skipWhenErrors(state) || !state.confirmDeleteSignedInUser,
  },
);

const logErrors = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logErrors",
  (/** @type {State}*/ state) => {
    const errorList = state.errors
      .map((err) => ` - ${err.name}: ${err.message}`)
      .join("\n");
    return `Scenario errors found:\n${errorList}`;
  },
  {
    // Don't log errors when there aren't any!
    skipWhen: (/** @type {State} */ state) => state.errors.length === 0,
  },
);

export const AutoConfirm = (context) =>
  new Scenario(
    "AutoConfirm",
    [
      promptForStackName,
      promptForStackRegion,
      getStackOutputs,
      greeting,
      logPopulatingUsers,
      populateUsers,
      logPopulatingUsersComplete,
      logSetupSignUpTrigger,
      setupSignUpTrigger,
      logSetupSignUpTriggerComplete,
      selectUser,
      checkIfUserAlreadyExists,
      createPassword,
      logSignUpExistingUser,
      signUpExistingUser,
      logSignUpExistingUserComplete,
      logLambdaLogs,
      logSignInUser,
      signInUser,
      logSignInUserComplete,
```

```
      confirmDeleteSignedInUser,
      deleteSignedInUser,
      logCleanUpReminder,
      logErrors,
    ],
    context,
  );
```

다음은 다른 시나리오와 공유되는 단계입니다.

```
import {
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioOutput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/scenario.js";
import { getCfnOutputs } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/sdk/cfn-outputs.js";

export const skipWhenErrors = (state) => state.errors.length > 0;

export const getStackOutputs = new ScenarioAction(
  "getStackOutputs",
  async (state) => {
    if (!state.stackName || !state.stackRegion) {
      state.errors.push(
        new Error(
          "No stack name or region provided. The stack name and \
region are required to fetch CFN outputs relevant to this example.",
        ),
      );
      return;
    }

    const outputs = await getCfnOutputs(state.stackName, state.stackRegion);
    Object.assign(state, outputs);
  },
);

export const promptForStackName = new ScenarioInput(
  "stackName",
  "Enter the name of the stack you deployed earlier.",
  { type: "input", default: "PoolsAndTriggersStack" },
);
```

```
export const promptForStackRegion = new ScenarioInput(
  "stackRegion",
  "Enter the region of the stack you deployed earlier.",
  { type: "input", default: "us-east-1" },
);

export const logCleanUpReminder = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logCleanUpReminder",
  "All done. Remember to run 'cdk destroy' to teardown the stack.",
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);
```

Lambda 함수에서 `PreSignUp` 트리거에 대한 핸들러.

```
import type { PreSignUpTriggerEvent, Handler } from "aws-lambda";
import type { UserRepository } from "./user-repository";
import { DynamoDBUserRepository } from "./user-repository";

export class PreSignUpHandler {
  private userRepository: UserRepository;

  constructor(userRepository: UserRepository) {
    this.userRepository = userRepository;
  }

  private isPreSignUpTriggerSource(event: PreSignUpTriggerEvent): boolean {
    return event.triggerSource === "PreSignUp_SignUp";
  }

  private getEventUserEmail(event: PreSignUpTriggerEvent): string {
    return event.request.userAttributes.email;
  }

  async handlePreSignUpTriggerEvent(
    event: PreSignUpTriggerEvent,
  ): Promise<PreSignUpTriggerEvent> {
    console.log(
      `Received presignup from ${event.triggerSource} for user '${event.userName}'`,
    );

    if (!this.isPreSignUpTriggerSource(event)) {
```

```
      return event;
    }

    const eventEmail = this.getEventUserEmail(event);
    console.log(`Looking up email ${eventEmail}.`);
    const storedUserInfo =
      await this.userRepository.getUserInfoByEmail(eventEmail);

    if (!storedUserInfo) {
      console.log(
        `Email ${eventEmail} not found. Email verification is required.`,
      );
      return event;
    }

    if (storedUserInfo.UserName !== event.userName) {
      console.log(
        `UserEmail ${eventEmail} found, but stored UserName
 '${storedUserInfo.UserName}' does not match supplied UserName '${event.userName}'.
 Verification is required.`,
      );
    } else {
      console.log(
        `UserEmail ${eventEmail} found with matching UserName
 ${storedUserInfo.UserName}. User is confirmed.`,
      );
      event.response.autoConfirmUser = true;
      event.response.autoVerifyEmail = true;
    }
    return event;
  }
}

const createPreSignUpHandler = (): PreSignUpHandler => {
  const tableName = process.env.TABLE_NAME;
  if (!tableName) {
    throw new Error("TABLE_NAME environment variable is not set");
  }

  const userRepository = new DynamoDBUserRepository(tableName);
  return new PreSignUpHandler(userRepository);
};

export const handler: Handler = async (event: PreSignUpTriggerEvent) => {
```

```
  const preSignUpHandler = createPreSignUpHandler();
  return preSignUpHandler.handlePreSignUpTriggerEvent(event);
};
```

CloudWatch Logs 작업의 모듈.

```
import {
  CloudWatchLogsClient,
  GetLogEventsCommand,
  OrderBy,
  paginateDescribeLogStreams,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-logs";

/**
 * Get the latest log stream for a Lambda function.
 * @param {{ functionName: string, region: string }} config
 * @returns {Promise<[import("@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-logs").LogStream | null,
 unknown]>}
 */
export const getLatestLogStreamForLambda = async ({ functionName, region }) => {
  try {
    const logGroupName = `/aws/lambda/${functionName}`;
    const cwlClient = new CloudWatchLogsClient({ region });
    const paginator = paginateDescribeLogStreams(
      { client: cwlClient },
      {
        descending: true,
        limit: 1,
        orderBy: OrderBy.LastEventTime,
        logGroupName,
      },
    );

    for await (const page of paginator) {
      return [page.logStreams[0], null];
    }
  } catch (err) {
    return [null, err];
  }
};
```

```
/**
 * Get the log events for a Lambda function's log stream.
 * @param {{
 *   functionName: string,
 *   logStreamName: string,
 *   eventCount: number,
 *   region: string
 * }} config
 * @returns {Promise<[import("@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-logs").OutputLogEvent[] |
 null, unknown]>}
 */
export const getLogEvents = async ({
  functionName,
  logStreamName,
  eventCount,
  region,
}) => {
  try {
    const cwlClient = new CloudWatchLogsClient({ region });
    const logGroupName = `/aws/lambda/${functionName}`;
    const response = await cwlClient.send(
      new GetLogEventsCommand({
        logStreamName: logStreamName,
        limit: eventCount,
        logGroupName: logGroupName,
      }),
    );

    return [response.events, null];
  } catch (err) {
    return [null, err];
  }
};
```

Amazon Cognito 작업 모듈.

```
import {
  AdminGetUserCommand,
  CognitoIdentityProviderClient,
  DeleteUserCommand,
  InitiateAuthCommand,
```

```
  SignUpCommand,
  UpdateUserPoolCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-cognito-identity-provider";

/**
 * Connect a Lambda function to the PreSignUp trigger for a Cognito user pool
 * @param {{ region: string, userPoolId: string, handlerArn: string }} config
 * @returns {Promise<[import("@aws-sdk/client-cognito-identity-
provider").UpdateUserPoolCommandOutput | null, unknown]>}
 */
export const addPreSignUpHandler = async ({
  region,
  userPoolId,
  handlerArn,
}) => {
  try {
    const cognitoClient = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({
      region,
    });

    const command = new UpdateUserPoolCommand({
      UserPoolId: userPoolId,
      LambdaConfig: {
        PreSignUp: handlerArn,
      },
    });

    const response = await cognitoClient.send(command);
    return [response, null];
  } catch (err) {
    return [null, err];
  }
};

/**
 * Attempt to register a user to a user pool with a given username and password.
 * @param {{
 *   region: string,
 *   userPoolClientId: string,
 *   username: string,
 *   email: string,
 *   password: string
 * }} config
```

```
 * @returns {Promise<[import("@aws-sdk/client-cognito-identity-
provider").SignUpCommandOutput | null, unknown]>}
 */
export const signUpUser = async ({
  region,
  userPoolClientId,
  username,
  email,
  password,
}) => {
  try {
    const cognitoClient = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({
      region,
    });

    const response = await cognitoClient.send(
      new SignUpCommand({
        ClientId: userPoolClientId,
        Username: username,
        Password: password,
        UserAttributes: [{ Name: "email", Value: email }],
      }),
    );
    return [response, null];
  } catch (err) {
    return [null, err];
  }
};

/**
 * Sign in a user to Amazon Cognito using a username and password authentication
 flow.
 * @param {{ region: string, clientId: string, username: string, password: string }}
 config
 * @returns {Promise<[import("@aws-sdk/client-cognito-identity-
provider").InitiateAuthCommandOutput | null, unknown]>}
 */
export const signIn = async ({ region, clientId, username, password }) => {
  try {
    const cognitoClient = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({ region });
    const response = await cognitoClient.send(
      new InitiateAuthCommand({
        AuthFlow: "USER_PASSWORD_AUTH",
        ClientId: clientId,
```

```
        AuthParameters: { USERNAME: username, PASSWORD: password },
      }),
    );
    return [response, null];
  } catch (err) {
    return [null, err];
  }
};

/**
 * Retrieve an existing user from a user pool.
 * @param {{ region: string, userPoolId: string, username: string }} config
 * @returns {Promise<[import("@aws-sdk/client-cognito-identity-
provider").AdminGetUserCommandOutput | null, unknown]>}
 */
export const getUser = async ({ region, userPoolId, username }) => {
  try {
    const cognitoClient = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({ region });
    const response = await cognitoClient.send(
      new AdminGetUserCommand({
        UserPoolId: userPoolId,
        Username: username,
      }),
    );
    return [response, null];
  } catch (err) {
    return [null, err];
  }
};

/**
 * Delete the signed-in user. Useful for allowing a user to delete their
 * own profile.
 * @param {{ region: string, accessToken: string }} config
 * @returns {Promise<[import("@aws-sdk/client-cognito-identity-
provider").DeleteUserCommandOutput | null, unknown]>}
 */
export const deleteUser = async ({ region, accessToken }) => {
  try {
    const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({ region });
    const response = await client.send(
      new DeleteUserCommand({ AccessToken: accessToken }),
    );
    return [response, null];
```

```
  } catch (err) {
    return [null, err];
  }
};
```

DynamoDB 작업의 모듈.

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import {
  BatchWriteCommand,
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

/**
 * Populate a DynamoDB table with provide items.
 * @param {{ region: string, tableName: string, items: Record<string, unknown>[] }}
 config
 * @returns {Promise<[import("@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb").BatchWriteCommandOutput |
 null, unknown]>}
 */
export const populateTable = async ({ region, tableName, items }) => {
  try {
    const ddbClient = new DynamoDBClient({ region });
    const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(ddbClient);
    const response = await docClient.send(
      new BatchWriteCommand({
        RequestItems: {
          [tableName]: items.map((item) => ({
            PutRequest: {
              Item: item,
            },
          })),
        },
      }),
    );
    return [response, null];
  } catch (err) {
    return [null, err];
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - DeleteUser
  - InitiateAuth
  - SignUp
  - UpdateUserPool

MFA가 필요한 사용자 풀에 사용자 가입시키기

다음 코드 예제에서는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 사용자 이름, 암호 및 이메일 주소로 사용자를 가입시키고 확인합니다.
- MFA 애플리케이션을 사용자와 연결하여 다중 인증을 설정합니다.
- 암호와 MFA 코드를 사용하여 로그인합니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

최상의 경험을 위해 GitHub 리포지토리를 복제하고 이 예제를 실행하세요. 다음 코드는 전체 예제 애플리케이션의 샘플을 나타냅니다.

```
import { logger } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-log.js";
import { signUp } from "../../../actions/sign-up.js";
import { FILE_USER_POOLS } from "./constants.js";
import { getSecondValuesFromEntries } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-
csv.js";

const validateClient = (clientId) => {
  if (!clientId) {
    throw new Error(
      `App client id is missing. Did you run 'create-user-pool'?`,
    );
  }
};
```

```
const validateUser = (username, password, email) => {
  if (!(username && password && email)) {
    throw new Error(
      `Username, password, and email must be provided as arguments to the 'sign-up'
 command.`,
    );
  }
};

const signUpHandler = async (commands) => {
  const [_, username, password, email] = commands;

  try {
    validateUser(username, password, email);
    /**
     * @type {string[]}
     */
    const values = getSecondValuesFromEntries(FILE_USER_POOLS);
    const clientId = values[0];
    validateClient(clientId);
    logger.log("Signing up.");
    await signUp({ clientId, username, password, email });
    logger.log(`Signed up. A confirmation email has been sent to: ${email}.`);
    logger.log(
      `Run 'confirm-sign-up ${username} <code>' to confirm your account.`,
    );
  } catch (err) {
    logger.error(err);
  }
};

export { signUpHandler };

const signUp = ({ clientId, username, password, email }) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});

  const command = new SignUpCommand({
    ClientId: clientId,
    Username: username,
    Password: password,
    UserAttributes: [{ Name: "email", Value: email }],
  });
```

```
  return client.send(command);
};

import { logger } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-log.js";
import { confirmSignUp } from "../../../actions/confirm-sign-up.js";
import { FILE_USER_POOLS } from "./constants.js";
import { getSecondValuesFromEntries } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-
csv.js";

const validateClient = (clientId) => {
  if (!clientId) {
    throw new Error(
      `App client id is missing. Did you run 'create-user-pool'?`,
    );
  }
};

const validateUser = (username) => {
  if (!username) {
    throw new Error(
      `Username name is missing. It must be provided as an argument to the 'confirm-
sign-up' command.`,
    );
  }
};

const validateCode = (code) => {
  if (!code) {
    throw new Error(
      `Verification code is missing. It must be provided as an argument to the
 'confirm-sign-up' command.`,
    );
  }
};

const confirmSignUpHandler = async (commands) => {
  const [_, username, code] = commands;

  try {
    validateUser(username);
    validateCode(code);
    /**
     * @type {string[]}
     */
```

```
    const values = getSecondValuesFromEntries(FILE_USER_POOLS);
    const clientId = values[0];
    validateClient(clientId);
    logger.log("Confirming user.");
    await confirmSignUp({ clientId, username, code });
    logger.log(
      `User confirmed. Run 'admin-initiate-auth ${username} <password>' to sign
 in.`,
    );
  } catch (err) {
    logger.error(err);
  }
};

export { confirmSignUpHandler };

const confirmSignUp = ({ clientId, username, code }) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});

  const command = new ConfirmSignUpCommand({
    ClientId: clientId,
    Username: username,
    ConfirmationCode: code,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};

import qrcode from "qrcode-terminal";
import { logger } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-log.js";
import { adminInitiateAuth } from "../../../actions/admin-initiate-auth.js";
import { associateSoftwareToken } from "../../../actions/associate-software-
token.js";
import { FILE_USER_POOLS } from "./constants.js";
import { getFirstEntry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-csv.js";

const handleMfaSetup = async (session, username) => {
  const { SecretCode, Session } = await associateSoftwareToken(session);

  // Store the Session for use with 'VerifySoftwareToken'.
  process.env.SESSION = Session;

  console.log(
```

```
    "Scan this code in your preferred authenticator app, then run 'verify-software-
token' to finish the setup.",
  );
  qrcode.generate(
    `otpauth://totp/${username}?secret=${SecretCode}`,
    { small: true },
    console.log,
  );
};

const handleSoftwareTokenMfa = (session) => {
  // Store the Session for use with 'AdminRespondToAuthChallenge'.
  process.env.SESSION = session;
};

const validateClient = (id) => {
  if (!id) {
    throw new Error(
      `User pool client id is missing. Did you run 'create-user-pool'?`,
    );
  }
};

const validateId = (id) => {
  if (!id) {
    throw new Error(`User pool id is missing. Did you run 'create-user-pool'?`);
  }
};

const validateUser = (username, password) => {
  if (!(username && password)) {
    throw new Error(
      `Username and password must be provided as arguments to the 'admin-initiate-
auth' command.`,
    );
  }
};

const adminInitiateAuthHandler = async (commands) => {
  const [_, username, password] = commands;

  try {
    validateUser(username, password);
```

```
    const [userPoolId, clientId] = getFirstEntry(FILE_USER_POOLS);
    validateId(userPoolId);
    validateClient(clientId);

    logger.log("Signing in.");
    const { ChallengeName, Session } = await adminInitiateAuth({
      clientId,
      userPoolId,
      username,
      password,
    });

    if (ChallengeName === "MFA_SETUP") {
      logger.log("MFA setup is required.");
      return handleMfaSetup(Session, username);
    }

    if (ChallengeName === "SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA") {
      handleSoftwareTokenMfa(Session);
      logger.log(`Run 'admin-respond-to-auth-challenge ${username} <totp>'`);
    }
  } catch (err) {
    logger.error(err);
  }
};

export { adminInitiateAuthHandler };

const adminInitiateAuth = ({ clientId, userPoolId, username, password }) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});

  const command = new AdminInitiateAuthCommand({
    ClientId: clientId,
    UserPoolId: userPoolId,
    AuthFlow: AuthFlowType.ADMIN_USER_PASSWORD_AUTH,
    AuthParameters: { USERNAME: username, PASSWORD: password },
  });

  return client.send(command);
};

import { logger } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-log.js";
import { adminRespondToAuthChallenge } from "../../../actions/admin-respond-to-auth-
challenge.js";
```

```
import { getFirstEntry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-csv.js";
import { FILE_USER_POOLS } from "./constants.js";

const verifyUsername = (username) => {
  if (!username) {
    throw new Error(
      `Username is missing. It must be provided as an argument to the 'admin-
respond-to-auth-challenge' command.`,
    );
  }
};

const verifyTotp = (totp) => {
  if (!totp) {
    throw new Error(
      `Time-based one-time password (TOTP) is missing. It must be provided as an
 argument to the 'admin-respond-to-auth-challenge' command.`,
    );
  }
};

const storeAccessToken = (token) => {
  process.env.AccessToken = token;
};

const adminRespondToAuthChallengeHandler = async (commands) => {
  const [_, username, totp] = commands;

  try {
    verifyUsername(username);
    verifyTotp(totp);

    const [userPoolId, clientId] = getFirstEntry(FILE_USER_POOLS);
    const session = process.env.SESSION;

    const { AuthenticationResult } = await adminRespondToAuthChallenge({
      clientId,
      userPoolId,
      username,
      totp,
      session,
    });

    storeAccessToken(AuthenticationResult.AccessToken);
```

```
    logger.log("Successfully authenticated.");
  } catch (err) {
    logger.error(err);
  }
};

export { adminRespondToAuthChallengeHandler };

const respondToAuthChallenge = ({
  clientId,
  username,
  session,
  userPoolId,
  code,
}) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});

  const command = new RespondToAuthChallengeCommand({
    ChallengeName: ChallengeNameType.SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA,
    ChallengeResponses: {
      SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA_CODE: code,
      USERNAME: username,
    },
    ClientId: clientId,
    UserPoolId: userPoolId,
    Session: session,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};

import { logger } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-log.js";
import { verifySoftwareToken } from "../../../actions/verify-software-token.js";

const validateTotp = (totp) => {
  if (!totp) {
    throw new Error(
      `Time-based one-time password (TOTP) must be provided to the 'validate-
software-token' command.`,
    );
  }
};
const verifySoftwareTokenHandler = async (commands) => {
```

```
  const [_, totp] = commands;

  try {
    validateTotp(totp);

    logger.log("Verifying TOTP.");
    await verifySoftwareToken(totp);
    logger.log("TOTP Verified. Run 'admin-initiate-auth' again to sign-in.");
  } catch (err) {
    logger.error(err);
  }
};

export { verifySoftwareTokenHandler };

const verifySoftwareToken = (totp) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});

  // The 'Session' is provided in the response to 'AssociateSoftwareToken'.
  const session = process.env.SESSION;

  if (!session) {
    throw new Error(
      "Missing a valid Session. Did you run 'admin-initiate-auth'?",
    );
  }

  const command = new VerifySoftwareTokenCommand({
    Session: session,
    UserCode: totp,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - AdminGetUser
  - AdminInitiateAuth
  - AdminRespondToAuthChallenge
  - AssociateSoftwareToken

- ConfirmDevice
- ConfirmSignUp
- InitiateAuth
- ListUsers
- ResendConfirmationCode
- RespondToAuthChallenge
- SignUp
- VerifySoftwareToken

SDK for JavaScript(v3)를 사용한 Amazon Comprehend 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Comprehend에서 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3)를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 시나리오

시나리오

Amazon Transcribe 스트리밍 앱 구축

다음 코드 예제에서는 라이브 오디오를 실시간으로 기록, 변환 및 번역하고 결과를 이메일로 보내는 앱을 구축하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> Amazon Transcribe를 사용하여 라이브 오디오를 실시간으로 기록, 변환 및 번역하고 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 결과를 이메일로 전송하는 앱을 구축하는 방법을 보여줍니다.
>
> 전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예시를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Comprehend
- Amazon SES
- Amazon Transcribe
- Amazon Translate

Amazon Lex 챗봇 구축

다음 코드 예제에서는 챗봇을 생성하여 웹 사이트 방문자를 참여시키는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

Amazon Lex API를 사용하여 웹 애플리케이션 내에 챗봇을 구축하여 웹 사이트 방문자의 참여를 유도하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서의 Amazon Lex 챗봇 구축 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Comprehend
- Amazon Lex
- Amazon Translate

고객 피드백 분석을 위한 애플리케이션 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 고객 의견 카드를 분석하고, 원어에서 번역하고, 감정을 파악하고, 번역된 텍스트에서 오디오 파일을 생성하는 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

이 예제 애플리케이션은 고객 피드백 카드를 분석하고 저장합니다. 특히 뉴욕시에 있는 가상 호텔의 필요를 충족합니다. 호텔은 다양한 언어의 고객들로부터 물리적인 의견 카드의 형태로 피드백을 받습니다. 피드백은 웹 클라이언트를 통해 앱에 업로드됩니다. 의견 카드의 이미지가 업로드된 후 다음 단계가 수행됩니다.

- Amazon Textract를 사용하여 이미지에서 텍스트가 추출됩니다.
- Amazon Comprehend가 추출된 텍스트와 해당 언어의 감정을 파악합니다.

- 추출된 텍스트는 Amazon Translate를 사용하여 영어로 번역됩니다.
- Amazon Polly가 추출된 텍스트에서 오디오 파일을 합성합니다.

전체 앱은 AWS CDK를 사용하여 배포할 수 있습니다. 소스 코드와 배포 지침은 GitHub의 프로젝트를 참조하십시오. 다음 발췌문은 Lambda 함수 내에서 AWS SDK for JavaScript 가 사용되는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
import {
  ComprehendClient,
  DetectDominantLanguageCommand,
  DetectSentimentCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-comprehend";

/**
 * Determine the language and sentiment of the extracted text.
 *
 * @param {{ source_text: string}} extractTextOutput
 */
export const handler = async (extractTextOutput) => {
  const comprehendClient = new ComprehendClient({});

  const detectDominantLanguageCommand = new DetectDominantLanguageCommand({
    Text: extractTextOutput.source_text,
  });

  // The source language is required for sentiment analysis and
  // translation in the next step.
  const { Languages } = await comprehendClient.send(
    detectDominantLanguageCommand,
  );

  const languageCode = Languages[0].LanguageCode;

  const detectSentimentCommand = new DetectSentimentCommand({
    Text: extractTextOutput.source_text,
    LanguageCode: languageCode,
  });

  const { Sentiment } = await comprehendClient.send(detectSentimentCommand);

  return {
    sentiment: Sentiment,
    language_code: languageCode,
```

```
  };
};
```

```
import {
  DetectDocumentTextCommand,
  TextractClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-textract";

/**
 * Fetch the S3 object from the event and analyze it using Amazon Textract.
 *
 * @param {import("@types/aws-lambda").EventBridgeEvent<"Object Created">}
 eventBridgeS3Event
 */
export const handler = async (eventBridgeS3Event) => {
  const textractClient = new TextractClient();

  const detectDocumentTextCommand = new DetectDocumentTextCommand({
    Document: {
      S3Object: {
        Bucket: eventBridgeS3Event.bucket,
        Name: eventBridgeS3Event.object,
      },
    },
  });

  // Textract returns a list of blocks. A block can be a line, a page, word, etc.
  // Each block also contains geometry of the detected text.
  // For more information on the Block type, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
textract/latest/dg/API_Block.html.
  const { Blocks } = await textractClient.send(detectDocumentTextCommand);

  // For the purpose of this example, we are only interested in words.
  const extractedWords = Blocks.filter((b) => b.BlockType === "WORD").map(
    (b) => b.Text,
  );

  return extractedWords.join(" ");
};
```

```
import { PollyClient, SynthesizeSpeechCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-polly";
import { S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
import { Upload } from "@aws-sdk/lib-storage";
```

```
/**
 * Synthesize an audio file from text.
 *
 * @param {{ bucket: string, translated_text: string, object: string}}
 sourceDestinationConfig
 */
export const handler = async (sourceDestinationConfig) => {
  const pollyClient = new PollyClient({});

  const synthesizeSpeechCommand = new SynthesizeSpeechCommand({
    Engine: "neural",
    Text: sourceDestinationConfig.translated_text,
    VoiceId: "Ruth",
    OutputFormat: "mp3",
  });

  const { AudioStream } = await pollyClient.send(synthesizeSpeechCommand);

  const audioKey = `${sourceDestinationConfig.object}.mp3`;

  // Store the audio file in S3.
  const s3Client = new S3Client();
  const upload = new Upload({
    client: s3Client,
    params: {
      Bucket: sourceDestinationConfig.bucket,
      Key: audioKey,
      Body: AudioStream,
      ContentType: "audio/mp3",
    },
  });

  await upload.done();
  return audioKey;
};
```

```
import {
  TranslateClient,
  TranslateTextCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-translate";

/**
```

```
 * Translate the extracted text to English.
 *
 * @param {{ extracted_text: string, source_language_code: string}}
 textAndSourceLanguage
 */
export const handler = async (textAndSourceLanguage) => {
  const translateClient = new TranslateClient({});

  const translateCommand = new TranslateTextCommand({
    SourceLanguageCode: textAndSourceLanguage.source_language_code,
    TargetLanguageCode: "en",
    Text: textAndSourceLanguage.extracted_text,
  });

  const { TranslatedText } = await translateClient.send(translateCommand);

  return { translated_text: TranslatedText };
};
```

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

SDK for JavaScript(v3)를 사용한 Amazon DocumentDB 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon DocumentDB에서 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3)를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 서버리스 예제

서버리스 예제

Amazon DocumentDB 트리거에서 간접적으로 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 DocumentDB 변경 스트림에서 레코드를 수신하여 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 DocumentDB 페이로드를 검색하고 레코드 콘텐츠를 로깅합니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

JavaScript를 사용하여 Lambda로 Amazon DocumentDB 이벤트 소비

```
console.log('Loading function');
exports.handler = async (event, context) => {
    event.events.forEach(record => {
        logDocumentDBEvent(record);
    });
    return 'OK';
};

const logDocumentDBEvent = (record) => {
    console.log('Operation type: ' + record.event.operationType);
    console.log('db: ' + record.event.ns.db);
    console.log('collection: ' + record.event.ns.coll);
    console.log('Full document:', JSON.stringify(record.event.fullDocument, null,
 2));
};
```

TypeScript를 사용하여 Lambda로 Amazon DocumentDB 이벤트 소비

```
import { DocumentDBEventRecord, DocumentDBEventSubscriptionContext } from 'aws-
lambda';
```

```
console.log('Loading function');

export const handler = async (
  event: DocumentDBEventSubscriptionContext,
  context: any
): Promise<string> => {
  event.events.forEach((record: DocumentDBEventRecord) => {
    logDocumentDBEvent(record);
  });
  return 'OK';
};

const logDocumentDBEvent = (record: DocumentDBEventRecord): void => {
  console.log('Operation type: ' + record.event.operationType);
  console.log('db: ' + record.event.ns.db);
  console.log('collection: ' + record.event.ns.coll);
  console.log('Full document:', JSON.stringify(record.event.fullDocument, null, 2));
};
```

SDK for JavaScript (v3)를 사용한 DynamoDB 예

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB에서 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3)를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello DynamoDB

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB를 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

에서 DynamoDB 작업에 대한 자세한 내용은 JavaScript를 사용한 DynamoDB 프로그래밍을 AWS SDK for JavaScript참조하세요.

```
import { ListTablesCommand, DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new ListTablesCommand({});

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response.TableNames.join("\n"));
  return response;
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListTables를 참조하세요.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업
- 시나리오
- 서버리스 예제

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 영화 데이터를 저장할 수 있는 테이블을 생성합니다.

- 테이블에 하나의 영화를 추가하고 가져오고 업데이트합니다.
- 샘플 JSON 파일에서 테이블에 영화 데이터를 씁니다.
- 특정 연도에 개봉된 영화를 쿼리합니다.
- 특정 연도 범위 동안 개봉된 영화를 스캔합니다.
- 테이블에서 영화를 삭제한 다음, 테이블을 삭제합니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { readFileSync } from "node:fs";
import {
  BillingMode,
  CreateTableCommand,
  DeleteTableCommand,
  DynamoDBClient,
  waitUntilTableExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

/**
 * This module is a convenience library. It abstracts Amazon DynamoDB's data type
 * descriptors (such as S, N, B, and BOOL) by marshalling JavaScript objects into
 * AttributeValue shapes.
 */
import {
  BatchWriteCommand,
  DeleteCommand,
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
  GetCommand,
  PutCommand,
  UpdateCommand,
  paginateQuery,
  paginateScan,
} from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

// These modules are local to our GitHub repository. We recommend cloning
```

```
// the project from GitHub if you want to run this example.
// For more information, see https://github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples.
import { getUniqueName } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-string.js";
import { dirnameFromMetaUrl } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-fs.js";
import { chunkArray } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-array.js";

const dirname = dirnameFromMetaUrl(import.meta.url);
const tableName = getUniqueName("Movies");
const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

const log = (msg) => console.log(`[SCENARIO] ${msg}`);

export const main = async () => {
  /**
   * Create a table.
   */

  const createTableCommand = new CreateTableCommand({
    TableName: tableName,
    // This example performs a large write to the database.
    // Set the billing mode to PAY_PER_REQUEST to
    // avoid throttling the large write.
    BillingMode: BillingMode.PAY_PER_REQUEST,
    // Define the attributes that are necessary for the key schema.
    AttributeDefinitions: [
      {
        AttributeName: "year",
        // 'N' is a data type descriptor that represents a number type.
        // For a list of all data type descriptors, see the following link.
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/
Programming.LowLevelAPI.html#Programming.LowLevelAPI.DataTypeDescriptors
        AttributeType: "N",
      },
      { AttributeName: "title", AttributeType: "S" },
    ],
    // The KeySchema defines the primary key. The primary key can be
    // a partition key, or a combination of a partition key and a sort key.
    // Key schema design is important. For more info, see
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/best-
practices.html
    KeySchema: [
      // The way your data is accessed determines how you structure your keys.
      // The movies table will be queried for movies by year. It makes sense
```

```
      // to make year our partition (HASH) key.
      { AttributeName: "year", KeyType: "HASH" },
      { AttributeName: "title", KeyType: "RANGE" },
    ],
  });

  log("Creating a table.");
  const createTableResponse = await client.send(createTableCommand);
  log(`Table created: ${JSON.stringify(createTableResponse.TableDescription)}`);

  // This polls with DescribeTableCommand until the requested table is 'ACTIVE'.
  // You can't write to a table before it's active.
  log("Waiting for the table to be active.");
  await waitUntilTableExists({ client }, { TableName: tableName });
  log("Table active.");

  /**
   * Add a movie to the table.
   */

  log("Adding a single movie to the table.");
  // PutCommand is the first example usage of 'lib-dynamodb'.
  const putCommand = new PutCommand({
    TableName: tableName,
    Item: {
      // In 'client-dynamodb', the AttributeValue would be required (`year: { N:
1981 }`)
      // 'lib-dynamodb' simplifies the usage ( `year: 1981` )
      year: 1981,
      // The preceding KeySchema defines 'title' as our sort (RANGE) key, so 'title'
      // is required.
      title: "The Evil Dead",
      // Every other attribute is optional.
      info: {
        genres: ["Horror"],
      },
    },
  });
  await docClient.send(putCommand);
  log("The movie was added.");

  /**
   * Get a movie from the table.
   */
```

```
  log("Getting a single movie from the table.");
  const getCommand = new GetCommand({
    TableName: tableName,
    // Requires the complete primary key. For the movies table, the primary key
    // is only the id (partition key).
    Key: {
      year: 1981,
      title: "The Evil Dead",
    },
    // Set this to make sure that recent writes are reflected.
    // For more information, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/
developerguide/HowItWorks.ReadConsistency.html.
    ConsistentRead: true,
  });
  const getResponse = await docClient.send(getCommand);
  log(`Got the movie: ${JSON.stringify(getResponse.Item)}`);

  /**
   * Update a movie in the table.
   */

  log("Updating a single movie in the table.");
  const updateCommand = new UpdateCommand({
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: { year: 1981, title: "The Evil Dead" },
    // This update expression appends "Comedy" to the list of genres.
    // For more information on update expressions, see
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/
Expressions.UpdateExpressions.html
    UpdateExpression: "set #i.#g = list_append(#i.#g, :vals)",
    ExpressionAttributeNames: { "#i": "info", "#g": "genres" },
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":vals": ["Comedy"],
    },
    ReturnValues: "ALL_NEW",
  });
  const updateResponse = await docClient.send(updateCommand);
  log(`Movie updated: ${JSON.stringify(updateResponse.Attributes)}`);

  /**
   * Delete a movie from the table.
   */
```

```
log("Deleting a single movie from the table.");
const deleteCommand = new DeleteCommand({
  TableName: tableName,
  Key: { year: 1981, title: "The Evil Dead" },
});
await client.send(deleteCommand);
log("Movie deleted.");

/**
 * Upload a batch of movies.
 */

log("Adding movies from local JSON file.");
const file = readFileSync(
  `${dirname}../../../../resources/sample_files/movies.json`,
);
const movies = JSON.parse(file.toString());
// chunkArray is a local convenience function. It takes an array and returns
// a generator function. The generator function yields every N items.
const movieChunks = chunkArray(movies, 25);
// For every chunk of 25 movies, make one BatchWrite request.
for (const chunk of movieChunks) {
  const putRequests = chunk.map((movie) => ({
    PutRequest: {
      Item: movie,
    },
  }));

  const command = new BatchWriteCommand({
    RequestItems: {
      [tableName]: putRequests,
    },
  });

  await docClient.send(command);
}
log("Movies added.");

/**
 * Query for movies by year.
 */

log("Querying for all movies from 1981.");
const paginatedQuery = paginateQuery(
```

```
    { client: docClient },
    {
      TableName: tableName,
      //For more information about query expressions, see
      // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/
Query.html#Query.KeyConditionExpressions
      KeyConditionExpression: "#y = :y",
      // 'year' is a reserved word in DynamoDB. Indicate that it's an attribute
      // name by using an expression attribute name.
      ExpressionAttributeNames: { "#y": "year" },
      ExpressionAttributeValues: { ":y": 1981 },
      ConsistentRead: true,
    },
  );
  /**
   * @type { Record<string, any>[] };
   */
  const movies1981 = [];
  for await (const page of paginatedQuery) {
    movies1981.push(...page.Items);
  }
  log(`Movies: ${movies1981.map((m) => m.title).join(", ")}`);

  /**
   * Scan the table for movies between 1980 and 1990.
   */

  log("Scan for movies released between 1980 and 1990");
  // A 'Scan' operation always reads every item in the table. If your design
 requires
  // the use of 'Scan', consider indexing your table or changing your design.
  // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/bp-query-
scan.html
  const paginatedScan = paginateScan(
    { client: docClient },
    {
      TableName: tableName,
      // Scan uses a filter expression instead of a key condition expression. Scan
 will
      // read the entire table and then apply the filter.
      FilterExpression: "#y between :y1 and :y2",
      ExpressionAttributeNames: { "#y": "year" },
      ExpressionAttributeValues: { ":y1": 1980, ":y2": 1990 },
      ConsistentRead: true,
```

```
    },
  );
  /**
   * @type { Record<string, any>[] };
   */
  const movies1980to1990 = [];
  for await (const page of paginatedScan) {
    movies1980to1990.push(...page.Items);
  }
  log(
    `Movies: ${movies1980to1990
      .map((m) => `${m.title} (${m.year})`)
      .join(", ")}`,
  );

  /**
   * Delete the table.
   */

  const deleteTableCommand = new DeleteTableCommand({ TableName: tableName });
  log(`Deleting table ${tableName}.`);
  await client.send(deleteTableCommand);
  log("Table deleted.");
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - BatchWriteItem
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteItem
  - DeleteTable
  - DescribeTable
  - GetItem
  - PutItem
  - Query
  - Scan
  - UpdateItem

작업

`BatchExecuteStatement`

다음 코드 예시는 `BatchExecuteStatement`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

PartiQL을 사용하여 항목 배치를 생성합니다.

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

import {
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
  BatchExecuteStatementCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
  const breakfastFoods = ["Eggs", "Bacon", "Sausage"];
  const command = new BatchExecuteStatementCommand({
    Statements: breakfastFoods.map((food) => ({
      Statement: `INSERT INTO BreakfastFoods value {'Name':?}`,
      Parameters: [food],
    })),
  });

  const response = await docClient.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

PartiQL을 사용하여 항목 배치를 가져옵니다.

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

import {
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
  BatchExecuteStatementCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new BatchExecuteStatementCommand({
    Statements: [
      {
        Statement: "SELECT * FROM PepperMeasurements WHERE Unit=?",
        Parameters: ["Teaspoons"],
        ConsistentRead: true,
      },
      {
        Statement: "SELECT * FROM PepperMeasurements WHERE Unit=?",
        Parameters: ["Grams"],
        ConsistentRead: true,
      },
    ],
  });

  const response = await docClient.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

PartiQL을 사용하여 항목 배치를 업데이트합니다.

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

import {
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
  BatchExecuteStatementCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);
```

```
export const main = async () => {
  const eggUpdates = [
    ["duck", "fried"],
    ["chicken", "omelette"],
  ];
  const command = new BatchExecuteStatementCommand({
    Statements: eggUpdates.map((change) => ({
      Statement: "UPDATE Eggs SET Style=? where Variety=?",
      Parameters: [change[1], change[0]],
    })),
  });

  const response = await docClient.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

PartiQL을 사용하여 항목 배치를 삭제합니다.

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

import {
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
  BatchExecuteStatementCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new BatchExecuteStatementCommand({
    Statements: [
      {
        Statement: "DELETE FROM Flavors where Name=?",
        Parameters: ["Grape"],
      },
      {
        Statement: "DELETE FROM Flavors where Name=?",
        Parameters: ["Strawberry"],
      },
    ],
```

```
  });

  const response = await docClient.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 BatchExecuteStatement를 참조하세요.

`BatchGetItem`

다음 코드 예시는 `BatchGetItem`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이 예제에서는 문서 클라이언트를 사용하여 DynamoDB의 항목 작업을 단순화합니다. API에 대한 세부 정보는 BatchGet을 참조하세요.

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import { BatchGetCommand, DynamoDBDocumentClient } from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new BatchGetCommand({
    // Each key in this object is the name of a table. This example refers
    // to a Books table.
    RequestItems: {
      Books: {
        // Each entry in Keys is an object that specifies a primary key.
        Keys: [
          {
            Title: "How to AWS",
          },
```

```
          {
            Title: "DynamoDB for DBAs",
          },
        ],
        // Only return the "Title" and "PageCount" attributes.
        ProjectionExpression: "Title, PageCount",
      },
    },
  });

  const response = await docClient.send(command);
  console.log(response.Responses.Books);
  return response;
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 BatchGetItem을 참조하세요.

`BatchWriteItem`

다음 코드 예시는 `BatchWriteItem`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이 예제에서는 문서 클라이언트를 사용하여 DynamoDB의 항목 작업을 단순화합니다. API에 대한 세부 정보는 BatchWrite를 참조하세요.

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import {
  BatchWriteCommand,
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";
import { readFileSync } from "node:fs";
```

```
// These modules are local to our GitHub repository. We recommend cloning
// the project from GitHub if you want to run this example.
// For more information, see https://github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples.
import { dirnameFromMetaUrl } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-fs.js";
import { chunkArray } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-array.js";

const dirname = dirnameFromMetaUrl(import.meta.url);

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
  const file = readFileSync(
    `${dirname}../../../../../resources/sample_files/movies.json`,
  );

  const movies = JSON.parse(file.toString());

  // chunkArray is a local convenience function. It takes an array and returns
  // a generator function. The generator function yields every N items.
  const movieChunks = chunkArray(movies, 25);

  // For every chunk of 25 movies, make one BatchWrite request.
  for (const chunk of movieChunks) {
    const putRequests = chunk.map((movie) => ({
      PutRequest: {
        Item: movie,
      },
    }));

    const command = new BatchWriteCommand({
      RequestItems: {
        // An existing table is required. A composite key of 'title' and 'year' is
 recommended
        // to account for duplicate titles.
        BatchWriteMoviesTable: putRequests,
      },
    });

    await docClient.send(command);
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 BatchWriteItem을 참조하세요.

`CreateTable`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateTable`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { CreateTableCommand, DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new CreateTableCommand({
    TableName: "EspressoDrinks",
    // For more information about data types,
    // see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/
HowItWorks.NamingRulesDataTypes.html#HowItWorks.DataTypes and
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/
Programming.LowLevelAPI.html#Programming.LowLevelAPI.DataTypeDescriptors
    AttributeDefinitions: [
      {
        AttributeName: "DrinkName",
        AttributeType: "S",
      },
    ],
    KeySchema: [
      {
        AttributeName: "DrinkName",
        KeyType: "HASH",
      },
    ],
    BillingMode: "PAY_PER_REQUEST",
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
```

```
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateTable을 참조하세요.

`DeleteItem`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteItem`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이 예제에서는 문서 클라이언트를 사용하여 DynamoDB의 항목 작업을 단순화합니다. API에 대한 세부 정보는 DeleteCommand를 참조하세요.

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import { DynamoDBDocumentClient, DeleteCommand } from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new DeleteCommand({
    TableName: "Sodas",
    Key: {
      Flavor: "Cola",
    },
  });

  const response = await docClient.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteItem을 참조하세요.

DeleteTable

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteTable의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { DeleteTableCommand, DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new DeleteTableCommand({
    TableName: "DecafCoffees",
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteTable을 참조하세요.

DescribeTable

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeTable의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { DescribeTableCommand, DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new DescribeTableCommand({
    TableName: "Pastries",
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(`TABLE NAME: ${response.Table.TableName}`);
  console.log(`TABLE ITEM COUNT: ${response.Table.ItemCount}`);
  return response;
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DescribeTable을 참조하세요.

`DescribeTimeToLive`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeTimeToLive`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

AWS SDK for JavaScript를 사용하여 기존 DynamoDB 테이블의 TTL 구성을 설명합니다.

```
import { DynamoDBClient, DescribeTimeToLiveCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-
dynamodb";

export const describeTTL = async (tableName, region) => {
    const client = new DynamoDBClient({
        region: region,
```

```
        endpoint: `https://dynamodb.${region}.amazonaws.com`
    });

    try {
        const ttlDescription = await client.send(new
 DescribeTimeToLiveCommand({ TableName: tableName }));

        if (ttlDescription.TimeToLiveDescription.TimeToLiveStatus === 'ENABLED') {
            console.log("TTL is enabled for table %s.", tableName);
        } else {
            console.log("TTL is not enabled for table %s.", tableName);
        }

        return ttlDescription;
    } catch (e) {
        console.error(`Error describing table: ${e}`);
        throw e;
    }
}

// Example usage (commented out for testing)
// describeTTL('your-table-name', 'us-east-1');
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DescribeTimeToLive를 참조하세요.

`ExecuteStatement`

다음 코드 예시는 `ExecuteStatement`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

PartiQL을 사용하여 항목을 생성합니다.

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

import {
```

```
  ExecuteStatementCommand,
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new ExecuteStatementCommand({
    Statement: `INSERT INTO Flowers value {'Name':?}`,
    Parameters: ["Rose"],
  });

  const response = await docClient.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

PartiQL을 사용하여 항목을 가져옵니다.

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

import {
  ExecuteStatementCommand,
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new ExecuteStatementCommand({
    Statement: "SELECT * FROM CloudTypes WHERE IsStorm=?",
    Parameters: [false],
    ConsistentRead: true,
  });

  const response = await docClient.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

PartiQL을 사용하여 항목을 업데이트합니다.

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

import {
  ExecuteStatementCommand,
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new ExecuteStatementCommand({
    Statement: "UPDATE EyeColors SET IsRecessive=? where Color=?",
    Parameters: [true, "blue"],
  });

  const response = await docClient.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

PartiQL을 사용하여 항목을 삭제합니다.

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

import {
  ExecuteStatementCommand,
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new ExecuteStatementCommand({
    Statement: "DELETE FROM PaintColors where Name=?",
    Parameters: ["Purple"],
  });

  const response = await docClient.send(command);
```

```
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ExecuteStatement를 참조하세요.

GetItem

다음 코드 예시는 GetItem의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이 예제에서는 문서 클라이언트를 사용하여 DynamoDB의 항목 작업을 단순화합니다. API에 대한 세부 정보는 GetCommand를 참조하세요.

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import { DynamoDBDocumentClient, GetCommand } from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new GetCommand({
    TableName: "AngryAnimals",
    Key: {
      CommonName: "Shoebill",
    },
  });

  const response = await docClient.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 GetItem을 참조하세요.

ListTables

다음 코드 예시는 ListTables의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { ListTablesCommand, DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new ListTablesCommand({});

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListTables를 참조하세요.

PutItem

다음 코드 예시는 PutItem의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이 예제에서는 문서 클라이언트를 사용하여 DynamoDB의 항목 작업을 단순화합니다. API에 대한 세부 정보는 PutCommand를 참조하세요.

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import { PutCommand, DynamoDBDocumentClient } from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new PutCommand({
    TableName: "HappyAnimals",
    Item: {
      CommonName: "Shiba Inu",
    },
  });

  const response = await docClient.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 PutItem을 참조하세요.

`Query`

다음 코드 예시는 `Query`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이 예제에서는 문서 클라이언트를 사용하여 DynamoDB의 항목 작업을 단순화합니다. API에 대한 세부 정보는 QueryCommand를 참조하세요.

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import { QueryCommand, DynamoDBDocumentClient } from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new QueryCommand({
    TableName: "CoffeeCrop",
    KeyConditionExpression:
      "OriginCountry = :originCountry AND RoastDate > :roastDate",
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":originCountry": "Ethiopia",
      ":roastDate": "2023-05-01",
    },
    ConsistentRead: true,
  });

  const response = await docClient.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 Query를 참조하세요.

Scan

다음 코드 예시는 Scan의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이 예제에서는 문서 클라이언트를 사용하여 DynamoDB의 항목 작업을 단순화합니다. API에 대한 세부 정보는 ScanCommand를 참조하세요.

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import { DynamoDBDocumentClient, ScanCommand } from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new ScanCommand({
    ProjectionExpression: "#Name, Color, AvgLifeSpan",
    ExpressionAttributeNames: { "#Name": "Name" },
    TableName: "Birds",
  });

  const response = await docClient.send(command);
  for (const bird of response.Items) {
    console.log(`${bird.Name} - (${bird.Color}, ${bird.AvgLifeSpan})`);
  }
  return response;
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 Scan을 참조하세요.

`UpdateItem`

다음 코드 예시는 `UpdateItem`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이 예제에서는 문서 클라이언트를 사용하여 DynamoDB의 항목 작업을 단순화합니다. API에 대한 세부 정보는 UpdateCommand를 참조하세요.

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import { DynamoDBDocumentClient, UpdateCommand } from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new UpdateCommand({
    TableName: "Dogs",
    Key: {
      Breed: "Labrador",
    },
    UpdateExpression: "set Color = :color",
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":color": "black",
    },
    ReturnValues: "ALL_NEW",
  });

  const response = await docClient.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 UpdateItem을 참조하세요.

`UpdateTimeToLive`

다음 코드 예시는 `UpdateTimeToLive`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

기존 DynamoDB 테이블에서 TTL을 활성화합니다.

```
import { DynamoDBClient, UpdateTimeToLiveCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

export const enableTTL = async (tableName, ttlAttribute, region = 'us-east-1') => {

    const client = new DynamoDBClient({
        region: region,
        endpoint: `https://dynamodb.${region}.amazonaws.com`
    });

    const params = {
        TableName: tableName,
        TimeToLiveSpecification: {
            Enabled: true,
            AttributeName: ttlAttribute
        }
    };

    try {
        const response = await client.send(new UpdateTimeToLiveCommand(params));
        if (response.$metadata.httpStatusCode === 200) {
            console.log(`TTL enabled successfully for table ${tableName}, using
 attribute name ${ttlAttribute}.`);
        } else {
            console.log(`Failed to enable TTL for table ${tableName}, response
 object: ${response}`);
        }
        return response;
    } catch (e) {
        console.error(`Error enabling TTL: ${e}`);
        throw e;
    }
};

// Example usage (commented out for testing)
// enableTTL('ExampleTable', 'exampleTtlAttribute');
```

기존 DynamoDB 테이블에서 TTL을 비활성화합니다.

```
import { DynamoDBClient, UpdateTimeToLiveCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
```

```
export const disableTTL = async (tableName, ttlAttribute, region = 'us-east-1') => {

    const client = new DynamoDBClient({
        region: region,
        endpoint: `https://dynamodb.${region}.amazonaws.com`
    });

    const params = {
        TableName: tableName,
        TimeToLiveSpecification: {
            Enabled: false,
            AttributeName: ttlAttribute
        }
    };

    try {
        const response = await client.send(new UpdateTimeToLiveCommand(params));
        if (response.$metadata.httpStatusCode === 200) {
            console.log(`TTL disabled successfully for table ${tableName}, using
 attribute name ${ttlAttribute}.`);
        } else {
            console.log(`Failed to disable TTL for table ${tableName}, response
 object: ${response}`);
        }
        return response;
    } catch (e) {
        console.error(`Error disabling TTL: ${e}`);
        throw e;
    }
};

// Example usage (commented out for testing)
// disableTTL('ExampleTable', 'exampleTtlAttribute');
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 UpdateTimeToLive를 참조하세요.

시나리오

DynamoDB 테이블에 데이터를 제출하기 위한 앱 구축

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon DynamoDB 테이블에 데이터를 제출하고 사용자가 테이블을 업데이트할 때 알리는 애플리케이션을 빌드하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

이 예제에서는 사용자가 Amazon DynamoDB 테이블에 데이터를 제출하고 Amazon Simple Notification Service(Amazon SNS)를 사용하여 관리자에게 문자 메시지를 전송하는 앱을 구축하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시는 AWS SDK for JavaScript v3 개발자 안내서에서도 확인할 수 있습니다.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- DynamoDB
- Amazon SNS

단일 속성과 여러 값 비교

다음 코드 예제에서는 여러 값을 DynamoDB의 단일 속성과 비교하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- IN 연산자를 사용하여 단일 속성과 여러 값을 비교합니다.
- IN 연산자를 여러 OR 조건과 비교합니다.
- IN을 사용할 때 성능 및 표현식 복잡성 측면의 이점을 이해합니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

를 사용하여 여러 값을 단일 속성과 비교합니다 AWS SDK for JavaScript.

```
const { DynamoDBClient } = require("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb");
const {
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
  ScanCommand,
  QueryCommand
} = require("@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb");

/**
 * Query or scan a DynamoDB table to find items where an attribute matches any value
 from a list.
 *
 * This function demonstrates the use of the IN operator to compare a single
 attribute
 * against multiple possible values, which is more efficient than using multiple OR
 conditions.
```

```
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {string} attributeName - The name of the attribute to compare against the
 values list
 * @param {Array} valuesList - List of values to compare the attribute against
 * @param {string} [partitionKeyName] - Optional name of the partition key attribute
 for query operations
 * @param {string} [partitionKeyValue] - Optional value of the partition key to
 query
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB containing the matching
 items
 */
async function compareMultipleValues(
  config,
  tableName,
  attributeName,
  valuesList,
  partitionKeyName,
  partitionKeyValue
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Create the filter expression using the IN operator
  const filterExpression = `${attributeName} IN (${valuesList.map((_, index) =>
 `:val${index}`).join(', ')})`;

  // Create expression attribute values for the values list
  const expressionAttributeValues = valuesList.reduce((acc, val, index) => {
    acc[`:val${index}`] = val;
    return acc;
  }, {});

  // If partition key is provided, perform a query operation
  if (partitionKeyName && partitionKeyValue) {
    const keyCondition = `${partitionKeyName} = :partitionKey`;
    expressionAttributeValues[':partitionKey'] = partitionKeyValue;

    // Initialize array to collect all items
    let allItems = [];
    let lastEvaluatedKey;
```

```
    // Use pagination to get all results
    do {
      const params = {
        TableName: tableName,
        KeyConditionExpression: keyCondition,
        FilterExpression: filterExpression,
        ExpressionAttributeValues: expressionAttributeValues
      };

      // Add ExclusiveStartKey if we have a lastEvaluatedKey from a previous query
      if (lastEvaluatedKey) {
        params.ExclusiveStartKey = lastEvaluatedKey;
      }

      const response = await docClient.send(new QueryCommand(params));

      // Add the items from this page to our collection
      if (response.Items && response.Items.length > 0) {
        allItems = [...allItems, ...response.Items];
      }

      // Get the key for the next page of results
      lastEvaluatedKey = response.LastEvaluatedKey;
    } while (lastEvaluatedKey);

    // Return the complete result
    return {
      Items: allItems,
      Count: allItems.length
    };
  } else {
    // Otherwise, perform a scan operation
    // Initialize array to collect all items
    let allItems = [];
    let lastEvaluatedKey;

    // Use pagination to get all results
    do {
      const params = {
        TableName: tableName,
        FilterExpression: filterExpression,
        ExpressionAttributeValues: expressionAttributeValues
      };
```

```
      // Add ExclusiveStartKey if we have a lastEvaluatedKey from a previous scan
      if (lastEvaluatedKey) {
        params.ExclusiveStartKey = lastEvaluatedKey;
      }

      const response = await docClient.send(new ScanCommand(params));

      // Add the items from this page to our collection
      if (response.Items && response.Items.length > 0) {
        allItems = [...allItems, ...response.Items];
      }

      // Get the key for the next page of results
      lastEvaluatedKey = response.LastEvaluatedKey;
    } while (lastEvaluatedKey);

    // Return the complete result
    return {
      Items: allItems,
      Count: allItems.length
    };
  }
}

/**
 * Alternative implementation using multiple OR conditions instead of the IN
 operator.
 *
 * This function is provided for comparison to show why using the IN operator is
 preferable.
 * With many values, this approach becomes verbose and less efficient.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {string} attributeName - The name of the attribute to compare against the
 values list
 * @param {Array} valuesList - List of values to compare the attribute against
 * @param {string} [partitionKeyName] - Optional name of the partition key attribute
 for query operations
 * @param {string} [partitionKeyValue] - Optional value of the partition key to
 query
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB containing the matching
 items
 */
```

```
async function compareWithOrConditions(
  config,
  tableName,
  attributeName,
  valuesList,
  partitionKeyName,
  partitionKeyValue
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // If no values provided, return empty result
  if (!valuesList || valuesList.length === 0) {
    return {
      Items: [],
      Count: 0
    };
  }

  // Create the filter expression using multiple OR conditions
  const filterConditions = valuesList.map((_, index) => `${attributeName} = :val
${index}`);
  const filterExpression = filterConditions.join(' OR ');

  // Create expression attribute values for the values list
  const expressionAttributeValues = valuesList.reduce((acc, val, index) => {
    acc[`:val${index}`] = val;
    return acc;
  }, {});

  // If partition key is provided, perform a query operation
  if (partitionKeyName && partitionKeyValue) {
    const keyCondition = `${partitionKeyName} = :partitionKey`;
    expressionAttributeValues[':partitionKey'] = partitionKeyValue;

    // Initialize array to collect all items
    let allItems = [];
    let lastEvaluatedKey;

    // Use pagination to get all results
    do {
      const params = {
        TableName: tableName,
```

```
        KeyConditionExpression: keyCondition,
        FilterExpression: filterExpression,
        ExpressionAttributeValues: expressionAttributeValues
      };

      // Add ExclusiveStartKey if we have a lastEvaluatedKey from a previous query
      if (lastEvaluatedKey) {
        params.ExclusiveStartKey = lastEvaluatedKey;
      }

      const response = await docClient.send(new QueryCommand(params));

      // Add the items from this page to our collection
      if (response.Items && response.Items.length > 0) {
        allItems = [...allItems, ...response.Items];
      }

      // Get the key for the next page of results
      lastEvaluatedKey = response.LastEvaluatedKey;
    } while (lastEvaluatedKey);

    // Return the complete result
    return {
      Items: allItems,
      Count: allItems.length
    };
  } else {
    // Otherwise, perform a scan operation
    // Initialize array to collect all items
    let allItems = [];
    let lastEvaluatedKey;

    // Use pagination to get all results
    do {
      const params = {
        TableName: tableName,
        FilterExpression: filterExpression,
        ExpressionAttributeValues: expressionAttributeValues
      };

      // Add ExclusiveStartKey if we have a lastEvaluatedKey from a previous scan
      if (lastEvaluatedKey) {
        params.ExclusiveStartKey = lastEvaluatedKey;
      }
```

```
      const response = await docClient.send(new ScanCommand(params));

      // Add the items from this page to our collection
      if (response.Items && response.Items.length > 0) {
        allItems = [...allItems, ...response.Items];
      }

      // Get the key for the next page of results
      lastEvaluatedKey = response.LastEvaluatedKey;
    } while (lastEvaluatedKey);

    // Return the complete result
    return {
      Items: allItems,
      Count: allItems.length
    };
  }
}
```

여러 값을와 비교하는 예제 사용 AWS SDK for JavaScript.

```
/**
 * Example of how to use the compareMultipleValues function.
 */
async function exampleUsage() {
  // Example parameters
  const config = { region: "us-west-2" };
  const tableName = "Products";
  const attributeName = "Category";
  const valuesList = ["Electronics", "Computers", "Accessories"];

  console.log(`Searching for products in any of these categories:
 ${valuesList.join(', ')}`);

  try {
    // Using the IN operator (recommended approach)
    console.log("\nApproach 1: Using the IN operator");
    const response = await compareMultipleValues(
      config,
      tableName,
      attributeName,
```

```
      valuesList
    );

    console.log(`Found ${response.Count} products in the specified categories`);

    // Using multiple OR conditions (alternative approach)
    console.log("\nApproach 2: Using multiple OR conditions");
    const response2 = await compareWithOrConditions(
      config,
      tableName,
      attributeName,
      valuesList
    );

    console.log(`Found ${response2.Count} products in the specified categories`);

    // Example with a query operation
    console.log("\nQuerying a specific manufacturer's products in multiple
categories");
    const partitionKeyName = "Manufacturer";
    const partitionKeyValue = "Acme";

    const response3 = await compareMultipleValues(
      config,
      tableName,
      attributeName,
      valuesList,
      partitionKeyName,
      partitionKeyValue
    );

    console.log(`Found ${response3.Count} Acme products in the specified
categories`);

    // Explain the benefits of using the IN operator
    console.log("\nBenefits of using the IN operator:");
    console.log("1. More concise expression compared to multiple OR conditions");
    console.log("2. Better readability and maintainability");
    console.log("3. Potentially better performance with large value lists");
    console.log("4. Simpler code that's less prone to errors");
    console.log("5. Easier to modify when adding or removing values");

  } catch (error) {
    console.error("Error:", error);
```

```
  }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - Query
  - Scan

항목의 TTL을 조건부로 업데이트

다음 코드 예제에서는 항목의 TTL을 조건부로 업데이트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

조건을 사용하여 테이블의 기존 DynamoDB 항목에서 TTL을 업데이트합니다.

```
import { DynamoDBClient, UpdateItemCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import { marshall, unmarshall } from "@aws-sdk/util-dynamodb";

export const updateItemConditional = async (tableName, partitionKey, sortKey, region
 = 'us-east-1', newAttribute = 'default-value') => {
    const client = new DynamoDBClient({
        region: region,
        endpoint: `https://dynamodb.${region}.amazonaws.com`
    });

    const currentTime = Math.floor(Date.now() / 1000);

    const params = {
        TableName: tableName,
        Key: marshall({
            artist: partitionKey,
            album: sortKey
        }),
        UpdateExpression: "SET newAttribute = :newAttribute",
        ConditionExpression: "expireAt > :expiration",
        ExpressionAttributeValues: marshall({
            ':newAttribute': newAttribute,
            ':expiration': currentTime
        }),
        ReturnValues: "ALL_NEW"
    };
```

```
    try {
        const response = await client.send(new UpdateItemCommand(params));
        const responseData = unmarshall(response.Attributes);
        console.log("Item updated successfully: ", responseData);
        return responseData;
    } catch (error) {
        if (error.name === "ConditionalCheckFailedException") {
            console.log("Condition check failed: Item's 'expireAt' is expired.");
        } else {
            console.error("Error updating item: ", error);
        }
        throw error;
    }
};

// Example usage (commented out for testing)
// updateItemConditional('your-table-name', 'your-partition-key-value', 'your-sort-
key-value');
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 UpdateItem을 참조하세요.

표현식 연산자 수 계산

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB에서 표현식 연산자를 계산하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- DynamoDB의 연산자 제한(300개)을 이해합니다.
- 복잡한 표현식에서 연산자 수를 계산합니다.
- 제한 범위를 벗어나지 않도록 표현식을 최적화합니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

AWS SDK for JavaScript를 사용한 표현식 연산자 수 계산을 보여줍니다.

```
const { DynamoDBClient } = require("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb");
const {
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
  UpdateCommand,
  QueryCommand
} = require("@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb");
```

```
/**
 * Create a complex filter expression with a specified number of conditions.
 *
 * This function demonstrates how to generate a complex expression with
 * a specific number of operators to test the 300 operator limit.
 *
 * @param {number} conditionsCount - Number of conditions to include
 * @param {boolean} useAnd - Whether to use AND (true) or OR (false) between
 conditions
 * @returns {Object} - Object containing the filter expression and attribute values
 */
function createComplexFilterExpression(conditionsCount, useAnd = true) {
  // Initialize the expression parts and attribute values
  const conditions = [];
  const expressionAttributeValues = {};

  // Generate the specified number of conditions
  for (let i = 0; i < conditionsCount; i++) {
    // Alternate between different comparison operators for variety
    let condition;
    const valueKey = `:val${i}`;

    switch (i % 5) {
      case 0:
        condition = `attribute${i} = ${valueKey}`;
        expressionAttributeValues[valueKey] = `value${i}`;
        break;
      case 1:
        condition = `attribute${i} > ${valueKey}`;
        expressionAttributeValues[valueKey] = i;
        break;
      case 2:
        condition = `attribute${i} < ${valueKey}`;
        expressionAttributeValues[valueKey] = i * 10;
        break;
      case 3:
        condition = `contains(attribute${i}, ${valueKey})`;
        expressionAttributeValues[valueKey] = `substring${i}`;
        break;
      case 4:
        condition = `attribute_exists(attribute${i})`;
        break;
    }
```

```
    conditions.push(condition);
  }

  // Join the conditions with AND or OR
  const operator = useAnd ? " AND " : " OR ";
  const filterExpression = conditions.join(operator);

  // Calculate the operator count
  // Each condition has 1 operator (=, >, <, contains, attribute_exists)
  // Each AND or OR between conditions is 1 operator
  const operatorCount = conditionsCount + (conditionsCount > 0 ? conditionsCount -
 1 : 0);

  return {
    filterExpression,
    expressionAttributeValues,
    operatorCount
  };
}

/**
 * Create a complex update expression with a specified number of operations.
 *
 * This function demonstrates how to generate a complex update expression with
 * a specific number of operators to test the 300 operator limit.
 *
 * @param {number} operationsCount - Number of operations to include
 * @returns {Object} - Object containing the update expression and attribute values
 */
function createComplexUpdateExpression(operationsCount) {
  // Initialize the expression parts and attribute values
  const setOperations = [];
  const expressionAttributeValues = {};

  // Generate the specified number of SET operations
  for (let i = 0; i < operationsCount; i++) {
    // Alternate between different types of SET operations
    let operation;
    const valueKey = `:val${i}`;

    switch (i % 3) {
      case 0:
        // Simple assignment (1 operator: =)
```

```
        operation = `attribute${i} = ${valueKey}`;
        expressionAttributeValues[valueKey] = `value${i}`;
        break;
      case 1:
        // Addition (2 operators: = and +)
        operation = `attribute${i} = attribute${i} + ${valueKey}`;
        expressionAttributeValues[valueKey] = i;
        break;
      case 2:
        // Conditional assignment with if_not_exists (2 operators: = and
 if_not_exists)
        operation = `attribute${i} = if_not_exists(attribute${i}, ${valueKey})`;
        expressionAttributeValues[valueKey] = i * 10;
        break;
    }

    setOperations.push(operation);
  }

  // Create the update expression
  const updateExpression = `SET ${setOperations.join(", ")}`;

  // Calculate the operator count
  // Each operation has 1-2 operators as noted above
  let operatorCount = 0;
  for (let i = 0; i < operationsCount; i++) {
    operatorCount += (i % 3 === 0) ? 1 : 2;
  }

  return {
    updateExpression,
    expressionAttributeValues,
    operatorCount
  };
}

/**
 * Test the operator limit by attempting an operation with a complex expression.
 *
 * This function demonstrates what happens when an expression approaches or
 * exceeds the 300 operator limit.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
```

```
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {number} operatorCount - Target number of operators to include
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - Result of the operation attempt
 */
async function testOperatorLimit(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  operatorCount
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Create a complex update expression with the specified operator count
  const { updateExpression, expressionAttributeValues, operatorCount: actualCount }
 =
    createComplexUpdateExpression(Math.ceil(operatorCount / 1.5)); // Adjust to get
 close to target count

  console.log(`Generated update expression with approximately ${actualCount}
 operators`);

  // Define the update parameters
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: updateExpression,
    ExpressionAttributeValues: expressionAttributeValues,
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  try {
    // Attempt the update operation
    const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));
    return {
      success: true,
      message: `Operation succeeded with ${actualCount} operators`,
      data: response
    };
  } catch (error) {
    // Check if the error is due to exceeding the operator limit
    if (error.name === "ValidationException" &&
        error.message.includes("too many operators")) {
```

```
      return {
        success: false,
        message: `Operation failed: ${error.message}`,
        operatorCount: actualCount
      };
    }

    // Return other errors
    return {
      success: false,
      message: `Operation failed: ${error.message}`,
      error
    };
  }
}

/**
 * Break down a complex expression into multiple simpler operations.
 *
 * This function demonstrates how to handle expressions that would exceed
 * the 300 operator limit by breaking them into multiple operations.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {number} totalOperations - Total number of operations to perform
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - Result of the operations
 */
async function breakDownComplexExpression(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  totalOperations
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Calculate how many operations we can safely include in each batch
  // Using 150 as a conservative limit (well below 300)
  const operationsPerBatch = 100;
  const batchCount = Math.ceil(totalOperations / operationsPerBatch);
```

```
 console.log(`Breaking down ${totalOperations} operations into ${batchCount}
batches`);

 const results = [];

 // Process each batch
 for (let batch = 0; batch < batchCount; batch++) {
   // Calculate the operations for this batch
   const batchStart = batch * operationsPerBatch;
   const batchEnd = Math.min(batchStart + operationsPerBatch, totalOperations);
   const batchSize = batchEnd - batchStart;

   console.log(`Processing batch ${batch + 1}/${batchCount} with ${batchSize}
operations`);

   // Create an update expression for this batch
   const { updateExpression, expressionAttributeValues, operatorCount } =
     createComplexUpdateExpression(batchSize);

   // Define the update parameters
   const params = {
     TableName: tableName,
     Key: key,
     UpdateExpression: updateExpression,
     ExpressionAttributeValues: expressionAttributeValues,
     ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
   };

   try {
     // Perform the update operation for this batch
     const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));

     results.push({
       batch: batch + 1,
       success: true,
       operatorCount,
       attributes: response.Attributes
     });
   } catch (error) {
     results.push({
       batch: batch + 1,
       success: false,
       operatorCount,
       error: error.message
```

```
      });

      // Stop processing if an error occurs
      break;
    }
  }

  return {
    totalBatches: batchCount,
    results
  };
}

/**
 * Count operators in a DynamoDB expression based on the rules in the documentation.
 *
 * This function demonstrates how operators are counted according to the
 * DynamoDB documentation.
 *
 * @param {string} expression - The DynamoDB expression to analyze
 * @returns {Object} - Breakdown of operator counts
 */
function countOperatorsInExpression(expression) {
  // Initialize counters for different operator types
  const counts = {
    comparisonOperators: 0,
    logicalOperators: 0,
    functions: 0,
    arithmeticOperators: 0,
    specialOperators: 0,
    total: 0
  };

  // Count comparison operators (=, <>, <, <=, >, >=)
  const comparisonRegex = /[^<>]=[^=]|<>|<=|>=|[^<]>[^=]|[^>]<[^=]/g;
  const comparisonMatches = expression.match(comparisonRegex) || [];
  counts.comparisonOperators = comparisonMatches.length;

  // Count logical operators (AND, OR, NOT)
  const andMatches = expression.match(/\bAND\b/g) || [];
  const orMatches = expression.match(/\bOR\b/g) || [];
  const notMatches = expression.match(/\bNOT\b/g) || [];
  counts.logicalOperators = andMatches.length + orMatches.length +
 notMatches.length;
```

```
  // Count functions (attribute_exists, attribute_not_exists, attribute_type,
 begins_with, contains, size)
  const functionRegex = /\b(attribute_exists|attribute_not_exists|attribute_type|
begins_with|contains|size|if_not_exists)\(/g;
  const functionMatches = expression.match(functionRegex) || [];
  counts.functions = functionMatches.length;

  // Count arithmetic operators (+ and -)
  const arithmeticMatches = expression.match(/[a-zA-Z0-9_)\]]\s*[\+\-]\s*[a-zA-
Z0-9_(:]/g) || [];
  counts.arithmeticOperators = arithmeticMatches.length;

  // Count special operators (BETWEEN, IN)
  const betweenMatches = expression.match(/\bBETWEEN\b/g) || [];
  const inMatches = expression.match(/\bIN\b/g) || [];
  counts.specialOperators = betweenMatches.length + inMatches.length;

  // Add extra operators for BETWEEN (each BETWEEN includes an AND)
  counts.logicalOperators += betweenMatches.length;

  // Calculate total
  counts.total = counts.comparisonOperators +
                 counts.logicalOperators +
                 counts.functions +
                 counts.arithmeticOperators +
                 counts.specialOperators;

  return counts;
}
```

에서 계산하는 표현식 연산자의 사용 예입니다 AWS SDK for JavaScript.

```
/**
 * Example of how to work with expression operator counting.
 */
async function exampleUsage() {
  // Example parameters
  const config = { region: "us-west-2" };
  const tableName = "Products";
  const key = { ProductId: "P12345" };
```

```
 console.log("Demonstrating DynamoDB expression operator counting and the 300
operator limit");

 try {
   // Example 1: Analyze a simple expression
   console.log("\nExample 1: Analyzing a simple expression");
   const simpleExpression = "Price = :price AND Rating > :rating AND Category IN
(:cat1, :cat2, :cat3)";
   const simpleCount = countOperatorsInExpression(simpleExpression);

   console.log(`Expression: ${simpleExpression}`);
   console.log("Operator count breakdown:");
   console.log(`- Comparison operators: ${simpleCount.comparisonOperators}`);
   console.log(`- Logical operators: ${simpleCount.logicalOperators}`);
   console.log(`- Functions: ${simpleCount.functions}`);
   console.log(`- Arithmetic operators: ${simpleCount.arithmeticOperators}`);
   console.log(`- Special operators: ${simpleCount.specialOperators}`);
   console.log(`- Total operators: ${simpleCount.total}`);

   // Example 2: Analyze a complex expression
   console.log("\nExample 2: Analyzing a complex expression");
   const complexExpression =
     "(attribute_exists(Category) AND Size BETWEEN :min AND :max) OR " +
     "(Price > :price AND contains(Description, :keyword) AND " +
     "(Rating >= :minRating OR Reviews > :minReviews))";
   const complexCount = countOperatorsInExpression(complexExpression);

   console.log(`Expression: ${complexExpression}`);
   console.log("Operator count breakdown:");
   console.log(`- Comparison operators: ${complexCount.comparisonOperators}`);
   console.log(`- Logical operators: ${complexCount.logicalOperators}`);
   console.log(`- Functions: ${complexCount.functions}`);
   console.log(`- Arithmetic operators: ${complexCount.arithmeticOperators}`);
   console.log(`- Special operators: ${complexCount.specialOperators}`);
   console.log(`- Total operators: ${complexCount.total}`);

   // Example 3: Test approaching the operator limit
   console.log("\nExample 3: Testing an expression approaching the operator
limit");
   const approachingLimit = await testOperatorLimit(config, tableName, key, 290);
   console.log(approachingLimit.message);

   // Example 4: Test exceeding the operator limit
   console.log("\nExample 4: Testing an expression exceeding the operator limit");
```

```
    const exceedingLimit = await testOperatorLimit(config, tableName, key, 310);
    console.log(exceedingLimit.message);

    // Example 5: Breaking down a complex expression
    console.log("\nExample 5: Breaking down a complex expression into multiple
 operations");
    const breakdownResult = await breakDownComplexExpression(config, tableName, key,
 500);
    console.log(`Processed ${breakdownResult.results.length} of
 ${breakdownResult.totalBatches} batches`);

    // Explain the operator counting rules
    console.log("\nKey points about DynamoDB expression operator counting:");
    console.log("1. The maximum number of operators in any expression is 300");
    console.log("2. Each comparison operator (=, <>, <, <=, >, >=) counts as 1
 operator");
    console.log("3. Each logical operator (AND, OR, NOT) counts as 1 operator");
    console.log("4. Each function call (attribute_exists, contains, etc.) counts as
 1 operator");
    console.log("5. Each arithmetic operator (+ or -) counts as 1 operator");
    console.log("6. BETWEEN counts as 2 operators (BETWEEN itself and the AND within
 it)");
    console.log("7. IN counts as 1 operator regardless of the number of values");
    console.log("8. Parentheses for grouping and attribute paths don't count as
 operators");
    console.log("9. When you exceed the limit, the error always reports '301
 operators'");
    console.log("10. For complex operations, break them into multiple smaller
 operations");

  } catch (error) {
    console.error("Error:", error);
  }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 UpdateItem을 참조하세요.

사진을 관리하기 위한 서버리스 애플리케이션 만들기

다음 코드 예시에서는 사용자가 레이블을 사용하여 사진을 관리할 수 있는 서버리스 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지에서 레이블을 감지하고 나중에 검색할 수 있도록 저장하는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션을 개발하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제의 출처에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS 커뮤니티의 게시물을 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

웜 처리량이 활성화된 테이블 만들기

다음 코드 예제에서는 웜 처리량이 활성화된 테이블을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

AWS SDK for JavaScript를 사용하여 웜 처리량 설정이 있는 DynamoDB 테이블을 만듭니다.

```
import { DynamoDBClient, CreateTableCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

export async function createDynamoDBTableWithWarmThroughput(
  tableName,
  partitionKey,
  sortKey,
  miscKeyAttr,
  nonKeyAttr,
  tableProvisionedReadUnits,
  tableProvisionedWriteUnits,
  tableWarmReads,
  tableWarmWrites,
  indexName,
  indexProvisionedReadUnits,
  indexProvisionedWriteUnits,
  indexWarmReads,
```

```
  indexWarmWrites,
  region = "us-east-1"
) {
  try {
    const ddbClient = new DynamoDBClient({ region: region });
    const command = new CreateTableCommand({
      TableName: tableName,
      AttributeDefinitions: [
          { AttributeName: partitionKey, AttributeType: "S" },
          { AttributeName: sortKey, AttributeType: "S" },
          { AttributeName: miscKeyAttr, AttributeType: "N" },
      ],
      KeySchema: [
          { AttributeName: partitionKey, KeyType: "HASH" },
          { AttributeName: sortKey, KeyType: "RANGE" },
      ],
      ProvisionedThroughput: {
          ReadCapacityUnits: tableProvisionedReadUnits,
          WriteCapacityUnits: tableProvisionedWriteUnits,
      },
      WarmThroughput: {
          ReadUnitsPerSecond: tableWarmReads,
          WriteUnitsPerSecond: tableWarmWrites,
      },
      GlobalSecondaryIndexes: [
          {
            IndexName: indexName,
            KeySchema: [
                { AttributeName: sortKey, KeyType: "HASH" },
                { AttributeName: miscKeyAttr, KeyType: "RANGE" },
            ],
            Projection: {
                ProjectionType: "INCLUDE",
                NonKeyAttributes: [nonKeyAttr],
            },
            ProvisionedThroughput: {
                ReadCapacityUnits: indexProvisionedReadUnits,
                WriteCapacityUnits: indexProvisionedWriteUnits,
            },
            WarmThroughput: {
                ReadUnitsPerSecond: indexWarmReads,
                WriteUnitsPerSecond: indexWarmWrites,
            },
          },
```

```
      ],
    });
    const response = await ddbClient.send(command);
    console.log(response);
    return response;
  } catch (error) {
    console.error(`Error creating table: ${error}`);
    throw error;
  }
}

// Example usage (commented out for testing)
/*
createDynamoDBTableWithWarmThroughput(
  'example-table',
  'pk',
  'sk',
  'gsiKey',
  'data',
  10, 10, 5, 5,
  'example-index',
  5, 5, 2, 2
);
*/
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateTable을 참조하세요.

TTL을 사용하여 항목 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 TTL을 사용하여 항목을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

```
import { DynamoDBClient, PutItemCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

export function createDynamoDBItem(table_name, region, partition_key, sort_key) {
    const client = new DynamoDBClient({
        region: region,
        endpoint: `https://dynamodb.${region}.amazonaws.com`
    });

    // Get the current time in epoch second format
```

```
    const current_time = Math.floor(new Date().getTime() / 1000);

    // Calculate the expireAt time (90 days from now) in epoch second format
    const expire_at = Math.floor((new Date().getTime() + 90 * 24 * 60 * 60 * 1000) /
 1000);

    // Create DynamoDB item
    const item = {
        'partitionKey': {'S': partition_key},
        'sortKey': {'S': sort_key},
        'createdAt': {'N': current_time.toString()},
        'expireAt': {'N': expire_at.toString()}
    };

    const putItemCommand = new PutItemCommand({
        TableName: table_name,
        Item: item,
        ProvisionedThroughput: {
            ReadCapacityUnits: 1,
            WriteCapacityUnits: 1,
        },
    });

    client.send(putItemCommand, function(err, data) {
        if (err) {
            console.log("Exception encountered when creating item %s, here's what
 happened: ", data, err);
            throw err;
        } else {
            console.log("Item created successfully: %s.", data);
            return data;
        }
    });
}

// Example usage (commented out for testing)
// createDynamoDBItem('your-table-name', 'us-east-1', 'your-partition-key-value',
 'your-sort-key-value');
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 PutItem을 참조하세요.

PartiQL DELETE를 사용하여 데이터 삭제

다음 코드 예제에서는 PartiQL DELETE 문을 사용하여 데이터를 삭제하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

PartiQL DELETE 문을와 함께 사용하여 DynamoDB 테이블에서 항목을 삭제합니다 AWS SDK for JavaScript.

```
/**
 * This example demonstrates how to delete items from a DynamoDB table using
 PartiQL.
 * It shows different ways to delete documents with various index types.
 */
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import {
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
  ExecuteStatementCommand,
  BatchExecuteStatementCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

/**
 * Delete a single item by its partition key using PartiQL.
 *
 * @param tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key attribute
 * @param partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key
 * @returns The response from the ExecuteStatementCommand
 */
export const deleteItemByPartitionKey = async (
  tableName: string,
  partitionKeyName: string,
  partitionKeyValue: string | number
) => {
  const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  const params = {
    Statement: `DELETE FROM "${tableName}" WHERE ${partitionKeyName} = ?`,
    Parameters: [partitionKeyValue],
  };

  try {
```

```
    const data = await docClient.send(new ExecuteStatementCommand(params));
    console.log("Item deleted successfully");
    return data;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("Error deleting item:", err);
    throw err;
  }
};

/**
 * Delete an item by its composite key (partition key + sort key) using PartiQL.
 *
 * @param tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key attribute
 * @param partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key
 * @param sortKeyName - The name of the sort key attribute
 * @param sortKeyValue - The value of the sort key
 * @returns The response from the ExecuteStatementCommand
 */
export const deleteItemByCompositeKey = async (
  tableName: string,
  partitionKeyName: string,
  partitionKeyValue: string | number,
  sortKeyName: string,
  sortKeyValue: string | number
) => {
  const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  const params = {
    Statement: `DELETE FROM "${tableName}" WHERE ${partitionKeyName} = ? AND
 ${sortKeyName} = ?`,
    Parameters: [partitionKeyValue, sortKeyValue],
  };

  try {
    const data = await docClient.send(new ExecuteStatementCommand(params));
    console.log("Item deleted successfully");
    return data;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("Error deleting item:", err);
    throw err;
  }
};
```

```
/**
 * Delete an item with a condition to ensure the delete only happens if a condition
 is met.
 *
 * @param tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key attribute
 * @param partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key
 * @param conditionAttribute - The attribute to check in the condition
 * @param conditionValue - The value to compare against in the condition
 * @returns The response from the ExecuteStatementCommand
 */
export const deleteItemWithCondition = async (
  tableName: string,
  partitionKeyName: string,
  partitionKeyValue: string | number,
  conditionAttribute: string,
  conditionValue: any
) => {
  const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  const params = {
    Statement: `DELETE FROM "${tableName}" WHERE ${partitionKeyName} = ? AND
 ${conditionAttribute} = ?`,
    Parameters: [partitionKeyValue, conditionValue],
  };

  try {
    const data = await docClient.send(new ExecuteStatementCommand(params));
    console.log("Item deleted with condition successfully");
    return data;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("Error deleting item with condition:", err);
    throw err;
  }
};

/**
 * Batch delete multiple items using PartiQL.
 *
 * @param tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param keys - Array of objects containing key information
 * @returns The response from the BatchExecuteStatementCommand
```

```
 */
export const batchDeleteItems = async (
  tableName: string,
  keys: Array<{
    partitionKeyName: string;
    partitionKeyValue: string | number;
    sortKeyName?: string;
    sortKeyValue?: string | number;
  }>
) => {
  const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Create statements for each delete
  const statements = keys.map((key) => {
    if (key.sortKeyName && key.sortKeyValue !== undefined) {
      return {
        Statement: `DELETE FROM "${tableName}" WHERE ${key.partitionKeyName} = ? AND
 ${key.sortKeyName} = ?`,
        Parameters: [key.partitionKeyValue, key.sortKeyValue],
      };
    } else {
      return {
        Statement: `DELETE FROM "${tableName}" WHERE ${key.partitionKeyName} = ?`,
        Parameters: [key.partitionKeyValue],
      };
    }
  });

  const params = {
    Statements: statements,
  };

  try {
    const data = await docClient.send(new BatchExecuteStatementCommand(params));
    console.log("Items batch deleted successfully");
    return data;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("Error batch deleting items:", err);
    throw err;
  }
};

/**
```

```
 * Delete multiple items that match a filter condition.
 * Note: This performs a scan operation which can be expensive on large tables.
 *
 * @param tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param filterAttribute - The attribute to filter on
 * @param filterValue - The value to filter by
 * @returns The response from the ExecuteStatementCommand
 */
export const deleteItemsByFilter = async (
  tableName: string,
  filterAttribute: string,
  filterValue: any
) => {
  const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  const params = {
    Statement: `DELETE FROM "${tableName}" WHERE ${filterAttribute} = ?`,
    Parameters: [filterValue],
  };

  try {
    const data = await docClient.send(new ExecuteStatementCommand(params));
    console.log("Items deleted by filter successfully");
    return data;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("Error deleting items by filter:", err);
    throw err;
  }
};

/**
 * Example usage showing how to delete items with different index types
 */
export const deleteExamples = async () => {
  // Delete an item by partition key (simple primary key)
  await deleteItemByPartitionKey("UsersTable", "userId", "user123");

  // Delete an item by composite key (partition key + sort key)
  await deleteItemByCompositeKey(
    "OrdersTable",
    "orderId",
    "order456",
    "productId",
```

```
    "prod789"
  );

  // Delete with a condition
  await deleteItemWithCondition(
    "UsersTable",
    "userId",
    "user789",
    "userStatus",
    "inactive"
  );

  // Batch delete multiple items
  await batchDeleteItems("UsersTable", [
    { partitionKeyName: "userId", partitionKeyValue: "user234" },
    { partitionKeyName: "userId", partitionKeyValue: "user345" },
  ]);

  // Batch delete items with composite keys
  await batchDeleteItems("OrdersTable", [
    {
      partitionKeyName: "orderId",
      partitionKeyValue: "order567",
      sortKeyName: "productId",
      sortKeyValue: "prod123",
    },
    {
      partitionKeyName: "orderId",
      partitionKeyValue: "order678",
      sortKeyName: "productId",
      sortKeyValue: "prod456",
    },
  ]);

  // Delete items by filter (use with caution)
  await deleteItemsByFilter("UsersTable", "userStatus", "deleted");
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - BatchExecuteStatement
  - ExecuteStatement

PartiQL INSERT를 사용하여 데이터 삽입

다음 코드 예제에서는 PartiQL INSERT 문을 사용하여 데이터를 삽입하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

와 함께 PartiQL INSERT 문을 사용하여 DynamoDB 테이블에 항목을 삽입합니다 AWS SDK for JavaScript.

```
/**
 * This example demonstrates how to insert items into a DynamoDB table using
 PartiQL.
 * It shows different ways to insert documents with various index types.
 */
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import {
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
  ExecuteStatementCommand,
  BatchExecuteStatementCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

/**
 * Insert a single item into a DynamoDB table using PartiQL.
 *
 * @param tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param item - The item to insert
 * @returns The response from the ExecuteStatementCommand
 */
export const insertItem = async (tableName: string, item: Record<string, any>) => {
  const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Convert the item to a string representation for PartiQL
  const itemString = JSON.stringify(item).replace(/"([^"]+)":/g, '$1:');

  const params = {
    Statement: `INSERT INTO "${tableName}" VALUE ${itemString}`,
  };

  try {
    const data = await docClient.send(new ExecuteStatementCommand(params));
    console.log("Item inserted successfully");
    return data;
```

```
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("Error inserting item:", err);
    throw err;
  }
};

/**
 * Insert multiple items into a DynamoDB table using PartiQL batch operation.
 * This is more efficient than inserting items one by one.
 *
 * @param tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param items - Array of items to insert
 * @returns The response from the BatchExecuteStatementCommand
 */
export const batchInsertItems = async (tableName: string, items: Record<string,
 any>[]) => {
  const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Create statements for each item
  const statements = items.map((item) => {
    const itemString = JSON.stringify(item).replace(/"([^"]+)":/g, '$1:');
    return {
      Statement: `INSERT INTO "${tableName}" VALUE ${itemString}`,
    };
  });

  const params = {
    Statements: statements,
  };

  try {
    const data = await docClient.send(new BatchExecuteStatementCommand(params));
    console.log("Items inserted successfully");
    return data;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("Error batch inserting items:", err);
    throw err;
  }
};

/**
 * Insert an item with a condition to prevent overwriting existing items.
 * This is useful for ensuring you don't accidentally overwrite data.
```

```
 *
 * @param tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param item - The item to insert
 * @param partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key attribute
 * @returns The response from the ExecuteStatementCommand
 */
export const insertItemWithCondition = async (
  tableName: string,
  item: Record<string, any>,
  partitionKeyName: string
) => {
  const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  const itemString = JSON.stringify(item).replace(/"([^"]+)":/g, '$1:');
  const partitionKeyValue = JSON.stringify(item[partitionKeyName]);

  const params = {
    Statement: `INSERT INTO "${tableName}" VALUE ${itemString} WHERE
 attribute_not_exists(${partitionKeyName})`,
    Parameters: [{ S: partitionKeyValue }],
  };

  try {
    const data = await docClient.send(new ExecuteStatementCommand(params));
    console.log("Item inserted with condition successfully");
    return data;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("Error inserting item with condition:", err);
    throw err;
  }
};

/**
 * Example usage showing how to insert items with different index types
 */
export const insertExamples = async () => {
  // Example table with a simple primary key (just partition key)
  const simpleKeyItem = {
    userId: "user123",
    name: "John Doe",
    email: "john@example.com",
  };
  await insertItem("UsersTable", simpleKeyItem);
```

```
// Example table with composite key (partition key + sort key)
const compositeKeyItem = {
  orderId: "order456",
  productId: "prod789",
  quantity: 2,
  price: 29.99,
};
await insertItem("OrdersTable", compositeKeyItem);

// Example with Global Secondary Index (GSI)
// The GSI might be on the email attribute
const gsiItem = {
  userId: "user789",
  email: "jane@example.com",
  name: "Jane Smith",
  userType: "premium",  // This could be part of a GSI
};
await insertItem("UsersTable", gsiItem);

// Example with Local Secondary Index (LSI)
// LSI uses the same partition key but different sort key
const lsiItem = {
  orderId: "order567",  // Partition key
  productId: "prod123", // Sort key for the table
  orderDate: "2023-11-15", // Potential sort key for an LSI
  quantity: 1,
  price: 19.99,
};
await insertItem("OrdersTable", lsiItem);

// Batch insert example with multiple items
const batchItems = [
  {
    userId: "user234",
    name: "Alice Johnson",
    email: "alice@example.com",
  },
  {
    userId: "user345",
    name: "Bob Williams",
    email: "bob@example.com",
  },
];
```

```
  await batchInsertItems("UsersTable", batchItems);
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - BatchExecuteStatement
  - ExecuteStatement

브라우저에서 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 브라우저에서 AWS Lambda 함수를 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

AWS Lambda 함수를 사용하여 사용자 선택 항목으로 Amazon DynamoDB 테이블을 업데이트하는 브라우저 기반 애플리케이션을 생성할 수 있습니다. 이 앱은 AWS SDK for JavaScript v3를 사용합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- DynamoDB
- Lambda

고급 쿼리 작업 수행

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB에서 고급 쿼리 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 다양한 필터링 및 조건 기법을 사용하여 테이블을 쿼리합니다.
- 대규모 결과 세트에 페이지 매김을 구현합니다.
- 대체 액세스 패턴에 글로벌 보조 인덱스를 사용합니다.
- 애플리케이션 요구 사항에 따라 일관성 제어를 적용합니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

를 사용하여 강력히 일관된 읽기로 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for JavaScript.

```
const { DynamoDBClient, QueryCommand } = require("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb");
```

```
/**
 * Queries a DynamoDB table with configurable read consistency
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS SDK configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {string} partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key
 * @param {string} partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key
 * @param {boolean} useConsistentRead - Whether to use strongly consistent reads
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The query response
 */
async function queryWithConsistentRead(
  config,
  tableName,
  partitionKeyName,
  partitionKeyValue,
  useConsistentRead = false
) {
  try {
    // Create DynamoDB client
    const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);

    // Construct the query input
    const input = {
      TableName: tableName,
      KeyConditionExpression: "#pk = :pkValue",
      ExpressionAttributeNames: {
        "#pk": partitionKeyName
      },
      ExpressionAttributeValues: {
        ":pkValue": { S: partitionKeyValue }
      },
      ConsistentRead: useConsistentRead
    };

    // Execute the query
    const command = new QueryCommand(input);
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (error) {
    console.error(`Error querying with consistent read: ${error}`);
    throw error;
  }
}
```

와 함께 글로벌 보조 인덱스를 사용하여 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for JavaScript.

```
const { DynamoDBClient, QueryCommand } = require("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb");

/**
 * Queries a DynamoDB table using the primary key
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS SDK configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {string} userId - The user ID to query by (partition key)
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The query response
 */
async function queryTable(
  config,
  tableName,
  userId
) {
  try {
    // Create DynamoDB client
    const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);

    // Construct the query input for the base table
    const input = {
      TableName: tableName,
      KeyConditionExpression: "user_id = :userId",
      ExpressionAttributeValues: {
        ":userId": { S: userId }
      }
    };

    // Execute the query
    const command = new QueryCommand(input);
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (error) {
    console.error(`Error querying table: ${error}`);
    throw error;
  }
}

/**
 * Queries a DynamoDB Global Secondary Index (GSI)
```

```
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS SDK configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {string} indexName - The name of the GSI to query
 * @param {string} gameId - The game ID to query by (GSI partition key)
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The query response
 */
async function queryGSI(
  config,
  tableName,
  indexName,
  gameId
) {
  try {
    // Create DynamoDB client
    const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);

    // Construct the query input for the GSI
    const input = {
      TableName: tableName,
      IndexName: indexName,
      KeyConditionExpression: "game_id = :gameId",
      ExpressionAttributeValues: {
        ":gameId": { S: gameId }
      }
    };

    // Execute the query
    const command = new QueryCommand(input);
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (error) {
    console.error(`Error querying GSI: ${error}`);
    throw error;
  }
}
```

를 사용하여 페이지 매김으로 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for JavaScript.

```
/**
 * Example demonstrating how to handle large query result sets in DynamoDB using
 pagination
```

```
 *
 * This example shows:
 * - How to use pagination to handle large result sets
 * - How to use LastEvaluatedKey to retrieve the next page of results
 * - How to construct subsequent query requests using ExclusiveStartKey
 */
const { DynamoDBClient, QueryCommand } = require("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb");

/**
 * Queries a DynamoDB table with pagination to handle large result sets
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS SDK configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {string} partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key
 * @param {string} partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key
 * @param {number} pageSize - Number of items per page
 * @returns {Promise<Array>} - All items from the query
 */
async function queryWithPagination(
  config,
  tableName,
  partitionKeyName,
  partitionKeyValue,
  pageSize = 25
) {
  try {
    // Create DynamoDB client
    const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);

    // Initialize variables for pagination
    let lastEvaluatedKey = undefined;
    const allItems = [];
    let pageCount = 0;

    // Loop until all pages are retrieved
    do {
      // Construct the query input
      const input = {
        TableName: tableName,
        KeyConditionExpression: "#pk = :pkValue",
        Limit: pageSize,
        ExpressionAttributeNames: {
          "#pk": partitionKeyName
        },
```

```
        ExpressionAttributeValues: {
          ":pkValue": { S: partitionKeyValue }
        }
      };

      // Add ExclusiveStartKey if we have a LastEvaluatedKey from a previous query
      if (lastEvaluatedKey) {
        input.ExclusiveStartKey = lastEvaluatedKey;
      }

      // Execute the query
      const command = new QueryCommand(input);
      const response = await client.send(command);

      // Process the current page of results
      pageCount++;
      console.log(`Processing page ${pageCount} with ${response.Items.length}
 items`);

      // Add the items from this page to our collection
      if (response.Items && response.Items.length > 0) {
        allItems.push(...response.Items);
      }

      // Get the LastEvaluatedKey for the next page
      lastEvaluatedKey = response.LastEvaluatedKey;

    } while (lastEvaluatedKey); // Continue until there are no more pages

    console.log(`Query complete. Retrieved ${allItems.length} items in ${pageCount}
 pages.`);
    return allItems;
  } catch (error) {
    console.error(`Error querying with pagination: ${error}`);
    throw error;
  }
}

/**
 * Example usage:
 *
 * // Query all items in the "AWS DynamoDB" forum with pagination
 * const allItems = await queryWithPagination(
 *   { region: "us-west-2" },
```

```
 *   "ForumThreads",
 *   "ForumName",
 *   "AWS DynamoDB",
 *   25 // 25 items per page
 * );
 *
 * console.log(`Total items retrieved: ${allItems.length}`);
 *
 * // Notes on pagination:
 * // - LastEvaluatedKey contains the primary key of the last evaluated item
 * // - When LastEvaluatedKey is undefined/null, there are no more items to retrieve
 * // - ExclusiveStartKey tells DynamoDB where to start the next page
 * // - Pagination helps manage memory usage for large result sets
 * // - Each page requires a separate network request to DynamoDB
 */

module.exports = { queryWithPagination };
```

를 사용하여 복잡한 필터로 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for JavaScript.

```
const { DynamoDBClient, QueryCommand } = require("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb");

/**
 * Queries a DynamoDB table with a complex filter expression
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS SDK configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {string} partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key
 * @param {string} partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key
 * @param {number|string} minViews - Minimum number of views for filtering
 * @param {number|string} minReplies - Minimum number of replies for filtering
 * @param {string} requiredTag - Tag that must be present in the item's tags set
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The query response
 */
async function queryWithComplexFilter(
  config,
  tableName,
  partitionKeyName,
  partitionKeyValue,
  minViews,
  minReplies,
  requiredTag
```

```
) {
  try {
    // Create DynamoDB client
    const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);

    // Construct the query input
    const input = {
      TableName: tableName,
      KeyConditionExpression: "#pk = :pkValue",
      FilterExpression: "views >= :minViews AND replies >= :minReplies AND
 contains(tags, :tag)",
      ExpressionAttributeNames: {
        "#pk": partitionKeyName
      },
      ExpressionAttributeValues: {
        ":pkValue": { S: partitionKeyValue },
        ":minViews": { N: minViews.toString() },
        ":minReplies": { N: minReplies.toString() },
        ":tag": { S: requiredTag }
      }
    };

    // Execute the query
    const command = new QueryCommand(input);
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (error) {
    console.error(`Error querying with complex filter: ${error}`);
    throw error;
  }
}
```

를 사용하여 동적으로 구성된 필터 표현식을 사용하여 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for JavaScript.

```
const { DynamoDBClient, QueryCommand } = require("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb");

async function queryWithDynamicFilter(
  config,
  tableName,
  partitionKeyName,
  partitionKeyValue,
  sortKeyName,
  sortKeyValue,
```

```
  filterParams = {}
) {
  try {
    // Create DynamoDB client
    const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);

    // Initialize filter expression components
    let filterExpressions = [];
    const expressionAttributeValues = {
      ":pkValue": { S: partitionKeyValue },
      ":skValue": { S: sortKeyValue }
    };
    const expressionAttributeNames = {
      "#pk": partitionKeyName,
      "#sk": sortKeyName
    };

    // Add status filter if provided
    if (filterParams.status) {
      filterExpressions.push("status = :status");
      expressionAttributeValues[":status"] = { S: filterParams.status };
    }

    // Add minimum views filter if provided
    if (filterParams.minViews !== undefined) {
      filterExpressions.push("views >= :minViews");
      expressionAttributeValues[":minViews"] = { N:
 filterParams.minViews.toString() };
    }

    // Add author filter if provided
    if (filterParams.author) {
      filterExpressions.push("author = :author");
      expressionAttributeValues[":author"] = { S: filterParams.author };
    }

    // Construct the query input
    const input = {
      TableName: tableName,
      KeyConditionExpression: "#pk = :pkValue AND #sk = :skValue"
    };

    // Add filter expression if any filters were provided
    if (filterExpressions.length > 0) {
```

```
      input.FilterExpression = filterExpressions.join(" AND ");
    }

    // Add expression attribute names and values
    input.ExpressionAttributeNames = expressionAttributeNames;
    input.ExpressionAttributeValues = expressionAttributeValues;

    // Execute the query
    const command = new QueryCommand(input);
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (error) {
    console.error(`Error querying with dynamic filter: ${error}`);
    throw error;
  }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 Query를 참조하세요.

목록 작업 수행

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB에서 목록 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 목록 속성에 요소를 추가합니다.
- 목록 속성에서 요소를 제거합니다.
- 인덱스별로 목록의 특정 요소를 업데이트합니다.
- 목록 추가 및 목록 인덱스 함수를 사용합니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

를 사용하여 목록 작업을 시연합니다 AWS SDK for JavaScript.

```
const { DynamoDBClient } = require("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb");
const {
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
  UpdateCommand,
  GetCommand,
  PutCommand
} = require("@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb");

/**
```

```
 * Append elements to a list attribute.
 *
 * This function demonstrates how to use the list_append function to add elements
 * to the end of a list.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string} listName - The name of the list attribute
 * @param {Array} values - The values to append to the list
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function appendToList(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  listName,
  values
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Define the update parameters using list_append
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: `SET ${listName} =
 list_append(if_not_exists(${listName}, :empty_list), :values)`,
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":empty_list": [],
      ":values": values
    },
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  // Perform the update operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));

  return response;
}

/**
 * Prepend elements to a list attribute.
```

```
 *
 * This function demonstrates how to use the list_append function to add elements
 * to the beginning of a list.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string} listName - The name of the list attribute
 * @param {Array} values - The values to prepend to the list
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function prependToList(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  listName,
  values
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Define the update parameters using list_append
  // Note: To prepend, we put the new values first in the list_append function
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: `SET ${listName} = list_append(:values,
 if_not_exists(${listName}, :empty_list))`,
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":empty_list": [],
      ":values": values
    },
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  // Perform the update operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));

  return response;
}

/**
 * Update a specific element in a list by index.
```

```
 *
 * This function demonstrates how to update a specific element in a list
 * using the index notation.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string} listName - The name of the list attribute
 * @param {number} index - The index of the element to update
 * @param {any} value - The new value for the element
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function updateListElement(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  listName,
  index,
  value
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Define the update parameters using index notation
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: `SET ${listName}[${index}] = :value`,
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":value": value
    },
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  // Perform the update operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));

  return response;
}

/**
 * Remove an element from a list by index.
 *
```

```
 * This function demonstrates how to remove a specific element from a list
 * using the REMOVE action with index notation.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string} listName - The name of the list attribute
 * @param {number} index - The index of the element to remove
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function removeListElement(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  listName,
  index
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Define the update parameters using REMOVE with index notation
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: `REMOVE ${listName}[${index}]`,
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  // Perform the update operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));

  return response;
}

/**
 * Concatenate two lists.
 *
 * This function demonstrates how to concatenate two lists using the list_append
 function.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
```

```
 * @param {string} listName1 - The name of the first list attribute
 * @param {string} listName2 - The name of the second list attribute
 * @param {string} resultListName - The name of the attribute to store the
 concatenated list
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function concatenateLists(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  listName1,
  listName2,
  resultListName
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Define the update parameters using list_append
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: `SET ${resultListName} =
 list_append(if_not_exists(${listName1}, :empty_list),
 if_not_exists(${listName2}, :empty_list))`,
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":empty_list": []
    },
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  // Perform the update operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));

  return response;
}

/**
 * Create a nested list structure.
 *
 * This function demonstrates how to create and work with nested lists.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
```

```
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string} listName - The name of the list attribute
 * @param {Array} nestedLists - An array of arrays to create a nested list structure
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function createNestedList(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  listName,
  nestedLists
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Define the update parameters to create a nested list
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: `SET ${listName} = :nested_lists`,
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":nested_lists": nestedLists
    },
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  // Perform the update operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));

  return response;
}

/**
 * Update an element in a nested list.
 *
 * This function demonstrates how to update an element in a nested list
 * using multiple index notations.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string} listName - The name of the list attribute
 * @param {number} outerIndex - The index in the outer list
```

```
 * @param {number} innerIndex - The index in the inner list
 * @param {any} value - The new value for the element
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function updateNestedListElement(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  listName,
  outerIndex,
  innerIndex,
  value
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Define the update parameters using multiple index notations
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: `SET ${listName}[${outerIndex}][${innerIndex}] = :value`,
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":value": value
    },
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  // Perform the update operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));

  return response;
}

/**
 * Get the current value of an item.
 *
 * Helper function to retrieve the current value of an item.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to get
 * @returns {Promise<Object|null>} - The item or null if not found
 */
```

```
async function getItem(
  config,
  tableName,
  key
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Define the get parameters
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key
  };

  // Perform the get operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new GetCommand(params));

  // Return the item if it exists, otherwise null
  return response.Item || null;
}
```

를 사용한 목록 작업 사용의 예입니다 AWS SDK for JavaScript.

```
/**
 * Example of how to work with lists in DynamoDB.
 */
async function exampleUsage() {
  // Example parameters
  const config = { region: "us-west-2" };
  const tableName = "UserProfiles";
  const key = { UserId: "U12345" };

  console.log("Demonstrating list operations in DynamoDB");

  try {
    // Example 1: Append elements to a list
    console.log("\nExample 1: Appending elements to a list");
    const response1 = await appendToList(
      config,
      tableName,
      key,
```

```
    "RecentSearches",
    ["laptop", "headphones", "monitor"]
  );

  console.log("Appended to list:", response1.Attributes);

  // Example 2: Prepend elements to a list
  console.log("\nExample 2: Prepending elements to a list");
  const response2 = await prependToList(
    config,
    tableName,
    key,
    "RecentSearches",
    ["keyboard", "mouse"]
  );

  console.log("Prepended to list:", response2.Attributes);

  // Get the current state of the item
  let currentItem = await getItem(config, tableName, key);
  console.log("\nCurrent state of RecentSearches:", currentItem?.RecentSearches);

  // Example 3: Update a specific element in a list
  console.log("\nExample 3: Updating a specific element in a list");
  const response3 = await updateListElement(
    config,
    tableName,
    key,
    "RecentSearches",
    0, // Update the first element
    "mechanical keyboard" // New value
  );

  console.log("Updated list element:", response3.Attributes);

  // Example 4: Remove an element from a list
  console.log("\nExample 4: Removing an element from a list");
  const response4 = await removeListElement(
    config,
    tableName,
    key,
    "RecentSearches",
    2 // Remove the third element
  );
```

```
console.log("List after removing element:", response4.Attributes);

// Example 5: Create and concatenate lists
console.log("\nExample 5: Creating and concatenating lists");

// First, create two separate lists
await updateWithMultipleActions(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  "SET WishList = :wishlist, SavedItems = :saveditems",
  null,
  {
    ":wishlist": ["gaming laptop", "wireless earbuds"],
    ":saveditems": ["smartphone", "tablet"]
  }
);

// Then, concatenate them
const response5 = await concatenateLists(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  "WishList",
  "SavedItems",
  "AllItems"
);

console.log("Concatenated lists:", response5.Attributes);

// Example 6: Create a nested list structure
console.log("\nExample 6: Creating a nested list structure");
const response6 = await createNestedList(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  "Categories",
  [
    ["Electronics", "Computers", "Accessories"],
    ["Books", "Magazines", "E-books"],
    ["Clothing", "Shoes", "Watches"]
  ]
);
```

```
    console.log("Created nested list:", response6.Attributes);

    // Example 7: Update an element in a nested list
    console.log("\nExample 7: Updating an element in a nested list");
    const response7 = await updateNestedListElement(
      config,
      tableName,
      key,
      "Categories",
      0, // First inner list
      1, // Second element in that list
      "Laptops" // New value
    );

    console.log("Updated nested list element:", response7.Attributes);

    // Get the final state of the item
    currentItem = await getItem(config, tableName, key);
    console.log("\nFinal state of the item:", JSON.stringify(currentItem, null, 2));

    // Explain list operations
    console.log("\nKey points about list operations in DynamoDB:");
    console.log("1. Use list_append to add elements to a list");
    console.log("2. To append elements, use list_append(existingList,
 newElements)");
    console.log("3. To prepend elements, use list_append(newElements,
 existingList)");
    console.log("4. Use if_not_exists to handle cases where the list might not exist
 yet");
    console.log("5. Use index notation (list[0]) to access or update specific
 elements");
    console.log("6. Use REMOVE with index notation to remove elements from a list");
    console.log("7. Lists can contain elements of different types");
    console.log("8. Lists can be nested (lists of lists)");
    console.log("9. Use multiple index notations (list[0][1]) to access nested list
 elements");

  } catch (error) {
    console.error("Error:", error);
  }
}

/**
```

```
 * Helper function for the examples.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string} updateExpression - The update expression
 * @param {Object} expressionAttributeNames - Expression attribute name placeholders
 * @param {Object} expressionAttributeValues - Expression attribute value
 placeholders
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function updateWithMultipleActions(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  updateExpression,
  expressionAttributeNames,
  expressionAttributeValues
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Prepare the update parameters
  const updateParams = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: updateExpression,
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  // Add expression attribute names if provided
  if (expressionAttributeNames) {
    updateParams.ExpressionAttributeNames = expressionAttributeNames;
  }

  // Add expression attribute values if provided
  if (expressionAttributeValues) {
    updateParams.ExpressionAttributeValues = expressionAttributeValues;
  }

  // Execute the update
  const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(updateParams));
```

```
  return response;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 UpdateItem을 참조하세요.

맵 작업 수행

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB에서 맵 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 맵 구조에서 중첩 속성을 추가하고 업데이트합니다.
- 맵에서 특정 필드를 제거합니다.
- 깊이 중첩된 맵 속성을 사용하여 작업합니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

를 사용하여 맵 작업을 시연합니다 AWS SDK for JavaScript.

```
/**
 * Example of updating map attributes in DynamoDB.
 *
 * This module demonstrates how to update map attributes that may not exist,
 * how to update nested attributes, and how to handle various map update scenarios.
 */

const { DynamoDBClient } = require("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb");
const {
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
  UpdateCommand,
  GetCommand
} = require("@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb");

/**
 * Update a map attribute safely, handling the case where the map might not exist.
 *
 * This function demonstrates using the if_not_exists function to safely update
 * a map attribute that might not exist yet.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
```

```
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string} mapName - The name of the map attribute
 * @param {string} mapKey - The key within the map to update
 * @param {any} value - The value to set
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function updateMapAttributeSafe(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  mapName,
  mapKey,
  value
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Define the update parameters using SET with if_not_exists
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: `SET ${mapName}.${mapKey} = :value`,
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":value": value
    },
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  try {
    // Perform the update operation
    const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));
    return response;
  } catch (error) {
    // If the error is because the map doesn't exist, create it
    if (error.name === "ValidationException" &&
        error.message.includes("The document path provided in the update expression
 is invalid")) {

      // Create the map with the specified key-value pair
      const createParams = {
        TableName: tableName,
        Key: key,
        UpdateExpression: `SET ${mapName} = :map`,
```

```
        ExpressionAttributeValues: {
          ":map": { [mapKey]: value }
        },
        ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
      };

      return await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(createParams));
    }

    // Re-throw other errors
    throw error;
  }
}

/**
 * Update a map attribute using the if_not_exists function.
 *
 * This function demonstrates a more elegant approach using if_not_exists
 * to handle the case where the map doesn't exist yet.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string} mapName - The name of the map attribute
 * @param {string} mapKey - The key within the map to update
 * @param {any} value - The value to set
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function updateMapAttributeWithIfNotExists(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  mapName,
  mapKey,
  value
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Define the update parameters using SET with if_not_exists
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
```

```
    UpdateExpression: `SET ${mapName} = if_not_exists(${mapName}, :emptyMap),
 ${mapName}.${mapKey} = :value`,
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":emptyMap": {},
      ":value": value
    },
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  // Perform the update operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));

  return response;
}

/**
 * Add a value to a deeply nested map, creating parent maps if they don't exist.
 *
 * This function demonstrates how to update a deeply nested attribute,
 * creating any parent maps that don't exist along the way.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string[]} path - The path to the nested attribute as an array of keys
 * @param {any} value - The value to set
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function addToNestedMap(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  path,
  value
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Build the update expression and expression attribute values
  let updateExpression = "SET";
  const expressionAttributeValues = {};

  // For each level in the path, create a map if it doesn't exist
```

```
  for (let i = 0; i < path.length; i++) {
    const currentPath = path.slice(0, i + 1).join(".");
    const parentPath = i > 0 ? path.slice(0, i).join(".") : null;

    if (parentPath) {
      updateExpression += ` ${parentPath} = if_not_exists(${parentPath}, :emptyMap
${i}),`;
      expressionAttributeValues[`:emptyMap${i}`] = {};
    }
  }

  // Set the final value
  const fullPath = path.join(".");
  updateExpression += ` ${fullPath} = :value`;
  expressionAttributeValues[":value"] = value;

  // Define the update parameters
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: updateExpression,
    ExpressionAttributeValues: expressionAttributeValues,
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  // Perform the update operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));

  return response;
}

/**
 * Update multiple fields in a map attribute in a single operation.
 *
 * This function demonstrates how to update multiple fields in a map
 * in a single DynamoDB operation.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string} mapName - The name of the map attribute
 * @param {Object} updates - Object containing key-value pairs to update
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
```

```
async function updateMultipleMapFields(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  mapName,
  updates
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Build the update expression and expression attribute values
  let updateExpression = `SET ${mapName} = if_not_exists(${mapName}, :emptyMap)`;
  const expressionAttributeValues = {
    ":emptyMap": {}
  };

  // Add each update to the expression
  Object.entries(updates).forEach(([field, value], index) => {
    updateExpression += `, ${mapName}.${field} = :val${index}`;
    expressionAttributeValues[`:val${index}`] = value;
  });

  // Define the update parameters
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: updateExpression,
    ExpressionAttributeValues: expressionAttributeValues,
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  // Perform the update operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));

  return response;
}

/**
 * Get the current value of an item.
 *
 * Helper function to retrieve the current value of an item.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
```

```
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to get
 * @returns {Promise<Object|null>} - The item or null if not found
 */
async function getItem(
  config,
  tableName,
  key
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Define the get parameters
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key
  };

  // Perform the get operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new GetCommand(params));

  // Return the item if it exists, otherwise null
  return response.Item || null;
}

/**
 * Example of how to use the map attribute update functions.
 */
async function exampleUsage() {
  // Example parameters
  const config = { region: "us-west-2" };
  const tableName = "Users";
  const key = { UserId: "U12345" };

  console.log("Demonstrating different approaches to update map attributes in
 DynamoDB");

  try {
    // Example 1: Update a map attribute that might not exist (two-step approach)
    console.log("\nExample 1: Updating a map attribute that might not exist (two-
step approach)");
    const response1 = await updateMapAttributeSafe(
      config,
```

```
      tableName,
      key,
      "Preferences",
      "Theme",
      "Dark"
    );

    console.log("Updated preferences:", response1.Attributes);

    // Example 2: Update a map attribute using if_not_exists (elegant approach)
    console.log("\nExample 2: Updating a map attribute using if_not_exists (elegant
approach)");
    const response2 = await updateMapAttributeWithIfNotExists(
      config,
      tableName,
      key,
      "Settings",
      "NotificationsEnabled",
      true
    );

    console.log("Updated settings:", response2.Attributes);

    // Example 3: Update a deeply nested attribute
    console.log("\nExample 3: Updating a deeply nested attribute");
    const response3 = await addToNestedMap(
      config,
      tableName,
      key,
      ["Profile", "Address", "City"],
      "Seattle"
    );

    console.log("Updated nested attribute:", response3.Attributes);

    // Example 4: Update multiple fields in a map
    console.log("\nExample 4: Updating multiple fields in a map");
    const response4 = await updateMultipleMapFields(
      config,
      tableName,
      key,
      "ContactInfo",
      {
        Email: "user@example.com",
```

```
        Phone: "555-123-4567",
        PreferredContact: "Email"
      }
    );

    console.log("Updated multiple fields:", response4.Attributes);

    // Get the final state of the item
    console.log("\nFinal state of the item:");
    const item = await getItem(config, tableName, key);
    console.log(JSON.stringify(item, null, 2));

    // Explain the benefits of different approaches
    console.log("\nKey points about updating map attributes:");
    console.log("1. Use if_not_exists to handle maps that might not exist");
    console.log("2. Multiple updates can be combined in a single operation");
    console.log("3. Deeply nested attributes require creating parent maps");
    console.log("4. DynamoDB expressions are atomic - the entire update succeeds or
 fails");
    console.log("5. Using a single operation is more efficient than multiple
 separate updates");

  } catch (error) {
    console.error("Error:", error);
  }
}

// Export the functions
module.exports = {
  updateMapAttributeSafe,
  updateMapAttributeWithIfNotExists,
  addToNestedMap,
  updateMultipleMapFields,
  getItem,
  exampleUsage
};

// Run the example if this file is executed directly
if (require.main === module) {
  exampleUsage();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 UpdateItem을 참조하세요.

집합 작업 수행

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB에서 설정 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 집합 속성에 요소를 추가합니다.
- 집합 속성에서 요소를 제거합니다.
- 집합에 ADD 및 DELETE 작업을 사용합니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

를 사용하여 세트 작업을 시연합니다 AWS SDK for JavaScript.

```
const { DynamoDBClient } = require("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb");
const {
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
  UpdateCommand,
  GetCommand
} = require("@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb");

/**
 * Add elements to a set attribute.
 *
 * This function demonstrates using the ADD operation to add elements to a set.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string} setName - The name of the set attribute
 * @param {Array} values - The values to add to the set
 * @param {string} setType - The type of set ('string', 'number', or 'binary')
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function addToSet(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  setName,
  values,
  setType = 'string'
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
```

```
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Create the appropriate set type
  let setValues;
  if (setType === 'string') {
    setValues = new Set(values.map(String));
  } else if (setType === 'number') {
    setValues = new Set(values.map(Number));
  } else if (setType === 'binary') {
    setValues = new Set(values);
  } else {
    throw new Error(`Unsupported set type: ${setType}`);
  }

  // Define the update parameters using ADD
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: `ADD ${setName} :values`,
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":values": setValues
    },
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  // Perform the update operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));

  return response;
}

/**
 * Remove elements from a set attribute.
 *
 * This function demonstrates using the DELETE operation to remove elements from a
 set.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string} setName - The name of the set attribute
 * @param {Array} values - The values to remove from the set
 * @param {string} setType - The type of set ('string', 'number', or 'binary')
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
```

```
 */
async function removeFromSet(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  setName,
  values,
  setType = 'string'
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Create the appropriate set type
  let setValues;
  if (setType === 'string') {
    setValues = new Set(values.map(String));
  } else if (setType === 'number') {
    setValues = new Set(values.map(Number));
  } else if (setType === 'binary') {
    setValues = new Set(values);
  } else {
    throw new Error(`Unsupported set type: ${setType}`);
  }

  // Define the update parameters using DELETE
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: `DELETE ${setName} :values`,
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":values": setValues
    },
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  // Perform the update operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));

  return response;
}

/**
 * Create a new set attribute with initial values.
```

```
 *
 * This function demonstrates using the SET operation to create a new set attribute.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string} setName - The name of the set attribute
 * @param {Array} values - The initial values for the set
 * @param {string} setType - The type of set ('string', 'number', or 'binary')
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function createSet(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  setName,
  values,
  setType = 'string'
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Create the appropriate set type
  let setValues;
  if (setType === 'string') {
    setValues = new Set(values.map(String));
  } else if (setType === 'number') {
    setValues = new Set(values.map(Number));
  } else if (setType === 'binary') {
    setValues = new Set(values);
  } else {
    throw new Error(`Unsupported set type: ${setType}`);
  }

  // Define the update parameters using SET
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: `SET ${setName} = :values`,
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":values": setValues
    },
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
```

```
  };

  // Perform the update operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));

  return response;
}

/**
 * Replace an entire set attribute with a new set of values.
 *
 * This function demonstrates using the SET operation to replace an entire set.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string} setName - The name of the set attribute
 * @param {Array} values - The new values for the set
 * @param {string} setType - The type of set ('string', 'number', or 'binary')
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function replaceSet(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  setName,
  values,
  setType = 'string'
) {
  // This is the same as createSet, but included for clarity of intent
  return await createSet(config, tableName, key, setName, values, setType);
}

/**
 * Remove the last element from a set and handle the empty set case.
 *
 * This function demonstrates what happens when you delete the last element of a
 set.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string} setName - The name of the set attribute
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The result of the operation
```

```
 */
async function removeLastElementFromSet(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  setName
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // First, get the current item to check the set
  const currentItem = await getItem(config, tableName, key);

  // Check if the set exists and has elements
  if (!currentItem || !currentItem[setName] || currentItem[setName].size === 0) {
    return {
      success: false,
      message: "Set doesn't exist or is already empty",
      item: currentItem
    };
  }

  // Get the set values
  const setValues = Array.from(currentItem[setName]);

  // If there's only one element left, remove the attribute entirely
  if (setValues.length === 1) {
    // Define the update parameters to remove the attribute
    const params = {
      TableName: tableName,
      Key: key,
      UpdateExpression: `REMOVE ${setName}`,
      ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
    };

    // Perform the update operation
    await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));

    return {
      success: true,
      message: "Last element removed, attribute has been deleted",
      removedValue: setValues[0]
    };
```

```
  } else {
    // Otherwise, remove just the last element
    // Create a set with just the last element
    const lastElement = setValues[setValues.length - 1];
    const setType = typeof lastElement === 'number' ? 'number' : 'string';

    // Remove the last element
    const response = await removeFromSet(
      config,
      tableName,
      key,
      setName,
      [lastElement],
      setType
    );

    return {
      success: true,
      message: "Last element removed, set still contains elements",
      removedValue: lastElement,
      remainingSet: response.Attributes[setName]
    };
  }
}

/**
 * Get the current value of an item.
 *
 * Helper function to retrieve the current value of an item.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to get
 * @returns {Promise<Object|null>} - The item or null if not found
 */
async function getItem(
  config,
  tableName,
  key
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);
```

```
  // Define the get parameters
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key
  };

  // Perform the get operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new GetCommand(params));

  // Return the item if it exists, otherwise null
  return response.Item || null;
}
```

를 사용한 설정 작업 사용의 예입니다 AWS SDK for JavaScript.

```
/**
 * Example of how to work with sets in DynamoDB.
 */
async function exampleUsage() {
  // Example parameters
  const config = { region: "us-west-2" };
  const tableName = "Users";
  const key = { UserId: "U12345" };

  console.log("Demonstrating set operations in DynamoDB");

  try {
    // Example 1: Create a string set
    console.log("\nExample 1: Creating a string set");
    const response1 = await createSet(
      config,
      tableName,
      key,
      "Interests",
      ["Reading", "Hiking", "Cooking"],
      "string"
    );

    console.log("Created set:", response1.Attributes);

    // Example 2: Add elements to a set
    console.log("\nExample 2: Adding elements to a set");
```

```
    const response2 = await addToSet(
      config,
      tableName,
      key,
      "Interests",
      ["Photography", "Travel"],
      "string"
    );

    console.log("Updated set after adding elements:", response2.Attributes);

    // Example 3: Remove elements from a set
    console.log("\nExample 3: Removing elements from a set");
    const response3 = await removeFromSet(
      config,
      tableName,
      key,
      "Interests",
      ["Cooking"],
      "string"
    );

    console.log("Updated set after removing elements:", response3.Attributes);

    // Example 4: Create a number set
    console.log("\nExample 4: Creating a number set");
    const response4 = await createSet(
      config,
      tableName,
      key,
      "FavoriteNumbers",
      [7, 42, 99],
      "number"
    );

    console.log("Created number set:", response4.Attributes);

    // Example 5: Replace an entire set
    console.log("\nExample 5: Replacing an entire set");
    const response5 = await replaceSet(
      config,
      tableName,
      key,
      "Interests",
```

```
      ["Gaming", "Movies", "Music"],
      "string"
    );

    console.log("Replaced set:", response5.Attributes);

    // Example 6: Remove the last element from a set
    console.log("\nExample 6: Removing the last element from a set");

    // First, create a set with just one element
    await createSet(
      config,
      tableName,
      { UserId: "U67890" },
      "Tags",
      ["LastTag"],
      "string"
    );

    // Then, remove the last element
    const response6 = await removeLastElementFromSet(
      config,
      tableName,
      { UserId: "U67890" },
      "Tags"
    );

    console.log(response6.message);
    console.log("Removed value:", response6.removedValue);

    // Get the final state of the items
    console.log("\nFinal state of the items:");
    const item1 = await getItem(config, tableName, key);
    console.log("User U12345:", JSON.stringify(item1, null, 2));

    const item2 = await getItem(config, tableName, { UserId: "U67890" });
    console.log("User U67890:", JSON.stringify(item2, null, 2));

    // Explain set operations
    console.log("\nKey points about set operations in DynamoDB:");
    console.log("1. Use ADD to add elements to a set (duplicates are automatically
removed)");
    console.log("2. Use DELETE to remove elements from a set");
    console.log("3. Use SET to create a new set or replace an existing one");
```

```
    console.log("4. DynamoDB supports three types of sets: string sets, number sets,
 and binary sets");
    console.log("5. When you delete the last element from a set, the attribute
 remains as an empty set");
    console.log("6. To remove an empty set, use the REMOVE operation");
    console.log("7. Sets automatically maintain unique values (no duplicates)");
    console.log("8. You cannot mix data types within a set");

  } catch (error) {
    console.error("Error:", error);
  }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 UpdateItem을 참조하세요.

PartiQL 문 배치를 사용하여 테이블 쿼리

다음 코드 예제에서는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 여러 SELECT 문을 실행하여 항목 배치를 가져옵니다.
- 여러 INSERT 문을 실행하여 항목 배치를 추가합니다.
- 여러 UPDATE 문을 실행하여 항목 배치를 업데이트합니다.
- 여러 DELETE 문을 실행하여 항목 배치를 삭제합니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

배치 PartiQL 명령문을 실행합니다.

```
import {
  BillingMode,
  CreateTableCommand,
  DeleteTableCommand,
  DescribeTableCommand,
```

```
  DynamoDBClient,
  waitUntilTableExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import {
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
  BatchExecuteStatementCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";
import { ScenarioInput } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

const log = (msg) => console.log(`[SCENARIO] ${msg}`);
const tableName = "Cities";

export const main = async (confirmAll = false) => {
  /**
   * Delete table if it exists.
   */
  try {
    await client.send(new DescribeTableCommand({ TableName: tableName }));
    // If no error was thrown, the table exists.
    const input = new ScenarioInput(
      "deleteTable",
      `A table named ${tableName} already exists. If you choose not to delete
this table, the scenario cannot continue. Delete it?`,
      { type: "confirm", confirmAll },
    );
    const deleteTable = await input.handle({}, { confirmAll });
    if (deleteTable) {
      await client.send(new DeleteTableCommand({ tableName }));
    } else {
      console.warn(
        "Scenario could not run. Either delete ${tableName} or provide a unique
 table name.",
      );
      return;
    }
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "ResourceNotFoundException"
    ) {
      // Do nothing. This means the table is not there.
```

```
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }

  /**
   * Create a table.
   */

  log("Creating a table.");
  const createTableCommand = new CreateTableCommand({
    TableName: tableName,
    // This example performs a large write to the database.
    // Set the billing mode to PAY_PER_REQUEST to
    // avoid throttling the large write.
    BillingMode: BillingMode.PAY_PER_REQUEST,
    // Define the attributes that are necessary for the key schema.
    AttributeDefinitions: [
      {
        AttributeName: "name",
        // 'S' is a data type descriptor that represents a number type.
        // For a list of all data type descriptors, see the following link.
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/
Programming.LowLevelAPI.html#Programming.LowLevelAPI.DataTypeDescriptors
        AttributeType: "S",
      },
    ],
    // The KeySchema defines the primary key. The primary key can be
    // a partition key, or a combination of a partition key and a sort key.
    // Key schema design is important. For more info, see
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/best-
practices.html
    KeySchema: [{ AttributeName: "name", KeyType: "HASH" }],
  });
  await client.send(createTableCommand);
  log(`Table created: ${tableName}.`);

  /**
   * Wait until the table is active.
   */

  // This polls with DescribeTableCommand until the requested table is 'ACTIVE'.
  // You can't write to a table before it's active.
  log("Waiting for the table to be active.");
```

```
  await waitUntilTableExists({ client }, { TableName: tableName });
  log("Table active.");

  /**
   * Insert items.
   */

  log("Inserting cities into the table.");
  const addItemsStatementCommand = new BatchExecuteStatementCommand({
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/ql-
reference.insert.html
    Statements: [
      {
        Statement: `INSERT INTO ${tableName} value {'name':?, 'population':?}`,
        Parameters: ["Alachua", 10712],
      },
      {
        Statement: `INSERT INTO ${tableName} value {'name':?, 'population':?}`,
        Parameters: ["High Springs", 6415],
      },
    ],
  });
  await docClient.send(addItemsStatementCommand);
  log("Cities inserted.");

  /**
   * Select items.
   */

  log("Selecting cities from the table.");
  const selectItemsStatementCommand = new BatchExecuteStatementCommand({
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/ql-
reference.select.html
    Statements: [
      {
        Statement: `SELECT * FROM ${tableName} WHERE name=?`,
        Parameters: ["Alachua"],
      },
      {
        Statement: `SELECT * FROM ${tableName} WHERE name=?`,
        Parameters: ["High Springs"],
      },
    ],
  });
```

```
  const selectItemResponse = await docClient.send(selectItemsStatementCommand);
  log(
    `Got cities: ${selectItemResponse.Responses.map(
      (r) => `${r.Item.name} (${r.Item.population})`,
    ).join(", ")}`,
  );

  /**
   * Update items.
   */

  log("Modifying the populations.");
  const updateItemStatementCommand = new BatchExecuteStatementCommand({
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/ql-
reference.update.html
    Statements: [
      {
        Statement: `UPDATE ${tableName} SET population=? WHERE name=?`,
        Parameters: [10, "Alachua"],
      },
      {
        Statement: `UPDATE ${tableName} SET population=? WHERE name=?`,
        Parameters: [5, "High Springs"],
      },
    ],
  });
  await docClient.send(updateItemStatementCommand);
  log("Updated cities.");

  /**
   * Delete the items.
   */

  log("Deleting the cities.");
  const deleteItemStatementCommand = new BatchExecuteStatementCommand({
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/ql-
reference.delete.html
    Statements: [
      {
        Statement: `DELETE FROM ${tableName} WHERE name=?`,
        Parameters: ["Alachua"],
      },
      {
        Statement: `DELETE FROM ${tableName} WHERE name=?`,
```

```
        Parameters: ["High Springs"],
      },
    ],
  });
  await docClient.send(deleteItemStatementCommand);
  log("Cities deleted.");

  /**
   * Delete the table.
   */

  log("Deleting the table.");
  const deleteTableCommand = new DeleteTableCommand({ TableName: tableName });
  await client.send(deleteTableCommand);
  log("Table deleted.");
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 BatchExecuteStatement를 참조하십시오.

PartiQL을 사용하여 테이블 쿼리

다음 코드 예제에서는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- SELECT 문을 실행하여 항목을 가져옵니다.
- INSERT 문을 실행하여 항목을 추가합니다.
- UPDATE 문을 실행하여 항목을 업데이트합니다.
- DELETE 문을 실행하여 항목을 삭제합니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

단일 PartiQL 문을 실행합니다.

```
import {
```

```
  BillingMode,
  CreateTableCommand,
  DeleteTableCommand,
  DescribeTableCommand,
  DynamoDBClient,
  waitUntilTableExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import {
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
  ExecuteStatementCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";
import { ScenarioInput } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

const log = (msg) => console.log(`[SCENARIO] ${msg}`);
const tableName = "SingleOriginCoffees";

export const main = async (confirmAll = false) => {
  /**
   * Delete table if it exists.
   */
  try {
    await client.send(new DescribeTableCommand({ TableName: tableName }));
    // If no error was thrown, the table exists.
    const input = new ScenarioInput(
      "deleteTable",
      `A table named ${tableName} already exists. If you choose not to delete
this table, the scenario cannot continue. Delete it?`,
      { type: "confirm", confirmAll },
    );
    const deleteTable = await input.handle({});
    if (deleteTable) {
      await client.send(new DeleteTableCommand({ tableName }));
    } else {
      console.warn(
        "Scenario could not run. Either delete ${tableName} or provide a unique
 table name.",
      );
      return;
    }
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
```

```
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "ResourceNotFoundException"
    ) {
      // Do nothing. This means the table is not there.
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }

  /**
   * Create a table.
   */

  log("Creating a table.");
  const createTableCommand = new CreateTableCommand({
    TableName: tableName,
    // This example performs a large write to the database.
    // Set the billing mode to PAY_PER_REQUEST to
    // avoid throttling the large write.
    BillingMode: BillingMode.PAY_PER_REQUEST,
    // Define the attributes that are necessary for the key schema.
    AttributeDefinitions: [
      {
        AttributeName: "varietal",
        // 'S' is a data type descriptor that represents a number type.
        // For a list of all data type descriptors, see the following link.
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/
Programming.LowLevelAPI.html#Programming.LowLevelAPI.DataTypeDescriptors
        AttributeType: "S",
      },
    ],
    // The KeySchema defines the primary key. The primary key can be
    // a partition key, or a combination of a partition key and a sort key.
    // Key schema design is important. For more info, see
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/best-
practices.html
    KeySchema: [{ AttributeName: "varietal", KeyType: "HASH" }],
  });
  await client.send(createTableCommand);
  log(`Table created: ${tableName}.`);

  /**
   * Wait until the table is active.
   */
```

```
  // This polls with DescribeTableCommand until the requested table is 'ACTIVE'.
  // You can't write to a table before it's active.
  log("Waiting for the table to be active.");
  await waitUntilTableExists({ client }, { TableName: tableName });
  log("Table active.");

  /**
   * Insert an item.
   */

  log("Inserting a coffee into the table.");
  const addItemStatementCommand = new ExecuteStatementCommand({
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/ql-
reference.insert.html
    Statement: `INSERT INTO ${tableName} value {'varietal':?, 'profile':?}`,
    Parameters: ["arabica", ["chocolate", "floral"]],
  });
  await client.send(addItemStatementCommand);
  log("Coffee inserted.");

  /**
   * Select an item.
   */

  log("Selecting the coffee from the table.");
  const selectItemStatementCommand = new ExecuteStatementCommand({
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/ql-
reference.select.html
    Statement: `SELECT * FROM ${tableName} WHERE varietal=?`,
    Parameters: ["arabica"],
  });
  const selectItemResponse = await docClient.send(selectItemStatementCommand);
  log(`Got coffee: ${JSON.stringify(selectItemResponse.Items[0])}`);

  /**
   * Update the item.
   */

  log("Add a flavor profile to the coffee.");
  const updateItemStatementCommand = new ExecuteStatementCommand({
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/ql-
reference.update.html
```

```
    Statement: `UPDATE ${tableName} SET profile=list_append(profile, ?) WHERE
 varietal=?`,
    Parameters: [["fruity"], "arabica"],
  });
  await client.send(updateItemStatementCommand);
  log("Updated coffee");

  /**
   * Delete the item.
   */

  log("Deleting the coffee.");
  const deleteItemStatementCommand = new ExecuteStatementCommand({
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/ql-
reference.delete.html
    Statement: `DELETE FROM ${tableName} WHERE varietal=?`,
    Parameters: ["arabica"],
  });
  await docClient.send(deleteItemStatementCommand);
  log("Coffee deleted.");

  /**
   * Delete the table.
   */

  log("Deleting the table.");
  const deleteTableCommand = new DeleteTableCommand({ TableName: tableName });
  await client.send(deleteTableCommand);
  log("Table deleted.");
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ExecuteStatement를 참조하세요.

글로벌 보조 인덱스를 사용하여 테이블 쿼리

다음 코드 예제에서는 글로벌 보조 인덱스를 사용하여 테이블을 쿼리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 프라이머리 키를 사용하여 DynamoDB 테이블을 쿼리합니다.
- 글로벌 보조 인덱스(GSI)에서 대체 액세스 패턴을 쿼리합니다.
- 테이블 쿼리와 GSI 쿼리를 비교합니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

에서 기본 키를 사용하여 DynamoDB 테이블을 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for JavaScript.

```
const { DynamoDBClient, QueryCommand } = require("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb");

/**
 * Queries a DynamoDB table using the primary key
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS SDK configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {string} userId - The user ID to query by (partition key)
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The query response
 */
async function queryTable(
  config,
  tableName,
  userId
) {
  try {
    // Create DynamoDB client
    const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);

    // Construct the query input for the base table
    const input = {
      TableName: tableName,
      KeyConditionExpression: "user_id = :userId",
      ExpressionAttributeValues: {
        ":userId": { S: userId }
      }
    };

    // Execute the query
    const command = new QueryCommand(input);
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (error) {
    console.error(`Error querying table: ${error}`);
    throw error;
  }
}
```

를 사용하여 DynamoDB 글로벌 보조 인덱스(GSI)를 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for JavaScript.

```
/**
 * Queries a DynamoDB Global Secondary Index (GSI)
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS SDK configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {string} indexName - The name of the GSI to query
 * @param {string} gameId - The game ID to query by (GSI partition key)
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The query response
 */
async function queryGSI(
  config,
  tableName,
  indexName,
  gameId
) {
  try {
    // Create DynamoDB client
    const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);

    // Construct the query input for the GSI
    const input = {
      TableName: tableName,
      IndexName: indexName,
      KeyConditionExpression: "game_id = :gameId",
      ExpressionAttributeValues: {
        ":gameId": { S: gameId }
      }
    };

    // Execute the query
    const command = new QueryCommand(input);
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (error) {
    console.error(`Error querying GSI: ${error}`);
    throw error;
  }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 Query를 참조하세요.

begins_with 조건을 사용하여 테이블 쿼리

다음 코드 예제에서는 begins_with 조건을 사용하여 테이블을 쿼리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 키 조건 표현식에서 begins_with 함수를 사용합니다.
- 정렬 키의 접두사 패턴을 기준으로 항목을 필터링합니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

AWS SDK for JavaScript로 정렬 키에 begins_with 조건을 사용하여 DynamoDB 테이블을 쿼리합니다.

```
const { DynamoDBClient, QueryCommand } = require("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb");

/**
 * Queries a DynamoDB table for items where the sort key begins with a specific
 prefix
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS SDK configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {string} partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key
 * @param {string} partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key
 * @param {string} sortKeyName - The name of the sort key
 * @param {string} prefix - The prefix to match at the beginning of the sort key
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The query response
 */
async function queryWithBeginsWith(
  config,
  tableName,
  partitionKeyName,
  partitionKeyValue,
  sortKeyName,
  prefix
) {
  try {
    // Create DynamoDB client
    const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);

    // Construct the query input
    const input = {
      TableName: tableName,
      KeyConditionExpression: "#pk = :pkValue AND begins_with(#sk, :prefix)",
```

```
      ExpressionAttributeNames: {
        "#pk": partitionKeyName,
        "#sk": sortKeyName
      },
      ExpressionAttributeValues: {
        ":pkValue": { S: partitionKeyValue },
        ":prefix": { S: prefix }
      }
    };

    // Execute the query
    const command = new QueryCommand(input);
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (error) {
    console.error(`Error querying with begins_with: ${error}`);
    throw error;
  }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 Query를 참조하세요.

날짜 범위를 사용하여 테이블 쿼리

다음 코드 예제에서는 정렬 키의 날짜 범위를 사용하여 테이블을 쿼리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 특정 날짜 범위 내의 항목을 쿼리합니다.
- 날짜 형식 정렬 키에 비교 연산자를 사용합니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

DynamoDB 테이블에서 날짜 범위 내의 항목을 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for JavaScript.

```
const { DynamoDBClient, QueryCommand } = require("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb");

/**
 * Queries a DynamoDB table for items within a specific date range on the sort key
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS SDK configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {string} partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key
 * @param {string} partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key
```

```
 * @param {string} sortKeyName - The name of the sort key (must be a date/time
 attribute)
 * @param {Date} startDate - The start date for the range query
 * @param {Date} endDate - The end date for the range query
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The query response
 */
async function queryByDateRangeOnSortKey(
  config,
  tableName,
  partitionKeyName,
  partitionKeyValue,
  sortKeyName,
  startDate,
  endDate
) {
  try {
    // Create DynamoDB client
    const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);

    // Format dates as ISO strings for DynamoDB
    const formattedStartDate = startDate.toISOString();
    const formattedEndDate = endDate.toISOString();

    // Construct the query input
    const input = {
      TableName: tableName,
      KeyConditionExpression: '#pk = :pkValue AND #sk BETWEEN :startDate
 AND :endDate',
      ExpressionAttributeNames: {
        "#pk": partitionKeyName,
        "#sk": sortKeyName
      },
      ExpressionAttributeValues: {
        ":pkValue": { S: partitionKeyValue },
        ":startDate": { S: formattedStartDate },
        ":endDate": { S: formattedEndDate }
      }
    };

    // Execute the query
    const command = new QueryCommand(input);
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (error) {
    console.error(`Error querying by date range on sort key: ${error}`);
```

```
    throw error;
  }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 Query를 참조하세요.

복잡한 필터 표현식을 사용하여 테이블 쿼리

다음 코드 예제에서는 복잡한 필터 표현식을 사용하여 테이블을 쿼리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 쿼리 결과에 복잡한 필터 표현식을 적용합니다.
- 논리적 연산자를 사용하여 여러 조건을 결합합니다.
- 키가 아닌 속성을 기준으로 항목을 필터링합니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

를 사용하여 복잡한 필터 표현식을 사용하여 DynamoDB 테이블을 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for JavaScript.

```
const { DynamoDBClient, QueryCommand } = require("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb");

/**
 * Queries a DynamoDB table with a complex filter expression
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS SDK configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {string} partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key
 * @param {string} partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key
 * @param {number|string} minViews - Minimum number of views for filtering
 * @param {number|string} minReplies - Minimum number of replies for filtering
 * @param {string} requiredTag - Tag that must be present in the item's tags set
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The query response
 */
async function queryWithComplexFilter(
  config,
  tableName,
  partitionKeyName,
  partitionKeyValue,
  minViews,
  minReplies,
```

```
  requiredTag
) {
  try {
    // Create DynamoDB client
    const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);

    // Construct the query input
    const input = {
      TableName: tableName,
      KeyConditionExpression: "#pk = :pkValue",
      FilterExpression: "views >= :minViews AND replies >= :minReplies AND
 contains(tags, :tag)",
      ExpressionAttributeNames: {
        "#pk": partitionKeyName
      },
      ExpressionAttributeValues: {
        ":pkValue": { S: partitionKeyValue },
        ":minViews": { N: minViews.toString() },
        ":minReplies": { N: minReplies.toString() },
        ":tag": { S: requiredTag }
      }
    };

    // Execute the query
    const command = new QueryCommand(input);
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (error) {
    console.error(`Error querying with complex filter: ${error}`);
    throw error;
  }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 Query를 참조하세요.

동적 필터 표현식을 사용하여 테이블 쿼리

다음 코드 예제에서는 동적 필터 표현식을 사용하여 테이블을 쿼리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 런타임에 동적으로 필터 표현식을 작성합니다.
- 사용자 입력 또는 애플리케이션 상태를 기반으로 필터 조건을 구성합니다.
- 조건부로 필터 기준을 추가하거나 제거합니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

를 사용하여 동적으로 구성된 필터 표현식을 사용하여 DynamoDB 테이블을 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for JavaScript.

```
const { DynamoDBClient, QueryCommand } = require("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb");

async function queryWithDynamicFilter(
  config,
  tableName,
  partitionKeyName,
  partitionKeyValue,
  sortKeyName,
  sortKeyValue,
  filterParams = {}
) {
  try {
    // Create DynamoDB client
    const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);

    // Initialize filter expression components
    let filterExpressions = [];
    const expressionAttributeValues = {
      ":pkValue": { S: partitionKeyValue },
      ":skValue": { S: sortKeyValue }
    };
    const expressionAttributeNames = {
      "#pk": partitionKeyName,
      "#sk": sortKeyName
    };

    // Add status filter if provided
    if (filterParams.status) {
      filterExpressions.push("status = :status");
      expressionAttributeValues[":status"] = { S: filterParams.status };
    }

    // Add minimum views filter if provided
    if (filterParams.minViews !== undefined) {
      filterExpressions.push("views >= :minViews");
      expressionAttributeValues[":minViews"] = { N:
 filterParams.minViews.toString() };
    }
```

```
    // Add author filter if provided
    if (filterParams.author) {
      filterExpressions.push("author = :author");
      expressionAttributeValues[":author"] = { S: filterParams.author };
    }

    // Construct the query input
    const input = {
      TableName: tableName,
      KeyConditionExpression: "#pk = :pkValue AND #sk = :skValue"
    };

    // Add filter expression if any filters were provided
    if (filterExpressions.length > 0) {
      input.FilterExpression = filterExpressions.join(" AND ");
    }

    // Add expression attribute names and values
    input.ExpressionAttributeNames = expressionAttributeNames;
    input.ExpressionAttributeValues = expressionAttributeValues;

    // Execute the query
    const command = new QueryCommand(input);
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (error) {
    console.error(`Error querying with dynamic filter: ${error}`);
    throw error;
  }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 Query를 참조하세요.

중첩 속성을 사용하여 테이블 쿼리

다음 코드 예제에서는 중첩 속성이 있는 테이블을 쿼리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- DynamoDB 항목의 중첩 속성을 기준으로 액세스하고 필터링합니다.
- 문서 경로 표현식을 사용하여 중첩된 요소를 참조합니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

를 사용하여 중첩 속성으로 DynamoDB 테이블을 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for JavaScript.

```
const { DynamoDBClient, QueryCommand } = require("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb");

/**
 * Queries a DynamoDB table filtering on a nested attribute
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS SDK configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {string} productId - The product ID to query by (partition key)
 * @param {string} category - The category to filter by (nested attribute)
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The query response
 */
async function queryWithNestedAttribute(
  config,
  tableName,
  productId,
  category
) {
  try {
    // Create DynamoDB client
    const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);

    // Construct the query input
    const input = {
      TableName: tableName,
      KeyConditionExpression: "product_id = :productId",
      FilterExpression: "details.category = :category",
      ExpressionAttributeValues: {
        ":productId": { S: productId },
        ":category": { S: category }
      }
    };

    // Execute the query
    const command = new QueryCommand(input);
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (error) {
    console.error(`Error querying with nested attribute: ${error}`);
    throw error;
  }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 Query를 참조하세요.

페이지 매김을 사용하여 테이블 쿼리

다음 코드 예제에서는 페이지 매김을 사용하여 테이블을 쿼리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- DynamoDB 쿼리 결과에 페이지 매김을 구현합니다.
- LastEvaluatedKey를 사용하여 후속 페이지를 검색합니다.
- Limit 파라미터를 사용하여 페이지당 항목 수를 제어합니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

를 사용하여 페이지 매김으로 DynamoDB 테이블을 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for JavaScript.

```
/**
 * Example demonstrating how to handle large query result sets in DynamoDB using
 pagination
 *
 * This example shows:
 * - How to use pagination to handle large result sets
 * - How to use LastEvaluatedKey to retrieve the next page of results
 * - How to construct subsequent query requests using ExclusiveStartKey
 */
const { DynamoDBClient, QueryCommand } = require("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb");

/**
 * Queries a DynamoDB table with pagination to handle large result sets
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS SDK configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {string} partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key
 * @param {string} partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key
 * @param {number} pageSize - Number of items per page
 * @returns {Promise<Array>} - All items from the query
 */
async function queryWithPagination(
  config,
  tableName,
```

```
  partitionKeyName,
  partitionKeyValue,
  pageSize = 25
) {
  try {
    // Create DynamoDB client
    const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);

    // Initialize variables for pagination
    let lastEvaluatedKey = undefined;
    const allItems = [];
    let pageCount = 0;

    // Loop until all pages are retrieved
    do {
      // Construct the query input
      const input = {
        TableName: tableName,
        KeyConditionExpression: "#pk = :pkValue",
        Limit: pageSize,
        ExpressionAttributeNames: {
          "#pk": partitionKeyName
        },
        ExpressionAttributeValues: {
          ":pkValue": { S: partitionKeyValue }
        }
      };

      // Add ExclusiveStartKey if we have a LastEvaluatedKey from a previous query
      if (lastEvaluatedKey) {
        input.ExclusiveStartKey = lastEvaluatedKey;
      }

      // Execute the query
      const command = new QueryCommand(input);
      const response = await client.send(command);

      // Process the current page of results
      pageCount++;
      console.log(`Processing page ${pageCount} with ${response.Items.length}
 items`);

      // Add the items from this page to our collection
      if (response.Items && response.Items.length > 0) {
```

```
        allItems.push(...response.Items);
      }

      // Get the LastEvaluatedKey for the next page
      lastEvaluatedKey = response.LastEvaluatedKey;

    } while (lastEvaluatedKey); // Continue until there are no more pages

    console.log(`Query complete. Retrieved ${allItems.length} items in ${pageCount}
 pages.`);
    return allItems;
  } catch (error) {
    console.error(`Error querying with pagination: ${error}`);
    throw error;
  }
}

/**
 * Example usage:
 *
 * // Query all items in the "AWS DynamoDB" forum with pagination
 * const allItems = await queryWithPagination(
 *   { region: "us-west-2" },
 *   "ForumThreads",
 *   "ForumName",
 *   "AWS DynamoDB",
 *   25 // 25 items per page
 * );
 *
 * console.log(`Total items retrieved: ${allItems.length}`);
 *
 * // Notes on pagination:
 * // - LastEvaluatedKey contains the primary key of the last evaluated item
 * // - When LastEvaluatedKey is undefined/null, there are no more items to retrieve
 * // - ExclusiveStartKey tells DynamoDB where to start the next page
 * // - Pagination helps manage memory usage for large result sets
 * // - Each page requires a separate network request to DynamoDB
 */

module.exports = { queryWithPagination };
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 Query를 참조하세요.

강력하게 일관된 읽기를 사용하여 테이블 쿼리

다음 코드 예제에서는 강력히 일관된 읽기로 테이블을 쿼리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- DynamoDB 쿼리의 일관성 수준을 구성합니다.
- 강력하게 일관된 읽기를 사용하여 최신 데이터를 가져옵니다.
- 최종 일관성과 강력한 일관성의 장단점을 이해합니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

를 사용하여 구성 가능한 읽기 일관성으로 DynamoDB 테이블을 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for JavaScript.

```
const { DynamoDBClient, QueryCommand } = require("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb");

/**
 * Queries a DynamoDB table with configurable read consistency
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS SDK configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {string} partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key
 * @param {string} partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key
 * @param {boolean} useConsistentRead - Whether to use strongly consistent reads
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The query response
 */
async function queryWithConsistentRead(
  config,
  tableName,
  partitionKeyName,
  partitionKeyValue,
  useConsistentRead = false
) {
  try {
    // Create DynamoDB client
    const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);

    // Construct the query input
    const input = {
      TableName: tableName,
      KeyConditionExpression: "#pk = :pkValue",
      ExpressionAttributeNames: {
        "#pk": partitionKeyName
```

```
      },
      ExpressionAttributeValues: {
        ":pkValue": { S: partitionKeyValue }
      },
      ConsistentRead: useConsistentRead
    };

    // Execute the query
    const command = new QueryCommand(input);
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (error) {
    console.error(`Error querying with consistent read: ${error}`);
    throw error;
  }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 Query를 참조하세요.

PartiQL SELECT를 사용하여 데이터 쿼리

다음 코드 예제에서는 PartiQL SELECT 문을 사용하여 데이터를 쿼리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

와 함께 PartiQL SELECT 문을 사용하여 DynamoDB 테이블에서 항목을 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for JavaScript.

```
/**
 * This example demonstrates how to query items from a DynamoDB table using PartiQL.
 * It shows different ways to select data with various index types.
 */
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import {
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
  ExecuteStatementCommand,
  BatchExecuteStatementCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

/**
 * Select all items from a DynamoDB table using PartiQL.
 * Note: This should be used with caution on large tables.
```

```
 *
 * @param tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @returns The response from the ExecuteStatementCommand
 */
export const selectAllItems = async (tableName: string) => {
  const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  const params = {
    Statement: `SELECT * FROM "${tableName}"`,
  };

  try {
    const data = await docClient.send(new ExecuteStatementCommand(params));
    console.log("Items retrieved successfully");
    return data;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("Error retrieving items:", err);
    throw err;
  }
};

/**
 * Select an item by its primary key using PartiQL.
 *
 * @param tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key attribute
 * @param partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key
 * @returns The response from the ExecuteStatementCommand
 */
export const selectItemByPartitionKey = async (
  tableName: string,
  partitionKeyName: string,
  partitionKeyValue: string | number
) => {
  const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  const params = {
    Statement: `SELECT * FROM "${tableName}" WHERE ${partitionKeyName} = ?`,
    Parameters: [partitionKeyValue],
  };

  try {
```

```
    const data = await docClient.send(new ExecuteStatementCommand(params));
    console.log("Item retrieved successfully");
    return data;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("Error retrieving item:", err);
    throw err;
  }
};

/**
 * Select an item by its composite key (partition key + sort key) using PartiQL.
 *
 * @param tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key attribute
 * @param partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key
 * @param sortKeyName - The name of the sort key attribute
 * @param sortKeyValue - The value of the sort key
 * @returns The response from the ExecuteStatementCommand
 */
export const selectItemByCompositeKey = async (
  tableName: string,
  partitionKeyName: string,
  partitionKeyValue: string | number,
  sortKeyName: string,
  sortKeyValue: string | number
) => {
  const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  const params = {
    Statement: `SELECT * FROM "${tableName}" WHERE ${partitionKeyName} = ? AND
 ${sortKeyName} = ?`,
    Parameters: [partitionKeyValue, sortKeyValue],
  };

  try {
    const data = await docClient.send(new ExecuteStatementCommand(params));
    console.log("Item retrieved successfully");
    return data;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("Error retrieving item:", err);
    throw err;
  }
};
```

```
/**
 * Select items using a filter condition with PartiQL.
 *
 * @param tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param filterAttribute - The attribute to filter on
 * @param filterValue - The value to filter by
 * @returns The response from the ExecuteStatementCommand
 */
export const selectItemsWithFilter = async (
  tableName: string,
  filterAttribute: string,
  filterValue: string | number
) => {
  const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  const params = {
    Statement: `SELECT * FROM "${tableName}" WHERE ${filterAttribute} = ?`,
    Parameters: [filterValue],
  };

  try {
    const data = await docClient.send(new ExecuteStatementCommand(params));
    console.log("Items retrieved successfully");
    return data;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("Error retrieving items:", err);
    throw err;
  }
};

/**
 * Select items using a begins_with function for prefix matching.
 * This is useful for querying hierarchical data.
 *
 * @param tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param attributeName - The attribute to check for prefix
 * @param prefix - The prefix to match
 * @returns The response from the ExecuteStatementCommand
 */
export const selectItemsByPrefix = async (
  tableName: string,
  attributeName: string,
```

```
  prefix: string
) => {
  const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  const params = {
    Statement: `SELECT * FROM "${tableName}" WHERE
 begins_with(${attributeName}, ?)`,
    Parameters: [prefix],
  };

  try {
    const data = await docClient.send(new ExecuteStatementCommand(params));
    console.log("Items retrieved successfully");
    return data;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("Error retrieving items:", err);
    throw err;
  }
};

/**
 * Select items using a between condition for range queries.
 *
 * @param tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param attributeName - The attribute to check for range
 * @param startValue - The start value of the range
 * @param endValue - The end value of the range
 * @returns The response from the ExecuteStatementCommand
 */
export const selectItemsByRange = async (
  tableName: string,
  attributeName: string,
  startValue: number | string,
  endValue: number | string
) => {
  const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  const params = {
    Statement: `SELECT * FROM "${tableName}" WHERE ${attributeName} BETWEEN ? AND ?
`,
    Parameters: [startValue, endValue],
  };
```

```
  try {
    const data = await docClient.send(new ExecuteStatementCommand(params));
    console.log("Items retrieved successfully");
    return data;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("Error retrieving items:", err);
    throw err;
  }
};

/**
 * Example usage showing how to select items with different index types
 */
export const selectExamples = async () => {
  // Select all items from a table (use with caution on large tables)
  await selectAllItems("UsersTable");

  // Select by partition key (simple primary key)
  await selectItemByPartitionKey("UsersTable", "userId", "user123");

  // Select by composite key (partition key + sort key)
  await selectItemByCompositeKey("OrdersTable", "orderId", "order456", "productId",
 "prod789");

  // Select with a filter condition (can use any attribute)
  await selectItemsWithFilter("UsersTable", "userType", "premium");

  // Select items with a prefix (useful for hierarchical data)
  await selectItemsByPrefix("ProductsTable", "category", "electronics");

  // Select items within a range (useful for numeric or date ranges)
  await selectItemsByRange("OrdersTable", "orderDate", "2023-01-01", "2023-12-31");
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - BatchExecuteStatement
  - ExecuteStatement

TTL 항목에 대한 쿼리

다음 코드 예제에서는 TTL 항목을 쿼리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

필터링된 표현식을 쿼리하여를 사용하여 DynamoDB 테이블에서 TTL 항목을 수집합니다 AWS SDK for JavaScript.

```
import { DynamoDBClient, QueryCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import { marshall, unmarshall } from "@aws-sdk/util-dynamodb";

export const queryFiltered = async (tableName, primaryKey, region = 'us-east-1') =>
 {
    const client = new DynamoDBClient({
        region: region,
        endpoint: `https://dynamodb.${region}.amazonaws.com`
    });

    const currentTime = Math.floor(Date.now() / 1000);

    const params = {
        TableName: tableName,
        KeyConditionExpression: "#pk = :pk",
        FilterExpression: "#ea > :ea",
        ExpressionAttributeNames: {
            "#pk": "primaryKey",
            "#ea": "expireAt"
        },
        ExpressionAttributeValues: marshall({
            ":pk": primaryKey,
            ":ea": currentTime
        })
    };

    try {
        const { Items } = await client.send(new QueryCommand(params));
        Items.forEach(item => {
            console.log(unmarshall(item))
        });
        return Items;
    } catch (err) {
        console.error(`Error querying items: ${err}`);
        throw err;
```

```
    }
}

// Example usage (commented out for testing)
// queryFiltered('your-table-name', 'your-partition-key-value');
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 Query를 참조하세요.

날짜 및 시간 패턴을 사용하여 테이블 쿼리

다음 코드 예제에서는 날짜 및 시간 패턴을 사용하여 테이블을 쿼리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- DynamoDB에 날짜/시간 값을 저장하고 쿼리합니다.
- 정렬 키를 사용하여 날짜 범위 쿼리를 구현합니다.
- 효과적인 쿼리를 위해 날짜 문자열의 형식을 지정합니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

에서 정렬 키의 날짜 범위를 사용하여 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for JavaScript.

```
const { DynamoDBClient, QueryCommand } = require("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb");

/**
 * Queries a DynamoDB table for items within a specific date range on the sort key
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS SDK configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {string} partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key
 * @param {string} partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key
 * @param {string} sortKeyName - The name of the sort key (must be a date/time
 attribute)
 * @param {Date} startDate - The start date for the range query
 * @param {Date} endDate - The end date for the range query
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The query response
 */
async function queryByDateRangeOnSortKey(
  config,
  tableName,
  partitionKeyName,
  partitionKeyValue,
```

```
  sortKeyName,
  startDate,
  endDate
) {
  try {
    // Create DynamoDB client
    const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);

    // Format dates as ISO strings for DynamoDB
    const formattedStartDate = startDate.toISOString();
    const formattedEndDate = endDate.toISOString();

    // Construct the query input
    const input = {
      TableName: tableName,
      KeyConditionExpression: '#pk = :pkValue AND #sk BETWEEN :startDate
 AND :endDate',
      ExpressionAttributeNames: {
        "#pk": partitionKeyName,
        "#sk": sortKeyName
      },
      ExpressionAttributeValues: {
        ":pkValue": { S: partitionKeyValue },
        ":startDate": { S: formattedStartDate },
        ":endDate": { S: formattedEndDate }
      }
    };

    // Execute the query
    const command = new QueryCommand(input);
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (error) {
    console.error(`Error querying by date range on sort key: ${error}`);
    throw error;
  }
}
```

에서 날짜-시간 변수를 사용하여 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for JavaScript.

```
const { DynamoDBClient, QueryCommand } = require("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb");

/**
```

```
 * Queries a DynamoDB table for items within a specific date range
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS SDK configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {string} partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key
 * @param {string} partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key
 * @param {string} dateKeyName - The name of the date attribute to filter on
 * @param {Date} startDate - The start date for the range query
 * @param {Date} endDate - The end date for the range query
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The query response
 */
async function queryByDateRange(
  config,
  tableName,
  partitionKeyName,
  partitionKeyValue,
  dateKeyName,
  startDate,
  endDate
) {
  try {
    // Create DynamoDB client
    const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);

    // Format dates as ISO strings for DynamoDB
    const formattedStartDate = startDate.toISOString();
    const formattedEndDate = endDate.toISOString();

    // Construct the query input
    const input = {
      TableName: tableName,
      KeyConditionExpression: `#pk = :pkValue AND #dateAttr BETWEEN :startDate
 AND :endDate`,
      ExpressionAttributeNames: {
        "#pk": partitionKeyName,
        "#dateAttr": dateKeyName
      },
      ExpressionAttributeValues: {
        ":pkValue": { S: partitionKeyValue },
        ":startDate": { S: formattedStartDate },
        ":endDate": { S: formattedEndDate }
      }
    };
```

```
    // Execute the query
    const command = new QueryCommand(input);
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (error) {
    console.error(`Error querying by date range: ${error}`);
    throw error;
  }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 Query를 참조하세요.

업데이트 표현식 순서 이해

다음 코드 예제에서는 업데이트 표현식 순서를 이해하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- DynamoDB가 업데이트 표현식을 처리하는 방법을 알아봅니다.
- 업데이트 표현식의 연산 순서를 이해합니다.
- 표현식 평가를 이해하여 예상치 못한 결과를 방지합니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

를 사용하여 업데이트 표현식 순서를 보여줍니다 AWS SDK for JavaScript.

```
const { DynamoDBClient } = require("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb");
const {
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
  UpdateCommand,
  GetCommand,
  PutCommand
} = require("@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb");

/**
 * Update an item with multiple actions in a single update expression.
 *
 * This function demonstrates how to use multiple actions in a single update
 expression
 * and how DynamoDB processes these actions.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
```

```
 * @param {Object} key - The primary key of the item to update
 * @param {string} updateExpression - The update expression with multiple actions
 * @param {Object} [expressionAttributeNames] - Expression attribute name
 placeholders
 * @param {Object} [expressionAttributeValues] - Expression attribute value
 placeholders
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function updateWithMultipleActions(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  updateExpression,
  expressionAttributeNames,
  expressionAttributeValues
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Prepare the update parameters
  const updateParams = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: updateExpression,
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  // Add expression attribute names if provided
  if (expressionAttributeNames) {
    updateParams.ExpressionAttributeNames = expressionAttributeNames;
  }

  // Add expression attribute values if provided
  if (expressionAttributeValues) {
    updateParams.ExpressionAttributeValues = expressionAttributeValues;
  }

  // Execute the update
  const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(updateParams));

  return response;
}
```

```
/**
 * Demonstrate that variables hold copies of existing values before modifications.
 *
 * This function creates an item with initial values, then updates it with an
 expression
 * that uses the values of attributes before they are modified in the same
 expression.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The primary key of the item to create and update
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - A dictionary containing the results of the
 demonstration
 */
async function demonstrateValueCopying(
  config,
  tableName,
  key
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Step 1: Create an item with initial values
  const initialItem = { ...key, a: 1, b: 2, c: 3 };

  await docClient.send(new PutCommand({
    TableName: tableName,
    Item: initialItem
  }));

  // Step 2: Get the item to verify initial state
  const responseBefore = await docClient.send(new GetCommand({
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key
  }));

  const itemBefore = responseBefore.Item || {};

  // Step 3: Update the item with an expression that uses values before they are
 modified
  // This expression removes 'a', then sets 'b' to the value of 'a', and 'c' to the
 value of 'b'
  const updateResponse = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand({
```

```
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: "REMOVE a SET b = a, c = b",
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  }));

  // Step 4: Get the item to verify final state
  const responseAfter = await docClient.send(new GetCommand({
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key
  }));

  const itemAfter = responseAfter.Item || {};

  // Return the results
  return {
    initialState: itemBefore,
    updateResponse: updateResponse,
    finalState: itemAfter
  };
}

/**
 * Demonstrate the order in which different action types are processed.
 *
 * This function creates an item with initial values, then updates it with an
 expression
 * that includes multiple action types (SET, REMOVE, ADD, DELETE) to show the order
 * in which they are processed.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The primary key of the item to create and update
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - A dictionary containing the results of the
 demonstration
 */
async function demonstrateActionOrder(
  config,
  tableName,
  key
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);
```

```
  // Step 1: Create an item with initial values
  const initialItem = {
    ...key,
    counter: 10,
    set_attr: new Set(["A", "B", "C"]),
    to_remove: "This will be removed",
    to_modify: "Original value"
  };

  await docClient.send(new PutCommand({
    TableName: tableName,
    Item: initialItem
  }));

  // Step 2: Get the item to verify initial state
  const responseBefore = await docClient.send(new GetCommand({
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key
  }));

  const itemBefore = responseBefore.Item || {};

  // Step 3: Update the item with multiple action types
  // The actions will be processed in this order: REMOVE, SET, ADD, DELETE
  const updateResponse = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand({
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: "REMOVE to_remove SET to_modify = :new_value ADD
counter :increment DELETE set_attr :elements",
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":new_value": "Updated value",
      ":increment": 5,
      ":elements": new Set(["B"])
    },
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  }));

  // Step 4: Get the item to verify final state
  const responseAfter = await docClient.send(new GetCommand({
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key
  }));
```

```
  const itemAfter = responseAfter.Item || {};

  // Return the results
  return {
    initialState: itemBefore,
    updateResponse: updateResponse,
    finalState: itemAfter
  };
}

/**
 * Update multiple attributes with a single SET action.
 *
 * This function demonstrates how to update multiple attributes in a single SET
 action,
 * which is more efficient than using multiple separate update operations.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The primary key of the item to update
 * @param {Object} attributes - The attributes to update and their new values
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function updateWithMultipleSetActions(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  attributes
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Build the update expression and expression attribute values
  let updateExpression = "SET ";
  const expressionAttributeValues = {};

  // Add each attribute to the update expression
  Object.entries(attributes).forEach(([attrName, attrValue], index) => {
    const valuePlaceholder = `:val${index}`;

    if (index > 0) {
      updateExpression += ", ";
    }
```

```
    updateExpression += `${attrName} = ${valuePlaceholder}`;

    expressionAttributeValues[valuePlaceholder] = attrValue;
  });

  // Execute the update
  const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand({
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: updateExpression,
    ExpressionAttributeValues: expressionAttributeValues,
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  }));

  return response;
}

/**
 * Update an attribute with a value from another attribute or a default value.
 *
 * This function demonstrates how to use if_not_exists to conditionally copy a value
 * from one attribute to another, or use a default value if the source doesn't
 exist.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The primary key of the item to update
 * @param {string} sourceAttribute - The attribute to copy the value from
 * @param {string} targetAttribute - The attribute to update
 * @param {any} defaultValue - The default value to use if the source attribute
 doesn't exist
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function updateWithConditionalValueCopying(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  sourceAttribute,
  targetAttribute,
  defaultValue
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);
```

```
  // Use if_not_exists to conditionally copy the value
  const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand({
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: `SET ${targetAttribute} =
 if_not_exists(${sourceAttribute}, :default)`,
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":default": defaultValue
    },
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  }));

  return response;
}

/**
 * Demonstrate complex update expressions with multiple operations on the same
 attribute.
 *
 * This function shows how DynamoDB processes multiple operations on the same
 attribute
 * in a single update expression.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The primary key of the item to create and update
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - A dictionary containing the results of the
 demonstration
 */
async function demonstrateMultipleOperationsOnSameAttribute(
  config,
  tableName,
  key
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Step 1: Create an item with initial values
  const initialItem = {
    ...key,
    counter: 10,
    list_attr: [1, 2, 3],
```

```
    map_attr: {
      nested1: "value1",
      nested2: "value2"
    }
  };

  await docClient.send(new PutCommand({
    TableName: tableName,
    Item: initialItem
  }));

  // Step 2: Get the item to verify initial state
  const responseBefore = await docClient.send(new GetCommand({
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key
  }));

  const itemBefore = responseBefore.Item || {};

  // Step 3: Update the item with multiple operations on the same attributes
  const updateResponse = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand({
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: `
      SET counter = counter + :inc1,
          counter = counter + :inc2,
          map_attr.nested1 = :new_val1,
          map_attr.nested3 = :new_val3,
          list_attr[0] = list_attr[1],
          list_attr[1] = list_attr[2]
    `,
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":inc1": 5,
      ":inc2": 3,
      ":new_val1": "updated_value1",
      ":new_val3": "new_value3"
    },
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  }));

  // Step 4: Get the item to verify final state
  const responseAfter = await docClient.send(new GetCommand({
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key
```

```
  }));

  const itemAfter = responseAfter.Item || {};

  // Return the results
  return {
    initialState: itemBefore,
    updateResponse: updateResponse,
    finalState: itemAfter
  };
}
```

를 사용한 업데이트 표현식 순서 사용의 예입니다 AWS SDK for JavaScript.

```
/**
 * Example of how to use update expression order of operations in DynamoDB.
 */
async function exampleUsage() {
  // Example parameters
  const config = { region: "us-west-2" };
  const tableName = "OrderProcessing";

  console.log("Demonstrating update expression order of operations in DynamoDB");

  try {
    // Example 1: Demonstrating value copying in update expressions
    console.log("\nExample 1: Demonstrating value copying in update expressions");
    const results1 = await demonstrateValueCopying(
      config,
      tableName,
      { OrderId: "order123" }
    );

    console.log("Initial state:", JSON.stringify(results1.initialState, null, 2));
    console.log("Update response:", JSON.stringify(results1.updateResponse, null,
 2));
    console.log("Final state:", JSON.stringify(results1.finalState, null, 2));

    console.log("\nExplanation:");
    console.log("1. The initial state had a=1, b=2, c=3");
    console.log("2. The update expression 'REMOVE a SET b = a, c = b' did the
 following:");
```

```
   console.log("   - Copied the value of 'a' (which was 1) to be used for 'b'");
   console.log("   - Copied the value of 'b' (which was 2) to be used for 'c'");
   console.log("   - Removed the attribute 'a'");
   console.log("3. The final state has b=1, c=2, and 'a' is removed");
   console.log("4. This demonstrates that DynamoDB uses the values of attributes as
they were BEFORE any modifications");

   // Example 2: Demonstrating the order of different action types
   console.log("\nExample 2: Demonstrating the order of different action types");
   const results2 = await demonstrateActionOrder(
     config,
     tableName,
     { OrderId: "order456" }
   );

   console.log("Initial state:", JSON.stringify(results2.initialState, null, 2));
   console.log("Update response:", JSON.stringify(results2.updateResponse, null,
2));
   console.log("Final state:", JSON.stringify(results2.finalState, null, 2));

   console.log("\nExplanation:");
   console.log("1. The update expression contained multiple action types: REMOVE,
SET, ADD, DELETE");
   console.log("2. DynamoDB processes these actions in this order: REMOVE, SET,
ADD, DELETE");
   console.log("3. First, 'to_remove' was removed");
   console.log("4. Then, 'to_modify' was set to a new value");
   console.log("5. Next, 'counter' was incremented by 5");
   console.log("6. Finally, 'B' was removed from the set attribute");

   // Example 3: Updating multiple attributes in a single SET action
   console.log("\nExample 3: Updating multiple attributes in a single SET action");
   const response3 = await updateWithMultipleSetActions(
     config,
     tableName,
     { OrderId: "order789" },
     {
       Status: "Shipped",
       ShippingDate: "2025-05-28",
       TrackingNumber: "1Z999AA10123456784"
     }
   );
```

```
   console.log("Multiple attributes updated successfully:",
JSON.stringify(response3.Attributes, null, 2));

   // Example 4: Conditional value copying with if_not_exists
   console.log("\nExample 4: Conditional value copying with if_not_exists");
   const response4 = await updateWithConditionalValueCopying(
     config,
     tableName,
     { OrderId: "order101" },
     "PreferredShippingMethod",
     "ShippingMethod",
     "Standard"
   );

   console.log("Conditional value copying result:",
JSON.stringify(response4.Attributes, null, 2));

   // Example 5: Multiple operations on the same attribute
   console.log("\nExample 5: Multiple operations on the same attribute");
   const results5 = await demonstrateMultipleOperationsOnSameAttribute(
     config,
     tableName,
     { OrderId: "order202" }
   );

   console.log("Initial state:", JSON.stringify(results5.initialState, null, 2));
   console.log("Update response:", JSON.stringify(results5.updateResponse, null,
2));
   console.log("Final state:", JSON.stringify(results5.finalState, null, 2));

   console.log("\nExplanation:");
   console.log("1. The counter was incremented twice (first by 5, then by 3) for a
total of +8");
   console.log("2. The map attribute had one value updated and a new nested
attribute added");
   console.log("3. The list attribute had values shifted (value at index 1 moved to
index 0, value at index 2 moved to index 1)");
   console.log("4. All operations within the SET action are processed from left to
right");

   // Key points about update expression order of operations
   console.log("\nKey Points About Update Expression Order of Operations:");
   console.log("1. Variables in expressions hold copies of attribute values as they
existed BEFORE any modifications");
```

```
    console.log("2. Multiple actions in an update expression are processed in this
 order: REMOVE, SET, ADD, DELETE");
    console.log("3. Within each action type, operations are processed from left to
 right");
    console.log("4. You can reference the same attribute multiple times in an
 expression");
    console.log("5. You can use if_not_exists() to conditionally set values based on
 attribute existence");
    console.log("6. Using a single update expression with multiple actions is more
 efficient than multiple separate updates");
    console.log("7. The update expression is atomic - either all actions succeed or
 none do");

  } catch (error) {
    console.error("Error:", error);
  }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 UpdateItem을 참조하세요.

테이블의 웜 처리량 설정 업데이트

다음 코드 예제에서는 테이블의 웜 처리량 설정을 업데이트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

AWS SDK for JavaScript를 사용하여 기존 DynamoDB 테이블에서 웜 처리량 설정을 업데이트합니다.

```
import { DynamoDBClient, UpdateTableCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

export async function updateDynamoDBTableWarmThroughput(
  tableName,
  tableReadUnits,
  tableWriteUnits,
  gsiName,
  gsiReadUnits,
  gsiWriteUnits,
  region = "us-east-1"
) {
  try {
    const ddbClient = new DynamoDBClient({ region: region });
```

```
    // Construct the update table request
    const updateTableRequest = {
      TableName: tableName,
      GlobalSecondaryIndexUpdates: [
        {
            Update: {
                IndexName: gsiName,
                WarmThroughput: {
                    ReadUnitsPerSecond: gsiReadUnits,
                    WriteUnitsPerSecond: gsiWriteUnits,
                },
            },
        },
      ],
      WarmThroughput: {
          ReadUnitsPerSecond: tableReadUnits,
          WriteUnitsPerSecond: tableWriteUnits,
      },
    };

    const command = new UpdateTableCommand(updateTableRequest);
    const response = await ddbClient.send(command);
    console.log(`Table updated successfully! Response:
 ${JSON.stringify(response)}`);
    return response;
  } catch (error) {
    console.error(`Error updating table: ${error}`);
    throw error;
  }
}

// Example usage (commented out for testing)
/*
updateDynamoDBTableWarmThroughput(
  'example-table',
  5, 5,
  'example-index',
  2, 2
);
*/
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 UpdateTable을 참조하세요.

항목의 TTL 업데이트

다음 코드 예제에서는 항목의 TTL을 업데이트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

```
import { DynamoDBClient, UpdateItemCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import { marshall, unmarshall } from "@aws-sdk/util-dynamodb";

export const updateItem = async (tableName, partitionKey, sortKey, region = 'us-
east-1') => {
    const client = new DynamoDBClient({
        region: region,
        endpoint: `https://dynamodb.${region}.amazonaws.com`
    });

    const currentTime = Math.floor(Date.now() / 1000);
    const expireAt = Math.floor((Date.now() + 90 * 24 * 60 * 60 * 1000) / 1000);

    const params = {
        TableName: tableName,
        Key: marshall({
            partitionKey: partitionKey,
            sortKey: sortKey
        }),
        UpdateExpression: "SET updatedAt = :c, expireAt = :e",
        ExpressionAttributeValues: marshall({
            ":c": currentTime,
            ":e": expireAt
        }),
    };

    try {
        const data = await client.send(new UpdateItemCommand(params));
        const responseData = unmarshall(data.Attributes);
        console.log("Item updated successfully: %s", responseData);
        return responseData;
    } catch (err) {
        console.error("Error updating item:", err);
        throw err;
    }
```

```
}

// Example usage (commented out for testing)
// updateItem('your-table-name', 'your-partition-key-value', 'your-sort-key-value');
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 UpdateItem을 참조하세요.

PartiQL UPDATE를 사용하여 데이터 업데이트

다음 코드 예제에서는 PartiQL UPDATE 문을 사용하여 데이터를 업데이트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

PartiQL UPDATE 문을와 함께 사용하여 DynamoDB 테이블의 항목을 업데이트합니다 AWS SDK for JavaScript.

```
/**
 * This example demonstrates how to update items in a DynamoDB table using PartiQL.
 * It shows different ways to update documents with various index types.
 */
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import {
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
  ExecuteStatementCommand,
  BatchExecuteStatementCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

/**
 * Update a single attribute of an item using PartiQL.
 *
 * @param tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key attribute
 * @param partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key
 * @param attributeName - The name of the attribute to update
 * @param attributeValue - The new value for the attribute
 * @returns The response from the ExecuteStatementCommand
 */
export const updateSingleAttribute = async (
  tableName: string,
  partitionKeyName: string,
```

```
  partitionKeyValue: string | number,
  attributeName: string,
  attributeValue: any
) => {
  const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  const params = {
    Statement: `UPDATE "${tableName}" SET ${attributeName} = ? WHERE
 ${partitionKeyName} = ?`,
    Parameters: [attributeValue, partitionKeyValue],
  };

  try {
    const data = await docClient.send(new ExecuteStatementCommand(params));
    console.log("Item updated successfully");
    return data;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("Error updating item:", err);
    throw err;
  }
};

/**
 * Update multiple attributes of an item using PartiQL.
 *
 * @param tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key attribute
 * @param partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key
 * @param attributeUpdates - Object containing attribute names and their new values
 * @returns The response from the ExecuteStatementCommand
 */
export const updateMultipleAttributes = async (
  tableName: string,
  partitionKeyName: string,
  partitionKeyValue: string | number,
  attributeUpdates: Record<string, any>
) => {
  const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Create SET clause for each attribute
  const setClause = Object.keys(attributeUpdates)
    .map((attr, index) => `${attr} = ?`)
```

```
    .join(", ");

  // Create parameters array with attribute values followed by the partition key
 value
  const parameters = [...Object.values(attributeUpdates), partitionKeyValue];

  const params = {
    Statement: `UPDATE "${tableName}" SET ${setClause} WHERE ${partitionKeyName} = ?
`,
    Parameters: parameters,
  };

  try {
    const data = await docClient.send(new ExecuteStatementCommand(params));
    console.log("Item updated successfully");
    return data;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("Error updating item:", err);
    throw err;
  }
};

/**
 * Update an item identified by a composite key (partition key + sort key) using
 PartiQL.
 *
 * @param tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key attribute
 * @param partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key
 * @param sortKeyName - The name of the sort key attribute
 * @param sortKeyValue - The value of the sort key
 * @param attributeName - The name of the attribute to update
 * @param attributeValue - The new value for the attribute
 * @returns The response from the ExecuteStatementCommand
 */
export const updateItemWithCompositeKey = async (
  tableName: string,
  partitionKeyName: string,
  partitionKeyValue: string | number,
  sortKeyName: string,
  sortKeyValue: string | number,
  attributeName: string,
  attributeValue: any
) => {
```

```
  const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  const params = {
    Statement: `UPDATE "${tableName}" SET ${attributeName} = ? WHERE
 ${partitionKeyName} = ? AND ${sortKeyName} = ?`,
    Parameters: [attributeValue, partitionKeyValue, sortKeyValue],
  };

  try {
    const data = await docClient.send(new ExecuteStatementCommand(params));
    console.log("Item updated successfully");
    return data;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("Error updating item:", err);
    throw err;
  }
};

/**
 * Update an item with a condition to ensure the update only happens if a condition
 is met.
 *
 * @param tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key attribute
 * @param partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key
 * @param attributeName - The name of the attribute to update
 * @param attributeValue - The new value for the attribute
 * @param conditionAttribute - The attribute to check in the condition
 * @param conditionValue - The value to compare against in the condition
 * @returns The response from the ExecuteStatementCommand
 */
export const updateItemWithCondition = async (
  tableName: string,
  partitionKeyName: string,
  partitionKeyValue: string | number,
  attributeName: string,
  attributeValue: any,
  conditionAttribute: string,
  conditionValue: any
) => {
  const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);
```

```
  const params = {
    Statement: `UPDATE "${tableName}" SET ${attributeName} = ? WHERE
 ${partitionKeyName} = ? AND ${conditionAttribute} = ?`,
    Parameters: [attributeValue, partitionKeyValue, conditionValue],
  };

  try {
    const data = await docClient.send(new ExecuteStatementCommand(params));
    console.log("Item updated with condition successfully");
    return data;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("Error updating item with condition:", err);
    throw err;
  }
};

/**
 * Batch update multiple items using PartiQL.
 *
 * @param tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param updates - Array of objects containing key and update information
 * @returns The response from the BatchExecuteStatementCommand
 */
export const batchUpdateItems = async (
  tableName: string,
  updates: Array<{
    partitionKeyName: string;
    partitionKeyValue: string | number;
    attributeName: string;
    attributeValue: any;
  }>
) => {
  const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Create statements for each update
  const statements = updates.map((update) => {
    return {
      Statement: `UPDATE "${tableName}" SET ${update.attributeName} = ? WHERE
 ${update.partitionKeyName} = ?`,
      Parameters: [update.attributeValue, update.partitionKeyValue],
    };
  });
```

```
  const params = {
    Statements: statements,
  };

  try {
    const data = await docClient.send(new BatchExecuteStatementCommand(params));
    console.log("Items batch updated successfully");
    return data;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("Error batch updating items:", err);
    throw err;
  }
};

/**
 * Example usage showing how to update items with different index types
 */
export const updateExamples = async () => {
  // Update a single attribute using a simple primary key
  await updateSingleAttribute("UsersTable", "userId", "user123", "email",
 "newemail@example.com");

  // Update multiple attributes at once
  await updateMultipleAttributes("UsersTable", "userId", "user123", {
    email: "newemail@example.com",
    name: "John Smith",
    lastLogin: new Date().toISOString(),
  });

  // Update an item with a composite key (partition key + sort key)
  await updateItemWithCompositeKey(
    "OrdersTable",
    "orderId",
    "order456",
    "productId",
    "prod789",
    "quantity",
    5
  );

  // Update with a condition
  await updateItemWithCondition(
    "UsersTable",
    "userId",
```

```
    "user123",
    "userStatus",
    "active",
    "userType",
    "premium"
  );

  // Batch update multiple items
  await batchUpdateItems("UsersTable", [
    {
      partitionKeyName: "userId",
      partitionKeyValue: "user123",
      attributeName: "lastLogin",
      attributeValue: new Date().toISOString(),
    },
    {
      partitionKeyName: "userId",
      partitionKeyValue: "user456",
      attributeName: "lastLogin",
      attributeValue: new Date().toISOString(),
    },
  ]);
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - BatchExecuteStatement
  - ExecuteStatement

API Gateway를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon API Gateway에서 호출한 AWS Lambda 함수를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

Lambda JavaScript 런타임 API를 사용하여 AWS Lambda 함수를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제에서는 다양한 AWS 서비스를 호출하여 특정 사용 사례를 수행합니다. 이 예제에서는 Amazon API Gateway에서 간접 호출한 Lambda 함수를 생성하여 작업 기념일에 대한 Amazon DynamoDB 테이블을 스캔하고 Amazon Simple Notification Service(Amazon SNS)를 사용하여 직원에게 1주년 기념일을 축하하는 문자 메시지를 전송하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시는 AWS SDK for JavaScript v3 개발자 안내서에서도 확인할 수 있습니다.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

원자성 카운터 작업 사용

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB에서 원자성 카운터 작업을 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- ADD 및 SET 작업을 사용하여 원자적으로 카운터를 증가시킵니다.
- 존재하지 않을 수 있는 카운터를 안전하게 증가시킵니다.
- 카운터 작업에 대한 낙관적 잠금을 구현합니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

를 사용하여 원자성 카운터 작업을 시연합니다 AWS SDK for JavaScript.

```
const { DynamoDBClient } = require("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb");
const {
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
  UpdateCommand,
  GetCommand
} = require("@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb");

/**
 * Increment a counter using the ADD operation.
 *
 * This function demonstrates using the ADD operation for atomic increments.
 * The ADD operation is atomic and is the recommended way to increment counters.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string} counterName - The name of the counter attribute
 * @param {number} incrementValue - The value to increment by
```

```
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function incrementCounterWithAdd(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  counterName,
  incrementValue
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Define the update parameters using ADD
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: `ADD ${counterName} :increment`,
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":increment": incrementValue
    },
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  // Perform the update operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));

  return response;
}

/**
 * Increment a counter using the SET operation with an expression.
 *
 * This function demonstrates using the SET operation with an expression for
 increments.
 * While this approach works, it's less idiomatic for simple increments than using
 ADD.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string} counterName - The name of the counter attribute
 * @param {number} incrementValue - The value to increment by
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
```

```
 */
async function incrementCounterWithSet(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  counterName,
  incrementValue
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Define the update parameters using SET with an expression
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: `SET ${counterName} = ${counterName} + :increment`,
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":increment": incrementValue
    },
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  // Perform the update operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));

  return response;
}

/**
 * Increment a counter safely, handling the case where the counter might not exist.
 *
 * This function demonstrates using the if_not_exists function with SET to safely
 * increment a counter that might not exist yet.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string} counterName - The name of the counter attribute
 * @param {number} incrementValue - The value to increment by
 * @param {number} defaultValue - The default value if the counter doesn't exist
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function incrementCounterSafely(
```

```
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  counterName,
  incrementValue,
  defaultValue = 0
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Define the update parameters using SET with if_not_exists
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: `SET ${counterName} = if_not_exists(${counterName}, :default)
 + :increment`,
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":increment": incrementValue,
      ":default": defaultValue
    },
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  // Perform the update operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));

  return response;
}

/**
 * Increment a counter with optimistic locking to prevent race conditions.
 *
 * This function demonstrates using a condition expression to implement optimistic
 * locking, which prevents race conditions when multiple processes try to update
 * the same counter.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string} counterName - The name of the counter attribute
 * @param {number} incrementValue - The value to increment by
 * @param {number} expectedValue - The expected current value of the counter
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
```

```
 */
async function incrementCounterWithLocking(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  counterName,
  incrementValue,
  expectedValue
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Define the update parameters with a condition expression
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: `SET ${counterName} = ${counterName} + :increment`,
    ConditionExpression: `${counterName} = :expected`,
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":increment": incrementValue,
      ":expected": expectedValue
    },
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  try {
    // Perform the update operation
    const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));
    return {
      success: true,
      data: response
    };
  } catch (error) {
    // Check if the error is due to the condition check failing
    if (error.name === "ConditionalCheckFailedException") {
      return {
        success: false,
        error: "Optimistic locking failed: the counter value has changed"
      };
    }
    // Re-throw other errors
    throw error;
  }
```

```
}

/**
 * Get the current value of a counter.
 *
 * Helper function to retrieve the current value of a counter attribute.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to get
 * @param {string} counterName - The name of the counter attribute
 * @returns {Promise<number|null>} - The current counter value or null if not found
 */
async function getCounterValue(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  counterName
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Define the get parameters
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key
  };

  // Perform the get operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new GetCommand(params));

  // Return the counter value if it exists, otherwise null
  return response.Item && counterName in response.Item
    ? response.Item[counterName]
    : null;
}
```

에서 원자성 카운터 작업을 사용하는 예입니다 AWS SDK for JavaScript.

```
/**
 * Example of how to use the atomic counter operations.
```

```
 */
async function exampleUsage() {
  // Example parameters
  const config = { region: "us-west-2" };
  const tableName = "Products";
  const key = { ProductId: "P12345" };
  const counterName = "ViewCount";
  const incrementValue = 1;

  console.log("Demonstrating different approaches to increment counters in
 DynamoDB");

  try {
    // Example 1: Using ADD operation (recommended for simple increments)
    console.log("\nExample 1: Incrementing counter with ADD operation");
    const response1 = await incrementCounterWithAdd(
      config,
      tableName,
      key,
      counterName,
      incrementValue
    );

    console.log(`Counter incremented to: ${response1.Attributes[counterName]}`);

    // Example 2: Using SET operation with an expression
    console.log("\nExample 2: Incrementing counter with SET operation");
    const response2 = await incrementCounterWithSet(
      config,
      tableName,
      key,
      counterName,
      incrementValue
    );

    console.log(`Counter incremented to: ${response2.Attributes[counterName]}`);

    // Example 3: Safely incrementing a counter that might not exist
    console.log("\nExample 3: Safely incrementing counter that might not exist");
    const newKey = { ProductId: "P67890" };
    const response3 = await incrementCounterSafely(
      config,
      tableName,
      newKey,
```

```
      counterName,
      incrementValue,
      0
    );

    console.log(`Counter initialized and incremented to:
${response3.Attributes[counterName]}`);

    // Example 4: Incrementing with optimistic locking
    console.log("\nExample 4: Incrementing with optimistic locking");

    // First, get the current counter value
    const currentValue = await getCounterValue(config, tableName, key, counterName);
    console.log(`Current counter value: ${currentValue}`);

    // Then, try to increment with optimistic locking
    const response4 = await incrementCounterWithLocking(
      config,
      tableName,
      key,
      counterName,
      incrementValue,
      currentValue
    );

    if (response4.success) {
      console.log(`Counter successfully incremented to:
${response4.data.Attributes[counterName]}`);
    } else {
      console.log(response4.error);
    }

    // Explain the differences between ADD and SET
    console.log("\nKey differences between ADD and SET for counter operations:");
    console.log("1. ADD is more concise and idiomatic for simple increments");
    console.log("2. SET with expressions is more flexible for complex operations");
    console.log("3. Both operations are atomic and safe for concurrent updates");
    console.log("4. SET with if_not_exists is required when the attribute might not
exist");
    console.log("5. Optimistic locking can be added to either approach for
additional safety");

  } catch (error) {
    console.error("Error:", error);
```

```
  }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 UpdateItem을 참조하세요.

조건부 작업 사용

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB에서 조건부 작업을 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 데이터 덮어쓰기를 방지하기 위해 조건부 쓰기를 구현합니다.
- 조건 표현식을 사용하여 비즈니스 규칙을 적용합니다.
- 조건부 검사 실패를 원활하게 처리합니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

를 사용하여 조건부 작업을 시연합니다 AWS SDK for JavaScript.

```
const { DynamoDBClient } = require("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb");
const {
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
  UpdateCommand,
  DeleteCommand,
  GetCommand,
  PutCommand
} = require("@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb");

/**
 * Perform a conditional update operation.
 *
 * This function demonstrates how to update an item only if a condition is met.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string} conditionAttribute - The attribute to check in the condition
 * @param {any} conditionValue - The value to compare against
 * @param {string} updateAttribute - The attribute to update
 * @param {any} updateValue - The new value to set
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - Result of the operation
 */
```

```
async function conditionalUpdate(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  conditionAttribute,
  conditionValue,
  updateAttribute,
  updateValue
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Define the update parameters with a condition expression
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: `SET ${updateAttribute} = :value`,
    ConditionExpression: `${conditionAttribute} = :condition`,
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":value": updateValue,
      ":condition": conditionValue
    },
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  try {
    // Perform the update operation
    const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));

    return {
      success: true,
      message: "Condition was met and update was performed",
      updatedAttributes: response.Attributes
    };
  } catch (error) {
    // Check if the error is due to the condition check failing
    if (error.name === "ConditionalCheckFailedException") {
      return {
        success: false,
        message: "Condition was not met, update was not performed",
        error: "ConditionalCheckFailedException"
      };
    }
```

```
    // Re-throw other errors
    throw error;
  }
}

/**
 * Perform a conditional delete operation.
 *
 * This function demonstrates how to delete an item only if a condition is met.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to delete
 * @param {string} conditionAttribute - The attribute to check in the condition
 * @param {any} conditionValue - The value to compare against
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - Result of the operation
 */
async function conditionalDelete(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  conditionAttribute,
  conditionValue
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Define the delete parameters with a condition expression
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    ConditionExpression: `${conditionAttribute} = :condition`,
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":condition": conditionValue
    },
    ReturnValues: "ALL_OLD"
  };

  try {
    // Perform the delete operation
    const response = await docClient.send(new DeleteCommand(params));
```

```
    return {
      success: true,
      message: "Condition was met and item was deleted",
      deletedItem: response.Attributes
    };
  } catch (error) {
    // Check if the error is due to the condition check failing
    if (error.name === "ConditionalCheckFailedException") {
      return {
        success: false,
        message: "Condition was not met, item was not deleted",
        error: "ConditionalCheckFailedException"
      };
    }

    // Re-throw other errors
    throw error;
  }
}

/**
 * Implement optimistic locking with a version number.
 *
 * This function demonstrates how to use a version number for optimistic locking
 * to prevent race conditions when multiple processes update the same item.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {Object} updates - The attributes to update
 * @param {number} expectedVersion - The expected current version number
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - Result of the operation
 */
async function updateWithOptimisticLocking(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  updates,
  expectedVersion
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);
```

```
  // Build the update expression
  const updateExpressions = [];
  const expressionAttributeValues = {
    ":expectedVersion": expectedVersion,
    ":newVersion": expectedVersion + 1
  };

  // Add each update to the expression
  Object.entries(updates).forEach(([attribute, value], index) => {
    updateExpressions.push(`${attribute} = :val${index}`);
    expressionAttributeValues[`:val${index}`] = value;
  });

  // Add the version update
  updateExpressions.push("version = :newVersion");

  // Define the update parameters with a condition expression
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: `SET ${updateExpressions.join(", ")}`,
    ConditionExpression: "version = :expectedVersion",
    ExpressionAttributeValues: expressionAttributeValues,
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  try {
    // Perform the update operation
    const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));

    return {
      success: true,
      message: "Update succeeded with optimistic locking",
      newVersion: expectedVersion + 1,
      updatedAttributes: response.Attributes
    };
  } catch (error) {
    // Check if the error is due to the condition check failing
    if (error.name === "ConditionalCheckFailedException") {
      return {
        success: false,
        message: "Optimistic locking failed: the item was modified by another
process",
        error: "ConditionalCheckFailedException"
```

```
      };
    }

    // Re-throw other errors
    throw error;
  }
}

/**
 * Implement a conditional write that creates an item only if it doesn't exist.
 *
 * This function demonstrates how to use attribute_not_exists to create an item
 * only if it doesn't already exist (similar to an "INSERT IF NOT EXISTS"
 operation).
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} item - The item to create
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - Result of the operation
 */
async function createIfNotExists(
  config,
  tableName,
  item
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Extract the primary key attributes
  const keyAttributes = Object.keys(item).filter(attr =>
    attr === "id" || attr === "ID" || attr === "Id" ||
    attr.endsWith("Id") || attr.endsWith("ID") ||
    attr.endsWith("Key")
  );

  if (keyAttributes.length === 0) {
    throw new Error("Could not determine primary key attributes");
  }

  // Create a condition expression that checks if the item doesn't exist
  const conditionExpression = `attribute_not_exists(${keyAttributes[0]})`;

  // Define the put parameters with a condition expression
```

```
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Item: item,
    ConditionExpression: conditionExpression
  };

  try {
    // Perform the put operation
    await docClient.send(new PutCommand(params));

    return {
      success: true,
      message: "Item was created because it didn't exist",
      item
    };
  } catch (error) {
    // Check if the error is due to the condition check failing
    if (error.name === "ConditionalCheckFailedException") {
      return {
        success: false,
        message: "Item already exists, creation was skipped",
        error: "ConditionalCheckFailedException"
      };
    }

    // Re-throw other errors
    throw error;
  }
}

/**
 * Get the current value of an item.
 *
 * Helper function to retrieve the current value of an item.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to get
 * @returns {Promise<Object|null>} - The item or null if not found
 */
async function getItem(
  config,
  tableName,
  key
```

```
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Define the get parameters
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key
  };

  // Perform the get operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new GetCommand(params));

  // Return the item if it exists, otherwise null
  return response.Item || null;
}
```

를 사용한 조건부 작업 사용의 예입니다 AWS SDK for JavaScript.

```
/**
 * Example of how to use conditional operations.
 */
async function exampleUsage() {
  // Example parameters
  const config = { region: "us-west-2" };
  const tableName = "Products";
  const key = { ProductId: "P12345" };

  console.log("Demonstrating conditional operations in DynamoDB");

  try {
    // Example 1: Conditional update based on attribute value
    console.log("\nExample 1: Conditional update based on attribute value");
    const updateResult = await conditionalUpdate(
      config,
      tableName,
      key,
      "Category",
      "Electronics",
      "Price",
      299.99
```

```
    );

    console.log(`Result: ${updateResult.message}`);
    if (updateResult.success) {
      console.log("Updated attributes:", updateResult.updatedAttributes);
    }

    // Example 2: Conditional delete based on attribute value
    console.log("\nExample 2: Conditional delete based on attribute value");
    const deleteResult = await conditionalDelete(
      config,
      tableName,
      key,
      "InStock",
      false
    );

    console.log(`Result: ${deleteResult.message}`);
    if (deleteResult.success) {
      console.log("Deleted item:", deleteResult.deletedItem);
    }

    // Example 3: Optimistic locking with version number
    console.log("\nExample 3: Optimistic locking with version number");

    // First, get the current item to check its version
    const currentItem = await getItem(config, tableName, { ProductId: "P67890" });
    const currentVersion = currentItem ? (currentItem.version || 0) : 0;

    console.log(`Current version: ${currentVersion}`);

    // Then, update with optimistic locking
    const lockingResult = await updateWithOptimisticLocking(
      config,
      tableName,
      { ProductId: "P67890" },
      {
        Name: "Updated Product Name",
        Description: "This is an updated description"
      },
      currentVersion
    );

    console.log(`Result: ${lockingResult.message}`);
```

```
    if (lockingResult.success) {
      console.log(`New version: ${lockingResult.newVersion}`);
      console.log("Updated attributes:", lockingResult.updatedAttributes);
    }

    // Example 4: Create item only if it doesn't exist
    console.log("\nExample 4: Create item only if it doesn't exist");
    const createResult = await createIfNotExists(
      config,
      tableName,
      {
        ProductId: "P99999",
        Name: "New Product",
        Category: "Accessories",
        Price: 19.99,
        InStock: true
      }
    );

    console.log(`Result: ${createResult.message}`);
    if (createResult.success) {
      console.log("Created item:", createResult.item);
    }

    // Explain conditional operations
    console.log("\nKey points about conditional operations:");
    console.log("1. Conditional operations only succeed if the condition is met");
    console.log("2. ConditionalCheckFailedException indicates the condition wasn't
 met");
    console.log("3. Optimistic locking prevents race conditions in concurrent
 updates");
    console.log("4. attribute_exists and attribute_not_exists are useful for
 checking if attributes are present");
    console.log("5. Conditional operations are atomic - they either succeed
 completely or fail completely");
    console.log("6. You can use any valid comparison operators and functions in
 condition expressions");
    console.log("7. Conditional operations don't consume write capacity if the
 condition fails");

  } catch (error) {
    console.error("Error:", error);
  }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - DeleteItem
  - PutItem
  - UpdateItem

표현식 속성 이름 사용

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB에서 표현식 속성 이름을 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- DynamoDB 표현식에서 예약어로 작업합니다.
- 표현식 속성 이름 자리 표시자를 사용합니다.
- 속성 이름의 특수 문자를 처리합니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

를 사용하여 표현식 속성 이름을 보여줍니다 AWS SDK for JavaScript.

```
const { DynamoDBClient } = require("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb");
const {
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
  UpdateCommand,
  GetCommand,
  QueryCommand,
  ScanCommand
} = require("@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb");

/**
 * Update an attribute that is a reserved word in DynamoDB.
 *
 * This function demonstrates how to use expression attribute names to update
 * attributes that are reserved words in DynamoDB.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string} reservedWordAttribute - The reserved word attribute to update
 * @param {any} value - The value to set
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
```

```
 */
async function updateReservedWordAttribute(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  reservedWordAttribute,
  value
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Define the update parameters using expression attribute names
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: "SET #attr = :value",
    ExpressionAttributeNames: {
      "#attr": reservedWordAttribute
    },
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":value": value
    },
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  // Perform the update operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));

  return response;
}

/**
 * Update an attribute that contains special characters.
 *
 * This function demonstrates how to use expression attribute names to update
 * attributes that contain special characters.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string} specialCharAttribute - The attribute with special characters to
 update
 * @param {any} value - The value to set
```

```
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function updateSpecialCharacterAttribute(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  specialCharAttribute,
  value
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Define the update parameters using expression attribute names
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: "SET #attr = :value",
    ExpressionAttributeNames: {
      "#attr": specialCharAttribute
    },
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":value": value
    },
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  // Perform the update operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));

  return response;
}

/**
 * Query items using an attribute that is a reserved word.
 *
 * This function demonstrates how to use expression attribute names in a query
 * when the attribute is a reserved word.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {string} partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key attribute
 * @param {any} partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key
 * @param {string} reservedWordAttribute - The reserved word attribute to filter on
```

```
 * @param {any} value - The value to compare against
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function queryWithReservedWordAttribute(
  config,
  tableName,
  partitionKeyName,
  partitionKeyValue,
  reservedWordAttribute,
  value
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Define the query parameters using expression attribute names
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    KeyConditionExpression: "#pkName = :pkValue",
    FilterExpression: "#attr = :value",
    ExpressionAttributeNames: {
      "#pkName": partitionKeyName,
      "#attr": reservedWordAttribute
    },
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":pkValue": partitionKeyValue,
      ":value": value
    }
  };

  // Perform the query operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new QueryCommand(params));

  return response;
}

/**
 * Update a nested attribute with a path that contains reserved words.
 *
 * This function demonstrates how to use expression attribute names to update
 * nested attributes where the path contains reserved words.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
```

```
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string[]} attributePath - The path to the nested attribute as an array
 * @param {any} value - The value to set
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function updateNestedReservedWordAttribute(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  attributePath,
  value
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Create expression attribute names for each part of the path
  const expressionAttributeNames = {};
  for (let i = 0; i < attributePath.length; i++) {
    expressionAttributeNames[`#attr${i}`] = attributePath[i];
  }

  // Build the attribute path using the expression attribute names
  const attributePathExpression = attributePath
    .map((_, i) => `#attr${i}`)
    .join(".");

  // Define the update parameters
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: `SET ${attributePathExpression} = :value`,
    ExpressionAttributeNames: expressionAttributeNames,
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":value": value
    },
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  // Perform the update operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));

  return response;
}
```

```
/**
 * Scan a table with multiple attribute name placeholders.
 *
 * This function demonstrates how to use multiple expression attribute names
 * in a complex filter expression.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} filters - Object mapping attribute names to filter values
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function scanWithMultipleAttributeNames(
  config,
  tableName,
  filters
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Create expression attribute names and values
  const expressionAttributeNames = {};
  const expressionAttributeValues = {};
  const filterConditions = [];

  // Build the filter expression
  Object.entries(filters).forEach(([attrName, value], index) => {
    const nameKey = `#attr${index}`;
    const valueKey = `:val${index}`;

    expressionAttributeNames[nameKey] = attrName;
    expressionAttributeValues[valueKey] = value;
    filterConditions.push(`${nameKey} = ${valueKey}`);
  });

  // Join the filter conditions with AND
  const filterExpression = filterConditions.join(" AND ");

  // Define the scan parameters
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    FilterExpression: filterExpression,
    ExpressionAttributeNames: expressionAttributeNames,
```

```
    ExpressionAttributeValues: expressionAttributeValues
  };

  // Perform the scan operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new ScanCommand(params));

  return response;
}

/**
 * Get the current value of an item.
 *
 * Helper function to retrieve the current value of an item.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to get
 * @returns {Promise<Object|null>} - The item or null if not found
 */
async function getItem(
  config,
  tableName,
  key
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Define the get parameters
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key
  };

  // Perform the get operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new GetCommand(params));

  // Return the item if it exists, otherwise null
  return response.Item || null;
}
```

에서 표현식 속성 이름의 사용 예제입니다 AWS SDK for JavaScript.

```
/**
 * Example of how to use expression attribute names.
 */
async function exampleUsage() {
  // Example parameters
  const config = { region: "us-west-2" };
  const tableName = "Products";
  const key = { ProductId: "P12345" };

  console.log("Demonstrating expression attribute names in DynamoDB");

  try {
    // Example 1: Update an attribute that is a reserved word
    console.log("\nExample 1: Updating an attribute that is a reserved word");
    const response1 = await updateReservedWordAttribute(
      config,
      tableName,
      key,
      "Size", // "SIZE" is a reserved word in DynamoDB
      "Large"
    );

    console.log("Updated attribute:", response1.Attributes);

    // Example 2: Update an attribute with special characters
    console.log("\nExample 2: Updating an attribute with special characters");
    const response2 = await updateSpecialCharacterAttribute(
      config,
      tableName,
      key,
      "Product-Type", // Contains a hyphen, which is a special character
      "Electronics"
    );

    console.log("Updated attribute:", response2.Attributes);

    // Example 3: Query with a reserved word attribute
    console.log("\nExample 3: Querying with a reserved word attribute");
    const response3 = await queryWithReservedWordAttribute(
      config,
      tableName,
      "Category",
      "Electronics",
```

```
      "Count", // "COUNT" is a reserved word in DynamoDB
      10
    );

    console.log(`Found ${response3.Items.length} items`);

    // Example 4: Update a nested attribute with reserved words in the path
    console.log("\nExample 4: Updating a nested attribute with reserved words in the
path");
    const response4 = await updateNestedReservedWordAttribute(
      config,
      tableName,
      key,
      ["Dimensions", "Size", "Height"], // "SIZE" is a reserved word
      30
    );

    console.log("Updated nested attribute:", response4.Attributes);

    // Example 5: Scan with multiple attribute name placeholders
    console.log("\nExample 5: Scanning with multiple attribute name placeholders");
    const response5 = await scanWithMultipleAttributeNames(
      config,
      tableName,
      {
        "Size": "Large",
        "Count": 10,
        "Product-Type": "Electronics"
      }
    );

    console.log(`Found ${response5.Items.length} items`);

    // Get the final state of the item
    console.log("\nFinal state of the item:");
    const item = await getItem(config, tableName, key);
    console.log(JSON.stringify(item, null, 2));

    // Show some common reserved words
    console.log("\nSome common DynamoDB reserved words:");
    const commonReservedWords = [
      "ABORT", "ABSOLUTE", "ACTION", "ADD", "ALL", "ALTER", "AND", "ANY", "AS",
      "ASC", "BETWEEN", "BY", "CASE", "CAST", "COLUMN", "CONNECT", "COUNT",
      "CREATE", "CURRENT", "DATE", "DELETE", "DESC", "DROP", "ELSE", "EXISTS",
```

```
      "FOR", "FROM", "GRANT", "GROUP", "HAVING", "IN", "INDEX", "INSERT", "INTO",
      "IS", "JOIN", "KEY", "LEVEL", "LIKE", "LIMIT", "LOCAL", "MAX", "MIN", "NAME",
      "NOT", "NULL", "OF", "ON", "OR", "ORDER", "OUTER", "REPLACE", "RETURN",
      "SELECT", "SET", "SIZE", "TABLE", "THEN", "TO", "UPDATE", "USER", "VALUES",
      "VIEW", "WHERE"
    ];
    console.log(commonReservedWords.join(", "));

    // Explain expression attribute names
    console.log("\nKey points about expression attribute names:");
    console.log("1. Use expression attribute names (#name) for reserved words");
    console.log("2. Use expression attribute names for attributes with special
 characters");
    console.log("3. Special characters include: spaces, hyphens, dots, and other
 non-alphanumeric characters");
    console.log("4. Expression attribute names are required for nested attributes
 with reserved words");
    console.log("5. You can use multiple expression attribute names in a single
 expression");
    console.log("6. Expression attribute names are case-sensitive");
    console.log("7. Expression attribute names are only used in expressions, not in
 the actual data");

  } catch (error) {
    console.error("Error:", error);
  }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - Query
  - UpdateItem

예약된 이벤트를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon EventBridge 예약 이벤트에 의해 호출된 AWS Lambda 함수를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

AWS Lambda 함수를 호출하는 Amazon EventBridge 예약 이벤트를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. Lambda 함수가 간접 호출될 때 cron 표현식을 사용하여 일정을 예약하도록 EventBridge를 구성합

니다. 이 예제에서는 Lambda JavaScript 런타임 API를 사용하여 Lambda 함수를 생성합니다. 이 예제에서는 다양한 AWS 서비스를 호출하여 특정 사용 사례를 수행합니다. 이 예제에서는 1주년 기념일에 직원에게 축하하는 모바일 문자 메시지를 전송하는 앱을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시는 AWS SDK for JavaScript v3 개발자 안내서에서도 확인할 수 있습니다.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- CloudWatch Logs
- DynamoDB
- EventBridge
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

서버리스 예제

DynamoDB 트리거에서 간접적으로 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB 스트림에서 레코드를 수신하여 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 DynamoDB 페이로드를 검색하고 레코드 콘텐츠를 로깅합니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

JavaScript를 사용하여 Lambda로 DynamoDB 이벤트 사용.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
exports.handler = async (event, context) => {
    console.log(JSON.stringify(event, null, 2));
```

```
    event.Records.forEach(record => {
        logDynamoDBRecord(record);
    });
};

const logDynamoDBRecord = (record) => {
    console.log(record.eventID);
    console.log(record.eventName);
    console.log(`DynamoDB Record: ${JSON.stringify(record.dynamodb)}`);
};
```

TypeScript를 사용하여 Lambda로 DynamoDB 이벤트 사용.

```
export const handler = async (event, context) => {
    console.log(JSON.stringify(event, null, 2));
    event.Records.forEach(record => {
        logDynamoDBRecord(record);
    });
}
const logDynamoDBRecord = (record) => {
    console.log(record.eventID);
    console.log(record.eventName);
    console.log(`DynamoDB Record: ${JSON.stringify(record.dynamodb)}`);
};
```

DynamoDB 트리거로 Lambda 함수에 대한 배치 항목 실패 보고

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB 스트림에서 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수에 대해 부분 배치 응답을 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 응답으로 배치 항목 실패를 보고하고 나중에 해당 메시지를 다시 시도하도록 Lambda에 신호를 보냅니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

JavaScript를 사용하여 Lambda로 DynamoDB 배치 항목 실패 보고.

```
export const handler = async (event) => {
  const records = event.Records;
  let curRecordSequenceNumber = "";

  for (const record of records) {
    try {
      // Process your record
      curRecordSequenceNumber = record.dynamodb.SequenceNumber;
    } catch (e) {
      // Return failed record's sequence number
      return { batchItemFailures: [{ itemIdentifier: curRecordSequenceNumber }] };
    }
  }

  return { batchItemFailures: [] };
};
```

TypeScript를 사용하여 Lambda로 DynamoDB 배치 항목 실패 보고.

```
import {
  DynamoDBBatchResponse,
  DynamoDBBatchItemFailure,
  DynamoDBStreamEvent,
} from "aws-lambda";

export const handler = async (
  event: DynamoDBStreamEvent
): Promise<DynamoDBBatchResponse> => {
  const batchItemFailures: DynamoDBBatchItemFailure[] = [];
  let curRecordSequenceNumber;

  for (const record of event.Records) {
    curRecordSequenceNumber = record.dynamodb?.SequenceNumber;

    if (curRecordSequenceNumber) {
      batchItemFailures.push({
        itemIdentifier: curRecordSequenceNumber,
      });
    }
  }

  return { batchItemFailures: batchItemFailures };
```

```
};
```

SDK for JavaScript (v3)를 사용한 Amazon EC2 예

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon EC2에서 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3)를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello Amazon EC2

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon EC2 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { DescribeSecurityGroupsCommand, EC2Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

// Call DescribeSecurityGroups and display the result.
export const main = async () => {
  const client = new EC2Client();
  try {
```

```
    const { SecurityGroups } = await client.send(
      new DescribeSecurityGroupsCommand({}),
    );

    const securityGroupList = SecurityGroups.slice(0, 9)
      .map((sg) => ` • ${sg.GroupId}: ${sg.GroupName}`)
      .join("\n");

    console.log(
      "Hello, Amazon EC2! Let's list up to 10 of your security groups:",
    );
    console.log(securityGroupList);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

// Call function if run directly.
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  main();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DescribeSecurityGroups를 참조하십시오.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업
- 시나리오

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 키 페어 및 보안 그룹을 생성합니다.
- Amazon Machine Image(AMI) 및 호환되는 인스턴스 유형을 선택한 다음 인스턴스를 생성합니다.
- 인스턴스를 중지한 후 다시 시작합니다.

- 인스턴스와 탄력적 IP 주소 연결.
- SSH로 인스턴스에 연결한 다음 리소스를 정리합니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이 파일에는 EC2에 사용되는 일반적인 작업 목록이 포함되어 있습니다. 단계는 대화형 예제 실행을 간소화하는 시나리오 프레임워크로 구성됩니다. 전체 컨텍스트는 GitHub 리포지토리를 참조하세요.

```
import { tmpdir } from "node:os";
import { writeFile, mkdtemp, rm } from "node:fs/promises";
import { join } from "node:path";
import { get } from "node:http";

import {
  AllocateAddressCommand,
  AssociateAddressCommand,
  AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressCommand,
  CreateKeyPairCommand,
  CreateSecurityGroupCommand,
  DeleteKeyPairCommand,
  DeleteSecurityGroupCommand,
  DisassociateAddressCommand,
  paginateDescribeImages,
  paginateDescribeInstances,
  paginateDescribeInstanceTypes,
  ReleaseAddressCommand,
  RunInstancesCommand,
  StartInstancesCommand,
  StopInstancesCommand,
  TerminateInstancesCommand,
  waitUntilInstanceStatusOk,
  waitUntilInstanceStopped,
  waitUntilInstanceTerminated,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";
```

```
import {
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioOutput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";

import { paginateGetParametersByPath, SSMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";

/**
 * @typedef {{
 *   ec2Client: import('@aws-sdk/client-ec2').EC2Client,
 *   errors: Error[],
 *   keyPairId?: string,
 *   tmpDirectory?: string,
 *   securityGroupId?: string,
 *   ipAddress?: string,
 *   images?: import('@aws-sdk/client-ec2').Image[],
 *   image?: import('@aws-sdk/client-ec2').Image,
 *   instanceTypes?: import('@aws-sdk/client-ec2').InstanceTypeInfo[],
 *   instanceId?: string,
 *   instanceIpAddress?: string,
 *   allocationId?: string,
 *   allocatedIpAddress?: string,
 *   associationId?: string,
 * }} State
 */

/**
 * A skip function provided to the `skipWhen` of a Step when you want
 * to ignore that step if any errors have occurred.
 * @param {State} state
 */
const skipWhenErrors = (state) => state.errors.length > 0;

const MAX_WAITER_TIME_IN_SECONDS = 60 * 8;

export const confirm = new ScenarioInput("confirmContinue", "Continue?", {
  type: "confirm",
  skipWhen: skipWhenErrors,
});

export const exitOnNoConfirm = new ScenarioAction(
  "exitOnConfirmContinueFalse",
```

```
  (/** @type { { earlyExit: boolean } & Record<string, any>} */ state) => {
    if (!state[confirm.name]) {
      state.earlyExit = true;
    }
  },
  {
    skipWhen: skipWhenErrors,
  },
);

export const greeting = new ScenarioOutput(
  "greeting",
  `

Welcome to the Amazon EC2 basic usage scenario.

Before you launch an instances, you'll need to provide a few things:
 - A key pair - This is for SSH access to your EC2 instance. You only need to
 provide the name.
 - A security group - This is used for configuring access to your instance. Again,
 only the name is needed.
 - An IP address - Your public IP address will be fetched.
 - An Amazon Machine Image (AMI)
 - A compatible instance type`,
  { header: true, preformatted: true, skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

export const provideKeyPairName = new ScenarioInput(
  "keyPairName",
  "Provide a name for a new key pair.",
  { type: "input", default: "ec2-example-key-pair", skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

export const createKeyPair = new ScenarioAction(
  "createKeyPair",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    try {
      // Create a key pair in Amazon EC2.
      const { KeyMaterial, KeyPairId } = await state.ec2Client.send(
        // A unique name for the key pair. Up to 255 ASCII characters.
        new CreateKeyPairCommand({ KeyName: state[provideKeyPairName.name] }),
      );

      state.keyPairId = KeyPairId;
```

```
      // Save the private key in a temporary location.
      state.tmpDirectory = await mkdtemp(join(tmpdir(), "ec2-scenario-tmp"));
      await writeFile(
        `${state.tmpDirectory}/${state[provideKeyPairName.name]}.pem`,
        KeyMaterial,
        {
          mode: 0o400,
        },
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (
        caught instanceof Error &&
        caught.name === "InvalidKeyPair.Duplicate"
      ) {
        caught.message = `${caught.message}. Try another key name.`;
      }

      state.errors.push(caught);
    }
  },
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

export const logKeyPair = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logKeyPair",
  (/** @type {State} */ state) =>
    `Created the key pair ${state[provideKeyPairName.name]}.`,
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

export const confirmDeleteKeyPair = new ScenarioInput(
  "confirmDeleteKeyPair",
  "Do you want to delete the key pair?",
  {
    type: "confirm",
    // Don't do anything when a key pair was never created.
    skipWhen: (/** @type {State} */ state) => !state.keyPairId,
  },
);

export const maybeDeleteKeyPair = new ScenarioAction(
  "deleteKeyPair",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
```

```
    try {
      // Delete a key pair by name from EC2
      await state.ec2Client.send(
        new DeleteKeyPairCommand({ KeyName: state[provideKeyPairName.name] }),
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (
        caught instanceof Error &&
        // Occurs when a required parameter (e.g. KeyName) is undefined.
        caught.name === "MissingParameter"
      ) {
        caught.message = `${caught.message}. Did you provide the required value?`;
      }
      state.errors.push(caught);
    }
  },
  {
    // Don't do anything when there's no key pair to delete or the user chooses
    // to keep it.
    skipWhen: (/** @type {State} */ state) =>
      !state.keyPairId || !state[confirmDeleteKeyPair.name],
  },
);

export const provideSecurityGroupName = new ScenarioInput(
  "securityGroupName",
  "Provide a name for a new security group.",
  { type: "input", default: "ec2-scenario-sg", skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

export const createSecurityGroup = new ScenarioAction(
  "createSecurityGroup",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    try {
      // Create a new security group that will be used to configure ingress/egress
 for
      // an EC2 instance.
      const { GroupId } = await state.ec2Client.send(
        new CreateSecurityGroupCommand({
          GroupName: state[provideSecurityGroupName.name],
          Description: "A security group for the Amazon EC2 example.",
        }),
      );
      state.securityGroupId = GroupId;
```

```
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "InvalidGroup.Duplicate") {
        caught.message = `${caught.message}. Please provide a different name for
 your security group.`;
      }

      state.errors.push(caught);
    }
  },
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

export const logSecurityGroup = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logSecurityGroup",
  (/** @type {State} */ state) =>
    `Created the security group ${state.securityGroupId}.`,
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

export const confirmDeleteSecurityGroup = new ScenarioInput(
  "confirmDeleteSecurityGroup",
  "Do you want to delete the security group?",
  {
    type: "confirm",
    // Don't do anything when a security group was never created.
    skipWhen: (/** @type {State} */ state) => !state.securityGroupId,
  },
);

export const maybeDeleteSecurityGroup = new ScenarioAction(
  "deleteSecurityGroup",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    try {
      // Delete the security group if the 'skipWhen' condition below is not met.
      await state.ec2Client.send(
        new DeleteSecurityGroupCommand({
          GroupId: state.securityGroupId,
        }),
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (
        caught instanceof Error &&
        caught.name === "InvalidGroupId.Malformed"
      ) {
```

```
        caught.message = `${caught.message}. Please provide a valid GroupId.`;
      }
      state.errors.push(caught);
    }
  },
  {
    // Don't do anything when there's no security group to delete
    // or the user chooses to keep it.
    skipWhen: (/** @type {State} */ state) =>
      !state.securityGroupId || !state[confirmDeleteSecurityGroup.name],
  },
);

export const authorizeSecurityGroupIngress = new ScenarioAction(
  "authorizeSecurity",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    try {
      // Get the public IP address of the machine running this example.
      const ipAddress = await new Promise((res, rej) => {
        get("http://checkip.amazonaws.com", (response) => {
          let data = "";
          response.on("data", (chunk) => {
            data += chunk;
          });
          response.on("end", () => res(data.trim()));
        }).on("error", (err) => {
          rej(err);
        });
      });
      state.ipAddress = ipAddress;
      // Allow ingress from the IP address above to the security group.
      // This will allow you to SSH into the EC2 instance.
      const command = new AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressCommand({
        GroupId: state.securityGroupId,
        IpPermissions: [
          {
            IpProtocol: "tcp",
            FromPort: 22,
            ToPort: 22,
            IpRanges: [{ CidrIp: `${ipAddress}/32` }],
          },
        ],
      });
```

```
      await state.ec2Client.send(command);
    } catch (caught) {
      if (
        caught instanceof Error &&
        caught.name === "InvalidGroupId.Malformed"
      ) {
        caught.message = `${caught.message}. Please provide a valid GroupId.`;
      }

      state.errors.push(caught);
    }
  },
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

export const logSecurityGroupIngress = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logSecurityGroupIngress",
  (/** @type {State} */ state) =>
    `Allowed SSH access from your public IP: ${state.ipAddress}.`,
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

export const getImages = new ScenarioAction(
  "images",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const AMIs = [];
    // Some AWS services publish information about common artifacts as AWS Systems
 Manager (SSM)
    // public parameters. For example, the Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
    // service publishes information about Amazon Machine Images (AMIs) as public
 parameters.

    // Create the paginator for getting images. Actions that return multiple pages
 of
    // results have paginators to simplify those calls.
    const getParametersByPathPaginator = paginateGetParametersByPath(
      {
        // Not storing this client in state since it's only used once.
        client: new SSMClient({}),
      },
      {
        // The path to the public list of the latest amazon-linux instances.
        Path: "/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest",
      },
```

```
    );

    try {
      for await (const page of getParametersByPathPaginator) {
        for (const param of page.Parameters) {
          // Filter by Amazon Linux 2
          if (param.Name.includes("amzn2")) {
            AMIs.push(param.Value);
          }
        }
      }
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "InvalidFilterValue") {
        caught.message = `${caught.message} Please provide a valid filter value for
paginateGetParametersByPath.`;
      }
      state.errors.push(caught);
      return;
    }

    const imageDetails = [];
    const describeImagesPaginator = paginateDescribeImages(
      { client: state.ec2Client },
      // The images found from the call to SSM.
      { ImageIds: AMIs },
    );

    try {
      // Get more details for the images found above.
      for await (const page of describeImagesPaginator) {
        imageDetails.push(...(page.Images || []));
      }

      // Store the image details for later use.
      state.images = imageDetails;
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "InvalidAMIID.NotFound") {
        caught.message = `${caught.message}. Please provide a valid image id.`;
      }

      state.errors.push(caught);
    }
  },
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
```

```
);

export const provideImage = new ScenarioInput(
  "image",
  "Select one of the following images.",
  {
    type: "select",
    choices: (/** @type { State } */ state) =>
      state.images.map((image) => ({
        name: `${image.Description}`,
        value: image,
      })),
    default: (/** @type { State } */ state) => state.images[0],
    skipWhen: skipWhenErrors,
  },
);

export const getCompatibleInstanceTypes = new ScenarioAction(
  "getCompatibleInstanceTypes",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    // Get more details about instance types that match the architecture of
    // the provided image.
    const paginator = paginateDescribeInstanceTypes(
      { client: state.ec2Client, pageSize: 25 },
      {
        Filters: [
          {
            Name: "processor-info.supported-architecture",
            // The value selected from provideImage()
            Values: [state.image.Architecture],
          },
          // Filter for smaller, less expensive, types.
          { Name: "instance-type", Values: ["*.micro", "*.small"] },
        ],
      },
    );

    const instanceTypes = [];

    try {
      for await (const page of paginator) {
        if (page.InstanceTypes.length) {
          instanceTypes.push(...(page.InstanceTypes || []));
        }
```

```
      }

      if (!instanceTypes.length) {
        state.errors.push(
          "No instance types matched the instance type filters.",
        );
      }
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "InvalidParameterValue") {
        caught.message = `${caught.message}. Please check the provided values and
 try again.`;
      }

      state.errors.push(caught);
    }

    state.instanceTypes = instanceTypes;
  },
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

export const provideInstanceType = new ScenarioInput(
  "instanceType",
  "Select an instance type.",
  {
    choices: (/** @type {State} */ state) =>
      state.instanceTypes.map((instanceType) => ({
        name: `${instanceType.InstanceType} - Memory:
${instanceType.MemoryInfo.SizeInMiB}`,
        value: instanceType.InstanceType,
      })),
    type: "select",
    default: (/** @type {State} */ state) =>
      state.instanceTypes[0].InstanceType,
    skipWhen: skipWhenErrors,
  },
);

export const runInstance = new ScenarioAction(
  "runInstance",
  async (/** @type { State } */ state) => {
    const { Instances } = await state.ec2Client.send(
      new RunInstancesCommand({
        KeyName: state[provideKeyPairName.name],
```

```
        SecurityGroupIds: [state.securityGroupId],
        ImageId: state.image.ImageId,
        InstanceType: state[provideInstanceType.name],
        // Availability Zones have capacity limitations that may impact your ability
 to launch instances.
        // The `RunInstances` operation will only succeed if it can allocate at
 least the `MinCount` of instances.
        // However, EC2 will attempt to launch up to the `MaxCount` of instances,
 even if the full request cannot be satisfied.
        // If you need a specific number of instances, use `MinCount` and `MaxCount`
 set to the same value.
        // If you want to launch up to a certain number of instances, use `MaxCount`
 and let EC2 provision as many as possible.
        // If you require a minimum number of instances, but do not want to exceed a
 maximum, use both `MinCount` and `MaxCount`.
        MinCount: 1,
        MaxCount: 1,
      }),
    );

    state.instanceId = Instances[0].InstanceId;

    try {
      // Poll `DescribeInstanceStatus` until status is "ok".
      await waitUntilInstanceStatusOk(
        {
          client: state.ec2Client,
          maxWaitTime: MAX_WAITER_TIME_IN_SECONDS,
        },
        { InstanceIds: [Instances[0].InstanceId] },
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "TimeoutError") {
        caught.message = `${caught.message}. Try increasing the maxWaitTime in the
 waiter.`;
      }

      state.errors.push(caught);
    }
  },
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

export const logRunInstance = new ScenarioOutput(
```

```
  "logRunInstance",
  "The next step is to run your EC2 instance for the first time. This can take a few
 minutes.",
  { header: true, skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

export const describeInstance = new ScenarioAction(
  "describeInstance",
  async (/** @type { State } */ state) => {
    /** @type { import("@aws-sdk/client-ec2").Instance[] } */
    const instances = [];

    try {
      const paginator = paginateDescribeInstances(
        {
          client: state.ec2Client,
        },
        {
          // Only get our created instance.
          InstanceIds: [state.instanceId],
        },
      );

      for await (const page of paginator) {
        for (const reservation of page.Reservations) {
          instances.push(...reservation.Instances);
        }
      }
      if (instances.length !== 1) {
        throw new Error(`Instance ${state.instanceId} not found.`);
      }

      // The only info we need is the IP address for SSH purposes.
      state.instanceIpAddress = instances[0].PublicIpAddress;
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "InvalidParameterValue") {
        caught.message = `${caught.message}. Please check provided values and try
 again.`;
      }

      state.errors.push(caught);
    }
  },
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
```

```
);

export const logSSHConnectionInfo = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logSSHConnectionInfo",
  (/** @type { State } */ state) =>
    `You can now SSH into your instance using the following command:
ssh -i ${state.tmpDirectory}/${state[provideKeyPairName.name]}.pem ec2-user@
${state.instanceIpAddress}`,
  { preformatted: true, skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

export const logStopInstance = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logStopInstance",
  "Stopping your EC2 instance.",
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

export const stopInstance = new ScenarioAction(
  "stopInstance",
  async (/** @type { State } */ state) => {
    try {
      await state.ec2Client.send(
        new StopInstancesCommand({
          InstanceIds: [state.instanceId],
        }),
      );

      await waitUntilInstanceStopped(
        {
          client: state.ec2Client,
          maxWaitTime: MAX_WAITER_TIME_IN_SECONDS,
        },
        { InstanceIds: [state.instanceId] },
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "TimeoutError") {
        caught.message = `${caught.message}. Try increasing the maxWaitTime in the
 waiter.`;
      }

      state.errors.push(caught);
    }
  },
  // Don't try to stop an instance that doesn't exist.
```

```
  { skipWhen: (/** @type { State } */ state) => !state.instanceId },
);

export const logIpAddressBehavior = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logIpAddressBehavior",
  [
    "When you run an instance, by default it's assigned an IP address.",
    "That IP address is not static. It will change every time the instance is
 restarted.",
    "The next step is to stop and restart your instance to demonstrate this
 behavior.",
  ].join(" "),
  { header: true, skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

export const logStartInstance = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logStartInstance",
  (/** @type { State } */ state) => `Starting instance ${state.instanceId}`,
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

export const startInstance = new ScenarioAction(
  "startInstance",
  async (/** @type { State } */ state) => {
    try {
      await state.ec2Client.send(
        new StartInstancesCommand({
          InstanceIds: [state.instanceId],
        }),
      );

      await waitUntilInstanceStatusOk(
        {
          client: state.ec2Client,
          maxWaitTime: MAX_WAITER_TIME_IN_SECONDS,
        },
        { InstanceIds: [state.instanceId] },
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "TimeoutError") {
        caught.message = `${caught.message}. Try increasing the maxWaitTime in the
 waiter.`;
      }
```

```
      state.errors.push(caught);
    }
  },
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

export const logIpAllocation = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logIpAllocation",
  [
    "It is possible to have a static IP address.",
    "To demonstrate this, an IP will be allocated and associated to your EC2
 instance.",
  ].join(" "),
  { header: true, skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

export const allocateIp = new ScenarioAction(
  "allocateIp",
  async (/** @type { State } */ state) => {
    try {
      // An Elastic IP address is allocated to your AWS account, and is yours until
 you release it.
      const { AllocationId, PublicIp } = await state.ec2Client.send(
        new AllocateAddressCommand({}),
      );
      state.allocationId = AllocationId;
      state.allocatedIpAddress = PublicIp;
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "MissingParameter") {
        caught.message = `${caught.message}. Did you provide these values?`;
      }
      state.errors.push(caught);
    }
  },
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

export const associateIp = new ScenarioAction(
  "associateIp",
  async (/** @type { State } */ state) => {
    try {
      // Associate an allocated IP address to an EC2 instance. An IP address can be
 allocated
      // with the AllocateAddress action.
```

```
      const { AssociationId } = await state.ec2Client.send(
        new AssociateAddressCommand({
          AllocationId: state.allocationId,
          InstanceId: state.instanceId,
        }),
      );
      state.associationId = AssociationId;
      // Update the IP address that is being tracked to match
      // the one just associated.
      state.instanceIpAddress = state.allocatedIpAddress;
    } catch (caught) {
      if (
        caught instanceof Error &&
        caught.name === "InvalidAllocationID.NotFound"
      ) {
        caught.message = `${caught.message}. Did you provide the ID of a valid
 Elastic IP address AllocationId?`;
      }
      state.errors.push(caught);
    }
  },
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

export const logStaticIpProof = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logStaticIpProof",
  "The IP address should remain the same even after stopping and starting the
 instance.",
  { header: true, skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

export const logCleanUp = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logCleanUp",
  "That's it! You can choose to clean up the resources now, or clean them up on your
 own later.",
  { header: true, skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

export const confirmDisassociateAddress = new ScenarioInput(
  "confirmDisassociateAddress",
  "Do you want to disassociate and release the static IP address created earlier?",
  {
    type: "confirm",
    skipWhen: (/** @type { State } */ state) => !state.associationId,
```

```
  },
);

export const maybeDisassociateAddress = new ScenarioAction(
  "maybeDisassociateAddress",
  async (/** @type { State } */ state) => {
    try {
      await state.ec2Client.send(
        new DisassociateAddressCommand({
          AssociationId: state.associationId,
        }),
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (
        caught instanceof Error &&
        caught.name === "InvalidAssociationID.NotFound"
      ) {
        caught.message = `${caught.message}. Please provide a valid association
 ID.`;
      }
      state.errors.push(caught);
    }
  },
  {
    skipWhen: (/** @type { State } */ state) =>
      !state[confirmDisassociateAddress.name] || !state.associationId,
  },
);

export const maybeReleaseAddress = new ScenarioAction(
  "maybeReleaseAddress",
  async (/** @type { State } */ state) => {
    try {
      await state.ec2Client.send(
        new ReleaseAddressCommand({
          AllocationId: state.allocationId,
        }),
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (
        caught instanceof Error &&
        caught.name === "InvalidAllocationID.NotFound"
      ) {
        caught.message = `${caught.message}. Please provide a valid AllocationID.`;
```

```
      }
      state.errors.push(caught);
    }
  },
  {
    skipWhen: (/** @type { State } */ state) =>
      !state[confirmDisassociateAddress.name] || !state.allocationId,
  },
);

export const confirmTerminateInstance = new ScenarioInput(
  "confirmTerminateInstance",
  "Do you want to terminate the instance?",
  // Don't do anything when an instance was never run.
  {
    skipWhen: (/** @type { State } */ state) => !state.instanceId,
    type: "confirm",
  },
);

export const maybeTerminateInstance = new ScenarioAction(
  "terminateInstance",
  async (/** @type { State } */ state) => {
    try {
      await state.ec2Client.send(
        new TerminateInstancesCommand({
          InstanceIds: [state.instanceId],
        }),
      );
      await waitUntilInstanceTerminated(
        { client: state.ec2Client },
        { InstanceIds: [state.instanceId] },
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "TimeoutError") {
        caught.message = `${caught.message}. Try increasing the maxWaitTime in the
 waiter.`;
      }

      state.errors.push(caught);
    }
  },
  {
    // Don't do anything when there's no instance to terminate or the
```

```
    // use chooses not to terminate.
    skipWhen: (/** @type { State } */ state) =>
      !state.instanceId || !state[confirmTerminateInstance.name],
  },
);

export const deleteTemporaryDirectory = new ScenarioAction(
  "deleteTemporaryDirectory",
  async (/** @type { State } */ state) => {
    try {
      await rm(state.tmpDirectory, { recursive: true });
    } catch (caught) {
      state.errors.push(caught);
    }
  },
);

export const logErrors = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logErrors",
  (/** @type {State}*/ state) => {
    const errorList = state.errors
      .map((err) => ` - ${err.name}: ${err.message}`)
      .join("\n");
    return `Scenario errors found:\n${errorList}`;
  },
  {
    preformatted: true,
    header: true,
    // Don't log errors when there aren't any!
    skipWhen: (/** @type {State} */ state) => state.errors.length === 0,
  },
);
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - AllocateAddress
  - AssociateAddress
  - AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress
  - CreateKeyPair
  - CreateSecurityGroup
  - DeleteKeyPair

- DeleteSecurityGroup
- DescribeImages
- DescribeInstanceTypes
- DescribeInstances
- DescribeKeyPairs
- DescribeSecurityGroups
- DisassociateAddress
- ReleaseAddress
- RunInstances
- StartInstances
- StopInstances
- TerminateInstances
- UnmonitorInstances

작업

`AllocateAddress`

다음 코드 예시는 `AllocateAddress`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { AllocateAddressCommand, EC2Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

/**
 * Allocates an Elastic IP address to your AWS account.
 */
export const main = async () => {
  const client = new EC2Client({});
```

```
  const command = new AllocateAddressCommand({});

  try {
    const { AllocationId, PublicIp } = await client.send(command);
    console.log("A new IP address has been allocated to your account:");
    console.log(`ID: ${AllocationId} Public IP: ${PublicIp}`);
    console.log(
      "You can view your IP addresses in the AWS Management Console for Amazon EC2.
 Look under Network & Security > Elastic IPs",
    );
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "MissingParameter") {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}. Did you provide these values?`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
// Call function if run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  main();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 AllocateAddress를 참조하십시오.

`AssociateAddress`

다음 코드 예시는 `AssociateAddress`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { AssociateAddressCommand, EC2Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";
```

```
/**
 * Associates an Elastic IP address, or carrier IP address (for instances that are
 in subnets in Wavelength Zones)
 * with an instance or a network interface.
 * @param {{ instanceId: string, allocationId: string }} options
 */
export const main = async ({ instanceId, allocationId }) => {
  const client = new EC2Client({});
  const command = new AssociateAddressCommand({
    // You need to allocate an Elastic IP address before associating it with an
 instance.
    // You can do that with the AllocateAddressCommand.
    AllocationId: allocationId,
    // You need to create an EC2 instance before an IP address can be associated
 with it.
    // You can do that with the RunInstancesCommand.
    InstanceId: instanceId,
  });

  try {
    const { AssociationId } = await client.send(command);
    console.log(
      `Address with allocation ID ${allocationId} is now associated with instance
 ${instanceId}.`,
      `The association ID is ${AssociationId}.`,
    );
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "InvalidAllocationID.NotFound"
    ) {
      console.warn(
        `${caught.message}. Did you provide the ID of a valid Elastic IP address
 AllocationId?`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 AssociateAddress를 참조하십시오.

AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress

다음 코드 예시는 AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import {
  AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressCommand,
  EC2Client,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

/**
 * Adds the specified inbound (ingress) rules to a security group.
 * @param {{ groupId: string, ipAddress: string }} options
 */
export const main = async ({ groupId, ipAddress }) => {
  const client = new EC2Client({});
  const command = new AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressCommand({
    // Use a group ID from the AWS console or
    // the DescribeSecurityGroupsCommand.
    GroupId: groupId,
    IpPermissions: [
      {
        IpProtocol: "tcp",
        FromPort: 22,
        ToPort: 22,
        // The IP address to authorize.
        // For more information on this notation, see
        // https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Classless_Inter-
Domain_Routing#CIDR_notation
        IpRanges: [{ CidrIp: `${ipAddress}/32` }],
      },
    ],
  });

  try {
    const { SecurityGroupRules } = await client.send(command);
```

```
    console.log(JSON.stringify(SecurityGroupRules, null, 2));
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "InvalidGroupId.Malformed") {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}. Please provide a valid GroupId.`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress를 참조하십시오.

`CreateKeyPair`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateKeyPair`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { CreateKeyPairCommand, EC2Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

/**
 * Creates an ED25519 or 2048-bit RSA key pair with the specified name and in the
 specified PEM or PPK format.
 * Amazon EC2 stores the public key and displays the private key for you to save to
 a file.
 * @param {{ keyName: string }} options
 */
export const main = async ({ keyName }) => {
  const client = new EC2Client({});
  const command = new CreateKeyPairCommand({
    KeyName: keyName,
  });
```

```
  try {
    const { KeyMaterial, KeyName } = await client.send(command);
    console.log(KeyName);
    console.log(KeyMaterial);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "InvalidKeyPair.Duplicate") {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}. Try another key name.`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateKeyPair를 참조하십시오.

`CreateLaunchTemplate`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateLaunchTemplate`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    const ssmClient = new SSMClient({});
    const { Parameter } = await ssmClient.send(
      new GetParameterCommand({
        Name: "/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest/amzn2-ami-hvm-x86_64-gp2",
      }),
    );
    const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});
    await ec2Client.send(
      new CreateLaunchTemplateCommand({
        LaunchTemplateName: NAMES.launchTemplateName,
        LaunchTemplateData: {
          InstanceType: "t3.micro",
          ImageId: Parameter.Value,
          IamInstanceProfile: { Name: NAMES.instanceProfileName },
```

```
          UserData: readFileSync(
            join(RESOURCES_PATH, "server_startup_script.sh"),
          ).toString("base64"),
          KeyName: NAMES.keyPairName,
        },
      }),
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateLaunchTemplate을 참조하세요.

`CreateSecurityGroup`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateSecurityGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { CreateSecurityGroupCommand, EC2Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

/**
 * Creates a security group.
 * @param {{ groupName: string, description: string }} options
 */
export const main = async ({ groupName, description }) => {
  const client = new EC2Client({});
  const command = new CreateSecurityGroupCommand({
    // Up to 255 characters in length. Cannot start with sg-.
    GroupName: groupName,
    // Up to 255 characters in length.
    Description: description,
  });

  try {
    const { GroupId } = await client.send(command);
    console.log(GroupId);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "InvalidParameterValue") {
```

```
      console.warn(`${caught.message}.`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateAccountAlias을 참조하십시오.

`DeleteKeyPair`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteKeyPair`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { DeleteKeyPairCommand, EC2Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

/**
 * Deletes the specified key pair, by removing the public key from Amazon EC2.
 * @param {{ keyName: string }} options
 */
export const main = async ({ keyName }) => {
  const client = new EC2Client({});
  const command = new DeleteKeyPairCommand({
    KeyName: keyName,
  });

  try {
    await client.send(command);
    console.log("Successfully deleted key pair.");
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "MissingParameter") {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}. Did you provide the required value?`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
```

```
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteKeyPair를 참조하십시오.

`DeleteLaunchTemplate`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteLaunchTemplate`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    await client.send(
      new DeleteLaunchTemplateCommand({
        LaunchTemplateName: NAMES.launchTemplateName,
      }),
    );
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteLaunchTemplate을 참조하세요.

`DeleteSecurityGroup`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteSecurityGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { DeleteSecurityGroupCommand, EC2Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

/**
 * Deletes a security group.
 * @param {{ groupId: string }} options
 */
export const main = async ({ groupId }) => {
  const client = new EC2Client({});
  const command = new DeleteSecurityGroupCommand({
    GroupId: groupId,
  });

  try {
    await client.send(command);
    console.log("Security group deleted successfully.");
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "InvalidGroupId.Malformed") {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}. Please provide a valid GroupId.`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteSecurityGroup을 참조하십시오.

`DescribeAddresses`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeAddresses`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { DescribeAddressesCommand, EC2Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";
```

```
/**
 * Describes the specified Elastic IP addresses or all of your Elastic IP addresses.
 * @param {{ allocationId: string }} options
 */
export const main = async ({ allocationId }) => {
  const client = new EC2Client({});
  const command = new DescribeAddressesCommand({
    // You can omit this property to show all addresses.
    AllocationIds: [allocationId],
  });

  try {
    const { Addresses } = await client.send(command);
    const addressList = Addresses.map((address) => ` • ${address.PublicIp}`);
    console.log("Elastic IP addresses:");
    console.log(addressList.join("\n"));
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "InvalidAllocationID.NotFound"
    ) {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}. Please provide a valid AllocationId.`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DescribeAddresses 참조하십시오.

`DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});
    const { IamInstanceProfileAssociations } = await ec2Client.send(
      new DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsCommand({
        Filters: [
          { Name: "instance-id", Values: [state.targetInstance.InstanceId] },
        ],
      }),
    );
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations를 참조하세요.

DescribeImages

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeImages의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { EC2Client, paginateDescribeImages } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

/**
 * Describes the specified images (AMIs, AKIs, and ARIs) available to you or all of
 the images available to you.
 * @param {{ architecture: string, pageSize: number }} options
 */
export const main = async ({ architecture, pageSize }) => {
  pageSize = Number.parseInt(pageSize);
  const client = new EC2Client({});

  // The paginate function is a wrapper around the base command.
  const paginator = paginateDescribeImages(
    // Without limiting the page size, this call can take a long time. pageSize is
 just sugar for
    // the MaxResults property in the base command.
```

```
    { client, pageSize },
    {
      // There are almost 70,000 images available. Be specific with your filtering
      // to increase efficiency.
      // See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSJavaScriptSDK/v3/latest/clients/client-
ec2/interfaces/describeimagescommandinput.html#filters
      Filters: [{ Name: "architecture", Values: [architecture] }],
    },
  );

  /**
   * @type {import('@aws-sdk/client-ec2').Image[]}
   */
  const images = [];
  let recordsScanned = 0;

  try {
    for await (const page of paginator) {
      recordsScanned += pageSize;
      if (page.Images.length) {
        images.push(...page.Images);
        break;
      }
      console.log(
        `No matching image found yet. Searched ${recordsScanned} records.`,
      );
    }

    if (images.length) {
      console.log(
        `Found ${images.length} images:\n\n${images.map((image) =>
 image.Name).join("\n")}\n`,
      );
    } else {
      console.log(
        `No matching images found. Searched ${recordsScanned} records.\n`,
      );
    }

    return images;
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "InvalidParameterValue") {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}`);
      return [];
```

```
    }
    throw caught;
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DescribeImages를 참조하십시오.

`DescribeInstanceTypes`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeInstanceTypes`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { EC2Client, paginateDescribeInstanceTypes } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

/**
 * Describes the specified instance types. By default, all instance types for the
 * current Region are described. Alternatively, you can filter the results.
 * @param {{ pageSize: string, supportedArch: string[], freeTier: boolean }} options
 */
export const main = async ({ pageSize, supportedArch, freeTier }) => {
  pageSize = Number.parseInt(pageSize);
  const client = new EC2Client({});

  // The paginate function is a wrapper around the underlying command.
  const paginator = paginateDescribeInstanceTypes(
    // Without limiting the page size, this call can take a long time. pageSize is
 just sugar for
    // the MaxResults property in the underlying command.
    { client, pageSize },
    {
      Filters: [
        {
          Name: "processor-info.supported-architecture",
```

```
          Values: supportedArch,
        },
        { Name: "free-tier-eligible", Values: [freeTier ? "true" : "false"] },
      ],
    },
  );

  try {
    /**
     * @type {import('@aws-sdk/client-ec2').InstanceTypeInfo[]}
     */
    const instanceTypes = [];

    for await (const page of paginator) {
      if (page.InstanceTypes.length) {
        instanceTypes.push(...page.InstanceTypes);

        // When we have at least 1 result, we can stop.
        if (instanceTypes.length >= 1) {
          break;
        }
      }
    }
    console.log(
      `Memory size in MiB for matching instance types:\n\n${instanceTypes.map((it)
 => `${it.InstanceType}: ${it.MemoryInfo.SizeInMiB} MiB`).join("\n")}`,
    );
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "InvalidParameterValue") {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}`);
      return [];
    }
    throw caught;
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DescribeInstanceTypes를 참조하십시오.

DescribeInstances

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeInstances의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { EC2Client, paginateDescribeInstances } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

/**
 * List all of your EC2 instances running with the provided architecture that
 * were launched in the past month.
 * @param {{ pageSize: string, architectures: string[] }} options
 */
export const main = async ({ pageSize, architectures }) => {
  pageSize = Number.parseInt(pageSize);
  const client = new EC2Client({});
  const d = new Date();
  const year = d.getFullYear();
  const month = `0${d.getMonth() + 1}`.slice(-2);
  const launchTimePattern = `${year}-${month}-*`;

  const paginator = paginateDescribeInstances(
    {
      client,
      pageSize,
    },
    {
      Filters: [
        { Name: "architecture", Values: architectures },
        { Name: "instance-state-name", Values: ["running"] },
        {
          Name: "launch-time",
          Values: [launchTimePattern],
        },
      ],
    },
  );

  try {
    /**
```

```
     * @type {import('@aws-sdk/client-ec2').Instance[]}
     */
    const instanceList = [];
    for await (const page of paginator) {
      const { Reservations } = page;
      for (const reservation of Reservations) {
        instanceList.push(...reservation.Instances);
      }
    }
    console.log(
      `Running instances launched this month:\n\n${instanceList.map((instance) =>
 instance.InstanceId).join("\n")}`,
    );
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "InvalidParameterValue") {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}.`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DescribeInstances 참조하십시오.

`DescribeKeyPairs`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeKeyPairs`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { DescribeKeyPairsCommand, EC2Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

/**
 * List all key pairs in the current AWS account.
```

```
 * @param {{ dryRun: boolean }}
 */
export const main = async ({ dryRun }) => {
  const client = new EC2Client({});
  const command = new DescribeKeyPairsCommand({ DryRun: dryRun });

  try {
    const { KeyPairs } = await client.send(command);
    const keyPairList = KeyPairs.map(
      (kp) => ` • ${kp.KeyPairId}: ${kp.KeyName}`,
    ).join("\n");
    console.log("The following key pairs were found in your account:");
    console.log(keyPairList);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "DryRunOperation") {
      console.log(`${caught.message}`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DescribeKeyPairs를 참조하십시오.

`DescribeRegions`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeRegions`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { DescribeRegionsCommand, EC2Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

/**
 * List all available AWS regions.
```

```
 * @param {{ regionNames: string[], includeOptInRegions: boolean }} options
 */
export const main = async ({ regionNames, includeOptInRegions }) => {
  const client = new EC2Client({});
  const command = new DescribeRegionsCommand({
    // By default this command will not show regions that require you to opt-in.
    // When AllRegions is true, even the regions that require opt-in will be
 returned.
    AllRegions: includeOptInRegions,
    // You can omit the Filters property if you want to get all regions.
    Filters: regionNames?.length
      ? [
          {
            Name: "region-name",
            // You can specify multiple values for a filter.
            // You can also use '*' as a wildcard. This will return all
            // of the regions that start with `us-east-`.
            Values: regionNames,
          },
        ]
      : undefined,
  });

  try {
    const { Regions } = await client.send(command);
    const regionsList = Regions.map((reg) => ` • ${reg.RegionName}`);
    console.log("Found regions:");
    console.log(regionsList.join("\n"));
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "DryRunOperation") {
      console.log(`${caught.message}`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DescribeRegions를 참조하십시오.

DescribeSecurityGroups

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeSecurityGroups의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { DescribeSecurityGroupsCommand, EC2Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

/**
 * Describes the specified security groups or all of your security groups.
 * @param {{ groupIds: string[] }} options
 */
export const main = async ({ groupIds = [] }) => {
  const client = new EC2Client({});
  const command = new DescribeSecurityGroupsCommand({
    GroupIds: groupIds,
  });

  try {
    const { SecurityGroups } = await client.send(command);
    const sgList = SecurityGroups.map(
      (sg) => `• ${sg.GroupName} (${sg.GroupId}): ${sg.Description}`,
    ).join("\n");
    if (sgList.length) {
      console.log(`Security groups:\n${sgList}`);
    } else {
      console.log("No security groups found.");
    }
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "InvalidGroupId.Malformed") {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}. Please provide a valid GroupId.`);
    } else if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "InvalidGroup.NotFound"
    ) {
      console.warn(caught.message);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
```

```
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DescribeSecurityGroups를 참조하십시오.

DescribeSubnets

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeSubnets의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
const client = new EC2Client({});
const { Subnets } = await client.send(
  new DescribeSubnetsCommand({
    Filters: [
      { Name: "vpc-id", Values: [state.defaultVpc] },
      { Name: "availability-zone", Values: state.availabilityZoneNames },
      { Name: "default-for-az", Values: ["true"] },
    ],
  }),
);
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DescribeSubnets를 참조하세요.

DescribeVpcs

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeVpcs의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
const client = new EC2Client({});
const { Vpcs } = await client.send(
  new DescribeVpcsCommand({
    Filters: [{ Name: "is-default", Values: ["true"] }],
  }),
);
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DescribeVpcs를 참조하세요.

`DisassociateAddress`

다음 코드 예시는 `DisassociateAddress`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { DisassociateAddressCommand, EC2Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

/**
 * Disassociate an Elastic IP address from an instance.
 * @param {{ associationId: string }} options
 */
export const main = async ({ associationId }) => {
  const client = new EC2Client({});
  const command = new DisassociateAddressCommand({
```

```
    // You can also use PublicIp, but that is for EC2 classic which is being
 retired.
    AssociationId: associationId,
  });

  try {
    await client.send(command);
    console.log("Successfully disassociated address");
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "InvalidAssociationID.NotFound"
    ) {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}.`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DisassociateAddress를 참조하십시오.

`MonitorInstances`

다음 코드 예시는 `MonitorInstances`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { EC2Client, MonitorInstancesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

/**
 * Turn on detailed monitoring for the selected instance.
 * By default, metrics are sent to Amazon CloudWatch every 5 minutes.
 * For a cost you can enable detailed monitoring which sends metrics every minute.
 * @param {{ instanceIds: string[] }} options
```

```
 */
export const main = async ({ instanceIds }) => {
  const client = new EC2Client({});
  const command = new MonitorInstancesCommand({
    InstanceIds: instanceIds,
  });

  try {
    const { InstanceMonitorings } = await client.send(command);
    const instancesBeingMonitored = InstanceMonitorings.map(
      (im) =>
        ` • Detailed monitoring state for ${im.InstanceId} is
 ${im.Monitoring.State}.`,
    );
    console.log("Monitoring status:");
    console.log(instancesBeingMonitored.join("\n"));
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "InvalidParameterValue") {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 MonitorInstances를 참조하십시오.

`RebootInstances`

다음 코드 예시는 `RebootInstances`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { EC2Client, RebootInstancesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";
```

```
/**
 * Requests a reboot of the specified instances. This operation is asynchronous;
 * it only queues a request to reboot the specified instances.
 * @param {{ instanceIds: string[] }} options
 */
export const main = async ({ instanceIds }) => {
  const client = new EC2Client({});
  const command = new RebootInstancesCommand({
    InstanceIds: instanceIds,
  });

  try {
    await client.send(command);
    console.log("Instance rebooted successfully.");
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound"
    ) {
      console.warn(
        `${caught.message}. Please provide the InstanceId of a valid instance to
 reboot.`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 RebootInstances를 참조하십시오.

`ReleaseAddress`

다음 코드 예시는 `ReleaseAddress`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { ReleaseAddressCommand, EC2Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

/**
 * Release an Elastic IP address.
 * @param {{ allocationId: string }} options
 */
export const main = async ({ allocationId }) => {
  const client = new EC2Client({});
  const command = new ReleaseAddressCommand({
    // You can also use PublicIp, but that is for EC2 classic which is being
 retired.
    AllocationId: allocationId,
  });

  try {
    await client.send(command);
    console.log("Successfully released address.");
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "InvalidAllocationID.NotFound"
    ) {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}. Please provide a valid AllocationID.`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ReleaseAddress를 참조하십시오.

ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation

다음 코드 예시는 ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
      ec2Client.send(
        new ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationCommand({
          AssociationId: state.instanceProfileAssociationId,
          IamInstanceProfile: { Name: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName },
        }),
      ),
    );
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation을 참조하세요.

`RunInstances`

다음 코드 예시는 `RunInstances`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { EC2Client, RunInstancesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

/**
 * Create new EC2 instances.
 * @param {{
 *  keyName: string,
 *  securityGroupIds: string[],
```

```
 *  imageId: string,
 *  instanceType: import('@aws-sdk/client-ec2')._InstanceType,
 *  minCount?: number,
 *  maxCount?: number }} options
 */
export const main = async ({
  keyName,
  securityGroupIds,
  imageId,
  instanceType,
  minCount = "1",
  maxCount = "1",
}) => {
  const client = new EC2Client({});
  minCount = Number.parseInt(minCount);
  maxCount = Number.parseInt(maxCount);
  const command = new RunInstancesCommand({
    // Your key pair name.
    KeyName: keyName,
    // Your security group.
    SecurityGroupIds: securityGroupIds,
    // An Amazon Machine Image (AMI). There are multiple ways to search for AMIs.
 For more information, see:
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/finding-an-ami.html
    ImageId: imageId,
    // An instance type describing the resources provided to your instance. There
 are multiple
    // ways to search for instance types. For more information see:
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/instance-discovery.html
    InstanceType: instanceType,
    // Availability Zones have capacity limitations that may impact your ability to
 launch instances.
    // The `RunInstances` operation will only succeed if it can allocate at least
 the `MinCount` of instances.
    // However, EC2 will attempt to launch up to the `MaxCount` of instances, even
 if the full request cannot be satisfied.
    // If you need a specific number of instances, use `MinCount` and `MaxCount` set
 to the same value.
    // If you want to launch up to a certain number of instances, use `MaxCount` and
 let EC2 provision as many as possible.
    // If you require a minimum number of instances, but do not want to exceed a
 maximum, use both `MinCount` and `MaxCount`.
    MinCount: minCount,
    MaxCount: maxCount,
```

```
  });

  try {
    const { Instances } = await client.send(command);
    const instanceList = Instances.map(
      (instance) => `• ${instance.InstanceId}`,
    ).join("\n");
    console.log(`Launched instances:\n${instanceList}`);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "ResourceCountExceeded") {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 RunInstances를 참조하십시오.

StartInstances

다음 코드 예시는 StartInstances의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { EC2Client, StartInstancesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * Starts an Amazon EBS-backed instance that you've previously stopped.
 * @param {{ instanceIds }} options
 */
export const main = async ({ instanceIds }) => {
  const client = new EC2Client({});
```

```
  const command = new StartInstancesCommand({
    InstanceIds: instanceIds,
  });

  try {
    const { StartingInstances } = await client.send(command);
    const instanceIdList = StartingInstances.map(
      (instance) => ` • ${instance.InstanceId}`,
    );
    console.log("Starting instances:");
    console.log(instanceIdList.join("\n"));
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound"
    ) {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 StartInstances를 참조하십시오.

`StopInstances`

다음 코드 예시는 `StopInstances`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { EC2Client, StopInstancesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
```

```
/**
 * Stop one or more EC2 instances.
 * @param {{ instanceIds: string[] }} options
 */
export const main = async ({ instanceIds }) => {
  const client = new EC2Client({});
  const command = new StopInstancesCommand({
    InstanceIds: instanceIds,
  });

  try {
    const { StoppingInstances } = await client.send(command);
    const instanceIdList = StoppingInstances.map(
      (instance) => ` • ${instance.InstanceId}`,
    );
    console.log("Stopping instances:");
    console.log(instanceIdList.join("\n"));
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound"
    ) {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 StopInstances를 참조하십시오.

`TerminateInstances`

다음 코드 예시는 `TerminateInstances`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { EC2Client, TerminateInstancesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * Terminate one or more EC2 instances.
 * @param {{ instanceIds: string[] }} options
 */
export const main = async ({ instanceIds }) => {
  const client = new EC2Client({});
  const command = new TerminateInstancesCommand({
    InstanceIds: instanceIds,
  });

  try {
    const { TerminatingInstances } = await client.send(command);
    const instanceList = TerminatingInstances.map(
      (instance) => ` • ${instance.InstanceId}`,
    );
    console.log("Terminating instances:");
    console.log(instanceList.join("\n"));
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound"
    ) {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 TerminateInstances를 참조하십시오.

`UnmonitorInstances`

다음 코드 예시는 `UnmonitorInstances`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { EC2Client, UnmonitorInstancesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * Turn off detailed monitoring for the selected instance.
 * @param {{ instanceIds: string[] }} options
 */
export const main = async ({ instanceIds }) => {
  const client = new EC2Client({});
  const command = new UnmonitorInstancesCommand({
    InstanceIds: instanceIds,
  });

  try {
    const { InstanceMonitorings } = await client.send(command);
    const instanceMonitoringsList = InstanceMonitorings.map(
      (im) =>
        ` • Detailed monitoring state for ${im.InstanceId} is
 ${im.Monitoring.State}.`,
    );
    console.log("Monitoring status:");
    console.log(instanceMonitoringsList.join("\n"));
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound"
    ) {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 UnmonitorInstances를 참조하십시오.

시나리오

복원력이 뛰어난 서비스 구축 및 관리

다음 코드 예제에서는 책, 영화, 노래 추천을 반환하는 로드 밸런싱 웹 서비스를 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제에서는 서비스가 장애에 대응하는 방법과 장애 발생 시 복원력을 높이기 위해 서비스를 재구성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 그룹을 사용하여 시작 템플릿을 기반으로 Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud(Amazon EC2) 인스턴스를 생성하고 인스턴스 수를 지정된 범위 내로 유지합니다.
- Elastic Load Balancing으로 HTTP 요청을 처리하고 배포합니다.
- Auto Scaling 그룹의 인스턴스 상태를 모니터링하고 요청을 정상 인스턴스로만 전달합니다.
- 각 EC2 인스턴스에서 Python 웹 서버를 실행하여 HTTP 요청을 처리합니다. 웹 서버는 추천 및 상태 확인으로 응답합니다.
- Amazon DynamoDB 테이블을 사용하여 추천 서비스를 시뮬레이션합니다.
- AWS Systems Manager 파라미터를 업데이트하여 요청 및 상태 확인에 대한 웹 서버 응답을 제어합니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
#!/usr/bin/env node
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0

import {
  Scenario,
```

```
  parseScenarioArgs,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";

/**
 * The workflow steps are split into three stages:
 *   - deploy
 *   - demo
 *   - destroy
 *
 * Each of these stages has a corresponding file prefixed with steps-*.
 */
import { deploySteps } from "./steps-deploy.js";
import { demoSteps } from "./steps-demo.js";
import { destroySteps } from "./steps-destroy.js";

/**
 * The context is passed to every scenario. Scenario steps
 * will modify the context.
 */
const context = {};

/**
 * Three Scenarios are created for the workflow. A Scenario is an orchestration
 class
 * that simplifies running a series of steps.
 */
export const scenarios = {
  // Deploys all resources necessary for the workflow.
  deploy: new Scenario("Resilient Workflow - Deploy", deploySteps, context),
  // Demonstrates how a fragile web service can be made more resilient.
  demo: new Scenario("Resilient Workflow - Demo", demoSteps, context),
  // Destroys the resources created for the workflow.
  destroy: new Scenario("Resilient Workflow - Destroy", destroySteps, context),
};

// Call function if run directly
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  parseScenarioArgs(scenarios, {
    name: "Resilient Workflow",
    synopsis:
      "node index.js --scenario <deploy | demo | destroy> [-h|--help] [-y|--yes] [-
v|--verbose]",
```

```
    description: "Deploy and interact with scalable EC2 instances.",
  });
}
```

모든 리소스를 배포하기 위한 단계를 생성합니다.

```
import { join } from "node:path";
import { readFileSync, writeFileSync } from "node:fs";
import axios from "axios";

import {
  BatchWriteItemCommand,
  CreateTableCommand,
  DynamoDBClient,
  waitUntilTableExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import {
  EC2Client,
  CreateKeyPairCommand,
  CreateLaunchTemplateCommand,
  DescribeAvailabilityZonesCommand,
  DescribeVpcsCommand,
  DescribeSubnetsCommand,
  DescribeSecurityGroupsCommand,
  AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";
import {
  IAMClient,
  CreatePolicyCommand,
  CreateRoleCommand,
  CreateInstanceProfileCommand,
  AddRoleToInstanceProfileCommand,
  AttachRolePolicyCommand,
  waitUntilInstanceProfileExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
import { SSMClient, GetParameterCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";
import {
  CreateAutoScalingGroupCommand,
  AutoScalingClient,
  AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-auto-scaling";
import {
```

```
  CreateListenerCommand,
  CreateLoadBalancerCommand,
  CreateTargetGroupCommand,
  ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client,
  waitUntilLoadBalancerAvailable,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-balancing-v2";

import {
  ScenarioOutput,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioAction,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
import { saveState } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/steps-common.js";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

import { MESSAGES, NAMES, RESOURCES_PATH, ROOT } from "./constants.js";
import { initParamsSteps } from "./steps-reset-params.js";

/**
 * @type {import('@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario.js').Step[]}
 */
export const deploySteps = [
  new ScenarioOutput("introduction", MESSAGES.introduction, { header: true }),
  new ScenarioInput("confirmDeployment", MESSAGES.confirmDeployment, {
    type: "confirm",
  }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "handleConfirmDeployment",
    (c) => c.confirmDeployment === false && process.exit(),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingTable",
    MESSAGES.creatingTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createTable", async () => {
    const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
    await client.send(
      new CreateTableCommand({
        TableName: NAMES.tableName,
        ProvisionedThroughput: {
          ReadCapacityUnits: 5,
          WriteCapacityUnits: 5,
        },
        AttributeDefinitions: [
```

```
          {
            AttributeName: "MediaType",
            AttributeType: "S",
          },
          {
            AttributeName: "ItemId",
            AttributeType: "N",
          },
        ],
        KeySchema: [
          {
            AttributeName: "MediaType",
            KeyType: "HASH",
          },
          {
            AttributeName: "ItemId",
            KeyType: "RANGE",
          },
        ],
      }),
    );
    await waitUntilTableExists({ client }, { TableName: NAMES.tableName });
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdTable",
    MESSAGES.createdTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "populatingTable",
    MESSAGES.populatingTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("populateTable", () => {
    const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
    /**
     * @type {{ default: import("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb").PutRequest['Item'][] }}
     */
    const recommendations = JSON.parse(
      readFileSync(join(RESOURCES_PATH, "recommendations.json")),
    );

    return client.send(
      new BatchWriteItemCommand({
        RequestItems: {
          [NAMES.tableName]: recommendations.map((item) => ({
```

```
            PutRequest: { Item: item },
          })),
        },
      },
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "populatedTable",
    MESSAGES.populatedTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingKeyPair",
    MESSAGES.creatingKeyPair.replace("${KEY_PAIR_NAME}", NAMES.keyPairName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createKeyPair", async () => {
    const client = new EC2Client({});
    const { KeyMaterial } = await client.send(
      new CreateKeyPairCommand({
        KeyName: NAMES.keyPairName,
      }),
    );

    writeFileSync(`${NAMES.keyPairName}.pem`, KeyMaterial, { mode: 0o600 });
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdKeyPair",
    MESSAGES.createdKeyPair.replace("${KEY_PAIR_NAME}", NAMES.keyPairName),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingInstancePolicy",
    MESSAGES.creatingInstancePolicy.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}",
      NAMES.instancePolicyName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createInstancePolicy", async (state) => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    const {
      Policy: { Arn },
    } = await client.send(
      new CreatePolicyCommand({
        PolicyName: NAMES.instancePolicyName,
        PolicyDocument: readFileSync(
          join(RESOURCES_PATH, "instance_policy.json"),
```

```
      ),
    }),
  );
  state.instancePolicyArn = Arn;
}),
new ScenarioOutput("createdInstancePolicy", (state) =>
  MESSAGES.createdInstancePolicy
    .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName)
    .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_ARN}", state.instancePolicyArn),
),
new ScenarioOutput(
  "creatingInstanceRole",
  MESSAGES.creatingInstanceRole.replace(
    "${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}",
    NAMES.instanceRoleName,
  ),
),
new ScenarioAction("createInstanceRole", () => {
  const client = new IAMClient({});
  return client.send(
    new CreateRoleCommand({
      RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
      AssumeRolePolicyDocument: readFileSync(
        join(ROOT, "assume-role-policy.json"),
      ),
    }),
  );
}),
new ScenarioOutput(
  "createdInstanceRole",
  MESSAGES.createdInstanceRole.replace(
    "${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}",
    NAMES.instanceRoleName,
  ),
),
new ScenarioOutput(
  "attachingPolicyToRole",
  MESSAGES.attachingPolicyToRole
    .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName)
    .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName),
),
new ScenarioAction("attachPolicyToRole", async (state) => {
  const client = new IAMClient({});
  await client.send(
```

```
      new AttachRolePolicyCommand({
        RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
        PolicyArn: state.instancePolicyArn,
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "attachedPolicyToRole",
    MESSAGES.attachedPolicyToRole
      .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingInstanceProfile",
    MESSAGES.creatingInstanceProfile.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
      NAMES.instanceProfileName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createInstanceProfile", async (state) => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    const {
      InstanceProfile: { Arn },
    } = await client.send(
      new CreateInstanceProfileCommand({
        InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
      }),
    );
    state.instanceProfileArn = Arn;

    await waitUntilInstanceProfileExists(
      { client },
      { InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName },
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("createdInstanceProfile", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.createdInstanceProfile
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_ARN}", state.instanceProfileArn),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "addingRoleToInstanceProfile",
    MESSAGES.addingRoleToInstanceProfile
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
```

```
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("addRoleToInstanceProfile", () => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    return client.send(
      new AddRoleToInstanceProfileCommand({
        RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
        InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "addedRoleToInstanceProfile",
    MESSAGES.addedRoleToInstanceProfile
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName),
  ),
  ...initParamsSteps,
  new ScenarioOutput("creatingLaunchTemplate", MESSAGES.creatingLaunchTemplate),
  new ScenarioAction("createLaunchTemplate", async () => {
    const ssmClient = new SSMClient({});
    const { Parameter } = await ssmClient.send(
      new GetParameterCommand({
        Name: "/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest/amzn2-ami-hvm-x86_64-gp2",
      }),
    );
    const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});
    await ec2Client.send(
      new CreateLaunchTemplateCommand({
        LaunchTemplateName: NAMES.launchTemplateName,
        LaunchTemplateData: {
          InstanceType: "t3.micro",
          ImageId: Parameter.Value,
          IamInstanceProfile: { Name: NAMES.instanceProfileName },
          UserData: readFileSync(
            join(RESOURCES_PATH, "server_startup_script.sh"),
          ).toString("base64"),
          KeyName: NAMES.keyPairName,
        },
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdLaunchTemplate",
```

```
    MESSAGES.createdLaunchTemplate.replace(
      "${LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME}",
      NAMES.launchTemplateName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingAutoScalingGroup",
    MESSAGES.creatingAutoScalingGroup.replace(
      "${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}",
      NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createAutoScalingGroup", async (state) => {
    const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});
    const { AvailabilityZones } = await ec2Client.send(
      new DescribeAvailabilityZonesCommand({}),
    );
    state.availabilityZoneNames = AvailabilityZones.map((az) => az.ZoneName);
    const autoScalingClient = new AutoScalingClient({});
    await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
      autoScalingClient.send(
        new CreateAutoScalingGroupCommand({
          AvailabilityZones: state.availabilityZoneNames,
          AutoScalingGroupName: NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
          LaunchTemplate: {
            LaunchTemplateName: NAMES.launchTemplateName,
            Version: "$Default",
          },
          MinSize: 3,
          MaxSize: 3,
        }),
      ),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdAutoScalingGroup",
    /**
     * @param {{ availabilityZoneNames: string[] }} state
     */
    (state) =>
      MESSAGES.createdAutoScalingGroup
        .replace("${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}", NAMES.autoScalingGroupName)
        .replace(
          "${AVAILABILITY_ZONE_NAMES}",
```

```
        state.availabilityZoneNames.join(", "),
      ),
  ),
  new ScenarioInput("confirmContinue", MESSAGES.confirmContinue, {
    type: "confirm",
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("loadBalancer", MESSAGES.loadBalancer),
  new ScenarioOutput("gettingVpc", MESSAGES.gettingVpc),
  new ScenarioAction("getVpc", async (state) => {
    const client = new EC2Client({});
    const { Vpcs } = await client.send(
      new DescribeVpcsCommand({
        Filters: [{ Name: "is-default", Values: ["true"] }],
      }),
    );
    state.defaultVpc = Vpcs[0].VpcId;
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("gotVpc", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.gotVpc.replace("${VPC_ID}", state.defaultVpc),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("gettingSubnets", MESSAGES.gettingSubnets),
  new ScenarioAction("getSubnets", async (state) => {
    const client = new EC2Client({});
    const { Subnets } = await client.send(
      new DescribeSubnetsCommand({
        Filters: [
          { Name: "vpc-id", Values: [state.defaultVpc] },
          { Name: "availability-zone", Values: state.availabilityZoneNames },
          { Name: "default-for-az", Values: ["true"] },
        ],
      }),
    );
    state.subnets = Subnets.map((subnet) => subnet.SubnetId);
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "gotSubnets",
    /**
     * @param {{ subnets: string[] }} state
     */
    (state) =>
      MESSAGES.gotSubnets.replace("${SUBNETS}", state.subnets.join(", ")),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingLoadBalancerTargetGroup",
```

```
    MESSAGES.creatingLoadBalancerTargetGroup.replace(
      "${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}",
      NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createLoadBalancerTargetGroup", async (state) => {
    const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
    const { TargetGroups } = await client.send(
      new CreateTargetGroupCommand({
        Name: NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
        Protocol: "HTTP",
        Port: 80,
        HealthCheckPath: "/healthcheck",
        HealthCheckIntervalSeconds: 10,
        HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds: 5,
        HealthyThresholdCount: 2,
        UnhealthyThresholdCount: 2,
        VpcId: state.defaultVpc,
      }),
    );
    const targetGroup = TargetGroups[0];
    state.targetGroupArn = targetGroup.TargetGroupArn;
    state.targetGroupProtocol = targetGroup.Protocol;
    state.targetGroupPort = targetGroup.Port;
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdLoadBalancerTargetGroup",
    MESSAGES.createdLoadBalancerTargetGroup.replace(
      "${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}",
      NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingLoadBalancer",
    MESSAGES.creatingLoadBalancer.replace("${LB_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createLoadBalancer", async (state) => {
    const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
    const { LoadBalancers } = await client.send(
      new CreateLoadBalancerCommand({
        Name: NAMES.loadBalancerName,
        Subnets: state.subnets,
      }),
    );
```

```
    state.loadBalancerDns = LoadBalancers[0].DNSName;
    state.loadBalancerArn = LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;
    await waitUntilLoadBalancerAvailable(
      { client },
      { Names: [NAMES.loadBalancerName] },
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("createdLoadBalancer", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.createdLoadBalancer
      .replace("${LB_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerName)
      .replace("${DNS_NAME}", state.loadBalancerDns),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingListener",
    MESSAGES.creatingLoadBalancerListener
      .replace("${LB_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerName)
      .replace("${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createListener", async (state) => {
    const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
    const { Listeners } = await client.send(
      new CreateListenerCommand({
        LoadBalancerArn: state.loadBalancerArn,
        Protocol: state.targetGroupProtocol,
        Port: state.targetGroupPort,
        DefaultActions: [
          { Type: "forward", TargetGroupArn: state.targetGroupArn },
        ],
      }),
    );
    const listener = Listeners[0];
    state.loadBalancerListenerArn = listener.ListenerArn;
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("createdListener", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.createdLoadBalancerListener.replace(
      "${LB_LISTENER_ARN}",
      state.loadBalancerListenerArn,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "attachingLoadBalancerTargetGroup",
    MESSAGES.attachingLoadBalancerTargetGroup
      .replace("${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName)
      .replace("${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}", NAMES.autoScalingGroupName),
```

```
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("attachLoadBalancerTargetGroup", async (state) => {
    const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
    await client.send(
      new AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsCommand({
        AutoScalingGroupName: NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
        TargetGroupARNs: [state.targetGroupArn],
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "attachedLoadBalancerTargetGroup",
    MESSAGES.attachedLoadBalancerTargetGroup,
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("verifyingInboundPort", MESSAGES.verifyingInboundPort),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "verifyInboundPort",
    /**
     *
     * @param {{ defaultSecurityGroup: import('@aws-sdk/client-ec2').SecurityGroup}}
state
     */
    async (state) => {
      const client = new EC2Client({});
      const { SecurityGroups } = await client.send(
        new DescribeSecurityGroupsCommand({
          Filters: [{ Name: "group-name", Values: ["default"] }],
        }),
      );
      if (!SecurityGroups) {
        state.verifyInboundPortError = new Error(MESSAGES.noSecurityGroups);
      }
      state.defaultSecurityGroup = SecurityGroups[0];

      /**
       * @type {string}
       */
      const ipResponse = (await axios.get("http://checkip.amazonaws.com")).data;
      state.myIp = ipResponse.trim();
      const myIpRules = state.defaultSecurityGroup.IpPermissions.filter(
        ({ IpRanges }) =>
          IpRanges.some(
            ({ CidrIp }) =>
              CidrIp.startsWith(state.myIp) || CidrIp === "0.0.0.0/0",
```

```
          ),
      )
        .filter(({ IpProtocol }) => IpProtocol === "tcp")
        .filter(({ FromPort }) => FromPort === 80);

      state.myIpRules = myIpRules;
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "verifiedInboundPort",
    /**
     * @param {{ myIpRules: any[] }} state
     */
    (state) => {
      if (state.myIpRules.length > 0) {
        return MESSAGES.foundIpRules.replace(
          "${IP_RULES}",
          JSON.stringify(state.myIpRules, null, 2),
        );
      }
      return MESSAGES.noIpRules;
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioInput(
    "shouldAddInboundRule",
    /**
     * @param {{ myIpRules: any[] }} state
     */
    (state) => {
      if (state.myIpRules.length > 0) {
        return false;
      }
      return MESSAGES.noIpRules;
    },
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "addInboundRule",
    /**
     * @param {{ defaultSecurityGroup: import('@aws-sdk/client-
ec2').SecurityGroup }} state
     */
    async (state) => {
      if (!state.shouldAddInboundRule) {
```

```
        return;
      }

      const client = new EC2Client({});
      await client.send(
        new AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressCommand({
          GroupId: state.defaultSecurityGroup.GroupId,
          CidrIp: `${state.myIp}/32`,
          FromPort: 80,
          ToPort: 80,
          IpProtocol: "tcp",
        }),
      );
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("addedInboundRule", (state) => {
    if (state.shouldAddInboundRule) {
      return MESSAGES.addedInboundRule.replace("${IP_ADDRESS}", state.myIp);
    }
    return false;
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("verifyingEndpoint", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.verifyingEndpoint.replace("${DNS_NAME}", state.loadBalancerDns),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("verifyEndpoint", async (state) => {
    try {
      const response = await retry({ intervalInMs: 2000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
        axios.get(`http://${state.loadBalancerDns}`),
      );
      state.endpointResponse = JSON.stringify(response.data, null, 2);
    } catch (e) {
      state.verifyEndpointError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("verifiedEndpoint", (state) => {
    if (state.verifyEndpointError) {
      console.error(state.verifyEndpointError);
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.verifiedEndpoint.replace(
        "${ENDPOINT_RESPONSE}",
        state.endpointResponse,
      );
    }
  }),
```

```
  saveState,
];
```

데모를 실행하기 위한 단계를 생성합니다.

```
import { readFileSync } from "node:fs";
import { join } from "node:path";

import axios from "axios";

import {
  DescribeTargetGroupsCommand,
  DescribeTargetHealthCommand,
  ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-balancing-v2";
import {
  DescribeInstanceInformationCommand,
  PutParameterCommand,
  SSMClient,
  SendCommandCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";
import {
  IAMClient,
  CreatePolicyCommand,
  CreateRoleCommand,
  AttachRolePolicyCommand,
  CreateInstanceProfileCommand,
  AddRoleToInstanceProfileCommand,
  waitUntilInstanceProfileExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
import {
  AutoScalingClient,
  DescribeAutoScalingGroupsCommand,
  TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-auto-scaling";
import {
  DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsCommand,
  EC2Client,
  RebootInstancesCommand,
  ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";
```

```
import {
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioOutput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/scenario.js";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

import { MESSAGES, NAMES, RESOURCES_PATH } from "./constants.js";
import { findLoadBalancer } from "./shared.js";

const getRecommendation = new ScenarioAction(
  "getRecommendation",
  async (state) => {
    const loadBalancer = await findLoadBalancer(NAMES.loadBalancerName);
    if (loadBalancer) {
      state.loadBalancerDnsName = loadBalancer.DNSName;
      try {
        state.recommendation = (
          await axios.get(`http://${state.loadBalancerDnsName}`)
        ).data;
      } catch (e) {
        state.recommendation = e instanceof Error ? e.message : e;
      }
    } else {
      throw new Error(MESSAGES.demoFindLoadBalancerError);
    }
  },
);

const getRecommendationResult = new ScenarioOutput(
  "getRecommendationResult",
  (state) =>
    `Recommendation:\n${JSON.stringify(state.recommendation, null, 2)}`,
  { preformatted: true },
);

const getHealthCheck = new ScenarioAction("getHealthCheck", async (state) => {
  const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
  const { TargetGroups } = await client.send(
    new DescribeTargetGroupsCommand({
      Names: [NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName],
    }),
  );
```

```
  const { TargetHealthDescriptions } = await client.send(
    new DescribeTargetHealthCommand({
      TargetGroupArn: TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn,
    }),
  );
  state.targetHealthDescriptions = TargetHealthDescriptions;
});

const getHealthCheckResult = new ScenarioOutput(
  "getHealthCheckResult",
  /**
   * @param {{ targetHealthDescriptions: import('@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-
balancing-v2').TargetHealthDescription[]}} state
   */
  (state) => {
    const status = state.targetHealthDescriptions
      .map((th) => `${th.Target.Id}: ${th.TargetHealth.State}`)
      .join("\n");
    return `Health check:\n${status}`;
  },
  { preformatted: true },
);

const loadBalancerLoop = new ScenarioAction(
  "loadBalancerLoop",
  getRecommendation.action,
  {
    whileConfig: {
      whileFn: ({ loadBalancerCheck }) => loadBalancerCheck,
      input: new ScenarioInput(
        "loadBalancerCheck",
        MESSAGES.demoLoadBalancerCheck,
        {
          type: "confirm",
        },
      ),
      output: getRecommendationResult,
    },
  },
);

const healthCheckLoop = new ScenarioAction(
  "healthCheckLoop",
  getHealthCheck.action,
```

```
  {
    whileConfig: {
      whileFn: ({ healthCheck }) => healthCheck,
      input: new ScenarioInput("healthCheck", MESSAGES.demoHealthCheck, {
        type: "confirm",
      }),
      output: getHealthCheckResult,
    },
  },
);

const statusSteps = [
  getRecommendation,
  getRecommendationResult,
  getHealthCheck,
  getHealthCheckResult,
];

/**
 * @type {import('@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario.js').Step[]}
 */
export const demoSteps = [
  new ScenarioOutput("header", MESSAGES.demoHeader, { header: true }),
  new ScenarioOutput("sanityCheck", MESSAGES.demoSanityCheck),
  ...statusSteps,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "brokenDependencyConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoBrokenDependencyConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("brokenDependency", async (state) => {
    if (!state.brokenDependencyConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    } else {
      const client = new SSMClient({});
      state.badTableName = `fake-table-${Date.now()}`;
      await client.send(
        new PutParameterCommand({
          Name: NAMES.ssmTableNameKey,
          Value: state.badTableName,
          Overwrite: true,
          Type: "String",
        }),
      );
```

```
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testBrokenDependency", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.demoTestBrokenDependency.replace(
      "${TABLE_NAME}",
      state.badTableName,
    ),
  ),
  ...statusSteps,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "staticResponseConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoStaticResponseConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("staticResponse", async (state) => {
    if (!state.staticResponseConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    } else {
      const client = new SSMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new PutParameterCommand({
          Name: NAMES.ssmFailureResponseKey,
          Value: "static",
          Overwrite: true,
          Type: "String",
        }),
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testStaticResponse", MESSAGES.demoTestStaticResponse),
  ...statusSteps,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "badCredentialsConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoBadCredentialsConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("badCredentialsExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.badCredentialsConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("fixDynamoDBName", async () => {
    const client = new SSMClient({});
    await client.send(
```

```
      new PutParameterCommand({
        Name: NAMES.ssmTableNameKey,
        Value: NAMES.tableName,
        Overwrite: true,
        Type: "String",
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "badCredentials",
    /**
     * @param {{ targetInstance: import('@aws-sdk/client-auto-scaling').Instance }}
state
     */
    async (state) => {
      await createSsmOnlyInstanceProfile();
      const autoScalingClient = new AutoScalingClient({});
      const { AutoScalingGroups } = await autoScalingClient.send(
        new DescribeAutoScalingGroupsCommand({
          AutoScalingGroupNames: [NAMES.autoScalingGroupName],
        }),
      );
      state.targetInstance = AutoScalingGroups[0].Instances[0];
      const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});
      const { IamInstanceProfileAssociations } = await ec2Client.send(
        new DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsCommand({
          Filters: [
            { Name: "instance-id", Values: [state.targetInstance.InstanceId] },
          ],
        }),
      );
      state.instanceProfileAssociationId =
        IamInstanceProfileAssociations[0].AssociationId;
      await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
        ec2Client.send(
          new ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationCommand({
            AssociationId: state.instanceProfileAssociationId,
            IamInstanceProfile: { Name: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName },
          }),
        ),
      );

      await ec2Client.send(
        new RebootInstancesCommand({
```

```
          InstanceIds: [state.targetInstance.InstanceId],
        }),
      );

      const ssmClient = new SSMClient({});
      await retry({ intervalInMs: 20000, maxRetries: 15 }, async () => {
        const { InstanceInformationList } = await ssmClient.send(
          new DescribeInstanceInformationCommand({}),
        );

        const instance = InstanceInformationList.find(
          (info) => info.InstanceId === state.targetInstance.InstanceId,
        );

        if (!instance) {
          throw new Error("Instance not found.");
        }
      });

      await ssmClient.send(
        new SendCommandCommand({
          InstanceIds: [state.targetInstance.InstanceId],
          DocumentName: "AWS-RunShellScript",
          Parameters: { commands: ["cd / && sudo python3 server.py 80"] },
        }),
      );
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "testBadCredentials",
    /**
     * @param {{ targetInstance: import('@aws-sdk/client-ssm').InstanceInformation}}
state
     */
    (state) =>
      MESSAGES.demoTestBadCredentials.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_ID}",
        state.targetInstance.InstanceId,
      ),
  ),
  loadBalancerLoop,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "deepHealthCheckConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoDeepHealthCheckConfirmation,
```

```
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("deepHealthCheckExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.deepHealthCheckConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deepHealthCheck", async () => {
    const client = new SSMClient({});
    await client.send(
      new PutParameterCommand({
        Name: NAMES.ssmHealthCheckKey,
        Value: "deep",
        Overwrite: true,
        Type: "String",
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testDeepHealthCheck", MESSAGES.demoTestDeepHealthCheck),
  healthCheckLoop,
  loadBalancerLoop,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "killInstanceConfirmation",
    /**
     * @param {{ targetInstance: import('@aws-sdk/client-
ssm').InstanceInformation }} state
     */
    (state) =>
      MESSAGES.demoKillInstanceConfirmation.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_ID}",
        state.targetInstance.InstanceId,
      ),
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("killInstanceExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.killInstanceConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "killInstance",
    /**
     * @param {{ targetInstance: import('@aws-sdk/client-
ssm').InstanceInformation }} state
```

```
    */
    async (state) => {
      const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
      await client.send(
        new TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupCommand({
          InstanceId: state.targetInstance.InstanceId,
          ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity: false,
        }),
      );
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("testKillInstance", MESSAGES.demoTestKillInstance),
  healthCheckLoop,
  loadBalancerLoop,
  new ScenarioInput("failOpenConfirmation", MESSAGES.demoFailOpenConfirmation, {
    type: "confirm",
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("failOpenExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.failOpenConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("failOpen", () => {
    const client = new SSMClient({});
    return client.send(
      new PutParameterCommand({
        Name: NAMES.ssmTableNameKey,
        Value: `fake-table-${Date.now()}`,
        Overwrite: true,
        Type: "String",
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testFailOpen", MESSAGES.demoFailOpenTest),
  healthCheckLoop,
  loadBalancerLoop,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "resetTableConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoResetTableConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("resetTableExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.resetTableConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
```

```
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("resetTable", async () => {
    const client = new SSMClient({});
    await client.send(
      new PutParameterCommand({
        Name: NAMES.ssmTableNameKey,
        Value: NAMES.tableName,
        Overwrite: true,
        Type: "String",
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testResetTable", MESSAGES.demoTestResetTable),
  healthCheckLoop,
  loadBalancerLoop,
];

async function createSsmOnlyInstanceProfile() {
  const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
  const { Policy } = await iamClient.send(
    new CreatePolicyCommand({
      PolicyName: NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName,
      PolicyDocument: readFileSync(
        join(RESOURCES_PATH, "ssm_only_policy.json"),
      ),
    }),
  );
  await iamClient.send(
    new CreateRoleCommand({
      RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      AssumeRolePolicyDocument: JSON.stringify({
        Version: "2012-10-17",
        Statement: [
          {
            Effect: "Allow",
            Principal: { Service: "ec2.amazonaws.com" },
            Action: "sts:AssumeRole",
          },
        ],
      }),
    }),
  );
  await iamClient.send(
```

```
    new AttachRolePolicyCommand({
      RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      PolicyArn: Policy.Arn,
    }),
  );
  await iamClient.send(
    new AttachRolePolicyCommand({
      RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      PolicyArn: "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore",
    }),
  );
  const { InstanceProfile } = await iamClient.send(
    new CreateInstanceProfileCommand({
      InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
    }),
  );
  await waitUntilInstanceProfileExists(
    { client: iamClient },
    { InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName },
  );
  await iamClient.send(
    new AddRoleToInstanceProfileCommand({
      InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
      RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
    }),
  );

  return InstanceProfile;
}
```

모든 리소스를 폐기하는 단계를 생성합니다.

```
import { unlinkSync } from "node:fs";

import { DynamoDBClient, DeleteTableCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import {
  EC2Client,
  DeleteKeyPairCommand,
  DeleteLaunchTemplateCommand,
  RevokeSecurityGroupIngressCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";
import {
```

```
  IAMClient,
  DeleteInstanceProfileCommand,
  RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileCommand,
  DeletePolicyCommand,
  DeleteRoleCommand,
  DetachRolePolicyCommand,
  paginateListPolicies,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
import {
  AutoScalingClient,
  DeleteAutoScalingGroupCommand,
  TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupCommand,
  UpdateAutoScalingGroupCommand,
  paginateDescribeAutoScalingGroups,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-auto-scaling";
import {
  DeleteLoadBalancerCommand,
  DeleteTargetGroupCommand,
  DescribeTargetGroupsCommand,
  ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-balancing-v2";

import {
  ScenarioOutput,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioAction,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
import { loadState } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/steps-common.js";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

import { MESSAGES, NAMES } from "./constants.js";
import { findLoadBalancer } from "./shared.js";

/**
 * @type {import('@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario.js').Step[]}
 */
export const destroySteps = [
  loadState,
  new ScenarioInput("destroy", MESSAGES.destroy, { type: "confirm" }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "abort",
    (state) => state.destroy === false && process.exit(),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteTable", async (c) => {
```

```
    try {
      const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
      await client.send(new DeleteTableCommand({ TableName: NAMES.tableName }));
    } catch (e) {
      c.deleteTableError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteTableResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteTableError) {
      console.error(state.deleteTableError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteTableError.replace(
        "${TABLE_NAME}",
        NAMES.tableName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName);
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteKeyPair", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new EC2Client({});
      await client.send(
        new DeleteKeyPairCommand({ KeyName: NAMES.keyPairName }),
      );
      unlinkSync(`${NAMES.keyPairName}.pem`);
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteKeyPairError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteKeyPairResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteKeyPairError) {
      console.error(state.deleteKeyPairError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteKeyPairError.replace(
        "${KEY_PAIR_NAME}",
        NAMES.keyPairName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedKeyPair.replace(
      "${KEY_PAIR_NAME}",
      NAMES.keyPairName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("detachPolicyFromRole", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
```

```
      const policy = await findPolicy(NAMES.instancePolicyName);

      if (!policy) {
        state.detachPolicyFromRoleError = new Error(
          `Policy ${NAMES.instancePolicyName} not found.`,
        );
      } else {
        await client.send(
          new DetachRolePolicyCommand({
            RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
            PolicyArn: policy.Arn,
          }),
        );
      }
    } catch (e) {
      state.detachPolicyFromRoleError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("detachedPolicyFromRole", (state) => {
    if (state.detachPolicyFromRoleError) {
      console.error(state.detachPolicyFromRoleError);
      return MESSAGES.detachPolicyFromRoleError
        .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName)
        .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName);
    }
    return MESSAGES.detachedPolicyFromRole
      .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName);
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteInstancePolicy", async (state) => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    const policy = await findPolicy(NAMES.instancePolicyName);

    if (!policy) {
      state.deletePolicyError = new Error(
        `Policy ${NAMES.instancePolicyName} not found.`,
      );
    } else {
      return client.send(
        new DeletePolicyCommand({
          PolicyArn: policy.Arn,
        }),
      );
    }
```

```
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deletePolicyResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deletePolicyError) {
      console.error(state.deletePolicyError);
      return MESSAGES.deletePolicyError.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}",
        NAMES.instancePolicyName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedPolicy.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}",
      NAMES.instancePolicyName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("removeRoleFromInstanceProfile", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
          InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.removeRoleFromInstanceProfileError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("removeRoleFromInstanceProfileResult", (state) => {
    if (state.removeRoleFromInstanceProfile) {
      console.error(state.removeRoleFromInstanceProfileError);
      return MESSAGES.removeRoleFromInstanceProfileError
        .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
        .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName);
    }
    return MESSAGES.removedRoleFromInstanceProfile
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName);
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteInstanceRole", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new DeleteRoleCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
```

```
      }),
    );
  } catch (e) {
    state.deleteInstanceRoleError = e;
  }
}),
new ScenarioOutput("deleteInstanceRoleResult", (state) => {
  if (state.deleteInstanceRoleError) {
    console.error(state.deleteInstanceRoleError);
    return MESSAGES.deleteInstanceRoleError.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}",
      NAMES.instanceRoleName,
    );
  }
  return MESSAGES.deletedInstanceRole.replace(
    "${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}",
    NAMES.instanceRoleName,
  );
}),
new ScenarioAction("deleteInstanceProfile", async (state) => {
  try {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    await client.send(
      new DeleteInstanceProfileCommand({
        InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
      }),
    );
  } catch (e) {
    state.deleteInstanceProfileError = e;
  }
}),
new ScenarioOutput("deleteInstanceProfileResult", (state) => {
  if (state.deleteInstanceProfileError) {
    console.error(state.deleteInstanceProfileError);
    return MESSAGES.deleteInstanceProfileError.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
      NAMES.instanceProfileName,
    );
  }
  return MESSAGES.deletedInstanceProfile.replace(
    "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
    NAMES.instanceProfileName,
  );
}),
```

```
  new ScenarioAction("deleteAutoScalingGroup", async (state) => {
    try {
      await terminateGroupInstances(NAMES.autoScalingGroupName);
      await retry({ intervalInMs: 60000, maxRetries: 60 }, async () => {
        await deleteAutoScalingGroup(NAMES.autoScalingGroupName);
      });
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteAutoScalingGroupError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteAutoScalingGroupResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteAutoScalingGroupError) {
      console.error(state.deleteAutoScalingGroupError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteAutoScalingGroupError.replace(
        "${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}",
        NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedAutoScalingGroup.replace(
      "${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}",
      NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteLaunchTemplate", async (state) => {
    const client = new EC2Client({});
    try {
      await client.send(
        new DeleteLaunchTemplateCommand({
          LaunchTemplateName: NAMES.launchTemplateName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteLaunchTemplateError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteLaunchTemplateResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteLaunchTemplateError) {
      console.error(state.deleteLaunchTemplateError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteLaunchTemplateError.replace(
        "${LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME}",
        NAMES.launchTemplateName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedLaunchTemplate.replace(
```

```
      "${LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME}",
      NAMES.launchTemplateName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteLoadBalancer", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
      const loadBalancer = await findLoadBalancer(NAMES.loadBalancerName);
      await client.send(
        new DeleteLoadBalancerCommand({
          LoadBalancerArn: loadBalancer.LoadBalancerArn,
        }),
      );
      await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 60 }, async () => {
        const lb = await findLoadBalancer(NAMES.loadBalancerName);
        if (lb) {
          throw new Error("Load balancer still exists.");
        }
      });
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteLoadBalancerError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteLoadBalancerResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteLoadBalancerError) {
      console.error(state.deleteLoadBalancerError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteLoadBalancerError.replace(
        "${LB_NAME}",
        NAMES.loadBalancerName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedLoadBalancer.replace(
      "${LB_NAME}",
      NAMES.loadBalancerName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroup", async (state) => {
    const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
    try {
      const { TargetGroups } = await client.send(
        new DescribeTargetGroupsCommand({
          Names: [NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName],
        }),
      );
```

```
    await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
      client.send(
        new DeleteTargetGroupCommand({
          TargetGroupArn: TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn,
        }),
      ),
    );
  } catch (e) {
    state.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError = e;
  }
}),
new ScenarioOutput("deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupResult", (state) => {
  if (state.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError) {
    console.error(state.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError);
    return MESSAGES.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError.replace(
      "${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}",
      NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
    );
  }
  return MESSAGES.deletedLoadBalancerTargetGroup.replace(
    "${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}",
    NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
  );
}),
new ScenarioAction("detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfile", async (state) => {
  try {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    await client.send(
      new RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileCommand({
        InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
        RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      }),
    );
  } catch (e) {
    state.detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileError = e;
  }
}),
new ScenarioOutput("detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileResult", (state) => {
  if (state.detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileError) {
    console.error(state.detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileError);
    return MESSAGES.detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileError
      .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
      .replace("${PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName);
```

```
    }
    return MESSAGES.detachedSsmOnlyRoleFromProfile
      .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
      .replace("${PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName);
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicy", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      const ssmOnlyPolicy = await findPolicy(NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName);
      await iamClient.send(
        new DetachRolePolicyCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
          PolicyArn: ssmOnlyPolicy.Arn,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyResult", (state) => {
    if (state.detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyError) {
      console.error(state.detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyError);
      return MESSAGES.detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyError
        .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
        .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName);
    }
    return MESSAGES.detachedSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicy
      .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
      .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName);
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicy", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      await iamClient.send(
        new DetachRolePolicyCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
          PolicyArn: "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore",
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyResult", (state) => {
```

```
    if (state.detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyError) {
      console.error(state.detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyError);
      return MESSAGES.detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyError
        .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
        .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", "AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore");
    }
    return MESSAGES.detachedSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicy
      .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
      .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", "AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore");
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfile", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      await iamClient.send(
        new DeleteInstanceProfileCommand({
          InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileError) {
      console.error(state.deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileError.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
        NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedSsmOnlyInstanceProfile.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
      NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteSsmOnlyPolicy", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      const ssmOnlyPolicy = await findPolicy(NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName);
      await iamClient.send(
        new DeletePolicyCommand({
          PolicyArn: ssmOnlyPolicy.Arn,
        }),
      );
```

```
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteSsmOnlyPolicyError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteSsmOnlyPolicyResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteSsmOnlyPolicyError) {
      console.error(state.deleteSsmOnlyPolicyError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteSsmOnlyPolicyError.replace(
        "${POLICY_NAME}",
        NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedSsmOnlyPolicy.replace(
      "${POLICY_NAME}",
      NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteSsmOnlyRole", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      await iamClient.send(
        new DeleteRoleCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteSsmOnlyRoleError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteSsmOnlyRoleResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteSsmOnlyRoleError) {
      console.error(state.deleteSsmOnlyRoleError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteSsmOnlyRoleError.replace(
        "${ROLE_NAME}",
        NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedSsmOnlyRole.replace(
      "${ROLE_NAME}",
      NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "revokeSecurityGroupIngress",
```

```
    async (
      /** @type {{ myIp: string, defaultSecurityGroup: { GroupId: string } }} */
 state,
    ) => {
      const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});

      try {
        await ec2Client.send(
          new RevokeSecurityGroupIngressCommand({
            GroupId: state.defaultSecurityGroup.GroupId,
            CidrIp: `${state.myIp}/32`,
            FromPort: 80,
            ToPort: 80,
            IpProtocol: "tcp",
          }),
        );
      } catch (e) {
        state.revokeSecurityGroupIngressError = e;
      }
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("revokeSecurityGroupIngressResult", (state) => {
    if (state.revokeSecurityGroupIngressError) {
      console.error(state.revokeSecurityGroupIngressError);
      return MESSAGES.revokeSecurityGroupIngressError.replace(
        "${IP}",
        state.myIp,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.revokedSecurityGroupIngress.replace("${IP}", state.myIp);
  }),
];

/**
 * @param {string} policyName
 */
async function findPolicy(policyName) {
  const client = new IAMClient({});
  const paginatedPolicies = paginateListPolicies({ client }, {});
  for await (const page of paginatedPolicies) {
    const policy = page.Policies.find((p) => p.PolicyName === policyName);
    if (policy) {
      return policy;
    }
```

```
  }
}

/**
 * @param {string} groupName
 */
async function deleteAutoScalingGroup(groupName) {
  const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
  try {
    await client.send(
      new DeleteAutoScalingGroupCommand({
        AutoScalingGroupName: groupName,
      }),
    );
  } catch (err) {
    if (!(err instanceof Error)) {
      throw err;
    }
    console.log(err.name);
    throw err;
  }
}

/**
 * @param {string} groupName
 */
async function terminateGroupInstances(groupName) {
  const autoScalingClient = new AutoScalingClient({});
  const group = await findAutoScalingGroup(groupName);
  await autoScalingClient.send(
    new UpdateAutoScalingGroupCommand({
      AutoScalingGroupName: group.AutoScalingGroupName,
      MinSize: 0,
    }),
  );
  for (const i of group.Instances) {
    await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
      autoScalingClient.send(
        new TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupCommand({
          InstanceId: i.InstanceId,
          ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity: true,
        }),
      ),
    );
```

```
  }
}

async function findAutoScalingGroup(groupName) {
  const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
  const paginatedGroups = paginateDescribeAutoScalingGroups({ client }, {});
  for await (const page of paginatedGroups) {
    const group = page.AutoScalingGroups.find(
      (g) => g.AutoScalingGroupName === groupName,
    );
    if (group) {
      return group;
    }
  }
  throw new Error(`Auto scaling group ${groupName} not found.`);
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - CreateInstanceProfile
  - CreateLaunchTemplate
  - CreateListener
  - CreateLoadBalancer
  - CreateTargetGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteInstanceProfile
  - DeleteLaunchTemplate
  - DeleteLoadBalancer
  - DeleteTargetGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups
  - DescribeAvailabilityZones
  - DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
  - DescribeInstances
  - DescribeLoadBalancers

- DescribeSubnets
- DescribeTargetGroups
- DescribeTargetHealth
- DescribeVpcs
- RebootInstances
- ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation
- TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

SDK for JavaScript(v3)를 사용한 Elastic Load Balancing - 버전 2 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Elastic Load Balancing - 버전 2와 함께 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3)를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello Elastic Load Balancing

다음 코드 예제에서는 Elastic Load Balancing를 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import {
  ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client,
  DescribeLoadBalancersCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-balancing-v2";

export async function main() {
  const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
  const { LoadBalancers } = await client.send(
    new DescribeLoadBalancersCommand({}),
  );
  const loadBalancersList = LoadBalancers.map(
    (lb) => `• ${lb.LoadBalancerName}: ${lb.DNSName}`,
  ).join("\n");
  console.log(
    "Hello, Elastic Load Balancing! Let's list some of your load balancers:\n",
    loadBalancersList,
  );
}

// Call function if run directly
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  main();
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DescribeLoadBalancers를 참조하세요.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오

작업

`CreateListener`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateListener`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
const { Listeners } = await client.send(
  new CreateListenerCommand({
    LoadBalancerArn: state.loadBalancerArn,
    Protocol: state.targetGroupProtocol,
    Port: state.targetGroupPort,
    DefaultActions: [
      { Type: "forward", TargetGroupArn: state.targetGroupArn },
    ],
  }),
);
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateListener를 참조하세요.

`CreateLoadBalancer`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateLoadBalancer`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
const { LoadBalancers } = await client.send(
  new CreateLoadBalancerCommand({
    Name: NAMES.loadBalancerName,
    Subnets: state.subnets,
```

```
    },
  );
  state.loadBalancerDns = LoadBalancers[0].DNSName;
  state.loadBalancerArn = LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;
  await waitUntilLoadBalancerAvailable(
    { client },
    { Names: [NAMES.loadBalancerName] },
  );
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateLoadBalancer를 참조하세요.

`CreateTargetGroup`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateTargetGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
const { TargetGroups } = await client.send(
  new CreateTargetGroupCommand({
    Name: NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
    Protocol: "HTTP",
    Port: 80,
    HealthCheckPath: "/healthcheck",
    HealthCheckIntervalSeconds: 10,
    HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds: 5,
    HealthyThresholdCount: 2,
    UnhealthyThresholdCount: 2,
    VpcId: state.defaultVpc,
  }),
);
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateTargetGroup를 참조하세요.

DeleteLoadBalancer

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteLoadBalancer의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
const loadBalancer = await findLoadBalancer(NAMES.loadBalancerName);
await client.send(
  new DeleteLoadBalancerCommand({
    LoadBalancerArn: loadBalancer.LoadBalancerArn,
  }),
);
await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 60 }, async () => {
  const lb = await findLoadBalancer(NAMES.loadBalancerName);
  if (lb) {
    throw new Error("Load balancer still exists.");
  }
});
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteLoadBalancer를 참조하세요.

DeleteTargetGroup

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteTargetGroup의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
try {
  const { TargetGroups } = await client.send(
    new DescribeTargetGroupsCommand({
      Names: [NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName],
    }),
  );

  await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
    client.send(
      new DeleteTargetGroupCommand({
        TargetGroupArn: TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn,
      }),
    ),
  );
} catch (e) {
  state.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError = e;
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteTargetGroup을 참조하세요.

`DescribeLoadBalancers`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeLoadBalancers`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import {
  ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client,
  DescribeLoadBalancersCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-balancing-v2";

export async function main() {
  const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
  const { LoadBalancers } = await client.send(
    new DescribeLoadBalancersCommand({}),
  );
  const loadBalancersList = LoadBalancers.map(
    (lb) => `• ${lb.LoadBalancerName}: ${lb.DNSName}`,
  ).join("\n");
  console.log(
    "Hello, Elastic Load Balancing! Let's list some of your load balancers:\n",
    loadBalancersList,
  );
}

// Call function if run directly
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  main();
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DescribeLoadBalancers를 참조하세요.

`DescribeTargetGroups`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeTargetGroups`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
const { TargetGroups } = await client.send(
  new DescribeTargetGroupsCommand({
    Names: [NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName],
  }),
);
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DescribeTargetGroups를 참조하세요.

`DescribeTargetHealth`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeTargetHealth`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
const { TargetHealthDescriptions } = await client.send(
  new DescribeTargetHealthCommand({
    TargetGroupArn: TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn,
  }),
);
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DescribeTargetHealth를 참조하세요.

시나리오

복원력이 뛰어난 서비스 구축 및 관리

다음 코드 예제에서는 책, 영화, 노래 추천을 반환하는 로드 밸런싱 웹 서비스를 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제에서는 서비스가 장애에 대응하는 방법과 장애 발생 시 복원력을 높이기 위해 서비스를 재구성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 그룹을 사용하여 시작 템플릿을 기반으로 Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud(Amazon EC2) 인스턴스를 생성하고 인스턴스 수를 지정된 범위 내로 유지합니다.
- Elastic Load Balancing으로 HTTP 요청을 처리하고 배포합니다.
- Auto Scaling 그룹의 인스턴스 상태를 모니터링하고 요청을 정상 인스턴스로만 전달합니다.
- 각 EC2 인스턴스에서 Python 웹 서버를 실행하여 HTTP 요청을 처리합니다. 웹 서버는 추천 및 상태 확인으로 응답합니다.
- Amazon DynamoDB 테이블을 사용하여 추천 서비스를 시뮬레이션합니다.
- AWS Systems Manager 파라미터를 업데이트하여 요청 및 상태 확인에 대한 웹 서버 응답을 제어합니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
#!/usr/bin/env node
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0

import {
  Scenario,
  parseScenarioArgs,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";

/**
 * The workflow steps are split into three stages:
 *   - deploy
 *   - demo
 *   - destroy
 *
 * Each of these stages has a corresponding file prefixed with steps-*.
 */
import { deploySteps } from "./steps-deploy.js";
import { demoSteps } from "./steps-demo.js";
```

```
import { destroySteps } from "./steps-destroy.js";

/**
 * The context is passed to every scenario. Scenario steps
 * will modify the context.
 */
const context = {};

/**
 * Three Scenarios are created for the workflow. A Scenario is an orchestration
 class
 * that simplifies running a series of steps.
 */
export const scenarios = {
  // Deploys all resources necessary for the workflow.
  deploy: new Scenario("Resilient Workflow - Deploy", deploySteps, context),
  // Demonstrates how a fragile web service can be made more resilient.
  demo: new Scenario("Resilient Workflow - Demo", demoSteps, context),
  // Destroys the resources created for the workflow.
  destroy: new Scenario("Resilient Workflow - Destroy", destroySteps, context),
};

// Call function if run directly
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  parseScenarioArgs(scenarios, {
    name: "Resilient Workflow",
    synopsis:
      "node index.js --scenario <deploy | demo | destroy> [-h|--help] [-y|--yes] [-
v|--verbose]",
    description: "Deploy and interact with scalable EC2 instances.",
  });
}
```

모든 리소스를 배포하기 위한 단계를 생성합니다.

```
import { join } from "node:path";
import { readFileSync, writeFileSync } from "node:fs";
import axios from "axios";

import {
```

```
  BatchWriteItemCommand,
  CreateTableCommand,
  DynamoDBClient,
  waitUntilTableExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import {
  EC2Client,
  CreateKeyPairCommand,
  CreateLaunchTemplateCommand,
  DescribeAvailabilityZonesCommand,
  DescribeVpcsCommand,
  DescribeSubnetsCommand,
  DescribeSecurityGroupsCommand,
  AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";
import {
  IAMClient,
  CreatePolicyCommand,
  CreateRoleCommand,
  CreateInstanceProfileCommand,
  AddRoleToInstanceProfileCommand,
  AttachRolePolicyCommand,
  waitUntilInstanceProfileExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
import { SSMClient, GetParameterCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";
import {
  CreateAutoScalingGroupCommand,
  AutoScalingClient,
  AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-auto-scaling";
import {
  CreateListenerCommand,
  CreateLoadBalancerCommand,
  CreateTargetGroupCommand,
  ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client,
  waitUntilLoadBalancerAvailable,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-balancing-v2";

import {
  ScenarioOutput,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioAction,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
import { saveState } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/steps-common.js";
```

```
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

import { MESSAGES, NAMES, RESOURCES_PATH, ROOT } from "./constants.js";
import { initParamsSteps } from "./steps-reset-params.js";

/**
 * @type {import('@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario.js').Step[]}
 */
export const deploySteps = [
  new ScenarioOutput("introduction", MESSAGES.introduction, { header: true }),
  new ScenarioInput("confirmDeployment", MESSAGES.confirmDeployment, {
    type: "confirm",
  }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "handleConfirmDeployment",
    (c) => c.confirmDeployment === false && process.exit(),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingTable",
    MESSAGES.creatingTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createTable", async () => {
    const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
    await client.send(
      new CreateTableCommand({
        TableName: NAMES.tableName,
        ProvisionedThroughput: {
          ReadCapacityUnits: 5,
          WriteCapacityUnits: 5,
        },
        AttributeDefinitions: [
          {
            AttributeName: "MediaType",
            AttributeType: "S",
          },
          {
            AttributeName: "ItemId",
            AttributeType: "N",
          },
        ],
        KeySchema: [
          {
            AttributeName: "MediaType",
            KeyType: "HASH",
```

```
          },
          {
            AttributeName: "ItemId",
            KeyType: "RANGE",
          },
        ],
      }),
    );
    await waitUntilTableExists({ client }, { TableName: NAMES.tableName });
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdTable",
    MESSAGES.createdTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "populatingTable",
    MESSAGES.populatingTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("populateTable", () => {
    const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
    /**
     * @type {{ default: import("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb").PutRequest['Item'][] }}
     */
    const recommendations = JSON.parse(
      readFileSync(join(RESOURCES_PATH, "recommendations.json")),
    );

    return client.send(
      new BatchWriteItemCommand({
        RequestItems: {
          [NAMES.tableName]: recommendations.map((item) => ({
            PutRequest: { Item: item },
          })),
        },
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "populatedTable",
    MESSAGES.populatedTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingKeyPair",
    MESSAGES.creatingKeyPair.replace("${KEY_PAIR_NAME}", NAMES.keyPairName),
```

```
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createKeyPair", async () => {
    const client = new EC2Client({});
    const { KeyMaterial } = await client.send(
      new CreateKeyPairCommand({
        KeyName: NAMES.keyPairName,
      }),
    );

    writeFileSync(`${NAMES.keyPairName}.pem`, KeyMaterial, { mode: 0o600 });
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdKeyPair",
    MESSAGES.createdKeyPair.replace("${KEY_PAIR_NAME}", NAMES.keyPairName),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingInstancePolicy",
    MESSAGES.creatingInstancePolicy.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}",
      NAMES.instancePolicyName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createInstancePolicy", async (state) => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    const {
      Policy: { Arn },
    } = await client.send(
      new CreatePolicyCommand({
        PolicyName: NAMES.instancePolicyName,
        PolicyDocument: readFileSync(
          join(RESOURCES_PATH, "instance_policy.json"),
        ),
      }),
    );
    state.instancePolicyArn = Arn;
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("createdInstancePolicy", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.createdInstancePolicy
      .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_ARN}", state.instancePolicyArn),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingInstanceRole",
    MESSAGES.creatingInstanceRole.replace(
```

```
      "${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}",
      NAMES.instanceRoleName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createInstanceRole", () => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    return client.send(
      new CreateRoleCommand({
        RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
        AssumeRolePolicyDocument: readFileSync(
          join(ROOT, "assume-role-policy.json"),
        ),
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdInstanceRole",
    MESSAGES.createdInstanceRole.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}",
      NAMES.instanceRoleName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "attachingPolicyToRole",
    MESSAGES.attachingPolicyToRole
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("attachPolicyToRole", async (state) => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    await client.send(
      new AttachRolePolicyCommand({
        RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
        PolicyArn: state.instancePolicyArn,
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "attachedPolicyToRole",
    MESSAGES.attachedPolicyToRole
      .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
```

```
    "creatingInstanceProfile",
    MESSAGES.creatingInstanceProfile.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
      NAMES.instanceProfileName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createInstanceProfile", async (state) => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    const {
      InstanceProfile: { Arn },
    } = await client.send(
      new CreateInstanceProfileCommand({
        InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
      }),
    );
    state.instanceProfileArn = Arn;

    await waitUntilInstanceProfileExists(
      { client },
      { InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName },
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("createdInstanceProfile", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.createdInstanceProfile
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_ARN}", state.instanceProfileArn),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "addingRoleToInstanceProfile",
    MESSAGES.addingRoleToInstanceProfile
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("addRoleToInstanceProfile", () => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    return client.send(
      new AddRoleToInstanceProfileCommand({
        RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
        InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "addedRoleToInstanceProfile",
```

```
    MESSAGES.addedRoleToInstanceProfile
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName),
  ),
  ...initParamsSteps,
  new ScenarioOutput("creatingLaunchTemplate", MESSAGES.creatingLaunchTemplate),
  new ScenarioAction("createLaunchTemplate", async () => {
    const ssmClient = new SSMClient({});
    const { Parameter } = await ssmClient.send(
      new GetParameterCommand({
        Name: "/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest/amzn2-ami-hvm-x86_64-gp2",
      }),
    );
    const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});
    await ec2Client.send(
      new CreateLaunchTemplateCommand({
        LaunchTemplateName: NAMES.launchTemplateName,
        LaunchTemplateData: {
          InstanceType: "t3.micro",
          ImageId: Parameter.Value,
          IamInstanceProfile: { Name: NAMES.instanceProfileName },
          UserData: readFileSync(
            join(RESOURCES_PATH, "server_startup_script.sh"),
          ).toString("base64"),
          KeyName: NAMES.keyPairName,
        },
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdLaunchTemplate",
    MESSAGES.createdLaunchTemplate.replace(
      "${LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME}",
      NAMES.launchTemplateName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingAutoScalingGroup",
    MESSAGES.creatingAutoScalingGroup.replace(
      "${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}",
      NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createAutoScalingGroup", async (state) => {
```

```
    const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});
    const { AvailabilityZones } = await ec2Client.send(
      new DescribeAvailabilityZonesCommand({}),
    );
    state.availabilityZoneNames = AvailabilityZones.map((az) => az.ZoneName);
    const autoScalingClient = new AutoScalingClient({});
    await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
      autoScalingClient.send(
        new CreateAutoScalingGroupCommand({
          AvailabilityZones: state.availabilityZoneNames,
          AutoScalingGroupName: NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
          LaunchTemplate: {
            LaunchTemplateName: NAMES.launchTemplateName,
            Version: "$Default",
          },
          MinSize: 3,
          MaxSize: 3,
        }),
      ),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdAutoScalingGroup",
    /**
     * @param {{ availabilityZoneNames: string[] }} state
     */
    (state) =>
      MESSAGES.createdAutoScalingGroup
        .replace("${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}", NAMES.autoScalingGroupName)
        .replace(
          "${AVAILABILITY_ZONE_NAMES}",
          state.availabilityZoneNames.join(", "),
        ),
  ),
  new ScenarioInput("confirmContinue", MESSAGES.confirmContinue, {
    type: "confirm",
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("loadBalancer", MESSAGES.loadBalancer),
  new ScenarioOutput("gettingVpc", MESSAGES.gettingVpc),
  new ScenarioAction("getVpc", async (state) => {
    const client = new EC2Client({});
    const { Vpcs } = await client.send(
      new DescribeVpcsCommand({
        Filters: [{ Name: "is-default", Values: ["true"] }],
```

```
      }),
    );
    state.defaultVpc = Vpcs[0].VpcId;
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("gotVpc", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.gotVpc.replace("${VPC_ID}", state.defaultVpc),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("gettingSubnets", MESSAGES.gettingSubnets),
  new ScenarioAction("getSubnets", async (state) => {
    const client = new EC2Client({});
    const { Subnets } = await client.send(
      new DescribeSubnetsCommand({
        Filters: [
          { Name: "vpc-id", Values: [state.defaultVpc] },
          { Name: "availability-zone", Values: state.availabilityZoneNames },
          { Name: "default-for-az", Values: ["true"] },
        ],
      }),
    );
    state.subnets = Subnets.map((subnet) => subnet.SubnetId);
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "gotSubnets",
    /**
     * @param {{ subnets: string[] }} state
     */
    (state) =>
      MESSAGES.gotSubnets.replace("${SUBNETS}", state.subnets.join(", ")),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingLoadBalancerTargetGroup",
    MESSAGES.creatingLoadBalancerTargetGroup.replace(
      "${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}",
      NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createLoadBalancerTargetGroup", async (state) => {
    const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
    const { TargetGroups } = await client.send(
      new CreateTargetGroupCommand({
        Name: NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
        Protocol: "HTTP",
        Port: 80,
        HealthCheckPath: "/healthcheck",
```

```
        HealthCheckIntervalSeconds: 10,
        HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds: 5,
        HealthyThresholdCount: 2,
        UnhealthyThresholdCount: 2,
        VpcId: state.defaultVpc,
      }),
    );
    const targetGroup = TargetGroups[0];
    state.targetGroupArn = targetGroup.TargetGroupArn;
    state.targetGroupProtocol = targetGroup.Protocol;
    state.targetGroupPort = targetGroup.Port;
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdLoadBalancerTargetGroup",
    MESSAGES.createdLoadBalancerTargetGroup.replace(
      "${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}",
      NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingLoadBalancer",
    MESSAGES.creatingLoadBalancer.replace("${LB_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createLoadBalancer", async (state) => {
    const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
    const { LoadBalancers } = await client.send(
      new CreateLoadBalancerCommand({
        Name: NAMES.loadBalancerName,
        Subnets: state.subnets,
      }),
    );
    state.loadBalancerDns = LoadBalancers[0].DNSName;
    state.loadBalancerArn = LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;
    await waitUntilLoadBalancerAvailable(
      { client },
      { Names: [NAMES.loadBalancerName] },
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("createdLoadBalancer", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.createdLoadBalancer
      .replace("${LB_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerName)
      .replace("${DNS_NAME}", state.loadBalancerDns),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
```

```
    "creatingListener",
    MESSAGES.creatingLoadBalancerListener
      .replace("${LB_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerName)
      .replace("${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createListener", async (state) => {
    const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
    const { Listeners } = await client.send(
      new CreateListenerCommand({
        LoadBalancerArn: state.loadBalancerArn,
        Protocol: state.targetGroupProtocol,
        Port: state.targetGroupPort,
        DefaultActions: [
          { Type: "forward", TargetGroupArn: state.targetGroupArn },
        ],
      }),
    );
    const listener = Listeners[0];
    state.loadBalancerListenerArn = listener.ListenerArn;
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("createdListener", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.createdLoadBalancerListener.replace(
      "${LB_LISTENER_ARN}",
      state.loadBalancerListenerArn,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "attachingLoadBalancerTargetGroup",
    MESSAGES.attachingLoadBalancerTargetGroup
      .replace("${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName)
      .replace("${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}", NAMES.autoScalingGroupName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("attachLoadBalancerTargetGroup", async (state) => {
    const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
    await client.send(
      new AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsCommand({
        AutoScalingGroupName: NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
        TargetGroupARNs: [state.targetGroupArn],
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "attachedLoadBalancerTargetGroup",
    MESSAGES.attachedLoadBalancerTargetGroup,
```

```
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("verifyingInboundPort", MESSAGES.verifyingInboundPort),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "verifyInboundPort",
    /**
     *
     * @param {{ defaultSecurityGroup: import('@aws-sdk/client-ec2').SecurityGroup}}
state
     */
    async (state) => {
      const client = new EC2Client({});
      const { SecurityGroups } = await client.send(
        new DescribeSecurityGroupsCommand({
          Filters: [{ Name: "group-name", Values: ["default"] }],
        }),
      );
      if (!SecurityGroups) {
        state.verifyInboundPortError = new Error(MESSAGES.noSecurityGroups);
      }
      state.defaultSecurityGroup = SecurityGroups[0];

      /**
       * @type {string}
       */
      const ipResponse = (await axios.get("http://checkip.amazonaws.com")).data;
      state.myIp = ipResponse.trim();
      const myIpRules = state.defaultSecurityGroup.IpPermissions.filter(
        ({ IpRanges }) =>
          IpRanges.some(
            ({ CidrIp }) =>
              CidrIp.startsWith(state.myIp) || CidrIp === "0.0.0.0/0",
          ),
      )
        .filter(({ IpProtocol }) => IpProtocol === "tcp")
        .filter(({ FromPort }) => FromPort === 80);

      state.myIpRules = myIpRules;
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "verifiedInboundPort",
    /**
     * @param {{ myIpRules: any[] }} state
     */
```

```
    (state) => {
      if (state.myIpRules.length > 0) {
        return MESSAGES.foundIpRules.replace(
          "${IP_RULES}",
          JSON.stringify(state.myIpRules, null, 2),
        );
      }
      return MESSAGES.noIpRules;
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioInput(
    "shouldAddInboundRule",
    /**
     * @param {{ myIpRules: any[] }} state
     */
    (state) => {
      if (state.myIpRules.length > 0) {
        return false;
      }
      return MESSAGES.noIpRules;
    },
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "addInboundRule",
    /**
     * @param {{ defaultSecurityGroup: import('@aws-sdk/client-
ec2').SecurityGroup }} state
     */
    async (state) => {
      if (!state.shouldAddInboundRule) {
        return;
      }

      const client = new EC2Client({});
      await client.send(
        new AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressCommand({
          GroupId: state.defaultSecurityGroup.GroupId,
          CidrIp: `${state.myIp}/32`,
          FromPort: 80,
          ToPort: 80,
          IpProtocol: "tcp",
        }),
      );
```

```
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("addedInboundRule", (state) => {
    if (state.shouldAddInboundRule) {
      return MESSAGES.addedInboundRule.replace("${IP_ADDRESS}", state.myIp);
    }
    return false;
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("verifyingEndpoint", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.verifyingEndpoint.replace("${DNS_NAME}", state.loadBalancerDns),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("verifyEndpoint", async (state) => {
    try {
      const response = await retry({ intervalInMs: 2000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
        axios.get(`http://${state.loadBalancerDns}`),
      );
      state.endpointResponse = JSON.stringify(response.data, null, 2);
    } catch (e) {
      state.verifyEndpointError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("verifiedEndpoint", (state) => {
    if (state.verifyEndpointError) {
      console.error(state.verifyEndpointError);
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.verifiedEndpoint.replace(
        "${ENDPOINT_RESPONSE}",
        state.endpointResponse,
      );
    }
  }),
  saveState,
];
```

데모를 실행하기 위한 단계를 생성합니다.

```
import { readFileSync } from "node:fs";
import { join } from "node:path";

import axios from "axios";

import {
```

```
  DescribeTargetGroupsCommand,
  DescribeTargetHealthCommand,
  ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-balancing-v2";
import {
  DescribeInstanceInformationCommand,
  PutParameterCommand,
  SSMClient,
  SendCommandCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";
import {
  IAMClient,
  CreatePolicyCommand,
  CreateRoleCommand,
  AttachRolePolicyCommand,
  CreateInstanceProfileCommand,
  AddRoleToInstanceProfileCommand,
  waitUntilInstanceProfileExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
import {
  AutoScalingClient,
  DescribeAutoScalingGroupsCommand,
  TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-auto-scaling";
import {
  DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsCommand,
  EC2Client,
  RebootInstancesCommand,
  ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

import {
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioOutput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/scenario.js";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

import { MESSAGES, NAMES, RESOURCES_PATH } from "./constants.js";
import { findLoadBalancer } from "./shared.js";

const getRecommendation = new ScenarioAction(
  "getRecommendation",
  async (state) => {
```

```
    const loadBalancer = await findLoadBalancer(NAMES.loadBalancerName);
    if (loadBalancer) {
      state.loadBalancerDnsName = loadBalancer.DNSName;
      try {
        state.recommendation = (
          await axios.get(`http://${state.loadBalancerDnsName}`)
        ).data;
      } catch (e) {
        state.recommendation = e instanceof Error ? e.message : e;
      }
    } else {
      throw new Error(MESSAGES.demoFindLoadBalancerError);
    }
  },
);

const getRecommendationResult = new ScenarioOutput(
  "getRecommendationResult",
  (state) =>
    `Recommendation:\n${JSON.stringify(state.recommendation, null, 2)}`,
  { preformatted: true },
);

const getHealthCheck = new ScenarioAction("getHealthCheck", async (state) => {
  const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
  const { TargetGroups } = await client.send(
    new DescribeTargetGroupsCommand({
      Names: [NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName],
    }),
  );

  const { TargetHealthDescriptions } = await client.send(
    new DescribeTargetHealthCommand({
      TargetGroupArn: TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn,
    }),
  );
  state.targetHealthDescriptions = TargetHealthDescriptions;
});

const getHealthCheckResult = new ScenarioOutput(
  "getHealthCheckResult",
  /**
   * @param {{ targetHealthDescriptions: import('@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-
balancing-v2').TargetHealthDescription[]}} state
```

```
   */
  (state) => {
    const status = state.targetHealthDescriptions
      .map((th) => `${th.Target.Id}: ${th.TargetHealth.State}`)
      .join("\n");
    return `Health check:\n${status}`;
  },
  { preformatted: true },
);

const loadBalancerLoop = new ScenarioAction(
  "loadBalancerLoop",
  getRecommendation.action,
  {
    whileConfig: {
      whileFn: ({ loadBalancerCheck }) => loadBalancerCheck,
      input: new ScenarioInput(
        "loadBalancerCheck",
        MESSAGES.demoLoadBalancerCheck,
        {
          type: "confirm",
        },
      ),
      output: getRecommendationResult,
    },
  },
);

const healthCheckLoop = new ScenarioAction(
  "healthCheckLoop",
  getHealthCheck.action,
  {
    whileConfig: {
      whileFn: ({ healthCheck }) => healthCheck,
      input: new ScenarioInput("healthCheck", MESSAGES.demoHealthCheck, {
        type: "confirm",
      }),
      output: getHealthCheckResult,
    },
  },
);

const statusSteps = [
  getRecommendation,
```

```
  getRecommendationResult,
  getHealthCheck,
  getHealthCheckResult,
];

/**
 * @type {import('@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario.js').Step[]}
 */
export const demoSteps = [
  new ScenarioOutput("header", MESSAGES.demoHeader, { header: true }),
  new ScenarioOutput("sanityCheck", MESSAGES.demoSanityCheck),
  ...statusSteps,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "brokenDependencyConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoBrokenDependencyConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("brokenDependency", async (state) => {
    if (!state.brokenDependencyConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    } else {
      const client = new SSMClient({});
      state.badTableName = `fake-table-${Date.now()}`;
      await client.send(
        new PutParameterCommand({
          Name: NAMES.ssmTableNameKey,
          Value: state.badTableName,
          Overwrite: true,
          Type: "String",
        }),
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testBrokenDependency", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.demoTestBrokenDependency.replace(
      "${TABLE_NAME}",
      state.badTableName,
    ),
  ),
  ...statusSteps,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "staticResponseConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoStaticResponseConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
```

```
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("staticResponse", async (state) => {
    if (!state.staticResponseConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    } else {
      const client = new SSMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new PutParameterCommand({
          Name: NAMES.ssmFailureResponseKey,
          Value: "static",
          Overwrite: true,
          Type: "String",
        }),
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testStaticResponse", MESSAGES.demoTestStaticResponse),
  ...statusSteps,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "badCredentialsConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoBadCredentialsConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("badCredentialsExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.badCredentialsConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("fixDynamoDBName", async () => {
    const client = new SSMClient({});
    await client.send(
      new PutParameterCommand({
        Name: NAMES.ssmTableNameKey,
        Value: NAMES.tableName,
        Overwrite: true,
        Type: "String",
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "badCredentials",
    /**
     * @param {{ targetInstance: import('@aws-sdk/client-auto-scaling').Instance }}
state
```

```
     */
    async (state) => {
      await createSsmOnlyInstanceProfile();
      const autoScalingClient = new AutoScalingClient({});
      const { AutoScalingGroups } = await autoScalingClient.send(
        new DescribeAutoScalingGroupsCommand({
          AutoScalingGroupNames: [NAMES.autoScalingGroupName],
        }),
      );
      state.targetInstance = AutoScalingGroups[0].Instances[0];
      const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});
      const { IamInstanceProfileAssociations } = await ec2Client.send(
        new DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsCommand({
          Filters: [
            { Name: "instance-id", Values: [state.targetInstance.InstanceId] },
          ],
        }),
      );
      state.instanceProfileAssociationId =
        IamInstanceProfileAssociations[0].AssociationId;
      await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
        ec2Client.send(
          new ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationCommand({
            AssociationId: state.instanceProfileAssociationId,
            IamInstanceProfile: { Name: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName },
          }),
        ),
      );

      await ec2Client.send(
        new RebootInstancesCommand({
          InstanceIds: [state.targetInstance.InstanceId],
        }),
      );

      const ssmClient = new SSMClient({});
      await retry({ intervalInMs: 20000, maxRetries: 15 }, async () => {
        const { InstanceInformationList } = await ssmClient.send(
          new DescribeInstanceInformationCommand({}),
        );

        const instance = InstanceInformationList.find(
          (info) => info.InstanceId === state.targetInstance.InstanceId,
        );
```

```
        if (!instance) {
          throw new Error("Instance not found.");
        }
      });

      await ssmClient.send(
        new SendCommandCommand({
          InstanceIds: [state.targetInstance.InstanceId],
          DocumentName: "AWS-RunShellScript",
          Parameters: { commands: ["cd / && sudo python3 server.py 80"] },
        }),
      );
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "testBadCredentials",
    /**
     * @param {{ targetInstance: import('@aws-sdk/client-ssm').InstanceInformation}}
state
     */
    (state) =>
      MESSAGES.demoTestBadCredentials.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_ID}",
        state.targetInstance.InstanceId,
      ),
  ),
  loadBalancerLoop,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "deepHealthCheckConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoDeepHealthCheckConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("deepHealthCheckExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.deepHealthCheckConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deepHealthCheck", async () => {
    const client = new SSMClient({});
    await client.send(
      new PutParameterCommand({
        Name: NAMES.ssmHealthCheckKey,
        Value: "deep",
```

```
        Overwrite: true,
        Type: "String",
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testDeepHealthCheck", MESSAGES.demoTestDeepHealthCheck),
  healthCheckLoop,
  loadBalancerLoop,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "killInstanceConfirmation",
    /**
     * @param {{ targetInstance: import('@aws-sdk/client-
ssm').InstanceInformation }} state
     */
    (state) =>
      MESSAGES.demoKillInstanceConfirmation.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_ID}",
        state.targetInstance.InstanceId,
      ),
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("killInstanceExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.killInstanceConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "killInstance",
    /**
     * @param {{ targetInstance: import('@aws-sdk/client-
ssm').InstanceInformation }} state
     */
    async (state) => {
      const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
      await client.send(
        new TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupCommand({
          InstanceId: state.targetInstance.InstanceId,
          ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity: false,
        }),
      );
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("testKillInstance", MESSAGES.demoTestKillInstance),
  healthCheckLoop,
```

```
  loadBalancerLoop,
  new ScenarioInput("failOpenConfirmation", MESSAGES.demoFailOpenConfirmation, {
    type: "confirm",
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("failOpenExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.failOpenConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("failOpen", () => {
    const client = new SSMClient({});
    return client.send(
      new PutParameterCommand({
        Name: NAMES.ssmTableNameKey,
        Value: `fake-table-${Date.now()}`,
        Overwrite: true,
        Type: "String",
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testFailOpen", MESSAGES.demoFailOpenTest),
  healthCheckLoop,
  loadBalancerLoop,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "resetTableConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoResetTableConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("resetTableExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.resetTableConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("resetTable", async () => {
    const client = new SSMClient({});
    await client.send(
      new PutParameterCommand({
        Name: NAMES.ssmTableNameKey,
        Value: NAMES.tableName,
        Overwrite: true,
        Type: "String",
      }),
    );
  }),
```

```
  new ScenarioOutput("testResetTable", MESSAGES.demoTestResetTable),
  healthCheckLoop,
  loadBalancerLoop,
];

async function createSsmOnlyInstanceProfile() {
  const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
  const { Policy } = await iamClient.send(
    new CreatePolicyCommand({
      PolicyName: NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName,
      PolicyDocument: readFileSync(
        join(RESOURCES_PATH, "ssm_only_policy.json"),
      ),
    }),
  );
  await iamClient.send(
    new CreateRoleCommand({
      RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      AssumeRolePolicyDocument: JSON.stringify({
        Version: "2012-10-17",
        Statement: [
          {
            Effect: "Allow",
            Principal: { Service: "ec2.amazonaws.com" },
            Action: "sts:AssumeRole",
          },
        ],
      }),
    }),
  );
  await iamClient.send(
    new AttachRolePolicyCommand({
      RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      PolicyArn: Policy.Arn,
    }),
  );
  await iamClient.send(
    new AttachRolePolicyCommand({
      RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      PolicyArn: "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore",
    }),
  );
  const { InstanceProfile } = await iamClient.send(
    new CreateInstanceProfileCommand({
```

```
      InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
    }),
  );
  await waitUntilInstanceProfileExists(
    { client: iamClient },
    { InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName },
  );
  await iamClient.send(
    new AddRoleToInstanceProfileCommand({
      InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
      RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
    }),
  );

  return InstanceProfile;
}
```

모든 리소스를 폐기하는 단계를 생성합니다.

```
import { unlinkSync } from "node:fs";

import { DynamoDBClient, DeleteTableCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import {
  EC2Client,
  DeleteKeyPairCommand,
  DeleteLaunchTemplateCommand,
  RevokeSecurityGroupIngressCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";
import {
  IAMClient,
  DeleteInstanceProfileCommand,
  RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileCommand,
  DeletePolicyCommand,
  DeleteRoleCommand,
  DetachRolePolicyCommand,
  paginateListPolicies,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
import {
  AutoScalingClient,
  DeleteAutoScalingGroupCommand,
  TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupCommand,
  UpdateAutoScalingGroupCommand,
```

```
  paginateDescribeAutoScalingGroups,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-auto-scaling";
import {
  DeleteLoadBalancerCommand,
  DeleteTargetGroupCommand,
  DescribeTargetGroupsCommand,
  ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-balancing-v2";

import {
  ScenarioOutput,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioAction,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
import { loadState } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/steps-common.js";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

import { MESSAGES, NAMES } from "./constants.js";
import { findLoadBalancer } from "./shared.js";

/**
 * @type {import('@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario.js').Step[]}
 */
export const destroySteps = [
  loadState,
  new ScenarioInput("destroy", MESSAGES.destroy, { type: "confirm" }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "abort",
    (state) => state.destroy === false && process.exit(),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteTable", async (c) => {
    try {
      const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
      await client.send(new DeleteTableCommand({ TableName: NAMES.tableName }));
    } catch (e) {
      c.deleteTableError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteTableResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteTableError) {
      console.error(state.deleteTableError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteTableError.replace(
        "${TABLE_NAME}",
        NAMES.tableName,
```

```
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName);
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteKeyPair", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new EC2Client({});
      await client.send(
        new DeleteKeyPairCommand({ KeyName: NAMES.keyPairName }),
      );
      unlinkSync(`${NAMES.keyPairName}.pem`);
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteKeyPairError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteKeyPairResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteKeyPairError) {
      console.error(state.deleteKeyPairError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteKeyPairError.replace(
        "${KEY_PAIR_NAME}",
        NAMES.keyPairName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedKeyPair.replace(
      "${KEY_PAIR_NAME}",
      NAMES.keyPairName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("detachPolicyFromRole", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      const policy = await findPolicy(NAMES.instancePolicyName);

      if (!policy) {
        state.detachPolicyFromRoleError = new Error(
          `Policy ${NAMES.instancePolicyName} not found.`,
        );
      } else {
        await client.send(
          new DetachRolePolicyCommand({
            RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
            PolicyArn: policy.Arn,
          }),
        );
```

```
      }
    } catch (e) {
      state.detachPolicyFromRoleError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("detachedPolicyFromRole", (state) => {
    if (state.detachPolicyFromRoleError) {
      console.error(state.detachPolicyFromRoleError);
      return MESSAGES.detachPolicyFromRoleError
        .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName)
        .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName);
    }
    return MESSAGES.detachedPolicyFromRole
      .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName);
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteInstancePolicy", async (state) => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    const policy = await findPolicy(NAMES.instancePolicyName);

    if (!policy) {
      state.deletePolicyError = new Error(
        `Policy ${NAMES.instancePolicyName} not found.`,
      );
    } else {
      return client.send(
        new DeletePolicyCommand({
          PolicyArn: policy.Arn,
        }),
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deletePolicyResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deletePolicyError) {
      console.error(state.deletePolicyError);
      return MESSAGES.deletePolicyError.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}",
        NAMES.instancePolicyName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedPolicy.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}",
      NAMES.instancePolicyName,
    );
```

```
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("removeRoleFromInstanceProfile", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
          InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.removeRoleFromInstanceProfileError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("removeRoleFromInstanceProfileResult", (state) => {
    if (state.removeRoleFromInstanceProfile) {
      console.error(state.removeRoleFromInstanceProfileError);
      return MESSAGES.removeRoleFromInstanceProfileError
        .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
        .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName);
    }
    return MESSAGES.removedRoleFromInstanceProfile
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName);
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteInstanceRole", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new DeleteRoleCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteInstanceRoleError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteInstanceRoleResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteInstanceRoleError) {
      console.error(state.deleteInstanceRoleError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteInstanceRoleError.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}",
        NAMES.instanceRoleName,
      );
```

```
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedInstanceRole.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}",
      NAMES.instanceRoleName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteInstanceProfile", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new DeleteInstanceProfileCommand({
          InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteInstanceProfileError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteInstanceProfileResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteInstanceProfileError) {
      console.error(state.deleteInstanceProfileError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteInstanceProfileError.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
        NAMES.instanceProfileName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedInstanceProfile.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
      NAMES.instanceProfileName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteAutoScalingGroup", async (state) => {
    try {
      await terminateGroupInstances(NAMES.autoScalingGroupName);
      await retry({ intervalInMs: 60000, maxRetries: 60 }, async () => {
        await deleteAutoScalingGroup(NAMES.autoScalingGroupName);
      });
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteAutoScalingGroupError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteAutoScalingGroupResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteAutoScalingGroupError) {
      console.error(state.deleteAutoScalingGroupError);
```

```
      return MESSAGES.deleteAutoScalingGroupError.replace(
        "${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}",
        NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedAutoScalingGroup.replace(
      "${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}",
      NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteLaunchTemplate", async (state) => {
    const client = new EC2Client({});
    try {
      await client.send(
        new DeleteLaunchTemplateCommand({
          LaunchTemplateName: NAMES.launchTemplateName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteLaunchTemplateError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteLaunchTemplateResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteLaunchTemplateError) {
      console.error(state.deleteLaunchTemplateError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteLaunchTemplateError.replace(
        "${LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME}",
        NAMES.launchTemplateName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedLaunchTemplate.replace(
      "${LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME}",
      NAMES.launchTemplateName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteLoadBalancer", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
      const loadBalancer = await findLoadBalancer(NAMES.loadBalancerName);
      await client.send(
        new DeleteLoadBalancerCommand({
          LoadBalancerArn: loadBalancer.LoadBalancerArn,
        }),
      );
```

```
      await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 60 }, async () => {
        const lb = await findLoadBalancer(NAMES.loadBalancerName);
        if (lb) {
          throw new Error("Load balancer still exists.");
        }
      });
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteLoadBalancerError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteLoadBalancerResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteLoadBalancerError) {
      console.error(state.deleteLoadBalancerError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteLoadBalancerError.replace(
        "${LB_NAME}",
        NAMES.loadBalancerName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedLoadBalancer.replace(
      "${LB_NAME}",
      NAMES.loadBalancerName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroup", async (state) => {
    const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
    try {
      const { TargetGroups } = await client.send(
        new DescribeTargetGroupsCommand({
          Names: [NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName],
        }),
      );

      await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
        client.send(
          new DeleteTargetGroupCommand({
            TargetGroupArn: TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn,
          }),
        ),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupResult", (state) => {
```

```
    if (state.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError) {
      console.error(state.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError.replace(
        "${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}",
        NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedLoadBalancerTargetGroup.replace(
      "${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}",
      NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfile", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileCommand({
          InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
          RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileResult", (state) => {
    if (state.detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileError) {
      console.error(state.detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileError);
      return MESSAGES.detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileError
        .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
        .replace("${PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName);
    }
    return MESSAGES.detachedSsmOnlyRoleFromProfile
      .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
      .replace("${PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName);
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicy", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      const ssmOnlyPolicy = await findPolicy(NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName);
      await iamClient.send(
        new DetachRolePolicyCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
          PolicyArn: ssmOnlyPolicy.Arn,
```

```
      }),
    );
  } catch (e) {
    state.detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyError = e;
  }
}),
new ScenarioOutput("detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyResult", (state) => {
  if (state.detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyError) {
    console.error(state.detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyError);
    return MESSAGES.detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyError
      .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
      .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName);
  }
  return MESSAGES.detachedSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicy
    .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
    .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName);
}),
new ScenarioAction("detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicy", async (state) => {
  try {
    const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
    await iamClient.send(
      new DetachRolePolicyCommand({
        RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
        PolicyArn: "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore",
      }),
    );
  } catch (e) {
    state.detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyError = e;
  }
}),
new ScenarioOutput("detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyResult", (state) => {
  if (state.detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyError) {
    console.error(state.detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyError);
    return MESSAGES.detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyError
      .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
      .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", "AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore");
  }
  return MESSAGES.detachedSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicy
    .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
    .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", "AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore");
}),
new ScenarioAction("deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfile", async (state) => {
  try {
    const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
```

```
      await iamClient.send(
        new DeleteInstanceProfileCommand({
          InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileError) {
      console.error(state.deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileError.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
        NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedSsmOnlyInstanceProfile.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
      NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteSsmOnlyPolicy", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      const ssmOnlyPolicy = await findPolicy(NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName);
      await iamClient.send(
        new DeletePolicyCommand({
          PolicyArn: ssmOnlyPolicy.Arn,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteSsmOnlyPolicyError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteSsmOnlyPolicyResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteSsmOnlyPolicyError) {
      console.error(state.deleteSsmOnlyPolicyError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteSsmOnlyPolicyError.replace(
        "${POLICY_NAME}",
        NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedSsmOnlyPolicy.replace(
```

```
      "${POLICY_NAME}",
      NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteSsmOnlyRole", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      await iamClient.send(
        new DeleteRoleCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteSsmOnlyRoleError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteSsmOnlyRoleResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteSsmOnlyRoleError) {
      console.error(state.deleteSsmOnlyRoleError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteSsmOnlyRoleError.replace(
        "${ROLE_NAME}",
        NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedSsmOnlyRole.replace(
      "${ROLE_NAME}",
      NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "revokeSecurityGroupIngress",
    async (
      /** @type {{ myIp: string, defaultSecurityGroup: { GroupId: string } }} */
state,
    ) => {
      const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});

      try {
        await ec2Client.send(
          new RevokeSecurityGroupIngressCommand({
            GroupId: state.defaultSecurityGroup.GroupId,
            CidrIp: `${state.myIp}/32`,
            FromPort: 80,
            ToPort: 80,
```

```
            IpProtocol: "tcp",
          }),
        );
      } catch (e) {
        state.revokeSecurityGroupIngressError = e;
      }
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("revokeSecurityGroupIngressResult", (state) => {
    if (state.revokeSecurityGroupIngressError) {
      console.error(state.revokeSecurityGroupIngressError);
      return MESSAGES.revokeSecurityGroupIngressError.replace(
        "${IP}",
        state.myIp,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.revokedSecurityGroupIngress.replace("${IP}", state.myIp);
  }),
];

/**
 * @param {string} policyName
 */
async function findPolicy(policyName) {
  const client = new IAMClient({});
  const paginatedPolicies = paginateListPolicies({ client }, {});
  for await (const page of paginatedPolicies) {
    const policy = page.Policies.find((p) => p.PolicyName === policyName);
    if (policy) {
      return policy;
    }
  }
}

/**
 * @param {string} groupName
 */
async function deleteAutoScalingGroup(groupName) {
  const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
  try {
    await client.send(
      new DeleteAutoScalingGroupCommand({
        AutoScalingGroupName: groupName,
      }),
```

```
    );
  } catch (err) {
    if (!(err instanceof Error)) {
      throw err;
    }
    console.log(err.name);
    throw err;
  }
}

/**
 * @param {string} groupName
 */
async function terminateGroupInstances(groupName) {
  const autoScalingClient = new AutoScalingClient({});
  const group = await findAutoScalingGroup(groupName);
  await autoScalingClient.send(
    new UpdateAutoScalingGroupCommand({
      AutoScalingGroupName: group.AutoScalingGroupName,
      MinSize: 0,
    }),
  );
  for (const i of group.Instances) {
    await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
      autoScalingClient.send(
        new TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupCommand({
          InstanceId: i.InstanceId,
          ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity: true,
        }),
      ),
    );
  }
}

async function findAutoScalingGroup(groupName) {
  const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
  const paginatedGroups = paginateDescribeAutoScalingGroups({ client }, {});
  for await (const page of paginatedGroups) {
    const group = page.AutoScalingGroups.find(
      (g) => g.AutoScalingGroupName === groupName,
    );
    if (group) {
      return group;
    }
```

```
  }
  throw new Error(`Auto scaling group ${groupName} not found.`);
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - CreateInstanceProfile
  - CreateLaunchTemplate
  - CreateListener
  - CreateLoadBalancer
  - CreateTargetGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteInstanceProfile
  - DeleteLaunchTemplate
  - DeleteLoadBalancer
  - DeleteTargetGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups
  - DescribeAvailabilityZones
  - DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
  - DescribeInstances
  - DescribeLoadBalancers
  - DescribeSubnets
  - DescribeTargetGroups
  - DescribeTargetHealth
  - DescribeVpcs
  - RebootInstances
  - ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation
  - TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
  - UpdateAutoScalingGroup

AWS Entity Resolution SDK for JavaScript(v3)를 사용한 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3)를와 함께 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS Entity Resolution.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

안녕하세요 AWS Entity Resolution

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS Entity Resolution의 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import {
  EntityResolutionClient,
  ListMatchingWorkflowsCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-entityresolution";

export const main = async () => {
  const region = "eu-west-1";
  const erClient = new EntityResolutionClient({ region: region });
  try {
    const command = new ListMatchingWorkflowsCommand({});
    const response = await erClient.send(command);
    const workflowSummaries = response.workflowSummaries;
    for (const workflowSummary of workflowSummaries) {
      console.log(`Attribute name: ${workflowSummaries[0].workflowName} `);
    }
    if (workflowSummaries.length === 0) {
```

```
      console.log("No matching workflows found.");
    }
  } catch (error) {
    console.error(
      `An error occurred in listing the workflow summaries: ${error.message} \n
 Exiting program.`,
    );
    return;
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 ListMatchingWorkflowsAWS SDK for JavaScript 를 참조하세요.

주제

- 작업

작업

`CreateMatchingWorkflow`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateMatchingWorkflow`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//The default inputs for this demo are read from the ../inputs.json.

import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

import {
  CreateMatchingWorkflowCommand,
  EntityResolutionClient,
```

```
} from "@aws-sdk/client-entityresolution";
import data from "../inputs.json" with { type: "json" };

const region = "eu-west-1";
const erClient = new EntityResolutionClient({ region: region });

export const main = async () => {
  const createMatchingWorkflowParams = {
    roleArn: `${data.inputs.roleArn}`,
    workflowName: `${data.inputs.workflowName}`,
    description: "Created by using the AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3).",
    inputSourceConfig: [
      {
        inputSourceARN: `${data.inputs.JSONinputSourceARN}`,
        schemaName: `${data.inputs.schemaNameJson}`,
        applyNormalization: false,
      },
      {
        inputSourceARN: `${data.inputs.CSVinputSourceARN}`,
        schemaName: `${data.inputs.schemaNameCSV}`,
        applyNormalization: false,
      },
    ],
    outputSourceConfig: [
      {
        outputS3Path: `s3://${data.inputs.myBucketName}/eroutput`,
        output: [
          {
            name: "id",
          },
          {
            name: "name",
          },
          {
            name: "email",
          },
          {
            name: "phone",
          },
        ],
        applyNormalization: false,
      },
    ],
    resolutionTechniques: { resolutionType: "ML_MATCHING" },
```

```
  };
  try {
    const command = new CreateMatchingWorkflowCommand(
      createMatchingWorkflowParams,
    );
    const response = await erClient.send(command);

    console.log(
      `Workflow created successfully.\n The workflow ARN is:
 ${response.workflowArn}`,
    );
  } catch (caught) {
    console.error(caught.message);
    throw caught;
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 CreateMatchingWorkflowAWS SDK for JavaScript 를 참조하세요.

`CreateSchemaMapping`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateSchemaMapping`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//The default inputs for this demo are read from the ../inputs.json.

import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

import {
  CreateSchemaMappingCommand,
  EntityResolutionClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-entityresolution";
```

```
import data from "../inputs.json" with { type: "json" };

const region = "eu-west-1";
const erClient = new EntityResolutionClient({ region: region });

export const main = async () => {
  const createSchemaMappingParamsJson = {
    schemaName: `${data.inputs.schemaNameJson}`,
    mappedInputFields: [
      {
        fieldName: "id",
        type: "UNIQUE_ID",
      },
      {
        fieldName: "name",
        type: "NAME",
      },
      {
        fieldName: "email",
        type: "EMAIL_ADDRESS",
      },
    ],
  };
  const createSchemaMappingParamsCSV = {
    schemaName: `${data.inputs.schemaNameCSV}`,
    mappedInputFields: [
      {
        fieldName: "id",
        type: "UNIQUE_ID",
      },
      {
        fieldName: "name",
        type: "NAME",
      },
      {
        fieldName: "email",
        type: "EMAIL_ADDRESS",
      },
      {
        fieldName: "phone",
        type: "PROVIDER_ID",
        subType: "STRING",
      },
    ],
```

```
  };
  try {
    const command = new CreateSchemaMappingCommand(
      createSchemaMappingParamsJson,
    );
    const response = await erClient.send(command);
    console.log("The JSON schema mapping name is ", response.schemaName);
  } catch (error) {
    console.log("error ", error.message);
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 CreateSchemaMappingAWS SDK for JavaScript 을 참조하세요.

`DeleteMatchingWorkflow`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteMatchingWorkflow`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//The default inputs for this demo are read from the ../inputs.json.

import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

import {
  DeleteMatchingWorkflowCommand,
  EntityResolutionClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-entityresolution";
import data from "../inputs.json" with { type: "json" };

const region = "eu-west-1";
const erClient = new EntityResolutionClient({ region: region });
```

```
export const main = async () => {
  try {
    const deleteWorkflowParams = {
      workflowName: `${data.inputs.workflowName}`,
    };
    const command = new DeleteMatchingWorkflowCommand(deleteWorkflowParams);
    const response = await erClient.send(command);
    console.log("Workflow deleted successfully!", response);
  } catch (error) {
    console.log("error ", error);
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DeleteMatchingWorkflowAWS SDK for JavaScript 를 참조하세요.

`DeleteSchemaMapping`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteSchemaMapping`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//The default inputs for this demo are read from the ../inputs.json.

import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

import {
  DeleteSchemaMappingCommand,
  EntityResolutionClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-entityresolution";
import data from "../inputs.json" with { type: "json" };
```

```
const region = "eu-west-1";
const erClient = new EntityResolutionClient({ region: region });

export const main = async () => {
  const deleteSchemaMapping = {
    schemaName: `${data.inputs.schemaNameJson}`,
  };
  try {
    const command = new DeleteSchemaMappingCommand(deleteSchemaMapping);
    const response = await erClient.send(command);
    console.log("Schema mapping deleted successfully. ", response);
  } catch (error) {
    console.log("error ", error);
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DeleteSchemaMappingAWS SDK for JavaScript 을 참조하세요.

GetMatchingJob

다음 코드 예시는 GetMatchingJob의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//The default inputs for this demo are read from the ../inputs.json.

import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

import {
  GetMatchingJobCommand,
  EntityResolutionClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-entityresolution";
```

```
import data from "../inputs.json" with { type: "json" };

const region = "eu-west-1";
const erClient = new EntityResolutionClient({ region: region });

export const main = async () => {
  async function getInfo() {
    const getJobInfoParams = {
      workflowName: `${data.inputs.workflowName}`,
      jobId: `${data.inputs.jobId}`,
    };
    try {
      const command = new GetMatchingJobCommand(getJobInfoParams);
      const response = await erClient.send(command);
      console.log(`Job status: ${response.status}`);
    } catch (error) {
      console.log("error ", error.message);
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 GetMatchingJobAWS SDK for JavaScript 을 참조하세요.

`GetSchemaMapping`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetSchemaMapping`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//The default inputs for this demo are read from the ../inputs.json.

import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
```

```
import {
  GetSchemaMappingCommand,
  EntityResolutionClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-entityresolution";
import data from "../inputs.json" with { type: "json" };

const region = "eu-west-1";
const erClient = new EntityResolutionClient({ region: region });

export const main = async () => {
  const getSchemaMappingJsonParams = {
    schemaName: `${data.inputs.schemaNameJson}`,
  };
  try {
    const command = new GetSchemaMappingCommand(getSchemaMappingJsonParams);
    const response = await erClient.send(command);
    console.log(response);
    console.log(
      `Schema mapping for the JSON data:\n ${response.mappedInputFields[0]}`,
    );
    console.log("Schema mapping ARN is: ", response.schemaArn);
  } catch (caught) {
    console.error(caught.message);
    throw caught;
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 GetSchemaMappingAWS SDK for JavaScript 을 참조하세요.

`ListSchemaMappings`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListSchemaMappings`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//The default inputs for this demo are read from the ../inputs.json.

import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

import {
  ListSchemaMappingsCommand,
  EntityResolutionClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-entityresolution";
import data from "../inputs.json" with { type: "json" };

const region = "eu-west-1";
const erClient = new EntityResolutionClient({ region: region });

export const main = async () => {
  async function getInfo() {
    const listSchemaMappingsParams = {
      workflowName: `${data.inputs.workflowName}`,
      jobId: `${data.inputs.jobId}`,
    };
    try {
      const command = new ListSchemaMappingsCommand(listSchemaMappingsParams);
      const response = await erClient.send(command);
      const noOfSchemas = response.schemaList.length;
      for (let i = 0; i < noOfSchemas; i++) {
        console.log(
          `Schema Mapping Name: ${response.schemaList[i].schemaName} `,
        );
      }
    } catch (caught) {
      console.error(caught.message);
      throw caught;
    }
  }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 ListSchemaMappingsAWS SDK for JavaScript 를 참조하세요.

StartMatchingJob

다음 코드 예시는 StartMatchingJob의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//The default inputs for this demo are read from the ../inputs.json.

import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import {
  StartMatchingJobCommand,
  EntityResolutionClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-entityresolution";
import data from "../inputs.json" with { type: "json" };

const region = "eu-west-1";
const erClient = new EntityResolutionClient({ region: region });

export const main = async () => {
  const matchingJobOfWorkflowParams = {
    workflowName: `${data.inputs.workflowName}`,
  };
  try {
    const command = new StartMatchingJobCommand(matchingJobOfWorkflowParams);
    const response = await erClient.send(command);
    console.log(`Job ID: ${response.jobID} \n
The matching job was successfully started.`);
  } catch (caught) {
    console.error(caught.message);
    throw caught;
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartMatchingJobAWS SDK for JavaScript 을 참조하세요.

TagResource

다음 코드 예시는 TagResource의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
//The default inputs for this demo are read from the ../inputs.json.

import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

import {
  TagResourceCommand,
  EntityResolutionClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-entityresolution";
import data from "../inputs.json" with { type: "json" };

const region = "eu-west-1";
const erClient = new EntityResolutionClient({ region: region });

export const main = async () => {
  const tagResourceCommandParams = {
    resourceArn: `${data.inputs.schemaArn}`,
    tags: {
      tag1: "tag1Value",
      tag2: "tag2Value",
    },
  };
  try {
    const command = new TagResourceCommand(tagResourceCommandParams);
    const response = await erClient.send(command);
    console.log("Successfully tagged the resource.");
  } catch (caught) {
    console.error(caught.message);
    throw caught;
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 TagResource를 참조하세요.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)를 사용한 EventBridge 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 EventBridge와 함께 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3)를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오

작업

`PutEvents`

다음 코드 예시는 `PutEvents`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

SDK 및 클라이언트 모듈을 가져오고 API를 호출합니다.

```
import {
```

```
  EventBridgeClient,
  PutEventsCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-eventbridge";

export const putEvents = async (
  source = "eventbridge.integration.test",
  detailType = "greeting",
  resources = [],
) => {
  const client = new EventBridgeClient({});

  const response = await client.send(
    new PutEventsCommand({
      Entries: [
        {
          Detail: JSON.stringify({ greeting: "Hello there." }),
          DetailType: detailType,
          Resources: resources,
          Source: source,
        },
      ],
    }),
  );

  console.log("PutEvents response:");
  console.log(response);
  // PutEvents response:
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: '3d0df73d-dcea-4a23-ae0d-f5556a3ac109',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   Entries: [ { EventId: '51620841-5af4-6402-d9bc-b77734991eb5' } ],
  //   FailedEntryCount: 0
  // }

  return response;
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 PutEvents를 참조하십시오.

PutRule

다음 코드 예시는 PutRule의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

SDK 및 클라이언트 모듈을 가져오고 API를 호출합니다.

```
import { EventBridgeClient, PutRuleCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-eventbridge";

export const putRule = async (
  ruleName = "some-rule",
  source = "some-source",
) => {
  const client = new EventBridgeClient({});

  const response = await client.send(
    new PutRuleCommand({
      Name: ruleName,
      EventPattern: JSON.stringify({ source: [source] }),
      State: "ENABLED",
      EventBusName: "default",
    }),
  );

  console.log("PutRule response:");
  console.log(response);
  // PutRule response:
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: 'd7292ced-1544-421b-842f-596326bc7072',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
```

```
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   RuleArn: 'arn:aws:events:us-east-1:xxxxxxxxxxxx:rule/
EventBridgeTestRule-1696280037720'
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 PutRule을 참조하십시오.

`PutTargets`

다음 코드 예시는 `PutTargets`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

SDK 및 클라이언트 모듈을 가져오고 API를 호출합니다.

```
import {
  EventBridgeClient,
  PutTargetsCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-eventbridge";

export const putTarget = async (
  existingRuleName = "some-rule",
  targetArn = "arn:aws:lambda:us-east-1:000000000000:function:test-func",
  uniqueId = Date.now().toString(),
) => {
  const client = new EventBridgeClient({});
  const response = await client.send(
    new PutTargetsCommand({
      Rule: existingRuleName,
      Targets: [
```

```
        {
          Arn: targetArn,
          Id: uniqueId,
        },
      ],
    }),
  );

  console.log("PutTargets response:");
  console.log(response);
  // PutTargets response:
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: 'f5b23b9a-2c17-45c1-ad5c-f926c3692e3d',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   FailedEntries: [],
  //   FailedEntryCount: 0
  // }

  return response;
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 PutTargets를 참조하십시오.

시나리오

예약된 이벤트를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon EventBridge 예약 이벤트에서 호출된 AWS Lambda 함수를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

AWS Lambda 함수를 호출하는 Amazon EventBridge 예약 이벤트를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. Lambda 함수가 간접 호출될 때 cron 표현식을 사용하여 일정을 예약하도록 EventBridge를 구성합니다. 이 예제에서는 Lambda JavaScript 런타임 API를 사용하여 Lambda 함수를 생성합니다. 이 예

제에서는 다양한 AWS 서비스를 호출하여 특정 사용 사례를 수행합니다. 이 예제에서는 1주년 기념일에 직원에게 축하하는 모바일 문자 메시지를 전송하는 앱을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시는 AWS SDK for JavaScript v3 개발자 안내서에서도 확인할 수 있습니다.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- CloudWatch Logs
- DynamoDB
- EventBridge
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

AWS Glue SDK for JavaScript(v3)를 사용한 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3)를와 함께 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS Glue.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

안녕하세요 AWS Glue

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS Glue의 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { ListJobsCommand, GlueClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-glue";

const client = new GlueClient({});

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new ListJobsCommand({});

  const { JobNames } = await client.send(command);
  const formattedJobNames = JobNames.join("\n");
  console.log("Job names: ");
  console.log(formattedJobNames);
  return JobNames;
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListJobs를 참조하십시오.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 퍼블릭 Amazon S3 버킷을 크롤링하고 CSV 형식의 메타데이터 데이터베이스를 생성하는 크롤러를 생성합니다.
- 의 데이터베이스 및 테이블에 대한 정보를 나열합니다 AWS Glue Data Catalog.
- 작업을 생성하여 S3 버킷에서 CSV 데이터를 추출하고, 데이터를 변환하며, JSON 형식의 출력을 다른 S3 버킷으로 로드합니다.
- 작업 실행에 대한 정보를 나열하고 변환된 데이터를 확인하며 리소스를 정리합니다.

자세한 내용은 자습서: AWS Glue Studio 시작하기를 참조하세요.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

공용 Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3) 버킷을 크롤링하고 검색한 CSV 형식의 데이터를 설명하는 메타데이터 데이터베이스를 생성하는 크롤러를 만들고 실행합니다.

```
const createCrawler = (name, role, dbName, tablePrefix, s3TargetPath) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new CreateCrawlerCommand({
    Name: name,
    Role: role,
    DatabaseName: dbName,
    TablePrefix: tablePrefix,
    Targets: {
      S3Targets: [{ Path: s3TargetPath }],
    },
  });

  return client.send(command);
};

const getCrawler = (name) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new GetCrawlerCommand({
    Name: name,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};

const startCrawler = (name) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new StartCrawlerCommand({
    Name: name,
```

```
  });

  return client.send(command);
};

const crawlerExists = async ({ getCrawler }, crawlerName) => {
  try {
    await getCrawler(crawlerName);
    return true;
  } catch {
    return false;
  }
};

/**
 * @param {{ createCrawler: import('../../../actions/create-
crawler.js').createCrawler}} actions
 */
const makeCreateCrawlerStep = (actions) => async (context) => {
  if (await crawlerExists(actions, process.env.CRAWLER_NAME)) {
    log("Crawler already exists. Skipping creation.");
  } else {
    await actions.createCrawler(
      process.env.CRAWLER_NAME,
      process.env.ROLE_NAME,
      process.env.DATABASE_NAME,
      process.env.TABLE_PREFIX,
      process.env.S3_TARGET_PATH,
    );

    log("Crawler created successfully.", { type: "success" });
  }

  return { ...context };
};

/**
 * @param {(name: string) => Promise<import('@aws-sdk/client-
glue').GetCrawlerCommandOutput>} getCrawler
 * @param {string} crawlerName
 */
const waitForCrawler = async (getCrawler, crawlerName) => {
  const waitTimeInSeconds = 30;
  const { Crawler } = await getCrawler(crawlerName);
```

```
  if (!Crawler) {
    throw new Error(`Crawler with name ${crawlerName} not found.`);
  }

  if (Crawler.State === "READY") {
    return;
  }

  log(`Crawler is ${Crawler.State}. Waiting ${waitTimeInSeconds} seconds...`);
  await wait(waitTimeInSeconds);
  return waitForCrawler(getCrawler, crawlerName);
};

const makeStartCrawlerStep =
  ({ startCrawler, getCrawler }) =>
  async (context) => {
    log("Starting crawler.");
    await startCrawler(process.env.CRAWLER_NAME);
    log("Crawler started.", { type: "success" });

    log("Waiting for crawler to finish running. This can take a while.");
    await waitForCrawler(getCrawler, process.env.CRAWLER_NAME);
    log("Crawler ready.", { type: "success" });

    return { ...context };
  };
```

의 데이터베이스 및 테이블에 대한 정보를 나열합니다 AWS Glue Data Catalog.

```
const getDatabase = (name) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new GetDatabaseCommand({
    Name: name,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};

const getTables = (databaseName) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});
```

```
  const command = new GetTablesCommand({
    DatabaseName: databaseName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};

const makeGetDatabaseStep =
  ({ getDatabase }) =>
  async (context) => {
    const {
      Database: { Name },
    } = await getDatabase(process.env.DATABASE_NAME);
    log(`Database: ${Name}`);
    return { ...context };
  };

/**
 * @param {{ getTables: () => Promise<import('@aws-sdk/client-
glue').GetTablesCommandOutput}} config
 */
const makeGetTablesStep =
  ({ getTables }) =>
  async (context) => {
    const { TableList } = await getTables(process.env.DATABASE_NAME);
    log("Tables:");
    log(TableList.map((table) => `  • ${table.Name}\n`));
    return { ...context };
  };
```

소스 Amazon S3 버킷에서 CSV 데이터를 추출하고, 필드를 제거하고 이름을 변경하여 변환하고, JSON 형식의 출력을 다른 Amazon S3 버킷으로 로드하는 작업을 만들고 실행합니다.

```
const createJob = (name, role, scriptBucketName, scriptKey) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new CreateJobCommand({
    Name: name,
    Role: role,
    Command: {
      Name: "glueetl",
```

```
      PythonVersion: "3",
      ScriptLocation: `s3://${scriptBucketName}/${scriptKey}`,
    },
    GlueVersion: "3.0",
  });

  return client.send(command);
};

const startJobRun = (jobName, dbName, tableName, bucketName) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new StartJobRunCommand({
    JobName: jobName,
    Arguments: {
      "--input_database": dbName,
      "--input_table": tableName,
      "--output_bucket_url": `s3://${bucketName}/`,
    },
  });

  return client.send(command);
};

const makeCreateJobStep =
  ({ createJob }) =>
  async (context) => {
    log("Creating Job.");
    await createJob(
      process.env.JOB_NAME,
      process.env.ROLE_NAME,
      process.env.BUCKET_NAME,
      process.env.PYTHON_SCRIPT_KEY,
    );
    log("Job created.", { type: "success" });

    return { ...context };
  };

/**
 * @param {(name: string, runId: string) => Promise<import('@aws-sdk/client-
glue').GetJobRunCommandOutput> }  getJobRun
 * @param {string} jobName
 * @param {string} jobRunId
```

```
 */
const waitForJobRun = async (getJobRun, jobName, jobRunId) => {
  const waitTimeInSeconds = 30;
  const { JobRun } = await getJobRun(jobName, jobRunId);

  if (!JobRun) {
    throw new Error(`Job run with id ${jobRunId} not found.`);
  }

  switch (JobRun.JobRunState) {
    case "FAILED":
    case "TIMEOUT":
    case "STOPPED":
    case "ERROR":
      throw new Error(
        `Job ${JobRun.JobRunState}. Error: ${JobRun.ErrorMessage}`,
      );
    case "SUCCEEDED":
      return;
    default:
      break;
  }

  log(
    `Job ${JobRun.JobRunState}. Waiting ${waitTimeInSeconds} more seconds...`,
  );
  await wait(waitTimeInSeconds);
  return waitForJobRun(getJobRun, jobName, jobRunId);
};

/**
 * @param {{ prompter: { prompt: () => Promise<{ shouldOpen: boolean }>} }} context
 */
const promptToOpen = async (context) => {
  const { shouldOpen } = await context.prompter.prompt({
    name: "shouldOpen",
    type: "confirm",
    message: "Open the output bucket in your browser?",
  });

  if (shouldOpen) {
    return open(
      `https://s3.console.aws.amazon.com/s3/buckets/${process.env.BUCKET_NAME} to
 view the output.`,
```

```
    );
  }
};

const makeStartJobRunStep =
  ({ startJobRun, getJobRun }) =>
  async (context) => {
    log("Starting job.");
    const { JobRunId } = await startJobRun(
      process.env.JOB_NAME,
      process.env.DATABASE_NAME,
      process.env.TABLE_NAME,
      process.env.BUCKET_NAME,
    );
    log("Job started.", { type: "success" });

    log("Waiting for job to finish running. This can take a while.");
    await waitForJobRun(getJobRun, process.env.JOB_NAME, JobRunId);
    log("Job run succeeded.", { type: "success" });

    await promptToOpen(context);

    return { ...context };
  };
```

작업 실행에 대한 정보를 나열하고 변환된 데이터 중 일부를 볼 수 있습니다.

```
const getJobRuns = (jobName) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});
  const command = new GetJobRunsCommand({
    JobName: jobName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};

const getJobRun = (jobName, jobRunId) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});
  const command = new GetJobRunCommand({
    JobName: jobName,
    RunId: jobRunId,
  });
```

```
  return client.send(command);
};

/**
 * @typedef {{ prompter: { prompt: () => Promise<{jobName: string}> } }} Context
 */

/**
 * @typedef {() => Promise<import('@aws-sdk/client-glue').GetJobRunCommandOutput>}
 getJobRun
 */

/**
 * @typedef {() => Promise<import('@aws-sdk/client-glue').GetJobRunsCommandOutput}
 getJobRuns
 */

/**
 *
 * @param {getJobRun} getJobRun
 * @param {string} jobName
 * @param {string} jobRunId
 */
const logJobRunDetails = async (getJobRun, jobName, jobRunId) => {
  const { JobRun } = await getJobRun(jobName, jobRunId);
  log(JobRun, { type: "object" });
};

/**
 *
 * @param {{getJobRuns: getJobRuns, getJobRun: getJobRun }} funcs
 */
const makePickJobRunStep =
  ({ getJobRuns, getJobRun }) =>
  async (/** @type { Context } */ context) => {
    if (context.selectedJobName) {
      const { JobRuns } = await getJobRuns(context.selectedJobName);

      const { jobRunId } = await context.prompter.prompt({
        name: "jobRunId",
        type: "list",
        message: "Select a job run to see details.",
        choices: JobRuns.map((run) => run.Id),
```

```
      });

      logJobRunDetails(getJobRun, context.selectedJobName, jobRunId);
    }

    return { ...context };
  };
```

데모 중에 생성된 모든 리소스를 삭제합니다.

```
const deleteJob = (jobName) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new DeleteJobCommand({
    JobName: jobName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};

const deleteTable = (databaseName, tableName) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new DeleteTableCommand({
    DatabaseName: databaseName,
    Name: tableName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};

const deleteDatabase = (databaseName) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new DeleteDatabaseCommand({
    Name: databaseName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};

const deleteCrawler = (crawlerName) => {
```

```
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new DeleteCrawlerCommand({
    Name: crawlerName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};

/**
 *
 * @param {import('../../../actions/delete-job.js').deleteJob} deleteJobFn
 * @param {string[]} jobNames
 * @param {{ prompter: { prompt: () => Promise<any> }}} context
 */
const handleDeleteJobs = async (deleteJobFn, jobNames, context) => {
  /**
   * @type {{ selectedJobNames: string[] }}
   */
  const { selectedJobNames } = await context.prompter.prompt({
    name: "selectedJobNames",
    type: "checkbox",
    message: "Let's clean up jobs. Select jobs to delete.",
    choices: jobNames,
  });

  if (selectedJobNames.length === 0) {
    log("No jobs selected.");
  } else {
    log("Deleting jobs.");
    await Promise.all(
      selectedJobNames.map((n) => deleteJobFn(n).catch(console.error)),
    );
    log("Jobs deleted.", { type: "success" });
  }
};

/**
 * @param {{
 *   listJobs: import('../../../actions/list-jobs.js').listJobs,
 *   deleteJob: import('../../../actions/delete-job.js').deleteJob
 * }} config
 */
const makeCleanUpJobsStep =
```

```
  ({ listJobs, deleteJob }) =>
  async (context) => {
    const { JobNames } = await listJobs();
    if (JobNames.length > 0) {
      await handleDeleteJobs(deleteJob, JobNames, context);
    }

    return { ...context };
  };

/**
 * @param {import('../../../actions/delete-table.js').deleteTable} deleteTable
 * @param {string} databaseName
 * @param {string[]} tableNames
 */
const deleteTables = (deleteTable, databaseName, tableNames) =>
  Promise.all(
    tableNames.map((tableName) =>
      deleteTable(databaseName, tableName).catch(console.error),
    ),
  );

/**
 * @param {{
 *  getTables: import('../../../actions/get-tables.js').getTables,
 *  deleteTable: import('../../../actions/delete-table.js').deleteTable
 * }} config
 */
const makeCleanUpTablesStep =
  ({ getTables, deleteTable }) =>
  /**
   * @param {{ prompter: { prompt: () => Promise<any>}}} context
   */
  async (context) => {
    const { TableList } = await getTables(process.env.DATABASE_NAME).catch(
      () => ({ TableList: null }),
    );

    if (TableList && TableList.length > 0) {
      /**
       * @type {{ tableNames: string[] }}
       */
      const { tableNames } = await context.prompter.prompt({
        name: "tableNames",
```

```
        type: "checkbox",
        message: "Let's clean up tables. Select tables to delete.",
        choices: TableList.map((t) => t.Name),
      });

      if (tableNames.length === 0) {
        log("No tables selected.");
      } else {
        log("Deleting tables.");
        await deleteTables(deleteTable, process.env.DATABASE_NAME, tableNames);
        log("Tables deleted.", { type: "success" });
      }
    }

    return { ...context };
  };

/**
 * @param {import('../../../actions/delete-database.js').deleteDatabase}
 deleteDatabase
 * @param {string[]} databaseNames
 */
const deleteDatabases = (deleteDatabase, databaseNames) =>
  Promise.all(
    databaseNames.map((dbName) => deleteDatabase(dbName).catch(console.error)),
  );

/**
 * @param {{
 *   getDatabases: import('../../../actions/get-databases.js').getDatabases
 *   deleteDatabase: import('../../../actions/delete-database.js').deleteDatabase
 * }} config
 */
const makeCleanUpDatabasesStep =
  ({ getDatabases, deleteDatabase }) =>
  /**
   * @param {{ prompter: { prompt: () => Promise<any>}} context
   */
  async (context) => {
    const { DatabaseList } = await getDatabases();

    if (DatabaseList.length > 0) {
      /** @type {{ dbNames: string[] }} */
      const { dbNames } = await context.prompter.prompt({
```

```
        name: "dbNames",
        type: "checkbox",
        message: "Let's clean up databases. Select databases to delete.",
        choices: DatabaseList.map((db) => db.Name),
      });

      if (dbNames.length === 0) {
        log("No databases selected.");
      } else {
        log("Deleting databases.");
        await deleteDatabases(deleteDatabase, dbNames);
        log("Databases deleted.", { type: "success" });
      }
    }

    return { ...context };
  };

const cleanUpCrawlerStep = async (context) => {
  log("Deleting crawler.");

  try {
    await deleteCrawler(process.env.CRAWLER_NAME);
    log("Crawler deleted.", { type: "success" });
  } catch (err) {
    if (err.name === "EntityNotFoundException") {
      log("Crawler is already deleted.");
    } else {
      throw err;
    }
  }

  return { ...context };
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CreateCrawler
  - CreateJob
  - DeleteCrawler
  - DeleteDatabase

- DeleteJob
- DeleteTable
- GetCrawler
- GetDatabase
- GetDatabases
- GetJob
- GetJobRun
- GetJobRuns
- GetTables
- ListJobs
- StartCrawler
- StartJobRun

작업

`CreateCrawler`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateCrawler`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
const createCrawler = (name, role, dbName, tablePrefix, s3TargetPath) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new CreateCrawlerCommand({
    Name: name,
    Role: role,
    DatabaseName: dbName,
    TablePrefix: tablePrefix,
    Targets: {
```

```
      S3Targets: [{ Path: s3TargetPath }],
    },
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateCrawler를 참조하십시오.

`CreateJob`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateJob`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
const createJob = (name, role, scriptBucketName, scriptKey) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new CreateJobCommand({
    Name: name,
    Role: role,
    Command: {
      Name: "glueetl",
      PythonVersion: "3",
      ScriptLocation: `s3://${scriptBucketName}/${scriptKey}`,
    },
    GlueVersion: "3.0",
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateJob을 참조하십시오.

DeleteCrawler

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteCrawler의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
const deleteCrawler = (crawlerName) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new DeleteCrawlerCommand({
    Name: crawlerName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteCrawler를 참조하십시오.

DeleteDatabase

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteDatabase의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
const deleteDatabase = (databaseName) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});
```

```
  const command = new DeleteDatabaseCommand({
    Name: databaseName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteDatabase를 참조하십시오.

DeleteJob

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteJob의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
const deleteJob = (jobName) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new DeleteJobCommand({
    JobName: jobName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteJob을 참조하십시오.

DeleteTable

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteTable의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
const deleteTable = (databaseName, tableName) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new DeleteTableCommand({
    DatabaseName: databaseName,
    Name: tableName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteTable을 참조하세요.

`GetCrawler`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetCrawler`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
const getCrawler = (name) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new GetCrawlerCommand({
    Name: name,
```

```
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 GetCrawler를 참조하십시오.

GetDatabase

다음 코드 예시는 GetDatabase의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
const getDatabase = (name) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new GetDatabaseCommand({
    Name: name,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 GetDatabase를 참조하십시오.

GetDatabases

다음 코드 예시는 GetDatabases의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
const getDatabases = () => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new GetDatabasesCommand({});

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 GetDatabases를 참조하십시오.

`GetJob`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetJob`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
const getJob = (jobName) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new GetJobCommand({
    JobName: jobName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 GetJob을 참조하십시오.

GetJobRun

다음 코드 예시는 GetJobRun의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
const getJobRun = (jobName, jobRunId) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});
  const command = new GetJobRunCommand({
    JobName: jobName,
    RunId: jobRunId,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 GetJobRun을 참조하십시오.

GetJobRuns

다음 코드 예시는 GetJobRuns의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
const getJobRuns = (jobName) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});
  const command = new GetJobRunsCommand({
    JobName: jobName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 GetJobRuns를 참조하세요.

GetTables

다음 코드 예시는 GetTables의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
const getTables = (databaseName) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new GetTablesCommand({
    DatabaseName: databaseName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 GetTables를 참조하십시오.

ListJobs

다음 코드 예시는 ListJobs의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
const listJobs = () => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new ListJobsCommand({});

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListJobs를 참조하십시오.

StartCrawler

다음 코드 예시는 `StartCrawler`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
const startCrawler = (name) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new StartCrawlerCommand({
    Name: name,
  });

  return client.send(command);
```

```
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 SStartCrawler를 참조하십시오.

StartJobRun

다음 코드 예시는 StartJobRun의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
const startJobRun = (jobName, dbName, tableName, bucketName) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new StartJobRunCommand({
    JobName: jobName,
    Arguments: {
      "--input_database": dbName,
      "--input_table": tableName,
      "--output_bucket_url": `s3://${bucketName}/`,
    },
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 StartJobRun을 참조하십시오.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)를 사용한 HealthImaging 예

다음 코드 예제에서는 HealthImaging과 함께 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3)를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

HealthImaging 시작

다음은 HealthImaging 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

```
import {
  ListDatastoresCommand,
  MedicalImagingClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";

// When no region or credentials are provided, the SDK will use the
// region and credentials from the local AWS config.
const client = new MedicalImagingClient({});

export const helloMedicalImaging = async () => {
  const command = new ListDatastoresCommand({});

  const { datastoreSummaries } = await client.send(command);
  console.log("Datastores: ");
  console.log(datastoreSummaries.map((item) => item.datastoreName).join("\n"));
  return datastoreSummaries;
};
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListDatastores를 참조하세요.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오

작업

CopyImageSet

다음 코드 예시는 CopyImageSet의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

이미지 세트를 복사하는 유틸리티 함수입니다.

```
import { CopyImageSetCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} datastoreId - The ID of the data store.
 * @param {string} imageSetId - The source image set ID.
 * @param {string} sourceVersionId - The source version ID.
 * @param {string} destinationImageSetId - The optional ID of the destination image
 set.
 * @param {string} destinationVersionId - The optional version ID of the destination
 image set.
 * @param {boolean} force - Force the copy action.
 * @param {[string]} copySubsets - A subset of instance IDs to copy.
 */
export const copyImageSet = async (
  datastoreId = "xxxxxxxxxxx",
  imageSetId = "xxxxxxxxxxxx",
  sourceVersionId = "1",
  destinationImageSetId = "",
  destinationVersionId = "",
  force = false,
  copySubsets = [],
) => {
  try {
    const params = {
      datastoreId: datastoreId,
      sourceImageSetId: imageSetId,
      copyImageSetInformation: {
```

```
        sourceImageSet: { latestVersionId: sourceVersionId },
      },
      force: force,
    };
    if (destinationImageSetId !== "" && destinationVersionId !== "") {
      params.copyImageSetInformation.destinationImageSet = {
        imageSetId: destinationImageSetId,
        latestVersionId: destinationVersionId,
      };
    }

    if (copySubsets.length > 0) {
      let copySubsetsJson;
      copySubsetsJson = {
        SchemaVersion: 1.1,
        Study: {
          Series: {
            imageSetId: {
              Instances: {},
            },
          },
        },
      };

      for (let i = 0; i < copySubsets.length; i++) {
        copySubsetsJson.Study.Series.imageSetId.Instances[copySubsets[i]] = {};
      }

      params.copyImageSetInformation.dicomCopies = copySubsetsJson;
    }

    const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
      new CopyImageSetCommand(params),
    );
    console.log(response);
    // {
    //     '$metadata': {
    //         httpStatusCode: 200,
    //         requestId: 'd9b219ce-cc48-4a44-a5b2-c5c3068f1ee8',
    //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
    //         cfId: undefined,
    //         attempts: 1,
    //         totalRetryDelay: 0
    //      },
```

```
    //       datastoreId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
    //       destinationImageSetProperties: {
    //             createdAt: 2023-09-27T19:46:21.824Z,
    //             imageSetArn: 'arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:xxxxxxxxxxx:datastore/xxxxxxxxxxxxx/imageset/xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
    //             imageSetId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
    //             imageSetState: 'LOCKED',
    //             imageSetWorkflowStatus: 'COPYING',
    //             latestVersionId: '1',
    //             updatedAt: 2023-09-27T19:46:21.824Z
    //       },
    //       sourceImageSetProperties: {
    //             createdAt: 2023-09-22T14:49:26.427Z,
    //             imageSetArn: 'arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:xxxxxxxxxxx:datastore/xxxxxxxxxxxxx/imageset/xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
    //             imageSetId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
    //             imageSetState: 'LOCKED',
    //             imageSetWorkflowStatus: 'COPYING_WITH_READ_ONLY_ACCESS',
    //             latestVersionId: '4',
    //             updatedAt: 2023-09-27T19:46:21.824Z
    //      }
    // }
    return response;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

대상 없이 이미지 세트를 복사합니다.

```
  await copyImageSet(
    "12345678901234567890123456789012",
    "12345678901234567890123456789012",
    "1",
  );
```

대상이 있는 이미지 세트를 복사합니다.

```
  await copyImageSet(
```

```
    "12345678901234567890123456789012",
    "12345678901234567890123456789012",
    "1",
    "12345678901234567890123456789012",
    "1",
    false,
  );
```

이미지 세트의 하위 집합을 대상으로 복사하고 강제로 복사합니다.

```
  await copyImageSet(
    "12345678901234567890123456789012",
    "12345678901234567890123456789012",
    "1",
    "12345678901234567890123456789012",
    "1",
    true,
    ["12345678901234567890123456789012", "11223344556677889900112233445566"],
  );
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CopyImageSet를 참조하세요.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

`CreateDatastore`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateDatastore`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

```
import { CreateDatastoreCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";
```

```
/**
 * @param {string} datastoreName - The name of the data store to create.
 */
export const createDatastore = async (datastoreName = "DATASTORE_NAME") => {
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new CreateDatastoreCommand({ datastoreName: datastoreName }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //       httpStatusCode: 200,
  //       requestId: 'a71cd65f-2382-49bf-b682-f9209d8d399b',
  //       extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //       cfId: undefined,
  //       attempts: 1,
  //       totalRetryDelay: 0
  //    },
  //    datastoreId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //    datastoreStatus: 'CREATING'
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateDatastore를 참조하세요.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

`DeleteDatastore`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteDatastore`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

```
import { DeleteDatastoreCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} datastoreId - The ID of the data store to delete.
```

```
 */
export const deleteDatastore = async (datastoreId = "DATASTORE_ID") => {
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new DeleteDatastoreCommand({ datastoreId }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //           httpStatusCode: 200,
  //           requestId: 'f5beb409-678d-48c9-9173-9a001ee1ebb1',
  //           extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //           cfId: undefined,
  //           attempts: 1,
  //           totalRetryDelay: 0
  //        },
  //     datastoreId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //     datastoreStatus: 'DELETING'
  // }

  return response;
};
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteDatastore를 참조하세요.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

`DeleteImageSet`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteImageSet`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

```
import { DeleteImageSetCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} datastoreId - The data store ID.
```

```
 * @param {string} imageSetId - The image set ID.
 */
export const deleteImageSet = async (
  datastoreId = "xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx",
  imageSetId = "xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx",
) => {
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new DeleteImageSetCommand({
      datastoreId: datastoreId,
      imageSetId: imageSetId,
    }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //    '$metadata': {
  //         httpStatusCode: 200,
  //         requestId: '6267bbd2-eaa5-4a50-8ee8-8fddf535cf73',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  //     },
  //     datastoreId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //     imageSetId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //     imageSetState: 'LOCKED',
  //     imageSetWorkflowStatus: 'DELETING'
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteImageSet를 참조하세요.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

GetDICOMImportJob

다음 코드 예시는 GetDICOMImportJob의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

```
import { GetDICOMImportJobCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} datastoreId - The ID of the data store.
 * @param {string} jobId - The ID of the import job.
 */
export const getDICOMImportJob = async (
  datastoreId = "xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx",
  jobId = "xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx",
) => {
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new GetDICOMImportJobCommand({ datastoreId: datastoreId, jobId: jobId }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //         requestId: 'a2637936-78ea-44e7-98b8-7a87d95dfaee',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  // },
  //     jobProperties: {
  //         dataAccessRoleArn: 'arn:aws:iam::xxxxxxxxxxxx:role/dicom_import',
  //             datastoreId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //             endedAt: 2023-09-19T17:29:21.753Z,
  //             inputS3Uri: 's3://healthimaging-source/CTStudy/',
  //             jobId: ''xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx'',
  //             jobName: 'job_1',
  //             jobStatus: 'COMPLETED',
  //             outputS3Uri: 's3://health-imaging-dest/
ouput_ct/'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx'-DicomImport-'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx'/',
  //             submittedAt: 2023-09-19T17:27:25.143Z
  //     }
  // }

  return response;
};
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 GetDICOMImportJob을 참조하세요.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

GetDatastore

다음 코드 예시는 GetDatastore의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

```
import { GetDatastoreCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} datastoreID - The ID of the data store.
 */
export const getDatastore = async (datastoreID = "DATASTORE_ID") => {
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new GetDatastoreCommand({ datastoreId: datastoreID }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //       httpStatusCode: 200,
  //       requestId: '55ea7d2e-222c-4a6a-871e-4f591f40cadb',
  //       extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //       cfId: undefined,
  //       attempts: 1,
  //       totalRetryDelay: 0
  //    },
  //   datastoreProperties: {
  //        createdAt: 2023-08-04T18:50:36.239Z,
  //         datastoreArn: 'arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-east-1:xxxxxxxxx:datastore/
xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //         datastoreId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //         datastoreName: 'my_datastore',
  //         datastoreStatus: 'ACTIVE',
```

```
  //         updatedAt: 2023-08-04T18:50:36.239Z
  //   }
  // }
  return response.datastoreProperties;
};
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 GetDatastore를 참조하세요.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

`GetImageFrame`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetImageFrame`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

```
import { GetImageFrameCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} imageFrameFileName - The name of the file for the HTJ2K-encoded
 image frame.
 * @param {string} datastoreID - The data store's ID.
 * @param {string} imageSetID - The image set's ID.
 * @param {string} imageFrameID - The image frame's ID.
 */
export const getImageFrame = async (
  imageFrameFileName = "image.jph",
  datastoreID = "DATASTORE_ID",
  imageSetID = "IMAGE_SET_ID",
  imageFrameID = "IMAGE_FRAME_ID",
) => {
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new GetImageFrameCommand({
      datastoreId: datastoreID,
      imageSetId: imageSetID,
      imageFrameInformation: { imageFrameId: imageFrameID },
```

```
    }),
  );
  const buffer = await response.imageFrameBlob.transformToByteArray();
  writeFileSync(imageFrameFileName, buffer);

  console.log(response);
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //         httpStatusCode: 200,
  //         requestId: 'e4ab42a5-25a3-4377-873f-374ecf4380e1',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  //     },
  //     contentType: 'application/octet-stream',
  //     imageFrameBlob: <ref *1> IncomingMessage {}
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 GetImageFrame을 참조하세요.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

`GetImageSet`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetImageSet`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

```
import { GetImageSetCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} datastoreId - The ID of the data store.
 * @param {string} imageSetId - The ID of the image set.
```

```
 * @param {string} imageSetVersion - The optional version of the image set.
 *
 */
export const getImageSet = async (
  datastoreId = "xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx",
  imageSetId = "xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx",
  imageSetVersion = "",
) => {
  const params = { datastoreId: datastoreId, imageSetId: imageSetId };
  if (imageSetVersion !== "") {
    params.imageSetVersion = imageSetVersion;
  }
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new GetImageSetCommand(params),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //         requestId: '0615c161-410d-4d06-9d8c-6e1241bb0a5a',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  // },
  //     createdAt: 2023-09-22T14:49:26.427Z,
  //     datastoreId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //     imageSetArn: 'arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-east-1:xxxxxxxxxx:datastore/
xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx/imageset/xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //     imageSetId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //     imageSetState: 'ACTIVE',
  //     imageSetWorkflowStatus: 'CREATED',
  //     updatedAt: 2023-09-22T14:49:26.427Z,
  //     versionId: '1'
  // }

  return response;
};
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 GetImageSet를 참조하세요.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

`GetImageSetMetadata`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetImageSetMetadata`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

이미지 세트 메타데이터를 가져오는 유틸리티 함수입니다.

```
import { GetImageSetMetadataCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";
import { writeFileSync } from "node:fs";

/**
 * @param {string} metadataFileName - The name of the file for the gzipped metadata.
 * @param {string} datastoreId - The ID of the data store.
 * @param {string} imagesetId - The ID of the image set.
 * @param {string} versionID - The optional version ID of the image set.
 */
export const getImageSetMetadata = async (
  metadataFileName = "metadata.json.gzip",
  datastoreId = "xxxxxxxxxxxxxx",
  imagesetId = "xxxxxxxxxxxxxx",
  versionID = "",
) => {
  const params = { datastoreId: datastoreId, imageSetId: imagesetId };

  if (versionID) {
    params.versionID = versionID;
  }

  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new GetImageSetMetadataCommand(params),
  );
  const buffer = await response.imageSetMetadataBlob.transformToByteArray();
  writeFileSync(metadataFileName, buffer);

  console.log(response);
```

```
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //         requestId: '5219b274-30ff-4986-8cab-48753de3a599',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  // },
  //     contentType: 'application/json',
  //     contentEncoding: 'gzip',
  //     imageSetMetadataBlob: <ref *1> IncomingMessage {}
  // }

  return response;
};
```

버전 없이 이미지 세트 메타데이터를 가져옵니다.

```
  try {
    await getImageSetMetadata(
      "metadata.json.gzip",
      "12345678901234567890123456789012",
      "12345678901234567890123456789012",
    );
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
```

버전과 함께 이미지 세트 메타데이터를 가져옵니다.

```
  try {
    await getImageSetMetadata(
      "metadata2.json.gzip",
      "12345678901234567890123456789012",
      "12345678901234567890123456789012",
      "1",
    );
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
```

```
  }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 GetImageSetMetadata를 참조하십시오.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

`ListDICOMImportJobs`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListDICOMImportJobs`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

```
import { paginateListDICOMImportJobs } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} datastoreId - The ID of the data store.
 */
export const listDICOMImportJobs = async (
  datastoreId = "xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx",
) => {
  const paginatorConfig = {
    client: medicalImagingClient,
    pageSize: 50,
  };

  const commandParams = { datastoreId: datastoreId };
  const paginator = paginateListDICOMImportJobs(paginatorConfig, commandParams);

  const jobSummaries = [];
  for await (const page of paginator) {
    // Each page contains a list of `jobSummaries`. The list is truncated if is
 larger than `pageSize`.
    jobSummaries.push(...page.jobSummaries);
    console.log(page);
  }
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
```

```
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //         requestId: '3c20c66e-0797-446a-a1d8-91b742fd15a0',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  // },
  //     jobSummaries: [
  //         {
  //             dataAccessRoleArn: 'arn:aws:iam::xxxxxxxxxxxx:role/dicom_import',
  //             datastoreId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //             endedAt: 2023-09-22T14:49:51.351Z,
  //             jobId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //             jobName: 'test-1',
  //             jobStatus: 'COMPLETED',
  //             submittedAt: 2023-09-22T14:48:45.767Z
  // }
  // ]}

  return jobSummaries;
};
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListDICOMImportJobs를 참조하세요.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

`ListDatastores`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListDatastores`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

```
import { paginateListDatastores } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

export const listDatastores = async () => {
```

```
  const paginatorConfig = {
    client: medicalImagingClient,
    pageSize: 50,
  };

  const commandParams = {};
  const paginator = paginateListDatastores(paginatorConfig, commandParams);

  /**
   * @type {import("@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging").DatastoreSummary[]}
   */
  const datastoreSummaries = [];
  for await (const page of paginator) {
    // Each page contains a list of `jobSummaries`. The list is truncated if is
 larger than `pageSize`.
    datastoreSummaries.push(...page.datastoreSummaries);
    console.log(page);
  }
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //       httpStatusCode: 200,
  //       requestId: '6aa99231-d9c2-4716-a46e-edb830116fa3',
  //       extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //       cfId: undefined,
  //       attempts: 1,
  //       totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   datastoreSummaries: [
  //     {
  //       createdAt: 2023-08-04T18:49:54.429Z,
  //       datastoreArn: 'arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-east-1:xxxxxxxxx:datastore/
xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //       datastoreId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //       datastoreName: 'my_datastore',
  //       datastoreStatus: 'ACTIVE',
  //       updatedAt: 2023-08-04T18:49:54.429Z
  //     }
  //     ...
  //   ]
  // }

  return datastoreSummaries;
};
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListDatastores를 참조하세요.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

`ListImageSetVersions`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListImageSetVersions`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

```
import { paginateListImageSetVersions } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} datastoreId - The ID of the data store.
 * @param {string} imageSetId - The ID of the image set.
 */
export const listImageSetVersions = async (
  datastoreId = "xxxxxxxxxxxx",
  imageSetId = "xxxxxxxxxxxx",
) => {
  const paginatorConfig = {
    client: medicalImagingClient,
    pageSize: 50,
  };

  const commandParams = { datastoreId, imageSetId };
  const paginator = paginateListImageSetVersions(
    paginatorConfig,
    commandParams,
  );

  const imageSetPropertiesList = [];
  for await (const page of paginator) {
    // Each page contains a list of `jobSummaries`. The list is truncated if is
 larger than `pageSize`.
    imageSetPropertiesList.push(...page.imageSetPropertiesList);
```

```
    console.log(page);
  }
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //         httpStatusCode: 200,
  //         requestId: '74590b37-a002-4827-83f2-3c590279c742',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  //     },
  //     imageSetPropertiesList: [
  //         {
  //             ImageSetWorkflowStatus: 'CREATED',
  //             createdAt: 2023-09-22T14:49:26.427Z,
  //             imageSetId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //             imageSetState: 'ACTIVE',
  //             versionId: '1'
  //         }]
  // }
  return imageSetPropertiesList;
};
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListImageSetVersions를 참조하세요.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

`ListTagsForResource`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListTagsForResource`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

```
import { ListTagsForResourceCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";
```

```
/**
 * @param {string} resourceArn - The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the data store
 or image set.
 */
export const listTagsForResource = async (
  resourceArn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-east-1:abc:datastore/def/imageset/ghi",
) => {
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new ListTagsForResourceCommand({ resourceArn: resourceArn }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //         httpStatusCode: 200,
  //         requestId: '008fc6d3-abec-4870-a155-20fa3631e645',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  //     },
  //     tags: { Deployment: 'Development' }
  // }

  return response;
};
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListTagsForResource를 참조하세요.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

`SearchImageSets`

다음 코드 예시는 `SearchImageSets`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

이미지 세트 검색을 위한 유틸리티 함수.

```
import { paginateSearchImageSets } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} datastoreId - The data store's ID.
 * @param { import('@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging').SearchFilter[] } filters - The
 search criteria filters.
 * @param { import('@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging').Sort } sort - The search
 criteria sort.
 */
export const searchImageSets = async (
  datastoreId = "xxxxxxxx",
  searchCriteria = {},
) => {
  const paginatorConfig = {
    client: medicalImagingClient,
    pageSize: 50,
  };

  const commandParams = {
    datastoreId: datastoreId,
    searchCriteria: searchCriteria,
  };

  const paginator = paginateSearchImageSets(paginatorConfig, commandParams);

  const imageSetsMetadataSummaries = [];
  for await (const page of paginator) {
    // Each page contains a list of `jobSummaries`. The list is truncated if is
 larger than `pageSize`.
    imageSetsMetadataSummaries.push(...page.imageSetsMetadataSummaries);
    console.log(page);
  }
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //         httpStatusCode: 200,
  //         requestId: 'f009ea9c-84ca-4749-b5b6-7164f00a5ada',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  //     },
  //     imageSetsMetadataSummaries: [
```

```
  //         {
  //             DICOMTags: [Object],
  //             createdAt: "2023-09-19T16:59:40.551Z",
  //             imageSetId: '7f75e1b5c0f40eac2b24cf712f485f50',
  //             updatedAt: "2023-09-19T16:59:40.551Z",
  //             version: 1
  //         }]
  // }

  return imageSetsMetadataSummaries;
};
```

사용 사례 #1: EQUAL 연산자.

```
  const datastoreId = "12345678901234567890123456789012";

  try {
    const searchCriteria = {
      filters: [
        {
          values: [{ DICOMPatientId: "1234567" }],
          operator: "EQUAL",
        },
      ],
    };

    await searchImageSets(datastoreId, searchCriteria);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
```

사용 사례 #2: DICOMStudyDate 및 DICOMStudyTime을 사용한 BETWEEN 연산자.

```
  const datastoreId = "12345678901234567890123456789012";

  try {
    const searchCriteria = {
      filters: [
        {
          values: [
            {
```

```
              DICOMStudyDateAndTime: {
                DICOMStudyDate: "19900101",
                DICOMStudyTime: "000000",
              },
            },
            {
              DICOMStudyDateAndTime: {
                DICOMStudyDate: "20230901",
                DICOMStudyTime: "000000",
              },
            },
          ],
          operator: "BETWEEN",
        },
      ],
    };

    await searchImageSets(datastoreId, searchCriteria);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
```

사용 사례 #3: createdAt을 사용한 BETWEEN 연산자. 시간 연구가 이전에 지속되었습니다.

```
const datastoreId = "12345678901234567890123456789012";

try {
  const searchCriteria = {
    filters: [
      {
        values: [
          { createdAt: new Date("1985-04-12T23:20:50.52Z") },
          { createdAt: new Date() },
        ],
        operator: "BETWEEN",
      },
    ],
  };

  await searchImageSets(datastoreId, searchCriteria);
} catch (err) {
  console.error(err);
```

```
}
```

사용 사례 #4: DICOMSeriesInstanceUID의 EQUAL 연산자와 updatedAt의 BETWEEN 및 updatedAt 필드의 ASC 순서로 응답을 정렬합니다.

```
const datastoreId = "12345678901234567890123456789012";

try {
  const searchCriteria = {
    filters: [
      {
        values: [
          { updatedAt: new Date("1985-04-12T23:20:50.52Z") },
          { updatedAt: new Date() },
        ],
        operator: "BETWEEN",
      },
      {
        values: [
          {
            DICOMSeriesInstanceUID:
              "1.1.123.123456.1.12.1.1234567890.1234.12345678.123",
          },
        ],
        operator: "EQUAL",
      },
    ],
    sort: {
      sortOrder: "ASC",
      sortField: "updatedAt",
    },
  };

  await searchImageSets(datastoreId, searchCriteria);
} catch (err) {
  console.error(err);
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 SearchImageSets를 참조하세요.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

StartDICOMImportJob

다음 코드 예시는 StartDICOMImportJob의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

```
import { StartDICOMImportJobCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} jobName - The name of the import job.
 * @param {string} datastoreId - The ID of the data store.
 * @param {string} dataAccessRoleArn - The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role
 that grants permission.
 * @param {string} inputS3Uri - The URI of the S3 bucket containing the input files.
 * @param {string} outputS3Uri - The URI of the S3 bucket where the output files are
 stored.
 */
export const startDicomImportJob = async (
  jobName = "test-1",
  datastoreId = "12345678901234567890123456789012",
  dataAccessRoleArn = "arn:aws:iam::xxxxxxxxxxxx:role/ImportJobDataAccessRole",
  inputS3Uri = "s3://medical-imaging-dicom-input/dicom_input/",
  outputS3Uri = "s3://medical-imaging-output/job_output/",
) => {
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new StartDICOMImportJobCommand({
      jobName: jobName,
      datastoreId: datastoreId,
      dataAccessRoleArn: dataAccessRoleArn,
      inputS3Uri: inputS3Uri,
      outputS3Uri: outputS3Uri,
    }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
```

```
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //         requestId: '6e81d191-d46b-4e48-a08a-cdcc7e11eb79',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  // },
  //     datastoreId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //     jobId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //     jobStatus: 'SUBMITTED',
  //     submittedAt: 2023-09-22T14:48:45.767Z
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 StartDICOMImportJob을 참조하세요.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

`TagResource`

다음 코드 예시는 `TagResource`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

```
import { TagResourceCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} resourceArn - The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the data store
 or image set.
 * @param {Record<string,string>} tags - The tags to add to the resource as JSON.
 *                      - For example: {"Deployment" : "Development"}
 */
export const tagResource = async (
```

```
  resourceArn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-east-1:xxxxxx:datastore/xxxxx/imageset/
xxx",
  tags = {},
) => {
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new TagResourceCommand({ resourceArn: resourceArn, tags: tags }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //        httpStatusCode: 204,
  //         requestId: '8a6de9a3-ec8e-47ef-8643-473518b19d45',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  //    }
  // }

  return response;
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 TagResource를 참조하세요.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

`UntagResource`

다음 코드 예시는 `UntagResource`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

```
import { UntagResourceCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} resourceArn - The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the data store
 or image set.
```

```
 * @param {string[]} tagKeys - The keys of the tags to remove.
 */
export const untagResource = async (
  resourceArn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-east-1:xxxxxx:datastore/xxxxx/imageset/
xxx",
  tagKeys = [],
) => {
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new UntagResourceCommand({ resourceArn: resourceArn, tagKeys: tagKeys }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //        httpStatusCode: 204,
  //         requestId: '8a6de9a3-ec8e-47ef-8643-473518b19d45',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  //    }
  // }

  return response;
};
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 UntagResource를 참조하세요.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

`UpdateImageSetMetadata`

다음 코드 예시는 `UpdateImageSetMetadata`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

```
import { UpdateImageSetMetadataCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";
```

```
/**
 * @param {string} datastoreId - The ID of the HealthImaging data store.
 * @param {string} imageSetId - The ID of the HealthImaging image set.
 * @param {string} latestVersionId - The ID of the HealthImaging image set version.
 * @param {{}} updateMetadata - The metadata to update.
 * @param {boolean} force - Force the update.
 */
export const updateImageSetMetadata = async (
  datastoreId = "xxxxxxxxxx",
  imageSetId = "xxxxxxxxxx",
  latestVersionId = "1",
  updateMetadata = "{}",
  force = false,
) => {
  try {
    const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
      new UpdateImageSetMetadataCommand({
        datastoreId: datastoreId,
        imageSetId: imageSetId,
        latestVersionId: latestVersionId,
        updateImageSetMetadataUpdates: updateMetadata,
        force: force,
      }),
    );
    console.log(response);
    // {
    //     '$metadata': {
    //     httpStatusCode: 200,
    //         requestId: '7966e869-e311-4bff-92ec-56a61d3003ea',
    //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
    //         cfId: undefined,
    //         attempts: 1,
    //         totalRetryDelay: 0
    // },
    //     createdAt: 2023-09-22T14:49:26.427Z,
    //     datastoreId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
    //     imageSetId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
    //     imageSetState: 'LOCKED',
    //     imageSetWorkflowStatus: 'UPDATING',
    //     latestVersionId: '4',
    //     updatedAt: 2023-09-27T19:41:43.494Z
    // }
    return response;
  } catch (err) {
```

```
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

사용 사례 #1: 속성을 삽입 또는 업데이트하고 강제로 업데이트합니다.

```
    const insertAttributes = JSON.stringify({
      SchemaVersion: 1.1,
      Study: {
        DICOM: {
          StudyDescription: "CT CHEST",
        },
      },
    });

    const updateMetadata = {
      DICOMUpdates: {
        updatableAttributes: new TextEncoder().encode(insertAttributes),
      },
    };

    await updateImageSetMetadata(
      datastoreID,
      imageSetID,
      versionID,
      updateMetadata,
      true,
    );
```

사용 사례 #2: 속성을 제거합니다.

```
    // Attribute key and value must match the existing attribute.
    const remove_attribute = JSON.stringify({
      SchemaVersion: 1.1,
      Study: {
        DICOM: {
          StudyDescription: "CT CHEST",
        },
      },
    });
```

```
const updateMetadata = {
  DICOMUpdates: {
    removableAttributes: new TextEncoder().encode(remove_attribute),
  },
};

await updateImageSetMetadata(
  datastoreID,
  imageSetID,
  versionID,
  updateMetadata,
);
```

사용 사례 #3: 인스턴스를 제거합니다.

```
const remove_instance = JSON.stringify({
  SchemaVersion: 1.1,
  Study: {
    Series: {
      "1.1.1.1.1.1.12345.123456789012.123.12345678901234.1": {
        Instances: {
          "1.1.1.1.1.1.12345.123456789012.123.12345678901234.1": {},
        },
      },
    },
  },
});

const updateMetadata = {
  DICOMUpdates: {
    removableAttributes: new TextEncoder().encode(remove_instance),
  },
};

await updateImageSetMetadata(
  datastoreID,
  imageSetID,
  versionID,
  updateMetadata,
);
```

사용 사례 #4: 이전 버전으로 되돌립니다.

```
const updateMetadata = {
  revertToVersionId: "1",
};

await updateImageSetMetadata(
  datastoreID,
  imageSetID,
  versionID,
  updateMetadata,
);
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 UpdateImageSetMetadata를 참조하세요.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

시나리오

이미지 세트 및 이미지 프레임 시작하기

다음 코드 예제에서는 HealthImaging에서 DICOM 파일을 가져오고 이미지 프레임을 다운로드하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

구현은 명령줄 애플리케이션으로 구성됩니다.

- DICOM 가져오기의 리소스를 설정합니다.
- 데이터 스토어로 DICOM 파일을 가져옵니다.
- 가져오기 작업의 이미지 세트 ID를 검색합니다.
- 이미지 세트의 이미지 프레임 ID를 검색합니다.
- 이미지 프레임을 다운로드, 디코딩 및 확인합니다.
- 리소스를 정리합니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

단계(index.js)를 오케스트레이션합니다.

```
import {
  parseScenarioArgs,
  Scenario,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
import {
  saveState,
  loadState,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/steps-common.js";

import {
  createStack,
  deployStack,
  getAccountId,
  getDatastoreName,
  getStackName,
  outputState,
  waitForStackCreation,
} from "./deploy-steps.js";
import {
  doCopy,
  selectDataset,
  copyDataset,
  outputCopiedObjects,
} from "./dataset-steps.js";
import {
  doImport,
  outputImportJobStatus,
  startDICOMImport,
  waitForImportJobCompletion,
} from "./import-steps.js";
import {
  getManifestFile,
  outputImageSetIds,
  parseManifestFile,
} from "./image-set-steps.js";
import {
  getImageSetMetadata,
  outputImageFrameIds,
} from "./image-frame-steps.js";
```

```
import { decodeAndVerifyImages, doVerify } from "./verify-steps.js";
import {
  confirmCleanup,
  deleteImageSets,
  deleteStack,
} from "./clean-up-steps.js";

const context = {};

const scenarios = {
  deploy: new Scenario(
    "Deploy Resources",
    [
      deployStack,
      getStackName,
      getDatastoreName,
      getAccountId,
      createStack,
      waitForStackCreation,
      outputState,
      saveState,
    ],
    context,
  ),
  demo: new Scenario(
    "Run Demo",
    [
      loadState,
      doCopy,
      selectDataset,
      copyDataset,
      outputCopiedObjects,
      doImport,
      startDICOMImport,
      waitForImportJobCompletion,
      outputImportJobStatus,
      getManifestFile,
      parseManifestFile,
      outputImageSetIds,
      getImageSetMetadata,
      outputImageFrameIds,
      doVerify,
      decodeAndVerifyImages,
      saveState,
```

```
    ],
    context,
  ),
  destroy: new Scenario(
    "Clean Up Resources",
    [loadState, confirmCleanup, deleteImageSets, deleteStack],
    context,
  ),
};

// Call function if run directly
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  parseScenarioArgs(scenarios, {
    name: "Health Imaging Workflow",
    description:
      "Work with DICOM images using an AWS Health Imaging data store.",
    synopsis:
      "node index.js --scenario <deploy | demo | destroy> [-h|--help] [-y|--yes] [-
v|--verbose]",
  });
}
```

리소스(deploy-steps.js)를 배포합니다.

```
import fs from "node:fs/promises";
import path from "node:path";

import {
  CloudFormationClient,
  CreateStackCommand,
  DescribeStacksCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudformation";
import { STSClient, GetCallerIdentityCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sts";

import {
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioOutput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";
```

```
const cfnClient = new CloudFormationClient({});
const stsClient = new STSClient({});

const __dirname = path.dirname(new URL(import.meta.url).pathname);
const cfnTemplatePath = path.join(
  __dirname,
  "../../../../../scenarios/features/healthimaging_image_sets/resources/
cfn_template.yaml",
);

export const deployStack = new ScenarioInput(
  "deployStack",
  "Do you want to deploy the CloudFormation stack?",
  { type: "confirm" },
);

export const getStackName = new ScenarioInput(
  "getStackName",
  "Enter a name for the CloudFormation stack:",
  { type: "input", skipWhen: (/** @type {{}} */ state) => !state.deployStack },
);

export const getDatastoreName = new ScenarioInput(
  "getDatastoreName",
  "Enter a name for the HealthImaging datastore:",
  { type: "input", skipWhen: (/** @type {{}} */ state) => !state.deployStack },
);

export const getAccountId = new ScenarioAction(
  "getAccountId",
  async (/** @type {{}} */ state) => {
    const command = new GetCallerIdentityCommand({});
    const response = await stsClient.send(command);
    state.accountId = response.Account;
  },
  {
    skipWhen: (/** @type {{}} */ state) => !state.deployStack,
  },
);

export const createStack = new ScenarioAction(
  "createStack",
  async (/** @type {{}} */ state) => {
    const stackName = state.getStackName;
```

```
    const datastoreName = state.getDatastoreName;
    const accountId = state.accountId;

    const command = new CreateStackCommand({
      StackName: stackName,
      TemplateBody: await fs.readFile(cfnTemplatePath, "utf8"),
      Capabilities: ["CAPABILITY_IAM"],
      Parameters: [
        {
          ParameterKey: "datastoreName",
          ParameterValue: datastoreName,
        },
        {
          ParameterKey: "userAccountID",
          ParameterValue: accountId,
        },
      ],
    });

    const response = await cfnClient.send(command);
    state.stackId = response.StackId;
  },
  { skipWhen: (/** @type {{}} */ state) => !state.deployStack },
);

export const waitForStackCreation = new ScenarioAction(
  "waitForStackCreation",
  async (/** @type {{}} */ state) => {
    const command = new DescribeStacksCommand({
      StackName: state.stackId,
    });

    await retry({ intervalInMs: 10000, maxRetries: 60 }, async () => {
      const response = await cfnClient.send(command);
      const stack = response.Stacks?.find(
        (s) => s.StackName === state.getStackName,
      );
      if (!stack || stack.StackStatus === "CREATE_IN_PROGRESS") {
        throw new Error("Stack creation is still in progress");
      }
      if (stack.StackStatus === "CREATE_COMPLETE") {
        state.stackOutputs = stack.Outputs?.reduce((acc, output) => {
          acc[output.OutputKey] = output.OutputValue;
          return acc;
```

```
        }, {});
      } else {
        throw new Error(
          `Stack creation failed with status: ${stack.StackStatus}`,
        );
      }
    });
  },
  {
    skipWhen: (/** @type {{}} */ state) => !state.deployStack,
  },
);

export const outputState = new ScenarioOutput(
  "outputState",
  (/** @type {{}} */ state) => {
    /**
     * @type {{ stackOutputs: { DatastoreID: string, BucketName: string, RoleArn:
 string }}}
     */
    const { stackOutputs } = state;
    return `Stack creation completed. Output values:
Datastore ID: ${stackOutputs?.DatastoreID}
Bucket Name: ${stackOutputs?.BucketName}
Role ARN: ${stackOutputs?.RoleArn}
    `;
  },
  { skipWhen: (/** @type {{}} */ state) => !state.deployStack },
);
```

DICOM 파일(dataset-steps.js)을 복사합니다.

```
import {
  S3Client,
  CopyObjectCommand,
  ListObjectsV2Command,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

import {
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioOutput,
```

```
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";

const s3Client = new S3Client({});

const datasetOptions = [
  {
    name: "CT of chest (2 images)",
    value: "00029d25-fb18-4d42-aaa5-a0897d1ac8f7",
  },
  {
    name: "CT of pelvis (57 images)",
    value: "00025d30-ef8f-4135-a35a-d83eff264fc1",
  },
  {
    name: "MRI of head (192 images)",
    value: "0002d261-8a5d-4e63-8e2e-0cbfac87b904",
  },
  {
    name: "MRI of breast (92 images)",
    value: "0002dd07-0b7f-4a68-a655-44461ca34096",
  },
];

/**
 * @typedef {{ stackOutputs: {
 *   BucketName: string,
 *   DatastoreID: string,
 *   doCopy: boolean
 * }}} State
 */

export const selectDataset = new ScenarioInput(
  "selectDataset",
  (state) => {
    if (!state.doCopy) {
      process.exit(0);
    }
    return "Select a DICOM dataset to import:";
  },
  {
    type: "select",
    choices: datasetOptions,
  },
);
```

```
export const doCopy = new ScenarioInput(
  "doCopy",
  "Do you want to copy images from the public dataset into your bucket?",
  {
    type: "confirm",
  },
);

export const copyDataset = new ScenarioAction(
  "copyDataset",
  async (/** @type { State } */ state) => {
    const inputBucket = state.stackOutputs.BucketName;
    const inputPrefix = "input/";
    const selectedDatasetId = state.selectDataset;

    const sourceBucket = "idc-open-data";
    const sourcePrefix = `${selectedDatasetId}`;

    const listObjectsCommand = new ListObjectsV2Command({
      Bucket: sourceBucket,
      Prefix: sourcePrefix,
    });

    const objects = await s3Client.send(listObjectsCommand);

    const copyPromises = objects.Contents.map((object) => {
      const sourceKey = object.Key;
      const destinationKey = `${inputPrefix}${sourceKey
        .split("/")
        .slice(1)
        .join("/")}`;

      const copyCommand = new CopyObjectCommand({
        Bucket: inputBucket,
        CopySource: `/${sourceBucket}/${sourceKey}`,
        Key: destinationKey,
      });

      return s3Client.send(copyCommand);
    });

    const results = await Promise.all(copyPromises);
    state.copiedObjects = results.length;
```

```
  },
);

export const outputCopiedObjects = new ScenarioOutput(
  "outputCopiedObjects",
  (state) => `${state.copiedObjects} DICOM files were copied.`,
);
```

데이터 스토어(import-steps.js)로 가져오기를 시작합니다.

```
import {
  MedicalImagingClient,
  StartDICOMImportJobCommand,
  GetDICOMImportJobCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";

import {
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioOutput,
  ScenarioInput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

/**
 * @typedef {{ stackOutputs: {
 *   BucketName: string,
 *   DatastoreID: string,
 *   RoleArn: string
 * }}} State
 */

export const doImport = new ScenarioInput(
  "doImport",
  "Do you want to import DICOM images into your datastore?",
  {
    type: "confirm",
    default: true,
  },
);

export const startDICOMImport = new ScenarioAction(
  "startDICOMImport",
```

```
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    if (!state.doImport) {
      process.exit(0);
    }
    const medicalImagingClient = new MedicalImagingClient({});
    const inputS3Uri = `s3://${state.stackOutputs.BucketName}/input/`;
    const outputS3Uri = `s3://${state.stackOutputs.BucketName}/output/`;

    const command = new StartDICOMImportJobCommand({
      dataAccessRoleArn: state.stackOutputs.RoleArn,
      datastoreId: state.stackOutputs.DatastoreID,
      inputS3Uri,
      outputS3Uri,
    });

    const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(command);
    state.importJobId = response.jobId;
  },
);

export const waitForImportJobCompletion = new ScenarioAction(
  "waitForImportJobCompletion",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const medicalImagingClient = new MedicalImagingClient({});
    const command = new GetDICOMImportJobCommand({
      datastoreId: state.stackOutputs.DatastoreID,
      jobId: state.importJobId,
    });

    await retry({ intervalInMs: 10000, maxRetries: 60 }, async () => {
      const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(command);
      const jobStatus = response.jobProperties?.jobStatus;
      if (!jobStatus || jobStatus === "IN_PROGRESS") {
        throw new Error("Import job is still in progress");
      }
      if (jobStatus === "COMPLETED") {
        state.importJobOutputS3Uri = response.jobProperties.outputS3Uri;
      } else {
        throw new Error(`Import job failed with status: ${jobStatus}`);
      }
    });
  },
);
```

```
export const outputImportJobStatus = new ScenarioOutput(
  "outputImportJobStatus",
  (state) =>
    `DICOM import job completed. Output location: ${state.importJobOutputS3Uri}`,
);
```

이미지 세트 IDs 가져옵니다.image-set-steps.js

```
import { S3Client, GetObjectCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

import {
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioOutput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";

/**
 * @typedef {{ stackOutputs: {
 *   BucketName: string,
 *   DatastoreID: string,
 *   RoleArn: string
 * }, importJobId: string,
 * importJobOutputS3Uri: string,
 * imageSetIds: string[],
 * manifestContent: { jobSummary: { imageSetsSummary: { imageSetId: string }[] } }
 * }} State
 */

const s3Client = new S3Client({});

export const getManifestFile = new ScenarioAction(
  "getManifestFile",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const bucket = state.stackOutputs.BucketName;
    const prefix = `output/${state.stackOutputs.DatastoreID}-DicomImport-
${state.importJobId}/`;
    const key = `${prefix}job-output-manifest.json`;

    const command = new GetObjectCommand({
      Bucket: bucket,
      Key: key,
    });
```

```
    const response = await s3Client.send(command);
    const manifestContent = await response.Body.transformToString();
    state.manifestContent = JSON.parse(manifestContent);
  },
);

export const parseManifestFile = new ScenarioAction(
  "parseManifestFile",
  (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const imageSetIds =
      state.manifestContent.jobSummary.imageSetsSummary.reduce((ids, next) => {
        return Object.assign({}, ids, {
          [next.imageSetId]: next.imageSetId,
        });
      }, {});
    state.imageSetIds = Object.keys(imageSetIds);
  },
);

export const outputImageSetIds = new ScenarioOutput(
  "outputImageSetIds",
  (/** @type {State} */ state) =>
    `The image sets created by this import job are: \n${state.imageSetIds
      .map((id) => `Image set: ${id}`)
      .join("\n")}`,
);
```

이미지 프레임 IDs 가져옵니다.image-frame-steps.js

```
import {
  MedicalImagingClient,
  GetImageSetMetadataCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { gunzip } from "node:zlib";
import { promisify } from "node:util";

import {
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioOutput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";

const gunzipAsync = promisify(gunzip);
```

```
/**
 * @typedef {Object} DICOMValueRepresentation
 * @property {string} name
 * @property {string} type
 * @property {string} value
 */

/**
 * @typedef {Object} ImageFrameInformation
 * @property {string} ID
 * @property {Array<{ Checksum: number, Height: number, Width: number }>}
 PixelDataChecksumFromBaseToFullResolution
 * @property {number} MinPixelValue
 * @property {number} MaxPixelValue
 * @property {number} FrameSizeInBytes
 */

/**
 * @typedef {Object} DICOMMetadata
 * @property {Object} DICOM
 * @property {DICOMValueRepresentation[]} DICOMVRs
 * @property {ImageFrameInformation[]} ImageFrames
 */

/**
 * @typedef {Object} Series
 * @property {{ [key: string]: DICOMMetadata }} Instances
 */

/**
 * @typedef {Object} Study
 * @property {Object} DICOM
 * @property {Series[]} Series
 */

/**
 * @typedef {Object} Patient
 * @property {Object} DICOM
 */

/**
 * @typedef {{
 *  SchemaVersion: string,
```

```
 *  DatastoreID: string,
 *  ImageSetID: string,
 *  Patient: Patient,
 *  Study: Study
 * }} ImageSetMetadata
 */

/**
 * @typedef {{ stackOutputs: {
 *   BucketName: string,
 *   DatastoreID: string,
 *   RoleArn: string
 * }, imageSetIds: string[] }} State
 */

const medicalImagingClient = new MedicalImagingClient({});

export const getImageSetMetadata = new ScenarioAction(
  "getImageSetMetadata",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const outputMetadata = [];

    for (const imageSetId of state.imageSetIds) {
      const command = new GetImageSetMetadataCommand({
        datastoreId: state.stackOutputs.DatastoreID,
        imageSetId,
      });

      const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(command);
      const compressedMetadataBlob =
        await response.imageSetMetadataBlob.transformToByteArray();
      const decompressedMetadata = await gunzipAsync(compressedMetadataBlob);
      const imageSetMetadata = JSON.parse(decompressedMetadata.toString());

      outputMetadata.push(imageSetMetadata);
    }

    state.imageSetMetadata = outputMetadata;
  },
);

export const outputImageFrameIds = new ScenarioOutput(
  "outputImageFrameIds",
  (/** @type {State & { imageSetMetadata: ImageSetMetadata[] }} */ state) => {
```

```
    let output = "";

    for (const metadata of state.imageSetMetadata) {
      const imageSetId = metadata.ImageSetID;
      /** @type {DICOMMetadata[]} */
      const instances = Object.values(metadata.Study.Series).flatMap(
        (series) => {
          return Object.values(series.Instances);
        },
      );
      const imageFrameIds = instances.flatMap((instance) =>
        instance.ImageFrames.map((frame) => frame.ID),
      );

      output += `Image set ID: ${imageSetId}\nImage frame IDs:\n
${imageFrameIds.join(
        "\n",
      )}\n\n`;
    }

    return output;
  },
);
```

이미지 프레임(verify-steps.js)을 확인합니다. AWS HealthImaging Pixel 데이터 확인 라이브러리가 확인에 사용되었습니다.

```
import { spawn } from "node:child_process";

import {
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioInput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";

/**
 * @typedef {Object} DICOMValueRepresentation
 * @property {string} name
 * @property {string} type
 * @property {string} value
 */

/**
```

```
 * @typedef {Object} ImageFrameInformation
 * @property {string} ID
 * @property {Array<{ Checksum: number, Height: number, Width: number }>}
 PixelDataChecksumFromBaseToFullResolution
 * @property {number} MinPixelValue
 * @property {number} MaxPixelValue
 * @property {number} FrameSizeInBytes
 */

/**
 * @typedef {Object} DICOMMetadata
 * @property {Object} DICOM
 * @property {DICOMValueRepresentation[]} DICOMVRs
 * @property {ImageFrameInformation[]} ImageFrames
 */

/**
 * @typedef {Object} Series
 * @property {{ [key: string]: DICOMMetadata }} Instances
 */

/**
 * @typedef {Object} Study
 * @property {Object} DICOM
 * @property {Series[]} Series
 */

/**
 * @typedef {Object} Patient
 * @property {Object} DICOM
 */

/**
 * @typedef {{
 *  SchemaVersion: string,
 *  DatastoreID: string,
 *  ImageSetID: string,
 *  Patient: Patient,
 *  Study: Study
 * }} ImageSetMetadata
 */

/**
 * @typedef {{ stackOutputs: {
```

```
 *   BucketName: string,
 *   DatastoreID: string,
 *   RoleArn: string
 * }, imageSetMetadata: ImageSetMetadata[] }} State
 */

export const doVerify = new ScenarioInput(
  "doVerify",
  "Do you want to verify the imported images?",
  {
    type: "confirm",
    default: true,
  },
);

export const decodeAndVerifyImages = new ScenarioAction(
  "decodeAndVerifyImages",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    if (!state.doVerify) {
      process.exit(0);
    }
    const verificationTool = "./pixel-data-verification/index.js";

    for (const metadata of state.imageSetMetadata) {
      const datastoreId = state.stackOutputs.DatastoreID;
      const imageSetId = metadata.ImageSetID;

      for (const [seriesInstanceUid, series] of Object.entries(
        metadata.Study.Series,
      )) {
        for (const [sopInstanceUid, _] of Object.entries(series.Instances)) {
          console.log(
            `Verifying image set ${imageSetId} with series ${seriesInstanceUid} and
 sop ${sopInstanceUid}`,
          );
          const child = spawn(
            "node",
            [
              verificationTool,
              datastoreId,
              imageSetId,
              seriesInstanceUid,
              sopInstanceUid,
            ],
```

```
            { stdio: "inherit" },
          );

          await new Promise((resolve, reject) => {
            child.on("exit", (code) => {
              if (code === 0) {
                resolve();
              } else {
                reject(
                  new Error(
                    `Verification tool exited with code ${code} for image set
 ${imageSetId}`,
                  ),
                );
              }
            });
          });
        }
      }
    }
  },
);
```

리소스를 폐기합니다(clean-up-steps.js).

```
import {
  CloudFormationClient,
  DeleteStackCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudformation";
import {
  MedicalImagingClient,
  DeleteImageSetCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";

import {
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioInput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";

/**
 * @typedef {Object} DICOMValueRepresentation
 * @property {string} name
```

```
 * @property {string} type
 * @property {string} value
 */

/**
 * @typedef {Object} ImageFrameInformation
 * @property {string} ID
 * @property {Array<{ Checksum: number, Height: number, Width: number }>}
 PixelDataChecksumFromBaseToFullResolution
 * @property {number} MinPixelValue
 * @property {number} MaxPixelValue
 * @property {number} FrameSizeInBytes
 */

/**
 * @typedef {Object} DICOMMetadata
 * @property {Object} DICOM
 * @property {DICOMValueRepresentation[]} DICOMVRs
 * @property {ImageFrameInformation[]} ImageFrames
 */

/**
 * @typedef {Object} Series
 * @property {{ [key: string]: DICOMMetadata }} Instances
 */

/**
 * @typedef {Object} Study
 * @property {Object} DICOM
 * @property {Series[]} Series
 */

/**
 * @typedef {Object} Patient
 * @property {Object} DICOM
 */

/**
 * @typedef {{
 *  SchemaVersion: string,
 *  DatastoreID: string,
 *  ImageSetID: string,
 *  Patient: Patient,
 *  Study: Study
```

```
 * }} ImageSetMetadata
 */

/**
 * @typedef {{ stackOutputs: {
 *   BucketName: string,
 *   DatastoreID: string,
 *   RoleArn: string
 * }, imageSetMetadata: ImageSetMetadata[] }} State
 */

const cfnClient = new CloudFormationClient({});
const medicalImagingClient = new MedicalImagingClient({});

export const confirmCleanup = new ScenarioInput(
  "confirmCleanup",
  "Do you want to delete the created resources?",
  { type: "confirm" },
);

export const deleteImageSets = new ScenarioAction(
  "deleteImageSets",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const datastoreId = state.stackOutputs.DatastoreID;

    for (const metadata of state.imageSetMetadata) {
      const command = new DeleteImageSetCommand({
        datastoreId,
        imageSetId: metadata.ImageSetID,
      });

      try {
        await medicalImagingClient.send(command);
        console.log(`Successfully deleted image set ${metadata.ImageSetID}`);
      } catch (e) {
        if (e instanceof Error) {
          if (e.name === "ConflictException") {
            console.log(`Image set ${metadata.ImageSetID} already deleted`);
          }
        }
      }
    }
  },
  {
```

```
    skipWhen: (/** @type {{}} */ state) => !state.confirmCleanup,
  },
);

export const deleteStack = new ScenarioAction(
  "deleteStack",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const stackName = state.getStackName;

    const command = new DeleteStackCommand({
      StackName: stackName,
    });

    await cfnClient.send(command);
    console.log(`Stack ${stackName} deletion initiated`);
  },
  {
    skipWhen: (/** @type {{}} */ state) => !state.confirmCleanup,
  },
);
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - DeleteImageSet
  - GetDICOMImportJob
  - GetImageFrame
  - GetImageSetMetadata
  - SearchImageSets
  - StartDICOMImportJob

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

데이터 저장소에 태그 지정

다음 코드 예제에서는 HealthImaging 데이터 스토어에 태그를 지정하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

데이터 스토어에 태깅하려면.

```
  try {
    const datastoreArn =
      "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012";
    const tags = {
      Deployment: "Development",
    };
    await tagResource(datastoreArn, tags);
  } catch (e) {
    console.log(e);
  }
```

리소스에 태그를 지정하는 유틸리티 함수.

```
import { TagResourceCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} resourceArn - The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the data store
 or image set.
 * @param {Record<string,string>} tags - The tags to add to the resource as JSON.
 *                      - For example: {"Deployment" : "Development"}
 */
export const tagResource = async (
  resourceArn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-east-1:xxxxxx:datastore/xxxxx/imageset/
xxx",
  tags = {},
) => {
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new TagResourceCommand({ resourceArn: resourceArn, tags: tags }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //        httpStatusCode: 204,
  //         requestId: '8a6de9a3-ec8e-47ef-8643-473518b19d45',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
```

```
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  //    }
  // }

  return response;
};
```

데이터 스토어의 태그를 나열하려면.

```
  try {
    const datastoreArn =
      "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012";
    const { tags } = await listTagsForResource(datastoreArn);
    console.log(tags);
  } catch (e) {
    console.log(e);
  }
```

리소스의 태그를 나열하는 유틸리티 함수입니다.

```
import { ListTagsForResourceCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} resourceArn - The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the data store
 or image set.
 */
export const listTagsForResource = async (
  resourceArn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-east-1:abc:datastore/def/imageset/ghi",
) => {
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new ListTagsForResourceCommand({ resourceArn: resourceArn }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //         httpStatusCode: 200,
  //         requestId: '008fc6d3-abec-4870-a155-20fa3631e645',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
```

```
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  //     },
  //     tags: { Deployment: 'Development' }
  // }

  return response;
};
```

데이터 스토어에 태그 지정을 해제하려면.

```
  try {
    const datastoreArn =
      "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012";
    const keys = ["Deployment"];
    await untagResource(datastoreArn, keys);
  } catch (e) {
    console.log(e);
  }
```

리소스의 태그를 해제하는 유틸리티 함수.

```
import { UntagResourceCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} resourceArn - The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the data store
 or image set.
 * @param {string[]} tagKeys - The keys of the tags to remove.
 */
export const untagResource = async (
  resourceArn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-east-1:xxxxxx:datastore/xxxxx/imageset/
xxx",
  tagKeys = [],
) => {
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new UntagResourceCommand({ resourceArn: resourceArn, tagKeys: tagKeys }),
  );
  console.log(response);
```

```
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //        httpStatusCode: 204,
  //         requestId: '8a6de9a3-ec8e-47ef-8643-473518b19d45',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  //    }
  // }

  return response;
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - ListTagsForResource
  - TagResource
  - UntagResource

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이미지 세트 태그 지정

다음 코드 예제에서는 HealthImaging 이미지 세트에 태그를 지정하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

이미지 세트에 태그를 지정하려면.

```
  try {
    const imagesetArn =
      "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012/
imageset/12345678901234567890123456789012";
    const tags = {
      Deployment: "Development",
```

```
    };
    await tagResource(imagesetArn, tags);
  } catch (e) {
    console.log(e);
  }
```

리소스에 태그를 지정하는 유틸리티 함수.

```
import { TagResourceCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} resourceArn - The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the data store
 or image set.
 * @param {Record<string,string>} tags - The tags to add to the resource as JSON.
 *                      - For example: {"Deployment" : "Development"}
 */
export const tagResource = async (
  resourceArn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-east-1:xxxxxx:datastore/xxxxx/imageset/
xxx",
  tags = {},
) => {
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new TagResourceCommand({ resourceArn: resourceArn, tags: tags }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //        httpStatusCode: 204,
  //         requestId: '8a6de9a3-ec8e-47ef-8643-473518b19d45',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  //    }
  // }

  return response;
};
```

이미지 세트의 태그를 나열하려면.

```
  try {
    const imagesetArn =
      "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012/
imageset/12345678901234567890123456789012";
    const { tags } = await listTagsForResource(imagesetArn);
    console.log(tags);
  } catch (e) {
    console.log(e);
  }
```

리소스의 태그를 나열하는 유틸리티 함수입니다.

```
import { ListTagsForResourceCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} resourceArn - The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the data store
 or image set.
 */
export const listTagsForResource = async (
  resourceArn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-east-1:abc:datastore/def/imageset/ghi",
) => {
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new ListTagsForResourceCommand({ resourceArn: resourceArn }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //         httpStatusCode: 200,
  //         requestId: '008fc6d3-abec-4870-a155-20fa3631e645',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  //     },
  //     tags: { Deployment: 'Development' }
  // }

  return response;
};
```

이미지 세트의 태그를 해제하려면.

```
  try {
    const imagesetArn =
      "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012/
imageset/12345678901234567890123456789012";
    const keys = ["Deployment"];
    await untagResource(imagesetArn, keys);
  } catch (e) {
    console.log(e);
  }
```

리소스의 태그를 해제하는 유틸리티 함수.

```
import { UntagResourceCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} resourceArn - The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the data store
 or image set.
 * @param {string[]} tagKeys - The keys of the tags to remove.
 */
export const untagResource = async (
  resourceArn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-east-1:xxxxxx:datastore/xxxxx/imageset/
xxx",
  tagKeys = [],
) => {
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new UntagResourceCommand({ resourceArn: resourceArn, tagKeys: tagKeys }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //        httpStatusCode: 204,
  //         requestId: '8a6de9a3-ec8e-47ef-8643-473518b19d45',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
```

```
  //    }
  // }

  return response;
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - ListTagsForResource
  - TagResource
  - UntagResource

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)를 사용한 IAM 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 IAM과 함께 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3)를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello IAM

다음 코드 예제에서는 IAM을 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { IAMClient, paginateListPolicies } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

export const listLocalPolicies = async () => {
  /**
   * In v3, the clients expose paginateOperationName APIs that are written using
 async generators so that you can use async iterators in a for await..of loop.
   * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSJavaScriptSDK/v3/latest/index.html#paginators
   */
  const paginator = paginateListPolicies(
    { client, pageSize: 10 },
    // List only customer managed policies.
    { Scope: "Local" },
  );

  console.log("IAM policies defined in your account:");
  let policyCount = 0;
  for await (const page of paginator) {
    if (page.Policies) {
      for (const policy of page.Policies) {
        console.log(`${policy.PolicyName}`);
        policyCount++;
      }
    }
  }
  console.log(`Found ${policyCount} policies.`);
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListPolicies를 참조하십시오.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업
- 시나리오

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제에서는 사용자를 생성하고 역할을 수임하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

> **Warning**
> 보안 위험을 방지하려면 목적별 소프트웨어를 개발하거나 실제 데이터로 작업할 때 IAM 사용자를 인증에 사용하지 마세요. 대신 AWS IAM Identity Center과 같은 보안 인증 공급자를 통한 페더레이션을 사용하십시오.

- 권한이 없는 사용자를 생성합니다.
- 계정에 대한 Amazon S3 버킷을 나열할 수 있는 권한을 부여하는 역할을 생성합니다.
- 사용자가 역할을 수임할 수 있도록 정책을 추가합니다.
- 역할을 수임하고 임시 보안 인증 정보를 사용하여 S3 버킷을 나열한 후 리소스를 정리합니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon S3 버킷을 나열할 수 있는 권한을 부여하는 역할과 IAM 사용자를 생성합니다. 사용자는 역할을 수임할 수 있는 권한만 있습니다. 역할을 수임한 후 임시 자격 증명을 사용하여 계정의 버킷을 나열합니다.

```
import {
  CreateUserCommand,
  GetUserCommand,
  CreateAccessKeyCommand,
```

```
  CreatePolicyCommand,
  CreateRoleCommand,
  AttachRolePolicyCommand,
  DeleteAccessKeyCommand,
  DeleteUserCommand,
  DeleteRoleCommand,
  DeletePolicyCommand,
  DetachRolePolicyCommand,
  IAMClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
import { ListBucketsCommand, S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
import { AssumeRoleCommand, STSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sts";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";
import { ScenarioInput } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";

// Set the parameters.
const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
const userName = "iam_basic_test_username";
const policyName = "iam_basic_test_policy";
const roleName = "iam_basic_test_role";

/**
 * Create a new IAM user. If the user already exists, give
 * the option to delete and re-create it.
 * @param {string} name
 */
export const createUser = async (name, confirmAll = false) => {
  try {
    const { User } = await iamClient.send(
      new GetUserCommand({ UserName: name }),
    );
    const input = new ScenarioInput(
      "deleteUser",
      "Do you want to delete and remake this user?",
      { type: "confirm" },
    );
    const deleteUser = await input.handle({}, { confirmAll });
    // If the user exists, and you want to delete it, delete the user
    // and then create it again.
    if (deleteUser) {
      await iamClient.send(new DeleteUserCommand({ UserName: User.UserName }));
      await iamClient.send(new CreateUserCommand({ UserName: name }));
    } else {
      console.warn(
```

```
        `${name} already exists. The scenario may not work as expected.`,
      );
      return User;
    }
  } catch (caught) {
    // If there is no user by that name, create one.
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "NoSuchEntityException") {
      const { User } = await iamClient.send(
        new CreateUserCommand({ UserName: name }),
      );
      return User;
    }
    throw caught;
  }
};

export const main = async (confirmAll = false) => {
  // Create a user. The user has no permissions by default.
  const User = await createUser(userName, confirmAll);

  if (!User) {
    throw new Error("User not created");
  }

  // Create an access key. This key is used to authenticate the new user to
  // Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) and AWS Security Token Service (AWS
 STS).
  // It's not best practice to use access keys. For more information, see https://
aws.amazon.com/iam/resources/best-practices/.
  const createAccessKeyResponse = await iamClient.send(
    new CreateAccessKeyCommand({ UserName: userName }),
  );

  if (
    !createAccessKeyResponse.AccessKey?.AccessKeyId ||
    !createAccessKeyResponse.AccessKey?.SecretAccessKey
  ) {
    throw new Error("Access key not created");
  }

  const {
    AccessKey: { AccessKeyId, SecretAccessKey },
  } = createAccessKeyResponse;
```

```
  let s3Client = new S3Client({
    credentials: {
      accessKeyId: AccessKeyId,
      secretAccessKey: SecretAccessKey,
    },
  });

  // Retry the list buckets operation until it succeeds. InvalidAccessKeyId is
  // thrown while the user and access keys are still stabilizing.
  await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 300 }, async () => {
    try {
      return await listBuckets(s3Client);
    } catch (err) {
      if (err instanceof Error && err.name === "InvalidAccessKeyId") {
        throw err;
      }
    }
  });

  // Retry the create role operation until it succeeds. A MalformedPolicyDocument
error
  // is thrown while the user and access keys are still stabilizing.
  const { Role } = await retry(
    {
      intervalInMs: 2000,
      maxRetries: 60,
    },
    () =>
      iamClient.send(
        new CreateRoleCommand({
          AssumeRolePolicyDocument: JSON.stringify({
            Version: "2012-10-17",
            Statement: [
              {
                Effect: "Allow",
                Principal: {
                  // Allow the previously created user to assume this role.
                  AWS: User.Arn,
                },
                Action: "sts:AssumeRole",
              },
            ],
          }),
          RoleName: roleName,
```

```
      }),
    ),
);

if (!Role) {
  throw new Error("Role not created");
}

// Create a policy that allows the user to list S3 buckets.
const { Policy: listBucketPolicy } = await iamClient.send(
  new CreatePolicyCommand({
    PolicyDocument: JSON.stringify({
      Version: "2012-10-17",
      Statement: [
        {
          Effect: "Allow",
          Action: ["s3:ListAllMyBuckets"],
          Resource: "*",
        },
      ],
    }),
    PolicyName: policyName,
  }),
);

if (!listBucketPolicy) {
  throw new Error("Policy not created");
}

// Attach the policy granting the 's3:ListAllMyBuckets' action to the role.
await iamClient.send(
  new AttachRolePolicyCommand({
    PolicyArn: listBucketPolicy.Arn,
    RoleName: Role.RoleName,
  }),
);

// Assume the role.
const stsClient = new STSClient({
  credentials: {
    accessKeyId: AccessKeyId,
    secretAccessKey: SecretAccessKey,
  },
});
```

```
// Retry the assume role operation until it succeeds.
const { Credentials } = await retry(
  { intervalInMs: 2000, maxRetries: 60 },
  () =>
    stsClient.send(
      new AssumeRoleCommand({
        RoleArn: Role.Arn,
        RoleSessionName: `iamBasicScenarioSession-${Math.floor(
          Math.random() * 1000000,
        )}`,
        DurationSeconds: 900,
      }),
    ),
);

if (!Credentials?.AccessKeyId || !Credentials?.SecretAccessKey) {
  throw new Error("Credentials not created");
}

s3Client = new S3Client({
  credentials: {
    accessKeyId: Credentials.AccessKeyId,
    secretAccessKey: Credentials.SecretAccessKey,
    sessionToken: Credentials.SessionToken,
  },
});

// List the S3 buckets again.
// Retry the list buckets operation until it succeeds. AccessDenied might
// be thrown while the role policy is still stabilizing.
await retry({ intervalInMs: 2000, maxRetries: 120 }, () =>
  listBuckets(s3Client),
);

// Clean up.
await iamClient.send(
  new DetachRolePolicyCommand({
    PolicyArn: listBucketPolicy.Arn,
    RoleName: Role.RoleName,
  }),
);

await iamClient.send(
```

```
    new DeletePolicyCommand({
      PolicyArn: listBucketPolicy.Arn,
    }),
  );

  await iamClient.send(
    new DeleteRoleCommand({
      RoleName: Role.RoleName,
    }),
  );

  await iamClient.send(
    new DeleteAccessKeyCommand({
      UserName: userName,
      AccessKeyId,
    }),
  );

  await iamClient.send(
    new DeleteUserCommand({
      UserName: userName,
    }),
  );
};

/**
 *
 * @param {S3Client} s3Client
 */
const listBuckets = async (s3Client) => {
  const { Buckets } = await s3Client.send(new ListBucketsCommand({}));

  if (!Buckets) {
    throw new Error("Buckets not listed");
  }

  console.log(Buckets.map((bucket) => bucket.Name).join("\n"));
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - AttachRolePolicy

- CreateAccessKey
- CreatePolicy
- CreateRole
- CreateUser
- DeleteAccessKey
- DeletePolicy
- DeleteRole
- DeleteUser
- DeleteUserPolicy
- DetachRolePolicy
- PutUserPolicy

작업

`AttachRolePolicy`

다음 코드 예시는 `AttachRolePolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

정책을 연결합니다.

```
import { AttachRolePolicyCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} policyArn
 * @param {string} roleName
 */
```

```
export const attachRolePolicy = (policyArn, roleName) => {
  const command = new AttachRolePolicyCommand({
    PolicyArn: policyArn,
    RoleName: roleName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 AttachRolePolicy를 참조하십시오.

`CreateAccessKey`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateAccessKey`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

액세스 키를 생성합니다.

```
import { CreateAccessKeyCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} userName
 */
export const createAccessKey = (userName) => {
  const command = new CreateAccessKeyCommand({ UserName: userName });
  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateAccessKey를 참조하십시오.

`CreateAccountAlias`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateAccountAlias`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

계정 별칭을 생성합니다.

```
import { CreateAccountAliasCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} alias - A unique name for the account alias.
 * @returns
 */
export const createAccountAlias = (alias) => {
  const command = new CreateAccountAliasCommand({
    AccountAlias: alias,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateAccountAlias를 참조하십시오.

CreateGroup

다음 코드 예시는 CreateGroup의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { CreateGroupCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} groupName
 */
export const createGroup = async (groupName) => {
  const command = new CreateGroupCommand({ GroupName: groupName });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateGroup을 참조하십시오.

CreateInstanceProfile

다음 코드 예시는 CreateInstanceProfile의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
const { InstanceProfile } = await iamClient.send(
  new CreateInstanceProfileCommand({
    InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
  }),
);
await waitUntilInstanceProfileExists(
  { client: iamClient },
  { InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName },
);
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateInstanceProfile을 참조하세요.

`CreatePolicy`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreatePolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

정책을 생성합니다.

```
import { CreatePolicyCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
```

```
 *
 * @param {string} policyName
 */
export const createPolicy = (policyName) => {
  const command = new CreatePolicyCommand({
    PolicyDocument: JSON.stringify({
      Version: "2012-10-17",
      Statement: [
        {
          Effect: "Allow",
          Action: "*",
          Resource: "*",
        },
      ],
    }),
    PolicyName: policyName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreatePolicy를 참조하십시오.

`CreateRole`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateRole`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

역할을 생성합니다.

```
import { CreateRoleCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
```

```
const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} roleName
 */
export const createRole = (roleName) => {
  const command = new CreateRoleCommand({
    AssumeRolePolicyDocument: JSON.stringify({
      Version: "2012-10-17",
      Statement: [
        {
          Effect: "Allow",
          Principal: {
            Service: "lambda.amazonaws.com",
          },
          Action: "sts:AssumeRole",
        },
      ],
    }),
    RoleName: roleName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateRole을 참조하세요.

`CreateSAMLProvider`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateSAMLProvider`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { CreateSAMLProviderCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
```

```
import { readFileSync } from "node:fs";
import * as path from "node:path";
import { dirnameFromMetaUrl } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-fs.js";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 * This sample document was generated using Auth0.
 * For more information on generating this document,
 see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/
id_roles_providers_create_saml.html#samlstep1.
 */
const sampleMetadataDocument = readFileSync(
  path.join(
    dirnameFromMetaUrl(import.meta.url),
    "../../../../resources/sample_files/sample_saml_metadata.xml",
  ),
);

/**
 *
 * @param {*} providerName
 * @returns
 */
export const createSAMLProvider = async (providerName) => {
  const command = new CreateSAMLProviderCommand({
    Name: providerName,
    SAMLMetadataDocument: sampleMetadataDocument.toString(),
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateSAMLProvider를 참조하십시오.

`CreateServiceLinkedRole`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateServiceLinkedRole`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

서비스 연결 역할을 생성합니다.

```
import {
  CreateServiceLinkedRoleCommand,
  GetRoleCommand,
  IAMClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} serviceName
 */
export const createServiceLinkedRole = async (serviceName) => {
  const command = new CreateServiceLinkedRoleCommand({
    // For a list of AWS services that support service-linked roles,
    // see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/reference_aws-services-
that-work-with-iam.html.
    //
    // For a list of AWS service endpoints, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/general/
latest/gr/aws-service-information.html.
    AWSServiceName: serviceName,
  });
  try {
    const response = await client.send(command);
    console.log(response);
    return response;
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "InvalidInputException" &&
      caught.message.includes(
        "Service role name AWSServiceRoleForElasticBeanstalk has been taken in this
 account",
```

```
      )
    ) {
      console.warn(caught.message);
      return client.send(
        new GetRoleCommand({ RoleName: "AWSServiceRoleForElasticBeanstalk" }),
      );
    }
    throw caught;
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateServiceLinkedRole을 참조하십시오.

`CreateUser`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateUser`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

사용자를 생성합니다.

```
import { CreateUserCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} name
 */
export const createUser = (name) => {
  const command = new CreateUserCommand({ UserName: name });
  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateUser를 참조하십시오.

`DeleteAccessKey`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteAccessKey`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

액세스 키를 삭제합니다.

```
import { DeleteAccessKeyCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} userName
 * @param {string} accessKeyId
 */
export const deleteAccessKey = (userName, accessKeyId) => {
  const command = new DeleteAccessKeyCommand({
    AccessKeyId: accessKeyId,
    UserName: userName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteAccessKey를 참조하십시오.

DeleteAccountAlias

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteAccountAlias의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

계정 별칭을 삭제합니다.

```
import { DeleteAccountAliasCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} alias
 */
export const deleteAccountAlias = (alias) => {
  const command = new DeleteAccountAliasCommand({ AccountAlias: alias });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteAccountAlias를 참조하십시오.

DeleteGroup

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteGroup의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { DeleteGroupCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} groupName
 */
export const deleteGroup = async (groupName) => {
  const command = new DeleteGroupCommand({
    GroupName: groupName,
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteGroup을 참조하십시오.

`DeleteInstanceProfile`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteInstanceProfile`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    await client.send(
      new DeleteInstanceProfileCommand({
        InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
      }),
    );
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteInstanceProfile을 참조하세요.

`DeletePolicy`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeletePolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

정책을 삭제합니다.

```
import { DeletePolicyCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} policyArn
 */
export const deletePolicy = (policyArn) => {
  const command = new DeletePolicyCommand({ PolicyArn: policyArn });
  return client.send(command);
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeletePolicy를 참조하십시오.

DeleteRole

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteRole의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

역할을 삭제합니다.

```
import { DeleteRoleCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} roleName
 */
export const deleteRole = (roleName) => {
  const command = new DeleteRoleCommand({ RoleName: roleName });
  return client.send(command);
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteRole을 참조하십시오.

DeleteRolePolicy

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteRolePolicy의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { DeleteRolePolicyCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} roleName
 * @param {string} policyName
 */
export const deleteRolePolicy = (roleName, policyName) => {
  const command = new DeleteRolePolicyCommand({
    RoleName: roleName,
    PolicyName: policyName,
  });
  return client.send(command);
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteRolePolicy를 참조하십시오.

`DeleteSAMLProvider`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteSAMLProvider`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { DeleteSAMLProviderCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} providerArn
 * @returns
 */
```

```
export const deleteSAMLProvider = async (providerArn) => {
  const command = new DeleteSAMLProviderCommand({
    SAMLProviderArn: providerArn,
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteSAMLProvider를 참조하십시오.

`DeleteServerCertificate`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteServerCertificate`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

서버 인증서를 삭제합니다.

```
import { DeleteServerCertificateCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} certName
 */
export const deleteServerCertificate = (certName) => {
  const command = new DeleteServerCertificateCommand({
    ServerCertificateName: certName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
```

```
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteServerCertificate를 참조하십시오.

`DeleteServiceLinkedRole`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteServiceLinkedRole`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { DeleteServiceLinkedRoleCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} roleName
 */
export const deleteServiceLinkedRole = (roleName) => {
  const command = new DeleteServiceLinkedRoleCommand({ RoleName: roleName });
  return client.send(command);
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteServiceLinkedRole을 참조하십시오.

`DeleteUser`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteUser`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

사용자를 삭제합니다.

```
import { DeleteUserCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} name
 */
export const deleteUser = (name) => {
  const command = new DeleteUserCommand({ UserName: name });
  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteUser를 참조하십시오.

`DetachRolePolicy`

다음 코드 예시는 `DetachRolePolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

태그를 분리합니다.

```
import { DetachRolePolicyCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} policyArn
 * @param {string} roleName
 */
export const detachRolePolicy = (policyArn, roleName) => {
  const command = new DetachRolePolicyCommand({
    PolicyArn: policyArn,
    RoleName: roleName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DetachRolePolicy를 참조하십시오.

GetAccessKeyLastUsed

다음 코드 예시는 GetAccessKeyLastUsed의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

액세스 키를 가져옵니다.

```
import { GetAccessKeyLastUsedCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
```

```
 *
 * @param {string} accessKeyId
 */
export const getAccessKeyLastUsed = async (accessKeyId) => {
  const command = new GetAccessKeyLastUsedCommand({
    AccessKeyId: accessKeyId,
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);

  if (response.AccessKeyLastUsed?.LastUsedDate) {
    console.log(`
    ${accessKeyId} was last used by ${response.UserName} via
    the ${response.AccessKeyLastUsed.ServiceName} service on
    ${response.AccessKeyLastUsed.LastUsedDate.toISOString()}
    `);
  }

  return response;
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 GetAccessKeyLastUsed를 참조하십시오.

`GetAccountPasswordPolicy`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetAccountPasswordPolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

계정 암호 정책을 가져옵니다.

```
import {
  GetAccountPasswordPolicyCommand,
```

```
  IAMClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

export const getAccountPasswordPolicy = async () => {
  const command = new GetAccountPasswordPolicyCommand({});

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response.PasswordPolicy);
  return response;
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 GetAccountPasswordPolicy를 참조하십시오.

GetPolicy

다음 코드 예시는 GetPolicy의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

정책을 가져옵니다.

```
import { GetPolicyCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} policyArn
 */
export const getPolicy = (policyArn) => {
  const command = new GetPolicyCommand({
    PolicyArn: policyArn,
```

```
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 GetPolicy를 참조하십시오.

GetRole

다음 코드 예시는 GetRole의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

역할을 가져옵니다.

```
import { GetRoleCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} roleName
 */
export const getRole = (roleName) => {
  const command = new GetRoleCommand({
    RoleName: roleName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 GetRole을 참조하십시오.

GetServerCertificate

다음 코드 예시는 GetServerCertificate의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

서버 인증서를 가져옵니다.

```
import { GetServerCertificateCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} certName
 * @returns
 */
export const getServerCertificate = async (certName) => {
  const command = new GetServerCertificateCommand({
    ServerCertificateName: certName,
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 GetServerCertificate를 참조하십시오.

GetServiceLinkedRoleDeletionStatus

다음 코드 예시는 GetServiceLinkedRoleDeletionStatus의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import {
  GetServiceLinkedRoleDeletionStatusCommand,
  IAMClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} deletionTaskId
 */
export const getServiceLinkedRoleDeletionStatus = (deletionTaskId) => {
  const command = new GetServiceLinkedRoleDeletionStatusCommand({
    DeletionTaskId: deletionTaskId,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 GetServiceLinkedRoleDeletionStatus를 참조하십시오.

`ListAccessKeys`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListAccessKeys`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

액세스 키를 나열합니다.

```
import { ListAccessKeysCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 * A generator function that handles paginated results.
 * The AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) provides {@link https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
AWSJavaScriptSDK/v3/latest/index.html#paginators | paginator} functions to simplify
 this.
 *
 * @param {string} userName
 */
export async function* listAccessKeys(userName) {
  const command = new ListAccessKeysCommand({
    MaxItems: 5,
    UserName: userName,
  });

  /**
   * @type {import("@aws-sdk/client-iam").ListAccessKeysCommandOutput | undefined}
   */
  let response = await client.send(command);

  while (response?.AccessKeyMetadata?.length) {
    for (const key of response.AccessKeyMetadata) {
      yield key;
    }

    if (response.IsTruncated) {
      response = await client.send(
        new ListAccessKeysCommand({
          Marker: response.Marker,
        }),
```

```
      );
    } else {
      break;
    }
  }
}
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListAccessKeys를 참조하십시오.

`ListAccountAliases`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListAccountAliases`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

계정 별칭을 나열합니다.

```
import { ListAccountAliasesCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 * A generator function that handles paginated results.
 * The AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) provides {@link https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
AWSJavaScriptSDK/v3/latest/index.html#paginators | paginator} functions to simplify
 this.
 */
export async function* listAccountAliases() {
  const command = new ListAccountAliasesCommand({ MaxItems: 5 });

  let response = await client.send(command);

  while (response.AccountAliases?.length) {
```

```
    for (const alias of response.AccountAliases) {
      yield alias;
    }

    if (response.IsTruncated) {
      response = await client.send(
        new ListAccountAliasesCommand({
          Marker: response.Marker,
          MaxItems: 5,
        }),
      );
    } else {
      break;
    }
  }
}
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListAccountAliases를 참조하십시오.

`ListAttachedRolePolicies`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListAttachedRolePolicies`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

역할에 연결된 정책을 나열합니다.

```
import {
  ListAttachedRolePoliciesCommand,
  IAMClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});
```

```
/**
 * A generator function that handles paginated results.
 * The AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) provides {@link https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
AWSJavaScriptSDK/v3/latest/index.html#paginators | paginator} functions to simplify
 this.
 * @param {string} roleName
 */
export async function* listAttachedRolePolicies(roleName) {
  const command = new ListAttachedRolePoliciesCommand({
    RoleName: roleName,
  });

  let response = await client.send(command);

  while (response.AttachedPolicies?.length) {
    for (const policy of response.AttachedPolicies) {
      yield policy;
    }

    if (response.IsTruncated) {
      response = await client.send(
        new ListAttachedRolePoliciesCommand({
          RoleName: roleName,
          Marker: response.Marker,
        }),
      );
    } else {
      break;
    }
  }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListAttachedRolePolicies를 참조하십시오.

ListGroups

다음 코드 예시는 `ListGroups`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

그룹을 나열합니다.

```
import { ListGroupsCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 * A generator function that handles paginated results.
 * The AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) provides {@link https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
AWSJavaScriptSDK/v3/latest/index.html#paginators | paginator} functions to simplify
 this.
 */
export async function* listGroups() {
  const command = new ListGroupsCommand({
    MaxItems: 10,
  });

  let response = await client.send(command);

  while (response.Groups?.length) {
    for (const group of response.Groups) {
      yield group;
    }

    if (response.IsTruncated) {
      response = await client.send(
        new ListGroupsCommand({
          Marker: response.Marker,
          MaxItems: 10,
        }),
      );
    } else {
      break;
    }
  }
```

```
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListGroups를 참조하십시오.

`ListPolicies`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListPolicies`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

정책을 나열합니다.

```
import { ListPoliciesCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 * A generator function that handles paginated results.
 * The AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) provides {@link https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
AWSJavaScriptSDK/v3/latest/index.html#paginators | paginator} functions to simplify
 this.
 *
 */
export async function* listPolicies() {
  const command = new ListPoliciesCommand({
    MaxItems: 10,
    OnlyAttached: false,
    // List only the customer managed policies in your Amazon Web Services account.
    Scope: "Local",
  });

  let response = await client.send(command);

  while (response.Policies?.length) {
    for (const policy of response.Policies) {
```

```
      yield policy;
    }

    if (response.IsTruncated) {
      response = await client.send(
        new ListPoliciesCommand({
          Marker: response.Marker,
          MaxItems: 10,
          OnlyAttached: false,
          Scope: "Local",
        }),
      );
    } else {
      break;
    }
  }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListPolicies를 참조하십시오.

`ListRolePolicies`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListRolePolicies`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

정책을 나열합니다.

```
import { ListRolePoliciesCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 * A generator function that handles paginated results.
```

```
 * The AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) provides {@link https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
AWSJavaScriptSDK/v3/latest/index.html#paginators | paginator} functions to simplify
 this.
 *
 * @param {string} roleName
 */
export async function* listRolePolicies(roleName) {
  const command = new ListRolePoliciesCommand({
    RoleName: roleName,
    MaxItems: 10,
  });

  let response = await client.send(command);

  while (response.PolicyNames?.length) {
    for (const policyName of response.PolicyNames) {
      yield policyName;
    }

    if (response.IsTruncated) {
      response = await client.send(
        new ListRolePoliciesCommand({
          RoleName: roleName,
          MaxItems: 10,
          Marker: response.Marker,
        }),
      );
    } else {
      break;
    }
  }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListRolePolicies를 참조하십시오.

ListRoles

다음 코드 예시는 `ListRoles`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

역할을 나열합니다.

```
import { ListRolesCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 * A generator function that handles paginated results.
 * The AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) provides {@link https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
AWSJavaScriptSDK/v3/latest/index.html#paginators | paginator} functions to simplify
 this.
 *
 */
export async function* listRoles() {
  const command = new ListRolesCommand({
    MaxItems: 10,
  });

  /**
   * @type {import("@aws-sdk/client-iam").ListRolesCommandOutput | undefined}
   */
  let response = await client.send(command);

  while (response?.Roles?.length) {
    for (const role of response.Roles) {
      yield role;
    }

    if (response.IsTruncated) {
      response = await client.send(
        new ListRolesCommand({
          Marker: response.Marker,
        }),
      );
    } else {
```

```
      break;
    }
  }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListRoles를 참조하십시오.

ListSAMLProviders

다음 코드 예시는 ListSAMLProviders의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

SAML 공급자를 나열합니다.

```
import { ListSAMLProvidersCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

export const listSamlProviders = async () => {
  const command = new ListSAMLProvidersCommand({});

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListSAMLProviders를 참조하십시오.

ListServerCertificates

다음 코드 예시는 ListServerCertificates의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

인증서를 나열합니다.

```
import { ListServerCertificatesCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 * A generator function that handles paginated results.
 * The AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) provides {@link https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
AWSJavaScriptSDK/v3/latest/index.html#paginators | paginator} functions to simplify
 this.
 *
 */
export async function* listServerCertificates() {
  const command = new ListServerCertificatesCommand({});
  let response = await client.send(command);

  while (response.ServerCertificateMetadataList?.length) {
    for await (const cert of response.ServerCertificateMetadataList) {
      yield cert;
    }

    if (response.IsTruncated) {
      response = await client.send(new ListServerCertificatesCommand({}));
    } else {
      break;
    }
  }
}
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListServerCertificates를 참조하십시오.

ListUsers

다음 코드 예시는 ListUsers의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

사용자를 나열합니다.

```
import { ListUsersCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

export const listUsers = async () => {
  const command = new ListUsersCommand({ MaxItems: 10 });

  const response = await client.send(command);

  for (const { UserName, CreateDate } of response.Users) {
    console.log(`${UserName} created on: ${CreateDate}`);
  }
  return response;
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListUsers를 참조하십시오.

PutRolePolicy

다음 코드 예시는 PutRolePolicy의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { PutRolePolicyCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const examplePolicyDocument = JSON.stringify({
  Version: "2012-10-17",
  Statement: [
    {
      Sid: "VisualEditor0",
      Effect: "Allow",
      Action: [
        "s3:ListBucketMultipartUploads",
        "s3:ListBucketVersions",
        "s3:ListBucket",
        "s3:ListMultipartUploadParts",
      ],
      Resource: "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket",
    },
    {
      Sid: "VisualEditor1",
      Effect: "Allow",
      Action: [
        "s3:ListStorageLensConfigurations",
        "s3:ListAccessPointsForObjectLambda",
        "s3:ListAllMyBuckets",
        "s3:ListAccessPoints",
        "s3:ListJobs",
        "s3:ListMultiRegionAccessPoints",
      ],
      Resource: "*",
    },
  ],
});

const client = new IAMClient({});
```

```
/**
 *
 * @param {string} roleName
 * @param {string} policyName
 * @param {string} policyDocument
 */
export const putRolePolicy = async (roleName, policyName, policyDocument) => {
  const command = new PutRolePolicyCommand({
    RoleName: roleName,
    PolicyName: policyName,
    PolicyDocument: policyDocument,
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 PutRolePolicy를 참조하십시오.

`UpdateAccessKey`

다음 코드 예시는 `UpdateAccessKey`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

액세스 키를 업데이트합니다.

```
import {
  UpdateAccessKeyCommand,
  IAMClient,
  StatusType,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});
```

```
/**
 *
 * @param {string} userName
 * @param {string} accessKeyId
 */
export const updateAccessKey = (userName, accessKeyId) => {
  const command = new UpdateAccessKeyCommand({
    AccessKeyId: accessKeyId,
    Status: StatusType.Inactive,
    UserName: userName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 UpdateAccessKey를 참조하십시오.

`UpdateServerCertificate`

다음 코드 예시는 `UpdateServerCertificate`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

서버 인증서를 업데이트합니다.

```
import { UpdateServerCertificateCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} currentName
 * @param {string} newName
```

```
 */
export const updateServerCertificate = (currentName, newName) => {
  const command = new UpdateServerCertificateCommand({
    ServerCertificateName: currentName,
    NewServerCertificateName: newName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 UpdateServerCertificate를 참조하십시오.

`UpdateUser`

다음 코드 예시는 `UpdateUser`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

사용자를 업데이트합니다.

```
import { UpdateUserCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} currentUserName
 * @param {string} newUserName
 */
export const updateUser = (currentUserName, newUserName) => {
  const command = new UpdateUserCommand({
    UserName: currentUserName,
    NewUserName: newUserName,
  });
```

```
  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 UpdateUser를 참조하십시오.

`UploadServerCertificate`

다음 코드 예시는 `UploadServerCertificate`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { UploadServerCertificateCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
import { readFileSync } from "node:fs";
import { dirnameFromMetaUrl } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-fs.js";
import * as path from "node:path";

const client = new IAMClient({});

const certMessage = `Generate a certificate and key with the following command, or
 the equivalent for your system.

openssl req -x509 -newkey rsa:4096 -sha256 -days 3650 -nodes \
-keyout example.key -out example.crt -subj "/CN=example.com" \
-addext "subjectAltName=DNS:example.com,DNS:www.example.net,IP:10.0.0.1"
`;

const getCertAndKey = () => {
  try {
    const cert = readFileSync(
      path.join(dirnameFromMetaUrl(import.meta.url), "./example.crt"),
    );
    const key = readFileSync(
```

```
      path.join(dirnameFromMetaUrl(import.meta.url), "./example.key"),
    );
    return { cert, key };
  } catch (err) {
    if (err.code === "ENOENT") {
      throw new Error(
        `Certificate and/or private key not found. ${certMessage}`,
      );
    }

    throw err;
  }
};

/**
 *
 * @param {string} certificateName
 */
export const uploadServerCertificate = (certificateName) => {
  const { cert, key } = getCertAndKey();
  const command = new UploadServerCertificateCommand({
    ServerCertificateName: certificateName,
    CertificateBody: cert.toString(),
    PrivateKey: key.toString(),
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 UploadServerCertificate를 참조하십시오.

시나리오

복원력이 뛰어난 서비스 구축 및 관리

다음 코드 예제에서는 책, 영화, 노래 추천을 반환하는 로드 밸런싱 웹 서비스를 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제에서는 서비스가 장애에 대응하는 방법과 장애 발생 시 복원력을 높이기 위해 서비스를 재구성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 그룹을 사용하여 시작 템플릿을 기반으로 Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud(Amazon EC2) 인스턴스를 생성하고 인스턴스 수를 지정된 범위 내로 유지합니다.

- Elastic Load Balancing으로 HTTP 요청을 처리하고 배포합니다.
- Auto Scaling 그룹의 인스턴스 상태를 모니터링하고 요청을 정상 인스턴스로만 전달합니다.
- 각 EC2 인스턴스에서 Python 웹 서버를 실행하여 HTTP 요청을 처리합니다. 웹 서버는 추천 및 상태 확인으로 응답합니다.
- Amazon DynamoDB 테이블을 사용하여 추천 서비스를 시뮬레이션합니다.
- AWS Systems Manager 파라미터를 업데이트하여 요청 및 상태 확인에 대한 웹 서버 응답을 제어합니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
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명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
#!/usr/bin/env node
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0

import {
  Scenario,
  parseScenarioArgs,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";

/**
 * The workflow steps are split into three stages:
 *   - deploy
 *   - demo
 *   - destroy
 *
 * Each of these stages has a corresponding file prefixed with steps-*.
 */
import { deploySteps } from "./steps-deploy.js";
import { demoSteps } from "./steps-demo.js";
import { destroySteps } from "./steps-destroy.js";

/**
```

```
 * The context is passed to every scenario. Scenario steps
 * will modify the context.
 */
const context = {};

/**
 * Three Scenarios are created for the workflow. A Scenario is an orchestration
 class
 * that simplifies running a series of steps.
 */
export const scenarios = {
  // Deploys all resources necessary for the workflow.
  deploy: new Scenario("Resilient Workflow - Deploy", deploySteps, context),
  // Demonstrates how a fragile web service can be made more resilient.
  demo: new Scenario("Resilient Workflow - Demo", demoSteps, context),
  // Destroys the resources created for the workflow.
  destroy: new Scenario("Resilient Workflow - Destroy", destroySteps, context),
};

// Call function if run directly
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  parseScenarioArgs(scenarios, {
    name: "Resilient Workflow",
    synopsis:
      "node index.js --scenario <deploy | demo | destroy> [-h|--help] [-y|--yes] [-
v|--verbose]",
    description: "Deploy and interact with scalable EC2 instances.",
  });
}
```

모든 리소스를 배포하기 위한 단계를 생성합니다.

```
import { join } from "node:path";
import { readFileSync, writeFileSync } from "node:fs";
import axios from "axios";

import {
  BatchWriteItemCommand,
  CreateTableCommand,
  DynamoDBClient,
```

```
  waitUntilTableExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import {
  EC2Client,
  CreateKeyPairCommand,
  CreateLaunchTemplateCommand,
  DescribeAvailabilityZonesCommand,
  DescribeVpcsCommand,
  DescribeSubnetsCommand,
  DescribeSecurityGroupsCommand,
  AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";
import {
  IAMClient,
  CreatePolicyCommand,
  CreateRoleCommand,
  CreateInstanceProfileCommand,
  AddRoleToInstanceProfileCommand,
  AttachRolePolicyCommand,
  waitUntilInstanceProfileExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
import { SSMClient, GetParameterCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";
import {
  CreateAutoScalingGroupCommand,
  AutoScalingClient,
  AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-auto-scaling";
import {
  CreateListenerCommand,
  CreateLoadBalancerCommand,
  CreateTargetGroupCommand,
  ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client,
  waitUntilLoadBalancerAvailable,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-balancing-v2";

import {
  ScenarioOutput,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioAction,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
import { saveState } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/steps-common.js";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

import { MESSAGES, NAMES, RESOURCES_PATH, ROOT } from "./constants.js";
```

```
import { initParamsSteps } from "./steps-reset-params.js";

/**
 * @type {import('@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario.js').Step[]}
 */
export const deploySteps = [
  new ScenarioOutput("introduction", MESSAGES.introduction, { header: true }),
  new ScenarioInput("confirmDeployment", MESSAGES.confirmDeployment, {
    type: "confirm",
  }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "handleConfirmDeployment",
    (c) => c.confirmDeployment === false && process.exit(),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingTable",
    MESSAGES.creatingTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createTable", async () => {
    const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
    await client.send(
      new CreateTableCommand({
        TableName: NAMES.tableName,
        ProvisionedThroughput: {
          ReadCapacityUnits: 5,
          WriteCapacityUnits: 5,
        },
        AttributeDefinitions: [
          {
            AttributeName: "MediaType",
            AttributeType: "S",
          },
          {
            AttributeName: "ItemId",
            AttributeType: "N",
          },
        ],
        KeySchema: [
          {
            AttributeName: "MediaType",
            KeyType: "HASH",
          },
          {
            AttributeName: "ItemId",
```

```
            KeyType: "RANGE",
          },
        ],
      }),
    );
    await waitUntilTableExists({ client }, { TableName: NAMES.tableName });
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdTable",
    MESSAGES.createdTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "populatingTable",
    MESSAGES.populatingTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("populateTable", () => {
    const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
    /**
     * @type {{ default: import("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb").PutRequest['Item'][] }}
     */
    const recommendations = JSON.parse(
      readFileSync(join(RESOURCES_PATH, "recommendations.json")),
    );

    return client.send(
      new BatchWriteItemCommand({
        RequestItems: {
          [NAMES.tableName]: recommendations.map((item) => ({
            PutRequest: { Item: item },
          })),
        },
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "populatedTable",
    MESSAGES.populatedTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingKeyPair",
    MESSAGES.creatingKeyPair.replace("${KEY_PAIR_NAME}", NAMES.keyPairName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createKeyPair", async () => {
    const client = new EC2Client({});
```

```
    const { KeyMaterial } = await client.send(
      new CreateKeyPairCommand({
        KeyName: NAMES.keyPairName,
      }),
    );

    writeFileSync(`${NAMES.keyPairName}.pem`, KeyMaterial, { mode: 0o600 });
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdKeyPair",
    MESSAGES.createdKeyPair.replace("${KEY_PAIR_NAME}", NAMES.keyPairName),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingInstancePolicy",
    MESSAGES.creatingInstancePolicy.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}",
      NAMES.instancePolicyName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createInstancePolicy", async (state) => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    const {
      Policy: { Arn },
    } = await client.send(
      new CreatePolicyCommand({
        PolicyName: NAMES.instancePolicyName,
        PolicyDocument: readFileSync(
          join(RESOURCES_PATH, "instance_policy.json"),
        ),
      }),
    );
    state.instancePolicyArn = Arn;
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("createdInstancePolicy", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.createdInstancePolicy
      .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_ARN}", state.instancePolicyArn),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingInstanceRole",
    MESSAGES.creatingInstanceRole.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}",
      NAMES.instanceRoleName,
    ),
```

```
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createInstanceRole", () => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    return client.send(
      new CreateRoleCommand({
        RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
        AssumeRolePolicyDocument: readFileSync(
          join(ROOT, "assume-role-policy.json"),
        ),
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdInstanceRole",
    MESSAGES.createdInstanceRole.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}",
      NAMES.instanceRoleName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "attachingPolicyToRole",
    MESSAGES.attachingPolicyToRole
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("attachPolicyToRole", async (state) => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    await client.send(
      new AttachRolePolicyCommand({
        RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
        PolicyArn: state.instancePolicyArn,
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "attachedPolicyToRole",
    MESSAGES.attachedPolicyToRole
      .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingInstanceProfile",
    MESSAGES.creatingInstanceProfile.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
```

```
      NAMES.instanceProfileName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createInstanceProfile", async (state) => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    const {
      InstanceProfile: { Arn },
    } = await client.send(
      new CreateInstanceProfileCommand({
        InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
      }),
    );
    state.instanceProfileArn = Arn;

    await waitUntilInstanceProfileExists(
      { client },
      { InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName },
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("createdInstanceProfile", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.createdInstanceProfile
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_ARN}", state.instanceProfileArn),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "addingRoleToInstanceProfile",
    MESSAGES.addingRoleToInstanceProfile
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("addRoleToInstanceProfile", () => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    return client.send(
      new AddRoleToInstanceProfileCommand({
        RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
        InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "addedRoleToInstanceProfile",
    MESSAGES.addedRoleToInstanceProfile
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName),
```

```
  ),
  ...initParamsSteps,
  new ScenarioOutput("creatingLaunchTemplate", MESSAGES.creatingLaunchTemplate),
  new ScenarioAction("createLaunchTemplate", async () => {
    const ssmClient = new SSMClient({});
    const { Parameter } = await ssmClient.send(
      new GetParameterCommand({
        Name: "/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest/amzn2-ami-hvm-x86_64-gp2",
      }),
    );
    const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});
    await ec2Client.send(
      new CreateLaunchTemplateCommand({
        LaunchTemplateName: NAMES.launchTemplateName,
        LaunchTemplateData: {
          InstanceType: "t3.micro",
          ImageId: Parameter.Value,
          IamInstanceProfile: { Name: NAMES.instanceProfileName },
          UserData: readFileSync(
            join(RESOURCES_PATH, "server_startup_script.sh"),
          ).toString("base64"),
          KeyName: NAMES.keyPairName,
        },
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdLaunchTemplate",
    MESSAGES.createdLaunchTemplate.replace(
      "${LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME}",
      NAMES.launchTemplateName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingAutoScalingGroup",
    MESSAGES.creatingAutoScalingGroup.replace(
      "${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}",
      NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createAutoScalingGroup", async (state) => {
    const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});
    const { AvailabilityZones } = await ec2Client.send(
      new DescribeAvailabilityZonesCommand({}),
```

```
    );
    state.availabilityZoneNames = AvailabilityZones.map((az) => az.ZoneName);
    const autoScalingClient = new AutoScalingClient({});
    await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
      autoScalingClient.send(
        new CreateAutoScalingGroupCommand({
          AvailabilityZones: state.availabilityZoneNames,
          AutoScalingGroupName: NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
          LaunchTemplate: {
            LaunchTemplateName: NAMES.launchTemplateName,
            Version: "$Default",
          },
          MinSize: 3,
          MaxSize: 3,
        }),
      ),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdAutoScalingGroup",
    /**
     * @param {{ availabilityZoneNames: string[] }} state
     */
    (state) =>
      MESSAGES.createdAutoScalingGroup
        .replace("${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}", NAMES.autoScalingGroupName)
        .replace(
          "${AVAILABILITY_ZONE_NAMES}",
          state.availabilityZoneNames.join(", "),
        ),
  ),
  new ScenarioInput("confirmContinue", MESSAGES.confirmContinue, {
    type: "confirm",
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("loadBalancer", MESSAGES.loadBalancer),
  new ScenarioOutput("gettingVpc", MESSAGES.gettingVpc),
  new ScenarioAction("getVpc", async (state) => {
    const client = new EC2Client({});
    const { Vpcs } = await client.send(
      new DescribeVpcsCommand({
        Filters: [{ Name: "is-default", Values: ["true"] }],
      }),
    );
    state.defaultVpc = Vpcs[0].VpcId;
```

```
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("gotVpc", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.gotVpc.replace("${VPC_ID}", state.defaultVpc),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("gettingSubnets", MESSAGES.gettingSubnets),
  new ScenarioAction("getSubnets", async (state) => {
    const client = new EC2Client({});
    const { Subnets } = await client.send(
      new DescribeSubnetsCommand({
        Filters: [
          { Name: "vpc-id", Values: [state.defaultVpc] },
          { Name: "availability-zone", Values: state.availabilityZoneNames },
          { Name: "default-for-az", Values: ["true"] },
        ],
      }),
    );
    state.subnets = Subnets.map((subnet) => subnet.SubnetId);
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "gotSubnets",
    /**
     * @param {{ subnets: string[] }} state
     */
    (state) =>
      MESSAGES.gotSubnets.replace("${SUBNETS}", state.subnets.join(", ")),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingLoadBalancerTargetGroup",
    MESSAGES.creatingLoadBalancerTargetGroup.replace(
      "${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}",
      NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createLoadBalancerTargetGroup", async (state) => {
    const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
    const { TargetGroups } = await client.send(
      new CreateTargetGroupCommand({
        Name: NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
        Protocol: "HTTP",
        Port: 80,
        HealthCheckPath: "/healthcheck",
        HealthCheckIntervalSeconds: 10,
        HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds: 5,
        HealthyThresholdCount: 2,
```

```
        UnhealthyThresholdCount: 2,
        VpcId: state.defaultVpc,
      }),
    );
    const targetGroup = TargetGroups[0];
    state.targetGroupArn = targetGroup.TargetGroupArn;
    state.targetGroupProtocol = targetGroup.Protocol;
    state.targetGroupPort = targetGroup.Port;
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdLoadBalancerTargetGroup",
    MESSAGES.createdLoadBalancerTargetGroup.replace(
      "${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}",
      NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingLoadBalancer",
    MESSAGES.creatingLoadBalancer.replace("${LB_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createLoadBalancer", async (state) => {
    const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
    const { LoadBalancers } = await client.send(
      new CreateLoadBalancerCommand({
        Name: NAMES.loadBalancerName,
        Subnets: state.subnets,
      }),
    );
    state.loadBalancerDns = LoadBalancers[0].DNSName;
    state.loadBalancerArn = LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;
    await waitUntilLoadBalancerAvailable(
      { client },
      { Names: [NAMES.loadBalancerName] },
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("createdLoadBalancer", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.createdLoadBalancer
      .replace("${LB_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerName)
      .replace("${DNS_NAME}", state.loadBalancerDns),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingListener",
    MESSAGES.creatingLoadBalancerListener
      .replace("${LB_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerName)
```

```
      .replace("${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createListener", async (state) => {
    const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
    const { Listeners } = await client.send(
      new CreateListenerCommand({
        LoadBalancerArn: state.loadBalancerArn,
        Protocol: state.targetGroupProtocol,
        Port: state.targetGroupPort,
        DefaultActions: [
          { Type: "forward", TargetGroupArn: state.targetGroupArn },
        ],
      }),
    );
    const listener = Listeners[0];
    state.loadBalancerListenerArn = listener.ListenerArn;
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("createdListener", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.createdLoadBalancerListener.replace(
      "${LB_LISTENER_ARN}",
      state.loadBalancerListenerArn,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "attachingLoadBalancerTargetGroup",
    MESSAGES.attachingLoadBalancerTargetGroup
      .replace("${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName)
      .replace("${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}", NAMES.autoScalingGroupName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("attachLoadBalancerTargetGroup", async (state) => {
    const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
    await client.send(
      new AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsCommand({
        AutoScalingGroupName: NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
        TargetGroupARNs: [state.targetGroupArn],
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "attachedLoadBalancerTargetGroup",
    MESSAGES.attachedLoadBalancerTargetGroup,
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("verifyingInboundPort", MESSAGES.verifyingInboundPort),
  new ScenarioAction(
```

```
    "verifyInboundPort",
    /**
     *
     * @param {{ defaultSecurityGroup: import('@aws-sdk/client-ec2').SecurityGroup}}
state
     */
    async (state) => {
      const client = new EC2Client({});
      const { SecurityGroups } = await client.send(
        new DescribeSecurityGroupsCommand({
          Filters: [{ Name: "group-name", Values: ["default"] }],
        }),
      );
      if (!SecurityGroups) {
        state.verifyInboundPortError = new Error(MESSAGES.noSecurityGroups);
      }
      state.defaultSecurityGroup = SecurityGroups[0];

      /**
       * @type {string}
       */
      const ipResponse = (await axios.get("http://checkip.amazonaws.com")).data;
      state.myIp = ipResponse.trim();
      const myIpRules = state.defaultSecurityGroup.IpPermissions.filter(
        ({ IpRanges }) =>
          IpRanges.some(
            ({ CidrIp }) =>
              CidrIp.startsWith(state.myIp) || CidrIp === "0.0.0.0/0",
          ),
      )
        .filter(({ IpProtocol }) => IpProtocol === "tcp")
        .filter(({ FromPort }) => FromPort === 80);

      state.myIpRules = myIpRules;
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "verifiedInboundPort",
    /**
     * @param {{ myIpRules: any[] }} state
     */
    (state) => {
      if (state.myIpRules.length > 0) {
        return MESSAGES.foundIpRules.replace(
```

```
          "${IP_RULES}",
          JSON.stringify(state.myIpRules, null, 2),
        );
      }
      return MESSAGES.noIpRules;
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioInput(
    "shouldAddInboundRule",
    /**
     * @param {{ myIpRules: any[] }} state
     */
    (state) => {
      if (state.myIpRules.length > 0) {
        return false;
      }
      return MESSAGES.noIpRules;
    },
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "addInboundRule",
    /**
     * @param {{ defaultSecurityGroup: import('@aws-sdk/client-
ec2').SecurityGroup }} state
     */
    async (state) => {
      if (!state.shouldAddInboundRule) {
        return;
      }

      const client = new EC2Client({});
      await client.send(
        new AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressCommand({
          GroupId: state.defaultSecurityGroup.GroupId,
          CidrIp: `${state.myIp}/32`,
          FromPort: 80,
          ToPort: 80,
          IpProtocol: "tcp",
        }),
      );
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("addedInboundRule", (state) => {
```

```
    if (state.shouldAddInboundRule) {
      return MESSAGES.addedInboundRule.replace("${IP_ADDRESS}", state.myIp);
    }
    return false;
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("verifyingEndpoint", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.verifyingEndpoint.replace("${DNS_NAME}", state.loadBalancerDns),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("verifyEndpoint", async (state) => {
    try {
      const response = await retry({ intervalInMs: 2000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
        axios.get(`http://${state.loadBalancerDns}`),
      );
      state.endpointResponse = JSON.stringify(response.data, null, 2);
    } catch (e) {
      state.verifyEndpointError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("verifiedEndpoint", (state) => {
    if (state.verifyEndpointError) {
      console.error(state.verifyEndpointError);
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.verifiedEndpoint.replace(
        "${ENDPOINT_RESPONSE}",
        state.endpointResponse,
      );
    }
  }),
  saveState,
];
```

데모를 실행하기 위한 단계를 생성합니다.

```
import { readFileSync } from "node:fs";
import { join } from "node:path";

import axios from "axios";

import {
  DescribeTargetGroupsCommand,
  DescribeTargetHealthCommand,
  ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client,
```

```
} from "@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-balancing-v2";
import {
  DescribeInstanceInformationCommand,
  PutParameterCommand,
  SSMClient,
  SendCommandCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";
import {
  IAMClient,
  CreatePolicyCommand,
  CreateRoleCommand,
  AttachRolePolicyCommand,
  CreateInstanceProfileCommand,
  AddRoleToInstanceProfileCommand,
  waitUntilInstanceProfileExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
import {
  AutoScalingClient,
  DescribeAutoScalingGroupsCommand,
  TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-auto-scaling";
import {
  DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsCommand,
  EC2Client,
  RebootInstancesCommand,
  ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

import {
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioOutput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/scenario.js";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

import { MESSAGES, NAMES, RESOURCES_PATH } from "./constants.js";
import { findLoadBalancer } from "./shared.js";

const getRecommendation = new ScenarioAction(
  "getRecommendation",
  async (state) => {
    const loadBalancer = await findLoadBalancer(NAMES.loadBalancerName);
    if (loadBalancer) {
      state.loadBalancerDnsName = loadBalancer.DNSName;
```

```
      try {
        state.recommendation = (
          await axios.get(`http://${state.loadBalancerDnsName}`)
        ).data;
      } catch (e) {
        state.recommendation = e instanceof Error ? e.message : e;
      }
    } else {
      throw new Error(MESSAGES.demoFindLoadBalancerError);
    }
  },
);

const getRecommendationResult = new ScenarioOutput(
  "getRecommendationResult",
  (state) =>
    `Recommendation:\n${JSON.stringify(state.recommendation, null, 2)}`,
  { preformatted: true },
);

const getHealthCheck = new ScenarioAction("getHealthCheck", async (state) => {
  const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
  const { TargetGroups } = await client.send(
    new DescribeTargetGroupsCommand({
      Names: [NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName],
    }),
  );

  const { TargetHealthDescriptions } = await client.send(
    new DescribeTargetHealthCommand({
      TargetGroupArn: TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn,
    }),
  );
  state.targetHealthDescriptions = TargetHealthDescriptions;
});

const getHealthCheckResult = new ScenarioOutput(
  "getHealthCheckResult",
  /**
   * @param {{ targetHealthDescriptions: import('@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-
balancing-v2').TargetHealthDescription[]}} state
   */
  (state) => {
    const status = state.targetHealthDescriptions
```

```
      .map((th) => `${th.Target.Id}: ${th.TargetHealth.State}`)
      .join("\n");
    return `Health check:\n${status}`;
  },
  { preformatted: true },
);

const loadBalancerLoop = new ScenarioAction(
  "loadBalancerLoop",
  getRecommendation.action,
  {
    whileConfig: {
      whileFn: ({ loadBalancerCheck }) => loadBalancerCheck,
      input: new ScenarioInput(
        "loadBalancerCheck",
        MESSAGES.demoLoadBalancerCheck,
        {
          type: "confirm",
        },
      ),
      output: getRecommendationResult,
    },
  },
);

const healthCheckLoop = new ScenarioAction(
  "healthCheckLoop",
  getHealthCheck.action,
  {
    whileConfig: {
      whileFn: ({ healthCheck }) => healthCheck,
      input: new ScenarioInput("healthCheck", MESSAGES.demoHealthCheck, {
        type: "confirm",
      }),
      output: getHealthCheckResult,
    },
  },
);

const statusSteps = [
  getRecommendation,
  getRecommendationResult,
  getHealthCheck,
  getHealthCheckResult,
```

```
];

/**
 * @type {import('@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario.js').Step[]}
 */
export const demoSteps = [
  new ScenarioOutput("header", MESSAGES.demoHeader, { header: true }),
  new ScenarioOutput("sanityCheck", MESSAGES.demoSanityCheck),
  ...statusSteps,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "brokenDependencyConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoBrokenDependencyConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("brokenDependency", async (state) => {
    if (!state.brokenDependencyConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    } else {
      const client = new SSMClient({});
      state.badTableName = `fake-table-${Date.now()}`;
      await client.send(
        new PutParameterCommand({
          Name: NAMES.ssmTableNameKey,
          Value: state.badTableName,
          Overwrite: true,
          Type: "String",
        }),
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testBrokenDependency", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.demoTestBrokenDependency.replace(
      "${TABLE_NAME}",
      state.badTableName,
    ),
  ),
  ...statusSteps,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "staticResponseConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoStaticResponseConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("staticResponse", async (state) => {
    if (!state.staticResponseConfirmation) {
```

```
      process.exit();
    } else {
      const client = new SSMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new PutParameterCommand({
          Name: NAMES.ssmFailureResponseKey,
          Value: "static",
          Overwrite: true,
          Type: "String",
        }),
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testStaticResponse", MESSAGES.demoTestStaticResponse),
  ...statusSteps,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "badCredentialsConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoBadCredentialsConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("badCredentialsExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.badCredentialsConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("fixDynamoDBName", async () => {
    const client = new SSMClient({});
    await client.send(
      new PutParameterCommand({
        Name: NAMES.ssmTableNameKey,
        Value: NAMES.tableName,
        Overwrite: true,
        Type: "String",
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "badCredentials",
    /**
     * @param {{ targetInstance: import('@aws-sdk/client-auto-scaling').Instance }}
state
     */
    async (state) => {
      await createSsmOnlyInstanceProfile();
```

```
    const autoScalingClient = new AutoScalingClient({});
    const { AutoScalingGroups } = await autoScalingClient.send(
      new DescribeAutoScalingGroupsCommand({
        AutoScalingGroupNames: [NAMES.autoScalingGroupName],
      }),
    );
    state.targetInstance = AutoScalingGroups[0].Instances[0];
    const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});
    const { IamInstanceProfileAssociations } = await ec2Client.send(
      new DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsCommand({
        Filters: [
          { Name: "instance-id", Values: [state.targetInstance.InstanceId] },
        ],
      }),
    );
    state.instanceProfileAssociationId =
      IamInstanceProfileAssociations[0].AssociationId;
    await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
      ec2Client.send(
        new ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationCommand({
          AssociationId: state.instanceProfileAssociationId,
          IamInstanceProfile: { Name: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName },
        }),
      ),
    );

    await ec2Client.send(
      new RebootInstancesCommand({
        InstanceIds: [state.targetInstance.InstanceId],
      }),
    );

    const ssmClient = new SSMClient({});
    await retry({ intervalInMs: 20000, maxRetries: 15 }, async () => {
      const { InstanceInformationList } = await ssmClient.send(
        new DescribeInstanceInformationCommand({}),
      );

      const instance = InstanceInformationList.find(
        (info) => info.InstanceId === state.targetInstance.InstanceId,
      );

      if (!instance) {
        throw new Error("Instance not found.");
```

```
        }
      });

      await ssmClient.send(
        new SendCommandCommand({
          InstanceIds: [state.targetInstance.InstanceId],
          DocumentName: "AWS-RunShellScript",
          Parameters: { commands: ["cd / && sudo python3 server.py 80"] },
        }),
      );
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "testBadCredentials",
    /**
     * @param {{ targetInstance: import('@aws-sdk/client-ssm').InstanceInformation}}
state
     */
    (state) =>
      MESSAGES.demoTestBadCredentials.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_ID}",
        state.targetInstance.InstanceId,
      ),
  ),
  loadBalancerLoop,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "deepHealthCheckConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoDeepHealthCheckConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("deepHealthCheckExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.deepHealthCheckConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deepHealthCheck", async () => {
    const client = new SSMClient({});
    await client.send(
      new PutParameterCommand({
        Name: NAMES.ssmHealthCheckKey,
        Value: "deep",
        Overwrite: true,
        Type: "String",
      }),
```

```
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testDeepHealthCheck", MESSAGES.demoTestDeepHealthCheck),
  healthCheckLoop,
  loadBalancerLoop,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "killInstanceConfirmation",
    /**
     * @param {{ targetInstance: import('@aws-sdk/client-
ssm').InstanceInformation }} state
     */
    (state) =>
      MESSAGES.demoKillInstanceConfirmation.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_ID}",
        state.targetInstance.InstanceId,
      ),
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("killInstanceExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.killInstanceConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "killInstance",
    /**
     * @param {{ targetInstance: import('@aws-sdk/client-
ssm').InstanceInformation }} state
     */
    async (state) => {
      const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
      await client.send(
        new TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupCommand({
          InstanceId: state.targetInstance.InstanceId,
          ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity: false,
        }),
      );
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("testKillInstance", MESSAGES.demoTestKillInstance),
  healthCheckLoop,
  loadBalancerLoop,
  new ScenarioInput("failOpenConfirmation", MESSAGES.demoFailOpenConfirmation, {
    type: "confirm",
```

```
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("failOpenExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.failOpenConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("failOpen", () => {
    const client = new SSMClient({});
    return client.send(
      new PutParameterCommand({
        Name: NAMES.ssmTableNameKey,
        Value: `fake-table-${Date.now()}`,
        Overwrite: true,
        Type: "String",
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testFailOpen", MESSAGES.demoFailOpenTest),
  healthCheckLoop,
  loadBalancerLoop,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "resetTableConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoResetTableConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("resetTableExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.resetTableConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("resetTable", async () => {
    const client = new SSMClient({});
    await client.send(
      new PutParameterCommand({
        Name: NAMES.ssmTableNameKey,
        Value: NAMES.tableName,
        Overwrite: true,
        Type: "String",
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testResetTable", MESSAGES.demoTestResetTable),
  healthCheckLoop,
  loadBalancerLoop,
```

```
];

async function createSsmOnlyInstanceProfile() {
  const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
  const { Policy } = await iamClient.send(
    new CreatePolicyCommand({
      PolicyName: NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName,
      PolicyDocument: readFileSync(
        join(RESOURCES_PATH, "ssm_only_policy.json"),
      ),
    }),
  );
  await iamClient.send(
    new CreateRoleCommand({
      RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      AssumeRolePolicyDocument: JSON.stringify({
        Version: "2012-10-17",
        Statement: [
          {
            Effect: "Allow",
            Principal: { Service: "ec2.amazonaws.com" },
            Action: "sts:AssumeRole",
          },
        ],
      }),
    }),
  );
  await iamClient.send(
    new AttachRolePolicyCommand({
      RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      PolicyArn: Policy.Arn,
    }),
  );
  await iamClient.send(
    new AttachRolePolicyCommand({
      RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      PolicyArn: "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore",
    }),
  );
  const { InstanceProfile } = await iamClient.send(
    new CreateInstanceProfileCommand({
      InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
    }),
  );
```

```
  await waitUntilInstanceProfileExists(
    { client: iamClient },
    { InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName },
  );
  await iamClient.send(
    new AddRoleToInstanceProfileCommand({
      InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
      RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
    }),
  );

  return InstanceProfile;
}
```

모든 리소스를 폐기하는 단계를 생성합니다.

```
import { unlinkSync } from "node:fs";

import { DynamoDBClient, DeleteTableCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import {
  EC2Client,
  DeleteKeyPairCommand,
  DeleteLaunchTemplateCommand,
  RevokeSecurityGroupIngressCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";
import {
  IAMClient,
  DeleteInstanceProfileCommand,
  RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileCommand,
  DeletePolicyCommand,
  DeleteRoleCommand,
  DetachRolePolicyCommand,
  paginateListPolicies,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
import {
  AutoScalingClient,
  DeleteAutoScalingGroupCommand,
  TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupCommand,
  UpdateAutoScalingGroupCommand,
  paginateDescribeAutoScalingGroups,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-auto-scaling";
import {
```

```
  DeleteLoadBalancerCommand,
  DeleteTargetGroupCommand,
  DescribeTargetGroupsCommand,
  ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-balancing-v2";

import {
  ScenarioOutput,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioAction,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
import { loadState } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/steps-common.js";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

import { MESSAGES, NAMES } from "./constants.js";
import { findLoadBalancer } from "./shared.js";

/**
 * @type {import('@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario.js').Step[]}
 */
export const destroySteps = [
  loadState,
  new ScenarioInput("destroy", MESSAGES.destroy, { type: "confirm" }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "abort",
    (state) => state.destroy === false && process.exit(),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteTable", async (c) => {
    try {
      const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
      await client.send(new DeleteTableCommand({ TableName: NAMES.tableName }));
    } catch (e) {
      c.deleteTableError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteTableResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteTableError) {
      console.error(state.deleteTableError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteTableError.replace(
        "${TABLE_NAME}",
        NAMES.tableName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName);
```

```
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteKeyPair", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new EC2Client({});
      await client.send(
        new DeleteKeyPairCommand({ KeyName: NAMES.keyPairName }),
      );
      unlinkSync(`${NAMES.keyPairName}.pem`);
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteKeyPairError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteKeyPairResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteKeyPairError) {
      console.error(state.deleteKeyPairError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteKeyPairError.replace(
        "${KEY_PAIR_NAME}",
        NAMES.keyPairName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedKeyPair.replace(
      "${KEY_PAIR_NAME}",
      NAMES.keyPairName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("detachPolicyFromRole", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      const policy = await findPolicy(NAMES.instancePolicyName);

      if (!policy) {
        state.detachPolicyFromRoleError = new Error(
          `Policy ${NAMES.instancePolicyName} not found.`,
        );
      } else {
        await client.send(
          new DetachRolePolicyCommand({
            RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
            PolicyArn: policy.Arn,
          }),
        );
      }
    } catch (e) {
      state.detachPolicyFromRoleError = e;
```

```
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("detachedPolicyFromRole", (state) => {
    if (state.detachPolicyFromRoleError) {
      console.error(state.detachPolicyFromRoleError);
      return MESSAGES.detachPolicyFromRoleError
        .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName)
        .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName);
    }
    return MESSAGES.detachedPolicyFromRole
      .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName);
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteInstancePolicy", async (state) => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    const policy = await findPolicy(NAMES.instancePolicyName);

    if (!policy) {
      state.deletePolicyError = new Error(
        `Policy ${NAMES.instancePolicyName} not found.`,
      );
    } else {
      return client.send(
        new DeletePolicyCommand({
          PolicyArn: policy.Arn,
        }),
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deletePolicyResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deletePolicyError) {
      console.error(state.deletePolicyError);
      return MESSAGES.deletePolicyError.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}",
        NAMES.instancePolicyName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedPolicy.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}",
      NAMES.instancePolicyName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("removeRoleFromInstanceProfile", async (state) => {
    try {
```

```
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
          InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.removeRoleFromInstanceProfileError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("removeRoleFromInstanceProfileResult", (state) => {
    if (state.removeRoleFromInstanceProfile) {
      console.error(state.removeRoleFromInstanceProfileError);
      return MESSAGES.removeRoleFromInstanceProfileError
        .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
        .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName);
    }
    return MESSAGES.removedRoleFromInstanceProfile
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName);
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteInstanceRole", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new DeleteRoleCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteInstanceRoleError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteInstanceRoleResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteInstanceRoleError) {
      console.error(state.deleteInstanceRoleError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteInstanceRoleError.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}",
        NAMES.instanceRoleName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedInstanceRole.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}",
```

```
      NAMES.instanceRoleName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteInstanceProfile", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new DeleteInstanceProfileCommand({
          InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteInstanceProfileError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteInstanceProfileResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteInstanceProfileError) {
      console.error(state.deleteInstanceProfileError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteInstanceProfileError.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
        NAMES.instanceProfileName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedInstanceProfile.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
      NAMES.instanceProfileName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteAutoScalingGroup", async (state) => {
    try {
      await terminateGroupInstances(NAMES.autoScalingGroupName);
      await retry({ intervalInMs: 60000, maxRetries: 60 }, async () => {
        await deleteAutoScalingGroup(NAMES.autoScalingGroupName);
      });
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteAutoScalingGroupError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteAutoScalingGroupResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteAutoScalingGroupError) {
      console.error(state.deleteAutoScalingGroupError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteAutoScalingGroupError.replace(
        "${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}",
        NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
```

```
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedAutoScalingGroup.replace(
      "${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}",
      NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteLaunchTemplate", async (state) => {
    const client = new EC2Client({});
    try {
      await client.send(
        new DeleteLaunchTemplateCommand({
          LaunchTemplateName: NAMES.launchTemplateName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteLaunchTemplateError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteLaunchTemplateResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteLaunchTemplateError) {
      console.error(state.deleteLaunchTemplateError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteLaunchTemplateError.replace(
        "${LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME}",
        NAMES.launchTemplateName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedLaunchTemplate.replace(
      "${LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME}",
      NAMES.launchTemplateName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteLoadBalancer", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
      const loadBalancer = await findLoadBalancer(NAMES.loadBalancerName);
      await client.send(
        new DeleteLoadBalancerCommand({
          LoadBalancerArn: loadBalancer.LoadBalancerArn,
        }),
      );
      await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 60 }, async () => {
        const lb = await findLoadBalancer(NAMES.loadBalancerName);
        if (lb) {
```

```
          throw new Error("Load balancer still exists.");
        }
      });
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteLoadBalancerError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteLoadBalancerResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteLoadBalancerError) {
      console.error(state.deleteLoadBalancerError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteLoadBalancerError.replace(
        "${LB_NAME}",
        NAMES.loadBalancerName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedLoadBalancer.replace(
      "${LB_NAME}",
      NAMES.loadBalancerName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroup", async (state) => {
    const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
    try {
      const { TargetGroups } = await client.send(
        new DescribeTargetGroupsCommand({
          Names: [NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName],
        }),
      );

      await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
        client.send(
          new DeleteTargetGroupCommand({
            TargetGroupArn: TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn,
          }),
        ),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError) {
      console.error(state.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError.replace(
```

```
        "${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}",
        NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedLoadBalancerTargetGroup.replace(
      "${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}",
      NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfile", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileCommand({
          InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
          RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileResult", (state) => {
    if (state.detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileError) {
      console.error(state.detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileError);
      return MESSAGES.detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileError
        .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
        .replace("${PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName);
    }
    return MESSAGES.detachedSsmOnlyRoleFromProfile
      .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
      .replace("${PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName);
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicy", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      const ssmOnlyPolicy = await findPolicy(NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName);
      await iamClient.send(
        new DetachRolePolicyCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
          PolicyArn: ssmOnlyPolicy.Arn,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
```

```
      state.detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyResult", (state) => {
    if (state.detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyError) {
      console.error(state.detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyError);
      return MESSAGES.detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyError
        .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
        .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName);
    }
    return MESSAGES.detachedSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicy
      .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
      .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName);
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicy", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      await iamClient.send(
        new DetachRolePolicyCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
          PolicyArn: "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore",
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyResult", (state) => {
    if (state.detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyError) {
      console.error(state.detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyError);
      return MESSAGES.detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyError
        .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
        .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", "AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore");
    }
    return MESSAGES.detachedSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicy
      .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
      .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", "AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore");
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfile", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      await iamClient.send(
        new DeleteInstanceProfileCommand({
          InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
```

```
      }),
    );
  } catch (e) {
    state.deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileError = e;
  }
}),
new ScenarioOutput("deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileResult", (state) => {
  if (state.deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileError) {
    console.error(state.deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileError);
    return MESSAGES.deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileError.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
      NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
    );
  }
  return MESSAGES.deletedSsmOnlyInstanceProfile.replace(
    "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
    NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
  );
}),
new ScenarioAction("deleteSsmOnlyPolicy", async (state) => {
  try {
    const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
    const ssmOnlyPolicy = await findPolicy(NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName);
    await iamClient.send(
      new DeletePolicyCommand({
        PolicyArn: ssmOnlyPolicy.Arn,
      }),
    );
  } catch (e) {
    state.deleteSsmOnlyPolicyError = e;
  }
}),
new ScenarioOutput("deleteSsmOnlyPolicyResult", (state) => {
  if (state.deleteSsmOnlyPolicyError) {
    console.error(state.deleteSsmOnlyPolicyError);
    return MESSAGES.deleteSsmOnlyPolicyError.replace(
      "${POLICY_NAME}",
      NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName,
    );
  }
  return MESSAGES.deletedSsmOnlyPolicy.replace(
    "${POLICY_NAME}",
    NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName,
  );
```

```
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteSsmOnlyRole", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      await iamClient.send(
        new DeleteRoleCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteSsmOnlyRoleError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteSsmOnlyRoleResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteSsmOnlyRoleError) {
      console.error(state.deleteSsmOnlyRoleError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteSsmOnlyRoleError.replace(
        "${ROLE_NAME}",
        NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedSsmOnlyRole.replace(
      "${ROLE_NAME}",
      NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "revokeSecurityGroupIngress",
    async (
      /** @type {{ myIp: string, defaultSecurityGroup: { GroupId: string } }} */
state,
    ) => {
      const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});

      try {
        await ec2Client.send(
          new RevokeSecurityGroupIngressCommand({
            GroupId: state.defaultSecurityGroup.GroupId,
            CidrIp: `${state.myIp}/32`,
            FromPort: 80,
            ToPort: 80,
            IpProtocol: "tcp",
          }),
        );
```

```
      } catch (e) {
        state.revokeSecurityGroupIngressError = e;
      }
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("revokeSecurityGroupIngressResult", (state) => {
    if (state.revokeSecurityGroupIngressError) {
      console.error(state.revokeSecurityGroupIngressError);
      return MESSAGES.revokeSecurityGroupIngressError.replace(
        "${IP}",
        state.myIp,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.revokedSecurityGroupIngress.replace("${IP}", state.myIp);
  }),
];

/**
 * @param {string} policyName
 */
async function findPolicy(policyName) {
  const client = new IAMClient({});
  const paginatedPolicies = paginateListPolicies({ client }, {});
  for await (const page of paginatedPolicies) {
    const policy = page.Policies.find((p) => p.PolicyName === policyName);
    if (policy) {
      return policy;
    }
  }
}

/**
 * @param {string} groupName
 */
async function deleteAutoScalingGroup(groupName) {
  const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
  try {
    await client.send(
      new DeleteAutoScalingGroupCommand({
        AutoScalingGroupName: groupName,
      }),
    );
  } catch (err) {
    if (!(err instanceof Error)) {
```

```
      throw err;
    }
    console.log(err.name);
    throw err;
  }
}

/**
 * @param {string} groupName
 */
async function terminateGroupInstances(groupName) {
  const autoScalingClient = new AutoScalingClient({});
  const group = await findAutoScalingGroup(groupName);
  await autoScalingClient.send(
    new UpdateAutoScalingGroupCommand({
      AutoScalingGroupName: group.AutoScalingGroupName,
      MinSize: 0,
    }),
  );
  for (const i of group.Instances) {
    await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
      autoScalingClient.send(
        new TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupCommand({
          InstanceId: i.InstanceId,
          ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity: true,
        }),
      ),
    );
  }
}

async function findAutoScalingGroup(groupName) {
  const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
  const paginatedGroups = paginateDescribeAutoScalingGroups({ client }, {});
  for await (const page of paginatedGroups) {
    const group = page.AutoScalingGroups.find(
      (g) => g.AutoScalingGroupName === groupName,
    );
    if (group) {
      return group;
    }
  }
  throw new Error(`Auto scaling group ${groupName} not found.`);
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - CreateInstanceProfile
  - CreateLaunchTemplate
  - CreateListener
  - CreateLoadBalancer
  - CreateTargetGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteInstanceProfile
  - DeleteLaunchTemplate
  - DeleteLoadBalancer
  - DeleteTargetGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups
  - DescribeAvailabilityZones
  - DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
  - DescribeInstances
  - DescribeLoadBalancers
  - DescribeSubnets
  - DescribeTargetGroups
  - DescribeTargetHealth
  - DescribeVpcs
  - RebootInstances
  - ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation
  - TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
  - UpdateAutoScalingGroup

AWS IoT SiteWise SDK for JavaScript(v3)를 사용한 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3)를와 함께 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS IoT SiteWise.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

안녕하세요 AWS IoT SiteWise

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS IoT SiteWise의 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import {
  paginateListAssetModels,
  IoTSiteWiseClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iotsitewise";

// Call ListDocuments and display the result.
export const main = async () => {
  const client = new IoTSiteWiseClient();
  const listAssetModelsPaginated = [];
  console.log(
    "Hello, AWS Systems Manager! Let's list some of your documents:\n",
  );
  try {
    // The paginate function is a wrapper around the base command.
    const paginator = paginateListAssetModels({ client }, { maxResults: 5 });
    for await (const page of paginator) {
```

```
      listAssetModelsPaginated.push(...page.assetModelSummaries);
    }
  } catch (caught) {
    console.error(`There was a problem saying hello: ${caught.message}`);
    throw caught;
  }
  for (const { name, creationDate } of listAssetModelsPaginated) {
    console.log(`${name} - ${creationDate}`);
  }
};

// Call function if run directly.
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  main();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 ListAssetModelsAWS SDK for JavaScript 를 참조하세요.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- AWS IoT SiteWise 자산 모델을 생성합니다.
- AWS IoT SiteWise 자산을 생성합니다.
- 속성 ID 값을 검색합니다.
- AWS IoT SiteWise 애셋으로 데이터를 전송합니다.
- AWS IoT SiteWise Asset 속성의 값을 검색합니다.
- AWS IoT SiteWise 포털을 생성합니다.
- AWS IoT SiteWise 게이트웨이를 생성합니다.
- AWS IoT SiteWise 게이트웨이를 설명합니다.

- AWS IoT SiteWise 자산을 삭제합니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import {
  Scenario,
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioOutput,
  //} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
} from "../../libs/scenario/index.js";
import {
  IoTSiteWiseClient,
  CreateAssetModelCommand,
  CreateAssetCommand,
  ListAssetModelPropertiesCommand,
  BatchPutAssetPropertyValueCommand,
  GetAssetPropertyValueCommand,
  CreatePortalCommand,
  DescribePortalCommand,
  CreateGatewayCommand,
  DescribeGatewayCommand,
  DeletePortalCommand,
  DeleteGatewayCommand,
  DeleteAssetCommand,
  DeleteAssetModelCommand,
  DescribeAssetModelCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iotsitewise";
import {
  CloudFormationClient,
  CreateStackCommand,
  DeleteStackCommand,
  DescribeStacksCommand,
  waitUntilStackExists,
  waitUntilStackCreateComplete,
  waitUntilStackDeleteComplete,
```

```
} from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudformation";
import { wait } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
import { readFileSync } from "node:fs";
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import { dirname } from "node:path";

const __filename = fileURLToPath(import.meta.url);
const __dirname = dirname(__filename);
const stackName = "SiteWiseBasicsStack";

/**
 * @typedef {{
 *   iotSiteWiseClient: import('@aws-sdk/client-iotsitewise').IotSiteWiseClient,
 *   cloudFormationClient: import('@aws-sdk/client-
cloudformation').CloudFormationClient,
 *   stackName,
 *   stack,
 *   askToDeleteResources: true,
 *   asset: {assetName: "MyAsset1"},
 *   assetModel: {assetModelName: "MyAssetModel1"},
 *   portal: {portalName: "MyPortal1"},
 *   gateway: {gatewayName: "MyGateway1"},
 *   propertyIds: [],
 *   contactEmail: "user@mydomain.com",
 *   thing: "MyThing1",
 *   sampleData: { temperature: 23.5, humidity: 65.0}
 * }} State
 */

/**
 * Used repeatedly to have the user press enter.
 * @type {ScenarioInput}
 */
const pressEnter = new ScenarioInput("continue", "Press Enter to continue", {
  type: "confirm",
});

const greet = new ScenarioOutput(
  "greet",
  `AWS IoT SiteWise is a fully managed industrial software-as-a-service (SaaS)
 that makes it easy to collect, store, organize, and monitor data from industrial
 equipment and processes. It is designed to help industrial and manufacturing
```

```
 organizations collect data from their equipment and processes, and use that data to
 make informed decisions about their operations.
One of the key features of AWS IoT SiteWise is its ability to connect to a wide
 range of industrial equipment and systems, including programmable logic controllers
 (PLCs), sensors, and other industrial devices. It can collect data from these
 devices and organize it into a unified data model, making it easier to analyze and
 gain insights from the data. AWS IoT SiteWise also provides tools for visualizing
 the data, setting up alarms and alerts, and generating reports.
Another key feature of AWS IoT SiteWise is its ability to scale to handle large
 volumes of data. It can collect and store data from thousands of devices and
 process millions of data points per second, making it suitable for large-scale
 industrial operations. Additionally, AWS IoT SiteWise is designed to be secure
 and compliant, with features like role-based access controls, data encryption,
 and integration with other AWS services for additional security and compliance
 features.

Let's get started...`,
  { header: true },
);

const displayBuildCloudFormationStack = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayBuildCloudFormationStack",
  "This scenario uses AWS CloudFormation to create an IAM role that is required for
 this scenario. The stack will now be deployed.",
);

const sdkBuildCloudFormationStack = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkBuildCloudFormationStack",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    try {
      const data = readFileSync(
        `${__dirname}/../../../../resources/cfn/iotsitewise_basics/SitewiseRoles-
template.yml`,
        "utf8",
      );
      await state.cloudFormationClient.send(
        new CreateStackCommand({
          StackName: stackName,
          TemplateBody: data,
          Capabilities: ["CAPABILITY_IAM"],
        }),
      );
      await waitUntilStackExists(
        { client: state.cloudFormationClient },
```

```
        { StackName: stackName },
      );
      await waitUntilStackCreateComplete(
        { client: state.cloudFormationClient },
        { StackName: stackName },
      );
      const stack = await state.cloudFormationClient.send(
        new DescribeStacksCommand({
          StackName: stackName,
        }),
      );
      state.stack = stack.Stacks[0].Outputs[0];
      console.log(`The ARN of the IAM role is ${state.stack.OutputValue}`);
    } catch (caught) {
      console.error(caught.message);
      throw caught;
    }
  },
);

const displayCreateAWSSiteWiseAssetModel = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayCreateAWSSiteWiseAssetModel",
  `1. Create an AWS SiteWise Asset Model
An AWS IoT SiteWise Asset Model is a way to represent the physical assets, such
 as equipment, processes, and systems, that exist in an industrial environment.
 This model provides a structured and hierarchical representation of these assets,
 allowing users to define the relationships and properties of each asset.

This scenario creates two asset model properties: temperature and humidity.`,
);

const sdkCreateAWSSiteWiseAssetModel = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkCreateAWSSiteWiseAssetModel",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    let assetModelResponse;
    try {
      assetModelResponse = await state.iotSiteWiseClient.send(
        new CreateAssetModelCommand({
          assetModelName: state.assetModel.assetModelName,
          assetModelProperties: [
            {
              name: "Temperature",
              dataType: "DOUBLE",
              type: {
```

```
                measurement: {},
              },
            },
            {
              name: "Humidity",
              dataType: "DOUBLE",
              type: {
                measurement: {},
              },
            },
          ],
        }),
      );
      state.assetModel.assetModelId = assetModelResponse.assetModelId;
      console.log(
        `Asset Model successfully created. Asset Model ID:
 ${state.assetModel.assetModelId}`,
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught.name === "ResourceAlreadyExistsException") {
        console.log(
          `The Asset Model ${state.assetModel.assetModelName} already exists.`,
        );
        throw caught;
      }
      console.error(`${caught.message}`);
      throw caught;
    }
  },
);

const displayCreateAWSIoTSiteWiseAssetModel = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayCreateAWSIoTSiteWiseAssetModel",
  `2. Create an AWS IoT SiteWise Asset
The IoT SiteWise model that we just created defines the structure and metadata for
 your physical assets. Now we create an asset from the asset model.

Let's wait 30 seconds for the asset to be ready.`,
);

const waitThirtySeconds = new ScenarioAction("waitThirtySeconds", async () => {
  await wait(30); // wait 30 seconds
  console.log("Time's up! Let's check the asset's status.");
});
```

```
const sdkCreateAWSIoTSiteWiseAssetModel = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkCreateAWSIoTSiteWiseAssetModel",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    try {
      const assetResponse = await state.iotSiteWiseClient.send(
        new CreateAssetCommand({
          assetModelId: state.assetModel.assetModelId,
          assetName: state.asset.assetName,
        }),
      );
      state.asset.assetId = assetResponse.assetId;
      console.log(`Asset created with ID: ${state.asset.assetId}`);
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught.name === "ResourceNotFoundException") {
        console.log(
          `The Asset ${state.assetModel.assetModelName} was not found.`,
        );
        throw caught;
      }
      console.error(`${caught.message}`);
      throw caught;
    }
  },
);

const displayRetrievePropertyId = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayRetrievePropertyId",
  `3. Retrieve the property ID values

To send data to an asset, we need to get the property ID values. In this scenario,
 we access the temperature and humidity property ID values.`,
);

const sdkRetrievePropertyId = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkRetrievePropertyId",
  async (state) => {
    try {
      const retrieveResponse = await state.iotSiteWiseClient.send(
        new ListAssetModelPropertiesCommand({
          assetModelId: state.assetModel.assetModelId,
        }),
      );
```

```
      for (const retrieveResponseKey in
 retrieveResponse.assetModelPropertySummaries) {
        if (
          retrieveResponse.assetModelPropertySummaries[retrieveResponseKey]
            .name === "Humidity"
        ) {
          state.propertyIds.Humidity =
            retrieveResponse.assetModelPropertySummaries[
              retrieveResponseKey
            ].id;
        }
        if (
          retrieveResponse.assetModelPropertySummaries[retrieveResponseKey]
            .name === "Temperature"
        ) {
          state.propertyIds.Temperature =
            retrieveResponse.assetModelPropertySummaries[
              retrieveResponseKey
            ].id;
        }
      }
      console.log(`The Humidity propertyId is ${state.propertyIds.Humidity}`);
      console.log(
        `The Temperature propertyId is ${state.propertyIds.Temperature}`,
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught.name === "IoTSiteWiseException") {
        console.log(
          `There was a problem retrieving the properties: ${caught.message}`,
        );
        throw caught;
      }
      console.error(`${caught.message}`);
      throw caught;
    }
  },
);

const displaySendDataToIoTSiteWiseAsset = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displaySendDataToIoTSiteWiseAsset",
  `4. Send data to an AWS IoT SiteWise Asset
```

```
By sending data to an IoT SiteWise Asset, you can aggregate data from multiple
 sources, normalize the data into a standard format, and store it in a centralized
 location. This makes it easier to analyze and gain insights from the data.

In this example, we generate sample temperature and humidity data and send it to the
 AWS IoT SiteWise asset.`,
);

const sdkSendDataToIoTSiteWiseAsset = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkSendDataToIoTSiteWiseAsset",
  async (state) => {
    try {
      const sendResponse = await state.iotSiteWiseClient.send(
        new BatchPutAssetPropertyValueCommand({
          entries: [
            {
              entryId: "entry-3",
              assetId: state.asset.assetId,
              propertyId: state.propertyIds.Humidity,
              propertyValues: [
                {
                  value: {
                    doubleValue: state.sampleData.humidity,
                  },
                  timestamp: {
                    timeInSeconds: Math.floor(Date.now() / 1000),
                  },
                },
              ],
            },
            {
              entryId: "entry-4",
              assetId: state.asset.assetId,
              propertyId: state.propertyIds.Temperature,
              propertyValues: [
                {
                  value: {
                    doubleValue: state.sampleData.temperature,
                  },
                  timestamp: {
                    timeInSeconds: Math.floor(Date.now() / 1000),
                  },
                },
              ],
```

```
            },
          ],
        }),
      );
      console.log("The data was sent successfully.");
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught.name === "ResourceNotFoundException") {
        console.log(`The Asset ${state.asset.assetName} was not found.`);
        throw caught;
      }
      console.error(`${caught.message}`);
      throw caught;
    }
  },
);

const displayRetrieveValueOfIoTSiteWiseAsset = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayRetrieveValueOfIoTSiteWiseAsset",
  `5. Retrieve the value of the IoT SiteWise Asset property

IoT SiteWise is an AWS service that allows you to collect, process, and analyze
 industrial data from connected equipment and sensors. One of the key benefits of
 reading an IoT SiteWise property is the ability to gain valuable insights from your
 industrial data.`,
);

const sdkRetrieveValueOfIoTSiteWiseAsset = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkRetrieveValueOfIoTSiteWiseAsset",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    try {
      const temperatureResponse = await state.iotSiteWiseClient.send(
        new GetAssetPropertyValueCommand({
          assetId: state.asset.assetId,
          propertyId: state.propertyIds.Temperature,
        }),
      );
      const humidityResponse = await state.iotSiteWiseClient.send(
        new GetAssetPropertyValueCommand({
          assetId: state.asset.assetId,
          propertyId: state.propertyIds.Humidity,
        }),
      );
      console.log(
```

```
        `The property value for Temperature is
 ${temperatureResponse.propertyValue.value.doubleValue}`,
      );
      console.log(
        `The property value for Humidity is
 ${humidityResponse.propertyValue.value.doubleValue}`,
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught.name === "ResourceNotFoundException") {
        console.log(`The Asset ${state.asset.assetName} was not found.`);
        throw caught;
      }
      console.error(`${caught.message}`);
      throw caught;
    }
  },
);

const displayCreateIoTSiteWisePortal = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayCreateIoTSiteWisePortal",
  `6. Create an IoT SiteWise Portal

An IoT SiteWise Portal allows you to aggregate data from multiple industrial
 sources, such as sensors, equipment, and control systems, into a centralized
 platform.`,
);

const sdkCreateIoTSiteWisePortal = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkCreateIoTSiteWisePortal",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    try {
      const createPortalResponse = await state.iotSiteWiseClient.send(
        new CreatePortalCommand({
          portalName: state.portal.portalName,
          portalContactEmail: state.contactEmail,
          roleArn: state.stack.OutputValue,
        }),
      );
      state.portal = { ...state.portal, ...createPortalResponse };
      await wait(5); // Allow the portal to properly propagate.
      console.log(
        `Portal created successfully. Portal ID ${createPortalResponse.portalId}`,
      );
    } catch (caught) {
```

```
      if (caught.name === "IoTSiteWiseException") {
        console.log(
          `There was a problem creating the Portal: ${caught.message}.`,
        );
        throw caught;
      }
      console.error(`${caught.message}`);
      throw caught;
    }
  },
);

const displayDescribePortal = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayDescribePortal",
  `7. Describe the Portal

In this step, we get a description of the portal and display the portal URL.`,
);

const sdkDescribePortal = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkDescribePortal",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    try {
      const describePortalResponse = await state.iotSiteWiseClient.send(
        new DescribePortalCommand({
          portalId: state.portal.portalId,
        }),
      );
      console.log(`Portal URL: ${describePortalResponse.portalStartUrl}`);
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught.name === "ResourceNotFoundException") {
        console.log(`The Portal ${state.portal.portalName} was not found.`);
        throw caught;
      }
      console.error(`${caught.message}`);
      throw caught;
    }
  },
);

const displayCreateIoTSiteWiseGateway = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayCreateIoTSiteWiseGateway",
  `8. Create an IoT SiteWise Gateway
```

```
IoT SiteWise Gateway serves as the bridge between industrial equipment, sensors, and
 the cloud-based IoT SiteWise service. It is responsible for securely collecting,
 processing, and transmitting data from various industrial assets to the IoT
 SiteWise platform, enabling real-time monitoring, analysis, and optimization of
 industrial operations.`,
);

const sdkCreateIoTSiteWiseGateway = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkCreateIoTSiteWiseGateway",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    try {
      const createGatewayResponse = await state.iotSiteWiseClient.send(
        new CreateGatewayCommand({
          gatewayName: state.gateway.gatewayName,
          gatewayPlatform: {
            greengrassV2: {
              coreDeviceThingName: state.thing,
            },
          },
        }),
      );
      console.log(
        `Gateway creation completed successfully. ID is
 ${createGatewayResponse.gatewayId}`,
      );
      state.gateway.gatewayId = createGatewayResponse.gatewayId;
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught.name === "IoTSiteWiseException") {
        console.log(
          `There was a problem creating the gateway: ${caught.message}.`,
        );
        throw caught;
      }
      console.error(`${caught.message}`);
      throw caught;
    }
  },
);

const displayDescribeIoTSiteWiseGateway = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayDescribeIoTSiteWiseGateway",
  "9. Describe the IoT SiteWise Gateway",
);
```

```
const sdkDescribeIoTSiteWiseGateway = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkDescribeIoTSiteWiseGateway",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    try {
      const describeGatewayResponse = await state.iotSiteWiseClient.send(
        new DescribeGatewayCommand({
          gatewayId: state.gateway.gatewayId,
        }),
      );
      console.log("Gateway creation completed successfully.");
      console.log(`Gateway Name: ${describeGatewayResponse.gatewayName}`);
      console.log(`Gateway ARN: ${describeGatewayResponse.gatewayArn}`);
      console.log(
        `Gateway Platform: ${Object.keys(describeGatewayResponse.gatewayPlatform)}`,
      );
      console.log(
        `Gateway Creation Date: ${describeGatewayResponse.creationDate}`,
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught.name === "ResourceNotFoundException") {
        console.log(`The Gateway ${state.gateway.gatewayId} was not found.`);
        throw caught;
      }
      console.error(`${caught.message}`);
      throw caught;
    }
  },
);

const askToDeleteResources = new ScenarioInput(
  "askToDeleteResources",
  `10. Delete the AWS IoT SiteWise Assets

Before you can delete the Asset Model, you must delete the assets.`,
  { type: "confirm" },
);

const displayConfirmDeleteResources = new ScenarioAction(
  "displayConfirmDeleteResources",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    if (state.askToDeleteResources) {
      return "You selected to delete the SiteWise assets.";
    }
```

```
    return "The resources will not be deleted. Please delete them manually to avoid
 charges.";
  },
);

const sdkDeleteResources = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkDeleteResources",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    await wait(10); // Give the portal status time to catch up.
    try {
      await state.iotSiteWiseClient.send(
        new DeletePortalCommand({
          portalId: state.portal.portalId,
        }),
      );
      console.log(
        `Portal ${state.portal.portalName} was deleted successfully.`,
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught.name === "ResourceNotFoundException") {
        console.log(`The Portal ${state.portal.portalName} was not found.`);
      } else {
        console.log(`When trying to delete the portal: ${caught.message}`);
      }
    }

    try {
      await state.iotSiteWiseClient.send(
        new DeleteGatewayCommand({
          gatewayId: state.gateway.gatewayId,
        }),
      );
      console.log(
        `Gateway ${state.gateway.gatewayName} was deleted successfully.`,
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught.name === "ResourceNotFoundException") {
        console.log(`The Gateway ${state.gateway.gatewayId} was not found.`);
      } else {
        console.log(`When trying to delete the gateway: ${caught.message}`);
      }
    }

    try {
```

```
    await state.iotSiteWiseClient.send(
      new DeleteAssetCommand({
        assetId: state.asset.assetId,
      }),
    );
    await wait(5); // Allow the delete to finish.
    console.log(`Asset ${state.asset.assetName} was deleted successfully.`);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught.name === "ResourceNotFoundException") {
      console.log(`The Asset ${state.asset.assetName} was not found.`);
    } else {
      console.log(`When deleting the asset: ${caught.message}`);
    }
  }

  await wait(30); // Allow asset deletion to finish.
  try {
    await state.iotSiteWiseClient.send(
      new DeleteAssetModelCommand({
        assetModelId: state.assetModel.assetModelId,
      }),
    );
    console.log(
      `Asset Model ${state.assetModel.assetModelName} was deleted successfully.`,
    );
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught.name === "ResourceNotFoundException") {
      console.log(
        `The Asset Model ${state.assetModel.assetModelName} was not found.`,
      );
    } else {
      console.log(`When deleting the asset model: ${caught.message}`);
    }
  }

  try {
    await state.cloudFormationClient.send(
      new DeleteStackCommand({
        StackName: stackName,
      }),
    );
    await waitUntilStackDeleteComplete(
      { client: state.cloudFormationClient },
      { StackName: stackName },
```

```
      );
      console.log("The stack was deleted successfully.");
    } catch (caught) {
      console.log(
        `${caught.message}. The stack was NOT deleted. Please clean up the resources
 manually.`,
      );
    }
  },
  { skipWhen: (/** @type {{}} */ state) => !state.askToDeleteResources },
);

const goodbye = new ScenarioOutput(
  "goodbye",
  "This concludes the IoT Sitewise Basics scenario for the AWS Javascript SDK v3.
 Thank you!",
);

const myScenario = new Scenario(
  "IoTSiteWise Basics",
  [
    greet,
    pressEnter,
    displayBuildCloudFormationStack,
    sdkBuildCloudFormationStack,
    pressEnter,
    displayCreateAWSSiteWiseAssetModel,
    sdkCreateAWSSiteWiseAssetModel,
    displayCreateAWSIoTSiteWiseAssetModel,
    pressEnter,
    waitThirtySeconds,
    sdkCreateAWSIoTSiteWiseAssetModel,
    pressEnter,
    displayRetrievePropertyId,
    sdkRetrievePropertyId,
    pressEnter,
    displaySendDataToIoTSiteWiseAsset,
    sdkSendDataToIoTSiteWiseAsset,
    pressEnter,
    displayRetrieveValueOfIoTSiteWiseAsset,
    sdkRetrieveValueOfIoTSiteWiseAsset,
    pressEnter,
    displayCreateIoTSiteWisePortal,
    sdkCreateIoTSiteWisePortal,
```

```
    pressEnter,
    displayDescribePortal,
    sdkDescribePortal,
    pressEnter,
    displayCreateIoTSiteWiseGateway,
    sdkCreateIoTSiteWiseGateway,
    pressEnter,
    displayDescribeIoTSiteWiseGateway,
    sdkDescribeIoTSiteWiseGateway,
    pressEnter,
    askToDeleteResources,
    displayConfirmDeleteResources,
    sdkDeleteResources,
    goodbye,
  ],
  {
    iotSiteWiseClient: new IoTSiteWiseClient({}),
    cloudFormationClient: new CloudFormationClient({}),
    asset: { assetName: "MyAsset1" },
    assetModel: { assetModelName: "MyAssetModel1" },
    portal: { portalName: "MyPortal1" },
    gateway: { gatewayName: "MyGateway1" },
    propertyIds: [],
    contactEmail: "user@mydomain.com",
    thing: "MyThing1",
    sampleData: { temperature: 23.5, humidity: 65.0 },
  },
);

/** @type {{ stepHandlerOptions: StepHandlerOptions }} */
export const main = async (stepHandlerOptions) => {
  await myScenario.run(stepHandlerOptions);
};

// Invoke main function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  const { values } = parseArgs({
    options: {
      yes: {
        type: "boolean",
        short: "y",
      },
    },
  });
```

```
  main({ confirmAll: values.yes });
}
```

작업

BatchPutAssetPropertyValue

다음 코드 예시는 BatchPutAssetPropertyValue의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import {
  BatchPutAssetPropertyValueCommand,
  IoTSiteWiseClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iotsitewise";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * Batch put asset property values.
 * @param {{ entries : array }}
 */
export const main = async ({ entries }) => {
  const client = new IoTSiteWiseClient({});
  try {
    const result = await client.send(
      new BatchPutAssetPropertyValueCommand({
        entries: entries,
      }),
    );
    console.log("Asset properties batch put successfully.");
    return result;
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "ResourceNotFound") {
```

```
      console.warn(`${caught.message}. A resource could not be found.`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 BatchPutAssetPropertyValueAWS SDK for JavaScript 를 참조하세요.

`CreateAsset`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateAsset`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import {
  CreateAssetCommand,
  IoTSiteWiseClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iotsitewise";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * Create an Asset.
 * @param {{ assetName : string, assetModelId: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ assetName, assetModelId }) => {
  const client = new IoTSiteWiseClient({});
  try {
    const result = await client.send(
      new CreateAssetCommand({
        assetName: assetName, // The name to give the Asset.
        assetModelId: assetModelId, // The ID of the asset model from which to
 create the asset.
```

```
      }),
    );
    console.log("Asset created successfully.");
    return result;
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "ResourceNotFound") {
      console.warn(
        `${caught.message}. The asset model could not be found. Please check the
 asset model id.`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 CreateAssetAWS SDK for JavaScript 을 참조하세요.

`CreateAssetModel`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateAssetModel`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import {
  CreateAssetModelCommand,
  IoTSiteWiseClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iotsitewise";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * Create an Asset Model.
 * @param {{ assetName : string, assetModelId: string }}
 */
```

```
export const main = async ({ assetModelName, assetModelId }) => {
  const client = new IoTSiteWiseClient({});
  try {
    const result = await client.send(
      new CreateAssetModelCommand({
        assetModelName: assetModelName, // The name to give the Asset Model.
      }),
    );
    console.log("Asset model created successfully.");
    return result;
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "IoTSiteWiseError") {
      console.warn(
        `${caught.message}. There was a problem creating the asset model.`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 CreateAssetModelAWS SDK for JavaScript 을 참조하세요.

`CreateGateway`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateGateway`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import {
  CreateGatewayCommand,
  IoTSiteWiseClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iotsitewise";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
```

```
/**
 * Create a Gateway.
 * @param {{  }}
 */
export const main = async ({ gatewayName }) => {
  const client = new IoTSiteWiseClient({});
  try {
    const result = await client.send(
      new CreateGatewayCommand({
        gatewayName: gatewayName, // The name to give the created Gateway.
      }),
    );
    console.log("Gateway created successfully.");
    return result;
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "IoTSiteWiseError") {
      console.warn(
        `${caught.message}. There was a problem creating the Gateway.`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 CreateGatewayAWS SDK for JavaScript 를 참조하세요.

`CreatePortal`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreatePortal`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import {
```

```
  CreatePortalCommand,
  IoTSiteWiseClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iotsitewise";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * Create a Portal.
 * @param {{ portalName: string, portalContactEmail: string, roleArn: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ portalName, portalContactEmail, roleArn }) => {
  const client = new IoTSiteWiseClient({});
  try {
    const result = await client.send(
      new CreatePortalCommand({
        portalName: portalName, // The name to give the created Portal.
        portalContactEmail: portalContactEmail, // A valid contact email.
        roleArn: roleArn, // The ARN of a service role that allows the portal's
 users to access the portal's resources.
      }),
    );
    console.log("Portal created successfully.");
    return result;
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "IoTSiteWiseError") {
      console.warn(
        `${caught.message}. There was a problem creating the Portal.`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 CreatePortalAWS SDK for JavaScript 을 참조하세요.

DeleteAsset

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteAsset의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import {
  DeleteAssetCommand,
  IoTSiteWiseClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iotsitewise";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * Delete an asset.
 * @param {{ assetId : string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ assetId }) => {
  const client = new IoTSiteWiseClient({});
  try {
    await client.send(
      new DeleteAssetCommand({
        assetId: assetId, // The model id to delete.
      }),
    );
    console.log("Asset deleted successfully.");
    return { assetDeleted: true };
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "ResourceNotFound") {
      console.warn(
        `${caught.message}. There was a problem deleting the asset.`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DeleteAssetAWS SDK for JavaScript 을 참조하세요.

DeleteAssetModel

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteAssetModel의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import {
  DeleteAssetModelCommand,
  IoTSiteWiseClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iotsitewise";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * Delete an asset model.
 * @param {{ assetModelId : string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ assetModelId }) => {
  const client = new IoTSiteWiseClient({});
  try {
    await client.send(
      new DeleteAssetModelCommand({
        assetModelId: assetModelId, // The model id to delete.
      }),
    );
    console.log("Asset model deleted successfully.");
    return { assetModelDeleted: true };
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "ResourceNotFound") {
      console.warn(
        `${caught.message}. There was a problem deleting the asset model.`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DeleteAssetModelAWS SDK for JavaScript 을 참조하세요.

DeleteGateway

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteGateway의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import {
  DeleteGatewayCommand,
  IoTSiteWiseClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iotsitewise";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * Create an SSM document.
 * @param {{ content: string, name: string, documentType?: DocumentType }}
 */
export const main = async ({ gatewayId }) => {
  const client = new IoTSiteWiseClient({});
  try {
    await client.send(
      new DeleteGatewayCommand({
        gatewayId: gatewayId, // The ID of the Gateway to describe.
      }),
    );
    console.log("Gateway deleted successfully.");
    return { gatewayDeleted: true };
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "ResourceNotFound") {
      console.warn(
        `${caught.message}. The Gateway could not be found. Please check the Gateway
 Id.`,
```

```
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DeleteGatewayAWS SDK for JavaScript 를 참조하세요.

`DeletePortal`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeletePortal`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import {
  DeletePortalCommand,
  IoTSiteWiseClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iotsitewise";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * List asset models.
 * @param {{ portalId : string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ portalId }) => {
  const client = new IoTSiteWiseClient({});
  try {
    await client.send(
      new DeletePortalCommand({
        portalId: portalId, // The id of the portal.
      }),
    );
    console.log("Portal deleted successfully.");
```

```
    return { portalDeleted: true };
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "ResourceNotFound") {
      console.warn(
        `${caught.message}. There was a problem deleting the portal. Please check
 the portal id.`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DeletePortalAWS SDK for JavaScript 을 참조하세요.

`DescribeAssetModel`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeAssetModel`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import {
  DescribeAssetModelCommand,
  IoTSiteWiseClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iotsitewise";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * Describe an asset model.
 * @param {{ assetModelId : string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ assetModelId }) => {
  const client = new IoTSiteWiseClient({});
  try {
```

```
    const { assetModelDescription } = await client.send(
      new DescribeAssetModelCommand({
        assetModelId: assetModelId, // The ID of the Gateway to describe.
      }),
    );
    console.log("Asset model information retrieved successfully.");
    return { assetModelDescription: assetModelDescription };
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "ResourceNotFound") {
      console.warn(
        `${caught.message}. The asset model could not be found. Please check the
 asset model id.`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DescribeAssetModelAWS SDK for JavaScript 을 참조하세요.

`DescribeGateway`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeGateway`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import {
  DescribeGatewayCommand,
  IoTSiteWiseClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iotsitewise";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * Create an SSM document.
```

```
 * @param {{ content: string, name: string, documentType?: DocumentType }}
 */
export const main = async ({ gatewayId }) => {
  const client = new IoTSiteWiseClient({});
  try {
    const { gatewayDescription } = await client.send(
      new DescribeGatewayCommand({
        gatewayId: gatewayId, // The ID of the Gateway to describe.
      }),
    );
    console.log("Gateway information retrieved successfully.");
    return { gatewayDescription: gatewayDescription };
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "ResourceNotFound") {
      console.warn(
        `${caught.message}. The Gateway could not be found. Please check the Gateway
 Id.`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DescribeGatewayAWS SDK for JavaScript 를 참조하세요.

`DescribePortal`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribePortal`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import {
  DescribePortalCommand,
  IoTSiteWiseClient,
```

```
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iotsitewise";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * Describe a portal.
 * @param {{ portalId: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ portalId }) => {
  const client = new IoTSiteWiseClient({});
  try {
    const result = await client.send(
      new DescribePortalCommand({
        portalId: portalId, // The ID of the Gateway to describe.
      }),
    );
    console.log("Portal information retrieved successfully.");
    return result;
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "ResourceNotFound") {
      console.warn(
        `${caught.message}. The Portal could not be found. Please check the Portal
 Id.`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DescribePortalAWS SDK for JavaScript 을 참조하세요.

`GetAssetPropertyValue`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetAssetPropertyValue`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import {
  GetAssetPropertyValueCommand,
  IoTSiteWiseClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iotsitewise";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * Describe an asset property value.
 * @param {{ entryId : string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ entryId }) => {
  const client = new IoTSiteWiseClient({});
  try {
    const result = await client.send(
      new GetAssetPropertyValueCommand({
        entryId: entryId, // The ID of the Gateway to describe.
      }),
    );
    console.log("Asset property information retrieved successfully.");
    return result;
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "ResourceNotFound") {
      console.warn(
        `${caught.message}. The asset property entry could not be found. Please
 check the entry id.`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 GetAssetPropertyValueAWS SDK for JavaScript 를 참조하세요.

ListAssetModels

다음 코드 예시는 ListAssetModels의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import {
  ListAssetModelsCommand,
  IoTSiteWiseClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iotsitewise";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * List asset models.
 * @param {{ assetModelTypes : array }}
 */
export const main = async ({ assetModelTypes = [] }) => {
  const client = new IoTSiteWiseClient({});
  try {
    const result = await client.send(
      new ListAssetModelsCommand({
        assetModelTypes: assetModelTypes, // The model types to list
      }),
    );
    console.log("Asset model types retrieved successfully.");
    return result;
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "IoTSiteWiseError") {
      console.warn(
        `${caught.message}. There was a problem listing the asset model types.`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 ListAssetModelsAWS SDK for JavaScript 를 참조하세요.

SDK for JavaScript(v3)를 사용한 Kinesis 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Kinesis에서 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3)를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업
- 서버리스 예제

작업

`PutRecords`

다음 코드 예시는 `PutRecords`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { PutRecordsCommand, KinesisClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-kinesis";

/**
 * Put multiple records into a Kinesis stream.
 * @param {{ streamArn: string }} config
 */
export const main = async ({ streamArn }) => {
  const client = new KinesisClient({});
  try {
    await client.send(
```

```
      new PutRecordsCommand({
        StreamARN: streamArn,
        Records: [
          {
            Data: new Uint8Array(),
            /**
             * Determines which shard in the stream the data record is assigned to.
             * Partition keys are Unicode strings with a maximum length limit of 256
             * characters for each key. Amazon Kinesis Data Streams uses the
 partition
             * key as input to a hash function that maps the partition key and
             * associated data to a specific shard.
             */
            PartitionKey: "TEST_KEY",
          },
          {
            Data: new Uint8Array(),
            PartitionKey: "TEST_KEY",
          },
        ],
      }),
    );
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error) {
      //
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};

// Call function if run directly.
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  const options = {
    streamArn: {
      type: "string",
      description: "The ARN of the stream.",
    },
  };

  const { values } = parseArgs({ options });
```

```
  main(values);
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 PutRecords를 참조하세요.

서버리스 예제

Kinesis 트리거에서 간접적으로 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 Kinesis 스트림에서 레코드를 받아 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 Kinesis 페이로드를 검색하고, Base64에서 디코딩하고, 레코드 콘텐츠를 로깅합니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

JavaScript를 사용하여 Lambda로 Kinesis 이벤트 사용

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
exports.handler = async (event, context) => {
  for (const record of event.Records) {
    try {
      console.log(`Processed Kinesis Event - EventID: ${record.eventID}`);
      const recordData = await getRecordDataAsync(record.kinesis);
      console.log(`Record Data: ${recordData}`);
      // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
    } catch (err) {
      console.error(`An error occurred ${err}`);
      throw err;
    }
  }
  console.log(`Successfully processed ${event.Records.length} records.`);
};
```

```
async function getRecordDataAsync(payload) {
  var data = Buffer.from(payload.data, "base64").toString("utf-8");
  await Promise.resolve(1); //Placeholder for actual async work
  return data;
}
```

TypeScript를 사용하여 Lambda로 Kinesis 이벤트 사용

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import {
  KinesisStreamEvent,
  Context,
  KinesisStreamHandler,
  KinesisStreamRecordPayload,
} from "aws-lambda";
import { Buffer } from "buffer";
import { Logger } from "@aws-lambda-powertools/logger";

const logger = new Logger({
  logLevel: "INFO",
  serviceName: "kinesis-stream-handler-sample",
});

export const functionHandler: KinesisStreamHandler = async (
  event: KinesisStreamEvent,
  context: Context
): Promise<void> => {
  for (const record of event.Records) {
    try {
      logger.info(`Processed Kinesis Event - EventID: ${record.eventID}`);
      const recordData = await getRecordDataAsync(record.kinesis);
      logger.info(`Record Data: ${recordData}`);
      // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
    } catch (err) {
      logger.error(`An error occurred ${err}`);
      throw err;
    }
    logger.info(`Successfully processed ${event.Records.length} records.`);
  }
};
```

```
async function getRecordDataAsync(
  payload: KinesisStreamRecordPayload
): Promise<string> {
  var data = Buffer.from(payload.data, "base64").toString("utf-8");
  await Promise.resolve(1); //Placeholder for actual async work
  return data;
}
```

Kinesis 트리거로 Lambda 함수에 대한 배치 항목 실패 보고

다음 코드 예제는 Kinesis 스트림에서 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수에 대한 부분 배치 응답을 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 응답으로 배치 항목 실패를 보고하고 나중에 해당 메시지를 다시 시도하도록 Lambda에 신호를 보냅니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Javascript를 사용하여 Lambda로 Kinesis 배치 항목 실패 보고

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
exports.handler = async (event, context) => {
  for (const record of event.Records) {
    try {
      console.log(`Processed Kinesis Event - EventID: ${record.eventID}`);
      const recordData = await getRecordDataAsync(record.kinesis);
      console.log(`Record Data: ${recordData}`);
      // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
    } catch (err) {
      console.error(`An error occurred ${err}`);
      /* Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed item
 immediately.
           Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this failed item
 onwards. */
      return {
```

```
        batchItemFailures: [{ itemIdentifier: record.kinesis.sequenceNumber }],
      };
    }
  }
  console.log(`Successfully processed ${event.Records.length} records.`);
  return { batchItemFailures: [] };
};

async function getRecordDataAsync(payload) {
  var data = Buffer.from(payload.data, "base64").toString("utf-8");
  await Promise.resolve(1); //Placeholder for actual async work
  return data;
}
```

TypeScript를 사용하여 Lambda로 Kinesis 배치 항목 실패 보고

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import {
  KinesisStreamEvent,
  Context,
  KinesisStreamHandler,
  KinesisStreamRecordPayload,
  KinesisStreamBatchResponse,
} from "aws-lambda";
import { Buffer } from "buffer";
import { Logger } from "@aws-lambda-powertools/logger";

const logger = new Logger({
  logLevel: "INFO",
  serviceName: "kinesis-stream-handler-sample",
});

export const functionHandler: KinesisStreamHandler = async (
  event: KinesisStreamEvent,
  context: Context
): Promise<KinesisStreamBatchResponse> => {
  for (const record of event.Records) {
    try {
      logger.info(`Processed Kinesis Event - EventID: ${record.eventID}`);
      const recordData = await getRecordDataAsync(record.kinesis);
      logger.info(`Record Data: ${recordData}`);
```

```
      // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
    } catch (err) {
      logger.error(`An error occurred ${err}`);
      /* Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed item
 immediately.
           Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this failed item
 onwards. */
      return {
        batchItemFailures: [{ itemIdentifier: record.kinesis.sequenceNumber }],
      };
    }
  }
  logger.info(`Successfully processed ${event.Records.length} records.`);
  return { batchItemFailures: [] };
};

async function getRecordDataAsync(
  payload: KinesisStreamRecordPayload
): Promise<string> {
  var data = Buffer.from(payload.data, "base64").toString("utf-8");
  await Promise.resolve(1); //Placeholder for actual async work
  return data;
}
```

SDK for JavaScript (v3)를 사용한 Lambda 예

다음 코드 예제에서는 Lambda와 함께 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3)를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello Lambda

다음 코드 예제에서는 Lambda를 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { LambdaClient, paginateListFunctions } from "@aws-sdk/client-lambda";

const client = new LambdaClient({});

export const helloLambda = async () => {
  const paginator = paginateListFunctions({ client }, {});
  const functions = [];

  for await (const page of paginator) {
    const funcNames = page.Functions.map((f) => f.FunctionName);
    functions.push(...funcNames);
  }

  console.log("Functions:");
  console.log(functions.join("\n"));
  return functions;
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListFunctions를 참조하십시오.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업
- 시나리오
- 서버리스 예제

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- IAM 역할과 Lambda 함수를 생성하고 핸들러 코드를 업로드합니다.
- 단일 파라미터로 함수를 간접적으로 간접 호출하고 결과를 가져옵니다.
- 함수 코드를 업데이트하고 환경 변수로 구성합니다.
- 새 파라미터로 함수를 간접적으로 간접 호출하고 결과를 가져옵니다. 반환된 실행 로그를 표시합니다.
- 계정의 함수를 나열합니다.

자세한 내용은 콘솔로 Lambda 함수 생성을 참조하십시오.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Lambda에 로그에 쓸 수 있는 권한을 부여하는 AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) 역할을 생성합니다.

```
    logger.log(`Creating role (${NAME_ROLE_LAMBDA})...`);
    const response = await createRole(NAME_ROLE_LAMBDA);

import { AttachRolePolicyCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} policyArn
 * @param {string} roleName
 */
export const attachRolePolicy = (policyArn, roleName) => {
```

```
  const command = new AttachRolePolicyCommand({
    PolicyArn: policyArn,
    RoleName: roleName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

Lambda 함수를 생성하고 핸들러 코드를 업로드합니다.

```
const createFunction = async (funcName, roleArn) => {
  const client = new LambdaClient({});
  const code = await readFile(`${dirname}../functions/${funcName}.zip`);

  const command = new CreateFunctionCommand({
    Code: { ZipFile: code },
    FunctionName: funcName,
    Role: roleArn,
    Architectures: [Architecture.arm64],
    Handler: "index.handler", // Required when sending a .zip file
    PackageType: PackageType.Zip, // Required when sending a .zip file
    Runtime: Runtime.nodejs16x, // Required when sending a .zip file
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

단일 파라미터로 함수를 간접적으로 간접 호출하고 결과를 가져옵니다.

```
const invoke = async (funcName, payload) => {
  const client = new LambdaClient({});
  const command = new InvokeCommand({
    FunctionName: funcName,
    Payload: JSON.stringify(payload),
    LogType: LogType.Tail,
  });

  const { Payload, LogResult } = await client.send(command);
  const result = Buffer.from(Payload).toString();
  const logs = Buffer.from(LogResult, "base64").toString();
  return { logs, result };
```

```
};
```

함수 코드를 업데이트하고 환경 변수를 사용하여 Lambda 환경을 구성합니다.

```
const updateFunctionCode = async (funcName, newFunc) => {
  const client = new LambdaClient({});
  const code = await readFile(`${dirname}../functions/${newFunc}.zip`);
  const command = new UpdateFunctionCodeCommand({
    ZipFile: code,
    FunctionName: funcName,
    Architectures: [Architecture.arm64],
    Handler: "index.handler", // Required when sending a .zip file
    PackageType: PackageType.Zip, // Required when sending a .zip file
    Runtime: Runtime.nodejs16x, // Required when sending a .zip file
  });

  return client.send(command);
};

const updateFunctionConfiguration = (funcName) => {
  const client = new LambdaClient({});
  const config = readFileSync(`${dirname}../functions/config.json`).toString();
  const command = new UpdateFunctionConfigurationCommand({
    ...JSON.parse(config),
    FunctionName: funcName,
  });
  const result = client.send(command);
  waitForFunctionUpdated({ FunctionName: funcName });
  return result;
};
```

계정의 함수를 나열합니다.

```
const listFunctions = () => {
  const client = new LambdaClient({});
  const command = new ListFunctionsCommand({});

  return client.send(command);
};
```

IAM 역할과 Lambda 함수를 삭제합니다.

```
import { DeleteRoleCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} roleName
 */
export const deleteRole = (roleName) => {
  const command = new DeleteRoleCommand({ RoleName: roleName });
  return client.send(command);
};

/**
 * @param {string} funcName
 */
const deleteFunction = (funcName) => {
  const client = new LambdaClient({});
  const command = new DeleteFunctionCommand({ FunctionName: funcName });
  return client.send(command);
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CreateFunction
  - DeleteFunction
  - GetFunction
  - 간접 호출
  - ListFunctions
  - UpdateFunctionCode
  - UpdateFunctionConfiguration

작업

`CreateFunction`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateFunction`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
const createFunction = async (funcName, roleArn) => {
  const client = new LambdaClient({});
  const code = await readFile(`${dirname}../functions/${funcName}.zip`);

  const command = new CreateFunctionCommand({
    Code: { ZipFile: code },
    FunctionName: funcName,
    Role: roleArn,
    Architectures: [Architecture.arm64],
    Handler: "index.handler", // Required when sending a .zip file
    PackageType: PackageType.Zip, // Required when sending a .zip file
    Runtime: Runtime.nodejs16x, // Required when sending a .zip file
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateFunction을 참조하십시오.

`DeleteFunction`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteFunction`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * @param {string} funcName
 */
const deleteFunction = (funcName) => {
  const client = new LambdaClient({});
  const command = new DeleteFunctionCommand({ FunctionName: funcName });
  return client.send(command);
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteFunction을 참조하십시오.

GetFunction

다음 코드 예시는 GetFunction의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
const getFunction = (funcName) => {
  const client = new LambdaClient({});
  const command = new GetFunctionCommand({ FunctionName: funcName });
  return client.send(command);
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 GetFunction을 참조하십시오.

Invoke

다음 코드 예시는 Invoke의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
const invoke = async (funcName, payload) => {
  const client = new LambdaClient({});
  const command = new InvokeCommand({
    FunctionName: funcName,
    Payload: JSON.stringify(payload),
    LogType: LogType.Tail,
  });

  const { Payload, LogResult } = await client.send(command);
  const result = Buffer.from(Payload).toString();
  const logs = Buffer.from(LogResult, "base64").toString();
  return { logs, result };
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 간접 호출을 참조하십시오.

`ListFunctions`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListFunctions`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
const listFunctions = () => {
  const client = new LambdaClient({});
  const command = new ListFunctionsCommand({});
```

```
  return client.send(command);
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListFunctions를 참조하십시오.

UpdateFunctionCode

다음 코드 예시는 UpdateFunctionCode의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
const updateFunctionCode = async (funcName, newFunc) => {
  const client = new LambdaClient({});
  const code = await readFile(`${dirname}../functions/${newFunc}.zip`);
  const command = new UpdateFunctionCodeCommand({
    ZipFile: code,
    FunctionName: funcName,
    Architectures: [Architecture.arm64],
    Handler: "index.handler", // Required when sending a .zip file
    PackageType: PackageType.Zip, // Required when sending a .zip file
    Runtime: Runtime.nodejs16x, // Required when sending a .zip file
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 UpdateFunctionCode를 참조하십시오.

UpdateFunctionConfiguration

다음 코드 예시는 UpdateFunctionConfiguration의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
const updateFunctionConfiguration = (funcName) => {
  const client = new LambdaClient({});
  const config = readFileSync(`${dirname}../functions/config.json`).toString();
  const command = new UpdateFunctionConfigurationCommand({
    ...JSON.parse(config),
    FunctionName: funcName,
  });
  const result = client.send(command);
  waitForFunctionUpdated({ FunctionName: funcName });
  return result;
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 UpdateFunctionConfiguration을 참조하십시오.

시나리오

Lambda 함수를 사용하여 알려진 사용자를 자동으로 확인

다음 코드 예제는 Lambda 함수를 사용하여 알려진 Amazon Cognito 사용자를 자동으로 확인하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- `PreSignUp` 트리거에 대해 Lambda 함수를 호출하도록 사용자 풀을 구성합니다.
- Amazon Cognito를 사용하여 사용자 가입시키기
- Lambda 함수는 DynamoDB 테이블을 스캔하고 알려진 사용자를 자동으로 확인합니다.
- 새 사용자로 로그인한 다음 리소스를 정리합니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

대화형 '시나리오' 실행을 구성합니다. JavaScript(v3) 예제에서는 시나리오 실행기를 공유하여 복잡한 예제를 간소화합니다. 전체 소스 코드는 GitHub에 있습니다.

```
import { AutoConfirm } from "./scenario-auto-confirm.js";

/**
 * The context is passed to every scenario. Scenario steps
 * will modify the context.
 */
const context = {
  errors: [],
  users: [
    {
      UserName: "test_user_1",
      UserEmail: "test_email_1@example.com",
    },
    {
      UserName: "test_user_2",
      UserEmail: "test_email_2@example.com",
    },
    {
      UserName: "test_user_3",
      UserEmail: "test_email_3@example.com",
    },
  ],
};

/**
 * Three Scenarios are created for the workflow. A Scenario is an orchestration
 class
 * that simplifies running a series of steps.
 */
export const scenarios = {
  // Demonstrate automatically confirming known users in a database.
```

```
  "auto-confirm": AutoConfirm(context),
};

// Call function if run directly
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import { parseScenarioArgs } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";

if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  parseScenarioArgs(scenarios, {
    name: "Cognito user pools and triggers",
    description:
      "Demonstrate how to use the AWS SDKs to customize Amazon Cognito
 authentication behavior.",
  });
}
```

이 시나리오에서는 알려진 사용자를 자동으로 확인하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 여기에서는 예제 단계를 오케스트레이션합니다.

```
import { wait } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";
import {
  Scenario,
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioOutput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/scenario.js";

import {
  getStackOutputs,
  logCleanUpReminder,
  promptForStackName,
  promptForStackRegion,
  skipWhenErrors,
} from "./steps-common.js";
import { populateTable } from "./actions/dynamodb-actions.js";
import {
  addPreSignUpHandler,
  deleteUser,
  getUser,
  signIn,
  signUpUser,
} from "./actions/cognito-actions.js";
```

```
import {
  getLatestLogStreamForLambda,
  getLogEvents,
} from "./actions/cloudwatch-logs-actions.js";

/**
 * @typedef {{
 *   errors: Error[],
 *   password: string,
 *   users: { UserName: string, UserEmail: string }[],
 *   selectedUser?: string,
 *   stackName?: string,
 *   stackRegion?: string,
 *   token?: string,
 *   confirmDeleteSignedInUser?: boolean,
 *   TableName?: string,
 *   UserPoolClientId?: string,
 *   UserPoolId?: string,
 *   UserPoolArn?: string,
 *   AutoConfirmHandlerArn?: string,
 *   AutoConfirmHandlerName?: string
 * }} State
 */

const greeting = new ScenarioOutput(
  "greeting",
  (/** @type {State} */ state) => `This demo will populate some users into the \
database created as part of the "${state.stackName}" stack. \
Then the AutoConfirmHandler will be linked to the PreSignUp \
trigger from Cognito. Finally, you will choose a user to sign up.`,
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

const logPopulatingUsers = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logPopulatingUsers",
  "Populating the DynamoDB table with some users.",
  { skipWhenErrors: skipWhenErrors },
);

const logPopulatingUsersComplete = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logPopulatingUsersComplete",
  "Done populating users.",
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);
```

```
const populateUsers = new ScenarioAction(
  "populateUsers",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const [_, err] = await populateTable({
      region: state.stackRegion,
      tableName: state.TableName,
      items: state.users,
    });
    if (err) {
      state.errors.push(err);
    }
  },
  {
    skipWhen: skipWhenErrors,
  },
);

const logSetupSignUpTrigger = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logSetupSignUpTrigger",
  "Setting up the PreSignUp trigger for the Cognito User Pool.",
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

const setupSignUpTrigger = new ScenarioAction(
  "setupSignUpTrigger",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const [_, err] = await addPreSignUpHandler({
      region: state.stackRegion,
      userPoolId: state.UserPoolId,
      handlerArn: state.AutoConfirmHandlerArn,
    });
    if (err) {
      state.errors.push(err);
    }
  },
  {
    skipWhen: skipWhenErrors,
  },
);

const logSetupSignUpTriggerComplete = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logSetupSignUpTriggerComplete",
  (
```

```
    /** @type {State} */ state,
  ) => `The lambda function "${state.AutoConfirmHandlerName}" \
has been configured as the PreSignUp trigger handler for the user pool
 "${state.UserPoolId}".`,
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

const selectUser = new ScenarioInput(
  "selectedUser",
  "Select a user to sign up.",
  {
    type: "select",
    choices: (/** @type {State} */ state) => state.users.map((u) => u.UserName),
    skipWhen: skipWhenErrors,
    default: (/** @type {State} */ state) => state.users[0].UserName,
  },
);

const checkIfUserAlreadyExists = new ScenarioAction(
  "checkIfUserAlreadyExists",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const [user, err] = await getUser({
      region: state.stackRegion,
      userPoolId: state.UserPoolId,
      username: state.selectedUser,
    });

    if (err?.name === "UserNotFoundException") {
      // Do nothing. We're not expecting the user to exist before
      // sign up is complete.
      return;
    }

    if (err) {
      state.errors.push(err);
      return;
    }

    if (user) {
      state.errors.push(
        new Error(
          `The user "${state.selectedUser}" already exists in the user pool
 "${state.UserPoolId}".`,
        ),
```

```
      );
    }
  },
  {
    skipWhen: skipWhenErrors,
  },
);

const createPassword = new ScenarioInput(
  "password",
  "Enter a password that has at least eight characters, uppercase, lowercase,
 numbers and symbols.",
  { type: "password", skipWhen: skipWhenErrors, default: "Abcd1234!" },
);

const logSignUpExistingUser = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logSignUpExistingUser",
  (/** @type {State} */ state) => `Signing up user "${state.selectedUser}".`,
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

const signUpExistingUser = new ScenarioAction(
  "signUpExistingUser",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const signUp = (password) =>
      signUpUser({
        region: state.stackRegion,
        userPoolClientId: state.UserPoolClientId,
        username: state.selectedUser,
        email: state.users.find((u) => u.UserName === state.selectedUser)
          .UserEmail,
        password,
      });

    let [_, err] = await signUp(state.password);

    while (err?.name === "InvalidPasswordException") {
      console.warn("The password you entered was invalid.");
      await createPassword.handle(state);
      [_, err] = await signUp(state.password);
    }

    if (err) {
      state.errors.push(err);
```

```
    }
  },
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

const logSignUpExistingUserComplete = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logSignUpExistingUserComplete",
  (/** @type {State} */ state) =>
    `"${state.selectedUser} was signed up successfully.`,
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

const logLambdaLogs = new ScenarioAction(
  "logLambdaLogs",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    console.log(
      "Waiting a few seconds to let Lambda write to CloudWatch Logs...\n",
    );
    await wait(10);

    const [logStream, logStreamErr] = await getLatestLogStreamForLambda({
      functionName: state.AutoConfirmHandlerName,
      region: state.stackRegion,
    });
    if (logStreamErr) {
      state.errors.push(logStreamErr);
      return;
    }

    console.log(
      `Getting some recent events from log stream "${logStream.logStreamName}"`,
    );
    const [logEvents, logEventsErr] = await getLogEvents({
      functionName: state.AutoConfirmHandlerName,
      region: state.stackRegion,
      eventCount: 10,
      logStreamName: logStream.logStreamName,
    });
    if (logEventsErr) {
      state.errors.push(logEventsErr);
      return;
    }

    console.log(logEvents.map((ev) => `\t${ev.message}`).join(""));
```

```
  },
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

const logSignInUser = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logSignInUser",
  (/** @type {State} */ state) => `Let's sign in as ${state.selectedUser}`,
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

const signInUser = new ScenarioAction(
  "signInUser",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const [response, err] = await signIn({
      region: state.stackRegion,
      clientId: state.UserPoolClientId,
      username: state.selectedUser,
      password: state.password,
    });

    if (err?.name === "PasswordResetRequiredException") {
      state.errors.push(new Error("Please reset your password."));
      return;
    }

    if (err) {
      state.errors.push(err);
      return;
    }

    state.token = response?.AuthenticationResult?.AccessToken;
  },
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

const logSignInUserComplete = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logSignInUserComplete",
  (/** @type {State} */ state) =>
    `Successfully signed in. Your access token starts with: ${state.token.slice(0,
 11)}`,
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

const confirmDeleteSignedInUser = new ScenarioInput(
```

```
  "confirmDeleteSignedInUser",
  "Do you want to delete the currently signed in user?",
  { type: "confirm", skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

const deleteSignedInUser = new ScenarioAction(
  "deleteSignedInUser",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const [_, err] = await deleteUser({
      region: state.stackRegion,
      accessToken: state.token,
    });

    if (err) {
      state.errors.push(err);
    }
  },
  {
    skipWhen: (/** @type {State} */ state) =>
      skipWhenErrors(state) || !state.confirmDeleteSignedInUser,
  },
);

const logErrors = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logErrors",
  (/** @type {State}*/ state) => {
    const errorList = state.errors
      .map((err) => ` - ${err.name}: ${err.message}`)
      .join("\n");
    return `Scenario errors found:\n${errorList}`;
  },
  {
    // Don't log errors when there aren't any!
    skipWhen: (/** @type {State} */ state) => state.errors.length === 0,
  },
);

export const AutoConfirm = (context) =>
  new Scenario(
    "AutoConfirm",
    [
      promptForStackName,
      promptForStackRegion,
      getStackOutputs,
```

```
      greeting,
      logPopulatingUsers,
      populateUsers,
      logPopulatingUsersComplete,
      logSetupSignUpTrigger,
      setupSignUpTrigger,
      logSetupSignUpTriggerComplete,
      selectUser,
      checkIfUserAlreadyExists,
      createPassword,
      logSignUpExistingUser,
      signUpExistingUser,
      logSignUpExistingUserComplete,
      logLambdaLogs,
      logSignInUser,
      signInUser,
      logSignInUserComplete,
      confirmDeleteSignedInUser,
      deleteSignedInUser,
      logCleanUpReminder,
      logErrors,
    ],
    context,
  );
```

다음은 다른 시나리오와 공유되는 단계입니다.

```
import {
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioOutput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/scenario.js";
import { getCfnOutputs } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/sdk/cfn-outputs.js";

export const skipWhenErrors = (state) => state.errors.length > 0;

export const getStackOutputs = new ScenarioAction(
  "getStackOutputs",
  async (state) => {
    if (!state.stackName || !state.stackRegion) {
      state.errors.push(
        new Error(
```

```
          "No stack name or region provided. The stack name and \
region are required to fetch CFN outputs relevant to this example.",
        ),
      );
      return;
    }

    const outputs = await getCfnOutputs(state.stackName, state.stackRegion);
    Object.assign(state, outputs);
  },
);

export const promptForStackName = new ScenarioInput(
  "stackName",
  "Enter the name of the stack you deployed earlier.",
  { type: "input", default: "PoolsAndTriggersStack" },
);

export const promptForStackRegion = new ScenarioInput(
  "stackRegion",
  "Enter the region of the stack you deployed earlier.",
  { type: "input", default: "us-east-1" },
);

export const logCleanUpReminder = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logCleanUpReminder",
  "All done. Remember to run 'cdk destroy' to teardown the stack.",
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);
```

Lambda 함수에서 `PreSignUp` 트리거에 대한 핸들러.

```
import type { PreSignUpTriggerEvent, Handler } from "aws-lambda";
import type { UserRepository } from "./user-repository";
import { DynamoDBUserRepository } from "./user-repository";

export class PreSignUpHandler {
  private userRepository: UserRepository;

  constructor(userRepository: UserRepository) {
    this.userRepository = userRepository;
  }
```

```
  private isPreSignUpTriggerSource(event: PreSignUpTriggerEvent): boolean {
    return event.triggerSource === "PreSignUp_SignUp";
  }

  private getEventUserEmail(event: PreSignUpTriggerEvent): string {
    return event.request.userAttributes.email;
  }

  async handlePreSignUpTriggerEvent(
    event: PreSignUpTriggerEvent,
  ): Promise<PreSignUpTriggerEvent> {
    console.log(
      `Received presignup from ${event.triggerSource} for user '${event.userName}'`,
    );

    if (!this.isPreSignUpTriggerSource(event)) {
      return event;
    }

    const eventEmail = this.getEventUserEmail(event);
    console.log(`Looking up email ${eventEmail}.`);
    const storedUserInfo =
      await this.userRepository.getUserInfoByEmail(eventEmail);

    if (!storedUserInfo) {
      console.log(
        `Email ${eventEmail} not found. Email verification is required.`,
      );
      return event;
    }

    if (storedUserInfo.UserName !== event.userName) {
      console.log(
        `UserEmail ${eventEmail} found, but stored UserName
'${storedUserInfo.UserName}' does not match supplied UserName '${event.userName}'.
Verification is required.`,
      );
    } else {
      console.log(
        `UserEmail ${eventEmail} found with matching UserName
${storedUserInfo.UserName}. User is confirmed.`,
      );
      event.response.autoConfirmUser = true;
```

```
      event.response.autoVerifyEmail = true;
    }
    return event;
  }
}

const createPreSignUpHandler = (): PreSignUpHandler => {
  const tableName = process.env.TABLE_NAME;
  if (!tableName) {
    throw new Error("TABLE_NAME environment variable is not set");
  }

  const userRepository = new DynamoDBUserRepository(tableName);
  return new PreSignUpHandler(userRepository);
};

export const handler: Handler = async (event: PreSignUpTriggerEvent) => {
  const preSignUpHandler = createPreSignUpHandler();
  return preSignUpHandler.handlePreSignUpTriggerEvent(event);
};
```

CloudWatch Logs 작업의 모듈.

```
import {
  CloudWatchLogsClient,
  GetLogEventsCommand,
  OrderBy,
  paginateDescribeLogStreams,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-logs";

/**
 * Get the latest log stream for a Lambda function.
 * @param {{ functionName: string, region: string }} config
 * @returns {Promise<[import("@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-logs").LogStream | null,
 unknown]>}
 */
export const getLatestLogStreamForLambda = async ({ functionName, region }) => {
  try {
    const logGroupName = `/aws/lambda/${functionName}`;
    const cwlClient = new CloudWatchLogsClient({ region });
    const paginator = paginateDescribeLogStreams(
```

```
      { client: cwlClient },
      {
        descending: true,
        limit: 1,
        orderBy: OrderBy.LastEventTime,
        logGroupName,
      },
    );

    for await (const page of paginator) {
      return [page.logStreams[0], null];
    }
  } catch (err) {
    return [null, err];
  }
};

/**
 * Get the log events for a Lambda function's log stream.
 * @param {{
 *   functionName: string,
 *   logStreamName: string,
 *   eventCount: number,
 *   region: string
 * }} config
 * @returns {Promise<[import("@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-logs").OutputLogEvent[] |
 null, unknown]>}
 */
export const getLogEvents = async ({
  functionName,
  logStreamName,
  eventCount,
  region,
}) => {
  try {
    const cwlClient = new CloudWatchLogsClient({ region });
    const logGroupName = `/aws/lambda/${functionName}`;
    const response = await cwlClient.send(
      new GetLogEventsCommand({
        logStreamName: logStreamName,
        limit: eventCount,
        logGroupName: logGroupName,
      }),
    );
```

```
    return [response.events, null];
  } catch (err) {
    return [null, err];
  }
};
```

Amazon Cognito 작업 모듈.

```
import {
  AdminGetUserCommand,
  CognitoIdentityProviderClient,
  DeleteUserCommand,
  InitiateAuthCommand,
  SignUpCommand,
  UpdateUserPoolCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-cognito-identity-provider";

/**
 * Connect a Lambda function to the PreSignUp trigger for a Cognito user pool
 * @param {{ region: string, userPoolId: string, handlerArn: string }} config
 * @returns {Promise<[import("@aws-sdk/client-cognito-identity-
provider").UpdateUserPoolCommandOutput | null, unknown]>}
 */
export const addPreSignUpHandler = async ({
  region,
  userPoolId,
  handlerArn,
}) => {
  try {
    const cognitoClient = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({
      region,
    });

    const command = new UpdateUserPoolCommand({
      UserPoolId: userPoolId,
      LambdaConfig: {
        PreSignUp: handlerArn,
      },
    });
```

```
    const response = await cognitoClient.send(command);
    return [response, null];
  } catch (err) {
    return [null, err];
  }
};

/**
 * Attempt to register a user to a user pool with a given username and password.
 * @param {{
 *   region: string,
 *   userPoolClientId: string,
 *   username: string,
 *   email: string,
 *   password: string
 * }} config
 * @returns {Promise<[import("@aws-sdk/client-cognito-identity-
provider").SignUpCommandOutput | null, unknown]>}
 */
export const signUpUser = async ({
  region,
  userPoolClientId,
  username,
  email,
  password,
}) => {
  try {
    const cognitoClient = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({
      region,
    });

    const response = await cognitoClient.send(
      new SignUpCommand({
        ClientId: userPoolClientId,
        Username: username,
        Password: password,
        UserAttributes: [{ Name: "email", Value: email }],
      }),
    );
    return [response, null];
  } catch (err) {
    return [null, err];
  }
};
```

```
/**
 * Sign in a user to Amazon Cognito using a username and password authentication
 flow.
 * @param {{ region: string, clientId: string, username: string, password: string }}
 config
 * @returns {Promise<[import("@aws-sdk/client-cognito-identity-
provider").InitiateAuthCommandOutput | null, unknown]>}
 */
export const signIn = async ({ region, clientId, username, password }) => {
  try {
    const cognitoClient = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({ region });
    const response = await cognitoClient.send(
      new InitiateAuthCommand({
        AuthFlow: "USER_PASSWORD_AUTH",
        ClientId: clientId,
        AuthParameters: { USERNAME: username, PASSWORD: password },
      }),
    );
    return [response, null];
  } catch (err) {
    return [null, err];
  }
};

/**
 * Retrieve an existing user from a user pool.
 * @param {{ region: string, userPoolId: string, username: string }} config
 * @returns {Promise<[import("@aws-sdk/client-cognito-identity-
provider").AdminGetUserCommandOutput | null, unknown]>}
 */
export const getUser = async ({ region, userPoolId, username }) => {
  try {
    const cognitoClient = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({ region });
    const response = await cognitoClient.send(
      new AdminGetUserCommand({
        UserPoolId: userPoolId,
        Username: username,
      }),
    );
    return [response, null];
  } catch (err) {
    return [null, err];
  }
```

```
};

/**
 * Delete the signed-in user. Useful for allowing a user to delete their
 * own profile.
 * @param {{ region: string, accessToken: string }} config
 * @returns {Promise<[import("@aws-sdk/client-cognito-identity-
provider").DeleteUserCommandOutput | null, unknown]>}
 */
export const deleteUser = async ({ region, accessToken }) => {
  try {
    const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({ region });
    const response = await client.send(
      new DeleteUserCommand({ AccessToken: accessToken }),
    );
    return [response, null];
  } catch (err) {
    return [null, err];
  }
};
```

DynamoDB 작업의 모듈.

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import {
  BatchWriteCommand,
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

/**
 * Populate a DynamoDB table with provide items.
 * @param {{ region: string, tableName: string, items: Record<string, unknown>[] }}
 config
 * @returns {Promise<[import("@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb").BatchWriteCommandOutput |
 null, unknown]>}
 */
export const populateTable = async ({ region, tableName, items }) => {
  try {
    const ddbClient = new DynamoDBClient({ region });
    const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(ddbClient);
    const response = await docClient.send(
```

```
      new BatchWriteCommand({
        RequestItems: {
          [tableName]: items.map((item) => ({
            PutRequest: {
              Item: item,
            },
          })),
        },
      }),
    );
    return [response, null];
  } catch (err) {
    return [null, err];
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - DeleteUser
  - InitiateAuth
  - SignUp
  - UpdateUserPool

사진을 관리하기 위한 서버리스 애플리케이션 만들기

다음 코드 예시에서는 사용자가 레이블을 사용하여 사진을 관리할 수 있는 서버리스 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지에서 레이블을 감지하고 나중에 검색할 수 있도록 저장하는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션을 개발하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제의 출처에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS 커뮤니티의 게시물을 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB

- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

고객 피드백 분석을 위한 애플리케이션 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 고객 의견 카드를 분석하고, 원어에서 번역하고, 감정을 파악하고, 번역된 텍스트에서 오디오 파일을 생성하는 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

이 예제 애플리케이션은 고객 피드백 카드를 분석하고 저장합니다. 특히 뉴욕시에 있는 가상 호텔의 필요를 충족합니다. 호텔은 다양한 언어의 고객들로부터 물리적인 의견 카드의 형태로 피드백을 받습니다. 피드백은 웹 클라이언트를 통해 앱에 업로드됩니다. 의견 카드의 이미지가 업로드된 후 다음 단계가 수행됩니다.

- Amazon Textract를 사용하여 이미지에서 텍스트가 추출됩니다.
- Amazon Comprehend가 추출된 텍스트와 해당 언어의 감정을 파악합니다.
- 추출된 텍스트는 Amazon Translate를 사용하여 영어로 번역됩니다.
- Amazon Polly가 추출된 텍스트에서 오디오 파일을 합성합니다.

전체 앱은 AWS CDK를 사용하여 배포할 수 있습니다. 소스 코드와 배포 지침은 GitHub의 프로젝트를 참조하십시오. 다음 발췌문은 Lambda 함수 내에서 AWS SDK for JavaScript 가 사용되는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
import {
  ComprehendClient,
  DetectDominantLanguageCommand,
  DetectSentimentCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-comprehend";

/**
 * Determine the language and sentiment of the extracted text.
 *
 * @param {{ source_text: string}} extractTextOutput
 */
export const handler = async (extractTextOutput) => {
  const comprehendClient = new ComprehendClient({});
```

```
  const detectDominantLanguageCommand = new DetectDominantLanguageCommand({
    Text: extractTextOutput.source_text,
  });

  // The source language is required for sentiment analysis and
  // translation in the next step.
  const { Languages } = await comprehendClient.send(
    detectDominantLanguageCommand,
  );

  const languageCode = Languages[0].LanguageCode;

  const detectSentimentCommand = new DetectSentimentCommand({
    Text: extractTextOutput.source_text,
    LanguageCode: languageCode,
  });

  const { Sentiment } = await comprehendClient.send(detectSentimentCommand);

  return {
    sentiment: Sentiment,
    language_code: languageCode,
  };
};
```

```
import {
  DetectDocumentTextCommand,
  TextractClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-textract";

/**
 * Fetch the S3 object from the event and analyze it using Amazon Textract.
 *
 * @param {import("@types/aws-lambda").EventBridgeEvent<"Object Created">}
 eventBridgeS3Event
 */
export const handler = async (eventBridgeS3Event) => {
  const textractClient = new TextractClient();

  const detectDocumentTextCommand = new DetectDocumentTextCommand({
    Document: {
      S3Object: {
        Bucket: eventBridgeS3Event.bucket,
```

```
        Name: eventBridgeS3Event.object,
      },
    },
  });

  // Textract returns a list of blocks. A block can be a line, a page, word, etc.
  // Each block also contains geometry of the detected text.
  // For more information on the Block type, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
textract/latest/dg/API_Block.html.
  const { Blocks } = await textractClient.send(detectDocumentTextCommand);

  // For the purpose of this example, we are only interested in words.
  const extractedWords = Blocks.filter((b) => b.BlockType === "WORD").map(
    (b) => b.Text,
  );

  return extractedWords.join(" ");
};
```

```
import { PollyClient, SynthesizeSpeechCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-polly";
import { S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
import { Upload } from "@aws-sdk/lib-storage";

/**
 * Synthesize an audio file from text.
 *
 * @param {{ bucket: string, translated_text: string, object: string}}
 sourceDestinationConfig
 */
export const handler = async (sourceDestinationConfig) => {
  const pollyClient = new PollyClient({});

  const synthesizeSpeechCommand = new SynthesizeSpeechCommand({
    Engine: "neural",
    Text: sourceDestinationConfig.translated_text,
    VoiceId: "Ruth",
    OutputFormat: "mp3",
  });

  const { AudioStream } = await pollyClient.send(synthesizeSpeechCommand);

  const audioKey = `${sourceDestinationConfig.object}.mp3`;
```

```
  // Store the audio file in S3.
  const s3Client = new S3Client();
  const upload = new Upload({
    client: s3Client,
    params: {
      Bucket: sourceDestinationConfig.bucket,
      Key: audioKey,
      Body: AudioStream,
      ContentType: "audio/mp3",
    },
  });

  await upload.done();
  return audioKey;
};
```

```
import {
  TranslateClient,
  TranslateTextCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-translate";

/**
 * Translate the extracted text to English.
 *
 * @param {{ extracted_text: string, source_language_code: string}}
 textAndSourceLanguage
 */
export const handler = async (textAndSourceLanguage) => {
  const translateClient = new TranslateClient({});

  const translateCommand = new TranslateTextCommand({
    SourceLanguageCode: textAndSourceLanguage.source_language_code,
    TargetLanguageCode: "en",
    Text: textAndSourceLanguage.extracted_text,
  });

  const { TranslatedText } = await translateClient.send(translateCommand);

  return { translated_text: TranslatedText };
};
```

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

브라우저에서 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 브라우저에서 AWS Lambda 함수를 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

AWS Lambda 함수를 사용하여 사용자 선택 항목으로 Amazon DynamoDB 테이블을 업데이트하는 브라우저 기반 애플리케이션을 생성할 수 있습니다. 이 앱은 AWS SDK for JavaScript v3를 사용합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- DynamoDB
- Lambda

API Gateway를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon API Gateway에서 호출한 AWS Lambda 함수를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

Lambda JavaScript 런타임 API를 사용하여 AWS Lambda 함수를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제에서는 다양한 AWS 서비스를 호출하여 특정 사용 사례를 수행합니다. 이 예제에서는 Amazon API Gateway에서 간접 호출한 Lambda 함수를 생성하여 작업 기념일에 대한 Amazon DynamoDB 테이블을 스캔하고 Amazon Simple Notification Service(Amazon SNS)를 사용하여 직원에게 1주년 기념일을 축하하는 문자 메시지를 전송하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시는 AWS SDK for JavaScript v3 개발자 안내서에서도 확인할 수 있습니다.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

예약된 이벤트를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon EventBridge 예약 이벤트에서 호출된 AWS Lambda 함수를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

AWS Lambda 함수를 호출하는 Amazon EventBridge 예약 이벤트를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. Lambda 함수가 간접 호출될 때 cron 표현식을 사용하여 일정을 예약하도록 EventBridge를 구성합니다. 이 예제에서는 Lambda JavaScript 런타임 API를 사용하여 Lambda 함수를 생성합니다. 이 예제에서는 다양한 AWS 서비스를 호출하여 특정 사용 사례를 수행합니다. 이 예제에서는 1주년 기념일에 직원에게 축하하는 모바일 문자 메시지를 전송하는 앱을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시는 AWS SDK for JavaScript v3 개발자 안내서에서도 확인할 수 있습니다.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- CloudWatch Logs
- DynamoDB
- EventBridge
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

서버리스 예제

Lambda 함수를 사용하여 Amazon RDS 데이터베이스에 연결

다음 코드 예제는 RDS 데이터베이스에 연결하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 간단한 데이터베이스 요청을 하고 결과를 반환합니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

JavaScript를 사용하여 Lambda 함수에서 Amazon RDS 데이터베이스에 연결

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
/*
Node.js code here.
*/
// ES6+ example
import { Signer } from "@aws-sdk/rds-signer";
import mysql from 'mysql2/promise';

async function createAuthToken() {
  // Define connection authentication parameters
  const dbinfo = {

    hostname: process.env.ProxyHostName,
    port: process.env.Port,
    username: process.env.DBUserName,
    region: process.env.AWS_REGION,

  }

  // Create RDS Signer object
  const signer = new Signer(dbinfo);

  // Request authorization token from RDS, specifying the username
  const token = await signer.getAuthToken();
  return token;
}

async function dbOps() {

  // Obtain auth token
  const token = await createAuthToken();
  // Define connection configuration
```

```
  let connectionConfig = {
    host: process.env.ProxyHostName,
    user: process.env.DBUserName,
    password: token,
    database: process.env.DBName,
    ssl: 'Amazon RDS'
  }
  // Create the connection to the DB
  const conn = await mysql.createConnection(connectionConfig);
  // Obtain the result of the query
  const [res,] = await conn.execute('select ?+? as sum', [3, 2]);
  return res;

}

export const handler = async (event) => {
  // Execute database flow
  const result = await dbOps();
  // Return result
  return {
    statusCode: 200,
    body: JSON.stringify("The selected sum is: " + result[0].sum)
  }
};
```

TypeScript를 사용하여 Lambda 함수에서 Amazon RDS 데이터베이스에 연결

```
import { Signer } from "@aws-sdk/rds-signer";
import mysql from 'mysql2/promise';

// RDS settings
// Using '!' (non-null assertion operator) to tell the TypeScript compiler that the
 DB settings are not null or undefined,
const proxy_host_name = process.env.PROXY_HOST_NAME!
const port = parseInt(process.env.PORT!)
const db_name = process.env.DB_NAME!
const db_user_name = process.env.DB_USER_NAME!
const aws_region = process.env.AWS_REGION!


async function createAuthToken(): Promise<string> {
```

```
    // Create RDS Signer object
    const signer = new Signer({
        hostname: proxy_host_name,
        port: port,
        region: aws_region,
        username: db_user_name
    });

    // Request authorization token from RDS, specifying the username
    const token = await signer.getAuthToken();
    return token;
}

async function dbOps(): Promise<mysql.QueryResult | undefined> {
    try {
        // Obtain auth token
        const token = await createAuthToken();
        const conn = await mysql.createConnection({
            host: proxy_host_name,
            user: db_user_name,
            password: token,
            database: db_name,
            ssl: 'Amazon RDS' // Ensure you have the CA bundle for SSL connection
        });
        const [rows, fields] = await conn.execute('SELECT ? + ? AS sum', [3, 2]);
        console.log('result:', rows);
        return rows;
    }
    catch (err) {
        console.log(err);
    }
}

export const lambdaHandler = async (event: any): Promise<{ statusCode: number; body:
 string }> => {
    // Execute database flow
    const result = await dbOps();

    // Return error is result is undefined
    if (result == undefined)
        return {
            statusCode: 500,
            body: JSON.stringify(`Error with connection to DB host`)
```

```
        }

    // Return result
    return {
        statusCode: 200,
        body: JSON.stringify(`The selected sum is: ${result[0].sum}`)
    };
};
```

Kinesis 트리거에서 간접적으로 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 Kinesis 스트림에서 레코드를 받아 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 Kinesis 페이로드를 검색하고, Base64에서 디코딩하고, 레코드 콘텐츠를 로깅합니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

JavaScript를 사용하여 Lambda로 Kinesis 이벤트 사용

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
exports.handler = async (event, context) => {
  for (const record of event.Records) {
    try {
      console.log(`Processed Kinesis Event - EventID: ${record.eventID}`);
      const recordData = await getRecordDataAsync(record.kinesis);
      console.log(`Record Data: ${recordData}`);
      // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
    } catch (err) {
      console.error(`An error occurred ${err}`);
      throw err;
    }
  }
  console.log(`Successfully processed ${event.Records.length} records.`);
};
```

```
async function getRecordDataAsync(payload) {
  var data = Buffer.from(payload.data, "base64").toString("utf-8");
  await Promise.resolve(1); //Placeholder for actual async work
  return data;
}
```

TypeScript를 사용하여 Lambda로 Kinesis 이벤트 사용

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import {
  KinesisStreamEvent,
  Context,
  KinesisStreamHandler,
  KinesisStreamRecordPayload,
} from "aws-lambda";
import { Buffer } from "buffer";
import { Logger } from "@aws-lambda-powertools/logger";

const logger = new Logger({
  logLevel: "INFO",
  serviceName: "kinesis-stream-handler-sample",
});

export const functionHandler: KinesisStreamHandler = async (
  event: KinesisStreamEvent,
  context: Context
): Promise<void> => {
  for (const record of event.Records) {
    try {
      logger.info(`Processed Kinesis Event - EventID: ${record.eventID}`);
      const recordData = await getRecordDataAsync(record.kinesis);
      logger.info(`Record Data: ${recordData}`);
      // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
    } catch (err) {
      logger.error(`An error occurred ${err}`);
      throw err;
    }
    logger.info(`Successfully processed ${event.Records.length} records.`);
  }
};
```

```
async function getRecordDataAsync(
  payload: KinesisStreamRecordPayload
): Promise<string> {
  var data = Buffer.from(payload.data, "base64").toString("utf-8");
  await Promise.resolve(1); //Placeholder for actual async work
  return data;
}
```

DynamoDB 트리거에서 간접적으로 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB 스트림에서 레코드를 수신하여 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 DynamoDB 페이로드를 검색하고 레코드 콘텐츠를 로깅합니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

JavaScript를 사용하여 Lambda로 DynamoDB 이벤트 사용.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
exports.handler = async (event, context) => {
    console.log(JSON.stringify(event, null, 2));
    event.Records.forEach(record => {
        logDynamoDBRecord(record);
    });
};

const logDynamoDBRecord = (record) => {
    console.log(record.eventID);
    console.log(record.eventName);
    console.log(`DynamoDB Record: ${JSON.stringify(record.dynamodb)}`);
};
```

TypeScript를 사용하여 Lambda로 DynamoDB 이벤트 사용.

```
export const handler = async (event, context) => {
    console.log(JSON.stringify(event, null, 2));
    event.Records.forEach(record => {
        logDynamoDBRecord(record);
    });
}
const logDynamoDBRecord = (record) => {
    console.log(record.eventID);
    console.log(record.eventName);
    console.log(`DynamoDB Record: ${JSON.stringify(record.dynamodb)}`);
};
```

Amazon DocumentDB 트리거에서 간접적으로 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 DocumentDB 변경 스트림에서 레코드를 수신하여 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 DocumentDB 페이로드를 검색하고 레코드 콘텐츠를 로깅합니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

JavaScript를 사용하여 Lambda로 Amazon DocumentDB 이벤트 소비

```
console.log('Loading function');
exports.handler = async (event, context) => {
    event.events.forEach(record => {
        logDocumentDBEvent(record);
    });
    return 'OK';
};

const logDocumentDBEvent = (record) => {
    console.log('Operation type: ' + record.event.operationType);
    console.log('db: ' + record.event.ns.db);
```

```
    console.log('collection: ' + record.event.ns.coll);
    console.log('Full document:', JSON.stringify(record.event.fullDocument, null,
 2));
};
```

TypeScript를 사용하여 Lambda로 Amazon DocumentDB 이벤트 소비

```
import { DocumentDBEventRecord, DocumentDBEventSubscriptionContext } from 'aws-
lambda';

console.log('Loading function');

export const handler = async (
  event: DocumentDBEventSubscriptionContext,
  context: any
): Promise<string> => {
  event.events.forEach((record: DocumentDBEventRecord) => {
    logDocumentDBEvent(record);
  });
  return 'OK';
};

const logDocumentDBEvent = (record: DocumentDBEventRecord): void => {
  console.log('Operation type: ' + record.event.operationType);
  console.log('db: ' + record.event.ns.db);
  console.log('collection: ' + record.event.ns.coll);
  console.log('Full document:', JSON.stringify(record.event.fullDocument, null, 2));
};
```

Amazon MSK 트리거를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon MSK 클러스터에서 레코드를 수신하여 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 MSK 페이로드를 검색하고 레코드 콘텐츠를 로깅합니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

JavaScript를 사용하여 Lambda로 Amazon MSK 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
exports.handler = async (event) => {
    // Iterate through keys
    for (let key in event.records) {
      console.log('Key: ', key)
      // Iterate through records
      event.records[key].map((record) => {
        console.log('Record: ', record)
        // Decode base64
        const msg = Buffer.from(record.value, 'base64').toString()
        console.log('Message:', msg)
      })
    }
}
```

TypeScript를 사용하여 Lambda로 Amazon MSK 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
import { MSKEvent, Context } from "aws-lambda";
import { Buffer } from "buffer";
import { Logger } from "@aws-lambda-powertools/logger";

const logger = new Logger({
  logLevel: "INFO",
  serviceName: "msk-handler-sample",
});

export const handler = async (
  event: MSKEvent,
  context: Context
): Promise<void> => {
  for (const [topic, topicRecords] of Object.entries(event.records)) {
    logger.info(`Processing key: ${topic}`);
```

```
    // Process each record in the partition
    for (const record of topicRecords) {
      try {
        // Decode the message value from base64
        const decodedMessage = Buffer.from(record.value, 'base64').toString();

        logger.info({
          message: decodedMessage
        });
      }
      catch (error) {
        logger.error('Error processing event', { error });
        throw error;
      }
    };
  }
}
```

Amazon S3 트리거를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제는 S3 버킷에 객체를 업로드하여 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 해당 함수는 이벤트 파라미터에서 S3 버킷 이름과 객체 키를 검색하고 Amazon S3 API를 호출하여 객체의 콘텐츠 유형을 검색하고 로깅합니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

JavaScript를 사용하여 Lambda로 S3 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
import { S3Client, HeadObjectCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

const client = new S3Client();

export const handler = async (event, context) => {
```

```
    // Get the object from the event and show its content type
    const bucket = event.Records[0].s3.bucket.name;
    const key = decodeURIComponent(event.Records[0].s3.object.key.replace(/\+/g, '
 '));

    try {
        const { ContentType } = await client.send(new HeadObjectCommand({
            Bucket: bucket,
            Key: key,
        }));

        console.log('CONTENT TYPE:', ContentType);
        return ContentType;

    } catch (err) {
        console.log(err);
        const message = `Error getting object ${key} from bucket ${bucket}. Make
 sure they exist and your bucket is in the same region as this function.`;
        console.log(message);
        throw new Error(message);
    }
};
```

TypeScript를 사용하여 Lambda로 S3 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { S3Event } from 'aws-lambda';
import { S3Client, HeadObjectCommand } from '@aws-sdk/client-s3';

const s3 = new S3Client({ region: process.env.AWS_REGION });

export const handler = async (event: S3Event): Promise<string | undefined> => {
  // Get the object from the event and show its content type
  const bucket = event.Records[0].s3.bucket.name;
  const key = decodeURIComponent(event.Records[0].s3.object.key.replace(/\+/g, '
 '));
  const params = {
    Bucket: bucket,
    Key: key,
  };
```

```
  try {
    const { ContentType } = await s3.send(new HeadObjectCommand(params));
    console.log('CONTENT TYPE:', ContentType);
    return ContentType;
  } catch (err) {
    console.log(err);
    const message = `Error getting object ${key} from bucket ${bucket}. Make sure
 they exist and your bucket is in the same region as this function.`;
    console.log(message);
    throw new Error(message);
  }
};
```

Amazon SNS 트리거를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 SNS 주제의 메시지를 받아 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 함수는 이벤트 파라미터에서 메시지를 검색하고 각 메시지의 내용을 로깅합니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

JavaScript를 사용하여 Lambda로 SNS 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
exports.handler = async (event, context) => {
  for (const record of event.Records) {
    await processMessageAsync(record);
  }
  console.info("done");
};

async function processMessageAsync(record) {
  try {
    const message = JSON.stringify(record.Sns.Message);
```

```
    console.log(`Processed message ${message}`);
    await Promise.resolve(1); //Placeholder for actual async work
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("An error occurred");
    throw err;
  }
}
```

TypeScript를 사용하여 Lambda로 SNS 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { SNSEvent, Context, SNSHandler, SNSEventRecord } from "aws-lambda";

export const functionHandler: SNSHandler = async (
  event: SNSEvent,
  context: Context
): Promise<void> => {
  for (const record of event.Records) {
    await processMessageAsync(record);
  }
  console.info("done");
};

async function processMessageAsync(record: SNSEventRecord): Promise<any> {
  try {
    const message: string = JSON.stringify(record.Sns.Message);
    console.log(`Processed message ${message}`);
    await Promise.resolve(1); //Placeholder for actual async work
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("An error occurred");
    throw err;
  }
}
```

Amazon SQS 트리거에서 간접적으로 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제는 SQS 대기열에서 메시지를 받아 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 함수는 이벤트 파라미터에서 메시지를 검색하고 각 메시지의 내용을 로깅합니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

JavaScript를 사용하여 Lambda로 SQS 이벤트 사용

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
exports.handler = async (event, context) => {
  for (const message of event.Records) {
    await processMessageAsync(message);
  }
  console.info("done");
};

async function processMessageAsync(message) {
  try {
    console.log(`Processed message ${message.body}`);
    // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
    await Promise.resolve(1); //Placeholder for actual async work
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("An error occurred");
    throw err;
  }
}
```

TypeScript를 사용하여 Lambda로 SQS 이벤트 사용

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { SQSEvent, Context, SQSHandler, SQSRecord } from "aws-lambda";

export const functionHandler: SQSHandler = async (
  event: SQSEvent,
  context: Context
): Promise<void> => {
  for (const message of event.Records) {
```

```
    await processMessageAsync(message);
  }
  console.info("done");
};

async function processMessageAsync(message: SQSRecord): Promise<any> {
  try {
    console.log(`Processed message ${message.body}`);
    // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
    await Promise.resolve(1); //Placeholder for actual async work
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("An error occurred");
    throw err;
  }
}
```

Kinesis 트리거로 Lambda 함수에 대한 배치 항목 실패 보고

다음 코드 예제는 Kinesis 스트림에서 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수에 대한 부분 배치 응답을 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 응답으로 배치 항목 실패를 보고하고 나중에 해당 메시지를 다시 시도하도록 Lambda에 신호를 보냅니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Javascript를 사용하여 Lambda로 Kinesis 배치 항목 실패 보고

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
exports.handler = async (event, context) => {
  for (const record of event.Records) {
    try {
      console.log(`Processed Kinesis Event - EventID: ${record.eventID}`);
      const recordData = await getRecordDataAsync(record.kinesis);
      console.log(`Record Data: ${recordData}`);
```

```
      // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
    } catch (err) {
      console.error(`An error occurred ${err}`);
      /* Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed item
 immediately.
           Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this failed item
 onwards. */
      return {
        batchItemFailures: [{ itemIdentifier: record.kinesis.sequenceNumber }],
      };
    }
  }
  console.log(`Successfully processed ${event.Records.length} records.`);
  return { batchItemFailures: [] };
};

async function getRecordDataAsync(payload) {
  var data = Buffer.from(payload.data, "base64").toString("utf-8");
  await Promise.resolve(1); //Placeholder for actual async work
  return data;
}
```

TypeScript를 사용하여 Lambda로 Kinesis 배치 항목 실패 보고

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import {
  KinesisStreamEvent,
  Context,
  KinesisStreamHandler,
  KinesisStreamRecordPayload,
  KinesisStreamBatchResponse,
} from "aws-lambda";
import { Buffer } from "buffer";
import { Logger } from "@aws-lambda-powertools/logger";

const logger = new Logger({
  logLevel: "INFO",
  serviceName: "kinesis-stream-handler-sample",
});

export const functionHandler: KinesisStreamHandler = async (
```

```
  event: KinesisStreamEvent,
  context: Context
): Promise<KinesisStreamBatchResponse> => {
  for (const record of event.Records) {
    try {
      logger.info(`Processed Kinesis Event - EventID: ${record.eventID}`);
      const recordData = await getRecordDataAsync(record.kinesis);
      logger.info(`Record Data: ${recordData}`);
      // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
    } catch (err) {
      logger.error(`An error occurred ${err}`);
      /* Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed item
 immediately.
           Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this failed item
 onwards. */
      return {
        batchItemFailures: [{ itemIdentifier: record.kinesis.sequenceNumber }],
      };
    }
  }
  logger.info(`Successfully processed ${event.Records.length} records.`);
  return { batchItemFailures: [] };
};

async function getRecordDataAsync(
  payload: KinesisStreamRecordPayload
): Promise<string> {
  var data = Buffer.from(payload.data, "base64").toString("utf-8");
  await Promise.resolve(1); //Placeholder for actual async work
  return data;
}
```

DynamoDB 트리거로 Lambda 함수에 대한 배치 항목 실패 보고

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB 스트림에서 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수에 대해 부분 배치 응답을 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 응답으로 배치 항목 실패를 보고하고 나중에 해당 메시지를 다시 시도하도록 Lambda에 신호를 보냅니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

JavaScript를 사용하여 Lambda로 DynamoDB 배치 항목 실패 보고.

```
export const handler = async (event) => {
  const records = event.Records;
  let curRecordSequenceNumber = "";

  for (const record of records) {
    try {
      // Process your record
      curRecordSequenceNumber = record.dynamodb.SequenceNumber;
    } catch (e) {
      // Return failed record's sequence number
      return { batchItemFailures: [{ itemIdentifier: curRecordSequenceNumber }] };
    }
  }

  return { batchItemFailures: [] };
};
```

TypeScript를 사용하여 Lambda로 DynamoDB 배치 항목 실패 보고.

```
import {
  DynamoDBBatchResponse,
  DynamoDBBatchItemFailure,
  DynamoDBStreamEvent,
} from "aws-lambda";

export const handler = async (
  event: DynamoDBStreamEvent
): Promise<DynamoDBBatchResponse> => {
  const batchItemFailures: DynamoDBBatchItemFailure[] = [];
  let curRecordSequenceNumber;
```

```
  for (const record of event.Records) {
    curRecordSequenceNumber = record.dynamodb?.SequenceNumber;

    if (curRecordSequenceNumber) {
      batchItemFailures.push({
        itemIdentifier: curRecordSequenceNumber,
      });
    }
  }

  return { batchItemFailures: batchItemFailures };
};
```

Amazon SQS 트리거로 Lambda 함수에 대한 배치 항목 실패 보고

다음 코드 예제는 SQS 대기열에서 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수에 대한 부분 배치 응답을 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 응답으로 배치 항목 실패를 보고하고 나중에 해당 메시지를 다시 시도하도록 Lambda에 신호를 보냅니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

JavaScript를 사용하여 Lambda에서 SQS 배치 항목 실패를 보고합니다.

```
// Node.js 20.x Lambda runtime, AWS SDK for Javascript V3
export const handler = async (event, context) => {
    const batchItemFailures = [];
    for (const record of event.Records) {
        try {
            await processMessageAsync(record, context);
        } catch (error) {
            batchItemFailures.push({ itemIdentifier: record.messageId });
        }
    }
    return { batchItemFailures };
```

```
};

async function processMessageAsync(record, context) {
    if (record.body && record.body.includes("error")) {
        throw new Error("There is an error in the SQS Message.");
    }
    console.log(`Processed message: ${record.body}`);
}
```

TypeScript를 사용하여 Lambda로 SQS 배치 항목 실패를 보고합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { SQSEvent, SQSBatchResponse, Context, SQSBatchItemFailure, SQSRecord } from
 'aws-lambda';

export const handler = async (event: SQSEvent, context: Context):
 Promise<SQSBatchResponse> => {
    const batchItemFailures: SQSBatchItemFailure[] = [];

    for (const record of event.Records) {
        try {
            await processMessageAsync(record);
        } catch (error) {
            batchItemFailures.push({ itemIdentifier: record.messageId });
        }
    }

    return {batchItemFailures: batchItemFailures};
};

async function processMessageAsync(record: SQSRecord): Promise<void> {
    if (record.body && record.body.includes("error")) {
        throw new Error('There is an error in the SQS Message.');
    }
    console.log(`Processed message ${record.body}`);
}
```

SDK for JavaScript(v3)를 사용한 Amazon Lex 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Lex에서 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3)를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 시나리오

시나리오

Amazon Lex 챗봇 구축

다음 코드 예제에서는 챗봇을 생성하여 웹 사이트 방문자를 참여시키는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

Amazon Lex API를 사용하여 웹 애플리케이션 내에 챗봇을 구축하여 웹 사이트 방문자의 참여를 유도하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서의 Amazon Lex 챗봇 구축 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Comprehend
- Amazon Lex
- Amazon Translate

SDK for JavaScript(v3)를 사용한 Amazon Location 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Location과 함께 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3)를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello Amazon Location Service

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Location Service 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import {
  LocationClient,
  ListGeofenceCollectionsCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-location";

/**
 * Lists geofences from a specified geofence collection asynchronously.
 */
export const main = async () => {
  const region = "eu-west-1";
  const locationClient = new LocationClient({ region: region });
  const listGeofenceCollParams = {
    MaxResults: 100,
  };
  try {
    const command = new ListGeofenceCollectionsCommand(listGeofenceCollParams);
    const response = await locationClient.send(command);
    const geofenceEntries = response.Entries;
    if (geofenceEntries.length === 0) {
      console.log("No Geofences were found in the collection.");
    } else {
      for (const geofenceEntry of geofenceEntries) {
```

```
        console.log(`Geofence ID: ${geofenceEntry.CollectionName}`);
      }
    }
  } catch (error) {
    console.error(
      `A validation error occurred while creating geofence: ${error} \n Exiting
 program.`,
    );
    return;
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - ListGeofenceCollections
  - ListGeofences

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- Amazon Location 맵을 생성합니다.
- Amazon Location API 키를 생성합니다.
- 맵 URL을 표시합니다.
- 지오펜스 컬렉션을 생성합니다.
- 지오펜스 지오메트리를 저장합니다.
- 트래커 리소스를 생성합니다.
- 디바이스의 위치를 업데이트합니다.
- 지정된 디바이스에 대한 최신 위치 업데이트를 검색합니다.
- 경로 계산기를 생성합니다.

- 시애틀과 밴쿠버 사이의 거리를 결정합니다.
- Amazon Location 상위 수준 APIs 사용합니다.
- Amazon Location Assets를 삭제합니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/*
Before running this JavaScript code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.
This demo illustrates how to use the AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) to work with Amazon
 Location Service.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-javascript/v3/developer-guide/getting-
started.html
*/

import {
  Scenario,
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioOutput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";

import {
  CreateMapCommand,
  CreateGeofenceCollectionCommand,
  PutGeofenceCommand,
  CreateTrackerCommand,
  BatchUpdateDevicePositionCommand,
  GetDevicePositionCommand,
  CreateRouteCalculatorCommand,
  CalculateRouteCommand,
```

```
  LocationClient,
  ConflictException,
  ResourceNotFoundException,
  DeleteGeofenceCollectionCommand,
  DeleteRouteCalculatorCommand,
  DeleteTrackerCommand,
  DeleteMapCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-location";

import {
  GeoPlacesClient,
  ReverseGeocodeCommand,
  SearchNearbyCommand,
  SearchTextCommand,
  GetPlaceCommand,
  ValidationException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-geo-places";

import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

/*The inputs for this example can be edited in the ./input.json.*/
import data from "./inputs.json" with { type: "json" };

/**
 * Used repeatedly to have the user press enter.
 * @type {ScenarioInput}
 */
/* v8 ignore next 3 */
const pressEnter = new ScenarioInput("continue", "Press Enter to continue", {
  type: "confirm",
  verbose: "false",
});

const pressEnterConfirm = new ScenarioInput(
  "confirm",
  "Press Enter to continue",
  {
    type: "confirm",
    verbose: "false",
  },
);

const region = "eu-west-1";
```

```
const locationClient = new LocationClient({ region: region });

const greet = new ScenarioOutput(
  "greet",
  "Welcome to the Amazon Location Use demo! \n" +
    "AWS Location Service is a fully managed service offered by Amazon Web Services
 (AWS) that " +
    "provides location-based services for developers. This service simplifies " +
    "the integration of location-based features into applications, making it " +
    "Maps: The service provides access to high-quality maps, satellite imagery, " +
    "and geospatial data from various providers, allowing developers to " +
    "easily embed maps into their applications:\n" +
    "Tracking: The Location Service enables real-time tracking of mobile devices, "
 +
    "assets, or other entities, allowing developers to build applications " +
    "that can monitor the location of people, vehicles, or other objects.\n" +
    "Geocoding: The service provides the ability to convert addresses or " +
    "location names into geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude), " +
    "and vice versa, enabling developers to integrate location-based search " +
    "and routing functionality into their applications. " +
    "Please define values ./inputs.json for each user-defined variable used in this
 app. Otherwise the default is used:\n" +
    "- mapName: The name of the map to be create (default is 'AWSMap').\n" +
    "- keyName: The name of the API key to create (default is ' AWSApiKey')\n" +
    "- collectionName: The name of the geofence collection (default is
 'AWSLocationCollection')\n" +
    "- geoId: The geographic identifier used for the geofence or map (default is
 'geoId')\n" +
    "- trackerName: The name of the tracker (default is 'geoTracker')\n" +
    "- calculatorName: The name of the route calculator (default is
 'AWSRouteCalc')\n" +
    "- deviceId: The ID of the device (default is 'iPhone-112356')",

  { header: true },
);
const displayCreateAMap = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayCreateAMap",
  "1. Create a map\n" +
    "An AWS Location map can enhance the user experience of your " +
    " application by providing accurate and personalized location-based " +
    " features. For example, you could use the geocoding capabilities to " +
    " allow users to search for and locate businesses, landmarks, or " +
    " other points of interest within a specific region.",
```

```
);

const sdkCreateAMap = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkCreateAMap",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const createMapParams = {
      MapName: `${data.inputs.mapName}`,
      Configuration: { style: "VectorEsriNavigation" },
    };
    try {
      const command = new CreateMapCommand(createMapParams);
      const response = await locationClient.send(command);
      state.MapName = response.MapName;
      console.log("Map created. Map ARN is: ", state.MapName);
    } catch (error) {
      console.error("Error creating map: ", error);
      throw error;
    }
  },
);

const displayMapUrl = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayMapUrl",
  "2. Display Map URL\n" +
    "When you embed a map in a web app or website, the API key is " +
    "included in the map tile URL to authenticate requests. You can " +
    "restrict API keys to specific AWS Location operations (e.g., only " +
    "maps, not geocoding). API keys can expire, ensuring temporary " +
    "access control.\n" +
    "In order to get the MAP URL you need to create and get the API Key value. " +
    "You can create and get the key value using the AWS Management Console under " +
    "Location Services. These operations cannot be completed using the " +
    "AWS SDK. For more information about getting the key value, see " +
    "the AWS Location Documentation.",
);

const sdkDisplayMapUrl = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkDisplayMapUrl",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const mapURL = `https://maps.geo.aws.amazon.com/maps/v0/maps/${state.MapName}/
tiles/{z}/{x}/{y}?key=API_KEY_VALUE`;
    state.mapURL = mapURL;
    console.log(
```

```
      `Replace \'API_KEY_VALUE\' in the following URL with the value for the API key
 you create and get from the AWS Management Console under Location Services. This is
 then the Map URL you can embed this URL in your Web app:\n
${state.mapURL}`,
    );
  },
);
const displayCreateGeoFenceColl = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayCreateGeoFenceColl",
  "3. Create a geofence collection, which manages and stores geofences.",
);

const sdkCreateGeoFenceColl = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkCreateGeoFenceColl",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    // Creates a new geofence collection.
    const geoFenceCollParams = {
      CollectionName: `${data.inputs.collectionName}`,
    };
    try {
      const command = new CreateGeofenceCollectionCommand(geoFenceCollParams);
      const response = await locationClient.send(command);
      state.CollectionName = response.CollectionName;
      console.log(
        `The geofence collection was successfully created: ${state.CollectionName}`,
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof ConflictException) {
        console.error(
          `An unexpected error occurred while creating the geofence collection:
 ${caught.message} \n Exiting program.`,
        );
        return;
      }
    }
  },
);
const displayStoreGeometry = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayStoreGeometry",
  "4. Store a geofence geometry in a given geofence collection. " +
    "An AWS Location geofence is a virtual boundary that defines a geographic area "
 +
    "on a map. It is a useful feature for tracking the location of " +
    "assets or monitoring the movement of objects within a specific region. " +
```

```
    "To define a geofence, you need to specify the coordinates of a " +
    "polygon that represents the area of interest. The polygon must be " +
    "defined in a counter-clockwise direction, meaning that the points of " +
    "the polygon must be listed in a counter-clockwise order. " +
    "This is a requirement for the AWS Location service to correctly " +
    "interpret the geofence and ensure that the location data is " +
    "accurately processed within the defined area.",
);

const sdkStoreGeometry = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkStoreGeometry",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const geoFenceGeoParams = {
      CollectionName: `${data.inputs.collectionName}`,
      GeofenceId: `${data.inputs.geoId}`,
      Geometry: {
        Polygon: [
          [
            [-122.3381, 47.6101],
            [-122.3281, 47.6101],
            [-122.3281, 47.6201],
            [-122.3381, 47.6201],
            [-122.3381, 47.6101],
          ],
        ],
      },
    };
    try {
      const command = new PutGeofenceCommand(geoFenceGeoParams);
      const response = await locationClient.send(command);
      state.GeoFencId = response.GeofenceId;
      console.log("GeoFence created. GeoFence ID is: ", state.GeoFencId);
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof ValidationException) {
        console.error(
          `A validation error occurred while creating geofence: ${caught.message} \n
 Exiting program.`,
        );
        return;
      }
    }
  },
);
const displayCreateTracker = new ScenarioOutput(
```

```
  "displayCreateTracker",
  "5. Create a tracker resource which lets you retrieve current and historical
 location of devices.",
);

const sdkCreateTracker = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkCreateTracker",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    //Creates a new tracker resource in your AWS account, which you can use to track
 the location of devices.
    const createTrackerParams = {
      TrackerName: `${data.inputs.trackerName}`,
      Description: "Created using the JavaScript V3 SDK",
      PositionFiltering: "TimeBased",
    };
    try {
      const command = new CreateTrackerCommand(createTrackerParams);
      const response = await locationClient.send(command);
      state.trackerName = response.TrackerName;
      console.log("Tracker created. Tracker name is : ", state.trackerName);
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
        console.error(
          `A validation error occurred while creating geofence: ${caught.message} \n
 Exiting program.`,
        );
      } else {
        `An unexpected error error occurred: ${caught.message} \n Exiting program.`;
      }
      return;
    }
  },
);
const displayUpdatePosition = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayUpdatePosition",
  "6. Update the position of a device in the location tracking system." +
    "The AWS Location Service does not enforce a strict format for deviceId, but it
 must:\n " +
    "- Be a string (case-sensitive).\n" +
    "- Be 1-100 characters long.\n" +
    "- Contain only: Alphanumeric characters (A-Z, a-z, 0-9); Underscores (_);
 Hyphens (-); and be the same ID used when sending and retrieving positions.",
);
```

```
const sdkUpdatePosition = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkUpdatePosition",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    // Updates the position of a device in the location tracking system.

    const updateDevicePosParams = {
      TrackerName: `${data.inputs.trackerName}`,
      Updates: [
        {
          DeviceId: `${data.inputs.deviceId}`,
          SampleTime: new Date(),
          Position: [-122.4194, 37.7749],
        },
      ],
    };
    try {
      const command = new BatchUpdateDevicePositionCommand(
        updateDevicePosParams,
      );
      const response = await locationClient.send(command);
      console.log(
        `Device with id ${data.inputs.deviceId} was successfully updated in the
 location tracking system. `,
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
        console.error(
          `A validation error occurred while updating the device: ${caught.message}
 \n Exiting program.`,
        );
      }
    }
  },
);
const displayRetrievePosition = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayRetrievePosition",
  "7. Retrieve the most recent position update for a specified device.",
);

const sdkRetrievePosition = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkRetrievePosition",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const devicePositionParams = {
      TrackerName: `${data.inputs.trackerName}`,
```

```
      DeviceId: `${data.inputs.deviceId}`,
    };
    try {
      const command = new GetDevicePositionCommand(devicePositionParams);
      const response = await locationClient.send(command);
      state.position = response.Position;
      console.log("Successfully fetched device position: : ", state.position);
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
        console.error(
          `"The resource was not found: ${caught.message} \n Exiting program.`,
        );
      } else {
        `An unexpected error error occurred: ${caught.message} \n Exiting program.`;
      }
      return;
    }
  },
);
const displayCreateRouteCalc = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayCreateRouteCalc",
  "8. Create a route calculator.",
);

const sdkCreateRouteCalc = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkCreateRouteCalc",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const routeCalcParams = {
      CalculatorName: `${data.inputs.calculatorName}`,
      DataSource: "Esri",
    };
    try {
      // Creates a new route calculator with the specified name and data source.
      const command = new CreateRouteCalculatorCommand(routeCalcParams);
      const response = await locationClient.send(command);
      state.CalculatorName = response.CalculatorName;
      console.log(
        "Route calculator created successfully. Calculator name is: ",
        state.CalculatorName,
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof ConflictException) {
        console.error(
          `An conflict occurred: ${caught.message} \n Exiting program.`,
```

```
        );
        return;
      }
    }
  },
);
const displayDetermineDist = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayDetermineDist",
  "9. Determine the distance between Seattle and Vancouver using the route
 calculator.",
);

const sdkDetermineDist = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkDetermineDist",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    // Calculates the distance between two locations asynchronously.
    const determineDist = {
      CalculatorName: `${data.inputs.calculatorName}`,
      DeparturePosition: [-122.3321, 47.6062],
      DestinationPosition: [-123.1216, 49.2827],
      TravelMode: "Car",
      DistanceUnit: "Kilometers",
    };
    try {
      const command = new CalculateRouteCommand(determineDist);
      const response = await locationClient.send(command);

      console.log(
        "Successfully calculated route. The distance in kilometers is : ",
        response.Summary.Distance,
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
        console.error(
          `Failed to calculate route: ${caught.message} \n Exiting program.`,
        );
      }
      return;
    }
  },
);
const displayUseGeoPlacesClient = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayUseGeoPlacesClient",
  "10. Use the GeoPlacesAsyncClient to perform additional operations. " +
```

```
    "This scenario will show use of the GeoPlacesClient that enables" +
    "location search and geocoding capabilities for your applications. " +
    "We are going to use this client to perform these AWS Location tasks: \n" +
    " - Reverse Geocoding (reverseGeocode): Converts geographic coordinates into
 addresses.\n " +
    " - Place Search (searchText): Finds places based on search queries.\n " +
    " - Nearby Search (searchNearby): Finds places near a specific location.\n " +
    "First we will perform a Reverse Geocoding operation",
);

const sdkUseGeoPlacesClient = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkUseGeoPlacesClient",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const geoPlacesClient = new GeoPlacesClient({ region: region });

    const reverseGeoCodeParams = {
      QueryPosition: [-122.4194, 37.7749],
    };
    const searchTextParams = {
      QueryText: "coffee shop",
      BiasPosition: [-122.4194, 37.7749], //San Fransisco
    };
    const searchNearbyParams = {
      QueryPosition: [-122.4194, 37.7749],
      QueryRadius: Number("1000"),
    };
    try {
      /*   Performs reverse geocoding using the AWS Geo Places API.
     Reverse geocoding is the process of converting geographic coordinates (latitude
 and longitude) to a human-readable address.
     This method uses the latitude and longitude of San Francisco as the input, and
 prints the resulting address.*/

      console.log("Use latitude 37.7749 and longitude -122.4194.");
      const command = new ReverseGeocodeCommand(reverseGeoCodeParams);
      const response = await geoPlacesClient.send(command);
      console.log(
        "Successfully calculated route. The distance in kilometers is : ",
        response.ResultItems[0].Distance,
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof ValidationException) {
        console.error(
          `An conflict occurred: ${caught.message} \n Exiting program.`,
```

```
        );
        return;
      }
    }
    try {
      console.log(
        "Now we are going to perform a text search using coffee shop",
      );

      /*Searches for a place using the provided search query and prints the detailed
information of the first result.
 @param searchTextParams the search query to be used for the place search (ex,
coffee shop)*/

      const command = new SearchTextCommand(searchTextParams);
      const response = await geoPlacesClient.send(command);
      const placeId = response.ResultItems[0].PlaceId.toString();
      const getPlaceCommand = new GetPlaceCommand({
        PlaceId: placeId,
      });
      const getPlaceResponse = await geoPlacesClient.send(getPlaceCommand);
      console.log(
        `Detailed Place Information: \n Name and address:
${getPlaceResponse.Address.Label}`,
      );

      const foodTypes = getPlaceResponse.FoodTypes;
      if (foodTypes.length) {
        console.log("Food Types: ");
        for (const foodType of foodTypes) {
          console.log("- ", foodType.LocalizedName);
        }
      } else {
        console.log("No food types available.");
      }
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof ValidationException) {
        console.error(
          `An conflict occurred: ${caught.message} \n Exiting program.`,
        );
        return;
      }
    }
    try {
```

```
      console.log("\nNow we are going to perform a nearby search.");
      const command = new SearchNearbyCommand(searchNearbyParams);
      const response = await geoPlacesClient.send(command);
      const resultItems = response.ResultItems;
      console.log("\nSuccessfully performed nearby search.");
      for (const resultItem of resultItems) {
        console.log("Name and address: ", resultItem.Address.Label);
        console.log("Distance: ", resultItem.Distance);
      }
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof ValidationException) {
        console.error(
          `An conflict occurred: ${caught.message} \n Exiting program.`,
        );
        return;
      }
    }
  },
);

const displayDeleteResources = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayDeleteResources",
  "11. Delete the AWS Location Services resources. " +
    "Would you like to delete the AWS Location Services resources? (y/n)",
);

const sdkDeleteResources = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkDeleteResources",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const deleteGeofenceCollParams = {
      CollectionName: `${state.CollectionName}`,
    };
    const deleteRouteCalculatorParams = {
      CalculatorName: `${state.CalculatorName}`,
    };
    const deleteTrackerParams = { TrackerName: `${state.trackerName}` };
    const deleteMapParams = { MapName: `${state.MapName}` };
    try {
      const command = new DeleteMapCommand(deleteMapParams);
      const response = await locationClient.send(command);
      console.log("Map deleted.");
    } catch (error) {
      console.log("Error deleting map: ", error);
    }
```

```
    try {
      const command = new DeleteGeofenceCollectionCommand(
        deleteGeofenceCollParams,
      );
      const response = await locationClient.send(command);
      console.log("Geofence collection deleted.");
    } catch (error) {
      console.log("Error deleting geofence collection: ", error);
    }
    try {
      const command = new DeleteRouteCalculatorCommand(
        deleteRouteCalculatorParams,
      );
      const response = await locationClient.send(command);
      console.log("Route calculator deleted.");
    } catch (error) {
      console.log("Error deleting route calculator: ", error);
    }
    try {
      const command = new DeleteTrackerCommand(deleteTrackerParams);
      const response = await locationClient.send(command);
      console.log("Tracker deleted.");
    } catch (error) {
      console.log("Error deleting tracker: ", error);
    }
  },
);

const goodbye = new ScenarioOutput(
  "goodbye",
  "Thank you for checking out the Amazon Location Service Use demo. We hope you " +
    "learned something new, or got some inspiration for your own apps today!" +
    " For more Amazon Location Services examples in different programming languages,
 have a look at: " +
    "https://docs.aws.amazon.com/code-library/latest/ug/
location_code_examples.html",
);

const myScenario = new Scenario("Location Services Scenario", [
  greet,
  pressEnter,
  displayCreateAMap,
  sdkCreateAMap,
  pressEnter,
```

```
  displayMapUrl,
  sdkDisplayMapUrl,
  pressEnter,
  displayCreateGeoFenceColl,
  sdkCreateGeoFenceColl,
  pressEnter,
  displayStoreGeometry,
  sdkStoreGeometry,
  pressEnter,
  displayCreateTracker,
  sdkCreateTracker,
  pressEnter,
  displayUpdatePosition,
  sdkUpdatePosition,
  pressEnter,
  displayRetrievePosition,
  sdkRetrievePosition,
  pressEnter,
  displayCreateRouteCalc,
  sdkCreateRouteCalc,
  pressEnter,
  displayDetermineDist,
  sdkDetermineDist,
  pressEnter,
  displayUseGeoPlacesClient,
  sdkUseGeoPlacesClient,
  pressEnter,
  displayDeleteResources,
  pressEnterConfirm,
  sdkDeleteResources,
  goodbye,
]);

/** @type {{ stepHandlerOptions: StepHandlerOptions }} */
export const main = async (stepHandlerOptions) => {
  await myScenario.run(stepHandlerOptions);
};

// Invoke main function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  const { values } = parseArgs({
    options: {
      yes: {
        type: "boolean",
```

```
        short: "y",
      },
    },
  });
  main({ confirmAll: values.yes });
}
```

작업

`BatchUpdateDevicePosition`

다음 코드 예시는 `BatchUpdateDevicePosition`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import {
  BatchUpdateDevicePositionCommand,
  LocationClient,
  ResourceNotFoundException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-location";
import data from "./inputs.json" with { type: "json" };
const region = "eu-west-1";
const locationClient = new LocationClient({ region: region });
const updateDevicePosParams = {
  TrackerName: `${data.inputs.trackerName}`,
  Updates: [
    {
      DeviceId: `${data.inputs.deviceId}`,
      SampleTime: new Date(),
      Position: [-122.4194, 37.7749],
    },
  ],
};
```

```
export const main = async () => {
  try {
    const command = new BatchUpdateDevicePositionCommand(updateDevicePosParams);
    const response = await locationClient.send(command);
    //console.log("response ", response.Errors[0].Error);

    console.log(
      `Device with id ${data.inputs.deviceId} was successfully updated in the
 location tracking system. `,
      response,
    );
  } catch (error) {
    console.log("error ", error);
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 BatchUpdateDevicePositionAWS SDK for JavaScript 을 참조하세요.

`CalculateRoute`

다음 코드 예시는 `CalculateRoute`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import {
  CalculateRouteCommand,
  ResourceNotFoundException,
  LocationClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-location";
import data from "./inputs.json" with { type: "json" };
```

```
const region = "eu-west-1";
const locationClient = new LocationClient({ region: region });

export const main = async () => {
  const routeCalcParams = {
    CalculatorName: `${data.inputs.calculatorName}`,
    DeparturePosition: [-122.3321, 47.6062],
    DestinationPosition: [-123.1216, 49.2827],
    TravelMode: "Car",
    DistanceUnit: "Kilometers",
  };
  try {
    const command = new CalculateRouteCommand(routeCalcParams);
    const response = await locationClient.send(command);

    console.log(
      "Successfully calculated route. The distance in kilometers is : ",
      response.Summary.Distance,
    );
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
      console.error(
        `An conflict occurred: ${caught.message} \n Exiting program.`,
      );
      return;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 CalculateRouteAWS SDK for JavaScript 를 참조하세요.

`CreateGeofenceCollection`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateGeofenceCollection`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import {
  ConflictException,
  CreateGeofenceCollectionCommand,
  LocationClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-location";
import data from "./inputs.json" with { type: "json" };

const region = "eu-west-1";

export const main = async () => {
  const geoFenceCollParams = {
    CollectionName: `${data.inputs.collectionName}`,
  };
  const locationClient = new LocationClient({ region: region });
  try {
    const command = new CreateGeofenceCollectionCommand(geoFenceCollParams);
    const response = await locationClient.send(command);
    console.log(
      "Collection created. Collection name is: ",
      response.CollectionName,
    );
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof ConflictException) {
      console.error("A conflict occurred. Exiting program.");
      return;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 CreateGeofenceCollectionAWS SDK for JavaScript 을 참조하세요.

CreateMap

다음 코드 예시는 CreateMap의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import { CreateMapCommand, LocationClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-location";
import data from "./inputs.json" with { type: "json" };

const region = "eu-west-1";

export const main = async () => {
  const CreateMapCommandInput = {
    MapName: `${data.inputs.mapName}`,
    Configuration: { style: "VectorEsriNavigation" },
  };
  const locationClient = new LocationClient({ region: region });
  try {
    const command = new CreateMapCommand(CreateMapCommandInput);
    const response = await locationClient.send(command);
    console.log("Map created. Map ARN is : ", response.MapArn);
  } catch (error) {
    console.error("Error creating map: ", error);
    throw error;
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 CreateMapAWS SDK for JavaScript 을 참조하세요.

CreateRouteCalculator

다음 코드 예시는 CreateRouteCalculator의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import {
  ConflictException,
  CreateRouteCalculatorCommand,
  LocationClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-location";
import data from "./inputs.json" with { type: "json" };

const region = "eu-west-1";
const locationClient = new LocationClient({ region: region });

export const main = async () => {
  const routeCalcParams = {
    CalculatorName: `${data.inputs.calculatorName}`,
    DataSource: "Esri",
  };
  try {
    const command = new CreateRouteCalculatorCommand(routeCalcParams);
    const response = await locationClient.send(command);

    console.log(
      "Route calculator created successfully. Calculator name is ",
      response.CalculatorName,
    );
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof ConflictException) {
      console.error(
        `An conflict occurred: ${caught.message} \n Exiting program.`,
      );
      return;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 CreateRouteCalculatorAWS SDK for JavaScript 를 참조하세요.

`CreateTracker`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateTracker`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import { CreateTrackerCommand, LocationClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-location";
import data from "./inputs.json" with { type: "json" };

const region = "eu-west-1";

export const main = async () => {
  const createTrackerParams = {
    TrackerName: `${data.inputs.trackerName}`,
  };
  const locationClient = new LocationClient({ region: region });
  try {
    const command = new CreateTrackerCommand(createTrackerParams);
    const response = await locationClient.send(command);
    //state.trackerName - response.TrackerName;
    console.log("Tracker created. Tracker name is : ", response.TrackerName);
  } catch (error) {
    console.error("Error creating map: ", error);
    throw error;
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 CreateTrackerAWS SDK for JavaScript 를 참조하세요.

DeleteGeofenceCollection

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteGeofenceCollection의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import {
  DeleteGeofenceCollectionCommand,
  LocationClient,
  ResourceNotFoundException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-location";
import data from "./inputs.json" with { type: "json" };

const region = "eu-west-1";

export const main = async () => {
  const deleteGeofenceCollParams = {
    CollectionName: `${data.inputs.collectionName}`,
  };
  const locationClient = new LocationClient({ region: region });
  try {
    const command = new DeleteGeofenceCollectionCommand(
      deleteGeofenceCollParams,
    );
    const response = await locationClient.send(command);
    console.log("Collection deleted.");
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
      console.error(
        `${data.inputs.collectionName} Geofence collection not found.`,
      );
      return;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DeleteGeofenceCollectionAWS SDK for JavaScript 을 참조하세요.

DeleteMap

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteMap의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import {
  DeleteMapCommand,
  LocationClient,
  ResourceNotFoundException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-location";
import data from "./inputs.json" with { type: "json" };

const region = "eu-west-1";

export const main = async () => {
  const deleteMapParams = {
    MapName: `${data.inputs.mapName}`,
  };
  try {
    const locationClient = new LocationClient({ region: region });
    const command = new DeleteMapCommand(deleteMapParams);
    const response = await locationClient.send(command);
    console.log("Map deleted.");
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
      console.error(`${data.inputs.mapName} map not found.`);
      return;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DeleteMapAWS SDK for JavaScript 을 참조하세요.

`DeleteRouteCalculator`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteRouteCalculator`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import {
  DeleteRouteCalculatorCommand,
  LocationClient,
  ResourceNotFoundException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-location";
import data from "./inputs.json" with { type: "json" };

const region = "eu-west-1";

export const main = async () => {
  const deleteRouteCalculatorParams = {
    CalculatorName: `${data.inputs.calculatorName}`,
  };
  try {
    const locationClient = new LocationClient({ region: region });
    const command = new DeleteRouteCalculatorCommand(
      deleteRouteCalculatorParams,
    );
    const response = await locationClient.send(command);
    console.log("Route calculator deleted.");
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
      console.error(
        `${data.inputs.calculatorName} route calculator not found.`,
```

```
      );
      return;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DeleteRouteCalculatorAWS SDK for JavaScript 를 참조하세요.

`DeleteTracker`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteTracker`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import {
  DeleteTrackerCommand,
  LocationClient,
  ResourceNotFoundException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-location";
import data from "./inputs.json" with { type: "json" };

const region = "eu-west-1";

export const main = async () => {
  const deleteTrackerParams = {
    TrackerName: `${data.inputs.trackerName}`,
  };
  try {
    const locationClient = new LocationClient({ region: region });
    const command = new DeleteTrackerCommand(deleteTrackerParams);
    const response = await locationClient.send(command);
    console.log("Tracker deleted.");
  } catch (caught) {
```

```
    if (caught instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
      console.error(`${data.inputs.trackerName} tracker not found.`);
      return;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DeleteTrackerAWS SDK for JavaScript 를 참조하세요.

GetDevicePosition

다음 코드 예시는 GetDevicePosition의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import {
  GetDevicePositionCommand,
  LocationClient,
  ResourceNotFoundException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-location";
import data from "./inputs.json" with { type: "json" };

const region = "eu-west-1";

export const main = async () => {
  const locationClient = new LocationClient({ region: region });
  const deviceId = `${data.inputs.deviceId}`;
  const trackerName = `${data.inputs.trackerName}`;

  const devicePositionParams = {
    DeviceId: deviceId,
    TrackerName: trackerName,
  };
```

```
  try {
    const command = new GetDevicePositionCommand(devicePositionParams);
    const response = await locationClient.send(command);
    //state.position = response.position;
    console.log("Successfully fetched device position: ", response);
  } catch (error) {
    console.log("Error ", error);
    /*  if (caught instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
      console.error(
        `"The resource was not found: ${caught.message} \n Exiting program.`,
      );
    } else {
      `An unexpected error error occurred: ${caught.message} \n Exiting program.`;
    }
    return;*/
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 GetDevicePositionAWS SDK for JavaScript 을 참조하세요.

`PutGeofence`

다음 코드 예시는 `PutGeofence`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import {
  PutGeofenceCommand,
  LocationClient,
  ValidationException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-location";
import data from "./inputs.json" with { type: "json" };
```

```
const region = "eu-west-1";
const locationClient = new LocationClient({ region: region });
export const main = async () => {
  const geoFenceGeoParams = {
    CollectionName: `${data.inputs.collectionName}`,
    GeofenceId: `${data.inputs.geoId}`,
    Geometry: {
      Polygon: [
        [
          [-122.3381, 47.6101],
          [-122.3281, 47.6101],
          [-122.3281, 47.6201],
          [-122.3381, 47.6201],
          [-122.3381, 47.6101],
        ],
      ],
    },
  };
  try {
    const command = new PutGeofenceCommand(geoFenceGeoParams);
    const response = await locationClient.send(command);
    console.log("GeoFence created. GeoFence ID is: ", response.GeofenceId);
  } catch (error) {
    console.error(
      `A validation error occurred while creating geofence: ${error} \n Exiting
 program.`,
    );
    return;
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 PutGeofenceAWS SDK for JavaScript 를 참조하세요.

SDK for JavaScript(v3)를 사용한 Amazon MSK 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon MSK에서 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3)를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 서버리스 예제

서버리스 예제

Amazon MSK 트리거를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon MSK 클러스터에서 레코드를 수신하여 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 MSK 페이로드를 검색하고 레코드 콘텐츠를 로깅합니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

JavaScript를 사용하여 Lambda로 Amazon MSK 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
exports.handler = async (event) => {
    // Iterate through keys
    for (let key in event.records) {
      console.log('Key: ', key)
      // Iterate through records
      event.records[key].map((record) => {
        console.log('Record: ', record)
        // Decode base64
        const msg = Buffer.from(record.value, 'base64').toString()
        console.log('Message:', msg)
      })
    }
}
```

TypeScript를 사용하여 Lambda로 Amazon MSK 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
import { MSKEvent, Context } from "aws-lambda";
import { Buffer } from "buffer";
import { Logger } from "@aws-lambda-powertools/logger";
```

```
const logger = new Logger({
  logLevel: "INFO",
  serviceName: "msk-handler-sample",
});

export const handler = async (
  event: MSKEvent,
  context: Context
): Promise<void> => {
  for (const [topic, topicRecords] of Object.entries(event.records)) {
    logger.info(`Processing key: ${topic}`);

    // Process each record in the partition
    for (const record of topicRecords) {
      try {
        // Decode the message value from base64
        const decodedMessage = Buffer.from(record.value, 'base64').toString();

        logger.info({
          message: decodedMessage
        });
      }
      catch (error) {
        logger.error('Error processing event', { error });
        throw error;
      }
    };
  }
}
```

SDK for JavaScript (v3)를 사용한 Amazon Personalize 예

다음 코드 예제에서는 Personalize와 함께 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3)를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`CreateBatchInferenceJob`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateBatchInferenceJob`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { CreateBatchInferenceJobCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-personalize";
import { personalizeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";

// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeClient = new PersonalizeClient({ region: "REGION"});

// Set the batch inference job's parameters.

export const createBatchInferenceJobParam = {
  jobName: "JOB_NAME",
  jobInput: {
    s3DataSource: {
      path: "INPUT_PATH",
    },
  },
  jobOutput: {
    s3DataDestination: {
      path: "OUTPUT_PATH",
    },
  },
  roleArn: "ROLE_ARN",
  solutionVersionArn: "SOLUTION_VERSION_ARN",
  numResults: 20,
```

```
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeClient.send(
      new CreateBatchInferenceJobCommand(createBatchInferenceJobParam),
    );
    console.log("Success", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateBatchInferenceJob을 참조하세요.

`CreateBatchSegmentJob`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateBatchSegmentJob`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { CreateBatchSegmentJobCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-personalize";
import { personalizeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";

// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeClient = new PersonalizeClient({ region: "REGION"});

// Set the batch segment job's parameters.
```

```
export const createBatchSegmentJobParam = {
  jobName: "NAME",
  jobInput: {
    s3DataSource: {
      path: "INPUT_PATH",
    },
  },
  jobOutput: {
    s3DataDestination: {
      path: "OUTPUT_PATH",
    },
  },
  roleArn: "ROLE_ARN",
  solutionVersionArn: "SOLUTION_VERSION_ARN",
  numResults: 20,
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeClient.send(
      new CreateBatchSegmentJobCommand(createBatchSegmentJobParam),
    );
    console.log("Success", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateBatchSegmentJob을 참조하십시오.

`CreateCampaign`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateCampaign`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.

import { CreateCampaignCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-personalize";
import { personalizeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";

// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeClient = new PersonalizeClient({ region: "REGION"});

// Set the campaign's parameters.
export const createCampaignParam = {
  solutionVersionArn: "SOLUTION_VERSION_ARN" /* required */,
  name: "NAME" /* required */,
  minProvisionedTPS: 1 /* optional integer */,
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeClient.send(
      new CreateCampaignCommand(createCampaignParam),
    );
    console.log("Success", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateCampaign을 참조하세요.

`CreateDataset`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateDataset`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { CreateDatasetCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-personalize";
import { personalizeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";

// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeClient = new PersonalizeClient({ region: "REGION"});

// Set the dataset's parameters.
export const createDatasetParam = {
  datasetGroupArn: "DATASET_GROUP_ARN" /* required */,
  datasetType: "DATASET_TYPE" /* required */,
  name: "NAME" /* required */,
  schemaArn: "SCHEMA_ARN" /* required */,
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeClient.send(
      new CreateDatasetCommand(createDatasetParam),
    );
    console.log("Success", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateDataset를 참조하세요.

CreateDatasetExportJob

다음 코드 예시는 CreateDatasetExportJob의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { CreateDatasetExportJobCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-personalize";
import { personalizeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";

// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeClient = new PersonalizeClient({ region: "REGION"});

// Set the export job parameters.
export const datasetExportJobParam = {
  datasetArn: "DATASET_ARN" /* required */,
  jobOutput: {
    s3DataDestination: {
      path: "S3_DESTINATION_PATH" /* required */,
      //kmsKeyArn: 'ARN'  /* include if your bucket uses AWS KMS for encryption
    },
  },
  jobName: "NAME" /* required */,
  roleArn: "ROLE_ARN" /* required */,
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeClient.send(
      new CreateDatasetExportJobCommand(datasetExportJobParam),
    );
    console.log("Success", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
```

```
run();
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateDatasetExportJob을 참조하세요.

`CreateDatasetGroup`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateDatasetGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.

import { CreateDatasetGroupCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-personalize";
import { personalizeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";

// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeClient = new PersonalizeClient({ region: "REGION"});

// Set the dataset group parameters.
export const createDatasetGroupParam = {
  name: "NAME" /* required */,
};

export const run = async (createDatasetGroupParam) => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeClient.send(
      new CreateDatasetGroupCommand(createDatasetGroupParam),
    );
    console.log("Success", response);
    return "Run successfully"; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
```

```
};
run(createDatasetGroupParam);
```

도메인 데이터 세트 그룹을 생성합니다.

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { CreateDatasetGroupCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-personalize";
import { personalizeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";

// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeClient = new PersonalizeClient({ region: "REGION"});

// Set the domain dataset group parameters.
export const domainDatasetGroupParams = {
  name: "NAME" /* required */,
  domain:
    "DOMAIN" /* required for a domain dsg, specify ECOMMERCE or VIDEO_ON_DEMAND */,
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeClient.send(
      new CreateDatasetGroupCommand(domainDatasetGroupParams),
    );
    console.log("Success", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateDatasetGroup을 참조하세요.

`CreateDatasetImportJob`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateDatasetImportJob`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { CreateDatasetImportJobCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-personalize";
import { personalizeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";

// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeClient = new PersonalizeClient({ region: "REGION"});

// Set the dataset import job parameters.
export const datasetImportJobParam = {
  datasetArn: "DATASET_ARN" /* required */,
  dataSource: {
    /* required */
    dataLocation: "S3_PATH",
  },
  jobName: "NAME" /* required */,
  roleArn: "ROLE_ARN" /* required */,
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeClient.send(
      new CreateDatasetImportJobCommand(datasetImportJobParam),
    );
    console.log("Success", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateDatasetImportJob을 참조하세요.

CreateEventTracker

다음 코드 예시는 CreateEventTracker의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { CreateEventTrackerCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-personalize";
import { personalizeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";

// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeClient = new PersonalizeClient({ region: "REGION"});

// Set the event tracker's parameters.
export const createEventTrackerParam = {
  datasetGroupArn: "DATASET_GROUP_ARN" /* required */,
  name: "NAME" /* required */,
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeClient.send(
      new CreateEventTrackerCommand(createEventTrackerParam),
    );
    console.log("Success", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateEventTracker를 참조하세요.

CreateFilter

다음 코드 예시는 CreateFilter의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { CreateFilterCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-personalize";
import { personalizeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";
// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeClient = new PersonalizeClient({ region: "REGION"});

// Set the filter's parameters.
export const createFilterParam = {
  datasetGroupArn: "DATASET_GROUP_ARN" /* required */,
  name: "NAME" /* required */,
  filterExpression: "FILTER_EXPRESSION" /*required */,
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeClient.send(
      new CreateFilterCommand(createFilterParam),
    );
    console.log("Success", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateFilter를 참조하세요.

`CreateRecommender`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateRecommender`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { CreateRecommenderCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-personalize";
import { personalizeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";

// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeClient = new PersonalizeClient({ region: "REGION"});

// Set the recommender's parameters.
export const createRecommenderParam = {
  name: "NAME" /* required */,
  recipeArn: "RECIPE_ARN" /* required */,
  datasetGroupArn: "DATASET_GROUP_ARN" /* required */,
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeClient.send(
      new CreateRecommenderCommand(createRecommenderParam),
    );
    console.log("Success", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateRecommender를 참조하세요.

CreateSchema

다음 코드 예시는 CreateSchema의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { CreateSchemaCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-personalize";
import { personalizeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";

// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeClient = new PersonalizeClient({ region: "REGION"});

import fs from "node:fs";

const schemaFilePath = "SCHEMA_PATH";
let mySchema = "";

try {
  mySchema = fs.readFileSync(schemaFilePath).toString();
} catch (err) {
  mySchema = "TEST"; // For unit tests.
}
// Set the schema parameters.
export const createSchemaParam = {
  name: "NAME" /* required */,
  schema: mySchema /* required */,
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeClient.send(
      new CreateSchemaCommand(createSchemaParam),
    );
    console.log("Success", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
```

```
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

도메인 포함 스키마 생성

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { CreateSchemaCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-personalize";
import { personalizeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";

// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeClient = new PersonalizeClient({ region: "REGION"});

import fs from "node:fs";

const schemaFilePath = "SCHEMA_PATH";
let mySchema = "";

try {
  mySchema = fs.readFileSync(schemaFilePath).toString();
} catch (err) {
  mySchema = "TEST"; // for unit tests.
}

// Set the domain schema parameters.
export const createDomainSchemaParam = {
  name: "NAME" /* required */,
  schema: mySchema /* required */,
  domain:
    "DOMAIN" /* required for a domain dataset group, specify ECOMMERCE or
 VIDEO_ON_DEMAND */,
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeClient.send(
      new CreateSchemaCommand(createDomainSchemaParam),
    );
    console.log("Success", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
```

```
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateSchema를 참조하세요.

`CreateSolution`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateSolution`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { CreateSolutionCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-personalize";
import { personalizeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";
// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeClient = new PersonalizeClient({ region: "REGION"});

// Set the solution parameters.
export const createSolutionParam = {
  datasetGroupArn: "DATASET_GROUP_ARN" /* required */,
  recipeArn: "RECIPE_ARN" /* required */,
  name: "NAME" /* required */,
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeClient.send(
      new CreateSolutionCommand(createSolutionParam),
    );
    console.log("Success", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
```

```
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateSolution을 참조하세요.

`CreateSolutionVersion`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateSolutionVersion`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { CreateSolutionVersionCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-personalize";
import { personalizeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";
// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeClient = new PersonalizeClient({ region: "REGION"});

// Set the solution version parameters.
export const solutionVersionParam = {
  solutionArn: "SOLUTION_ARN" /* required */,
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeClient.send(
      new CreateSolutionVersionCommand(solutionVersionParam),
    );
    console.log("Success", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
```

```
};
run();
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateSolutionVersion을 참조하세요.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)를 사용한 Amazon Personalize 이벤트 예

다음 코드 예제에서는 Personalize Events와 함께 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3)를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`PutEvents`

다음 코드 예시는 `PutEvents`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { PutEventsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-personalize-events";
import { personalizeEventsClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";
```

```
// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeEventsClient = new PersonalizeEventsClient({ region: "REGION"});

// Convert your UNIX timestamp to a Date.
const sentAtDate = new Date(1613443801 * 1000); // 1613443801 is a testing value.
 Replace it with your sentAt timestamp in UNIX format.

// Set put events parameters.
const putEventsParam = {
  eventList: [
    /* required */
    {
      eventType: "EVENT_TYPE" /* required */,
      sentAt: sentAtDate /* required, must be a Date with js */,
      eventId: "EVENT_ID" /* optional */,
      itemId: "ITEM_ID" /* optional */,
    },
  ],
  sessionId: "SESSION_ID" /* required */,
  trackingId: "TRACKING_ID" /* required */,
  userId: "USER_ID" /* required */,
};
export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeEventsClient.send(
      new PutEventsCommand(putEventsParam),
    );
    console.log("Success!", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 PutEvents를 참조하십시오.

PutItems

다음 코드 예시는 PutItems의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { PutItemsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-personalize-events";
import { personalizeEventsClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";
// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeEventsClient = new PersonalizeEventsClient({ region: "REGION"});

// Set the put items parameters. For string properties and values, use the \
 character to escape quotes.
const putItemsParam = {
  datasetArn: "DATASET_ARN" /* required */,
  items: [
    /* required */
    {
      itemId: "ITEM_ID" /*  required */,
      properties:
        '{"PROPERTY1_NAME": "PROPERTY1_VALUE", "PROPERTY2_NAME": "PROPERTY2_VALUE",
 "PROPERTY3_NAME": "PROPERTY3_VALUE"}' /* optional */,
    },
  ],
};
export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeEventsClient.send(
      new PutItemsCommand(putItemsParam),
    );
    console.log("Success!", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 PutItems를 참조하십시오.

PutUsers

다음 코드 예시는 PutUsers의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { PutUsersCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-personalize-events";
import { personalizeEventsClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";
// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeEventsClient = new PersonalizeEventsClient({ region: "REGION"});

// Set the put users parameters. For string properties and values, use the \
 character to escape quotes.
const putUsersParam = {
  datasetArn: "DATASET_ARN",
  users: [
    {
      userId: "USER_ID",
      properties: '{"PROPERTY1_NAME": "PROPERTY1_VALUE"}',
    },
  ],
};
export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeEventsClient.send(
      new PutUsersCommand(putUsersParam),
    );
    console.log("Success!", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
```

```
run();
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 PutUsers를 참조하십시오.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)를 사용한 Amazon Personalize 런타임 예

다음 코드 예제에서는 Personalize 런타임과 함께 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3)를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`GetPersonalizedRanking`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetPersonalizedRanking`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { GetPersonalizedRankingCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-personalize-runtime";
import { personalizeRuntimeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";
// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeRuntimeClient = new PersonalizeRuntimeClient({ region:
 "REGION"});
```

```
// Set the ranking request parameters.
export const getPersonalizedRankingParam = {
  campaignArn: "CAMPAIGN_ARN" /* required */,
  userId: "USER_ID" /* required */,
  inputList: ["ITEM_ID_1", "ITEM_ID_2", "ITEM_ID_3", "ITEM_ID_4"],
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeRuntimeClient.send(
      new GetPersonalizedRankingCommand(getPersonalizedRankingParam),
    );
    console.log("Success!", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 GetPersonalizedRanking을 참조하세요.

`GetRecommendations`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetRecommendations`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { GetRecommendationsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-personalize-runtime";

import { personalizeRuntimeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";
```

```
// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeRuntimeClient = new PersonalizeRuntimeClient({ region:
 "REGION"});

// Set the recommendation request parameters.
export const getRecommendationsParam = {
  campaignArn: "CAMPAIGN_ARN" /* required */,
  userId: "USER_ID" /* required */,
  numResults: 15 /* optional */,
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeRuntimeClient.send(
      new GetRecommendationsCommand(getRecommendationsParam),
    );
    console.log("Success!", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

필터를 사용하여 권장 사항(사용자 지정 데이터 세트 그룹)을 가져옵니다.

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { GetRecommendationsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-personalize-runtime";
import { personalizeRuntimeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";
// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeRuntimeClient = new PersonalizeRuntimeClient({ region:
 "REGION"});

// Set the recommendation request parameters.
export const getRecommendationsParam = {
  recommenderArn: "RECOMMENDER_ARN" /* required */,
  userId: "USER_ID" /* required */,
  numResults: 15 /* optional */,
};

export const run = async () => {
```

```
  try {
    const response = await personalizeRuntimeClient.send(
      new GetRecommendationsCommand(getRecommendationsParam),
    );
    console.log("Success!", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

도메인 데이터 세트 그룹에 생성된 추천에서 필터링된 권장 사항을 가져옵니다.

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { GetRecommendationsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-personalize-runtime";
import { personalizeRuntimeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";
// Or, create the client here:
// const personalizeRuntimeClient = new PersonalizeRuntimeClient({ region:
 "REGION"});

// Set recommendation request parameters.
export const getRecommendationsParam = {
  campaignArn: "CAMPAIGN_ARN" /* required */,
  userId: "USER_ID" /* required */,
  numResults: 15 /* optional */,
  filterArn: "FILTER_ARN" /* required to filter recommendations */,
  filterValues: {
    PROPERTY:
      '"VALUE"' /* Only required if your filter has a placeholder parameter */,
  },
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeRuntimeClient.send(
      new GetRecommendationsCommand(getRecommendationsParam),
    );
    console.log("Success!", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
```

```
  }
};
run();
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 GetRecommendations를 참조하십시오.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)를 사용한 Amazon Pinpoint 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Pinpoint에서 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3)를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`SendMessages`

다음 코드 예시는 `SendMessages`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

별도의 모듈에서 클라이언트를 생성하고 내보냅니다.

```
import { PinpointClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-pinpoint";
// Set the AWS Region.
```

```
const REGION = "us-east-1";
export const pinClient = new PinpointClient({ region: REGION });
```

이메일 메시지를 전송합니다.

```
// Import required AWS SDK clients and commands for Node.js
import { SendMessagesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-pinpoint";
import { pinClient } from "./libs/pinClient.js";

// The FromAddress must be verified in SES.
const fromAddress = "FROM_ADDRESS";
const toAddress = "TO_ADDRESS";
const projectId = "PINPOINT_PROJECT_ID";

// The subject line of the email.
const subject = "Amazon Pinpoint Test (AWS SDK for JavaScript in Node.js)";

// The email body for recipients with non-HTML email clients.
const body_text = `Amazon Pinpoint Test (SDK for JavaScript in Node.js)
----------------------------------------------------
This email was sent with Amazon Pinpoint using the AWS SDK for JavaScript in
 Node.js.
For more information, see https://aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-node-js/`;

// The body of the email for recipients whose email clients support HTML content.
const body_html = `<html>
<head></head>
<body>
  <h1>Amazon Pinpoint Test (SDK for JavaScript in Node.js)</h1>
  <p>This email was sent with
    <a href='https://aws.amazon.com/pinpoint/'>the Amazon Pinpoint Email API</a>
 using the
    <a href='https://aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-node-js/'>
      AWS SDK for JavaScript in Node.js</a>.</p>
</body>
</html>`;

// The character encoding for the subject line and message body of the email.
const charset = "UTF-8";

const params = {
  ApplicationId: projectId,
```

```
  MessageRequest: {
    Addresses: {
      [toAddress]: {
        ChannelType: "EMAIL",
      },
    },
    MessageConfiguration: {
      EmailMessage: {
        FromAddress: fromAddress,
        SimpleEmail: {
          Subject: {
            Charset: charset,
            Data: subject,
          },
          HtmlPart: {
            Charset: charset,
            Data: body_html,
          },
          TextPart: {
            Charset: charset,
            Data: body_text,
          },
        },
      },
    },
  },
};

const run = async () => {
  try {
    const { MessageResponse } = await pinClient.send(
      new SendMessagesCommand(params),
    );

    if (!MessageResponse) {
      throw new Error("No message response.");
    }

    if (!MessageResponse.Result) {
      throw new Error("No message result.");
    }

    const recipientResult = MessageResponse.Result[toAddress];
```

```
    if (recipientResult.StatusCode !== 200) {
      throw new Error(recipientResult.StatusMessage);
    }
    console.log(recipientResult.MessageId);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log(err.message);
  }
};

run();
```

SMS 메시지를 전송합니다.

```
// Import required AWS SDK clients and commands for Node.js
import { SendMessagesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-pinpoint";
import { pinClient } from "./libs/pinClient.js";

/* The phone number or short code to send the message from. The phone number
 or short code that you specify has to be associated with your Amazon Pinpoint
account. For best results, specify long codes in E.164 format. */
const originationNumber = "SENDER_NUMBER"; //e.g., +1XXXXXXXXXX

// The recipient's phone number.  For best results, you should specify the phone
 number in E.164 format.
const destinationNumber = "RECEIVER_NUMBER"; //e.g., +1XXXXXXXXXX

// The content of the SMS message.
const message =
  "This message was sent through Amazon Pinpoint " +
  "using the AWS SDK for JavaScript in Node.js. Reply STOP to " +
  "opt out.";

/*The Amazon Pinpoint project/application ID to use when you send this message.
Make sure that the SMS channel is enabled for the project or application
that you choose.*/
const projectId = "PINPOINT_PROJECT_ID"; //e.g., XXXXXXXX66e4e9986478cXXXXXXXXX

/* The type of SMS message that you want to send. If you plan to send
time-sensitive content, specify TRANSACTIONAL. If you plan to send
marketing-related content, specify PROMOTIONAL.*/
const messageType = "TRANSACTIONAL";
```

```
// The registered keyword associated with the originating short code.
const registeredKeyword = "myKeyword";

/* The sender ID to use when sending the message. Support for sender ID
// varies by country or region. For more information, see
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/pinpoint/latest/userguide/channels-sms-countries.html.*/

const senderId = "MySenderID";

// Specify the parameters to pass to the API.
const params = {
  ApplicationId: projectId,
  MessageRequest: {
    Addresses: {
      [destinationNumber]: {
        ChannelType: "SMS",
      },
    },
    MessageConfiguration: {
      SMSMessage: {
        Body: message,
        Keyword: registeredKeyword,
        MessageType: messageType,
        OriginationNumber: originationNumber,
        SenderId: senderId,
      },
    },
  },
};

const run = async () => {
  try {
    const data = await pinClient.send(new SendMessagesCommand(params));
    console.log(
      `Message sent!
 ${data.MessageResponse.Result[destinationNumber].StatusMessage}`,
    );
  } catch (err) {
    console.log(err);
  }
};
run();
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 SendMessages를 참조하십시오.

SDK for JavaScript(v3)를 사용한 Amazon Polly 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Polly에서 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3)를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 시나리오

시나리오

고객 피드백 분석을 위한 애플리케이션 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 고객 의견 카드를 분석하고, 원어에서 번역하고, 감정을 파악하고, 번역된 텍스트에서 오디오 파일을 생성하는 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

이 예제 애플리케이션은 고객 피드백 카드를 분석하고 저장합니다. 특히 뉴욕시에 있는 가상 호텔의 필요를 충족합니다. 호텔은 다양한 언어의 고객들로부터 물리적인 의견 카드의 형태로 피드백을 받습니다. 피드백은 웹 클라이언트를 통해 앱에 업로드됩니다. 의견 카드의 이미지가 업로드된 후 다음 단계가 수행됩니다.

- Amazon Textract를 사용하여 이미지에서 텍스트가 추출됩니다.
- Amazon Comprehend가 추출된 텍스트와 해당 언어의 감정을 파악합니다.
- 추출된 텍스트는 Amazon Translate를 사용하여 영어로 번역됩니다.
- Amazon Polly가 추출된 텍스트에서 오디오 파일을 합성합니다.

전체 앱은 AWS CDK를 사용하여 배포할 수 있습니다. 소스 코드와 배포 지침은 GitHub의 프로젝트를 참조하십시오. 다음 발췌문은 Lambda 함수 내에서 AWS SDK for JavaScript 가 사용되는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
import {
  ComprehendClient,
  DetectDominantLanguageCommand,
  DetectSentimentCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-comprehend";

/**
 * Determine the language and sentiment of the extracted text.
 *
 * @param {{ source_text: string}} extractTextOutput
 */
export const handler = async (extractTextOutput) => {
  const comprehendClient = new ComprehendClient({});

  const detectDominantLanguageCommand = new DetectDominantLanguageCommand({
    Text: extractTextOutput.source_text,
  });

  // The source language is required for sentiment analysis and
  // translation in the next step.
  const { Languages } = await comprehendClient.send(
    detectDominantLanguageCommand,
  );

  const languageCode = Languages[0].LanguageCode;

  const detectSentimentCommand = new DetectSentimentCommand({
    Text: extractTextOutput.source_text,
    LanguageCode: languageCode,
  });

  const { Sentiment } = await comprehendClient.send(detectSentimentCommand);

  return {
    sentiment: Sentiment,
    language_code: languageCode,
  };
};
```

```
import {
  DetectDocumentTextCommand,
  TextractClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-textract";

/**
 * Fetch the S3 object from the event and analyze it using Amazon Textract.
 *
 * @param {import("@types/aws-lambda").EventBridgeEvent<"Object Created">}
 eventBridgeS3Event
 */
export const handler = async (eventBridgeS3Event) => {
  const textractClient = new TextractClient();

  const detectDocumentTextCommand = new DetectDocumentTextCommand({
    Document: {
      S3Object: {
        Bucket: eventBridgeS3Event.bucket,
        Name: eventBridgeS3Event.object,
      },
    },
  });

  // Textract returns a list of blocks. A block can be a line, a page, word, etc.
  // Each block also contains geometry of the detected text.
  // For more information on the Block type, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
textract/latest/dg/API_Block.html.
  const { Blocks } = await textractClient.send(detectDocumentTextCommand);

  // For the purpose of this example, we are only interested in words.
  const extractedWords = Blocks.filter((b) => b.BlockType === "WORD").map(
    (b) => b.Text,
  );

  return extractedWords.join(" ");
};
```

```
import { PollyClient, SynthesizeSpeechCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-polly";
import { S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
import { Upload } from "@aws-sdk/lib-storage";

/**
 * Synthesize an audio file from text.
```

```
 *
 * @param {{ bucket: string, translated_text: string, object: string}}
 sourceDestinationConfig
 */
export const handler = async (sourceDestinationConfig) => {
  const pollyClient = new PollyClient({});

  const synthesizeSpeechCommand = new SynthesizeSpeechCommand({
    Engine: "neural",
    Text: sourceDestinationConfig.translated_text,
    VoiceId: "Ruth",
    OutputFormat: "mp3",
  });

  const { AudioStream } = await pollyClient.send(synthesizeSpeechCommand);

  const audioKey = `${sourceDestinationConfig.object}.mp3`;

  // Store the audio file in S3.
  const s3Client = new S3Client();
  const upload = new Upload({
    client: s3Client,
    params: {
      Bucket: sourceDestinationConfig.bucket,
      Key: audioKey,
      Body: AudioStream,
      ContentType: "audio/mp3",
    },
  });

  await upload.done();
  return audioKey;
};
```

```
import {
  TranslateClient,
  TranslateTextCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-translate";

/**
 * Translate the extracted text to English.
 *
```

```
 * @param {{ extracted_text: string, source_language_code: string}}
 textAndSourceLanguage
 */
export const handler = async (textAndSourceLanguage) => {
  const translateClient = new TranslateClient({});

  const translateCommand = new TranslateTextCommand({
    SourceLanguageCode: textAndSourceLanguage.source_language_code,
    TargetLanguageCode: "en",
    Text: textAndSourceLanguage.extracted_text,
  });

  const { TranslatedText } = await translateClient.send(translateCommand);

  return { translated_text: TranslatedText };
};
```

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

SDK for JavaScript(v3)를 사용한 Amazon RDS 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon RDS에서 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3)를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 서버리스 예제

서버리스 예제

Lambda 함수를 사용하여 Amazon RDS 데이터베이스에 연결

다음 코드 예제는 RDS 데이터베이스에 연결하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 간단한 데이터베이스 요청을 하고 결과를 반환합니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

JavaScript를 사용하여 Lambda 함수에서 Amazon RDS 데이터베이스에 연결

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
/*
Node.js code here.
*/
// ES6+ example
import { Signer } from "@aws-sdk/rds-signer";
import mysql from 'mysql2/promise';

async function createAuthToken() {
  // Define connection authentication parameters
  const dbinfo = {

    hostname: process.env.ProxyHostName,
    port: process.env.Port,
    username: process.env.DBUserName,
    region: process.env.AWS_REGION,

  }

  // Create RDS Signer object
  const signer = new Signer(dbinfo);

  // Request authorization token from RDS, specifying the username
  const token = await signer.getAuthToken();
```

```
  return token;
}

async function dbOps() {

  // Obtain auth token
  const token = await createAuthToken();
  // Define connection configuration
  let connectionConfig = {
    host: process.env.ProxyHostName,
    user: process.env.DBUserName,
    password: token,
    database: process.env.DBName,
    ssl: 'Amazon RDS'
  }
  // Create the connection to the DB
  const conn = await mysql.createConnection(connectionConfig);
  // Obtain the result of the query
  const [res,] = await conn.execute('select ?+? as sum', [3, 2]);
  return res;

}

export const handler = async (event) => {
  // Execute database flow
  const result = await dbOps();
  // Return result
  return {
    statusCode: 200,
    body: JSON.stringify("The selected sum is: " + result[0].sum)
  }
};
```

TypeScript를 사용하여 Lambda 함수에서 Amazon RDS 데이터베이스에 연결

```
import { Signer } from "@aws-sdk/rds-signer";
import mysql from 'mysql2/promise';

// RDS settings
// Using '!' (non-null assertion operator) to tell the TypeScript compiler that the
 DB settings are not null or undefined,
```

```
const proxy_host_name = process.env.PROXY_HOST_NAME!
const port = parseInt(process.env.PORT!)
const db_name = process.env.DB_NAME!
const db_user_name = process.env.DB_USER_NAME!
const aws_region = process.env.AWS_REGION!


async function createAuthToken(): Promise<string> {

    // Create RDS Signer object
    const signer = new Signer({
        hostname: proxy_host_name,
        port: port,
        region: aws_region,
        username: db_user_name
    });

    // Request authorization token from RDS, specifying the username
    const token = await signer.getAuthToken();
    return token;
}

async function dbOps(): Promise<mysql.QueryResult | undefined> {
    try {
        // Obtain auth token
        const token = await createAuthToken();
        const conn = await mysql.createConnection({
            host: proxy_host_name,
            user: db_user_name,
            password: token,
            database: db_name,
            ssl: 'Amazon RDS' // Ensure you have the CA bundle for SSL connection
        });
        const [rows, fields] = await conn.execute('SELECT ? + ? AS sum', [3, 2]);
        console.log('result:', rows);
        return rows;
    }
    catch (err) {
        console.log(err);
    }
}

export const lambdaHandler = async (event: any): Promise<{ statusCode: number; body:
 string }> => {
```

```
    // Execute database flow
    const result = await dbOps();

    // Return error is result is undefined
    if (result == undefined)
        return {
            statusCode: 500,
            body: JSON.stringify(`Error with connection to DB host`)
        }

    // Return result
    return {
        statusCode: 200,
        body: JSON.stringify(`The selected sum is: ${result[0].sum}`)
    };
};
```

SDK for JavaScript (v3)를 사용한 Amazon Redshift 예

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Redshift에서 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3)를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`CreateCluster`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateCluster`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

클라이언트를 생성합니다.

```
import { RedshiftClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-redshift";
// Set the AWS Region.
const REGION = "REGION";
//Set the Redshift Service Object
const redshiftClient = new RedshiftClient({ region: REGION });
export { redshiftClient };
```

클러스터를 생성합니다.

```
// Import required AWS SDK clients and commands for Node.js
import { CreateClusterCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-redshift";
import { redshiftClient } from "./libs/redshiftClient.js";

const params = {
  ClusterIdentifier: "CLUSTER_NAME", // Required
  NodeType: "NODE_TYPE", //Required
  MasterUsername: "MASTER_USER_NAME", // Required - must be lowercase
  MasterUserPassword: "MASTER_USER_PASSWORD", // Required - must contain at least
 one uppercase letter, and one number
  ClusterType: "CLUSTER_TYPE", // Required
  IAMRoleARN: "IAM_ROLE_ARN", // Optional - the ARN of an IAM role with permissions
 your cluster needs to access other AWS services on your behalf, such as Amazon S3.
  ClusterSubnetGroupName: "CLUSTER_SUBNET_GROUPNAME", //Optional - the name of a
 cluster subnet group to be associated with this cluster. Defaults to 'default' if
 not specified.
  DBName: "DATABASE_NAME", // Optional - defaults to 'dev' if not specified
  Port: "PORT_NUMBER", // Optional - defaults to '5439' if not specified
};

const run = async () => {
  try {
```

```
    const data = await redshiftClient.send(new CreateClusterCommand(params));
    console.log(
      `Cluster ${data.Cluster.ClusterIdentifier} successfully created`,
    );
    return data; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateCluster를 참조하세요.

`DeleteCluster`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteCluster`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

클라이언트를 생성합니다.

```
import { RedshiftClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-redshift";
// Set the AWS Region.
const REGION = "REGION";
//Set the Redshift Service Object
const redshiftClient = new RedshiftClient({ region: REGION });
export { redshiftClient };
```

클러스터를 생성합니다.

```
// Import required AWS SDK clients and commands for Node.js
import { DeleteClusterCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-redshift";
```

```
import { redshiftClient } from "./libs/redshiftClient.js";

const params = {
  ClusterIdentifier: "CLUSTER_NAME",
  SkipFinalClusterSnapshot: false,
  FinalClusterSnapshotIdentifier: "CLUSTER_SNAPSHOT_ID",
};

const run = async () => {
  try {
    const data = await redshiftClient.send(new DeleteClusterCommand(params));
    console.log("Success, cluster deleted. ", data);
    return data; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteCluster를 참조하십시오.

`DescribeClusters`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeClusters`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

클라이언트를 생성합니다.

```
import { RedshiftClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-redshift";
// Set the AWS Region.
const REGION = "REGION";
//Set the Redshift Service Object
const redshiftClient = new RedshiftClient({ region: REGION });
export { redshiftClient };
```

클러스터에 대해 설명합니다.

```
// Import required AWS SDK clients and commands for Node.js
import { DescribeClustersCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-redshift";
import { redshiftClient } from "./libs/redshiftClient.js";

const params = {
  ClusterIdentifier: "CLUSTER_NAME",
};

const run = async () => {
  try {
    const data = await redshiftClient.send(new DescribeClustersCommand(params));
    console.log("Success", data);
    return data; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DescribeClusters를 참조하십시오.

`ModifyCluster`

다음 코드 예시는 `ModifyCluster`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

클라이언트를 생성합니다.

```
import { RedshiftClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-redshift";
```

```
// Set the AWS Region.
const REGION = "REGION";
//Set the Redshift Service Object
const redshiftClient = new RedshiftClient({ region: REGION });
export { redshiftClient };
```

클러스터를 수정합니다.

```
// Import required AWS SDK clients and commands for Node.js
import { ModifyClusterCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-redshift";
import { redshiftClient } from "./libs/redshiftClient.js";

// Set the parameters
const params = {
  ClusterIdentifier: "CLUSTER_NAME",
  MasterUserPassword: "NEW_MASTER_USER_PASSWORD",
};

const run = async () => {
  try {
    const data = await redshiftClient.send(new ModifyClusterCommand(params));
    console.log("Success was modified.", data);
    return data; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ModifyCluster를 참조하세요.

SDK for JavaScript(v3)를 사용한 Amazon Rekognition 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Rekognition에서 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3)를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 시나리오

시나리오

사진을 관리하기 위한 서버리스 애플리케이션 만들기

다음 코드 예시에서는 사용자가 레이블을 사용하여 사진을 관리할 수 있는 서버리스 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지에서 레이블을 감지하고 나중에 검색할 수 있도록 저장하는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션을 개발하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제의 출처에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS 커뮤니티의 게시물을 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

이미지에서 객체 감지

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지의 범주별로 객체를 감지하는 앱을 빌드하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

에서 Amazon Rekognition AWS SDK for JavaScript 을 사용하여 Amazon Simple Storage Service(Amazon S3) 버킷에 있는 이미지에서 Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 범주별로 객체를

식별하는 앱을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 앱은 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 결과와 함께 이메일 알림을 관리자에게 보냅니다.

다음 작업을 수행하는 방법에 대해 알아보세요.

- Amazon Cognito를 사용하여 인증되지 않은 사용자를 만듭니다.
- Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 객체용 이미지를 분석합니다.
- Amazon SES 이메일 주소를 확인합니다.
- Amazon SES를 사용하여 이메일 알림을 전송합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하십시오.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

SDK for JavaScript (v3)를 사용한 Amazon S3 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon S3에서 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3)를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작하기

Hello Amazon S3

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon S3를 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import {
  paginateListBuckets,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * List the S3 buckets in your configured AWS account.
 */
export const helloS3 = async () => {
  // When no region or credentials are provided, the SDK will use the
  // region and credentials from the local AWS config.
  const client = new S3Client({});

  try {
    /**
     * @type { import("@aws-sdk/client-s3").Bucket[] }
     */
    const buckets = [];

    for await (const page of paginateListBuckets({ client }, {})) {
      buckets.push(...page.Buckets);
    }
    console.log("Buckets: ");
    console.log(buckets.map((bucket) => bucket.Name).join("\n"));
    return buckets;
  } catch (caught) {
    // ListBuckets does not throw any modeled errors. Any error caught
    // here will be something generic like `AccessDenied`.
    if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(`${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`);
    } else {
      // Something besides S3 failed.
      throw caught;
```

```
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListBuckets를 참조하십시오.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업
- 시나리오
- 서버리스 예제

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 버킷을 만들고 버킷에 파일을 업로드합니다.
- 버킷에서 객체를 다운로드합니다.
- 버킷의 하위 폴더에 객체를 복사합니다.
- 버킷의 객체를 나열합니다.
- 버킷 객체와 버킷을 삭제합니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

먼저 필요한 모듈을 모두 가져옵니다.

```
// Used to check if currently running file is this file.
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
```

```
import { readdirSync, readFileSync, writeFileSync } from "node:fs";

// Local helper utils.
import { dirnameFromMetaUrl } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-fs.js";
import { Prompter } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/prompter.js";
import { wrapText } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-string.js";

import {
  S3Client,
  CreateBucketCommand,
  PutObjectCommand,
  ListObjectsCommand,
  CopyObjectCommand,
  GetObjectCommand,
  DeleteObjectsCommand,
  DeleteBucketCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
```

이전 가져오기는 일부 도우미 유틸리티를 참조합니다. 이러한 유틸리티는 이 섹션의 시작 부분에 연결된 GitHub 리포지토리에 로컬로 제공됩니다. 참조를 위해 해당 유틸리티의 다음 구현을 참조하십시오.

```
export const dirnameFromMetaUrl = (metaUrl) =>
  fileURLToPath(new URL(".", metaUrl));

import { select, input, confirm, checkbox, password } from "@inquirer/prompts";

export class Prompter {
  /**
   * @param {{ message: string, choices: { name: string, value: string }[]}} options
   */
  select(options) {
    return select(options);
  }

  /**
   * @param {{ message: string }} options
   */
  input(options) {
    return input(options);
  }
```

```
  /**
   * @param {{ message: string }} options
   */
  password(options) {
    return password({ ...options, mask: true });
  }

  /**
   * @param {string} prompt
   */
  checkContinue = async (prompt = "") => {
    const prefix = prompt && `${prompt} `;
    const ok = await this.confirm({
      message: `${prefix}Continue?`,
    });
    if (!ok) throw new Error("Exiting...");
  };

  /**
   * @param {{ message: string }} options
   */
  confirm(options) {
    return confirm(options);
  }

  /**
   * @param {{ message: string, choices: { name: string, value: string }[]}} options
   */
  checkbox(options) {
    return checkbox(options);
  }
}

export const wrapText = (text, char = "=") => {
  const rule = char.repeat(80);
  return `${rule}\n    ${text}\n${rule}\n`;
};
```

S3의 객체는 '버킷'에 저장됩니다. 새 버킷을 만들기 위한 함수를 정의해 보겠습니다.

```
export const createBucket = async () => {
  const bucketName = await prompter.input({
```

```
    message: "Enter a bucket name. Bucket names must be globally unique:",
  });
  const command = new CreateBucketCommand({ Bucket: bucketName });
  await s3Client.send(command);
  console.log("Bucket created successfully.\n");
  return bucketName;
};
```

버킷에는 '객체'가 포함됩니다. 이 함수는 디렉터리의 콘텐츠를 버킷에 객체로 업로드합니다.

```
export const uploadFilesToBucket = async ({ bucketName, folderPath }) => {
  console.log(`Uploading files from ${folderPath}\n`);
  const keys = readdirSync(folderPath);
  const files = keys.map((key) => {
    const filePath = `${folderPath}/${key}`;
    const fileContent = readFileSync(filePath);
    return {
      Key: key,
      Body: fileContent,
    };
  });

  for (const file of files) {
    await s3Client.send(
      new PutObjectCommand({
        Bucket: bucketName,
        Body: file.Body,
        Key: file.Key,
      }),
    );
    console.log(`${file.Key} uploaded successfully.`);
  }
};
```

객체를 업로드한 후 객체가 올바르게 업로드되었는지 확인하십시오. 이를 위해 ListObjects를 사용할 수 있습니다. 'Key' 속성을 사용하겠지만 응답에는 다른 유용한 속성도 있습니다.

```
export const listFilesInBucket = async ({ bucketName }) => {
  const command = new ListObjectsCommand({ Bucket: bucketName });
  const { Contents } = await s3Client.send(command);
  const contentsList = Contents.map((c) => ` • ${c.Key}`).join("\n");
```

```
  console.log("\nHere's a list of files in the bucket:");
  console.log(`${contentsList}\n`);
};
```

때로는 한 버킷에서 다른 버킷으로 객체를 복사하고 싶을 수도 있습니다. 이를 위해서는 CopyObject 명령을 사용하십시오.

```
export const copyFileFromBucket = async ({ destinationBucket }) => {
  const proceed = await prompter.confirm({
    message: "Would you like to copy an object from another bucket?",
  });

  if (!proceed) {
    return;
  }
  const copy = async () => {
    try {
      const sourceBucket = await prompter.input({
        message: "Enter source bucket name:",
      });
      const sourceKey = await prompter.input({
        message: "Enter source key:",
      });
      const destinationKey = await prompter.input({
        message: "Enter destination key:",
      });

      const command = new CopyObjectCommand({
        Bucket: destinationBucket,
        CopySource: `${sourceBucket}/${sourceKey}`,
        Key: destinationKey,
      });
      await s3Client.send(command);
      await copyFileFromBucket({ destinationBucket });
    } catch (err) {
      console.error("Copy error.");
      console.error(err);
      const retryAnswer = await prompter.confirm({ message: "Try again?" });
      if (retryAnswer) {
        await copy();
      }
    }
```

```
  };
  await copy();
};
```

버킷에서 여러 객체를 가져오는 SDK 메서드는 없습니다. 대신, 다운로드 및 반복할 객체 목록을 생성하겠습니다.

```
export const downloadFilesFromBucket = async ({ bucketName }) => {
  const { Contents } = await s3Client.send(
    new ListObjectsCommand({ Bucket: bucketName }),
  );
  const path = await prompter.input({
    message: "Enter destination path for files:",
  });

  for (const content of Contents) {
    const obj = await s3Client.send(
      new GetObjectCommand({ Bucket: bucketName, Key: content.Key }),
    );
    writeFileSync(
      `${path}/${content.Key}`,
      await obj.Body.transformToByteArray(),
    );
  }
  console.log("Files downloaded successfully.\n");
};
```

이제 리소스를 정리할 차례입니다. 삭제하려면 버킷이 비어 있어야 합니다. 이 두 함수는 버킷을 비우고 삭제합니다.

```
export const emptyBucket = async ({ bucketName }) => {
  const listObjectsCommand = new ListObjectsCommand({ Bucket: bucketName });
  const { Contents } = await s3Client.send(listObjectsCommand);
  const keys = Contents.map((c) => c.Key);

  const deleteObjectsCommand = new DeleteObjectsCommand({
    Bucket: bucketName,
    Delete: { Objects: keys.map((key) => ({ Key: key })) },
  });
  await s3Client.send(deleteObjectsCommand);
```

```
  console.log(`${bucketName} emptied successfully.\n`);
};

export const deleteBucket = async ({ bucketName }) => {
  const command = new DeleteBucketCommand({ Bucket: bucketName });
  await s3Client.send(command);
  console.log(`${bucketName} deleted successfully.\n`);
};
```

'main' 함수는 모든 것을 한데 가져옵니다. 이 파일을 직접 실행하면 main 함수가 호출됩니다.

```
const main = async () => {
  const OBJECT_DIRECTORY = `${dirnameFromMetaUrl(
    import.meta.url,
  )}../../../../resources/sample_files/.sample_media`;

  try {
    console.log(wrapText("Welcome to the Amazon S3 getting started example."));
    console.log("Let's create a bucket.");
    const bucketName = await createBucket();
    await prompter.confirm({ message: continueMessage });

    console.log(wrapText("File upload."));
    console.log(
      "I have some default files ready to go. You can edit the source code to
 provide your own.",
    );
    await uploadFilesToBucket({
      bucketName,
      folderPath: OBJECT_DIRECTORY,
    });

    await listFilesInBucket({ bucketName });
    await prompter.confirm({ message: continueMessage });

    console.log(wrapText("Copy files."));
    await copyFileFromBucket({ destinationBucket: bucketName });
    await listFilesInBucket({ bucketName });
    await prompter.confirm({ message: continueMessage });

    console.log(wrapText("Download files."));
    await downloadFilesFromBucket({ bucketName });
```

```
    console.log(wrapText("Clean up."));
    await emptyBucket({ bucketName });
    await deleteBucket({ bucketName });
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CopyObject
  - CreateBucket
  - DeleteBucket
  - DeleteObjects
  - GetObject
  - ListObjectsV2
  - PutObject

작업

`CopyObject`

다음 코드 예시는 `CopyObject`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

객체를 복사합니다.

```
import {
  S3Client,
  CopyObjectCommand,
  ObjectNotInActiveTierError,
```

```
  waitUntilObjectExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Copy an S3 object from one bucket to another.
 *
 * @param {{
 *   sourceBucket: string,
 *   sourceKey: string,
 *   destinationBucket: string,
 *   destinationKey: string }} config
 */
export const main = async ({
  sourceBucket,
  sourceKey,
  destinationBucket,
  destinationKey,
}) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});

  try {
    await client.send(
      new CopyObjectCommand({
        CopySource: `${sourceBucket}/${sourceKey}`,
        Bucket: destinationBucket,
        Key: destinationKey,
      }),
    );
    await waitUntilObjectExists(
      { client },
      { Bucket: destinationBucket, Key: destinationKey },
    );
    console.log(
      `Successfully copied ${sourceBucket}/${sourceKey} to ${destinationBucket}/
${destinationKey}`,
    );
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof ObjectNotInActiveTierError) {
      console.error(
        `Could not copy ${sourceKey} from ${sourceBucket}. Object is not in the
 active tier.`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
```

```
    }
  }
};
```

ETag가 제공된 것과 일치하지 않는 조건으로 객체를 복사합니다.

```
import {
  CopyObjectCommand,
  NoSuchKey,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

// Optionally edit the default key name of the copied object in 'object_name.json'
import data from "../scenarios/conditional-requests/object_name.json" assert {
  type: "json",
};

/**
 * Get a single object from a specified S3 bucket.
 * @param {{ sourceBucketName: string, sourceKeyName: string, destinationBucketName:
 string, eTag: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({
  sourceBucketName,
  sourceKeyName,
  destinationBucketName,
  eTag,
}) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});
  const name = data.name;
  try {
    const response = await client.send(
      new CopyObjectCommand({
        CopySource: `${sourceBucketName}/${sourceKeyName}`,
        Bucket: destinationBucketName,
        Key: `${name}${sourceKeyName}`,
        CopySourceIfMatch: eTag,
      }),
    );
    console.log("Successfully copied object to bucket.");
```

```
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof NoSuchKey) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while copying object "${sourceKeyName}" from
 "${sourceBucketName}". No such key exists.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Unable to copy object "${sourceKeyName}" to bucket "${sourceBucketName}":
 ${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};

// Call function if run directly
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
import {
  isMain,
  validateArgs,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-node.js";

const loadArgs = () => {
  const options = {
    sourceBucketName: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
    sourceKeyName: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
    destinationBucketName: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
    eTag: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
  };
  const results = parseArgs({ options });
```

```
  const { errors } = validateArgs({ options }, results);
  return { errors, results };
};

if (isMain(import.meta.url)) {
  const { errors, results } = loadArgs();
  if (!errors) {
    main(results.values);
  } else {
    console.error(errors.join("\n"));
  }
}
```

ETag가 제공된 것과 일치하지 않는 조건으로 객체를 복사합니다.

```
import {
  CopyObjectCommand,
  NoSuchKey,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

// Optionally edit the default key name of the copied object in 'object_name.json'
import data from "../scenarios/conditional-requests/object_name.json" assert {
  type: "json",
};

/**
 * Get a single object from a specified S3 bucket.
 * @param {{ sourceBucketName: string, sourceKeyName: string, destinationBucketName:
 string, eTag: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({
  sourceBucketName,
  sourceKeyName,
  destinationBucketName,
  eTag,
}) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});
  const name = data.name;
```

```
  try {
    const response = await client.send(
      new CopyObjectCommand({
        CopySource: `${sourceBucketName}/${sourceKeyName}`,
        Bucket: destinationBucketName,
        Key: `${name}${sourceKeyName}`,
        CopySourceIfNoneMatch: eTag,
      }),
    );
    console.log("Successfully copied object to bucket.");
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof NoSuchKey) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while copying object "${sourceKeyName}" from
 "${sourceBucketName}". No such key exists.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Unable to copy object "${sourceKeyName}" to bucket "${sourceBucketName}":
 ${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};

// Call function if run directly
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
import {
  isMain,
  validateArgs,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-node.js";

const loadArgs = () => {
  const options = {
    sourceBucketName: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
    sourceKeyName: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
```

```
    destinationBucketName: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
    eTag: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
  };
  const results = parseArgs({ options });
  const { errors } = validateArgs({ options }, results);
  return { errors, results };
};

if (isMain(import.meta.url)) {
  const { errors, results } = loadArgs();
  if (!errors) {
    main(results.values);
  } else {
    console.error(errors.join("\n"));
  }
}
```

지정된 기간에 생성되거나 수정된 조건에 따라를 사용하여 객체를 복사합니다.

```
import {
  CopyObjectCommand,
  NoSuchKey,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

// Optionally edit the default key name of the copied object in 'object_name.json'
import data from "../scenarios/conditional-requests/object_name.json" assert {
  type: "json",
};

/**
 * Get a single object from a specified S3 bucket.
 * @param {{ sourceBucketName: string, sourceKeyName: string, destinationBucketName:
 string }}
```

```
 */
export const main = async ({
  sourceBucketName,
  sourceKeyName,
  destinationBucketName,
}) => {
  const date = new Date();
  date.setDate(date.getDate() - 1);

  const name = data.name;
  const client = new S3Client({});
  const copySource = `${sourceBucketName}/${sourceKeyName}`;
  const copiedKey = name + sourceKeyName;

  try {
    const response = await client.send(
      new CopyObjectCommand({
        CopySource: copySource,
        Bucket: destinationBucketName,
        Key: copiedKey,
        CopySourceIfModifiedSince: date,
      }),
    );
    console.log("Successfully copied object to bucket.");
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof NoSuchKey) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while copying object "${sourceKeyName}" from
 "${sourceBucketName}". No such key exists.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while copying object from ${sourceBucketName}.
 ${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};

// Call function if run directly
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
import {
```

```
  isMain,
  validateArgs,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-node.js";

const loadArgs = () => {
  const options = {
    sourceBucketName: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
    sourceKeyName: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
    destinationBucketName: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
  };
  const results = parseArgs({ options });
  const { errors } = validateArgs({ options }, results);
  return { errors, results };
};

if (isMain(import.meta.url)) {
  const { errors, results } = loadArgs();
  if (!errors) {
    main(results.values);
  } else {
    console.error(errors.join("\n"));
  }
}
```

지정된 기간에 생성되거나 수정되지 않은 조건에서를 사용하여 객체를 복사합니다.

```
import {
  CopyObjectCommand,
  NoSuchKey,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
```

```
// Optionally edit the default key name of the copied object in 'object_name.json'
import data from "../scenarios/conditional-requests/object_name.json" assert {
  type: "json",
};

/**
 * Get a single object from a specified S3 bucket.
 * @param {{ sourceBucketName: string, sourceKeyName: string, destinationBucketName:
 string }}
 */
export const main = async ({
  sourceBucketName,
  sourceKeyName,
  destinationBucketName,
}) => {
  const date = new Date();
  date.setDate(date.getDate() - 1);
  const client = new S3Client({});
  const name = data.name;
  const copiedKey = name + sourceKeyName;
  const copySource = `${sourceBucketName}/${sourceKeyName}`;

  try {
    const response = await client.send(
      new CopyObjectCommand({
        CopySource: copySource,
        Bucket: destinationBucketName,
        Key: copiedKey,
        CopySourceIfUnmodifiedSince: date,
      }),
    );
    console.log("Successfully copied object to bucket.");
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof NoSuchKey) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while copying object "${sourceKeyName}" from
 "${sourceBucketName}". No such key exists.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while copying object from ${sourceBucketName}.
 ${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`,
      );
```

```
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};

// Call function if run directly
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
import {
  isMain,
  validateArgs,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-node.js";

const loadArgs = () => {
  const options = {
    sourceBucketName: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
    sourceKeyName: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
    destinationBucketName: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
  };
  const results = parseArgs({ options });
  const { errors } = validateArgs({ options }, results);
  return { errors, results };
};

if (isMain(import.meta.url)) {
  const { errors, results } = loadArgs();
  if (!errors) {
    main(results.values);
  } else {
    console.error(errors.join("\n"));
  }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CopyObject를 참조하십시오.

CreateBucket

다음 코드 예시는 CreateBucket의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

버킷을 생성합니다.

```
import {
  BucketAlreadyExists,
  BucketAlreadyOwnedByYou,
  CreateBucketCommand,
  S3Client,
  waitUntilBucketExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Create an Amazon S3 bucket.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string }} config
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});

  try {
    const { Location } = await client.send(
      new CreateBucketCommand({
        // The name of the bucket. Bucket names are unique and have several other
 constraints.
        // See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/
bucketnamingrules.html
        Bucket: bucketName,
      }),
    );
    await waitUntilBucketExists({ client }, { Bucket: bucketName });
    console.log(`Bucket created with location ${Location}`);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof BucketAlreadyExists) {
```

```
      console.error(
        `The bucket "${bucketName}" already exists in another AWS account. Bucket
 names must be globally unique.`,
      );
    }
    // WARNING: If you try to create a bucket in the North Virginia region,
    // and you already own a bucket in that region with the same name, this
    // error will not be thrown. Instead, the call will return successfully
    // and the ACL on that bucket will be reset.
    else if (caught instanceof BucketAlreadyOwnedByYou) {
      console.error(
        `The bucket "${bucketName}" already exists in this AWS account.`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateBucket을 참조하세요.

`DeleteBucket`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteBucket`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

버킷을 삭제합니다.

```
import {
  DeleteBucketCommand,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
```

```
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Delete an Amazon S3 bucket.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});
  const command = new DeleteBucketCommand({
    Bucket: bucketName,
  });

  try {
    await client.send(command);
    console.log("Bucket was deleted.");
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof S3ServiceException &&
      caught.name === "NoSuchBucket"
    ) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while deleting bucket. The bucket doesn't exist.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while deleting the bucket. ${caught.name}:
 ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteBucket을 참조하십시오.

`DeleteBucketPolicy`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteBucketPolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

버킷 정책을 삭제합니다.

```
import {
  DeleteBucketPolicyCommand,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Remove the policy from an Amazon S3 bucket.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});

  try {
    await client.send(
      new DeleteBucketPolicyCommand({
        Bucket: bucketName,
      }),
    );
    console.log(`Bucket policy deleted from "${bucketName}".`);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof S3ServiceException &&
      caught.name === "NoSuchBucket"
    ) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while deleting policy from ${bucketName}. The bucket doesn't
 exist.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while deleting policy from ${bucketName}.  ${caught.name}:
 ${caught.message}`,
```

```
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteBucketPolicy를 참조하십시오.

`DeleteBucketWebsite`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteBucketWebsite`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

버킷에서 웹 사이트 구성을 삭제합니다.

```
import {
  DeleteBucketWebsiteCommand,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Remove the website configuration for a bucket.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});

  try {
    await client.send(
      new DeleteBucketWebsiteCommand({
```

```
        Bucket: bucketName,
      }),
    );
    // The response code will be successful for both removed configurations and
    // configurations that did not exist in the first place.
    console.log(
      `The bucket "${bucketName}" is not longer configured as a website, or it never
 was.`,
    );
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof S3ServiceException &&
      caught.name === "NoSuchBucket"
    ) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while removing website configuration from ${bucketName}. The
 bucket doesn't exist.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while removing website configuration from ${bucketName}.
 ${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteBucketWebsite를 참조하십시오.

`DeleteObject`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteObject`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

객체를 삭제합니다.

```
import {
  DeleteObjectCommand,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
  waitUntilObjectNotExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Delete one object from an Amazon S3 bucket.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string, key: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName, key }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});

  try {
    await client.send(
      new DeleteObjectCommand({
        Bucket: bucketName,
        Key: key,
      }),
    );
    await waitUntilObjectNotExists(
      { client },
      { Bucket: bucketName, Key: key },
    );
    // A successful delete, or a delete for a non-existent object, both return
    // a 204 response code.
    console.log(
      `The object "${key}" from bucket "${bucketName}" was deleted, or it didn't
 exist.`,
    );
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
```

```
      caught instanceof S3ServiceException &&
      caught.name === "NoSuchBucket"
    ) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while deleting object from ${bucketName}. The bucket doesn't
 exist.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while deleting object from ${bucketName}.  ${caught.name}:
 ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteObject를 참조하십시오.

`DeleteObjects`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteObjects`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

여러 객체를 삭제합니다.

```
import {
  DeleteObjectsCommand,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
  waitUntilObjectNotExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
```

```
/**
 * Delete multiple objects from an S3 bucket.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string, keys: string[] }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName, keys }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});

  try {
    const { Deleted } = await client.send(
      new DeleteObjectsCommand({
        Bucket: bucketName,
        Delete: {
          Objects: keys.map((k) => ({ Key: k })),
        },
      }),
    );
    for (const key in keys) {
      await waitUntilObjectNotExists(
        { client },
        { Bucket: bucketName, Key: key },
      );
    }
    console.log(
      `Successfully deleted ${Deleted.length} objects from S3 bucket. Deleted
 objects:`,
    );
    console.log(Deleted.map((d) => ` • ${d.Key}`).join("\n"));
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof S3ServiceException &&
      caught.name === "NoSuchBucket"
    ) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while deleting objects from ${bucketName}. The bucket doesn't
 exist.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while deleting objects from ${bucketName}.  ${caught.name}:
 ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
```

```
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteObjects를 참조하십시오.

GetBucketAcl

다음 코드 예시는 GetBucketAcl의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

ACL 권한을 가져옵니다.

```
import {
  GetBucketAclCommand,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Retrieves the Access Control List (ACL) for an S3 bucket.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});

  try {
    const response = await client.send(
      new GetBucketAclCommand({
        Bucket: bucketName,
      }),
    );
    console.log(`ACL for bucket "${bucketName}":`);
    console.log(JSON.stringify(response, null, 2));
  } catch (caught) {
```

```
    if (
      caught instanceof S3ServiceException &&
      caught.name === "NoSuchBucket"
    ) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while getting ACL for ${bucketName}. The bucket doesn't
 exist.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while getting ACL for ${bucketName}. ${caught.name}:
 ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 GetBucketAcl을 참조하십시오.

`GetBucketCors`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetBucketCors`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

버킷에 대한 CORS 정책을 가져옵니다.

```
import {
  GetBucketCorsCommand,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
```

```
/**
 * Log the Cross-Origin Resource Sharing (CORS) configuration information
 * set for the bucket.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});
  const command = new GetBucketCorsCommand({
    Bucket: bucketName,
  });

  try {
    const { CORSRules } = await client.send(command);
    console.log(JSON.stringify(CORSRules));
    CORSRules.forEach((cr, i) => {
      console.log(
        `\nCORSRule ${i + 1}`,
        `\n${"-".repeat(10)}`,
        `\nAllowedHeaders: ${cr.AllowedHeaders}`,
        `\nAllowedMethods: ${cr.AllowedMethods}`,
        `\nAllowedOrigins: ${cr.AllowedOrigins}`,
        `\nExposeHeaders: ${cr.ExposeHeaders}`,
        `\nMaxAgeSeconds: ${cr.MaxAgeSeconds}`,
      );
    });
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof S3ServiceException &&
      caught.name === "NoSuchBucket"
    ) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while getting bucket CORS rules for ${bucketName}. The bucket
 doesn't exist.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while getting bucket CORS rules for ${bucketName}.
 ${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
```

```
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 GetBucketCors를 참조하십시오.

GetBucketPolicy

다음 코드 예시는 GetBucketPolicy의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

버킷 정책을 가져옵니다.

```
import {
  GetBucketPolicyCommand,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Logs the policy for a specified bucket.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});

  try {
    const { Policy } = await client.send(
      new GetBucketPolicyCommand({
        Bucket: bucketName,
      }),
    );
    console.log(`Policy for "${bucketName}":\n${Policy}`);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
```

```
      caught instanceof S3ServiceException &&
      caught.name === "NoSuchBucket"
    ) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while getting policy from ${bucketName}. The bucket doesn't
 exist.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while getting policy from ${bucketName}.  ${caught.name}:
 ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 GetBucketPolicy를 참조하십시오.

`GetBucketWebsite`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetBucketWebsite`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

웹 사이트 구성을 가져옵니다.

```
import {
  GetBucketWebsiteCommand,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
```

```
/**
 * Log the website configuration for a bucket.
 * @param {{ bucketName }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});

  try {
    const response = await client.send(
      new GetBucketWebsiteCommand({
        Bucket: bucketName,
      }),
    );
    console.log(
      `Your bucket is set up to host a website with the following configuration:\n
${JSON.stringify(response, null, 2)}`,
    );
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof S3ServiceException &&
      caught.name === "NoSuchWebsiteConfiguration"
    ) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while getting website configuration for ${bucketName}. The
 bucket isn't configured as a website.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while getting website configuration for ${bucketName}.
 ${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 GetBucketWebsite를 참조하십시오.

GetObject

다음 코드 예시는 GetObject의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

객체를 다운로드합니다.

```
import {
  GetObjectCommand,
  NoSuchKey,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Get a single object from a specified S3 bucket.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string, key: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName, key }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});

  try {
    const response = await client.send(
      new GetObjectCommand({
        Bucket: bucketName,
        Key: key,
      }),
    );
    // The Body object also has 'transformToByteArray' and 'transformToWebStream'
 methods.
    const str = await response.Body.transformToString();
    console.log(str);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof NoSuchKey) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while getting object "${key}" from "${bucketName}". No such
 key exists.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
```

```
        `Error from S3 while getting object from ${bucketName}.  ${caught.name}:
 ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

ETag가 제공된 객체와 일치하는 조건으로 객체를 다운로드합니다.

```
import {
  GetObjectCommand,
  NoSuchKey,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Get a single object from a specified S3 bucket.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string, key: string, eTag: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName, key, eTag }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});

  try {
    const response = await client.send(
      new GetObjectCommand({
        Bucket: bucketName,
        Key: key,
        IfMatch: eTag,
      }),
    );
    // The Body object also has 'transformToByteArray' and 'transformToWebStream'
 methods.
    const str = await response.Body.transformToString();
    console.log("Success. Here is text of the file:", str);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof NoSuchKey) {
      console.error(
```

```
        `Error from S3 while getting object "${key}" from "${bucketName}". No such
 key exists.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while getting object from ${bucketName}.  ${caught.name}:
 ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};

// Call function if run directly
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
import {
  isMain,
  validateArgs,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-node.js";

const loadArgs = () => {
  const options = {
    bucketName: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
    key: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
    eTag: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
  };
  const results = parseArgs({ options });
  const { errors } = validateArgs({ options }, results);
  return { errors, results };
};

if (isMain(import.meta.url)) {
  const { errors, results } = loadArgs();
  if (!errors) {
```

```
    main(results.values);
  } else {
    console.error(errors.join("\n"));
  }
}
```

ETag가 제공된 객체와 일치하지 않는 조건으로 객체를 다운로드합니다.

```
import {
  GetObjectCommand,
  NoSuchKey,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Get a single object from a specified S3 bucket.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string, key: string, eTag: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName, key, eTag }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});

  try {
    const response = await client.send(
      new GetObjectCommand({
        Bucket: bucketName,
        Key: key,
        IfNoneMatch: eTag,
      }),
    );
    // The Body object also has 'transformToByteArray' and 'transformToWebStream'
 methods.
    const str = await response.Body.transformToString();
    console.log("Success. Here is text of the file:", str);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof NoSuchKey) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while getting object "${key}" from "${bucketName}". No such
 key exists.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
```

```
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while getting object from ${bucketName}. ${caught.name}:
 ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};

// Call function if run directly
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
import {
  isMain,
  validateArgs,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-node.js";

const loadArgs = () => {
  const options = {
    bucketName: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
    key: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
    eTag: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
  };
  const results = parseArgs({ options });
  const { errors } = validateArgs({ options }, results);
  return { errors, results };
};

if (isMain(import.meta.url)) {
  const { errors, results } = loadArgs();
  if (!errors) {
    main(results.values);
  } else {
    console.error(errors.join("\n"));
  }
```

```
}
```

지정된 기간에 생성되거나 수정된 조건에 따라를 사용하여 객체를 다운로드합니다.

```
import {
  GetObjectCommand,
  NoSuchKey,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Get a single object from a specified S3 bucket.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string, key: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName, key }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});
  const date = new Date();
  date.setDate(date.getDate() - 1);
  try {
    const response = await client.send(
      new GetObjectCommand({
        Bucket: bucketName,
        Key: key,
        IfModifiedSince: date,
      }),
    );
    // The Body object also has 'transformToByteArray' and 'transformToWebStream'
 methods.
    const str = await response.Body.transformToString();
    console.log("Success. Here is text of the file:", str);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof NoSuchKey) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while getting object "${key}" from "${bucketName}". No such
 key exists.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while getting object from ${bucketName}.  ${caught.name}:
 ${caught.message}`,
```

```
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};

// Call function if run directly
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
import {
  isMain,
  validateArgs,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-node.js";

const loadArgs = () => {
  const options = {
    bucketName: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
    key: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
  };
  const results = parseArgs({ options });
  const { errors } = validateArgs({ options }, results);
  return { errors, results };
};

if (isMain(import.meta.url)) {
  const { errors, results } = loadArgs();
  if (!errors) {
    main(results.values);
  } else {
    console.error(errors.join("\n"));
  }
}
```

지정된 기간 내에 생성되거나 수정되지 않은 조건에서를 사용하여 객체를 다운로드합니다.

```
import {
  GetObjectCommand,
  NoSuchKey,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Get a single object from a specified S3 bucket.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string, key: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName, key }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});
  const date = new Date();
  date.setDate(date.getDate() - 1);
  try {
    const response = await client.send(
      new GetObjectCommand({
        Bucket: bucketName,
        Key: key,
        IfUnmodifiedSince: date,
      }),
    );
    // The Body object also has 'transformToByteArray' and 'transformToWebStream'
 methods.
    const str = await response.Body.transformToString();
    console.log("Success. Here is text of the file:", str);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof NoSuchKey) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while getting object "${key}" from "${bucketName}". No such
 key exists.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while getting object from ${bucketName}.  ${caught.name}:
 ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

```
// Call function if run directly
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
import {
  isMain,
  validateArgs,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-node.js";

const loadArgs = () => {
  const options = {
    bucketName: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
    key: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
  };
  const results = parseArgs({ options });
  const { errors } = validateArgs({ options }, results);
  return { errors, results };
};

if (isMain(import.meta.url)) {
  const { errors, results } = loadArgs();
  if (!errors) {
    main(results.values);
  } else {
    console.error(errors.join("\n"));
  }
}
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 GetObject를 참조하십시오.

GetObjectLegalHold

다음 코드 예시는 `GetObjectLegalHold`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import {
  GetObjectLegalHoldCommand,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Get an object's current legal hold status.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string, key: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName, key }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});

  try {
    const response = await client.send(
      new GetObjectLegalHoldCommand({
        Bucket: bucketName,
        Key: key,
        // Optionally, you can provide additional parameters
        // ExpectedBucketOwner: "<account ID that is expected to own the bucket>",
        // VersionId: "<the specific version id of the object to check>",
      }),
    );
    console.log(`Legal Hold Status: ${response.LegalHold.Status}`);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof S3ServiceException &&
      caught.name === "NoSuchBucket"
    ) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while getting legal hold status for ${key} in ${bucketName}.
 The bucket doesn't exist.`,
      );
```

```
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while getting legal hold status for ${key} in ${bucketName}
 from ${bucketName}.  ${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};

// Call function if run directly
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
import {
  isMain,
  validateArgs,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-node.js";

const loadArgs = () => {
  const options = {
    bucketName: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
    key: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
  };
  const results = parseArgs({ options });
  const { errors } = validateArgs({ options }, results);
  return { errors, results };
};

if (isMain(import.meta.url)) {
  const { errors, results } = loadArgs();
  if (!errors) {
    main(results.values);
  } else {
    console.error(errors.join("\n"));
  }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 GetObjectLegalHold를 참조하세요.

GetObjectLockConfiguration

다음 코드 예시는 GetObjectLockConfiguration의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import {
  GetObjectLockConfigurationCommand,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Gets the Object Lock configuration for a bucket.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});

  try {
    const { ObjectLockConfiguration } = await client.send(
      new GetObjectLockConfigurationCommand({
        Bucket: bucketName,
        // Optionally, you can provide additional parameters
        // ExpectedBucketOwner: "<account ID that is expected to own the bucket>",
      }),
    );
    console.log(
      `Object Lock Configuration:\n${JSON.stringify(ObjectLockConfiguration)}`,
    );
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof S3ServiceException &&
      caught.name === "NoSuchBucket"
```

```
    ) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while getting object lock configuration for ${bucketName}.
 The bucket doesn't exist.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while getting object lock configuration for ${bucketName}.
 ${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};

// Call function if run directly
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
import {
  isMain,
  validateArgs,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-node.js";

const loadArgs = () => {
  const options = {
    bucketName: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
  };
  const results = parseArgs({ options });
  const { errors } = validateArgs({ options }, results);
  return { errors, results };
};

if (isMain(import.meta.url)) {
  const { errors, results } = loadArgs();
  if (!errors) {
    main(results.values);
  } else {
    console.error(errors.join("\n"));
  }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 GetObjectLockConfiguration을 참조하세요.

GetObjectRetention

다음 코드 예시는 GetObjectRetention의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import {
  GetObjectRetentionCommand,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Log the "RetainUntilDate" for an object in an S3 bucket.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string, key: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName, key }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});

  try {
    const { Retention } = await client.send(
      new GetObjectRetentionCommand({
        Bucket: bucketName,
        Key: key,
      }),
    );
    console.log(
      `${key} in ${bucketName} will be retained until ${Retention.RetainUntilDate}`,
    );
```

```
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof S3ServiceException &&
      caught.name === "NoSuchObjectLockConfiguration"
    ) {
      console.warn(
        `The object "${key}" in the bucket "${bucketName}" does not have an
 ObjectLock configuration.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while getting object retention settings for "${bucketName}".
 ${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};

// Call function if run directly
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
import {
  isMain,
  validateArgs,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-node.js";

const loadArgs = () => {
  const options = {
    bucketName: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
    key: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
  };
  const results = parseArgs({ options });
  const { errors } = validateArgs({ options }, results);
  return { errors, results };
};

if (isMain(import.meta.url)) {
```

```
  const { errors, results } = loadArgs();
  if (!errors) {
    main(results.values);
  } else {
    console.error(errors.join("\n"));
  }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 GetObjectRetention을 참조하세요.

`ListBuckets`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListBuckets`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

버킷을 나열합니다.

```
import {
  paginateListBuckets,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * List the Amazon S3 buckets in your account.
 */
export const main = async () => {
  const client = new S3Client({});
  /** @type {?import('@aws-sdk/client-s3').Owner} */
  let Owner = null;

  /** @type {import('@aws-sdk/client-s3').Bucket[]} */
  const Buckets = [];
```

```
  try {
    const paginator = paginateListBuckets({ client }, {});

    for await (const page of paginator) {
      if (!Owner) {
        Owner = page.Owner;
      }

      Buckets.push(...page.Buckets);
    }

    console.log(
      `${Owner.DisplayName} owns ${Buckets.length} bucket${
        Buckets.length === 1 ? "" : "s"
      }:`,
    );
    console.log(`${Buckets.map((b) => ` • ${b.Name}`).join("\n")}`);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while listing buckets.  ${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListBuckets를 참조하십시오.

`ListObjectsV2`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListObjectsV2`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

버킷의 모든 객체를 나열합니다. 객체가 두 개 이상인 경우, 전체 목록을 반복하는 데 IsTruncated 및 NextContinuationToken이 사용됩니다.

```
import {
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
  // This command supersedes the ListObjectsCommand and is the recommended way to
 list objects.
  paginateListObjectsV2,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Log all of the object keys in a bucket.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string, pageSize: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName, pageSize }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});
  /** @type {string[][]} */
  const objects = [];
  try {
    const paginator = paginateListObjectsV2(
      { client, /* Max items per page */ pageSize: Number.parseInt(pageSize) },
      { Bucket: bucketName },
    );

    for await (const page of paginator) {
      objects.push(page.Contents.map((o) => o.Key));
    }
    objects.forEach((objectList, pageNum) => {
      console.log(
        `Page ${pageNum + 1}\n------\n${objectList.map((o) => `•
 ${o}`).join("\n")}\n`,
      );
    });
```

```
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof S3ServiceException &&
      caught.name === "NoSuchBucket"
    ) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while listing objects for "${bucketName}". The bucket doesn't
 exist.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while listing objects for "${bucketName}".  ${caught.name}:
 ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListObjectsV2를 참조하십시오.

`PutBucketAcl`

다음 코드 예시는 `PutBucketAcl`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

버킷 ACL을 적용합니다.

```
import {
  PutBucketAclCommand,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
```

```
/**
 * Grant read access to a user using their canonical AWS account ID.
 *
 * Most Amazon S3 use cases don't require the use of access control lists (ACLs).
 * We recommend that you disable ACLs, except in unusual circumstances where
 * you need to control access for each object individually. Consider a policy
 instead.
 * For more information see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/
bucket-policies.html.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string, granteeCanonicalUserId: string,
 ownerCanonicalUserId }}
 */
export const main = async ({
  bucketName,
  granteeCanonicalUserId,
  ownerCanonicalUserId,
}) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});
  const command = new PutBucketAclCommand({
    Bucket: bucketName,
    AccessControlPolicy: {
      Grants: [
        {
          Grantee: {
            // The canonical ID of the user. This ID is an obfuscated form of your
 AWS account number.
            // It's unique to Amazon S3 and can't be found elsewhere.
            // For more information, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/
latest/userguide/finding-canonical-user-id.html.
            ID: granteeCanonicalUserId,
            Type: "CanonicalUser",
          },
          // One of FULL_CONTROL | READ | WRITE | READ_ACP | WRITE_ACP
          // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/API/
API_Grant.html#AmazonS3-Type-Grant-Permission
          Permission: "READ",
        },
      ],
      Owner: {
        ID: ownerCanonicalUserId,
      },
    },
  });
```

```
  try {
    await client.send(command);
    console.log(`Granted READ access to ${bucketName}`);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof S3ServiceException &&
      caught.name === "NoSuchBucket"
    ) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while setting ACL for bucket ${bucketName}. The bucket
 doesn't exist.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while setting ACL for bucket ${bucketName}. ${caught.name}:
 ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 PutBucketAcl을 참조하십시오.

`PutBucketCors`

다음 코드 예시는 `PutBucketCors`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

CORS 규칙을 추가합니다.

```
import {
  PutBucketCorsCommand,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Allows cross-origin requests to an S3 bucket by setting the CORS configuration.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});

  try {
    await client.send(
      new PutBucketCorsCommand({
        Bucket: bucketName,
        CORSConfiguration: {
          CORSRules: [
            {
              // Allow all headers to be sent to this bucket.
              AllowedHeaders: ["*"],
              // Allow only GET and PUT methods to be sent to this bucket.
              AllowedMethods: ["GET", "PUT"],
              // Allow only requests from the specified origin.
              AllowedOrigins: ["https://www.example.com"],
              // Allow the entity tag (ETag) header to be returned in the response.
 The ETag header
              // The entity tag represents a specific version of the object. The
 ETag reflects
              // changes only to the contents of an object, not its metadata.
              ExposeHeaders: ["ETag"],
              // How long the requesting browser should cache the preflight
 response. After
              // this time, the preflight request will have to be made again.
              MaxAgeSeconds: 3600,
            },
          ],
        },
      }),
    );
    console.log(`Successfully set CORS rules for bucket: ${bucketName}`);
  } catch (caught) {
```

```
    if (
      caught instanceof S3ServiceException &&
      caught.name === "NoSuchBucket"
    ) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while setting CORS rules for ${bucketName}. The bucket
 doesn't exist.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while setting CORS rules for ${bucketName}. ${caught.name}:
 ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 PutBucketCors를 참조하십시오.

`PutBucketPolicy`

다음 코드 예시는 `PutBucketPolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

정책을 추가합니다.

```
import {
  PutBucketPolicyCommand,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
```

```
/**
 * Grant an IAM role GetObject access to all of the objects
 * in the provided bucket.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string, iamRoleArn: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName, iamRoleArn }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});
  const command = new PutBucketPolicyCommand({
    // This is a resource-based policy. For more information on resource-based
 policies,
    // see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/
access_policies.html#policies_resource-based.
    Policy: JSON.stringify({
      Version: "2012-10-17",
      Statement: [
        {
          Effect: "Allow",
          Principal: {
            AWS: iamRoleArn,
          },
          Action: "s3:GetObject",
          Resource: `arn:aws:s3:::${bucketName}/*`,
        },
      ],
    }),
    // Apply the preceding policy to this bucket.
    Bucket: bucketName,
  });

  try {
    await client.send(command);
    console.log(
      `GetObject access to the bucket "${bucketName}" was granted to the provided
 IAM role.`,
    );
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof S3ServiceException &&
      caught.name === "MalformedPolicy"
    ) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while setting the bucket policy for the bucket
 "${bucketName}". The policy was malformed.`,
```

```
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while setting the bucket policy for the bucket
 "${bucketName}". ${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 PutBucketPolicy를 참조하십시오.

`PutBucketWebsite`

다음 코드 예시는 `PutBucketWebsite`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

웹 사이트 구성을 설정합니다.

```
import {
  PutBucketWebsiteCommand,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Configure an Amazon S3 bucket to serve a static website.
 * Website access must also be granted separately. For more information
 * on setting the permissions for website access, see
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/
WebsiteAccessPermissionsReqd.html.
```

```
 *
 * @param {{ bucketName: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});
  const command = new PutBucketWebsiteCommand({
    Bucket: bucketName,
    WebsiteConfiguration: {
      ErrorDocument: {
        // The object key name to use when a 4XX class error occurs.
        Key: "error.html",
      },
      IndexDocument: {
        // A suffix that is appended to a request when the request is
        // for a directory.
        Suffix: "index.html",
      },
    },
  });

  try {
    await client.send(command);
    console.log(
      `The bucket "${bucketName}" has been configured as a static website.`,
    );
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof S3ServiceException &&
      caught.name === "NoSuchBucket"
    ) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while configuring the bucket "${bucketName}" as a static
 website. The bucket doesn't exist.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while configuring the bucket "${bucketName}" as a static
 website. ${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 PutBucketWebsite를 참조하십시오.

`PutObject`

다음 코드 예시는 `PutObject`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

객체를 업로드합니다.

```
import { readFile } from "node:fs/promises";

import {
  PutObjectCommand,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Upload a file to an S3 bucket.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string, key: string, filePath: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName, key, filePath }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});
  const command = new PutObjectCommand({
    Bucket: bucketName,
    Key: key,
    Body: await readFile(filePath),
  });

  try {
    const response = await client.send(command);
```

```
    console.log(response);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof S3ServiceException &&
      caught.name === "EntityTooLarge"
    ) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while uploading object to ${bucketName}. \
The object was too large. To upload objects larger than 5GB, use the S3 console
 (160GB max) \
or the multipart upload API (5TB max).`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while uploading object to ${bucketName}.  ${caught.name}:
 ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

ETag가 제공된 객체와 일치하는 조건으로 객체를 업로드합니다.

```
import {
  GetObjectCommand,
  NoSuchKey,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Get a single object from a specified S3 bucket.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string, key: string, eTag: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName, key, eTag }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});

  try {
    const response = await client.send(
```

```
      new GetObjectCommand({
        Bucket: bucketName,
        Key: key,
        IfMatch: eTag,
      }),
    );
    // The Body object also has 'transformToByteArray' and 'transformToWebStream'
 methods.
    const str = await response.Body.transformToString();
    console.log("Success. Here is text of the file:", str);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof NoSuchKey) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while getting object "${key}" from "${bucketName}". No such
 key exists.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while getting object from ${bucketName}.  ${caught.name}:
 ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};

// Call function if run directly
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
import {
  isMain,
  validateArgs,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-node.js";

const loadArgs = () => {
  const options = {
    bucketName: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
    key: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
```

```
    eTag: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
  };
  const results = parseArgs({ options });
  const { errors } = validateArgs({ options }, results);
  return { errors, results };
};

if (isMain(import.meta.url)) {
  const { errors, results } = loadArgs();
  if (!errors) {
    main(results.values);
  } else {
    console.error(errors.join("\n"));
  }
}
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 PutObject를 참조하십시오.

`PutObjectLegalHold`

다음 코드 예시는 `PutObjectLegalHold`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import {
  PutObjectLegalHoldCommand,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
```

```
/**
 * Apply a legal hold configuration to the specified object.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string, objectKey: string, legalHoldStatus: "ON" | "OFF" }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName, objectKey, legalHoldStatus }) => {
  if (!["OFF", "ON"].includes(legalHoldStatus.toUpperCase())) {
    throw new Error(
      "Invalid parameter. legalHoldStatus must be 'ON' or 'OFF'.",
    );
  }

  const client = new S3Client({});
  const command = new PutObjectLegalHoldCommand({
    Bucket: bucketName,
    Key: objectKey,
    LegalHold: {
      // Set the status to 'ON' to place a legal hold on the object.
      // Set the status to 'OFF' to remove the legal hold.
      Status: legalHoldStatus,
    },
  });

  try {
    await client.send(command);
    console.log(
      `Legal hold status set to "${legalHoldStatus}" for "${objectKey}" in
 "${bucketName}"`,
    );
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof S3ServiceException &&
      caught.name === "NoSuchBucket"
    ) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while modifying legal hold status for "${objectKey}" in
 "${bucketName}". The bucket doesn't exist.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while modifying legal hold status for "${objectKey}" in
 "${bucketName}". ${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
```

```
    }
  }
};

// Call function if run directly
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
import {
  isMain,
  validateArgs,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-node.js";

const loadArgs = () => {
  const options = {
    bucketName: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
    objectKey: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
    legalHoldStatus: {
      type: "string",
      default: "ON",
    },
  };
  const results = parseArgs({ options });
  const { errors } = validateArgs({ options }, results);
  return { errors, results };
};

if (isMain(import.meta.url)) {
  const { errors, results } = loadArgs();
  if (!errors) {
    main(results.values);
  } else {
    console.error(errors.join("\n"));
  }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 PutObjectLegalHold를 참조하세요.

PutObjectLockConfiguration

다음 코드 예시는 PutObjectLockConfiguration의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

버킷의 객체 잠금 구성을 설정합니다.

```
import {
  PutObjectLockConfigurationCommand,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Enable S3 Object Lock for an Amazon S3 bucket.
 * After you enable Object Lock on a bucket, you can't
 * disable Object Lock or suspend versioning for that bucket.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string, enabled: boolean }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});
  const command = new PutObjectLockConfigurationCommand({
    Bucket: bucketName,
    // The Object Lock configuration that you want to apply to the specified bucket.
    ObjectLockConfiguration: {
      ObjectLockEnabled: "Enabled",
    },
  });

  try {
    await client.send(command);
    console.log(`Object Lock for "${bucketName}" enabled.`);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof S3ServiceException &&
      caught.name === "NoSuchBucket"
```

```
    ) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while modifying the object lock configuration for the bucket
 "${bucketName}". The bucket doesn't exist.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while modifying the object lock configuration for the bucket
 "${bucketName}". ${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};

// Call function if run directly
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
import {
  isMain,
  validateArgs,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-node.js";

const loadArgs = () => {
  const options = {
    bucketName: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
  };
  const results = parseArgs({ options });
  const { errors } = validateArgs({ options }, results);
  return { errors, results };
};

if (isMain(import.meta.url)) {
  const { errors, results } = loadArgs();
  if (!errors) {
    main(results.values);
  } else {
    console.error(errors.join("\n"));
  }
}
```

버킷의 기본 보존 기간을 설정합니다.

```
import {
  PutObjectLockConfigurationCommand,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Change the default retention settings for an object in an Amazon S3 bucket.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string, retentionDays: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName, retentionDays }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});

  try {
    await client.send(
      new PutObjectLockConfigurationCommand({
        Bucket: bucketName,
        // The Object Lock configuration that you want to apply to the specified
 bucket.
        ObjectLockConfiguration: {
          ObjectLockEnabled: "Enabled",
          Rule: {
            // The default Object Lock retention mode and period that you want to
 apply
            // to new objects placed in the specified bucket. Bucket settings
 require
            // both a mode and a period. The period can be either Days or Years but
            // you must select one.
            DefaultRetention: {
              // In governance mode, users can't overwrite or delete an object
 version
              // or alter its lock settings unless they have special permissions.
 With
              // governance mode, you protect objects against being deleted by most
 users,
              // but you can still grant some users permission to alter the
 retention settings
              // or delete the objects if necessary.
```

```
              Mode: "GOVERNANCE",
              Days: Number.parseInt(retentionDays),
            },
          },
        },
      }),
    );
    console.log(
      `Set default retention mode to "GOVERNANCE" with a retention period of
 ${retentionDays} day(s).`,
    );
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof S3ServiceException &&
      caught.name === "NoSuchBucket"
    ) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while setting the default object retention for a bucket. The
 bucket doesn't exist.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while setting the default object retention for a bucket.
 ${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};

// Call function if run directly
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
import {
  isMain,
  validateArgs,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-node.js";

const loadArgs = () => {
  const options = {
    bucketName: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
```

```
    retentionDays: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
  };
  const results = parseArgs({ options });
  const { errors } = validateArgs({ options }, results);
  return { errors, results };
};

if (isMain(import.meta.url)) {
  const { errors, results } = loadArgs();
  if (!errors) {
    main(results.values);
  } else {
    console.error(errors.join("\n"));
  }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 PutObjectLockConfiguration을 참조하세요.

`PutObjectRetention`

다음 코드 예시는 `PutObjectRetention`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import {
  PutObjectRetentionCommand,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
```

```
/**
 * Place a 24-hour retention period on an object in an Amazon S3 bucket.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string, key: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName, key }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});
  const command = new PutObjectRetentionCommand({
    Bucket: bucketName,
    Key: key,
    BypassGovernanceRetention: false,
    Retention: {
      // In governance mode, users can't overwrite or delete an object version
      // or alter its lock settings unless they have special permissions. With
      // governance mode, you protect objects against being deleted by most users,
      // but you can still grant some users permission to alter the retention
 settings
      // or delete the objects if necessary.
      Mode: "GOVERNANCE",
      RetainUntilDate: new Date(new Date().getTime() + 24 * 60 * 60 * 1000),
    },
  });

  try {
    await client.send(command);
    console.log("Object Retention settings updated.");
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof S3ServiceException &&
      caught.name === "NoSuchBucket"
    ) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while modifying the governance mode and retention period on
 an object. The bucket doesn't exist.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while modifying the governance mode and retention period on
 an object. ${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

```
// Call function if run directly
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
import {
  isMain,
  validateArgs,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-node.js";

const loadArgs = () => {
  const options = {
    bucketName: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
    key: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
  };
  const results = parseArgs({ options });
  const { errors } = validateArgs({ options }, results);
  return { errors, results };
};

if (isMain(import.meta.url)) {
  const { errors, results } = loadArgs();
  if (!errors) {
    main(results.values);
  } else {
    console.error(errors.join("\n"));
  }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 PutObjectRetention을 참조하세요.

시나리오

미리 서명된 URL 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon S3에 대해 미리 서명된 URL을 생성하고 객체를 업로드하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

미리 서명된 URL을 생성하여 버킷에 객체를 업로드합니다.

```
import https from "node:https";

import { XMLParser } from "fast-xml-parser";
import { PutObjectCommand, S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
import { fromIni } from "@aws-sdk/credential-providers";
import { HttpRequest } from "@smithy/protocol-http";
import {
  getSignedUrl,
  S3RequestPresigner,
} from "@aws-sdk/s3-request-presigner";
import { parseUrl } from "@smithy/url-parser";
import { formatUrl } from "@aws-sdk/util-format-url";
import { Hash } from "@smithy/hash-node";

const createPresignedUrlWithoutClient = async ({ region, bucket, key }) => {
  const url = parseUrl(`https://${bucket}.s3.${region}.amazonaws.com/${key}`);
  const presigner = new S3RequestPresigner({
    credentials: fromIni(),
    region,
    sha256: Hash.bind(null, "sha256"),
  });

  const signedUrlObject = await presigner.presign(
    new HttpRequest({ ...url, method: "PUT" }),
  );
  return formatUrl(signedUrlObject);
};

const createPresignedUrlWithClient = ({ region, bucket, key }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({ region });
  const command = new PutObjectCommand({ Bucket: bucket, Key: key });
  return getSignedUrl(client, command, { expiresIn: 3600 });
};
```

```
/**
 * Make a PUT request to the provided URL.
 *
 * @param {string} url
 * @param {string} data
 */
const put = (url, data) => {
  return new Promise((resolve, reject) => {
    const req = https.request(
      url,
      { method: "PUT", headers: { "Content-Length": new Blob([data]).size } },
      (res) => {
        let responseBody = "";
        res.on("data", (chunk) => {
          responseBody += chunk;
        });
        res.on("end", () => {
          const parser = new XMLParser();
          if (res.statusCode >= 200 && res.statusCode <= 299) {
            resolve(parser.parse(responseBody, true));
          } else {
            reject(parser.parse(responseBody, true));
          }
        });
      },
    );
    req.on("error", (err) => {
      reject(err);
    });
    req.write(data);
    req.end();
  });
};

/**
 * Create two presigned urls for uploading an object to an S3 bucket.
 * The first presigned URL is created with credentials from the shared INI file
 * in the current environment. The second presigned URL is created using an
 * existing S3Client instance that has already been provided with credentials.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string, key: string, region: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName, key, region }) => {
  try {
```

```
    const noClientUrl = await createPresignedUrlWithoutClient({
      bucket: bucketName,
      key,
      region,
    });

    const clientUrl = await createPresignedUrlWithClient({
      bucket: bucketName,
      region,
      key,
    });

    // After you get the presigned URL, you can provide your own file
    // data. Refer to put() above.
    console.log("Calling PUT using presigned URL without client");
    await put(noClientUrl, "Hello World");

    console.log("Calling PUT using presigned URL with client");
    await put(clientUrl, "Hello World");

    console.log("\nDone. Check your S3 console.");
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "CredentialsProviderError") {
      console.error(
        `There was an error getting your credentials. Are your local credentials
 configured?\n${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

미리 서명된 URL을 생성하여 버킷에서 객체를 다운로드합니다.

```
import { GetObjectCommand, S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
import { fromIni } from "@aws-sdk/credential-providers";
import { HttpRequest } from "@smithy/protocol-http";
import {
  getSignedUrl,
  S3RequestPresigner,
} from "@aws-sdk/s3-request-presigner";
```

```
import { parseUrl } from "@smithy/url-parser";
import { formatUrl } from "@aws-sdk/util-format-url";
import { Hash } from "@smithy/hash-node";

const createPresignedUrlWithoutClient = async ({ region, bucket, key }) => {
  const url = parseUrl(`https://${bucket}.s3.${region}.amazonaws.com/${key}`);
  const presigner = new S3RequestPresigner({
    credentials: fromIni(),
    region,
    sha256: Hash.bind(null, "sha256"),
  });

  const signedUrlObject = await presigner.presign(new HttpRequest(url));
  return formatUrl(signedUrlObject);
};

const createPresignedUrlWithClient = ({ region, bucket, key }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({ region });
  const command = new GetObjectCommand({ Bucket: bucket, Key: key });
  return getSignedUrl(client, command, { expiresIn: 3600 });
};

/**
 * Create two presigned urls for downloading an object from an S3 bucket.
 * The first presigned URL is created with credentials from the shared INI file
 * in the current environment. The second presigned URL is created using an
 * existing S3Client instance that has already been provided with credentials.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string, key: string, region: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName, key, region }) => {
  try {
    const noClientUrl = await createPresignedUrlWithoutClient({
      bucket: bucketName,
      region,
      key,
    });

    const clientUrl = await createPresignedUrlWithClient({
      bucket: bucketName,
      region,
      key,
    });

    console.log("Presigned URL without client");
```

```
    console.log(noClientUrl);
    console.log("\n");

    console.log("Presigned URL with client");
    console.log(clientUrl);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "CredentialsProviderError") {
      console.error(
        `There was an error getting your credentials. Are your local credentials
 configured?\n${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.

사진을 관리하기 위한 서버리스 애플리케이션 만들기

다음 코드 예시에서는 사용자가 레이블을 사용하여 사진을 관리할 수 있는 서버리스 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지에서 레이블을 감지하고 나중에 검색할 수 있도록 저장하는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션을 개발하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제의 출처에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS 커뮤니티의 게시물을 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3

- Amazon SNS

Amazon S3 객체를 나열하는 웹 페이지 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 웹 페이지에 Amazon S3 객체을 나열하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

다음 코드는 AWS SDK를 호출하는 관련 React 구성 요소입니다. 이 구성 요소가 포함된 실행 가능한 애플리케이션 버전은 이전 GitHub 링크에서 찾을 수 있습니다.

```
import { useEffect, useState } from "react";
import {
  ListObjectsCommand,
  type ListObjectsCommandOutput,
  S3Client,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
import { fromCognitoIdentityPool } from "@aws-sdk/credential-providers";
import "./App.css";

function App() {
  const [objects, setObjects] = useState<
    Required<ListObjectsCommandOutput>["Contents"]
  >([]);

  useEffect(() => {
    const client = new S3Client({
      region: "us-east-1",
      // Unless you have a public bucket, you'll need access to a private bucket.
      // One way to do this is to create an Amazon Cognito identity pool, attach a
 role to the pool,
      // and grant the role access to the 's3:GetObject' action.
      //
      // You'll also need to configure the CORS settings on the bucket to allow
 traffic from
```

```
      // this example site. Here's an example configuration that allows all origins.
 Don't
      // do this in production.
      //[
      //  {
      //    "AllowedHeaders": ["*"],
      //    "AllowedMethods": ["GET"],
      //    "AllowedOrigins": ["*"],
      //    "ExposeHeaders": [],
      //  },
      //]
      //
      credentials: fromCognitoIdentityPool({
        clientConfig: { region: "us-east-1" },
        identityPoolId: "<YOUR_IDENTITY_POOL_ID>",
      }),
    });
    const command = new ListObjectsCommand({ Bucket: "bucket-name" });
    client.send(command).then(({ Contents }) => setObjects(Contents || []));
  }, []);

  return (
    <div className="App">
      {objects.map((o) => (
        <div key={o.ETag}>{o.Key}</div>
      ))}
    </div>
  );
}

export default App;
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListObjects를 참조하십시오.

Amazon Textract 탐색기 애플리케이션 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 대화형 애플리케이션을 통해 Amazon Textract 출력을 탐색하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

AWS SDK for JavaScript 를 사용하여 Amazon Textract를 사용하여 문서 이미지에서 데이터를 추출하고 대화형 웹 페이지에 표시하는 React 애플리케이션을 빌드하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제는 웹 브라우저에서 실행되며 자격 증명을 위해 인증된 Amazon Cognito 자격 증명이 필요합니다. 이 애플리케이션은 스토리지로 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)를 사용하고 알림을 위해 Amazon Simple Notification Service(Amazon SNS) 주제를 구독하는 Amazon Simple Queue Service(Amazon SQS) 대기열을 폴링합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Cognito 자격 증명
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS
- Amazon Textract

버킷의 모든 객체 삭제

다음 코드 예제는 Amazon S3 버킷의 모든 객체를 삭제하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

주어진 Amazon S3 버킷의 모든 객체를 삭제합니다.

```
import {
  DeleteObjectsCommand,
  paginateListObjectsV2,
  S3Client,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
```

```
/**
 *
 * @param {{ bucketName: string }} config
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});
  try {
    console.log(`Deleting all objects in bucket: ${bucketName}`);

    const paginator = paginateListObjectsV2(
      { client },
      {
        Bucket: bucketName,
      },
    );

    const objectKeys = [];
    for await (const { Contents } of paginator) {
      objectKeys.push(...Contents.map((obj) => ({ Key: obj.Key })));
    }

    const deleteCommand = new DeleteObjectsCommand({
      Bucket: bucketName,
      Delete: { Objects: objectKeys },
    });

    await client.send(deleteCommand);

    console.log(`All objects deleted from bucket: ${bucketName}`);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error) {
      console.error(
        `Failed to empty ${bucketName}. ${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`,
      );
    }
  }
};

// Call function if run directly.
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  const options = {
    bucketName: {
```

```
      type: "string",
    },
  };

  const { values } = parseArgs({ options });
  main(values);
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - DeleteObjects
  - ListObjectsV2

이미지에서 객체 감지

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지의 범주별로 객체를 감지하는 앱을 빌드하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

에서 Amazon Rekognition AWS SDK for JavaScript 을 사용하여 Amazon Simple Storage Service(Amazon S3) 버킷에 있는 이미지에서 Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 범주별로 객체를 식별하는 앱을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 앱은 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 결과와 함께 이메일 알림을 관리자에게 보냅니다.

다음 작업을 수행하는 방법에 대해 알아보세요.

- Amazon Cognito를 사용하여 인증되지 않은 사용자를 만듭니다.
- Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 객체용 이미지를 분석합니다.
- Amazon SES 이메일 주소를 확인합니다.
- Amazon SES를 사용하여 이메일 알림을 전송합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하십시오.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

Amazon S3 객체 잠그기

다음 코드 예시에는 S3 객체 잠금 기능을 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

시나리오의 진입점(index.js). 모든 단계를 오케스트레이션합니다. GitHub를 방문하여 Scenario, ScenarioInput, ScenarioOutput, ScenarioAction에 대한 구현 세부 정보를 확인하세요.

```
import * as Scenarios from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
import {
  exitOnFalse,
  loadState,
  saveState,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/steps-common.js";

import { welcome, welcomeContinue } from "./welcome.steps.js";
import {
  confirmCreateBuckets,
  confirmPopulateBuckets,
  confirmSetLegalHoldFileEnabled,
  confirmSetLegalHoldFileRetention,
  confirmSetRetentionPeriodFileEnabled,
  confirmSetRetentionPeriodFileRetention,
  confirmUpdateLockPolicy,
  confirmUpdateRetention,
  createBuckets,
  createBucketsAction,
  getBucketPrefix,
  populateBuckets,
  populateBucketsAction,
  setLegalHoldFileEnabledAction,
  setLegalHoldFileRetentionAction,
  setRetentionPeriodFileEnabledAction,
  setRetentionPeriodFileRetentionAction,
  updateLockPolicy,
  updateLockPolicyAction,
```

```
  updateRetention,
  updateRetentionAction,
} from "./setup.steps.js";

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {Record<string, any>} initialState
 */
export const getWorkflowStages = (scenarios, initialState = {}) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});

  return {
    deploy: new scenarios.Scenario(
      "S3 Object Locking - Deploy",
      [
        welcome(scenarios),
        welcomeContinue(scenarios),
        exitOnFalse(scenarios, "welcomeContinue"),
        getBucketPrefix(scenarios),
        createBuckets(scenarios),
        confirmCreateBuckets(scenarios),
        exitOnFalse(scenarios, "confirmCreateBuckets"),
        createBucketsAction(scenarios, client),
        updateRetention(scenarios),
        confirmUpdateRetention(scenarios),
        exitOnFalse(scenarios, "confirmUpdateRetention"),
        updateRetentionAction(scenarios, client),
        populateBuckets(scenarios),
        confirmPopulateBuckets(scenarios),
        exitOnFalse(scenarios, "confirmPopulateBuckets"),
        populateBucketsAction(scenarios, client),
        updateLockPolicy(scenarios),
        confirmUpdateLockPolicy(scenarios),
        exitOnFalse(scenarios, "confirmUpdateLockPolicy"),
        updateLockPolicyAction(scenarios, client),
        confirmSetLegalHoldFileEnabled(scenarios),
        setLegalHoldFileEnabledAction(scenarios, client),
        confirmSetRetentionPeriodFileEnabled(scenarios),
        setRetentionPeriodFileEnabledAction(scenarios, client),
        confirmSetLegalHoldFileRetention(scenarios),
        setLegalHoldFileRetentionAction(scenarios, client),
        confirmSetRetentionPeriodFileRetention(scenarios),
        setRetentionPeriodFileRetentionAction(scenarios, client),
        saveState,
```

```
      ],
      initialState,
    ),
    demo: new scenarios.Scenario(
      "S3 Object Locking - Demo",
      [loadState, replAction(scenarios, client)],
      initialState,
    ),
    clean: new scenarios.Scenario(
      "S3 Object Locking - Destroy",
      [
        loadState,
        confirmCleanup(scenarios),
        exitOnFalse(scenarios, "confirmCleanup"),
        cleanupAction(scenarios, client),
      ],
      initialState,
    ),
  };
};

// Call function if run directly
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import { S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
import { cleanupAction, confirmCleanup } from "./clean.steps.js";
import { replAction } from "./repl.steps.js";

if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  const objectLockingScenarios = getWorkflowStages(Scenarios);
  Scenarios.parseScenarioArgs(objectLockingScenarios, {
    name: "Amazon S3 object locking workflow",
    description:
      "Work with Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) object locking
 features.",
    synopsis:
      "node index.js --scenario <deploy | demo | clean> [-h|--help] [-y|--yes] [-
v|--verbose]",
  });
}
```

콘솔()에 시작 메시지를 출력합니다welcome.steps.js.

```
/**
 * @typedef {import("@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js")} Scenarios
 */

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const welcome = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioOutput(
    "welcome",
    "Welcome to the Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3) Object Locking Feature
 Scenario. For this workflow, we will use the AWS SDK for JavaScript to create
 several S3 buckets and files to demonstrate working with S3 locking features.",
    { header: true },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const welcomeContinue = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioInput(
    "welcomeContinue",
    "Press Enter when you are ready to start.",
    { type: "confirm" },
  );

export { welcome, welcomeContinue };
```

버킷, 객체 및 파일 설정(setup.steps.js)을 배포합니다.

```
import {
  BucketVersioningStatus,
  ChecksumAlgorithm,
  CreateBucketCommand,
  MFADeleteStatus,
  PutBucketVersioningCommand,
  PutObjectCommand,
  PutObjectLockConfigurationCommand,
  PutObjectLegalHoldCommand,
  PutObjectRetentionCommand,
  ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus,
  ObjectLockRetentionMode,
```

```
  GetBucketVersioningCommand,
  BucketAlreadyExists,
  BucketAlreadyOwnedByYou,
  S3ServiceException,
  waitUntilBucketExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

/**
 * @typedef {import("@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js")} Scenarios
 */

/**
 * @typedef {import("@aws-sdk/client-s3").S3Client} S3Client
 */

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const getBucketPrefix = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioInput(
    "bucketPrefix",
    "Provide a prefix that will be used for bucket creation.",
    { type: "input", default: "amzn-s3-demo-bucket" },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const createBuckets = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioOutput(
    "createBuckets",
    (state) => `The following buckets will be created:
         ${state.bucketPrefix}-no-lock with object lock False.
         ${state.bucketPrefix}-lock-enabled with object lock True.
         ${state.bucketPrefix}-retention-after-creation with object lock False.`,
    { preformatted: true },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const confirmCreateBuckets = (scenarios) =>
```

```
  new scenarios.ScenarioInput("confirmCreateBuckets", "Create the buckets?", {
    type: "confirm",
  });

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {S3Client} client
 */
const createBucketsAction = (scenarios, client) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioAction("createBucketsAction", async (state) => {
    const noLockBucketName = `${state.bucketPrefix}-no-lock`;
    const lockEnabledBucketName = `${state.bucketPrefix}-lock-enabled`;
    const retentionBucketName = `${state.bucketPrefix}-retention-after-creation`;

    try {
      await client.send(new CreateBucketCommand({ Bucket: noLockBucketName }));
      await waitUntilBucketExists({ client }, { Bucket: noLockBucketName });
      await client.send(
        new CreateBucketCommand({
          Bucket: lockEnabledBucketName,
          ObjectLockEnabledForBucket: true,
        }),
      );
      await waitUntilBucketExists(
        { client },
        { Bucket: lockEnabledBucketName },
      );
      await client.send(
        new CreateBucketCommand({ Bucket: retentionBucketName }),
      );
      await waitUntilBucketExists({ client }, { Bucket: retentionBucketName });

      state.noLockBucketName = noLockBucketName;
      state.lockEnabledBucketName = lockEnabledBucketName;
      state.retentionBucketName = retentionBucketName;
    } catch (caught) {
      if (
        caught instanceof BucketAlreadyExists ||
        caught instanceof BucketAlreadyOwnedByYou
      ) {
        console.error(`${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`);
        state.earlyExit = true;
      } else {
        throw caught;
```

```
      }
    }
  });

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const populateBuckets = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioOutput(
    "populateBuckets",
    (state) => `The following test files will be created:
         file0.txt in ${state.bucketPrefix}-no-lock.
         file1.txt in ${state.bucketPrefix}-no-lock.
         file0.txt in ${state.bucketPrefix}-lock-enabled.
         file1.txt in ${state.bucketPrefix}-lock-enabled.
         file0.txt in ${state.bucketPrefix}-retention-after-creation.
         file1.txt in ${state.bucketPrefix}-retention-after-creation.`,
    { preformatted: true },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const confirmPopulateBuckets = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioInput(
    "confirmPopulateBuckets",
    "Populate the buckets?",
    { type: "confirm" },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {S3Client} client
 */
const populateBucketsAction = (scenarios, client) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioAction("populateBucketsAction", async (state) => {
    try {
      await client.send(
        new PutObjectCommand({
          Bucket: state.noLockBucketName,
          Key: "file0.txt",
          Body: "Content",
          ChecksumAlgorithm: ChecksumAlgorithm.SHA256,
        }),
```

```
    );
    await client.send(
      new PutObjectCommand({
        Bucket: state.noLockBucketName,
        Key: "file1.txt",
        Body: "Content",
        ChecksumAlgorithm: ChecksumAlgorithm.SHA256,
      }),
    );
    await client.send(
      new PutObjectCommand({
        Bucket: state.lockEnabledBucketName,
        Key: "file0.txt",
        Body: "Content",
        ChecksumAlgorithm: ChecksumAlgorithm.SHA256,
      }),
    );
    await client.send(
      new PutObjectCommand({
        Bucket: state.lockEnabledBucketName,
        Key: "file1.txt",
        Body: "Content",
        ChecksumAlgorithm: ChecksumAlgorithm.SHA256,
      }),
    );
    await client.send(
      new PutObjectCommand({
        Bucket: state.retentionBucketName,
        Key: "file0.txt",
        Body: "Content",
        ChecksumAlgorithm: ChecksumAlgorithm.SHA256,
      }),
    );
    await client.send(
      new PutObjectCommand({
        Bucket: state.retentionBucketName,
        Key: "file1.txt",
        Body: "Content",
        ChecksumAlgorithm: ChecksumAlgorithm.SHA256,
      }),
    );
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
```

```
          `Error from S3 while uploading object.  ${caught.name}:
 ${caught.message}`,
        );
      } else {
        throw caught;
      }
    }
  });

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const updateRetention = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioOutput(
    "updateRetention",
    (state) => `A bucket can be configured to use object locking with a default
 retention period.
A default retention period will be configured for ${state.bucketPrefix}-retention-
after-creation.`,
    { preformatted: true },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const confirmUpdateRetention = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioInput(
    "confirmUpdateRetention",
    "Configure default retention period?",
    { type: "confirm" },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {S3Client} client
 */
const updateRetentionAction = (scenarios, client) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioAction("updateRetentionAction", async (state) => {
    await client.send(
      new PutBucketVersioningCommand({
        Bucket: state.retentionBucketName,
        VersioningConfiguration: {
          MFADelete: MFADeleteStatus.Disabled,
          Status: BucketVersioningStatus.Enabled,
```

```
        },
      }),
    );

    const getBucketVersioning = new GetBucketVersioningCommand({
      Bucket: state.retentionBucketName,
    });

    await retry({ intervalInMs: 500, maxRetries: 10 }, async () => {
      const { Status } = await client.send(getBucketVersioning);
      if (Status !== "Enabled") {
        throw new Error("Bucket versioning is not enabled.");
      }
    });

    await client.send(
      new PutObjectLockConfigurationCommand({
        Bucket: state.retentionBucketName,
        ObjectLockConfiguration: {
          ObjectLockEnabled: "Enabled",
          Rule: {
            DefaultRetention: {
              Mode: "GOVERNANCE",
              Years: 1,
            },
          },
        },
      }),
    );
  });

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const updateLockPolicy = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioOutput(
    "updateLockPolicy",
    (state) => `Object lock policies can also be added to existing buckets.
An object lock policy will be added to ${state.bucketPrefix}-lock-enabled.`,
    { preformatted: true },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
```

```
 */
const confirmUpdateLockPolicy = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioInput(
    "confirmUpdateLockPolicy",
    "Add object lock policy?",
    { type: "confirm" },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {S3Client} client
 */
const updateLockPolicyAction = (scenarios, client) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioAction("updateLockPolicyAction", async (state) => {
    await client.send(
      new PutObjectLockConfigurationCommand({
        Bucket: state.lockEnabledBucketName,
        ObjectLockConfiguration: {
          ObjectLockEnabled: "Enabled",
        },
      }),
    );
  });

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {S3Client} client
 */
const confirmSetLegalHoldFileEnabled = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioInput(
    "confirmSetLegalHoldFileEnabled",
    (state) =>
      `Would you like to add a legal hold to file0.txt in
 ${state.lockEnabledBucketName}?`,
    {
      type: "confirm",
    },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {S3Client} client
 */
const setLegalHoldFileEnabledAction = (scenarios, client) =>
```

```
  new scenarios.ScenarioAction(
    "setLegalHoldFileEnabledAction",
    async (state) => {
      await client.send(
        new PutObjectLegalHoldCommand({
          Bucket: state.lockEnabledBucketName,
          Key: "file0.txt",
          LegalHold: {
            Status: ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus.ON,
          },
        }),
      );
      console.log(
        `Modified legal hold for file0.txt in ${state.lockEnabledBucketName}.`,
      );
    },
    { skipWhen: (state) => !state.confirmSetLegalHoldFileEnabled },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {S3Client} client
 */
const confirmSetRetentionPeriodFileEnabled = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioInput(
    "confirmSetRetentionPeriodFileEnabled",
    (state) =>
      `Would you like to add a 1 day Governance retention period to file1.txt in
 ${state.lockEnabledBucketName}?
Reminder: Only a user with the s3:BypassGovernanceRetention permission will be able
 to delete this file or its bucket until the retention period has expired.`,
    {
      type: "confirm",
    },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {S3Client} client
 */
const setRetentionPeriodFileEnabledAction = (scenarios, client) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioAction(
    "setRetentionPeriodFileEnabledAction",
    async (state) => {
```

```
      const retentionDate = new Date();
      retentionDate.setDate(retentionDate.getDate() + 1);
      await client.send(
        new PutObjectRetentionCommand({
          Bucket: state.lockEnabledBucketName,
          Key: "file1.txt",
          Retention: {
            Mode: ObjectLockRetentionMode.GOVERNANCE,
            RetainUntilDate: retentionDate,
          },
        }),
      );
      console.log(
        `Set retention for file1.txt in ${state.lockEnabledBucketName} until
 ${retentionDate.toISOString().split("T")[0]}.`,
      );
    },
    { skipWhen: (state) => !state.confirmSetRetentionPeriodFileEnabled },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {S3Client} client
 */
const confirmSetLegalHoldFileRetention = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioInput(
    "confirmSetLegalHoldFileRetention",
    (state) =>
      `Would you like to add a legal hold to file0.txt in
 ${state.retentionBucketName}?`,
    {
      type: "confirm",
    },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {S3Client} client
 */
const setLegalHoldFileRetentionAction = (scenarios, client) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioAction(
    "setLegalHoldFileRetentionAction",
    async (state) => {
      await client.send(
```

```
        new PutObjectLegalHoldCommand({
          Bucket: state.retentionBucketName,
          Key: "file0.txt",
          LegalHold: {
            Status: ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus.ON,
          },
        }),
      );
      console.log(
        `Modified legal hold for file0.txt in ${state.retentionBucketName}.`,
      );
    },
    { skipWhen: (state) => !state.confirmSetLegalHoldFileRetention },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const confirmSetRetentionPeriodFileRetention = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioInput(
    "confirmSetRetentionPeriodFileRetention",
    (state) =>
      `Would you like to add a 1 day Governance retention period to file1.txt in
 ${state.retentionBucketName}?
Reminder: Only a user with the s3:BypassGovernanceRetention permission will be able
 to delete this file or its bucket until the retention period has expired.`,
    {
      type: "confirm",
    },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {S3Client} client
 */
const setRetentionPeriodFileRetentionAction = (scenarios, client) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioAction(
    "setRetentionPeriodFileRetentionAction",
    async (state) => {
      const retentionDate = new Date();
      retentionDate.setDate(retentionDate.getDate() + 1);
      await client.send(
        new PutObjectRetentionCommand({
          Bucket: state.retentionBucketName,
```

```
          Key: "file1.txt",
          Retention: {
            Mode: ObjectLockRetentionMode.GOVERNANCE,
            RetainUntilDate: retentionDate,
          },
          BypassGovernanceRetention: true,
        }),
      );
      console.log(
        `Set retention for file1.txt in ${state.retentionBucketName} until
 ${retentionDate.toISOString().split("T")[0]}.`,
      );
    },
    { skipWhen: (state) => !state.confirmSetRetentionPeriodFileRetention },
  );

export {
  getBucketPrefix,
  createBuckets,
  confirmCreateBuckets,
  createBucketsAction,
  populateBuckets,
  confirmPopulateBuckets,
  populateBucketsAction,
  updateRetention,
  confirmUpdateRetention,
  updateRetentionAction,
  updateLockPolicy,
  confirmUpdateLockPolicy,
  updateLockPolicyAction,
  confirmSetLegalHoldFileEnabled,
  setLegalHoldFileEnabledAction,
  confirmSetRetentionPeriodFileEnabled,
  setRetentionPeriodFileEnabledAction,
  confirmSetLegalHoldFileRetention,
  setLegalHoldFileRetentionAction,
  confirmSetRetentionPeriodFileRetention,
  setRetentionPeriodFileRetentionAction,
};
```

버킷의 파일을 보고 삭제합니다(repl.steps.js).

```
import {
  ChecksumAlgorithm,
  DeleteObjectCommand,
  GetObjectLegalHoldCommand,
  GetObjectLockConfigurationCommand,
  GetObjectRetentionCommand,
  ListObjectVersionsCommand,
  PutObjectCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * @typedef {import("@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js")} Scenarios
 */

/**
 * @typedef {import("@aws-sdk/client-s3").S3Client} S3Client
 */

const choices = {
  EXIT: 0,
  LIST_ALL_FILES: 1,
  DELETE_FILE: 2,
  DELETE_FILE_WITH_RETENTION: 3,
  OVERWRITE_FILE: 4,
  VIEW_RETENTION_SETTINGS: 5,
  VIEW_LEGAL_HOLD_SETTINGS: 6,
};

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const replInput = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioInput(
    "replChoice",
    "Explore the S3 locking features by selecting one of the following choices",
    {
      type: "select",
      choices: [
        { name: "List all files in buckets", value: choices.LIST_ALL_FILES },
        { name: "Attempt to delete a file.", value: choices.DELETE_FILE },
        {
          name: "Attempt to delete a file with retention period bypass.",
          value: choices.DELETE_FILE_WITH_RETENTION,
```

```
        },
        { name: "Attempt to overwrite a file.", value: choices.OVERWRITE_FILE },
        {
          name: "View the object and bucket retention settings for a file.",
          value: choices.VIEW_RETENTION_SETTINGS,
        },
        {
          name: "View the legal hold settings for a file.",
          value: choices.VIEW_LEGAL_HOLD_SETTINGS,
        },
        { name: "Finish the workflow.", value: choices.EXIT },
      ],
    },
  );

/**
 * @param {S3Client} client
 * @param {string[]} buckets
 */
const getAllFiles = async (client, buckets) => {
  /** @type {{bucket: string, key: string, version: string}[]} */
  const files = [];
  for (const bucket of buckets) {
    const objectsResponse = await client.send(
      new ListObjectVersionsCommand({ Bucket: bucket }),
    );
    for (const version of objectsResponse.Versions || []) {
      const { Key, VersionId } = version;
      files.push({ bucket, key: Key, version: VersionId });
    }
  }

  return files;
};

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {S3Client} client
 */
const replAction = (scenarios, client) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioAction(
    "replAction",
    async (state) => {
      const files = await getAllFiles(client, [
```

```
        state.noLockBucketName,
        state.lockEnabledBucketName,
        state.retentionBucketName,
      ]);

      const fileInput = new scenarios.ScenarioInput(
        "selectedFile",
        "Select a file:",
        {
          type: "select",
          choices: files.map((file, index) => ({
            name: `${index + 1}: ${file.bucket}: ${file.key} (version: ${
              file.version
            })`,
            value: index,
          })),
        },
      );

      const { replChoice } = state;

      switch (replChoice) {
        case choices.LIST_ALL_FILES: {
          const files = await getAllFiles(client, [
            state.noLockBucketName,
            state.lockEnabledBucketName,
            state.retentionBucketName,
          ]);
          state.replOutput = files
            .map(
              (file) =>
                `${file.bucket}: ${file.key} (version: ${file.version})`,
            )
            .join("\n");
          break;
        }
        case choices.DELETE_FILE: {
          /** @type {number} */
          const fileToDelete = await fileInput.handle(state);
          const selectedFile = files[fileToDelete];
          try {
            await client.send(
              new DeleteObjectCommand({
                Bucket: selectedFile.bucket,
```

```
                Key: selectedFile.key,
                VersionId: selectedFile.version,
              }),
            );
            state.replOutput = `Deleted ${selectedFile.key} in
${selectedFile.bucket}.`;
          } catch (err) {
            state.replOutput = `Unable to delete object ${selectedFile.key} in
bucket ${selectedFile.bucket}: ${err.message}`;
          }
          break;
        }
        case choices.DELETE_FILE_WITH_RETENTION: {
          /** @type {number} */
          const fileToDelete = await fileInput.handle(state);
          const selectedFile = files[fileToDelete];
          try {
            await client.send(
              new DeleteObjectCommand({
                Bucket: selectedFile.bucket,
                Key: selectedFile.key,
                VersionId: selectedFile.version,
                BypassGovernanceRetention: true,
              }),
            );
            state.replOutput = `Deleted ${selectedFile.key} in
${selectedFile.bucket}.`;
          } catch (err) {
            state.replOutput = `Unable to delete object ${selectedFile.key} in
bucket ${selectedFile.bucket}: ${err.message}`;
          }
          break;
        }
        case choices.OVERWRITE_FILE: {
          /** @type {number} */
          const fileToOverwrite = await fileInput.handle(state);
          const selectedFile = files[fileToOverwrite];
          try {
            await client.send(
              new PutObjectCommand({
                Bucket: selectedFile.bucket,
                Key: selectedFile.key,
                Body: "New content",
                ChecksumAlgorithm: ChecksumAlgorithm.SHA256,
```

```
              }),
            );
            state.replOutput = `Overwrote ${selectedFile.key} in
 ${selectedFile.bucket}.`;
          } catch (err) {
            state.replOutput = `Unable to overwrite object ${selectedFile.key} in
 bucket ${selectedFile.bucket}: ${err.message}`;
          }
          break;
        }
        case choices.VIEW_RETENTION_SETTINGS: {
          /** @type {number} */
          const fileToView = await fileInput.handle(state);
          const selectedFile = files[fileToView];
          try {
            const retention = await client.send(
              new GetObjectRetentionCommand({
                Bucket: selectedFile.bucket,
                Key: selectedFile.key,
                VersionId: selectedFile.version,
              }),
            );
            const bucketConfig = await client.send(
              new GetObjectLockConfigurationCommand({
                Bucket: selectedFile.bucket,
              }),
            );
            state.replOutput = `Object retention for ${selectedFile.key}
 in ${selectedFile.bucket}: ${retention.Retention?.Mode} until
 ${retention.Retention?.RetainUntilDate?.toISOString()}.
Bucket object lock config for ${selectedFile.bucket} in ${selectedFile.bucket}:
Enabled: ${bucketConfig.ObjectLockConfiguration?.ObjectLockEnabled}
Rule:
 ${JSON.stringify(bucketConfig.ObjectLockConfiguration?.Rule?.DefaultRetention)}`;
          } catch (err) {
            state.replOutput = `Unable to fetch object lock retention:
 '${err.message}'`;
          }
          break;
        }
        case choices.VIEW_LEGAL_HOLD_SETTINGS: {
          /** @type {number} */
          const fileToView = await fileInput.handle(state);
          const selectedFile = files[fileToView];
```

```
          try {
            const legalHold = await client.send(
              new GetObjectLegalHoldCommand({
                Bucket: selectedFile.bucket,
                Key: selectedFile.key,
                VersionId: selectedFile.version,
              }),
            );
            state.replOutput = `Object legal hold for ${selectedFile.key} in
 ${selectedFile.bucket}: Status: ${legalHold.LegalHold?.Status}`;
          } catch (err) {
            state.replOutput = `Unable to fetch legal hold: '${err.message}'`;
          }
          break;
        }
        default:
          throw new Error(`Invalid replChoice: ${replChoice}`);
      }
    },
    {
      whileConfig: {
        whileFn: ({ replChoice }) => replChoice !== choices.EXIT,
        input: replInput(scenarios),
        output: new scenarios.ScenarioOutput(
          "REPL output",
          (state) => state.replOutput,
          { preformatted: true },
        ),
      },
    },
  );

export { replInput, replAction, choices };
```

생성된 모든 리소스(clean.steps.js)를 폐기합니다.

```
import {
  DeleteObjectCommand,
  DeleteBucketCommand,
  ListObjectVersionsCommand,
  GetObjectLegalHoldCommand,
  GetObjectRetentionCommand,
```

```
  PutObjectLegalHoldCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * @typedef {import("@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js")} Scenarios
 */

/**
 * @typedef {import("@aws-sdk/client-s3").S3Client} S3Client
 */

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const confirmCleanup = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioInput("confirmCleanup", "Clean up resources?", {
    type: "confirm",
  });

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {S3Client} client
 */
const cleanupAction = (scenarios, client) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioAction("cleanupAction", async (state) => {
    const { noLockBucketName, lockEnabledBucketName, retentionBucketName } =
      state;

    const buckets = [
      noLockBucketName,
      lockEnabledBucketName,
      retentionBucketName,
    ];

    for (const bucket of buckets) {
      /** @type {import("@aws-sdk/client-s3").ListObjectVersionsCommandOutput} */
      let objectsResponse;

      try {
        objectsResponse = await client.send(
          new ListObjectVersionsCommand({
            Bucket: bucket,
          }),
        );
```

```
    } catch (e) {
      if (e instanceof Error && e.name === "NoSuchBucket") {
        console.log("Object's bucket has already been deleted.");
        continue;
      }
      throw e;
    }

    for (const version of objectsResponse.Versions || []) {
      const { Key, VersionId } = version;

      try {
        const legalHold = await client.send(
          new GetObjectLegalHoldCommand({
            Bucket: bucket,
            Key,
            VersionId,
          }),
        );

        if (legalHold.LegalHold?.Status === "ON") {
          await client.send(
            new PutObjectLegalHoldCommand({
              Bucket: bucket,
              Key,
              VersionId,
              LegalHold: {
                Status: "OFF",
              },
            }),
          );
        }
      } catch (err) {
        console.log(
          `Unable to fetch legal hold for ${Key} in ${bucket}: '${err.message}'`,
        );
      }

      try {
        const retention = await client.send(
          new GetObjectRetentionCommand({
            Bucket: bucket,
            Key,
            VersionId,
```

```
            }),
          );

          if (retention.Retention?.Mode === "GOVERNANCE") {
            await client.send(
              new DeleteObjectCommand({
                Bucket: bucket,
                Key,
                VersionId,
                BypassGovernanceRetention: true,
              }),
            );
          }
        } catch (err) {
          console.log(
            `Unable to fetch object lock retention for ${Key} in ${bucket}:
 '${err.message}'`,
          );
        }

        await client.send(
          new DeleteObjectCommand({
            Bucket: bucket,
            Key,
            VersionId,
          }),
        );
      }

      await client.send(new DeleteBucketCommand({ Bucket: bucket }));
      console.log(`Delete for ${bucket} complete.`);
    }
  });

export { confirmCleanup, cleanupAction };
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - GetObjectLegalHold
  - GetObjectLockConfiguration
  - GetObjectRetention
  - PutObjectLegalHold

- PutObjectLockConfiguration
- PutObjectRetention

조건부 요청 수행

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon S3 요청에 사전 조건을 추가하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

워크플로의 진입점(index.js). 모든 단계를 오케스트레이션합니다. GitHub를 방문하여 Scenario, ScenarioInput, ScenarioOutput, ScenarioAction에 대한 구현 세부 정보를 확인하세요.

```
import * as Scenarios from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
import {
  exitOnFalse,
  loadState,
  saveState,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/steps-common.js";

import { welcome, welcomeContinue } from "./welcome.steps.js";
import {
  confirmCreateBuckets,
  confirmPopulateBuckets,
  createBuckets,
  createBucketsAction,
  getBucketPrefix,
  populateBuckets,
  populateBucketsAction,
} from "./setup.steps.js";

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {Record<string, any>} initialState
 */
export const getWorkflowStages = (scenarios, initialState = {}) => {
```

```
  const client = new S3Client({});

  return {
    deploy: new scenarios.Scenario(
      "S3 Conditional Requests - Deploy",
      [
        welcome(scenarios),
        welcomeContinue(scenarios),
        exitOnFalse(scenarios, "welcomeContinue"),
        getBucketPrefix(scenarios),
        createBuckets(scenarios),
        confirmCreateBuckets(scenarios),
        exitOnFalse(scenarios, "confirmCreateBuckets"),
        createBucketsAction(scenarios, client),
        populateBuckets(scenarios),
        confirmPopulateBuckets(scenarios),
        exitOnFalse(scenarios, "confirmPopulateBuckets"),
        populateBucketsAction(scenarios, client),
        saveState,
      ],
      initialState,
    ),
    demo: new scenarios.Scenario(
      "S3 Conditional Requests - Demo",
      [loadState, welcome(scenarios), replAction(scenarios, client)],
      initialState,
    ),
    clean: new scenarios.Scenario(
      "S3 Conditional Requests - Destroy",
      [
        loadState,
        confirmCleanup(scenarios),
        exitOnFalse(scenarios, "confirmCleanup"),
        cleanupAction(scenarios, client),
      ],
      initialState,
    ),
  };
};

// Call function if run directly
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import { S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
import { cleanupAction, confirmCleanup } from "./clean.steps.js";
```

```
import { replAction } from "./repl.steps.js";

if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  const objectLockingScenarios = getWorkflowStages(Scenarios);
  Scenarios.parseScenarioArgs(objectLockingScenarios, {
    name: "Amazon S3 object locking workflow",
    description:
      "Work with Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) object locking
 features.",
    synopsis:
      "node index.js --scenario <deploy | demo | clean> [-h|--help] [-y|--yes] [-
v|--verbose]",
  });
}
```

콘솔()에 시작 메시지를 출력합니다welcome.steps.js.

```
/**
 * @typedef {import("@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js")} Scenarios
 */

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const welcome = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioOutput(
    "welcome",
    "This example demonstrates the use of conditional requests for S3 operations." +
      " You can use conditional requests to add preconditions to S3 read requests to
 return " +
      "or copy an object based on its Entity tag (ETag), or last modified date.You
 can use " +
      "a conditional write requests to prevent overwrites by ensuring there is no
 existing " +
      "object with the same key.\n" +
      "This example will enable you to perform conditional reads and writes that
 will succeed " +
      "or fail based on your selected options.\n" +
      "Sample buckets and a sample object will be created as part of the example.\n"
 +
      "Some steps require a key name prefix to be defined by the user. Before you
 begin, you can " +
```

```
      "optionally edit this prefix in ./object_name.json. If you do so, please
 reload the scenario before you begin.",
    { header: true },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const welcomeContinue = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioInput(
    "welcomeContinue",
    "Press Enter when you are ready to start.",
    { type: "confirm" },
  );

export { welcome, welcomeContinue };
```

버킷 및 객체를 배포합니다(setup.steps.js).

```
import {
  ChecksumAlgorithm,
  CreateBucketCommand,
  PutObjectCommand,
  BucketAlreadyExists,
  BucketAlreadyOwnedByYou,
  S3ServiceException,
  waitUntilBucketExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * @typedef {import("@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js")} Scenarios
 */

/**
 * @typedef {import("@aws-sdk/client-s3").S3Client} S3Client
 */

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const getBucketPrefix = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioInput(
```

```
    "bucketPrefix",
    "Provide a prefix that will be used for bucket creation.",
    { type: "input", default: "amzn-s3-demo-bucket" },
  );
/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const createBuckets = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioOutput(
    "createBuckets",
    (state) => `The following buckets will be created:
         ${state.bucketPrefix}-source-bucket.
         ${state.bucketPrefix}-destination-bucket.`,
    { preformatted: true },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const confirmCreateBuckets = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioInput("confirmCreateBuckets", "Create the buckets?", {
    type: "confirm",
  });

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {S3Client} client
 */
const createBucketsAction = (scenarios, client) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioAction("createBucketsAction", async (state) => {
    const sourceBucketName = `${state.bucketPrefix}-source-bucket`;
    const destinationBucketName = `${state.bucketPrefix}-destination-bucket`;

    try {
      await client.send(
        new CreateBucketCommand({
          Bucket: sourceBucketName,
        }),
      );
      await waitUntilBucketExists({ client }, { Bucket: sourceBucketName });
      await client.send(
        new CreateBucketCommand({
          Bucket: destinationBucketName,
        }),
```

```
      );
      await waitUntilBucketExists(
        { client },
        { Bucket: destinationBucketName },
      );

      state.sourceBucketName = sourceBucketName;
      state.destinationBucketName = destinationBucketName;
    } catch (caught) {
      if (
        caught instanceof BucketAlreadyExists ||
        caught instanceof BucketAlreadyOwnedByYou
      ) {
        console.error(`${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`);
        state.earlyExit = true;
      } else {
        throw caught;
      }
    }
  });

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const populateBuckets = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioOutput(
    "populateBuckets",
    (state) => `The following test files will be created:
         file01.txt in ${state.bucketPrefix}-source-bucket.`,
    { preformatted: true },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const confirmPopulateBuckets = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioInput(
    "confirmPopulateBuckets",
    "Populate the buckets?",
    { type: "confirm" },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
```

```
 * @param {S3Client} client
 */
const populateBucketsAction = (scenarios, client) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioAction("populateBucketsAction", async (state) => {
    try {
      await client.send(
        new PutObjectCommand({
          Bucket: state.sourceBucketName,
          Key: "file01.txt",
          Body: "Content",
          ChecksumAlgorithm: ChecksumAlgorithm.SHA256,
        }),
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
        console.error(
          `Error from S3 while uploading object.  ${caught.name}:
 ${caught.message}`,
        );
      } else {
        throw caught;
      }
    }
  });

export {
  confirmCreateBuckets,
  confirmPopulateBuckets,
  createBuckets,
  createBucketsAction,
  getBucketPrefix,
  populateBuckets,
  populateBucketsAction,
};
```

S3 조건부 요청()을 사용하여 객체를 가져오고 복사하고 넣습니다repl.steps.js.

```
import path from "node:path";
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import { dirname } from "node:path";
```

```
import {
  ListObjectVersionsCommand,
  GetObjectCommand,
  CopyObjectCommand,
  PutObjectCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
import data from "./object_name.json" assert { type: "json" };
import { readFile } from "node:fs/promises";
import {
  ScenarioInput,
  Scenario,
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioOutput,
} from "../../../libs/scenario/index.js";

/**
 * @typedef {import("@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js")} Scenarios
 */

/**
 * @typedef {import("@aws-sdk/client-s3").S3Client} S3Client
 */

const choices = {
  EXIT: 0,
  LIST_ALL_FILES: 1,
  CONDITIONAL_READ: 2,
  CONDITIONAL_COPY: 3,
  CONDITIONAL_WRITE: 4,
};

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const replInput = (scenarios) =>
  new ScenarioInput(
    "replChoice",
    "Explore the S3 conditional request features by selecting one of the following
 choices",
    {
      type: "select",
      choices: [
        { name: "Print list of bucket items.", value: choices.LIST_ALL_FILES },
        {
```

```
          name: "Perform a conditional read.",
          value: choices.CONDITIONAL_READ,
        },
        {
          name: "Perform a conditional copy. These examples use the key name prefix
 defined in ./object_name.json.",
          value: choices.CONDITIONAL_COPY,
        },
        {
          name: "Perform a conditional write. This example use the sample file ./
text02.txt.",
          value: choices.CONDITIONAL_WRITE,
        },
        { name: "Finish the workflow.", value: choices.EXIT },
      ],
    },
  );

/**
 * @param {S3Client} client
 * @param {string[]} buckets
 */
const getAllFiles = async (client, buckets) => {
  /** @type {{bucket: string, key: string, version: string}[]} */
  const files = [];
  for (const bucket of buckets) {
    const objectsResponse = await client.send(
      new ListObjectVersionsCommand({ Bucket: bucket }),
    );
    for (const version of objectsResponse.Versions || []) {
      const { Key } = version;
      files.push({ bucket, key: Key });
    }
  }
  return files;
};

/**
 * @param {S3Client} client
 * @param {string[]} buckets
 * @param {string} key
 */
const getEtag = async (client, bucket, key) => {
  const objectsResponse = await client.send(
```

```
    new GetObjectCommand({
      Bucket: bucket,
      Key: key,
    }),
  );
  return objectsResponse.ETag;
};

/**
 * @param {S3Client} client
 * @param {string[]} buckets
 */

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {S3Client} client
 */
export const replAction = (scenarios, client) =>
  new ScenarioAction(
    "replAction",
    async (state) => {
      const files = await getAllFiles(client, [
        state.sourceBucketName,
        state.destinationBucketName,
      ]);

      const fileInput = new scenarios.ScenarioInput(
        "selectedFile",
        "Select a file to use:",
        {
          type: "select",
          choices: files.map((file, index) => ({
            name: `${index + 1}: ${file.bucket}: ${file.key} (Etag: ${
              file.version
            })`,
            value: index,
          })),
        },
      );
      const condReadOptions = new scenarios.ScenarioInput(
        "selectOption",
        "Which conditional read action would you like to take?",
        {
          type: "select",
```

```
        choices: [
          "If-Match: using the object's ETag. This condition should succeed.",
          "If-None-Match: using the object's ETag. This condition should fail.",
          "If-Modified-Since: using yesterday's date. This condition should
succeed.",
          "If-Unmodified-Since: using yesterday's date. This condition should
fail.",
        ],
      },
    );
    const condCopyOptions = new scenarios.ScenarioInput(
      "selectOption",
      "Which conditional copy action would you like to take?",
      {
        type: "select",
        choices: [
          "If-Match: using the object's ETag. This condition should succeed.",
          "If-None-Match: using the object's ETag. This condition should fail.",
          "If-Modified-Since: using yesterday's date. This condition should
succeed.",
          "If-Unmodified-Since: using yesterday's date. This condition should
fail.",
        ],
      },
    );
    const condWriteOptions = new scenarios.ScenarioInput(
      "selectOption",
      "Which conditional write action would you like to take?",
      {
        type: "select",
        choices: [
          "IfNoneMatch condition on the object key: If the key is a duplicate, the
write will fail.",
        ],
      },
    );

    const { replChoice } = state;

    switch (replChoice) {
      case choices.LIST_ALL_FILES: {
        const files = await getAllFiles(client, [
          state.sourceBucketName,
          state.destinationBucketName,
```

```
          ]);
          state.replOutput = files
            .map(
              (file) => `Items in bucket ${file.bucket}: object: ${file.key} `,
            )
            .join("\n");
          break;
        }
        case choices.CONDITIONAL_READ:
          {
            const selectedCondRead = await condReadOptions.handle(state);
            if (
              selectedCondRead ===
              "If-Match: using the object's ETag. This condition should succeed."
            ) {
              const bucket = state.sourceBucketName;
              const key = "file01.txt";
              const ETag = await getEtag(client, bucket, key);

              try {
                await client.send(
                  new GetObjectCommand({
                    Bucket: bucket,
                    Key: key,
                    IfMatch: ETag,
                  }),
                );
                state.replOutput = `${key} in bucket ${state.sourceBucketName} read
because ETag provided matches the object's ETag.`;
              } catch (err) {
                state.replOutput = `Unable to read object ${key} in bucket
${state.sourceBucketName}: ${err.message}`;
              }
              break;
            }
            if (
              selectedCondRead ===
              "If-None-Match: using the object's ETag. This condition should fail."
            ) {
              const bucket = state.sourceBucketName;
              const key = "file01.txt";
              const ETag = await getEtag(client, bucket, key);

              try {
```

```
                await client.send(
                  new GetObjectCommand({
                    Bucket: bucket,
                    Key: key,
                    IfNoneMatch: ETag,
                  }),
                );
                state.replOutput = `${key} in ${state.sourceBucketName} was
returned.`;
              } catch (err) {
                state.replOutput = `${key} in ${state.sourceBucketName} was not
read: ${err.message}`;
              }
              break;
            }
            if (
              selectedCondRead ===
              "If-Modified-Since: using yesterday's date. This condition should
succeed."
            ) {
              const date = new Date();
              date.setDate(date.getDate() - 1);

              const bucket = state.sourceBucketName;
              const key = "file01.txt";
              try {
                await client.send(
                  new GetObjectCommand({
                    Bucket: bucket,
                    Key: key,
                    IfModifiedSince: date,
                  }),
                );
                state.replOutput = `${key} in bucket ${state.sourceBucketName} read
because it has been created or modified in the last 24 hours.`;
              } catch (err) {
                state.replOutput = `Unable to read object ${key} in bucket
${state.sourceBucketName}: ${err.message}`;
              }
              break;
            }
            if (
              selectedCondRead ===
```

```
              "If-Unmodified-Since: using yesterday's date. This condition should
fail."
            ) {
              const bucket = state.sourceBucketName;
              const key = "file01.txt";

              const date = new Date();
              date.setDate(date.getDate() - 1);
              try {
                await client.send(
                  new GetObjectCommand({
                    Bucket: bucket,
                    Key: key,
                    IfUnmodifiedSince: date,
                  }),
                );
                state.replOutput = `${key} in ${state.sourceBucketName} was read.`;
              } catch (err) {
                state.replOutput = `${key} in ${state.sourceBucketName} was not
read: ${err.message}`;
              }
              break;
            }
          }
          break;
        case choices.CONDITIONAL_COPY: {
          const selectedCondCopy = await condCopyOptions.handle(state);
          if (
            selectedCondCopy ===
            "If-Match: using the object's ETag. This condition should succeed."
          ) {
            const bucket = state.sourceBucketName;
            const key = "file01.txt";
            const ETag = await getEtag(client, bucket, key);

            const copySource = `${bucket}/${key}`;
            // Optionally edit the default key name prefix of the copied object
in ./object_name.json.
            const name = data.name;
            const copiedKey = `${name}${key}`;
            try {
              await client.send(
                new CopyObjectCommand({
                  CopySource: copySource,
```

```
                  Bucket: state.destinationBucketName,
                  Key: copiedKey,
                  CopySourceIfMatch: ETag,
                }),
              );
              state.replOutput = `${key} copied as ${copiedKey} to bucket
${state.destinationBucketName} because ETag provided matches the object's ETag.`;
            } catch (err) {
              state.replOutput = `Unable to copy object ${key} as ${copiedKey} to
bucket ${state.destinationBucketName}: ${err.message}`;
            }
            break;
          }
          if (
            selectedCondCopy ===
            "If-None-Match: using the object's ETag. This condition should fail."
          ) {
            const bucket = state.sourceBucketName;
            const key = "file01.txt";
            const ETag = await getEtag(client, bucket, key);
            const copySource = `${bucket}/${key}`;
            // Optionally edit the default key name prefix of the copied object
in ./object_name.json.
            const name = data.name;
            const copiedKey = `${name}${key}`;

            try {
              await client.send(
                new CopyObjectCommand({
                  CopySource: copySource,
                  Bucket: state.destinationBucketName,
                  Key: copiedKey,
                  CopySourceIfNoneMatch: ETag,
                }),
              );
              state.replOutput = `${copiedKey} copied to bucket
${state.destinationBucketName}`;
            } catch (err) {
              state.replOutput = `Unable to copy object as ${key} as as ${copiedKey}
to bucket ${state.destinationBucketName}: ${err.message}`;
            }
            break;
          }
          if (
```

```
            selectedCondCopy ===
            "If-Modified-Since: using yesterday's date. This condition should
succeed."
          ) {
            const bucket = state.sourceBucketName;
            const key = "file01.txt";
            const copySource = `${bucket}/${key}`;
            // Optionally edit the default key name prefix of the copied object
in ./object_name.json.
            const name = data.name;
            const copiedKey = `${name}${key}`;

            const date = new Date();
            date.setDate(date.getDate() - 1);

            try {
              await client.send(
                new CopyObjectCommand({
                  CopySource: copySource,
                  Bucket: state.destinationBucketName,
                  Key: copiedKey,
                  CopySourceIfModifiedSince: date,
                }),
              );
              state.replOutput = `${key} copied as ${copiedKey} to bucket
${state.destinationBucketName} because it has been created or modified in the last
24 hours.`;
            } catch (err) {
              state.replOutput = `Unable to copy object ${key} as ${copiedKey} to
bucket ${state.destinationBucketName} : ${err.message}`;
            }
            break;
          }
          if (
            selectedCondCopy ===
            "If-Unmodified-Since: using yesterday's date. This condition should
fail."
          ) {
            const bucket = state.sourceBucketName;
            const key = "file01.txt";
            const copySource = `${bucket}/${key}`;
            // Optionally edit the default key name prefix of the copied object
in ./object_name.json.
            const name = data.name;
```

```
            const copiedKey = `${name}${key}`;

            const date = new Date();
            date.setDate(date.getDate() - 1);

            try {
              await client.send(
                new CopyObjectCommand({
                  CopySource: copySource,
                  Bucket: state.destinationBucketName,
                  Key: copiedKey,
                  CopySourceIfUnmodifiedSince: date,
                }),
              );
              state.replOutput = `${copiedKey} copied to bucket
${state.destinationBucketName} because it has not been created or modified in the
last 24 hours.`;
            } catch (err) {
              state.replOutput = `Unable to copy object ${key} to bucket
${state.destinationBucketName}: ${err.message}`;
            }
          }
          break;
        }
        case choices.CONDITIONAL_WRITE:
          {
            const selectedCondWrite = await condWriteOptions.handle(state);
            if (
              selectedCondWrite ===
              "IfNoneMatch condition on the object key: If the key is a duplicate,
the write will fail."
            ) {
              // Optionally edit the default key name prefix of the copied object
in ./object_name.json.
              const key = "text02.txt";
              const __filename = fileURLToPath(import.meta.url);
              const __dirname = dirname(__filename);
              const filePath = path.join(__dirname, "text02.txt");
              try {
                await client.send(
                  new PutObjectCommand({
                    Bucket: `${state.destinationBucketName}`,
                    Key: `${key}`,
                    Body: await readFile(filePath),
```

```
                    IfNoneMatch: "*",
                  }),
                );
                state.replOutput = `${key} uploaded to bucket
 ${state.destinationBucketName} because the key is not a duplicate.`;
              } catch (err) {
                state.replOutput = `Unable to upload object to bucket
 ${state.destinationBucketName}:${err.message}`;
              }
              break;
            }
          }
          break;

        default:
          throw new Error(`Invalid replChoice: ${replChoice}`);
      }
    },
    {
      whileConfig: {
        whileFn: ({ replChoice }) => replChoice !== choices.EXIT,
        input: replInput(scenarios),
        output: new ScenarioOutput("REPL output", (state) => state.replOutput, {
          preformatted: true,
        }),
      },
    },
  );

export { replInput, choices };
```

생성된 모든 리소스(clean.steps.js)를 폐기합니다.

```
import {
  DeleteObjectCommand,
  DeleteBucketCommand,
  ListObjectVersionsCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * @typedef {import("@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js")} Scenarios
 */
```

```
/**
 * @typedef {import("@aws-sdk/client-s3").S3Client} S3Client
 */

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const confirmCleanup = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioInput("confirmCleanup", "Clean up resources?", {
    type: "confirm",
  });

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {S3Client} client
 */
const cleanupAction = (scenarios, client) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioAction("cleanupAction", async (state) => {
    const { sourceBucketName, destinationBucketName } = state;
    const buckets = [sourceBucketName, destinationBucketName].filter((b) => b);

    for (const bucket of buckets) {
      try {
        let objectsResponse;
        objectsResponse = await client.send(
          new ListObjectVersionsCommand({
            Bucket: bucket,
          }),
        );
        for (const version of objectsResponse.Versions || []) {
          const { Key, VersionId } = version;
          try {
            await client.send(
              new DeleteObjectCommand({
                Bucket: bucket,
                Key,
                VersionId,
              }),
            );
          } catch (err) {
            console.log(`An error occurred: ${err.message} `);
          }
        }
```

```
      } catch (e) {
        if (e instanceof Error && e.name === "NoSuchBucket") {
          console.log("Objects and buckets have already been deleted.");
          continue;
        }
        throw e;
      }

      await client.send(new DeleteBucketCommand({ Bucket: bucket }));
      console.log(`Delete for ${bucket} complete.`);
    }
  });

export { confirmCleanup, cleanupAction };
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CopyObject
  - GetObject
  - PutObject

대용량 파일 업로드 또는 다운로드

다음 코드 예제는 Amazon S3에 대용량 파일을 업로드하고 Amazon S3에서 대용량 파일을 다운로드하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

자세한 내용은 멀티파트 업로드를 사용하여 객체 업로드를 참조하십시오.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

대용량 파일을 업로드합니다.

```
import { S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
import { Upload } from "@aws-sdk/lib-storage";
```

```
import {
  ProgressBar,
  logger,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-log.js";

const twentyFiveMB = 25 * 1024 * 1024;

export const createString = (size = twentyFiveMB) => {
  return "x".repeat(size);
};

/**
 * Create a 25MB file and upload it in parts to the specified
 * Amazon S3 bucket.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string, key: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName, key }) => {
  const str = createString();
  const buffer = Buffer.from(str, "utf8");
  const progressBar = new ProgressBar({
    description: `Uploading "${key}" to "${bucketName}"`,
    barLength: 30,
  });

  try {
    const upload = new Upload({
      client: new S3Client({}),
      params: {
        Bucket: bucketName,
        Key: key,
        Body: buffer,
      },
    });

    upload.on("httpUploadProgress", ({ loaded, total }) => {
      progressBar.update({ current: loaded, total });
    });

    await upload.done();
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "AbortError") {
      logger.error(`Multipart upload was aborted. ${caught.message}`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
```

```
    }
  }
};
```

대용량 파일을 다운로드합니다.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import { GetObjectCommand, NoSuchKey, S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
import { createWriteStream, rmSync } from "node:fs";

const s3Client = new S3Client({});
const oneMB = 1024 * 1024;

export const getObjectRange = ({ bucket, key, start, end }) => {
  const command = new GetObjectCommand({
    Bucket: bucket,
    Key: key,
    Range: `bytes=${start}-${end}`,
  });

  return s3Client.send(command);
};

/**
 * @param {string | undefined} contentRange
 */
export const getRangeAndLength = (contentRange) => {
  const [range, length] = contentRange.split("/");
  const [start, end] = range.split("-");
  return {
    start: Number.parseInt(start),
    end: Number.parseInt(end),
    length: Number.parseInt(length),
  };
};

export const isComplete = ({ end, length }) => end === length - 1;

const downloadInChunks = async ({ bucket, key }) => {
  const writeStream = createWriteStream(
    fileURLToPath(new URL(`./${key}`, import.meta.url)),
```

```
  ).on("error", (err) => console.error(err));

  let rangeAndLength = { start: -1, end: -1, length: -1 };

  while (!isComplete(rangeAndLength)) {
    const { end } = rangeAndLength;
    const nextRange = { start: end + 1, end: end + oneMB };

    const { ContentRange, Body } = await getObjectRange({
      bucket,
      key,
      ...nextRange,
    });
    console.log(`Downloaded bytes ${nextRange.start} to ${nextRange.end}`);

    writeStream.write(await Body.transformToByteArray());
    rangeAndLength = getRangeAndLength(ContentRange);
  }
};

/**
 * Download a large object from and Amazon S3 bucket.
 *
 * When downloading a large file, you might want to break it down into
 * smaller pieces. Amazon S3 accepts a Range header to specify the start
 * and end of the byte range to be downloaded.
 *
 * @param {{ bucketName: string, key: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName, key }) => {
  try {
    await downloadInChunks({
      bucket: bucketName,
      key: key,
    });
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof NoSuchKey) {
      console.error(`Failed to download object. No such key "${key}".`);
      rmSync(key);
    }
  }
};
```

서버리스 예제

Amazon S3 트리거를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제는 S3 버킷에 객체를 업로드하여 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 해당 함수는 이벤트 파라미터에서 S3 버킷 이름과 객체 키를 검색하고 Amazon S3 API를 호출하여 객체의 콘텐츠 유형을 검색하고 로깅합니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

JavaScript를 사용하여 Lambda로 S3 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
import { S3Client, HeadObjectCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

const client = new S3Client();

export const handler = async (event, context) => {

    // Get the object from the event and show its content type
    const bucket = event.Records[0].s3.bucket.name;
    const key = decodeURIComponent(event.Records[0].s3.object.key.replace(/\+/g, '
 '));

    try {
        const { ContentType } = await client.send(new HeadObjectCommand({
            Bucket: bucket,
            Key: key,
        }));

        console.log('CONTENT TYPE:', ContentType);
        return ContentType;

    } catch (err) {
        console.log(err);
        const message = `Error getting object ${key} from bucket ${bucket}. Make
 sure they exist and your bucket is in the same region as this function.`;
```

```
        console.log(message);
        throw new Error(message);
    }
};
```

TypeScript를 사용하여 Lambda로 S3 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { S3Event } from 'aws-lambda';
import { S3Client, HeadObjectCommand } from '@aws-sdk/client-s3';

const s3 = new S3Client({ region: process.env.AWS_REGION });

export const handler = async (event: S3Event): Promise<string | undefined> => {
  // Get the object from the event and show its content type
  const bucket = event.Records[0].s3.bucket.name;
  const key = decodeURIComponent(event.Records[0].s3.object.key.replace(/\+/g, '
 '));
  const params = {
    Bucket: bucket,
    Key: key,
  };
  try {
    const { ContentType } = await s3.send(new HeadObjectCommand(params));
    console.log('CONTENT TYPE:', ContentType);
    return ContentType;
  } catch (err) {
    console.log(err);
    const message = `Error getting object ${key} from bucket ${bucket}. Make sure
 they exist and your bucket is in the same region as this function.`;
    console.log(message);
    throw new Error(message);
  }
};
```

SDK for JavaScript (v3)를 사용한 S3 Glacier 예

다음 코드 예제에서는 S3 Glacier와 함께 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3)를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`CreateVault`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateVault`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

클라이언트를 생성합니다.

```
const { GlacierClient } = require("@aws-sdk/client-glacier");
// Set the AWS Region.
const REGION = "REGION";
//Set the Redshift Service Object
const glacierClient = new GlacierClient({ region: REGION });
export { glacierClient };
```

볼트를 생성합니다.

```
// Load the SDK for JavaScript
import { CreateVaultCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-glacier";
import { glacierClient } from "./libs/glacierClient.js";

// Set the parameters
```

```
const vaultname = "VAULT_NAME"; // VAULT_NAME
const params = { vaultName: vaultname };

const run = async () => {
  try {
    const data = await glacierClient.send(new CreateVaultCommand(params));
    console.log("Success, vault created!");
    return data; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error");
  }
};
run();
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateVault를 참조하십시오.

`UploadArchive`

다음 코드 예시는 `UploadArchive`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

클라이언트를 생성합니다.

```
const { GlacierClient } = require("@aws-sdk/client-glacier");
// Set the AWS Region.
const REGION = "REGION";
//Set the Redshift Service Object
const glacierClient = new GlacierClient({ region: REGION });
export { glacierClient };
```

아카이브를 업로드합니다.

```
// Load the SDK for JavaScript
import { UploadArchiveCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-glacier";
import { glacierClient } from "./libs/glacierClient.js";

// Set the parameters
const vaultname = "VAULT_NAME"; // VAULT_NAME

// Create a new service object and buffer
const buffer = new Buffer.alloc(2.5 * 1024 * 1024); // 2.5MB buffer
const params = { vaultName: vaultname, body: buffer };

const run = async () => {
  try {
    const data = await glacierClient.send(new UploadArchiveCommand(params));
    console.log("Archive ID", data.archiveId);
    return data; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error uploading archive!", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 UploadArchive를 참조하십시오.

SDK for JavaScript(v3)를 사용한 SageMaker AI 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 SageMaker AI와 함께 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3)를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello SageMaker AI

다음 코드 예제에서는 SageMaker AI 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import {
  SageMakerClient,
  ListNotebookInstancesCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-sagemaker";

const client = new SageMakerClient({
  region: "us-west-2",
});

export const helloSagemaker = async () => {
  const command = new ListNotebookInstancesCommand({ MaxResults: 5 });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(
    "Hello Amazon SageMaker! Let's list some of your notebook instances:",
  );

  const instances = response.NotebookInstances || [];

  if (instances.length === 0) {
    console.log(
      "• No notebook instances found. Try creating one in the AWS Management Console
 or with the CreateNotebookInstanceCommand.",
    );
  } else {
    console.log(
      instances
        .map(
          (i) =>
            `• Instance: ${i.NotebookInstanceName}\n  Arn:${
              i.NotebookInstanceArn
```

```
            } \n  Creation Date: ${i.CreationTime.toISOString()}`,
        )
        .join("\n"),
    );
  }

  return response;
};
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListNotebookInstances를 참조하세요.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오

작업

`CreatePipeline`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreatePipeline`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

로컬에서 제공하는 JSON 정의를 사용하여 SageMaker AI 파이프라인을 생성하는 함수입니다.

```
/**
 * Create the Amazon SageMaker pipeline using a JSON pipeline definition. The
 definition
 * can also be provided as an Amazon S3 object using PipelineDefinitionS3Location.
 * @param {{roleArn: string, name: string, sagemakerClient: import('@aws-sdk/client-
sagemaker').SageMakerClient}} props
 */
```

```
export async function createSagemakerPipeline({
  // Assumes an AWS IAM role has been created for this pipeline.
  roleArn,
  name,
  // Assumes an AWS Lambda function has been created for this pipeline.
  functionArn,
  sagemakerClient,
}) {
  const pipelineDefinition = readFileSync(
    // dirnameFromMetaUrl is a local utility function. You can find its
 implementation
    // on GitHub.
    `${dirnameFromMetaUrl(
      import.meta.url,
    )}../../../../../scenarios/features/sagemaker_pipelines/resources/
GeoSpatialPipeline.json`,
  )
    .toString()
    .replace(/\*FUNCTION_ARN\*/g, functionArn);

  let arn = null;

  const createPipeline = () =>
    sagemakerClient.send(
      new CreatePipelineCommand({
        PipelineName: name,
        PipelineDefinition: pipelineDefinition,
        RoleArn: roleArn,
      }),
    );

  try {
    const { PipelineArn } = await createPipeline();
    arn = PipelineArn;
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "ValidationException" &&
      caught.message.includes(
        "Pipeline names must be unique within an AWS account and region",
      )
    ) {
      const { PipelineArn } = await sagemakerClient.send(
        new DescribePipelineCommand({ PipelineName: name }),
```

```
      );
      arn = PipelineArn;
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }

  return {
    arn,
    cleanUp: async () => {
      await sagemakerClient.send(
        new DeletePipelineCommand({ PipelineName: name }),
      );
    },
  };
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 CreatePipelineAWS SDK for JavaScript 을 참조하세요.

`DeletePipeline`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeletePipeline`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

SageMaker AI 파이프라인을 삭제하기 위한 구문입니다. 이 코드는 더 큰 함수의 일부입니다. 자세한 내용은 '파이프라인 생성' 또는 GitHub 리포지토리를 참조하십시오.

```
      await sagemakerClient.send(
        new DeletePipelineCommand({ PipelineName: name }),
      );
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeletePipeline을 참조하십시오.

DescribePipelineExecution

다음 코드 예시는 DescribePipelineExecution의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

SageMaker AI 파이프라인 실행이 성공, 실패 또는 중지될 때까지 기다립니다.

```
/**
 * Poll the executing pipeline until the status is 'SUCCEEDED', 'STOPPED', or
 'FAILED'.
 * @param {{ arn: string, sagemakerClient: import('@aws-sdk/client-
sagemaker').SageMakerClient, wait: (ms: number) => Promise<void>}} props
 */
export async function waitForPipelineComplete({ arn, sagemakerClient, wait }) {
  const command = new DescribePipelineExecutionCommand({
    PipelineExecutionArn: arn,
  });

  let complete = false;
  const intervalInSeconds = 15;
  const COMPLETION_STATUSES = [
    PipelineExecutionStatus.FAILED,
    PipelineExecutionStatus.STOPPED,
    PipelineExecutionStatus.SUCCEEDED,
  ];

  do {
    const { PipelineExecutionStatus: status, FailureReason } =
      await sagemakerClient.send(command);

    complete = COMPLETION_STATUSES.includes(status);

    if (!complete) {
      console.log(
        `Pipeline is ${status}. Waiting ${intervalInSeconds} seconds before checking
 again.`,
```

```
      );
      await wait(intervalInSeconds);
    } else if (status === PipelineExecutionStatus.FAILED) {
      throw new Error(`Pipeline failed because: ${FailureReason}`);
    } else if (status === PipelineExecutionStatus.STOPPED) {
      throw new Error("Pipeline was forcefully stopped.");
    } else {
      console.log(`Pipeline execution ${status}.`);
    }
  } while (!complete);
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DescribePipelineExecution을 참조하세요.

`StartPipelineExecution`

다음 코드 예시는 `StartPipelineExecution`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

SageMaker AI 파이프라인 실행을 시작합니다.

```
/**
 * Start the execution of the Amazon SageMaker pipeline. Parameters that are
 * passed in are used in the AWS Lambda function.
 * @param {{
 *   name: string,
 *   sagemakerClient: import('@aws-sdk/client-sagemaker').SageMakerClient,
 *   roleArn: string,
 *   queueUrl: string,
 *   s3InputBucketName: string,
 * }} props
 */
export async function startPipelineExecution({
```

```
  sagemakerClient,
  name,
  bucketName,
  roleArn,
  queueUrl,
}) {
  /**
   * The Vector Enrichment Job requests CSV data. This configuration points to a CSV
   * file in an Amazon S3 bucket.
   * @type {import("@aws-sdk/client-sagemaker-
geospatial").VectorEnrichmentJobInputConfig}
   */
  const inputConfig = {
    DataSourceConfig: {
      S3Data: {
        S3Uri: `s3://${bucketName}/input/sample_data.csv`,
      },
    },
    DocumentType: VectorEnrichmentJobDocumentType.CSV,
  };

  /**
   * The Vector Enrichment Job adds additional data to the source CSV. This
 configuration points
   * to an Amazon S3 prefix where the output will be stored.
   * @type {import("@aws-sdk/client-sagemaker-
geospatial").ExportVectorEnrichmentJobOutputConfig}
   */
  const outputConfig = {
    S3Data: {
      S3Uri: `s3://${bucketName}/output/`,
    },
  };

  /**
   * This job will be a Reverse Geocoding Vector Enrichment Job. Reverse Geocoding
 requires
   * latitude and longitude values.
   * @type {import("@aws-sdk/client-sagemaker-
geospatial").VectorEnrichmentJobConfig}
   */
  const jobConfig = {
    ReverseGeocodingConfig: {
      XAttributeName: "Longitude",
```

```
      YAttributeName: "Latitude",
    },
  };

  const { PipelineExecutionArn } = await sagemakerClient.send(
    new StartPipelineExecutionCommand({
      PipelineName: name,
      PipelineExecutionDisplayName: `${name}-example-execution`,
      PipelineParameters: [
        { Name: "parameter_execution_role", Value: roleArn },
        { Name: "parameter_queue_url", Value: queueUrl },
        {
          Name: "parameter_vej_input_config",
          Value: JSON.stringify(inputConfig),
        },
        {
          Name: "parameter_vej_export_config",
          Value: JSON.stringify(outputConfig),
        },
        {
          Name: "parameter_step_1_vej_config",
          Value: JSON.stringify(jobConfig),
        },
      ],
    }),
  );

  return {
    arn: PipelineExecutionArn,
  };
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 StartPipelineExecution을 참조하세요.

시나리오

지리공간 작업 및 파이프라인으로 시작하기

다음 코드 예제에서는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 파이프라인의 리소스를 설정하세요.

- 지리 공간 작업을 실행하는 파이프라인을 설정합니다.
- 파이프라인 실행을 시작합니다.
- 실행 상태를 모니터링합니다.
- 파이프라인의 출력을 볼 수 있습니다.
- 리소스를 정리합니다.

자세한 내용은 Community. AWS SDKs를 사용하여 SageMaker 파이프라인 생성 및 실행을 참조하세요.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

다음 파일 발췌문에는 SageMaker AI 클라이언트를 사용하여 파이프라인을 관리하는 함수가 포함되어 있습니다.

```
import { readFileSync } from "node:fs";

import {
  CreateRoleCommand,
  DeleteRoleCommand,
  CreatePolicyCommand,
  DeletePolicyCommand,
  AttachRolePolicyCommand,
  DetachRolePolicyCommand,
  GetRoleCommand,
  ListPoliciesCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

import {
  PublishLayerVersionCommand,
  DeleteLayerVersionCommand,
  CreateFunctionCommand,
  Runtime,
  DeleteFunctionCommand,
  CreateEventSourceMappingCommand,
```

```
  DeleteEventSourceMappingCommand,
  GetFunctionCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-lambda";

import {
  PutObjectCommand,
  CreateBucketCommand,
  DeleteBucketCommand,
  DeleteObjectCommand,
  GetObjectCommand,
  ListObjectsV2Command,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

import {
  CreatePipelineCommand,
  DeletePipelineCommand,
  DescribePipelineCommand,
  DescribePipelineExecutionCommand,
  PipelineExecutionStatus,
  StartPipelineExecutionCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-sagemaker";

import { VectorEnrichmentJobDocumentType } from "@aws-sdk/client-sagemaker-
geospatial";

import {
  CreateQueueCommand,
  DeleteQueueCommand,
  GetQueueAttributesCommand,
  GetQueueUrlCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

import { dirnameFromMetaUrl } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-fs.js";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

/**
 * Create the AWS IAM role that will be assumed by AWS Lambda.
 * @param {{ name: string, iamClient: import('@aws-sdk/client-iam').IAMClient }}
 props
 */
export async function createLambdaExecutionRole({ name, iamClient }) {
  const createRole = () =>
    iamClient.send(
      new CreateRoleCommand({
```

```
        RoleName: name,
        AssumeRolePolicyDocument: JSON.stringify({
          Version: "2012-10-17",
          Statement: [
            {
              Effect: "Allow",
              Action: ["sts:AssumeRole"],
              Principal: { Service: ["lambda.amazonaws.com"] },
            },
          ],
        }),
      }),
    );

  let role = null;

  try {
    const { Role } = await createRole();
    role = Role;
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "EntityAlreadyExistsException"
    ) {
      const { Role } = await iamClient.send(
        new GetRoleCommand({ RoleName: name }),
      );
      role = Role;
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }

  return {
    arn: role.Arn,
    cleanUp: async () => {
      await iamClient.send(new DeleteRoleCommand({ RoleName: name }));
    },
  };
}

/**
 * Create an AWS IAM policy that will be attached to the AWS IAM role assumed by the
 AWS Lambda function.
```

```
 * The policy grants permission to work with Amazon SQS, Amazon CloudWatch, and
 Amazon SageMaker.
 * @param {{name: string, iamClient: import('@aws-sdk/client-iam').IAMClient,
 pipelineExecutionRoleArn: string}} props
 */
export async function createLambdaExecutionPolicy({
  name,
  iamClient,
  pipelineExecutionRoleArn,
}) {
  const policyConfig = {
    Version: "2012-10-17",
    Statement: [
      {
        Effect: "Allow",
        Action: [
          "sqs:ReceiveMessage",
          "sqs:DeleteMessage",
          "sqs:GetQueueAttributes",
          "logs:CreateLogGroup",
          "logs:CreateLogStream",
          "logs:PutLogEvents",
          "sagemaker-geospatial:StartVectorEnrichmentJob",
          "sagemaker-geospatial:GetVectorEnrichmentJob",
          "sagemaker:SendPipelineExecutionStepFailure",
          "sagemaker:SendPipelineExecutionStepSuccess",
          "sagemaker-geospatial:ExportVectorEnrichmentJob",
        ],
        Resource: "*",
      },
      {
        Effect: "Allow",
        // The AWS Lambda function needs permission to pass the pipeline execution
 role to
        // the StartVectorEnrichmentCommand. This restriction prevents an AWS Lambda
 function
        // from elevating privileges. For more information, see:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/
id_roles_use_passrole.html
        Action: ["iam:PassRole"],
        Resource: `${pipelineExecutionRoleArn}`,
        Condition: {
          StringEquals: {
            "iam:PassedToService": [
```

```
              "sagemaker.amazonaws.com",
              "sagemaker-geospatial.amazonaws.com",
            ],
          },
        },
      },
    ],
  };

  const createPolicy = () =>
    iamClient.send(
      new CreatePolicyCommand({
        PolicyDocument: JSON.stringify(policyConfig),
        PolicyName: name,
      }),
    );

  let policy = null;

  try {
    const { Policy } = await createPolicy();
    policy = Policy;
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "EntityAlreadyExistsException"
    ) {
      const { Policies } = await iamClient.send(new ListPoliciesCommand({}));
      if (Policies) {
        policy = Policies.find((p) => p.PolicyName === name);
      } else {
        throw new Error("No policies found.");
      }
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }

  return {
    arn: policy?.Arn,
    policyConfig,
    cleanUp: async () => {
      await iamClient.send(new DeletePolicyCommand({ PolicyArn: policy?.Arn }));
    },
```

```
  };
}

/**
 * Attach an AWS IAM policy to an AWS IAM role.
 * @param {{roleName: string, policyArn: string, iamClient: import('@aws-sdk/client-
iam').IAMClient}} props
 */
export async function attachPolicy({ roleName, policyArn, iamClient }) {
  const attachPolicyCommand = new AttachRolePolicyCommand({
    RoleName: roleName,
    PolicyArn: policyArn,
  });

  await iamClient.send(attachPolicyCommand);
  return {
    cleanUp: async () => {
      await iamClient.send(
        new DetachRolePolicyCommand({
          RoleName: roleName,
          PolicyArn: policyArn,
        }),
      );
    },
  };
}

/**
 * Create an AWS Lambda layer that contains the Amazon SageMaker and Amazon
 SageMaker Geospatial clients
 * in the runtime. The default runtime supports v3.188.0 of the JavaScript SDK. The
 Amazon SageMaker
 * Geospatial client wasn't introduced until v3.221.0.
 * @param {{ name: string, lambdaClient: import('@aws-sdk/client-
lambda').LambdaClient }} props
 */
export async function createLambdaLayer({ name, lambdaClient }) {
  const layerPath = `${dirnameFromMetaUrl(import.meta.url)}lambda/nodejs.zip`;
  const { LayerVersionArn, Version } = await lambdaClient.send(
    new PublishLayerVersionCommand({
      LayerName: name,
      Content: {
        ZipFile: Uint8Array.from(readFileSync(layerPath)),
      },
```

```
    }),
  );

  return {
    versionArn: LayerVersionArn,
    version: Version,
    cleanUp: async () => {
      await lambdaClient.send(
        new DeleteLayerVersionCommand({
          LayerName: name,
          VersionNumber: Version,
        }),
      );
    },
  };
}

/**
 * Deploy the AWS Lambda function that will be used to respond to Amazon SageMaker
 pipeline
 * execution steps.
 * @param {{roleArn: string, name: string, lambdaClient: import('@aws-sdk/client-
lambda').LambdaClient, layerVersionArn: string}} props
 */
export async function createLambdaFunction({
  name,
  roleArn,
  lambdaClient,
  layerVersionArn,
}) {
  const lambdaPath = `${dirnameFromMetaUrl(
    import.meta.url,
  )}lambda/dist/index.mjs.zip`;

  // If a function of the same name already exists, return that
  // function's ARN instead. By default this is
  // "sagemaker-wkflw-lambda-function", so collisions are
  // unlikely.
  const createFunction = async () => {
    try {
      return await lambdaClient.send(
        new CreateFunctionCommand({
          Code: {
            ZipFile: Uint8Array.from(readFileSync(lambdaPath)),
```

```
          },
          Runtime: Runtime.nodejs18x,
          Handler: "index.handler",
          Layers: [layerVersionArn],
          FunctionName: name,
          Role: roleArn,
        }),
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (
        caught instanceof Error &&
        caught.name === "ResourceConflictException"
      ) {
        const { Configuration } = await lambdaClient.send(
          new GetFunctionCommand({ FunctionName: name }),
        );
        return Configuration;
      }
      throw caught;
    }
  };

  // Function creation fails if the Role is not ready. This retries
  // function creation until it succeeds or it times out.
  const { FunctionArn } = await retry(
    { intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 60 },
    createFunction,
  );

  return {
    arn: FunctionArn,
    cleanUp: async () => {
      await lambdaClient.send(
        new DeleteFunctionCommand({ FunctionName: name }),
      );
    },
  };
}

/**
 * This uploads some sample coordinate data to an Amazon S3 bucket.
 * The Amazon SageMaker Geospatial vector enrichment job will take the simple Lat/
Long
 * coordinates in this file and augment them with more detailed location data.
```

```
 * @param {{bucketName: string, s3Client: import('@aws-sdk/client-s3').S3Client}}
 props
 */
export async function uploadCSVDataToS3({ bucketName, s3Client }) {
  const s3Path = `${dirnameFromMetaUrl(
    import.meta.url,
  )}../../../../../scenarios/features/sagemaker_pipelines/resources/
latlongtest.csv`;

  await s3Client.send(
    new PutObjectCommand({
      Bucket: bucketName,
      Key: "input/sample_data.csv",
      Body: readFileSync(s3Path),
    }),
  );
}

/**
 * Create the AWS IAM role that will be assumed by the Amazon SageMaker pipeline.
 * @param {{name: string, iamClient: import('@aws-sdk/client-iam').IAMClient, wait:
 (ms: number) => Promise<void>}} props
 */
export async function createSagemakerRole({ name, iamClient, wait }) {
  let role = null;

  const createRole = () =>
    iamClient.send(
      new CreateRoleCommand({
        RoleName: name,
        AssumeRolePolicyDocument: JSON.stringify({
          Version: "2012-10-17",
          Statement: [
            {
              Effect: "Allow",
              Action: ["sts:AssumeRole"],
              Principal: {
                Service: [
                  "sagemaker.amazonaws.com",
                  "sagemaker-geospatial.amazonaws.com",
                ],
              },
            },
          ],
```

```
        }),
      }),
    );

  try {
    const { Role } = await createRole();
    role = Role;
    // Wait for the role to be ready.
    await wait(10);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "EntityAlreadyExistsException"
    ) {
      const { Role } = await iamClient.send(
        new GetRoleCommand({ RoleName: name }),
      );
      role = Role;
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }

  return {
    arn: role.Arn,
    cleanUp: async () => {
      await iamClient.send(new DeleteRoleCommand({ RoleName: name }));
    },
  };
}

/**
 * Create the Amazon SageMaker execution policy. This policy grants permission to
 * invoke the AWS Lambda function, read/write to the Amazon S3 bucket, and send
 messages to
 * the Amazon SQS queue.
 * @param {{ name: string, sqsQueueArn: string, lambdaArn: string, iamClient:
 import('@aws-sdk/client-iam').IAMClient, s3BucketName: string}} props
 */
export async function createSagemakerExecutionPolicy({
  sqsQueueArn,
  lambdaArn,
  iamClient,
  name,
```

```
  s3BucketName,
}) {
  const policyConfig = {
    Version: "2012-10-17",
    Statement: [
      {
        Effect: "Allow",
        Action: ["lambda:InvokeFunction"],
        Resource: lambdaArn,
      },
      {
        Effect: "Allow",
        Action: ["s3:*"],
        Resource: [
          `arn:aws:s3:::${s3BucketName}`,
          `arn:aws:s3:::${s3BucketName}/*`,
        ],
      },
      {
        Effect: "Allow",
        Action: ["sqs:SendMessage"],
        Resource: sqsQueueArn,
      },
    ],
  };

  const createPolicy = () =>
    iamClient.send(
      new CreatePolicyCommand({
        PolicyDocument: JSON.stringify(policyConfig),
        PolicyName: name,
      }),
    );

  let policy = null;

  try {
    const { Policy } = await createPolicy();
    policy = Policy;
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "EntityAlreadyExistsException"
    ) {
```

```
      const { Policies } = await iamClient.send(new ListPoliciesCommand({}));
      if (Policies) {
        policy = Policies.find((p) => p.PolicyName === name);
      } else {
        throw new Error("No policies found.");
      }
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }

  return {
    arn: policy?.Arn,
    policyConfig,
    cleanUp: async () => {
      await iamClient.send(new DeletePolicyCommand({ PolicyArn: policy?.Arn }));
    },
  };
}

/**
 * Create the Amazon SageMaker pipeline using a JSON pipeline definition. The
 definition
 * can also be provided as an Amazon S3 object using PipelineDefinitionS3Location.
 * @param {{roleArn: string, name: string, sagemakerClient: import('@aws-sdk/client-
sagemaker').SageMakerClient}} props
 */
export async function createSagemakerPipeline({
  // Assumes an AWS IAM role has been created for this pipeline.
  roleArn,
  name,
  // Assumes an AWS Lambda function has been created for this pipeline.
  functionArn,
  sagemakerClient,
}) {
  const pipelineDefinition = readFileSync(
    // dirnameFromMetaUrl is a local utility function. You can find its
 implementation
    // on GitHub.
    `${dirnameFromMetaUrl(
      import.meta.url,
    )}../../../../../scenarios/features/sagemaker_pipelines/resources/
GeoSpatialPipeline.json`,
  )
```

```
    .toString()
    .replace(/\*FUNCTION_ARN\*/g, functionArn);

  let arn = null;

  const createPipeline = () =>
    sagemakerClient.send(
      new CreatePipelineCommand({
        PipelineName: name,
        PipelineDefinition: pipelineDefinition,
        RoleArn: roleArn,
      }),
    );

  try {
    const { PipelineArn } = await createPipeline();
    arn = PipelineArn;
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "ValidationException" &&
      caught.message.includes(
        "Pipeline names must be unique within an AWS account and region",
      )
    ) {
      const { PipelineArn } = await sagemakerClient.send(
        new DescribePipelineCommand({ PipelineName: name }),
      );
      arn = PipelineArn;
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }

  return {
    arn,
    cleanUp: async () => {
      await sagemakerClient.send(
        new DeletePipelineCommand({ PipelineName: name }),
      );
    },
  };
}
```

```
/**
 * Create an Amazon SQS queue. The Amazon SageMaker pipeline will send messages
 * to this queue that are then processed by the AWS Lambda function.
 * @param {{name: string, sqsClient: import('@aws-sdk/client-sqs').SQSClient}} props
 */
export async function createSQSQueue({ name, sqsClient }) {
  const createSqsQueue = () =>
    sqsClient.send(
      new CreateQueueCommand({
        QueueName: name,
        Attributes: {
          DelaySeconds: "5",
          ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds: "5",
          VisibilityTimeout: "300",
        },
      }),
    );

  let queueUrl = null;
  try {
    const { QueueUrl } = await createSqsQueue();
    queueUrl = QueueUrl;
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "QueueNameExists") {
      const { QueueUrl } = await sqsClient.send(
        new GetQueueUrlCommand({ QueueName: name }),
      );
      queueUrl = QueueUrl;
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }

  const { Attributes } = await retry(
    { intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 60 },
    () =>
      sqsClient.send(
        new GetQueueAttributesCommand({
          QueueUrl: queueUrl,
          AttributeNames: ["QueueArn"],
        }),
      ),
  );
```

```
  return {
    queueUrl,
    queueArn: Attributes.QueueArn,
    cleanUp: async () => {
      await sqsClient.send(new DeleteQueueCommand({ QueueUrl: queueUrl }));
    },
  };
}

/**
 * Configure the AWS Lambda function to long poll for messages from the Amazon SQS
 * queue.
 * @param {{
 *   paginateListEventSourceMappings: () => Generator<import('@aws-sdk/client-
lambda').ListEventSourceMappingsCommandOutput>,
 *   lambdaName: string,
 *   queueArn: string,
 *   lambdaClient: import('@aws-sdk/client-lambda').LambdaClient}} props
 */
export async function configureLambdaSQSEventSource({
  lambdaName,
  queueArn,
  lambdaClient,
  paginateListEventSourceMappings,
}) {
  let uuid = null;
  const createEvenSourceMapping = () =>
    lambdaClient.send(
      new CreateEventSourceMappingCommand({
        EventSourceArn: queueArn,
        FunctionName: lambdaName,
      }),
    );

  try {
    const { UUID } = await createEvenSourceMapping();
    uuid = UUID;
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "ResourceConflictException"
    ) {
      const paginator = paginateListEventSourceMappings(
        { client: lambdaClient },
```

```
        {},
      );
      /**
       * @type {import('@aws-sdk/client-lambda').EventSourceMappingConfiguration[]}
       */
      const eventSourceMappings = [];
      for await (const page of paginator) {
        eventSourceMappings.concat(page.EventSourceMappings || []);
      }

      const { Configuration } = await lambdaClient.send(
        new GetFunctionCommand({ FunctionName: lambdaName }),
      );

      uuid = eventSourceMappings.find(
        (mapping) =>
          mapping.EventSourceArn === queueArn &&
          mapping.FunctionArn === Configuration.FunctionArn,
      ).UUID;
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }

  return {
    cleanUp: async () => {
      await lambdaClient.send(
        new DeleteEventSourceMappingCommand({
          UUID: uuid,
        }),
      );
    },
  };
}

/**
 * Create an Amazon S3 bucket that will store the simple coordinate file as input
 * and the output of the Amazon SageMaker Geospatial vector enrichment job.
 * @param {{
 *   s3Client: import('@aws-sdk/client-s3').S3Client,
 *   name: string,
 *   paginateListObjectsV2: () => Generator<import('@aws-sdk/client-
s3').ListObjectsCommandOutput>
 * }} props
```

```
 */
export async function createS3Bucket({
  name,
  s3Client,
  paginateListObjectsV2,
}) {
  await s3Client.send(new CreateBucketCommand({ Bucket: name }));

  return {
    cleanUp: async () => {
      const paginator = paginateListObjectsV2(
        { client: s3Client },
        { Bucket: name },
      );
      for await (const page of paginator) {
        const objects = page.Contents;
        if (objects) {
          for (const object of objects) {
            await s3Client.send(
              new DeleteObjectCommand({ Bucket: name, Key: object.Key }),
            );
          }
        }
      }
      await s3Client.send(new DeleteBucketCommand({ Bucket: name }));
    },
  };
}

/**
 * Start the execution of the Amazon SageMaker pipeline. Parameters that are
 * passed in are used in the AWS Lambda function.
 * @param {{
 *   name: string,
 *   sagemakerClient: import('@aws-sdk/client-sagemaker').SageMakerClient,
 *   roleArn: string,
 *   queueUrl: string,
 *   s3InputBucketName: string,
 * }} props
 */
export async function startPipelineExecution({
  sagemakerClient,
  name,
  bucketName,
```

```
  roleArn,
  queueUrl,
}) {
  /**
   * The Vector Enrichment Job requests CSV data. This configuration points to a CSV
   * file in an Amazon S3 bucket.
   * @type {import("@aws-sdk/client-sagemaker-
geospatial").VectorEnrichmentJobInputConfig}
   */
  const inputConfig = {
    DataSourceConfig: {
      S3Data: {
        S3Uri: `s3://${bucketName}/input/sample_data.csv`,
      },
    },
    DocumentType: VectorEnrichmentJobDocumentType.CSV,
  };

  /**
   * The Vector Enrichment Job adds additional data to the source CSV. This
 configuration points
   * to an Amazon S3 prefix where the output will be stored.
   * @type {import("@aws-sdk/client-sagemaker-
geospatial").ExportVectorEnrichmentJobOutputConfig}
   */
  const outputConfig = {
    S3Data: {
      S3Uri: `s3://${bucketName}/output/`,
    },
  };

  /**
   * This job will be a Reverse Geocoding Vector Enrichment Job. Reverse Geocoding
 requires
   * latitude and longitude values.
   * @type {import("@aws-sdk/client-sagemaker-
geospatial").VectorEnrichmentJobConfig}
   */
  const jobConfig = {
    ReverseGeocodingConfig: {
      XAttributeName: "Longitude",
      YAttributeName: "Latitude",
    },
  };
```

```
  const { PipelineExecutionArn } = await sagemakerClient.send(
    new StartPipelineExecutionCommand({
      PipelineName: name,
      PipelineExecutionDisplayName: `${name}-example-execution`,
      PipelineParameters: [
        { Name: "parameter_execution_role", Value: roleArn },
        { Name: "parameter_queue_url", Value: queueUrl },
        {
          Name: "parameter_vej_input_config",
          Value: JSON.stringify(inputConfig),
        },
        {
          Name: "parameter_vej_export_config",
          Value: JSON.stringify(outputConfig),
        },
        {
          Name: "parameter_step_1_vej_config",
          Value: JSON.stringify(jobConfig),
        },
      ],
    }),
  );

  return {
    arn: PipelineExecutionArn,
  };
}

/**
 * Poll the executing pipeline until the status is 'SUCCEEDED', 'STOPPED', or
 'FAILED'.
 * @param {{ arn: string, sagemakerClient: import('@aws-sdk/client-
sagemaker').SageMakerClient, wait: (ms: number) => Promise<void>}} props
 */
export async function waitForPipelineComplete({ arn, sagemakerClient, wait }) {
  const command = new DescribePipelineExecutionCommand({
    PipelineExecutionArn: arn,
  });

  let complete = false;
  const intervalInSeconds = 15;
  const COMPLETION_STATUSES = [
    PipelineExecutionStatus.FAILED,
```

```
    PipelineExecutionStatus.STOPPED,
    PipelineExecutionStatus.SUCCEEDED,
  ];

  do {
    const { PipelineExecutionStatus: status, FailureReason } =
      await sagemakerClient.send(command);

    complete = COMPLETION_STATUSES.includes(status);

    if (!complete) {
      console.log(
        `Pipeline is ${status}. Waiting ${intervalInSeconds} seconds before checking
 again.`,
      );
      await wait(intervalInSeconds);
    } else if (status === PipelineExecutionStatus.FAILED) {
      throw new Error(`Pipeline failed because: ${FailureReason}`);
    } else if (status === PipelineExecutionStatus.STOPPED) {
      throw new Error("Pipeline was forcefully stopped.");
    } else {
      console.log(`Pipeline execution ${status}.`);
    }
  } while (!complete);
}

/**
 * Return the string value of an Amazon S3 object.
 * @param {{ bucket: string, key: string, s3Client: import('@aws-sdk/client-
s3').S3Client}} param0
 */
export async function getObject({ bucket, s3Client }) {
  const prefix = "output/";
  const { Contents } = await s3Client.send(
    new ListObjectsV2Command({ MaxKeys: 1, Bucket: bucket, Prefix: prefix }),
  );

  if (!Contents.length) {
    throw new Error("No objects found in bucket.");
  }

  // Find the CSV file.
  const outputObject = Contents.find((obj) => obj.Key.endsWith(".csv"));
```

```
  if (!outputObject) {
    throw new Error(`No CSV file found in bucket with the prefix "${prefix}".`);
  }

  const { Body } = await s3Client.send(
    new GetObjectCommand({
      Bucket: bucket,
      Key: outputObject.Key,
    }),
  );

  return Body.transformToString();
}
```

이 함수는 이전 라이브러리 함수를 사용하여 SageMaker AI 파이프라인을 설정하고, 실행하고, 생성된 모든 리소스를 삭제하는 파일에서 발췌한 것입니다.

```
import { retry, wait } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";
import {
  attachPolicy,
  configureLambdaSQSEventSource,
  createLambdaExecutionPolicy,
  createLambdaExecutionRole,
  createLambdaFunction,
  createLambdaLayer,
  createS3Bucket,
  createSQSQueue,
  createSagemakerExecutionPolicy,
  createSagemakerPipeline,
  createSagemakerRole,
  getObject,
  startPipelineExecution,
  uploadCSVDataToS3,
  waitForPipelineComplete,
} from "./lib.js";
import { MESSAGES } from "./messages.js";

export class SageMakerPipelinesWkflw {
  names = {
    LAMBDA_EXECUTION_ROLE: "sagemaker-wkflw-lambda-execution-role",
    LAMBDA_EXECUTION_ROLE_POLICY:
      "sagemaker-wkflw-lambda-execution-role-policy",
```

```
    LAMBDA_FUNCTION: "sagemaker-wkflw-lambda-function",
    LAMBDA_LAYER: "sagemaker-wkflw-lambda-layer",
    SAGE_MAKER_EXECUTION_ROLE: "sagemaker-wkflw-pipeline-execution-role",
    SAGE_MAKER_EXECUTION_ROLE_POLICY:
      "sagemaker-wkflw-pipeline-execution-role-policy",
    SAGE_MAKER_PIPELINE: "sagemaker-wkflw-pipeline",
    SQS_QUEUE: "sagemaker-wkflw-sqs-queue",
    S3_BUCKET: `sagemaker-wkflw-s3-bucket-${Date.now()}`,
  };

  cleanUpFunctions = [];

  /**
   * @param {import("@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/prompter.js").Prompter} prompter
   * @param {import("@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/logger.js").Logger} logger
   * @param {{ IAM: import("@aws-sdk/client-iam").IAMClient, Lambda: import("@aws-
sdk/client-lambda").LambdaClient, SageMaker: import("@aws-sdk/client-
sagemaker").SageMakerClient, S3: import("@aws-sdk/client-s3").S3Client, SQS:
 import("@aws-sdk/client-sqs").SQSClient }} clients
   */
  constructor(prompter, logger, clients) {
    this.prompter = prompter;
    this.logger = logger;
    this.clients = clients;
  }

  async run() {
    try {
      await this.startWorkflow();
    } catch (err) {
      console.error(err);
      throw err;
    } finally {
      this.logger.logSeparator();
      const doCleanUp = await this.prompter.confirm({
        message: "Clean up resources?",
      });
      if (doCleanUp) {
        await this.cleanUp();
      }
    }
  }

  async cleanUp() {
```

```
    // Run all of the clean up functions. If any fail, we log the error and
continue.
    // This ensures all clean up functions are run.
    for (let i = this.cleanUpFunctions.length - 1; i >= 0; i--) {
      await retry(
        { intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 60, swallowError: true },
        this.cleanUpFunctions[i],
      );
    }
  }

  async startWorkflow() {
    this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.greetingHeader);
    await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.greeting);

    this.logger.logSeparator();
    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.creatingRole.replace(
        "${ROLE_NAME}",
        this.names.LAMBDA_EXECUTION_ROLE,
      ),
    );

    // Create an IAM role that will be assumed by the AWS Lambda function. This
function
    // is triggered by Amazon SQS messages and calls SageMaker and SageMaker
GeoSpatial actions.
    const { arn: lambdaExecutionRoleArn, cleanUp: lambdaExecutionRoleCleanUp } =
      await createLambdaExecutionRole({
        name: this.names.LAMBDA_EXECUTION_ROLE,
        iamClient: this.clients.IAM,
      });
    // Add a clean up step to a stack for every resource created.
    this.cleanUpFunctions.push(lambdaExecutionRoleCleanUp);

    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.roleCreated.replace(
        "${ROLE_NAME}",
        this.names.LAMBDA_EXECUTION_ROLE,
      ),
    );

    this.logger.logSeparator();
```

```
    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.creatingRole.replace(
        "${ROLE_NAME}",
        this.names.SAGE_MAKER_EXECUTION_ROLE,
      ),
    );

    // Create an IAM role that will be assumed by the SageMaker pipeline. The
pipeline
    // sends messages to an Amazon SQS queue and puts/retrieves Amazon S3 objects.
    const {
      arn: pipelineExecutionRoleArn,
      cleanUp: pipelineExecutionRoleCleanUp,
    } = await createSagemakerRole({
      iamClient: this.clients.IAM,
      name: this.names.SAGE_MAKER_EXECUTION_ROLE,
      wait,
    });
    this.cleanUpFunctions.push(pipelineExecutionRoleCleanUp);

    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.roleCreated.replace(
        "${ROLE_NAME}",
        this.names.SAGE_MAKER_EXECUTION_ROLE,
      ),
    );

    this.logger.logSeparator();

    // Create an IAM policy that allows the AWS Lambda function to invoke SageMaker
APIs.
    const {
      arn: lambdaExecutionPolicyArn,
      policy: lambdaPolicy,
      cleanUp: lambdaExecutionPolicyCleanUp,
    } = await createLambdaExecutionPolicy({
      name: this.names.LAMBDA_EXECUTION_ROLE_POLICY,
      s3BucketName: this.names.S3_BUCKET,
      iamClient: this.clients.IAM,
      pipelineExecutionRoleArn,
    });
    this.cleanUpFunctions.push(lambdaExecutionPolicyCleanUp);

    console.log(JSON.stringify(lambdaPolicy, null, 2), "\n");
```

```
    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.attachPolicy
        .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", this.names.LAMBDA_EXECUTION_ROLE_POLICY)
        .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", this.names.LAMBDA_EXECUTION_ROLE),
    );

    await this.prompter.checkContinue();

    // Attach the Lambda execution policy to the execution role.
    const { cleanUp: lambdaExecutionRolePolicyCleanUp } = await attachPolicy({
      roleName: this.names.LAMBDA_EXECUTION_ROLE,
      policyArn: lambdaExecutionPolicyArn,
      iamClient: this.clients.IAM,
    });
    this.cleanUpFunctions.push(lambdaExecutionRolePolicyCleanUp);

    await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.policyAttached);

    this.logger.logSeparator();

    // Create Lambda layer for SageMaker packages.
    const { versionArn: layerVersionArn, cleanUp: lambdaLayerCleanUp } =
      await createLambdaLayer({
        name: this.names.LAMBDA_LAYER,
        lambdaClient: this.clients.Lambda,
      });
    this.cleanUpFunctions.push(lambdaLayerCleanUp);

    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.creatingFunction.replace(
        "${FUNCTION_NAME}",
        this.names.LAMBDA_FUNCTION,
      ),
    );

    // Create the Lambda function with the execution role.
    const { arn: lambdaArn, cleanUp: lambdaCleanUp } =
      await createLambdaFunction({
        roleArn: lambdaExecutionRoleArn,
        lambdaClient: this.clients.Lambda,
        name: this.names.LAMBDA_FUNCTION,
        layerVersionArn,
      });
```

```
    this.cleanUpFunctions.push(lambdaCleanUp);

    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.functionCreated.replace(
        "${FUNCTION_NAME}",
        this.names.LAMBDA_FUNCTION,
      ),
    );

    this.logger.logSeparator();

    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.creatingSQSQueue.replace("${QUEUE_NAME}", this.names.SQS_QUEUE),
    );

    // Create an SQS queue for the SageMaker pipeline.
    const {
      queueUrl,
      queueArn,
      cleanUp: queueCleanUp,
    } = await createSQSQueue({
      name: this.names.SQS_QUEUE,
      sqsClient: this.clients.SQS,
    });
    this.cleanUpFunctions.push(queueCleanUp);

    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.sqsQueueCreated.replace("${QUEUE_NAME}", this.names.SQS_QUEUE),
    );

    this.logger.logSeparator();

    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.configuringLambdaSQSEventSource
        .replace("${LAMBDA_NAME}", this.names.LAMBDA_FUNCTION)
        .replace("${QUEUE_NAME}", this.names.SQS_QUEUE),
    );

    // Configure the SQS queue as an event source for the Lambda.
    const { cleanUp: lambdaSQSEventSourceCleanUp } =
      await configureLambdaSQSEventSource({
        lambdaArn,
        lambdaName: this.names.LAMBDA_FUNCTION,
        queueArn,
```

```
        sqsClient: this.clients.SQS,
        lambdaClient: this.clients.Lambda,
      });
    this.cleanUpFunctions.push(lambdaSQSEventSourceCleanUp);

    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.lambdaSQSEventSourceConfigured
        .replace("${LAMBDA_NAME}", this.names.LAMBDA_FUNCTION)
        .replace("${QUEUE_NAME}", this.names.SQS_QUEUE),
    );

    this.logger.logSeparator();

    // Create an IAM policy that allows the SageMaker pipeline to invoke AWS Lambda
    // and send messages to the Amazon SQS queue.
    const {
      arn: pipelineExecutionPolicyArn,
      policy: sagemakerPolicy,
      cleanUp: pipelineExecutionPolicyCleanUp,
    } = await createSagemakerExecutionPolicy({
      sqsQueueArn: queueArn,
      lambdaArn,
      iamClient: this.clients.IAM,
      name: this.names.SAGE_MAKER_EXECUTION_ROLE_POLICY,
      s3BucketName: this.names.S3_BUCKET,
    });
    this.cleanUpFunctions.push(pipelineExecutionPolicyCleanUp);

    console.log(JSON.stringify(sagemakerPolicy, null, 2));

    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.attachPolicy
        .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", this.names.SAGE_MAKER_EXECUTION_ROLE_POLICY)
        .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", this.names.SAGE_MAKER_EXECUTION_ROLE),
    );

    await this.prompter.checkContinue();

    // Attach the SageMaker execution policy to the execution role.
    const { cleanUp: pipelineExecutionRolePolicyCleanUp } = await attachPolicy({
      roleName: this.names.SAGE_MAKER_EXECUTION_ROLE,
      policyArn: pipelineExecutionPolicyArn,
      iamClient: this.clients.IAM,
    });
```

```
    this.cleanUpFunctions.push(pipelineExecutionRolePolicyCleanUp);
    // Wait for the role to be ready. If the role is used immediately,
    // the pipeline will fail.
    await wait(5);

    await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.policyAttached);

    this.logger.logSeparator();

    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.creatingPipeline.replace(
        "${PIPELINE_NAME}",
        this.names.SAGE_MAKER_PIPELINE,
      ),
    );

    // Create the SageMaker pipeline.
    const { cleanUp: pipelineCleanUp } = await createSagemakerPipeline({
      roleArn: pipelineExecutionRoleArn,
      functionArn: lambdaArn,
      sagemakerClient: this.clients.SageMaker,
      name: this.names.SAGE_MAKER_PIPELINE,
    });
    this.cleanUpFunctions.push(pipelineCleanUp);

    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.pipelineCreated.replace(
        "${PIPELINE_NAME}",
        this.names.SAGE_MAKER_PIPELINE,
      ),
    );

    this.logger.logSeparator();

    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.creatingS3Bucket.replace("${BUCKET_NAME}", this.names.S3_BUCKET),
    );

    // Create an S3 bucket for storing inputs and outputs.
    const { cleanUp: s3BucketCleanUp } = await createS3Bucket({
      name: this.names.S3_BUCKET,
      s3Client: this.clients.S3,
    });
    this.cleanUpFunctions.push(s3BucketCleanUp);
```

```
    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.s3BucketCreated.replace("${BUCKET_NAME}", this.names.S3_BUCKET),
    );

    this.logger.logSeparator();

    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.uploadingInputData.replace(
        "${BUCKET_NAME}",
        this.names.S3_BUCKET,
      ),
    );

    // Upload CSV Lat/Long data to S3.
    await uploadCSVDataToS3({
      bucketName: this.names.S3_BUCKET,
      s3Client: this.clients.S3,
    });

    await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.inputDataUploaded);

    this.logger.logSeparator();

    await this.prompter.checkContinue(MESSAGES.executePipeline);

    // Execute the SageMaker pipeline.
    const { arn: pipelineExecutionArn } = await startPipelineExecution({
      name: this.names.SAGE_MAKER_PIPELINE,
      sagemakerClient: this.clients.SageMaker,
      roleArn: pipelineExecutionRoleArn,
      bucketName: this.names.S3_BUCKET,
      queueUrl,
    });

    // Wait for the pipeline execution to finish.
    await waitForPipelineComplete({
      arn: pipelineExecutionArn,
      sagemakerClient: this.clients.SageMaker,
      wait,
    });

    this.logger.logSeparator();
```

```
    await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.outputDelay);

    // The getOutput function will throw an error if the output is not
    // found. The retry function will retry a failed function call once
    // ever 10 seconds for 2 minutes.
    const output = await retry({ intervalInMs: 10000, maxRetries: 12 }, () =>
      getObject({
        bucket: this.names.S3_BUCKET,
        s3Client: this.clients.S3,
      }),
    );

    this.logger.logSeparator();
    await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.outputDataRetrieved);
    console.log(output.split("\n").slice(0, 6).join("\n"));
  }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CreatePipeline
  - DeletePipeline
  - DescribePipelineExecution
  - StartPipelineExecution
  - UpdatePipeline

SDK for JavaScript (v3)를 사용한 Secrets Manager 예

다음 코드 예제에서는 Secrets Manager에서 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3)를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

GetSecretValue

다음 코드 예시는 GetSecretValue의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import {
  GetSecretValueCommand,
  SecretsManagerClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-secrets-manager";

export const getSecretValue = async (secretName = "SECRET_NAME") => {
  const client = new SecretsManagerClient();
  const response = await client.send(
    new GetSecretValueCommand({
      SecretId: secretName,
    }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: '584eb612-f8b0-48c9-855e-6d246461b604',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   ARN: 'arn:aws:secretsmanager:us-east-1:xxxxxxxxxxxx:secret:binary-
secret-3873048-xxxxxx',
  //   CreatedDate: 2023-08-08T19:29:51.294Z,
  //   Name: 'binary-secret-3873048',
  //   SecretBinary: Uint8Array(11) [
  //      98, 105, 110, 97, 114,
  //     121,  32, 100, 97, 116,
```

```
  //      97
  //   ],
  //   VersionId: '712083f4-0d26-415e-8044-16735142cd6a',
  //   VersionStages: [ 'AWSCURRENT' ]
  // }

  if (response.SecretString) {
    return response.SecretString;
  }

  if (response.SecretBinary) {
    return response.SecretBinary;
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 GetSecretValue를 참조하십시오.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)를 사용한 Amazon SES 예

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon SES에서 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3)를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오

작업

`CreateReceiptFilter`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateReceiptFilter`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import {
  CreateReceiptFilterCommand,
  ReceiptFilterPolicy,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";
import { getUniqueName } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-string.js";

const createCreateReceiptFilterCommand = ({ policy, ipOrRange, name }) => {
  return new CreateReceiptFilterCommand({
    Filter: {
      IpFilter: {
        Cidr: ipOrRange, // string, either a single IP address (10.0.0.1) or an IP
 address range in CIDR notation (10.0.0.1/24)).
        Policy: policy, // enum ReceiptFilterPolicy, email traffic from the filtered
 addressesOptions.
      },
      /*
        The name of the IP address filter. Only ASCII letters, numbers, underscores,
 or dashes.
        Must be less than 64 characters and start and end with a letter or number.
       */
      Name: name,
    },
  });
};

const FILTER_NAME = getUniqueName("ReceiptFilter");

const run = async () => {
  const createReceiptFilterCommand = createCreateReceiptFilterCommand({
    policy: ReceiptFilterPolicy.Allow,
    ipOrRange: "10.0.0.1",
    name: FILTER_NAME,
  });
```

```
  try {
    return await sesClient.send(createReceiptFilterCommand);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "MessageRejected") {
      /** @type { import('@aws-sdk/client-ses').MessageRejected} */
      const messageRejectedError = caught;
      return messageRejectedError;
    }
    throw caught;
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateReceiptFilter를 참조하세요.

`CreateReceiptRule`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateReceiptRule`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { CreateReceiptRuleCommand, TlsPolicy } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";
import { getUniqueName } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-string.js";

const RULE_SET_NAME = getUniqueName("RuleSetName");
const RULE_NAME = getUniqueName("RuleName");
const S3_BUCKET_NAME = getUniqueName("S3BucketName");

const createS3ReceiptRuleCommand = ({
  bucketName,
  emailAddresses,
  name,
  ruleSet,
```

```
}) => {
  return new CreateReceiptRuleCommand({
    Rule: {
      Actions: [
        {
          S3Action: {
            BucketName: bucketName,
            ObjectKeyPrefix: "email",
          },
        },
      ],
      Recipients: emailAddresses,
      Enabled: true,
      Name: name,
      ScanEnabled: false,
      TlsPolicy: TlsPolicy.Optional,
    },
    RuleSetName: ruleSet, // Required
  });
};

const run = async () => {
  const s3ReceiptRuleCommand = createS3ReceiptRuleCommand({
    bucketName: S3_BUCKET_NAME,
    emailAddresses: ["email@example.com"],
    name: RULE_NAME,
    ruleSet: RULE_SET_NAME,
  });

  try {
    return await sesClient.send(s3ReceiptRuleCommand);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Failed to create S3 receipt rule.", err);
    throw err;
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateReceiptRule을 참조하세요.

`CreateReceiptRuleSet`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateReceiptRuleSet`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { CreateReceiptRuleSetCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";
import { getUniqueName } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-string.js";

const RULE_SET_NAME = getUniqueName("RuleSetName");

const createCreateReceiptRuleSetCommand = (ruleSetName) => {
  return new CreateReceiptRuleSetCommand({ RuleSetName: ruleSetName });
};

const run = async () => {
  const createReceiptRuleSetCommand =
    createCreateReceiptRuleSetCommand(RULE_SET_NAME);

  try {
    return await sesClient.send(createReceiptRuleSetCommand);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Failed to create receipt rule set", err);
    return err;
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateReceiptRuleSet를 참조하세요.

`CreateTemplate`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateTemplate`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { CreateTemplateCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";
import { getUniqueName } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-string.js";

const TEMPLATE_NAME = getUniqueName("TestTemplateName");

const createCreateTemplateCommand = () => {
  return new CreateTemplateCommand({
    /**
     * The template feature in Amazon SES is based on the Handlebars template
 system.
     */
    Template: {
      /**
       * The name of an existing template in Amazon SES.
       */
      TemplateName: TEMPLATE_NAME,
      HtmlPart: `
        <h1>Hello, {{contact.firstName}}!</h1>
        <p>
        Did you know Amazon has a mascot named Peccy?
        </p>
      `,
      SubjectPart: "Amazon Tip",
    },
  });
};

const run = async () => {
  const createTemplateCommand = createCreateTemplateCommand();

  try {
    return await sesClient.send(createTemplateCommand);
```

```
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Failed to create template.", err);
    return err;
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateTemplate을 참조하세요.

`DeleteIdentity`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteIdentity`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { DeleteIdentityCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";

const IDENTITY_EMAIL = "fake@example.com";

const createDeleteIdentityCommand = (identityName) => {
  return new DeleteIdentityCommand({
    Identity: identityName,
  });
};

const run = async () => {
  const deleteIdentityCommand = createDeleteIdentityCommand(IDENTITY_EMAIL);

  try {
    return await sesClient.send(deleteIdentityCommand);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Failed to delete identity.", err);
    return err;
  }
```

```
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteIdentity를 참조하세요.

`DeleteReceiptFilter`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteReceiptFilter`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { DeleteReceiptFilterCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";
import { getUniqueName } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-string.js";

const RECEIPT_FILTER_NAME = getUniqueName("ReceiptFilterName");

const createDeleteReceiptFilterCommand = (filterName) => {
  return new DeleteReceiptFilterCommand({ FilterName: filterName });
};

const run = async () => {
  const deleteReceiptFilterCommand =
    createDeleteReceiptFilterCommand(RECEIPT_FILTER_NAME);

  try {
    return await sesClient.send(deleteReceiptFilterCommand);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error deleting receipt filter.", err);
    return err;
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteReceiptFilter를 참조하세요.

DeleteReceiptRule

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteReceiptRule의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { DeleteReceiptRuleCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import { getUniqueName } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-string.js";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";

const RULE_NAME = getUniqueName("RuleName");
const RULE_SET_NAME = getUniqueName("RuleSetName");

const createDeleteReceiptRuleCommand = () => {
  return new DeleteReceiptRuleCommand({
    RuleName: RULE_NAME,
    RuleSetName: RULE_SET_NAME,
  });
};

const run = async () => {
  const deleteReceiptRuleCommand = createDeleteReceiptRuleCommand();
  try {
    return await sesClient.send(deleteReceiptRuleCommand);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Failed to delete receipt rule.", err);
    return err;
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteReceiptRule을 참조하세요.

DeleteReceiptRuleSet

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteReceiptRuleSet의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { DeleteReceiptRuleSetCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import { getUniqueName } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-string.js";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";

const RULE_SET_NAME = getUniqueName("RuleSetName");

const createDeleteReceiptRuleSetCommand = () => {
  return new DeleteReceiptRuleSetCommand({ RuleSetName: RULE_SET_NAME });
};

const run = async () => {
  const deleteReceiptRuleSetCommand = createDeleteReceiptRuleSetCommand();

  try {
    return await sesClient.send(deleteReceiptRuleSetCommand);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Failed to delete receipt rule set.", err);
    return err;
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteReceiptRuleSet를 참조하세요.

`DeleteTemplate`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteTemplate`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { DeleteTemplateCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import { getUniqueName } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-string.js";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";

const TEMPLATE_NAME = getUniqueName("TemplateName");

const createDeleteTemplateCommand = (templateName) =>
  new DeleteTemplateCommand({ TemplateName: templateName });

const run = async () => {
  const deleteTemplateCommand = createDeleteTemplateCommand(TEMPLATE_NAME);

  try {
    return await sesClient.send(deleteTemplateCommand);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Failed to delete template.", err);
    return err;
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteTemplate을 참조하세요.

GetTemplate

다음 코드 예시는 `GetTemplate`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { GetTemplateCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import { getUniqueName } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-string.js";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";

const TEMPLATE_NAME = getUniqueName("TemplateName");

const createGetTemplateCommand = (templateName) =>
  new GetTemplateCommand({ TemplateName: templateName });

const run = async () => {
  const getTemplateCommand = createGetTemplateCommand(TEMPLATE_NAME);

  try {
    return await sesClient.send(getTemplateCommand);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "MessageRejected") {
      /** @type { import('@aws-sdk/client-ses').MessageRejected} */
      const messageRejectedError = caught;
      return messageRejectedError;
    }
    throw caught;
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 GetTemplate을 참조하세요.

`ListIdentities`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListIdentities`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { ListIdentitiesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";

const createListIdentitiesCommand = () =>
  new ListIdentitiesCommand({ IdentityType: "EmailAddress", MaxItems: 10 });

const run = async () => {
  const listIdentitiesCommand = createListIdentitiesCommand();

  try {
    return await sesClient.send(listIdentitiesCommand);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Failed to list identities.", err);
    return err;
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListIdentities를 참조하세요.

`ListReceiptFilters`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListReceiptFilters`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { ListReceiptFiltersCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";

const createListReceiptFiltersCommand = () => new ListReceiptFiltersCommand({});

const run = async () => {
  const listReceiptFiltersCommand = createListReceiptFiltersCommand();

  return await sesClient.send(listReceiptFiltersCommand);
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListReceiptFilters를 참조하세요.

`ListTemplates`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListTemplates`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { ListTemplatesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";

const createListTemplatesCommand = (maxItems) =>
  new ListTemplatesCommand({ MaxItems: maxItems });

const run = async () => {
  const listTemplatesCommand = createListTemplatesCommand(10);

  try {
    return await sesClient.send(listTemplatesCommand);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Failed to list templates.", err);
    return err;
  }
```

```
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListTemplates를 참조하세요.

SendBulkTemplatedEmail

다음 코드 예시는 SendBulkTemplatedEmail의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { SendBulkTemplatedEmailCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import {
  getUniqueName,
  postfix,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-string.js";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";

/**
 * Replace this with the name of an existing template.
 */
const TEMPLATE_NAME = getUniqueName("ReminderTemplate");

/**
 * Replace these with existing verified emails.
 */
const VERIFIED_EMAIL_1 = postfix(getUniqueName("Bilbo"), "@example.com");
const VERIFIED_EMAIL_2 = postfix(getUniqueName("Frodo"), "@example.com");

const USERS = [
  { firstName: "Bilbo", emailAddress: VERIFIED_EMAIL_1 },
  { firstName: "Frodo", emailAddress: VERIFIED_EMAIL_2 },
];

/**
 *
```

```
 * @param { { emailAddress: string, firstName: string }[] } users
 * @param { string } templateName the name of an existing template in SES
 * @returns { SendBulkTemplatedEmailCommand }
 */
const createBulkReminderEmailCommand = (users, templateName) => {
  return new SendBulkTemplatedEmailCommand({
    /**
     * Each 'Destination' uses a corresponding set of replacement data. We can map
 each user
     * to a 'Destination' and provide user specific replacement data to create
 personalized emails.
     *
     * Here's an example of how a template would be replaced with user data:
     * Template: <h1>Hello {{name}},</h1><p>Don't forget about the party gifts!</p>
     * Destination 1: <h1>Hello Bilbo,</h1><p>Don't forget about the party gifts!</
p>
     * Destination 2: <h1>Hello Frodo,</h1><p>Don't forget about the party gifts!</
p>
     */
    Destinations: users.map((user) => ({
      Destination: { ToAddresses: [user.emailAddress] },
      ReplacementTemplateData: JSON.stringify({ name: user.firstName }),
    })),
    DefaultTemplateData: JSON.stringify({ name: "Shireling" }),
    Source: VERIFIED_EMAIL_1,
    Template: templateName,
  });
};

const run = async () => {
  const sendBulkTemplateEmailCommand = createBulkReminderEmailCommand(
    USERS,
    TEMPLATE_NAME,
  );
  try {
    return await sesClient.send(sendBulkTemplateEmailCommand);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "MessageRejected") {
      /** @type { import('@aws-sdk/client-ses').MessageRejected} */
      const messageRejectedError = caught;
      return messageRejectedError;
    }
    throw caught;
  }
```

```
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 SendBulkTemplatedEmail을 참조하십시오.

SendEmail

다음 코드 예시는 SendEmail의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { SendEmailCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";

const createSendEmailCommand = (toAddress, fromAddress) => {
  return new SendEmailCommand({
    Destination: {
      /* required */
      CcAddresses: [
        /* more items */
      ],
      ToAddresses: [
        toAddress,
        /* more To-email addresses */
      ],
    },
    Message: {
      /* required */
      Body: {
        /* required */
        Html: {
          Charset: "UTF-8",
          Data: "HTML_FORMAT_BODY",
        },
```

```
        Text: {
          Charset: "UTF-8",
          Data: "TEXT_FORMAT_BODY",
        },
      },
      Subject: {
        Charset: "UTF-8",
        Data: "EMAIL_SUBJECT",
      },
    },
    Source: fromAddress,
    ReplyToAddresses: [
      /* more items */
    ],
  });
};

const run = async () => {
  const sendEmailCommand = createSendEmailCommand(
    "recipient@example.com",
    "sender@example.com",
  );

  try {
    return await sesClient.send(sendEmailCommand);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "MessageRejected") {
      /** @type { import('@aws-sdk/client-ses').MessageRejected} */
      const messageRejectedError = caught;
      return messageRejectedError;
    }
    throw caught;
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 SendEmail을 참조하세요.

SendRawEmail

다음 코드 예시는 SendRawEmail의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

nodemailer를 사용하여 첨부 파일이 있는 이메일을 보냅니다.

```
import sesClientModule from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
/**
 * nodemailer wraps the SES SDK and calls SendRawEmail. Use this for more advanced
 * functionality like adding attachments to your email.
 *
 * https://nodemailer.com/transports/ses/
 */
import nodemailer from "nodemailer";

/**
 * @param {string} from An Amazon SES verified email address.
 * @param {*} to An Amazon SES verified email address.
 */
export const sendEmailWithAttachments = (
  from = "from@example.com",
  to = "to@example.com",
) => {
  const ses = new sesClientModule.SESClient({});
  const transporter = nodemailer.createTransport({
    SES: { ses, aws: sesClientModule },
  });

  return new Promise((resolve, reject) => {
    transporter.sendMail(
      {
        from,
        to,
        subject: "Hello World",
        text: "Greetings from Amazon SES!",
        attachments: [{ content: "Hello World!", filename: "hello.txt" }],
      },
      (err, info) => {
        if (err) {
```

```
          reject(err);
        } else {
          resolve(info);
        }
      },
    );
  });
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 SendRawEmail을 참조하십시오.

`SendTemplatedEmail`

다음 코드 예시는 `SendTemplatedEmail`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { SendTemplatedEmailCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import {
  getUniqueName,
  postfix,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-string.js";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";

/**
 * Replace this with the name of an existing template.
 */
const TEMPLATE_NAME = getUniqueName("ReminderTemplate");

/**
 * Replace these with existing verified emails.
 */
const VERIFIED_EMAIL = postfix(getUniqueName("Bilbo"), "@example.com");
```

```
const USER = { firstName: "Bilbo", emailAddress: VERIFIED_EMAIL };

/**
 *
 * @param { { emailAddress: string, firstName: string } } user
 * @param { string } templateName - The name of an existing template in Amazon SES.
 * @returns { SendTemplatedEmailCommand }
 */
const createReminderEmailCommand = (user, templateName) => {
  return new SendTemplatedEmailCommand({
    /**
     * Here's an example of how a template would be replaced with user data:
     * Template: <h1>Hello {{contact.firstName}},</h1><p>Don't forget about the
 party gifts!</p>
     * Destination: <h1>Hello Bilbo,</h1><p>Don't forget about the party gifts!</p>
     */
    Destination: { ToAddresses: [user.emailAddress] },
    TemplateData: JSON.stringify({ contact: { firstName: user.firstName } }),
    Source: VERIFIED_EMAIL,
    Template: templateName,
  });
};

const run = async () => {
  const sendReminderEmailCommand = createReminderEmailCommand(
    USER,
    TEMPLATE_NAME,
  );
  try {
    return await sesClient.send(sendReminderEmailCommand);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "MessageRejected") {
      /** @type { import('@aws-sdk/client-ses').MessageRejected} */
      const messageRejectedError = caught;
      return messageRejectedError;
    }
    throw caught;
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 SendTemplatedEmail을 참조하세요.

UpdateTemplate

다음 코드 예시는 UpdateTemplate의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { UpdateTemplateCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import { getUniqueName } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-string.js";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";

const TEMPLATE_NAME = getUniqueName("TemplateName");
const HTML_PART = "<h1>Hello, World!</h1>";

const createUpdateTemplateCommand = () => {
  return new UpdateTemplateCommand({
    Template: {
      TemplateName: TEMPLATE_NAME,
      HtmlPart: HTML_PART,
      SubjectPart: "Example",
      TextPart: "Updated template text.",
    },
  });
};

const run = async () => {
  const updateTemplateCommand = createUpdateTemplateCommand();

  try {
    return await sesClient.send(updateTemplateCommand);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Failed to update template.", err);
    return err;
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 UpdateTemplate을 참조하세요.

`VerifyDomainIdentity`

다음 코드 예시는 `VerifyDomainIdentity`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { VerifyDomainIdentityCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import {
  getUniqueName,
  postfix,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-string.js";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";

/**
 * You must have access to the domain's DNS settings to complete the
 * domain verification process.
 */
const DOMAIN_NAME = postfix(getUniqueName("Domain"), ".example.com");

const createVerifyDomainIdentityCommand = () => {
  return new VerifyDomainIdentityCommand({ Domain: DOMAIN_NAME });
};

const run = async () => {
  const VerifyDomainIdentityCommand = createVerifyDomainIdentityCommand();

  try {
    return await sesClient.send(VerifyDomainIdentityCommand);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Failed to verify domain.", err);
    return err;
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 VerifyDomainIdentity를 참조하세요.

`VerifyEmailIdentity`

다음 코드 예시는 `VerifyEmailIdentity`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Import required AWS SDK clients and commands for Node.js
import { VerifyEmailIdentityCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";

const EMAIL_ADDRESS = "name@example.com";

const createVerifyEmailIdentityCommand = (emailAddress) => {
  return new VerifyEmailIdentityCommand({ EmailAddress: emailAddress });
};

const run = async () => {
  const verifyEmailIdentityCommand =
    createVerifyEmailIdentityCommand(EMAIL_ADDRESS);
  try {
    return await sesClient.send(verifyEmailIdentityCommand);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Failed to verify email identity.", err);
    return err;
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript SDK API 참조의 VerifyEmailIdentity를 참조하세요.

시나리오

Amazon Transcribe 스트리밍 앱 구축

다음 코드 예제에서는 라이브 오디오를 실시간으로 기록, 변환 및 번역하고 결과를 이메일로 보내는 앱을 구축하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

Amazon Transcribe를 사용하여 라이브 오디오를 실시간으로 기록, 변환 및 번역하고 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 결과를 이메일로 전송하는 앱을 구축하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예시를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Comprehend
- Amazon SES
- Amazon Transcribe
- Amazon Translate

이미지에서 객체 감지

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지의 범주별로 객체를 감지하는 앱을 빌드하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

와 함께 Amazon Rekognition AWS SDK for JavaScript 을 사용하여 Amazon Simple Storage Service(Amazon S3) 버킷에 있는 이미지에서 Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 범주별로 객체를 식별하는 앱을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 앱은 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 결과와 함께 이메일 알림을 관리자에게 보냅니다.

다음 작업을 수행하는 방법에 대해 알아보세요.

- Amazon Cognito를 사용하여 인증되지 않은 사용자를 만듭니다.
- Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 객체용 이미지를 분석합니다.
- Amazon SES 이메일 주소를 확인합니다.
- Amazon SES를 사용하여 이메일 알림을 전송합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하십시오.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

SDK for JavaScript (v3)를 사용한 Amazon SNS 예

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon SNS에서 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3)를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello Amazon SNS

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon SNS 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

SNS 클라이언트를 초기화하고 계정의 주제를 나열하세요.

```
import { SNSClient, paginateListTopics } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
```

```
export const helloSns = async () => {
  // The configuration object (`{}`) is required. If the region and credentials
  // are omitted, the SDK uses your local configuration if it exists.
  const client = new SNSClient({});

  // You can also use `ListTopicsCommand`, but to use that command you must
  // handle the pagination yourself. You can do that by sending the
 `ListTopicsCommand`
  // with the `NextToken` parameter from the previous request.
  const paginatedTopics = paginateListTopics({ client }, {});
  const topics = [];

  for await (const page of paginatedTopics) {
    if (page.Topics?.length) {
      topics.push(...page.Topics);
    }
  }

  const suffix = topics.length === 1 ? "" : "s";

  console.log(
    `Hello, Amazon SNS! You have ${topics.length} topic${suffix} in your account.`,
  );
  console.log(topics.map((t) => `  * ${t.TopicArn}`).join("\n"));
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListTopics를 참조하십시오.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오
- 서버리스 예제

작업

`CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOut`

다음 코드 예시는 `CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOut`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

별도의 모듈에서 클라이언트를 생성하고 내보냅니다.

```
import { SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";

// The AWS Region can be provided here using the `region` property. If you leave it
 blank
// the SDK will default to the region set in your AWS config.
export const snsClient = new SNSClient({});
```

SDK 및 클라이언트 모듈을 가져오고 API를 호출합니다.

```
import { CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOutCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";

import { snsClient } from "../libs/snsClient.js";

export const checkIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOut = async (
  phoneNumber = "5555555555",
) => {
  const command = new CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOutCommand({
    phoneNumber,
  });

  const response = await snsClient.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: '3341c28a-cdc8-5b39-a3ee-9fb0ee125732',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
```

```
  //   isOptedOut: false
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하십시오.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOut을 참조하세요.

ConfirmSubscription

다음 코드 예시는 ConfirmSubscription의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

별도의 모듈에서 클라이언트를 생성하고 내보냅니다.

```
import { SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";

// The AWS Region can be provided here using the `region` property. If you leave it
 blank
// the SDK will default to the region set in your AWS config.
export const snsClient = new SNSClient({});
```

SDK 및 클라이언트 모듈을 가져오고 API를 호출합니다.

```
import { ConfirmSubscriptionCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
import { snsClient } from "../libs/snsClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} token - This token is sent the subscriber. Only subscribers
 *                         that are not AWS services (HTTP/S, email) need to be
 confirmed.
```

```
 * @param {string} topicArn - The ARN of the topic for which you wish to confirm a
 subscription.
 */
export const confirmSubscription = async (
  token = "TOKEN",
  topicArn = "TOPIC_ARN",
) => {
  const response = await snsClient.send(
    // A subscription only needs to be confirmed if the endpoint type is
    // HTTP/S, email, or in another AWS account.
    new ConfirmSubscriptionCommand({
      Token: token,
      TopicArn: topicArn,
      // If this is true, the subscriber cannot unsubscribe while unauthenticated.
      AuthenticateOnUnsubscribe: "false",
    }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: '4bb5bce9-805a-5517-8333-e1d2cface90b',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   SubscriptionArn: 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:xxxxxxxxxxxx:TOPIC_NAME:xxxxxxxx-
xxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxxxxxxxxxx'
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하십시오.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ConfirmSubscription을 참조하세요.

`CreateTopic`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateTopic`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

별도의 모듈에서 클라이언트를 생성하고 내보냅니다.

```
import { SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";

// The AWS Region can be provided here using the `region` property. If you leave it
 blank
// the SDK will default to the region set in your AWS config.
export const snsClient = new SNSClient({});
```

SDK 및 클라이언트 모듈을 가져오고 API를 호출합니다.

```
import { CreateTopicCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
import { snsClient } from "../libs/snsClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} topicName - The name of the topic to create.
 */
export const createTopic = async (topicName = "TOPIC_NAME") => {
  const response = await snsClient.send(
    new CreateTopicCommand({ Name: topicName }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: '087b8ad2-4593-50c4-a496-d7e90b82cf3e',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   TopicArn: 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:xxxxxxxxxxxx:TOPIC_NAME'
  // }
```

```
  return response;
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하십시오.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateTopic을 참조하세요.

DeleteTopic

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteTopic의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

별도의 모듈에서 클라이언트를 생성하고 내보냅니다.

```
import { SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";

// The AWS Region can be provided here using the `region` property. If you leave it
 blank
// the SDK will default to the region set in your AWS config.
export const snsClient = new SNSClient({});
```

SDK 및 클라이언트 모듈을 가져오고 API를 호출합니다.

```
import { DeleteTopicCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
import { snsClient } from "../libs/snsClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} topicArn - The ARN of the topic to delete.
 */
export const deleteTopic = async (topicArn = "TOPIC_ARN") => {
  const response = await snsClient.send(
    new DeleteTopicCommand({ TopicArn: topicArn }),
```

```
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: 'a10e2886-5a8f-5114-af36-75bd39498332',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   }
  // }
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하십시오.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteTopic을 참조하세요.

`GetSMSAttributes`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetSMSAttributes`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

별도의 모듈에서 클라이언트를 생성하고 내보냅니다.

```
import { SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";

// The AWS Region can be provided here using the `region` property. If you leave it
 blank
// the SDK will default to the region set in your AWS config.
export const snsClient = new SNSClient({});
```

SDK 및 클라이언트 모듈을 가져오고 API를 호출합니다.

```
import { GetSMSAttributesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
import { snsClient } from "../libs/snsClient.js";

export const getSmsAttributes = async () => {
  const response = await snsClient.send(
    // If you have not modified the account-level mobile settings of SNS,
    // the DefaultSMSType is undefined. For this example, it was set to
    // Transactional.
    new GetSMSAttributesCommand({ attributes: ["DefaultSMSType"] }),
  );

  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: '67ad8386-4169-58f1-bdb9-debd281d48d5',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   attributes: { DefaultSMSType: 'Transactional' }
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하십시오.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 GetSMSAttributes를 참조하세요.

`GetTopicAttributes`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetTopicAttributes`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

별도의 모듈에서 클라이언트를 생성하고 내보냅니다.

```
import { SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";

// The AWS Region can be provided here using the `region` property. If you leave it
 blank
// the SDK will default to the region set in your AWS config.
export const snsClient = new SNSClient({});
```

SDK 및 클라이언트 모듈을 가져오고 API를 호출합니다.

```
import { GetTopicAttributesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
import { snsClient } from "../libs/snsClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} topicArn - The ARN of the topic to retrieve attributes for.
 */
export const getTopicAttributes = async (topicArn = "TOPIC_ARN") => {
  const response = await snsClient.send(
    new GetTopicAttributesCommand({
      TopicArn: topicArn,
    }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: '36b6a24e-5473-5d4e-ac32-ff72d9a73d94',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   Attributes: {
  //     Policy: '{...}',
  //     Owner: 'xxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //     SubscriptionsPending: '1',
  //     TopicArn: 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:xxxxxxxxxxxx:mytopic',
  //     TracingConfig: 'PassThrough',
  //     EffectiveDeliveryPolicy: '{"http":{"defaultHealthyRetryPolicy":
{"minDelayTarget":20,"maxDelayTarget":20,"numRetries":3,"numMaxDelayRetries":0,"numNoDelayRe
{"headerContentType":"text/plain; charset=UTF-8"}}}',
```

```
  //     SubscriptionsConfirmed: '0',
  //     DisplayName: '',
  //     SubscriptionsDeleted: '1'
  //   }
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하십시오.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 GetTopicAttributes를 참조하세요.

`ListSubscriptions`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListSubscriptions`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

별도의 모듈에서 클라이언트를 생성하고 내보냅니다.

```
import { SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";

// The AWS Region can be provided here using the `region` property. If you leave it
 blank
// the SDK will default to the region set in your AWS config.
export const snsClient = new SNSClient({});
```

SDK 및 클라이언트 모듈을 가져오고 API를 호출합니다.

```
import { ListSubscriptionsByTopicCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
import { snsClient } from "../libs/snsClient.js";

/**
```

```
 * @param {string} topicArn - The ARN of the topic for which you wish to list
 subscriptions.
 */
export const listSubscriptionsByTopic = async (topicArn = "TOPIC_ARN") => {
  const response = await snsClient.send(
    new ListSubscriptionsByTopicCommand({ TopicArn: topicArn }),
  );

  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: '0934fedf-0c4b-572e-9ed2-a3e38fadb0c8',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   Subscriptions: [
  //     {
  //       SubscriptionArn: 'PendingConfirmation',
  //       Owner: '901487484989',
  //       Protocol: 'email',
  //       Endpoint: 'corepyle@amazon.com',
  //       TopicArn: 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:901487484989:mytopic'
  //     }
  //   ]
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하십시오.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListSubscriptions를 참조하세요.

ListTopics

다음 코드 예시는 ListTopics의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

별도의 모듈에서 클라이언트를 생성하고 내보냅니다.

```
import { SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";

// The AWS Region can be provided here using the `region` property. If you leave it
 blank
// the SDK will default to the region set in your AWS config.
export const snsClient = new SNSClient({});
```

SDK 및 클라이언트 모듈을 가져오고 API를 호출합니다.

```
import { ListTopicsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
import { snsClient } from "../libs/snsClient.js";

export const listTopics = async () => {
  const response = await snsClient.send(new ListTopicsCommand({}));
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: '936bc5ad-83ca-53c2-b0b7-9891167b909e',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   Topics: [ { TopicArn: 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:xxxxxxxxxxxx:mytopic' } ]
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하십시오.

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListTopics를 참조하세요.

Publish

다음 코드 예시는 Publish의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

별도의 모듈에서 클라이언트를 생성하고 내보냅니다.

```
import { SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";

// The AWS Region can be provided here using the `region` property. If you leave it
 blank
// the SDK will default to the region set in your AWS config.
export const snsClient = new SNSClient({});
```

SDK 및 클라이언트 모듈을 가져오고 API를 호출합니다.

```
import { PublishCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
import { snsClient } from "../libs/snsClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string | Record<string, any>} message - The message to send. Can be a
 plain string or an object
 *                                                  if you are using the `json`
 `MessageStructure`.
 * @param {string} topicArn - The ARN of the topic to which you would like to
 publish.
 */
export const publish = async (
  message = "Hello from SNS!",
  topicArn = "TOPIC_ARN",
) => {
```

```
  const response = await snsClient.send(
    new PublishCommand({
      Message: message,
      TopicArn: topicArn,
    }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: 'e7f77526-e295-5325-9ee4-281a43ad1f05',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   MessageId: 'xxxxxxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxxxxxxxxxx'
  // }
  return response;
};
```

그룹, 복제, 속성 옵션을 사용하여 주제에 메시지를 게시하세요.

```
  async publishMessages() {
    const message = await this.prompter.input({
      message: MESSAGES.publishMessagePrompt,
    });

    let groupId;
    let deduplicationId;
    let choices;

    if (this.isFifo) {
      await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.groupIdNotice);
      groupId = await this.prompter.input({
        message: MESSAGES.groupIdPrompt,
      });

      if (this.autoDedup === false) {
        await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.deduplicationIdNotice);
        deduplicationId = await this.prompter.input({
          message: MESSAGES.deduplicationIdPrompt,
```

```
        });
      }

      choices = await this.prompter.checkbox({
        message: MESSAGES.messageAttributesPrompt,
        choices: toneChoices,
      });
    }

    await this.snsClient.send(
      new PublishCommand({
        TopicArn: this.topicArn,
        Message: message,
        ...(groupId
          ? {
              MessageGroupId: groupId,
            }
          : {}),
        ...(deduplicationId
          ? {
              MessageDeduplicationId: deduplicationId,
            }
          : {}),
        ...(choices
          ? {
              MessageAttributes: {
                tone: {
                  DataType: "String.Array",
                  StringValue: JSON.stringify(choices),
                },
              },
            }
          : {}),
      }),
    );

    const publishAnother = await this.prompter.confirm({
      message: MESSAGES.publishAnother,
    });

    if (publishAnother) {
      await this.publishMessages();
    }
  }
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 Publish를 참조하세요.

SetSMSAttributes

다음 코드 예시는 SetSMSAttributes의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
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별도의 모듈에서 클라이언트를 생성하고 내보냅니다.

```
import { SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";

// The AWS Region can be provided here using the `region` property. If you leave it
 blank
// the SDK will default to the region set in your AWS config.
export const snsClient = new SNSClient({});
```

SDK 및 클라이언트 모듈을 가져오고 API를 호출합니다.

```
import { SetSMSAttributesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
import { snsClient } from "../libs/snsClient.js";

/**
 * @param {"Transactional" | "Promotional"} defaultSmsType
 */
export const setSmsType = async (defaultSmsType = "Transactional") => {
  const response = await snsClient.send(
    new SetSMSAttributesCommand({
      attributes: {
        // Promotional - (Default) Noncritical messages, such as marketing messages.
        // Transactional - Critical messages that support customer transactions,
```

```
        // such as one-time passcodes for multi-factor authentication.
        DefaultSMSType: defaultSmsType,
      },
    }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: '1885b977-2d7e-535e-8214-e44be727e265',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   }
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하십시오.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 SetSMSAttributes를 참조하세요.

`SetTopicAttributes`

다음 코드 예시는 `SetTopicAttributes`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

별도의 모듈에서 클라이언트를 생성하고 내보냅니다.

```
import { SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";

// The AWS Region can be provided here using the `region` property. If you leave it
 blank
```

```
// the SDK will default to the region set in your AWS config.
export const snsClient = new SNSClient({});
```

SDK 및 클라이언트 모듈을 가져오고 API를 호출합니다.

```
import { SetTopicAttributesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
import { snsClient } from "../libs/snsClient.js";

export const setTopicAttributes = async (
  topicArn = "TOPIC_ARN",
  attributeName = "DisplayName",
  attributeValue = "Test Topic",
) => {
  const response = await snsClient.send(
    new SetTopicAttributesCommand({
      AttributeName: attributeName,
      AttributeValue: attributeValue,
      TopicArn: topicArn,
    }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: 'd1b08d0e-e9a4-54c3-b8b1-d03238d2b935',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   }
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하십시오.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 SetTopicAttributes를 참조하세요.

Subscribe

다음 코드 예시는 Subscribe의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

별도의 모듈에서 클라이언트를 생성하고 내보냅니다.

```
import { SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";

// The AWS Region can be provided here using the `region` property. If you leave it
 blank
// the SDK will default to the region set in your AWS config.
export const snsClient = new SNSClient({});
```

SDK 및 클라이언트 모듈을 가져오고 API를 호출합니다.

```
import { SubscribeCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
import { snsClient } from "../libs/snsClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} topicArn - The ARN of the topic for which you wish to confirm a
 subscription.
 * @param {string} emailAddress - The email address that is subscribed to the topic.
 */
export const subscribeEmail = async (
  topicArn = "TOPIC_ARN",
  emailAddress = "usern@me.com",
) => {
  const response = await snsClient.send(
    new SubscribeCommand({
      Protocol: "email",
      TopicArn: topicArn,
      Endpoint: emailAddress,
    }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
```

```
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: 'c8e35bcd-b3c0-5940-9f66-06f6fcc108f0',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   SubscriptionArn: 'pending confirmation'
  // }
};
```

모바일 애플리케이션으로 주제 구독.

```
import { SubscribeCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
import { snsClient } from "../libs/snsClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} topicArn - The ARN of the topic the subscriber is subscribing to.
 * @param {string} endpoint - The Endpoint ARN of an application. This endpoint is
 created
 *                            when an application registers for notifications.
 */
export const subscribeApp = async (
  topicArn = "TOPIC_ARN",
  endpoint = "ENDPOINT",
) => {
  const response = await snsClient.send(
    new SubscribeCommand({
      Protocol: "application",
      TopicArn: topicArn,
      Endpoint: endpoint,
    }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: 'c8e35bcd-b3c0-5940-9f66-06f6fcc108f0',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
```

```
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   SubscriptionArn: 'pending confirmation'
  // }
  return response;
};
```

Lambda 함수에서 주제를 구독합니다.

```
import { SubscribeCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
import { snsClient } from "../libs/snsClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} topicArn - The ARN of the topic the subscriber is subscribing to.
 * @param {string} endpoint - The Endpoint ARN of and AWS Lambda function.
 */
export const subscribeLambda = async (
  topicArn = "TOPIC_ARN",
  endpoint = "ENDPOINT",
) => {
  const response = await snsClient.send(
    new SubscribeCommand({
      Protocol: "lambda",
      TopicArn: topicArn,
      Endpoint: endpoint,
    }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: 'c8e35bcd-b3c0-5940-9f66-06f6fcc108f0',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   SubscriptionArn: 'pending confirmation'
  // }
  return response;
};
```

SQS 대기열로 주제 구독.

```
import { SubscribeCommand, SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";

const client = new SNSClient({});

export const subscribeQueue = async (
  topicArn = "TOPIC_ARN",
  queueArn = "QUEUE_ARN",
) => {
  const command = new SubscribeCommand({
    TopicArn: topicArn,
    Protocol: "sqs",
    Endpoint: queueArn,
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: '931e13d9-5e2b-543f-8781-4e9e494c5ff2',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   SubscriptionArn: 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:xxxxxxxxxxxx:subscribe-queue-
test-430895:xxxxxxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxxxxxxxxxx'
  // }
  return response;
};
```

필터를 사용하여 주제를 구독합니다.

```
import { SubscribeCommand, SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";

const client = new SNSClient({});

export const subscribeQueueFiltered = async (
  topicArn = "TOPIC_ARN",
  queueArn = "QUEUE_ARN",
```

```
) => {
  const command = new SubscribeCommand({
    TopicArn: topicArn,
    Protocol: "sqs",
    Endpoint: queueArn,
    Attributes: {
      // This subscription will only receive messages with the 'event' attribute set
 to 'order_placed'.
      FilterPolicyScope: "MessageAttributes",
      FilterPolicy: JSON.stringify({
        event: ["order_placed"],
      }),
    },
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: '931e13d9-5e2b-543f-8781-4e9e494c5ff2',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   SubscriptionArn: 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:xxxxxxxxxxxx:subscribe-queue-
test-430895:xxxxxxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxxxxxxxxxx'
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 Subscribe를 참조하세요.

Unsubscribe

다음 코드 예시는 `Unsubscribe`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
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별도의 모듈에서 클라이언트를 생성하고 내보냅니다.

```
import { SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";

// The AWS Region can be provided here using the `region` property. If you leave it
 blank
// the SDK will default to the region set in your AWS config.
export const snsClient = new SNSClient({});
```

SDK 및 클라이언트 모듈을 가져오고 API를 호출합니다.

```
import { UnsubscribeCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
import { snsClient } from "../libs/snsClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} subscriptionArn - The ARN of the subscription to cancel.
 */
const unsubscribe = async (
  subscriptionArn = "arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:xxxxxxxxxxxx:mytopic:xxxxxxxx-xxxx-xxxx-
xxxx-xxxxxxxxxxxx",
) => {
  const response = await snsClient.send(
    new UnsubscribeCommand({
      SubscriptionArn: subscriptionArn,
    }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: '0178259a-9204-507c-b620-78a7570a44c6',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
```

```
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   }
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하십시오.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 Unsubscribe를 참조하세요.

시나리오

DynamoDB 테이블에 데이터를 제출하기 위한 앱 구축

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon DynamoDB 테이블에 데이터를 제출하고 사용자가 테이블을 업데이트할 때 알리는 애플리케이션을 빌드하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

이 예제에서는 사용자가 Amazon DynamoDB 테이블에 데이터를 제출하고 Amazon Simple Notification Service(Amazon SNS)를 사용하여 관리자에게 문자 메시지를 전송하는 앱을 구축하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시는 AWS SDK for JavaScript v3 개발자 안내서에서도 확인할 수 있습니다.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- DynamoDB
- Amazon SNS

사진을 관리하기 위한 서버리스 애플리케이션 만들기

다음 코드 예시에서는 사용자가 레이블을 사용하여 사진을 관리할 수 있는 서버리스 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지에서 레이블을 감지하고 나중에 검색할 수 있도록 저장하는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션을 개발하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제의 출처에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS 커뮤니티의 게시물을 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

Amazon Textract 탐색기 애플리케이션 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 대화형 애플리케이션을 통해 Amazon Textract 출력을 탐색하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

AWS SDK for JavaScript 를 사용하여 Amazon Textract를 사용하여 문서 이미지에서 데이터를 추출하고 대화형 웹 페이지에 표시하는 React 애플리케이션을 구축하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제는 웹 브라우저에서 실행되며 자격 증명을 위해 인증된 Amazon Cognito 자격 증명이 필요합니다. 이 애플리케이션은 스토리지로 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)를 사용하고 알림을 위해 Amazon Simple Notification Service(Amazon SNS) 주제를 구독하는 Amazon Simple Queue Service(Amazon SQS) 대기열을 폴링합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Cognito 자격 증명
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS
- Amazon Textract

대기열에 메시지 게시

다음 코드 예제에서는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 주제(FIFO 또는 비 FIFO)를 생성합니다.
- 필터 적용 옵션을 사용하여 여러 개의 대기열로 주제를 구독합니다.
- 주제에 메시지를 게시합니다.
- 대기열에서 받은 메시지를 폴링합니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이 시나리오의 진입점입니다.

```
import { SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
import { SQSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

import { TopicsQueuesWkflw } from "./TopicsQueuesWkflw.js";
import { Prompter } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/prompter.js";

export const startSnsWorkflow = () => {
  const snsClient = new SNSClient({});
  const sqsClient = new SQSClient({});
  const prompter = new Prompter();
  const logger = console;

  const wkflw = new TopicsQueuesWkflw(snsClient, sqsClient, prompter, logger);

  wkflw.start();
};
```

위의 코드는 필요한 종속성을 제공하고 시나리오를 시작합니다. 다음 섹션에는 대부분의 예제가 포함되어 있습니다.

```
const toneChoices = [
  { name: "cheerful", value: "cheerful" },
  { name: "funny", value: "funny" },
  { name: "serious", value: "serious" },
  { name: "sincere", value: "sincere" },
];

export class TopicsQueuesWkflw {
  // SNS topic is configured as First-In-First-Out
  isFifo = true;

  // Automatic content-based deduplication is enabled.
  autoDedup = false;

  snsClient;
  sqsClient;
  topicName;
  topicArn;
  subscriptionArns = [];
  /**
   * @type {{ queueName: string, queueArn: string, queueUrl: string, policy?:
 string }[]}
   */
  queues = [];
  prompter;

  /**
   * @param {import('@aws-sdk/client-sns').SNSClient} snsClient
   * @param {import('@aws-sdk/client-sqs').SQSClient} sqsClient
   * @param {import('../../libs/prompter.js').Prompter} prompter
   * @param {import('../../libs/logger.js').Logger} logger
   */
  constructor(snsClient, sqsClient, prompter, logger) {
    this.snsClient = snsClient;
    this.sqsClient = sqsClient;
    this.prompter = prompter;
    this.logger = logger;
  }

  async welcome() {
    await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.description);
  }
```

```
  async confirmFifo() {
    await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.snsFifoDescription);
    this.isFifo = await this.prompter.confirm({
      message: MESSAGES.snsFifoPrompt,
    });

    if (this.isFifo) {
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerDedup);
      await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.deduplicationNotice);
      await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.deduplicationDescription);
      this.autoDedup = await this.prompter.confirm({
        message: MESSAGES.deduplicationPrompt,
      });
    }
  }

  async createTopic() {
    await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.creatingTopics);
    this.topicName = await this.prompter.input({
      message: MESSAGES.topicNamePrompt,
    });
    if (this.isFifo) {
      this.topicName += ".fifo";
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerFifoNaming);
      await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.appendFifoNotice);
    }

    const response = await this.snsClient.send(
      new CreateTopicCommand({
        Name: this.topicName,
        Attributes: {
          FifoTopic: this.isFifo ? "true" : "false",
          ...(this.autoDedup ? { ContentBasedDeduplication: "true" } : {}),
        },
      }),
    );

    this.topicArn = response.TopicArn;

    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.topicCreatedNotice
        .replace("${TOPIC_NAME}", this.topicName)
        .replace("${TOPIC_ARN}", this.topicArn),
```

```
    );
  }

  async createQueues() {
    await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.createQueuesNotice);
    // Increase this number to add more queues.
    const maxQueues = 2;

    for (let i = 0; i < maxQueues; i++) {
      await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.queueCount.replace("${COUNT}", i + 1));
      let queueName = await this.prompter.input({
        message: MESSAGES.queueNamePrompt.replace(
          "${EXAMPLE_NAME}",
          i === 0 ? "good-news" : "bad-news",
        ),
      });

      if (this.isFifo) {
        queueName += ".fifo";
        await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.appendFifoNotice);
      }

      const response = await this.sqsClient.send(
        new CreateQueueCommand({
          QueueName: queueName,
          Attributes: { ...(this.isFifo ? { FifoQueue: "true" } : {}) },
        }),
      );

      const { Attributes } = await this.sqsClient.send(
        new GetQueueAttributesCommand({
          QueueUrl: response.QueueUrl,
          AttributeNames: ["QueueArn"],
        }),
      );

      this.queues.push({
        queueName,
        queueArn: Attributes.QueueArn,
        queueUrl: response.QueueUrl,
      });

      await this.logger.log(
        MESSAGES.queueCreatedNotice
```

```
          .replace("${QUEUE_NAME}", queueName)
          .replace("${QUEUE_URL}", response.QueueUrl)
          .replace("${QUEUE_ARN}", Attributes.QueueArn),
      );
    }
  }

  async attachQueueIamPolicies() {
    for (const [index, queue] of this.queues.entries()) {
      const policy = JSON.stringify(
        {
          Statement: [
            {
              Effect: "Allow",
              Principal: {
                Service: "sns.amazonaws.com",
              },
              Action: "sqs:SendMessage",
              Resource: queue.queueArn,
              Condition: {
                ArnEquals: {
                  "aws:SourceArn": this.topicArn,
                },
              },
            },
          ],
        },
        null,
        2,
      );

      if (index !== 0) {
        this.logger.logSeparator();
      }

      await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.attachPolicyNotice);
      console.log(policy);
      const addPolicy = await this.prompter.confirm({
        message: MESSAGES.addPolicyConfirmation.replace(
          "${QUEUE_NAME}",
          queue.queueName,
        ),
      });
```

```
      if (addPolicy) {
        await this.sqsClient.send(
          new SetQueueAttributesCommand({
            QueueUrl: queue.queueUrl,
            Attributes: {
              Policy: policy,
            },
          }),
        );
        queue.policy = policy;
      } else {
        await this.logger.log(
          MESSAGES.policyNotAttachedNotice.replace(
            "${QUEUE_NAME}",
            queue.queueName,
          ),
        );
      }
    }
  }

  async subscribeQueuesToTopic() {
    for (const [index, queue] of this.queues.entries()) {
      /**
       * @type {import('@aws-sdk/client-sns').SubscribeCommandInput}
       */
      const subscribeParams = {
        TopicArn: this.topicArn,
        Protocol: "sqs",
        Endpoint: queue.queueArn,
      };
      let tones = [];

      if (this.isFifo) {
        if (index === 0) {
          await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.fifoFilterNotice);
        }
        tones = await this.prompter.checkbox({
          message: MESSAGES.fifoFilterSelect.replace(
            "${QUEUE_NAME}",
            queue.queueName,
          ),
          choices: toneChoices,
        });
```

```
      if (tones.length) {
        subscribeParams.Attributes = {
          FilterPolicyScope: "MessageAttributes",
          FilterPolicy: JSON.stringify({
            tone: tones,
          }),
        };
      }
    }

    const { SubscriptionArn } = await this.snsClient.send(
      new SubscribeCommand(subscribeParams),
    );

    this.subscriptionArns.push(SubscriptionArn);

    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.queueSubscribedNotice
        .replace("${QUEUE_NAME}", queue.queueName)
        .replace("${TOPIC_NAME}", this.topicName)
        .replace("${TONES}", tones.length ? tones.join(", ") : "none"),
    );
  }
}

async publishMessages() {
  const message = await this.prompter.input({
    message: MESSAGES.publishMessagePrompt,
  });

  let groupId;
  let deduplicationId;
  let choices;

  if (this.isFifo) {
    await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.groupIdNotice);
    groupId = await this.prompter.input({
      message: MESSAGES.groupIdPrompt,
    });

    if (this.autoDedup === false) {
      await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.deduplicationIdNotice);
      deduplicationId = await this.prompter.input({
```

```
        message: MESSAGES.deduplicationIdPrompt,
      });
    }

    choices = await this.prompter.checkbox({
      message: MESSAGES.messageAttributesPrompt,
      choices: toneChoices,
    });
  }

  await this.snsClient.send(
    new PublishCommand({
      TopicArn: this.topicArn,
      Message: message,
      ...(groupId
        ? {
            MessageGroupId: groupId,
          }
        : {}),
      ...(deduplicationId
        ? {
            MessageDeduplicationId: deduplicationId,
          }
        : {}),
      ...(choices
        ? {
            MessageAttributes: {
              tone: {
                DataType: "String.Array",
                StringValue: JSON.stringify(choices),
              },
            },
          }
        : {}),
    }),
  );

  const publishAnother = await this.prompter.confirm({
    message: MESSAGES.publishAnother,
  });

  if (publishAnother) {
    await this.publishMessages();
  }
```

```
  }

  async receiveAndDeleteMessages() {
    for (const queue of this.queues) {
      const { Messages } = await this.sqsClient.send(
        new ReceiveMessageCommand({
          QueueUrl: queue.queueUrl,
        }),
      );

      if (Messages) {
        await this.logger.log(
          MESSAGES.messagesReceivedNotice.replace(
            "${QUEUE_NAME}",
            queue.queueName,
          ),
        );
        console.log(Messages);

        await this.sqsClient.send(
          new DeleteMessageBatchCommand({
            QueueUrl: queue.queueUrl,
            Entries: Messages.map((message) => ({
              Id: message.MessageId,
              ReceiptHandle: message.ReceiptHandle,
            })),
          }),
        );
      } else {
        await this.logger.log(
          MESSAGES.noMessagesReceivedNotice.replace(
            "${QUEUE_NAME}",
            queue.queueName,
          ),
        );
      }
    }

    const deleteAndPoll = await this.prompter.confirm({
      message: MESSAGES.deleteAndPollConfirmation,
    });

    if (deleteAndPoll) {
      await this.receiveAndDeleteMessages();
```

```
    }
  }

  async destroyResources() {
    for (const subscriptionArn of this.subscriptionArns) {
      await this.snsClient.send(
        new UnsubscribeCommand({ SubscriptionArn: subscriptionArn }),
      );
    }

    for (const queue of this.queues) {
      await this.sqsClient.send(
        new DeleteQueueCommand({ QueueUrl: queue.queueUrl }),
      );
    }

    if (this.topicArn) {
      await this.snsClient.send(
        new DeleteTopicCommand({ TopicArn: this.topicArn }),
      );
    }
  }

  async start() {
    console.clear();

    try {
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerWelcome);
      await this.welcome();
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerFifo);
      await this.confirmFifo();
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerCreateTopic);
      await this.createTopic();
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerCreateQueues);
      await this.createQueues();
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerAttachPolicy);
      await this.attachQueueIamPolicies();
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerSubscribeQueues);
      await this.subscribeQueuesToTopic();
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerPublishMessage);
      await this.publishMessages();
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerReceiveMessages);
      await this.receiveAndDeleteMessages();
    } catch (err) {
```

```
      console.error(err);
    } finally {
      await this.destroyResources();
    }
  }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - CreateQueue
  - CreateTopic
  - DeleteMessageBatch
  - DeleteQueue
  - DeleteTopic
  - GetQueueAttributes
  - Publish
  - ReceiveMessage
  - SetQueueAttributes
  - Subscribe
  - Unsubscribe

API Gateway를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon API Gateway에서 호출한 AWS Lambda 함수를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

Lambda JavaScript 런타임 API를 사용하여 AWS Lambda 함수를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제에서는 다양한 AWS 서비스를 호출하여 특정 사용 사례를 수행합니다. 이 예제에서는 Amazon API Gateway에서 간접 호출한 Lambda 함수를 생성하여 작업 기념일에 대한 Amazon DynamoDB 테이블을 스캔하고 Amazon Simple Notification Service(Amazon SNS)를 사용하여 직원에게 1주년 기념일을 축하하는 문자 메시지를 전송하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시는 AWS SDK for JavaScript v3 개발자 안내서에서도 확인할 수 있습니다.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

예약된 이벤트를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon EventBridge 예약 이벤트에서 호출된 AWS Lambda 함수를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

AWS Lambda 함수를 호출하는 Amazon EventBridge 예약 이벤트를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. Lambda 함수가 간접 호출될 때 cron 표현식을 사용하여 일정을 예약하도록 EventBridge를 구성합니다. 이 예제에서는 Lambda JavaScript 런타임 API를 사용하여 Lambda 함수를 생성합니다. 이 예제에서는 다양한 AWS 서비스를 호출하여 특정 사용 사례를 수행합니다. 이 예제에서는 1주년 기념일에 직원에게 축하하는 모바일 문자 메시지를 전송하는 앱을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시는 AWS SDK for JavaScript v3 개발자 안내서에서도 확인할 수 있습니다.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- CloudWatch Logs
- DynamoDB
- EventBridge
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

서버리스 예제

Amazon SNS 트리거를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 SNS 주제의 메시지를 받아 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 함수는 이벤트 파라미터에서 메시지를 검색하고 각 메시지의 내용을 로깅합니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

JavaScript를 사용하여 Lambda로 SNS 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
exports.handler = async (event, context) => {
  for (const record of event.Records) {
    await processMessageAsync(record);
  }
  console.info("done");
};

async function processMessageAsync(record) {
  try {
    const message = JSON.stringify(record.Sns.Message);
    console.log(`Processed message ${message}`);
    await Promise.resolve(1); //Placeholder for actual async work
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("An error occurred");
    throw err;
  }
}
```

TypeScript를 사용하여 Lambda로 SNS 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { SNSEvent, Context, SNSHandler, SNSEventRecord } from "aws-lambda";

export const functionHandler: SNSHandler = async (
  event: SNSEvent,
  context: Context
): Promise<void> => {
  for (const record of event.Records) {
```

```
    await processMessageAsync(record);
  }
  console.info("done");
};

async function processMessageAsync(record: SNSEventRecord): Promise<any> {
  try {
    const message: string = JSON.stringify(record.Sns.Message);
    console.log(`Processed message ${message}`);
    await Promise.resolve(1); //Placeholder for actual async work
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("An error occurred");
    throw err;
  }
}
```

SDK for JavaScript (v3)를 사용한 Amazon SQS 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon SQS에서 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3)를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello Amazon SNS

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon SQS를 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon SQS 클라이언트를 초기화하고 대기열을 나열합니다.

```
import { SQSClient, paginateListQueues } from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

export const helloSqs = async () => {
  // The configuration object (`{}`) is required. If the region and credentials
  // are omitted, the SDK uses your local configuration if it exists.
  const client = new SQSClient({});

  // You can also use `ListQueuesCommand`, but to use that command you must
  // handle the pagination yourself. You can do that by sending the
 `ListQueuesCommand`
  // with the `NextToken` parameter from the previous request.
  const paginatedQueues = paginateListQueues({ client }, {});
  const queues = [];

  for await (const page of paginatedQueues) {
    if (page.QueueUrls?.length) {
      queues.push(...page.QueueUrls);
    }
  }

  const suffix = queues.length === 1 ? "" : "s";

  console.log(
    `Hello, Amazon SQS! You have ${queues.length} queue${suffix} in your account.`,
  );
  console.log(queues.map((t) => `  * ${t}`).join("\n"));
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListQueues를 참조하십시오.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오
- 서버리스 예제

작업

`ChangeMessageVisibility`

다음 코드 예시는 `ChangeMessageVisibility`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon SQS 메시지를 수신하고 제한 시간 표시 여부를 변경합니다.

```
import {
  ReceiveMessageCommand,
  ChangeMessageVisibilityCommand,
  SQSClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

const client = new SQSClient({});
const SQS_QUEUE_URL = "queue_url";

const receiveMessage = (queueUrl) =>
  client.send(
    new ReceiveMessageCommand({
      AttributeNames: ["SentTimestamp"],
      MaxNumberOfMessages: 1,
      MessageAttributeNames: ["All"],
      QueueUrl: queueUrl,
      WaitTimeSeconds: 1,
    }),
  );

export const main = async (queueUrl = SQS_QUEUE_URL) => {
```

```
  const { Messages } = await receiveMessage(queueUrl);

  const response = await client.send(
    new ChangeMessageVisibilityCommand({
      QueueUrl: queueUrl,
      ReceiptHandle: Messages[0].ReceiptHandle,
      VisibilityTimeout: 20,
    }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ChangeMessageVisibility를 참조하십시오.

`CreateQueue`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateQueue`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon SQS 표준 대기열을 생성합니다.

```
import { CreateQueueCommand, SQSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

const client = new SQSClient({});
const SQS_QUEUE_NAME = "test-queue";

export const main = async (sqsQueueName = SQS_QUEUE_NAME) => {
  const command = new CreateQueueCommand({
    QueueName: sqsQueueName,
    Attributes: {
      DelaySeconds: "60",
      MessageRetentionPeriod: "86400",
```

```
    },
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

긴 폴링이 있는 Amazon SQS 대기열을 생성합니다.

```
import { CreateQueueCommand, SQSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

const client = new SQSClient({});
const SQS_QUEUE_NAME = "queue_name";

export const main = async (queueName = SQS_QUEUE_NAME) => {
  const response = await client.send(
    new CreateQueueCommand({
      QueueName: queueName,
      Attributes: {
        // When the wait time for the ReceiveMessage API action is greater than 0,
        // long polling is in effect. The maximum long polling wait time is 20
        // seconds. Long polling helps reduce the cost of using Amazon SQS by,
        // eliminating the number of empty responses and false empty responses.
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSSimpleQueueService/latest/
SQSDeveloperGuide/sqs-short-and-long-polling.html
        ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds: "20",
      },
    }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateQueue를 참조하십시오.

`DeleteMessage`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteMessage`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon SQS 메시지를 수신하고 삭제합니다.

```
import {
  ReceiveMessageCommand,
  DeleteMessageCommand,
  SQSClient,
  DeleteMessageBatchCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

const client = new SQSClient({});
const SQS_QUEUE_URL = "queue_url";

const receiveMessage = (queueUrl) =>
  client.send(
    new ReceiveMessageCommand({
      AttributeNames: ["SentTimestamp"],
      MaxNumberOfMessages: 10,
      MessageAttributeNames: ["All"],
      QueueUrl: queueUrl,
      WaitTimeSeconds: 20,
      VisibilityTimeout: 20,
    }),
  );

export const main = async (queueUrl = SQS_QUEUE_URL) => {
  const { Messages } = await receiveMessage(queueUrl);

  if (!Messages) {
    return;
  }

  if (Messages.length === 1) {
    console.log(Messages[0].Body);
    await client.send(
      new DeleteMessageCommand({
```

```
        QueueUrl: queueUrl,
        ReceiptHandle: Messages[0].ReceiptHandle,
      }),
    );
  } else {
    await client.send(
      new DeleteMessageBatchCommand({
        QueueUrl: queueUrl,
        Entries: Messages.map((message) => ({
          Id: message.MessageId,
          ReceiptHandle: message.ReceiptHandle,
        })),
      }),
    );
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteMessage를 참조하십시오.

`DeleteMessageBatch`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteMessageBatch`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import {
  ReceiveMessageCommand,
  DeleteMessageCommand,
  SQSClient,
  DeleteMessageBatchCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

const client = new SQSClient({});
const SQS_QUEUE_URL = "queue_url";
```

```
const receiveMessage = (queueUrl) =>
  client.send(
    new ReceiveMessageCommand({
      AttributeNames: ["SentTimestamp"],
      MaxNumberOfMessages: 10,
      MessageAttributeNames: ["All"],
      QueueUrl: queueUrl,
      WaitTimeSeconds: 20,
      VisibilityTimeout: 20,
    }),
  );

export const main = async (queueUrl = SQS_QUEUE_URL) => {
  const { Messages } = await receiveMessage(queueUrl);

  if (!Messages) {
    return;
  }

  if (Messages.length === 1) {
    console.log(Messages[0].Body);
    await client.send(
      new DeleteMessageCommand({
        QueueUrl: queueUrl,
        ReceiptHandle: Messages[0].ReceiptHandle,
      }),
    );
  } else {
    await client.send(
      new DeleteMessageBatchCommand({
        QueueUrl: queueUrl,
        Entries: Messages.map((message) => ({
          Id: message.MessageId,
          ReceiptHandle: message.ReceiptHandle,
        })),
      }),
    );
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteMessageBatch를 참조하세요.

DeleteQueue

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteQueue의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon SQS 대기열을 삭제합니다.

```
import { DeleteQueueCommand, SQSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

const client = new SQSClient({});
const SQS_QUEUE_URL = "test-queue-url";

export const main = async (queueUrl = SQS_QUEUE_URL) => {
  const command = new DeleteQueueCommand({ QueueUrl: queueUrl });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteQueue를 참조하십시오.

GetQueueAttributes

다음 코드 예시는 GetQueueAttributes의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { GetQueueAttributesCommand, SQSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

const client = new SQSClient({});
const SQS_QUEUE_URL = "queue-url";

export const getQueueAttributes = async (queueUrl = SQS_QUEUE_URL) => {
  const command = new GetQueueAttributesCommand({
    QueueUrl: queueUrl,
    AttributeNames: ["DelaySeconds"],
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: '747a1192-c334-5682-a508-4cd5e8dc4e79',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   Attributes: { DelaySeconds: '1' }
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 GetQueueAttributes를 참조하세요.

`GetQueueUrl`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetQueueUrl`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon SQS 대기열의 URL을 가져옵니다.

```
import { GetQueueUrlCommand, SQSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

const client = new SQSClient({});
const SQS_QUEUE_NAME = "test-queue";

export const main = async (queueName = SQS_QUEUE_NAME) => {
  const command = new GetQueueUrlCommand({ QueueName: queueName });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 GetQueueUrl을 참조하십시오.

`ListQueues`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListQueues`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon SQS 대기열을 나열합니다.

```
import { paginateListQueues, SQSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

const client = new SQSClient({});

export const main = async () => {
  const paginatedListQueues = paginateListQueues({ client }, {});

  /** @type {string[]} */
  const urls = [];
  for await (const page of paginatedListQueues) {
    const nextUrls = page.QueueUrls?.filter((qurl) => !!qurl) || [];
    urls.push(...nextUrls);
    for (const url of urls) {
      console.log(url);
    }
  }

  return urls;
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListQueues를 참조하십시오.

`ReceiveMessage`

다음 코드 예시는 `ReceiveMessage`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon SQS 대기열에서 메시지를 수신합니다.

```
import {
  ReceiveMessageCommand,
  DeleteMessageCommand,
```

```
  SQSClient,
  DeleteMessageBatchCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

const client = new SQSClient({});
const SQS_QUEUE_URL = "queue_url";

const receiveMessage = (queueUrl) =>
  client.send(
    new ReceiveMessageCommand({
      AttributeNames: ["SentTimestamp"],
      MaxNumberOfMessages: 10,
      MessageAttributeNames: ["All"],
      QueueUrl: queueUrl,
      WaitTimeSeconds: 20,
      VisibilityTimeout: 20,
    }),
  );

export const main = async (queueUrl = SQS_QUEUE_URL) => {
  const { Messages } = await receiveMessage(queueUrl);

  if (!Messages) {
    return;
  }

  if (Messages.length === 1) {
    console.log(Messages[0].Body);
    await client.send(
      new DeleteMessageCommand({
        QueueUrl: queueUrl,
        ReceiptHandle: Messages[0].ReceiptHandle,
      }),
    );
  } else {
    await client.send(
      new DeleteMessageBatchCommand({
        QueueUrl: queueUrl,
        Entries: Messages.map((message) => ({
          Id: message.MessageId,
          ReceiptHandle: message.ReceiptHandle,
        })),
      }),
    );
```

```
  }
};
```

긴 폴링 지원을 사용하여 Amazon SQS 대기열에서 메시지를 수신합니다.

```
import { ReceiveMessageCommand, SQSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

const client = new SQSClient({});
const SQS_QUEUE_URL = "queue-url";

export const main = async (queueUrl = SQS_QUEUE_URL) => {
  const command = new ReceiveMessageCommand({
    AttributeNames: ["SentTimestamp"],
    MaxNumberOfMessages: 1,
    MessageAttributeNames: ["All"],
    QueueUrl: queueUrl,
    // The duration (in seconds) for which the call waits for a message
    // to arrive in the queue before returning. If a message is available,
    // the call returns sooner than WaitTimeSeconds. If no messages are
    // available and the wait time expires, the call returns successfully
    // with an empty list of messages.
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSSimpleQueueService/latest/APIReference/
API_ReceiveMessage.html#API_ReceiveMessage_RequestSyntax
    WaitTimeSeconds: 20,
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ReceiveMessage를 참조하십시오.

SendMessage

다음 코드 예시는 SendMessage의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon SQS 대기열에 메시지를 전송합니다.

```
import { SendMessageCommand, SQSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

const client = new SQSClient({});
const SQS_QUEUE_URL = "queue_url";

export const main = async (sqsQueueUrl = SQS_QUEUE_URL) => {
  const command = new SendMessageCommand({
    QueueUrl: sqsQueueUrl,
    DelaySeconds: 10,
    MessageAttributes: {
      Title: {
        DataType: "String",
        StringValue: "The Whistler",
      },
      Author: {
        DataType: "String",
        StringValue: "John Grisham",
      },
      WeeksOn: {
        DataType: "Number",
        StringValue: "6",
      },
    },
    MessageBody:
      "Information about current NY Times fiction bestseller for week of
 12/11/2016.",
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 SendMessage를 참조하십시오.

`SetQueueAttributes`

다음 코드 예시는 `SetQueueAttributes`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { SetQueueAttributesCommand, SQSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

const client = new SQSClient({});
const SQS_QUEUE_URL = "queue-url";

export const main = async (queueUrl = SQS_QUEUE_URL) => {
  const command = new SetQueueAttributesCommand({
    QueueUrl: queueUrl,
    Attributes: {
      DelaySeconds: "1",
    },
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

긴 폴링을 사용하도록 Amazon SQS 대기열을 구성합니다.

```
import { SetQueueAttributesCommand, SQSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";
```

```
const client = new SQSClient({});
const SQS_QUEUE_URL = "queue_url";

export const main = async (queueUrl = SQS_QUEUE_URL) => {
  const command = new SetQueueAttributesCommand({
    Attributes: {
      ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds: "20",
    },
    QueueUrl: queueUrl,
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

배달 못한 편지 대기열을 구성합니다.

```
import { SetQueueAttributesCommand, SQSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

const client = new SQSClient({});
const SQS_QUEUE_URL = "queue_url";
const DEAD_LETTER_QUEUE_ARN = "dead_letter_queue_arn";

export const main = async (
  queueUrl = SQS_QUEUE_URL,
  deadLetterQueueArn = DEAD_LETTER_QUEUE_ARN,
) => {
  const command = new SetQueueAttributesCommand({
    Attributes: {
      RedrivePolicy: JSON.stringify({
        // Amazon SQS supports dead-letter queues (DLQ), which other
        // queues (source queues) can target for messages that can't
        // be processed (consumed) successfully.
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSSimpleQueueService/latest/
SQSDeveloperGuide/sqs-dead-letter-queues.html
        deadLetterTargetArn: deadLetterQueueArn,
        maxReceiveCount: "10",
      }),
    },
    QueueUrl: queueUrl,
  });
```

```
  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 SetQueueAttributes를 참조하세요.

시나리오

Amazon Textract 탐색기 애플리케이션 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 대화형 애플리케이션을 통해 Amazon Textract 출력을 탐색하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

AWS SDK for JavaScript 를 사용하여 Amazon Textract를 사용하여 문서 이미지에서 데이터를 추출하고 대화형 웹 페이지에 표시하는 React 애플리케이션을 구축하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제는 웹 브라우저에서 실행되며 자격 증명을 위해 인증된 Amazon Cognito 자격 증명이 필요합니다. 이 애플리케이션은 스토리지로 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)를 사용하고 알림을 위해 Amazon Simple Notification Service(Amazon SNS) 주제를 구독하는 Amazon Simple Queue Service(Amazon SQS) 대기열을 폴링합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Cognito 자격 증명
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS
- Amazon Textract

대기열에 메시지 게시

다음 코드 예제에서는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 주제(FIFO 또는 비 FIFO)를 생성합니다.

- 필터 적용 옵션을 사용하여 여러 개의 대기열로 주제를 구독합니다.
- 주제에 메시지를 게시합니다.
- 대기열에서 받은 메시지를 폴링합니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이 시나리오의 진입점입니다.

```
import { SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
import { SQSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

import { TopicsQueuesWkflw } from "./TopicsQueuesWkflw.js";
import { Prompter } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/prompter.js";

export const startSnsWorkflow = () => {
  const snsClient = new SNSClient({});
  const sqsClient = new SQSClient({});
  const prompter = new Prompter();
  const logger = console;

  const wkflw = new TopicsQueuesWkflw(snsClient, sqsClient, prompter, logger);

  wkflw.start();
};
```

위의 코드는 필요한 종속성을 제공하고 시나리오를 시작합니다. 다음 섹션에는 대부분의 예제가 포함되어 있습니다.

```
const toneChoices = [
  { name: "cheerful", value: "cheerful" },
  { name: "funny", value: "funny" },
```

```
  { name: "serious", value: "serious" },
  { name: "sincere", value: "sincere" },
];

export class TopicsQueuesWkflw {
  // SNS topic is configured as First-In-First-Out
  isFifo = true;

  // Automatic content-based deduplication is enabled.
  autoDedup = false;

  snsClient;
  sqsClient;
  topicName;
  topicArn;
  subscriptionArns = [];
  /**
   * @type {{ queueName: string, queueArn: string, queueUrl: string, policy?:
 string }[]}
   */
  queues = [];
  prompter;

  /**
   * @param {import('@aws-sdk/client-sns').SNSClient} snsClient
   * @param {import('@aws-sdk/client-sqs').SQSClient} sqsClient
   * @param {import('../../libs/prompter.js').Prompter} prompter
   * @param {import('../../libs/logger.js').Logger} logger
   */
  constructor(snsClient, sqsClient, prompter, logger) {
    this.snsClient = snsClient;
    this.sqsClient = sqsClient;
    this.prompter = prompter;
    this.logger = logger;
  }

  async welcome() {
    await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.description);
  }

  async confirmFifo() {
    await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.snsFifoDescription);
    this.isFifo = await this.prompter.confirm({
      message: MESSAGES.snsFifoPrompt,
```

```
    });

    if (this.isFifo) {
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerDedup);
      await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.deduplicationNotice);
      await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.deduplicationDescription);
      this.autoDedup = await this.prompter.confirm({
        message: MESSAGES.deduplicationPrompt,
      });
    }
  }

  async createTopic() {
    await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.creatingTopics);
    this.topicName = await this.prompter.input({
      message: MESSAGES.topicNamePrompt,
    });
    if (this.isFifo) {
      this.topicName += ".fifo";
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerFifoNaming);
      await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.appendFifoNotice);
    }

    const response = await this.snsClient.send(
      new CreateTopicCommand({
        Name: this.topicName,
        Attributes: {
          FifoTopic: this.isFifo ? "true" : "false",
          ...(this.autoDedup ? { ContentBasedDeduplication: "true" } : {}),
        },
      }),
    );

    this.topicArn = response.TopicArn;

    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.topicCreatedNotice
        .replace("${TOPIC_NAME}", this.topicName)
        .replace("${TOPIC_ARN}", this.topicArn),
    );
  }

  async createQueues() {
    await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.createQueuesNotice);
```

```
    // Increase this number to add more queues.
    const maxQueues = 2;

    for (let i = 0; i < maxQueues; i++) {
      await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.queueCount.replace("${COUNT}", i + 1));
      let queueName = await this.prompter.input({
        message: MESSAGES.queueNamePrompt.replace(
          "${EXAMPLE_NAME}",
          i === 0 ? "good-news" : "bad-news",
        ),
      });

      if (this.isFifo) {
        queueName += ".fifo";
        await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.appendFifoNotice);
      }

      const response = await this.sqsClient.send(
        new CreateQueueCommand({
          QueueName: queueName,
          Attributes: { ...(this.isFifo ? { FifoQueue: "true" } : {}) },
        }),
      );

      const { Attributes } = await this.sqsClient.send(
        new GetQueueAttributesCommand({
          QueueUrl: response.QueueUrl,
          AttributeNames: ["QueueArn"],
        }),
      );

      this.queues.push({
        queueName,
        queueArn: Attributes.QueueArn,
        queueUrl: response.QueueUrl,
      });

      await this.logger.log(
        MESSAGES.queueCreatedNotice
          .replace("${QUEUE_NAME}", queueName)
          .replace("${QUEUE_URL}", response.QueueUrl)
          .replace("${QUEUE_ARN}", Attributes.QueueArn),
      );
    }
```

```
  }

  async attachQueueIamPolicies() {
    for (const [index, queue] of this.queues.entries()) {
      const policy = JSON.stringify(
        {
          Statement: [
            {
              Effect: "Allow",
              Principal: {
                Service: "sns.amazonaws.com",
              },
              Action: "sqs:SendMessage",
              Resource: queue.queueArn,
              Condition: {
                ArnEquals: {
                  "aws:SourceArn": this.topicArn,
                },
              },
            },
          ],
        },
        null,
        2,
      );

      if (index !== 0) {
        this.logger.logSeparator();
      }

      await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.attachPolicyNotice);
      console.log(policy);
      const addPolicy = await this.prompter.confirm({
        message: MESSAGES.addPolicyConfirmation.replace(
          "${QUEUE_NAME}",
          queue.queueName,
        ),
      });

      if (addPolicy) {
        await this.sqsClient.send(
          new SetQueueAttributesCommand({
            QueueUrl: queue.queueUrl,
            Attributes: {
```

```
            Policy: policy,
          },
        }),
      );
      queue.policy = policy;
    } else {
      await this.logger.log(
        MESSAGES.policyNotAttachedNotice.replace(
          "${QUEUE_NAME}",
          queue.queueName,
        ),
      );
    }
  }
}

async subscribeQueuesToTopic() {
  for (const [index, queue] of this.queues.entries()) {
    /**
     * @type {import('@aws-sdk/client-sns').SubscribeCommandInput}
     */
    const subscribeParams = {
      TopicArn: this.topicArn,
      Protocol: "sqs",
      Endpoint: queue.queueArn,
    };
    let tones = [];

    if (this.isFifo) {
      if (index === 0) {
        await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.fifoFilterNotice);
      }
      tones = await this.prompter.checkbox({
        message: MESSAGES.fifoFilterSelect.replace(
          "${QUEUE_NAME}",
          queue.queueName,
        ),
        choices: toneChoices,
      });

      if (tones.length) {
        subscribeParams.Attributes = {
          FilterPolicyScope: "MessageAttributes",
          FilterPolicy: JSON.stringify({
```

```
              tone: tones,
            }),
          };
        }
      }

      const { SubscriptionArn } = await this.snsClient.send(
        new SubscribeCommand(subscribeParams),
      );

      this.subscriptionArns.push(SubscriptionArn);

      await this.logger.log(
        MESSAGES.queueSubscribedNotice
          .replace("${QUEUE_NAME}", queue.queueName)
          .replace("${TOPIC_NAME}", this.topicName)
          .replace("${TONES}", tones.length ? tones.join(", ") : "none"),
      );
    }
  }

  async publishMessages() {
    const message = await this.prompter.input({
      message: MESSAGES.publishMessagePrompt,
    });

    let groupId;
    let deduplicationId;
    let choices;

    if (this.isFifo) {
      await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.groupIdNotice);
      groupId = await this.prompter.input({
        message: MESSAGES.groupIdPrompt,
      });

      if (this.autoDedup === false) {
        await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.deduplicationIdNotice);
        deduplicationId = await this.prompter.input({
          message: MESSAGES.deduplicationIdPrompt,
        });
      }

      choices = await this.prompter.checkbox({
```

```
        message: MESSAGES.messageAttributesPrompt,
        choices: toneChoices,
      });
    }

    await this.snsClient.send(
      new PublishCommand({
        TopicArn: this.topicArn,
        Message: message,
        ...(groupId
          ? {
              MessageGroupId: groupId,
            }
          : {}),
        ...(deduplicationId
          ? {
              MessageDeduplicationId: deduplicationId,
            }
          : {}),
        ...(choices
          ? {
              MessageAttributes: {
                tone: {
                  DataType: "String.Array",
                  StringValue: JSON.stringify(choices),
                },
              },
            }
          : {}),
      }),
    );

    const publishAnother = await this.prompter.confirm({
      message: MESSAGES.publishAnother,
    });

    if (publishAnother) {
      await this.publishMessages();
    }
  }

  async receiveAndDeleteMessages() {
    for (const queue of this.queues) {
      const { Messages } = await this.sqsClient.send(
```

```
        new ReceiveMessageCommand({
          QueueUrl: queue.queueUrl,
        }),
      );

      if (Messages) {
        await this.logger.log(
          MESSAGES.messagesReceivedNotice.replace(
            "${QUEUE_NAME}",
            queue.queueName,
          ),
        );
        console.log(Messages);

        await this.sqsClient.send(
          new DeleteMessageBatchCommand({
            QueueUrl: queue.queueUrl,
            Entries: Messages.map((message) => ({
              Id: message.MessageId,
              ReceiptHandle: message.ReceiptHandle,
            })),
          }),
        );
      } else {
        await this.logger.log(
          MESSAGES.noMessagesReceivedNotice.replace(
            "${QUEUE_NAME}",
            queue.queueName,
          ),
        );
      }
    }

    const deleteAndPoll = await this.prompter.confirm({
      message: MESSAGES.deleteAndPollConfirmation,
    });

    if (deleteAndPoll) {
      await this.receiveAndDeleteMessages();
    }
  }

  async destroyResources() {
    for (const subscriptionArn of this.subscriptionArns) {
```

```
      await this.snsClient.send(
        new UnsubscribeCommand({ SubscriptionArn: subscriptionArn }),
      );
    }

    for (const queue of this.queues) {
      await this.sqsClient.send(
        new DeleteQueueCommand({ QueueUrl: queue.queueUrl }),
      );
    }

    if (this.topicArn) {
      await this.snsClient.send(
        new DeleteTopicCommand({ TopicArn: this.topicArn }),
      );
    }
  }

  async start() {
    console.clear();

    try {
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerWelcome);
      await this.welcome();
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerFifo);
      await this.confirmFifo();
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerCreateTopic);
      await this.createTopic();
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerCreateQueues);
      await this.createQueues();
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerAttachPolicy);
      await this.attachQueueIamPolicies();
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerSubscribeQueues);
      await this.subscribeQueuesToTopic();
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerPublishMessage);
      await this.publishMessages();
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerReceiveMessages);
      await this.receiveAndDeleteMessages();
    } catch (err) {
      console.error(err);
    } finally {
      await this.destroyResources();
    }
  }
```

```
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - CreateQueue
  - CreateTopic
  - DeleteMessageBatch
  - DeleteQueue
  - DeleteTopic
  - GetQueueAttributes
  - Publish
  - ReceiveMessage
  - SetQueueAttributes
  - Subscribe
  - Unsubscribe

서버리스 예제

Amazon SQS 트리거에서 간접적으로 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제는 SQS 대기열에서 메시지를 받아 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 함수는 이벤트 파라미터에서 메시지를 검색하고 각 메시지의 내용을 로깅합니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

JavaScript를 사용하여 Lambda로 SQS 이벤트 사용

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
```

```
exports.handler = async (event, context) => {
  for (const message of event.Records) {
    await processMessageAsync(message);
  }
  console.info("done");
};

async function processMessageAsync(message) {
  try {
    console.log(`Processed message ${message.body}`);
    // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
    await Promise.resolve(1); //Placeholder for actual async work
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("An error occurred");
    throw err;
  }
}
```

TypeScript를 사용하여 Lambda로 SQS 이벤트 사용

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { SQSEvent, Context, SQSHandler, SQSRecord } from "aws-lambda";

export const functionHandler: SQSHandler = async (
  event: SQSEvent,
  context: Context
): Promise<void> => {
  for (const message of event.Records) {
    await processMessageAsync(message);
  }
  console.info("done");
};

async function processMessageAsync(message: SQSRecord): Promise<any> {
  try {
    console.log(`Processed message ${message.body}`);
    // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
    await Promise.resolve(1); //Placeholder for actual async work
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("An error occurred");
    throw err;
```

```
  }
}
```

Amazon SQS 트리거로 Lambda 함수에 대한 배치 항목 실패 보고

다음 코드 예제는 SQS 대기열에서 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수에 대한 부분 배치 응답을 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 응답으로 배치 항목 실패를 보고하고 나중에 해당 메시지를 다시 시도하도록 Lambda에 신호를 보냅니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

JavaScript를 사용하여 Lambda에서 SQS 배치 항목 실패를 보고합니다.

```
// Node.js 20.x Lambda runtime, AWS SDK for Javascript V3
export const handler = async (event, context) => {
    const batchItemFailures = [];
    for (const record of event.Records) {
        try {
            await processMessageAsync(record, context);
        } catch (error) {
            batchItemFailures.push({ itemIdentifier: record.messageId });
        }
    }
    return { batchItemFailures };
};

async function processMessageAsync(record, context) {
    if (record.body && record.body.includes("error")) {
        throw new Error("There is an error in the SQS Message.");
    }
    console.log(`Processed message: ${record.body}`);
}
```

TypeScript를 사용하여 Lambda로 SQS 배치 항목 실패를 보고합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { SQSEvent, SQSBatchResponse, Context, SQSBatchItemFailure, SQSRecord } from
 'aws-lambda';

export const handler = async (event: SQSEvent, context: Context):
 Promise<SQSBatchResponse> => {
    const batchItemFailures: SQSBatchItemFailure[] = [];

    for (const record of event.Records) {
        try {
            await processMessageAsync(record);
        } catch (error) {
            batchItemFailures.push({ itemIdentifier: record.messageId });
        }
    }

    return {batchItemFailures: batchItemFailures};
};

async function processMessageAsync(record: SQSRecord): Promise<void> {
    if (record.body && record.body.includes("error")) {
        throw new Error('There is an error in the SQS Message.');
    }
    console.log(`Processed message ${record.body}`);
}
```

SDK for JavaScript(v3)를 사용한 Step Functions의 예시

다음 코드 예제에서는 Step Functions와 함께 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3)를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

StartExecution

다음 코드 예시는 StartExecution의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { SFNClient, StartExecutionCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sfn";

/**
 * @param {{ sfnClient: SFNClient, stateMachineArn: string }} config
 */
export async function startExecution({ sfnClient, stateMachineArn }) {
  const response = await sfnClient.send(
    new StartExecutionCommand({
      stateMachineArn,
    }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // Example response:
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: '202a9309-c16a-454b-adeb-c4d19afe3bf2',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   executionArn: 'arn:aws:states:us-
east-1:000000000000:execution:MyStateMachine:aaaaaaaa-f787-49fb-a20c-1b61c64eafe6',
  //   startDate: 2024-01-04T15:54:08.362Z
  // }
  return response;
```

```
}

// Call function if run directly
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  startExecution({ sfnClient: new SFNClient({}), stateMachineArn: "ARN" });
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 StartExecution을 참조하세요.

AWS STS SDK for JavaScript(v3)를 사용한 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3)를와 함께 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS STS.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`AssumeRole`

다음 코드 예시는 `AssumeRole`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

클라이언트를 생성합니다.

```
import { STSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sts";
// Set the AWS Region.
const REGION = "us-east-1";
// Create an AWS STS service client object.
export const client = new STSClient({ region: REGION });
```

IAM 역할을 수임합니다.

```
import { AssumeRoleCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sts";

import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

export const main = async () => {
  try {
    // Returns a set of temporary security credentials that you can use to
    // access Amazon Web Services resources that you might not normally
    // have access to.
    const command = new AssumeRoleCommand({
      // The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role to assume.
      RoleArn: "ROLE_ARN",
      // An identifier for the assumed role session.
      RoleSessionName: "session1",
      // The duration, in seconds, of the role session. The value specified
      // can range from 900 seconds (15 minutes) up to the maximum session
      // duration set for the role.
      DurationSeconds: 900,
    });
    const response = await client.send(command);
    console.log(response);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 AssumeRole을 참조하십시오.

지원 SDK for JavaScript(v3)를 사용한 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3)를와 함께 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다 지원.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

안녕하세요 지원

다음 코드 예제에서는 지원의 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

`main ()`을 간접적으로 호출하여 예제를 실행합니다.

```
import {
  DescribeServicesCommand,
  SupportClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-support";

// Change the value of 'region' to your preferred AWS Region.
const client = new SupportClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

const getServiceCount = async () => {
  try {
    const { services } = await client.send(new DescribeServicesCommand({}));
    return services.length;
  } catch (err) {
```

```
    if (err.name === "SubscriptionRequiredException") {
      throw new Error(
        "You must be subscribed to the AWS Support plan to use this feature.",
      );
    }
    throw err;
  }
};

export const main = async () => {
  try {
    const count = await getServiceCount();
    console.log(`Hello, AWS Support! There are ${count} services available.`);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("Failed to get service count: ", err.message);
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DescribeServices를 참조하십시오.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 사용 가능한 서비스 및 사례의 심각도 수준을 가져와서 표시합니다.
- 선택한 서비스, 범주 및 심각도 수준을 사용하여 지원 사례를 만듭니다.
- 현재 일자의 미해결 사례 목록을 가져와서 표시합니다.
- 새로운 사례에 첨부 파일 세트와 통신을 추가합니다.
- 해당 사례에 대한 새로운 첨부 파일과 통신을 설명하세요.
- 사건을 해결하세요.
- 현재 일자의 해결된 사례 목록을 가져와서 표시합니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

터미널에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
import {
  AddAttachmentsToSetCommand,
  AddCommunicationToCaseCommand,
  CreateCaseCommand,
  DescribeAttachmentCommand,
  DescribeCasesCommand,
  DescribeCommunicationsCommand,
  DescribeServicesCommand,
  DescribeSeverityLevelsCommand,
  ResolveCaseCommand,
  SupportClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-support";
import * as inquirer from "@inquirer/prompts";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

const wrapText = (text, char = "=") => {
  const rule = char.repeat(80);
  return `${rule}\n    ${text}\n${rule}\n`;
};

const client = new SupportClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

// Verify that the account has a Support plan.
export const verifyAccount = async () => {
  const command = new DescribeServicesCommand({});

  try {
    await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    if (err.name === "SubscriptionRequiredException") {
      throw new Error(
        "You must be subscribed to the AWS Support plan to use this feature.",
      );
```

```
    }
    throw err;
  }
};

/**
 * Select a service from the list returned from DescribeServices.
 */
export const getService = async () => {
  const { services } = await client.send(new DescribeServicesCommand({}));
  const selectedService = await inquirer.select({
    message:
      "Select a service. Your support case will be created for this service. The
 list of services is truncated for readability.",
    choices: services.slice(0, 10).map((s) => ({ name: s.name, value: s })),
  });
  return selectedService;
};

/**
 * @param {{ categories: import('@aws-sdk/client-support').Category[]}} service
 */
export const getCategory = async (service) => {
  const selectedCategory = await inquirer.select({
    message: "Select a category.",
    choices: service.categories.map((c) => ({ name: c.name, value: c })),
  });
  return selectedCategory;
};

// Get the available severity levels for the account.
export const getSeverityLevel = async () => {
  const command = new DescribeSeverityLevelsCommand({});
  const { severityLevels } = await client.send(command);
  const selectedSeverityLevel = await inquirer.select({
    message: "Select a severity level.",
    choices: severityLevels.map((s) => ({ name: s.name, value: s })),
  });
  return selectedSeverityLevel;
};

/**
 * Create a new support case
 * @param {{
```

```
 *  selectedService: import('@aws-sdk/client-support').Service
 *  selectedCategory: import('@aws-sdk/client-support').Category
 *  selectedSeverityLevel: import('@aws-sdk/client-support').SeverityLevel
 * }} selections
 * @returns
 */
export const createCase = async ({
  selectedService,
  selectedCategory,
  selectedSeverityLevel,
}) => {
  const command = new CreateCaseCommand({
    subject: "IGNORE: Test case",
    communicationBody: "This is a test. Please ignore.",
    serviceCode: selectedService.code,
    categoryCode: selectedCategory.code,
    severityCode: selectedSeverityLevel.code,
  });
  const { caseId } = await client.send(command);
  return caseId;
};

// Get a list of open support cases created today.
export const getTodaysOpenCases = async () => {
  const d = new Date();
  const startOfToday = new Date(d.getFullYear(), d.getMonth(), d.getDate());
  const command = new DescribeCasesCommand({
    includeCommunications: false,
    afterTime: startOfToday.toISOString(),
  });

  const { cases } = await client.send(command);

  if (cases.length === 0) {
    throw new Error(
      "Unexpected number of cases. Expected more than 0 open cases.",
    );
  }
  return cases;
};

// Create an attachment set.
export const createAttachmentSet = async () => {
  const command = new AddAttachmentsToSetCommand({
```

```
    attachments: [
      {
        fileName: "example.txt",
        data: new TextEncoder().encode("some example text"),
      },
    ],
  });
  const { attachmentSetId } = await client.send(command);
  return attachmentSetId;
};

export const linkAttachmentSetToCase = async (attachmentSetId, caseId) => {
  const command = new AddCommunicationToCaseCommand({
    attachmentSetId,
    caseId,
    communicationBody: "Adding attachment set to case.",
  });
  await client.send(command);
};

// Get all communications for a support case.
export const getCommunications = async (caseId) => {
  const command = new DescribeCommunicationsCommand({
    caseId,
  });
  const { communications } = await client.send(command);
  return communications;
};

/**
 * @param {import('@aws-sdk/client-support').Communication[]} communications
 */
export const getFirstAttachment = (communications) => {
  const firstCommWithAttachment = communications.find(
    (c) => c.attachmentSet.length > 0,
  );
  return firstCommWithAttachment?.attachmentSet[0].attachmentId;
};

// Get an attachment.
export const getAttachment = async (attachmentId) => {
  const command = new DescribeAttachmentCommand({
    attachmentId,
  });
```

```
  const { attachment } = await client.send(command);
  return attachment;
};

// Resolve the case matching the given case ID.
export const resolveCase = async (caseId) => {
  const shouldResolve = await inquirer.confirm({
    message: `Do you want to resolve ${caseId}?`,
  });

  if (shouldResolve) {
    const command = new ResolveCaseCommand({
      caseId: caseId,
    });

    await client.send(command);
    return true;
  }
  return false;
};

/**
 * Find a specific case in the list of provided cases by case ID.
 * If the case is not found, and the results are paginated, continue
 * paging through the results.
 * @param {{
 *   caseId: string,
 *   cases: import('@aws-sdk/client-support').CaseDetails[]
 *   nextToken: string
 * }} options
 * @returns
 */
export const findCase = async ({ caseId, cases, nextToken }) => {
  const foundCase = cases.find((c) => c.caseId === caseId);

  if (foundCase) {
    return foundCase;
  }

  if (nextToken) {
    const response = await client.send(
      new DescribeCasesCommand({
        nextToken,
        includeResolvedCases: true,
```

```
      }),
    );
    return findCase({
      caseId,
      cases: response.cases,
      nextToken: response.nextToken,
    });
  }

  throw new Error(`${caseId} not found.`);
};

// Get all cases created today.
export const getTodaysResolvedCases = async (caseIdToWaitFor) => {
  const d = new Date("2023-01-18");
  const startOfToday = new Date(d.getFullYear(), d.getMonth(), d.getDate());
  const command = new DescribeCasesCommand({
    includeCommunications: false,
    afterTime: startOfToday.toISOString(),
    includeResolvedCases: true,
  });
  const { cases, nextToken } = await client.send(command);
  await findCase({ cases, caseId: caseIdToWaitFor, nextToken });
  return cases.filter((c) => c.status === "resolved");
};

const main = async () => {
  let caseId;
  try {
    console.log(wrapText("Welcome to the AWS Support basic usage scenario."));

    // Verify that the account is subscribed to support.
    await verifyAccount();

    // Provided a truncated list of services and prompt the user to select one.
    const selectedService = await getService();

    // Provided the categories for the selected service and prompt the user to
 select one.
    const selectedCategory = await getCategory(selectedService);

    // Provide the severity available severity levels for the account and prompt the
 user to select one.
    const selectedSeverityLevel = await getSeverityLevel();
```

```
  // Create a support case.
  console.log("\nCreating a support case.");
  caseId = await createCase({
    selectedService,
    selectedCategory,
    selectedSeverityLevel,
  });
  console.log(`Support case created: ${caseId}`);

  // Display a list of open support cases created today.
  const todaysOpenCases = await retry(
    { intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 15 },
    getTodaysOpenCases,
  );
  console.log(
    `\nOpen support cases created today: ${todaysOpenCases.length}`,
  );
  console.log(todaysOpenCases.map((c) => `${c.caseId}`).join("\n"));

  // Create an attachment set.
  console.log("\nCreating an attachment set.");
  const attachmentSetId = await createAttachmentSet();
  console.log(`Attachment set created: ${attachmentSetId}`);

  // Add the attachment set to the support case.
  console.log(`\nAdding attachment set to ${caseId}`);
  await linkAttachmentSetToCase(attachmentSetId, caseId);
  console.log(`Attachment set added to ${caseId}`);

  // List the communications for a support case.
  console.log(`\nListing communications for ${caseId}`);
  const communications = await getCommunications(caseId);
  console.log(
    communications
      .map(
        (c) =>
          `Communication created on ${c.timeCreated}. Has
${c.attachmentSet.length} attachments.`,
      )
      .join("\n"),
  );

  // Describe the first attachment.
```

```
    console.log(`\nDescribing attachment ${attachmentSetId}`);
    const attachmentId = getFirstAttachment(communications);
    const attachment = await getAttachment(attachmentId);
    console.log(
      `Attachment is the file '${
        attachment.fileName
      }' with data: \n${new TextDecoder().decode(attachment.data)}`,
    );

    // Confirm that the support case should be resolved.
    const isResolved = await resolveCase(caseId);
    if (isResolved) {
      // List the resolved cases and include the one previously created.
      // Resolved cases can take a while to appear.
      console.log(
        "\nWaiting for case status to be marked as resolved. This can take some
 time.",
      );
      const resolvedCases = await retry(
        { intervalInMs: 20000, maxRetries: 15 },
        () => getTodaysResolvedCases(caseId),
      );
      console.log("Resolved cases:");
      console.log(resolvedCases.map((c) => c.caseId).join("\n"));
    }
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - AddAttachmentsToSet
  - AddCommunicationToCase
  - CreateCase
  - DescribeAttachment
  - DescribeCases
  - DescribeCommunications
  - DescribeServices
  - DescribeSeverityLevels

- ResolveCase

작업

`AddAttachmentsToSet`

다음 코드 예시는 `AddAttachmentsToSet`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { AddAttachmentsToSetCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-support";

import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

export const main = async () => {
  try {
    // Create a new attachment set or add attachments to an existing set.
    // Provide an 'attachmentSetId' value to add attachments to an existing set.
    // Use AddCommunicationToCase or CreateCase to associate an attachment set with
 a support case.
    const response = await client.send(
      new AddAttachmentsToSetCommand({
        // You can add up to three attachments per set. The size limit is 5 MB per
 attachment.
        attachments: [
          {
            fileName: "example.txt",
            data: new TextEncoder().encode("some example text"),
          },
        ],
      }),
    );
    // Use this ID in AddCommunicationToCase or CreateCase.
    console.log(response.attachmentSetId);
    return response;
```

```
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 AddAttachmentsToSet를 참조하십시오.

AddCommunicationToCase

다음 코드 예시는 AddCommunicationToCase의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { AddCommunicationToCaseCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-support";

import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

export const main = async () => {
  let attachmentSetId;

  try {
    // Add a communication to a case.
    const response = await client.send(
      new AddCommunicationToCaseCommand({
        communicationBody: "Adding an attachment.",
        // Set value to an existing support case id.
        caseId: "CASE_ID",
        // Optional. Set value to an existing attachment set id to add attachments
 to the case.
        attachmentSetId,
      }),
    );
    console.log(response);
    return response;
```

```
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 AddCommunicationToCase를 참조하십시오.

`CreateCase`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateCase`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { CreateCaseCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-support";

import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

export const main = async () => {
  try {
    // Create a new case and log the case id.
    // Important: This creates a real support case in your account.
    const response = await client.send(
      new CreateCaseCommand({
        // The subject line of the case.
        subject: "IGNORE: Test case",
        // Use DescribeServices to find available service codes for each service.
        serviceCode: "service-quicksight-end-user",
        // Use DescribeSecurityLevels to find available severity codes for your
 support plan.
        severityCode: "low",
        // Use DescribeServices to find available category codes for each service.
        categoryCode: "end-user-support",
        // The main description of the support case.
```

```
        communicationBody: "This is a test. Please ignore.",
      }),
    );
    console.log(response.caseId);
    return response;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateCase를 참조하십시오.

`DescribeAttachment`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeAttachment`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { DescribeAttachmentCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-support";

import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

export const main = async () => {
  try {
    // Get the metadata and content of an attachment.
    const response = await client.send(
      new DescribeAttachmentCommand({
        // Set value to an existing attachment id.
        // Use DescribeCommunications or DescribeCases to find an attachment id.
        attachmentId: "ATTACHMENT_ID",
      }),
    );
    console.log(response.attachment?.fileName);
    return response;
```

```
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DescribeAttachment를 참조하십시오.

`DescribeCases`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeCases`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { DescribeCasesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-support";

import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

export const main = async () => {
  try {
    // Get all of the unresolved cases in your account.
    // Filter or expand results by providing parameters to the DescribeCasesCommand.
 Refer
    // to the TypeScript definition and the API doc for more information on possible
 parameters.
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSJavaScriptSDK/v3/latest/clients/client-
support/interfaces/describecasescommandinput.html
    const response = await client.send(new DescribeCasesCommand({}));
    const caseIds = response.cases.map((supportCase) => supportCase.caseId);
    console.log(caseIds);
    return response;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DescribeCases를 참조하십시오.

DescribeCommunications

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeCommunications의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { DescribeCommunicationsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-support";

import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

export const main = async () => {
  try {
    // Get all communications for the support case.
    // Filter results by providing parameters to the DescribeCommunicationsCommand.
 Refer
    // to the TypeScript definition and the API doc for more information on possible
 parameters.
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSJavaScriptSDK/v3/latest/clients/client-
support/interfaces/describecommunicationscommandinput.html
    const response = await client.send(
      new DescribeCommunicationsCommand({
        // Set value to an existing case id.
        caseId: "CASE_ID",
      }),
    );
    const text = response.communications.map((item) => item.body).join("\n");
    console.log(text);
    return response;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
```

```
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DescribeCommunications를 참조하십시오.

DescribeSeverityLevels

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeSeverityLevels의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { DescribeSeverityLevelsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-support";

import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

export const main = async () => {
  try {
    // Get the list of severity levels.
    // The available values depend on the support plan for the account.
    const response = await client.send(new DescribeSeverityLevelsCommand({}));
    console.log(response.severityLevels);
    return response;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DescribeSeverityLevels를 참조하십시오.

ResolveCase

다음 코드 예시는 ResolveCase의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { ResolveCaseCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-support";

import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const main = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await client.send(
      new ResolveCaseCommand({
        caseId: "CASE_ID",
      }),
    );

    console.log(response.finalCaseStatus);
    return response;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ResolveCase를 참조하십시오.

SDK for JavaScript(v3)를 사용한 Systems Manager 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Systems Manager에서 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3)를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello Systems Manager

다음 코드 예제에서는 Systems Manager를 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { paginateListDocuments, SSMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";

// Call ListDocuments and display the result.
export const main = async () => {
  const client = new SSMClient();
  const listDocumentsPaginated = [];
  console.log(
    "Hello, AWS Systems Manager! Let's list some of your documents:\n",
  );
  try {
    // The paginate function is a wrapper around the base command.
    const paginator = paginateListDocuments({ client }, { MaxResults: 5 });
    for await (const page of paginator) {
      listDocumentsPaginated.push(...page.DocumentIdentifiers);
    }
  } catch (caught) {
    console.error(`There was a problem saying hello: ${caught.message}`);
    throw caught;
  }

  for (const { Name, DocumentFormat, CreatedDate } of listDocumentsPaginated) {
    console.log(`${Name} - ${DocumentFormat} - ${CreatedDate}`);
  }
};

// Call function if run directly.
```

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  main();
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListDocuments를 참조하세요.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 유지 관리 기간을 생성합니다.
- 유지 보수 기간 일정을 수정합니다.
- 문서를 만듭니다.
- 지정된 EC2 인스턴스로 명령을 보냅니다.
- OpsItem을 생성합니다.
- OpsItem을 업데이트하고 해결합니다.
- 유지 보수 기간, OpsItem 및 문서를 삭제합니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import {
  Scenario,
  ScenarioAction,
```

```
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioOutput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import {
  CreateDocumentCommand,
  CreateMaintenanceWindowCommand,
  CreateOpsItemCommand,
  DeleteDocumentCommand,
  DeleteMaintenanceWindowCommand,
  DeleteOpsItemCommand,
  DescribeOpsItemsCommand,
  DocumentAlreadyExists,
  OpsItemStatus,
  waitUntilCommandExecuted,
  CancelCommandCommand,
  paginateListCommandInvocations,
  SendCommandCommand,
  UpdateMaintenanceWindowCommand,
  UpdateOpsItemCommand,
  SSMClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * @typedef {{
 *   ssmClient: import('@aws-sdk/client-ssm').SSMClient,
 *   documentName?: string
 *   maintenanceWindow?: string
 *   winId?: int
 *   ec2InstanceId?: string
 *   requestedDateTime?: Date
 *   opsItemId?: string
 *   askToDeleteResources?: boolean
 * }} State
 */

const defaultMaintenanceWindow = "ssm-maintenance-window";
const defaultDocumentName = "ssmdocument";
// The timeout duration is highly dependent on the specific setup and environment
 necessary. This example handles only the most common error cases, and uses a much
 shorter duration than most productions systems would use.
const COMMAND_TIMEOUT_DURATION_SECONDS = 30; // 30 seconds
```

```
const pressEnter = new ScenarioInput("continue", "Press Enter to continue", {
  type: "confirm",
});

const greet = new ScenarioOutput(
  "greet",
  `Welcome to the AWS Systems Manager SDK Getting Started scenario.
    This program demonstrates how to interact with Systems Manager using the AWS SDK
 for JavaScript V3.
    Systems Manager is the operations hub for your AWS applications and resources
 and a secure end-to-end management solution.
    The program's primary functions include creating a maintenance window, creating
 a document, sending a command to a document,
    listing documents, listing commands, creating an OpsItem, modifying an OpsItem,
 and deleting Systems Manager resources.
    Upon completion of the program, all AWS resources are cleaned up.
    Let's get started...`,
  { header: true },
);

const createMaintenanceWindow = new ScenarioOutput(
  "createMaintenanceWindow",
  "Step 1: Create a Systems Manager maintenance window.",
);

const getMaintenanceWindow = new ScenarioInput(
  "maintenanceWindow",
  "Please enter the maintenance window name:",
  { type: "input", default: defaultMaintenanceWindow },
);

export const sdkCreateMaintenanceWindow = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkCreateMaintenanceWindow",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    try {
      const response = await state.ssmClient.send(
        new CreateMaintenanceWindowCommand({
          Name: state.maintenanceWindow,
          Schedule: "cron(0 10 ? * MON-FRI *)", //The schedule of the maintenance
 window in the form of a cron or rate expression.
          Duration: 2, //The duration of the maintenance window in hours.
          Cutoff: 1, //The number of hours before the end of the maintenance window
 that Amazon Web Services Systems Manager stops scheduling new tasks for execution.
```

```
          AllowUnassociatedTargets: true, //Allow the maintenance window to run on
 managed nodes, even if you haven't registered those nodes as targets.
        }),
      );
      state.winId = response.WindowId;
    } catch (caught) {
      console.error(caught.message);
      console.log(
        `An error occurred while creating the maintenance window. Please fix the
 error and try again. Error message: ${caught.message}`,
      );
      throw caught;
    }
  },
);

const modifyMaintenanceWindow = new ScenarioOutput(
  "modifyMaintenanceWindow",
  "Modify the maintenance window by changing the schedule.",
);

const sdkModifyMaintenanceWindow = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkModifyMaintenanceWindow",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    try {
      await state.ssmClient.send(
        new UpdateMaintenanceWindowCommand({
          WindowId: state.winId,
          Schedule: "cron(0 0 ? * MON *)",
        }),
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      console.error(caught.message);
      console.log(
        `An error occurred while modifying the maintenance window. Please fix the
 error and try again. Error message: ${caught.message}`,
      );
      throw caught;
    }
  },
);

const createSystemsManagerActions = new ScenarioOutput(
  "createSystemsManagerActions",
```

```
  "Create a document that defines the actions that Systems Manager performs on your
 EC2 instance.",
);

const getDocumentName = new ScenarioInput(
  "documentName",
  "Please enter the document: ",
  { type: "input", default: defaultDocumentName },
);

const sdkCreateSSMDoc = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkCreateSSMDoc",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const contentData = `{
                "schemaVersion": "2.2",
                "description": "Run a simple shell command",
                "mainSteps": [
                    {
                        "action": "aws:runShellScript",
                        "name": "runEchoCommand",
                        "inputs": {
                          "runCommand": [
                            "echo 'Hello, world!'"
                          ]
                        }
                    }
                ]
            }`;
    try {
      await state.ssmClient.send(
        new CreateDocumentCommand({
          Content: contentData,
          Name: state.documentName,
          DocumentType: "Command",
        }),
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      console.log(`Exception type: (${typeof caught})`);
      if (caught instanceof DocumentAlreadyExists) {
        console.log("Document already exists. Continuing...\n");
      } else {
        console.error(caught.message);
        console.log(
```

```
          `An error occurred while creating the document. Please fix the error and
 try again. Error message: ${caught.message}`,
        );
        throw caught;
      }
    }
  },
);

const ec2HelloWorld = new ScenarioOutput(
  "ec2HelloWorld",
  `Now you have the option of running a command on an EC2 instance that echoes
 'Hello, world!'. In order to run this command, you must provide the instance ID
 of a Linux EC2 instance. If you do not already have a running Linux EC2 instance
 in your account, you can create one using the AWS console. For information about
 creating an EC2 instance, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/
ec2-launch-instance-wizard.html.`,
);

const enterIdOrSkipEC2HelloWorld = new ScenarioInput(
  "enterIdOrSkipEC2HelloWorld",
  "Enter your EC2 InstanceId or press enter to skip this step: ",
  { type: "input", default: "" },
);

const sdkEC2HelloWorld = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkEC2HelloWorld",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    try {
      const response = await state.ssmClient.send(
        new SendCommandCommand({
          DocumentName: state.documentName,
          InstanceIds: [state.ec2InstanceId],
          TimeoutSeconds: COMMAND_TIMEOUT_DURATION_SECONDS,
        }),
      );
      state.CommandId = response.Command.CommandId;
    } catch (caught) {
      console.error(caught.message);
      console.log(
        `An error occurred while sending the command. Please fix the error and try
 again. Error message: ${caught.message}`,
      );
      throw caught;
```

```
    }
  },
  {
    skipWhen: (/** @type {State} */ state) =>
      state.enterIdOrSkipEC2HelloWorld === "",
  },
);

const sdkGetCommandTime = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkGetCommandTime",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const listInvocationsPaginated = [];
    console.log(
      "Let's get the time when the specific command was sent to the specific managed
 node.",
    );

    console.log(
      `First, we'll wait for the command to finish executing. This may take up to
 ${COMMAND_TIMEOUT_DURATION_SECONDS} seconds.`,
    );
    const commandExecutedResult = waitUntilCommandExecuted(
      { client: state.ssmClient },
      {
        CommandId: state.CommandId,
        InstanceId: state.ec2InstanceId,
      },
    );
    // This is necessary because the TimeoutSeconds of SendCommandCommand is only
 for the delivery, not execution.
    try {
      await new Promise((_, reject) =>
        setTimeout(
          reject,
          COMMAND_TIMEOUT_DURATION_SECONDS * 1000,
          new Error("Command Timed Out"),
        ),
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught.message === "Command Timed Out") {
        commandExecutedResult.state = "TIMED_OUT";
      } else {
        throw caught;
      }
```

```
    }

    if (commandExecutedResult.state !== "SUCCESS") {
      console.log(
        `The command with id: ${state.CommandId} did not execute in the allotted
 time. Canceling command.`,
      );
      state.ssmClient.send(
        new CancelCommandCommand({
          CommandId: state.CommandId,
        }),
      );
      state.enterIdOrSkipEC2HelloWorld === "";
      return;
    }

    for await (const page of paginateListCommandInvocations(
      { client: state.ssmClient },
      { CommandId: state.CommandId },
    )) {
      listInvocationsPaginated.push(...page.CommandInvocations);
    }
    /**
     * @type {import('@aws-sdk/client-ssm').CommandInvocation}
     */
    const commandInvocation = listInvocationsPaginated.shift(); // Because the call
 was made with CommandId, there's only one result, so shift it off.
    state.requestedDateTime = commandInvocation.RequestedDateTime;

    console.log(
      `The command invocation happened at: ${state.requestedDateTime}.`,
    );
  },
  {
    skipWhen: (/** @type {State} */ state) =>
      state.enterIdOrSkipEC2HelloWorld === "",
  },
);

const createSSMOpsItem = new ScenarioOutput(
  "createSSMOpsItem",
  `Now we will create a Systems Manager OpsItem. An OpsItem is a feature provided by
 the Systems Manager service. It is a type of operational data item that allows you
```

```
 to manage and track various operational issues, events, or tasks within your AWS
 environment.
You can create OpsItems to track and manage operational issues as they arise. For
 example, you could create an OpsItem whenever your application detects a critical
 error or an anomaly in your infrastructure.`,
);

const sdkCreateSSMOpsItem = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkCreateSSMOpsItem",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    try {
      const response = await state.ssmClient.send(
        new CreateOpsItemCommand({
          Description: "Created by the System Manager Javascript API",
          Title: "Disk Space Alert",
          Source: "EC2",
          Category: "Performance",
          Severity: "2",
        }),
      );
      state.opsItemId = response.OpsItemId;
    } catch (caught) {
      console.error(caught.message);
      console.log(
        `An error occurred while creating the ops item. Please fix the error and try
 again. Error message: ${caught.message}`,
      );
      throw caught;
    }
  },
);

const updateOpsItem = new ScenarioOutput(
  "updateOpsItem",
  (/** @type {State} */ state) =>
    `Now we will update the OpsItem: ${state.opsItemId}`,
);

const sdkUpdateOpsItem = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkUpdateOpsItem",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    try {
      const _response = await state.ssmClient.send(
        new UpdateOpsItemCommand({
```

```
          OpsItemId: state.opsItemId,
          Description: `An update to ${state.opsItemId}`,
        }),
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      console.error(caught.message);
      console.log(
        `An error occurred while updating the ops item. Please fix the error and try
 again. Error message: ${caught.message}`,
      );
      throw caught;
    }
  },
);

const getOpsItemStatus = new ScenarioOutput(
  "getOpsItemStatus",
  (/** @type {State} */ state) =>
    `Now we will get the status of the OpsItem: ${state.opsItemId}`,
);

const sdkOpsItemStatus = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkGetOpsItemStatus",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    try {
      const response = await state.ssmClient.send(
        new DescribeOpsItemsCommand({
          OpsItemId: state.opsItemId,
        }),
      );
      state.opsItemStatus = response.OpsItemStatus;
    } catch (caught) {
      console.error(caught.message);
      console.log(
        `An error occurred while describing the ops item. Please fix the error and
 try again. Error message: ${caught.message}`,
      );
      throw caught;
    }
  },
);

const resolveOpsItem = new ScenarioOutput(
  "resolveOpsItem",
```

```
  (/** @type {State} */ state) =>
    `Now we will resolve the OpsItem: ${state.opsItemId}`,
);

const sdkResolveOpsItem = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkResolveOpsItem",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    try {
      const _response = await state.ssmClient.send(
        new UpdateOpsItemCommand({
          OpsItemId: state.opsItemId,
          Status: OpsItemStatus.RESOLVED,
        }),
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      console.error(caught.message);
      console.log(
        `An error occurred while updating the ops item. Please fix the error and try
 again. Error message: ${caught.message}`,
      );
      throw caught;
    }
  },
);

const askToDeleteResources = new ScenarioInput(
  "askToDeleteResources",
  "Would you like to delete the Systems Manager resources created during this
 example run?",
  { type: "confirm" },
);

const confirmDeleteChoice = new ScenarioOutput(
  "confirmDeleteChoice",
  (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    if (state.askToDeleteResources) {
      return "You chose to delete the resources.";
    }
    return "The Systems Manager resources will not be deleted. Please delete them
 manually to avoid charges.";
  },
);

export const sdkDeleteResources = new ScenarioAction(
```

```
 "sdkDeleteResources",
 async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
   try {
     await state.ssmClient.send(
       new DeleteOpsItemCommand({
         OpsItemId: state.opsItemId,
       }),
     );
     console.log(`The ops item: ${state.opsItemId} was successfully deleted.`);
   } catch (caught) {
     console.log(
       `There was a problem deleting the ops item: ${state.opsItemId}. Please
delete it manually. Error: ${caught.message}`,
     );
   }

   try {
     await state.ssmClient.send(
       new DeleteMaintenanceWindowCommand({
         Name: state.maintenanceWindow,
         WindowId: state.winId,
       }),
     );
     console.log(
       `The maintenance window: ${state.maintenanceWindow} was successfully
deleted.`,
     );
   } catch (caught) {
     console.log(
       `There was a problem deleting the maintenance window: ${state.opsItemId}.
Please delete it manually. Error: ${caught.message}`,
     );
   }

   try {
     await state.ssmClient.send(
       new DeleteDocumentCommand({
         Name: state.documentName,
       }),
     );
     console.log(
       `The document: ${state.documentName} was successfully deleted.`,
     );
   } catch (caught) {
```

```
      console.log(
        `There was a problem deleting the document: ${state.documentName}. Please
 delete it manually. Error: ${caught.message}`,
      );
    }
  },
  { skipWhen: (/** @type {{}} */ state) => !state.askToDeleteResources },
);

const goodbye = new ScenarioOutput(
  "goodbye",
  "This concludes the Systems Manager Basics scenario for the AWS Javascript SDK v3.
 Thank you!",
);

const myScenario = new Scenario(
  "SSM Basics",
  [
    greet,
    pressEnter,
    createMaintenanceWindow,
    getMaintenanceWindow,
    sdkCreateMaintenanceWindow,
    modifyMaintenanceWindow,
    pressEnter,
    sdkModifyMaintenanceWindow,
    createSystemsManagerActions,
    getDocumentName,
    sdkCreateSSMDoc,
    ec2HelloWorld,
    enterIdOrSkipEC2HelloWorld,
    sdkEC2HelloWorld,
    sdkGetCommandTime,
    pressEnter,
    createSSMOpsItem,
    pressEnter,
    sdkCreateSSMOpsItem,
    updateOpsItem,
    pressEnter,
    sdkUpdateOpsItem,
    getOpsItemStatus,
    pressEnter,
    sdkOpsItemStatus,
    resolveOpsItem,
```

```
    pressEnter,
    sdkResolveOpsItem,
    askToDeleteResources,
    confirmDeleteChoice,
    sdkDeleteResources,
    goodbye,
  ],
  { ssmClient: new SSMClient({}) },
);

/** @type {{ stepHandlerOptions: StepHandlerOptions }} */
export const main = async (stepHandlerOptions) => {
  await myScenario.run(stepHandlerOptions);
};

// Invoke main function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  const { values } = parseArgs({
    options: {
      yes: {
        type: "boolean",
        short: "y",
      },
    },
  });
  main({ confirmAll: values.yes });
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CreateDocument
  - CreateMaintenanceWindow
  - CreateOpsItem
  - DeleteMaintenanceWindow
  - ListCommandInvocations
  - SendCommand
  - UpdateOpsItem

작업

`CreateDocument`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateDocument`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { CreateDocumentCommand, SSMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * Create an SSM document.
 * @param {{ content: string, name: string, documentType?: DocumentType }}
 */
export const main = async ({ content, name, documentType }) => {
  const client = new SSMClient({});
  try {
    const { documentDescription } = await client.send(
      new CreateDocumentCommand({
        Content: content, // The content for the new SSM document. The content must
 not exceed 64KB.
        Name: name,
        DocumentType: documentType, // Document format type can be JSON, YAML, or
 TEXT. The default format is JSON.
      }),
    );
    console.log("Document created successfully.");
    return { DocumentDescription: documentDescription };
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "DocumentAlreadyExists") {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}. Did you provide a new document name?`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateDocument를 참조하세요.

`CreateMaintenanceWindow`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateMaintenanceWindow`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { CreateMaintenanceWindowCommand, SSMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * Create an SSM maintenance window.
 * @param {{ name: string, allowUnassociatedTargets: boolean, duration: number,
 cutoff: number, schedule: string, description?: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({
  name,
  allowUnassociatedTargets, // Allow the maintenance window to run on managed nodes,
 even if you haven't registered those nodes as targets.
  duration, // The duration of the maintenance window in hours.
  cutoff, // The number of hours before the end of the maintenance window that
 Amazon Web Services Systems Manager stops scheduling new tasks for execution.
  schedule, // The schedule of the maintenance window in the form of a cron or rate
 expression.
  description = undefined,
}) => {
  const client = new SSMClient({});

  try {
    const { windowId } = await client.send(
      new CreateMaintenanceWindowCommand({
        Name: name,
        Description: description,
```

```
        AllowUnassociatedTargets: allowUnassociatedTargets, // Allow the maintenance
 window to run on managed nodes, even if you haven't registered those nodes as
 targets.
        Duration: duration, // The duration of the maintenance window in hours.
        Cutoff: cutoff, // The number of hours before the end of the maintenance
 window that Amazon Web Services Systems Manager stops scheduling new tasks for
 execution.
        Schedule: schedule, // The schedule of the maintenance window in the form of
 a cron or rate expression.
      }),
    );
    console.log(`Maintenance window created with Id: ${windowId}`);
    return { WindowId: windowId };
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "MissingParameter") {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}. Did you provide these values?`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateMaintenanceWindow를 참조하세요.

`CreateOpsItem`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateOpsItem`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { CreateOpsItemCommand, SSMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
```

```
/**
 * Create an SSM OpsItem.
 * @param {{ title: string, source: string, category?: string, severity?: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({
  title,
  source,
  category = undefined,
  severity = undefined,
}) => {
  const client = new SSMClient({});
  try {
    const { opsItemArn, opsItemId } = await client.send(
      new CreateOpsItemCommand({
        Title: title,
        Source: source, // The origin of the OpsItem, such as Amazon EC2 or Systems
 Manager.
        Category: category,
        Severity: severity,
      }),
    );
    console.log(`Ops item created with id: ${opsItemId}`);
    return { OpsItemArn: opsItemArn, OpsItemId: opsItemId };
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "MissingParameter") {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}. Did you provide these values?`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 CreateOpsItem을 참조하세요.

DeleteDocument

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteDocument의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { DeleteDocumentCommand, SSMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * Delete an SSM document.
 * @param {{ documentName: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ documentName }) => {
  const client = new SSMClient({});
  try {
    await client.send(new DeleteDocumentCommand({ Name: documentName }));
    console.log(`Document '${documentName}' deleted.`);
    return { Deleted: true };
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "MissingParameter") {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}. Did you provide this value?`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteDocument를 참조하세요.

`DeleteMaintenanceWindow`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteMaintenanceWindow`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { DeleteMaintenanceWindowCommand, SSMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * Delete an SSM maintenance window.
 * @param {{ windowId: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ windowId }) => {
  const client = new SSMClient({});
  try {
    await client.send(
      new DeleteMaintenanceWindowCommand({ WindowId: windowId }),
    );
    console.log(`Maintenance window '${windowId}' deleted.`);
    return { Deleted: true };
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "MissingParameter") {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}. Did you provide this value?`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteMaintenanceWindow를 참조하세요.

`DescribeOpsItems`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeOpsItems`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import {
  OpsItemFilterOperator,
  OpsItemFilterKey,
  paginateDescribeOpsItems,
  SSMClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * Describe SSM OpsItems.
 * @param {{ opsItemId: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ opsItemId }) => {
  const client = new SSMClient({});
  try {
    const describeOpsItemsPaginated = [];
    for await (const page of paginateDescribeOpsItems(
      { client },
      {
        OpsItemFilters: {
          Key: OpsItemFilterKey.OPSITEM_ID,
          Operator: OpsItemFilterOperator.EQUAL,
          Values: opsItemId,
        },
      },
    )) {
      describeOpsItemsPaginated.push(...page.OpsItemSummaries);
    }
    console.log("Here are the ops items:");
    console.log(describeOpsItemsPaginated);
    return { OpsItemSummaries: describeOpsItemsPaginated };
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "MissingParameter") {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}. Did you provide this value?`);
```

```
    }
    throw caught;
  }
};
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DescribeOpsItems를 참조하세요.

`ListCommandInvocations`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListCommandInvocations`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { paginateListCommandInvocations, SSMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * List SSM command invocations on an instance.
 * @param {{ instanceId: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ instanceId }) => {
  const client = new SSMClient({});
  try {
    const listCommandInvocationsPaginated = [];
    // The paginate function is a wrapper around the base command.
    const paginator = paginateListCommandInvocations(
      { client },
      {
        InstanceId: instanceId,
      },
    );
    for await (const page of paginator) {
      listCommandInvocationsPaginated.push(...page.CommandInvocations);
    }
    console.log("Here is the list of command invocations:");
```

```
    console.log(listCommandInvocationsPaginated);
    return { CommandInvocations: listCommandInvocationsPaginated };
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "ValidationError") {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}. Did you provide a valid instance ID?`);
    }
    throw caught;
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListCommandInvocations를 참조하세요.

SendCommand

다음 코드 예시는 SendCommand의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { SendCommandCommand, SSMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * Send an SSM command to a managed node.
 * @param {{ documentName: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ documentName }) => {
  const client = new SSMClient({});
  try {
    await client.send(
      new SendCommandCommand({
        DocumentName: documentName,
      }),
    );
    console.log("Command sent successfully.");
    return { Success: true };
```

```
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "ValidationError") {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}. Did you provide a valid document name?`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 SendCommand를 참조하세요.

`UpdateMaintenanceWindow`

다음 코드 예시는 `UpdateMaintenanceWindow`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { UpdateMaintenanceWindowCommand, SSMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * Update an SSM maintenance window.
 * @param {{ windowId: string, allowUnassociatedTargets?: boolean, duration?:
 number, enabled?: boolean, name?: string, schedule?: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({
  windowId,
  allowUnassociatedTargets = undefined, //Allow the maintenance window to run on
 managed nodes, even if you haven't registered those nodes as targets.
  duration = undefined, //The duration of the maintenance window in hours.
  enabled = undefined,
  name = undefined,
  schedule = undefined, //The schedule of the maintenance window in the form of a
 cron or rate expression.
}) => {
```

```
  const client = new SSMClient({});
  try {
    const { opsItemArn, opsItemId } = await client.send(
      new UpdateMaintenanceWindowCommand({
        WindowId: windowId,
        AllowUnassociatedTargets: allowUnassociatedTargets,
        Duration: duration,
        Enabled: enabled,
        Name: name,
        Schedule: schedule,
      }),
    );
    console.log("Maintenance window updated.");
    return { OpsItemArn: opsItemArn, OpsItemId: opsItemId };
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "ValidationError") {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}. Are these values correct?`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 UpdateMaintenanceWindow를 참조하세요.

`UpdateOpsItem`

다음 코드 예시는 `UpdateOpsItem`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import { UpdateOpsItemCommand, SSMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
```

```
/**
 * Update an SSM OpsItem.
 * @param {{ opsItemId: string, status?: OpsItemStatus }}
 */
export const main = async ({
  opsItemId,
  status = undefined, // The OpsItem status. Status can be Open, In Progress, or
 Resolved
}) => {
  const client = new SSMClient({});
  try {
    await client.send(
      new UpdateOpsItemCommand({
        OpsItemId: opsItemId,
        Status: status,
      }),
    );
    console.log("Ops item updated.");
    return { Success: true };
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "OpsItemLimitExceededException"
    ) {
      console.warn(
        `Couldn't create ops item because you have exceeded your open OpsItem limit.
 ${caught.message}.`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 UpdateOpsItem을 참조하세요.

SDK for JavaScript(v3)를 사용한 Amazon Textract 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Textract에서 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3)를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 시나리오

시나리오

Amazon Textract 탐색기 애플리케이션 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 대화형 애플리케이션을 통해 Amazon Textract 출력을 탐색하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

AWS SDK for JavaScript 를 사용하여 Amazon Textract를 사용하여 문서 이미지에서 데이터를 추출하고 대화형 웹 페이지에 표시하는 React 애플리케이션을 구축하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제는 웹 브라우저에서 실행되며 자격 증명을 위해 인증된 Amazon Cognito 자격 증명이 필요합니다. 이 애플리케이션은 스토리지로 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)를 사용하고 알림을 위해 Amazon Simple Notification Service(Amazon SNS) 주제를 구독하는 Amazon Simple Queue Service(Amazon SQS) 대기열을 폴링합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Cognito 자격 증명
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS
- Amazon Textract

고객 피드백 분석을 위한 애플리케이션 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 고객 의견 카드를 분석하고, 원어에서 번역하고, 감정을 파악하고, 번역된 텍스트에서 오디오 파일을 생성하는 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

이 예제 애플리케이션은 고객 피드백 카드를 분석하고 저장합니다. 특히 뉴욕시에 있는 가상 호텔의 필요를 충족합니다. 호텔은 다양한 언어의 고객들로부터 물리적인 의견 카드의 형태로 피드백을 받습니다. 피드백은 웹 클라이언트를 통해 앱에 업로드됩니다. 의견 카드의 이미지가 업로드된 후 다음 단계가 수행됩니다.

- Amazon Textract를 사용하여 이미지에서 텍스트가 추출됩니다.
- Amazon Comprehend가 추출된 텍스트와 해당 언어의 감정을 파악합니다.
- 추출된 텍스트는 Amazon Translate를 사용하여 영어로 번역됩니다.
- Amazon Polly가 추출된 텍스트에서 오디오 파일을 합성합니다.

전체 앱은 AWS CDK를 사용하여 배포할 수 있습니다. 소스 코드와 배포 지침은 GitHub의 프로젝트를 참조하십시오. 다음 발췌문은 Lambda 함수 내에서 AWS SDK for JavaScript 가 사용되는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
import {
  ComprehendClient,
  DetectDominantLanguageCommand,
  DetectSentimentCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-comprehend";

/**
 * Determine the language and sentiment of the extracted text.
 *
 * @param {{ source_text: string}} extractTextOutput
 */
export const handler = async (extractTextOutput) => {
  const comprehendClient = new ComprehendClient({});

  const detectDominantLanguageCommand = new DetectDominantLanguageCommand({
    Text: extractTextOutput.source_text,
  });

  // The source language is required for sentiment analysis and
  // translation in the next step.
  const { Languages } = await comprehendClient.send(
    detectDominantLanguageCommand,
  );

  const languageCode = Languages[0].LanguageCode;
```

```
  const detectSentimentCommand = new DetectSentimentCommand({
    Text: extractTextOutput.source_text,
    LanguageCode: languageCode,
  });

  const { Sentiment } = await comprehendClient.send(detectSentimentCommand);

  return {
    sentiment: Sentiment,
    language_code: languageCode,
  };
};
```

```
import {
  DetectDocumentTextCommand,
  TextractClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-textract";

/**
 * Fetch the S3 object from the event and analyze it using Amazon Textract.
 *
 * @param {import("@types/aws-lambda").EventBridgeEvent<"Object Created">}
 eventBridgeS3Event
 */
export const handler = async (eventBridgeS3Event) => {
  const textractClient = new TextractClient();

  const detectDocumentTextCommand = new DetectDocumentTextCommand({
    Document: {
      S3Object: {
        Bucket: eventBridgeS3Event.bucket,
        Name: eventBridgeS3Event.object,
      },
    },
  });

  // Textract returns a list of blocks. A block can be a line, a page, word, etc.
  // Each block also contains geometry of the detected text.
  // For more information on the Block type, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
textract/latest/dg/API_Block.html.
  const { Blocks } = await textractClient.send(detectDocumentTextCommand);

  // For the purpose of this example, we are only interested in words.
```

```
  const extractedWords = Blocks.filter((b) => b.BlockType === "WORD").map(
    (b) => b.Text,
  );

  return extractedWords.join(" ");
};
```

```
import { PollyClient, SynthesizeSpeechCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-polly";
import { S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
import { Upload } from "@aws-sdk/lib-storage";

/**
 * Synthesize an audio file from text.
 *
 * @param {{ bucket: string, translated_text: string, object: string}}
 sourceDestinationConfig
 */
export const handler = async (sourceDestinationConfig) => {
  const pollyClient = new PollyClient({});

  const synthesizeSpeechCommand = new SynthesizeSpeechCommand({
    Engine: "neural",
    Text: sourceDestinationConfig.translated_text,
    VoiceId: "Ruth",
    OutputFormat: "mp3",
  });

  const { AudioStream } = await pollyClient.send(synthesizeSpeechCommand);

  const audioKey = `${sourceDestinationConfig.object}.mp3`;

  // Store the audio file in S3.
  const s3Client = new S3Client();
  const upload = new Upload({
    client: s3Client,
    params: {
      Bucket: sourceDestinationConfig.bucket,
      Key: audioKey,
      Body: AudioStream,
      ContentType: "audio/mp3",
    },
  });
```

```
  await upload.done();
  return audioKey;
};
```

```
import {
  TranslateClient,
  TranslateTextCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-translate";

/**
 * Translate the extracted text to English.
 *
 * @param {{ extracted_text: string, source_language_code: string}}
 textAndSourceLanguage
 */
export const handler = async (textAndSourceLanguage) => {
  const translateClient = new TranslateClient({});

  const translateCommand = new TranslateTextCommand({
    SourceLanguageCode: textAndSourceLanguage.source_language_code,
    TargetLanguageCode: "en",
    Text: textAndSourceLanguage.extracted_text,
  });

  const { TranslatedText } = await translateClient.send(translateCommand);

  return { translated_text: TranslatedText };
};
```

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

SDK for JavaScript (v3)를 사용한 Amazon Transcribe 예

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Transcribe에서 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3)를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오

작업

`DeleteMedicalTranscriptionJob`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteMedicalTranscriptionJob`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

클라이언트를 생성합니다.

```
import { TranscribeClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-transcribe";
// Set the AWS Region.
const REGION = "REGION"; //e.g. "us-east-1"
// Create an Amazon Transcribe service client object.
```

```
const transcribeClient = new TranscribeClient({ region: REGION });
export { transcribeClient };
```

의료 트랜스크립션 작업을 삭제합니다.

```
// Import the required AWS SDK clients and commands for Node.js
import { DeleteMedicalTranscriptionJobCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-transcribe";
import { transcribeClient } from "./libs/transcribeClient.js";

// Set the parameters
export const params = {
  MedicalTranscriptionJobName: "MEDICAL_JOB_NAME", // For example,
 'medical_transciption_demo'
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const data = await transcribeClient.send(
      new DeleteMedicalTranscriptionJobCommand(params),
    );
    console.log("Success - deleted");
    return data; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteMedicalTranscriptionJob을 참조하십시오.

`DeleteTranscriptionJob`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteTranscriptionJob`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

트랜스크립션 작업을 삭제합니다.

```
// Import the required AWS SDK clients and commands for Node.js
import { DeleteTranscriptionJobCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-transcribe";
import { transcribeClient } from "./libs/transcribeClient.js";

// Set the parameters
export const params = {
  TranscriptionJobName: "JOB_NAME", // Required. For example, 'transciption_demo'
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const data = await transcribeClient.send(
      new DeleteTranscriptionJobCommand(params),
    );
    console.log("Success - deleted");
    return data; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

클라이언트를 생성합니다.

```
import { TranscribeClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-transcribe";
// Set the AWS Region.
const REGION = "REGION"; //e.g. "us-east-1"
// Create an Amazon Transcribe service client object.
const transcribeClient = new TranscribeClient({ region: REGION });
export { transcribeClient };
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 DeleteTranscriptionJob을 참조하십시오.

`ListMedicalTranscriptionJobs`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListMedicalTranscriptionJobs`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

클라이언트를 생성합니다.

```
import { TranscribeClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-transcribe";
// Set the AWS Region.
const REGION = "REGION"; //e.g. "us-east-1"
// Create an Amazon Transcribe service client object.
const transcribeClient = new TranscribeClient({ region: REGION });
export { transcribeClient };
```

의료 트랜스크립션 작업을 나열합니다.

```
// Import the required AWS SDK clients and commands for Node.js
import { StartMedicalTranscriptionJobCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-transcribe";
import { transcribeClient } from "./libs/transcribeClient.js";

// Set the parameters
export const params = {
  MedicalTranscriptionJobName: "MEDICAL_JOB_NAME", // Required
  OutputBucketName: "OUTPUT_BUCKET_NAME", // Required
  Specialty: "PRIMARYCARE", // Required. Possible values are 'PRIMARYCARE'
  Type: "JOB_TYPE", // Required. Possible values are 'CONVERSATION' and 'DICTATION'
  LanguageCode: "LANGUAGE_CODE", // For example, 'en-US'
```

```
  MediaFormat: "SOURCE_FILE_FORMAT", // For example, 'wav'
  Media: {
    MediaFileUri: "SOURCE_FILE_LOCATION",
    // The S3 object location of the input media file. The URI must be in the same
 region
    // as the API endpoint that you are calling.For example,
    // "https://transcribe-demo.s3-REGION.amazonaws.com/hello_world.wav"
  },
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const data = await transcribeClient.send(
      new StartMedicalTranscriptionJobCommand(params),
    );
    console.log("Success - put", data);
    return data; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListMedicalTranscriptionJobs를 참조하십시오.

`ListTranscriptionJobs`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListTranscriptionJobs`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

트랜스크립션 작업을 나열합니다.

```
// Import the required AWS SDK clients and commands for Node.js

import { ListTranscriptionJobsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-transcribe";
import { transcribeClient } from "./libs/transcribeClient.js";

// Set the parameters
export const params = {
  JobNameContains: "KEYWORD", // Not required. Returns only transcription
  // job names containing this string
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const data = await transcribeClient.send(
      new ListTranscriptionJobsCommand(params),
    );
    console.log("Success", data.TranscriptionJobSummaries);
    return data; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

클라이언트를 생성합니다.

```
import { TranscribeClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-transcribe";
// Set the AWS Region.
const REGION = "REGION"; //e.g. "us-east-1"
// Create an Amazon Transcribe service client object.
const transcribeClient = new TranscribeClient({ region: REGION });
export { transcribeClient };
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 ListTranscriptionJobs를 참조하십시오.

StartMedicalTranscriptionJob

다음 코드 예시는 StartMedicalTranscriptionJob의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

클라이언트를 생성합니다.

```
import { TranscribeClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-transcribe";
// Set the AWS Region.
const REGION = "REGION"; //e.g. "us-east-1"
// Create an Amazon Transcribe service client object.
const transcribeClient = new TranscribeClient({ region: REGION });
export { transcribeClient };
```

의료 트랜스크립션 작업을 시작합니다.

```
// Import the required AWS SDK clients and commands for Node.js
import { StartMedicalTranscriptionJobCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-transcribe";
import { transcribeClient } from "./libs/transcribeClient.js";

// Set the parameters
export const params = {
  MedicalTranscriptionJobName: "MEDICAL_JOB_NAME", // Required
  OutputBucketName: "OUTPUT_BUCKET_NAME", // Required
  Specialty: "PRIMARYCARE", // Required. Possible values are 'PRIMARYCARE'
  Type: "JOB_TYPE", // Required. Possible values are 'CONVERSATION' and 'DICTATION'
  LanguageCode: "LANGUAGE_CODE", // For example, 'en-US'
  MediaFormat: "SOURCE_FILE_FORMAT", // For example, 'wav'
  Media: {
    MediaFileUri: "SOURCE_FILE_LOCATION",
    // The S3 object location of the input media file. The URI must be in the same
 region
    // as the API endpoint that you are calling.For example,
    // "https://transcribe-demo.s3-REGION.amazonaws.com/hello_world.wav"
  },
};

export const run = async () => {
```

```
  try {
    const data = await transcribeClient.send(
      new StartMedicalTranscriptionJobCommand(params),
    );
    console.log("Success - put", data);
    return data; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 StartMedicalTranscriptionJob을 참조하십시오.

StartTranscriptionJob

다음 코드 예시는 StartTranscriptionJob의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

트랜스크립션 작업을 시작합니다.

```
// Import the required AWS SDK clients and commands for Node.js
import { StartTranscriptionJobCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-transcribe";
import { transcribeClient } from "./libs/transcribeClient.js";

// Set the parameters
export const params = {
  TranscriptionJobName: "JOB_NAME",
  LanguageCode: "LANGUAGE_CODE", // For example, 'en-US'
  MediaFormat: "SOURCE_FILE_FORMAT", // For example, 'wav'
  Media: {
```

```
    MediaFileUri: "SOURCE_LOCATION",
    // For example, "https://transcribe-demo.s3-REGION.amazonaws.com/
hello_world.wav"
  },
  OutputBucketName: "OUTPUT_BUCKET_NAME",
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const data = await transcribeClient.send(
      new StartTranscriptionJobCommand(params),
    );
    console.log("Success - put", data);
    return data; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

클라이언트를 생성합니다.

```
import { TranscribeClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-transcribe";
// Set the AWS Region.
const REGION = "REGION"; //e.g. "us-east-1"
// Create an Amazon Transcribe service client object.
const transcribeClient = new TranscribeClient({ region: REGION });
export { transcribeClient };
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 참조의 StartTranscriptionJob을 참조하십시오.

시나리오

Amazon Transcribe 스트리밍 앱 구축

다음 코드 예제에서는 라이브 오디오를 실시간으로 기록, 변환 및 번역하고 결과를 이메일로 보내는 앱을 구축하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

Amazon Transcribe를 사용하여 라이브 오디오를 실시간으로 기록, 변환 및 번역하고 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 결과를 이메일로 전송하는 앱을 구축하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예시를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Comprehend
- Amazon SES
- Amazon Transcribe
- Amazon Translate

SDK for JavaScript(v3)를 사용한 Amazon Translate 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Translate에서 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3)를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 시나리오

시나리오

Amazon Transcribe 스트리밍 앱 구축

다음 코드 예제에서는 라이브 오디오를 실시간으로 기록, 변환 및 번역하고 결과를 이메일로 보내는 앱을 구축하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

Amazon Transcribe를 사용하여 라이브 오디오를 실시간으로 기록, 변환 및 번역하고 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 결과를 이메일로 전송하는 앱을 구축하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예시를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Comprehend
- Amazon SES
- Amazon Transcribe
- Amazon Translate

Amazon Lex 챗봇 구축

다음 코드 예제에서는 챗봇을 생성하여 웹 사이트 방문자를 참여시키는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

Amazon Lex API를 사용하여 웹 애플리케이션 내에 챗봇을 구축하여 웹 사이트 방문자의 참여를 유도하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 AWS SDK for JavaScript 개발자 안내서의 Amazon Lex 챗봇 구축 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Comprehend
- Amazon Lex
- Amazon Translate

고객 피드백 분석을 위한 애플리케이션 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 고객 의견 카드를 분석하고, 원어에서 번역하고, 감정을 파악하고, 번역된 텍스트에서 오디오 파일을 생성하는 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for JavaScript (v3)

이 예제 애플리케이션은 고객 피드백 카드를 분석하고 저장합니다. 특히 뉴욕시에 있는 가상 호텔의 필요를 충족합니다. 호텔은 다양한 언어의 고객들로부터 물리적인 의견 카드의 형태로 피드백을 받습니다. 피드백은 웹 클라이언트를 통해 앱에 업로드됩니다. 의견 카드의 이미지가 업로드된 후 다음 단계가 수행됩니다.

- Amazon Textract를 사용하여 이미지에서 텍스트가 추출됩니다.
- Amazon Comprehend가 추출된 텍스트와 해당 언어의 감정을 파악합니다.
- 추출된 텍스트는 Amazon Translate를 사용하여 영어로 번역됩니다.
- Amazon Polly가 추출된 텍스트에서 오디오 파일을 합성합니다.

전체 앱은 AWS CDK를 사용하여 배포할 수 있습니다. 소스 코드와 배포 지침은 GitHub의 프로젝트를 참조하십시오. 다음 발췌문은 Lambda 함수 내에서 AWS SDK for JavaScript 가 사용되는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
import {
  ComprehendClient,
  DetectDominantLanguageCommand,
  DetectSentimentCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-comprehend";

/**
 * Determine the language and sentiment of the extracted text.
 *
 * @param {{ source_text: string}} extractTextOutput
 */
export const handler = async (extractTextOutput) => {
  const comprehendClient = new ComprehendClient({});

  const detectDominantLanguageCommand = new DetectDominantLanguageCommand({
    Text: extractTextOutput.source_text,
  });

  // The source language is required for sentiment analysis and
  // translation in the next step.
  const { Languages } = await comprehendClient.send(
    detectDominantLanguageCommand,
  );

  const languageCode = Languages[0].LanguageCode;
```

```
  const detectSentimentCommand = new DetectSentimentCommand({
    Text: extractTextOutput.source_text,
    LanguageCode: languageCode,
  });

  const { Sentiment } = await comprehendClient.send(detectSentimentCommand);

  return {
    sentiment: Sentiment,
    language_code: languageCode,
  };
};
```

```
import {
  DetectDocumentTextCommand,
  TextractClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-textract";

/**
 * Fetch the S3 object from the event and analyze it using Amazon Textract.
 *
 * @param {import("@types/aws-lambda").EventBridgeEvent<"Object Created">}
 eventBridgeS3Event
 */
export const handler = async (eventBridgeS3Event) => {
  const textractClient = new TextractClient();

  const detectDocumentTextCommand = new DetectDocumentTextCommand({
    Document: {
      S3Object: {
        Bucket: eventBridgeS3Event.bucket,
        Name: eventBridgeS3Event.object,
      },
    },
  });

  // Textract returns a list of blocks. A block can be a line, a page, word, etc.
  // Each block also contains geometry of the detected text.
  // For more information on the Block type, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
textract/latest/dg/API_Block.html.
  const { Blocks } = await textractClient.send(detectDocumentTextCommand);

  // For the purpose of this example, we are only interested in words.
```

```
  const extractedWords = Blocks.filter((b) => b.BlockType === "WORD").map(
    (b) => b.Text,
  );

  return extractedWords.join(" ");
};
```

```
import { PollyClient, SynthesizeSpeechCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-polly";
import { S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
import { Upload } from "@aws-sdk/lib-storage";

/**
 * Synthesize an audio file from text.
 *
 * @param {{ bucket: string, translated_text: string, object: string}}
 sourceDestinationConfig
 */
export const handler = async (sourceDestinationConfig) => {
  const pollyClient = new PollyClient({});

  const synthesizeSpeechCommand = new SynthesizeSpeechCommand({
    Engine: "neural",
    Text: sourceDestinationConfig.translated_text,
    VoiceId: "Ruth",
    OutputFormat: "mp3",
  });

  const { AudioStream } = await pollyClient.send(synthesizeSpeechCommand);

  const audioKey = `${sourceDestinationConfig.object}.mp3`;

  // Store the audio file in S3.
  const s3Client = new S3Client();
  const upload = new Upload({
    client: s3Client,
    params: {
      Bucket: sourceDestinationConfig.bucket,
      Key: audioKey,
      Body: AudioStream,
      ContentType: "audio/mp3",
    },
  });
```

```
  await upload.done();
  return audioKey;
};
```

```
import {
  TranslateClient,
  TranslateTextCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-translate";

/**
 * Translate the extracted text to English.
 *
 * @param {{ extracted_text: string, source_language_code: string}}
 textAndSourceLanguage
 */
export const handler = async (textAndSourceLanguage) => {
  const translateClient = new TranslateClient({});

  const translateCommand = new TranslateTextCommand({
    SourceLanguageCode: textAndSourceLanguage.source_language_code,
    TargetLanguageCode: "en",
    Text: textAndSourceLanguage.extracted_text,
  });

  const { TranslatedText } = await translateClient.send(translateCommand);

  return { translated_text: TranslatedText };
};
```

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

SDK for Java 2.x용 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는를와 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

일부 서비스에는 서비스와 관련된 라이브러리 또는 함수를 활용하는 방법을 보여주는 추가 예제 범주가 포함되어 있습니다.

추가 리소스

- SDK for Java 2.x 개발자 안내서 -에서 Java를 사용하는 방법에 대해 자세히 알아봅니다 AWS.
- AWS 개발자 센터 – 카테고리별 또는 전체 텍스트 검색별로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 – 원하는 언어로 작성된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리입니다. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

서비스

- SDK for Java 2.x를 사용한 ACM 예제
- Java 2.x용 SDK를 사용한 API Gateway 예제
- SDK for Java 2.x를 사용한 Application Auto Scaling 예제
- Java 2.x용 SDK를 사용하는 Application Recovery Controller 예제
- Java 2.x용 SDK를 사용하는 Aurora 예제
- Java 2.x용 SDK를 사용하는 Auto Scaling 예제
- AWS Batch SDK for Java 2.x를 사용한 예제
- Java 2.x용 SDK를 사용하는 Amazon Bedrock 예제
- Java 2.x용 SDK를 사용하는 Amazon Bedrock 런타임 예제
- Java 2.x용 SDK를 사용하는 CloudFront 예제
- Java 2.x용 SDK를 사용하는 CloudWatch 예제
- Java 2.x용 SDK를 사용하는 CloudWatch Events 예제
- Java 2.x용 SDK를 사용하는 CloudWatch Logs 예제
- SDK for Java 2.x를 사용한 Amazon Cognito 자격 증명 예시
- Java 2.x용 SDK를 사용하는 Amazon Cognito 자격 증명 공급자 예제
- Java 2.x용 SDK를 사용하는 Amazon Comprehend 예제

- SDK for Java 2.x를 사용한 Firehose 예제
- SDK for Java 2.x를 사용한 Amazon DocumentDB 예제
- Java 2.x용 SDK를 사용하는 DynamoDB 예제
- Java 2.x용 SDK를 사용하는 Amazon EC2 예제
- SDK for Java 2.x를 사용한 Amazon ECR 예제
- Java 2.x용 SDK를 사용하는 Amazon ECS 예제
- Elastic Load Balancing - SDK for Java 2.x를 사용한 버전 2 예제
- SDK for Java 2.x를 사용한 MediaStore 예시
- AWS Entity Resolution SDK for Java 2.x를 사용한 예제
- Java 2.x용 SDK를 사용하는 OpenSearch Service 예제
- Java 2.x용 SDK를 사용하는 EventBridge 예제
- SDK for Java 2.x를 사용한 EventBridge 스케줄러 예제
- Java 2.x용 SDK를 사용하는 Forecast 예제
- AWS Glue SDK for Java 2.x를 사용한 예제
- Java 2.x용 SDK를 사용하는 HealthImaging 예제
- Java 2.x용 SDK를 사용하는 IAM 예제
- AWS IoT SDK for Java 2.x를 사용한 예제
- AWS IoT data SDK for Java 2.x를 사용한 예제
- AWS IoT FleetWise SDK for Java 2.x를 사용한 예제
- AWS IoT SiteWise SDK for Java 2.x를 사용한 예제
- Java 2.x용 SDK를 사용하는 Amazon Keyspaces 예제
- Java 2.x용 SDK를 사용하는 Kinesis 예제
- AWS KMS SDK for Java 2.x를 사용한 예제
- Java 2.x용 SDK를 사용하는 Lambda 예제
- SDK for Java 2.x를 사용한 Amazon Lex 예제
- SDK for Java 2.x를 사용한 Amazon Location 예제
- SDK for Java 2.x를 사용한 Location Service Places 예제
- AWS Marketplace SDK for Java 2.x를 사용한 카탈로그 API 예제
- AWS Marketplace SDK for Java 2.x를 사용한 계약 API 예제
- Java 2.x용 SDK를 사용하는 MediaConvert 예제

- Java 2.x용 SDK를 사용하는 Migration Hub 예제
- SDK for Java 2.x를 사용한 Amazon MSK 예제
- SDK for Java 2.x를 사용한 Neptune 예제
- SDK for Java 2.x를 사용한 Partner Central 예제
- Java 2.x용 SDK를 사용하는 Amazon Personalize 예제
- Java 2.x용 SDK를 사용하는 Amazon Personalize Events 예제
- Java 2.x용 SDK를 사용하는 Amazon Personalize 런타임 예제
- Java 2.x용 SDK를 사용하는 Pinpoint 예제
- Java 2.x용 SDK를 사용하는 Amazon Pinpoint SMS 및 음성 API 예제
- Java 2.x용 SDK를 사용하는 Amazon Polly 예제
- Java 2.x용 SDK를 사용하는 Amazon RDS 예제
- SDK for Java 2.x를 사용한 Amazon RDS Data Service 예제
- Java 2.x용 SDK를 사용하는 Amazon Redshift 예제
- Java 2.x용 SDK를 사용하는 Amazon Rekognition 예제
- Java 2.x용 SDK를 사용하는 Route 53 도메인 등록 예제
- Java 2.x용 SDK를 사용하는 Amazon S3 예제
- SDK for Java 2.x를 사용한 Amazon S3 Control 예제
- SDK for Java 2.x를 사용한 S3 디렉터리 버킷 예제
- Java 2.x용 SDK를 사용하는 S3 Glacier 예제
- SDK for Java 2.x를 사용한 SageMaker AI 예제
- Java 2.x용 SDK를 사용하는 Secrets Manager 예제
- Java 2.x용 SDK를 사용하는 SES 예제
- Java 2.x용 SDK를 사용하는 SES API v2 예제
- Java 2.x용 SDK를 사용하는 Amazon SNS 예제
- Java 2.x용 SDK를 사용하는 Amazon SQS 예제
- Java 2.x용 SDK를 사용하는 Step Functions의 예제
- AWS STS SDK for Java 2.x를 사용한 예제
- 지원 SDK for Java 2.x를 사용한 예제
- Java 2.x용 SDK를 사용하는 Secrets Manager 예제
- Java 2.x용 SDK를 사용하는 Amazon Textract 예제

- SDK for Java 2.x를 사용한 Amazon Transcribe 예시
- SDK for Java 2.x를 사용한 Amazon Transcribe 스트리밍 예제
- SDK for Java 2.x를 사용한 Amazon Translate 예제

SDK for Java 2.x를 사용한 ACM 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 ACM과 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`AddTagsToCertificate`

다음 코드 예시는 `AddTagsToCertificate`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
```

```
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class AddTagsToCertificate {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:    <certArn>

            Where:
                certArn - the ARN of the certificate.
            """;
        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            return;
        }

        String certArn = args[0];
        addTags(certArn);
    }

    /**
     * Adds tags to a certificate in AWS Certificate Manager (ACM).
     *
     * @param certArn the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the certificate to add tags
 to
     */
    public static void addTags(String certArn) {
        AcmClient acmClient = AcmClient.create();
        List<Tag> expectedTags =
 List.of(Tag.builder().key("key").value("value").build());
        AddTagsToCertificateRequest addTagsToCertificateRequest =
 AddTagsToCertificateRequest.builder()
            .certificateArn(certArn)
            .tags(expectedTags)
            .build();

        try {
            acmClient.addTagsToCertificate(addTagsToCertificateRequest);
            System.out.println("Successfully added tags to a certificate");
        } catch (AcmException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
        }
    }
```

```
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 AddTagsToCertificateAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

`DeleteCertificate`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteCertificate`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DeleteCert {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:    <certArn>

            Where:
                certArn - the ARN of the certificate.
            """;
        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            return;
        }

        String certArn = args[0];
        deleteCertificate(certArn);
```

```
    }

    /**
     * Deletes an SSL/TLS certificate from the AWS Certificate Manager (ACM).
     *
     * @param certArn the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the certificate to be
 deleted
     */
    public static void deleteCertificate( String certArn) {
        AcmClient acmClient = AcmClient.create();
        DeleteCertificateRequest request = DeleteCertificateRequest.builder()
            .certificateArn(certArn)
            .build();

        try {
            acmClient.deleteCertificate(request);
            System.out.println("The certificate was deleted");

        } catch (AcmException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteCertificate를 참조하세요.

`DescribeCertificate`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeCertificate`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
```

```
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */

public class DescribeCert {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:    <certArn>

            Where:
                certArn - the ARN of the certificate.
            """;
        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            return;
        }

        String certArn = args[0];
        describeCertificate(certArn);
    }

    /**
     * Describes the details of an SSL/TLS certificate.
     *
     * @param certArn the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the certificate to describe
     * @throws AcmException if an error occurs while describing the certificate
     */
    public static void describeCertificate(String certArn) {
        AcmClient acmClient = AcmClient.create();
        DescribeCertificateRequest req = DescribeCertificateRequest.builder()
            .certificateArn(certArn)
            .build();

        try {
            DescribeCertificateResponse response =
 acmClient.describeCertificate(req);

            // Print the certificate details.
```

```
            System.out.println("Certificate ARN: " +
 response.certificate().certificateArn());
            System.out.println("Domain Name: " +
 response.certificate().domainName());
            System.out.println("Issued By: " + response.certificate().issuer());
            System.out.println("Issued On: " + response.certificate().issuedAt());
            System.out.println("Status: " + response.certificate().status());
        } catch (AcmException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeCertificate를 참조하세요.

`ExportCertificate`

다음 코드 예시는 `ExportCertificate`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ExportCertificate {

    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
        final String usage = """
```

```
            Usage:    <certArn>

            Where:
                certArn - the ARN of the certificate.
            """;
        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            return;
        }

        String certArn = args[0];
        exportCert(certArn);
    }

    /**
     * Exports an SSL/TLS certificate and its associated private key and certificate
chain from AWS Certificate Manager (ACM).
     *
     * @param certArn The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the certificate that you
want to export.
     * @throws IOException If an I/O error occurs while reading the private key
passphrase file or exporting the certificate.
     */
    public static void exportCert(String certArn) throws IOException {
        AcmClient acmClient = AcmClient.create();

        // Initialize a file descriptor for the passphrase file.
        RandomAccessFile filePassphrase = null;
        ByteBuffer bufPassphrase = null;

        // Create a file stream for reading the private key passphrase.
        try {
            filePassphrase = new RandomAccessFile("C:\\AWS\\password.txt", "r");
        } catch (IllegalArgumentException | SecurityException |
FileNotFoundException ex) {
            throw ex;
        }

        // Create a channel to map the file.
        FileChannel channelPassphrase = filePassphrase.getChannel();

        // Map the file to the buffer.
        try {
```

```
            bufPassphrase = channelPassphrase.map(FileChannel.MapMode.READ_ONLY, 0,
 channelPassphrase.size());
            channelPassphrase.close();
            filePassphrase.close();
        } catch (IOException ex) {
            throw ex;
        }

        // Create a request object.
        ExportCertificateRequest req = ExportCertificateRequest.builder()
            .certificateArn(certArn)
            .passphrase(SdkBytes.fromByteBuffer(bufPassphrase))
            .build();

        // Export the certificate.
        ExportCertificateResponse result = null;
        try {
            result = acmClient.exportCertificate(req);
        } catch (InvalidArnException | InvalidTagException |
 ResourceNotFoundException ex) {
            throw ex;
        }

        // Clear the buffer.
        bufPassphrase.clear();

        // Display the certificate and certificate chain.
        String certificate = result.certificate();
        System.out.println(certificate);

        String certificateChain = result.certificateChain();
        System.out.println(certificateChain);

        // This example retrieves but does not display the private key.
        String privateKey = result.privateKey();
        System.out.println("The example is complete");
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 ExportCertificateAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

ImportCertificate

다음 코드 예시는 ImportCertificate의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ImportCert {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
            Usage: <bucketName> <certificateKey> <privateKeyKey>

            Where:
                bucketName - The name of the S3 bucket containing the certificate
 and private key.
                certificateKey - The object key for the SSL/TLS certificate file in
 S3.
                privateKeyKey - The object key for the private key file in S3.
            """;

        //if (args.length != 3) {
        //    System.out.println(usage);
        //    return;
       // }

        String bucketName = "certbucket100" ; //args[0];
        String certificateKey = "certificate.pem" ; // args[1];
        String privateKeyKey = "private_key.pem" ; //args[2];
```

```
        String certificateArn = importCertificate(bucketName, certificateKey,
privateKeyKey);
        System.out.println("Certificate imported with ARN: " + certificateArn);
    }

    /**
     * Imports an SSL/TLS certificate and private key from S3 into AWS Certificate
Manager (ACM).
     *
     * @param bucketName     The name of the S3 bucket.
     * @param certificateKey The key for the SSL/TLS certificate file in S3.
     * @param privateKeyKey  The key for the private key file in S3.
     * @return The ARN of the imported certificate.
     */
    public static String importCertificate(String bucketName, String certificateKey,
String privateKeyKey) {
        AcmClient acmClient = AcmClient.create();
        S3Client s3Client = S3Client.create();

        try {
            byte[] certificateBytes = downloadFileFromS3(s3Client, bucketName,
certificateKey);
            byte[] privateKeyBytes = downloadFileFromS3(s3Client, bucketName,
privateKeyKey);

            ImportCertificateRequest request = ImportCertificateRequest.builder()

.certificate(SdkBytes.fromByteBuffer(ByteBuffer.wrap(certificateBytes)))

.privateKey(SdkBytes.fromByteBuffer(ByteBuffer.wrap(privateKeyBytes)))
                    .build();

            ImportCertificateResponse response =
acmClient.importCertificate(request);
            return response.certificateArn();

        } catch (IOException e) {
            System.err.println("Error downloading certificate or private key from
S3: " + e.getMessage());
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println("S3 error: " + e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
        return "";
    }
```

```
    /**
     * Downloads a file from Amazon S3 and returns its contents as a byte array.
     *
     * @param s3Client   The S3 client.
     * @param bucketName The name of the S3 bucket.
     * @param objectKey  The key of the object in S3.
     * @return The file contents as a byte array.
     * @throws IOException If an I/O error occurs.
     */
    private static byte[] downloadFileFromS3(S3Client s3Client, String bucketName,
 String objectKey) throws IOException {
        GetObjectRequest getObjectRequest = GetObjectRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(objectKey)
                .build();

        try (ResponseInputStream<GetObjectResponse> s3Object =
 s3Client.getObject(getObjectRequest);
             ByteArrayOutputStream byteArrayOutputStream = new
 ByteArrayOutputStream()) {
            IoUtils.copy(s3Object, byteArrayOutputStream);
            return byteArrayOutputStream.toByteArray();
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 ImportCertificateAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

`ListCertificates`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListCertificates`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ListCerts {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        listCertificates();
    }

    /**
     * Lists all the certificates managed by AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) that have
 a status of "ISSUED".
     */
    public static void listCertificates() {
        AcmClient acmClient = AcmClient.create();
        try {
            ListCertificatesRequest listRequest = ListCertificatesRequest.builder()
                .certificateStatuses(CertificateStatus.ISSUED)
                .maxItems(100)
                .build();
            ListCertificatesIterable listResponse =
 acmClient.listCertificatesPaginator(listRequest);

            // Print the certificate details using streams
            listResponse.certificateSummaryList().stream()
                .forEach(certificate -> {
                    System.out.println("Certificate ARN: " +
 certificate.certificateArn());
                    System.out.println("Certificate Domain Name: " +
 certificate.domainName());
                    System.out.println("Certificate Status: " +
 certificate.statusAsString());
                    System.out.println("---");
                });

        } catch (AcmException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
        }
    }
```

```
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListCertificates를 참조하세요.

`ListTagsForCertificate`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListTagsForCertificate`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ListCertTags {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """

            Usage:    <certArn>

            Where:
                certArn - the ARN of the certificate.
            """;
        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            return;
        }
```

```
        String certArn = args[0];
        listCertTags(certArn);
    }

    /**
     * Lists the tags associated with an AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) certificate.
     *
     * @param certArn the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the ACM certificate
     */
    public static void listCertTags(String certArn) {
        AcmClient acmClient = AcmClient.create();

        ListTagsForCertificateRequest request =
 ListTagsForCertificateRequest.builder()
            .certificateArn(certArn)
            .build();

        ListTagsForCertificateResponse response =
 acmClient.listTagsForCertificate(request);
        List<Tag> tagList = response.tags();
        tagList.forEach(tag -> {
            System.out.println("Key: " + tag.key());
            System.out.println("Value: " + tag.value());
        });
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 ListTagsForCertificate를 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 참조하세요.

`RemoveTagsFromCertificate`

다음 코드 예시는 `RemoveTagsFromCertificate`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */

public class RemoveTagsFromCert {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:    <certArn>

            Where:
                certArn - the ARN of the certificate.
            """;
        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            return;
        }

        String certArn = args[0];
        removeTags(certArn);
    }

    /**
     * Removes tags from an AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) certificate.
     *
     * @param certArn the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the certificate from which
 to remove tags
     */
    public static void removeTags(String certArn) {
        AcmClient acmClient = AcmClient.create();
        List<Tag> expectedTags =
 List.of(Tag.builder().key("key").value("value").build());
        RemoveTagsFromCertificateRequest req =
 RemoveTagsFromCertificateRequest.builder()
            .certificateArn(certArn)
            .tags(expectedTags)
```

```
            .build();

        try {
            acmClient.removeTagsFromCertificate(req);
            System.out.println("Successfully removed tags from the certificate");
        } catch (AcmException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 RemoveTagsFromCertificateAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

`RenewCertificate`

다음 코드 예시는 `RenewCertificate`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */

public class RenewCert {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:    <certArn>
```

```
            Where:
                certArn - the ARN of the certificate.
            """;
        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            return;
        }

        String certArn = args[0];
        renewCertificate(certArn);
    }

    /**
     * Renews an existing SSL/TLS certificate in AWS Certificate Manager (ACM).
     *
     * @param certArn The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the certificate to be
renewed.
     * @throws AcmException If there is an error renewing the certificate.
     */
    public static void renewCertificate(String certArn) {
        AcmClient acmClient = AcmClient.create();

        RenewCertificateRequest certificateRequest =
RenewCertificateRequest.builder()
            .certificateArn(certArn)
            .build();

        try {
            acmClient.renewCertificate(certificateRequest);
            System.out.println("The certificate was renewed");
        } catch(AcmException e){
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 RenewCertificateAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

`RequestCertificate`

다음 코드 예시는 `RequestCertificate`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class RequestCert {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        requestCertificate();
    }

    /**
     * Requests a certificate from the AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) service.
     */
    public static void requestCertificate() {
        AcmClient acmClient = AcmClient.create();
        ArrayList<String> san = new ArrayList<>();
        san.add("www.example.com");

        RequestCertificateRequest req = RequestCertificateRequest.builder()
            .domainName("example.com")
            .idempotencyToken("1Aq25pTy")
            .subjectAlternativeNames(san)
            .build();

        try {
            RequestCertificateResponse response = acmClient.requestCertificate(req);
            System.out.println("Cert ARN IS " + response.certificateArn());
        } catch (AcmException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
```

```
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 RequestCertificateAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Java 2.x용 SDK를 사용한 API Gateway 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 API Gateway와 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

AWS 커뮤니티 기여는 여러 팀이 생성하고 유지 관리하는 예입니다 AWS. 피드백을 제공하려면 연결된 리포지토리에 제공된 메커니즘을 사용합니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오
- AWS 커뮤니티 기여

작업

`CreateDeployment`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateDeployment`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static String createNewDeployment(ApiGatewayClient apiGateway, String
restApiId, String stageName) {

       try {
           CreateDeploymentRequest request = CreateDeploymentRequest.builder()
                   .restApiId(restApiId)
                   .description("Created using the AWS API Gateway Java API")
                   .stageName(stageName)
                   .build();

           CreateDeploymentResponse response =
apiGateway.createDeployment(request);
           System.out.println("The id of the deployment is " + response.id());
           return response.id();

       } catch (ApiGatewayException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
       return "";
   }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateDeployment를 참조하세요.

`CreateRestApi`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateRestApi`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static String createAPI(ApiGatewayClient apiGateway, String restApiId,
String restApiName) {

       try {
           CreateRestApiRequest request = CreateRestApiRequest.builder()
                   .cloneFrom(restApiId)
                   .description("Created using the Gateway Java API")
                   .name(restApiName)
                   .build();

           CreateRestApiResponse response = apiGateway.createRestApi(request);
           System.out.println("The id of the new api is " + response.id());
           return response.id();

       } catch (ApiGatewayException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
       return "";
   }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateRestApi를 참조하세요.

`DeleteDeployment`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteDeployment`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static void deleteSpecificDeployment(ApiGatewayClient apiGateway, String
restApiId, String deploymentId) {

       try {
           DeleteDeploymentRequest request = DeleteDeploymentRequest.builder()
                   .restApiId(restApiId)
                   .deploymentId(deploymentId)
                   .build();

           apiGateway.deleteDeployment(request);
           System.out.println("Deployment was deleted");

       } catch (ApiGatewayException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteDeployment를 참조하세요.

`DeleteRestApi`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteRestApi`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public static void deleteAPI(ApiGatewayClient apiGateway, String restApiId) {

        try {
            DeleteRestApiRequest request = DeleteRestApiRequest.builder()
                    .restApiId(restApiId)
                    .build();

            apiGateway.deleteRestApi(request);
            System.out.println("The API was successfully deleted");

        } catch (ApiGatewayException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteRestApi를 참조하세요.

시나리오

사진을 관리하기 위한 서버리스 애플리케이션 만들기

다음 코드 예시에서는 사용자가 레이블을 사용하여 사진을 관리할 수 있는 서버리스 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지에서 레이블을 감지하고 나중에 검색할 수 있도록 저장하는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션을 개발하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제의 출처에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS 커뮤니티의 게시물을 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition

- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

API Gateway를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon API Gateway에서 호출한 AWS Lambda 함수를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

Lambda Java 런타임 API를 사용하여 AWS Lambda 함수를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제에서는 다양한 AWS 서비스를 호출하여 특정 사용 사례를 수행합니다. 이 예제에서는 Amazon API Gateway에서 간접 호출한 Lambda 함수를 생성하여 작업 기념일에 대한 Amazon DynamoDB 테이블을 스캔하고 Amazon Simple Notification Service(Amazon SNS)를 사용하여 직원에게 1주년 기념일을 축하하는 문자 메시지를 전송하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

AWS 커뮤니티 기여

서버리스 애플리케이션 빌드 및 테스트

다음 코드 예제에서는 Lambda 및 DynamoDB와 함께 API Gateway를 사용하여 서버리스 애플리케이션을 빌드하고 테스트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

Java SDK를 사용하여 Lambda 및 DynamoDB가 포함된 API 게이트웨이로 구성된 서버리스 애플리케이션을 빌드하고 테스트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda

SDK for Java 2.x를 사용한 Application Auto Scaling 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Application Auto Scaling과 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`DeleteScalingPolicy`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteScalingPolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.ApplicationAutoScalingClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.ApplicationAutoScalingExceptio
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.DeleteScalingPolicyRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.DeregisterScalableTargetReques
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.DescribeScalableTargetsRequest
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.DescribeScalableTargetsRespons
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.DescribeScalingPoliciesRequest
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.DescribeScalingPoliciesRespons
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.ScalableDimension;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.ServiceNamespace;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */

public class DisableDynamoDBAutoscaling {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:
               <tableId> <policyName>\s

            Where:
               tableId - The table Id value (for example, table/Music).\s
               policyName - The name of the policy (for example, $Music5-scaling-
policy).

            """;
        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
        ApplicationAutoScalingClient appAutoScalingClient =
ApplicationAutoScalingClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .build();

        ServiceNamespace ns = ServiceNamespace.DYNAMODB;
        ScalableDimension tableWCUs =
ScalableDimension.DYNAMODB_TABLE_WRITE_CAPACITY_UNITS;
        String tableId = args[0];
        String policyName = args[1];

        deletePolicy(appAutoScalingClient, policyName, tableWCUs, ns, tableId);
        verifyScalingPolicies(appAutoScalingClient, tableId, ns, tableWCUs);
        deregisterScalableTarget(appAutoScalingClient, tableId, ns, tableWCUs);
        verifyTarget(appAutoScalingClient, tableId, ns, tableWCUs);
    }

    public static void deletePolicy(ApplicationAutoScalingClient
appAutoScalingClient, String policyName, ScalableDimension tableWCUs,
ServiceNamespace ns, String tableId) {
        try {
            DeleteScalingPolicyRequest delSPRequest =
DeleteScalingPolicyRequest.builder()
                .policyName(policyName)
                .scalableDimension(tableWCUs)
                .serviceNamespace(ns)
                .resourceId(tableId)
                .build();

            appAutoScalingClient.deleteScalingPolicy(delSPRequest);
            System.out.println(policyName +" was deleted successfully.");

        } catch (ApplicationAutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
    }

    // Verify that the scaling policy was deleted
    public static void verifyScalingPolicies(ApplicationAutoScalingClient
appAutoScalingClient, String tableId, ServiceNamespace ns, ScalableDimension
tableWCUs) {
        DescribeScalingPoliciesRequest dscRequest =
DescribeScalingPoliciesRequest.builder()
            .scalableDimension(tableWCUs)
```

```
            .serviceNamespace(ns)
            .resourceId(tableId)
            .build();

        DescribeScalingPoliciesResponse response =
appAutoScalingClient.describeScalingPolicies(dscRequest);
        System.out.println("DescribeScalableTargets result: ");
        System.out.println(response);
    }

    public static void deregisterScalableTarget(ApplicationAutoScalingClient
appAutoScalingClient, String tableId, ServiceNamespace ns, ScalableDimension
tableWCUs) {
        try {
            DeregisterScalableTargetRequest targetRequest =
DeregisterScalableTargetRequest.builder()
                .scalableDimension(tableWCUs)
                .serviceNamespace(ns)
                .resourceId(tableId)
                .build();

            appAutoScalingClient.deregisterScalableTarget(targetRequest);
            System.out.println("The scalable target was deregistered.");

        } catch (ApplicationAutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
    }

    public static void verifyTarget(ApplicationAutoScalingClient
appAutoScalingClient, String tableId, ServiceNamespace ns, ScalableDimension
tableWCUs) {
        DescribeScalableTargetsRequest dscRequest =
DescribeScalableTargetsRequest.builder()
            .scalableDimension(tableWCUs)
            .serviceNamespace(ns)
            .resourceIds(tableId)
            .build();

        DescribeScalableTargetsResponse response =
appAutoScalingClient.describeScalableTargets(dscRequest);
        System.out.println("DescribeScalableTargets result: ");
        System.out.println(response);
    }
```

```
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteScalingPolicy를 참조하세요.

`RegisterScalableTarget`

다음 코드 예시는 `RegisterScalableTarget`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.ApplicationAutoScalingClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.ApplicationAutoScalingExceptio
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.DescribeScalableTargetsRequest
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.DescribeScalableTargetsRespons
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.DescribeScalingPoliciesRequest
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.DescribeScalingPoliciesRespons
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.PolicyType;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.PredefinedMetricSpecification;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.PutScalingPolicyRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.RegisterScalableTargetRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.ScalingPolicy;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.ServiceNamespace;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.ScalableDimension;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.MetricType;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.TargetTrackingScalingPolicyCon
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class EnableDynamoDBAutoscaling {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:
               <tableId> <roleARN> <policyName>\s

            Where:
               tableId - The table Id value (for example, table/Music).
               roleARN - The ARN of the role that has ApplicationAutoScaling
 permissions.
               policyName - The name of the policy to create.

            """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        System.out.println("This example registers an Amazon DynamoDB table, which
 is the resource to scale.");
        String tableId = args[0];
        String roleARN = args[1];
        String policyName = args[2];
        ServiceNamespace ns = ServiceNamespace.DYNAMODB;
        ScalableDimension tableWCUs =
 ScalableDimension.DYNAMODB_TABLE_WRITE_CAPACITY_UNITS;
        ApplicationAutoScalingClient appAutoScalingClient =
 ApplicationAutoScalingClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
```

```
            .build();

        registerScalableTarget(appAutoScalingClient, tableId, roleARN, ns,
tableWCUs);
        verifyTarget(appAutoScalingClient, tableId, ns, tableWCUs);
        configureScalingPolicy(appAutoScalingClient, tableId, ns, tableWCUs,
policyName);
    }

    public static void registerScalableTarget(ApplicationAutoScalingClient
appAutoScalingClient, String tableId, String roleARN, ServiceNamespace ns,
ScalableDimension tableWCUs) {
        try {
            RegisterScalableTargetRequest targetRequest =
RegisterScalableTargetRequest.builder()
                .serviceNamespace(ns)
                .scalableDimension(tableWCUs)
                .resourceId(tableId)
                .roleARN(roleARN)
                .minCapacity(5)
                .maxCapacity(10)
                .build();

            appAutoScalingClient.registerScalableTarget(targetRequest);
            System.out.println("You have registered " + tableId);

        } catch (ApplicationAutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
    }

    // Verify that the target was created.
    public static void verifyTarget(ApplicationAutoScalingClient
appAutoScalingClient, String tableId, ServiceNamespace ns, ScalableDimension
tableWCUs) {
        DescribeScalableTargetsRequest dscRequest =
DescribeScalableTargetsRequest.builder()
            .scalableDimension(tableWCUs)
            .serviceNamespace(ns)
            .resourceIds(tableId)
            .build();

        DescribeScalableTargetsResponse response =
appAutoScalingClient.describeScalableTargets(dscRequest);
```

```
        System.out.println("DescribeScalableTargets result: ");
        System.out.println(response);
    }

    // Configure a scaling policy.
    public static void configureScalingPolicy(ApplicationAutoScalingClient
appAutoScalingClient, String tableId, ServiceNamespace ns, ScalableDimension
tableWCUs, String policyName) {
        // Check if the policy exists before creating a new one.
        DescribeScalingPoliciesResponse describeScalingPoliciesResponse =
appAutoScalingClient.describeScalingPolicies(DescribeScalingPoliciesRequest.builder()
            .serviceNamespace(ns)
            .resourceId(tableId)
            .scalableDimension(tableWCUs)
            .build());

        if (!describeScalingPoliciesResponse.scalingPolicies().isEmpty()) {
            // If policies exist, consider updating an existing policy instead of
creating a new one.
            System.out.println("Policy already exists. Consider updating it
instead.");
            List<ScalingPolicy> polList =
describeScalingPoliciesResponse.scalingPolicies();
            for (ScalingPolicy pol : polList) {
                System.out.println("Policy name:" +pol.policyName());
            }
        } else {
            // If no policies exist, proceed with creating a new policy.
            PredefinedMetricSpecification specification =
PredefinedMetricSpecification.builder()

.predefinedMetricType(MetricType.DYNAMO_DB_WRITE_CAPACITY_UTILIZATION)
                .build();

            TargetTrackingScalingPolicyConfiguration policyConfiguration =
TargetTrackingScalingPolicyConfiguration.builder()
                .predefinedMetricSpecification(specification)
                .targetValue(50.0)
                .scaleInCooldown(60)
                .scaleOutCooldown(60)
                .build();

            PutScalingPolicyRequest putScalingPolicyRequest =
PutScalingPolicyRequest.builder()
```

```
                .targetTrackingScalingPolicyConfiguration(policyConfiguration)
                .serviceNamespace(ns)
                .scalableDimension(tableWCUs)
                .resourceId(tableId)
                .policyName(policyName)
                .policyType(PolicyType.TARGET_TRACKING_SCALING)
                .build();

            try {
                appAutoScalingClient.putScalingPolicy(putScalingPolicyRequest);
                System.out.println("You have successfully created a scaling policy
 for an Application Auto Scaling scalable target");
            } catch (ApplicationAutoScalingException e) {
                System.err.println("Error: " + e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 RegisterScalableTarget을 참조하세요.

Java 2.x용 SDK를 사용하는 Application Recovery Controller 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Application Recovery Controller와 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`GetRoutingControlState`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetRoutingControlState`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public static GetRoutingControlStateResponse
 getRoutingControlState(List<ClusterEndpoint> clusterEndpoints,
            String routingControlArn) {
        // As a best practice, we recommend choosing a random cluster endpoint to
 get or
        // set routing control states.
        // For more information, see
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/r53recovery/latest/dg/route53-arc-best-
practices.html#route53-arc-best-practices.regional
        Collections.shuffle(clusterEndpoints);
        for (ClusterEndpoint clusterEndpoint : clusterEndpoints) {
            try {
                System.out.println(clusterEndpoint);
                Route53RecoveryClusterClient client =
 Route53RecoveryClusterClient.builder()
                        .endpointOverride(URI.create(clusterEndpoint.endpoint()))
                        .region(Region.of(clusterEndpoint.region())).build();
                return client.getRoutingControlState(
                        GetRoutingControlStateRequest.builder()
                                .routingControlArn(routingControlArn).build());
            } catch (Exception exception) {
                System.out.println(exception);
            }
        }
        return null;
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetRoutingControlState를 참조하세요.

UpdateRoutingControlState

다음 코드 예시는 UpdateRoutingControlState의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public static UpdateRoutingControlStateResponse
 updateRoutingControlState(List<ClusterEndpoint> clusterEndpoints,
            String routingControlArn,
            String routingControlState) {
        // As a best practice, we recommend choosing a random cluster endpoint to
 get or
        // set routing control states.
        // For more information, see
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/r53recovery/latest/dg/route53-arc-best-
practices.html#route53-arc-best-practices.regional
        Collections.shuffle(clusterEndpoints);
        for (ClusterEndpoint clusterEndpoint : clusterEndpoints) {
            try {
                System.out.println(clusterEndpoint);
                Route53RecoveryClusterClient client =
 Route53RecoveryClusterClient.builder()
                        .endpointOverride(URI.create(clusterEndpoint.endpoint()))
                        .region(Region.of(clusterEndpoint.region()))
                        .build();
                return client.updateRoutingControlState(
                        UpdateRoutingControlStateRequest.builder()

 .routingControlArn(routingControlArn).routingControlState(routingControlState).build());
            } catch (Exception exception) {
                System.out.println(exception);
            }
        }
        return null;
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 UpdateRoutingControlState를 참조하세요.

Java 2.x용 SDK를 사용하는 Aurora 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Aurora와 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello Aurora

다음 코드 예제에서는 Aurora를 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

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```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.RdsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.paginators.DescribeDBClustersIterable;

public class DescribeDbClusters {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RdsClient rdsClient = RdsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        describeClusters(rdsClient);
        rdsClient.close();
    }

    public static void describeClusters(RdsClient rdsClient) {
        DescribeDBClustersIterable clustersIterable =
 rdsClient.describeDBClustersPaginator();
        clustersIterable.stream()
                .flatMap(r -> r.dbClusters().stream())
                .forEach(cluster -> System.out
                        .println("Database name: " + cluster.databaseName() + " Arn
 = " + cluster.dbClusterArn()));
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeDBClusters를 참조하십시오.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업
- 시나리오

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 사용자 지정 Aurora DB 클러스터 파라미터 그룹을 만들고 파라미터 값을 설정합니다.
- 파라미터 그룹을 사용하는 DB 클러스터를 생성합니다.
- 데이터베이스가 포함된 DB 인스턴스를 생성합니다.
- DB 클러스터의 스냅샷을 만든 다음, 리소스를 정리합니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

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```
/**
 * Before running this Java (v2) code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
 * This example requires an AWS Secrets Manager secret that contains the
 * database credentials. If you do not create a
 * secret, this example will not work. For details, see:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/secretsmanager/latest/userguide/integrating_how-
services-use-secrets_RS.html
 *
 * This Java example performs the following tasks:
 *
 * 1. Gets available engine families for Amazon Aurora MySQL-Compatible Edition
 * by calling the DescribeDbEngineVersions(Engine='aurora-mysql') method.
 * 2. Selects an engine family and creates a custom DB cluster parameter group
 * by invoking the describeDBClusterParameters method.
 * 3. Gets the parameter groups by invoking the describeDBClusterParameterGroups
 * method.
 * 4. Gets parameters in the group by invoking the describeDBClusterParameters
 * method.
 * 5. Modifies the auto_increment_offset parameter by invoking the
 * modifyDbClusterParameterGroupRequest method.
 * 6. Gets and displays the updated parameters.
 * 7. Gets a list of allowed engine versions by invoking the
 * describeDbEngineVersions method.
 * 8. Creates an Aurora DB cluster database cluster that contains a MySQL
 * database.
 * 9. Waits for DB instance to be ready.
 * 10. Gets a list of instance classes available for the selected engine.
```

```
 * 11. Creates a database instance in the cluster.
 * 12. Waits for DB instance to be ready.
 * 13. Creates a snapshot.
 * 14. Waits for DB snapshot to be ready.
 * 15. Deletes the DB cluster.
 * 16. Deletes the DB cluster group.
 */
public class AuroraScenario {
    public static long sleepTime = 20;
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException {
        final String usage = "\n" +
                "Usage:\n" +
                "    <dbClusterGroupName> <dbParameterGroupFamily>
 <dbInstanceClusterIdentifier> <dbInstanceIdentifier> <dbName>
 <dbSnapshotIdentifier><secretName>"
                +
                "Where:\n" +
                "    dbClusterGroupName - The name of the DB cluster parameter
 group. \n" +
                "    dbParameterGroupFamily - The DB cluster parameter group family
 name (for example, aurora-mysql5.7). \n"
                +
                "    dbInstanceClusterIdentifier - The instance cluster identifier
 value.\n" +
                "    dbInstanceIdentifier - The database instance identifier.\n" +
                "    dbName - The database name.\n" +
                "    dbSnapshotIdentifier - The snapshot identifier.\n" +
                "    secretName - The name of the AWS Secrets Manager secret that
 contains the database credentials\"\n";
        ;

        if (args.length != 7) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String dbClusterGroupName = args[0];
        String dbParameterGroupFamily = args[1];
        String dbInstanceClusterIdentifier = args[2];
        String dbInstanceIdentifier = args[3];
        String dbName = args[4];
        String dbSnapshotIdentifier = args[5];
```

```
        String secretName = args[6];

        // Retrieve the database credentials using AWS Secrets Manager.
        Gson gson = new Gson();
        User user = gson.fromJson(String.valueOf(getSecretValues(secretName)),
User.class);
        String username = user.getUsername();
        String userPassword = user.getPassword();

        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        RdsClient rdsClient = RdsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the Amazon Aurora example scenario.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("1. Return a list of the available DB engines");
        describeDBEngines(rdsClient);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("2. Create a custom parameter group");
        createDBClusterParameterGroup(rdsClient, dbClusterGroupName,
dbParameterGroupFamily);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("3. Get the parameter group");
        describeDbClusterParameterGroups(rdsClient, dbClusterGroupName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("4. Get the parameters in the group");
        describeDbClusterParameters(rdsClient, dbClusterGroupName, 0);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("5. Modify the auto_increment_offset parameter");
        modifyDBClusterParas(rdsClient, dbClusterGroupName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("6. Display the updated parameter value");
        describeDbClusterParameters(rdsClient, dbClusterGroupName, -1);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. Get a list of allowed engine versions");
        getAllowedEngines(rdsClient, dbParameterGroupFamily);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("8. Create an Aurora DB cluster database");
        String arnClusterVal = createDBCluster(rdsClient, dbClusterGroupName,
dbName, dbInstanceClusterIdentifier,
                username, userPassword);
        System.out.println("The ARN of the cluster is " + arnClusterVal);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("9. Wait for DB instance to be ready");
        waitForInstanceReady(rdsClient, dbInstanceClusterIdentifier);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("10. Get a list of instance classes available for the
selected engine");
        String instanceClass = getListInstanceClasses(rdsClient);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("11. Create a database instance in the cluster.");
        String clusterDBARN = createDBInstanceCluster(rdsClient,
dbInstanceIdentifier, dbInstanceClusterIdentifier,
                instanceClass);
        System.out.println("The ARN of the database is " + clusterDBARN);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("12. Wait for DB instance to be ready");
        waitDBInstanceReady(rdsClient, dbInstanceIdentifier);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("13. Create a snapshot");
```

```
        createDBClusterSnapshot(rdsClient, dbInstanceClusterIdentifier,
dbSnapshotIdentifier);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("14. Wait for DB snapshot to be ready");
        waitForSnapshotReady(rdsClient, dbSnapshotIdentifier,
dbInstanceClusterIdentifier);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("14. Delete the DB instance");
        deleteDatabaseInstance(rdsClient, dbInstanceIdentifier);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("15. Delete the DB cluster");
        deleteCluster(rdsClient, dbInstanceClusterIdentifier);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("16. Delete the DB cluster group");
        deleteDBClusterGroup(rdsClient, dbClusterGroupName, clusterDBARN);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("The Scenario has successfully completed.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        rdsClient.close();
    }

    private static SecretsManagerClient getSecretClient() {
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        return SecretsManagerClient.builder()
                .region(region)

.credentialsProvider(EnvironmentVariableCredentialsProvider.create())
                .build();
    }

    private static String getSecretValues(String secretName) {
        SecretsManagerClient secretClient = getSecretClient();
        GetSecretValueRequest valueRequest = GetSecretValueRequest.builder()
                .secretId(secretName)
```

```
                .build();

        GetSecretValueResponse valueResponse =
secretClient.getSecretValue(valueRequest);
        return valueResponse.secretString();
    }

    public static void deleteDBClusterGroup(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbClusterGroupName, String clusterDBARN)
            throws InterruptedException {
        try {
            boolean isDataDel = false;
            boolean didFind;
            String instanceARN;

            // Make sure that the database has been deleted.
            while (!isDataDel) {
                DescribeDbInstancesResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBInstances();
                List<DBInstance> instanceList = response.dbInstances();
                int listSize = instanceList.size();
                didFind = false;
                int index = 1;
                for (DBInstance instance : instanceList) {
                    instanceARN = instance.dbInstanceArn();
                    if (instanceARN.compareTo(clusterDBARN) == 0) {
                        System.out.println(clusterDBARN + " still exists");
                        didFind = true;
                    }
                    if ((index == listSize) && (!didFind)) {
                        // Went through the entire list and did not find the
database ARN.
                        isDataDel = true;
                    }
                    Thread.sleep(sleepTime * 1000);
                    index++;
                }
            }

            DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupRequest clusterParameterGroupRequest =
DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupRequest
                    .builder()
                    .dbClusterParameterGroupName(dbClusterGroupName)
                    .build();
```

```
            rdsClient.deleteDBClusterParameterGroup(clusterParameterGroupRequest);
            System.out.println(dbClusterGroupName + " was deleted.");

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void deleteCluster(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbInstanceClusterIdentifier) {
        try {
            DeleteDbClusterRequest deleteDbClusterRequest =
DeleteDbClusterRequest.builder()
                    .dbClusterIdentifier(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier)
                    .skipFinalSnapshot(true)
                    .build();

            rdsClient.deleteDBCluster(deleteDbClusterRequest);
            System.out.println(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier + " was deleted!");

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void deleteDatabaseInstance(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbInstanceIdentifier) {
        try {
            DeleteDbInstanceRequest deleteDbInstanceRequest =
DeleteDbInstanceRequest.builder()
                    .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                    .deleteAutomatedBackups(true)
                    .skipFinalSnapshot(true)
                    .build();

            DeleteDbInstanceResponse response =
rdsClient.deleteDBInstance(deleteDbInstanceRequest);
            System.out.println("The status of the database is " +
response.dbInstance().dbInstanceStatus());

        } catch (RdsException e) {
```

```
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void waitForSnapshotReady(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbSnapshotIdentifier,
            String dbInstanceClusterIdentifier) {
        try {
            boolean snapshotReady = false;
            String snapshotReadyStr;
            System.out.println("Waiting for the snapshot to become available.");

            DescribeDbClusterSnapshotsRequest snapshotsRequest =
DescribeDbClusterSnapshotsRequest.builder()
                    .dbClusterSnapshotIdentifier(dbSnapshotIdentifier)
                    .dbClusterIdentifier(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier)
                    .build();

            while (!snapshotReady) {
                DescribeDbClusterSnapshotsResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBClusterSnapshots(snapshotsRequest);
                List<DBClusterSnapshot> snapshotList =
response.dbClusterSnapshots();
                for (DBClusterSnapshot snapshot : snapshotList) {
                    snapshotReadyStr = snapshot.status();
                    if (snapshotReadyStr.contains("available")) {
                        snapshotReady = true;
                    } else {
                        System.out.println(".");
                        Thread.sleep(sleepTime * 5000);
                    }
                }
            }

            System.out.println("The Snapshot is available!");

        } catch (RdsException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

```
   public static void createDBClusterSnapshot(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbInstanceClusterIdentifier,
           String dbSnapshotIdentifier) {
       try {
           CreateDbClusterSnapshotRequest snapshotRequest =
CreateDbClusterSnapshotRequest.builder()
                   .dbClusterIdentifier(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier)
                   .dbClusterSnapshotIdentifier(dbSnapshotIdentifier)
                   .build();

           CreateDbClusterSnapshotResponse response =
rdsClient.createDBClusterSnapshot(snapshotRequest);
           System.out.println("The Snapshot ARN is " +
response.dbClusterSnapshot().dbClusterSnapshotArn());

       } catch (RdsException e) {
           System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }

   public static void waitDBInstanceReady(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbInstanceIdentifier) {
       boolean instanceReady = false;
       String instanceReadyStr;
       System.out.println("Waiting for instance to become available.");
       try {
           DescribeDbInstancesRequest instanceRequest =
DescribeDbInstancesRequest.builder()
                   .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                   .build();

           String endpoint = "";
           while (!instanceReady) {
               DescribeDbInstancesResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBInstances(instanceRequest);
               List<DBInstance> instanceList = response.dbInstances();
               for (DBInstance instance : instanceList) {
                   instanceReadyStr = instance.dbInstanceStatus();
                   if (instanceReadyStr.contains("available")) {
                       endpoint = instance.endpoint().address();
                       instanceReady = true;
                   } else {
                       System.out.print(".");
```

```
                        Thread.sleep(sleepTime * 1000);
                    }
                }
            }
            System.out.println("Database instance is available! The connection
endpoint is " + endpoint);

        } catch (RdsException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static String createDBInstanceCluster(RdsClient rdsClient,
            String dbInstanceIdentifier,
            String dbInstanceClusterIdentifier,
            String instanceClass) {
        try {
            CreateDbInstanceRequest instanceRequest =
CreateDbInstanceRequest.builder()
                    .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                    .dbClusterIdentifier(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier)
                    .engine("aurora-mysql")
                    .dbInstanceClass(instanceClass)
                    .build();

            CreateDbInstanceResponse response =
rdsClient.createDBInstance(instanceRequest);
            System.out.print("The status is " +
response.dbInstance().dbInstanceStatus());
            return response.dbInstance().dbInstanceArn();

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static String getListInstanceClasses(RdsClient rdsClient) {
        try {
            DescribeOrderableDbInstanceOptionsRequest optionsRequest =
DescribeOrderableDbInstanceOptionsRequest
                    .builder()
```

```
                    .engine("aurora-mysql")
                    .maxRecords(20)
                    .build();

            DescribeOrderableDbInstanceOptionsResponse response = rdsClient
                    .describeOrderableDBInstanceOptions(optionsRequest);
            List<OrderableDBInstanceOption> instanceOptions =
response.orderableDBInstanceOptions();
            String instanceClass = "";
            for (OrderableDBInstanceOption instanceOption : instanceOptions) {
                instanceClass = instanceOption.dbInstanceClass();
                System.out.println("The instance class is " +
instanceOption.dbInstanceClass());
                System.out.println("The engine version is " +
instanceOption.engineVersion());
            }
            return instanceClass;

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    // Waits until the database instance is available.
    public static void waitForInstanceReady(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbClusterIdentifier) {
        boolean instanceReady = false;
        String instanceReadyStr;
        System.out.println("Waiting for instance to become available.");
        try {
            DescribeDbClustersRequest instanceRequest =
DescribeDbClustersRequest.builder()
                    .dbClusterIdentifier(dbClusterIdentifier)
                    .build();

            while (!instanceReady) {
                DescribeDbClustersResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBClusters(instanceRequest);
                List<DBCluster> clusterList = response.dbClusters();
                for (DBCluster cluster : clusterList) {
                    instanceReadyStr = cluster.status();
                    if (instanceReadyStr.contains("available")) {
```

```
                        instanceReady = true;
                    } else {
                        System.out.print(".");
                        Thread.sleep(sleepTime * 1000);
                    }
                }
            }
            System.out.println("Database cluster is available!");

        } catch (RdsException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static String createDBCluster(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbParameterGroupFamily, String dbName,
            String dbClusterIdentifier, String userName, String password) {
        try {
            CreateDbClusterRequest clusterRequest = CreateDbClusterRequest.builder()
                    .databaseName(dbName)
                    .dbClusterIdentifier(dbClusterIdentifier)
                    .dbClusterParameterGroupName(dbParameterGroupFamily)
                    .engine("aurora-mysql")
                    .masterUsername(userName)
                    .masterUserPassword(password)
                    .build();

            CreateDbClusterResponse response =
rdsClient.createDBCluster(clusterRequest);
            return response.dbCluster().dbClusterArn();

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    // Get a list of allowed engine versions.
    public static void getAllowedEngines(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbParameterGroupFamily) {
        try {
```

```
            DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest versionsRequest =
DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest.builder()
                    .dbParameterGroupFamily(dbParameterGroupFamily)
                    .engine("aurora-mysql")
                    .build();

            DescribeDbEngineVersionsResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBEngineVersions(versionsRequest);
            List<DBEngineVersion> dbEngines = response.dbEngineVersions();
            for (DBEngineVersion dbEngine : dbEngines) {
                System.out.println("The engine version is " +
dbEngine.engineVersion());
                System.out.println("The engine description is " +
dbEngine.dbEngineDescription());
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Modify the auto_increment_offset parameter.
    public static void modifyDBClusterParas(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dClusterGroupName) {
        try {
            Parameter parameter1 = Parameter.builder()
                    .parameterName("auto_increment_offset")
                    .applyMethod("immediate")
                    .parameterValue("5")
                    .build();

            List<Parameter> paraList = new ArrayList<>();
            paraList.add(parameter1);
            ModifyDbClusterParameterGroupRequest groupRequest =
ModifyDbClusterParameterGroupRequest.builder()
                    .dbClusterParameterGroupName(dClusterGroupName)
                    .parameters(paraList)
                    .build();

            ModifyDbClusterParameterGroupResponse response =
rdsClient.modifyDBClusterParameterGroup(groupRequest);
            System.out.println(
```

```
                    "The parameter group " + response.dbClusterParameterGroupName()
+ " was successfully modified");

       } catch (RdsException e) {
           System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }

   public static void describeDbClusterParameters(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbCLusterGroupName, int flag) {
       try {
           DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest dbParameterGroupsRequest;
           if (flag == 0) {
               dbParameterGroupsRequest =
DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest.builder()
                       .dbClusterParameterGroupName(dbCLusterGroupName)
                       .build();
           } else {
               dbParameterGroupsRequest =
DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest.builder()
                       .dbClusterParameterGroupName(dbCLusterGroupName)
                       .source("user")
                       .build();
           }

           DescribeDbClusterParametersResponse response = rdsClient
                   .describeDBClusterParameters(dbParameterGroupsRequest);
           List<Parameter> dbParameters = response.parameters();
           String paraName;
           for (Parameter para : dbParameters) {
               // Only print out information about either auto_increment_offset or
               // auto_increment_increment.
               paraName = para.parameterName();
               if ((paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_offset") == 0)
                       || (paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_increment ") == 0)) {
                   System.out.println("*** The parameter name is  " + paraName);
                   System.out.println("*** The parameter value is  " +
para.parameterValue());
                   System.out.println("*** The parameter data type is " +
para.dataType());
                   System.out.println("*** The parameter description is " +
para.description());
```

```
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter allowed values  is " +
para.allowedValues());
                }
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void describeDbClusterParameterGroups(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbClusterGroupName) {
        try {
            DescribeDbClusterParameterGroupsRequest groupsRequest =
DescribeDbClusterParameterGroupsRequest.builder()
                    .dbClusterParameterGroupName(dbClusterGroupName)
                    .maxRecords(20)
                    .build();

            List<DBClusterParameterGroup> groups =
rdsClient.describeDBClusterParameterGroups(groupsRequest)
                    .dbClusterParameterGroups();
            for (DBClusterParameterGroup group : groups) {
                System.out.println("The group name is " +
group.dbClusterParameterGroupName());
                System.out.println("The group ARN is " +
group.dbClusterParameterGroupArn());
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void createDBClusterParameterGroup(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbClusterGroupName,
            String dbParameterGroupFamily) {
        try {
            CreateDbClusterParameterGroupRequest groupRequest =
CreateDbClusterParameterGroupRequest.builder()
                    .dbClusterParameterGroupName(dbClusterGroupName)
                    .dbParameterGroupFamily(dbParameterGroupFamily)
```

```
                    .description("Created by using the AWS SDK for Java")
                    .build();

            CreateDbClusterParameterGroupResponse response =
 rdsClient.createDBClusterParameterGroup(groupRequest);
            System.out.println("The group name is " +
 response.dbClusterParameterGroup().dbClusterParameterGroupName());

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void describeDBEngines(RdsClient rdsClient) {
        try {
            DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest engineVersionsRequest =
 DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest.builder()
                    .engine("aurora-mysql")
                    .defaultOnly(true)
                    .maxRecords(20)
                    .build();

            DescribeDbEngineVersionsResponse response =
 rdsClient.describeDBEngineVersions(engineVersionsRequest);
            List<DBEngineVersion> engines = response.dbEngineVersions();

            // Get all DBEngineVersion objects.
            for (DBEngineVersion engineOb : engines) {
                System.out.println("The name of the DB parameter group family for
 the database engine is "
                        + engineOb.dbParameterGroupFamily());
                System.out.println("The name of the database engine " +
 engineOb.engine());
                System.out.println("The version number of the database engine " +
 engineOb.engineVersion());
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CreateDBCluster
  - CreateDBClusterParameterGroup
  - CreateDBClusterSnapshot
  - CreateDBInstance
  - DeleteDBCluster
  - DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup
  - DeleteDBInstance
  - DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups
  - DescribeDBClusterParameters
  - DescribeDBClusterSnapshots
  - DescribeDBClusters
  - DescribeDBEngineVersions
  - DescribeDBInstances
  - DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions
  - ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup

작업

`CreateDBCluster`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateDBCluster`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public static String createDBCluster(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbParameterGroupFamily, String dbName,
```

```
            String dbClusterIdentifier, String userName, String password) {
        try {
            CreateDbClusterRequest clusterRequest = CreateDbClusterRequest.builder()
                    .databaseName(dbName)
                    .dbClusterIdentifier(dbClusterIdentifier)
                    .dbClusterParameterGroupName(dbParameterGroupFamily)
                    .engine("aurora-mysql")
                    .masterUsername(userName)
                    .masterUserPassword(password)
                    .build();

            CreateDbClusterResponse response =
rdsClient.createDBCluster(clusterRequest);
            return response.dbCluster().dbClusterArn();

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateDBCluster를 참조하십시오.

`CreateDBClusterParameterGroup`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateDBClusterParameterGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public static void createDBClusterParameterGroup(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbClusterGroupName,
            String dbParameterGroupFamily) {
        try {
```

```
            CreateDbClusterParameterGroupRequest groupRequest =
CreateDbClusterParameterGroupRequest.builder()
                    .dbClusterParameterGroupName(dbClusterGroupName)
                    .dbParameterGroupFamily(dbParameterGroupFamily)
                    .description("Created by using the AWS SDK for Java")
                    .build();

            CreateDbClusterParameterGroupResponse response =
rdsClient.createDBClusterParameterGroup(groupRequest);
            System.out.println("The group name is " +
response.dbClusterParameterGroup().dbClusterParameterGroupName());

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x SDK for Rust API 참조의 CreateDBClusterParameterGroup를 참조하십시오.

`CreateDBClusterSnapshot`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateDBClusterSnapshot`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public static void createDBClusterSnapshot(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbInstanceClusterIdentifier,
            String dbSnapshotIdentifier) {
        try {
            CreateDbClusterSnapshotRequest snapshotRequest =
CreateDbClusterSnapshotRequest.builder()
                    .dbClusterIdentifier(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier)
```

```
                    .dbClusterSnapshotIdentifier(dbSnapshotIdentifier)
                    .build();

            CreateDbClusterSnapshotResponse response =
rdsClient.createDBClusterSnapshot(snapshotRequest);
            System.out.println("The Snapshot ARN is " +
response.dbClusterSnapshot().dbClusterSnapshotArn());

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateDBClusterSnapshot을 참조하십시오.

`CreateDBInstance`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateDBInstance`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public static String createDBInstanceCluster(RdsClient rdsClient,
            String dbInstanceIdentifier,
            String dbInstanceClusterIdentifier,
            String instanceClass) {
        try {
            CreateDbInstanceRequest instanceRequest =
CreateDbInstanceRequest.builder()
                    .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                    .dbClusterIdentifier(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier)
                    .engine("aurora-mysql")
                    .dbInstanceClass(instanceClass)
                    .build();
```

```
            CreateDbInstanceResponse response =
rdsClient.createDBInstance(instanceRequest);
            System.out.print("The status is " +
response.dbInstance().dbInstanceStatus());
            return response.dbInstance().dbInstanceArn();

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateDBInstance를 참조하십시오.

DeleteDBCluster

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteDBCluster의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public static void deleteCluster(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbInstanceClusterIdentifier) {
        try {
            DeleteDbClusterRequest deleteDbClusterRequest =
DeleteDbClusterRequest.builder()
                    .dbClusterIdentifier(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier)
                    .skipFinalSnapshot(true)
                    .build();

            rdsClient.deleteDBCluster(deleteDbClusterRequest);
            System.out.println(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier + " was deleted!");
```

```
        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteDBCluster를 참조하십시오.

DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public static void deleteDBClusterGroup(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbClusterGroupName, String clusterDBARN)
            throws InterruptedException {
        try {
            boolean isDataDel = false;
            boolean didFind;
            String instanceARN;

            // Make sure that the database has been deleted.
            while (!isDataDel) {
                DescribeDbInstancesResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBInstances();
                List<DBInstance> instanceList = response.dbInstances();
                int listSize = instanceList.size();
                didFind = false;
                int index = 1;
                for (DBInstance instance : instanceList) {
                    instanceARN = instance.dbInstanceArn();
                    if (instanceARN.compareTo(clusterDBARN) == 0) {
                        System.out.println(clusterDBARN + " still exists");
```

```
                        didFind = true;
                    }
                    if ((index == listSize) && (!didFind)) {
                        // Went through the entire list and did not find the
database ARN.
                        isDataDel = true;
                    }
                    Thread.sleep(sleepTime * 1000);
                    index++;
                }
            }

            DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupRequest clusterParameterGroupRequest =
DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupRequest
                    .builder()
                    .dbClusterParameterGroupName(dbClusterGroupName)
                    .build();

            rdsClient.deleteDBClusterParameterGroup(clusterParameterGroupRequest);
            System.out.println(dbClusterGroupName + " was deleted.");

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup을 참조하십시오.

`DeleteDBInstance`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteDBInstance`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static void deleteDatabaseInstance(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbInstanceIdentifier) {
       try {
           DeleteDbInstanceRequest deleteDbInstanceRequest =
DeleteDbInstanceRequest.builder()
                   .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                   .deleteAutomatedBackups(true)
                   .skipFinalSnapshot(true)
                   .build();

           DeleteDbInstanceResponse response =
rdsClient.deleteDBInstance(deleteDbInstanceRequest);
           System.out.println("The status of the database is " +
response.dbInstance().dbInstanceStatus());

       } catch (RdsException e) {
           System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteDBInstance를 참조하십시오.

`DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static void describeDbClusterParameterGroups(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbClusterGroupName) {
       try {
           DescribeDbClusterParameterGroupsRequest groupsRequest =
DescribeDbClusterParameterGroupsRequest.builder()
```

```
                    .dbClusterParameterGroupName(dbClusterGroupName)
                    .maxRecords(20)
                    .build();

            List<DBClusterParameterGroup> groups =
rdsClient.describeDBClusterParameterGroups(groupsRequest)
                    .dbClusterParameterGroups();
            for (DBClusterParameterGroup group : groups) {
                System.out.println("The group name is " +
group.dbClusterParameterGroupName());
                System.out.println("The group ARN is " +
group.dbClusterParameterGroupArn());
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups를 참조하십시오.

`DescribeDBClusterParameters`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeDBClusterParameters`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public static void describeDbClusterParameters(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbCLusterGroupName, int flag) {
        try {
            DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest dbParameterGroupsRequest;
            if (flag == 0) {
```

```
                dbParameterGroupsRequest =
DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest.builder()
                        .dbClusterParameterGroupName(dbCLusterGroupName)
                        .build();
            } else {
                dbParameterGroupsRequest =
DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest.builder()
                        .dbClusterParameterGroupName(dbCLusterGroupName)
                        .source("user")
                        .build();
            }

            DescribeDbClusterParametersResponse response = rdsClient
                    .describeDBClusterParameters(dbParameterGroupsRequest);
            List<Parameter> dbParameters = response.parameters();
            String paraName;
            for (Parameter para : dbParameters) {
                // Only print out information about either auto_increment_offset or
                // auto_increment_increment.
                paraName = para.parameterName();
                if ((paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_offset") == 0)
                        || (paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_increment ") == 0)) {
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter name is  " + paraName);
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter value is  " +
para.parameterValue());
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter data type is " +
para.dataType());
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter description is " +
para.description());
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter allowed values  is " +
para.allowedValues());
                }
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeDBClusterParameters를 참조하십시오.

DescribeDBClusterSnapshots

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeDBClusterSnapshots의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static void waitForSnapshotReady(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbSnapshotIdentifier,
           String dbInstanceClusterIdentifier) {
       try {
           boolean snapshotReady = false;
           String snapshotReadyStr;
           System.out.println("Waiting for the snapshot to become available.");

           DescribeDbClusterSnapshotsRequest snapshotsRequest =
DescribeDbClusterSnapshotsRequest.builder()
                   .dbClusterSnapshotIdentifier(dbSnapshotIdentifier)
                   .dbClusterIdentifier(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier)
                   .build();

           while (!snapshotReady) {
               DescribeDbClusterSnapshotsResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBClusterSnapshots(snapshotsRequest);
               List<DBClusterSnapshot> snapshotList =
response.dbClusterSnapshots();
               for (DBClusterSnapshot snapshot : snapshotList) {
                   snapshotReadyStr = snapshot.status();
                   if (snapshotReadyStr.contains("available")) {
                       snapshotReady = true;
                   } else {
                       System.out.println(".");
                       Thread.sleep(sleepTime * 5000);
                   }
               }
           }

           System.out.println("The Snapshot is available!");
```

```
        } catch (RdsException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeDBClusterSnapshots를 참조하십시오.

`DescribeDBClusters`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeDBClusters`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static void describeDbClusterParameters(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbCLusterGroupName, int flag) {
       try {
           DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest dbParameterGroupsRequest;
           if (flag == 0) {
               dbParameterGroupsRequest =
DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest.builder()
                       .dbClusterParameterGroupName(dbCLusterGroupName)
                       .build();
           } else {
               dbParameterGroupsRequest =
DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest.builder()
                       .dbClusterParameterGroupName(dbCLusterGroupName)
                       .source("user")
                       .build();
           }

           DescribeDbClusterParametersResponse response = rdsClient
```

```
                    .describeDBClusterParameters(dbParameterGroupsRequest);
            List<Parameter> dbParameters = response.parameters();
            String paraName;
            for (Parameter para : dbParameters) {
                // Only print out information about either auto_increment_offset or
                // auto_increment_increment.
                paraName = para.parameterName();
                if ((paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_offset") == 0)
                        || (paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_increment ") == 0)) {
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter name is  " + paraName);
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter value is  " +
para.parameterValue());
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter data type is " +
para.dataType());
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter description is " +
para.description());
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter allowed values  is " +
para.allowedValues());
                }
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeDBClusters를 참조하십시오.

`DescribeDBEngineVersions`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeDBEngineVersions`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static void describeDBEngines(RdsClient rdsClient) {
       try {
           DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest engineVersionsRequest =
DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest.builder()
                   .engine("aurora-mysql")
                   .defaultOnly(true)
                   .maxRecords(20)
                   .build();

           DescribeDbEngineVersionsResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBEngineVersions(engineVersionsRequest);
           List<DBEngineVersion> engines = response.dbEngineVersions();

           // Get all DBEngineVersion objects.
           for (DBEngineVersion engineOb : engines) {
               System.out.println("The name of the DB parameter group family for
the database engine is "
                       + engineOb.dbParameterGroupFamily());
               System.out.println("The name of the database engine " +
engineOb.engine());
               System.out.println("The version number of the database engine " +
engineOb.engineVersion());
           }

       } catch (RdsException e) {
           System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeDBEngineVersions을 참조하십시오.

DescribeDBInstances

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeDBInstances의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   // Waits until the database instance is available.
   public static void waitForInstanceReady(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbClusterIdentifier) {
       boolean instanceReady = false;
       String instanceReadyStr;
       System.out.println("Waiting for instance to become available.");
       try {
           DescribeDbClustersRequest instanceRequest =
DescribeDbClustersRequest.builder()
                   .dbClusterIdentifier(dbClusterIdentifier)
                   .build();

           while (!instanceReady) {
               DescribeDbClustersResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBClusters(instanceRequest);
               List<DBCluster> clusterList = response.dbClusters();
               for (DBCluster cluster : clusterList) {
                   instanceReadyStr = cluster.status();
                   if (instanceReadyStr.contains("available")) {
                       instanceReady = true;
                   } else {
                       System.out.print(".");
                       Thread.sleep(sleepTime * 1000);
                   }
               }
           }
           System.out.println("Database cluster is available!");

       } catch (RdsException | InterruptedException e) {
           System.err.println(e.getMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeDBInstances를 참조하십시오.

`DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static void describeDBEngines(RdsClient rdsClient) {
       try {
           DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest engineVersionsRequest =
DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest.builder()
                   .engine("aurora-mysql")
                   .defaultOnly(true)
                   .maxRecords(20)
                   .build();

           DescribeDbEngineVersionsResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBEngineVersions(engineVersionsRequest);
           List<DBEngineVersion> engines = response.dbEngineVersions();

           // Get all DBEngineVersion objects.
           for (DBEngineVersion engineOb : engines) {
               System.out.println("The name of the DB parameter group family for
the database engine is "
                       + engineOb.dbParameterGroupFamily());
               System.out.println("The name of the database engine " +
engineOb.engine());
               System.out.println("The version number of the database engine " +
engineOb.engineVersion());
           }

       } catch (RdsException e) {
           System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
```

```
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions를 참조하십시오.

ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup

다음 코드 예시는 ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static void describeDbClusterParameterGroups(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbClusterGroupName) {
       try {
           DescribeDbClusterParameterGroupsRequest groupsRequest =
DescribeDbClusterParameterGroupsRequest.builder()
                   .dbClusterParameterGroupName(dbClusterGroupName)
                   .maxRecords(20)
                   .build();

           List<DBClusterParameterGroup> groups =
rdsClient.describeDBClusterParameterGroups(groupsRequest)
                   .dbClusterParameterGroups();
           for (DBClusterParameterGroup group : groups) {
               System.out.println("The group name is " +
group.dbClusterParameterGroupName());
               System.out.println("The group ARN is " +
group.dbClusterParameterGroupArn());
           }

       } catch (RdsException e) {
           System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
```

```
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup을 참조하십시오.

시나리오

Aurora 서버리스 작업 항목 트래커 만들기

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Aurora Serverless 데이터베이스의 작업 항목을 추적하고 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 보고서를 전송하는 웹 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

Amazon RDS 데이터베이스에 저장된 작업 항목을 추적하고 보고하는 웹 애플리케이션을 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Amazon Aurora Serverless 데이터를 쿼리하고 React 애플리케이션에서 사용하도록 Spring REST API를 설정하는 방법에 대한 지침과 전체 소스 코드는 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하십시오.

JDBC API를 사용한 예제를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 전체 소스 코드와 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Amazon RDS 데이터 서비스
- Amazon SES

Java 2.x용 SDK를 사용하는 Auto Scaling 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Auto Scaling과 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Auto Scaling 시작

다음 코드 예제에서는 Auto Scaling을 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.AutoScalingClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.model.AutoScalingGroup;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.model.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsResponse;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this SDK for Java (v2) code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DescribeAutoScalingGroups {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException {
        AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient = AutoScalingClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
```

```
                .build();

        describeGroups(autoScalingClient);
    }

    public static void describeGroups(AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient) {
        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsResponse response =
 autoScalingClient.describeAutoScalingGroups();
        List<AutoScalingGroup> groups = response.autoScalingGroups();
        groups.forEach(group -> {
            System.out.println("Group Name: " + group.autoScalingGroupName());
            System.out.println("Group ARN: " + group.autoScalingGroupARN());
        });
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeAutoScalingGroups를 참조하세요.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업
- 시나리오

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 시작 템플릿과 가용 영역이 있는 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 그룹을 생성하고 실행 중인 인스턴스에 대한 정보를 가져옵니다.
- Amazon CloudWatch 지표 수집 활성화
- 그룹의 원하는 용량을 업데이트하고 인스턴스가 시작될 때까지 기다립니다.
- 그룹에서 인스턴스를 종료합니다.
- 사용자 요청 및 용량 변경에 따라 발생하는 조정 활동을 나열합니다.
- CloudWatch 지표에 대한 통계를 가져온 다음 리소스를 정리합니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Before running this SDK for Java (v2) code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
 * In addition, create a launch template. For more information, see the
 * following topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/ec2-launch-
templates.html#create-launch-template
 *
 * This code example performs the following operations:
 * 1. Creates an Auto Scaling group using an AutoScalingWaiter.
 * 2. Gets a specific Auto Scaling group and returns an instance Id value.
 * 3. Describes Auto Scaling with the Id value.
 * 4. Enables metrics collection.
 * 5. Update an Auto Scaling group.
 * 6. Describes Account details.
 * 7. Describe account details"
 * 8. Updates an Auto Scaling group to use an additional instance.
 * 9. Gets the specific Auto Scaling group and gets the number of instances.
 * 10. List the scaling activities that have occurred for the group.
 * 11. Terminates an instance in the Auto Scaling group.
 * 12. Stops the metrics collection.
 * 13. Deletes the Auto Scaling group.
 */

public class AutoScalingScenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException {
```

```
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <groupName> <launchTemplateName> <vpcZoneId>

                Where:
                    groupName - The name of the Auto Scaling group.
                    launchTemplateName - The name of the launch template.\s
                    vpcZoneId - A subnet Id for a virtual private cloud (VPC) where
instances in the Auto Scaling group can be created.
                """;

        //if (args.length != 3) {
        //    System.out.println(usage);
        //    System.exit(1);
       // }

        String groupName = "Scott250" ; //rgs[0];
        String launchTemplateName = "MyTemplate5" ;//args[1];
        String vpcZoneId = "subnet-0ddc451b8a8a1aa44" ; //args[2];

        AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient = AutoScalingClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        Ec2Client ec2 = Ec2Client.create();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling example
scenario.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("1. Create an Auto Scaling group named " + groupName);
        createAutoScalingGroup(autoScalingClient, groupName, launchTemplateName,
vpcZoneId);
        System.out.println(
                "Wait 1 min for the resources, including the instance. Otherwise, an
empty instance Id is returned");
        Thread.sleep(60000);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("2. Get Auto Scale group Id value");
```

```
        String instanceId = getSpecificAutoScalingGroups(autoScalingClient,
groupName);
        if (instanceId.compareTo("") == 0) {
            System.out.println("Error - no instance Id value");
            System.exit(1);
        } else {
            System.out.println("The instance Id value is " + instanceId);
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("3. Describe Auto Scaling with the Id value " +
instanceId);
        describeAutoScalingInstance(autoScalingClient, instanceId);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("4. Enable metrics collection " + instanceId);
        enableMetricsCollection(autoScalingClient, groupName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("5. Update an Auto Scaling group to update max size to
3");
        updateAutoScalingGroup(autoScalingClient, groupName, launchTemplateName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("6. Describe Auto Scaling groups");
        describeAutoScalingGroups(autoScalingClient, groupName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. Describe account details");
        describeAccountLimits(autoScalingClient);
        System.out.println(
                "Wait 1 min for the resources, including the instance. Otherwise, an
empty instance Id is returned");
        Thread.sleep(60000);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("8. Set desired capacity to 2");
        setDesiredCapacity(autoScalingClient, groupName);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("9. Get the two instance Id values and state");
        getSpecificAutoScalingGroups(autoScalingClient, groupName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("10. List the scaling activities that have occurred for
the group");
        describeScalingActivities(autoScalingClient, groupName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("11. Terminate an instance in the Auto Scaling group");
        terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(autoScalingClient, instanceId);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("12. Stop the metrics collection");
        disableMetricsCollection(autoScalingClient, groupName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("13. Delete the Auto Scaling group");
        deleteAutoScalingGroup(autoScalingClient, groupName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("The Scenario has successfully completed.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        autoScalingClient.close();
    }



    public static void describeScalingActivities(AutoScalingClient
autoScalingClient, String groupName) {
        try {
            DescribeScalingActivitiesRequest scalingActivitiesRequest =
DescribeScalingActivitiesRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                    .maxRecords(10)
```

```
                    .build();

            DescribeScalingActivitiesResponse response = autoScalingClient
                    .describeScalingActivities(scalingActivitiesRequest);
            List<Activity> activities = response.activities();
            for (Activity activity : activities) {
                System.out.println("The activity Id is " + activity.activityId());
                System.out.println("The activity details are " +
activity.details());
            }

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void setDesiredCapacity(AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient,
String groupName) {
        try {
            SetDesiredCapacityRequest capacityRequest =
SetDesiredCapacityRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                    .desiredCapacity(2)
                    .build();

            autoScalingClient.setDesiredCapacity(capacityRequest);
            System.out.println("You have set the DesiredCapacity to 2");

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void createAutoScalingGroup(AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient,
            String groupName,
            String launchTemplateName,
            String vpcZoneId) {
        try {
            AutoScalingWaiter waiter = autoScalingClient.waiter();
            LaunchTemplateSpecification templateSpecification =
LaunchTemplateSpecification.builder()
                    .launchTemplateName(launchTemplateName)
```

```
                    .build();

            CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest request =
CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                    .availabilityZones("us-east-1a")
                    .launchTemplate(templateSpecification)
                    .maxSize(1)
                    .minSize(1)
                    .vpcZoneIdentifier(vpcZoneId)
                    .build();

            autoScalingClient.createAutoScalingGroup(request);
            DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest groupsRequest =
DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupNames(groupName)
                    .build();

            WaiterResponse<DescribeAutoScalingGroupsResponse> waiterResponse =
waiter
                    .waitUntilGroupExists(groupsRequest);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println("Auto Scaling Group created");

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void describeAutoScalingInstance(AutoScalingClient
autoScalingClient, String id) {
        try {
            DescribeAutoScalingInstancesRequest describeAutoScalingInstancesRequest
= DescribeAutoScalingInstancesRequest
                    .builder()
                    .instanceIds(id)
                    .build();

            DescribeAutoScalingInstancesResponse response = autoScalingClient

.describeAutoScalingInstances(describeAutoScalingInstancesRequest);
            List<AutoScalingInstanceDetails> instances =
response.autoScalingInstances();
```

```
            for (AutoScalingInstanceDetails instance : instances) {
                System.out.println("The instance lifecycle state is: " +
instance.lifecycleState());
            }

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void describeAutoScalingGroups(AutoScalingClient
autoScalingClient, String groupName) {
        try {
            DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest groupsRequest =
DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupNames(groupName)
                    .maxRecords(10)
                    .build();

            DescribeAutoScalingGroupsResponse response =
autoScalingClient.describeAutoScalingGroups(groupsRequest);
            List<AutoScalingGroup> groups = response.autoScalingGroups();
            for (AutoScalingGroup group : groups) {
                System.out.println("*** The service to use for the health checks: "
+ group.healthCheckType());
            }

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static String getSpecificAutoScalingGroups(AutoScalingClient
autoScalingClient, String groupName) {
        try {
            String instanceId = "";
            DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest scalingGroupsRequest =
DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupNames(groupName)
                    .build();

            DescribeAutoScalingGroupsResponse response = autoScalingClient
```

```
                    .describeAutoScalingGroups(scalingGroupsRequest);
            List<AutoScalingGroup> groups = response.autoScalingGroups();
            for (AutoScalingGroup group : groups) {
                System.out.println("The group name is " +
group.autoScalingGroupName());
                System.out.println("The group ARN is " +
group.autoScalingGroupARN());
                List<Instance> instances = group.instances();

                for (Instance instance : instances) {
                    instanceId = instance.instanceId();
                    System.out.println("The instance id is " + instanceId);
                    System.out.println("The lifecycle state is " +
instance.lifecycleState());
                }
            }

            return instanceId;
        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static void enableMetricsCollection(AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient,
String groupName) {
        try {
            EnableMetricsCollectionRequest collectionRequest =
EnableMetricsCollectionRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                    .metrics("GroupMaxSize")
                    .granularity("1Minute")
                    .build();

            autoScalingClient.enableMetricsCollection(collectionRequest);
            System.out.println("The enable metrics collection operation was
successful");

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

```
   public static void disableMetricsCollection(AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient,
String groupName) {
       try {
           DisableMetricsCollectionRequest disableMetricsCollectionRequest =
DisableMetricsCollectionRequest.builder()
                   .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                   .metrics("GroupMaxSize")
                   .build();


autoScalingClient.disableMetricsCollection(disableMetricsCollectionRequest);
           System.out.println("The disable metrics collection operation was
successful");

       } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }

   public static void describeAccountLimits(AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient) {
       try {
           DescribeAccountLimitsResponse response =
autoScalingClient.describeAccountLimits();
           System.out.println("The max number of auto scaling groups is " +
response.maxNumberOfAutoScalingGroups());
           System.out.println("The current number of auto scaling groups is " +
response.numberOfAutoScalingGroups());

       } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }

   public static void updateAutoScalingGroup(AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient,
String groupName,
           String launchTemplateName) {
       try {
           AutoScalingWaiter waiter = autoScalingClient.waiter();
           LaunchTemplateSpecification templateSpecification =
LaunchTemplateSpecification.builder()
                   .launchTemplateName(launchTemplateName)
```

```
                    .build();

            UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest groupRequest =
UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest.builder()
                    .maxSize(3)
                    .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                    .launchTemplate(templateSpecification)
                    .build();

            autoScalingClient.updateAutoScalingGroup(groupRequest);
            DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest groupsRequest =
DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupNames(groupName)
                    .build();

            WaiterResponse<DescribeAutoScalingGroupsResponse> waiterResponse =
waiter
                    .waitUntilGroupInService(groupsRequest);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println("You successfully updated the auto scaling group  " +
groupName);

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(AutoScalingClient
autoScalingClient, String instanceId) {
        try {
            TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest request =
TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest.builder()
                    .instanceId(instanceId)
                    .shouldDecrementDesiredCapacity(false)
                    .build();

            autoScalingClient.terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(request);
            System.out.println("You have terminated instance " + instanceId);

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
    }

    public static void deleteAutoScalingGroup(AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient,
 String groupName) {
        try {
            DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest =
 DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                    .forceDelete(true)
                    .build();

            autoScalingClient.deleteAutoScalingGroup(deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest);
            System.out.println("You successfully deleted " + groupName);

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups
  - DescribeAutoScalingInstances
  - DescribeScalingActivities
  - DisableMetricsCollection
  - EnableMetricsCollection
  - SetDesiredCapacity
  - TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
  - UpdateAutoScalingGroup

작업

`CreateAutoScalingGroup`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateAutoScalingGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.waiters.WaiterResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.AutoScalingClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.model.AutoScalingException;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.model.CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.model.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.model.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.model.LaunchTemplateSpecification;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.waiters.AutoScalingWaiter;

/**
 * Before running this SDK for Java (v2) code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class CreateAutoScalingGroup {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <groupName> <launchTemplateName> <serviceLinkedRoleARN>
 <vpcZoneId>
```

```
                Where:
                    groupName - The name of the Auto Scaling group.
                    launchTemplateName - The name of the launch template.\s
                    vpcZoneId - A subnet Id for a virtual private cloud (VPC) where
instances in the Auto Scaling group can be created.
                """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String groupName = args[0];
        String launchTemplateName = args[1];
        String vpcZoneId = args[2];
        AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient = AutoScalingClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        createAutoScalingGroup(autoScalingClient, groupName, launchTemplateName,
vpcZoneId);
        autoScalingClient.close();
    }

    public static void createAutoScalingGroup(AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient,
            String groupName,
            String launchTemplateName,
            String vpcZoneId) {

        try {
            AutoScalingWaiter waiter = autoScalingClient.waiter();
            LaunchTemplateSpecification templateSpecification =
LaunchTemplateSpecification.builder()
                    .launchTemplateName(launchTemplateName)
                    .build();

            CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest request =
CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                    .availabilityZones("us-east-1a")
                    .launchTemplate(templateSpecification)
                    .maxSize(1)
                    .minSize(1)
```

```
                    .vpcZoneIdentifier(vpcZoneId)
                    .build();

            autoScalingClient.createAutoScalingGroup(request);
            DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest groupsRequest =
 DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupNames(groupName)
                    .build();

            WaiterResponse<DescribeAutoScalingGroupsResponse> waiterResponse =
 waiter
                    .waitUntilGroupExists(groupsRequest);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println("Auto Scaling Group created");

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 자세한 설명은 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조 문서의 CreateAutoScalingGroup을 참조하십시오.

`DeleteAutoScalingGroup`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteAutoScalingGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.AutoScalingClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.model.AutoScalingException;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.model.DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest;

/**
 * Before running this SDK for Java (v2) code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DeleteAutoScalingGroup {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <groupName>

                Where:
                    groupName - The name of the Auto Scaling group.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String groupName = args[0];
        AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient = AutoScalingClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        deleteAutoScalingGroup(autoScalingClient, groupName);
        autoScalingClient.close();
    }

    public static void deleteAutoScalingGroup(AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient,
 String groupName) {
        try {
            DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest =
 DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                    .forceDelete(true)
                    .build();
```

```
            autoScalingClient.deleteAutoScalingGroup(deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest);
            System.out.println("You successfully deleted " + groupName);

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 자세한 설명은 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조 문서의 DeleteAutoScalingGroup을 참조하십시오.

`DescribeAutoScalingGroups`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeAutoScalingGroups`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.AutoScalingClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.model.AutoScalingException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.model.AutoScalingGroup;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.model.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.model.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.model.Instance;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this SDK for Java (v2) code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
```

```
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DescribeAutoScalingInstances {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <groupName>

                Where:
                    groupName - The name of the Auto Scaling group.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String groupName = args[0];
        AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient = AutoScalingClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        String instanceId = getAutoScaling(autoScalingClient, groupName);
        System.out.println(instanceId);
        autoScalingClient.close();
    }

    public static String getAutoScaling(AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient, String
 groupName) {
        try {
            String instanceId = "";
            DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest scalingGroupsRequest =
 DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupNames(groupName)
                    .build();

            DescribeAutoScalingGroupsResponse response = autoScalingClient
                    .describeAutoScalingGroups(scalingGroupsRequest);
            List<AutoScalingGroup> groups = response.autoScalingGroups();
            for (AutoScalingGroup group : groups) {
```

```
                System.out.println("The group name is " +
 group.autoScalingGroupName());
                System.out.println("The group ARN is " +
 group.autoScalingGroupARN());

                List<Instance> instances = group.instances();
                for (Instance instance : instances) {
                    instanceId = instance.instanceId();
                }
            }
            return instanceId;
        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeAutoScalingGroups를 참조하세요.

`DescribeAutoScalingInstances`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeAutoScalingInstances`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public static void describeAutoScalingInstance(AutoScalingClient
 autoScalingClient, String id) {
        try {
            DescribeAutoScalingInstancesRequest describeAutoScalingInstancesRequest
 = DescribeAutoScalingInstancesRequest
                    .builder()
```

```
                    .instanceIds(id)
                    .build();

            DescribeAutoScalingInstancesResponse response = autoScalingClient

.describeAutoScalingInstances(describeAutoScalingInstancesRequest);
            List<AutoScalingInstanceDetails> instances =
response.autoScalingInstances();
            for (AutoScalingInstanceDetails instance : instances) {
                System.out.println("The instance lifecycle state is: " +
instance.lifecycleState());
            }

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeAutoScalingInstances를 참조하세요.

`DescribeScalingActivities`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeScalingActivities`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public static void describeScalingActivities(AutoScalingClient
autoScalingClient, String groupName) {
        try {
            DescribeScalingActivitiesRequest scalingActivitiesRequest =
DescribeScalingActivitiesRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
```

```
                    .maxRecords(10)
                    .build();

            DescribeScalingActivitiesResponse response = autoScalingClient
                    .describeScalingActivities(scalingActivitiesRequest);
            List<Activity> activities = response.activities();
            for (Activity activity : activities) {
                System.out.println("The activity Id is " + activity.activityId());
                System.out.println("The activity details are " +
activity.details());
            }

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeScalingActivities를 참조하세요.

`DisableMetricsCollection`

다음 코드 예시는 `DisableMetricsCollection`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public static void disableMetricsCollection(AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient,
String groupName) {
        try {
            DisableMetricsCollectionRequest disableMetricsCollectionRequest =
DisableMetricsCollectionRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                    .metrics("GroupMaxSize")
```

```
                    .build();


autoScalingClient.disableMetricsCollection(disableMetricsCollectionRequest);
            System.out.println("The disable metrics collection operation was
successful");

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DisableMetricsCollection을 참조하세요.

EnableMetricsCollection

다음 코드 예시는 `EnableMetricsCollection`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public static void enableMetricsCollection(AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient,
String groupName) {
        try {
            EnableMetricsCollectionRequest collectionRequest =
EnableMetricsCollectionRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                    .metrics("GroupMaxSize")
                    .granularity("1Minute")
                    .build();

            autoScalingClient.enableMetricsCollection(collectionRequest);
```

```
            System.out.println("The enable metrics collection operation was
successful");

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 EnableMetricsCollection을 참조하세요.

SetDesiredCapacity

다음 코드 예시는 SetDesiredCapacity의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public static void setDesiredCapacity(AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient,
String groupName) {
        try {
            SetDesiredCapacityRequest capacityRequest =
SetDesiredCapacityRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                    .desiredCapacity(2)
                    .build();

            autoScalingClient.setDesiredCapacity(capacityRequest);
            System.out.println("You have set the DesiredCapacity to 2");

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 SetDesiredCapacity를 참조하세요.

`TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup`

다음 코드 예시는 `TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static void terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(AutoScalingClient
autoScalingClient, String instanceId) {
       try {
           TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest request =
TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest.builder()
                   .instanceId(instanceId)
                   .shouldDecrementDesiredCapacity(false)
                   .build();

           autoScalingClient.terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(request);
           System.out.println("You have terminated instance " + instanceId);

       } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup을 참조하세요.

UpdateAutoScalingGroup

다음 코드 예시는 UpdateAutoScalingGroup의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static void updateAutoScalingGroup(AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient,
String groupName,
           String launchTemplateName) {
       try {
           AutoScalingWaiter waiter = autoScalingClient.waiter();
           LaunchTemplateSpecification templateSpecification =
LaunchTemplateSpecification.builder()
                   .launchTemplateName(launchTemplateName)
                   .build();

           UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest groupRequest =
UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest.builder()
                   .maxSize(3)
                   .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                   .launchTemplate(templateSpecification)
                   .build();

           autoScalingClient.updateAutoScalingGroup(groupRequest);
           DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest groupsRequest =
DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest.builder()
                   .autoScalingGroupNames(groupName)
                   .build();

           WaiterResponse<DescribeAutoScalingGroupsResponse> waiterResponse =
waiter
                   .waitUntilGroupInService(groupsRequest);
           waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
           System.out.println("You successfully updated the auto scaling group  " +
groupName);

       } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
```

```
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 UpdateAutoScalingGroup을 참조하세요.

시나리오

복원력이 뛰어난 서비스 구축 및 관리

다음 코드 예제에서는 책, 영화, 노래 추천을 반환하는 로드 밸런싱 웹 서비스를 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제에서는 서비스가 장애에 대응하는 방법과 장애 발생 시 복원력을 높이기 위해 서비스를 재구성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 그룹을 사용하여 시작 템플릿을 기반으로 Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud(Amazon EC2) 인스턴스를 생성하고 인스턴스 수를 지정된 범위 내로 유지합니다.
- Elastic Load Balancing으로 HTTP 요청을 처리하고 배포합니다.
- Auto Scaling 그룹의 인스턴스 상태를 모니터링하고 요청을 정상 인스턴스로만 전달합니다.
- 각 EC2 인스턴스에서 Python 웹 서버를 실행하여 HTTP 요청을 처리합니다. 웹 서버는 추천 및 상태 확인으로 응답합니다.
- Amazon DynamoDB 테이블을 사용하여 추천 서비스를 시뮬레이션합니다.
- AWS Systems Manager 파라미터를 업데이트하여 요청 및 상태 확인에 대한 웹 서버 응답을 제어합니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
public class Main {
```

```
    public static final String fileName = "C:\\AWS\\resworkflow\
\recommendations.json"; // Modify file location.
    public static final String tableName = "doc-example-recommendation-service";
    public static final String startScript = "C:\\AWS\\resworkflow\
\server_startup_script.sh"; // Modify file location.
    public static final String policyFile = "C:\\AWS\\resworkflow\
\instance_policy.json"; // Modify file location.
    public static final String ssmJSON = "C:\\AWS\\resworkflow\
\ssm_only_policy.json"; // Modify file location.
    public static final String failureResponse = "doc-example-resilient-
architecture-failure-response";
    public static final String healthCheck = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-
health-check";
    public static final String templateName = "doc-example-resilience-template";
    public static final String roleName = "doc-example-resilience-role";
    public static final String policyName = "doc-example-resilience-pol";
    public static final String profileName = "doc-example-resilience-prof";

    public static final String badCredsProfileName = "doc-example-resilience-prof-
bc";

    public static final String targetGroupName = "doc-example-resilience-tg";
    public static final String autoScalingGroupName = "doc-example-resilience-
group";
    public static final String lbName = "doc-example-resilience-lb";
    public static final String protocol = "HTTP";
    public static final int port = 80;

    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException, InterruptedException
 {
        Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
        Database database = new Database();
        AutoScaler autoScaler = new AutoScaler();
        LoadBalancer loadBalancer = new LoadBalancer();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the demonstration of How to Build and Manage
 a Resilient Service!");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println("A - SETUP THE RESOURCES");
        System.out.println("Press Enter when you're ready to start deploying
resources.");
        in.nextLine();
        deploy(loadBalancer);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("B - DEMO THE RESILIENCE FUNCTIONALITY");
        System.out.println("Press Enter when you're ready.");
        in.nextLine();
        demo(loadBalancer);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("C - DELETE THE RESOURCES");
        System.out.println("""
                This concludes the demo of how to build and manage a resilient
service.
                To keep things tidy and to avoid unwanted charges on your account,
we can clean up all AWS resources
                that were created for this demo.
                """);

        System.out.println("\n Do you want to delete the resources (y/n)? ");
        String userInput = in.nextLine().trim().toLowerCase(); // Capture user input

        if (userInput.equals("y")) {
            // Delete resources here
            deleteResources(loadBalancer, autoScaler, database);
            System.out.println("Resources deleted.");
        } else {
            System.out.println("""
                    Okay, we'll leave the resources intact.
                    Don't forget to delete them when you're done with them or you
might incur unexpected charges.
                    """);
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("The example has completed. ");
        System.out.println("\n Thanks for watching!");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }
```

```
   // Deletes the AWS resources used in this example.
   private static void deleteResources(LoadBalancer loadBalancer, AutoScaler
autoScaler, Database database)
           throws IOException, InterruptedException {
       loadBalancer.deleteLoadBalancer(lbName);
       System.out.println("*** Wait 30 secs for resource to be deleted");
       TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(30);
       loadBalancer.deleteTargetGroup(targetGroupName);
       autoScaler.deleteAutoScaleGroup(autoScalingGroupName);
       autoScaler.deleteRolesPolicies(policyName, roleName, profileName);
       autoScaler.deleteTemplate(templateName);
       database.deleteTable(tableName);
   }

   private static void deploy(LoadBalancer loadBalancer) throws
InterruptedException, IOException {
       Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
       System.out.println(
               """
                       For this demo, we'll use the AWS SDK for Java (v2) to create
several AWS resources
                       to set up a load-balanced web service endpoint and explore
some ways to make it resilient
                       against various kinds of failures.

                       Some of the resources create by this demo are:
                       \t* A DynamoDB table that the web service depends on to
provide book, movie, and song recommendations.
                       \t* An EC2 launch template that defines EC2 instances that
each contain a Python web server.
                       \t* An EC2 Auto Scaling group that manages EC2 instances
across several Availability Zones.
                       \t* An Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) load balancer that
targets the Auto Scaling group to distribute requests.
                       """);

       System.out.println("Press Enter when you're ready.");
       in.nextLine();
       System.out.println(DASHES);

       System.out.println(DASHES);
       System.out.println("Creating and populating a DynamoDB table named " +
tableName);
```

```
        Database database = new Database();
        database.createTable(tableName, fileName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("""
                Creating an EC2 launch template that runs '{startup_script}' when an
instance starts.
                This script starts a Python web server defined in the `server.py`
script. The web server
                listens to HTTP requests on port 80 and responds to requests to '/'
and to '/healthcheck'.
                For demo purposes, this server is run as the root user. In
production, the best practice is to
                run a web server, such as Apache, with least-privileged credentials.

                The template also defines an IAM policy that each instance uses to
assume a role that grants
                permissions to access the DynamoDB recommendation table and Systems
Manager parameters
                that control the flow of the demo.
                """);

        LaunchTemplateCreator templateCreator = new LaunchTemplateCreator();
        templateCreator.createTemplate(policyFile, policyName, profileName,
startScript, templateName, roleName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println(
                "Creating an EC2 Auto Scaling group that maintains three EC2
instances, each in a different Availability Zone.");
        System.out.println("*** Wait 30 secs for the VPC to be created");
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(30);
        AutoScaler autoScaler = new AutoScaler();
        String[] zones = autoScaler.createGroup(3, templateName,
autoScalingGroupName);

        System.out.println("""
                At this point, you have EC2 instances created. Once each instance
starts, it listens for
                HTTP requests. You can see these instances in the console or
continue with the demo.
                Press Enter when you're ready to continue.
```

```
                """);

        in.nextLine();
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Creating variables that control the flow of the demo.");
        ParameterHelper paramHelper = new ParameterHelper();
        paramHelper.reset();
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("""
                Creating an Elastic Load Balancing target group and load balancer.
The target group
                defines how the load balancer connects to instances. The load
balancer provides a
                single endpoint where clients connect and dispatches requests to
instances in the group.
                """);

        String vpcId = autoScaler.getDefaultVPC();
        List<Subnet> subnets = autoScaler.getSubnets(vpcId, zones);
        System.out.println("You have retrieved a list with " + subnets.size() + "
subnets");
        String targetGroupArn = loadBalancer.createTargetGroup(protocol, port,
vpcId, targetGroupName);
        String elbDnsName = loadBalancer.createLoadBalancer(subnets, targetGroupArn,
lbName, port, protocol);
        autoScaler.attachLoadBalancerTargetGroup(autoScalingGroupName,
targetGroupArn);
        System.out.println("Verifying access to the load balancer endpoint...");
        boolean wasSuccessul = loadBalancer.verifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(elbDnsName);
        if (!wasSuccessul) {
            System.out.println("Couldn't connect to the load balancer, verifying
that the port is open...");
            CloseableHttpClient httpClient = HttpClients.createDefault();

            // Create an HTTP GET request to "http://checkip.amazonaws.com"
            HttpGet httpGet = new HttpGet("http://checkip.amazonaws.com");
            try {
                // Execute the request and get the response
                HttpResponse response = httpClient.execute(httpGet);
```

```
                // Read the response content.
                String ipAddress =
IOUtils.toString(response.getEntity().getContent(), StandardCharsets.UTF_8).trim();

                // Print the public IP address.
                System.out.println("Public IP Address: " + ipAddress);
                GroupInfo groupInfo = autoScaler.verifyInboundPort(vpcId, port,
ipAddress);
                if (!groupInfo.isPortOpen()) {
                    System.out.println("""
                            For this example to work, the default security group for
your default VPC must
                            allow access from this computer. You can either add it
automatically from this
                            example or add it yourself using the AWS Management
Console.
                            """);

                    System.out.println(
                            "Do you want to add a rule to security group " +
groupInfo.getGroupName() + " to allow");
                    System.out.println("inbound traffic on port " + port + " from
your computer's IP address (y/n) ");
                    String ans = in.nextLine();
                    if ("y".equalsIgnoreCase(ans)) {
                        autoScaler.openInboundPort(groupInfo.getGroupName(),
String.valueOf(port), ipAddress);
                        System.out.println("Security group rule added.");
                    } else {
                        System.out.println("No security group rule added.");
                    }
                }

            } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
                e.printStackTrace();
            }
        } else if (wasSuccessul) {
            System.out.println("Your load balancer is ready. You can access it by
browsing to:");
            System.out.println("\t http://" + elbDnsName);
        } else {
            System.out.println("Couldn't get a successful response from the load
balancer endpoint. Troubleshoot by");
```

```
            System.out.println("manually verifying that your VPC and security group
are configured correctly and that");
            System.out.println("you can successfully make a GET request to the load
balancer.");
        }

        System.out.println("Press Enter when you're ready to continue with the
demo.");
        in.nextLine();
    }

    // A method that controls the demo part of the Java program.
    public static void demo(LoadBalancer loadBalancer) throws IOException,
InterruptedException {
        ParameterHelper paramHelper = new ParameterHelper();
        System.out.println("Read the ssm_only_policy.json file");
        String ssmOnlyPolicy = readFileAsString(ssmJSON);

        System.out.println("Resetting parameters to starting values for demo.");
        paramHelper.reset();

        System.out.println(
                """
                        This part of the demonstration shows how to toggle
different parts of the system
                        to create situations where the web service fails, and shows
how using a resilient
                        architecture can keep the web service running in spite of
these failures.

                        At the start, the load balancer endpoint returns
recommendations and reports that all targets are healthy.
                       """);
        demoChoices(loadBalancer);

        System.out.println(
                """
                        The web service running on the EC2 instances gets
recommendations by querying a DynamoDB table.
                        The table name is contained in a Systems Manager parameter
named self.param_helper.table.
                        To simulate a failure of the recommendation service, let's
set this parameter to name a non-existent table.
                       """);
```

```
        paramHelper.put(paramHelper.tableName, "this-is-not-a-table");

        System.out.println(
                """
                         \nNow, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint
returns a failure code. But, the service reports as
                         healthy to the load balancer because shallow health checks
don't check for failure of the recommendation service.
                        """);
        demoChoices(loadBalancer);

        System.out.println(
                """
                        Instead of failing when the recommendation service fails,
the web service can return a static response.
                        While this is not a perfect solution, it presents the
customer with a somewhat better experience than failure.
                        """);
        paramHelper.put(paramHelper.failureResponse, "static");

        System.out.println("""
                Now, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint returns a
static response.
                The service still reports as healthy because health checks are still
shallow.
                """);
        demoChoices(loadBalancer);

        System.out.println("Let's reinstate the recommendation service.");
        paramHelper.put(paramHelper.tableName, paramHelper.dyntable);

        System.out.println("""
                Let's also substitute bad credentials for one of the instances in
the target group so that it can't
                access the DynamoDB recommendation table. We will get an instance id
value.
                """);

        LaunchTemplateCreator templateCreator = new LaunchTemplateCreator();
        AutoScaler autoScaler = new AutoScaler();

        // Create a new instance profile based on badCredsProfileName.
        templateCreator.createInstanceProfile(policyFile, policyName,
badCredsProfileName, roleName);
```

```
        String badInstanceId = autoScaler.getBadInstance(autoScalingGroupName);
        System.out.println("The bad instance id values used for this demo is " +
badInstanceId);

        String profileAssociationId = autoScaler.getInstanceProfile(badInstanceId);
        System.out.println("The association Id value is " + profileAssociationId);
        System.out.println("Replacing the profile for instance " + badInstanceId
                + " with a profile that contains bad credentials");
        autoScaler.replaceInstanceProfile(badInstanceId, badCredsProfileName,
profileAssociationId);

        System.out.println(
                """
                        Now, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint
returns either a recommendation or a static response,
                        depending on which instance is selected by the load
balancer.
                        """);

        demoChoices(loadBalancer);

        System.out.println("""
                Let's implement a deep health check. For this demo, a deep health
check tests whether
                the web service can access the DynamoDB table that it depends on for
recommendations. Note that
                the deep health check is only for ELB routing and not for Auto
Scaling instance health.
                This kind of deep health check is not recommended for Auto Scaling
instance health, because it
                risks accidental termination of all instances in the Auto Scaling
group when a dependent service fails.
                """);

        System.out.println("""
                By implementing deep health checks, the load balancer can detect
when one of the instances is failing
                and take that instance out of rotation.
                """);

        paramHelper.put(paramHelper.healthCheck, "deep");

        System.out.println("""
```

```
                Now, checking target health indicates that the instance with bad
credentials
                is unhealthy. Note that it might take a minute or two for the load
balancer to detect the unhealthy
                instance. Sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint always
returns a recommendation, because
                the load balancer takes unhealthy instances out of its rotation.
                """);

        demoChoices(loadBalancer);

        System.out.println(
                """
                        Because the instances in this demo are controlled by an auto
scaler, the simplest way to fix an unhealthy
                        instance is to terminate it and let the auto scaler start a
new instance to replace it.
                        """);
        autoScaler.terminateInstance(badInstanceId);

        System.out.println("""
                Even while the instance is terminating and the new instance is
starting, sending a GET
                request to the web service continues to get a successful
recommendation response because
                the load balancer routes requests to the healthy instances. After
the replacement instance
                starts and reports as healthy, it is included in the load balancing
rotation.
                Note that terminating and replacing an instance typically takes
several minutes, during which time you
                can see the changing health check status until the new instance is
running and healthy.
                """);

        demoChoices(loadBalancer);
        System.out.println(
                "If the recommendation service fails now, deep health checks mean
all instances report as unhealthy.");
        paramHelper.put(paramHelper.tableName, "this-is-not-a-table");

        demoChoices(loadBalancer);
        paramHelper.reset();
    }
```

```
   public static void demoChoices(LoadBalancer loadBalancer) throws IOException,
InterruptedException {
       String[] actions = {
               "Send a GET request to the load balancer endpoint.",
               "Check the health of load balancer targets.",
               "Go to the next part of the demo."
       };
       Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

       while (true) {
           System.out.println("-".repeat(88));
           System.out.println("See the current state of the service by selecting
one of the following choices:");
           for (int i = 0; i < actions.length; i++) {
               System.out.println(i + ": " + actions[i]);
           }

           try {
               System.out.print("\nWhich action would you like to take? ");
               int choice = scanner.nextInt();
               System.out.println("-".repeat(88));

               switch (choice) {
                   case 0 -> {
                       System.out.println("Request:\n");
                       System.out.println("GET http://" +
loadBalancer.getEndpoint(lbName));
                       CloseableHttpClient httpClient =
HttpClients.createDefault();

                       // Create an HTTP GET request to the ELB.
                       HttpGet httpGet = new HttpGet("http://" +
loadBalancer.getEndpoint(lbName));

                       // Execute the request and get the response.
                       HttpResponse response = httpClient.execute(httpGet);
                       int statusCode = response.getStatusLine().getStatusCode();
                       System.out.println("HTTP Status Code: " + statusCode);

                       // Display the JSON response
                       BufferedReader reader = new BufferedReader(
                               new
InputStreamReader(response.getEntity().getContent()));
```

```
                        StringBuilder jsonResponse = new StringBuilder();
                        String line;
                        while ((line = reader.readLine()) != null) {
                            jsonResponse.append(line);
                        }
                        reader.close();

                        // Print the formatted JSON response.
                        System.out.println("Full Response:\n");
                        System.out.println(jsonResponse.toString());

                        // Close the HTTP client.
                        httpClient.close();

                    }
                    case 1 -> {
                        System.out.println("\nChecking the health of load balancer
targets:\n");
                        List<TargetHealthDescription> health =
loadBalancer.checkTargetHealth(targetGroupName);
                        for (TargetHealthDescription target : health) {
                            System.out.printf("\tTarget %s on port %d is %s%n",
target.target().id(),
                                        target.target().port(),
target.targetHealth().stateAsString());
                        }
                        System.out.println("""
                                Note that it can take a minute or two for the health
check to update
                                after changes are made.
                                """);
                    }
                    case 2 -> {
                        System.out.println("\nOkay, let's move on.");
                        System.out.println("-".repeat(88));
                        return; // Exit the method when choice is 2
                    }
                    default -> System.out.println("You must choose a value between
0-2. Please select again.");
                }

            } catch (java.util.InputMismatchException e) {
                System.out.println("Invalid input. Please select again.");
                scanner.nextLine(); // Clear the input buffer.
```

```
            }
        }
    }

    public static String readFileAsString(String filePath) throws IOException {
        byte[] bytes = Files.readAllBytes(Paths.get(filePath));
        return new String(bytes);
    }
}
```

Auto Scaling과 Amazon EC2 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
public class AutoScaler {

    private static Ec2Client ec2Client;
    private static AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient;
    private static IamClient iamClient;

    private static SsmClient ssmClient;

    private IamClient getIAMClient() {
        if (iamClient == null) {
            iamClient = IamClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return iamClient;
    }

    private SsmClient getSSMClient() {
        if (ssmClient == null) {
            ssmClient = SsmClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return ssmClient;
    }

    private Ec2Client getEc2Client() {
        if (ec2Client == null) {
            ec2Client = Ec2Client.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
```

```
                    .build();
        }
        return ec2Client;
    }

    private AutoScalingClient getAutoScalingClient() {
        if (autoScalingClient == null) {
            autoScalingClient = AutoScalingClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return autoScalingClient;
    }

    /**
     * Terminates and instances in an EC2 Auto Scaling group. After an instance is
     * terminated, it can no longer be accessed.
     */
    public void terminateInstance(String instanceId) {
        TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest terminateInstanceIRequest =
TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest
                .builder()
                .instanceId(instanceId)
                .shouldDecrementDesiredCapacity(false)
                .build();


getAutoScalingClient().terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(terminateInstanceIRequest);
        System.out.format("Terminated instance %s.", instanceId);
    }

    /**
     * Replaces the profile associated with a running instance. After the profile is
     * replaced, the instance is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new profile.
     * When
     * the instance is ready, Systems Manager is used to restart the Python web
     * server.
     */
    public void replaceInstanceProfile(String instanceId, String
newInstanceProfileName, String profileAssociationId)
            throws InterruptedException {
        // Create an IAM instance profile specification.
```

```
        software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.IamInstanceProfileSpecification
iamInstanceProfile =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.IamInstanceProfileSpecification
                .builder()
                .name(newInstanceProfileName) // Make sure 'newInstanceProfileName'
is a valid IAM Instance Profile
                                              // name.
                .build();

        // Replace the IAM instance profile association for the EC2 instance.
        ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationRequest replaceRequest =
ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationRequest
                .builder()
                .iamInstanceProfile(iamInstanceProfile)
                .associationId(profileAssociationId) // Make sure
'profileAssociationId' is a valid association ID.
                .build();

        try {
            getEc2Client().replaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation(replaceRequest);
            // Handle the response as needed.
        } catch (Ec2Exception e) {
            // Handle exceptions, log, or report the error.
            System.err.println("Error: " + e.getMessage());
        }
        System.out.format("Replaced instance profile for association %s with profile
%s.", profileAssociationId,
                newInstanceProfileName);
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(15);
        boolean instReady = false;
        int tries = 0;

        // Reboot after 60 seconds
        while (!instReady) {
            if (tries % 6 == 0) {
                getEc2Client().rebootInstances(RebootInstancesRequest.builder()
                        .instanceIds(instanceId)
                        .build());
                System.out.println("Rebooting instance " + instanceId + " and
waiting for it to be ready.");
            }
            tries++;
            try {
                TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(10);
```

```
            } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                e.printStackTrace();
            }

            DescribeInstanceInformationResponse informationResponse =
getSSMClient().describeInstanceInformation();
            List<InstanceInformation> instanceInformationList =
informationResponse.instanceInformationList();
            for (InstanceInformation info : instanceInformationList) {
                if (info.instanceId().equals(instanceId)) {
                    instReady = true;
                    break;
                }
            }
        }

        SendCommandRequest sendCommandRequest = SendCommandRequest.builder()
                .instanceIds(instanceId)
                .documentName("AWS-RunShellScript")
                .parameters(Collections.singletonMap("commands",
                        Collections.singletonList("cd / && sudo python3 server.py
80")))
                .build();

        getSSMClient().sendCommand(sendCommandRequest);
        System.out.println("Restarted the Python web server on instance " +
instanceId + ".");
    }

    public void openInboundPort(String secGroupId, String port, String ipAddress) {
        AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest ingressRequest =
AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest.builder()
                .groupName(secGroupId)
                .cidrIp(ipAddress)
                .fromPort(Integer.parseInt(port))
                .build();

        getEc2Client().authorizeSecurityGroupIngress(ingressRequest);
        System.out.format("Authorized ingress to %s on port %s from %s.",
secGroupId, port, ipAddress);
    }

    /**
     * Detaches a role from an instance profile, detaches policies from the role,
```

```
     * and deletes all the resources.
     */
    public void deleteInstanceProfile(String roleName, String profileName) {
        try {
            software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.GetInstanceProfileRequest
getInstanceProfileRequest =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.GetInstanceProfileRequest
                    .builder()
                    .instanceProfileName(profileName)
                    .build();

            GetInstanceProfileResponse response =
getIAMClient().getInstanceProfile(getInstanceProfileRequest);
            String name = response.instanceProfile().instanceProfileName();
            System.out.println(name);

            RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest profileRequest =
RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest.builder()
                    .instanceProfileName(profileName)
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .build();

            getIAMClient().removeRoleFromInstanceProfile(profileRequest);
            DeleteInstanceProfileRequest deleteInstanceProfileRequest =
DeleteInstanceProfileRequest.builder()
                    .instanceProfileName(profileName)
                    .build();

            getIAMClient().deleteInstanceProfile(deleteInstanceProfileRequest);
            System.out.println("Deleted instance profile " + profileName);

            DeleteRoleRequest deleteRoleRequest = DeleteRoleRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .build();

            // List attached role policies.
            ListAttachedRolePoliciesResponse rolesResponse = getIAMClient()
                    .listAttachedRolePolicies(role -> role.roleName(roleName));
            List<AttachedPolicy> attachedPolicies =
rolesResponse.attachedPolicies();
            for (AttachedPolicy attachedPolicy : attachedPolicies) {
                DetachRolePolicyRequest request = DetachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                        .roleName(roleName)
                        .policyArn(attachedPolicy.policyArn())
```

```
                        .build();

                getIAMClient().detachRolePolicy(request);
                System.out.println("Detached and deleted policy " +
attachedPolicy.policyName());
            }

            getIAMClient().deleteRole(deleteRoleRequest);
            System.out.println("Instance profile and role deleted.");

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public void deleteTemplate(String templateName) {
        getEc2Client().deleteLaunchTemplate(name ->
name.launchTemplateName(templateName));
        System.out.format(templateName + " was deleted.");
    }

    public void deleteAutoScaleGroup(String groupName) {
        DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest =
DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest.builder()
                .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                .forceDelete(true)
                .build();


getAutoScalingClient().deleteAutoScalingGroup(deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest);
        System.out.println(groupName + " was deleted.");
    }

    /*
     * Verify the default security group of the specified VPC allows ingress from
     * this
     * computer. This can be done by allowing ingress from this computer's IP
     * address. In some situations, such as connecting from a corporate network, you
     * must instead specify a prefix list ID. You can also temporarily open the port
     * to
     * any IP address while running this example. If you do, be sure to remove
     * public
     * access when you're done.
```

```
     *
     */
    public GroupInfo verifyInboundPort(String VPC, int port, String ipAddress) {
        boolean portIsOpen = false;
        GroupInfo groupInfo = new GroupInfo();
        try {
            Filter filter = Filter.builder()
                    .name("group-name")
                    .values("default")
                    .build();

            Filter filter1 = Filter.builder()
                    .name("vpc-id")
                    .values(VPC)
                    .build();

            DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest securityGroupsRequest =
DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest.builder()
                    .filters(filter, filter1)
                    .build();

            DescribeSecurityGroupsResponse securityGroupsResponse = getEc2Client()
                    .describeSecurityGroups(securityGroupsRequest);
            String securityGroup =
securityGroupsResponse.securityGroups().get(0).groupName();
            groupInfo.setGroupName(securityGroup);

            for (SecurityGroup secGroup : securityGroupsResponse.securityGroups()) {
                System.out.println("Found security group: " + secGroup.groupId());

                for (IpPermission ipPermission : secGroup.ipPermissions()) {
                    if (ipPermission.fromPort() == port) {
                        System.out.println("Found inbound rule: " + ipPermission);
                        for (IpRange ipRange : ipPermission.ipRanges()) {
                            String cidrIp = ipRange.cidrIp();
                            if (cidrIp.startsWith(ipAddress) ||
cidrIp.equals("0.0.0.0/0")) {
                                System.out.println(cidrIp + " is applicable");
                                portIsOpen = true;
                            }
                        }

                        if (!ipPermission.prefixListIds().isEmpty()) {
                            System.out.println("Prefix lList is applicable");
```

```
                            portIsOpen = true;
                        }

                        if (!portIsOpen) {
                            System.out
                                    .println("The inbound rule does not appear to be
open to either this computer's IP,"
                                            + " all IP addresses (0.0.0.0/0), or to
a prefix list ID.");
                        } else {
                            break;
                        }
                    }
                }
            }

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }

        groupInfo.setPortOpen(portIsOpen);
        return groupInfo;
    }

    /*
     * Attaches an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) target group to this EC2 Auto
     * Scaling group.
     * The target group specifies how the load balancer forward requests to the
     * instances
     * in the group.
     */
    public void attachLoadBalancerTargetGroup(String asGroupName, String
targetGroupARN) {
        try {
            AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsRequest targetGroupsRequest =
AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupName(asGroupName)
                    .targetGroupARNs(targetGroupARN)
                    .build();


getAutoScalingClient().attachLoadBalancerTargetGroups(targetGroupsRequest);
            System.out.println("Attached load balancer to " + asGroupName);
```

```
        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Creates an EC2 Auto Scaling group with the specified size.
    public String[] createGroup(int groupSize, String templateName, String
autoScalingGroupName) {

        // Get availability zones.
        software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest
zonesRequest =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest
                .builder()
                .build();

        DescribeAvailabilityZonesResponse zonesResponse =
getEc2Client().describeAvailabilityZones(zonesRequest);
        List<String> availabilityZoneNames =
zonesResponse.availabilityZones().stream()

.map(software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.AvailabilityZone::zoneName)
                .collect(Collectors.toList());

        String availabilityZones = String.join(",", availabilityZoneNames);
        LaunchTemplateSpecification specification =
LaunchTemplateSpecification.builder()
                .launchTemplateName(templateName)
                .version("$Default")
                .build();

        String[] zones = availabilityZones.split(",");
        CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest groupRequest =
CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest.builder()
                .launchTemplate(specification)
                .availabilityZones(zones)
                .maxSize(groupSize)
                .minSize(groupSize)
                .autoScalingGroupName(autoScalingGroupName)
                .build();

        try {
            getAutoScalingClient().createAutoScalingGroup(groupRequest);
```

```
        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println("Created an EC2 Auto Scaling group named " +
autoScalingGroupName);
        return zones;
    }

    public String getDefaultVPC() {
        // Define the filter.
        Filter defaultFilter = Filter.builder()
                .name("is-default")
                .values("true")
                .build();

        software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeVpcsRequest request =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeVpcsRequest
                .builder()
                .filters(defaultFilter)
                .build();

        DescribeVpcsResponse response = getEc2Client().describeVpcs(request);
        return response.vpcs().get(0).vpcId();
    }

    // Gets the default subnets in a VPC for a specified list of Availability Zones.
    public List<Subnet> getSubnets(String vpcId, String[] availabilityZones) {
        List<Subnet> subnets = null;
        Filter vpcFilter = Filter.builder()
                .name("vpc-id")
                .values(vpcId)
                .build();

        Filter azFilter = Filter.builder()
                .name("availability-zone")
                .values(availabilityZones)
                .build();

        Filter defaultForAZ = Filter.builder()
                .name("default-for-az")
                .values("true")
                .build();
```

```
        DescribeSubnetsRequest request = DescribeSubnetsRequest.builder()
                .filters(vpcFilter, azFilter, defaultForAZ)
                .build();

        DescribeSubnetsResponse response = getEc2Client().describeSubnets(request);
        subnets = response.subnets();
        return subnets;
    }

    // Gets data about the instances in the EC2 Auto Scaling group.
    public String getBadInstance(String groupName) {
        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest request =
DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest.builder()
                .autoScalingGroupNames(groupName)
                .build();

        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsResponse response =
getAutoScalingClient().describeAutoScalingGroups(request);
        AutoScalingGroup autoScalingGroup = response.autoScalingGroups().get(0);
        List<String> instanceIds = autoScalingGroup.instances().stream()
                .map(instance -> instance.instanceId())
                .collect(Collectors.toList());

        String[] instanceIdArray = instanceIds.toArray(new String[0]);
        for (String instanceId : instanceIdArray) {
            System.out.println("Instance ID: " + instanceId);
            return instanceId;
        }
        return "";
    }

    // Gets data about the profile associated with an instance.
    public String getInstanceProfile(String instanceId) {
        Filter filter = Filter.builder()
                .name("instance-id")
                .values(instanceId)
                .build();

        DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsRequest associationsRequest =
DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsRequest
                .builder()
                .filters(filter)
                .build();
```

```
        DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsResponse response = getEc2Client()
                .describeIamInstanceProfileAssociations(associationsRequest);
        return response.iamInstanceProfileAssociations().get(0).associationId();
    }

    public void deleteRolesPolicies(String policyName, String roleName, String
 InstanceProfile) {
        ListPoliciesRequest listPoliciesRequest =
 ListPoliciesRequest.builder().build();
        ListPoliciesResponse listPoliciesResponse =
 getIAMClient().listPolicies(listPoliciesRequest);
        for (Policy policy : listPoliciesResponse.policies()) {
            if (policy.policyName().equals(policyName)) {
                // List the entities (users, groups, roles) that are attached to the
 policy.

 software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListEntitiesForPolicyRequest
 listEntitiesRequest =
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListEntitiesForPolicyRequest
                        .builder()
                        .policyArn(policy.arn())
                        .build();
                ListEntitiesForPolicyResponse listEntitiesResponse = iamClient
                        .listEntitiesForPolicy(listEntitiesRequest);
                if (!listEntitiesResponse.policyGroups().isEmpty() || !
listEntitiesResponse.policyUsers().isEmpty()
                        || !listEntitiesResponse.policyRoles().isEmpty()) {
                    // Detach the policy from any entities it is attached to.
                    DetachRolePolicyRequest detachPolicyRequest =
 DetachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                            .policyArn(policy.arn())
                            .roleName(roleName) // Specify the name of the IAM role
                            .build();

                    getIAMClient().detachRolePolicy(detachPolicyRequest);
                    System.out.println("Policy detached from entities.");
                }

                // Now, you can delete the policy.
                DeletePolicyRequest deletePolicyRequest =
 DeletePolicyRequest.builder()
                        .policyArn(policy.arn())
                        .build();
```

```
                getIAMClient().deletePolicy(deletePolicyRequest);
                System.out.println("Policy deleted successfully.");
                break;
            }
        }

        // List the roles associated with the instance profile
        ListInstanceProfilesForRoleRequest listRolesRequest =
 ListInstanceProfilesForRoleRequest.builder()
                .roleName(roleName)
                .build();

        // Detach the roles from the instance profile
        ListInstanceProfilesForRoleResponse listRolesResponse =
 iamClient.listInstanceProfilesForRole(listRolesRequest);
        for (software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.InstanceProfile profile :
 listRolesResponse.instanceProfiles()) {
            RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest removeRoleRequest =
 RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest.builder()
                    .instanceProfileName(InstanceProfile)
                    .roleName(roleName) // Remove the extra dot here
                    .build();

            getIAMClient().removeRoleFromInstanceProfile(removeRoleRequest);
            System.out.println("Role " + roleName + " removed from instance profile
 " + InstanceProfile);
        }

        // Delete the instance profile after removing all roles
        DeleteInstanceProfileRequest deleteInstanceProfileRequest =
 DeleteInstanceProfileRequest.builder()
                .instanceProfileName(InstanceProfile)
                .build();

        getIAMClient().deleteInstanceProfile(r ->
 r.instanceProfileName(InstanceProfile));
        System.out.println(InstanceProfile + " Deleted");
        System.out.println("All roles and policies are deleted.");
    }
}
```

Elastic Load Balancing 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
public class LoadBalancer {
    public ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client elasticLoadBalancingV2Client;

    public ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client getLoadBalancerClient() {
        if (elasticLoadBalancingV2Client == null) {
            elasticLoadBalancingV2Client = ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }

        return elasticLoadBalancingV2Client;
    }

    // Checks the health of the instances in the target group.
    public List<TargetHealthDescription> checkTargetHealth(String targetGroupName) {
        DescribeTargetGroupsRequest targetGroupsRequest =
 DescribeTargetGroupsRequest.builder()
                .names(targetGroupName)
                .build();

        DescribeTargetGroupsResponse tgResponse =
 getLoadBalancerClient().describeTargetGroups(targetGroupsRequest);

        DescribeTargetHealthRequest healthRequest =
 DescribeTargetHealthRequest.builder()
                .targetGroupArn(tgResponse.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupArn())
                .build();

        DescribeTargetHealthResponse healthResponse =
 getLoadBalancerClient().describeTargetHealth(healthRequest);
        return healthResponse.targetHealthDescriptions();
    }

    // Gets the HTTP endpoint of the load balancer.
    public String getEndpoint(String lbName) {
        DescribeLoadBalancersResponse res = getLoadBalancerClient()
                .describeLoadBalancers(describe -> describe.names(lbName));
        return res.loadBalancers().get(0).dnsName();
    }

    // Deletes a load balancer.
    public void deleteLoadBalancer(String lbName) {
```

```
        try {
            // Use a waiter to delete the Load Balancer.
            DescribeLoadBalancersResponse res = getLoadBalancerClient()
                    .describeLoadBalancers(describe -> describe.names(lbName));
            ElasticLoadBalancingV2Waiter loadBalancerWaiter =
getLoadBalancerClient().waiter();
            DescribeLoadBalancersRequest request =
DescribeLoadBalancersRequest.builder()
                    .loadBalancerArns(res.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn())
                    .build();

            getLoadBalancerClient().deleteLoadBalancer(
                    builder ->
builder.loadBalancerArn(res.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn()));
            WaiterResponse<DescribeLoadBalancersResponse> waiterResponse =
loadBalancerWaiter
                    .waitUntilLoadBalancersDeleted(request);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);

        } catch (ElasticLoadBalancingV2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
        System.out.println(lbName + " was deleted.");
    }

    // Deletes the target group.
    public void deleteTargetGroup(String targetGroupName) {
        try {
            DescribeTargetGroupsResponse res = getLoadBalancerClient()
                    .describeTargetGroups(describe ->
describe.names(targetGroupName));
            getLoadBalancerClient()
                    .deleteTargetGroup(builder ->
builder.targetGroupArn(res.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupArn()));
        } catch (ElasticLoadBalancingV2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
        System.out.println(targetGroupName + " was deleted.");
    }

    // Verify this computer can successfully send a GET request to the load balancer
    // endpoint.
    public boolean verifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(String elbDnsName) throws IOException,
InterruptedException {
```

```
        boolean success = false;
        int retries = 3;
        CloseableHttpClient httpClient = HttpClients.createDefault();

        // Create an HTTP GET request to the ELB.
        HttpGet httpGet = new HttpGet("http://" + elbDnsName);
        try {
            while ((!success) && (retries > 0)) {
                // Execute the request and get the response.
                HttpResponse response = httpClient.execute(httpGet);
                int statusCode = response.getStatusLine().getStatusCode();
                System.out.println("HTTP Status Code: " + statusCode);
                if (statusCode == 200) {
                    success = true;
                } else {
                    retries--;
                    System.out.println("Got connection error from load balancer
endpoint, retrying...");
                    TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(15);
                }
            }

        } catch (org.apache.http.conn.HttpHostConnectException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
        }

        System.out.println("Status.." + success);
        return success;
    }

    /*
     * Creates an Elastic Load Balancing target group. The target group specifies
     * how
     * the load balancer forward requests to instances in the group and how instance
     * health is checked.
     */
    public String createTargetGroup(String protocol, int port, String vpcId, String
targetGroupName) {
        CreateTargetGroupRequest targetGroupRequest =
CreateTargetGroupRequest.builder()
                .healthCheckPath("/healthcheck")
                .healthCheckTimeoutSeconds(5)
                .port(port)
                .vpcId(vpcId)
```

```
                .name(targetGroupName)
                .protocol(protocol)
                .build();

        CreateTargetGroupResponse targetGroupResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().createTargetGroup(targetGroupRequest);
        String targetGroupArn =
targetGroupResponse.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupArn();
        String targetGroup =
targetGroupResponse.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupName();
        System.out.println("The " + targetGroup + " was created with ARN" +
targetGroupArn);
        return targetGroupArn;
    }

    /*
     * Creates an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
     * subnets
     * and forwards requests to the specified target group.
     */
    public String createLoadBalancer(List<Subnet> subnetIds, String targetGroupARN,
String lbName, int port,
            String protocol) {
        try {
            List<String> subnetIdStrings = subnetIds.stream()
                    .map(Subnet::subnetId)
                    .collect(Collectors.toList());

            CreateLoadBalancerRequest balancerRequest =
CreateLoadBalancerRequest.builder()
                    .subnets(subnetIdStrings)
                    .name(lbName)
                    .scheme("internet-facing")
                    .build();

            // Create and wait for the load balancer to become available.
            CreateLoadBalancerResponse lsResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().createLoadBalancer(balancerRequest);
            String lbARN = lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn();

            ElasticLoadBalancingV2Waiter loadBalancerWaiter =
getLoadBalancerClient().waiter();
            DescribeLoadBalancersRequest request =
DescribeLoadBalancersRequest.builder()
```

```
                    .loadBalancerArns(lbARN)
                    .build();

            System.out.println("Waiting for Load Balancer " + lbName + " to become
 available.");
            WaiterResponse<DescribeLoadBalancersResponse> waiterResponse =
 loadBalancerWaiter
                    .waitUntilLoadBalancerAvailable(request);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println("Load Balancer " + lbName + " is available.");

            // Get the DNS name (endpoint) of the load balancer.
            String lbDNSName = lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).dnsName();
            System.out.println("*** Load Balancer DNS Name: " + lbDNSName);

            // Create a listener for the load balance.
            Action action = Action.builder()
                    .targetGroupArn(targetGroupARN)
                    .type("forward")
                    .build();

            CreateListenerRequest listenerRequest = CreateListenerRequest.builder()

 .loadBalancerArn(lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn())
                    .defaultActions(action)
                    .port(port)
                    .protocol(protocol)
                    .build();

            getLoadBalancerClient().createListener(listenerRequest);
            System.out.println("Created listener to forward traffic from load
 balancer " + lbName + " to target group "
                    + targetGroupARN);

            // Return the load balancer DNS name.
            return lbDNSName;

        } catch (ElasticLoadBalancingV2Exception e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

DynamoDB를 사용하여 추천 서비스를 시뮬레이션하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
public class Database {

    private static DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient;

    public static DynamoDbClient getDynamoDbClient() {
        if (dynamoDbClient == null) {
            dynamoDbClient = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return dynamoDbClient;
    }

    // Checks to see if the Amazon DynamoDB table exists.
    private boolean doesTableExist(String tableName) {
        try {
            // Describe the table and catch any exceptions.
            DescribeTableRequest describeTableRequest =
 DescribeTableRequest.builder()
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .build();

            getDynamoDbClient().describeTable(describeTableRequest);
            System.out.println("Table '" + tableName + "' exists.");
            return true;

        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.out.println("Table '" + tableName + "' does not exist.");
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Error checking table existence: " + e.getMessage());
        }
        return false;
    }

    /*
     * Creates a DynamoDB table to use a recommendation service. The table has a
     * hash key named 'MediaType' that defines the type of media recommended, such
     * as
     * Book or Movie, and a range key named 'ItemId' that, combined with the
```

```
     * MediaType,
     * forms a unique identifier for the recommended item.
     */
    public void createTable(String tableName, String fileName) throws IOException {
        // First check to see if the table exists.
        boolean doesExist = doesTableExist(tableName);
        if (!doesExist) {
            DynamoDbWaiter dbWaiter = getDynamoDbClient().waiter();
            CreateTableRequest createTableRequest = CreateTableRequest.builder()
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .attributeDefinitions(
                            AttributeDefinition.builder()
                                    .attributeName("MediaType")
                                    .attributeType(ScalarAttributeType.S)
                                    .build(),
                            AttributeDefinition.builder()
                                    .attributeName("ItemId")
                                    .attributeType(ScalarAttributeType.N)
                                    .build())
                    .keySchema(
                            KeySchemaElement.builder()
                                    .attributeName("MediaType")
                                    .keyType(KeyType.HASH)
                                    .build(),
                            KeySchemaElement.builder()
                                    .attributeName("ItemId")
                                    .keyType(KeyType.RANGE)
                                    .build())
                    .provisionedThroughput(
                            ProvisionedThroughput.builder()
                                    .readCapacityUnits(5L)
                                    .writeCapacityUnits(5L)
                                    .build())
                    .build();

            getDynamoDbClient().createTable(createTableRequest);
            System.out.println("Creating table " + tableName + "...");

            // Wait until the Amazon DynamoDB table is created.
            DescribeTableRequest tableRequest = DescribeTableRequest.builder()
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .build();
```

```
            WaiterResponse<DescribeTableResponse> waiterResponse =
dbWaiter.waitUntilTableExists(tableRequest);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println("Table " + tableName + " created.");

            // Add records to the table.
            populateTable(fileName, tableName);
        }
    }

    public void deleteTable(String tableName) {
        getDynamoDbClient().deleteTable(table -> table.tableName(tableName));
        System.out.println("Table " + tableName + " deleted.");
    }

    // Populates the table with data located in a JSON file using the DynamoDB
    // enhanced client.
    public void populateTable(String fileName, String tableName) throws IOException
{
        DynamoDbEnhancedClient enhancedClient = DynamoDbEnhancedClient.builder()
                .dynamoDbClient(getDynamoDbClient())
                .build();
        ObjectMapper objectMapper = new ObjectMapper();
        File jsonFile = new File(fileName);
        JsonNode rootNode = objectMapper.readTree(jsonFile);

        DynamoDbTable<Recommendation> mappedTable = enhancedClient.table(tableName,
                TableSchema.fromBean(Recommendation.class));
        for (JsonNode currentNode : rootNode) {
            String mediaType = currentNode.path("MediaType").path("S").asText();
            int itemId = currentNode.path("ItemId").path("N").asInt();
            String title = currentNode.path("Title").path("S").asText();
            String creator = currentNode.path("Creator").path("S").asText();

            // Create a Recommendation object and set its properties.
            Recommendation rec = new Recommendation();
            rec.setMediaType(mediaType);
            rec.setItemId(itemId);
            rec.setTitle(title);
            rec.setCreator(creator);

            // Put the item into the DynamoDB table.
            mappedTable.putItem(rec); // Add the Recommendation to the list.
        }
```

```
        System.out.println("Added all records to the " + tableName);
    }
}
```

Systems Manager 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
public class ParameterHelper {

    String tableName = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-table";
    String dyntable = "doc-example-recommendation-service";
    String failureResponse = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-failure-response";
    String healthCheck = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-health-check";

    public void reset() {
        put(dyntable, tableName);
        put(failureResponse, "none");
        put(healthCheck, "shallow");
    }

    public void put(String name, String value) {
        SsmClient ssmClient = SsmClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        PutParameterRequest parameterRequest = PutParameterRequest.builder()
                .name(name)
                .value(value)
                .overwrite(true)
                .type("String")
                .build();

        ssmClient.putParameter(parameterRequest);
        System.out.printf("Setting demo parameter %s to '%s'.", name, value);
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - CreateInstanceProfile

- CreateLaunchTemplate
- CreateListener
- CreateLoadBalancer
- CreateTargetGroup
- DeleteAutoScalingGroup
- DeleteInstanceProfile
- DeleteLaunchTemplate
- DeleteLoadBalancer
- DeleteTargetGroup
- DescribeAutoScalingGroups
- DescribeAvailabilityZones
- DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
- DescribeInstances
- DescribeLoadBalancers
- DescribeSubnets
- DescribeTargetGroups
- DescribeTargetHealth
- DescribeVpcs
- RebootInstances
- ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation
- TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

AWS Batch SDK for Java 2.x를 사용한 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는를와 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 함께 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS Batch.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

안녕하세요 AWS Batch

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS Batch를 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.client.config.ClientOverrideConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.retry.RetryPolicy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.async.SdkAsyncHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.nio.netty.NettyNioAsyncHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.BatchAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.JobStatus;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.JobSummary;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.ListJobsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.paginators.ListJobsPublisher;
import java.time.Duration;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;

public class HelloBatch {
    private static BatchAsyncClient batchClient;

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        List<JobSummary> jobs = listJobs("my-job-queue");
        jobs.forEach(job ->
            System.out.printf("Job ID: %s, Job Name: %s, Job Status: %s%n",
                job.jobId(), job.jobName(), job.status())
        );
    }
```

```
    public static List<JobSummary> listJobs(String jobQueue) {
        if (jobQueue == null || jobQueue.isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Job queue cannot be null or empty");
        }

        ListJobsRequest listJobsRequest = ListJobsRequest.builder()
            .jobQueue(jobQueue)
            .jobStatus(JobStatus.SUCCEEDED)
            .build();

        List<JobSummary> jobSummaries = new ArrayList<>();
        ListJobsPublisher listJobsPaginator =
getAsyncClient().listJobsPaginator(listJobsRequest);
        CompletableFuture<Void> future = listJobsPaginator.subscribe(response -> {
            jobSummaries.addAll(response.jobSummaryList());
        });

        future.join();
        return jobSummaries;
    }

    private static BatchAsyncClient getAsyncClient() {
        SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
            .maxConcurrency(100)  // Increase max concurrency to handle more
simultaneous connections.
            .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the connection
timeout.
            .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the read timeout.
            .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the write timeout.
            .build();

        ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
            .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))  // Set the overall API call
timeout.
            .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))  // Set the individual
call attempt timeout.
            .retryPolicy(RetryPolicy.builder()  // Add a retry policy to handle
transient errors.
                .numRetries(3)  // Number of retry attempts.
                .build())
            .build();

        if (batchClient == null) {
```

```
            batchClient = BatchAsyncClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                .build();
        }
        return batchClient;
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 listJobsPaginatorAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- AWS Batch 컴퓨팅 환경을 생성합니다.
- 컴퓨팅 환경의 상태를 확인합니다.
- AWS Batch 작업 대기열 및 작업 정의를 설정합니다.
- 작업 정의를 등록합니다.
- AWS Batch 작업을 제출합니다.
- 작업 대기열에 적용할 수 있는 작업 목록을 가져옵니다.
- 작업 상태를 확인합니다.
- AWS Batch 리소스를 삭제합니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

AWS Batch 기능을 보여주는 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.BatchException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.ClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.CreateComputeEnvironmentResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.JobSummary;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.Ec2AsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeSecurityGroupsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeSubnetsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeSubnetsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeVpcsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.Filter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.SecurityGroup;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.Subnet;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.Vpc;
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Scanner;
import java.util.UUID;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletionException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
```

```
 * NOTE
 * This scenario submits a job that pulls a Docker image named echo-text from Amazon
 ECR to Amazon Fargate.
 *
 * To place this Docker image on Amazon ECR, run the following Basics scenario.
 *
 * https://github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/tree/main/javav2/example_code/ecr
 *
 */
public class BatchScenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");

    // Define two stacks used in this Basics Scenario.
    private static final String ROLES_STACK = "RolesStack";
    private static String defaultSubnet;
    private static String defaultSecurityGroup;

    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(BatchScenario.class);

    public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException {

        BatchActions batchActions = new BatchActions();
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        String computeEnvironmentName = "my-compute-environment";
        String jobQueueName = "my-job-queue";
        String jobDefinitionName = "my-job-definition";


        // See the NOTE in this Java code example (at start).
        String dockerImage = "dkr.ecr.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/echo-text:echo-text";

        logger.info("""
            AWS Batch is a fully managed batch processing service that dynamically
 provisions the required compute
            resources for batch computing workloads. The Java V2 `BatchAsyncClient`
 allows
            developers to automate the submission, monitoring, and management of
 batch jobs.

            This scenario provides an example of setting up a compute environment,
 job queue and job definition,
            and then submitting a job.
```

```
            This scenario submits a job that pulls a Docker image named echo-text
 from Amazon ECR to Amazon Fargate.

            To place this Docker image on Amazon ECR, run the following Basics
 scenario.

            https://github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/tree/main/javav2/
example_code/ecr

            Let's get started...

            You have two choices:

            1 - Run the entire program.
            2 - Delete an existing Compute Environment (created from a previous
 execution of
            this program that did not complete).
            """);

        while (true) {
            String input = scanner.nextLine();
            if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("1")) {
                logger.info("Continuing with the program...");
               // logger.info("");
                break;
            } else if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("2")) {
                String jobQueueARN = String.valueOf(batchActions.
 describeJobQueueAsync(computeEnvironmentName));
                if (!jobQueueARN.isEmpty()) {
                    batchActions.disableJobQueueAsync(jobQueueARN);
                    countdown(1);
                    batchActions.deleteJobQueueAsync(jobQueueARN);
                }

                try {

 batchActions.disableComputeEnvironmentAsync(computeEnvironmentName)
                        .exceptionally(ex -> {
                            logger.info("Disable compute environment failed: " +
 ex.getMessage());
                            return null;
                        })
                        .join();
                } catch (CompletionException ex) {
```

```
                    logger.info("Failed to disable compute environment: " +
ex.getMessage());
                }
                countdown(2);

batchActions.deleteComputeEnvironmentAsync(computeEnvironmentName).join();
                return;
            } else {
                // Handle invalid input.
                logger.info("Invalid input. Please try again.");
            }
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        // Get an AWS Account id used to retrieve the docker image from Amazon ECR.
        // Create a single-element array to store the `accountId` value.
        String[] accId = new String[1];
        CompletableFuture<String> accountIdFuture = batchActions.getAccountId();
        accountIdFuture.thenAccept(accountId -> {
            logger.info("Account ID: " + accountId);
            accId[0] = accountId;
        }).join();

        dockerImage = accId[0]+"."+dockerImage;

        // Get a default subnet and default security associated with the default
VPC.
        getSubnetSecurityGroup();

        logger.info("Use AWS CloudFormation to create two IAM roles that are
required for this scenario.");
        CloudFormationHelper.deployCloudFormationStack(ROLES_STACK);

        Map<String, String> stackOutputs =
CloudFormationHelper.getStackOutputs(ROLES_STACK);
        String batchIAMRole = stackOutputs.get("BatchRoleArn");
        String executionRoleARN = stackOutputs.get("EcsRoleArn");

        logger.info("The IAM role needed to interact with AWS Batch is
"+batchIAMRole);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        logger.info(DASHES);
```

```
        logger.info("1. Create a Batch compute environment");
        logger.info("""
            A compute environment is a resource where you can run your batch jobs.
            After creating a compute environment, you can define job queues and job
definitions to submit jobs for
            execution.

            The benefit of creating a compute environment is it allows you to easily
configure and manage the compute
            resources that will be used to run your Batch jobs. By separating the
compute environment from the job definitions,
            you can easily scale your compute resources up or down as needed,
without having to modify your job definitions.
            This makes it easier to manage your Batch workloads and ensures that
your jobs have the necessary
            compute resources to run efficiently.
            """);

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<CreateComputeEnvironmentResponse> future =
batchActions.createComputeEnvironmentAsync(computeEnvironmentName, batchIAMRole,
defaultSubnet, defaultSecurityGroup);
            CreateComputeEnvironmentResponse response = future.join();
            logger.info("Compute Environment ARN: " +
response.computeEnvironmentArn());
        } catch (RuntimeException rte) {
            Throwable cause = rte.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ClientException batchExceptionEx) {
                String myErrorCode =
batchExceptionEx.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage();
                if ("Object already exists".contains(myErrorCode)) {
                    logger.info("The compute environment '" + computeEnvironmentName
+ "' already exists. Moving on...");
                } else {
                    logger.info("Batch error occurred: {} (Code: {})",
batchExceptionEx.getMessage(), batchExceptionEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                    return;
                }
            } else {
                    logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", (cause != null ?
cause.getMessage() : rte.getMessage()));
            }
        }
```

```
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("2. Check the status of the "+computeEnvironmentName +" Compute
Environment.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<String> future =
batchActions.checkComputeEnvironmentsStatus(computeEnvironmentName);
            String status = future.join();
            logger.info("Compute Environment Status: " + status);

        } catch (RuntimeException rte) {
            Throwable cause = rte.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ClientException batchExceptionEx) {
                logger.info("Batch error occurred: {} (Code: {})",
batchExceptionEx.getMessage(), batchExceptionEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                return;
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + (cause != null ?
cause.getMessage() : rte.getMessage()));
                return;
            }
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("3. Create a job queue");
        logger.info("""
             A job queue is an essential component that helps manage the execution
of your batch jobs.
             It acts as a buffer, where jobs are placed and then scheduled for
execution based on their
             priority and the available resources in the compute environment.
             """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        String jobQueueArn = null;
        try {
            CompletableFuture<String> jobQueueFuture =
batchActions.createJobQueueAsync(jobQueueName, computeEnvironmentName);
            jobQueueArn = jobQueueFuture.join();
```

```
            logger.info("Job Queue ARN: " + jobQueueArn);

        } catch (RuntimeException rte) {
            Throwable cause = rte.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof BatchException batchExceptionEx) {
                String myErrorCode =
batchExceptionEx.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage();
                if ("Object already exists".contains(myErrorCode)) {
                    logger.info("The job queue '" + jobQueueName + "' already
exists. Moving on...");
                    // Retrieve the ARN of the job queue.
                    CompletableFuture<String> jobQueueArnFuture =
batchActions.getJobQueueARN(jobQueueName);
                    jobQueueArn = jobQueueArnFuture.join();
                    logger.info("Job Queue ARN: " + jobQueueArn);
                } else {
                    logger.info("Batch error occurred: {} (Code: {})",
batchExceptionEx.getMessage(), batchExceptionEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                    return;
                }
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + (cause != null ?
cause.getMessage() : rte.getMessage()));
                return; // End the execution
            }
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info("4. Register a Job Definition.");
        logger.info("""
            Registering a job in AWS Batch using the Fargate launch type ensures
that all
            necessary parameters, such as the execution role, command to run, and so
on
            are specified and reused across multiple job submissions.

             The job definition pulls a Docker image from Amazon ECR and executes
the Docker image.
            """);

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String jobARN;
        try {
```

```
            String platform = "";
            while (true) {
                logger.info("""
                    On which platform/CPU architecture combination did you build the
Docker image?:
                    1. Windows       X86_64
                    2. Mac or Linux  ARM64
                    3. Mac or Linux  X86_64

                    Please select 1, 2, or 3.
                    """);
                String platAns = scanner.nextLine().trim();
                if (platAns.equals("1")) {
                    platform = "X86_64";
                    break; // Exit loop since a valid option is selected
                } else if (platAns.equals("2")) {
                    platform = "ARM64";
                    break; // Exit loop since a valid option is selected
                } else if (platAns.equals("3")) {
                    platform = "X86_64";
                    break; // Exit loop since a valid option is selected
                } else {
                    System.out.println("Invalid input. Please select either 1 or
2.");
                }
            }

            jobARN = batchActions.registerJobDefinitionAsync(jobDefinitionName,
executionRoleARN, dockerImage, platform)
                .exceptionally(ex -> {
                    System.err.println("Register job definition failed: " +
ex.getMessage());
                    return null;
                })
                .join();
            if (jobARN != null) {
                logger.info("Job ARN: " + jobARN);
            }
        } catch (RuntimeException rte) {
            logger.error("A Batch exception occurred while registering the job: {}",
rte.getCause() != null ? rte.getCause().getMessage() : rte.getMessage());
            return;
        }
        logger.info(DASHES);
```

```
        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("5. Submit an AWS Batch job from a job definition.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String jobId;
        try {
            jobId = batchActions.submitJobAsync(jobDefinitionName, jobQueueName,
jobARN)
                .exceptionally(ex -> {
                    System.err.println("Submit job failed: " + ex.getMessage());
                    return null;
                })
                .join();

            logger.info("The job id is "+jobId);
            logger.info("Let's wait 2 minutes for the job to complete");
            countdown(2);

        } catch (RuntimeException rte) {
            logger.error("A Batch exception occurred while submitting the job: {}",
rte.getCause() != null ? rte.getCause().getMessage() : rte.getMessage());
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("6. Get a list of jobs applicable to the job queue.");

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            List<JobSummary> jobs = batchActions.listJobsAsync(jobQueueName);
            jobs.forEach(job ->
                logger.info("Job ID: {}, Job Name: {}, Job Status: {}", job.jobId(),
job.jobName(), job.status()));

        } catch (RuntimeException rte) {
            logger.info("A Batch exception occurred while submitting the job: {}",
rte.getCause() != null ? rte.getCause().getMessage() : rte.getMessage());
            return;
        }

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);
```

```
        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("7. Check the status of job "+jobId);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<String> future = batchActions.describeJobAsync(jobId);
            String jobStatus = future.join();
            logger.info("Job Status: " + jobStatus);

        } catch (RuntimeException rte) {
            logger.info("A Batch exception occurred while submitting the job: {}",
rte.getCause() != null ? rte.getCause().getMessage() : rte.getMessage());
            return;
        }

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        logger.info("8. Delete Batch resources");
        logger.info(
            """
            When deleting an AWS Batch compute environment, it does not happen
instantaneously.
            There is typically a delay, similar to some other AWS resources.
            AWS Batch starts the deletion process.
            """);
        logger.info("Would you like to delete the AWS Batch resources such as the
compute environment? (y/n)");
        String delAns = scanner.nextLine().trim();
        if (delAns.equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
            logger.info("You selected to delete the AWS ECR resources.");
            logger.info("First, we will deregister the Job Definition.");
            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
            try {
                batchActions.deregisterJobDefinitionAsync(jobARN)
                    .exceptionally(ex -> {
                        logger.info("Deregister job definition failed: " +
ex.getMessage());
                        return null;
                    })
                    .join();
                logger.info(jobARN + " was deregistered");
            } catch (RuntimeException rte) {
```

```
                logger.error("A Batch exception occurred: {}", rte.getCause() !=
null ? rte.getCause().getMessage() : rte.getMessage());
                return;
            }

            logger.info("Second, we will disable and then delete the Job Queue.");
            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
            try {
                batchActions.disableJobQueueAsync(jobQueueArn)
                    .exceptionally(ex -> {
                        logger.info("Disable job queue failed: " + ex.getMessage());
                        return null;
                    })
                    .join();
                logger.info(jobQueueArn + " was disabled");
            } catch (RuntimeException rte) {
                logger.info("A Batch exception occurred: {}", rte.getCause() !=
null ? rte.getCause().getMessage() : rte.getMessage());
                return;
            }

            batchActions.waitForJobQueueToBeDisabledAsync(jobQueueArn);
            try {
                CompletableFuture<Void> future =
batchActions.waitForJobQueueToBeDisabledAsync(jobQueueArn);
                future.join();
                logger.info("Job queue is now disabled.");
            } catch (RuntimeException rte) {
                logger.info("A Batch exception occurred: {}", rte.getCause() !=
null ? rte.getCause().getMessage() : rte.getMessage());
                return;
            }

            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
            try {
                batchActions.deleteJobQueueAsync(jobQueueArn);
                logger.info(jobQueueArn +" was deleted");
            } catch (RuntimeException rte) {
                logger.info("A Batch exception occurred: {}", rte.getCause() !=
null ? rte.getCause().getMessage() : rte.getMessage());
                return;
            }
            logger.info("Let's wait 2 minutes for the job queue to be deleted");
            countdown(2);
```

```
            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

            logger.info("Third, we will delete the Compute Environment.");
            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
            try {
                batchActions.disableComputeEnvironmentAsync(computeEnvironmentName)
                    .exceptionally(ex -> {
                        System.err.println("Disable compute environment failed: " +
ex.getMessage());
                        return null;
                    })
                    .join();
                logger.info("Compute environment disabled") ;
            } catch (RuntimeException rte) {
                logger.info("A Batch exception occurred: {}", rte.getCause() !=
null ? rte.getCause().getMessage() : rte.getMessage());
                return;
            }


batchActions.checkComputeEnvironmentsStatus(computeEnvironmentName).thenAccept(state
-> {
                logger.info("Current State: " + state);
            }).join();

            logger.info("Lets wait 1 min for the compute environment to be
deleted");
            countdown(1);

            try {

batchActions.deleteComputeEnvironmentAsync(computeEnvironmentName).join();
                logger.info(computeEnvironmentName +" was deleted.");

            } catch (RuntimeException rte) {
                logger.info("A Batch exception occurred: {}", rte.getCause() !=
null ? rte.getCause().getMessage() : rte.getMessage());
                return;
            }
            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
            CloudFormationHelper.destroyCloudFormationStack(ROLES_STACK);
        }

        logger.info(DASHES);
```

```
        logger.info("This concludes the AWS Batch SDK scenario");
        logger.info(DASHES);
    }

    private static void waitForInputToContinue(Scanner scanner) {
        while (true) {
            logger.info("");
            logger.info("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:");
            String input = scanner.nextLine();

            if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("c")) {
                logger.info("Continuing with the program...");
                logger.info("");
                break;
            } else {
                // Handle invalid input.
                logger.info("Invalid input. Please try again.");
            }
        }
    }

    public static void countdown(int minutes) throws InterruptedException {
        int seconds = 0;
        for (int i = minutes * 60 + seconds; i >= 0; i--) {
            int displayMinutes = i / 60;
            int displaySeconds = i % 60;
            System.out.print(String.format("\r%02d:%02d", displayMinutes,
displaySeconds));
            Thread.sleep(1000); // Wait for 1 second
        }
        logger.info("Countdown complete!");
    }

    private static void getSubnetSecurityGroup() {
        try (Ec2AsyncClient ec2Client = Ec2AsyncClient.create()) {
            CompletableFuture<Vpc> defaultVpcFuture =
ec2Client.describeVpcs(DescribeVpcsRequest.builder()
                            .filters(Filter.builder()
                                    .name("is-default")
                                    .values("true")
                                    .build())
                            .build())
                    .thenApply(response -> response.vpcs().stream()
                            .findFirst()
```

```
                            .orElseThrow(() -> new RuntimeException("Default VPC not
found")));

            CompletableFuture<String> defaultSubnetFuture = defaultVpcFuture
                    .thenCompose(vpc ->
ec2Client.describeSubnets(DescribeSubnetsRequest.builder()
                                    .filters(Filter.builder()
                                                    .name("vpc-id")
                                                    .values(vpc.vpcId())
                                                    .build(),
                                            Filter.builder()
                                                    .name("default-for-az")
                                                    .values("true")
                                                    .build())
                                    .build())
                            .thenApply(DescribeSubnetsResponse::subnets)
                            .thenApply(subnets -> subnets.stream()
                                    .findFirst()
                                    .map(Subnet::subnetId)
                                    .orElseThrow(() -> new RuntimeException("No
default subnet found"))));

            CompletableFuture<String> defaultSecurityGroupFuture = defaultVpcFuture
                    .thenCompose(vpc ->
ec2Client.describeSecurityGroups(DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest.builder()
                                    .filters(Filter.builder()
                                                    .name("group-name")
                                                    .values("default")
                                                    .build(),
                                            Filter.builder()
                                                    .name("vpc-id")
                                                    .values(vpc.vpcId())
                                                    .build())
                                    .build())

.thenApply(DescribeSecurityGroupsResponse::securityGroups)
                            .thenApply(securityGroups -> securityGroups.stream()
                                    .findFirst()
                                    .map(SecurityGroup::groupId)
                                    .orElseThrow(() -> new RuntimeException("No
default security group found"))));

            defaultSubnet = defaultSubnetFuture.join();
            defaultSecurityGroup = defaultSecurityGroupFuture.join();
```

```
        }
    }
}
```

AWS Batch SDK 메서드의 래퍼 클래스입니다.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.client.config.ClientOverrideConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.retry.RetryPolicy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.async.SdkAsyncHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.nio.netty.NettyNioAsyncHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.BatchAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.BatchClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.AssignPublicIp;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.BatchException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.CEState;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.CEType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.CRType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.ComputeEnvironmentOrder;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.ComputeResource;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.ContainerProperties;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.CreateComputeEnvironmentRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.CreateComputeEnvironmentResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.CreateJobQueueRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.DeleteComputeEnvironmentRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.DeleteComputeEnvironmentResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.DeleteJobQueueRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.DeleteJobQueueResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.DeregisterJobDefinitionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.DeregisterJobDefinitionResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.DescribeComputeEnvironmentsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.DescribeComputeEnvironmentsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.DescribeJobQueuesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.DescribeJobQueuesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.DescribeJobsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.DescribeJobsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.JQState;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.JobDefinitionType;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.JobDetail;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.JobQueueDetail;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.JobStatus;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.JobSummary;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.ListJobsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.RegisterJobDefinitionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.NetworkConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.PlatformCapability;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.RegisterJobDefinitionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.ResourceRequirement;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.ResourceType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.RuntimePlatform;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.SubmitJobRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.CreateJobQueueResponse;
import java.time.Duration;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Arrays;
import java.util.Collections;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.atomic.AtomicBoolean;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.EnvironmentVariableCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.SubmitJobResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.UpdateComputeEnvironmentRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.UpdateComputeEnvironmentResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.UpdateJobQueueRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.UpdateJobQueueResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.paginators.ListJobsPublisher;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sts.StsAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sts.model.GetCallerIdentityResponse;

public class BatchActions {
    private static BatchAsyncClient batchClient;

    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(BatchActions.class);

    private static BatchAsyncClient getAsyncClient() {
        if (batchClient == null) {
            SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
                .maxConcurrency(100)
                .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
```

```
                .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .build();

            ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
                .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))
                .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))
                .retryPolicy(RetryPolicy.builder()
                    .numRetries(3)
                    .build())
                .build();

            batchClient = BatchAsyncClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                .build();
        }
        return batchClient;
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously creates a new compute environment in AWS Batch.
     *
     * @param computeEnvironmentName the name of the compute environment to create
     * @param batchIAMRole the IAM role to be used by the compute environment
     * @param subnet the subnet ID to be used for the compute environment
     * @param secGroup the security group ID to be used for the compute environment
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} representing the asynchronous operation,
which will complete with the
     *         {@link CreateComputeEnvironmentResponse} when the compute environment
has been created
     * @throws BatchException if there is an error creating the compute environment
     * @throws RuntimeException if there is an unexpected error during the operation
     */
    public CompletableFuture<CreateComputeEnvironmentResponse>
createComputeEnvironmentAsync(
        String computeEnvironmentName, String batchIAMRole, String subnet, String
secGroup) {
        CreateComputeEnvironmentRequest environmentRequest =
CreateComputeEnvironmentRequest.builder()
            .computeEnvironmentName(computeEnvironmentName)
            .type(CEType.MANAGED)
            .state(CEState.ENABLED)
```

```
            .computeResources(ComputeResource.builder()
                .type(CRType.FARGATE)
                .maxvCpus(256)
                .subnets(Collections.singletonList(subnet))
                .securityGroupIds(Collections.singletonList(secGroup))
                .build())
            .serviceRole(batchIAMRole)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<CreateComputeEnvironmentResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().createComputeEnvironment(environmentRequest);
        response.whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
               String errorMessage = "Unexpected error occurred: " +
ex.getMessage();
               throw new RuntimeException(errorMessage, ex);
            }
        });

        return response;
    }

    public CompletableFuture<DeleteComputeEnvironmentResponse>
deleteComputeEnvironmentAsync(String computeEnvironmentName) {
        DeleteComputeEnvironmentRequest deleteComputeEnvironment =
DeleteComputeEnvironmentRequest.builder()
            .computeEnvironment(computeEnvironmentName)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().deleteComputeEnvironment(deleteComputeEnvironment)
            .whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
                if (ex != null) {
                    Throwable cause = ex.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof BatchException) {
                        throw new RuntimeException(cause);
                    } else {
                        throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause);
                    }
                }
            });
    }

    /**
```

```
    * Checks the status of the specified compute environment.
    *
    * @param computeEnvironmentName the name of the compute environment to check
    * @return a CompletableFuture containing the status of the compute environment,
or "ERROR" if an exception occurs
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> checkComputeEnvironmentsStatus(String
computeEnvironmentName) {
       if (computeEnvironmentName == null || computeEnvironmentName.isEmpty()) {
           throw new IllegalArgumentException("Compute environment name cannot be
null or empty");
       }

       DescribeComputeEnvironmentsRequest environmentsRequest =
DescribeComputeEnvironmentsRequest.builder()
           .computeEnvironments(computeEnvironmentName)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<DescribeComputeEnvironmentsResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().describeComputeEnvironments(environmentsRequest);
       response.whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
           if (ex != null) {
               String errorMessage = "Unexpected error occurred: " +
ex.getMessage();
               throw new RuntimeException(errorMessage, ex);
           }
       });

       return response.thenApply(resp -> resp.computeEnvironments().stream()
           .map(env -> env.statusAsString())
           .findFirst()
           .orElse("UNKNOWN"));
   }

   /**
    * Creates a job queue asynchronously.
    *
    * @param jobQueueName the name of the job queue to create
    * @param computeEnvironmentName the name of the compute environment to
associate with the job queue
    * @return a CompletableFuture that completes with the Amazon Resource Name
(ARN) of the job queue
    */
```

```
   public CompletableFuture<String> createJobQueueAsync(String jobQueueName, String
computeEnvironmentName) {
       if (jobQueueName == null || jobQueueName.isEmpty()) {
           throw new IllegalArgumentException("Job queue name cannot be null or
empty");
       }
       if (computeEnvironmentName == null || computeEnvironmentName.isEmpty()) {
           throw new IllegalArgumentException("Compute environment name cannot be
null or empty");
       }

       CreateJobQueueRequest request = CreateJobQueueRequest.builder()
           .jobQueueName(jobQueueName)
           .priority(1)
           .computeEnvironmentOrder(ComputeEnvironmentOrder.builder()
               .computeEnvironment(computeEnvironmentName)
               .order(1)
               .build())
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<CreateJobQueueResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().createJobQueue(request);
       response.whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
           if (ex != null) {
               String errorMessage = "Unexpected error occurred: " +
ex.getMessage();
               throw new RuntimeException(errorMessage, ex);
           }
       });

       return response.thenApply(CreateJobQueueResponse::jobQueueArn);
   }

   /**
    * Asynchronously lists the jobs in the specified job queue with the given job
status.
    *
    * @param jobQueue the name of the job queue to list jobs from
    * @return a List<JobSummary> that contains the jobs that succeeded
    */
   public List<JobSummary> listJobsAsync(String jobQueue) {
       if (jobQueue == null || jobQueue.isEmpty()) {
           throw new IllegalArgumentException("Job queue cannot be null or empty");
       }
```

```
        ListJobsRequest listJobsRequest = ListJobsRequest.builder()
            .jobQueue(jobQueue)
            .jobStatus(JobStatus.SUCCEEDED)  // Filter jobs by status.
            .build();

        List<JobSummary> jobSummaries = new ArrayList<>();
        ListJobsPublisher listJobsPaginator =
getAsyncClient().listJobsPaginator(listJobsRequest);
        CompletableFuture<Void> future = listJobsPaginator.subscribe(response -> {
            jobSummaries.addAll(response.jobSummaryList());
        });
        future.join();
        return jobSummaries;
    }

    /**
     * Registers a new job definition asynchronously in AWS Batch.
     * <p>
     * When using Fargate as the compute environment, it is crucial to set the
     * {@link NetworkConfiguration} with {@link AssignPublicIp#ENABLED} to
     * ensure proper networking configuration for the Fargate tasks. This
     * allows the tasks to communicate with external services, access the
     * internet, or communicate within a VPC.
     *
     * @param jobDefinitionName the name of the job definition to be registered
     * @param executionRoleARN the ARN (Amazon Resource Name) of the execution role
     *                         that provides permissions for the containers in the
job
     * @param cpuArch a value of either X86_64 or ARM64 required for the service
call
     * @return a CompletableFuture that completes with the ARN of the registered
     *         job definition upon successful execution, or completes exceptionally
with
     *         an error if the registration fails
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> registerJobDefinitionAsync(String
jobDefinitionName, String executionRoleARN, String image, String cpuArch) {
        NetworkConfiguration networkConfiguration = NetworkConfiguration.builder()
                .assignPublicIp(AssignPublicIp.ENABLED)
                .build();

        ContainerProperties containerProperties = ContainerProperties.builder()
                .image(image)
```

```
                .executionRoleArn(executionRoleARN)
                .resourceRequirements(
                        Arrays.asList(
                                ResourceRequirement.builder()
                                        .type(ResourceType.VCPU)
                                        .value("1")
                                        .build(),
                                ResourceRequirement.builder()
                                        .type(ResourceType.MEMORY)
                                        .value("2048")
                                        .build()
                        )
                )
                .networkConfiguration(networkConfiguration)
               .runtimePlatform(b -> b
                        .cpuArchitecture(cpuArch)
                        .operatingSystemFamily("LINUX"))
                .build();

        RegisterJobDefinitionRequest request =
RegisterJobDefinitionRequest.builder()
                .jobDefinitionName(jobDefinitionName)
                .type(JobDefinitionType.CONTAINER)
                .containerProperties(containerProperties)
                .platformCapabilities(PlatformCapability.FARGATE)
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<String> future = new CompletableFuture<>();
        getAsyncClient().registerJobDefinition(request)
                .thenApply(RegisterJobDefinitionResponse::jobDefinitionArn)
                .whenComplete((result, ex) -> {
                    if (ex != null) {
                        future.completeExceptionally(ex);
                    } else {
                        future.complete(result);
                    }
                });

        return future;
    }

    /**
     * Deregisters a job definition asynchronously.
     *
```

```
    * @param jobDefinition the name of the job definition to be deregistered
    * @return a CompletableFuture that completes when the job definition has been
deregistered
    * or an exception has occurred
    */
   public CompletableFuture<DeregisterJobDefinitionResponse>
deregisterJobDefinitionAsync(String jobDefinition) {
       DeregisterJobDefinitionRequest jobDefinitionRequest =
DeregisterJobDefinitionRequest.builder()
           .jobDefinition(jobDefinition)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<DeregisterJobDefinitionResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().deregisterJobDefinition(jobDefinitionRequest);
       responseFuture.whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
           if (ex != null) {
               throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error occurred: " +
ex.getMessage(), ex);
           }
       });

       return responseFuture;
   }

   /**
    * Disables the specified job queue asynchronously.
    *
    * @param jobQueueArn the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the job queue to be
disabled
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the job queue update
operation is complete,
    *         or completes exceptionally if an error occurs during the operation
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> disableJobQueueAsync(String jobQueueArn) {
       UpdateJobQueueRequest updateRequest = UpdateJobQueueRequest.builder()
           .jobQueue(jobQueueArn)
           .state(JQState.DISABLED)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<UpdateJobQueueResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().updateJobQueue(updateRequest);
       return responseFuture.whenComplete((updateResponse, ex) -> {
           if (ex != null) {
```

```
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to update job queue: " +
ex.getMessage(), ex);
            }
        }).thenApply(updateResponse -> null);
    }

    /**
     * Deletes a Batch job queue asynchronously.
     *
     * @param jobQueueArn The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the job queue to delete.
     * @return A CompletableFuture that represents the asynchronous deletion of the
job queue.
     *         The future completes when the job queue has been successfully deleted
or if an error occurs.
     *         If successful, the future will be completed with a {@code Void}
value.
     *         If an error occurs, the future will be completed exceptionally with
the thrown exception.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteJobQueueAsync(String jobQueueArn) {
        DeleteJobQueueRequest deleteRequest = DeleteJobQueueRequest.builder()
            .jobQueue(jobQueueArn)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<DeleteJobQueueResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().deleteJobQueue(deleteRequest);
        return responseFuture.whenComplete((deleteResponse, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete job queue: " +
ex.getMessage(), ex);
            }
        }).thenApply(deleteResponse -> null);
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously describes the job queue associated with the specified compute
environment.
     *
     * @param computeEnvironmentName the name of the compute environment to find the
associated job queue for
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, contains the job
queue ARN associated with the specified compute environment
     * @throws RuntimeException if the job queue description fails
     */
```

```
   public CompletableFuture<String> describeJobQueueAsync(String
computeEnvironmentName) {
       DescribeJobQueuesRequest describeJobQueuesRequest =
DescribeJobQueuesRequest.builder()
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<DescribeJobQueuesResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().describeJobQueues(describeJobQueuesRequest);
       return responseFuture.whenComplete((describeJobQueuesResponse, ex) -> {
           if (describeJobQueuesResponse != null) {
               String jobQueueARN;
               for (JobQueueDetail jobQueueDetail :
describeJobQueuesResponse.jobQueues()) {
                   for (ComputeEnvironmentOrder computeEnvironmentOrder :
jobQueueDetail.computeEnvironmentOrder()) {
                       String computeEnvironment =
computeEnvironmentOrder.computeEnvironment();
                       String name = getComputeEnvironmentName(computeEnvironment);
                       if (name.equals(computeEnvironmentName)) {
                           jobQueueARN = jobQueueDetail.jobQueueArn();
                           logger.info("Job queue ARN associated with the compute
environment: " + jobQueueARN);
                       }
                   }
               }
           } else {
               throw new RuntimeException("Failed to describe job queue: " +
ex.getMessage(), ex);
           }
       }).thenApply(describeJobQueuesResponse -> {
           String jobQueueARN = "";
           for (JobQueueDetail jobQueueDetail :
describeJobQueuesResponse.jobQueues()) {
               for (ComputeEnvironmentOrder computeEnvironmentOrder :
jobQueueDetail.computeEnvironmentOrder()) {
                   String computeEnvironment =
computeEnvironmentOrder.computeEnvironment();
                   String name = getComputeEnvironmentName(computeEnvironment);
                   if (name.equals(computeEnvironmentName)) {
                       jobQueueARN = jobQueueDetail.jobQueueArn();
                   }
               }
           }
           return jobQueueARN;
```

```
        });
    }

    /**
     * Disables the specified compute environment asynchronously.
     *
     * @param computeEnvironmentName the name of the compute environment to disable
     * @return a CompletableFuture that completes when the compute environment is
disabled
     */
    public CompletableFuture<UpdateComputeEnvironmentResponse>
disableComputeEnvironmentAsync(String computeEnvironmentName) {
        UpdateComputeEnvironmentRequest updateRequest =
UpdateComputeEnvironmentRequest.builder()
            .computeEnvironment(computeEnvironmentName)
            .state(CEState.DISABLED)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<UpdateComputeEnvironmentResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().updateComputeEnvironment(updateRequest);
        responseFuture.whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to disable compute environment: "
+ ex.getMessage(), ex);
            }
        });

        return responseFuture;
    }

    /**
     * Submits a job asynchronously to the AWS Batch service.
     *
     * @param jobDefinitionName the name of the job definition to use
     * @param jobQueueName the name of the job queue to submit the job to
     * @param jobARN the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the job definition
     * @return a CompletableFuture that, when completed, contains the job ID of the
submitted job
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> submitJobAsync(String jobDefinitionName, String
jobQueueName, String jobARN) {
        SubmitJobRequest jobRequest = SubmitJobRequest.builder()
            .jobDefinition(jobARN)
            .jobName(jobDefinitionName)
```

```
            .jobQueue(jobQueueName)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<SubmitJobResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().submitJob(jobRequest);
        responseFuture.whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error occurred: " +
ex.getMessage(), ex);
            }
        });

        return responseFuture.thenApply(SubmitJobResponse::jobId);
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously retrieves the status of a specific job.
     *
     * @param jobId the ID of the job to retrieve the status for
     * @return a CompletableFuture that completes with the job status
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> describeJobAsync(String jobId) {
        DescribeJobsRequest describeJobsRequest = DescribeJobsRequest.builder()
            .jobs(jobId)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<DescribeJobsResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().describeJobs(describeJobsRequest);
        return responseFuture.whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error occurred: " +
ex.getMessage(), ex);
            }
        }).thenApply(response -> response.jobs().get(0).status().toString());
    }

    /**
     * Disables the specific job queue using the asynchronous Java client.
     *
     * @param jobQueueArn the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the job queue to wait
for
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the job queue is
disabled
     */
```

```
   public CompletableFuture<Void> waitForJobQueueToBeDisabledAsync(String
jobQueueArn) {
       AtomicBoolean isDisabled = new AtomicBoolean(false);
       return CompletableFuture.runAsync(() -> {
           while (!isDisabled.get()) {
               DescribeJobQueuesRequest describeRequest =
DescribeJobQueuesRequest.builder()
                   .jobQueues(jobQueueArn)
                   .build();

               CompletableFuture<DescribeJobQueuesResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().describeJobQueues(describeRequest);
               responseFuture.whenComplete((describeResponse, ex) -> {
                   if (describeResponse != null) {
                       for (JobQueueDetail jobQueue : describeResponse.jobQueues())
{
                           if (jobQueue.jobQueueArn().equals(jobQueueArn) &&
jobQueue.state() == JQState.DISABLED) {
                               isDisabled.set(true);
                               break;
                           }
                       }
                   } else {
                       throw new RuntimeException("Error describing job queues",
ex);
                   }
               }).join();

               if (!isDisabled.get()) {
                   try {
                       logger.info("Waiting for job queue to be disabled...");
                       Thread.sleep(5000);
                   } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                       Thread.currentThread().interrupt();
                       throw new RuntimeException("Thread interrupted while waiting
for job queue to be disabled", e);
                   }
               }
           }
       }).whenComplete((result, throwable) -> {
           if (throwable != null) {
               throw new RuntimeException("Error while waiting for job queue to be
disabled", throwable);
           }
```

```
        });
    }

    public CompletableFuture<String> getJobQueueARN(String jobQueueName) {
        // Describe the job queue asynchronously
        CompletableFuture<DescribeJobQueuesResponse> describeJobQueuesFuture =
batchClient.describeJobQueues(
            DescribeJobQueuesRequest.builder()
                .jobQueues(jobQueueName)
                .build()
        );

        // Handle the asynchronous response and return the Job Queue ARN in the
CompletableFuture<String>
        CompletableFuture<String> jobQueueArnFuture = new CompletableFuture<>();
        describeJobQueuesFuture.whenComplete((response, error) -> {
            if (error != null) {
                if (error instanceof BatchException) {
                    logger.info("Batch error: " + ((BatchException)
error).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else {
                    logger.info("Error describing job queue: " +
error.getMessage());
                }
                jobQueueArnFuture.completeExceptionally(new RuntimeException("Failed
to retrieve Job Queue ARN", error));
            } else {
                if (response.jobQueues().isEmpty()) {
                    jobQueueArnFuture.completeExceptionally(new
RuntimeException("Job queue not found: " + jobQueueName));
                } else {
                    // Assuming only one job queue is returned for the given name
                    String jobQueueArn = response.jobQueues().get(0).jobQueueArn();
                    jobQueueArnFuture.complete(jobQueueArn);
                }
            }
        });

        return jobQueueArnFuture;
    }

    private static String getComputeEnvironmentName(String computeEnvironment) {
        String[] parts = computeEnvironment.split("/");
        if (parts.length == 2) {
```

```
            return parts[1];
        }
        return null;
    }

    public CompletableFuture<String> getAccountId() {
        StsAsyncClient stsAsyncClient = StsAsyncClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .build();

        return stsAsyncClient.getCallerIdentity()
            .thenApply(GetCallerIdentityResponse::account);
    }


}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - CreateComputeEnvironment
  - CreateJobQueue
  - DeleteComputeEnvironment
  - DeleteJobQueue
  - DeregisterJobDefinition
  - DescribeComputeEnvironments
  - DescribeJobQueues
  - DescribeJobs
  - ListJobsPaginator
  - RegisterJobDefinition
  - SubmitJob
  - UpdateComputeEnvironment
  - UpdateJobQueue

작업

CreateComputeEnvironment

다음 코드 예시는 CreateComputeEnvironment의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Asynchronously creates a new compute environment in AWS Batch.
    *
    * @param computeEnvironmentName the name of the compute environment to create
    * @param batchIAMRole the IAM role to be used by the compute environment
    * @param subnet the subnet ID to be used for the compute environment
    * @param secGroup the security group ID to be used for the compute environment
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} representing the asynchronous operation,
which will complete with the
    *         {@link CreateComputeEnvironmentResponse} when the compute environment
has been created
    * @throws BatchException if there is an error creating the compute environment
    * @throws RuntimeException if there is an unexpected error during the operation
    */
   public CompletableFuture<CreateComputeEnvironmentResponse>
createComputeEnvironmentAsync(
       String computeEnvironmentName, String batchIAMRole, String subnet, String
secGroup) {
       CreateComputeEnvironmentRequest environmentRequest =
CreateComputeEnvironmentRequest.builder()
           .computeEnvironmentName(computeEnvironmentName)
           .type(CEType.MANAGED)
           .state(CEState.ENABLED)
           .computeResources(ComputeResource.builder()
               .type(CRType.FARGATE)
               .maxvCpus(256)
               .subnets(Collections.singletonList(subnet))
               .securityGroupIds(Collections.singletonList(secGroup))
```

```
                .build())
            .serviceRole(batchIAMRole)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<CreateComputeEnvironmentResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().createComputeEnvironment(environmentRequest);
        response.whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
               String errorMessage = "Unexpected error occurred: " +
ex.getMessage();
               throw new RuntimeException(errorMessage, ex);
            }
        });

        return response;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 CreateComputeEnvironmentAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

`CreateJobQueue`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateJobQueue`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Creates a job queue asynchronously.
     *
     * @param jobQueueName the name of the job queue to create
     * @param computeEnvironmentName the name of the compute environment to
associate with the job queue
     * @return a CompletableFuture that completes with the Amazon Resource Name
(ARN) of the job queue
     */
```

```
   public CompletableFuture<String> createJobQueueAsync(String jobQueueName, String
computeEnvironmentName) {
       if (jobQueueName == null || jobQueueName.isEmpty()) {
           throw new IllegalArgumentException("Job queue name cannot be null or
empty");
       }
       if (computeEnvironmentName == null || computeEnvironmentName.isEmpty()) {
           throw new IllegalArgumentException("Compute environment name cannot be
null or empty");
       }

       CreateJobQueueRequest request = CreateJobQueueRequest.builder()
           .jobQueueName(jobQueueName)
           .priority(1)
           .computeEnvironmentOrder(ComputeEnvironmentOrder.builder()
               .computeEnvironment(computeEnvironmentName)
               .order(1)
               .build())
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<CreateJobQueueResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().createJobQueue(request);
       response.whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
           if (ex != null) {
               String errorMessage = "Unexpected error occurred: " +
ex.getMessage();
               throw new RuntimeException(errorMessage, ex);
           }
       });

       return response.thenApply(CreateJobQueueResponse::jobQueueArn);
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 CreateJobQueueAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

DeleteComputeEnvironment

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteComputeEnvironment의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public CompletableFuture<DeleteComputeEnvironmentResponse>
deleteComputeEnvironmentAsync(String computeEnvironmentName) {
       DeleteComputeEnvironmentRequest deleteComputeEnvironment =
DeleteComputeEnvironmentRequest.builder()
           .computeEnvironment(computeEnvironmentName)
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().deleteComputeEnvironment(deleteComputeEnvironment)
           .whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
               if (ex != null) {
                   Throwable cause = ex.getCause();
                   if (cause instanceof BatchException) {
                       throw new RuntimeException(cause);
                   } else {
                       throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause);
                   }
               }
           });
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DeleteComputeEnvironmentAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

`DeleteJobQueue`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteJobQueue`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Deletes a Batch job queue asynchronously.
     *
     * @param jobQueueArn The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the job queue to delete.
     * @return A CompletableFuture that represents the asynchronous deletion of the
job queue.
     *         The future completes when the job queue has been successfully deleted
or if an error occurs.
     *         If successful, the future will be completed with a {@code Void}
value.
     *         If an error occurs, the future will be completed exceptionally with
the thrown exception.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteJobQueueAsync(String jobQueueArn) {
        DeleteJobQueueRequest deleteRequest = DeleteJobQueueRequest.builder()
            .jobQueue(jobQueueArn)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<DeleteJobQueueResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().deleteJobQueue(deleteRequest);
        return responseFuture.whenComplete((deleteResponse, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete job queue: " +
ex.getMessage(), ex);
            }
        }).thenApply(deleteResponse -> null);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DeleteJobQueueAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

DeregisterJobDefinition

다음 코드 예시는 DeregisterJobDefinition의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Deregisters a job definition asynchronously.
    *
    * @param jobdefinition the name of the job definition to be deregistered
    * @return a CompletableFuture that completes when the job definition has been
deregistered
    * or an exception has occurred
    */
   public CompletableFuture<DeregisterJobDefinitionResponse>
deregisterJobDefinitionAsync(String jobDefinition) {
       DeregisterJobDefinitionRequest jobDefinitionRequest =
DeregisterJobDefinitionRequest.builder()
           .jobDefinition(jobDefinition)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<DeregisterJobDefinitionResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().deregisterJobDefinition(jobDefinitionRequest);
       responseFuture.whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
           if (ex != null) {
               throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error occurred: " +
ex.getMessage(), ex);
           }
       });

       return responseFuture;
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DeregisterJobDefinitionAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

DescribeComputeEnvironments

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeComputeEnvironments의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Checks the status of the specified compute environment.
    *
    * @param computeEnvironmentName the name of the compute environment to check
    * @return a CompletableFuture containing the status of the compute environment,
or "ERROR" if an exception occurs
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> checkComputeEnvironmentsStatus(String
computeEnvironmentName) {
       if (computeEnvironmentName == null || computeEnvironmentName.isEmpty()) {
           throw new IllegalArgumentException("Compute environment name cannot be
null or empty");
       }

       DescribeComputeEnvironmentsRequest environmentsRequest =
DescribeComputeEnvironmentsRequest.builder()
           .computeEnvironments(computeEnvironmentName)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<DescribeComputeEnvironmentsResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().describeComputeEnvironments(environmentsRequest);
       response.whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
           if (ex != null) {
               String errorMessage = "Unexpected error occurred: " +
ex.getMessage();
               throw new RuntimeException(errorMessage, ex);
           }
       });

       return response.thenApply(resp -> resp.computeEnvironments().stream()
           .map(env -> env.statusAsString())
```

```
            .findFirst()
            .orElse("UNKNOWN"));
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DescribeComputeEnvironmentsAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

DescribeJobQueues

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeJobQueues의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Asynchronously describes the job queue associated with the specified compute
environment.
    *
    * @param computeEnvironmentName the name of the compute environment to find the
associated job queue for
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, contains the job
queue ARN associated with the specified compute environment
    * @throws RuntimeException if the job queue description fails
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> describeJobQueueAsync(String
computeEnvironmentName) {
       DescribeJobQueuesRequest describeJobQueuesRequest =
DescribeJobQueuesRequest.builder()
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<DescribeJobQueuesResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().describeJobQueues(describeJobQueuesRequest);
       return responseFuture.whenComplete((describeJobQueuesResponse, ex) -> {
           if (describeJobQueuesResponse != null) {
               String jobQueueARN;
```

```
                for (JobQueueDetail jobQueueDetail :
describeJobQueuesResponse.jobQueues()) {
                    for (ComputeEnvironmentOrder computeEnvironmentOrder :
jobQueueDetail.computeEnvironmentOrder()) {
                        String computeEnvironment =
computeEnvironmentOrder.computeEnvironment();
                        String name = getComputeEnvironmentName(computeEnvironment);
                        if (name.equals(computeEnvironmentName)) {
                            jobQueueARN = jobQueueDetail.jobQueueArn();
                            logger.info("Job queue ARN associated with the compute
environment: " + jobQueueARN);
                        }
                    }
                }
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to describe job queue: " +
ex.getMessage(), ex);
            }
        }).thenApply(describeJobQueuesResponse -> {
            String jobQueueARN = "";
            for (JobQueueDetail jobQueueDetail :
describeJobQueuesResponse.jobQueues()) {
                for (ComputeEnvironmentOrder computeEnvironmentOrder :
jobQueueDetail.computeEnvironmentOrder()) {
                    String computeEnvironment =
computeEnvironmentOrder.computeEnvironment();
                    String name = getComputeEnvironmentName(computeEnvironment);
                    if (name.equals(computeEnvironmentName)) {
                        jobQueueARN = jobQueueDetail.jobQueueArn();
                    }
                }
            }
            return jobQueueARN;
        });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DescribeJobQueuesAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

DescribeJobs

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeJobs의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Asynchronously retrieves the status of a specific job.
     *
     * @param jobId the ID of the job to retrieve the status for
     * @return a CompletableFuture that completes with the job status
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> describeJobAsync(String jobId) {
        DescribeJobsRequest describeJobsRequest = DescribeJobsRequest.builder()
            .jobs(jobId)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<DescribeJobsResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().describeJobs(describeJobsRequest);
        return responseFuture.whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error occurred: " +
ex.getMessage(), ex);
            }
        }).thenApply(response -> response.jobs().get(0).status().toString());
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DescribeJobsAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

`ListJobsPaginator`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListJobsPaginator`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Asynchronously lists the jobs in the specified job queue with the given job
status.
     *
     * @param jobQueue the name of the job queue to list jobs from
     * @return a List<JobSummary> that contains the jobs that succeeded
     */
    public List<JobSummary> listJobsAsync(String jobQueue) {
        if (jobQueue == null || jobQueue.isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Job queue cannot be null or empty");
        }

        ListJobsRequest listJobsRequest = ListJobsRequest.builder()
            .jobQueue(jobQueue)
            .jobStatus(JobStatus.SUCCEEDED)  // Filter jobs by status.
            .build();

        List<JobSummary> jobSummaries = new ArrayList<>();
        ListJobsPublisher listJobsPaginator =
getAsyncClient().listJobsPaginator(listJobsRequest);
        CompletableFuture<Void> future = listJobsPaginator.subscribe(response -> {
            jobSummaries.addAll(response.jobSummaryList());
        });
        future.join();
        return jobSummaries;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 ListJobsPaginatorAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

`RegisterJobDefinition`

다음 코드 예시는 `RegisterJobDefinition`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Registers a new job definition asynchronously in AWS Batch.
    * <p>
    * When using Fargate as the compute environment, it is crucial to set the
    * {@link NetworkConfiguration} with {@link AssignPublicIp#ENABLED} to
    * ensure proper networking configuration for the Fargate tasks. This
    * allows the tasks to communicate with external services, access the
    * internet, or communicate within a VPC.
    *
    * @param jobDefinitionName the name of the job definition to be registered
    * @param executionRoleARN the ARN (Amazon Resource Name) of the execution role
    *                         that provides permissions for the containers in the
job
    * @param cpuArch a value of either X86_64 or ARM64 required for the service
call
    * @return a CompletableFuture that completes with the ARN of the registered
    *         job definition upon successful execution, or completes exceptionally
with
    *         an error if the registration fails
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> registerJobDefinitionAsync(String
jobDefinitionName, String executionRoleARN, String image, String cpuArch) {
       NetworkConfiguration networkConfiguration = NetworkConfiguration.builder()
               .assignPublicIp(AssignPublicIp.ENABLED)
               .build();

       ContainerProperties containerProperties = ContainerProperties.builder()
               .image(image)
               .executionRoleArn(executionRoleARN)
               .resourceRequirements(
                       Arrays.asList(
                               ResourceRequirement.builder()
                                       .type(ResourceType.VCPU)
                                       .value("1")
```

```
                                        .build(),
                                ResourceRequirement.builder()
                                        .type(ResourceType.MEMORY)
                                        .value("2048")
                                        .build()
                        )
                )
                .networkConfiguration(networkConfiguration)
               .runtimePlatform(b -> b
                        .cpuArchitecture(cpuArch)
                        .operatingSystemFamily("LINUX"))
                .build();

        RegisterJobDefinitionRequest request =
RegisterJobDefinitionRequest.builder()
                .jobDefinitionName(jobDefinitionName)
                .type(JobDefinitionType.CONTAINER)
                .containerProperties(containerProperties)
                .platformCapabilities(PlatformCapability.FARGATE)
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<String> future = new CompletableFuture<>();
        getAsyncClient().registerJobDefinition(request)
                .thenApply(RegisterJobDefinitionResponse::jobDefinitionArn)
                .whenComplete((result, ex) -> {
                    if (ex != null) {
                        future.completeExceptionally(ex);
                    } else {
                        future.complete(result);
                    }
                });

        return future;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 RegisterJobDefinitionAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

SubmitJob

다음 코드 예시는 SubmitJob의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Submits a job asynchronously to the AWS Batch service.
    *
    * @param jobDefinitionName the name of the job definition to use
    * @param jobQueueName the name of the job queue to submit the job to
    * @param jobARN the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the job definition
    * @return a CompletableFuture that, when completed, contains the job ID of the
submitted job
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> submitJobAsync(String jobDefinitionName, String
jobQueueName, String jobARN) {
       SubmitJobRequest jobRequest = SubmitJobRequest.builder()
           .jobDefinition(jobARN)
           .jobName(jobDefinitionName)
           .jobQueue(jobQueueName)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<SubmitJobResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().submitJob(jobRequest);
       responseFuture.whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
           if (ex != null) {
               throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error occurred: " +
ex.getMessage(), ex);
           }
       });

       return responseFuture.thenApply(SubmitJobResponse::jobId);
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 SubmitJobAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

UpdateComputeEnvironment

다음 코드 예시는 UpdateComputeEnvironment의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Disables the specified compute environment asynchronously.
    *
    * @param computeEnvironmentName the name of the compute environment to disable
    * @return a CompletableFuture that completes when the compute environment is
disabled
    */
   public CompletableFuture<UpdateComputeEnvironmentResponse>
disableComputeEnvironmentAsync(String computeEnvironmentName) {
       UpdateComputeEnvironmentRequest updateRequest =
UpdateComputeEnvironmentRequest.builder()
           .computeEnvironment(computeEnvironmentName)
           .state(CEState.DISABLED)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<UpdateComputeEnvironmentResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().updateComputeEnvironment(updateRequest);
       responseFuture.whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
           if (ex != null) {
               throw new RuntimeException("Failed to disable compute environment: "
+ ex.getMessage(), ex);
           }
       });

       return responseFuture;
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 UpdateComputeEnvironmentAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

UpdateJobQueue

다음 코드 예시는 UpdateJobQueue의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Disables the specified job queue asynchronously.
    *
    * @param jobQueueArn the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the job queue to be
disabled
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the job queue update
operation is complete,
    *         or completes exceptionally if an error occurs during the operation
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> disableJobQueueAsync(String jobQueueArn) {
       UpdateJobQueueRequest updateRequest = UpdateJobQueueRequest.builder()
           .jobQueue(jobQueueArn)
           .state(JQState.DISABLED)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<UpdateJobQueueResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().updateJobQueue(updateRequest);
       return responseFuture.whenComplete((updateResponse, ex) -> {
           if (ex != null) {
               throw new RuntimeException("Failed to update job queue: " +
ex.getMessage(), ex);
           }
       }).thenApply(updateResponse -> null);
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 UpdateJobQueueAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Java 2.x용 SDK를 사용하는 Amazon Bedrock 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x Amazon Bedrock에서를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`GetFoundationModel`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetFoundationModel`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

동기식 Amazon Bedrock 클라이언트를 사용하여 파운데이션 모델에 대한 세부 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
    /**
     * Get details about an Amazon Bedrock foundation model.
     *
     * @param bedrockClient   The service client for accessing Amazon Bedrock.
     * @param modelIdentifier The model identifier.
     * @return An object containing the foundation model's details.
     */
    public static FoundationModelDetails getFoundationModel(BedrockClient
bedrockClient, String modelIdentifier) {
        try {
```

```
            GetFoundationModelResponse response = bedrockClient.getFoundationModel(
                    r -> r.modelIdentifier(modelIdentifier)
            );

            FoundationModelDetails model = response.modelDetails();

            System.out.println(" Model ID:                     " + model.modelId());
            System.out.println(" Model ARN:                    " +
model.modelArn());
            System.out.println(" Model Name:                   " +
model.modelName());
            System.out.println(" Provider Name:                " +
model.providerName());
            System.out.println(" Lifecycle status:             " +
model.modelLifecycle().statusAsString());
            System.out.println(" Input modalities:             " +
model.inputModalities());
            System.out.println(" Output modalities:            " +
model.outputModalities());
            System.out.println(" Supported customizations:     " +
model.customizationsSupported());
            System.out.println(" Supported inference types:    " +
model.inferenceTypesSupported());
            System.out.println(" Response streaming supported: " +
model.responseStreamingSupported());

            return model;

        } catch (ValidationException e) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException(e.getMessage());
        } catch (SdkException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }
```

비동기식 Amazon Bedrock 클라이언트를 사용하여 파운데이션 모델에 대한 세부 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
    /**
     * Get details about an Amazon Bedrock foundation model.
     *
```

```
     * @param bedrockClient   The async service client for accessing Amazon Bedrock.
     * @param modelIdentifier The model identifier.
     * @return An object containing the foundation model's details.
     */
    public static FoundationModelDetails getFoundationModel(BedrockAsyncClient
bedrockClient, String modelIdentifier) {
        try {
            CompletableFuture<GetFoundationModelResponse> future =
bedrockClient.getFoundationModel(
                    r -> r.modelIdentifier(modelIdentifier)
            );

            FoundationModelDetails model = future.get().modelDetails();

            System.out.println(" Model ID:                     " + model.modelId());
            System.out.println(" Model ARN:                    " +
model.modelArn());
            System.out.println(" Model Name:                   " +
model.modelName());
            System.out.println(" Provider Name:                " +
model.providerName());
            System.out.println(" Lifecycle status:             " +
model.modelLifecycle().statusAsString());
            System.out.println(" Input modalities:             " +
model.inputModalities());
            System.out.println(" Output modalities:            " +
model.outputModalities());
            System.out.println(" Supported customizations:     " +
model.customizationsSupported());
            System.out.println(" Supported inference types:    " +
model.inferenceTypesSupported());
            System.out.println(" Response streaming supported: " +
model.responseStreamingSupported());

            return model;

        } catch (ExecutionException e) {
            if (e.getMessage().contains("ValidationException")) {
                throw new IllegalArgumentException(e.getMessage());
            } else {
                System.err.println(e.getMessage());
                throw new RuntimeException(e);
            }
        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
```

```
            Thread.currentThread().interrupt();
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetFoundationModel을 참조하세요.

`ListFoundationModels`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListFoundationModels`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

동기식 Amazon Bedrock 클라이언트를 사용하여 사용 가능한 Amazon Bedrock 파운데이션 모델을 나열합니다.

```
    /**
     * Lists Amazon Bedrock foundation models that you can use.
     * You can filter the results with the request parameters.
     *
     * @param bedrockClient The service client for accessing Amazon Bedrock.
     * @return A list of objects containing the foundation models' details
     */
    public static List<FoundationModelSummary> listFoundationModels(BedrockClient
bedrockClient) {

        try {
            ListFoundationModelsResponse response =
bedrockClient.listFoundationModels(r -> {});

            List<FoundationModelSummary> models = response.modelSummaries();

            if (models.isEmpty()) {
```

```
                System.out.println("No available foundation models in " +
region.toString());
            } else {
                for (FoundationModelSummary model : models) {
                    System.out.println("Model ID: " + model.modelId());
                    System.out.println("Provider: " + model.providerName());
                    System.out.println("Name:     " + model.modelName());
                    System.out.println();
                }
            }

            return models;

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }
```

비동기식 Amazon Bedrock 클라이언트를 사용하여 사용 가능한 Amazon Bedrock 파운데이션 모델을 나열합니다.

```
    /**
     * Lists Amazon Bedrock foundation models that you can use.
     * You can filter the results with the request parameters.
     *
     * @param bedrockClient The async service client for accessing Amazon Bedrock.
     * @return A list of objects containing the foundation models' details
     */
    public static List<FoundationModelSummary>
listFoundationModels(BedrockAsyncClient bedrockClient) {
        try {
            CompletableFuture<ListFoundationModelsResponse> future =
bedrockClient.listFoundationModels(r -> {});

            List<FoundationModelSummary> models = future.get().modelSummaries();

            if (models.isEmpty()) {
                System.out.println("No available foundation models in " +
region.toString());
            } else {
                for (FoundationModelSummary model : models) {
```

```
                    System.out.println("Model ID: " + model.modelId());
                    System.out.println("Provider: " + model.providerName());
                    System.out.println("Name:     " + model.modelName());
                    System.out.println();
                }
            }

            return models;

        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
            Thread.currentThread().interrupt();
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        } catch (ExecutionException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListFoundationModels를 참조하세요.

Java 2.x용 SDK를 사용하는 Amazon Bedrock 런타임 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Bedrock 런타임과 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 시나리오
- Amazon Nova
- Amazon Nova Canvas
- Amazon Titan Image Generator

- Amazon Titan Text
- Amazon Titan Text Embeddings
- Anthropic Claude
- Cohere Command
- Meta Llama
- Mistral AI
- Stable Diffusion

시나리오

Amazon Bedrock 기반 모델과 상호 작용할 수 있는 플레이그라운드 애플리케이션을 생성

다음 코드 예제는 다양한 양식을 통해 Amazon Bedrock 기반 모델과 상호 작용할 수 있는 플레이그라운드를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

Java 기반 모델(FM) 플레이그라운드는 Amazon Bedrock을 Java와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여주는 스프링 부트 샘플 애플리케이션입니다. 이 예제는 Java 개발자가 Amazon Bedrock을 사용하여 생성형 AI 지원 애플리케이션을 구축하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 다음 네 가지 플레이그라운드를 사용하여 Amazon Bedrock 기반 모델을 테스트하고 상호 작용할 수 있습니다.

- 텍스트 플레이그라운드.
- 채팅 플레이그라운드.
- 이미지 플레이그라운드.

또한 이 예제에서는 액세스할 수 있는 기본 모델을 해당 특성과 함께 나열하고 표시합니다. 소스 코드와 배포 지침은 GitHub의 프로젝트를 참조하십시오.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Bedrock 런타임

Amazon Bedrock을 사용하여 텍스트 프롬프트에서 비디오 생성

다음 코드 예제는 Amazon Bedrock 및 Nova-Reel 모델을 사용하여 텍스트 프롬프트에서 비디오를 생성하는 Spring Boot 앱을 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Bedrock 및 Nova-Reel을 사용하여 텍스트 프롬프트에서 비디오를 생성합니다.

```
import org.springframework.stereotype.Service;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.document.Document;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.*;

import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;

@Service
public class VideoGenerationService {

    public GenerateVideoResponse generateVideo(String prompt) {

        // add S3 bucket you want to store your generated videos
        String s3Bucket = "s3://mygeneratedvidoenovatest";


        //Create json request as an instance of Document class
        Document novaRequest = prepareDocument(prompt);

        // Create request
        StartAsyncInvokeRequest request = StartAsyncInvokeRequest.builder()
                .modelId("amazon.nova-reel-v1:0")
                .modelInput(novaRequest)
                .outputDataConfig(AsyncInvokeOutputDataConfig.builder()

 .s3OutputDataConfig(AsyncInvokeS3OutputDataConfig.builder().s3Uri(s3Bucket).build())
                        .build())
                .build();

        try (BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient bedrockClient =
 getBedrockRuntimeAsyncClient()) {
```

```
            CompletableFuture<StartAsyncInvokeResponse>
startAsyncInvokeResponseCompletableFuture =
bedrockClient.startAsyncInvoke(request);

            //blocking operation to wait for the AWS API response
            StartAsyncInvokeResponse startAsyncInvokeResponse =
startAsyncInvokeResponseCompletableFuture.get();
            System.out.println("invocation ARN: " +
startAsyncInvokeResponse.invocationArn());

            GenerateVideoResponse response = new GenerateVideoResponse();
            response.setStatus("inProgress");
            response.setExecutionArn(startAsyncInvokeResponse.invocationArn());

            return response;
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.out.println(e);
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }

    }

    public GenerateVideoResponse checkGenerationStatus(String invocationArn) {
        GenerateVideoResponse response = new GenerateVideoResponse();

        try (BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient bedrockClient =
getBedrockRuntimeAsyncClient()) {
            //creating async request to fetch status by invocation Arn
            GetAsyncInvokeRequest asyncRequest =
GetAsyncInvokeRequest.builder().invocationArn(invocationArn).build();

            CompletableFuture<GetAsyncInvokeResponse> asyncInvoke =
bedrockClient.getAsyncInvoke(asyncRequest);

            //blocking operation to wait for the AWS API response
            GetAsyncInvokeResponse asyncInvokeResponse = asyncInvoke.get();
            System.out.println("Invocation status =" +
asyncInvokeResponse.statusAsString());

            response.setExecutionArn(invocationArn);
            response.setStatus(asyncInvokeResponse.statusAsString());
            return response;
        } catch (Exception e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
```

```
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }

    }

    private static BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient getBedrockRuntimeAsyncClient() {
        BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient bedrockClient =
 BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
                .build();
        return bedrockClient;
    }

    private static Document prepareDocument(String prompt) {
        Document textToVideoParams = Document.mapBuilder()
                .putString("text", prompt)
                .build();

        Document videoGenerationConfig = Document.mapBuilder()
                .putNumber("durationSeconds", 6)
                .putNumber("fps", 24)
                .putString("dimension", "1280x720")
                .build();

        Document novaRequest = Document.mapBuilder()
                .putString("taskType", "TEXT_VIDEO")
                .putDocument("textToVideoParams", textToVideoParams)
                .putDocument("videoGenerationConfig", videoGenerationConfig)
                .build();
        return novaRequest;
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - GetAsyncInvoke
  - StartAsyncInvoke

Converse API에서 도구 사용

다음 코드 예제에서는 애플리케이션, 생성형 AI 모델, 연결된 도구 또는 API 간에 일반적인 상호 작용을 구축하여 AI와 외부 환경 간의 상호 작용을 매개하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 외부 날씨 API를 AI 모델에 연결하는 예제를 사용하면 사용자 입력에 따라 실시간 날씨 정보를 제공할 수 있습니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

시나리오 흐름의 기본 실행입니다. 이 시나리오는 사용자, Amazon Bedrock Converse API 및 날씨 도구 간의 대화를 오케스트레이션합니다.

```
/*
 This demo illustrates a tool use scenario using Amazon Bedrock's Converse API and a
 weather tool.
 The program interacts with a foundation model on Amazon Bedrock to provide weather
 information based on user
 input. It uses the Open-Meteo API (https://open-meteo.com) to retrieve current
 weather data for a given location.
 */
public class BedrockScenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");
    private static String modelId = "amazon.nova-lite-v1:0";
    private static String defaultPrompt = "What is the weather like in Seattle?";
    private static WeatherTool weatherTool = new WeatherTool();

    // The maximum number of recursive calls allowed in the tool use function.
    // This helps prevent infinite loops and potential performance issues.
    private static int maxRecursions = 5;
    static BedrockActions bedrockActions = new BedrockActions();
    public static boolean interactive = true;

    private static final String systemPrompt = """
            You are a weather assistant that provides current weather data for user-
specified locations using only
            the Weather_Tool, which expects latitude and longitude. Infer the
 coordinates from the location yourself.
```

```
            If the user provides coordinates, infer the approximate location and
 refer to it in your response.
            To use the tool, you strictly apply the provided tool specification.

            - Explain your step-by-step process, and give brief updates before each
 step.
            - Only use the Weather_Tool for data. Never guess or make up
 information.
            - Repeat the tool use for subsequent requests if necessary.
            - If the tool errors, apologize, explain weather is unavailable, and
 suggest other options.
            - Report temperatures in °C (°F) and wind in km/h (mph). Keep weather
 reports concise. Sparingly use
              emojis where appropriate.
            - Only respond to weather queries. Remind off-topic users of your
 purpose.
            - Never claim to search online, access external data, or use tools
 besides Weather_Tool.
            - Complete the entire process until you have all required data before
 sending the complete response.
            """;

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        System.out.println("""
                ==================================================
                Welcome to the Amazon Bedrock Tool Use demo!
                ==================================================

                This assistant provides current weather information for user-
specified locations.
                You can ask for weather details by providing the location name or
 coordinates.

                Example queries:
                - What's the weather like in New York?
                - Current weather for latitude 40.70, longitude -74.01
                - Is it warmer in Rome or Barcelona today?

                To exit the program, simply type 'x' and press Enter.

                P.S.: You're not limited to single locations, or even to using
 English!
                Have fun and experiment with the app!
```

```
                """);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        try {
            runConversation(scanner);

        } catch (Exception ex) {
            System.out.println("There was a problem running the scenario: " +
ex.getMessage());
        }

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Amazon Bedrock Converse API with Tool Use Feature
Scenario is complete.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    /**
     * Starts the conversation with the user and handles the interaction with
Bedrock.
     */
    private static List<Message> runConversation(Scanner scanner) {
        List<Message> conversation = new ArrayList<>();

        // Get the first user input
        String userInput = getUserInput("Your weather info request:", scanner);
        System.out.println(userInput);

        while (userInput != null) {
            ContentBlock block = ContentBlock.builder()
                    .text(userInput)
                    .build();

            List<ContentBlock> blockList = new ArrayList<>();
            blockList.add(block);

            Message message = Message.builder()
                    .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                    .content(blockList)
                    .build();

            conversation.add(message);
```

```
            // Send the conversation to Amazon Bedrock.
            ConverseResponse bedrockResponse =
sendConversationToBedrock(conversation);

            // Recursively handle the model's response until the model has returned
its final response or the recursion counter has reached 0.
            processModelResponse(bedrockResponse, conversation, maxRecursions);

            // Repeat the loop until the user decides to exit the application.
            userInput = getUserInput("Your weather info request:", scanner);
        }
        printFooter();
        return conversation;
    }

    /**
     * Processes the response from the model and updates the conversation
accordingly.
     *
     * @param modelResponse the response from the model
     * @param conversation  the ongoing conversation
     * @param maxRecursion  the maximum number of recursions allowed
     */
    private static void processModelResponse(ConverseResponse modelResponse,
List<Message> conversation, int maxRecursion) {
        if (maxRecursion <= 0) {
            // Stop the process, the number of recursive calls could indicate an
infinite loop
            System.out.println("\tWarning: Maximum number of recursions reached.
Please try again.");
        }

        // Append the model's response to the ongoing conversation
        conversation.add(modelResponse.output().message());

        String modelResponseVal = modelResponse.stopReasonAsString();
        if (modelResponseVal.compareTo("tool_use") == 0) {
            // If the stop reason is "tool_use", forward everything to the tool use
handler
            handleToolUse(modelResponse.output(), conversation, maxRecursion - 1);
        }

        if (modelResponseVal.compareTo("end_turn") == 0) {
```

```
            // If the stop reason is "end_turn", print the model's response text,
and finish the process

PrintModelResponse(modelResponse.output().message().content().get(0).text());
            if (!interactive) {
                defaultPrompt = "x";
            }
        }
    }

    /**
     * Handles the use of a tool by the model in a conversation.
     *
     * @param modelResponse the response from the model, which may include a tool
use request
     * @param conversation  the current conversation, which will be updated with the
tool use results
     * @param maxRecursion  the maximum number of recursive calls allowed to handle
the model's response
     */
    private static void handleToolUse(ConverseOutput modelResponse, List<Message>
conversation, int maxRecursion) {
        List<ContentBlock> toolResults = new ArrayList<>();

        // The model's response can consist of multiple content blocks
        for (ContentBlock contentBlock : modelResponse.message().content()) {
            if (contentBlock.text() != null && !contentBlock.text().isEmpty()) {
                // If the content block contains text, print it to the console
                PrintModelResponse(contentBlock.text());
            }

            if (contentBlock.toolUse() != null) {
                ToolResponse toolResponse = invokeTool(contentBlock.toolUse());

                // Add the tool use ID and the tool's response to the list of
results
                List<ToolResultContentBlock> contentBlockList = new ArrayList<>();
                ToolResultContentBlock block = ToolResultContentBlock.builder()
                        .json(toolResponse.getContent())
                        .build();
                contentBlockList.add(block);

                ToolResultBlock toolResultBlock = ToolResultBlock.builder()
                        .toolUseId(toolResponse.getToolUseId())
```

```
                        .content(contentBlockList)
                        .build();

                ContentBlock contentBlock1 = ContentBlock.builder()
                        .toolResult(toolResultBlock)
                        .build();

                toolResults.add(contentBlock1);
            }
        }

        // Embed the tool results in a new user message
        Message message = Message.builder()
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .content(toolResults)
                .build();

        // Append the new message to the ongoing conversation
        //conversation.add(message);
        conversation.add(message);

        // Send the conversation to Amazon Bedrock
        var response = sendConversationToBedrock(conversation);

        // Recursively handle the model's response until the model has returned its
final response or the recursion counter has reached 0
        processModelResponse(response, conversation, maxRecursion);
    }

    // Invokes the specified tool with the given payload and returns the tool's
response.
    // If the requested tool does not exist, an error message is returned.
    private static ToolResponse invokeTool(ToolUseBlock payload) {
        String toolName = payload.name();

        if (Objects.equals(toolName, "Weather_Tool")) {
            Map<String, Document> inputData = payload.input().asMap();
            printToolUse(toolName, inputData);

            // Invoke the weather tool with the input data provided
            Document weatherResponse =
weatherTool.fetchWeatherData(inputData.get("latitude").toString(),
inputData.get("longitude").toString());
```

```
            ToolResponse toolResponse = new ToolResponse();
            toolResponse.setContent(weatherResponse);
            toolResponse.setToolUseId(payload.toolUseId());
            return toolResponse;
        } else {
            String errorMessage = "The requested tool with name " + toolName + "
does not exist.";
            System.out.println(errorMessage);
            return null;
        }
    }

    public static void printToolUse(String toolName, Map<String, Document>
inputData) {
        System.out.println("Invoking tool: " + toolName + " with input: " +
inputData.get("latitude").toString() + ", " + inputData.get("longitude").toString()
+ "...");
    }

    private static void PrintModelResponse(String message) {
        System.out.println("\tThe model's response:\n");
        System.out.println(message);
        System.out.println("");
    }

    private static ConverseResponse sendConversationToBedrock(List<Message>
conversation) {
        System.out.println("Calling Bedrock...");

        try {
            return bedrockActions.sendConverseRequestAsync(modelId, systemPrompt,
conversation, weatherTool.getToolSpec());
        } catch (ModelNotReadyException ex) {
             System.err.println("Model is not ready. Please try again later: " +
ex.getMessage());
            throw ex;
        } catch (BedrockRuntimeException ex) {
            System.err.println("Bedrock service error: " + ex.getMessage());
            throw ex;
        } catch (RuntimeException ex) {
            System.err.println("Unexpected error occurred: " + ex.getMessage());
            throw ex;
        }
    }
```

```
   private static ConverseResponse sendConversationToBedrockwithSpec(List<Message>
conversation, ToolSpecification toolSpec) {
       System.out.println("Calling Bedrock...");

       // Send the conversation, system prompt, and tool configuration, and return
the response
       return bedrockActions.sendConverseRequestAsync(modelId, systemPrompt,
conversation, toolSpec);
   }

   public static String getUserInput(String prompt, Scanner scanner) {
       String userInput = defaultPrompt;
       if (interactive) {
           System.out.println("*".repeat(80));
           System.out.println(prompt + " (x to exit): \n\t");
           userInput = scanner.nextLine();
       }

       if (userInput == null || userInput.trim().isEmpty()) {
           return getUserInput("\tPlease enter your weather info request, e.g., the
name of a city", scanner);
       }

       if (userInput.equalsIgnoreCase("x")) {
           return null;
       }

       return userInput;
   }

   private static void waitForInputToContinue(Scanner scanner) {
       while (true) {
           System.out.println("");
           System.out.println("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:");
           String input = scanner.nextLine();

           if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("c")) {
               System.out.println("Continuing with the program...");
               System.out.println("");
               break;
           } else {
               // Handle invalid input.
               System.out.println("Invalid input. Please try again.");
```

```
            }
        }
    }

    public static void printFooter() {
        System.out.println("""
                ==================================================
                Thank you for checking out the Amazon Bedrock Tool Use demo. We hope
 you
                learned something new, or got some inspiration for your own apps
 today!

                For more Bedrock examples in different programming languages, have a
 look at:
                https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/
service_code_examples.html
                ==================================================
                """);
    }
}
```

데모에서 사용하는 날씨 도구입니다. 이 파일은 도구 사양을 정의하고 Open-Meteo API를 사용하여 날씨 데이터를 검색하는 로직을 구현합니다.

```
public class WeatherTool {

    private static final Logger logger = LoggerFactory.getLogger(WeatherTool.class);
    private static java.net.http.HttpClient httpClient = null;

    /**
     * Returns the JSON Schema specification for the Weather tool. The tool
 specification
     * defines the input schema and describes the tool's functionality.
     * For more information, see https://json-schema.org/understanding-json-schema/
reference.
     *
     * @return The tool specification for the Weather tool.
     */
    public ToolSpecification getToolSpec() {
        Map<String, Document> latitudeMap = new HashMap<>();
        latitudeMap.put("type", Document.fromString("string"));
```

```
        latitudeMap.put("description", Document.fromString("Geographical WGS84
latitude of the location."));

        // Create the nested "longitude" object
        Map<String, Document> longitudeMap = new HashMap<>();
        longitudeMap.put("type", Document.fromString("string"));
        longitudeMap.put("description", Document.fromString("Geographical WGS84
longitude of the location."));

        // Create the "properties" object
        Map<String, Document> propertiesMap = new HashMap<>();
        propertiesMap.put("latitude", Document.fromMap(latitudeMap));
        propertiesMap.put("longitude", Document.fromMap(longitudeMap));

        // Create the "required" array
        List<Document> requiredList = new ArrayList<>();
        requiredList.add(Document.fromString("latitude"));
        requiredList.add(Document.fromString("longitude"));

        // Create the root object
        Map<String, Document> rootMap = new HashMap<>();
        rootMap.put("type", Document.fromString("object"));
        rootMap.put("properties", Document.fromMap(propertiesMap));
        rootMap.put("required", Document.fromList(requiredList));

        // Now create the Document representing the JSON schema
        Document document = Document.fromMap(rootMap);

        ToolSpecification specification = ToolSpecification.builder()
            .name("Weather_Tool")
            .description("Get the current weather for a given location, based on its
WGS84 coordinates.")
            .inputSchema(ToolInputSchema.builder()
                .json(document)
                .build())
            .build();

        return specification;
    }

    /**
     * Fetches weather data for the given latitude and longitude.
     *
     * @param latitude  the latitude coordinate
```

```
     * @param longitude the longitude coordinate
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} containing the weather data as a JSON
 string
     */
    public Document fetchWeatherData(String latitude, String longitude) {
        HttpClient httpClient = HttpClient.newHttpClient();

        // Ensure no extra double quotes
        latitude = latitude.replace("\"", "");
        longitude = longitude.replace("\"", "");

        String endpoint = "https://api.open-meteo.com/v1/forecast";
        String url = String.format("%s?latitude=%s&longitude=
%s&current_weather=True", endpoint, latitude, longitude);

        HttpRequest request = HttpRequest.newBuilder()
            .uri(URI.create(url))
            .build();

        try {
            HttpResponse<String> response = httpClient.send(request,
 HttpResponse.BodyHandlers.ofString());
            if (response.statusCode() == 200) {
                String weatherJson = response.body();
                System.out.println(weatherJson);
                ObjectMapper objectMapper = new ObjectMapper();
                Map<String, Object> rawMap = objectMapper.readValue(weatherJson, new
 TypeReference<Map<String, Object>>() {});
                Map<String, Document> documentMap = convertToDocumentMap(rawMap);


                Document weatherDocument = Document.fromMap(documentMap);
                System.out.println(weatherDocument);
                return weatherDocument;
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException("Error fetching weather data: " +
 response.statusCode());
            }
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.out.println("Error fetching weather data: " + e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException("Error fetching weather data", e);
        }

    }
```

```
    private static Map<String, Document> convertToDocumentMap(Map<String, Object>
 inputMap) {
        Map<String, Document> result = new HashMap<>();
        for (Map.Entry<String, Object> entry : inputMap.entrySet()) {
            result.put(entry.getKey(), convertToDocument(entry.getValue()));
        }
        return result;
    }

    // Convert different types of Objects to Document
    private static Document convertToDocument(Object value) {
        if (value instanceof Map) {
            return Document.fromMap(convertToDocumentMap((Map<String, Object>)
 value));
        } else if (value instanceof Integer) {
            return Document.fromNumber(SdkNumber.fromInteger((Integer) value));
        } else if (value instanceof Double) {  //
            return Document.fromNumber(SdkNumber.fromDouble((Double) value));
        } else if (value instanceof Boolean) {
            return Document.fromBoolean((Boolean) value);
        } else if (value instanceof String) {
            return Document.fromString((String) value);
        }
        return Document.fromNull(); // Handle null values safely
    }
}
```

도구 구성이 포함된 Converse API 작업입니다.

```
    /**
     * Sends an asynchronous converse request to the AI model.
     *
     * @param modelId      the unique identifier of the AI model to be used for the
 converse request
     * @param systemPrompt the system prompt to be included in the converse request
     * @param conversation a list of messages representing the conversation history
     * @param toolSpec     the specification of the tool to be used in the converse
 request
     * @return the converse response received from the AI model
     */
```

```
   public ConverseResponse sendConverseRequestAsync(String modelId, String
systemPrompt, List<Message> conversation, ToolSpecification toolSpec) {
       List<Tool> toolList = new ArrayList<>();
       Tool tool = Tool.builder()
           .toolSpec(toolSpec)
           .build();

       toolList.add(tool);

       ToolConfiguration configuration = ToolConfiguration.builder()
           .tools(toolList)
           .build();

       SystemContentBlock block = SystemContentBlock.builder()
           .text(systemPrompt)
           .build();

       ConverseRequest request = ConverseRequest.builder()
           .modelId(modelId)
           .system(block)
           .messages(conversation)
           .toolConfig(configuration)
           .build();

       try {
           ConverseResponse response = getClient().converse(request).join();
           return response;

       } catch (ModelNotReadyException ex) {
           throw new RuntimeException("Model is not ready: " + ex.getMessage(),
ex);
       } catch (BedrockRuntimeException ex) {
           throw new RuntimeException("Failed to converse with Bedrock model: " +
ex.getMessage(), ex);
       }
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

Amazon Nova

Converse

다음 코드 예제에서는 Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Nova에 문자 메시지를 보내는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 비동기 Java 클라이언트와 함께 사용하여 Amazon Nova로 텍스트 메시지를 전송합니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.*;

import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;

/**
 * This example demonstrates how to use the Amazon Nova foundation models
 * with an asynchronous Amazon Bedrock runtime client to generate text.
 * It shows how to:
 * - Set up the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
 * - Create a message
 * - Configure and send a request
 * - Process the response
 */
public class ConverseAsync {

    public static String converseAsync() {

        // Step 1: Create the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
        // The runtime client handles the communication with AI models on Amazon
 Bedrock
```

```
        BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Step 2: Specify which model to use
        // Available Amazon Nova models and their characteristics:
        // - Amazon Nova Micro: Text-only model optimized for lowest latency and
 cost
        // - Amazon Nova Lite:  Fast, low-cost multimodal model for image, video,
 and text
        // - Amazon Nova Pro:   Advanced multimodal model balancing accuracy, speed,
 and cost
        //
        // For the latest available models, see:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/models-
supported.html
        String modelId = "amazon.nova-lite-v1:0";

        // Step 3: Create the message
        // The message includes the text prompt and specifies that it comes from the
 user
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();

        // Step 4: Configure the request
        // Optional parameters to control the model's response:
        // - maxTokens: maximum number of tokens to generate
        // - temperature: randomness (max: 1.0, default: 0.7)
        //   OR
        // - topP: diversity of word choice (max: 1.0, default: 0.9)
        // Note: Use either temperature OR topP, but not both
        ConverseRequest request = ConverseRequest.builder()
                .modelId(modelId)
                .messages(message)
                .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                                .maxTokens(500)     // The maximum response length
                                .temperature(0.5F)  // Using temperature for
 randomness control
```

```
                        //.topP(0.9F)       // Alternative: use topP instead of
 temperature
                ).build();

        // Step 5: Send and process the request asynchronously
        // - Send the request to the model
        // - Extract and return the generated text from the response
        try {
            CompletableFuture<ConverseResponse> asyncResponse =
 client.converse(request);
            return asyncResponse.thenApply(
                    response -> response.output().message().content().get(0).text()
            ).get();

        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId, e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String response = converseAsync();
        System.out.println(response);
    }
}
```

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Nova로 텍스트 메시지를 전송합니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.*;

/**
 * This example demonstrates how to use the Amazon Nova foundation models
 * with a synchronous Amazon Bedrock runtime client to generate text.
 * It shows how to:
 * - Set up the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
 * - Create a message
```

```
 * - Configure and send a request
 * - Process the response
 */
public class Converse {

    public static String converse() {

        // Step 1: Create the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
        // The runtime client handles the communication with AI models on Amazon
 Bedrock
        BedrockRuntimeClient client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Step 2: Specify which model to use
        // Available Amazon Nova models and their characteristics:
        // - Amazon Nova Micro: Text-only model optimized for lowest latency and
 cost
        // - Amazon Nova Lite:  Fast, low-cost multimodal model for image, video,
 and text
        // - Amazon Nova Pro:   Advanced multimodal model balancing accuracy, speed,
 and cost
        //
        // For the latest available models, see:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/models-
supported.html
        String modelId = "amazon.nova-lite-v1:0";

        // Step 3: Create the message
        // The message includes the text prompt and specifies that it comes from the
 user
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();

        // Step 4: Configure the request
        // Optional parameters to control the model's response:
        // - maxTokens: maximum number of tokens to generate
        // - temperature: randomness (max: 1.0, default: 0.7)
        //   OR
```

```
        // - topP: diversity of word choice (max: 1.0, default: 0.9)
        // Note: Use either temperature OR topP, but not both
        ConverseRequest request = ConverseRequest.builder()
                .modelId(modelId)
                .messages(message)
                .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                                .maxTokens(500)     // The maximum response length
                                .temperature(0.5F)  // Using temperature for
 randomness control
                        //.topP(0.9F)       // Alternative: use topP instead of
 temperature
                ).build();

        // Step 5: Send and process the request
        // - Send the request to the model
        // - Extract and return the generated text from the response
        try {
            ConverseResponse response = client.converse(request);
            return response.output().message().content().get(0).text();

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
 e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String response = converse();
        System.out.println(response);
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

ConverseStream

다음 코드 예제에서는 Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Nova에 문자 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Nova로 텍스트 메시지를 전송하고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.*;

import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

/**
 * This example demonstrates how to use the Amazon Nova foundation models with an
 * asynchronous Amazon Bedrock runtime client to generate streaming text responses.
 * It shows how to:
 * - Set up the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
 * - Create a message
 * - Configure a streaming request
 * - Set up a stream handler to process the response chunks
 * - Process the streaming response
 */
public class ConverseStream {

    public static void converseStream() {

        // Step 1: Create the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
        // The runtime client handles the communication with AI models on Amazon
 Bedrock
        BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Step 2: Specify which model to use
```

```
        // Available Amazon Nova models and their characteristics:
        // - Amazon Nova Micro: Text-only model optimized for lowest latency and
 cost
        // - Amazon Nova Lite:  Fast, low-cost multimodal model for image, video,
 and text
        // - Amazon Nova Pro:   Advanced multimodal model balancing accuracy, speed,
 and cost
        //
        // For the latest available models, see:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/models-
supported.html
        String modelId = "amazon.nova-lite-v1:0";

        // Step 3: Create the message
        // The message includes the text prompt and specifies that it comes from the
 user
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 paragraph";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();

        // Step 4: Configure the request
        // Optional parameters to control the model's response:
        // - maxTokens: maximum number of tokens to generate
        // - temperature: randomness (max: 1.0, default: 0.7)
        //   OR
        // - topP: diversity of word choice (max: 1.0, default: 0.9)
        // Note: Use either temperature OR topP, but not both
        ConverseStreamRequest request = ConverseStreamRequest.builder()
                .modelId(modelId)
                .messages(message)
                .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                                .maxTokens(500)     // The maximum response length
                                .temperature(0.5F)  // Using temperature for
 randomness control
                        //.topP(0.9F)       // Alternative: use topP instead of
 temperature
                ).build();

        // Step 5: Set up the stream handler
        // The stream handler processes chunks of the response as they arrive
        // - onContentBlockDelta: Processes each text chunk
```

```
        // - onError: Handles any errors during streaming
        var streamHandler = ConverseStreamResponseHandler.builder()
                .subscriber(ConverseStreamResponseHandler.Visitor.builder()
                        .onContentBlockDelta(chunk -> {
                            System.out.print(chunk.delta().text());
                            System.out.flush();  // Ensure immediate output of each
 chunk
                        }).build())
                .onError(err -> System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
 err.getMessage()))
                .build();

        // Step 6: Send the streaming request and process the response
        // - Send the request to the model
        // - Attach the handler to process response chunks as they arrive
        // - Handle any errors during streaming
        try {
            client.converseStream(request, streamHandler).get();

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
 e.getCause().getMessage());
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        converseStream();
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ConverseStream을 참조하세요.

시나리오: Converse API에서 도구 사용

다음 코드 예제에서는 애플리케이션, 생성형 AI 모델, 연결된 도구 또는 API 간에 일반적인 상호 작용을 구축하여 AI와 외부 환경 간의 상호 작용을 매개하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 외부 날씨 API를 AI 모델에 연결하는 예제를 사용하면 사용자 입력에 따라 실시간 날씨 정보를 제공할 수 있습니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

시나리오 흐름의 기본 실행입니다. 이 시나리오는 사용자, Amazon Bedrock Converse API 및 날씨 도구 간의 대화를 오케스트레이션합니다.

```
/*
 This demo illustrates a tool use scenario using Amazon Bedrock's Converse API and a
 weather tool.
 The program interacts with a foundation model on Amazon Bedrock to provide weather
 information based on user
 input. It uses the Open-Meteo API (https://open-meteo.com) to retrieve current
 weather data for a given location.
 */
public class BedrockScenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");
    private static String modelId = "amazon.nova-lite-v1:0";
    private static String defaultPrompt = "What is the weather like in Seattle?";
    private static WeatherTool weatherTool = new WeatherTool();

    // The maximum number of recursive calls allowed in the tool use function.
    // This helps prevent infinite loops and potential performance issues.
    private static int maxRecursions = 5;
    static BedrockActions bedrockActions = new BedrockActions();
    public static boolean interactive = true;

    private static final String systemPrompt = """
            You are a weather assistant that provides current weather data for user-
specified locations using only
            the Weather_Tool, which expects latitude and longitude. Infer the
 coordinates from the location yourself.
            If the user provides coordinates, infer the approximate location and
 refer to it in your response.
            To use the tool, you strictly apply the provided tool specification.

            - Explain your step-by-step process, and give brief updates before each
 step.
```

```
            - Only use the Weather_Tool for data. Never guess or make up
 information.
            - Repeat the tool use for subsequent requests if necessary.
            - If the tool errors, apologize, explain weather is unavailable, and
 suggest other options.
            - Report temperatures in °C (°F) and wind in km/h (mph). Keep weather
 reports concise. Sparingly use
              emojis where appropriate.
            - Only respond to weather queries. Remind off-topic users of your
 purpose.
            - Never claim to search online, access external data, or use tools
 besides Weather_Tool.
            - Complete the entire process until you have all required data before
 sending the complete response.
            """;

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        System.out.println("""
                ==================================================
                Welcome to the Amazon Bedrock Tool Use demo!
                ==================================================

                This assistant provides current weather information for user-
specified locations.
                You can ask for weather details by providing the location name or
 coordinates.

                Example queries:
                - What's the weather like in New York?
                - Current weather for latitude 40.70, longitude -74.01
                - Is it warmer in Rome or Barcelona today?

                To exit the program, simply type 'x' and press Enter.

                P.S.: You're not limited to single locations, or even to using
 English!
                Have fun and experiment with the app!
                """);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        try {
            runConversation(scanner);
```

```
        } catch (Exception ex) {
            System.out.println("There was a problem running the scenario: " +
ex.getMessage());
        }

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Amazon Bedrock Converse API with Tool Use Feature
Scenario is complete.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    /**
     * Starts the conversation with the user and handles the interaction with
Bedrock.
     */
    private static List<Message> runConversation(Scanner scanner) {
        List<Message> conversation = new ArrayList<>();

        // Get the first user input
        String userInput = getUserInput("Your weather info request:", scanner);
        System.out.println(userInput);

        while (userInput != null) {
            ContentBlock block = ContentBlock.builder()
                    .text(userInput)
                    .build();

            List<ContentBlock> blockList = new ArrayList<>();
            blockList.add(block);

            Message message = Message.builder()
                    .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                    .content(blockList)
                    .build();

            conversation.add(message);

            // Send the conversation to Amazon Bedrock.
            ConverseResponse bedrockResponse =
sendConversationToBedrock(conversation);
```

```
            // Recursively handle the model's response until the model has returned
its final response or the recursion counter has reached 0.
            processModelResponse(bedrockResponse, conversation, maxRecursions);

            // Repeat the loop until the user decides to exit the application.
            userInput = getUserInput("Your weather info request:", scanner);
        }
        printFooter();
        return conversation;
    }

    /**
     * Processes the response from the model and updates the conversation
accordingly.
     *
     * @param modelResponse the response from the model
     * @param conversation  the ongoing conversation
     * @param maxRecursion  the maximum number of recursions allowed
     */
    private static void processModelResponse(ConverseResponse modelResponse,
List<Message> conversation, int maxRecursion) {
        if (maxRecursion <= 0) {
            // Stop the process, the number of recursive calls could indicate an
infinite loop
            System.out.println("\tWarning: Maximum number of recursions reached.
Please try again.");
        }

        // Append the model's response to the ongoing conversation
        conversation.add(modelResponse.output().message());

        String modelResponseVal = modelResponse.stopReasonAsString();
        if (modelResponseVal.compareTo("tool_use") == 0) {
            // If the stop reason is "tool_use", forward everything to the tool use
handler
            handleToolUse(modelResponse.output(), conversation, maxRecursion - 1);
        }

        if (modelResponseVal.compareTo("end_turn") == 0) {
            // If the stop reason is "end_turn", print the model's response text,
and finish the process

PrintModelResponse(modelResponse.output().message().content().get(0).text());
            if (!interactive) {
```

```
                defaultPrompt = "x";
            }
        }
    }

    /**
     * Handles the use of a tool by the model in a conversation.
     *
     * @param modelResponse the response from the model, which may include a tool
use request
     * @param conversation  the current conversation, which will be updated with the
tool use results
     * @param maxRecursion  the maximum number of recursive calls allowed to handle
the model's response
     */
    private static void handleToolUse(ConverseOutput modelResponse, List<Message>
conversation, int maxRecursion) {
        List<ContentBlock> toolResults = new ArrayList<>();

        // The model's response can consist of multiple content blocks
        for (ContentBlock contentBlock : modelResponse.message().content()) {
            if (contentBlock.text() != null && !contentBlock.text().isEmpty()) {
                // If the content block contains text, print it to the console
                PrintModelResponse(contentBlock.text());
            }

            if (contentBlock.toolUse() != null) {
                ToolResponse toolResponse = invokeTool(contentBlock.toolUse());

                // Add the tool use ID and the tool's response to the list of
results
                List<ToolResultContentBlock> contentBlockList = new ArrayList<>();
                ToolResultContentBlock block = ToolResultContentBlock.builder()
                        .json(toolResponse.getContent())
                        .build();
                contentBlockList.add(block);

                ToolResultBlock toolResultBlock = ToolResultBlock.builder()
                        .toolUseId(toolResponse.getToolUseId())
                        .content(contentBlockList)
                        .build();

                ContentBlock contentBlock1 = ContentBlock.builder()
                        .toolResult(toolResultBlock)
```

```
                        .build();

                toolResults.add(contentBlock1);
            }
        }

        // Embed the tool results in a new user message
        Message message = Message.builder()
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .content(toolResults)
                .build();

        // Append the new message to the ongoing conversation
        //conversation.add(message);
        conversation.add(message);

        // Send the conversation to Amazon Bedrock
        var response = sendConversationToBedrock(conversation);

        // Recursively handle the model's response until the model has returned its
final response or the recursion counter has reached 0
        processModelResponse(response, conversation, maxRecursion);
    }

    // Invokes the specified tool with the given payload and returns the tool's
response.
    // If the requested tool does not exist, an error message is returned.
    private static ToolResponse invokeTool(ToolUseBlock payload) {
        String toolName = payload.name();

        if (Objects.equals(toolName, "Weather_Tool")) {
            Map<String, Document> inputData = payload.input().asMap();
            printToolUse(toolName, inputData);

            // Invoke the weather tool with the input data provided
            Document weatherResponse =
weatherTool.fetchWeatherData(inputData.get("latitude").toString(),
inputData.get("longitude").toString());

            ToolResponse toolResponse = new ToolResponse();
            toolResponse.setContent(weatherResponse);
            toolResponse.setToolUseId(payload.toolUseId());
            return toolResponse;
        } else {
```

```
            String errorMessage = "The requested tool with name " + toolName + "
does not exist.";
            System.out.println(errorMessage);
            return null;
        }
    }

    public static void printToolUse(String toolName, Map<String, Document>
inputData) {
        System.out.println("Invoking tool: " + toolName + " with input: " +
inputData.get("latitude").toString() + ", " + inputData.get("longitude").toString()
+ "...");
    }

    private static void PrintModelResponse(String message) {
        System.out.println("\tThe model's response:\n");
        System.out.println(message);
        System.out.println("");
    }

    private static ConverseResponse sendConversationToBedrock(List<Message>
conversation) {
        System.out.println("Calling Bedrock...");

        try {
            return bedrockActions.sendConverseRequestAsync(modelId, systemPrompt,
conversation, weatherTool.getToolSpec());
        } catch (ModelNotReadyException ex) {
             System.err.println("Model is not ready. Please try again later: " +
ex.getMessage());
            throw ex;
        } catch (BedrockRuntimeException ex) {
            System.err.println("Bedrock service error: " + ex.getMessage());
            throw ex;
        } catch (RuntimeException ex) {
            System.err.println("Unexpected error occurred: " + ex.getMessage());
            throw ex;
        }
    }

    private static ConverseResponse sendConversationToBedrockwithSpec(List<Message>
conversation, ToolSpecification toolSpec) {
        System.out.println("Calling Bedrock...");
```

```
        // Send the conversation, system prompt, and tool configuration, and return
the response
        return bedrockActions.sendConverseRequestAsync(modelId, systemPrompt,
conversation, toolSpec);
    }

    public static String getUserInput(String prompt, Scanner scanner) {
        String userInput = defaultPrompt;
        if (interactive) {
            System.out.println("*".repeat(80));
            System.out.println(prompt + " (x to exit): \n\t");
            userInput = scanner.nextLine();
        }

        if (userInput == null || userInput.trim().isEmpty()) {
            return getUserInput("\tPlease enter your weather info request, e.g., the
name of a city", scanner);
        }

        if (userInput.equalsIgnoreCase("x")) {
            return null;
        }

        return userInput;
    }

    private static void waitForInputToContinue(Scanner scanner) {
        while (true) {
            System.out.println("");
            System.out.println("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:");
            String input = scanner.nextLine();

            if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("c")) {
                System.out.println("Continuing with the program...");
                System.out.println("");
                break;
            } else {
                // Handle invalid input.
                System.out.println("Invalid input. Please try again.");
            }
        }
    }

    public static void printFooter() {
```

```
        System.out.println("""
                ==================================================
                Thank you for checking out the Amazon Bedrock Tool Use demo. We hope
 you
                learned something new, or got some inspiration for your own apps
 today!

                For more Bedrock examples in different programming languages, have a
 look at:
                https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/
service_code_examples.html
                ==================================================
                """);
    }
}
```

데모에서 사용하는 날씨 도구입니다. 이 파일은 도구 사양을 정의하고 Open-Meteo API를 사용하여 날씨 데이터를 검색하는 로직을 구현합니다.

```
public class WeatherTool {

    private static final Logger logger = LoggerFactory.getLogger(WeatherTool.class);
    private static java.net.http.HttpClient httpClient = null;

    /**
     * Returns the JSON Schema specification for the Weather tool. The tool
 specification
     * defines the input schema and describes the tool's functionality.
     * For more information, see https://json-schema.org/understanding-json-schema/
reference.
     *
     * @return The tool specification for the Weather tool.
     */
    public ToolSpecification getToolSpec() {
        Map<String, Document> latitudeMap = new HashMap<>();
        latitudeMap.put("type", Document.fromString("string"));
        latitudeMap.put("description", Document.fromString("Geographical WGS84
 latitude of the location."));

        // Create the nested "longitude" object
        Map<String, Document> longitudeMap = new HashMap<>();
        longitudeMap.put("type", Document.fromString("string"));
```

```
        longitudeMap.put("description", Document.fromString("Geographical WGS84
longitude of the location."));

        // Create the "properties" object
        Map<String, Document> propertiesMap = new HashMap<>();
        propertiesMap.put("latitude", Document.fromMap(latitudeMap));
        propertiesMap.put("longitude", Document.fromMap(longitudeMap));

        // Create the "required" array
        List<Document> requiredList = new ArrayList<>();
        requiredList.add(Document.fromString("latitude"));
        requiredList.add(Document.fromString("longitude"));

        // Create the root object
        Map<String, Document> rootMap = new HashMap<>();
        rootMap.put("type", Document.fromString("object"));
        rootMap.put("properties", Document.fromMap(propertiesMap));
        rootMap.put("required", Document.fromList(requiredList));

        // Now create the Document representing the JSON schema
        Document document = Document.fromMap(rootMap);

        ToolSpecification specification = ToolSpecification.builder()
            .name("Weather_Tool")
            .description("Get the current weather for a given location, based on its
WGS84 coordinates.")
            .inputSchema(ToolInputSchema.builder()
                .json(document)
                .build())
            .build();

        return specification;
    }

    /**
     * Fetches weather data for the given latitude and longitude.
     *
     * @param latitude  the latitude coordinate
     * @param longitude the longitude coordinate
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} containing the weather data as a JSON
string
     */
    public Document fetchWeatherData(String latitude, String longitude) {
        HttpClient httpClient = HttpClient.newHttpClient();
```

```
        // Ensure no extra double quotes
        latitude = latitude.replace("\"", "");
        longitude = longitude.replace("\"", "");

        String endpoint = "https://api.open-meteo.com/v1/forecast";
        String url = String.format("%s?latitude=%s&longitude=
%s&current_weather=True", endpoint, latitude, longitude);

        HttpRequest request = HttpRequest.newBuilder()
            .uri(URI.create(url))
            .build();

        try {
            HttpResponse<String> response = httpClient.send(request,
 HttpResponse.BodyHandlers.ofString());
            if (response.statusCode() == 200) {
                String weatherJson = response.body();
                System.out.println(weatherJson);
                ObjectMapper objectMapper = new ObjectMapper();
                Map<String, Object> rawMap = objectMapper.readValue(weatherJson, new
 TypeReference<Map<String, Object>>() {});
                Map<String, Document> documentMap = convertToDocumentMap(rawMap);


                Document weatherDocument = Document.fromMap(documentMap);
                System.out.println(weatherDocument);
                return weatherDocument;
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException("Error fetching weather data: " +
 response.statusCode());
            }
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.out.println("Error fetching weather data: " + e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException("Error fetching weather data", e);
        }

    }

    private static Map<String, Document> convertToDocumentMap(Map<String, Object>
 inputMap) {
        Map<String, Document> result = new HashMap<>();
        for (Map.Entry<String, Object> entry : inputMap.entrySet()) {
            result.put(entry.getKey(), convertToDocument(entry.getValue()));
```

```
        }
        return result;
    }

    // Convert different types of Objects to Document
    private static Document convertToDocument(Object value) {
        if (value instanceof Map) {
            return Document.fromMap(convertToDocumentMap((Map<String, Object>)
 value));
        } else if (value instanceof Integer) {
            return Document.fromNumber(SdkNumber.fromInteger((Integer) value));
        } else if (value instanceof Double) {  //
            return Document.fromNumber(SdkNumber.fromDouble((Double) value));
        } else if (value instanceof Boolean) {
            return Document.fromBoolean((Boolean) value);
        } else if (value instanceof String) {
            return Document.fromString((String) value);
        }
        return Document.fromNull(); // Handle null values safely
    }
}
```

도구 구성이 포함된 Converse API 작업입니다.

```
    /**
     * Sends an asynchronous converse request to the AI model.
     *
     * @param modelId      the unique identifier of the AI model to be used for the
 converse request
     * @param systemPrompt the system prompt to be included in the converse request
     * @param conversation a list of messages representing the conversation history
     * @param toolSpec     the specification of the tool to be used in the converse
 request
     * @return the converse response received from the AI model
     */
    public ConverseResponse sendConverseRequestAsync(String modelId, String
 systemPrompt, List<Message> conversation, ToolSpecification toolSpec) {
        List<Tool> toolList = new ArrayList<>();
        Tool tool = Tool.builder()
            .toolSpec(toolSpec)
            .build();
```

```
        toolList.add(tool);

        ToolConfiguration configuration = ToolConfiguration.builder()
            .tools(toolList)
            .build();

        SystemContentBlock block = SystemContentBlock.builder()
            .text(systemPrompt)
            .build();

        ConverseRequest request = ConverseRequest.builder()
            .modelId(modelId)
            .system(block)
            .messages(conversation)
            .toolConfig(configuration)
            .build();

        try {
            ConverseResponse response = getClient().converse(request).join();
            return response;

        } catch (ModelNotReadyException ex) {
            throw new RuntimeException("Model is not ready: " + ex.getMessage(),
ex);
        } catch (BedrockRuntimeException ex) {
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to converse with Bedrock model: " +
ex.getMessage(), ex);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

Amazon Nova Canvas

InvokeModel

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Bedrock에서 Amazon Nova Canvas를 호출하여 이미지를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Nova Canvas로 이미지를 생성합니다.

```
import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelResponse;

import java.security.SecureRandom;
import java.util.Base64;

import static com.example.bedrockruntime.libs.ImageTools.displayImage;

/**
 * This example demonstrates how to use Amazon Nova Canvas to generate images.
 * It shows how to:
 * - Set up the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
 * - Configure the image generation parameters
 * - Send a request to generate an image
 * - Process the response and handle the generated image
 */
public class InvokeModel {

    public static byte[] invokeModel() {

        // Step 1: Create the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
        // The runtime client handles the communication with AI models on Amazon
 Bedrock
        BedrockRuntimeClient client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
```

```
                .build();

        // Step 2: Specify which model to use
        // For the latest available models, see:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/models-
supported.html
        String modelId = "amazon.nova-canvas-v1:0";

        // Step 3: Configure the generation parameters and create the request
        // First, set the main parameters:
        // - prompt: Text description of the image to generate
        // - seed: Random number for reproducible generation (0 to 858,993,459)
        String prompt = "A stylized picture of a cute old steampunk robot";
        int seed = new SecureRandom().nextInt(858_993_460);

        // Then, create the request using a template with the following structure:
        // - taskType: TEXT_IMAGE (specifies text-to-image generation)
        // - textToImageParams: Contains the text prompt
        // - imageGenerationConfig: Contains optional generation settings (seed,
 quality, etc.)
        // For a list of available request parameters, see:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/nova/latest/userguide/image-gen-req-resp-
structure.html
        String request = """
                {
                    "taskType": "TEXT_IMAGE",
                    "textToImageParams": {
                        "text": "{{prompt}}"
                    },
                    "imageGenerationConfig": {
                        "seed": {{seed}},
                        "quality": "standard"
                    }
                }"""
                .replace("{{prompt}}", prompt)
                .replace("{{seed}}", String.valueOf(seed));

        // Step 4: Send and process the request
        // - Send the request to the model using InvokeModelResponse
        // - Extract the Base64-encoded image from the JSON response
        // - Convert the encoded image to a byte array and return it
        try {
            InvokeModelResponse response = client.invokeModel(builder -> builder
                    .modelId(modelId)
```

```
                    .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(request))
            );

            JSONObject responseBody = new
 JSONObject(response.body().asUtf8String());
            // Convert the Base64 string to byte array for better handling
            return Base64.getDecoder().decode(
                    new JSONPointer("/images/0").queryFrom(responseBody).toString()
            );

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s%n", modelId,
 e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("Generating image. This may take a few seconds...");
        byte[] imageData = invokeModel();
        displayImage(imageData);
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 InvokeModel을 참조하세요.

Amazon Titan Image Generator

InvokeModel

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Bedrock에서 Amazon Titan Image를 호출하여 이미지를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Titan Image Generator를 사용하여 이미지를 생성합니다.

```
// Create an image with the Amazon Titan Image Generator.

import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;

import java.math.BigInteger;
import java.security.SecureRandom;

import static com.example.bedrockruntime.libs.ImageTools.displayImage;

public class InvokeModel {

    public static String invokeModel() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Image G1.
        var modelId = "amazon.titan-image-generator-v1";

        // The InvokeModel API uses the model's native payload.
        // Learn more about the available inference parameters and response fields
 at:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
titan-image.html
        var nativeRequestTemplate = """
                {
                    "taskType": "TEXT_IMAGE",
                    "textToImageParams": { "text": "{{prompt}}" },
                    "imageGenerationConfig": { "seed": {{seed}} }
                }""";
```

```
        // Define the prompt for the image generation.
        var prompt = "A stylized picture of a cute old steampunk robot";

        // Get a random 31-bit seed for the image generation (max. 2,147,483,647).
        var seed = new BigInteger(31, new SecureRandom());

        // Embed the prompt and seed in the model's native request payload.
        var nativeRequest = nativeRequestTemplate
                .replace("{{prompt}}", prompt)
                .replace("{{seed}}", seed.toString());

        try {
            // Encode and send the request to the Bedrock Runtime.
            var response = client.invokeModel(request -> request
                    .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest))
                    .modelId(modelId)
            );

            // Decode the response body.
            var responseBody = new JSONObject(response.body().asUtf8String());

            // Retrieve the generated image data from the model's response.
            var base64ImageData = new JSONPointer("/
images/0").queryFrom(responseBody).toString();

            return base64ImageData;

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
 e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("Generating image. This may take a few seconds...");

        String base64ImageData = invokeModel();

        displayImage(base64ImageData);
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 InvokeModel을 참조하세요.

Amazon Titan Text

Converse

다음 코드 예제에서는 Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Titan Text로 텍스트 메시지를 보내는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Titan Text로 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Amazon Titan Text.

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConverseResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message;

public class Converse {

    public static String converse() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();
```

```
        // Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Premier.
        var modelId = "amazon.titan-text-premier-v1:0";

        // Create the input text and embed it in a message object with the user
 role.
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();


        try {
            // Send the message with a basic inference configuration.
            ConverseResponse response = client.converse(request -> request
                    .modelId(modelId)
                    .messages(message)
                    .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                            .maxTokens(512)
                            .temperature(0.5F)
                            .topP(0.9F)));

            // Retrieve the generated text from Bedrock's response object.
            var responseText = response.output().message().content().get(0).text();
            System.out.println(responseText);

            return responseText;

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
 e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        converse();
    }
}
```

Bedrock의 Converse API를 비동기 Java 클라이언트와 함께 사용하여 Amazon Titan Text로 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Amazon Titan Text
// with the async Java client.

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message;

import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

public class ConverseAsync {

    public static String converseAsync() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Premier.
        var modelId = "amazon.titan-text-premier-v1:0";

        // Create the input text and embed it in a message object with the user
 role.
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();

        // Send the message with a basic inference configuration.
        var request = client.converse(params -> params
                .modelId(modelId)
```

```
                .messages(message)
                .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                        .maxTokens(512)
                        .temperature(0.5F)
                        .topP(0.9F))
        );

        // Prepare a future object to handle the asynchronous response.
        CompletableFuture<String> future = new CompletableFuture<>();

        // Handle the response or error using the future object.
        request.whenComplete((response, error) -> {
            if (error == null) {
                // Extract the generated text from Bedrock's response object.
                String responseText =
 response.output().message().content().get(0).text();
                future.complete(responseText);
            } else {
                future.completeExceptionally(error);
            }
        });

        try {
            // Wait for the future object to complete and retrieve the generated
 text.
            String responseText = future.get();
            System.out.println(responseText);

            return responseText;

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId, e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        converseAsync();
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

ConverseStream

다음 코드 예제에서는 Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Titan Text로 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Titan Text로 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Amazon Titan Text
// and print the response stream.

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConverseStreamResponseHandler;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message;

import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

public class ConverseStream {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();
```

```
        // Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Premier.
        var modelId = "amazon.titan-text-premier-v1:0";

        // Create the input text and embed it in a message object with the user
 role.
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();

        // Create a handler to extract and print the response text in real-time.
        var responseStreamHandler = ConverseStreamResponseHandler.builder()
                .subscriber(ConverseStreamResponseHandler.Visitor.builder()
                        .onContentBlockDelta(chunk -> {
                            String responseText = chunk.delta().text();
                            System.out.print(responseText);
                        }).build()
                ).onError(err ->
                        System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
 err.getMessage())
                ).build();

        try {
            // Send the message with a basic inference configuration and attach the
 handler.
            client.converseStream(request -> request
                    .modelId(modelId)
                    .messages(message)
                    .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                            .maxTokens(512)
                            .temperature(0.5F)
                            .topP(0.9F)
                    ), responseStreamHandler).get();

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
 e.getCause().getMessage());
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ConverseStream을 참조하세요.

InvokeModel

다음 코드 예제에서는 모델 호출 API를 사용하여 Amazon Titan Text로 텍스트 메시지를 보내는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Invoke Model API를 사용하여 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Amazon Titan Text.

import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;

public class InvokeModel {

    public static String invokeModel() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Premier.
        var modelId = "amazon.titan-text-premier-v1:0";
```

```
        // The InvokeModel API uses the model's native payload.
        // Learn more about the available inference parameters and response fields
 at:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
titan-text.html
        var nativeRequestTemplate = "{ \"inputText\": \"{{prompt}}\" }";

        // Define the prompt for the model.
        var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

        // Embed the prompt in the model's native request payload.
        String nativeRequest = nativeRequestTemplate.replace("{{prompt}}", prompt);

        try {
            // Encode and send the request to the Bedrock Runtime.
            var response = client.invokeModel(request -> request
                    .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest))
                    .modelId(modelId)
            );

            // Decode the response body.
            var responseBody = new JSONObject(response.body().asUtf8String());

            // Retrieve the generated text from the model's response.
            var text = new JSONPointer("/results/0/
outputText").queryFrom(responseBody).toString();
            System.out.println(text);

            return text;

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
 e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        invokeModel();
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 InvokeModel을 참조하세요.

InvokeModelWithResponseStream

다음 코드 예제에서는 모델 호출 API를 사용하여 Amazon Titan Text 모델에 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 인쇄하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Invoke Model API를 사용하여 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Amazon Titan Text
// and print the response stream.

import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamResponseH

import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

import static
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamResponseH

public class InvokeModelWithResponseStream {

    public static String invokeModelWithResponseStream() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
```

```
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Premier.
        var modelId = "amazon.titan-text-premier-v1:0";

        // The InvokeModelWithResponseStream API uses the model's native payload.
        // Learn more about the available inference parameters and response fields
 at:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
titan-text.html
        var nativeRequestTemplate = "{ \"inputText\": \"{{prompt}}\" }";

        // Define the prompt for the model.
        var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

        // Embed the prompt in the model's native request payload.
        String nativeRequest = nativeRequestTemplate.replace("{{prompt}}", prompt);

        // Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request
 payload.
        var request = InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRequest.builder()
                .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest))
                .modelId(modelId)
                .build();

        // Prepare a buffer to accumulate the generated response text.
        var completeResponseTextBuffer = new StringBuilder();

        // Prepare a handler to extract, accumulate, and print the response text in
 real-time.
        var responseStreamHandler =
 InvokeModelWithResponseStreamResponseHandler.builder()
                .subscriber(Visitor.builder().onChunk(chunk -> {
                    // Extract and print the text from the model's native response.
                    var response = new JSONObject(chunk.bytes().asUtf8String());
                    var text = new JSONPointer("/outputText").queryFrom(response);
                    System.out.print(text);

                    // Append the text to the response text buffer.
                    completeResponseTextBuffer.append(text);
                }).build()).build();

        try {
```

```
            // Send the request and wait for the handler to process the response.
            client.invokeModelWithResponseStream(request,
 responseStreamHandler).get();

            // Return the complete response text.
            return completeResponseTextBuffer.toString();

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
 e.getCause().getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) throws ExecutionException,
 InterruptedException {
        invokeModelWithResponseStream();
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 InvokeModelWithResponseStream을 참조하세요.

Amazon Titan Text Embeddings

InvokeModel

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 첫 번째 임베딩 생성을 시작합니다.
- 차원 수 및 정규화를 구성하는 임베딩을 생성합니다(V2만 해당).

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Titan Text Embeddings V2를 사용하여 첫 번째 임베딩을 생성합니다.

```
// Generate and print an embedding with Amazon Titan Text Embeddings.

import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;

public class InvokeModel {

    public static String invokeModel() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Embeddings V2.
        var modelId = "amazon.titan-embed-text-v2:0";

        // The InvokeModel API uses the model's native payload.
        // Learn more about the available inference parameters and response fields
 at:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
titan-embed-text.html
        var nativeRequestTemplate = "{ \"inputText\": \"{{inputText}}\" }";

        // The text to convert into an embedding.
        var inputText = "Please recommend books with a theme similar to the movie
 'Inception'.";

        // Embed the prompt in the model's native request payload.
        String nativeRequest = nativeRequestTemplate.replace("{{inputText}}",
 inputText);

        try {
            // Encode and send the request to the Bedrock Runtime.
```

```
            var response = client.invokeModel(request -> request
                    .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest))
                    .modelId(modelId)
            );

            // Decode the response body.
            var responseBody = new JSONObject(response.body().asUtf8String());

            // Retrieve the generated text from the model's response.
            var text = new JSONPointer("/
embedding").queryFrom(responseBody).toString();
            System.out.println(text);

            return text;

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
 e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        invokeModel();
    }
}
```

Titan Text Embeddings V2를 간접 호출하여 차원 수와 정규화를 구성합니다.

```
    /**
     * Invoke Amazon Titan Text Embeddings V2 with additional inference parameters.
     *
     * @param inputText  - The text to convert to an embedding.
     * @param dimensions - The number of dimensions the output embeddings should
 have.
     *                   Values accepted by the model: 256, 512, 1024.
     * @param normalize  - A flag indicating whether or not to normalize the output
 embeddings.
     * @return The {@link JSONObject} representing the model's response.
     */
```

```
    public static JSONObject invokeModel(String inputText, int dimensions, boolean
normalize) {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_WEST_2)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Embed Text v2.0.
        var modelId = "amazon.titan-embed-text-v2:0";

        // Create the request for the model.
        var nativeRequest = """
                {
                    "inputText": "%s",
                    "dimensions": %d,
                    "normalize": %b
                }
                """.formatted(inputText, dimensions, normalize);

        // Encode and send the request.
        var response = client.invokeModel(request -> {
            request.body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest));
            request.modelId(modelId);
        });

        // Decode the model's response.
        var modelResponse = new JSONObject(response.body().asUtf8String());

        // Extract and print the generated embedding and the input text token count.
        var embedding = modelResponse.getJSONArray("embedding");
        var inputTokenCount = modelResponse.getBigInteger("inputTextTokenCount");
        System.out.println("Embedding: " + embedding);
        System.out.println("\nInput token count: " + inputTokenCount);

        // Return the model's native response.
        return modelResponse;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 InvokeModel을 참조하세요.

Anthropic Claude

Converse

다음 코드 예제에서는 Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Anthropic Claude에 텍스트 메시지를 보내는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Anthropic Claude에 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Anthropic Claude.

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConverseResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message;

public class Converse {

    public static String converse() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
        var modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0";
```

```
        // Create the input text and embed it in a message object with the user
 role.
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();


        try {
            // Send the message with a basic inference configuration.
            ConverseResponse response = client.converse(request -> request
                    .modelId(modelId)
                    .messages(message)
                    .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                            .maxTokens(512)
                            .temperature(0.5F)
                            .topP(0.9F)));

            // Retrieve the generated text from Bedrock's response object.
            var responseText =
 response.output().message().content().getFirst().text();
            System.out.println(responseText);

            return responseText;

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
 e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        converse();
    }
}
```

Bedrock의 Converse API를 비동기 Java 클라이언트와 함께 사용하여 Anthropic Claude에 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Anthropic Claude
// with the async Java client.

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message;

import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

public class ConverseAsync {

    public static String converseAsync() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
        var modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0";

        // Create the input text and embed it in a message object with the user
 role.
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();

        // Send the message with a basic inference configuration.
        var request = client.converse(params -> params
                .modelId(modelId)
                .messages(message)
                .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                        .maxTokens(512)
```

```
                        .temperature(0.5F)
                        .topP(0.9F))
        );

        // Prepare a future object to handle the asynchronous response.
        CompletableFuture<String> future = new CompletableFuture<>();

        // Handle the response or error using the future object.
        request.whenComplete((response, error) -> {
            if (error == null) {
                // Extract the generated text from Bedrock's response object.
                String responseText =
 response.output().message().content().getFirst().text();
                future.complete(responseText);
            } else {
                future.completeExceptionally(error);
            }
        });

        try {
            // Wait for the future object to complete and retrieve the generated
 text.
            String responseText = future.get();
            System.out.println(responseText);

            return responseText;

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId, e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        converseAsync();
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

ConverseStream

다음 코드 예제에서는 Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Anthropic Claude에 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Anthropic Claude에 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Anthropic Claude
// and print the response stream.

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConverseStreamResponseHandler;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message;

import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

public class ConverseStream {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();
```

```
        // Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
        var modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0";

        // Create the input text and embed it in a message object with the user
 role.
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();

        // Create a handler to extract and print the response text in real-time.
        var responseStreamHandler = ConverseStreamResponseHandler.builder()
                .subscriber(ConverseStreamResponseHandler.Visitor.builder()
                        .onContentBlockDelta(chunk -> {
                            String responseText = chunk.delta().text();
                            System.out.print(responseText);
                        }).build()
                ).onError(err ->
                        System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
 err.getMessage())
                ).build();

        try {
            // Send the message with a basic inference configuration and attach the
 handler.
            client.converseStream(request -> request.modelId(modelId)
                    .messages(message)
                    .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                            .maxTokens(512)
                            .temperature(0.5F)
                            .topP(0.9F)
                    ), responseStreamHandler).get();

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
 e.getCause().getMessage());
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ConverseStream을 참조하세요.

InvokeModel

다음 코드 예제에서는 모델 호출 API를 사용하여 Anthropic Claude에 텍스트 메시지를 보내는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Invoke Model API를 사용하여 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Anthropic Claude.

import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;

public class InvokeModel {

    public static String invokeModel() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
        var modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0";

        // The InvokeModel API uses the model's native payload.
        // Learn more about the available inference parameters and response fields
 at:
```

```
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
anthropic-claude-messages.html
        var nativeRequestTemplate = """
                {
                    "anthropic_version": "bedrock-2023-05-31",
                    "max_tokens": 512,
                    "temperature": 0.5,
                    "messages": [{
                        "role": "user",
                        "content": "{{prompt}}"
                    }]
                }""";

        // Define the prompt for the model.
        var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

        // Embed the prompt in the model's native request payload.
        String nativeRequest = nativeRequestTemplate.replace("{{prompt}}", prompt);

        try {
            // Encode and send the request to the Bedrock Runtime.
            var response = client.invokeModel(request -> request
                    .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest))
                    .modelId(modelId)
            );

            // Decode the response body.
            var responseBody = new JSONObject(response.body().asUtf8String());

            // Retrieve the generated text from the model's response.
            var text = new JSONPointer("/content/0/
text").queryFrom(responseBody).toString();
            System.out.println(text);

            return text;

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
 e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
        invokeModel();
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 InvokeModel을 참조하세요.

InvokeModelWithResponseStream

다음 코드 예제에서는 모델 호출 API를 사용하여 Anthropic Claude 모델에 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 인쇄하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Invoke Model API를 사용하여 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Anthropic Claude
// and print the response stream.

import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamResponseH

import java.util.Objects;
import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

import static
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamResponseH
```

```
public class InvokeModelWithResponseStream {

    public static String invokeModelWithResponseStream() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
        var modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0";

        // The InvokeModelWithResponseStream API uses the model's native payload.
        // Learn more about the available inference parameters and response fields
 at:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
anthropic-claude-messages.html
        var nativeRequestTemplate = """
                {
                    "anthropic_version": "bedrock-2023-05-31",
                    "max_tokens": 512,
                    "temperature": 0.5,
                    "messages": [{
                        "role": "user",
                        "content": "{{prompt}}"
                    }]
                }""";

        // Define the prompt for the model.
        var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

        // Embed the prompt in the model's native request payload.
        String nativeRequest = nativeRequestTemplate.replace("{{prompt}}", prompt);

        // Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request
 payload.
        var request = InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRequest.builder()
                .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest))
                .modelId(modelId)
                .build();
```

```
        // Prepare a buffer to accumulate the generated response text.
        var completeResponseTextBuffer = new StringBuilder();

        // Prepare a handler to extract, accumulate, and print the response text in
 real-time.
        var responseStreamHandler =
 InvokeModelWithResponseStreamResponseHandler.builder()
                .subscriber(Visitor.builder().onChunk(chunk -> {
                    var response = new JSONObject(chunk.bytes().asUtf8String());

                    // Extract and print the text from the content blocks.
                    if (Objects.equals(response.getString("type"),
 "content_block_delta")) {
                        var text = new JSONPointer("/delta/
text").queryFrom(response);
                        System.out.print(text);

                        // Append the text to the response text buffer.
                        completeResponseTextBuffer.append(text);
                    }
                }).build()).build();

        try {
            // Send the request and wait for the handler to process the response.
            client.invokeModelWithResponseStream(request,
 responseStreamHandler).get();

            // Return the complete response text.
            return completeResponseTextBuffer.toString();

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
 e.getCause().getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) throws ExecutionException,
 InterruptedException {
        invokeModelWithResponseStream();
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 InvokeModelWithResponseStream을 참조하세요.

추론

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Bedrock에서 Anthropic Claude 3.7 Sonnet의 추론 기능을 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

비동기 Bedrock 런타임 클라이언트에서 Anthropic Claude 3.7 Sonnet의 추론 기능을 사용합니다.

```
import com.example.bedrockruntime.models.anthropicClaude.lib.ReasoningResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.document.Document;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.*;

import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;

/**
 * This example demonstrates how to use Anthropic Claude 3.7 Sonnet's reasoning
 capability
 * with an asynchronous Amazon Bedrock runtime client.
 * It shows how to:
 * - Set up the Amazon Bedrock async runtime client
 * - Create a message
 * - Configure reasoning parameters
 * - Send an asynchronous request with reasoning enabled
 * - Process both the reasoning output and final response
 */
public class ReasoningAsync {

    public static ReasoningResponse reasoningAsync() {
```

```
        // Create the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Specify the model ID. For the latest available models, see:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/models-
supported.html
        var modelId = "us.anthropic.claude-3-7-sonnet-20250219-v1:0";

        // Create the message with the user's prompt
        var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(prompt))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();

        // Configure reasoning parameters with a 2000 token budget
        Document reasoningConfig = Document.mapBuilder()
                .putDocument("thinking", Document.mapBuilder()
                        .putString("type", "enabled")
                        .putNumber("budget_tokens", 2000)
                        .build())
                .build();

        try {
            // Send message and reasoning configuration to the model
            CompletableFuture<ConverseResponse> asyncResponse =
 client.converse(request -> request
                    .additionalModelRequestFields(reasoningConfig)
                    .messages(message)
                    .modelId(modelId)
            );

            // Process the response asynchronously
            return asyncResponse.thenApply(response -> {

                        var content = response.output().message().content();
                        ReasoningContentBlock reasoning = null;
                        String text = null;
```

```
                        // Process each content block to find reasoning and response
 text
                        for (ContentBlock block : content) {
                            if (block.reasoningContent() != null) {
                                reasoning = block.reasoningContent();
                            } else if (block.text() != null) {
                                text = block.text();
                            }
                        }

                        return new ReasoningResponse(reasoning, text);
                    }
            ).get();

        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId, e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // Execute the example and display reasoning and final response
        ReasoningResponse response = reasoningAsync();
        System.out.println("\n<thinking>");
        System.out.println(response.reasoning().reasoningText());
        System.out.println("</thinking>\n");
        System.out.println(response.text());
    }
}
```

동기 Bedrock 런타임 클라이언트와 함께 Anthropic Claude 3.7 Sonnet의 추론 기능을 사용합니다.

```
import com.example.bedrockruntime.models.anthropicClaude.lib.ReasoningResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.document.Document;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.*;

/**
```

```
 * This example demonstrates how to use Anthropic Claude 3.7 Sonnet's reasoning
 capability
 * with the synchronous Amazon Bedrock runtime client.
 * It shows how to:
 * - Set up the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
 * - Create a message
 * - Configure reasoning parameters
 * - Send a request with reasoning enabled
 * - Process both the reasoning output and final response
 */
public class Reasoning {

    public static ReasoningResponse reasoning() {

        // Create the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
        var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Specify the model ID. For the latest available models, see:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/models-
supported.html
        var modelId = "us.anthropic.claude-3-7-sonnet-20250219-v1:0";

        // Create the message with the user's prompt
        var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(prompt))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();

        // Configure reasoning parameters with a 2000 token budget
        Document reasoningConfig = Document.mapBuilder()
                .putDocument("thinking", Document.mapBuilder()
                        .putString("type", "enabled")
                        .putNumber("budget_tokens", 2000)
                        .build())
                .build();

        try {
            // Send message and reasoning configuration to the model
            ConverseResponse bedrockResponse = client.converse(request -> request
                    .additionalModelRequestFields(reasoningConfig)
```

```
                    .messages(message)
                    .modelId(modelId)
            );


            // Extract both reasoning and final response
            var content = bedrockResponse.output().message().content();
            ReasoningContentBlock reasoning = null;
            String text = null;

            // Process each content block to find reasoning and response text
            for (ContentBlock block : content) {
                if (block.reasoningContent() != null) {
                    reasoning = block.reasoningContent();
                } else if (block.text() != null) {
                    text = block.text();
                }
            }

            return new ReasoningResponse(reasoning, text);

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
 e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // Execute the example and display reasoning and final response
        ReasoningResponse response = reasoning();
        System.out.println("\n<thinking>");
        System.out.println(response.reasoning().reasoningText());
        System.out.println("</thinking>\n");
        System.out.println(response.text());
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

스트리밍 응답으로 추론

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Bedrock에서 Anthropic Claude 3.7 Sonnet의 추론 기능을 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Anthropic Claude 3.7 Sonnet의 추론 기능을 사용하여 스트리밍 텍스트 응답을 생성합니다.

```
import com.example.bedrockruntime.models.anthropicClaude.lib.ReasoningResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.document.Document;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.*;

import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;
import java.util.concurrent.atomic.AtomicReference;

/**
 * This example demonstrates how to use Anthropic Claude 3.7 Sonnet's reasoning
 * capability to generate streaming text responses.
 * It shows how to:
 * - Set up the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
 * - Create a message
 * - Configure a streaming request
 * - Set up a stream handler to process the response chunks
 * - Process the streaming response
 */
public class ReasoningStream {

    public static ReasoningResponse reasoningStream() {

        // Create the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
```

```
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Specify the model ID. For the latest available models, see:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/models-
supported.html
        var modelId = "us.anthropic.claude-3-7-sonnet-20250219-v1:0";

        // Create the message with the user's prompt
        var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(prompt))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();

        // Configure reasoning parameters with a 2000 token budget
        Document reasoningConfig = Document.mapBuilder()
                .putDocument("thinking", Document.mapBuilder()
                        .putString("type", "enabled")
                        .putNumber("budget_tokens", 2000)
                        .build())
                .build();

        // Configure the request with the message, model ID, and reasoning config
        ConverseStreamRequest request = ConverseStreamRequest.builder()
                .additionalModelRequestFields(reasoningConfig)
                .messages(message)
                .modelId(modelId)
                .build();

        StringBuilder reasoning = new StringBuilder();
        StringBuilder text = new StringBuilder();
        AtomicReference<ReasoningResponse> finalresponse = new AtomicReference<>();

        // Set up the stream handler to processes chunks of the response as they
 arrive
        var streamHandler = ConverseStreamResponseHandler.builder()
                .subscriber(ConverseStreamResponseHandler.Visitor.builder()
                        .onContentBlockDelta(chunk -> {
                            ContentBlockDelta delta = chunk.delta();
                            if (delta.reasoningContent() != null) {
                                if (reasoning.isEmpty()) {
                                    System.out.println("\n<thinking>");
                                }
```

```
                                if (delta.reasoningContent().text() != null) {

System.out.print(delta.reasoningContent().text());

reasoning.append(delta.reasoningContent().text());
                                }
                            } else if (delta.text() != null) {
                                if (text.isEmpty()) {
                                    System.out.println("\n</thinking>\n");
                                }
                                System.out.print(delta.text());
                                text.append(delta.text());
                            }
                            System.out.flush();  // Ensure immediate output of each
chunk
                        }).build())
                .onComplete(() -> finalresponse.set(new ReasoningResponse(
                        ReasoningContentBlock.fromReasoningText(t ->
t.text(reasoning.toString())),
                        text.toString()
                )))
                .onError(err -> System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
err.getMessage()))
                .build();

        // Step 6: Send the streaming request and process the response
        // - Send the request to the model
        // - Attach the handler to process response chunks as they arrive
        // - Handle any errors during streaming
        try {
            client.converseStream(request, streamHandler).get();
            return finalresponse.get();

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
e.getCause().getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId, e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
        reasoningStream();
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

Cohere Command

Converse

다음 코드 예제에서는 Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Cohere Command에 텍스트 메시지를 보내는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Cohere Command로 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Cohere Command.

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConverseResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message;

public class Converse {

    public static String converse() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
```

```
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Command R.
        var modelId = "cohere.command-r-v1:0";

        // Create the input text and embed it in a message object with the user
role.
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();


        try {
            // Send the message with a basic inference configuration.
            ConverseResponse response = client.converse(request -> request
                    .modelId(modelId)
                    .messages(message)
                    .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                            .maxTokens(512)
                            .temperature(0.5F)
                            .topP(0.9F)));

            // Retrieve the generated text from Bedrock's response object.
            var responseText = response.output().message().content().get(0).text();
            System.out.println(responseText);

            return responseText;

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
        converse();
    }
}
```

Bedrock의 Converse API를 비동기 Java 클라이언트와 함께 사용하여 Cohere Command로 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Cohere Command
// with the async Java client.

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message;

import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

public class ConverseAsync {

    public static String converseAsync() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Command R.
        var modelId = "cohere.command-r-v1:0";

        // Create the input text and embed it in a message object with the user
 role.
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
```

```
                .build();

        // Send the message with a basic inference configuration.
        var request = client.converse(params -> params
                .modelId(modelId)
                .messages(message)
                .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                        .maxTokens(512)
                        .temperature(0.5F)
                        .topP(0.9F))
        );

        // Prepare a future object to handle the asynchronous response.
        CompletableFuture<String> future = new CompletableFuture<>();

        // Handle the response or error using the future object.
        request.whenComplete((response, error) -> {
            if (error == null) {
                // Extract the generated text from Bedrock's response object.
                String responseText =
response.output().message().content().get(0).text();
                future.complete(responseText);
            } else {
                future.completeExceptionally(error);
            }
        });

        try {
            // Wait for the future object to complete and retrieve the generated
text.
            String responseText = future.get();
            System.out.println(responseText);

            return responseText;

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId, e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        converseAsync();
    }
```

```
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

ConverseStream

다음 코드 예제에서는 Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Cohere Command에 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Cohere Command에 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Cohere Command
// and print the response stream.

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConverseStreamResponseHandler;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message;

import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

public class ConverseStream {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
```

```
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Command R.
        var modelId = "cohere.command-r-v1:0";

        // Create the input text and embed it in a message object with the user
role.
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();

        // Create a handler to extract and print the response text in real-time.
        var responseStreamHandler = ConverseStreamResponseHandler.builder()
                .subscriber(ConverseStreamResponseHandler.Visitor.builder()
                        .onContentBlockDelta(chunk -> {
                            String responseText = chunk.delta().text();
                            System.out.print(responseText);
                        }).build()
                ).onError(err ->
                        System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
err.getMessage())
                ).build();

        try {
            // Send the message with a basic inference configuration and attach the
handler.
            client.converseStream(request -> request.modelId(modelId)
                    .messages(message)
                    .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                            .maxTokens(512)
                            .temperature(0.5F)
                            .topP(0.9F)
                    ), responseStreamHandler).get();

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
e.getCause().getMessage());
        }
```

```
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ConverseStream을 참조하세요.

InvokeModel: Command R 및 R+

다음 코드 예제에서는 Invoke Model API를 사용하여 Cohere Command R 및 R+에 텍스트 메시지를 보내는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Invoke Model API를 사용하여 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Cohere Command R.

import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;

public class Command_R_InvokeModel {

    public static String invokeModel() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();
```

```
        // Set the model ID, e.g., Command R.
        var modelId = "cohere.command-r-v1:0";

        // The InvokeModel API uses the model's native payload.
        // Learn more about the available inference parameters and response fields
 at:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
cohere-command-r-plus.html
        var nativeRequestTemplate = "{ \"message\": \"{{prompt}}\" }";

        // Define the prompt for the model.
        var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

        // Embed the prompt in the model's native request payload.
        String nativeRequest = nativeRequestTemplate.replace("{{prompt}}", prompt);

        try {
            // Encode and send the request to the Bedrock Runtime.
            var response = client.invokeModel(request -> request
                    .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest))
                    .modelId(modelId)
            );

            // Decode the response body.
            var responseBody = new JSONObject(response.body().asUtf8String());

            // Retrieve the generated text from the model's response.
            var text = new JSONPointer("/text").queryFrom(responseBody).toString();
            System.out.println(text);

            return text;

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
 e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        invokeModel();
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 InvokeModel을 참조하세요.

InvokeModel: Command 및 Command Light

다음 코드 예제에서는 모델 호출 API를 사용하여 Cohere Command에 텍스트 메시지를 보내는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Invoke Model API를 사용하여 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Cohere Command.

import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;

public class Command_InvokeModel {

    public static String invokeModel() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Command Light.
```

```
        var modelId = "cohere.command-light-text-v14";

        // The InvokeModel API uses the model's native payload.
        // Learn more about the available inference parameters and response fields
 at:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
cohere-command.html
        var nativeRequestTemplate = "{ \"prompt\": \"{{prompt}}\" }";

        // Define the prompt for the model.
        var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

        // Embed the prompt in the model's native request payload.
        String nativeRequest = nativeRequestTemplate.replace("{{prompt}}", prompt);

        try {
            // Encode and send the request to the Bedrock Runtime.
            var response = client.invokeModel(request -> request
                    .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest))
                    .modelId(modelId)
            );

            // Decode the response body.
            var responseBody = new JSONObject(response.body().asUtf8String());

            // Retrieve the generated text from the model's response.
            var text = new JSONPointer("/generations/0/
text").queryFrom(responseBody).toString();
            System.out.println(text);

            return text;

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
 e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        invokeModel();
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 InvokeModel을 참조하세요.

InvokeModelWithResponseStream: Command R 및 R+

다음 코드 예제에서는 응답 스트림과 함께 모델 호출 API를 사용하여 Cohere Command에 텍스트 메시지를 보내는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Invoke Model API를 사용하여 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Cohere Command R
// and print the response stream.

import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamResponseH

import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

import static
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamResponseH

public class Command_R_InvokeModelWithResponseStream {

    public static String invokeModelWithResponseStream() {
```

```
        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Command R.
        var modelId = "cohere.command-r-v1:0";

        // The InvokeModelWithResponseStream API uses the model's native payload.
        // Learn more about the available inference parameters and response fields
 at:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
cohere-command-r-plus.html
        var nativeRequestTemplate = "{ \"message\": \"{{prompt}}\" }";

        // Define the prompt for the model.
        var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

        // Embed the prompt in the model's native request payload.
        String nativeRequest = nativeRequestTemplate.replace("{{prompt}}", prompt);

        // Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request
 payload.
        var request = InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRequest.builder()
                .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest))
                .modelId(modelId)
                .build();

        // Prepare a buffer to accumulate the generated response text.
        var completeResponseTextBuffer = new StringBuilder();

        // Prepare a handler to extract, accumulate, and print the response text in
 real-time.
        var responseStreamHandler =
 InvokeModelWithResponseStreamResponseHandler.builder()
                .subscriber(Visitor.builder().onChunk(chunk -> {
                    // Extract and print the text from the model's native response.
                    var response = new JSONObject(chunk.bytes().asUtf8String());
                    var text = new JSONPointer("/text").queryFrom(response);
                    System.out.print(text);
```

```
                    // Append the text to the response text buffer.
                    completeResponseTextBuffer.append(text);
                }).build()).build();

        try {
            // Send the request and wait for the handler to process the response.
            client.invokeModelWithResponseStream(request,
 responseStreamHandler).get();

            // Return the complete response text.
            return completeResponseTextBuffer.toString();

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
 e.getCause().getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) throws ExecutionException,
 InterruptedException {
        invokeModelWithResponseStream();
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 InvokeModel을 참조하세요.

InvokeModelWithResponseStream: Command 및 Command Light

다음 코드 예제에서는 응답 스트림과 함께 모델 호출 API를 사용하여 Cohere Command에 텍스트 메시지를 보내는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Invoke Model API를 사용하여 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Cohere Command
// and print the response stream.

import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamResponseH

import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

import static
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamResponseH

public class Command_InvokeModelWithResponseStream {

    public static String invokeModelWithResponseStream() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Command Light.
        var modelId = "cohere.command-light-text-v14";

        // The InvokeModelWithResponseStream API uses the model's native payload.
        // Learn more about the available inference parameters and response fields
 at:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
cohere-command.html
        var nativeRequestTemplate = "{ \"prompt\": \"{{prompt}}\" }";

        // Define the prompt for the model.
        var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";
```

```
        // Embed the prompt in the model's native request payload.
        String nativeRequest = nativeRequestTemplate.replace("{{prompt}}", prompt);

        // Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request
 payload.
        var request = InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRequest.builder()
                .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest))
                .modelId(modelId)
                .build();

        // Prepare a buffer to accumulate the generated response text.
        var completeResponseTextBuffer = new StringBuilder();

        // Prepare a handler to extract, accumulate, and print the response text in
 real-time.
        var responseStreamHandler =
 InvokeModelWithResponseStreamResponseHandler.builder()
                .subscriber(Visitor.builder().onChunk(chunk -> {
                    // Extract and print the text from the model's native response.
                    var response = new JSONObject(chunk.bytes().asUtf8String());
                    var text = new JSONPointer("/generations/0/
text").queryFrom(response);
                    System.out.print(text);

                    // Append the text to the response text buffer.
                    completeResponseTextBuffer.append(text);
                }).build()).build();

        try {
            // Send the request and wait for the handler to process the response.
            client.invokeModelWithResponseStream(request,
 responseStreamHandler).get();

            // Return the complete response text.
            return completeResponseTextBuffer.toString();

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
 e.getCause().getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }
```

```
    public static void main(String[] args) throws ExecutionException,
 InterruptedException {
        invokeModelWithResponseStream();
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 InvokeModel을 참조하세요.

Meta Llama

Converse

다음 코드 예제에서는 Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Meta Llama에 텍스트 메시지를 보내는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Meta Llama에 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Meta Llama.

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConverseResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message;

public class Converse {

    public static String converse() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
```

```
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 8b Instruct.
        var modelId = "meta.llama3-8b-instruct-v1:0";

        // Create the input text and embed it in a message object with the user
role.
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();


        try {
            // Send the message with a basic inference configuration.
            ConverseResponse response = client.converse(request -> request
                    .modelId(modelId)
                    .messages(message)
                    .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                            .maxTokens(512)
                            .temperature(0.5F)
                            .topP(0.9F)));

            // Retrieve the generated text from Bedrock's response object.
            var responseText = response.output().message().content().get(0).text();
            System.out.println(responseText);

            return responseText;

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
        converse();
    }
}
```

Bedrock의 Converse API를 비동기 Java 클라이언트와 함께 사용하여 Meta Llama에 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Meta Llama
// with the async Java client.

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message;

import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

public class ConverseAsync {

    public static String converseAsync() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 8b Instruct.
        var modelId = "meta.llama3-8b-instruct-v1:0";

        // Create the input text and embed it in a message object with the user
 role.
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
```

```
                .build();

        // Send the message with a basic inference configuration.
        var request = client.converse(params -> params
                .modelId(modelId)
                .messages(message)
                .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                        .maxTokens(512)
                        .temperature(0.5F)
                        .topP(0.9F))
        );

        // Prepare a future object to handle the asynchronous response.
        CompletableFuture<String> future = new CompletableFuture<>();

        // Handle the response or error using the future object.
        request.whenComplete((response, error) -> {
            if (error == null) {
                // Extract the generated text from Bedrock's response object.
                String responseText =
response.output().message().content().get(0).text();
                future.complete(responseText);
            } else {
                future.completeExceptionally(error);
            }
        });

        try {
            // Wait for the future object to complete and retrieve the generated
text.
            String responseText = future.get();
            System.out.println(responseText);

            return responseText;

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId, e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        converseAsync();
    }
```

```
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

ConverseStream

다음 코드 예제에서는 Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Meta Llama에 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
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Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Meta Llama에 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Meta Llama
// and print the response stream.

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConverseStreamResponseHandler;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message;

import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

public class ConverseStream {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
```

```
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 8b Instruct.
        var modelId = "meta.llama3-8b-instruct-v1:0";

        // Create the input text and embed it in a message object with the user
role.
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();

        // Create a handler to extract and print the response text in real-time.
        var responseStreamHandler = ConverseStreamResponseHandler.builder()
                .subscriber(ConverseStreamResponseHandler.Visitor.builder()
                        .onContentBlockDelta(chunk -> {
                            String responseText = chunk.delta().text();
                            System.out.print(responseText);
                        }).build()
                ).onError(err ->
                        System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
err.getMessage())
                ).build();

        try {
            // Send the message with a basic inference configuration and attach the
handler.
            client.converseStream(request -> request
                    .modelId(modelId)
                    .messages(message)
                    .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                            .maxTokens(512)
                            .temperature(0.5F)
                            .topP(0.9F)
                    ), responseStreamHandler).get();

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
e.getCause().getMessage());
```

```
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ConverseStream을 참조하세요.

InvokeModel

다음 코드 예제에서는 모델 호출 API를 사용하여 Meta Llama에 텍스트 메시지를 보내는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Invoke Model API를 사용하여 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Meta Llama 3.

import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;

public class Llama3_InvokeModel {

    public static String invokeModel() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_WEST_2)
```

```
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 70b Instruct.
        var modelId = "meta.llama3-70b-instruct-v1:0";

        // The InvokeModel API uses the model's native payload.
        // Learn more about the available inference parameters and response fields
 at:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
meta.html
        var nativeRequestTemplate = "{ \"prompt\": \"{{instruction}}\" }";

        // Define the prompt for the model.
        var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

        // Embed the prompt in Llama 3's instruction format.
        var instruction = (
                "<|begin_of_text|><|start_header_id|>user<|end_header_id|>\\n" +
                "{{prompt}} <|eot_id|>\\n" +
                "<|start_header_id|>assistant<|end_header_id|>\\n"
        ).replace("{{prompt}}", prompt);

        // Embed the instruction in the the native request payload.
        var nativeRequest = nativeRequestTemplate.replace("{{instruction}}",
 instruction);

        try {
            // Encode and send the request to the Bedrock Runtime.
            var response = client.invokeModel(request -> request
                    .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest))
                    .modelId(modelId)
            );

            // Decode the response body.
            var responseBody = new JSONObject(response.body().asUtf8String());

            // Retrieve the generated text from the model's response.
            var text = new JSONPointer("/
generation").queryFrom(responseBody).toString();
            System.out.println(text);

            return text;

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
```

```
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
 e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        invokeModel();
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 InvokeModel을 참조하세요.

InvokeModelWithResponseStream

다음 코드 예제에서는 모델 호출 API를 사용하여 Meta Llama에 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 인쇄하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Invoke Model API를 사용하여 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Meta Llama 3
// and print the response stream.

import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamResponseH
```

```
import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

import static
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamResponseH

public class Llama3_InvokeModelWithResponseStream {

    public static String invokeModelWithResponseStream() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_WEST_2)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 70b Instruct.
        var modelId = "meta.llama3-70b-instruct-v1:0";

        // The InvokeModelWithResponseStream API uses the model's native payload.
        // Learn more about the available inference parameters and response fields
 at:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
meta.html
        var nativeRequestTemplate = "{ \"prompt\": \"{{instruction}}\" }";

        // Define the prompt for the model.
        var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

        // Embed the prompt in Llama 3's instruction format.
        var instruction = (
                "<|begin_of_text|><|start_header_id|>user<|end_header_id|>\\n" +
                "{{prompt}} <|eot_id|>\\n" +
                "<|start_header_id|>assistant<|end_header_id|>\\n"
        ).replace("{{prompt}}", prompt);

        // Embed the instruction in the the native request payload.
        var nativeRequest = nativeRequestTemplate.replace("{{instruction}}",
 instruction);

        // Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request
 payload.
```

```
        var request = InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRequest.builder()
                .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest))
                .modelId(modelId)
                .build();

        // Prepare a buffer to accumulate the generated response text.
        var completeResponseTextBuffer = new StringBuilder();

        // Prepare a handler to extract, accumulate, and print the response text in
 real-time.
        var responseStreamHandler =
 InvokeModelWithResponseStreamResponseHandler.builder()
                .subscriber(Visitor.builder().onChunk(chunk -> {
                    // Extract and print the text from the model's native response.
                    var response = new JSONObject(chunk.bytes().asUtf8String());
                    var text = new JSONPointer("/generation").queryFrom(response);
                    System.out.print(text);

                    // Append the text to the response text buffer.
                    completeResponseTextBuffer.append(text);
                }).build()).build();

        try {
            // Send the request and wait for the handler to process the response.
            client.invokeModelWithResponseStream(request,
 responseStreamHandler).get();

            // Return the complete response text.
            return completeResponseTextBuffer.toString();

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
 e.getCause().getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) throws ExecutionException,
 InterruptedException {
        invokeModelWithResponseStream();
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 InvokeModelWithResponseStream을 참조하세요.

Mistral AI

Converse

다음 코드 예제에서는 Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Mistral에 텍스트 메시지를 보내는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Mistral에 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Mistral.

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConverseResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message;

public class Converse {

    public static String converse() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();
```

```
        // Set the model ID, e.g., Mistral Large.
        var modelId = "mistral.mistral-large-2402-v1:0";

        // Create the input text and embed it in a message object with the user
 role.
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();


        try {
            // Send the message with a basic inference configuration.
            ConverseResponse response = client.converse(request -> request
                    .modelId(modelId)
                    .messages(message)
                    .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                            .maxTokens(512)
                            .temperature(0.5F)
                            .topP(0.9F)));

            // Retrieve the generated text from Bedrock's response object.
            var responseText = response.output().message().content().get(0).text();
            System.out.println(responseText);

            return responseText;

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
 e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }

    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        converse();
    }
}
```

Bedrock의 Converse API를 비동기 Java 클라이언트와 함께 사용하여 Mistral에 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Mistral
// with the async Java client.

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message;

import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

public class ConverseAsync {

    public static String converseAsync() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Mistral Large.
        var modelId = "mistral.mistral-large-2402-v1:0";

        // Create the input text and embed it in a message object with the user
 role.
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();

        // Send the message with a basic inference configuration.
        var request = client.converse(params -> params
                .modelId(modelId)
```

```
                .messages(message)
                .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                        .maxTokens(512)
                        .temperature(0.5F)
                        .topP(0.9F))
        );

        // Prepare a future object to handle the asynchronous response.
        CompletableFuture<String> future = new CompletableFuture<>();

        // Handle the response or error using the future object.
        request.whenComplete((response, error) -> {
            if (error == null) {
                // Extract the generated text from Bedrock's response object.
                String responseText =
 response.output().message().content().get(0).text();
                future.complete(responseText);
            } else {
                future.completeExceptionally(error);
            }
        });

        try {
            // Wait for the future object to complete and retrieve the generated
 text.
            String responseText = future.get();
            System.out.println(responseText);

            return responseText;

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId, e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        converseAsync();
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

ConverseStream

다음 코드 예제에서는 Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Mistral에 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Mistral에 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Mistral
// and print the response stream.

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConverseStreamResponseHandler;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message;

import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

public class ConverseStream {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();
```

```
        // Set the model ID, e.g., Mistral Large.
        var modelId = "mistral.mistral-large-2402-v1:0";

        // Create the input text and embed it in a message object with the user
 role.
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();

        // Create a handler to extract and print the response text in real-time.
        var responseStreamHandler = ConverseStreamResponseHandler.builder()
                .subscriber(ConverseStreamResponseHandler.Visitor.builder()
                        .onContentBlockDelta(chunk -> {
                            String responseText = chunk.delta().text();
                            System.out.print(responseText);
                        }).build()
                ).onError(err ->
                        System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
 err.getMessage())
                ).build();

        try {
            // Send the message with a basic inference configuration and attach the
 handler.
            client.converseStream(request -> request.modelId(modelId)
                    .messages(message)
                    .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                            .maxTokens(512)
                            .temperature(0.5F)
                            .topP(0.9F)
                    ), responseStreamHandler).get();

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
 e.getCause().getMessage());
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ConverseStream을 참조하세요.

InvokeModel

다음 코드 예제에서는 모델 호출 API를 사용하여 Mistral 모델에 텍스트 메시지를 보내는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Invoke Model API를 사용하여 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Mistral.

import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;

public class InvokeModel {

    public static String invokeModel() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Mistral Large.
        var modelId = "mistral.mistral-large-2402-v1:0";

        // The InvokeModel API uses the model's native payload.
        // Learn more about the available inference parameters and response fields
 at:
```

```
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
mistral-text-completion.html
        var nativeRequestTemplate = "{ \"prompt\": \"{{instruction}}\" }";

        // Define the prompt for the model.
        var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

        // Embed the prompt in Mistral's instruction format.
        var instruction = "<s>[INST] {{prompt}} [/INST]\\n".replace("{{prompt}}",
 prompt);

        // Embed the instruction in the the native request payload.
        var nativeRequest = nativeRequestTemplate.replace("{{instruction}}",
 instruction);

        try {
            // Encode and send the request to the Bedrock Runtime.
            var response = client.invokeModel(request -> request
                    .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest))
                    .modelId(modelId)
            );

            // Decode the response body.
            var responseBody = new JSONObject(response.body().asUtf8String());

            // Retrieve the generated text from the model's response.
            var text = new JSONPointer("/outputs/0/
text").queryFrom(responseBody).toString();
            System.out.println(text);

            return text;

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
 e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        invokeModel();
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 InvokeModel을 참조하세요.

InvokeModelWithResponseStream

다음 코드 예제에서는 모델 호출 API를 사용하여 Mistral AI 모델에 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 인쇄하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Invoke Model API를 사용하여 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Mistral
// and print the response stream.

import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamResponseH

import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

import static
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamResponseH

public class InvokeModelWithResponseStream {

    public static String invokeModelWithResponseStream() {
```

```
        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Mistral Large.
        var modelId = "mistral.mistral-large-2402-v1:0";

        // The InvokeModelWithResponseStream API uses the model's native payload.
        // Learn more about the available inference parameters and response fields
 at:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
mistral-text-completion.html
        var nativeRequestTemplate = "{ \"prompt\": \"{{instruction}}\" }";

        // Define the prompt for the model.
        var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

        // Embed the prompt in Mistral's instruction format.
        var instruction = "<s>[INST] {{prompt}} [/INST]\\n".replace("{{prompt}}",
 prompt);

        // Embed the instruction in the the native request payload.
        var nativeRequest = nativeRequestTemplate.replace("{{instruction}}",
 instruction);

        // Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request
 payload.
        var request = InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRequest.builder()
                .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest))
                .modelId(modelId)
                .build();

        // Prepare a buffer to accumulate the generated response text.
        var completeResponseTextBuffer = new StringBuilder();

        // Prepare a handler to extract, accumulate, and print the response text in
 real-time.
        var responseStreamHandler =
 InvokeModelWithResponseStreamResponseHandler.builder()
                .subscriber(Visitor.builder().onChunk(chunk -> {
```

```
                    // Extract and print the text from the model's native response.
                    var response = new JSONObject(chunk.bytes().asUtf8String());
                    var text = new JSONPointer("/outputs/0/
text").queryFrom(response);
                    System.out.print(text);

                    // Append the text to the response text buffer.
                    completeResponseTextBuffer.append(text);
                }).build()).build();

        try {
            // Send the request and wait for the handler to process the response.
            client.invokeModelWithResponseStream(request,
 responseStreamHandler).get();

            // Return the complete response text.
            return completeResponseTextBuffer.toString();

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
 e.getCause().getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) throws ExecutionException,
 InterruptedException {
        invokeModelWithResponseStream();
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 InvokeModelWithResponseStream을 참조하세요.

Stable Diffusion

InvokeModel

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Bedrock에서 Stability.ai Stable Diffusion XL을 호출하여 이미지를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Stable Diffusion을 사용하여 이미지를 생성합니다.

```
// Create an image with Stable Diffusion.

import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;

import java.math.BigInteger;
import java.security.SecureRandom;

import static com.example.bedrockruntime.libs.ImageTools.displayImage;

public class InvokeModel {

    public static String invokeModel() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Stable Diffusion XL v1.
        var modelId = "stability.stable-diffusion-xl-v1";

        // The InvokeModel API uses the model's native payload.
        // Learn more about the available inference parameters and response fields
 at:
```

```
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
diffusion-1-0-text-image.html
        var nativeRequestTemplate = """
                {
                    "text_prompts": [{ "text": "{{prompt}}" }],
                    "style_preset": "{{style}}",
                    "seed": {{seed}}
                }""";

        // Define the prompt for the image generation.
        var prompt = "A stylized picture of a cute old steampunk robot";

        // Get a random 32-bit seed for the image generation (max. 4,294,967,295).
        var seed = new BigInteger(31, new SecureRandom());

        // Choose a style preset.
        var style = "cinematic";

        // Embed the prompt, seed, and style in the model's native request payload.
        String nativeRequest = nativeRequestTemplate
                .replace("{{prompt}}", prompt)
                .replace("{{seed}}", seed.toString())
                .replace("{{style}}", style);

        try {
            // Encode and send the request to the Bedrock Runtime.
            var response = client.invokeModel(request -> request
                    .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest))
                    .modelId(modelId)
            );

            // Decode the response body.
            var responseBody = new JSONObject(response.body().asUtf8String());

            // Retrieve the generated image data from the model's response.
            var base64ImageData = new JSONPointer("/artifacts/0/base64")
                    .queryFrom(responseBody)
                    .toString();

            return base64ImageData;

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
 e.getMessage());
```

```
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("Generating image. This may take a few seconds...");

        String base64ImageData = invokeModel();

        displayImage(base64ImageData);
    }


}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 InvokeModel을 참조하세요.

Java 2.x용 SDK를 사용하는 CloudFront 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 CloudFront에서를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오

작업

`CreateDistribution`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateDistribution`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

다음 예제에서는 Amazon Simple Storage Service(Amazon S3) 버킷을 콘텐츠 오리진으로 사용합니다.

배포를 생성한 후 코드는 CloudFrontWaiter를 생성하여 배포가 완료될 때까지 기다린 후 배포를 반환합니다.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.internal.waiters.ResponseOrException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.CloudFrontClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.CreateDistributionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.Distribution;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.GetDistributionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.ItemSelection;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.Method;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.ViewerProtocolPolicy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.waiters.CloudFrontWaiter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;

import java.time.Instant;

public class CreateDistribution {

        private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(CreateDistribution.class);

        public static Distribution createDistribution(CloudFrontClient
 cloudFrontClient, S3Client s3Client,
                        final String bucketName, final String keyGroupId, final
 String originAccessControlId) {

                final String region = s3Client.headBucket(b ->
 b.bucket(bucketName)).sdkHttpResponse().headers()
```

```
                                .get("x-amz-bucket-region").get(0);
               final String originDomain = bucketName + ".s3." + region +
".amazonaws.com";
               String originId = originDomain; // Use the originDomain value for
the originId.

               // The service API requires some deprecated methods, such as
               // DefaultCacheBehavior.Builder#minTTL and #forwardedValue.
               CreateDistributionResponse createDistResponse =
cloudFrontClient.createDistribution(builder -> builder
                                .distributionConfig(b1 -> b1
                                                .origins(b2 -> b2
                                                                .quantity(1)
                                                                .items(b3 -> b3

.domainName(originDomain)

.id(originId)

.s3OriginConfig(builder4 -> builder4

           .originAccessIdentity(

                           ""))

.originAccessControlId(

           originAccessControlId)))
                                                .defaultCacheBehavior(b2 -> b2

.viewerProtocolPolicy(ViewerProtocolPolicy.ALLOW_ALL)

.targetOriginId(originId)
                                                                .minTTL(200L)
                                                                .forwardedValues(b5
-> b5

.cookies(cp -> cp

           .forward(ItemSelection.NONE))

.queryString(true))
                                                                .trustedKeyGroups(b3
-> b3
```

```
 .quantity(1)

 .items(keyGroupId)

 .enabled(true))
                                                                .allowedMethods(b4 -
> b4

 .quantity(2)

 .items(Method.HEAD, Method.GET)

 .cachedMethods(b5 -> b5

            .quantity(2)

            .items(Method.HEAD,

                           Method.GET))))
                                                  .cacheBehaviors(b -> b
                                                                .quantity(1)
                                                                .items(b2 -> b2

 .pathPattern("/index.html")

 .viewerProtocolPolicy(

            ViewerProtocolPolicy.ALLOW_ALL)

 .targetOriginId(originId)

 .trustedKeyGroups(b3 -> b3

            .quantity(1)

            .items(keyGroupId)

            .enabled(true))

 .minTTL(200L)

 .forwardedValues(b4 -> b4
```

```
            .cookies(cp -> cp

                            .forward(ItemSelection.NONE))

            .queryString(true))

.allowedMethods(b5 -> b5.quantity(2)

            .items(Method.HEAD,

                            Method.GET)

            .cachedMethods(b6 -> b6

                            .quantity(2)

                            .items(Method.HEAD,

                                            Method.GET)))))
                                                .enabled(true)
                                                .comment("Distribution built with
java")

.callerReference(Instant.now().toString())));

                final Distribution distribution = createDistResponse.distribution();
                logger.info("Distribution created. DomainName: [{}]  Id: [{}]",
distribution.domainName(),
                                distribution.id());
                logger.info("Waiting for distribution to be deployed ...");
                try (CloudFrontWaiter cfWaiter =
CloudFrontWaiter.builder().client(cloudFrontClient).build()) {
                        ResponseOrException<GetDistributionResponse>
responseOrException = cfWaiter
                                        .waitUntilDistributionDeployed(builder ->
builder.id(distribution.id()))
                                        .matched();
                        responseOrException.response()
                                        .orElseThrow(() -> new
RuntimeException("Distribution not created"));
                        logger.info("Distribution deployed. DomainName: [{}]  Id:
[{}]", distribution.domainName(),
                                        distribution.id());
```

```
                }
                return distribution;
        }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateDistribution을 참조하세요.

`CreateFunction`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateFunction`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
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```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.CloudFrontClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.CloudFrontException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.CreateFunctionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.CreateFunctionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.FunctionConfig;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.FunctionRuntime;
import java.io.InputStream;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class CreateFunction {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
```

```
                Usage:
                    <functionName> <filePath>

                Where:
                    functionName - The name of the function to create.\s
                    filePath - The path to a file that contains the application
logic for the function.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String functionName = args[0];
        String filePath = args[1];
        CloudFrontClient cloudFrontClient = CloudFrontClient.builder()
                .region(Region.AWS_GLOBAL)
                .build();

        String funArn = createNewFunction(cloudFrontClient, functionName, filePath);
        System.out.println("The function ARN is " + funArn);
        cloudFrontClient.close();
    }

    public static String createNewFunction(CloudFrontClient cloudFrontClient, String
functionName, String filePath) {
        try {
            InputStream fileIs =
CreateFunction.class.getClassLoader().getResourceAsStream(filePath);
            SdkBytes functionCode = SdkBytes.fromInputStream(fileIs);

            FunctionConfig config = FunctionConfig.builder()
                    .comment("Created by using the CloudFront Java API")
                    .runtime(FunctionRuntime.CLOUDFRONT_JS_1_0)
                    .build();

            CreateFunctionRequest functionRequest = CreateFunctionRequest.builder()
                    .name(functionName)
                    .functionCode(functionCode)
                    .functionConfig(config)
                    .build();
```

```
            CreateFunctionResponse response =
 cloudFrontClient.createFunction(functionRequest);
            return response.functionSummary().functionMetadata().functionARN();

        } catch (CloudFrontException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateFunction을 참조하십시오.

`CreateKeyGroup`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateKeyGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
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키 그룹에는 서명된 URL 또는 쿠키를 확인하는 데 사용되는 공개 키가 최소 하나 이상 필요합니다.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.CloudFrontClient;

import java.util.UUID;

public class CreateKeyGroup {
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(CreateKeyGroup.class);

    public static String createKeyGroup(CloudFrontClient cloudFrontClient, String
 publicKeyId) {
```

```
        String keyGroupId = cloudFrontClient.createKeyGroup(b -> b.keyGroupConfig(c
 -> c
                .items(publicKeyId)
                .name("JavaKeyGroup" + UUID.randomUUID())))
                .keyGroup().id();
        logger.info("KeyGroup created with ID: [{}]", keyGroupId);
        return keyGroupId;
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateKeyGroup을 참조하세요.

`CreatePublicKey`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreatePublicKey`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

다음 코드 예제는 퍼블릭 키를 읽고 Amazon CloudFront에 업로드합니다.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.CloudFrontClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.CreatePublicKeyResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.utils.IoUtils;

import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.util.UUID;

public class CreatePublicKey {
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(CreatePublicKey.class);
```

```
    public static String createPublicKey(CloudFrontClient cloudFrontClient, String
 publicKeyFileName) {
        try (InputStream is =
 CreatePublicKey.class.getClassLoader().getResourceAsStream(publicKeyFileName)) {
            String publicKeyString = IoUtils.toUtf8String(is);
            CreatePublicKeyResponse createPublicKeyResponse = cloudFrontClient
                    .createPublicKey(b -> b.publicKeyConfig(c -> c
                            .name("JavaCreatedPublicKey" + UUID.randomUUID())
                            .encodedKey(publicKeyString)
                            .callerReference(UUID.randomUUID().toString())));
            String createdPublicKeyId = createPublicKeyResponse.publicKey().id();
            logger.info("Public key created with id: [{}]", createdPublicKeyId);
            return createdPublicKeyId;

        } catch (IOException e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreatePublicKey을 참조하세요.

`DeleteDistribution`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteDistribution`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

다음 코드 예제는 배포를 비활성화됨으로 업데이트하고, 변경사항이 배포되기를 기다리는 웨이터를 사용한 다음 배포를 삭제합니다.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.internal.waiters.ResponseOrException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.CloudFrontClient;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.DeleteDistributionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.DistributionConfig;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.GetDistributionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.waiters.CloudFrontWaiter;

public class DeleteDistribution {
        private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(DeleteDistribution.class);

        public static void deleteDistribution(final CloudFrontClient
 cloudFrontClient, final String distributionId) {
                // First, disable the distribution by updating it.
                GetDistributionResponse response =
 cloudFrontClient.getDistribution(b -> b
                                .id(distributionId));
                String etag = response.eTag();
                DistributionConfig distConfig =
 response.distribution().distributionConfig();

                cloudFrontClient.updateDistribution(builder -> builder
                                .id(distributionId)
                                .distributionConfig(builder1 -> builder1

 .cacheBehaviors(distConfig.cacheBehaviors())

 .defaultCacheBehavior(distConfig.defaultCacheBehavior())
                                                .enabled(false)
                                                .origins(distConfig.origins())
                                                .comment(distConfig.comment())

 .callerReference(distConfig.callerReference())

 .defaultCacheBehavior(distConfig.defaultCacheBehavior())
                                                .priceClass(distConfig.priceClass())
                                                .aliases(distConfig.aliases())
                                                .logging(distConfig.logging())

 .defaultRootObject(distConfig.defaultRootObject())

 .customErrorResponses(distConfig.customErrorResponses())

 .httpVersion(distConfig.httpVersion())

 .isIPV6Enabled(distConfig.isIPV6Enabled())
```

```
 .restrictions(distConfig.restrictions())

 .viewerCertificate(distConfig.viewerCertificate())
                                                .webACLId(distConfig.webACLId())

 .originGroups(distConfig.originGroups()))
                                .ifMatch(etag));

                logger.info("Distribution [{}] is DISABLED, waiting for deployment
 before deleting ...",
                                distributionId);
                GetDistributionResponse distributionResponse;
                try (CloudFrontWaiter cfWaiter =
 CloudFrontWaiter.builder().client(cloudFrontClient).build()) {
                        ResponseOrException<GetDistributionResponse>
 responseOrException = cfWaiter
                                        .waitUntilDistributionDeployed(builder ->
 builder.id(distributionId)).matched();
                        distributionResponse = responseOrException.response()
                                        .orElseThrow(() -> new
 RuntimeException("Could not disable distribution"));
                }

                DeleteDistributionResponse deleteDistributionResponse =
 cloudFrontClient
                                .deleteDistribution(builder -> builder
                                                .id(distributionId)

 .ifMatch(distributionResponse.eTag()));
                if (deleteDistributionResponse.sdkHttpResponse().isSuccessful()) {
                        logger.info("Distribution [{}] DELETED", distributionId);
                }
        }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteDistribution를 참조합니다.

UpdateDistribution

다음 코드 예시는 UpdateDistribution의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
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```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.CloudFrontClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.GetDistributionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.GetDistributionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.Distribution;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.DistributionConfig;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.UpdateDistributionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.CloudFrontException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ModifyDistribution {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <id>\s

                Where:
                    id - the id value of the distribution.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String id = args[0];
```

```
        CloudFrontClient cloudFrontClient = CloudFrontClient.builder()
                .region(Region.AWS_GLOBAL)
                .build();

        modDistribution(cloudFrontClient, id);
        cloudFrontClient.close();
    }

    public static void modDistribution(CloudFrontClient cloudFrontClient, String
idVal) {
        try {
            // Get the Distribution to modify.
            GetDistributionRequest disRequest = GetDistributionRequest.builder()
                    .id(idVal)
                    .build();

            GetDistributionResponse response =
cloudFrontClient.getDistribution(disRequest);
            Distribution disObject = response.distribution();
            DistributionConfig config = disObject.distributionConfig();

            // Create a new DistributionConfig object and add new values to comment
and
            // aliases
            DistributionConfig config1 = DistributionConfig.builder()
                    .aliases(config.aliases()) // You can pass in new values here
                    .comment("New Comment")
                    .cacheBehaviors(config.cacheBehaviors())
                    .priceClass(config.priceClass())
                    .defaultCacheBehavior(config.defaultCacheBehavior())
                    .enabled(config.enabled())
                    .callerReference(config.callerReference())
                    .logging(config.logging())
                    .originGroups(config.originGroups())
                    .origins(config.origins())
                    .restrictions(config.restrictions())
                    .defaultRootObject(config.defaultRootObject())
                    .webACLId(config.webACLId())
                    .httpVersion(config.httpVersion())
                    .viewerCertificate(config.viewerCertificate())
                    .customErrorResponses(config.customErrorResponses())
                    .build();
```

```
            UpdateDistributionRequest updateDistributionRequest =
 UpdateDistributionRequest.builder()
                    .distributionConfig(config1)
                    .id(disObject.id())
                    .ifMatch(response.eTag())
                    .build();

            cloudFrontClient.updateDistribution(updateDistributionRequest);

        } catch (CloudFrontException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 UpdateDistribution을 참조하세요.

시나리오

다중 테넌트 배포 및 배포 테넌트 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 다양한 구성으로 다중 테넌트 배포 및 배포 테넌트를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

다음 예제에서는 파라미터와 와일드카드 인증서를 사용하여 다중 테넌트 배포를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.internal.waiters.ResponseOrException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.CloudFrontClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.ConnectionMode;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.CreateDistributionResponse;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.Distribution;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.GetDistributionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.HttpVersion;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.Method;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.SSLSupportMethod;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.ViewerProtocolPolicy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.waiters.CloudFrontWaiter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;

import java.time.Instant;

public class CreateMultiTenantDistribution {
    public static Distribution
 CreateMultiTenantDistributionWithCert(CloudFrontClient cloudFrontClient,
                                                                    S3Client
 s3Client,
                                                                    final String
 bucketName,
                                                                    final String
 certificateArn) {
        // fetch the origin info if necessary
        final String region = s3Client.headBucket(b ->
 b.bucket(bucketName)).sdkHttpResponse().headers()
                .get("x-amz-bucket-region").get(0);
        final String originDomain = bucketName + ".s3." + region + ".amazonaws.com";
        String originId = originDomain; // Use the originDomain value for the
 originId.

        CreateDistributionResponse createDistResponse =
 cloudFrontClient.createDistribution(builder -> builder
                .distributionConfig(b1 -> b1
                        .httpVersion(HttpVersion.HTTP2)
                        .enabled(true)
                        .comment("Template Distribution with cert built with java")
                        .connectionMode(ConnectionMode.TENANT_ONLY)
                        .callerReference(Instant.now().toString())
                        .viewerCertificate(certBuilder -> certBuilder
                                .acmCertificateArn(certificateArn)
                                .sslSupportMethod(SSLSupportMethod.SNI_ONLY))
                        .origins(b2 -> b2
                                .quantity(1)
                                .items(b3 -> b3
                                        .domainName(originDomain)
                                        .id(originId)
```

```
                                        .originPath("/{{tenantName}}")
                                        .s3OriginConfig(builder4 -> builder4
                                                .originAccessIdentity(
                                                        "")))
                        .tenantConfig(b5 -> b5
                                .parameterDefinitions(b6 -> b6
                                        .name("tenantName")
                                        .definition(b7 -> b7
                                                .stringSchema(b8 -> b8
                                                        .comment("tenantName value")
                                                        .defaultValue("root")
                                                        .required(false)))))
                        .defaultCacheBehavior(b2 -> b2

 .viewerProtocolPolicy(ViewerProtocolPolicy.ALLOW_ALL)
                                .targetOriginId(originId)
                                .cachePolicyId("658327ea-f89d-4fab-
a63d-7e88639e58f6") // CachingOptimized Policy
                                .allowedMethods(b4 -> b4
                                        .quantity(2)
                                        .items(Method.HEAD, Method.GET)))
                ));

        final Distribution distribution = createDistResponse.distribution();
        try (CloudFrontWaiter cfWaiter =
 CloudFrontWaiter.builder().client(cloudFrontClient).build()) {
            ResponseOrException<GetDistributionResponse> responseOrException =
 cfWaiter
                    .waitUntilDistributionDeployed(builder ->
 builder.id(distribution.id()))
                    .matched();
            responseOrException.response()
                    .orElseThrow(() -> new RuntimeException("Distribution not
 created"));
        }
        return distribution;
    }

    public static Distribution CreateMultiTenantDistributionNoCert(CloudFrontClient
 cloudFrontClient,
                                                                   S3Client s3Client,
                                                                   final String
 bucketName) {
        // fetch the origin info if necessary
```

```
        final String region = s3Client.headBucket(b ->
 b.bucket(bucketName)).sdkHttpResponse().headers()
                .get("x-amz-bucket-region").get(0);
        final String originDomain = bucketName + ".s3." + region + ".amazonaws.com";
        String originId = originDomain; // Use the originDomain value for the
 originId.

        CreateDistributionResponse createDistResponse =
 cloudFrontClient.createDistribution(builder -> builder
                .distributionConfig(b1 -> b1
                        .httpVersion(HttpVersion.HTTP2)
                        .enabled(true)
                        .comment("Template Distribution with cert built with java")
                        .connectionMode(ConnectionMode.TENANT_ONLY)
                        .callerReference(Instant.now().toString())
                        .origins(b2 -> b2
                                .quantity(1)
                                .items(b3 -> b3
                                        .domainName(originDomain)
                                        .id(originId)
                                        .originPath("/{{tenantName}}")
                                        .s3OriginConfig(builder4 -> builder4
                                                .originAccessIdentity(
                                                        ""))))
                        .tenantConfig(b5 -> b5
                                .parameterDefinitions(b6 -> b6
                                        .name("tenantName")
                                        .definition(b7 -> b7
                                                .stringSchema(b8 -> b8
                                                        .comment("tenantName value")
                                                        .defaultValue("root")
                                                        .required(false)))))
                        .defaultCacheBehavior(b2 -> b2

 .viewerProtocolPolicy(ViewerProtocolPolicy.ALLOW_ALL)
                                .targetOriginId(originId)
                                .cachePolicyId("658327ea-f89d-4fab-
a63d-7e88639e58f6") // CachingOptimized Policy
                                .allowedMethods(b4 -> b4
                                        .quantity(2)
                                        .items(Method.HEAD, Method.GET)))
                ));

        final Distribution distribution = createDistResponse.distribution();
```

```
        try (CloudFrontWaiter cfWaiter =
 CloudFrontWaiter.builder().client(cloudFrontClient).build()) {
            ResponseOrException<GetDistributionResponse> responseOrException =
 cfWaiter
                    .waitUntilDistributionDeployed(builder ->
 builder.id(distribution.id()))
                    .matched();
            responseOrException.response()
                    .orElseThrow(() -> new RuntimeException("Distribution not
 created"));
        }
        return distribution;
    }
}
```

다음 예제에서는 위에서 선언한 파라미터를 사용하는 것을 포함하여 해당 템플릿과 연결된 배포 테넌트를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 도메인이 이미 상위 템플릿에 포함되어 있기 때문에 여기에 인증서 정보를 추가할 필요가 없습니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.CloudFrontClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.CreateConnectionGroupResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.CreateDistributionTenantResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.DistributionTenant;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.GetConnectionGroupResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.ValidationTokenHost;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.route53.Route53Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.route53.model.RRType;

import java.time.Instant;

public class CreateDistributionTenant {

    public static DistributionTenant createDistributionTenantNoCert(CloudFrontClient
 cloudFrontClient,
                                                                    Route53Client
 route53Client,
                                                                    String
 distributionId,
                                                                    String domain,
```

```
                                                                        String
hostedZoneId) {
        CreateDistributionTenantResponse createResponse =
cloudFrontClient.createDistributionTenant(builder -> builder
                .distributionId(distributionId)
                .domains(b1 -> b1
                        .domain(domain))
                .parameters(b2 -> b2
                        .name("tenantName")
                        .value("myTenant"))
                .enabled(false)
                .name("no-cert-tenant")
        );

        final DistributionTenant distributionTenant =
createResponse.distributionTenant();

        // Then update the Route53 hosted zone to point your domain at the
distribution tenant
        // We fetch the RoutingEndpoint to point to via the default connection group
that was created for your tenant
        final GetConnectionGroupResponse fetchedConnectionGroup =
cloudFrontClient.getConnectionGroup(builder -> builder
                .identifier(distributionTenant.connectionGroupId()));

        route53Client.changeResourceRecordSets(builder -> builder
                .hostedZoneId(hostedZoneId)
                .changeBatch(b1 -> b1
                        .comment("ChangeBatch comment")
                        .changes(b2 -> b2
                                .resourceRecordSet(b3 -> b3
                                        .name(domain)
                                        .type("CNAME")
                                        .ttl(300L)
                                        .resourceRecords(b4 -> b4

.value(fetchedConnectionGroup.connectionGroup().routingEndpoint())))
                                .action("CREATE"))
                ));
        return distributionTenant;
    }

}
```

뷰어 인증서가 상위 템플릿에서 생략된 경우 대신 연결된 테넌트(들)에 인증서 정보를 추가해야 합니다. 다음 예제에서는 테넌트에 필요한 도메인을 포함하는 ACM 인증서 ARN을 통해 이 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.CloudFrontClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.CreateConnectionGroupResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.CreateDistributionTenantResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.DistributionTenant;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.GetConnectionGroupResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.ValidationTokenHost;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.route53.Route53Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.route53.model.RRType;

import java.time.Instant;

public class CreateDistributionTenant {

    public static DistributionTenant
 createDistributionTenantWithCert(CloudFrontClient cloudFrontClient,
                                                                    Route53Client
 route53Client,
                                                                    String
 distributionId,
                                                                    String domain,
                                                                    String
 hostedZoneId,
                                                                    String
 certificateArn) {
        CreateDistributionTenantResponse createResponse =
 cloudFrontClient.createDistributionTenant(builder -> builder
                .distributionId(distributionId)
                .domains(b1 -> b1
                        .domain(domain))
                .enabled(false)
                .name("tenant-with-cert")
                .parameters(b2 -> b2
                        .name("tenantName")
                        .value("myTenant"))
```

```
                .customizations(b3 -> b3
                        .certificate(b4 -> b4
                                .arn(certificateArn))) // NOTE: Cert must be in Us-
East-1 and cover the domain provided in this request

        );

        final DistributionTenant distributionTenant =
 createResponse.distributionTenant();

        // Then update the Route53 hosted zone to point your domain at the
 distribution tenant
        // We fetch the RoutingEndpoint to point to via the default connection group
 that was created for your tenant
        final GetConnectionGroupResponse fetchedConnectionGroup =
 cloudFrontClient.getConnectionGroup(builder -> builder
                .identifier(distributionTenant.connectionGroupId()));

        route53Client.changeResourceRecordSets(builder -> builder
                .hostedZoneId(hostedZoneId)
                .changeBatch(b1 -> b1
                        .comment("ChangeBatch comment")
                        .changes(b2 -> b2
                                .resourceRecordSet(b3 -> b3
                                        .name(domain)
                                        .type("CNAME")
                                        .ttl(300L)
                                        .resourceRecords(b4 -> b4

 .value(fetchedConnectionGroup.connectionGroup().routingEndpoint())))
                                .action("CREATE"))
                ));
        return distributionTenant;
    }

}
```

다음 예제에서는 CloudFront 호스팅 관리형 인증서 요청을 사용하여 이 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이는 도메인으로 향하는 트래픽이 아직 없는 경우에 적합합니다. 이 경우 ConnectionGroup을 만들어 RoutingEndpoint를 생성합니다. 그런 다음 해당 RoutingEndpoint를 사용하여 도메인 소유권을 확인하고 CloudFront를 가리키는 DNS 레코드를 생성합니다. 그러면 CloudFront가 토큰을 자동으로 제공하여 도메인 소유권을 검증하고 관리형 인증서를 생성합니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.CloudFrontClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.CreateConnectionGroupResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.CreateDistributionTenantResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.DistributionTenant;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.GetConnectionGroupResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.ValidationTokenHost;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.route53.Route53Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.route53.model.RRType;

import java.time.Instant;

public class CreateDistributionTenant {

    public static DistributionTenant
 createDistributionTenantCfHosted(CloudFrontClient cloudFrontClient,
                                                                    Route53Client
 route53Client,
                                                                    String
 distributionId,
                                                                    String domain,
                                                                    String
 hostedZoneId) throws InterruptedException {
        CreateConnectionGroupResponse createConnectionGroupResponse =
 cloudFrontClient.createConnectionGroup(builder -> builder
                .ipv6Enabled(true)
                .name("cf-hosted-connection-group")
                .enabled(true));

        route53Client.changeResourceRecordSets(builder -> builder
                .hostedZoneId(hostedZoneId)
                .changeBatch(b1 -> b1
                        .comment("cf-hosted domain validation record")
                        .changes(b2 -> b2
                                .resourceRecordSet(b3 -> b3
                                        .name(domain)
                                        .type(RRType.CNAME)
                                        .ttl(300L)
                                        .resourceRecords(b4 -> b4

 .value(createConnectionGroupResponse.connectionGroup().routingEndpoint())))
```

```
                                .action("CREATE"))
                ));

        // Give the R53 record time to propagate, if it isn't being returned by
 servers yet, the following call will fail
        Thread.sleep(60000);

        CreateDistributionTenantResponse createResponse =
 cloudFrontClient.createDistributionTenant(builder -> builder
                .distributionId(distributionId)
                .domains(b1 -> b1
                        .domain(domain))

 .connectionGroupId(createConnectionGroupResponse.connectionGroup().id())
                .enabled(false)
                .name("cf-hosted-tenant")
                .parameters(b2 -> b2
                        .name("tenantName")
                        .value("myTenant"))
                .managedCertificateRequest(b3 -> b3
                        .validationTokenHost(ValidationTokenHost.CLOUDFRONT)
                )
        );

        return createResponse.distributionTenant();
    }

}
```

다음 예제에서는 자체 호스팅 관리형 인증서 요청을 사용하여 이 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이는 도메인으로 향하는 트래픽이 있고 마이그레이션 중에 가동 중지 시간을 허용할 수 없는 경우에 적합합니다. 이 예제가 끝나면 도메인 검증 및 DNS 설정을 기다리는 상태로 테넌트가 생성됩니다. 트래픽을 마이그레이션할 준비가 되면 [여기](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudFront/latest/DeveloperGuide/managed-cloudfront-certificates.html#complete-domain-ownership)에 나온 단계에 따라 설정을 완료합니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.CloudFrontClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.CreateConnectionGroupResponse;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.CreateDistributionTenantResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.DistributionTenant;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.GetConnectionGroupResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.ValidationTokenHost;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.route53.Route53Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.route53.model.RRType;

import java.time.Instant;

public class CreateDistributionTenant {

    public static DistributionTenant
 createDistributionTenantSelfHosted(CloudFrontClient cloudFrontClient,
                                                                        String
 distributionId,
                                                                        String
 domain) {
        CreateDistributionTenantResponse createResponse =
 cloudFrontClient.createDistributionTenant(builder -> builder
                .distributionId(distributionId)
                .domains(b1 -> b1
                        .domain(domain))
                .parameters(b2 -> b2
                        .name("tenantName")
                        .value("myTenant"))
                .enabled(false)
                .name("self-hosted-tenant")
                .managedCertificateRequest(b3 -> b3
                        .validationTokenHost(ValidationTokenHost.SELF_HOSTED)
                        .primaryDomainName(domain)
                )
        );

        return createResponse.distributionTenant();
    }

}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - CreateDistribution
  - CreateDistributionTenant

서명 리소스 삭제

다음 코드 예제는 Amazon Simple Storage Service(Amazon S3) 버킷의 제한된 콘텐츠에 액세스하는 데 사용되는 리소스를 삭제하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.CloudFrontClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.DeleteKeyGroupResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.DeleteOriginAccessControlResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.DeletePublicKeyResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.GetKeyGroupResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.GetOriginAccessControlResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.GetPublicKeyResponse;

public class DeleteSigningResources {
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(DeleteSigningResources.class);

    public static void deleteOriginAccessControl(final CloudFrontClient
 cloudFrontClient,
            final String originAccessControlId) {
        GetOriginAccessControlResponse getResponse = cloudFrontClient
                .getOriginAccessControl(b -> b.id(originAccessControlId));
        DeleteOriginAccessControlResponse deleteResponse =
 cloudFrontClient.deleteOriginAccessControl(builder -> builder
                .id(originAccessControlId)
                .ifMatch(getResponse.eTag()));
        if (deleteResponse.sdkHttpResponse().isSuccessful()) {
            logger.info("Successfully deleted Origin Access Control [{}]",
 originAccessControlId);
        }
```

```
    }

    public static void deleteKeyGroup(final CloudFrontClient cloudFrontClient, final
 String keyGroupId) {

        GetKeyGroupResponse getResponse = cloudFrontClient.getKeyGroup(b ->
 b.id(keyGroupId));
        DeleteKeyGroupResponse deleteResponse =
 cloudFrontClient.deleteKeyGroup(builder -> builder
                .id(keyGroupId)
                .ifMatch(getResponse.eTag()));
        if (deleteResponse.sdkHttpResponse().isSuccessful()) {
            logger.info("Successfully deleted Key Group [{}]", keyGroupId);
        }
    }

    public static void deletePublicKey(final CloudFrontClient cloudFrontClient,
 final String publicKeyId) {
        GetPublicKeyResponse getResponse = cloudFrontClient.getPublicKey(b ->
 b.id(publicKeyId));

        DeletePublicKeyResponse deleteResponse =
 cloudFrontClient.deletePublicKey(builder -> builder
                .id(publicKeyId)
                .ifMatch(getResponse.eTag()));

        if (deleteResponse.sdkHttpResponse().isSuccessful()) {
            logger.info("Successfully deleted Public Key [{}]", publicKeyId);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - DeleteKeyGroup
  - DeleteOriginAccessControl
  - DeletePublicKey

URL 및 쿠키에 서명

다음 코드 예제는 제한된 리소스에 액세스를 허용하는 서명된 URL 및 서명된 쿠키를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

CannedSignerRequest 클래스를 사용하면 미리 준비된 정책으로 URL 또는 쿠키에 서명할 수 있습니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.CannedSignerRequest;

import java.net.URL;
import java.nio.file.Path;
import java.nio.file.Paths;
import java.time.Instant;
import java.time.temporal.ChronoUnit;

public class CreateCannedPolicyRequest {

    public static CannedSignerRequest createRequestForCannedPolicy(String
 distributionDomainName,
            String fileNameToUpload,
            String privateKeyFullPath, String publicKeyId) throws Exception {
        String protocol = "https";
        String resourcePath = "/" + fileNameToUpload;

        String cloudFrontUrl = new URL(protocol, distributionDomainName,
 resourcePath).toString();
        Instant expirationDate = Instant.now().plus(7, ChronoUnit.DAYS);
        Path path = Paths.get(privateKeyFullPath);

        return CannedSignerRequest.builder()
                .resourceUrl(cloudFrontUrl)
                .privateKey(path)
                .keyPairId(publicKeyId)
```

```
                .expirationDate(expirationDate)
                .build();
    }
}
```

CustomSignerRequest 클래스를 사용하면 자용자 지정 정책으로 URL 또는 쿠키에 서명할 수 있습니다. `activeDate`및 `ipRange`는 선택적 메서드입니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.CustomSignerRequest;

import java.net.URL;
import java.nio.file.Path;
import java.nio.file.Paths;
import java.time.Instant;
import java.time.temporal.ChronoUnit;

public class CreateCustomPolicyRequest {

    public static CustomSignerRequest createRequestForCustomPolicy(String
 distributionDomainName,
            String fileNameToUpload,
            String privateKeyFullPath, String publicKeyId) throws Exception {
        String protocol = "https";
        String resourcePath = "/" + fileNameToUpload;

        String cloudFrontUrl = new URL(protocol, distributionDomainName,
 resourcePath).toString();
        Instant expireDate = Instant.now().plus(7, ChronoUnit.DAYS);
        // URL will be accessible tomorrow using the signed URL.
        Instant activeDate = Instant.now().plus(1, ChronoUnit.DAYS);
        Path path = Paths.get(privateKeyFullPath);

        return CustomSignerRequest.builder()
                .resourceUrl(cloudFrontUrl)
                // .resourceUrlPattern("https://*.example.com/*")  // Optional.
                .privateKey(path)
                .keyPairId(publicKeyId)
                .expirationDate(expireDate)
                .activeDate(activeDate) // Optional.
                // .ipRange("192.168.0.1/24") // Optional.
                .build();
    }
```

```
}
```

다음 예제는 CloudFrontUtilities 클래스를 사용하여 서명된 쿠키와 URL을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. GitHub에서 이 코드 예제를 확인하세요.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.CloudFrontUtilities;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.cookie.CookiesForCannedPolicy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.cookie.CookiesForCustomPolicy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.CannedSignerRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.CustomSignerRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.url.SignedUrl;

public class SigningUtilities {
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(SigningUtilities.class);
    private static final CloudFrontUtilities cloudFrontUtilities =
 CloudFrontUtilities.create();

    public static SignedUrl signUrlForCannedPolicy(CannedSignerRequest
 cannedSignerRequest) {
        SignedUrl signedUrl =
 cloudFrontUtilities.getSignedUrlWithCannedPolicy(cannedSignerRequest);
        logger.info("Signed URL: [{}]", signedUrl.url());
        return signedUrl;
    }

    public static SignedUrl signUrlForCustomPolicy(CustomSignerRequest
 customSignerRequest) {
        SignedUrl signedUrl =
 cloudFrontUtilities.getSignedUrlWithCustomPolicy(customSignerRequest);
        logger.info("Signed URL: [{}]", signedUrl.url());
        return signedUrl;
    }

    public static CookiesForCannedPolicy
 getCookiesForCannedPolicy(CannedSignerRequest cannedSignerRequest) {
        CookiesForCannedPolicy cookiesForCannedPolicy = cloudFrontUtilities
                .getCookiesForCannedPolicy(cannedSignerRequest);
        logger.info("Cookie EXPIRES header [{}]",
 cookiesForCannedPolicy.expiresHeaderValue());
```

```
        logger.info("Cookie KEYPAIR header [{}]",
 cookiesForCannedPolicy.keyPairIdHeaderValue());
        logger.info("Cookie SIGNATURE header [{}]",
 cookiesForCannedPolicy.signatureHeaderValue());
        return cookiesForCannedPolicy;
    }

    public static CookiesForCustomPolicy
 getCookiesForCustomPolicy(CustomSignerRequest customSignerRequest) {
        CookiesForCustomPolicy cookiesForCustomPolicy = cloudFrontUtilities
                .getCookiesForCustomPolicy(customSignerRequest);
        logger.info("Cookie POLICY header [{}]",
 cookiesForCustomPolicy.policyHeaderValue());
        logger.info("Cookie KEYPAIR header [{}]",
 cookiesForCustomPolicy.keyPairIdHeaderValue());
        logger.info("Cookie SIGNATURE header [{}]",
 cookiesForCustomPolicy.signatureHeaderValue());
        return cookiesForCustomPolicy;
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CloudFrontUtilities을 참조하세요.

Java 2.x용 SDK를 사용하는 CloudWatch 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 CloudWatch와 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello CloudWatch

다음 코드 예제에서는 CloudWatch를 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.CloudWatchClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.CloudWatchException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.ListMetricsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.paginators.ListMetricsIterable;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class HelloService {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                  <namespace>\s

                Where:
                  namespace - The namespace to filter against (for example, AWS/
EC2).\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
        String namespace = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        CloudWatchClient cw = CloudWatchClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listMets(cw, namespace);
        cw.close();
    }

    public static void listMets(CloudWatchClient cw, String namespace) {
        try {
            ListMetricsRequest request = ListMetricsRequest.builder()
                    .namespace(namespace)
                    .build();

            ListMetricsIterable listRes = cw.listMetricsPaginator(request);
            listRes.stream()
                    .flatMap(r -> r.metrics().stream())
                    .forEach(metrics -> System.out.println(" Retrieved metric is: "
 + metrics.metricName()));

        } catch (CloudWatchException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListMetrics를 참조하십시오.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업
- 시나리오

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- CloudWatch 네임스페이스 및 지표를 나열합니다.
- 지표 및 예상 청구에 대한 통계를 가져옵니다.
- 대시보드를 생성하고 업데이트합니다.
- 데이터를 생성하여 지표에 추가합니다.
- 경보를 생성하고 트리거한 다음 경보 기록을 봅니다.
- 이상 탐지기를 추가합니다.
- 지표 이미지를 가져온 다음 리소스를 정리합니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

CloudWatch 기능을 보여주는 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.CloudWatchException;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.DashboardInvalidInputErrorException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.DeleteAlarmsResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.DeleteAnomalyDetectorResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.DeleteDashboardsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.Dimension;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.GetMetricStatisticsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.LimitExceededException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.PutDashboardResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.PutMetricDataResponse;
import java.io.IOException;
```

```
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Scanner;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
 * To enable billing metrics and statistics for this example, make sure billing
 * alerts are enabled for your account:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/monitoring/
monitor_estimated_charges_with_cloudwatch.html#turning_on_billing_metrics
 *
 * This Java code example performs the following tasks:
 *
 * 1. List available namespaces from Amazon CloudWatch.
 * 2. List available metrics within the selected Namespace.
 * 3. Get statistics for the selected metric over the last day.
 * 4. Get CloudWatch estimated billing for the last week.
 * 5. Create a new CloudWatch dashboard with metrics.
 * 6. List dashboards using a paginator.
 * 7. Create a new custom metric by adding data for it.
 * 8. Add the custom metric to the dashboard.
 * 9. Create an alarm for the custom metric.
 * 10. Describe current alarms.
 * 11. Get current data for the new custom metric.
 * 12. Push data into the custom metric to trigger the alarm.
 * 13. Check the alarm state using the action DescribeAlarmsForMetric.
 * 14. Get alarm history for the new alarm.
 * 15. Add an anomaly detector for the custom metric.
 * 16. Describe current anomaly detectors.
 * 17. Get a metric image for the custom metric.
 * 18. Clean up the Amazon CloudWatch resources.
 */
public class CloudWatchScenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");

    static CloudWatchActions cwActions = new CloudWatchActions();
```

```
   private static final Logger logger =
LoggerFactory.getLogger(CloudWatchScenario.class);
   static Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
   public static void main(String[] args) throws Throwable {

       final String usage = """

           Usage:
             <myDate> <costDateWeek> <dashboardName> <dashboardJson> <dashboardAdd>
<settings> <metricImage> \s

           Where:
             myDate - The start date to use to get metric statistics. (For example,
2023-01-11T18:35:24.00Z.)\s
             costDateWeek - The start date to use to get AWS/Billing statistics.
(For example, 2023-01-11T18:35:24.00Z.)\s
             dashboardName - The name of the dashboard to create.\s
             dashboardJson - The location of a JSON file to use to create a
dashboard. (See jsonWidgets.json in javav2/example_code/cloudwatch.)\s
             dashboardAdd - The location of a JSON file to use to update a
dashboard. (See CloudDashboard.json in javav2/example_code/cloudwatch.)\s
             settings - The location of a JSON file from which various values are
read. (See settings.json in javav2/example_code/cloudwatch.)\s
             metricImage - The location of a BMP file that is used to create a
graph.\s
           """;

       if (args.length != 7) {
           logger.info(usage);
           return;
       }
       String myDate = args[0];
       String costDateWeek = args[1];
       String dashboardName = args[2];
       String dashboardJson = args[3];
       String dashboardAdd = args[4];
       String settings = args[5];
       String metricImage = args[6];

       logger.info(DASHES);
       logger.info("Welcome to the Amazon CloudWatch Basics scenario.");
       logger.info("""
           Amazon CloudWatch is a comprehensive monitoring and observability
service
```

```
            provided by Amazon Web Services (AWS). It is designed to help you
monitor your
            AWS resources, applications, and services, as well as on-premises
resources,
            in real-time.

            CloudWatch collects and tracks various types of data, including
metrics,
            logs, and events, from your AWS and on-premises resources. It allows you
to set
            alarms and automatically respond to changes in your environment,
            enabling you to quickly identify and address issues before they impact
your
            applications or services.

            With CloudWatch, you can gain visibility into your entire
infrastructure, from the cloud
            to the edge, and use this information to make informed decisions and
optimize your
            resource utilization.

            This scenario guides you through how to perform Amazon CloudWatch tasks
by using the
            AWS SDK for Java v2. Let's get started...
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        try {
            runScenario(myDate, costDateWeek, dashboardName, dashboardJson,
dashboardAdd, settings, metricImage);
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
        logger.info(DASHES);
    }

    private static void runScenario(String myDate, String costDateWeek, String
dashboardName, String dashboardJson, String dashboardAdd, String settings, String
metricImage ) throws Throwable {
        Double dataPoint = Double.parseDouble("10.0");
        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("""
        1. List at least five available unique namespaces from Amazon CloudWatch.
        Select one from the list.
```

```
        """);
        String selectedNamespace;
        String selectedMetrics;
        int num;
        try {
            CompletableFuture<ArrayList<String>> future =
cwActions.listNameSpacesAsync();
            ArrayList<String> list = future.join();
            for (int z = 0; z < 5; z++) {
                int index = z + 1;
                logger.info("    " + index + ". {}", list.get(z));
            }

            num = Integer.parseInt(scanner.nextLine());
            if (1 <= num && num <= 5) {
                selectedNamespace = list.get(num - 1);
            } else {
                logger.info("You did not select a valid option.");
                return;
            }
            logger.info("You selected {}", selectedNamespace);

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof CloudWatchException cwEx) {
                logger.info("CloudWatch error occurred: Error message: {}, Error
code {}", cwEx.getMessage(), cwEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("2. List available metrics within the selected namespace.");
        logger.info("""
            A metric is a measure of the performance or health of your AWS
resources,
            applications, or custom resources. Metrics are the basic building blocks
of CloudWatch
            and provide data points that represent a specific aspect of your system
or application over time.
```

```
            Select a metric from the list.
            """);

        Dimension myDimension = null;
        try {
            CompletableFuture<ArrayList<String>> future =
cwActions.listMetsAsync(selectedNamespace);
            ArrayList<String> metList = future.join();
            logger.info("Metrics successfully retrieved. Total metrics: {}",
metList.size());
            for (int z = 0; z < 5; z++) {
                int index = z + 1;
                logger.info("    " + index + ". " + metList.get(z));
            }
            num = Integer.parseInt(scanner.nextLine());
            if (1 <= num && num <= 5) {
                selectedMetrics = metList.get(num - 1);
            } else {
                logger.info("You did not select a valid option.");
                return;
            }
            logger.info("You selected {}", selectedMetrics);

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof CloudWatchException cwEx) {
                logger.info("CloudWatch error occurred: Error message: {}, Error
code {}", cwEx.getMessage(), cwEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }

        try {
            myDimension = cwActions.getSpecificMetAsync(selectedNamespace).join();
            logger.info("Metric statistics successfully retrieved and displayed.");
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof CloudWatchException cwEx) {
                logger.info("CloudWatch error occurred: Error message: {}, Error
code {}", cwEx.getMessage(), cwEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
```

```
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("3. Get statistics for the selected metric over the last day.");
        logger.info("""
            Statistics refer to the various mathematical calculations that can be
performed on the
            collected metrics to derive meaningful insights. Statistics provide a
way to summarize and
            analyze the data collected for a specific metric over a specified time
period.
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String metricOption = "";
        ArrayList<String> statTypes = new ArrayList<>();
        statTypes.add("SampleCount");
        statTypes.add("Average");
        statTypes.add("Sum");
        statTypes.add("Minimum");
        statTypes.add("Maximum");

        for (int t = 0; t < 5; t++) {
            logger.info("    " + (t + 1) + ". {}", statTypes.get(t));
        }
        logger.info("Select a metric statistic by entering a number from the
preceding list:");
        num = Integer.parseInt(scanner.nextLine());
        if (1 <= num && num <= 5) {
            metricOption = statTypes.get(num - 1);
        } else {
            logger.info("You did not select a valid option.");
            return;
        }
        logger.info("You selected " + metricOption);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
```

```
            CompletableFuture<GetMetricStatisticsResponse> future =
cwActions.getAndDisplayMetricStatisticsAsync(selectedNamespace, selectedMetrics,
metricOption, myDate, myDimension);
            future.join();
            logger.info("Metric statistics retrieved successfully.");

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof CloudWatchException cwEx) {
                logger.info("CloudWatch error occurred: Error message: {}, Error
code {}", cwEx.getMessage(), cwEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("4. Get CloudWatch estimated billing for the last week.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
         try {
            CompletableFuture<GetMetricStatisticsResponse> future =
cwActions.getMetricStatisticsAsync(costDateWeek);
            future.join();

            logger.info("Metric statistics successfully retrieved and displayed.");
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof CloudWatchException cwEx) {
                logger.info("CloudWatch error occurred: Error message: {}, Error
code {}", cwEx.getMessage(), cwEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
             throw cause;
         }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("5. Create a new CloudWatch dashboard with metrics.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
```

```
        try {
            CompletableFuture<PutDashboardResponse> future =
cwActions.createDashboardWithMetricsAsync(dashboardName, dashboardJson);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException | IOException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof DashboardInvalidInputErrorException cwEx) {
                logger.info("Invalid CloudWatch data. Error message: {}, Error code
{}", cwEx.getMessage(), cwEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("6. List dashboards using a paginator.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future = cwActions.listDashboardsAsync();
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof CloudWatchException cwEx) {
                logger.info("CloudWatch error occurred: Error message: {}, Error
code {}", cwEx.getMessage(), cwEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("7. Create a new custom metric by adding data to it.");
        logger.info("""
            The primary benefit of using a custom metric in Amazon CloudWatch is the
ability to
```

```
            monitor and collect data that is specific to your application or
infrastructure.
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<PutMetricDataResponse> future =
cwActions.createNewCustomMetricAsync(dataPoint);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof CloudWatchException cwEx) {
                logger.info("CloudWatch error occurred: Error message: {}, Error
code {}", cwEx.getMessage(), cwEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("8. Add an additional metric to the dashboard.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<PutDashboardResponse> future =
cwActions.addMetricToDashboardAsync(dashboardAdd, dashboardName);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof DashboardInvalidInputErrorException cwEx) {
                logger.info("Invalid CloudWatch data. Error message: {}, Error code
{}", cwEx.getMessage(), cwEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("9. Create an alarm for the custom metric.");
```

```
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String alarmName = "" ;
        try {
            CompletableFuture<String> future = cwActions.createAlarmAsync(settings);
            alarmName = future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof LimitExceededException cwEx) {
                logger.info("The quota for alarms has been reached: Error message:
{}, Error code {}", cwEx.getMessage(), cwEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("10. Describe ten current alarms.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future = cwActions.describeAlarmsAsync();
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof CloudWatchException cwEx) {
                logger.info("CloudWatch error occurred: Error message: {}, Error
code {}", cwEx.getMessage(), cwEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("11. Get current data for new custom metric.");
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
cwActions.getCustomMetricDataAsync(settings);
```

```
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof CloudWatchException cwEx) {
                logger.info("CloudWatch error occurred: Error message: {}, Error
code {}", cwEx.getMessage(), cwEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("12. Push data into the custom metric to trigger the alarm.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<PutMetricDataResponse> future =
cwActions.addMetricDataForAlarmAsync(settings);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof CloudWatchException cwEx) {
                logger.info("CloudWatch error occurred: Error message: {}, Error
code {}", cwEx.getMessage(), cwEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("13. Check the alarm state using the action
DescribeAlarmsForMetric.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
cwActions.checkForMetricAlarmAsync(settings);
            future.join();
```

```
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof CloudWatchException cwEx) {
                logger.info("CloudWatch error occurred: Error message: {}, Error
code {}", cwEx.getMessage(), cwEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("14. Get alarm history for the new alarm.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
cwActions.getAlarmHistoryAsync(settings, myDate);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof CloudWatchException cwEx) {
                logger.info("CloudWatch error occurred: Error message: {}, Error
code {}", cwEx.getMessage(), cwEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("15. Add an anomaly detector for the custom metric.");
        logger.info("""
            An anomaly detector is a feature that automatically detects unusual
patterns or deviations in your
            monitored metrics. It uses machine learning algorithms to analyze the
historical behavior
            of your metrics and establish a baseline.
```

```
            The anomaly detector then compares the current metric values against
this baseline and
            identifies any anomalies or outliers that may indicate potential issues
or unexpected changes
            in your system's performance or behavior.

            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
cwActions.addAnomalyDetectorAsync(settings);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof CloudWatchException cwEx) {
                logger.info("CloudWatch error occurred: Error message: {}, Error
code {}", cwEx.getMessage(), cwEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("16. Describe current anomaly detectors.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
cwActions.describeAnomalyDetectorsAsync(settings);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof CloudWatchException cwEx) {
                logger.info("CloudWatch error occurred: Error message: {}, Error
code {}", cwEx.getMessage(), cwEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
```

```
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("17. Get a metric image for the custom metric.");
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
cwActions.downloadAndSaveMetricImageAsync(metricImage);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof CloudWatchException cwEx) {
                logger.info("CloudWatch error occurred: Error message: {}, Error
code {}", cwEx.getMessage(), cwEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("18. Clean up the Amazon CloudWatch resources.");

        try {
            logger.info(". Delete the Dashboard.");
            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
            CompletableFuture<DeleteDashboardsResponse> future =
cwActions.deleteDashboardAsync(dashboardName);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof CloudWatchException cwEx) {
                logger.info("CloudWatch error occurred: Error message: {}, Error
code {}", cwEx.getMessage(), cwEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }

        try {
```

```
            logger.info("Delete the alarm.");
            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
            CompletableFuture<DeleteAlarmsResponse> future =
cwActions.deleteCWAlarmAsync(alarmName);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof CloudWatchException cwEx) {
                logger.info("CloudWatch error occurred: Error message: {}, Error
code {}", cwEx.getMessage(), cwEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }

        try {
            logger.info("Delete the anomaly detector.");
            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
            CompletableFuture<DeleteAnomalyDetectorResponse> future =
cwActions.deleteAnomalyDetectorAsync(settings);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof CloudWatchException cwEx) {
                logger.info("CloudWatch error occurred: Error message: {}, Error
code {}", cwEx.getMessage(), cwEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("The Amazon CloudWatch example scenario is complete.");
        logger.info(DASHES);
    }

    private static void waitForInputToContinue(Scanner scanner) {
        while (true) {
```

```
            logger.info("");
            logger.info("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:");
            String input = scanner.nextLine();
            if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("c")) {
                logger.info("Continuing with the program...");
                logger.info("");
                break;
            } else {
                // Handle invalid input.
                logger.info("Invalid input. Please try again.");
            }
        }
    }
}
```

CloudWatch SDK 메서드의 래퍼 클래스입니다.

```
public class CloudWatchActions {

    private static CloudWatchAsyncClient cloudWatchAsyncClient;

    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(CloudWatchActions.class);

    /**
     * Retrieves an asynchronous CloudWatch client instance.
     *
     * <p>
     * This method ensures that the CloudWatch client is initialized with the
 following configurations:
     * <ul>
     *     <li>Maximum concurrency: 100</li>
     *     <li>Connection timeout: 60 seconds</li>
     *     <li>Read timeout: 60 seconds</li>
     *     <li>Write timeout: 60 seconds</li>
     *     <li>API call timeout: 2 minutes</li>
     *     <li>API call attempt timeout: 90 seconds</li>
     *     <li>Retry strategy: STANDARD</li>
     * </ul>
     * </p>
     *
     * @return the asynchronous CloudWatch client instance
```

```
     */
    private static CloudWatchAsyncClient getAsyncClient() {
        if (cloudWatchAsyncClient == null) {
            SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
                .maxConcurrency(100)
                .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .build();

            ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
                .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))
                .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))
                .retryStrategy(RetryMode.STANDARD)
                .build();

            cloudWatchAsyncClient = CloudWatchAsyncClient.builder()
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                .build();
        }
        return cloudWatchAsyncClient;
    }

    /**
     * Deletes an Anomaly Detector.
     *
     * @param fileName the name of the file containing the Anomaly Detector
configuration
     * @return a CompletableFuture that represents the asynchronous deletion of the
Anomaly Detector
     */
    public CompletableFuture<DeleteAnomalyDetectorResponse>
deleteAnomalyDetectorAsync(String fileName) {
        CompletableFuture<JsonNode> readFileFuture =
CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> {
            try {
                JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new
File(fileName));
                return new ObjectMapper().readTree(parser); // Return the root node
            } catch (IOException e) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to read or parse the file", e);
            }
```

```
        });

        return readFileFuture.thenCompose(rootNode -> {
            String customMetricNamespace =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText();
            String customMetricName =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText();

            SingleMetricAnomalyDetector singleMetricAnomalyDetector =
SingleMetricAnomalyDetector.builder()
                .metricName(customMetricName)
                .namespace(customMetricNamespace)
                .stat("Maximum")
                .build();

            DeleteAnomalyDetectorRequest request =
DeleteAnomalyDetectorRequest.builder()
                .singleMetricAnomalyDetector(singleMetricAnomalyDetector)
                .build();

            return getAsyncClient().deleteAnomalyDetector(request);
        }).whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
            if (exception != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete the Anomaly Detector",
exception);
            } else {
                logger.info("Successfully deleted the Anomaly Detector.");
            }
        });
    }

    /**
     * Deletes a CloudWatch alarm.
     *
     * @param alarmName the name of the alarm to be deleted
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} representing the asynchronous operation
to delete the alarm
     * the {@link DeleteAlarmsResponse} is returned when the operation completes
successfully,
     * or a {@link RuntimeException} is thrown if the operation fails
     */
    public CompletableFuture<DeleteAlarmsResponse> deleteCWAlarmAsync(String
alarmName) {
        DeleteAlarmsRequest request = DeleteAlarmsRequest.builder()
```

```
            .alarmNames(alarmName)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().deleteAlarms(request)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete the alarm:{} " +
alarmName, exception);
                } else {
                    logger.info("Successfully deleted alarm {} ", alarmName);
                }
            });
    }

    /**
     * Deletes the specified dashboard.
     *
     * @param dashboardName the name of the dashboard to be deleted
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} representing the asynchronous operation
of deleting the dashboard
     * @throws RuntimeException if the dashboard deletion fails
     */
    public CompletableFuture<DeleteDashboardsResponse> deleteDashboardAsync(String
dashboardName) {
        DeleteDashboardsRequest dashboardsRequest =
DeleteDashboardsRequest.builder()
            .dashboardNames(dashboardName)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().deleteDashboards(dashboardsRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete the dashboard: " +
dashboardName, exception);
                } else {
                    logger.info("{} was successfully deleted.", dashboardName);
                }
            });
    }


    /**
     * Retrieves and saves a custom metric image to a file.
     *
```

```
    * @param fileName the name of the file to save the metric image to
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the image has been
saved to the file
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> downloadAndSaveMetricImageAsync(String fileName)
{
       logger.info("Getting Image data for custom metric.");
       String myJSON = """
             {
                 "title": "Example Metric Graph",
                 "view": "timeSeries",
                 "stacked ": false,
                 "period": 10,
                 "width": 1400,
                 "height": 600,
                 "metrics": [
                     [
                     "AWS/Billing",
                     "EstimatedCharges",
                     "Currency",
                     "USD"
                    ]
                 ]
             }
           """;

       GetMetricWidgetImageRequest imageRequest =
GetMetricWidgetImageRequest.builder()
           .metricWidget(myJSON)
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().getMetricWidgetImage(imageRequest)
           .thenCompose(response -> {
               SdkBytes sdkBytes = response.metricWidgetImage();
               byte[] bytes = sdkBytes.asByteArray();
               return CompletableFuture.runAsync(() -> {
                   try {
                       File outputFile = new File(fileName);
                       try (FileOutputStream outputStream = new
FileOutputStream(outputFile)) {
                           outputStream.write(bytes);
                       }
                   } catch (IOException e) {
```

```
                        throw new RuntimeException("Failed to write image to file",
e);
                    }
                });
            })
            .whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Error getting and saving metric
image", exception);
                } else {
                    logger.info("Image data saved successfully to {}", fileName);
                }
            });
    }


    /**
     * Describes the anomaly detectors based on the specified JSON file.
     *
     * @param fileName the name of the JSON file containing the custom metric
namespace and name
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the anomaly detectors
have been described
     * @throws RuntimeException if there is a failure during the operation, such as
when reading or parsing the JSON file,
     *                          or when describing the anomaly detectors
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> describeAnomalyDetectorsAsync(String fileName) {
        CompletableFuture<JsonNode> readFileFuture =
CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> {
            try {
                JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new
File(fileName));
                return new ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
            } catch (IOException e) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to read or parse the file", e);
            }
        });

        return readFileFuture.thenCompose(rootNode -> {
            try {
                String customMetricNamespace =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText();
```

```
                String customMetricName =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText();

                DescribeAnomalyDetectorsRequest detectorsRequest =
DescribeAnomalyDetectorsRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .metricName(customMetricName)
                    .namespace(customMetricNamespace)
                    .build();

                return
getAsyncClient().describeAnomalyDetectors(detectorsRequest).thenAccept(response ->
{
                    List<AnomalyDetector> anomalyDetectorList =
response.anomalyDetectors();
                    for (AnomalyDetector detector : anomalyDetectorList) {
                        logger.info("Metric name: {} ",
detector.singleMetricAnomalyDetector().metricName());
                        logger.info("State: {} ", detector.stateValue());
                    }
                });
            } catch (RuntimeException e) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to describe anomaly detectors",
e);
            }
        }).whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
            if (exception != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Error describing anomaly detectors",
exception);
            }
        });
    }


    /**
     * Adds an anomaly detector for the given file.
     *
     * @param fileName the name of the file containing the anomaly detector
configuration
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the anomaly detector
has been added
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> addAnomalyDetectorAsync(String fileName) {
```

```
        CompletableFuture<JsonNode> readFileFuture =
CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> {
            try {
                JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new
File(fileName));
                return new ObjectMapper().readTree(parser); // Return the root node
            } catch (IOException e) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to read or parse the file", e);
            }
        });

        return readFileFuture.thenCompose(rootNode -> {
            try {
                String customMetricNamespace =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText();
                String customMetricName =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText();

                SingleMetricAnomalyDetector singleMetricAnomalyDetector =
SingleMetricAnomalyDetector.builder()
                    .metricName(customMetricName)
                    .namespace(customMetricNamespace)
                    .stat("Maximum")
                    .build();

                PutAnomalyDetectorRequest anomalyDetectorRequest =
PutAnomalyDetectorRequest.builder()
                    .singleMetricAnomalyDetector(singleMetricAnomalyDetector)
                    .build();

                return
getAsyncClient().putAnomalyDetector(anomalyDetectorRequest).thenAccept(response ->
{
                    logger.info("Added anomaly detector for metric {}",
customMetricName);
                });
            } catch (Exception e) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to create anomaly detector", e);
            }
        }).whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
            if (exception != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Error adding anomaly detector",
exception);
            }
```

```
        });
    }


    /**
     * Retrieves the alarm history for a given alarm name and date range.
     *
     * @param fileName the path to the JSON file containing the alarm name
     * @param date     the date to start the alarm history search (in the format
"yyyy-MM-dd'T'HH:mm:ss'Z'")
     * @return a {@code CompletableFuture<Void>} that completes when the alarm
history has been retrieved and processed
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> getAlarmHistoryAsync(String fileName, String
date) {
        CompletableFuture<String> readFileFuture = CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(()
-> {
            try {
                JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new
File(fileName));
                com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
                return rootNode.findValue("exampleAlarmName").asText(); // Return
alarmName from the JSON file
            } catch (IOException e) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to read or parse the file", e);
            }
        });

        // Use the alarm name to describe alarm history with a paginator.
        return readFileFuture.thenCompose(alarmName -> {
            try {
                Instant start = Instant.parse(date);
                Instant endDate = Instant.now();
                DescribeAlarmHistoryRequest historyRequest =
DescribeAlarmHistoryRequest.builder()
                    .startDate(start)
                    .endDate(endDate)
                    .alarmName(alarmName)
                    .historyItemType(HistoryItemType.ACTION)
                    .build();

                // Use the paginator to paginate through alarm history pages.
```

```
                DescribeAlarmHistoryPublisher historyPublisher =
getAsyncClient().describeAlarmHistoryPaginator(historyRequest);
                CompletableFuture<Void> future = historyPublisher
                    .subscribe(response -> response.alarmHistoryItems().forEach(item
-> {
                        logger.info("History summary: {}", item.historySummary());
                        logger.info("Timestamp: {}", item.timestamp());
                    }))
                    .whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
                        if (exception != null) {
                            logger.error("Error occurred while getting alarm
history: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                        } else {
                            logger.info("Successfully retrieved all alarm
history.");
                        }
                    });

                // Return the future to the calling code for further handling
                return future;
            } catch (Exception e) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to process alarm history", e);
            }
        }).whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
            if (exception != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Error completing alarm history
processing", exception);
            }
        });
    }



    /**
     * Checks for a metric alarm in AWS CloudWatch.
     *
     * @param fileName the name of the file containing the JSON configuration for
the custom metric
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the check for the
metric alarm is complete
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> checkForMetricAlarmAsync(String fileName) {
        CompletableFuture<String> readFileFuture = CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(()
-> {
```

```
            try {
                JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new
File(fileName));
                com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
                return rootNode.toString(); // Return JSON as a string for further
processing
            } catch (IOException e) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to read file", e);
            }
        });

        return readFileFuture.thenCompose(jsonContent -> {
            try {
                com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(jsonContent);
                String customMetricNamespace =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText();
                String customMetricName =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText();

                DescribeAlarmsForMetricRequest metricRequest =
DescribeAlarmsForMetricRequest.builder()
                    .metricName(customMetricName)
                    .namespace(customMetricNamespace)
                    .build();

                return checkForAlarmAsync(metricRequest, customMetricName, 10);

            } catch (IOException e) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to parse JSON content", e);
            }
        }).whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
            if (exception != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Error checking metric alarm",
exception);
            }
        });
    }

    // Recursive method to check for the alarm.

    /**
     * Checks for the existence of an alarm asynchronously for the specified metric.
```

```
    *
    * @param metricRequest    the request to describe the alarms for the specified
metric
    * @param customMetricName the name of the custom metric to check for an alarm
    * @param retries          the number of retries to perform if no alarm is found
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when an alarm is found or
the maximum number of retries has been reached
    */
   private static CompletableFuture<Void>
checkForAlarmAsync(DescribeAlarmsForMetricRequest metricRequest, String
customMetricName, int retries) {
       if (retries == 0) {
           return CompletableFuture.completedFuture(null).thenRun(() ->
               logger.info("No Alarm state found for {} after 10 retries.",
customMetricName)
           );
       }

       return
(getAsyncClient().describeAlarmsForMetric(metricRequest).thenCompose(response -> {
           if (response.hasMetricAlarms()) {
               logger.info("Alarm state found for {}", customMetricName);
               return CompletableFuture.completedFuture(null); // Alarm found,
complete the future
           } else {
               return CompletableFuture.runAsync(() -> {
                   try {
                       Thread.sleep(20000);
                       logger.info(".");
                   } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                       throw new RuntimeException("Interrupted while waiting to
retry", e);
                   }
               }).thenCompose(v -> checkForAlarmAsync(metricRequest,
customMetricName, retries - 1)); // Recursive call
           }
       }));
   }


   /**
    * Adds metric data for an alarm asynchronously.
    *
    * @param fileName the name of the JSON file containing the metric data
```

```
    * @return a CompletableFuture that asynchronously returns the
PutMetricDataResponse
    */
   public CompletableFuture<PutMetricDataResponse>
addMetricDataForAlarmAsync(String fileName) {
       CompletableFuture<String> readFileFuture = CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(()
-> {
           try {
               JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new
File(fileName));
               com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
               return rootNode.toString(); // Return JSON as a string for further
processing
           } catch (IOException e) {
               throw new RuntimeException("Failed to read file", e);
           }
       });

       return readFileFuture.thenCompose(jsonContent -> {
           try {
               com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(jsonContent);
               String customMetricNamespace =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText();
               String customMetricName =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText();
               Instant instant = Instant.now();

               // Create MetricDatum objects.
               MetricDatum datum1 = MetricDatum.builder()
                   .metricName(customMetricName)
                   .unit(StandardUnit.NONE)
                   .value(1001.00)
                   .timestamp(instant)
                   .build();

               MetricDatum datum2 = MetricDatum.builder()
                   .metricName(customMetricName)
                   .unit(StandardUnit.NONE)
                   .value(1002.00)
                   .timestamp(instant)
                   .build();
```

```
                List<MetricDatum> metricDataList = new ArrayList<>();
                metricDataList.add(datum1);
                metricDataList.add(datum2);

                // Build the PutMetricData request.
                PutMetricDataRequest request = PutMetricDataRequest.builder()
                    .namespace(customMetricNamespace)
                    .metricData(metricDataList)
                    .build();

                // Send the request asynchronously.
                return getAsyncClient().putMetricData(request);

            } catch (IOException e) {
                CompletableFuture<PutMetricDataResponse> failedFuture = new
CompletableFuture<>();
                failedFuture.completeExceptionally(new RuntimeException("Failed to
parse JSON content", e));
                return failedFuture;
            }
        }).whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
            if (exception != null) {
                logger.error("Failed to put metric data: " + exception.getMessage(),
exception);
            } else {
                logger.info("Added metric values for metric.");
            }
        });
    }


    /**
     * Retrieves custom metric data from the AWS CloudWatch service.
     *
     * @param fileName the name of the file containing the custom metric information
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the metric data has
been retrieved
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> getCustomMetricDataAsync(String fileName) {
        CompletableFuture<String> readFileFuture = CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(()
-> {
            try {
                // Read values from the JSON file.
```

```
                JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new
File(fileName));
                com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
                return rootNode.toString(); // Return JSON as a string for further
processing
            } catch (IOException e) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to read file", e);
            }
        });

        return readFileFuture.thenCompose(jsonContent -> {
            try {
                // Parse the JSON string to extract relevant values.
                com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(jsonContent);
                String customMetricNamespace =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText();
                String customMetricName =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText();

                // Set the current time and date range for metric query.
                Instant nowDate = Instant.now();
                long hours = 1;
                long minutes = 30;
                Instant endTime = nowDate.plus(hours,
ChronoUnit.HOURS).plus(minutes, ChronoUnit.MINUTES);

                Metric met = Metric.builder()
                    .metricName(customMetricName)
                    .namespace(customMetricNamespace)
                    .build();

                MetricStat metStat = MetricStat.builder()
                    .stat("Maximum")
                    .period(60)  // Assuming period in seconds
                    .metric(met)
                    .build();

                MetricDataQuery dataQuery = MetricDataQuery.builder()
                    .metricStat(metStat)
                    .id("foo2")
                    .returnData(true)
                    .build();
```

```
                List<MetricDataQuery> dq = new ArrayList<>();
                dq.add(dataQuery);

                GetMetricDataRequest getMetricDataRequest =
GetMetricDataRequest.builder()
                    .maxDatapoints(10)
                    .scanBy(ScanBy.TIMESTAMP_DESCENDING)
                    .startTime(nowDate)
                    .endTime(endTime)
                    .metricDataQueries(dq)
                    .build();

                // Call the async method for CloudWatch data retrieval.
                return getAsyncClient().getMetricData(getMetricDataRequest);

            } catch (IOException e) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to parse JSON content", e);
            }
        }).thenAccept(response -> {
            List<MetricDataResult> data = response.metricDataResults();
            for (MetricDataResult item : data) {
                logger.info("The label is: {}", item.label());
                logger.info("The status code is: {}", item.statusCode().toString());
            }
        }).exceptionally(exception -> {
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to get metric data", exception);
        });
    }


    /**
     * Describes the CloudWatch alarms of the 'METRIC_ALARM' type.
     *
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents the asynchronous
operation
     * of describing the CloudWatch alarms. The future completes when the
     * operation is finished, either successfully or with an error.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> describeAlarmsAsync() {
        List<AlarmType> typeList = new ArrayList<>();
        typeList.add(AlarmType.METRIC_ALARM);
        DescribeAlarmsRequest alarmsRequest = DescribeAlarmsRequest.builder()
            .alarmTypes(typeList)
```

```
            .maxRecords(10)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().describeAlarms(alarmsRequest)
            .thenAccept(response -> {
                List<MetricAlarm> alarmList = response.metricAlarms();
                for (MetricAlarm alarm : alarmList) {
                    logger.info("Alarm name: {}", alarm.alarmName());
                    logger.info("Alarm description: {} ", alarm.alarmDescription());
                }
            })
            .whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
                if (ex != null) {
                    logger.info("Failed to describe alarms: {}", ex.getMessage());
                } else {
                    logger.info("Successfully described alarms.");
                }
            });
    }

    /**
     * Creates an alarm based on the configuration provided in a JSON file.
     *
     * @param fileName the name of the JSON file containing the alarm configuration
     * @return a CompletableFuture that represents the asynchronous operation of
creating the alarm
     * @throws RuntimeException if an exception occurs while reading the JSON file
or creating the alarm
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> createAlarmAsync(String fileName) {
        com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode;
        try {
            JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new File(fileName));
            rootNode = new ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
        } catch (IOException e) {
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to read the alarm configuration
file", e);
        }

        // Extract values from the JSON node.
        String customMetricNamespace =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText();
        String customMetricName = rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText();
        String alarmName = rootNode.findValue("exampleAlarmName").asText();
```

```
        String emailTopic = rootNode.findValue("emailTopic").asText();
        String accountId = rootNode.findValue("accountId").asText();
        String region = rootNode.findValue("region").asText();

        // Create a List for alarm actions.
        List<String> alarmActions = new ArrayList<>();
        alarmActions.add("arn:aws:sns:" + region + ":" + accountId + ":" +
emailTopic);

        PutMetricAlarmRequest alarmRequest = PutMetricAlarmRequest.builder()
            .alarmActions(alarmActions)
            .alarmDescription("Example metric alarm")
            .alarmName(alarmName)

.comparisonOperator(ComparisonOperator.GREATER_THAN_OR_EQUAL_TO_THRESHOLD)
            .threshold(100.00)
            .metricName(customMetricName)
            .namespace(customMetricNamespace)
            .evaluationPeriods(1)
            .period(10)
            .statistic("Maximum")
            .datapointsToAlarm(1)
            .treatMissingData("ignore")
            .build();

        // Call the putMetricAlarm asynchronously and handle the result.
        return getAsyncClient().putMetricAlarm(alarmRequest)
            .handle((response, ex) -> {
                if (ex != null) {
                    logger.info("Failed to create alarm: {}", ex.getMessage());
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to create alarm", ex);
                } else {
                    logger.info("{} was successfully created!", alarmName);
                    return alarmName;
                }
            });
    }

    /**
     * Adds a metric to a dashboard asynchronously.
     *
     * @param fileName      the name of the file containing the dashboard content
     * @param dashboardName the name of the dashboard to be updated
```

```
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} representing the asynchronous operation,
which will complete with a
    * {@link PutDashboardResponse} when the dashboard is successfully updated
    */
   public CompletableFuture<PutDashboardResponse> addMetricToDashboardAsync(String
fileName, String dashboardName) {
       String dashboardBody;
       try {
           dashboardBody = readFileAsString(fileName);
       } catch (IOException e) {
           throw new RuntimeException("Failed to read the dashboard file", e);
       }

       PutDashboardRequest dashboardRequest = PutDashboardRequest.builder()
           .dashboardName(dashboardName)
           .dashboardBody(dashboardBody)
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().putDashboard(dashboardRequest)
           .handle((response, ex) -> {
               if (ex != null) {
                   logger.info("Failed to update dashboard: {}", ex.getMessage());
                   throw new RuntimeException("Error updating dashboard", ex);
               } else {
                   logger.info("{} was successfully updated.", dashboardName);
                   return response;
               }
           });
   }

   /**
    * Creates a new custom metric.
    *
    * @param dataPoint the data point to be added to the custom metric
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} representing the asynchronous operation
of adding the custom metric
    */
   public CompletableFuture<PutMetricDataResponse>
createNewCustomMetricAsync(Double dataPoint) {
       Dimension dimension = Dimension.builder()
           .name("UNIQUE_PAGES")
           .value("URLS")
           .build();
```

```
        // Set an Instant object for the current time in UTC.
        String time =
ZonedDateTime.now(ZoneOffset.UTC).format(DateTimeFormatter.ISO_INSTANT);
        Instant instant = Instant.parse(time);

        // Create the MetricDatum.
        MetricDatum datum = MetricDatum.builder()
            .metricName("PAGES_VISITED")
            .unit(StandardUnit.NONE)
            .value(dataPoint)
            .timestamp(instant)
            .dimensions(dimension)
            .build();

        PutMetricDataRequest request = PutMetricDataRequest.builder()
            .namespace("SITE/TRAFFIC")
            .metricData(datum)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().putMetricData(request)
            .whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
                if (ex != null) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Error adding custom metric", ex);
                } else {
                    logger.info("Successfully added metric values for
PAGES_VISITED.");
                }
            });
    }

    /**
     * Lists the available dashboards.
     *
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the operation is
finished.
     * The future will complete exceptionally if an error occurs while listing the
dashboards.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> listDashboardsAsync() {
        ListDashboardsRequest listDashboardsRequest =
ListDashboardsRequest.builder().build();
        ListDashboardsPublisher paginator =
getAsyncClient().listDashboardsPaginator(listDashboardsRequest);
        return paginator.subscribe(response -> {
```

```
            response.dashboardEntries().forEach(entry -> {
                logger.info("Dashboard name is: {} ", entry.dashboardName());
                logger.info("Dashboard ARN is: {} ", entry.dashboardArn());
            });
        }).exceptionally(ex -> {
            logger.info("Failed to list dashboards: {} ", ex.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException("Error occurred while listing dashboards",
ex);
        });
    }


    /**
     * Creates a new dashboard with the specified name and metrics from the given
file.
     *
     * @param dashboardName the name of the dashboard to be created
     * @param fileName      the name of the file containing the dashboard body
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} representing the asynchronous operation
of creating the dashboard
     * @throws IOException if there is an error reading the dashboard body from the
file
     */
    public CompletableFuture<PutDashboardResponse>
createDashboardWithMetricsAsync(String dashboardName, String fileName) throws
IOException {
        String dashboardBody = readFileAsString(fileName);
        PutDashboardRequest dashboardRequest = PutDashboardRequest.builder()
            .dashboardName(dashboardName)
            .dashboardBody(dashboardBody)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().putDashboard(dashboardRequest)
            .handle((response, ex) -> {
                if (ex != null) {
                    logger.info("Failed to create dashboard: {}", ex.getMessage());
                    throw new RuntimeException("Dashboard creation failed", ex);
                } else {
                    // Handle the normal response case
                    logger.info("{} was successfully created.", dashboardName);
                    List<DashboardValidationMessage> messages =
response.dashboardValidationMessages();
                    if (messages.isEmpty()) {
                        logger.info("There are no messages in the new Dashboard.");
```

```
                    } else {
                        for (DashboardValidationMessage message : messages) {
                            logger.info("Message: {}", message.message());
                        }
                    }
                    return response; // Return the response for further use
                }
            });
    }


    /**
     * Retrieves the metric statistics for the "EstimatedCharges" metric in the
"AWS/Billing" namespace.
     *
     * @param costDateWeek the start date for the metric statistics, in the format
of an ISO-8601 date string (e.g., "2023-04-05")
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, contains the {@link
GetMetricStatisticsResponse} with the retrieved metric statistics
     * @throws RuntimeException if the metric statistics cannot be retrieved
successfully
     */
    public CompletableFuture<GetMetricStatisticsResponse>
getMetricStatisticsAsync(String costDateWeek) {
        Instant start = Instant.parse(costDateWeek);
        Instant endDate = Instant.now();

        // Define dimension
        Dimension dimension = Dimension.builder()
            .name("Currency")
            .value("USD")
            .build();

        List<Dimension> dimensionList = new ArrayList<>();
        dimensionList.add(dimension);

        GetMetricStatisticsRequest statisticsRequest =
GetMetricStatisticsRequest.builder()
            .metricName("EstimatedCharges")
            .namespace("AWS/Billing")
            .dimensions(dimensionList)
            .statistics(Statistic.MAXIMUM)
            .startTime(start)
            .endTime(endDate)
```

```
            .period(86400) // One day period
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().getMetricStatistics(statisticsRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (response != null) {
                    List<Datapoint> data = response.datapoints();
                    if (!data.isEmpty()) {
                        for (Datapoint datapoint : data) {
                            logger.info("Timestamp: {} Maximum value: {})",
datapoint.timestamp(), datapoint.maximum());
                        }
                    } else {
                        logger.info("The returned data list is empty");
                    }
                } else {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to get metric statistics: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            });
    }


    /**
     * Retrieves and displays metric statistics for the specified parameters.
     *
     * @param nameSpace    the namespace for the metric
     * @param metVal       the name of the metric
     * @param metricOption the statistic to retrieve for the metric (e.g.,
"Maximum", "Average")
     * @param date         the date for which to retrieve the metric statistics, in
the format "yyyy-MM-dd'T'HH:mm:ss'Z'"
     * @param myDimension  the dimension(s) to filter the metric statistics by
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the metric statistics
have been retrieved and displayed
     */
    public CompletableFuture<GetMetricStatisticsResponse>
getAndDisplayMetricStatisticsAsync(String nameSpace, String metVal,

         String metricOption, String date, Dimension myDimension) {

        Instant start = Instant.parse(date);
        Instant endDate = Instant.now();
```

```
        // Building the request for metric statistics.
        GetMetricStatisticsRequest statisticsRequest =
GetMetricStatisticsRequest.builder()
            .endTime(endDate)
            .startTime(start)
            .dimensions(myDimension)
            .metricName(metVal)
            .namespace(nameSpace)
            .period(86400) // 1 day period
            .statistics(Statistic.fromValue(metricOption))
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().getMetricStatistics(statisticsRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (response != null) {
                    List<Datapoint> data = response.datapoints();
                    if (!data.isEmpty()) {
                        for (Datapoint datapoint : data) {
                            logger.info("Timestamp: {} Maximum value: {}",
datapoint.timestamp(), datapoint.maximum());
                        }
                    } else {
                        logger.info("The returned data list is empty");
                    }
                } else {
                    logger.info("Failed to get metric statistics: {} ",
exception.getMessage());
                }
            })
            .exceptionally(exception -> {
                throw new RuntimeException("Error while getting metric statistics: "
+ exception.getMessage(), exception);
            });
    }


    /**
     * Retrieves a list of metric names for the specified namespace.
     *
     * @param namespace the namespace for which to retrieve the metric names
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, contains an {@link
ArrayList} of
     * the metric names in the specified namespace
     * @throws RuntimeException if an error occurs while listing the metrics
```

```
     */
    public CompletableFuture<ArrayList<String>> listMetsAsync(String namespace) {
        ListMetricsRequest request = ListMetricsRequest.builder()
            .namespace(namespace)
            .build();

        ListMetricsPublisher metricsPaginator =
getAsyncClient().listMetricsPaginator(request);
        Set<String> metSet = new HashSet<>();
        CompletableFuture<Void> future = metricsPaginator.subscribe(response -> {
            response.metrics().forEach(metric -> {
                String metricName = metric.metricName();
                metSet.add(metricName);
            });
        });

        return future
            .thenApply(ignored -> new ArrayList<>(metSet))
            .exceptionally(exception -> {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to list metrics: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
            });
    }

    /**
     * Lists the available namespaces for the current AWS account.
     *
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, contains an {@link
ArrayList} of the available namespace names.
     * @throws RuntimeException if an error occurs while listing the namespaces.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<ArrayList<String>> listNameSpacesAsync() {
        ArrayList<String> nameSpaceList = new ArrayList<>();
        ListMetricsRequest request = ListMetricsRequest.builder().build();

        ListMetricsPublisher metricsPaginator =
getAsyncClient().listMetricsPaginator(request);
        CompletableFuture<Void> future = metricsPaginator.subscribe(response -> {
            response.metrics().forEach(metric -> {
                String namespace = metric.namespace();
                if (!nameSpaceList.contains(namespace)) {
                    nameSpaceList.add(namespace);
                }
            });
```

```
        });

        return future
            .thenApply(ignored -> nameSpaceList)
            .exceptionally(exception -> {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to list namespaces: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
            });
    }
    /**
     * Retrieves the specific metric asynchronously.
     *
     * @param namespace the namespace of the metric to retrieve
     * @return a CompletableFuture that completes with the first dimension of the
first metric found in the specified namespace,
     * or throws a RuntimeException if an error occurs or no metrics or dimensions
are found
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Dimension> getSpecificMetAsync(String namespace) {
        ListMetricsRequest request = ListMetricsRequest.builder()
            .namespace(namespace)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().listMetrics(request).handle((response, exception) ->
{
            if (exception != null) {
                logger.info("Error occurred while listing metrics: {} ",
exception.getMessage());
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to retrieve specific metric
dimension", exception);
            } else {
                List<Metric> myList = response.metrics();
                if (!myList.isEmpty()) {
                    Metric metric = myList.get(0);
                    if (!metric.dimensions().isEmpty()) {
                        return metric.dimensions().get(0); // Return the first
dimension
                    }
                }
                throw new RuntimeException("No metrics or dimensions found");
            }
        });
    }
```

```
    public static String readFileAsString(String file) throws IOException {
        return new String(Files.readAllBytes(Paths.get(file)));
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - DeleteAlarms
  - DeleteAnomalyDetector
  - DeleteDashboards
  - DescribeAlarmHistory
  - DescribeAlarms
  - DescribeAlarmsForMetric
  - DescribeAnomalyDetectors
  - GetMetricData
  - GetMetricStatistics
  - GetMetricWidgetImage
  - ListMetrics
  - PutAnomalyDetector
  - PutDashboard
  - PutMetricAlarm
  - PutMetricData

작업

`DeleteAlarms`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteAlarms`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Deletes a CloudWatch alarm.
     *
     * @param alarmName the name of the alarm to be deleted
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} representing the asynchronous operation
to delete the alarm
     * the {@link DeleteAlarmsResponse} is returned when the operation completes
successfully,
     * or a {@link RuntimeException} is thrown if the operation fails
     */
    public CompletableFuture<DeleteAlarmsResponse> deleteCWAlarmAsync(String
alarmName) {
        DeleteAlarmsRequest request = DeleteAlarmsRequest.builder()
            .alarmNames(alarmName)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().deleteAlarms(request)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete the alarm:{} " +
alarmName, exception);
                } else {
                    logger.info("Successfully deleted alarm {} ", alarmName);
                }
            });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteAlarms를 참조하십시오.

`DeleteAnomalyDetector`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteAnomalyDetector`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Deletes an Anomaly Detector.
    *
    * @param fileName the name of the file containing the Anomaly Detector
configuration
    * @return a CompletableFuture that represents the asynchronous deletion of the
Anomaly Detector
    */
   public CompletableFuture<DeleteAnomalyDetectorResponse>
deleteAnomalyDetectorAsync(String fileName) {
       CompletableFuture<JsonNode> readFileFuture =
CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> {
           try {
               JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new
File(fileName));
               return new ObjectMapper().readTree(parser); // Return the root node
           } catch (IOException e) {
               throw new RuntimeException("Failed to read or parse the file", e);
           }
       });

       return readFileFuture.thenCompose(rootNode -> {
           String customMetricNamespace =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText();
           String customMetricName =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText();

           SingleMetricAnomalyDetector singleMetricAnomalyDetector =
SingleMetricAnomalyDetector.builder()
               .metricName(customMetricName)
               .namespace(customMetricNamespace)
               .stat("Maximum")
               .build();

           DeleteAnomalyDetectorRequest request =
DeleteAnomalyDetectorRequest.builder()
               .singleMetricAnomalyDetector(singleMetricAnomalyDetector)
               .build();

           return getAsyncClient().deleteAnomalyDetector(request);
       }).whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
           if (exception != null) {
```

```
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete the Anomaly Detector",
exception);
            } else {
                logger.info("Successfully deleted the Anomaly Detector.");
            }
        });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteAnomalyDetector를 참조하십시오.

DeleteDashboards

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteDashboards의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Deletes the specified dashboard.
     *
     * @param dashboardName the name of the dashboard to be deleted
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} representing the asynchronous operation
of deleting the dashboard
     * @throws RuntimeException if the dashboard deletion fails
     */
    public CompletableFuture<DeleteDashboardsResponse> deleteDashboardAsync(String
dashboardName) {
        DeleteDashboardsRequest dashboardsRequest =
DeleteDashboardsRequest.builder()
            .dashboardNames(dashboardName)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().deleteDashboards(dashboardsRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
```

```
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete the dashboard: " +
dashboardName, exception);
                } else {
                    logger.info("{} was successfully deleted.", dashboardName);
                }
            });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteDashboards를 참조하십시오.

DescribeAlarmHistory

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeAlarmHistory의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Retrieves the alarm history for a given alarm name and date range.
     *
     * @param fileName the path to the JSON file containing the alarm name
     * @param date     the date to start the alarm history search (in the format
"yyyy-MM-dd'T'HH:mm:ss'Z'")
     * @return a {@code CompletableFuture<Void>} that completes when the alarm
history has been retrieved and processed
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> getAlarmHistoryAsync(String fileName, String
date) {
        CompletableFuture<String> readFileFuture = CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(()
-> {
            try {
                JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new
File(fileName));
                com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
```

```
                return rootNode.findValue("exampleAlarmName").asText(); // Return
alarmName from the JSON file
            } catch (IOException e) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to read or parse the file", e);
            }
        });

        // Use the alarm name to describe alarm history with a paginator.
        return readFileFuture.thenCompose(alarmName -> {
            try {
                Instant start = Instant.parse(date);
                Instant endDate = Instant.now();
                DescribeAlarmHistoryRequest historyRequest =
DescribeAlarmHistoryRequest.builder()
                    .startDate(start)
                    .endDate(endDate)
                    .alarmName(alarmName)
                    .historyItemType(HistoryItemType.ACTION)
                    .build();

                // Use the paginator to paginate through alarm history pages.
                DescribeAlarmHistoryPublisher historyPublisher =
getAsyncClient().describeAlarmHistoryPaginator(historyRequest);
                CompletableFuture<Void> future = historyPublisher
                    .subscribe(response -> response.alarmHistoryItems().forEach(item
-> {
                        logger.info("History summary: {}", item.historySummary());
                        logger.info("Timestamp: {}", item.timestamp());
                    }))
                    .whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
                        if (exception != null) {
                            logger.error("Error occurred while getting alarm
history: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                        } else {
                            logger.info("Successfully retrieved all alarm
history.");
                        }
                    });

                // Return the future to the calling code for further handling
                return future;
            } catch (Exception e) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to process alarm history", e);
            }
```

```
        }).whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
            if (exception != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Error completing alarm history
processing", exception);
            }
        });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeAlarmHistory를 참조하십시오.

DescribeAlarms

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeAlarms의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Describes the CloudWatch alarms of the 'METRIC_ALARM' type.
     *
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents the asynchronous
operation
     * of describing the CloudWatch alarms. The future completes when the
     * operation is finished, either successfully or with an error.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> describeAlarmsAsync() {
        List<AlarmType> typeList = new ArrayList<>();
        typeList.add(AlarmType.METRIC_ALARM);
        DescribeAlarmsRequest alarmsRequest = DescribeAlarmsRequest.builder()
            .alarmTypes(typeList)
            .maxRecords(10)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().describeAlarms(alarmsRequest)
```

```
            .thenAccept(response -> {
                List<MetricAlarm> alarmList = response.metricAlarms();
                for (MetricAlarm alarm : alarmList) {
                    logger.info("Alarm name: {}", alarm.alarmName());
                    logger.info("Alarm description: {} ", alarm.alarmDescription());
                }
            })
            .whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
                if (ex != null) {
                    logger.info("Failed to describe alarms: {}", ex.getMessage());
                } else {
                    logger.info("Successfully described alarms.");
                }
            });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeAlarms를 참조하십시오.

`DescribeAlarmsForMetric`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeAlarmsForMetric`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Checks for a metric alarm in AWS CloudWatch.
     *
     * @param fileName the name of the file containing the JSON configuration for
the custom metric
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the check for the
metric alarm is complete
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> checkForMetricAlarmAsync(String fileName) {
```

```
        CompletableFuture<String> readFileFuture = CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(()
-> {
            try {
                JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new
File(fileName));
                com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
                return rootNode.toString(); // Return JSON as a string for further
processing
            } catch (IOException e) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to read file", e);
            }
        });

        return readFileFuture.thenCompose(jsonContent -> {
            try {
                com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(jsonContent);
                String customMetricNamespace =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText();
                String customMetricName =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText();

                DescribeAlarmsForMetricRequest metricRequest =
DescribeAlarmsForMetricRequest.builder()
                    .metricName(customMetricName)
                    .namespace(customMetricNamespace)
                    .build();

                return checkForAlarmAsync(metricRequest, customMetricName, 10);

            } catch (IOException e) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to parse JSON content", e);
            }
        }).whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
            if (exception != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Error checking metric alarm",
exception);
            }
        });
    }

    // Recursive method to check for the alarm.
```

```
   /**
    * Checks for the existence of an alarm asynchronously for the specified metric.
    *
    * @param metricRequest    the request to describe the alarms for the specified
metric
    * @param customMetricName the name of the custom metric to check for an alarm
    * @param retries          the number of retries to perform if no alarm is found
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when an alarm is found or
the maximum number of retries has been reached
    */
   private static CompletableFuture<Void>
checkForAlarmAsync(DescribeAlarmsForMetricRequest metricRequest, String
customMetricName, int retries) {
       if (retries == 0) {
           return CompletableFuture.completedFuture(null).thenRun(() ->
               logger.info("No Alarm state found for {} after 10 retries.",
customMetricName)
           );
       }

       return
(getAsyncClient().describeAlarmsForMetric(metricRequest).thenCompose(response -> {
           if (response.hasMetricAlarms()) {
               logger.info("Alarm state found for {}", customMetricName);
               return CompletableFuture.completedFuture(null); // Alarm found,
complete the future
           } else {
               return CompletableFuture.runAsync(() -> {
                   try {
                       Thread.sleep(20000);
                       logger.info(".");
                   } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                       throw new RuntimeException("Interrupted while waiting to
retry", e);
                   }
               }).thenCompose(v -> checkForAlarmAsync(metricRequest,
customMetricName, retries - 1)); // Recursive call
           }
       }));
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeAlarmsForMetric을 참조하십시오.

DescribeAnomalyDetectors

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeAnomalyDetectors의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Describes the anomaly detectors based on the specified JSON file.
    *
    * @param fileName the name of the JSON file containing the custom metric
namespace and name
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the anomaly detectors
have been described
    * @throws RuntimeException if there is a failure during the operation, such as
when reading or parsing the JSON file,
    *                          or when describing the anomaly detectors
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> describeAnomalyDetectorsAsync(String fileName) {
       CompletableFuture<JsonNode> readFileFuture =
CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> {
           try {
               JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new
File(fileName));
               return new ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
           } catch (IOException e) {
               throw new RuntimeException("Failed to read or parse the file", e);
           }
       });

       return readFileFuture.thenCompose(rootNode -> {
           try {
               String customMetricNamespace =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText();
               String customMetricName =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText();
```

```
                DescribeAnomalyDetectorsRequest detectorsRequest =
DescribeAnomalyDetectorsRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .metricName(customMetricName)
                    .namespace(customMetricNamespace)
                    .build();

                return
getAsyncClient().describeAnomalyDetectors(detectorsRequest).thenAccept(response ->
{
                    List<AnomalyDetector> anomalyDetectorList =
response.anomalyDetectors();
                    for (AnomalyDetector detector : anomalyDetectorList) {
                        logger.info("Metric name: {} ",
detector.singleMetricAnomalyDetector().metricName());
                        logger.info("State: {} ", detector.stateValue());
                    }
                });
            } catch (RuntimeException e) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to describe anomaly detectors",
e);
            }
        }).whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
            if (exception != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Error describing anomaly detectors",
exception);
            }
        });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeAnomalyDetectors를 참조하십시오.

DisableAlarmActions

다음 코드 예시는 DisableAlarmActions의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.CloudWatchClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.CloudWatchException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.DisableAlarmActionsRequest;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DisableAlarmActions {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                  <alarmName>

                Where:
                  alarmName - An alarm name to disable (for example, MyAlarm).
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String alarmName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        CloudWatchClient cw = CloudWatchClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();
```

```
        disableActions(cw, alarmName);
        cw.close();
    }

    public static void disableActions(CloudWatchClient cw, String alarmName) {
        try {
            DisableAlarmActionsRequest request =
 DisableAlarmActionsRequest.builder()
                    .alarmNames(alarmName)
                    .build();

            cw.disableAlarmActions(request);
            System.out.printf("Successfully disabled actions on alarm %s",
 alarmName);

        } catch (CloudWatchException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보에 대한 내용은 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DisableAlarmActions를 참조하십시오.

`EnableAlarmActions`

다음 코드 예시는 `EnableAlarmActions`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
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```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.CloudWatchClient;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.CloudWatchException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.EnableAlarmActionsRequest;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class EnableAlarmActions {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                  <alarmName>

                Where:
                  alarmName - An alarm name to enable (for example, MyAlarm).
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String alarm = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        CloudWatchClient cw = CloudWatchClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        enableActions(cw, alarm);
        cw.close();
    }

    public static void enableActions(CloudWatchClient cw, String alarm) {
        try {
            EnableAlarmActionsRequest request = EnableAlarmActionsRequest.builder()
                    .alarmNames(alarm)
                    .build();

            cw.enableAlarmActions(request);
```

```
            System.out.printf("Successfully enabled actions on alarm %s", alarm);

        } catch (CloudWatchException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 EnableAlarmActions를 참조하십시오.

`GetMetricData`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetMetricData`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Retrieves custom metric data from the AWS CloudWatch service.
     *
     * @param fileName the name of the file containing the custom metric information
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the metric data has
been retrieved
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> getCustomMetricDataAsync(String fileName) {
        CompletableFuture<String> readFileFuture = CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(()
-> {
            try {
                // Read values from the JSON file.
                JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new
File(fileName));
                com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
```

```
                return rootNode.toString(); // Return JSON as a string for further
processing
            } catch (IOException e) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to read file", e);
            }
        });

        return readFileFuture.thenCompose(jsonContent -> {
            try {
                // Parse the JSON string to extract relevant values.
                com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(jsonContent);
                String customMetricNamespace =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText();
                String customMetricName =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText();

                // Set the current time and date range for metric query.
                Instant nowDate = Instant.now();
                long hours = 1;
                long minutes = 30;
                Instant endTime = nowDate.plus(hours,
ChronoUnit.HOURS).plus(minutes, ChronoUnit.MINUTES);

                Metric met = Metric.builder()
                    .metricName(customMetricName)
                    .namespace(customMetricNamespace)
                    .build();

                MetricStat metStat = MetricStat.builder()
                    .stat("Maximum")
                    .period(60)  // Assuming period in seconds
                    .metric(met)
                    .build();

                MetricDataQuery dataQuery = MetricDataQuery.builder()
                    .metricStat(metStat)
                    .id("foo2")
                    .returnData(true)
                    .build();

                List<MetricDataQuery> dq = new ArrayList<>();
                dq.add(dataQuery);
```

```
                GetMetricDataRequest getMetricDataRequest =
GetMetricDataRequest.builder()
                    .maxDatapoints(10)
                    .scanBy(ScanBy.TIMESTAMP_DESCENDING)
                    .startTime(nowDate)
                    .endTime(endTime)
                    .metricDataQueries(dq)
                    .build();

                // Call the async method for CloudWatch data retrieval.
                return getAsyncClient().getMetricData(getMetricDataRequest);

            } catch (IOException e) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to parse JSON content", e);
            }
        }).thenAccept(response -> {
            List<MetricDataResult> data = response.metricDataResults();
            for (MetricDataResult item : data) {
                logger.info("The label is: {}", item.label());
                logger.info("The status code is: {}", item.statusCode().toString());
            }
        }).exceptionally(exception -> {
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to get metric data", exception);
        });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetMetricData를 참조하십시오.

`GetMetricStatistics`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetMetricStatistics`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
```

```
    * Retrieves and displays metric statistics for the specified parameters.
    *
    * @param nameSpace    the namespace for the metric
    * @param metVal       the name of the metric
    * @param metricOption the statistic to retrieve for the metric (e.g.,
"Maximum", "Average")
    * @param date         the date for which to retrieve the metric statistics, in
the format "yyyy-MM-dd'T'HH:mm:ss'Z'"
    * @param myDimension  the dimension(s) to filter the metric statistics by
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the metric statistics
have been retrieved and displayed
    */
   public CompletableFuture<GetMetricStatisticsResponse>
getAndDisplayMetricStatisticsAsync(String nameSpace, String metVal,

        String metricOption, String date, Dimension myDimension) {

       Instant start = Instant.parse(date);
       Instant endDate = Instant.now();

       // Building the request for metric statistics.
       GetMetricStatisticsRequest statisticsRequest =
GetMetricStatisticsRequest.builder()
           .endTime(endDate)
           .startTime(start)
           .dimensions(myDimension)
           .metricName(metVal)
           .namespace(nameSpace)
           .period(86400) // 1 day period
           .statistics(Statistic.fromValue(metricOption))
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().getMetricStatistics(statisticsRequest)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (response != null) {
                   List<Datapoint> data = response.datapoints();
                   if (!data.isEmpty()) {
                       for (Datapoint datapoint : data) {
                           logger.info("Timestamp: {} Maximum value: {}",
datapoint.timestamp(), datapoint.maximum());
                       }
                   } else {
                       logger.info("The returned data list is empty");
                   }
```

```
                } else {
                    logger.info("Failed to get metric statistics: {} ",
exception.getMessage());
                }
            })
            .exceptionally(exception -> {
                throw new RuntimeException("Error while getting metric statistics: "
+ exception.getMessage(), exception);
            });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetMetricStatistics를 참조하십시오.

GetMetricWidgetImage

다음 코드 예시는 GetMetricWidgetImage의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Retrieves and saves a custom metric image to a file.
     *
     * @param fileName the name of the file to save the metric image to
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the image has been
saved to the file
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> downloadAndSaveMetricImageAsync(String fileName)
{
        logger.info("Getting Image data for custom metric.");
        String myJSON = """
              {
                  "title": "Example Metric Graph",
                  "view": "timeSeries",
```

```
                  "stacked ": false,
                  "period": 10,
                  "width": 1400,
                  "height": 600,
                  "metrics": [
                      [
                      "AWS/Billing",
                      "EstimatedCharges",
                      "Currency",
                      "USD"
                     ]
                  ]
              }
            """;

        GetMetricWidgetImageRequest imageRequest =
GetMetricWidgetImageRequest.builder()
            .metricWidget(myJSON)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().getMetricWidgetImage(imageRequest)
            .thenCompose(response -> {
                SdkBytes sdkBytes = response.metricWidgetImage();
                byte[] bytes = sdkBytes.asByteArray();
                return CompletableFuture.runAsync(() -> {
                    try {
                        File outputFile = new File(fileName);
                        try (FileOutputStream outputStream = new
FileOutputStream(outputFile)) {
                            outputStream.write(bytes);
                        }
                    } catch (IOException e) {
                        throw new RuntimeException("Failed to write image to file",
e);
                    }
                });
            })
            .whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Error getting and saving metric
image", exception);
                } else {
                    logger.info("Image data saved successfully to {}", fileName);
                }
```

```
            });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetMetricWidgetImage를 참조하십시오.

ListDashboards

다음 코드 예시는 ListDashboards의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Lists the available dashboards.
     *
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the operation is
finished.
     * The future will complete exceptionally if an error occurs while listing the
dashboards.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> listDashboardsAsync() {
        ListDashboardsRequest listDashboardsRequest =
ListDashboardsRequest.builder().build();
        ListDashboardsPublisher paginator =
getAsyncClient().listDashboardsPaginator(listDashboardsRequest);
        return paginator.subscribe(response -> {
            response.dashboardEntries().forEach(entry -> {
                logger.info("Dashboard name is: {} ", entry.dashboardName());
                logger.info("Dashboard ARN is: {} ", entry.dashboardArn());
            });
        }).exceptionally(ex -> {
            logger.info("Failed to list dashboards: {} ", ex.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException("Error occurred while listing dashboards",
ex);
        });
```

```
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListDashboards를 참조하십시오.

ListMetrics

다음 코드 예시는 ListMetrics의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Retrieves a list of metric names for the specified namespace.
     *
     * @param namespace the namespace for which to retrieve the metric names
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, contains an {@link
ArrayList} of
     * the metric names in the specified namespace
     * @throws RuntimeException if an error occurs while listing the metrics
     */
    public CompletableFuture<ArrayList<String>> listMetsAsync(String namespace) {
        ListMetricsRequest request = ListMetricsRequest.builder()
            .namespace(namespace)
            .build();

        ListMetricsPublisher metricsPaginator =
getAsyncClient().listMetricsPaginator(request);
        Set<String> metSet = new HashSet<>();
        CompletableFuture<Void> future = metricsPaginator.subscribe(response -> {
            response.metrics().forEach(metric -> {
                String metricName = metric.metricName();
                metSet.add(metricName);
            });
        });

        return future
```

```
            .thenApply(ignored -> new ArrayList<>(metSet))
            .exceptionally(exception -> {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to list metrics: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
            });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListMetrics를 참조하십시오.

`PutAnomalyDetector`

다음 코드 예시는 `PutAnomalyDetector`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Adds an anomaly detector for the given file.
     *
     * @param fileName the name of the file containing the anomaly detector
configuration
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the anomaly detector
has been added
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> addAnomalyDetectorAsync(String fileName) {
        CompletableFuture<JsonNode> readFileFuture =
CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> {
            try {
                JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new
File(fileName));
                return new ObjectMapper().readTree(parser); // Return the root node
            } catch (IOException e) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to read or parse the file", e);
            }
        });
```

```
        return readFileFuture.thenCompose(rootNode -> {
            try {
                String customMetricNamespace =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText();
                String customMetricName =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText();

                SingleMetricAnomalyDetector singleMetricAnomalyDetector =
SingleMetricAnomalyDetector.builder()
                    .metricName(customMetricName)
                    .namespace(customMetricNamespace)
                    .stat("Maximum")
                    .build();

                PutAnomalyDetectorRequest anomalyDetectorRequest =
PutAnomalyDetectorRequest.builder()
                    .singleMetricAnomalyDetector(singleMetricAnomalyDetector)
                    .build();

                return
getAsyncClient().putAnomalyDetector(anomalyDetectorRequest).thenAccept(response ->
{
                    logger.info("Added anomaly detector for metric {}",
customMetricName);
                });
            } catch (Exception e) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to create anomaly detector", e);
            }
        }).whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
            if (exception != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Error adding anomaly detector",
exception);
            }
        });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 PutAnomalyDetector를 참조하십시오.

PutDashboard

다음 코드 예시는 PutDashboard의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Creates a new dashboard with the specified name and metrics from the given
file.
    *
    * @param dashboardName the name of the dashboard to be created
    * @param fileName      the name of the file containing the dashboard body
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} representing the asynchronous operation
of creating the dashboard
    * @throws IOException if there is an error reading the dashboard body from the
file
    */
   public CompletableFuture<PutDashboardResponse>
createDashboardWithMetricsAsync(String dashboardName, String fileName) throws
IOException {
       String dashboardBody = readFileAsString(fileName);
       PutDashboardRequest dashboardRequest = PutDashboardRequest.builder()
           .dashboardName(dashboardName)
           .dashboardBody(dashboardBody)
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().putDashboard(dashboardRequest)
           .handle((response, ex) -> {
               if (ex != null) {
                   logger.info("Failed to create dashboard: {}", ex.getMessage());
                   throw new RuntimeException("Dashboard creation failed", ex);
               } else {
                   // Handle the normal response case
                   logger.info("{} was successfully created.", dashboardName);
                   List<DashboardValidationMessage> messages =
response.dashboardValidationMessages();
                   if (messages.isEmpty()) {
                       logger.info("There are no messages in the new Dashboard.");
                   } else {
```

```
                        for (DashboardValidationMessage message : messages) {
                            logger.info("Message: {}", message.message());
                        }
                    }
                    return response; // Return the response for further use
                }
            });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 PutDashboard를 참조하십시오.

PutMetricAlarm

다음 코드 예시는 PutMetricAlarm의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Creates an alarm based on the configuration provided in a JSON file.
     *
     * @param fileName the name of the JSON file containing the alarm configuration
     * @return a CompletableFuture that represents the asynchronous operation of
creating the alarm
     * @throws RuntimeException if an exception occurs while reading the JSON file
or creating the alarm
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> createAlarmAsync(String fileName) {
        com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode;
        try {
            JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new File(fileName));
            rootNode = new ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
        } catch (IOException e) {
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to read the alarm configuration
file", e);
        }
```

```
        // Extract values from the JSON node.
        String customMetricNamespace =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText();
        String customMetricName = rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText();
        String alarmName = rootNode.findValue("exampleAlarmName").asText();
        String emailTopic = rootNode.findValue("emailTopic").asText();
        String accountId = rootNode.findValue("accountId").asText();
        String region = rootNode.findValue("region").asText();

        // Create a List for alarm actions.
        List<String> alarmActions = new ArrayList<>();
        alarmActions.add("arn:aws:sns:" + region + ":" + accountId + ":" +
emailTopic);

        PutMetricAlarmRequest alarmRequest = PutMetricAlarmRequest.builder()
            .alarmActions(alarmActions)
            .alarmDescription("Example metric alarm")
            .alarmName(alarmName)

.comparisonOperator(ComparisonOperator.GREATER_THAN_OR_EQUAL_TO_THRESHOLD)
            .threshold(100.00)
            .metricName(customMetricName)
            .namespace(customMetricNamespace)
            .evaluationPeriods(1)
            .period(10)
            .statistic("Maximum")
            .datapointsToAlarm(1)
            .treatMissingData("ignore")
            .build();

        // Call the putMetricAlarm asynchronously and handle the result.
        return getAsyncClient().putMetricAlarm(alarmRequest)
            .handle((response, ex) -> {
                if (ex != null) {
                    logger.info("Failed to create alarm: {}", ex.getMessage());
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to create alarm", ex);
                } else {
                    logger.info("{} was successfully created!", alarmName);
                    return alarmName;
                }
            });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 PutMetricAlarm을 참조하십시오.

PutMetricData

다음 코드 예시는 PutMetricData의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Adds metric data for an alarm asynchronously.
    *
    * @param fileName the name of the JSON file containing the metric data
    * @return a CompletableFuture that asynchronously returns the
PutMetricDataResponse
    */
   public CompletableFuture<PutMetricDataResponse>
addMetricDataForAlarmAsync(String fileName) {
       CompletableFuture<String> readFileFuture = CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(()
-> {
           try {
               JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new
File(fileName));
               com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
               return rootNode.toString(); // Return JSON as a string for further
processing
           } catch (IOException e) {
               throw new RuntimeException("Failed to read file", e);
           }
       });

       return readFileFuture.thenCompose(jsonContent -> {
           try {
```

```
                com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(jsonContent);
                String customMetricNamespace =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText();
                String customMetricName =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText();
                Instant instant = Instant.now();

                // Create MetricDatum objects.
                MetricDatum datum1 = MetricDatum.builder()
                    .metricName(customMetricName)
                    .unit(StandardUnit.NONE)
                    .value(1001.00)
                    .timestamp(instant)
                    .build();

                MetricDatum datum2 = MetricDatum.builder()
                    .metricName(customMetricName)
                    .unit(StandardUnit.NONE)
                    .value(1002.00)
                    .timestamp(instant)
                    .build();

                List<MetricDatum> metricDataList = new ArrayList<>();
                metricDataList.add(datum1);
                metricDataList.add(datum2);

                // Build the PutMetricData request.
                PutMetricDataRequest request = PutMetricDataRequest.builder()
                    .namespace(customMetricNamespace)
                    .metricData(metricDataList)
                    .build();

                // Send the request asynchronously.
                return getAsyncClient().putMetricData(request);

            } catch (IOException e) {
                CompletableFuture<PutMetricDataResponse> failedFuture = new
CompletableFuture<>();
                failedFuture.completeExceptionally(new RuntimeException("Failed to
parse JSON content", e));
                return failedFuture;
            }
        }).whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
```

```
            if (exception != null) {
                logger.error("Failed to put metric data: " + exception.getMessage(),
exception);
            } else {
                logger.info("Added metric values for metric.");
            }
        });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 PutMetricData를 참조하십시오.

시나리오

DynamoDB 성능 모니터링

다음 코드 예제는 성능 모니터링을 위해 애플리케이션의 DynamoDB 사용을 구성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

이 예제는 DynamoDB의 성능을 모니터링하도록 Java 애플리케이션을 구성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 애플리케이션은 성능을 모니터링할 수 있는 CloudWatch로 지표 데이터를 전송합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- CloudWatch
- DynamoDB

Java 2.x용 SDK를 사용하는 CloudWatch Events 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 CloudWatch Events와 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

PutEvents

다음 코드 예시는 PutEvents의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.CloudWatchException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchevents.CloudWatchEventsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchevents.model.PutEventsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchevents.model.PutEventsRequestEntry;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class PutEvents {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                   <resourceArn>

                Where:
                   resourceArn - An Amazon Resource Name (ARN) related to the
 events.
                """;
```

```
        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String resourceArn = args[0];
        CloudWatchEventsClient cwe = CloudWatchEventsClient.builder()
                .build();

        putCWEvents(cwe, resourceArn);
        cwe.close();
    }

    public static void putCWEvents(CloudWatchEventsClient cwe, String resourceArn) {
        try {
            final String EVENT_DETAILS = "{ \"key1\": \"value1\", \"key2\":
 \"value2\" }";

            PutEventsRequestEntry requestEntry = PutEventsRequestEntry.builder()
                    .detail(EVENT_DETAILS)
                    .detailType("sampleSubmitted")
                    .resources(resourceArn)
                    .source("aws-sdk-java-cloudwatch-example")
                    .build();

            PutEventsRequest request = PutEventsRequest.builder()
                    .entries(requestEntry)
                    .build();

            cwe.putEvents(request);
            System.out.println("Successfully put CloudWatch event");

        } catch (CloudWatchException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 PutEvents를 참조하십시오.

PutRule

다음 코드 예시는 PutRule의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.CloudWatchException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchevents.CloudWatchEventsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchevents.model.PutRuleRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchevents.model.PutRuleResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchevents.model.RuleState;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class PutRule {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                  <ruleName> roleArn>\s

                Where:
                  ruleName - A rule name (for example, myrule).
                  roleArn - A role ARN value (for example,
 arn:aws:iam::xxxxxx047983:user/MyUser).
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
        String ruleName = args[0];
        String roleArn = args[1];
        CloudWatchEventsClient cwe = CloudWatchEventsClient.builder()
                .build();

        putCWRule(cwe, ruleName, roleArn);
        cwe.close();
    }

    public static void putCWRule(CloudWatchEventsClient cwe, String ruleName, String
 roleArn) {
        try {
            PutRuleRequest request = PutRuleRequest.builder()
                    .name(ruleName)
                    .roleArn(roleArn)
                    .scheduleExpression("rate(5 minutes)")
                    .state(RuleState.ENABLED)
                    .build();

            PutRuleResponse response = cwe.putRule(request);
            System.out.printf(
                    "Successfully created CloudWatch events rule %s with arn %s",
                    roleArn, response.ruleArn());

        } catch (CloudWatchException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 PutRule을 참조하십시오.

PutTargets

다음 코드 예시는 PutTargets의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.CloudWatchException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchevents.CloudWatchEventsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchevents.model.PutTargetsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchevents.model.Target;

/**
 * To run this Java V2 code example, ensure that you have setup your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For information, see this documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class PutTargets {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                  <ruleName> <functionArn> <targetId>\s

                Where:
                  ruleName - A rule name (for example, myrule).
                  functionArn - An AWS Lambda function ARN (for example,
 arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:xxxxxx047983:function:lamda1).
                  targetId - A target id value.
                """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String ruleName = args[0];
        String functionArn = args[1];
```

```
        String targetId = args[2];
        CloudWatchEventsClient cwe = CloudWatchEventsClient.builder()
                .build();

        putCWTargets(cwe, ruleName, functionArn, targetId);
        cwe.close();
    }

    public static void putCWTargets(CloudWatchEventsClient cwe, String ruleName,
 String functionArn, String targetId) {
        try {
            Target target = Target.builder()
                    .arn(functionArn)
                    .id(targetId)
                    .build();

            PutTargetsRequest request = PutTargetsRequest.builder()
                    .targets(target)
                    .rule(ruleName)
                    .build();

            cwe.putTargets(request);
            System.out.printf(
                    "Successfully created CloudWatch events target for rule %s",
                    ruleName);

        } catch (CloudWatchException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 PutTargets를 참조하십시오.

Java 2.x용 SDK를 사용하는 CloudWatch Logs 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 CloudWatch Logs와 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오

작업

`DeleteSubscriptionFilter`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteSubscriptionFilter`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.CloudWatchException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.CloudWatchLogsClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.model.DeleteSubscriptionFilterRequest;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DeleteSubscriptionFilter {
```

```
   public static void main(String[] args) {
       final String usage = """

               Usage:
                 <filter> <logGroup>

               Where:
                 filter - The name of the subscription filter (for example,
MyFilter).
                 logGroup - The name of the log group. (for example, testgroup).
               """;

       if (args.length != 2) {
           System.out.println(usage);
           System.exit(1);
       }

       String filter = args[0];
       String logGroup = args[1];
       CloudWatchLogsClient logs = CloudWatchLogsClient.builder()
               .build();

       deleteSubFilter(logs, filter, logGroup);
       logs.close();
   }

   public static void deleteSubFilter(CloudWatchLogsClient logs, String filter,
String logGroup) {
       try {
           DeleteSubscriptionFilterRequest request =
DeleteSubscriptionFilterRequest.builder()
                   .filterName(filter)
                   .logGroupName(logGroup)
                   .build();

           logs.deleteSubscriptionFilter(request);
           System.out.printf("Successfully deleted CloudWatch logs subscription
filter %s", filter);

       } catch (CloudWatchException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

```
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteSubscriptionFilter 참조하십시오.

DescribeLogStreams

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeLogStreams의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class CloudWatchLogQuery {
    public static void main(final String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
                Usage:
                  <logGroupName>

                Where:
                  logGroupName - The name of the log group (for example, /aws/
lambda/ChatAIHandler).
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.print(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String logGroupName = "/aws/lambda/ChatAIHandler" ; //args[0];
```

```
        CloudWatchLogsClient logsClient = CloudWatchLogsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        describeMostRecentLogStream(logsClient, logGroupName);
    }

    /**
     * Describes and prints metadata about the most recent log stream in the
specified log group.
     *
     * @param logsClient   the CloudWatchLogsClient used to interact with AWS
CloudWatch Logs
     * @param logGroupName the name of the log group
     */
    public static void describeMostRecentLogStream(CloudWatchLogsClient logsClient,
String logGroupName) {
        DescribeLogStreamsRequest streamsRequest =
DescribeLogStreamsRequest.builder()
                .logGroupName(logGroupName)
                .orderBy(OrderBy.LAST_EVENT_TIME)
                .descending(true)
                .limit(1)
                .build();

        try {
            DescribeLogStreamsResponse streamsResponse =
logsClient.describeLogStreams(streamsRequest);
            List<LogStream> logStreams = streamsResponse.logStreams();

            if (logStreams.isEmpty()) {
                System.out.println("No log streams found for log group: " +
logGroupName);
                return;
            }

            LogStream stream = logStreams.get(0);
            System.out.println("Most Recent Log Stream:");
            System.out.println("  Name: " + stream.logStreamName());
            System.out.println("  ARN: " + stream.arn());
            System.out.println("  Creation Time: " + stream.creationTime());
            System.out.println("  First Event Time: " +
stream.firstEventTimestamp());
            System.out.println("  Last Event Time: " + stream.lastEventTimestamp());
```

```
            System.out.println("  Stored Bytes: " + stream.storedBytes());
            System.out.println("  Upload Sequence Token: " +
 stream.uploadSequenceToken());

        } catch (CloudWatchLogsException e) {
            System.err.println("Failed to describe log stream: " +
 e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DescribeLogStreamsAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

`DescribeSubscriptionFilters`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeSubscriptionFilters`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.CloudWatchException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.CloudWatchLogsClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.model.DescribeSubscriptionFiltersRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.model.DescribeSubscriptionFiltersResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.model.SubscriptionFilter;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
```

```
 */
public class DescribeSubscriptionFilters {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                  <logGroup>

                Where:
                  logGroup - A log group name (for example, myloggroup).
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String logGroup = args[0];
        CloudWatchLogsClient logs = CloudWatchLogsClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
                .build();

        describeFilters(logs, logGroup);
        logs.close();
    }

    public static void describeFilters(CloudWatchLogsClient logs, String logGroup) {
        try {
            boolean done = false;
            String newToken = null;

            while (!done) {
                DescribeSubscriptionFiltersResponse response;
                if (newToken == null) {
                    DescribeSubscriptionFiltersRequest request =
 DescribeSubscriptionFiltersRequest.builder()
                            .logGroupName(logGroup)
                            .limit(1).build();

                    response = logs.describeSubscriptionFilters(request);
                } else {
                    DescribeSubscriptionFiltersRequest request =
 DescribeSubscriptionFiltersRequest.builder()
```

```
                            .nextToken(newToken)
                            .logGroupName(logGroup)
                            .limit(1).build();
                    response = logs.describeSubscriptionFilters(request);
                }

                for (SubscriptionFilter filter : response.subscriptionFilters()) {
                    System.out.printf("Retrieved filter with name %s, " + "pattern
 %s " + "and destination arn %s",
                            filter.filterName(),
                            filter.filterPattern(),
                            filter.destinationArn());
                }

                if (response.nextToken() == null) {
                    done = true;
                } else {
                    newToken = response.nextToken();
                }
            }

        } catch (CloudWatchException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.printf("Done");
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeSubscriptionFilters 참조하십시오.

`GetLogEvents`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetLogEvents`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.CloudWatchException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.CloudWatchLogsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.model.GetLogEventsRequest;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class GetLogEvents {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                  <logGroupName> <logStreamName>

                Where:
                  logGroupName - The name of the log group (for example,
 myloggroup).
                  logStreamName - The name of the log stream (for example,
 mystream).

                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.print(usage);
            System.exit(1);

        }

        String logGroupName = args[0];
        String logStreamName = args[1];

        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        CloudWatchLogsClient cloudWatchLogsClient = CloudWatchLogsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();
```

```
        getCWLogEvents(cloudWatchLogsClient, logGroupName, logStreamName);
        cloudWatchLogsClient.close();
    }

    public static void getCWLogEvents(CloudWatchLogsClient cloudWatchLogsClient,
 String logGroupName,
            String logStreamName) {
        try {
            GetLogEventsRequest getLogEventsRequest = GetLogEventsRequest.builder()
                    .logGroupName(logGroupName)
                    .logStreamName(logStreamName)
                    .startFromHead(true)
                    .build();

            int logLimit =
 cloudWatchLogsClient.getLogEvents(getLogEventsRequest).events().size();
            for (int c = 0; c < logLimit; c++) {

 System.out.println(cloudWatchLogsClient.getLogEvents(getLogEventsRequest).events().get(c).m
            }

            System.out.println("Successfully got CloudWatch log events!");

        } catch (CloudWatchException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 GetLogEventsAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

PutSubscriptionFilter

다음 코드 예시는 PutSubscriptionFilter의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.CloudWatchLogsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.model.CloudWatchLogsException;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.model.PutSubscriptionFilterRequest;

/**
 * Before running this code example, you need to grant permission to CloudWatch
 * Logs the right to execute your Lambda function.
 * To perform this task, you can use this CLI command:
 *
 * aws lambda add-permission --function-name "lamda1" --statement-id "lamda1"
 * --principal "logs.us-west-2.amazonaws.com" --action "lambda:InvokeFunction"
 * --source-arn "arn:aws:logs:us-west-2:111111111111:log-group:testgroup:*"
 * --source-account "111111111111"
 *
 * Make sure you replace the function name with your function name and replace
 * '111111111111' with your account details.
 * For more information, see "Subscription Filters with AWS Lambda" in the
 * Amazon CloudWatch Logs Guide.
 *
 *
 * Also, before running this Java V2 code example,set up your development
 * environment,including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information,see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
 */

public class PutSubscriptionFilter {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
```

```
                Usage:
                  <filter> <pattern> <logGroup> <functionArn>\s

                Where:
                  filter - A filter name (for example, myfilter).
                  pattern - A filter pattern (for example, ERROR).
                  logGroup - A log group name (testgroup).
                  functionArn - An AWS Lambda function ARN (for example,
arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:111111111111:function:lambda1) .
                """;

        if (args.length != 4) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String filter = args[0];
        String pattern = args[1];
        String logGroup = args[2];
        String functionArn = args[3];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        CloudWatchLogsClient cwl = CloudWatchLogsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        putSubFilters(cwl, filter, pattern, logGroup, functionArn);
        cwl.close();
    }

    public static void putSubFilters(CloudWatchLogsClient cwl,
            String filter,
            String pattern,
            String logGroup,
            String functionArn) {

        try {
            PutSubscriptionFilterRequest request =
PutSubscriptionFilterRequest.builder()
                    .filterName(filter)
                    .filterPattern(pattern)
                    .logGroupName(logGroup)
                    .destinationArn(functionArn)
                    .build();
```

```
            cwl.putSubscriptionFilter(request);
            System.out.printf(
                    "Successfully created CloudWatch logs subscription filter %s",
                    filter);

        } catch (CloudWatchLogsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 PutSubscriptionFilter 참조하십시오.

StartLiveTail

다음 코드 예시는 StartLiveTail의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

필수 파일을 포함합니다.

```
import io.reactivex.FlowableSubscriber;
import io.reactivex.annotations.NonNull;
import org.reactivestreams.Subscription;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.CloudWatchLogsAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.model.LiveTailSessionLogEvent;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.model.LiveTailSessionStart;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.model.LiveTailSessionUpdate;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.model.StartLiveTailRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.model.StartLiveTailResponseHandler;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.model.CloudWatchLogsException;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.model.StartLiveTailResponseStream;

import java.util.Date;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.concurrent.atomic.AtomicReference;
```

Live Tail 세션의 이벤트를 처리합니다.

```
   private static StartLiveTailResponseHandler
getStartLiveTailResponseStreamHandler(
           AtomicReference<Subscription> subscriptionAtomicReference) {
       return StartLiveTailResponseHandler.builder()
           .onResponse(r -> System.out.println("Received initial response"))
           .onError(throwable -> {
               CloudWatchLogsException e = (CloudWatchLogsException)
throwable.getCause();
               System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
               System.exit(1);
           })
           .subscriber(() -> new FlowableSubscriber<>() {
               @Override
               public void onSubscribe(@NonNull Subscription s) {
                   subscriptionAtomicReference.set(s);
                   s.request(Long.MAX_VALUE);
               }

               @Override
               public void onNext(StartLiveTailResponseStream event) {
                   if (event instanceof LiveTailSessionStart) {
                       LiveTailSessionStart sessionStart = (LiveTailSessionStart)
event;
                       System.out.println(sessionStart);
                   } else if (event instanceof LiveTailSessionUpdate) {
                       LiveTailSessionUpdate sessionUpdate =
(LiveTailSessionUpdate) event;
                       List<LiveTailSessionLogEvent> logEvents =
sessionUpdate.sessionResults();
                       logEvents.forEach(e -> {
                           long timestamp = e.timestamp();
                           Date date = new Date(timestamp);
                           System.out.println("[" + date + "] " + e.message());
                       });
                   } else {
                       throw CloudWatchLogsException.builder().message("Unknown
event type").build();
                   }
               }
```

```
                @Override
                public void onError(Throwable throwable) {
                    System.out.println(throwable.getMessage());
                    System.exit(1);
                }

                @Override
                public void onComplete() {
                    System.out.println("Completed Streaming Session");
                }
            })
            .build();
    }
```

Live Tail 세션을 시작합니다.

```
        CloudWatchLogsAsyncClient cloudWatchLogsAsyncClient =
                CloudWatchLogsAsyncClient.builder()
                    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
                    .build();

        StartLiveTailRequest request =
                StartLiveTailRequest.builder()
                    .logGroupIdentifiers(logGroupIdentifiers)
                    .logStreamNames(logStreamNames)
                    .logEventFilterPattern(logEventFilterPattern)
                    .build();

        /* Create a reference to store the subscription */
        final AtomicReference<Subscription> subscriptionAtomicReference = new
 AtomicReference<>(null);

        cloudWatchLogsAsyncClient.startLiveTail(request,
 getStartLiveTailResponseStreamHandler(subscriptionAtomicReference));
```

일정 시간이 경과하면 Live Tail 세션을 중단합니다.

```
        /* Set a timeout for the session and cancel the subscription. This will:
         * 1). Close the stream
         * 2). Stop the Live Tail session
```

```
         */
        try {
            Thread.sleep(10000);
        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
        if (subscriptionAtomicReference.get() != null) {
            subscriptionAtomicReference.get().cancel();
            System.out.println("Subscription to stream closed");
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 StartLiveTail을 참조하세요.

시나리오

예약된 이벤트를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon EventBridge 예약 이벤트에서 호출된 AWS Lambda 함수를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

AWS Lambda 함수를 호출하는 Amazon EventBridge 예약 이벤트를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. Lambda 함수가 간접 호출될 때 cron 표현식을 사용하여 일정을 예약하도록 EventBridge를 구성합니다. 이 예제에서는 Lambda Java 런타임 API를 사용하여 Lambda 함수를 생성합니다. 이 예제에서는 다양한 AWS 서비스를 호출하여 특정 사용 사례를 수행합니다. 이 예제에서는 1주년 기념일에 직원에게 축하하는 모바일 문자 메시지를 전송하는 앱을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- CloudWatch Logs
- DynamoDB
- EventBridge
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

SDK for Java 2.x를 사용한 Amazon Cognito 자격 증명 예시

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Cognito Identity와 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`CreateIdentityPool`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateIdentityPool`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentity.CognitoIdentityClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentity.model.CreateIdentityPoolRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentity.model.CreateIdentityPoolResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.CognitoIdentityProviderExcept

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
```

```
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class CreateIdentityPool {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
                Usage:
                    <identityPoolName>\s

                Where:
                    identityPoolName - The name to give your identity pool.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String identityPoolName = args[0];
        CognitoIdentityClient cognitoClient = CognitoIdentityClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        String identityPoolId = createIdPool(cognitoClient, identityPoolName);
        System.out.println("Unity pool ID " + identityPoolId);
        cognitoClient.close();
    }

    public static String createIdPool(CognitoIdentityClient cognitoClient, String
 identityPoolName) {
        try {
            CreateIdentityPoolRequest poolRequest =
 CreateIdentityPoolRequest.builder()
                    .allowUnauthenticatedIdentities(false)
                    .identityPoolName(identityPoolName)
                    .build();

            CreateIdentityPoolResponse response =
 cognitoClient.createIdentityPool(poolRequest);
            return response.identityPoolId();

        } catch (CognitoIdentityProviderException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
```

```
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateIdentityPool을 참조하세요.

DeleteIdentityPool

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteIdentityPool의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.awscore.exception.AwsServiceException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentity.CognitoIdentityClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentity.model.DeleteIdentityPoolRequest;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DeleteIdentityPool {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
```

```
                Usage:
                    <identityPoolId>\s

                Where:
                    identityPoolId - The Id value of your identity pool.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String identityPoold = args[0];
        CognitoIdentityClient cognitoIdClient = CognitoIdentityClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
                .build();

        deleteIdPool(cognitoIdClient, identityPoold);
        cognitoIdClient.close();
    }

    public static void deleteIdPool(CognitoIdentityClient cognitoIdClient, String
 identityPoold) {
        try {

            DeleteIdentityPoolRequest identityPoolRequest =
 DeleteIdentityPoolRequest.builder()
                    .identityPoolId(identityPoold)
                    .build();

            cognitoIdClient.deleteIdentityPool(identityPoolRequest);
            System.out.println("Done");

        } catch (AwsServiceException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteIdentityPool을 참조하세요.

GetCredentialsForIdentity

다음 코드 예시는 GetCredentialsForIdentity의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentity.CognitoIdentityClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentity.model.GetCredentialsForIdentityRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentity.model.GetCredentialsForIdentityResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.CognitoIdentityProviderExcept

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class GetIdentityCredentials {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <identityId>\s

            Where:
                identityId - The Id of an existing identity in the format
 REGION:GUID.
            """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
```

```
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String identityId = args[0];
        CognitoIdentityClient cognitoClient = CognitoIdentityClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        getCredsForIdentity(cognitoClient, identityId);
        cognitoClient.close();
    }

    public static void getCredsForIdentity(CognitoIdentityClient cognitoClient,
 String identityId) {
        try {
            GetCredentialsForIdentityRequest getCredentialsForIdentityRequest =
 GetCredentialsForIdentityRequest
                    .builder()
                    .identityId(identityId)
                    .build();

            GetCredentialsForIdentityResponse response = cognitoClient
                    .getCredentialsForIdentity(getCredentialsForIdentityRequest);
            System.out.println(
                    "Identity ID " + response.identityId() + ", Access key ID " +
 response.credentials().accessKeyId());

        } catch (CognitoIdentityProviderException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetCredentialsForIdentity 섹션을 참조하십시오.

ListIdentityPools

다음 코드 예시는 ListIdentityPools의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentity.CognitoIdentityClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentity.model.ListIdentityPoolsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentity.model.ListIdentityPoolsResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.CognitoIdentityProviderExcept

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ListIdentityPools {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        CognitoIdentityClient cognitoClient = CognitoIdentityClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        listIdPools(cognitoClient);
        cognitoClient.close();
    }

    public static void listIdPools(CognitoIdentityClient cognitoClient) {
        try {
            ListIdentityPoolsRequest poolsRequest =
 ListIdentityPoolsRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(15)
                    .build();
```

```
            ListIdentityPoolsResponse response =
 cognitoClient.listIdentityPools(poolsRequest);
            response.identityPools().forEach(pool -> {
                System.out.println("Pool ID: " + pool.identityPoolId());
                System.out.println("Pool name: " + pool.identityPoolName());
            });

        } catch (CognitoIdentityProviderException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListIdentityPools를 참조하세요.

Java 2.x용 SDK를 사용하는 Amazon Cognito 자격 증명 공급자 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Cognito 자격 증명 공급자와 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello Amazon Cognito

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Cognito 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.CognitoIdentityProviderClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.CognitoIdentityProviderExcept
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.ListUserPoolsResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.ListUserPoolsRequest;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ListUserPools {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        CognitoIdentityProviderClient cognitoClient =
 CognitoIdentityProviderClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        listAllUserPools(cognitoClient);
        cognitoClient.close();
    }

    public static void listAllUserPools(CognitoIdentityProviderClient cognitoClient)
 {
        try {
            ListUserPoolsRequest request = ListUserPoolsRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(10)
```

```
                    .build();

            ListUserPoolsResponse response = cognitoClient.listUserPools(request);
            response.userPools().forEach(userpool -> {
                System.out.println("User pool " + userpool.name() + ", User ID " +
 userpool.id());
            });

        } catch (CognitoIdentityProviderException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListFunctions를 참조하십시오.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오

작업

`AdminGetUser`

다음 코드 예시는 `AdminGetUser`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public static void getAdminUser(CognitoIdentityProviderClient
 identityProviderClient, String userName,
            String poolId) {
        try {
```

```
            AdminGetUserRequest userRequest = AdminGetUserRequest.builder()
                    .username(userName)
                    .userPoolId(poolId)
                    .build();

            AdminGetUserResponse response =
identityProviderClient.adminGetUser(userRequest);
            System.out.println("User status " + response.userStatusAsString());

        } catch (CognitoIdentityProviderException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 AdminGetUser를 참조하십시오.

AdminInitiateAuth

다음 코드 예시는 AdminInitiateAuth의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public static AdminInitiateAuthResponse
initiateAuth(CognitoIdentityProviderClient identityProviderClient,
            String clientId, String userName, String password, String userPoolId) {
        try {
            Map<String, String> authParameters = new HashMap<>();
            authParameters.put("USERNAME", userName);
            authParameters.put("PASSWORD", password);

            AdminInitiateAuthRequest authRequest =
AdminInitiateAuthRequest.builder()
                    .clientId(clientId)
                    .userPoolId(userPoolId)
```

```
                    .authParameters(authParameters)
                    .authFlow(AuthFlowType.ADMIN_USER_PASSWORD_AUTH)
                    .build();

            AdminInitiateAuthResponse response =
identityProviderClient.adminInitiateAuth(authRequest);
            System.out.println("Result Challenge is : " + response.challengeName());
            return response;

        } catch (CognitoIdentityProviderException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }

        return null;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 AdminInitiateAuth를 참조하십시오.

AdminRespondToAuthChallenge

다음 코드 예시는 AdminRespondToAuthChallenge의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    // Respond to an authentication challenge.
    public static void adminRespondToAuthChallenge(CognitoIdentityProviderClient
identityProviderClient,
            String userName, String clientId, String mfaCode, String session) {
        System.out.println("SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA challenge is generated");
        Map<String, String> challengeResponses = new HashMap<>();

        challengeResponses.put("USERNAME", userName);
        challengeResponses.put("SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA_CODE", mfaCode);
```

```
        AdminRespondToAuthChallengeRequest respondToAuthChallengeRequest =
AdminRespondToAuthChallengeRequest.builder()
                .challengeName(ChallengeNameType.SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA)
                .clientId(clientId)
                .challengeResponses(challengeResponses)
                .session(session)
                .build();

        AdminRespondToAuthChallengeResponse respondToAuthChallengeResult =
identityProviderClient
                .adminRespondToAuthChallenge(respondToAuthChallengeRequest);
        System.out.println("respondToAuthChallengeResult.getAuthenticationResult()"
                + respondToAuthChallengeResult.authenticationResult());
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 AdminRespondToAuthChallenge를 참조하십시오.

`AssociateSoftwareToken`

다음 코드 예시는 `AssociateSoftwareToken`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public static String getSecretForAppMFA(CognitoIdentityProviderClient
identityProviderClient, String session) {
        AssociateSoftwareTokenRequest softwareTokenRequest =
AssociateSoftwareTokenRequest.builder()
                .session(session)
                .build();

        AssociateSoftwareTokenResponse tokenResponse = identityProviderClient
                .associateSoftwareToken(softwareTokenRequest);
        String secretCode = tokenResponse.secretCode();
```

```
        System.out.println("Enter this token into Google Authenticator");
        System.out.println(secretCode);
        return tokenResponse.session();
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 AssociateSoftwareToken을 참조하십시오.

ConfirmSignUp

다음 코드 예시는 ConfirmSignUp의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static void confirmSignUp(CognitoIdentityProviderClient
identityProviderClient, String clientId, String code,
           String userName) {
       try {
           ConfirmSignUpRequest signUpRequest = ConfirmSignUpRequest.builder()
                   .clientId(clientId)
                   .confirmationCode(code)
                   .username(userName)
                   .build();

           identityProviderClient.confirmSignUp(signUpRequest);
           System.out.println(userName + " was confirmed");

       } catch (CognitoIdentityProviderException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ConfirmSignUp을 참조하십시오.

CreateUserPool

다음 코드 예시는 CreateUserPool의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.CognitoIdentityProviderClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.CognitoIdentityProviderExcept
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.CreateUserPoolRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.CreateUserPoolResponse;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class CreateUserPool {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <userPoolName>\s

                Where:
                    userPoolName - The name to give your user pool when it's
 created.
                """;
```

```
        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String userPoolName = args[0];
        CognitoIdentityProviderClient cognitoClient =
 CognitoIdentityProviderClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        String id = createPool(cognitoClient, userPoolName);
        System.out.println("User pool ID: " + id);
        cognitoClient.close();
    }

    public static String createPool(CognitoIdentityProviderClient cognitoClient,
 String userPoolName) {
        try {
            CreateUserPoolRequest request = CreateUserPoolRequest.builder()
                    .poolName(userPoolName)
                    .build();

            CreateUserPoolResponse response = cognitoClient.createUserPool(request);
            return response.userPool().id();

        } catch (CognitoIdentityProviderException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateUserPool 섹션을 참조하십시오.

`CreateUserPoolClient`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateUserPoolClient`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.CognitoIdentityProviderClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.CognitoIdentityProviderExcept
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.CreateUserPoolClientRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.CreateUserPoolClientResponse;

/**
 * A user pool client app is an application that authenticates with Amazon
 * Cognito user pools.
 * When you create a user pool, you can configure app clients that allow mobile
 * or web applications
 * to call API operations to authenticate users, manage user attributes and
 * profiles,
 * and implement sign-up and sign-in flows.
 *
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class CreateUserPoolClient {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <clientName> <userPoolId>\s

                Where:
                    clientName - The name for the user pool client to create.
```

```
                    userPoolId - The ID for the user pool.
                """";

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String clientName = args[0];
        String userPoolId = args[1];
        CognitoIdentityProviderClient cognitoClient =
 CognitoIdentityProviderClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        createPoolClient(cognitoClient, clientName, userPoolId);
        cognitoClient.close();
    }

    public static void createPoolClient(CognitoIdentityProviderClient cognitoClient,
 String clientName,
            String userPoolId) {
        try {
            CreateUserPoolClientRequest request =
 CreateUserPoolClientRequest.builder()
                    .clientName(clientName)
                    .userPoolId(userPoolId)
                    .build();

            CreateUserPoolClientResponse response =
 cognitoClient.createUserPoolClient(request);
            System.out.println("User pool " + response.userPoolClient().clientName()
 + " created. ID: "
                    + response.userPoolClient().clientId());

        } catch (CognitoIdentityProviderException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateUserPoolClient 섹션을 참조하십시오.

ListUserPools

다음 코드 예시는 ListUserPools의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.CognitoIdentityProviderClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.CognitoIdentityProviderExcept
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.ListUserPoolsResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.ListUserPoolsRequest;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ListUserPools {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        CognitoIdentityProviderClient cognitoClient =
 CognitoIdentityProviderClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        listAllUserPools(cognitoClient);
        cognitoClient.close();
    }

    public static void listAllUserPools(CognitoIdentityProviderClient cognitoClient)
 {
```

```
        try {
            ListUserPoolsRequest request = ListUserPoolsRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .build();

            ListUserPoolsResponse response = cognitoClient.listUserPools(request);
            response.userPools().forEach(userpool -> {
                System.out.println("User pool " + userpool.name() + ", User ID " +
 userpool.id());
            });

        } catch (CognitoIdentityProviderException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListFunctions를 참조하십시오.

`ListUsers`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListUsers`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.CognitoIdentityProviderClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.CognitoIdentityProviderExcept
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.ListUsersRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.ListUsersResponse;
```

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ListUsers {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <userPoolId>\s

                Where:
                    userPoolId - The ID given to your user pool when it's created.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String userPoolId = args[0];
        CognitoIdentityProviderClient cognitoClient =
 CognitoIdentityProviderClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        listAllUsers(cognitoClient, userPoolId);
        listUsersFilter(cognitoClient, userPoolId);
        cognitoClient.close();
    }

    public static void listAllUsers(CognitoIdentityProviderClient cognitoClient,
 String userPoolId) {
        try {
            ListUsersRequest usersRequest = ListUsersRequest.builder()
                    .userPoolId(userPoolId)
                    .build();
```

```
            ListUsersResponse response = cognitoClient.listUsers(usersRequest);
            response.users().forEach(user -> {
                System.out.println("User " + user.username() + " Status " +
 user.userStatus() + " Created "
                        + user.userCreateDate());
            });

        } catch (CognitoIdentityProviderException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Shows how to list users by using a filter.
    public static void listUsersFilter(CognitoIdentityProviderClient cognitoClient,
 String userPoolId) {

        try {
            String filter = "email = \"tblue@noserver.com\"";
            ListUsersRequest usersRequest = ListUsersRequest.builder()
                    .userPoolId(userPoolId)
                    .filter(filter)
                    .build();

            ListUsersResponse response = cognitoClient.listUsers(usersRequest);
            response.users().forEach(user -> {
                System.out.println("User with filter applied " + user.username() + "
 Status " + user.userStatus()
                        + " Created " + user.userCreateDate());
            });

        } catch (CognitoIdentityProviderException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListUsers를 참조하십시오.

ResendConfirmationCode

다음 코드 예시는 ResendConfirmationCode의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static void resendConfirmationCode(CognitoIdentityProviderClient
identityProviderClient, String clientId,
           String userName) {
       try {
           ResendConfirmationCodeRequest codeRequest =
ResendConfirmationCodeRequest.builder()
                   .clientId(clientId)
                   .username(userName)
                   .build();

           ResendConfirmationCodeResponse response =
identityProviderClient.resendConfirmationCode(codeRequest);
           System.out.println("Method of delivery is " +
response.codeDeliveryDetails().deliveryMediumAsString());

       } catch (CognitoIdentityProviderException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ResendConfirmationCode를 참조하십시오.

SignUp

다음 코드 예시는 SignUp의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static void signUp(CognitoIdentityProviderClient identityProviderClient,
String clientId, String userName,
           String password, String email) {
       AttributeType userAttrs = AttributeType.builder()
               .name("email")
               .value(email)
               .build();

       List<AttributeType> userAttrsList = new ArrayList<>();
       userAttrsList.add(userAttrs);
       try {
           SignUpRequest signUpRequest = SignUpRequest.builder()
                   .userAttributes(userAttrsList)
                   .username(userName)
                   .clientId(clientId)
                   .password(password)
                   .build();

           identityProviderClient.signUp(signUpRequest);
           System.out.println("User has been signed up ");

       } catch (CognitoIdentityProviderException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 SignUp를 참조하십시오.

`VerifySoftwareToken`

다음 코드 예시는 `VerifySoftwareToken`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   // Verify the TOTP and register for MFA.
   public static void verifyTOTP(CognitoIdentityProviderClient
identityProviderClient, String session, String code) {
       try {
           VerifySoftwareTokenRequest tokenRequest =
VerifySoftwareTokenRequest.builder()
                   .userCode(code)
                   .session(session)
                   .build();

           VerifySoftwareTokenResponse verifyResponse =
identityProviderClient.verifySoftwareToken(tokenRequest);
           System.out.println("The status of the token is " +
verifyResponse.statusAsString());

       } catch (CognitoIdentityProviderException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 VerifySoftwareToken을 참조하십시오.

시나리오

MFA가 필요한 사용자 풀에 사용자 가입시키기

다음 코드 예제에서는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 사용자 이름, 암호 및 이메일 주소로 사용자를 가입시키고 확인합니다.
- MFA 애플리케이션을 사용자와 연결하여 다중 인증을 설정합니다.
- 암호와 MFA 코드를 사용하여 로그인합니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.CognitoIdentityProviderClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.AdminGetUserRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.AdminGetUserResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.AdminInitiateAuthRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.AdminInitiateAuthResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.AdminRespondToAuthChallengeRe
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.AdminRespondToAuthChallengeRe
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.AssociateSoftwareTokenRequest
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.AssociateSoftwareTokenRespons
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.AttributeType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.AuthFlowType;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.ChallengeNameType;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.CognitoIdentityProviderExcept
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.ConfirmSignUpRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.ResendConfirmationCodeRequest
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.ResendConfirmationCodeRespons
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.SignUpRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.VerifySoftwareTokenRequest;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.VerifySoftwareTokenResponse;
import java.security.InvalidKeyException;
import java.security.NoSuchAlgorithmException;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Scanner;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
 * TIP: To set up the required user pool, run the AWS Cloud Development Kit (AWS
 * CDK) script provided in this GitHub repo at
 * resources/cdk/cognito_scenario_user_pool_with_mfa.
 *
 * This code example performs the following operations:
 *
 * 1. Invokes the signUp method to sign up a user.
 * 2. Invokes the adminGetUser method to get the user's confirmation status.
 * 3. Invokes the ResendConfirmationCode method if the user requested another
 * code.
 * 4. Invokes the confirmSignUp method.
 * 5. Invokes the AdminInitiateAuth to sign in. This results in being prompted
 * to set up TOTP (time-based one-time password). (The response is
 * “ChallengeName”: “MFA_SETUP”).
 * 6. Invokes the AssociateSoftwareToken method to generate a TOTP MFA private
 * key. This can be used with Google Authenticator.
 * 7. Invokes the VerifySoftwareToken method to verify the TOTP and register for
 * MFA.
 * 8. Invokes the AdminInitiateAuth to sign in again. This results in being
 * prompted to submit a TOTP (Response: “ChallengeName”: “SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA”).
 * 9. Invokes the AdminRespondToAuthChallenge to get back a token.
 */

public class CognitoMVP {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");
```

```
   public static void main(String[] args) throws NoSuchAlgorithmException,
InvalidKeyException {
       final String usage = """

               Usage:
                   <clientId> <poolId>

               Where:
                   clientId - The app client Id value that you can get from the AWS
CDK script.
                   poolId - The pool Id that you can get from the AWS CDK script.\s
               """;

       if (args.length != 2) {
           System.out.println(usage);
           System.exit(1);
       }

       String clientId = args[0];
       String poolId = args[1];
       CognitoIdentityProviderClient identityProviderClient =
CognitoIdentityProviderClient.builder()
               .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
               .build();

       System.out.println(DASHES);
       System.out.println("Welcome to the Amazon Cognito example scenario.");
       System.out.println(DASHES);

       System.out.println(DASHES);
       System.out.println("*** Enter your user name");
       Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
       String userName = in.nextLine();

       System.out.println("*** Enter your password");
       String password = in.nextLine();

       System.out.println("*** Enter your email");
       String email = in.nextLine();

       System.out.println("1. Signing up " + userName);
       signUp(identityProviderClient, clientId, userName, password, email);
       System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("2. Getting " + userName + " in the user pool");
        getAdminUser(identityProviderClient, userName, poolId);

        System.out
                .println("*** Conformation code sent to " + userName + ". Would you
like to send a new code? (Yes/No)");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        String ans = in.nextLine();

        if (ans.compareTo("Yes") == 0) {
            resendConfirmationCode(identityProviderClient, clientId, userName);
            System.out.println("3. Sending a new confirmation code");
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("4. Enter confirmation code that was emailed");
        String code = in.nextLine();
        confirmSignUp(identityProviderClient, clientId, code, userName);
        System.out.println("Rechecking the status of " + userName + " in the user
pool");
        getAdminUser(identityProviderClient, userName, poolId);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("5. Invokes the initiateAuth to sign in");
        AdminInitiateAuthResponse authResponse =
initiateAuth(identityProviderClient, clientId, userName, password,
                poolId);
        String mySession = authResponse.session();
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("6. Invokes the AssociateSoftwareToken method to generate
a TOTP key");
        String newSession = getSecretForAppMFA(identityProviderClient, mySession);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("*** Enter the 6-digit code displayed in Google
Authenticator");
```

```
        String myCode = in.nextLine();
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. Verify the TOTP and register for MFA");
        verifyTOTP(identityProviderClient, newSession, myCode);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("8. Re-enter a 6-digit code displayed in Google
Authenticator");
        String mfaCode = in.nextLine();
        AdminInitiateAuthResponse authResponse1 =
initiateAuth(identityProviderClient, clientId, userName, password,
                poolId);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("9.  Invokes the AdminRespondToAuthChallenge");
        String session2 = authResponse1.session();
        adminRespondToAuthChallenge(identityProviderClient, userName, clientId,
mfaCode, session2);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("All Amazon Cognito operations were successfully
performed");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    // Respond to an authentication challenge.
    public static void adminRespondToAuthChallenge(CognitoIdentityProviderClient
identityProviderClient,
            String userName, String clientId, String mfaCode, String session) {
        System.out.println("SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA challenge is generated");
        Map<String, String> challengeResponses = new HashMap<>();

        challengeResponses.put("USERNAME", userName);
        challengeResponses.put("SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA_CODE", mfaCode);

        AdminRespondToAuthChallengeRequest respondToAuthChallengeRequest =
AdminRespondToAuthChallengeRequest.builder()
                .challengeName(ChallengeNameType.SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA)
                .clientId(clientId)
```

```
                .challengeResponses(challengeResponses)
                .session(session)
                .build();

        AdminRespondToAuthChallengeResponse respondToAuthChallengeResult =
identityProviderClient
                .adminRespondToAuthChallenge(respondToAuthChallengeRequest);
        System.out.println("respondToAuthChallengeResult.getAuthenticationResult()"
                + respondToAuthChallengeResult.authenticationResult());
    }

    // Verify the TOTP and register for MFA.
    public static void verifyTOTP(CognitoIdentityProviderClient
identityProviderClient, String session, String code) {
        try {
            VerifySoftwareTokenRequest tokenRequest =
VerifySoftwareTokenRequest.builder()
                    .userCode(code)
                    .session(session)
                    .build();

            VerifySoftwareTokenResponse verifyResponse =
identityProviderClient.verifySoftwareToken(tokenRequest);
            System.out.println("The status of the token is " +
verifyResponse.statusAsString());

        } catch (CognitoIdentityProviderException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static AdminInitiateAuthResponse
initiateAuth(CognitoIdentityProviderClient identityProviderClient,
            String clientId, String userName, String password, String userPoolId) {
        try {
            Map<String, String> authParameters = new HashMap<>();
            authParameters.put("USERNAME", userName);
            authParameters.put("PASSWORD", password);

            AdminInitiateAuthRequest authRequest =
AdminInitiateAuthRequest.builder()
                    .clientId(clientId)
                    .userPoolId(userPoolId)
```

```
                    .authParameters(authParameters)
                    .authFlow(AuthFlowType.ADMIN_USER_PASSWORD_AUTH)
                    .build();

            AdminInitiateAuthResponse response =
identityProviderClient.adminInitiateAuth(authRequest);
            System.out.println("Result Challenge is : " + response.challengeName());
            return response;

        } catch (CognitoIdentityProviderException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }

        return null;
    }

    public static String getSecretForAppMFA(CognitoIdentityProviderClient
identityProviderClient, String session) {
        AssociateSoftwareTokenRequest softwareTokenRequest =
AssociateSoftwareTokenRequest.builder()
                .session(session)
                .build();

        AssociateSoftwareTokenResponse tokenResponse = identityProviderClient
                .associateSoftwareToken(softwareTokenRequest);
        String secretCode = tokenResponse.secretCode();
        System.out.println("Enter this token into Google Authenticator");
        System.out.println(secretCode);
        return tokenResponse.session();
    }

    public static void confirmSignUp(CognitoIdentityProviderClient
identityProviderClient, String clientId, String code,
            String userName) {
        try {
            ConfirmSignUpRequest signUpRequest = ConfirmSignUpRequest.builder()
                    .clientId(clientId)
                    .confirmationCode(code)
                    .username(userName)
                    .build();

            identityProviderClient.confirmSignUp(signUpRequest);
            System.out.println(userName + " was confirmed");
```

```
        } catch (CognitoIdentityProviderException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void resendConfirmationCode(CognitoIdentityProviderClient
identityProviderClient, String clientId,
            String userName) {
        try {
            ResendConfirmationCodeRequest codeRequest =
ResendConfirmationCodeRequest.builder()
                    .clientId(clientId)
                    .username(userName)
                    .build();

            ResendConfirmationCodeResponse response =
identityProviderClient.resendConfirmationCode(codeRequest);
            System.out.println("Method of delivery is " +
response.codeDeliveryDetails().deliveryMediumAsString());

        } catch (CognitoIdentityProviderException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void signUp(CognitoIdentityProviderClient identityProviderClient,
String clientId, String userName,
            String password, String email) {
        AttributeType userAttrs = AttributeType.builder()
                .name("email")
                .value(email)
                .build();

        List<AttributeType> userAttrsList = new ArrayList<>();
        userAttrsList.add(userAttrs);
        try {
            SignUpRequest signUpRequest = SignUpRequest.builder()
                    .userAttributes(userAttrsList)
                    .username(userName)
                    .clientId(clientId)
                    .password(password)
```

```
                    .build();

            identityProviderClient.signUp(signUpRequest);
            System.out.println("User has been signed up ");

        } catch (CognitoIdentityProviderException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void getAdminUser(CognitoIdentityProviderClient
 identityProviderClient, String userName,
            String poolId) {
        try {
            AdminGetUserRequest userRequest = AdminGetUserRequest.builder()
                    .username(userName)
                    .userPoolId(poolId)
                    .build();

            AdminGetUserResponse response =
 identityProviderClient.adminGetUser(userRequest);
            System.out.println("User status " + response.userStatusAsString());

        } catch (CognitoIdentityProviderException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - AdminGetUser
  - AdminInitiateAuth
  - AdminRespondToAuthChallenge
  - AssociateSoftwareToken
  - ConfirmDevice
  - ConfirmSignUp
  - InitiateAuth

- ListUsers
- ResendConfirmationCode
- RespondToAuthChallenge
- SignUp
- VerifySoftwareToken

Java 2.x용 SDK를 사용하는 Amazon Comprehend 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Comprehend에서를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오

작업

`CreateDocumentClassifier`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateDocumentClassifier`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.ComprehendClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.ComprehendException;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.CreateDocumentClassifierRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.CreateDocumentClassifierResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.DocumentClassifierInputDataConfig;

/**
 * Before running this code example, you can setup the necessary resources, such
 * as the CSV file and IAM Roles, by following this document:
 * https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/machine-learning/building-a-custom-classifier-using-
amazon-comprehend/
 *
 * Also, set up your development environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DocumentClassifierDemo {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <dataAccessRoleArn> <s3Uri> <documentClassifierName>

                Where:
                  dataAccessRoleArn - The ARN value of the role used for this
 operation.
                  s3Uri - The Amazon S3 bucket that contains the CSV file.
                  documentClassifierName - The name of the document classifier.
                """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String dataAccessRoleArn = args[0];
        String s3Uri = args[1];
        String documentClassifierName = args[2];
```

```
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        ComprehendClient comClient = ComprehendClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        createDocumentClassifier(comClient, dataAccessRoleArn, s3Uri,
 documentClassifierName);
        comClient.close();
    }

    public static void createDocumentClassifier(ComprehendClient comClient, String
 dataAccessRoleArn, String s3Uri,
            String documentClassifierName) {
        try {
            DocumentClassifierInputDataConfig config =
 DocumentClassifierInputDataConfig.builder()
                    .s3Uri(s3Uri)
                    .build();

            CreateDocumentClassifierRequest createDocumentClassifierRequest =
 CreateDocumentClassifierRequest.builder()
                    .documentClassifierName(documentClassifierName)
                    .dataAccessRoleArn(dataAccessRoleArn)
                    .languageCode("en")
                    .inputDataConfig(config)
                    .build();

            CreateDocumentClassifierResponse createDocumentClassifierResult =
 comClient
                    .createDocumentClassifier(createDocumentClassifierRequest);
            String documentClassifierArn =
 createDocumentClassifierResult.documentClassifierArn();
            System.out.println("Document Classifier ARN: " + documentClassifierArn);

        } catch (ComprehendException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateDocumentClassifier를 참조하세요.

DetectDominantLanguage

다음 코드 예시는 DetectDominantLanguage의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.ComprehendClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.ComprehendException;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.DetectDominantLanguageRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.DetectDominantLanguageResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.DominantLanguage;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DetectLanguage {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // Specify French text - "It is raining today in Seattle".
        String text = "Il pleut aujourd'hui à Seattle";
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;

        ComprehendClient comClient = ComprehendClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();
```

```
        System.out.println("Calling DetectDominantLanguage");
        detectTheDominantLanguage(comClient, text);
        comClient.close();
    }

    public static void detectTheDominantLanguage(ComprehendClient comClient, String
 text) {
        try {
            DetectDominantLanguageRequest request =
 DetectDominantLanguageRequest.builder()
                    .text(text)
                    .build();

            DetectDominantLanguageResponse resp =
 comClient.detectDominantLanguage(request);
            List<DominantLanguage> allLanList = resp.languages();
            for (DominantLanguage lang : allLanList) {
                System.out.println("Language is " + lang.languageCode());
            }

        } catch (ComprehendException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DetectDominantLanguage를 참조하세요.

DetectEntities

다음 코드 예시는 DetectEntities의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.ComprehendClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.DetectEntitiesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.DetectEntitiesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.Entity;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.ComprehendException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DetectEntities {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String text = "Amazon.com, Inc. is located in Seattle, WA and was founded
 July 5th, 1994 by Jeff Bezos, allowing customers to buy everything from books to
 blenders. Seattle is north of Portland and south of Vancouver, BC. Other notable
 Seattle - based companies are Starbucks and Boeing.";
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        ComprehendClient comClient = ComprehendClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Calling DetectEntities");
        detectAllEntities(comClient, text);
        comClient.close();
    }

    public static void detectAllEntities(ComprehendClient comClient, String text) {
        try {
```

```
            DetectEntitiesRequest detectEntitiesRequest =
 DetectEntitiesRequest.builder()
                    .text(text)
                    .languageCode("en")
                    .build();

            DetectEntitiesResponse detectEntitiesResult =
 comClient.detectEntities(detectEntitiesRequest);
            List<Entity> entList = detectEntitiesResult.entities();
            for (Entity entity : entList) {
                System.out.println("Entity text is " + entity.text());
            }

        } catch (ComprehendException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DetectEntities를 참조하세요.

`DetectKeyPhrases`

다음 코드 예시는 `DetectKeyPhrases`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.ComprehendClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.DetectKeyPhrasesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.DetectKeyPhrasesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.KeyPhrase;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.ComprehendException;
import java.util.List;
```

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DetectKeyPhrases {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String text = "Amazon.com, Inc. is located in Seattle, WA and was founded
 July 5th, 1994 by Jeff Bezos, allowing customers to buy everything from books to
 blenders. Seattle is north of Portland and south of Vancouver, BC. Other notable
 Seattle - based companies are Starbucks and Boeing.";
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        ComprehendClient comClient = ComprehendClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Calling DetectKeyPhrases");
        detectAllKeyPhrases(comClient, text);
        comClient.close();
    }

    public static void detectAllKeyPhrases(ComprehendClient comClient, String text)
 {
        try {
            DetectKeyPhrasesRequest detectKeyPhrasesRequest =
 DetectKeyPhrasesRequest.builder()
                    .text(text)
                    .languageCode("en")
                    .build();

            DetectKeyPhrasesResponse detectKeyPhrasesResult =
 comClient.detectKeyPhrases(detectKeyPhrasesRequest);
            List<KeyPhrase> phraseList = detectKeyPhrasesResult.keyPhrases();
            for (KeyPhrase keyPhrase : phraseList) {
                System.out.println("Key phrase text is " + keyPhrase.text());
            }

        } catch (ComprehendException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DetectKeyPhrases를 참조하세요.

`DetectSentiment`

다음 코드 예시는 `DetectSentiment`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.ComprehendClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.ComprehendException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.DetectSentimentRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.DetectSentimentResponse;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DetectSentiment {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String text = "Amazon.com, Inc. is located in Seattle, WA and was founded
 July 5th, 1994 by Jeff Bezos, allowing customers to buy everything from books to
 blenders. Seattle is north of Portland and south of Vancouver, BC. Other notable
 Seattle - based companies are Starbucks and Boeing.";
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        ComprehendClient comClient = ComprehendClient.builder()
```

```
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Calling DetectSentiment");
        detectSentiments(comClient, text);
        comClient.close();
    }

    public static void detectSentiments(ComprehendClient comClient, String text) {
        try {
            DetectSentimentRequest detectSentimentRequest =
 DetectSentimentRequest.builder()
                    .text(text)
                    .languageCode("en")
                    .build();

            DetectSentimentResponse detectSentimentResult =
 comClient.detectSentiment(detectSentimentRequest);
            System.out.println("The Neutral value is " +
 detectSentimentResult.sentimentScore().neutral());

        } catch (ComprehendException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DetectSentiment를 참조하세요.

`DetectSyntax`

다음 코드 예시는 `DetectSyntax`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.ComprehendClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.ComprehendException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.DetectSyntaxRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.DetectSyntaxResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.SyntaxToken;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DetectSyntax {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String text = "Amazon.com, Inc. is located in Seattle, WA and was founded
 July 5th, 1994 by Jeff Bezos, allowing customers to buy everything from books to
 blenders. Seattle is north of Portland and south of Vancouver, BC. Other notable
 Seattle - based companies are Starbucks and Boeing.";
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        ComprehendClient comClient = ComprehendClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Calling DetectSyntax");
        detectAllSyntax(comClient, text);
        comClient.close();
    }

    public static void detectAllSyntax(ComprehendClient comClient, String text) {
        try {
            DetectSyntaxRequest detectSyntaxRequest = DetectSyntaxRequest.builder()
                    .text(text)
                    .languageCode("en")
                    .build();

            DetectSyntaxResponse detectSyntaxResult =
 comClient.detectSyntax(detectSyntaxRequest);
            List<SyntaxToken> syntaxTokens = detectSyntaxResult.syntaxTokens();
            for (SyntaxToken token : syntaxTokens) {
```

```
                System.out.println("Language is " + token.text());
                System.out.println("Part of speech is " +
 token.partOfSpeech().tagAsString());
            }

        } catch (ComprehendException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DetectSyntax를 참조하세요.

시나리오

Amazon Lex 챗봇 구축

다음 코드 예제에서는 챗봇을 생성하여 웹 사이트 방문자를 참여시키는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

Amazon Lex API를 사용하여 웹 애플리케이션 내에 챗봇을 구축하여 웹 사이트 방문자의 참여를 유도하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하십시오.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Comprehend
- Amazon Lex
- Amazon Translate

메시징 애플리케이션 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon SQS를 사용하여 메시징 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

Amazon SQS API를 사용하여 메시지를 보내고 검색하는 Spring REST API를 개발하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하십시오.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Comprehend
- Amazon SQS

고객 피드백 분석을 위한 애플리케이션 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 고객 의견 카드를 분석하고, 원어에서 번역하고, 감정을 파악하고, 번역된 텍스트에서 오디오 파일을 생성하는 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

이 예제 애플리케이션은 고객 피드백 카드를 분석하고 저장합니다. 특히 뉴욕시에 있는 가상 호텔의 필요를 충족합니다. 호텔은 다양한 언어의 고객들로부터 물리적인 의견 카드의 형태로 피드백을 받습니다. 피드백은 웹 클라이언트를 통해 앱에 업로드됩니다. 의견 카드의 이미지가 업로드된 후 다음 단계가 수행됩니다.

- Amazon Textract를 사용하여 이미지에서 텍스트가 추출됩니다.
- Amazon Comprehend가 추출된 텍스트와 해당 언어의 감정을 파악합니다.
- 추출된 텍스트는 Amazon Translate를 사용하여 영어로 번역됩니다.
- Amazon Polly가 추출된 텍스트에서 오디오 파일을 합성합니다.

전체 앱은 AWS CDK를 사용하여 배포할 수 있습니다. 소스 코드와 배포 지침은 GitHub의 프로젝트를 참조하십시오.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

SDK for Java 2.x를 사용한 Firehose 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Firehose와 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오

작업

`PutRecord`

다음 코드 예시는 `PutRecord`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Puts a record to the specified Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose delivery stream.
     *
     * @param record The record to be put to the delivery stream. The record must be
a {@link Map} of String keys and Object values.
     * @param deliveryStreamName The name of the Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose
delivery stream to which the record should be put.
     * @throws IllegalArgumentException if the input record or delivery stream name
is null or empty.
     * @throws RuntimeException if there is an error putting the record to the
delivery stream.
     */
    public static void putRecord(Map<String, Object> record, String
deliveryStreamName) {
```

```
        if (record == null || deliveryStreamName == null ||
deliveryStreamName.isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Invalid input: record or delivery
stream name cannot be null/empty");
        }
        try {
            String jsonRecord = new ObjectMapper().writeValueAsString(record);
            Record firehoseRecord = Record.builder()

.data(SdkBytes.fromByteArray(jsonRecord.getBytes(StandardCharsets.UTF_8)))
                .build();

            PutRecordRequest putRecordRequest = PutRecordRequest.builder()
                .deliveryStreamName(deliveryStreamName)
                .record(firehoseRecord)
                .build();

            getFirehoseClient().putRecord(putRecordRequest);
            System.out.println("Record sent: " + jsonRecord);
        } catch (Exception e) {
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to put record: " + e.getMessage(),
e);
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 PutRecord를 참조하세요.

PutRecordBatch

다음 코드 예시는 PutRecordBatch의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Puts a batch of records to an Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose delivery stream.
```

```
    *
    * @param records           a list of maps representing the records to be sent
    * @param batchSize         the maximum number of records to include in each
batch
    * @param deliveryStreamName the name of the Kinesis Data Firehose delivery
stream
    * @throws IllegalArgumentException if the input parameters are invalid (null or
empty)
    * @throws RuntimeException         if there is an error putting the record
batch
    */
   public static void putRecordBatch(List<Map<String, Object>> records, int
batchSize, String deliveryStreamName) {
       if (records == null || records.isEmpty() || deliveryStreamName == null ||
deliveryStreamName.isEmpty()) {
           throw new IllegalArgumentException("Invalid input: records or delivery
stream name cannot be null/empty");
       }
       ObjectMapper objectMapper = new ObjectMapper();

       try {
           for (int i = 0; i < records.size(); i += batchSize) {
               List<Map<String, Object>> batch = records.subList(i, Math.min(i +
batchSize, records.size()));

               List<Record> batchRecords = batch.stream().map(record -> {
                   try {
                       String jsonRecord = objectMapper.writeValueAsString(record);
                       return Record.builder()

.data(SdkBytes.fromByteArray(jsonRecord.getBytes(StandardCharsets.UTF_8)))
                           .build();
                   } catch (Exception e) {
                       throw new RuntimeException("Error creating Firehose record",
e);
                   }
               }).collect(Collectors.toList());

               PutRecordBatchRequest request = PutRecordBatchRequest.builder()
                   .deliveryStreamName(deliveryStreamName)
                   .records(batchRecords)
                   .build();
```

```
                PutRecordBatchResponse response =
getFirehoseClient().putRecordBatch(request);

                if (response.failedPutCount() > 0) {
                    response.requestResponses().stream()
                        .filter(r -> r.errorCode() != null)
                        .forEach(r -> System.err.println("Failed record: " +
r.errorMessage()));
                }
                System.out.println("Batch sent with size: " + batchRecords.size());
            }
        } catch (Exception e) {
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to put record batch: " +
e.getMessage(), e);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 PutRecordBatchAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

시나리오

Firehose에 레코드 넣기

다음 코드 예제는 Firehose를 사용하여 개별 레코드 및 배치 레코드를 처리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이 예제에서는 개별 및 배치 레코드를 Firehose에 넣습니다.

```
/**
 * Amazon Firehose Scenario example using Java V2 SDK.
 *
 * Demonstrates individual and batch record processing,
 * and monitoring Firehose delivery stream metrics.
 */
```

```
public class FirehoseScenario {

    private static FirehoseClient firehoseClient;
    private static CloudWatchClient cloudWatchClient;

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
                Usage:
                    <deliveryStreamName>
                Where:
                    deliveryStreamName - The Firehose delivery stream name.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            return;
        }

        String deliveryStreamName = args[0];

        try {
            // Read and parse sample data.
            String jsonContent = readJsonFile("sample_records.json");
            ObjectMapper objectMapper = new ObjectMapper();
            List<Map<String, Object>> sampleData =
 objectMapper.readValue(jsonContent, new TypeReference<>() {});

            // Process individual records.
            System.out.println("Processing individual records...");
            sampleData.subList(0, 100).forEach(record -> {
                try {
                    putRecord(record, deliveryStreamName);
                } catch (Exception e) {
                    System.err.println("Error processing record: " +
 e.getMessage());
                }
            });

            // Monitor metrics.
            monitorMetrics(deliveryStreamName);

            // Process batch records.
            System.out.println("Processing batch records...");
```

```
            putRecordBatch(sampleData.subList(100, sampleData.size()), 500,
deliveryStreamName);
            monitorMetrics(deliveryStreamName);

        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.err.println("Scenario failed: " + e.getMessage());
        } finally {
            closeClients();
        }
    }

    private static FirehoseClient getFirehoseClient() {
        if (firehoseClient == null) {
            firehoseClient = FirehoseClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return firehoseClient;
    }

    private static CloudWatchClient getCloudWatchClient() {
        if (cloudWatchClient == null) {
            cloudWatchClient = CloudWatchClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return cloudWatchClient;
    }

    /**
     * Puts a record to the specified Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose delivery stream.
     *
     * @param record The record to be put to the delivery stream. The record must be
a {@link Map} of String keys and Object values.
     * @param deliveryStreamName The name of the Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose
delivery stream to which the record should be put.
     * @throws IllegalArgumentException if the input record or delivery stream name
is null or empty.
     * @throws RuntimeException if there is an error putting the record to the
delivery stream.
     */
    public static void putRecord(Map<String, Object> record, String
deliveryStreamName) {
```

```
        if (record == null || deliveryStreamName == null ||
deliveryStreamName.isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Invalid input: record or delivery
stream name cannot be null/empty");
        }
        try {
            String jsonRecord = new ObjectMapper().writeValueAsString(record);
            Record firehoseRecord = Record.builder()

.data(SdkBytes.fromByteArray(jsonRecord.getBytes(StandardCharsets.UTF_8)))
                .build();

            PutRecordRequest putRecordRequest = PutRecordRequest.builder()
                .deliveryStreamName(deliveryStreamName)
                .record(firehoseRecord)
                .build();

            getFirehoseClient().putRecord(putRecordRequest);
            System.out.println("Record sent: " + jsonRecord);
        } catch (Exception e) {
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to put record: " + e.getMessage(),
e);
        }
    }


    /**
     * Puts a batch of records to an Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose delivery stream.
     *
     * @param records           a list of maps representing the records to be sent
     * @param batchSize         the maximum number of records to include in each
batch
     * @param deliveryStreamName the name of the Kinesis Data Firehose delivery
stream
     * @throws IllegalArgumentException if the input parameters are invalid (null or
empty)
     * @throws RuntimeException         if there is an error putting the record
batch
     */
    public static void putRecordBatch(List<Map<String, Object>> records, int
batchSize, String deliveryStreamName) {
        if (records == null || records.isEmpty() || deliveryStreamName == null ||
deliveryStreamName.isEmpty()) {
```

```
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Invalid input: records or delivery
stream name cannot be null/empty");
        }
        ObjectMapper objectMapper = new ObjectMapper();

        try {
            for (int i = 0; i < records.size(); i += batchSize) {
                List<Map<String, Object>> batch = records.subList(i, Math.min(i +
batchSize, records.size()));

                List<Record> batchRecords = batch.stream().map(record -> {
                    try {
                        String jsonRecord = objectMapper.writeValueAsString(record);
                        return Record.builder()

.data(SdkBytes.fromByteArray(jsonRecord.getBytes(StandardCharsets.UTF_8)))
                            .build();
                    } catch (Exception e) {
                        throw new RuntimeException("Error creating Firehose record",
e);
                    }
                }).collect(Collectors.toList());

                PutRecordBatchRequest request = PutRecordBatchRequest.builder()
                    .deliveryStreamName(deliveryStreamName)
                    .records(batchRecords)
                    .build();

                PutRecordBatchResponse response =
getFirehoseClient().putRecordBatch(request);

                if (response.failedPutCount() > 0) {
                    response.requestResponses().stream()
                        .filter(r -> r.errorCode() != null)
                        .forEach(r -> System.err.println("Failed record: " +
r.errorMessage()));
                }
                System.out.println("Batch sent with size: " + batchRecords.size());
            }
        } catch (Exception e) {
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to put record batch: " +
e.getMessage(), e);
        }
    }
```

```
   public static void monitorMetrics(String deliveryStreamName) {
       Instant endTime = Instant.now();
       Instant startTime = endTime.minusSeconds(600);

       List<String> metrics = List.of("IncomingBytes", "IncomingRecords",
"FailedPutCount");
       metrics.forEach(metric -> monitorMetric(metric, startTime, endTime,
deliveryStreamName));
   }

   private static void monitorMetric(String metricName, Instant startTime, Instant
endTime, String deliveryStreamName) {
       try {
           GetMetricStatisticsRequest request =
GetMetricStatisticsRequest.builder()
               .namespace("AWS/Firehose")
               .metricName(metricName)

.dimensions(Dimension.builder().name("DeliveryStreamName").value(deliveryStreamName).build(
               .startTime(startTime)
               .endTime(endTime)
               .period(60)
               .statistics(Statistic.SUM)
               .build();

           GetMetricStatisticsResponse response =
getCloudWatchClient().getMetricStatistics(request);
           double totalSum =
response.datapoints().stream().mapToDouble(Datapoint::sum).sum();
           System.out.println(metricName + ": " + totalSum);
       } catch (Exception e) {
           System.err.println("Failed to monitor metric " + metricName + ": " +
e.getMessage());
       }
   }

   public static String readJsonFile(String fileName) throws IOException {
       try (InputStream inputStream =
FirehoseScenario.class.getResourceAsStream("/" + fileName);
            Scanner scanner = new Scanner(inputStream, StandardCharsets.UTF_8)) {
           return scanner.useDelimiter("\\\\A").next();
       } catch (Exception e) {
           throw new RuntimeException("Error reading file: " + fileName, e);
```

```
        }
    }

    private static void closeClients() {
        try {
            if (firehoseClient != null) firehoseClient.close();
            if (cloudWatchClient != null) cloudWatchClient.close();
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.err.println("Error closing clients: " + e.getMessage());
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - PutRecord
  - PutRecordBatch

SDK for Java 2.x를 사용한 Amazon DocumentDB 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x Amazon DocumentDB에서를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 서버리스 예제

서버리스 예제

Amazon DocumentDB 트리거에서 간접적으로 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 DocumentDB 변경 스트림에서 레코드를 수신하여 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 DocumentDB 페이로드를 검색하고 레코드 콘텐츠를 로깅합니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Java를 사용하여 Lambda로 Amazon DocumentDB 이벤트 소비

```
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;

import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;

public class Example implements RequestHandler<Map<String, Object>, String> {

    @SuppressWarnings("unchecked")
    @Override
    public String handleRequest(Map<String, Object> event, Context context) {
        List<Map<String, Object>> events = (List<Map<String, Object>>)
 event.get("events");
        for (Map<String, Object> record : events) {
            Map<String, Object> eventData = (Map<String, Object>)
 record.get("event");
            processEventData(eventData);
        }

        return "OK";
    }

    @SuppressWarnings("unchecked")
    private void processEventData(Map<String, Object> eventData) {
        String operationType = (String) eventData.get("operationType");
        System.out.println("operationType: %s".formatted(operationType));

        Map<String, Object> ns = (Map<String, Object>) eventData.get("ns");

        String db = (String) ns.get("db");
        System.out.println("db: %s".formatted(db));
        String coll = (String) ns.get("coll");
        System.out.println("coll: %s".formatted(coll));
```

```
        Map<String, Object> fullDocument = (Map<String, Object>)
 eventData.get("fullDocument");
        System.out.println("fullDocument: %s".formatted(fullDocument));
    }

}
```

Java 2.x용 SDK를 사용하는 DynamoDB 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB와 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

AWS 커뮤니티 기여는 여러 팀이 생성하고 유지 관리하는 예입니다 AWS. 피드백을 제공하려면 연결된 리포지토리에 제공된 메커니즘을 사용합니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello DynamoDB

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB를 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ListTablesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ListTablesResponse;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ListTables {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("Listing your Amazon DynamoDB tables:\n");
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();
        listAllTables(ddb);
        ddb.close();
    }

    public static void listAllTables(DynamoDbClient ddb) {
        boolean moreTables = true;
        String lastName = null;

        while (moreTables) {
            try {
                ListTablesResponse response = null;
                if (lastName == null) {
                    ListTablesRequest request = ListTablesRequest.builder().build();
                    response = ddb.listTables(request);
                } else {
                    ListTablesRequest request = ListTablesRequest.builder()
                            .exclusiveStartTableName(lastName).build();
                    response = ddb.listTables(request);
                }

                List<String> tableNames = response.tableNames();
```

```
                if (tableNames.size() > 0) {
                    for (String curName : tableNames) {
                        System.out.format("* %s\n", curName);
                    }
                } else {
                    System.out.println("No tables found!");
                    System.exit(0);
                }

                lastName = response.lastEvaluatedTableName();
                if (lastName == null) {
                    moreTables = false;
                }

            } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
                System.err.println(e.getMessage());
                System.exit(1);
            }
        }
        System.out.println("\nDone!");
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListTables를 참조하세요.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업
- 시나리오
- 서버리스 예제
- AWS 커뮤니티 기여

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 영화 데이터를 저장할 수 있는 테이블을 생성합니다.

- 테이블에 하나의 영화를 추가하고 가져오고 업데이트합니다.
- 샘플 JSON 파일에서 테이블에 영화 데이터를 씁니다.
- 특정 연도에 개봉된 영화를 쿼리합니다.
- 특정 연도 범위 동안 개봉된 영화를 스캔합니다.
- 테이블에서 영화를 삭제한 다음, 테이블을 삭제합니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

DynamoDB 테이블을 생성합니다.

```
// Create a table with a Sort key.
public static void createTable(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName) {
    DynamoDbWaiter dbWaiter = ddb.waiter();
    ArrayList<AttributeDefinition> attributeDefinitions = new ArrayList<>();

    // Define attributes.
    attributeDefinitions.add(AttributeDefinition.builder()
        .attributeName("year")
        .attributeType("N")
        .build());

    attributeDefinitions.add(AttributeDefinition.builder()
        .attributeName("title")
        .attributeType("S")
        .build());

    ArrayList<KeySchemaElement> tableKey = new ArrayList<>();
    KeySchemaElement key = KeySchemaElement.builder()
        .attributeName("year")
        .keyType(KeyType.HASH)
        .build();

    KeySchemaElement key2 = KeySchemaElement.builder()
        .attributeName("title")
```

```
            .keyType(KeyType.RANGE)
            .build();

        // Add KeySchemaElement objects to the list.
        tableKey.add(key);
        tableKey.add(key2);

        CreateTableRequest request = CreateTableRequest.builder()
            .keySchema(tableKey)
            .billingMode(BillingMode.PAY_PER_REQUEST) //  DynamoDB automatically
scales based on traffic.
            .attributeDefinitions(attributeDefinitions)
            .tableName(tableName)
            .build();

        try {
            CreateTableResponse response = ddb.createTable(request);
            DescribeTableRequest tableRequest = DescribeTableRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .build();

            // Wait until the Amazon DynamoDB table is created.
            WaiterResponse<DescribeTableResponse> waiterResponse =
dbWaiter.waitUntilTableExists(tableRequest);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            String newTable = response.tableDescription().tableName();
            System.out.println("The " + newTable + " was successfully created.");

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

헬퍼 함수를 생성하여 샘플 JSON 파일을 다운로드하고 추출합니다.

```
    // Load data into the table.
    public static void loadData(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName, String
fileName) throws IOException {
        DynamoDbEnhancedClient enhancedClient = DynamoDbEnhancedClient.builder()
            .dynamoDbClient(ddb)
            .build();
```

```
        DynamoDbTable<Movies> mappedTable = enhancedClient.table("Movies",
TableSchema.fromBean(Movies.class));
        JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new File(fileName));
        com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
        Iterator<JsonNode> iter = rootNode.iterator();
        ObjectNode currentNode;
        int t = 0;
        while (iter.hasNext()) {
            // Only add 200 Movies to the table.
            if (t == 200)
                break;
            currentNode = (ObjectNode) iter.next();

            int year = currentNode.path("year").asInt();
            String title = currentNode.path("title").asText();
            String info = currentNode.path("info").toString();

            Movies movies = new Movies();
            movies.setYear(year);
            movies.setTitle(title);
            movies.setInfo(info);

            // Put the data into the Amazon DynamoDB Movie table.
            mappedTable.putItem(movies);
            t++;
        }
    }
```

테이블에서 항목을 가져옵니다.

```
    public static void getItem(DynamoDbClient ddb) {

        HashMap<String, AttributeValue> keyToGet = new HashMap<>();
        keyToGet.put("year", AttributeValue.builder()
            .n("1933")
            .build());

        keyToGet.put("title", AttributeValue.builder()
            .s("King Kong")
            .build());
```

```
        GetItemRequest request = GetItemRequest.builder()
            .key(keyToGet)
            .tableName("Movies")
            .build();

        try {
            Map<String, AttributeValue> returnedItem = ddb.getItem(request).item();

            if (returnedItem != null) {
                Set<String> keys = returnedItem.keySet();
                System.out.println("Amazon DynamoDB table attributes: \n");

                for (String key1 : keys) {
                    System.out.format("%s: %s\n", key1,
returnedItem.get(key1).toString());
                }
            } else {
                System.out.format("No item found with the key %s!\n", "year");
            }

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

전체 예제는 다음과 같습니다.

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 * <p>
 * This Java example performs these tasks:
 * <p>
 * 1. Creates the Amazon DynamoDB Movie table with partition and sort key.
 * 2. Puts data into the Amazon DynamoDB table from a JSON document using the
```

```
 * Enhanced client.
 * 3. Gets data from the Movie table.
 * 4. Adds a new item.
 * 5. Updates an item.
 * 6. Uses a Scan to query items using the Enhanced client.
 * 7. Queries all items where the year is 2013 using the Enhanced Client.
 * 8. Deletes the table.
 */

public class Scenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
        String tableName = "Movies";
        String fileName = "../../../resources/sample_files/movies.json";
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the Amazon DynamoDB example scenario.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println(
            "1. Creating an Amazon DynamoDB table named Movies with a key named year
 and a sort key named title.");
        createTable(ddb, tableName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("2. Loading data into the Amazon DynamoDB table.");
        loadData(ddb, tableName, fileName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("3. Getting data from the Movie table.");
        getItem(ddb);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("4. Putting a record into the Amazon DynamoDB table.");
        putRecord(ddb);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("5. Updating a record.");
        updateTableItem(ddb, tableName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("6. Scanning the Amazon DynamoDB table.");
        scanMovies(ddb, tableName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. Querying the Movies released in 2013.");
        queryTable(ddb);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("8. Deleting the Amazon DynamoDB table.");
        deleteDynamoDBTable(ddb, tableName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        ddb.close();
    }

    // Create a table with a Sort key.
    public static void createTable(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName) {
        DynamoDbWaiter dbWaiter = ddb.waiter();
        ArrayList<AttributeDefinition> attributeDefinitions = new ArrayList<>();

        // Define attributes.
        attributeDefinitions.add(AttributeDefinition.builder()
            .attributeName("year")
            .attributeType("N")
            .build());

        attributeDefinitions.add(AttributeDefinition.builder()
            .attributeName("title")
            .attributeType("S")
            .build());

        ArrayList<KeySchemaElement> tableKey = new ArrayList<>();
        KeySchemaElement key = KeySchemaElement.builder()
            .attributeName("year")
```

```
            .keyType(KeyType.HASH)
            .build();

        KeySchemaElement key2 = KeySchemaElement.builder()
            .attributeName("title")
            .keyType(KeyType.RANGE)
            .build();

        // Add KeySchemaElement objects to the list.
        tableKey.add(key);
        tableKey.add(key2);

        CreateTableRequest request = CreateTableRequest.builder()
            .keySchema(tableKey)
            .billingMode(BillingMode.PAY_PER_REQUEST) //  DynamoDB automatically
scales based on traffic.
            .attributeDefinitions(attributeDefinitions)
            .tableName(tableName)
            .build();

        try {
            CreateTableResponse response = ddb.createTable(request);
            DescribeTableRequest tableRequest = DescribeTableRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .build();

            // Wait until the Amazon DynamoDB table is created.
            WaiterResponse<DescribeTableResponse> waiterResponse =
dbWaiter.waitUntilTableExists(tableRequest);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            String newTable = response.tableDescription().tableName();
            System.out.println("The " + newTable + " was successfully created.");

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Query the table.
    public static void queryTable(DynamoDbClient ddb) {
        try {
            DynamoDbEnhancedClient enhancedClient = DynamoDbEnhancedClient.builder()
                .dynamoDbClient(ddb)
```

```
                .build();

            DynamoDbTable<Movies> custTable = enhancedClient.table("Movies",
TableSchema.fromBean(Movies.class));
            QueryConditional queryConditional = QueryConditional
                .keyEqualTo(Key.builder()
                    .partitionValue(2013)
                    .build());

            // Get items in the table and write out the ID value.
            Iterator<Movies> results =
custTable.query(queryConditional).items().iterator();
            String result = "";

            while (results.hasNext()) {
                Movies rec = results.next();
                System.out.println("The title of the movie is " + rec.getTitle());
                System.out.println("The movie information  is " + rec.getInfo());
            }

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Scan the table.
    public static void scanMovies(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName) {
        System.out.println("******* Scanning all movies.\n");
        try {
            DynamoDbEnhancedClient enhancedClient = DynamoDbEnhancedClient.builder()
                .dynamoDbClient(ddb)
                .build();

            DynamoDbTable<Movies> custTable = enhancedClient.table("Movies",
TableSchema.fromBean(Movies.class));
            Iterator<Movies> results = custTable.scan().items().iterator();
            while (results.hasNext()) {
                Movies rec = results.next();
                System.out.println("The movie title is " + rec.getTitle());
                System.out.println("The movie year is " + rec.getYear());
            }

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
```

```
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Load data into the table.
    public static void loadData(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName, String
fileName) throws IOException {
        DynamoDbEnhancedClient enhancedClient = DynamoDbEnhancedClient.builder()
            .dynamoDbClient(ddb)
            .build();

        DynamoDbTable<Movies> mappedTable = enhancedClient.table("Movies",
TableSchema.fromBean(Movies.class));
        JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new File(fileName));
        com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
        Iterator<JsonNode> iter = rootNode.iterator();
        ObjectNode currentNode;
        int t = 0;
        while (iter.hasNext()) {
            // Only add 200 Movies to the table.
            if (t == 200)
                break;
            currentNode = (ObjectNode) iter.next();

            int year = currentNode.path("year").asInt();
            String title = currentNode.path("title").asText();
            String info = currentNode.path("info").toString();

            Movies movies = new Movies();
            movies.setYear(year);
            movies.setTitle(title);
            movies.setInfo(info);

            // Put the data into the Amazon DynamoDB Movie table.
            mappedTable.putItem(movies);
            t++;
        }
    }

    // Update the record to include show only directors.
    public static void updateTableItem(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName) {
        HashMap<String, AttributeValue> itemKey = new HashMap<>();
```

```
        itemKey.put("year", AttributeValue.builder().n("1933").build());
        itemKey.put("title", AttributeValue.builder().s("King Kong").build());

        HashMap<String, AttributeValueUpdate> updatedValues = new HashMap<>();
        updatedValues.put("info", AttributeValueUpdate.builder()
            .value(AttributeValue.builder().s("{\"directors\":[\"Merian C. Cooper\",
\"Ernest B. Schoedsack\"]")
                .build())
            .action(AttributeAction.PUT)
            .build());

        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(itemKey)
            .attributeUpdates(updatedValues)
            .build();

        try {
            ddb.updateItem(request);
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }

        System.out.println("Item was updated!");
    }

    public static void deleteDynamoDBTable(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName) {
        DeleteTableRequest request = DeleteTableRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .build();

        try {
            ddb.deleteTable(request);

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println(tableName + " was successfully deleted!");
    }
```

```
    public static void putRecord(DynamoDbClient ddb) {
        try {
            DynamoDbEnhancedClient enhancedClient = DynamoDbEnhancedClient.builder()
                .dynamoDbClient(ddb)
                .build();

            DynamoDbTable<Movies> table = enhancedClient.table("Movies",
TableSchema.fromBean(Movies.class));

            // Populate the Table.
            Movies record = new Movies();
            record.setYear(2020);
            record.setTitle("My Movie2");
            record.setInfo("no info");
            table.putItem(record);

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println("Added a new movie to the table.");
    }

    public static void getItem(DynamoDbClient ddb) {

        HashMap<String, AttributeValue> keyToGet = new HashMap<>();
        keyToGet.put("year", AttributeValue.builder()
            .n("1933")
            .build());

        keyToGet.put("title", AttributeValue.builder()
            .s("King Kong")
            .build());

        GetItemRequest request = GetItemRequest.builder()
            .key(keyToGet)
            .tableName("Movies")
            .build();

        try {
            Map<String, AttributeValue> returnedItem = ddb.getItem(request).item();

            if (returnedItem != null) {
```

```
                Set<String> keys = returnedItem.keySet();
                System.out.println("Amazon DynamoDB table attributes: \n");

                for (String key1 : keys) {
                    System.out.format("%s: %s\n", key1,
 returnedItem.get(key1).toString());
                }
            } else {
                System.out.format("No item found with the key %s!\n", "year");
            }

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - BatchWriteItem
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteItem
  - DeleteTable
  - DescribeTable
  - GetItem
  - PutItem
  - Query
  - Scan
  - UpdateItem

작업

`BatchGetItem`

다음 코드 예시는 `BatchGetItem`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

서비스 클라이언트를 사용하여 배치 항목을 가져오는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.BatchGetItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.BatchGetItemResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.KeysAndAttributes;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class BatchReadItems {
    public static void main(String[] args){
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <tableName>

                Where:
                    tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table (for example, Music).\s
                """;

        String tableName = "Music";
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient = DynamoDbClient.builder()
            .region(region)
```

```
            .build();

        getBatchItems(dynamoDbClient, tableName);
    }

    public static void getBatchItems(DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String
 tableName) {
        // Define the primary key values for the items you want to retrieve.
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key1 = new HashMap<>();
        key1.put("Artist", AttributeValue.builder().s("Artist1").build());

        Map<String, AttributeValue> key2 = new HashMap<>();
        key2.put("Artist", AttributeValue.builder().s("Artist2").build());

        // Construct the batchGetItem request.
        Map<String, KeysAndAttributes> requestItems = new HashMap<>();
        requestItems.put(tableName, KeysAndAttributes.builder()
            .keys(List.of(key1, key2))
            .projectionExpression("Artist, SongTitle")
            .build());

        BatchGetItemRequest batchGetItemRequest = BatchGetItemRequest.builder()
            .requestItems(requestItems)
            .build();

        // Make the batchGetItem request.
        BatchGetItemResponse batchGetItemResponse =
 dynamoDbClient.batchGetItem(batchGetItemRequest);

        // Extract and print the retrieved items.
        Map<String, List<Map<String, AttributeValue>>> responses =
 batchGetItemResponse.responses();
        if (responses.containsKey(tableName)) {
            List<Map<String, AttributeValue>> musicItems = responses.get(tableName);
            for (Map<String, AttributeValue> item : musicItems) {
                System.out.println("Artist: " + item.get("Artist").s() +
                    ", SongTitle: " + item.get("SongTitle").s());
            }
        } else {
            System.out.println("No items retrieved.");
        }
    }
}
```

서비스 클라이언트와 페이지네이터를 사용하여 배치 항목을 가져오는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.BatchGetItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.KeysAndAttributes;
import java.util.Collections;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;

public class BatchGetItemsPaginator {

    public static void main(String[] args){
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <tableName>

                Where:
                    tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table (for example, Music).\s
                """;

        String tableName = "Music";
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient = DynamoDbClient.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        getBatchItemsPaginator(dynamoDbClient, tableName) ;
    }

    public static void getBatchItemsPaginator(DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String
 tableName) {
        // Define the primary key values for the items you want to retrieve.
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key1 = new HashMap<>();
        key1.put("Artist", AttributeValue.builder().s("Artist1").build());

        Map<String, AttributeValue> key2 = new HashMap<>();
        key2.put("Artist", AttributeValue.builder().s("Artist2").build());
```

```
        // Construct the batchGetItem request.
        Map<String, KeysAndAttributes> requestItems = new HashMap<>();
        requestItems.put(tableName, KeysAndAttributes.builder()
            .keys(List.of(key1, key2))
            .projectionExpression("Artist, SongTitle")
            .build());

        BatchGetItemRequest batchGetItemRequest = BatchGetItemRequest.builder()
            .requestItems(requestItems)
            .build();

        // Use batchGetItemPaginator for paginated requests.
        dynamoDbClient.batchGetItemPaginator(batchGetItemRequest).stream()
            .flatMap(response -> response.responses().getOrDefault(tableName,
 Collections.emptyList()).stream())
            .forEach(item -> {
                System.out.println("Artist: " + item.get("Artist").s() +
                    ", SongTitle: " + item.get("SongTitle").s());
            });
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 BatchGetItem을 참조하세요.

`BatchWriteItem`

다음 코드 예시는 `BatchWriteItem`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

서비스 클라이언트를 사용하여 테이블에 많은 항목을 삽입합니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.BatchWriteItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.BatchWriteItemResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.PutRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.WriteRequest;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class BatchWriteItems {
    public static void main(String[] args){
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <tableName>

                Where:
                    tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table (for example, Music).\s
                """;

        String tableName = "Music";
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient = DynamoDbClient.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        addBatchItems(dynamoDbClient, tableName);
    }

    public static void addBatchItems(DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String
 tableName) {
        // Specify the updates you want to perform.
        List<WriteRequest> writeRequests = new ArrayList<>();
```

```
        // Set item 1.
        Map<String, AttributeValue> item1Attributes = new HashMap<>();
        item1Attributes.put("Artist",
 AttributeValue.builder().s("Artist1").build());
        item1Attributes.put("Rating", AttributeValue.builder().s("5").build());
        item1Attributes.put("Comments", AttributeValue.builder().s("Great
 song!").build());
        item1Attributes.put("SongTitle",
 AttributeValue.builder().s("SongTitle1").build());

 writeRequests.add(WriteRequest.builder().putRequest(PutRequest.builder().item(item1Attribut

        // Set item 2.
        Map<String, AttributeValue> item2Attributes = new HashMap<>();
        item2Attributes.put("Artist",
 AttributeValue.builder().s("Artist2").build());
        item2Attributes.put("Rating", AttributeValue.builder().s("4").build());
        item2Attributes.put("Comments", AttributeValue.builder().s("Nice
 melody.").build());
        item2Attributes.put("SongTitle",
 AttributeValue.builder().s("SongTitle2").build());

 writeRequests.add(WriteRequest.builder().putRequest(PutRequest.builder().item(item2Attribut

        try {
            // Create the BatchWriteItemRequest.
            BatchWriteItemRequest batchWriteItemRequest =
 BatchWriteItemRequest.builder()
                .requestItems(Map.of(tableName, writeRequests))
                .build();

            // Execute the BatchWriteItem operation.
            BatchWriteItemResponse batchWriteItemResponse =
 dynamoDbClient.batchWriteItem(batchWriteItemRequest);

            // Process the response.
            System.out.println("Batch write successful: " + batchWriteItemResponse);

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

향상된 클라이언트를 사용하여 테이블에 많은 항목을 삽입합니다.

```
import com.example.dynamodb.Customer;
import com.example.dynamodb.Music;
import software.amazon.awssdk.enhanced.dynamodb.DynamoDbEnhancedClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.enhanced.dynamodb.DynamoDbTable;
import software.amazon.awssdk.enhanced.dynamodb.Key;
import software.amazon.awssdk.enhanced.dynamodb.TableSchema;
import software.amazon.awssdk.enhanced.dynamodb.model.BatchWriteItemEnhancedRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.enhanced.dynamodb.model.WriteBatch;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import java.time.Instant;
import java.time.LocalDate;
import java.time.LocalDateTime;
import java.time.ZoneOffset;

/*
 * Before running this code example, create an Amazon DynamoDB table named Customer
 with these columns:
 *   - id - the id of the record that is the key
 *   - custName - the customer name
 *   - email - the email value
 *   - registrationDate - an instant value when the item was added to the table
 *
 * Also, ensure that you have set up your development environment, including your
 credentials.
 *
 * For information, see this documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class EnhancedBatchWriteItems {
        public static void main(String[] args) {
                Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
                DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                                .region(region)
                                .build();
                DynamoDbEnhancedClient enhancedClient =
 DynamoDbEnhancedClient.builder()
```

```
                                .dynamoDbClient(ddb)
                                .build();
                putBatchRecords(enhancedClient);
                ddb.close();
        }

        public static void putBatchRecords(DynamoDbEnhancedClient enhancedClient) {
                try {
                        DynamoDbTable<Customer> customerMappedTable =
enhancedClient.table("Customer",
                                        TableSchema.fromBean(Customer.class));
                        DynamoDbTable<Music> musicMappedTable =
enhancedClient.table("Music",
                                        TableSchema.fromBean(Music.class));
                        LocalDate localDate = LocalDate.parse("2020-04-07");
                        LocalDateTime localDateTime = localDate.atStartOfDay();
                        Instant instant = localDateTime.toInstant(ZoneOffset.UTC);

                        Customer record2 = new Customer();
                        record2.setCustName("Fred Pink");
                        record2.setId("id110");
                        record2.setEmail("fredp@noserver.com");
                        record2.setRegistrationDate(instant);

                        Customer record3 = new Customer();
                        record3.setCustName("Susan Pink");
                        record3.setId("id120");
                        record3.setEmail("spink@noserver.com");
                        record3.setRegistrationDate(instant);

                        Customer record4 = new Customer();
                        record4.setCustName("Jerry orange");
                        record4.setId("id101");
                        record4.setEmail("jorange@noserver.com");
                        record4.setRegistrationDate(instant);

                        BatchWriteItemEnhancedRequest batchWriteItemEnhancedRequest
= BatchWriteItemEnhancedRequest
                                        .builder()
                                        .writeBatches(

WriteBatch.builder(Customer.class) // add items to the Customer

      // table
```

```
 .mappedTableResource(customerMappedTable)

 .addPutItem(builder -> builder.item(record2))

 .addPutItem(builder -> builder.item(record3))

 .addPutItem(builder -> builder.item(record4))
                                                                        .build(),

 WriteBatch.builder(Music.class) // delete an item from the Music

    // table

 .mappedTableResource(musicMappedTable)

 .addDeleteItem(builder -> builder.key(

    Key.builder().partitionValue(

                      "Famous Band")

                      .build()))
                                                                        .build())
                                        .build();

                        // Add three items to the Customer table and delete one item
 from the Music
                        // table.

 enhancedClient.batchWriteItem(batchWriteItemEnhancedRequest);
                        System.out.println("done");

                } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
                        System.err.println(e.getMessage());
                        System.exit(1);
                }
        }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 BatchWriteItem을 참조하세요.

`CreateTable`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateTable`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.waiters.WaiterResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeDefinition;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.BillingMode;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.CreateTableRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.CreateTableResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DescribeTableRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DescribeTableResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.KeySchemaElement;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.KeyType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.OnDemandThroughput;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ProvisionedThroughput;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ScalarAttributeType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.waiters.DynamoDbWaiter;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class CreateTable {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:
```

```
                <tableName> <key>

            Where:
                tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table to create (for example,
Music3).
                key - The key for the Amazon DynamoDB table (for example, Artist).
            """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String tableName = args[0];
        String key = args[1];
        System.out.println("Creating an Amazon DynamoDB table " + tableName + " with
a simple primary key: " + key);
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        String result = createTable(ddb, tableName, key);
        System.out.println("New table is " + result);
        ddb.close();
    }

    public static String createTable(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName, String
key) {
        DynamoDbWaiter dbWaiter = ddb.waiter();
        CreateTableRequest request = CreateTableRequest.builder()
            .attributeDefinitions(AttributeDefinition.builder()
                .attributeName(key)
                .attributeType(ScalarAttributeType.S)
                .build())
            .keySchema(KeySchemaElement.builder()
                .attributeName(key)
                .keyType(KeyType.HASH)
                .build())
            .billingMode(BillingMode.PAY_PER_REQUEST) //  DynamoDB automatically
scales based on traffic.
            .tableName(tableName)
            .build();
```

```
        String newTable;
        try {
            CreateTableResponse response = ddb.createTable(request);
            DescribeTableRequest tableRequest = DescribeTableRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .build();

            // Wait until the Amazon DynamoDB table is created.
            WaiterResponse<DescribeTableResponse> waiterResponse =
 dbWaiter.waitUntilTableExists(tableRequest);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            newTable = response.tableDescription().tableName();
            return newTable;

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateTable을 참조하세요.

`DeleteItem`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteItem`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DeleteItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
```

```
import java.util.HashMap;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DeleteItem {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <tableName> <key> <keyval>

                Where:
                    tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table to delete the item from
 (for example, Music3).
                    key - The key used in the Amazon DynamoDB table (for example,
 Artist).\s
                    keyval - The key value that represents the item to delete (for
 example, Famous Band).
                """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String tableName = args[0];
        String key = args[1];
        String keyVal = args[2];
        System.out.format("Deleting item \"%s\" from %s\n", keyVal, tableName);
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        deleteDynamoDBItem(ddb, tableName, key, keyVal);
        ddb.close();
    }
```

```
    public static void deleteDynamoDBItem(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName,
 String key, String keyVal) {
        HashMap<String, AttributeValue> keyToGet = new HashMap<>();
        keyToGet.put(key, AttributeValue.builder()
                .s(keyVal)
                .build());

        DeleteItemRequest deleteReq = DeleteItemRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .key(keyToGet)
                .build();

        try {
            ddb.deleteItem(deleteReq);
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteItem을 참조하세요.

`DeleteTable`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteTable`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DeleteTableRequest;

/**
```

```
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */

public class DeleteTable {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <tableName>

                Where:
                    tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table to delete (for example,
 Music3).

                **Warning** This program will delete the table that you specify!
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String tableName = args[0];
        System.out.format("Deleting the Amazon DynamoDB table %s...\n", tableName);
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        deleteDynamoDBTable(ddb, tableName);
        ddb.close();
    }

    public static void deleteDynamoDBTable(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName) {
        DeleteTableRequest request = DeleteTableRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .build();

        try {
```

```
            ddb.deleteTable(request);

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println(tableName + " was successfully deleted!");
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteTable을 참조하세요.

`DescribeTable`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeTable`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeDefinition;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DescribeTableRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ProvisionedThroughputDescription;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.TableDescription;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
```

```
 */
public class DescribeTable {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <tableName>

                Where:
                    tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table to get information about
 (for example, Music3).
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String tableName = args[0];
        System.out.format("Getting description for %s\n\n", tableName);
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        describeDymamoDBTable(ddb, tableName);
        ddb.close();
    }

    public static void describeDymamoDBTable(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName) {
        DescribeTableRequest request = DescribeTableRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .build();

        try {
            TableDescription tableInfo = ddb.describeTable(request).table();
            if (tableInfo != null) {
                System.out.format("Table name  : %s\n", tableInfo.tableName());
                System.out.format("Table ARN   : %s\n", tableInfo.tableArn());
                System.out.format("Status      : %s\n", tableInfo.tableStatus());
                System.out.format("Item count  : %d\n", tableInfo.itemCount());
                System.out.format("Size (bytes): %d\n", tableInfo.tableSizeBytes());
```

```
                ProvisionedThroughputDescription throughputInfo =
 tableInfo.provisionedThroughput();
                System.out.println("Throughput");
                System.out.format("  Read Capacity : %d\n",
 throughputInfo.readCapacityUnits());
                System.out.format("  Write Capacity: %d\n",
 throughputInfo.writeCapacityUnits());

                List<AttributeDefinition> attributes =
 tableInfo.attributeDefinitions();
                System.out.println("Attributes");
                for (AttributeDefinition a : attributes) {
                    System.out.format("  %s (%s)\n", a.attributeName(),
 a.attributeType());
                }
            }

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println("\nDone!");
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeTable을 참조하세요.

`DescribeTimeToLive`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeTimeToLive`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

AWS SDK for Java 2.x를 사용하여 기존 DynamoDB 테이블의 TTL 구성을 설명합니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DescribeTimeToLiveRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DescribeTimeToLiveResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;
```

```
import java.util.logging.Level;
import java.util.logging.Logger;

    public DescribeTimeToLiveResponse describeTTL(final String tableName, final
 Region region) {
        final DescribeTimeToLiveRequest request =
            DescribeTimeToLiveRequest.builder().tableName(tableName).build();

        try (DynamoDbClient ddb = dynamoDbClient != null
            ? dynamoDbClient
            : DynamoDbClient.builder().region(region).build()) {
            return ddb.describeTimeToLive(request);
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.format(TABLE_NOT_FOUND_ERROR, tableName);
            throw e;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeTimeToLive를 참조하세요.

`GetItem`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetItem`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

DynamoDbClient를 사용하여 테이블에서 항목을 가져옵니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.GetItemRequest;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Set;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
 * To get an item from an Amazon DynamoDB table using the AWS SDK for Java V2,
 * its better practice to use the
 * Enhanced Client, see the EnhancedGetItem example.
 */
public class GetItem {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <tableName> <key> <keyVal>

                Where:
                    tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table from which an item is
 retrieved (for example, Music3).\s
                    key - The key used in the Amazon DynamoDB table (for example,
 Artist).\s
                    keyval - The key value that represents the item to get (for
 example, Famous Band).
                """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String tableName = args[0];
        String key = args[1];
        String keyVal = args[2];
        System.out.format("Retrieving item \"%s\" from \"%s\"\n", keyVal,
 tableName);
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
```

```
        DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        getDynamoDBItem(ddb, tableName, key, keyVal);
        ddb.close();
    }

    public static void getDynamoDBItem(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName, String
 key, String keyVal) {
        HashMap<String, AttributeValue> keyToGet = new HashMap<>();
        keyToGet.put(key, AttributeValue.builder()
                .s(keyVal)
                .build());

        GetItemRequest request = GetItemRequest.builder()
                .key(keyToGet)
                .tableName(tableName)
                .build();

        try {
            // If there is no matching item, GetItem does not return any data.
            Map<String, AttributeValue> returnedItem = ddb.getItem(request).item();
            if (returnedItem.isEmpty())
                System.out.format("No item found with the key %s!\n", key);
            else {
                Set<String> keys = returnedItem.keySet();
                System.out.println("Amazon DynamoDB table attributes: \n");
                for (String key1 : keys) {
                    System.out.format("%s: %s\n", key1,
 returnedItem.get(key1).toString());
                }
            }

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetItem을 참조하세요.

ListTables

다음 코드 예시는 ListTables의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ListTablesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ListTablesResponse;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ListTables {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("Listing your Amazon DynamoDB tables:\n");
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();
        listAllTables(ddb);
        ddb.close();
    }

    public static void listAllTables(DynamoDbClient ddb) {
        boolean moreTables = true;
        String lastName = null;

        while (moreTables) {
```

```
            try {
                ListTablesResponse response = null;
                if (lastName == null) {
                    ListTablesRequest request = ListTablesRequest.builder().build();
                    response = ddb.listTables(request);
                } else {
                    ListTablesRequest request = ListTablesRequest.builder()
                            .exclusiveStartTableName(lastName).build();
                    response = ddb.listTables(request);
                }

                List<String> tableNames = response.tableNames();
                if (tableNames.size() > 0) {
                    for (String curName : tableNames) {
                        System.out.format("* %s\n", curName);
                    }
                } else {
                    System.out.println("No tables found!");
                    System.exit(0);
                }

                lastName = response.lastEvaluatedTableName();
                if (lastName == null) {
                    moreTables = false;
                }

            } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
                System.err.println(e.getMessage());
                System.exit(1);
            }
        }
        System.out.println("\nDone!");
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListTables를 참조하세요.

PutItem

다음 코드 예시는 PutItem의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

DynamoDbClient를 사용하여 테이블에 항목 추가

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.PutItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.PutItemResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;
import java.util.HashMap;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
 * To place items into an Amazon DynamoDB table using the AWS SDK for Java V2,
 * its better practice to use the
 * Enhanced Client. See the EnhancedPutItem example.
 */
public class PutItem {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <tableName> <key> <keyVal> <albumtitle> <albumtitleval> <awards>
 <awardsval> <Songtitle> <songtitleval>

                Where:
                    tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table in which an item is placed
 (for example, Music3).
```

```
                    key - The key used in the Amazon DynamoDB table (for example,
Artist).
                    keyval - The key value that represents the item to get (for
example, Famous Band).
                    albumTitle - The Album title (for example, AlbumTitle).
                    AlbumTitleValue - The name of the album (for example, Songs
About Life ).
                    Awards - The awards column (for example, Awards).
                    AwardVal - The value of the awards (for example, 10).
                    SongTitle - The song title (for example, SongTitle).
                    SongTitleVal - The value of the song title (for example, Happy
Day).
                **Warning** This program will  place an item that you specify into a
table!
                """;

        if (args.length != 9) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String tableName = args[0];
        String key = args[1];
        String keyVal = args[2];
        String albumTitle = args[3];
        String albumTitleValue = args[4];
        String awards = args[5];
        String awardVal = args[6];
        String songTitle = args[7];
        String songTitleVal = args[8];

        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        putItemInTable(ddb, tableName, key, keyVal, albumTitle, albumTitleValue,
awards, awardVal, songTitle,
                songTitleVal);
        System.out.println("Done!");
        ddb.close();
    }

    public static void putItemInTable(DynamoDbClient ddb,
```

```
            String tableName,
            String key,
            String keyVal,
            String albumTitle,
            String albumTitleValue,
            String awards,
            String awardVal,
            String songTitle,
            String songTitleVal) {

        HashMap<String, AttributeValue> itemValues = new HashMap<>();
        itemValues.put(key, AttributeValue.builder().s(keyVal).build());
        itemValues.put(songTitle, AttributeValue.builder().s(songTitleVal).build());
        itemValues.put(albumTitle,
 AttributeValue.builder().s(albumTitleValue).build());
        itemValues.put(awards, AttributeValue.builder().s(awardVal).build());

        PutItemRequest request = PutItemRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .item(itemValues)
                .build();

        try {
            PutItemResponse response = ddb.putItem(request);
            System.out.println(tableName + " was successfully updated. The request
 id is "
                    + response.responseMetadata().requestId());

        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.format("Error: The Amazon DynamoDB table \"%s\" can't be
 found.\n", tableName);
            System.err.println("Be sure that it exists and that you've typed its
 name correctly!");
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 PutItem을 참조하세요.

Query

다음 코드 예시는 Query의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

DynamoDbClient를 사용하여 테이블을 쿼리합니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import java.util.HashMap;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
 * To query items from an Amazon DynamoDB table using the AWS SDK for Java V2,
 * its better practice to use the
 * Enhanced Client. See the EnhancedQueryRecords example.
 */
public class Query {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <tableName> <partitionKeyName> <partitionKeyVal>

                Where:
```

```
                    tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table to put the item in (for
 example, Music3).
                    partitionKeyName - The partition key name of the Amazon DynamoDB
 table (for example, Artist).
                    partitionKeyVal - The value of the partition key that should
 match (for example, Famous Band).
                """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String tableName = args[0];
        String partitionKeyName = args[1];
        String partitionKeyVal = args[2];

        // For more information about an alias, see:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/
Expressions.ExpressionAttributeNames.html
        String partitionAlias = "#a";

        System.out.format("Querying %s", tableName);
        System.out.println("");
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        int count = queryTable(ddb, tableName, partitionKeyName, partitionKeyVal,
 partitionAlias);
        System.out.println("There were " + count + "  record(s) returned");
        ddb.close();
    }

    public static int queryTable(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName, String
 partitionKeyName, String partitionKeyVal,
            String partitionAlias) {
        // Set up an alias for the partition key name in case it's a reserved word.
        HashMap<String, String> attrNameAlias = new HashMap<String, String>();
        attrNameAlias.put(partitionAlias, partitionKeyName);

        // Set up mapping of the partition name with the value.
        HashMap<String, AttributeValue> attrValues = new HashMap<>();
```

```
        attrValues.put(":" + partitionKeyName, AttributeValue.builder()
                .s(partitionKeyVal)
                .build());

        QueryRequest queryReq = QueryRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .keyConditionExpression(partitionAlias + " = :" + partitionKeyName)
                .expressionAttributeNames(attrNameAlias)
                .expressionAttributeValues(attrValues)
                .build();

        try {
            QueryResponse response = ddb.query(queryReq);
            return response.count();

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return -1;
    }
}
```

`DynamoDbClient` 및 보조 인덱스를 사용하여 테이블을 쿼리합니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
```

```
 * Create the Movies table by running the Scenario example and loading the Movie
 * data from the JSON file. Next create a secondary
 * index for the Movies table that uses only the year column. Name the index
 * **year-index**. For more information, see:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/GSI.html
 */
public class QueryItemsUsingIndex {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String tableName = "Movies";
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        queryIndex(ddb, tableName);
        ddb.close();
    }

    public static void queryIndex(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName) {
        try {
            Map<String, String> expressionAttributesNames = new HashMap<>();
            expressionAttributesNames.put("#year", "year");
            Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new HashMap<>();
            expressionAttributeValues.put(":yearValue",
 AttributeValue.builder().n("2013").build());

            QueryRequest request = QueryRequest.builder()
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .indexName("year-index")
                    .keyConditionExpression("#year = :yearValue")
                    .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributesNames)
                    .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
                    .build();

            System.out.println("=== Movie Titles ===");
            QueryResponse response = ddb.query(request);
            response.items()
                    .forEach(movie -> System.out.println(movie.get("title").s()));

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 Query를 참조하세요.

Scan

다음 코드 예시는 Scan의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

DynamoDbClient를 사용하여 Amazon DynamoDB 테이블을 스캔합니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ScanRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ScanResponse;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Set;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
 * To scan items from an Amazon DynamoDB table using the AWS SDK for Java V2,
 * its better practice to use the
 * Enhanced Client, See the EnhancedScanRecords example.
 */
```

```
public class DynamoDBScanItems {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <tableName>

                Where:
                    tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table to get information from
 (for example, Music3).
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String tableName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        scanItems(ddb, tableName);
        ddb.close();
    }

    public static void scanItems(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName) {
        try {
            ScanRequest scanRequest = ScanRequest.builder()
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .build();

            ScanResponse response = ddb.scan(scanRequest);
            for (Map<String, AttributeValue> item : response.items()) {
                Set<String> keys = item.keySet();
                for (String key : keys) {
                    System.out.println("The key name is " + key + "\n");
                    System.out.println("The value is " + item.get(key).s());
                }
            }

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
```

```
            e.printStackTrace();
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 Scan을 참조하세요.

`UpdateItem`

다음 코드 예시는 `UpdateItem`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

DynamoDbClient를 사용하여 테이블의 항목 업데이트

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeAction;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValueUpdate;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import java.util.HashMap;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
 * To update an Amazon DynamoDB table using the AWS SDK for Java V2, its better
 * practice to use the
```

```
 * Enhanced Client, See the EnhancedModifyItem example.
 */
public class UpdateItem {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <tableName> <key> <keyVal> <name> <updateVal>

                Where:
                    tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table (for example, Music3).
                    key - The name of the key in the table (for example, Artist).
                    keyVal - The value of the key (for example, Famous Band).
                    name - The name of the column where the value is updated (for
 example, Awards).
                    updateVal - The value used to update an item (for example, 14).
                 Example:
                    UpdateItem Music3 Artist Famous Band Awards 14
                """;

        if (args.length != 5) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String tableName = args[0];
        String key = args[1];
        String keyVal = args[2];
        String name = args[3];
        String updateVal = args[4];

        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();
        updateTableItem(ddb, tableName, key, keyVal, name, updateVal);
        ddb.close();
    }

    public static void updateTableItem(DynamoDbClient ddb,
            String tableName,
            String key,
            String keyVal,
            String name,
```

```
            String updateVal) {

        HashMap<String, AttributeValue> itemKey = new HashMap<>();
        itemKey.put(key, AttributeValue.builder()
                .s(keyVal)
                .build());

        HashMap<String, AttributeValueUpdate> updatedValues = new HashMap<>();
        updatedValues.put(name, AttributeValueUpdate.builder()
                .value(AttributeValue.builder().s(updateVal).build())
                .action(AttributeAction.PUT)
                .build());

        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .key(itemKey)
                .attributeUpdates(updatedValues)
                .build();

        try {
            ddb.updateItem(request);
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println("The Amazon DynamoDB table was updated!");
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 UpdateItem을 참조하세요.

UpdateTimeToLive

다음 코드 예시는 `UpdateTimeToLive`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

AWS SDK for Java 2.x를 사용하여 기존 DynamoDB 테이블에서 TTL을 활성화합니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.TimeToLiveSpecification;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateTimeToLiveRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateTimeToLiveResponse;

import java.util.logging.Level;
import java.util.logging.Logger;

    public UpdateTimeToLiveResponse enableTTL(final String tableName, final String
 attributeName, final Region region) {
        final TimeToLiveSpecification ttlSpec = TimeToLiveSpecification.builder()
            .attributeName(attributeName)
            .enabled(true)
            .build();

        final UpdateTimeToLiveRequest request = UpdateTimeToLiveRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .timeToLiveSpecification(ttlSpec)
            .build();

        try (DynamoDbClient ddb = dynamoDbClient != null
            ? dynamoDbClient
            : DynamoDbClient.builder().region(region).build()) {
            return ddb.updateTimeToLive(request);
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.format(TABLE_NOT_FOUND_ERROR, tableName);
            throw e;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

AWS SDK for Java 2.x를 사용하여 기존 DynamoDB 테이블에서 TTL을 비활성화합니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.TimeToLiveSpecification;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateTimeToLiveRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateTimeToLiveResponse;
```

```
import java.util.logging.Level;
import java.util.logging.Logger;

    public UpdateTimeToLiveResponse disableTTL(
        final String tableName, final String attributeName, final Region region) {
        final TimeToLiveSpecification ttlSpec = TimeToLiveSpecification.builder()
            .attributeName(attributeName)
            .enabled(false)
            .build();

        final UpdateTimeToLiveRequest request = UpdateTimeToLiveRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .timeToLiveSpecification(ttlSpec)
            .build();

        try (DynamoDbClient ddb = dynamoDbClient != null
            ? dynamoDbClient
            : DynamoDbClient.builder().region(region).build()) {
            return ddb.updateTimeToLive(request);
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.format(TABLE_NOT_FOUND_ERROR, tableName);
            throw e;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 UpdateTimeToLive를 참조하세요.

시나리오

DynamoDB 테이블에 데이터를 제출하기 위한 앱 구축

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon DynamoDB 테이블에 데이터를 제출하고 사용자가 테이블을 업데이트할 때 알리는 애플리케이션을 빌드하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

Amazon DynamoDB Java API를 사용하여 데이터를 제출하고 Amazon Simple Notification Service Java API를 사용하여 문자 메시지를 전송하는 동적 웹 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- DynamoDB
- Amazon SNS

단일 속성과 여러 값 비교

다음 코드 예제에서는 여러 값을 DynamoDB의 단일 속성과 비교하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- IN 연산자를 사용하여 단일 속성과 여러 값을 비교합니다.
- IN 연산자를 여러 OR 조건과 비교합니다.
- IN을 사용할 때 성능 및 표현식 복잡성 측면의 이점을 이해합니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

를 사용하여 DynamoDB의 단일 속성과 여러 값을 비교합니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ScanRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ScanResponse;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Locale;
import java.util.Map;

    /**
     * Queries a table using the IN operator to compare multiple values with a
 single attribute.
```

```
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to use the IN operator in a filter expression
     * to match an attribute against multiple values.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param partitionKeyName The name of the partition key attribute
     * @param partitionKeyValue The value of the partition key to query
     * @param attributeName The name of the attribute to compare
     * @param valuesList List of values to compare against
     * @return The query response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static QueryResponse compareMultipleValues(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        String partitionKeyName,
        AttributeValue partitionKeyValue,
        String attributeName,
        List<AttributeValue> valuesList) {

        // Create expression attribute names
        Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeNames.put("#pkName", partitionKeyName);
        expressionAttributeNames.put("#attrName", attributeName);

        // Create expression attribute values
        Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeValues.put(":pkValue", partitionKeyValue);

        // Add values for IN operator
        for (int i = 0; i < valuesList.size(); i++) {
            expressionAttributeValues.put(":val" + i, valuesList.get(i));
        }

        // Build the IN clause
        StringBuilder inClause = new StringBuilder();
        for (int i = 0; i < valuesList.size(); i++) {
            if (i > 0) {
                inClause.append(", ");
            }
            inClause.append(":val").append(i);
        }
```

```
        // Define the query parameters
        QueryRequest request = QueryRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .keyConditionExpression("#pkName = :pkValue")
            .filterExpression("#attrName IN (" + inClause.toString() + ")")
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .build();

        // Perform the query operation
        return dynamoDbClient.query(request);
    }

    /**
     * Queries a table using multiple OR conditions to compare multiple values with
a single attribute.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates the alternative approach to using the IN
operator,
     * by using multiple OR conditions.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param partitionKeyName The name of the partition key attribute
     * @param partitionKeyValue The value of the partition key to query
     * @param attributeName The name of the attribute to compare
     * @param valuesList List of values to compare against
     * @return The query response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static QueryResponse compareWithOrConditions(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        String partitionKeyName,
        AttributeValue partitionKeyValue,
        String attributeName,
        List<AttributeValue> valuesList) {

        // Create expression attribute names
        Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeNames.put("#pkName", partitionKeyName);
        expressionAttributeNames.put("#attrName", attributeName);

        // Create expression attribute values
```

```
        Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeValues.put(":pkValue", partitionKeyValue);

        // Add values for OR conditions
        for (int i = 0; i < valuesList.size(); i++) {
            expressionAttributeValues.put(":val" + i, valuesList.get(i));
        }

        // Build the OR conditions
        StringBuilder orConditions = new StringBuilder();
        for (int i = 0; i < valuesList.size(); i++) {
            if (i > 0) {
                orConditions.append(" OR ");
            }
            orConditions.append("#attrName = :val").append(i);
        }

        // Define the query parameters
        QueryRequest request = QueryRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .keyConditionExpression("#pkName = :pkValue")
            .filterExpression(orConditions.toString())
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .build();

        // Perform the query operation
        return dynamoDbClient.query(request);
    }

    /**
     * Compares the performance of using the IN operator versus multiple OR
conditions.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates the performance difference between using the IN
operator
     * and using multiple OR conditions.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param partitionKeyName The name of the partition key attribute
     * @param partitionKeyValue The value of the partition key to query
     * @param attributeName The name of the attribute to compare
     * @param valuesList List of values to compare against
```

```
     * @return Map containing the performance comparison results
     */
    public static Map<String, Object> comparePerformance(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        String partitionKeyName,
        AttributeValue partitionKeyValue,
        String attributeName,
        List<AttributeValue> valuesList) {

        Map<String, Object> results = new HashMap<>();

        try {
            // Measure performance of IN operator
            long inStartTime = System.nanoTime();
            QueryResponse inResponse = compareMultipleValues(
                dynamoDbClient, tableName, partitionKeyName, partitionKeyValue,
attributeName, valuesList);
            long inEndTime = System.nanoTime();
            long inDuration = inEndTime - inStartTime;

            // Measure performance of OR conditions
            long orStartTime = System.nanoTime();
            QueryResponse orResponse = compareWithOrConditions(
                dynamoDbClient, tableName, partitionKeyName, partitionKeyValue,
attributeName, valuesList);
            long orEndTime = System.nanoTime();
            long orDuration = orEndTime - orStartTime;

            // Record results
            results.put("inOperatorDuration", inDuration);
            results.put("orConditionsDuration", orDuration);
            results.put("inOperatorItems", inResponse.count());
            results.put("orConditionsItems", orResponse.count());
            results.put("inOperatorExpression", "IN operator with " +
valuesList.size() + " values");
            results.put("orConditionsExpression", valuesList.size() + " OR
conditions");
            results.put("success", true);

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            results.put("success", false);
            results.put("error", e.getMessage());
        }
```

```
        return results;
    }

    /**
     * Scans a table using the IN operator with a large number of values.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to use the IN operator with a large number of
values,
     * which can help stay within the 300 operator limit.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param attributeName The name of the attribute to compare
     * @param valuesList List of values to compare against
     * @return The scan response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static ScanResponse scanWithLargeInClause(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String tableName, String attributeName,
List<AttributeValue> valuesList) {

        // Create expression attribute names
        Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeNames.put("#attrName", attributeName);

        // Create expression attribute values
        Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new HashMap<>();

        // Add values for IN operator
        for (int i = 0; i < valuesList.size(); i++) {
            expressionAttributeValues.put(":val" + i, valuesList.get(i));
        }

        // Build the IN clause
        StringBuilder inClause = new StringBuilder();
        for (int i = 0; i < valuesList.size(); i++) {
            if (i > 0) {
                inClause.append(", ");
            }
            inClause.append(":val").append(i);
        }

        // Define the scan parameters
```

```
        ScanRequest request = ScanRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .filterExpression("#attrName IN (" + inClause.toString() + ")")
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .build();

        // Perform the scan operation
        return dynamoDbClient.scan(request);
    }

    /**
     * Generates a list of sample values for testing.
     *
     * <p>Helper method to generate a list of sample values for testing.
     *
     * @param valueType The type of values to generate (string, number, or boolean)
     * @param count The number of values to generate
     * @return List of generated attribute values
     */
    public static List<AttributeValue> generateSampleValues(String valueType, int
count) {
        List<AttributeValue> values = new ArrayList<>();

        for (int i = 0; i < count; i++) {
            AttributeValue value;

            switch (valueType.toLowerCase(Locale.ROOT)) {
                case "string":
                    value = AttributeValue.builder().s("Value" + i).build();
                    break;
                case "number":
                    value = AttributeValue.builder().n(String.valueOf(i)).build();
                    break;
                case "boolean":
                    value = AttributeValue.builder().bool(i % 2 == 0).build();
                    break;
                default:
                    throw new IllegalArgumentException("Unsupported value type: " +
valueType);
            }

            values.add(value);
        }
```

```
        return values;
    }
```

여러 값을와 비교하는 예제 사용 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
    public static void exampleUsage(DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String tableName)
{
        System.out.println("Demonstrating how to compare multiple values with a
single attribute in DynamoDB");

        try {
            // Example 1: Using the IN operator
            System.out.println("\nExample 1: Using the IN operator");
            List<AttributeValue> categories = List.of(
                AttributeValue.builder().s("Electronics").build(),
                AttributeValue.builder().s("Computers").build(),
                AttributeValue.builder().s("Accessories").build());

            QueryResponse inResponse = compareMultipleValues(
                dynamoDbClient,
                tableName,
                "Department",
                AttributeValue.builder().s("Retail").build(),
                "Category",
                categories);

            System.out.println("Found " + inResponse.count() + " items using IN
operator");
            System.out.println("Items: " + inResponse.items());

            // Example 2: Using multiple OR conditions
            System.out.println("\nExample 2: Using multiple OR conditions");
            QueryResponse orResponse = compareWithOrConditions(
                dynamoDbClient,
                tableName,
                "Department",
                AttributeValue.builder().s("Retail").build(),
                "Category",
                categories);
```

```
            System.out.println("Found " + orResponse.count() + " items using OR
conditions");
            System.out.println("Items: " + orResponse.items());

            // Example 3: Performance comparison
            System.out.println("\nExample 3: Performance comparison");
            Map<String, Object> perfComparison = comparePerformance(
                dynamoDbClient,
                tableName,
                "Department",
                AttributeValue.builder().s("Retail").build(),
                "Category",
                categories);

            if ((boolean) perfComparison.get("success")) {
                System.out.println("IN operator duration: " +
perfComparison.get("inOperatorDuration") + " ns");
                System.out.println("OR conditions duration: " +
perfComparison.get("orConditionsDuration") + " ns");
                System.out.println("IN operator found " +
perfComparison.get("inOperatorItems") + " items");
                System.out.println("OR conditions found " +
perfComparison.get("orConditionsItems") + " items");
                System.out.println("Expression complexity comparison:");
                System.out.println("  IN operator: " +
perfComparison.get("inOperatorExpression"));
                System.out.println("  OR conditions: " +
perfComparison.get("orConditionsExpression"));
            } else {
                System.out.println("Performance comparison failed: " +
perfComparison.get("error"));
            }

            // Example 4: Using IN with a large number of values
            System.out.println("\nExample 4: Using IN with a large number of
values");
            List<AttributeValue> productIds = generateSampleValues("string", 20);

            ScanResponse largeInResponse = scanWithLargeInClause(dynamoDbClient,
tableName, "ProductId", productIds);

            System.out.println(
                "Found " + largeInResponse.count() + " items using IN with " +
productIds.size() + " values");
```

```
            // Explain the benefits of using IN
            System.out.println("\nKey points about using the IN operator in
DynamoDB:");
            System.out.println("1. The IN operator allows comparing a single
attribute against multiple values");
            System.out.println("2. IN is more concise than using multiple OR
conditions");
            System.out.println("3. IN counts as only 1 operator regardless of the
number of values");
            System.out.println("4. Multiple OR conditions count as 1 operator per
condition plus 1 per OR");
            System.out.println("5. Using IN helps stay within the 300 operator limit
for complex expressions");
            System.out.println("6. IN can be used in filter expressions and
condition expressions");
            System.out.println("7. The IN operator supports up to 100 comparison
values");

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Error: " + e.getMessage());
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - Query
  - Scan

항목의 TTL을 조건부로 업데이트

다음 코드 예제에서는 항목의 TTL을 조건부로 업데이트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

조건을 사용하여 테이블의 기존 DynamoDB 항목에서 TTL을 업데이트합니다.

```
package com.amazon.samplelib.ttl;

import com.amazon.samplelib.CodeSampleUtils;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ConditionalCheckFailedException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateItemResponse;

import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Optional;

/**
 * Updates an item in a DynamoDB table with TTL attributes using a conditional
 expression.
 * This class demonstrates how to conditionally update TTL expiration timestamps.
 */
public class UpdateTTLConditional {

    private static final String USAGE =
        """
            Usage:
                <tableName> <primaryKey> <sortKey> <region>
            Where:
                tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table being queried.
                primaryKey - The name of the primary key. Also known as the hash or
 partition key.
                sortKey - The name of the sort key. Also known as the range
 attribute.
                region (optional) - The AWS region that the Amazon DynamoDB table is
 located in. (Default: us-east-1)
            """;
    private static final int DAYS_TO_EXPIRE = 90;
    private static final int SECONDS_PER_DAY = 24 * 60 * 60;
    private static final String PRIMARY_KEY_ATTR = "primaryKey";
    private static final String SORT_KEY_ATTR = "sortKey";
    private static final String UPDATED_AT_ATTR = "updatedAt";
    private static final String EXPIRE_AT_ATTR = "expireAt";
    private static final String UPDATE_EXPRESSION = "SET " + UPDATED_AT_ATTR + "=:c,
" + EXPIRE_AT_ATTR + "=:e";
    private static final String CONDITION_EXPRESSION = "attribute_exists(" +
 PRIMARY_KEY_ATTR + ")";
```

```
    private static final String SUCCESS_MESSAGE = "%s UpdateItem operation with TTL
successful.";
    private static final String CONDITION_FAILED_MESSAGE = "Condition check failed.
Item does not exist.";
    private static final String TABLE_NOT_FOUND_ERROR = "Error: The Amazon DynamoDB
table \"%s\" can't be found.";

    private final DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient;

    /**
     * Constructs an UpdateTTLConditional with a default DynamoDB client.
     */
    public UpdateTTLConditional() {
        this.dynamoDbClient = null;
    }

    /**
     * Constructs an UpdateTTLConditional with the specified DynamoDB client.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client to use
     */
    public UpdateTTLConditional(final DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient) {
        this.dynamoDbClient = dynamoDbClient;
    }

    /**
     * Main method to demonstrate conditionally updating an item with TTL.
     *
     * @param args Command line arguments
     */
    public static void main(final String[] args) {
        try {
            int result = new UpdateTTLConditional().processArgs(args);
            System.exit(result);
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    /**
     * Process command line arguments and conditionally update an item with TTL.
     *
     * @param args Command line arguments
```

```
     * @return 0 if successful, non-zero otherwise
     * @throws ResourceNotFoundException If the table doesn't exist
     * @throws DynamoDbException If an error occurs during the operation
     * @throws IllegalArgumentException If arguments are invalid
     */
    public int processArgs(final String[] args) {
        // Argument validation (remove or replace this line when reusing this code)
        CodeSampleUtils.validateArgs(args, new int[] {3, 4}, USAGE);

        final String tableName = args[0];
        final String primaryKey = args[1];
        final String sortKey = args[2];
        final Region region = Optional.ofNullable(args.length > 3 ? args[3] : null)
            .map(Region::of)
            .orElse(Region.US_EAST_1);

        // Get current time in epoch second format
        final long currentTime = System.currentTimeMillis() / 1000;

        // Calculate expiration time 90 days from now in epoch second format
        final long expireDate = currentTime + (DAYS_TO_EXPIRE * SECONDS_PER_DAY);

        // Create the key map for the item to update
        final Map<String, AttributeValue> keyMap = Map.of(
            PRIMARY_KEY_ATTR, AttributeValue.builder().s(primaryKey).build(),
            SORT_KEY_ATTR, AttributeValue.builder().s(sortKey).build());

        // Create the expression attribute values
        final Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = Map.of(
            ":c", AttributeValue.builder().n(String.valueOf(currentTime)).build(),
            ":e", AttributeValue.builder().n(String.valueOf(expireDate)).build());

        final UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(keyMap)
            .updateExpression(UPDATE_EXPRESSION)
            .conditionExpression(CONDITION_EXPRESSION)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .build();

        try (DynamoDbClient ddb = dynamoDbClient != null
            ? dynamoDbClient
            : DynamoDbClient.builder().region(region).build()) {
            final UpdateItemResponse response = ddb.updateItem(request);
```

```
            System.out.println(String.format(SUCCESS_MESSAGE, tableName));
            return 0;
        } catch (ConditionalCheckFailedException e) {
            System.err.println(CONDITION_FAILED_MESSAGE);
            throw e;
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.format(TABLE_NOT_FOUND_ERROR, tableName);
            throw e;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 UpdateItem을 참조하세요.

표현식 연산자 수 계산

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB에서 표현식 연산자를 계산하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- DynamoDB의 연산자 제한(300개)을 이해합니다.
- 복잡한 표현식에서 연산자 수를 계산합니다.
- 제한 범위를 벗어나지 않도록 표현식을 최적화합니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

AWS SDK for Java 2.x를 사용한 표현식 연산자 수 계산을 보여줍니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateItemResponse;

import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.regex.Matcher;
import java.util.regex.Pattern;
```

```
    /**
     * Creates a complex filter expression with a specified number of conditions.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to generate a complex expression with
     * a specific number of operators to test the 300 operator limit.
     *
     * @param conditionsCount Number of conditions to include
     * @param useAnd Whether to use AND (true) or OR (false) between conditions
     * @return Map containing the filter expression, attribute values, and operator
count
     */
    public static Map<String, Object> createComplexFilterExpression(int
conditionsCount, boolean useAnd) {
        // Initialize the expression parts and attribute values
        StringBuilder filterExpression = new StringBuilder();
        Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new HashMap<>();

        // Generate the specified number of conditions
        for (int i = 0; i < conditionsCount; i++) {
            // Add the operator between conditions (except for the first one)
            if (i > 0) {
                filterExpression.append(useAnd ? " AND " : " OR ");
            }

            // Alternate between different comparison operators for variety
            String valueKey = ":val" + i;

            switch (i % 5) {
                case 0:
                    filterExpression.append("attribute").append(i).append(" =
").append(valueKey);
                    expressionAttributeValues.put(
                        valueKey, AttributeValue.builder().s("value" + i).build());
                    break;
                case 1:
                    filterExpression.append("attribute").append(i).append(" >
").append(valueKey);
                    expressionAttributeValues.put(
                        valueKey,
AttributeValue.builder().n(String.valueOf(i)).build());
                    break;
                case 2:
                    filterExpression.append("attribute").append(i).append(" <
").append(valueKey);
```

```
                    expressionAttributeValues.put(
                        valueKey,
                        AttributeValue.builder().n(String.valueOf(i * 10)).build());
                    break;
                case 3:
                    filterExpression
                        .append("contains(attribute")
                        .append(i)
                        .append(", ")
                        .append(valueKey)
                        .append(")");
                    expressionAttributeValues.put(
                        valueKey, AttributeValue.builder().s("substring" +
i).build());
                    break;
                case 4:
                    filterExpression
                        .append("attribute_exists(attribute")
                        .append(i)
                        .append(")");
                    break;
                default:
                    // This case will never be reached, but added to satisfy
checkstyle
                    break;
            }
        }

        // Calculate the operator count
        // Each condition has 1 operator (=, >, <, contains, attribute_exists)
        // Each AND or OR between conditions is 1 operator
        int operatorCount = conditionsCount + (conditionsCount > 0 ? conditionsCount
- 1 : 0);

        // Create the result map
        Map<String, Object> result = new HashMap<>();
        result.put("filterExpression", filterExpression.toString());
        result.put("expressionAttributeValues", expressionAttributeValues);
        result.put("operatorCount", operatorCount);

        return result;
    }

    /**
```

```
     * Creates a complex update expression with a specified number of operations.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to generate a complex update expression with
     * a specific number of operators to test the 300 operator limit.
     *
     * @param operationsCount Number of operations to include
     * @return Map containing the update expression, attribute values, and operator
count
     */
    public static Map<String, Object> createComplexUpdateExpression(int
operationsCount) {
        // Initialize the expression parts and attribute values
        StringBuilder updateExpression = new StringBuilder("SET ");
        Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new HashMap<>();

        // Generate the specified number of SET operations
        for (int i = 0; i < operationsCount; i++) {
            // Add comma between operations (except for the first one)
            if (i > 0) {
                updateExpression.append(", ");
            }

            // Alternate between different types of SET operations
            String valueKey = ":val" + i;

            switch (i % 3) {
                case 0:
                    // Simple assignment (1 operator: =)
                    updateExpression.append("attribute").append(i).append(" =
").append(valueKey);
                    expressionAttributeValues.put(
                        valueKey, AttributeValue.builder().s("value" + i).build());
                    break;
                case 1:
                    // Addition (2 operators: = and +)
                    updateExpression
                        .append("attribute")
                        .append(i)
                        .append(" = attribute")
                        .append(i)
                        .append(" + ")
                        .append(valueKey);
                    expressionAttributeValues.put(
```

```
                        valueKey,
AttributeValue.builder().n(String.valueOf(i)).build());
                    break;
                case 2:
                    // Conditional assignment with if_not_exists (2 operators: = and
if_not_exists)
                    updateExpression
                        .append("attribute")
                        .append(i)
                        .append(" = if_not_exists(attribute")
                        .append(i)
                        .append(", ")
                        .append(valueKey)
                        .append(")");
                    expressionAttributeValues.put(
                        valueKey,
                        AttributeValue.builder().n(String.valueOf(i * 10)).build());
                    break;
                default:
                    // This case will never be reached, but added to satisfy
checkstyle
                    break;
            }
        }

        // Calculate the operator count
        // Each operation has 1-2 operators as noted above
        int operatorCount = 0;
        for (int i = 0; i < operationsCount; i++) {
            operatorCount += (i % 3 == 0) ? 1 : 2;
        }

        // Create the result map
        Map<String, Object> result = new HashMap<>();
        result.put("updateExpression", updateExpression.toString());
        result.put("expressionAttributeValues", expressionAttributeValues);
        result.put("operatorCount", operatorCount);

        return result;
    }

    /**
     * Test the operator limit by attempting an operation with a complex expression.
     *
```

```
     * <p>This method demonstrates what happens when an expression approaches or
     * exceeds the 300 operator limit.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param operatorCount Target number of operators to include
     * @return Map containing the result of the operation attempt
     */
    public static Map<String, Object> testOperatorLimit(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String tableName, Map<String, AttributeValue>
key, int operatorCount) {

        // Create a complex update expression with the specified operator count
        Map<String, Object> expressionData =
            createComplexUpdateExpression((int) Math.ceil(operatorCount / 1.5)); //
Adjust to get close to target count

        String updateExpression = (String) expressionData.get("updateExpression");
        @SuppressWarnings("unchecked")
        Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues =
            (Map<String, AttributeValue>)
expressionData.get("expressionAttributeValues");
        int actualCount = (int) expressionData.get("operatorCount");

        System.out.println("Generated update expression with approximately " +
actualCount + " operators");

        // Define the update parameters
        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .updateExpression(updateExpression)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .returnValues("UPDATED_NEW")
            .build();

        try {
            // Attempt the update operation
            UpdateItemResponse response = dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);

            Map<String, Object> result = new HashMap<>();
            result.put("success", true);
```

```
            result.put("message", "Operation succeeded with " + actualCount + "
operators");
            result.put("data", response);
            return result;

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            // Check if the error is due to exceeding the operator limit
            if (e.getMessage().contains("too many operators")) {
                Map<String, Object> result = new HashMap<>();
                result.put("success", false);
                result.put("message", "Operation failed: " + e.getMessage());
                result.put("operatorCount", actualCount);
                return result;
            }

            // Return other errors
            Map<String, Object> result = new HashMap<>();
            result.put("success", false);
            result.put("message", "Operation failed: " + e.getMessage());
            result.put("error", e);
            return result;
        }
    }

    /**
     * Break down a complex expression into multiple simpler operations.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to handle expressions that would exceed
     * the 300 operator limit by breaking them into multiple operations.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param totalOperations Total number of operations to perform
     * @return Map containing the results of the operations
     */
    public static Map<String, Object> breakDownComplexExpression(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String tableName, Map<String, AttributeValue>
key, int totalOperations) {

        // Calculate how many operations we can safely include in each batch
        // Using 150 as a conservative limit (well below 300)
        final int operationsPerBatch = 100;
```

```
        final int batchCount = (int) Math.ceil((double) totalOperations /
operationsPerBatch);

        System.out.println("Breaking down " + totalOperations + " operations into "
+ batchCount + " batches");

        Map<String, Object> results = new HashMap<>();
        results.put("totalBatches", batchCount);

        Map<Integer, Map<String, Object>> batchResults = new HashMap<>();

        // Process each batch
        for (int batch = 0; batch < batchCount; batch++) {
            // Calculate the operations for this batch
            int batchStart = batch * operationsPerBatch;
            int batchEnd = Math.min(batchStart + operationsPerBatch,
totalOperations);
            int batchSize = batchEnd - batchStart;

            System.out.println(
                "Processing batch " + (batch + 1) + "/" + batchCount + " with " +
batchSize + " operations");

            // Create an update expression for this batch
            Map<String, Object> expressionData =
createComplexUpdateExpression(batchSize);

            String updateExpression = (String)
expressionData.get("updateExpression");
            @SuppressWarnings("unchecked")
            Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues =
                (Map<String, AttributeValue>)
expressionData.get("expressionAttributeValues");
            int operatorCount = (int) expressionData.get("operatorCount");

            // Define the update parameters
            UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .key(key)
                .updateExpression(updateExpression)
                .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
                .returnValues("UPDATED_NEW")
                .build();
```

```
            try {
                // Perform the update operation for this batch
                UpdateItemResponse response = dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);

                Map<String, Object> batchResult = new HashMap<>();
                batchResult.put("batch", batch + 1);
                batchResult.put("success", true);
                batchResult.put("operatorCount", operatorCount);
                batchResult.put("attributes", response.attributes());

                batchResults.put(batch, batchResult);

            } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
                Map<String, Object> batchResult = new HashMap<>();
                batchResult.put("batch", batch + 1);
                batchResult.put("success", false);
                batchResult.put("operatorCount", operatorCount);
                batchResult.put("error", e.getMessage());

                batchResults.put(batch, batchResult);

                // Continue with next batch instead of breaking
                continue;
            }
        }

        results.put("results", batchResults);
        return results;
    }

    /**
     * Count operators in a DynamoDB expression based on the rules in the
documentation.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how operators are counted according to the
     * DynamoDB documentation.
     *
     * @param expression The DynamoDB expression to analyze
     * @return Map containing the breakdown of operator counts
     */
    public static Map<String, Integer> countOperatorsInExpression(String expression)
{
        // Initialize counters for different operator types
        Map<String, Integer> counts = new HashMap<>();
```

```
        counts.put("comparisonOperators", 0);
        counts.put("logicalOperators", 0);
        counts.put("functions", 0);
        counts.put("arithmeticOperators", 0);
        counts.put("specialOperators", 0);
        counts.put("total", 0);

        // Count comparison operators (=, <>, <, <=, >, >=)
        // This is a simplified approach and may not catch all cases
        int comparisonCount = 0;
        Pattern comparisonPattern = Pattern.compile("(=|<>|<=|>=|<|>)");
        Matcher comparisonMatcher = comparisonPattern.matcher(expression);
        while (comparisonMatcher.find()) {
            comparisonCount++;
        }
        counts.put("comparisonOperators", comparisonCount);

        // Count logical operators (AND, OR, NOT)
        int andCount = countOccurrences(expression, "\\bAND\\b");
        int orCount = countOccurrences(expression, "\\bOR\\b");
        int notCount = countOccurrences(expression, "\\bNOT\\b");
        counts.put("logicalOperators", andCount + orCount + notCount);

        // Count functions (attribute_exists, attribute_not_exists, attribute_type,
 begins_with, contains, size)
        int functionCount = countOccurrences(
            expression,
            "\\b(attribute_exists|attribute_not_exists|attribute_type|begins_with|
contains|size|if_not_exists)\\(");
        counts.put("functions", functionCount);

        // Count arithmetic operators (+ and -)
        // This is a simplified approach and may not catch all cases
        int arithmeticCount = 0;
        Pattern arithmeticPattern = Pattern.compile("[a-zA-Z0-9_)\\]]\\s*[\\+\\-]\
\s*[a-zA-Z0-9_:(]");
        Matcher arithmeticMatcher = arithmeticPattern.matcher(expression);
        while (arithmeticMatcher.find()) {
            arithmeticCount++;
        }
        counts.put("arithmeticOperators", arithmeticCount);

        // Count special operators (BETWEEN, IN)
        int betweenCount = countOccurrences(expression, "\\bBETWEEN\\b");
```

```
        int inCount = countOccurrences(expression, "\\bIN\\b");
        counts.put("specialOperators", betweenCount + inCount);

        // Add extra operators for BETWEEN (each BETWEEN includes an AND)
        int currentLogicalOps = counts.getOrDefault("logicalOperators", 0);
        counts.put("logicalOperators", currentLogicalOps + betweenCount);

        // Calculate total
        int total = counts.getOrDefault("comparisonOperators", 0)
            + counts.getOrDefault("logicalOperators", 0)
            + counts.getOrDefault("functions", 0)
            + counts.getOrDefault("arithmeticOperators", 0)
            + counts.getOrDefault("specialOperators", 0);
        counts.put("total", total);

        return counts;
    }

    /**
     * Helper method to count occurrences of a pattern in a string.
     *
     * @param text The text to search in
     * @param regex The regular expression pattern to search for
     * @return The number of occurrences
     */
    private static int countOccurrences(String text, String regex) {
        final Pattern pattern = Pattern.compile(regex);
        final Matcher matcher = pattern.matcher(text);
        int count = 0;
        while (matcher.find()) {
            count++;
        }
        return count;
    }
```

에서 계산하는 표현식 연산자의 사용 예입니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
    public static void exampleUsage(DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String tableName)
{
        // Example key
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key = new HashMap<>();
        key.put("ProductId", AttributeValue.builder().s("P12345").build());
```

```
        System.out.println("Demonstrating DynamoDB expression operator counting and
the 300 operator limit");

        try {
            // Example 1: Analyze a simple expression
            System.out.println("\nExample 1: Analyzing a simple expression");
            String simpleExpression = "Price = :price AND Rating > :rating AND
Category IN (:cat1, :cat2, :cat3)";
            Map<String, Integer> simpleCount =
countOperatorsInExpression(simpleExpression);

            System.out.println("Expression: " + simpleExpression);
            System.out.println("Operator count breakdown:");
            System.out.println("- Comparison operators: " +
simpleCount.get("comparisonOperators"));
            System.out.println("- Logical operators: " +
simpleCount.get("logicalOperators"));
            System.out.println("- Functions: " + simpleCount.get("functions"));
            System.out.println("- Arithmetic operators: " +
simpleCount.get("arithmeticOperators"));
            System.out.println("- Special operators: " +
simpleCount.get("specialOperators"));
            System.out.println("- Total operators: " + simpleCount.get("total"));

            // Example 2: Analyze a complex expression
            System.out.println("\nExample 2: Analyzing a complex expression");
            String complexExpression = "(attribute_exists(Category) AND Size
BETWEEN :min AND :max) OR "
                + "(Price > :price AND contains(Description, :keyword) AND "
                + "(Rating >= :minRating OR Reviews > :minReviews))";
            Map<String, Integer> complexCount =
countOperatorsInExpression(complexExpression);

            System.out.println("Expression: " + complexExpression);
            System.out.println("Operator count breakdown:");
            System.out.println("- Comparison operators: " +
complexCount.get("comparisonOperators"));
            System.out.println("- Logical operators: " +
complexCount.get("logicalOperators"));
            System.out.println("- Functions: " + complexCount.get("functions"));
            System.out.println("- Arithmetic operators: " +
complexCount.get("arithmeticOperators"));
```

```
            System.out.println("- Special operators: " +
complexCount.get("specialOperators"));
            System.out.println("- Total operators: " + complexCount.get("total"));

            // Example 3: Test approaching the operator limit
            System.out.println("\nExample 3: Testing an expression approaching the
operator limit");
            Map<String, Object> approachingLimit = testOperatorLimit(dynamoDbClient,
tableName, key, 290);
            System.out.println(approachingLimit.get("message"));

            // Example 4: Test exceeding the operator limit
            System.out.println("\nExample 4: Testing an expression exceeding the
operator limit");
            Map<String, Object> exceedingLimit = testOperatorLimit(dynamoDbClient,
tableName, key, 310);
            System.out.println(exceedingLimit.get("message"));

            // Example 5: Breaking down a complex expression
            System.out.println("\nExample 5: Breaking down a complex expression into
multiple operations");
            Map<String, Object> breakdownResult =
breakDownComplexExpression(dynamoDbClient, tableName, key, 500);
            @SuppressWarnings("unchecked")
            Map<Integer, Map<String, Object>> results =
                (Map<Integer, Map<String, Object>>) breakdownResult.get("results");
            System.out.println(
                "Processed " + results.size() + " of " +
breakdownResult.get("totalBatches") + " batches");

            // Explain the operator counting rules
            System.out.println("\nKey points about DynamoDB expression operator
counting:");
            System.out.println("1. The maximum number of operators in any expression
is 300");
            System.out.println("2. Each comparison operator (=, <>, <, <=, >, >=)
counts as 1 operator");
            System.out.println("3. Each logical operator (AND, OR, NOT) counts as 1
operator");
            System.out.println("4. Each function call (attribute_exists, contains,
etc.) counts as 1 operator");
            System.out.println("5. Each arithmetic operator (+ or -) counts as 1
operator");
```

```
            System.out.println("6. BETWEEN counts as 2 operators (BETWEEN itself and
the AND within it)");
            System.out.println("7. IN counts as 1 operator regardless of the number
of values");
            System.out.println("8. Parentheses for grouping and attribute paths
don't count as operators");
            System.out.println("9. When you exceed the limit, the error always
reports '301 operators'");
            System.out.println("10. For complex operations, break them into multiple
smaller operations");

        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.err.println("Error: " + e.getMessage());
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 UpdateItem을 참조하세요.

사진을 관리하기 위한 서버리스 애플리케이션 만들기

다음 코드 예시에서는 사용자가 레이블을 사용하여 사진을 관리할 수 있는 서버리스 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지에서 레이블을 감지하고 나중에 검색할 수 있도록 저장하는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션을 개발하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제의 출처에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS 커뮤니티의 게시물을 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3

- Amazon SNS

글로벌 보조 인덱스가 있는 테이블 만들기

다음 코드 예제는 글로벌 보조 인덱스로 테이블을 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

를 사용하여 글로벌 보조 인덱스로 DynamoDB 테이블을 생성합니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.waiters.WaiterResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeDefinition;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.CreateTableRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DeleteTableRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DescribeTableRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DescribeTableResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.GlobalSecondaryIndex;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.KeySchemaElement;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.KeyType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.Projection;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ProjectionType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ProvisionedThroughput;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.PutItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ScalarAttributeType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.waiters.DynamoDbWaiter;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;

    public void createTable() {
        try {
            // Attribute definitions
            final List<AttributeDefinition> attributeDefinitions = new
 ArrayList<>();
```

```
            attributeDefinitions.add(AttributeDefinition.builder()
                .attributeName(ISSUE_ID_ATTR)
                .attributeType(ScalarAttributeType.S)
                .build());
            attributeDefinitions.add(AttributeDefinition.builder()
                .attributeName(TITLE_ATTR)
                .attributeType(ScalarAttributeType.S)
                .build());
            attributeDefinitions.add(AttributeDefinition.builder()
                .attributeName(CREATE_DATE_ATTR)
                .attributeType(ScalarAttributeType.S)
                .build());
            attributeDefinitions.add(AttributeDefinition.builder()
                .attributeName(DUE_DATE_ATTR)
                .attributeType(ScalarAttributeType.S)
                .build());

            // Key schema for table
            final List<KeySchemaElement> tableKeySchema = new ArrayList<>();
            tableKeySchema.add(KeySchemaElement.builder()
                .attributeName(ISSUE_ID_ATTR)
                .keyType(KeyType.HASH)
                .build()); // Partition key
            tableKeySchema.add(KeySchemaElement.builder()
                .attributeName(TITLE_ATTR)
                .keyType(KeyType.RANGE)
                .build()); // Sort key

            // Initial provisioned throughput settings for the indexes
            final ProvisionedThroughput ptIndex = ProvisionedThroughput.builder()
                .readCapacityUnits(1L)
                .writeCapacityUnits(1L)
                .build();

            // CreateDateIndex
            final List<KeySchemaElement> createDateKeySchema = new ArrayList<>();
            createDateKeySchema.add(KeySchemaElement.builder()
                .attributeName(CREATE_DATE_ATTR)
                .keyType(KeyType.HASH)
                .build());
            createDateKeySchema.add(KeySchemaElement.builder()
                .attributeName(ISSUE_ID_ATTR)
                .keyType(KeyType.RANGE)
                .build());
```

```
            final Projection createDateProjection = Projection.builder()
                .projectionType(ProjectionType.INCLUDE)
                .nonKeyAttributes(DESCRIPTION_ATTR, STATUS_ATTR)
                .build();

            final GlobalSecondaryIndex createDateIndex =
GlobalSecondaryIndex.builder()
                .indexName(CREATE_DATE_INDEX)
                .keySchema(createDateKeySchema)
                .projection(createDateProjection)
                .provisionedThroughput(ptIndex)
                .build();

            // TitleIndex
            final List<KeySchemaElement> titleKeySchema = new ArrayList<>();
            titleKeySchema.add(KeySchemaElement.builder()
                .attributeName(TITLE_ATTR)
                .keyType(KeyType.HASH)
                .build());
            titleKeySchema.add(KeySchemaElement.builder()
                .attributeName(ISSUE_ID_ATTR)
                .keyType(KeyType.RANGE)
                .build());

            final Projection titleProjection =

Projection.builder().projectionType(ProjectionType.KEYS_ONLY).build();

            final GlobalSecondaryIndex titleIndex = GlobalSecondaryIndex.builder()
                .indexName(TITLE_INDEX)
                .keySchema(titleKeySchema)
                .projection(titleProjection)
                .provisionedThroughput(ptIndex)
                .build();

            // DueDateIndex
            final List<KeySchemaElement> dueDateKeySchema = new ArrayList<>();
            dueDateKeySchema.add(KeySchemaElement.builder()
                .attributeName(DUE_DATE_ATTR)
                .keyType(KeyType.HASH)
                .build());

            final Projection dueDateProjection =
```

```
                Projection.builder().projectionType(ProjectionType.ALL).build();

            final GlobalSecondaryIndex dueDateIndex = GlobalSecondaryIndex.builder()
                .indexName(DUE_DATE_INDEX)
                .keySchema(dueDateKeySchema)
                .projection(dueDateProjection)
                .provisionedThroughput(ptIndex)
                .build();

            final CreateTableRequest createTableRequest =
CreateTableRequest.builder()
                .tableName(TABLE_NAME)
                .keySchema(tableKeySchema)
                .attributeDefinitions(attributeDefinitions)
                .globalSecondaryIndexes(createDateIndex, titleIndex, dueDateIndex)
                .provisionedThroughput(ProvisionedThroughput.builder()
                    .readCapacityUnits(1L)
                    .writeCapacityUnits(1L)
                    .build())
                .build();

            System.out.println("Creating table " + TABLE_NAME + "...");
            dynamoDbClient.createTable(createTableRequest);

            // Wait for table to become active
            System.out.println("Waiting for " + TABLE_NAME + " to become
ACTIVE...");
            final DynamoDbWaiter waiter = dynamoDbClient.waiter();
            final DescribeTableRequest describeTableRequest =
                DescribeTableRequest.builder().tableName(TABLE_NAME).build();

            final WaiterResponse<DescribeTableResponse> waiterResponse =
                waiter.waitUntilTableExists(describeTableRequest);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(response ->
System.out.println("Table is now ready for use"));

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Error creating table: " + e.getMessage());
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateTable을 참조하세요.

웜 처리량이 활성화된 테이블 만들기

다음 코드 예제에서는 웜 처리량이 활성화된 테이블을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

AWS SDK for Java 2.x를 사용하여 웜 처리량 설정이 있는 DynamoDB 테이블을 만듭니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeDefinition;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.CreateTableRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.CreateTableResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.GlobalSecondaryIndex;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.KeySchemaElement;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.KeyType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.Projection;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ProvisionedThroughput;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ScalarAttributeType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.WarmThroughput;

    public static WarmThroughput buildWarmThroughput(final Long readUnitsPerSecond,
 final Long writeUnitsPerSecond) {
        return WarmThroughput.builder()
            .readUnitsPerSecond(readUnitsPerSecond)
            .writeUnitsPerSecond(writeUnitsPerSecond)
            .build();
    }

    /**
     * Builds a ProvisionedThroughput object with the specified read and write
 capacity units.
     *
     * @param readCapacityUnits The read capacity units
     * @param writeCapacityUnits The write capacity units
     * @return A configured ProvisionedThroughput object
     */
    public static ProvisionedThroughput buildProvisionedThroughput(
        final Long readCapacityUnits, final Long writeCapacityUnits) {
        return ProvisionedThroughput.builder()
            .readCapacityUnits(readCapacityUnits)
            .writeCapacityUnits(writeCapacityUnits)
            .build();
    }
```

```
    /**
     * Builds an AttributeDefinition with the specified name and type.
     *
     * @param attributeName The attribute name
     * @param scalarAttributeType The attribute type
     * @return A configured AttributeDefinition
     */
    private static AttributeDefinition buildAttributeDefinition(
        final String attributeName, final ScalarAttributeType scalarAttributeType) {
        return AttributeDefinition.builder()
            .attributeName(attributeName)
            .attributeType(scalarAttributeType)
            .build();
    }

    /**
     * Builds a KeySchemaElement with the specified name and key type.
     *
     * @param attributeName The attribute name
     * @param keyType The key type (HASH or RANGE)
     * @return A configured KeySchemaElement
     */
    private static KeySchemaElement buildKeySchemaElement(final String
attributeName, final KeyType keyType) {
        return KeySchemaElement.builder()
            .attributeName(attributeName)
            .keyType(keyType)
            .build();
    }

    /**
     * Creates a DynamoDB table with the specified configuration including warm
throughput settings.
     *
     * @param ddb The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the table to create
     * @param partitionKey The partition key attribute name
     * @param sortKey The sort key attribute name
     * @param miscellaneousKeyAttribute Additional key attribute name for GSI
     * @param nonKeyAttribute Non-key attribute to include in GSI projection
     * @param tableReadCapacityUnits Read capacity units for the table
     * @param tableWriteCapacityUnits Write capacity units for the table
     * @param tableWarmReadUnitsPerSecond Warm read units per second for the table
     * @param tableWarmWriteUnitsPerSecond Warm write units per second for the table
```

```
    * @param globalSecondaryIndexName The name of the GSI to create
    * @param globalSecondaryIndexReadCapacityUnits Read capacity units for the GSI
    * @param globalSecondaryIndexWriteCapacityUnits Write capacity units for the
GSI
    * @param globalSecondaryIndexWarmReadUnitsPerSecond Warm read units per second
for the GSI
    * @param globalSecondaryIndexWarmWriteUnitsPerSecond Warm write units per
second for the GSI
    */
   public static void createDynamoDBTable(
       final DynamoDbClient ddb,
       final String tableName,
       final String partitionKey,
       final String sortKey,
       final String miscellaneousKeyAttribute,
       final String nonKeyAttribute,
       final Long tableReadCapacityUnits,
       final Long tableWriteCapacityUnits,
       final Long tableWarmReadUnitsPerSecond,
       final Long tableWarmWriteUnitsPerSecond,
       final String globalSecondaryIndexName,
       final Long globalSecondaryIndexReadCapacityUnits,
       final Long globalSecondaryIndexWriteCapacityUnits,
       final Long globalSecondaryIndexWarmReadUnitsPerSecond,
       final Long globalSecondaryIndexWarmWriteUnitsPerSecond) {

       // Define the table attributes
       final AttributeDefinition partitionKeyAttribute =
buildAttributeDefinition(partitionKey, ScalarAttributeType.S);
       final AttributeDefinition sortKeyAttribute =
buildAttributeDefinition(sortKey, ScalarAttributeType.S);
       final AttributeDefinition miscellaneousKeyAttributeDefinition =
           buildAttributeDefinition(miscellaneousKeyAttribute,
ScalarAttributeType.N);
       final AttributeDefinition[] attributeDefinitions = {
           partitionKeyAttribute, sortKeyAttribute,
miscellaneousKeyAttributeDefinition
       };

       // Define the table key schema
       final KeySchemaElement partitionKeyElement =
buildKeySchemaElement(partitionKey, KeyType.HASH);
       final KeySchemaElement sortKeyElement = buildKeySchemaElement(sortKey,
KeyType.RANGE);
```

```
        final KeySchemaElement[] keySchema = {partitionKeyElement, sortKeyElement};

        // Define the provisioned throughput for the table
        final ProvisionedThroughput provisionedThroughput =
            buildProvisionedThroughput(tableReadCapacityUnits,
tableWriteCapacityUnits);

        // Define the Global Secondary Index (GSI)
        final KeySchemaElement globalSecondaryIndexPartitionKeyElement =
buildKeySchemaElement(sortKey, KeyType.HASH);
        final KeySchemaElement globalSecondaryIndexSortKeyElement =
            buildKeySchemaElement(miscellaneousKeyAttribute, KeyType.RANGE);
        final KeySchemaElement[] gsiKeySchema = {
            globalSecondaryIndexPartitionKeyElement,
globalSecondaryIndexSortKeyElement
        };

        final Projection gsiProjection = Projection.builder()
            .projectionType(PROJECTION_TYPE_INCLUDE)
            .nonKeyAttributes(nonKeyAttribute)
            .build();

        final ProvisionedThroughput gsiProvisionedThroughput =
            buildProvisionedThroughput(globalSecondaryIndexReadCapacityUnits,
globalSecondaryIndexWriteCapacityUnits);

        // Define the warm throughput for the Global Secondary Index (GSI)
        final WarmThroughput gsiWarmThroughput = buildWarmThroughput(
            globalSecondaryIndexWarmReadUnitsPerSecond,
globalSecondaryIndexWarmWriteUnitsPerSecond);

        final GlobalSecondaryIndex globalSecondaryIndex =
GlobalSecondaryIndex.builder()
            .indexName(globalSecondaryIndexName)
            .keySchema(gsiKeySchema)
            .projection(gsiProjection)
            .provisionedThroughput(gsiProvisionedThroughput)
            .warmThroughput(gsiWarmThroughput)
            .build();

        // Define the warm throughput for the table
        final WarmThroughput tableWarmThroughput =
            buildWarmThroughput(tableWarmReadUnitsPerSecond,
tableWarmWriteUnitsPerSecond);
```

```
        final CreateTableRequest request = CreateTableRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .attributeDefinitions(attributeDefinitions)
            .keySchema(keySchema)
            .provisionedThroughput(provisionedThroughput)
            .globalSecondaryIndexes(globalSecondaryIndex)
            .warmThroughput(tableWarmThroughput)
            .build();

        final CreateTableResponse response = ddb.createTable(request);
        System.out.println(response);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateTable을 참조하세요.

DynamoDB 데이터를 추적하는 웹 애플리케이션 만들기

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon DynamoDB 테이블의 작업 항목을 추적하고 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 보고서를 전송하는 웹 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

Amazon DynamoDB API를 사용하여 DynamoDB 작업 데이터를 추적하는 동적 웹 애플리케이션을 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- DynamoDB
- Amazon SES

TTL을 사용하여 항목 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 TTL을 사용하여 항목을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

```
package com.amazon.samplelib.ttl;

import com.amazon.samplelib.CodeSampleUtils;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.PutItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.PutItemResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;

import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Optional;

/**
 * Creates an item in a DynamoDB table with TTL attributes.
 * This class demonstrates how to add TTL expiration timestamps to DynamoDB items.
 */
public class CreateTTL {

    private static final String USAGE =
        """
            Usage:
                <tableName> <primaryKey> <sortKey> <region>
            Where:
                tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table being queried.
                primaryKey - The name of the primary key. Also known as the hash or
 partition key.
                sortKey - The name of the sort key. Also known as the range
 attribute.
                region (optional) - The AWS region that the Amazon DynamoDB table is
 located in. (Default: us-east-1)
            """;
    private static final int DAYS_TO_EXPIRE = 90;
    private static final int SECONDS_PER_DAY = 24 * 60 * 60;
    private static final String PRIMARY_KEY_ATTR = "primaryKey";
    private static final String SORT_KEY_ATTR = "sortKey";
    private static final String CREATION_DATE_ATTR = "creationDate";
    private static final String EXPIRE_AT_ATTR = "expireAt";
    private static final String SUCCESS_MESSAGE = "%s PutItem operation with TTL
 successful.";
    private static final String TABLE_NOT_FOUND_ERROR = "Error: The Amazon DynamoDB
 table \"%s\" can't be found.";
```

```
    private final DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient;

    /**
     * Constructs a CreateTTL instance with the specified DynamoDB client.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client to use
     */
    public CreateTTL(final DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient) {
        this.dynamoDbClient = dynamoDbClient;
    }

    /**
     * Constructs a CreateTTL with a default DynamoDB client.
     */
    public CreateTTL() {
        this.dynamoDbClient = null;
    }

    /**
     * Main method to demonstrate creating an item with TTL.
     *
     * @param args Command line arguments
     */
    public static void main(final String[] args) {
        try {
            int result = new CreateTTL().processArgs(args);
            System.exit(result);
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    /**
     * Process command line arguments and create an item with TTL.
     *
     * @param args Command line arguments
     * @return 0 if successful, non-zero otherwise
     * @throws ResourceNotFoundException If the table doesn't exist
     * @throws DynamoDbException If an error occurs during the operation
     * @throws IllegalArgumentException If arguments are invalid
     */
    public int processArgs(final String[] args) {
```

```
        // Argument validation (remove or replace this line when reusing this code)
        CodeSampleUtils.validateArgs(args, new int[] {3, 4}, USAGE);

        final String tableName = args[0];
        final String primaryKey = args[1];
        final String sortKey = args[2];
        final Region region = Optional.ofNullable(args.length > 3 ? args[3] : null)
            .map(Region::of)
            .orElse(Region.US_EAST_1);

        try (DynamoDbClient ddb = dynamoDbClient != null
            ? dynamoDbClient
            : DynamoDbClient.builder().region(region).build()) {
            final CreateTTL createTTL = new CreateTTL(ddb);
            createTTL.createItemWithTTL(tableName, primaryKey, sortKey);
            return 0;
        } catch (Exception e) {
            throw e;
        }
    }

    /**
     * Creates an item in the specified table with TTL attributes.
     *
     * @param tableName The name of the table
     * @param primaryKeyValue The value for the primary key
     * @param sortKeyValue The value for the sort key
     * @return The response from the PutItem operation
     * @throws ResourceNotFoundException If the table doesn't exist
     * @throws DynamoDbException If an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public PutItemResponse createItemWithTTL(
        final String tableName, final String primaryKeyValue, final String
sortKeyValue) {
        // Get current time in epoch second format
        final long createDate = System.currentTimeMillis() / 1000;

        // Calculate expiration time 90 days from now in epoch second format
        final long expireDate = createDate + (DAYS_TO_EXPIRE * SECONDS_PER_DAY);

        final Map<String, AttributeValue> itemMap = new HashMap<>();
        itemMap.put(
            PRIMARY_KEY_ATTR, AttributeValue.builder().s(primaryKeyValue).build());
```

```
        itemMap.put(SORT_KEY_ATTR,
 AttributeValue.builder().s(sortKeyValue).build());
        itemMap.put(
            CREATION_DATE_ATTR,
            AttributeValue.builder().n(String.valueOf(createDate)).build());
        itemMap.put(
            EXPIRE_AT_ATTR,
            AttributeValue.builder().n(String.valueOf(expireDate)).build());

        final PutItemRequest request =
            PutItemRequest.builder().tableName(tableName).item(itemMap).build();

        try {
            final PutItemResponse response = dynamoDbClient.putItem(request);
            System.out.println(String.format(SUCCESS_MESSAGE, tableName));
            return response;
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.format(TABLE_NOT_FOUND_ERROR, tableName);
            throw e;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 PutItem을 참조하세요.

MRSC 글로벌 테이블 만들기 및 관리

다음 코드 예제에서는 다중 리전 강력한 일관성(MRSC)을 사용하여 DynamoDB 글로벌 테이블을 만들고 관리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 다중 리전 강력한 일관성이 있는 테이블을 만듭니다.
- MRSC 구성 및 복제본 상태를 확인합니다.
- 즉각적인 읽기를 통해 리전 간 강력한 일관성을 테스트합니다.
- MRSC 보장을 사용하여 조건부 쓰기를 수행합니다.
- MRSC 글로벌 테이블 리소스를 정리합니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

를 사용하여 MRSC 변환할 준비가 된 리전 테이블을 생성합니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
   public static CreateTableResponse createRegionalTable(final DynamoDbClient
dynamoDbClient, final String tableName) {

       if (dynamoDbClient == null) {
           throw new IllegalArgumentException("DynamoDB client cannot be null");
       }
       if (tableName == null || tableName.trim().isEmpty()) {
           throw new IllegalArgumentException("Table name cannot be null or
empty");
       }

       try {
           LOGGER.info("Creating regional table: " + tableName + " (must be empty
for MRSC)");

           CreateTableRequest createTableRequest = CreateTableRequest.builder()
               .tableName(tableName)
               .attributeDefinitions(
                   AttributeDefinition.builder()
                       .attributeName("Artist")
                       .attributeType(ScalarAttributeType.S)
                       .build(),
                   AttributeDefinition.builder()
                       .attributeName("SongTitle")
                       .attributeType(ScalarAttributeType.S)
                       .build())
               .keySchema(
                   KeySchemaElement.builder()
                       .attributeName("Artist")
                       .keyType(KeyType.HASH)
                       .build(),
                   KeySchemaElement.builder()
                       .attributeName("SongTitle")
                       .keyType(KeyType.RANGE)
                       .build())
               .billingMode(BillingMode.PAY_PER_REQUEST)
               .build();

           CreateTableResponse response =
dynamoDbClient.createTable(createTableRequest);
```

```
            LOGGER.info("Regional table creation initiated. Status: "
                + response.tableDescription().tableStatus());

            return response;

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            LOGGER.severe("Failed to create regional table: " + tableName + " - " +
e.getMessage());
            throw DynamoDbException.builder()
                .message("Failed to create regional table: " + tableName)
                .cause(e)
                .build();
        }
    }
```

를 사용하여 복제본 및 감시를 사용하여 리전 테이블을 MRSC로 변환합니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
    public static UpdateTableResponse convertToMRSCWithWitness(
        final DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        final String tableName,
        final Region replicaRegion,
        final Region witnessRegion) {

        if (dynamoDbClient == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("DynamoDB client cannot be null");
        }
        if (tableName == null || tableName.trim().isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Table name cannot be null or
empty");
        }
        if (replicaRegion == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Replica region cannot be null");
        }
        if (witnessRegion == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Witness region cannot be null");
        }

        try {
            LOGGER.info("Converting table to MRSC with replica in " +
replicaRegion.id() + " and witness in "
                + witnessRegion.id());
```

```
            // Create replica update using ReplicationGroupUpdate
            ReplicationGroupUpdate replicaUpdate = ReplicationGroupUpdate.builder()
                .create(CreateReplicationGroupMemberAction.builder()
                    .regionName(replicaRegion.id())
                    .build())
                .build();

            // Create witness update
            GlobalTableWitnessGroupUpdate witnessUpdate =
GlobalTableWitnessGroupUpdate.builder()
                .create(CreateGlobalTableWitnessGroupMemberAction.builder()
                    .regionName(witnessRegion.id())
                    .build())
                .build();

            UpdateTableRequest updateTableRequest = UpdateTableRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .replicaUpdates(List.of(replicaUpdate))
                .globalTableWitnessUpdates(List.of(witnessUpdate))
                .multiRegionConsistency(MultiRegionConsistency.STRONG)
                .build();

            UpdateTableResponse response =
dynamoDbClient.updateTable(updateTableRequest);
            LOGGER.info("MRSC conversion initiated. Status: "
                + response.tableDescription().tableStatus());
            LOGGER.info("UpdateTableResponse full object: " + response);
            return response;

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            LOGGER.severe("Failed to convert table to MRSC: " + tableName + " - " +
e.getMessage());
            throw DynamoDbException.builder()
                .message("Failed to convert table to MRSC: " + tableName)
                .cause(e)
                .build();
        }
    }
```

를 사용하여 MRSC 글로벌 테이블 구성을 설명합니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
   public static DescribeTableResponse describeMRSCTable(final DynamoDbClient
dynamoDbClient, final String tableName) {

       if (dynamoDbClient == null) {
           throw new IllegalArgumentException("DynamoDB client cannot be null");
       }
       if (tableName == null || tableName.trim().isEmpty()) {
           throw new IllegalArgumentException("Table name cannot be null or
empty");
       }

       try {
           LOGGER.info("Describing MRSC global table: " + tableName);

           DescribeTableRequest request =
               DescribeTableRequest.builder().tableName(tableName).build();

           DescribeTableResponse response = dynamoDbClient.describeTable(request);

           LOGGER.info("Table status: " + response.table().tableStatus());
           LOGGER.info("Multi-region consistency: " +
response.table().multiRegionConsistency());

           if (response.table().replicas() != null
               && !response.table().replicas().isEmpty()) {
               LOGGER.info("Number of replicas: " +
response.table().replicas().size());
               response.table()
                   .replicas()
                   .forEach(replica -> LOGGER.info(
                       "Replica region: " + replica.regionName() + ", Status: " +
replica.replicaStatus()));
           }

           if (response.table().globalTableWitnesses() != null
               && !response.table().globalTableWitnesses().isEmpty()) {
               LOGGER.info("Number of witnesses: "
                   + response.table().globalTableWitnesses().size());
               response.table()
                   .globalTableWitnesses()
                   .forEach(witness -> LOGGER.info(
                       "Witness region: " + witness.regionName() + ", Status: " +
witness.witnessStatus()));
```

```
            }

            return response;

        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            LOGGER.severe("Table not found: " + tableName + " - " + e.getMessage());
            throw DynamoDbException.builder()
                .message("Table not found: " + tableName)
                .cause(e)
                .build();
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            LOGGER.severe("Failed to describe table: " + tableName + " - " +
e.getMessage());
            throw DynamoDbException.builder()
                .message("Failed to describe table: " + tableName)
                .cause(e)
                .build();
        }
    }
```

AWS SDK for Java 2.x를 사용하여 MRSC 강력한 일관성을 확인하기 위한 테스트 항목을 추가합니다.

```
    public static PutItemResponse putTestItem(
        final DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        final String tableName,
        final String artist,
        final String songTitle,
        final String album,
        final String year) {

        if (dynamoDbClient == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("DynamoDB client cannot be null");
        }
        if (tableName == null || tableName.trim().isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Table name cannot be null or
empty");
        }
        if (artist == null || artist.trim().isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Artist cannot be null or empty");
        }
        if (songTitle == null || songTitle.trim().isEmpty()) {
```

```
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Song title cannot be null or
empty");
        }

        try {
            LOGGER.info("Adding test item to MRSC global table: " + tableName);

            Map<String, AttributeValue> item = new HashMap<>();
            item.put("Artist", AttributeValue.builder().s(artist).build());
            item.put("SongTitle", AttributeValue.builder().s(songTitle).build());

            if (album != null && !album.trim().isEmpty()) {
                item.put("Album", AttributeValue.builder().s(album).build());
            }
            if (year != null && !year.trim().isEmpty()) {
                item.put("Year", AttributeValue.builder().n(year).build());
            }

            PutItemRequest putItemRequest =
                PutItemRequest.builder().tableName(tableName).item(item).build();

            PutItemResponse response = dynamoDbClient.putItem(putItemRequest);
            LOGGER.info("Test item added successfully with strong consistency");

            return response;

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            LOGGER.severe("Failed to add test item to table: " + tableName + " - " +
e.getMessage());
            throw DynamoDbException.builder()
                .message("Failed to add test item to table: " + tableName)
                .cause(e)
                .build();
        }
    }
```

를 사용하여 MRSC 복제본에서 일관된 읽기로 항목을 읽습니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
    public static GetItemResponse getItemWithConsistentRead(
        final DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, final String tableName, final String
artist, final String songTitle) {
```

```
        if (dynamoDbClient == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("DynamoDB client cannot be null");
        }
        if (tableName == null || tableName.trim().isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Table name cannot be null or
empty");
        }
        if (artist == null || artist.trim().isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Artist cannot be null or empty");
        }
        if (songTitle == null || songTitle.trim().isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Song title cannot be null or
empty");
        }

        try {
            LOGGER.info("Reading item from MRSC global table with consistent read: "
+ tableName);

            Map<String, AttributeValue> key = new HashMap<>();
            key.put("Artist", AttributeValue.builder().s(artist).build());
            key.put("SongTitle", AttributeValue.builder().s(songTitle).build());

            GetItemRequest getItemRequest = GetItemRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .key(key)
                .consistentRead(true)
                .build();

            GetItemResponse response = dynamoDbClient.getItem(getItemRequest);

            if (response.hasItem()) {
                LOGGER.info("Item found with strong consistency - no wait time
needed");
            } else {
                LOGGER.info("Item not found");
            }

            return response;

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            LOGGER.severe("Failed to read item from table: " + tableName + " - " +
e.getMessage());
            throw DynamoDbException.builder()
```

```
                .message("Failed to read item from table: " + tableName)
                .cause(e)
                .build();
        }
    }
```

를 사용하여 MRSC 보장으로 조건부 업데이트를 수행합니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
    public static UpdateItemResponse performConditionalUpdate(
        final DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        final String tableName,
        final String artist,
        final String songTitle,
        final String rating) {

        if (dynamoDbClient == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("DynamoDB client cannot be null");
        }
        if (tableName == null || tableName.trim().isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Table name cannot be null or
empty");
        }
        if (artist == null || artist.trim().isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Artist cannot be null or empty");
        }
        if (songTitle == null || songTitle.trim().isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Song title cannot be null or
empty");
        }
        if (rating == null || rating.trim().isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Rating cannot be null or empty");
        }

        try {
            LOGGER.info("Performing conditional update on MRSC global table: " +
tableName);

            Map<String, AttributeValue> key = new HashMap<>();
            key.put("Artist", AttributeValue.builder().s(artist).build());
            key.put("SongTitle", AttributeValue.builder().s(songTitle).build());

            Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
```

```
            expressionAttributeNames.put("#rating", "Rating");

            Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new HashMap<>();
            expressionAttributeValues.put(
                ":rating", AttributeValue.builder().n(rating).build());

            UpdateItemRequest updateItemRequest = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .key(key)
                .updateExpression("SET #rating = :rating")
                .conditionExpression("attribute_exists(Artist)")
                .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
                .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
                .build();

            UpdateItemResponse response =
dynamoDbClient.updateItem(updateItemRequest);
            LOGGER.info("Conditional update successful - demonstrates strong
consistency");

            return response;

        } catch (ConditionalCheckFailedException e) {
            LOGGER.warning("Conditional check failed: " + e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            LOGGER.severe("Failed to perform conditional update: " + tableName + " -
" + e.getMessage());
            throw DynamoDbException.builder()
                .message("Failed to perform conditional update: " + tableName)
                .cause(e)
                .build();
        }
    }
```

를 사용하여 MRSC 복제본과 감시자가 활성화될 때까지 기다립니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
    public static void waitForMRSCReplicasActive(
        final DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, final String tableName, final int
maxWaitTimeSeconds)
        throws InterruptedException {
```

```
        if (dynamoDbClient == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("DynamoDB client cannot be null");
        }
        if (tableName == null || tableName.trim().isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Table name cannot be null or
empty");
        }
        if (maxWaitTimeSeconds <= 0) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Max wait time must be positive");
        }

        try {
            LOGGER.info("Waiting for MRSC replicas and witnesses to become active: "
+ tableName);

            final long startTime = System.currentTimeMillis();
            final long maxWaitTimeMillis = maxWaitTimeSeconds * 1000L;
            int backoffSeconds = 5; // Start with 5 second intervals
            final int maxBackoffSeconds = 30; // Cap at 30 seconds

            while (System.currentTimeMillis() - startTime < maxWaitTimeMillis) {
                DescribeTableResponse response = describeMRSCTable(dynamoDbClient,
tableName);

                boolean allActive = true;
                StringBuilder statusReport = new StringBuilder();

                if (response.table().multiRegionConsistency() == null
                    || !MultiRegionConsistency.STRONG
                        .toString()

.equals(response.table().multiRegionConsistency().toString())) {
                    allActive = false;
                    statusReport
                        .append("MultiRegionConsistency: ")
                        .append(response.table().multiRegionConsistency())
                        .append(" ");
                }
                if (response.table().replicas() == null
                    || response.table().replicas().isEmpty()) {
                    allActive = false;
                    statusReport.append("No replicas found. ");
                }
                if (response.table().globalTableWitnesses() == null
```

```
                || response.table().globalTableWitnesses().isEmpty()) {
                allActive = false;
                statusReport.append("No witnesses found. ");
            }

            // Check table status
            if (!"ACTIVE".equals(response.table().tableStatus().toString())) {
                allActive = false;
                statusReport
                    .append("Table: ")
                    .append(response.table().tableStatus())
                    .append(" ");
            }

            // Check replica status
            if (response.table().replicas() != null) {
                for (var replica : response.table().replicas()) {
                    if (!"ACTIVE".equals(replica.replicaStatus().toString())) {
                        allActive = false;
                        statusReport
                            .append("Replica(")
                            .append(replica.regionName())
                            .append("): ")
                            .append(replica.replicaStatus())
                            .append(" ");
                    }
                }
            }

            // Check witness status
            if (response.table().globalTableWitnesses() != null) {
                for (var witness : response.table().globalTableWitnesses()) {
                    if (!"ACTIVE".equals(witness.witnessStatus().toString())) {
                        allActive = false;
                        statusReport
                            .append("Witness(")
                            .append(witness.regionName())
                            .append("): ")
                            .append(witness.witnessStatus())
                            .append(" ");
                    }
                }
            }
```

```
                if (allActive) {
                    LOGGER.info("All MRSC replicas and witnesses are now active: " +
tableName);
                    return;
                }

                LOGGER.info("Waiting for MRSC components to become active. Status: "
+ statusReport.toString());
                LOGGER.info("Next check in " + backoffSeconds + " seconds...");

                tempWait(backoffSeconds);

                // Exponential backoff with cap
                backoffSeconds = Math.min(backoffSeconds * 2, maxBackoffSeconds);
            }

            throw DynamoDbException.builder()
                .message("Timeout waiting for MRSC replicas to become active after "
+ maxWaitTimeSeconds + " seconds")
                .build();

        } catch (DynamoDbException | InterruptedException e) {
            LOGGER.severe("Failed to wait for MRSC replicas to become active: " +
tableName + " - " + e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

를 사용하여 MRSC 복제본 및 감시자를 정리합니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
    public static UpdateTableResponse cleanupMRSCReplicas(
        final DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        final String tableName,
        final Region replicaRegion,
        final Region witnessRegion) {

        if (dynamoDbClient == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("DynamoDB client cannot be null");
        }
        if (tableName == null || tableName.trim().isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Table name cannot be null or
empty");
```

```
        }
        if (replicaRegion == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Replica region cannot be null");
        }
        if (witnessRegion == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Witness region cannot be null");
        }

        try {
            LOGGER.info("Cleaning up MRSC replicas and witnesses for table: " +
tableName);

            // Remove replica using ReplicationGroupUpdate
            ReplicationGroupUpdate replicaUpdate = ReplicationGroupUpdate.builder()
                .delete(DeleteReplicationGroupMemberAction.builder()
                    .regionName(replicaRegion.id())
                    .build())
                .build();

            // Remove witness
            GlobalTableWitnessGroupUpdate witnessUpdate =
GlobalTableWitnessGroupUpdate.builder()
                .delete(DeleteGlobalTableWitnessGroupMemberAction.builder()
                    .regionName(witnessRegion.id())
                    .build())
                .build();

            UpdateTableRequest updateTableRequest = UpdateTableRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .replicaUpdates(List.of(replicaUpdate))
                .globalTableWitnessUpdates(List.of(witnessUpdate))
                .build();

            UpdateTableResponse response =
dynamoDbClient.updateTable(updateTableRequest);
            LOGGER.info("MRSC cleanup initiated - removing replica and witness.
Response: " + response);

            return response;

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            LOGGER.severe("Failed to cleanup MRSC replicas: " + tableName + " - " +
e.getMessage());
            throw DynamoDbException.builder()
```

```
                .message("Failed to cleanup MRSC replicas: " + tableName)
                .cause(e)
                .build();
        }
    }
```

를 사용하여 MRSC 워크플로 데모를 완료합니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
    public static void demonstrateCompleteMRSCWorkflow(
        final DynamoDbClient primaryClient,
        final DynamoDbClient replicaClient,
        final String tableName,
        final Region replicaRegion,
        final Region witnessRegion)
        throws InterruptedException {

        if (primaryClient == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Primary DynamoDB client cannot be
null");
        }
        if (replicaClient == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Replica DynamoDB client cannot be
null");
        }
        if (tableName == null || tableName.trim().isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Table name cannot be null or
empty");
        }
        if (replicaRegion == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Replica region cannot be null");
        }
        if (witnessRegion == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Witness region cannot be null");
        }

        try {
            LOGGER.info("=== Starting Complete MRSC Workflow Demonstration ===");

            // Step 1: Create an empty single-Region table
            LOGGER.info("Step 1: Creating empty single-Region table");
            createRegionalTable(primaryClient, tableName);
```

```
            // Use the existing GlobalTableOperations method for basic table waiting
            LOGGER.info("Intermediate step: Waiting for table [" + tableName + "] to
become active before continuing");
            GlobalTableOperations.waitForTableActive(primaryClient, tableName);

            // Step 2: Convert to MRSC with replica and witness
            LOGGER.info("Step 2: Converting to MRSC with replica and witness");
            convertToMRSCWithWitness(primaryClient, tableName, replicaRegion,
witnessRegion);

            // Wait for MRSC conversion to complete using MRSC-specific waiter
            LOGGER.info("Waiting for MRSC conversion to complete...");
            waitForMRSCReplicasActive(primaryClient, tableName);

            LOGGER.info("Intermediate step: Waiting for table [" + tableName + "] to
become active before continuing");
            GlobalTableOperations.waitForTableActive(primaryClient, tableName);

            // Step 3: Verify MRSC configuration
            LOGGER.info("Step 3: Verifying MRSC configuration");
            describeMRSCTable(primaryClient, tableName);

            // Step 4: Test strong consistency with data operations
            LOGGER.info("Step 4: Testing strong consistency with data operations");

            // Add test item to primary region
            putTestItem(primaryClient, tableName, "The Beatles", "Hey Jude", "The
Beatles 1967-1970", "1968");

            // Immediately read from replica region (no wait needed with MRSC)
            LOGGER.info("Reading from replica region immediately (strong
consistency):");
            GetItemResponse getResponse =
                getItemWithConsistentRead(replicaClient, tableName, "The Beatles",
"Hey Jude");

            if (getResponse.hasItem()) {
                LOGGER.info("# Strong consistency verified - item immediately
available in replica region");
            } else {
                LOGGER.warning("# Item not found in replica region");
            }

            // Test conditional update from replica region
```

```
            LOGGER.info("Testing conditional update from replica region:");
            performConditionalUpdate(replicaClient, tableName, "The Beatles", "Hey
Jude", "5");
            LOGGER.info("# Conditional update successful - demonstrates strong
consistency");

            // Step 5: Cleanup
            LOGGER.info("Step 5: Cleaning up resources");
            cleanupMRSCReplicas(primaryClient, tableName, replicaRegion,
witnessRegion);

            // Wait for cleanup to complete using basic table waiter
            LOGGER.info("Waiting for replica cleanup to complete...");
            GlobalTableOperations.waitForTableActive(primaryClient, tableName);

            // "Halt" until replica/witness cleanup is complete
            DescribeTableResponse cleanupVerification =
describeMRSCTable(primaryClient, tableName);
            int backoffSeconds = 5; // Start with 5 second intervals
            while (cleanupVerification.table().multiRegionConsistency() != null) {
                LOGGER.info("Waiting additional time (" + backoffSeconds + "
seconds) for MRSC cleanup to complete...");
                tempWait(backoffSeconds);

                // Exponential backoff with cap
                backoffSeconds = Math.min(backoffSeconds * 2, 30);
                cleanupVerification = describeMRSCTable(primaryClient, tableName);
            }

            // Delete the primary table
            deleteTable(primaryClient, tableName);

            LOGGER.info("=== MRSC Workflow Demonstration Complete ===");
            LOGGER.info("");
            LOGGER.info("Key benefits of Multi-Region Strong Consistency (MRSC):");
            LOGGER.info("- Immediate consistency across all regions (no eventual
consistency delays)");
            LOGGER.info("- Simplified application logic (no need to handle eventual
consistency)");
            LOGGER.info("- Support for conditional writes and transactions across
regions");
            LOGGER.info("- Consistent read operations from any region without
waiting");
```

```
        } catch (DynamoDbException | InterruptedException e) {
            LOGGER.severe("MRSC workflow failed: " + e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteTable
  - DescribeTable
  - GetItem
  - PutItem
  - UpdateItem
  - UpdateTable

MREC를 보여주는 글로벌 테이블 만들기 및 관리

다음 코드 예제에서는 다중 리전 간 복제본을 사용하여 DynamoDB 글로벌 테이블을 만들고 관리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 글로벌 보조 인덱스와 DynamoDB Streams가 있는 테이블을 만듭니다.
- 다른 리전에 복제본을 추가하여 글로벌 테이블을 만듭니다.
- 글로벌 테이블에서 복제본을 제거합니다.
- 테스트 항목을 추가하여 리전 간 복제를 확인합니다.
- 글로벌 테이블 구성 및 복제본 상태를 설명합니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

를 사용하여 글로벌 보조 인덱스 및 DynamoDB 스트림으로 테이블을 생성합니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
    public static CreateTableResponse createTableWithGSI(
        final DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, final String tableName, final String
indexName) {

        if (dynamoDbClient == null) {
```

```
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("DynamoDB client cannot be null");
        }
        if (tableName == null || tableName.trim().isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Table name cannot be null or
empty");
        }
        if (indexName == null || indexName.trim().isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Index name cannot be null or
empty");
        }

        try {
            LOGGER.info("Creating table: " + tableName + " with GSI: " + indexName);

            CreateTableRequest createTableRequest = CreateTableRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .attributeDefinitions(
                    AttributeDefinition.builder()
                        .attributeName("Artist")
                        .attributeType(ScalarAttributeType.S)
                        .build(),
                    AttributeDefinition.builder()
                        .attributeName("SongTitle")
                        .attributeType(ScalarAttributeType.S)
                        .build())
                .keySchema(
                    KeySchemaElement.builder()
                        .attributeName("Artist")
                        .keyType(KeyType.HASH)
                        .build(),
                    KeySchemaElement.builder()
                        .attributeName("SongTitle")
                        .keyType(KeyType.RANGE)
                        .build())
                .billingMode(BillingMode.PAY_PER_REQUEST)
                .globalSecondaryIndexes(GlobalSecondaryIndex.builder()
                    .indexName(indexName)
                    .keySchema(KeySchemaElement.builder()
                        .attributeName("SongTitle")
                        .keyType(KeyType.HASH)
                        .build())
                    .projection(

Projection.builder().projectionType(ProjectionType.ALL).build())
```

```
                    .build())
                .streamSpecification(StreamSpecification.builder()
                    .streamEnabled(true)
                    .streamViewType(StreamViewType.NEW_AND_OLD_IMAGES)
                    .build())
                .build();

            CreateTableResponse response =
dynamoDbClient.createTable(createTableRequest);
            LOGGER.info("Table creation initiated. Status: "
                + response.tableDescription().tableStatus());

            return response;

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            LOGGER.severe("Failed to create table: " + tableName + " - " +
e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

를 사용하여 테이블이 활성화될 때까지 기다립니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
    public static void waitForTableActive(final DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, final
String tableName) {

        if (dynamoDbClient == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("DynamoDB client cannot be null");
        }
        if (tableName == null || tableName.trim().isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Table name cannot be null or
empty");
        }

        try {
            LOGGER.info("Waiting for table to become active: " + tableName);

            try (DynamoDbWaiter waiter =
                DynamoDbWaiter.builder().client(dynamoDbClient).build()) {
                DescribeTableRequest request =
                    DescribeTableRequest.builder().tableName(tableName).build();
```

```
                waiter.waitUntilTableExists(request);
                LOGGER.info("Table is now active: " + tableName);
            }

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            LOGGER.severe("Failed to wait for table to become active: " + tableName
+ " - " + e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

를 사용하여 글로벌 테이블을 생성하거나 확장할 복제본을 추가합니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
    public static UpdateTableResponse addReplica(
        final DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        final String tableName,
        final Region replicaRegion,
        final String indexName,
        final Long readCapacity) {

        if (dynamoDbClient == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("DynamoDB client cannot be null");
        }
        if (tableName == null || tableName.trim().isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Table name cannot be null or
empty");
        }
        if (replicaRegion == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Replica region cannot be null");
        }
        if (indexName == null || indexName.trim().isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Index name cannot be null or
empty");
        }
        if (readCapacity == null || readCapacity <= 0) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Read capacity must be a positive
number");
        }

        try {
            LOGGER.info("Adding replica in region: " + replicaRegion.id() + " for
table: " + tableName);
```

```
            // Create a ReplicationGroupUpdate for adding a replica
            ReplicationGroupUpdate replicationGroupUpdate =
ReplicationGroupUpdate.builder()
                .create(builder -> builder.regionName(replicaRegion.id())
                    .globalSecondaryIndexes(ReplicaGlobalSecondaryIndex.builder()
                        .indexName(indexName)

.provisionedThroughputOverride(ProvisionedThroughputOverride.builder()
                            .readCapacityUnits(readCapacity)
                            .build())
                        .build())
                    .build())
                .build();

            UpdateTableRequest updateTableRequest = UpdateTableRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .replicaUpdates(replicationGroupUpdate)
                .build();

            UpdateTableResponse response =
dynamoDbClient.updateTable(updateTableRequest);
            LOGGER.info("Replica addition initiated in region: " +
replicaRegion.id());

            return response;

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            LOGGER.severe("Failed to add replica in region: " + replicaRegion.id() +
" - " + e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

를 사용하여 글로벌 테이블에서 복제본을 제거합니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
    public static UpdateTableResponse removeReplica(
        final DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, final String tableName, final Region
replicaRegion) {

        if (dynamoDbClient == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("DynamoDB client cannot be null");
```

```
        }
        if (tableName == null || tableName.trim().isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Table name cannot be null or
empty");
        }
        if (replicaRegion == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Replica region cannot be null");
        }

        try {
            LOGGER.info("Removing replica in region: " + replicaRegion.id() + " for
table: " + tableName);

            // Create a ReplicationGroupUpdate for removing a replica
            ReplicationGroupUpdate replicationGroupUpdate =
ReplicationGroupUpdate.builder()
                .delete(builder -> builder.regionName(replicaRegion.id()).build())
                .build();

            UpdateTableRequest updateTableRequest = UpdateTableRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .replicaUpdates(replicationGroupUpdate)
                .build();

            UpdateTableResponse response =
dynamoDbClient.updateTable(updateTableRequest);
            LOGGER.info("Replica removal initiated in region: " +
replicaRegion.id());

            return response;

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            LOGGER.severe("Failed to remove replica in region: " +
replicaRegion.id() + " - " + e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

를 사용하여 복제를 확인하려면 테스트 항목을 추가합니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
    public static PutItemResponse putTestItem(
```

```
        final DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, final String tableName, final String
artist, final String songTitle) {

        if (dynamoDbClient == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("DynamoDB client cannot be null");
        }
        if (tableName == null || tableName.trim().isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Table name cannot be null or
empty");
        }
        if (artist == null || artist.trim().isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Artist cannot be null or empty");
        }
        if (songTitle == null || songTitle.trim().isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Song title cannot be null or
empty");
        }

        try {
            LOGGER.info("Adding test item to table: " + tableName);

            Map<String,
software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue> item = new
HashMap<>();
            item.put(
                "Artist",

software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue.builder()
                    .s(artist)
                    .build());
            item.put(
                "SongTitle",

software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue.builder()
                    .s(songTitle)
                    .build());

            PutItemRequest putItemRequest =
                PutItemRequest.builder().tableName(tableName).item(item).build();

            PutItemResponse response = dynamoDbClient.putItem(putItemRequest);
            LOGGER.info("Test item added successfully");

            return response;
```

```
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            LOGGER.severe("Failed to add test item to table: " + tableName + " - " +
e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

를 사용하여 전역 테이블 구성 및 복제본을 설명합니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
    public static DescribeTableResponse describeTable(final DynamoDbClient
dynamoDbClient, final String tableName) {

        if (dynamoDbClient == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("DynamoDB client cannot be null");
        }
        if (tableName == null || tableName.trim().isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Table name cannot be null or
empty");
        }

        try {
            LOGGER.info("Describing table: " + tableName);

            DescribeTableRequest request =
                DescribeTableRequest.builder().tableName(tableName).build();

            DescribeTableResponse response = dynamoDbClient.describeTable(request);

            LOGGER.info("Table status: " + response.table().tableStatus());
            if (response.table().replicas() != null
                && !response.table().replicas().isEmpty()) {
                LOGGER.info("Number of replicas: " +
response.table().replicas().size());
                response.table()
                    .replicas()
                    .forEach(replica -> LOGGER.info(
                        "Replica region: " + replica.regionName() + ", Status: " +
replica.replicaStatus()));
            }

            return response;
```

```
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            LOGGER.severe("Table not found: " + tableName + " - " + e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            LOGGER.severe("Failed to describe table: " + tableName + " - " +
e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

를 사용한 글로벌 테이블 작업의 전체 예제입니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
    public static void exampleUsage(final Region sourceRegion, final Region
replicaRegion) {

        String tableName = "Music";
        String indexName = "SongTitleIndex";
        Long readCapacity = 15L;

        // Create DynamoDB client for the source region
        try (DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient =
            DynamoDbClient.builder().region(sourceRegion).build()) {

            try {
                // Step 1: Create the initial table with GSI and streams
                LOGGER.info("Step 1: Creating table in source region: " +
sourceRegion.id());
                createTableWithGSI(dynamoDbClient, tableName, indexName);

                // Step 2: Wait for table to become active
                LOGGER.info("Step 2: Waiting for table to become active");
                waitForTableActive(dynamoDbClient, tableName);

                // Step 3: Add replica in destination region
                LOGGER.info("Step 3: Adding replica in region: " +
replicaRegion.id());
                addReplica(dynamoDbClient, tableName, replicaRegion, indexName,
readCapacity);

                // Step 4: Wait a moment for replica creation to start
                Thread.sleep(5000);
```

```
                // Step 5: Describe table to view replica information
                LOGGER.info("Step 5: Describing table to view replicas");
                describeTable(dynamoDbClient, tableName);

                // Step 6: Add a test item to verify replication
                LOGGER.info("Step 6: Adding test item to verify replication");
                putTestItem(dynamoDbClient, tableName, "TestArtist", "TestSong");

                LOGGER.info("Global table setup completed successfully!");
                LOGGER.info("You can verify replication by checking the item in
region: " + replicaRegion.id());

                // Step 7: Remove replica and clean up table
                LOGGER.info("Step 7: Removing replica from region: " +
replicaRegion.id());
                removeReplica(dynamoDbClient, tableName, replicaRegion);
                DeleteTableResponse deleteTableResponse =
dynamoDbClient.deleteTable(
                    DeleteTableRequest.builder().tableName(tableName).build());
                LOGGER.info("MREC global table demonstration completed
successfully!");

            } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                Thread.currentThread().interrupt();
                throw new RuntimeException("Thread was interrupted", e);
            } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
                LOGGER.severe("DynamoDB operation failed: " + e.getMessage());
                throw e;
            }
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - CreateTable
  - DescribeTable
  - PutItem
  - UpdateTable

이미지에서 PPE 감지

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지에서 개인 보호 장비(PPE)를 감지하는 앱을 구축하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

개인 보호 장비로 이미지를 감지하는 AWS Lambda 함수를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- DynamoDB
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

DynamoDB 성능 모니터링

다음 코드 예제는 성능 모니터링을 위해 애플리케이션의 DynamoDB 사용을 구성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

이 예제는 DynamoDB의 성능을 모니터링하도록 Java 애플리케이션을 구성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 애플리케이션은 성능을 모니터링할 수 있는 CloudWatch로 지표 데이터를 전송합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- CloudWatch
- DynamoDB

고급 쿼리 작업 수행

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB에서 고급 쿼리 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 다양한 필터링 및 조건 기법을 사용하여 테이블을 쿼리합니다.

- 대규모 결과 세트에 페이지 매김을 구현합니다.
- 대체 액세스 패턴에 글로벌 보조 인덱스를 사용합니다.
- 애플리케이션 요구 사항에 따라 일관성 제어를 적용합니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

를 사용하여 강력히 일관된 읽기로 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;

import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.logging.Level;
import java.util.logging.Logger;

    public QueryResponse queryWithConsistentReads(
        final String tableName,
        final String partitionKeyName,
        final String partitionKeyValue,
        final boolean useConsistentRead) {

        CodeSampleUtils.validateTableParameters(tableName, partitionKeyName,
 partitionKeyValue);

        // Create expression attribute names for the column names
        final Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_PK,
 partitionKeyName);

        // Create expression attribute values for the column values
        final Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new
 HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_PK,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(partitionKeyValue).build());

        // Create the query request
```

```
        final QueryRequest queryRequest = QueryRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .keyConditionExpression(KEY_CONDITION_EXPRESSION)
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .consistentRead(useConsistentRead)
            .build();

        try {
            final QueryResponse response = dynamoDbClient.query(queryRequest);
            LOGGER.log(Level.INFO, "Query successful. Found {0} items",
 response.count());
            return response;
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            LOGGER.log(Level.SEVERE, "Table not found: {0}", tableName);
            throw e;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            LOGGER.log(Level.SEVERE, "Error querying with consistent reads", e);
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

와 함께 글로벌 보조 인덱스를 사용하여 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;

import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;

    public QueryResponse queryTable(
        final String tableName, final String partitionKeyName, final String
 partitionKeyValue) {

        CodeSampleUtils.validateTableParameters(tableName, partitionKeyName,
 partitionKeyValue);
```

```
        // Create expression attribute names for the column names
        final Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_PK,
partitionKeyName);

        // Create expression attribute values for the column values
        final Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new
HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_PK,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(partitionKeyValue).build());

        // Create the query request
        final QueryRequest queryRequest = QueryRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .keyConditionExpression(KEY_CONDITION_EXPRESSION)
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .build();

        try {
            final QueryResponse response = dynamoDbClient.query(queryRequest);
            System.out.println("Query on base table successful. Found " +
response.count() + " items");
            return response;
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.format("Error: The Amazon DynamoDB table \"%s\" can't be
found.\n", tableName);
            throw new DynamoDbQueryException("Table not found: " + tableName, e);
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Error querying base table: " + e.getMessage());
            throw new DynamoDbQueryException("Failed to execute query on base
table", e);
        }
    }

    /**
     * Queries a DynamoDB Global Secondary Index (GSI) by partition key.
     *
     * @param tableName         The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param indexName         The name of the GSI
     * @param partitionKeyName  The name of the GSI partition key attribute
     * @param partitionKeyValue The value of the GSI partition key to query
     * @return The query response from DynamoDB
```

```
     * @throws ResourceNotFoundException if the table or index doesn't exist
     * @throws DynamoDbException if the query fails
     */
    public QueryResponse queryGlobalSecondaryIndex(
        final String tableName, final String indexName, final String
partitionKeyName, final String partitionKeyValue) {

        CodeSampleUtils.validateTableParameters(tableName, partitionKeyName,
partitionKeyValue);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateStringParameter("Index name", indexName);

        // Create expression attribute names for the column names
        final Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_IK,
partitionKeyName);

        // Create expression attribute values for the column values
        final Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new
HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_IK,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(partitionKeyValue).build());

        // Create the query request
        final QueryRequest queryRequest = QueryRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .indexName(indexName)
            .keyConditionExpression(GSI_KEY_CONDITION_EXPRESSION)
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .build();

        try {
            final QueryResponse response = dynamoDbClient.query(queryRequest);
            System.out.println("Query on GSI successful. Found " + response.count()
+ " items");
            return response;
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.format(
                "Error: The Amazon DynamoDB table \"%s\" or index \"%s\" can't be
found.\n", tableName, indexName);
            throw new DynamoDbQueryException("Table or index not found: " +
tableName + "/" + indexName, e);
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
```

```
            System.err.println("Error querying GSI: " + e.getMessage());
            throw new DynamoDbQueryException("Failed to execute query on GSI", e);
        }
    }
```

를 사용하여 페이지 매김으로 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;

    public List<Map<String, AttributeValue>> queryWithPagination(
        final String tableName, final String partitionKeyName, final String
 partitionKeyValue, final int pageSize) {

        CodeSampleUtils.validateTableParameters(tableName, partitionKeyName,
 partitionKeyValue);
        CodeSampleUtils.validatePositiveInteger("Page size", pageSize);

        // Create expression attribute names for the column names
        final Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_PK,
 partitionKeyName);

        // Create expression attribute values for the column values
        final Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new
 HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_PK,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(partitionKeyValue).build());

        // Create the query request
        QueryRequest.Builder queryRequestBuilder = QueryRequest.builder()
```

```
            .tableName(tableName)
            .keyConditionExpression(KEY_CONDITION_EXPRESSION)
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .limit(pageSize);

        // List to store all items from all pages
        final List<Map<String, AttributeValue>> allItems = new ArrayList<>();

        // Map to store the last evaluated key for pagination
        Map<String, AttributeValue> lastEvaluatedKey = null;
        int pageNumber = 1;

        try {
            do {
                // If we have a last evaluated key, use it for the next page
                if (lastEvaluatedKey != null) {
                    queryRequestBuilder.exclusiveStartKey(lastEvaluatedKey);
                }

                // Execute the query
                final QueryResponse response =
dynamoDbClient.query(queryRequestBuilder.build());

                // Process the current page of results
                final List<Map<String, AttributeValue>> pageItems =
response.items();
                allItems.addAll(pageItems);

                // Get the last evaluated key for the next page
                lastEvaluatedKey = response.lastEvaluatedKey();
                if (lastEvaluatedKey != null && lastEvaluatedKey.isEmpty()) {
                    lastEvaluatedKey = null;
                }

                System.out.println("Page " + pageNumber + ": Retrieved " +
pageItems.size() + " items (Running total: "
                    + allItems.size() + ")");

                pageNumber++;

            } while (lastEvaluatedKey != null);
```

```
            System.out.println("Query with pagination complete. Retrieved a total of
 " + allItems.size()
                + " items across " + (pageNumber - 1) + " pages");

            return allItems;
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.format("Error: The Amazon DynamoDB table \"%s\" can't be
 found.\n", tableName);
            throw e;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Error querying with pagination: " + e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

를 사용하여 복잡한 필터로 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;

import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.logging.Level;
import java.util.logging.Logger;

    public QueryResponse queryWithComplexFilter(
        final String tableName,
        final String partitionKeyName,
        final String partitionKeyValue,
        final String statusAttrName,
        final String activeStatus,
        final String pendingStatus,
        final String priceAttrName,
        final double minPrice,
        final double maxPrice,
        final String categoryAttrName) {
```

```
        // Validate parameters
        CodeSampleUtils.validateTableParameters(tableName, partitionKeyName,
partitionKeyValue);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateStringParameter("Status attribute name",
statusAttrName);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateStringParameter("Active status", activeStatus);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateStringParameter("Pending status", pendingStatus);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateStringParameter("Price attribute name",
priceAttrName);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateStringParameter("Category attribute name",
categoryAttrName);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateNumericRange("Minimum price", minPrice, 0.0,
Double.MAX_VALUE);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateNumericRange("Maximum price", maxPrice, minPrice,
Double.MAX_VALUE);

        // Create expression attribute names for the column names
        final Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeNames.put("#pk", partitionKeyName);
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_STATUS,
statusAttrName);
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_PRICE,
priceAttrName);
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_CATEGORY,
categoryAttrName);

        // Create expression attribute values for the column values
        final Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new
HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            ":pkValue", AttributeValue.builder().s(partitionKeyValue).build());
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_ACTIVE,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(activeStatus).build());
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_PENDING,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(pendingStatus).build());
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_MIN_PRICE,
            AttributeValue.builder().n(String.valueOf(minPrice)).build());
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_MAX_PRICE,
            AttributeValue.builder().n(String.valueOf(maxPrice)).build());
```

```
        // Create the query request
        final QueryRequest queryRequest = QueryRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .keyConditionExpression(KEY_CONDITION_EXPRESSION)
            .filterExpression(FILTER_EXPRESSION)
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .build();

        return dynamoDbClient.query(queryRequest);
    }
```

를 사용하여 동적으로 구성된 필터 표현식을 사용하여 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;

import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;

    public static QueryResponse queryWithDynamicFilter(
        final String tableName,
        final String partitionKeyName,
        final String partitionKeyValue,
        final Map<String, Object> filterCriteria,
        final Region region,
        final DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient) {

        validateParameters(tableName, partitionKeyName, partitionKeyValue,
 filterCriteria);

        DynamoDbClient ddbClient = dynamoDbClient;
        boolean shouldClose = false;

        try {
            if (ddbClient == null) {
                ddbClient = createClient(region);
```

```
                shouldClose = true;
            }

            final QueryWithDynamicFilter queryHelper = new
QueryWithDynamicFilter(ddbClient);
            return queryHelper.queryWithDynamicFilter(tableName, partitionKeyName,
partitionKeyValue, filterCriteria);
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.println("Table not found: " + tableName);
            throw e;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Failed to execute dynamic filter query: " +
e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.err.println("Unexpected error during query: " + e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        } finally {
            if (shouldClose && ddbClient != null) {
                ddbClient.close();
            }
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage =
            """
                Usage:
                    <tableName> <partitionKeyName> <partitionKeyValue>
<filterAttrName> <filterAttrValue> [region]
                Where:
                    tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table to query.
                    partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key attribute.
                    partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key to query.
                    filterAttrName - The name of the attribute to filter on.
                    filterAttrValue - The value to filter by.
                    region (optional) - The AWS region where the table exists.
(Default: us-east-1)
                """;

        if (args.length < 5) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
        final String tableName = args[0];
        final String partitionKeyName = args[1];
        final String partitionKeyValue = args[2];
        final String filterAttrName = args[3];
        final String filterAttrValue = args[4];
        final Region region = args.length > 5 ? Region.of(args[5]) :
Region.US_EAST_1;

        System.out.println("Querying items with dynamic filter: " + filterAttrName +
" = " + filterAttrValue);

        try {
            // Using the builder pattern to create and execute the query
            final QueryResponse response = new DynamicFilterQueryBuilder()
                .withTableName(tableName)
                .withPartitionKeyName(partitionKeyName)
                .withPartitionKeyValue(partitionKeyValue)
                .withFilterCriterion(filterAttrName, filterAttrValue)
                .withRegion(region)
                .execute();

            // Process the results
            System.out.println("Found " + response.count() + " items:");
            response.items().forEach(item -> System.out.println(item));

            // Demonstrate multiple filter criteria
            System.out.println("\nNow querying with multiple filter criteria:");

            Map<String, Object> multipleFilters = new HashMap<>();
            multipleFilters.put(filterAttrName, filterAttrValue);
            multipleFilters.put("status", "active");

            final QueryResponse multiFilterResponse = new
DynamicFilterQueryBuilder()
                .withTableName(tableName)
                .withPartitionKeyName(partitionKeyName)
                .withPartitionKeyValue(partitionKeyValue)
                .withFilterCriteria(multipleFilters)
                .withRegion(region)
                .execute();

            System.out.println("Found " + multiFilterResponse.count() + " items with
multiple filters:");
```

```
            multiFilterResponse.items().forEach(item -> System.out.println(item));

        } catch (IllegalArgumentException e) {
            System.err.println("Invalid input: " + e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.println("Table not found: " + tableName);
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("DynamoDB error: " + e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

를 사용하여 필터 표현식 및 제한으로 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;

import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.logging.Level;
import java.util.logging.Logger;

    public QueryResponse queryWithFilterAndLimit(
        final String tableName,
        final String partitionKeyName,
        final String partitionKeyValue,
        final String filterAttrName,
        final String filterAttrValue,
        final int limit) {

        CodeSampleUtils.validateTableParameters(tableName, partitionKeyName,
 partitionKeyValue);
```

```
        CodeSampleUtils.validateStringParameter("Filter attribute name",
filterAttrName);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateStringParameter("Filter attribute value",
filterAttrValue);
        CodeSampleUtils.validatePositiveInteger("Limit", limit);

        // Create expression attribute names for the column names
        final Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_PK,
partitionKeyName);
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_FILTER,
filterAttrName);

        // Create expression attribute values for the column values
        final Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new
HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_PK,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(partitionKeyValue).build());
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_FILTER,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(filterAttrValue).build());

        // Create the filter expression
        final String filterExpression = "#filterAttr = :filterValue";

        // Create the query request
        final QueryRequest queryRequest = QueryRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .keyConditionExpression(KEY_CONDITION_EXPRESSION)
            .filterExpression(filterExpression)
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .limit(limit)
            .build();

        try {
            final QueryResponse response = dynamoDbClient.query(queryRequest);
            LOGGER.log(Level.INFO, "Query with filter and limit successful. Found
{0} items", response.count());
            LOGGER.log(
                Level.INFO, "ScannedCount: {0} (total items evaluated before
filtering)", response.scannedCount());
            return response;
```

```
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            LOGGER.log(Level.SEVERE, "Table not found: {0}", tableName);
            throw e;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            LOGGER.log(Level.SEVERE, "Error querying with filter and limit: {0}",
 e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 Query를 참조하세요.

목록 작업 수행

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB에서 목록 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 목록 속성에 요소를 추가합니다.
- 목록 속성에서 요소를 제거합니다.
- 인덱스별로 목록의 특정 요소를 업데이트합니다.
- 목록 추가 및 목록 인덱스 함수를 사용합니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

를 사용하여 목록 작업을 시연합니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.GetItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.GetItemResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateItemResponse;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;

    /**
     * Appends items to a list attribute.
```

```
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to use the list_append function to add
     * items to the end of a list attribute.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param listAttributeName The name of the list attribute
     * @param itemsToAppend The items to append to the list
     * @return The response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static UpdateItemResponse appendToList(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        String listAttributeName,
        List<AttributeValue> itemsToAppend) {

        // Create a list value from the items to append
        AttributeValue listValue =
AttributeValue.builder().l(itemsToAppend).build();

        // Define the update parameters
        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .updateExpression("SET #attrName =
list_append(if_not_exists(#attrName, :emptyList), :newItems)")
            .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of("#attrName", listAttributeName))
            .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(
                ":newItems",
                listValue,
                ":emptyList",
                AttributeValue.builder().l(new
ArrayList<AttributeValue>()).build()))
            .returnValues("UPDATED_NEW")
            .build();

        // Perform the update operation
        return dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);
    }

    /**
```

```
     * Prepends items to a list attribute.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to use the list_append function to add
     * items to the beginning of a list attribute.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param listAttributeName The name of the list attribute
     * @param itemsToPrepend The items to prepend to the list
     * @return The response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static UpdateItemResponse prependToList(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        String listAttributeName,
        List<AttributeValue> itemsToPrepend) {

        // Create a list value from the items to prepend
        AttributeValue listValue =
AttributeValue.builder().l(itemsToPrepend).build();

        // Define the update parameters
        // Note: To prepend, we put the new items first in the list_append function
        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .updateExpression("SET #attrName = list_append(:newItems,
if_not_exists(#attrName, :emptyList))")
            .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of("#attrName", listAttributeName))
            .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(
                ":newItems",
                listValue,
                ":emptyList",
                AttributeValue.builder().l(new
ArrayList<AttributeValue>()).build()))
            .returnValues("UPDATED_NEW")
            .build();

        // Perform the update operation
        return dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);
    }
```

```
    /**
     * Updates a specific element in a list attribute.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to update a specific element in a list
     * by its index.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param listAttributeName The name of the list attribute
     * @param index The index of the element to update
     * @param newValue The new value for the element
     * @return The response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static UpdateItemResponse updateListElement(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        String listAttributeName,
        int index,
        AttributeValue newValue) {

        // Define the update parameters
        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .updateExpression("SET #attrName[" + index + "] = :newValue")
            .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of("#attrName", listAttributeName))
            .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(":newValue", newValue))
            .returnValues("UPDATED_NEW")
            .build();

        // Perform the update operation
        return dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);
    }

    /**
     * Removes a specific element from a list attribute.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to remove a specific element from a list
     * by its index.
     *
```

```
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param listAttributeName The name of the list attribute
     * @param index The index of the element to remove
     * @return The response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static UpdateItemResponse removeListElement(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        String listAttributeName,
        int index) {

        // Define the update parameters
        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .updateExpression("REMOVE #attrName[" + index + "]")
            .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of("#attrName", listAttributeName))
            .returnValues("UPDATED_NEW")
            .build();

        // Perform the update operation
        return dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);
    }

    /**
     * Gets the current value of a list attribute.
     *
     * <p>Helper method to retrieve the current value of a list attribute.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to get
     * @param listAttributeName The name of the list attribute
     * @return The list attribute value or null if not found
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static List<AttributeValue> getListAttribute(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String tableName, Map<String, AttributeValue>
key, String listAttributeName) {
```

```
        // Define the get parameters
        GetItemRequest request = GetItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .projectionExpression(listAttributeName)
            .build();

        try {
            // Perform the get operation
            GetItemResponse response = dynamoDbClient.getItem(request);

            // Return the list attribute if it exists, otherwise null
            if (response.item() != null &&
response.item().containsKey(listAttributeName)) {
                return response.item().get(listAttributeName).l();
            }

            return null;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            throw DynamoDbException.builder()
                .message("Failed to get list attribute: " + e.getMessage())
                .cause(e)
                .build();
        }
    }
```

를 사용한 목록 작업 사용의 예입니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
    public static void exampleUsage(DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String tableName)
{
        // Example key
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key = new HashMap<>();
        key.put("ProductId", AttributeValue.builder().s("P12345").build());

        System.out.println("Demonstrating list operations in DynamoDB");

        try {
            // Example 1: Append items to a list
            System.out.println("\nExample 1: Appending items to a list");
            List<AttributeValue> tagsToAppend = List.of(
                AttributeValue.builder().s("Electronics").build(),
                AttributeValue.builder().s("Gadget").build());
```

```
            UpdateItemResponse appendResponse = appendToList(dynamoDbClient,
tableName, key, "Tags", tagsToAppend);

            System.out.println("Updated list attribute: " +
appendResponse.attributes());

            // Example 2: Prepend items to a list
            System.out.println("\nExample 2: Prepending items to a list");
            List<AttributeValue> tagsToPrepend = List.of(
                AttributeValue.builder().s("Featured").build(),
                AttributeValue.builder().s("New").build());

            UpdateItemResponse prependResponse = prependToList(dynamoDbClient,
tableName, key, "Tags", tagsToPrepend);

            System.out.println("Updated list attribute: " +
prependResponse.attributes());

            // Example 3: Update a specific element in a list
            System.out.println("\nExample 3: Updating a specific element in a
list");
            UpdateItemResponse updateResponse = updateListElement(
                dynamoDbClient,
                tableName,
                key,
                "Tags",
                0,
                AttributeValue.builder().s("BestSeller").build());

            System.out.println("Updated list attribute: " +
updateResponse.attributes());

            // Example 4: Remove a specific element from a list
            System.out.println("\nExample 4: Removing a specific element from a
list");
            UpdateItemResponse removeResponse = removeListElement(dynamoDbClient,
tableName, key, "Tags", 1);

            System.out.println("Updated list attribute: " +
removeResponse.attributes());

            // Example 5: Get the current value of a list attribute
```

```
            System.out.println("\nExample 5: Getting the current value of a list
attribute");
            List<AttributeValue> currentList = getListAttribute(dynamoDbClient,
tableName, key, "Tags");

            if (currentList != null) {
                System.out.println("Current list attribute:");
                for (int i = 0; i < currentList.size(); i++) {
                    System.out.println("  [" + i + "]: " + currentList.get(i).s());
                }
            } else {
                System.out.println("List attribute not found");
            }

            // Explain list operations
            System.out.println("\nKey points about DynamoDB list operations:");
            System.out.println("1. Lists are ordered collections of attributes");
            System.out.println("2. Use list_append to add items to a list");
            System.out.println("3. To append items, use list_append(existingList,
newItems)");
            System.out.println("4. To prepend items, use list_append(newItems,
existingList)");
            System.out.println("5. Use index notation (list[0]) to access or update
specific elements");
            System.out.println("6. Use REMOVE to delete elements from a list");
            System.out.println("7. List indices are zero-based");
            System.out.println("8. Use if_not_exists to handle the case where the
list doesn't exist yet");

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Error: " + e.getMessage());
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 UpdateItem을 참조하세요.

맵 작업 수행

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB에서 맵 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 맵 구조에서 중첩 속성을 추가하고 업데이트합니다.

- 맵에서 특정 필드를 제거합니다.
- 깊이 중첩된 맵 속성을 사용하여 작업합니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

를 사용하여 맵 작업을 시연합니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.GetItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.GetItemResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateItemResponse;

import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;

    /**
     * Updates a map attribute that may not exist.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to safely update a map attribute
     * by using if_not_exists to handle the case where the map doesn't exist yet.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param mapName The name of the map attribute
     * @param mapKey The key within the map to update
     * @param value The value to set
     * @return The response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static UpdateItemResponse updateMapAttributeSafe(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        String mapName,
        String mapKey,
        AttributeValue value) {
```

```
        // Create an empty map to use if the map doesn't exist
        Map<String, AttributeValue> emptyMap = new HashMap<>();
        AttributeValue emptyMapValue = AttributeValue.builder().m(emptyMap).build();

        // Define the update parameters
        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .updateExpression("SET #mapName = if_not_exists(#mapName, :emptyMap),
#mapName.#mapKey = :value")
            .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of(
                "#mapName", mapName,
                "#mapKey", mapKey))
            .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(
                ":value",
                value,
                ":emptyMap",
                AttributeValue.builder().m(new HashMap<>()).build()))
            .returnValues("UPDATED_NEW")
            .build();

        // Perform the update operation
        return dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);
    }

    /**
     * Adds an attribute to a nested map.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to update a nested attribute without
     * overwriting the entire map.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param path The path to the nested attribute as a list
     * @param value The value to set
     * @return The response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static UpdateItemResponse addToNestedMap(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        List<String> path,
```

```
        AttributeValue value) {

        // Create expression attribute names for each part of the path
        Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
        for (int i = 0; i < path.size(); i++) {
            expressionAttributeNames.put("#attr" + i, path.get(i));
        }

        // Build the attribute path using the expression attribute names
        StringBuilder attributePathExpression = new StringBuilder();
        for (int i = 0; i < path.size(); i++) {
            if (i > 0) {
                attributePathExpression.append(".");
            }
            attributePathExpression.append("#attr").append(i);
        }

        // Define the update parameters
        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .updateExpression("SET " + attributePathExpression.toString() + "
= :value")
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
            .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(":value", value))
            .returnValues("UPDATED_NEW")
            .build();

        // Perform the update operation
        return dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);
    }

    /**
     * Removes an attribute from a map.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to remove a specific attribute from a map.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param mapName The name of the map attribute
     * @param mapKey The key within the map to remove
     * @return The response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
```

```
     */
    public static UpdateItemResponse removeMapAttribute(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        String mapName,
        String mapKey) {

        // Define the update parameters
        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .updateExpression("REMOVE #mapName.#mapKey")
            .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of(
                "#mapName", mapName,
                "#mapKey", mapKey))
            .returnValues("UPDATED_NEW")
            .build();

        // Perform the update operation
        return dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);
    }

    /**
     * Creates a map with multiple attributes in a single operation.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to create a map with multiple attributes
     * in a single update operation.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param mapName The name of the map attribute
     * @param attributes The attributes to set in the map
     * @return The response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static UpdateItemResponse createMapWithAttributes(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        String mapName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> attributes) {
```

```
        // Create a map value from the attributes
        AttributeValue mapValue = AttributeValue.builder().m(attributes).build();

        // Define the update parameters
        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .updateExpression("SET #mapName = :mapValue")
            .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of("#mapName", mapName))
            .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(":mapValue", mapValue))
            .returnValues("UPDATED_NEW")
            .build();

        // Perform the update operation
        return dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);
    }

    /**
     * Gets the current value of a map attribute.
     *
     * <p>Helper method to retrieve the current value of a map attribute.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to get
     * @param mapName The name of the map attribute
     * @return The map attribute value or null if not found
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static Map<String, AttributeValue> getMapAttribute(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String tableName, Map<String, AttributeValue>
key, String mapName) {

        // Define the get parameters
        GetItemRequest request = GetItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .projectionExpression(mapName)
            .build();

        try {
            // Perform the get operation
            GetItemResponse response = dynamoDbClient.getItem(request);
```

```
            // Return the map attribute if it exists, otherwise null
            if (response.item() != null && response.item().containsKey(mapName)) {
                return response.item().get(mapName).m();
            }

            return null;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            throw DynamoDbException.builder()
                .message("Failed to get map attribute: " + e.getMessage())
                .cause(e)
                .build();
        }
    }
```

를 사용한 맵 작업 사용의 예입니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
    public static void exampleUsage(DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String tableName)
{
        // Example key
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key = new HashMap<>();
        key.put("ProductId", AttributeValue.builder().s("P12345").build());

        System.out.println("Demonstrating map operations in DynamoDB");

        try {
            // Example 1: Create a map with multiple attributes
            System.out.println("\nExample 1: Creating a map with multiple
attributes");
            Map<String, AttributeValue> productDetails = new HashMap<>();
            productDetails.put("Color", AttributeValue.builder().s("Red").build());
            productDetails.put("Weight", AttributeValue.builder().n("2.5").build());
            productDetails.put(
                "Dimensions", AttributeValue.builder().s("10x20x5").build());

            UpdateItemResponse createResponse =
                createMapWithAttributes(dynamoDbClient, tableName, key, "Details",
productDetails);

            System.out.println("Created map attribute: " +
createResponse.attributes());

            // Example 2: Update a specific attribute in a map
```

```
            System.out.println("\nExample 2: Updating a specific attribute in a
map");
            UpdateItemResponse updateResponse = updateMapAttributeSafe(
                dynamoDbClient,
                tableName,
                key,
                "Details",
                "Color",
                AttributeValue.builder().s("Blue").build());

            System.out.println("Updated map attribute: " +
updateResponse.attributes());

            // Example 3: Add an attribute to a nested map
            System.out.println("\nExample 3: Adding an attribute to a nested map");
            UpdateItemResponse nestedResponse = addToNestedMap(
                dynamoDbClient,
                tableName,
                key,
                List.of("Specifications", "Technical", "Resolution"),
                AttributeValue.builder().s("1920x1080").build());

            System.out.println("Added to nested map: " +
nestedResponse.attributes());

            // Example 4: Remove an attribute from a map
            System.out.println("\nExample 4: Removing an attribute from a map");
            UpdateItemResponse removeResponse =
                removeMapAttribute(dynamoDbClient, tableName, key, "Details",
"Dimensions");

            System.out.println("Updated map after removal: " +
removeResponse.attributes());

            // Example 5: Get the current value of a map attribute
            System.out.println("\nExample 5: Getting the current value of a map
attribute");
            Map<String, AttributeValue> currentMap = getMapAttribute(dynamoDbClient,
tableName, key, "Details");

            if (currentMap != null) {
                System.out.println("Current map attribute:");
                for (Map.Entry<String, AttributeValue> entry :
currentMap.entrySet()) {
```

```
                    System.out.println("  " + entry.getKey() + ": " +
entry.getValue());
                }
            } else {
                System.out.println("Map attribute not found");
            }

            // Explain map operations
            System.out.println("\nKey points about DynamoDB map operations:");
            System.out.println("1. Maps are unordered collections of name-value
pairs");
            System.out.println("2. Use dot notation (map.key) to access or update
specific attributes");
            System.out.println("3. You can update individual attributes without
overwriting the entire map");
            System.out.println("4. Maps can be nested to create complex data
structures");
            System.out.println("5. Use REMOVE to delete attributes from a map");
            System.out.println("6. You can create a map with multiple attributes in
a single operation");
            System.out.println("7. Map keys are case-sensitive");

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Error: " + e.getMessage());
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 UpdateItem을 참조하세요.

집합 작업 수행

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB에서 설정 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 집합 속성에 요소를 추가합니다.
- 집합 속성에서 요소를 제거합니다.
- 집합에 ADD 및 DELETE 작업을 사용합니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

를 사용하여 세트 작업을 시연합니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.GetItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.GetItemResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ReturnValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateItemResponse;

import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.HashSet;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Set;

    /**
     * Adds values to a string set attribute.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to use the ADD operation to add values
     * to a string set attribute.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param setAttributeName The name of the set attribute
     * @param valuesToAdd The values to add to the set
     * @return The response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static UpdateItemResponse addToStringSet(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        String setAttributeName,
        Set<String> valuesToAdd) {

        // Create a string set value from the values to add
        AttributeValue setValue = AttributeValue.builder().ss(valuesToAdd).build();

        // Define the update parameters
        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
```

```
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .updateExpression("ADD #setAttr :valuesToAdd")
            .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of("#setAttr", setAttributeName))
            .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(":valuesToAdd", setValue))
            .returnValues(ReturnValue.UPDATED_NEW)
            .build();

        // Perform the update operation
        return dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);
    }

    /**
     * Adds values to a number set attribute.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to use the ADD operation to add values
     * to a number set attribute.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param setAttributeName The name of the set attribute
     * @param valuesToAdd The values to add to the set
     * @return The response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static UpdateItemResponse addToNumberSet(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        String setAttributeName,
        Set<Number> valuesToAdd) {

        // Convert numbers to strings for DynamoDB
        Set<String> stringValues = new HashSet<>();
        for (Number value : valuesToAdd) {
            stringValues.add(value.toString());
        }

        // Create a number set value from the values to add
        AttributeValue setValue = AttributeValue.builder().ns(stringValues).build();

        // Define the update parameters
        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
```

```
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .updateExpression("ADD #setAttr :valuesToAdd")
            .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of("#setAttr", setAttributeName))
            .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(":valuesToAdd", setValue))
            .returnValues(ReturnValue.UPDATED_NEW)
            .build();

        // Perform the update operation
        return dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);
    }

    /**
     * Removes values from a set attribute.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to use the DELETE operation to remove values
     * from a set attribute.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param setAttributeName The name of the set attribute
     * @param valuesToRemove The values to remove from the set
     * @param isNumberSet Whether the set is a number set (true) or string set
(false)
     * @return The response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static UpdateItemResponse removeFromSet(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        String setAttributeName,
        Set<?> valuesToRemove,
        boolean isNumberSet) {

        AttributeValue setValue;

        if (isNumberSet) {
            // Convert numbers to strings for DynamoDB
            Set<String> stringValues = new HashSet<>();
            for (Object value : valuesToRemove) {
                if (value instanceof Number) {
                    stringValues.add(value.toString());
```

```
                } else {
                    throw new IllegalArgumentException("Values must be numbers for a
number set");
                }
            }

            setValue = AttributeValue.builder().ns(stringValues).build();
        } else {
            // Convert objects to strings for DynamoDB
            Set<String> stringValues = new HashSet<>();
            for (Object value : valuesToRemove) {
                stringValues.add(value.toString());
            }

            setValue = AttributeValue.builder().ss(stringValues).build();
        }

        // Define the update parameters
        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .updateExpression("DELETE #setAttr :valuesToRemove")
            .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of("#setAttr", setAttributeName))
            .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(":valuesToRemove", setValue))
            .returnValues(ReturnValue.UPDATED_NEW)
            .build();

        // Perform the update operation
        return dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);
    }

    /**
     * Checks if a value exists in a set attribute.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to use the contains function to check
     * if a value exists in a set attribute.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to check
     * @param setAttributeName The name of the set attribute
     * @param valueToCheck The value to check for
     * @return Map containing the result of the check
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
```

```
     */
    public static Map<String, Object> checkIfValueInSet(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        String setAttributeName,
        String valueToCheck) {

        Map<String, Object> result = new HashMap<>();

        try {
            // Define the update parameters with a condition expression
            UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .key(key)
                .updateExpression("SET #tempAttr = :tempVal")
                .conditionExpression("contains(#setAttr, :valueToCheck)")
                .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of("#setAttr", setAttributeName,
"#tempAttr", "TempAttribute"))
                .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(
                    ":valueToCheck",
AttributeValue.builder().s(valueToCheck).build(),
                    ":tempVal", AttributeValue.builder().s("TempValue").build()))
                .returnValues(ReturnValue.UPDATED_NEW)
                .build();

            // Attempt the update operation
            dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);

            // If we get here, the condition was met
            result.put("exists", true);
            result.put("message", "Value '" + valueToCheck + "' exists in the set");

            // Clean up the temporary attribute
            UpdateItemRequest cleanupRequest = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .key(key)
                .updateExpression("REMOVE #tempAttr")
                .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of("#tempAttr", "TempAttribute"))
                .build();

            dynamoDbClient.updateItem(cleanupRequest);

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
```

```
            if (e.getMessage().contains("ConditionalCheckFailed")) {
                // The condition was not met
                result.put("exists", false);
                result.put("message", "Value '" + valueToCheck + "' does not exist
in the set");
            } else {
                // Some other error occurred
                result.put("exists", false);
                result.put("message", "Error checking set: " + e.getMessage());
                result.put("error", e.getClass().getSimpleName());
            }
        }

        return result;
    }

    /**
     * Creates a set with multiple values in a single operation.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to create a set with multiple values
     * in a single update operation.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param setAttributeName The name of the set attribute
     * @param setValues The values to include in the set
     * @param isNumberSet Whether to create a number set (true) or string set
(false)
     * @return The response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static UpdateItemResponse createSetWithValues(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        String setAttributeName,
        Set<?> setValues,
        boolean isNumberSet) {

        AttributeValue setValue;

        if (isNumberSet) {
            // Convert numbers to strings for DynamoDB
```

```
            Set<String> stringValues = new HashSet<>();
            for (Object value : setValues) {
                if (value instanceof Number) {
                    stringValues.add(value.toString());
                } else {
                    throw new IllegalArgumentException("Values must be numbers for a
number set");
                }
            }

            setValue = AttributeValue.builder().ns(stringValues).build();
        } else {
            // Convert objects to strings for DynamoDB
            Set<String> stringValues = new HashSet<>();
            for (Object value : setValues) {
                stringValues.add(value.toString());
            }

            setValue = AttributeValue.builder().ss(stringValues).build();
        }

        // Define the update parameters
        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .updateExpression("SET #setAttr = :setValue")
            .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of("#setAttr", setAttributeName))
            .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(":setValue", setValue))
            .returnValues(ReturnValue.UPDATED_NEW)
            .build();

        // Perform the update operation
        return dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);
    }

    /**
     * Gets the current value of a set attribute.
     *
     * <p>Helper method to retrieve the current value of a set attribute.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to get
     * @param setAttributeName The name of the set attribute
```

```
     * @return The set attribute value or null if not found
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static AttributeValue getSetAttribute(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String tableName, Map<String, AttributeValue>
key, String setAttributeName) {

        // Define the get parameters
        GetItemRequest request = GetItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .projectionExpression(setAttributeName)
            .build();

        try {
            // Perform the get operation
            GetItemResponse response = dynamoDbClient.getItem(request);

            // Return the set attribute if it exists, otherwise null
            if (response.item() != null &&
response.item().containsKey(setAttributeName)) {
                return response.item().get(setAttributeName);
            }

            return null;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            throw DynamoDbException.builder()
                .message("Failed to get set attribute: " + e.getMessage())
                .cause(e)
                .build();
        }
    }
```

를 사용한 설정 작업 사용의 예입니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
    public static void exampleUsage(DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String tableName)
{
        // Example key
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key = new HashMap<>();
        key.put("ProductId", AttributeValue.builder().s("P12345").build());

        System.out.println("Demonstrating set operations in DynamoDB");
```

```
        try {
            // Example 1: Create a string set with multiple values
            System.out.println("\nExample 1: Creating a string set with multiple
values");
            Set<String> tags = new HashSet<>();
            tags.add("Electronics");
            tags.add("Gadget");
            tags.add("Smartphone");

            UpdateItemResponse createResponse = createSetWithValues(
                dynamoDbClient, tableName, key, "Tags", tags, false // Not a number
set
                );

            System.out.println("Created set attribute: " +
createResponse.attributes());

            // Example 2: Add values to a string set
            System.out.println("\nExample 2: Adding values to a string set");
            Set<String> additionalTags = new HashSet<>();
            additionalTags.add("Mobile");
            additionalTags.add("Wireless");

            UpdateItemResponse addResponse = addToStringSet(dynamoDbClient,
tableName, key, "Tags", additionalTags);

            System.out.println("Updated set attribute: " +
addResponse.attributes());

            // Example 3: Create a number set with multiple values
            System.out.println("\nExample 3: Creating a number set with multiple
values");
            Set<Number> ratings = new HashSet<>();
            ratings.add(4);
            ratings.add(5);
            ratings.add(4.5);

            UpdateItemResponse createNumberSetResponse = createSetWithValues(
                dynamoDbClient, tableName, key, "Ratings", ratings, true // Is a
number set
                );
```

```
            System.out.println("Created number set attribute: " +
createNumberSetResponse.attributes());

            // Example 4: Add values to a number set
            System.out.println("\nExample 4: Adding values to a number set");
            Set<Number> additionalRatings = new HashSet<>();
            additionalRatings.add(3.5);
            additionalRatings.add(4.2);

            UpdateItemResponse addNumberResponse =
                addToNumberSet(dynamoDbClient, tableName, key, "Ratings",
additionalRatings);

            System.out.println("Updated number set attribute: " +
addNumberResponse.attributes());

            // Example 5: Remove values from a set
            System.out.println("\nExample 5: Removing values from a set");
            Set<String> tagsToRemove = new HashSet<>();
            tagsToRemove.add("Gadget");

            UpdateItemResponse removeResponse = removeFromSet(
                dynamoDbClient, tableName, key, "Tags", tagsToRemove, false // Not a
number set
                );

            System.out.println("Updated set after removal: " +
removeResponse.attributes());

            // Example 6: Check if a value exists in a set
            System.out.println("\nExample 6: Checking if a value exists in a set");
            Map<String, Object> checkResult = checkIfValueInSet(dynamoDbClient,
tableName, key, "Tags", "Electronics");

            System.out.println("Check result: " + checkResult.get("message"));

            // Example 7: Get the current value of a set attribute
            System.out.println("\nExample 7: Getting the current value of a set
attribute");
            AttributeValue currentStringSet = getSetAttribute(dynamoDbClient,
tableName, key, "Tags");

            if (currentStringSet != null && currentStringSet.ss() != null) {
```

```
                System.out.println("Current string set values: " +
currentStringSet.ss());
            } else {
                System.out.println("String set attribute not found");
            }

            AttributeValue currentNumberSet = getSetAttribute(dynamoDbClient,
tableName, key, "Ratings");

            if (currentNumberSet != null && currentNumberSet.ns() != null) {
                System.out.println("Current number set values: " +
currentNumberSet.ns());
            } else {
                System.out.println("Number set attribute not found");
            }

            // Explain set operations
            System.out.println("\nKey points about DynamoDB set operations:");
            System.out.println(
                "1. DynamoDB supports three set types: string sets (SS), number sets
(NS), and binary sets (BS)");
            System.out.println("2. Sets can only contain elements of the same
type");
            System.out.println("3. Use ADD to add elements to a set");
            System.out.println("4. Use DELETE to remove elements from a set");
            System.out.println("5. Sets automatically remove duplicate values");
            System.out.println("6. Sets are unordered collections");
            System.out.println("7. Use the contains function to check if a value
exists in a set");
            System.out.println("8. You can create a set with multiple values in a
single operation");

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Error: " + e.getMessage());
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 UpdateItem을 참조하세요.

PartiQL 문 배치를 사용하여 테이블 쿼리

다음 코드 예제에서는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 여러 SELECT 문을 실행하여 항목 배치를 가져옵니다.
- 여러 INSERT 문을 실행하여 항목 배치를 추가합니다.
- 여러 UPDATE 문을 실행하여 항목 배치를 업데이트합니다.
- 여러 DELETE 문을 실행하여 항목 배치를 삭제합니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
public class ScenarioPartiQLBatch {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
        String tableName = "MoviesPartiQBatch";
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        System.out.println("Creating an Amazon DynamoDB table named " + tableName
            + " with a key named year and a sort key named title.");
        createTable(ddb, tableName);

        System.out.println("Adding multiple records into the " + tableName
            + " table using a batch command.");
        putRecordBatch(ddb);

        // Update multiple movies by using the BatchExecute statement.
        String title1 = "Star Wars";
        int year1 = 1977;
        String title2 = "Wizard of Oz";
        int year2 = 1939;

        System.out.println("Query two movies.");
```

```
        getBatch(ddb, tableName, title1, title2, year1, year2);

        System.out.println("Updating multiple records using a batch command.");
        updateTableItemBatch(ddb);

        System.out.println("Deleting multiple records using a batch command.");
        deleteItemBatch(ddb);

        System.out.println("Deleting the Amazon DynamoDB table.");
        deleteDynamoDBTable(ddb, tableName);
        ddb.close();
    }

    public static boolean getBatch(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName, String
title1, String title2, int year1, int year2) {
        String getBatch = "SELECT * FROM " + tableName + " WHERE title = ? AND year
= ?";

        List<BatchStatementRequest> statements = new ArrayList<>();
        statements.add(BatchStatementRequest.builder()
            .statement(getBatch)
            .parameters(AttributeValue.builder().s(title1).build(),
                AttributeValue.builder().n(String.valueOf(year1)).build())
            .build());
        statements.add(BatchStatementRequest.builder()
            .statement(getBatch)
            .parameters(AttributeValue.builder().s(title2).build(),
                AttributeValue.builder().n(String.valueOf(year2)).build())
            .build());

        BatchExecuteStatementRequest batchExecuteStatementRequest =
BatchExecuteStatementRequest.builder()
            .statements(statements)
            .build();

        try {
            BatchExecuteStatementResponse response =
ddb.batchExecuteStatement(batchExecuteStatementRequest);
            if (!response.responses().isEmpty()) {
                response.responses().forEach(r -> {
                    System.out.println(r.item().get("title") + "\\t" +
r.item().get("year"));
                });
                return true;
```

```
            } else {
                System.out.println("Couldn't find either " + title1 + " or " +
title2 + ".");
                return false;
            }
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            return false;
        }
    }

    public static void createTable(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName) {
        DynamoDbWaiter dbWaiter = ddb.waiter();
        ArrayList<AttributeDefinition> attributeDefinitions = new ArrayList<>();

        // Define attributes.
        attributeDefinitions.add(AttributeDefinition.builder()
            .attributeName("year")
            .attributeType("N")
            .build());

        attributeDefinitions.add(AttributeDefinition.builder()
            .attributeName("title")
            .attributeType("S")
            .build());

        ArrayList<KeySchemaElement> tableKey = new ArrayList<>();
        KeySchemaElement key = KeySchemaElement.builder()
            .attributeName("year")
            .keyType(KeyType.HASH)
            .build();

        KeySchemaElement key2 = KeySchemaElement.builder()
            .attributeName("title")
            .keyType(KeyType.RANGE) // Sort
            .build();

        // Add KeySchemaElement objects to the list.
        tableKey.add(key);
        tableKey.add(key2);

        CreateTableRequest request = CreateTableRequest.builder()
            .keySchema(tableKey)
```

```
            .billingMode(BillingMode.PAY_PER_REQUEST) //  DynamoDB automatically
scales based on traffic.
            .attributeDefinitions(attributeDefinitions)
            .tableName(tableName)
            .build();

        try {
            CreateTableResponse response = ddb.createTable(request);
            DescribeTableRequest tableRequest = DescribeTableRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .build();

            // Wait until the Amazon DynamoDB table is created.
            WaiterResponse<DescribeTableResponse> waiterResponse = dbWaiter
                .waitUntilTableExists(tableRequest);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            String newTable = response.tableDescription().tableName();
            System.out.println("The " + newTable + " was successfully created.");

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void putRecordBatch(DynamoDbClient ddb) {
        String sqlStatement = "INSERT INTO MoviesPartiQBatch VALUE {'year':?,
'title' : ?, 'info' : ?}";
        try {
            // Create three movies to add to the Amazon DynamoDB table.
            // Set data for Movie 1.
            List<AttributeValue> parameters = new ArrayList<>();

            AttributeValue att1 = AttributeValue.builder()
                .n("1977")
                .build();

            AttributeValue att2 = AttributeValue.builder()
                .s("Star Wars")
                .build();

            AttributeValue att3 = AttributeValue.builder()
                .s("No Information")
                .build();
```

```
            parameters.add(att1);
            parameters.add(att2);
            parameters.add(att3);

            BatchStatementRequest statementRequestMovie1 =
BatchStatementRequest.builder()
                .statement(sqlStatement)
                .parameters(parameters)
                .build();

            // Set data for Movie 2.
            List<AttributeValue> parametersMovie2 = new ArrayList<>();
            AttributeValue attMovie2 = AttributeValue.builder()
                .n("1939")
                .build();

            AttributeValue attMovie2A = AttributeValue.builder()
                .s("Wizard of Oz")
                .build();

            AttributeValue attMovie2B = AttributeValue.builder()
                .s("No Information")
                .build();

            parametersMovie2.add(attMovie2);
            parametersMovie2.add(attMovie2A);
            parametersMovie2.add(attMovie2B);

            BatchStatementRequest statementRequestMovie2 =
BatchStatementRequest.builder()
                .statement(sqlStatement)
                .parameters(parametersMovie2)
                .build();

            // Set data for Movie 3.
            List<AttributeValue> parametersMovie3 = new ArrayList<>();
            AttributeValue attMovie3 = AttributeValue.builder()
                .n(String.valueOf("2022"))
                .build();

            AttributeValue attMovie3A = AttributeValue.builder()
                .s("My Movie 3")
                .build();
```

```
            AttributeValue attMovie3B = AttributeValue.builder()
                .s("No Information")
                .build();

            parametersMovie3.add(attMovie3);
            parametersMovie3.add(attMovie3A);
            parametersMovie3.add(attMovie3B);

            BatchStatementRequest statementRequestMovie3 =
 BatchStatementRequest.builder()
                .statement(sqlStatement)
                .parameters(parametersMovie3)
                .build();

            // Add all three movies to the list.
            List<BatchStatementRequest> myBatchStatementList = new ArrayList<>();
            myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestMovie1);
            myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestMovie2);
            myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestMovie3);

            BatchExecuteStatementRequest batchRequest =
 BatchExecuteStatementRequest.builder()
                .statements(myBatchStatementList)
                .build();

            BatchExecuteStatementResponse response =
 ddb.batchExecuteStatement(batchRequest);
            System.out.println("ExecuteStatement successful: " +
 response.toString());
            System.out.println("Added new movies using a batch command.");

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void updateTableItemBatch(DynamoDbClient ddb) {
        String sqlStatement = "UPDATE MoviesPartiQBatch SET info = 'directors\":
[\"Merian C. Cooper\",\"Ernest B. Schoedsack' where year=? and title=?";
        List<AttributeValue> parametersRec1 = new ArrayList<>();

        // Update three records.
```

```
        AttributeValue att1 = AttributeValue.builder()
            .n(String.valueOf("2022"))
            .build();

        AttributeValue att2 = AttributeValue.builder()
            .s("My Movie 1")
            .build();

        parametersRec1.add(att1);
        parametersRec1.add(att2);

        BatchStatementRequest statementRequestRec1 = BatchStatementRequest.builder()
            .statement(sqlStatement)
            .parameters(parametersRec1)
            .build();

        // Update record 2.
        List<AttributeValue> parametersRec2 = new ArrayList<>();
        AttributeValue attRec2 = AttributeValue.builder()
            .n(String.valueOf("2022"))
            .build();

        AttributeValue attRec2a = AttributeValue.builder()
            .s("My Movie 2")
            .build();

        parametersRec2.add(attRec2);
        parametersRec2.add(attRec2a);
        BatchStatementRequest statementRequestRec2 = BatchStatementRequest.builder()
            .statement(sqlStatement)
            .parameters(parametersRec2)
            .build();

        // Update record 3.
        List<AttributeValue> parametersRec3 = new ArrayList<>();
        AttributeValue attRec3 = AttributeValue.builder()
            .n(String.valueOf("2022"))
            .build();

        AttributeValue attRec3a = AttributeValue.builder()
            .s("My Movie 3")
            .build();

        parametersRec3.add(attRec3);
```

```
        parametersRec3.add(attRec3a);
        BatchStatementRequest statementRequestRec3 = BatchStatementRequest.builder()
            .statement(sqlStatement)
            .parameters(parametersRec3)
            .build();

        // Add all three movies to the list.
        List<BatchStatementRequest> myBatchStatementList = new ArrayList<>();
        myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestRec1);
        myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestRec2);
        myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestRec3);

        BatchExecuteStatementRequest batchRequest =
BatchExecuteStatementRequest.builder()
            .statements(myBatchStatementList)
            .build();

        try {
            BatchExecuteStatementResponse response =
ddb.batchExecuteStatement(batchRequest);
            System.out.println("ExecuteStatement successful: " +
response.toString());
            System.out.println("Updated three movies using a batch command.");

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println("Item was updated!");
    }

    public static void deleteItemBatch(DynamoDbClient ddb) {
        String sqlStatement = "DELETE FROM MoviesPartiQBatch WHERE year = ? and
title=?";
        List<AttributeValue> parametersRec1 = new ArrayList<>();

        // Specify three records to delete.
        AttributeValue att1 = AttributeValue.builder()
            .n(String.valueOf("2022"))
            .build();

        AttributeValue att2 = AttributeValue.builder()
            .s("My Movie 1")
            .build();
```

```
        parametersRec1.add(att1);
        parametersRec1.add(att2);

        BatchStatementRequest statementRequestRec1 = BatchStatementRequest.builder()
            .statement(sqlStatement)
            .parameters(parametersRec1)
            .build();

        // Specify record 2.
        List<AttributeValue> parametersRec2 = new ArrayList<>();
        AttributeValue attRec2 = AttributeValue.builder()
            .n(String.valueOf("2022"))
            .build();

        AttributeValue attRec2a = AttributeValue.builder()
            .s("My Movie 2")
            .build();

        parametersRec2.add(attRec2);
        parametersRec2.add(attRec2a);
        BatchStatementRequest statementRequestRec2 = BatchStatementRequest.builder()
            .statement(sqlStatement)
            .parameters(parametersRec2)
            .build();

        // Specify record 3.
        List<AttributeValue> parametersRec3 = new ArrayList<>();
        AttributeValue attRec3 = AttributeValue.builder()
            .n(String.valueOf("2022"))
            .build();

        AttributeValue attRec3a = AttributeValue.builder()
            .s("My Movie 3")
            .build();

        parametersRec3.add(attRec3);
        parametersRec3.add(attRec3a);

        BatchStatementRequest statementRequestRec3 = BatchStatementRequest.builder()
            .statement(sqlStatement)
            .parameters(parametersRec3)
            .build();
```

```
        // Add all three movies to the list.
        List<BatchStatementRequest> myBatchStatementList = new ArrayList<>();
        myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestRec1);
        myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestRec2);
        myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestRec3);

        BatchExecuteStatementRequest batchRequest =
BatchExecuteStatementRequest.builder()
            .statements(myBatchStatementList)
            .build();

        try {
            ddb.batchExecuteStatement(batchRequest);
            System.out.println("Deleted three movies using a batch command.");

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void deleteDynamoDBTable(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName) {
        DeleteTableRequest request = DeleteTableRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .build();

        try {
            ddb.deleteTable(request);

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println(tableName + " was successfully deleted!");
    }

    private static ExecuteStatementResponse executeStatementRequest(DynamoDbClient
ddb, String statement,

List<AttributeValue> parameters) {
        ExecuteStatementRequest request = ExecuteStatementRequest.builder()
            .statement(statement)
            .parameters(parameters)
            .build();
```

```
        return ddb.executeStatement(request);
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 BatchExecuteStatement를 참조하십시오.

PartiQL을 사용하여 테이블 쿼리

다음 코드 예제에서는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- SELECT 문을 실행하여 항목을 가져옵니다.
- INSERT 문을 실행하여 항목을 추가합니다.
- UPDATE 문을 실행하여 항목을 업데이트합니다.
- DELETE 문을 실행하여 항목을 삭제합니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
public class ScenarioPartiQ {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
        String fileName = "../../../resources/sample_files/movies.json";
        String tableName = "MoviesPartiQ";
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        System.out.println(
            "******* Creating an Amazon DynamoDB table named MoviesPartiQ with a key
 named year and a sort key named title.");
        createTable(ddb, tableName);

        System.out.println("Loading data into the MoviesPartiQ table.");
```

```
        loadData(ddb, fileName);

        System.out.println("Getting data from the MoviesPartiQ table.");
        getItem(ddb);

        System.out.println("Putting a record into the MoviesPartiQ table.");
        putRecord(ddb);

        System.out.println("Updating a record.");
        updateTableItem(ddb);

        System.out.println("Querying the movies released in 2013.");
        queryTable(ddb);

        System.out.println("Deleting the Amazon DynamoDB table.");
        deleteDynamoDBTable(ddb, tableName);
        ddb.close();
    }

    public static void createTable(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName) {
        DynamoDbWaiter dbWaiter = ddb.waiter();
        ArrayList<AttributeDefinition> attributeDefinitions = new ArrayList<>();

        // Define attributes.
        attributeDefinitions.add(AttributeDefinition.builder()
            .attributeName("year")
            .attributeType("N")
            .build());

        attributeDefinitions.add(AttributeDefinition.builder()
            .attributeName("title")
            .attributeType("S")
            .build());

        ArrayList<KeySchemaElement> tableKey = new ArrayList<>();
        KeySchemaElement key = KeySchemaElement.builder()
            .attributeName("year")
            .keyType(KeyType.HASH)
            .build();

        KeySchemaElement key2 = KeySchemaElement.builder()
            .attributeName("title")
            .keyType(KeyType.RANGE) // Sort
            .build();
```

```
        // Add KeySchemaElement objects to the list.
        tableKey.add(key);
        tableKey.add(key2);

        CreateTableRequest request = CreateTableRequest.builder()
            .keySchema(tableKey)
            .billingMode(BillingMode.PAY_PER_REQUEST) //Scales based on traffic.
            .attributeDefinitions(attributeDefinitions)
            .tableName(tableName)
            .build();

        try {
            CreateTableResponse response = ddb.createTable(request);
            DescribeTableRequest tableRequest = DescribeTableRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .build();

            // Wait until the Amazon DynamoDB table is created.
            WaiterResponse<DescribeTableResponse> waiterResponse =
dbWaiter.waitUntilTableExists(tableRequest);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            String newTable = response.tableDescription().tableName();
            System.out.println("The " + newTable + " was successfully created.");

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Load data into the table.
    public static void loadData(DynamoDbClient ddb, String fileName) throws
IOException {

        String sqlStatement = "INSERT INTO MoviesPartiQ VALUE {'year':?,
'title' : ?, 'info' : ?}";
        JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new File(fileName));
        com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
        Iterator<JsonNode> iter = rootNode.iterator();
        ObjectNode currentNode;
        int t = 0;
        List<AttributeValue> parameters = new ArrayList<>();
```

```
        while (iter.hasNext()) {

            // Add 200 movies to the table.
            if (t == 200)
                break;
            currentNode = (ObjectNode) iter.next();

            int year = currentNode.path("year").asInt();
            String title = currentNode.path("title").asText();
            String info = currentNode.path("info").toString();

            AttributeValue att1 = AttributeValue.builder()
                .n(String.valueOf(year))
                .build();

            AttributeValue att2 = AttributeValue.builder()
                .s(title)
                .build();

            AttributeValue att3 = AttributeValue.builder()
                .s(info)
                .build();

            parameters.add(att1);
            parameters.add(att2);
            parameters.add(att3);

            // Insert the movie into the Amazon DynamoDB table.
            executeStatementRequest(ddb, sqlStatement, parameters);
            System.out.println("Added Movie " + title);

            parameters.remove(att1);
            parameters.remove(att2);
            parameters.remove(att3);
            t++;
        }
    }

    public static void getItem(DynamoDbClient ddb) {

        String sqlStatement = "SELECT * FROM MoviesPartiQ where year=? and title=?";
        List<AttributeValue> parameters = new ArrayList<>();
        AttributeValue att1 = AttributeValue.builder()
            .n("2012")
```

```
            .build();

        AttributeValue att2 = AttributeValue.builder()
            .s("The Perks of Being a Wallflower")
            .build();

        parameters.add(att1);
        parameters.add(att2);

        try {
            ExecuteStatementResponse response = executeStatementRequest(ddb,
sqlStatement, parameters);
            System.out.println("ExecuteStatement successful: " +
response.toString());

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void putRecord(DynamoDbClient ddb) {

        String sqlStatement = "INSERT INTO MoviesPartiQ VALUE {'year':?,
'title' : ?, 'info' : ?}";
        try {
            List<AttributeValue> parameters = new ArrayList<>();

            AttributeValue att1 = AttributeValue.builder()
                .n(String.valueOf("2020"))
                .build();

            AttributeValue att2 = AttributeValue.builder()
                .s("My Movie")
                .build();

            AttributeValue att3 = AttributeValue.builder()
                .s("No Information")
                .build();

            parameters.add(att1);
            parameters.add(att2);
            parameters.add(att3);
```

```
            executeStatementRequest(ddb, sqlStatement, parameters);
            System.out.println("Added new movie.");

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void updateTableItem(DynamoDbClient ddb) {

        String sqlStatement = "UPDATE MoviesPartiQ SET info = 'directors\":[\"Merian
C. Cooper\",\"Ernest B. Schoedsack' where year=? and title=?";
        List<AttributeValue> parameters = new ArrayList<>();
        AttributeValue att1 = AttributeValue.builder()
            .n(String.valueOf("2013"))
            .build();

        AttributeValue att2 = AttributeValue.builder()
            .s("The East")
            .build();

        parameters.add(att1);
        parameters.add(att2);

        try {
            executeStatementRequest(ddb, sqlStatement, parameters);

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println("Item was updated!");
    }

    // Query the table where the year is 2013.
    public static void queryTable(DynamoDbClient ddb) {
        String sqlStatement = "SELECT * FROM MoviesPartiQ where year = ? ORDER BY
year";
        try {

            List<AttributeValue> parameters = new ArrayList<>();
            AttributeValue att1 = AttributeValue.builder()
                .n(String.valueOf("2013"))
```

```
                .build();
            parameters.add(att1);

            // Get items in the table and write out the ID value.
            ExecuteStatementResponse response = executeStatementRequest(ddb,
sqlStatement, parameters);
            System.out.println("ExecuteStatement successful: " +
response.toString());

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void deleteDynamoDBTable(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName) {

        DeleteTableRequest request = DeleteTableRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .build();

        try {
            ddb.deleteTable(request);

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println(tableName + " was successfully deleted!");
    }

    private static ExecuteStatementResponse executeStatementRequest(DynamoDbClient
ddb, String statement,

List<AttributeValue> parameters) {
        ExecuteStatementRequest request = ExecuteStatementRequest.builder()
            .statement(statement)
            .parameters(parameters)
            .build();

        return ddb.executeStatement(request);
    }
```

```
    private static void processResults(ExecuteStatementResponse
 executeStatementResult) {
        System.out.println("ExecuteStatement successful: " +
 executeStatementResult.toString());
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ExecuteStatement를 참조하세요.

글로벌 보조 인덱스를 사용하여 테이블 쿼리

다음 코드 예제에서는 글로벌 보조 인덱스를 사용하여 테이블을 쿼리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 프라이머리 키를 사용하여 DynamoDB 테이블을 쿼리합니다.
- 글로벌 보조 인덱스(GSI)에서 대체 액세스 패턴을 쿼리합니다.
- 테이블 쿼리와 GSI 쿼리를 비교합니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

기본 키와를 사용하는 글로벌 보조 인덱스(GSI)를 사용하여 DynamoDB 테이블을 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;

import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;

    public QueryResponse queryTable(
        final String tableName, final String partitionKeyName, final String
 partitionKeyValue) {

        CodeSampleUtils.validateTableParameters(tableName, partitionKeyName,
 partitionKeyValue);
```

```
        // Create expression attribute names for the column names
        final Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_PK,
partitionKeyName);

        // Create expression attribute values for the column values
        final Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new
HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_PK,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(partitionKeyValue).build());

        // Create the query request
        final QueryRequest queryRequest = QueryRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .keyConditionExpression(KEY_CONDITION_EXPRESSION)
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .build();

        try {
            final QueryResponse response = dynamoDbClient.query(queryRequest);
            System.out.println("Query on base table successful. Found " +
response.count() + " items");
            return response;
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.format("Error: The Amazon DynamoDB table \"%s\" can't be
found.\n", tableName);
            throw new DynamoDbQueryException("Table not found: " + tableName, e);
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Error querying base table: " + e.getMessage());
            throw new DynamoDbQueryException("Failed to execute query on base
table", e);
        }
    }

    /**
     * Queries a DynamoDB Global Secondary Index (GSI) by partition key.
     *
     * @param tableName         The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param indexName         The name of the GSI
     * @param partitionKeyName  The name of the GSI partition key attribute
     * @param partitionKeyValue The value of the GSI partition key to query
     * @return The query response from DynamoDB
```

```
     * @throws ResourceNotFoundException if the table or index doesn't exist
     * @throws DynamoDbException if the query fails
     */
    public QueryResponse queryGlobalSecondaryIndex(
        final String tableName, final String indexName, final String
partitionKeyName, final String partitionKeyValue) {

        CodeSampleUtils.validateTableParameters(tableName, partitionKeyName,
partitionKeyValue);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateStringParameter("Index name", indexName);

        // Create expression attribute names for the column names
        final Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_IK,
partitionKeyName);

        // Create expression attribute values for the column values
        final Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new
HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_IK,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(partitionKeyValue).build());

        // Create the query request
        final QueryRequest queryRequest = QueryRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .indexName(indexName)
            .keyConditionExpression(GSI_KEY_CONDITION_EXPRESSION)
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .build();

        try {
            final QueryResponse response = dynamoDbClient.query(queryRequest);
            System.out.println("Query on GSI successful. Found " + response.count()
+ " items");
            return response;
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.format(
                "Error: The Amazon DynamoDB table \"%s\" or index \"%s\" can't be
found.\n", tableName, indexName);
            throw new DynamoDbQueryException("Table or index not found: " +
tableName + "/" + indexName, e);
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
```

```
            System.err.println("Error querying GSI: " + e.getMessage());
            throw new DynamoDbQueryException("Failed to execute query on GSI", e);
        }
    }
```

테이블 직접 쿼리와 GSI 쿼리를 비교합니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage =
            """
                Usage:
                    <tableName> <basePartitionKeyName> <basePartitionKeyValue>
<gsiName> <gsiPartitionKeyName> <gsiPartitionKeyValue> [region]
                Where:
                    tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table to query.
                    basePartitionKeyName - The name of the base table partition key
attribute.
                    basePartitionKeyValue - The value of the base table partition
key to query.
                    gsiName - The name of the Global Secondary Index.
                    gsiPartitionKeyName - The name of the GSI partition key
attribute.
                    gsiPartitionKeyValue - The value of the GSI partition key to
query.
                    region (optional) - The AWS region where the table exists.
(Default: us-east-1)
                """;

        if (args.length < 6) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        final String tableName = args[0];
        final String basePartitionKeyName = args[1];
        final String basePartitionKeyValue = args[2];
        final String gsiName = args[3];
        final String gsiPartitionKeyName = args[4];
        final String gsiPartitionKeyValue = args[5];
        final Region region = args.length > 6 ? Region.of(args[6]) :
Region.US_EAST_1;
```

```
        try (DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder().region(region).build()) {
            final QueryTableAndGSI queryHelper = new QueryTableAndGSI(ddb);

            // Query the base table
            System.out.println("Querying base table where " + basePartitionKeyName +
" = " + basePartitionKeyValue);
            final QueryResponse tableResponse =
                queryHelper.queryTable(tableName, basePartitionKeyName,
basePartitionKeyValue);

            System.out.println("Found " + tableResponse.count() + " items in base
table:");
            tableResponse.items().forEach(item -> System.out.println(item));

            // Query the GSI
            System.out.println(
                "\nQuerying GSI '" + gsiName + "' where " + gsiPartitionKeyName + "
= " + gsiPartitionKeyValue);
            final QueryResponse gsiResponse =
                queryHelper.queryGlobalSecondaryIndex(tableName, gsiName,
gsiPartitionKeyName, gsiPartitionKeyValue);

            System.out.println("Found " + gsiResponse.count() + " items in GSI:");
            gsiResponse.items().forEach(item -> System.out.println(item));

            // Explain the differences between querying a table and a GSI
            System.out.println("\nKey differences between querying a table and a
GSI:");
            System.out.println("1. When querying a GSI, you must specify the
indexName parameter");
            System.out.println("2. GSIs may not contain all attributes from the base
table (projection)");
            System.out.println("3. GSIs consume read capacity units from the GSI's
capacity, not the base table's");
            System.out.println("4. GSIs may have eventually consistent data (cannot
use ConsistentRead=true)");

        } catch (IllegalArgumentException e) {
            System.err.println("Invalid input: " + e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.println("Table or index not found: " + e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
```

```
            System.err.println("DynamoDB error: " + e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 Query를 참조하세요.

begins_with 조건을 사용하여 테이블 쿼리

다음 코드 예제에서는 begins_with 조건을 사용하여 테이블을 쿼리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 키 조건 표현식에서 begins_with 함수를 사용합니다.
- 정렬 키의 접두사 패턴을 기준으로 항목을 필터링합니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

AWS SDK for Java 2.x로 정렬 키에 begins_with 조건을 사용하여 DynamoDB 테이블을 쿼리합니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;

import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.logging.Level;
import java.util.logging.Logger;

    public QueryResponse queryWithBeginsWithCondition(
        final String tableName,
        final String partitionKeyName,
        final String partitionKeyValue,
        final String sortKeyName,
        final String sortKeyPrefix) {
```

```
        CodeSampleUtils.validateTableParameters(tableName, partitionKeyName,
partitionKeyValue);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateStringParameter("Sort key name", sortKeyName);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateStringParameter("Sort key prefix", sortKeyPrefix);

        // Create expression attribute names for the column names
        final Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_PK,
partitionKeyName);
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_SK, sortKeyName);

        // Create expression attribute values for the column values
        final Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new
HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_PK,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(partitionKeyValue).build());
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_SK_PREFIX,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(sortKeyPrefix).build());

        // Create the query request
        final QueryRequest queryRequest = QueryRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .keyConditionExpression(KEY_CONDITION_EXPRESSION)
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .build();

        try {
            final QueryResponse response = dynamoDbClient.query(queryRequest);
            LOGGER.log(Level.INFO, "Query with begins_with condition successful.
Found {0} items", response.count());
            return response;
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            LOGGER.log(Level.SEVERE, "Table not found: {0}", tableName);
            throw e;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            LOGGER.log(Level.SEVERE, "Error querying with begins_with condition",
e);
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

AWS SDK for Java 2.x로 다양한 접두사 길이의 begins_with를 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
   public static void main(String[] args) {
       try {
           CodeSampleUtils.BeginsWithQueryConfig config =
CodeSampleUtils.BeginsWithQueryConfig.fromArgs(args);
           LOGGER.log(Level.INFO, "Querying items where {0} = {1} and {2} begins
with ''{3}''", new Object[] {
               config.getPartitionKeyName(),
               config.getPartitionKeyValue(),
               config.getSortKeyName(),
               config.getSortKeyPrefix()
           });

           // Using the builder pattern to create and execute the query
           final QueryResponse response = new BeginsWithQueryBuilder()
               .withTableName(config.getTableName())
               .withPartitionKeyName(config.getPartitionKeyName())
               .withPartitionKeyValue(config.getPartitionKeyValue())
               .withSortKeyName(config.getSortKeyName())
               .withSortKeyPrefix(config.getSortKeyPrefix())
               .withRegion(config.getRegion())
               .execute();

           // Process the results
           LOGGER.log(Level.INFO, "Found {0} items:", response.count());
           response.items().forEach(item -> LOGGER.info(item.toString()));

           // Demonstrate with a different prefix
           if (!config.getSortKeyPrefix().isEmpty()) {
               String shorterPrefix = config.getSortKeyPrefix()
                   .substring(0, Math.max(1, config.getSortKeyPrefix().length() /
2));
               LOGGER.log(Level.INFO, "\nNow querying with a shorter prefix:
''{0}''", shorterPrefix);

               final QueryResponse response2 = new BeginsWithQueryBuilder()
                   .withTableName(config.getTableName())
                   .withPartitionKeyName(config.getPartitionKeyName())
                   .withPartitionKeyValue(config.getPartitionKeyValue())
                   .withSortKeyName(config.getSortKeyName())
```

```
                    .withSortKeyPrefix(shorterPrefix)
                    .withRegion(config.getRegion())
                    .execute();

                LOGGER.log(Level.INFO, "Found {0} items with shorter prefix:",
response2.count());
                response2.items().forEach(item -> LOGGER.info(item.toString()));
            }
        } catch (IllegalArgumentException e) {
            LOGGER.log(Level.SEVERE, "Invalid input: {0}", e.getMessage());
            printUsage();
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            LOGGER.log(Level.SEVERE, "Table not found", e);
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            LOGGER.log(Level.SEVERE, "DynamoDB error", e);
        } catch (Exception e) {
            LOGGER.log(Level.SEVERE, "Unexpected error", e);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 Query를 참조하세요.

날짜 범위를 사용하여 테이블 쿼리

다음 코드 예제에서는 정렬 키의 날짜 범위를 사용하여 테이블을 쿼리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 특정 날짜 범위 내의 항목을 쿼리합니다.
- 날짜 형식 정렬 키에 비교 연산자를 사용합니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

DynamoDB 테이블에서 날짜 범위 내의 항목을 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;
```

```
import java.time.LocalDate;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.logging.Level;
import java.util.logging.Logger;

    public QueryResponse queryWithDateRange(
        final String tableName,
        final String partitionKeyName,
        final String partitionKeyValue,
        final String dateKeyName,
        final LocalDate startDate,
        final LocalDate endDate) {

        // Focus on query logic, assuming parameters are valid
        if (startDate == null || endDate == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Start date and end date cannot be
 null");
        }

        if (endDate.isBefore(startDate)) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("End date must be after start date");
        }

        // Format dates as ISO strings for DynamoDB (using just the date part)
        final String formattedStartDate = startDate.toString();
        final String formattedEndDate = endDate.toString();

        // Create expression attribute names for the column names
        final Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_PK,
 partitionKeyName);
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_SK, dateKeyName);

        // Create expression attribute values for the column values
        final Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new
 HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_PK,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(partitionKeyValue).build());
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_START_DATE,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(formattedStartDate).build());
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
```

```
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_END_DATE,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(formattedEndDate).build());

        // Create the query request
        final QueryRequest queryRequest = QueryRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .keyConditionExpression(KEY_CONDITION_EXPRESSION)
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .build();

        try {
            final QueryResponse response = dynamoDbClient.query(queryRequest);
            LOGGER.log(Level.INFO, "Query by date range successful. Found {0}
items", response.count());
            return response;
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            LOGGER.log(Level.SEVERE, "Table not found: {0}", tableName);
            throw e;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            LOGGER.log(Level.SEVERE, "Error querying by date range: {0}",
e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

날짜 범위 필터링을 사용하여 DynamoDB 테이블을 쿼리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage =
            """
                Usage:
                    <tableName> <partitionKeyName> <partitionKeyValue> <dateKeyName>
<startDate> <endDate> [region]
                Where:
                    tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table to query.
                    partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key attribute.
                    partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key to query.
                    dateKeyName - The name of the date attribute to filter on.
                    startDate - The start date for the range query (YYYY-MM-DD).
                    endDate - The end date for the range query (YYYY-MM-DD).
```

```
                    region (optional) - The AWS region where the table exists.
(Default: us-east-1)
                """;

        if (args.length < 6) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        try {
            // Parse command line arguments into a config object
            CodeSampleUtils.DateRangeQueryConfig config =
CodeSampleUtils.DateRangeQueryConfig.fromArgs(args);

            LOGGER.log(
                Level.INFO, "Querying items from {0} to {1}", new Object[]
{config.getStartDate(), config.getEndDate()
                });

            // Using the builder pattern to create and execute the query
            final QueryResponse response = new DateRangeQueryBuilder()
                .withTableName(config.getTableName())
                .withPartitionKeyName(config.getPartitionKeyName())
                .withPartitionKeyValue(config.getPartitionKeyValue())
                .withDateKeyName(config.getDateKeyName())
                .withStartDate(config.getStartDate())
                .withEndDate(config.getEndDate())
                .withRegion(config.getRegion())
                .execute();

            // Process the results
            LOGGER.log(Level.INFO, "Found {0} items:", response.count());
            response.items().forEach(item -> {
                LOGGER.info(item.toString());

                // Extract and display the date attribute for clarity
                if (item.containsKey(config.getDateKeyName())) {
                    LOGGER.log(
                        Level.INFO,
                        "  Date attribute: {0}",
                        item.get(config.getDateKeyName()).s());
                }
            });
```

```
            // Demonstrate with a different date range
            LocalDate narrowerStartDate = config.getStartDate().plusDays(1);
            LocalDate narrowerEndDate = config.getEndDate().minusDays(1);

            if (!narrowerStartDate.isAfter(narrowerEndDate)) {
                LOGGER.log(Level.INFO, "\nNow querying with a narrower date range:
{0} to {1}", new Object[] {
                    narrowerStartDate, narrowerEndDate
                });

                final QueryResponse response2 = new DateRangeQueryBuilder()
                    .withTableName(config.getTableName())
                    .withPartitionKeyName(config.getPartitionKeyName())
                    .withPartitionKeyValue(config.getPartitionKeyValue())
                    .withDateKeyName(config.getDateKeyName())
                    .withStartDate(narrowerStartDate)
                    .withEndDate(narrowerEndDate)
                    .withRegion(config.getRegion())
                    .execute();

                LOGGER.log(Level.INFO, "Found {0} items with narrower date range:",
response2.count());
                response2.items().forEach(item -> LOGGER.info(item.toString()));
            }

            LOGGER.info("\nNote: When storing dates in DynamoDB:");
            LOGGER.info("1. Use ISO format (YYYY-MM-DD) for lexicographical
ordering");
            LOGGER.info("2. Use the BETWEEN operator for inclusive date range
queries");
            LOGGER.info("3. Consider using ISO-8601 format for timestamps with time
components");

        } catch (IllegalArgumentException e) {
            LOGGER.log(Level.SEVERE, "Invalid input: {0}", e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            LOGGER.log(Level.SEVERE, "Table not found: {0}", e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            LOGGER.log(Level.SEVERE, "DynamoDB error: {0}", e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (Exception e) {
            LOGGER.log(Level.SEVERE, "Unexpected error: {0}", e.getMessage());
```

```
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 Query를 참조하세요.

복잡한 필터 표현식을 사용하여 테이블 쿼리

다음 코드 예제에서는 복잡한 필터 표현식을 사용하여 테이블을 쿼리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 쿼리 결과에 복잡한 필터 표현식을 적용합니다.
- 논리적 연산자를 사용하여 여러 조건을 결합합니다.
- 키가 아닌 속성을 기준으로 항목을 필터링합니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

를 사용하여 복잡한 필터 표현식을 사용하여 DynamoDB 테이블을 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;

import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.logging.Level;
import java.util.logging.Logger;

    public QueryResponse queryWithComplexFilter(
        final String tableName,
        final String partitionKeyName,
        final String partitionKeyValue,
        final String statusAttrName,
        final String activeStatus,
        final String pendingStatus,
        final String priceAttrName,
```

```
        final double minPrice,
        final double maxPrice,
        final String categoryAttrName) {

        // Validate parameters
        CodeSampleUtils.validateTableParameters(tableName, partitionKeyName,
partitionKeyValue);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateStringParameter("Status attribute name",
statusAttrName);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateStringParameter("Active status", activeStatus);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateStringParameter("Pending status", pendingStatus);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateStringParameter("Price attribute name",
priceAttrName);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateStringParameter("Category attribute name",
categoryAttrName);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateNumericRange("Minimum price", minPrice, 0.0,
Double.MAX_VALUE);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateNumericRange("Maximum price", maxPrice, minPrice,
Double.MAX_VALUE);

        // Create expression attribute names for the column names
        final Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeNames.put("#pk", partitionKeyName);
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_STATUS,
statusAttrName);
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_PRICE,
priceAttrName);
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_CATEGORY,
categoryAttrName);

        // Create expression attribute values for the column values
        final Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new
HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            ":pkValue", AttributeValue.builder().s(partitionKeyValue).build());
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_ACTIVE,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(activeStatus).build());
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_PENDING,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(pendingStatus).build());
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_MIN_PRICE,
            AttributeValue.builder().n(String.valueOf(minPrice)).build());
```

```
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_MAX_PRICE,
            AttributeValue.builder().n(String.valueOf(maxPrice)).build());

        // Create the query request
        final QueryRequest queryRequest = QueryRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .keyConditionExpression(KEY_CONDITION_EXPRESSION)
            .filterExpression(FILTER_EXPRESSION)
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .build();

        return dynamoDbClient.query(queryRequest);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 Query를 참조하세요.

동적 필터 표현식을 사용하여 테이블 쿼리

다음 코드 예제에서는 동적 필터 표현식을 사용하여 테이블을 쿼리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 런타임에 동적으로 필터 표현식을 작성합니다.
- 사용자 입력 또는 애플리케이션 상태를 기반으로 필터 조건을 구성합니다.
- 조건부로 필터 기준을 추가하거나 제거합니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

를 사용하여 동적으로 구성된 필터 표현식을 사용하여 DynamoDB 테이블을 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;

import java.util.HashMap;
```

```
import java.util.Map;

    public static QueryResponse queryWithDynamicFilter(
        final String tableName,
        final String partitionKeyName,
        final String partitionKeyValue,
        final Map<String, Object> filterCriteria,
        final Region region,
        final DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient) {

        validateParameters(tableName, partitionKeyName, partitionKeyValue,
 filterCriteria);

        DynamoDbClient ddbClient = dynamoDbClient;
        boolean shouldClose = false;

        try {
            if (ddbClient == null) {
                ddbClient = createClient(region);
                shouldClose = true;
            }

            final QueryWithDynamicFilter queryHelper = new
 QueryWithDynamicFilter(ddbClient);
            return queryHelper.queryWithDynamicFilter(tableName, partitionKeyName,
 partitionKeyValue, filterCriteria);
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.println("Table not found: " + tableName);
            throw e;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Failed to execute dynamic filter query: " +
 e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.err.println("Unexpected error during query: " + e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        } finally {
            if (shouldClose && ddbClient != null) {
                ddbClient.close();
            }
        }
    }
```

동적 필터 표현식을와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
   public static void main(String[] args) {
       final String usage =
           """
               Usage:
                   <tableName> <partitionKeyName> <partitionKeyValue>
<filterAttrName> <filterAttrValue> [region]
               Where:
                   tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table to query.
                   partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key attribute.
                   partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key to query.
                   filterAttrName - The name of the attribute to filter on.
                   filterAttrValue - The value to filter by.
                   region (optional) - The AWS region where the table exists.
(Default: us-east-1)
               """;

       if (args.length < 5) {
           System.out.println(usage);
           System.exit(1);
       }

       final String tableName = args[0];
       final String partitionKeyName = args[1];
       final String partitionKeyValue = args[2];
       final String filterAttrName = args[3];
       final String filterAttrValue = args[4];
       final Region region = args.length > 5 ? Region.of(args[5]) :
Region.US_EAST_1;

       System.out.println("Querying items with dynamic filter: " + filterAttrName +
" = " + filterAttrValue);

       try {
           // Using the builder pattern to create and execute the query
           final QueryResponse response = new DynamicFilterQueryBuilder()
               .withTableName(tableName)
               .withPartitionKeyName(partitionKeyName)
               .withPartitionKeyValue(partitionKeyValue)
               .withFilterCriterion(filterAttrName, filterAttrValue)
               .withRegion(region)
               .execute();
```

```
            // Process the results
            System.out.println("Found " + response.count() + " items:");
            response.items().forEach(item -> System.out.println(item));

            // Demonstrate multiple filter criteria
            System.out.println("\nNow querying with multiple filter criteria:");

            Map<String, Object> multipleFilters = new HashMap<>();
            multipleFilters.put(filterAttrName, filterAttrValue);
            multipleFilters.put("status", "active");

            final QueryResponse multiFilterResponse = new
DynamicFilterQueryBuilder()
                .withTableName(tableName)
                .withPartitionKeyName(partitionKeyName)
                .withPartitionKeyValue(partitionKeyValue)
                .withFilterCriteria(multipleFilters)
                .withRegion(region)
                .execute();

            System.out.println("Found " + multiFilterResponse.count() + " items with
multiple filters:");
            multiFilterResponse.items().forEach(item -> System.out.println(item));

        } catch (IllegalArgumentException e) {
            System.err.println("Invalid input: " + e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.println("Table not found: " + tableName);
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("DynamoDB error: " + e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 Query를 참조하세요.

필터 표현식 및 제한을 사용하여 테이블 쿼리

다음 코드 예제에서는 필터 표현식 및 제한이 있는 테이블을 쿼리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 평가되는 항목에 제한을 두어 쿼리 결과에 필터 표현식을 적용합니다.
- 제한이 필터링된 쿼리 결과에 미치는 영향을 이해합니다.
- 쿼리에서 처리되는 최대 항목 수를 제어합니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

를 사용하여 필터 표현식 및 제한으로 DynamoDB 테이블을 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;

import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.logging.Level;
import java.util.logging.Logger;

    public QueryResponse queryWithFilterAndLimit(
        final String tableName,
        final String partitionKeyName,
        final String partitionKeyValue,
        final String filterAttrName,
        final String filterAttrValue,
        final int limit) {

        CodeSampleUtils.validateTableParameters(tableName, partitionKeyName,
 partitionKeyValue);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateStringParameter("Filter attribute name",
 filterAttrName);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateStringParameter("Filter attribute value",
 filterAttrValue);
        CodeSampleUtils.validatePositiveInteger("Limit", limit);

        // Create expression attribute names for the column names
```

```
        final Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_PK,
partitionKeyName);
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_FILTER,
filterAttrName);

        // Create expression attribute values for the column values
        final Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new
HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_PK,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(partitionKeyValue).build());
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_FILTER,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(filterAttrValue).build());

        // Create the filter expression
        final String filterExpression = "#filterAttr = :filterValue";

        // Create the query request
        final QueryRequest queryRequest = QueryRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .keyConditionExpression(KEY_CONDITION_EXPRESSION)
            .filterExpression(filterExpression)
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .limit(limit)
            .build();

        try {
            final QueryResponse response = dynamoDbClient.query(queryRequest);
            LOGGER.log(Level.INFO, "Query with filter and limit successful. Found
{0} items", response.count());
            LOGGER.log(
                Level.INFO, "ScannedCount: {0} (total items evaluated before
filtering)", response.scannedCount());
            return response;
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            LOGGER.log(Level.SEVERE, "Table not found: {0}", tableName);
            throw e;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            LOGGER.log(Level.SEVERE, "Error querying with filter and limit: {0}",
e.getMessage());
            throw e;
```

```
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 Query를 참조하세요.

중첩 속성을 사용하여 테이블 쿼리

다음 코드 예제에서는 중첩 속성이 있는 테이블을 쿼리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- DynamoDB 항목의 중첩 속성을 기준으로 액세스하고 필터링합니다.
- 문서 경로 표현식을 사용하여 중첩된 요소를 참조합니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

를 사용하여 중첩 속성으로 DynamoDB 테이블을 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;

import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;

    public QueryResponse queryWithNestedAttributes(
        final String tableName,
        final String partitionKeyName,
        final String partitionKeyValue,
        final String nestedPath,
        final String nestedAttr,
        final String nestedValue) {

        CodeSampleUtils.validateTableParameters(tableName, partitionKeyName,
 partitionKeyValue);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateStringParameter("Nested path", nestedPath);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateStringParameter("Nested attribute", nestedAttr);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateStringParameter("Nested value", nestedValue);
```

```
        // Split the nested path into components
        final String[] pathComponents = nestedPath.split("\\.");

        // Create expression attribute names for the column names
        final Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_PK,
partitionKeyName);

        // Build the nested attribute reference using document path notation
        final StringBuilder nestedAttributeRef = new StringBuilder();
        for (int i = 0; i < pathComponents.length; i++) {
            final String aliasName = "#n" + i;
            expressionAttributeNames.put(aliasName, pathComponents[i]);

            if (i > 0) {
                nestedAttributeRef.append(".");
            }
            nestedAttributeRef.append(aliasName);
        }

        // Create expression attribute values for the column values
        final Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new
HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_PK,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(partitionKeyValue).build());
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_NESTED,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(nestedValue).build());

        // Create the filter expression using the nested attribute reference
        final String filterExpression = nestedAttributeRef + " = :nestedValue";

        // Create the query request
        final QueryRequest queryRequest = QueryRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .keyConditionExpression(KEY_CONDITION_EXPRESSION)
            .filterExpression(filterExpression)
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .build();

        try {
            final QueryResponse response = dynamoDbClient.query(queryRequest);
```

```
            System.out.println("Query with nested attribute filter successful. Found
" + response.count() + " items");
            return response;
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.format("Error: The Amazon DynamoDB table \"%s\" can't be
found.\n", tableName);
            throw e;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Error querying with nested attribute filter: " +
e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

중첩 속성을 사용하여 DynamoDB 테이블을 쿼리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage =
            """
                Usage:
                    <tableName> <partitionKeyName> <partitionKeyValue> <nestedPath>
<nestedAttr> <nestedValue> [region]
                Where:
                    tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table to query.
                    partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key attribute.
                    partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key to query.
                    nestedPath - The path to the nested map attribute (e.g.,
"address").
                    nestedAttr - The name of the nested attribute (e.g., "city").
                    nestedValue - The value to filter by (e.g., "Seattle").
                    region (optional) - The AWS region where the table exists.
(Default: us-east-1)
                """;

        if (args.length < 6) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        final String tableName = args[0];
        final String partitionKeyName = args[1];
        final String partitionKeyValue = args[2];
```

```
        final String nestedPath = args[3];
        final String nestedAttr = args[4];
        final String nestedValue = args[5];
        final Region region = args.length > 6 ? Region.of(args[6]) :
Region.US_EAST_1;

        System.out.println("Querying items where " + partitionKeyName + " = " +
partitionKeyValue + " and " + nestedPath
            + "." + nestedAttr + " = " + nestedValue);

        try {
            // Using the builder pattern to create and execute the query
            final QueryResponse response = new NestedAttributeQueryBuilder()
                .withTableName(tableName)
                .withPartitionKeyName(partitionKeyName)
                .withPartitionKeyValue(partitionKeyValue)
                .withNestedPath(nestedPath)
                .withNestedAttribute(nestedAttr)
                .withNestedValue(nestedValue)
                .withRegion(region)
                .execute();

            // Process the results
            System.out.println("Found " + response.count() + " items:");
            response.items().forEach(item -> {
                System.out.println(item);

                // Extract and display the nested attribute for clarity
                if (item.containsKey(nestedPath) && item.get(nestedPath).hasM()) {
                    Map<String, AttributeValue> nestedMap =
item.get(nestedPath).m();
                    if (nestedMap.containsKey(nestedAttr)) {
                        System.out.println("  Nested attribute " + nestedPath + "."
+ nestedAttr + ": "
                            + formatAttributeValue(nestedMap.get(nestedAttr)));
                    }
                }
            });

            System.out.println("\nNote: When working with nested attributes in
DynamoDB:");
            System.out.println("1. Use dot notation in filter expressions to access
nested attributes");
```

```
            System.out.println("2. Use expression attribute names for each component
of the path");
            System.out.println("3. Check if the nested attribute exists before
accessing it");

        } catch (IllegalArgumentException e) {
            System.err.println("Invalid input: " + e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.println("Table not found: " + tableName);
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("DynamoDB error: " + e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 Query를 참조하세요.

페이지 매김을 사용하여 테이블 쿼리

다음 코드 예제에서는 페이지 매김을 사용하여 테이블을 쿼리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- DynamoDB 쿼리 결과에 페이지 매김을 구현합니다.
- LastEvaluatedKey를 사용하여 후속 페이지를 검색합니다.
- Limit 파라미터를 사용하여 페이지당 항목 수를 제어합니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

를 사용하여 페이지 매김으로 DynamoDB 테이블을 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;

    public List<Map<String, AttributeValue>> queryWithPagination(
        final String tableName, final String partitionKeyName, final String
 partitionKeyValue, final int pageSize) {

        CodeSampleUtils.validateTableParameters(tableName, partitionKeyName,
 partitionKeyValue);
        CodeSampleUtils.validatePositiveInteger("Page size", pageSize);

        // Create expression attribute names for the column names
        final Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_PK,
 partitionKeyName);

        // Create expression attribute values for the column values
        final Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new
 HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_PK,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(partitionKeyValue).build());

        // Create the query request
        QueryRequest.Builder queryRequestBuilder = QueryRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .keyConditionExpression(KEY_CONDITION_EXPRESSION)
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .limit(pageSize);

        // List to store all items from all pages
        final List<Map<String, AttributeValue>> allItems = new ArrayList<>();

        // Map to store the last evaluated key for pagination
        Map<String, AttributeValue> lastEvaluatedKey = null;
        int pageNumber = 1;

        try {
            do {
```

```
                // If we have a last evaluated key, use it for the next page
                if (lastEvaluatedKey != null) {
                    queryRequestBuilder.exclusiveStartKey(lastEvaluatedKey);
                }

                // Execute the query
                final QueryResponse response =
dynamoDbClient.query(queryRequestBuilder.build());

                // Process the current page of results
                final List<Map<String, AttributeValue>> pageItems =
response.items();
                allItems.addAll(pageItems);

                // Get the last evaluated key for the next page
                lastEvaluatedKey = response.lastEvaluatedKey();
                if (lastEvaluatedKey != null && lastEvaluatedKey.isEmpty()) {
                    lastEvaluatedKey = null;
                }

                System.out.println("Page " + pageNumber + ": Retrieved " +
pageItems.size() + " items (Running total: "
                    + allItems.size() + ")");

                pageNumber++;

            } while (lastEvaluatedKey != null);

            System.out.println("Query with pagination complete. Retrieved a total of
" + allItems.size()
                + " items across " + (pageNumber - 1) + " pages");

            return allItems;
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.format("Error: The Amazon DynamoDB table \"%s\" can't be
found.\n", tableName);
            throw e;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Error querying with pagination: " + e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

페이지 매김을 사용하여 DynamoDB 테이블을 쿼리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
   public static void main(String[] args) {
       final String usage =
           """
               Usage:
                   <tableName> <partitionKeyName> <partitionKeyValue> [pageSize]
[region]
               Where:
                   tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table to query.
                   partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key attribute.
                   partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key to query.
                   pageSize (optional) - The maximum number of items to return per
page. (Default: 10)
                   region (optional) - The AWS region where the table exists.
(Default: us-east-1)
               """;

       if (args.length < 3) {
           System.out.println(usage);
           System.exit(1);
       }

       final String tableName = args[0];
       final String partitionKeyName = args[1];
       final String partitionKeyValue = args[2];
       final int pageSize = args.length > 3 ? Integer.parseInt(args[3]) : 10;
       final Region region = args.length > 4 ? Region.of(args[4]) :
Region.US_EAST_1;

       System.out.println("Querying items with pagination (page size: " + pageSize
+ ")");

       try {
           // Using the builder pattern to create and execute the query
           final List<Map<String, AttributeValue>> allItems = new
PaginationQueryBuilder()
               .withTableName(tableName)
               .withPartitionKeyName(partitionKeyName)
               .withPartitionKeyValue(partitionKeyValue)
               .withPageSize(pageSize)
               .withRegion(region)
               .executeWithPagination();
```

```
            // Process the results
            System.out.println("\nSummary: Retrieved a total of " + allItems.size()
+ " items");

            // Display the first few items as a sample
            final int sampleSize = Math.min(5, allItems.size());
            if (sampleSize > 0) {
                System.out.println("\nSample of retrieved items (first " +
sampleSize + "):");
                for (int i = 0; i < sampleSize; i++) {
                    System.out.println(allItems.get(i));
                }

                if (allItems.size() > sampleSize) {
                    System.out.println("... and " + (allItems.size() - sampleSize) +
" more items");
                }
            }
        } catch (IllegalArgumentException e) {
            System.err.println("Invalid input: " + e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.println("Table not found: " + tableName);
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("DynamoDB error: " + e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 Query를 참조하세요.

강력하게 일관된 읽기를 사용하여 테이블 쿼리

다음 코드 예제에서는 강력히 일관된 읽기로 테이블을 쿼리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- DynamoDB 쿼리의 일관성 수준을 구성합니다.
- 강력하게 일관된 읽기를 사용하여 최신 데이터를 가져옵니다.

- 최종 일관성과 강력한 일관성의 장단점을 이해합니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

를 사용하여 구성 가능한 읽기 일관성으로 DynamoDB 테이블을 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;

import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.logging.Level;
import java.util.logging.Logger;

    public QueryResponse queryWithConsistentReads(
        final String tableName,
        final String partitionKeyName,
        final String partitionKeyValue,
        final boolean useConsistentRead) {

        CodeSampleUtils.validateTableParameters(tableName, partitionKeyName,
 partitionKeyValue);

        // Create expression attribute names for the column names
        final Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_PK,
 partitionKeyName);

        // Create expression attribute values for the column values
        final Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new
 HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_PK,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(partitionKeyValue).build());

        // Create the query request
        final QueryRequest queryRequest = QueryRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
```

```
            .keyConditionExpression(KEY_CONDITION_EXPRESSION)
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .consistentRead(useConsistentRead)
            .build();

        try {
            final QueryResponse response = dynamoDbClient.query(queryRequest);
            LOGGER.log(Level.INFO, "Query successful. Found {0} items",
response.count());
            return response;
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            LOGGER.log(Level.SEVERE, "Table not found: {0}", tableName);
            throw e;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            LOGGER.log(Level.SEVERE, "Error querying with consistent reads", e);
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 Query를 참조하세요.

TTL 항목에 대한 쿼리

다음 코드 예제에서는 TTL 항목을 쿼리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

필터링된 표현식을 쿼리하여를 사용하여 DynamoDB 테이블에서 TTL 항목을 수집합니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;

import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Optional;
```

```
        final QueryRequest request = QueryRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .keyConditionExpression(KEY_CONDITION_EXPRESSION)
            .filterExpression(FILTER_EXPRESSION)
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .build();

        try (DynamoDbClient ddb = dynamoDbClient != null
            ? dynamoDbClient
            : DynamoDbClient.builder().region(region).build()) {
            final QueryResponse response = ddb.query(request);
            System.out.println("Query successful. Found " + response.count() + "
items that have not expired yet.");

            // Print each item
            response.items().forEach(item -> {
                System.out.println("Item: " + item);
            });

            return 0;
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.format(TABLE_NOT_FOUND_ERROR, tableName);
            throw e;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 Query를 참조하세요.

날짜 및 시간 패턴을 사용하여 테이블 쿼리

다음 코드 예제에서는 날짜 및 시간 패턴을 사용하여 테이블을 쿼리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- DynamoDB에 날짜/시간 값을 저장하고 쿼리합니다.
- 정렬 키를 사용하여 날짜 범위 쿼리를 구현합니다.
- 효과적인 쿼리를 위해 날짜 문자열의 형식을 지정합니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

에서 정렬 키의 날짜 범위를 사용하여 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;

import java.time.LocalDate;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.logging.Level;
import java.util.logging.Logger;

    public QueryResponse queryWithDateRange(
        final String tableName,
        final String partitionKeyName,
        final String partitionKeyValue,
        final String dateKeyName,
        final LocalDate startDate,
        final LocalDate endDate) {

        // Focus on query logic, assuming parameters are valid
        if (startDate == null || endDate == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Start date and end date cannot be
 null");
        }

        if (endDate.isBefore(startDate)) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("End date must be after start date");
        }

        // Format dates as ISO strings for DynamoDB (using just the date part)
        final String formattedStartDate = startDate.toString();
        final String formattedEndDate = endDate.toString();

        // Create expression attribute names for the column names
        final Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_PK,
 partitionKeyName);
```

```
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_SK, dateKeyName);

        // Create expression attribute values for the column values
        final Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new
 HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_PK,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(partitionKeyValue).build());
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_START_DATE,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(formattedStartDate).build());
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_END_DATE,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(formattedEndDate).build());

        // Create the query request
        final QueryRequest queryRequest = QueryRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .keyConditionExpression(KEY_CONDITION_EXPRESSION)
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .build();

        try {
            final QueryResponse response = dynamoDbClient.query(queryRequest);
            LOGGER.log(Level.INFO, "Query by date range successful. Found {0}
 items", response.count());
            return response;
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            LOGGER.log(Level.SEVERE, "Table not found: {0}", tableName);
            throw e;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            LOGGER.log(Level.SEVERE, "Error querying by date range: {0}",
 e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

에서 날짜-시간 변수를 사용하여 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;

import java.time.Instant;
import java.time.LocalDateTime;
import java.time.ZoneOffset;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;

    public QueryResponse queryWithDateTime(
        final String tableName,
        final String partitionKeyName,
        final String partitionKeyValue,
        final String dateKeyName,
        final String startDate,
        final String endDate) {

        CodeSampleUtils.validateTableParameters(tableName, partitionKeyName,
 partitionKeyValue);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateDateRangeParameters(dateKeyName, startDate,
 endDate);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateDateFormat("Start date", startDate);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateDateFormat("End date", endDate);

        // Create expression attribute names for the column names
        final Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_PK,
 partitionKeyName);
        expressionAttributeNames.put("#dateKey", dateKeyName);

        // Create expression attribute values for the column values
        final Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new
 HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_PK,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(partitionKeyValue).build());
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            ":startDate", AttributeValue.builder().s(startDate).build());
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            ":endDate", AttributeValue.builder().s(endDate).build());

        // Create the query request
```

```
        final QueryRequest queryRequest = QueryRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .keyConditionExpression(KEY_CONDITION_EXPRESSION)
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .build();

        try {
            final QueryResponse response = dynamoDbClient.query(queryRequest);
            System.out.println("Query successful. Found " + response.count() + "
 items");
            return response;
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.format("Error: The Amazon DynamoDB table \"%s\" can't be
 found.\n", tableName);
            throw e;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Error querying with date range: " + e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

AWS SDK for Java 2.x로 Unix 에포크 타임스탬프의 날짜 범위 내에서 쿼리합니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;

import java.time.Instant;
import java.time.LocalDateTime;
import java.time.ZoneOffset;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;

    public QueryResponse queryWithDateTimeEpoch(
        final String tableName,
        final String partitionKeyName,
        final String partitionKeyValue,
        final String dateKeyName,
```

```
        final long startEpoch,
        final long endEpoch) {

        CodeSampleUtils.validateTableParameters(tableName, partitionKeyName,
partitionKeyValue);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateStringParameter("Date key name", dateKeyName);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateEpochTimestamp("Start epoch", startEpoch);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateEpochTimestamp("End epoch", endEpoch);

        // Create expression attribute names for the column names
        final Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_PK,
partitionKeyName);
        expressionAttributeNames.put("#dateKey", dateKeyName);

        // Create expression attribute values for the column values
        final Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new
HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_PK,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(partitionKeyValue).build());
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            ":startDate",
AttributeValue.builder().n(String.valueOf(startEpoch)).build());
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            ":endDate",
AttributeValue.builder().n(String.valueOf(endEpoch)).build());

        // Create the query request
        final QueryRequest queryRequest = QueryRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .keyConditionExpression(KEY_CONDITION_EXPRESSION)
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .build();

        try {
            final QueryResponse response = dynamoDbClient.query(queryRequest);
            System.out.println("Query successful. Found " + response.count() + "
items");
            return response;
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.format("Error: The Amazon DynamoDB table \"%s\" can't be
found.\n", tableName);
```

```
            throw e;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Error querying with epoch timestamps: " +
 e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

LocalDateTime 객체를와 함께 사용하여 날짜 범위 내에서 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;

import java.time.Instant;
import java.time.LocalDateTime;
import java.time.ZoneOffset;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;

    public QueryResponse queryWithDateTimeLocalDateTime(
        final String tableName,
        final String partitionKeyName,
        final String partitionKeyValue,
        final String dateKeyName,
        final LocalDateTime startDateTime,
        final LocalDateTime endDateTime) {

        CodeSampleUtils.validateTableParameters(tableName, partitionKeyName,
 partitionKeyValue);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateStringParameter("Date key name", dateKeyName);
        if (startDateTime == null || endDateTime == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Start and end LocalDateTime must not
 be null");
        }

        // Convert LocalDateTime to ISO-8601 strings in UTC with the correct format
        final String startDate =
 startDateTime.atZone(ZoneOffset.UTC).format(DATE_TIME_FORMATTER);
```

```
        final String endDate =
endDateTime.atZone(ZoneOffset.UTC).format(DATE_TIME_FORMATTER);

        return queryWithDateTime(tableName, partitionKeyName, partitionKeyValue,
dateKeyName, startDate, endDate);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 Query를 참조하세요.

업데이트 표현식 순서 이해

다음 코드 예제에서는 업데이트 표현식 순서를 이해하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- DynamoDB가 업데이트 표현식을 처리하는 방법을 알아봅니다.
- 업데이트 표현식의 연산 순서를 이해합니다.
- 표현식 평가를 이해하여 예상치 못한 결과를 방지합니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

를 사용하여 업데이트 표현식 순서를 보여줍니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.GetItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.GetItemResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ReturnValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateItemResponse;

import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;

    /**
     * Demonstrates the effect of update expression order.
     *
     * <p>This method shows how the order of operations in an update expression
     * affects the result of the update.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
```

```
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @return Map containing the results of different update orders
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static Map<String, Object> demonstrateUpdateOrder(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String tableName, Map<String, AttributeValue>
key) {

        Map<String, Object> results = new HashMap<>();

        try {
            // Initialize the item with a counter
            UpdateItemRequest initRequest = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .key(key)
                .updateExpression("SET Counter = :zero, OldCounter = :zero")
                .expressionAttributeValues(
                    Map.of(":zero", AttributeValue.builder().n("0").build()))
                .returnValues(ReturnValue.UPDATED_NEW)
                .build();

            dynamoDbClient.updateItem(initRequest);

            // Example 1: SET first, then ADD
            UpdateItemRequest setFirstRequest = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .key(key)
                .updateExpression("SET Counter = :value ADD OldCounter :increment")
                .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(
                    ":value", AttributeValue.builder().n("10").build(),
                    ":increment", AttributeValue.builder().n("5").build()))
                .returnValues(ReturnValue.UPDATED_NEW)
                .build();

            UpdateItemResponse setFirstResponse =
dynamoDbClient.updateItem(setFirstRequest);
            results.put("setFirstResponse", setFirstResponse);

            // Reset the item
            dynamoDbClient.updateItem(initRequest);

            // Example 2: ADD first, then SET
            UpdateItemRequest addFirstRequest = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
```

```
                .tableName(tableName)
                .key(key)
                .updateExpression("ADD Counter :increment SET OldCounter = :value")
                .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(
                    ":value", AttributeValue.builder().n("10").build(),
                    ":increment", AttributeValue.builder().n("5").build()))
                .returnValues(ReturnValue.UPDATED_NEW)
                .build();

            UpdateItemResponse addFirstResponse =
dynamoDbClient.updateItem(addFirstRequest);
            results.put("addFirstResponse", addFirstResponse);

            // Reset the item
            dynamoDbClient.updateItem(initRequest);

            // Example 3: SET with multiple attributes
            UpdateItemRequest multiSetRequest = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .key(key)
                .updateExpression("SET Counter = :value, OldCounter = Counter")
                .expressionAttributeValues(
                    Map.of(":value", AttributeValue.builder().n("10").build()))
                .returnValues(ReturnValue.UPDATED_NEW)
                .build();

            UpdateItemResponse multiSetResponse =
dynamoDbClient.updateItem(multiSetRequest);
            results.put("multiSetResponse", multiSetResponse);

            // Reset the item
            dynamoDbClient.updateItem(initRequest);

            // Example 4: SET with expression using the same attribute
            UpdateItemRequest selfReferenceRequest = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .key(key)
                .updateExpression("SET Counter = Counter + :increment, OldCounter =
Counter")
                .expressionAttributeValues(
                    Map.of(":increment", AttributeValue.builder().n("5").build()))
                .returnValues(ReturnValue.UPDATED_NEW)
                .build();
```

```
            UpdateItemResponse selfReferenceResponse =
dynamoDbClient.updateItem(selfReferenceRequest);
            results.put("selfReferenceResponse", selfReferenceResponse);

            results.put("success", true);

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            results.put("success", false);
            results.put("error", e.getMessage());
        }

        return results;
    }

    /**
     * Updates an item with SET first, then REMOVE.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates updating an item with SET operation first,
     * followed by a REMOVE operation.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param attributeToSet The attribute to set
     * @param setValue The value to set
     * @param attributeToRemove The attribute to remove
     * @return The response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static UpdateItemResponse updateWithSetFirst(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        String attributeToSet,
        AttributeValue setValue,
        String attributeToRemove) {

        // Define the update parameters
        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .updateExpression("SET #setAttr = :setValue REMOVE #removeAttr")
            .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of(
                "#setAttr", attributeToSet,
```

```
                "#removeAttr", attributeToRemove))
            .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(":setValue", setValue))
            .returnValues(ReturnValue.UPDATED_NEW)
            .build();

        // Perform the update operation
        try {
            return dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            throw DynamoDbException.builder()
                .message("Failed to update item with SET first: " + e.getMessage())
                .cause(e)
                .build();
        }
    }

    /**
     * Updates an item with REMOVE first, then SET.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates updating an item with REMOVE operation first,
     * followed by a SET operation.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param attributeToSet The attribute to set
     * @param setValue The value to set
     * @param attributeToRemove The attribute to remove
     * @return The response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static UpdateItemResponse updateWithRemoveFirst(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        String attributeToSet,
        AttributeValue setValue,
        String attributeToRemove) {

        // Define the update parameters
        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .updateExpression("REMOVE #removeAttr SET #setAttr = :setValue")
```

```
            .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of(
                "#setAttr", attributeToSet,
                "#removeAttr", attributeToRemove))
            .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(":setValue", setValue))
            .returnValues(ReturnValue.UPDATED_NEW)
            .build();

        // Perform the update operation
        try {
            return dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            throw DynamoDbException.builder()
                .message("Failed to update item with REMOVE first: " +
e.getMessage())
                .cause(e)
                .build();
        }
    }

    /**
     * Updates an item with all operation types in a specific order.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates using all operation types (SET, REMOVE, ADD,
DELETE)
     * in a specific order in a single update expression.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @return The response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static UpdateItemResponse updateWithAllOperationTypes(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String tableName, Map<String, AttributeValue>
key) {

        // Define the update parameters
        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .updateExpression("SET #stringAttr = :stringVal, #mapAttr.#nestedAttr
= :nestedVal " + "REMOVE #oldAttr "
                + "ADD #counterAttr :increment "
                + "DELETE #stringSetAttr :stringSetVal")
```

```
            .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of(
                "#stringAttr", "StringAttribute",
                "#mapAttr", "MapAttribute",
                "#nestedAttr", "NestedAttribute",
                "#oldAttr", "OldAttribute",
                "#counterAttr", "CounterAttribute",
                "#stringSetAttr", "StringSetAttribute"))
            .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(
                ":stringVal", AttributeValue.builder().s("New Value").build(),
                ":nestedVal", AttributeValue.builder().s("Nested Value").build(),
                ":increment", AttributeValue.builder().n("1").build(),
                ":stringSetVal", AttributeValue.builder().ss("Value1").build()))
            .returnValues(ReturnValue.UPDATED_NEW)
            .build();

        // Perform the update operation
        try {
            return dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            throw DynamoDbException.builder()
                .message("Failed to update item with all operation types: " +
e.getMessage())
                .cause(e)
                .build();
        }
    }

    /**
     * Gets the current state of an item.
     *
     * <p>Helper method to retrieve the current state of an item.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to get
     * @return The item or null if not found
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static Map<String, AttributeValue> getItem(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String tableName, Map<String, AttributeValue>
key) {

        // Define the get parameters
        GetItemRequest request =
```

```
            GetItemRequest.builder().tableName(tableName).key(key).build();

        // Perform the get operation
        try {
            GetItemResponse response = dynamoDbClient.getItem(request);

            // Return the item if it exists, otherwise null
            return response.item();
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            throw DynamoDbException.builder()
                .message("Failed to get item: " + e.getMessage())
                .cause(e)
                .build();
        }
    }
```

를 사용한 업데이트 표현식 순서 사용의 예입니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
    public static void exampleUsage(DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String tableName)
{
        // Example key
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key = new HashMap<>();
        key.put("ProductId", AttributeValue.builder().s("P12345").build());

        System.out.println("Demonstrating update expression order in DynamoDB");

        try {
            // Example 1: Demonstrate update order effects
            System.out.println("\nExample 1: Demonstrating update order effects");
            Map<String, Object> orderResults =
demonstrateUpdateOrder(dynamoDbClient, tableName, key);

            if ((boolean) orderResults.get("success")) {
                System.out.println("SET first, then ADD:");
                System.out.println("  " + orderResults.get("setFirstResponse"));

                System.out.println("ADD first, then SET:");
                System.out.println("  " + orderResults.get("addFirstResponse"));

                System.out.println("SET with multiple attributes:");
                System.out.println("  " + orderResults.get("multiSetResponse"));
```

```
                System.out.println("SET with self-reference:");
                System.out.println("  " +
orderResults.get("selfReferenceResponse"));
            } else {
                System.out.println("Error: " + orderResults.get("error"));
            }

            // Example 2: Update with SET first, then REMOVE
            System.out.println("\nExample 2: Update with SET first, then REMOVE");
            UpdateItemResponse setFirstResponse = updateWithSetFirst(
                dynamoDbClient,
                tableName,
                key,
                "Status",
                AttributeValue.builder().s("Active").build(),
                "OldStatus");

            System.out.println("Updated attributes: " +
setFirstResponse.attributes());

            // Example 3: Update with REMOVE first, then SET
            System.out.println("\nExample 3: Update with REMOVE first, then SET");
            UpdateItemResponse removeFirstResponse = updateWithRemoveFirst(
                dynamoDbClient,
                tableName,
                key,
                "Status",
                AttributeValue.builder().s("Inactive").build(),
                "OldStatus");

            System.out.println("Updated attributes: " +
removeFirstResponse.attributes());

            // Example 4: Update with all operation types
            System.out.println("\nExample 4: Update with all operation types");
            UpdateItemResponse allOpsResponse =
updateWithAllOperationTypes(dynamoDbClient, tableName, key);

            System.out.println("Updated attributes: " +
allOpsResponse.attributes());

            // Example 5: Get the current state of the item
            System.out.println("\nExample 5: Current state of the item");
```

```
            Map<String, AttributeValue> item = getItem(dynamoDbClient, tableName,
key);

            if (item != null) {
                System.out.println("Item: " + item);
            } else {
                System.out.println("Item not found");
            }

            // Explain update expression order
            System.out.println("\nKey points about update expression order in
DynamoDB:");
            System.out.println("1. Update expressions are processed in this order:
SET, REMOVE, ADD, DELETE");
            System.out.println("2. Within each clause, operations are processed from
left to right");
            System.out.println("3. SET operations use the item state before any
updates in the expression");
            System.out.println("4. When an attribute is referenced multiple times,
the first operation wins");
            System.out.println("5. To reference a new value, split the update into
multiple operations");
            System.out.println("6. The order of clauses in the expression doesn't
change the evaluation order");
            System.out.println("7. For complex updates, consider using multiple
separate update operations");

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Error: " + e.getMessage());
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 UpdateItem을 참조하세요.

테이블의 웜 처리량 설정 업데이트

다음 코드 예제에서는 테이블의 웜 처리량 설정을 업데이트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

AWS SDK for Java 2.x를 사용하여 기존 DynamoDB 테이블에서 웜 처리량 설정을 업데이트합니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.GlobalSecondaryIndexUpdate;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateGlobalSecondaryIndexAction;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateTableRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.WarmThroughput;

    public static WarmThroughput buildWarmThroughput(final Long readUnitsPerSecond,
 final Long writeUnitsPerSecond) {
        return WarmThroughput.builder()
            .readUnitsPerSecond(readUnitsPerSecond)
            .writeUnitsPerSecond(writeUnitsPerSecond)
            .build();
    }

    /**
     * Updates a DynamoDB table with warm throughput settings for both the table and
 a global secondary index.
     *
     * @param ddb The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the table to update
     * @param tableReadUnitsPerSecond Read units per second for the table
     * @param tableWriteUnitsPerSecond Write units per second for the table
     * @param globalSecondaryIndexName The name of the global secondary index to
 update
     * @param globalSecondaryIndexReadUnitsPerSecond Read units per second for the
 GSI
     * @param globalSecondaryIndexWriteUnitsPerSecond Write units per second for the
 GSI
     */
    public static void updateDynamoDBTable(
        final DynamoDbClient ddb,
        final String tableName,
        final Long tableReadUnitsPerSecond,
        final Long tableWriteUnitsPerSecond,
        final String globalSecondaryIndexName,
        final Long globalSecondaryIndexReadUnitsPerSecond,
        final Long globalSecondaryIndexWriteUnitsPerSecond) {
```

```
        final WarmThroughput tableWarmThroughput =
            buildWarmThroughput(tableReadUnitsPerSecond, tableWriteUnitsPerSecond);
        final WarmThroughput gsiWarmThroughput =
            buildWarmThroughput(globalSecondaryIndexReadUnitsPerSecond,
globalSecondaryIndexWriteUnitsPerSecond);

        final GlobalSecondaryIndexUpdate globalSecondaryIndexUpdate =
GlobalSecondaryIndexUpdate.builder()
            .update(UpdateGlobalSecondaryIndexAction.builder()
                .indexName(globalSecondaryIndexName)
                .warmThroughput(gsiWarmThroughput)
                .build())
            .build();

        final UpdateTableRequest request = UpdateTableRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .globalSecondaryIndexUpdates(globalSecondaryIndexUpdate)
            .warmThroughput(tableWarmThroughput)
            .build();

        try {
            ddb.updateTable(request);
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        }

        System.out.println(SUCCESS_MESSAGE);
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 UpdateTable을 참조하세요.

항목의 TTL 업데이트

다음 코드 예제에서는 항목의 TTL을 업데이트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

테이블의 기존 DynamoDB 항목에서 TTL을 업데이트합니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateItemResponse;

import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Optional;

    public UpdateItemResponse updateItemWithTTL(
        final String tableName, final String primaryKeyValue, final String
 sortKeyValue) {
        // Get current time in epoch second format
        final long currentTime = System.currentTimeMillis() / 1000;

        // Calculate expiration time 90 days from now in epoch second format
        final long expireDate = currentTime + (DAYS_TO_EXPIRE * SECONDS_PER_DAY);

        // Create the key map for the item to update
        final Map<String, AttributeValue> keyMap = new HashMap<>();
        keyMap.put(PRIMARY_KEY_ATTR,
 AttributeValue.builder().s(primaryKeyValue).build());
        keyMap.put(SORT_KEY_ATTR, AttributeValue.builder().s(sortKeyValue).build());

        // Create the expression attribute values
        final Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new
 HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            ":c", AttributeValue.builder().n(String.valueOf(currentTime)).build());
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            ":e", AttributeValue.builder().n(String.valueOf(expireDate)).build());

        final UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(keyMap)
            .updateExpression(UPDATE_EXPRESSION)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .build();

        try {
            final UpdateItemResponse response = dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);
            System.out.println(String.format(SUCCESS_MESSAGE, tableName));
```

```
            return response;
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.format(TABLE_NOT_FOUND_ERROR, tableName);
            throw e;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 UpdateItem을 참조하세요.

API Gateway를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon API Gateway에서 호출한 AWS Lambda 함수를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

Lambda Java 런타임 API를 사용하여 AWS Lambda 함수를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제에서는 다양한 AWS 서비스를 호출하여 특정 사용 사례를 수행합니다. 이 예제에서는 Amazon API Gateway에서 간접 호출한 Lambda 함수를 생성하여 작업 기념일에 대한 Amazon DynamoDB 테이블을 스캔하고 Amazon Simple Notification Service(Amazon SNS)를 사용하여 직원에게 1주년 기념일을 축하하는 문자 메시지를 전송하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

Step Functions를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS Lambda 함수를 순차적으로 호출하는 AWS Step Functions 상태 시스템을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

AWS Step Functions 및를 사용하여 AWS 서버리스 워크플로를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x. 각 워크플로 단계는 AWS Lambda 함수를 사용하여 구현됩니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SES
- Step Functions

원자성 카운터 작업 사용

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB에서 원자성 카운터 작업을 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- ADD 및 SET 작업을 사용하여 원자적으로 카운터를 증가시킵니다.
- 존재하지 않을 수 있는 카운터를 안전하게 증가시킵니다.
- 카운터 작업에 대한 낙관적 잠금을 구현합니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

를 사용하여 원자성 카운터 작업을 시연합니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.GetItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.GetItemResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ReturnValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateItemResponse;

import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;

    /**
     * Increments a counter using the ADD operation.
     *
```

```
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to use the ADD operation to atomically
     * increment a counter attribute.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param counterName The name of the counter attribute
     * @param incrementValue The value to increment by
     * @return The response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static UpdateItemResponse incrementCounterWithAdd(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        String counterName,
        int incrementValue) {

        // Define the update parameters
        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .updateExpression("ADD #counterName :increment")
            .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of("#counterName", counterName))
            .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(
                ":increment",
                AttributeValue.builder().n(String.valueOf(incrementValue)).build()))
            .returnValues(ReturnValue.UPDATED_NEW)
            .build();

        // Perform the update operation
        return dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);
    }

    /**
     * Increments a counter using the SET operation.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to use the SET operation with an expression
     * to increment a counter attribute.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param counterName The name of the counter attribute
```

```
     * @param incrementValue The value to increment by
     * @return The response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static UpdateItemResponse incrementCounterWithSet(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        String counterName,
        int incrementValue) {

        // Define the update parameters
        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .updateExpression("SET #counterName = #counterName + :increment")
            .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of("#counterName", counterName))
            .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(
                ":increment",
                AttributeValue.builder().n(String.valueOf(incrementValue)).build()))
            .returnValues(ReturnValue.UPDATED_NEW)
            .build();

        // Perform the update operation
        return dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);
    }

    /**
     * Increments a counter safely, handling the case where the counter doesn't
exist yet.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to use if_not_exists to safely increment a
counter
     * that may not exist yet.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param counterName The name of the counter attribute
     * @param incrementValue The value to increment by
     * @return The response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static UpdateItemResponse incrementCounterSafely(
```

```
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        String counterName,
        int incrementValue) {

        // Define the update parameters
        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .updateExpression("SET #counterName = if_not_exists(#counterName, :zero)
+ :increment")
            .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of("#counterName", counterName))
            .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(
                ":increment",

AttributeValue.builder().n(String.valueOf(incrementValue)).build(),
                ":zero", AttributeValue.builder().n("0").build()))
            .returnValues(ReturnValue.UPDATED_NEW)
            .build();

        // Perform the update operation
        return dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);
    }

    /**
     * Decrements a counter safely, ensuring it doesn't go below zero.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to use a condition expression to safely
     * decrement a counter without going below zero.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param counterName The name of the counter attribute
     * @param decrementValue The value to decrement by
     * @return The response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation or if the
counter would go below zero
     */
    public static UpdateItemResponse decrementCounterSafely(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
```

```
        String counterName,
        int decrementValue) {

        // Define the update parameters
        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .updateExpression("SET #counterName = #counterName - :decrement")
            .conditionExpression("#counterName >= :decrement")
            .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of("#counterName", counterName))
            .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(
                ":decrement",
                AttributeValue.builder().n(String.valueOf(decrementValue)).build()))
            .returnValues(ReturnValue.UPDATED_NEW)
            .build();

        // Perform the update operation
        return dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);
    }

    /**
     * Compares the ADD and SET approaches for incrementing counters.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates the differences between using ADD and SET
     * for incrementing counters in DynamoDB.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @return Map containing the comparison results
     */
    public static Map<String, Object> compareAddVsSet(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String tableName, Map<String, AttributeValue>
key) {

        Map<String, Object> results = new HashMap<>();

        try {
            // Reset counters to ensure a fair comparison
            UpdateItemRequest resetRequest = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .key(key)
                .updateExpression("SET AddCounter = :zero, SetCounter = :zero")
                .expressionAttributeValues(
```

```
                    Map.of(":zero", AttributeValue.builder().n("0").build()))
                .build();

            dynamoDbClient.updateItem(resetRequest);

            // Increment with ADD
            long addStartTime = System.nanoTime();
            UpdateItemResponse addResponse = incrementCounterWithAdd(dynamoDbClient,
tableName, key, "AddCounter", 1);
            long addEndTime = System.nanoTime();
            long addDuration = addEndTime - addStartTime;

            // Increment with SET
            long setStartTime = System.nanoTime();
            UpdateItemResponse setResponse = incrementCounterWithSet(dynamoDbClient,
tableName, key, "SetCounter", 1);
            long setEndTime = System.nanoTime();
            long setDuration = setEndTime - setStartTime;

            // Record results
            results.put("addResponse", addResponse);
            results.put("setResponse", setResponse);
            results.put("addDuration", addDuration);
            results.put("setDuration", setDuration);
            results.put("success", true);

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            results.put("success", false);
            results.put("error", e.getMessage());
        }

        return results;
    }

    /**
     * Gets the current value of a counter attribute.
     *
     * <p>Helper method to retrieve the current value of a counter attribute.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to get
     * @param counterName The name of the counter attribute
     * @return The counter value or null if not found
```

```
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static Integer getCounterValue(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String tableName, Map<String, AttributeValue>
key, String counterName) {

        // Define the get parameters
        GetItemRequest request = GetItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .projectionExpression(counterName)
            .build();

        // Perform the get operation
        GetItemResponse response = dynamoDbClient.getItem(request);

        // Return the counter value if it exists, otherwise null
        if (response.item() != null && response.item().containsKey(counterName)) {
            return Integer.parseInt(response.item().get(counterName).n());
        }

        return null;
    }
```

에서 원자성 카운터 작업의 사용 예입니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
    public static void exampleUsage(DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String tableName)
{
        // Example key
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key = new HashMap<>();
        key.put("ProductId", AttributeValue.builder().s("P12345").build());

        System.out.println("Demonstrating atomic counter operations in DynamoDB");

        try {
            // Example 1: Increment a counter using ADD
            System.out.println("\nExample 1: Incrementing a counter using ADD");
            UpdateItemResponse addResponse = incrementCounterWithAdd(dynamoDbClient,
tableName, key, "ViewCount", 1);

            System.out.println("Updated counter: " + addResponse.attributes());
```

```
            // Example 2: Increment a counter using SET
            System.out.println("\nExample 2: Incrementing a counter using SET");
            UpdateItemResponse setResponse = incrementCounterWithSet(dynamoDbClient,
tableName, key, "LikeCount", 1);

            System.out.println("Updated counter: " + setResponse.attributes());

            // Example 3: Increment a counter safely
            System.out.println("\nExample 3: Incrementing a counter safely");
            UpdateItemResponse safeResponse = incrementCounterSafely(dynamoDbClient,
tableName, key, "ShareCount", 1);

            System.out.println("Updated counter: " + safeResponse.attributes());

            // Example 4: Decrement a counter safely
            System.out.println("\nExample 4: Decrementing a counter safely");
            try {
                UpdateItemResponse decrementResponse =
                    decrementCounterSafely(dynamoDbClient, tableName, key,
"InventoryCount", 1);

                System.out.println("Updated counter: " +
decrementResponse.attributes());
            } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
                if (e.getMessage().contains("ConditionalCheckFailed")) {
                    System.out.println("Cannot decrement counter below zero");
                } else {
                    throw e;
                }
            }

            // Example 5: Compare ADD vs SET
            System.out.println("\nExample 5: Comparing ADD vs SET");
            Map<String, Object> comparison = compareAddVsSet(dynamoDbClient,
tableName, key);

            if ((boolean) comparison.get("success")) {
                System.out.println("ADD duration: " + comparison.get("addDuration")
+ " ns");
                System.out.println("SET duration: " + comparison.get("setDuration")
+ " ns");
                System.out.println("ADD response: " +
comparison.get("addResponse"));
```

```
                System.out.println("SET response: " +
comparison.get("setResponse"));
            } else {
                System.out.println("Comparison failed: " + comparison.get("error"));
            }

            // Explain atomic counter operations
            System.out.println("\nKey points about DynamoDB atomic counter
operations:");
            System.out.println("1. Both ADD and SET can be used for atomic
counters");
            System.out.println("2. ADD is more concise for simple increments");
            System.out.println("3. SET with an expression is more flexible for
complex operations");
            System.out.println("4. Use if_not_exists to handle the case where the
counter doesn't exist yet");
            System.out.println("5. Use condition expressions to prevent counters
from going below zero");
            System.out.println("6. Atomic operations are guaranteed to be isolated
from other writes");
            System.out.println("7. ADD can only be used with number and set data
types");

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Error: " + e.getMessage());
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 UpdateItem을 참조하세요.

조건부 작업 사용

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB에서 조건부 작업을 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 데이터 덮어쓰기를 방지하기 위해 조건부 쓰기를 구현합니다.
- 조건 표현식을 사용하여 비즈니스 규칙을 적용합니다.
- 조건부 검사 실패를 원활하게 처리합니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

를 사용하여 조건부 작업을 시연합니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ConditionalCheckFailedException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DeleteItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DeleteItemResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.GetItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.GetItemResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ReturnValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateItemResponse;

import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;

    /**
     * Performs a conditional update on an item.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to use a condition expression to update an
 item
     * only if a specific condition is met.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param conditionAttribute The attribute to check in the condition
     * @param conditionValue The value to compare against
     * @param updateAttribute The attribute to update
     * @param updateValue The new value to set
     * @return Map containing the operation result and status
     */
    public static Map<String, Object> conditionalUpdate(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        String conditionAttribute,
        AttributeValue conditionValue,
        String updateAttribute,
        AttributeValue updateValue) {
```

```
        Map<String, Object> result = new HashMap<>();

        try {
            // Define the update parameters
            UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .key(key)
                .updateExpression("SET #updateAttr = :updateVal")
                .conditionExpression("#condAttr = :condVal")
                .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of(
                    "#condAttr", conditionAttribute,
                    "#updateAttr", updateAttribute))
                .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(
                    ":condVal", conditionValue,
                    ":updateVal", updateValue))
                .returnValues(ReturnValue.UPDATED_NEW)
                .build();

            // Perform the update operation
            UpdateItemResponse response = dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);

            // Record success result
            result.put("success", true);
            result.put("message", "Condition was met and update was performed");
            result.put("attributes", response.attributes());

        } catch (ConditionalCheckFailedException e) {
            // Record failure due to condition not being met
            result.put("success", false);
            result.put("message", "Condition was not met, update was not
performed");
            result.put("error", "ConditionalCheckFailedException");

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            // Record failure due to other errors
            result.put("success", false);
            result.put("message", "Error occurred: " + e.getMessage());
            result.put("error", e.getClass().getSimpleName());
        }

        return result;
    }
```

```
    /**
     * Performs a conditional delete on an item.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to use a condition expression to delete an
item
     * only if a specific condition is met.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to delete
     * @param conditionAttribute The attribute to check in the condition
     * @param conditionValue The value to compare against
     * @return Map containing the operation result and status
     */
    public static Map<String, Object> conditionalDelete(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        String conditionAttribute,
        AttributeValue conditionValue) {

        Map<String, Object> result = new HashMap<>();

        try {
            // Define the delete parameters
            DeleteItemRequest request = DeleteItemRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .key(key)
                .conditionExpression("#condAttr = :condVal")
                .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of("#condAttr", conditionAttribute))
                .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(":condVal", conditionValue))
                .returnValues(ReturnValue.ALL_OLD)
                .build();

            // Perform the delete operation
            DeleteItemResponse response = dynamoDbClient.deleteItem(request);

            // Record success result
            result.put("success", true);
            result.put("message", "Condition was met and delete was performed");
            result.put("attributes", response.attributes());

        } catch (ConditionalCheckFailedException e) {
            // Record failure due to condition not being met
```

```
            result.put("success", false);
            result.put("message", "Condition was not met, delete was not
performed");
            result.put("error", "ConditionalCheckFailedException");

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            // Record failure due to other errors
            result.put("success", false);
            result.put("message", "Error occurred: " + e.getMessage());
            result.put("error", e.getClass().getSimpleName());
        }

        return result;
    }

    /**
     * Demonstrates optimistic locking using a version attribute.
     *
     * <p>This method shows how to implement optimistic locking by using a version
     * attribute that is incremented with each update.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param versionAttribute The name of the version attribute
     * @return Map containing the operation result
     */
    public static Map<String, Object> optimisticLockingExample(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String tableName, Map<String, AttributeValue>
key, String versionAttribute) {

        Map<String, Object> result = new HashMap<>();

        try {
            // Get the current version of the item
            GetItemRequest getRequest = GetItemRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .key(key)
                .projectionExpression(versionAttribute)
                .build();

            GetItemResponse getResponse = dynamoDbClient.getItem(getRequest);

            // Check if the item exists
```

```
            if (getResponse.item() == null || !
getResponse.item().containsKey(versionAttribute)) {
                // Item doesn't exist or doesn't have a version attribute
                // Initialize with version 1
                UpdateItemRequest initRequest = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .key(key)
                    .updateExpression("SET #verAttr = :newVer, #dataAttr = :data")
                    .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of("#verAttr", versionAttribute,
 "#dataAttr", "Data"))
                    .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(
                        ":newVer", AttributeValue.builder().n("1").build(),
                        ":data", AttributeValue.builder().s("Initial
 data").build()))
                    .returnValues(ReturnValue.UPDATED_NEW)
                    .build();

                UpdateItemResponse initResponse =
 dynamoDbClient.updateItem(initRequest);

                result.put("operation", "initialize");
                result.put("success", true);
                result.put("attributes", initResponse.attributes());

                return result;
            }

            // Get the current version number
            int currentVersion =
                Integer.parseInt(getResponse.item().get(versionAttribute).n());
            int newVersion = currentVersion + 1;

            // Update the item with a condition on the version
            UpdateItemRequest updateRequest = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .key(key)
                .updateExpression("SET #verAttr = :newVer, #dataAttr = :newData")
                .conditionExpression("#verAttr = :curVer")
                .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of("#verAttr", versionAttribute,
 "#dataAttr", "Data"))
                .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(
                    ":curVer",
                        AttributeValue.builder()
                            .n(String.valueOf(currentVersion))
```

```
                            .build(),
                    ":newVer",

AttributeValue.builder().n(String.valueOf(newVersion)).build(),
                    ":newData",
                        AttributeValue.builder()
                            .s("Updated data at version " + newVersion)
                            .build()))
                .returnValues(ReturnValue.UPDATED_NEW)
                .build();

            UpdateItemResponse updateResponse =
dynamoDbClient.updateItem(updateRequest);

            // Record success result
            result.put("operation", "update");
            result.put("success", true);
            result.put("oldVersion", currentVersion);
            result.put("newVersion", newVersion);
            result.put("attributes", updateResponse.attributes());

        } catch (ConditionalCheckFailedException e) {
            // Record failure due to version mismatch
            result.put("operation", "update");
            result.put("success", false);
            result.put("message", "Version mismatch, another process may have
updated the item");
            result.put("error", "ConditionalCheckFailedException");

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            // Record failure due to other errors
            result.put("operation", "update");
            result.put("success", false);
            result.put("message", "Error occurred: " + e.getMessage());
            result.put("error", e.getClass().getSimpleName());
        }

        return result;
    }

    /**
     * Performs a conditional update with multiple conditions.
     *
```

```
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to use multiple conditions in a condition
expression.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param conditions Map of attribute names to values for conditions
     * @param updateAttribute The attribute to update
     * @param updateValue The new value to set
     * @return Map containing the operation result and status
     */
    public static Map<String, Object> conditionalUpdateWithMultipleConditions(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> conditions,
        String updateAttribute,
        AttributeValue updateValue) {

        Map<String, Object> result = new HashMap<>();

        try {
            // Build the condition expression and attribute names/values
            StringBuilder conditionExpression = new StringBuilder();
            Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
            Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new HashMap<>();

            // Add update attribute
            expressionAttributeNames.put("#updateAttr", updateAttribute);
            expressionAttributeValues.put(":updateVal", updateValue);

            // Add conditions
            int i = 0;
            for (Map.Entry<String, AttributeValue> condition :
conditions.entrySet()) {
                String attrName = condition.getKey();
                AttributeValue attrValue = condition.getValue();

                String nameKey = "#cond" + i;
                String valueKey = ":val" + i;

                expressionAttributeNames.put(nameKey, attrName);
                expressionAttributeValues.put(valueKey, attrValue);
```

```
                // Add AND between conditions (except for the first one)
                if (i > 0) {
                    conditionExpression.append(" AND ");
                }

                conditionExpression.append(nameKey).append(" = ").append(valueKey);
                i++;
            }

            // Define the update parameters
            UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .key(key)
                .updateExpression("SET #updateAttr = :updateVal")
                .conditionExpression(conditionExpression.toString())
                .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
                .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
                .returnValues(ReturnValue.UPDATED_NEW)
                .build();

            // Perform the update operation
            UpdateItemResponse response = dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);

            // Record success result
            result.put("success", true);
            result.put("message", "All conditions were met and update was
performed");
            result.put("attributes", response.attributes());

        } catch (ConditionalCheckFailedException e) {
            // Record failure due to condition not being met
            result.put("success", false);
            result.put("message", "One or more conditions were not met, update was
not performed");
            result.put("error", "ConditionalCheckFailedException");

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            // Record failure due to other errors
            result.put("success", false);
            result.put("message", "Error occurred: " + e.getMessage());
            result.put("error", e.getClass().getSimpleName());
        }

        return result;
```

```
    }
```

에서 조건부 작업을 사용하는 예입니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
    public static void exampleUsage(DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String tableName)
{
        // Example key
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key = new HashMap<>();
        key.put("ProductId", AttributeValue.builder().s("P12345").build());

        System.out.println("Demonstrating conditional operations in DynamoDB");

        try {
            // Example 1: Conditional update
            System.out.println("\nExample 1: Conditional update");
            Map<String, Object> updateResult = conditionalUpdate(
                dynamoDbClient,
                tableName,
                key,
                "InStock",
                AttributeValue.builder().bool(true).build(),
                "Status",
                AttributeValue.builder().s("Available").build());

            System.out.println("Update result: " + updateResult.get("message"));
            if ((boolean) updateResult.get("success")) {
                System.out.println("Updated attributes: " +
updateResult.get("attributes"));
            }

            // Example 2: Conditional delete
            System.out.println("\nExample 2: Conditional delete");
            Map<String, Object> deleteResult = conditionalDelete(
                dynamoDbClient,
                tableName,
                key,
                "Status",
                AttributeValue.builder().s("Discontinued").build());

            System.out.println("Delete result: " + deleteResult.get("message"));
            if ((boolean) deleteResult.get("success")) {
```

```
                System.out.println("Deleted item: " +
deleteResult.get("attributes"));
            }

            // Example 3: Optimistic locking
            System.out.println("\nExample 3: Optimistic locking");
            Map<String, Object> lockingResult =
optimisticLockingExample(dynamoDbClient, tableName, key, "Version");

            System.out.println("Optimistic locking result:");
            System.out.println("  Operation: " + lockingResult.get("operation"));
            System.out.println("  Success: " + lockingResult.get("success"));
            if (lockingResult.get("operation").equals("update") && (boolean)
lockingResult.get("success")) {
                System.out.println("  Old version: " +
lockingResult.get("oldVersion"));
                System.out.println("  New version: " +
lockingResult.get("newVersion"));
            }
            System.out.println("  Attributes: " + lockingResult.get("attributes"));

            // Example 4: Multiple conditions
            System.out.println("\nExample 4: Multiple conditions");
            Map<String, AttributeValue> conditions = new HashMap<>();
            conditions.put("Price", AttributeValue.builder().n("199.99").build());
            conditions.put("Category",
AttributeValue.builder().s("Electronics").build());

            Map<String, Object> multiConditionResult =
conditionalUpdateWithMultipleConditions(
                dynamoDbClient,
                tableName,
                key,
                conditions,
                "OnSale",
                AttributeValue.builder().bool(true).build());

            System.out.println("Multiple conditions result: " +
multiConditionResult.get("message"));
            if ((boolean) multiConditionResult.get("success")) {
                System.out.println("Updated attributes: " +
multiConditionResult.get("attributes"));
            }
```

```
            // Explain conditional operations
            System.out.println("\nKey points about DynamoDB conditional
operations:");
            System.out.println("1. Conditional operations only succeed if the
condition is met");
            System.out.println("2. ConditionalCheckFailedException is thrown when
the condition fails");
            System.out.println("3. No changes are made to the item if the condition
fails");
            System.out.println("4. Conditions can be used with update, delete, and
put operations");
            System.out.println("5. Multiple conditions can be combined with AND and
OR");
            System.out.println("6. Optimistic locking can be implemented using a
version attribute");
            System.out.println(
                "7. Conditional operations consume the same amount of write capacity
whether they succeed or fail");

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Error: " + e.getMessage());
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - DeleteItem
  - PutItem
  - UpdateItem

표현식 속성 이름 사용

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB에서 표현식 속성 이름을 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- DynamoDB 표현식에서 예약어로 작업합니다.
- 표현식 속성 이름 자리 표시자를 사용합니다.
- 속성 이름의 특수 문자를 처리합니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

를 사용하여 표현식 속성 이름을 보여줍니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ScanRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ScanResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateItemResponse;

import java.util.Arrays;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;

    /**
     * Updates an attribute that is a reserved word in DynamoDB.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to use expression attribute names to update
     * attributes that are reserved words in DynamoDB.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param reservedWordAttribute The reserved word attribute to update
     * @param value The value to set
     * @return The response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static UpdateItemResponse updateReservedWordAttribute(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        String reservedWordAttribute,
        AttributeValue value) {

        // Define the update parameters using expression attribute names
        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
```

```
            .updateExpression("SET #attr = :value")
            .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of("#attr", reservedWordAttribute))
            .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(":value", value))
            .returnValues("UPDATED_NEW")
            .build();

        // Perform the update operation
        return dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);
    }

    /**
     * Updates an attribute that contains special characters.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to use expression attribute names to update
     * attributes that contain special characters.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param specialCharAttribute The attribute with special characters to update
     * @param value The value to set
     * @return The response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static UpdateItemResponse updateSpecialCharacterAttribute(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        String specialCharAttribute,
        AttributeValue value) {

        // Define the update parameters using expression attribute names
        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .updateExpression("SET #attr = :value")
            .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of("#attr", specialCharAttribute))
            .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(":value", value))
            .returnValues("UPDATED_NEW")
            .build();

        // Perform the update operation
        return dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);
    }
```

```
    /**
     * Queries items using an attribute that is a reserved word.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to use expression attribute names in a query
     * when the attribute is a reserved word.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param partitionKeyName The name of the partition key attribute
     * @param partitionKeyValue The value of the partition key
     * @param reservedWordAttribute The reserved word attribute to filter on
     * @param value The value to compare against
     * @return The response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static QueryResponse queryWithReservedWordAttribute(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        String partitionKeyName,
        AttributeValue partitionKeyValue,
        String reservedWordAttribute,
        AttributeValue value) {

        // Define the query parameters using expression attribute names
        Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeNames.put("#pkName", partitionKeyName);
        expressionAttributeNames.put("#attr", reservedWordAttribute);

        Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeValues.put(":pkValue", partitionKeyValue);
        expressionAttributeValues.put(":value", value);

        QueryRequest request = QueryRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .keyConditionExpression("#pkName = :pkValue")
            .filterExpression("#attr = :value")
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .build();

        // Perform the query operation
        return dynamoDbClient.query(request);
    }
```

```
    /**
     * Updates a nested attribute with a path that contains reserved words.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to use expression attribute names to update
     * nested attributes where the path contains reserved words.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param attributePath The path to the nested attribute as an array
     * @param value The value to set
     * @return The response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static UpdateItemResponse updateNestedReservedWordAttribute(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        List<String> attributePath,
        AttributeValue value) {

        // Create expression attribute names for each part of the path
        Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
        for (int i = 0; i < attributePath.size(); i++) {
            expressionAttributeNames.put("#attr" + i, attributePath.get(i));
        }

        // Build the attribute path using the expression attribute names
        StringBuilder attributePathExpression = new StringBuilder();
        for (int i = 0; i < attributePath.size(); i++) {
            if (i > 0) {
                attributePathExpression.append(".");
            }
            attributePathExpression.append("#attr").append(i);
        }

        // Define the update parameters
        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .updateExpression("SET " + attributePathExpression.toString() + "
= :value")
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
```

```
            .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(":value", value))
            .returnValues("UPDATED_NEW")
            .build();

        // Perform the update operation
        return dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);
    }

    /**
     * Scans a table with multiple attribute name placeholders.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to use multiple expression attribute names
     * in a complex filter expression.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param filters Object mapping attribute names to filter values
     * @return The response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static ScanResponse scanWithMultipleAttributeNames(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String tableName, Map<String, AttributeValue>
filters) {

        // Create expression attribute names and values
        Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
        Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new HashMap<>();
        StringBuilder filterExpression = new StringBuilder();

        // Build the filter expression
        int index = 0;
        for (Map.Entry<String, AttributeValue> entry : filters.entrySet()) {
            String attrName = entry.getKey();
            AttributeValue attrValue = entry.getValue();

            String nameKey = "#attr" + index;
            String valueKey = ":val" + index;

            expressionAttributeNames.put(nameKey, attrName);
            expressionAttributeValues.put(valueKey, attrValue);

            // Add AND between conditions (except for the first one)
            if (index > 0) {
                filterExpression.append(" AND ");
```

```
            }

            filterExpression.append(nameKey).append(" = ").append(valueKey);
            index++;
        }

        // Define the scan parameters
        ScanRequest request = ScanRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .filterExpression(filterExpression.toString())
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .build();

        // Perform the scan operation
        return dynamoDbClient.scan(request);
    }
```

에서 표현식 속성 이름을 사용하는 예입니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
    public static void exampleUsage(DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String tableName)
{
        // Example key
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key = new HashMap<>();
        key.put("ProductId", AttributeValue.builder().s("P12345").build());

        System.out.println("Demonstrating expression attribute names in DynamoDB");

        try {
            // Example 1: Update an attribute that is a reserved word
            System.out.println("\nExample 1: Updating an attribute that is a
reserved word");
            UpdateItemResponse response1 = updateReservedWordAttribute(
                dynamoDbClient,
                tableName,
                key,
                "Size", // "SIZE" is a reserved word in DynamoDB
                AttributeValue.builder().s("Large").build());

            System.out.println("Updated attribute: " + response1.attributes());

            // Example 2: Update an attribute with special characters
```

```
            System.out.println("\nExample 2: Updating an attribute with special
characters");
            UpdateItemResponse response2 = updateSpecialCharacterAttribute(
                dynamoDbClient,
                tableName,
                key,
                "Product-Type", // Contains a hyphen, which is a special character
                AttributeValue.builder().s("Electronics").build());

            System.out.println("Updated attribute: " + response2.attributes());

            // Example 3: Query with a reserved word attribute
            System.out.println("\nExample 3: Querying with a reserved word
attribute");
            QueryResponse response3 = queryWithReservedWordAttribute(
                dynamoDbClient,
                tableName,
                "Category",
                AttributeValue.builder().s("Electronics").build(),
                "Count", // "COUNT" is a reserved word in DynamoDB
                AttributeValue.builder().n("10").build());

            System.out.println("Found " + response3.count() + " items");

            // Example 4: Update a nested attribute with reserved words in the path
            System.out.println("\nExample 4: Updating a nested attribute with
reserved words in the path");
            UpdateItemResponse response4 = updateNestedReservedWordAttribute(
                dynamoDbClient,
                tableName,
                key,
                Arrays.asList("Dimensions", "Size", "Height"), // "SIZE" is a
reserved word
                AttributeValue.builder().n("30").build());

            System.out.println("Updated nested attribute: " +
response4.attributes());

            // Example 5: Scan with multiple attribute name placeholders
            System.out.println("\nExample 5: Scanning with multiple attribute name
placeholders");
            Map<String, AttributeValue> filters = new HashMap<>();
            filters.put("Size", AttributeValue.builder().s("Large").build());
            filters.put("Count", AttributeValue.builder().n("10").build());
```

```
            filters.put(
                "Product-Type", AttributeValue.builder().s("Electronics").build());

            ScanResponse response5 = scanWithMultipleAttributeNames(dynamoDbClient,
tableName, filters);

            System.out.println("Found " + response5.count() + " items");

            // Show some common reserved words
            System.out.println("\nSome common DynamoDB reserved words:");
            List<String> commonReservedWords = getDynamoDBReservedWords();
            System.out.println(String.join(", ", commonReservedWords));

            // Explain expression attribute names
            System.out.println("\nKey points about expression attribute names:");
            System.out.println("1. Use expression attribute names (#name) for
reserved words");
            System.out.println("2. Use expression attribute names for attributes
with special characters");
            System.out.println(
                "3. Special characters include: spaces, hyphens, dots, and other
non-alphanumeric characters");
            System.out.println("4. Expression attribute names are required for
nested attributes with reserved words");
            System.out.println("5. You can use multiple expression attribute names
in a single expression");
            System.out.println("6. Expression attribute names are case-sensitive");
            System.out.println("7. Expression attribute names are only used in
expressions, not in the actual data");

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Error: " + e.getMessage());
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - Query
  - UpdateItem

예약된 이벤트를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon EventBridge 예약 이벤트에서 호출된 AWS Lambda 함수를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

AWS Lambda 함수를 호출하는 Amazon EventBridge 예약 이벤트를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. Lambda 함수가 간접 호출될 때 cron 표현식을 사용하여 일정을 예약하도록 EventBridge를 구성합니다. 이 예제에서는 Lambda Java 런타임 API를 사용하여 Lambda 함수를 생성합니다. 이 예제에서는 다양한 AWS 서비스를 호출하여 특정 사용 사례를 수행합니다. 이 예제에서는 1주년 기념일에 직원에게 축하하는 모바일 문자 메시지를 전송하는 앱을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- CloudWatch Logs
- DynamoDB
- EventBridge
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

서버리스 예제

DynamoDB 트리거에서 간접적으로 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB 스트림에서 레코드를 수신하여 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 DynamoDB 페이로드를 검색하고 레코드 콘텐츠를 로깅합니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Java를 사용하여 Lambda로 DynamoDB 이벤트 소비

```
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.DynamodbEvent;
import
 com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.DynamodbEvent.DynamodbStreamRecord;
import com.google.gson.Gson;
import com.google.gson.GsonBuilder;

public class example implements RequestHandler<DynamodbEvent, Void> {

    private static final Gson GSON = new GsonBuilder().setPrettyPrinting().create();

    @Override
    public Void handleRequest(DynamodbEvent event, Context context) {
        System.out.println(GSON.toJson(event));
        event.getRecords().forEach(this::logDynamoDBRecord);
        return null;
    }

    private void logDynamoDBRecord(DynamodbStreamRecord record) {
        System.out.println(record.getEventID());
        System.out.println(record.getEventName());
        System.out.println("DynamoDB Record: " + GSON.toJson(record.getDynamodb()));
    }
}
```

DynamoDB 트리거로 Lambda 함수에 대한 배치 항목 실패 보고

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB 스트림에서 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수에 대해 부분 배치 응답을 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 응답으로 배치 항목 실패를 보고하고 나중에 해당 메시지를 다시 시도하도록 Lambda에 신호를 보냅니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Java를 사용하여 Lambda로 DynamoDB 배치 항목 실패 보고.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.DynamodbEvent;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.StreamsEventResponse;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.models.dynamodb.StreamRecord;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

public class ProcessDynamodbRecords implements RequestHandler<DynamodbEvent,
 StreamsEventResponse> {

    @Override
    public StreamsEventResponse handleRequest(DynamodbEvent input, Context context)
 {

        List<StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure> batchItemFailures = new
 ArrayList<>();
        String curRecordSequenceNumber = "";

        for (DynamodbEvent.DynamodbStreamRecord dynamodbStreamRecord :
 input.getRecords()) {
          try {
                //Process your record
                StreamRecord dynamodbRecord = dynamodbStreamRecord.getDynamodb();
                curRecordSequenceNumber = dynamodbRecord.getSequenceNumber();

            } catch (Exception e) {
                /* Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed item
 immediately.
                   Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this
 failed item onwards. */
                batchItemFailures.add(new
 StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure(curRecordSequenceNumber));
                return new StreamsEventResponse(batchItemFailures);
            }
        }

       return new StreamsEventResponse();
    }
}
```

AWS 커뮤니티 기여

서버리스 애플리케이션 빌드 및 테스트

다음 코드 예제에서는 Lambda 및 DynamoDB와 함께 API Gateway를 사용하여 서버리스 애플리케이션을 빌드하고 테스트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

Java SDK를 사용하여 Lambda 및 DynamoDB가 포함된 API 게이트웨이로 구성된 서버리스 애플리케이션을 빌드하고 테스트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda

Java 2.x용 SDK를 사용하는 Amazon EC2 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon EC2에서를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello Amazon EC2

다음 코드 예제는 Amazon EC2 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Asynchronously describes the security groups for the specified group ID.
    *
    * @param groupName the name of the security group to describe
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents the asynchronous
operation
    *         of describing the security groups. The future will complete with a
    *         {@link DescribeSecurityGroupsResponse} object that contains the
    *         security group information.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> describeSecurityGroupArnByNameAsync(String
groupName) {
       DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest request =
DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest.builder()
           .groupNames(groupName)
           .build();

       DescribeSecurityGroupsPublisher paginator =
getAsyncClient().describeSecurityGroupsPaginator(request);
       AtomicReference<String> groupIdRef = new AtomicReference<>();
       return paginator.subscribe(response -> {
           response.securityGroups().stream()
               .filter(securityGroup ->
securityGroup.groupName().equals(groupName))
               .findFirst()
               .ifPresent(securityGroup ->
groupIdRef.set(securityGroup.groupId()));
       }).thenApply(v -> {
           String groupId = groupIdRef.get();
           if (groupId == null) {
```

```
                throw new RuntimeException("No security group found with the name: "
+ groupName);
            }
            return groupId;
        }).exceptionally(ex -> {
            logger.info("Failed to describe security group: " + ex.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to describe security group", ex);
        });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeSecurityGroups를 참조하십시오.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업
- 시나리오

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 키 페어 및 보안 그룹을 생성합니다.
- Amazon Machine Image(AMI) 및 호환되는 인스턴스 유형을 선택한 다음 인스턴스를 생성합니다.
- 인스턴스를 중지한 후 다시 시작합니다.
- 인스턴스와 탄력적 IP 주소 연결.
- SSH로 인스턴스에 연결한 다음 리소스를 정리합니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.CreateKeyPairResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DeleteKeyPairResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeKeyPairsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DisassociateAddressResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.Ec2Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.ReleaseAddressResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.GetParametersByPathResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.Parameter;

import java.net.InetAddress;
import java.net.UnknownHostException;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Scanner;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletionException;

/**
 * Before running this Java (v2) code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
 * This Java example performs the following tasks:
 *
 * 1. Creates an RSA key pair and saves the private key data as a .pem file.
 * 2. Lists key pairs.
 * 3. Creates a security group for the default VPC.
 * 4. Displays security group information.
 * 5. Gets a list of Amazon Linux 2 AMIs and selects one.
 * 6. Gets additional information about the image.
 * 7. Gets a list of instance types that are compatible with the selected AMI’s
 * architecture.
 * 8. Creates an instance with the key pair, security group, AMI, and an
 * instance type.
 * 9. Displays information about the instance.
 * 10. Stops the instance and waits for it to stop.
 * 11. Starts the instance and waits for it to start.
 * 12. Allocates an Elastic IP address and associates it with the instance.
```

```
 * 13. Displays SSH connection info for the instance.
 * 14. Disassociates and deletes the Elastic IP address.
 * 15. Terminates the instance and waits for it to terminate.
 * 16. Deletes the security group.
 * 17. Deletes the key pair.
 */
public class EC2Scenario {

    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");
    private static final Logger logger = LoggerFactory.getLogger(EC2Scenario.class);
    public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException,
 UnknownHostException {

        logger.info("""
            Usage:
               <keyName> <fileName> <groupName> <groupDesc>

            Where:
               keyName -  A key pair name (for example, TestKeyPair).\s
               fileName -  A file name where the key information is written to.\s
               groupName - The name of the security group.\s
               groupDesc - The description of the security group.\s
            """);

        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        EC2Actions ec2Actions = new EC2Actions();

        String keyName = "TestKeyPair7" ;
        String fileName = "ec2Key.pem";
        String groupName = "TestSecGroup7" ;
        String groupDesc = "Test Group" ;
        String vpcId = ec2Actions.describeFirstEC2VpcAsync().join().vpcId();
        InetAddress localAddress = InetAddress.getLocalHost();
        String myIpAddress = localAddress.getHostAddress();

        logger.info("""
            Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2) is a web service that provides
 secure, resizable compute
            capacity in the cloud. It allows developers and organizations to easily
 launch and manage
            virtual server instances, known as EC2 instances, to run their
 applications.
```

```
            EC2 provides a wide range of instance types, each with different
 compute, memory,
            and storage capabilities, to meet the diverse needs of various
 workloads. Developers
            can choose the appropriate instance type based on their application's
 requirements,
            such as high-performance computing, memory-intensive tasks, or GPU-
accelerated workloads.

            The `Ec2AsyncClient` interface in the AWS SDK for Java 2.x provides a
 set of methods to
            programmatically interact with the Amazon EC2 service. This allows
 developers to
            automate the provisioning, management, and monitoring of EC2 instances
 as part of their
            application deployment pipelines. With EC2, teams can focus on building
 and deploying
            their applications without having to worry about the underlying
 infrastructure
            required to host and manage physical servers.

            This scenario walks you through how to perform key operations for this
 service.
            Let's get started...
            """);

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("1. Create an RSA key pair and save the private key material as
 a .pem file.");
        logger.info("""
            An RSA key pair for Amazon EC2 is a security mechanism used to
 authenticate and secure
            access to your EC2 instances. It consists of a public key and a private
 key,
            which are generated as a pair.
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<CreateKeyPairResponse> future =
 ec2Actions.createKeyPairAsync(keyName, fileName);
            CreateKeyPairResponse response = future.join();
```

```
            logger.info("Key Pair successfully created. Key Fingerprint: " +
response.keyFingerprint());

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof Ec2Exception ec2Ex) {
                if (ec2Ex.getMessage().contains("already exists")) {
                    // Key pair already exists.
                    logger.info("The key pair '" + keyName + "' already exists.
Moving on...");
                } else {
                    logger.info("EC2 error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code
{}", ec2Ex.getMessage(), ec2Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                    return;
                }
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + (rt.getMessage()));
                return;
            }
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("2. List key pairs.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<DescribeKeyPairsResponse> future =
ec2Actions.describeKeysAsync();
            DescribeKeyPairsResponse keyPairsResponse = future.join();
            keyPairsResponse.keyPairs().forEach(keyPair -> logger.info(
                "Found key pair with name {} and fingerprint {}",
                keyPair.keyName(),
                keyPair.keyFingerprint()));

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof Ec2Exception ec2Ex) {
                logger.info("EC2 error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code {}",
ec2Ex.getMessage(), ec2Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                return;
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", (cause != null ?
cause.getMessage() : rt.getMessage()));
```

```
                return;
            }
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("3. Create a security group.");
        logger.info("""
            An AWS EC2 Security Group is a virtual firewall that controls the
            inbound and outbound traffic to an EC2 instance. It acts as a first
line
            of defense for your EC2 instances, allowing you to specify the rules
that
            govern the network traffic entering and leaving your instances.
           """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String groupId = "";
        try {
            CompletableFuture<String> future =
ec2Actions.createSecurityGroupAsync(groupName, groupDesc, vpcId, myIpAddress);
            future.join();
            logger.info("Created security group") ;

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof Ec2Exception ec2Ex) {
                if (ec2Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage().contains("already
exists")) {
                    logger.info("The Security Group already exists. Moving on...");
                } else {
                    logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
ec2Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                    return;
                }
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage());
                return;
            }
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);
```

```
        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("4. Display security group information for the new security
group.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<String> future =
ec2Actions.describeSecurityGroupArnByNameAsync(groupName);
            groupId = future.join();
            logger.info("The security group Id is "+groupId);

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof Ec2Exception ec2Ex) {
                String errorCode = ec2Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode();
                if ("InvalidGroup.NotFound".equals(errorCode)) {
                    logger.info("Security group '{}' does not exist. Error Code:
{}", groupName, errorCode);
                } else {
                    logger.info("EC2 error occurred: Message {}, Error Code: {}",
ec2Ex.getMessage(), errorCode);
                }
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", cause.getMessage());
            }
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("5. Get a list of Amazon Linux 2 AMIs and select one with amzn2
in the name.");
        logger.info("""
            An Amazon EC2 AMI (Amazon Machine Image) is a pre-configured virtual
machine image that
            serves as a template for launching EC2 instances. It contains all the
necessary software and
            configurations required to run an application or operating system on an
EC2 instance.
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String instanceAMI="";
        try {
            CompletableFuture<GetParametersByPathResponse> future =
ec2Actions.getParaValuesAsync();
```

```
            GetParametersByPathResponse pathResponse = future.join();
            List<Parameter> parameterList = pathResponse.parameters();
            for (Parameter para : parameterList) {
                if (filterName(para.name())) {
                    instanceAMI = para.value();
                    break;
                }
            }
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof Ec2Exception ec2Ex) {
                logger.info("EC2 error occurred: Message {}, Error Code:{}",
ec2Ex.getMessage(), ec2Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                return;
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", cause.getMessage());
                return;
            }
        }
        logger.info("The AMI value with amzn2 is: {}", instanceAMI);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("6. Get the (Amazon Machine Image) AMI value from the amzn2
image.");
        logger.info("""
           An AMI value represents a specific version of a virtual machine (VM) or
server image.
           It uniquely identifies a particular version of an EC2 instance, including
its operating system,
           pre-installed software, and any custom configurations. This allows you to
consistently deploy the same
           VM image across your infrastructure.

            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String amiValue;
        try {
            CompletableFuture<String> future =
ec2Actions.describeImageAsync(instanceAMI);
            amiValue = future.join();

        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
```

```
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof Ec2Exception) {
                Ec2Exception ec2Ex = (Ec2Exception) cause;
                logger.info("EC2 error occurred: Message {}, Error Code:{}",
ec2Ex.getMessage(), ec2Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                return;
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", cause.getMessage());
                return;
            }
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("7. Retrieves an instance type available in the current AWS
region.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String instanceType;
        try {
            CompletableFuture<String> future = ec2Actions.getInstanceTypesAsync();
            instanceType = future.join();
            if (!instanceType.isEmpty()) {
                logger.info("Found instance type: " + instanceType);
            } else {
                logger.info("Desired instance type not found.");
            }
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof Ec2Exception ec2Ex) {
                logger.info("EC2 error occurred: Message {}, Error Code:{}",
ec2Ex.getMessage(), ec2Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                return;
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", cause.getMessage());
                return;
            }
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("8. Create an Amazon EC2 instance using the key pair, the
instance type, the security group, and the EC2 AMI value.");
```

```
        logger.info("Once the EC2 instance is created, it is placed into a running
state.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String newInstanceId;
        try {
            CompletableFuture<String> future =
ec2Actions.runInstanceAsync(instanceType, keyName, groupName, amiValue);
            newInstanceId = future.join();
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof Ec2Exception) {
                Ec2Exception ec2Ex = (Ec2Exception) cause;
                switch (ec2Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode()) {
                    case "InvalidParameterValue":
                        logger.info("EC2 error occurred: Message {}, Error Code:{}",
ec2Ex.getMessage(), ec2Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                        break;
                    case "InsufficientInstanceCapacity":
                        // Handle insufficient instance capacity.
                        logger.info("Insufficient instance capacity: {}, {}",
ec2Ex.getMessage(), ec2Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                        break;
                    case "InvalidGroup.NotFound":
                        // Handle security group not found.
                        logger.info("Security group not found: {},{}",
ec2Ex.getMessage(), ec2Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                        break;
                    default:
                        logger.info("EC2 error occurred: {} (Code: {}",
ec2Ex.getMessage(), ec2Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                        break;
                }
                return;
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", (cause != null ?
cause.getMessage() : rt.getMessage()));
                return;
            }
        }
        logger.info("The instance Id is " + newInstanceId);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
```

```
        logger.info("9. Display information about the running instance. ");

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String publicIp;
        try {
            CompletableFuture<String> future =
ec2Actions.describeEC2InstancesAsync(newInstanceId);
            publicIp = future.join();
            logger.info("EC2 instance public IP {}", publicIp);
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof Ec2Exception ec2Ex) {
                logger.info("EC2 error occurred: Message {}, Error Code:{}",
ec2Ex.getMessage(), ec2Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                return;
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", cause.getMessage());
                return;
            }

        }
        logger.info("You can SSH to the instance using this command:");
        logger.info("ssh -i " + fileName + " ec2-user@" + publicIp);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("10. Stop the instance using a waiter (this may take a few
mins).");
        // Remove the 2nd one
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
ec2Actions.stopInstanceAsync(newInstanceId);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof Ec2Exception ec2Ex) {
                logger.info("EC2 error occurred: Message {}, Error Code:{}",
ec2Ex.getMessage(), ec2Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                return;
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", cause.getMessage());
```

```
                return;
            }
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("11. Start the instance using a waiter (this may take a few
mins).");
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
ec2Actions.startInstanceAsync(newInstanceId);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof Ec2Exception ec2Ex) {
                // Handle EC2 exceptions.
                logger.info("EC2 error occurred: Message {}, Error Code:{}",
ec2Ex.getMessage(), ec2Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                return;
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", cause.getMessage());
                return;
            }
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("12. Allocate an Elastic IP address and associate it with the
instance.");
        logger.info("""
            An Elastic IP address is a static public IP address that you can
associate with your EC2 instance.
            This allows you to have a fixed, predictable IP address that remains the
same even if your instance
            is stopped, terminated, or replaced.
            This is particularly useful for applications or services that need to be
accessed consistently from a
            known IP address.
```

```
            An EC2 Allocation ID (also known as a Reserved Instance Allocation
ID) is a unique identifier associated with a Reserved Instance (RI) that you have
purchased in AWS.

            When you purchase a Reserved Instance, AWS assigns a unique Allocation
ID to it.
            This Allocation ID is used to track and identify the specific RI you
have purchased,
            and it is important for managing and monitoring your Reserved Instances.

            """);

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String allocationId;
        try {
            CompletableFuture<String> future = ec2Actions.allocateAddressAsync();
            allocationId = future.join();
            logger.info("Successfully allocated address with ID: " +allocationId);
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof Ec2Exception ec2Ex) {
                logger.info("EC2 error occurred: Message {}, Error Code:{}",
ec2Ex.getMessage(), ec2Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                return;
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", cause.getMessage());
                return;
            }
        }
        logger.info("The allocation Id value is " + allocationId);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String associationId;
        try {
            CompletableFuture<String> future =
ec2Actions.associateAddressAsync(newInstanceId, allocationId);
            associationId = future.join();
            logger.info("Successfully associated address with ID: " +associationId);
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof Ec2Exception ec2Ex) {
                logger.info("EC2 error occurred: Message {}, Error Code:{}",
ec2Ex.getMessage(), ec2Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                return;
            } else {
```

```
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", cause.getMessage());
                return;
            }
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("13. Describe the instance again. Note that the public IP
address has changed");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<String> future =
ec2Actions.describeEC2InstancesAsync(newInstanceId);
            publicIp = future.join();
            logger.info("EC2 instance public IP: " + publicIp);
            logger.info("You can SSH to the instance using this command:");
            logger.info("ssh -i " + fileName + " ec2-user@" + publicIp);
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof Ec2Exception ec2Ex) {
                logger.info("EC2 error occurred: Message {}, Error Code:{}",
ec2Ex.getMessage(), ec2Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                return;
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", cause.getMessage());
                return;
            }
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("14. Disassociate and release the Elastic IP address.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<DisassociateAddressResponse> future =
ec2Actions.disassociateAddressAsync(associationId);
            future.join();
            logger.info("Address successfully disassociated.");
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof Ec2Exception ec2Ex) {
                // Handle EC2 exceptions.
```

```
                logger.info("EC2 error occurred: Message {}, Error Code:{}",
ec2Ex.getMessage(), ec2Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                return;
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", cause.getMessage());
                return;
            }
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<ReleaseAddressResponse> future =
ec2Actions.releaseEC2AddressAsync(allocationId);
            future.join(); // Wait for the operation to complete
            logger.info("Elastic IP address successfully released.");
        } catch (RuntimeException rte) {
            logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rte.getMessage());
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("15. Terminate the instance and use a waiter (this may take a
few mins).");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Object> future =
ec2Actions.terminateEC2Async(newInstanceId);
            future.join();
            logger.info("EC2 instance successfully terminated.");
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof Ec2Exception ec2Ex) {
                // Handle EC2 exceptions.
                logger.info("EC2 error occurred: Message {}, Error Code:{}",
ec2Ex.getMessage(), ec2Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                return;
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", cause.getMessage());
                return;
            }
        }
        logger.info(DASHES);
```

```
        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("16. Delete the security group.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
ec2Actions.deleteEC2SecGroupAsync(groupId);
            future.join();
            logger.info("Security group successfully deleted.");
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof Ec2Exception ec2Ex) {
                logger.info("EC2 error occurred: Message {}, Error Code:{}",
ec2Ex.getMessage(), ec2Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                return;
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", cause.getMessage());
                return;
            }
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("17. Delete the key.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<DeleteKeyPairResponse> future =
ec2Actions.deleteKeysAsync(keyName);
            future.join();
            logger.info("Successfully deleted key pair named " + keyName);
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof Ec2Exception ec2Ex) {
                logger.info("EC2 error occurred: Message {}, Error Code:{}",
ec2Ex.getMessage(), ec2Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                return;
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", cause.getMessage());
                return;
            }
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);
```

```
        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("You successfully completed the Amazon EC2 scenario.");
        logger.info(DASHES);
    }
    public static boolean filterName(String name) {
        String[] parts = name.split("/");
        String myValue = parts[4];
        return myValue.contains("amzn2");
    }

    private static void waitForInputToContinue(Scanner scanner) {
        while (true) {
            logger.info("");
            logger.info("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:");
            String input = scanner.nextLine();

            if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("c")) {
                logger.info("Continuing with the program...");
                logger.info("");
                break;
            } else {
                // Handle invalid input.
                logger.info("Invalid input. Please try again.");
            }
        }
    }
}
```

EC2 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 정의합니다.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.client.config.ClientOverrideConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.async.SdkAsyncHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.nio.netty.NettyNioAsyncHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.Ec2AsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.AllocateAddressRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.AllocateAddressResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.AssociateAddressRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.AssociateAddressResponse;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.CreateKeyPairRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.CreateKeyPairResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.CreateSecurityGroupRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DeleteKeyPairRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DeleteKeyPairResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DeleteSecurityGroupRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DeleteSecurityGroupResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeImagesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeInstanceTypesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeInstanceTypesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeInstancesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeKeyPairsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeSecurityGroupsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeVpcsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DisassociateAddressRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DisassociateAddressResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DomainType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.Ec2Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.Filter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.InstanceTypeInfo;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.IpPermission;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.IpRange;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.ReleaseAddressRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.ReleaseAddressResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.RunInstancesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.RunInstancesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.StopInstancesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.StartInstancesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.TerminateInstancesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.Vpc;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.paginators.DescribeImagesPublisher;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.paginators.DescribeInstancesPublisher;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.paginators.DescribeSecurityGroupsPublisher;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.paginators.DescribeVpcsPublisher;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.waiters.Ec2AsyncWaiter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.SsmAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.GetParametersByPathRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.GetParametersByPathResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.TerminateInstancesResponse;
import java.io.BufferedWriter;
```

```
import java.io.FileWriter;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.time.Duration;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletionException;
import java.util.concurrent.atomic.AtomicReference;

public class EC2Actions {
    private static final Logger logger = LoggerFactory.getLogger(EC2Actions.class);
    private static Ec2AsyncClient ec2AsyncClient;

    /**
     * Retrieves an asynchronous Amazon Elastic Container Registry (ECR) client.
     *
     * @return the configured ECR asynchronous client.
     */
    private static Ec2AsyncClient getAsyncClient() {
        if (ec2AsyncClient == null) {
            /*
            The `NettyNioAsyncHttpClient` class is part of the AWS SDK for Java,
 version 2,
            and it is designed to provide a high-performance, asynchronous HTTP
 client for interacting with AWS services.
             It uses the Netty framework to handle the underlying network
 communication and the Java NIO API to
             provide a non-blocking, event-driven approach to HTTP requests and
 responses.
             */
            SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
                .maxConcurrency(50)  // Adjust as needed.
                .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the connection
 timeout.
                .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the read timeout.
                .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the write timeout.
                .build();

            ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
 ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
               .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))  // Set the overall API call
 timeout.
                .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))  // Set the
 individual call attempt timeout.
                .build();
```

```
            ec2AsyncClient = Ec2AsyncClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                .build();
        }
        return ec2AsyncClient;
    }

    /**
     * Deletes a key pair asynchronously.
     *
     * @param keyPair the name of the key pair to delete
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents the result of the
asynchronous operation.
     *         The {@link CompletableFuture} will complete with a {@link
DeleteKeyPairResponse} object
     *         that provides the result of the key pair deletion operation.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<DeleteKeyPairResponse> deleteKeysAsync(String keyPair)
{
        DeleteKeyPairRequest request = DeleteKeyPairRequest.builder()
            .keyName(keyPair)
            .build();

        // Initiate the asynchronous request to delete the key pair.
        CompletableFuture<DeleteKeyPairResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().deleteKeyPair(request);
        return response.whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete key pair: " + keyPair,
ex);
            } else if (resp == null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("No response received for deleting key
pair: " + keyPair);
            }
        });
    }

    /**
     * Deletes an EC2 security group asynchronously.
     *
     * @param groupId the ID of the security group to delete
```

```
     * @return a CompletableFuture that completes when the security group is deleted
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteEC2SecGroupAsync(String groupId) {
        DeleteSecurityGroupRequest request = DeleteSecurityGroupRequest.builder()
            .groupId(groupId)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<DeleteSecurityGroupResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().deleteSecurityGroup(request);
        return response.whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete security group with Id
" + groupId, ex);
            } else if (resp == null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("No response received for deleting
security group with Id " + groupId);
            }
        }).thenApply(resp -> null);
    }

    /**
     * Terminates an EC2 instance asynchronously and waits for it to reach the
terminated state.
     *
     * @param instanceId the ID of the EC2 instance to terminate
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the instance has been
terminated
     * @throws RuntimeException if there is no response from the AWS SDK or if there
is a failure during the termination process
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Object> terminateEC2Async(String instanceId) {
        TerminateInstancesRequest terminateRequest =
TerminateInstancesRequest.builder()
            .instanceIds(instanceId)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<TerminateInstancesResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().terminateInstances(terminateRequest);
        return responseFuture.thenCompose(terminateResponse -> {
            if (terminateResponse == null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("No response received for terminating
instance " + instanceId);
            }
```

```
            System.out.println("Going to terminate an EC2 instance and use a waiter
to wait for it to be in terminated state");
            return getAsyncClient().waiter()
                .waitUntilInstanceTerminated(r -> r.instanceIds(instanceId))
                .thenApply(waiterResponse -> null);
        }).exceptionally(throwable -> {
            // Handle any exceptions that occurred during the async call
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to terminate EC2 instance: " +
throwable.getMessage(), throwable);
        });
    }

    /**
     * Releases an Elastic IP address asynchronously.
     *
     * @param allocId the allocation ID of the Elastic IP address to be released
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} representing the asynchronous operation
of releasing the Elastic IP address
     */
    public CompletableFuture<ReleaseAddressResponse> releaseEC2AddressAsync(String
allocId) {
        ReleaseAddressRequest request = ReleaseAddressRequest.builder()
            .allocationId(allocId)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<ReleaseAddressResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().releaseAddress(request);
        response.whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to release Elastic IP address",
ex);
            }
        });

        return response;
    }

    /**
     * Disassociates an Elastic IP address from an instance asynchronously.
     *
     * @param associationId The ID of the association you want to disassociate.
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} representing the asynchronous operation
of disassociating the address. The
```

```
    *         {@link CompletableFuture} will complete with a {@link
DisassociateAddressResponse} when the operation is
    *         finished.
    * @throws RuntimeException if the disassociation of the address fails.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<DisassociateAddressResponse>
disassociateAddressAsync(String associationId) {
       Ec2AsyncClient ec2 = getAsyncClient();
       DisassociateAddressRequest addressRequest =
DisassociateAddressRequest.builder()
           .associationId(associationId)
           .build();

       // Disassociate the address asynchronously.
       CompletableFuture<DisassociateAddressResponse> response =
ec2.disassociateAddress(addressRequest);
       response.whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
           if (ex != null) {
              throw new RuntimeException("Failed to disassociate address", ex);
           }
       });

       return response;
   }

   /**
    * Associates an Elastic IP address with an EC2 instance asynchronously.
    *
    * @param instanceId    the ID of the EC2 instance to associate the Elastic IP
address with
    * @param allocationId  the allocation ID of the Elastic IP address to associate
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the association ID
when the operation is successful,
    *         or throws a {@link RuntimeException} if the operation fails
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> associateAddressAsync(String instanceId, String
allocationId) {
       AssociateAddressRequest associateRequest = AssociateAddressRequest.builder()
           .instanceId(instanceId)
           .allocationId(allocationId)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<AssociateAddressResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().associateAddress(associateRequest);
```

```
        return responseFuture.thenApply(response -> {
            if (response.associationId() != null) {
                return response.associationId();
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException("Association ID is null after associating
address.");
            }
        }).whenComplete((result, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to associate address", ex);
            }
        });
    }

    /**
     * Allocates an Elastic IP address asynchronously in the VPC domain.
     *
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} containing the allocation ID of the
allocated Elastic IP address
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> allocateAddressAsync() {
        AllocateAddressRequest allocateRequest = AllocateAddressRequest.builder()
            .domain(DomainType.VPC)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<AllocateAddressResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().allocateAddress(allocateRequest);
        return
responseFuture.thenApply(AllocateAddressResponse::allocationId).whenComplete((result,
ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to allocate address", ex);
            }
        });
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously describes the state of an EC2 instance.
     * The paginator helps you iterate over multiple pages of results.
     *
     * @param newInstanceId the ID of the EC2 instance to describe
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, contains a string
describing the state of the EC2 instance
     */
```

```
   public CompletableFuture<String> describeEC2InstancesAsync(String newInstanceId)
{
       DescribeInstancesRequest request = DescribeInstancesRequest.builder()
           .instanceIds(newInstanceId)
           .build();

       DescribeInstancesPublisher paginator =
getAsyncClient().describeInstancesPaginator(request);
       AtomicReference<String> publicIpAddressRef = new AtomicReference<>();
       return paginator.subscribe(response -> {
           response.reservations().stream()
               .flatMap(reservation -> reservation.instances().stream())
               .filter(instance -> instance.instanceId().equals(newInstanceId))
               .findFirst()
               .ifPresent(instance ->
publicIpAddressRef.set(instance.publicIpAddress()));
       }).thenApply(v -> {
           String publicIpAddress = publicIpAddressRef.get();
           if (publicIpAddress == null) {
               throw new RuntimeException("Instance with ID " + newInstanceId + "
not found.");
           }
           return publicIpAddress;
       }).exceptionally(ex -> {
           logger.info("Failed to describe instances: " + ex.getMessage());
           throw new RuntimeException("Failed to describe instances", ex);
       });
   }

   /**
    * Runs an EC2 instance asynchronously.
    *
    * @param instanceType The instance type to use for the EC2 instance.
    * @param keyName The name of the key pair to associate with the EC2 instance.
    * @param groupName The name of the security group to associate with the EC2
instance.
    * @param amiId The ID of the Amazon Machine Image (AMI) to use for the EC2
instance.
    * @return A {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the ID of the started
EC2 instance.
    * @throws RuntimeException If there is an error running the EC2 instance.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> runInstanceAsync(String instanceType, String
keyName, String groupName, String amiId) {
```

```
        RunInstancesRequest runRequest = RunInstancesRequest.builder()
            .instanceType(instanceType)
            .keyName(keyName)
            .securityGroups(groupName)
            .maxCount(1)
            .minCount(1)
            .imageId(amiId)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<RunInstancesResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().runInstances(runRequest);
        return responseFuture.thenCompose(response -> {
            String instanceIdVal = response.instances().get(0).instanceId();
            System.out.println("Going to start an EC2 instance and use a waiter to
wait for it to be in running state");
            return getAsyncClient().waiter()
                .waitUntilInstanceExists(r -> r.instanceIds(instanceIdVal))
                .thenCompose(waitResponse -> getAsyncClient().waiter()
                    .waitUntilInstanceRunning(r -> r.instanceIds(instanceIdVal))
                    .thenApply(runningResponse -> instanceIdVal));
        }).exceptionally(throwable -> {
            // Handle any exceptions that occurred during the async call
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to run EC2 instance: " +
throwable.getMessage(), throwable);
        });
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously retrieves the instance types available in the current AWS
region.
     * <p>
     * This method uses the AWS SDK's asynchronous API to fetch the available
instance types
     * and then processes the response. It logs the memory information, network
information,
     * and instance type for each instance type returned. Additionally, it returns a
     * {@link CompletableFuture} that resolves to the instance type string for the
"t2.2xlarge"
     * instance type, if it is found in the response. If the "t2.2xlarge" instance
type is not
     * found, an empty string is returned.
     * </p>
     *
```

```
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that resolves to the instance type string
for the
    * "t2.2xlarge" instance type, or an empty string if the instance type is not
found
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> getInstanceTypesAsync() {
       DescribeInstanceTypesRequest typesRequest =
DescribeInstanceTypesRequest.builder()
           .maxResults(10)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<DescribeInstanceTypesResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().describeInstanceTypes(typesRequest);
       response.whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
           if (resp != null) {
               List<InstanceTypeInfo> instanceTypes = resp.instanceTypes();
               for (InstanceTypeInfo type : instanceTypes) {
                   logger.info("The memory information of this type is " +
type.memoryInfo().sizeInMiB());
                   logger.info("Network information is " +
type.networkInfo().toString());
                   logger.info("Instance type is " +
type.instanceType().toString());
               }
           } else {
               throw (RuntimeException) ex;
           }
       });

       return response.thenApply(resp -> {
           for (InstanceTypeInfo type : resp.instanceTypes()) {
               String instanceType = type.instanceType().toString();
               if (instanceType.equals("t2.2xlarge")) {
                   return instanceType;
               }
           }
           return "";
       });
   }

   /**
    * Asynchronously describes an AWS EC2 image with the specified image ID.
    *
    * @param imageId the ID of the image to be described
```

```
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, contains the ID of
the described image
    * @throws RuntimeException if no images are found with the provided image ID,
or if an error occurs during the AWS API call
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> describeImageAsync(String imageId) {
       DescribeImagesRequest imagesRequest = DescribeImagesRequest.builder()
           .imageIds(imageId)
           .build();

       AtomicReference<String> imageIdRef = new AtomicReference<>();
       DescribeImagesPublisher paginator =
getAsyncClient().describeImagesPaginator(imagesRequest);
       return paginator.subscribe(response -> {
           response.images().stream()
               .filter(image -> image.imageId().equals(imageId))
               .findFirst()
               .ifPresent(image -> {
                   logger.info("The description of the image is " +
image.description());
                   logger.info("The name of the image is " + image.name());
                   imageIdRef.set(image.imageId());
               });
       }).thenApply(v -> {
           String id = imageIdRef.get();
           if (id == null) {
               throw new RuntimeException("No images found with the provided image
ID.");
           }
           return id;
       }).exceptionally(ex -> {
           logger.info("Failed to describe image: " + ex.getMessage());
           throw new RuntimeException("Failed to describe image", ex);
       });
   }

   /**
    * Retrieves the parameter values asynchronously using the AWS Systems Manager
(SSM) API.
    *
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that holds the response from the SSM API
call to get parameters by path
    */
   public CompletableFuture<GetParametersByPathResponse> getParaValuesAsync() {
```

```
        SsmAsyncClient ssmClient = SsmAsyncClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .build();

        GetParametersByPathRequest parameterRequest =
GetParametersByPathRequest.builder()
            .path("/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest")
            .build();

        // Create a CompletableFuture to hold the final result.
        CompletableFuture<GetParametersByPathResponse> responseFuture = new
CompletableFuture<>();
        ssmClient.getParametersByPath(parameterRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    responseFuture.completeExceptionally(new
RuntimeException("Failed to get parameters by path", exception));
                } else {
                    responseFuture.complete(response);
                }
            });

        return responseFuture;
    }


    /**
     * Asynchronously describes the security groups for the specified group ID.
     *
     * @param groupName the name of the security group to describe
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents the asynchronous
operation
     *         of describing the security groups. The future will complete with a
     *         {@link DescribeSecurityGroupsResponse} object that contains the
     *         security group information.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> describeSecurityGroupArnByNameAsync(String
groupName) {
        DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest request =
DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest.builder()
            .groupNames(groupName)
            .build();
```

```
        DescribeSecurityGroupsPublisher paginator =
getAsyncClient().describeSecurityGroupsPaginator(request);
        AtomicReference<String> groupIdRef = new AtomicReference<>();
        return paginator.subscribe(response -> {
            response.securityGroups().stream()
                .filter(securityGroup ->
securityGroup.groupName().equals(groupName))
                .findFirst()
                .ifPresent(securityGroup ->
groupIdRef.set(securityGroup.groupId()));
        }).thenApply(v -> {
            String groupId = groupIdRef.get();
            if (groupId == null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("No security group found with the name: "
+ groupName);
            }
            return groupId;
        }).exceptionally(ex -> {
            logger.info("Failed to describe security group: " + ex.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to describe security group", ex);
        });
    }

    /**
     * Creates a new security group asynchronously with the specified group name,
description, and VPC ID. It also
     * authorizes inbound traffic on ports 80 and 22 from the specified IP address.
     *
     * @param groupName    the name of the security group to create
     * @param groupDesc    the description of the security group
     * @param vpcId        the ID of the VPC in which to create the security group
     * @param myIpAddress  the IP address from which to allow inbound traffic (e.g.,
"192.168.1.1/0" to allow traffic from
     *                     any IP address in the 192.168.1.0/24 subnet)
     * @return a CompletableFuture that, when completed, returns the ID of the
created security group
     * @throws RuntimeException if there was a failure creating the security group
or authorizing the inbound traffic
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> createSecurityGroupAsync(String groupName,
String groupDesc, String vpcId, String myIpAddress) {
        CreateSecurityGroupRequest createRequest =
CreateSecurityGroupRequest.builder()
            .groupName(groupName)
```

```
            .description(groupDesc)
            .vpcId(vpcId)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().createSecurityGroup(createRequest)
            .thenCompose(createResponse -> {
                String groupId = createResponse.groupId();
                IpRange ipRange = IpRange.builder()
                    .cidrIp(myIpAddress + "/32")
                    .build();

                IpPermission ipPerm = IpPermission.builder()
                    .ipProtocol("tcp")
                    .toPort(80)
                    .fromPort(80)
                    .ipRanges(ipRange)
                    .build();

                IpPermission ipPerm2 = IpPermission.builder()
                    .ipProtocol("tcp")
                    .toPort(22)
                    .fromPort(22)
                    .ipRanges(ipRange)
                    .build();

                AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest authRequest =
AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest.builder()
                    .groupName(groupName)
                    .ipPermissions(ipPerm, ipPerm2)
                    .build();

                return getAsyncClient().authorizeSecurityGroupIngress(authRequest)
                    .thenApply(authResponse -> groupId);
            })
            .whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    if (exception instanceof CompletionException &&
exception.getCause() instanceof Ec2Exception) {
                        throw (Ec2Exception) exception.getCause();
                    } else {
                        throw new RuntimeException("Failed to create security group:
" + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                    }
                }
```

```
            });
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously describes the key pairs associated with the current AWS
account.
     *
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} containing the {@link
DescribeKeyPairsResponse} object, which provides
     * information about the key pairs.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<DescribeKeyPairsResponse> describeKeysAsync() {
        CompletableFuture<DescribeKeyPairsResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().describeKeyPairs();
        responseFuture.whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
            if (exception != null) {
              throw new RuntimeException("Failed to describe key pairs: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
            }
        });

        return responseFuture;
    }

    /**
     * Creates a new key pair asynchronously.
     *
     * @param keyName the name of the key pair to create
     * @param fileName the name of the file to write the key material to
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents the asynchronous
operation
     *         of creating the key pair and writing the key material to a file
     */
    public CompletableFuture<CreateKeyPairResponse> createKeyPairAsync(String
keyName, String fileName) {
        CreateKeyPairRequest request = CreateKeyPairRequest.builder()
            .keyName(keyName)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<CreateKeyPairResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().createKeyPair(request);
        responseFuture.whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
            if (response != null) {
                try {
```

```
                    BufferedWriter writer = new BufferedWriter(new
FileWriter(fileName));
                    writer.write(response.keyMaterial());
                    writer.close();
                } catch (IOException e) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to write key material to
file: " + e.getMessage(), e);
                }
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to create key pair: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
            }
        });

        return responseFuture;
    }

    /**
     * Describes the first default VPC asynchronously and using a paginator.
     *
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, contains the first
default VPC found.\
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Vpc> describeFirstEC2VpcAsync() {
        Filter myFilter = Filter.builder()
            .name("is-default")
            .values("true")
            .build();

        DescribeVpcsRequest request = DescribeVpcsRequest.builder()
            .filters(myFilter)
            .build();

        DescribeVpcsPublisher paginator =
getAsyncClient().describeVpcsPaginator(request);
        AtomicReference<Vpc> vpcRef = new AtomicReference<>();
        return paginator.subscribe(response -> {
            response.vpcs().stream()
                .findFirst()
                .ifPresent(vpcRef::set);
        }).thenApply(v -> {
            Vpc vpc = vpcRef.get();
            if (vpc == null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Default VPC not found");
```

```
            }
            return vpc;
        }).exceptionally(ex -> {
            logger.info("Failed to describe VPCs: " + ex.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to describe VPCs", ex);
        });
    }

    /**
     * Stops the EC2 instance with the specified ID asynchronously and waits for the
instance to stop.
     *
     * @param instanceId the ID of the EC2 instance to stop
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the instance has been
stopped, or exceptionally if an error occurs
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> stopInstanceAsync(String instanceId) {
        StopInstancesRequest stopRequest = StopInstancesRequest.builder()
            .instanceIds(instanceId)
            .build();

        DescribeInstancesRequest describeRequest =
DescribeInstancesRequest.builder()
            .instanceIds(instanceId)
            .build();

        Ec2AsyncWaiter ec2Waiter = Ec2AsyncWaiter.builder()
            .client(getAsyncClient())
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<Void> resultFuture = new CompletableFuture<>();
        logger.info("Stopping instance " + instanceId + " and waiting for it to
stop.");
        getAsyncClient().stopInstances(stopRequest)
            .thenCompose(response -> {
                if (response.stoppingInstances().isEmpty()) {
                    return CompletableFuture.failedFuture(new RuntimeException("No
instances were stopped. Please check the instance ID: " + instanceId));
                }
                return ec2Waiter.waitUntilInstanceStopped(describeRequest);
            })
            .thenAccept(waiterResponse -> {
                logger.info("Successfully stopped instance " + instanceId);
                resultFuture.complete(null);
```

```
            })
            .exceptionally(throwable -> {
                logger.error("Failed to stop instance " + instanceId + ": " +
throwable.getMessage(), throwable);
                resultFuture.completeExceptionally(new RuntimeException("Failed to
stop instance: " + throwable.getMessage(), throwable));
                return null;
            });

        return resultFuture;
    }

    /**
     * Starts an Amazon EC2 instance asynchronously and waits until it is in the
"running" state.
     *
     * @param instanceId the ID of the instance to start
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the instance has been
started and is in the "running" state, or exceptionally if an error occurs
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> startInstanceAsync(String instanceId) {
        StartInstancesRequest startRequest = StartInstancesRequest.builder()
            .instanceIds(instanceId)
            .build();

        Ec2AsyncWaiter ec2Waiter = Ec2AsyncWaiter.builder()
            .client(getAsyncClient())
            .build();

        DescribeInstancesRequest describeRequest =
DescribeInstancesRequest.builder()
            .instanceIds(instanceId)
            .build();

        logger.info("Starting instance " + instanceId + " and waiting for it to
run.");
        CompletableFuture<Void> resultFuture = new CompletableFuture<>();
        return getAsyncClient().startInstances(startRequest)
            .thenCompose(response ->
                ec2Waiter.waitUntilInstanceRunning(describeRequest)
            )
            .thenAccept(waiterResponse -> {
                logger.info("Successfully started instance " + instanceId);
                resultFuture.complete(null);
```

```
            })
            .exceptionally(throwable -> {
                resultFuture.completeExceptionally(new RuntimeException("Failed to
 start instance: " + throwable.getMessage(), throwable));
                return null;
            });
    }

}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - AllocateAddress
  - AssociateAddress
  - AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress
  - CreateKeyPair
  - CreateSecurityGroup
  - DeleteKeyPair
  - DeleteSecurityGroup
  - DescribeImages
  - DescribeInstanceTypes
  - DescribeInstances
  - DescribeKeyPairs
  - DescribeSecurityGroups
  - DisassociateAddress
  - ReleaseAddress
  - RunInstances
  - StartInstances
  - StopInstances
  - TerminateInstances
  - UnmonitorInstances

작업

AllocateAddress

다음 코드 예시는 AllocateAddress의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Allocates an Elastic IP address asynchronously in the VPC domain.
    *
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} containing the allocation ID of the
allocated Elastic IP address
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> allocateAddressAsync() {
       AllocateAddressRequest allocateRequest = AllocateAddressRequest.builder()
           .domain(DomainType.VPC)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<AllocateAddressResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().allocateAddress(allocateRequest);
       return
responseFuture.thenApply(AllocateAddressResponse::allocationId).whenComplete((result,
ex) -> {
           if (ex != null) {
               throw new RuntimeException("Failed to allocate address", ex);
           }
       });
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 AllocateAddress를 참조하십시오.

AssociateAddress

다음 코드 예시는 AssociateAddress의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Associates an Elastic IP address with an EC2 instance asynchronously.
    *
    * @param instanceId    the ID of the EC2 instance to associate the Elastic IP
address with
    * @param allocationId  the allocation ID of the Elastic IP address to associate
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the association ID
when the operation is successful,
    *         or throws a {@link RuntimeException} if the operation fails
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> associateAddressAsync(String instanceId, String
allocationId) {
       AssociateAddressRequest associateRequest = AssociateAddressRequest.builder()
           .instanceId(instanceId)
           .allocationId(allocationId)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<AssociateAddressResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().associateAddress(associateRequest);
       return responseFuture.thenApply(response -> {
           if (response.associationId() != null) {
               return response.associationId();
           } else {
               throw new RuntimeException("Association ID is null after associating
address.");
           }
       }).whenComplete((result, ex) -> {
           if (ex != null) {
               throw new RuntimeException("Failed to associate address", ex);
           }
       });
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 AssociateAddress를 참조하십시오.

`AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress`

다음 코드 예시는 `AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Creates a new security group asynchronously with the specified group name,
description, and VPC ID. It also
    * authorizes inbound traffic on ports 80 and 22 from the specified IP address.
    *
    * @param groupName    the name of the security group to create
    * @param groupDesc    the description of the security group
    * @param vpcId        the ID of the VPC in which to create the security group
    * @param myIpAddress  the IP address from which to allow inbound traffic (e.g.,
"192.168.1.1/0" to allow traffic from
    *                     any IP address in the 192.168.1.0/24 subnet)
    * @return a CompletableFuture that, when completed, returns the ID of the
created security group
    * @throws RuntimeException if there was a failure creating the security group
or authorizing the inbound traffic
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> createSecurityGroupAsync(String groupName,
String groupDesc, String vpcId, String myIpAddress) {
       CreateSecurityGroupRequest createRequest =
CreateSecurityGroupRequest.builder()
           .groupName(groupName)
           .description(groupDesc)
           .vpcId(vpcId)
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().createSecurityGroup(createRequest)
           .thenCompose(createResponse -> {
               String groupId = createResponse.groupId();
```

```
                IpRange ipRange = IpRange.builder()
                    .cidrIp(myIpAddress + "/32")
                    .build();

                IpPermission ipPerm = IpPermission.builder()
                    .ipProtocol("tcp")
                    .toPort(80)
                    .fromPort(80)
                    .ipRanges(ipRange)
                    .build();

                IpPermission ipPerm2 = IpPermission.builder()
                    .ipProtocol("tcp")
                    .toPort(22)
                    .fromPort(22)
                    .ipRanges(ipRange)
                    .build();

                AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest authRequest =
AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest.builder()
                    .groupName(groupName)
                    .ipPermissions(ipPerm, ipPerm2)
                    .build();

                return getAsyncClient().authorizeSecurityGroupIngress(authRequest)
                    .thenApply(authResponse -> groupId);
            })
            .whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    if (exception instanceof CompletionException &&
exception.getCause() instanceof Ec2Exception) {
                        throw (Ec2Exception) exception.getCause();
                    } else {
                        throw new RuntimeException("Failed to create security group:
" + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                    }
                }
            });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress를 참조하십시오.

CreateKeyPair

다음 코드 예시는 CreateKeyPair의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Creates a new key pair asynchronously.
    *
    * @param keyName the name of the key pair to create
    * @param fileName the name of the file to write the key material to
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents the asynchronous
operation
    *         of creating the key pair and writing the key material to a file
    */
   public CompletableFuture<CreateKeyPairResponse> createKeyPairAsync(String
keyName, String fileName) {
       CreateKeyPairRequest request = CreateKeyPairRequest.builder()
           .keyName(keyName)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<CreateKeyPairResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().createKeyPair(request);
       responseFuture.whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
           if (response != null) {
               try {
                   BufferedWriter writer = new BufferedWriter(new
FileWriter(fileName));
                   writer.write(response.keyMaterial());
                   writer.close();
               } catch (IOException e) {
                   throw new RuntimeException("Failed to write key material to
file: " + e.getMessage(), e);
               }
           } else {
               throw new RuntimeException("Failed to create key pair: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
```

```
            }
        });

        return responseFuture;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateKeyPair를 참조하십시오.

`CreateSecurityGroup`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateSecurityGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Creates a new security group asynchronously with the specified group name,
description, and VPC ID. It also
    * authorizes inbound traffic on ports 80 and 22 from the specified IP address.
    *
    * @param groupName    the name of the security group to create
    * @param groupDesc    the description of the security group
    * @param vpcId        the ID of the VPC in which to create the security group
    * @param myIpAddress  the IP address from which to allow inbound traffic (e.g.,
"192.168.1.1/0" to allow traffic from
    *                     any IP address in the 192.168.1.0/24 subnet)
    * @return a CompletableFuture that, when completed, returns the ID of the
created security group
    * @throws RuntimeException if there was a failure creating the security group
or authorizing the inbound traffic
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> createSecurityGroupAsync(String groupName,
String groupDesc, String vpcId, String myIpAddress) {
       CreateSecurityGroupRequest createRequest =
CreateSecurityGroupRequest.builder()
           .groupName(groupName)
```

```
            .description(groupDesc)
            .vpcId(vpcId)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().createSecurityGroup(createRequest)
            .thenCompose(createResponse -> {
                String groupId = createResponse.groupId();
                IpRange ipRange = IpRange.builder()
                    .cidrIp(myIpAddress + "/32")
                    .build();

                IpPermission ipPerm = IpPermission.builder()
                    .ipProtocol("tcp")
                    .toPort(80)
                    .fromPort(80)
                    .ipRanges(ipRange)
                    .build();

                IpPermission ipPerm2 = IpPermission.builder()
                    .ipProtocol("tcp")
                    .toPort(22)
                    .fromPort(22)
                    .ipRanges(ipRange)
                    .build();

                AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest authRequest =
AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest.builder()
                    .groupName(groupName)
                    .ipPermissions(ipPerm, ipPerm2)
                    .build();

                return getAsyncClient().authorizeSecurityGroupIngress(authRequest)
                    .thenApply(authResponse -> groupId);
            })
            .whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    if (exception instanceof CompletionException &&
exception.getCause() instanceof Ec2Exception) {
                        throw (Ec2Exception) exception.getCause();
                    } else {
                        throw new RuntimeException("Failed to create security group:
" + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                    }
                }
```

```
            });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateAccountAlias을 참조하십시오.

DeleteKeyPair

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteKeyPair의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Deletes a key pair asynchronously.
     *
     * @param keyPair the name of the key pair to delete
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents the result of the
asynchronous operation.
     *         The {@link CompletableFuture} will complete with a {@link
DeleteKeyPairResponse} object
     *         that provides the result of the key pair deletion operation.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<DeleteKeyPairResponse> deleteKeysAsync(String keyPair)
{
        DeleteKeyPairRequest request = DeleteKeyPairRequest.builder()
            .keyName(keyPair)
            .build();

        // Initiate the asynchronous request to delete the key pair.
        CompletableFuture<DeleteKeyPairResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().deleteKeyPair(request);
        return response.whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete key pair: " + keyPair,
ex);
```

```
            } else if (resp == null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("No response received for deleting key
pair: " + keyPair);
            }
        });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteKeyPair를 참조하십시오.

DeleteSecurityGroup

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteSecurityGroup의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Deletes an EC2 security group asynchronously.
     *
     * @param groupId the ID of the security group to delete
     * @return a CompletableFuture that completes when the security group is deleted
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteEC2SecGroupAsync(String groupId) {
        DeleteSecurityGroupRequest request = DeleteSecurityGroupRequest.builder()
            .groupId(groupId)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<DeleteSecurityGroupResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().deleteSecurityGroup(request);
        return response.whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete security group with Id
" + groupId, ex);
            } else if (resp == null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("No response received for deleting
security group with Id " + groupId);
```

```
            }
        }).thenApply(resp -> null);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteSecurityGroup을 참조하십시오.

`DescribeInstanceTypes`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeInstanceTypes`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Asynchronously retrieves the instance types available in the current AWS
region.
     * <p>
     * This method uses the AWS SDK's asynchronous API to fetch the available
instance types
     * and then processes the response. It logs the memory information, network
information,
     * and instance type for each instance type returned. Additionally, it returns a
     * {@link CompletableFuture} that resolves to the instance type string for the
"t2.2xlarge"
     * instance type, if it is found in the response. If the "t2.2xlarge" instance
type is not
     * found, an empty string is returned.
     * </p>
     *
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that resolves to the instance type string
for the
     * "t2.2xlarge" instance type, or an empty string if the instance type is not
found
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> getInstanceTypesAsync() {
```

```
        DescribeInstanceTypesRequest typesRequest =
DescribeInstanceTypesRequest.builder()
            .maxResults(10)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<DescribeInstanceTypesResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().describeInstanceTypes(typesRequest);
        response.whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
            if (resp != null) {
                List<InstanceTypeInfo> instanceTypes = resp.instanceTypes();
                for (InstanceTypeInfo type : instanceTypes) {
                    logger.info("The memory information of this type is " +
type.memoryInfo().sizeInMiB());
                    logger.info("Network information is " +
type.networkInfo().toString());
                    logger.info("Instance type is " +
type.instanceType().toString());
                }
            } else {
                throw (RuntimeException) ex;
            }
        });

        return response.thenApply(resp -> {
            for (InstanceTypeInfo type : resp.instanceTypes()) {
                String instanceType = type.instanceType().toString();
                if (instanceType.equals("t2.2xlarge")) {
                    return instanceType;
                }
            }
            return "";
        });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeInstanceTypes를 참조하십시오.

DescribeInstances

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeInstances의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Asynchronously describes the state of an EC2 instance.
     * The paginator helps you iterate over multiple pages of results.
     *
     * @param newInstanceId the ID of the EC2 instance to describe
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, contains a string
describing the state of the EC2 instance
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> describeEC2InstancesAsync(String newInstanceId)
{
        DescribeInstancesRequest request = DescribeInstancesRequest.builder()
            .instanceIds(newInstanceId)
            .build();

        DescribeInstancesPublisher paginator =
getAsyncClient().describeInstancesPaginator(request);
        AtomicReference<String> publicIpAddressRef = new AtomicReference<>();
        return paginator.subscribe(response -> {
            response.reservations().stream()
                .flatMap(reservation -> reservation.instances().stream())
                .filter(instance -> instance.instanceId().equals(newInstanceId))
                .findFirst()
                .ifPresent(instance ->
publicIpAddressRef.set(instance.publicIpAddress()));
        }).thenApply(v -> {
            String publicIpAddress = publicIpAddressRef.get();
            if (publicIpAddress == null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Instance with ID " + newInstanceId + "
not found.");
            }
            return publicIpAddress;
        }).exceptionally(ex -> {
            logger.info("Failed to describe instances: " + ex.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to describe instances", ex);
```

```
        });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeInstances 참조하십시오.

DescribeKeyPairs

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeKeyPairs의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Asynchronously describes the key pairs associated with the current AWS
account.
     *
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} containing the {@link
DescribeKeyPairsResponse} object, which provides
     * information about the key pairs.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<DescribeKeyPairsResponse> describeKeysAsync() {
        CompletableFuture<DescribeKeyPairsResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().describeKeyPairs();
        responseFuture.whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
            if (exception != null) {
              throw new RuntimeException("Failed to describe key pairs: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
            }
        });

        return responseFuture;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeKeyPairs를 참조하십시오.

DescribeSecurityGroups

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeSecurityGroups의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Asynchronously describes the security groups for the specified group ID.
    *
    * @param groupName the name of the security group to describe
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents the asynchronous
operation
    *         of describing the security groups. The future will complete with a
    *         {@link DescribeSecurityGroupsResponse} object that contains the
    *         security group information.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> describeSecurityGroupArnByNameAsync(String
groupName) {
       DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest request =
DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest.builder()
           .groupNames(groupName)
           .build();

       DescribeSecurityGroupsPublisher paginator =
getAsyncClient().describeSecurityGroupsPaginator(request);
       AtomicReference<String> groupIdRef = new AtomicReference<>();
       return paginator.subscribe(response -> {
           response.securityGroups().stream()
               .filter(securityGroup ->
securityGroup.groupName().equals(groupName))
               .findFirst()
               .ifPresent(securityGroup ->
groupIdRef.set(securityGroup.groupId()));
       }).thenApply(v -> {
           String groupId = groupIdRef.get();
           if (groupId == null) {
```

```
                throw new RuntimeException("No security group found with the name: "
+ groupName);
            }
            return groupId;
        }).exceptionally(ex -> {
            logger.info("Failed to describe security group: " + ex.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to describe security group", ex);
        });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeSecurityGroups를 참조하십시오.

`DisassociateAddress`

다음 코드 예시는 `DisassociateAddress`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Disassociates an Elastic IP address from an instance asynchronously.
     *
     * @param associationId The ID of the association you want to disassociate.
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} representing the asynchronous operation
of disassociating the address. The
     *         {@link CompletableFuture} will complete with a {@link
DisassociateAddressResponse} when the operation is
     *         finished.
     * @throws RuntimeException if the disassociation of the address fails.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<DisassociateAddressResponse>
disassociateAddressAsync(String associationId) {
        Ec2AsyncClient ec2 = getAsyncClient();
        DisassociateAddressRequest addressRequest =
DisassociateAddressRequest.builder()
            .associationId(associationId)
```

```
            .build();

        // Disassociate the address asynchronously.
        CompletableFuture<DisassociateAddressResponse> response =
 ec2.disassociateAddress(addressRequest);
        response.whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
               throw new RuntimeException("Failed to disassociate address", ex);
            }
        });

        return response;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DisassociateAddress를 참조하십시오.

GetPasswordData

다음 코드 예시는 GetPasswordData의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.Ec2AsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.*;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
```

```
public class GetPasswordData {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                   <instanceId>

                Where:
                   instanceId - An instance id value that you can obtain from the
 AWS Management Console.\s
             """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }
        String instanceId = args[0];
        Ec2AsyncClient ec2AsyncClient = Ec2AsyncClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .build();

        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future = getPasswordDataAsync(ec2AsyncClient,
 instanceId);
            future.join();
        } catch (RuntimeException rte) {
            System.err.println("An exception occurred: " + (rte.getCause() != null ?
 rte.getCause().getMessage() : rte.getMessage()));
        }
    }

    /**
     * Fetches the password data for the specified EC2 instance asynchronously.
     *
     * @param ec2AsyncClient the EC2 asynchronous client to use for the request
     * @param instanceId instanceId the ID of the EC2 instance for which you want to
 fetch the password data
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the password data has
 been fetched
     * @throws RuntimeException if there was a failure in fetching the password data
     */
    public static CompletableFuture<Void> getPasswordDataAsync(Ec2AsyncClient
 ec2AsyncClient, String instanceId) {
```

```
        GetPasswordDataRequest getPasswordDataRequest =
 GetPasswordDataRequest.builder()
            .instanceId(instanceId)
            .build();


        CompletableFuture<GetPasswordDataResponse> response =
 ec2AsyncClient.getPasswordData(getPasswordDataRequest);
        response.whenComplete((getPasswordDataResponse, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to get password data for
 instance: " + instanceId, ex);
            } else if (getPasswordDataResponse == null ||
 getPasswordDataResponse.passwordData().isEmpty()) {
                throw new RuntimeException("No password data found for instance: " +
 instanceId);
            } else {
                String encryptedPasswordData =
 getPasswordDataResponse.passwordData();
                System.out.println("Encrypted Password Data: " +
 encryptedPasswordData);
            }
        });

        return response.thenApply(resp -> null);
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 GetPasswordDataAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

`ReleaseAddress`

다음 코드 예시는 `ReleaseAddress`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Releases an Elastic IP address asynchronously.
     *
     * @param allocId the allocation ID of the Elastic IP address to be released
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} representing the asynchronous operation
of releasing the Elastic IP address
     */
    public CompletableFuture<ReleaseAddressResponse> releaseEC2AddressAsync(String
allocId) {
        ReleaseAddressRequest request = ReleaseAddressRequest.builder()
            .allocationId(allocId)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<ReleaseAddressResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().releaseAddress(request);
        response.whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to release Elastic IP address",
ex);
            }
        });

        return response;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ReleaseAddress를 참조하십시오.

RunInstances

다음 코드 예시는 RunInstances의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
```

```
    * Runs an EC2 instance asynchronously.
    *
    * @param instanceType The instance type to use for the EC2 instance.
    * @param keyName The name of the key pair to associate with the EC2 instance.
    * @param groupName The name of the security group to associate with the EC2
instance.
    * @param amiId The ID of the Amazon Machine Image (AMI) to use for the EC2
instance.
    * @return A {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the ID of the started
EC2 instance.
    * @throws RuntimeException If there is an error running the EC2 instance.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> runInstanceAsync(String instanceType, String
keyName, String groupName, String amiId) {
       RunInstancesRequest runRequest = RunInstancesRequest.builder()
           .instanceType(instanceType)
           .keyName(keyName)
           .securityGroups(groupName)
           .maxCount(1)
           .minCount(1)
           .imageId(amiId)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<RunInstancesResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().runInstances(runRequest);
       return responseFuture.thenCompose(response -> {
           String instanceIdVal = response.instances().get(0).instanceId();
           System.out.println("Going to start an EC2 instance and use a waiter to
wait for it to be in running state");
           return getAsyncClient().waiter()
               .waitUntilInstanceExists(r -> r.instanceIds(instanceIdVal))
               .thenCompose(waitResponse -> getAsyncClient().waiter()
                   .waitUntilInstanceRunning(r -> r.instanceIds(instanceIdVal))
                   .thenApply(runningResponse -> instanceIdVal));
       }).exceptionally(throwable -> {
           // Handle any exceptions that occurred during the async call
           throw new RuntimeException("Failed to run EC2 instance: " +
throwable.getMessage(), throwable);
       });
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 RunInstances를 참조하십시오.

StartInstances

다음 코드 예시는 StartInstances의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Starts an Amazon EC2 instance asynchronously and waits until it is in the
"running" state.
     *
     * @param instanceId the ID of the instance to start
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the instance has been
started and is in the "running" state, or exceptionally if an error occurs
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> startInstanceAsync(String instanceId) {
        StartInstancesRequest startRequest = StartInstancesRequest.builder()
            .instanceIds(instanceId)
            .build();

        Ec2AsyncWaiter ec2Waiter = Ec2AsyncWaiter.builder()
            .client(getAsyncClient())
            .build();

        DescribeInstancesRequest describeRequest =
DescribeInstancesRequest.builder()
            .instanceIds(instanceId)
            .build();

        logger.info("Starting instance " + instanceId + " and waiting for it to
run.");
        CompletableFuture<Void> resultFuture = new CompletableFuture<>();
        return getAsyncClient().startInstances(startRequest)
            .thenCompose(response ->
                ec2Waiter.waitUntilInstanceRunning(describeRequest)
            )
            .thenAccept(waiterResponse -> {
                logger.info("Successfully started instance " + instanceId);
```

```
                resultFuture.complete(null);
            })
            .exceptionally(throwable -> {
                resultFuture.completeExceptionally(new RuntimeException("Failed to
start instance: " + throwable.getMessage(), throwable));
                return null;
            });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 StartInstances를 참조하십시오.

StopInstances

다음 코드 예시는 StopInstances의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Stops the EC2 instance with the specified ID asynchronously and waits for the
instance to stop.
     *
     * @param instanceId the ID of the EC2 instance to stop
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the instance has been
stopped, or exceptionally if an error occurs
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> stopInstanceAsync(String instanceId) {
        StopInstancesRequest stopRequest = StopInstancesRequest.builder()
            .instanceIds(instanceId)
            .build();

        DescribeInstancesRequest describeRequest =
DescribeInstancesRequest.builder()
            .instanceIds(instanceId)
            .build();
```

```
        Ec2AsyncWaiter ec2Waiter = Ec2AsyncWaiter.builder()
            .client(getAsyncClient())
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<Void> resultFuture = new CompletableFuture<>();
        logger.info("Stopping instance " + instanceId + " and waiting for it to
stop.");
        getAsyncClient().stopInstances(stopRequest)
            .thenCompose(response -> {
                if (response.stoppingInstances().isEmpty()) {
                    return CompletableFuture.failedFuture(new RuntimeException("No
instances were stopped. Please check the instance ID: " + instanceId));
                }
                return ec2Waiter.waitUntilInstanceStopped(describeRequest);
            })
            .thenAccept(waiterResponse -> {
                logger.info("Successfully stopped instance " + instanceId);
                resultFuture.complete(null);
            })
            .exceptionally(throwable -> {
                logger.error("Failed to stop instance " + instanceId + ": " +
throwable.getMessage(), throwable);
                resultFuture.completeExceptionally(new RuntimeException("Failed to
stop instance: " + throwable.getMessage(), throwable));
                return null;
            });

        return resultFuture;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 StopInstances를 참조하십시오.

`TerminateInstances`

다음 코드 예시는 `TerminateInstances`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Terminates an EC2 instance asynchronously and waits for it to reach the
terminated state.
    *
    * @param instanceId the ID of the EC2 instance to terminate
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the instance has been
terminated
    * @throws RuntimeException if there is no response from the AWS SDK or if there
is a failure during the termination process
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Object> terminateEC2Async(String instanceId) {
       TerminateInstancesRequest terminateRequest =
TerminateInstancesRequest.builder()
           .instanceIds(instanceId)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<TerminateInstancesResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().terminateInstances(terminateRequest);
       return responseFuture.thenCompose(terminateResponse -> {
           if (terminateResponse == null) {
               throw new RuntimeException("No response received for terminating
instance " + instanceId);
           }
           System.out.println("Going to terminate an EC2 instance and use a waiter
to wait for it to be in terminated state");
           return getAsyncClient().waiter()
               .waitUntilInstanceTerminated(r -> r.instanceIds(instanceId))
               .thenApply(waiterResponse -> null);
       }).exceptionally(throwable -> {
           // Handle any exceptions that occurred during the async call
           throw new RuntimeException("Failed to terminate EC2 instance: " +
throwable.getMessage(), throwable);
       });
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 TerminateInstances를 참조하십시오.

시나리오

복원력이 뛰어난 서비스 구축 및 관리

다음 코드 예제에서는 책, 영화, 노래 추천을 반환하는 로드 밸런싱 웹 서비스를 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제에서는 서비스가 장애에 대응하는 방법과 장애 발생 시 복원력을 높이기 위해 서비스를 재구성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 그룹을 사용하여 시작 템플릿을 기반으로 Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud(Amazon EC2) 인스턴스를 생성하고 인스턴스 수를 지정된 범위 내로 유지합니다.
- Elastic Load Balancing으로 HTTP 요청을 처리하고 배포합니다.
- Auto Scaling 그룹의 인스턴스 상태를 모니터링하고 요청을 정상 인스턴스로만 전달합니다.
- 각 EC2 인스턴스에서 Python 웹 서버를 실행하여 HTTP 요청을 처리합니다. 웹 서버는 추천 및 상태 확인으로 응답합니다.
- Amazon DynamoDB 테이블을 사용하여 추천 서비스를 시뮬레이션합니다.
- AWS Systems Manager 파라미터를 업데이트하여 요청 및 상태 확인에 대한 웹 서버 응답을 제어합니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
public class Main {

    public static final String fileName = "C:\\AWS\\resworkflow\
\recommendations.json"; // Modify file location.
    public static final String tableName = "doc-example-recommendation-service";
```

```
    public static final String startScript = "C:\\AWS\\resworkflow\
\server_startup_script.sh"; // Modify file location.
    public static final String policyFile = "C:\\AWS\\resworkflow\
\instance_policy.json"; // Modify file location.
    public static final String ssmJSON = "C:\\AWS\\resworkflow\
\ssm_only_policy.json"; // Modify file location.
    public static final String failureResponse = "doc-example-resilient-
architecture-failure-response";
    public static final String healthCheck = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-
health-check";
    public static final String templateName = "doc-example-resilience-template";
    public static final String roleName = "doc-example-resilience-role";
    public static final String policyName = "doc-example-resilience-pol";
    public static final String profileName = "doc-example-resilience-prof";

    public static final String badCredsProfileName = "doc-example-resilience-prof-
bc";

    public static final String targetGroupName = "doc-example-resilience-tg";
    public static final String autoScalingGroupName = "doc-example-resilience-
group";
    public static final String lbName = "doc-example-resilience-lb";
    public static final String protocol = "HTTP";
    public static final int port = 80;

    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException, InterruptedException
 {
        Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
        Database database = new Database();
        AutoScaler autoScaler = new AutoScaler();
        LoadBalancer loadBalancer = new LoadBalancer();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the demonstration of How to Build and Manage
 a Resilient Service!");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("A - SETUP THE RESOURCES");
        System.out.println("Press Enter when you're ready to start deploying
 resources.");
        in.nextLine();
```

```
        deploy(loadBalancer);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("B - DEMO THE RESILIENCE FUNCTIONALITY");
        System.out.println("Press Enter when you're ready.");
        in.nextLine();
        demo(loadBalancer);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("C - DELETE THE RESOURCES");
        System.out.println("""
                This concludes the demo of how to build and manage a resilient
service.
                To keep things tidy and to avoid unwanted charges on your account,
we can clean up all AWS resources
                that were created for this demo.
                """);

        System.out.println("\n Do you want to delete the resources (y/n)? ");
        String userInput = in.nextLine().trim().toLowerCase(); // Capture user input

        if (userInput.equals("y")) {
            // Delete resources here
            deleteResources(loadBalancer, autoScaler, database);
            System.out.println("Resources deleted.");
        } else {
            System.out.println("""
                    Okay, we'll leave the resources intact.
                    Don't forget to delete them when you're done with them or you
might incur unexpected charges.
                    """);
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("The example has completed. ");
        System.out.println("\n Thanks for watching!");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    // Deletes the AWS resources used in this example.
    private static void deleteResources(LoadBalancer loadBalancer, AutoScaler
autoScaler, Database database)
```

```
            throws IOException, InterruptedException {
        loadBalancer.deleteLoadBalancer(lbName);
        System.out.println("*** Wait 30 secs for resource to be deleted");
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(30);
        loadBalancer.deleteTargetGroup(targetGroupName);
        autoScaler.deleteAutoScaleGroup(autoScalingGroupName);
        autoScaler.deleteRolesPolicies(policyName, roleName, profileName);
        autoScaler.deleteTemplate(templateName);
        database.deleteTable(tableName);
    }

    private static void deploy(LoadBalancer loadBalancer) throws
InterruptedException, IOException {
        Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
        System.out.println(
                """
                        For this demo, we'll use the AWS SDK for Java (v2) to create
several AWS resources
                        to set up a load-balanced web service endpoint and explore
some ways to make it resilient
                        against various kinds of failures.

                        Some of the resources create by this demo are:
                        \t* A DynamoDB table that the web service depends on to
provide book, movie, and song recommendations.
                        \t* An EC2 launch template that defines EC2 instances that
each contain a Python web server.
                        \t* An EC2 Auto Scaling group that manages EC2 instances
across several Availability Zones.
                        \t* An Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) load balancer that
targets the Auto Scaling group to distribute requests.
                        """);

        System.out.println("Press Enter when you're ready.");
        in.nextLine();
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Creating and populating a DynamoDB table named " +
tableName);
        Database database = new Database();
        database.createTable(tableName, fileName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("""
                Creating an EC2 launch template that runs '{startup_script}' when an
instance starts.
                This script starts a Python web server defined in the `server.py`
script. The web server
                listens to HTTP requests on port 80 and responds to requests to '/'
and to '/healthcheck'.
                For demo purposes, this server is run as the root user. In
production, the best practice is to
                run a web server, such as Apache, with least-privileged credentials.

                The template also defines an IAM policy that each instance uses to
assume a role that grants
                permissions to access the DynamoDB recommendation table and Systems
Manager parameters
                that control the flow of the demo.
                """);

        LaunchTemplateCreator templateCreator = new LaunchTemplateCreator();
        templateCreator.createTemplate(policyFile, policyName, profileName,
startScript, templateName, roleName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println(
                "Creating an EC2 Auto Scaling group that maintains three EC2
instances, each in a different Availability Zone.");
        System.out.println("*** Wait 30 secs for the VPC to be created");
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(30);
        AutoScaler autoScaler = new AutoScaler();
        String[] zones = autoScaler.createGroup(3, templateName,
autoScalingGroupName);

        System.out.println("""
                At this point, you have EC2 instances created. Once each instance
starts, it listens for
                HTTP requests. You can see these instances in the console or
continue with the demo.
                Press Enter when you're ready to continue.
                """);

        in.nextLine();
        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Creating variables that control the flow of the demo.");
        ParameterHelper paramHelper = new ParameterHelper();
        paramHelper.reset();
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("""
                Creating an Elastic Load Balancing target group and load balancer.
The target group
                defines how the load balancer connects to instances. The load
balancer provides a
                single endpoint where clients connect and dispatches requests to
instances in the group.
                """);

        String vpcId = autoScaler.getDefaultVPC();
        List<Subnet> subnets = autoScaler.getSubnets(vpcId, zones);
        System.out.println("You have retrieved a list with " + subnets.size() + "
subnets");
        String targetGroupArn = loadBalancer.createTargetGroup(protocol, port,
vpcId, targetGroupName);
        String elbDnsName = loadBalancer.createLoadBalancer(subnets, targetGroupArn,
lbName, port, protocol);
        autoScaler.attachLoadBalancerTargetGroup(autoScalingGroupName,
targetGroupArn);
        System.out.println("Verifying access to the load balancer endpoint...");
        boolean wasSuccessul = loadBalancer.verifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(elbDnsName);
        if (!wasSuccessul) {
            System.out.println("Couldn't connect to the load balancer, verifying
that the port is open...");
            CloseableHttpClient httpClient = HttpClients.createDefault();

            // Create an HTTP GET request to "http://checkip.amazonaws.com"
            HttpGet httpGet = new HttpGet("http://checkip.amazonaws.com");
            try {
                // Execute the request and get the response
                HttpResponse response = httpClient.execute(httpGet);

                // Read the response content.
                String ipAddress =
IOUtils.toString(response.getEntity().getContent(), StandardCharsets.UTF_8).trim();
```

```
                // Print the public IP address.
                System.out.println("Public IP Address: " + ipAddress);
                GroupInfo groupInfo = autoScaler.verifyInboundPort(vpcId, port,
ipAddress);
                if (!groupInfo.isPortOpen()) {
                    System.out.println("""
                            For this example to work, the default security group for
your default VPC must
                            allow access from this computer. You can either add it
automatically from this
                            example or add it yourself using the AWS Management
Console.
                            """);

                    System.out.println(
                            "Do you want to add a rule to security group " +
groupInfo.getGroupName() + " to allow");
                    System.out.println("inbound traffic on port " + port + " from
your computer's IP address (y/n) ");
                    String ans = in.nextLine();
                    if ("y".equalsIgnoreCase(ans)) {
                        autoScaler.openInboundPort(groupInfo.getGroupName(),
String.valueOf(port), ipAddress);
                        System.out.println("Security group rule added.");
                    } else {
                        System.out.println("No security group rule added.");
                    }
                }

            } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
                e.printStackTrace();
            }
        } else if (wasSuccessul) {
            System.out.println("Your load balancer is ready. You can access it by
browsing to:");
            System.out.println("\t http://" + elbDnsName);
        } else {
            System.out.println("Couldn't get a successful response from the load
balancer endpoint. Troubleshoot by");
            System.out.println("manually verifying that your VPC and security group
are configured correctly and that");
            System.out.println("you can successfully make a GET request to the load
balancer.");
        }
```

```
        System.out.println("Press Enter when you're ready to continue with the
demo.");
        in.nextLine();
    }

    // A method that controls the demo part of the Java program.
    public static void demo(LoadBalancer loadBalancer) throws IOException,
InterruptedException {
        ParameterHelper paramHelper = new ParameterHelper();
        System.out.println("Read the ssm_only_policy.json file");
        String ssmOnlyPolicy = readFileAsString(ssmJSON);

        System.out.println("Resetting parameters to starting values for demo.");
        paramHelper.reset();

        System.out.println(
                """
                        This part of the demonstration shows how to toggle
different parts of the system
                        to create situations where the web service fails, and shows
how using a resilient
                        architecture can keep the web service running in spite of
these failures.

                        At the start, the load balancer endpoint returns
recommendations and reports that all targets are healthy.
                       """);
        demoChoices(loadBalancer);

        System.out.println(
                """
                        The web service running on the EC2 instances gets
recommendations by querying a DynamoDB table.
                        The table name is contained in a Systems Manager parameter
named self.param_helper.table.
                        To simulate a failure of the recommendation service, let's
set this parameter to name a non-existent table.
                       """);
        paramHelper.put(paramHelper.tableName, "this-is-not-a-table");

        System.out.println(
                """
```

```
                        \nNow, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint
returns a failure code. But, the service reports as
                        healthy to the load balancer because shallow health checks
don't check for failure of the recommendation service.
                       """);
       demoChoices(loadBalancer);

       System.out.println(
               """
                       Instead of failing when the recommendation service fails,
the web service can return a static response.
                       While this is not a perfect solution, it presents the
customer with a somewhat better experience than failure.
                       """);
       paramHelper.put(paramHelper.failureResponse, "static");

       System.out.println("""
               Now, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint returns a
static response.
               The service still reports as healthy because health checks are still
shallow.
               """);
       demoChoices(loadBalancer);

       System.out.println("Let's reinstate the recommendation service.");
       paramHelper.put(paramHelper.tableName, paramHelper.dyntable);

       System.out.println("""
               Let's also substitute bad credentials for one of the instances in
the target group so that it can't
               access the DynamoDB recommendation table. We will get an instance id
value.
               """);

       LaunchTemplateCreator templateCreator = new LaunchTemplateCreator();
       AutoScaler autoScaler = new AutoScaler();

       // Create a new instance profile based on badCredsProfileName.
       templateCreator.createInstanceProfile(policyFile, policyName,
badCredsProfileName, roleName);
       String badInstanceId = autoScaler.getBadInstance(autoScalingGroupName);
       System.out.println("The bad instance id values used for this demo is " +
badInstanceId);
```

```
        String profileAssociationId = autoScaler.getInstanceProfile(badInstanceId);
        System.out.println("The association Id value is " + profileAssociationId);
        System.out.println("Replacing the profile for instance " + badInstanceId
                + " with a profile that contains bad credentials");
        autoScaler.replaceInstanceProfile(badInstanceId, badCredsProfileName,
profileAssociationId);

        System.out.println(
                """
                        Now, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint
returns either a recommendation or a static response,
                        depending on which instance is selected by the load
balancer.
                        """);

        demoChoices(loadBalancer);

        System.out.println("""
                Let's implement a deep health check. For this demo, a deep health
check tests whether
                the web service can access the DynamoDB table that it depends on for
recommendations. Note that
                the deep health check is only for ELB routing and not for Auto
Scaling instance health.
                This kind of deep health check is not recommended for Auto Scaling
instance health, because it
                risks accidental termination of all instances in the Auto Scaling
group when a dependent service fails.
                """);

        System.out.println("""
                By implementing deep health checks, the load balancer can detect
when one of the instances is failing
                and take that instance out of rotation.
                """);

        paramHelper.put(paramHelper.healthCheck, "deep");

        System.out.println("""
                Now, checking target health indicates that the instance with bad
credentials
                is unhealthy. Note that it might take a minute or two for the load
balancer to detect the unhealthy
```

```
                instance. Sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint always
returns a recommendation, because
                the load balancer takes unhealthy instances out of its rotation.
                """);

        demoChoices(loadBalancer);

        System.out.println(
                """
                        Because the instances in this demo are controlled by an auto
scaler, the simplest way to fix an unhealthy
                        instance is to terminate it and let the auto scaler start a
new instance to replace it.
                        """);
        autoScaler.terminateInstance(badInstanceId);

        System.out.println("""
                Even while the instance is terminating and the new instance is
starting, sending a GET
                request to the web service continues to get a successful
recommendation response because
                the load balancer routes requests to the healthy instances. After
the replacement instance
                starts and reports as healthy, it is included in the load balancing
rotation.
                Note that terminating and replacing an instance typically takes
several minutes, during which time you
                can see the changing health check status until the new instance is
running and healthy.
                """);

        demoChoices(loadBalancer);
        System.out.println(
                "If the recommendation service fails now, deep health checks mean
all instances report as unhealthy.");
        paramHelper.put(paramHelper.tableName, "this-is-not-a-table");

        demoChoices(loadBalancer);
        paramHelper.reset();
    }

    public static void demoChoices(LoadBalancer loadBalancer) throws IOException,
InterruptedException {
        String[] actions = {
```

```
                "Send a GET request to the load balancer endpoint.",
                "Check the health of load balancer targets.",
                "Go to the next part of the demo."
        };
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

        while (true) {
            System.out.println("-".repeat(88));
            System.out.println("See the current state of the service by selecting
one of the following choices:");
            for (int i = 0; i < actions.length; i++) {
                System.out.println(i + ": " + actions[i]);
            }

            try {
                System.out.print("\nWhich action would you like to take? ");
                int choice = scanner.nextInt();
                System.out.println("-".repeat(88));

                switch (choice) {
                    case 0 -> {
                        System.out.println("Request:\n");
                        System.out.println("GET http://" +
loadBalancer.getEndpoint(lbName));
                        CloseableHttpClient httpClient =
HttpClients.createDefault();

                        // Create an HTTP GET request to the ELB.
                        HttpGet httpGet = new HttpGet("http://" +
loadBalancer.getEndpoint(lbName));

                        // Execute the request and get the response.
                        HttpResponse response = httpClient.execute(httpGet);
                        int statusCode = response.getStatusLine().getStatusCode();
                        System.out.println("HTTP Status Code: " + statusCode);

                        // Display the JSON response
                        BufferedReader reader = new BufferedReader(
                                new
InputStreamReader(response.getEntity().getContent()));
                        StringBuilder jsonResponse = new StringBuilder();
                        String line;
                        while ((line = reader.readLine()) != null) {
                            jsonResponse.append(line);
```

```
                        }
                        reader.close();

                        // Print the formatted JSON response.
                        System.out.println("Full Response:\n");
                        System.out.println(jsonResponse.toString());

                        // Close the HTTP client.
                        httpClient.close();

                    }
                    case 1 -> {
                        System.out.println("\nChecking the health of load balancer
targets:\n");
                        List<TargetHealthDescription> health =
loadBalancer.checkTargetHealth(targetGroupName);
                        for (TargetHealthDescription target : health) {
                            System.out.printf("\tTarget %s on port %d is %s%n",
target.target().id(),
                                        target.target().port(),
target.targetHealth().stateAsString());
                        }
                        System.out.println("""
                                Note that it can take a minute or two for the health
check to update
                                after changes are made.
                                """);
                    }
                    case 2 -> {
                        System.out.println("\nOkay, let's move on.");
                        System.out.println("-".repeat(88));
                        return; // Exit the method when choice is 2
                    }
                    default -> System.out.println("You must choose a value between
0-2. Please select again.");
                }

            } catch (java.util.InputMismatchException e) {
                System.out.println("Invalid input. Please select again.");
                scanner.nextLine(); // Clear the input buffer.
            }
        }
    }
```

```
    public static String readFileAsString(String filePath) throws IOException {
        byte[] bytes = Files.readAllBytes(Paths.get(filePath));
        return new String(bytes);
    }
}
```

Auto Scaling과 Amazon EC2 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
public class AutoScaler {

    private static Ec2Client ec2Client;
    private static AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient;
    private static IamClient iamClient;

    private static SsmClient ssmClient;

    private IamClient getIAMClient() {
        if (iamClient == null) {
            iamClient = IamClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return iamClient;
    }

    private SsmClient getSSMClient() {
        if (ssmClient == null) {
            ssmClient = SsmClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return ssmClient;
    }

    private Ec2Client getEc2Client() {
        if (ec2Client == null) {
            ec2Client = Ec2Client.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return ec2Client;
    }
```

```
   private AutoScalingClient getAutoScalingClient() {
       if (autoScalingClient == null) {
           autoScalingClient = AutoScalingClient.builder()
                   .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                   .build();
       }
       return autoScalingClient;
   }

   /**
    * Terminates and instances in an EC2 Auto Scaling group. After an instance is
    * terminated, it can no longer be accessed.
    */
   public void terminateInstance(String instanceId) {
       TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest terminateInstanceIRequest =
TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest
               .builder()
               .instanceId(instanceId)
               .shouldDecrementDesiredCapacity(false)
               .build();


getAutoScalingClient().terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(terminateInstanceIRequest);
       System.out.format("Terminated instance %s.", instanceId);
   }

   /**
    * Replaces the profile associated with a running instance. After the profile is
    * replaced, the instance is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new profile.
    * When
    * the instance is ready, Systems Manager is used to restart the Python web
    * server.
    */
   public void replaceInstanceProfile(String instanceId, String
newInstanceProfileName, String profileAssociationId)
           throws InterruptedException {
       // Create an IAM instance profile specification.
       software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.IamInstanceProfileSpecification
iamInstanceProfile =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.IamInstanceProfileSpecification
               .builder()
               .name(newInstanceProfileName) // Make sure 'newInstanceProfileName'
is a valid IAM Instance Profile
```

```
                                                // name.
                .build();

        // Replace the IAM instance profile association for the EC2 instance.
        ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationRequest replaceRequest =
ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationRequest
                .builder()
                .iamInstanceProfile(iamInstanceProfile)
                .associationId(profileAssociationId) // Make sure
'profileAssociationId' is a valid association ID.
                .build();

        try {
            getEc2Client().replaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation(replaceRequest);
            // Handle the response as needed.
        } catch (Ec2Exception e) {
            // Handle exceptions, log, or report the error.
            System.err.println("Error: " + e.getMessage());
        }
        System.out.format("Replaced instance profile for association %s with profile
%s.", profileAssociationId,
                newInstanceProfileName);
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(15);
        boolean instReady = false;
        int tries = 0;

        // Reboot after 60 seconds
        while (!instReady) {
            if (tries % 6 == 0) {
                getEc2Client().rebootInstances(RebootInstancesRequest.builder()
                        .instanceIds(instanceId)
                        .build());
                System.out.println("Rebooting instance " + instanceId + " and
waiting for it to be ready.");
            }
            tries++;
            try {
                TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(10);
            } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                e.printStackTrace();
            }

            DescribeInstanceInformationResponse informationResponse =
getSSMClient().describeInstanceInformation();
```

```
            List<InstanceInformation> instanceInformationList =
informationResponse.instanceInformationList();
            for (InstanceInformation info : instanceInformationList) {
                if (info.instanceId().equals(instanceId)) {
                    instReady = true;
                    break;
                }
            }
        }

        SendCommandRequest sendCommandRequest = SendCommandRequest.builder()
                .instanceIds(instanceId)
                .documentName("AWS-RunShellScript")
                .parameters(Collections.singletonMap("commands",
                        Collections.singletonList("cd / && sudo python3 server.py
80")))
                .build();

        getSSMClient().sendCommand(sendCommandRequest);
        System.out.println("Restarted the Python web server on instance " +
instanceId + ".");
    }

    public void openInboundPort(String secGroupId, String port, String ipAddress) {
        AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest ingressRequest =
AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest.builder()
                .groupName(secGroupId)
                .cidrIp(ipAddress)
                .fromPort(Integer.parseInt(port))
                .build();

        getEc2Client().authorizeSecurityGroupIngress(ingressRequest);
        System.out.format("Authorized ingress to %s on port %s from %s.",
secGroupId, port, ipAddress);
    }

    /**
     * Detaches a role from an instance profile, detaches policies from the role,
     * and deletes all the resources.
     */
    public void deleteInstanceProfile(String roleName, String profileName) {
        try {
```

```
            software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.GetInstanceProfileRequest
getInstanceProfileRequest =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.GetInstanceProfileRequest
                    .builder()
                    .instanceProfileName(profileName)
                    .build();

            GetInstanceProfileResponse response =
getIAMClient().getInstanceProfile(getInstanceProfileRequest);
            String name = response.instanceProfile().instanceProfileName();
            System.out.println(name);

            RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest profileRequest =
RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest.builder()
                    .instanceProfileName(profileName)
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .build();

            getIAMClient().removeRoleFromInstanceProfile(profileRequest);
            DeleteInstanceProfileRequest deleteInstanceProfileRequest =
DeleteInstanceProfileRequest.builder()
                    .instanceProfileName(profileName)
                    .build();

            getIAMClient().deleteInstanceProfile(deleteInstanceProfileRequest);
            System.out.println("Deleted instance profile " + profileName);

            DeleteRoleRequest deleteRoleRequest = DeleteRoleRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .build();

            // List attached role policies.
            ListAttachedRolePoliciesResponse rolesResponse = getIAMClient()
                    .listAttachedRolePolicies(role -> role.roleName(roleName));
            List<AttachedPolicy> attachedPolicies =
rolesResponse.attachedPolicies();
            for (AttachedPolicy attachedPolicy : attachedPolicies) {
                DetachRolePolicyRequest request = DetachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                        .roleName(roleName)
                        .policyArn(attachedPolicy.policyArn())
                        .build();

                getIAMClient().detachRolePolicy(request);
```

```
                System.out.println("Detached and deleted policy " +
attachedPolicy.policyName());
            }

            getIAMClient().deleteRole(deleteRoleRequest);
            System.out.println("Instance profile and role deleted.");

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public void deleteTemplate(String templateName) {
        getEc2Client().deleteLaunchTemplate(name ->
name.launchTemplateName(templateName));
        System.out.format(templateName + " was deleted.");
    }

    public void deleteAutoScaleGroup(String groupName) {
        DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest =
DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest.builder()
                .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                .forceDelete(true)
                .build();


getAutoScalingClient().deleteAutoScalingGroup(deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest);
        System.out.println(groupName + " was deleted.");
    }

    /*
     * Verify the default security group of the specified VPC allows ingress from
     * this
     * computer. This can be done by allowing ingress from this computer's IP
     * address. In some situations, such as connecting from a corporate network, you
     * must instead specify a prefix list ID. You can also temporarily open the port
     * to
     * any IP address while running this example. If you do, be sure to remove
     * public
     * access when you're done.
     *
     */
    public GroupInfo verifyInboundPort(String VPC, int port, String ipAddress) {
```

```
        boolean portIsOpen = false;
        GroupInfo groupInfo = new GroupInfo();
        try {
            Filter filter = Filter.builder()
                    .name("group-name")
                    .values("default")
                    .build();

            Filter filter1 = Filter.builder()
                    .name("vpc-id")
                    .values(VPC)
                    .build();

            DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest securityGroupsRequest =
DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest.builder()
                    .filters(filter, filter1)
                    .build();

            DescribeSecurityGroupsResponse securityGroupsResponse = getEc2Client()
                    .describeSecurityGroups(securityGroupsRequest);
            String securityGroup =
securityGroupsResponse.securityGroups().get(0).groupName();
            groupInfo.setGroupName(securityGroup);

            for (SecurityGroup secGroup : securityGroupsResponse.securityGroups()) {
                System.out.println("Found security group: " + secGroup.groupId());

                for (IpPermission ipPermission : secGroup.ipPermissions()) {
                    if (ipPermission.fromPort() == port) {
                        System.out.println("Found inbound rule: " + ipPermission);
                        for (IpRange ipRange : ipPermission.ipRanges()) {
                            String cidrIp = ipRange.cidrIp();
                            if (cidrIp.startsWith(ipAddress) ||
cidrIp.equals("0.0.0.0/0")) {
                                System.out.println(cidrIp + " is applicable");
                                portIsOpen = true;
                            }
                        }

                        if (!ipPermission.prefixListIds().isEmpty()) {
                            System.out.println("Prefix lList is applicable");
                            portIsOpen = true;
                        }
```

```
                        if (!portIsOpen) {
                            System.out
                                    .println("The inbound rule does not appear to be
open to either this computer's IP,"
                                            + " all IP addresses (0.0.0.0/0), or to
a prefix list ID.");
                        } else {
                            break;
                        }
                    }
                }
            }

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }

        groupInfo.setPortOpen(portIsOpen);
        return groupInfo;
    }

    /*
     * Attaches an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) target group to this EC2 Auto
     * Scaling group.
     * The target group specifies how the load balancer forward requests to the
     * instances
     * in the group.
     */
    public void attachLoadBalancerTargetGroup(String asGroupName, String
targetGroupARN) {
        try {
            AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsRequest targetGroupsRequest =
AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupName(asGroupName)
                    .targetGroupARNs(targetGroupARN)
                    .build();


getAutoScalingClient().attachLoadBalancerTargetGroups(targetGroupsRequest);
            System.out.println("Attached load balancer to " + asGroupName);

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }
    }

    // Creates an EC2 Auto Scaling group with the specified size.
    public String[] createGroup(int groupSize, String templateName, String
autoScalingGroupName) {

        // Get availability zones.
        software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest
zonesRequest =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest
                .builder()
                .build();

        DescribeAvailabilityZonesResponse zonesResponse =
getEc2Client().describeAvailabilityZones(zonesRequest);
        List<String> availabilityZoneNames =
zonesResponse.availabilityZones().stream()

.map(software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.AvailabilityZone::zoneName)
                .collect(Collectors.toList());

        String availabilityZones = String.join(",", availabilityZoneNames);
        LaunchTemplateSpecification specification =
LaunchTemplateSpecification.builder()
                .launchTemplateName(templateName)
                .version("$Default")
                .build();

        String[] zones = availabilityZones.split(",");
        CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest groupRequest =
CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest.builder()
                .launchTemplate(specification)
                .availabilityZones(zones)
                .maxSize(groupSize)
                .minSize(groupSize)
                .autoScalingGroupName(autoScalingGroupName)
                .build();

        try {
            getAutoScalingClient().createAutoScalingGroup(groupRequest);

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
```

```
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println("Created an EC2 Auto Scaling group named " +
autoScalingGroupName);
        return zones;
    }

    public String getDefaultVPC() {
        // Define the filter.
        Filter defaultFilter = Filter.builder()
                .name("is-default")
                .values("true")
                .build();

        software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeVpcsRequest request =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeVpcsRequest
                .builder()
                .filters(defaultFilter)
                .build();

        DescribeVpcsResponse response = getEc2Client().describeVpcs(request);
        return response.vpcs().get(0).vpcId();
    }

    // Gets the default subnets in a VPC for a specified list of Availability Zones.
    public List<Subnet> getSubnets(String vpcId, String[] availabilityZones) {
        List<Subnet> subnets = null;
        Filter vpcFilter = Filter.builder()
                .name("vpc-id")
                .values(vpcId)
                .build();

        Filter azFilter = Filter.builder()
                .name("availability-zone")
                .values(availabilityZones)
                .build();

        Filter defaultForAZ = Filter.builder()
                .name("default-for-az")
                .values("true")
                .build();

        DescribeSubnetsRequest request = DescribeSubnetsRequest.builder()
                .filters(vpcFilter, azFilter, defaultForAZ)
```

```
                .build();

        DescribeSubnetsResponse response = getEc2Client().describeSubnets(request);
        subnets = response.subnets();
        return subnets;
    }

    // Gets data about the instances in the EC2 Auto Scaling group.
    public String getBadInstance(String groupName) {
        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest request =
DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest.builder()
                .autoScalingGroupNames(groupName)
                .build();

        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsResponse response =
getAutoScalingClient().describeAutoScalingGroups(request);
        AutoScalingGroup autoScalingGroup = response.autoScalingGroups().get(0);
        List<String> instanceIds = autoScalingGroup.instances().stream()
                .map(instance -> instance.instanceId())
                .collect(Collectors.toList());

        String[] instanceIdArray = instanceIds.toArray(new String[0]);
        for (String instanceId : instanceIdArray) {
            System.out.println("Instance ID: " + instanceId);
            return instanceId;
        }
        return "";
    }

    // Gets data about the profile associated with an instance.
    public String getInstanceProfile(String instanceId) {
        Filter filter = Filter.builder()
                .name("instance-id")
                .values(instanceId)
                .build();

        DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsRequest associationsRequest =
DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsRequest
                .builder()
                .filters(filter)
                .build();

        DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsResponse response = getEc2Client()
                .describeIamInstanceProfileAssociations(associationsRequest);
```

```
        return response.iamInstanceProfileAssociations().get(0).associationId();
    }

    public void deleteRolesPolicies(String policyName, String roleName, String
 InstanceProfile) {
        ListPoliciesRequest listPoliciesRequest =
 ListPoliciesRequest.builder().build();
        ListPoliciesResponse listPoliciesResponse =
 getIAMClient().listPolicies(listPoliciesRequest);
        for (Policy policy : listPoliciesResponse.policies()) {
            if (policy.policyName().equals(policyName)) {
                // List the entities (users, groups, roles) that are attached to the
 policy.

 software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListEntitiesForPolicyRequest
 listEntitiesRequest =
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListEntitiesForPolicyRequest
                        .builder()
                        .policyArn(policy.arn())
                        .build();
                ListEntitiesForPolicyResponse listEntitiesResponse = iamClient
                        .listEntitiesForPolicy(listEntitiesRequest);
                if (!listEntitiesResponse.policyGroups().isEmpty() || !
listEntitiesResponse.policyUsers().isEmpty()
                        || !listEntitiesResponse.policyRoles().isEmpty()) {
                    // Detach the policy from any entities it is attached to.
                    DetachRolePolicyRequest detachPolicyRequest =
 DetachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                            .policyArn(policy.arn())
                            .roleName(roleName) // Specify the name of the IAM role
                            .build();

                    getIAMClient().detachRolePolicy(detachPolicyRequest);
                    System.out.println("Policy detached from entities.");
                }

                // Now, you can delete the policy.
                DeletePolicyRequest deletePolicyRequest =
 DeletePolicyRequest.builder()
                        .policyArn(policy.arn())
                        .build();

                getIAMClient().deletePolicy(deletePolicyRequest);
                System.out.println("Policy deleted successfully.");
```

```
                break;
            }
        }

        // List the roles associated with the instance profile
        ListInstanceProfilesForRoleRequest listRolesRequest =
 ListInstanceProfilesForRoleRequest.builder()
                .roleName(roleName)
                .build();

        // Detach the roles from the instance profile
        ListInstanceProfilesForRoleResponse listRolesResponse =
 iamClient.listInstanceProfilesForRole(listRolesRequest);
        for (software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.InstanceProfile profile :
 listRolesResponse.instanceProfiles()) {
            RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest removeRoleRequest =
 RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest.builder()
                    .instanceProfileName(InstanceProfile)
                    .roleName(roleName) // Remove the extra dot here
                    .build();

            getIAMClient().removeRoleFromInstanceProfile(removeRoleRequest);
            System.out.println("Role " + roleName + " removed from instance profile
 " + InstanceProfile);
        }

        // Delete the instance profile after removing all roles
        DeleteInstanceProfileRequest deleteInstanceProfileRequest =
 DeleteInstanceProfileRequest.builder()
                .instanceProfileName(InstanceProfile)
                .build();

        getIAMClient().deleteInstanceProfile(r ->
 r.instanceProfileName(InstanceProfile));
        System.out.println(InstanceProfile + " Deleted");
        System.out.println("All roles and policies are deleted.");
    }
}
```

Elastic Load Balancing 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
public class LoadBalancer {
```

```
    public ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client elasticLoadBalancingV2Client;

    public ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client getLoadBalancerClient() {
        if (elasticLoadBalancingV2Client == null) {
            elasticLoadBalancingV2Client = ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }

        return elasticLoadBalancingV2Client;
    }

    // Checks the health of the instances in the target group.
    public List<TargetHealthDescription> checkTargetHealth(String targetGroupName) {
        DescribeTargetGroupsRequest targetGroupsRequest =
DescribeTargetGroupsRequest.builder()
                .names(targetGroupName)
                .build();

        DescribeTargetGroupsResponse tgResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().describeTargetGroups(targetGroupsRequest);

        DescribeTargetHealthRequest healthRequest =
DescribeTargetHealthRequest.builder()
                .targetGroupArn(tgResponse.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupArn())
                .build();

        DescribeTargetHealthResponse healthResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().describeTargetHealth(healthRequest);
        return healthResponse.targetHealthDescriptions();
    }

    // Gets the HTTP endpoint of the load balancer.
    public String getEndpoint(String lbName) {
        DescribeLoadBalancersResponse res = getLoadBalancerClient()
                .describeLoadBalancers(describe -> describe.names(lbName));
        return res.loadBalancers().get(0).dnsName();
    }

    // Deletes a load balancer.
    public void deleteLoadBalancer(String lbName) {
        try {
            // Use a waiter to delete the Load Balancer.
            DescribeLoadBalancersResponse res = getLoadBalancerClient()
```

```
                    .describeLoadBalancers(describe -> describe.names(lbName));
            ElasticLoadBalancingV2Waiter loadBalancerWaiter =
getLoadBalancerClient().waiter();
            DescribeLoadBalancersRequest request =
DescribeLoadBalancersRequest.builder()
                    .loadBalancerArns(res.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn())
                    .build();

            getLoadBalancerClient().deleteLoadBalancer(
                    builder ->
builder.loadBalancerArn(res.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn()));
            WaiterResponse<DescribeLoadBalancersResponse> waiterResponse =
loadBalancerWaiter
                    .waitUntilLoadBalancersDeleted(request);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);

        } catch (ElasticLoadBalancingV2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
        System.out.println(lbName + " was deleted.");
    }

    // Deletes the target group.
    public void deleteTargetGroup(String targetGroupName) {
        try {
            DescribeTargetGroupsResponse res = getLoadBalancerClient()
                    .describeTargetGroups(describe ->
describe.names(targetGroupName));
            getLoadBalancerClient()
                    .deleteTargetGroup(builder ->
builder.targetGroupArn(res.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupArn()));
        } catch (ElasticLoadBalancingV2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
        System.out.println(targetGroupName + " was deleted.");
    }

    // Verify this computer can successfully send a GET request to the load balancer
    // endpoint.
    public boolean verifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(String elbDnsName) throws IOException,
InterruptedException {
        boolean success = false;
        int retries = 3;
        CloseableHttpClient httpClient = HttpClients.createDefault();
```

```
        // Create an HTTP GET request to the ELB.
        HttpGet httpGet = new HttpGet("http://" + elbDnsName);
        try {
            while ((!success) && (retries > 0)) {
                // Execute the request and get the response.
                HttpResponse response = httpClient.execute(httpGet);
                int statusCode = response.getStatusLine().getStatusCode();
                System.out.println("HTTP Status Code: " + statusCode);
                if (statusCode == 200) {
                    success = true;
                } else {
                    retries--;
                    System.out.println("Got connection error from load balancer
endpoint, retrying...");
                    TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(15);
                }
            }

        } catch (org.apache.http.conn.HttpHostConnectException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
        }

        System.out.println("Status.." + success);
        return success;
    }

    /*
     * Creates an Elastic Load Balancing target group. The target group specifies
     * how
     * the load balancer forward requests to instances in the group and how instance
     * health is checked.
     */
    public String createTargetGroup(String protocol, int port, String vpcId, String
targetGroupName) {
        CreateTargetGroupRequest targetGroupRequest =
CreateTargetGroupRequest.builder()
                .healthCheckPath("/healthcheck")
                .healthCheckTimeoutSeconds(5)
                .port(port)
                .vpcId(vpcId)
                .name(targetGroupName)
                .protocol(protocol)
                .build();
```

```
        CreateTargetGroupResponse targetGroupResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().createTargetGroup(targetGroupRequest);
        String targetGroupArn =
targetGroupResponse.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupArn();
        String targetGroup =
targetGroupResponse.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupName();
        System.out.println("The " + targetGroup + " was created with ARN" +
targetGroupArn);
        return targetGroupArn;
    }

    /*
     * Creates an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
     * subnets
     * and forwards requests to the specified target group.
     */
    public String createLoadBalancer(List<Subnet> subnetIds, String targetGroupARN,
String lbName, int port,
            String protocol) {
        try {
            List<String> subnetIdStrings = subnetIds.stream()
                    .map(Subnet::subnetId)
                    .collect(Collectors.toList());

            CreateLoadBalancerRequest balancerRequest =
CreateLoadBalancerRequest.builder()
                    .subnets(subnetIdStrings)
                    .name(lbName)
                    .scheme("internet-facing")
                    .build();

            // Create and wait for the load balancer to become available.
            CreateLoadBalancerResponse lsResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().createLoadBalancer(balancerRequest);
            String lbARN = lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn();

            ElasticLoadBalancingV2Waiter loadBalancerWaiter =
getLoadBalancerClient().waiter();
            DescribeLoadBalancersRequest request =
DescribeLoadBalancersRequest.builder()
                    .loadBalancerArns(lbARN)
                    .build();
```

```
            System.out.println("Waiting for Load Balancer " + lbName + " to become
 available.");
            WaiterResponse<DescribeLoadBalancersResponse> waiterResponse =
 loadBalancerWaiter
                    .waitUntilLoadBalancerAvailable(request);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println("Load Balancer " + lbName + " is available.");

            // Get the DNS name (endpoint) of the load balancer.
            String lbDNSName = lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).dnsName();
            System.out.println("*** Load Balancer DNS Name: " + lbDNSName);

            // Create a listener for the load balance.
            Action action = Action.builder()
                    .targetGroupArn(targetGroupARN)
                    .type("forward")
                    .build();

            CreateListenerRequest listenerRequest = CreateListenerRequest.builder()

 .loadBalancerArn(lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn())
                    .defaultActions(action)
                    .port(port)
                    .protocol(protocol)
                    .build();

            getLoadBalancerClient().createListener(listenerRequest);
            System.out.println("Created listener to forward traffic from load
 balancer " + lbName + " to target group "
                    + targetGroupARN);

            // Return the load balancer DNS name.
            return lbDNSName;

        } catch (ElasticLoadBalancingV2Exception e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

DynamoDB를 사용하여 추천 서비스를 시뮬레이션하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
public class Database {

    private static DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient;

    public static DynamoDbClient getDynamoDbClient() {
        if (dynamoDbClient == null) {
            dynamoDbClient = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return dynamoDbClient;
    }

    // Checks to see if the Amazon DynamoDB table exists.
    private boolean doesTableExist(String tableName) {
        try {
            // Describe the table and catch any exceptions.
            DescribeTableRequest describeTableRequest =
 DescribeTableRequest.builder()
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .build();

            getDynamoDbClient().describeTable(describeTableRequest);
            System.out.println("Table '" + tableName + "' exists.");
            return true;

        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.out.println("Table '" + tableName + "' does not exist.");
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Error checking table existence: " + e.getMessage());
        }
        return false;
    }

    /*
     * Creates a DynamoDB table to use a recommendation service. The table has a
     * hash key named 'MediaType' that defines the type of media recommended, such
     * as
     * Book or Movie, and a range key named 'ItemId' that, combined with the
     * MediaType,
     * forms a unique identifier for the recommended item.
     */
    public void createTable(String tableName, String fileName) throws IOException {
```

```
        // First check to see if the table exists.
        boolean doesExist = doesTableExist(tableName);
        if (!doesExist) {
            DynamoDbWaiter dbWaiter = getDynamoDbClient().waiter();
            CreateTableRequest createTableRequest = CreateTableRequest.builder()
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .attributeDefinitions(
                            AttributeDefinition.builder()
                                    .attributeName("MediaType")
                                    .attributeType(ScalarAttributeType.S)
                                    .build(),
                            AttributeDefinition.builder()
                                    .attributeName("ItemId")
                                    .attributeType(ScalarAttributeType.N)
                                    .build())
                    .keySchema(
                            KeySchemaElement.builder()
                                    .attributeName("MediaType")
                                    .keyType(KeyType.HASH)
                                    .build(),
                            KeySchemaElement.builder()
                                    .attributeName("ItemId")
                                    .keyType(KeyType.RANGE)
                                    .build())
                    .provisionedThroughput(
                            ProvisionedThroughput.builder()
                                    .readCapacityUnits(5L)
                                    .writeCapacityUnits(5L)
                                    .build())
                    .build();

            getDynamoDbClient().createTable(createTableRequest);
            System.out.println("Creating table " + tableName + "...");

            // Wait until the Amazon DynamoDB table is created.
            DescribeTableRequest tableRequest = DescribeTableRequest.builder()
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .build();

            WaiterResponse<DescribeTableResponse> waiterResponse =
dbWaiter.waitUntilTableExists(tableRequest);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println("Table " + tableName + " created.");
```

```
            // Add records to the table.
            populateTable(fileName, tableName);
        }
    }

    public void deleteTable(String tableName) {
        getDynamoDbClient().deleteTable(table -> table.tableName(tableName));
        System.out.println("Table " + tableName + " deleted.");
    }

    // Populates the table with data located in a JSON file using the DynamoDB
    // enhanced client.
    public void populateTable(String fileName, String tableName) throws IOException
 {
        DynamoDbEnhancedClient enhancedClient = DynamoDbEnhancedClient.builder()
                .dynamoDbClient(getDynamoDbClient())
                .build();
        ObjectMapper objectMapper = new ObjectMapper();
        File jsonFile = new File(fileName);
        JsonNode rootNode = objectMapper.readTree(jsonFile);

        DynamoDbTable<Recommendation> mappedTable = enhancedClient.table(tableName,
                TableSchema.fromBean(Recommendation.class));
        for (JsonNode currentNode : rootNode) {
            String mediaType = currentNode.path("MediaType").path("S").asText();
            int itemId = currentNode.path("ItemId").path("N").asInt();
            String title = currentNode.path("Title").path("S").asText();
            String creator = currentNode.path("Creator").path("S").asText();

            // Create a Recommendation object and set its properties.
            Recommendation rec = new Recommendation();
            rec.setMediaType(mediaType);
            rec.setItemId(itemId);
            rec.setTitle(title);
            rec.setCreator(creator);

            // Put the item into the DynamoDB table.
            mappedTable.putItem(rec); // Add the Recommendation to the list.
        }
        System.out.println("Added all records to the " + tableName);
    }
}
```

Systems Manager 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
public class ParameterHelper {

    String tableName = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-table";
    String dyntable = "doc-example-recommendation-service";
    String failureResponse = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-failure-response";
    String healthCheck = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-health-check";

    public void reset() {
        put(dyntable, tableName);
        put(failureResponse, "none");
        put(healthCheck, "shallow");
    }

    public void put(String name, String value) {
        SsmClient ssmClient = SsmClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        PutParameterRequest parameterRequest = PutParameterRequest.builder()
                .name(name)
                .value(value)
                .overwrite(true)
                .type("String")
                .build();

        ssmClient.putParameter(parameterRequest);
        System.out.printf("Setting demo parameter %s to '%s'.", name, value);
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - CreateInstanceProfile
  - CreateLaunchTemplate
  - CreateListener
  - CreateLoadBalancer

- CreateTargetGroup
- DeleteAutoScalingGroup
- DeleteInstanceProfile
- DeleteLaunchTemplate
- DeleteLoadBalancer
- DeleteTargetGroup
- DescribeAutoScalingGroups
- DescribeAvailabilityZones
- DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
- DescribeInstances
- DescribeLoadBalancers
- DescribeSubnets
- DescribeTargetGroups
- DescribeTargetHealth
- DescribeVpcs
- RebootInstances
- ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation
- TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

SDK for Java 2.x를 사용한 Amazon ECR 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon ECR에서를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello Amazon ECR

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon ECR을 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.EcrClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.EcrException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.ListImagesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.paginators.ListImagesIterable;

public class HelloECR {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
            Usage:    <repositoryName>

            Where:
               repositoryName - The name of the Amazon ECR repository.
            """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String repoName = args[0];
        EcrClient ecrClient = EcrClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .build();

        listImageTags(ecrClient, repoName);
    }
    public static void listImageTags(EcrClient ecrClient, String repoName){
        ListImagesRequest listImagesPaginator = ListImagesRequest.builder()
            .repositoryName(repoName)
```

```
            .build();

        ListImagesIterable imagesIterable =
 ecrClient.listImagesPaginator(listImagesPaginator);
        imagesIterable.stream()
            .flatMap(r -> r.imageIds().stream())
            .forEach(image -> System.out.println("The docker image tag is: "
 +image.imageTag()));
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 listImages를 참조하세요.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- Amazon ECR 리포지토리를 생성합니다.
- 리포지토리 정책을 설정합니다.
- 리포지토리 URI를 검색합니다.
- Amazon ECR 인증 토큰을 가져옵니다.
- Amazon ECR 리포지토리의 수명 주기 정책을 설정합니다.
- Amazon ECR 리포지토리에 Docker 이미지를 푸시합니다.
- Amazon ECR 리포지토리에 이미지가 있는지 확인합니다.
- 계정의 Amazon ECR 리포지토리를 나열하고 관련 세부 정보를 가져옵니다.
- Amazon ECR 리포지토리를 삭제합니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon ECR 기능을 시연하는 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.EcrException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.RepositoryPolicyNotFoundException;

import java.util.Scanner;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
 * This Java code example requires an IAM Role that has permissions to interact with
 the Amazon ECR service.
 *
 * To create an IAM role, see:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_roles_create.html
 *
 * This Java scenario example requires a local docker image named echo-text. Without
 a local image,
 * this Java program will not successfully run. For more information including how
 to create the local
 * image, see:
 *
 * /scenarios/basics/ecr/README
 *
 */
public class ECRScenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
```

```
            Usage: <iamRoleARN> <accountId>

            Where:
               iamRoleARN - The IAM role ARN that has the necessary permissions to
access and manage the Amazon ECR repository.
               accountId - Your AWS account number.
            """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            return;
        }

        ECRActions ecrActions = new ECRActions();
        String iamRole = args[0];
        String accountId = args[1];
        String localImageName;

        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        System.out.println("""
             The Amazon Elastic Container Registry (ECR) is a fully-managed Docker
container registry
             service provided by AWS. It allows developers and organizations to
securely
             store, manage, and deploy Docker container images.
             ECR provides a simple and scalable way to manage container images
throughout their lifecycle,
             from building and testing to production deployment.\s

             The `EcrAsyncClient` interface in the AWS SDK for Java 2.x provides a
set of methods to
             programmatically interact with the Amazon ECR service. This allows
developers to
             automate the storage, retrieval, and management of container images as
part of their application
             deployment pipelines. With ECR, teams can focus on building and
deploying their
             applications without having to worry about the underlying
infrastructure required to
             host and manage a container registry.

            This scenario walks you through how to perform key operations for this
service.
            Let's get started...
```

```
            You have two choices:
            1 - Run the entire program.
            2 - Delete an existing Amazon ECR repository named echo-text (created
 from a previous execution of
            this program that did not complete).
            """);

        while (true) {
            String input = scanner.nextLine();
            if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("1")) {
                System.out.println("Continuing with the program...");
                System.out.println("");
                break;
            } else if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("2")) {
                String repoName = "echo-text";
                ecrActions.deleteECRRepository(repoName);
                return;
            } else {
                // Handle invalid input.
                System.out.println("Invalid input. Please try again.");
            }
        }

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println("""
           1. Create an ECR repository.

           The first task is to ensure we have a local Docker image named echo-
text.
           If this image exists, then an Amazon ECR repository is created.

           An ECR repository is a private Docker container repository provided
           by Amazon Web Services (AWS). It is a managed service that makes it easy
           to store, manage, and deploy Docker container images.\s
           """ );

        // Ensure that a local docker image named echo-text exists.
        boolean doesExist = ecrActions.isEchoTextImagePresent();
        String repoName;
        if (!doesExist){
            System.out.println("The local image named echo-text does not exist");
```

```
            return;
        } else {
            localImageName = "echo-text";
            repoName = "echo-text";
        }

        try {
            String repoArn = ecrActions.createECRRepository(repoName);
            System.out.println("The ARN of the ECR repository is " + repoArn);

        } catch (IllegalArgumentException e) {
            System.err.println("Invalid repository name: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            System.err.println("An error occurred while creating the ECR repository:
" + e.getMessage());
            e.printStackTrace();
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("""
        2. Set an ECR repository policy.

        Setting an ECR repository policy using the `setRepositoryPolicy` function is
crucial for maintaining
        the security and integrity of your container images. The repository policy
allows you to
        define specific rules and restrictions for accessing and managing the images
stored within your ECR
        repository.
        """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            ecrActions.setRepoPolicy(repoName, iamRole);

        } catch (RepositoryPolicyNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.println("Invalid repository name: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
        } catch (EcrException e) {
            System.err.println("An ECR exception occurred: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
```

```
            System.err.println("An error occurred while creating the ECR repository:
" + e.getMessage());
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("""
        3. Display ECR repository policy.

        Now we will retrieve the ECR policy to ensure it was successfully set.
        """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            String policyText = ecrActions.getRepoPolicy(repoName);
            System.out.println("Policy Text:");
            System.out.println(policyText);

        } catch (EcrException e) {
            System.err.println("An ECR exception occurred: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            System.err.println("An error occurred while creating the ECR repository:
" + e.getMessage());
            return;
        }

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("""
        4. Retrieve an ECR authorization token.

        You need an authorization token to securely access and interact with the
Amazon ECR registry.
        The `getAuthorizationToken` method of the `EcrAsyncClient` is responsible
for securely accessing
        and interacting with an Amazon ECR repository. This operation is responsible
for obtaining a
        valid authorization token, which is required to authenticate your requests
to the ECR service.

        Without a valid authorization token, you would not be able to perform any
operations on the
```

```
        ECR repository, such as pushing, pulling, or managing your Docker images.

        """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
             ecrActions.getAuthToken();

        } catch (EcrException e) {
            System.err.println("An ECR exception occurred: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            System.err.println("An error occurred while retrieving the authorization
token: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("""
        5. Get the ECR Repository URI.

        The URI  of an Amazon ECR repository is important. When you want to deploy a
container image to
        a container orchestration platform like Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service
(EKS)
        or Amazon Elastic Container Service (ECS), you need to specify the full
image URI,
        which includes the ECR repository URI. This allows the container runtime to
pull the
        correct container image from the ECR repository.
       """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        try {
            ecrActions.getRepositoryURI(repoName);

        } catch (EcrException e) {
            System.err.println("An ECR exception occurred: " + e.getMessage());
            return;

        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            System.err.println("An error occurred while retrieving the URI: " +
e.getMessage());
            return;
```

```
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("""
            6. Set an ECR Lifecycle Policy.

            An ECR Lifecycle Policy is used to manage the lifecycle of Docker images
stored in your ECR repositories.
            These policies allow you to automatically remove old or unused Docker
images from your repositories,
            freeing up storage space and reducing costs.

            This example policy helps to maintain the size and efficiency of the
container registry
            by automatically removing older and potentially unused images, ensuring
that the
            storage is optimized and the registry remains up-to-date.
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            ecrActions.setLifeCyclePolicy(repoName);

        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            System.err.println("An error occurred while setting the lifecycle
policy: " + e.getMessage());
            e.printStackTrace();
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("""
        7. Push a docker image to the Amazon ECR Repository.

        The `pushImageCmd()` method pushes a local Docker image to an Amazon ECR
repository.
        It sets up the Docker client by connecting to the local Docker host using
the default port.
        It then retrieves the authorization token for the ECR repository by making a
call to the AWS SDK.

        The method uses the authorization token to create an `AuthConfig` object,
which is used to authenticate
```

```
        the Docker client when pushing the image. Finally, the method tags the
Docker image with the specified
        repository name and image tag, and then pushes the image to the ECR
repository using the Docker client.
        If the push operation is successful, the method prints a message indicating
that the image was pushed to ECR.
        """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        try {
            ecrActions.pushDockerImage(repoName, localImageName);

        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            System.err.println("An error occurred while pushing a local Docker image
to Amazon ECR: " + e.getMessage());
            e.printStackTrace();
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("8. Verify if the image is in the ECR Repository.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            ecrActions.verifyImage(repoName, localImageName);

        } catch (EcrException e) {
            System.err.println("An ECR exception occurred: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            System.err.println("An error occurred " + e.getMessage());
            e.printStackTrace();
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("9. As an optional step, you can interact with the image
in Amazon ECR by using the CLI.");
        System.out.println("Would you like to view instructions on how to use the
CLI to run the image? (y/n)");
        String ans = scanner.nextLine().trim();
        if (ans.equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
            String instructions = """
```

```
            1. Authenticate with ECR - Before you can pull the image from Amazon
 ECR, you need to authenticate with the registry. You can do this using the AWS CLI:

                aws ecr get-login-password --region us-east-1 | docker login --
username AWS --password-stdin %s.dkr.ecr.us-east-1.amazonaws.com

            2. Describe the image using this command:

               aws ecr describe-images --repository-name %s --image-ids imageTag=%s

            3. Run the Docker container and view the output using this command:

               docker run --rm %s.dkr.ecr.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/%s:%s
            """;

            instructions = String.format(instructions, accountId, repoName,
 localImageName, accountId, repoName, localImageName);
            System.out.println(instructions);
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("10. Delete the ECR Repository.");
        System.out.println(
        """
        If the repository isn't empty, you must either delete the contents of the
 repository
        or use the force option (used in this scenario) to delete the repository and
 have Amazon ECR delete all of its contents
        on your behalf.
        """);
        System.out.println("Would you like to delete the Amazon ECR Repository? (y/
n)");
        String delAns = scanner.nextLine().trim();
        if (delAns.equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
            System.out.println("You selected to delete the AWS ECR resources.");

            try {
                ecrActions.deleteECRRepository(repoName);

            } catch (EcrException e) {
                System.err.println("An ECR exception occurred: " + e.getMessage());
                return;
            } catch (RuntimeException e) {
```

```
                System.err.println("An error occurred while deleting the Docker
 image: " + e.getMessage());
                e.printStackTrace();
                return;
            }
        }

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("This concludes the Amazon ECR SDK scenario");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

   private static void waitForInputToContinue(Scanner scanner) {
       while (true) {
           System.out.println("");
           System.out.println("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:");
           String input = scanner.nextLine();

           if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("c")) {
               System.out.println("Continuing with the program...");
               System.out.println("");
               break;
           } else {
               // Handle invalid input.
               System.out.println("Invalid input. Please try again.");
          }
       }
   }
}
```

Amazon ECR SDK 메서드의 래퍼 클래스입니다.

```
import com.github.dockerjava.api.DockerClient;
import com.github.dockerjava.api.exception.DockerClientException;
import com.github.dockerjava.api.model.AuthConfig;
import com.github.dockerjava.api.model.Image;
import com.github.dockerjava.core.DockerClientBuilder;
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.client.config.ClientOverrideConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.async.SdkAsyncHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.nio.netty.NettyNioAsyncHttpClient;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.EcrAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.AuthorizationData;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.CreateRepositoryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.CreateRepositoryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.DeleteRepositoryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.DeleteRepositoryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.DescribeImagesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.DescribeImagesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.DescribeRepositoriesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.DescribeRepositoriesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.EcrException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.GetAuthorizationTokenResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.GetRepositoryPolicyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.GetRepositoryPolicyResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.ImageIdentifier;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.Repository;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.RepositoryPolicyNotFoundException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.SetRepositoryPolicyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.SetRepositoryPolicyResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.StartLifecyclePolicyPreviewRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.StartLifecyclePolicyPreviewResponse;
import com.github.dockerjava.api.command.DockerCmdExecFactory;
import com.github.dockerjava.netty.NettyDockerCmdExecFactory;
import java.time.Duration;
import java.util.Base64;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletionException;

public class ECRActions {
    private static EcrAsyncClient ecrClient;

    private static DockerClient dockerClient;

    private static Logger logger = LoggerFactory.getLogger(ECRActions.class);

    /**
     * Creates an Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR) repository.
     *
     * @param repoName the name of the repository to create.
     * @return the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the created repository, or an empty
 string if the operation failed.
```

```
    * @throws IllegalArgumentException     If repository name is invalid.
    * @throws RuntimeException             if an error occurs while creating the
repository.
    */
   public String createECRRepository(String repoName) {
       if (repoName == null || repoName.isEmpty()) {
           throw new IllegalArgumentException("Repository name cannot be null or
empty");
       }

       CreateRepositoryRequest request = CreateRepositoryRequest.builder()
           .repositoryName(repoName)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<CreateRepositoryResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().createRepository(request);
       try {
           CreateRepositoryResponse result = response.join();
           if (result != null) {
               System.out.println("The " + repoName + " repository was created
successfully.");
               return result.repository().repositoryArn();
           } else {
               throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected response type");
           }
       } catch (CompletionException e) {
           Throwable cause = e.getCause();
           if (cause instanceof EcrException ex) {
               if
("RepositoryAlreadyExistsException".equals(ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode())) {
                   System.out.println("The Amazon ECR repository already exists,
moving on...");
                   DescribeRepositoriesRequest describeRequest =
DescribeRepositoriesRequest.builder()
                       .repositoryNames(repoName)
                       .build();
                   DescribeRepositoriesResponse describeResponse =
getAsyncClient().describeRepositories(describeRequest).join();
                   return describeResponse.repositories().get(0).repositoryArn();
               } else {
                   throw new RuntimeException(ex);
               }
           } else {
               throw new RuntimeException(e);
```

```
            }
        }
    }

    /**
     * Deletes an ECR (Elastic Container Registry) repository.
     *
     * @param repoName the name of the repository to delete.
     * @throws IllegalArgumentException if the repository name is null or empty.
     * @throws EcrException if there is an error deleting the repository.
     * @throws RuntimeException if an unexpected error occurs during the deletion
process.
     */
    public void deleteECRRepository(String repoName) {
        if (repoName == null || repoName.isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Repository name cannot be null or
empty");
        }

        DeleteRepositoryRequest repositoryRequest =
DeleteRepositoryRequest.builder()
            .force(true)
            .repositoryName(repoName)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<DeleteRepositoryResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().deleteRepository(repositoryRequest);
        response.whenComplete((deleteRepositoryResponse, ex) -> {
            if (deleteRepositoryResponse != null) {
                System.out.println("You have successfully deleted the " + repoName +
" repository");
            } else {
                Throwable cause = ex.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof EcrException) {
                    throw (EcrException) cause;
                } else {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause);
                }
            }
        });

        // Wait for the CompletableFuture to complete
        response.join();
```

```
    }



    private static DockerClient getDockerClient() {
        String osName = System.getProperty("os.name");
        if (osName.startsWith("Windows")) {
            // Make sure Docker Desktop is running.
            String dockerHost = "tcp://localhost:2375"; // Use the Docker Desktop
default port.
            DockerCmdExecFactory dockerCmdExecFactory = new
NettyDockerCmdExecFactory().withReadTimeout(20000).withConnectTimeout(20000);
            dockerClient =
DockerClientBuilder.getInstance(dockerHost).withDockerCmdExecFactory(dockerCmdExecFactory).
        } else {
            dockerClient = DockerClientBuilder.getInstance().build();
        }
        return dockerClient;
    }

    /**
     * Retrieves an asynchronous Amazon Elastic Container Registry (ECR) client.
     *
     * @return the configured ECR asynchronous client.
     */
    private static EcrAsyncClient getAsyncClient() {

        /*
         The `NettyNioAsyncHttpClient` class is part of the AWS SDK for Java,
version 2,
         and it is designed to provide a high-performance, asynchronous HTTP client
for interacting with AWS services.
         It uses the Netty framework to handle the underlying network communication
and the Java NIO API to
         provide a non-blocking, event-driven approach to HTTP requests and
responses.
         */
        SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
            .maxConcurrency(50)  // Adjust as needed.
            .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the connection
timeout.
            .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the read timeout.
            .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the write timeout.
            .build();
```

```
        ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
 ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
            .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))  // Set the overall API call
 timeout.
            .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))  // Set the individual
 call attempt timeout.
            .build();

        if (ecrClient == null) {
            ecrClient = EcrAsyncClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                .build();
        }
        return ecrClient;
    }

    /**
     * Sets the lifecycle policy for the specified repository.
     *
     * @param repoName the name of the repository for which to set the lifecycle
 policy.
     */
    public void setLifeCyclePolicy(String repoName) {
        /*
           This policy helps to maintain the size and efficiency of the container
 registry
           by automatically removing older and potentially unused images,
           ensuring that the storage is optimized and the registry remains up-to-
date.
         */
        String polText = """
             {
             "rules": [
                 {
                     "rulePriority": 1,
                     "description": "Expire images older than 14 days",
                     "selection": {
                         "tagStatus": "any",
                         "countType": "sinceImagePushed",
                         "countUnit": "days",
                         "countNumber": 14
```

```
                    },
                    "action": {
                        "type": "expire"
                    }
                }
            ]
            }
            """;

        StartLifecyclePolicyPreviewRequest lifecyclePolicyPreviewRequest =
StartLifecyclePolicyPreviewRequest.builder()
            .lifecyclePolicyText(polText)
            .repositoryName(repoName)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<StartLifecyclePolicyPreviewResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().startLifecyclePolicyPreview(lifecyclePolicyPreviewRequest);
        response.whenComplete((lifecyclePolicyPreviewResponse, ex) -> {
            if (lifecyclePolicyPreviewResponse != null) {
                System.out.println("Lifecycle policy preview started
successfully.");
            } else {
                if (ex.getCause() instanceof EcrException) {
                    throw (EcrException) ex.getCause();
                } else {
                    String errorMessage = "Unexpected error occurred: " +
ex.getMessage();
                    throw new RuntimeException(errorMessage, ex);
                }
            }
        });
        // Wait for the CompletableFuture to complete.
        response.join();
    }

    /**
     * Verifies the existence of an image in an Amazon Elastic Container Registry
(Amazon ECR) repository asynchronously.
     *
     * @param repositoryName The name of the Amazon ECR repository.
     * @param imageTag       The tag of the image to verify.
     * @throws EcrException             if there is an error retrieving the image
information from Amazon ECR.
```

```
     * @throws CompletionException      if the asynchronous operation completes
 exceptionally.
     */
    public void verifyImage(String repositoryName, String imageTag) {
        DescribeImagesRequest request = DescribeImagesRequest.builder()
            .repositoryName(repositoryName)
            .imageIds(ImageIdentifier.builder().imageTag(imageTag).build())
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<DescribeImagesResponse> response =
 getAsyncClient().describeImages(request);
        response.whenComplete((describeImagesResponse, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                if (ex instanceof CompletionException) {
                    Throwable cause = ex.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof EcrException) {
                        throw (EcrException) cause;
                    } else {
                        throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error: " +
 cause.getMessage(), cause);
                    }
                } else {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error: " +
 ex.getCause());
                }
            } else if (describeImagesResponse != null && !
describeImagesResponse.imageDetails().isEmpty()) {
                System.out.println("Image is present in the repository.");
            } else {
                System.out.println("Image is not present in the repository.");
            }
        });

        // Wait for the CompletableFuture to complete.
        response.join();
    }

    /**
     * Retrieves the repository URI for the specified repository name.
     *
     * @param repoName the name of the repository to retrieve the URI for.
     * @return the repository URI for the specified repository name.
     * @throws EcrException        if there is an error retrieving the repository
 information.
```

```
    * @throws CompletionException if the asynchronous operation completes
exceptionally.
    */
   public void getRepositoryURI(String repoName) {
       DescribeRepositoriesRequest request = DescribeRepositoriesRequest.builder()
           .repositoryNames(repoName)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<DescribeRepositoriesResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().describeRepositories(request);
       response.whenComplete((describeRepositoriesResponse, ex) -> {
           if (ex != null) {
               Throwable cause = ex.getCause();
               if (cause instanceof InterruptedException) {
                   Thread.currentThread().interrupt();
                   String errorMessage = "Thread interrupted while waiting for
asynchronous operation: " + cause.getMessage();
                   throw new RuntimeException(errorMessage, cause);
               } else if (cause instanceof EcrException) {
                   throw (EcrException) cause;
               } else {
                   String errorMessage = "Unexpected error: " + cause.getMessage();
                   throw new RuntimeException(errorMessage, cause);
               }
           } else {
               if (describeRepositoriesResponse != null) {
                   if (!describeRepositoriesResponse.repositories().isEmpty()) {
                       String repositoryUri =
describeRepositoriesResponse.repositories().get(0).repositoryUri();
                       System.out.println("Repository URI found: " +
repositoryUri);
                   } else {
                       System.out.println("No repositories found for the given
name.");
                   }
               } else {
                   System.err.println("No response received from
describeRepositories.");
               }
           }
       });
       response.join();
   }
```

```
   /**
    * Retrieves the authorization token for Amazon Elastic Container Registry
(ECR).
    * This method makes an asynchronous call to the ECR client to retrieve the
authorization token.
    * If the operation is successful, the method prints the token to the console.
    * If an exception occurs, the method handles the exception and prints the error
message.
    *
    * @throws EcrException     if there is an error retrieving the authorization
token from ECR.
    * @throws RuntimeException if there is an unexpected error during the
operation.
    */
   public void getAuthToken() {
       CompletableFuture<GetAuthorizationTokenResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().getAuthorizationToken();
       response.whenComplete((authorizationTokenResponse, ex) -> {
           if (authorizationTokenResponse != null) {
               AuthorizationData authorizationData =
authorizationTokenResponse.authorizationData().get(0);
               String token = authorizationData.authorizationToken();
               if (!token.isEmpty()) {
                   System.out.println("The token was successfully retrieved.");
               }
           } else {
               if (ex.getCause() instanceof EcrException) {
                   throw (EcrException) ex.getCause();
               } else {
                   String errorMessage = "Unexpected error occurred: " +
ex.getMessage();
                   throw new RuntimeException(errorMessage, ex); // Rethrow the
exception
               }
           }
       });
       response.join();
   }

   /**
    * Gets the repository policy for the specified repository.
    *
    * @param repoName the name of the repository.
```

```
    * @throws EcrException if an AWS error occurs while getting the repository
policy.
    */
   public String getRepoPolicy(String repoName) {
       if (repoName == null || repoName.isEmpty()) {
           throw new IllegalArgumentException("Repository name cannot be null or
empty");
       }

       GetRepositoryPolicyRequest getRepositoryPolicyRequest =
GetRepositoryPolicyRequest.builder()
           .repositoryName(repoName)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<GetRepositoryPolicyResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().getRepositoryPolicy(getRepositoryPolicyRequest);
       response.whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
           if (resp != null) {
               System.out.println("Repository policy retrieved successfully.");
           } else {
               if (ex.getCause() instanceof EcrException) {
                   throw (EcrException) ex.getCause();
               } else {
                   String errorMessage = "Unexpected error occurred: " +
ex.getMessage();
                   throw new RuntimeException(errorMessage, ex);
               }
           }
       });

       GetRepositoryPolicyResponse result = response.join();
       return result != null ? result.policyText() : null;
   }

   /**
    * Sets the repository policy for the specified ECR repository.
    *
    * @param repoName the name of the ECR repository.
    * @param iamRole  the IAM role to be granted access to the repository.
    * @throws RepositoryPolicyNotFoundException if the repository policy does not
exist.
    * @throws EcrException                      if there is an unexpected error
setting the repository policy.
    */
```

```
   public void setRepoPolicy(String repoName, String iamRole) {
       /*
         This example policy document grants the specified AWS principal the
permission to perform the
         `ecr:BatchGetImage` action. This policy is designed to allow the specified
principal
         to retrieve Docker images from the ECR repository.
        */
       String policyDocumentTemplate = """
            {
             "Version" : "2012-10-17",
             "Statement" : [ {
               "Sid" : "new statement",
               "Effect" : "Allow",
               "Principal" : {
                 "AWS" : "%s"
               },
               "Action" : "ecr:BatchGetImage"
             } ]
           }
            """;

       String policyDocument = String.format(policyDocumentTemplate, iamRole);
       SetRepositoryPolicyRequest setRepositoryPolicyRequest =
SetRepositoryPolicyRequest.builder()
           .repositoryName(repoName)
           .policyText(policyDocument)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<SetRepositoryPolicyResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().setRepositoryPolicy(setRepositoryPolicyRequest);
       response.whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
           if (resp != null) {
               System.out.println("Repository policy set successfully.");
           } else {
               Throwable cause = ex.getCause();
               if (cause instanceof RepositoryPolicyNotFoundException) {
                   throw (RepositoryPolicyNotFoundException) cause;
               } else if (cause instanceof EcrException) {
                   throw (EcrException) cause;
               } else {
                   String errorMessage = "Unexpected error: " + cause.getMessage();
                   throw new RuntimeException(errorMessage, cause);
               }
```

```
            }
        });
        response.join();
    }

    /**
     * Pushes a Docker image to an Amazon Elastic Container Registry (ECR)
repository.
     *
     * @param repoName  the name of the ECR repository to push the image to.
     * @param imageName the name of the Docker image.
     */
    public void pushDockerImage(String repoName, String imageName) {
        System.out.println("Pushing " + imageName + " to Amazon ECR will take a few
seconds.");
        CompletableFuture<AuthConfig> authResponseFuture =
getAsyncClient().getAuthorizationToken()
            .thenApply(response -> {
                String token =
response.authorizationData().get(0).authorizationToken();
                String decodedToken = new String(Base64.getDecoder().decode(token));
                String password = decodedToken.substring(4);

                DescribeRepositoriesResponse descrRepoResponse =
getAsyncClient().describeRepositories(b -> b.repositoryNames(repoName)).join();
                Repository repoData =
descrRepoResponse.repositories().stream().filter(r ->
r.repositoryName().equals(repoName)).findFirst().orElse(null);
                assert repoData != null;
                String registryURL = repoData.repositoryUri().split("/")[0];

                AuthConfig authConfig = new AuthConfig()
                    .withUsername("AWS")
                    .withPassword(password)
                    .withRegistryAddress(registryURL);
                return authConfig;
            })
            .thenCompose(authConfig -> {
                DescribeRepositoriesResponse descrRepoResponse =
getAsyncClient().describeRepositories(b -> b.repositoryNames(repoName)).join();
                Repository repoData =
descrRepoResponse.repositories().stream().filter(r ->
r.repositoryName().equals(repoName)).findFirst().orElse(null);
```

```
                getDockerClient().tagImageCmd(imageName + ":latest",
 repoData.repositoryUri() + ":latest", imageName).exec();
                try {

 getDockerClient().pushImageCmd(repoData.repositoryUri()).withTag("echo-
text").withAuthConfig(authConfig).start().awaitCompletion();
                    System.out.println("The " + imageName + " was pushed to ECR");

                } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                    throw (RuntimeException) e.getCause();
                }
                return CompletableFuture.completedFuture(authConfig);
            });

        authResponseFuture.join();
    }

    // Make sure local image echo-text exists.
    public boolean isEchoTextImagePresent() {
        try {
            List<Image> images = getDockerClient().listImagesCmd().exec();
            boolean helloWorldFound = false;
            for (Image image : images) {
                String[] repoTags = image.getRepoTags();
                if (repoTags != null) {
                    for (String tag : repoTags) {
                        if (tag.startsWith("echo-text")) {
                            System.out.println(tag);
                            helloWorldFound = true;
                        }
                    }
                }
            }
            if (helloWorldFound) {
                System.out.println("The local image named echo-text exists.");
                return true;
            } else {
                System.out.println("The local image named echo-text does not
 exist.");
                return false;
            }
        } catch (DockerClientException ex) {
            logger.error("ERROR: " + ex.getMessage());
            return false;
```

```
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - CreateRepository
  - DeleteRepository
  - DescribeImages
  - DescribeRepositories
  - GetAuthorizationToken
  - GetRepositoryPolicy
  - SetRepositoryPolicy
  - StartLifecyclePolicyPreview

작업

`CreateRepository`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateRepository`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Creates an Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR) repository.
     *
     * @param repoName the name of the repository to create.
     * @return the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the created repository, or an empty
string if the operation failed.
     * @throws IllegalArgumentException     If repository name is invalid.
     * @throws RuntimeException             if an error occurs while creating the
repository.
```

```
    */
   public String createECRRepository(String repoName) {
       if (repoName == null || repoName.isEmpty()) {
           throw new IllegalArgumentException("Repository name cannot be null or
empty");
       }

       CreateRepositoryRequest request = CreateRepositoryRequest.builder()
           .repositoryName(repoName)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<CreateRepositoryResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().createRepository(request);
       try {
           CreateRepositoryResponse result = response.join();
           if (result != null) {
               System.out.println("The " + repoName + " repository was created
successfully.");
               return result.repository().repositoryArn();
           } else {
               throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected response type");
           }
       } catch (CompletionException e) {
           Throwable cause = e.getCause();
           if (cause instanceof EcrException ex) {
               if
("RepositoryAlreadyExistsException".equals(ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode())) {
                   System.out.println("The Amazon ECR repository already exists,
moving on...");
                   DescribeRepositoriesRequest describeRequest =
DescribeRepositoriesRequest.builder()
                       .repositoryNames(repoName)
                       .build();
                   DescribeRepositoriesResponse describeResponse =
getAsyncClient().describeRepositories(describeRequest).join();
                   return describeResponse.repositories().get(0).repositoryArn();
               } else {
                   throw new RuntimeException(ex);
               }
           } else {
               throw new RuntimeException(e);
           }
       }
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateRepository를 참조하세요.

DeleteRepository

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteRepository의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Deletes an ECR (Elastic Container Registry) repository.
    *
    * @param repoName the name of the repository to delete.
    * @throws IllegalArgumentException if the repository name is null or empty.
    * @throws EcrException if there is an error deleting the repository.
    * @throws RuntimeException if an unexpected error occurs during the deletion
process.
    */
   public void deleteECRRepository(String repoName) {
       if (repoName == null || repoName.isEmpty()) {
           throw new IllegalArgumentException("Repository name cannot be null or
empty");
       }

       DeleteRepositoryRequest repositoryRequest =
DeleteRepositoryRequest.builder()
           .force(true)
           .repositoryName(repoName)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<DeleteRepositoryResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().deleteRepository(repositoryRequest);
       response.whenComplete((deleteRepositoryResponse, ex) -> {
           if (deleteRepositoryResponse != null) {
```

```
                System.out.println("You have successfully deleted the " + repoName +
" repository");
            } else {
                Throwable cause = ex.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof EcrException) {
                    throw (EcrException) cause;
                } else {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause);
                }
            }
        });

        // Wait for the CompletableFuture to complete
        response.join();
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteRepository를 참조하세요.

`DescribeImages`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeImages`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Verifies the existence of an image in an Amazon Elastic Container Registry
(Amazon ECR) repository asynchronously.
     *
     * @param repositoryName The name of the Amazon ECR repository.
     * @param imageTag       The tag of the image to verify.
     * @throws EcrException             if there is an error retrieving the image
information from Amazon ECR.
     * @throws CompletionException      if the asynchronous operation completes
exceptionally.
```

```
     */
    public void verifyImage(String repositoryName, String imageTag) {
        DescribeImagesRequest request = DescribeImagesRequest.builder()
            .repositoryName(repositoryName)
            .imageIds(ImageIdentifier.builder().imageTag(imageTag).build())
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<DescribeImagesResponse> response =
 getAsyncClient().describeImages(request);
        response.whenComplete((describeImagesResponse, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                if (ex instanceof CompletionException) {
                    Throwable cause = ex.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof EcrException) {
                        throw (EcrException) cause;
                    } else {
                        throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error: " +
 cause.getMessage(), cause);
                    }
                } else {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error: " +
 ex.getCause());
                }
            } else if (describeImagesResponse != null && !
describeImagesResponse.imageDetails().isEmpty()) {
                System.out.println("Image is present in the repository.");
            } else {
                System.out.println("Image is not present in the repository.");
            }
        });

        // Wait for the CompletableFuture to complete.
        response.join();
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeImages를 참조하십시오.

DescribeRepositories

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeRepositories의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Retrieves the repository URI for the specified repository name.
    *
    * @param repoName the name of the repository to retrieve the URI for.
    * @return the repository URI for the specified repository name.
    * @throws EcrException        if there is an error retrieving the repository
information.
    * @throws CompletionException if the asynchronous operation completes
exceptionally.
    */
   public void getRepositoryURI(String repoName) {
       DescribeRepositoriesRequest request = DescribeRepositoriesRequest.builder()
           .repositoryNames(repoName)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<DescribeRepositoriesResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().describeRepositories(request);
       response.whenComplete((describeRepositoriesResponse, ex) -> {
           if (ex != null) {
               Throwable cause = ex.getCause();
               if (cause instanceof InterruptedException) {
                   Thread.currentThread().interrupt();
                   String errorMessage = "Thread interrupted while waiting for
asynchronous operation: " + cause.getMessage();
                   throw new RuntimeException(errorMessage, cause);
               } else if (cause instanceof EcrException) {
                   throw (EcrException) cause;
               } else {
                   String errorMessage = "Unexpected error: " + cause.getMessage();
                   throw new RuntimeException(errorMessage, cause);
               }
           } else {
               if (describeRepositoriesResponse != null) {
                   if (!describeRepositoriesResponse.repositories().isEmpty()) {
```

```
                        String repositoryUri =
describeRepositoriesResponse.repositories().get(0).repositoryUri();
                        System.out.println("Repository URI found: " +
repositoryUri);
                    } else {
                        System.out.println("No repositories found for the given
name.");
                    }
                } else {
                    System.err.println("No response received from
describeRepositories.");
                }
            }
        });
        response.join();
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeRepositories를 참조하세요.

GetAuthorizationToken

다음 코드 예시는 GetAuthorizationToken의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Retrieves the authorization token for Amazon Elastic Container Registry
(ECR).
     * This method makes an asynchronous call to the ECR client to retrieve the
authorization token.
     * If the operation is successful, the method prints the token to the console.
     * If an exception occurs, the method handles the exception and prints the error
message.
     *
```

```
    * @throws EcrException     if there is an error retrieving the authorization
token from ECR.
    * @throws RuntimeException if there is an unexpected error during the
operation.
    */
   public void getAuthToken() {
       CompletableFuture<GetAuthorizationTokenResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().getAuthorizationToken();
       response.whenComplete((authorizationTokenResponse, ex) -> {
           if (authorizationTokenResponse != null) {
               AuthorizationData authorizationData =
authorizationTokenResponse.authorizationData().get(0);
               String token = authorizationData.authorizationToken();
               if (!token.isEmpty()) {
                   System.out.println("The token was successfully retrieved.");
               }
           } else {
               if (ex.getCause() instanceof EcrException) {
                   throw (EcrException) ex.getCause();
               } else {
                   String errorMessage = "Unexpected error occurred: " +
ex.getMessage();
                   throw new RuntimeException(errorMessage, ex); // Rethrow the
exception
               }
           }
       });
       response.join();
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetAuthorizationToken을 참조하세요.

GetRepositoryPolicy

다음 코드 예시는 GetRepositoryPolicy의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Gets the repository policy for the specified repository.
    *
    * @param repoName the name of the repository.
    * @throws EcrException if an AWS error occurs while getting the repository
policy.
    */
   public String getRepoPolicy(String repoName) {
       if (repoName == null || repoName.isEmpty()) {
           throw new IllegalArgumentException("Repository name cannot be null or
empty");
       }

       GetRepositoryPolicyRequest getRepositoryPolicyRequest =
GetRepositoryPolicyRequest.builder()
           .repositoryName(repoName)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<GetRepositoryPolicyResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().getRepositoryPolicy(getRepositoryPolicyRequest);
       response.whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
           if (resp != null) {
               System.out.println("Repository policy retrieved successfully.");
           } else {
               if (ex.getCause() instanceof EcrException) {
                   throw (EcrException) ex.getCause();
               } else {
                   String errorMessage = "Unexpected error occurred: " +
ex.getMessage();
                   throw new RuntimeException(errorMessage, ex);
               }
           }
       });
```

```
        GetRepositoryPolicyResponse result = response.join();
        return result != null ? result.policyText() : null;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetRepositoryPolicy를 참조하세요.

PushImageCmd

다음 코드 예시는 PushImageCmd의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Pushes a Docker image to an Amazon Elastic Container Registry (ECR)
repository.
     *
     * @param repoName  the name of the ECR repository to push the image to.
     * @param imageName the name of the Docker image.
     */
    public void pushDockerImage(String repoName, String imageName) {
        System.out.println("Pushing " + imageName + " to Amazon ECR will take a few
seconds.");
        CompletableFuture<AuthConfig> authResponseFuture =
getAsyncClient().getAuthorizationToken()
            .thenApply(response -> {
                String token =
response.authorizationData().get(0).authorizationToken();
                String decodedToken = new String(Base64.getDecoder().decode(token));
                String password = decodedToken.substring(4);

                DescribeRepositoriesResponse descrRepoResponse =
getAsyncClient().describeRepositories(b -> b.repositoryNames(repoName)).join();
                Repository repoData =
descrRepoResponse.repositories().stream().filter(r ->
r.repositoryName().equals(repoName)).findFirst().orElse(null);
```

```
                assert repoData != null;
                String registryURL = repoData.repositoryUri().split("/")[0];

                AuthConfig authConfig = new AuthConfig()
                    .withUsername("AWS")
                    .withPassword(password)
                    .withRegistryAddress(registryURL);
                return authConfig;
            })
            .thenCompose(authConfig -> {
                DescribeRepositoriesResponse descrRepoResponse =
 getAsyncClient().describeRepositories(b -> b.repositoryNames(repoName)).join();
                Repository repoData =
 descrRepoResponse.repositories().stream().filter(r ->
 r.repositoryName().equals(repoName)).findFirst().orElse(null);
                getDockerClient().tagImageCmd(imageName + ":latest",
 repoData.repositoryUri() + ":latest", imageName).exec();
                try {

 getDockerClient().pushImageCmd(repoData.repositoryUri()).withTag("echo-
text").withAuthConfig(authConfig).start().awaitCompletion();
                    System.out.println("The " + imageName + " was pushed to ECR");

                } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                    throw (RuntimeException) e.getCause();
                }
                return CompletableFuture.completedFuture(authConfig);
            });

        authResponseFuture.join();
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 PushImageCmd를 참조하세요.

SetRepositoryPolicy

다음 코드 예시는 SetRepositoryPolicy의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Sets the repository policy for the specified ECR repository.
    *
    * @param repoName the name of the ECR repository.
    * @param iamRole  the IAM role to be granted access to the repository.
    * @throws RepositoryPolicyNotFoundException if the repository policy does not
exist.
    * @throws EcrException                      if there is an unexpected error
setting the repository policy.
    */
   public void setRepoPolicy(String repoName, String iamRole) {
       /*
         This example policy document grants the specified AWS principal the
permission to perform the
         `ecr:BatchGetImage` action. This policy is designed to allow the specified
principal
         to retrieve Docker images from the ECR repository.
        */
       String policyDocumentTemplate = """
            {
             "Version" : "2012-10-17",
             "Statement" : [ {
               "Sid" : "new statement",
               "Effect" : "Allow",
               "Principal" : {
                 "AWS" : "%s"
               },
               "Action" : "ecr:BatchGetImage"
             } ]
           }
            """;

       String policyDocument = String.format(policyDocumentTemplate, iamRole);
```

```
        SetRepositoryPolicyRequest setRepositoryPolicyRequest =
SetRepositoryPolicyRequest.builder()
            .repositoryName(repoName)
            .policyText(policyDocument)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<SetRepositoryPolicyResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().setRepositoryPolicy(setRepositoryPolicyRequest);
        response.whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
            if (resp != null) {
                System.out.println("Repository policy set successfully.");
            } else {
                Throwable cause = ex.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof RepositoryPolicyNotFoundException) {
                    throw (RepositoryPolicyNotFoundException) cause;
                } else if (cause instanceof EcrException) {
                    throw (EcrException) cause;
                } else {
                    String errorMessage = "Unexpected error: " + cause.getMessage();
                    throw new RuntimeException(errorMessage, cause);
                }
            }
        });
        response.join();
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 SetRepositoryPolicy를 참조하세요.

`StartLifecyclePolicyPreview`

다음 코드 예시는 `StartLifecyclePolicyPreview`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
```

```
    * Verifies the existence of an image in an Amazon Elastic Container Registry
 (Amazon ECR) repository asynchronously.
    *
    * @param repositoryName The name of the Amazon ECR repository.
    * @param imageTag       The tag of the image to verify.
    * @throws EcrException             if there is an error retrieving the image
 information from Amazon ECR.
    * @throws CompletionException      if the asynchronous operation completes
 exceptionally.
    */
   public void verifyImage(String repositoryName, String imageTag) {
       DescribeImagesRequest request = DescribeImagesRequest.builder()
           .repositoryName(repositoryName)
           .imageIds(ImageIdentifier.builder().imageTag(imageTag).build())
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<DescribeImagesResponse> response =
 getAsyncClient().describeImages(request);
       response.whenComplete((describeImagesResponse, ex) -> {
           if (ex != null) {
               if (ex instanceof CompletionException) {
                   Throwable cause = ex.getCause();
                   if (cause instanceof EcrException) {
                       throw (EcrException) cause;
                   } else {
                       throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error: " +
 cause.getMessage(), cause);
                   }
               } else {
                   throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error: " +
 ex.getCause());
               }
           } else if (describeImagesResponse != null && !
describeImagesResponse.imageDetails().isEmpty()) {
               System.out.println("Image is present in the repository.");
           } else {
               System.out.println("Image is not present in the repository.");
           }
       });

       // Wait for the CompletableFuture to complete.
       response.join();
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 StartLifecyclePolicyPreview를 참조하세요.

Java 2.x용 SDK를 사용하는 Amazon ECS 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x Amazon ECS에서를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`CreateCluster`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateCluster`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.EcsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.ExecuteCommandConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.ExecuteCommandLogging;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.ClusterConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.CreateClusterResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.EcsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.CreateClusterRequest;
```

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class CreateCluster {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                   <clusterName>\s

                Where:
                   clusterName - The name of the ECS cluster to create.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String clusterName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        EcsClient ecsClient = EcsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        String clusterArn = createGivenCluster(ecsClient, clusterName);
        System.out.println("The cluster ARN is " + clusterArn);
        ecsClient.close();
    }

    public static String createGivenCluster(EcsClient ecsClient, String clusterName)
 {
        try {
            ExecuteCommandConfiguration commandConfiguration =
 ExecuteCommandConfiguration.builder()
                    .logging(ExecuteCommandLogging.DEFAULT)
                    .build();
```

```
            ClusterConfiguration clusterConfiguration =
 ClusterConfiguration.builder()
                    .executeCommandConfiguration(commandConfiguration)
                    .build();

            CreateClusterRequest clusterRequest = CreateClusterRequest.builder()
                    .clusterName(clusterName)
                    .configuration(clusterConfiguration)
                    .build();

            CreateClusterResponse response =
 ecsClient.createCluster(clusterRequest);
            return response.cluster().clusterArn();

        } catch (EcsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateCluster를 참조하세요.

`CreateService`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateService`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.EcsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.AwsVpcConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.NetworkConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.CreateServiceRequest;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.LaunchType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.CreateServiceResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.EcsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class CreateService {
        public static void main(String[] args) {
                final String usage = """

                                Usage:
                                  <clusterName> <serviceName> <securityGroups>
 <subnets> <taskDefinition>

                                Where:
                                  clusterName - The name of the ECS cluster.
                                  serviceName - The name of the ECS service to
 create.
                                  securityGroups - The name of the security group.
                                  subnets - The name of the subnet.
                                  taskDefinition - The name of the task definition.
                                """;

                if (args.length != 5) {
                        System.out.println(usage);
                        System.exit(1);
                }

                String clusterName = args[0];
                String serviceName = args[1];
                String securityGroups = args[2];
                String subnets = args[3];
                String taskDefinition = args[4];
                Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
                EcsClient ecsClient = EcsClient.builder()
                                .region(region)
                                .build();
```

```
                String serviceArn = createNewService(ecsClient, clusterName,
serviceName, securityGroups, subnets,
                                taskDefinition);
                System.out.println("The ARN of the service is " + serviceArn);
                ecsClient.close();
        }

        public static String createNewService(EcsClient ecsClient,
                        String clusterName,
                        String serviceName,
                        String securityGroups,
                        String subnets,
                        String taskDefinition) {

                try {
                        AwsVpcConfiguration vpcConfiguration =
AwsVpcConfiguration.builder()
                                        .securityGroups(securityGroups)
                                        .subnets(subnets)
                                        .build();

                        NetworkConfiguration configuration =
NetworkConfiguration.builder()
                                        .awsvpcConfiguration(vpcConfiguration)
                                        .build();

                        CreateServiceRequest serviceRequest =
CreateServiceRequest.builder()
                                        .cluster(clusterName)
                                        .networkConfiguration(configuration)
                                        .desiredCount(1)
                                        .launchType(LaunchType.FARGATE)
                                        .serviceName(serviceName)
                                        .taskDefinition(taskDefinition)
                                        .build();

                        CreateServiceResponse response =
ecsClient.createService(serviceRequest);
                        return response.service().serviceArn();

                } catch (EcsException e) {
                        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                        System.exit(1);
                }
```

```
                return "";
        }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateService를 참조하세요.

DeleteService

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteService의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.EcsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.DeleteServiceRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.EcsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */

public class DeleteService {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                  <clusterName> <serviceArn>\s

                Where:
                  clusterName - The name of the ECS cluster.
```

```
                  serviceArn - The ARN of the ECS service.
                """";

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String clusterName = args[0];
        String serviceArn = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        EcsClient ecsClient = EcsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        deleteSpecificService(ecsClient, clusterName, serviceArn);
        ecsClient.close();
    }

    public static void deleteSpecificService(EcsClient ecsClient, String
 clusterName, String serviceArn) {
        try {
            DeleteServiceRequest serviceRequest = DeleteServiceRequest.builder()
                    .cluster(clusterName)
                    .service(serviceArn)
                    .build();

            ecsClient.deleteService(serviceRequest);
            System.out.println("The Service was successfully deleted");

        } catch (EcsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteService를 참조하세요.

DescribeClusters

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeClusters의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.EcsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.DescribeClustersRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.DescribeClustersResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.Cluster;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.EcsException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DescribeClusters {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                  <clusterArn> \s

                Where:
                  clusterArn - The ARN of the ECS cluster to describe.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String clusterArn = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
```

```
        EcsClient ecsClient = EcsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        descCluster(ecsClient, clusterArn);
    }

    public static void descCluster(EcsClient ecsClient, String clusterArn) {
        try {
            DescribeClustersRequest clustersRequest =
 DescribeClustersRequest.builder()
                    .clusters(clusterArn)
                    .build();

            DescribeClustersResponse response =
 ecsClient.describeClusters(clustersRequest);
            List<Cluster> clusters = response.clusters();
            for (Cluster cluster : clusters) {
                System.out.println("The cluster name is " + cluster.clusterName());
            }

        } catch (EcsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeClusters를 참조하세요.

`DescribeTasks`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeTasks`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.EcsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.DescribeTasksRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.DescribeTasksResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.EcsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.Task;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ListTaskDefinitions {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                  <clusterArn> <taskId>\s

                Where:
                  clusterArn - The ARN of an ECS cluster.
                  taskId - The task Id value.
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String clusterArn = args[0];
        String taskId = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        EcsClient ecsClient = EcsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        getAllTasks(ecsClient, clusterArn, taskId);
        ecsClient.close();
    }
```

```
    public static void getAllTasks(EcsClient ecsClient, String clusterArn, String
 taskId) {
        try {
            DescribeTasksRequest tasksRequest = DescribeTasksRequest.builder()
                    .cluster(clusterArn)
                    .tasks(taskId)
                    .build();

            DescribeTasksResponse response = ecsClient.describeTasks(tasksRequest);
            List<Task> tasks = response.tasks();
            for (Task task : tasks) {
                System.out.println("The task ARN is " + task.taskDefinitionArn());
            }

        } catch (EcsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeTasks를 참조하세요.

`ListClusters`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListClusters`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.EcsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.ListClustersResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.EcsException;
```

```
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */

public class ListClusters {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        EcsClient ecsClient = EcsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listAllClusters(ecsClient);
        ecsClient.close();
    }

    public static void listAllClusters(EcsClient ecsClient) {
        try {
            ListClustersResponse response = ecsClient.listClusters();
            List<String> clusters = response.clusterArns();
            for (String cluster : clusters) {
                System.out.println("The cluster arn is " + cluster);
            }

        } catch (EcsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListClusters를 참조하세요.

`UpdateService`

다음 코드 예시는 `UpdateService`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.EcsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.EcsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.UpdateServiceRequest;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */

public class UpdateService {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                   <clusterName> <serviceArn>\s

                Where:
                  clusterName - The cluster name.
                  serviceArn - The service ARN value.
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String clusterName = args[0];
```

```
        String serviceArn = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        EcsClient ecsClient = EcsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        updateSpecificService(ecsClient, clusterName, serviceArn);
        ecsClient.close();
    }

    public static void updateSpecificService(EcsClient ecsClient, String
 clusterName, String serviceArn) {
        try {
            UpdateServiceRequest serviceRequest = UpdateServiceRequest.builder()
                    .cluster(clusterName)
                    .service(serviceArn)
                    .desiredCount(0)
                    .build();

            ecsClient.updateService(serviceRequest);
            System.out.println("The service was modified");

        } catch (EcsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 UpdateService를 참조하세요.

Elastic Load Balancing - SDK for Java 2.x를 사용한 버전 2 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Elastic Load Balancing - 버전 2와 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello Elastic Load Balancing

다음 코드 예제에서는 Elastic Load Balancing를 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
public class HelloLoadBalancer {

        public static void main(String[] args) {
                ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client loadBalancingV2Client =
 ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client.builder()
                                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                                .build();

                DescribeLoadBalancersResponse loadBalancersResponse =
 loadBalancingV2Client
                                .describeLoadBalancers(r -> r.pageSize(10));
                List<LoadBalancer> loadBalancerList =
 loadBalancersResponse.loadBalancers();
                for (LoadBalancer lb : loadBalancerList)
                        System.out.println("Load Balancer DNS name = " +
 lb.dnsName());
        }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeLoadBalancers를 참조하세요.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오

작업

`CreateListener`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateListener`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /*
    * Creates an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
    * subnets
    * and forwards requests to the specified target group.
    */
   public String createLoadBalancer(List<Subnet> subnetIds, String targetGroupARN,
String lbName, int port,
           String protocol) {
       try {
           List<String> subnetIdStrings = subnetIds.stream()
                   .map(Subnet::subnetId)
                   .collect(Collectors.toList());

           CreateLoadBalancerRequest balancerRequest =
CreateLoadBalancerRequest.builder()
                   .subnets(subnetIdStrings)
                   .name(lbName)
                   .scheme("internet-facing")
                   .build();

           // Create and wait for the load balancer to become available.
           CreateLoadBalancerResponse lsResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().createLoadBalancer(balancerRequest);
           String lbARN = lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn();
```

```
            ElasticLoadBalancingV2Waiter loadBalancerWaiter =
getLoadBalancerClient().waiter();
            DescribeLoadBalancersRequest request =
DescribeLoadBalancersRequest.builder()
                    .loadBalancerArns(lbARN)
                    .build();

            System.out.println("Waiting for Load Balancer " + lbName + " to become
available.");
            WaiterResponse<DescribeLoadBalancersResponse> waiterResponse =
loadBalancerWaiter
                    .waitUntilLoadBalancerAvailable(request);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println("Load Balancer " + lbName + " is available.");

            // Get the DNS name (endpoint) of the load balancer.
            String lbDNSName = lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).dnsName();
            System.out.println("*** Load Balancer DNS Name: " + lbDNSName);

            // Create a listener for the load balance.
            Action action = Action.builder()
                    .targetGroupArn(targetGroupARN)
                    .type("forward")
                    .build();

            CreateListenerRequest listenerRequest = CreateListenerRequest.builder()

.loadBalancerArn(lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn())
                    .defaultActions(action)
                    .port(port)
                    .protocol(protocol)
                    .build();

            getLoadBalancerClient().createListener(listenerRequest);
            System.out.println("Created listener to forward traffic from load
balancer " + lbName + " to target group "
                    + targetGroupARN);

            // Return the load balancer DNS name.
            return lbDNSName;

        } catch (ElasticLoadBalancingV2Exception e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
```

```
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateListener를 참조하세요.

`CreateLoadBalancer`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateLoadBalancer`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /*
     * Creates an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
     * subnets
     * and forwards requests to the specified target group.
     */
    public String createLoadBalancer(List<Subnet> subnetIds, String targetGroupARN,
String lbName, int port,
            String protocol) {
        try {
            List<String> subnetIdStrings = subnetIds.stream()
                    .map(Subnet::subnetId)
                    .collect(Collectors.toList());

            CreateLoadBalancerRequest balancerRequest =
CreateLoadBalancerRequest.builder()
                    .subnets(subnetIdStrings)
                    .name(lbName)
                    .scheme("internet-facing")
                    .build();

            // Create and wait for the load balancer to become available.
            CreateLoadBalancerResponse lsResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().createLoadBalancer(balancerRequest);
```

```
            String lbARN = lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn();

            ElasticLoadBalancingV2Waiter loadBalancerWaiter =
getLoadBalancerClient().waiter();
            DescribeLoadBalancersRequest request =
DescribeLoadBalancersRequest.builder()
                    .loadBalancerArns(lbARN)
                    .build();

            System.out.println("Waiting for Load Balancer " + lbName + " to become
available.");
            WaiterResponse<DescribeLoadBalancersResponse> waiterResponse =
loadBalancerWaiter
                    .waitUntilLoadBalancerAvailable(request);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println("Load Balancer " + lbName + " is available.");

            // Get the DNS name (endpoint) of the load balancer.
            String lbDNSName = lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).dnsName();
            System.out.println("*** Load Balancer DNS Name: " + lbDNSName);

            // Create a listener for the load balance.
            Action action = Action.builder()
                    .targetGroupArn(targetGroupARN)
                    .type("forward")
                    .build();

            CreateListenerRequest listenerRequest = CreateListenerRequest.builder()

.loadBalancerArn(lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn())
                    .defaultActions(action)
                    .port(port)
                    .protocol(protocol)
                    .build();

            getLoadBalancerClient().createListener(listenerRequest);
            System.out.println("Created listener to forward traffic from load
balancer " + lbName + " to target group "
                    + targetGroupARN);

            // Return the load balancer DNS name.
            return lbDNSName;

        } catch (ElasticLoadBalancingV2Exception e) {
```

```
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateLoadBalancer를 참조하세요.

`CreateTargetGroup`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateTargetGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /*
     * Creates an Elastic Load Balancing target group. The target group specifies
     * how
     * the load balancer forward requests to instances in the group and how instance
     * health is checked.
     */
    public String createTargetGroup(String protocol, int port, String vpcId, String
targetGroupName) {
        CreateTargetGroupRequest targetGroupRequest =
CreateTargetGroupRequest.builder()
                .healthCheckPath("/healthcheck")
                .healthCheckTimeoutSeconds(5)
                .port(port)
                .vpcId(vpcId)
                .name(targetGroupName)
                .protocol(protocol)
                .build();

        CreateTargetGroupResponse targetGroupResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().createTargetGroup(targetGroupRequest);
        String targetGroupArn =
targetGroupResponse.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupArn();
```

```
        String targetGroup =
targetGroupResponse.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupName();
        System.out.println("The " + targetGroup + " was created with ARN" +
targetGroupArn);
        return targetGroupArn;
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateTargetGroup를 참조하세요.

`DeleteLoadBalancer`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteLoadBalancer`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    // Deletes a load balancer.
    public void deleteLoadBalancer(String lbName) {
        try {
            // Use a waiter to delete the Load Balancer.
            DescribeLoadBalancersResponse res = getLoadBalancerClient()
                    .describeLoadBalancers(describe -> describe.names(lbName));
            ElasticLoadBalancingV2Waiter loadBalancerWaiter =
getLoadBalancerClient().waiter();
            DescribeLoadBalancersRequest request =
DescribeLoadBalancersRequest.builder()
                    .loadBalancerArns(res.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn())
                    .build();

            getLoadBalancerClient().deleteLoadBalancer(
                    builder ->
builder.loadBalancerArn(res.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn()));
            WaiterResponse<DescribeLoadBalancersResponse> waiterResponse =
loadBalancerWaiter
                    .waitUntilLoadBalancersDeleted(request);
```

```
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);

        } catch (ElasticLoadBalancingV2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
        System.out.println(lbName + " was deleted.");
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteLoadBalancer를 참조하세요.

DeleteTargetGroup

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteTargetGroup의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    // Deletes the target group.
    public void deleteTargetGroup(String targetGroupName) {
        try {
            DescribeTargetGroupsResponse res = getLoadBalancerClient()
                    .describeTargetGroups(describe ->
describe.names(targetGroupName));
            getLoadBalancerClient()
                    .deleteTargetGroup(builder ->
builder.targetGroupArn(res.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupArn()));
        } catch (ElasticLoadBalancingV2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
        System.out.println(targetGroupName + " was deleted.");
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteTargetGroup을 참조하세요.

DescribeTargetHealth

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeTargetHealth의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   // Checks the health of the instances in the target group.
   public List<TargetHealthDescription> checkTargetHealth(String targetGroupName) {
       DescribeTargetGroupsRequest targetGroupsRequest =
DescribeTargetGroupsRequest.builder()
               .names(targetGroupName)
               .build();

       DescribeTargetGroupsResponse tgResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().describeTargetGroups(targetGroupsRequest);

       DescribeTargetHealthRequest healthRequest =
DescribeTargetHealthRequest.builder()
               .targetGroupArn(tgResponse.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupArn())
               .build();

       DescribeTargetHealthResponse healthResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().describeTargetHealth(healthRequest);
       return healthResponse.targetHealthDescriptions();
   }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeTargetHealth를 참조하세요.

시나리오

복원력이 뛰어난 서비스 구축 및 관리

다음 코드 예제에서는 책, 영화, 노래 추천을 반환하는 로드 밸런싱 웹 서비스를 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제에서는 서비스가 장애에 대응하는 방법과 장애 발생 시 복원력을 높이기 위해 서비스를 재구성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 그룹을 사용하여 시작 템플릿을 기반으로 Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud(Amazon EC2) 인스턴스를 생성하고 인스턴스 수를 지정된 범위 내로 유지합니다.
- Elastic Load Balancing으로 HTTP 요청을 처리하고 배포합니다.
- Auto Scaling 그룹의 인스턴스 상태를 모니터링하고 요청을 정상 인스턴스로만 전달합니다.
- 각 EC2 인스턴스에서 Python 웹 서버를 실행하여 HTTP 요청을 처리합니다. 웹 서버는 추천 및 상태 확인으로 응답합니다.
- Amazon DynamoDB 테이블을 사용하여 추천 서비스를 시뮬레이션합니다.
- AWS Systems Manager 파라미터를 업데이트하여 요청 및 상태 확인에 대한 웹 서버 응답을 제어합니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
public class Main {

    public static final String fileName = "C:\\AWS\\resworkflow\
\recommendations.json"; // Modify file location.
    public static final String tableName = "doc-example-recommendation-service";
    public static final String startScript = "C:\\AWS\\resworkflow\
\server_startup_script.sh"; // Modify file location.
    public static final String policyFile = "C:\\AWS\\resworkflow\
\instance_policy.json"; // Modify file location.
    public static final String ssmJSON = "C:\\AWS\\resworkflow\
\ssm_only_policy.json"; // Modify file location.
```

```
    public static final String failureResponse = "doc-example-resilient-
architecture-failure-response";
    public static final String healthCheck = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-
health-check";
    public static final String templateName = "doc-example-resilience-template";
    public static final String roleName = "doc-example-resilience-role";
    public static final String policyName = "doc-example-resilience-pol";
    public static final String profileName = "doc-example-resilience-prof";

    public static final String badCredsProfileName = "doc-example-resilience-prof-
bc";

    public static final String targetGroupName = "doc-example-resilience-tg";
    public static final String autoScalingGroupName = "doc-example-resilience-
group";
    public static final String lbName = "doc-example-resilience-lb";
    public static final String protocol = "HTTP";
    public static final int port = 80;

    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException, InterruptedException
 {
        Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
        Database database = new Database();
        AutoScaler autoScaler = new AutoScaler();
        LoadBalancer loadBalancer = new LoadBalancer();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the demonstration of How to Build and Manage
 a Resilient Service!");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("A - SETUP THE RESOURCES");
        System.out.println("Press Enter when you're ready to start deploying
 resources.");
        in.nextLine();
        deploy(loadBalancer);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("B - DEMO THE RESILIENCE FUNCTIONALITY");
        System.out.println("Press Enter when you're ready.");
        in.nextLine();
```

```
        demo(loadBalancer);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("C - DELETE THE RESOURCES");
        System.out.println("""
                This concludes the demo of how to build and manage a resilient
service.
                To keep things tidy and to avoid unwanted charges on your account,
we can clean up all AWS resources
                that were created for this demo.
                """);

        System.out.println("\n Do you want to delete the resources (y/n)? ");
        String userInput = in.nextLine().trim().toLowerCase(); // Capture user input

        if (userInput.equals("y")) {
            // Delete resources here
            deleteResources(loadBalancer, autoScaler, database);
            System.out.println("Resources deleted.");
        } else {
            System.out.println("""
                    Okay, we'll leave the resources intact.
                    Don't forget to delete them when you're done with them or you
might incur unexpected charges.
                    """);
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("The example has completed. ");
        System.out.println("\n Thanks for watching!");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    // Deletes the AWS resources used in this example.
    private static void deleteResources(LoadBalancer loadBalancer, AutoScaler
autoScaler, Database database)
            throws IOException, InterruptedException {
        loadBalancer.deleteLoadBalancer(lbName);
        System.out.println("*** Wait 30 secs for resource to be deleted");
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(30);
        loadBalancer.deleteTargetGroup(targetGroupName);
        autoScaler.deleteAutoScaleGroup(autoScalingGroupName);
```

```
        autoScaler.deleteRolesPolicies(policyName, roleName, profileName);
        autoScaler.deleteTemplate(templateName);
        database.deleteTable(tableName);
    }

    private static void deploy(LoadBalancer loadBalancer) throws
InterruptedException, IOException {
        Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
        System.out.println(
                """
                        For this demo, we'll use the AWS SDK for Java (v2) to create
several AWS resources
                        to set up a load-balanced web service endpoint and explore
some ways to make it resilient
                        against various kinds of failures.

                        Some of the resources create by this demo are:
                        \t* A DynamoDB table that the web service depends on to
provide book, movie, and song recommendations.
                        \t* An EC2 launch template that defines EC2 instances that
each contain a Python web server.
                        \t* An EC2 Auto Scaling group that manages EC2 instances
across several Availability Zones.
                        \t* An Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) load balancer that
targets the Auto Scaling group to distribute requests.
                        """);

        System.out.println("Press Enter when you're ready.");
        in.nextLine();
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Creating and populating a DynamoDB table named " +
tableName);
        Database database = new Database();
        database.createTable(tableName, fileName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("""
                Creating an EC2 launch template that runs '{startup_script}' when an
instance starts.
                This script starts a Python web server defined in the `server.py`
script. The web server
```

```
                listens to HTTP requests on port 80 and responds to requests to '/'
and to '/healthcheck'.
                For demo purposes, this server is run as the root user. In
production, the best practice is to
                run a web server, such as Apache, with least-privileged credentials.

                The template also defines an IAM policy that each instance uses to
assume a role that grants
                permissions to access the DynamoDB recommendation table and Systems
Manager parameters
                that control the flow of the demo.
                """);

        LaunchTemplateCreator templateCreator = new LaunchTemplateCreator();
        templateCreator.createTemplate(policyFile, policyName, profileName,
startScript, templateName, roleName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println(
                "Creating an EC2 Auto Scaling group that maintains three EC2
instances, each in a different Availability Zone.");
        System.out.println("*** Wait 30 secs for the VPC to be created");
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(30);
        AutoScaler autoScaler = new AutoScaler();
        String[] zones = autoScaler.createGroup(3, templateName,
autoScalingGroupName);

        System.out.println("""
                At this point, you have EC2 instances created. Once each instance
starts, it listens for
                HTTP requests. You can see these instances in the console or
continue with the demo.
                Press Enter when you're ready to continue.
                """);

        in.nextLine();
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Creating variables that control the flow of the demo.");
        ParameterHelper paramHelper = new ParameterHelper();
        paramHelper.reset();
        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("""
                Creating an Elastic Load Balancing target group and load balancer.
The target group
                defines how the load balancer connects to instances. The load
balancer provides a
                single endpoint where clients connect and dispatches requests to
instances in the group.
                """);

        String vpcId = autoScaler.getDefaultVPC();
        List<Subnet> subnets = autoScaler.getSubnets(vpcId, zones);
        System.out.println("You have retrieved a list with " + subnets.size() + "
subnets");
        String targetGroupArn = loadBalancer.createTargetGroup(protocol, port,
vpcId, targetGroupName);
        String elbDnsName = loadBalancer.createLoadBalancer(subnets, targetGroupArn,
lbName, port, protocol);
        autoScaler.attachLoadBalancerTargetGroup(autoScalingGroupName,
targetGroupArn);
        System.out.println("Verifying access to the load balancer endpoint...");
        boolean wasSuccessul = loadBalancer.verifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(elbDnsName);
        if (!wasSuccessul) {
            System.out.println("Couldn't connect to the load balancer, verifying
that the port is open...");
            CloseableHttpClient httpClient = HttpClients.createDefault();

            // Create an HTTP GET request to "http://checkip.amazonaws.com"
            HttpGet httpGet = new HttpGet("http://checkip.amazonaws.com");
            try {
                // Execute the request and get the response
                HttpResponse response = httpClient.execute(httpGet);

                // Read the response content.
                String ipAddress =
IOUtils.toString(response.getEntity().getContent(), StandardCharsets.UTF_8).trim();

                // Print the public IP address.
                System.out.println("Public IP Address: " + ipAddress);
                GroupInfo groupInfo = autoScaler.verifyInboundPort(vpcId, port,
ipAddress);
                if (!groupInfo.isPortOpen()) {
                    System.out.println("""
```

```
                            For this example to work, the default security group for
your default VPC must
                            allow access from this computer. You can either add it
automatically from this
                            example or add it yourself using the AWS Management
Console.
                            """);

                    System.out.println(
                            "Do you want to add a rule to security group " +
groupInfo.getGroupName() + " to allow");
                    System.out.println("inbound traffic on port " + port + " from
your computer's IP address (y/n) ");
                    String ans = in.nextLine();
                    if ("y".equalsIgnoreCase(ans)) {
                        autoScaler.openInboundPort(groupInfo.getGroupName(),
String.valueOf(port), ipAddress);
                        System.out.println("Security group rule added.");
                    } else {
                        System.out.println("No security group rule added.");
                    }
                }

            } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
                e.printStackTrace();
            }
        } else if (wasSuccessul) {
            System.out.println("Your load balancer is ready. You can access it by
browsing to:");
            System.out.println("\t http://" + elbDnsName);
        } else {
            System.out.println("Couldn't get a successful response from the load
balancer endpoint. Troubleshoot by");
            System.out.println("manually verifying that your VPC and security group
are configured correctly and that");
            System.out.println("you can successfully make a GET request to the load
balancer.");
        }

        System.out.println("Press Enter when you're ready to continue with the
demo.");
        in.nextLine();
    }
```

```
   // A method that controls the demo part of the Java program.
   public static void demo(LoadBalancer loadBalancer) throws IOException,
InterruptedException {
       ParameterHelper paramHelper = new ParameterHelper();
       System.out.println("Read the ssm_only_policy.json file");
       String ssmOnlyPolicy = readFileAsString(ssmJSON);

       System.out.println("Resetting parameters to starting values for demo.");
       paramHelper.reset();

       System.out.println(
               """
                       This part of the demonstration shows how to toggle
different parts of the system
                       to create situations where the web service fails, and shows
how using a resilient
                       architecture can keep the web service running in spite of
these failures.

                       At the start, the load balancer endpoint returns
recommendations and reports that all targets are healthy.
                      """);
       demoChoices(loadBalancer);

       System.out.println(
               """
                       The web service running on the EC2 instances gets
recommendations by querying a DynamoDB table.
                       The table name is contained in a Systems Manager parameter
named self.param_helper.table.
                       To simulate a failure of the recommendation service, let's
set this parameter to name a non-existent table.
                      """);
       paramHelper.put(paramHelper.tableName, "this-is-not-a-table");

       System.out.println(
               """
                       \nNow, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint
returns a failure code. But, the service reports as
                       healthy to the load balancer because shallow health checks
don't check for failure of the recommendation service.
                      """);
       demoChoices(loadBalancer);
```

```
        System.out.println(
                """
                        Instead of failing when the recommendation service fails,
the web service can return a static response.
                        While this is not a perfect solution, it presents the
customer with a somewhat better experience than failure.
                        """);
        paramHelper.put(paramHelper.failureResponse, "static");

        System.out.println("""
                Now, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint returns a
static response.
                The service still reports as healthy because health checks are still
shallow.
                """);
        demoChoices(loadBalancer);

        System.out.println("Let's reinstate the recommendation service.");
        paramHelper.put(paramHelper.tableName, paramHelper.dyntable);

        System.out.println("""
                Let's also substitute bad credentials for one of the instances in
the target group so that it can't
                access the DynamoDB recommendation table. We will get an instance id
value.
                """);

        LaunchTemplateCreator templateCreator = new LaunchTemplateCreator();
        AutoScaler autoScaler = new AutoScaler();

        // Create a new instance profile based on badCredsProfileName.
        templateCreator.createInstanceProfile(policyFile, policyName,
badCredsProfileName, roleName);
        String badInstanceId = autoScaler.getBadInstance(autoScalingGroupName);
        System.out.println("The bad instance id values used for this demo is " +
badInstanceId);

        String profileAssociationId = autoScaler.getInstanceProfile(badInstanceId);
        System.out.println("The association Id value is " + profileAssociationId);
        System.out.println("Replacing the profile for instance " + badInstanceId
                + " with a profile that contains bad credentials");
        autoScaler.replaceInstanceProfile(badInstanceId, badCredsProfileName,
profileAssociationId);
```

```
        System.out.println(
                """
                        Now, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint
returns either a recommendation or a static response,
                        depending on which instance is selected by the load
balancer.
                        """);

        demoChoices(loadBalancer);

        System.out.println("""
                Let's implement a deep health check. For this demo, a deep health
check tests whether
                the web service can access the DynamoDB table that it depends on for
recommendations. Note that
                the deep health check is only for ELB routing and not for Auto
Scaling instance health.
                This kind of deep health check is not recommended for Auto Scaling
instance health, because it
                risks accidental termination of all instances in the Auto Scaling
group when a dependent service fails.
                """);

        System.out.println("""
                By implementing deep health checks, the load balancer can detect
when one of the instances is failing
                and take that instance out of rotation.
                """);

        paramHelper.put(paramHelper.healthCheck, "deep");

        System.out.println("""
                Now, checking target health indicates that the instance with bad
credentials
                is unhealthy. Note that it might take a minute or two for the load
balancer to detect the unhealthy
                instance. Sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint always
returns a recommendation, because
                the load balancer takes unhealthy instances out of its rotation.
                """);

        demoChoices(loadBalancer);

        System.out.println(
```

```
                """
                        Because the instances in this demo are controlled by an auto
scaler, the simplest way to fix an unhealthy
                        instance is to terminate it and let the auto scaler start a
new instance to replace it.
                        """);
        autoScaler.terminateInstance(badInstanceId);

        System.out.println("""
                Even while the instance is terminating and the new instance is
starting, sending a GET
                request to the web service continues to get a successful
recommendation response because
                the load balancer routes requests to the healthy instances. After
the replacement instance
                starts and reports as healthy, it is included in the load balancing
rotation.
                Note that terminating and replacing an instance typically takes
several minutes, during which time you
                can see the changing health check status until the new instance is
running and healthy.
                """);

        demoChoices(loadBalancer);
        System.out.println(
                "If the recommendation service fails now, deep health checks mean
all instances report as unhealthy.");
        paramHelper.put(paramHelper.tableName, "this-is-not-a-table");

        demoChoices(loadBalancer);
        paramHelper.reset();
    }

    public static void demoChoices(LoadBalancer loadBalancer) throws IOException,
InterruptedException {
        String[] actions = {
                "Send a GET request to the load balancer endpoint.",
                "Check the health of load balancer targets.",
                "Go to the next part of the demo."
        };
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

        while (true) {
            System.out.println("-".repeat(88));
```

```
            System.out.println("See the current state of the service by selecting
one of the following choices:");
            for (int i = 0; i < actions.length; i++) {
                System.out.println(i + ": " + actions[i]);
            }

            try {
                System.out.print("\nWhich action would you like to take? ");
                int choice = scanner.nextInt();
                System.out.println("-".repeat(88));

                switch (choice) {
                    case 0 -> {
                        System.out.println("Request:\n");
                        System.out.println("GET http://" +
loadBalancer.getEndpoint(lbName));
                        CloseableHttpClient httpClient =
HttpClients.createDefault();

                        // Create an HTTP GET request to the ELB.
                        HttpGet httpGet = new HttpGet("http://" +
loadBalancer.getEndpoint(lbName));

                        // Execute the request and get the response.
                        HttpResponse response = httpClient.execute(httpGet);
                        int statusCode = response.getStatusLine().getStatusCode();
                        System.out.println("HTTP Status Code: " + statusCode);

                        // Display the JSON response
                        BufferedReader reader = new BufferedReader(
                                new
InputStreamReader(response.getEntity().getContent()));
                        StringBuilder jsonResponse = new StringBuilder();
                        String line;
                        while ((line = reader.readLine()) != null) {
                            jsonResponse.append(line);
                        }
                        reader.close();

                        // Print the formatted JSON response.
                        System.out.println("Full Response:\n");
                        System.out.println(jsonResponse.toString());

                        // Close the HTTP client.
```

```
                        httpClient.close();

                    }
                    case 1 -> {
                        System.out.println("\nChecking the health of load balancer
 targets:\n");
                        List<TargetHealthDescription> health =
 loadBalancer.checkTargetHealth(targetGroupName);
                        for (TargetHealthDescription target : health) {
                            System.out.printf("\tTarget %s on port %d is %s%n",
 target.target().id(),
                                    target.target().port(),
 target.targetHealth().stateAsString());
                        }
                        System.out.println("""
                                Note that it can take a minute or two for the health
 check to update
                                after changes are made.
                                """);
                    }
                    case 2 -> {
                        System.out.println("\nOkay, let's move on.");
                        System.out.println("-".repeat(88));
                        return; // Exit the method when choice is 2
                    }
                    default -> System.out.println("You must choose a value between
 0-2. Please select again.");
                }

            } catch (java.util.InputMismatchException e) {
                System.out.println("Invalid input. Please select again.");
                scanner.nextLine(); // Clear the input buffer.
            }
        }
    }

    public static String readFileAsString(String filePath) throws IOException {
        byte[] bytes = Files.readAllBytes(Paths.get(filePath));
        return new String(bytes);
    }
}
```

Auto Scaling과 Amazon EC2 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
public class AutoScaler {

    private static Ec2Client ec2Client;
    private static AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient;
    private static IamClient iamClient;

    private static SsmClient ssmClient;

    private IamClient getIAMClient() {
        if (iamClient == null) {
            iamClient = IamClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return iamClient;
    }

    private SsmClient getSSMClient() {
        if (ssmClient == null) {
            ssmClient = SsmClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return ssmClient;
    }

    private Ec2Client getEc2Client() {
        if (ec2Client == null) {
            ec2Client = Ec2Client.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return ec2Client;
    }

    private AutoScalingClient getAutoScalingClient() {
        if (autoScalingClient == null) {
            autoScalingClient = AutoScalingClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return autoScalingClient;
```

```
    }

    /**
     * Terminates and instances in an EC2 Auto Scaling group. After an instance is
     * terminated, it can no longer be accessed.
     */
    public void terminateInstance(String instanceId) {
        TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest terminateInstanceIRequest =
TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest
                .builder()
                .instanceId(instanceId)
                .shouldDecrementDesiredCapacity(false)
                .build();


getAutoScalingClient().terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(terminateInstanceIRequest);
        System.out.format("Terminated instance %s.", instanceId);
    }

    /**
     * Replaces the profile associated with a running instance. After the profile is
     * replaced, the instance is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new profile.
     * When
     * the instance is ready, Systems Manager is used to restart the Python web
     * server.
     */
    public void replaceInstanceProfile(String instanceId, String
newInstanceProfileName, String profileAssociationId)
            throws InterruptedException {
        // Create an IAM instance profile specification.
        software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.IamInstanceProfileSpecification
iamInstanceProfile =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.IamInstanceProfileSpecification
                .builder()
                .name(newInstanceProfileName) // Make sure 'newInstanceProfileName'
is a valid IAM Instance Profile
                                              // name.
                .build();

        // Replace the IAM instance profile association for the EC2 instance.
        ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationRequest replaceRequest =
ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationRequest
                .builder()
                .iamInstanceProfile(iamInstanceProfile)
```

```
                .associationId(profileAssociationId) // Make sure
'profileAssociationId' is a valid association ID.
                .build();

        try {
            getEc2Client().replaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation(replaceRequest);
            // Handle the response as needed.
        } catch (Ec2Exception e) {
            // Handle exceptions, log, or report the error.
            System.err.println("Error: " + e.getMessage());
        }
        System.out.format("Replaced instance profile for association %s with profile
%s.", profileAssociationId,
                newInstanceProfileName);
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(15);
        boolean instReady = false;
        int tries = 0;

        // Reboot after 60 seconds
        while (!instReady) {
            if (tries % 6 == 0) {
                getEc2Client().rebootInstances(RebootInstancesRequest.builder()
                        .instanceIds(instanceId)
                        .build());
                System.out.println("Rebooting instance " + instanceId + " and
waiting for it to be ready.");
            }
            tries++;
            try {
                TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(10);
            } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                e.printStackTrace();
            }

            DescribeInstanceInformationResponse informationResponse =
getSSMClient().describeInstanceInformation();
            List<InstanceInformation> instanceInformationList =
informationResponse.instanceInformationList();
            for (InstanceInformation info : instanceInformationList) {
                if (info.instanceId().equals(instanceId)) {
                    instReady = true;
                    break;
                }
            }
```

```
        }

        SendCommandRequest sendCommandRequest = SendCommandRequest.builder()
                .instanceIds(instanceId)
                .documentName("AWS-RunShellScript")
                .parameters(Collections.singletonMap("commands",
                        Collections.singletonList("cd / && sudo python3 server.py
80")))
                .build();

        getSSMClient().sendCommand(sendCommandRequest);
        System.out.println("Restarted the Python web server on instance " +
instance Id + ".");
    }

    public void openInboundPort(String secGroupId, String port, String ipAddress) {
        AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest ingressRequest =
AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest.builder()
                .groupName(secGroupId)
                .cidrIp(ipAddress)
                .fromPort(Integer.parseInt(port))
                .build();

        getEc2Client().authorizeSecurityGroupIngress(ingressRequest);
        System.out.format("Authorized ingress to %s on port %s from %s.",
secGroupId, port, ipAddress);
    }

    /**
     * Detaches a role from an instance profile, detaches policies from the role,
     * and deletes all the resources.
     */
    public void deleteInstanceProfile(String roleName, String profileName) {
        try {
            software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.GetInstanceProfileRequest
getInstanceProfileRequest =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.GetInstanceProfileRequest
                    .builder()
                    .instanceProfileName(profileName)
                    .build();

            GetInstanceProfileResponse response =
getIAMClient().getInstanceProfile(getInstanceProfileRequest);
            String name = response.instanceProfile().instanceProfileName();
```

```
            System.out.println(name);

            RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest profileRequest =
RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest.builder()
                    .instanceProfileName(profileName)
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .build();

            getIAMClient().removeRoleFromInstanceProfile(profileRequest);
            DeleteInstanceProfileRequest deleteInstanceProfileRequest =
DeleteInstanceProfileRequest.builder()
                    .instanceProfileName(profileName)
                    .build();

            getIAMClient().deleteInstanceProfile(deleteInstanceProfileRequest);
            System.out.println("Deleted instance profile " + profileName);

            DeleteRoleRequest deleteRoleRequest = DeleteRoleRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .build();

            // List attached role policies.
            ListAttachedRolePoliciesResponse rolesResponse = getIAMClient()
                    .listAttachedRolePolicies(role -> role.roleName(roleName));
            List<AttachedPolicy> attachedPolicies =
rolesResponse.attachedPolicies();
            for (AttachedPolicy attachedPolicy : attachedPolicies) {
                DetachRolePolicyRequest request = DetachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                        .roleName(roleName)
                        .policyArn(attachedPolicy.policyArn())
                        .build();

                getIAMClient().detachRolePolicy(request);
                System.out.println("Detached and deleted policy " +
attachedPolicy.policyName());
            }

            getIAMClient().deleteRole(deleteRoleRequest);
            System.out.println("Instance profile and role deleted.");

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
    }

    public void deleteTemplate(String templateName) {
        getEc2Client().deleteLaunchTemplate(name ->
name.launchTemplateName(templateName));
        System.out.format(templateName + " was deleted.");
    }

    public void deleteAutoScaleGroup(String groupName) {
        DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest =
DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest.builder()
                .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                .forceDelete(true)
                .build();


getAutoScalingClient().deleteAutoScalingGroup(deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest);
        System.out.println(groupName + " was deleted.");
    }

    /*
     * Verify the default security group of the specified VPC allows ingress from
     * this
     * computer. This can be done by allowing ingress from this computer's IP
     * address. In some situations, such as connecting from a corporate network, you
     * must instead specify a prefix list ID. You can also temporarily open the port
     * to
     * any IP address while running this example. If you do, be sure to remove
     * public
     * access when you're done.
     *
     */
    public GroupInfo verifyInboundPort(String VPC, int port, String ipAddress) {
        boolean portIsOpen = false;
        GroupInfo groupInfo = new GroupInfo();
        try {
            Filter filter = Filter.builder()
                    .name("group-name")
                    .values("default")
                    .build();

            Filter filter1 = Filter.builder()
                    .name("vpc-id")
                    .values(VPC)
```

```
                    .build();

            DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest securityGroupsRequest =
DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest.builder()
                    .filters(filter, filter1)
                    .build();

            DescribeSecurityGroupsResponse securityGroupsResponse = getEc2Client()
                    .describeSecurityGroups(securityGroupsRequest);
            String securityGroup =
securityGroupsResponse.securityGroups().get(0).groupName();
            groupInfo.setGroupName(securityGroup);

            for (SecurityGroup secGroup : securityGroupsResponse.securityGroups()) {
                System.out.println("Found security group: " + secGroup.groupId());

                for (IpPermission ipPermission : secGroup.ipPermissions()) {
                    if (ipPermission.fromPort() == port) {
                        System.out.println("Found inbound rule: " + ipPermission);
                        for (IpRange ipRange : ipPermission.ipRanges()) {
                            String cidrIp = ipRange.cidrIp();
                            if (cidrIp.startsWith(ipAddress) ||
cidrIp.equals("0.0.0.0/0")) {
                                System.out.println(cidrIp + " is applicable");
                                portIsOpen = true;
                            }
                        }

                        if (!ipPermission.prefixListIds().isEmpty()) {
                            System.out.println("Prefix lList is applicable");
                            portIsOpen = true;
                        }

                        if (!portIsOpen) {
                            System.out
                                    .println("The inbound rule does not appear to be
open to either this computer's IP,"
                                            + " all IP addresses (0.0.0.0/0), or to
a prefix list ID.");
                        } else {
                            break;
                        }
                    }
                }
```

```
            }

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }

        groupInfo.setPortOpen(portIsOpen);
        return groupInfo;
    }

    /*
     * Attaches an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) target group to this EC2 Auto
     * Scaling group.
     * The target group specifies how the load balancer forward requests to the
     * instances
     * in the group.
     */
    public void attachLoadBalancerTargetGroup(String asGroupName, String
targetGroupARN) {
        try {
            AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsRequest targetGroupsRequest =
AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupName(asGroupName)
                    .targetGroupARNs(targetGroupARN)
                    .build();


getAutoScalingClient().attachLoadBalancerTargetGroups(targetGroupsRequest);
            System.out.println("Attached load balancer to " + asGroupName);

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Creates an EC2 Auto Scaling group with the specified size.
    public String[] createGroup(int groupSize, String templateName, String
autoScalingGroupName) {

        // Get availability zones.
        software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest
zonesRequest =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest
```

```
                .builder()
                .build();

        DescribeAvailabilityZonesResponse zonesResponse =
getEc2Client().describeAvailabilityZones(zonesRequest);
        List<String> availabilityZoneNames =
zonesResponse.availabilityZones().stream()

.map(software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.AvailabilityZone::zoneName)
                .collect(Collectors.toList());

        String availabilityZones = String.join(",", availabilityZoneNames);
        LaunchTemplateSpecification specification =
LaunchTemplateSpecification.builder()
                .launchTemplateName(templateName)
                .version("$Default")
                .build();

        String[] zones = availabilityZones.split(",");
        CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest groupRequest =
CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest.builder()
                .launchTemplate(specification)
                .availabilityZones(zones)
                .maxSize(groupSize)
                .minSize(groupSize)
                .autoScalingGroupName(autoScalingGroupName)
                .build();

        try {
            getAutoScalingClient().createAutoScalingGroup(groupRequest);

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println("Created an EC2 Auto Scaling group named " +
autoScalingGroupName);
        return zones;
    }

    public String getDefaultVPC() {
        // Define the filter.
        Filter defaultFilter = Filter.builder()
                .name("is-default")
```

```
                .values("true")
                .build();

        software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeVpcsRequest request =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeVpcsRequest
                .builder()
                .filters(defaultFilter)
                .build();

        DescribeVpcsResponse response = getEc2Client().describeVpcs(request);
        return response.vpcs().get(0).vpcId();
    }

    // Gets the default subnets in a VPC for a specified list of Availability Zones.
    public List<Subnet> getSubnets(String vpcId, String[] availabilityZones) {
        List<Subnet> subnets = null;
        Filter vpcFilter = Filter.builder()
                .name("vpc-id")
                .values(vpcId)
                .build();

        Filter azFilter = Filter.builder()
                .name("availability-zone")
                .values(availabilityZones)
                .build();

        Filter defaultForAZ = Filter.builder()
                .name("default-for-az")
                .values("true")
                .build();

        DescribeSubnetsRequest request = DescribeSubnetsRequest.builder()
                .filters(vpcFilter, azFilter, defaultForAZ)
                .build();

        DescribeSubnetsResponse response = getEc2Client().describeSubnets(request);
        subnets = response.subnets();
        return subnets;
    }

    // Gets data about the instances in the EC2 Auto Scaling group.
    public String getBadInstance(String groupName) {
        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest request =
DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest.builder()
```

```
                .autoScalingGroupNames(groupName)
                .build();

        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsResponse response =
getAutoScalingClient().describeAutoScalingGroups(request);
        AutoScalingGroup autoScalingGroup = response.autoScalingGroups().get(0);
        List<String> instanceIds = autoScalingGroup.instances().stream()
                .map(instance -> instance.instanceId())
                .collect(Collectors.toList());

        String[] instanceIdArray = instanceIds.toArray(new String[0]);
        for (String instanceId : instanceIdArray) {
            System.out.println("Instance ID: " + instanceId);
            return instanceId;
        }
        return "";
    }

    // Gets data about the profile associated with an instance.
    public String getInstanceProfile(String instanceId) {
        Filter filter = Filter.builder()
                .name("instance-id")
                .values(instanceId)
                .build();

        DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsRequest associationsRequest =
DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsRequest
                .builder()
                .filters(filter)
                .build();

        DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsResponse response = getEc2Client()
                .describeIamInstanceProfileAssociations(associationsRequest);
        return response.iamInstanceProfileAssociations().get(0).associationId();
    }

    public void deleteRolesPolicies(String policyName, String roleName, String
InstanceProfile) {
        ListPoliciesRequest listPoliciesRequest =
ListPoliciesRequest.builder().build();
        ListPoliciesResponse listPoliciesResponse =
getIAMClient().listPolicies(listPoliciesRequest);
        for (Policy policy : listPoliciesResponse.policies()) {
            if (policy.policyName().equals(policyName)) {
```

```
                // List the entities (users, groups, roles) that are attached to the
 policy.

 software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListEntitiesForPolicyRequest
 listEntitiesRequest =
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListEntitiesForPolicyRequest
                        .builder()
                        .policyArn(policy.arn())
                        .build();
                ListEntitiesForPolicyResponse listEntitiesResponse = iamClient
                        .listEntitiesForPolicy(listEntitiesRequest);
                if (!listEntitiesResponse.policyGroups().isEmpty() || !
listEntitiesResponse.policyUsers().isEmpty()
                        || !listEntitiesResponse.policyRoles().isEmpty()) {
                    // Detach the policy from any entities it is attached to.
                    DetachRolePolicyRequest detachPolicyRequest =
 DetachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                            .policyArn(policy.arn())
                            .roleName(roleName) // Specify the name of the IAM role
                            .build();

                    getIAMClient().detachRolePolicy(detachPolicyRequest);
                    System.out.println("Policy detached from entities.");
                }

                // Now, you can delete the policy.
                DeletePolicyRequest deletePolicyRequest =
 DeletePolicyRequest.builder()
                        .policyArn(policy.arn())
                        .build();

                getIAMClient().deletePolicy(deletePolicyRequest);
                System.out.println("Policy deleted successfully.");
                break;
            }
        }

        // List the roles associated with the instance profile
        ListInstanceProfilesForRoleRequest listRolesRequest =
 ListInstanceProfilesForRoleRequest.builder()
                .roleName(roleName)
                .build();

        // Detach the roles from the instance profile
```

```
        ListInstanceProfilesForRoleResponse listRolesResponse =
 iamClient.listInstanceProfilesForRole(listRolesRequest);
        for (software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.InstanceProfile profile :
 listRolesResponse.instanceProfiles()) {
            RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest removeRoleRequest =
 RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest.builder()
                    .instanceProfileName(InstanceProfile)
                    .roleName(roleName) // Remove the extra dot here
                    .build();

            getIAMClient().removeRoleFromInstanceProfile(removeRoleRequest);
            System.out.println("Role " + roleName + " removed from instance profile
 " + InstanceProfile);
        }

        // Delete the instance profile after removing all roles
        DeleteInstanceProfileRequest deleteInstanceProfileRequest =
 DeleteInstanceProfileRequest.builder()
                .instanceProfileName(InstanceProfile)
                .build();

        getIAMClient().deleteInstanceProfile(r ->
 r.instanceProfileName(InstanceProfile));
        System.out.println(InstanceProfile + " Deleted");
        System.out.println("All roles and policies are deleted.");
    }
}
```

Elastic Load Balancing 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
public class LoadBalancer {
    public ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client elasticLoadBalancingV2Client;

    public ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client getLoadBalancerClient() {
        if (elasticLoadBalancingV2Client == null) {
            elasticLoadBalancingV2Client = ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }

        return elasticLoadBalancingV2Client;
    }
```

```
    // Checks the health of the instances in the target group.
    public List<TargetHealthDescription> checkTargetHealth(String targetGroupName) {
        DescribeTargetGroupsRequest targetGroupsRequest =
DescribeTargetGroupsRequest.builder()
                .names(targetGroupName)
                .build();

        DescribeTargetGroupsResponse tgResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().describeTargetGroups(targetGroupsRequest);

        DescribeTargetHealthRequest healthRequest =
DescribeTargetHealthRequest.builder()
                .targetGroupArn(tgResponse.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupArn())
                .build();

        DescribeTargetHealthResponse healthResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().describeTargetHealth(healthRequest);
        return healthResponse.targetHealthDescriptions();
    }

    // Gets the HTTP endpoint of the load balancer.
    public String getEndpoint(String lbName) {
        DescribeLoadBalancersResponse res = getLoadBalancerClient()
                .describeLoadBalancers(describe -> describe.names(lbName));
        return res.loadBalancers().get(0).dnsName();
    }

    // Deletes a load balancer.
    public void deleteLoadBalancer(String lbName) {
        try {
            // Use a waiter to delete the Load Balancer.
            DescribeLoadBalancersResponse res = getLoadBalancerClient()
                    .describeLoadBalancers(describe -> describe.names(lbName));
            ElasticLoadBalancingV2Waiter loadBalancerWaiter =
getLoadBalancerClient().waiter();
            DescribeLoadBalancersRequest request =
DescribeLoadBalancersRequest.builder()
                    .loadBalancerArns(res.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn())
                    .build();

            getLoadBalancerClient().deleteLoadBalancer(
                    builder ->
builder.loadBalancerArn(res.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn()));
```

```
            WaiterResponse<DescribeLoadBalancersResponse> waiterResponse =
loadBalancerWaiter
                    .waitUntilLoadBalancersDeleted(request);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);

        } catch (ElasticLoadBalancingV2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
        System.out.println(lbName + " was deleted.");
    }

    // Deletes the target group.
    public void deleteTargetGroup(String targetGroupName) {
        try {
            DescribeTargetGroupsResponse res = getLoadBalancerClient()
                    .describeTargetGroups(describe ->
describe.names(targetGroupName));
            getLoadBalancerClient()
                    .deleteTargetGroup(builder ->
builder.targetGroupArn(res.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupArn()));
        } catch (ElasticLoadBalancingV2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
        System.out.println(targetGroupName + " was deleted.");
    }

    // Verify this computer can successfully send a GET request to the load balancer
    // endpoint.
    public boolean verifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(String elbDnsName) throws IOException,
InterruptedException {
        boolean success = false;
        int retries = 3;
        CloseableHttpClient httpClient = HttpClients.createDefault();

        // Create an HTTP GET request to the ELB.
        HttpGet httpGet = new HttpGet("http://" + elbDnsName);
        try {
            while ((!success) && (retries > 0)) {
                // Execute the request and get the response.
                HttpResponse response = httpClient.execute(httpGet);
                int statusCode = response.getStatusLine().getStatusCode();
                System.out.println("HTTP Status Code: " + statusCode);
                if (statusCode == 200) {
                    success = true;
```

```
                } else {
                    retries--;
                    System.out.println("Got connection error from load balancer
endpoint, retrying...");
                    TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(15);
                }
            }

        } catch (org.apache.http.conn.HttpHostConnectException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
        }

        System.out.println("Status.." + success);
        return success;
    }

    /*
     * Creates an Elastic Load Balancing target group. The target group specifies
     * how
     * the load balancer forward requests to instances in the group and how instance
     * health is checked.
     */
    public String createTargetGroup(String protocol, int port, String vpcId, String
targetGroupName) {
        CreateTargetGroupRequest targetGroupRequest =
CreateTargetGroupRequest.builder()
                .healthCheckPath("/healthcheck")
                .healthCheckTimeoutSeconds(5)
                .port(port)
                .vpcId(vpcId)
                .name(targetGroupName)
                .protocol(protocol)
                .build();

        CreateTargetGroupResponse targetGroupResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().createTargetGroup(targetGroupRequest);
        String targetGroupArn =
targetGroupResponse.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupArn();
        String targetGroup =
targetGroupResponse.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupName();
        System.out.println("The " + targetGroup + " was created with ARN" +
targetGroupArn);
        return targetGroupArn;
    }
```

```
   /*
    * Creates an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
    * subnets
    * and forwards requests to the specified target group.
    */
   public String createLoadBalancer(List<Subnet> subnetIds, String targetGroupARN,
String lbName, int port,
           String protocol) {
       try {
           List<String> subnetIdStrings = subnetIds.stream()
                   .map(Subnet::subnetId)
                   .collect(Collectors.toList());

           CreateLoadBalancerRequest balancerRequest =
CreateLoadBalancerRequest.builder()
                   .subnets(subnetIdStrings)
                   .name(lbName)
                   .scheme("internet-facing")
                   .build();

           // Create and wait for the load balancer to become available.
           CreateLoadBalancerResponse lsResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().createLoadBalancer(balancerRequest);
           String lbARN = lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn();

           ElasticLoadBalancingV2Waiter loadBalancerWaiter =
getLoadBalancerClient().waiter();
           DescribeLoadBalancersRequest request =
DescribeLoadBalancersRequest.builder()
                   .loadBalancerArns(lbARN)
                   .build();

           System.out.println("Waiting for Load Balancer " + lbName + " to become
available.");
           WaiterResponse<DescribeLoadBalancersResponse> waiterResponse =
loadBalancerWaiter
                   .waitUntilLoadBalancerAvailable(request);
           waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
           System.out.println("Load Balancer " + lbName + " is available.");

           // Get the DNS name (endpoint) of the load balancer.
           String lbDNSName = lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).dnsName();
           System.out.println("*** Load Balancer DNS Name: " + lbDNSName);
```

```
            // Create a listener for the load balance.
            Action action = Action.builder()
                    .targetGroupArn(targetGroupARN)
                    .type("forward")
                    .build();

            CreateListenerRequest listenerRequest = CreateListenerRequest.builder()

 .loadBalancerArn(lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn())
                    .defaultActions(action)
                    .port(port)
                    .protocol(protocol)
                    .build();

            getLoadBalancerClient().createListener(listenerRequest);
            System.out.println("Created listener to forward traffic from load
 balancer " + lbName + " to target group "
                    + targetGroupARN);

            // Return the load balancer DNS name.
            return lbDNSName;

        } catch (ElasticLoadBalancingV2Exception e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

DynamoDB를 사용하여 추천 서비스를 시뮬레이션하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
public class Database {

    private static DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient;

    public static DynamoDbClient getDynamoDbClient() {
        if (dynamoDbClient == null) {
            dynamoDbClient = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
```

```
        return dynamoDbClient;
    }

    // Checks to see if the Amazon DynamoDB table exists.
    private boolean doesTableExist(String tableName) {
        try {
            // Describe the table and catch any exceptions.
            DescribeTableRequest describeTableRequest =
DescribeTableRequest.builder()
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .build();

            getDynamoDbClient().describeTable(describeTableRequest);
            System.out.println("Table '" + tableName + "' exists.");
            return true;

        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.out.println("Table '" + tableName + "' does not exist.");
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Error checking table existence: " + e.getMessage());
        }
        return false;
    }

    /*
     * Creates a DynamoDB table to use a recommendation service. The table has a
     * hash key named 'MediaType' that defines the type of media recommended, such
     * as
     * Book or Movie, and a range key named 'ItemId' that, combined with the
     * MediaType,
     * forms a unique identifier for the recommended item.
     */
    public void createTable(String tableName, String fileName) throws IOException {
        // First check to see if the table exists.
        boolean doesExist = doesTableExist(tableName);
        if (!doesExist) {
            DynamoDbWaiter dbWaiter = getDynamoDbClient().waiter();
            CreateTableRequest createTableRequest = CreateTableRequest.builder()
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .attributeDefinitions(
                            AttributeDefinition.builder()
                                    .attributeName("MediaType")
                                    .attributeType(ScalarAttributeType.S)
                                    .build(),
```

```
                            AttributeDefinition.builder()
                                    .attributeName("ItemId")
                                    .attributeType(ScalarAttributeType.N)
                                    .build())
                    .keySchema(
                            KeySchemaElement.builder()
                                    .attributeName("MediaType")
                                    .keyType(KeyType.HASH)
                                    .build(),
                            KeySchemaElement.builder()
                                    .attributeName("ItemId")
                                    .keyType(KeyType.RANGE)
                                    .build())
                    .provisionedThroughput(
                            ProvisionedThroughput.builder()
                                    .readCapacityUnits(5L)
                                    .writeCapacityUnits(5L)
                                    .build())
                    .build();

            getDynamoDbClient().createTable(createTableRequest);
            System.out.println("Creating table " + tableName + "...");

            // Wait until the Amazon DynamoDB table is created.
            DescribeTableRequest tableRequest = DescribeTableRequest.builder()
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .build();

            WaiterResponse<DescribeTableResponse> waiterResponse =
dbWaiter.waitUntilTableExists(tableRequest);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println("Table " + tableName + " created.");

            // Add records to the table.
            populateTable(fileName, tableName);
        }
    }

    public void deleteTable(String tableName) {
        getDynamoDbClient().deleteTable(table -> table.tableName(tableName));
        System.out.println("Table " + tableName + " deleted.");
    }

    // Populates the table with data located in a JSON file using the DynamoDB
```

```
    // enhanced client.
    public void populateTable(String fileName, String tableName) throws IOException
 {
        DynamoDbEnhancedClient enhancedClient = DynamoDbEnhancedClient.builder()
                .dynamoDbClient(getDynamoDbClient())
                .build();
        ObjectMapper objectMapper = new ObjectMapper();
        File jsonFile = new File(fileName);
        JsonNode rootNode = objectMapper.readTree(jsonFile);

        DynamoDbTable<Recommendation> mappedTable = enhancedClient.table(tableName,
                TableSchema.fromBean(Recommendation.class));
        for (JsonNode currentNode : rootNode) {
            String mediaType = currentNode.path("MediaType").path("S").asText();
            int itemId = currentNode.path("ItemId").path("N").asInt();
            String title = currentNode.path("Title").path("S").asText();
            String creator = currentNode.path("Creator").path("S").asText();

            // Create a Recommendation object and set its properties.
            Recommendation rec = new Recommendation();
            rec.setMediaType(mediaType);
            rec.setItemId(itemId);
            rec.setTitle(title);
            rec.setCreator(creator);

            // Put the item into the DynamoDB table.
            mappedTable.putItem(rec); // Add the Recommendation to the list.
        }
        System.out.println("Added all records to the " + tableName);
    }
}
```

Systems Manager 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
public class ParameterHelper {

    String tableName = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-table";
    String dyntable = "doc-example-recommendation-service";
    String failureResponse = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-failure-response";
    String healthCheck = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-health-check";

    public void reset() {
```

```
        put(dyntable, tableName);
        put(failureResponse, "none");
        put(healthCheck, "shallow");
    }

    public void put(String name, String value) {
        SsmClient ssmClient = SsmClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        PutParameterRequest parameterRequest = PutParameterRequest.builder()
                .name(name)
                .value(value)
                .overwrite(true)
                .type("String")
                .build();

        ssmClient.putParameter(parameterRequest);
        System.out.printf("Setting demo parameter %s to '%s'.", name, value);
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - CreateInstanceProfile
  - CreateLaunchTemplate
  - CreateListener
  - CreateLoadBalancer
  - CreateTargetGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteInstanceProfile
  - DeleteLaunchTemplate
  - DeleteLoadBalancer
  - DeleteTargetGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups

- DescribeAvailabilityZones
- DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
- DescribeInstances
- DescribeLoadBalancers
- DescribeSubnets
- DescribeTargetGroups
- DescribeTargetHealth
- DescribeVpcs
- RebootInstances
- ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation
- TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

SDK for Java 2.x를 사용한 MediaStore 예시

다음 코드 예제에서는 MediaStore와 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`CreateContainer`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateContainer`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.MediaStoreClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.CreateContainerRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.CreateContainerResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.MediaStoreException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class CreateContainer {
    public static long sleepTime = 10;

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <containerName>

                Where:
                   containerName - The name of the container to create.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String containerName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        MediaStoreClient mediaStoreClient = MediaStoreClient.builder()
```

```
                .region(region)
                .build();

        createMediaContainer(mediaStoreClient, containerName);
        mediaStoreClient.close();
    }


    public static void createMediaContainer(MediaStoreClient mediaStoreClient,
 String containerName) {
        try {
            CreateContainerRequest containerRequest =
 CreateContainerRequest.builder()
                    .containerName(containerName)
                    .build();

            CreateContainerResponse containerResponse =
 mediaStoreClient.createContainer(containerRequest);
            String status = containerResponse.container().status().toString();
            while (!status.equalsIgnoreCase("Active")) {
                status = DescribeContainer.checkContainer(mediaStoreClient,
 containerName);
                System.out.println("Status - " + status);
                Thread.sleep(sleepTime * 1000);
            }

            System.out.println("The container ARN value is " +
 containerResponse.container().arn());
            System.out.println("Finished ");

        } catch (MediaStoreException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateContainer를 참조하세요.

DeleteContainer

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteContainer의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.MediaStoreClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.CreateContainerRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.CreateContainerResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.MediaStoreException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class CreateContainer {
    public static long sleepTime = 10;

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <containerName>

                Where:
                   containerName - The name of the container to create.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String containerName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        MediaStoreClient mediaStoreClient = MediaStoreClient.builder()
```

```
                .region(region)
                .build();

        createMediaContainer(mediaStoreClient, containerName);
        mediaStoreClient.close();
    }


    public static void createMediaContainer(MediaStoreClient mediaStoreClient,
 String containerName) {
        try {
            CreateContainerRequest containerRequest =
 CreateContainerRequest.builder()
                    .containerName(containerName)
                    .build();

            CreateContainerResponse containerResponse =
 mediaStoreClient.createContainer(containerRequest);
            String status = containerResponse.container().status().toString();
            while (!status.equalsIgnoreCase("Active")) {
                status = DescribeContainer.checkContainer(mediaStoreClient,
 containerName);
                System.out.println("Status - " + status);
                Thread.sleep(sleepTime * 1000);
            }

            System.out.println("The container ARN value is " +
 containerResponse.container().arn());
            System.out.println("Finished ");

        } catch (MediaStoreException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteContainer를 참조하세요.

DeleteObject

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteObject의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.MediaStoreClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.DescribeContainerRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.DescribeContainerResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastoredata.MediaStoreDataClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastoredata.model.DeleteObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastoredata.model.MediaStoreDataException;
import java.net.URI;
import java.net.URISyntaxException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DeleteObject {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws URISyntaxException {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <completePath> <containerName>

                Where:
                   completePath - The path (including the container) of the item to
 delete.
                   containerName - The name of the container.
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
        String completePath = args[0];
        String containerName = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        URI uri = new URI(getEndpoint(containerName));

        MediaStoreDataClient mediaStoreData = MediaStoreDataClient.builder()
                .endpointOverride(uri)
                .region(region)
                .build();

        deleteMediaObject(mediaStoreData, completePath);
        mediaStoreData.close();
    }

    public static void deleteMediaObject(MediaStoreDataClient mediaStoreData, String
completePath) {
        try {
            DeleteObjectRequest deleteObjectRequest = DeleteObjectRequest.builder()
                    .path(completePath)
                    .build();

            mediaStoreData.deleteObject(deleteObjectRequest);

        } catch (MediaStoreDataException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    private static String getEndpoint(String containerName) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        MediaStoreClient mediaStoreClient = MediaStoreClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        DescribeContainerRequest containerRequest =
DescribeContainerRequest.builder()
                .containerName(containerName)
                .build();

        DescribeContainerResponse response =
mediaStoreClient.describeContainer(containerRequest);
        mediaStoreClient.close();
```

```
        return response.container().endpoint();
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteObject를 참조하십시오.

DescribeContainer

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeContainer의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.MediaStoreClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.DescribeContainerRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.DescribeContainerResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.MediaStoreException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DescribeContainer {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <containerName>

                Where:
                   containerName - The name of the container to describe.
```

```
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String containerName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        MediaStoreClient mediaStoreClient = MediaStoreClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Status is " + checkContainer(mediaStoreClient,
 containerName));
        mediaStoreClient.close();
    }

    public static String checkContainer(MediaStoreClient mediaStoreClient, String
 containerName) {
        try {
            DescribeContainerRequest describeContainerRequest =
 DescribeContainerRequest.builder()
                    .containerName(containerName)
                    .build();

            DescribeContainerResponse containerResponse =
 mediaStoreClient.describeContainer(describeContainerRequest);
            System.out.println("The container name is " +
 containerResponse.container().name());
            System.out.println("The container ARN is " +
 containerResponse.container().arn());
            return containerResponse.container().status().toString();

        } catch (MediaStoreException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeContainer를 참조하세요.

GetObject

다음 코드 예시는 GetObject의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.ResponseInputStream;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.MediaStoreClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.DescribeContainerRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.DescribeContainerResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastoredata.MediaStoreDataClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastoredata.model.GetObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastoredata.model.GetObjectResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastoredata.model.MediaStoreDataException;
import java.io.File;
import java.io.FileOutputStream;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.OutputStream;
import java.net.URI;
import java.net.URISyntaxException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class GetObject {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws URISyntaxException {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <completePath> <containerName> <savePath>

                Where:
```

```
                  completePath - The path of the object in the container (for
example, Videos5/sampleVideo.mp4).
                  containerName - The name of the container.
                  savePath - The path on the local drive where the file is saved,
including the file name (for example, C:/AWS/myvid.mp4).
               """;

       if (args.length != 3) {
           System.out.println(usage);
           System.exit(1);
       }

       String completePath = args[0];
       String containerName = args[1];
       String savePath = args[2];

       Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
       URI uri = new URI(getEndpoint(containerName));
       MediaStoreDataClient mediaStoreData = MediaStoreDataClient.builder()
               .endpointOverride(uri)
               .region(region)
               .build();

       getMediaObject(mediaStoreData, completePath, savePath);
       mediaStoreData.close();
   }

   public static void getMediaObject(MediaStoreDataClient mediaStoreData, String
completePath, String savePath) {

       try {
           GetObjectRequest objectRequest = GetObjectRequest.builder()
                   .path(completePath)
                   .build();

           // Write out the data to a file.
           ResponseInputStream<GetObjectResponse> data =
mediaStoreData.getObject(objectRequest);
           byte[] buffer = new byte[data.available()];
           data.read(buffer);

           File targetFile = new File(savePath);
           OutputStream outStream = new FileOutputStream(targetFile);
           outStream.write(buffer);
```

```
            System.out.println("The data was written to " + savePath);

        } catch (MediaStoreDataException | IOException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    private static String getEndpoint(String containerName) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        MediaStoreClient mediaStoreClient = MediaStoreClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        DescribeContainerRequest containerRequest =
 DescribeContainerRequest.builder()
                .containerName(containerName)
                .build();

        DescribeContainerResponse response =
 mediaStoreClient.describeContainer(containerRequest);
        return response.container().endpoint();
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetObject를 참조하십시오.

`ListContainers`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListContainers`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.MediaStoreClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.Container;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.ListContainersResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.MediaStoreException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ListContainers {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        MediaStoreClient mediaStoreClient = MediaStoreClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listAllContainers(mediaStoreClient);
        mediaStoreClient.close();
    }

    public static void listAllContainers(MediaStoreClient mediaStoreClient) {
        try {
            ListContainersResponse containersResponse =
 mediaStoreClient.listContainers();
            List<Container> containers = containersResponse.containers();
            for (Container container : containers) {
                System.out.println("Container name is " + container.name());
            }

        } catch (MediaStoreException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListContainers를 참조하세요.

PutObject

다음 코드 예시는 PutObject의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.MediaStoreClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastoredata.MediaStoreDataClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.sync.RequestBody;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastoredata.model.PutObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastoredata.model.MediaStoreDataException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastoredata.model.PutObjectResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.DescribeContainerRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.DescribeContainerResponse;
import java.io.File;
import java.net.URI;
import java.net.URISyntaxException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class PutObject {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws URISyntaxException {
        final String USAGE = """

                To run this example, supply the name of a container, a file location
 to use, and path in the container\s
```

```
                Ex: <containerName> <filePath> <completePath>
                """;

        if (args.length < 3) {
            System.out.println(USAGE);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String containerName = args[0];
        String filePath = args[1];
        String completePath = args[2];

        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        URI uri = new URI(getEndpoint(containerName));
        MediaStoreDataClient mediaStoreData = MediaStoreDataClient.builder()
                .endpointOverride(uri)
                .region(region)
                .build();

        putMediaObject(mediaStoreData, filePath, completePath);
        mediaStoreData.close();
    }

    public static void putMediaObject(MediaStoreDataClient mediaStoreData, String
filePath, String completePath) {
        try {
            File myFile = new File(filePath);
            RequestBody requestBody = RequestBody.fromFile(myFile);

            PutObjectRequest objectRequest = PutObjectRequest.builder()
                    .path(completePath)
                    .contentType("video/mp4")
                    .build();

            PutObjectResponse response = mediaStoreData.putObject(objectRequest,
requestBody);
            System.out.println("The saved object is " +
response.storageClass().toString());

        } catch (MediaStoreDataException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

```
    public static String getEndpoint(String containerName) {

        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        MediaStoreClient mediaStoreClient = MediaStoreClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        DescribeContainerRequest containerRequest =
 DescribeContainerRequest.builder()
                .containerName(containerName)
                .build();

        DescribeContainerResponse response =
 mediaStoreClient.describeContainer(containerRequest);
        return response.container().endpoint();
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 PutObject를 참조하십시오.

AWS Entity Resolution SDK for Java 2.x를 사용한 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는를와 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 함께 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS Entity Resolution.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

안녕하세요 AWS Entity Resolution

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS Entity Resolution의 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class HelloEntityResoultion {

    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(HelloEntityResoultion.class);

    private static EntityResolutionAsyncClient entityResolutionAsyncClient;
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        listMatchingWorkflows();
    }

    public static EntityResolutionAsyncClient getResolutionAsyncClient() {
        if (entityResolutionAsyncClient == null) {
            /*
            The `NettyNioAsyncHttpClient` class is part of the AWS SDK for Java,
 version 2,
            and it is designed to provide a high-performance, asynchronous HTTP
 client for interacting with AWS services.
             It uses the Netty framework to handle the underlying network
 communication and the Java NIO API to
             provide a non-blocking, event-driven approach to HTTP requests and
 responses.
             */

            SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
                .maxConcurrency(50)  // Adjust as needed.
```

```
                .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the connection
timeout.
                .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the read timeout.
                .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the write timeout.
                .build();

            ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
                .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))  // Set the overall API call
timeout.
                .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))  // Set the
individual call attempt timeout.
                .retryStrategy(RetryMode.STANDARD)
                .build();

            entityResolutionAsyncClient = EntityResolutionAsyncClient.builder()
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                .build();
        }
        return entityResolutionAsyncClient;
    }

    /**
     * Lists all matching workflows using an asynchronous paginator.
     * <p>
     * This method requests a paginated list of matching workflows from the
     * AWS Entity Resolution service and logs the names of the retrieved workflows.
     * It uses an asynchronous approach with a paginator and waits for the operation
     * to complete using {@code CompletableFuture#join()}.
     * </p>
     */
    public static void listMatchingWorkflows() {
        ListMatchingWorkflowsRequest request =
ListMatchingWorkflowsRequest.builder().build();

        ListMatchingWorkflowsPublisher paginator =
            getResolutionAsyncClient().listMatchingWorkflowsPaginator(request);

        // Iterate through the paginated results asynchronously
        CompletableFuture<Void> future = paginator.subscribe(response -> {
            response.workflowSummaries().forEach(workflow ->
                logger.info("Matching Workflow Name: " + workflow.workflowName())
            );
```

```
        });

        // Wait for the asynchronous operation to complete
        future.join();
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 ListMatchingWorkflowsAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 스키마 매핑을 생성합니다.
- AWS Entity Resolution 워크플로를 생성합니다.
- 워크플로에 대해 일치하는 작업을 시작합니다.
- 일치하는 작업에 대한 세부 정보를 가져옵니다.
- 스키마 매핑을 가져옵니다.
- 모든 스키마 매핑을 나열합니다.
- 스키마 매핑 리소스에 태그를 지정합니다.
- AWS Entity Resolution 자산을 삭제합니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

AWS Entity Resolution 기능을 보여주는 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
public class EntityResScenario {
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(EntityResScenario.class);
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");
    private static final String STACK_NAME = "EntityResolutionCdkStack";
    private static final String ENTITY_RESOLUTION_ROLE_ARN_KEY =
 "EntityResolutionRoleArn";
    private static final String GLUE_DATA_BUCKET_NAME_KEY = "GlueDataBucketName";
    private static final String JSON_GLUE_TABLE_ARN_KEY = "JsonErGlueTableArn";
    private static final String CSV_GLUE_TABLE_ARN_KEY = "CsvErGlueTableArn";
    private static String glueBucketName;
    private static String workflowName = "workflow-" + UUID.randomUUID();

    private static String jsonSchemaMappingName = "jsonschema-" + UUID.randomUUID();
    private static String jsonSchemaMappingArn = null;
    private static String csvSchemaMappingName = "csv-" + UUID.randomUUID();
    private static String roleARN;
    private static String csvGlueTableArn;
    private static String jsonGlueTableArn;
    private static Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

    private static EntityResActions actions = new EntityResActions();

    public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException {

        logger.info("Welcome to the AWS Entity Resolution Scenario.");
        logger.info("""
            AWS Entity Resolution is a fully-managed machine learning service
 provided by
            Amazon Web Services (AWS) that helps organizations extract, link, and
            organize information from multiple data sources. It leverages natural
            language processing and deep learning models to identify and resolve
            entities, such as people, places, organizations, and products,
            across structured and unstructured data.

            With Entity Resolution, customers can build robust data integration
            pipelines to combine and reconcile data from multiple systems,
 databases,
            and documents. The service can handle ambiguous, incomplete, or
 conflicting
            information, and provide a unified view of entities and their
 relationships.
```

```
            This can be particularly valuable in applications such as customer 360,
            fraud detection, supply chain management, and knowledge management,
where
            accurate entity identification is crucial.

            The `EntityResolutionAsyncClient` interface in the AWS SDK for Java 2.x
            provides a set of methods to programmatically interact with the AWS
Entity
            Resolution service. This allows developers to automate the entity
extraction,
            linking, and deduplication process as part of their data processing
workflows.
            With Entity Resolution, organizations can unlock the value of their
data,
            improve decision-making, and enhance customer experiences by having a
reliable,
            comprehensive view of their key entities.
            """);

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("""
            To prepare the AWS resources needed for this scenario application, the
next step uploads
            a CloudFormation template whose resulting stack creates the following
resources:
            - An AWS Glue Data Catalog table
            - An AWS IAM role
            - An AWS S3 bucket
            - An AWS Entity Resolution Schema

            It can take a couple minutes for the Stack to finish creating the
resources.
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info("Generating resources...");
        CloudFormationHelper.deployCloudFormationStack(STACK_NAME);
        Map<String, String> outputsMap =
CloudFormationHelper.getStackOutputsAsync(STACK_NAME).join();
        roleARN = outputsMap.get(ENTITY_RESOLUTION_ROLE_ARN_KEY);
        glueBucketName = outputsMap.get(GLUE_DATA_BUCKET_NAME_KEY);
        csvGlueTableArn = outputsMap.get(CSV_GLUE_TABLE_ARN_KEY);
```

```
        jsonGlueTableArn = outputsMap.get(JSON_GLUE_TABLE_ARN_KEY);
        logger.info(DASHES);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        try {
            runScenario();

        } catch (Exception ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            logger.error("An exception happened: " + (cause != null ?
cause.getMessage() : ce.getMessage()));
        }
    }

    private static void runScenario() throws InterruptedException {
        /*
         This JSON is a valid input for the AWS Entity Resolution service.
         The JSON represents an array of three objects, each containing an "id",
"name", and "email"
         property. This format aligns with the expected input structure for the
         Entity Resolution service.
         */
        String json = """
            {"id":"1","name":"Jane Doe","email":"jane.doe@example.com"}
            {"id":"2","name":"John Doe","email":"john.doe@example.com"}
            {"id":"3","name":"Jorge Souza","email":"jorge_souza@example.com"}
            """;
        logger.info("Upload the following JSON objects to the {} S3 bucket.",
glueBucketName);
        logger.info(json);
        String csv = """
            id,name,email,phone
            1,Jane B.,Doe,jane.doe@example.com,555-876-9846
            2,John Doe Jr.,john.doe@example.com,555-654-3210
            3,María García,maría_garcia@company.com,555-567-1234
            4,Mary Major,mary_major@company.com,555-222-3333
            """;
        logger.info("Upload the following CSV data to the {} S3 bucket.",
glueBucketName);
        logger.info(csv);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            actions.uploadInputData(glueBucketName, json, csv);
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
```

```
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();

            if (cause == null) {
                logger.error("Failed to upload input data: {}", ce.getMessage(),
 ce);
            }

            if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                logger.error("Failed to upload input data as the resource was not
 found: {}", cause.getMessage(), cause);
            }
            return;
        }
        logger.info("The JSON and CSV objects have been uploaded to the S3
 bucket.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("1. Create Schema Mapping");
        logger.info("""
            Entity Resolution schema mapping aligns and integrates data from
            multiple sources by identifying and matching corresponding entities
            like customers or products. It unifies schemas, resolves conflicts,
            and uses machine learning to link related entities, enabling a
            consolidated, accurate view for improved data quality and decision-
making.

            In this example, the schema mapping lines up with the fields in the JSON
 and CSV objects. That is,
            it contains these fields: id, name, and email.
            """);
        try {
            CreateSchemaMappingResponse response =
 actions.createSchemaMappingAsync(jsonSchemaMappingName).join();
            jsonSchemaMappingName = response.schemaName();
            logger.info("The JSON schema mapping name is " + jsonSchemaMappingName);
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();

            if (cause == null) {
                logger.error("Failed to create JSON schema mapping: {}",
 ce.getMessage(), ce);
            }
```

```
            if (cause instanceof ConflictException) {
                logger.error("Schema mapping conflict detected: {}",
cause.getMessage(), cause);
            } else {
                logger.error("Unexpected error while creating schema mapping: {}",
cause.getMessage(), cause);
            }
            return;
        }

        try {
            CreateSchemaMappingResponse response =
actions.createSchemaMappingAsync(csvSchemaMappingName).join();
            csvSchemaMappingName = response.schemaName();
            logger.info("The CSV schema mapping name is " + csvSchemaMappingName);
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause == null) {
                logger.error("Failed to create CSV schema mapping: {}",
ce.getMessage(), ce);
            }

            if (cause instanceof ConflictException) {
                logger.error("Schema mapping conflict detected: {}",
cause.getMessage(), cause);
            } else {
                logger.error("Unexpected error while creating CSV schema mapping:
{}", cause.getMessage(), cause);
            }
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("2. Create an AWS Entity Resolution Workflow. ");
        logger.info("""
            An Entity Resolution matching workflow identifies and links records
            across datasets that represent the same real-world entity, such as
            customers or products. Using techniques like schema mapping,
            data profiling, and machine learning algorithms,
            it evaluates attributes like names or emails to detect duplicates
            or relationships, even with variations or inconsistencies.
```

```
            The workflow outputs consolidated, de-duplicated data.

            We will use the machine learning-based matching technique.
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            String workflowArn = actions.createMatchingWorkflowAsync(
                roleARN, workflowName, glueBucketName, jsonGlueTableArn,
                jsonSchemaMappingName, csvGlueTableArn,
csvSchemaMappingName).join();

            logger.info("The workflow ARN is: " + workflowArn);
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();

            if (cause == null) {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}", ce.getMessage(),
ce);
            }

            if (cause instanceof ValidationException) {
                logger.error("Validation error: {}", cause.getMessage(), cause);
            } else if (cause instanceof ConflictException) {
                logger.error("Workflow conflict detected: {}", cause.getMessage(),
cause);
            } else {
                logger.error("Unexpected error: {}", cause.getMessage(), cause);
            }
            return;
        }

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("3. Start the matching job of the " + workflowName + "
workflow.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String jobId = null;
        try {
            jobId = actions.startMatchingJobAsync(workflowName).join();
            logger.info("The matching job was successfully started.");
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ConflictException) {
```

```
                logger.error("Job conflict detected: {}", cause.getMessage(),
cause);
            } else {
                logger.error("Unexpected error while starting the job: {}",
ce.getMessage(), ce);
            }
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("4. While the matching job is running, let's look at other API
methods. First, let's get details for job " + jobId);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            actions.getMatchingJobAsync(jobId, workflowName).join();
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                logger.error("The matching job not found: {}", cause.getMessage(),
cause);
            } else {
                logger.error("Failed to start matching job: " + (cause != null ?
cause.getMessage() : ce.getMessage()));
            }
            return;
        }
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("5. Get the schema mapping for the JSON data.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            GetSchemaMappingResponse response =
actions.getSchemaMappingAsync(jsonSchemaMappingName).join();
            jsonSchemaMappingArn = response.schemaArn();
            logger.info("Schema mapping ARN is " + jsonSchemaMappingArn);
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                logger.error("Schema mapping not found: {}", cause.getMessage(),
cause);
            } else {
```

```
                logger.error("Error retrieving the specific schema mapping: " +
ce.getCause().getMessage());
            }
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("6. List Schema Mappings.");
        try {
            actions.ListSchemaMappings();
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            logger.error("Error retrieving schema mappings: " +
ce.getCause().getMessage());
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("7. Tag the {} resource.", jsonSchemaMappingName);
        logger.info("""
            Tags can help you organize and categorize your Entity Resolution
resources.
            You can also use them to scope user permissions by granting a user
permission
            to access or change only resources with certain tag values.
            In Entity Resolution, SchemaMapping and MatchingWorkflow can be tagged.
For this example,
            the SchemaMapping is tagged.
                """);
        try {
            actions.tagEntityResource(jsonSchemaMappingArn).join();
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            logger.error("Error tagging the resource: " +
ce.getCause().getMessage());
            return;
        }

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
```

```
        logger.info("8. View the results of the AWS Entity Resolution Workflow.");
        logger.info("""
            You cannot view the result of the workflow that is in a running state.
            In order to view the results, you need to wait for the workflow that we
started in step 3 to complete.

            If you choose not to wait, you cannot view the results. You can perform

            this task manually in the AWS Management Console.

            This can take up to 30 mins (y/n).
            """);
        String viewAns = scanner.nextLine().trim();
        boolean isComplete = false;
        if (viewAns.equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
            logger.info("You selected to view the Entity Resolution Workflow
results.");
            countdownWithWorkflowCheck(actions, 1800, jobId, workflowName);
            isComplete = true;
            try {
                JobMetrics metrics = actions.getJobInfo(workflowName, jobId).join();
                logger.info("Number of input records: {}", metrics.inputRecords());
                logger.info("Number of match ids: {}", metrics.matchIDs());
                logger.info("Number of records not processed: {}",
metrics.recordsNotProcessed());
                logger.info("Number of total records processed: {}",
metrics.totalRecordsProcessed());
                logger.info("The following represents the output data generated by
the Entity Resolution workflow based on the JSON and CSV input data. The output
data is stored in the {} bucket.", glueBucketName);
                actions.printData(glueBucketName);

                logger.info("""

                    Note that each of the last 2 records are considered a match even
though the 'name' differs between the records;
                    For example 'John Doe Jr.' compared to 'John Doe'.
                    The confidence level is a value between 0 and 1, where 1
indicates a perfect match.

                    """);

            } catch (CompletionException ce) {
                Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
```

```
                if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                    logger.error("The job not found: {}", cause.getMessage(),
cause);
                } else {
                    logger.error("Error retrieving job information: " +
ce.getCause().getMessage());
                }
                return;
            }
        }

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("9. Do you want to delete the resources, including the workflow?
(y/n)");
        logger.info("""
            You cannot delete the workflow that is in a running state.
            In order to delete the workflow, you need to wait for the workflow to
complete.

            You can delete the workflow manually in the AWS Management Console at a
later time.

            If you already waited for the workflow to complete in the previous
step,
            the workflow is completed and you can delete it.

            If the workflow is not completed, this can take up to 30 mins (y/n).
            """);
        String delAns = scanner.nextLine().trim();
        if (delAns.equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
            try {
                if (!isComplete) {
                    countdownWithWorkflowCheck(actions, 1800, jobId, workflowName);
                }
                actions.deleteMatchingWorkflowAsync(workflowName).join();
                logger.info("Workflow deleted successfully!");
            } catch (CompletionException ce) {
                logger.info("Error deleting the workflow: {} ", ce.getMessage());
                return;
            }
```

```
            try {
                // Delete both schema mappings.
                actions.deleteSchemaMappingAsync(jsonSchemaMappingName).join();
                actions.deleteSchemaMappingAsync(csvSchemaMappingName).join();
                logger.info("Both schema mappings were deleted successfully!");
            } catch (CompletionException ce) {
                logger.error("Error deleting schema mapping: {}", ce.getMessage());
                return;
            }

            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
            logger.info(DASHES);
            logger.info("""
                Now we delete the CloudFormation stack, which deletes
                the resources that were created at the beginning of this scenario.
                """);
            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
            logger.info(DASHES);
            try {
                deleteCloudFormationStack();
            } catch (RuntimeException e) {
                logger.error("Failed to delete the stack: {}", e.getMessage());
                return;
            }

        } else {
            logger.info("You can delete the AWS resources in the AWS Management
Console.");
        }

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("This concludes the AWS Entity Resolution scenario.");
        logger.info(DASHES);
    }

    private static void waitForInputToContinue(Scanner scanner) {
        while (true) {
            logger.info("");
            logger.info("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:");
            String input = scanner.nextLine();
```

```
            if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("c")) {
                logger.info("Continuing with the program...");
                logger.info("");
                break;
            } else {
                // Handle invalid input.
                logger.info("Invalid input. Please try again.");
            }
        }
    }

    public static void countdownWithWorkflowCheck(EntityResActions actions, int
totalSeconds, String jobId, String workflowName) throws InterruptedException {
        int secondsElapsed = 0;

        while (true) {
            // Calculate display minutes and seconds.
            int remainingTime = totalSeconds - secondsElapsed;
            int displayMinutes = remainingTime / 60;
            int displaySeconds = remainingTime % 60;

            // Print the countdown.
            System.out.printf("\r%02d:%02d", displayMinutes, displaySeconds);
            Thread.sleep(1000); // Wait for 1 second
            secondsElapsed++;

            // Check workflow status every 60 seconds.
            if (secondsElapsed % 60 == 0 || remainingTime <= 0) {
                GetMatchingJobResponse response =
actions.checkWorkflowStatusCompleteAsync(jobId, workflowName).join();
                if (response != null &&
"SUCCEEDED".equalsIgnoreCase(String.valueOf(response.status()))) {
                    logger.info(""); // Move to the next line after countdown.
                    logger.info("Countdown complete: Workflow is in Completed
state!");
                    break; // Break out of the loop if the status is "SUCCEEDED"
                }
            }

            // If countdown reaches zero, reset it for continuous countdown.
            if (remainingTime <= 0) {
                secondsElapsed = 0;
            }
        }
```

```
    }

    private static void deleteCloudFormationStack() {
        try {
            CloudFormationHelper.emptyS3Bucket(glueBucketName);
            CloudFormationHelper.destroyCloudFormationStack(STACK_NAME);
            logger.info("Resources deleted successfully!");
        } catch (CloudFormationException e) {
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete CloudFormation stack: " +
 e.getMessage(), e);
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to empty S3 bucket: " +
 e.getMessage(), e);
        }
    }
}
```

AWS Entity Resolution SDK 메서드의 래퍼 클래스입니다.

```
public class EntityResActions {

    private static final String PREFIX = "eroutput/";
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(EntityResActions.class);

    private static EntityResolutionAsyncClient entityResolutionAsyncClient;

    private static S3AsyncClient s3AsyncClient;

    public static EntityResolutionAsyncClient getResolutionAsyncClient() {
        if (entityResolutionAsyncClient == null) {
            /*
            The `NettyNioAsyncHttpClient` class is part of the AWS SDK for Java,
 version 2,
            and it is designed to provide a high-performance, asynchronous HTTP
 client for interacting with AWS services.
             It uses the Netty framework to handle the underlying network
 communication and the Java NIO API to
             provide a non-blocking, event-driven approach to HTTP requests and
 responses.
             */
```

```
            SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
                .maxConcurrency(50)  // Adjust as needed.
                .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the connection
timeout.
                .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the read timeout.
                .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the write timeout.
                .build();

            ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
                .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))  // Set the overall API call
timeout.
                .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))  // Set the
individual call attempt timeout.
                .retryStrategy(RetryMode.STANDARD)
                .build();

            entityResolutionAsyncClient = EntityResolutionAsyncClient.builder()
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                .build();
        }
        return entityResolutionAsyncClient;
    }

    public static S3AsyncClient getS3AsyncClient() {
        if (s3AsyncClient == null) {
            /*
            The `NettyNioAsyncHttpClient` class is part of the AWS SDK for Java,
version 2,
            and it is designed to provide a high-performance, asynchronous HTTP
client for interacting with AWS services.
             It uses the Netty framework to handle the underlying network
communication and the Java NIO API to
             provide a non-blocking, event-driven approach to HTTP requests and
responses.
             */

            SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
                .maxConcurrency(50)  // Adjust as needed.
                .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the connection
timeout.
                .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the read timeout.
                .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the write timeout.
```

```
                .build();

            ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
                .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))  // Set the overall API call
timeout.
                .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))  // Set the
individual call attempt timeout.
                .retryStrategy(RetryMode.STANDARD)
                .build();

            s3AsyncClient = S3AsyncClient.builder()
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                .build();
        }
        return s3AsyncClient;
    }

    /**
     * Deletes the schema mapping asynchronously.
     *
     * @param schemaName the name of the schema to delete
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the schema mapping is
deleted successfully,
     * or throws a {@link RuntimeException} if the deletion fails
     */
    public CompletableFuture<DeleteSchemaMappingResponse>
deleteSchemaMappingAsync(String schemaName) {
        DeleteSchemaMappingRequest request = DeleteSchemaMappingRequest.builder()
            .schemaName(schemaName)
            .build();

        return getResolutionAsyncClient().deleteSchemaMapping(request)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (response != null) {
                    // Successfully deleted the schema mapping, log the success
message.
                    logger.info("Schema mapping '{}' deleted successfully.",
schemaName);
                } else {
                    // Ensure exception is not null before accessing its cause.
                    if (exception == null) {
```

```
                        throw new CompletionException("An unknown error occurred
while deleting the schema mapping.", null);
                    }

                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The schema mapping was not
found to delete: " + schemaName, cause);
                    }

                    // Wrap other AWS exceptions in a CompletionException.
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to delete schema mapping:
" + schemaName, exception);
                }
            });
    }

    /**
     * Lists the schema mappings associated with the current AWS account. This
method uses an asynchronous paginator to
     * retrieve the schema mappings, and prints the name of each schema mapping to
the console.
     */
    public void ListSchemaMappings() {
        ListSchemaMappingsRequest mappingsRequest =
ListSchemaMappingsRequest.builder()
            .build();

        ListSchemaMappingsPublisher paginator =
getResolutionAsyncClient().listSchemaMappingsPaginator(mappingsRequest);

        // Iterate through the pages of results
        CompletableFuture<Void> future = paginator.subscribe(response -> {
            response.schemaList().forEach(schemaMapping ->
                logger.info("Schema Mapping Name: " + schemaMapping.schemaName())
            );
        });

        // Wait for the asynchronous operation to complete
        future.join();
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously deletes a workflow with the specified name.
```

```
     *
     * @param workflowName the name of the workflow to be deleted
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the workflow has been
deleted
     * @throws RuntimeException if the deletion of the workflow fails
     */
    public CompletableFuture<DeleteMatchingWorkflowResponse>
deleteMatchingWorkflowAsync(String workflowName) {
        DeleteMatchingWorkflowRequest request =
DeleteMatchingWorkflowRequest.builder()
            .workflowName(workflowName)
            .build();

        return getResolutionAsyncClient().deleteMatchingWorkflow(request)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (response != null) {
                    logger.info("{} was deleted", workflowName );
                } else {
                    if (exception == null) {
                        throw new CompletionException("An unknown error occurred
while deleting the workflow.", null);
                    }

                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The workflow to delete was
not found.", cause);
                    }

                    // Wrap other AWS exceptions in a CompletionException.
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to delete workflow: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            });
    }

    /**
     * Creates a schema mapping asynchronously.
     *
     * @param schemaName the name of the schema to create
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents the asynchronous creation
of the schema mapping
     */
```

```
   public CompletableFuture<CreateSchemaMappingResponse>
createSchemaMappingAsync(String schemaName) {
       List<SchemaInputAttribute> schemaAttributes = null;
       if (schemaName.startsWith("json")) {
           schemaAttributes = List.of(

SchemaInputAttribute.builder().matchKey("id").fieldName("id").type(SchemaAttributeType.UNIQ

SchemaInputAttribute.builder().matchKey("name").fieldName("name").type(SchemaAttributeType.

SchemaInputAttribute.builder().matchKey("email").fieldName("email").type(SchemaAttributeTyp
           );
       } else {
           schemaAttributes = List.of(

SchemaInputAttribute.builder().matchKey("id").fieldName("id").type(SchemaAttributeType.UNIQ

SchemaInputAttribute.builder().matchKey("name").fieldName("name").type(SchemaAttributeType.

SchemaInputAttribute.builder().matchKey("email").fieldName("email").type(SchemaAttributeTyp

SchemaInputAttribute.builder().fieldName("phone").type(SchemaAttributeType.PROVIDER_ID).sub
           );
       }

       CreateSchemaMappingRequest request = CreateSchemaMappingRequest.builder()
           .schemaName(schemaName)
           .mappedInputFields(schemaAttributes)
           .build();

       return getResolutionAsyncClient().createSchemaMapping(request)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (response != null) {
                   logger.info("[{}] schema mapping Created Successfully!",
schemaName);
               } else {
                   if (exception == null) {
                       throw new CompletionException("An unknown error occurred
while creating the schema mapping.", null);
                   }

                   Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                   if (cause instanceof ConflictException) {
```

```
                        throw new CompletionException("A conflicting schema mapping
already exists. Resolve conflicts before proceeding.", cause);
                    }

                    // Wrap other AWS exceptions in a CompletionException.
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to create schema mapping:
" + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            });
    }

    /**
     * Retrieves the schema mapping asynchronously.
     *
     * @param schemaName the name of the schema to retrieve the mapping for
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the {@link
GetSchemaMappingResponse} when the operation
     * is complete
     * @throws RuntimeException if the schema mapping retrieval fails
     */
    public CompletableFuture<GetSchemaMappingResponse> getSchemaMappingAsync(String
schemaName) {
        GetSchemaMappingRequest mappingRequest = GetSchemaMappingRequest.builder()
            .schemaName(schemaName)
            .build();

        return getResolutionAsyncClient().getSchemaMapping(mappingRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (response != null) {
                    response.mappedInputFields().forEach(attribute ->
                        logger.info("Attribute Name: " + attribute.fieldName() +
                            ", Attribute Type: " + attribute.type().toString()));
                } else {
                    if (exception == null) {
                        throw new CompletionException("An unknown error occurred
while getting schema mapping.", null);
                    }

                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The requested schema mapping
was not found.", cause);
                    }
```

```
                    // Wrap other exceptions in a CompletionException with the
message.
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to get schema mapping: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            });
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously retrieves a matching job based on the provided job ID and
workflow name.
     *
     * @param jobId        the ID of the job to retrieve
     * @param workflowName the name of the workflow associated with the job
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the job information
is available or an exception occurs
     */
    public CompletableFuture<GetMatchingJobResponse> getMatchingJobAsync(String
jobId, String workflowName) {
        GetMatchingJobRequest request = GetMatchingJobRequest.builder()
            .jobId(jobId)
            .workflowName(workflowName)
            .build();

        return getResolutionAsyncClient().getMatchingJob(request)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (response != null) {
                    // Successfully fetched the matching job details, log the job
status.
                    logger.info("Job status: " + response.status());
                    logger.info("Job details: " + response.toString());
                } else {
                    if (exception == null) {
                        throw new CompletionException("An unknown error occurred
while fetching the matching job.", null);
                    }

                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The requested job could not
be found.", cause);
                    }
```

```
                    // Wrap other exceptions in a CompletionException with the
message.
                    throw new CompletionException("Error fetching matching job: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            });
    }


    /**
     * Starts a matching job asynchronously for the specified workflow name.
     *
     * @param workflowName the name of the workflow for which to start the matching
job
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the job ID of the
started matching job, or an empty
     * string if the operation fails
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> startMatchingJobAsync(String workflowName) {
        StartMatchingJobRequest jobRequest = StartMatchingJobRequest.builder()
            .workflowName(workflowName)
            .build();

        return getResolutionAsyncClient().startMatchingJob(jobRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (response != null) {
                    String jobId = response.jobId();
                    logger.info("Job ID: " + jobId);
                } else {
                    if (exception == null) {
                        throw new CompletionException("An unknown error occurred
while starting the job.", null);
                    }

                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ConflictException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The job is already running.
Resolve conflicts before starting a new job.", cause);
                    }

                    // Wrap other AWS exceptions in a CompletionException.
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to start the job: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
```

```
            })
            .thenApply(response -> response != null ? response.jobId() : "");
    }

    /**
     * Checks the status of a workflow asynchronously.
     *
     * @param jobId        the ID of the job to check
     * @param workflowName the name of the workflow to check
     * @return a CompletableFuture that resolves to a boolean value indicating
whether the workflow has completed
     * successfully
     */
    public CompletableFuture<GetMatchingJobResponse>
checkWorkflowStatusCompleteAsync(String jobId, String workflowName) {
        GetMatchingJobRequest request = GetMatchingJobRequest.builder()
            .jobId(jobId)
            .workflowName(workflowName)
            .build();

        return getResolutionAsyncClient().getMatchingJob(request)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (response != null) {
                    // Process the response and log the job status.
                    logger.info("Job status: " + response.status());
                } else {
                    // Ensure exception is not null before accessing its cause.
                    if (exception == null) {
                        throw new CompletionException("An unknown error occurred
while checking job status.", null);
                    }

                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The requested resource was
not found while checking the job status.", cause);
                    }

                    // Wrap other AWS exceptions in a CompletionException.
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to check job status: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            });
    }
```

```
   /**
    * Creates an asynchronous CompletableFuture to manage the creation of a
matching workflow.
    *
    * @param roleARN                 the AWS IAM role ARN to be used for the
workflow execution
    * @param workflowName            the name of the workflow to be created
    * @param outputBucket            the S3 bucket path where the workflow output
will be stored
    * @param jsonGlueTableArn        the ARN of the Glue Data Catalog table to be
used as the input source
    * @param jsonErSchemaMappingName the name of the schema to be used for the
input source
    * @return a CompletableFuture that, when completed, will return the ARN of the
created workflow
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> createMatchingWorkflowAsync(
       String roleARN
       , String workflowName
       , String outputBucket
       , String jsonGlueTableArn
       , String jsonErSchemaMappingName
       , String csvGlueTableArn
       , String csvErSchemaMappingName) {

       InputSource jsonInputSource = InputSource.builder()
           .inputSourceARN(jsonGlueTableArn)
           .schemaName(jsonErSchemaMappingName)
           .applyNormalization(false)
           .build();

       InputSource csvInputSource = InputSource.builder()
           .inputSourceARN(csvGlueTableArn)
           .schemaName(csvErSchemaMappingName)
           .applyNormalization(false)
           .build();

       OutputAttribute idOutputAttribute = OutputAttribute.builder()
           .name("id")
           .build();

       OutputAttribute nameOutputAttribute = OutputAttribute.builder()
           .name("name")
```

```
            .build();

        OutputAttribute emailOutputAttribute = OutputAttribute.builder()
            .name("email")
            .build();

        OutputAttribute phoneOutputAttribute = OutputAttribute.builder()
            .name("phone")
            .build();

        OutputSource outputSource = OutputSource.builder()
            .outputS3Path("s3://" + outputBucket + "/eroutput")
            .output(idOutputAttribute, nameOutputAttribute, emailOutputAttribute,
phoneOutputAttribute)
            .applyNormalization(false)
            .build();

        ResolutionTechniques resolutionType = ResolutionTechniques.builder()
            .resolutionType(ResolutionType.ML_MATCHING)
            .build();

        CreateMatchingWorkflowRequest workflowRequest =
CreateMatchingWorkflowRequest.builder()
            .roleArn(roleARN)
            .description("Created by using the AWS SDK for Java")
            .workflowName(workflowName)
            .inputSourceConfig(List.of(jsonInputSource, csvInputSource))
            .outputSourceConfig(List.of(outputSource))
            .resolutionTechniques(resolutionType)
            .build();

        return getResolutionAsyncClient().createMatchingWorkflow(workflowRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (response != null) {
                    logger.info("Workflow created successfully.");
                } else {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ValidationException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("Invalid request: Please check
input parameters.", cause);
                    }

                    if (cause instanceof ConflictException) {
```

```
                        throw new CompletionException("A conflicting workflow
already exists. Resolve conflicts before proceeding.", cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to create workflow: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            })
            .thenApply(CreateMatchingWorkflowResponse::workflowArn);
    }

    /**
     * Tags the specified schema mapping ARN.
     *
     * @param schemaMappingARN the ARN of the schema mapping to tag
     */
    public CompletableFuture<TagResourceResponse> tagEntityResource(String
schemaMappingARN) {
        Map<String, String> tags = new HashMap<>();
        tags.put("tag1", "tag1Value");
        tags.put("tag2", "tag2Value");

        TagResourceRequest request = TagResourceRequest.builder()
            .resourceArn(schemaMappingARN)
            .tags(tags)
            .build();

        return getResolutionAsyncClient().tagResource(request)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (response != null) {
                    // Successfully tagged the resource, log the success message.
                    logger.info("Successfully tagged the resource.");
                } else {
                    if (exception == null) {
                        throw new CompletionException("An unknown error occurred
while tagging the resource.", null);
                    }

                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The resource to tag was not
found.", cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to tag the resource: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
```

```
                }
            });
    }

    public CompletableFuture<JobMetrics> getJobInfo(String workflowName, String
jobId) {
        return getResolutionAsyncClient().getMatchingJob(b -> b
                .workflowName(workflowName)
                .jobId(jobId))
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (response != null) {
                    logger.info("Job metrics fetched successfully for jobId: " +
jobId);
                } else {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("Invalid request: Job id was
not found.", cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to fetch job info: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            })
            .thenApply(response -> response.metrics()); // Extract job metrics
    }

    /**
     * Uploads data to an Amazon S3 bucket asynchronously.
     *
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket to upload the data to
     * @param jsonData   the JSON data to be uploaded
     * @param csvData    the CSV data to be uploaded
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} representing both asynchronous operation
of uploading the data
     * @throws RuntimeException if an error occurs during the file upload
     */

    public void uploadInputData(String bucketName, String jsonData, String csvData)
{
        // Upload JSON data.
        String jsonKey = "jsonData/data.json";
        PutObjectRequest jsonUploadRequest = PutObjectRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(jsonKey)
```

```
            .contentType("application/json")
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<PutObjectResponse> jsonUploadResponse =
getS3AsyncClient().putObject(jsonUploadRequest,
AsyncRequestBody.fromString(jsonData));

        // Upload CSV data.
        String csvKey = "csvData/data.csv";
        PutObjectRequest csvUploadRequest = PutObjectRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(csvKey)
            .contentType("text/csv")
            .build();
        CompletableFuture<PutObjectResponse> csvUploadResponse =
getS3AsyncClient().putObject(csvUploadRequest,
AsyncRequestBody.fromString(csvData));

        CompletableFuture.allOf(jsonUploadResponse, csvUploadResponse)
            .whenComplete((result, ex) -> {
                if (ex != null) {
                    // Wrap an AWS exception.
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to upload files", ex);
                }
            }).join();

    }

    /**
     * Finds the latest file in the S3 bucket that starts with "run-" in any depth
of subfolders
     */
    private CompletableFuture<String> findLatestMatchingFile(String bucketName) {
        ListObjectsV2Request request = ListObjectsV2Request.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .prefix(PREFIX) // Searches within the given folder
            .build();

        return getS3AsyncClient().listObjectsV2(request)
            .thenApply(response -> response.contents().stream()
                .map(S3Object::key)
                .filter(key -> key.matches(".*?/run-[0-9a-zA-Z\\-]+")) // Matches
files like run-XXXXX in any subfolder
                .max(String::compareTo) // Gets the latest file
```

```
                .orElse(null))
            .whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
                if (exception == null) {
                    if (result != null) {
                        logger.info("Latest matching file found: " + result);
                    } else {
                        logger.info("No matching files found.");
                    }
                } else {
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to find latest matching
file: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            });
    }

    /**
     * Prints the data located in the file in the S3 bucket that starts with "run-"
in any depth of subfolders
     */
    public void printData(String bucketName) {
        try {
            // Find the latest file with "run-" prefix in any depth of subfolders.
            String s3Key = findLatestMatchingFile(bucketName).join();
            if (s3Key == null) {
                logger.error("No matching files found in S3.");
                return;
            }

            logger.info("Downloading file: " + s3Key);

            // Read CSV file as String.
            String csvContent = readCSVFromS3Async(bucketName, s3Key).join();
            if (csvContent.isEmpty()) {
                logger.error("File is empty.");
                return;
            }

            // Process CSV content.
            List<String[]> records = parseCSV(csvContent);
            printTable(records);

        } catch (RuntimeException | IOException | CsvException e) {
            logger.error("Error processing CSV file from S3: " + e.getMessage());
            e.printStackTrace();
```

```
        }
    }

    /**
     * Reads a CSV file from S3 and returns it as a String.
     */
    private static CompletableFuture<String> readCSVFromS3Async(String bucketName,
String s3Key) {
        GetObjectRequest getObjectRequest = GetObjectRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(s3Key)
            .build();

        // Initiating the asynchronous request to get the file as bytes
        return getS3AsyncClient().getObject(getObjectRequest,
AsyncResponseTransformer.toBytes())
            .thenApply(responseBytes -> responseBytes.asUtf8String()) // Convert
bytes to UTF-8 string
            .whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to read CSV from S3: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                } else {
                    logger.info("Successfully fetched CSV file content from S3.");
                }
            });
    }

    /**
     * Parses CSV content from a String into a list of records.
     */
    private static List<String[]> parseCSV(String csvContent) throws IOException,
CsvException {
        try (CSVReader csvReader = new CSVReader(new StringReader(csvContent))) {
            return csvReader.readAll();
        }
    }

    /**
     * Prints the given CSV data in a formatted table
     */
    private static void printTable(List<String[]> records) {
        if (records.isEmpty()) {
            System.out.println("No records found.");
```

```
            return;
        }

        String[] headers = records.get(0);
        List<String[]> rows = records.subList(1, records.size());

        // Determine column widths dynamically based on longest content
        int[] columnWidths = new int[headers.length];
        for (int i = 0; i < headers.length; i++) {
            final int columnIndex = i;
            int maxWidth = Math.max(headers[i].length(), rows.stream()
                .map(row -> row.length > columnIndex ? row[columnIndex].length() :
0)
                .max(Integer::compareTo)
                .orElse(0));
            columnWidths[i] = Math.min(maxWidth, 25); // Limit max width for better
readability
        }

        // Enable ANSI Console for colored output
        AnsiConsole.systemInstall();

        // Print table header
        System.out.println(ansi().fgYellow().a("=== CSV Data from S3 ===").reset());
        printRow(headers, columnWidths, true);

        // Print rows
        rows.forEach(row -> printRow(row, columnWidths, false));

        // Restore console to normal
        AnsiConsole.systemUninstall();
    }

    private static void printRow(String[] row, int[] columnWidths, boolean isHeader)
{
        String border = IntStream.range(0, columnWidths.length)
            .mapToObj(i -> "-".repeat(columnWidths[i] + 2))
            .collect(Collectors.joining("+", "+", "+"));

        if (isHeader) {
            System.out.println(border);
        }

        System.out.print("|");
```

```
        for (int i = 0; i < columnWidths.length; i++) {
            String cell = (i < row.length && row[i] != null) ? row[i] : "";
            System.out.printf(" %-" + columnWidths[i] + "s |", isHeader ?
 ansi().fgBrightBlue().a(cell).reset() : cell);
        }
        System.out.println();

        if (isHeader) {
            System.out.println(border);
        }
    }
}
```

작업

`CreateMatchingWorkflow`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateMatchingWorkflow`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Creates an asynchronous CompletableFuture to manage the creation of a
 matching workflow.
     *
     * @param roleARN                 the AWS IAM role ARN to be used for the
 workflow execution
     * @param workflowName            the name of the workflow to be created
     * @param outputBucket            the S3 bucket path where the workflow output
 will be stored
     * @param jsonGlueTableArn        the ARN of the Glue Data Catalog table to be
 used as the input source
     * @param jsonErSchemaMappingName the name of the schema to be used for the
 input source
```

```
     * @return a CompletableFuture that, when completed, will return the ARN of the
created workflow
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> createMatchingWorkflowAsync(
        String roleARN
        , String workflowName
        , String outputBucket
        , String jsonGlueTableArn
        , String jsonErSchemaMappingName
        , String csvGlueTableArn
        , String csvErSchemaMappingName) {

        InputSource jsonInputSource = InputSource.builder()
            .inputSourceARN(jsonGlueTableArn)
            .schemaName(jsonErSchemaMappingName)
            .applyNormalization(false)
            .build();

        InputSource csvInputSource = InputSource.builder()
            .inputSourceARN(csvGlueTableArn)
            .schemaName(csvErSchemaMappingName)
            .applyNormalization(false)
            .build();

        OutputAttribute idOutputAttribute = OutputAttribute.builder()
            .name("id")
            .build();

        OutputAttribute nameOutputAttribute = OutputAttribute.builder()
            .name("name")
            .build();

        OutputAttribute emailOutputAttribute = OutputAttribute.builder()
            .name("email")
            .build();

        OutputAttribute phoneOutputAttribute = OutputAttribute.builder()
            .name("phone")
            .build();

        OutputSource outputSource = OutputSource.builder()
            .outputS3Path("s3://" + outputBucket + "/eroutput")
            .output(idOutputAttribute, nameOutputAttribute, emailOutputAttribute,
phoneOutputAttribute)
```

```
            .applyNormalization(false)
            .build();

        ResolutionTechniques resolutionType = ResolutionTechniques.builder()
            .resolutionType(ResolutionType.ML_MATCHING)
            .build();

        CreateMatchingWorkflowRequest workflowRequest =
CreateMatchingWorkflowRequest.builder()
            .roleArn(roleARN)
            .description("Created by using the AWS SDK for Java")
            .workflowName(workflowName)
            .inputSourceConfig(List.of(jsonInputSource, csvInputSource))
            .outputSourceConfig(List.of(outputSource))
            .resolutionTechniques(resolutionType)
            .build();

        return getResolutionAsyncClient().createMatchingWorkflow(workflowRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (response != null) {
                    logger.info("Workflow created successfully.");
                } else {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ValidationException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("Invalid request: Please check
input parameters.", cause);
                    }

                    if (cause instanceof ConflictException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("A conflicting workflow
already exists. Resolve conflicts before proceeding.", cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to create workflow: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            })
            .thenApply(CreateMatchingWorkflowResponse::workflowArn);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 CreateMatchingWorkflowAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

CreateSchemaMapping

다음 코드 예시는 CreateSchemaMapping의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Creates a schema mapping asynchronously.
    *
    * @param schemaName the name of the schema to create
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents the asynchronous creation
of the schema mapping
    */
   public CompletableFuture<CreateSchemaMappingResponse>
createSchemaMappingAsync(String schemaName) {
       List<SchemaInputAttribute> schemaAttributes = null;
       if (schemaName.startsWith("json")) {
           schemaAttributes = List.of(

SchemaInputAttribute.builder().matchKey("id").fieldName("id").type(SchemaAttributeType.UNIQ

SchemaInputAttribute.builder().matchKey("name").fieldName("name").type(SchemaAttributeType.

SchemaInputAttribute.builder().matchKey("email").fieldName("email").type(SchemaAttributeTyp
           );
       } else {
           schemaAttributes = List.of(

SchemaInputAttribute.builder().matchKey("id").fieldName("id").type(SchemaAttributeType.UNIQ

SchemaInputAttribute.builder().matchKey("name").fieldName("name").type(SchemaAttributeType.

SchemaInputAttribute.builder().matchKey("email").fieldName("email").type(SchemaAttributeTyp

SchemaInputAttribute.builder().fieldName("phone").type(SchemaAttributeType.PROVIDER_ID).sub
           );
       }
```

```
        CreateSchemaMappingRequest request = CreateSchemaMappingRequest.builder()
            .schemaName(schemaName)
            .mappedInputFields(schemaAttributes)
            .build();

        return getResolutionAsyncClient().createSchemaMapping(request)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (response != null) {
                    logger.info("[{}] schema mapping Created Successfully!",
schemaName);
                } else {
                    if (exception == null) {
                        throw new CompletionException("An unknown error occurred
while creating the schema mapping.", null);
                    }

                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ConflictException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("A conflicting schema mapping
already exists. Resolve conflicts before proceeding.", cause);
                    }

                    // Wrap other AWS exceptions in a CompletionException.
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to create schema mapping:
" + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 CreateSchemaMappingAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

DeleteMatchingWorkflow

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteMatchingWorkflow의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Asynchronously deletes a workflow with the specified name.
    *
    * @param workflowName the name of the workflow to be deleted
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the workflow has been
deleted
    * @throws RuntimeException if the deletion of the workflow fails
    */
   public CompletableFuture<DeleteMatchingWorkflowResponse>
deleteMatchingWorkflowAsync(String workflowName) {
       DeleteMatchingWorkflowRequest request =
DeleteMatchingWorkflowRequest.builder()
           .workflowName(workflowName)
           .build();

       return getResolutionAsyncClient().deleteMatchingWorkflow(request)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (response != null) {
                   logger.info("{} was deleted", workflowName );
               } else {
                   if (exception == null) {
                       throw new CompletionException("An unknown error occurred
while deleting the workflow.", null);
                   }

                   Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                   if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                       throw new CompletionException("The workflow to delete was
not found.", cause);
                   }

                   // Wrap other AWS exceptions in a CompletionException.
                   throw new CompletionException("Failed to delete workflow: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
```

```
                }
            });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DeleteMatchingWorkflowAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

`DeleteSchemaMapping`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteSchemaMapping`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Deletes the schema mapping asynchronously.
     *
     * @param schemaName the name of the schema to delete
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the schema mapping is
deleted successfully,
     * or throws a {@link RuntimeException} if the deletion fails
     */
    public CompletableFuture<DeleteSchemaMappingResponse>
deleteSchemaMappingAsync(String schemaName) {
        DeleteSchemaMappingRequest request = DeleteSchemaMappingRequest.builder()
            .schemaName(schemaName)
            .build();

        return getResolutionAsyncClient().deleteSchemaMapping(request)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (response != null) {
                    // Successfully deleted the schema mapping, log the success
message.
                    logger.info("Schema mapping '{}' deleted successfully.",
schemaName);
                } else {
                    // Ensure exception is not null before accessing its cause.
```

```
                    if (exception == null) {
                        throw new CompletionException("An unknown error occurred
while deleting the schema mapping.", null);
                    }

                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The schema mapping was not
found to delete: " + schemaName, cause);
                    }

                    // Wrap other AWS exceptions in a CompletionException.
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to delete schema mapping:
" + schemaName, exception);
                }
            });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DeleteSchemaMappingAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

`GetMatchingJob`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetMatchingJob`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Asynchronously retrieves a matching job based on the provided job ID and
workflow name.
     *
     * @param jobId        the ID of the job to retrieve
     * @param workflowName the name of the workflow associated with the job
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the job information
is available or an exception occurs
```

```
    */
   public CompletableFuture<GetMatchingJobResponse> getMatchingJobAsync(String
jobId, String workflowName) {
       GetMatchingJobRequest request = GetMatchingJobRequest.builder()
           .jobId(jobId)
           .workflowName(workflowName)
           .build();

       return getResolutionAsyncClient().getMatchingJob(request)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (response != null) {
                   // Successfully fetched the matching job details, log the job
status.
                   logger.info("Job status: " + response.status());
                   logger.info("Job details: " + response.toString());
               } else {
                   if (exception == null) {
                       throw new CompletionException("An unknown error occurred
while fetching the matching job.", null);
                   }

                   Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                   if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                       throw new CompletionException("The requested job could not
be found.", cause);
                   }

                   // Wrap other exceptions in a CompletionException with the
message.
                   throw new CompletionException("Error fetching matching job: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
               }
           });
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 GetMatchingJobAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

GetSchemaMapping

다음 코드 예시는 GetSchemaMapping의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Retrieves the schema mapping asynchronously.
    *
    * @param schemaName the name of the schema to retrieve the mapping for
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the {@link
GetSchemaMappingResponse} when the operation
    * is complete
    * @throws RuntimeException if the schema mapping retrieval fails
    */
   public CompletableFuture<GetSchemaMappingResponse> getSchemaMappingAsync(String
schemaName) {
       GetSchemaMappingRequest mappingRequest = GetSchemaMappingRequest.builder()
           .schemaName(schemaName)
           .build();

       return getResolutionAsyncClient().getSchemaMapping(mappingRequest)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (response != null) {
                   response.mappedInputFields().forEach(attribute ->
                       logger.info("Attribute Name: " + attribute.fieldName() +
                           ", Attribute Type: " + attribute.type().toString()));
               } else {
                   if (exception == null) {
                       throw new CompletionException("An unknown error occurred
while getting schema mapping.", null);
                   }

                   Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                   if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                       throw new CompletionException("The requested schema mapping
was not found.", cause);
                   }
```

```
                    // Wrap other exceptions in a CompletionException with the
message.
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to get schema mapping: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 GetSchemaMappingAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

ListSchemaMappings

다음 코드 예시는 ListSchemaMappings의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Lists the schema mappings associated with the current AWS account. This
method uses an asynchronous paginator to
     * retrieve the schema mappings, and prints the name of each schema mapping to
the console.
     */
    public void ListSchemaMappings() {
        ListSchemaMappingsRequest mappingsRequest =
ListSchemaMappingsRequest.builder()
            .build();

        ListSchemaMappingsPublisher paginator =
getResolutionAsyncClient().listSchemaMappingsPaginator(mappingsRequest);

        // Iterate through the pages of results
        CompletableFuture<Void> future = paginator.subscribe(response -> {
            response.schemaList().forEach(schemaMapping ->
                logger.info("Schema Mapping Name: " + schemaMapping.schemaName())
            );
```

```
        });

        // Wait for the asynchronous operation to complete
        future.join();
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 ListSchemaMappingsAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

StartMatchingJob

다음 코드 예시는 StartMatchingJob의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Starts a matching job asynchronously for the specified workflow name.
     *
     * @param workflowName the name of the workflow for which to start the matching
job
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the job ID of the
started matching job, or an empty
     * string if the operation fails
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> startMatchingJobAsync(String workflowName) {
        StartMatchingJobRequest jobRequest = StartMatchingJobRequest.builder()
            .workflowName(workflowName)
            .build();

        return getResolutionAsyncClient().startMatchingJob(jobRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (response != null) {
                    String jobId = response.jobId();
                    logger.info("Job ID: " + jobId);
                } else {
```

```
                    if (exception == null) {
                        throw new CompletionException("An unknown error occurred
while starting the job.", null);
                    }

                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ConflictException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The job is already running.
Resolve conflicts before starting a new job.", cause);
                    }

                    // Wrap other AWS exceptions in a CompletionException.
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to start the job: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            })
            .thenApply(response -> response != null ? response.jobId() : "");
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartMatchingJobAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

`TagResource`

다음 코드 예시는 `TagResource`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Tags the specified schema mapping ARN.
     *
     * @param schemaMappingARN the ARN of the schema mapping to tag
     */
    public CompletableFuture<TagResourceResponse> tagEntityResource(String
schemaMappingARN) {
        Map<String, String> tags = new HashMap<>();
```

```
        tags.put("tag1", "tag1Value");
        tags.put("tag2", "tag2Value");

        TagResourceRequest request = TagResourceRequest.builder()
            .resourceArn(schemaMappingARN)
            .tags(tags)
            .build();

        return getResolutionAsyncClient().tagResource(request)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (response != null) {
                    // Successfully tagged the resource, log the success message.
                    logger.info("Successfully tagged the resource.");
                } else {
                    if (exception == null) {
                        throw new CompletionException("An unknown error occurred
while tagging the resource.", null);
                    }

                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The resource to tag was not
found.", cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to tag the resource: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 TagResource를 참조하세요.

Java 2.x용 SDK를 사용하는 OpenSearch Service 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 OpenSearch Service와 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

OpenSearch Service 소개

다음 코드 예제에서는 OpenSearch Service 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.OpenSearchAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.ListVersionsRequest;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class HelloOpenSearch {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future = listVersionsAsync();
            future.join();
            System.out.println("Versions listed successfully.");
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            System.err.println("Error occurred while listing versions: " +
 e.getMessage());
        }
    }

    private static OpenSearchAsyncClient getAsyncClient() {
```

```
        return OpenSearchAsyncClient.builder().build();
    }

    public static CompletableFuture<Void> listVersionsAsync() {
        ListVersionsRequest request = ListVersionsRequest.builder()
            .maxResults(10)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().listVersions(request).thenAccept(response -> {
            List<String> versionList = response.versions();
            for (String version : versionList) {
                System.out.println("Version info: " + version);
            }
        }).exceptionally(ex -> {
            // Handle the exception, or propagate it as a RuntimeException
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to list versions", ex);
        });
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 ListVersionsAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업

기본 사항

OpenSearch Service 핵심 작업 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- OpenSearch Service 도메인 생성
- 특정 OpenSearch Service 도메인에 대한 자세한 정보를 제공합니다.
- 계정이 소유한 모든 OpenSearch Service 도메인을 나열합니다.
- OpenSearch Service 도메인의 변경 상태가 완료 상태가 될 때까지 기다립니다.
- 기존 OpenSearch Service 도메인의 구성을 수정합니다.
- OpenSearch Service 도메인에 태그를 추가합니다.

- OpenSearch Service 도메인과 연결된 태그를 나열합니다.
- OpenSearch Service 도메인에서 태그를 제거합니다.
- OpenSearch Service 도메인을 삭제합니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

OpenSearch Service 기능을 보여주는 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.*;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Scanner;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;

public class OpenSearchScenario {

    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");

    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(OpenSearchScenario.class);
    static Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

    static OpenSearchActions openSearchActions = new OpenSearchActions();

    public static void main(String[] args) throws Throwable {
        logger.info("""
            Welcome to the Amazon OpenSearch Service Basics Scenario.

            Use the Amazon OpenSearch Service API to create, configure, and manage
 OpenSearch Service domains.

            The operations exposed by the AWS OpenSearch Service client are focused
 on managing the OpenSearch Service domains
```

```
            and their configurations, not the data within the domains (such as
 indexing or querying documents).
            For document management, you typically interact directly with the
 OpenSearch REST API or use other libraries,
            such as the OpenSearch Java client (https://opensearch.org/docs/latest/
clients/java/).

            Let's get started...
        """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            runScenario();
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }

    private static void waitForInputToContinue(Scanner scanner) {
        while (true) {
            logger.info("");
            logger.info("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:");
            String input = scanner.nextLine();

            if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("c")) {
                logger.info("Continuing with the program...");
                logger.info("");
                break;
            } else {
                logger.info("Invalid input. Please try again.");
            }
        }
    }

    private static void runScenario() throws Throwable {
        String currentTimestamp = String.valueOf(System.currentTimeMillis());
        String domainName = "test-domain-" + currentTimestamp;

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("1. Create an Amazon OpenSearch domain");
        logger.info("""
            An Amazon OpenSearch domain is a managed instance of the OpenSearch
 engine,
            which is an open-source search and analytics engine derived from
 Elasticsearch.
```

```
            An OpenSearch domain is essentially a cluster of compute resources and
storage that hosts
            one or more OpenSearch indexes, enabling you to perform full-text
searches, data analysis, and
            visualizations.

            In this step, we'll initiate the creation of the domain. We'll check on
the progress in a later step.
        """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        try {
            CompletableFuture<String> future =
openSearchActions.createNewDomainAsync(domainName);
            String domainId = future.join();
            logger.info("Domain successfully created with ID: {}", domainId);
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause != null) {
                if (cause instanceof OpenSearchException openSearchEx) {
                    logger.error("OpenSearch error occurred: Error message:
{}, Error code {}", openSearchEx.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
openSearchEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                } else {
                    logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause);
                }
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info("2. Describe the Amazon OpenSearch domain");
        logger.info("In this step, we get back the Domain ARN which is used in an
upcoming step.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        String arn = "";
        try {
            CompletableFuture<String> future =
openSearchActions.describeDomainAsync(domainName);
```

```
            arn = future.join();
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof OpenSearchException openSearchEx) {
                logger.info("OpenSearch error occurred: Error message:
{}, Error code {}", openSearchEx.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
openSearchEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info("3. List the domains in your account");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        try {
            CompletableFuture<List<DomainInfo>> future =
openSearchActions.listAllDomainsAsync();
            List<DomainInfo> domainInfoList = future.join();
            for (DomainInfo domain : domainInfoList) {
                logger.info("Domain name is: " + domain.domainName());
            }
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            while (cause.getCause() != null && !(cause instanceof
OpenSearchException)) {
                cause = cause.getCause();
            }
            if (cause instanceof OpenSearchException openSearchEx) {
                logger.info("OpenSearch error occurred: Error message:
{}, Error code {}", openSearchEx.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
openSearchEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);
```

```
        logger.info("4. Wait until the domain's change status reaches a completed
state");
        logger.info("""
            In this step, we check on the change status of the domain that we
initiated in Step 1.
            Until we reach a COMPLETED state, we stay in a loop by sending a
DescribeDomainChangeProgressRequest.

            The time it takes for a change to an OpenSearch domain to reach a
completed state can range
            from a few minutes to several hours. In this case the change is creating
a new domain that we initiated in Step 1.
            The time varies depending on the complexity of the change and the
current load on
            the OpenSearch service. In general, simple changes, such as scaling the
number of data nodes or
            updating the OpenSearch version, may take 10-30 minutes.
        """);

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
openSearchActions.domainChangeProgressAsync(domainName);
            future.join();
            logger.info("Domain change progress completed successfully.");
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            while (cause.getCause() != null && !(cause instanceof
ResourceNotFoundException)) {
                cause = cause.getCause();
            }
            if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException
resourceNotFoundException) {
                logger.info("The specific AWS resource was not found: Error message:
{}, Error code {}", resourceNotFoundException.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
resourceNotFoundException.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());

                if (cause instanceof OpenSearchException ex) {
                    logger.info("An OpenSearch error occurred: Error message: " +
ex.getMessage());
                } else {
                    logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
                }
```

```
                throw cause;
            }
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info("5. Modify the domain");
        logger.info("""
            You can change your OpenSearch domain's settings, like the number of
instances, without starting over from scratch.
            This makes it easy to adjust your domain as your needs change, allowing
you to scale up or
            down quickly without recreating everything.

            We modify the domain in this step by changing the number of instances.
        """);

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        try {
            CompletableFuture<UpdateDomainConfigResponse> future =
openSearchActions.updateSpecificDomainAsync(domainName);
            UpdateDomainConfigResponse updateResponse = future.join();
            logger.info("Domain update status: " +
updateResponse.domainConfig().changeProgressDetails().configChangeStatusAsString());
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof OpenSearchException openSearchEx) {
                logger.info("OpenSearch error occurred: Error message:
{}, Error code {}", openSearchEx.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
openSearchEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info("6. Wait until the domain's change status reaches a completed
state");
        logger.info("""
            In this step, we poll the status until the domain's change status
reaches a completed state.
```

```
        """);

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
openSearchActions.domainChangeProgressAsync(domainName);
            future.join();
            logger.info("Domain change progress completed successfully.");
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof OpenSearchException ex) {
                logger.info("EC2 error occurred: Error message: " +ex.getMessage());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info("7. Tag the Domain");
        logger.info("""
            Tags let you assign arbitrary information to an Amazon OpenSearch
Service domain so you can
            categorize and filter on that information. A tag is a key-value pair
that you define and
            associate with an OpenSearch Service domain. You can use these tags to
track costs by grouping
            expenses for similarly tagged resources.

            In this scenario, we create tags with keys "service" and "instances".
        """);

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        try {
            CompletableFuture<AddTagsResponse> future =
openSearchActions.addDomainTagsAsync(arn);
            future.join();
            logger.info("Domain tags added successfully.");
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
```

```
            while (cause.getCause() != null && !(cause instanceof
OpenSearchException)) {
                cause = cause.getCause();
            }
            if (cause instanceof OpenSearchException openSearchEx) {
                logger.info("OpenSearch error occurred: Error message:
{}, Error code {}", openSearchEx.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
openSearchEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
                if (cause != null) {
                    if (cause instanceof OpenSearchException) {
                        logger.error("OpenSearch error occurred: Error message: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause);
                    } else {
                        logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause);
                    }
                } else {
                    logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage(),
rt);
                }
                throw cause;
            }
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info("8. List Domain tags");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        try {
            CompletableFuture<ListTagsResponse> future =
openSearchActions.listDomainTagsAsync(arn);
            ListTagsResponse listTagsResponse = future.join();
            listTagsResponse.tagList().forEach(tag -> logger.info("Tag Key: " +
tag.key() + ", Tag Value: " + tag.value()));
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            while (cause.getCause() != null && !(cause instanceof
OpenSearchException)) {
                cause = cause.getCause();
            }
            if (cause instanceof OpenSearchException openSearchEx) {
```

```
                logger.info("OpenSearch error occurred: Error message:
{}, Error code {}", openSearchEx.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
openSearchEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;

        }

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info("9. Delete the domain");
        logger.info("""
            In this step, we'll delete the Amazon OpenSearch domain that we created
in Step 1.
            Deleting a domain will remove all data and configuration for that
domain.
        """);

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        try {
            CompletableFuture<DeleteDomainResponse> future =
openSearchActions.deleteSpecificDomainAsync(domainName);
            future.join();
            logger.info("Domain successfully deleted.");
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            while (cause.getCause() != null && !(cause instanceof
OpenSearchException)) {
                cause = cause.getCause();
            }
            if (cause instanceof OpenSearchException openSearchEx) {
                logger.info("OpenSearch error occurred: Error message:
{}, Error code {}", openSearchEx.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
openSearchEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;

        }
```

```
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info("Scenario complete!");
    }
}
```

OpenSearch Service SDK 메서드의 래퍼 클래스입니다.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.client.config.ClientOverrideConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.retry.RetryPolicy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.async.SdkAsyncHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.nio.netty.NettyNioAsyncHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.OpenSearchAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.AddTagsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.AddTagsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.ClusterConfig;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.CreateDomainRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.DeleteDomainRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.DeleteDomainResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.DescribeDomainChangeProgressRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.DescribeDomainChangeProgressResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.DescribeDomainRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.DomainInfo;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.DomainStatus;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.EBSOptions;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.ListDomainNamesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.ListTagsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.ListTagsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.NodeToNodeEncryptionOptions;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.Tag;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.UpdateDomainConfigRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.UpdateDomainConfigResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.VolumeType;
import java.time.Duration;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
```

```
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;

public class OpenSearchActions {
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(OpenSearchActions.class);
    private static OpenSearchAsyncClient openSearchClientAsyncClient;
    private static OpenSearchAsyncClient getAsyncClient() {
        if (openSearchClientAsyncClient == null) {
            SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
                .maxConcurrency(100)
                .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .build();

            ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
 ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
                .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))
                .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))
                .retryPolicy(RetryPolicy.builder()
                    .numRetries(3)
                    .build())
                .build();

            openSearchClientAsyncClient = OpenSearchAsyncClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                .build();
        }
        return openSearchClientAsyncClient;
    }

    /**
     * Creates a new OpenSearch domain asynchronously.
     * @param domainName the name of the new OpenSearch domain to create
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} containing the domain ID of the newly
 created domain
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> createNewDomainAsync(String domainName) {
        ClusterConfig clusterConfig = ClusterConfig.builder()
            .dedicatedMasterEnabled(true)
            .dedicatedMasterCount(3)
            .dedicatedMasterType("t2.small.search")
```

```
            .instanceType("t2.small.search")
            .instanceCount(5)
            .build();

        EBSOptions ebsOptions = EBSOptions.builder()
            .ebsEnabled(true)
            .volumeSize(10)
            .volumeType(VolumeType.GP2)
            .build();

        NodeToNodeEncryptionOptions encryptionOptions =
NodeToNodeEncryptionOptions.builder()
            .enabled(true)
            .build();

        CreateDomainRequest domainRequest = CreateDomainRequest.builder()
            .domainName(domainName)
            .engineVersion("OpenSearch_1.0")
            .clusterConfig(clusterConfig)
            .ebsOptions(ebsOptions)
            .nodeToNodeEncryptionOptions(encryptionOptions)
            .build();
        logger.info("Sending domain creation request...");
        return getAsyncClient().createDomain(domainRequest)
                .handle( (createResponse, throwable) -> {
                    if (createResponse != null) {
                        logger.info("Domain status is {}",
createResponse.domainStatus().changeProgressDetails().configChangeStatusAsString());
                        logger.info("Domain Id is {}",
createResponse.domainStatus().domainId());
                        return createResponse.domainStatus().domainId();
                    }
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to create domain",
throwable);
                });
    }

    /**
     * Deletes a specific domain asynchronously.
     * @param domainName the name of the domain to be deleted
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the domain has been
deleted
     * or throws a {@link RuntimeException} if the deletion fails
     */
```

```
   public CompletableFuture<DeleteDomainResponse> deleteSpecificDomainAsync(String
domainName) {
       DeleteDomainRequest domainRequest = DeleteDomainRequest.builder()
           .domainName(domainName)
           .build();

       // Delete domain asynchronously
       return getAsyncClient().deleteDomain(domainRequest)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (exception != null) {
                   throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete the domain: " +
domainName, exception);
               }
           });
   }

   /**
    * Describes the specified domain asynchronously.
    *
    * @param domainName the name of the domain to describe
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the ARN of the domain
    * @throws RuntimeException if the domain description fails
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> describeDomainAsync(String domainName) {
       DescribeDomainRequest request = DescribeDomainRequest.builder()
           .domainName(domainName)
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().describeDomain(request)
           .handle((response, exception) -> {  // Handle both response and
exception
               if (exception != null) {
                   throw new RuntimeException("Failed to describe domain",
exception);
               }
               DomainStatus domainStatus = response.domainStatus();
               String endpoint = domainStatus.endpoint();
               String arn = domainStatus.arn();
               String engineVersion = domainStatus.engineVersion();
               logger.info("Domain endpoint is: " + endpoint);
               logger.info("ARN: " + arn);
               System.out.println("Engine version: " + engineVersion);

               return arn;  // Return ARN when successful
```

```
            });
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously lists all the domains in the current AWS account.
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, contains a list of
{@link DomainInfo} objects representing
     *         the domains in the account.
     * @throws RuntimeException if there was a failure while listing the domains.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<List<DomainInfo>> listAllDomainsAsync() {
        ListDomainNamesRequest namesRequest = ListDomainNamesRequest.builder()
            .engineType("OpenSearch")
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().listDomainNames(namesRequest)
            .handle((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to list all domains",
exception);
                }
                return response.domainNames();  // Return the list of domain names
on success
            });
    }

    /**
     * Updates the configuration of a specific domain asynchronously.
     * @param domainName the name of the domain to update
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents the asynchronous
operation of updating the domain configuration
     */
    public CompletableFuture<UpdateDomainConfigResponse>
updateSpecificDomainAsync(String domainName) {
        ClusterConfig clusterConfig = ClusterConfig.builder()
            .instanceCount(3)
            .build();

        UpdateDomainConfigRequest updateDomainConfigRequest =
UpdateDomainConfigRequest.builder()
            .domainName(domainName)
            .clusterConfig(clusterConfig)
            .build();
```

```
        return getAsyncClient().updateDomainConfig(updateDomainConfigRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to update the domain
configuration", exception);
                }
                // Handle success if needed (e.g., logging or additional actions)
            });
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously checks the progress of a domain change operation in Amazon
OpenSearch Service.
     * @param domainName the name of the OpenSearch domain to check the progress for
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the domain change
operation is completed
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> domainChangeProgressAsync(String domainName) {
        DescribeDomainChangeProgressRequest request =
DescribeDomainChangeProgressRequest.builder()
            .domainName(domainName)
            .build();

        return CompletableFuture.runAsync(() -> {
            boolean isCompleted = false;
            long startTime = System.currentTimeMillis();

            while (!isCompleted) {
                try {
                    // Handle the async client call using `join` to block
synchronously for the result
                    DescribeDomainChangeProgressResponse response = getAsyncClient()
                        .describeDomainChangeProgress(request)
                        .handle((resp, ex) -> {
                            if (ex != null) {
                                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to check domain
progress", ex);
                            }
                            return resp;
                        }).join();

                    String state = response.changeProgressStatus().statusAsString();
 // Get the status as string
```

```
                    if ("COMPLETED".equals(state)) {
                        logger.info("\nOpenSearch domain status: Completed");
                        isCompleted = true;
                    } else {
                        for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++) {
                            long elapsedTimeInSeconds = (System.currentTimeMillis()
- startTime) / 1000;
                            String formattedTime = String.format("%02d:%02d",
elapsedTimeInSeconds / 60, elapsedTimeInSeconds % 60);
                            System.out.print("\rOpenSearch domain state: " + state +
" | Time Elapsed: " + formattedTime + " ");
                            System.out.flush();
                            Thread.sleep(1_000);
                        }
                    }
                } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                    Thread.currentThread().interrupt();
                    throw new RuntimeException("Thread was interrupted", e);
                }
            }
        });
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously adds tags to an Amazon OpenSearch Service domain.
     * @param domainARN the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the Amazon OpenSearch
Service domain to add tags to
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the tags have been
successfully added to the domain,
     * or throws a {@link RuntimeException} if the operation fails
     */
    public CompletableFuture<AddTagsResponse> addDomainTagsAsync(String domainARN) {
        Tag tag1 = Tag.builder()
            .key("service")
            .value("OpenSearch")
            .build();

        Tag tag2 = Tag.builder()
            .key("instances")
            .value("m3.2xlarge")
            .build();

        List<Tag> tagList = new ArrayList<>();
        tagList.add(tag1);
```

```
        tagList.add(tag2);

        AddTagsRequest addTagsRequest = AddTagsRequest.builder()
            .arn(domainARN)
            .tagList(tagList)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().addTags(addTagsRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to add tags to the domain: "
+ domainARN, exception);
                } else {
                    logger.info("Added Tags");
                }
            });
    }


    /**
     * Asynchronously lists the tags associated with the specified Amazon Resource
Name (ARN).
     * @param arn the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the resource for which to list
the tags
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, will contain a list
of the tags associated with the
     * specified ARN
     * @throws RuntimeException if there is an error listing the tags
     */
    public CompletableFuture<ListTagsResponse> listDomainTagsAsync(String arn) {
        ListTagsRequest tagsRequest = ListTagsRequest.builder()
            .arn(arn)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().listTags(tagsRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to list domain tags",
exception);
                }

                List<Tag> tagList = response.tagList();
                for (Tag tag : tagList) {
                    logger.info("Tag key is " + tag.key());
```

```
                    logger.info("Tag value is " + tag.value());
                }
            });
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - AddTags
  - CreateDomain
  - DeleteDomain
  - DescribeDomain
  - DescribeDomainChangeProgress
  - ListDomainNames
  - ListTags
  - UpdateDomainConfig

작업

`AddTags`

다음 코드 예시는 `AddTags`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Asynchronously adds tags to an Amazon OpenSearch Service domain.
     * @param domainARN the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the Amazon OpenSearch
Service domain to add tags to
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the tags have been
successfully added to the domain,
     * or throws a {@link RuntimeException} if the operation fails
```

```
     */
    public CompletableFuture<AddTagsResponse> addDomainTagsAsync(String domainARN) {
        Tag tag1 = Tag.builder()
            .key("service")
            .value("OpenSearch")
            .build();

        Tag tag2 = Tag.builder()
            .key("instances")
            .value("m3.2xlarge")
            .build();

        List<Tag> tagList = new ArrayList<>();
        tagList.add(tag1);
        tagList.add(tag2);

        AddTagsRequest addTagsRequest = AddTagsRequest.builder()
            .arn(domainARN)
            .tagList(tagList)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().addTags(addTagsRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to add tags to the domain: "
+ domainARN, exception);
                } else {
                    logger.info("Added Tags");
                }
            });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 AddTagsAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

ChangeProgress

다음 코드 예시는 ChangeProgress의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Asynchronously checks the progress of a domain change operation in Amazon
OpenSearch Service.
    * @param domainName the name of the OpenSearch domain to check the progress for
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the domain change
operation is completed
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> domainChangeProgressAsync(String domainName) {
       DescribeDomainChangeProgressRequest request =
DescribeDomainChangeProgressRequest.builder()
           .domainName(domainName)
           .build();

       return CompletableFuture.runAsync(() -> {
           boolean isCompleted = false;
           long startTime = System.currentTimeMillis();

           while (!isCompleted) {
               try {
                   // Handle the async client call using `join` to block
synchronously for the result
                   DescribeDomainChangeProgressResponse response = getAsyncClient()
                       .describeDomainChangeProgress(request)
                       .handle((resp, ex) -> {
                           if (ex != null) {
                               throw new RuntimeException("Failed to check domain
progress", ex);
                           }
                           return resp;
                       }).join();

                   String state = response.changeProgressStatus().statusAsString();
 // Get the status as string
```

```
                    if ("COMPLETED".equals(state)) {
                        logger.info("\nOpenSearch domain status: Completed");
                        isCompleted = true;
                    } else {
                        for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++) {
                            long elapsedTimeInSeconds = (System.currentTimeMillis()
- startTime) / 1000;
                            String formattedTime = String.format("%02d:%02d",
elapsedTimeInSeconds / 60, elapsedTimeInSeconds % 60);
                            System.out.print("\rOpenSearch domain state: " + state +
" | Time Elapsed: " + formattedTime + " ");
                            System.out.flush();
                            Thread.sleep(1_000);
                        }
                    }
                } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                    Thread.currentThread().interrupt();
                    throw new RuntimeException("Thread was interrupted", e);
                }
            }
        });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 ChangeProgressAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

`CreateDomain`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateDomain`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Creates a new OpenSearch domain asynchronously.
     * @param domainName the name of the new OpenSearch domain to create
```

```
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} containing the domain ID of the newly
created domain
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> createNewDomainAsync(String domainName) {
        ClusterConfig clusterConfig = ClusterConfig.builder()
            .dedicatedMasterEnabled(true)
            .dedicatedMasterCount(3)
            .dedicatedMasterType("t2.small.search")
            .instanceType("t2.small.search")
            .instanceCount(5)
            .build();

        EBSOptions ebsOptions = EBSOptions.builder()
            .ebsEnabled(true)
            .volumeSize(10)
            .volumeType(VolumeType.GP2)
            .build();

        NodeToNodeEncryptionOptions encryptionOptions =
NodeToNodeEncryptionOptions.builder()
            .enabled(true)
            .build();

        CreateDomainRequest domainRequest = CreateDomainRequest.builder()
            .domainName(domainName)
            .engineVersion("OpenSearch_1.0")
            .clusterConfig(clusterConfig)
            .ebsOptions(ebsOptions)
            .nodeToNodeEncryptionOptions(encryptionOptions)
            .build();
        logger.info("Sending domain creation request...");
        return getAsyncClient().createDomain(domainRequest)
                .handle( (createResponse, throwable) -> {
                    if (createResponse != null) {
                        logger.info("Domain status is {}",
createResponse.domainStatus().changeProgressDetails().configChangeStatusAsString());
                        logger.info("Domain Id is {}",
createResponse.domainStatus().domainId());
                        return createResponse.domainStatus().domainId();
                    }
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to create domain",
throwable);
                });
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateDomain을 참조하세요.

DeleteDomain

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteDomain의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Deletes a specific domain asynchronously.
    * @param domainName the name of the domain to be deleted
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the domain has been
deleted
    * or throws a {@link RuntimeException} if the deletion fails
    */
   public CompletableFuture<DeleteDomainResponse> deleteSpecificDomainAsync(String
domainName) {
       DeleteDomainRequest domainRequest = DeleteDomainRequest.builder()
           .domainName(domainName)
           .build();

       // Delete domain asynchronously
       return getAsyncClient().deleteDomain(domainRequest)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (exception != null) {
                   throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete the domain: " +
domainName, exception);
               }
           });
   }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteDomain을 참조하세요.

DescribeDomain

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeDomain의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Updates the configuration of a specific domain asynchronously.
    * @param domainName the name of the domain to update
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents the asynchronous
operation of updating the domain configuration
    */
   public CompletableFuture<UpdateDomainConfigResponse>
updateSpecificDomainAsync(String domainName) {
       ClusterConfig clusterConfig = ClusterConfig.builder()
           .instanceCount(3)
           .build();

       UpdateDomainConfigRequest updateDomainConfigRequest =
UpdateDomainConfigRequest.builder()
           .domainName(domainName)
           .clusterConfig(clusterConfig)
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().updateDomainConfig(updateDomainConfigRequest)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (exception != null) {
                   throw new RuntimeException("Failed to update the domain
configuration", exception);
               }
               // Handle success if needed (e.g., logging or additional actions)
           });
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DescribeDomainAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

ListDomainNames

다음 코드 예시는 ListDomainNames의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Asynchronously lists all the domains in the current AWS account.
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, contains a list of
{@link DomainInfo} objects representing
     *         the domains in the account.
     * @throws RuntimeException if there was a failure while listing the domains.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<List<DomainInfo>> listAllDomainsAsync() {
        ListDomainNamesRequest namesRequest = ListDomainNamesRequest.builder()
            .engineType("OpenSearch")
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().listDomainNames(namesRequest)
            .handle((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to list all domains",
exception);
                }
                return response.domainNames();  // Return the list of domain names
on success
            });
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListDomainNames를 참조하세요.

ListTags

다음 코드 예시는 ListTags의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Asynchronously adds tags to an Amazon OpenSearch Service domain.
     * @param domainARN the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the Amazon OpenSearch
Service domain to add tags to
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the tags have been
successfully added to the domain,
     * or throws a {@link RuntimeException} if the operation fails
     */
    public CompletableFuture<AddTagsResponse> addDomainTagsAsync(String domainARN) {
        Tag tag1 = Tag.builder()
            .key("service")
            .value("OpenSearch")
            .build();

        Tag tag2 = Tag.builder()
            .key("instances")
            .value("m3.2xlarge")
            .build();

        List<Tag> tagList = new ArrayList<>();
        tagList.add(tag1);
        tagList.add(tag2);

        AddTagsRequest addTagsRequest = AddTagsRequest.builder()
            .arn(domainARN)
            .tagList(tagList)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().addTags(addTagsRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to add tags to the domain: "
+ domainARN, exception);
                } else {
```

```
                    logger.info("Added Tags");
                }
            });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 ListTags를 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 참조하세요.

UpdateDomainConfig

다음 코드 예시는 UpdateDomainConfig의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Updates the configuration of a specific domain asynchronously.
    * @param domainName the name of the domain to update
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents the asynchronous
operation of updating the domain configuration
    */
   public CompletableFuture<UpdateDomainConfigResponse>
updateSpecificDomainAsync(String domainName) {
       ClusterConfig clusterConfig = ClusterConfig.builder()
           .instanceCount(3)
           .build();

       UpdateDomainConfigRequest updateDomainConfigRequest =
UpdateDomainConfigRequest.builder()
           .domainName(domainName)
           .clusterConfig(clusterConfig)
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().updateDomainConfig(updateDomainConfigRequest)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (exception != null) {
```

```
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to update the domain
configuration", exception);
                }
                // Handle success if needed (e.g., logging or additional actions)
            });
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 UpdateDomainConfig을 참조하세요.

Java 2.x용 SDK를 사용하는 EventBridge 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 EventBridge와 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello EventBridge

다음 코드 예제에서는 EventBridge를 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
```

```
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
 */
public class HelloEventBridge {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        EventBridgeClient eventBrClient = EventBridgeClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listBuses(eventBrClient);
        eventBrClient.close();
    }

    public static void listBuses(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient) {
        try {
            ListEventBusesRequest busesRequest = ListEventBusesRequest.builder()
                    .limit(10)
                    .build();

            ListEventBusesResponse response =
 eventBrClient.listEventBuses(busesRequest);
            List<EventBus> buses = response.eventBuses();
            for (EventBus bus : buses) {
                System.out.println("The name of the event bus is: " + bus.name());
                System.out.println("The ARN of the event bus is: " + bus.arn());
            }

        } catch (EventBridgeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListEventBuses를 참조하세요.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업
- 시나리오

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 규칙을 만들고 여기에 대상을 추가하세요.
- 규칙을 활성화 및 비활성화합니다.
- 규칙과 대상을 나열하고 업데이트합니다.
- 이벤트를 전송하고 리소스를 정리합니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
 * This Java code example performs the following tasks:
 *
 * This Java V2 example performs the following tasks with Amazon EventBridge:
 *
 * 1. Creates an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role to use with
 * Amazon EventBridge.
 * 2. Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket with EventBridge events
 * enabled.
```

```
 * 3. Creates a rule that triggers when an object is uploaded to Amazon S3.
 * 4. Lists rules on the event bus.
 * 5. Creates a new Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic and
 * lets the user subscribe to it.
 * 6. Adds a target to the rule that sends an email to the specified topic.
 * 7. Creates an EventBridge event that sends an email when an Amazon S3 object
 * is created.
 * 8. Lists Targets.
 * 9. Lists the rules for the same target.
 * 10. Triggers the rule by uploading a file to the Amazon S3 bucket.
 * 11. Disables a specific rule.
 * 12. Checks and print the state of the rule.
 * 13. Adds a transform to the rule to change the text of the email.
 * 14. Enables a specific rule.
 * 15. Triggers the updated rule by uploading a file to the Amazon S3 bucket.
 * 16. Updates the rule to be a custom rule pattern.
 * 17. Sending an event to trigger the rule.
 * 18. Cleans up resources.
 *
 */
public class EventbridgeMVP {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException, IOException
 {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <roleName> <bucketName> <topicName> <eventRuleName>

                Where:
                    roleName - The name of the role to create.
                    bucketName - The Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
 bucket name to create.
                    topicName - The name of the Amazon Simple Notification Service
 (Amazon SNS) topic to create.
                    eventRuleName - The Amazon EventBridge rule name to create.
                """;

        if (args.length != 5) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
        String polJSON = "{" +
                "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                "\"Statement\": [{" +
                "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                "\"Principal\": {" +
                "\"Service\": \"events.amazonaws.com\"" +
                "}," +
                "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
                "}]" +
                "}";

        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
        String roleName = args[0];
        String bucketName = args[1];
        String topicName = args[2];
        String eventRuleName = args[3];

        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        EventBridgeClient eventBrClient = EventBridgeClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        S3Client s3Client = S3Client.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        Region regionGl = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(regionGl)
                .build();

        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the Amazon EventBridge example scenario.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out
                .println("1. Create an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role
to use with Amazon EventBridge.");
        String roleArn = createIAMRole(iam, roleName, polJSON);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("2. Create an S3 bucket with EventBridge events
enabled.");
        if (checkBucket(s3Client, bucketName)) {
            System.out.println("Bucket " + bucketName + " already exists. Ending
this scenario.");
            System.exit(1);
        }

        createBucket(s3Client, bucketName);
        Thread.sleep(3000);
        setBucketNotification(s3Client, bucketName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("3. Create a rule that triggers when an object is
uploaded to Amazon S3.");
        Thread.sleep(10000);
        addEventRule(eventBrClient, roleArn, bucketName, eventRuleName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("4. List rules on the event bus.");
        listRules(eventBrClient);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("5. Create a new SNS topic for testing and let the user
subscribe to the topic.");
        String topicArn = createSnsTopic(snsClient, topicName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("6. Add a target to the rule that sends an email to the
specified topic.");
        System.out.println("Enter your email to subscribe to the Amazon SNS
topic:");
        String email = sc.nextLine();
        subEmail(snsClient, topicArn, email);
        System.out.println(
                "Use the link in the email you received to confirm your
subscription. Then, press Enter to continue.");
```

```
        sc.nextLine();
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. Create an EventBridge event that sends an email when
an Amazon S3 object is created.");
        addSnsEventRule(eventBrClient, eventRuleName, topicArn, topicName,
eventRuleName, bucketName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println(" 8. List Targets.");
        listTargets(eventBrClient, eventRuleName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println(" 9. List the rules for the same target.");
        listTargetRules(eventBrClient, topicArn);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println(" 10. Trigger the rule by uploading a file to the S3
bucket.");
        System.out.println("Press Enter to continue.");
        sc.nextLine();
        uploadTextFiletoS3(s3Client, bucketName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("11. Disable a specific rule.");
        changeRuleState(eventBrClient, eventRuleName, false);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("12. Check and print the state of the rule.");
        checkRule(eventBrClient, eventRuleName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("13. Add a transform to the rule to change the text of
the email.");
        updateSnsEventRule(eventBrClient, topicArn, eventRuleName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("14. Enable a specific rule.");
        changeRuleState(eventBrClient, eventRuleName, true);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println(" 15. Trigger the updated rule by uploading a file to the
S3 bucket.");
        System.out.println("Press Enter to continue.");
        sc.nextLine();
        uploadTextFiletoS3(s3Client, bucketName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println(" 16. Update the rule to be a custom rule pattern.");
        updateToCustomRule(eventBrClient, eventRuleName);
        System.out.println("Updated event rule " + eventRuleName + " to use a custom
pattern.");
        updateCustomRuleTargetWithTransform(eventBrClient, topicArn, eventRuleName);
        System.out.println("Updated event target " + topicArn + ".");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("17. Sending an event to trigger the rule. This will
trigger a subscription email.");
        triggerCustomRule(eventBrClient, email);
        System.out.println("Events have been sent. Press Enter to continue.");
        sc.nextLine();
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("18. Clean up resources.");
        System.out.println("Do you want to clean up resources (y/n)");
        String ans = sc.nextLine();
        if (ans.compareTo("y") == 0) {
            cleanupResources(eventBrClient, snsClient, s3Client, iam, topicArn,
eventRuleName, bucketName, roleName);
        } else {
            System.out.println("The resources will not be cleaned up. ");
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println("The Amazon EventBridge example scenario has successfully
completed.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    public static void cleanupResources(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, SnsClient
snsClient, S3Client s3Client,
            IamClient iam, String topicArn, String eventRuleName, String bucketName,
String roleName) {
        System.out.println("Removing all targets from the event rule.");
        deleteTargetsFromRule(eventBrClient, eventRuleName);
        deleteRuleByName(eventBrClient, eventRuleName);
        deleteSNSTopic(snsClient, topicArn);
        deleteS3Bucket(s3Client, bucketName);
        deleteRole(iam, roleName);
    }

    public static void deleteRole(IamClient iam, String roleName) {
        String policyArn = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonEventBridgeFullAccess";
        DetachRolePolicyRequest policyRequest = DetachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                .policyArn(policyArn)
                .roleName(roleName)
                .build();

        iam.detachRolePolicy(policyRequest);
        System.out.println("Successfully detached policy " + policyArn + " from role
" + roleName);

        // Delete the role.
        DeleteRoleRequest roleRequest = DeleteRoleRequest.builder()
                .roleName(roleName)
                .build();

        iam.deleteRole(roleRequest);
        System.out.println("*** Successfully deleted " + roleName);
    }

    public static void deleteS3Bucket(S3Client s3Client, String bucketName) {
        // Remove all the objects from the S3 bucket.
        ListObjectsRequest listObjects = ListObjectsRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .build();

        ListObjectsResponse res = s3Client.listObjects(listObjects);
```

```
        List<S3Object> objects = res.contents();
        ArrayList<ObjectIdentifier> toDelete = new ArrayList<>();

        for (S3Object myValue : objects) {
            toDelete.add(ObjectIdentifier.builder()
                    .key(myValue.key())
                    .build());
        }

        DeleteObjectsRequest dor = DeleteObjectsRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .delete(Delete.builder()
                        .objects(toDelete).build())
                .build();

        s3Client.deleteObjects(dor);

        // Delete the S3 bucket.
        DeleteBucketRequest deleteBucketRequest = DeleteBucketRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .build();

        s3Client.deleteBucket(deleteBucketRequest);
        System.out.println("You have deleted the bucket and the objects");
    }

    // Delete the SNS topic.
    public static void deleteSNSTopic(SnsClient snsClient, String topicArn) {
        try {
            DeleteTopicRequest request = DeleteTopicRequest.builder()
                    .topicArn(topicArn)
                    .build();

            DeleteTopicResponse result = snsClient.deleteTopic(request);
            System.out.println("\n\nStatus was " +
result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

```
   public static void deleteRuleByName(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
ruleName) {
       DeleteRuleRequest ruleRequest = DeleteRuleRequest.builder()
               .name(ruleName)
               .build();

       eventBrClient.deleteRule(ruleRequest);
       System.out.println("Successfully deleted the rule");
   }

   public static void deleteTargetsFromRule(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
eventRuleName) {
       // First, get all targets that will be deleted.
       ListTargetsByRuleRequest request = ListTargetsByRuleRequest.builder()
               .rule(eventRuleName)
               .build();

       ListTargetsByRuleResponse response =
eventBrClient.listTargetsByRule(request);
       List<Target> allTargets = response.targets();

       // Get all targets and delete them.
       for (Target myTarget : allTargets) {
           RemoveTargetsRequest removeTargetsRequest =
RemoveTargetsRequest.builder()
                   .rule(eventRuleName)
                   .ids(myTarget.id())
                   .build();

           eventBrClient.removeTargets(removeTargetsRequest);
           System.out.println("Successfully removed the target");
       }
   }

   public static void triggerCustomRule(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
email) {
       String json = "{" +
               "\"UserEmail\": \"" + email + "\"," +
               "\"Message\": \"This event was generated by example code.\"," +
               "\"UtcTime\": \"Now.\"" +
               "}";

       PutEventsRequestEntry entry = PutEventsRequestEntry.builder()
               .source("ExampleSource")
```

```
                .detail(json)
                .detailType("ExampleType")
                .build();

        PutEventsRequest eventsRequest = PutEventsRequest.builder()
                .entries(entry)
                .build();

        eventBrClient.putEvents(eventsRequest);
    }

    public static void updateCustomRuleTargetWithTransform(EventBridgeClient
eventBrClient, String topicArn,
            String ruleName) {
        String targetId = java.util.UUID.randomUUID().toString();
        InputTransformer inputTransformer = InputTransformer.builder()
                .inputTemplate("\"Notification: sample event was received.\"")
                .build();

        Target target = Target.builder()
                .id(targetId)
                .arn(topicArn)
                .inputTransformer(inputTransformer)
                .build();

        try {
            PutTargetsRequest targetsRequest = PutTargetsRequest.builder()
                    .rule(ruleName)
                    .targets(target)
                    .eventBusName(null)
                    .build();

            eventBrClient.putTargets(targetsRequest);
        } catch (EventBridgeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void updateToCustomRule(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
ruleName) {
        String customEventsPattern = "{" +
                "\"source\": [\"ExampleSource\"]," +
                "\"detail-type\": [\"ExampleType\"]" +
```

```
                "}";

        PutRuleRequest request = PutRuleRequest.builder()
                .name(ruleName)
                .description("Custom test rule")
                .eventPattern(customEventsPattern)
                .build();

        eventBrClient.putRule(request);
    }

    // Update an Amazon S3 object created rule with a transform on the target.
    public static void updateSnsEventRule(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
topicArn, String ruleName) {
        String targetId = java.util.UUID.randomUUID().toString();
        Map<String, String> myMap = new HashMap<>();
        myMap.put("bucket", "$.detail.bucket.name");
        myMap.put("time", "$.time");

        InputTransformer inputTransformer = InputTransformer.builder()
                .inputTemplate("\"Notification: an object was uploaded to bucket
<bucket> at <time>.\"")
                .inputPathsMap(myMap)
                .build();

        Target target = Target.builder()
                .id(targetId)
                .arn(topicArn)
                .inputTransformer(inputTransformer)
                .build();

        try {
            PutTargetsRequest targetsRequest = PutTargetsRequest.builder()
                    .rule(ruleName)
                    .targets(target)
                    .eventBusName(null)
                    .build();

            eventBrClient.putTargets(targetsRequest);

        } catch (EventBridgeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
    }

    public static void checkRule(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
eventRuleName) {
        try {
            DescribeRuleRequest ruleRequest = DescribeRuleRequest.builder()
                    .name(eventRuleName)
                    .build();

            DescribeRuleResponse response = eventBrClient.describeRule(ruleRequest);
            System.out.println("The state of the rule is " +
response.stateAsString());

        } catch (EventBridgeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void changeRuleState(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
eventRuleName, Boolean isEnabled) {
        try {
            if (!isEnabled) {
                System.out.println("Disabling the rule: " + eventRuleName);
                DisableRuleRequest ruleRequest = DisableRuleRequest.builder()
                        .name(eventRuleName)
                        .build();

                eventBrClient.disableRule(ruleRequest);
            } else {
                System.out.println("Enabling the rule: " + eventRuleName);
                EnableRuleRequest ruleRequest = EnableRuleRequest.builder()
                        .name(eventRuleName)
                        .build();
                eventBrClient.enableRule(ruleRequest);
            }

        } catch (EventBridgeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Create and upload a file to an S3 bucket to trigger an event.
```

```
   public static void uploadTextFiletoS3(S3Client s3Client, String bucketName)
throws IOException {
       // Create a unique file name.
       String fileSuffix = new SimpleDateFormat("yyyyMMddHHmmss").format(new
Date());
       String fileName = "TextFile" + fileSuffix + ".txt";

       File myFile = new File(fileName);
       FileWriter fw = new FileWriter(myFile.getAbsoluteFile());
       BufferedWriter bw = new BufferedWriter(fw);
       bw.write("This is a sample file for testing uploads.");
       bw.close();

       try {
           PutObjectRequest putOb = PutObjectRequest.builder()
                   .bucket(bucketName)
                   .key(fileName)
                   .build();

           s3Client.putObject(putOb, RequestBody.fromFile(myFile));

       } catch (S3Exception e) {
           System.err.println(e.getMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }

   public static void listTargetRules(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
topicArn) {
       ListRuleNamesByTargetRequest ruleNamesByTargetRequest =
ListRuleNamesByTargetRequest.builder()
               .targetArn(topicArn)
               .build();

       ListRuleNamesByTargetResponse response =
eventBrClient.listRuleNamesByTarget(ruleNamesByTargetRequest);
       List<String> rules = response.ruleNames();
       for (String rule : rules) {
           System.out.println("The rule name is " + rule);
       }
   }

   public static void listTargets(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String ruleName)
{
```

```
        ListTargetsByRuleRequest ruleRequest = ListTargetsByRuleRequest.builder()
                .rule(ruleName)
                .build();

        ListTargetsByRuleResponse res =
eventBrClient.listTargetsByRule(ruleRequest);
        List<Target> targetsList = res.targets();
        for (Target target: targetsList) {
            System.out.println("Target ARN: "+target.arn());
        }
    }

    // Add a rule which triggers an SNS target when a file is uploaded to an S3
    // bucket.
    public static void addSnsEventRule(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
ruleName, String topicArn,
            String topicName, String eventRuleName, String bucketName) {
        String targetID = java.util.UUID.randomUUID().toString();
        Target myTarget = Target.builder()
                .id(targetID)
                .arn(topicArn)
                .build();

        List<Target> targets = new ArrayList<>();
        targets.add(myTarget);
        PutTargetsRequest request = PutTargetsRequest.builder()
                .eventBusName(null)
                .targets(targets)
                .rule(ruleName)
                .build();

        eventBrClient.putTargets(request);
        System.out.println("Added event rule " + eventRuleName + " with Amazon SNS
target " + topicName + " for bucket "
                + bucketName + ".");
    }

    public static void subEmail(SnsClient snsClient, String topicArn, String email)
{
        try {
            SubscribeRequest request = SubscribeRequest.builder()
                    .protocol("email")
                    .endpoint(email)
                    .returnSubscriptionArn(true)
```

```
                    .topicArn(topicArn)
                    .build();

            SubscribeResponse result = snsClient.subscribe(request);
            System.out.println("Subscription ARN: " + result.subscriptionArn() + "\n
\n Status is "
                    + result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void listRules(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient) {
        try {
            ListRulesRequest rulesRequest = ListRulesRequest.builder()
                    .eventBusName("default")
                    .limit(10)
                    .build();

            ListRulesResponse response = eventBrClient.listRules(rulesRequest);
            List<Rule> rules = response.rules();
            for (Rule rule : rules) {
                System.out.println("The rule name is : " + rule.name());
                System.out.println("The rule description is : " +
 rule.description());
                System.out.println("The rule state is : " + rule.stateAsString());
            }

        } catch (EventBridgeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static String createSnsTopic(SnsClient snsClient, String topicName) {
        String topicPolicy = "{" +
                "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                "\"Statement\": [{" +
                "\"Sid\": \"EventBridgePublishTopic\"," +
                "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                "\"Principal\": {" +
                "\"Service\": \"events.amazonaws.com\"" +
```

```
                "}," +
                "\"Resource\": \"*\"," +
                "\"Action\": \"sns:Publish\"" +
                "}]" +
                "}";

        Map<String, String> topicAttributes = new HashMap<>();
        topicAttributes.put("Policy", topicPolicy);
        CreateTopicRequest topicRequest = CreateTopicRequest.builder()
                .name(topicName)
                .attributes(topicAttributes)
                .build();

        CreateTopicResponse response = snsClient.createTopic(topicRequest);
        System.out.println("Added topic " + topicName + " for email
subscriptions.");
        return response.topicArn();
    }

    // Create a new event rule that triggers when an Amazon S3 object is created in
    // a bucket.
    public static void addEventRule(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String roleArn,
String bucketName,
            String eventRuleName) {
        String pattern = "{\n" +
                "  \"source\": [\"aws.s3\"],\n" +
                "  \"detail-type\": [\"Object Created\"],\n" +
                "  \"detail\": {\n" +
                "    \"bucket\": {\n" +
                "      \"name\": [\"" + bucketName + "\"]\n" +
                "    }\n" +
                "  }\n" +
                "}";

        try {
            PutRuleRequest ruleRequest = PutRuleRequest.builder()
                    .description("Created by using the AWS SDK for Java v2")
                    .name(eventRuleName)
                    .eventPattern(pattern)
                    .roleArn(roleArn)
                    .build();

            PutRuleResponse ruleResponse = eventBrClient.putRule(ruleRequest);
```

```
            System.out.println("The ARN of the new rule is " +
ruleResponse.ruleArn());

        } catch (EventBridgeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Determine if the S3 bucket exists.
    public static Boolean checkBucket(S3Client s3Client, String bucketName) {
        try {
            HeadBucketRequest headBucketRequest = HeadBucketRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();

            s3Client.headBucket(headBucketRequest);
            return true;
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
        return false;
    }

    // Set the S3 bucket notification configuration.
    public static void setBucketNotification(S3Client s3Client, String bucketName) {
        try {
            EventBridgeConfiguration eventBridgeConfiguration =
EventBridgeConfiguration.builder()
                    .build();

            NotificationConfiguration configuration =
NotificationConfiguration.builder()
                    .eventBridgeConfiguration(eventBridgeConfiguration)
                    .build();

            PutBucketNotificationConfigurationRequest configurationRequest =
PutBucketNotificationConfigurationRequest
                    .builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .notificationConfiguration(configuration)
                    .skipDestinationValidation(true)
                    .build();
```

```
            s3Client.putBucketNotificationConfiguration(configurationRequest);
            System.out.println("Added bucket " + bucketName + " with EventBridge
events enabled.");

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void createBucket(S3Client s3Client, String bucketName) {
        try {
            S3Waiter s3Waiter = s3Client.waiter();
            CreateBucketRequest bucketRequest = CreateBucketRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();

            s3Client.createBucket(bucketRequest);
            HeadBucketRequest bucketRequestWait = HeadBucketRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();

            // Wait until the bucket is created and print out the response.
            WaiterResponse<HeadBucketResponse> waiterResponse =
s3Waiter.waitUntilBucketExists(bucketRequestWait);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println(bucketName + " is ready");

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static String createIAMRole(IamClient iam, String rolename, String
polJSON) {
        try {
            CreateRoleRequest request = CreateRoleRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(rolename)
                    .assumeRolePolicyDocument(polJSON)
                    .description("Created using the AWS SDK for Java")
                    .build();

            CreateRoleResponse response = iam.createRole(request);
```

```
            AttachRolePolicyRequest rolePolicyRequest =
 AttachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(rolename)
                    .policyArn("arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/
AmazonEventBridgeFullAccess")
                    .build();

            iam.attachRolePolicy(rolePolicyRequest);
            return response.role().arn();

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - DeleteRule
  - DescribeRule
  - DisableRule
  - EnableRule
  - ListRuleNamesByTarget
  - ListRules
  - ListTargetsByRule
  - PutEvents
  - PutRule
  - PutTargets

작업

`DeleteRule`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteRule`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static void deleteRuleByName(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
ruleName) {
       DeleteRuleRequest ruleRequest = DeleteRuleRequest.builder()
               .name(ruleName)
               .build();

       eventBrClient.deleteRule(ruleRequest);
       System.out.println("Successfully deleted the rule");
   }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteRule을 참조하세요.

`DescribeRule`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeRule`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
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```
   public static void checkRule(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
eventRuleName) {
       try {
           DescribeRuleRequest ruleRequest = DescribeRuleRequest.builder()
                   .name(eventRuleName)
                   .build();
```

```
            DescribeRuleResponse response = eventBrClient.describeRule(ruleRequest);
            System.out.println("The state of the rule is " +
response.stateAsString());

        } catch (EventBridgeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeRule을 참조하세요.

`DisableRule`

다음 코드 예시는 `DisableRule`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

규칙 이름을 사용하여 규칙을 비활성화합니다.

```
    public static void changeRuleState(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
eventRuleName, Boolean isEnabled) {
        try {
            if (!isEnabled) {
                System.out.println("Disabling the rule: " + eventRuleName);
                DisableRuleRequest ruleRequest = DisableRuleRequest.builder()
                        .name(eventRuleName)
                        .build();

                eventBrClient.disableRule(ruleRequest);
            } else {
                System.out.println("Enabling the rule: " + eventRuleName);
                EnableRuleRequest ruleRequest = EnableRuleRequest.builder()
                        .name(eventRuleName)
```

```
                        .build();
                eventBrClient.enableRule(ruleRequest);
            }

        } catch (EventBridgeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DisableRule을 참조하세요.

EnableRule

다음 코드 예시는 EnableRule의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

규칙 이름을 사용하여 규칙을 활성화합니다.

```
   public static void changeRuleState(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
eventRuleName, Boolean isEnabled) {
        try {
            if (!isEnabled) {
                System.out.println("Disabling the rule: " + eventRuleName);
                DisableRuleRequest ruleRequest = DisableRuleRequest.builder()
                        .name(eventRuleName)
                        .build();

                eventBrClient.disableRule(ruleRequest);
            } else {
                System.out.println("Enabling the rule: " + eventRuleName);
                EnableRuleRequest ruleRequest = EnableRuleRequest.builder()
                        .name(eventRuleName)
                        .build();
```

```
                eventBrClient.enableRule(ruleRequest);
            }

        } catch (EventBridgeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 EnableRule을 참조하세요.

`ListRuleNamesByTarget`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListRuleNamesByTarget`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

대상을 사용하여 모든 규칙 이름을 나열하세요.

```
   public static void listTargetRules(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
topicArn) {
       ListRuleNamesByTargetRequest ruleNamesByTargetRequest =
ListRuleNamesByTargetRequest.builder()
               .targetArn(topicArn)
               .build();

       ListRuleNamesByTargetResponse response =
eventBrClient.listRuleNamesByTarget(ruleNamesByTargetRequest);
       List<String> rules = response.ruleNames();
       for (String rule : rules) {
           System.out.println("The rule name is " + rule);
       }
   }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListRuleNamesByTarget을 참조하세요.

ListRules

다음 코드 예시는 ListRules의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

규칙 이름을 사용하여 규칙을 활성화합니다.

```
    public static void listRules(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient) {
        try {
            ListRulesRequest rulesRequest = ListRulesRequest.builder()
                    .eventBusName("default")
                    .limit(10)
                    .build();

            ListRulesResponse response = eventBrClient.listRules(rulesRequest);
            List<Rule> rules = response.rules();
            for (Rule rule : rules) {
                System.out.println("The rule name is : " + rule.name());
                System.out.println("The rule description is : " +
rule.description());
                System.out.println("The rule state is : " + rule.stateAsString());
            }

        } catch (EventBridgeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListRules를 참조하세요.

ListTargetsByRule

다음 코드 예시는 ListTargetsByRule의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

규칙 이름을 사용하여 규칙의 모든 대상을 나열하세요.

```
   public static void listTargets(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String ruleName)
{
       ListTargetsByRuleRequest ruleRequest = ListTargetsByRuleRequest.builder()
               .rule(ruleName)
               .build();

       ListTargetsByRuleResponse res =
eventBrClient.listTargetsByRule(ruleRequest);
       List<Target> targetsList = res.targets();
       for (Target target: targetsList) {
           System.out.println("Target ARN: "+target.arn());
       }
   }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListTargetsByRule을 참조하세요.

PutEvents

다음 코드 예시는 PutEvents의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public static void triggerCustomRule(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
email) {
        String json = "{" +
                "\"UserEmail\": \"" + email + "\"," +
                "\"Message\": \"This event was generated by example code.\"," +
                "\"UtcTime\": \"Now.\"" +
                "}";

        PutEventsRequestEntry entry = PutEventsRequestEntry.builder()
                .source("ExampleSource")
                .detail(json)
                .detailType("ExampleType")
                .build();

        PutEventsRequest eventsRequest = PutEventsRequest.builder()
                .entries(entry)
                .build();

        eventBrClient.putEvents(eventsRequest);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 PutEvents를 참조하십시오.

PutRule

다음 코드 예시는 PutRule의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

예약된 규칙을 생성합니다.

```
    public static void createEBRule(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
ruleName, String cronExpression) {
        try {
```

```
            PutRuleRequest ruleRequest = PutRuleRequest.builder()
                    .name(ruleName)
                    .eventBusName("default")
                    .scheduleExpression(cronExpression)
                    .state("ENABLED")
                    .description("A test rule that runs on a schedule created by the
Java API")
                    .build();

            PutRuleResponse ruleResponse = eventBrClient.putRule(ruleRequest);
            System.out.println("The ARN of the new rule is " +
ruleResponse.ruleArn());

        } catch (EventBridgeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

객체가 Amazon Simple Storage Service 버킷에 추가될 때 트리거되는 규칙을 생성하세요.

```
    // Create a new event rule that triggers when an Amazon S3 object is created in
    // a bucket.
    public static void addEventRule(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String roleArn,
String bucketName,
            String eventRuleName) {
        String pattern = "{\n" +
                "  \"source\": [\"aws.s3\"],\n" +
                "  \"detail-type\": [\"Object Created\"],\n" +
                "  \"detail\": {\n" +
                "    \"bucket\": {\n" +
                "      \"name\": [\"" + bucketName + "\"]\n" +
                "    }\n" +
                "  }\n" +
                "}";

        try {
            PutRuleRequest ruleRequest = PutRuleRequest.builder()
                    .description("Created by using the AWS SDK for Java v2")
                    .name(eventRuleName)
                    .eventPattern(pattern)
                    .roleArn(roleArn)
```

```
                    .build();

            PutRuleResponse ruleResponse = eventBrClient.putRule(ruleRequest);
            System.out.println("The ARN of the new rule is " +
ruleResponse.ruleArn());

        } catch (EventBridgeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 PutRule을 참조하십시오.

`PutTargets`

다음 코드 예시는 `PutTargets`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon SNS 주제를 규칙의 대상으로 추가합니다.

```
    // Add a rule which triggers an SNS target when a file is uploaded to an S3
    // bucket.
    public static void addSnsEventRule(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
ruleName, String topicArn,
            String topicName, String eventRuleName, String bucketName) {
        String targetID = java.util.UUID.randomUUID().toString();
        Target myTarget = Target.builder()
                .id(targetID)
                .arn(topicArn)
                .build();

        List<Target> targets = new ArrayList<>();
        targets.add(myTarget);
```

```
        PutTargetsRequest request = PutTargetsRequest.builder()
                .eventBusName(null)
                .targets(targets)
                .rule(ruleName)
                .build();

        eventBrClient.putTargets(request);
        System.out.println("Added event rule " + eventRuleName + " with Amazon SNS
target " + topicName + " for bucket "
                + bucketName + ".");
    }
```

규칙의 대상에 입력 변환기를 추가합니다.

```
    public static void updateCustomRuleTargetWithTransform(EventBridgeClient
eventBrClient, String topicArn,
            String ruleName) {
        String targetId = java.util.UUID.randomUUID().toString();
        InputTransformer inputTransformer = InputTransformer.builder()
                .inputTemplate("\"Notification: sample event was received.\"")
                .build();

        Target target = Target.builder()
                .id(targetId)
                .arn(topicArn)
                .inputTransformer(inputTransformer)
                .build();

        try {
            PutTargetsRequest targetsRequest = PutTargetsRequest.builder()
                    .rule(ruleName)
                    .targets(target)
                    .eventBusName(null)
                    .build();

            eventBrClient.putTargets(targetsRequest);
        } catch (EventBridgeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 PutTargets를 참조하십시오.

RemoveTargets

다음 코드 예시는 RemoveTargets의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

규칙 이름을 사용하여 규칙의 모든 대상을 제거합니다.

```
   public static void deleteTargetsFromRule(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
eventRuleName) {
       // First, get all targets that will be deleted.
       ListTargetsByRuleRequest request = ListTargetsByRuleRequest.builder()
               .rule(eventRuleName)
               .build();

       ListTargetsByRuleResponse response =
eventBrClient.listTargetsByRule(request);
       List<Target> allTargets = response.targets();

       // Get all targets and delete them.
       for (Target myTarget : allTargets) {
           RemoveTargetsRequest removeTargetsRequest =
RemoveTargetsRequest.builder()
                   .rule(eventRuleName)
                   .ids(myTarget.id())
                   .build();

           eventBrClient.removeTargets(removeTargetsRequest);
           System.out.println("Successfully removed the target");
       }
   }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 RemoveTargets를 참조하세요.

시나리오

EventBridge에 이벤트 알림 전송

다음 코드 예시에서는 S3 이벤트 알림을 EventBridge로 보내고 알림을 Amazon SNS 주제 및 Amazon SQS 대기열로 라우팅하도록 버킷을 설정하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /** This method configures a bucket to send events to AWS EventBridge and
creates a rule
    * to route the S3 object created events to a topic and a queue.
    *
    * @param bucketName Name of existing bucket
    * @param topicArn ARN of existing topic to receive S3 event notifications
    * @param queueArn ARN of existing queue to receive S3 event notifications
    *
    *  An AWS CloudFormation stack sets up the bucket, queue, topic before the
method runs.
    */
   public static String setBucketNotificationToEventBridge(String bucketName,
String topicArn, String queueArn) {
       try {
           // Enable bucket to emit S3 Event notifications to EventBridge.
           s3Client.putBucketNotificationConfiguration(b -> b
                   .bucket(bucketName)
                   .notificationConfiguration(b1 -> b1
                           .eventBridgeConfiguration(
                                   SdkBuilder::build)
                   ).build()).join();

           // Create an EventBridge rule to route Object Created notifications.
           PutRuleRequest putRuleRequest = PutRuleRequest.builder()
                   .name(RULE_NAME)
                   .eventPattern("""
                           {
```

```
                                "source": ["aws.s3"],
                                "detail-type": ["Object Created"],
                                "detail": {
                                  "bucket": {
                                    "name": ["%s"]
                                  }
                                }
                            }
                            """.formatted(bucketName))
                    .build();

            // Add the rule to the default event bus.
            PutRuleResponse putRuleResponse =
eventBridgeClient.putRule(putRuleRequest)
                    .whenComplete((r, t) -> {
                        if (t != null) {
                            logger.error("Error creating event bus rule: " +
t.getMessage(), t);
                            throw new RuntimeException(t.getCause().getMessage(),
t);
                        }
                        logger.info("Event bus rule creation request sent
successfully. ARN is: {}", r.ruleArn());
                    }).join();

            // Add the existing SNS topic and SQS queue as targets to the rule.
            eventBridgeClient.putTargets(b -> b
                    .eventBusName("default")
                    .rule(RULE_NAME)
                    .targets(List.of (
                            Target.builder()
                                    .arn(queueArn)
                                    .id("Queue")
                                    .build(),
                            Target.builder()
                                    .arn(topicArn)
                                    .id("Topic")
                                    .build())
                            )
                    ).join();
            return putRuleResponse.ruleArn();
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }
        return null;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - PutBucketNotificationConfiguration
  - PutRule
  - PutTargets

예약된 이벤트를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon EventBridge 예약 이벤트에서 호출된 AWS Lambda 함수를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

AWS Lambda 함수를 호출하는 Amazon EventBridge 예약 이벤트를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. Lambda 함수가 간접 호출될 때 cron 표현식을 사용하여 일정을 예약하도록 EventBridge를 구성합니다. 이 예제에서는 Lambda Java 런타임 API를 사용하여 Lambda 함수를 생성합니다. 이 예제에서는 다양한 AWS 서비스를 호출하여 특정 사용 사례를 수행합니다. 이 예제에서는 1주년 기념일에 직원에게 축하하는 모바일 문자 메시지를 전송하는 앱을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- CloudWatch Logs
- DynamoDB
- EventBridge
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

SDK for Java 2.x를 사용한 EventBridge 스케줄러 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 EventBridge 스케줄러와 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello EventBridge 스케줄러

다음 코드 예제에서는 EventBridge 스케줄러 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.scheduler.SchedulerAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.scheduler.model.ListSchedulesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.scheduler.model.ScheduleSummary;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.scheduler.paginators.ListSchedulesPublisher;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;

public class HelloScheduler {

    public static void main(String [] args) {
        listSchedulesAsync();
    }

    /**
     * Lists all the schedules available.
     * <p>
     * This method uses the {@link SchedulerAsyncClient} to make an asynchronous
 request to
```

```
     * list all the schedules available. The method uses the {@link
ListSchedulesPublisher}
     * to fetch the schedules in a paginated manner, and then processes the
responses
     * asynchronously.
     */
    public static void listSchedulesAsync() {
        SchedulerAsyncClient schedulerAsyncClient = SchedulerAsyncClient.create();

        // Build the request to list schedules
        ListSchedulesRequest listSchedulesRequest =
ListSchedulesRequest.builder().build();

        // Use the paginator to fetch all schedules asynchronously.
        ListSchedulesPublisher paginator =
schedulerAsyncClient.listSchedulesPaginator(listSchedulesRequest);
        List<ScheduleSummary> results = new ArrayList<>();

        // Subscribe to the paginator to process the response asynchronously
        CompletableFuture<Void> future = paginator.subscribe(response -> {
            response.schedules().forEach(schedule -> {
                results.add(schedule);
                System.out.printf("Schedule: %s%n", schedule.name());
            });
        });

        // Wait for the asynchronous operation to complete.
        future.join();

        // After all schedules are fetched, print the total count.
        System.out.printf("Total of %d schedule(s) available.%n", results.size());
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 ListSchedulesAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오

작업

`CreateSchedule`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateSchedule`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Creates a new schedule for a target task.
    *
    * @param name                  the name of the schedule
    * @param scheduleExpression    The schedule expression that defines when the
schedule should run.
    * @param scheduleGroupName     the name of the schedule group to which the
schedule belongs
    * @param targetArn             the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the target
task
    * @param roleArn               the ARN of the IAM role to be used for the
schedule
    * @param input                 the input data for the target task
    * @param deleteAfterCompletion whether to delete the schedule after it's
executed
    * @param useFlexibleTimeWindow whether to use a flexible time window for the
schedule execution
    * @return true if the schedule was successfully created, false otherwise
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Boolean> createScheduleAsync(
       String name,
       String scheduleExpression,
       String scheduleGroupName,
       String targetArn,
       String roleArn,
       String input,
       boolean deleteAfterCompletion,
       boolean useFlexibleTimeWindow) {
```

```
        int hoursToRun = 1;
        int flexibleTimeWindowMinutes = 10;

        Target target = Target.builder()
            .arn(targetArn)
            .roleArn(roleArn)
            .input(input)
            .build();

        FlexibleTimeWindow flexibleTimeWindow = FlexibleTimeWindow.builder()
            .mode(useFlexibleTimeWindow
                ? FlexibleTimeWindowMode.FLEXIBLE
                : FlexibleTimeWindowMode.OFF)
            .maximumWindowInMinutes(useFlexibleTimeWindow
                ? flexibleTimeWindowMinutes
                : null)
            .build();

        Instant startDate = Instant.now();
        Instant endDate = startDate.plus(Duration.ofHours(hoursToRun));

        CreateScheduleRequest request = CreateScheduleRequest.builder()
            .name(name)
            .scheduleExpression(scheduleExpression)
            .groupName(scheduleGroupName)
            .target(target)
            .actionAfterCompletion(deleteAfterCompletion
                ? ActionAfterCompletion.DELETE
                : ActionAfterCompletion.NONE)
            .startDate(startDate)
            .endDate(endDate)
            .flexibleTimeWindow(flexibleTimeWindow)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().createSchedule(request)
            .thenApply(response -> {
                logger.info("Successfully created schedule {} in schedule group {},
The ARN is {} ", name, scheduleGroupName, response.scheduleArn());
                return true;
            })
            .whenComplete((result, ex) -> {
                if (ex != null) {
                    if (ex instanceof ConflictException) {
```

```
                        // Handle ConflictException
                        logger.error("A conflict exception occurred while creating
the schedule: {}", ex.getMessage());
                        throw new CompletionException("A conflict exception occurred
while creating the schedule: " + ex.getMessage(), ex);
                    } else {
                        throw new CompletionException("Error creating schedule: " +
ex.getMessage(), ex);
                    }
                }
            });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 CreateScheduleAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

`CreateScheduleGroup`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateScheduleGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Creates a new schedule group.
     *
     * @param name the name of the schedule group to be created
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} representing the asynchronous operation
of creating the schedule group
     */
    public CompletableFuture<CreateScheduleGroupResponse> createScheduleGroup(String
name) {
        CreateScheduleGroupRequest request = CreateScheduleGroupRequest.builder()
            .name(name)
            .build();
```

```
        logger.info("Initiating createScheduleGroup call for group: {}", name);
        CompletableFuture<CreateScheduleGroupResponse> futureResponse =
getAsyncClient().createScheduleGroup(request);
        futureResponse.whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                if (ex instanceof CompletionException && ex.getCause() instanceof
ConflictException) {
                    // Rethrow the ConflictException
                    throw (ConflictException) ex.getCause();
                } else {
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to create schedule group:
" + name, ex);
                }
            } else if (response == null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to create schedule group:
response was null");
            } else {
                logger.info("Successfully created schedule group '{}': {}", name,
response.scheduleGroupArn());
            }
        });

        return futureResponse;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 CreateScheduleGroupAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

`DeleteSchedule`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteSchedule`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Deletes a schedule with the specified name and group name.
    *
    * @param name      the name of the schedule to be deleted
    * @param groupName the group name of the schedule to be deleted
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, indicates whether
the schedule was successfully deleted
    * @throws CompletionException if an error occurs while deleting the schedule,
except for the case where the schedule is not found
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Boolean> deleteScheduleAsync(String name, String
groupName) {
       DeleteScheduleRequest request = DeleteScheduleRequest.builder()
           .name(name)
           .groupName(groupName)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<DeleteScheduleResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().deleteSchedule(request);
       return response.handle((result, ex) -> {
           if (ex != null) {
               if (ex instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                   throw new CompletionException("Resource not found while deleting
schedule with ID: " + name, ex);
               } else {
                   throw new CompletionException("Failed to delete schedule.", ex);
               }
           }
           logger.info("Successfully deleted schedule with name {}.", name);
           return true;
       });
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DeleteScheduleAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

DeleteScheduleGroup

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteScheduleGroup의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Deletes the specified schedule group.
     *
     * @param name the name of the schedule group to delete
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the schedule group
has been deleted
     * @throws CompletionException if an error occurs while deleting the schedule
group
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteScheduleGroupAsync(String name) {
        DeleteScheduleGroupRequest request = DeleteScheduleGroupRequest.builder()
            .name(name)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().deleteScheduleGroup(request)
            .thenRun(() -> {
                logger.info("Successfully deleted schedule group {}", name);
            })
            .whenComplete((result, ex) -> {
                if (ex != null) {
                    if (ex instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The resource was not found: "
+ ex.getMessage(), ex);
                    } else {
                        throw new CompletionException("Error deleting schedule
group: " + ex.getMessage(), ex);
                    }
                }
            });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DeleteScheduleGroupAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

시나리오

예약된 이벤트

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 필요한 리소스가 포함된 CloudFormation 스택을 배포합니다.
- EventBridge 스케줄러 일정 그룹을 생성합니다.
- 유연한 기간으로 일회성 EventBridge 스케줄러 일정을 생성합니다.
- 지정된 속도로 반복 EventBridge 스케줄러 일정을 생성합니다.
- EventBridge 스케줄러 일정 및 일정 그룹을 삭제합니다.
- 리소스를 정리하고 스택을 삭제합니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.scheduler.model.SchedulerException;
import javax.mail.internet.AddressException;
import javax.mail.internet.InternetAddress;
import java.time.LocalDateTime;
import java.time.format.DateTimeFormatter;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Scanner;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletionException;

/**
 * This Java code example performs the following tasks for the Amazon EventBridge
 Scheduler workflow:
 * <p>
 * 1. Prepare the Application:
```

```
 * - Prompt the user for an email address to use for the subscription for the SNS
 topic subscription.
 * - Deploy the Cloud Formation template in resources/cfn_template.yaml for resource
 creation.
 * - Store the outputs of the stack into variables for use in the workflow.
 * - Create a schedule group for all workflow schedules.
 * <p>
 * 2. Create one-time Schedule:
 * - Create a one-time schedule to send an initial event.
 * - Use a Flexible Time Window and set the schedule to delete after completion.
 * - Wait for the user to receive the event email from SNS.
 * <p>
 * 3. Create a time-based schedule:
 * - Prompt the user for how many X times per Y hours a recurring event should be
 scheduled.
 * - Create the scheduled event for X times per hour for Y hours.
 * - Wait for the user to receive the event email from SNS.
 * - Delete the schedule when the user is finished.
 * <p>
 * 4. Clean up:
 * - Prompt the user for y/n answer if they want to destroy the stack and clean up
 all resources.
 * - Delete the schedule group.
 * - Destroy the Cloud Formation stack and wait until the stack has been removed.
 */

public class EventbridgeSchedulerScenario {

    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(EventbridgeSchedulerScenario.class);
    private static final Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
    private static String STACK_NAME = "workflow-stack-name";
    private static final String scheduleGroupName = "schedules-group";

    private static String recurringScheduleName = "";

    private static String oneTimeScheduleName = "";

    private static final EventbridgeSchedulerActions eventbridgeActions = new
 EventbridgeSchedulerActions();

    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");

    public static String roleArn = "";
```

```
    public static String snsTopicArn = "";

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("Welcome to the Amazon EventBridge Scheduler Workflow.");
        logger.info("""
            Amazon EventBridge Scheduler is a fully managed service that helps you
schedule and execute
            a wide range of tasks and events in the cloud. It's designed to simplify
the process of
            scheduling and managing recurring or one-time events, making it easier
for developers and
            businesses to automate various workflows and processes.

            One of the key features of Amazon EventBridge Scheduler is its ability
to schedule events
            based on a variety of triggers, including time-based schedules, custom
event patterns, or
            even integration with other AWS services. For example, you can use
EventBridge Scheduler
            to schedule a report generation task to run every weekday at 9 AM, or to
trigger a
            Lambda function when a specific Amazon S3 object is created.

            This flexibility allows you to build complex and dynamic event-driven
architectures
            that adapt to your business needs.

            Lets get started...
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue();
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("1. Prepare the application.");
        waitForInputToContinue();
        try {
            boolean prepareSuccess = prepareApplication();
            logger.info(DASHES);

            if (prepareSuccess) {
                logger.info("2. Create one-time schedule.");
                logger.info("""
```

```
                    A one-time schedule in Amazon EventBridge Scheduler is an event
trigger that allows
                    you to schedule a one-time event to run at a specific date and
time. This is useful for
                    executing a specific task or workflow at a predetermined time,
without the need for recurring
                    or complex scheduling.
                    """);
                waitForInputToContinue();
                createOneTimeSchedule();
                logger.info("Do you want to delete the schedule {} (y/n) ?",
oneTimeScheduleName);
                String ans = scanner.nextLine().trim();
                if (ans.equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {

eventbridgeActions.deleteScheduleAsync(oneTimeScheduleName,scheduleGroupName);
                }
                logger.info(DASHES);

                logger.info("3. Create a recurring schedule.");
                logger.info("""
                    A recurring schedule is a feature that allows you to schedule
and manage the execution
                    of your serverless applications or workloads on a recurring
basis. For example,
                    with EventBridge Scheduler, you can create custom schedules for
your AWS Lambda functions,
                    AWS Step Functions, and other supported event sources, enabling
you to automate tasks and
                    workflows without the need for complex infrastructure
management.
                    """);
                waitForInputToContinue();
                createRecurringSchedule();
                logger.info("Do you want to delete the schedule {} (y/n) ?",
oneTimeScheduleName);
                String ans2 = scanner.nextLine().trim();
                if (ans2.equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {

eventbridgeActions.deleteScheduleAsync(recurringScheduleName,scheduleGroupName);
                }
                logger.info(DASHES);
            }
        } catch (Exception ex) {
```

```
            logger.info("There was a problem with the workflow {}, initiating
cleanup...", ex.getMessage());
            cleanUp();
        }

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("4. Clean up the resources.");
        logger.info("Do you want to delete these AWS resources (y/n) ?");
        String delAns = scanner.nextLine().trim();
        if (delAns.equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
            cleanUp();
        } else {
            logger.info("The AWS resources will not be deleted.");
        }
        logger.info("Amazon EventBridge Scheduler workflow completed.");
        logger.info(DASHES);
    }

    /**
     * Cleans up the resources associated with the EventBridge scheduler.
     * If any errors occur during the cleanup process, the corresponding error
messages are logged.
     */
    public static void cleanUp() {
        logger.info("First, delete the schedule group.");
        logger.info("When the schedule group is deleted, schedules that are part of
that group are deleted.");
        waitForInputToContinue();
        try {
            eventbridgeActions.deleteScheduleGroupAsync(scheduleGroupName).join();

        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof SchedulerException schedulerException) {
                logger.error("Scheduler error occurred: Error message: {}, Error
code {}",
                    schedulerException.getMessage(),
schedulerException.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), schedulerException);
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage());
            }
            return;
        }
```

```
        logger.info("Destroy the CloudFormation stack");
        waitForInputToContinue();
        CloudFormationHelper.destroyCloudFormationStack(STACK_NAME);
    }

    /**
     * Prepares the application by creating resources in a CloudFormation stack,
including an SNS topic
     * that will be subscribed to the EventBridge Scheduler events. The user will
need to confirm the subscription
     * in order to receive event emails.
     *
     * @return true if the application preparation was successful, false otherwise
     */
    public static boolean prepareApplication() {
        logger.info("""
            This example creates resources in a CloudFormation stack, including an
SNS topic
            that will be subscribed to the EventBridge Scheduler events.
            You will need to confirm the subscription in order to receive event
emails.
             """);

        String emailAddress = promptUserForEmail();
        logger.info("You entered {}", emailAddress);

        logger.info("Do you want to use a custom Stack name (y/n) ?");
        String ans = scanner.nextLine().trim();
        if (ans.equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
            String newStackName = scanner.nextLine();
            logger.info("You entered {} for the new stack name", newStackName);
            waitForInputToContinue();
            STACK_NAME = newStackName;
        }

        logger.info("Get the roleArn and snsTopicArn values using a Cloudformation
template.");
        waitForInputToContinue();
        CloudFormationHelper.deployCloudFormationStack(STACK_NAME, emailAddress);
        Map<String, String> stackOutputs =
CloudFormationHelper.getStackOutputs(STACK_NAME);
        roleArn = stackOutputs.get("RoleARN");
        snsTopicArn = stackOutputs.get("SNStopicARN");
```

```
        logger.info("The roleARN is {}", roleArn);
        logger.info("The snsTopicArn is {}", snsTopicArn);

        try {
            eventbridgeActions.createScheduleGroup(scheduleGroupName).join();
            logger.info("createScheduleGroupAsync completed successfully.");

        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            logger.error("Error occurred: {} ", e.getMessage());
            return false;
        }
        logger.info("Application preparation complete.");
        return true;
    }

    /**
     * Waits for the user to enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue the program.
     * This method is used to pause the program execution and wait for user input
before
     * proceeding.
     */
    private static void waitForInputToContinue() {
        while (true) {
            logger.info("");
            logger.info("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:");
            String input = scanner.nextLine();

            if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("c")) {
                logger.info("Continuing with the program...");
                logger.info("");
                break;
            } else {
                // Handle invalid input.
                logger.info("Invalid input. Please try again.");
            }
        }
    }

    /**
     * Prompts the user to enter an email address and validates the input.
     * If the provided email address is invalid, the method will prompt the user to
try again.
     *
```

```
     * @return the valid email address entered by the user
     */
    private static String promptUserForEmail() {
        logger.info("Enter an email address to use for event subscriptions: ");
        String email = scanner.nextLine();
        if (!isValidEmail(email)) {
            logger.info("Invalid email address. Please try again.");
            return promptUserForEmail();
        }
        return email;
    }

    /**
     * Checks if the given email address is valid.
     *
     * @param email the email address to be validated
     * @return {@code true} if the email address is valid, {@code false} otherwise
     */
    private static boolean isValidEmail(String email) {
        try {
            InternetAddress emailAddress = new InternetAddress(email);
            emailAddress.validate();
            return true;

        } catch (AddressException e) {
            return false;
        }
    }

    /**
     * Creates a one-time schedule to send an initial event in 1 minute with a
 flexible time window.
     *
     * @return {@code true} if the schedule was created successfully, {@code false}
 otherwise
     */
    public static Boolean createOneTimeSchedule() {
        oneTimeScheduleName = promptUserForResourceName("Enter a name for the one-
time schedule:");
        logger.info("Creating a one-time schedule named {} to send an initial event
 in 1 minute with a flexible time window...", oneTimeScheduleName);
        LocalDateTime scheduledTime = LocalDateTime.now();
        DateTimeFormatter formatter = DateTimeFormatter.ofPattern("yyyy-MM-
dd'T'HH:mm:ss");
```

```
        String scheduleExpression = "at(" + scheduledTime.format(formatter) + ")";
        return eventbridgeActions.createScheduleAsync(
            oneTimeScheduleName,
            scheduleExpression,
            scheduleGroupName,
            snsTopicArn,
            roleArn,
            "One time scheduled event test from schedule",
            true,
            true).join();
    }


    /**
     * Creates a recurring schedule to send events based on a specific time.
     *
     * @return A {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with a boolean value
indicating the success or failure of the operation.
     */
    public static Boolean createRecurringSchedule() {
        logger.info("Creating a recurring schedule to send events for one hour...");
        recurringScheduleName = promptUserForResourceName("Enter a name for the
recurring schedule:");

        // Prompt the user for the schedule rate (in minutes).
        int scheduleRateInMinutes = promptUserForInteger("Enter the desired schedule
rate (in minutes): ");
        String scheduleExpression = "rate(" + scheduleRateInMinutes + " minutes)";
        return eventbridgeActions.createScheduleAsync(
            recurringScheduleName,
            scheduleExpression,
            scheduleGroupName,
            snsTopicArn,
            roleArn,
            "Recurrent event test from schedule " + recurringScheduleName,
            true,
            true).join();
    }

    /**
     * Prompts the user for a resource name and validates the input.
     *
```

```
     * @param prompt the message to display to the user when prompting for the
 resource name
     * @return the valid resource name entered by the user
     */
    private static String promptUserForResourceName(String prompt) {
        logger.info(prompt);
        String resourceName = scanner.nextLine();
        String regex = "[0-9a-zA-Z-_.]+";
        if (!resourceName.matches(regex)) {
            logger.info("Invalid resource name. Please use a name that matches the
 pattern " + regex + ".");
            return promptUserForResourceName(prompt);
        }
        return resourceName;
    }

    /**
     * Prompts the user for an integer input and returns the integer value.
     *
     * @param prompt the message to be displayed to the user when prompting for
 input
     * @return the integer value entered by the user
     */
    private static int promptUserForInteger(String prompt) {
        logger.info(prompt);
        String stringResponse = scanner.nextLine();
        if (stringResponse == null || stringResponse.trim().isEmpty() || !
isInteger(stringResponse)) {
            logger.info("Invalid integer.");
            return promptUserForInteger(prompt);
        }
        return Integer.parseInt(stringResponse);
    }

    /**
     * Checks if the given string represents a valid integer.
     *
     * @param str the string to be checked
     * @return {@code true} if the string represents a valid integer, {@code false}
 otherwise
     */
    private static boolean isInteger(String str) {
        try {
            Integer.parseInt(str);
```

```
            return true;
        } catch (NumberFormatException e) {
            return false;
        }
    }
}
```

서비스 작업용 래퍼입니다.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.client.config.ClientOverrideConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.retry.RetryMode;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.async.SdkAsyncHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.nio.netty.NettyNioAsyncHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.scheduler.SchedulerAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.scheduler.model.ActionAfterCompletion;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.scheduler.model.ConflictException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.scheduler.model.CreateScheduleGroupRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.scheduler.model.CreateScheduleGroupResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.scheduler.model.CreateScheduleRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.scheduler.model.DeleteScheduleGroupRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.scheduler.model.DeleteScheduleRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.scheduler.model.DeleteScheduleResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.scheduler.model.FlexibleTimeWindow;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.scheduler.model.FlexibleTimeWindowMode;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.scheduler.model.ResourceNotFoundException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.scheduler.model.Target;

import java.time.Instant;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import java.time.Duration;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletionException;

public class EventbridgeSchedulerActions {

    private static SchedulerAsyncClient schedulerClient;
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(EventbridgeSchedulerActions.class);
```

```
   public static SchedulerAsyncClient getAsyncClient() {
       if (schedulerClient == null) {
           /*
           The `NettyNioAsyncHttpClient` class is part of the AWS SDK for Java,
version 2,
           and it is designed to provide a high-performance, asynchronous HTTP
client for interacting with AWS services.
            It uses the Netty framework to handle the underlying network
communication and the Java NIO API to
            provide a non-blocking, event-driven approach to HTTP requests and
responses.
            */

           SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
               .maxConcurrency(50)  // Adjust as needed.
               .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the connection
timeout.
               .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the read timeout.
               .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the write timeout.
               .build();

           ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
               .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))  // Set the overall API call
timeout.
               .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))  // Set the
individual call attempt timeout.
               .retryStrategy(RetryMode.STANDARD)
               .build();

           schedulerClient = SchedulerAsyncClient.builder()
               .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
               .httpClient(httpClient)
               .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
               .build();
       }
       return schedulerClient;
   }


   /**
    * Creates a new schedule group.
    *
    * @param name the name of the schedule group to be created
```

```
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} representing the asynchronous operation
of creating the schedule group
    */
   public CompletableFuture<CreateScheduleGroupResponse> createScheduleGroup(String
name) {
       CreateScheduleGroupRequest request = CreateScheduleGroupRequest.builder()
           .name(name)
           .build();

       logger.info("Initiating createScheduleGroup call for group: {}", name);
       CompletableFuture<CreateScheduleGroupResponse> futureResponse =
getAsyncClient().createScheduleGroup(request);
       futureResponse.whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
           if (ex != null) {
               if (ex instanceof CompletionException && ex.getCause() instanceof
ConflictException) {
                   // Rethrow the ConflictException
                   throw (ConflictException) ex.getCause();
               } else {
                   throw new CompletionException("Failed to create schedule group:
" + name, ex);
               }
           } else if (response == null) {
               throw new RuntimeException("Failed to create schedule group:
response was null");
           } else {
               logger.info("Successfully created schedule group '{}': {}", name,
response.scheduleGroupArn());
           }
       });

       return futureResponse;
   }


   /**
    * Creates a new schedule for a target task.
    *
    * @param name                  the name of the schedule
    * @param scheduleExpression    The schedule expression that defines when the
schedule should run.
    * @param scheduleGroupName     the name of the schedule group to which the
schedule belongs
```

```
    * @param targetArn             the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the target
task
    * @param roleArn               the ARN of the IAM role to be used for the
schedule
    * @param input                 the input data for the target task
    * @param deleteAfterCompletion whether to delete the schedule after it's
executed
    * @param useFlexibleTimeWindow whether to use a flexible time window for the
schedule execution
    * @return true if the schedule was successfully created, false otherwise
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Boolean> createScheduleAsync(
       String name,
       String scheduleExpression,
       String scheduleGroupName,
       String targetArn,
       String roleArn,
       String input,
       boolean deleteAfterCompletion,
       boolean useFlexibleTimeWindow) {

       int hoursToRun = 1;
       int flexibleTimeWindowMinutes = 10;

       Target target = Target.builder()
           .arn(targetArn)
           .roleArn(roleArn)
           .input(input)
           .build();

       FlexibleTimeWindow flexibleTimeWindow = FlexibleTimeWindow.builder()
           .mode(useFlexibleTimeWindow
               ? FlexibleTimeWindowMode.FLEXIBLE
               : FlexibleTimeWindowMode.OFF)
           .maximumWindowInMinutes(useFlexibleTimeWindow
               ? flexibleTimeWindowMinutes
               : null)
           .build();

       Instant startDate = Instant.now();
       Instant endDate = startDate.plus(Duration.ofHours(hoursToRun));

       CreateScheduleRequest request = CreateScheduleRequest.builder()
           .name(name)
```

```
            .scheduleExpression(scheduleExpression)
            .groupName(scheduleGroupName)
            .target(target)
            .actionAfterCompletion(deleteAfterCompletion
                ? ActionAfterCompletion.DELETE
                : ActionAfterCompletion.NONE)
            .startDate(startDate)
            .endDate(endDate)
            .flexibleTimeWindow(flexibleTimeWindow)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().createSchedule(request)
            .thenApply(response -> {
                logger.info("Successfully created schedule {} in schedule group {},
The ARN is {} ", name, scheduleGroupName, response.scheduleArn());
                return true;
            })
            .whenComplete((result, ex) -> {
                if (ex != null) {
                    if (ex instanceof ConflictException) {
                        // Handle ConflictException
                        logger.error("A conflict exception occurred while creating
the schedule: {}", ex.getMessage());
                        throw new CompletionException("A conflict exception occurred
while creating the schedule: " + ex.getMessage(), ex);
                    } else {
                        throw new CompletionException("Error creating schedule: " +
ex.getMessage(), ex);
                    }
                }
            });
    }


    /**
     * Deletes the specified schedule group.
     *
     * @param name the name of the schedule group to delete
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the schedule group
has been deleted
     * @throws CompletionException if an error occurs while deleting the schedule
group
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteScheduleGroupAsync(String name) {
```

```
        DeleteScheduleGroupRequest request = DeleteScheduleGroupRequest.builder()
            .name(name)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().deleteScheduleGroup(request)
            .thenRun(() -> {
                logger.info("Successfully deleted schedule group {}", name);
            })
            .whenComplete((result, ex) -> {
                if (ex != null) {
                    if (ex instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The resource was not found: "
+ ex.getMessage(), ex);
                    } else {
                        throw new CompletionException("Error deleting schedule
group: " + ex.getMessage(), ex);
                    }
                }
            });
    }


    /**
     * Deletes a schedule with the specified name and group name.
     *
     * @param name      the name of the schedule to be deleted
     * @param groupName the group name of the schedule to be deleted
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, indicates whether
the schedule was successfully deleted
     * @throws CompletionException if an error occurs while deleting the schedule,
except for the case where the schedule is not found
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Boolean> deleteScheduleAsync(String name, String
groupName) {
        DeleteScheduleRequest request = DeleteScheduleRequest.builder()
            .name(name)
            .groupName(groupName)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<DeleteScheduleResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().deleteSchedule(request);
        return response.handle((result, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                if (ex instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
```

```
                    throw new CompletionException("Resource not found while deleting
 schedule with ID: " + name, ex);
                } else {
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to delete schedule.", ex);
                }
            }
            logger.info("Successfully deleted schedule with name {}.", name);
            return true;
        });
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - CreateSchedule
  - CreateScheduleGroup
  - DeleteSchedule
  - DeleteScheduleGroups

Java 2.x용 SDK를 사용하는 Forecast 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Forecast와 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`CreateDataset`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateDataset`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.ForecastClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.CreateDatasetRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.Schema;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.SchemaAttribute;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.CreateDatasetResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.ForecastException;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class CreateDataSet {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <name>\s

                Where:
                    name - The name of the data set.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
        String name = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        ForecastClient forecast = ForecastClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        String myDataSetARN = createForecastDataSet(forecast, name);
        System.out.println("The ARN of the new data set is " + myDataSetARN);
        forecast.close();
    }

    public static String createForecastDataSet(ForecastClient forecast, String name)
{
        try {
            Schema schema = Schema.builder()
                    .attributes(getSchema())
                    .build();

            CreateDatasetRequest datasetRequest = CreateDatasetRequest.builder()
                    .datasetName(name)
                    .domain("CUSTOM")
                    .datasetType("RELATED_TIME_SERIES")
                    .dataFrequency("D")
                    .schema(schema)
                    .build();

            CreateDatasetResponse response = forecast.createDataset(datasetRequest);
            return response.datasetArn();

        } catch (ForecastException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }

        return "";
    }

    // Create a SchemaAttribute list required to create a data set.
    private static List<SchemaAttribute> getSchema() {

        List<SchemaAttribute> schemaList = new ArrayList<>();
        SchemaAttribute att1 = SchemaAttribute.builder()
                .attributeName("item_id")
                .attributeType("string")
```

```
                .build();

        SchemaAttribute att2 = SchemaAttribute.builder()
                .attributeName("timestamp")
                .attributeType("timestamp")
                .build();

        SchemaAttribute att3 = SchemaAttribute.builder()
                .attributeName("target_value")
                .attributeType("float")
                .build();

        // Push the SchemaAttribute objects to the List.
        schemaList.add(att1);
        schemaList.add(att2);
        schemaList.add(att3);
        return schemaList;
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateDataset를 참조하세요.

`CreateForecast`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateForecast`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.ForecastClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.CreateForecastRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.CreateForecastResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.ForecastException;

/**
```

```
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class CreateForecast {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <name> <predictorArn>\s

                Where:
                    name - The name of the forecast.\s
                    predictorArn - The arn of the predictor to use.\s

                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String name = args[0];
        String predictorArn = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        ForecastClient forecast = ForecastClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        String forecastArn = createNewForecast(forecast, name, predictorArn);
        System.out.println("The ARN of the new forecast is " + forecastArn);
        forecast.close();
    }

    public static String createNewForecast(ForecastClient forecast, String name,
 String predictorArn) {
        try {
            CreateForecastRequest forecastRequest = CreateForecastRequest.builder()
                    .forecastName(name)
                    .predictorArn(predictorArn)
                    .build();
```

```
            CreateForecastResponse response =
 forecast.createForecast(forecastRequest);
            return response.forecastArn();

        } catch (ForecastException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateForecast를 참조하세요.

`DeleteDataset`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteDataset`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.ForecastClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.DeleteDatasetRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.ForecastException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DeleteDataset {
```

```
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <datasetARN>\s

                Where:
                    datasetARN - The ARN of the data set to delete.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String datasetARN = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        ForecastClient forecast = ForecastClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        deleteForecastDataSet(forecast, datasetARN);
        forecast.close();
    }

    public static void deleteForecastDataSet(ForecastClient forecast, String
 myDataSetARN) {
        try {
            DeleteDatasetRequest deleteRequest = DeleteDatasetRequest.builder()
                    .datasetArn(myDataSetARN)
                    .build();

            forecast.deleteDataset(deleteRequest);
            System.out.println("The Data Set was deleted");

        } catch (ForecastException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteDataset를 참조하세요.

DeleteForecast

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteForecast의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.ForecastClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.DeleteDatasetRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.ForecastException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DeleteDataset {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <datasetARN>\s

                Where:
                    datasetARN - The ARN of the data set to delete.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }

        String datasetARN = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        ForecastClient forecast = ForecastClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        deleteForecastDataSet(forecast, datasetARN);
        forecast.close();
    }

    public static void deleteForecastDataSet(ForecastClient forecast, String
 myDataSetARN) {
        try {
            DeleteDatasetRequest deleteRequest = DeleteDatasetRequest.builder()
                    .datasetArn(myDataSetARN)
                    .build();

            forecast.deleteDataset(deleteRequest);
            System.out.println("The Data Set was deleted");

        } catch (ForecastException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteForecast를 참조하세요.

`DescribeForecast`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeForecast`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.ForecastClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.DescribeForecastRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.DescribeForecastResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.ForecastException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DescribeForecast {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <forecastarn>\s

                Where:
                    forecastarn - The arn of the forecast (for example,
 "arn:aws:forecast:us-west-2:xxxxx322:forecast/my_forecast)
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String forecastarn = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        ForecastClient forecast = ForecastClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        describe(forecast, forecastarn);
        forecast.close();
    }

    public static void describe(ForecastClient forecast, String forecastarn) {
        try {
```

```
            DescribeForecastRequest request = DescribeForecastRequest.builder()
                    .forecastArn(forecastarn)
                    .build();

            DescribeForecastResponse response = forecast.describeForecast(request);
            System.out.println("The name of the forecast is " +
 response.forecastName());

        } catch (ForecastException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeForecast를 참조하세요.

`ListDatasetGroups`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListDatasetGroups`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.ForecastClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.DatasetGroupSummary;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.ListDatasetGroupsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.ListDatasetGroupsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.ForecastException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
```

```
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ListDataSetGroups {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        ForecastClient forecast = ForecastClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listDataGroups(forecast);
        forecast.close();
    }

    public static void listDataGroups(ForecastClient forecast) {
        try {
            ListDatasetGroupsRequest group = ListDatasetGroupsRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .build();

            ListDatasetGroupsResponse response = forecast.listDatasetGroups(group);
            List<DatasetGroupSummary> groups = response.datasetGroups();
            for (DatasetGroupSummary myGroup : groups) {
                System.out.println("The Data Set name is " +
 myGroup.datasetGroupName());
            }

        } catch (ForecastException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListDatasetGroups를 참조하세요.

ListForecasts

다음 코드 예시는 ListForecasts의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.ForecastClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.ListForecastsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.ListForecastsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.ForecastSummary;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.ForecastException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ListForecasts {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        ForecastClient forecast = ForecastClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listAllForeCasts(forecast);
        forecast.close();
    }

    public static void listAllForeCasts(ForecastClient forecast) {
        try {
            ListForecastsRequest request = ListForecastsRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .build();
```

```
            ListForecastsResponse response = forecast.listForecasts(request);
            List<ForecastSummary> forecasts = response.forecasts();
            for (ForecastSummary forecastSummary : forecasts) {
                System.out.println("The name of the forecast is " +
 forecastSummary.forecastName());
            }

        } catch (ForecastException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListForecasts를 참조하세요.

AWS Glue SDK for Java 2.x를 사용한 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는를와 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 함께 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS Glue.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

안녕하세요 AWS Glue

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS Glue의 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
package com.example.glue;

import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glue.GlueClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glue.model.ListJobsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glue.model.ListJobsResponse;
import java.util.List;

public class HelloGlue {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        GlueClient glueClient = GlueClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        listJobs(glueClient);
    }

    public static void listJobs(GlueClient glueClient) {
        ListJobsRequest request = ListJobsRequest.builder()
                .maxResults(10)
                .build();
        ListJobsResponse response = glueClient.listJobs(request);
        List<String> jobList = response.jobNames();
        jobList.forEach(job -> {
            System.out.println("Job Name: " + job);
        });
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListJobs를 참조하십시오.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 퍼블릭 Amazon S3 버킷을 크롤링하고 CSV 형식의 메타데이터 데이터베이스를 생성하는 크롤러를 생성합니다.
- 의 데이터베이스 및 테이블에 대한 정보를 나열합니다 AWS Glue Data Catalog.
- 작업을 생성하여 S3 버킷에서 CSV 데이터를 추출하고, 데이터를 변환하며, JSON 형식의 출력을 다른 S3 버킷으로 로드합니다.
- 작업 실행에 대한 정보를 나열하고 변환된 데이터를 확인하며 리소스를 정리합니다.

자세한 내용은 자습서: AWS Glue Studio 시작하기를 참조하세요.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
 * To set up the resources, see this documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/glue/latest/ug/tutorial-add-crawler.html
 *
 * This example performs the following tasks:
 *
 * 1. Create a database.
 * 2. Create a crawler.
 * 3. Get a crawler.
 * 4. Start a crawler.
 * 5. Get a database.
 * 6. Get tables.
 * 7. Create a job.
 * 8. Start a job run.
```

```
 * 9. List all jobs.
 * 10. Get job runs.
 * 11. Delete a job.
 * 12. Delete a database.
 * 13. Delete a crawler.
 */

public class GlueScenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:
                <iam> <s3Path> <cron> <dbName> <crawlerName> <jobName>
 <scriptLocation> <locationUri> <bucketNameSc>\s

            Where:
                iam - The ARN of the IAM role that has AWS Glue and S3 permissions.
\s
                s3Path - The Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) target that
 contains data (for example, s3://<bucket name>/read).
                cron - A cron expression used to specify the schedule  (i.e.,
 cron(15 12 * * ? *).
                dbName - The database name.\s
                crawlerName - The name of the crawler.\s
                jobName - The name you assign to this job definition.
                scriptLocation - The Amazon S3 path to a script that runs a job.
                locationUri - The location of the database (you can find this file
 in resources folder).
                bucketNameSc - The Amazon S3 bucket name used when creating a job
                """;

        if (args.length != 9) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            return;
        }
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        String iam = args[0];
        String s3Path = args[1];
        String cron = args[2];
        String dbName = args[3];
        String crawlerName = args[4];
        String jobName = args[5];
```

```
        String scriptLocation = args[6];
        String locationUri = args[7];
        String bucketNameSc = args[8];

        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        GlueClient glueClient = GlueClient.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the AWS Glue scenario.");
        System.out.println("""
            AWS Glue is a fully managed extract, transform, and load (ETL) service
provided by Amazon
            Web Services (AWS). It is designed to simplify the process of building,
running, and maintaining
            ETL pipelines, which are essential for data integration and data
warehousing tasks.

            One of the key features of AWS Glue is its ability to automatically
discover and catalog data
            stored in various sources, such as Amazon S3, Amazon RDS, Amazon
Redshift, and other databases.
            This cataloging process creates a central metadata repository, known as
the AWS Glue Data Catalog,
            which provides a unified view of an organization's data assets. This
metadata can then be used to
            create ETL jobs, which can be scheduled and run on-demand or on a
regular basis.

            Lets get started.

            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("1. Create a database.");
        try {
            createDatabase(glueClient, dbName, locationUri);
        } catch (GlueException e) {
            if (e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage().equals("Database already
exists.")) {
                System.out.println("Database " + dbName + " already exists. Skipping
creation.");
```

```
            } else {
                System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                return;
            }
        }

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("2. Create a crawler.");
        try {
            createGlueCrawler(glueClient, iam, s3Path, cron, dbName, crawlerName);
        } catch (GlueException e) {
            if (e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage().contains("already exists")) {
                System.out.println("Crawler " + crawlerName + " already exists.
Skipping creation.");
            } else {
                System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                System.exit(1);
            }
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("3. Get a crawler.");
        try {
            getSpecificCrawler(glueClient, crawlerName);
        } catch (GlueException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("4. Start a crawler.");
        try {
            startSpecificCrawler(glueClient, crawlerName);
        } catch (GlueException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            return;
        }
```

```
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("5. Get a database.");
        try {
            getSpecificDatabase(glueClient, dbName);
        } catch (GlueException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("*** Wait 5 min for the tables to become available");
        TimeUnit.MINUTES.sleep(5);
        System.out.println("6. Get tables.");
        String myTableName;
        try {
            myTableName = getGlueTables(glueClient, dbName);
        } catch (GlueException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. Create a job.");
        try {
            createJob(glueClient, jobName, iam, scriptLocation);
        } catch (GlueException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("8. Start a Job run.");
        try {
            startJob(glueClient, jobName, dbName, myTableName, bucketNameSc);
        } catch (GlueException e) {
```

```
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("9. List all jobs.");
        try {
            getAllJobs(glueClient);
        } catch (GlueException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("10. Get job runs.");
        try {
            getJobRuns(glueClient, jobName);
        } catch (GlueException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("11. Delete a job.");
        try {
            deleteJob(glueClient, jobName);
        } catch (GlueException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            return;
        }
        System.out.println("*** Wait 5 MIN for the " + crawlerName + " to stop");
        TimeUnit.MINUTES.sleep(5);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("12. Delete a database.");
        try {
```

```
            deleteDatabase(glueClient, dbName);
        } catch (GlueException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Delete a crawler.");
        try {
            deleteSpecificCrawler(glueClient, crawlerName);
        } catch (GlueException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Successfully completed the AWS Glue Scenario");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }


    /**
     * Creates a Glue database with the specified name and location URI.
     *
     * @param glueClient  The Glue client to use for the database creation.
     * @param dbName      The name of the database to create.
     * @param locationUri The location URI for the database.
     */
    public static void createDatabase(GlueClient glueClient, String dbName, String
 locationUri) {
        try {
            DatabaseInput input = DatabaseInput.builder()
                .description("Built with the AWS SDK for Java V2")
                .name(dbName)
                .locationUri(locationUri)
                .build();

            CreateDatabaseRequest request = CreateDatabaseRequest.builder()
                .databaseInput(input)
                .build();
```

```
            glueClient.createDatabase(request);
            System.out.println(dbName + " was successfully created");

        } catch (GlueException e) {
            throw e;
        }
    }


    /**
     * Creates a new AWS Glue crawler using the AWS Glue Java API.
     *
     * @param glueClient  the AWS Glue client used to interact with the AWS Glue
service
     * @param iam         the IAM role that the crawler will use to access the data
source
     * @param s3Path      the S3 path that the crawler will scan for data
     * @param cron        the cron expression that defines the crawler's schedule
     * @param dbName      the name of the AWS Glue database where the crawler will
store the metadata
     * @param crawlerName the name of the crawler to be created
     */
    public static void createGlueCrawler(GlueClient glueClient,
                                         String iam,
                                         String s3Path,
                                         String cron,
                                         String dbName,
                                         String crawlerName) {

        try {
            S3Target s3Target = S3Target.builder()
                .path(s3Path)
                .build();

            List<S3Target> targetList = new ArrayList<>();
            targetList.add(s3Target);
            CrawlerTargets targets = CrawlerTargets.builder()
                .s3Targets(targetList)
                .build();

            CreateCrawlerRequest crawlerRequest = CreateCrawlerRequest.builder()
                .databaseName(dbName)
                .name(crawlerName)
```

```
                .description("Created by the AWS Glue Java API")
                .targets(targets)
                .role(iam)
                .schedule(cron)
                .build();

            glueClient.createCrawler(crawlerRequest);
            System.out.println(crawlerName + " was successfully created");

        } catch (GlueException e) {
            throw e;
        }
    }

    /**
     * Retrieves a specific crawler from the AWS Glue service and waits for it to be
in the "READY" state.
     *
     * @param glueClient  the AWS Glue client used to interact with the Glue service
     * @param crawlerName the name of the crawler to be retrieved
     */
    public static void getSpecificCrawler(GlueClient glueClient, String crawlerName)
throws InterruptedException {
        try {
            GetCrawlerRequest crawlerRequest = GetCrawlerRequest.builder()
                .name(crawlerName)
                .build();

            boolean ready = false;
            while (!ready) {
                GetCrawlerResponse response = glueClient.getCrawler(crawlerRequest);
                String status = response.crawler().stateAsString();
                if (status.compareTo("READY") == 0) {
                    ready = true;
                }
                Thread.sleep(3000);
            }

            System.out.println("The crawler is now ready");

        } catch (GlueException | InterruptedException e) {
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

```
   /**
    * Starts a specific AWS Glue crawler.
    *
    * @param glueClient  the AWS Glue client to use for the crawler operation
    * @param crawlerName the name of the crawler to start
    * @throws GlueException if there is an error starting the crawler
    */
   public static void startSpecificCrawler(GlueClient glueClient, String
crawlerName) {
       try {
           StartCrawlerRequest crawlerRequest = StartCrawlerRequest.builder()
               .name(crawlerName)
               .build();

           glueClient.startCrawler(crawlerRequest);
           System.out.println(crawlerName + " was successfully started!");

       } catch (GlueException e) {
           throw e;
       }
   }

   /**
    * Retrieves the specific database from the AWS Glue service.
    *
    * @param glueClient   an instance of the AWS Glue client used to interact with
the service
    * @param databaseName the name of the database to retrieve
    * @throws GlueException if there is an error retrieving the database from the
AWS Glue service
    */
   public static void getSpecificDatabase(GlueClient glueClient, String
databaseName) {
       try {
           GetDatabaseRequest databasesRequest = GetDatabaseRequest.builder()
               .name(databaseName)
               .build();

           GetDatabaseResponse response = glueClient.getDatabase(databasesRequest);
           Instant createDate = response.database().createTime();

           // Convert the Instant to readable date.
```

```
            DateTimeFormatter formatter =
DateTimeFormatter.ofLocalizedDateTime(FormatStyle.SHORT)
                .withLocale(Locale.US)
                .withZone(ZoneId.systemDefault());

            formatter.format(createDate);
            System.out.println("The create date of the database is " + createDate);

        } catch (GlueException e) {
            throw e;
        }
    }


    /**
     * Retrieves the names of the tables in the specified Glue database.
     *
     * @param glueClient the Glue client to use for the operation
     * @param dbName     the name of the Glue database to retrieve the table names
from
     * @return the name of the first table retrieved, or an empty string if no
tables were found
     */
    public static String getGlueTables(GlueClient glueClient, String dbName) {
        String myTableName = "";
        try {
            GetTablesRequest tableRequest = GetTablesRequest.builder()
                .databaseName(dbName)
                .build();

            GetTablesResponse response = glueClient.getTables(tableRequest);
            List<Table> tables = response.tableList();
            if (tables.isEmpty()) {
                System.out.println("No tables were returned");
            } else {
                for (Table table : tables) {
                    myTableName = table.name();
                    System.out.println("Table name is: " + myTableName);
                }
            }

        } catch (GlueException e) {
            throw e;
        }
```

```
        return myTableName;
    }


    /**
     * Starts a job run in AWS Glue.
     *
     * @param glueClient    the AWS Glue client to use for the job run
     * @param jobName       the name of the Glue job to run
     * @param inputDatabase the name of the input database
     * @param inputTable    the name of the input table
     * @param outBucket     the URL of the output S3 bucket
     * @throws GlueException if there is an error starting the job run
     */
    public static void startJob(GlueClient glueClient, String jobName, String
inputDatabase, String inputTable,
                                String outBucket) {
        try {
            Map<String, String> myMap = new HashMap<>();
            myMap.put("--input_database", inputDatabase);
            myMap.put("--input_table", inputTable);
            myMap.put("--output_bucket_url", outBucket);

            StartJobRunRequest runRequest = StartJobRunRequest.builder()
                .workerType(WorkerType.G_1_X)
                .numberOfWorkers(10)
                .arguments(myMap)
                .jobName(jobName)
                .build();

            StartJobRunResponse response = glueClient.startJobRun(runRequest);
            System.out.println("The request Id of the job is " +
response.responseMetadata().requestId());

        } catch (GlueException e) {
            throw e;
        }
    }


    /**
     * Creates a new AWS Glue job.
     *
     * @param glueClient     the AWS Glue client to use for the operation
```

```
     * @param jobName        the name of the job to create
     * @param iam            the IAM role to associate with the job
     * @param scriptLocation the location of the script to be used by the job
     * @throws GlueException if there is an error creating the job
     */
    public static void createJob(GlueClient glueClient, String jobName, String iam,
 String scriptLocation) {
        try {
            JobCommand command = JobCommand.builder()
                .pythonVersion("3")
                .name("glueetl")
                .scriptLocation(scriptLocation)
                .build();

            CreateJobRequest jobRequest = CreateJobRequest.builder()
                .description("A Job created by using the AWS SDK for Java V2")
                .glueVersion("2.0")
                .workerType(WorkerType.G_1_X)
                .numberOfWorkers(10)
                .name(jobName)
                .role(iam)
                .command(command)
                .build();

            glueClient.createJob(jobRequest);
            System.out.println(jobName + " was successfully created.");

        } catch (GlueException e) {
            throw e;
        }
    }


    /**
     * Retrieves and prints information about all the jobs in the Glue data catalog.
     *
     * @param glueClient the Glue client used to interact with the AWS Glue service
     */
    public static void getAllJobs(GlueClient glueClient) {
        try {
            GetJobsRequest jobsRequest = GetJobsRequest.builder()
                .maxResults(10)
                .build();
```

```
            GetJobsResponse jobsResponse = glueClient.getJobs(jobsRequest);
            List<Job> jobs = jobsResponse.jobs();
            for (Job job : jobs) {
                System.out.println("Job name is : " + job.name());
                System.out.println("The job worker type is : " +
job.workerType().name());
            }

        } catch (GlueException e) {
            throw e;
        }
    }

    /**
     * Retrieves the job runs for a given Glue job and prints the status of the job
runs.
     *
     * @param glueClient the Glue client used to make API calls
     * @param jobName    the name of the Glue job to retrieve the job runs for
     */
    public static void getJobRuns(GlueClient glueClient, String jobName) {
        try {
            GetJobRunsRequest runsRequest = GetJobRunsRequest.builder()
                .jobName(jobName)
                .maxResults(20)
                .build();

            boolean jobDone = false;
            while (!jobDone) {
                GetJobRunsResponse response = glueClient.getJobRuns(runsRequest);
                List<JobRun> jobRuns = response.jobRuns();
                for (JobRun jobRun : jobRuns) {
                    String jobState = jobRun.jobRunState().name();
                    if (jobState.compareTo("SUCCEEDED") == 0) {
                        System.out.println(jobName + " has succeeded");
                        jobDone = true;

                    } else if (jobState.compareTo("STOPPED") == 0) {
                        System.out.println("Job run has stopped");
                        jobDone = true;

                    } else if (jobState.compareTo("FAILED") == 0) {
                        System.out.println("Job run has failed");
                        jobDone = true;
```

```
                    } else if (jobState.compareTo("TIMEOUT") == 0) {
                        System.out.println("Job run has timed out");
                        jobDone = true;

                    } else {
                        System.out.println("*** Job run state is " +
jobRun.jobRunState().name());
                        System.out.println("Job run Id is " + jobRun.id());
                        System.out.println("The Glue version is " +
jobRun.glueVersion());
                    }
                    TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(5);
                }
            }

        } catch (GlueException e) {
            throw e;
        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }


    /**
     * Deletes a Glue job.
     *
     * @param glueClient the Glue client to use for the operation
     * @param jobName    the name of the job to be deleted
     * @throws GlueException if there is an error deleting the job
     */
    public static void deleteJob(GlueClient glueClient, String jobName) {
        try {
            DeleteJobRequest jobRequest = DeleteJobRequest.builder()
                .jobName(jobName)
                .build();

            glueClient.deleteJob(jobRequest);
            System.out.println(jobName + " was successfully deleted");

        } catch (GlueException e) {
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

```
    /**
     * Deletes a AWS Glue Database.
     *
     * @param glueClient   An instance of the AWS Glue client used to interact with
the AWS Glue service.
     * @param databaseName The name of the database to be deleted.
     * @throws GlueException If an error occurs while deleting the database.
     */
    public static void deleteDatabase(GlueClient glueClient, String databaseName) {
        try {
            DeleteDatabaseRequest request = DeleteDatabaseRequest.builder()
                .name(databaseName)
                .build();

            glueClient.deleteDatabase(request);
            System.out.println(databaseName + " was successfully deleted");

        } catch (GlueException e) {
            throw e;
        }
    }


    /**
     * Deletes a specific AWS Glue crawler.
     *
     * @param glueClient  the AWS Glue client object
     * @param crawlerName the name of the crawler to be deleted
     * @throws GlueException if an error occurs during the deletion process
     */
    public static void deleteSpecificCrawler(GlueClient glueClient, String
crawlerName) {
        try {
            DeleteCrawlerRequest deleteCrawlerRequest =
DeleteCrawlerRequest.builder()
                .name(crawlerName)
                .build();

            glueClient.deleteCrawler(deleteCrawlerRequest);
            System.out.println(crawlerName + " was deleted");

        } catch (GlueException e) {
            throw e;
```

```
        }
    }

    private static void waitForInputToContinue(Scanner scanner) {
        while (true) {
            System.out.println("");
            System.out.println("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:");
            String input = scanner.nextLine();

            if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("c")) {
                System.out.println("Continuing with the program...");
                System.out.println("");
                break;
            } else {
                // Handle invalid input.
                System.out.println("Invalid input. Please try again.");
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CreateCrawler
  - CreateJob
  - DeleteCrawler
  - DeleteDatabase
  - DeleteJob
  - DeleteTable
  - GetCrawler
  - GetDatabase
  - GetDatabases
  - GetJob
  - GetJobRun
  - GetJobRuns
  - GetTables
  - ListJobs

- StartCrawler
- StartJobRun

작업

`CreateCrawler`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateCrawler`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Creates a new AWS Glue crawler using the AWS Glue Java API.
    *
    * @param glueClient  the AWS Glue client used to interact with the AWS Glue
service
    * @param iam         the IAM role that the crawler will use to access the data
source
    * @param s3Path      the S3 path that the crawler will scan for data
    * @param cron        the cron expression that defines the crawler's schedule
    * @param dbName      the name of the AWS Glue database where the crawler will
store the metadata
    * @param crawlerName the name of the crawler to be created
    */
   public static void createGlueCrawler(GlueClient glueClient,
                                        String iam,
                                        String s3Path,
                                        String cron,
                                        String dbName,
                                        String crawlerName) {

       try {
           S3Target s3Target = S3Target.builder()
               .path(s3Path)
```

```
                .build();

            List<S3Target> targetList = new ArrayList<>();
            targetList.add(s3Target);
            CrawlerTargets targets = CrawlerTargets.builder()
                .s3Targets(targetList)
                .build();

            CreateCrawlerRequest crawlerRequest = CreateCrawlerRequest.builder()
                .databaseName(dbName)
                .name(crawlerName)
                .description("Created by the AWS Glue Java API")
                .targets(targets)
                .role(iam)
                .schedule(cron)
                .build();

            glueClient.createCrawler(crawlerRequest);
            System.out.println(crawlerName + " was successfully created");

        } catch (GlueException e) {
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateCrawler를 참조하십시오.

`CreateJob`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateJob`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Creates a new AWS Glue job.
     *
     * @param glueClient     the AWS Glue client to use for the operation
     * @param jobName        the name of the job to create
     * @param iam            the IAM role to associate with the job
     * @param scriptLocation the location of the script to be used by the job
     * @throws GlueException if there is an error creating the job
     */
    public static void createJob(GlueClient glueClient, String jobName, String iam,
String scriptLocation) {
        try {
            JobCommand command = JobCommand.builder()
                .pythonVersion("3")
                .name("glueetl")
                .scriptLocation(scriptLocation)
                .build();

            CreateJobRequest jobRequest = CreateJobRequest.builder()
                .description("A Job created by using the AWS SDK for Java V2")
                .glueVersion("2.0")
                .workerType(WorkerType.G_1_X)
                .numberOfWorkers(10)
                .name(jobName)
                .role(iam)
                .command(command)
                .build();

            glueClient.createJob(jobRequest);
            System.out.println(jobName + " was successfully created.");

        } catch (GlueException e) {
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateJob을 참조하십시오.

DeleteCrawler

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteCrawler의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Deletes a specific AWS Glue crawler.
    *
    * @param glueClient  the AWS Glue client object
    * @param crawlerName the name of the crawler to be deleted
    * @throws GlueException if an error occurs during the deletion process
    */
   public static void deleteSpecificCrawler(GlueClient glueClient, String
crawlerName) {
       try {
           DeleteCrawlerRequest deleteCrawlerRequest =
DeleteCrawlerRequest.builder()
               .name(crawlerName)
               .build();

           glueClient.deleteCrawler(deleteCrawlerRequest);
           System.out.println(crawlerName + " was deleted");

       } catch (GlueException e) {
           throw e;
       }
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteCrawler를 참조하십시오.

`DeleteDatabase`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteDatabase`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Deletes a AWS Glue Database.
     *
     * @param glueClient   An instance of the AWS Glue client used to interact with
the AWS Glue service.
     * @param databaseName The name of the database to be deleted.
     * @throws GlueException If an error occurs while deleting the database.
     */
    public static void deleteDatabase(GlueClient glueClient, String databaseName) {
        try {
            DeleteDatabaseRequest request = DeleteDatabaseRequest.builder()
                .name(databaseName)
                .build();

            glueClient.deleteDatabase(request);
            System.out.println(databaseName + " was successfully deleted");

        } catch (GlueException e) {
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteDatabase를 참조하십시오.

`DeleteJob`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteJob`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Deletes a Glue job.
 *
 * @param glueClient the Glue client to use for the operation
 * @param jobName    the name of the job to be deleted
 * @throws GlueException if there is an error deleting the job
 */
public static void deleteJob(GlueClient glueClient, String jobName) {
    try {
        DeleteJobRequest jobRequest = DeleteJobRequest.builder()
            .jobName(jobName)
            .build();

        glueClient.deleteJob(jobRequest);
        System.out.println(jobName + " was successfully deleted");

    } catch (GlueException e) {
        throw e;
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteJob을 참조하십시오.

`GetCrawler`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetCrawler`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Retrieves a specific crawler from the AWS Glue service and waits for it to be
in the "READY" state.
     *
     * @param glueClient  the AWS Glue client used to interact with the Glue service
     * @param crawlerName the name of the crawler to be retrieved
     */
    public static void getSpecificCrawler(GlueClient glueClient, String crawlerName)
throws InterruptedException {
        try {
            GetCrawlerRequest crawlerRequest = GetCrawlerRequest.builder()
                .name(crawlerName)
                .build();

            boolean ready = false;
            while (!ready) {
                GetCrawlerResponse response = glueClient.getCrawler(crawlerRequest);
                String status = response.crawler().stateAsString();
                if (status.compareTo("READY") == 0) {
                    ready = true;
                }
                Thread.sleep(3000);
            }

            System.out.println("The crawler is now ready");

        } catch (GlueException | InterruptedException e) {
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetCrawler를 참조하십시오.

GetDatabase

다음 코드 예시는 GetDatabase의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Retrieves the specific database from the AWS Glue service.
    *
    * @param glueClient   an instance of the AWS Glue client used to interact with
the service
    * @param databaseName the name of the database to retrieve
    * @throws GlueException if there is an error retrieving the database from the
AWS Glue service
    */
   public static void getSpecificDatabase(GlueClient glueClient, String
databaseName) {
       try {
           GetDatabaseRequest databasesRequest = GetDatabaseRequest.builder()
               .name(databaseName)
               .build();

           GetDatabaseResponse response = glueClient.getDatabase(databasesRequest);
           Instant createDate = response.database().createTime();

           // Convert the Instant to readable date.
           DateTimeFormatter formatter =
DateTimeFormatter.ofLocalizedDateTime(FormatStyle.SHORT)
               .withLocale(Locale.US)
               .withZone(ZoneId.systemDefault());

           formatter.format(createDate);
           System.out.println("The create date of the database is " + createDate);

       } catch (GlueException e) {
           throw e;
       }
```

```
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetDatabase를 참조하십시오.

GetJobRuns

다음 코드 예시는 GetJobRuns의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Retrieves the job runs for a given Glue job and prints the status of the job
runs.
     *
     * @param glueClient the Glue client used to make API calls
     * @param jobName    the name of the Glue job to retrieve the job runs for
     */
    public static void getJobRuns(GlueClient glueClient, String jobName) {
        try {
            GetJobRunsRequest runsRequest = GetJobRunsRequest.builder()
                .jobName(jobName)
                .maxResults(20)
                .build();

            boolean jobDone = false;
            while (!jobDone) {
                GetJobRunsResponse response = glueClient.getJobRuns(runsRequest);
                List<JobRun> jobRuns = response.jobRuns();
                for (JobRun jobRun : jobRuns) {
                    String jobState = jobRun.jobRunState().name();
                    if (jobState.compareTo("SUCCEEDED") == 0) {
                        System.out.println(jobName + " has succeeded");
                        jobDone = true;

                    } else if (jobState.compareTo("STOPPED") == 0) {
```

```
                        System.out.println("Job run has stopped");
                        jobDone = true;

                    } else if (jobState.compareTo("FAILED") == 0) {
                        System.out.println("Job run has failed");
                        jobDone = true;

                    } else if (jobState.compareTo("TIMEOUT") == 0) {
                        System.out.println("Job run has timed out");
                        jobDone = true;

                    } else {
                        System.out.println("*** Job run state is " +
jobRun.jobRunState().name());
                        System.out.println("Job run Id is " + jobRun.id());
                        System.out.println("The Glue version is " +
jobRun.glueVersion());
                    }
                    TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(5);
                }
            }

        } catch (GlueException e) {
            throw e;
        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetJobRuns를 참조하세요.

`GetTables`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetTables`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Retrieves the names of the tables in the specified Glue database.
    *
    * @param glueClient the Glue client to use for the operation
    * @param dbName     the name of the Glue database to retrieve the table names
from
    * @return the name of the first table retrieved, or an empty string if no
tables were found
    */
   public static String getGlueTables(GlueClient glueClient, String dbName) {
       String myTableName = "";
       try {
           GetTablesRequest tableRequest = GetTablesRequest.builder()
               .databaseName(dbName)
               .build();

           GetTablesResponse response = glueClient.getTables(tableRequest);
           List<Table> tables = response.tableList();
           if (tables.isEmpty()) {
               System.out.println("No tables were returned");
           } else {
               for (Table table : tables) {
                   myTableName = table.name();
                   System.out.println("Table name is: " + myTableName);
               }
           }

       } catch (GlueException e) {
           throw e;
       }
       return myTableName;
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetTables를 참조하십시오.

StartCrawler

다음 코드 예시는 `StartCrawler`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Starts a specific AWS Glue crawler.
     *
     * @param glueClient  the AWS Glue client to use for the crawler operation
     * @param crawlerName the name of the crawler to start
     * @throws GlueException if there is an error starting the crawler
     */
    public static void startSpecificCrawler(GlueClient glueClient, String
crawlerName) {
        try {
            StartCrawlerRequest crawlerRequest = StartCrawlerRequest.builder()
                .name(crawlerName)
                .build();

            glueClient.startCrawler(crawlerRequest);
            System.out.println(crawlerName + " was successfully started!");

        } catch (GlueException e) {
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 SStartCrawler를 참조하십시오.

StartJobRun

다음 코드 예시는 StartJobRun의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Starts a job run in AWS Glue.
    *
    * @param glueClient    the AWS Glue client to use for the job run
    * @param jobName       the name of the Glue job to run
    * @param inputDatabase the name of the input database
    * @param inputTable    the name of the input table
    * @param outBucket     the URL of the output S3 bucket
    * @throws GlueException if there is an error starting the job run
    */
   public static void startJob(GlueClient glueClient, String jobName, String
inputDatabase, String inputTable,
                               String outBucket) {
       try {
           Map<String, String> myMap = new HashMap<>();
           myMap.put("--input_database", inputDatabase);
           myMap.put("--input_table", inputTable);
           myMap.put("--output_bucket_url", outBucket);

           StartJobRunRequest runRequest = StartJobRunRequest.builder()
               .workerType(WorkerType.G_1_X)
               .numberOfWorkers(10)
               .arguments(myMap)
               .jobName(jobName)
               .build();

           StartJobRunResponse response = glueClient.startJobRun(runRequest);
           System.out.println("The request Id of the job is " +
response.responseMetadata().requestId());

       } catch (GlueException e) {
           throw e;
       }
```

```
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 StartJobRun을 참조하십시오.

Java 2.x용 SDK를 사용하는 HealthImaging 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 HealthImaging과 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오

작업

`CopyImageSet`

다음 코드 예시는 `CopyImageSet`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

```
    /**
     * Copy an AWS HealthImaging image set.
     *
     * @param medicalImagingClient  - The AWS HealthImaging client object.
     * @param datastoreId           - The datastore ID.
     * @param imageSetId            - The image set ID.
     * @param latestVersionId       - The version ID.
     * @param destinationImageSetId - The optional destination image set ID, ignored
if null.
```

```
    * @param destinationVersionId  - The optional destination version ID, ignored
if null.
    * @param force                 - The force flag.
    * @param subsets               - The optional subsets to copy, ignored if null.
    * @return                      - The image set ID of the copy.
    * @throws MedicalImagingException - Base exception for all service exceptions
thrown by AWS HealthImaging.
    */
   public static String copyMedicalImageSet(MedicalImagingClient
medicalImagingClient,
                                            String datastoreId,
                                            String imageSetId,
                                            String latestVersionId,
                                            String destinationImageSetId,
                                            String destinationVersionId,
                                            boolean force,
                                            Vector<String> subsets) {

       try {
           CopySourceImageSetInformation.Builder copySourceImageSetInformation =
CopySourceImageSetInformation.builder()
                   .latestVersionId(latestVersionId);

           // Optionally copy a subset of image instances.
           if (subsets != null) {
               String subsetInstanceToCopy = getCopiableAttributesJSON(imageSetId,
subsets);
               copySourceImageSetInformation.dicomCopies(MetadataCopies.builder()
                       .copiableAttributes(subsetInstanceToCopy)
                       .build());
           }

           CopyImageSetInformation.Builder copyImageSetBuilder =
CopyImageSetInformation.builder()
                   .sourceImageSet(copySourceImageSetInformation.build());

           // Optionally designate a destination image set.
           if (destinationImageSetId != null) {
               copyImageSetBuilder =
copyImageSetBuilder.destinationImageSet(CopyDestinationImageSet.builder()
                       .imageSetId(destinationImageSetId)
                       .latestVersionId(destinationVersionId)
                       .build());
           }
```

```
            CopyImageSetRequest copyImageSetRequest = CopyImageSetRequest.builder()
                    .datastoreId(datastoreId)
                    .sourceImageSetId(imageSetId)
                    .copyImageSetInformation(copyImageSetBuilder.build())
                    .force(force)
                    .build();

            CopyImageSetResponse response =
medicalImagingClient.copyImageSet(copyImageSetRequest);

            return response.destinationImageSetProperties().imageSetId();
        } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

복사 가능한 속성을 생성하는 유틸리티 함수입니다.

```
    /**
     * Create a JSON string of copiable image instances.
     *
     * @param imageSetId - The image set ID.
     * @param subsets    - The subsets to copy.
     * @return A JSON string of copiable image instances.
     */
    private static String getCopiableAttributesJSON(String imageSetId,
Vector<String> subsets) {
        StringBuilder subsetInstanceToCopy = new StringBuilder(
                """
                        {
                          "SchemaVersion": 1.1,
                          "Study": {
                            "Series": {
                                "
                                 """
        );

        subsetInstanceToCopy.append(imageSetId);
```

```
        subsetInstanceToCopy.append(
                """
                                ": {
                                "Instances": {
                        """
        );

        for (String subset : subsets) {
            subsetInstanceToCopy.append('"' + subset + "\": {},");
        }
        subsetInstanceToCopy.deleteCharAt(subsetInstanceToCopy.length() - 1);
        subsetInstanceToCopy.append("""
                         }
                       }
                     }
                   }
                 }
                 """);
        return subsetInstanceToCopy.toString();
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CopyImageSet를 참조하세요.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

`CreateDatastore`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateDatastore`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

```
   public static String createMedicalImageDatastore(MedicalImagingClient
medicalImagingClient,
            String datastoreName) {
        try {
            CreateDatastoreRequest datastoreRequest =
CreateDatastoreRequest.builder()
                    .datastoreName(datastoreName)
```

```
                    .build();
            CreateDatastoreResponse response =
medicalImagingClient.createDatastore(datastoreRequest);
            return response.datastoreId();
        } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }

        return "";
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateDatastore를 참조하세요.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

`DeleteDatastore`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteDatastore`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

```
    public static void deleteMedicalImagingDatastore(MedicalImagingClient
medicalImagingClient,
            String datastoreID) {
        try {
            DeleteDatastoreRequest datastoreRequest =
DeleteDatastoreRequest.builder()
                    .datastoreId(datastoreID)
                    .build();
            medicalImagingClient.deleteDatastore(datastoreRequest);
        } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteDatastore를 참조하세요.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

`DeleteImageSet`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteImageSet`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

```
   public static void deleteMedicalImageSet(MedicalImagingClient
medicalImagingClient,
           String datastoreId,
           String imagesetId) {
       try {
           DeleteImageSetRequest deleteImageSetRequest =
DeleteImageSetRequest.builder()
                   .datastoreId(datastoreId)
                   .imageSetId(imagesetId)
                   .build();

           medicalImagingClient.deleteImageSet(deleteImageSetRequest);

           System.out.println("The image set was deleted.");
       } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteImageSet를 참조하세요.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

GetDICOMImportJob

다음 코드 예시는 GetDICOMImportJob의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

```
   public static DICOMImportJobProperties getDicomImportJob(MedicalImagingClient
medicalImagingClient,
           String datastoreId,
           String jobId) {

       try {
           GetDicomImportJobRequest getDicomImportJobRequest =
GetDicomImportJobRequest.builder()
                   .datastoreId(datastoreId)
                   .jobId(jobId)
                   .build();
           GetDicomImportJobResponse response =
medicalImagingClient.getDICOMImportJob(getDicomImportJobRequest);
           return response.jobProperties();
       } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }

       return null;
   }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetDICOMImportJob을 참조하세요.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

GetDatastore

다음 코드 예시는 GetDatastore의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

```
   public static DatastoreProperties getMedicalImageDatastore(MedicalImagingClient
medicalImagingClient,
           String datastoreID) {
       try {
           GetDatastoreRequest datastoreRequest = GetDatastoreRequest.builder()
                   .datastoreId(datastoreID)
                   .build();
           GetDatastoreResponse response =
medicalImagingClient.getDatastore(datastoreRequest);
           return response.datastoreProperties();
       } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }

       return null;
   }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetDatastore를 참조하세요.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

`GetImageFrame`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetImageFrame`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

```
       public static void getMedicalImageSetFrame(MedicalImagingClient
medicalImagingClient,
                       String destinationPath,
                       String datastoreId,
                       String imagesetId,
                       String imageFrameId) {
```

```
                try {
                        GetImageFrameRequest getImageSetMetadataRequest =
GetImageFrameRequest.builder()
                                        .datastoreId(datastoreId)
                                        .imageSetId(imagesetId)

.imageFrameInformation(ImageFrameInformation.builder()
                                                        .imageFrameId(imageFrameId)
                                                        .build())
                                        .build();

medicalImagingClient.getImageFrame(getImageSetMetadataRequest,

FileSystems.getDefault().getPath(destinationPath));

                        System.out.println("Image frame downloaded to " +
destinationPath);
                } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
                        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                        System.exit(1);
                }
        }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetImageFrame을 참조하세요.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

GetImageSet

다음 코드 예시는 GetImageSet의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

```
   public static GetImageSetResponse getMedicalImageSet(MedicalImagingClient
medicalImagingClient,
           String datastoreId,
           String imagesetId,
           String versionId) {
```

```
        try {
            GetImageSetRequest.Builder getImageSetRequestBuilder =
GetImageSetRequest.builder()
                    .datastoreId(datastoreId)
                    .imageSetId(imagesetId);

            if (versionId != null) {
                getImageSetRequestBuilder =
getImageSetRequestBuilder.versionId(versionId);
            }

            return
medicalImagingClient.getImageSet(getImageSetRequestBuilder.build());
        } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }

        return null;
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetImageSet를 참조하세요.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

`GetImageSetMetadata`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetImageSetMetadata`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

```
    public static void getMedicalImageSetMetadata(MedicalImagingClient
medicalImagingClient,
            String destinationPath,
            String datastoreId,
            String imagesetId,
            String versionId) {
```

```
        try {
            GetImageSetMetadataRequest.Builder getImageSetMetadataRequestBuilder =
GetImageSetMetadataRequest.builder()
                    .datastoreId(datastoreId)
                    .imageSetId(imagesetId);

            if (versionId != null) {
                getImageSetMetadataRequestBuilder =
getImageSetMetadataRequestBuilder.versionId(versionId);
            }


medicalImagingClient.getImageSetMetadata(getImageSetMetadataRequestBuilder.build(),
                    FileSystems.getDefault().getPath(destinationPath));

            System.out.println("Metadata downloaded to " + destinationPath);
        } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetImageSetMetadata를 참조하세요.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

`ListDICOMImportJobs`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListDICOMImportJobs`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

```
    public static List<DICOMImportJobSummary>
listDicomImportJobs(MedicalImagingClient medicalImagingClient,
            String datastoreId) {
```

```
        try {
            ListDicomImportJobsRequest listDicomImportJobsRequest =
ListDicomImportJobsRequest.builder()
                    .datastoreId(datastoreId)
                    .build();
            ListDicomImportJobsResponse response =
medicalImagingClient.listDICOMImportJobs(listDicomImportJobsRequest);
            return response.jobSummaries();
        } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }

        return new ArrayList<>();
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListDICOMImportJobs를 참조하세요.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

`ListDatastores`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListDatastores`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

```
    public static List<DatastoreSummary>
listMedicalImagingDatastores(MedicalImagingClient medicalImagingClient) {
        try {
            ListDatastoresRequest datastoreRequest = ListDatastoresRequest.builder()
                    .build();
            ListDatastoresIterable responses =
medicalImagingClient.listDatastoresPaginator(datastoreRequest);
            List<DatastoreSummary> datastoreSummaries = new ArrayList<>();
```

```
            responses.stream().forEach(response ->
datastoreSummaries.addAll(response.datastoreSummaries()));

            return datastoreSummaries;
        } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }

        return null;
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListDatastores를 참조하세요.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

`ListImageSetVersions`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListImageSetVersions`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

```
    public static List<ImageSetProperties>
listMedicalImageSetVersions(MedicalImagingClient medicalImagingClient,
            String datastoreId,
            String imagesetId) {
        try {
            ListImageSetVersionsRequest getImageSetRequest =
ListImageSetVersionsRequest.builder()
                    .datastoreId(datastoreId)
                    .imageSetId(imagesetId)
                    .build();

            ListImageSetVersionsIterable responses = medicalImagingClient
                    .listImageSetVersionsPaginator(getImageSetRequest);
            List<ImageSetProperties> imageSetProperties = new ArrayList<>();
            responses.stream().forEach(response ->
imageSetProperties.addAll(response.imageSetPropertiesList()));
```

```
            return imageSetProperties;
        } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }

        return null;
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListImageSetVersions를 참조하세요.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

`ListTagsForResource`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListTagsForResource`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

```
   public static ListTagsForResourceResponse
listMedicalImagingResourceTags(MedicalImagingClient medicalImagingClient,
            String resourceArn) {
        try {
            ListTagsForResourceRequest listTagsForResourceRequest =
ListTagsForResourceRequest.builder()
                    .resourceArn(resourceArn)
                    .build();

            return
medicalImagingClient.listTagsForResource(listTagsForResourceRequest);
        } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }

        return null;
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListTagsForResource를 참조하세요.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

`SearchImageSets`

다음 코드 예시는 `SearchImageSets`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

이미지 세트 검색을 위한 유틸리티 함수.

```
    public static List<ImageSetsMetadataSummary> searchMedicalImagingImageSets(
            MedicalImagingClient medicalImagingClient,
            String datastoreId, SearchCriteria searchCriteria) {
        try {
            SearchImageSetsRequest datastoreRequest =
SearchImageSetsRequest.builder()
                    .datastoreId(datastoreId)
                    .searchCriteria(searchCriteria)
                    .build();
            SearchImageSetsIterable responses = medicalImagingClient
                    .searchImageSetsPaginator(datastoreRequest);
            List<ImageSetsMetadataSummary> imageSetsMetadataSummaries = new
ArrayList<>();

            responses.stream().forEach(response -> imageSetsMetadataSummaries
                    .addAll(response.imageSetsMetadataSummaries()));

            return imageSetsMetadataSummaries;
        } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }

        return null;
```

```
    }
```

사용 사례 #1: EQUAL 연산자.

```
        List<SearchFilter> searchFilters =
Collections.singletonList(SearchFilter.builder()
                .operator(Operator.EQUAL)
                .values(SearchByAttributeValue.builder()
                        .dicomPatientId(patientId)
                        .build())
                .build());

        SearchCriteria searchCriteria = SearchCriteria.builder()
                .filters(searchFilters)
                .build();

        List<ImageSetsMetadataSummary> imageSetsMetadataSummaries =
searchMedicalImagingImageSets(
                medicalImagingClient,
                datastoreId, searchCriteria);
        if (imageSetsMetadataSummaries != null) {
            System.out.println("The image sets for patient " + patientId + " are:\n"
                    + imageSetsMetadataSummaries);
            System.out.println();
        }
```

사용 사례 #2: DICOMStudyDate 및 DICOMStudyTime을 사용한 BETWEEN 연산자.

```
        DateTimeFormatter formatter = DateTimeFormatter.ofPattern("yyyyMMdd");
        searchFilters = Collections.singletonList(SearchFilter.builder()
                .operator(Operator.BETWEEN)
                .values(SearchByAttributeValue.builder()

.dicomStudyDateAndTime(DICOMStudyDateAndTime.builder()
                                        .dicomStudyDate("19990101")
                                        .dicomStudyTime("000000.000")
                                        .build())
                                .build(),
                        SearchByAttributeValue.builder()

.dicomStudyDateAndTime(DICOMStudyDateAndTime.builder()
```

```
                                        .dicomStudyDate((LocalDate.now()
                                                .format(formatter)))
                                        .dicomStudyTime("000000.000")
                                        .build())
                                .build())
                .build());

        searchCriteria = SearchCriteria.builder()
                .filters(searchFilters)
                .build();

        imageSetsMetadataSummaries =
searchMedicalImagingImageSets(medicalImagingClient,
                datastoreId, searchCriteria);
        if (imageSetsMetadataSummaries != null) {
            System.out.println(
                    "The image sets searched with BETWEEN operator using
DICOMStudyDate and DICOMStudyTime are:\n"
                            +
                            imageSetsMetadataSummaries);
            System.out.println();
        }
```

사용 사례 #3: createdAt을 사용한 BETWEEN 연산자. 시간 연구가 이전에 지속되었습니다.

```
        searchFilters = Collections.singletonList(SearchFilter.builder()
                .operator(Operator.BETWEEN)
                .values(SearchByAttributeValue.builder()
                                .createdAt(Instant.parse("1985-04-12T23:20:50.52Z"))
                                .build(),
                        SearchByAttributeValue.builder()
                                .createdAt(Instant.now())
                                .build())
                .build());

        searchCriteria = SearchCriteria.builder()
                .filters(searchFilters)
                .build();
        imageSetsMetadataSummaries =
searchMedicalImagingImageSets(medicalImagingClient,
                datastoreId, searchCriteria);
        if (imageSetsMetadataSummaries != null) {
```

```
            System.out.println("The image sets searched with BETWEEN operator using
createdAt are:\n "
                    + imageSetsMetadataSummaries);
            System.out.println();
        }
```

사용 사례 #4: DICOMSeriesInstanceUID의 EQUAL 연산자와 updatedAt의 BETWEEN 및 updatedAt 필드의 ASC 순서로 응답을 정렬합니다.

```
        Instant startDate = Instant.parse("1985-04-12T23:20:50.52Z");
        Instant endDate = Instant.now();

        searchFilters = Arrays.asList(
                SearchFilter.builder()
                        .operator(Operator.EQUAL)
                        .values(SearchByAttributeValue.builder()
                                .dicomSeriesInstanceUID(seriesInstanceUID)
                                .build())
                        .build(),
                SearchFilter.builder()
                        .operator(Operator.BETWEEN)
                        .values(

SearchByAttributeValue.builder().updatedAt(startDate).build(),

SearchByAttributeValue.builder().updatedAt(endDate).build()
                        ).build());

        Sort sort =
Sort.builder().sortOrder(SortOrder.ASC).sortField(SortField.UPDATED_AT).build();

        searchCriteria = SearchCriteria.builder()
                .filters(searchFilters)
                .sort(sort)
                .build();

        imageSetsMetadataSummaries =
searchMedicalImagingImageSets(medicalImagingClient,
                datastoreId, searchCriteria);
        if (imageSetsMetadataSummaries != null) {
            System.out.println("The image sets searched with EQUAL operator on
DICOMSeriesInstanceUID and BETWEEN on updatedAt and sort response\n" +
```

```
                    "in ASC order on updatedAt field are:\n "
                    + imageSetsMetadataSummaries);
            System.out.println();
        }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 SearchImageSets를 참조하세요.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

StartDICOMImportJob

다음 코드 예시는 StartDICOMImportJob의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

```
   public static String startDicomImportJob(MedicalImagingClient
medicalImagingClient,
            String jobName,
            String datastoreId,
            String dataAccessRoleArn,
            String inputS3Uri,
            String outputS3Uri) {

        try {
            StartDicomImportJobRequest startDicomImportJobRequest =
StartDicomImportJobRequest.builder()
                    .jobName(jobName)
                    .datastoreId(datastoreId)
                    .dataAccessRoleArn(dataAccessRoleArn)
                    .inputS3Uri(inputS3Uri)
                    .outputS3Uri(outputS3Uri)
                    .build();
            StartDicomImportJobResponse response =
medicalImagingClient.startDICOMImportJob(startDicomImportJobRequest);
            return response.jobId();
        } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }

        return "";
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 StartDICOMImportJob을 참조하세요.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

`TagResource`

다음 코드 예시는 `TagResource`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

```
   public static void tagMedicalImagingResource(MedicalImagingClient
medicalImagingClient,
           String resourceArn,
           Map<String, String> tags) {
       try {
           TagResourceRequest tagResourceRequest = TagResourceRequest.builder()
                   .resourceArn(resourceArn)
                   .tags(tags)
                   .build();

           medicalImagingClient.tagResource(tagResourceRequest);

           System.out.println("Tags have been added to the resource.");
       } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 TagResource를 참조하세요.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

`UntagResource`

다음 코드 예시는 `UntagResource`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

```
   public static void untagMedicalImagingResource(MedicalImagingClient
medicalImagingClient,
           String resourceArn,
           Collection<String> tagKeys) {
       try {
           UntagResourceRequest untagResourceRequest =
UntagResourceRequest.builder()
                   .resourceArn(resourceArn)
                   .tagKeys(tagKeys)
                   .build();

           medicalImagingClient.untagResource(untagResourceRequest);

           System.out.println("Tags have been removed from the resource.");
       } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 UntagResource를 참조하세요.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

UpdateImageSetMetadata

다음 코드 예시는 UpdateImageSetMetadata의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

```
   /**
    * Update the metadata of an AWS HealthImaging image set.
    *
    * @param medicalImagingClient - The AWS HealthImaging client object.
    * @param datastoreId          - The datastore ID.
    * @param imageSetId           - The image set ID.
    * @param versionId            - The version ID.
    * @param metadataUpdates      - A MetadataUpdates object containing the
updates.
    * @param force                - The force flag.
    * @throws MedicalImagingException - Base exception for all service exceptions
thrown by AWS HealthImaging.
    */
   public static void updateMedicalImageSetMetadata(MedicalImagingClient
medicalImagingClient,
                                                    String datastoreId,
                                                    String imageSetId,
                                                    String versionId,
                                                    MetadataUpdates
metadataUpdates,
                                                    boolean force) {
       try {
           UpdateImageSetMetadataRequest updateImageSetMetadataRequest =
UpdateImageSetMetadataRequest
                   .builder()
                   .datastoreId(datastoreId)
                   .imageSetId(imageSetId)
                   .latestVersionId(versionId)
                   .updateImageSetMetadataUpdates(metadataUpdates)
                   .force(force)
                   .build();

           UpdateImageSetMetadataResponse response =
medicalImagingClient.updateImageSetMetadata(updateImageSetMetadataRequest);

           System.out.println("The image set metadata was updated" + response);
       } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
```

```
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

사용 사례 #1: 속성을 삽입하거나 업데이트합니다.

```
                final String insertAttributes = """
                        {
                          "SchemaVersion": 1.1,
                          "Study": {
                            "DICOM": {
                              "StudyDescription": "CT CHEST"
                            }
                          }
                        }
                        """;
                MetadataUpdates metadataInsertUpdates = MetadataUpdates.builder()
                        .dicomUpdates(DICOMUpdates.builder()
                                .updatableAttributes(SdkBytes.fromByteBuffer(
                                        ByteBuffer.wrap(insertAttributes
                                                .getBytes(StandardCharsets.UTF_8))))
                                .build())
                        .build();

                updateMedicalImageSetMetadata(medicalImagingClient, datastoreId,
imagesetId,
                        versionid, metadataInsertUpdates, force);
```

사용 사례 #2: 속성을 제거합니다.

```
                final String removeAttributes = """
                        {
                          "SchemaVersion": 1.1,
                          "Study": {
                            "DICOM": {
                              "StudyDescription": "CT CHEST"
                            }
                          }
                        }
                        """;
```

```
                MetadataUpdates metadataRemoveUpdates = MetadataUpdates.builder()
                        .dicomUpdates(DICOMUpdates.builder()
                                .removableAttributes(SdkBytes.fromByteBuffer(
                                        ByteBuffer.wrap(removeAttributes
                                                .getBytes(StandardCharsets.UTF_8))))
                                .build())
                        .build();

                updateMedicalImageSetMetadata(medicalImagingClient, datastoreId,
imagesetId,
                        versionid, metadataRemoveUpdates, force);
```

사용 사례 #3: 인스턴스를 제거합니다.

```
                final String removeInstance = """
                        {
                          "SchemaVersion": 1.1,
                          "Study": {
                            "Series": {
                              "1.1.1.1.1.1.12345.123456789012.123.12345678901234.1":
{
                                "Instances": {

"1.1.1.1.1.1.12345.123456789012.123.12345678901234.1": {}
                                }
                              }
                            }
                          }
                        }
                        """;
                MetadataUpdates metadataRemoveUpdates = MetadataUpdates.builder()
                        .dicomUpdates(DICOMUpdates.builder()
                                .removableAttributes(SdkBytes.fromByteBuffer(
                                        ByteBuffer.wrap(removeInstance
                                                .getBytes(StandardCharsets.UTF_8))))
                                .build())
                        .build();

                updateMedicalImageSetMetadata(medicalImagingClient, datastoreId,
imagesetId,
                        versionid, metadataRemoveUpdates, force);
```

사용 사례 #4: 이전 버전으로 되돌립니다.

```
                // In this case, revert to previous version.
                String revertVersionId =
Integer.toString(Integer.parseInt(versionid) - 1);
                MetadataUpdates metadataRemoveUpdates = MetadataUpdates.builder()
                        .revertToVersionId(revertVersionId)
                        .build();
                updateMedicalImageSetMetadata(medicalImagingClient, datastoreId,
imagesetId,
                        versionid, metadataRemoveUpdates, force);
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 UpdateImageSetMetadata를 참조하세요.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

시나리오

데이터 저장소에 태그 지정

다음 코드 예제는 HealthImaging 데이터 스토어를 태그하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

데이터 스토어에 태깅하려면.

```
                final String datastoreArn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012";

                TagResource.tagMedicalImagingResource(medicalImagingClient,
 datastoreArn,
                                ImmutableMap.of("Deployment", "Development"));
```

리소스에 태그를 지정하는 유틸리티 함수.

```
    public static void tagMedicalImagingResource(MedicalImagingClient
 medicalImagingClient,
            String resourceArn,
            Map<String, String> tags) {
        try {
            TagResourceRequest tagResourceRequest = TagResourceRequest.builder()
                    .resourceArn(resourceArn)
                    .tags(tags)
                    .build();

            medicalImagingClient.tagResource(tagResourceRequest);

            System.out.println("Tags have been added to the resource.");
        } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

데이터 스토어의 태그를 나열하려면.

```
                final String datastoreArn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012";

                ListTagsForResourceResponse result =
 ListTagsForResource.listMedicalImagingResourceTags(
                                medicalImagingClient,
                                datastoreArn);
                if (result != null) {
                        System.out.println("Tags for resource: " + result.tags());
                }
```

리소스의 태그를 나열하는 유틸리티 함수입니다.

```
    public static ListTagsForResourceResponse
 listMedicalImagingResourceTags(MedicalImagingClient medicalImagingClient,
            String resourceArn) {
        try {
            ListTagsForResourceRequest listTagsForResourceRequest =
 ListTagsForResourceRequest.builder()
```

```
                    .resourceArn(resourceArn)
                    .build();

            return
 medicalImagingClient.listTagsForResource(listTagsForResourceRequest);
        } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }

        return null;
    }
```

데이터 스토어에 태그 지정을 해제하려면.

```
                final String datastoreArn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012";

                UntagResource.untagMedicalImagingResource(medicalImagingClient,
 datastoreArn,
                                Collections.singletonList("Deployment"));
```

리소스의 태그를 해제하는 유틸리티 함수.

```
    public static void untagMedicalImagingResource(MedicalImagingClient
 medicalImagingClient,
            String resourceArn,
            Collection<String> tagKeys) {
        try {
            UntagResourceRequest untagResourceRequest =
 UntagResourceRequest.builder()
                    .resourceArn(resourceArn)
                    .tagKeys(tagKeys)
                    .build();

            medicalImagingClient.untagResource(untagResourceRequest);

            System.out.println("Tags have been removed from the resource.");
        } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - ListTagsForResource
  - TagResource
  - UntagResource

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이미지 세트 태그 지정

다음 코드 예제는 HealthImaging 이미지 세트를 태그하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

이미지 세트에 태그를 지정하려면.

```
                final String imageSetArn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012/
imageset/12345678901234567890123456789012";

                TagResource.tagMedicalImagingResource(medicalImagingClient,
 imageSetArn,
                                ImmutableMap.of("Deployment", "Development"));
```

리소스에 태그를 지정하는 유틸리티 함수.

```
    public static void tagMedicalImagingResource(MedicalImagingClient
 medicalImagingClient,
            String resourceArn,
            Map<String, String> tags) {
        try {
            TagResourceRequest tagResourceRequest = TagResourceRequest.builder()
                    .resourceArn(resourceArn)
```

```
                    .tags(tags)
                    .build();

            medicalImagingClient.tagResource(tagResourceRequest);

            System.out.println("Tags have been added to the resource.");
        } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

이미지 세트의 태그를 나열하려면.

```
                final String imageSetArn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012/
imageset/12345678901234567890123456789012";

                ListTagsForResourceResponse result =
 ListTagsForResource.listMedicalImagingResourceTags(
                                medicalImagingClient,
                                imageSetArn);
                if (result != null) {
                        System.out.println("Tags for resource: " + result.tags());
                }
```

리소스의 태그를 나열하는 유틸리티 함수입니다.

```
    public static ListTagsForResourceResponse
 listMedicalImagingResourceTags(MedicalImagingClient medicalImagingClient,
            String resourceArn) {
        try {
            ListTagsForResourceRequest listTagsForResourceRequest =
 ListTagsForResourceRequest.builder()
                    .resourceArn(resourceArn)
                    .build();

            return
 medicalImagingClient.listTagsForResource(listTagsForResourceRequest);
        } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
```

```
            System.exit(1);
        }

        return null;
    }
```

이미지 세트의 태그를 해제하려면.

```
                final String imageSetArn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012/
imageset/12345678901234567890123456789012";

                UntagResource.untagMedicalImagingResource(medicalImagingClient,
 imageSetArn,
                                Collections.singletonList("Deployment"));
```

리소스의 태그를 해제하는 유틸리티 함수.

```
    public static void untagMedicalImagingResource(MedicalImagingClient
 medicalImagingClient,
            String resourceArn,
            Collection<String> tagKeys) {
        try {
            UntagResourceRequest untagResourceRequest =
 UntagResourceRequest.builder()
                    .resourceArn(resourceArn)
                    .tagKeys(tagKeys)
                    .build();

            medicalImagingClient.untagResource(untagResourceRequest);

            System.out.println("Tags have been removed from the resource.");
        } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.

- ListTagsForResource
- TagResource
- UntagResource

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Java 2.x용 SDK를 사용하는 IAM 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 IAM과 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello IAM

다음 코드 예제에서는 IAM을 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListPoliciesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.Policy;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class HelloIAM {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listPolicies(iam);
    }

    public static void listPolicies(IamClient iam) {
        ListPoliciesResponse response = iam.listPolicies();
        List<Policy> polList = response.policies();
        polList.forEach(policy -> {
            System.out.println("Policy Name: " + policy.policyName());
        });
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListPolicies를 참조하십시오.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업
- 시나리오

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제에서는 사용자를 생성하고 역할을 수임하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

> **Warning**
> 보안 위험을 방지하려면 목적별 소프트웨어를 개발하거나 실제 데이터로 작업할 때 IAM 사용자를 인증에 사용하지 마세요. 대신 AWS IAM Identity Center과 같은 보안 인증 공급자를 통한 페더레이션을 사용하십시오.

- 권한이 없는 사용자를 생성합니다.
- 계정에 대한 Amazon S3 버킷을 나열할 수 있는 권한을 부여하는 역할을 생성합니다.
- 사용자가 역할을 수임할 수 있도록 정책을 추가합니다.
- 역할을 수임하고 임시 보안 인증 정보를 사용하여 S3 버킷을 나열한 후 리소스를 정리합니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

IAM 사용자 작업을 래핑하는 함수를 생성합니다.

```
/*
  To run this Java V2 code example, set up your development environment, including
 your credentials.

  For information, see this documentation topic:

  https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html

  This example performs these operations:

  1. Creates a user that has no permissions.
  2. Creates a role and policy that grants Amazon S3 permissions.
```

```
  3. Creates a role.
  4. Grants the user permissions.
  5. Gets temporary credentials by assuming the role.  Creates an Amazon S3 Service
 client object with the temporary credentials.
  6. Deletes the resources.
 */

public class IAMScenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");
    public static final String PolicyDocument = "{" +
            "  \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
            "  \"Statement\": [" +
            "    {" +
            "        \"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
            "        \"Action\": [" +
            "            \"s3:*\"" +
            "       ]," +
            "       \"Resource\": \"*\"" +
            "    }" +
            "   ]" +
            "}";

    public static String userArn;

    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {

        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <username> <policyName> <roleName> <roleSessionName>
 <bucketName>\s

                Where:
                    username - The name of the IAM user to create.\s
                    policyName - The name of the policy to create.\s
                    roleName - The name of the role to create.\s
                    roleSessionName - The name of the session required for the
 assumeRole operation.\s
                    bucketName - The name of the Amazon S3 bucket from which objects
 are read.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 5) {
            System.out.println(usage);
```

```
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String userName = args[0];
        String policyName = args[1];
        String roleName = args[2];
        String roleSessionName = args[3];
        String bucketName = args[4];

        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the AWS IAM example scenario.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println(" 1. Create the IAM user.");
        User createUser = createIAMUser(iam, userName);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        userArn = createUser.arn();

        AccessKey myKey = createIAMAccessKey(iam, userName);
        String accessKey = myKey.accessKeyId();
        String secretKey = myKey.secretAccessKey();
        String assumeRolePolicyDocument = "{" +
                "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                "\"Statement\": [{" +
                "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                "\"Principal\": {" +
                " \"AWS\": \"" + userArn + "\"" +
                "}," +
                "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
                "}]" +
                "}";

        System.out.println(assumeRolePolicyDocument);
        System.out.println(userName + " was successfully created.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("2. Creates a policy.");
        String polArn = createIAMPolicy(iam, policyName);
```

```
        System.out.println("The policy " + polArn + " was successfully created.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("3. Creates a role.");
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(30);
        String roleArn = createIAMRole(iam, roleName, assumeRolePolicyDocument);
        System.out.println(roleArn + " was successfully created.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("4. Grants the user permissions.");
        attachIAMRolePolicy(iam, roleName, polArn);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("*** Wait for 30 secs so the resource is available");
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(30);
        System.out.println("5. Gets temporary credentials by assuming the role.");
        System.out.println("Perform an Amazon S3 Service operation using the
temporary credentials.");
        assumeRole(roleArn, roleSessionName, bucketName, accessKey, secretKey);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("6 Getting ready to delete the AWS resources");
        deleteKey(iam, userName, accessKey);
        deleteRole(iam, roleName, polArn);
        deleteIAMUser(iam, userName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("This IAM Scenario has successfully completed");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    public static AccessKey createIAMAccessKey(IamClient iam, String user) {
        try {
            CreateAccessKeyRequest request = CreateAccessKeyRequest.builder()
                    .userName(user)
                    .build();

            CreateAccessKeyResponse response = iam.createAccessKey(request);
            return response.accessKey();
```

```
        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return null;
    }

    public static User createIAMUser(IamClient iam, String username) {
        try {
            // Create an IamWaiter object
            IamWaiter iamWaiter = iam.waiter();
            CreateUserRequest request = CreateUserRequest.builder()
                    .userName(username)
                    .build();

            // Wait until the user is created.
            CreateUserResponse response = iam.createUser(request);
            GetUserRequest userRequest = GetUserRequest.builder()
                    .userName(response.user().userName())
                    .build();

            WaiterResponse<GetUserResponse> waitUntilUserExists =
iamWaiter.waitUntilUserExists(userRequest);
            waitUntilUserExists.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            return response.user();

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return null;
    }

    public static String createIAMRole(IamClient iam, String rolename, String json)
{

        try {
            CreateRoleRequest request = CreateRoleRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(rolename)
                    .assumeRolePolicyDocument(json)
                    .description("Created using the AWS SDK for Java")
                    .build();
```

```
            CreateRoleResponse response = iam.createRole(request);
            System.out.println("The ARN of the role is " + response.role().arn());
            return response.role().arn();

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static String createIAMPolicy(IamClient iam, String policyName) {
        try {
            // Create an IamWaiter object.
            IamWaiter iamWaiter = iam.waiter();
            CreatePolicyRequest request = CreatePolicyRequest.builder()
                    .policyName(policyName)
                    .policyDocument(PolicyDocument).build();

            CreatePolicyResponse response = iam.createPolicy(request);
            GetPolicyRequest polRequest = GetPolicyRequest.builder()
                    .policyArn(response.policy().arn())
                    .build();

            WaiterResponse<GetPolicyResponse> waitUntilPolicyExists =
iamWaiter.waitUntilPolicyExists(polRequest);

waitUntilPolicyExists.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            return response.policy().arn();

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static void attachIAMRolePolicy(IamClient iam, String roleName, String
policyArn) {
        try {
            ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest request =
ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .build();
```

```
            ListAttachedRolePoliciesResponse response =
iam.listAttachedRolePolicies(request);
            List<AttachedPolicy> attachedPolicies = response.attachedPolicies();
            String polArn;
            for (AttachedPolicy policy : attachedPolicies) {
                polArn = policy.policyArn();
                if (polArn.compareTo(policyArn) == 0) {
                    System.out.println(roleName + " policy is already attached to
this role.");
                    return;
                }
            }

            AttachRolePolicyRequest attachRequest =
AttachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .policyArn(policyArn)
                    .build();

            iam.attachRolePolicy(attachRequest);
            System.out.println("Successfully attached policy " + policyArn + " to
role " + roleName);

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Invoke an Amazon S3 operation using the Assumed Role.
    public static void assumeRole(String roleArn, String roleSessionName, String
bucketName, String keyVal,
            String keySecret) {

        // Use the creds of the new IAM user that was created in this code example.
        AwsBasicCredentials credentials = AwsBasicCredentials.create(keyVal,
keySecret);
        StsClient stsClient = StsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .credentialsProvider(StaticCredentialsProvider.create(credentials))
                .build();

        try {
```

```
            AssumeRoleRequest roleRequest = AssumeRoleRequest.builder()
                    .roleArn(roleArn)
                    .roleSessionName(roleSessionName)
                    .build();

            AssumeRoleResponse roleResponse = stsClient.assumeRole(roleRequest);
            Credentials myCreds = roleResponse.credentials();
            String key = myCreds.accessKeyId();
            String secKey = myCreds.secretAccessKey();
            String secToken = myCreds.sessionToken();

            // List all objects in an Amazon S3 bucket using the temp creds
retrieved by
            // invoking assumeRole.
            Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
            S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
                    .credentialsProvider(

StaticCredentialsProvider.create(AwsSessionCredentials.create(key, secKey,
secToken)))
                    .region(region)
                    .build();

            System.out.println("Created a S3Client using temp credentials.");
            System.out.println("Listing objects in " + bucketName);
            ListObjectsRequest listObjects = ListObjectsRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();

            ListObjectsResponse res = s3.listObjects(listObjects);
            List<S3Object> objects = res.contents();
            for (S3Object myValue : objects) {
                System.out.println("The name of the key is " + myValue.key());
                System.out.println("The owner is " + myValue.owner());
            }

        } catch (StsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void deleteRole(IamClient iam, String roleName, String polArn) {
```

```
        try {
            // First the policy needs to be detached.
            DetachRolePolicyRequest rolePolicyRequest =
DetachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                    .policyArn(polArn)
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .build();

            iam.detachRolePolicy(rolePolicyRequest);

            // Delete the policy.
            DeletePolicyRequest request = DeletePolicyRequest.builder()
                    .policyArn(polArn)
                    .build();

            iam.deletePolicy(request);
            System.out.println("*** Successfully deleted " + polArn);

            // Delete the role.
            DeleteRoleRequest roleRequest = DeleteRoleRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .build();

            iam.deleteRole(roleRequest);
            System.out.println("*** Successfully deleted " + roleName);

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void deleteKey(IamClient iam, String username, String accessKey) {
        try {
            DeleteAccessKeyRequest request = DeleteAccessKeyRequest.builder()
                    .accessKeyId(accessKey)
                    .userName(username)
                    .build();

            iam.deleteAccessKey(request);
            System.out.println("Successfully deleted access key " + accessKey +
                    " from user " + username);

        } catch (IamException e) {
```

```
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void deleteIAMUser(IamClient iam, String userName) {
        try {
            DeleteUserRequest request = DeleteUserRequest.builder()
                    .userName(userName)
                    .build();

            iam.deleteUser(request);
            System.out.println("*** Successfully deleted " + userName);

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - AttachRolePolicy
  - CreateAccessKey
  - CreatePolicy
  - CreateRole
  - CreateUser
  - DeleteAccessKey
  - DeletePolicy
  - DeleteRole
  - DeleteUser
  - DeleteUserPolicy
  - DetachRolePolicy
  - PutUserPolicy

작업

AttachRolePolicy

다음 코드 예시는 AttachRolePolicy의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.AttachRolePolicyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.AttachedPolicy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListAttachedRolePoliciesResponse;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class AttachRolePolicy {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <roleName> <policyArn>\s

                Where:
                    roleName - A role name that you can obtain from the AWS
 Management Console.\s
                    policyArn - A policy ARN that you can obtain from the AWS
 Management Console.\s
```

```
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String roleName = args[0];
        String policyArn = args[1];

        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        attachIAMRolePolicy(iam, roleName, policyArn);
        iam.close();
    }

    public static void attachIAMRolePolicy(IamClient iam, String roleName, String
policyArn) {
        try {
            ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest request =
ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .build();

            ListAttachedRolePoliciesResponse response =
iam.listAttachedRolePolicies(request);
            List<AttachedPolicy> attachedPolicies = response.attachedPolicies();

            // Ensure that the policy is not attached to this role
            String polArn = "";
            for (AttachedPolicy policy : attachedPolicies) {
                polArn = policy.policyArn();
                if (polArn.compareTo(policyArn) == 0) {
                    System.out.println(roleName + " policy is already attached to
this role.");
                    return;
                }
            }

            AttachRolePolicyRequest attachRequest =
AttachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
```

```
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .policyArn(policyArn)
                    .build();

            iam.attachRolePolicy(attachRequest);

            System.out.println("Successfully attached policy " + policyArn +
                    " to role " + roleName);

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println("Done");
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 AttachRolePolicy를 참조하십시오.

`CreateAccessKey`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateAccessKey`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.CreateAccessKeyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.CreateAccessKeyResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
```

```
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class CreateAccessKey {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                   <user>\s

                Where:
                   user - An AWS IAM user that you can obtain from the AWS
 Management Console.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String user = args[0];
        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        String keyId = createIAMAccessKey(iam, user);
        System.out.println("The Key Id is " + keyId);
        iam.close();
    }

    public static String createIAMAccessKey(IamClient iam, String user) {
        try {
            CreateAccessKeyRequest request = CreateAccessKeyRequest.builder()
                    .userName(user)
                    .build();

            CreateAccessKeyResponse response = iam.createAccessKey(request);
            return response.accessKey().accessKeyId();

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateAccessKey를 참조하십시오.

`CreateAccountAlias`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateAccountAlias`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.CreateAccountAliasRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class CreateAccountAlias {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
                Usage:
                    <alias>\s

                Where:
                    alias - The account alias to create (for example, myawsaccount).
\s
```

```
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String alias = args[0];
        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        createIAMAccountAlias(iam, alias);
        iam.close();
        System.out.println("Done");
    }

    public static void createIAMAccountAlias(IamClient iam, String alias) {
        try {
            CreateAccountAliasRequest request = CreateAccountAliasRequest.builder()
                    .accountAlias(alias)
                    .build();

            iam.createAccountAlias(request);
            System.out.println("Successfully created account alias: " + alias);

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateAccountAlias를 참조하세요.

`CreatePolicy`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreatePolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.waiters.WaiterResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.CreatePolicyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.CreatePolicyResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.GetPolicyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.GetPolicyResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.waiters.IamWaiter;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class CreatePolicy {

    public static final String PolicyDocument = "{" +
            "  \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
            "  \"Statement\": [" +
            "    {" +
            "        \"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
            "        \"Action\": [" +
            "            \"dynamodb:DeleteItem\"," +
            "            \"dynamodb:GetItem\"," +
            "            \"dynamodb:PutItem\"," +
            "            \"dynamodb:Scan\"," +
            "            \"dynamodb:UpdateItem\"" +
            "        ]," +
            "        \"Resource\": \"*\"" +
            "    }" +
```

```
            "   ]" +
            "}";

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """
                Usage:
                    CreatePolicy <policyName>\s

                Where:
                    policyName - A unique policy name.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String policyName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        String result = createIAMPolicy(iam, policyName);
        System.out.println("Successfully created a policy with this ARN value: " +
result);
        iam.close();
    }

    public static String createIAMPolicy(IamClient iam, String policyName) {
        try {
            // Create an IamWaiter object.
            IamWaiter iamWaiter = iam.waiter();

            CreatePolicyRequest request = CreatePolicyRequest.builder()
                    .policyName(policyName)
                    .policyDocument(PolicyDocument)
                    .build();

            CreatePolicyResponse response = iam.createPolicy(request);

            // Wait until the policy is created.
            GetPolicyRequest polRequest = GetPolicyRequest.builder()
```

```
                    .policyArn(response.policy().arn())
                    .build();

            WaiterResponse<GetPolicyResponse> waitUntilPolicyExists =
 iamWaiter.waitUntilPolicyExists(polRequest);

 waitUntilPolicyExists.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            return response.policy().arn();

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreatePolicy를 참조하십시오.

`CreateRole`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateRole`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import org.json.simple.JSONObject;
import org.json.simple.parser.JSONParser;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.CreateRoleRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.CreateRoleResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import java.io.FileReader;

/*
```

```
*   This example requires a trust policy document. For more information, see:
*   https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/security/how-to-use-trust-policies-with-iam-roles/
*
*
*  In addition, set up your development environment, including your credentials.
*
*  For information, see this documentation topic:
*
*  https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */

public class CreateRole {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
        final String usage = """
                Usage:
                    <rolename> <fileLocation>\s

                Where:
                    rolename - The name of the role to create.\s
                    fileLocation - The location of the JSON document that represents
 the trust policy.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String rolename = args[0];
        String fileLocation = args[1];
        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        String result = createIAMRole(iam, rolename, fileLocation);
        System.out.println("Successfully created user: " + result);
        iam.close();
    }

    public static String createIAMRole(IamClient iam, String rolename, String
 fileLocation) throws Exception {
        try {
            JSONObject jsonObject = (JSONObject) readJsonSimpleDemo(fileLocation);
```

```
            CreateRoleRequest request = CreateRoleRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(rolename)
                    .assumeRolePolicyDocument(jsonObject.toJSONString())
                    .description("Created using the AWS SDK for Java")
                    .build();

            CreateRoleResponse response = iam.createRole(request);
            System.out.println("The ARN of the role is " + response.role().arn());

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static Object readJsonSimpleDemo(String filename) throws Exception {
        FileReader reader = new FileReader(filename);
        JSONParser jsonParser = new JSONParser();
        return jsonParser.parse(reader);
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateRole을 참조하세요.

`CreateUser`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateUser`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.waiters.WaiterResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.CreateUserRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.CreateUserResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.waiters.IamWaiter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.GetUserRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.GetUserResponse;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class CreateUser {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <username>\s

                Where:
                    username - The name of the user to create.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String username = args[0];
        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        String result = createIAMUser(iam, username);
        System.out.println("Successfully created user: " + result);
        iam.close();
    }

    public static String createIAMUser(IamClient iam, String username) {
        try {
            // Create an IamWaiter object.
```

```
            IamWaiter iamWaiter = iam.waiter();

            CreateUserRequest request = CreateUserRequest.builder()
                    .userName(username)
                    .build();

            CreateUserResponse response = iam.createUser(request);

            // Wait until the user is created.
            GetUserRequest userRequest = GetUserRequest.builder()
                    .userName(response.user().userName())
                    .build();

            WaiterResponse<GetUserResponse> waitUntilUserExists =
 iamWaiter.waitUntilUserExists(userRequest);
            waitUntilUserExists.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            return response.user().userName();

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateUser를 참조하십시오.

`DeleteAccessKey`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteAccessKey`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.DeleteAccessKeyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DeleteAccessKey {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <username> <accessKey>\s

                Where:
                    username - The name of the user.\s
                    accessKey - The access key ID for the secret access key you want
 to delete.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String username = args[0];
        String accessKey = args[1];
        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();
        deleteKey(iam, username, accessKey);
        iam.close();
    }

    public static void deleteKey(IamClient iam, String username, String accessKey) {
        try {
            DeleteAccessKeyRequest request = DeleteAccessKeyRequest.builder()
                    .accessKeyId(accessKey)
```

```
                    .userName(username)
                    .build();

            iam.deleteAccessKey(request);
            System.out.println("Successfully deleted access key " + accessKey +
                    " from user " + username);

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteAccessKey를 참조하십시오.

`DeleteAccountAlias`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteAccountAlias`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.DeleteAccountAliasRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
```

```
public class DeleteAccountAlias {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <alias>\s

                Where:
                    alias - The account alias to delete.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String alias = args[0];
        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        deleteIAMAccountAlias(iam, alias);
        iam.close();
    }

    public static void deleteIAMAccountAlias(IamClient iam, String alias) {
        try {
            DeleteAccountAliasRequest request = DeleteAccountAliasRequest.builder()
                    .accountAlias(alias)
                    .build();

            iam.deleteAccountAlias(request);
            System.out.println("Successfully deleted account alias " + alias);

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println("Done");
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteAccountAlias를 참조하세요.

DeletePolicy

다음 코드 예시는 DeletePolicy의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.DeletePolicyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DeletePolicy {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <policyARN>\s

                Where:
                    policyARN - A policy ARN value to delete.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
        String policyARN = args[0];
        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        deleteIAMPolicy(iam, policyARN);
        iam.close();
    }

    public static void deleteIAMPolicy(IamClient iam, String policyARN) {
        try {
            DeletePolicyRequest request = DeletePolicyRequest.builder()
                    .policyArn(policyARN)
                    .build();

            iam.deletePolicy(request);
            System.out.println("Successfully deleted the policy");

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println("Done");
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeletePolicy를 참조하십시오.

`DeleteUser`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteUser`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.DeleteUserRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DeleteUser {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <userName>\s

                Where:
                    userName - The name of the user to delete.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String userName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        deleteIAMUser(iam, userName);
        System.out.println("Done");
        iam.close();
    }

    public static void deleteIAMUser(IamClient iam, String userName) {
        try {
            DeleteUserRequest request = DeleteUserRequest.builder()
```

```
                    .userName(userName)
                    .build();

            iam.deleteUser(request);
            System.out.println("Successfully deleted IAM user " + userName);

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteUser를 참조하십시오.

`DetachRolePolicy`

다음 코드 예시는 `DetachRolePolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.DetachRolePolicyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DetachRolePolicy {
```

```
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <roleName> <policyArn>\s

                Where:
                    roleName - A role name that you can obtain from the AWS
Management Console.\s
                    policyArn - A policy ARN that you can obtain from the AWS
Management Console.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String roleName = args[0];
        String policyArn = args[1];
        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();
        detachPolicy(iam, roleName, policyArn);
        System.out.println("Done");
        iam.close();
    }

    public static void detachPolicy(IamClient iam, String roleName, String
policyArn) {
        try {
            DetachRolePolicyRequest request = DetachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .policyArn(policyArn)
                    .build();

            iam.detachRolePolicy(request);
            System.out.println("Successfully detached policy " + policyArn +
                    " from role " + roleName);

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DetachRolePolicy를 참조하십시오.

ListAccessKeys

다음 코드 예시는 ListAccessKeys의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.AccessKeyMetadata;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListAccessKeysRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListAccessKeysResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ListAccessKeys {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <userName>\s

                Where:
```

```
                    userName - The name of the user for which access keys are
retrieved.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String userName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listKeys(iam, userName);
        System.out.println("Done");
        iam.close();
    }

    public static void listKeys(IamClient iam, String userName) {
        try {
            boolean done = false;
            String newMarker = null;

            while (!done) {
                ListAccessKeysResponse response;

                if (newMarker == null) {
                    ListAccessKeysRequest request = ListAccessKeysRequest.builder()
                            .userName(userName)
                            .build();

                    response = iam.listAccessKeys(request);

                } else {
                    ListAccessKeysRequest request = ListAccessKeysRequest.builder()
                            .userName(userName)
                            .marker(newMarker)
                            .build();

                    response = iam.listAccessKeys(request);
                }
```

```
                for (AccessKeyMetadata metadata : response.accessKeyMetadata()) {
                    System.out.format("Retrieved access key %s",
 metadata.accessKeyId());
                }

                if (!response.isTruncated()) {
                    done = true;
                } else {
                    newMarker = response.marker();
                }
            }

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListAccessKeys를 참조하십시오.

`ListAccountAliases`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListAccountAliases`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListAccountAliasesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
```

```
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ListAccountAliases {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listAliases(iam);
        System.out.println("Done");
        iam.close();
    }

    public static void listAliases(IamClient iam) {
        try {
            ListAccountAliasesResponse response = iam.listAccountAliases();
            for (String alias : response.accountAliases()) {
                System.out.printf("Retrieved account alias %s", alias);
            }

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListAccountAliases를 참조하세요.

ListUsers

다음 코드 예시는 ListUsers의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.AttachedPermissionsBoundary;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListUsersRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListUsersResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.User;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ListUsers {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listAllUsers(iam);
        System.out.println("Done");
        iam.close();
    }

    public static void listAllUsers(IamClient iam) {
        try {
            boolean done = false;
            String newMarker = null;
            while (!done) {
                ListUsersResponse response;
```

```
                if (newMarker == null) {
                    ListUsersRequest request = ListUsersRequest.builder().build();
                    response = iam.listUsers(request);
                } else {
                    ListUsersRequest request = ListUsersRequest.builder()
                            .marker(newMarker)
                            .build();

                    response = iam.listUsers(request);
                }

                for (User user : response.users()) {
                    System.out.format("\n Retrieved user %s", user.userName());
                    AttachedPermissionsBoundary permissionsBoundary =
 user.permissionsBoundary();
                    if (permissionsBoundary != null)
                        System.out.format("\n Permissions boundary details %s",

 permissionsBoundary.permissionsBoundaryTypeAsString());
                }

                if (!response.isTruncated()) {
                    done = true;
                } else {
                    newMarker = response.marker();
                }
            }

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListUsers를 참조하십시오.

UpdateAccessKey

다음 코드 예시는 UpdateAccessKey의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.StatusType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.UpdateAccessKeyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class UpdateAccessKey {

    private static StatusType statusType;

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <username> <accessId> <status>\s

                Where:
                    username - The name of the user whose key you want to update.\s
                    accessId - The access key ID of the secret access key you want
 to update.\s
                    status - The status you want to assign to the secret access key.
\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
```

```
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String username = args[0];
        String accessId = args[1];
        String status = args[2];
        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        updateKey(iam, username, accessId, status);
        System.out.println("Done");
        iam.close();
    }

    public static void updateKey(IamClient iam, String username, String accessId,
 String status) {
        try {
            if (status.toLowerCase().equalsIgnoreCase("active")) {
                statusType = StatusType.ACTIVE;
            } else if (status.toLowerCase().equalsIgnoreCase("inactive")) {
                statusType = StatusType.INACTIVE;
            } else {
                statusType = StatusType.UNKNOWN_TO_SDK_VERSION;
            }

            UpdateAccessKeyRequest request = UpdateAccessKeyRequest.builder()
                    .accessKeyId(accessId)
                    .userName(username)
                    .status(statusType)
                    .build();

            iam.updateAccessKey(request);
            System.out.printf("Successfully updated the status of access key %s to"
 +
                    "status %s for user %s", accessId, status, username);

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 UpdateAccessKey를 참조하십시오.

UpdateUser

다음 코드 예시는 UpdateUser의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.UpdateUserRequest;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class UpdateUser {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <curName> <newName>\s

                Where:
                    curName - The current user name.\s
                    newName - An updated user name.\s
                """;
```

```
        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String curName = args[0];
        String newName = args[1];
        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        updateIAMUser(iam, curName, newName);
        System.out.println("Done");
        iam.close();
    }

    public static void updateIAMUser(IamClient iam, String curName, String newName)
 {
        try {
            UpdateUserRequest request = UpdateUserRequest.builder()
                    .userName(curName)
                    .newUserName(newName)
                    .build();

            iam.updateUser(request);
            System.out.printf("Successfully updated user to username %s", newName);

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 UpdateUser를 참조하십시오.

시나리오

복원력이 뛰어난 서비스 구축 및 관리

다음 코드 예제에서는 책, 영화, 노래 추천을 반환하는 로드 밸런싱 웹 서비스를 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제에서는 서비스가 장애에 대응하는 방법과 장애 발생 시 복원력을 높이기 위해 서비스를 재구성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 그룹을 사용하여 시작 템플릿을 기반으로 Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud(Amazon EC2) 인스턴스를 생성하고 인스턴스 수를 지정된 범위 내로 유지합니다.
- Elastic Load Balancing으로 HTTP 요청을 처리하고 배포합니다.
- Auto Scaling 그룹의 인스턴스 상태를 모니터링하고 요청을 정상 인스턴스로만 전달합니다.
- 각 EC2 인스턴스에서 Python 웹 서버를 실행하여 HTTP 요청을 처리합니다. 웹 서버는 추천 및 상태 확인으로 응답합니다.
- Amazon DynamoDB 테이블을 사용하여 추천 서비스를 시뮬레이션합니다.
- AWS Systems Manager 파라미터를 업데이트하여 요청 및 상태 확인에 대한 웹 서버 응답을 제어합니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
public class Main {

    public static final String fileName = "C:\\AWS\\resworkflow\
\recommendations.json"; // Modify file location.
    public static final String tableName = "doc-example-recommendation-service";
    public static final String startScript = "C:\\AWS\\resworkflow\
\server_startup_script.sh"; // Modify file location.
    public static final String policyFile = "C:\\AWS\\resworkflow\
\instance_policy.json"; // Modify file location.
    public static final String ssmJSON = "C:\\AWS\\resworkflow\
\ssm_only_policy.json"; // Modify file location.
```

```
    public static final String failureResponse = "doc-example-resilient-
architecture-failure-response";
    public static final String healthCheck = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-
health-check";
    public static final String templateName = "doc-example-resilience-template";
    public static final String roleName = "doc-example-resilience-role";
    public static final String policyName = "doc-example-resilience-pol";
    public static final String profileName = "doc-example-resilience-prof";

    public static final String badCredsProfileName = "doc-example-resilience-prof-
bc";

    public static final String targetGroupName = "doc-example-resilience-tg";
    public static final String autoScalingGroupName = "doc-example-resilience-
group";
    public static final String lbName = "doc-example-resilience-lb";
    public static final String protocol = "HTTP";
    public static final int port = 80;

    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException, InterruptedException
 {
        Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
        Database database = new Database();
        AutoScaler autoScaler = new AutoScaler();
        LoadBalancer loadBalancer = new LoadBalancer();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the demonstration of How to Build and Manage
 a Resilient Service!");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("A - SETUP THE RESOURCES");
        System.out.println("Press Enter when you're ready to start deploying
 resources.");
        in.nextLine();
        deploy(loadBalancer);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("B - DEMO THE RESILIENCE FUNCTIONALITY");
        System.out.println("Press Enter when you're ready.");
        in.nextLine();
```

```
        demo(loadBalancer);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("C - DELETE THE RESOURCES");
        System.out.println("""
                This concludes the demo of how to build and manage a resilient
service.
                To keep things tidy and to avoid unwanted charges on your account,
we can clean up all AWS resources
                that were created for this demo.
                """);

        System.out.println("\n Do you want to delete the resources (y/n)? ");
        String userInput = in.nextLine().trim().toLowerCase(); // Capture user input

        if (userInput.equals("y")) {
            // Delete resources here
            deleteResources(loadBalancer, autoScaler, database);
            System.out.println("Resources deleted.");
        } else {
            System.out.println("""
                    Okay, we'll leave the resources intact.
                    Don't forget to delete them when you're done with them or you
might incur unexpected charges.
                    """);
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("The example has completed. ");
        System.out.println("\n Thanks for watching!");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    // Deletes the AWS resources used in this example.
    private static void deleteResources(LoadBalancer loadBalancer, AutoScaler
autoScaler, Database database)
            throws IOException, InterruptedException {
        loadBalancer.deleteLoadBalancer(lbName);
        System.out.println("*** Wait 30 secs for resource to be deleted");
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(30);
        loadBalancer.deleteTargetGroup(targetGroupName);
        autoScaler.deleteAutoScaleGroup(autoScalingGroupName);
```

```
        autoScaler.deleteRolesPolicies(policyName, roleName, profileName);
        autoScaler.deleteTemplate(templateName);
        database.deleteTable(tableName);
    }

    private static void deploy(LoadBalancer loadBalancer) throws
InterruptedException, IOException {
        Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
        System.out.println(
                """
                        For this demo, we'll use the AWS SDK for Java (v2) to create
several AWS resources
                        to set up a load-balanced web service endpoint and explore
some ways to make it resilient
                        against various kinds of failures.

                        Some of the resources create by this demo are:
                        \t* A DynamoDB table that the web service depends on to
provide book, movie, and song recommendations.
                        \t* An EC2 launch template that defines EC2 instances that
each contain a Python web server.
                        \t* An EC2 Auto Scaling group that manages EC2 instances
across several Availability Zones.
                        \t* An Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) load balancer that
targets the Auto Scaling group to distribute requests.
                        """);

        System.out.println("Press Enter when you're ready.");
        in.nextLine();
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Creating and populating a DynamoDB table named " +
tableName);
        Database database = new Database();
        database.createTable(tableName, fileName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("""
                Creating an EC2 launch template that runs '{startup_script}' when an
instance starts.
                This script starts a Python web server defined in the `server.py`
script. The web server
```

```
                listens to HTTP requests on port 80 and responds to requests to '/'
and to '/healthcheck'.
                For demo purposes, this server is run as the root user. In
production, the best practice is to
                run a web server, such as Apache, with least-privileged credentials.

                The template also defines an IAM policy that each instance uses to
assume a role that grants
                permissions to access the DynamoDB recommendation table and Systems
Manager parameters
                that control the flow of the demo.
                """);

        LaunchTemplateCreator templateCreator = new LaunchTemplateCreator();
        templateCreator.createTemplate(policyFile, policyName, profileName,
startScript, templateName, roleName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println(
                "Creating an EC2 Auto Scaling group that maintains three EC2
instances, each in a different Availability Zone.");
        System.out.println("*** Wait 30 secs for the VPC to be created");
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(30);
        AutoScaler autoScaler = new AutoScaler();
        String[] zones = autoScaler.createGroup(3, templateName,
autoScalingGroupName);

        System.out.println("""
                At this point, you have EC2 instances created. Once each instance
starts, it listens for
                HTTP requests. You can see these instances in the console or
continue with the demo.
                Press Enter when you're ready to continue.
                """);

        in.nextLine();
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Creating variables that control the flow of the demo.");
        ParameterHelper paramHelper = new ParameterHelper();
        paramHelper.reset();
        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("""
                Creating an Elastic Load Balancing target group and load balancer.
The target group
                defines how the load balancer connects to instances. The load
balancer provides a
                single endpoint where clients connect and dispatches requests to
instances in the group.
                """);

        String vpcId = autoScaler.getDefaultVPC();
        List<Subnet> subnets = autoScaler.getSubnets(vpcId, zones);
        System.out.println("You have retrieved a list with " + subnets.size() + "
subnets");
        String targetGroupArn = loadBalancer.createTargetGroup(protocol, port,
vpcId, targetGroupName);
        String elbDnsName = loadBalancer.createLoadBalancer(subnets, targetGroupArn,
lbName, port, protocol);
        autoScaler.attachLoadBalancerTargetGroup(autoScalingGroupName,
targetGroupArn);
        System.out.println("Verifying access to the load balancer endpoint...");
        boolean wasSuccessul = loadBalancer.verifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(elbDnsName);
        if (!wasSuccessul) {
            System.out.println("Couldn't connect to the load balancer, verifying
that the port is open...");
            CloseableHttpClient httpClient = HttpClients.createDefault();

            // Create an HTTP GET request to "http://checkip.amazonaws.com"
            HttpGet httpGet = new HttpGet("http://checkip.amazonaws.com");
            try {
                // Execute the request and get the response
                HttpResponse response = httpClient.execute(httpGet);

                // Read the response content.
                String ipAddress =
IOUtils.toString(response.getEntity().getContent(), StandardCharsets.UTF_8).trim();

                // Print the public IP address.
                System.out.println("Public IP Address: " + ipAddress);
                GroupInfo groupInfo = autoScaler.verifyInboundPort(vpcId, port,
ipAddress);
                if (!groupInfo.isPortOpen()) {
                    System.out.println("""
```

```
                            For this example to work, the default security group for
your default VPC must
                            allow access from this computer. You can either add it
automatically from this
                            example or add it yourself using the AWS Management
Console.
                            """);

                    System.out.println(
                            "Do you want to add a rule to security group " +
groupInfo.getGroupName() + " to allow");
                    System.out.println("inbound traffic on port " + port + " from
your computer's IP address (y/n) ");
                    String ans = in.nextLine();
                    if ("y".equalsIgnoreCase(ans)) {
                        autoScaler.openInboundPort(groupInfo.getGroupName(),
String.valueOf(port), ipAddress);
                        System.out.println("Security group rule added.");
                    } else {
                        System.out.println("No security group rule added.");
                    }
                }

            } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
                e.printStackTrace();
            }
        } else if (wasSuccessul) {
            System.out.println("Your load balancer is ready. You can access it by
browsing to:");
            System.out.println("\t http://" + elbDnsName);
        } else {
            System.out.println("Couldn't get a successful response from the load
balancer endpoint. Troubleshoot by");
            System.out.println("manually verifying that your VPC and security group
are configured correctly and that");
            System.out.println("you can successfully make a GET request to the load
balancer.");
        }

        System.out.println("Press Enter when you're ready to continue with the
demo.");
        in.nextLine();
    }
```

```
   // A method that controls the demo part of the Java program.
   public static void demo(LoadBalancer loadBalancer) throws IOException,
InterruptedException {
       ParameterHelper paramHelper = new ParameterHelper();
       System.out.println("Read the ssm_only_policy.json file");
       String ssmOnlyPolicy = readFileAsString(ssmJSON);

       System.out.println("Resetting parameters to starting values for demo.");
       paramHelper.reset();

       System.out.println(
               """
                       This part of the demonstration shows how to toggle
different parts of the system
                       to create situations where the web service fails, and shows
how using a resilient
                       architecture can keep the web service running in spite of
these failures.

                       At the start, the load balancer endpoint returns
recommendations and reports that all targets are healthy.
                      """);
       demoChoices(loadBalancer);

       System.out.println(
               """
                       The web service running on the EC2 instances gets
recommendations by querying a DynamoDB table.
                       The table name is contained in a Systems Manager parameter
named self.param_helper.table.
                       To simulate a failure of the recommendation service, let's
set this parameter to name a non-existent table.
                      """);
       paramHelper.put(paramHelper.tableName, "this-is-not-a-table");

       System.out.println(
               """
                       \nNow, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint
returns a failure code. But, the service reports as
                       healthy to the load balancer because shallow health checks
don't check for failure of the recommendation service.
                      """);
       demoChoices(loadBalancer);
```

```
        System.out.println(
                """
                        Instead of failing when the recommendation service fails,
the web service can return a static response.
                        While this is not a perfect solution, it presents the
customer with a somewhat better experience than failure.
                        """);
        paramHelper.put(paramHelper.failureResponse, "static");

        System.out.println("""
                Now, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint returns a
static response.
                The service still reports as healthy because health checks are still
shallow.
                """);
        demoChoices(loadBalancer);

        System.out.println("Let's reinstate the recommendation service.");
        paramHelper.put(paramHelper.tableName, paramHelper.dyntable);

        System.out.println("""
                Let's also substitute bad credentials for one of the instances in
the target group so that it can't
                access the DynamoDB recommendation table. We will get an instance id
value.
                """);

        LaunchTemplateCreator templateCreator = new LaunchTemplateCreator();
        AutoScaler autoScaler = new AutoScaler();

        // Create a new instance profile based on badCredsProfileName.
        templateCreator.createInstanceProfile(policyFile, policyName,
badCredsProfileName, roleName);
        String badInstanceId = autoScaler.getBadInstance(autoScalingGroupName);
        System.out.println("The bad instance id values used for this demo is " +
badInstanceId);

        String profileAssociationId = autoScaler.getInstanceProfile(badInstanceId);
        System.out.println("The association Id value is " + profileAssociationId);
        System.out.println("Replacing the profile for instance " + badInstanceId
                + " with a profile that contains bad credentials");
        autoScaler.replaceInstanceProfile(badInstanceId, badCredsProfileName,
profileAssociationId);
```

```
        System.out.println(
                """
                        Now, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint
returns either a recommendation or a static response,
                        depending on which instance is selected by the load
balancer.
                        """);

        demoChoices(loadBalancer);

        System.out.println("""
                Let's implement a deep health check. For this demo, a deep health
check tests whether
                the web service can access the DynamoDB table that it depends on for
recommendations. Note that
                the deep health check is only for ELB routing and not for Auto
Scaling instance health.
                This kind of deep health check is not recommended for Auto Scaling
instance health, because it
                risks accidental termination of all instances in the Auto Scaling
group when a dependent service fails.
                """);

        System.out.println("""
                By implementing deep health checks, the load balancer can detect
when one of the instances is failing
                and take that instance out of rotation.
                """);

        paramHelper.put(paramHelper.healthCheck, "deep");

        System.out.println("""
                Now, checking target health indicates that the instance with bad
credentials
                is unhealthy. Note that it might take a minute or two for the load
balancer to detect the unhealthy
                instance. Sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint always
returns a recommendation, because
                the load balancer takes unhealthy instances out of its rotation.
                """);

        demoChoices(loadBalancer);

        System.out.println(
```

```
                """
                        Because the instances in this demo are controlled by an auto
scaler, the simplest way to fix an unhealthy
                        instance is to terminate it and let the auto scaler start a
new instance to replace it.
                        """);
        autoScaler.terminateInstance(badInstanceId);

        System.out.println("""
                Even while the instance is terminating and the new instance is
starting, sending a GET
                request to the web service continues to get a successful
recommendation response because
                the load balancer routes requests to the healthy instances. After
the replacement instance
                starts and reports as healthy, it is included in the load balancing
rotation.
                Note that terminating and replacing an instance typically takes
several minutes, during which time you
                can see the changing health check status until the new instance is
running and healthy.
                """);

        demoChoices(loadBalancer);
        System.out.println(
                "If the recommendation service fails now, deep health checks mean
all instances report as unhealthy.");
        paramHelper.put(paramHelper.tableName, "this-is-not-a-table");

        demoChoices(loadBalancer);
        paramHelper.reset();
    }

    public static void demoChoices(LoadBalancer loadBalancer) throws IOException,
InterruptedException {
        String[] actions = {
                "Send a GET request to the load balancer endpoint.",
                "Check the health of load balancer targets.",
                "Go to the next part of the demo."
        };
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

        while (true) {
            System.out.println("-".repeat(88));
```

```
            System.out.println("See the current state of the service by selecting
one of the following choices:");
            for (int i = 0; i < actions.length; i++) {
                System.out.println(i + ": " + actions[i]);
            }

            try {
                System.out.print("\nWhich action would you like to take? ");
                int choice = scanner.nextInt();
                System.out.println("-".repeat(88));

                switch (choice) {
                    case 0 -> {
                        System.out.println("Request:\n");
                        System.out.println("GET http://" +
loadBalancer.getEndpoint(lbName));
                        CloseableHttpClient httpClient =
HttpClients.createDefault();

                        // Create an HTTP GET request to the ELB.
                        HttpGet httpGet = new HttpGet("http://" +
loadBalancer.getEndpoint(lbName));

                        // Execute the request and get the response.
                        HttpResponse response = httpClient.execute(httpGet);
                        int statusCode = response.getStatusLine().getStatusCode();
                        System.out.println("HTTP Status Code: " + statusCode);

                        // Display the JSON response
                        BufferedReader reader = new BufferedReader(
                                new
InputStreamReader(response.getEntity().getContent()));
                        StringBuilder jsonResponse = new StringBuilder();
                        String line;
                        while ((line = reader.readLine()) != null) {
                            jsonResponse.append(line);
                        }
                        reader.close();

                        // Print the formatted JSON response.
                        System.out.println("Full Response:\n");
                        System.out.println(jsonResponse.toString());

                        // Close the HTTP client.
```

```
                        httpClient.close();

                    }
                    case 1 -> {
                        System.out.println("\nChecking the health of load balancer
 targets:\n");
                        List<TargetHealthDescription> health =
 loadBalancer.checkTargetHealth(targetGroupName);
                        for (TargetHealthDescription target : health) {
                            System.out.printf("\tTarget %s on port %d is %s%n",
 target.target().id(),
                                    target.target().port(),
 target.targetHealth().stateAsString());
                        }
                        System.out.println("""
                                Note that it can take a minute or two for the health
 check to update
                                after changes are made.
                                """);
                    }
                    case 2 -> {
                        System.out.println("\nOkay, let's move on.");
                        System.out.println("-".repeat(88));
                        return; // Exit the method when choice is 2
                    }
                    default -> System.out.println("You must choose a value between
 0-2. Please select again.");
                }

            } catch (java.util.InputMismatchException e) {
                System.out.println("Invalid input. Please select again.");
                scanner.nextLine(); // Clear the input buffer.
            }
        }
    }

    public static String readFileAsString(String filePath) throws IOException {
        byte[] bytes = Files.readAllBytes(Paths.get(filePath));
        return new String(bytes);
    }
}
```

Auto Scaling과 Amazon EC2 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
public class AutoScaler {

    private static Ec2Client ec2Client;
    private static AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient;
    private static IamClient iamClient;

    private static SsmClient ssmClient;

    private IamClient getIAMClient() {
        if (iamClient == null) {
            iamClient = IamClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return iamClient;
    }

    private SsmClient getSSMClient() {
        if (ssmClient == null) {
            ssmClient = SsmClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return ssmClient;
    }

    private Ec2Client getEc2Client() {
        if (ec2Client == null) {
            ec2Client = Ec2Client.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return ec2Client;
    }

    private AutoScalingClient getAutoScalingClient() {
        if (autoScalingClient == null) {
            autoScalingClient = AutoScalingClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return autoScalingClient;
```

```
    }

    /**
     * Terminates and instances in an EC2 Auto Scaling group. After an instance is
     * terminated, it can no longer be accessed.
     */
    public void terminateInstance(String instanceId) {
        TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest terminateInstanceIRequest =
TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest
                .builder()
                .instanceId(instanceId)
                .shouldDecrementDesiredCapacity(false)
                .build();


getAutoScalingClient().terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(terminateInstanceIRequest);
        System.out.format("Terminated instance %s.", instanceId);
    }

    /**
     * Replaces the profile associated with a running instance. After the profile is
     * replaced, the instance is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new profile.
     * When
     * the instance is ready, Systems Manager is used to restart the Python web
     * server.
     */
    public void replaceInstanceProfile(String instanceId, String
newInstanceProfileName, String profileAssociationId)
            throws InterruptedException {
        // Create an IAM instance profile specification.
        software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.IamInstanceProfileSpecification
iamInstanceProfile =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.IamInstanceProfileSpecification
                .builder()
                .name(newInstanceProfileName) // Make sure 'newInstanceProfileName'
is a valid IAM Instance Profile
                                              // name.
                .build();

        // Replace the IAM instance profile association for the EC2 instance.
        ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationRequest replaceRequest =
ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationRequest
                .builder()
                .iamInstanceProfile(iamInstanceProfile)
```

```
                .associationId(profileAssociationId) // Make sure
'profileAssociationId' is a valid association ID.
                .build();

        try {
            getEc2Client().replaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation(replaceRequest);
            // Handle the response as needed.
        } catch (Ec2Exception e) {
            // Handle exceptions, log, or report the error.
            System.err.println("Error: " + e.getMessage());
        }
        System.out.format("Replaced instance profile for association %s with profile
%s.", profileAssociationId,
                newInstanceProfileName);
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(15);
        boolean instReady = false;
        int tries = 0;

        // Reboot after 60 seconds
        while (!instReady) {
            if (tries % 6 == 0) {
                getEc2Client().rebootInstances(RebootInstancesRequest.builder()
                        .instanceIds(instanceId)
                        .build());
                System.out.println("Rebooting instance " + instanceId + " and
waiting for it to be ready.");
            }
            tries++;
            try {
                TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(10);
            } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                e.printStackTrace();
            }

            DescribeInstanceInformationResponse informationResponse =
getSSMClient().describeInstanceInformation();
            List<InstanceInformation> instanceInformationList =
informationResponse.instanceInformationList();
            for (InstanceInformation info : instanceInformationList) {
                if (info.instanceId().equals(instanceId)) {
                    instReady = true;
                    break;
                }
            }
```

```
        }

        SendCommandRequest sendCommandRequest = SendCommandRequest.builder()
                .instanceIds(instanceId)
                .documentName("AWS-RunShellScript")
                .parameters(Collections.singletonMap("commands",
                        Collections.singletonList("cd / && sudo python3 server.py
80")))
                .build();

        getSSMClient().sendCommand(sendCommandRequest);
        System.out.println("Restarted the Python web server on instance " +
instanceId + ".");
    }

    public void openInboundPort(String secGroupId, String port, String ipAddress) {
        AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest ingressRequest =
AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest.builder()
                .groupName(secGroupId)
                .cidrIp(ipAddress)
                .fromPort(Integer.parseInt(port))
                .build();

        getEc2Client().authorizeSecurityGroupIngress(ingressRequest);
        System.out.format("Authorized ingress to %s on port %s from %s.",
secGroupId, port, ipAddress);
    }

    /**
     * Detaches a role from an instance profile, detaches policies from the role,
     * and deletes all the resources.
     */
    public void deleteInstanceProfile(String roleName, String profileName) {
        try {
            software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.GetInstanceProfileRequest
getInstanceProfileRequest =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.GetInstanceProfileRequest
                    .builder()
                    .instanceProfileName(profileName)
                    .build();

            GetInstanceProfileResponse response =
getIAMClient().getInstanceProfile(getInstanceProfileRequest);
            String name = response.instanceProfile().instanceProfileName();
```

```
            System.out.println(name);

            RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest profileRequest =
RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest.builder()
                    .instanceProfileName(profileName)
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .build();

            getIAMClient().removeRoleFromInstanceProfile(profileRequest);
            DeleteInstanceProfileRequest deleteInstanceProfileRequest =
DeleteInstanceProfileRequest.builder()
                    .instanceProfileName(profileName)
                    .build();

            getIAMClient().deleteInstanceProfile(deleteInstanceProfileRequest);
            System.out.println("Deleted instance profile " + profileName);

            DeleteRoleRequest deleteRoleRequest = DeleteRoleRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .build();

            // List attached role policies.
            ListAttachedRolePoliciesResponse rolesResponse = getIAMClient()
                    .listAttachedRolePolicies(role -> role.roleName(roleName));
            List<AttachedPolicy> attachedPolicies =
rolesResponse.attachedPolicies();
            for (AttachedPolicy attachedPolicy : attachedPolicies) {
                DetachRolePolicyRequest request = DetachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                        .roleName(roleName)
                        .policyArn(attachedPolicy.policyArn())
                        .build();

                getIAMClient().detachRolePolicy(request);
                System.out.println("Detached and deleted policy " +
attachedPolicy.policyName());
            }

            getIAMClient().deleteRole(deleteRoleRequest);
            System.out.println("Instance profile and role deleted.");

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
    }

    public void deleteTemplate(String templateName) {
        getEc2Client().deleteLaunchTemplate(name ->
name.launchTemplateName(templateName));
        System.out.format(templateName + " was deleted.");
    }

    public void deleteAutoScaleGroup(String groupName) {
        DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest =
DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest.builder()
                .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                .forceDelete(true)
                .build();


getAutoScalingClient().deleteAutoScalingGroup(deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest);
        System.out.println(groupName + " was deleted.");
    }

    /*
     * Verify the default security group of the specified VPC allows ingress from
     * this
     * computer. This can be done by allowing ingress from this computer's IP
     * address. In some situations, such as connecting from a corporate network, you
     * must instead specify a prefix list ID. You can also temporarily open the port
     * to
     * any IP address while running this example. If you do, be sure to remove
     * public
     * access when you're done.
     *
     */
    public GroupInfo verifyInboundPort(String VPC, int port, String ipAddress) {
        boolean portIsOpen = false;
        GroupInfo groupInfo = new GroupInfo();
        try {
            Filter filter = Filter.builder()
                    .name("group-name")
                    .values("default")
                    .build();

            Filter filter1 = Filter.builder()
                    .name("vpc-id")
                    .values(VPC)
```

```
                    .build();

            DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest securityGroupsRequest =
DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest.builder()
                    .filters(filter, filter1)
                    .build();

            DescribeSecurityGroupsResponse securityGroupsResponse = getEc2Client()
                    .describeSecurityGroups(securityGroupsRequest);
            String securityGroup =
securityGroupsResponse.securityGroups().get(0).groupName();
            groupInfo.setGroupName(securityGroup);

            for (SecurityGroup secGroup : securityGroupsResponse.securityGroups()) {
                System.out.println("Found security group: " + secGroup.groupId());

                for (IpPermission ipPermission : secGroup.ipPermissions()) {
                    if (ipPermission.fromPort() == port) {
                        System.out.println("Found inbound rule: " + ipPermission);
                        for (IpRange ipRange : ipPermission.ipRanges()) {
                            String cidrIp = ipRange.cidrIp();
                            if (cidrIp.startsWith(ipAddress) ||
cidrIp.equals("0.0.0.0/0")) {
                                System.out.println(cidrIp + " is applicable");
                                portIsOpen = true;
                            }
                        }

                        if (!ipPermission.prefixListIds().isEmpty()) {
                            System.out.println("Prefix lList is applicable");
                            portIsOpen = true;
                        }

                        if (!portIsOpen) {
                            System.out
                                    .println("The inbound rule does not appear to be
open to either this computer's IP,"
                                            + " all IP addresses (0.0.0.0/0), or to
a prefix list ID.");
                        } else {
                            break;
                        }
                    }
                }
```

```
            }

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }

        groupInfo.setPortOpen(portIsOpen);
        return groupInfo;
    }

    /*
     * Attaches an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) target group to this EC2 Auto
     * Scaling group.
     * The target group specifies how the load balancer forward requests to the
     * instances
     * in the group.
     */
    public void attachLoadBalancerTargetGroup(String asGroupName, String
targetGroupARN) {
        try {
            AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsRequest targetGroupsRequest =
AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupName(asGroupName)
                    .targetGroupARNs(targetGroupARN)
                    .build();


getAutoScalingClient().attachLoadBalancerTargetGroups(targetGroupsRequest);
            System.out.println("Attached load balancer to " + asGroupName);

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Creates an EC2 Auto Scaling group with the specified size.
    public String[] createGroup(int groupSize, String templateName, String
autoScalingGroupName) {

        // Get availability zones.
        software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest
zonesRequest =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest
```

```
                .builder()
                .build();

        DescribeAvailabilityZonesResponse zonesResponse =
getEc2Client().describeAvailabilityZones(zonesRequest);
        List<String> availabilityZoneNames =
zonesResponse.availabilityZones().stream()

.map(software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.AvailabilityZone::zoneName)
                .collect(Collectors.toList());

        String availabilityZones = String.join(",", availabilityZoneNames);
        LaunchTemplateSpecification specification =
LaunchTemplateSpecification.builder()
                .launchTemplateName(templateName)
                .version("$Default")
                .build();

        String[] zones = availabilityZones.split(",");
        CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest groupRequest =
CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest.builder()
                .launchTemplate(specification)
                .availabilityZones(zones)
                .maxSize(groupSize)
                .minSize(groupSize)
                .autoScalingGroupName(autoScalingGroupName)
                .build();

        try {
            getAutoScalingClient().createAutoScalingGroup(groupRequest);

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println("Created an EC2 Auto Scaling group named " +
autoScalingGroupName);
        return zones;
    }

    public String getDefaultVPC() {
        // Define the filter.
        Filter defaultFilter = Filter.builder()
                .name("is-default")
```

```
                .values("true")
                .build();

        software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeVpcsRequest request =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeVpcsRequest
                .builder()
                .filters(defaultFilter)
                .build();

        DescribeVpcsResponse response = getEc2Client().describeVpcs(request);
        return response.vpcs().get(0).vpcId();
    }

    // Gets the default subnets in a VPC for a specified list of Availability Zones.
    public List<Subnet> getSubnets(String vpcId, String[] availabilityZones) {
        List<Subnet> subnets = null;
        Filter vpcFilter = Filter.builder()
                .name("vpc-id")
                .values(vpcId)
                .build();

        Filter azFilter = Filter.builder()
                .name("availability-zone")
                .values(availabilityZones)
                .build();

        Filter defaultForAZ = Filter.builder()
                .name("default-for-az")
                .values("true")
                .build();

        DescribeSubnetsRequest request = DescribeSubnetsRequest.builder()
                .filters(vpcFilter, azFilter, defaultForAZ)
                .build();

        DescribeSubnetsResponse response = getEc2Client().describeSubnets(request);
        subnets = response.subnets();
        return subnets;
    }

    // Gets data about the instances in the EC2 Auto Scaling group.
    public String getBadInstance(String groupName) {
        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest request =
DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest.builder()
```

```
                .autoScalingGroupNames(groupName)
                .build();

        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsResponse response =
getAutoScalingClient().describeAutoScalingGroups(request);
        AutoScalingGroup autoScalingGroup = response.autoScalingGroups().get(0);
        List<String> instanceIds = autoScalingGroup.instances().stream()
                .map(instance -> instance.instanceId())
                .collect(Collectors.toList());

        String[] instanceIdArray = instanceIds.toArray(new String[0]);
        for (String instanceId : instanceIdArray) {
            System.out.println("Instance ID: " + instanceId);
            return instanceId;
        }
        return "";
    }

    // Gets data about the profile associated with an instance.
    public String getInstanceProfile(String instanceId) {
        Filter filter = Filter.builder()
                .name("instance-id")
                .values(instanceId)
                .build();

        DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsRequest associationsRequest =
DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsRequest
                .builder()
                .filters(filter)
                .build();

        DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsResponse response = getEc2Client()
                .describeIamInstanceProfileAssociations(associationsRequest);
        return response.iamInstanceProfileAssociations().get(0).associationId();
    }

    public void deleteRolesPolicies(String policyName, String roleName, String
InstanceProfile) {
        ListPoliciesRequest listPoliciesRequest =
ListPoliciesRequest.builder().build();
        ListPoliciesResponse listPoliciesResponse =
getIAMClient().listPolicies(listPoliciesRequest);
        for (Policy policy : listPoliciesResponse.policies()) {
            if (policy.policyName().equals(policyName)) {
```

```
                // List the entities (users, groups, roles) that are attached to the
 policy.

 software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListEntitiesForPolicyRequest
 listEntitiesRequest =
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListEntitiesForPolicyRequest
                        .builder()
                        .policyArn(policy.arn())
                        .build();
                ListEntitiesForPolicyResponse listEntitiesResponse = iamClient
                        .listEntitiesForPolicy(listEntitiesRequest);
                if (!listEntitiesResponse.policyGroups().isEmpty() || !
listEntitiesResponse.policyUsers().isEmpty()
                        || !listEntitiesResponse.policyRoles().isEmpty()) {
                    // Detach the policy from any entities it is attached to.
                    DetachRolePolicyRequest detachPolicyRequest =
 DetachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                            .policyArn(policy.arn())
                            .roleName(roleName) // Specify the name of the IAM role
                            .build();

                    getIAMClient().detachRolePolicy(detachPolicyRequest);
                    System.out.println("Policy detached from entities.");
                }

                // Now, you can delete the policy.
                DeletePolicyRequest deletePolicyRequest =
 DeletePolicyRequest.builder()
                        .policyArn(policy.arn())
                        .build();

                getIAMClient().deletePolicy(deletePolicyRequest);
                System.out.println("Policy deleted successfully.");
                break;
            }
        }

        // List the roles associated with the instance profile
        ListInstanceProfilesForRoleRequest listRolesRequest =
 ListInstanceProfilesForRoleRequest.builder()
                .roleName(roleName)
                .build();

        // Detach the roles from the instance profile
```

```
        ListInstanceProfilesForRoleResponse listRolesResponse =
 iamClient.listInstanceProfilesForRole(listRolesRequest);
        for (software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.InstanceProfile profile :
 listRolesResponse.instanceProfiles()) {
            RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest removeRoleRequest =
 RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest.builder()
                    .instanceProfileName(InstanceProfile)
                    .roleName(roleName) // Remove the extra dot here
                    .build();

            getIAMClient().removeRoleFromInstanceProfile(removeRoleRequest);
            System.out.println("Role " + roleName + " removed from instance profile
 " + InstanceProfile);
        }

        // Delete the instance profile after removing all roles
        DeleteInstanceProfileRequest deleteInstanceProfileRequest =
 DeleteInstanceProfileRequest.builder()
                .instanceProfileName(InstanceProfile)
                .build();

        getIAMClient().deleteInstanceProfile(r ->
 r.instanceProfileName(InstanceProfile));
        System.out.println(InstanceProfile + " Deleted");
        System.out.println("All roles and policies are deleted.");
    }
}
```

Elastic Load Balancing 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
public class LoadBalancer {
    public ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client elasticLoadBalancingV2Client;

    public ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client getLoadBalancerClient() {
        if (elasticLoadBalancingV2Client == null) {
            elasticLoadBalancingV2Client = ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }

        return elasticLoadBalancingV2Client;
    }
```

```
    // Checks the health of the instances in the target group.
    public List<TargetHealthDescription> checkTargetHealth(String targetGroupName) {
        DescribeTargetGroupsRequest targetGroupsRequest =
DescribeTargetGroupsRequest.builder()
                .names(targetGroupName)
                .build();

        DescribeTargetGroupsResponse tgResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().describeTargetGroups(targetGroupsRequest);

        DescribeTargetHealthRequest healthRequest =
DescribeTargetHealthRequest.builder()
                .targetGroupArn(tgResponse.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupArn())
                .build();

        DescribeTargetHealthResponse healthResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().describeTargetHealth(healthRequest);
        return healthResponse.targetHealthDescriptions();
    }

    // Gets the HTTP endpoint of the load balancer.
    public String getEndpoint(String lbName) {
        DescribeLoadBalancersResponse res = getLoadBalancerClient()
                .describeLoadBalancers(describe -> describe.names(lbName));
        return res.loadBalancers().get(0).dnsName();
    }

    // Deletes a load balancer.
    public void deleteLoadBalancer(String lbName) {
        try {
            // Use a waiter to delete the Load Balancer.
            DescribeLoadBalancersResponse res = getLoadBalancerClient()
                    .describeLoadBalancers(describe -> describe.names(lbName));
            ElasticLoadBalancingV2Waiter loadBalancerWaiter =
getLoadBalancerClient().waiter();
            DescribeLoadBalancersRequest request =
DescribeLoadBalancersRequest.builder()
                    .loadBalancerArns(res.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn())
                    .build();

            getLoadBalancerClient().deleteLoadBalancer(
                    builder ->
builder.loadBalancerArn(res.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn()));
```

```
            WaiterResponse<DescribeLoadBalancersResponse> waiterResponse =
loadBalancerWaiter
                    .waitUntilLoadBalancersDeleted(request);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);

        } catch (ElasticLoadBalancingV2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
        System.out.println(lbName + " was deleted.");
    }

    // Deletes the target group.
    public void deleteTargetGroup(String targetGroupName) {
        try {
            DescribeTargetGroupsResponse res = getLoadBalancerClient()
                    .describeTargetGroups(describe ->
describe.names(targetGroupName));
            getLoadBalancerClient()
                    .deleteTargetGroup(builder ->
builder.targetGroupArn(res.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupArn()));
        } catch (ElasticLoadBalancingV2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
        System.out.println(targetGroupName + " was deleted.");
    }

    // Verify this computer can successfully send a GET request to the load balancer
    // endpoint.
    public boolean verifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(String elbDnsName) throws IOException,
InterruptedException {
        boolean success = false;
        int retries = 3;
        CloseableHttpClient httpClient = HttpClients.createDefault();

        // Create an HTTP GET request to the ELB.
        HttpGet httpGet = new HttpGet("http://" + elbDnsName);
        try {
            while ((!success) && (retries > 0)) {
                // Execute the request and get the response.
                HttpResponse response = httpClient.execute(httpGet);
                int statusCode = response.getStatusLine().getStatusCode();
                System.out.println("HTTP Status Code: " + statusCode);
                if (statusCode == 200) {
                    success = true;
```

```
                } else {
                    retries--;
                    System.out.println("Got connection error from load balancer
endpoint, retrying...");
                    TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(15);
                }
            }

        } catch (org.apache.http.conn.HttpHostConnectException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
        }

        System.out.println("Status.." + success);
        return success;
    }

    /*
     * Creates an Elastic Load Balancing target group. The target group specifies
     * how
     * the load balancer forward requests to instances in the group and how instance
     * health is checked.
     */
    public String createTargetGroup(String protocol, int port, String vpcId, String
targetGroupName) {
        CreateTargetGroupRequest targetGroupRequest =
CreateTargetGroupRequest.builder()
                .healthCheckPath("/healthcheck")
                .healthCheckTimeoutSeconds(5)
                .port(port)
                .vpcId(vpcId)
                .name(targetGroupName)
                .protocol(protocol)
                .build();

        CreateTargetGroupResponse targetGroupResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().createTargetGroup(targetGroupRequest);
        String targetGroupArn =
targetGroupResponse.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupArn();
        String targetGroup =
targetGroupResponse.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupName();
        System.out.println("The " + targetGroup + " was created with ARN" +
targetGroupArn);
        return targetGroupArn;
    }
```

```
   /*
    * Creates an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
    * subnets
    * and forwards requests to the specified target group.
    */
   public String createLoadBalancer(List<Subnet> subnetIds, String targetGroupARN,
String lbName, int port,
           String protocol) {
       try {
           List<String> subnetIdStrings = subnetIds.stream()
                   .map(Subnet::subnetId)
                   .collect(Collectors.toList());

           CreateLoadBalancerRequest balancerRequest =
CreateLoadBalancerRequest.builder()
                   .subnets(subnetIdStrings)
                   .name(lbName)
                   .scheme("internet-facing")
                   .build();

           // Create and wait for the load balancer to become available.
           CreateLoadBalancerResponse lsResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().createLoadBalancer(balancerRequest);
           String lbARN = lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn();

           ElasticLoadBalancingV2Waiter loadBalancerWaiter =
getLoadBalancerClient().waiter();
           DescribeLoadBalancersRequest request =
DescribeLoadBalancersRequest.builder()
                   .loadBalancerArns(lbARN)
                   .build();

           System.out.println("Waiting for Load Balancer " + lbName + " to become
available.");
           WaiterResponse<DescribeLoadBalancersResponse> waiterResponse =
loadBalancerWaiter
                   .waitUntilLoadBalancerAvailable(request);
           waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
           System.out.println("Load Balancer " + lbName + " is available.");

           // Get the DNS name (endpoint) of the load balancer.
           String lbDNSName = lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).dnsName();
           System.out.println("*** Load Balancer DNS Name: " + lbDNSName);
```

```
            // Create a listener for the load balance.
            Action action = Action.builder()
                    .targetGroupArn(targetGroupARN)
                    .type("forward")
                    .build();

            CreateListenerRequest listenerRequest = CreateListenerRequest.builder()

 .loadBalancerArn(lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn())
                    .defaultActions(action)
                    .port(port)
                    .protocol(protocol)
                    .build();

            getLoadBalancerClient().createListener(listenerRequest);
            System.out.println("Created listener to forward traffic from load
 balancer " + lbName + " to target group "
                    + targetGroupARN);

            // Return the load balancer DNS name.
            return lbDNSName;

        } catch (ElasticLoadBalancingV2Exception e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

DynamoDB를 사용하여 추천 서비스를 시뮬레이션하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
public class Database {

    private static DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient;

    public static DynamoDbClient getDynamoDbClient() {
        if (dynamoDbClient == null) {
            dynamoDbClient = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
```

```
        return dynamoDbClient;
    }

    // Checks to see if the Amazon DynamoDB table exists.
    private boolean doesTableExist(String tableName) {
        try {
            // Describe the table and catch any exceptions.
            DescribeTableRequest describeTableRequest =
DescribeTableRequest.builder()
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .build();

            getDynamoDbClient().describeTable(describeTableRequest);
            System.out.println("Table '" + tableName + "' exists.");
            return true;

        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.out.println("Table '" + tableName + "' does not exist.");
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Error checking table existence: " + e.getMessage());
        }
        return false;
    }

    /*
     * Creates a DynamoDB table to use a recommendation service. The table has a
     * hash key named 'MediaType' that defines the type of media recommended, such
     * as
     * Book or Movie, and a range key named 'ItemId' that, combined with the
     * MediaType,
     * forms a unique identifier for the recommended item.
     */
    public void createTable(String tableName, String fileName) throws IOException {
        // First check to see if the table exists.
        boolean doesExist = doesTableExist(tableName);
        if (!doesExist) {
            DynamoDbWaiter dbWaiter = getDynamoDbClient().waiter();
            CreateTableRequest createTableRequest = CreateTableRequest.builder()
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .attributeDefinitions(
                            AttributeDefinition.builder()
                                    .attributeName("MediaType")
                                    .attributeType(ScalarAttributeType.S)
                                    .build(),
```

```
                            AttributeDefinition.builder()
                                    .attributeName("ItemId")
                                    .attributeType(ScalarAttributeType.N)
                                    .build())
                    .keySchema(
                            KeySchemaElement.builder()
                                    .attributeName("MediaType")
                                    .keyType(KeyType.HASH)
                                    .build(),
                            KeySchemaElement.builder()
                                    .attributeName("ItemId")
                                    .keyType(KeyType.RANGE)
                                    .build())
                    .provisionedThroughput(
                            ProvisionedThroughput.builder()
                                    .readCapacityUnits(5L)
                                    .writeCapacityUnits(5L)
                                    .build())
                    .build();

            getDynamoDbClient().createTable(createTableRequest);
            System.out.println("Creating table " + tableName + "...");

            // Wait until the Amazon DynamoDB table is created.
            DescribeTableRequest tableRequest = DescribeTableRequest.builder()
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .build();

            WaiterResponse<DescribeTableResponse> waiterResponse =
dbWaiter.waitUntilTableExists(tableRequest);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println("Table " + tableName + " created.");

            // Add records to the table.
            populateTable(fileName, tableName);
        }
    }

    public void deleteTable(String tableName) {
        getDynamoDbClient().deleteTable(table -> table.tableName(tableName));
        System.out.println("Table " + tableName + " deleted.");
    }

    // Populates the table with data located in a JSON file using the DynamoDB
```

```
    // enhanced client.
    public void populateTable(String fileName, String tableName) throws IOException
 {
        DynamoDbEnhancedClient enhancedClient = DynamoDbEnhancedClient.builder()
                .dynamoDbClient(getDynamoDbClient())
                .build();
        ObjectMapper objectMapper = new ObjectMapper();
        File jsonFile = new File(fileName);
        JsonNode rootNode = objectMapper.readTree(jsonFile);

        DynamoDbTable<Recommendation> mappedTable = enhancedClient.table(tableName,
                TableSchema.fromBean(Recommendation.class));
        for (JsonNode currentNode : rootNode) {
            String mediaType = currentNode.path("MediaType").path("S").asText();
            int itemId = currentNode.path("ItemId").path("N").asInt();
            String title = currentNode.path("Title").path("S").asText();
            String creator = currentNode.path("Creator").path("S").asText();

            // Create a Recommendation object and set its properties.
            Recommendation rec = new Recommendation();
            rec.setMediaType(mediaType);
            rec.setItemId(itemId);
            rec.setTitle(title);
            rec.setCreator(creator);

            // Put the item into the DynamoDB table.
            mappedTable.putItem(rec); // Add the Recommendation to the list.
        }
        System.out.println("Added all records to the " + tableName);
    }
}
```

Systems Manager 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
public class ParameterHelper {

    String tableName = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-table";
    String dyntable = "doc-example-recommendation-service";
    String failureResponse = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-failure-response";
    String healthCheck = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-health-check";

    public void reset() {
```

```
        put(dyntable, tableName);
        put(failureResponse, "none");
        put(healthCheck, "shallow");
    }

    public void put(String name, String value) {
        SsmClient ssmClient = SsmClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        PutParameterRequest parameterRequest = PutParameterRequest.builder()
                .name(name)
                .value(value)
                .overwrite(true)
                .type("String")
                .build();

        ssmClient.putParameter(parameterRequest);
        System.out.printf("Setting demo parameter %s to '%s'.", name, value);
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - CreateInstanceProfile
  - CreateLaunchTemplate
  - CreateListener
  - CreateLoadBalancer
  - CreateTargetGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteInstanceProfile
  - DeleteLaunchTemplate
  - DeleteLoadBalancer
  - DeleteTargetGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups

- DescribeAvailabilityZones
- DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
- DescribeInstances
- DescribeLoadBalancers
- DescribeSubnets
- DescribeTargetGroups
- DescribeTargetHealth
- DescribeVpcs
- RebootInstances
- ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation
- TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

IAM 정책 빌더 API 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 객체 지향 API를 사용하여 IAM 정책을 생성합니다.
- IAM 서비스에 IAM 정책 빌더 API를 사용합니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

예제에서는 다음 가져오기를 사용합니다.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.policybuilder.iam.IamConditionOperator;
import software.amazon.awssdk.policybuilder.iam.IamEffect;
import software.amazon.awssdk.policybuilder.iam.IamPolicy;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.policybuilder.iam.IamPolicyWriter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.policybuilder.iam.IamPrincipal;
import software.amazon.awssdk.policybuilder.iam.IamPrincipalType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.policybuilder.iam.IamResource;
import software.amazon.awssdk.policybuilder.iam.IamStatement;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.GetPolicyResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.GetPolicyVersionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sts.StsClient;

import java.net.URLDecoder;
import java.nio.charset.StandardCharsets;
import java.util.Arrays;
import java.util.List;
```

시간 기반 정책을 생성합니다.

```
        public String timeBasedPolicyExample() {
                IamPolicy policy = IamPolicy.builder()
                                .addStatement(b -> b
                                                .effect(IamEffect.ALLOW)
                                                .addAction("dynamodb:GetItem")
                                                .addResource(IamResource.ALL)
                                                .addCondition(b1 -> b1

 .operator(IamConditionOperator.DATE_GREATER_THAN)

 .key("aws:CurrentTime")

 .value("2020-04-01T00:00:00Z"))
                                                .addCondition(b1 -> b1

 .operator(IamConditionOperator.DATE_LESS_THAN)

 .key("aws:CurrentTime")

 .value("2020-06-30T23:59:59Z")))
                                .build();

                // Use an IamPolicyWriter to write out the JSON string to a more
 readable
```

```
                // format.
                return policy.toJson(IamPolicyWriter.builder()
                                .prettyPrint(true)
                                .build());
        }
```

여러 조건이 포함된 정책을 생성합니다.

```
        public String multipleConditionsExample() {
                IamPolicy policy = IamPolicy.builder()
                                .addStatement(b -> b
                                                .effect(IamEffect.ALLOW)
                                                .addAction("dynamodb:GetItem")
                                                .addAction("dynamodb:BatchGetItem")
                                                .addAction("dynamodb:Query")
                                                .addAction("dynamodb:PutItem")
                                                .addAction("dynamodb:UpdateItem")
                                                .addAction("dynamodb:DeleteItem")

 .addAction("dynamodb:BatchWriteItem")

 .addResource("arn:aws:dynamodb:*:*:table/table-name")

 .addConditions(IamConditionOperator.STRING_EQUALS

 .addPrefix("ForAllValues:"),

 "dynamodb:Attributes",
                                                                List.of("column-
name1", "column-name2", "column-name3"))
                                                .addCondition(b1 -> b1

 .operator(IamConditionOperator.STRING_EQUALS

 .addSuffix("IfExists"))

 .key("dynamodb:Select")

 .value("SPECIFIC_ATTRIBUTES")))
                                .build();

                return policy.toJson(IamPolicyWriter.builder()
```

```
                                .prettyPrint(true).build());
        }
```

정책에 보안 주체를 사용합니다.

```
        public String specifyPrincipalsExample() {
                IamPolicy policy = IamPolicy.builder()
                                .addStatement(b -> b
                                                .effect(IamEffect.DENY)
                                                .addAction("s3:*")
                                                .addPrincipal(IamPrincipal.ALL)
                                                .addResource("arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-
demo-bucket/*")
                                                .addResource("arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-
demo-bucket")
                                                .addCondition(b1 -> b1

 .operator(IamConditionOperator.ARN_NOT_EQUALS)

 .key("aws:PrincipalArn")

 .value("arn:aws:iam::444455556666:user/user-name")))
                                .build();
                return policy.toJson(IamPolicyWriter.builder()
                                .prettyPrint(true).build());
        }
```

교차 계정 액세스를 허용합니다.

```
        public String allowCrossAccountAccessExample() {
                IamPolicy policy = IamPolicy.builder()
                                .addStatement(b -> b
                                                .effect(IamEffect.ALLOW)
                                                .addPrincipal(IamPrincipalType.AWS,
 "111122223333")
                                                .addAction("s3:PutObject")
                                                .addResource("arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-
demo-bucket/*")
                                                .addCondition(b1 -> b1

 .operator(IamConditionOperator.STRING_EQUALS)
```

```
                                                                    .key("s3:x-amz-acl")
                                                                    .value("bucket-
owner-full-control")))
                                .build();
                return policy.toJson(IamPolicyWriter.builder()
                                .prettyPrint(true).build());
        }
```

IamPolicy를 빌드하고 업로드합니다.

```
        public String createAndUploadPolicyExample(IamClient iam, String accountID,
 String policyName) {
                // Build the policy.
                IamPolicy policy = IamPolicy.builder() // 'version' defaults to
 "2012-10-17".
                                .addStatement(IamStatement.builder()
                                                .effect(IamEffect.ALLOW)
                                                .addAction("dynamodb:PutItem")
                                                .addResource("arn:aws:dynamodb:us-
east-1:" + accountID
                                                                    + ":table/
exampleTableName")
                                                .build())
                                .build();
                // Upload the policy.
                iam.createPolicy(r ->
 r.policyName(policyName).policyDocument(policy.toJson()));
                return
 policy.toJson(IamPolicyWriter.builder().prettyPrint(true).build());
        }
```

IamPolicy를 다운로드하고 사용합니다.

```
        public String createNewBasedOnExistingPolicyExample(IamClient iam, String
 accountID, String policyName,
                        String newPolicyName) {

                String policyArn = "arn:aws:iam::" + accountID + ":policy/" +
 policyName;
                GetPolicyResponse getPolicyResponse = iam.getPolicy(r ->
 r.policyArn(policyArn));
```

```
                String policyVersion =
getPolicyResponse.policy().defaultVersionId();
                GetPolicyVersionResponse getPolicyVersionResponse = iam
                                .getPolicyVersion(r ->
r.policyArn(policyArn).versionId(policyVersion));

                // Create an IamPolicy instance from the JSON string returned from
IAM.
                String decodedPolicy =
URLDecoder.decode(getPolicyVersionResponse.policyVersion().document(),
                                StandardCharsets.UTF_8);
                IamPolicy policy = IamPolicy.fromJson(decodedPolicy);

                /*
                 * All IamPolicy components are immutable, so use the copy method
that creates a
                 * new instance that
                 * can be altered in the same method call.
                 *
                 * Add the ability to get an item from DynamoDB as an additional
action.
                 */
                IamStatement newStatement = policy.statements().get(0).copy(s ->
s.addAction("dynamodb:GetItem"));

                // Create a new statement that replaces the original statement.
                IamPolicy newPolicy = policy.copy(p ->
p.statements(Arrays.asList(newStatement)));

                // Upload the new policy. IAM now has both policies.
                iam.createPolicy(r -> r.policyName(newPolicyName)
                                .policyDocument(newPolicy.toJson()));

                return
newPolicy.toJson(IamPolicyWriter.builder().prettyPrint(true).build());
        }
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CreatePolicy

- GetPolicy
- GetPolicyVersion

AWS IoT SDK for Java 2.x를 사용한 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는와 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS IoT.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

안녕하세요 AWS IoT

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS IoT의 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.IotClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.ListThingsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.ListThingsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.ThingAttribute;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.paginators.ListThingsIterable;

import java.util.List;

public class HelloIoT {
```

```
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("Hello AWS IoT. Here is a listing of your AWS IoT
 Things:");
        IotClient iotClient = IotClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .build();

        listAllThings(iotClient);
    }

    public static void listAllThings(IotClient iotClient) {
        iotClient.listThingsPaginator(ListThingsRequest.builder()
                .maxResults(10)
                .build())
            .stream()
            .flatMap(response -> response.things().stream())
            .forEach(attribute -> {
                System.out.println("Thing name: " + attribute.thingName());
                System.out.println("Thing ARN: " + attribute.thingArn());
            });
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 listThings를 참조하세요.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- AWS IoT 사물을 생성합니다.
- 디바이스 인증서를 생성합니다.
- 속성을 사용하여 AWS IoT 사물을 업데이트합니다.
- 고유한 엔드포인트를 반환합니다.

- AWS IoT 인증서를 나열합니다.
- AWS IoT 섀도우를 생성합니다.
- 상태 정보를 씁니다.
- 규칙을 생성합니다.
- 규칙을 나열합니다.
- 사물 이름을 사용하여 사물을 검색합니다.
- AWS IoT 사물을 삭제합니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

AWS IoT 기능을 보여주는 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
import java.util.Scanner;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
 * This Java example performs these tasks:
 *
 * 1. Creates an AWS IoT Thing.
 * 2. Generate and attach a device certificate.
 * 3. Update an AWS IoT Thing with Attributes.
 * 4. Get an AWS IoT Endpoint.
 * 5. List your certificates.
 * 6. Updates the shadow for the specified thing..
 * 7. Write out the state information, in JSON format
 * 8. Creates a rule
 * 9. List rules
```

```
 * 10. Search things
 * 11. Detach amd delete the certificate.
 * 12. Delete Thing.
 */
public class IotScenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage =
            """
                Usage:
                    <roleARN> <snsAction>

                Where:
                    roleARN - The ARN of an IAM role that has permission to work
 with AWS IOT.
                    snsAction  - An ARN of an SNS topic.
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        IotActions iotActions = new IotActions();
        String thingName;
        String ruleName;
        String roleARN = args[0];
        String snsAction = args[1];
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the AWS IoT basics scenario.");
        System.out.println("""
            This example program demonstrates various interactions with the AWS
 Internet of Things (IoT) Core service. The program guides you through a series of
 steps,
            including creating an IoT Thing, generating a device certificate,
 updating the Thing with attributes, and so on.
            It utilizes the AWS SDK for Java V2 and incorporates functionality for
 creating and managing IoT Things, certificates, rules,
            shadows, and performing searches. The program aims to showcase AWS IoT
 capabilities and provides a comprehensive example for
            developers working with AWS IoT in a Java environment.
```

```
            Let's get started...

            """);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println("1. Create an AWS IoT Thing.");
        System.out.println("""
            An AWS IoT Thing represents a virtual entity in the AWS IoT service that
can be associated with
            a physical device.
            """);
        // Prompt the user for input.
        System.out.print("Enter Thing name: ");
        thingName = scanner.nextLine();
        iotActions.createIoTThing(thingName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("2. Generate a device certificate.");
        System.out.println("""
            A device certificate performs a role in securing the communication
between devices (Things)
            and the AWS IoT platform.
            """);

        System.out.print("Do you want to create a certificate for " +thingName +"?
(y/n)");
        String certAns = scanner.nextLine();
        String certificateArn="" ;
        if (certAns != null && certAns.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
            certificateArn = iotActions.createCertificate();
            System.out.println("Attach the certificate to the AWS IoT Thing.");
            iotActions.attachCertificateToThing(thingName, certificateArn);
        } else {
            System.out.println("A device certificate was not created.");
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("3. Update an AWS IoT Thing with Attributes.");
        System.out.println("""
             IoT Thing attributes, represented as key-value pairs, offer a pivotal
advantage in facilitating efficient data
```

```
            management and retrieval within the AWS IoT ecosystem.
           """);
       waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
       iotActions.updateShadowThing(thingName);
       waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
       System.out.println(DASHES);

       System.out.println(DASHES);
       System.out.println("4. Return a unique endpoint specific to the Amazon Web
Services account.");
       System.out.println("""
           An IoT Endpoint refers to a specific URL or Uniform Resource Locator
that serves as the entry point for communication between IoT devices and the AWS
IoT service.
          """);
       waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
       String endpointUrl = iotActions.describeEndpoint();
       System.out.println("The endpoint is "+endpointUrl);
       waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
       System.out.println(DASHES);

       System.out.println(DASHES);
       System.out.println("5. List your AWS IoT certificates");
       waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
       if (certificateArn.length() > 0) {
           iotActions.listCertificates();
       } else {
           System.out.println("You did not create a certificates. Skipping this
step.");
       }
       waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
       System.out.println(DASHES);

       System.out.println(DASHES);
       System.out.println("6. Create an IoT shadow that refers to a digital
representation or virtual twin of a physical IoT device");
       System.out.println("""
           A Thing Shadow refers to a feature that enables you to create a virtual
representation, or "shadow,"
           of a physical device or thing. The Thing Shadow allows you to
synchronize and control the state of a device between
           the cloud and the device itself. and the AWS IoT service. For example,
you can write and retrieve JSON data from a Thing Shadow.
          """);
```

```
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        iotActions.updateShadowThing(thingName);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. Write out the state information, in JSON format.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        iotActions.getPayload(thingName);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("8. Creates a rule");
        System.out.println("""
        Creates a rule that is an administrator-level action.
        Any user who has permission to create rules will be able to access data
processed by the rule.
        """);
        System.out.print("Enter Rule name: ");
        ruleName = scanner.nextLine();
        iotActions.createIoTRule(roleARN, ruleName, snsAction);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("9. List your rules.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        iotActions.listIoTRules();
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("10. Search things using the Thing name.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String queryString = "thingName:"+thingName ;
        iotActions.searchThings(queryString);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        if (certificateArn.length() > 0) {
            System.out.print("Do you want to detach and delete the certificate for "
+thingName +"? (y/n)");
```

```
            String delAns = scanner.nextLine();
            if (delAns != null && delAns.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
                System.out.println("11. You selected to detach amd delete the
certificate.");
                waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
                iotActions.detachThingPrincipal(thingName, certificateArn);
                iotActions.deleteCertificate(certificateArn);
                waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
            } else {
                System.out.println("11. You selected not to delete the
certificate.");
            }
        } else {
            System.out.println("11. You did not create a certificate so there is
nothing to delete.");
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("12. Delete the AWS IoT Thing.");
        System.out.print("Do you want to delete the IoT Thing? (y/n)");
        String delAns = scanner.nextLine();
        if (delAns != null && delAns.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
            iotActions.deleteIoTThing(thingName);
        } else {
            System.out.println("The IoT Thing was not deleted.");
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("The AWS IoT workflow has successfully completed.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }


    private static void waitForInputToContinue(Scanner scanner) {
        while (true) {
            System.out.println("");
            System.out.println("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:");
            String input = scanner.nextLine();

            if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("c")) {
                System.out.println("Continuing with the program...");
                System.out.println("");
```

```
                break;
            } else {
                // Handle invalid input.
                System.out.println("Invalid input. Please try again.");
            }
        }
    }
}
```

AWS IoT SDK 메서드의 래퍼 클래스입니다.

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.EnvironmentVariableCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.client.config.ClientOverrideConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.retry.RetryPolicy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.async.SdkAsyncHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.nio.netty.NettyNioAsyncHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.IotAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.Action;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.AttachThingPrincipalRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.AttachThingPrincipalResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.Certificate;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.CreateKeysAndCertificateResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.CreateThingRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.CreateThingResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.CreateTopicRuleRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.CreateTopicRuleResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.DeleteCertificateRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.DeleteCertificateResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.DeleteThingRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.DeleteThingResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.DescribeEndpointRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.DescribeEndpointResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.DescribeThingRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.DescribeThingResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.DetachThingPrincipalRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.DetachThingPrincipalResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.IotException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.ListCertificatesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.ListTopicRulesRequest;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.ListTopicRulesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.SearchIndexRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.SearchIndexResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.TopicRuleListItem;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.SnsAction;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.TopicRulePayload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iotdataplane.IotDataPlaneAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iotdataplane.model.GetThingShadowRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iotdataplane.model.GetThingShadowResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iotdataplane.model.UpdateThingShadowRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iotdataplane.model.UpdateThingShadowResponse;
import java.nio.charset.StandardCharsets;
import java.time.Duration;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletionException;
import java.util.regex.Matcher;
import java.util.regex.Pattern;

public class IotActions {

    private static IotAsyncClient iotAsyncClient;

    private static IotDataPlaneAsyncClient iotAsyncDataPlaneClient;

    private static final String TOPIC = "your-iot-topic";

    private static IotDataPlaneAsyncClient getAsyncDataPlaneClient() {
        SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
            .maxConcurrency(100)
            .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
            .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
            .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
            .build();

        ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
 ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
            .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))
            .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))
            .retryPolicy(RetryPolicy.builder()
                .numRetries(3)
                .build())
            .build();
```

```
        if (iotAsyncDataPlaneClient == null) {
            iotAsyncDataPlaneClient = IotDataPlaneAsyncClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                .build();
        }
        return iotAsyncDataPlaneClient;
    }


    private static IotAsyncClient getAsyncClient() {
        SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
            .maxConcurrency(100)
            .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
            .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
            .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
            .build();

        ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
            .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))
            .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))
            .retryPolicy(RetryPolicy.builder()
                .numRetries(3)
                .build())
            .build();

        if (iotAsyncClient == null) {
            iotAsyncClient = IotAsyncClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                .build();
        }
        return iotAsyncClient;
    }

    /**
     * Creates an IoT certificate asynchronously.
     *
     * @return The ARN of the created certificate.
     * <p>
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to create an IoT certificate.
```

```
    * If the request is successful, it prints the certificate details and returns
the certificate ARN.
    * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
    */
   public String createCertificate() {
       CompletableFuture<CreateKeysAndCertificateResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().createKeysAndCertificate();
       final String[] certificateArn = {null};
       future.whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
           if (response != null) {
               String certificatePem = response.certificatePem();
               certificateArn[0] = response.certificateArn();

               // Print the details.
               System.out.println("\nCertificate:");
               System.out.println(certificatePem);
               System.out.println("\nCertificate ARN:");
               System.out.println(certificateArn[0]);

           } else {
               Throwable cause = (ex instanceof CompletionException) ?
ex.getCause() : ex;
               if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                   System.err.println(((IotException)
cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
               } else {
                   System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + cause.getMessage());
               }
           }
       });

       future.join();
       return certificateArn[0];
   }

   /**
    * Creates an IoT Thing with the specified name asynchronously.
    *
    * @param thingName The name of the IoT Thing to create.
    *
    * This method initiates an asynchronous request to create an IoT Thing with the
specified name.
    * If the request is successful, it prints the name of the thing and its ARN
value.
```

```
     * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
     */
    public void createIoTThing(String thingName) {
        CreateThingRequest createThingRequest = CreateThingRequest.builder()
            .thingName(thingName)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<CreateThingResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().createThing(createThingRequest);
        future.whenComplete((createThingResponse, ex) -> {
            if (createThingResponse != null) {
                System.out.println(thingName + " was successfully created. The ARN
value is " + createThingResponse.thingArn());
            } else {
                Throwable cause = ex.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + cause.getMessage());
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
    }

    /**
     * Attaches a certificate to an IoT Thing asynchronously.
     *
     * @param thingName The name of the IoT Thing.
     * @param certificateArn The ARN of the certificate to attach.
     *
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to attach a certificate to an
IoT Thing.
     * If the request is successful, it prints a confirmation message and additional
information about the Thing.
     * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
     */
    public void attachCertificateToThing(String thingName, String certificateArn) {
        AttachThingPrincipalRequest principalRequest =
AttachThingPrincipalRequest.builder()
            .thingName(thingName)
            .principal(certificateArn)
```

```
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<AttachThingPrincipalResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().attachThingPrincipal(principalRequest);
        future.whenComplete((attachResponse, ex) -> {
            if (attachResponse != null &&
attachResponse.sdkHttpResponse().isSuccessful()) {
                System.out.println("Certificate attached to Thing successfully.");

                // Print additional information about the Thing.
                describeThing(thingName);
            } else {
                Throwable cause = ex != null ? ex.getCause() : null;
                if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else if (cause != null) {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + cause.getMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Failed to attach certificate to Thing. HTTP
Status Code: " +
                        attachResponse.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
    }

    /**
     * Describes an IoT Thing asynchronously.
     *
     * @param thingName The name of the IoT Thing.
     *
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to describe an IoT Thing.
     * If the request is successful, it prints the Thing details.
     * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
     */
    private void describeThing(String thingName) {
        DescribeThingRequest thingRequest = DescribeThingRequest.builder()
            .thingName(thingName)
            .build();
```

```
        CompletableFuture<DescribeThingResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().describeThing(thingRequest);
        future.whenComplete((describeResponse, ex) -> {
            if (describeResponse != null) {
                System.out.println("Thing Details:");
                System.out.println("Thing Name: " + describeResponse.thingName());
                System.out.println("Thing ARN: " + describeResponse.thingArn());
            } else {
                Throwable cause = ex != null ? ex.getCause() : null;
                if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else if (cause != null) {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + cause.getMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Failed to describe Thing.");
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
    }

    /**
     * Updates the shadow of an IoT Thing asynchronously.
     *
     * @param thingName The name of the IoT Thing.
     *
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to update the shadow of an IoT
Thing.
     * If the request is successful, it prints a confirmation message.
     * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
     */
    public void updateShadowThing(String thingName) {
        // Create Thing Shadow State Document.
        String stateDocument = "{\"state\":{\"reported\":{\"temperature\":25,
\"humidity\":50}}}";
        SdkBytes data = SdkBytes.fromString(stateDocument, StandardCharsets.UTF_8);
        UpdateThingShadowRequest updateThingShadowRequest =
UpdateThingShadowRequest.builder()
            .thingName(thingName)
            .payload(data)
            .build();
```

```
        CompletableFuture<UpdateThingShadowResponse> future =
 getAsyncDataPlaneClient().updateThingShadow(updateThingShadowRequest);
        future.whenComplete((updateResponse, ex) -> {
            if (updateResponse != null) {
                System.out.println("Thing Shadow updated successfully.");
            } else {
                Throwable cause = ex != null ? ex.getCause() : null;
                if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
 cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else if (cause != null) {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + cause.getMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Failed to update Thing Shadow.");
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
    }

    /**
     * Describes the endpoint of the IoT service asynchronously.
     *
     * @return A CompletableFuture containing the full endpoint URL.
     *
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to describe the endpoint of the
 IoT service.
     * If the request is successful, it prints and returns the full endpoint URL.
     * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
     */
    public String describeEndpoint() {
        CompletableFuture<DescribeEndpointResponse> future =
 getAsyncClient().describeEndpoint(DescribeEndpointRequest.builder().endpointType("iot:Data-
ATS").build());
        final String[] result = {null};

        future.whenComplete((endpointResponse, ex) -> {
            if (endpointResponse != null) {
                String endpointUrl = endpointResponse.endpointAddress();
                String exString = getValue(endpointUrl);
                String fullEndpoint = "https://" + exString + "-ats.iot.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com";
```

```
                System.out.println("Full Endpoint URL: " + fullEndpoint);
                result[0] = fullEndpoint;
            } else {
                Throwable cause = (ex instanceof CompletionException) ?
 ex.getCause() : ex;
                if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
 cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + cause.getMessage());
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
        return result[0];
    }

    /**
     * Extracts a specific value from the endpoint URL.
     *
     * @param input The endpoint URL to process.
     * @return The extracted value from the endpoint URL.
     */
    private static String getValue(String input) {
        // Define a regular expression pattern for extracting the subdomain.
        Pattern pattern = Pattern.compile("^(.*?)\\.iot\\.us-east-1\\.amazonaws\
\.com");

        // Match the pattern against the input string.
        Matcher matcher = pattern.matcher(input);

        // Check if a match is found.
        if (matcher.find()) {
            // Extract the subdomain from the first capturing group.
            String subdomain = matcher.group(1);
            System.out.println("Extracted subdomain: " + subdomain);
            return subdomain ;
        } else {
            System.out.println("No match found");
        }
        return "" ;
    }
```

```
    /**
     * Lists all certificates asynchronously.
     *
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to list all certificates.
     * If the request is successful, it prints the certificate IDs and ARNs.
     * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
     */
    public void listCertificates() {
        CompletableFuture<ListCertificatesResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().listCertificates();
        future.whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
            if (response != null) {
                List<Certificate> certList = response.certificates();
                for (Certificate cert : certList) {
                    System.out.println("Cert id: " + cert.certificateId());
                    System.out.println("Cert Arn: " + cert.certificateArn());
                }
            } else {
                Throwable cause = ex != null ? ex.getCause() : null;
                if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else if (cause != null) {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + cause.getMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Failed to list certificates.");
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
    }

    /**
     * Retrieves the payload of a Thing's shadow asynchronously.
     *
     * @param thingName The name of the IoT Thing.
     *
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to get the payload of a Thing's
shadow.
     * If the request is successful, it prints the shadow data.
     * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
     */
    public void getPayload(String thingName) {
```

```
        GetThingShadowRequest getThingShadowRequest =
GetThingShadowRequest.builder()
            .thingName(thingName)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<GetThingShadowResponse> future =
getAsyncDataPlaneClient().getThingShadow(getThingShadowRequest);
        future.whenComplete((getThingShadowResponse, ex) -> {
            if (getThingShadowResponse != null) {
                // Extracting payload from response.
                SdkBytes payload = getThingShadowResponse.payload();
                String payloadString = payload.asUtf8String();
                System.out.println("Received Shadow Data: " + payloadString);
            } else {
                Throwable cause = ex != null ? ex.getCause() : null;
                if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else if (cause != null) {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + cause.getMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Failed to get Thing Shadow payload.");
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
    }

    /**
     * Creates an IoT rule asynchronously.
     *
     * @param roleARN The ARN of the IAM role that grants access to the rule's
actions.
     * @param ruleName The name of the IoT rule.
     * @param action The ARN of the action to perform when the rule is triggered.
     *
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to create an IoT rule.
     * If the request is successful, it prints a confirmation message.
     * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
     */
    public void createIoTRule(String roleARN, String ruleName, String action) {
        String sql = "SELECT * FROM '" + TOPIC + "'";
        SnsAction action1 = SnsAction.builder()
```

```
            .targetArn(action)
            .roleArn(roleARN)
            .build();

        // Create the action.
        Action myAction = Action.builder()
            .sns(action1)
            .build();

        // Create the topic rule payload.
        TopicRulePayload topicRulePayload = TopicRulePayload.builder()
            .sql(sql)
            .actions(myAction)
            .build();

        // Create the topic rule request.
        CreateTopicRuleRequest topicRuleRequest = CreateTopicRuleRequest.builder()
            .ruleName(ruleName)
            .topicRulePayload(topicRulePayload)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<CreateTopicRuleResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().createTopicRule(topicRuleRequest);
        future.whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
            if (response != null) {
                System.out.println("IoT Rule created successfully.");
            } else {
                Throwable cause = ex != null ? ex.getCause() : null;
                if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else if (cause != null) {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + cause.getMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Failed to create IoT Rule.");
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
    }

    /**
     * Lists IoT rules asynchronously.
```

```
     *
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to list IoT rules.
     * If the request is successful, it prints the names and ARNs of the rules.
     * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
     */
    public void listIoTRules() {
        ListTopicRulesRequest listTopicRulesRequest =
ListTopicRulesRequest.builder().build();
        CompletableFuture<ListTopicRulesResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().listTopicRules(listTopicRulesRequest);
        future.whenComplete((listTopicRulesResponse, ex) -> {
            if (listTopicRulesResponse != null) {
                System.out.println("List of IoT Rules:");
                List<TopicRuleListItem> ruleList = listTopicRulesResponse.rules();
                for (TopicRuleListItem rule : ruleList) {
                    System.out.println("Rule Name: " + rule.ruleName());
                    System.out.println("Rule ARN: " + rule.ruleArn());
                    System.out.println("--------------");
                }
            } else {
                Throwable cause = ex != null ? ex.getCause() : null;
                if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else if (cause != null) {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + cause.getMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Failed to list IoT Rules.");
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
    }

    /**
     * Searches for IoT Things asynchronously based on a query string.
     *
     * @param queryString The query string to search for Things.
     *
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to search for IoT Things.
     * If the request is successful and Things are found, it prints their IDs.
     * If no Things are found, it prints a message indicating so.
     * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
```

```
     */
    public void searchThings(String queryString) {
        SearchIndexRequest searchIndexRequest = SearchIndexRequest.builder()
            .queryString(queryString)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<SearchIndexResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().searchIndex(searchIndexRequest);
        future.whenComplete((searchIndexResponse, ex) -> {
            if (searchIndexResponse != null) {
                // Process the result.
                if (searchIndexResponse.things().isEmpty()) {
                    System.out.println("No things found.");
                } else {
                    searchIndexResponse.things().forEach(thing ->
System.out.println("Thing id found using search is " + thing.thingId()));
                }
            } else {
                Throwable cause = ex != null ? ex.getCause() : null;
                if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else if (cause != null) {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + cause.getMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Failed to search for IoT Things.");
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
    }

    /**
     * Detaches a principal (certificate) from an IoT Thing asynchronously.
     *
     * @param thingName The name of the IoT Thing.
     * @param certificateArn The ARN of the certificate to detach.
     *
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to detach a certificate from an
IoT Thing.
     * If the detachment is successful, it prints a confirmation message.
     * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
     */
```

```
    public void detachThingPrincipal(String thingName, String certificateArn) {
        DetachThingPrincipalRequest thingPrincipalRequest =
DetachThingPrincipalRequest.builder()
            .principal(certificateArn)
            .thingName(thingName)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<DetachThingPrincipalResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().detachThingPrincipal(thingPrincipalRequest);
        future.whenComplete((voidResult, ex) -> {
            if (ex == null) {
                System.out.println(certificateArn + " was successfully removed from
" + thingName);
            } else {
                Throwable cause = ex.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + ex.getMessage());
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
    }

    /**
     * Deletes a certificate asynchronously.
     *
     * @param certificateArn The ARN of the certificate to delete.
     *
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to delete a certificate.
     * If the deletion is successful, it prints a confirmation message.
     * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
     */
    public void deleteCertificate(String certificateArn) {
        DeleteCertificateRequest certificateProviderRequest =
DeleteCertificateRequest.builder()
            .certificateId(extractCertificateId(certificateArn))
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<DeleteCertificateResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().deleteCertificate(certificateProviderRequest);
```

```
        future.whenComplete((voidResult, ex) -> {
            if (ex == null) {
                System.out.println(certificateArn + " was successfully deleted.");
            } else {
                Throwable cause = ex.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + ex.getMessage());
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
    }

    /**
     * Deletes an IoT Thing asynchronously.
     *
     * @param thingName The name of the IoT Thing to delete.
     *
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to delete an IoT Thing.
     * If the deletion is successful, it prints a confirmation message.
     * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
     */
    public void deleteIoTThing(String thingName) {
        DeleteThingRequest deleteThingRequest = DeleteThingRequest.builder()
            .thingName(thingName)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<DeleteThingResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().deleteThing(deleteThingRequest);
        future.whenComplete((voidResult, ex) -> {
            if (ex == null) {
                System.out.println("Deleted Thing " + thingName);
            } else {
                Throwable cause = ex.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + ex.getMessage());
                }
```

```
            }
        });

        future.join();
    }

    // Get the cert Id  from the Cert ARN value.
    private String extractCertificateId(String certificateArn) {
        // Example ARN: arn:aws:iot:region:account-id:cert/certificate-id.
        String[] arnParts = certificateArn.split(":");
        String certificateIdPart = arnParts[arnParts.length - 1];
        return certificateIdPart.substring(certificateIdPart.lastIndexOf("/") + 1);
    }
}
```

작업

`AttachThingPrincipal`

다음 코드 예시는 `AttachThingPrincipal`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Attaches a certificate to an IoT Thing asynchronously.
     *
     * @param thingName The name of the IoT Thing.
     * @param certificateArn The ARN of the certificate to attach.
     *
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to attach a certificate to an
 IoT Thing.
     * If the request is successful, it prints a confirmation message and additional
 information about the Thing.
     * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
```

```
     */
    public void attachCertificateToThing(String thingName, String certificateArn) {
        AttachThingPrincipalRequest principalRequest =
AttachThingPrincipalRequest.builder()
            .thingName(thingName)
            .principal(certificateArn)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<AttachThingPrincipalResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().attachThingPrincipal(principalRequest);
        future.whenComplete((attachResponse, ex) -> {
            if (attachResponse != null &&
attachResponse.sdkHttpResponse().isSuccessful()) {
                System.out.println("Certificate attached to Thing successfully.");

                // Print additional information about the Thing.
                describeThing(thingName);
            } else {
                Throwable cause = ex != null ? ex.getCause() : null;
                if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else if (cause != null) {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + cause.getMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Failed to attach certificate to Thing. HTTP
Status Code: " +
                        attachResponse.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 AttachThingPrincipal을 참조하세요.

`CreateKeysAndCertificate`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateKeysAndCertificate`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Creates an IoT certificate asynchronously.
    *
    * @return The ARN of the created certificate.
    * <p>
    * This method initiates an asynchronous request to create an IoT certificate.
    * If the request is successful, it prints the certificate details and returns
the certificate ARN.
    * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
    */
   public String createCertificate() {
       CompletableFuture<CreateKeysAndCertificateResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().createKeysAndCertificate();
       final String[] certificateArn = {null};
       future.whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
           if (response != null) {
               String certificatePem = response.certificatePem();
               certificateArn[0] = response.certificateArn();

               // Print the details.
               System.out.println("\nCertificate:");
               System.out.println(certificatePem);
               System.out.println("\nCertificate ARN:");
               System.out.println(certificateArn[0]);

           } else {
               Throwable cause = (ex instanceof CompletionException) ?
ex.getCause() : ex;
               if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                   System.err.println(((IotException)
cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
               } else {
                   System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + cause.getMessage());
               }
```

```
            }
        });

        future.join();
        return certificateArn[0];
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조에서 CreateKeysAndCertificate를 참조하세요.

`CreateThing`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateThing`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Creates an IoT Thing with the specified name asynchronously.
     *
     * @param thingName The name of the IoT Thing to create.
     *
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to create an IoT Thing with the
specified name.
     * If the request is successful, it prints the name of the thing and its ARN
value.
     * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
     */
    public void createIoTThing(String thingName) {
        CreateThingRequest createThingRequest = CreateThingRequest.builder()
            .thingName(thingName)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<CreateThingResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().createThing(createThingRequest);
        future.whenComplete((createThingResponse, ex) -> {
            if (createThingResponse != null) {
```

```
                System.out.println(thingName + " was successfully created. The ARN
value is " + createThingResponse.thingArn());
            } else {
                Throwable cause = ex.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + cause.getMessage());
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateThing을 참조하세요.

`CreateTopicRule`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateTopicRule`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Creates an IoT rule asynchronously.
     *
     * @param roleARN The ARN of the IAM role that grants access to the rule's
actions.
     * @param ruleName The name of the IoT rule.
     * @param action The ARN of the action to perform when the rule is triggered.
     *
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to create an IoT rule.
     * If the request is successful, it prints a confirmation message.
     * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
```

```
     */
    public void createIoTRule(String roleARN, String ruleName, String action) {
        String sql = "SELECT * FROM '" + TOPIC + "'";
        SnsAction action1 = SnsAction.builder()
            .targetArn(action)
            .roleArn(roleARN)
            .build();

        // Create the action.
        Action myAction = Action.builder()
            .sns(action1)
            .build();

        // Create the topic rule payload.
        TopicRulePayload topicRulePayload = TopicRulePayload.builder()
            .sql(sql)
            .actions(myAction)
            .build();

        // Create the topic rule request.
        CreateTopicRuleRequest topicRuleRequest = CreateTopicRuleRequest.builder()
            .ruleName(ruleName)
            .topicRulePayload(topicRulePayload)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<CreateTopicRuleResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().createTopicRule(topicRuleRequest);
        future.whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
            if (response != null) {
                System.out.println("IoT Rule created successfully.");
            } else {
                Throwable cause = ex != null ? ex.getCause() : null;
                if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else if (cause != null) {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + cause.getMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Failed to create IoT Rule.");
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
```

```
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateTopicRule을 참조하세요.

DeleteCertificate

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteCertificate의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Deletes a certificate asynchronously.
     *
     * @param certificateArn The ARN of the certificate to delete.
     *
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to delete a certificate.
     * If the deletion is successful, it prints a confirmation message.
     * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
     */
    public void deleteCertificate(String certificateArn) {
        DeleteCertificateRequest certificateProviderRequest =
DeleteCertificateRequest.builder()
            .certificateId(extractCertificateId(certificateArn))
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<DeleteCertificateResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().deleteCertificate(certificateProviderRequest);
        future.whenComplete((voidResult, ex) -> {
            if (ex == null) {
                System.out.println(certificateArn + " was successfully deleted.");
            } else {
                Throwable cause = ex.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
```

```
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + ex.getMessage());
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteCertificate를 참조하세요.

`DeleteThing`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteThing`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Deletes an IoT Thing asynchronously.
     *
     * @param thingName The name of the IoT Thing to delete.
     *
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to delete an IoT Thing.
     * If the deletion is successful, it prints a confirmation message.
     * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
     */
    public void deleteIoTThing(String thingName) {
        DeleteThingRequest deleteThingRequest = DeleteThingRequest.builder()
            .thingName(thingName)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<DeleteThingResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().deleteThing(deleteThingRequest);
        future.whenComplete((voidResult, ex) -> {
            if (ex == null) {
```

```
                System.out.println("Deleted Thing " + thingName);
            } else {
                Throwable cause = ex.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + ex.getMessage());
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteThing을 참조하세요.

`DescribeEndpoint`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeEndpoint`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Describes the endpoint of the IoT service asynchronously.
     *
     * @return A CompletableFuture containing the full endpoint URL.
     *
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to describe the endpoint of the
IoT service.
     * If the request is successful, it prints and returns the full endpoint URL.
     * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
     */
    public String describeEndpoint() {
```

```
        CompletableFuture<DescribeEndpointResponse> future =
 getAsyncClient().describeEndpoint(DescribeEndpointRequest.builder().endpointType("iot:Data-
ATS").build());
        final String[] result = {null};

        future.whenComplete((endpointResponse, ex) -> {
            if (endpointResponse != null) {
                String endpointUrl = endpointResponse.endpointAddress();
                String exString = getValue(endpointUrl);
                String fullEndpoint = "https://" + exString + "-ats.iot.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com";

                System.out.println("Full Endpoint URL: " + fullEndpoint);
                result[0] = fullEndpoint;
            } else {
                Throwable cause = (ex instanceof CompletionException) ?
 ex.getCause() : ex;
                if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
 cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + cause.getMessage());
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
        return result[0];
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeEndpoint를 참조하세요.

DescribeThing

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeThing의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Describes an IoT Thing asynchronously.
     *
     * @param thingName The name of the IoT Thing.
     *
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to describe an IoT Thing.
     * If the request is successful, it prints the Thing details.
     * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
     */
    private void describeThing(String thingName) {
        DescribeThingRequest thingRequest = DescribeThingRequest.builder()
            .thingName(thingName)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<DescribeThingResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().describeThing(thingRequest);
        future.whenComplete((describeResponse, ex) -> {
            if (describeResponse != null) {
                System.out.println("Thing Details:");
                System.out.println("Thing Name: " + describeResponse.thingName());
                System.out.println("Thing ARN: " + describeResponse.thingArn());
            } else {
                Throwable cause = ex != null ? ex.getCause() : null;
                if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else if (cause != null) {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + cause.getMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Failed to describe Thing.");
                }
            }
        });
```

```
        future.join();
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeThing을 참조하세요.

DetachThingPrincipal

다음 코드 예시는 DetachThingPrincipal의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Detaches a principal (certificate) from an IoT Thing asynchronously.
     *
     * @param thingName The name of the IoT Thing.
     * @param certificateArn The ARN of the certificate to detach.
     *
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to detach a certificate from an
IoT Thing.
     * If the detachment is successful, it prints a confirmation message.
     * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
     */
    public void detachThingPrincipal(String thingName, String certificateArn) {
        DetachThingPrincipalRequest thingPrincipalRequest =
DetachThingPrincipalRequest.builder()
            .principal(certificateArn)
            .thingName(thingName)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<DetachThingPrincipalResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().detachThingPrincipal(thingPrincipalRequest);
        future.whenComplete((voidResult, ex) -> {
            if (ex == null) {
                System.out.println(certificateArn + " was successfully removed from
" + thingName);
```

```
            } else {
                Throwable cause = ex.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + ex.getMessage());
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DetachThingPrincipal을 참조하세요.

`ListCertificates`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListCertificates`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Lists all certificates asynchronously.
     *
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to list all certificates.
     * If the request is successful, it prints the certificate IDs and ARNs.
     * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
     */
    public void listCertificates() {
        CompletableFuture<ListCertificatesResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().listCertificates();
        future.whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
            if (response != null) {
```

```
                List<Certificate> certList = response.certificates();
                for (Certificate cert : certList) {
                    System.out.println("Cert id: " + cert.certificateId());
                    System.out.println("Cert Arn: " + cert.certificateArn());
                }
            } else {
                Throwable cause = ex != null ? ex.getCause() : null;
                if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else if (cause != null) {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + cause.getMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Failed to list certificates.");
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListCertificates를 참조하세요.

`SearchIndex`

다음 코드 예시는 `SearchIndex`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Searches for IoT Things asynchronously based on a query string.
     *
     * @param queryString The query string to search for Things.
     *
```

```
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to search for IoT Things.
     * If the request is successful and Things are found, it prints their IDs.
     * If no Things are found, it prints a message indicating so.
     * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
     */
    public void searchThings(String queryString) {
        SearchIndexRequest searchIndexRequest = SearchIndexRequest.builder()
            .queryString(queryString)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<SearchIndexResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().searchIndex(searchIndexRequest);
        future.whenComplete((searchIndexResponse, ex) -> {
            if (searchIndexResponse != null) {
                // Process the result.
                if (searchIndexResponse.things().isEmpty()) {
                    System.out.println("No things found.");
                } else {
                    searchIndexResponse.things().forEach(thing ->
System.out.println("Thing id found using search is " + thing.thingId()));
                }
            } else {
                Throwable cause = ex != null ? ex.getCause() : null;
                if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else if (cause != null) {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + cause.getMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Failed to search for IoT Things.");
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 SearchIndex를 참조하세요.

UpdateThing

다음 코드 예시는 UpdateThing의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Updates the shadow of an IoT Thing asynchronously.
    *
    * @param thingName The name of the IoT Thing.
    *
    * This method initiates an asynchronous request to update the shadow of an IoT
Thing.
    * If the request is successful, it prints a confirmation message.
    * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
    */
   public void updateShadowThing(String thingName) {
       // Create Thing Shadow State Document.
       String stateDocument = "{\"state\":{\"reported\":{\"temperature\":25,
\"humidity\":50}}}";
       SdkBytes data = SdkBytes.fromString(stateDocument, StandardCharsets.UTF_8);
       UpdateThingShadowRequest updateThingShadowRequest =
UpdateThingShadowRequest.builder()
           .thingName(thingName)
           .payload(data)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<UpdateThingShadowResponse> future =
getAsyncDataPlaneClient().updateThingShadow(updateThingShadowRequest);
       future.whenComplete((updateResponse, ex) -> {
           if (updateResponse != null) {
               System.out.println("Thing Shadow updated successfully.");
           } else {
               Throwable cause = ex != null ? ex.getCause() : null;
               if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                   System.err.println(((IotException)
cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
               } else if (cause != null) {
                   System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + cause.getMessage());
               } else {
```

```
                    System.err.println("Failed to update Thing Shadow.");
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 UpdateThing을 참조하세요.

AWS IoT data SDK for Java 2.x를 사용한 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는를와 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 함께 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS IoT data.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`GetThingShadow`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetThingShadow`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
```

```
     * Retrieves the payload of a Thing's shadow asynchronously.
     *
     * @param thingName The name of the IoT Thing.
     *
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to get the payload of a Thing's
shadow.
     * If the request is successful, it prints the shadow data.
     * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
     */
    public void getPayload(String thingName) {
        GetThingShadowRequest getThingShadowRequest =
GetThingShadowRequest.builder()
            .thingName(thingName)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<GetThingShadowResponse> future =
getAsyncDataPlaneClient().getThingShadow(getThingShadowRequest);
        future.whenComplete((getThingShadowResponse, ex) -> {
            if (getThingShadowResponse != null) {
                // Extracting payload from response.
                SdkBytes payload = getThingShadowResponse.payload();
                String payloadString = payload.asUtf8String();
                System.out.println("Received Shadow Data: " + payloadString);
            } else {
                Throwable cause = ex != null ? ex.getCause() : null;
                if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else if (cause != null) {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + cause.getMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Failed to get Thing Shadow payload.");
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 GetThingShadowAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

UpdateThingShadow

다음 코드 예시는 UpdateThingShadow의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Updates the shadow of an IoT Thing asynchronously.
    *
    * @param thingName The name of the IoT Thing.
    *
    * This method initiates an asynchronous request to update the shadow of an IoT
Thing.
    * If the request is successful, it prints a confirmation message.
    * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
    */
   public void updateShadowThing(String thingName) {
       // Create Thing Shadow State Document.
       String stateDocument = "{\"state\":{\"reported\":{\"temperature\":25,
\"humidity\":50}}}";
       SdkBytes data = SdkBytes.fromString(stateDocument, StandardCharsets.UTF_8);
       UpdateThingShadowRequest updateThingShadowRequest =
UpdateThingShadowRequest.builder()
           .thingName(thingName)
           .payload(data)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<UpdateThingShadowResponse> future =
getAsyncDataPlaneClient().updateThingShadow(updateThingShadowRequest);
       future.whenComplete((updateResponse, ex) -> {
           if (updateResponse != null) {
               System.out.println("Thing Shadow updated successfully.");
           } else {
               Throwable cause = ex != null ? ex.getCause() : null;
               if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                   System.err.println(((IotException)
cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
```

```
                } else if (cause != null) {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + cause.getMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Failed to update Thing Shadow.");
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 UpdateThingShadowAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

AWS IoT FleetWise SDK for Java 2.x를 사용한 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는를와 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 함께 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS IoT FleetWise.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

안녕하세요 AWS IoT FleetWise

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS IoT FleetWise의 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
public class HelloFleetwise {
```

```
        public static void main(String[] args) {
            ListSignalCatalogs();
        }

        public static void  ListSignalCatalogs() {
            try (IoTFleetWiseClient fleetWiseClient = IoTFleetWiseClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                    .build()) {

                ListSignalCatalogsRequest request =
ListSignalCatalogsRequest.builder()
                        .maxResults(10) // Optional: limit per page
                        .build();

                ListSignalCatalogsIterable paginator =
fleetWiseClient.listSignalCatalogsPaginator(request);
                boolean found = false;

                for (ListSignalCatalogsResponse response : paginator) {
                    for (SignalCatalogSummary summary : response.summaries()) {
                        found = true;
                        System.out.println("Catalog Name: " + summary.name());
                        System.out.println("ARN: " + summary.arn());
                        System.out.println("Created: " + summary.creationTime());
                        System.out.println("Last Modified: " +
summary.lastModificationTime());
                        System.out.println("---------------");
                    }
                }

                if (!found) {
                    System.out.println("No AWS Fleetwise Signal Catalogs were
found.");
                }

            } catch (IoTFleetWiseException e) {
                System.err.println("Error listing signal catalogs: " +
e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                throw new RuntimeException(e);
            }
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 listSignalCatalogsPaginatorAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 표준화된 신호 모음을 생성합니다.
- 차량 그룹을 나타내는 플릿을 생성합니다.
- 모델 매니페스트를 생성합니다.
- 디코더 매니페스트를 생성합니다.
- 모델 매니페스트의 상태를 확인합니다.
- 디코더의 상태를 확인합니다.
- IoT 사물을 생성합니다.
- 차량을 생성합니다.
- 차량 세부 정보를 표시합니다.
- AWS IoT FleetWise 자산을 삭제합니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

AWS IoT SiteWise 기능을 보여주는 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
public class FleetwiseScenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");
    static FleetwiseActions actions = new FleetwiseActions();
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(FleetwiseScenario.class);
    static Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage =
                """
                Usage:
                    <signalCatalogName> <manifestName> <fleetId> <vecName> <decName>

                Where:
                    signalCatalogName     - The name of the Signal Catalog to create
 (eg, catalog30).
                    manifestName          - The name of the Vehicle Model (Model
 Manifest) to create (eg, manifest30).
                    fleetId               - The ID of the Fleet to create (eg,
 fleet30).
                    vecName               - The name of the Vehicle to create (eg,
 vehicle30).
                    decName               - The name of the Decoder Manifest to
 create (eg, decManifest30).
                """;

        if (args.length != 5) {
            logger.info(usage);
            return;
        }

        String signalCatalogName = args[0];
        String manifestName = args[1];
        String fleetId = args[2];
        String vecName = args[3];
        String decName = args[4];

        logger.info(
                """
                 AWS IoT FleetWise is a managed service that simplifies the
                 process of collecting, organizing, and transmitting vehicle
                 data to the cloud in near real-time. Designed for automakers
                 and fleet operators, it allows you to define vehicle models,
```

```
                 specify the exact data you want to collect (such as engine
                 temperature, speed, or battery status), and send this data to
                 AWS for analysis. By using intelligent data collection
                 techniques, IoT FleetWise reduces the volume of data
                 transmitted by filtering and transforming it at the edge,
                 helping to minimize bandwidth usage and costs.

                At its core, AWS IoT FleetWise helps organizations build
                scalable systems for vehicle data management and analytics,
                supporting a wide variety of vehicles and sensor configurations.
                You can define signal catalogs and decoder manifests that describe
                how raw CAN bus signals are translated into readable data, making
                the platform highly flexible and extensible. This allows
                manufacturers to optimize vehicle performance, improve safety,
                and reduce maintenance costs by gaining real-time visibility
                into fleet operations.
                """);

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);
        try {
            runScenario(signalCatalogName, manifestName, fleetId, vecName, decName);
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            logger.info(e.getMessage());
        }
    }

    private static void runScenario(String signalCatalogName,
                                    String manifestName,
                                    String fleetId,
                                    String vecName,
                                    String decName) {
        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("1. Creates a collection of standardized signals that can be
 reused to create vehicle models");
        String signalCatalogArn;
        try {
            signalCatalogArn =
 actions.createSignalCatalogAsync(signalCatalogName).join();
            logger.info("The collection ARN is " + signalCatalogArn);
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ValidationException) {
```

```
                logger.error("The request failed due to a validation issue: {}",
 cause.getMessage());
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred.", cause);
            }
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("2. Create a fleet that represents a group of vehicles");
        logger.info(
                """
                Creating an IoT FleetWise fleet allows you to efficiently collect,
                organize, and transfer vehicle data to the cloud, enabling real-
time
                insights into vehicle performance and health.

                It helps reduce data costs by allowing you to filter and prioritize
                only the most relevant vehicle signals, supporting advanced
 analytics
                and predictive maintenance use cases.
                """);

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String fleetid;
        try {
            fleetid = actions.createFleetAsync(signalCatalogArn, fleetId).join();
            logger.info("The fleet Id is " + fleetid);
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                logger.error("The resource was not found: {}", cause.getMessage());
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred.", cause);
            }
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("3. Create a model manifest");
```

```
        logger.info(
                """
                An AWS IoT FleetWise manifest defines the structure and
                relationships of vehicle data. The model manifest specifies
                which signals to collect and how they relate to vehicle systems,
                while the decoder manifest defines how to decode raw vehicle data
                into meaningful signals.
                """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String manifestArn;
        try {
            List<Node> nodes =
actions.listSignalCatalogNodeAsync(signalCatalogName).join();
            manifestArn = actions.createModelManifestAsync(manifestName,
signalCatalogArn, nodes).join();
            logger.info("The manifest ARN is {}", manifestArn);
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            logger.error("An unexpected error occurred.", cause);
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("4. Create a decoder manifest");
        logger.info(
                """
                A decoder manifest in AWS IoT FleetWise defines how raw vehicle
                data (such as CAN signals) should be interpreted and decoded
                into meaningful signals. It acts as a translation layer
                that maps vehicle-specific protocols to standardized data formats
                using decoding rules. This is crucial for extracting usable
                data from different vehicle models, even when their data
                formats vary.

                """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String decArn;
        try {
            decArn = actions.createDecoderManifestAsync(decName,
manifestArn).join();
            logger.info("The decoder manifest ARN is {}", decArn);
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
```

```
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            logger.error("An unexpected error occurred.", cause);
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info("5. Check the status of the model manifest");
        logger.info(
                """
                The model manifest must be in an ACTIVE state before it can be used
                to create or update a vehicle.
                """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            actions.updateModelManifestAsync(manifestName);
            actions.waitForModelManifestActiveAsync(manifestName).join();
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            logger.error("An unexpected error occurred while waiting for the model
manifest status.", cause);
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info("6. Check the status of the decoder");
        logger.info(
                """
                The decoder manifest must be in an ACTIVE state before it can be
used
                to create or update a vehicle.
                """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            actions.updateDecoderManifestAsync(decName);
            actions.waitForDecoderManifestActiveAsync(decName).join();
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            logger.error("An unexpected error occurred while waiting for the decoder
manifest status.", cause);
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
```

```
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("7. Create an IoT Thing");
        logger.info(
                """
                AWS IoT FleetWise expects an existing AWS IoT Thing with the same
                name as the vehicle name you are passing to createVehicle method.
                Before calling createVehicle(), you must create an AWS IoT Thing
                with the same name using the AWS IoT Core service.
                """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            actions.createThingIfNotExistsAsync(vecName).join();
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ResourceAlreadyExistsException) {
                logger.error("The resource exists: {}", cause.getMessage());
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred.", cause);
                return;
            }
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("8. Create a vehicle");
        logger.info(
                """
                Creating a vehicle in AWS IoT FleetWise allows you to digitally
                represent and manage a physical vehicle within the AWS ecosystem.
                This enables efficient ingestion, transformation, and transmission
                of vehicle telemetry data to the cloud for analysis.
                """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            actions.createVehicleAsync(vecName, manifestArn, decArn).join();
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();

            if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                logger.error("The required resource was not found: {}",
cause.getMessage());
```

```
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred while creating vehicle.",
cause);
            }
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("9. Display vehicle details");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            actions.getVehicleDetailsAsync(vecName).join();
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                logger.error("The resource was not found: {}", cause.getMessage());
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred.", cause);
            }
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("10. Delete the AWS IoT Fleetwise Assets");
        logger.info("Would you like to delete the IoT Fleetwise Assets? (y/n)");
        String delAns = scanner.nextLine().trim();
        if (delAns.equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
            try {
                actions.deleteVehicleAsync(vecName).join();
                actions.deleteDecoderManifestAsync(decName).join();
                actions.deleteModelManifestAsync(manifestName).join();
                actions.deleteFleetAsync(fleetid).join();
                actions.deleteSignalCatalogAsync(signalCatalogName).join();
            } catch (CompletionException ce) {
                Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                    // Handle the case where the resource is not found.
                    logger.error("The resource was not found: {}",
cause.getMessage());
                } else if (cause instanceof RuntimeException) {
                    // Handle other runtime exceptions.
```

```
                    logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
 cause.getMessage());
                } else {
                    // Catch any other unexpected exceptions.
                    logger.error("An unknown error occurred.", cause);
                }
                return;
            }

            logger.info(DASHES);
            logger.info(
                    """
                    Thank you for checking out the AWS IoT Fleetwise Service Use
 demo. We hope you
                    learned something new, or got some inspiration for your own apps
 today.
                    For more AWS code examples, have a look at:
                    https://docs.aws.amazon.com/code-library/latest/ug/what-is-code-
library.html
                    """);
            logger.info(DASHES);
        } else {
            logger.info("The AWS resources will not be deleted.");
        }
    }

    private static void waitForInputToContinue(Scanner scanner) {
        while (true) {
            logger.info("");
            logger.info("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:");
            String input = scanner.nextLine();

            if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("c")) {
                logger.info("Continuing with the program...");
                logger.info("");
                break;
            } else {
                logger.info("Invalid input. Please try again.");
            }
        }
    }
}
```

AWS IoT FleetWise SDK 메서드의 래퍼 클래스입니다.

```
public class FleetwiseActions {
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(FleetwiseActions.class);
    private static IoTFleetWiseAsyncClient ioTFleetWiseAsyncClient;

    private static IoTFleetWiseAsyncClient getAsyncClient() {
        if (ioTFleetWiseAsyncClient == null) {
            SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
                    .maxConcurrency(100)
                    .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                    .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                    .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                    .build();

            ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
 ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
                    .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))
                    .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))
                    .retryStrategy(RetryMode.STANDARD)
                    .build();

            ioTFleetWiseAsyncClient = IoTFleetWiseAsyncClient.builder()
                    .httpClient(httpClient)
                    .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                    .build();
        }
        return ioTFleetWiseAsyncClient;
    }


    /**
     * Creates a signal catalog.
     *
     * @param signalCatalogName the name of the signal catalog to be created
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the Amazon Resource
 Name (ARN) of the created signal catalog
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> createSignalCatalogAsync(String
 signalCatalogName) {
        return deleteSignalCatalogIfExistsAsync(signalCatalogName)
                .thenCompose(ignored -> delayAsync(2000)) // Wait for 2 seconds
                .thenCompose(ignored -> {
```

```
                    List<Node> nodes = List.of(
                            Node.builder().branch(
                                    Branch.builder()
                                            .fullyQualifiedName("Vehicle")
                                            .description("Root branch")
                                            .build()
                            ).build(),
                            Node.builder().branch(
                                    Branch.builder()

.fullyQualifiedName("Vehicle.Powertrain")
                                            .description("Powertrain branch")
                                            .build()
                            ).build(),
                            Node.builder().sensor(
                                    Sensor.builder()

.fullyQualifiedName("Vehicle.Powertrain.EngineRPM")
                                            .description("Engine RPM")
                                            .dataType(NodeDataType.DOUBLE)
                                            .unit("rpm")
                                            .build()
                            ).build(),
                            Node.builder().sensor(
                                    Sensor.builder()

.fullyQualifiedName("Vehicle.Powertrain.VehicleSpeed")
                                            .description("Vehicle Speed")
                                            .dataType(NodeDataType.DOUBLE)
                                            .unit("km/h")
                                            .build()
                            ).build()
                    );

                    CreateSignalCatalogRequest request =
CreateSignalCatalogRequest.builder()
                            .name(signalCatalogName)
                            .nodes(nodes)
                            .build();

                    CompletableFuture<String> result = new CompletableFuture<>();

                    getAsyncClient().createSignalCatalog(request)
                            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
```

```
                                if (exception != null) {
                                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause() != null ?
exception.getCause() : exception;

                                    if (cause instanceof ValidationException) {
                                        result.completeExceptionally(cause);
                                    } else {
                                        result.completeExceptionally(new
RuntimeException("Error creating the catalog", cause));
                                    }
                                } else {
                                    result.complete(response.arn());
                                }
                            });

                    return result;
                });
    }

    /**
     * Delays the execution of the current thread asynchronously for the specified
duration.
     *
     * @param millis the duration of the delay in milliseconds
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes after the specified delay
     */
    private static CompletableFuture<Void> delayAsync(long millis) {
        return CompletableFuture.runAsync(() -> {
            try {
                Thread.sleep(millis);
            } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                throw new CompletionException("Sleep interrupted", e);
            }
        });
    }

    /**
     * Deletes the specified signal catalog.
     *
     * @param signalCatalogName the name of the signal catalog to delete
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} representing the asynchronous operation.
     */
    public static CompletableFuture<Void> deleteSignalCatalogIfExistsAsync(String
signalCatalogName) {
```

```
        DeleteSignalCatalogRequest request = DeleteSignalCatalogRequest.builder()
                .name(signalCatalogName)
                .build();

        return getAsyncClient().deleteSignalCatalog(request)
                .handle((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        Throwable cause = exception.getCause() != null ?
exception.getCause() : exception;
                        if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                           throw new CompletionException(new
RuntimeException("Signal Catalog not found: " + signalCatalogName));
                        }
                        throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete signal catalog:
" + signalCatalogName, cause);
                    }
                    return null;
                });
    }


    /**
     * Creates a new decoder manifest.
     *
     * @param name             the name of the decoder manifest
     * @param modelManifestArn the ARN of the model manifest
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the ARN of the
created decoder manifest
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> createDecoderManifestAsync(String name, String
modelManifestArn) {
        String interfaceId = "can0";
        NetworkInterface networkInterface = NetworkInterface.builder()
                .interfaceId(interfaceId)
                .type(NetworkInterfaceType.CAN_INTERFACE)
                .canInterface(CanInterface.builder()
                        .name("canInterface0")
                        .protocolName("CAN")
                        .protocolVersion("1.0")
                        .build())
                .build();

        // Vehicle.Powertrain.EngineRPM decoder.
        SignalDecoder engineRpmDecoder = SignalDecoder.builder()
```

```
                .fullyQualifiedName("Vehicle.Powertrain.EngineRPM")
                .interfaceId(interfaceId)
                .type(SignalDecoderType.CAN_SIGNAL)
                .canSignal(CanSignal.builder()
                        .messageId(100)
                        .isBigEndian(false)
                        .isSigned(false)
                        .startBit(0)
                        .length(16)
                        .factor(1.0)
                        .offset(0.0)
                        .build())
                .build();

        // Vehicle.Powertrain.VehicleSpeed decoder.
        SignalDecoder vehicleSpeedDecoder = SignalDecoder.builder()
                .fullyQualifiedName("Vehicle.Powertrain.VehicleSpeed")
                .interfaceId(interfaceId)
                .type(SignalDecoderType.CAN_SIGNAL)
                .canSignal(CanSignal.builder()
                        .messageId(101)
                        .isBigEndian(false)
                        .isSigned(false)
                        .startBit(16)
                        .length(16)
                        .factor(1.0)
                        .offset(0.0)
                        .build())
                .build();

        CreateDecoderManifestRequest request =
CreateDecoderManifestRequest.builder()
                .name(name)
                .modelManifestArn(modelManifestArn)
                .networkInterfaces(List.of(networkInterface))
                .signalDecoders(List.of(engineRpmDecoder, vehicleSpeedDecoder))
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<String> result = new CompletableFuture<>();

        getAsyncClient().createDecoderManifest(request)
                .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
```

```
                        Throwable cause = exception.getCause() != null ?
exception.getCause() : exception;

                        if (cause instanceof DecoderManifestValidationException) {
                            result.completeExceptionally(new
CompletionException("The request contains signal decoders with validation errors: "
+ cause.getMessage(), cause));
                        } else {
                            result.completeExceptionally(new
CompletionException("Failed to create decoder manifest: " + exception.getMessage(),
exception));
                        }
                    } else {
                        result.complete(response.arn()); // Complete successfully
with the ARN
                    }
                });

        return result;
    }

    /**
     * Deletes a decoder manifest.
     *
     * @param name the name of the decoder manifest to delete
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the decoder manifest
has been deleted
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteDecoderManifestAsync(String name) {
        return
getAsyncClient().deleteDecoderManifest(DeleteDecoderManifestRequest.builder().name(name).bu
                .handle((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        Throwable cause = exception.getCause() != null ?
exception.getCause() : exception;
                        if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                            throw (ResourceNotFoundException) cause;
                        }
                        throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete the decoder
manifest: " + cause);
                    }
                    return null;
                });
    }
```

```
    /**
     * Deletes a vehicle with the specified name.
     *
     * @param vecName the name of the vehicle to be deleted
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the vehicle has been
deleted
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteVehicleAsync(String vecName) {
        DeleteVehicleRequest request = DeleteVehicleRequest.builder()
                .vehicleName(vecName)
                .build();

        return getAsyncClient().deleteVehicle(request)
                .handle((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        Throwable cause = exception.getCause() != null ?
exception.getCause() : exception;
                        if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                            throw (ResourceNotFoundException) cause;
                        }
                        throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete the vehicle: "
+ cause);
                    }
                    return null;
                });
    }


    /**
     * Updates the model manifest.
     *
     * @param name the name of the model manifest to update
     */
    public void updateModelManifestAsync(String name) {
        UpdateModelManifestRequest request = UpdateModelManifestRequest.builder()
                .name(name)
                .status(ManifestStatus.ACTIVE)
                .build();

        getAsyncClient().updateModelManifest(request)
                .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
```

```
                        throw new CompletionException("Failed to update model
manifest: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                    }
                })
                .thenApply(response -> null);
    }


    /**
     * Updates the decoder manifest with the given name.
     *
     * @param name the name of the decoder manifest to update
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the update operation
is finished
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> updateDecoderManifestAsync(String name) {
        UpdateDecoderManifestRequest request =
UpdateDecoderManifestRequest.builder()
                .name(name)
                .status(ManifestStatus.ACTIVE)
                .build();

        return getAsyncClient().updateDecoderManifest(request)
                .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        throw new CompletionException("Failed to update decoder
manifest: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                    }
                })
                .thenApply(response -> null);
    }


    /**
     * Creates a new vehicle in the system.
     *
     * @param vecName     the name of the vehicle to be created
     * @param manifestArn the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the model manifest for
the vehicle
     * @param decArn      the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the decoder manifest for
the vehicle
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the vehicle has been
created, or throws a
     */
```

```
   public CompletableFuture<Void> createVehicleAsync(String vecName, String
manifestArn, String decArn) {
       CreateVehicleRequest request = CreateVehicleRequest.builder()
               .vehicleName(vecName)
               .modelManifestArn(manifestArn)
               .decoderManifestArn(decArn)
               .build();

       CompletableFuture<Void> result = new CompletableFuture<>();
       getAsyncClient().createVehicle(request)
               .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                   if (exception != null) {
                       Throwable cause = exception instanceof CompletionException ?
exception.getCause() : exception;

                       if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                           result.completeExceptionally(cause);
                       } else {
                           result.completeExceptionally(new
RuntimeException("Failed to create vehicle: " + cause.getMessage(), cause));
                       }
                   } else {
                       logger.info("Vehicle '{}' created successfully.", vecName);
                       result.complete(null); // mark future as complete
                   }
               });

       return result;
   }


   /**
    * Waits for the decoder manifest to become active.
    *
    * @param decoderName the name of the decoder to wait for
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the decoder manifest
becomes active, or exceptionally if an error occurs or the manifest becomes invalid
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> waitForDecoderManifestActiveAsync(String
decoderName) {
       CompletableFuture<Void> result = new CompletableFuture<>();

       ScheduledExecutorService scheduler =
Executors.newSingleThreadScheduledExecutor();
```

```
        AtomicInteger secondsElapsed = new AtomicInteger(0);
        AtomicReference<ManifestStatus> lastStatus = new
AtomicReference<>(ManifestStatus.DRAFT);

        logger.info(" Elapsed: 0s | Decoder Status: DRAFT");

        final Runnable pollTask = new Runnable() {
            @Override
            public void run() {
                int elapsed = secondsElapsed.incrementAndGet();

                // Check status every 5 seconds
                if (elapsed % 5 == 0) {
                    GetDecoderManifestRequest request =
GetDecoderManifestRequest.builder()
                            .name(decoderName)
                            .build();

                    getAsyncClient().getDecoderManifest(request)
                            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                                if (exception != null) {
                                    Throwable cause = exception instanceof
CompletionException ? exception.getCause() : exception;

                                    scheduler.shutdown();
                                    if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException)
{
                                        result.completeExceptionally(new
RuntimeException("Decoder manifest not found: " + cause.getMessage(), cause));
                                    } else {
                                        result.completeExceptionally(new
RuntimeException("Error while polling decoder manifest status: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception));
                                    }
                                    return;
                                }

                                ManifestStatus status = response.status();
                                lastStatus.set(status);

                                if (status == ManifestStatus.ACTIVE) {
                                    logger.info("\r Elapsed: {}s | Decoder Status:
ACTIVE", elapsed);
                                    scheduler.shutdown();
```

```
                                    result.complete(null);
                                } else if (status == ManifestStatus.INVALID) {
                                    logger.info("\r Elapsed: {}s | Decoder Status:
INVALID", elapsed);
                                    scheduler.shutdown();
                                    result.completeExceptionally(new
RuntimeException("Decoder manifest became INVALID. Cannot proceed."));
                                } else {
                                    logger.info("\r# Elapsed: {}s | Decoder Status:
{}", elapsed, status);
                                }
                            });
                } else {
                    logger.info("\r Elapsed: {}s | Decoder Status: {}", elapsed,
lastStatus.get());
                }
            }
        };

        // Start the task with an initial delay of 1 second, and repeat every second
        scheduler.scheduleAtFixedRate(pollTask, 1, 1, TimeUnit.SECONDS);
        return result;
    }



    /**
     * Waits for the specified model manifest to become active.
     *
     * @param manifestName the name of the model manifest to wait for
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> waitForModelManifestActiveAsync(String
manifestName) {
        CompletableFuture<Void> result = new CompletableFuture<>();

        ScheduledExecutorService scheduler =
Executors.newSingleThreadScheduledExecutor();
        AtomicInteger secondsElapsed = new AtomicInteger(0);
        AtomicReference<ManifestStatus> lastStatus = new
AtomicReference<>(ManifestStatus.DRAFT);

        logger.info("Elapsed: 0s | Status: DRAFT");

        final Runnable pollTask = new Runnable() {
```

```
            @Override
            public void run() {
                int elapsed = secondsElapsed.incrementAndGet();

                // Only check status every 5 seconds
                if (elapsed % 5 == 0) {
                    GetModelManifestRequest request =
GetModelManifestRequest.builder()
                            .name(manifestName)
                            .build();

                    getAsyncClient().getModelManifest(request)
                            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                                if (exception != null) {
                                    Throwable cause = exception instanceof
CompletionException ? exception.getCause() : exception;

                                    scheduler.shutdown();
                                    if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException)
{
                                        result.completeExceptionally(new
RuntimeException("Model manifest not found: " + cause.getMessage(), cause));
                                    } else {
                                        result.completeExceptionally(new
RuntimeException("Error while polling model manifest status: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception));
                                    }
                                    return;
                                }

                                ManifestStatus status = response.status();
                                lastStatus.set(status);

                                if (status == ManifestStatus.ACTIVE) {
                                    logger.info("\rElapsed: {}s | Status: ACTIVE",
elapsed);
                                    scheduler.shutdown();
                                    result.complete(null);
                                } else if (status == ManifestStatus.INVALID) {
                                    logger.info("\rElapsed: {}s | Status: INVALID",
elapsed);
                                    scheduler.shutdown();
                                    result.completeExceptionally(new
RuntimeException("Model manifest became INVALID. Cannot proceed."));
```

```
                                } else {
                                    logger.info("\rElapsed: {}s | Status: {}",
elapsed, status);
                                }
                            });
                } else {
                    logger.info("\rElapsed: {}s | Status: {}", elapsed,
lastStatus.get());
                }
            }
        };

        // Start the task with an initial delay of 1 second, and repeat every second
        scheduler.scheduleAtFixedRate(pollTask, 1, 1, TimeUnit.SECONDS);
        return result;
    }



    /**
     * Fetches the details of a vehicle.
     *
     * @param vehicleName the name of the vehicle to fetch details for
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the vehicle details
have been fetched
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> getVehicleDetailsAsync(String vehicleName) {
        GetVehicleRequest request = GetVehicleRequest.builder()
                .vehicleName(vehicleName)
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<Void> result = new CompletableFuture<>();

        getAsyncClient().getVehicle(request)
                .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        Throwable cause = exception instanceof CompletionException ?
exception.getCause() : exception;

                        if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                            result.completeExceptionally(cause); // don't rewrap
                        } else {
                            result.completeExceptionally(new
RuntimeException("Failed to fetch vehicle details: " + cause.getMessage(), cause));
```

```
                        }
                    } else {
                        Map<String, Object> details = new HashMap<>();
                        details.put("vehicleName", response.vehicleName());
                        details.put("arn", response.arn());
                        details.put("modelManifestArn",
response.modelManifestArn());
                        details.put("decoderManifestArn",
response.decoderManifestArn());
                        details.put("attributes", response.attributes());
                        details.put("creationTime",
response.creationTime().toString());
                        details.put("lastModificationTime",
response.lastModificationTime().toString());

                        logger.info("Vehicle Details:");
                        details.forEach((key, value) -> logger.info("• {} : {}",
key, value));

                        result.complete(null); // mark as successful
                    }
                });

        return result;
    }


    /**
     * Creates an IoT Thing if it does not already exist.
     *
     * @param thingName the name of the IoT Thing to create
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the IoT Thing has
been created or if it already exists
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> createThingIfNotExistsAsync(String thingName) {
        IotAsyncClient iotClient = IotAsyncClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        CreateThingRequest request = CreateThingRequest.builder()
                .thingName(thingName)
                .build();

        return iotClient.createThing(request)
```

```
                .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        if (exception instanceof ResourceAlreadyExistsException) {
                            logger.info(" IoT Thing already exists: " + thingName);
                        } else {
                            throw new CompletionException("Failed to create IoT
Thing: " + thingName, exception);
                        }
                    } else {
                        logger.info("IoT Thing created: " + response.thingName());
                    }
                })
                .thenApply(response -> null);
    }


    /**
     * Deletes a model manifest.
     *
     * @param name the name of the model manifest to delete
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the model manifest
has been deleted
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteModelManifestAsync(String name) {
        DeleteModelManifestRequest request = DeleteModelManifestRequest.builder()
                .name(name)
                .build();

        return getAsyncClient().deleteModelManifest(request)
                .handle((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        Throwable cause = exception.getCause() != null ?
exception.getCause() : exception;
                        if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                            throw (ResourceNotFoundException) cause;
                        }
                        throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete the model
manifest: " + cause);
                    }
                    logger.info("{} was successfully deleted", name);
                    return null;
                });
    }
```

```
   /**
    * Deletes a signal catalog.
    *
    * @param name the name of the signal catalog to delete
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the signal catalog is
deleted
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteSignalCatalogAsync(String name) {
       DeleteSignalCatalogRequest request = DeleteSignalCatalogRequest.builder()
               .name(name)
               .build();

       return getAsyncClient().deleteSignalCatalog(request)
               .handle((response, exception) -> {
                   if (exception != null) {
                       Throwable cause = exception.getCause() != null ?
exception.getCause() : exception;
                       if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                           throw (ResourceNotFoundException) cause;
                       }
                       throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete the signal
catalog: " + cause);
                   }
                   logger.info("{} was successfully deleted", name);
                   return null;
               });
   }

   /**
    * Asynchronously retrieves a list of all nodes in the specified signal catalog.
    *
    * @param signalCatalogName the name of the signal catalog to retrieve nodes for
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, contains a {@link
List} of {@link Node} objects
    * representing all the nodes in the specified signal catalog
    */
   public CompletableFuture<List<Node>> listSignalCatalogNodeAsync(String
signalCatalogName) {
       ListSignalCatalogNodesRequest request =
ListSignalCatalogNodesRequest.builder()
               .name(signalCatalogName)
               .build();
```

```
        List<Node> allNodes = new ArrayList<>();

        return getAsyncClient().listSignalCatalogNodesPaginator(request)
                .subscribe(response -> allNodes.addAll(response.nodes()))
                .thenApply(v -> allNodes);
    }



    /**
     * Creates a model manifest.
     *
     * @param name             the name of the model manifest to create
     * @param signalCatalogArn the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the signal catalog
     * @param nodes            a list of nodes to include in the model manifest
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the ARN of the
created model manifest
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> createModelManifestAsync(String name,
                                                              String
signalCatalogArn,
                                                              List<Node> nodes) {
        // Extract the fully qualified names (FQNs) from each Node in the provided
list.
        List<String> fqnList = nodes.stream()
                .map(node -> {
                    if (node.sensor() != null) {
                        return node.sensor().fullyQualifiedName();
                    } else if (node.branch() != null) {
                        return node.branch().fullyQualifiedName();
                    } else if (node.attribute() != null) {
                        return node.attribute().fullyQualifiedName();
                    } else {
                        throw new RuntimeException("Unsupported node type");
                    }
                })
                .toList();

        CreateModelManifestRequest request = CreateModelManifestRequest.builder()
                .name(name)
                .signalCatalogArn(signalCatalogArn)
                .nodes(fqnList)
                .build();
```

```
        CompletableFuture<String> result = new CompletableFuture<>();
        getAsyncClient().createModelManifest(request)
                .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        Throwable cause = exception.getCause() != null ?
exception.getCause() : exception;

                        if (cause instanceof InvalidSignalsException) {
                            result.completeExceptionally(new
CompletionException("The request contains signals that aren't valid: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause));
                        } else {
                            result.completeExceptionally(new
CompletionException("Failed to create model manifest: " + exception.getMessage(),
exception));
                        }
                    } else {
                        result.complete(response.arn()); // Complete successfully
with the ARN
                    }
                });

        return result;
    }


    /**
     * Deletes a fleet based on the provided fleet ID.
     *
     * @param fleetId the ID of the fleet to be deleted
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteFleetAsync(String fleetId) {
        DeleteFleetRequest request = DeleteFleetRequest.builder()
                .fleetId(fleetId)
                .build();

        return getAsyncClient().deleteFleet(request)
                .handle((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        Throwable cause = exception.getCause() != null ?
exception.getCause() : exception;
                        if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                            throw (ResourceNotFoundException) cause;
```

```
                        }
                        throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete the fleet: " +
cause);
                    }
                    logger.info("{} was successfully deleted", fleetId);
                    return null;
                });
    }



    /**
     * Creates a new fleet.
     *
     * @param catARN  the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the signal catalog to
associate with the fleet
     * @param fleetId the unique identifier for the fleet
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the ID of the created
fleet
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> createFleetAsync(String catARN, String fleetId)
{
        CreateFleetRequest fleetRequest = CreateFleetRequest.builder()
                .fleetId(fleetId)
                .signalCatalogArn(catARN)
                .description("Built using the AWS For Java V2")
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<String> result = new CompletableFuture<>();
        getAsyncClient().createFleet(fleetRequest)
                .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        Throwable cause = exception.getCause() != null ?
exception.getCause() : exception;

                        if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                            result.completeExceptionally(cause);
                        } else {
                            result.completeExceptionally(new RuntimeException("An
unexpected error occurred", cause));
                        }
                    } else {
                        result.complete(response.id());
                    }
```

```
                });

        return result;
    }
}
```

작업

`createDecoderManifest`

다음 코드 예시는 `createDecoderManifest`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Creates a new decoder manifest.
    *
    * @param name             the name of the decoder manifest
    * @param modelManifestArn the ARN of the model manifest
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the ARN of the
created decoder manifest
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> createDecoderManifestAsync(String name, String
modelManifestArn) {
       String interfaceId = "can0";
       NetworkInterface networkInterface = NetworkInterface.builder()
               .interfaceId(interfaceId)
               .type(NetworkInterfaceType.CAN_INTERFACE)
               .canInterface(CanInterface.builder()
                       .name("canInterface0")
                       .protocolName("CAN")
                       .protocolVersion("1.0")
                       .build())
               .build();
```

```
        // Vehicle.Powertrain.EngineRPM decoder.
        SignalDecoder engineRpmDecoder = SignalDecoder.builder()
                .fullyQualifiedName("Vehicle.Powertrain.EngineRPM")
                .interfaceId(interfaceId)
                .type(SignalDecoderType.CAN_SIGNAL)
                .canSignal(CanSignal.builder()
                        .messageId(100)
                        .isBigEndian(false)
                        .isSigned(false)
                        .startBit(0)
                        .length(16)
                        .factor(1.0)
                        .offset(0.0)
                        .build())
                .build();

        // Vehicle.Powertrain.VehicleSpeed decoder.
        SignalDecoder vehicleSpeedDecoder = SignalDecoder.builder()
                .fullyQualifiedName("Vehicle.Powertrain.VehicleSpeed")
                .interfaceId(interfaceId)
                .type(SignalDecoderType.CAN_SIGNAL)
                .canSignal(CanSignal.builder()
                        .messageId(101)
                        .isBigEndian(false)
                        .isSigned(false)
                        .startBit(16)
                        .length(16)
                        .factor(1.0)
                        .offset(0.0)
                        .build())
                .build();

        CreateDecoderManifestRequest request =
CreateDecoderManifestRequest.builder()
                .name(name)
                .modelManifestArn(modelManifestArn)
                .networkInterfaces(List.of(networkInterface))
                .signalDecoders(List.of(engineRpmDecoder, vehicleSpeedDecoder))
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<String> result = new CompletableFuture<>();

        getAsyncClient().createDecoderManifest(request)
```

```
                .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        Throwable cause = exception.getCause() != null ?
exception.getCause() : exception;

                        if (cause instanceof DecoderManifestValidationException) {
                            result.completeExceptionally(new
CompletionException("The request contains signal decoders with validation errors: "
+ cause.getMessage(), cause));
                        } else {
                            result.completeExceptionally(new
CompletionException("Failed to create decoder manifest: " + exception.getMessage(),
exception));
                        }
                    } else {
                        result.complete(response.arn()); // Complete successfully
with the ARN
                    }
                });

        return result;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 createDecoderManifestAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

`createFleet`

다음 코드 예시는 `createFleet`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Creates a new fleet.
```

```
    *
    * @param catARN  the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the signal catalog to
associate with the fleet
    * @param fleetId the unique identifier for the fleet
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the ID of the created
fleet
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> createFleetAsync(String catARN, String fleetId)
{
       CreateFleetRequest fleetRequest = CreateFleetRequest.builder()
               .fleetId(fleetId)
               .signalCatalogArn(catARN)
               .description("Built using the AWS For Java V2")
               .build();

       CompletableFuture<String> result = new CompletableFuture<>();
       getAsyncClient().createFleet(fleetRequest)
               .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                   if (exception != null) {
                       Throwable cause = exception.getCause() != null ?
exception.getCause() : exception;

                       if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                           result.completeExceptionally(cause);
                       } else {
                           result.completeExceptionally(new RuntimeException("An
unexpected error occurred", cause));
                       }
                   } else {
                       result.complete(response.id());
                   }
               });

       return result;
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 createFleetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

`createModelManifest`

다음 코드 예시는 `createModelManifest`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Creates a model manifest.
    *
    * @param name             the name of the model manifest to create
    * @param signalCatalogArn the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the signal catalog
    * @param nodes            a list of nodes to include in the model manifest
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the ARN of the
created model manifest
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> createModelManifestAsync(String name,
                                                             String
signalCatalogArn,
                                                             List<Node> nodes) {
       // Extract the fully qualified names (FQNs) from each Node in the provided
list.
       List<String> fqnList = nodes.stream()
               .map(node -> {
                   if (node.sensor() != null) {
                       return node.sensor().fullyQualifiedName();
                   } else if (node.branch() != null) {
                       return node.branch().fullyQualifiedName();
                   } else if (node.attribute() != null) {
                       return node.attribute().fullyQualifiedName();
                   } else {
                       throw new RuntimeException("Unsupported node type");
                   }
               })
               .toList();

       CreateModelManifestRequest request = CreateModelManifestRequest.builder()
               .name(name)
               .signalCatalogArn(signalCatalogArn)
               .nodes(fqnList)
```

```
                .build();


        CompletableFuture<String> result = new CompletableFuture<>();
        getAsyncClient().createModelManifest(request)
                .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        Throwable cause = exception.getCause() != null ?
exception.getCause() : exception;

                        if (cause instanceof InvalidSignalsException) {
                            result.completeExceptionally(new
CompletionException("The request contains signals that aren't valid: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause));
                        } else {
                            result.completeExceptionally(new
CompletionException("Failed to create model manifest: " + exception.getMessage(),
exception));
                        }
                    } else {
                        result.complete(response.arn()); // Complete successfully
with the ARN
                    }
                });

        return result;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 createModelManifestAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

`createSignalCatalog`

다음 코드 예시는 `createSignalCatalog`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Creates a signal catalog.
    *
    * @param signalCatalogName the name of the signal catalog to be created
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the Amazon Resource
Name (ARN) of the created signal catalog
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> createSignalCatalogAsync(String
signalCatalogName) {
       return deleteSignalCatalogIfExistsAsync(signalCatalogName)
               .thenCompose(ignored -> delayAsync(2000)) // Wait for 2 seconds
               .thenCompose(ignored -> {
                   List<Node> nodes = List.of(
                           Node.builder().branch(
                                   Branch.builder()
                                           .fullyQualifiedName("Vehicle")
                                           .description("Root branch")
                                           .build()
                           ).build(),
                           Node.builder().branch(
                                   Branch.builder()

.fullyQualifiedName("Vehicle.Powertrain")
                                           .description("Powertrain branch")
                                           .build()
                           ).build(),
                           Node.builder().sensor(
                                   Sensor.builder()

.fullyQualifiedName("Vehicle.Powertrain.EngineRPM")
                                           .description("Engine RPM")
                                           .dataType(NodeDataType.DOUBLE)
                                           .unit("rpm")
                                           .build()
                           ).build(),
                           Node.builder().sensor(
                                   Sensor.builder()

.fullyQualifiedName("Vehicle.Powertrain.VehicleSpeed")
                                           .description("Vehicle Speed")
                                           .dataType(NodeDataType.DOUBLE)
                                           .unit("km/h")
```

```
                                            .build()
                            ).build()
                    );

                    CreateSignalCatalogRequest request =
CreateSignalCatalogRequest.builder()
                            .name(signalCatalogName)
                            .nodes(nodes)
                            .build();

                    CompletableFuture<String> result = new CompletableFuture<>();

                    getAsyncClient().createSignalCatalog(request)
                            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                                if (exception != null) {
                                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause() != null ?
exception.getCause() : exception;

                                    if (cause instanceof ValidationException) {
                                        result.completeExceptionally(cause);
                                    } else {
                                        result.completeExceptionally(new
RuntimeException("Error creating the catalog", cause));
                                    }
                                } else {
                                    result.complete(response.arn());
                                }
                            });

                    return result;
                });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 createSignalCatalogAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

`createVehicle`

다음 코드 예시는 `createVehicle`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Creates a new vehicle in the system.
    *
    * @param vecName     the name of the vehicle to be created
    * @param manifestArn the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the model manifest for
the vehicle
    * @param decArn      the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the decoder manifest for
the vehicle
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the vehicle has been
created, or throws a
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> createVehicleAsync(String vecName, String
manifestArn, String decArn) {
       CreateVehicleRequest request = CreateVehicleRequest.builder()
               .vehicleName(vecName)
               .modelManifestArn(manifestArn)
               .decoderManifestArn(decArn)
               .build();

       CompletableFuture<Void> result = new CompletableFuture<>();
       getAsyncClient().createVehicle(request)
               .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                   if (exception != null) {
                       Throwable cause = exception instanceof CompletionException ?
exception.getCause() : exception;

                       if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                           result.completeExceptionally(cause);
                       } else {
                           result.completeExceptionally(new
RuntimeException("Failed to create vehicle: " + cause.getMessage(), cause));
                       }
                   } else {
```

```
                        logger.info("Vehicle '{}' created successfully.", vecName);
                        result.complete(null); // mark future as complete
                    }
                });

        return result;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 createVehicleAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

deleteDecoderManifest

다음 코드 예시는 deleteDecoderManifest의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Deletes a decoder manifest.
     *
     * @param name the name of the decoder manifest to delete
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the decoder manifest
has been deleted
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteDecoderManifestAsync(String name) {
        return
getAsyncClient().deleteDecoderManifest(DeleteDecoderManifestRequest.builder().name(name).bu
                .handle((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        Throwable cause = exception.getCause() != null ?
exception.getCause() : exception;
                        if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                            throw (ResourceNotFoundException) cause;
                        }
```

```
                        throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete the decoder
manifest: " + cause);
                    }
                    return null;
                });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 deleteDecoderManifestAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

deleteFleet

다음 코드 예시는 deleteFleet의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Deletes a fleet based on the provided fleet ID.
     *
     * @param fleetId the ID of the fleet to be deleted
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteFleetAsync(String fleetId) {
        DeleteFleetRequest request = DeleteFleetRequest.builder()
                .fleetId(fleetId)
                .build();

        return getAsyncClient().deleteFleet(request)
                .handle((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        Throwable cause = exception.getCause() != null ?
exception.getCause() : exception;
                        if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                            throw (ResourceNotFoundException) cause;
                        }
```

```
                        throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete the fleet: " +
cause);
                    }
                    logger.info("{} was successfully deleted", fleetId);
                    return null;
                });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 deleteFleetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

deleteModelManifest

다음 코드 예시는 deleteModelManifest의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Deletes a model manifest.
     *
     * @param name the name of the model manifest to delete
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the model manifest
has been deleted
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteModelManifestAsync(String name) {
        DeleteModelManifestRequest request = DeleteModelManifestRequest.builder()
                .name(name)
                .build();

        return getAsyncClient().deleteModelManifest(request)
                .handle((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        Throwable cause = exception.getCause() != null ?
exception.getCause() : exception;
```

```
                        if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                            throw (ResourceNotFoundException) cause;
                        }
                        throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete the model
manifest: " + cause);
                    }
                    logger.info("{} was successfully deleted", name);
                    return null;
                });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 deleteModelManifestAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

deleteSignalCatalog

다음 코드 예시는 deleteSignalCatalog의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Deletes a signal catalog.
     *
     * @param name the name of the signal catalog to delete
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the signal catalog is
deleted
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteSignalCatalogAsync(String name) {
        DeleteSignalCatalogRequest request = DeleteSignalCatalogRequest.builder()
                .name(name)
                .build();

        return getAsyncClient().deleteSignalCatalog(request)
                .handle((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
```

```
                        Throwable cause = exception.getCause() != null ?
exception.getCause() : exception;
                        if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                            throw (ResourceNotFoundException) cause;
                        }
                        throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete the signal
catalog: " + cause);
                    }
                    logger.info("{} was successfully deleted", name);
                    return null;
                });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 deleteSignalCatalogAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

`deleteVehicle`

다음 코드 예시는 `deleteVehicle`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Deletes a vehicle with the specified name.
     *
     * @param vecName the name of the vehicle to be deleted
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the vehicle has been
deleted
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteVehicleAsync(String vecName) {
        DeleteVehicleRequest request = DeleteVehicleRequest.builder()
                .vehicleName(vecName)
                .build();

        return getAsyncClient().deleteVehicle(request)
```

```
                .handle((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        Throwable cause = exception.getCause() != null ?
exception.getCause() : exception;
                        if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                            throw (ResourceNotFoundException) cause;
                        }
                        throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete the vehicle: "
+ cause);
                    }
                    return null;
                });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 deleteVehicleAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

getDecoderManifest

다음 코드 예시는 getDecoderManifest의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Waits for the decoder manifest to become active.
     *
     * @param decoderName the name of the decoder to wait for
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the decoder manifest
becomes active, or exceptionally if an error occurs or the manifest becomes invalid
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> waitForDecoderManifestActiveAsync(String
decoderName) {
        CompletableFuture<Void> result = new CompletableFuture<>();

        ScheduledExecutorService scheduler =
Executors.newSingleThreadScheduledExecutor();
```

```
        AtomicInteger secondsElapsed = new AtomicInteger(0);
        AtomicReference<ManifestStatus> lastStatus = new
AtomicReference<>(ManifestStatus.DRAFT);

        logger.info(" Elapsed: 0s | Decoder Status: DRAFT");

        final Runnable pollTask = new Runnable() {
            @Override
            public void run() {
                int elapsed = secondsElapsed.incrementAndGet();

                // Check status every 5 seconds
                if (elapsed % 5 == 0) {
                    GetDecoderManifestRequest request =
GetDecoderManifestRequest.builder()
                            .name(decoderName)
                            .build();

                    getAsyncClient().getDecoderManifest(request)
                            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                                if (exception != null) {
                                    Throwable cause = exception instanceof
CompletionException ? exception.getCause() : exception;

                                    scheduler.shutdown();
                                    if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException)
{
                                        result.completeExceptionally(new
RuntimeException("Decoder manifest not found: " + cause.getMessage(), cause));
                                    } else {
                                        result.completeExceptionally(new
RuntimeException("Error while polling decoder manifest status: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception));
                                    }
                                    return;
                                }

                                ManifestStatus status = response.status();
                                lastStatus.set(status);

                                if (status == ManifestStatus.ACTIVE) {
                                    logger.info("\r Elapsed: {}s | Decoder Status:
ACTIVE", elapsed);
                                    scheduler.shutdown();
```

```
                                    result.complete(null);
                                } else if (status == ManifestStatus.INVALID) {
                                    logger.info("\r Elapsed: {}s | Decoder Status:
INVALID", elapsed);
                                    scheduler.shutdown();
                                    result.completeExceptionally(new
RuntimeException("Decoder manifest became INVALID. Cannot proceed."));
                                } else {
                                    logger.info("\r# Elapsed: {}s | Decoder Status:
{}", elapsed, status);
                                }
                            });
                } else {
                    logger.info("\r Elapsed: {}s | Decoder Status: {}", elapsed,
lastStatus.get());
                }
            }
        };

        // Start the task with an initial delay of 1 second, and repeat every second
        scheduler.scheduleAtFixedRate(pollTask, 1, 1, TimeUnit.SECONDS);
        return result;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 getDecoderManifestAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

`getModelManifest`

다음 코드 예시는 `getModelManifest`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
```

```
    * Waits for the specified model manifest to become active.
    *
    * @param manifestName the name of the model manifest to wait for
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> waitForModelManifestActiveAsync(String
manifestName) {
       CompletableFuture<Void> result = new CompletableFuture<>();

       ScheduledExecutorService scheduler =
Executors.newSingleThreadScheduledExecutor();
       AtomicInteger secondsElapsed = new AtomicInteger(0);
       AtomicReference<ManifestStatus> lastStatus = new
AtomicReference<>(ManifestStatus.DRAFT);

       logger.info("Elapsed: 0s | Status: DRAFT");

       final Runnable pollTask = new Runnable() {
           @Override
           public void run() {
               int elapsed = secondsElapsed.incrementAndGet();

               // Only check status every 5 seconds
               if (elapsed % 5 == 0) {
                   GetModelManifestRequest request =
GetModelManifestRequest.builder()
                           .name(manifestName)
                           .build();

                   getAsyncClient().getModelManifest(request)
                           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                               if (exception != null) {
                                   Throwable cause = exception instanceof
CompletionException ? exception.getCause() : exception;

                                   scheduler.shutdown();
                                   if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException)
{
                                       result.completeExceptionally(new
RuntimeException("Model manifest not found: " + cause.getMessage(), cause));
                                   } else {
                                       result.completeException(new
RuntimeException("Error while polling model manifest status: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception));
                                   }
```

```
                                    return;
                                }

                                ManifestStatus status = response.status();
                                lastStatus.set(status);

                                if (status == ManifestStatus.ACTIVE) {
                                    logger.info("\rElapsed: {}s | Status: ACTIVE",
elapsed);
                                    scheduler.shutdown();
                                    result.complete(null);
                                } else if (status == ManifestStatus.INVALID) {
                                    logger.info("\rElapsed: {}s | Status: INVALID",
elapsed);
                                    scheduler.shutdown();
                                    result.completeExceptionally(new
RuntimeException("Model manifest became INVALID. Cannot proceed."));
                                } else {
                                    logger.info("\rElapsed: {}s | Status: {}",
elapsed, status);
                                }
                            });
                } else {
                    logger.info("\rElapsed: {}s | Status: {}", elapsed,
lastStatus.get());
                }
            }
        };

        // Start the task with an initial delay of 1 second, and repeat every second
        scheduler.scheduleAtFixedRate(pollTask, 1, 1, TimeUnit.SECONDS);
        return result;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 getModelManifestAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

getVehicle

다음 코드 예시는 getVehicle의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Fetches the details of a vehicle.
    *
    * @param vehicleName the name of the vehicle to fetch details for
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the vehicle details
have been fetched
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> getVehicleDetailsAsync(String vehicleName) {
       GetVehicleRequest request = GetVehicleRequest.builder()
               .vehicleName(vehicleName)
               .build();

       CompletableFuture<Void> result = new CompletableFuture<>();

       getAsyncClient().getVehicle(request)
               .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                   if (exception != null) {
                       Throwable cause = exception instanceof CompletionException ?
exception.getCause() : exception;

                       if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                           result.completeExceptionally(cause); // don't rewrap
                       } else {
                           result.completeExceptionally(new
RuntimeException("Failed to fetch vehicle details: " + cause.getMessage(), cause));
                       }
                   } else {
                       Map<String, Object> details = new HashMap<>();
                       details.put("vehicleName", response.vehicleName());
                       details.put("arn", response.arn());
                       details.put("modelManifestArn",
response.modelManifestArn());
```

```
                        details.put("decoderManifestArn",
response.decoderManifestArn());
                        details.put("attributes", response.attributes());
                        details.put("creationTime",
response.creationTime().toString());
                        details.put("lastModificationTime",
response.lastModificationTime().toString());

                        logger.info("Vehicle Details:");
                        details.forEach((key, value) -> logger.info("• {} : {}",
key, value));

                        result.complete(null); // mark as successful
                    }
                });

        return result;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 getVehicleAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

`listSignalCatalogNodes`

다음 코드 예시는 `listSignalCatalogNodes`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Asynchronously retrieves a list of all nodes in the specified signal catalog.
     *
     * @param signalCatalogName the name of the signal catalog to retrieve nodes for
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, contains a {@link
List} of {@link Node} objects
     * representing all the nodes in the specified signal catalog
```

```
     */
    public CompletableFuture<List<Node>> listSignalCatalogNodeAsync(String
signalCatalogName) {
        ListSignalCatalogNodesRequest request =
ListSignalCatalogNodesRequest.builder()
                .name(signalCatalogName)
                .build();

        List<Node> allNodes = new ArrayList<>();

        return getAsyncClient().listSignalCatalogNodesPaginator(request)
                .subscribe(response -> allNodes.addAll(response.nodes()))
                .thenApply(v -> allNodes);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 listSignalCatalogNodesAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

updateDecoderManifest

다음 코드 예시는 updateDecoderManifest의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Updates the decoder manifest with the given name.
     *
     * @param name the name of the decoder manifest to update
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the update operation
is finished
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> updateDecoderManifestAsync(String name) {
        UpdateDecoderManifestRequest request =
UpdateDecoderManifestRequest.builder()
```

```
                .name(name)
                .status(ManifestStatus.ACTIVE)
                .build();

        return getAsyncClient().updateDecoderManifest(request)
                .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        throw new CompletionException("Failed to update decoder
manifest: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                    }
                })
                .thenApply(response -> null);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 updateDecoderManifestAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

updateModelManifest

다음 코드 예시는 updateModelManifest의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Updates the model manifest.
     *
     * @param name the name of the model manifest to update
     */
    public void updateModelManifestAsync(String name) {
        UpdateModelManifestRequest request = UpdateModelManifestRequest.builder()
                .name(name)
                .status(ManifestStatus.ACTIVE)
                .build();

        getAsyncClient().updateModelManifest(request)
```

```
                .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        throw new CompletionException("Failed to update model
 manifest: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                    }
                })
                .thenApply(response -> null);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 updateModelManifestAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

AWS IoT SiteWise SDK for Java 2.x를 사용한 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는를와 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 함께 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS IoT SiteWise.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

안녕하세요 AWS IoT SiteWise

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS IoT SiteWise의 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
public class HelloSitewise {
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(HelloSitewise.class);
```

```
    public static void main(String[] args) {
         fetchAssetModels();
    }

    /**
     * Fetches asset models using the provided {@link IoTSiteWiseAsyncClient}.
     */
    public static void fetchAssetModels() {
        IoTSiteWiseAsyncClient siteWiseAsyncClient =
 IoTSiteWiseAsyncClient.create();
        ListAssetModelsRequest assetModelsRequest = ListAssetModelsRequest.builder()
            .assetModelTypes(AssetModelType.ASSET_MODEL)
            .build();

        // Asynchronous paginator - process paginated results.
        ListAssetModelsPublisher listModelsPaginator =
 siteWiseAsyncClient.listAssetModelsPaginator(assetModelsRequest);
        CompletableFuture<Void> future = listModelsPaginator.subscribe(response -> {
            response.assetModelSummaries().forEach(assetSummary ->
                logger.info("Asset Model Name: {} ", assetSummary.name())
            );
        });

        // Wait for the asynchronous operation to complete
        future.join();
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 ListAssetModelsAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- AWS IoT SiteWise 자산 모델을 생성합니다.
- AWS IoT SiteWise 자산을 생성합니다.
- 속성 ID 값을 검색합니다.
- AWS IoT SiteWise 애셋으로 데이터를 전송합니다.
- AWS IoT SiteWise Asset 속성의 값을 검색합니다.
- AWS IoT SiteWise 포털을 생성합니다.
- AWS IoT SiteWise 게이트웨이를 생성합니다.
- AWS IoT SiteWise 게이트웨이를 설명합니다.
- AWS IoT SiteWise 자산을 삭제합니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

AWS IoT SiteWise 기능을 보여주는 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
public class SitewiseScenario {

    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");

    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(SitewiseScenario.class);
    static Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

    private static final String ROLES_STACK = "RoleSitewise";

    static SitewiseActions sitewiseActions = new SitewiseActions();

    public static void main(String[] args) throws Throwable {
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        String contactEmail = "user@mydomain.com"; // Change email address.
        String assetModelName = "MyAssetModel1";
        String assetName = "MyAsset1" ;
        String portalName = "MyPortal1" ;
```

```
        String gatewayName = "MyGateway1" ;
        String myThing =  "MyThing1" ;

        logger.info("""
            AWS IoT SiteWise is a fully managed software-as-a-service (SaaS) that
            makes it easy to collect, store, organize, and monitor data from
industrial equipment and processes.
            It is designed to help industrial and manufacturing organizations
collect data from their equipment and
            processes, and use that data to make informed decisions about their
operations.

            One of the key features of AWS IoT SiteWise is its ability to connect to
a wide range of industrial
            equipment and systems, including programmable logic controllers (PLCs),
sensors, and other
            industrial devices. It can collect data from these devices and organize
it into a unified data model,
            making it easier to analyze and gain insights from the data. AWS IoT
SiteWise also provides tools for
            visualizing the data, setting up alarms and alerts, and generating
reports.

            Another key feature of AWS IoT SiteWise is its ability to scale to
handle large volumes of data.
            It can collect and store data from thousands of devices and process
millions of data points per second,
            making it suitable for large-scale industrial operations. Additionally,
AWS IoT SiteWise is designed
            to be secure and compliant, with features like role-based access
controls, data encryption,
            and integration with other AWS services for additional security and
compliance features.

            Let's get started...
            """);

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        try {
            runScenario(assetModelName, assetName, portalName, contactEmail,
gatewayName, myThing);
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
```

```
            logger.info(e.getMessage());
        }
    }

    public static void runScenario(String assetModelName, String assetName,  String
portalName, String contactEmail, String gatewayName, String myThing) throws
Throwable {
        logger.info("Use AWS CloudFormation to create an IAM role that is required
for this scenario.");
        CloudFormationHelper.deployCloudFormationStack(ROLES_STACK);
        Map<String, String> stackOutputs =
CloudFormationHelper.getStackOutputsAsync(ROLES_STACK).join();
        String iamRole = stackOutputs.get("SitewiseRoleArn");
        logger.info("The ARN of the IAM role is {}",iamRole);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("1. Create an AWS SiteWise Asset Model");
        logger.info("""
             An AWS IoT SiteWise Asset Model is a way to represent the physical
assets, such as equipment,
             processes, and systems, that exist in an industrial environment. This
model provides a structured and
             hierarchical representation of these assets, allowing users to define
the relationships and properties
             of each asset.

             This scenario creates two asset model properties: temperature and
humidity.
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String assetModelId = null;
        try {
            CreateAssetModelResponse response =
sitewiseActions.createAssetModelAsync(assetModelName).join();
            assetModelId = response.assetModelId();
            logger.info("Asset Model successfully created. Asset Model ID: {}. ",
assetModelId);
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ResourceAlreadyExistsException) {
                try {
                    assetModelId =
sitewiseActions.getAssetModelIdAsync(assetModelName).join();
```

```
                    logger.info("The Asset Model {} already exists. The id of the
existing model is {}. Moving on...", assetModelName, assetModelId);
                } catch (CompletionException cex) {
                    logger.error("Exception thrown acquiring the asset model id:
{}", cex.getCause().getCause(), cex);
                    return;
                }
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + cause.getMessage(),
cause);
                return;
            }
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("2. Create an AWS IoT SiteWise Asset");
        logger.info("""
             The IoT SiteWise model that we just created defines the structure and
metadata for your physical assets.
             Now we create an asset from the asset model.

            """);
        logger.info("Let's wait 30 seconds for the asset to be ready.");
        countdown(30);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String assetId;
        try {
            CreateAssetResponse response =
sitewiseActions.createAssetAsync(assetName, assetModelId).join();
            assetId = response.assetId();
            logger.info("Asset created with ID: {}", assetId);
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                logger.info("The asset model id was not found: {}",
cause.getMessage(), cause);
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", cause.getMessage(),
cause);
            }
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
```

```
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("3. Retrieve the property ID values");
        logger.info("""
             To send data to an asset, we need to get the property ID values. In
this scenario, we access the
             temperature and humidity property ID values.
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        Map<String, String>  propertyIds = null;
        try {
            propertyIds = sitewiseActions.getPropertyIds(assetModelId).join();
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof IoTSiteWiseException) {
                logger.error("IoTSiteWiseException occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage(), ce);
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}", cause.getMessage(),
ce);
            }
            return;
        }
        String humPropId =  propertyIds.get("Humidity");
        logger.info("The Humidity property Id is {}", humPropId);
        String tempPropId = propertyIds.get("Temperature");
        logger.info("The Temperature property Id is {}", tempPropId);

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("4. Send data to an AWS IoT SiteWise Asset");
        logger.info("""
            By sending data to an IoT SiteWise Asset, you can aggregate data from
            multiple sources, normalize the data into a standard format, and store
it in a
            centralized location. This makes it easier to analyze and gain insights
from the data.

            In this example, we generate sample temperature and humidity data and
send it to the AWS IoT SiteWise asset.
```

```
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            sitewiseActions.sendDataToSiteWiseAsync(assetId, tempPropId,
humPropId).join();
            logger.info("Data sent successfully.");
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                logger.error("The AWS resource was not found: {}",
cause.getMessage(), cause);
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}", cause.getMessage(),
cause);
            }
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("5. Retrieve the value of the IoT SiteWise Asset property");
        logger.info("""
            IoT SiteWise is an AWS service that allows you to collect, process, and
analyze industrial data
            from connected equipment and sensors. One of the key benefits of reading
an IoT SiteWise property
            is the ability to gain valuable insights from your industrial data.

            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            Double assetVal = sitewiseActions.getAssetPropValueAsync(tempPropId,
assetId).join();
            logger.info("The property name is: {}", "Temperature");
            logger.info("The value of this property is: {}", assetVal);

            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

            assetVal = sitewiseActions.getAssetPropValueAsync(humPropId,
assetId).join();
            logger.info("The property name is: {}", "Humidity");
            logger.info("The value of this property is: {}", assetVal);
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
```

```
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                    logger.info("The AWS resource was not found: {}",
cause.getMessage(), cause);
                } else {
                    logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage(), cause);
                }
                return;
            }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("6. Create an IoT SiteWise Portal");
        logger.info("""
             An IoT SiteWise Portal allows you to aggregate data from multiple
industrial sources,
             such as sensors, equipment, and control systems, into a centralized
platform.
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String portalId;
        try {
            portalId = sitewiseActions.createPortalAsync(portalName, iamRole,
contactEmail).join();
            logger.info("Portal created successfully. Portal ID {}", portalId);
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof IoTSiteWiseException siteWiseEx) {
                logger.error("IoT SiteWise error occurred: Error message: {}, Error
code {}",
                        siteWiseEx.getMessage(),
siteWiseEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), siteWiseEx);
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage());
            }
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
```

```
        logger.info("7. Describe the Portal");
        logger.info("""
             In this step, we get a description of the portal and display the portal
URL.
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            String portalUrl = sitewiseActions.describePortalAsync(portalId).join();
            logger.info("Portal URL: {}", portalUrl);
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException notFoundException) {
                logger.error("A ResourceNotFoundException occurred: Error message:
{}, Error code {}",
                        notFoundException.getMessage(),
notFoundException.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), notFoundException);
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage());
            }
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("8. Create an IoT SiteWise Gateway");
        logger.info(
            """
                IoT SiteWise Gateway serves as the bridge between industrial
equipment, sensors, and the
                cloud-based IoT SiteWise service. It is responsible for securely
collecting, processing, and
                transmitting data from various industrial assets to the IoT SiteWise
platform,
                enabling real-time monitoring, analysis, and optimization of
industrial operations.

                """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String gatewayId = "";
        try {
            gatewayId = sitewiseActions.createGatewayAsync(gatewayName,
myThing).join();
```

```
            logger.info("Gateway creation completed successfully. id is {}",
gatewayId );
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof IoTSiteWiseException siteWiseEx) {
                logger.error("IoT SiteWise error occurred: Error message: {}, Error
code {}",
                        siteWiseEx.getMessage(),
siteWiseEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), siteWiseEx);
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage());
            }
            return;
        }
        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info("9. Describe the IoT SiteWise Gateway");
         waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            sitewiseActions.describeGatewayAsync(gatewayId)
                .thenAccept(response -> {
                    logger.info("Gateway Name: {}", response.gatewayName());
                    logger.info("Gateway ARN: {}", response.gatewayArn());
                    logger.info("Gateway Platform: {}", response.gatewayPlatform());
                    logger.info("Gateway Creation Date: {}",
response.creationDate());
                }).join();
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException notFoundException) {
                logger.error("A ResourceNotFoundException occurred: Error message:
{}, Error code {}",
                        notFoundException.getMessage(),
notFoundException.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), notFoundException);
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}", cause.getMessage(),
cause);
            }
            return;
        }
        logger.info(DASHES);
```

```
        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("10. Delete the AWS IoT SiteWise Assets");
        logger.info(
            """
            Before you can delete the Asset Model, you must delete the assets.

            """);
        logger.info("Would you like to delete the IoT SiteWise Assets? (y/n)");
        String delAns = scanner.nextLine().trim();
        if (delAns.equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
            logger.info("You selected to delete the SiteWise assets.");
            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
            try {
                sitewiseActions.deletePortalAsync(portalId).join();
                logger.info("Portal {} was deleted successfully.", portalId);

            } catch (CompletionException ce) {
                Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException notFoundException) {
                    logger.error("A ResourceNotFoundException occurred: Error
message: {}, Error code {}",
                            notFoundException.getMessage(),
notFoundException.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), notFoundException);
                } else {
                    logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage());
                }
            }

            try {
                sitewiseActions.deleteGatewayAsync(gatewayId).join();
                logger.info("Gateway {} was deleted successfully.", gatewayId);
            } catch (CompletionException ce) {
                Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException notFoundException) {
                    logger.error("A ResourceNotFoundException occurred: Error
message: {}, Error code {}",
                            notFoundException.getMessage(),
notFoundException.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), notFoundException);
                } else {
                    logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage());
                }
            }
```

```
            try {
                sitewiseActions.deleteAssetAsync(assetId).join();
                logger.info("Request to delete asset {} sent successfully",
assetId);
            } catch (CompletionException ce) {
                Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException notFoundException) {
                    logger.error("A ResourceNotFoundException occurred: Error
message: {}, Error code {}",
                            notFoundException.getMessage(),
notFoundException.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), notFoundException);
                } else {
                    logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage());
                }
            }
            logger.info("Let's wait 1 minute for the asset to be deleted.");
            countdown(60);
            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
            logger.info("Delete the AWS IoT SiteWise Asset Model");
            try {
                sitewiseActions.deleteAssetModelAsync(assetModelId).join();
                logger.info("Asset model deleted successfully.");
            } catch (CompletionException ce) {
                Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException notFoundException) {
                    logger.error("A ResourceNotFoundException occurred: Error
message: {}, Error code {}",
                            notFoundException.getMessage(),
notFoundException.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), notFoundException);
                } else {
                    logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage());
                }
            }
            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        } else {
            logger.info("The resources will not be deleted.");
        }
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
```

```
        CloudFormationHelper.destroyCloudFormationStack(ROLES_STACK);
        logger.info("This concludes the AWS IoT SiteWise Scenario");
        logger.info(DASHES);
    }

    private static void waitForInputToContinue(Scanner scanner) {
        while (true) {
            logger.info("");
            logger.info("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:");
            String input = scanner.nextLine();

            if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("c")) {
                logger.info("Continuing with the program...");
                logger.info("");
                break;
            } else {
                logger.info("Invalid input. Please try again.");
            }
        }
    }

    public static void countdown(int totalSeconds) throws InterruptedException {
        for (int i = totalSeconds; i >= 0; i--) {
            int displayMinutes = i / 60;
            int displaySeconds = i % 60;
            System.out.printf("\r%02d:%02d", displayMinutes, displaySeconds);
            Thread.sleep(1000); // Wait for 1 second
        }
        System.out.println(); // Move to the next line after countdown
        logger.info("Countdown complete!");
    }
}
```

AWS IoT SiteWise SDK 메서드의 래퍼 클래스입니다.

```
public class SitewiseActions {

    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(SitewiseActions.class);

    private static IoTSiteWiseAsyncClient ioTSiteWiseAsyncClient;
```

```
    private static IoTSiteWiseAsyncClient getAsyncClient() {
        if (ioTSiteWiseAsyncClient == null) {
            SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
                .maxConcurrency(100)
                .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .build();

            ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
                .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))
                .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))
                .retryStrategy(RetryMode.STANDARD)
                .build();

            ioTSiteWiseAsyncClient = IoTSiteWiseAsyncClient.builder()
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                .build();
        }
        return ioTSiteWiseAsyncClient;
    }


    /**
     * Creates an asset model.
     *
     * @param name the name of the asset model to create.
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link
CreateAssetModelResponse} result. The calling code
     *         can attach callbacks, then handle the result or exception by calling
{@link CompletableFuture#join()} or
     *         {@link CompletableFuture#get()}.
     *         <p>
     *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps it
     *         available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}. By
calling
     *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can access
the original exception.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<CreateAssetModelResponse> createAssetModelAsync(String
name) {
```

```
        PropertyType humidity = PropertyType.builder()
            .measurement(Measurement.builder().build())
            .build();

        PropertyType temperaturePropertyType = PropertyType.builder()
            .measurement(Measurement.builder().build())
            .build();

        AssetModelPropertyDefinition temperatureProperty =
AssetModelPropertyDefinition.builder()
            .name("Temperature")
            .dataType(PropertyDataType.DOUBLE)
            .type(temperaturePropertyType)
            .build();

        AssetModelPropertyDefinition humidityProperty =
AssetModelPropertyDefinition.builder()
            .name("Humidity")
            .dataType(PropertyDataType.DOUBLE)
            .type(humidity)
            .build();

        CreateAssetModelRequest createAssetModelRequest =
CreateAssetModelRequest.builder()
            .assetModelName(name)
            .assetModelDescription("This is my asset model")
            .assetModelProperties(temperatureProperty, humidityProperty)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().createAssetModel(createAssetModelRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    logger.error("Failed to create asset model: {} ",
exception.getCause().getMessage());
                }
            });
    }


    /**
     * Creates an asset with the specified name and asset model Id.
     *
     * @param assetName    the name of the asset to create.
     * @param assetModelId the Id of the asset model to associate with the asset.
```

```
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link
CreateAssetResponse} result. The calling code can
    *         attach callbacks, then handle the result or exception by calling
{@link CompletableFuture#join()} or
    *         {@link CompletableFuture#get()}.
    *         <p>
    *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps it
    *         available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}. By
calling
    *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can access
the original exception.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<CreateAssetResponse> createAssetAsync(String assetName,
String assetModelId) {
       CreateAssetRequest createAssetRequest = CreateAssetRequest.builder()
           .assetModelId(assetModelId)
           .assetDescription("Created using the AWS SDK for Java")
           .assetName(assetName)
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().createAsset(createAssetRequest)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (exception != null) {
                   logger.error("Failed to create asset: {}",
exception.getCause().getMessage());
               }
           });
   }

   /**
    * Sends data to the SiteWise service.
    *
    * @param assetId        the ID of the asset to which the data will be sent.
    * @param tempPropertyId the ID of the temperature property.
    * @param humidityPropId the ID of the humidity property.
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link
BatchPutAssetPropertyValueResponse} result. The
    *         calling code can attach callbacks, then handle the result or
exception by calling
    *         {@link CompletableFuture#join()} or {@link CompletableFuture#get()}.
    *         <p>
    *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps it
```

```
    *         available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}. By
calling
    *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can access
the original exception.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<BatchPutAssetPropertyValueResponse>
sendDataToSiteWiseAsync(String assetId, String tempPropertyId, String
humidityPropId) {
       Map<String, Double> sampleData = generateSampleData();
       long timestamp = Instant.now().toEpochMilli();

       TimeInNanos time = TimeInNanos.builder()
           .timeInSeconds(timestamp / 1000)
           .offsetInNanos((int) ((timestamp % 1000) * 1000000))
           .build();

       BatchPutAssetPropertyValueRequest request =
BatchPutAssetPropertyValueRequest.builder()
           .entries(Arrays.asList(
               PutAssetPropertyValueEntry.builder()
                   .entryId("entry-3")
                   .assetId(assetId)
                   .propertyId(tempPropertyId)
                   .propertyValues(Arrays.asList(
                       AssetPropertyValue.builder()
                           .value(Variant.builder()
                               .doubleValue(sampleData.get("Temperature"))
                               .build())
                           .timestamp(time)
                           .build()
                   ))
                   .build(),
               PutAssetPropertyValueEntry.builder()
                   .entryId("entry-4")
                   .assetId(assetId)
                   .propertyId(humidityPropId)
                   .propertyValues(Arrays.asList(
                       AssetPropertyValue.builder()
                           .value(Variant.builder()
                               .doubleValue(sampleData.get("Humidity"))
                               .build())
                           .timestamp(time)
                           .build()
                   ))
```

```
                    .build()
            ))
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().batchPutAssetPropertyValue(request)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    logger.error("An exception occurred: {}",
exception.getCause().getMessage());
                }
            });
    }

    /**
     * Fetches the value of an asset property.
     *
     * @param propId  the ID of the asset property to fetch.
     * @param assetId the ID of the asset to fetch the property value for.
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link Double} result.
The calling code can attach
     *         callbacks, then handle the result or exception by calling {@link
CompletableFuture#join()} or
     *         {@link CompletableFuture#get()}.
     *         <p>
     *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps
     *         it available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}. By
calling
     *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can access
the original exception.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Double> getAssetPropValueAsync(String propId, String
assetId) {
        GetAssetPropertyValueRequest assetPropertyValueRequest =
GetAssetPropertyValueRequest.builder()
                .propertyId(propId)
                .assetId(assetId)
                .build();

        return getAsyncClient().getAssetPropertyValue(assetPropertyValueRequest)
                .handle((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        logger.error("Error occurred while fetching property value:
{}.", exception.getCause().getMessage());
```

```
                        throw (CompletionException) exception;
                    }
                    return response.propertyValue().value().doubleValue();
                });
    }

    /**
     * Retrieves the property IDs associated with a specific asset model.
     *
     * @param assetModelId the ID of the asset model that defines the properties.
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link Map} result that
associates the property name to the
     *         propert ID. The calling code can attach callbacks, then handle the
result or exception by calling
     *         {@link CompletableFuture#join()} or {@link CompletableFuture#get()}.
     *         <p>
     *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps
     *         it available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}. By
calling
     *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can access
the original exception.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Map<String, String>> getPropertyIds(String
assetModelId) {
        ListAssetModelPropertiesRequest modelPropertiesRequest =
ListAssetModelPropertiesRequest.builder().assetModelId(assetModelId).build();
        return getAsyncClient().listAssetModelProperties(modelPropertiesRequest)
            .handle((response, throwable) -> {
                if (response != null) {
                    return response.assetModelPropertySummaries().stream()
                        .collect(Collectors
                            .toMap(AssetModelPropertySummary::name,
AssetModelPropertySummary::id));
                } else {
                    logger.error("Error occurred while fetching property IDs: {}.",
throwable.getCause().getMessage());
                    throw (CompletionException) throwable;
                }
            });
    }

    /**
     * Deletes an asset.
```

```
    *
    * @param assetId the ID of the asset to be deleted.
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link
DeleteAssetResponse} result. The calling code can
    *         attach callbacks, then handle the result or exception by calling
{@link CompletableFuture#join()} or
    *         {@link CompletableFuture#get()}.
    *         <p>
    *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps
    *         it available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}. By
calling
    *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can access
the original exception.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<DeleteAssetResponse> deleteAssetAsync(String assetId) {
       DeleteAssetRequest deleteAssetRequest = DeleteAssetRequest.builder()
           .assetId(assetId)
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().deleteAsset(deleteAssetRequest)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (exception != null) {
                   logger.error("An error occurred deleting asset with id: {}",
assetId);
               }
           });
   }

   /**
    * Deletes an Asset Model with the specified ID.
    *
    * @param assetModelId the ID of the Asset Model to delete.
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link
DeleteAssetModelResponse} result. The calling code
    *         can attach callbacks, then handle the result or exception by calling
{@link CompletableFuture#join()} or
    *         {@link CompletableFuture#get()}.
    *         <p>
    *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps
    *         it available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}. By
calling
```

```
    *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can access
the original exception.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<DeleteAssetModelResponse> deleteAssetModelAsync(String
assetModelId) {
       DeleteAssetModelRequest deleteAssetModelRequest =
DeleteAssetModelRequest.builder()
           .assetModelId(assetModelId)
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().deleteAssetModel(deleteAssetModelRequest)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (exception != null) {
                   logger.error("Failed to delete asset model with ID:{}.",
exception.getMessage());
               }
           });
   }

   /**
    * Creates a new IoT SiteWise portal.
    *
    * @param portalName   the name of the portal to create.
    * @param iamRole      the IAM role ARN to use for the portal.
    * @param contactEmail the email address of the portal contact.
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link String} result
of the portal ID. The calling code
    *         can attach callbacks, then handle the result or exception by calling
{@link CompletableFuture#join()} or
    *         {@link CompletableFuture#get()}.
    *         <p>
    *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps
    *         it available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}. By
calling
    *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can access
the original exception.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> createPortalAsync(String portalName, String
iamRole, String contactEmail) {
       CreatePortalRequest createPortalRequest = CreatePortalRequest.builder()
           .portalName(portalName)
           .portalDescription("This is my custom IoT SiteWise portal.")
           .portalContactEmail(contactEmail)
```

```
            .roleArn(iamRole)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().createPortal(createPortalRequest)
            .handle((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    logger.error("Failed to create portal: {} ",
exception.getCause().getMessage());
                    throw (CompletionException) exception;
                }
                return response.portalId();
            });
    }

    /**
     * Deletes a portal.
     *
     * @param portalId the ID of the portal to be deleted.
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link
DeletePortalResponse}. The calling code can attach
     *         callbacks, then handle the result or exception by calling {@link
CompletableFuture#join()} or
     *         {@link CompletableFuture#get()}.
     *         <p>
     *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps
     *         it available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}. By
calling
     *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can access
the original exception.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<DeletePortalResponse> deletePortalAsync(String
portalId) {
        DeletePortalRequest deletePortalRequest = DeletePortalRequest.builder()
            .portalId(portalId)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().deletePortal(deletePortalRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    logger.error("Failed to delete portal with ID: {}. Error: {}",
portalId, exception.getCause().getMessage());
                }
            });
```

```
    }

    /**
     * Retrieves the asset model ID for the given asset model name.
     *
     * @param assetModelName the name of the asset model for the ID.
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link String} result
of the asset model ID or null if the
     *         asset model cannot be found. The calling code can attach callbacks,
then handle the result or exception
     *         by calling {@link CompletableFuture#join()} or {@link
CompletableFuture#get()}.
     *         <p>
     *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps
     *         it available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}. By
calling
     *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can access
the original exception.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> getAssetModelIdAsync(String assetModelName) {
        ListAssetModelsRequest listAssetModelsRequest =
ListAssetModelsRequest.builder().build();
        return getAsyncClient().listAssetModels(listAssetModelsRequest)
                .handle((listAssetModelsResponse, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        logger.error("Failed to retrieve Asset Model ID: {}",
exception.getCause().getMessage());
                        throw (CompletionException) exception;
                    }
                    for (AssetModelSummary assetModelSummary :
listAssetModelsResponse.assetModelSummaries()) {
                        if (assetModelSummary.name().equals(assetModelName)) {
                            return assetModelSummary.id();
                        }
                    }
                    return null;
                });
    }

    /**
     * Retrieves a portal's description.
     *
     * @param portalId the ID of the portal to describe.
```

```
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link String} result
of the portal's start URL
    *         (see: {@link DescribePortalResponse#portalStartUrl()}). The calling
code can attach callbacks, then handle the
    *         result or exception by calling {@link CompletableFuture#join()} or
{@link CompletableFuture#get()}.
    *         <p>
    *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps
    *         it available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}. By
calling
    *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can access
the original exception.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> describePortalAsync(String portalId) {
       DescribePortalRequest request = DescribePortalRequest.builder()
           .portalId(portalId)
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().describePortal(request)
           .handle((response, exception) -> {
               if (exception != null) {
                  logger.error("An exception occurred retrieving the portal
description: {}", exception.getCause().getMessage());
                  throw (CompletionException) exception;
               }
               return response.portalStartUrl();
           });
   }


   /**
    * Creates a new IoT Sitewise gateway.
    *
    * @param gatewayName The name of the gateway to create.
    * @param myThing     The name of the core device thing to associate with the
gateway.
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link String} result
of the gateways ID. The calling code
    *         can attach callbacks, then handle the result or exception by calling
{@link CompletableFuture#join()} or
    *         {@link CompletableFuture#get()}.
    *         <p>
```

```
    *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps
    *         it available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}. By
calling
    *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can access
the original exception.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> createGatewayAsync(String gatewayName, String
myThing) {
       GreengrassV2 gg = GreengrassV2.builder()
           .coreDeviceThingName(myThing)
           .build();

       GatewayPlatform platform = GatewayPlatform.builder()
           .greengrassV2(gg)
           .build();

       Map<String, String> tag = new HashMap<>();
       tag.put("Environment", "Production");

       CreateGatewayRequest createGatewayRequest = CreateGatewayRequest.builder()
           .gatewayName(gatewayName)
           .gatewayPlatform(platform)
           .tags(tag)
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().createGateway(createGatewayRequest)
           .handle((response, exception) -> {
               if (exception != null) {
                   logger.error("Error creating the gateway.");
                   throw (CompletionException) exception;
               }
               logger.info("The ARN of the gateway is {}" ,
response.gatewayArn());
               return response.gatewayId();
           });
   }

   /**
    * Deletes the specified gateway.
    *
    * @param gatewayId the ID of the gateway to delete.
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link
DeleteGatewayResponse} result.. The calling code
```

```
    *         can attach callbacks, then handle the result or exception by calling
{@link CompletableFuture#join()} or
    *         {@link CompletableFuture#get()}.
    *         <p>
    *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps
    *         it available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}. By
calling
    *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can access
the original exception.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<DeleteGatewayResponse> deleteGatewayAsync(String
gatewayId) {
       DeleteGatewayRequest deleteGatewayRequest = DeleteGatewayRequest.builder()
           .gatewayId(gatewayId)
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().deleteGateway(deleteGatewayRequest)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (exception != null) {
                   logger.error("Failed to delete gateway: {}",
exception.getCause().getMessage());
               }
           });
   }

   /**
    * Describes the specified gateway.
    *
    * @param gatewayId the ID of the gateway to describe.
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link
DescribeGatewayResponse} result. The calling code
    *         can attach callbacks, then handle the result or exception by calling
{@link CompletableFuture#join()} or
    *         {@link CompletableFuture#get()}.
    *         <p>
    *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps
    *         it available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}. By
calling
    *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can access
the original exception.
    */
```

```
    public CompletableFuture<DescribeGatewayResponse> describeGatewayAsync(String
 gatewayId) {
        DescribeGatewayRequest request = DescribeGatewayRequest.builder()
            .gatewayId(gatewayId)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().describeGateway(request)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    logger.error("An error occurred during the describeGateway
 method: {}", exception.getCause().getMessage());
                }
            });
    }

    private static Map<String, Double> generateSampleData() {
        Map<String, Double> data = new HashMap<>();
        data.put("Temperature", 23.5);
        data.put("Humidity", 65.0);
        return data;
    }
}
```

작업

`BatchPutAssetPropertyValue`

다음 코드 예시는 `BatchPutAssetPropertyValue`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Sends data to the SiteWise service.
     *
```

```
    * @param assetId        the ID of the asset to which the data will be sent.
    * @param tempPropertyId the ID of the temperature property.
    * @param humidityPropId the ID of the humidity property.
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link
BatchPutAssetPropertyValueResponse} result. The
    *         calling code can attach callbacks, then handle the result or
exception by calling
    *         {@link CompletableFuture#join()} or {@link CompletableFuture#get()}.
    *         <p>
    *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps it
    *         available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}. By
calling
    *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can access
the original exception.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<BatchPutAssetPropertyValueResponse>
sendDataToSiteWiseAsync(String assetId, String tempPropertyId, String
humidityPropId) {
       Map<String, Double> sampleData = generateSampleData();
       long timestamp = Instant.now().toEpochMilli();

       TimeInNanos time = TimeInNanos.builder()
           .timeInSeconds(timestamp / 1000)
           .offsetInNanos((int) ((timestamp % 1000) * 1000000))
           .build();

       BatchPutAssetPropertyValueRequest request =
BatchPutAssetPropertyValueRequest.builder()
           .entries(Arrays.asList(
               PutAssetPropertyValueEntry.builder()
                   .entryId("entry-3")
                   .assetId(assetId)
                   .propertyId(tempPropertyId)
                   .propertyValues(Arrays.asList(
                       AssetPropertyValue.builder()
                           .value(Variant.builder()
                               .doubleValue(sampleData.get("Temperature"))
                               .build())
                           .timestamp(time)
                           .build()
                   ))
                   .build(),
               PutAssetPropertyValueEntry.builder()
```

```
                    .entryId("entry-4")
                    .assetId(assetId)
                    .propertyId(humidityPropId)
                    .propertyValues(Arrays.asList(
                        AssetPropertyValue.builder()
                            .value(Variant.builder()
                                .doubleValue(sampleData.get("Humidity"))
                                .build())
                            .timestamp(time)
                            .build()
                    ))
                    .build()
            ))
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().batchPutAssetPropertyValue(request)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    logger.error("An exception occurred: {}",
exception.getCause().getMessage());
                }
            });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 BatchPutAssetPropertyValueAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

`CreateAsset`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateAsset`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
```

```
    * Creates an asset with the specified name and asset model Id.
    *
    * @param assetName    the name of the asset to create.
    * @param assetModelId the Id of the asset model to associate with the asset.
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link
CreateAssetResponse} result. The calling code can
    *         attach callbacks, then handle the result or exception by calling
{@link CompletableFuture#join()} or
    *         {@link CompletableFuture#get()}.
    *         <p>
    *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps it
    *         available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}. By
calling
    *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can access
the original exception.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<CreateAssetResponse> createAssetAsync(String assetName,
String assetModelId) {
       CreateAssetRequest createAssetRequest = CreateAssetRequest.builder()
           .assetModelId(assetModelId)
           .assetDescription("Created using the AWS SDK for Java")
           .assetName(assetName)
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().createAsset(createAssetRequest)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (exception != null) {
                   logger.error("Failed to create asset: {}",
exception.getCause().getMessage());
               }
           });
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 CreateAssetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

`CreateAssetModel`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateAssetModel`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Creates an asset model.
    *
    * @param name the name of the asset model to create.
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link
CreateAssetModelResponse} result. The calling code
    *         can attach callbacks, then handle the result or exception by calling
{@link CompletableFuture#join()} or
    *         {@link CompletableFuture#get()}.
    *         <p>
    *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps it
    *         available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}. By
calling
    *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can access
the original exception.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<CreateAssetModelResponse> createAssetModelAsync(String
name) {
       PropertyType humidity = PropertyType.builder()
           .measurement(Measurement.builder().build())
           .build();

       PropertyType temperaturePropertyType = PropertyType.builder()
           .measurement(Measurement.builder().build())
           .build();

       AssetModelPropertyDefinition temperatureProperty =
AssetModelPropertyDefinition.builder()
           .name("Temperature")
           .dataType(PropertyDataType.DOUBLE)
           .type(temperaturePropertyType)
           .build();
```

```
        AssetModelPropertyDefinition humidityProperty =
AssetModelPropertyDefinition.builder()
            .name("Humidity")
            .dataType(PropertyDataType.DOUBLE)
            .type(humidity)
            .build();

        CreateAssetModelRequest createAssetModelRequest =
CreateAssetModelRequest.builder()
            .assetModelName(name)
            .assetModelDescription("This is my asset model")
            .assetModelProperties(temperatureProperty, humidityProperty)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().createAssetModel(createAssetModelRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    logger.error("Failed to create asset model: {} ",
exception.getCause().getMessage());
                }
            });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 CreateAssetModelAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

`CreateGateway`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateGateway`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Creates a new IoT Sitewise gateway.
```

```
    *
    * @param gatewayName The name of the gateway to create.
    * @param myThing     The name of the core device thing to associate with the
gateway.
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link String} result
of the gateways ID. The calling code
    *         can attach callbacks, then handle the result or exception by calling
{@link CompletableFuture#join()} or
    *         {@link CompletableFuture#get()}.
    *         <p>
    *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps
    *         it available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}. By
calling
    *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can access
the original exception.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> createGatewayAsync(String gatewayName, String
myThing) {
       GreengrassV2 gg = GreengrassV2.builder()
           .coreDeviceThingName(myThing)
           .build();

       GatewayPlatform platform = GatewayPlatform.builder()
           .greengrassV2(gg)
           .build();

       Map<String, String> tag = new HashMap<>();
       tag.put("Environment", "Production");

       CreateGatewayRequest createGatewayRequest = CreateGatewayRequest.builder()
           .gatewayName(gatewayName)
           .gatewayPlatform(platform)
           .tags(tag)
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().createGateway(createGatewayRequest)
           .handle((response, exception) -> {
               if (exception != null) {
                   logger.error("Error creating the gateway.");
                   throw (CompletionException) exception;
               }
               logger.info("The ARN of the gateway is {}" ,
response.gatewayArn());
```

```
                return response.gatewayId();
            });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 CreateGatewayAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

`CreatePortal`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreatePortal`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Creates a new IoT SiteWise portal.
     *
     * @param portalName   the name of the portal to create.
     * @param iamRole      the IAM role ARN to use for the portal.
     * @param contactEmail the email address of the portal contact.
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link String} result
of the portal ID. The calling code
     *         can attach callbacks, then handle the result or exception by calling
{@link CompletableFuture#join()} or
     *         {@link CompletableFuture#get()}.
     *         <p>
     *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps
     *         it available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}. By
calling
     *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can access
the original exception.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> createPortalAsync(String portalName, String
iamRole, String contactEmail) {
        CreatePortalRequest createPortalRequest = CreatePortalRequest.builder()
```

```
            .portalName(portalName)
            .portalDescription("This is my custom IoT SiteWise portal.")
            .portalContactEmail(contactEmail)
            .roleArn(iamRole)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().createPortal(createPortalRequest)
            .handle((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    logger.error("Failed to create portal: {} ",
exception.getCause().getMessage());
                    throw (CompletionException) exception;
                }
                return response.portalId();
            });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 CreatePortalAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

`DeleteAsset`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteAsset`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Deletes an asset.
     *
     * @param assetId the ID of the asset to be deleted.
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link
DeleteAssetResponse} result. The calling code can
     *         attach callbacks, then handle the result or exception by calling
{@link CompletableFuture#join()} or
     *         {@link CompletableFuture#get()}.
     *         <p>
```

```
     *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps
     *         it available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}. By
calling
     *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can access
the original exception.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<DeleteAssetResponse> deleteAssetAsync(String assetId) {
        DeleteAssetRequest deleteAssetRequest = DeleteAssetRequest.builder()
            .assetId(assetId)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().deleteAsset(deleteAssetRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    logger.error("An error occurred deleting asset with id: {}",
assetId);
                }
            });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DeleteAssetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

`DeleteAssetModel`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteAssetModel`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Deletes an Asset Model with the specified ID.
     *
     * @param assetModelId the ID of the Asset Model to delete.
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link
DeleteAssetModelResponse} result. The calling code
```

```
    *         can attach callbacks, then handle the result or exception by calling
{@link CompletableFuture#join()} or
    *         {@link CompletableFuture#get()}.
    *         <p>
    *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps
    *         it available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}. By
calling
    *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can access
the original exception.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<DeleteAssetModelResponse> deleteAssetModelAsync(String
assetModelId) {
       DeleteAssetModelRequest deleteAssetModelRequest =
DeleteAssetModelRequest.builder()
           .assetModelId(assetModelId)
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().deleteAssetModel(deleteAssetModelRequest)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (exception != null) {
                   logger.error("Failed to delete asset model with ID:{}.",
exception.getMessage());
               }
           });
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DeleteAssetModelAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

`DeleteGateway`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteGateway`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Deletes the specified gateway.
     *
     * @param gatewayId the ID of the gateway to delete.
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link
DeleteGatewayResponse} result.. The calling code
     *         can attach callbacks, then handle the result or exception by calling
{@link CompletableFuture#join()} or
     *         {@link CompletableFuture#get()}.
     *         <p>
     *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps
     *         it available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}. By
calling
     *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can access
the original exception.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<DeleteGatewayResponse> deleteGatewayAsync(String
gatewayId) {
        DeleteGatewayRequest deleteGatewayRequest = DeleteGatewayRequest.builder()
            .gatewayId(gatewayId)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().deleteGateway(deleteGatewayRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    logger.error("Failed to delete gateway: {}",
exception.getCause().getMessage());
                }
            });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DeleteGatewayAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

DeletePortal

다음 코드 예시는 DeletePortal의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Deletes a portal.
    *
    * @param portalId the ID of the portal to be deleted.
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link
DeletePortalResponse}. The calling code can attach
    *         callbacks, then handle the result or exception by calling {@link
CompletableFuture#join()} or
    *         {@link CompletableFuture#get()}.
    *         <p>
    *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps
    *         it available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}. By
calling
    *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can access
the original exception.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<DeletePortalResponse> deletePortalAsync(String
portalId) {
       DeletePortalRequest deletePortalRequest = DeletePortalRequest.builder()
           .portalId(portalId)
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().deletePortal(deletePortalRequest)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (exception != null) {
                   logger.error("Failed to delete portal with ID: {}. Error: {}",
portalId, exception.getCause().getMessage());
               }
           });
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DeletePortalAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

DescribeAssetModel

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeAssetModel의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Retrieves the property IDs associated with a specific asset model.
    *
    * @param assetModelId the ID of the asset model that defines the properties.
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link Map} result that
associates the property name to the
    *         propert ID. The calling code can attach callbacks, then handle the
result or exception by calling
    *         {@link CompletableFuture#join()} or {@link CompletableFuture#get()}.
    *         <p>
    *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps
    *         it available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}. By
calling
    *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can access
the original exception.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Map<String, String>> getPropertyIds(String
assetModelId) {
       ListAssetModelPropertiesRequest modelPropertiesRequest =
ListAssetModelPropertiesRequest.builder().assetModelId(assetModelId).build();
       return getAsyncClient().listAssetModelProperties(modelPropertiesRequest)
           .handle((response, throwable) -> {
               if (response != null) {
                   return response.assetModelPropertySummaries().stream()
                       .collect(Collectors
                           .toMap(AssetModelPropertySummary::name,
AssetModelPropertySummary::id));
               } else {
                   logger.error("Error occurred while fetching property IDs: {}.",
throwable.getCause().getMessage());
```

```
                    throw (CompletionException) throwable;
                }
            });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DescribeAssetModelAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

`DescribeGateway`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeGateway`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Describes the specified gateway.
     *
     * @param gatewayId the ID of the gateway to describe.
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link
DescribeGatewayResponse} result. The calling code
     *         can attach callbacks, then handle the result or exception by calling
{@link CompletableFuture#join()} or
     *         {@link CompletableFuture#get()}.
     *         <p>
     *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps
     *         it available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}. By
calling
     *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can access
the original exception.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<DescribeGatewayResponse> describeGatewayAsync(String
gatewayId) {
        DescribeGatewayRequest request = DescribeGatewayRequest.builder()
            .gatewayId(gatewayId)
            .build();
```

```
        return getAsyncClient().describeGateway(request)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    logger.error("An error occurred during the describeGateway
method: {}", exception.getCause().getMessage());
                }
            });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DescribeGatewayAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

`DescribePortal`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribePortal`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Retrieves a portal's description.
     *
     * @param portalId the ID of the portal to describe.
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link String} result
of the portal's start URL
     *         (see: {@link DescribePortalResponse#portalStartUrl()}). The calling
code can attach callbacks, then handle the
     *         result or exception by calling {@link CompletableFuture#join()} or
{@link CompletableFuture#get()}.
     *         <p>
     *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps
     *         it available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}. By
calling
     *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can access
the original exception.
```

```
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> describePortalAsync(String portalId) {
        DescribePortalRequest request = DescribePortalRequest.builder()
            .portalId(portalId)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().describePortal(request)
            .handle((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                   logger.error("An exception occurred retrieving the portal
description: {}", exception.getCause().getMessage());
                   throw (CompletionException) exception;
                }
                return response.portalStartUrl();
            });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DescribePortalAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

GetAssetPropertyValue

다음 코드 예시는 GetAssetPropertyValue의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Fetches the value of an asset property.
     *
     * @param propId  the ID of the asset property to fetch.
     * @param assetId the ID of the asset to fetch the property value for.
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link Double} result.
The calling code can attach
     *         callbacks, then handle the result or exception by calling {@link
CompletableFuture#join()} or
```

```
     *         {@link CompletableFuture#get()}.
     *         <p>
     *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps
     *         it available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}. By
calling
     *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can access
the original exception.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Double> getAssetPropValueAsync(String propId, String
assetId) {
        GetAssetPropertyValueRequest assetPropertyValueRequest =
GetAssetPropertyValueRequest.builder()
                .propertyId(propId)
                .assetId(assetId)
                .build();

        return getAsyncClient().getAssetPropertyValue(assetPropertyValueRequest)
                .handle((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        logger.error("Error occurred while fetching property value:
{}.", exception.getCause().getMessage());
                        throw (CompletionException) exception;
                    }
                    return response.propertyValue().value().doubleValue();
                });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 GetAssetPropertyValueAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

`ListAssetModels`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListAssetModels`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Retrieves the asset model ID for the given asset model name.
     *
     * @param assetModelName the name of the asset model for the ID.
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link String} result
of the asset model ID or null if the
     *         asset model cannot be found. The calling code can attach callbacks,
then handle the result or exception
     *         by calling {@link CompletableFuture#join()} or {@link
CompletableFuture#get()}.
     *         <p>
     *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps
     *         it available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}. By
calling
     *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can access
the original exception.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> getAssetModelIdAsync(String assetModelName) {
        ListAssetModelsRequest listAssetModelsRequest =
ListAssetModelsRequest.builder().build();
        return getAsyncClient().listAssetModels(listAssetModelsRequest)
                .handle((listAssetModelsResponse, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        logger.error("Failed to retrieve Asset Model ID: {}",
exception.getCause().getMessage());
                        throw (CompletionException) exception;
                    }
                    for (AssetModelSummary assetModelSummary :
listAssetModelsResponse.assetModelSummaries()) {
                        if (assetModelSummary.name().equals(assetModelName)) {
                            return assetModelSummary.id();
                        }
                    }
                    return null;
                });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 ListAssetModelsAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Java 2.x용 SDK를 사용하는 Amazon Keyspaces 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Keyspaces와 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello Amazon Keyspaces

다음 코드 예시에서는 Amazon Keyspaces를 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.keyspaces.KeyspacesClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.keyspaces.model.KeyspaceSummary;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.keyspaces.model.KeyspacesException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.keyspaces.model.ListKeyspacesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.keyspaces.model.ListKeyspacesResponse;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java (v2) code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
```

```
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class HelloKeyspaces {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        KeyspacesClient keyClient = KeyspacesClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listKeyspaces(keyClient);
    }

    public static void listKeyspaces(KeyspacesClient keyClient) {
        try {
            ListKeyspacesRequest keyspacesRequest = ListKeyspacesRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .build();

            ListKeyspacesResponse response =
 keyClient.listKeyspaces(keyspacesRequest);
            List<KeyspaceSummary> keyspaces = response.keyspaces();
            for (KeyspaceSummary keyspace : keyspaces) {
                System.out.println("The name of the keyspace is " +
 keyspace.keyspaceName());
            }

        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListKeyspaces를 참조하세요.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 키스페이스와 테이블을 생성하세요. 테이블 스키마에는 영화 데이터가 저장되며 특정 시점으로 복구가 활성화되어 있습니다.
- SiGV4 인증을 통한 보안 TLS 연결을 사용하여 키스페이스에 연결합니다.
- 테이블을 쿼리합니다. 영화 데이터를 추가, 검색 및 업데이트합니다.
- 테이블을 업데이트 하세요. 열을 추가하여 시청한 영화를 추적합니다.
- 테이블을 이전 상태로 복원하고 리소스를 정리합니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Before running this Java (v2) code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
 * Before running this Java code example, you must create a
 * Java keystore (JKS) file and place it in your project's resources folder.
 *
 * This file is a secure file format used to hold certificate information for
 * Java applications. This is required to make a connection to Amazon Keyspaces.
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/keyspaces/latest/devguide/using_java_driver.html
 *
 * This Java example performs the following tasks:
 *
```

```
 * 1. Create a keyspace.
 * 2. Check for keyspace existence.
 * 3. List keyspaces using a paginator.
 * 4. Create a table with a simple movie data schema and enable point-in-time
 * recovery.
 * 5. Check for the table to be in an Active state.
 * 6. List all tables in the keyspace.
 * 7. Use a Cassandra driver to insert some records into the Movie table.
 * 8. Get all records from the Movie table.
 * 9. Get a specific Movie.
 * 10. Get a UTC timestamp for the current time.
 * 11. Update the table schema to add a ‘watched’ Boolean column.
 * 12. Update an item as watched.
 * 13. Query for items with watched = True.
 * 14. Restore the table back to the previous state using the timestamp.
 * 15. Check for completion of the restore action.
 * 16. Delete the table.
 * 17. Confirm that both tables are deleted.
 * 18. Delete the keyspace.
 */

public class ScenarioKeyspaces {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");

    /*
     * Usage:
     * fileName - The name of the JSON file that contains movie data. (Get this file
     * from the GitHub repo at resources/sample_file.)
     * keyspaceName - The name of the keyspace to create.
     */
    public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException, IOException
 {
        String fileName = "<Replace with the JSON file that contains movie data>";
        String keyspaceName = "<Replace with the name of the keyspace to create>";
        String titleUpdate = "The Family";
        int yearUpdate = 2013;
        String tableName = "Movie";
        String tableNameRestore = "MovieRestore";
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        KeyspacesClient keyClient = KeyspacesClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();
```

```
        DriverConfigLoader loader =
DriverConfigLoader.fromClasspath("application.conf");
        CqlSession session = CqlSession.builder()
                .withConfigLoader(loader)
                .build();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the Amazon Keyspaces example scenario.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("1. Create a keyspace.");
        createKeySpace(keyClient, keyspaceName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        Thread.sleep(5000);
        System.out.println("2. Check for keyspace existence.");
        checkKeyspaceExistence(keyClient, keyspaceName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("3. List keyspaces using a paginator.");
        listKeyspacesPaginator(keyClient);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("4. Create a table with a simple movie data schema and
enable point-in-time recovery.");
        createTable(keyClient, keyspaceName, tableName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("5. Check for the table to be in an Active state.");
        Thread.sleep(6000);
        checkTable(keyClient, keyspaceName, tableName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("6. List all tables in the keyspace.");
        listTables(keyClient, keyspaceName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println("7. Use a Cassandra driver to insert some records into
the Movie table.");
        Thread.sleep(6000);
        loadData(session, fileName, keyspaceName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("8. Get all records from the Movie table.");
        getMovieData(session, keyspaceName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("9. Get a specific Movie.");
        getSpecificMovie(session, keyspaceName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("10. Get a UTC timestamp for the current time.");
        ZonedDateTime utc = ZonedDateTime.now(ZoneOffset.UTC);
        System.out.println("DATETIME = " + Date.from(utc.toInstant()));
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("11. Update the table schema to add a watched Boolean
column.");
        updateTable(keyClient, keyspaceName, tableName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("12. Update an item as watched.");
        Thread.sleep(10000); // Wait 10 secs for the update.
        updateRecord(session, keyspaceName, titleUpdate, yearUpdate);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("13. Query for items with watched = True.");
        getWatchedData(session, keyspaceName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("14. Restore the table back to the previous state using
the timestamp.");
        System.out.println("Note that the restore operation can take up to 20
minutes.");
```

```
        restoreTable(keyClient, keyspaceName, utc);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("15. Check for completion of the restore action.");
        Thread.sleep(5000);
        checkRestoredTable(keyClient, keyspaceName, "MovieRestore");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("16. Delete both tables.");
        deleteTable(keyClient, keyspaceName, tableName);
        deleteTable(keyClient, keyspaceName, tableNameRestore);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("17. Confirm that both tables are deleted.");
        checkTableDelete(keyClient, keyspaceName, tableName);
        checkTableDelete(keyClient, keyspaceName, tableNameRestore);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("18. Delete the keyspace.");
        deleteKeyspace(keyClient, keyspaceName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("The scenario has completed successfully.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    public static void deleteKeyspace(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String
keyspaceName) {
        try {
            DeleteKeyspaceRequest deleteKeyspaceRequest =
DeleteKeyspaceRequest.builder()
                    .keyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                    .build();

            keyClient.deleteKeyspace(deleteKeyspaceRequest);

        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }
    }

    public static void checkTableDelete(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String
keyspaceName, String tableName)
            throws InterruptedException {
        try {
            String status;
            GetTableResponse response;
            GetTableRequest tableRequest = GetTableRequest.builder()
                    .keyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .build();

            // Keep looping until table cannot be found and a
ResourceNotFoundException is
            // thrown.
            while (true) {
                response = keyClient.getTable(tableRequest);
                status = response.statusAsString();
                System.out.println(". The table status is " + status);
                Thread.sleep(500);
            }

        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
        System.out.println("The table is deleted");
    }

    public static void deleteTable(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String keyspaceName,
String tableName) {
        try {
            DeleteTableRequest tableRequest = DeleteTableRequest.builder()
                    .keyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .build();

            keyClient.deleteTable(tableRequest);

        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
    }

    public static void checkRestoredTable(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String
keyspaceName, String tableName)
            throws InterruptedException {
        try {
            boolean tableStatus = false;
            String status;
            GetTableResponse response = null;
            GetTableRequest tableRequest = GetTableRequest.builder()
                    .keyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .build();

            while (!tableStatus) {
                response = keyClient.getTable(tableRequest);
                status = response.statusAsString();
                System.out.println("The table status is " + status);

                if (status.compareTo("ACTIVE") == 0) {
                    tableStatus = true;
                }
                Thread.sleep(500);
            }

            List<ColumnDefinition> cols = response.schemaDefinition().allColumns();
            for (ColumnDefinition def : cols) {
                System.out.println("The column name is " + def.name());
                System.out.println("The column type is " + def.type());
            }

        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void restoreTable(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String keyspaceName,
ZonedDateTime utc) {
        try {
            Instant myTime = utc.toInstant();
            RestoreTableRequest restoreTableRequest = RestoreTableRequest.builder()
                    .restoreTimestamp(myTime)
                    .sourceTableName("Movie")
```

```
                    .targetKeyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                    .targetTableName("MovieRestore")
                    .sourceKeyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                    .build();

            RestoreTableResponse response =
keyClient.restoreTable(restoreTableRequest);
            System.out.println("The ARN of the restored table is " +
response.restoredTableARN());

        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void getWatchedData(CqlSession session, String keyspaceName) {
        ResultSet resultSet = session
                .execute("SELECT * FROM \"" + keyspaceName + "\".\"Movie\" WHERE
watched = true ALLOW FILTERING;");
        resultSet.forEach(item -> {
            System.out.println("The Movie title is " + item.getString("title"));
            System.out.println("The Movie year is " + item.getInt("year"));
            System.out.println("The plot is " + item.getString("plot"));
        });
    }

    public static void updateRecord(CqlSession session, String keySpace, String
titleUpdate, int yearUpdate) {
        String sqlStatement = "UPDATE \"" + keySpace
                + "\".\"Movie\" SET watched=true WHERE title = :k0 AND year = :k1;";
        BatchStatementBuilder builder =
BatchStatement.builder(DefaultBatchType.UNLOGGED);
        builder.setConsistencyLevel(ConsistencyLevel.LOCAL_QUORUM);
        PreparedStatement preparedStatement = session.prepare(sqlStatement);
        builder.addStatement(preparedStatement.boundStatementBuilder()
                .setString("k0", titleUpdate)
                .setInt("k1", yearUpdate)
                .build());

        BatchStatement batchStatement = builder.build();
        session.execute(batchStatement);
    }
```

```
    public static void updateTable(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String keySpace,
String tableName) {
        try {
            ColumnDefinition def = ColumnDefinition.builder()
                    .name("watched")
                    .type("boolean")
                    .build();

            UpdateTableRequest tableRequest = UpdateTableRequest.builder()
                    .keyspaceName(keySpace)
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .addColumns(def)
                    .build();

            keyClient.updateTable(tableRequest);

        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void getSpecificMovie(CqlSession session, String keyspaceName) {
        ResultSet resultSet = session.execute(
                "SELECT * FROM \"" + keyspaceName + "\".\"Movie\" WHERE title = 'The
Family' ALLOW FILTERING ;");
        resultSet.forEach(item -> {
            System.out.println("The Movie title is " + item.getString("title"));
            System.out.println("The Movie year is " + item.getInt("year"));
            System.out.println("The plot is " + item.getString("plot"));
        });
    }

    // Get records from the Movie table.
    public static void getMovieData(CqlSession session, String keyspaceName) {
        ResultSet resultSet = session.execute("SELECT * FROM \"" + keyspaceName +
"\".\"Movie\";");
        resultSet.forEach(item -> {
            System.out.println("The Movie title is " + item.getString("title"));
            System.out.println("The Movie year is " + item.getInt("year"));
            System.out.println("The plot is " + item.getString("plot"));
        });
    }
```

```
    // Load data into the table.
    public static void loadData(CqlSession session, String fileName, String
keySpace) throws IOException {
        String sqlStatement = "INSERT INTO \"" + keySpace + "\".\"Movie\" (title,
year, plot) values (:k0, :k1, :k2)";
        JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new File(fileName));
        com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
        Iterator<JsonNode> iter = rootNode.iterator();
        ObjectNode currentNode;
        int t = 0;
        while (iter.hasNext()) {

            // Add 20 movies to the table.
            if (t == 20)
                break;
            currentNode = (ObjectNode) iter.next();

            int year = currentNode.path("year").asInt();
            String title = currentNode.path("title").asText();
            String plot = currentNode.path("info").path("plot").toString();

            // Insert the data into the Amazon Keyspaces table.
            BatchStatementBuilder builder =
BatchStatement.builder(DefaultBatchType.UNLOGGED);
            builder.setConsistencyLevel(ConsistencyLevel.LOCAL_QUORUM);
            PreparedStatement preparedStatement = session.prepare(sqlStatement);
            builder.addStatement(preparedStatement.boundStatementBuilder()
                    .setString("k0", title)
                    .setInt("k1", year)
                    .setString("k2", plot)
                    .build());

            BatchStatement batchStatement = builder.build();
            session.execute(batchStatement);
            t++;
        }

        System.out.println("You have added " + t + " records successfully!");
    }

    public static void listTables(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String keyspaceName) {
        try {
            ListTablesRequest tablesRequest = ListTablesRequest.builder()
```

```
                    .keyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                    .build();

            ListTablesIterable listRes =
keyClient.listTablesPaginator(tablesRequest);
            listRes.stream()
                    .flatMap(r -> r.tables().stream())
                    .forEach(content -> System.out.println(" ARN: " +
content.resourceArn() +
                            " Table name: " + content.tableName()));

        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void checkTable(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String keyspaceName,
String tableName)
            throws InterruptedException {
        try {
            boolean tableStatus = false;
            String status;
            GetTableResponse response = null;
            GetTableRequest tableRequest = GetTableRequest.builder()
                    .keyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .build();

            while (!tableStatus) {
                response = keyClient.getTable(tableRequest);
                status = response.statusAsString();
                System.out.println(". The table status is " + status);

                if (status.compareTo("ACTIVE") == 0) {
                    tableStatus = true;
                }
                Thread.sleep(500);
            }

            List<ColumnDefinition> cols = response.schemaDefinition().allColumns();
            for (ColumnDefinition def : cols) {
                System.out.println("The column name is " + def.name());
                System.out.println("The column type is " + def.type());
```

```
            }

        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void createTable(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String keySpace,
String tableName) {
        try {
            // Set the columns.
            ColumnDefinition defTitle = ColumnDefinition.builder()
                    .name("title")
                    .type("text")
                    .build();

            ColumnDefinition defYear = ColumnDefinition.builder()
                    .name("year")
                    .type("int")
                    .build();

            ColumnDefinition defReleaseDate = ColumnDefinition.builder()
                    .name("release_date")
                    .type("timestamp")
                    .build();

            ColumnDefinition defPlot = ColumnDefinition.builder()
                    .name("plot")
                    .type("text")
                    .build();

            List<ColumnDefinition> colList = new ArrayList<>();
            colList.add(defTitle);
            colList.add(defYear);
            colList.add(defReleaseDate);
            colList.add(defPlot);

            // Set the keys.
            PartitionKey yearKey = PartitionKey.builder()
                    .name("year")
                    .build();

            PartitionKey titleKey = PartitionKey.builder()
```

```
                    .name("title")
                    .build();

            List<PartitionKey> keyList = new ArrayList<>();
            keyList.add(yearKey);
            keyList.add(titleKey);

            SchemaDefinition schemaDefinition = SchemaDefinition.builder()
                    .partitionKeys(keyList)
                    .allColumns(colList)
                    .build();

            PointInTimeRecovery timeRecovery = PointInTimeRecovery.builder()
                    .status(PointInTimeRecoveryStatus.ENABLED)
                    .build();

            CreateTableRequest tableRequest = CreateTableRequest.builder()
                    .keyspaceName(keySpace)
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .schemaDefinition(schemaDefinition)
                    .pointInTimeRecovery(timeRecovery)
                    .build();

            CreateTableResponse response = keyClient.createTable(tableRequest);
            System.out.println("The table ARN is " + response.resourceArn());

        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void listKeyspacesPaginator(KeyspacesClient keyClient) {
        try {
            ListKeyspacesRequest keyspacesRequest = ListKeyspacesRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .build();

            ListKeyspacesIterable listRes =
keyClient.listKeyspacesPaginator(keyspacesRequest);
            listRes.stream()
                    .flatMap(r -> r.keyspaces().stream())
                    .forEach(content -> System.out.println(" Name: " +
content.keyspaceName()));
```

```
        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void checkKeyspaceExistence(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String
 keyspaceName) {
        try {
            GetKeyspaceRequest keyspaceRequest = GetKeyspaceRequest.builder()
                    .keyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                    .build();

            GetKeyspaceResponse response = keyClient.getKeyspace(keyspaceRequest);
            String name = response.keyspaceName();
            System.out.println("The " + name + " KeySpace is ready");

        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void createKeySpace(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String
 keyspaceName) {
        try {
            CreateKeyspaceRequest keyspaceRequest = CreateKeyspaceRequest.builder()
                    .keyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                    .build();

            CreateKeyspaceResponse response =
 keyClient.createKeyspace(keyspaceRequest);
            System.out.println("The ARN of the KeySpace is " +
 response.resourceArn());

        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CreateKeyspace
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteKeyspace
  - DeleteTable
  - GetKeyspace
  - GetTable
  - ListKeyspaces
  - ListTables
  - RestoreTable
  - UpdateTable

작업

`CreateKeyspace`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateKeyspace`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static void createKeySpace(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String
keyspaceName) {
       try {
           CreateKeyspaceRequest keyspaceRequest = CreateKeyspaceRequest.builder()
                   .keyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                   .build();

           CreateKeyspaceResponse response =
keyClient.createKeyspace(keyspaceRequest);
           System.out.println("The ARN of the KeySpace is " +
response.resourceArn());
```

```
        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateKeyspace를 참조하세요.

`CreateTable`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateTable`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public static void createTable(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String keySpace,
String tableName) {
        try {
            // Set the columns.
            ColumnDefinition defTitle = ColumnDefinition.builder()
                    .name("title")
                    .type("text")
                    .build();

            ColumnDefinition defYear = ColumnDefinition.builder()
                    .name("year")
                    .type("int")
                    .build();

            ColumnDefinition defReleaseDate = ColumnDefinition.builder()
                    .name("release_date")
                    .type("timestamp")
                    .build();

            ColumnDefinition defPlot = ColumnDefinition.builder()
```

```
                .name("plot")
                .type("text")
                .build();

        List<ColumnDefinition> colList = new ArrayList<>();
        colList.add(defTitle);
        colList.add(defYear);
        colList.add(defReleaseDate);
        colList.add(defPlot);

        // Set the keys.
        PartitionKey yearKey = PartitionKey.builder()
                .name("year")
                .build();

        PartitionKey titleKey = PartitionKey.builder()
                .name("title")
                .build();

        List<PartitionKey> keyList = new ArrayList<>();
        keyList.add(yearKey);
        keyList.add(titleKey);

        SchemaDefinition schemaDefinition = SchemaDefinition.builder()
                .partitionKeys(keyList)
                .allColumns(colList)
                .build();

        PointInTimeRecovery timeRecovery = PointInTimeRecovery.builder()
                .status(PointInTimeRecoveryStatus.ENABLED)
                .build();

        CreateTableRequest tableRequest = CreateTableRequest.builder()
                .keyspaceName(keySpace)
                .tableName(tableName)
                .schemaDefinition(schemaDefinition)
                .pointInTimeRecovery(timeRecovery)
                .build();

        CreateTableResponse response = keyClient.createTable(tableRequest);
        System.out.println("The table ARN is " + response.resourceArn());

    } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
```

```
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateTable을 참조하세요.

DeleteKeyspace

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteKeyspace의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static void deleteKeyspace(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String
keyspaceName) {
       try {
           DeleteKeyspaceRequest deleteKeyspaceRequest =
DeleteKeyspaceRequest.builder()
                   .keyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                   .build();

           keyClient.deleteKeyspace(deleteKeyspaceRequest);

       } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteKeyspace를 참조하세요.

DeleteTable

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteTable의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static void deleteTable(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String keyspaceName,
String tableName) {
       try {
           DeleteTableRequest tableRequest = DeleteTableRequest.builder()
                   .keyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                   .tableName(tableName)
                   .build();

           keyClient.deleteTable(tableRequest);

       } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteTable을 참조하세요.

`GetKeyspace`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetKeyspace`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static void checkKeyspaceExistence(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String
keyspaceName) {
       try {
           GetKeyspaceRequest keyspaceRequest = GetKeyspaceRequest.builder()
                   .keyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                   .build();

           GetKeyspaceResponse response = keyClient.getKeyspace(keyspaceRequest);
           String name = response.keyspaceName();
           System.out.println("The " + name + " KeySpace is ready");

       } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetKeyspace를 참조하세요.

`GetTable`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetTable`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static void checkTable(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String keyspaceName,
String tableName)
           throws InterruptedException {
       try {
           boolean tableStatus = false;
           String status;
           GetTableResponse response = null;
           GetTableRequest tableRequest = GetTableRequest.builder()
                   .keyspaceName(keyspaceName)
```

```
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .build();

            while (!tableStatus) {
                response = keyClient.getTable(tableRequest);
                status = response.statusAsString();
                System.out.println(". The table status is " + status);

                if (status.compareTo("ACTIVE") == 0) {
                    tableStatus = true;
                }
                Thread.sleep(500);
            }

            List<ColumnDefinition> cols = response.schemaDefinition().allColumns();
            for (ColumnDefinition def : cols) {
                System.out.println("The column name is " + def.name());
                System.out.println("The column type is " + def.type());
            }

        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetTable을 참조하세요.

`ListKeyspaces`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListKeyspaces`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public static void listKeyspacesPaginator(KeyspacesClient keyClient) {
```

```
        try {
            ListKeyspacesRequest keyspacesRequest = ListKeyspacesRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .build();

            ListKeyspacesIterable listRes =
keyClient.listKeyspacesPaginator(keyspacesRequest);
            listRes.stream()
                    .flatMap(r -> r.keyspaces().stream())
                    .forEach(content -> System.out.println(" Name: " +
content.keyspaceName()));

        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListKeyspaces를 참조하세요.

`ListTables`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListTables`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public static void listTables(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String keyspaceName) {
        try {
            ListTablesRequest tablesRequest = ListTablesRequest.builder()
                    .keyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                    .build();

            ListTablesIterable listRes =
keyClient.listTablesPaginator(tablesRequest);
            listRes.stream()
```

```
                    .flatMap(r -> r.tables().stream())
                    .forEach(content -> System.out.println(" ARN: " +
content.resourceArn() +
                            " Table name: " + content.tableName()));

        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListTables를 참조하세요.

`RestoreTable`

다음 코드 예시는 `RestoreTable`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public static void restoreTable(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String keyspaceName,
ZonedDateTime utc) {
        try {
            Instant myTime = utc.toInstant();
            RestoreTableRequest restoreTableRequest = RestoreTableRequest.builder()
                    .restoreTimestamp(myTime)
                    .sourceTableName("Movie")
                    .targetKeyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                    .targetTableName("MovieRestore")
                    .sourceKeyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                    .build();

            RestoreTableResponse response =
keyClient.restoreTable(restoreTableRequest);
            System.out.println("The ARN of the restored table is " +
response.restoredTableARN());
```

```
        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 RestoreTable을 참조하세요.

UpdateTable

다음 코드 예시는 UpdateTable의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public static void updateTable(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String keySpace,
String tableName) {
        try {
            ColumnDefinition def = ColumnDefinition.builder()
                    .name("watched")
                    .type("boolean")
                    .build();

            UpdateTableRequest tableRequest = UpdateTableRequest.builder()
                    .keyspaceName(keySpace)
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .addColumns(def)
                    .build();

            keyClient.updateTable(tableRequest);

        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 UpdateTable을 참조하세요.

Java 2.x용 SDK를 사용하는 Kinesis 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Kinesis와 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업
- 서버리스 예제

작업

`CreateStream`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateStream`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.KinesisClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.CreateStreamRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.KinesisException;
```

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class CreateDataStream {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <streamName>

                Where:
                    streamName - The Amazon Kinesis data stream (for example,
 StockTradeStream).
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String streamName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        KinesisClient kinesisClient = KinesisClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();
        createStream(kinesisClient, streamName);
        System.out.println("Done");
        kinesisClient.close();
    }

    public static void createStream(KinesisClient kinesisClient, String streamName)
 {
        try {
            CreateStreamRequest streamReq = CreateStreamRequest.builder()
                    .streamName(streamName)
                    .shardCount(1)
                    .build();
```

```
            kinesisClient.createStream(streamReq);

        } catch (KinesisException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateStream을 참조하세요.

DeleteStream

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteStream의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.KinesisClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.DeleteStreamRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.KinesisException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DeleteDataStream {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
```

```
                Usage:
                    <streamName>

                Where:
                    streamName - The Amazon Kinesis data stream (for example,
 StockTradeStream)
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String streamName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        KinesisClient kinesisClient = KinesisClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        deleteStream(kinesisClient, streamName);
        kinesisClient.close();
        System.out.println("Done");
    }

    public static void deleteStream(KinesisClient kinesisClient, String streamName)
 {
        try {
            DeleteStreamRequest delStream = DeleteStreamRequest.builder()
                    .streamName(streamName)
                    .build();

            kinesisClient.deleteStream(delStream);

        } catch (KinesisException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteStream을 참조하세요.

GetRecords

다음 코드 예시는 GetRecords의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.KinesisClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.DescribeStreamResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.DescribeStreamRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.Shard;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.GetShardIteratorRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.GetShardIteratorResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.Record;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.GetRecordsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.GetRecordsResponse;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class GetRecords {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <streamName>

                Where:
```

```
                    streamName - The Amazon Kinesis data stream to read from (for
example, StockTradeStream).
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String streamName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        KinesisClient kinesisClient = KinesisClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        getStockTrades(kinesisClient, streamName);
        kinesisClient.close();
    }

    public static void getStockTrades(KinesisClient kinesisClient, String
streamName) {
        String shardIterator;
        String lastShardId = null;
        DescribeStreamRequest describeStreamRequest =
DescribeStreamRequest.builder()
                .streamName(streamName)
                .build();

        List<Shard> shards = new ArrayList<>();
        DescribeStreamResponse streamRes;
        do {
            streamRes = kinesisClient.describeStream(describeStreamRequest);
            shards.addAll(streamRes.streamDescription().shards());

            if (shards.size() > 0) {
                lastShardId = shards.get(shards.size() - 1).shardId();
            }
        } while (streamRes.streamDescription().hasMoreShards());

        GetShardIteratorRequest itReq = GetShardIteratorRequest.builder()
                .streamName(streamName)
                .shardIteratorType("TRIM_HORIZON")
                .shardId(lastShardId)
                .build();
```

```
        GetShardIteratorResponse shardIteratorResult =
 kinesisClient.getShardIterator(itReq);
        shardIterator = shardIteratorResult.shardIterator();

        // Continuously read data records from shard.
        List<Record> records;

        // Create new GetRecordsRequest with existing shardIterator.
        // Set maximum records to return to 1000.
        GetRecordsRequest recordsRequest = GetRecordsRequest.builder()
                .shardIterator(shardIterator)
                .limit(1000)
                .build();

        GetRecordsResponse result = kinesisClient.getRecords(recordsRequest);

        // Put result into record list. Result may be empty.
        records = result.records();

        // Print records
        for (Record record : records) {
            SdkBytes byteBuffer = record.data();
            System.out.printf("Seq No: %s - %s%n", record.sequenceNumber(), new
 String(byteBuffer.asByteArray()));
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetRecords를 참조하세요.

PutRecord

다음 코드 예시는 PutRecord의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.KinesisClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.PutRecordRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.KinesisException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.DescribeStreamRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.DescribeStreamResponse;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class StockTradesWriter {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <streamName>

                Where:
                    streamName - The Amazon Kinesis data stream to which records are
 written (for example, StockTradeStream)
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String streamName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        KinesisClient kinesisClient = KinesisClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        // Ensure that the Kinesis Stream is valid.
        validateStream(kinesisClient, streamName);
        setStockData(kinesisClient, streamName);
        kinesisClient.close();
```

```
    }

    public static void setStockData(KinesisClient kinesisClient, String streamName)
{
        try {
            // Repeatedly send stock trades with a 100 milliseconds wait in between.
            StockTradeGenerator stockTradeGenerator = new StockTradeGenerator();

            // Put in 50 Records for this example.
            int index = 50;
            for (int x = 0; x < index; x++) {
                StockTrade trade = stockTradeGenerator.getRandomTrade();
                sendStockTrade(trade, kinesisClient, streamName);
                Thread.sleep(100);
            }

        } catch (KinesisException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println("Done");
    }

    private static void sendStockTrade(StockTrade trade, KinesisClient
kinesisClient,
            String streamName) {
        byte[] bytes = trade.toJsonAsBytes();

        // The bytes could be null if there is an issue with the JSON serialization
by
        // the Jackson JSON library.
        if (bytes == null) {
            System.out.println("Could not get JSON bytes for stock trade");
            return;
        }

        System.out.println("Putting trade: " + trade);
        PutRecordRequest request = PutRecordRequest.builder()
                .partitionKey(trade.getTickerSymbol()) // We use the ticker symbol
as the partition key, explained in
                                                       // the Supplemental
Information section below.
                .streamName(streamName)
                .data(SdkBytes.fromByteArray(bytes))
```

```
                .build();

        try {
            kinesisClient.putRecord(request);
        } catch (KinesisException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
        }
    }

    private static void validateStream(KinesisClient kinesisClient, String
 streamName) {
        try {
            DescribeStreamRequest describeStreamRequest =
 DescribeStreamRequest.builder()
                    .streamName(streamName)
                    .build();

            DescribeStreamResponse describeStreamResponse =
 kinesisClient.describeStream(describeStreamRequest);

            if (!
describeStreamResponse.streamDescription().streamStatus().toString().equals("ACTIVE"))
 {
                System.err.println("Stream " + streamName + " is not active. Please
 wait a few moments and try again.");
                System.exit(1);
            }

        } catch (KinesisException e) {
            System.err.println("Error found while describing the stream " +
 streamName);
            System.err.println(e);
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 PutRecord를 참조하세요.

서버리스 예제

Kinesis 트리거에서 간접적으로 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 Kinesis 스트림에서 레코드를 받아 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 Kinesis 페이로드를 검색하고, Base64에서 디코딩하고, 레코드 콘텐츠를 로깅합니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Java를 사용하여 Lambda에서 Kinesis 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package example;

import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.LambdaLogger;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.KinesisEvent;

public class Handler implements RequestHandler<KinesisEvent, Void> {
    @Override
    public Void handleRequest(final KinesisEvent event, final Context context) {
        LambdaLogger logger = context.getLogger();
        if (event.getRecords().isEmpty()) {
            logger.log("Empty Kinesis Event received");
            return null;
        }
        for (KinesisEvent.KinesisEventRecord record : event.getRecords()) {
            try {
                logger.log("Processed Event with EventId: "+record.getEventID());
                String data = new String(record.getKinesis().getData().array());
                logger.log("Data:"+ data);
                // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
            }
```

```
            catch (Exception ex) {
                logger.log("An error occurred:"+ex.getMessage());
                throw ex;
            }
        }
        logger.log("Successfully processed:"+event.getRecords().size()+" records");
        return null;
    }

}
```

Kinesis 트리거로 Lambda 함수에 대한 배치 항목 실패 보고

다음 코드 예제는 Kinesis 스트림에서 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수에 대한 부분 배치 응답을 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 응답으로 배치 항목 실패를 보고하고 나중에 해당 메시지를 다시 시도하도록 Lambda에 신호를 보냅니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Java를 사용하여 Lambda로 Kinesis 배치 항목 실패 보고.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.KinesisEvent;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.StreamsEventResponse;

import java.io.Serializable;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

public class ProcessKinesisRecords implements RequestHandler<KinesisEvent,
 StreamsEventResponse> {
```

```
    @Override
    public StreamsEventResponse handleRequest(KinesisEvent input, Context context) {

        List<StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure> batchItemFailures = new
 ArrayList<>();
        String curRecordSequenceNumber = "";

        for (KinesisEvent.KinesisEventRecord kinesisEventRecord :
 input.getRecords()) {
            try {
                //Process your record
                KinesisEvent.Record kinesisRecord = kinesisEventRecord.getKinesis();
                curRecordSequenceNumber = kinesisRecord.getSequenceNumber();

            } catch (Exception e) {
                /* Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed item
 immediately.
                   Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this
 failed item onwards. */
                batchItemFailures.add(new
 StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure(curRecordSequenceNumber));
                return new StreamsEventResponse(batchItemFailures);
            }
        }

       return new StreamsEventResponse(batchItemFailures);
    }
}
```

AWS KMS SDK for Java 2.x를 사용한 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는를와 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 함께 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS KMS.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

안녕하세요 AWS Key Management Service

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS Key Management Service의 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.KmsAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.ListKeysRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.paginators.ListKeysPublisher;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class HelloKMS {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        listAllKeys();
    }

    public static void listAllKeys() {
        KmsAsyncClient kmsAsyncClient = KmsAsyncClient.builder()
            .build();
        ListKeysRequest listKeysRequest = ListKeysRequest.builder()
            .limit(15)
            .build();
```

```
        /*
         * The `subscribe` method is required when using paginator methods in the
AWS SDK
         * because paginator methods return an instance of a `ListKeysPublisher`,
which is
         * based on a reactive stream. This allows asynchronous retrieval of
paginated
         * results as they become available. By subscribing to the stream, we can
process
         * each page of results as they are emitted.
         */
        ListKeysPublisher keysPublisher =
kmsAsyncClient.listKeysPaginator(listKeysRequest);
        CompletableFuture<Void> future = keysPublisher
            .subscribe(r -> r.keys().forEach(key ->
                System.out.println("The key ARN is: " + key.keyArn() + ". The key Id
is: " + key.keyId())))
            .whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    System.err.println("Error occurred: " + exception.getMessage());
                } else {
                    System.out.println("Successfully listed all keys.");
                }
            });

        try {
            future.join();
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.err.println("Failed to list keys: " + e.getMessage());
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListKeys를 참조하세요.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- KMS 키를 생성합니다.
- 계정의 KMS 키를 나열하고 해당 키에 대한 세부 정보를 확인하십시오.
- KMS 키를 활성화 및 비활성화합니다.
- 클라이언트 측 암호화에 사용할 수 있는 대칭 데이터 키를 생성하십시오.
- 데이터에 디지털 방식으로 서명하는 데 사용되는 비대칭 키를 생성합니다.
- 키에 태그를 지정합니다.
- KMS 키를 삭제합니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.AlreadyExistsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.DisabledException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.EnableKeyRotationResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.KmsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.NotFoundException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.RevokeGrantResponse;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Scanner;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletionException;
```

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */

public class KMSScenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");
    private static String accountId = "";

    private static final Logger logger = LoggerFactory.getLogger(KMSScenario.class);

    static KMSActions kmsActions = new KMSActions();

    static Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

    static String aliasName = "alias/dev-encryption-key";

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
            Usage: <granteePrincipal>

            Where:
               granteePrincipal - The principal (user, service account, or group) to
 whom the grant or permission is being given.
            """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            logger.info(usage);
            return;
        }
        String granteePrincipal = args[0];
        String policyName = "default";

        accountId = kmsActions.getAccountId();
        String keyDesc = "Created by the AWS KMS API";

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("""
            Welcome to the AWS Key Management SDK Basics scenario.
```

```
            This program demonstrates how to interact with AWS Key Management using
the AWS SDK for Java (v2).
            The AWS Key Management Service (KMS) is a secure and highly available
service that allows you to create
            and manage AWS KMS keys and control their use across a wide range of AWS
services and applications.
            KMS provides a centralized and unified approach to managing encryption
keys, making it easier to meet your
            data protection and regulatory compliance requirements.

            This Basics scenario creates two key types:

            - A symmetric encryption key is used to encrypt and decrypt data.
            - An asymmetric key used to digitally sign data.

            Let's get started...
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        try {
        // Run the methods that belong to this scenario.
        String targetKeyId = runScenario(granteePrincipal, keyDesc, policyName);
        requestDeleteResources(aliasName, targetKeyId);

        } catch (Throwable rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                logger.info("KMS error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code {}",
kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
        }
    }

    private static String runScenario(String granteePrincipal, String keyDesc,
String policyName) throws Throwable {
        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("1. Create a symmetric KMS key\n");
        logger.info("First, the program will creates a symmetric KMS key that you
can used to encrypt and decrypt data.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String targetKeyId;
        try {
```

```
            CompletableFuture<String> futureKeyId =
kmsActions.createKeyAsync(keyDesc);
            targetKeyId = futureKeyId.join();
            logger.info("A symmetric key was successfully created " + targetKeyId);

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                logger.info("KMS error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code {}",
kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("""
            2. Enable a KMS key

            By default, when the SDK creates an AWS key, it is enabled. The next bit
of code checks to
            determine if the key is enabled.
             """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        boolean isEnabled;
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Boolean> futureIsKeyEnabled =
kmsActions.isKeyEnabledAsync(targetKeyId);
            isEnabled = futureIsKeyEnabled.join();
            logger.info("Is the key enabled? {}", isEnabled);

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                logger.info("KMS error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code {}",
kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
```

```
        if (!isEnabled)
            try {
                CompletableFuture<Void> future =
kmsActions.enableKeyAsync(targetKeyId);
                future.join();

            } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
                Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                    logger.info("KMS error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code
{}", kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                } else {
                    logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
                }
                throw cause;
            }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("3. Encrypt data using the symmetric KMS key");
        String plaintext = "Hello, AWS KMS!";
        logger.info("""
            One of the main uses of symmetric keys is to encrypt and decrypt data.
            Next, the code encrypts the string {} with the SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT
encryption algorithm.
            """, plaintext);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        SdkBytes encryptedData;
        try {
            CompletableFuture<SdkBytes> future =
kmsActions.encryptDataAsync(targetKeyId, plaintext);
            encryptedData = future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof DisabledException kmsDisabledEx) {
                logger.info("KMS error occurred due to a disabled
key: Error message: {}, Error code {}", kmsDisabledEx.getMessage(),
kmsDisabledEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            deleteKey(targetKeyId);
            throw cause;
```

```
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("4. Create an alias");
        logger.info("""

            The alias name should be prefixed with 'alias/'.
            The default, 'alias/dev-encryption-key'.
             """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
kmsActions.createCustomAliasAsync(targetKeyId, aliasName);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof AlreadyExistsException kmsExistsEx) {
                if (kmsExistsEx.getMessage().contains("already exists")) {
                    logger.info("The alias '" + aliasName + "' already exists.
Moving on...");
                }
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage(),
rt);
                deleteKey(targetKeyId);
                throw cause;
            }
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("5. List all of your aliases");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Object> future = kmsActions.listAllAliasesAsync();
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
```

```
                logger.info("KMS error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code {}",
kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            deleteAliasName(aliasName);
            deleteKey(targetKeyId);
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("6. Enable automatic rotation of the KMS key");
        logger.info("""

            By default, when the SDK enables automatic rotation of a KMS key,
            KMS rotates the key material of the KMS key one year (approximately 365
days) from the enable date and every year
            thereafter.
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<EnableKeyRotationResponse> future =
kmsActions.enableKeyRotationAsync(targetKeyId);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                logger.info("KMS error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code {}",
kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            deleteAliasName(aliasName);
            deleteKey(targetKeyId);
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("""
            7. Create a grant
```

```
            A grant is a policy instrument that allows Amazon Web Services
principals to use KMS keys.
            It also can allow them to view a KMS key (DescribeKey) and create and
manage grants.
            When authorizing access to a KMS key, grants are considered along with
key policies and IAM policies.
            """);

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String grantId = null;
        try {
            CompletableFuture<String> futureGrantId =
kmsActions.grantKeyAsync(targetKeyId, granteePrincipal);
            grantId = futureGrantId.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                logger.info("KMS error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code {}",
kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            deleteKey(targetKeyId);
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("8. List grants for the KMS key");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Object> future =
kmsActions.displayGrantIdsAsync(targetKeyId);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                logger.info("KMS error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code {}",
kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
```

```
            }
            deleteAliasName(aliasName);
            deleteKey(targetKeyId);
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("9. Revoke the grant");
        logger.info("""
            The revocation of a grant immediately removes the permissions and access
that the grant had provided.
            This means that any principal (user, role, or service) that was granted
access to perform specific
            KMS operations on a KMS key will no longer be able to perform those
operations.
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<RevokeGrantResponse> future =
kmsActions.revokeKeyGrantAsync(targetKeyId, grantId);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                if (kmsEx.getMessage().contains("Grant does not exist")) {
                    logger.info("The grant ID '" + grantId + "' does not exist.
Moving on...");
                } else {
                    logger.info("KMS error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code
{}", kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                    throw cause;
                }
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
                deleteAliasName(aliasName);
                deleteKey(targetKeyId);
                throw cause;
            }
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        logger.info(DASHES);
```

```
        logger.info("10. Decrypt the data\n");
        logger.info("""
            Lets decrypt the data that was encrypted in an early step.
            The code uses the same key to decrypt the string that we encrypted
earlier in the program.
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String decryptedData = "";
        try {
            CompletableFuture<String> future =
kmsActions.decryptDataAsync(encryptedData, targetKeyId);
            decryptedData = future.join();
            logger.info("Decrypted data: " + decryptedData);

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                logger.info("KMS error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code {}",
kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            deleteAliasName(aliasName);
            deleteKey(targetKeyId);
            throw cause;
        }
        logger.info("Decrypted text is: " + decryptedData);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("11. Replace a key policy\n");
        logger.info("""
            A key policy is a resource policy for a KMS key. Key policies are the
primary way to control
            access to KMS keys. Every KMS key must have exactly one key policy. The
statements in the key policy
            determine who has permission to use the KMS key and how they can use
it.
            You can also use IAM policies and grants to control access to the KMS
key, but every KMS key
            must have a key policy.

            By default, when you create a key by using the SDK, a policy is created
that
```

```
            gives the AWS account that owns the KMS key full access to the KMS key.

            Let's try to replace the automatically created policy with the following
policy.

                "Version": "2012-10-17",
                "Statement": [{
                "Effect": "Allow",
                "Principal": {"AWS": "arn:aws:iam::0000000000:root"},
                "Action": "kms:*",
                "Resource": "*"
                }]
            """);

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Boolean> future =
kmsActions.replacePolicyAsync(targetKeyId, policyName, accountId);
            boolean success = future.join();
            if (success) {
                logger.info("Key policy replacement succeeded.");
            } else {
                logger.error("Key policy replacement failed.");
            }

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                logger.info("KMS error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code {}",
kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            deleteAliasName(aliasName);
            deleteKey(targetKeyId);
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("12. Get the key policy\n");
        logger.info("The next bit of code that runs gets the key policy to make sure
it exists.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
```

```
        try {
            CompletableFuture<String> future =
kmsActions.getKeyPolicyAsync(targetKeyId, policyName);
            String policy = future.join();
            if (!policy.isEmpty()) {
                logger.info("Retrieved policy: " + policy);
            }

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                logger.info("KMS error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code {}",
kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            deleteAliasName(aliasName);
            deleteKey(targetKeyId);
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("13. Create an asymmetric KMS key and sign your data\n");
        logger.info("""
             Signing your data with an AWS key can provide several benefits that
make it an attractive option
             for your data signing needs. By using an AWS KMS key, you can leverage
the
             security controls and compliance features provided by AWS,
             which can help you meet various regulatory requirements and enhance the
overall security posture
             of your organization.
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Boolean> future = kmsActions.signVerifyDataAsync();
            boolean success = future.join();
            if (success) {
                logger.info("Sign and verify data operation succeeded.");
            } else {
                logger.error("Sign and verify data operation failed.");
            }
```

```
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                logger.info("KMS error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code {}",
kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            deleteAliasName(aliasName);
            deleteKey(targetKeyId);
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("14. Tag your symmetric KMS Key\n");
        logger.info("""
            By using tags, you can improve the overall management, security, and
governance of your
            KMS keys, making it easier to organize, track, and control access to
your encrypted data within
            your AWS environment
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future = kmsActions.tagKMSKeyAsync(targetKeyId);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                logger.info("KMS error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code {}",
kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            deleteAliasName(aliasName);
            deleteKey(targetKeyId);
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        return targetKeyId;
    }
```

```
   // Deletes KMS resources with user input.
   private static void requestDeleteResources(String aliasName, String targetKeyId)
{
       logger.info(DASHES);
       logger.info("15. Schedule the deletion of the KMS key\n");
       logger.info("""
           By default, KMS applies a waiting period of 30 days,
           but you can specify a waiting period of 7-30 days. When this operation
is successful,
           the key state of the KMS key changes to PendingDeletion and the key
can't be used in any
           cryptographic operations. It remains in this state for the duration of
the waiting period.

           Deleting a KMS key is a destructive and potentially dangerous operation.
When a KMS key is deleted,
           all data that was encrypted under the KMS key is unrecoverable.
           """);
       logger.info("Would you like to delete the Key Management resources? (y/n)");
       String delAns = scanner.nextLine().trim();
       if (delAns.equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
           logger.info("You selected to delete the AWS KMS resources.");
           waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
           try {
               CompletableFuture<Void> future =
kmsActions.deleteSpecificAliasAsync(aliasName);
               future.join();

           } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
               Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
               if (cause instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                   logger.info("KMS error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code
{}", kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
               } else {
                   logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
               }
           }
           waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
           try {
               CompletableFuture<Void> future =
kmsActions.disableKeyAsync(targetKeyId);
               future.join();

           } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
```

```
                Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                    logger.info("KMS error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code
{}", kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                } else {
                    logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
                }
            }

            try {
                CompletableFuture<Void> future =
kmsActions.deleteKeyAsync(targetKeyId);
                future.join();

            } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
                Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                    logger.info("KMS error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code
{}", kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                } else {
                    logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
                }
            }

        } else {
            logger.info("The Key Management resources will not be deleted");
        }

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("This concludes the AWS Key Management SDK scenario");
        logger.info(DASHES);
    }

    // This method is invoked from Exceptions to clean up the resources.
    private static void deleteKey(String targetKeyId) {
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
kmsActions.disableKeyAsync(targetKeyId);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
```

```
                logger.info("KMS error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code {}",
kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
        }

        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future = kmsActions.deleteKeyAsync(targetKeyId);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                logger.info("KMS error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code {}",
kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
        }
    }

    // This method is invoked from Exceptions to clean up the resources.
    private static void deleteAliasName(String aliasName) {
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
kmsActions.deleteSpecificAliasAsync(aliasName);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                logger.info("KMS error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code {}",
kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
        }
    }

    private static void waitForInputToContinue(Scanner scanner) {
        while (true) {
            logger.info("");
            logger.info("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:");
```

```
            String input = scanner.nextLine();

            if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("c")) {
                logger.info("Continuing with the program...");
                logger.info("");
                break;
            } else {
                // Handle invalid input.
                logger.info("Invalid input. Please try again.");
            }
        }
    }
}
```

KMS 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 정의합니다.

```
public class KMSActions {
    private static final Logger logger = LoggerFactory.getLogger(KMSActions.class);
    private static KmsAsyncClient kmsAsyncClient;

    /**
     * Retrieves an asynchronous AWS Key Management Service (KMS) client.
     * <p>
     * This method creates and returns a singleton instance of the KMS async client,
 with the following configurations:
     * <ul>
     *   <li>Max concurrency: 100</li>
     *   <li>Connection timeout: 60 seconds</li>
     *   <li>Read timeout: 60 seconds</li>
     *   <li>Write timeout: 60 seconds</li>
     *   <li>API call timeout: 2 minutes</li>
     *   <li>API call attempt timeout: 90 seconds</li>
     *   <li>Retry policy: up to 3 retries</li>
     *   <li>Credentials provider: environment variable credentials provider</li>
     * </ul>
     * <p>
     * If the client instance has already been created, it is returned instead of
 creating a new one.
     *
     * @return the KMS async client instance
     */
    private static KmsAsyncClient getAsyncClient() {
```

```
        if (kmsAsyncClient == null) {
            SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
                .maxConcurrency(100)
                .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .build();

            ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
                .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))
                .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))
                .retryPolicy(RetryPolicy.builder()
                    .numRetries(3)
                    .build())
                .build();

            kmsAsyncClient = KmsAsyncClient.builder()
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                .build();
        }
        return kmsAsyncClient;
    }

    /**
     * Creates a new symmetric encryption key asynchronously.
     *
     * @param keyDesc the description of the key to be created
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the ID of the newly
created key
     * @throws RuntimeException if an error occurs while creating the key
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> createKeyAsync(String keyDesc) {
        CreateKeyRequest keyRequest = CreateKeyRequest.builder()
            .description(keyDesc)
            .keySpec(KeySpec.SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT)
            .keyUsage(KeyUsageType.ENCRYPT_DECRYPT)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().createKey(keyRequest)
            .thenApply(resp -> resp.keyMetadata().keyId())
            .exceptionally(ex -> {
```

```
                throw new RuntimeException("An error occurred while creating the
key: " + ex.getMessage(), ex);
            });
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously checks if a specified key is enabled.
     *
     * @param keyId the ID of the key to check
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, indicates whether
the key is enabled or not
     *
     * @throws RuntimeException if an exception occurs while checking the key state
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Boolean> isKeyEnabledAsync(String keyId) {
        DescribeKeyRequest keyRequest = DescribeKeyRequest.builder()
            .keyId(keyId)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<DescribeKeyResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().describeKey(keyRequest);
        return responseFuture.whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
            if (resp != null) {
                KeyState keyState = resp.keyMetadata().keyState();
                if (keyState == KeyState.ENABLED) {
                    logger.info("The key is enabled.");
                } else {
                    logger.info("The key is not enabled. Key state: {}", keyState);
                }
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException(ex);
            }
        }).thenApply(resp -> resp.keyMetadata().keyState() == KeyState.ENABLED);
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously enables the specified key.
     *
     * @param keyId the ID of the key to enable
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the key has been
enabled
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> enableKeyAsync(String keyId) {
        EnableKeyRequest enableKeyRequest = EnableKeyRequest.builder()
```

```
            .keyId(keyId)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<EnableKeyResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().enableKey(enableKeyRequest);
        responseFuture.whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
            if (exception == null) {
                logger.info("Key with ID [{}] has been enabled.", keyId);
            } else {
                if (exception instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("KMS error occurred while enabling
key: " + kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx);
                } else {
                    throw new RuntimeException("An unexpected error occurred while
enabling key: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            }
        });

        return responseFuture.thenApply(response -> null);
    }

    /**
     * Encrypts the given text asynchronously using the specified KMS client and key
ID.
     *
     * @param keyId the ID of the KMS key to use for encryption
     * @param text the text to encrypt
     * @return a CompletableFuture that completes with the encrypted data as an
SdkBytes object
     */
    public CompletableFuture<SdkBytes> encryptDataAsync(String keyId, String text) {
        SdkBytes myBytes = SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(text);
        EncryptRequest encryptRequest = EncryptRequest.builder()
            .keyId(keyId)
            .plaintext(myBytes)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<EncryptResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().encrypt(encryptRequest).toCompletableFuture();
        return responseFuture.whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
            if (response != null) {
                String algorithm = response.encryptionAlgorithm().toString();
```

```
                logger.info("The string was encrypted with algorithm {}.",
algorithm);
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException(ex);
            }
        }).thenApply(EncryptResponse::ciphertextBlob);
    }

    /**
     * Creates a custom alias for the specified target key asynchronously.
     *
     * @param targetKeyId the ID of the target key for the alias
     * @param aliasName   the name of the alias to create
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the alias creation
operation is finished
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> createCustomAliasAsync(String targetKeyId, String
aliasName) {
        CreateAliasRequest aliasRequest = CreateAliasRequest.builder()
            .aliasName(aliasName)
            .targetKeyId(targetKeyId)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<CreateAliasResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().createAlias(aliasRequest);
        responseFuture.whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
            if (exception == null) {
                logger.info("{} was successfully created.", aliasName);
            } else {
                if (exception instanceof ResourceExistsException) {
                    logger.info("Alias [{}] already exists. Moving on...",
aliasName);
                } else if (exception instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("KMS error occurred while creating
alias: " + kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx);
                } else {
                    throw new RuntimeException("An unexpected error occurred while
creating alias: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            }
        });

        return responseFuture.thenApply(response -> null);
    }
```

```
    /**
     * Asynchronously lists all the aliases in the current AWS account.
     *
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the list of aliases
has been processed
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Object> listAllAliasesAsync() {
        ListAliasesRequest aliasesRequest = ListAliasesRequest.builder()
            .limit(15)
            .build();

        ListAliasesPublisher paginator =
getAsyncClient().listAliasesPaginator(aliasesRequest);
        return paginator.subscribe(response -> {
                response.aliases().forEach(alias ->
                    logger.info("The alias name is: " + alias.aliasName())
                );
            })
            .thenApply(v -> null)
            .exceptionally(ex -> {
                if (ex.getCause() instanceof KmsException) {
                    KmsException e = (KmsException) ex.getCause();
                    throw new RuntimeException("A KMS exception occurred: " +
e.getMessage());
                } else {
                    throw new RuntimeException("An unexpected error occurred: " +
ex.getMessage());
                }
            });
    }

    /**
     * Enables key rotation asynchronously for the specified key ID.
     *
     * @param keyId the ID of the key for which to enable key rotation
     * @return a CompletableFuture that represents the asynchronous operation of
enabling key rotation
     * @throws RuntimeException if there was an error enabling key rotation, either
due to a KMS exception or an unexpected error
     */
    public CompletableFuture<EnableKeyRotationResponse>
enableKeyRotationAsync(String keyId) {
```

```
        EnableKeyRotationRequest enableKeyRotationRequest =
EnableKeyRotationRequest.builder()
            .keyId(keyId)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<EnableKeyRotationResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().enableKeyRotation(enableKeyRotationRequest);
        responseFuture.whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
            if (exception == null) {
                logger.info("Key rotation has been enabled for key with id [{}]",
keyId);
            } else {
                if (exception instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to enable key rotation: " +
kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx);
                } else {
                    throw new RuntimeException("An unexpected error occurred: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            }
        });

        return responseFuture;
    }

    /**
     * Grants permissions to a specified principal on a customer master key (CMK)
asynchronously.
     *
     * @param keyId             The unique identifier for the customer master key
(CMK) that the grant applies to.
     * @param granteePrincipal  The principal that is given permission to perform
the operations that the grant permits on the CMK.
     * @return A {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, contains the ID of
the created grant.
     * @throws RuntimeException If an error occurs during the grant creation
process.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> grantKeyAsync(String keyId, String
granteePrincipal) {
        List<GrantOperation> grantPermissions = List.of(
            GrantOperation.ENCRYPT,
            GrantOperation.DECRYPT,
            GrantOperation.DESCRIBE_KEY
```

```
        );

        CreateGrantRequest grantRequest = CreateGrantRequest.builder()
            .keyId(keyId)
            .name("grant1")
            .granteePrincipal(granteePrincipal)
            .operations(grantPermissions)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<CreateGrantResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().createGrant(grantRequest);
        responseFuture.whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
            if (ex == null) {
                logger.info("Grant created successfully with ID: " +
response.grantId());
            } else {
                if (ex instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to create grant: " +
kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx);
                } else {
                    throw new RuntimeException("An unexpected error occurred: " +
ex.getMessage(), ex);
                }
            }
        });

        return responseFuture.thenApply(CreateGrantResponse::grantId);
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously displays the grant IDs for the specified key ID.
     *
     * @param keyId the ID of the AWS KMS key for which to list the grants
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, will be null if
the operation succeeded, or will throw a {@link RuntimeException} if the operation
failed
     * @throws RuntimeException if there was an error listing the grants, either due
to an {@link KmsException} or an unexpected error
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Object> displayGrantIdsAsync(String keyId) {
        ListGrantsRequest grantsRequest = ListGrantsRequest.builder()
            .keyId(keyId)
            .limit(15)
            .build();
```

```
        ListGrantsPublisher paginator =
getAsyncClient().listGrantsPaginator(grantsRequest);
        return paginator.subscribe(response -> {
                response.grants().forEach(grant -> {
                    logger.info("The grant Id is: " + grant.grantId());
                });
            })
            .thenApply(v -> null)
            .exceptionally(ex -> {
                Throwable cause = ex.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof KmsException) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to list grants: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause);
                } else {
                    throw new RuntimeException("An unexpected error occurred: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause);
                }
            });
    }

    /**
     * Revokes a grant for the specified AWS KMS key asynchronously.
     *
     * @param keyId   The ID or key ARN of the AWS KMS key.
     * @param grantId The identifier of the grant to be revoked.
     * @return A {@link CompletableFuture} representing the asynchronous operation
of revoking the grant.
     *         The {@link CompletableFuture} will complete with a {@link
RevokeGrantResponse} object
     *         if the operation is successful, or with a {@code null} value if an
error occurs.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<RevokeGrantResponse> revokeKeyGrantAsync(String keyId,
String grantId) {
        RevokeGrantRequest grantRequest = RevokeGrantRequest.builder()
            .keyId(keyId)
            .grantId(grantId)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<RevokeGrantResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().revokeGrant(grantRequest);
        responseFuture.whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
            if (exception == null) {
```

```
                logger.info("Grant ID: [" + grantId + "] was successfully
revoked!");
            } else {
                if (exception instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                    if (kmsEx.getMessage().contains("Grant does not exist")) {
                        logger.info("The grant ID '" + grantId + "' does not exist.
Moving on...");
                    } else {
                        throw new RuntimeException("KMS error occurred: " +
kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx);
                    }
                } else {
                    throw new RuntimeException("An unexpected error occurred: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            }
        });

        return responseFuture;
    }


    /**
     * Asynchronously decrypts the given encrypted data using the specified key ID.
     *
     * @param encryptedData The encrypted data to be decrypted.
     * @param keyId The ID of the key to be used for decryption.
     * @return A CompletableFuture that, when completed, will contain the decrypted
data as a String.
     *         If an error occurs during the decryption process, the
CompletableFuture will complete
     *         exceptionally with the error, and the method will return an empty
String.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> decryptDataAsync(SdkBytes encryptedData, String
keyId) {
        DecryptRequest decryptRequest = DecryptRequest.builder()
            .ciphertextBlob(encryptedData)
            .keyId(keyId)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<DecryptResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().decrypt(decryptRequest);
        responseFuture.whenComplete((decryptResponse, exception) -> {
```

```
            if (exception == null) {
                logger.info("Data decrypted successfully for key ID: " + keyId);
            } else {
                if (exception instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("KMS error occurred while decrypting
data: " + kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx);
                } else {
                    throw new RuntimeException("An unexpected error occurred while
decrypting data: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            }
        });

        return responseFuture.thenApply(decryptResponse ->
decryptResponse.plaintext().asString(StandardCharsets.UTF_8));
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously replaces the policy for the specified KMS key.
     *
     * @param keyId       the ID of the KMS key to replace the policy for
     * @param policyName  the name of the policy to be replaced
     * @param accountId   the AWS account ID to be used in the policy
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with a boolean indicating
     *         whether the policy replacement was successful or not
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Boolean> replacePolicyAsync(String keyId, String
policyName, String accountId) {
        String policy = """
    {
      "Version": "2012-10-17",
      "Statement": [{
        "Effect": "Allow",
        "Principal": {"AWS": "arn:aws:iam::%s:root"},
        "Action": "kms:*",
        "Resource": "*"
      }]
    }
    """.formatted(accountId);

        PutKeyPolicyRequest keyPolicyRequest = PutKeyPolicyRequest.builder()
            .keyId(keyId)
            .policyName(policyName)
            .policy(policy)
```

```
            .build();

        // First, get the current policy to check if it exists
        return getAsyncClient().getKeyPolicy(r ->
r.keyId(keyId).policyName(policyName))
            .thenCompose(response -> {
                logger.info("Current policy exists. Replacing it...");
                return getAsyncClient().putKeyPolicy(keyPolicyRequest);
            })
            .thenApply(putPolicyResponse -> {
                logger.info("The key policy has been replaced.");
                return true;
            })
            .exceptionally(throwable -> {
                if (throwable.getCause() instanceof LimitExceededException) {
                    logger.error("Cannot replace policy, as only one policy is
allowed per key.");
                    return false;
                }
                throw new RuntimeException("Error replacing policy", throwable);
            });
    }


    /**
     * Asynchronously retrieves the key policy for the specified key ID and policy
name.
     *
     * @param keyId       the ID of the AWS KMS key for which to retrieve the policy
     * @param policyName the name of the key policy to retrieve
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, contains the key
policy as a {@link String}
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> getKeyPolicyAsync(String keyId, String
policyName) {
        GetKeyPolicyRequest policyRequest = GetKeyPolicyRequest.builder()
            .keyId(keyId)
            .policyName(policyName)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().getKeyPolicy(policyRequest)
            .thenApply(response -> {
                String policy = response.policy();
                logger.info("The response is: " + policy);
```

```
                return policy;
            })
            .exceptionally(ex -> {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to get key policy", ex);
            });
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously signs and verifies data using AWS KMS.
     *
     * <p>The method performs the following steps:
     * <ol>
     *     <li>Creates an AWS KMS key with the specified key spec, key usage, and
 origin.</li>
     *     <li>Signs the provided message using the created KMS key and the RSASSA-
PSS-SHA-256 algorithm.</li>
     *     <li>Verifies the signature of the message using the created KMS key and
 the RSASSA-PSS-SHA-256 algorithm.</li>
     * </ol>
     *
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the result of the
 signature verification,
     *         {@code true} if the signature is valid, {@code false} otherwise.
     * @throws KmsException if any error occurs during the KMS operations.
     * @throws RuntimeException if an unexpected error occurs.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Boolean> signVerifyDataAsync() {
        String signMessage = "Here is the message that will be digitally signed";

        // Create an AWS KMS key used to digitally sign data.
        CreateKeyRequest createKeyRequest = CreateKeyRequest.builder()
            .keySpec(KeySpec.RSA_2048)
            .keyUsage(KeyUsageType.SIGN_VERIFY)
            .origin(OriginType.AWS_KMS)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().createKey(createKeyRequest)
            .thenCompose(createKeyResponse -> {
                String keyId = createKeyResponse.keyMetadata().keyId();

                SdkBytes messageBytes = SdkBytes.fromString(signMessage,
 Charset.defaultCharset());
                SignRequest signRequest = SignRequest.builder()
                    .keyId(keyId)
```

```
                    .message(messageBytes)
                    .signingAlgorithm(SigningAlgorithmSpec.RSASSA_PSS_SHA_256)
                    .build();

                return getAsyncClient().sign(signRequest)
                    .thenCompose(signResponse -> {
                        byte[] signedBytes = signResponse.signature().asByteArray();

                        VerifyRequest verifyRequest = VerifyRequest.builder()
                            .keyId(keyId)

.message(SdkBytes.fromByteArray(signMessage.getBytes(Charset.defaultCharset())))

.signature(SdkBytes.fromByteBuffer(ByteBuffer.wrap(signedBytes)))

.signingAlgorithm(SigningAlgorithmSpec.RSASSA_PSS_SHA_256)
                            .build();

                        return getAsyncClient().verify(verifyRequest)
                            .thenApply(verifyResponse -> {
                                return (boolean) verifyResponse.signatureValid();
                            });
                    });
            })
            .exceptionally(throwable -> {
               throw new RuntimeException("Failed to sign or verify data",
throwable);
            });
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously tags a KMS key with a specific tag.
     *
     * @param keyId the ID of the KMS key to be tagged
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the tagging operation
is finished
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> tagKMSKeyAsync(String keyId) {
        Tag tag = Tag.builder()
            .tagKey("Environment")
            .tagValue("Production")
            .build();

        TagResourceRequest tagResourceRequest = TagResourceRequest.builder()
```

```
            .keyId(keyId)
            .tags(tag)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().tagResource(tagResourceRequest)
            .thenRun(() -> {
                logger.info("{} key was tagged", keyId);
            })
            .exceptionally(throwable -> {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to tag the KMS key", throwable);
            });
    }

    /**
     * Deletes a specific KMS alias asynchronously.
     *
     * @param aliasName the name of the alias to be deleted
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} representing the asynchronous operation
of deleting the specified alias
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteSpecificAliasAsync(String aliasName) {
        DeleteAliasRequest deleteAliasRequest = DeleteAliasRequest.builder()
            .aliasName(aliasName)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().deleteAlias(deleteAliasRequest)
            .thenRun(() -> {
                logger.info("Alias {} has been deleted successfully", aliasName);
            })
            .exceptionally(throwable -> {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete alias: " + aliasName,
throwable);
            });
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously disables the specified AWS Key Management Service (KMS) key.
     *
     * @param keyId the ID or Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the KMS key to be
disabled
     * @return a CompletableFuture that, when completed, indicates that the key has
been disabled successfully
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> disableKeyAsync(String keyId) {
```

```
        DisableKeyRequest keyRequest = DisableKeyRequest.builder()
            .keyId(keyId)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().disableKey(keyRequest)
            .thenRun(() -> {
                logger.info("Key {} has been disabled successfully",keyId);
            })
            .exceptionally(throwable -> {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to disable key: " + keyId,
throwable);
            });
    }

    /**
     * Deletes a KMS key asynchronously.
     *
     * <p><strong>Warning:</strong> Deleting a KMS key is a destructive and
potentially dangerous operation.
     * When a KMS key is deleted, all data that was encrypted under the KMS key
becomes unrecoverable.
     * This means that any files, databases, or other data that were encrypted using
the deleted KMS key
     * will become permanently inaccessible. Exercise extreme caution when deleting
KMS keys.</p>
     *
     * @param keyId the ID of the KMS key to delete
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the key deletion is
scheduled
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteKeyAsync(String keyId) {
        ScheduleKeyDeletionRequest deletionRequest =
ScheduleKeyDeletionRequest.builder()
            .keyId(keyId)
            .pendingWindowInDays(7)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().scheduleKeyDeletion(deletionRequest)
            .thenRun(() -> {
                logger.info("Key {} will be deleted in 7 days", keyId);
            })
            .exceptionally(throwable -> {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to schedule key deletion for key
ID: " + keyId, throwable);
```

```
            });
    }


    public String getAccountId(){
        try (StsClient stsClient = StsClient.create()){
            GetCallerIdentityResponse callerIdentity =
 stsClient.getCallerIdentity();
            return callerIdentity.account();
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - CreateAlias
  - CreateGrant
  - CreateKey
  - Decrypt
  - DescribeKey
  - DisableKey
  - EnableKey
  - 암호화
  - GetKeyPolicy
  - ListAliases
  - ListGrants
  - ListKeys
  - RevokeGrant
  - ScheduleKeyDeletion
  - Sign
  - TagResource

작업

CreateAlias

다음 코드 예시는 CreateAlias의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Creates a custom alias for the specified target key asynchronously.
     *
     * @param targetKeyId the ID of the target key for the alias
     * @param aliasName   the name of the alias to create
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the alias creation
operation is finished
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> createCustomAliasAsync(String targetKeyId, String
aliasName) {
        CreateAliasRequest aliasRequest = CreateAliasRequest.builder()
            .aliasName(aliasName)
            .targetKeyId(targetKeyId)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<CreateAliasResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().createAlias(aliasRequest);
        responseFuture.whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
            if (exception == null) {
                logger.info("{} was successfully created.", aliasName);
            } else {
                if (exception instanceof ResourceExistsException) {
                    logger.info("Alias [{}] already exists. Moving on...",
aliasName);
                } else if (exception instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("KMS error occurred while creating
alias: " + kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx);
                } else {
```

```
                    throw new RuntimeException("An unexpected error occurred while
creating alias: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            }
        });

        return responseFuture.thenApply(response -> null);
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateAlias를 참조하세요.

`CreateGrant`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateGrant`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Grants permissions to a specified principal on a customer master key (CMK)
asynchronously.
     *
     * @param keyId             The unique identifier for the customer master key
(CMK) that the grant applies to.
     * @param granteePrincipal  The principal that is given permission to perform
the operations that the grant permits on the CMK.
     * @return A {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, contains the ID of
the created grant.
     * @throws RuntimeException If an error occurs during the grant creation
process.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> grantKeyAsync(String keyId, String
granteePrincipal) {
        List<GrantOperation> grantPermissions = List.of(
            GrantOperation.ENCRYPT,
```

```
            GrantOperation.DECRYPT,
            GrantOperation.DESCRIBE_KEY
        );

        CreateGrantRequest grantRequest = CreateGrantRequest.builder()
            .keyId(keyId)
            .name("grant1")
            .granteePrincipal(granteePrincipal)
            .operations(grantPermissions)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<CreateGrantResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().createGrant(grantRequest);
        responseFuture.whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
            if (ex == null) {
                logger.info("Grant created successfully with ID: " +
response.grantId());
            } else {
                if (ex instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to create grant: " +
kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx);
                } else {
                    throw new RuntimeException("An unexpected error occurred: " +
ex.getMessage(), ex);
                }
            }
        });

        return responseFuture.thenApply(CreateGrantResponse::grantId);
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateGrant를 참조하세요.

CreateKey

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateKey`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Creates a new symmetric encryption key asynchronously.
     *
     * @param keyDesc the description of the key to be created
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the ID of the newly
created key
     * @throws RuntimeException if an error occurs while creating the key
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> createKeyAsync(String keyDesc) {
        CreateKeyRequest keyRequest = CreateKeyRequest.builder()
            .description(keyDesc)
            .keySpec(KeySpec.SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT)
            .keyUsage(KeyUsageType.ENCRYPT_DECRYPT)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().createKey(keyRequest)
            .thenApply(resp -> resp.keyMetadata().keyId())
            .exceptionally(ex -> {
                throw new RuntimeException("An error occurred while creating the
key: " + ex.getMessage(), ex);
            });
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateKey를 참조하세요.

`Decrypt`

다음 코드 예시는 `Decrypt`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Asynchronously decrypts the given encrypted data using the specified key ID.
    *
    * @param encryptedData The encrypted data to be decrypted.
    * @param keyId The ID of the key to be used for decryption.
    * @return A CompletableFuture that, when completed, will contain the decrypted
data as a String.
    *         If an error occurs during the decryption process, the
CompletableFuture will complete
    *         exceptionally with the error, and the method will return an empty
String.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> decryptDataAsync(SdkBytes encryptedData, String
keyId) {
       DecryptRequest decryptRequest = DecryptRequest.builder()
           .ciphertextBlob(encryptedData)
           .keyId(keyId)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<DecryptResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().decrypt(decryptRequest);
       responseFuture.whenComplete((decryptResponse, exception) -> {
           if (exception == null) {
               logger.info("Data decrypted successfully for key ID: " + keyId);
           } else {
               if (exception instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                   throw new RuntimeException("KMS error occurred while decrypting
data: " + kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx);
               } else {
                   throw new RuntimeException("An unexpected error occurred while
decrypting data: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
               }
           }
       });
```

```
        return responseFuture.thenApply(decryptResponse ->
decryptResponse.plaintext().asString(StandardCharsets.UTF_8));
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 Decrypt를 참조하세요.

DeleteAlias

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteAlias의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Deletes a specific KMS alias asynchronously.
     *
     * @param aliasName the name of the alias to be deleted
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} representing the asynchronous operation
of deleting the specified alias
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteSpecificAliasAsync(String aliasName) {
        DeleteAliasRequest deleteAliasRequest = DeleteAliasRequest.builder()
            .aliasName(aliasName)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().deleteAlias(deleteAliasRequest)
            .thenRun(() -> {
                logger.info("Alias {} has been deleted successfully", aliasName);
            })
            .exceptionally(throwable -> {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete alias: " + aliasName,
throwable);
            });
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteAlias를 참조하세요.

DescribeKey

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeKey의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Asynchronously checks if a specified key is enabled.
     *
     * @param keyId the ID of the key to check
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, indicates whether
the key is enabled or not
     *
     * @throws RuntimeException if an exception occurs while checking the key state
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Boolean> isKeyEnabledAsync(String keyId) {
        DescribeKeyRequest keyRequest = DescribeKeyRequest.builder()
            .keyId(keyId)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<DescribeKeyResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().describeKey(keyRequest);
        return responseFuture.whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
            if (resp != null) {
                KeyState keyState = resp.keyMetadata().keyState();
                if (keyState == KeyState.ENABLED) {
                    logger.info("The key is enabled.");
                } else {
                    logger.info("The key is not enabled. Key state: {}", keyState);
                }
            } else {
```

```
                throw new RuntimeException(ex);
            }
        }).thenApply(resp -> resp.keyMetadata().keyState() == KeyState.ENABLED);
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeKey를 참조하세요.

DisableKey

다음 코드 예시는 DisableKey의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Asynchronously disables the specified AWS Key Management Service (KMS) key.
     *
     * @param keyId the ID or Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the KMS key to be
disabled
     * @return a CompletableFuture that, when completed, indicates that the key has
been disabled successfully
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> disableKeyAsync(String keyId) {
        DisableKeyRequest keyRequest = DisableKeyRequest.builder()
            .keyId(keyId)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().disableKey(keyRequest)
            .thenRun(() -> {
                logger.info("Key {} has been disabled successfully",keyId);
            })
            .exceptionally(throwable -> {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to disable key: " + keyId,
throwable);
            });
```

```
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DisableKey를 참조하세요.

EnableKey

다음 코드 예시는 EnableKey의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Asynchronously enables the specified key.
     *
     * @param keyId the ID of the key to enable
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the key has been
enabled
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> enableKeyAsync(String keyId) {
        EnableKeyRequest enableKeyRequest = EnableKeyRequest.builder()
            .keyId(keyId)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<EnableKeyResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().enableKey(enableKeyRequest);
        responseFuture.whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
            if (exception == null) {
                logger.info("Key with ID [{}] has been enabled.", keyId);
            } else {
                if (exception instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("KMS error occurred while enabling
key: " + kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx);
                } else {
                    throw new RuntimeException("An unexpected error occurred while
enabling key: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
```

```
            }
        });

        return responseFuture.thenApply(response -> null);
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 EnableKey를 참조하세요.

Encrypt

다음 코드 예시는 Encrypt의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Encrypts the given text asynchronously using the specified KMS client and key
ID.
     *
     * @param keyId the ID of the KMS key to use for encryption
     * @param text the text to encrypt
     * @return a CompletableFuture that completes with the encrypted data as an
SdkBytes object
     */
    public CompletableFuture<SdkBytes> encryptDataAsync(String keyId, String text) {
        SdkBytes myBytes = SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(text);
        EncryptRequest encryptRequest = EncryptRequest.builder()
            .keyId(keyId)
            .plaintext(myBytes)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<EncryptResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().encrypt(encryptRequest).toCompletableFuture();
        return responseFuture.whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
            if (response != null) {
                String algorithm = response.encryptionAlgorithm().toString();
```

```
                logger.info("The string was encrypted with algorithm {}.",
algorithm);
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException(ex);
            }
        }).thenApply(EncryptResponse::ciphertextBlob);
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 Encrypt를 참조하세요.

ListAliases

다음 코드 예시는 `ListAliases`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Asynchronously lists all the aliases in the current AWS account.
     *
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the list of aliases
has been processed
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Object> listAllAliasesAsync() {
        ListAliasesRequest aliasesRequest = ListAliasesRequest.builder()
            .limit(15)
            .build();

        ListAliasesPublisher paginator =
getAsyncClient().listAliasesPaginator(aliasesRequest);
        return paginator.subscribe(response -> {
                response.aliases().forEach(alias ->
                    logger.info("The alias name is: " + alias.aliasName())
                );
            })
            .thenApply(v -> null)
```

```
            .exceptionally(ex -> {
                if (ex.getCause() instanceof KmsException) {
                    KmsException e = (KmsException) ex.getCause();
                    throw new RuntimeException("A KMS exception occurred: " +
e.getMessage());
                } else {
                    throw new RuntimeException("An unexpected error occurred: " +
ex.getMessage());
                }
            });
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListAliases를 참조하세요.

`ListGrants`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListGrants`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Asynchronously displays the grant IDs for the specified key ID.
     *
     * @param keyId the ID of the AWS KMS key for which to list the grants
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, will be null if
the operation succeeded, or will throw a {@link RuntimeException} if the operation
failed
     * @throws RuntimeException if there was an error listing the grants, either due
to an {@link KmsException} or an unexpected error
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Object> displayGrantIdsAsync(String keyId) {
        ListGrantsRequest grantsRequest = ListGrantsRequest.builder()
            .keyId(keyId)
            .limit(15)
            .build();
```

```
        ListGrantsPublisher paginator =
getAsyncClient().listGrantsPaginator(grantsRequest);
        return paginator.subscribe(response -> {
                response.grants().forEach(grant -> {
                    logger.info("The grant Id is: " + grant.grantId());
                });
            })
            .thenApply(v -> null)
            .exceptionally(ex -> {
                Throwable cause = ex.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof KmsException) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to list grants: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause);
                } else {
                    throw new RuntimeException("An unexpected error occurred: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause);
                }
            });
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListGrants를 참조하세요.

`ListKeyPolicies`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListKeyPolicies`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Asynchronously retrieves the key policy for the specified key ID and policy
name.
     *
     * @param keyId       the ID of the AWS KMS key for which to retrieve the policy
     * @param policyName the name of the key policy to retrieve
```

```
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, contains the key
policy as a {@link String}
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> getKeyPolicyAsync(String keyId, String
policyName) {
        GetKeyPolicyRequest policyRequest = GetKeyPolicyRequest.builder()
            .keyId(keyId)
            .policyName(policyName)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().getKeyPolicy(policyRequest)
            .thenApply(response -> {
                String policy = response.policy();
                logger.info("The response is: " + policy);
                return policy;
            })
            .exceptionally(ex -> {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to get key policy", ex);
            });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListKeyPolicies를 참조하세요.

`ListKeys`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListKeys`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.KmsAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.ListKeysRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.paginators.ListKeysPublisher;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;

/**
```

```
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class HelloKMS {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        listAllKeys();
    }

    public static void listAllKeys() {
        KmsAsyncClient kmsAsyncClient = KmsAsyncClient.builder()
            .build();
        ListKeysRequest listKeysRequest = ListKeysRequest.builder()
            .limit(15)
            .build();

        /*
         * The `subscribe` method is required when using paginator methods in the
 AWS SDK
         * because paginator methods return an instance of a `ListKeysPublisher`,
 which is
         * based on a reactive stream. This allows asynchronous retrieval of
 paginated
         * results as they become available. By subscribing to the stream, we can
 process
         * each page of results as they are emitted.
         */
        ListKeysPublisher keysPublisher =
 kmsAsyncClient.listKeysPaginator(listKeysRequest);
        CompletableFuture<Void> future = keysPublisher
            .subscribe(r -> r.keys().forEach(key ->
                System.out.println("The key ARN is: " + key.keyArn() + ". The key Id
 is: " + key.keyId())))
            .whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    System.err.println("Error occurred: " + exception.getMessage());
                } else {
                    System.out.println("Successfully listed all keys.");
                }
            });
```

```
        try {
            future.join();
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.err.println("Failed to list keys: " + e.getMessage());
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListKeys를 참조하세요.

RevokeGrant

다음 코드 예시는 RevokeGrant의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Revokes a grant for the specified AWS KMS key asynchronously.
     *
     * @param keyId   The ID or key ARN of the AWS KMS key.
     * @param grantId The identifier of the grant to be revoked.
     * @return A {@link CompletableFuture} representing the asynchronous operation
of revoking the grant.
     *         The {@link CompletableFuture} will complete with a {@link
RevokeGrantResponse} object
     *         if the operation is successful, or with a {@code null} value if an
error occurs.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<RevokeGrantResponse> revokeKeyGrantAsync(String keyId,
String grantId) {
        RevokeGrantRequest grantRequest = RevokeGrantRequest.builder()
            .keyId(keyId)
            .grantId(grantId)
            .build();
```

```
        CompletableFuture<RevokeGrantResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().revokeGrant(grantRequest);
        responseFuture.whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
            if (exception == null) {
                logger.info("Grant ID: [" + grantId + "] was successfully
revoked!");
            } else {
                if (exception instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                    if (kmsEx.getMessage().contains("Grant does not exist")) {
                        logger.info("The grant ID '" + grantId + "' does not exist.
Moving on...");
                    } else {
                        throw new RuntimeException("KMS error occurred: " +
kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx);
                    }
                } else {
                    throw new RuntimeException("An unexpected error occurred: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            }
        });

        return responseFuture;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 RevokeGrant를 참조하세요.

`ScheduleKeyDeletion`

다음 코드 예시는 `ScheduleKeyDeletion`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
```

```
    * Deletes a KMS key asynchronously.
    *
    * <p><strong>Warning:</strong> Deleting a KMS key is a destructive and
potentially dangerous operation.
    * When a KMS key is deleted, all data that was encrypted under the KMS key
becomes unrecoverable.
    * This means that any files, databases, or other data that were encrypted using
the deleted KMS key
    * will become permanently inaccessible. Exercise extreme caution when deleting
KMS keys.</p>
    *
    * @param keyId the ID of the KMS key to delete
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the key deletion is
scheduled
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteKeyAsync(String keyId) {
       ScheduleKeyDeletionRequest deletionRequest =
ScheduleKeyDeletionRequest.builder()
           .keyId(keyId)
           .pendingWindowInDays(7)
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().scheduleKeyDeletion(deletionRequest)
           .thenRun(() -> {
               logger.info("Key {} will be deleted in 7 days", keyId);
           })
           .exceptionally(throwable -> {
               throw new RuntimeException("Failed to schedule key deletion for key
ID: " + keyId, throwable);
           });
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ScheduleKeyDeletion을 참조하세요.

Sign

다음 코드 예시는 `Sign`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Asynchronously signs and verifies data using AWS KMS.
     *
     * <p>The method performs the following steps:
     * <ol>
     *     <li>Creates an AWS KMS key with the specified key spec, key usage, and
 origin.</li>
     *     <li>Signs the provided message using the created KMS key and the RSASSA-
PSS-SHA-256 algorithm.</li>
     *     <li>Verifies the signature of the message using the created KMS key and
 the RSASSA-PSS-SHA-256 algorithm.</li>
     * </ol>
     *
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the result of the
 signature verification,
     *         {@code true} if the signature is valid, {@code false} otherwise.
     * @throws KmsException if any error occurs during the KMS operations.
     * @throws RuntimeException if an unexpected error occurs.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Boolean> signVerifyDataAsync() {
        String signMessage = "Here is the message that will be digitally signed";

        // Create an AWS KMS key used to digitally sign data.
        CreateKeyRequest createKeyRequest = CreateKeyRequest.builder()
            .keySpec(KeySpec.RSA_2048)
            .keyUsage(KeyUsageType.SIGN_VERIFY)
            .origin(OriginType.AWS_KMS)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().createKey(createKeyRequest)
            .thenCompose(createKeyResponse -> {
                String keyId = createKeyResponse.keyMetadata().keyId();
```

```
                SdkBytes messageBytes = SdkBytes.fromString(signMessage,
Charset.defaultCharset());
                SignRequest signRequest = SignRequest.builder()
                    .keyId(keyId)
                    .message(messageBytes)
                    .signingAlgorithm(SigningAlgorithmSpec.RSASSA_PSS_SHA_256)
                    .build();

                return getAsyncClient().sign(signRequest)
                    .thenCompose(signResponse -> {
                        byte[] signedBytes = signResponse.signature().asByteArray();

                        VerifyRequest verifyRequest = VerifyRequest.builder()
                            .keyId(keyId)

.message(SdkBytes.fromByteArray(signMessage.getBytes(Charset.defaultCharset())))

.signature(SdkBytes.fromByteBuffer(ByteBuffer.wrap(signedBytes)))

.signingAlgorithm(SigningAlgorithmSpec.RSASSA_PSS_SHA_256)
                            .build();

                        return getAsyncClient().verify(verifyRequest)
                            .thenApply(verifyResponse -> {
                                return (boolean) verifyResponse.signatureValid();
                            });
                    });
            })
            .exceptionally(throwable -> {
               throw new RuntimeException("Failed to sign or verify data",
throwable);
            });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 Sign을 참조하세요.

`TagResource`

다음 코드 예시는 `TagResource`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Asynchronously tags a KMS key with a specific tag.
     *
     * @param keyId the ID of the KMS key to be tagged
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the tagging operation
is finished
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> tagKMSKeyAsync(String keyId) {
        Tag tag = Tag.builder()
            .tagKey("Environment")
            .tagValue("Production")
            .build();

        TagResourceRequest tagResourceRequest = TagResourceRequest.builder()
            .keyId(keyId)
            .tags(tag)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().tagResource(tagResourceRequest)
            .thenRun(() -> {
                logger.info("{} key was tagged", keyId);
            })
            .exceptionally(throwable -> {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to tag the KMS key", throwable);
            });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 TagResource를 참조하세요.

Java 2.x용 SDK를 사용하는 Lambda 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Lambda와 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

AWS 커뮤니티 기여는 여러 팀이 생성하고 유지 관리하는 예입니다 AWS. 피드백을 제공하려면 연결된 리포지토리에 제공된 메커니즘을 사용합니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello Lambda

다음 코드 예제에서는 Lambda를 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Lists the AWS Lambda functions associated with the current AWS account.
     *
     * @param awsLambda an instance of the {@link LambdaClient} class, which is used
to interact with the AWS Lambda service
     *
     * @throws LambdaException if an error occurs while interacting with the AWS
Lambda service
```

```
     */
    public static void listFunctions(LambdaClient awsLambda) {
        try {
            ListFunctionsResponse functionResult = awsLambda.listFunctions();
            List<FunctionConfiguration> list = functionResult.functions();
            for (FunctionConfiguration config : list) {
                System.out.println("The function name is " + config.functionName());
            }

        } catch (LambdaException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListFunctions를 참조하십시오.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업
- 시나리오
- 서버리스 예제
- AWS 커뮤니티 기여

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- IAM 역할과 Lambda 함수를 생성하고 핸들러 코드를 업로드합니다.
- 단일 파라미터로 함수를 간접적으로 간접 호출하고 결과를 가져옵니다.
- 함수 코드를 업데이트하고 환경 변수로 구성합니다.
- 새 파라미터로 함수를 간접적으로 간접 호출하고 결과를 가져옵니다. 반환된 실행 로그를 표시합니다.
- 계정의 함수를 나열합니다.

자세한 내용은 콘솔로 Lambda 함수 생성을 참조하십시오.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/*
 *  Lambda function names appear as:
 *
 *  arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:335556666777:function:HelloFunction
 *
 *  To find this value, look at the function in the AWS Management Console.
 *
 *  Before running this Java code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.
 *
 *  For more information, see this documentation topic:
 *
 *  https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
 *  This example performs the following tasks:
 *
 * 1. Creates an AWS Lambda function.
 * 2. Gets a specific AWS Lambda function.
 * 3. Lists all Lambda functions.
 * 4. Invokes a Lambda function.
 * 5. Updates the Lambda function code and invokes it again.
 * 6. Updates a Lambda function's configuration value.
 * 7. Deletes a Lambda function.
 */

public class LambdaScenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:
```

```
                <functionName> <role> <handler> <bucketName> <key>\s

            Where:
                functionName - The name of the Lambda function.\s
                role - The AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) service role
that has Lambda permissions.\s
                handler - The fully qualified method name (for example,
example.Handler::handleRequest).\s
                bucketName - The Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket
name that contains the .zip or .jar used to update the Lambda function's code.\s
                key - The Amazon S3 key name that represents the .zip or .jar (for
example, LambdaHello-1.0-SNAPSHOT.jar).
                """;

        if (args.length != 5) {
              System.out.println(usage);
              return;
        }

        String functionName = args[0];
        String role = args[1];
        String handler = args[2];
        String bucketName = args[3];
        String key = args[4];
        LambdaClient awsLambda = LambdaClient.builder()
            .build();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the AWS Lambda Basics scenario.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("1. Create an AWS Lambda function.");
        String funArn = createLambdaFunction(awsLambda, functionName, key,
bucketName, role, handler);
        System.out.println("The AWS Lambda ARN is " + funArn);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("2. Get the " + functionName + " AWS Lambda function.");
        getFunction(awsLambda, functionName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println("3. List all AWS Lambda functions.");
        listFunctions(awsLambda);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("4. Invoke the Lambda function.");
        System.out.println("*** Sleep for 1 min to get Lambda function ready.");
        Thread.sleep(60000);
        invokeFunction(awsLambda, functionName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("5. Update the Lambda function code and invoke it
again.");
        updateFunctionCode(awsLambda, functionName, bucketName, key);
        System.out.println("*** Sleep for 1 min to get Lambda function ready.");
        Thread.sleep(60000);
        invokeFunction(awsLambda, functionName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("6. Update a Lambda function's configuration value.");
        updateFunctionConfiguration(awsLambda, functionName, handler);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. Delete the AWS Lambda function.");
        LambdaScenario.deleteLambdaFunction(awsLambda, functionName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("The AWS Lambda scenario completed successfully");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        awsLambda.close();
    }

    /**
     * Creates a new Lambda function in AWS using the AWS Lambda Java API.
     *
     * @param awsLambda    the AWS Lambda client used to interact with the AWS
Lambda service
     * @param functionName the name of the Lambda function to create
     * @param key          the S3 key of the function code
     * @param bucketName   the name of the S3 bucket containing the function code
```

```
     * @param role         the IAM role to assign to the Lambda function
     * @param handler      the fully qualified class name of the function handler
     * @return the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the created Lambda function
     */
    public static String createLambdaFunction(LambdaClient awsLambda,
                                              String functionName,
                                              String key,
                                              String bucketName,
                                              String role,
                                              String handler) {

        try {
            LambdaWaiter waiter = awsLambda.waiter();
            FunctionCode code = FunctionCode.builder()
                .s3Key(key)
                .s3Bucket(bucketName)
                .build();

            CreateFunctionRequest functionRequest = CreateFunctionRequest.builder()
                .functionName(functionName)
                .description("Created by the Lambda Java API")
                .code(code)
                .handler(handler)
                .runtime(Runtime.JAVA17)
                .role(role)
                .build();

            // Create a Lambda function using a waiter
            CreateFunctionResponse functionResponse =
awsLambda.createFunction(functionRequest);
            GetFunctionRequest getFunctionRequest = GetFunctionRequest.builder()
                .functionName(functionName)
                .build();
            WaiterResponse<GetFunctionResponse> waiterResponse =
waiter.waitUntilFunctionExists(getFunctionRequest);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            return functionResponse.functionArn();

        } catch (LambdaException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
```

```
    /**
     * Retrieves information about an AWS Lambda function.
     *
     * @param awsLambda    an instance of the {@link LambdaClient} class, which is
used to interact with the AWS Lambda service
     * @param functionName the name of the AWS Lambda function to retrieve
information about
     */
    public static void getFunction(LambdaClient awsLambda, String functionName) {
        try {
            GetFunctionRequest functionRequest = GetFunctionRequest.builder()
                .functionName(functionName)
                .build();

            GetFunctionResponse response = awsLambda.getFunction(functionRequest);
            System.out.println("The runtime of this Lambda function is " +
response.configuration().runtime());

        } catch (LambdaException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    /**
     * Lists the AWS Lambda functions associated with the current AWS account.
     *
     * @param awsLambda an instance of the {@link LambdaClient} class, which is used
to interact with the AWS Lambda service
     *
     * @throws LambdaException if an error occurs while interacting with the AWS
Lambda service
     */
    public static void listFunctions(LambdaClient awsLambda) {
        try {
            ListFunctionsResponse functionResult = awsLambda.listFunctions();
            List<FunctionConfiguration> list = functionResult.functions();
            for (FunctionConfiguration config : list) {
                System.out.println("The function name is " + config.functionName());
            }

        } catch (LambdaException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
```

```
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    /**
     * Invokes a specific AWS Lambda function.
     *
     * @param awsLambda    an instance of {@link LambdaClient} to interact with the
AWS Lambda service
     * @param functionName the name of the AWS Lambda function to be invoked
     */
    public static void invokeFunction(LambdaClient awsLambda, String functionName) {
        InvokeResponse res;
        try {
            // Need a SdkBytes instance for the payload.
            JSONObject jsonObj = new JSONObject();
            jsonObj.put("inputValue", "2000");
            String json = jsonObj.toString();
            SdkBytes payload = SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(json);

            InvokeRequest request = InvokeRequest.builder()
                .functionName(functionName)
                .payload(payload)
                .build();

            res = awsLambda.invoke(request);
            String value = res.payload().asUtf8String();
            System.out.println(value);

        } catch (LambdaException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    /**
     * Updates the code for an AWS Lambda function.
     *
     * @param awsLambda  the AWS Lambda client
     * @param functionName the name of the Lambda function to update
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket where the function code is
located
     * @param key the key (file name) of the function code in the S3 bucket
     * @throws LambdaException if there is an error updating the function code
```

```
    */
   public static void updateFunctionCode(LambdaClient awsLambda, String
functionName, String bucketName, String key) {
       try {
           LambdaWaiter waiter = awsLambda.waiter();
           UpdateFunctionCodeRequest functionCodeRequest =
UpdateFunctionCodeRequest.builder()
               .functionName(functionName)
               .publish(true)
               .s3Bucket(bucketName)
               .s3Key(key)
               .build();

           UpdateFunctionCodeResponse response =
awsLambda.updateFunctionCode(functionCodeRequest);
           GetFunctionConfigurationRequest getFunctionConfigRequest =
GetFunctionConfigurationRequest.builder()
               .functionName(functionName)
               .build();

           WaiterResponse<GetFunctionConfigurationResponse> waiterResponse = waiter
               .waitUntilFunctionUpdated(getFunctionConfigRequest);
           waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
           System.out.println("The last modified value is " +
response.lastModified());

       } catch (LambdaException e) {
           System.err.println(e.getMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }

   /**
    * Updates the configuration of an AWS Lambda function.
    *
    * @param awsLambda     the {@link LambdaClient} instance to use for the AWS
Lambda operation
    * @param functionName  the name of the AWS Lambda function to update
    * @param handler       the new handler for the AWS Lambda function
    *
    * @throws LambdaException if there is an error while updating the function
configuration
    */
```

```
    public static void updateFunctionConfiguration(LambdaClient awsLambda, String
 functionName, String handler) {
        try {
            UpdateFunctionConfigurationRequest configurationRequest =
 UpdateFunctionConfigurationRequest.builder()
                .functionName(functionName)
                .handler(handler)
                .runtime(Runtime.JAVA17)
                .build();

            awsLambda.updateFunctionConfiguration(configurationRequest);

        } catch (LambdaException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    /**
     * Deletes an AWS Lambda function.
     *
     * @param awsLambda     an instance of the {@link LambdaClient} class, which is
 used to interact with the AWS Lambda service
     * @param functionName  the name of the Lambda function to be deleted
     *
     * @throws LambdaException if an error occurs while deleting the Lambda function
     */
    public static void deleteLambdaFunction(LambdaClient awsLambda, String
 functionName) {
        try {
            DeleteFunctionRequest request = DeleteFunctionRequest.builder()
                .functionName(functionName)
                .build();

            awsLambda.deleteFunction(request);
            System.out.println("The " + functionName + " function was deleted");

        } catch (LambdaException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CreateFunction
  - DeleteFunction
  - GetFunction
  - 간접 호출
  - ListFunctions
  - UpdateFunctionCode
  - UpdateFunctionConfiguration

작업

`CreateFunction`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateFunction`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Creates a new Lambda function in AWS using the AWS Lambda Java API.
     *
     * @param awsLambda    the AWS Lambda client used to interact with the AWS
Lambda service
     * @param functionName the name of the Lambda function to create
     * @param key          the S3 key of the function code
     * @param bucketName   the name of the S3 bucket containing the function code
     * @param role         the IAM role to assign to the Lambda function
     * @param handler      the fully qualified class name of the function handler
     * @return the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the created Lambda function
     */
    public static String createLambdaFunction(LambdaClient awsLambda,
```

```
                                                String functionName,
                                                String key,
                                                String bucketName,
                                                String role,
                                                String handler) {

        try {
            LambdaWaiter waiter = awsLambda.waiter();
            FunctionCode code = FunctionCode.builder()
                .s3Key(key)
                .s3Bucket(bucketName)
                .build();

            CreateFunctionRequest functionRequest = CreateFunctionRequest.builder()
                .functionName(functionName)
                .description("Created by the Lambda Java API")
                .code(code)
                .handler(handler)
                .runtime(Runtime.JAVA17)
                .role(role)
                .build();

            // Create a Lambda function using a waiter
            CreateFunctionResponse functionResponse =
awsLambda.createFunction(functionRequest);
            GetFunctionRequest getFunctionRequest = GetFunctionRequest.builder()
                .functionName(functionName)
                .build();
            WaiterResponse<GetFunctionResponse> waiterResponse =
waiter.waitUntilFunctionExists(getFunctionRequest);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            return functionResponse.functionArn();

        } catch (LambdaException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateFunction을 참조하십시오.

DeleteFunction

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteFunction의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Deletes an AWS Lambda function.
    *
    * @param awsLambda     an instance of the {@link LambdaClient} class, which is
used to interact with the AWS Lambda service
    * @param functionName  the name of the Lambda function to be deleted
    *
    * @throws LambdaException if an error occurs while deleting the Lambda function
    */
   public static void deleteLambdaFunction(LambdaClient awsLambda, String
functionName) {
       try {
           DeleteFunctionRequest request = DeleteFunctionRequest.builder()
               .functionName(functionName)
               .build();

           awsLambda.deleteFunction(request);
           System.out.println("The " + functionName + " function was deleted");

       } catch (LambdaException e) {
           System.err.println(e.getMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteFunction을 참조하십시오.

GetFunction

다음 코드 예시는 GetFunction의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Retrieves information about an AWS Lambda function.
     *
     * @param awsLambda    an instance of the {@link LambdaClient} class, which is
used to interact with the AWS Lambda service
     * @param functionName the name of the AWS Lambda function to retrieve
information about
     */
    public static void getFunction(LambdaClient awsLambda, String functionName) {
        try {
            GetFunctionRequest functionRequest = GetFunctionRequest.builder()
                .functionName(functionName)
                .build();

            GetFunctionResponse response = awsLambda.getFunction(functionRequest);
            System.out.println("The runtime of this Lambda function is " +
response.configuration().runtime());

        } catch (LambdaException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetFunction을 참조하십시오.

Invoke

다음 코드 예시는 Invoke의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Invokes a specific AWS Lambda function.
     *
     * @param awsLambda    an instance of {@link LambdaClient} to interact with the
AWS Lambda service
     * @param functionName the name of the AWS Lambda function to be invoked
     */
    public static void invokeFunction(LambdaClient awsLambda, String functionName) {
        InvokeResponse res;
        try {
            // Need a SdkBytes instance for the payload.
            JSONObject jsonObj = new JSONObject();
            jsonObj.put("inputValue", "2000");
            String json = jsonObj.toString();
            SdkBytes payload = SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(json);

            InvokeRequest request = InvokeRequest.builder()
                .functionName(functionName)
                .payload(payload)
                .build();

            res = awsLambda.invoke(request);
            String value = res.payload().asUtf8String();
            System.out.println(value);

        } catch (LambdaException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 간접 호출을 참조하십시오.

UpdateFunctionCode

다음 코드 예시는 UpdateFunctionCode의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Updates the code for an AWS Lambda function.
    *
    * @param awsLambda  the AWS Lambda client
    * @param functionName the name of the Lambda function to update
    * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket where the function code is
located
    * @param key the key (file name) of the function code in the S3 bucket
    * @throws LambdaException if there is an error updating the function code
    */
   public static void updateFunctionCode(LambdaClient awsLambda, String
functionName, String bucketName, String key) {
       try {
           LambdaWaiter waiter = awsLambda.waiter();
           UpdateFunctionCodeRequest functionCodeRequest =
UpdateFunctionCodeRequest.builder()
               .functionName(functionName)
               .publish(true)
               .s3Bucket(bucketName)
               .s3Key(key)
               .build();

           UpdateFunctionCodeResponse response =
awsLambda.updateFunctionCode(functionCodeRequest);
           GetFunctionConfigurationRequest getFunctionConfigRequest =
GetFunctionConfigurationRequest.builder()
               .functionName(functionName)
               .build();

           WaiterResponse<GetFunctionConfigurationResponse> waiterResponse = waiter
               .waitUntilFunctionUpdated(getFunctionConfigRequest);
```

```
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println("The last modified value is " +
response.lastModified());

        } catch (LambdaException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 UpdateFunctionCode를 참조하십시오.

UpdateFunctionConfiguration

다음 코드 예시는 UpdateFunctionConfiguration의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Updates the configuration of an AWS Lambda function.
     *
     * @param awsLambda     the {@link LambdaClient} instance to use for the AWS
Lambda operation
     * @param functionName  the name of the AWS Lambda function to update
     * @param handler       the new handler for the AWS Lambda function
     *
     * @throws LambdaException if there is an error while updating the function
configuration
     */
    public static void updateFunctionConfiguration(LambdaClient awsLambda, String
functionName, String handler) {
        try {
            UpdateFunctionConfigurationRequest configurationRequest =
UpdateFunctionConfigurationRequest.builder()
                .functionName(functionName)
```

```
                .handler(handler)
                .runtime(Runtime.JAVA17)
                .build();

            awsLambda.updateFunctionConfiguration(configurationRequest);

        } catch (LambdaException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 UpdateFunctionConfiguration을 참조하십시오.

시나리오

사진을 관리하기 위한 서버리스 애플리케이션 만들기

다음 코드 예시에서는 사용자가 레이블을 사용하여 사진을 관리할 수 있는 서버리스 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지에서 레이블을 감지하고 나중에 검색할 수 있도록 저장하는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션을 개발하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제의 출처에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS 커뮤니티의 게시물을 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

고객 피드백 분석을 위한 애플리케이션 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 고객 의견 카드를 분석하고, 원어에서 번역하고, 감정을 파악하고, 번역된 텍스트에서 오디오 파일을 생성하는 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

이 예제 애플리케이션은 고객 피드백 카드를 분석하고 저장합니다. 특히 뉴욕시에 있는 가상 호텔의 필요를 충족합니다. 호텔은 다양한 언어의 고객들로부터 물리적인 의견 카드의 형태로 피드백을 받습니다. 피드백은 웹 클라이언트를 통해 앱에 업로드됩니다. 의견 카드의 이미지가 업로드된 후 다음 단계가 수행됩니다.

- Amazon Textract를 사용하여 이미지에서 텍스트가 추출됩니다.
- Amazon Comprehend가 추출된 텍스트와 해당 언어의 감정을 파악합니다.
- 추출된 텍스트는 Amazon Translate를 사용하여 영어로 번역됩니다.
- Amazon Polly가 추출된 텍스트에서 오디오 파일을 합성합니다.

전체 앱은 AWS CDK를 사용하여 배포할 수 있습니다. 소스 코드와 배포 지침은 GitHub의 프로젝트를 참조하십시오.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

API Gateway를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon API Gateway에서 호출한 AWS Lambda 함수를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

Lambda Java 런타임 API를 사용하여 AWS Lambda 함수를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제에서는 다양한 AWS 서비스를 호출하여 특정 사용 사례를 수행합니다. 이 예제에서는 Amazon API Gateway에서 간접 호출한 Lambda 함수를 생성하여 작업 기념일에 대한 Amazon DynamoDB 테이블을 스캔하고 Amazon Simple Notification Service(Amazon SNS)를 사용하여 직원에게 1주년 기념일을 축하하는 문자 메시지를 전송하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

Step Functions를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS Lambda 함수를 순차적으로 호출하는 AWS Step Functions 상태 시스템을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

AWS Step Functions 및를 사용하여 AWS 서버리스 워크플로를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x. 각 워크플로 단계는 AWS Lambda 함수를 사용하여 구현됩니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SES
- Step Functions

예약된 이벤트를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon EventBridge 예약 이벤트에서 호출된 AWS Lambda 함수를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

AWS Lambda 함수를 호출하는 Amazon EventBridge 예약 이벤트를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. Lambda 함수가 간접 호출될 때 cron 표현식을 사용하여 일정을 예약하도록 EventBridge를 구성합니다. 이 예제에서는 Lambda Java 런타임 API를 사용하여 Lambda 함수를 생성합니다. 이 예제에서는 다양한 AWS 서비스를 호출하여 특정 사용 사례를 수행합니다. 이 예제에서는 1주년 기념일에 직원에게 축하하는 모바일 문자 메시지를 전송하는 앱을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- CloudWatch Logs
- DynamoDB
- EventBridge
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

Neptune API를 사용하여 그래프 데이터 쿼리

다음 코드 예제에서는 Neptune API를 사용하여 그래프 데이터를 쿼리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

Amazon Neptune Java API를 사용하여 VPC 내에서 그래프 데이터를 쿼리하는 Lambda 함수를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Lambda
- Neptune

서버리스 예제

Lambda 함수를 사용하여 Amazon RDS 데이터베이스에 연결

다음 코드 예제는 RDS 데이터베이스에 연결하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 간단한 데이터베이스 요청을 하고 결과를 반환합니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Java를 사용하여 Lambda 함수에서 Amazon RDS 데이터베이스에 연결

```
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.APIGatewayProxyRequestEvent;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.APIGatewayProxyResponseEvent;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rdsdata.RdsDataClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rdsdata.model.ExecuteStatementRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rdsdata.model.ExecuteStatementResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rdsdata.model.Field;

import java.sql.Connection;
import java.sql.DriverManager;
import java.sql.PreparedStatement;
import java.sql.ResultSet;

public class RdsLambdaHandler implements RequestHandler<APIGatewayProxyRequestEvent,
 APIGatewayProxyResponseEvent> {

    @Override
    public APIGatewayProxyResponseEvent handleRequest(APIGatewayProxyRequestEvent
 event, Context context) {
        APIGatewayProxyResponseEvent response = new APIGatewayProxyResponseEvent();

        try {
            // Obtain auth token
            String token = createAuthToken();

            // Define connection configuration
            String connectionString = String.format("jdbc:mysql://%s:%s/%s?
useSSL=true&requireSSL=true",
                    System.getenv("ProxyHostName"),
                    System.getenv("Port"),
                    System.getenv("DBName"));

            // Establish a connection to the database
            try (Connection connection =
 DriverManager.getConnection(connectionString, System.getenv("DBUserName"), token);
                 PreparedStatement statement = connection.prepareStatement("SELECT ?
 + ? AS sum")) {

                statement.setInt(1, 3);
```

```
                statement.setInt(2, 2);

                try (ResultSet resultSet = statement.executeQuery()) {
                    if (resultSet.next()) {
                        int sum = resultSet.getInt("sum");
                        response.setStatusCode(200);
                        response.setBody("The selected sum is: " + sum);
                    }
                }
            }

        } catch (Exception e) {
            response.setStatusCode(500);
            response.setBody("Error: " + e.getMessage());
        }

        return response;
    }

    private String createAuthToken() {
        // Create RDS Data Service client
        RdsDataClient rdsDataClient = RdsDataClient.builder()
                .region(Region.of(System.getenv("AWS_REGION")))
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .build();

        // Define authentication request
        ExecuteStatementRequest request = ExecuteStatementRequest.builder()
                .resourceArn(System.getenv("ProxyHostName"))
                .secretArn(System.getenv("DBUserName"))
                .database(System.getenv("DBName"))
                .sql("SELECT 'RDS IAM Authentication'")
                .build();

        // Execute request and obtain authentication token
        ExecuteStatementResponse response = rdsDataClient.executeStatement(request);
        Field tokenField = response.records().get(0).get(0);

        return tokenField.stringValue();
    }
}
```

Kinesis 트리거에서 간접적으로 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 Kinesis 스트림에서 레코드를 받아 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 Kinesis 페이로드를 검색하고, Base64에서 디코딩하고, 레코드 콘텐츠를 로깅합니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Java를 사용하여 Lambda에서 Kinesis 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package example;

import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.LambdaLogger;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.KinesisEvent;

public class Handler implements RequestHandler<KinesisEvent, Void> {
    @Override
    public Void handleRequest(final KinesisEvent event, final Context context) {
        LambdaLogger logger = context.getLogger();
        if (event.getRecords().isEmpty()) {
            logger.log("Empty Kinesis Event received");
            return null;
        }
        for (KinesisEvent.KinesisEventRecord record : event.getRecords()) {
            try {
                logger.log("Processed Event with EventId: "+record.getEventID());
                String data = new String(record.getKinesis().getData().array());
                logger.log("Data:"+ data);
                // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
            }
            catch (Exception ex) {
                logger.log("An error occurred:"+ex.getMessage());
```

```
                throw ex;
            }
        }
        logger.log("Successfully processed:"+event.getRecords().size()+" records");
        return null;
    }

}
```

DynamoDB 트리거에서 간접적으로 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB 스트림에서 레코드를 수신하여 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 DynamoDB 페이로드를 검색하고 레코드 콘텐츠를 로깅합니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Java를 사용하여 Lambda로 DynamoDB 이벤트 소비

```
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.DynamodbEvent;
import
 com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.DynamodbEvent.DynamodbStreamRecord;
import com.google.gson.Gson;
import com.google.gson.GsonBuilder;

public class example implements RequestHandler<DynamodbEvent, Void> {

    private static final Gson GSON = new GsonBuilder().setPrettyPrinting().create();

    @Override
    public Void handleRequest(DynamodbEvent event, Context context) {
        System.out.println(GSON.toJson(event));
```

```
        event.getRecords().forEach(this::logDynamoDBRecord);
        return null;
    }

    private void logDynamoDBRecord(DynamodbStreamRecord record) {
        System.out.println(record.getEventID());
        System.out.println(record.getEventName());
        System.out.println("DynamoDB Record: " + GSON.toJson(record.getDynamodb()));
    }
}
```

Amazon DocumentDB 트리거에서 간접적으로 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 DocumentDB 변경 스트림에서 레코드를 수신하여 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 DocumentDB 페이로드를 검색하고 레코드 콘텐츠를 로깅합니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Java를 사용하여 Lambda로 Amazon DocumentDB 이벤트 소비

```
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;

import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;

public class Example implements RequestHandler<Map<String, Object>, String> {

    @SuppressWarnings("unchecked")
    @Override
    public String handleRequest(Map<String, Object> event, Context context) {
        List<Map<String, Object>> events = (List<Map<String, Object>>)
 event.get("events");
        for (Map<String, Object> record : events) {
```

```
            Map<String, Object> eventData = (Map<String, Object>)
 record.get("event");
            processEventData(eventData);
        }

        return "OK";
    }

    @SuppressWarnings("unchecked")
    private void processEventData(Map<String, Object> eventData) {
        String operationType = (String) eventData.get("operationType");
        System.out.println("operationType: %s".formatted(operationType));

        Map<String, Object> ns = (Map<String, Object>) eventData.get("ns");

        String db = (String) ns.get("db");
        System.out.println("db: %s".formatted(db));
        String coll = (String) ns.get("coll");
        System.out.println("coll: %s".formatted(coll));

        Map<String, Object> fullDocument = (Map<String, Object>)
 eventData.get("fullDocument");
        System.out.println("fullDocument: %s".formatted(fullDocument));
    }

}
```

Amazon MSK 트리거를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon MSK 클러스터에서 레코드를 수신하여 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 MSK 페이로드를 검색하고 레코드 콘텐츠를 로깅합니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Java를 사용하여 Lambda로 Amazon MSK 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.KafkaEvent;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.KafkaEvent.KafkaEventRecord;

import java.util.Base64;
import java.util.Map;

public class Example implements RequestHandler<KafkaEvent, Void> {

    @Override
    public Void handleRequest(KafkaEvent event, Context context) {
        for (Map.Entry<String, java.util.List<KafkaEventRecord>> entry :
 event.getRecords().entrySet()) {
            String key = entry.getKey();
            System.out.println("Key: " + key);

            for (KafkaEventRecord record : entry.getValue()) {
                System.out.println("Record: " + record);

                byte[] value = Base64.getDecoder().decode(record.getValue());
                String message = new String(value);
                System.out.println("Message: " + message);
            }
        }

        return null;
    }
}
```

Amazon S3 트리거를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제는 S3 버킷에 객체를 업로드하여 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 해당 함수는 이벤트 파라미터에서 S3 버킷 이름과 객체 키를 검색하고 Amazon S3 API를 호출하여 객체의 콘텐츠 유형을 검색하고 로깅합니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Java를 사용하여 Lambda로 S3 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package example;

import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.HeadObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.HeadObjectResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;

import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.S3Event;
import
 com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.models.s3.S3EventNotification.S3EventNotificat

import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;

public class Handler implements RequestHandler<S3Event, String> {
    private static final Logger logger = LoggerFactory.getLogger(Handler.class);
    @Override
    public String handleRequest(S3Event s3event, Context context) {
        try {
          S3EventNotificationRecord record = s3event.getRecords().get(0);
          String srcBucket = record.getS3().getBucket().getName();
          String srcKey = record.getS3().getObject().getUrlDecodedKey();

          S3Client s3Client = S3Client.builder().build();
          HeadObjectResponse headObject = getHeadObject(s3Client, srcBucket,
 srcKey);

          logger.info("Successfully retrieved " + srcBucket + "/" + srcKey + " of
 type " + headObject.contentType());
```

```
            return "Ok";
        } catch (Exception e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    private HeadObjectResponse getHeadObject(S3Client s3Client, String bucket,
 String key) {
        HeadObjectRequest headObjectRequest = HeadObjectRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucket)
                .key(key)
                .build();
        return s3Client.headObject(headObjectRequest);
    }
}
```

Amazon SNS 트리거를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 SNS 주제의 메시지를 받아 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 함수는 이벤트 파라미터에서 메시지를 검색하고 각 메시지의 내용을 로깅합니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Java를 사용하여 Lambda로 SNS 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package example;

import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.LambdaLogger;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.SNSEvent;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.SNSEvent.SNSRecord;
```

```
import java.util.Iterator;
import java.util.List;

public class SNSEventHandler implements RequestHandler<SNSEvent, Boolean> {
    LambdaLogger logger;

    @Override
    public Boolean handleRequest(SNSEvent event, Context context) {
        logger = context.getLogger();
        List<SNSRecord> records = event.getRecords();
        if (!records.isEmpty()) {
            Iterator<SNSRecord> recordsIter = records.iterator();
            while (recordsIter.hasNext()) {
                processRecord(recordsIter.next());
            }
        }
        return Boolean.TRUE;
    }

    public void processRecord(SNSRecord record) {
        try {
            String message = record.getSNS().getMessage();
            logger.log("message: " + message);
        } catch (Exception e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

}
```

Amazon SQS 트리거에서 간접적으로 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제는 SQS 대기열에서 메시지를 받아 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 함수는 이벤트 파라미터에서 메시지를 검색하고 각 메시지의 내용을 로깅합니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Java를 사용하여 Lambda로 SQS 이벤트 사용

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.SQSEvent;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.SQSEvent.SQSMessage;

public class Function implements RequestHandler<SQSEvent, Void> {
    @Override
    public Void handleRequest(SQSEvent sqsEvent, Context context) {
        for (SQSMessage msg : sqsEvent.getRecords()) {
            processMessage(msg, context);
        }
        context.getLogger().log("done");
        return null;
    }

    private void processMessage(SQSMessage msg, Context context) {
        try {
            context.getLogger().log("Processed message " + msg.getBody());

            // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message

        } catch (Exception e) {
            context.getLogger().log("An error occurred");
            throw e;
        }

    }
}
```

Kinesis 트리거로 Lambda 함수에 대한 배치 항목 실패 보고

다음 코드 예제는 Kinesis 스트림에서 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수에 대한 부분 배치 응답을 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 응답으로 배치 항목 실패를 보고하고 나중에 해당 메시지를 다시 시도하도록 Lambda에 신호를 보냅니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Java를 사용하여 Lambda로 Kinesis 배치 항목 실패 보고.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.KinesisEvent;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.StreamsEventResponse;

import java.io.Serializable;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

public class ProcessKinesisRecords implements RequestHandler<KinesisEvent,
 StreamsEventResponse> {

    @Override
    public StreamsEventResponse handleRequest(KinesisEvent input, Context context) {

        List<StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure> batchItemFailures = new
 ArrayList<>();
        String curRecordSequenceNumber = "";

        for (KinesisEvent.KinesisEventRecord kinesisEventRecord :
 input.getRecords()) {
            try {
                //Process your record
                KinesisEvent.Record kinesisRecord = kinesisEventRecord.getKinesis();
```

```
                curRecordSequenceNumber = kinesisRecord.getSequenceNumber();

            } catch (Exception e) {
                /* Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed item
 immediately.
                   Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this
 failed item onwards. */
                batchItemFailures.add(new
 StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure(curRecordSequenceNumber));
                return new StreamsEventResponse(batchItemFailures);
            }
        }

       return new StreamsEventResponse(batchItemFailures);
    }
}
```

DynamoDB 트리거로 Lambda 함수에 대한 배치 항목 실패 보고

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB 스트림에서 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수에 대해 부분 배치 응답을 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 응답으로 배치 항목 실패를 보고하고 나중에 해당 메시지를 다시 시도하도록 Lambda에 신호를 보냅니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Java를 사용하여 Lambda로 DynamoDB 배치 항목 실패 보고.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.DynamodbEvent;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.StreamsEventResponse;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.models.dynamodb.StreamRecord;
```

```
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

public class ProcessDynamodbRecords implements RequestHandler<DynamodbEvent,
 StreamsEventResponse> {

    @Override
    public StreamsEventResponse handleRequest(DynamodbEvent input, Context context)
 {

        List<StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure> batchItemFailures = new
 ArrayList<>();
        String curRecordSequenceNumber = "";

        for (DynamodbEvent.DynamodbStreamRecord dynamodbStreamRecord :
 input.getRecords()) {
          try {
                //Process your record
                StreamRecord dynamodbRecord = dynamodbStreamRecord.getDynamodb();
                curRecordSequenceNumber = dynamodbRecord.getSequenceNumber();

            } catch (Exception e) {
                /* Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed item
 immediately.
                   Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this
 failed item onwards. */
                batchItemFailures.add(new
 StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure(curRecordSequenceNumber));
                return new StreamsEventResponse(batchItemFailures);
            }
        }

       return new StreamsEventResponse();
    }
}
```

Amazon SQS 트리거로 Lambda 함수에 대한 배치 항목 실패 보고

다음 코드 예제는 SQS 대기열에서 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수에 대한 부분 배치 응답을 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 응답으로 배치 항목 실패를 보고하고 나중에 해당 메시지를 다시 시도하도록 Lambda에 신호를 보냅니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Java를 사용하여 Lambda로 SQS 배치 항목 실패 보고

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.SQSEvent;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.SQSBatchResponse;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

public class ProcessSQSMessageBatch implements RequestHandler<SQSEvent,
 SQSBatchResponse> {
    @Override
    public SQSBatchResponse handleRequest(SQSEvent sqsEvent, Context context) {

        List<SQSBatchResponse.BatchItemFailure> batchItemFailures = new
 ArrayList<SQSBatchResponse.BatchItemFailure>();
        String messageId = "";
        for (SQSEvent.SQSMessage message : sqsEvent.getRecords()) {
            try {
                //process your message
            } catch (Exception e) {
                //Add failed message identifier to the batchItemFailures list
                batchItemFailures.add(new
 SQSBatchResponse.BatchItemFailure(message.getMessageId()));
            }
```

```
        }
        return new SQSBatchResponse(batchItemFailures);
    }
}
```

AWS 커뮤니티 기여

서버리스 애플리케이션 빌드 및 테스트

다음 코드 예제에서는 Lambda 및 DynamoDB와 함께 API Gateway를 사용하여 서버리스 애플리케이션을 빌드하고 테스트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

Java SDK를 사용하여 Lambda 및 DynamoDB가 포함된 API 게이트웨이로 구성된 서버리스 애플리케이션을 빌드하고 테스트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda

SDK for Java 2.x를 사용한 Amazon Lex 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Lex와 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 시나리오

시나리오

Amazon Lex 챗봇 구축

다음 코드 예제에서는 챗봇을 생성하여 웹 사이트 방문자를 참여시키는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

Amazon Lex API를 사용하여 웹 애플리케이션 내에 챗봇을 구축하여 웹 사이트 방문자의 참여를 유도하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하십시오.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Comprehend
- Amazon Lex
- Amazon Translate

SDK for Java 2.x를 사용한 Amazon Location 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Location과 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello Amazon Location Service

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Location Service 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
 * In addition, you need to create a collection using the AWS Management
 * console. For information, see the following documentation.
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/location/latest/developerguide/geofence-gs.html

 */
public class HelloLocation {

    private static LocationAsyncClient locationAsyncClient;
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(HelloLocation.class);

    // This Singleton pattern ensures that only one `LocationClient`
    // instance.
    private static LocationAsyncClient getClient() {
        if (locationAsyncClient == null) {
            SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
                .maxConcurrency(100)
                .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .build();

            ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
 ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
                .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))
```

```
                .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))
                .retryStrategy(RetryMode.STANDARD)
                .build();

            locationAsyncClient = LocationAsyncClient.builder()
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                .build();
        }
        return locationAsyncClient;
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:
                <collectionName>

            Where:
                collectionName - The Amazon location collection name.
            """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String collectionName = args[0];
        listGeofences(collectionName);
    }

    /**
     * Lists geofences from a specified geofence collection asynchronously.
     *
     * @param collectionName The name of the geofence collection to list geofences
from.
     * @return A {@link CompletableFuture} representing the result of the
asynchronous operation.
     *         The future completes when all geofences have been processed and
logged.
     */
    public static CompletableFuture<Void> listGeofences(String collectionName) {
        ListGeofencesRequest geofencesRequest = ListGeofencesRequest.builder()
                .collectionName(collectionName)
```

```
                .build();

        ListGeofencesPublisher paginator =
 getClient().listGeofencesPaginator(geofencesRequest);
        CompletableFuture<Void> future = paginator.subscribe(response -> {
            if (response.entries().isEmpty()) {
                logger.info("No Geofences were found in the collection.");
            } else {
                response.entries().forEach(geofence ->
                        logger.info("Geofence ID: " + geofence.geofenceId())
                );
            }
        });
        return future;
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - ListGeofenceCollections
  - ListGeofences

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- Amazon Location 맵을 생성합니다.
- Amazon Location API 키를 생성합니다.
- 맵 URL을 표시합니다.
- 지오펜스 컬렉션을 생성합니다.
- 지오펜스 지오메트리를 저장합니다.
- 트래커 리소스를 생성합니다.

- 디바이스의 위치를 업데이트합니다.
- 지정된 디바이스에 대한 최신 위치 업데이트를 검색합니다.
- 경로 계산기를 생성합니다.
- 시애틀과 밴쿠버 사이의 거리를 결정합니다.
- Amazon Location 상위 수준 APIs 사용합니다.
- Amazon Location Assets를 삭제합니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Location Service 기능을 보여주는 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
/*
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
 */
public class LocationScenario {

    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");

    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(LocationScenario.class);
    static Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

    static LocationActions locationActions = new LocationActions();

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
```

```
            Usage:    <mapName> <keyName> <collectionName> <geoId> <trackerName>
<calculatorName> <deviceId>

            Where:
              mapName - The name of the map to be create (e.g., "AWSMap").
              keyName - The name of the API key to create (e.g., "AWSApiKey").
              collectionName - The name of the geofence collection (e.g.,
"AWSLocationCollection").
              geoId - The geographic identifier used for the geofence or map (e.g.,
"geoId").
              trackerName - The name of the tracker (e.g., "geoTracker").
              calculatorName - The name of the route calculator (e.g.,
"AWSRouteCalc").
              deviceId - The ID of the device (e.g., "iPhone-112356").
            """;

        if (args.length != 7) {
            logger.info(usage);
            return;
        }

        String mapName = args[0];
        String keyName = args[1];
        String collectionName = args[2];
        String geoId = args[3];
        String trackerName = args[4];
        String calculatorName = args[5];
        String deviceId = args[6];

        logger.info("""
            AWS Location Service is a fully managed service offered by Amazon Web
Services (AWS) that
            provides location-based services for developers. This service simplifies
            the integration of location-based features into applications, making it
            easier to build and deploy location-aware applications.

            The AWS Location Service offers a range of location-based services,
            including:

            Maps: The service provides access to high-quality maps, satellite
imagery,\s
            and geospatial data from various providers, allowing developers to\s
            easily embed maps into their applications.
```

```
            Tracking: The Location Service enables real-time tracking of mobile
devices,\s
            assets, or other entities, allowing developers to build applications\s
            that can monitor the location of people, vehicles, or other objects.

            Geocoding: The service provides the ability to convert addresses or\s
            location names into geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude),\s
            and vice versa, enabling developers to integrate location-based search\s
            and routing functionality into their applications.
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            runScenario(mapName, keyName, collectionName, geoId, trackerName,
calculatorName, deviceId);
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            // Clean up AWS Resources.
            cleanUp(mapName, keyName, collectionName, trackerName, calculatorName);
            logger.info(e.getMessage());
        }
    }

    public static void runScenario(String mapName, String keyName, String
collectionName, String geoId, String trackerName, String calculatorName, String
deviceId) {
        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("1. Create a map");
        logger.info("""
             An AWS Location map can enhance the user experience of your
             application by providing accurate and personalized location-based
             features. For example, you could use the geocoding capabilities to
             allow users to search for and locate businesses, landmarks, or
             other points of interest within a specific region.
            """);

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String mapArn;
        try {
            mapArn = locationActions.createMap(mapName).join();
            logger.info("The Map ARN is: {}", mapArn);  // Log success in calling
code
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ServiceQuotaExceededException) {
```

```
                logger.error("The request exceeded the maximum quota: {}",
cause.getMessage());
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred while creating the map.",
cause);
            }
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("2. Create an AWS Location API key");
        logger.info("""
            When you embed a map in a web app or website, the API key is
            included in the map tile URL to authenticate requests. You can
            restrict API keys to specific AWS Location operations (e.g., only
            maps, not geocoding). API keys can expire, ensuring temporary
            access control.
            """);

        try {
            String keyArn = locationActions.createKey(keyName, mapArn).join();
            logger.info("The API key was successfully created: {}", keyArn);
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof AccessDeniedException) {
                logger.error("Request was denied: {}", cause.getMessage());
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred while creating the API
key.", cause);
            }
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("3. Display Map URL");
        logger.info("""
            In order to get the MAP URL, you need to get the API Key value.
            You can get the key value using the AWS Management Console under
            Location Services. This operation cannot be completed using the
            AWS SDK. For more information about getting the key value, see
```

```
            the AWS Location Documentation.
            """);
        String mapUrl = "https://maps.geo.aws.amazon.com/maps/v0/maps/"+mapName+"/
tiles/{z}/{x}/{y}?key={KeyValue}";
        logger.info("Embed this URL in your Web app: " + mapUrl);
        logger.info("");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("4. Create a geofence collection, which manages and stores
 geofences.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            String collectionArn =
 locationActions.createGeofenceCollection(collectionName).join();
            logger.info("The geofence collection was successfully created: {}",
 collectionArn);
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ConflictException) {
                logger.error("A conflict occurred: {}", cause.getMessage());
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred while creating the
 geofence collection.", cause);
            }
            return;
        }

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("5. Store a geofence geometry in a given geofence collection.");
        logger.info("""
            An AWS Location geofence is a virtual boundary that defines a geographic
 area
            on a map. It is a useful feature for tracking the location of
            assets or monitoring the movement of objects within a specific region.

            To define a geofence, you need to specify the coordinates of a
            polygon that represents the area of interest. The polygon must be
            defined in a counter-clockwise direction, meaning that the points of
            the polygon must be listed in a counter-clockwise order.
```

```
            This is a requirement for the AWS Location service to correctly
            interpret the geofence and ensure that the location data is
            accurately processed within the defined area.
            """);

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            locationActions.putGeofence(collectionName, geoId).join();
            logger.info("Successfully created geofence: {}", geoId);
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ValidationException) {
                logger.error("A validation error occurred while creating geofence:
{}", cause.getMessage());
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}", cause.getMessage(),
cause);
            }
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info("6. Create a tracker resource which lets you retrieve current
and historical location of devices..");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            String trackerArn = locationActions.createTracker(trackerName).join();
            logger.info("Successfully created tracker. ARN: {}", trackerArn);  //
Log success
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ConflictException) {
                logger.error("A conflict occurred while creating the tracker: {}",
cause.getMessage());
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}", cause.getMessage(),
cause);
            }
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);
```

```
        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("7. Update the position of a device in the location tracking
system.");
        logger.info("""
            The AWS location service does not enforce a strict format for deviceId,
but it must:
              - Be a string (case-sensitive).
              - Be 1-100 characters long.
              - Contain only:
                - Alphanumeric characters (A-Z, a-z, 0-9)
                - Underscores (_)
                - Hyphens (-)
                - Be the same ID used when sending and retrieving positions.
            """);

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<BatchUpdateDevicePositionResponse> future =
locationActions.updateDevicePosition(trackerName, deviceId);
            future.join();
            logger.info(deviceId + " was successfully updated in the location
tracking system.");
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                logger.info("The resource was not found: {}", cause.getMessage(),
cause);
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", cause.getMessage(),
cause);
            }
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info("8. Retrieve the most recent position update for a specified
device..");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            GetDevicePositionResponse response =
locationActions.getDevicePosition(trackerName, deviceId).join();
```

```
            logger.info("Successfully fetched device position: {}",
response.position());
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                logger.info("The resource was not found: {}", cause.getMessage(),
cause);
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", cause.getMessage(),
cause);
            }
            return;
        }

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info("9. Create a route calculator.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CreateRouteCalculatorResponse response =
locationActions.createRouteCalculator(calculatorName).join();
            logger.info("Route calculator created successfully: {}",
response.calculatorArn());
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ConflictException) {
                logger.info("A conflict occurred: {}", cause.getMessage(), cause);
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", cause.getMessage(),
cause);
            }
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info("10. Determine the distance between Seattle and Vancouver using
the route calculator.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CalculateRouteResponse response =
locationActions.calcDistanceAsync(calculatorName).join();
```

```
            logger.info("Successfully calculated route. The distance in kilometers
is {}", response.summary().distance());
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                logger.info("The resource was not found: {}", cause.getMessage(),
cause);
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", cause.getMessage(),
cause);
            }
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info("11. Use the GeoPlacesAsyncClient to perform additional
operations.");
        logger.info("""
            This scenario will show use of the GeoPlacesClient that enables
            location search and geocoding capabilities for your applications.\s

            We are going to use this client to perform these AWS Location tasks:
             - Reverse Geocoding (reverseGeocode): Converts geographic coordinates
into addresses.
             - Place Search (searchText): Finds places based on search queries.
             - Nearby Search (searchNearby): Finds places near a specific location.
            """);

        logger.info("First we will perform a Reverse Geocoding operation");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            locationActions.reverseGeocode().join();
            logger.info("Now we are going to perform a text search using coffee
shop.");
            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
            locationActions.searchText("coffee shop").join();
            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

            logger.info("Now we are going to perform a nearby Search.");
            //waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
            locationActions.searchNearBy().join();
            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
```

```
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof
software.amazon.awssdk.services.geoplaces.model.ValidationException) {
                logger.error("A validation error occurred: {}", cause.getMessage(),
cause);
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}", cause.getMessage(),
cause);
            }
            return;
        }
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info("12. Delete the AWS Location Services resources.");
        logger.info("Would you like to delete the AWS Location Services resources?
(y/n)");
        String delAns = scanner.nextLine().trim();
        if (delAns.equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
            cleanUp(mapName, keyName, collectionName, trackerName, calculatorName);
        } else {
            logger.info("The AWS resources will not be deleted.");
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info(" This concludes the AWS Location Service scenario.");
        logger.info(DASHES);
    }

    /**
     * Cleans up resources by deleting the specified map, key, geofence collection,
tracker, and route calculator.
     *
     * @param mapName The name of the map to delete.
     * @param keyName The name of the key to delete.
     * @param collectionName The name of the geofence collection to delete.
     * @param trackerName The name of the tracker to delete.
     * @param calculatorName The name of the route calculator to delete.
     */
    private static void cleanUp(String mapName, String keyName, String
collectionName, String trackerName, String calculatorName) {
        try {
            locationActions.deleteMap(mapName).join();
```

```
            locationActions.deleteKey(keyName).join();
            locationActions.deleteGeofenceCollectionAsync(collectionName).join();
            locationActions.deleteTracker(trackerName).join();
            locationActions.deleteRouteCalculator(calculatorName).join();
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                logger.info("The resource was not found: {}", cause.getMessage(),
 cause);
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", cause.getMessage(),
 cause);
            }
            return;
        }
    }

    private static void waitForInputToContinue(Scanner scanner) {
        while (true) {
            logger.info("");
            logger.info("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:");
            String input = scanner.nextLine();

            if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("c")) {
                logger.info("Continuing with the program...");
                logger.info("");
                break;
            } else {
                logger.info("Invalid input. Please try again.");
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Amazon Location Service SDK 메서드의 래퍼 클래스입니다.

```
public class LocationActions {

    private static LocationAsyncClient locationAsyncClient;

    private static GeoPlacesAsyncClient geoPlacesAsyncClient;
```

```
    private static final Logger logger =
LoggerFactory.getLogger(LocationActions.class);

    // This Singleton pattern ensures that only one `LocationClient`
    // instance is used throughout the application.
    private LocationAsyncClient getClient() {
        if (locationAsyncClient == null) {
            SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
                .maxConcurrency(100)
                .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .build();

            ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
                .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))
                .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))
                .retryStrategy(RetryMode.STANDARD)
                .build();

            locationAsyncClient = LocationAsyncClient.builder()
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                .build();
        }
        return locationAsyncClient;
    }

    private static GeoPlacesAsyncClient getGeoPlacesClient() {
        if (geoPlacesAsyncClient == null) {
            SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
                .maxConcurrency(100)
                .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .build();

            ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
                .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))
                .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))
                .retryStrategy(RetryMode.STANDARD)
                .build();
```

```
            geoPlacesAsyncClient = GeoPlacesAsyncClient.builder()
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                .build();
        }
        return geoPlacesAsyncClient;
    }


    /**
     * Performs a nearby places search based on the provided geographic coordinates
 (latitude and longitude).
     * The method sends an asynchronous request to search for places within a 1-
kilometer radius of the specified location.
     * The results are processed and printed once the search completes successfully.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<SearchNearbyResponse> searchNearBy() {
        double latitude = 37.7749;  // San Francisco
        double longitude = -122.4194;
        List<Double> queryPosition = List.of(longitude, latitude);

        // Set up the request for searching nearby places.
        SearchNearbyRequest request = SearchNearbyRequest.builder()
            .queryPosition(queryPosition)  // Set the position
            .queryRadius(1000L)  // Radius in meters (1000 meters = 1 km).
            .build();

        return getGeoPlacesClient().searchNearby(request)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.geoplaces.model.ValidationException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("A validation error occurred:
 " + cause.getMessage(), cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Error performing place search",
 exception);
                }

                // Process the response and print the results.
                response.resultItems().forEach(result -> {
                    logger.info("Place Name: " + result.placeType().name());
```

```
                    logger.info("Address: " + result.address().label());
                    logger.info("Distance: " + result.distance() + " meters");
                    logger.info("-------------------------");
                });
            });
    }


    /**
     * Searches for a place using the provided search query and prints the detailed
information of the first result.
     *
     * @param searchQuery the search query to be used for the place search (ex,
coffee shop)
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> searchText(String searchQuery) {
        double latitude = 37.7749;  // San Francisco
        double longitude = -122.4194;
        List<Double> queryPosition = List.of(longitude, latitude);

        SearchTextRequest request = SearchTextRequest.builder()
                .queryText(searchQuery)
                .biasPosition(queryPosition)
                .build();

        return getGeoPlacesClient().searchText(request)
                .thenCompose(response -> {
                    if (response.resultItems().isEmpty()) {
                        logger.info("No places found.");
                        return CompletableFuture.completedFuture(null);
                    }

                    // Get the first place ID
                    String placeId = response.resultItems().get(0).placeId();
                    logger.info("Found Place with id: " + placeId);

                    // Fetch detailed info using getPlace
                    GetPlaceRequest getPlaceRequest = GetPlaceRequest.builder()
                            .placeId(placeId)
                            .build();

                    return getGeoPlacesClient().getPlace(getPlaceRequest)
                            .thenAccept(placeResponse -> {
                                logger.info("Detailed Place Information:");
```

```
                                logger.info("Name: " +
 placeResponse.placeType().name());
                                logger.info("Address: " +
 placeResponse.address().label());

                                if (placeResponse.foodTypes() != null && !
placeResponse.foodTypes().isEmpty()) {
                                    logger.info("Food Types:");
                                    placeResponse.foodTypes().forEach(foodType -> {
                                        logger.info("  - " + foodType);
                                    });
                                } else {
                                    logger.info("No food types available.");
                                }
                                logger.info("-------------------------");
                            });
                })
                .exceptionally(exception -> {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.geoplaces.model.ValidationException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("A validation error occurred:
 " + cause.getMessage(), cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Error performing place search",
 exception);
                });
    }



    /**
     * Performs reverse geocoding using the AWS Geo Places API.
     * Reverse geocoding is the process of converting geographic coordinates
 (latitude and longitude) to a human-readable address.
     * This method uses the latitude and longitude of San Francisco as the input,
 and prints the resulting address.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<ReverseGeocodeResponse> reverseGeocode() {
        double latitude = 37.7749;  // San Francisco
        double longitude = -122.4194;
        logger.info("Use latitude 37.7749 and longitude -122.4194");

        // AWS expects [longitude, latitude].
```

```
        List<Double> queryPosition = List.of(longitude, latitude);
        ReverseGeocodeRequest request = ReverseGeocodeRequest.builder()
            .queryPosition(queryPosition)
            .build();
        CompletableFuture<ReverseGeocodeResponse> futureResponse =
            getGeoPlacesClient().reverseGeocode(request);

        return futureResponse.whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
            if (exception != null) {
                Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof
software.amazon.awssdk.services.geoplaces.model.ValidationException) {
                    throw new CompletionException("A validation error occurred: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause);
                }
                throw new CompletionException("Error performing reverse geocoding",
exception);
            }

            response.resultItems().forEach(result ->
                logger.info("The address is: " + result.address().label())
            );
        });
    }


    /**
     * Calculates the distance between two locations asynchronously.
     *
     * @param routeCalcName the name of the route calculator to use
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that will complete with a {@link
CalculateRouteResponse} containing the distance and estimated duration of the route
     */
    public CompletableFuture<CalculateRouteResponse> calcDistanceAsync(String
routeCalcName) {
        // Define coordinates for Seattle, WA and Vancouver, BC.
        List<Double> departurePosition = Arrays.asList(-122.3321, 47.6062);
        List<Double> arrivePosition = Arrays.asList(-123.1216, 49.2827);

        CalculateRouteRequest request = CalculateRouteRequest.builder()
            .calculatorName(routeCalcName)
            .departurePosition(departurePosition)
            .destinationPosition(arrivePosition)
            .travelMode("Car") // Options: Car, Truck, Walking, Bicycle
```

```
            .distanceUnit("Kilometers") // Options: Meters, Kilometers, Miles
            .build();

        return getClient().calculateRoute(request)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The AWS resource was not
found: " + cause.getMessage(), cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to calculate route: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            });
    }


    /**
     * Creates a new route calculator with the specified name and data source.
     *
     * @param routeCalcName the name of the route calculator to be created
     */
    public CompletableFuture<CreateRouteCalculatorResponse>
createRouteCalculator(String routeCalcName) {
        String dataSource = "Esri"; // or "Here"
        CreateRouteCalculatorRequest request =
CreateRouteCalculatorRequest.builder()
            .calculatorName(routeCalcName)
            .dataSource(dataSource)
            .build();

        return getClient().createRouteCalculator(request)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ConflictException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("A conflict error occurred: "
+ cause.getMessage(), cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to create route
calculator: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            });
```

```
    }


    /**
     * Retrieves the position of a device using the provided LocationClient.
     *
     * @param trackerName The name of the tracker associated with the device.
     * @param deviceId    The ID of the device to retrieve the position for.
     * @throws RuntimeException If there is an error fetching the device position.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<GetDevicePositionResponse> getDevicePosition(String
trackerName, String deviceId) {
        GetDevicePositionRequest request = GetDevicePositionRequest.builder()
            .trackerName(trackerName)
            .deviceId(deviceId)
            .build();

        return getClient().getDevicePosition(request)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The AWS resource was not
found: " + cause.getMessage(), cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Error fetching device position: "
+ exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            });
    }


    /**
     * Updates the position of a device in the location tracking system.
     *
     * @param trackerName the name of the tracker associated with the device
     * @param deviceId    the unique identifier of the device
     * @throws RuntimeException if an error occurs while updating the device
position
     */
    public CompletableFuture<BatchUpdateDevicePositionResponse>
updateDevicePosition(String trackerName, String deviceId) {
        double latitude = 37.7749;  // Example: San Francisco
        double longitude = -122.4194;
```

```
        DevicePositionUpdate positionUpdate = DevicePositionUpdate.builder()
            .deviceId(deviceId)
            .sampleTime(Instant.now()) // Timestamp of position update.
            .position(Arrays.asList(longitude, latitude)) // AWS requires
[longitude, latitude]
            .build();

        BatchUpdateDevicePositionRequest request =
BatchUpdateDevicePositionRequest.builder()
            .trackerName(trackerName)
            .updates(positionUpdate)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<BatchUpdateDevicePositionResponse> futureResponse =
getClient().batchUpdateDevicePosition(request);
        return futureResponse.whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
            if (exception != null) {
                Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                    throw new CompletionException("The resource was not found: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause);
                } else {
                    throw new CompletionException("Error updating device position: "
+ exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            }
        });
    }


    /**
     * Creates a new tracker resource in your AWS account, which you can use to
track the location of devices.
     *
     * @param trackerName the name of the tracker to be created
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, will contain the
Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the created tracker
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> createTracker(String trackerName) {
        CreateTrackerRequest trackerRequest = CreateTrackerRequest.builder()
            .description("Created using the Java V2 SDK")
            .trackerName(trackerName)
```

```
            .positionFiltering("TimeBased") // Options: TimeBased, DistanceBased,
AccuracyBased
            .build();

        return getClient().createTracker(trackerRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ConflictException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("Conflict occurred while
creating tracker: " + cause.getMessage(), cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Error creating tracker: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            })
            .thenApply(CreateTrackerResponse::trackerArn); // Return only the
tracker ARN
    }



    /**
     * Adds a new geofence to the specified collection.
     *
     * @param collectionName the name of the geofence collection to add the geofence
to
     * @param geoId          the unique identifier for the geofence
     */
    public CompletableFuture<PutGeofenceResponse> putGeofence(String collectionName,
String geoId) {
        // Define the geofence geometry (polygon).
        GeofenceGeometry geofenceGeometry = GeofenceGeometry.builder()
            .polygon(List.of(
                List.of(
                    List.of(-122.3381, 47.6101), // First point
                    List.of(-122.3281, 47.6101),
                    List.of(-122.3281, 47.6201),
                    List.of(-122.3381, 47.6201),
                    List.of(-122.3381, 47.6101) // Closing the polygon
                )
            ))
            .build();
```

```
        PutGeofenceRequest geofenceRequest = PutGeofenceRequest.builder()
            .collectionName(collectionName) // Specify the collection.
            .geofenceId(geoId) // Unique ID for the geofence.
            .geometry(geofenceGeometry)
            .build();

        return getClient().putGeofence(geofenceRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ValidationException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("Validation error while
creating geofence: " + cause.getMessage(), cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Error creating geofence: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            });
    }


    /**
     * Creates a new geofence collection.
     *
     * @param collectionName the name of the geofence collection to be created
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> createGeofenceCollection(String collectionName)
{
        CreateGeofenceCollectionRequest collectionRequest =
CreateGeofenceCollectionRequest.builder()
            .collectionName(collectionName)
            .description("Created by using the AWS SDK for Java")
            .build();

        return getClient().createGeofenceCollection(collectionRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ConflictException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The geofence collection was
not created due to ConflictException.", cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to create geofence
collection: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
```

```
                }
            })
            .thenApply(response -> response.collectionArn()); // Return only the ARN
    }




    /**
     * Creates a new API key with the specified name and restrictions.
     *
     * @param keyName the name of the API key to be created
     * @param mapArn  the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the map resource to which
the API key will be associated
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the Amazon Resource
Name (ARN) of the created API key,
     * or {@code null} if the operation failed
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> createKey(String keyName, String mapArn) {
        ApiKeyRestrictions keyRestrictions = ApiKeyRestrictions.builder()
            .allowActions("geo:GetMap*")
            .allowResources(mapArn)
            .build();

        CreateKeyRequest request = CreateKeyRequest.builder()
            .keyName(keyName)
            .restrictions(keyRestrictions)
            .noExpiry(true)
            .build();

        return getClient().createKey(request)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof AccessDeniedException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The request was denied
because of insufficient access or permissions.", cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to create API key: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            })
            .thenApply(response -> response.keyArn()); // This will never return
null if the response reaches here
```

```
    }



    /**
     * Creates a new map with the specified name and configuration.
     *
     * @param mapName the name of the map to be created
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, will contain the
Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the created map
     * @throws CompletionException if an error occurs while creating the map, such
as exceeding the service quota
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> createMap(String mapName) {
        MapConfiguration configuration = MapConfiguration.builder()
            .style("VectorEsriNavigation")
            .build();

        CreateMapRequest mapRequest = CreateMapRequest.builder()
            .mapName(mapName)
            .configuration(configuration)
            .description("A map created using the Java V2 API")
            .build();

        return getClient().createMap(mapRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ServiceQuotaExceededException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The operation was denied
because the request would exceed the maximum quota.", cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to create map: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            })
            .thenApply(response -> response.mapArn()); // Return the map ARN
    }



    /**
     * Deletes a geofence collection asynchronously.
     *
```

```
    * @param collectionName the name of the geofence collection to be deleted
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the geofence
collection has been deleted
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteGeofenceCollectionAsync(String
collectionName) {
       DeleteGeofenceCollectionRequest collectionRequest =
DeleteGeofenceCollectionRequest.builder()
           .collectionName(collectionName)
           .build();

       return getClient().deleteGeofenceCollection(collectionRequest)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (exception != null) {
                   Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                   if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                       throw new CompletionException("The requested geofence
collection was not found.", cause);
                   }
                   throw new CompletionException("Failed to delete geofence
collection: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
               }
               logger.info("The geofence collection {} was deleted.",
collectionName);
           })
           .thenApply(response -> null);
   }



   /**
    * Deletes the specified key from the key-value store.
    *
    * @param keyName the name of the key to be deleted
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the key has been
deleted
    * @throws CompletionException if the key was not found or if an error occurred
during the deletion process
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteKey(String keyName) {
       DeleteKeyRequest keyRequest = DeleteKeyRequest.builder()
           .keyName(keyName)
           .build();
```

```
        return getClient().deleteKey(keyRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The key was not found.",
cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to delete key: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
                logger.info("The key {} was deleted.", keyName);
            })
            .thenApply(response -> null);
    }


    /**
     * Deletes a map with the specified name.
     *
     * @param mapName the name of the map to be deleted
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the map deletion is
successful, or throws a {@link CompletionException} if an error occurs
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteMap(String mapName) {
        DeleteMapRequest mapRequest = DeleteMapRequest.builder()
            .mapName(mapName)
            .build();

        return getClient().deleteMap(mapRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The map was not found.",
cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to delete map: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
                logger.info("The map {} was deleted.", mapName);
            })
            .thenApply(response -> null);
    }
```

```
    /**
     * Deletes a tracker with the specified name.
     *
     * @param trackerName the name of the tracker to be deleted
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the tracker has been
deleted
     * @throws CompletionException if an error occurs while deleting the tracker
     *                             - if the tracker was not found, a {@link
ResourceNotFoundException} is thrown wrapped in the CompletionException
     *                             - if any other error occurs, a generic
CompletionException is thrown with the error message
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteTracker(String trackerName) {
        DeleteTrackerRequest trackerRequest = DeleteTrackerRequest.builder()
            .trackerName(trackerName)
            .build();

        return getClient().deleteTracker(trackerRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The tracker was not found.",
cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to delete the tracker: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
                logger.info("The tracker {} was deleted.", trackerName);
            })
            .thenApply(response -> null); // Ensures CompletableFuture<Void>
    }


    /**
     * Deletes a route calculator from the system.
     *
     * @param calcName the name of the route calculator to delete
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the route calculator
has been deleted
     * @throws CompletionException if an error occurs while deleting the route
calculator
```

```
     *                              - If the route calculator was not found, a {@link
 ResourceNotFoundException} will be thrown
     *                              - If any other error occurs, a generic {@link
 CompletionException} will be thrown
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteRouteCalculator(String calcName) {
        DeleteRouteCalculatorRequest calculatorRequest =
 DeleteRouteCalculatorRequest.builder()
            .calculatorName(calcName)
            .build();

        return getClient().deleteRouteCalculator(calculatorRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The route calculator was not
 found.", cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to delete the route
 calculator: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
                logger.info("The route calculator {} was deleted.", calcName);
            })
            .thenApply(response -> null);
    }
}
```

작업

`BatchUpdateDevicePosition`

다음 코드 예시는 `BatchUpdateDevicePosition`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Updates the position of a device in the location tracking system.
    *
    * @param trackerName the name of the tracker associated with the device
    * @param deviceId    the unique identifier of the device
    * @throws RuntimeException if an error occurs while updating the device
position
    */
   public CompletableFuture<BatchUpdateDevicePositionResponse>
updateDevicePosition(String trackerName, String deviceId) {
       double latitude = 37.7749;  // Example: San Francisco
       double longitude = -122.4194;

       DevicePositionUpdate positionUpdate = DevicePositionUpdate.builder()
           .deviceId(deviceId)
           .sampleTime(Instant.now()) // Timestamp of position update.
           .position(Arrays.asList(longitude, latitude)) // AWS requires
[longitude, latitude]
           .build();

       BatchUpdateDevicePositionRequest request =
BatchUpdateDevicePositionRequest.builder()
           .trackerName(trackerName)
           .updates(positionUpdate)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<BatchUpdateDevicePositionResponse> futureResponse =
getClient().batchUpdateDevicePosition(request);
       return futureResponse.whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
           if (exception != null) {
               Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
               if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                   throw new CompletionException("The resource was not found: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause);
               } else {
                   throw new CompletionException("Error updating device position: "
+ exception.getMessage(), exception);
               }
           }
       });
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 BatchUpdateDevicePositionAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

`CalculateRoute`

다음 코드 예시는 `CalculateRoute`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Calculates the distance between two locations asynchronously.
    *
    * @param routeCalcName the name of the route calculator to use
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that will complete with a {@link
CalculateRouteResponse} containing the distance and estimated duration of the route
    */
   public CompletableFuture<CalculateRouteResponse> calcDistanceAsync(String
routeCalcName) {
       // Define coordinates for Seattle, WA and Vancouver, BC.
       List<Double> departurePosition = Arrays.asList(-122.3321, 47.6062);
       List<Double> arrivePosition = Arrays.asList(-123.1216, 49.2827);

       CalculateRouteRequest request = CalculateRouteRequest.builder()
           .calculatorName(routeCalcName)
           .departurePosition(departurePosition)
           .destinationPosition(arrivePosition)
           .travelMode("Car") // Options: Car, Truck, Walking, Bicycle
           .distanceUnit("Kilometers") // Options: Meters, Kilometers, Miles
           .build();

       return getClient().calculateRoute(request)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (exception != null) {
                   Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                   if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
```

```
                        throw new CompletionException("The AWS resource was not
found: " + cause.getMessage(), cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to calculate route: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 CalculateRouteAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

`CreateGeofenceCollection`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateGeofenceCollection`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Creates a new geofence collection.
     *
     * @param collectionName the name of the geofence collection to be created
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> createGeofenceCollection(String collectionName)
{
        CreateGeofenceCollectionRequest collectionRequest =
CreateGeofenceCollectionRequest.builder()
            .collectionName(collectionName)
            .description("Created by using the AWS SDK for Java")
            .build();

        return getClient().createGeofenceCollection(collectionRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
```

```
                    if (cause instanceof ConflictException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The geofence collection was
not created due to ConflictException.", cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to create geofence
collection: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            })
            .thenApply(response -> response.collectionArn()); // Return only the ARN
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 CreateGeofenceCollectionAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

`CreateKey`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateKey`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Creates a new API key with the specified name and restrictions.
     *
     * @param keyName the name of the API key to be created
     * @param mapArn  the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the map resource to which
the API key will be associated
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the Amazon Resource
Name (ARN) of the created API key,
     * or {@code null} if the operation failed
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> createKey(String keyName, String mapArn) {
        ApiKeyRestrictions keyRestrictions = ApiKeyRestrictions.builder()
            .allowActions("geo:GetMap*")
```

```
            .allowResources(mapArn)
            .build();

        CreateKeyRequest request = CreateKeyRequest.builder()
            .keyName(keyName)
            .restrictions(keyRestrictions)
            .noExpiry(true)
            .build();

        return getClient().createKey(request)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof AccessDeniedException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The request was denied
because of insufficient access or permissions.", cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to create API key: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            })
            .thenApply(response -> response.keyArn()); // This will never return
null if the response reaches here
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateKey를 참조하세요.

`CreateMap`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateMap`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Creates a new map with the specified name and configuration.
     *
     * @param mapName the name of the map to be created
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, will contain the
Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the created map
     * @throws CompletionException if an error occurs while creating the map, such
as exceeding the service quota
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> createMap(String mapName) {
        MapConfiguration configuration = MapConfiguration.builder()
            .style("VectorEsriNavigation")
            .build();

        CreateMapRequest mapRequest = CreateMapRequest.builder()
            .mapName(mapName)
            .configuration(configuration)
            .description("A map created using the Java V2 API")
            .build();

        return getClient().createMap(mapRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ServiceQuotaExceededException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The operation was denied
because the request would exceed the maximum quota.", cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to create map: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            })
            .thenApply(response -> response.mapArn()); // Return the map ARN
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 CreateMapAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

CreateRouteCalculator

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateRouteCalculator`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Creates a new route calculator with the specified name and data source.
    *
    * @param routeCalcName the name of the route calculator to be created
    */
   public CompletableFuture<CreateRouteCalculatorResponse>
createRouteCalculator(String routeCalcName) {
       String dataSource = "Esri"; // or "Here"
       CreateRouteCalculatorRequest request =
CreateRouteCalculatorRequest.builder()
           .calculatorName(routeCalcName)
           .dataSource(dataSource)
           .build();

       return getClient().createRouteCalculator(request)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (exception != null) {
                   Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                   if (cause instanceof ConflictException) {
                       throw new CompletionException("A conflict error occurred: "
+ cause.getMessage(), cause);
                   }
                   throw new CompletionException("Failed to create route
calculator: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
               }
           });
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 CreateRouteCalculatorAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

CreateTracker

다음 코드 예시는 CreateTracker의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Creates a new tracker resource in your AWS account, which you can use to
track the location of devices.
    *
    * @param trackerName the name of the tracker to be created
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, will contain the
Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the created tracker
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> createTracker(String trackerName) {
       CreateTrackerRequest trackerRequest = CreateTrackerRequest.builder()
           .description("Created using the Java V2 SDK")
           .trackerName(trackerName)
           .positionFiltering("TimeBased") // Options: TimeBased, DistanceBased,
AccuracyBased
           .build();

       return getClient().createTracker(trackerRequest)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (exception != null) {
                   Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                   if (cause instanceof ConflictException) {
                       throw new CompletionException("Conflict occurred while
creating tracker: " + cause.getMessage(), cause);
                   }
                   throw new CompletionException("Error creating tracker: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
               }
           })
           .thenApply(CreateTrackerResponse::trackerArn); // Return only the
tracker ARN
```

```
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 CreateTrackerAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

DeleteGeofenceCollection

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteGeofenceCollection의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Deletes a geofence collection asynchronously.
    *
    * @param collectionName the name of the geofence collection to be deleted
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the geofence
collection has been deleted
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteGeofenceCollectionAsync(String
collectionName) {
       DeleteGeofenceCollectionRequest collectionRequest =
DeleteGeofenceCollectionRequest.builder()
           .collectionName(collectionName)
           .build();

       return getClient().deleteGeofenceCollection(collectionRequest)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (exception != null) {
                   Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                   if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                       throw new CompletionException("The requested geofence
collection was not found.", cause);
                   }
```

```
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to delete geofence
collection: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
                logger.info("The geofence collection {} was deleted.",
collectionName);
            })
            .thenApply(response -> null);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DeleteGeofenceCollectionAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

DeleteKey

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteKey의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Deletes the specified key from the key-value store.
     *
     * @param keyName the name of the key to be deleted
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the key has been
deleted
     * @throws CompletionException if the key was not found or if an error occurred
during the deletion process
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteKey(String keyName) {
        DeleteKeyRequest keyRequest = DeleteKeyRequest.builder()
            .keyName(keyName)
            .build();

        return getClient().deleteKey(keyRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
```

```
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The key was not found.",
cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to delete key: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
                logger.info("The key {} was deleted.", keyName);
            })
            .thenApply(response -> null);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DeleteKeyAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

DeleteMap

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteMap의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Deletes a map with the specified name.
     *
     * @param mapName the name of the map to be deleted
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the map deletion is
successful, or throws a {@link CompletionException} if an error occurs
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteMap(String mapName) {
        DeleteMapRequest mapRequest = DeleteMapRequest.builder()
            .mapName(mapName)
            .build();
```

```
        return getClient().deleteMap(mapRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The map was not found.",
cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to delete map: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
                logger.info("The map {} was deleted.", mapName);
            })
            .thenApply(response -> null);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DeleteMapAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

`DeleteRouteCalculator`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteRouteCalculator`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Deletes a route calculator from the system.
     *
     * @param calcName the name of the route calculator to delete
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the route calculator
has been deleted
     * @throws CompletionException if an error occurs while deleting the route
calculator
     *                             - If the route calculator was not found, a {@link
ResourceNotFoundException} will be thrown
```

```
     *                              - If any other error occurs, a generic {@link
CompletionException} will be thrown
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteRouteCalculator(String calcName) {
        DeleteRouteCalculatorRequest calculatorRequest =
DeleteRouteCalculatorRequest.builder()
            .calculatorName(calcName)
            .build();

        return getClient().deleteRouteCalculator(calculatorRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The route calculator was not
found.", cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to delete the route
calculator: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
                logger.info("The route calculator {} was deleted.", calcName);
            })
            .thenApply(response -> null);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DeleteRouteCalculatorAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

`DeleteTracker`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteTracker`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Deletes a tracker with the specified name.
     *
     * @param trackerName the name of the tracker to be deleted
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the tracker has been
deleted
     * @throws CompletionException if an error occurs while deleting the tracker
     *                             - if the tracker was not found, a {@link
ResourceNotFoundException} is thrown wrapped in the CompletionException
     *                             - if any other error occurs, a generic
CompletionException is thrown with the error message
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteTracker(String trackerName) {
        DeleteTrackerRequest trackerRequest = DeleteTrackerRequest.builder()
            .trackerName(trackerName)
            .build();

        return getClient().deleteTracker(trackerRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The tracker was not found.",
cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to delete the tracker: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
                logger.info("The tracker {} was deleted.", trackerName);
            })
            .thenApply(response -> null); // Ensures CompletableFuture<Void>
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DeleteTrackerAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

GetDevicePosition

다음 코드 예시는 GetDevicePosition의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Retrieves the position of a device using the provided LocationClient.
    *
    * @param trackerName The name of the tracker associated with the device.
    * @param deviceId    The ID of the device to retrieve the position for.
    * @throws RuntimeException If there is an error fetching the device position.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<GetDevicePositionResponse> getDevicePosition(String
trackerName, String deviceId) {
       GetDevicePositionRequest request = GetDevicePositionRequest.builder()
           .trackerName(trackerName)
           .deviceId(deviceId)
           .build();

       return getClient().getDevicePosition(request)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (exception != null) {
                   Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                   if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                       throw new CompletionException("The AWS resource was not
found: " + cause.getMessage(), cause);
                   }
                   throw new CompletionException("Error fetching device position: "
+ exception.getMessage(), exception);
               }
           });
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 GetDevicePositionAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

PutGeofence

다음 코드 예시는 PutGeofence의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Adds a new geofence to the specified collection.
    *
    * @param collectionName the name of the geofence collection to add the geofence
to
    * @param geoId          the unique identifier for the geofence
    */
   public CompletableFuture<PutGeofenceResponse> putGeofence(String collectionName,
String geoId) {
       // Define the geofence geometry (polygon).
       GeofenceGeometry geofenceGeometry = GeofenceGeometry.builder()
           .polygon(List.of(
               List.of(
                   List.of(-122.3381, 47.6101), // First point
                   List.of(-122.3281, 47.6101),
                   List.of(-122.3281, 47.6201),
                   List.of(-122.3381, 47.6201),
                   List.of(-122.3381, 47.6101) // Closing the polygon
               )
           ))
           .build();

       PutGeofenceRequest geofenceRequest = PutGeofenceRequest.builder()
           .collectionName(collectionName) // Specify the collection.
           .geofenceId(geoId) // Unique ID for the geofence.
           .geometry(geofenceGeometry)
           .build();

       return getClient().putGeofence(geofenceRequest)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
```

```
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ValidationException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("Validation error while
creating geofence: " + cause.getMessage(), cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Error creating geofence: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 PutGeofenceAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

SDK for Java 2.x를 사용한 Location Service Places 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Location Service Places와 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`ReverseGeocode`

다음 코드 예시는 `ReverseGeocode`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Performs reverse geocoding using the AWS Geo Places API.
    * Reverse geocoding is the process of converting geographic coordinates
(latitude and longitude) to a human-readable address.
    * This method uses the latitude and longitude of San Francisco as the input,
and prints the resulting address.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<ReverseGeocodeResponse> reverseGeocode() {
       double latitude = 37.7749;  // San Francisco
       double longitude = -122.4194;
       logger.info("Use latitude 37.7749 and longitude -122.4194");

       // AWS expects [longitude, latitude].
       List<Double> queryPosition = List.of(longitude, latitude);
       ReverseGeocodeRequest request = ReverseGeocodeRequest.builder()
           .queryPosition(queryPosition)
           .build();
       CompletableFuture<ReverseGeocodeResponse> futureResponse =
           getGeoPlacesClient().reverseGeocode(request);

       return futureResponse.whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
           if (exception != null) {
               Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
               if (cause instanceof
software.amazon.awssdk.services.geoplaces.model.ValidationException) {
                   throw new CompletionException("A validation error occurred: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause);
               }
               throw new CompletionException("Error performing reverse geocoding",
exception);
           }

           response.resultItems().forEach(result ->
```

```
                logger.info("The address is: " + result.address().label())
            );
        });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 ReverseGeocodeAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

SearchNearby

다음 코드 예시는 SearchNearby의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Performs a nearby places search based on the provided geographic coordinates
 (latitude and longitude).
     * The method sends an asynchronous request to search for places within a 1-
kilometer radius of the specified location.
     * The results are processed and printed once the search completes successfully.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<SearchNearbyResponse> searchNearBy() {
        double latitude = 37.7749;  // San Francisco
        double longitude = -122.4194;
        List<Double> queryPosition = List.of(longitude, latitude);

        // Set up the request for searching nearby places.
        SearchNearbyRequest request = SearchNearbyRequest.builder()
            .queryPosition(queryPosition)  // Set the position
            .queryRadius(1000L)  // Radius in meters (1000 meters = 1 km).
            .build();

        return getGeoPlacesClient().searchNearby(request)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
```

```
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof
software.amazon.awssdk.services.geoplaces.model.ValidationException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("A validation error occurred:
" + cause.getMessage(), cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Error performing place search",
exception);
                }

                // Process the response and print the results.
                response.resultItems().forEach(result -> {
                    logger.info("Place Name: " + result.placeType().name());
                    logger.info("Address: " + result.address().label());
                    logger.info("Distance: " + result.distance() + " meters");
                    logger.info("-------------------------");
                });
            });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 SearchNearbyAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

`SearchText`

다음 코드 예시는 `SearchText`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Searches for a place using the provided search query and prints the detailed
information of the first result.
     *
     * @param searchQuery the search query to be used for the place search (ex,
coffee shop)
```

```
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> searchText(String searchQuery) {
        double latitude = 37.7749;  // San Francisco
        double longitude = -122.4194;
        List<Double> queryPosition = List.of(longitude, latitude);

        SearchTextRequest request = SearchTextRequest.builder()
                .queryText(searchQuery)
                .biasPosition(queryPosition)
                .build();

        return getGeoPlacesClient().searchText(request)
                .thenCompose(response -> {
                    if (response.resultItems().isEmpty()) {
                        logger.info("No places found.");
                        return CompletableFuture.completedFuture(null);
                    }

                    // Get the first place ID
                    String placeId = response.resultItems().get(0).placeId();
                    logger.info("Found Place with id: " + placeId);

                    // Fetch detailed info using getPlace
                    GetPlaceRequest getPlaceRequest = GetPlaceRequest.builder()
                            .placeId(placeId)
                            .build();

                    return getGeoPlacesClient().getPlace(getPlaceRequest)
                            .thenAccept(placeResponse -> {
                                logger.info("Detailed Place Information:");
                                logger.info("Name: " +
 placeResponse.placeType().name());
                                logger.info("Address: " +
 placeResponse.address().label());

                                if (placeResponse.foodTypes() != null && !
placeResponse.foodTypes().isEmpty()) {
                                    logger.info("Food Types:");
                                    placeResponse.foodTypes().forEach(foodType -> {
                                        logger.info("  - " + foodType);
                                    });
                                } else {
                                    logger.info("No food types available.");
                                }
```

```
                                logger.info("-------------------------");
                            });
                })
                .exceptionally(exception -> {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof
software.amazon.awssdk.services.geoplaces.model.ValidationException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("A validation error occurred:
" + cause.getMessage(), cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Error performing place search",
exception);
                });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 SearchTextAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

AWS Marketplace SDK for Java 2.x를 사용한 카탈로그 API 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS Marketplace Catalog API와 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- AMI 제품
- 채널 파트너 제안
- 컨테이너 제품
- 개체
- 제안
- Products
- 재판매 권한 부여
- SaaS 제품
- 유틸리티

AMI 제품

기존 AMI 제품에 차원 추가 및 제안 요금 조건 업데이트

다음 코드 예제에서는 기존 AMI 제품에 차원을 추가하고 제안 요금 조건을 업데이트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티 섹션에서 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 유틸리티RunChangesets의에 전달하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDimensions",
            "Entity": {
                "Identifier": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": [
                {
                    "Key": "m7g.8xlarge",
                    "Description": "m7g.8xlarge",
                    "Name": "m7g.8xlarge",
                    "Types": [
                        "Metered"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Hrs"
                }
            ]
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
```

```
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "offer-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Usage",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "m5.large",
                                        "Price": "0.15"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "m7g.4xlarge",
                                        "Price": "0.45"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "m7g.2xlarge",
                                        "Price": "0.45"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "m7g.8xlarge",
                                        "Price": "0.55"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

AMI 제품이 배포되는 리전 추가

다음 코드 예제에서는 AMI 제품이 배포되는 리전을 추가하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티 섹션에서 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 유틸리티RunChangesets의에 전달하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddRegions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "prod-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Regions": [
                    "us-east-2",
                    "us-west-2"
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

시간당 연간 요금으로 공개 또는 제한된 AMI 제품 및 공개 제안 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 공개 또는 제한된 AMI 제품과 시간당 연간 요금이 적용되는 공개 제안을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제에서는 표준 또는 사용자 지정 EULA를 생성합니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티 섹션에서 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 유틸리티RunChangesets의에 전달하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateProduct",
            "ChangeName": "CreateProductChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductTitle": "Sample product",
                "ShortDescription": "Brief description",
                "LongDescription": "Detailed description",
                "Highlights": [
                    "Sample highlight"
                ],
                "SearchKeywords": [
                    "Sample keyword"
                ],
                "Categories": [
                    "Operating Systems"
                ],
                "LogoUrl": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/logos/sample.png",
```

```
                "VideoUrls": [
                    "https://sample.amazonaws.com/awsmp-video-1"
                ],
                "AdditionalResources": []
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddRegions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Regions": [
                    "us-east-1"
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddInstanceTypes",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "InstanceTypes": [
                    "t2.micro"
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDeliveryOptions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Version": {
                    "VersionTitle": "Test AMI Version1.0",
                    "ReleaseNotes": "Test AMI Version"
                },
                "DeliveryOptions": [
                    {
                        "Details": {
```

```
                            "AmiDeliveryOptionDetails": {
                                "AmiSource": {
                                    "AmiId": "ami-1111111111111111",
                                    "AccessRoleArn":
"arn:aws:iam::111111111111:role/AWSMarketplaceAmiIngestion",
                                    "UserName": "ec2-user",
                                    "OperatingSystemName": "AMAZONLINUX",
                                    "OperatingSystemVersion": "10.0.14393",
                                    "ScanningPort": 22
                                },
                                "UsageInstructions": "Test AMI Version",
                                "RecommendedInstanceType": "t2.micro",
                                "SecurityGroups": [
                                    {
                                        "IpProtocol": "tcp",
                                        "IpRanges": [
                                            "0.0.0.0/0"
                                        ],
                                        "FromPort": 10,
                                        "ToPort": 22
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        }
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDimensions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": [
                {
                    "Key": "t2.micro",
                    "Description": "t2.micro",
                    "Name": "t2.micro",
                    "Types": [
                        "Metered"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Hrs"
                }
```

```
            ]
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseProduct",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test public offer for AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace API
Reference Code",
```

```
                "Description": "Test public offer with hourly-annual pricing for
AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Usage",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.micro",
                                        "Price": "0.15"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    },
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P365D"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.micro",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
```

```
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateSupportTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "SupportTerm",
                        "RefundPolicy": "Absolutely no refund, period."
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
```

```
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

시간당 월별 요금으로 공개 또는 제한된 AMI 제품 및 공개 제안 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 시간당 월별 요금으로 공개 또는 제한된 AMI 제품 및 공개 제안을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제에서는 표준 또는 사용자 지정 EULA를 생성합니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
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이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티 섹션에서 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 유틸리티RunChangesets의에 전달하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateProduct",
            "ChangeName": "CreateProductChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
```

```
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductTitle": "Sample product",
                "ShortDescription": "Brief description",
                "LongDescription": "Detailed description",
                "Highlights": [
                    "Sample highlight"
                ],
                "SearchKeywords": [
                    "Sample keyword"
                ],
                "Categories": [
                    "Operating Systems"
                ],
                "LogoUrl": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/logos/sample.png",
                "VideoUrls": [
                    "https://sample.amazonaws.com/awsmp-video-1"
                ],
                "AdditionalResources": []
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddRegions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Regions": [
                    "us-east-1"
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddInstanceTypes",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "InstanceTypes": [
                    "t2.micro"
```

```
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDeliveryOptions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Version": {
                    "VersionTitle": "Test AMI Version1.0",
                    "ReleaseNotes": "Test AMI Version"
                },
                "DeliveryOptions": [
                    {
                        "Details": {
                            "AmiDeliveryOptionDetails": {
                                "AmiSource": {
                                    "AmiId": "ami-11111111111111111",
                                    "AccessRoleArn":
"arn:aws:iam::111111111111:role/AWSMarketplaceAmiIngestion",
                                    "UserName": "ec2-user",
                                    "OperatingSystemName": "AMAZONLINUX",
                                    "OperatingSystemVersion": "10.0.14393",
                                    "ScanningPort": 22
                                },
                                "UsageInstructions": "Test AMI Version",
                                "RecommendedInstanceType": "t2.micro",
                                "SecurityGroups": [
                                    {
                                        "IpProtocol": "tcp",
                                        "IpRanges": [
                                            "0.0.0.0/0"
                                        ],
                                        "FromPort": 10,
                                        "ToPort": 22
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        }
                    }
                ]
            }
```

```
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDimensions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": [
                {
                    "Key": "t2.micro",
                    "Description": "t2.micro",
                    "Name": "t2.micro",
                    "Types": [
                        "Metered"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Hrs"
                }
            ]
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseProduct",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
```

```
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test public offer for AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace API
Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test public offer with hourly-monthly pricing for
AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Usage",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.micro",
                                        "Price": "0.15"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    },
```

```
                    {
                        "Type": "RecurringPaymentTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "BillingPeriod": "Monthly",
                        "Price": "15.0"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateSupportTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "SupportTerm",
                        "RefundPolicy": "Absolutely no refund, period."
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
```

```
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

시간당 요금으로 공개 또는 제한된 AMI 제품 및 공개 제안 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 시간당 요금으로 공개 또는 제한된 AMI 제품 및 공개 제안을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제에서는 및 표준 또는 사용자 지정 EULA를 생성합니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티의 `RunChangesets`에 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 전달하여 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateProduct",
            "ChangeName": "CreateProductChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
```

```
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductTitle": "Sample product",
                "ShortDescription": "Brief description",
                "LongDescription": "Detailed description",
                "Highlights": [
                    "Sample highlight"
                ],
                "SearchKeywords": [
                    "Sample keyword"
                ],
                "Categories": [
                    "Operating Systems"
                ],
                "LogoUrl": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/logos/sample.png",
                "VideoUrls": [
                    "https://sample.amazonaws.com/awsmp-video-1"
                ],
                "AdditionalResources": []
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddRegions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Regions": [
                    "us-east-1"
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddInstanceTypes",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "InstanceTypes": [
```

```
                    "t2.micro"
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDeliveryOptions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Version": {
                    "VersionTitle": "Test AMI Version1.0",
                    "ReleaseNotes": "Test AMI Version"
                },
                "DeliveryOptions": [
                    {
                        "Details": {
                            "AmiDeliveryOptionDetails": {
                                "AmiSource": {
                                    "AmiId": "ami-11111111111111111",
                                    "AccessRoleArn":
 "arn:aws:iam::111111111111:role/AWSMarketplaceAmiIngestion",
                                    "UserName": "ec2-user",
                                    "OperatingSystemName": "AMAZONLINUX",
                                    "OperatingSystemVersion": "10.0.14393",
                                    "ScanningPort": 22
                                },
                                "UsageInstructions": "Test AMI Version",
                                "RecommendedInstanceType": "t2.micro",
                                "SecurityGroups": [
                                    {
                                        "IpProtocol": "tcp",
                                        "IpRanges": [
                                            "0.0.0.0/0"
                                        ],
                                        "FromPort": 10,
                                        "ToPort": 22
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        }
                    }
                ]
```

```
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDimensions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": [
                {
                    "Key": "t2.micro",
                    "Description": "t2.micro",
                    "Name": "t2.micro",
                    "Types": [
                        "Metered"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Hrs"
                }
            ]
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseProduct",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
```

```
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test public offer for AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace API
Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test public offer with hourly pricing for AmiProduct
using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Usage",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.micro",
                                        "Price": "0.15"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
```

```
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateSupportTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "SupportTerm",
                        "RefundPolicy": "Absolutely no refund, period."
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
```

```
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

공개 제안 초안을 사용하여 AMI 제품 초안 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 초안 공개 제안으로 초안 AMI 제품을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티`RunChangesets`의 에 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 전달하여 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateProduct",
            "ChangeName": "CreateProductChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductTitle": "Sample product"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
```

```
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier",
                "Name": "Test Offer"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

AMI 제품이 배포되는 리전 제한

다음 코드 예제에서는 AMI 제품이 배포되는 리전을 제한하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티RunChangesets의 에 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 전달하여 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "RestrictRegions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "prod-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Regions": [
                    "us-west-2"
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

제품 가시성 제한

다음 코드 예제에서는 제품 가시성을 제한하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티 섹션에서 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 유틸리티RunChangesets의에 전달하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateVisibility",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "prod-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "TargetVisibility": "Restricted"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

AMI 자산이 새 리전에 배포되는지 여부를 지정합니다.

다음 코드 예제에서는 향후 리전을 지원하기 AWS 위해에서 빌드한 새 리전에 AMI 자산을 배포할지 여부를 지정하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티RunChangesets의 에 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 전달하여 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateFutureRegionSupport",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "prod-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "FutureRegionSupport": {
                    "SupportedRegions": [
                        "All"
                    ]
                }
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

채널 파트너 제안

모든 제품 유형에 대한 초안 CPPO 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 구매자에게 게시하기 전에 내부적으로 검토할 수 있도록 모든 제품 유형에 대한 초안 CPPO를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티 섹션에서 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 유틸리티RunChangesets의에 전달하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOfferUsingResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ResaleAuthorizationId": "11111111-1111-1111-1111-111111111111",
                "Name": "Test Offer",
                "Description": "Test product"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

계약 요금으로 재판매 권한 부여 대체 비공개 제안 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 계약 요금이 적용되는 기존 계약에서 재판매 권한 부여 대체 비공개 제안을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티 섹션에서 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 유틸리티RunChangesets의에 전달하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType" : "CreateReplacementOfferUsingResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateReplacementOfferResaleAuth",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AgreementId": "agmt-11111111111111111111111",
                "ResaleAuthorizationId": "resaleauthz-1111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateReplacementOfferResaleAuth.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test replacement offer for SaaSProduct using AWS
 Marketplace API Reference Codes",
                "Description": "Test private resale replacement offer with contract
 pricing for SaaSProduct"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
```

```
                "Identifier": "$CreateReplacementOfferResaleAuth.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "FixedUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "Price": "0.0",
                        "Duration": "P12M",
                        "Grants": [
                            {
                                "DimensionKey": "BasicService",
                                "MaxQuantity": 2
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateValidityTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateReplacementOfferResaleAuth.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ValidityTerm",
                        "AgreementEndDate": "2024-01-30"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePaymentScheduleTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateReplacementOfferResaleAuth.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
```

```
                        "Type": "PaymentScheduleTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "Schedule": [
                            {
                                "ChargeDate": "2024-01-01",
                                "ChargeAmount": "0"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateReplacementOfferResaleAuth.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateReplacementOfferResaleAuth.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-12-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
```

```
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateReplacementOfferResaleAuth.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

채널 파트너가 생성한 모든 CPPOs 나열

다음 코드 예제에서는 채널 파트너가 생성한 모든 CPPOs를 나열하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
package com.example.awsmarketplace.catalogapi;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.*;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.document.Document;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.MarketplaceCatalogClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.DescribeEntityRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.DescribeEntityResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.EntitySummary;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.ListEntitiesRequest;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.ListEntitiesResponse;

public class ListAllCppoOffers {

 /*
  * List all CPPOs created by a channel partner
  */
 public static void main(String[] args) {

  List<String> cppoOfferIds = getAllCppoOfferIds();

  ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(cppoOfferIds);
 }

 public static List<String> getAllCppoOfferIds() {
  MarketplaceCatalogClient marketplaceCatalogClient =
    MarketplaceCatalogClient.builder()
    .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
    .build();

  // get all offer entity ids
  List<String> entityIdList = new ArrayList<String>();

  ListEntitiesRequest listEntitiesRequest =
    ListEntitiesRequest.builder()
    .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
    .entityType(ENTITY_TYPE_OFFER)
    .maxResults(10)
    .nextToken(null)
    .build();

  ListEntitiesResponse listEntitiesResponse =
 marketplaceCatalogClient.listEntities(listEntitiesRequest);

  for (EntitySummary entitySummary : listEntitiesResponse.entitySummaryList()) {
   entityIdList.add(entitySummary.entityId());
  }

  while (listEntitiesResponse.nextToken() != null) {
   listEntitiesRequest =
     ListEntitiesRequest.builder()
     .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
```

```
      .entityType(ENTITY_TYPE_OFFER)
      .maxResults(10)
      .nextToken(listEntitiesResponse.nextToken())
      .build();
    listEntitiesResponse =
 marketplaceCatalogClient.listEntities(listEntitiesRequest);

    for (EntitySummary entitySummary : listEntitiesResponse.entitySummaryList()) {
     entityIdList.add(entitySummary.entityId());
    }
   }

   // filter for CPPO offers: ResaleAuthorizationId exists in Details

   List<String> cppoOfferIds = new ArrayList<String>();

   for (String entityId : entityIdList) {
    DescribeEntityRequest describeEntityRequest =
      DescribeEntityRequest.builder()
      .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
      .entityId(entityId)
      .build();
    DescribeEntityResponse describeEntityResponse =
 marketplaceCatalogClient.describeEntity(describeEntityRequest);

    Document resaleAuthorizationDocument =
 describeEntityResponse.detailsDocument().asMap().get(ATTRIBUTE_RESALE_AUTHORIZATION_ID);
    String resaleAuthorizationId = resaleAuthorizationDocument != null ?
 resaleAuthorizationDocument.asString() : "";

    if (!resaleAuthorizationId.isEmpty()) {
        cppoOfferIds.add(resaleAuthorizationId);
    }
   }
   return cppoOfferIds;
 }

}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 ListEntitiesAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

채널 파트너가 사용할 수 있는 모든 공유 재판매 권한 나열

다음 코드 예제에서는 채널 파트너가 사용할 수 있는 모든 공유 재판매 권한을 나열하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
package com.example.awsmarketplace.catalogapi;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.*;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.MarketplaceCatalogClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.ListEntitiesRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.ListEntitiesResponse;

public class ListAllSharedResaleAuthorizations {

 /*
  * list all resale authorizations shared to an account
  */
 public static void main(String[] args) {

  List<ListEntitiesResponse> responseList = getListEntityResponseList();
  ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(responseList);
 }

 public static List<ListEntitiesResponse> getListEntityResponseList() {
  MarketplaceCatalogClient marketplaceCatalogClient =
    MarketplaceCatalogClient.builder()
```

```
    .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
    .build();

  List<ListEntitiesResponse> responseList = new ArrayList<ListEntitiesResponse>();

  ListEntitiesRequest listEntitiesRequest =
    ListEntitiesRequest.builder()
    .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
    .entityType(ENTITY_TYPE_RESALE_AUTHORIZATION)
    .maxResults(10)
    .ownershipType(OWNERSHIP_TYPE_SHARED)
    .nextToken(null)
    .build();

  ListEntitiesResponse listEntitiesResponse =
 marketplaceCatalogClient.listEntities(listEntitiesRequest);

  responseList.add(listEntitiesResponse);

  while (listEntitiesResponse.nextToken() != null) {
   listEntitiesRequest = ListEntitiesRequest.builder()
     .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
     .entityType(ENTITY_TYPE_RESALE_AUTHORIZATION)
     .maxResults(10)
     .ownershipType(OWNERSHIP_TYPE_SHARED)
     .nextToken(listEntitiesResponse.nextToken())
     .build();

   listEntitiesResponse =
 marketplaceCatalogClient.listEntities(listEntitiesRequest);

   responseList.add(listEntitiesResponse);
  }
  return responseList;
 }

}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 ListEntitiesAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

CPPO 게시 및 구매자 EULA 추가

다음 코드 예제에서는 CPPO를 게시하고 구매자 EULA를 추가하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티 섹션에서 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 유틸리티RunChangesets의에 전달하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType" : "CreateOfferUsingResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
            "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateCPPOoffer",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ResaleAuthorizationId":"resaleauthz-1111111111111",
                "Name": "Test Offer",
                "Description":"Test product"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPOoffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
           {
               "Type": "LegalTerm",
               "Documents": [
                {
                 "Type": "CustomEula",
```

```
                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/custom-eula.pdf"
                }
               ]
            }
        ]
          }
         },
         {
             "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
             "Entity": {
                 "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                 "Identifier": "$CreateCPPOoffer.Entity.Identifier"
             },
             "DetailsDocument": {
                 "PositiveTargeting": {
                     "BuyerAccounts": ["222222222222"]
                     }
             }
         },
         {
             "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
             "Entity": {
                 "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                 "Identifier": "$CreateCPPOoffer.Entity.Identifier"
             },
             "DetailsDocument": {
                 "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-07-31"
                 }
         },
         {
             "ChangeType": "UpdateValidityTerms",
             "Entity": {
                 "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                 "Identifier": "$CreateCPPOoffer.Entity.Identifier"
             },
             "DetailsDocument": {
                 "Terms": [
                     {
                         "Type": "ValidityTerm",
                         "AgreementDuration": "P450D"
                     }
                 ]
              }
         },
```

```
        {
            "ChangeType":"ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity":{
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPOoffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

일회성 재판매 권한 부여 및 가격 인상 업데이트를 사용하여 CPPO 게시

다음 코드 예제에서는 AMI, SaaS 또는 컨테이너 제품에 대한 일회성 재판매 권한 부여를 사용하여 CPPO를 게시하고 가격 인상을 업데이트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티 섹션에서 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 유틸리티RunChangesets의에 전달하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType" : "CreateOfferUsingResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
            "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateCPPOoffer",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ResaleAuthorizationId":"resaleauthz-1111111111111",
                "Name": "Test Offer",
                "Description":"Test product"
```

```
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateMarkup",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPOoffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Percentage" : "5.0"
        }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPOoffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": ["222222222222"]
                    }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPOoffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-07-31"
                }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateValidityTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPOoffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ValidityTerm",
```

```
                        "AgreementDuration": "P450D"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType":"ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity":{
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPOoffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

CPPO 초안 게시 및 가격 인상 업데이트

다음 코드 예제에서는 초안 CPPO를 게시하고 가격 인상을 업데이트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티 섹션에서 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 유틸리티`RunChangesets`의에 전달하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType" : "CreateOfferUsingResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
            "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateCPPOoffer",
```

```
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ResaleAuthorizationId":"resaleauthz-1111111111111",
                "Name": "Test Offer",
                "Description":"Test product"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateMarkup",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPOoffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Percentage" : "5.0"
        }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPOoffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": ["222222222222"]
                    }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPOoffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-07-31"
                }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateValidityTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPOoffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
```

```
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ValidityTerm",
                        "AgreementDuration": "P450D"
                    }
                ]
             }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType":"ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity":{
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPOoffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

CPPO의 만료 날짜 업데이트

다음 코드 예제에서는 구매자에게 제안을 평가하고 수락할 시간을 더 주기 위해 CPPO의 만료 날짜를 업데이트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티 섹션에서 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 유틸리티`RunChangesets`의 에 전달하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
```

```
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "offer-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2025-07-31"
                }
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

컨테이너 제품

공개 제안 초안을 사용하여 컨테이너 제품 초안 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 초안 공개 제안으로 초안 컨테이너 제품을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티 섹션에서 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 유틸리티`RunChangesets`의에 전달하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog":"AWSMarketplace",
    "changeSet":[
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateProduct",
            "ChangeName": "CreateProductChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ContainerProduct@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductTitle": "Sample product"
```

```
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier",
                "Name": "Test Offer"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

공개 제안 및 계약 요금으로 제한된 컨테이너 제품 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 공개 제안, 계약 요금 및 표준 EULA를 사용하여 제한된 컨테이너 제품을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티의 `RunChangesets`에 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 전달하여 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateProduct",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ContainerProduct@1.0"
            },
```

```
            "DetailsDocument": {},
            "ChangeName": "CreateProductChange"
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ContainerProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "LogoUrl": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/logos/sample.png",
                "Categories": [
                    "Streaming solutions"
                ],
                "ProductTitle": "ContainerProduct",
                "AdditionalResources": [],
                "LongDescription": "Long description goes here",
                "SearchKeywords": [
                    "container streaming"
                ],
                "ShortDescription": "Description1",
                "Highlights": [
                    "Highlight 1",
                    "Highlight 2"
                ],
                "SupportDescription": "No support available",
                "VideoUrls": []
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDimensions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ContainerProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": [
                {
                    "Key": "Cores",
                    "Description": "Cores per cluster",
                    "Name": "Cores",
                    "Types": [
                        "Entitled"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Units"
```

```
                }
            ]
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ContainerProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddRepositories",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ContainerProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Repositories": [
                    {
                        "RepositoryName": "uniquerepositoryname",
                        "RepositoryType": "ECR"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseProduct",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ContainerProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
```

```
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange"
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Disallowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Disallowed"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "Cores",
                                        "Price": "0.25"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
```

```
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateSupportTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "SupportTerm",
                        "RefundPolicy": "No refunds"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Some container offer Name",
                "Description": "Some interesting container offer description"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateRenewalTerms",
```

```
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "RenewalTerm"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

개체

단일 호출의 모든 엔터티 설명

다음 코드 예제에서는 단일 호출에서 모든 엔터티를 설명하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
```

```
package com.example.awsmarketplace.catalogapi;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.*;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.MarketplaceCatalogClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.BatchDescribeEntitiesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.EntityRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.BatchDescribeEntitiesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.EntityDetail;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.BatchDescribeErrorDetail;

import java.util.Arrays;
import java.util.Map;

public class BatchDescribeEntities {

    /*
     * BatchDescribe my entities in a single call and
     *  check if it contains all the information I need to know about the entities.
     */
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        MarketplaceCatalogClient marketplaceCatalogClient =
                MarketplaceCatalogClient.builder()
                        .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
                        .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
                        .build();

        BatchDescribeEntitiesRequest batchDescribeEntitiesRequest =
                BatchDescribeEntitiesRequest.builder()
                        .entityRequestList(Arrays.asList(
                                EntityRequest.builder()
                                        .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG).entityId(OFFER_ID)
                                        .build(),
                                EntityRequest.builder()

 .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG).entityId(PRODUCT_ID)
                                        .build()))
```

```
                        .build();

        BatchDescribeEntitiesResponse batchDescribeEntitiesResponse =
 marketplaceCatalogClient.batchDescribeEntities(batchDescribeEntitiesRequest);

        // Reading the successful entities response
        Map<String, EntityDetail> entityDetailsMap =
 batchDescribeEntitiesResponse.entityDetails();
        for (Map.Entry<String, EntityDetail> entry : entityDetailsMap.entrySet()) {
            System.out.println("EntityId: " + entry.getKey());
            ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(entry.getValue());
        }

        // Logging the failed entities error details
        Map<String, BatchDescribeErrorDetail> entityErrorsMap =
 batchDescribeEntitiesResponse.errors();
        for (Map.Entry<String, BatchDescribeErrorDetail> entry :
 entityErrorsMap.entrySet()) {
            System.out.println(String.format("EntityId: %s, ErrorCode: %s,
 ErrorMessage: %s", entry.getKey(),
                    entry.getValue().errorCode(), entry.getValue().errorMessage()));
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 BatchDescribeEntitiesAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

제품과 관련된 모든 제안 나열 및 설명

다음 코드 예제에서는 제품과 관련된 모든 제안을 나열하고 설명하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
package com.example.awsmarketplace.catalogapi;
```

```
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.*;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.MarketplaceCatalogClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.DescribeEntityRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.DescribeEntityResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.EntitySummary;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.EntityTypeFilters;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.ListEntitiesRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.ListEntitiesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.OfferFilters;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.OfferProductIdFilter;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.OfferTargetingFilter;

public class ListProductPrivateOffers {

 private static MarketplaceCatalogClient marketplaceCatalogClient =
   MarketplaceCatalogClient.builder()
   .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
   .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
   .build();
 /*
  * retrieve all private offer information related to a single product
  */
 public static void main(String[] args) {

  List<EntitySummary> entitySummaryList = getEntitySummaryList();

  // for each offer id, output the offer detail using DescribeEntity API

  for (EntitySummary entitySummary : entitySummaryList) {
   DescribeEntityRequest describeEntityRequest =
     DescribeEntityRequest.builder()
     .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
```

```
    .entityId(entitySummary.entityId())
    .build();
  DescribeEntityResponse describeEntityResponse =
marketplaceCatalogClient.describeEntity(describeEntityRequest);
  ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(describeEntityResponse);
 }
}
public static List<EntitySummary> getEntitySummaryList() {
 // define list entities filters

 EntityTypeFilters entityTypeFilters =
   EntityTypeFilters.builder()
   .offerFilters(OfferFilters.builder()
     .targeting(OfferTargetingFilter.builder()
       .valueListWithStrings(OFFER_TARGETING_BUYERACCOUNTS)
       .build())
     .productId(OfferProductIdFilter.builder()
       .valueList(PRODUCT_ID)
       .build())
     .build())
   .build();

 ListEntitiesRequest listEntitiesRequest =
   ListEntitiesRequest.builder()
   .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
   .entityType(ENTITY_TYPE_OFFER).maxResults(50)
   .entityTypeFilters(entityTypeFilters)
   .nextToken(null)
   .build();

 ListEntitiesResponse listEntitiesResponse =
marketplaceCatalogClient.listEntities(listEntitiesRequest);

 // save all entitySummary of the results into entitySummaryList

 List<EntitySummary> entitySummaryList = new ArrayList<EntitySummary>();

 entitySummaryList.addAll(listEntitiesResponse.entitySummaryList());

 while ( listEntitiesResponse.nextToken() != null &&
listEntitiesResponse.nextToken().length() > 0) {
  listEntitiesRequest =
    ListEntitiesRequest.builder()
    .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
```

```
      .entityType(ENTITY_TYPE_OFFER).maxResults(50)
      .entityTypeFilters(entityTypeFilters)
      .nextToken(listEntitiesResponse.nextToken())
      .build();
    listEntitiesResponse =
 marketplaceCatalogClient.listEntities(listEntitiesRequest);
    entitySummaryList.addAll(listEntitiesResponse.entitySummaryList());
   }
   return entitySummaryList;
 }

}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - DescribeEntity
  - ListEntities

제안

SaaS 제품에 대한 사용자 지정 차원 생성 및 비공개 제안 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 SaaS 제품에 대한 사용자 지정 차원을 생성하고 비공개 제안을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티 섹션에서 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 유틸리티`RunChangesets`의에 전달하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDimensions",
```

```
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "prod-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": [
                {
                    "Types": [
                        "Entitled"
                    ],
                    "Description": "Custom Pricing 4 w/ terms and coverage to be
 defined in Private Offer",
                    "Unit": "Units",
                    "Key": "Custom4",
                    "Name": "Custom Pricing 4"
                }
            ]
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange"
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Private Test Offer - SaaS Contract Product",
                "Description": "Private Test Offer - SaaS Contract Product"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
```

```
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-12-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
```

```
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "Custom4",
                                        "Price": "300.0"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P36M"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ],
    "ChangeSetName": "PrivateOfferWithCustomDimension"
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

AMI 또는 SaaS 제품에 대한 비공개 제안 초안 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 구매자에게 게시하기 전에 내부적으로 검토할 수 있도록 AMI 또는 SaaS 제품에 대한 비공개 제안 초안을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티의 `RunChangesets`에 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 전달하여 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "Test Private Offer"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

SaaS 제품에 대한 계약 및 Pay-As-You-Go 요금으로 비공개 제안 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 SaaS 제품에 대한 계약 및 Pay-As-You-Go 요금으로 비공개 제안을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티 섹션에서 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 유틸리티`RunChangesets`의 에 전달하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test private offer for SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace
 API Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test private offer with subscription pricing for
 SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
```

```
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "WorkloadSmall",
                                        "Price": "0.15"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "WorkloadMedium",
                                        "Price": "0.25"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    },
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
```

```
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "BasicService",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "PremiumService",
                                        "Price": "300"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
```

```
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-12-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

SaaS 제품에 대한 계약 요금 및 유연한 결제 일정으로 비공개 제안 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 SaaS 제품에 대한 계약 요금 및 유연한 결제 일정으로 비공개 제안을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티 섹션에서 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 유틸리티RunChangesets의에 전달하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
```

```
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test private offer for SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace
API Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test private offer with subscription pricing for
SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
```

```
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "FixedUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "Price": "0.0",
                        "Grants": [
                            {
                                "DimensionKey": "BasicService",
                                "MaxQuantity": 1
                            },
                            {
                                "DimensionKey": "PremiumService",
                                "MaxQuantity": 1
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateValidityTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ValidityTerm",
                        "AgreementDuration": "P12M"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePaymentScheduleTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
```

```
                        "Type": "PaymentScheduleTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "Schedule": [
                            {
                                "ChargeDate": "2024-01-01",
                                "ChargeAmount": "200.00"
                            },
                            {
                                "ChargeDate": "2024-02-01",
                                "ChargeAmount": "170.00"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
```

```
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-12-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

컨테이너 제품에 대한 계약 요금으로 비공개 제안 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 컨테이너 제품에 대한 계약 요금으로 비공개 제안을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티의 `RunChangesets`에 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 전달하여 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "DetailsDocument": {
```

```
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test private offer for Container product using AWS
Marketplace API Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test private offer for Container product with
contract pricing using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
```

```
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Disallowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Disallowed"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "ReqPerHour",
                                        "Price": "0.25"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
```

```
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-12-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

AMI 제품에 대한 계약 요금으로 비공개 제안 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 AMI 제품에 대한 계약 요금으로 비공개 제안을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티 섹션에서 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 유틸리티RunChangesets의에 전달하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
```

```
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test private offer for AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace API
Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test private offer with hourly annual pricing for
AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
```

```
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-12-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "ReadOnlyUsers",
                                        "Price": "220.00"
                                    }
                                ],
```

```
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

AMI 제품에 대한 시간당 연간 요금 및 유연한 결제 일정으로 비공개 제안 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 AMI 제품에 대한 시간당 연간 요금과 유연한 결제 일정으로 비공개 제안을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티`RunChangesets`의 에 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 전달하여 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
```

```
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test private offer for AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace API
Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test private offer with hourly annual pricing for
AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
```

```
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-12-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Usage",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.micro",
                                        "Price": "0.17"
                                    }
```

```
                            ]
                        }
                    ]
                },
                {
                    "Type": "FixedUpfrontPricingTerm",
                    "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                    "Price": "0.0",
                    "Duration": "P365D",
                    "Grants": [
                        {
                            "DimensionKey": "t2.micro",
                            "MaxQuantity": 1
                        }
                    ]
                }
            ]
        }
    },
    {
        "ChangeType": "UpdateValidityTerms",
        "Entity": {
            "Type": "Offer@1.0",
            "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
        },
        "DetailsDocument": {
            "Terms": [
                {
                    "Type": "ValidityTerm",
                    "AgreementDuration": "P650D"
                }
            ]
        }
    },
    {
        "ChangeType": "UpdatePaymentScheduleTerms",
        "Entity": {
            "Type": "Offer@1.0",
            "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
        },
        "DetailsDocument": {
            "Terms": [
                {
                    "Type": "PaymentScheduleTerm",
```

```
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "Schedule": [
                            {
                                "ChargeDate": "2024-01-01",
                                "ChargeAmount": "200.00"
                            },
                            {
                                "ChargeDate": "2024-02-01",
                                "ChargeAmount": "170.00"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

AMI 제품의 시간당 연간 요금으로 비공개 제안 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 AMI 제품의 시간당 연간 요금으로 비공개 제안을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티의 `RunChangesets`에 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 전달하여 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test private offer for AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace API
 Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test private offer with hourly annual pricing for
 AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
```

```
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-12-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Usage",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
```

```
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.micro",
                                        "Price": "0.17"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    },
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P365D"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.micro",
                                        "Price": "220.00"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateValidityTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ValidityTerm",
                        "AgreementDuration": "P650D"
```

```
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

AMI 제품의 시간당 요금으로 비공개 제안 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 AMI 제품의 시간당 요금으로 비공개 제안을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
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이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티의 `RunChangesets`에 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 전달하여 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
```

```
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test private offer for AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace API
Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test private offer with hourly pricing for
AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
```

```
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2025-01-01"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Usage",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.micro",
                                        "Price": "0.15"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
```

```
            "ChangeType": "UpdateValidityTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ValidityTerm",
                        "AgreementDuration": "P30D"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

SaaS 제품에 대한 구독 요금으로 비공개 제안 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 SaaS 제품의 구독 요금으로 비공개 제안을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티 섹션에서 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 유틸리티`RunChangesets`의에 전달하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test private offer for SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace
 API Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test private offer with subscription pricing for
 SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
```

```
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Usage",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "WorkloadSmall",
                                        "Price": "0.13"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "WorkloadMedium",
                                        "Price": "0.22"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateValidityTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ValidityTerm",
                        "AgreementDuration": "P30D"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
```

```
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-12-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

SaaS 제품에 대한 계층형 계약 요금으로 비공개 제안 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 SaaS 제품에 대한 계층형 계약 요금으로 비공개 제안을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티 섹션에서 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 유틸리티RunChangesets의에 전달하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test private offer for SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace
 API Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test private offer with subscription pricing for
 SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
```

```
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "BasicService",
                                        "Price": "120.00"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "PremiumService",
                                        "Price": "200.00"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
```

```
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Disallowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Disallowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-12-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
```

```
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

SaaS 제품에 대한 구독 요금으로 공개 무료 평가판 제안 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 SaaS 제품의 구독 요금으로 공개 무료 평가판 제안을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티 섹션에서 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 유틸리티RunChangesets의에 전달하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
```

```
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test public free trial offer for SaaSProduct using AWS
Marketplace API Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test public free trial offer with subscription
pricing for SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Free",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "FreeTrialPricingTerm",
                        "Duration": "P20D",
                        "Grants": [
                            {
                                "DimensionKey": "WorkloadSmall"
                            },
                            {
                                "DimensionKey": "WorkloadMedium"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
```

```
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

계약 요금으로 대체 비공개 제안 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 계약 요금이 적용되는 기존 계약에서 대체 비공개 제안을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티 섹션에서 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 유틸리티RunChangesets의에 전달하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
```

```
        {
            "ChangeType" : "CreateReplacementOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateReplacementOffer",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AgreementId": "agmt-111111111111111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateReplacementOffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test replacement offer for SaaSProduct using AWS
Marketplace API Reference Codes",
                "Description": "Test private replacement offer with contract pricing
for SaaSProduct"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateReplacementOffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "FixedUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "Price": "0.0",
                        "Grants": [
                            {
                                "DimensionKey": "BasicService",
                                "MaxQuantity": 2
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
```

```
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateValidityTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateReplacementOffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ValidityTerm",
                        "AgreementEndDate": "2024-01-30"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePaymentScheduleTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateReplacementOffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "PaymentScheduleTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "Schedule": [
                            {
                                "ChargeDate": "2024-01-01",
                                "ChargeAmount": "0"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateReplacementOffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
```

```
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateReplacementOffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-12-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateReplacementOffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

공개 제안 설명

다음 코드 예제에서는 공개 제안을 설명하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.example.awsmarketplace.catalogapi;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.*;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.MarketplaceCatalogClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.DescribeEntityRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.DescribeEntityResponse;

public class DescribeEntity {

 /*
  * Describe my AMI or SaaS or Container product and check if it contains all the
 information I need to know about the product
  */
 public static void main(String[] args) {

  String offerId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : OFFER_ID;

  DescribeEntityResponse describeEntityResponse =
 getDescribeEntityResponse(offerId);

  ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(describeEntityResponse);
 }

 public static DescribeEntityResponse getDescribeEntityResponse(String offerId) {
  MarketplaceCatalogClient marketplaceCatalogClient =
    MarketplaceCatalogClient.builder()
```

```
    .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
    .build();

  DescribeEntityRequest describeEntityRequest =
    DescribeEntityRequest.builder()
    .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
    .entityId(offerId)
    .build();

  DescribeEntityResponse describeEntityResponse =
 marketplaceCatalogClient.describeEntity(describeEntityRequest);
  return describeEntityResponse;
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DescribeEntityAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

비공개 제안 초안 만료

다음 코드 예제에서는 구매자가 더 이상 제안을 볼 수 없도록 비공개 제안의 만료 날짜를 과거 날짜로 설정하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티 섹션에서 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 유틸리티`RunChangesets`의에 전달하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
```

```
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "offer-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-01-01"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

모든 비공개 제안 나열

다음 코드 예제에서는 모든 비공개 제안을 나열하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
package com.example.awsmarketplace.catalogapi;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.*;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.MarketplaceCatalogClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.DescribeEntityRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.DescribeEntityResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.EntitySummary;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.EntityTypeFilters;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.ListEntitiesRequest;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.ListEntitiesResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.OfferAvailabilityEndDateFilter;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.OfferAvailabilityEndDateFilterDate
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.OfferBuyerAccountsFilter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.OfferFilters;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.OfferReleaseDateFilter;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.OfferReleaseDateFilterDateRange;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.OfferTargetingFilter;

public class ListAllPrivateOffers {

 /*
  * List all my private offers and sort or filter them by Offer Publish Date, Offer
 Expiry Date and Buyer IDs
  *
  * OfferTargetingFilter = BuyerAccounts (private offer);
  * OfferBuyerAccountsFilter: Buyer IDs filter
  * OfferAvailabilityEndDateFilter : Offer Expiry Date filter
  * OfferReleaseDateFilter : Offer Publish Date filter
  */

 private static MarketplaceCatalogClient marketplaceCatalogClient =
   MarketplaceCatalogClient.builder()
   .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
   .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
   .build();

 public static void main(String[] args) {

  String offerReleaseDateAfterValue = "2023-01-01T23:59:59Z";
  String offerAvailableEndDateAfterValue = "2040-12-24T23:59:59Z";

  List<EntitySummary> entitySummaryList =
 getEntitySummaryList(offerReleaseDateAfterValue, offerAvailableEndDateAfterValue);

  // for each offer id, output the offer detail using DescribeEntity API
```

```
 for (EntitySummary entitySummary : entitySummaryList) {
  DescribeEntityRequest describeEntityRequest =
    DescribeEntityRequest.builder()
    .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
    .entityId(entitySummary.entityId())
    .build();
  DescribeEntityResponse describeEntityResponse =
marketplaceCatalogClient.describeEntity(describeEntityRequest);
  ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(describeEntityResponse);
 }
}

public static List<EntitySummary> getEntitySummaryList (String
offerReleaseDateAfterValue, String offerAvailableEndDateAfterValue) {

 EntityTypeFilters entityTypeFilters =
   EntityTypeFilters.builder()
   .offerFilters(OfferFilters.builder()
     .targeting(OfferTargetingFilter.builder()
       .valueListWithStrings(OFFER_TARGETING_BUYERACCOUNTS)
       .build())
     .buyerAccounts(OfferBuyerAccountsFilter.builder()
       .wildCardValue(BUYER_ACCOUNT_ID)
       .build())
     .availabilityEndDate(OfferAvailabilityEndDateFilter.builder()
       .dateRange(OfferAvailabilityEndDateFilterDateRange.builder()
         .afterValue(offerAvailableEndDateAfterValue).build())
       .build())
     .releaseDate(OfferReleaseDateFilter.builder()
       .dateRange(OfferReleaseDateFilterDateRange.builder()
         .afterValue(offerReleaseDateAfterValue)
         .build())
       .build())
     .build())
   .build();

 ListEntitiesRequest listEntitiesRequest =
   ListEntitiesRequest.builder()
   .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
   .entityType(ENTITY_TYPE_OFFER).maxResults(10)
   .entityTypeFilters(entityTypeFilters)
   .nextToken(null)
   .build();
```

```
 ListEntitiesResponse listEntitiesResponse =
marketplaceCatalogClient.listEntities(listEntitiesRequest);
 List<EntitySummary> entitySummaryList = new ArrayList<EntitySummary>();

 entitySummaryList.addAll(listEntitiesResponse.entitySummaryList());

 while ( listEntitiesResponse.nextToken() != null &&
listEntitiesResponse.nextToken().length() > 0) {
  listEntitiesRequest =
    ListEntitiesRequest.builder()
    .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
    .entityType(ENTITY_TYPE_OFFER)
    .maxResults(10)
    .entityTypeFilters(entityTypeFilters)
    .nextToken(listEntitiesResponse.nextToken())
    .build();
  listEntitiesResponse =
marketplaceCatalogClient.listEntities(listEntitiesRequest);
  entitySummaryList.addAll(listEntitiesResponse.entitySummaryList());
 }

 return entitySummaryList;
}

}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

특정 제품 ID에 대해 릴리스된 공개 및 비공개 제안 나열

다음 코드 예제에서는 특정 제품 ID에 대해 릴리스된 공개 및 비공개 제안을 나열하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
package com.example.awsmarketplace.catalogapi;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.*;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.MarketplaceCatalogClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.EntitySummary;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.EntityTypeFilters;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.ListEntitiesRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.ListEntitiesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.OfferFilters;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.OfferProductIdFilter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.OfferStateFilter;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.OfferTargetingFilter;

public class ListProductPublicOrPrivateReleasedOffers {

 /*
  * List released Public/Private offers for a specific product id.
  * Example below is to list released public offers.
  * To change to released private offers, change OFFER_TARGETING_NONE (None) to
 OFFER_TARGETING_BUYERACCOUNTS(BuyerAccounts)
  */
 public static void main(String[] args) {

  List<EntitySummary> entitySummaryList = getEntitySummaryLIst();
  ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(entitySummaryList);
 }

 public static List<EntitySummary> getEntitySummaryLIst() {
  MarketplaceCatalogClient marketplaceCatalogClient =
    MarketplaceCatalogClient.builder()
    .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
    .build();
```

```
 // define list entities filters

 EntityTypeFilters entityTypeFilters =
   EntityTypeFilters.builder()
   .offerFilters(OfferFilters.builder()
     .targeting(OfferTargetingFilter.builder()
       .valueListWithStrings(OFFER_TARGETING_NONE)
       .build())
     .state(OfferStateFilter.builder()
       .valueListWithStrings(OFFER_STATE_RELEASED)
       .build())
     .productId(OfferProductIdFilter.builder()
       .valueList(PRODUCT_ID)
       .build())
     .build())
   .build();

 ListEntitiesRequest listEntitiesRequest =
   ListEntitiesRequest.builder()
   .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
   .entityType(ENTITY_TYPE_OFFER)
   .maxResults(10)
   .entityTypeFilters(entityTypeFilters)
   .nextToken(null)
   .build();

 ListEntitiesResponse listEntitiesResponse =
marketplaceCatalogClient.listEntities(listEntitiesRequest);

 // save all entitySummary of the results into entitySummaryList

 List<EntitySummary> entitySummaryList = new ArrayList<EntitySummary>();

 entitySummaryList.addAll(listEntitiesResponse.entitySummaryList());

 while ( listEntitiesResponse.nextToken() != null &&
listEntitiesResponse.nextToken().length() > 0) {
  listEntitiesRequest =
    ListEntitiesRequest.builder()
    .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
    .entityType(ENTITY_TYPE_OFFER)
    .maxResults(10)
    .entityTypeFilters(entityTypeFilters)
```

```
      .nextToken(listEntitiesResponse.nextToken())
      .build();
    listEntitiesResponse =
 marketplaceCatalogClient.listEntities(listEntitiesRequest);
    entitySummaryList.addAll(listEntitiesResponse.entitySummaryList());
  }
  return entitySummaryList;
 }

}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Pay-As-You-Go 요금이 적용되는 계약을 적용하도록 제안 업데이트

다음 코드 예제에서는 Pay-As-You-Go 요금이 적용되는 계약을 적용하도록 제안을 업데이트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티 섹션에서 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 유틸리티RunChangesets의에 전달하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "offer-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
```

```
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "WorkloadSmall",
                                        "Price": "0.15"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "WorkloadMedium",
                                        "Price": "0.25"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    },
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "BasicService",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "PremiumService",
                                        "Price": "300"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
```

```
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

시간당 연간 요금을 적용하도록 제안 업데이트

다음 코드 예제에서는 시간당 연간 요금을 적용하도록 제안을 업데이트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티 섹션에서 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 유틸리티`RunChangesets`의에 전달하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "offer-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Usage",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
```

```
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "m5.large",
                                        "Price": "0.13"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    },
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P365D"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "m5.large",
                                        "Price": "20.03"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

특정 지리적 리전에 대상 지정을 적용하도록 제안 업데이트

다음 코드 예제에서는 특정 지리적 리전에 대상을 적용하도록 제안을 업데이트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티RunChangesets의 에 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 전달하여 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "offer-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "CountryCodes": [
                        "US",
                        "ES",
                        "FR",
                        "AU"
                    ]
                }
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

공개 제안의 이름 및 설명 업데이트

다음 코드 예제에서는 공개 제안의 이름과 설명을 업데이트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티 섹션에서 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 유틸리티`RunChangesets`의에 전달하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "offer-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

제안의 EULA 업데이트

다음 코드 예제에서는 제안의 EULA를 업데이트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티 섹션에서 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 유틸리티`RunChangesets`의에 전달하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "offer-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "New offer name",
                "Description": "New offer description"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

비공개 제안의 만료 날짜를 미래 날짜로 업데이트

다음 코드 예제에서는 비공개 제안의 만료 날짜를 미래 날짜로 업데이트하여 구매자에게 제안을 평가하고 수락할 시간을 더 많이 제공하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티`RunChangesets`의 에 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 전달하여 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "offer-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2026-01-01"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

SaaS 제품에 대한 공개 무료 평가판 제안의 무료 평가판 기간 업데이트

다음 코드 예제에서는 SaaS 제품에 대한 공개 무료 평가판 제안의 무료 평가판 기간을 업데이트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티RunChangesets의 에 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 전달하여 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "offer-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Usage",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "FreeTrialPricingTerm",
                        "Duration": "P21D",
                        "Grants": [
                            {
                                "DimensionKey": "WorkloadSmall"
                            },
                            {
                                "DimensionKey": "WorkloadMedium"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

제안의 환불 정책 업데이트

다음 코드 예제에서는 제안의 환불 정책을 업데이트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티의 `RunChangesets`에 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 전달하여 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateSupportTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "offer-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "SupportTerm",
                        "RefundPolicy": "Updated refund policy description"
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Products

AMI, SaaS 또는 컨테이너 제품 설명

다음 코드 예제에서는 AMI, SaaS 또는 컨테이너 제품을 설명하고 제품에 대해 알고 싶은 모든 정보가 포함되어 있는지 확인하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.example.awsmarketplace.catalogapi;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.*;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.MarketplaceCatalogClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.DescribeEntityRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.DescribeEntityResponse;

public class DescribeEntity {

 /*
  * Describe my AMI or SaaS or Container product and check if it contains all the
 information I need to know about the product
  */
 public static void main(String[] args) {

  String offerId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : OFFER_ID;

  DescribeEntityResponse describeEntityResponse =
 getDescribeEntityResponse(offerId);

  ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(describeEntityResponse);
 }

 public static DescribeEntityResponse getDescribeEntityResponse(String offerId) {
  MarketplaceCatalogClient marketplaceCatalogClient =
    MarketplaceCatalogClient.builder()
```

```
    .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
    .build();

  DescribeEntityRequest describeEntityRequest =
    DescribeEntityRequest.builder()
    .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
    .entityId(offerId)
    .build();

  DescribeEntityResponse describeEntityResponse =
 marketplaceCatalogClient.describeEntity(describeEntityRequest);
  return describeEntityResponse;
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DescribeEntityAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

모든 AMI, SaaS 또는 컨테이너 제품 및 관련 공개 제안 나열

다음 코드 예제에서는 모든 AMI, SaaS 또는 컨테이너 제품 및 관련 공개 제안을 나열하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
package com.example.awsmarketplace.catalogapi;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.*;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.MarketplaceCatalogClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.EntitySummary;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.EntityTypeFilters;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.ListEntitiesRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.ListEntitiesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.OfferFilters;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.OfferProductIdFilter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.OfferStateFilter;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.OfferTargetingFilter;

public class ListEntities {

 /*
  * List all my AMI or SaaS or Container products and associated public offers
  */
 public static void main(String[] args) {

  Map<String, List<EntitySummary>> allProductsWithOffers =
 getAllProductsWithOffers();

  ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(allProductsWithOffers);
 }

 public static Map<String, List<EntitySummary>> getAllProductsWithOffers() {
  MarketplaceCatalogClient marketplaceCatalogClient =
    MarketplaceCatalogClient.builder()
    .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
    .build();

  Map<String, List<EntitySummary>> allProductsWithOffers = new HashMap<String,
 List<EntitySummary>> ();

  // get all product entities
  List<EntitySummary> productEntityList = new ArrayList<EntitySummary>();

  ListEntitiesRequest listEntitiesRequest =
    ListEntitiesRequest.builder()
    .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
```

```
    .entityType(PRODUCT_TYPE_AMI)
    .maxResults(10)
    .nextToken(null)
    .build();


 ListEntitiesResponse listEntitiesResponse =
marketplaceCatalogClient.listEntities(listEntitiesRequest);

 productEntityList.addAll(listEntitiesResponse.entitySummaryList());


 while (listEntitiesResponse.nextToken() != null) {
  listEntitiesRequest =
    ListEntitiesRequest.builder()
    .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
    .entityType(PRODUCT_TYPE_AMI)
    .maxResults(10)
    .nextToken(listEntitiesResponse.nextToken())
    .build();
  listEntitiesResponse =
marketplaceCatalogClient.listEntities(listEntitiesRequest);
  productEntityList.addAll(listEntitiesResponse.entitySummaryList());
 }

 // loop through each product entity and get the public released offers associated
using product id filter

 for ( EntitySummary productEntitySummary : productEntityList) {
  EntityTypeFilters entityTypeFilters =
    EntityTypeFilters.builder()
    .offerFilters(OfferFilters.builder()
      .targeting(OfferTargetingFilter.builder()
        .valueListWithStrings(OFFER_TARGETING_NONE)
        .build())
      .state(OfferStateFilter.builder()
        .valueListWithStrings(OFFER_STATE_RELEASED)
        .build())
      .productId(OfferProductIdFilter.builder()
        .valueList(productEntitySummary.entityId())
        .build())
      .build())
    .build();
```

```
    listEntitiesRequest =
      ListEntitiesRequest.builder()
      .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
      .entityType(ENTITY_TYPE_OFFER)
      .maxResults(10)
      .entityTypeFilters(entityTypeFilters)
      .nextToken(null)
      .build();

    listEntitiesResponse =
  marketplaceCatalogClient.listEntities(listEntitiesRequest);

    // save all entitySummary of the results into entitySummaryList

    List<EntitySummary> offerEntitySummaryList = new ArrayList<EntitySummary>();

    offerEntitySummaryList.addAll(listEntitiesResponse.entitySummaryList());

    while ( listEntitiesResponse.nextToken() != null &&
  listEntitiesResponse.nextToken().length() > 0) {
     listEntitiesRequest =
       ListEntitiesRequest.builder()
       .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
       .entityType(ENTITY_TYPE_OFFER)
       .maxResults(10)
       .entityTypeFilters(entityTypeFilters)
       .nextToken(listEntitiesResponse.nextToken())
       .build();
     listEntitiesResponse =
  marketplaceCatalogClient.listEntities(listEntitiesRequest);
     offerEntitySummaryList.addAll(listEntitiesResponse.entitySummaryList());
    }

    // save final results into map; key = product id; value = offer entity summary
  list

    allProductsWithOffers.put(productEntitySummary.entityId(),
  offerEntitySummaryList);
   }
   return allProductsWithOffers;
  }

 }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - DescribeEntity
  - ListEntities

재판매 권한 부여

초안 재판매 권한 부여 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 채널 파트너에게 게시하기 전에 내부적으로 검토할 수 있도록 모든 제품 유형에 대한 초안 재판매 권한 부여를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티 섹션에서 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 유틸리티`RunChangesets`의에 전달하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        }
```

```
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

재판매 권한 부여 설명

다음 코드 예제에서는 재판매 권한 부여를 설명하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.example.awsmarketplace.catalogapi;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.*;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.MarketplaceCatalogClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.DescribeEntityRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.DescribeEntityResponse;

public class DescribeEntity {

 /*
  * Describe my AMI or SaaS or Container product and check if it contains all the
 information I need to know about the product
  */
 public static void main(String[] args) {

  String offerId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : OFFER_ID;
```

```
 DescribeEntityResponse describeEntityResponse =
getDescribeEntityResponse(offerId);

 ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(describeEntityResponse);
}

public static DescribeEntityResponse getDescribeEntityResponse(String offerId) {
 MarketplaceCatalogClient marketplaceCatalogClient =
   MarketplaceCatalogClient.builder()
   .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
   .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
   .build();

 DescribeEntityRequest describeEntityRequest =
   DescribeEntityRequest.builder()
   .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
   .entityId(offerId)
   .build();

 DescribeEntityResponse describeEntityResponse =
marketplaceCatalogClient.describeEntity(describeEntityRequest);
 return describeEntityResponse;
}
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DescribeEntityAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

비공개 제안으로 일회성 재판매 권한 부여 게시

다음 코드 예제에서는 채널 파트너가 이를 사용하여 채널 파트너 비공개 제안(CPPO)을 생성할 수 있도록 비공개 제안으로 일회성 재판매 권한을 게시하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티 섹션에서 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 유틸리티RunChangesets의 에 전달하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
```

```
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.small",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
```

```
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "OffersMaxQuantity": 1
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

만료 날짜가 있는 다중 사용 재판매 권한 부여 게시

다음 코드 예제에서는 채널 파트너가 이를 사용하여 CPPO를 생성할 수 있도록 시간당 연간 요금이 적용되는 AMI 제품의 만료 날짜가 포함된 다중 사용 재판매 권한을 게시하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티 섹션에서 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 유틸리티`RunChangesets`의 에 전달하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
```

```
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.small",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
```

```
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-05-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

만료 날짜 및 EULA를 사용하여 다중 사용 재판매 권한 부여 게시

다음 코드 예제에서는 모든 제품 유형의 만료 날짜가 포함된 다중 사용 재판매 권한을 게시하고 구매자에게 보낼 사용자 지정 EULA를 추가하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티 섹션에서 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 유틸리티`RunChangesets`의에 전달하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
```

```
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-05-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.small",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
```

```
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

만료 날짜 및 리셀러 계약 설명서와 함께 다중 사용 재판매 권한 부여 게시

다음 코드 예제에서는 모든 제품 유형에 대한 만료 날짜가 포함된 다중 사용 재판매 권한을 게시하고 ISV와 채널 파트너 간에 리셀러 계약 설명서를 추가하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티 섹션에서 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 유틸리티RunChangesets의에 전달하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
```

```
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-05-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
```

```
                    },
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomResellerContract",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/aws-mp-standard-
contracts/Standard-Contact-for-AWS-Marketplace-2022-07-14.pdf"}
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.small",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
```

```
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

만료로 다중 사용 재판매 권한 부여 게시 및 특정 구매자 계정 추가

다음 코드 예제에서는 모든 제품 유형에 대한 만료 날짜가 있는 다중 사용 재판매 권한 부여를 게시하고 재판매를 위한 특정 구매자 계정을 추가하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티의 `RunChangesets`에 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 전달하여 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
```

```
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-05-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.small",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
```

```
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateBuyerTargetingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerTargetingTerm",
                        "PositiveTargeting": {
                            "BuyerAccounts": [
                                "111111111111"
                            ]
                        }
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
```

```
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

만료 날짜 없이 다중 사용 재판매 권한 부여 게시

다음 코드 예제에서는 CP가 이를 사용하여 CPPO를 생성할 수 있도록 시간당 연간 요금이 적용되는 AMI 제품의 만료 날짜 없이 다중 사용 재판매 권한을 게시하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티 섹션에서 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 유틸리티RunChangesets의에 전달하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
```

```
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.small",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
```

```
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

만료 날짜 및 EULA 없이 다중 사용 재판매 권한 부여 게시

다음 코드 예제에서는 모든 제품 유형에 대한 만료 날짜 없이 다중 사용 재판매 권한을 게시하고 구매자에게 보낼 사용자 지정 EULA를 추가하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티 섹션에서 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 유틸리티`RunChangesets`의에 전달하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
```

```
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.small",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
```

```
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

만료 날짜 및 리셀러 계약 문서 없이 다중 사용 재판매 권한 부여 게시

다음 코드 예제에서는 모든 제품 유형에 대한 만료 날짜 없이 다중 사용 재판매 권한을 게시하고 ISV와 채널 파트너 간에 리셀러 계약 설명서를 추가하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티 섹션에서 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 유틸리티`RunChangesets`의에 전달하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
```

```
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.small",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
```

```
                    },
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomResellerContract",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/aws-mp-standard-
contracts/Standard-Contact-for-AWS-Marketplace-2022-07-14.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

만료 없이 다중 사용 재판매 권한 부여 게시 및 특정 구매자 계정 추가

다음 코드 예제에서는 모든 제품 유형에 대한 만료 날짜 없이 다중 사용 재판매 권한을 게시하고 재판매를 위한 특정 구매자 계정을 추가하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티의 `RunChangesets`에 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 전달하여 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
```

```
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.small",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
```

```
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateBuyerTargetingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerTargetingTerm",
                        "PositiveTargeting": {
                            "BuyerAccounts": [
                                "111111111111"
                            ]
                        }
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
```

```
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

일회성 재판매 권한 부여 게시 및 유연한 결제 일정 추가

다음 코드 예제에서는 모든 제품 유형에 대한 일회성 재판매 권한을 게시하고 유연한 결제 일정을 추가하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
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이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티의 `RunChangesets`에 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 전달하여 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
```

```
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleFixedUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "Price": "0.00",
                        "Duration": "P12M",
                        "Grants": [
                          {
                            "DimensionKey": "Users",
                            "MaxQuantity": 10
                          }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePaymentScheduleTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResalePaymentScheduleTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "Schedule": [
                            {
                                "ChargeDate": "2023-09-01",
```

```
                                "ChargeAmount": "200.00"
                            },
                            {
                                "ChargeDate": "2023-12-01",
                                "ChargeAmount": "250.00"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-06-30",
                "OffersMaxQuantity": 1
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
```

```
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

일회성 재판매 권한 부여 게시 및 EULA 추가

다음 코드 예제에서는 모든 제품 유형에 대한 일회성 재판매 권한을 게시하고 구매자에게 보낼 사용자 지정 EULA를 추가하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티의 `RunChangesets`에 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 전달하여 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
```

```
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "OffersMaxQuantity": 1
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.small",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
```

```
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

일회성 재판매 권한 부여 게시 및 특정 구매자 계정 추가

다음 코드 예제에서는 모든 제품 유형에 대한 일회성 재판매 권한을 게시하고 재판매에 대한 특정 구매자 계정을 추가하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티 섹션에서 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 유틸리티`RunChangesets`의 에 전달하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
```

```
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.small",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
```

```
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "OffersMaxQuantity": "1"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateBuyerTargetingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerTargetingTerm",
                        "PositiveTargeting": {
                            "BuyerAccounts": [
                                "111111111111"
                            ]
                        }
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

일회성 재판매 권한 부여 게시 및 리셀러 계약 문서 추가

다음 코드 예제에서는 모든 제품 유형에 대한 일회성 재판매 권한을 게시하고 ISV와 채널 파트너 간에 리셀러 계약 설명서를 추가하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티의 `RunChangesets`에 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 전달하여 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "OffersMaxQuantity": 1
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
```

```
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.small",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
```

```
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

일회성 재판매 권한 부여를 게시하고 갱신 여부 추가

다음 코드 예제에서는 모든 제품 유형에 대한 일회성 재판매 권한을 게시하고 갱신 여부를 추가하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티 섹션에서 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 유틸리티`RunChangesets`의에 전달하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
```

```
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateBuyerTargetingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerTargetingTerm",
                        "PositiveTargeting": {
                            "BuyerAccounts": [
                                "222222222222"
                            ]
                        }
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "OffersMaxQuantity": 1
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType":"UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "PreExistingBuyerAgreement": {
                    "AcquisitionChannel": "AwsMarketplace",
                    "PricingModel": "Contract"
                }
             }
        }
```

```
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

재판매 권한 부여 제한

다음 코드 예제에서는 재판매 권한 부여를 제한하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티 섹션에서 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 유틸리티RunChangesets의에 전달하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "RestrictResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "resaleauthz-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

일회성 또는 다중 사용 재판매 권한 부여의 이름 및 설명 업데이트

다음 코드 예제에서는 모든 제품 유형에 대해 게시하기 전에 일회성 또는 다중 사용 재판매 권한 부여의 이름과 설명을 업데이트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티RunChangesets의 에 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 전달하여 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType":"UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
             "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
             "Identifier": "resaleauthz-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
             "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

SaaS 제품

공개 제안 초안을 사용하여 SaaS 제품 초안 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 공개 제안 초안을 사용하여 SaaS 제품 초안을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티 섹션에서 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 유틸리티`RunChangesets`의에 전달하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog":"AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateProduct",
            "ChangeName": "CreateProductChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
              "ProductTitle": "Sample product"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier",
                "Name": "Test Offer"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

계약 요금으로 공개 또는 제한된 SaaS 제품 및 공개 제안 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 계약 요금이 적용되는 공개 또는 제한된 SaaS 제품 및 공개 제안을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제에서는 표준 또는 사용자 지정 EULA를 생성합니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티의 `RunChangesets`에 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 전달하여 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateProduct",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateProductChange",
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductTitle": "Sample product",
                "ShortDescription": "Brief description",
                "LongDescription": "Detailed description",
                "Highlights": [
                    "Sample highlight"
                ],
                "SearchKeywords": [
                    "Sample keyword"
```

```
                ],
                "Categories": [
                    "Data Catalogs"
                ],
                "LogoUrl": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/logos/sample.png",
                "VideoUrls": [
                    "https://sample.amazonaws.com/awsmp-video-1"
                ],
                "AdditionalResources": []
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDeliveryOptions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "DeliveryOptions": [
                    {
                        "Details": {
                            "SaaSUrlDeliveryOptionDetails": {
                                "FulfillmentUrl":"https://sample.amazonaws.com/
sample-saas-fulfillment-url"
                            }
                        }
                    }
                ]
            }
```

```
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDimensions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": [
                {
                    "Key": "BasicService",
                    "Description": "Basic Service",
                    "Name": "Basic Service",
                    "Types": [
                        "Entitled"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Units"
                },
                {
                    "Key": "PremiumService",
                    "Description": "Premium Service",
                    "Name": "Premium Service",
                    "Types": [
                        "Entitled"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Units"
                }
            ]
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseProduct",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
```

```
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test public offer for SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace API
Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test public offer with contract pricing for
SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P1M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "BasicService",
                                        "Price": "20"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "PremiumService",
                                        "Price": "25"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
```

```
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            },
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "BasicService",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "PremiumService",
                                        "Price": "300"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
```

```
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateSupportTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "SupportTerm",
                        "RefundPolicy": "Absolutely no refund, period."
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Pay-As-You-Go 요금이 적용되는 계약으로 공개 또는 제한된 SaaS 제품 및 공개 제안 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 Pay-As-You-Go 요금이 적용되는 계약을 통해 공개 또는 제한된 SaaS 제품 및 공개 제안을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제에서는 표준 또는 사용자 지정 EULA를 생성합니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티의 `RunChangesets`에 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 전달하여 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateProduct",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateProductChange",
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductTitle": "Sample product",
                "ShortDescription": "Brief description",
                "LongDescription": "Detailed description",
                "Highlights": [
                    "Sample highlight"
                ],
                "SearchKeywords": [
                    "Sample keyword"
                ],
                "Categories": [
                    "Data Catalogs"
                ],
                "LogoUrl": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/logos/sample.png",
```

```
                "VideoUrls": [
                    "https://sample.amazonaws.com/awsmp-video-1"
                ],
                "AdditionalResources": []
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDeliveryOptions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "DeliveryOptions": [
                    {
                        "Details": {
                            "SaaSUrlDeliveryOptionDetails": {
                                "FulfillmentUrl":"https://sample.amazonaws.com/
sample-saas-fulfillment-url"
                            }
                        }
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDimensions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
```

```
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": [
                {
                    "Key": "BasicService",
                    "Description": "Basic Service",
                    "Name": "Basic Service",
                    "Types": [
                        "Entitled"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Units"
                },
                {
                    "Key": "PremiumService",
                    "Description": "Premium Service",
                    "Name": "Premium Service",
                    "Types": [
                        "Entitled"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Units"
                },
                {
                    "Key": "WorkloadSmall",
                    "Description": "Workload: Per medium instance",
                    "Name": "Workload: Per medium instance",
                    "Types": [
                        "ExternallyMetered"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Units"
                },
                {
                    "Key": "WorkloadMedium",
                    "Description": "Workload: Per large instance",
                    "Name": "Workload: Per large instance",
                    "Types": [
                        "ExternallyMetered"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Units"
                }
            ]
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseProduct",
            "Entity": {
```

```
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test public offer for SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace API
Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test public offer with contract pricing for
SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
```

```
                                        "DimensionKey": "WorkloadSmall",
                                        "Price": "0.15"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "WorkloadMedium",
                                        "Price": "0.25"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    },
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "BasicService",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "PremiumService",
                                        "Price": "300"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
```

```
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateSupportTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "SupportTerm",
                        "RefundPolicy": "Absolutely no refund, period."
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

구독 요금으로 공개 또는 제한된 SaaS 제품 및 공개 제안 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 구독 요금으로 퍼블릭 또는 제한된 SaaS 제품 및 퍼블릭 제안을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제에서는 표준 또는 사용자 지정 EULA를 생성합니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티 섹션에서 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 유틸리티RunChangesets의에 전달하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateProduct",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateProductChange",
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductTitle": "Sample product",
                "ShortDescription": "Brief description",
                "LongDescription": "Detailed description",
                "Highlights": [
                    "Sample highlight"
                ],
                "SearchKeywords": [
                    "Sample keyword"
```

```
                ],
                "Categories": [
                    "Data Catalogs"
                ],
                "LogoUrl": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/logos/sample.png",
                "VideoUrls": [
                    "https://sample.amazonaws.com/awsmp-video-1"
                ],
                "AdditionalResources": []
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDeliveryOptions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "DeliveryOptions": [
                    {
                        "Details": {
                            "SaaSUrlDeliveryOptionDetails": {
                                "FulfillmentUrl":"https://sample.amazonaws.com/
sample-saas-fulfillment-url"
                            }
                        }
                    }
                ]
            }
```

```
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDimensions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": [
                {
                    "Key": "WorkloadSmall",
                    "Description": "Workload: Per medium instance",
                    "Name": "Workload: Per medium instance",
                    "Types": [
                        "ExternallyMetered"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Units"
                },
                {
                    "Key": "WorkloadMedium",
                    "Description": "Workload: Per large instance",
                    "Name": "Workload: Per large instance",
                    "Types": [
                        "ExternallyMetered"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Units"
                }
            ]
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseProduct",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
```

```
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test public offer for SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace API
Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test public offer with contract pricing for
SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Usage",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "WorkloadSmall",
                                        "Price": "0.15"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "WorkloadMedium",
                                        "Price": "0.25"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
```

```
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateSupportTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "SupportTerm",
                        "RefundPolicy": "Absolutely no refund, period."
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
```

```
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

SaaS 제품 및 관련 공개 제안 게시

다음 코드 예제에서는 SaaS 제품 및 관련 공개 제안을 게시하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 제품은 기본적으로 제한된 상태입니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티 섹션에서 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 유틸리티RunChangesets의에 전달하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog":"AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateProduct",
            "ChangeName": "CreateProductChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductTitle": "Sample product",
                "ShortDescription": "Brief description",
                "LongDescription": "Detailed description",
```

```
                "Highlights": [
                    "Sample highlight"
                ],
                "SearchKeywords": [
                    "Sample keyword"
                ],
                "Categories": [
                    "Data Catalogs"
                ],
                "LogoUrl": "https://bucketname.s3.amazonaws.com/logo.png",
                "VideoUrls": [
                    "https://sample.amazonaws.com/awsmp-video-1"
                ],
                "AdditionalResources": []
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDimensions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": [
                {
                    "Key": "BasicService",
                    "Description": "Basic Service",
                    "Name": "Basic Service",
                    "Types": [
                        "Entitled"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Units"
                },
                {
                    "Key": "PremiumService",
                    "Description": "Premium Service",
                    "Name": "Premium Service",
                    "Types": [
                        "Entitled"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Units"
                }
            ]
        },
        {
```

```
            "ChangeType": "AddDeliveryOptions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "DeliveryOptions": [
                    {
                        "Details": {
                            "SaaSUrlDeliveryOptionDetails": {
                                "FulfillmentUrl": "https://www.aws.amazon.com/
marketplace/management"
                            }
                        }
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseProduct",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "New Test Offer",
```

```
                "Description": "New offer description"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateSupportTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "SupportTerm",
                        "RefundPolicy": "Updated refund policy description"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
```

```
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P1M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "BasicService",
                                        "Price": "20"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "PremiumService",
                                        "Price": "25"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            },
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "BasicService",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "PremiumService",
                                        "Price": "300"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
```

```
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateRenewalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "RenewalTerm"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType":"ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity":{
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

기존 초안에서 SaaS 제품 및 관련 공개 제안 게시

다음 코드 예제에서는 기존 초안에서 SaaS 제품 및 관련 공개 제안을 게시하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 제품은 기본적으로 제한된 상태입니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog":"AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateVisibility",
            "ChangeName": "CreateProductChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "prod-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "TargetVisibility": "Public"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

AMI 또는 SaaS 제품의 차원 업데이트

다음 코드 예제에서는 AMI 또는 SaaS 제품의 차원을 업데이트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

이 예제를 실행하려면 유틸리티의 `RunChangesets`에 다음 JSON 변경 세트를 전달하여 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작합니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateDimensions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "prod-111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": [
                {
                    "Key": "BasicService",
                    "Types": [
                        "Entitled"
                    ],
                    "Name": "Some new name",
                    "Description": "Some new description"
                }
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

유틸리티

변경 세트를 시작하기 위한 유틸리티

다음 코드 예제에서는 유틸리티를 정의하여 변경 세트를 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

JSON 파일에서 변경 세트를 로드하고 처리를 시작하는 유틸리티입니다.

```
package com.example.awsmarketplace.catalogapi;

import java.io.ByteArrayInputStream;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

import org.apache.commons.io.IOUtils;
import org.apache.commons.lang3.StringUtils;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.document.Document;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.protocols.json.internal.unmarshall.document.DocumentUnmarshaller;
import software.amazon.awssdk.protocols.jsoncore.JsonNodeParser;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.MarketplaceCatalogClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.Change;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.Entity;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.StartChangeSetRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.StartChangeSetResponse;
import com.google.gson.Gson;
import com.google.gson.GsonBuilder;
import com.google.gson.ToNumberPolicy;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.catalogapi.Entity.ChangeSet;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.catalogapi.Entity.ChangeSetEntity;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.catalogapi.Entity.Root;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.StringSerializer;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, convert all Details attribute to
 DetailsDocument if any
 */

public class RunChangesets {

 private static final Gson GSON = new GsonBuilder()
   .setObjectToNumberStrategy(ToNumberPolicy.LAZILY_PARSED_NUMBER)
```

```
    .registerTypeAdapter(String.class, new StringSerializer())
    .create();

  public static void main(String[] args) {

   // input json can be specified here or passed from input parameter
   String inputChangeSetFile = "changeSets/offers/
CreateReplacementOfferFromAGWithContractPricingDetailDocument.json";

   if (args.length > 0)
    inputChangeSetFile = args[0];

   // parse the input changeset file to string for process
   String changeSetsInput = readChangeSetToString(inputChangeSetFile);

   // process the changeset request
   try {
    StartChangeSetResponse result = getChangeSetRequestResult(changeSetsInput);
    ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(result);
   } catch (Exception e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
   }
  }

  public static StartChangeSetResponse getChangeSetRequestResult(String
  changeSetsInput) throws IOException {

   //set up AWS credentials
   MarketplaceCatalogClient marketplaceCatalogClient =
     MarketplaceCatalogClient.builder()
     .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
     .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
     .build();

   //changeset list to save all the changesets in the changesets file
   List<Change> changeSetLists = new ArrayList<Change>();

   // read all changesets into object
   Root root = GSON.fromJson(changeSetsInput, Root.class);

   // process each changeset and add each changeset request to changesets list
   for (ChangeSet cs : root.changeSet) {

    ChangeSetEntity entity = cs.Entity;
```

```
  String entityType = entity.Type;
  String entityIdentifier = StringUtils.defaultIfBlank(entity.Identifier, null);
  Document detailsDocument = getDocumentFromObject(cs.DetailsDocument);

  Entity awsEntity =
    Entity.builder()
    .type(entityType)
    .identifier(entityIdentifier)
    .build();

  Change inputChangeRequest =
    Change.builder()
    .changeType(cs.ChangeType)
    .changeName(cs.ChangeName)
    .entity(awsEntity)
    .detailsDocument(detailsDocument)
    .build();

  changeSetLists.add(inputChangeRequest);
 }

 // process all changeset requests
 StartChangeSetRequest startChangeSetRequest =
   StartChangeSetRequest.builder()
   .catalog(root.catalog)
   .changeSet(changeSetLists)
   .build();

 StartChangeSetResponse result =
marketplaceCatalogClient.startChangeSet(startChangeSetRequest);

 return result;
}

public static Document getDocumentFromObject(Object detailsObject) {

 String detailsString = "{}";
 try {
  detailsString = IOUtils.toString(new
ByteArrayInputStream(GSON.toJson(detailsObject).getBytes()), "UTF-8");
 } catch (IOException e) {
  e.printStackTrace();
 }
```

```
  JsonNodeParser jsonNodeParser = JsonNodeParser.create();
  Document doc = jsonNodeParser.parse(detailsString).visit(new
 DocumentUnmarshaller());
  return doc;
 }


 public static String readChangeSetToString (String inputChangeSetFile) {

  InputStream changesetInputStream =
 RunChangesets.class.getClassLoader().getResourceAsStream(inputChangeSetFile);

  String changeSetsInput = null;

  try {
   changeSetsInput = IOUtils.toString(changesetInputStream, "UTF-8");
  } catch (IOException e) {
   e.printStackTrace();
  }

  return changeSetsInput;

 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

AWS Marketplace SDK for Java 2.x를 사용한 계약 API 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS Marketplace 계약 API와 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 계약

계약

모든 계약 IDs 가져오기

다음 코드 예제에서는 모든 계약 IDs 가져오는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.example.awsmarketplace.agreementapi;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.MarketplaceAgreementClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.AgreementViewSummary;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.Filter;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.SearchAgreementsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.SearchAgreementsResponse;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Arrays;
import java.util.List;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.*;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

public class GetAllAgreementsIds {

 /*
  * Get all purchase agreements ids with party type = proposer;
  * Depend on the number of agreements in your account, this code may take some time
 to finish.
```

```
 */
public static void main(String[] args) {

 List<String> agreementIds = getAllAgreementIds();

 ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(agreementIds);

}

public static List<String> getAllAgreementIds() {
 MarketplaceAgreementClient marketplaceAgreementClient =
   MarketplaceAgreementClient.builder()
   .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
   .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
   .build();

 // get all filters
 Filter partyType = Filter.builder().name(PARTY_TYPE_FILTER_NAME)
   .values(PARTY_TYPE_FILTER_VALUE_PROPOSER).build();

 Filter agreementType = Filter.builder().name(AGREEMENT_TYPE_FILTER_NAME)
   .values(AGREEMENT_TYPE_FILTER_VALUE_PURCHASEAGREEMENT).build();

 List<Filter> searchFilters = new ArrayList<Filter>();

 searchFilters.addAll(Arrays.asList(partyType, agreementType));

 // Save all results in a list array
 List<AgreementViewSummary> agreementSummaryList = new
ArrayList<AgreementViewSummary>();

 SearchAgreementsRequest searchAgreementsRequest =
   SearchAgreementsRequest.builder()
   .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
   .filters(searchFilters)
   .build();

 SearchAgreementsResponse searchAgreementsResponse =
marketplaceAgreementClient.searchAgreements(searchAgreementsRequest);

 agreementSummaryList.addAll(searchAgreementsResponse.agreementViewSummaries());

 while (searchAgreementsResponse.nextToken() != null &&
searchAgreementsResponse.nextToken().length() > 0) {
```

```
    searchAgreementsRequest =
      SearchAgreementsRequest.builder()
      .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
      .nextToken(searchAgreementsResponse.nextToken())
      .filters(searchFilters)
      .build();
    searchAgreementsResponse =
  marketplaceAgreementClient.searchAgreements(searchAgreementsRequest);
    agreementSummaryList.addAll(searchAgreementsResponse.agreementViewSummaries());
   }

   List<String> agreementIds = new ArrayList<String>();
   for (AgreementViewSummary summary : agreementSummaryList) {
    agreementIds.add(summary.agreementId());
   }
   return agreementIds;
  }

}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 SearchAgreementsAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

모든 계약 가져오기

다음 코드 예제에서는 모든 계약을 가져오는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.example.awsmarketplace.agreementapi;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.MarketplaceAgreementClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.AgreementViewSummary;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.Filter;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.SearchAgreementsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.SearchAgreementsResponse;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Arrays;
import java.util.List;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.*;

import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

public class GetAllAgreements {

 /*
  * Get all purchase agreements with party type = proposer;
  * Depend on the number of agreements in your account, this code may take some time
 to finish.
  */
 public static void main(String[] args) {

  List<AgreementViewSummary> agreementSummaryList = getAllAgreements();

  ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(agreementSummaryList);
 }

 public static List<AgreementViewSummary> getAllAgreements() {
  MarketplaceAgreementClient marketplaceAgreementClient =
    MarketplaceAgreementClient.builder()
    .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
    .build();

  // get all filters

  Filter partyType = Filter.builder().name(PARTY_TYPE_FILTER_NAME)
    .values(PARTY_TYPE_FILTER_VALUE_PROPOSER).build();
```

```
  Filter agreementType = Filter.builder().name(AGREEMENT_TYPE_FILTER_NAME)
    .values(AGREEMENT_TYPE_FILTER_VALUE_PURCHASEAGREEMENT).build();

  List<Filter> searchFilters = new ArrayList<Filter>();

  searchFilters.addAll(Arrays.asList(partyType, agreementType));

  // Save all results in a list array

  List<AgreementViewSummary> agreementSummaryList = new
 ArrayList<AgreementViewSummary>();

  SearchAgreementsRequest searchAgreementsRequest =
    SearchAgreementsRequest.builder()
    .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
    .filters(searchFilters)
    .build();

  SearchAgreementsResponse searchAgreementsResponse =
 marketplaceAgreementClient.searchAgreements(searchAgreementsRequest);

  agreementSummaryList.addAll(searchAgreementsResponse.agreementViewSummaries());

  while (searchAgreementsResponse.nextToken() != null &&
 searchAgreementsResponse.nextToken().length() > 0) {
   searchAgreementsRequest =
     SearchAgreementsRequest.builder()
     .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
     .nextToken(searchAgreementsResponse.nextToken())
     .filters(searchFilters).build();
   searchAgreementsResponse =
 marketplaceAgreementClient.searchAgreements(searchAgreementsRequest);
   agreementSummaryList.addAll(searchAgreementsResponse.agreementViewSummaries());
  }
  return agreementSummaryList;
 }

}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 SearchAgreementsAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

계약에서 고객 ID 가져오기

다음 코드 예제에서는 계약에서 고객 ID를 가져오는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.example.awsmarketplace.agreementapi;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.*;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.MarketplaceAgreementClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.DescribeAgreementRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.DescribeAgreementResponse;

public class GetAgreementCustomerInfo {

 /*
  * Obtain metadata about the customer who created the agreement, such as the
 customer's AWS Account ID
  */
 public static void main(String[] args) {

  String agreementId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : AGREEMENT_ID;

  DescribeAgreementResponse describeAgreementResponse =
 getDescribeAgreementResponse(agreementId);

  System.out.println("Customer's AWS Account ID is " +
 describeAgreementResponse.acceptor().accountId());
```

```
 }

 public static DescribeAgreementResponse getDescribeAgreementResponse(String
 agreementId) {
  MarketplaceAgreementClient marketplaceAgreementClient =
    MarketplaceAgreementClient.builder()
    .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
    .build();

  DescribeAgreementRequest describeAgreementRequest =
    DescribeAgreementRequest.builder()
    .agreementId(agreementId)
    .build();

  DescribeAgreementResponse describeAgreementResponse =
 marketplaceAgreementClient.describeAgreement(describeAgreementRequest);
  return describeAgreementResponse;
 }

}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DescribeAgreementAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

계약에서 재무 세부 정보 가져오기

다음 코드 예제에서는 계약에서 재무 세부 정보를 가져오는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.example.awsmarketplace.agreementapi;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.*;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.MarketplaceAgreementClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.DescribeAgreementRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.DescribeAgreementResponse;

public class GetAgreementFinancialDetails {

 /*
  * Obtain financial details, such as Total Contract Value of the agreement from a
 given agreement
  */
 public static void main(String[] args) {

  String agreementId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : AGREEMENT_ID;

  String totalContractValue = getTotalContractValue(agreementId);

  System.out.println("Total Contract Value is " + totalContractValue);

 }

 public static String getTotalContractValue(String agreementId) {
  MarketplaceAgreementClient marketplaceAgreementClient =
    MarketplaceAgreementClient.builder()
    .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
    .build();

  DescribeAgreementRequest describeAgreementRequest =
    DescribeAgreementRequest.builder()
    .agreementId(agreementId)
    .build();

  DescribeAgreementResponse describeAgreementResponse =
 marketplaceAgreementClient.describeAgreement(describeAgreementRequest);

  String totalContractValue = "N/A";

  if ( describeAgreementResponse.estimatedCharges() != null ) {
```

```
    totalContractValue =
 describeAgreementResponse.estimatedCharges().agreementValue()
     + " "
     + describeAgreementResponse.estimatedCharges().currencyCode();
  }
  return totalContractValue;
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DescribeAgreementAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

계약에서 무료 평가판 세부 정보 가져오기

다음 코드 예제에서는 계약에서 무료 평가판 세부 정보를 가져오는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.example.awsmarketplace.agreementapi;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.MarketplaceAgreementClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.AcceptedTerm;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.FreeTrialPricingTerm;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.GetAgreementTermsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.GetAgreementTermsResponse;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.AGREEMENT_ID;
```

```
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

public class GetAgreementTermsFreeTrialDetails {

 /*
  * Obtain the details from an agreement of a free trial I have provided to the
 customer
  */
 public static void main(String[] args) {

  String agreementId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : AGREEMENT_ID;

  List<FreeTrialPricingTerm> freeTrialPricingTerms =
 getFreeTrialPricingTerms(agreementId);

  ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(freeTrialPricingTerms);
 }

 public static List<FreeTrialPricingTerm> getFreeTrialPricingTerms(String
 agreementId) {
  MarketplaceAgreementClient marketplaceAgreementClient =
    MarketplaceAgreementClient.builder()
    .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
    .build();

  GetAgreementTermsRequest getAgreementTermsRequest =
    GetAgreementTermsRequest.builder().agreementId(agreementId)
     .build();

  GetAgreementTermsResponse getAgreementTermsResponse =
 marketplaceAgreementClient.getAgreementTerms(getAgreementTermsRequest);

  List<FreeTrialPricingTerm> freeTrialPricingTerms = new
 ArrayList<FreeTrialPricingTerm>();

  for (AcceptedTerm acceptedTerm : getAgreementTermsResponse.acceptedTerms()) {
   if (acceptedTerm.freeTrialPricingTerm() != null) {
    freeTrialPricingTerms.add(acceptedTerm.freeTrialPricingTerm());
   }
  }
```

```
  return freeTrialPricingTerms;
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DescribeAgreementAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

계약에 대한 정보 가져오기

다음 코드 예제에서는 계약에 대한 정보를 가져오는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.example.awsmarketplace.agreementapi;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.*;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.MarketplaceAgreementClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.DescribeAgreementRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.DescribeAgreementResponse;

public class DescribeAgreement {

 public static void main(String[] args) {

  String agreementId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : AGREEMENT_ID;

  DescribeAgreementResponse describeAgreementResponse = getResponse(agreementId);
```

```
  ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(describeAgreementResponse);

 }

 public static DescribeAgreementResponse getResponse(String agreementId) {
  MarketplaceAgreementClient marketplaceAgreementClient =
    MarketplaceAgreementClient.builder()
    .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
    .build();

  DescribeAgreementRequest describeAgreementRequest =
    DescribeAgreementRequest.builder()
    .agreementId(agreementId)
    .build();

  DescribeAgreementResponse describeAgreementResponse =
 marketplaceAgreementClient.describeAgreement(describeAgreementRequest);
  return describeAgreementResponse;
 }

}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DescribeAgreementAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

계약에서 제품 및 제안 세부 정보 가져오기

다음 코드 예제에서는 계약에서 제품 및 제안 세부 정보를 가져오는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.example.awsmarketplace.agreementapi;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.MarketplaceAgreementClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.DescribeAgreementRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.DescribeAgreementResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.Resource;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.*;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.MarketplaceCatalogClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.DescribeEntityRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.DescribeEntityResponse;

public class GetProductAndOfferDetailFromAgreement {

 public static void main(String[] args) {

  // call Agreement API to get offer and product information for the agreement

  String agreementId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : AGREEMENT_ID;

  List<DescribeEntityResponse> entityResponseList = getEntities(agreementId);

  for (DescribeEntityResponse response : entityResponseList) {
   ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(response);
  }
 }

 public static List<DescribeEntityResponse> getEntities(String agreementId) {
  List<DescribeEntityResponse> entityResponseList = new
 ArrayList<DescribeEntityResponse> ();

  MarketplaceAgreementClient marketplaceAgreementClient =
    MarketplaceAgreementClient.builder()
```

```
    .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
    .build();

  DescribeAgreementRequest describeAgreementRequest =
    DescribeAgreementRequest.builder()
    .agreementId(agreementId)
    .build();

  DescribeAgreementResponse describeAgreementResponse =
marketplaceAgreementClient.describeAgreement(describeAgreementRequest);

  // get offer id for the given agreement

  String offerId = describeAgreementResponse.proposalSummary().offerId();

  // get all the product ids for this agreement

  List<String> productIds = new ArrayList<String>();
  for (Resource resource : describeAgreementResponse.proposalSummary().resources())
{
   productIds.add(resource.id());
  }

  // call Catalog API to get the details of the offer and products

  MarketplaceCatalogClient marketplaceCatalogClient =
    MarketplaceCatalogClient.builder()
    .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
    .build();

  DescribeEntityRequest describeEntityRequest =
    DescribeEntityRequest.builder()
    .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
    .entityId(offerId).build();

  DescribeEntityResponse describeEntityResponse =
marketplaceCatalogClient.describeEntity(describeEntityRequest);

  entityResponseList.add(describeEntityResponse);

  for (String productId : productIds) {
   describeEntityRequest =
```

```
      DescribeEntityRequest.builder()
      .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
      .entityId(productId).build();
    describeEntityResponse =
 marketplaceCatalogClient.describeEntity(describeEntityRequest);
    System.out.println("Print details for product " + productId);
    entityResponseList.add(describeEntityResponse);
   }
   return entityResponseList;
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DescribeAgreementAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

계약의 EULA 가져오기

다음 코드 예제에서는 계약의 EULA를 가져오는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.example.awsmarketplace.agreementapi;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.MarketplaceAgreementClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.DocumentItem;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.GetAgreementTermsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.GetAgreementTermsResponse;

import java.util.ArrayList;
```

```
import java.util.List;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.AGREEMENT_ID;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

public class GetAgreementTermsEula {

 /*
  * Obtain the EULA I have entered into with my customer via the agreement
  */
 public static void main(String[] args) {

  String agreementId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : AGREEMENT_ID;

  List<DocumentItem> legalEulaArray = getLegalEula(agreementId);

  ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(legalEulaArray);
 }

 public static List<DocumentItem> getLegalEula(String agreementId) {
  MarketplaceAgreementClient marketplaceAgreementClient =
    MarketplaceAgreementClient.builder()
    .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
    .build();

  GetAgreementTermsRequest getAgreementTermsRequest =
    GetAgreementTermsRequest.builder().agreementId(agreementId)
    .build();

  GetAgreementTermsResponse getAgreementTermsResponse =
 marketplaceAgreementClient.getAgreementTerms(getAgreementTermsRequest);

  List<DocumentItem> legalEulaArray = new ArrayList<>();

  getAgreementTermsResponse.acceptedTerms().stream()
      .filter(acceptedTerm -> acceptedTerm.legalTerm() != null &&
 acceptedTerm.legalTerm().hasDocuments())
      .flatMap(acceptedTerm -> acceptedTerm.legalTerm().documents().stream())
      .filter(docItem -> docItem.type() != null)
      .forEach(legalEulaArray::add);
  return legalEulaArray;
 }
```

```
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 GetAgreementTermsAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

계약의 자동 갱신 조건 가져오기

다음 코드 예제에서는 계약의 자동 갱신 조건을 가져오는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.example.awsmarketplace.agreementapi;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.*;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.MarketplaceAgreementClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.AcceptedTerm;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.GetAgreementTermsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.GetAgreementTermsResponse;

public class GetAgreementAutoRenewal {

 /*
  * Obtain the auto-renewal status of the agreement
  */

 public static void main(String[] args) {

  String agreementId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : AGREEMENT_ID;
```

```
  String autoRenewal = getAutoRenewal(agreementId);

  System.out.println("Auto-Renewal status is " + autoRenewal);
 }

 public static String getAutoRenewal(String agreementId) {
  MarketplaceAgreementClient marketplaceAgreementClient =
    MarketplaceAgreementClient.builder()
    .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
    .build();

  GetAgreementTermsRequest getAgreementTermsRequest =
    GetAgreementTermsRequest.builder()
    .agreementId(agreementId)
    .build();

  GetAgreementTermsResponse getAgreementTermsResponse =
 marketplaceAgreementClient.getAgreementTerms(getAgreementTermsRequest);

  String autoRenewal = "No Auto Renewal";

  for (AcceptedTerm acceptedTerm : getAgreementTermsResponse.acceptedTerms()) {
   if (acceptedTerm.renewalTerm() != null &&
 acceptedTerm.renewalTerm().configuration() != null
     && acceptedTerm.renewalTerm().configuration().enableAutoRenew() != null) {
    autoRenewal =
 String.valueOf(acceptedTerm.renewalTerm().configuration().enableAutoRenew().booleanValue())
    break;
   }
  }
  return autoRenewal;
 }

}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 GetAgreementTermsAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

계약에서 구매한 차원 가져오기

다음 코드 예제에서는 계약에서 구매한 차원을 가져오는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.example.awsmarketplace.agreementapi;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.MarketplaceAgreementClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.AcceptedTerm;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.Dimension;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.GetAgreementTermsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.GetAgreementTermsResponse;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.AGREEMENT_ID;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

public class GetAgreementTermsDimensionPurchased {

 /*
  * Obtain the dimensions the buyer has purchased from me via the agreement
  */
 public static void main(String[] args) {

  String agreementId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : AGREEMENT_ID;

  List<String> dimensionKeys = getDimensionKeys(agreementId);

  ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(dimensionKeys);
 }
```

```
 public static List<String> getDimensionKeys(String agreementId) {
  MarketplaceAgreementClient marketplaceAgreementClient =
    MarketplaceAgreementClient.builder()
    .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
    .build();

  GetAgreementTermsRequest getAgreementTermsRequest =
    GetAgreementTermsRequest.builder().agreementId(agreementId)
    .build();

  GetAgreementTermsResponse getAgreementTermsResponse =
 marketplaceAgreementClient.getAgreementTerms(getAgreementTermsRequest);

  List<String> dimensionKeys = new ArrayList<String>();
  for (AcceptedTerm acceptedTerm : getAgreementTermsResponse.acceptedTerms()) {
   if (acceptedTerm.configurableUpfrontPricingTerm() != null) {
    if
 (acceptedTerm.configurableUpfrontPricingTerm().configuration().selectorValue() !=
 null) {
     List<Dimension> dimensions =
 acceptedTerm.configurableUpfrontPricingTerm().configuration().dimensions();
     for (Dimension dimension : dimensions) {
      dimensionKeys.add(dimension.dimensionKey());
     }
    }

   }
  }
  return dimensionKeys;
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 GetAgreementTermsAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

계약에서 구매한 각 차원의 인스턴스 가져오기

다음 코드 예제에서는 계약에서 구매한 각 차원의 인스턴스를 가져오는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
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```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.example.awsmarketplace.agreementapi;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.MarketplaceAgreementClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.AcceptedTerm;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.Dimension;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.GetAgreementTermsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.GetAgreementTermsResponse;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.AGREEMENT_ID;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

public class GetAgreementTermsDimensionInstances {

 /*
  * get instances of each dimension that buyer has purchased in the agreement
  */
 public static void main(String[] args) {

  String agreementId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : AGREEMENT_ID;

  Map<String, List<Dimension>> dimensionMap = getDimensions(agreementId);
```

```
 ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(dimensionMap);
}

public static Map<String, List<Dimension>> getDimensions(String agreementId) {
 MarketplaceAgreementClient marketplaceAgreementClient =
   MarketplaceAgreementClient.builder()
   .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
   .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
   .build();

 GetAgreementTermsRequest getAgreementTermsRequest =
   GetAgreementTermsRequest.builder().agreementId(agreementId)
   .build();

 GetAgreementTermsResponse getAgreementTermsResponse =
marketplaceAgreementClient.getAgreementTerms(getAgreementTermsRequest);

 Map<String, List<Dimension>> dimensionMap = new HashMap<String,
List<Dimension>>();

 for (AcceptedTerm acceptedTerm : getAgreementTermsResponse.acceptedTerms()) {
  List<Dimension> dimensionsList = new ArrayList<Dimension>();
  if (acceptedTerm.configurableUpfrontPricingTerm() != null) {
   String selectorValue = "";
   if (acceptedTerm.configurableUpfrontPricingTerm().configuration() != null) {
    if
(acceptedTerm.configurableUpfrontPricingTerm().configuration().selectorValue() !=
null) {
     selectorValue =
acceptedTerm.configurableUpfrontPricingTerm().configuration().selectorValue();
    }
    if
(acceptedTerm.configurableUpfrontPricingTerm().configuration().hasDimensions()) {
     dimensionsList =
acceptedTerm.configurableUpfrontPricingTerm().configuration().dimensions();
    }
   }
   if (selectorValue.length() > 0) {
    dimensionMap.put(selectorValue, dimensionsList);
   }
  }
 }
 return dimensionMap;
}
```

```
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 GetAgreementTermsAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

계약의 결제 일정 가져오기

다음 코드 예제에서는 계약의 결제 일정을 가져오는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
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```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.example.awsmarketplace.agreementapi;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.MarketplaceAgreementClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.AcceptedTerm;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.GetAgreementTermsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.GetAgreementTermsResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.PaymentScheduleTerm;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.ScheduleItem;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.*;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;
```

```
public class GetAgreementTermsPaymentSchedule {

 /*
  * Obtain the payment schedule I have agreed to with the agreement, including the
 invoice date and invoice amount
  */
 public static void main(String[] args) {

  String agreementId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : AGREEMENT_ID;

  List<Map<String, Object>> paymentScheduleArray = getPaymentSchedules(agreementId);

  ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(paymentScheduleArray);
 }

 public static List<Map<String, Object>> getPaymentSchedules(String agreementId) {
  MarketplaceAgreementClient marketplaceAgreementClient =
    MarketplaceAgreementClient.builder()
    .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
    .build();

  GetAgreementTermsRequest getAgreementTermsRequest =
    GetAgreementTermsRequest.builder().agreementId(agreementId)
    .build();

  GetAgreementTermsResponse getAgreementTermsResponse =
 marketplaceAgreementClient.getAgreementTerms(getAgreementTermsRequest);
  List<Map<String, Object>> paymentScheduleArray = new ArrayList<>();

  String currencyCode = "";

  for (AcceptedTerm acceptedTerm : getAgreementTermsResponse.acceptedTerms()) {
   if (acceptedTerm.paymentScheduleTerm() != null) {
    PaymentScheduleTerm paymentScheduleTerm = acceptedTerm.paymentScheduleTerm();
    if (paymentScheduleTerm.currencyCode() != null) {
     currencyCode = paymentScheduleTerm.currencyCode();
    }
    if (paymentScheduleTerm.hasSchedule()) {
     for (ScheduleItem schedule : paymentScheduleTerm.schedule()) {
      if (schedule.chargeDate() != null) {
       String chargeDate = schedule.chargeDate().toString();
       String chargeAmount = schedule.chargeAmount();
       Map<String, Object> scheduleMap = new HashMap<>();
```

```
        scheduleMap.put(ATTRIBUTE_CURRENCY_CODE, currencyCode);
        scheduleMap.put(ATTRIBUTE_CHARGE_DATE, chargeDate);
        scheduleMap.put(ATTRIBUTE_CHARGE_AMOUNT, chargeAmount);
        paymentScheduleArray.add(scheduleMap);
       }
      }
     }
    }
   }
   return paymentScheduleArray;
  }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 GetAgreementTermsAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

계약의 차원당 요금 가져오기

다음 코드 예제는 계약에서 차원당 요금을 가져오는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
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// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.example.awsmarketplace.agreementapi;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.MarketplaceAgreementClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.AcceptedTerm;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.GetAgreementTermsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.GetAgreementTermsResponse;
```

```
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.AGREEMENT_ID;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

public class GetAgreementTermsPricingEachDimension {

 /*
  * Obtain pricing per each dimension in the agreement
  */
 public static void main(String[] args) {

  String agreementId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : AGREEMENT_ID;

  List<Object> dimensions = getDimensions(agreementId);

  ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(dimensions);
 }

 public static List<Object> getDimensions(String agreementId) {
  MarketplaceAgreementClient marketplaceAgreementClient =
    MarketplaceAgreementClient.builder()
    .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
    .build();

  GetAgreementTermsRequest getAgreementTermsRequest =
    GetAgreementTermsRequest.builder().agreementId(agreementId)
    .build();

  GetAgreementTermsResponse getAgreementTermsResponse =
 marketplaceAgreementClient.getAgreementTerms(getAgreementTermsRequest);

  List<Object> dimensions = new ArrayList<Object>();

  for (AcceptedTerm acceptedTerm : getAgreementTermsResponse.acceptedTerms()) {
   List<Object> rateInfo = new ArrayList<Object>();
   if (acceptedTerm.configurableUpfrontPricingTerm() != null) {
    if (acceptedTerm.configurableUpfrontPricingTerm().type() != null) {
     rateInfo.add(acceptedTerm.configurableUpfrontPricingTerm().type());
    }
    if (acceptedTerm.configurableUpfrontPricingTerm().currencyCode() != null) {
     rateInfo.add(acceptedTerm.configurableUpfrontPricingTerm().currencyCode());
```

```
    }
    if (acceptedTerm.configurableUpfrontPricingTerm().hasRateCards()) {
     rateInfo.add(acceptedTerm.configurableUpfrontPricingTerm().rateCards());
    }
    dimensions.add(rateInfo);
   }
  }
  return dimensions;
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 GetAgreementTermsAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

계약의 요금 유형 가져오기

다음 코드 예제에서는 계약의 요금 유형을 가져오는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
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```
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// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.example.awsmarketplace.agreementapi;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.MarketplaceAgreementClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.AcceptedTerm;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.AgreementViewSummary;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.Filter;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.GetAgreementTermsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.GetAgreementTermsResponse;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.SearchAgreementsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.SearchAgreementsResponse;

import com.fasterxml.jackson.annotation.JsonAutoDetect.Visibility;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Arrays;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.HashSet;
import java.util.Iterator;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Objects;
import java.util.Set;

import org.apache.commons.lang3.tuple.Triple;

import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.MarketplaceCatalogClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.DescribeEntityRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.DescribeEntityResponse;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.*;
import com.fasterxml.jackson.annotation.PropertyAccessor;
import com.fasterxml.jackson.core.JsonProcessingException;
import com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode;
import com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.ObjectMapper;
import com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.ObjectWriter;
import com.fasterxml.jackson.datatype.jsr310.JavaTimeModule;

/*
 * Obtain the pricing type of the agreement (contract, FPS, metered, free etc.)
 */
public class GetAgreementPricingType {

 private static final String FILTER_NAME = "OfferId";

 private static final String FILTER_VALUE = OFFER_ID;

 // Product types
 private static final String SAAS_PRODUCT = "SaaSProduct";
```

```
private static final String AMI_PRODUCT = "AmiProduct";
private static final String ML_PRODUCT = "MachineLearningProduct";
private static final String CONTAINER_PRODUCT = "ContainerProduct";
private static final String DATA_PRODUCT = "DataProduct";
private static final String PROSERVICE_PRODUCT = "ProfessionalServicesProduct";
private static final String AIQ_PRODUCT = "AiqProduct";

// Pricing types
private static final String CCP = "CCP";
private static final String ANNUAL = "Annual";
private static final String CONTRACT = "Contract";
private static final String SFT = "SaaS Free Trial";
private static final String HMA = "Hourly and Monthly Agreements";
private static final String HOURLY = "Hourly";
private static final String MONTHLY = "Monthly";
private static final String AFPS = "Annual FPS";
private static final String CFPS = "Contract FPS";
private static final String CCPFPS = "CCP with FPS";
private static final String BYOL = "BYOL";
private static final String FREE = "Free";
private static final String FTH = "Free Trials and Hourly";

// Agreement term pricing types
private static final Set<String> LEGAL = Set.of("LegalTerm");
private static final Set<String> CONFIGURABLE_UPFRONT =
Set.of("ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm");
private static final Set<String> USAGE_BASED = Set.of("UsageBasedPricingTerm");
private static final Set<String> CONFIGURABLE_UPFRONT_AND_USAGE_BASED =
Set.of("ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm", "UsageBasedPricingTerm");
private static final Set<String> FREE_TRIAL = Set.of("FreeTrialPricingTerm");
private static final Set<String> RECURRING_PAYMENT =
Set.of("RecurringPaymentTerm");
private static final Set<String> USAGE_BASED_AND_RECURRING_PAYMENT =
Set.of("UsageBasedPricingTerm", "RecurringPaymentTerm");
private static final Set<String> FIXED_UPFRONT_AND_PAYMENT_SCHEDULE =
Set.of("FixedUpfrontPricingTerm", "PaymentScheduleTerm");
private static final Set<String> FIXED_UPFRONT_AND_PAYMENT_SCHEDULE_AND_USAGE_BASED
= Set.of("FixedUpfrontPricingTerm", "PaymentScheduleTerm",
"UsageBasedPricingTerm");
private static final Set<String> BYOL_PRICING = Set.of("ByolPricingTerm");
private static final Set<String> FREE_TRIAL_AND_USAGE_BASED =
Set.of("FreeTrialPricingTerm", "UsageBasedPricingTerm");
```

```
private static final List<Set<String>> ALL_AGREEMENT_TERM_TYPES_COMBINATION
= Arrays.asList(LEGAL, CONFIGURABLE_UPFRONT, USAGE_BASED,
CONFIGURABLE_UPFRONT_AND_USAGE_BASED,
  FREE_TRIAL, RECURRING_PAYMENT, USAGE_BASED_AND_RECURRING_PAYMENT,
FIXED_UPFRONT_AND_PAYMENT_SCHEDULE,
FIXED_UPFRONT_AND_PAYMENT_SCHEDULE_AND_USAGE_BASED, BYOL_PRICING,
FREE_TRIAL_AND_USAGE_BASED);

private static  MarketplaceAgreementClient marketplaceAgreementClient =
  MarketplaceAgreementClient.builder()
  .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
  .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
  .build();

private static MarketplaceCatalogClient marketplaceCatalogClient =
  MarketplaceCatalogClient.builder()
  .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
  .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
  .build();

   /*
    * Get agreement Pricing Type given product type, agreement term types and offer
types if needed
    */
public static String getPricingType(String productType, Set<String>
agreementTermType, Set<String> offerType) {
 Map<Triple<String, Set<String>, Set<String>>, String> pricingTypes = new
HashMap<>();

 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(SAAS_PRODUCT, CONFIGURABLE_UPFRONT_AND_USAGE_BASED, new
HashSet<>()), CCP);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(DATA_PRODUCT, CONFIGURABLE_UPFRONT_AND_USAGE_BASED, new
HashSet<>()), CCP);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(CONTAINER_PRODUCT, CONFIGURABLE_UPFRONT,
CONFIGURABLE_UPFRONT_AND_USAGE_BASED), ANNUAL);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(AMI_PRODUCT, CONFIGURABLE_UPFRONT,
CONFIGURABLE_UPFRONT_AND_USAGE_BASED), ANNUAL);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(ML_PRODUCT, CONFIGURABLE_UPFRONT,
CONFIGURABLE_UPFRONT_AND_USAGE_BASED), ANNUAL);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(CONTAINER_PRODUCT, CONFIGURABLE_UPFRONT,
CONFIGURABLE_UPFRONT), CONTRACT);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(AMI_PRODUCT, CONFIGURABLE_UPFRONT,
CONFIGURABLE_UPFRONT), CONTRACT);
```

```
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(SAAS_PRODUCT, CONFIGURABLE_UPFRONT, new HashSet<>()),
CONTRACT);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(DATA_PRODUCT, CONFIGURABLE_UPFRONT, new HashSet<>()),
CONTRACT);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(AIQ_PRODUCT, CONFIGURABLE_UPFRONT, new HashSet<>()),
CONTRACT);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(PROSERVICE_PRODUCT, CONFIGURABLE_UPFRONT, new
HashSet<>()), CONTRACT);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(SAAS_PRODUCT, FREE_TRIAL, new HashSet<>()), SFT);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(AMI_PRODUCT, USAGE_BASED_AND_RECURRING_PAYMENT, new
HashSet<>()), HMA);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(SAAS_PRODUCT, USAGE_BASED, new HashSet<>()), HOURLY);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(AMI_PRODUCT, USAGE_BASED, new HashSet<>()), HOURLY);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(ML_PRODUCT, USAGE_BASED, new HashSet<>()), HOURLY);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(CONTAINER_PRODUCT, RECURRING_PAYMENT, new HashSet<>()),
MONTHLY);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(AMI_PRODUCT, RECURRING_PAYMENT, new HashSet<>()),
MONTHLY);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(CONTAINER_PRODUCT, FIXED_UPFRONT_AND_PAYMENT_SCHEDULE,
FIXED_UPFRONT_AND_PAYMENT_SCHEDULE_AND_USAGE_BASED), AFPS);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(AMI_PRODUCT, FIXED_UPFRONT_AND_PAYMENT_SCHEDULE,
FIXED_UPFRONT_AND_PAYMENT_SCHEDULE_AND_USAGE_BASED), AFPS);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(ML_PRODUCT, FIXED_UPFRONT_AND_PAYMENT_SCHEDULE, new
HashSet<>()), AFPS);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(CONTAINER_PRODUCT, FIXED_UPFRONT_AND_PAYMENT_SCHEDULE,
new HashSet<>()), CFPS);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(AMI_PRODUCT, FIXED_UPFRONT_AND_PAYMENT_SCHEDULE,
FIXED_UPFRONT_AND_PAYMENT_SCHEDULE), CFPS);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(SAAS_PRODUCT, FIXED_UPFRONT_AND_PAYMENT_SCHEDULE, new
HashSet<>()), CFPS);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(DATA_PRODUCT, FIXED_UPFRONT_AND_PAYMENT_SCHEDULE, new
HashSet<>()), CFPS);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(AIQ_PRODUCT, FIXED_UPFRONT_AND_PAYMENT_SCHEDULE, new
HashSet<>()), CFPS);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(PROSERVICE_PRODUCT, FIXED_UPFRONT_AND_PAYMENT_SCHEDULE,
new HashSet<>()), CFPS);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(SAAS_PRODUCT,
FIXED_UPFRONT_AND_PAYMENT_SCHEDULE_AND_USAGE_BASED, new HashSet<>()), CCPFPS);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(DATA_PRODUCT,
FIXED_UPFRONT_AND_PAYMENT_SCHEDULE_AND_USAGE_BASED, new HashSet<>()), CCPFPS);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(AIQ_PRODUCT,
FIXED_UPFRONT_AND_PAYMENT_SCHEDULE_AND_USAGE_BASED, new HashSet<>()), CCPFPS);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(PROSERVICE_PRODUCT,
FIXED_UPFRONT_AND_PAYMENT_SCHEDULE_AND_USAGE_BASED, new HashSet<>()), CCPFPS);
```

```
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(AMI_PRODUCT, BYOL_PRICING, new HashSet<>()), BYOL);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(SAAS_PRODUCT, BYOL_PRICING, new HashSet<>()), BYOL);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(PROSERVICE_PRODUCT, BYOL_PRICING, new HashSet<>()),
BYOL);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(AIQ_PRODUCT, BYOL_PRICING, new HashSet<>()), BYOL);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(ML_PRODUCT, BYOL_PRICING, new HashSet<>()), BYOL);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(CONTAINER_PRODUCT, BYOL_PRICING, new HashSet<>()),
BYOL);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(DATA_PRODUCT, BYOL_PRICING, new HashSet<>()), BYOL);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(CONTAINER_PRODUCT, LEGAL, new HashSet<>()), FREE);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(AMI_PRODUCT, FREE_TRIAL_AND_USAGE_BASED, new
HashSet<>()), FTH);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(CONTAINER_PRODUCT, FREE_TRIAL_AND_USAGE_BASED, new
HashSet<>()), FTH);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(ML_PRODUCT, FREE_TRIAL_AND_USAGE_BASED, new
HashSet<>()), FTH);

 Triple<String, Set<String>, Set<String>> key = Triple.of(productType,
agreementTermType, offerType);

 if (pricingTypes.containsKey(key)) {
  return pricingTypes.get(key);
 } else {
  return "Unknown";
 }
}

/*
 * Given product type and agreement term types, some combinations need to check
offer term types as well.
 */
public static String needToCheckOfferTermsType(String productType, Set<String>
agreementTermTypes) {
 Map<KeyPair, String> offerTermTypes = new HashMap<>();
 offerTermTypes.put(new KeyPair(CONTAINER_PRODUCT, CONFIGURABLE_UPFRONT), "Y");
 offerTermTypes.put(new KeyPair(AMI_PRODUCT, CONFIGURABLE_UPFRONT), "Y");
 offerTermTypes.put(new KeyPair(CONTAINER_PRODUCT,
FIXED_UPFRONT_AND_PAYMENT_SCHEDULE), "Y");
 offerTermTypes.put(new KeyPair(AMI_PRODUCT, FIXED_UPFRONT_AND_PAYMENT_SCHEDULE),
"Y");

 KeyPair key = new KeyPair(productType, agreementTermTypes);
 if (offerTermTypes.containsKey(key)) {
  return offerTermTypes.get(key);
```

```
 } else {
  return null;
 }
}

public static List<AgreementViewSummary> getAgreementsById() {

 List<AgreementViewSummary> agreementSummaryList = new
ArrayList<AgreementViewSummary>();

 Filter partyType =
Filter.builder().name(PARTY_TYPE_FILTER_NAME).values(PARTY_TYPE_FILTER_VALUE_PROPOSER).buil

 Filter agreementType =
Filter.builder().name(AGREEMENT_TYPE_FILTER_NAME).values(AGREEMENT_TYPE_FILTER_VALUE_PURCHA

 Filter customizeFilter =
Filter.builder().name(FILTER_NAME).values(FILTER_VALUE).build();

 SearchAgreementsRequest searchAgreementsRequest =
   SearchAgreementsRequest.builder()
   .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
   .filters(partyType, agreementType, customizeFilter).build();

 SearchAgreementsResponse searchResultResponse =
marketplaceAgreementClient.searchAgreements(searchAgreementsRequest);

 agreementSummaryList.addAll(searchResultResponse.agreementViewSummaries());

 while (searchResultResponse.nextToken() != null &&
searchResultResponse.nextToken().length() > 0) {
  searchAgreementsRequest =
SearchAgreementsRequest.builder().catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
    .filters(partyType,
agreementType).nextToken(searchResultResponse.nextToken()).build();
  searchResultResponse =
marketplaceAgreementClient.searchAgreements(searchAgreementsRequest);
  agreementSummaryList.addAll(searchResultResponse.agreementViewSummaries());
 }
 return agreementSummaryList;

}

static class KeyPair {
```

```
 private final String first;
 private final Set<String> second;

 public KeyPair(String productType, Set<String> second) {
  this.first = productType;
  this.second = second;
 }

 @Override
 public int hashCode() {
  return Objects.hash(first, second);
 }

 @Override
 public boolean equals(Object obj) {
  if (this == obj)
   return true;
  if (obj == null || getClass() != obj.getClass())
   return false;
  KeyPair other = (KeyPair) obj;
  return Objects.equals(first, other.first) && Objects.equals(second,
other.second);
 }
}

/*
 * Get all the term types for the offer
 */
public static Set<String> getOfferTermTypes(String offerId) {

 Set<String> offerTermTypes = new HashSet<String>();

 DescribeEntityRequest request =
   DescribeEntityRequest.builder()
   .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
   .entityId(offerId)
   .build();

 DescribeEntityResponse result = marketplaceCatalogClient.describeEntity(request);

 String details = result.details();

 try {
  ObjectMapper objectMapper = new ObjectMapper();
```

```
  JsonNode rootNode = objectMapper.readTree(details);
  JsonNode termsNode = rootNode.get(ATTRIBUTE_TERMS);

  for (JsonNode termNode : termsNode) {
   if (termNode.get(ATTRIBUTE_TYPE_ENTITY) != null ) {
    offerTermTypes.add(termNode.get(ATTRIBUTE_TYPE_ENTITY).asText());
   }
  }
 } catch (Exception e) {
  e.printStackTrace();
 }

 return offerTermTypes;

}

/*
 * Get all the agreement term types
 */
public static Set<String> getAgreementTermTypes(GetAgreementTermsResponse
agreementTerm) {
 Set<String> agreementTermTypes = new HashSet<String>();
 try {
  for (AcceptedTerm term : agreementTerm.acceptedTerms()) {
   ObjectMapper objectMapper = new ObjectMapper();
   JsonNode termNode = objectMapper.readTree(getJson(term));
   Iterator<Map.Entry<String, JsonNode>> fieldsIterator = termNode.fields();
   while (fieldsIterator.hasNext()) {
    Map.Entry<String, JsonNode> entry = fieldsIterator.next();
    JsonNode value = entry.getValue();
    if (value.isObject() && value.has(ATTRIBUTE_TYPE_AGREEMENT)) {
     agreementTermTypes.add(value.get(ATTRIBUTE_TYPE_AGREEMENT).asText());
    }
   }
  }
 } catch (Exception e) {
  e.printStackTrace();
 }
 return agreementTermTypes;

}

/*
 * make sure all elements in array2 exist in array1
```

```
 */
public static boolean allElementsExist(Set<String> array1, Set<String> array2) {
 for (String element : array2) {
  boolean found = false;
  for (String str : array1) {
   if (element.equals(str)) {
    found = true;
    break;
   }
  }
  if (!found) {
   return false;
  }
 }
 return true;
}

/*
 * Find the combinations of the agreement term types for the agreement
 */
public static Set<String> getMatchedTermTypesCombination(Set<String>
agreementTermTypes) {
 Set<String> matchedCombination = new HashSet<String>();
 for (Set<String> element : ALL_AGREEMENT_TERM_TYPES_COMBINATION) {
  if (allElementsExist(agreementTermTypes, element)) {
   matchedCombination = element;
  }
 }
 return matchedCombination;
}

public static void main(String[] args) {

 List<AgreementViewSummary> agreements = getAgreementsById();

 for (AgreementViewSummary summary : agreements) {
  String pricingType = "";
  String agreementId = summary.agreementId();
  System.out.println(agreementId);
  String offerId = summary.proposalSummary().offerId();

  //get all pricing term types for the offer in the agreement
  Set<String> offerTermTypes = getOfferTermTypes(offerId);
  String productType = summary.proposalSummary().resources().get(0).type();
```

```
  //get all pricing term types for the agreement
  GetAgreementTermsRequest getAgreementTermsRequest =
    GetAgreementTermsRequest.builder().agreementId(agreementId)
    .build();
  GetAgreementTermsResponse getAgreementTermsResponse =
marketplaceAgreementClient.getAgreementTerms(getAgreementTermsRequest);
  Set<String> agreementTermTypes =
getAgreementTermTypes(getAgreementTermsResponse);

  //get matched pricing term type combination set
  Set<String> agreementMatchedTermType =
getMatchedTermTypesCombination(agreementTermTypes);

  //check to see if this agreement pricing term combination needs additional check
on offer pricing terms
  String needToCheckOfferType = needToCheckOfferTermsType(productType,
agreementMatchedTermType);

  // get the pricing type for the agreement based on the product type, agreement
term types and offer term types if needed
  if (needToCheckOfferType != null) {
   Set<String> offerMatchedTermType =
getMatchedTermTypesCombination(offerTermTypes);
   pricingType = getPricingType(productType, agreementMatchedTermType,
offerMatchedTermType);
  } else if (agreementMatchedTermType == LEGAL) {
   pricingType = FREE;
  } else {
   pricingType = getPricingType(productType, agreementMatchedTermType, new
HashSet());
  }
  System.out.println("Pricing type is " + pricingType);
 }
}

private static String getJson(Object result) {
 String json = "";

 try {
  ObjectMapper om = new ObjectMapper();
  om.setVisibility(PropertyAccessor.FIELD, Visibility.ANY);
  om.registerModule(new JavaTimeModule());
  ObjectWriter ow = om.writer().withDefaultPrettyPrinter();
```

```
    json = ow.writeValueAsString(result);
   } catch (JsonProcessingException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
   }
   return json;
  }

}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DescribeAgreementAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

계약의 제품 유형 가져오기

다음 코드 예제에서는 계약의 제품 유형을 가져오는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.example.awsmarketplace.agreementapi;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.MarketplaceAgreementClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.DescribeAgreementRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.DescribeAgreementResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.Resource;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.*;

import java.util.ArrayList;
```

```
import java.util.List;

import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

public class GetAgreementProductType {

 /*
  * Obtain the Product Type of the product the agreement was created on
  */
 public static void main(String[] args) {

  String agreementId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : AGREEMENT_ID;

  List<String> productIds = getProducts(agreementId);

  ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(productIds);
 }

 public static List<String> getProducts(String agreementId) {
  MarketplaceAgreementClient marketplaceAgreementClient =
    MarketplaceAgreementClient.builder()
    .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
    .build();

  DescribeAgreementRequest describeAgreementRequest =
    DescribeAgreementRequest.builder()
    .agreementId(agreementId)
    .build();

  DescribeAgreementResponse describeAgreementResponse =
 marketplaceAgreementClient.describeAgreement(describeAgreementRequest);

  List<String> productIds = new ArrayList<String>();
  for (Resource resource : describeAgreementResponse.proposalSummary().resources())
 {
   productIds.add(resource.id() + ":" + resource.type());
  }
  return productIds;
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DescribeAgreementAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

계약 상태 가져오기

다음 코드 예제에서는 계약 상태를 가져오는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.example.awsmarketplace.agreementapi;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.AGREEMENT_ID;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.MarketplaceAgreementClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.DescribeAgreementRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.DescribeAgreementResponse;

public class GetAgreementStatus {

 public static void main(String[] args) {

  String agreementId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : AGREEMENT_ID;

  DescribeAgreementResponse describeAgreementResponse =
 getDescribeAgreementResponse(agreementId);

  System.out.println("Agreement status is " + describeAgreementResponse.status());

 }

 public static DescribeAgreementResponse getDescribeAgreementResponse(String
 agreementId) {
  MarketplaceAgreementClient marketplaceAgreementClient =
```

```
    MarketplaceAgreementClient.builder()
    .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
    .build();

  DescribeAgreementRequest describeAgreementRequest =
    DescribeAgreementRequest.builder()
    .agreementId(agreementId)
    .build();

  DescribeAgreementResponse describeAgreementResponse =
 marketplaceAgreementClient.describeAgreement(describeAgreementRequest);
  return describeAgreementResponse;
 }

}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DescribeAgreementAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

계약의 지원 조건 가져오기

다음 코드 예제에서는 계약의 지원 조건을 가져오는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
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package com.example.awsmarketplace.agreementapi;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.MarketplaceAgreementClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.AcceptedTerm;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.GetAgreementTermsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.GetAgreementTermsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.SupportTerm;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.AGREEMENT_ID;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

public class GetAgreementTermsSupportTerm {

 /*
  * Obtain the support and refund policy I have provided to the customer
  */
 public static void main(String[] args) {

  String agreementId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : AGREEMENT_ID;

  List<SupportTerm> supportTerms = getSupportTerms(agreementId);

  ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(supportTerms);
 }

 public static List<SupportTerm> getSupportTerms(String agreementId) {
  MarketplaceAgreementClient marketplaceAgreementClient =
    MarketplaceAgreementClient.builder()
    .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
    .build();

  GetAgreementTermsRequest getAgreementTermsRequest =
    GetAgreementTermsRequest.builder().agreementId(agreementId)
    .build();

  GetAgreementTermsResponse getAgreementTermsResponse =
 marketplaceAgreementClient.getAgreementTerms(getAgreementTermsRequest);

  List<SupportTerm> supportTerms = new ArrayList<>();

  for (AcceptedTerm acceptedTerm : getAgreementTermsResponse.acceptedTerms()) {
   if (acceptedTerm.supportTerm() != null) {
```

```
    supportTerms.add(acceptedTerm.supportTerm());
   }
  }
  return supportTerms;
 }

}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 GetAgreementTermsAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

계약 조건 가져오기

다음 코드 예제에서는 계약 조건을 가져오는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
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// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
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import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.*;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.MarketplaceAgreementClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.GetAgreementTermsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.GetAgreementTermsResponse;

public class GetAgreementTerms {
```

```
 public static void main(String[] args) {

  String agreementId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : AGREEMENT_ID;

  GetAgreementTermsResponse getAgreementTermsResponse =
 getAgreementTermsResponse(agreementId);

  ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(getAgreementTermsResponse);

 }

 public static GetAgreementTermsResponse getAgreementTermsResponse(String
 agreementId) {
  MarketplaceAgreementClient marketplaceAgreementClient =
    MarketplaceAgreementClient.builder()
    .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
    .build();

  GetAgreementTermsRequest getAgreementTermsRequest =
    GetAgreementTermsRequest.builder()
    .agreementId(agreementId)
    .build();

  GetAgreementTermsResponse getAgreementTermsResponse =
 marketplaceAgreementClient.getAgreementTerms(getAgreementTermsRequest);
  return getAgreementTermsResponse;
 }

}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 GetAgreementTermsAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

종료 날짜별로 계약 검색

다음 코드 예제에서는 종료 날짜별로 계약을 검색하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.example.awsmarketplace.agreementapi;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.MarketplaceAgreementClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.AgreementViewSummary;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.Filter;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.SearchAgreementsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.SearchAgreementsResponse;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Arrays;
import java.util.List;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.*;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

public class SearchAgreementsByEndDate {

 static String beforeOrAfterEndtimeFilterName =
 BeforeOrAfterEndTimeFilterName.BeforeEndTime.name();

 static String cutoffDate = "2050-11-18T00:00:00Z";

 static String partyTypeFilterValue = PARTY_TYPE_FILTER_VALUE_PROPOSER;

 public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
 List<AgreementViewSummary> agreementSummaryList = getAgreements();

 ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(agreementSummaryList);
}

public static List<AgreementViewSummary> getAgreements() {
 MarketplaceAgreementClient marketplaceAgreementClient =
   MarketplaceAgreementClient.builder()
   .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
   .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
   .build();

 // set up filters

 Filter partyTypeFilter = Filter.builder().name(PARTY_TYPE_FILTER_NAME)
   .values(PARTY_TYPE_FILTER_VALUE_PROPOSER).build();

 Filter agreementTypeFilter = Filter.builder().name(AGREEMENT_TYPE_FILTER_NAME)
   .values(AGREEMENT_TYPE_FILTER_VALUE_PURCHASEAGREEMENT).build();

 Filter customizeFilter =
Filter.builder().name(beforeOrAfterEndtimeFilterName).values(cutoffDate).build();

 List<Filter> filters = new ArrayList<Filter>();

 filters.addAll(Arrays.asList(partyTypeFilter, agreementTypeFilter,
customizeFilter));

 // search agreement with filters

 SearchAgreementsRequest searchAgreementsRequest =
   SearchAgreementsRequest.builder()
   .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
   .filters(filters)
   .build();

 SearchAgreementsResponse searchAgreementResponse=
marketplaceAgreementClient.searchAgreements(searchAgreementsRequest);

 List<AgreementViewSummary> agreementSummaryList = new
ArrayList<AgreementViewSummary>();

 agreementSummaryList.addAll(searchAgreementResponse.agreementViewSummaries());
```

```
  while (searchAgreementResponse.nextToken() != null &&
 searchAgreementResponse.nextToken().length() > 0) {
   searchAgreementsRequest =
     SearchAgreementsRequest.builder()
     .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
     .filters(filters)
     .nextToken(searchAgreementResponse.nextToken())
     .build();
   searchAgreementResponse =
 marketplaceAgreementClient.searchAgreements(searchAgreementsRequest);
   agreementSummaryList.addAll(searchAgreementResponse.agreementViewSummaries());
  }
  return agreementSummaryList;
 }

}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 SearchAgreementsAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

하나의 사용자 지정 필터가 있는 계약 검색

다음 코드 예제에서는 하나의 사용자 지정 필터로 계약을 검색하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.example.awsmarketplace.agreementapi;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.MarketplaceAgreementClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.AgreementViewSummary;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.Filter;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.SearchAgreementsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.SearchAgreementsResponse;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.*;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Arrays;
import java.util.List;

import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

/**
 * To search by
 * offer id: OfferId;
 * product id: ResourceIdentifier;
 * customer AWS account id: AcceptorAccountId
 * product type: ResourceType (i.e. SaasProduct)
 * status: Status. status values can be: ACTIVE, CANCELED,
 *   EXPIRED, RENEWED, REPLACED, ROLLED_BACK, SUPERSEDED, TERMINATED
 */

public class SearchAgreementsByOneFilter {

 private static final String FILTER_NAME = "ResourceType";

 private static final String FILTER_VALUE = "SaaSProduct";

 /*
  * search agreements by one customize filter
  */
 public static void main(String[] args) {

  List<AgreementViewSummary> agreementSummaryList = getAgreements();

  ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(agreementSummaryList);
 }

 public static List<AgreementViewSummary> getAgreements() {
  MarketplaceAgreementClient marketplaceAgreementClient =
    MarketplaceAgreementClient.builder()
    .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
```

```
    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
    .build();

 Filter partyTypeFilter = Filter.builder().name(PARTY_TYPE_FILTER_NAME)
    .values(PARTY_TYPE_FILTER_VALUE_PROPOSER).build();

 Filter agreementTypeFilter = Filter.builder().name(AGREEMENT_TYPE_FILTER_NAME)
    .values(AGREEMENT_TYPE_FILTER_VALUE_PURCHASEAGREEMENT).build();

 Filter customizeFilter =
Filter.builder().name(FILTER_NAME).values(FILTER_VALUE).build();

 List<Filter> filters = new ArrayList<Filter>();

 filters.addAll(Arrays.asList(partyTypeFilter, agreementTypeFilter,
customizeFilter));

 SearchAgreementsRequest searchAgreementsRequest =
   SearchAgreementsRequest.builder()
   .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
   .filters(filters)
   .build();
 SearchAgreementsResponse searchAgreementsResponse =
marketplaceAgreementClient.searchAgreements(searchAgreementsRequest);

 List<AgreementViewSummary> agreementSummaryList = new
ArrayList<AgreementViewSummary>();

 agreementSummaryList.addAll(searchAgreementsResponse.agreementViewSummaries());

 while (searchAgreementsResponse.nextToken() != null &&
searchAgreementsResponse.nextToken().length() > 0) {
  searchAgreementsRequest =
    SearchAgreementsRequest.builder()
    .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
    .filters(filters)
    .nextToken(searchAgreementsResponse.nextToken())
    .build();
  searchAgreementsResponse =
marketplaceAgreementClient.searchAgreements(searchAgreementsRequest);
  agreementSummaryList.addAll(searchAgreementsResponse.agreementViewSummaries());
 }
 return agreementSummaryList;
}
```

```
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 SearchAgreementsAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

두 개의 사용자 지정 필터가 있는 계약 검색

다음 코드 예제에서는 두 개의 사용자 지정 필터가 있는 계약을 검색하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.example.awsmarketplace.agreementapi;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.AwsCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.SdkHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.MarketplaceAgreementClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.AgreementViewSummary;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.Filter;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.SearchAgreementsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.SearchAgreementsResponse;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Arrays;
import java.util.List;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.*;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;
```

```
/**
 * Party Type = Proposer AND Acceptor:
 *  AfterEndTime
 *  BeforeEndTime
 *  ResourceIdentifier + BeforeEndTime
 *  ResourceIdentifier + AfterEndTime
 *  ResourceType + BeforeEndTime
 *  ResourceType + AfterEndTime
 *
 * Party Type = Proposer
 *  ResourceIdentifier
 *  OfferId
 *  AcceptorAccountId
 *  Status (ACTIVE)
 *  Status (ACTIVE) + ResourceIdentifier
 *  Status (ACTIVE) + AcceptorAccountId
 *  Status (ACTIVE) + OfferId
 *  Status (ACTIVE) + ResourceType
 *  AcceptorAccountId + BeforeEndTime
 *  AcceptorAccountId + AfterEndTime
 *  AcceptorAccountId + AfterEndTime
 *  OfferId + BeforeEndTime
 *
 * Status values can be: ACTIVE, CANCELLED, EXPIRED, RENEWED, REPLACED, ROLLED_BACK,
 SUPERSEDED, TERMINATED
 */

public class SearchAgreementsByTwoFilters {

 public static final String FILTER_1_NAME = "ResourceType";

 public static final String FILTER_1_VALUE = "SaaSProduct";

 public static final String FILTER_2_NAME = "Status";

 public static final String FILTER_2_VALUE = "ACTIVE";

 /*
  * search agreements by two customize filter
  */
 public static void main(String[] args) {

  List<AgreementViewSummary> agreementSummaryList = getAgreements();
```

```
 ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(agreementSummaryList);

}

public static List<AgreementViewSummary> getAgreements() {
 MarketplaceAgreementClient marketplaceAgreementClient =
   MarketplaceAgreementClient.builder()
   .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
   .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
   .build();

 Filter partyTypeFilter = Filter.builder().name(PARTY_TYPE_FILTER_NAME)
   .values(PARTY_TYPE_FILTER_VALUE_PROPOSER).build();

 Filter agreementTypeFilter = Filter.builder().name(AGREEMENT_TYPE_FILTER_NAME)
   .values(AGREEMENT_TYPE_FILTER_VALUE_PURCHASEAGREEMENT).build();

 Filter customizeFilter1 =
Filter.builder().name(FILTER_1_NAME).values(FILTER_1_VALUE).build();

 Filter customizeFilter2 =
Filter.builder().name(FILTER_2_NAME).values(FILTER_2_VALUE).build();


 List<Filter> filters = new ArrayList<Filter>();

 filters.addAll(Arrays.asList(partyTypeFilter, agreementTypeFilter,
customizeFilter1, customizeFilter2));

 SearchAgreementsRequest searchAgreementsRequest =
   SearchAgreementsRequest.builder()
   .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
   .filters(filters)
   .build();

 SearchAgreementsResponse searchAgreementsResponse =
marketplaceAgreementClient.searchAgreements(searchAgreementsRequest);

 List<AgreementViewSummary> agreementSummaryList = new
ArrayList<AgreementViewSummary>();

 agreementSummaryList.addAll(searchAgreementsResponse.agreementViewSummaries());
```

```
  while (searchAgreementsResponse.nextToken() != null &&
 searchAgreementsResponse.nextToken().length() > 0) {
   searchAgreementsRequest =
     SearchAgreementsRequest.builder()
     .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
     .filters(filters)
     .nextToken(searchAgreementsResponse.nextToken())
     .build();
   searchAgreementsResponse =
 marketplaceAgreementClient.searchAgreements(searchAgreementsRequest);
   agreementSummaryList.addAll(searchAgreementsResponse.agreementViewSummaries());
  }
  return agreementSummaryList;
 }

}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 SearchAgreementsAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

Java 2.x용 SDK를 사용하는 MediaConvert 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 MediaConvert와 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`CreateJob`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateJob`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
package com.example.mediaconvert;

import java.net.URI;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.MediaConvertClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.DescribeEndpointsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.DescribeEndpointsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.Output;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.MediaConvertException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.OutputGroup;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.OutputGroupSettings;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.HlsGroupSettings;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.OutputGroupType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.HlsDirectoryStructure;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.HlsManifestDurationFormat;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.HlsStreamInfResolution;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.HlsClientCache;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.HlsCaptionLanguageSetting;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.HlsManifestCompression;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.HlsCodecSpecification;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.HlsOutputSelection;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.HlsProgramDateTime;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.HlsTimedMetadataId3Frame;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.HlsSegmentControl;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.FileGroupSettings;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.ContainerSettings;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.VideoDescription;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.ContainerType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.ScalingBehavior;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.VideoTimecodeInsertion;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.ColorMetadata;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.RespondToAfd;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.AfdSignaling;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.DropFrameTimecode;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.VideoCodecSettings;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264Settings;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.VideoCodec;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.CreateJobRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264RateControlMode;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264QualityTuningLevel;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264SceneChangeDetect;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.AacAudioDescriptionBroadcasterMix;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264ParControl;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.AacRawFormat;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264QvbrSettings;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264FramerateConversionAlgorithm;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264CodecLevel;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264FramerateControl;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.AacCodingMode;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264Telecine;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264FlickerAdaptiveQuantization;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264GopSizeUnits;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264CodecProfile;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264GopBReference;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.AudioTypeControl;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.AntiAlias;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264SlowPal;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264SpatialAdaptiveQuantization;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264Syntax;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.M3u8Settings;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.InputDenoiseFilter;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264TemporalAdaptiveQuantization;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.CreateJobResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264UnregisteredSeiTimecode;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264EntropyEncoding;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.InputPsiControl;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.ColorSpace;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264RepeatPps;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264FieldEncoding;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.M3u8NielsenId3;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.InputDeblockFilter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.InputRotate;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264DynamicSubGop;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.TimedMetadata;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.JobSettings;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.AudioDefaultSelection;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.VideoSelector;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.AacSpecification;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.Input;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.OutputSettings;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264AdaptiveQuantization;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.AudioLanguageCodeControl;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.InputFilterEnable;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.AudioDescription;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264InterlaceMode;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.AudioCodecSettings;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.AacSettings;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.AudioCodec;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.AacRateControlMode;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.AacCodecProfile;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.HlsIFrameOnlyManifest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.FrameCaptureSettings;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.AudioSelector;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.M3u8PcrControl;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.InputTimecodeSource;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.HlsSettings;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.M3u8Scte35Source;

/**
 * Create a MediaConvert job. Must supply MediaConvert access role Amazon
 * Resource Name (ARN), and a
 * valid video input file via Amazon S3 URL.
 *
 * Also, set up your development environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For information, see this documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
 */
public class CreateJob {
        public static void main(String[] args) {
                final String usage = """
```

```
                                Usage:
                                    <mcRoleARN> <fileInput>\s

                                Where:
                                    mcRoleARN - The MediaConvert Role ARN.\s
                                    fileInput -  The URL of an Amazon S3 bucket
where the input file is located.\s
                                """;

               if (args.length != 2) {
                       System.out.println(usage);
                       System.exit(1);
               }

               String mcRoleARN = args[0];
               String fileInput = args[1];
               Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
               MediaConvertClient mc = MediaConvertClient.builder()
                               .region(region)
                               .build();

               String id = createMediaJob(mc, mcRoleARN, fileInput);
               System.out.println("MediaConvert job created. Job Id = " + id);
               mc.close();
       }

       public static String createMediaJob(MediaConvertClient mc, String mcRoleARN,
String fileInput) {

               String s3path = fileInput.substring(0, fileInput.lastIndexOf('/') +
1) + "javasdk/out/";
               String fileOutput = s3path + "index";
               String thumbsOutput = s3path + "thumbs/";
               String mp4Output = s3path + "mp4/";

               try {
                       DescribeEndpointsResponse res = mc

.describeEndpoints(DescribeEndpointsRequest.builder().maxResults(20).build());

                       if (res.endpoints().size() <= 0) {
                               System.out.println("Cannot find MediaConvert service
endpoint URL!");
                               System.exit(1);
```

```
                        }
                        String endpointURL = res.endpoints().get(0).url();
                        System.out.println("MediaConvert service URL: " +
 endpointURL);
                        System.out.println("MediaConvert role arn: " + mcRoleARN);
                        System.out.println("MediaConvert input file: " + fileInput);
                        System.out.println("MediaConvert output path: " + s3path);

                        MediaConvertClient emc = MediaConvertClient.builder()
                                        .region(Region.US_WEST_2)
                                        .endpointOverride(URI.create(endpointURL))
                                        .build();

                        // output group Preset HLS low profile
                        Output hlsLow = createOutput("hls_low", "_low", "_$dt$",
 750000, 7, 1920, 1080, 640);
                        // output group Preset HLS media profile
                        Output hlsMedium = createOutput("hls_medium", "_medium", "_
$dt$", 1200000, 7, 1920, 1080, 1280);
                        // output group Preset HLS high profole
                        Output hlsHigh = createOutput("hls_high", "_high", "_$dt$",
 3500000, 8, 1920, 1080, 1920);

                        OutputGroup appleHLS = OutputGroup.builder().name("Apple
 HLS").customName("Example")

 .outputGroupSettings(OutputGroupSettings.builder()

 .type(OutputGroupType.HLS_GROUP_SETTINGS)

 .hlsGroupSettings(HlsGroupSettings.builder()

 .directoryStructure(

    HlsDirectoryStructure.SINGLE_DIRECTORY)

 .manifestDurationFormat(

    HlsManifestDurationFormat.INTEGER)

 .streamInfResolution(

    HlsStreamInfResolution.INCLUDE)
```

```
.clientCache(HlsClientCache.ENABLED)

.captionLanguageSetting(

   HlsCaptionLanguageSetting.OMIT)

.manifestCompression(

   HlsManifestCompression.NONE)

.codecSpecification(

   HlsCodecSpecification.RFC_4281)

.outputSelection(

   HlsOutputSelection.MANIFESTS_AND_SEGMENTS)

.programDateTime(HlsProgramDateTime.EXCLUDE)

.programDateTimePeriod(600)

.timedMetadataId3Frame(

   HlsTimedMetadataId3Frame.PRIV)

.timedMetadataId3Period(10)

.destination(fileOutput)

.segmentControl(HlsSegmentControl.SEGMENTED_FILES)

.minFinalSegmentLength((double) 0)

.segmentLength(4).minSegmentLength(0).build())
                                                        .build())
                                          .outputs(hlsLow, hlsMedium,
hlsHigh).build();

                       OutputGroup fileMp4 = OutputGroup.builder().name("File
Group").customName("mp4")

.outputGroupSettings(OutputGroupSettings.builder()
```

```
.type(OutputGroupType.FILE_GROUP_SETTINGS)

.fileGroupSettings(FileGroupSettings.builder()

.destination(mp4Output).build())
                                                                .build())
                                          .outputs(Output.builder().extension("mp4")

.containerSettings(ContainerSettings.builder()

.container(ContainerType.MP4).build())

.videoDescription(VideoDescription.builder().width(1280)
                                                                                .height(720)

.scalingBehavior(ScalingBehavior.DEFAULT)

.sharpness(50).antiAlias(AntiAlias.ENABLED)

.timecodeInsertion(

   VideoTimecodeInsertion.DISABLED)

.colorMetadata(ColorMetadata.INSERT)

.respondToAfd(RespondToAfd.NONE)

.afdSignaling(AfdSignaling.NONE)

.dropFrameTimecode(DropFrameTimecode.ENABLED)

.codecSettings(VideoCodecSettings.builder()

   .codec(VideoCodec.H_264)

   .h264Settings(H264Settings

                    .builder()

                    .rateControlMode(

                                        H264RateControlMode.QVBR)
```

```
                .parControl(H264ParControl.INITIALIZE_FROM_SOURCE)
                .qualityTuningLevel(
                        H264QualityTuningLevel.SINGLE_PASS)
                .qvbrSettings(
                        H264QvbrSettings.builder()
                                .qvbrQualityLevel(
                                        8)
                                .build())
                .codecLevel(H264CodecLevel.AUTO)
                .codecProfile(H264CodecProfile.MAIN)
                .maxBitrate(2400000)
                .framerateControl(
                        H264FramerateControl.INITIALIZE_FROM_SOURCE)
                .gopSize(2.0)
                .gopSizeUnits(H264GopSizeUnits.SECONDS)
                .numberBFramesBetweenReferenceFrames(
                        2)
                .gopClosedCadence(
                        1)
                .gopBReference(H264GopBReference.DISABLED)
                .slowPal(H264SlowPal.DISABLED)
                .syntax(H264Syntax.DEFAULT)
```

```
                .numberReferenceFrames(
                        3)
                .dynamicSubGop(H264DynamicSubGop.STATIC)
                .fieldEncoding(H264FieldEncoding.PAFF)
                .sceneChangeDetect(
                        H264SceneChangeDetect.ENABLED)
                .minIInterval(0)
                .telecine(H264Telecine.NONE)
                .framerateConversionAlgorithm(
                        H264FramerateConversionAlgorithm.DUPLICATE_DROP)
                .entropyEncoding(
                        H264EntropyEncoding.CABAC)
                .slices(1)
                .unregisteredSeiTimecode(
                        H264UnregisteredSeiTimecode.DISABLED)
                .repeatPps(H264RepeatPps.DISABLED)
                .adaptiveQuantization(
                        H264AdaptiveQuantization.HIGH)
                .spatialAdaptiveQuantization(
                        H264SpatialAdaptiveQuantization.ENABLED)
                .temporalAdaptiveQuantization(
                        H264TemporalAdaptiveQuantization.ENABLED)
```

```
                    .flickerAdaptiveQuantization(
                                    H264FlickerAdaptiveQuantization.DISABLED)
                    .softness(0)
                    .interlaceMode(H264InterlaceMode.PROGRESSIVE)
                    .build())
   .build())
                                                                    .build())
.audioDescriptions(AudioDescription.builder()
.audioTypeControl(AudioTypeControl.FOLLOW_INPUT)
.languageCodeControl(
   AudioLanguageCodeControl.FOLLOW_INPUT)
.codecSettings(AudioCodecSettings.builder()
   .codec(AudioCodec.AAC)
   .aacSettings(AacSettings
                    .builder()
                    .codecProfile(AacCodecProfile.LC)
                    .rateControlMode(
                                    AacRateControlMode.CBR)
                    .codingMode(AacCodingMode.CODING_MODE_2_0)
                    .sampleRate(44100)
                    .bitrate(160000)
                    .rawFormat(AacRawFormat.NONE)
```

```
                    .specification(AacSpecification.MPEG4)

                    .audioDescriptionBroadcasterMix(

                                    AacAudioDescriptionBroadcasterMix.NORMAL)

                    .build())

   .build())
                                                                        .build())
                                                        .build())
                                        .build();
                        OutputGroup thumbs = OutputGroup.builder().name("File
Group").customName("thumbs")

.outputGroupSettings(OutputGroupSettings.builder()

.type(OutputGroupType.FILE_GROUP_SETTINGS)

.fileGroupSettings(FileGroupSettings.builder()

.destination(thumbsOutput).build())
                                                        .build())
                                        .outputs(Output.builder().extension("jpg")

.containerSettings(ContainerSettings.builder()

.container(ContainerType.RAW).build())

.videoDescription(VideoDescription.builder()

.scalingBehavior(ScalingBehavior.DEFAULT)

.sharpness(50).antiAlias(AntiAlias.ENABLED)

.timecodeInsertion(

   VideoTimecodeInsertion.DISABLED)

.colorMetadata(ColorMetadata.INSERT)

.dropFrameTimecode(DropFrameTimecode.ENABLED)
```

```
.codecSettings(VideoCodecSettings.builder()

   .codec(VideoCodec.FRAME_CAPTURE)

   .frameCaptureSettings(

                   FrameCaptureSettings

                                   .builder()

                                   .framerateNumerator(

                                                   1)

                                   .framerateDenominator(

                                                   1)

                                   .maxCaptures(10000000)

                                   .quality(80)

                                   .build())

   .build())
                                                                                .build())
                                                                .build())
                                       .build();

                       Map<String, AudioSelector> audioSelectors = new HashMap<>();
                       audioSelectors.put("Audio Selector 1",

AudioSelector.builder().defaultSelection(AudioDefaultSelection.DEFAULT)
                                                                .offset(0).build());

                       JobSettings jobSettings =
JobSettings.builder().inputs(Input.builder()
                                       .audioSelectors(audioSelectors)
                                       .videoSelector(

VideoSelector.builder().colorSpace(ColorSpace.FOLLOW)

.rotate(InputRotate.DEGREE_0).build())
```

```
.filterEnable(InputFilterEnable.AUTO).filterStrength(0)
                                        .deblockFilter(InputDeblockFilter.DISABLED)

.denoiseFilter(InputDenoiseFilter.DISABLED).psiControl(InputPsiControl.USE_PSI)

.timecodeSource(InputTimecodeSource.EMBEDDED).fileInput(fileInput).build())
                                        .outputGroups(appleHLS, thumbs,
fileMp4).build();

                        CreateJobRequest createJobRequest =
CreateJobRequest.builder().role(mcRoleARN)
                                        .settings(jobSettings)
                                        .build();

                        CreateJobResponse createJobResponse =
emc.createJob(createJobRequest);
                        return createJobResponse.job().id();

                } catch (MediaConvertException e) {
                        System.out.println(e.toString());
                        System.exit(0);
                }
                return "";
        }

        private final static Output createOutput(String customName,
                        String nameModifier,
                        String segmentModifier,
                        int qvbrMaxBitrate,
                        int qvbrQualityLevel,
                        int originWidth,
                        int originHeight,
                        int targetWidth) {

                int targetHeight = Math.round(originHeight * targetWidth /
originWidth)
                                - (Math.round(originHeight * targetWidth /
originWidth) % 4);
                Output output = null;
                try {
                        output =
Output.builder().nameModifier(nameModifier).outputSettings(OutputSettings.builder()
```

```
.hlsSettings(HlsSettings.builder().segmentModifier(segmentModifier)

.audioGroupId("program_audio")

.iFrameOnlyManifest(HlsIFrameOnlyManifest.EXCLUDE).build())
                                        .build())

.containerSettings(ContainerSettings.builder().container(ContainerType.M3_U8)

.m3u8Settings(M3u8Settings.builder().audioFramesPerPes(4)

.pcrControl(M3u8PcrControl.PCR_EVERY_PES_PACKET)

.pmtPid(480).privateMetadataPid(503)

.programNumber(1).patInterval(0).pmtInterval(0)

.scte35Source(M3u8Scte35Source.NONE)

.scte35Pid(500).nielsenId3(M3u8NielsenId3.NONE)

.timedMetadata(TimedMetadata.NONE)

.timedMetadataPid(502).videoPid(481)

.audioPids(482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488,

   489, 490, 491, 492)
                                                                                .build())
                                                                .build())
                                        .videoDescription(

VideoDescription.builder().width(targetWidth)

.height(targetHeight)

.scalingBehavior(ScalingBehavior.DEFAULT)

.sharpness(50).antiAlias(AntiAlias.ENABLED)

.timecodeInsertion(

   VideoTimecodeInsertion.DISABLED)
```

```
.colorMetadata(ColorMetadata.INSERT)

.respondToAfd(RespondToAfd.NONE)

.afdSignaling(AfdSignaling.NONE)

.dropFrameTimecode(DropFrameTimecode.ENABLED)

.codecSettings(VideoCodecSettings.builder()

   .codec(VideoCodec.H_264)

   .h264Settings(H264Settings

                   .builder()

                   .rateControlMode(

                                   H264RateControlMode.QVBR)

                   .parControl(H264ParControl.INITIALIZE_FROM_SOURCE)

                   .qualityTuningLevel(

                                   H264QualityTuningLevel.SINGLE_PASS)

                   .qvbrSettings(H264QvbrSettings

                                   .builder()

                                   .qvbrQualityLevel(

                                                   qvbrQualityLevel)

                                   .build())

                   .codecLevel(H264CodecLevel.AUTO)

                   .codecProfile((targetHeight > 720

                                   && targetWidth > 1280)

                                                   ? H264CodecProfile.HIGH
```

```
                                        : H264CodecProfile.MAIN)
                .maxBitrate(qvbrMaxBitrate)
                .framerateControl(
                        H264FramerateControl.INITIALIZE_FROM_SOURCE)
                .gopSize(2.0)
                .gopSizeUnits(H264GopSizeUnits.SECONDS)
                .numberBFramesBetweenReferenceFrames(
                        2)
                .gopClosedCadence(
                        1)
                .gopBReference(H264GopBReference.DISABLED)
                .slowPal(H264SlowPal.DISABLED)
                .syntax(H264Syntax.DEFAULT)
                .numberReferenceFrames(
                        3)
                .dynamicSubGop(H264DynamicSubGop.STATIC)
                .fieldEncoding(H264FieldEncoding.PAFF)
                .sceneChangeDetect(
                        H264SceneChangeDetect.ENABLED)
                .minIInterval(0)
                .telecine(H264Telecine.NONE)
                .framerateConversionAlgorithm(
```

```
                                H264FramerateConversionAlgorithm.DUPLICATE_DROP)
                    .entropyEncoding(
                                H264EntropyEncoding.CABAC)
                    .slices(1)
                    .unregisteredSeiTimecode(
                                H264UnregisteredSeiTimecode.DISABLED)
                    .repeatPps(H264RepeatPps.DISABLED)
                    .adaptiveQuantization(
                                H264AdaptiveQuantization.HIGH)
                    .spatialAdaptiveQuantization(
                                H264SpatialAdaptiveQuantization.ENABLED)
                    .temporalAdaptiveQuantization(
                                H264TemporalAdaptiveQuantization.ENABLED)
                    .flickerAdaptiveQuantization(
                                H264FlickerAdaptiveQuantization.DISABLED)
                    .softness(0)
                    .interlaceMode(H264InterlaceMode.PROGRESSIVE)
                    .build())
   .build())
                                                                    .build())
.audioDescriptions(AudioDescription.builder()
.audioTypeControl(AudioTypeControl.FOLLOW_INPUT)
```

```
 .languageCodeControl(AudioLanguageCodeControl.FOLLOW_INPUT)

 .codecSettings(AudioCodecSettings.builder()

 .codec(AudioCodec.AAC).aacSettings(AacSettings

    .builder()

    .codecProfile(AacCodecProfile.LC)

    .rateControlMode(

                    AacRateControlMode.CBR)

    .codingMode(AacCodingMode.CODING_MODE_2_0)

    .sampleRate(44100)

    .bitrate(96000)

    .rawFormat(AacRawFormat.NONE)

    .specification(AacSpecification.MPEG4)

    .audioDescriptionBroadcasterMix(

                    AacAudioDescriptionBroadcasterMix.NORMAL)

    .build())
                                                                        .build())
                                                        .build())
                                        .build();
                } catch (MediaConvertException e) {
                        e.printStackTrace();
                        System.exit(0);
                }
                return output;
        }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateJob을 참조하십시오.

GetJob

다음 코드 예시는 GetJob의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.DescribeEndpointsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.GetJobRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.DescribeEndpointsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.GetJobResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.MediaConvertException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.MediaConvertClient;
import java.net.URI;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class GetJob {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = "\n" +
                "  <jobId> \n\n" +
                "Where:\n" +
                "  jobId - The job id value.\n\n";

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
        String jobId = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        MediaConvertClient mc = MediaConvertClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        getSpecificJob(mc, jobId);
        mc.close();
    }

    public static void getSpecificJob(MediaConvertClient mc, String jobId) {
        try {
            DescribeEndpointsResponse res =
 mc.describeEndpoints(DescribeEndpointsRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(20)
                    .build());

            if (res.endpoints().size() <= 0) {
                System.out.println("Cannot find MediaConvert service endpoint
 URL!");
                System.exit(1);
            }
            String endpointURL = res.endpoints().get(0).url();
            MediaConvertClient emc = MediaConvertClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_WEST_2)
                    .endpointOverride(URI.create(endpointURL))
                    .build();

            GetJobRequest jobRequest = GetJobRequest.builder()
                    .id(jobId)
                    .build();

            GetJobResponse response = emc.getJob(jobRequest);
            System.out.println("The ARN of the job is " + response.job().arn());

        } catch (MediaConvertException e) {
            System.out.println(e.toString());
            System.exit(0);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetJob을 참조하십시오.

ListJobs

다음 코드 예시는 ListJobs의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.MediaConvertClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.ListJobsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.DescribeEndpointsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.DescribeEndpointsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.ListJobsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.Job;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.MediaConvertException;
import java.net.URI;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ListJobs {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        MediaConvertClient mc = MediaConvertClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listCompleteJobs(mc);
        mc.close();
    }

    public static void listCompleteJobs(MediaConvertClient mc) {
```

```
        try {
            DescribeEndpointsResponse res =
 mc.describeEndpoints(DescribeEndpointsRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(20)
                    .build());

            if (res.endpoints().size() <= 0) {
                System.out.println("Cannot find MediaConvert service endpoint
 URL!");
                System.exit(1);
            }

            String endpointURL = res.endpoints().get(0).url();
            MediaConvertClient emc = MediaConvertClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_WEST_2)
                    .endpointOverride(URI.create(endpointURL))
                    .build();

            ListJobsRequest jobsRequest = ListJobsRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .status("COMPLETE")
                    .build();

            ListJobsResponse jobsResponse = emc.listJobs(jobsRequest);
            List<Job> jobs = jobsResponse.jobs();
            for (Job job : jobs) {
                System.out.println("The JOB ARN is : " + job.arn());
            }

        } catch (MediaConvertException e) {
            System.out.println(e.toString());
            System.exit(0);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListJobs를 참조하십시오.

Java 2.x용 SDK를 사용하는 Migration Hub 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Migration Hub와 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`DeleteProgressUpdateStream`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteProgressUpdateStream`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.MigrationHubClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.DeleteProgressUpdateStreamRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.MigrationHubException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
```

```
 */
public class DeleteProgressStream {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <progressStream>\s

                Where:
                    progressStream - the name of a progress stream to delete.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String progressStream = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        MigrationHubClient migrationClient = MigrationHubClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        deleteStream(migrationClient, progressStream);
        migrationClient.close();
    }

    public static void deleteStream(MigrationHubClient migrationClient, String
 streamName) {
        try {
            DeleteProgressUpdateStreamRequest deleteProgressUpdateStreamRequest =
 DeleteProgressUpdateStreamRequest
                    .builder()
                    .progressUpdateStreamName(streamName)
                    .build();


 migrationClient.deleteProgressUpdateStream(deleteProgressUpdateStreamRequest);
            System.out.println(streamName + " is deleted");

        } catch (MigrationHubException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteProgressUpdateStream을 참조하세요.

DescribeApplicationState

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeApplicationState의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.MigrationHubClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.DescribeApplicationStateRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.DescribeApplicationStateResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.MigrationHubException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DescribeAppState {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    DescribeAppState <appId>\s
```

```
                Where:
                    appId -  the application id value.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String appId = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        MigrationHubClient migrationClient = MigrationHubClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        describeApplicationState(migrationClient, appId);
        migrationClient.close();
    }

    public static void describeApplicationState(MigrationHubClient migrationClient,
 String appId) {
        try {
            DescribeApplicationStateRequest applicationStateRequest =
 DescribeApplicationStateRequest.builder()
                    .applicationId(appId)
                    .build();

            DescribeApplicationStateResponse applicationStateResponse =
 migrationClient
                    .describeApplicationState(applicationStateRequest);
            System.out.println("The application status is " +
 applicationStateResponse.applicationStatusAsString());

        } catch (MigrationHubException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeApplicationState를 참조하세요.

DescribeMigrationTask

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeMigrationTask의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.MigrationHubClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.DescribeMigrationTaskRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.DescribeMigrationTaskResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.MigrationHubException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DescribeMigrationTask {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    DescribeMigrationTask <migrationTask> <progressStream>\s

                Where:
                    migrationTask - the name of a migration task.\s
                    progressStream - the name of a progress stream.\s
```

```
                """;

        if (args.length < 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String migrationTask = args[0];
        String progressStream = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        MigrationHubClient migrationClient = MigrationHubClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        describeMigTask(migrationClient, migrationTask, progressStream);
        migrationClient.close();
    }

    public static void describeMigTask(MigrationHubClient migrationClient, String
 migrationTask,
            String progressStream) {
        try {
            DescribeMigrationTaskRequest migrationTaskRequestRequest =
 DescribeMigrationTaskRequest.builder()
                    .progressUpdateStream(progressStream)
                    .migrationTaskName(migrationTask)
                    .build();

            DescribeMigrationTaskResponse migrationTaskResponse = migrationClient
                    .describeMigrationTask(migrationTaskRequestRequest);
            System.out.println("The name is " +
 migrationTaskResponse.migrationTask().migrationTaskName());

        } catch (MigrationHubException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeMigrationTask를 참조하세요.

ImportMigrationTask

다음 코드 예시는 ImportMigrationTask의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.MigrationHubClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.CreateProgressUpdateStreamRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.ImportMigrationTaskRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.MigrationHubException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ImportMigrationTask {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <migrationTask> <progressStream>\s

                Where:
                    migrationTask - the name of a migration task.\s
                    progressStream - the name of a progress stream.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }

        String migrationTask = args[0];
        String progressStream = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        MigrationHubClient migrationClient = MigrationHubClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        importMigrTask(migrationClient, migrationTask, progressStream);
        migrationClient.close();
    }

    public static void importMigrTask(MigrationHubClient migrationClient, String
 migrationTask, String progressStream) {
        try {
            CreateProgressUpdateStreamRequest progressUpdateStreamRequest =
 CreateProgressUpdateStreamRequest.builder()
                    .progressUpdateStreamName(progressStream)
                    .dryRun(false)
                    .build();

            migrationClient.createProgressUpdateStream(progressUpdateStreamRequest);
            ImportMigrationTaskRequest migrationTaskRequest =
 ImportMigrationTaskRequest.builder()
                    .migrationTaskName(migrationTask)
                    .progressUpdateStream(progressStream)
                    .dryRun(false)
                    .build();

            migrationClient.importMigrationTask(migrationTaskRequest);

        } catch (MigrationHubException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ImportMigrationTask를 참조하세요.

ListApplications

다음 코드 예시는 ListApplications의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.MigrationHubClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.ApplicationState;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.ListApplicationStatesRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.ListApplicationStatesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.MigrationHubException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ListApplications {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        MigrationHubClient migrationClient = MigrationHubClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listApps(migrationClient);
        migrationClient.close();
    }

    public static void listApps(MigrationHubClient migrationClient) {
        try {
```

```
            ListApplicationStatesRequest applicationStatesRequest =
 ListApplicationStatesRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .build();

            ListApplicationStatesResponse response =
 migrationClient.listApplicationStates(applicationStatesRequest);
            List<ApplicationState> apps = response.applicationStateList();
            for (ApplicationState appState : apps) {
                System.out.println("App Id is " + appState.applicationId());
                System.out.println("The status is " +
 appState.applicationStatus().toString());
            }

        } catch (MigrationHubException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListApplications를 참조하세요.

`ListCreatedArtifacts`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListCreatedArtifacts`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.MigrationHubClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.CreatedArtifact;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.ListCreatedArtifactsRequest;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.ListCreatedArtifactsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.MigrationHubException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * To run this Java V2 code example, ensure that you have setup your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For information, see this documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ListCreatedArtifacts {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        MigrationHubClient migrationClient = MigrationHubClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listArtifacts(migrationClient);
        migrationClient.close();
    }

    public static void listArtifacts(MigrationHubClient migrationClient) {
        try {
            ListCreatedArtifactsRequest listCreatedArtifactsRequest =
 ListCreatedArtifactsRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .migrationTaskName("SampleApp5")
                    .progressUpdateStream("ProgressSteamB")
                    .build();

            ListCreatedArtifactsResponse response =
 migrationClient.listCreatedArtifacts(listCreatedArtifactsRequest);
            List<CreatedArtifact> apps = response.createdArtifactList();
            for (CreatedArtifact artifact : apps) {
                System.out.println("APp Id is " + artifact.description());
                System.out.println("The name is " + artifact.name());
            }

        } catch (MigrationHubException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListCreatedArtifacts를 참조하세요.

ListMigrationTasks

다음 코드 예시는 ListMigrationTasks의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.MigrationHubClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.ListMigrationTasksRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.ListMigrationTasksResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.MigrationTaskSummary;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.MigrationHubException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ListMigrationTasks {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        MigrationHubClient migrationClient = MigrationHubClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();
```

```
        listMigrTasks(migrationClient);
        migrationClient.close();
    }

    public static void listMigrTasks(MigrationHubClient migrationClient) {
        try {
            ListMigrationTasksRequest listMigrationTasksRequest =
 ListMigrationTasksRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .build();

            ListMigrationTasksResponse response =
 migrationClient.listMigrationTasks(listMigrationTasksRequest);
            List<MigrationTaskSummary> migrationList =
 response.migrationTaskSummaryList();
            for (MigrationTaskSummary migration : migrationList) {
                System.out.println("Migration task name is " +
 migration.migrationTaskName());
                System.out.println("The Progress update stream is " +
 migration.progressUpdateStream());
            }

        } catch (MigrationHubException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListMigrationTasks를 참조하세요.

SDK for Java 2.x를 사용한 Amazon MSK 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon MSK와 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 서버리스 예제

서버리스 예제

Amazon MSK 트리거를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon MSK 클러스터에서 레코드를 수신하여 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 MSK 페이로드를 검색하고 레코드 콘텐츠를 로깅합니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Java를 사용하여 Lambda로 Amazon MSK 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.KafkaEvent;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.KafkaEvent.KafkaEventRecord;

import java.util.Base64;
import java.util.Map;

public class Example implements RequestHandler<KafkaEvent, Void> {

    @Override
    public Void handleRequest(KafkaEvent event, Context context) {
        for (Map.Entry<String, java.util.List<KafkaEventRecord>> entry :
 event.getRecords().entrySet()) {
            String key = entry.getKey();
            System.out.println("Key: " + key);

            for (KafkaEventRecord record : entry.getValue()) {
                System.out.println("Record: " + record);

                byte[] value = Base64.getDecoder().decode(record.getValue());
```

```
                String message = new String(value);
                System.out.println("Message: " + message);
            }
        }

        return null;
    }
}
```

SDK for Java 2.x를 사용한 Neptune 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Neptune과 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Amazon Neptune 소개

다음 코드 예제에서는 Neptune 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
```

```
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class HelloNeptune {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        NeptuneAsyncClient neptuneClient = NeptuneAsyncClient.create();
        describeDbCluster(neptuneClient).join(); // This ensures the async code runs
 to completion
    }

    /**
     * Describes the Amazon Neptune DB clusters.
     *
     * @param neptuneClient the Neptune asynchronous client used to make the request
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the operation is
 finished
     */
    public static CompletableFuture<Void> describeDbCluster(NeptuneAsyncClient
 neptuneClient) {
        DescribeDbClustersRequest request = DescribeDbClustersRequest.builder()
                .maxRecords(20)
                .build();

        SdkPublisher<DescribeDbClustersResponse> paginator =
 neptuneClient.describeDBClustersPaginator(request);
        CompletableFuture<Void> future = new CompletableFuture<>();

        paginator.subscribe(new Subscriber<DescribeDbClustersResponse>() {
            private Subscription subscription;

            @Override
            public void onSubscribe(Subscription s) {
                this.subscription = s;
                s.request(Long.MAX_VALUE); // request all items
            }

            @Override
            public void onNext(DescribeDbClustersResponse response) {
                response.dbClusters().forEach(cluster -> {
```

```
                    System.out.println("Cluster Identifier: " +
cluster.dbClusterIdentifier());
                    System.out.println("Status: " + cluster.status());
                });
            }

            @Override
            public void onError(Throwable t) {
                future.completeExceptionally(t);
            }

            @Override
            public void onComplete() {
                future.complete(null);
            }
        });

        return future.whenComplete((result, throwable) -> {
            neptuneClient.close();
            if (throwable != null) {
                System.err.println("Error describing DB clusters: " +
throwable.getMessage());
            }
        });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DescribeDBClustersPaginatorAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업
- 시나리오

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- Amazon Neptune 서브넷 그룹을 생성합니다.
- Neptune 클러스터를 생성합니다.
- Neptune 인스턴스를 생성합니다.
- Neptune 인스턴스의 상태를 확인합니다.
- Neptune 클러스터 세부 정보를 표시합니다.
- Neptune 클러스터를 중지합니다.
- Neptune 클러스터를 시작합니다.
- Neptune 자산을 삭제합니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Neptune 기능을 보여주는 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
public class NeptuneScenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(NeptuneScenario.class);
    static Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
    static NeptuneActions neptuneActions = new NeptuneActions();

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage =
                """
                Usage:
                    <subnetGroupName> <clusterName> <dbInstanceId>

                Where:
                    subnetGroupName - The name of an existing Neptune DB subnet
 group that includes subnets in at least two Availability Zones.
                    clusterName     - The unique identifier for the Neptune DB
 cluster.
                    dbInstanceId    - The identifier for a specific Neptune DB
 instance within the cluster.
```

```
                """;
        String subnetGroupName = "neptuneSubnetGroup65";
        String clusterName = "neptuneCluster65";
        String dbInstanceId = "neptuneDB65";

        logger.info("""
                   Amazon Neptune is a fully managed graph
                   database service by AWS, designed specifically
                   for handling complex relationships and connected
                   datasets at scale. It supports two popular graph models:
                   property graphs (via openCypher and Gremlin) and RDF
                   graphs (via SPARQL). This makes Neptune ideal for
                   use cases such as knowledge graphs, fraud detection,
                   social networking, recommendation engines, and
                   network management, where relationships between
                   entities are central to the data.

                   Being fully managed, Neptune handles database
                   provisioning, patching, backups, and replication,
                   while also offering high availability and durability
                   within AWS's infrastructure.

                   For developers, programming with Neptune allows
                   for building intelligent, relationship-aware
                   applications that go beyond traditional tabular
                   databases. Developers can use the AWS SDK for Java
                   to automate infrastructure operations (via NeptuneClient).

                    Let's get started...
                    """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        runScenario(subnetGroupName, dbInstanceId, clusterName);
    }

    public static void runScenario(String subnetGroupName, String dbInstanceId,
String clusterName) {
        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("1. Create a Neptune DB Subnet Group");
        logger.info("The Neptune DB subnet group is used when launching a Neptune
cluster");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            neptuneActions.createSubnetGroupAsync(subnetGroupName).join();
```

```
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ServiceQuotaExceededException) {
                logger.error("The request failed due to service quota exceeded: {}",
cause.getMessage());
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred.", cause);
            }
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("2. Create a Neptune Cluster");
        logger.info("A Neptune Cluster allows you to store and query highly
connected datasets with low latency.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String dbClusterId;
        try {
            dbClusterId = neptuneActions.createDBClusterAsync(clusterName).join();
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ServiceQuotaExceededException) {
                logger.error("The request failed due to service quota exceeded: {}",
cause.getMessage());
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred.", cause);
            }
            return;
        }

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("3. Create a Neptune DB Instance");
        logger.info("In this step, we add a new database instance to the Neptune
cluster");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
        neptuneActions.createDBInstanceAsync(dbInstanceId, dbClusterId).join();
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
```

```
            if (cause instanceof ServiceQuotaExceededException) {
                logger.error("The request failed due to service quota exceeded: {}",
cause.getMessage());
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred.", cause);
            }
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("4. Check the status of the Neptune DB Instance");
        logger.info("""
                    In this step, we will wait until the DB instance
                    becomes available. This may take around 10 minutes.
                    """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            neptuneActions.checkInstanceStatus(dbInstanceId, "available").join();
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            logger.error("An unexpected error occurred.", cause);
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("5.Show Neptune Cluster details");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            neptuneActions.describeDBClustersAsync(clusterName).join();
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                logger.error("The request failed due to the resource not found: {}",
cause.getMessage());
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred.", cause);
            }
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
```

```
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("6. Stop the Amazon Neptune cluster");
        logger.info("""
                    Once stopped, this step polls the status
                    until the cluster is in a stopped state.
                    """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            neptuneActions.stopDBClusterAsync(dbClusterId);
            neptuneActions.waitForClusterStatus(dbClusterId, "stopped");
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                logger.error("The request failed due to the resource not found: {}",
cause.getMessage());
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred.", cause);
            }
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("7. Start the Amazon Neptune cluster");
        logger.info("""
                    Once started, this step polls the clusters
                    status until it's in an available state.
                    We will also poll the instance status.
                    """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            neptuneActions.startDBClusterAsync(dbClusterId);
            neptuneActions.waitForClusterStatus(dbClusterId, "available");
            neptuneActions.checkInstanceStatus(dbInstanceId, "available").join();
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                logger.error("The request failed due to the resource not found: {}",
cause.getMessage());
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred.", cause);
```

```
            }
            return;
        }
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("8. Delete the Neptune Assets");
        logger.info("Would you like to delete the Neptune Assets? (y/n)");
        String delAns = scanner.nextLine().trim();
        if (delAns.equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
            logger.info("You selected to delete the Neptune assets.");
            try {
                neptuneActions.deleteNeptuneResourcesAsync(dbInstanceId,
 clusterName, subnetGroupName);
            } catch (CompletionException ce) {
                Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                    logger.error("The request failed due to the resource not found:
 {}", cause.getMessage());
                } else {
                    logger.error("An unexpected error occurred.", cause);
                }
                return;
            }
        } else {
            logger.info("You selected not to delete Neptune assets.");
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info(
                """
                Thank you for checking out the Amazon Neptune Service Use demo. We
 hope you
                learned something new, or got some inspiration for your own apps
 today.
                For more AWS code examples, have a look at:
                https://docs.aws.amazon.com/code-library/latest/ug/what-is-code-
library.html
                """);
        logger.info(DASHES);
    }
```

```
    private static void waitForInputToContinue(Scanner scanner) {
        while (true) {
            logger.info("");
            logger.info("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:");
            String input = scanner.nextLine();

            if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("c")) {
                logger.info("Continuing with the program...");
                logger.info("");
                break;
            } else {
                logger.info("Invalid input. Please try again.");
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Neptune SDK 메서드의 래퍼 클래스입니다.

```
public class NeptuneActions {
    private CompletableFuture<Void> instanceCheckFuture;
    private static NeptuneAsyncClient neptuneAsyncClient;
    private final Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(NeptuneActions.class);
    private final NeptuneClient neptuneClient =
 NeptuneClient.builder().region(region).build();

    /**
     * Retrieves an instance of the NeptuneAsyncClient.
     * <p>
     * This method initializes and returns a singleton instance of the
 NeptuneAsyncClient. The client
     * is configured with the following settings:
     * <ul>
     *     <li>Maximum concurrency: 100</li>
     *     <li>Connection timeout: 60 seconds</li>
     *     <li>Read timeout: 60 seconds</li>
     *     <li>Write timeout: 60 seconds</li>
     *     <li>API call timeout: 2 minutes</li>
     *     <li>API call attempt timeout: 90 seconds</li>
     *     <li>Retry strategy: STANDARD</li>
```

```
     * </ul>
     * The client is built using the NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.
     *
     * @return the singleton instance of the NeptuneAsyncClient
     */
    private static NeptuneAsyncClient getAsyncClient() {
        if (neptuneAsyncClient == null) {
            SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
                    .maxConcurrency(100)
                    .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                    .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                    .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                    .build();

            ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
 ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
                    .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))
                    .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))
                    .retryStrategy(RetryMode.STANDARD)
                    .build();

            neptuneAsyncClient = NeptuneAsyncClient.builder()
                    .httpClient(httpClient)
                    .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                    .build();
        }
        return neptuneAsyncClient;
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously deletes a set of Amazon Neptune resources in a defined order.
     * <p>
     * The method performs the following operations in sequence:
     * <ol>
     *     <li>Deletes the Neptune DB instance identified by {@code dbInstanceId}.</
li>
     *     <li>Waits until the DB instance is fully deleted.</li>
     *     <li>Deletes the Neptune DB cluster identified by {@code dbClusterId}.</
li>
     *     <li>Deletes the Neptune DB subnet group identified by {@code
 subnetGroupName}.</li>
     * </ol>
     * <p>
```

```
    * If any step fails, the subsequent operations are not performed, and the
exception
    * is logged. This method blocks the calling thread until all operations
complete.
    *
    * @param dbInstanceId      the ID of the Neptune DB instance to delete
    * @param dbClusterId       the ID of the Neptune DB cluster to delete
    * @param subnetGroupName   the name of the Neptune DB subnet group to delete
    */
   public void deleteNeptuneResourcesAsync(String dbInstanceId, String dbClusterId,
String subnetGroupName) {
       deleteDBInstanceAsync(dbInstanceId)
               .thenCompose(v -> waitUntilInstanceDeletedAsync(dbInstanceId))
               .thenCompose(v -> deleteDBClusterAsync(dbClusterId))
               .thenCompose(v -> deleteDBSubnetGroupAsync(subnetGroupName))
               .whenComplete((v, ex) -> {
                   if (ex != null) {
                       logger.info("Failed to delete Neptune resources: " +
ex.getMessage());
                   } else {
                       logger.info("Neptune resources deleted successfully.");
                   }
               })
               .join(); // Waits for the entire async chain to complete
   }

   /**
    * Deletes a subnet group.
    *
    * @param subnetGroupName the identifier of the subnet group to delete
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the cluster has been
deleted
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteDBSubnetGroupAsync(String subnetGroupName)
{
       DeleteDbSubnetGroupRequest request = DeleteDbSubnetGroupRequest.builder()
               .dbSubnetGroupName(subnetGroupName)
               .build();

       return getAsyncClient().deleteDBSubnetGroup(request)
               .thenAccept(response -> logger.info("## Deleting Subnet Group: " +
subnetGroupName));
   }
```

```
    /**
     * Deletes a DB instance asynchronously.
     *
     * @param clusterId the identifier of the cluster to delete
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the cluster has been
deleted
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteDBClusterAsync(String clusterId) {
        DeleteDbClusterRequest request = DeleteDbClusterRequest.builder()
                .dbClusterIdentifier(clusterId)
                .skipFinalSnapshot(true)
                .build();

        return getAsyncClient().deleteDBCluster(request)
                .thenAccept(response -> System.out.println("## Deleting DB Cluster:
" + clusterId));
    }

    public CompletableFuture<Void> waitUntilInstanceDeletedAsync(String instanceId)
{
        CompletableFuture<Void> future = new CompletableFuture<>();
        long startTime = System.currentTimeMillis();
        checkInstanceDeletedRecursive(instanceId, startTime, future);
        return future;
    }

    /**
     * Deletes a DB instance asynchronously.
     *
     * @param instanceId the identifier of the DB instance to be deleted
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the DB instance has
been deleted
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteDBInstanceAsync(String instanceId) {
        DeleteDbInstanceRequest request = DeleteDbInstanceRequest.builder()
                .dbInstanceIdentifier(instanceId)
                .skipFinalSnapshot(true)
                .build();

        return getAsyncClient().deleteDBInstance(request)
                .thenAccept(response -> System.out.println("## Deleting DB Instance:
" + instanceId));
    }
```

```
   private void checkInstanceDeletedRecursive(String instanceId, long startTime,
CompletableFuture<Void> future) {
       DescribeDbInstancesRequest request = DescribeDbInstancesRequest.builder()
               .dbInstanceIdentifier(instanceId)
               .build();

       getAsyncClient().describeDBInstances(request)
               .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                   if (exception != null) {
                       Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                       if (cause instanceof NeptuneException &&
                               ((NeptuneException)
cause).awsErrorDetails().errorCode().equals("DBInstanceNotFound")) {
                           long elapsed = (System.currentTimeMillis() -
startTime) / 1000;
                           logger.info("\r Instance %s deleted after %ds%n",
instanceId, elapsed);
                           future.complete(null);
                           return;
                       }
                       future.completeExceptionally(new CompletionException("Error
polling DB instance", cause));
                       return;
                   }

                   String status =
response.dbInstances().get(0).dbInstanceStatus();
                   long elapsed = (System.currentTimeMillis() - startTime) / 1000;
                   System.out.printf("\r  Waiting: Instance %s status: %-10s (%ds
elapsed)", instanceId, status, elapsed);
                   System.out.flush();

                   CompletableFuture.delayedExecutor(20, TimeUnit.SECONDS)
                           .execute(() -> checkInstanceDeletedRecursive(instanceId,
startTime, future));
               });
   }


   public void waitForClusterStatus(String clusterId, String desiredStatus) {
       System.out.printf("Waiting for cluster '%s' to reach status '%s'...\n",
clusterId, desiredStatus);
       CompletableFuture<Void> future = new CompletableFuture<>();
```

```
        checkClusterStatusRecursive(clusterId, desiredStatus,
System.currentTimeMillis(), future);
        future.join();
    }

    private void checkClusterStatusRecursive(String clusterId, String desiredStatus,
long startTime, CompletableFuture<Void> future) {
        DescribeDbClustersRequest request = DescribeDbClustersRequest.builder()
                .dbClusterIdentifier(clusterId)
                .build();

        getAsyncClient().describeDBClusters(request)
                .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                        future.completeExceptionally(
                                new CompletionException("Error checking Neptune
cluster status", cause)
                        );
                        return;
                    }

                    List<DBCluster> clusters = response.dbClusters();
                    if (clusters.isEmpty()) {
                        future.completeExceptionally(new RuntimeException("Cluster
not found: " + clusterId));
                        return;
                    }

                    String currentStatus = clusters.get(0).status();
                    long elapsedSeconds = (System.currentTimeMillis() - startTime) /
1000;
                    System.out.printf("\r Elapsed: %-20s  Cluster status: %-20s",
formatElapsedTime((int) elapsedSeconds), currentStatus);
                    System.out.flush();

                    if (desiredStatus.equalsIgnoreCase(currentStatus)) {
                        System.out.printf("\r Neptune cluster reached desired status
'%s' after %s.\n", desiredStatus, formatElapsedTime((int) elapsedSeconds));
                        future.complete(null);
                    } else {
                        CompletableFuture.delayedExecutor(20, TimeUnit.SECONDS)
                                .execute(() ->
checkClusterStatusRecursive(clusterId, desiredStatus, startTime, future));
```

```
                    }
                });
    }


    /**
     * Starts an Amazon Neptune DB cluster.
     *
     * @param clusterIdentifier the unique identifier of the DB cluster to be
stopped
     */
    public CompletableFuture<StartDbClusterResponse> startDBClusterAsync(String
clusterIdentifier) {
        StartDbClusterRequest clusterRequest = StartDbClusterRequest.builder()
                .dbClusterIdentifier(clusterIdentifier)
                .build();

        return getAsyncClient().startDBCluster(clusterRequest)
                .whenComplete((response, error) -> {
                    if (error != null) {
                        Throwable cause = error.getCause() != null ?
error.getCause() : error;

                        if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                            throw (ResourceNotFoundException) cause;
                        }

                        throw new RuntimeException("Failed to start DB cluster: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause);
                    } else {
                        logger.info("DB Cluster starting: " + clusterIdentifier);
                    }
                });
    }

    /**
     * Stops an Amazon Neptune DB cluster.
     *
     * @param clusterIdentifier the unique identifier of the DB cluster to be
stopped
     */
    public CompletableFuture<StopDbClusterResponse> stopDBClusterAsync(String
clusterIdentifier) {
        StopDbClusterRequest clusterRequest = StopDbClusterRequest.builder()
```

```
                .dbClusterIdentifier(clusterIdentifier)
                .build();

        return getAsyncClient().stopDBCluster(clusterRequest)
                .whenComplete((response, error) -> {
                    if (error != null) {
                        Throwable cause = error.getCause() != null ?
error.getCause() : error;

                        if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                            throw (ResourceNotFoundException) cause;
                        }

                        throw new RuntimeException("Failed to stop DB cluster: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause);
                    } else {
                        logger.info("DB Cluster stopped: " + clusterIdentifier);
                    }
                });
    }



    /**
     * Asynchronously describes the specified Amazon RDS DB cluster.
     *
     * @param clusterId the identifier of the DB cluster to describe
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the operation is
done, or throws a {@link RuntimeException}
     * if an error occurs
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> describeDBClustersAsync(String clusterId) {
        DescribeDbClustersRequest request = DescribeDbClustersRequest.builder()
                .dbClusterIdentifier(clusterId)
                .build();

        return getAsyncClient().describeDBClusters(request)
                .thenAccept(response -> {
                    for (DBCluster cluster : response.dbClusters()) {
                        logger.info("Cluster Identifier: " +
cluster.dbClusterIdentifier());
                        logger.info("Status: " + cluster.status());
                        logger.info("Engine: " + cluster.engine());
                        logger.info("Engine Version: " + cluster.engineVersion());
```

```
                        logger.info("Endpoint: " + cluster.endpoint());
                        logger.info("Reader Endpoint: " + cluster.readerEndpoint());
                        logger.info("Availability Zones: " +
cluster.availabilityZones());
                        logger.info("Subnet Group: " + cluster.dbSubnetGroup());
                        logger.info("VPC Security Groups:");
                        cluster.vpcSecurityGroups().forEach(vpcGroup ->
                                logger.info("  - " +
vpcGroup.vpcSecurityGroupId()));
                        logger.info("Storage Encrypted: " +
cluster.storageEncrypted());
                        logger.info("IAM DB Auth Enabled: " +
cluster.iamDatabaseAuthenticationEnabled());
                        logger.info("Backup Retention Period: " +
cluster.backupRetentionPeriod() + " days");
                        logger.info("Preferred Backup Window: " +
cluster.preferredBackupWindow());
                        logger.info("Preferred Maintenance Window: " +
cluster.preferredMaintenanceWindow());
                        logger.info("------");
                    }
                })
                .exceptionally(ex -> {
                    Throwable cause = ex.getCause() != null ? ex.getCause() : ex;

                    if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                        throw (ResourceNotFoundException) cause;
                    }

                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to describe the DB cluster: "
+ cause.getMessage(), cause);
                });
    }


    public CompletableFuture<Void> checkInstanceStatus(String instanceId, String
desiredStatus) {
        CompletableFuture<Void> future = new CompletableFuture<>();
        long startTime = System.currentTimeMillis();
        checkStatusRecursive(instanceId, desiredStatus.toLowerCase(), startTime,
future);
        return future;
    }
```

```
   /**
    * Checks the status of a Neptune instance recursively until the desired status
is reached or a timeout occurs.
    *
    * @param instanceId     the ID of the Neptune instance to check
    * @param desiredStatus  the desired status of the Neptune instance
    * @param startTime      the start time of the operation, used to calculate the
elapsed time
    * @param future         a {@link CompletableFuture} that will be completed when
the desired status is reached
    */
   private void checkStatusRecursive(String instanceId, String desiredStatus, long
startTime, CompletableFuture<Void> future) {
       DescribeDbInstancesRequest request = DescribeDbInstancesRequest.builder()
               .dbInstanceIdentifier(instanceId)
               .build();

       getAsyncClient().describeDBInstances(request)
               .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                   if (exception != null) {
                       Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                       future.completeExceptionally(
                               new CompletionException("Error checking Neptune
instance status", cause)
                       );
                       return;
                   }

                   List<DBInstance> instances = response.dbInstances();
                   if (instances.isEmpty()) {
                       future.completeExceptionally(new RuntimeException("Instance
not found: " + instanceId));
                       return;
                   }

                   String currentStatus = instances.get(0).dbInstanceStatus();
                   long elapsedSeconds = (System.currentTimeMillis() - startTime) /
1000;
                   System.out.printf("\r Elapsed: %-20s  Status: %-20s",
formatElapsedTime((int) elapsedSeconds), currentStatus);
                   System.out.flush();

                   if (desiredStatus.equalsIgnoreCase(currentStatus)) {
```

```
                        System.out.printf("\r Neptune instance reached desired
status '%s' after %s.\n", desiredStatus, formatElapsedTime((int) elapsedSeconds));
                        future.complete(null);
                    } else {
                        CompletableFuture.delayedExecutor(20, TimeUnit.SECONDS)
                                .execute(() -> checkStatusRecursive(instanceId,
desiredStatus, startTime, future));
                    }
                });
    }


    private String formatElapsedTime(int seconds) {
        int minutes = seconds / 60;
        int remainingSeconds = seconds % 60;

        if (minutes > 0) {
            return minutes + (minutes == 1 ? " min" : " mins") + ", " +
                    remainingSeconds + (remainingSeconds == 1 ? " sec" : " secs");
        } else {
            return remainingSeconds + (remainingSeconds == 1 ? " sec" : " secs");
        }
    }


    /**
     * Creates a new Amazon Neptune DB instance asynchronously.
     *
     * @param dbInstanceId the identifier for the new DB instance
     * @param dbClusterId  the identifier for the DB cluster that the new instance
will be a part of
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the identifier of the
newly created DB instance
     * @throws CompletionException if the operation fails, with a cause of either:
     *                             - {@link ServiceQuotaExceededException} if the
request would exceed the maximum quota, or
     *                             - a general exception with the failure message
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> createDBInstanceAsync(String dbInstanceId,
String dbClusterId) {
        CreateDbInstanceRequest request = CreateDbInstanceRequest.builder()
                .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceId)
                .dbInstanceClass("db.r5.large")
                .engine("neptune")
```

```
                .dbClusterIdentifier(dbClusterId)
                .build();

        return getAsyncClient().createDBInstance(request)
                .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                        if (cause instanceof ServiceQuotaExceededException) {
                            throw new CompletionException("The operation was denied
because the request would exceed the maximum quota.", cause);
                        }
                        throw new CompletionException("Failed to create Neptune DB
instance: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                    }
                })
                .thenApply(response -> {
                    String instanceId =
response.dbInstance().dbInstanceIdentifier();
                    logger.info("Created Neptune DB Instance: " + instanceId);
                    return instanceId;
                });
    }


    /**
     * Creates a new Amazon Neptune DB cluster asynchronously.
     *
     * @param dbName the name of the DB cluster to be created
     * @return a CompletableFuture that, when completed, provides the ID of the
created DB cluster
     * @throws CompletionException if the operation fails for any reason, including
if the request would exceed the maximum quota
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> createDBClusterAsync(String dbName) {
        CreateDbClusterRequest request = CreateDbClusterRequest.builder()
                .dbClusterIdentifier(dbName)
                .engine("neptune")
                .deletionProtection(false)
                .backupRetentionPeriod(1)
                .build();

        return getAsyncClient().createDBCluster(request)
                .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
```

```
                        Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                        if (cause instanceof ServiceQuotaExceededException) {
                            throw new CompletionException("The operation was denied
because the request would exceed the maximum quota.", cause);
                        }
                        throw new CompletionException("Failed to create Neptune DB
cluster: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                    }
                })
                .thenApply(response -> {
                    String clusterId = response.dbCluster().dbClusterIdentifier();
                    logger.info("DB Cluster created: " + clusterId);
                    return clusterId;
                });
    }


    /**
     * Creates a new DB subnet group asynchronously.
     *
     * @param groupName the name of the subnet group to create
     * @return a CompletableFuture that, when completed, returns the Amazon Resource
Name (ARN) of the created subnet group
     * @throws CompletionException if the operation fails, with a cause that may be
a ServiceQuotaExceededException if the request would exceed the maximum quota
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> createSubnetGroupAsync(String groupName) {

        // Get the Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) where the Neptune cluster and
resources will be created
        String vpcId = getDefaultVpcId();
        logger.info("VPC is : " + vpcId);

        List<String> subnetList = getSubnetIds(vpcId);
        for (String subnetId : subnetList) {
            System.out.println("Subnet group:" +subnetId);
        }

        CreateDbSubnetGroupRequest request = CreateDbSubnetGroupRequest.builder()
                .dbSubnetGroupName(groupName)
                .dbSubnetGroupDescription("Subnet group for Neptune cluster")
                .subnetIds(subnetList)
                .build();
```

```
        return getAsyncClient().createDBSubnetGroup(request)
                .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                        if (cause instanceof ServiceQuotaExceededException) {
                            throw new CompletionException("The operation was denied
because the request would exceed the maximum quota.", cause);
                        }
                        throw new CompletionException("Failed to create subnet
group: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                    }
                })
                .thenApply(response -> {
                    String name = response.dbSubnetGroup().dbSubnetGroupName();
                    String arn = response.dbSubnetGroup().dbSubnetGroupArn();
                    logger.info("Subnet group created: " + name);
                    return arn;
                });
    }

    private List<String> getSubnetIds(String vpcId) {
        try (Ec2Client ec2 = Ec2Client.builder().region(region).build()) {
            DescribeSubnetsRequest request = DescribeSubnetsRequest.builder()
                    .filters(builder -> builder.name("vpc-id").values(vpcId))
                    .build();

            DescribeSubnetsResponse response = ec2.describeSubnets(request);
            return response.subnets().stream()
                    .map(Subnet::subnetId)
                    .collect(Collectors.toList());
        }
    }

    public static String getDefaultVpcId() {
        Ec2Client ec2 = Ec2Client.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        Filter myFilter = Filter.builder()
                .name("isDefault")
                .values("true")
                .build();

        List<Filter> filterList = new ArrayList<>();
```

```
        filterList.add(myFilter);

        DescribeVpcsRequest request = DescribeVpcsRequest.builder()
                .filters(filterList)
                .build();


        DescribeVpcsResponse response = ec2.describeVpcs(request);
        if (!response.vpcs().isEmpty()) {
            Vpc defaultVpc = response.vpcs().get(0);
            return defaultVpc.vpcId();
        } else {
            throw new RuntimeException("No default VPC found in this region.");
        }
    }
}
```

작업

`CreateDBCluster`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateDBCluster`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Creates a new Amazon Neptune DB cluster asynchronously.
     *
     * @param dbName the name of the DB cluster to be created
     * @return a CompletableFuture that, when completed, provides the ID of the
 created DB cluster
     * @throws CompletionException if the operation fails for any reason, including
 if the request would exceed the maximum quota
```

```
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> createDBClusterAsync(String dbName) {
        CreateDbClusterRequest request = CreateDbClusterRequest.builder()
                .dbClusterIdentifier(dbName)
                .engine("neptune")
                .deletionProtection(false)
                .backupRetentionPeriod(1)
                .build();

        return getAsyncClient().createDBCluster(request)
                .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                        if (cause instanceof ServiceQuotaExceededException) {
                            throw new CompletionException("The operation was denied
because the request would exceed the maximum quota.", cause);
                        }
                        throw new CompletionException("Failed to create Neptune DB
cluster: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                    }
                })
                .thenApply(response -> {
                    String clusterId = response.dbCluster().dbClusterIdentifier();
                    logger.info("DB Cluster created: " + clusterId);
                    return clusterId;
                });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateDBCluster를 참조하십시오.

`CreateDBInstance`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateDBInstance`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Creates a new Amazon Neptune DB instance asynchronously.
    *
    * @param dbInstanceId the identifier for the new DB instance
    * @param dbClusterId  the identifier for the DB cluster that the new instance
will be a part of
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the identifier of the
newly created DB instance
    * @throws CompletionException if the operation fails, with a cause of either:
    *                             - {@link ServiceQuotaExceededException} if the
request would exceed the maximum quota, or
    *                             - a general exception with the failure message
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> createDBInstanceAsync(String dbInstanceId,
String dbClusterId) {
       CreateDbInstanceRequest request = CreateDbInstanceRequest.builder()
               .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceId)
               .dbInstanceClass("db.r5.large")
               .engine("neptune")
               .dbClusterIdentifier(dbClusterId)
               .build();

       return getAsyncClient().createDBInstance(request)
               .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                   if (exception != null) {
                       Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                       if (cause instanceof ServiceQuotaExceededException) {
                           throw new CompletionException("The operation was denied
because the request would exceed the maximum quota.", cause);
                       }
                       throw new CompletionException("Failed to create Neptune DB
instance: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                   }
               })
               .thenApply(response -> {
                   String instanceId =
response.dbInstance().dbInstanceIdentifier();
                   logger.info("Created Neptune DB Instance: " + instanceId);
                   return instanceId;
               });
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateDBInstance를 참조하십시오.

`CreateDBSubnetGroup`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateDBSubnetGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Creates a new DB subnet group asynchronously.
    *
    * @param groupName the name of the subnet group to create
    * @return a CompletableFuture that, when completed, returns the Amazon Resource
Name (ARN) of the created subnet group
    * @throws CompletionException if the operation fails, with a cause that may be
a ServiceQuotaExceededException if the request would exceed the maximum quota
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> createSubnetGroupAsync(String groupName) {

       // Get the Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) where the Neptune cluster and
resources will be created
       String vpcId = getDefaultVpcId();
       logger.info("VPC is : " + vpcId);

       List<String> subnetList = getSubnetIds(vpcId);
       for (String subnetId : subnetList) {
           System.out.println("Subnet group:" +subnetId);
       }

       CreateDbSubnetGroupRequest request = CreateDbSubnetGroupRequest.builder()
               .dbSubnetGroupName(groupName)
               .dbSubnetGroupDescription("Subnet group for Neptune cluster")
               .subnetIds(subnetList)
               .build();
```

```
        return getAsyncClient().createDBSubnetGroup(request)
                .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                        if (cause instanceof ServiceQuotaExceededException) {
                            throw new CompletionException("The operation was denied
because the request would exceed the maximum quota.", cause);
                        }
                        throw new CompletionException("Failed to create subnet
group: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                    }
                })
                .thenApply(response -> {
                    String name = response.dbSubnetGroup().dbSubnetGroupName();
                    String arn = response.dbSubnetGroup().dbSubnetGroupArn();
                    logger.info("Subnet group created: " + name);
                    return arn;
                });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 CreateDBSubnetGroupAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

`CreateGraph`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateGraph`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Executes the process of creating a new Neptune graph.
     *
     * @param client        the Neptune graph client used to interact with the
Neptune service
     * @param graphName     the name of the graph to be created
```

```
     * @throws NeptuneGraphException if an error occurs while creating the graph
     */
    public static void executeCreateGraph(NeptuneGraphClient client, String
graphName) {
        try {
            // Create the graph request
            CreateGraphRequest request = CreateGraphRequest.builder()
                    .graphName(graphName)
                    .provisionedMemory(16)
                    .build();

            // Create the graph
            CreateGraphResponse response = client.createGraph(request);

            // Extract the graph name and ARN
            String createdGraphName = response.name();
            String graphArn = response.arn();
            String graphEndpoint = response.endpoint();

            System.out.println("Graph created successfully!");
            System.out.println("Graph Name: " + createdGraphName);
            System.out.println("Graph ARN: " + graphArn);
            System.out.println("Graph Endpoint: " +graphEndpoint );

        } catch (NeptuneGraphException e) {
            System.err.println("Failed to create graph: " +
e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        } finally {
            client.close();
        }
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 CreateGraphAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

DeleteDBCluster

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteDBCluster의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Deletes a DB instance asynchronously.
     *
     * @param clusterId the identifier of the cluster to delete
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the cluster has been
deleted
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteDBClusterAsync(String clusterId) {
        DeleteDbClusterRequest request = DeleteDbClusterRequest.builder()
                .dbClusterIdentifier(clusterId)
                .skipFinalSnapshot(true)
                .build();

        return getAsyncClient().deleteDBCluster(request)
                .thenAccept(response -> System.out.println("## Deleting DB Cluster:
" + clusterId));
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteDBCluster를 참조하십시오.

`DeleteDBInstance`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteDBInstance`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Deletes a DB instance asynchronously.
     *
     * @param instanceId the identifier of the DB instance to be deleted
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the DB instance has
been deleted
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteDBInstanceAsync(String instanceId) {
        DeleteDbInstanceRequest request = DeleteDbInstanceRequest.builder()
                .dbInstanceIdentifier(instanceId)
                .skipFinalSnapshot(true)
                .build();

        return getAsyncClient().deleteDBInstance(request)
                .thenAccept(response -> System.out.println("## Deleting DB Instance:
" + instanceId));
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteDBInstance를 참조하십시오.

`DeleteDBSubnetGroup`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteDBSubnetGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Deletes a subnet group.
     *
     * @param subnetGroupName the identifier of the subnet group to delete
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the cluster has been
deleted
     */
```

```
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteDBSubnetGroupAsync(String subnetGroupName)
{
        DeleteDbSubnetGroupRequest request = DeleteDbSubnetGroupRequest.builder()
                .dbSubnetGroupName(subnetGroupName)
                .build();

        return getAsyncClient().deleteDBSubnetGroup(request)
                .thenAccept(response -> logger.info("## Deleting Subnet Group: " +
subnetGroupName));
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DeleteDBSubnetGroupAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

`DescribeDBClusters`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeDBClusters`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Asynchronously describes the specified Amazon RDS DB cluster.
     *
     * @param clusterId the identifier of the DB cluster to describe
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the operation is
done, or throws a {@link RuntimeException}
     * if an error occurs
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> describeDBClustersAsync(String clusterId) {
        DescribeDbClustersRequest request = DescribeDbClustersRequest.builder()
                .dbClusterIdentifier(clusterId)
                .build();

        return getAsyncClient().describeDBClusters(request)
```

```
                .thenAccept(response -> {
                    for (DBCluster cluster : response.dbClusters()) {
                        logger.info("Cluster Identifier: " +
cluster.dbClusterIdentifier());
                        logger.info("Status: " + cluster.status());
                        logger.info("Engine: " + cluster.engine());
                        logger.info("Engine Version: " + cluster.engineVersion());
                        logger.info("Endpoint: " + cluster.endpoint());
                        logger.info("Reader Endpoint: " + cluster.readerEndpoint());
                        logger.info("Availability Zones: " +
cluster.availabilityZones());
                        logger.info("Subnet Group: " + cluster.dbSubnetGroup());
                        logger.info("VPC Security Groups:");
                        cluster.vpcSecurityGroups().forEach(vpcGroup ->
                                logger.info("  - " +
vpcGroup.vpcSecurityGroupId()));
                        logger.info("Storage Encrypted: " +
cluster.storageEncrypted());
                        logger.info("IAM DB Auth Enabled: " +
cluster.iamDatabaseAuthenticationEnabled());
                        logger.info("Backup Retention Period: " +
cluster.backupRetentionPeriod() + " days");
                        logger.info("Preferred Backup Window: " +
cluster.preferredBackupWindow());
                        logger.info("Preferred Maintenance Window: " +
cluster.preferredMaintenanceWindow());
                        logger.info("------");
                    }
                })
                .exceptionally(ex -> {
                    Throwable cause = ex.getCause() != null ? ex.getCause() : ex;

                    if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                        throw (ResourceNotFoundException) cause;
                    }

                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to describe the DB cluster: "
+ cause.getMessage(), cause);
                });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeDBClusters를 참조하십시오.

DescribeDBInstances

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeDBInstances의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Checks the status of a Neptune instance recursively until the desired status
is reached or a timeout occurs.
    *
    * @param instanceId     the ID of the Neptune instance to check
    * @param desiredStatus  the desired status of the Neptune instance
    * @param startTime      the start time of the operation, used to calculate the
elapsed time
    * @param future         a {@link CompletableFuture} that will be completed when
the desired status is reached
    */
   private void checkStatusRecursive(String instanceId, String desiredStatus, long
startTime, CompletableFuture<Void> future) {
       DescribeDbInstancesRequest request = DescribeDbInstancesRequest.builder()
               .dbInstanceIdentifier(instanceId)
               .build();

       getAsyncClient().describeDBInstances(request)
               .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                   if (exception != null) {
                       Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                       future.completeExceptionally(
                               new CompletionException("Error checking Neptune
instance status", cause)
                       );
                       return;
                   }

                   List<DBInstance> instances = response.dbInstances();
                   if (instances.isEmpty()) {
```

```
                        future.completeExceptionally(new RuntimeException("Instance
not found: " + instanceId));
                        return;
                    }

                    String currentStatus = instances.get(0).dbInstanceStatus();
                    long elapsedSeconds = (System.currentTimeMillis() - startTime) /
1000;
                    System.out.printf("\r Elapsed: %-20s  Status: %-20s",
formatElapsedTime((int) elapsedSeconds), currentStatus);
                    System.out.flush();

                    if (desiredStatus.equalsIgnoreCase(currentStatus)) {
                        System.out.printf("\r Neptune instance reached desired
status '%s' after %s.\n", desiredStatus, formatElapsedTime((int) elapsedSeconds));
                        future.complete(null);
                    } else {
                        CompletableFuture.delayedExecutor(20, TimeUnit.SECONDS)
                                .execute(() -> checkStatusRecursive(instanceId,
desiredStatus, startTime, future));
                    }
                });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeDBInstances를 참조하십시오.

`ExecuteGremlinProfileQuery`

다음 코드 예시는 `ExecuteGremlinProfileQuery`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Executes a Gremlin query against an Amazon Neptune database using the
provided {@link NeptunedataClient}.
```

```
     *
     * @param client the {@link NeptunedataClient} instance to use for executing the
Gremlin query
     */
    public static void executeGremlinQuery(NeptunedataClient client) {
        try {
            System.out.println("Querying Neptune...");
            ExecuteGremlinQueryRequest request =
ExecuteGremlinQueryRequest.builder()
                    .gremlinQuery("g.V().has('code', 'ANC')")
                    .build();

            ExecuteGremlinQueryResponse response =
client.executeGremlinQuery(request);

            System.out.println("Full Response:");
            System.out.println(response);

            // Retrieve and print the result
            if (response.result() != null) {
                System.out.println("Query Result:");
                System.out.println(response.result().toString());
            } else {
                System.out.println("No result returned from the query.");
            }
        } catch (NeptunedataException e) {
            System.err.println("Error calling Neptune: " +
e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + e.getMessage());
        } finally {
            client.close();
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 ExecuteGremlinProfileQueryAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

ExecuteGremlinQuery

다음 코드 예시는 `ExecuteGremlinQuery`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Executes a Gremlin PROFILE query using the provided NeptunedataClient.
     *
     * @param client The NeptunedataClient instance to be used for executing the
Gremlin PROFILE query.
     */
    private static void executeGremlinProfileQuery(NeptunedataClient client) {
        System.out.println("Executing Gremlin PROFILE query...");

        ExecuteGremlinProfileQueryRequest request =
ExecuteGremlinProfileQueryRequest.builder()
                .gremlinQuery("g.V().has('code', 'ANC')")
                .build();

        ExecuteGremlinProfileQueryResponse response =
client.executeGremlinProfileQuery(request);
        if (response.output() != null) {
            System.out.println("Query Profile Output:");
            System.out.println(response.output());
        } else {
            System.out.println("No output returned from the profile query.");
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 ExecuteGremlinQueryAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

`ExecuteOpenCypherExplainQuery`

다음 코드 예시는 `ExecuteOpenCypherExplainQuery`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Executes an OpenCypher EXPLAIN query using the provided Neptune data client.
     *
     * @param client The Neptune data client to use for the query execution.
     */
    public static void executeGremlinQuery(NeptunedataClient client) {
        try {
            System.out.println("Executing OpenCypher EXPLAIN query...");
            ExecuteOpenCypherExplainQueryRequest request =
ExecuteOpenCypherExplainQueryRequest.builder()
                    .openCypherQuery("MATCH (n {code: 'ANC'}) RETURN n")
                    .explainMode("debug")
                    .build();

            ExecuteOpenCypherExplainQueryResponse response =
client.executeOpenCypherExplainQuery(request);

            if (response.results() != null) {
                System.out.println("Explain Results:");
                System.out.println(response.results().asUtf8String());
            } else {
                System.out.println("No explain results returned.");
            }

        } catch (NeptunedataException e) {
            System.err.println("Neptune error: " +
e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + e.getMessage());
        } finally {
            client.close();
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 ExecuteOpenCypherExplainQueryAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

ExecuteQuery

다음 코드 예시는 ExecuteQuery의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Executes a Gremlin profile query on the Neptune Analytics graph.
    *
    * @param client       the {@link NeptuneGraphClient} instance to use for the
query
    * @param graphId      the identifier of the graph to execute the query on
    *
    * @throws NeptuneGraphException if an error occurs while executing the query on
the Neptune Graph
    * @throws Exception if an unexpected error occurs
    */
   public static void executeGremlinProfileQuery(NeptuneGraphClient client, String
graphId) {

       try {
           System.out.println("Running openCypher query on Neptune Analytics...");

           ExecuteQueryRequest request = ExecuteQueryRequest.builder()
                   .graphIdentifier(graphId)
                   .queryString("MATCH (n {code: 'ANC'}) RETURN n")
                   .language("OPEN_CYPHER")
                   .build();

           ResponseInputStream<ExecuteQueryResponse> response =
client.executeQuery(request);
           try (BufferedReader reader = new BufferedReader(new
InputStreamReader(response, StandardCharsets.UTF_8))) {
```

```
                String result = reader.lines().collect(Collectors.joining("\n"));
                System.out.println("Query Result:");
                System.out.println(result);
            } catch (Exception e) {
                System.err.println("Error reading response: " + e.getMessage());
            }

        } catch (NeptuneGraphException e) {
            System.err.println("NeptuneGraph error: " +
e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + e.getMessage());
        } finally {
            client.close();
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 ExecuteQueryAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

StartDBCluster

다음 코드 예시는 StartDBCluster의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Starts an Amazon Neptune DB cluster.
     *
     * @param clusterIdentifier the unique identifier of the DB cluster to be
stopped
     */
    public CompletableFuture<StartDbClusterResponse> startDBClusterAsync(String
clusterIdentifier) {
        StartDbClusterRequest clusterRequest = StartDbClusterRequest.builder()
```

```
                .dbClusterIdentifier(clusterIdentifier)
                .build();

        return getAsyncClient().startDBCluster(clusterRequest)
                .whenComplete((response, error) -> {
                    if (error != null) {
                        Throwable cause = error.getCause() != null ?
error.getCause() : error;

                        if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                            throw (ResourceNotFoundException) cause;
                        }

                        throw new RuntimeException("Failed to start DB cluster: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause);
                    } else {
                        logger.info("DB Cluster starting: " + clusterIdentifier);
                    }
                });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartDBClusterAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

StopDBCluster

다음 코드 예시는 StopDBCluster의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Stops an Amazon Neptune DB cluster.
     *
     * @param clusterIdentifier the unique identifier of the DB cluster to be
stopped
     */
```

```
   public CompletableFuture<StopDbClusterResponse> stopDBClusterAsync(String
clusterIdentifier) {
       StopDbClusterRequest clusterRequest = StopDbClusterRequest.builder()
               .dbClusterIdentifier(clusterIdentifier)
               .build();

       return getAsyncClient().stopDBCluster(clusterRequest)
               .whenComplete((response, error) -> {
                   if (error != null) {
                       Throwable cause = error.getCause() != null ?
error.getCause() : error;

                       if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                           throw (ResourceNotFoundException) cause;
                       }

                       throw new RuntimeException("Failed to stop DB cluster: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause);
                   } else {
                       logger.info("DB Cluster stopped: " + clusterIdentifier);
                   }
               });
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StopDBClusterAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

시나리오

Neptune API를 사용하여 그래프 데이터 쿼리

다음 코드 예제에서는 Neptune API를 사용하여 그래프 데이터를 쿼리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

Amazon Neptune Java API를 사용하여 VPC 내에서 그래프 데이터를 쿼리하는 Lambda 함수를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Lambda

- Neptune

SDK for Java 2.x를 사용한 Partner Central 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Partner Central과 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오

작업

`AssignOpportunity`

다음 코드 예시는 `AssignOpportunity`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

기존 기회를 다른 사용자에게 재할당합니다.

```
package org.example;

import static org.example.utils.Constants.*;

import org.example.utils.Constants;
import org.example.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.PartnerCentralSellingClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.AssignOpportunityRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.AssignOpportunityResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.AssigneeContact;

/*
Purpose
PC-API-07 Assigning a new owner
*/

public class AssignOpportunity {

 static PartnerCentralSellingClient client = PartnerCentralSellingClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
            .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
            .build();

    public static void main(String[] args) {

     String opportunityId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : OPPORTUNITY_ID;

     String assigneeFirstName = "John";

     String assigneeLastName = "Doe";

     String assigneeEmail = "test@test.com";

     String businessTitle = "PartnerAccountManager";

     AssignOpportunityResponse response = getResponse(opportunityId,
 assigneeFirstName, assigneeLastName, assigneeEmail, businessTitle);

     ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(response);
    }

 static AssignOpportunityResponse getResponse(String opportunityId, String
 assigneeFirstName, String assigneeLastName, String assigneeEmail, String
 businessTitle) {
```

```
  AssignOpportunityRequest assignOpportunityRequest =
 AssignOpportunityRequest.builder()
    .catalog(Constants.CATALOG_TO_USE)
          .identifier(opportunityId)
          .assignee(AssigneeContact.builder()
            .firstName(assigneeFirstName)
            .lastName(assigneeLastName)
            .email(assigneeEmail)
            .businessTitle(businessTitle)
            .build())
          .build();

        AssignOpportunityResponse response =
 client.assignOpportunity(assignOpportunityRequest);

        return response;
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 AssignOpportunityAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

`AssociateOpportunity`

다음 코드 예시는 `AssociateOpportunity`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

기회와 다양한 관련 엔터티 간에 공식 연결을 생성합니다.

```
package org.example;

import static org.example.utils.Constants.*;

import org.example.utils.Constants;
import org.example.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.PartnerCentralSellingClient;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.AssociateOpportunityRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.AssociateOpportunityResponse;

/*
Purpose
PC-API -11 Associating a product
PC-API -12 Associating a solution
PC-API -13 Associating an offer
entity_type = Solutions | AWSProducts | AWSMarketplaceOffers
*/

public class AssociateOpportunity {

 static PartnerCentralSellingClient client = PartnerCentralSellingClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
            .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
            .build();

    public static void main(String[] args) {

     String opportunityId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : OPPORTUNITY_ID;

     String entityType = "Solutions";

     String entityIdentifier = "S-0000000";

     AssociateOpportunityResponse response = getResponse(opportunityId, entityType,
 entityIdentifier );

     ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(response);
    }

static AssociateOpportunityResponse getResponse(String opportunityId, String
 entityType, String entityIdentifier) {

        AssociateOpportunityRequest associateOpportunityRequest =
 AssociateOpportunityRequest.builder()
    .catalog(Constants.CATALOG_TO_USE)
          .opportunityIdentifier(opportunityId)
          .relatedEntityType(entityType)
          .relatedEntityIdentifier(entityIdentifier)
```

```
            .build();

        AssociateOpportunityResponse response =
 client.associateOpportunity(associateOpportunityRequest);

        return response;
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 AssociateOpportunityAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

`CreateOpportunity`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateOpportunity`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

기회를 생성합니다.

```
package org.example;

import java.time.Instant;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

import static org.example.utils.Constants.*;

import org.example.entity.Root;
import org.example.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;
import org.example.utils.StringSerializer;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.PartnerCentralSellingClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.Account;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.Address;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.Contact;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.CreateOpportunityRequest;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.CreateOpportunityResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.Customer;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.ExpectedCustomerSpend;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.LifeCycle;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.Marketing;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.MonetaryValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.NextStepsHistory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.Project;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.SoftwareRevenue;

import com.google.gson.Gson;
import com.google.gson.GsonBuilder;
import com.google.gson.ToNumberPolicy;

public class CreateOpportunity {

 static final Gson GSON = new GsonBuilder()
   .setObjectToNumberStrategy(ToNumberPolicy.LAZILY_PARSED_NUMBER)
   .registerTypeAdapter(String.class, new StringSerializer())
   .create();

 static PartnerCentralSellingClient client = PartnerCentralSellingClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
            .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
            .build();

 public static void main(String[] args) {

  String inputFile = "CreateOpportunity2.json";

  if (args.length > 0)
   inputFile = args[0];

  CreateOpportunityResponse response = createOpportunity(inputFile);

  client.close();
 }

 static CreateOpportunityResponse createOpportunity(String inputFile) {

  String inputString = ReferenceCodesUtils.readInputFileToString(inputFile);
```

```
 Root root = GSON.fromJson(inputString, Root.class);

 List<NextStepsHistory> nextStepsHistories = new ArrayList<NextStepsHistory>();
 if ( root.lifeCycle != null && root.lifeCycle.nextStepsHistories != null) {
  for (org.example.entity.NextStepsHistory nextStepsHistoryJson :
root.lifeCycle.nextStepsHistories) {
   NextStepsHistory nextStepsHistory = NextStepsHistory.builder()
     .time(Instant.parse(nextStepsHistoryJson.time))
     .value(nextStepsHistoryJson.value)
                 .build();
   nextStepsHistories.add(nextStepsHistory);
  }
 }

 LifeCycle lifeCycle = null;
 if ( root.lifeCycle != null ) {
  lifeCycle = LifeCycle.builder()
   .closedLostReason(root.lifeCycle.closedLostReason)
   .nextSteps(root.lifeCycle.nextSteps)
   .nextStepsHistory(nextStepsHistories)
   .reviewComments(root.lifeCycle.reviewComments)
   .reviewStatus(root.lifeCycle.reviewStatus)
   .reviewStatusReason(root.lifeCycle.reviewStatusReason)
   .stage(root.lifeCycle.stage)
   .targetCloseDate(root.lifeCycle.targetCloseDate)
   .build();
 }

 Marketing marketing = null;
 if ( root.marketing != null ) {
  marketing = Marketing.builder()
    .awsFundingUsed(root.marketing.awsFundingUsed)
    .campaignName(root.marketing.campaignName)
    .channels(root.marketing.channels)
    .source(root.marketing.source)
    .useCases(root.marketing.useCases)
    .build();

 }

 Address address = null;
 if ( root.customer != null && root.customer.account != null &&
root.customer.account.address != null ) {
```

```
 address = Address.builder()
  .city(root.customer.account.address.city)
              .postalCode(root.customer.account.address.postalCode)
              .stateOrRegion(root.customer.account.address.stateOrRegion)
              .countryCode(root.customer.account.address.countryCode)
              .streetAddress(root.customer.account.address.streetAddress)
              .build();
}

Account account = null;
if ( root.customer != null && root.customer.account!= null) {
 account = Account.builder()
           .address(address)
           .awsAccountId(root.customer.account.awsAccountId)
              .duns(root.customer.account.duns)
              .industry(root.customer.account.industry)
              .otherIndustry(root.customer.account.otherIndustry)
              .companyName(root.customer.account.companyName)
              .websiteUrl(root.customer.account.websiteUrl)
              .build();
}

List<Contact> contacts = new ArrayList<Contact>();
if ( root.customer != null && root.customer.contacts != null) {
 for (org.example.entity.Contact jsonContact : root.customer.contacts) {
  Contact contact = Contact.builder()
                .email(jsonContact.email)
                .firstName(jsonContact.firstName)
                .lastName(jsonContact.lastName)
                .phone(jsonContact.phone)
                .businessTitle(jsonContact.businessTitle)
                .build();
  contacts.add(contact);
 }
}

Customer customer = Customer.builder()
  .account(account)
  .contacts(contacts)
  .build();

Contact oportunityTeamContact = null;
if (root.opportunityTeam != null && root.opportunityTeam.get(0) != null ) {
 oportunityTeamContact = Contact.builder()
```

```
                .firstName(root.opportunityTeam.get(0).firstName)
                .lastName(root.opportunityTeam.get(0).lastName)
                .email(root.opportunityTeam.get(0).email)
                .phone(root.opportunityTeam.get(0).phone)
                .businessTitle(root.opportunityTeam.get(0).businessTitle)
                .build();
 }

 List<ExpectedCustomerSpend> expectedCustomerSpends = new
ArrayList<ExpectedCustomerSpend>();
 if ( root.project != null && root.project.expectedCustomerSpend != null) {
  for (org.example.entity.ExpectedCustomerSpend expectedCustomerSpendJson :
root.project.expectedCustomerSpend) {
   ExpectedCustomerSpend expectedCustomerSpend = null;
   expectedCustomerSpend = ExpectedCustomerSpend.builder()
     .amount(expectedCustomerSpendJson.amount)
     .currencyCode(expectedCustomerSpendJson.currencyCode)
     .frequency(expectedCustomerSpendJson.frequency)
     .targetCompany(expectedCustomerSpendJson.targetCompany)
     .build();
   expectedCustomerSpends.add(expectedCustomerSpend);
  }
       }

       Project project = null;
       if ( root.project != null) {
        project = Project.builder()
                .title(root.project.title)
                .customerBusinessProblem(root.project.customerBusinessProblem)
                .customerUseCase(root.project.customerUseCase)
                .deliveryModels(root.project.deliveryModels)
                .expectedCustomerSpend(expectedCustomerSpends)
                .salesActivities(root.project.salesActivities)
                .competitorName(root.project.competitorName)
                .otherSolutionDescription(root.project.otherSolutionDescription)
                .build();
       }

       SoftwareRevenue softwareRevenue = null;
       if ( root.softwareRevenue != null) {
        MonetaryValue monetaryValue = null;
        if ( root.softwareRevenue.value != null) {
         monetaryValue = MonetaryValue.builder()
           .amount(root.softwareRevenue.value.amount)
```

```
            .currencyCode(root.softwareRevenue.value.currencyCode)
            .build();
         }
         softwareRevenue = SoftwareRevenue.builder()
           .deliveryModel(root.softwareRevenue.deliveryModel)
           .effectiveDate(root.softwareRevenue.effectiveDate)
           .expirationDate(root.softwareRevenue.expirationDate)
           .value(monetaryValue)
           .build();
        }

  // Building the Actual CreateOpportunity Request
  CreateOpportunityRequest createOpportunityRequest =
 CreateOpportunityRequest.builder()
    .catalog(CATALOG_TO_USE)
    .clientToken(root.clientToken)
    .primaryNeedsFromAwsWithStrings(root.primaryNeedsFromAws)
    .opportunityType(root.opportunityType)
    .lifeCycle(lifeCycle)
    .marketing(marketing)
    .nationalSecurity(root.nationalSecurity)
    .origin(root.origin)
    .customer(customer)
    .project(project)
    .partnerOpportunityIdentifier(root.partnerOpportunityIdentifier)
    .opportunityTeam(oportunityTeamContact)
    .softwareRevenue(softwareRevenue)
    .build();

  CreateOpportunityResponse response =
 client.createOpportunity(createOpportunityRequest);
  System.out.println("Successfully created: " + response);

  return response;
    }

}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 CreateOpportunityAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

DisassociateOpportunity

다음 코드 예시는 DisassociateOpportunity의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

기회와 관련 엔터티 간의 기존 연결을 제거합니다.

```
package org.example;

import static org.example.utils.Constants.*;

import org.example.utils.Constants;
import org.example.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.PartnerCentralSellingClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.DisassociateOpportunityRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.DisassociateOpportunityResponse

/*
Purpose
PC-API -14 Removing a Solution
PC-API -15 Removing an offer
PC-API -16 Removing a product
entity_type = Solutions | AWSProducts | AWSMarketplaceOffers
*/

public class DisassociateOpportunity {

 static PartnerCentralSellingClient client = PartnerCentralSellingClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
            .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
            .build();

    public static void main(String[] args) {

     String opportunityId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : OPPORTUNITY_ID;
```

```
    String entityType = "Solutions";

    String entityIdentifier = "S-0000000";

    DisassociateOpportunityResponse response = getResponse(opportunityId,
 entityType, entityIdentifier );

    ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(response);
   }

 static DisassociateOpportunityResponse getResponse(String opportunityId, String
 entityType, String entityIdentifier) {

  DisassociateOpportunityRequest disassociateOpportunityRequest =
 DisassociateOpportunityRequest.builder()
    .catalog(Constants.CATALOG_TO_USE)
          .opportunityIdentifier(opportunityId)
          .relatedEntityType(entityType)
          .relatedEntityIdentifier(entityIdentifier)
          .build();

       DisassociateOpportunityResponse response =
 client.disassociateOpportunity(disassociateOpportunityRequest);

       return response;
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DisassociateOpportunityAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

GetAwsOpportunitySummary

다음 코드 예시는 `GetAwsOpportunitySummary`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

AWS 기회의 요약을 검색합니다.

```
package org.example;

import static org.example.utils.Constants.*;
```

```
import org.example.utils.Constants;
import org.example.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.PartnerCentralSellingClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.GetAwsOpportunitySummaryRequest
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.GetAwsOpportunitySummaryRespons

/*
 * Purpose
 * PC-API-25 Retrieves a summary of an AWS Opportunity.
 */

public class GetAwsOpportunitySummary {

 static PartnerCentralSellingClient client = PartnerCentralSellingClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
            .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
            .build();

    public static void main(String[] args) {

     String opportunityId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : OPPORTUNITY_ID;

     GetAwsOpportunitySummaryResponse response = getResponse(opportunityId);

     ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(response);
    }

 public static GetAwsOpportunitySummaryResponse getResponse(String opportunityId) {

  GetAwsOpportunitySummaryRequest getOpportunityRequest =
 GetAwsOpportunitySummaryRequest.builder()
    .catalog(Constants.CATALOG_TO_USE)
          .relatedOpportunityIdentifier(opportunityId)
          .build();
```

```
  GetAwsOpportunitySummaryResponse response =
 client.getAwsOpportunitySummary(getOpportunityRequest);

        return response;
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 GetAwsOpportunitySummaryAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

GetEngagementInvitation

다음 코드 예시는 GetEngagementInvitation의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

에서 AWS 파트너와 공유하는 참여 초대의 세부 정보를 검색합니다.

```
package org.example;

import static org.example.utils.Constants.*;

import org.example.utils.Constants;
import org.example.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.PartnerCentralSellingClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.GetEngagementInvitationRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.GetEngagementInvitationResponse

/*
 * Purpose
 * PC-API-22 Get engagement invitation opportunity
 */

public class GetEngagementInvitation {

 static PartnerCentralSellingClient client = PartnerCentralSellingClient.builder()
```

```
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
            .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
            .build();

    public static void main(String[] args) {

     String opportunityId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : OPPORTUNITY_ID;

     GetEngagementInvitationResponse response = getResponse(opportunityId);

     ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(response);
    }

 static GetEngagementInvitationResponse getResponse(String opportunityId) {

  GetEngagementInvitationRequest getOpportunityRequest =
 GetEngagementInvitationRequest.builder()
    .catalog(Constants.CATALOG_TO_USE)
          .identifier(opportunityId)
          .build();

  GetEngagementInvitationResponse response =
 client.getEngagementInvitation(getOpportunityRequest);

        return response;
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 GetEngagementInvitationAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

`GetOpportunity`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetOpportunity`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

기회를 잡으세요.

```
package org.example;

import static org.example.utils.Constants.*;
```

```
import org.example.utils.Constants;
import org.example.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.PartnerCentralSellingClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.GetOpportunityRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.GetOpportunityResponse;

/*
 * Purpose
 * PC-API-08 Get updated Opportunity
 */

public class GetOpportunity {

 static PartnerCentralSellingClient client = PartnerCentralSellingClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
            .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
            .build();

    public static void main(String[] args) {

     String opportunityId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : OPPORTUNITY_ID;

     GetOpportunityResponse response = getResponse(opportunityId);

     ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(response);
    }

 public static GetOpportunityResponse getResponse(String opportunityId) {

        GetOpportunityRequest getOpportunityRequest =
 GetOpportunityRequest.builder()
    .catalog(Constants.CATALOG_TO_USE)
          .identifier(opportunityId)
          .build();
```

```
        GetOpportunityResponse response =
 client.getOpportunity(getOpportunityRequest);

        return response;
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 GetOpportunityAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

`ListEngagementInvitations`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListEngagementInvitations`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

파트너에게 보낸 참여 초대 목록을 검색합니다.

```
package org.example;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

import org.example.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;
import static org.example.utils.Constants.*;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.PartnerCentralSellingClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.ListEngagementInvitationsReques
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.ListEngagementInvitationsRespon
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.ParticipantType;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.EngagementInvitationSummary;

public class ListEngagementInvitations {

 static PartnerCentralSellingClient client = PartnerCentralSellingClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
```

```
            .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
            .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
            .build();

    public static void main(String[] args) {

     List<EngagementInvitationSummary> opportunitySummaries = getResponse();
        ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(opportunitySummaries);
    }

    static List<EngagementInvitationSummary> getResponse() {

  List<EngagementInvitationSummary> opportunitySummaries = new
 ArrayList<EngagementInvitationSummary>();

  ListEngagementInvitationsRequest listOpportunityRequest =
 ListEngagementInvitationsRequest.builder()
                .catalog(CATALOG_TO_USE)
                .participantType(ParticipantType.RECEIVER)
          .maxResults(5)
          .build();

  ListEngagementInvitationsResponse response =
 client.listEngagementInvitations(listOpportunityRequest);

     opportunitySummaries.addAll(response.engagementInvitationSummaries());

     client.close();

        return opportunitySummaries;
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 ListEngagementInvitationsAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

ListOpportunities

다음 코드 예시는 `ListOpportunities`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

기회를 나열합니다.

```
package org.example;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

import org.example.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;
import static org.example.utils.Constants.*;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.PartnerCentralSellingClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.ListOpportunitiesRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.ListOpportunitiesResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.OpportunitySummary;

/*
 * Purpose
 * PC-API-18 Getting list of Opportunities
 */

public class ListOpportunititesPaging {

 static PartnerCentralSellingClient client = PartnerCentralSellingClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
            .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
            .build();

    public static void main(String[] args) {
     List<OpportunitySummary> opportunitySummaries = getResponse();
        ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(opportunitySummaries);
    }

    private static List<OpportunitySummary> getResponse() {
     List<OpportunitySummary> opportunitySummaries = new
 ArrayList<OpportunitySummary>();
```

```
 ListOpportunitiesRequest listOpportunityRequest =
ListOpportunitiesRequest.builder()
               .catalog(CATALOG_TO_USE)
         .maxResults(5)
         .build();

    ListOpportunitiesResponse response =
client.listOpportunities(listOpportunityRequest);

    opportunitySummaries.addAll(response.opportunitySummaries());

    while (response.nextToken() != null && response.nextToken().length() > 0) {
     listOpportunityRequest = ListOpportunitiesRequest.builder()
                   .catalog(CATALOG_TO_USE)
             .maxResults(5)
             .nextToken(response.nextToken())
             .build();
     response = client.listOpportunities(listOpportunityRequest);
     opportunitySummaries.addAll(response.opportunitySummaries());
    }

    client.close();

       return opportunitySummaries;
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 ListOpportunitiesAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

ListSolutions

다음 코드 예시는 `ListSolutions`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

파트너가 Partner Central에 등록한 파트너 솔루션 목록을 검색합니다.

```
package org.example;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
```

```
import static org.example.utils.Constants.*;
import org.example.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.PartnerCentralSellingClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.ListSolutionsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.ListSolutionsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.SolutionBase;

/*
 * Purpose
 * PC-API-10 Getting list of solutions
 */

public class ListSolutions {

 static PartnerCentralSellingClient client = PartnerCentralSellingClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
            .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
            .build();

    public static void main(String[] args) {
     List<SolutionBase> solutionSummaries = getResponse();
        ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(solutionSummaries);
    }

    static List<SolutionBase> getResponse() {
  List<SolutionBase> solutionSummaries = new ArrayList<SolutionBase>();

  ListSolutionsRequest listSolutionsRequest = ListSolutionsRequest.builder()
    .catalog(CATALOG_TO_USE)
          .maxResults(5)
          .build();

     ListSolutionsResponse response = client.listSolutions(listSolutionsRequest);

     solutionSummaries.addAll(response.solutionSummaries());
```

```
        return solutionSummaries;
 }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListSolutions를 참조하세요.

RejectEngagementInvitation

다음 코드 예시는 RejectEngagementInvitation의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

AWS 공유된 EngagementInvitation을 거부합니다.

```
package org.example;

import static org.example.utils.Constants.*;

import org.example.utils.Constants;
import org.example.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.PartnerCentralSellingClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.RejectEngagementInvitationReque
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.RejectEngagementInvitationRespo

/*
 * Purpose
 * PC-API-05 AWS Originated(AO) rejection
 */

public class RejectEngagementInvitation {

 static PartnerCentralSellingClient client = PartnerCentralSellingClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
            .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
```

```
            .build();

    public static void main(String[] args) {

     String opportunityId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : OPPORTUNITY_ID;

  RejectEngagementInvitationResponse response = getResponse(opportunityId);

     ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(response);
    }

 static RejectEngagementInvitationResponse getResponse(String invitationId) {

        RejectEngagementInvitationRequest rejectOpportunityRequest =
 RejectEngagementInvitationRequest.builder()
    .catalog(Constants.CATALOG_TO_USE)
          .identifier(invitationId)
          .rejectionReason("Unable to support")
          .build();

  RejectEngagementInvitationResponse response =
 client.rejectEngagementInvitation(rejectOpportunityRequest);

        return response;
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 RejectEngagementInvitationAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

StartEngagementByAcceptingInvitationTask

다음 코드 예시는 StartEngagementByAcceptingInvitationTask의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

EngagementInvitation을 수락하여 참여를 시작합니다.

```
package org.example;

import static org.example.utils.Constants.*;

import org.example.utils.Constants;
```

```
import org.example.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.PartnerCentralSellingClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.StartEngagementByAcceptingInvit
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.StartEngagementByAcceptingInvit
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.GetEngagementInvitationRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.GetEngagementInvitationResponse
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.InvitationStatus;

/*
Purpose
PC-API-04: Start Engagement By Accepting InvitationTask for AWS Originated(AO)
 opportunity
*/

public class StartEngagementByAcceptingInvitationTask {

 static PartnerCentralSellingClient client = PartnerCentralSellingClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
            .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
            .build();

 static String clientToken = "test-a30d161";

    public static void main(String[] args) {

     String opportunityId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : OPPORTUNITY_ID;

     StartEngagementByAcceptingInvitationTaskResponse response =
 getResponse(opportunityId);

     if ( response == null) {
      System.out.println("Opportunity is not AWS Originated.");
     } else {
      ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(response);
```

```
     }
    }

    private static GetEngagementInvitationResponse getInvitation(String
 invitationId) {

     GetEngagementInvitationRequest getRequest =
 GetEngagementInvitationRequest.builder()
          .catalog(Constants.CATALOG_TO_USE)
          .identifier(invitationId)
          .build();

  GetEngagementInvitationResponse response =
 client.getEngagementInvitation(getRequest);

        return response;
 }

 static StartEngagementByAcceptingInvitationTaskResponse getResponse(String
 invitationId) {

  if ( getInvitation(invitationId).status().equals(InvitationStatus.PENDING)) {
   StartEngagementByAcceptingInvitationTaskRequest acceptOpportunityRequest =
     StartEngagementByAcceptingInvitationTaskRequest.builder()
     .catalog(Constants.CATALOG_TO_USE)
           .identifier(invitationId)
           .clientToken(clientToken)
           .build();

   StartEngagementByAcceptingInvitationTaskResponse response =
 client.startEngagementByAcceptingInvitationTask(acceptOpportunityRequest);
         return response;
  }
  return null;
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartEngagementByAcceptingInvitationTaskAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

StartEngagementFromOpportunityTask

다음 코드 예시는 StartEngagementFromOpportunityTask의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

참여 초대를 수락하고 파트너 시스템에서 해당 기회를 생성하여 기존 기회에서 참여 프로세스를 시작합니다.

```
package org.example;

import static org.example.utils.Constants.*;

import org.example.utils.Constants;
import org.example.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.PartnerCentralSellingClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.AwsSubmission;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.SalesInvolvementType;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.StartEngagementFromOpportunityT
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.StartEngagementFromOpportunityT
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.Visibility;

/*
 * Purpose
 * PC-API-01 Partner Originated (PO) opp submission(Start Engagement From
 Opportunity Task for AO Originated Opportunity)
 */

public class StartEngagementFromOpportunityTask {

 static PartnerCentralSellingClient client = PartnerCentralSellingClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
            .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
            .build();
```

```
    public static void main(String[] args) {

     String opportunityId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : OPPORTUNITY_ID;

     StartEngagementFromOpportunityTaskResponse response =
 getResponse(opportunityId);

     ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(response);
    }

 static StartEngagementFromOpportunityTaskResponse getResponse(String opportunityId)
 {

  StartEngagementFromOpportunityTaskRequest submitOpportunityRequest =
 StartEngagementFromOpportunityTaskRequest.builder()
    .catalog(Constants.CATALOG_TO_USE)
          .identifier(opportunityId)
          .clientToken("test-annjqwesdsd99")

 .awsSubmission(AwsSubmission.builder().involvementType(SalesInvolvementType.CO_SELL).visibi
          .build();

  StartEngagementFromOpportunityTaskResponse response =
 client.startEngagementFromOpportunityTask(submitOpportunityRequest);

        return response;
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartEngagementFromOpportunityTaskAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

UpdateOpportunity

다음 코드 예시는 UpdateOpportunity의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

기회를 업데이트합니다.

```
package org.example;
```

```
import java.time.Instant;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

import static org.example.utils.Constants.*;

import org.example.entity.Root;
import org.example.utils.Constants;
import org.example.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;
import org.example.utils.StringSerializer;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.PartnerCentralSellingClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.Account;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.Address;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.Contact;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.Customer;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.ExpectedCustomerSpend;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.GetOpportunityRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.GetOpportunityResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.LifeCycle;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.Marketing;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.NextStepsHistory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.Project;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.ReviewStatus;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.UpdateOpportunityRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.UpdateOpportunityResponse;

import com.google.gson.Gson;
import com.google.gson.GsonBuilder;
import com.google.gson.ToNumberPolicy;

/*
 * Purpose
 * PC-API-02/06 Update opportunity when LifeCycle.ReviewStatus is not Submitted or
 In-Review
```

```
 */

public class UpdateOpportunity {

 static final Gson GSON = new GsonBuilder()
   .setObjectToNumberStrategy(ToNumberPolicy.LAZILY_PARSED_NUMBER)
   .registerTypeAdapter(String.class, new StringSerializer())
   .create();

 static PartnerCentralSellingClient client = PartnerCentralSellingClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
            .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
            .build();

 static String OPPORTUNITY_ORIGIN = ORIGIN_PARTNER_ORIGINATED;

 public static void main(String[] args) {

  String inputFile = "updateOpportunity.json";

  if (args.length > 0)
   inputFile = args[0];

  UpdateOpportunityResponse response = updateOpportunity(inputFile);

  client.close();
 }

 public static GetOpportunityResponse getResponse(String opportunityId) {

        GetOpportunityRequest getOpportunityRequest =
 GetOpportunityRequest.builder()
    .catalog(Constants.CATALOG_TO_USE)
          .identifier(opportunityId)
          .build();

        GetOpportunityResponse response =
 client.getOpportunity(getOpportunityRequest);
        System.out.println(opportunityId + ":" + response);
        return response;
 }

 public static UpdateOpportunityResponse updateOpportunity(String inputFile) {
```

```
 String inputString = ReferenceCodesUtils.readInputFileToString(inputFile);

 Root root = GSON.fromJson(inputString, Root.class);
 GetOpportunityResponse response = getResponse(root.identifier);

 if (response != null
   && response.lifeCycle() != null
   && response.lifeCycle().reviewStatus() != null
   && response.lifeCycle().reviewStatus() != ReviewStatus.SUBMITTED
   && response.lifeCycle().reviewStatus() != ReviewStatus.IN_REVIEW) {

  List<NextStepsHistory> nextStepsHistories = new ArrayList<NextStepsHistory>();
  if ( root.lifeCycle != null && root.lifeCycle.nextStepsHistories != null) {
   for (org.example.entity.NextStepsHistory nextStepsHistoryJson :
root.lifeCycle.nextStepsHistories) {
    NextStepsHistory nextStepsHistory = NextStepsHistory.builder()
      .time(Instant.parse(nextStepsHistoryJson.time))
      .value(nextStepsHistoryJson.value)
                  .build();
    nextStepsHistories.add(nextStepsHistory);
   }
  }

  LifeCycle lifeCycle = null;
  if ( root.lifeCycle != null ) {
   lifeCycle = LifeCycle.builder()
    .closedLostReason(root.lifeCycle.closedLostReason)
    .nextSteps(root.lifeCycle.nextSteps)
    .nextStepsHistory(nextStepsHistories)
    .reviewComments(root.lifeCycle.reviewComments)
    .reviewStatus(root.lifeCycle.reviewStatus)
    .reviewStatusReason(root.lifeCycle.reviewStatusReason)
    .stage(root.lifeCycle.stage)
    .targetCloseDate(root.lifeCycle.targetCloseDate)
    .build();
  }

  Marketing marketing = null;
  if ( root.marketing != null ) {
   marketing = Marketing.builder()
     .awsFundingUsed(root.marketing.awsFundingUsed)
     .campaignName(root.marketing.campaignName)
     .channels(root.marketing.channels)
```

```
      .source(root.marketing.source)
      .useCases(root.marketing.useCases)
      .build();

  }

  Address address = null;
  if (root.customer != null && root.customer.account != null &&
root.customer.account.address != null) {
   address = Address.builder().postalCode(root.customer.account.address.postalCode)
      .stateOrRegion(root.customer.account.address.stateOrRegion)
      .countryCode(root.customer.account.address.countryCode).build();
  }

  Account account = null;
  if (root.customer != null && root.customer.account != null) {
   account = Account.builder().address(address).duns(root.customer.account.duns)

.industry(root.customer.account.industry).companyName(root.customer.account.companyName)
      .websiteUrl(root.customer.account.websiteUrl).build();
  }

  List<Contact> contacts = new ArrayList<Contact>();
  if ( root.customer != null && root.customer.contacts != null) {
   for (org.example.entity.Contact jsonContact : root.customer.contacts) {
    Contact contact = Contact.builder()
                   .email(jsonContact.email)
                   .firstName(jsonContact.firstName)
                   .lastName(jsonContact.lastName)
                   .phone(jsonContact.phone)
                   .businessTitle(jsonContact.businessTitle)
                   .build();
    contacts.add(contact);
   }
  }

  Customer customer =
Customer.builder().account(account).contacts(contacts).build();

  List<ExpectedCustomerSpend> expectedCustomerSpends = new
ArrayList<ExpectedCustomerSpend>();
  if ( root.project != null && root.project.expectedCustomerSpend != null) {
   for (org.example.entity.ExpectedCustomerSpend expectedCustomerSpendJson :
root.project.expectedCustomerSpend) {
```

```
    ExpectedCustomerSpend expectedCustomerSpend = null;
    expectedCustomerSpend = ExpectedCustomerSpend.builder()
      .amount(expectedCustomerSpendJson.amount)
      .currencyCode(expectedCustomerSpendJson.currencyCode)
      .frequency(expectedCustomerSpendJson.frequency)
      .targetCompany(expectedCustomerSpendJson.targetCompany)
      .build();
    expectedCustomerSpends.add(expectedCustomerSpend);
   }
        }

  Project project = null;
  if (root.project != null) {
   project = Project.builder().title(root.project.title)
     .customerBusinessProblem(root.project.customerBusinessProblem)

.customerUseCase(root.project.customerUseCase).deliveryModels(root.project.deliveryModels)
     .expectedCustomerSpend(expectedCustomerSpends)

.salesActivities(root.project.salesActivities).competitorName(root.project.competitorName)
     .otherSolutionDescription(root.project.otherSolutionDescription).build();
  }

  // Building the Actual CreateOpportunity Request
  UpdateOpportunityRequest updateOpportunityRequest =
UpdateOpportunityRequest.builder().catalog(root.catalog)

.identifier(root.identifier).lastModifiedDate(Instant.parse(root.lastModifiedDate))

.primaryNeedsFromAwsWithStrings(root.primaryNeedsFromAws).opportunityType(root.opportunityT
    .lifeCycle(lifeCycle)
    .customer(customer)
    .project(project)
    .partnerOpportunityIdentifier(root.partnerOpportunityIdentifier)
    .marketing(marketing)
    .nationalSecurity(root.nationalSecurity)
    .opportunityType(root.opportunityType)
    .build();

  UpdateOpportunityResponse updateResponse =
client.updateOpportunity(updateOpportunityRequest);
  System.out.println("Successfully updated opportunity: " + updateResponse);

  return updateResponse;
```

```
  } else {
   System.out.println("Opportunity cannot be updated.");
   return null;
  }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 UpdateOpportunityAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

시나리오

기회의 관련 엔터티 업데이트

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 이전 개체의 연결을 해제합니다.
- 새 개체를 연결합니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 시나리오 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

기회의 관련 엔터티 업데이트

```
package org.example;

import static org.example.utils.Constants.*;

import org.example.utils.Constants;
import org.example.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.PartnerCentralSellingClient;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.AssociateOpportunityRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.AssociateOpportunityResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.DisassociateOpportunityRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.DisassociateOpportunityResponse

/*
Purpose
PC-API -17 Replacing a solution
*/

public class ReplaceSolution {

 static PartnerCentralSellingClient client = PartnerCentralSellingClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
            .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
            .build();

    public static void main(String[] args) {

     String opportunityId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : OPPORTUNITY_ID;

     String entityType = "Solutions";
     String originalEntityIdentifier = "S-0000000";
     String newEntityIdentifier = "S-0011111";

     disassociateOppornititityResponse(opportunityId, entityType,
 originalEntityIdentifier );
     AssociateOpportunityResponse associateOpportunityResponse =
 associateOpportunityResponse(opportunityId, entityType, newEntityIdentifier );

     ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(associateOpportunityResponse);
    }

 private static AssociateOpportunityResponse associateOpportunityResponse(String
 opportunityId, String entityType, String entityIdentifier) {

        AssociateOpportunityRequest associateOpportunityRequest =
 AssociateOpportunityRequest.builder()
    .catalog(Constants.CATALOG_TO_USE)
```

```
          .opportunityIdentifier(opportunityId)
          .relatedEntityType(entityType)
          .relatedEntityIdentifier(entityIdentifier)
          .build();

        AssociateOpportunityResponse response =
 client.associateOpportunity(associateOpportunityRequest);

        return response;
 }

 private static DisassociateOpportunityResponse
 disassociateOppornitityResponse(String opportunityId, String entityType, String
 entityIdentifier) {
  PartnerCentralSellingClient client = PartnerCentralSellingClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
            .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
            .build();

        DisassociateOpportunityRequest disassociateOpportunityRequest =
 DisassociateOpportunityRequest.builder()
    .catalog(Constants.CATALOG_TO_USE)
          .opportunityIdentifier(opportunityId)
          .relatedEntityType(entityType)
          .relatedEntityIdentifier(entityIdentifier)
          .build();

        DisassociateOpportunityResponse response =
 client.disassociateOpportunity(disassociateOpportunityRequest);

        return response;
 }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - AssociateOpportunity
  - DisassociateOpportunity

Java 2.x용 SDK를 사용하는 Amazon Personalize 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Personalize와 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`CreateBatchInferenceJob`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateBatchInferenceJob`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        public static String createPersonalizeBatchInferenceJob(PersonalizeClient
personalizeClient,
                        String solutionVersionArn,
                        String jobName,
                        String s3InputDataSourcePath,
                        String s3DataDestinationPath,
                        String roleArn,
                        String explorationWeight,
                        String explorationItemAgeCutOff) {

                long waitInMilliseconds = 60 * 1000;
                String status;
                String batchInferenceJobArn;
```

```
                try {

                        // Set up data input and output parameters.
                        S3DataConfig inputSource = S3DataConfig.builder()
                                        .path(s3InputDataSourcePath)
                                        .build();

                        S3DataConfig outputDestination = S3DataConfig.builder()
                                        .path(s3DataDestinationPath)
                                        .build();

                        BatchInferenceJobInput jobInput =
BatchInferenceJobInput.builder()
                                        .s3DataSource(inputSource)
                                        .build();

                        BatchInferenceJobOutput jobOutputLocation =
BatchInferenceJobOutput.builder()
                                        .s3DataDestination(outputDestination)
                                        .build();

                        // Optional code to build the User-Personalization specific
item exploration
                        // config.
                        HashMap<String, String> explorationConfig = new HashMap<>();

                        explorationConfig.put("explorationWeight",
explorationWeight);
                        explorationConfig.put("explorationItemAgeCutOff",
explorationItemAgeCutOff);

                        BatchInferenceJobConfig jobConfig =
BatchInferenceJobConfig.builder()
                                        .itemExplorationConfig(explorationConfig)
                                        .build();

                        // End optional User-Personalization recipe specific code.

                        CreateBatchInferenceJobRequest
createBatchInferenceJobRequest = CreateBatchInferenceJobRequest
                                        .builder()
                                        .solutionVersionArn(solutionVersionArn)
                                        .jobInput(jobInput)
```

```
                                        .jobOutput(jobOutputLocation)
                                        .jobName(jobName)
                                        .roleArn(roleArn)
                                        .batchInferenceJobConfig(jobConfig) //
Optional
                                        .build();

                        batchInferenceJobArn =
personalizeClient.createBatchInferenceJob(createBatchInferenceJobRequest)
                                        .batchInferenceJobArn();

                        DescribeBatchInferenceJobRequest
describeBatchInferenceJobRequest = DescribeBatchInferenceJobRequest
                                        .builder()
                                        .batchInferenceJobArn(batchInferenceJobArn)
                                        .build();

                        long maxTime = Instant.now().getEpochSecond() + 3 * 60 * 60;
                        while (Instant.now().getEpochSecond() < maxTime) {

                                BatchInferenceJob batchInferenceJob =
personalizeClient

.describeBatchInferenceJob(describeBatchInferenceJobRequest)
                                                .batchInferenceJob();

                                status = batchInferenceJob.status();
                                System.out.println("Batch inference job status: " +
status);

                                if (status.equals("ACTIVE") || status.equals("CREATE
FAILED")) {
                                        break;
                                }
                                try {
                                        Thread.sleep(waitInMilliseconds);
                                } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                                        System.out.println(e.getMessage());
                                }
                        }
                        return batchInferenceJobArn;

                } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
                        System.out.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
```

```
                }
                return "";
        }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateBatchInferenceJob을 참조하세요.

`CreateCampaign`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateCampaign`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static String createPersonalCompaign(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient,
String solutionVersionArn,
           String name) {

       try {
           CreateCampaignRequest createCampaignRequest =
CreateCampaignRequest.builder()
                   .minProvisionedTPS(1)
                   .solutionVersionArn(solutionVersionArn)
                   .name(name)
                   .build();

           CreateCampaignResponse campaignResponse =
personalizeClient.createCampaign(createCampaignRequest);
           System.out.println("The campaign ARN is " +
campaignResponse.campaignArn());
           return campaignResponse.campaignArn();
       } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
```

```
        return null;
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateCampaign을 참조하세요.

`CreateDataset`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateDataset`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public static String createDataset(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient,
            String datasetName,
            String datasetGroupArn,
            String datasetType,
            String schemaArn) {
        try {
            CreateDatasetRequest request = CreateDatasetRequest.builder()
                    .name(datasetName)
                    .datasetGroupArn(datasetGroupArn)
                    .datasetType(datasetType)
                    .schemaArn(schemaArn)
                    .build();

            String datasetArn = personalizeClient.createDataset(request)
                    .datasetArn();
            System.out.println("Dataset " + datasetName + " created.");
            return datasetArn;

        } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateDataset를 참조하세요.

`CreateDatasetExportJob`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateDatasetExportJob`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public static String createDatasetExportJob(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient,
            String jobName,
            String datasetArn,
            IngestionMode ingestionMode,
            String roleArn,
            String s3BucketPath,
            String kmsKeyArn) {

        long waitInMilliseconds = 30 * 1000; // 30 seconds
        String status = null;

        try {

            S3DataConfig exportS3DataConfig =
S3DataConfig.builder().path(s3BucketPath).kmsKeyArn(kmsKeyArn).build();
            DatasetExportJobOutput jobOutput =
DatasetExportJobOutput.builder().s3DataDestination(exportS3DataConfig)
                    .build();

            CreateDatasetExportJobRequest createRequest =
CreateDatasetExportJobRequest.builder()
                    .jobName(jobName)
                    .datasetArn(datasetArn)
                    .ingestionMode(ingestionMode)
                    .jobOutput(jobOutput)
                    .roleArn(roleArn)
```

```
                    .build();

            String datasetExportJobArn =
personalizeClient.createDatasetExportJob(createRequest).datasetExportJobArn();

            DescribeDatasetExportJobRequest describeDatasetExportJobRequest =
DescribeDatasetExportJobRequest.builder()
                    .datasetExportJobArn(datasetExportJobArn)
                    .build();

            long maxTime = Instant.now().getEpochSecond() + 3 * 60 * 60;

            while (Instant.now().getEpochSecond() < maxTime) {

                DatasetExportJob datasetExportJob = personalizeClient
                        .describeDatasetExportJob(describeDatasetExportJobRequest)
                        .datasetExportJob();

                status = datasetExportJob.status();
                System.out.println("Export job status: " + status);

                if (status.equals("ACTIVE") || status.equals("CREATE FAILED")) {
                    return status;
                }
                try {
                    Thread.sleep(waitInMilliseconds);
                } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                    System.out.println(e.getMessage());
                }
            }
        } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
            System.out.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateDatasetExportJob을 참조하세요.

`CreateDatasetGroup`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateDatasetGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static String createDatasetGroup(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient,
String datasetGroupName) {

       try {
           CreateDatasetGroupRequest createDatasetGroupRequest =
CreateDatasetGroupRequest.builder()
                   .name(datasetGroupName)
                   .build();
           return
personalizeClient.createDatasetGroup(createDatasetGroupRequest).datasetGroupArn();
       } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
           System.out.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
       }
       return "";
   }
```

도메인 데이터 세트 그룹을 생성합니다.

```
   public static String createDomainDatasetGroup(PersonalizeClient
personalizeClient,
           String datasetGroupName,
           String domain) {

       try {
           CreateDatasetGroupRequest createDatasetGroupRequest =
CreateDatasetGroupRequest.builder()
                   .name(datasetGroupName)
                   .domain(domain)
                   .build();
           return
personalizeClient.createDatasetGroup(createDatasetGroupRequest).datasetGroupArn();
       } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
           System.out.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
```

```
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateDatasetGroup을 참조하세요.

`CreateDatasetImportJob`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateDatasetImportJob`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static String createPersonalizeDatasetImportJob(PersonalizeClient
personalizeClient,
           String jobName,
           String datasetArn,
           String s3BucketPath,
           String roleArn) {

       long waitInMilliseconds = 60 * 1000;
       String status;
       String datasetImportJobArn;

       try {
           DataSource importDataSource = DataSource.builder()
                   .dataLocation(s3BucketPath)
                   .build();

           CreateDatasetImportJobRequest createDatasetImportJobRequest =
CreateDatasetImportJobRequest.builder()
                   .datasetArn(datasetArn)
                   .dataSource(importDataSource)
                   .jobName(jobName)
                   .roleArn(roleArn)
```

```
                    .build();

            datasetImportJobArn =
personalizeClient.createDatasetImportJob(createDatasetImportJobRequest)
                    .datasetImportJobArn();
            DescribeDatasetImportJobRequest describeDatasetImportJobRequest =
DescribeDatasetImportJobRequest.builder()
                    .datasetImportJobArn(datasetImportJobArn)
                    .build();

            long maxTime = Instant.now().getEpochSecond() + 3 * 60 * 60;

            while (Instant.now().getEpochSecond() < maxTime) {

                DatasetImportJob datasetImportJob = personalizeClient
                        .describeDatasetImportJob(describeDatasetImportJobRequest)
                        .datasetImportJob();

                status = datasetImportJob.status();
                System.out.println("Dataset import job status: " + status);

                if (status.equals("ACTIVE") || status.equals("CREATE FAILED")) {
                    break;
                }
                try {
                    Thread.sleep(waitInMilliseconds);
                } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                    System.out.println(e.getMessage());
                }
            }
            return datasetImportJobArn;

        } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
            System.out.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateDatasetImportJob을 참조하세요.

CreateEventTracker

다음 코드 예시는 CreateEventTracker의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static String createEventTracker(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient,
String eventTrackerName,
           String datasetGroupArn) {

       String eventTrackerId = "";
       String eventTrackerArn;
       long maxTime = 3 * 60 * 60; // 3 hours
       long waitInMilliseconds = 20 * 1000; // 20 seconds
       String status;

       try {

           CreateEventTrackerRequest createEventTrackerRequest =
CreateEventTrackerRequest.builder()
                   .name(eventTrackerName)
                   .datasetGroupArn(datasetGroupArn)
                   .build();

           CreateEventTrackerResponse createEventTrackerResponse =
personalizeClient
                   .createEventTracker(createEventTrackerRequest);

           eventTrackerArn = createEventTrackerResponse.eventTrackerArn();
           eventTrackerId = createEventTrackerResponse.trackingId();
           System.out.println("Event tracker ARN: " + eventTrackerArn);
           System.out.println("Event tracker ID: " + eventTrackerId);

           maxTime = Instant.now().getEpochSecond() + maxTime;

           DescribeEventTrackerRequest describeRequest =
DescribeEventTrackerRequest.builder()
```

```
                    .eventTrackerArn(eventTrackerArn)
                    .build();

            while (Instant.now().getEpochSecond() < maxTime) {

                status =
personalizeClient.describeEventTracker(describeRequest).eventTracker().status();
                System.out.println("EventTracker status: " + status);

                if (status.equals("ACTIVE") || status.equals("CREATE FAILED")) {
                    break;
                }
                try {
                    Thread.sleep(waitInMilliseconds);
                } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                    System.out.println(e.getMessage());
                }
            }
            return eventTrackerId;
        } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
            System.out.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return eventTrackerId;
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateEventTracker를 참조하세요.

`CreateFilter`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateFilter`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public static String createFilter(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient,
```

```
            String filterName,
            String datasetGroupArn,
            String filterExpression) {
        try {
            CreateFilterRequest request = CreateFilterRequest.builder()
                    .name(filterName)
                    .datasetGroupArn(datasetGroupArn)
                    .filterExpression(filterExpression)
                    .build();

            return personalizeClient.createFilter(request).filterArn();
        } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateFilter를 참조하세요.

`CreateRecommender`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateRecommender`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public static String createRecommender(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient,
            String name,
            String datasetGroupArn,
            String recipeArn) {

        long maxTime = 0;
        long waitInMilliseconds = 30 * 1000; // 30 seconds
        String recommenderStatus = "";
```

```
        try {
            CreateRecommenderRequest createRecommenderRequest =
CreateRecommenderRequest.builder()
                    .datasetGroupArn(datasetGroupArn)
                    .name(name)
                    .recipeArn(recipeArn)
                    .build();

            CreateRecommenderResponse recommenderResponse = personalizeClient
                    .createRecommender(createRecommenderRequest);
            String recommenderArn = recommenderResponse.recommenderArn();
            System.out.println("The recommender ARN is " + recommenderArn);

            DescribeRecommenderRequest describeRecommenderRequest =
DescribeRecommenderRequest.builder()
                    .recommenderArn(recommenderArn)
                    .build();

            maxTime = Instant.now().getEpochSecond() + 3 * 60 * 60;

            while (Instant.now().getEpochSecond() < maxTime) {

                recommenderStatus =
personalizeClient.describeRecommender(describeRecommenderRequest).recommender()
                        .status();
                System.out.println("Recommender status: " + recommenderStatus);

                if (recommenderStatus.equals("ACTIVE") ||
recommenderStatus.equals("CREATE FAILED")) {
                    break;
                }
                try {
                    Thread.sleep(waitInMilliseconds);
                } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                    System.out.println(e.getMessage());
                }
            }
            return recommenderArn;

        } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
```

```
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateRecommender를 참조하세요.

`CreateSchema`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateSchema`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static String createSchema(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient, String
schemaName, String filePath) {

       String schema = null;
       try {
           schema = new String(Files.readAllBytes(Paths.get(filePath)));
       } catch (IOException e) {
           System.out.println(e.getMessage());
       }

       try {
           CreateSchemaRequest createSchemaRequest = CreateSchemaRequest.builder()
                   .name(schemaName)
                   .schema(schema)
                   .build();

           String schemaArn =
personalizeClient.createSchema(createSchemaRequest).schemaArn();

           System.out.println("Schema arn: " + schemaArn);

           return schemaArn;

       } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
```

```
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
```

도메인 포함 스키마 생성

```
    public static String createDomainSchema(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient,
String schemaName, String domain,
            String filePath) {

        String schema = null;
        try {
            schema = new String(Files.readAllBytes(Paths.get(filePath)));
        } catch (IOException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
        }

        try {
            CreateSchemaRequest createSchemaRequest = CreateSchemaRequest.builder()
                    .name(schemaName)
                    .domain(domain)
                    .schema(schema)
                    .build();

            String schemaArn =
personalizeClient.createSchema(createSchemaRequest).schemaArn();

            System.out.println("Schema arn: " + schemaArn);

            return schemaArn;

        } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateSchema를 참조하세요.

CreateSolution

다음 코드 예시는 CreateSolution의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static String createPersonalizeSolution(PersonalizeClient
personalizeClient,
           String datasetGroupArn,
           String solutionName,
           String recipeArn) {

       try {
           CreateSolutionRequest solutionRequest = CreateSolutionRequest.builder()
                   .name(solutionName)
                   .datasetGroupArn(datasetGroupArn)
                   .recipeArn(recipeArn)
                   .build();

           CreateSolutionResponse solutionResponse =
personalizeClient.createSolution(solutionRequest);
           return solutionResponse.solutionArn();

       } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
       return "";
   }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateSolution을 참조하세요.

CreateSolutionVersion

다음 코드 예시는 CreateSolutionVersion의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static String createPersonalizeSolutionVersion(PersonalizeClient
personalizeClient, String solutionArn) {
       long maxTime = 0;
       long waitInMilliseconds = 30 * 1000; // 30 seconds
       String solutionStatus = "";
       String solutionVersionStatus = "";
       String solutionVersionArn = "";

       try {
           DescribeSolutionRequest describeSolutionRequest =
DescribeSolutionRequest.builder()
                   .solutionArn(solutionArn)
                   .build();

           maxTime = Instant.now().getEpochSecond() + 3 * 60 * 60;

           // Wait until solution is active.
           while (Instant.now().getEpochSecond() < maxTime) {

               solutionStatus =
personalizeClient.describeSolution(describeSolutionRequest).solution().status();
               System.out.println("Solution status: " + solutionStatus);

               if (solutionStatus.equals("ACTIVE") || solutionStatus.equals("CREATE
FAILED")) {
                   break;
               }
               try {
                   Thread.sleep(waitInMilliseconds);
               } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                   System.out.println(e.getMessage());
               }
           }
```

```
            if (solutionStatus.equals("ACTIVE")) {

                CreateSolutionVersionRequest createSolutionVersionRequest =
CreateSolutionVersionRequest.builder()
                        .solutionArn(solutionArn)
                        .build();

                CreateSolutionVersionResponse createSolutionVersionResponse =
personalizeClient
                        .createSolutionVersion(createSolutionVersionRequest);
                solutionVersionArn =
createSolutionVersionResponse.solutionVersionArn();

                System.out.println("Solution version ARN: " + solutionVersionArn);

                DescribeSolutionVersionRequest describeSolutionVersionRequest =
DescribeSolutionVersionRequest.builder()
                        .solutionVersionArn(solutionVersionArn)
                        .build();

                while (Instant.now().getEpochSecond() < maxTime) {

                    solutionVersionStatus =
personalizeClient.describeSolutionVersion(describeSolutionVersionRequest)
                            .solutionVersion().status();
                    System.out.println("Solution version status: " +
solutionVersionStatus);

                    if (solutionVersionStatus.equals("ACTIVE") ||
solutionVersionStatus.equals("CREATE FAILED")) {
                        break;
                    }
                    try {
                        Thread.sleep(waitInMilliseconds);
                    } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                        System.out.println(e.getMessage());
                    }
                }
                return solutionVersionArn;
            }
        } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
        return "";
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateSolutionVersion을 참조하세요.

DeleteCampaign

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteCampaign의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public static void deleteSpecificCampaign(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient,
 String campaignArn) {
        try {
            DeleteCampaignRequest campaignRequest = DeleteCampaignRequest.builder()
                    .campaignArn(campaignArn)
                    .build();

            personalizeClient.deleteCampaign(campaignRequest);
            System.out.println("Delete request sent successfully.");
        } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
            System.err.println("Error deleting campaign: " +
 e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteCampaign을 참조하세요.

DeleteEventTracker

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteEventTracker의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static void deleteEventTracker(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient,
String eventTrackerArn) {
       try {
           DeleteEventTrackerRequest deleteEventTrackerRequest =
DeleteEventTrackerRequest.builder()
                   .eventTrackerArn(eventTrackerArn)
                   .build();

           int status =
personalizeClient.deleteEventTracker(deleteEventTrackerRequest).sdkHttpResponse().statusCod

           System.out.println("Status code:" + status);

       } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteEventTracker를 참조하세요.

DeleteSolution

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteSolution의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static void deleteGivenSolution(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient,
String solutionArn) {

       try {
           DeleteSolutionRequest solutionRequest = DeleteSolutionRequest.builder()
                   .solutionArn(solutionArn)
                   .build();

           personalizeClient.deleteSolution(solutionRequest);
           System.out.println("Done");

       } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteSolution을 참조하세요.

`DescribeCampaign`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeCampaign`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static void describeSpecificCampaign(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient,
String campaignArn) {

       try {
           DescribeCampaignRequest campaignRequest =
DescribeCampaignRequest.builder()
                   .campaignArn(campaignArn)
                   .build();

           DescribeCampaignResponse campaignResponse =
personalizeClient.describeCampaign(campaignRequest);
           Campaign myCampaign = campaignResponse.campaign();
           System.out.println("The Campaign name is " + myCampaign.name());
           System.out.println("The Campaign status is " + myCampaign.status());

       } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeCampaign을 참조하세요.

`DescribeRecipe`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeRecipe`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static void describeSpecificRecipe(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient,
String recipeArn) {

       try {
           DescribeRecipeRequest recipeRequest = DescribeRecipeRequest.builder()
```

```
                    .recipeArn(recipeArn)
                    .build();

            DescribeRecipeResponse recipeResponse =
personalizeClient.describeRecipe(recipeRequest);
            System.out.println("The recipe name is " +
recipeResponse.recipe().name());

        } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeRecipe를 참조하세요.

DescribeSolution

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeSolution의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public static void describeSpecificSolution(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient,
String solutionArn) {

        try {
            DescribeSolutionRequest solutionRequest =
DescribeSolutionRequest.builder()
                    .solutionArn(solutionArn)
                    .build();

            DescribeSolutionResponse response =
personalizeClient.describeSolution(solutionRequest);
            System.out.println("The Solution name is " +
response.solution().name());
```

```
        } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeSolution을 참조하세요.

ListCampaigns

다음 코드 예시는 ListCampaigns의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static void listAllCampaigns(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient, String
solutionArn) {

        try {
            ListCampaignsRequest campaignsRequest = ListCampaignsRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .solutionArn(solutionArn)
                    .build();

            ListCampaignsResponse response =
personalizeClient.listCampaigns(campaignsRequest);
            List<CampaignSummary> campaigns = response.campaigns();
            for (CampaignSummary campaign : campaigns) {
                System.out.println("Campaign name is : " + campaign.name());
                System.out.println("Campaign ARN is : " + campaign.campaignArn());
            }

        } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListCampaigns를 참조하세요.

`ListDatasetGroups`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListDatasetGroups`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public static void listDSGroups(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient) {

        try {
            ListDatasetGroupsRequest groupsRequest =
ListDatasetGroupsRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(15)
                    .build();

            ListDatasetGroupsResponse groupsResponse =
personalizeClient.listDatasetGroups(groupsRequest);
            List<DatasetGroupSummary> groups = groupsResponse.datasetGroups();
            for (DatasetGroupSummary group : groups) {
                System.out.println("The DataSet name is : " + group.name());
                System.out.println("The DataSet ARN is : " +
group.datasetGroupArn());
            }

        } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListDatasetGroups를 참조하세요.

ListRecipes

다음 코드 예시는 ListRecipes의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public static void listAllRecipes(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient) {

        try {
            ListRecipesRequest recipesRequest = ListRecipesRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(15)
                    .build();

            ListRecipesResponse response =
personalizeClient.listRecipes(recipesRequest);
            List<RecipeSummary> recipes = response.recipes();
            for (RecipeSummary recipe : recipes) {
                System.out.println("The recipe ARN is: " + recipe.recipeArn());
                System.out.println("The recipe name is: " + recipe.name());
            }

        } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListRecipes를 참조하세요.

ListSolutions

다음 코드 예시는 ListSolutions의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static void listAllSolutions(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient, String
datasetGroupArn) {

       try {
           ListSolutionsRequest solutionsRequest = ListSolutionsRequest.builder()
                   .maxResults(10)
                   .datasetGroupArn(datasetGroupArn)
                   .build();

           ListSolutionsResponse response =
personalizeClient.listSolutions(solutionsRequest);
           List<SolutionSummary> solutions = response.solutions();
           for (SolutionSummary solution : solutions) {
               System.out.println("The solution ARN is: " +
solution.solutionArn());
               System.out.println("The solution name is: " + solution.name());
           }

       } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListSolutions를 참조하세요.

`UpdateCampaign`

다음 코드 예시는 `UpdateCampaign`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static String updateCampaign(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient,
           String campaignArn,
           String solutionVersionArn,
           Integer minProvisionedTPS) {

       try {
           // build the updateCampaignRequest
           UpdateCampaignRequest updateCampaignRequest =
UpdateCampaignRequest.builder()
                   .campaignArn(campaignArn)
                   .solutionVersionArn(solutionVersionArn)
                   .minProvisionedTPS(minProvisionedTPS)
                   .build();

           // update the campaign
           personalizeClient.updateCampaign(updateCampaignRequest);

           DescribeCampaignRequest campaignRequest =
DescribeCampaignRequest.builder()
                   .campaignArn(campaignArn)
                   .build();

           DescribeCampaignResponse campaignResponse =
personalizeClient.describeCampaign(campaignRequest);
           Campaign updatedCampaign = campaignResponse.campaign();

           System.out.println("The Campaign status is " +
updatedCampaign.status());
           return updatedCampaign.status();

       } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
```

```
        return "";
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 UpdateCampaign을 참조하세요.

Java 2.x용 SDK를 사용하는 Amazon Personalize Events 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Personalize Events와 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`PutEvents`

다음 코드 예시는 `PutEvents`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        public static int putItems(PersonalizeEventsClient personalizeEventsClient,
                        String datasetArn,
                        String item1Id,
                        String item1PropertyName,
                        String item1PropertyValue,
                        String item2Id,
```

```
                        String item2PropertyName,
                        String item2PropertyValue) {

                int responseCode = 0;
                ArrayList<Item> items = new ArrayList<>();

                try {
                        Item item1 = Item.builder()
                                        .itemId(item1Id)
                                        .properties(String.format("{\"%1$s\": \"%2$s
\"}",
                                                        item1PropertyName,
 item1PropertyValue))
                                        .build();

                        items.add(item1);

                        Item item2 = Item.builder()
                                        .itemId(item2Id)
                                        .properties(String.format("{\"%1$s\": \"%2$s
\"}",
                                                        item2PropertyName,
 item2PropertyValue))
                                        .build();

                        items.add(item2);

                        PutItemsRequest putItemsRequest = PutItemsRequest.builder()
                                        .datasetArn(datasetArn)
                                        .items(items)
                                        .build();

                        responseCode =
 personalizeEventsClient.putItems(putItemsRequest).sdkHttpResponse().statusCode();
                        System.out.println("Response code: " + responseCode);
                        return responseCode;

                } catch (PersonalizeEventsException e) {
                        System.out.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                }
                return responseCode;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 PutEvents를 참조하십시오.

PutUsers

다음 코드 예시는 PutUsers의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        public static int putUsers(PersonalizeEventsClient personalizeEventsClient,
                        String datasetArn,
                        String user1Id,
                        String user1PropertyName,
                        String user1PropertyValue,
                        String user2Id,
                        String user2PropertyName,
                        String user2PropertyValue) {

                int responseCode = 0;
                ArrayList<User> users = new ArrayList<>();

                try {
                        User user1 = User.builder()
                                        .userId(user1Id)
                                        .properties(String.format("{\"%1$s\": \"%2$s
\"}",
                                                        user1PropertyName,
 user1PropertyValue))
                                        .build();

                        users.add(user1);

                        User user2 = User.builder()
                                        .userId(user2Id)
                                        .properties(String.format("{\"%1$s\": \"%2$s
\"}",
```

```
                                                        user2PropertyName,
user2PropertyValue))
                                        .build();

                        users.add(user2);

                        PutUsersRequest putUsersRequest = PutUsersRequest.builder()
                                        .datasetArn(datasetArn)
                                        .users(users)
                                        .build();

                        responseCode =
personalizeEventsClient.putUsers(putUsersRequest).sdkHttpResponse().statusCode();
                        System.out.println("Response code: " + responseCode);
                        return responseCode;

                } catch (PersonalizeEventsException e) {
                        System.out.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                }
                return responseCode;
        }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 PutUsers를 참조하세요.

Java 2.x용 SDK를 사용하는 Amazon Personalize 런타임 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Personalize 런타임과 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

GetPersonalizedRanking

다음 코드 예시는 GetPersonalizedRanking의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static List<PredictedItem> getRankedRecs(PersonalizeRuntimeClient
personalizeRuntimeClient,
           String campaignArn,
           String userId,
           ArrayList<String> items) {

       try {
           GetPersonalizedRankingRequest rankingRecommendationsRequest =
GetPersonalizedRankingRequest.builder()
                   .campaignArn(campaignArn)
                   .userId(userId)
                   .inputList(items)
                   .build();

           GetPersonalizedRankingResponse recommendationsResponse =
personalizeRuntimeClient
                   .getPersonalizedRanking(rankingRecommendationsRequest);
           List<PredictedItem> rankedItems =
recommendationsResponse.personalizedRanking();
           int rank = 1;
           for (PredictedItem item : rankedItems) {
               System.out.println("Item ranked at position " + rank + " details");
               System.out.println("Item Id is : " + item.itemId());
               System.out.println("Item score is : " + item.score());
               System.out.println("----------------------------------------------");
               rank++;
           }
           return rankedItems;
       } catch (PersonalizeRuntimeException e) {
```

```
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return null;
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetPersonalizedRanking을 참조하세요.

GetRecommendations

다음 코드 예시는 GetRecommendations의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

권장 품목 목록을 확인하세요.

```
   public static void getRecs(PersonalizeRuntimeClient personalizeRuntimeClient,
String campaignArn, String userId) {

       try {
           GetRecommendationsRequest recommendationsRequest =
GetRecommendationsRequest.builder()
                   .campaignArn(campaignArn)
                   .numResults(20)
                   .userId(userId)
                   .build();

           GetRecommendationsResponse recommendationsResponse =
personalizeRuntimeClient
                   .getRecommendations(recommendationsRequest);
           List<PredictedItem> items = recommendationsResponse.itemList();
           for (PredictedItem item : items) {
               System.out.println("Item Id is : " + item.itemId());
               System.out.println("Item score is : " + item.score());
```

```
            }

        } catch (AwsServiceException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

도메인 데이터세트 그룹에 생성된 추천에서 추천한 권장 품목 목록 가져오기.

```
    public static void getRecs(PersonalizeRuntimeClient personalizeRuntimeClient,
String recommenderArn,
            String userId) {

        try {
            GetRecommendationsRequest recommendationsRequest =
GetRecommendationsRequest.builder()
                    .recommenderArn(recommenderArn)
                    .numResults(20)
                    .userId(userId)
                    .build();

            GetRecommendationsResponse recommendationsResponse =
personalizeRuntimeClient
                    .getRecommendations(recommendationsRequest);
            List<PredictedItem> items = recommendationsResponse.itemList();

            for (PredictedItem item : items) {
                System.out.println("Item Id is : " + item.itemId());
                System.out.println("Item score is : " + item.score());
            }
        } catch (AwsServiceException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

추천을 요청할 때는 필터를 사용하세요.

```
    public static void getFilteredRecs(PersonalizeRuntimeClient
personalizeRuntimeClient,
```

```
            String campaignArn,
            String userId,
            String filterArn,
            String parameter1Name,
            String parameter1Value1,
            String parameter1Value2,
            String parameter2Name,
            String parameter2Value) {

        try {

            Map<String, String> filterValues = new HashMap<>();

            filterValues.put(parameter1Name, String.format("\"%1$s\",\"%2$s\"",
                    parameter1Value1, parameter1Value2));
            filterValues.put(parameter2Name, String.format("\"%1$s\"",
                    parameter2Value));

            GetRecommendationsRequest recommendationsRequest =
GetRecommendationsRequest.builder()
                    .campaignArn(campaignArn)
                    .numResults(20)
                    .userId(userId)
                    .filterArn(filterArn)
                    .filterValues(filterValues)
                    .build();

            GetRecommendationsResponse recommendationsResponse =
personalizeRuntimeClient
                    .getRecommendations(recommendationsRequest);
            List<PredictedItem> items = recommendationsResponse.itemList();

            for (PredictedItem item : items) {
                System.out.println("Item Id is : " + item.itemId());
                System.out.println("Item score is : " + item.score());
            }
        } catch (PersonalizeRuntimeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetRecommendations를 참조하세요.

Java 2.x용 SDK를 사용하는 Pinpoint 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Pinpoint와 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`CreateApp`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateApp`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.PinpointClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.CreateAppRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.CreateAppResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.CreateApplicationRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
```

```
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class CreateApp {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                 Usage:  <appName>

                 Where:
                  appName - The name of the application to create.

                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }
        String appName = args[0];
        System.out.println("Creating an application with name: " + appName);

        PinpointClient pinpoint = PinpointClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        String appID = createApplication(pinpoint, appName);
        System.out.println("App ID is: " + appID);
        pinpoint.close();
    }

    public static String createApplication(PinpointClient pinpoint, String appName)
 {
        try {
            CreateApplicationRequest appRequest = CreateApplicationRequest.builder()
                    .name(appName)
                    .build();

            CreateAppRequest request = CreateAppRequest.builder()
                    .createApplicationRequest(appRequest)
                    .build();
```

```
            CreateAppResponse result = pinpoint.createApp(request);
            return result.applicationResponse().id();

        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateApp을 참조하세요.

`CreateCampaign`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateCampaign`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

캠페인을 생성합니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.PinpointClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.CampaignResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.Message;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.Schedule;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.Action;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.MessageConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.WriteCampaignRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.CreateCampaignResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.CreateCampaignRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
```

```
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class CreateCampaign {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """

                Usage:   <appId> <segmentId>

                Where:
                  appId - The ID of the application to create the campaign in.
                  segmentId - The ID of the segment to create the campaign from.
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String appId = args[0];
        String segmentId = args[1];
        PinpointClient pinpoint = PinpointClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        createPinCampaign(pinpoint, appId, segmentId);
        pinpoint.close();
    }

    public static void createPinCampaign(PinpointClient pinpoint, String appId,
 String segmentId) {
        CampaignResponse result = createCampaign(pinpoint, appId, segmentId);
        System.out.println("Campaign " + result.name() + " created.");
        System.out.println(result.description());
    }

    public static CampaignResponse createCampaign(PinpointClient client, String
 appID, String segmentID) {

        try {
```

```
            Schedule schedule = Schedule.builder()
                    .startTime("IMMEDIATE")
                    .build();

            Message defaultMessage = Message.builder()
                    .action(Action.OPEN_APP)
                    .body("My message body.")
                    .title("My message title.")
                    .build();

            MessageConfiguration messageConfiguration =
 MessageConfiguration.builder()
                    .defaultMessage(defaultMessage)
                    .build();

            WriteCampaignRequest request = WriteCampaignRequest.builder()
                    .description("My description")
                    .schedule(schedule)
                    .name("MyCampaign")
                    .segmentId(segmentID)
                    .messageConfiguration(messageConfiguration)
                    .build();

            CreateCampaignResponse result =
 client.createCampaign(CreateCampaignRequest.builder()
                    .applicationId(appID)
                    .writeCampaignRequest(request).build());

            System.out.println("Campaign ID: " + result.campaignResponse().id());
            return result.campaignResponse();

        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }

        return null;
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateCampaign을 참조하세요.

CreateExportJob

다음 코드 예시는 CreateExportJob의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

엔드포인트를 내보내세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.ResponseBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.PinpointClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.ExportJobRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.CreateExportJobRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.CreateExportJobResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.GetExportJobResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.GetExportJobRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListObjectsV2Request;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListObjectsV2Response;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Object;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import java.io.File;
import java.io.FileOutputStream;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.OutputStream;
import java.text.SimpleDateFormat;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Date;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.concurrent.TimeUnit;
import java.util.stream.Collectors;

/**
 * To run this code example, you need to create an AWS Identity and Access
```

```
 * Management (IAM) role with the correct policy as described in this
 * documentation:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/pinpoint/latest/developerguide/audience-data-
export.html
 *
 * Also, set up your development environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For information, see this documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */

public class ExportEndpoints {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                This program performs the following steps:

                1. Exports the endpoints to an Amazon S3 bucket.
                2. Downloads the exported endpoints files from Amazon S3.
                3. Parses the endpoints files to obtain the endpoint IDs and prints
 them.
                Usage: ExportEndpoints <applicationId> <s3BucketName>
 <iamExportRoleArn> <path>

                Where:
                  applicationId - The ID of the Amazon Pinpoint application that has
 the endpoint.
                  s3BucketName - The name of the Amazon S3 bucket to export the JSON
 file to.\s
                  iamExportRoleArn - The ARN of an IAM role that grants Amazon
 Pinpoint write permissions to the S3 bucket.  path - The path where the files
 downloaded from the Amazon S3 bucket are written (for example, C:/AWS/).
                """;

        if (args.length != 4) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String applicationId = args[0];
        String s3BucketName = args[1];
        String iamExportRoleArn = args[2];
        String path = args[3];
```

```
        System.out.println("Deleting an application with ID: " + applicationId);

        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        PinpointClient pinpoint = PinpointClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        S3Client s3Client = S3Client.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        exportAllEndpoints(pinpoint, s3Client, applicationId, s3BucketName, path,
iamExportRoleArn);
        pinpoint.close();
        s3Client.close();
    }

    public static void exportAllEndpoints(PinpointClient pinpoint,
            S3Client s3Client,
            String applicationId,
            String s3BucketName,
            String path,
            String iamExportRoleArn) {

        try {
            List<String> objectKeys = exportEndpointsToS3(pinpoint, s3Client,
s3BucketName, iamExportRoleArn,
                    applicationId);
            List<String> endpointFileKeys = objectKeys.stream().filter(o ->
o.endsWith(".gz"))
                    .collect(Collectors.toList());
            downloadFromS3(s3Client, path, s3BucketName, endpointFileKeys);

        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static List<String> exportEndpointsToS3(PinpointClient pinpoint, S3Client
s3Client, String s3BucketName,
            String iamExportRoleArn, String applicationId) {
```

```
        SimpleDateFormat dateFormat = new SimpleDateFormat("yyyy-MM-dd-
HH_mm:ss.SSS_z");
        String endpointsKeyPrefix = "exports/" + applicationId + "_" +
 dateFormat.format(new Date());
        String s3UrlPrefix = "s3://" + s3BucketName + "/" + endpointsKeyPrefix +
 "/";
        List<String> objectKeys = new ArrayList<>();
        String key;

        try {
            // Defines the export job that Amazon Pinpoint runs.
            ExportJobRequest jobRequest = ExportJobRequest.builder()
                    .roleArn(iamExportRoleArn)
                    .s3UrlPrefix(s3UrlPrefix)
                    .build();

            CreateExportJobRequest exportJobRequest =
 CreateExportJobRequest.builder()
                    .applicationId(applicationId)
                    .exportJobRequest(jobRequest)
                    .build();

            System.out.format("Exporting endpoints from Amazon Pinpoint application
 %s to Amazon S3 " +
                    "bucket %s . . .\n", applicationId, s3BucketName);

            CreateExportJobResponse exportResult =
 pinpoint.createExportJob(exportJobRequest);
            String jobId = exportResult.exportJobResponse().id();
            System.out.println(jobId);
            printExportJobStatus(pinpoint, applicationId, jobId);

            ListObjectsV2Request v2Request = ListObjectsV2Request.builder()
                    .bucket(s3BucketName)
                    .prefix(endpointsKeyPrefix)
                    .build();

            // Create a list of object keys.
            ListObjectsV2Response v2Response = s3Client.listObjectsV2(v2Request);
            List<S3Object> objects = v2Response.contents();
            for (S3Object object : objects) {
                key = object.key();
                objectKeys.add(key);
            }
```

```
            return objectKeys;

        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return null;
    }

    private static void printExportJobStatus(PinpointClient pinpointClient,
            String applicationId,
            String jobId) {

        GetExportJobResponse getExportJobResult;
        String status;

        try {
            // Checks the job status until the job completes or fails.
            GetExportJobRequest exportJobRequest = GetExportJobRequest.builder()
                    .jobId(jobId)
                    .applicationId(applicationId)
                    .build();

            do {
                getExportJobResult = pinpointClient.getExportJob(exportJobRequest);
                status =
getExportJobResult.exportJobResponse().jobStatus().toString().toUpperCase();
                System.out.format("Export job %s . . .\n", status);
                TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(3);

            } while (!status.equals("COMPLETED") && !status.equals("FAILED"));

            if (status.equals("COMPLETED")) {
                System.out.println("Finished exporting endpoints.");
            } else {
                System.err.println("Failed to export endpoints.");
                System.exit(1);
            }

        } catch (PinpointException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
    }

    // Download files from an Amazon S3 bucket and write them to the path location.
    public static void downloadFromS3(S3Client s3Client, String path, String
 s3BucketName, List<String> objectKeys) {

        String newPath;
        try {
            for (String key : objectKeys) {
                GetObjectRequest objectRequest = GetObjectRequest.builder()
                        .bucket(s3BucketName)
                        .key(key)
                        .build();

                ResponseBytes<GetObjectResponse> objectBytes =
 s3Client.getObjectAsBytes(objectRequest);
                byte[] data = objectBytes.asByteArray();

                // Write the data to a local file.
                String fileSuffix = new
 SimpleDateFormat("yyyyMMddHHmmss").format(new Date());
                newPath = path + fileSuffix + ".gz";
                File myFile = new File(newPath);
                OutputStream os = new FileOutputStream(myFile);
                os.write(data);
            }
            System.out.println("Download finished.");

        } catch (S3Exception | NullPointerException | IOException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateExportJob을 참조하세요.

CreateImportJob

다음 코드 예시는 CreateImportJob의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

세그먼트를 가져오세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.PinpointClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.CreateImportJobRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.ImportJobResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.ImportJobRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.Format;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.CreateImportJobResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ImportSegment {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:   <appId> <bucket> <key> <roleArn>\s

                Where:
                  appId - The application ID to create a segment for.
                  bucket - The name of the Amazon S3 bucket that contains the
 segment definitons.
                  key - The key of the S3 object.
                  roleArn - ARN of the role that allows Amazon Pinpoint to
 access S3. You need to set trust management for this to work. See https://
docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/reference_policies_elements_principal.html
                  """;
```

```
        if (args.length != 4) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String appId = args[0];
        String bucket = args[1];
        String key = args[2];
        String roleArn = args[3];

        PinpointClient pinpoint = PinpointClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        ImportJobResponse response = createImportSegment(pinpoint, appId, bucket,
key, roleArn);
        System.out.println("Import job for " + bucket + " submitted.");
        System.out.println("See application " + response.applicationId() + " for
import job status.");
        System.out.println("See application " + response.jobStatus() + " for import
job status.");
        pinpoint.close();
    }

    public static ImportJobResponse createImportSegment(PinpointClient client,
            String appId,
            String bucket,
            String key,
            String roleArn) {

        try {
            ImportJobRequest importRequest = ImportJobRequest.builder()
                    .defineSegment(true)
                    .registerEndpoints(true)
                    .roleArn(roleArn)
                    .format(Format.JSON)
                    .s3Url("s3://" + bucket + "/" + key)
                    .build();

            CreateImportJobRequest jobRequest = CreateImportJobRequest.builder()
                    .importJobRequest(importRequest)
                    .applicationId(appId)
                    .build();
```

```
            CreateImportJobResponse jobResponse =
 client.createImportJob(jobRequest);
            return jobResponse.importJobResponse();

        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return null;
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateImportJob을 참조하세요.

`CreateSegment`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateSegment`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.PinpointClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.AttributeDimension;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SegmentResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.AttributeType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.RecencyDimension;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SegmentBehaviors;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SegmentDemographics;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SegmentLocation;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SegmentDimensions;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.WriteSegmentRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.CreateSegmentRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.CreateSegmentResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;
import java.util.HashMap;
```

```
import java.util.Map;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class CreateSegment {
        public static void main(String[] args) {
                final String usage = """

                                Usage:   <appId>

                                Where:
                                  appId - The application ID to create a segment
 for.

                                """;

                if (args.length != 1) {
                        System.out.println(usage);
                        System.exit(1);
                }

                String appId = args[0];
                PinpointClient pinpoint = PinpointClient.builder()
                                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                                .build();

                SegmentResponse result = createSegment(pinpoint, appId);
                System.out.println("Segment " + result.name() + " created.");
                System.out.println(result.segmentType());
                pinpoint.close();
        }

        public static SegmentResponse createSegment(PinpointClient client, String
 appId) {
                try {
                        Map<String, AttributeDimension> segmentAttributes = new
 HashMap<>();
                        segmentAttributes.put("Team", AttributeDimension.builder()
```

```
                                        .attributeType(AttributeType.INCLUSIVE)
                                        .values("Lakers")
                                        .build());

                        RecencyDimension recencyDimension =
RecencyDimension.builder()
                                        .duration("DAY_30")
                                        .recencyType("ACTIVE")
                                        .build();

                        SegmentBehaviors segmentBehaviors =
SegmentBehaviors.builder()
                                        .recency(recencyDimension)
                                        .build();

                        SegmentDemographics segmentDemographics =
SegmentDemographics
                                        .builder()
                                        .build();

                        SegmentLocation segmentLocation = SegmentLocation
                                        .builder()
                                        .build();

                        SegmentDimensions dimensions = SegmentDimensions
                                        .builder()
                                        .attributes(segmentAttributes)
                                        .behavior(segmentBehaviors)
                                        .demographic(segmentDemographics)
                                        .location(segmentLocation)
                                        .build();

                        WriteSegmentRequest writeSegmentRequest =
WriteSegmentRequest.builder()
                                        .name("MySegment")
                                        .dimensions(dimensions)
                                        .build();

                        CreateSegmentRequest createSegmentRequest =
CreateSegmentRequest.builder()
                                        .applicationId(appId)
                                        .writeSegmentRequest(writeSegmentRequest)
                                        .build();
```

```
                        CreateSegmentResponse createSegmentResult =
 client.createSegment(createSegmentRequest);
                        System.out.println("Segment ID: " +
 createSegmentResult.segmentResponse().id());
                        System.out.println("Done");
                        return createSegmentResult.segmentResponse();

                } catch (PinpointException e) {
                        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                        System.exit(1);
                }
                return null;
        }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateSegment를 참조하세요.

`DeleteApp`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteApp`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

애플리케이션을 삭제합니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.PinpointClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.DeleteAppRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.DeleteAppResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
```

```
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DeleteApp {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:  <appId>

                Where:
                 appId - The ID of the application to delete.

                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String appId = args[0];
        System.out.println("Deleting an application with ID: " + appId);
        PinpointClient pinpoint = PinpointClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        deletePinApp(pinpoint, appId);
        System.out.println("Done");
        pinpoint.close();
    }

    public static void deletePinApp(PinpointClient pinpoint, String appId) {
        try {
            DeleteAppRequest appRequest = DeleteAppRequest.builder()
                    .applicationId(appId)
                    .build();

            DeleteAppResponse result = pinpoint.deleteApp(appRequest);
            String appName = result.applicationResponse().name();
            System.out.println("Application " + appName + " has been deleted.");

        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteApp을 참조하세요.

DeleteEndpoint

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteEndpoint의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

엔드포인트를 삭제합니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.PinpointClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.DeleteEndpointRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.DeleteEndpointResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DeleteEndpoint {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:   <appName> <endpointId >
```

```
                Where:
                  appId - The id of the application to delete.
                  endpointId - The id of the endpoint to delete.
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String appId = args[0];
        String endpointId = args[1];
        System.out.println("Deleting an endpoint with id: " + endpointId);
        PinpointClient pinpoint = PinpointClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        deletePinEncpoint(pinpoint, appId, endpointId);
        pinpoint.close();
    }

    public static void deletePinEncpoint(PinpointClient pinpoint, String appId,
 String endpointId) {
        try {
            DeleteEndpointRequest appRequest = DeleteEndpointRequest.builder()
                    .applicationId(appId)
                    .endpointId(endpointId)
                    .build();

            DeleteEndpointResponse result = pinpoint.deleteEndpoint(appRequest);
            String id = result.endpointResponse().id();
            System.out.println("The deleted endpoint id  " + id);

        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println("Done");
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteEndpoint를 참조하세요.

GetEndpoint

다음 코드 예시는 GetEndpoint의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import com.google.gson.FieldNamingPolicy;
import com.google.gson.Gson;
import com.google.gson.GsonBuilder;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.PinpointClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.EndpointResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.GetEndpointResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.GetEndpointRequest;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class LookUpEndpoint {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:   <appId> <endpoint>

                Where:
                  appId - The ID of the application to delete.
                  endpoint - The ID of the endpoint.\s
                  """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
```

```
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String appId = args[0];
        String endpoint = args[1];
        System.out.println("Looking up an endpoint point with ID: " + endpoint);
        PinpointClient pinpoint = PinpointClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        lookupPinpointEndpoint(pinpoint, appId, endpoint);
        pinpoint.close();
    }

    public static void lookupPinpointEndpoint(PinpointClient pinpoint, String appId,
 String endpoint) {
        try {
            GetEndpointRequest appRequest = GetEndpointRequest.builder()
                    .applicationId(appId)
                    .endpointId(endpoint)
                    .build();

            GetEndpointResponse result = pinpoint.getEndpoint(appRequest);
            EndpointResponse endResponse = result.endpointResponse();

            // Uses the Google Gson library to pretty print the endpoint JSON.
            Gson gson = new GsonBuilder()
                    .setFieldNamingPolicy(FieldNamingPolicy.UPPER_CAMEL_CASE)
                    .setPrettyPrinting()
                    .create();

            String endpointJson = gson.toJson(endResponse);
            System.out.println(endpointJson);

        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println("Done");
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetEndpoint를 참조하세요.

GetSegments

다음 코드 예시는 GetSegments의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

세그먼트를 나열하세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.PinpointClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.GetSegmentsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.GetSegmentsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SegmentResponse;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ListSegments {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:   <appId>

                Where:
                  appId - The ID of the application that contains a segment.

                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
```

```
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String appId = args[0];
        PinpointClient pinpoint = PinpointClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        listSegs(pinpoint, appId);
        pinpoint.close();
    }

    public static void listSegs(PinpointClient pinpoint, String appId) {
        try {
            GetSegmentsRequest request = GetSegmentsRequest.builder()
                    .applicationId(appId)
                    .build();

            GetSegmentsResponse response = pinpoint.getSegments(request);
            List<SegmentResponse> segments = response.segmentsResponse().item();
            for (SegmentResponse segment : segments) {
                System.out
                        .println("Segement " + segment.id() + " " + segment.name() +
 " " + segment.lastModifiedDate());
            }

        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetSegments를 참조하세요.

GetSmsChannel

다음 코드 예시는 GetSmsChannel의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.PinpointClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SMSChannelResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.GetSmsChannelRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SMSChannelRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.UpdateSmsChannelRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.UpdateSmsChannelResponse;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class UpdateChannel {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage: CreateChannel <appId>

                Where:
                  appId - The name of the application whose channel is updated.

                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String appId = args[0];
```

```
        PinpointClient pinpoint = PinpointClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        SMSChannelResponse getResponse = getSMSChannel(pinpoint, appId);
        toggleSmsChannel(pinpoint, appId, getResponse);
        pinpoint.close();
    }

    private static SMSChannelResponse getSMSChannel(PinpointClient client, String
appId) {
        try {
            GetSmsChannelRequest request = GetSmsChannelRequest.builder()
                    .applicationId(appId)
                    .build();

            SMSChannelResponse response =
client.getSmsChannel(request).smsChannelResponse();
            System.out.println("Channel state is " + response.enabled());
            return response;

        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return null;
    }

    private static void toggleSmsChannel(PinpointClient client, String appId,
SMSChannelResponse getResponse) {
        boolean enabled = !getResponse.enabled();
        try {
            SMSChannelRequest request = SMSChannelRequest.builder()
                    .enabled(enabled)
                    .build();

            UpdateSmsChannelRequest updateRequest =
UpdateSmsChannelRequest.builder()
                    .smsChannelRequest(request)
                    .applicationId(appId)
                    .build();

            UpdateSmsChannelResponse result =
client.updateSmsChannel(updateRequest);
```

```
            System.out.println("Channel state: " +
 result.smsChannelResponse().enabled());

        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetSmsChannel을 참조하세요.

GetUserEndpoints

다음 코드 예시는 GetUserEndpoints의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.PinpointClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.EndpointResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.GetUserEndpointsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.GetUserEndpointsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ListEndpointIds {
```

```
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <applicationId> <userId>

                Where:
                   applicationId - The ID of the Amazon Pinpoint application that
has the endpoint.
                   userId - The user id applicable to the endpoints""";

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String applicationId = args[0];
        String userId = args[1];
        PinpointClient pinpoint = PinpointClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        listAllEndpoints(pinpoint, applicationId, userId);
        pinpoint.close();
    }

    public static void listAllEndpoints(PinpointClient pinpoint,
            String applicationId,
            String userId) {

        try {
            GetUserEndpointsRequest endpointsRequest =
GetUserEndpointsRequest.builder()
                    .userId(userId)
                    .applicationId(applicationId)
                    .build();

            GetUserEndpointsResponse response =
pinpoint.getUserEndpoints(endpointsRequest);
            List<EndpointResponse> endpoints = response.endpointsResponse().item();

            // Display the results.
            for (EndpointResponse endpoint : endpoints) {
                System.out.println("The channel type is: " +
endpoint.channelType());
```

```
                System.out.println("The address is  " + endpoint.address());
            }

        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetUserEndpoints를 참조하세요.

SendMessages

다음 코드 예시는 SendMessages의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이메일 메시지를 전송합니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.PinpointClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.AddressConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.ChannelType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SimpleEmailPart;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SimpleEmail;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.EmailMessage;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.DirectMessageConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.MessageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SendMessagesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointemail.PinpointEmailClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointemail.model.Body;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointemail.model.Content;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointemail.model.Destination;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointemail.model.EmailContent;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointemail.model.Message;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointemail.model.SendEmailRequest;

import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class SendEmailMessage {

        // The character encoding the you want to use for the subject line and
        // message body of the email.
        public static String charset = "UTF-8";

    // The body of the email for recipients whose email clients support HTML
 content.
    static final String body = """
        Amazon Pinpoint test (AWS SDK for Java 2.x)

        This email was sent through the Amazon Pinpoint Email API using the AWS SDK
 for Java 2.x

        """;

        public static void main(String[] args) {
                final String usage = """

                                Usage:    <subject> <appId> <senderAddress>
 <toAddress>

            Where:
               subject - The email subject to use.
               senderAddress - The from address. This address has to be verified in
 Amazon Pinpoint in the region you're using to send email\s
               toAddress - The to address. This address has to be verified in Amazon
 Pinpoint in the region you're using to send email\s
            """;
```

```
        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String subject = args[0];
        String senderAddress = args[1];
        String toAddress = args[2];
        System.out.println("Sending a message");
        PinpointEmailClient pinpoint = PinpointEmailClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .build();

        sendEmail(pinpoint, subject, senderAddress, toAddress);
        System.out.println("Email was sent");
        pinpoint.close();
    }

    public static void sendEmail(PinpointEmailClient pinpointEmailClient, String
subject, String senderAddress, String toAddress) {
        try {
            Content content = Content.builder()
                .data(body)
                .build();

            Body messageBody = Body.builder()
                .text(content)
                .build();

            Message message = Message.builder()
                .body(messageBody)
                .subject(Content.builder().data(subject).build())
                .build();

            Destination destination = Destination.builder()
                .toAddresses(toAddress)
                .build();

            EmailContent emailContent = EmailContent.builder()
                .simple(message)
                .build();

            SendEmailRequest sendEmailRequest = SendEmailRequest.builder()
```

```
                .fromEmailAddress(senderAddress)
                .destination(destination)
                .content(emailContent)
                .build();

            pinpointEmailClient.sendEmail(sendEmailRequest);
            System.out.println("Message Sent");

        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

CC 값을 포함하여 이메일 메시지를 전송합니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;
import  software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointemail.PinpointEmailClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointemail.model.Body;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointemail.model.Content;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointemail.model.Destination;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointemail.model.EmailContent;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointemail.model.Message;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointemail.model.SendEmailRequest;
import java.util.ArrayList;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class SendEmailMessageCC {

    // The body of the email.
    static final String body = """
        Amazon Pinpoint test (AWS SDK for Java 2.x)
```

```
        This email was sent through the Amazon Pinpoint Email API using the AWS SDK
for Java 2.x

        """;
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:    <subject> <senderAddress> <toAddress> <ccAddress>

            Where:
               subject - The email subject to use.
               senderAddress - The from address. This address has to be verified in
Amazon Pinpoint in the region you're using to send email\s
               toAddress - The to address. This address has to be verified in Amazon
Pinpoint in the region you're using to send email\s
               ccAddress - The CC address.
            """;

        if (args.length != 4) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String subject = args[0];
        String senderAddress = args[1];
        String toAddress = args[2];
        String ccAddress = args[3];

        System.out.println("Sending a message");
        PinpointEmailClient pinpoint = PinpointEmailClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .build();

        ArrayList<String> ccList = new ArrayList<>();
        ccList.add(ccAddress);
        sendEmail(pinpoint, subject, senderAddress, toAddress, ccList);
        pinpoint.close();
    }

    public static void sendEmail(PinpointEmailClient pinpointEmailClient, String
subject, String senderAddress, String toAddress, ArrayList<String> ccAddresses) {
        try {
            Content content = Content.builder()
                .data(body)
```

```
                .build();

            Body messageBody = Body.builder()
                .text(content)
                .build();

            Message message = Message.builder()
                .body(messageBody)
                .subject(Content.builder().data(subject).build())
                .build();

            Destination destination = Destination.builder()
                .toAddresses(toAddress)
                .ccAddresses(ccAddresses)
                .build();

            EmailContent emailContent = EmailContent.builder()
                .simple(message)
                .build();

            SendEmailRequest sendEmailRequest = SendEmailRequest.builder()
                .fromEmailAddress(senderAddress)
                .destination(destination)
                .content(emailContent)
                .build();

            pinpointEmailClient.sendEmail(sendEmailRequest);
            System.out.println("Message Sent");

        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            // Handle exception
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
}
```

SMS 메시지를 전송합니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.PinpointClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.DirectMessageConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SMSMessage;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.AddressConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.ChannelType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.MessageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SendMessagesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SendMessagesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.MessageResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class SendMessage {

        // The type of SMS message that you want to send. If you plan to send
        // time-sensitive content, specify TRANSACTIONAL. If you plan to send
        // marketing-related content, specify PROMOTIONAL.
        public static String messageType = "TRANSACTIONAL";

        // The registered keyword associated with the originating short code.
        public static String registeredKeyword = "myKeyword";

        // The sender ID to use when sending the message. Support for sender ID
        // varies by country or region. For more information, see
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/pinpoint/latest/userguide/channels-sms-
countries.html
        public static String senderId = "MySenderID";

        public static void main(String[] args) {
                final String usage = """

                                Usage:   <message> <appId> <originationNumber>
 <destinationNumber>\s

                                Where:
                                  message - The body of the message to send.
                                  appId - The Amazon Pinpoint project/application ID
 to use when you send this message.
```

```
                                originationNumber - The phone number or short code
that you specify has to be associated with your Amazon Pinpoint account. For best
results, specify long codes in E.164 format (for example, +1-555-555-5654).
                                destinationNumber - The recipient's phone number.
For best results, you should specify the phone number in E.164 format (for example,
+1-555-555-5654).\s
                                """;

              if (args.length != 4) {
                      System.out.println(usage);
                      System.exit(1);
              }

              String message = args[0];
              String appId = args[1];
              String originationNumber = args[2];
              String destinationNumber = args[3];
              System.out.println("Sending a message");
              PinpointClient pinpoint = PinpointClient.builder()
                              .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                              .build();

              sendSMSMessage(pinpoint, message, appId, originationNumber,
destinationNumber);
              pinpoint.close();
       }

       public static void sendSMSMessage(PinpointClient pinpoint, String message,
String appId,
                      String originationNumber,
                      String destinationNumber) {
              try {
                      Map<String, AddressConfiguration> addressMap = new
HashMap<String, AddressConfiguration>();
                      AddressConfiguration addConfig =
AddressConfiguration.builder()
                                      .channelType(ChannelType.SMS)
                                      .build();

                      addressMap.put(destinationNumber, addConfig);
                      SMSMessage smsMessage = SMSMessage.builder()
                                      .body(message)
                                      .messageType(messageType)
                                      .originationNumber(originationNumber)
```

```
                                        .senderId(senderId)
                                        .keyword(registeredKeyword)
                                        .build();

                        // Create a DirectMessageConfiguration object.
                        DirectMessageConfiguration direct =
 DirectMessageConfiguration.builder()
                                        .smsMessage(smsMessage)
                                        .build();

                        MessageRequest msgReq = MessageRequest.builder()
                                        .addresses(addressMap)
                                        .messageConfiguration(direct)
                                        .build();

                        // create a SendMessagesRequest object
                        SendMessagesRequest request = SendMessagesRequest.builder()
                                        .applicationId(appId)
                                        .messageRequest(msgReq)
                                        .build();

                        SendMessagesResponse response =
 pinpoint.sendMessages(request);
                        MessageResponse msg1 = response.messageResponse();
                        Map map1 = msg1.result();

                        // Write out the result of sendMessage.
                        map1.forEach((k, v) -> System.out.println((k + ":" + v)));

                } catch (PinpointException e) {
                        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                        System.exit(1);
                }
        }
}
```

SMS 메시지를 일괄 전송합니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.PinpointClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.DirectMessageConfiguration;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SMSMessage;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.AddressConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.ChannelType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.MessageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SendMessagesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SendMessagesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.MessageResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;

import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class SendMessageBatch {

    // The type of SMS message that you want to send. If you plan to send
    // time-sensitive content, specify TRANSACTIONAL. If you plan to send
    // marketing-related content, specify PROMOTIONAL.
    public static String messageType = "TRANSACTIONAL";

    // The registered keyword associated with the originating short code.
    public static String registeredKeyword = "myKeyword";

    // The sender ID to use when sending the message. Support for sender ID
    // varies by country or region. For more information, see
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/pinpoint/latest/userguide/channels-sms-
countries.html
    public static String senderId = "MySenderID";

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:   <message> <appId> <originationNumber> <destinationNumber>
 <destinationNumber1>\s

                Where:
                  message - The body of the message to send.
```

```
                 appId - The Amazon Pinpoint project/application ID to use when you
send this message.
                 originationNumber - The phone number or short code that you
specify has to be associated with your Amazon Pinpoint account. For best results,
specify long codes in E.164 format (for example, +1-555-555-5654).
                 destinationNumber - The recipient's phone number.  For best
results, you should specify the phone number in E.164 format (for example,
+1-555-555-5654).
                 destinationNumber1 - The second recipient's phone number.  For
best results, you should specify the phone number in E.164 format (for example,
+1-555-555-5654).\s
               """;

       if (args.length != 5) {
           System.out.println(usage);
           System.exit(1);
       }

       String message = args[0];
       String appId = args[1];
       String originationNumber = args[2];
       String destinationNumber = args[3];
       String destinationNumber1 = args[4];
       System.out.println("Sending a message");
       PinpointClient pinpoint = PinpointClient.builder()
               .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
               .build();

       sendSMSMessage(pinpoint, message, appId, originationNumber,
destinationNumber, destinationNumber1);
       pinpoint.close();
   }

   public static void sendSMSMessage(PinpointClient pinpoint, String message,
String appId,
                                     String originationNumber,
                                     String destinationNumber, String
destinationNumber1) {
       try {
           Map<String, AddressConfiguration> addressMap = new HashMap<String,
AddressConfiguration>();
           AddressConfiguration addConfig = AddressConfiguration.builder()
                   .channelType(ChannelType.SMS)
                   .build();
```

```
            // Add an entry to the Map object for each number to whom you want to
 send a
            // message.
            addressMap.put(destinationNumber, addConfig);
            addressMap.put(destinationNumber1, addConfig);
            SMSMessage smsMessage = SMSMessage.builder()
                    .body(message)
                    .messageType(messageType)
                    .originationNumber(originationNumber)
                    .senderId(senderId)
                    .keyword(registeredKeyword)
                    .build();

            // Create a DirectMessageConfiguration object.
            DirectMessageConfiguration direct = DirectMessageConfiguration.builder()
                    .smsMessage(smsMessage)
                    .build();

            MessageRequest msgReq = MessageRequest.builder()
                    .addresses(addressMap)
                    .messageConfiguration(direct)
                    .build();

            // Create a SendMessagesRequest object.
            SendMessagesRequest request = SendMessagesRequest.builder()
                    .applicationId(appId)
                    .messageRequest(msgReq)
                    .build();

            SendMessagesResponse response = pinpoint.sendMessages(request);
            MessageResponse msg1 = response.messageResponse();
            Map map1 = msg1.result();

            // Write out the result of sendMessage.
            map1.forEach((k, v) -> System.out.println((k + ":" + v)));

        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 SendMessages를 참조하세요.

UpdateEndpoint

다음 코드 예시는 UpdateEndpoint의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.PinpointClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.EndpointResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.EndpointRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.UpdateEndpointRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.UpdateEndpointResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.GetEndpointRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.GetEndpointResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.EndpointDemographic;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.EndpointLocation;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.EndpointUser;
import java.text.DateFormat;
import java.text.SimpleDateFormat;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.UUID;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Date;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
```

```
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class UpdateEndpoint {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:  <appId>

                Where:
                  appId - The ID of the application to create an endpoint for.

                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String appId = args[0];
        PinpointClient pinpoint = PinpointClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        EndpointResponse response = createEndpoint(pinpoint, appId);
        System.out.println("Got Endpoint: " + response.id());
        pinpoint.close();
    }

    public static EndpointResponse createEndpoint(PinpointClient client, String
 appId) {
        String endpointId = UUID.randomUUID().toString();
        System.out.println("Endpoint ID: " + endpointId);

        try {
            EndpointRequest endpointRequest = createEndpointRequestData();
            UpdateEndpointRequest updateEndpointRequest =
 UpdateEndpointRequest.builder()
                    .applicationId(appId)
                    .endpointId(endpointId)
                    .endpointRequest(endpointRequest)
                    .build();
```

```
            UpdateEndpointResponse updateEndpointResponse =
client.updateEndpoint(updateEndpointRequest);
            System.out.println("Update Endpoint Response: " +
updateEndpointResponse.messageBody());

            GetEndpointRequest getEndpointRequest = GetEndpointRequest.builder()
                    .applicationId(appId)
                    .endpointId(endpointId)
                    .build();

            GetEndpointResponse getEndpointResponse =
client.getEndpoint(getEndpointRequest);
            System.out.println(getEndpointResponse.endpointResponse().address());

System.out.println(getEndpointResponse.endpointResponse().channelType());

System.out.println(getEndpointResponse.endpointResponse().applicationId());

System.out.println(getEndpointResponse.endpointResponse().endpointStatus());
            System.out.println(getEndpointResponse.endpointResponse().requestId());
            System.out.println(getEndpointResponse.endpointResponse().user());

            return getEndpointResponse.endpointResponse();

        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return null;
    }

    private static EndpointRequest createEndpointRequestData() {
        try {
            List<String> favoriteTeams = new ArrayList<>();
            favoriteTeams.add("Lakers");
            favoriteTeams.add("Warriors");
            HashMap<String, List<String>> customAttributes = new HashMap<>();
            customAttributes.put("team", favoriteTeams);

            EndpointDemographic demographic = EndpointDemographic.builder()
                    .appVersion("1.0")
                    .make("apple")
                    .model("iPhone")
                    .modelVersion("7")
```

```
                    .platform("ios")
                    .platformVersion("10.1.1")
                    .timezone("America/Los_Angeles")
                    .build();

            EndpointLocation location = EndpointLocation.builder()
                    .city("Los Angeles")
                    .country("US")
                    .latitude(34.0)
                    .longitude(-118.2)
                    .postalCode("90068")
                    .region("CA")
                    .build();

            Map<String, Double> metrics = new HashMap<>();
            metrics.put("health", 100.00);
            metrics.put("luck", 75.00);

            EndpointUser user = EndpointUser.builder()
                    .userId(UUID.randomUUID().toString())
                    .build();

            DateFormat df = new SimpleDateFormat("yyyy-MM-dd'T'HH:mm'Z'"); // Quoted
"Z" to indicate UTC, no timezone
                                                                           // offset
            String nowAsISO = df.format(new Date());

            return EndpointRequest.builder()
                    .address(UUID.randomUUID().toString())
                    .attributes(customAttributes)
                    .channelType("APNS")
                    .demographic(demographic)
                    .effectiveDate(nowAsISO)
                    .location(location)
                    .metrics(metrics)
                    .optOut("NONE")
                    .requestId(UUID.randomUUID().toString())
                    .user(user)
                    .build();

        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
        return null;
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 UpdateEndpoint를 참조하세요.

Java 2.x용 SDK를 사용하는 Amazon Pinpoint SMS 및 음성 API 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Pinpoint SMS 및 음성 API와 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`SendVoiceMessage`

다음 코드 예시는 `SendVoiceMessage`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.client.config.ClientOverrideConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointsmsvoice.PinpointSmsVoiceClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointsmsvoice.model.SSMLMessageType;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointsmsvoice.model.VoiceMessageContent;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointsmsvoice.model.SendVoiceMessageRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointsmsvoice.model.PinpointSmsVoiceException;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class SendVoiceMessage {

    // The Amazon Polly voice that you want to use to send the message. For a list
    // of voices, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/polly/latest/dg/voicelist.html
    static final String voiceName = "Matthew";

    // The language to use when sending the message. For a list of supported
    // languages, see
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/polly/latest/dg/SupportedLanguage.html
    static final String languageCode = "en-US";

    // The content of the message. This example uses SSML to customize and control
    // certain aspects of the message, such as by adding pauses and changing
    // phonation. The message can't contain any line breaks.
    static final String ssmlMessage = "<speak>This is a test message sent from "
            + "<emphasis>Amazon Pinpoint</emphasis> "
            + "using the <break strength='weak'/>AWS "
            + "SDK for Java. "
            + "<amazon:effect phonation='soft'>Thank "
            + "you for listening.</amazon:effect></speak>";

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """
                Usage:   <originationNumber> <destinationNumber>\s
```

```
                Where:
                  originationNumber - The phone number or short code that you
specify has to be associated with your Amazon Pinpoint account. For best results,
specify long codes in E.164 format (for example, +1-555-555-5654).
                  destinationNumber - The recipient's phone number.  For best
results, you should specify the phone number in E.164 format (for example,
+1-555-555-5654).\s
                """;

       if (args.length != 2) {
           System.out.println(usage);
           System.exit(1);
       }
       String originationNumber = args[0];
       String destinationNumber = args[1];
       System.out.println("Sending a voice message");

       // Set the content type to application/json.
       List<String> listVal = new ArrayList<>();
       listVal.add("application/json");
       Map<String, List<String>> values = new HashMap<>();
       values.put("Content-Type", listVal);

       ClientOverrideConfiguration config2 = ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
               .headers(values)
               .build();

       PinpointSmsVoiceClient client = PinpointSmsVoiceClient.builder()
               .overrideConfiguration(config2)
               .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
               .build();

       sendVoiceMsg(client, originationNumber, destinationNumber);
       client.close();
   }

   public static void sendVoiceMsg(PinpointSmsVoiceClient client, String
originationNumber,
                                   String destinationNumber) {
       try {
           SSMLMessageType ssmlMessageType = SSMLMessageType.builder()
                   .languageCode(languageCode)
                   .text(ssmlMessage)
```

```
                    .voiceId(voiceName)
                    .build();

            VoiceMessageContent content = VoiceMessageContent.builder()
                    .ssmlMessage(ssmlMessageType)
                    .build();

            SendVoiceMessageRequest voiceMessageRequest =
 SendVoiceMessageRequest.builder()
                    .destinationPhoneNumber(destinationNumber)
                    .originationPhoneNumber(originationNumber)
                    .content(content)
                    .build();

            client.sendVoiceMessage(voiceMessageRequest);
            System.out.println("The message was sent successfully.");

        } catch (PinpointSmsVoiceException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 SendVoiceMessage를 참조하세요.

Java 2.x용 SDK를 사용하는 Amazon Polly 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x Amazon Polly에서를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오

작업

`DescribeVoices`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeVoices`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.PollyClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.model.DescribeVoicesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.model.DescribeVoicesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.model.PollyException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.model.Voice;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DescribeVoicesSample {
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        PollyClient polly = PollyClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_WEST_2)
                .build();

        describeVoice(polly);
        polly.close();
```

```
    }

    public static void describeVoice(PollyClient polly) {
        try {
            DescribeVoicesRequest voicesRequest = DescribeVoicesRequest.builder()
                    .languageCode("en-US")
                    .build();

            DescribeVoicesResponse enUsVoicesResult =
 polly.describeVoices(voicesRequest);
            List<Voice> voices = enUsVoicesResult.voices();
            for (Voice myVoice : voices) {
                System.out.println("The ID of the voice is " + myVoice.id());
                System.out.println("The gender of the voice is " +
 myVoice.gender());
            }

        } catch (PollyException e) {
            System.err.println("Exception caught: " + e);
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeVoices를 참조하세요.

ListLexicons

다음 코드 예시는 ListLexicons의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.PollyClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.model.ListLexiconsResponse;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.model.ListLexiconsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.model.LexiconDescription;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.model.PollyException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ListLexicons {
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        PollyClient polly = PollyClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_WEST_2)
                .build();

        listLexicons(polly);
        polly.close();
    }

    public static void listLexicons(PollyClient client) {
        try {
            ListLexiconsRequest listLexiconsRequest = ListLexiconsRequest.builder()
                    .build();

            ListLexiconsResponse listLexiconsResult =
 client.listLexicons(listLexiconsRequest);
            List<LexiconDescription> lexiconDescription =
 listLexiconsResult.lexicons();
            for (LexiconDescription lexDescription : lexiconDescription) {
                System.out.println("The name of the Lexicon is " +
 lexDescription.name());
            }

        } catch (PollyException e) {
            System.err.println("Exception caught: " + e);
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListLexicons를 참조하세요.

SynthesizeSpeech

다음 코드 예시는 SynthesizeSpeech의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import javazoom.jl.decoder.JavaLayerException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.ResponseInputStream;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.PollyClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.model.DescribeVoicesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.model.Voice;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.model.DescribeVoicesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.model.OutputFormat;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.model.PollyException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.model.SynthesizeSpeechRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.model.SynthesizeSpeechResponse;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import javazoom.jl.player.advanced.AdvancedPlayer;
import javazoom.jl.player.advanced.PlaybackEvent;
import javazoom.jl.player.advanced.PlaybackListener;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class PollyDemo {
```

```
   private static final String SAMPLE = "Congratulations. You have successfully
built this working demo " +
           " of Amazon Polly in Java Version 2. Have fun building voice enabled
apps with Amazon Polly (that's me!), and always "
           +
           " look at the AWS website for tips and tricks on using Amazon Polly and
other great services from AWS";

   public static void main(String args[]) {
       PollyClient polly = PollyClient.builder()
               .region(Region.US_WEST_2)
               .build();

       talkPolly(polly);
       polly.close();
   }

   public static void talkPolly(PollyClient polly) {
       try {
           DescribeVoicesRequest describeVoiceRequest =
DescribeVoicesRequest.builder()
                   .engine("standard")
                   .build();

           DescribeVoicesResponse describeVoicesResult =
polly.describeVoices(describeVoiceRequest);
           Voice voice = describeVoicesResult.voices().stream()
                   .filter(v -> v.name().equals("Joanna"))
                   .findFirst()
                   .orElseThrow(() -> new RuntimeException("Voice not found"));
           InputStream stream = synthesize(polly, SAMPLE, voice, OutputFormat.MP3);
           AdvancedPlayer player = new AdvancedPlayer(stream,

javazoom.jl.player.FactoryRegistry.systemRegistry().createAudioDevice());
           player.setPlayBackListener(new PlaybackListener() {
               public void playbackStarted(PlaybackEvent evt) {
                   System.out.println("Playback started");
                   System.out.println(SAMPLE);
               }

               public void playbackFinished(PlaybackEvent evt) {
                   System.out.println("Playback finished");
               }
           });
```

```
            // play it!
            player.play();

        } catch (PollyException | JavaLayerException | IOException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static InputStream synthesize(PollyClient polly, String text, Voice
 voice, OutputFormat format)
            throws IOException {
        SynthesizeSpeechRequest synthReq = SynthesizeSpeechRequest.builder()
                .text(text)
                .voiceId(voice.id())
                .outputFormat(format)
                .build();

        ResponseInputStream<SynthesizeSpeechResponse> synthRes =
 polly.synthesizeSpeech(synthReq);
        return synthRes;
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 SynthesizeSpeech를 참조하세요.

시나리오

고객 피드백 분석을 위한 애플리케이션 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 고객 의견 카드를 분석하고, 원어에서 번역하고, 감정을 파악하고, 번역된 텍스트에서 오디오 파일을 생성하는 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

이 예제 애플리케이션은 고객 피드백 카드를 분석하고 저장합니다. 특히 뉴욕시에 있는 가상 호텔의 필요를 충족합니다. 호텔은 다양한 언어의 고객들로부터 물리적인 의견 카드의 형태로 피드백을 받습니다. 피드백은 웹 클라이언트를 통해 앱에 업로드됩니다. 의견 카드의 이미지가 업로드된 후 다음 단계가 수행됩니다.

- Amazon Textract를 사용하여 이미지에서 텍스트가 추출됩니다.

- Amazon Comprehend가 추출된 텍스트와 해당 언어의 감정을 파악합니다.
- 추출된 텍스트는 Amazon Translate를 사용하여 영어로 번역됩니다.
- Amazon Polly가 추출된 텍스트에서 오디오 파일을 합성합니다.

전체 앱은 AWS CDK를 사용하여 배포할 수 있습니다. 소스 코드와 배포 지침은 GitHub의 프로젝트를 참조하십시오.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

Java 2.x용 SDK를 사용하는 Amazon RDS 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x Amazon RDS에서를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello Amazon RDS

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon RDS를 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.RdsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeDbInstancesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DBInstance;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.RdsException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DescribeDBInstances {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RdsClient rdsClient = RdsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        describeInstances(rdsClient);
        rdsClient.close();
    }

    public static void describeInstances(RdsClient rdsClient) {
        try {
            DescribeDbInstancesResponse response = rdsClient.describeDBInstances();
            List<DBInstance> instanceList = response.dbInstances();
            for (DBInstance instance : instanceList) {
                System.out.println("Instance ARN is: " + instance.dbInstanceArn());
                System.out.println("The Engine is " + instance.engine());
```

```
                System.out.println("Connection endpoint is" +
 instance.endpoint().address());
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeDBInstances를 참조하십시오.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업
- 시나리오
- 서버리스 예제

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 사용자 지정 DB 파라미터 그룹을 생성하고 파라미터 값을 설정합니다.
- 파라미터 그룹을 사용하도록 구성된 DB 인스턴스를 생성합니다. DB 인스턴스에는 데이터베이스도 포함되어 있습니다.
- 인스턴스의 스냅샷을 만듭니다.
- 인스턴스 및 파라미터 그룹을 삭제합니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

여러 작업을 실행합니다.

```
import com.google.gson.Gson;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.EnvironmentVariableCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.RdsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.CreateDbInstanceRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.CreateDbInstanceResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.CreateDbParameterGroupResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.CreateDbSnapshotRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.CreateDbSnapshotResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DBEngineVersion;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DBInstance;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DBParameterGroup;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DBSnapshot;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DeleteDbInstanceRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DeleteDbInstanceResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeDbEngineVersionsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeDbInstancesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeDbInstancesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeDbParameterGroupsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeDbParametersResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeDbSnapshotsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeDbSnapshotsResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeOrderableDbInstanceOptionsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.ModifyDbParameterGroupResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.OrderableDBInstanceOption;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.Parameter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.RdsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.CreateDbParameterGroupRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeDbParameterGroupsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeDbParametersRequest;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.ModifyDbParameterGroupRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeOrderableDbInstanceOptionsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DeleteDbParameterGroupRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.secretsmanager.SecretsManagerClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.secretsmanager.model.GetSecretValueRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.secretsmanager.model.GetSecretValueResponse;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java (v2) code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
 * This example requires an AWS Secrets Manager secret that contains the
 * database credentials. If you do not create a
 * secret, this example will not work. For details, see:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/secretsmanager/latest/userguide/integrating_how-
services-use-secrets_RS.html
 *
 * This Java example performs these tasks:
 *
 * 1. Returns a list of the available DB engines.
 * 2. Selects an engine family and create a custom DB parameter group.
 * 3. Gets the parameter groups.
 * 4. Gets parameters in the group.
 * 5. Modifies the auto_increment_offset parameter.
 * 6. Gets and displays the updated parameters.
 * 7. Gets a list of allowed engine versions.
 * 8. Gets a list of micro instance classes available for the selected engine.
 * 9. Creates an RDS database instance that contains a MySql database and uses
 * the parameter group.
 * 10. Waits for the DB instance to be ready and prints out the connection
 * endpoint value.
 * 11. Creates a snapshot of the DB instance.
 * 12. Waits for an RDS DB snapshot to be ready.
 * 13. Deletes the RDS DB instance.
 * 14. Deletes the parameter group.
 */
```

```
public class RDSScenario {
    public static long sleepTime = 20;
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <dbGroupName> <dbParameterGroupFamily> <dbInstanceIdentifier>
 <dbName> <dbSnapshotIdentifier> <secretName>

                Where:
                    dbGroupName - The database group name.\s
                    dbParameterGroupFamily - The database parameter group name (for
 example, mysql8.0).
                    dbInstanceIdentifier - The database instance identifier\s
                    dbName - The database name.\s
                    dbSnapshotIdentifier - The snapshot identifier.\s
                    secretName - The name of the AWS Secrets Manager secret that
 contains the database credentials"
                """;

        if (args.length != 6) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String dbGroupName = args[0];
        String dbParameterGroupFamily = args[1];
        String dbInstanceIdentifier = args[2];
        String dbName = args[3];
        String dbSnapshotIdentifier = args[4];
        String secretName = args[5];

        Gson gson = new Gson();
        User user = gson.fromJson(String.valueOf(getSecretValues(secretName)),
 User.class);
        String masterUsername = user.getUsername();
        String masterUserPassword = user.getPassword();

        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        RdsClient rdsClient = RdsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the Amazon RDS example scenario.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("1. Return a list of the available DB engines");
        describeDBEngines(rdsClient);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("2. Create a custom parameter group");
        createDBParameterGroup(rdsClient, dbGroupName, dbParameterGroupFamily);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("3. Get the parameter group");
        describeDbParameterGroups(rdsClient, dbGroupName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("4. Get the parameters in the group");
        describeDbParameters(rdsClient, dbGroupName, 0);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("5. Modify the auto_increment_offset parameter");
        modifyDBParas(rdsClient, dbGroupName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("6. Display the updated value");
        describeDbParameters(rdsClient, dbGroupName, -1);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. Get a list of allowed engine versions");
        getAllowedEngines(rdsClient, dbParameterGroupFamily);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("8. Get a list of micro instance classes available for
the selected engine");
        getMicroInstances(rdsClient);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println(
                "9. Create an RDS database instance that contains a MySql database
and uses the parameter group");
        String dbARN = createDatabaseInstance(rdsClient, dbGroupName,
dbInstanceIdentifier, dbName, masterUsername,
                masterUserPassword);
        System.out.println("The ARN of the new database is " + dbARN);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("10. Wait for DB instance to be ready");
        waitForInstanceReady(rdsClient, dbInstanceIdentifier);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("11. Create a snapshot of the DB instance");
        createSnapshot(rdsClient, dbInstanceIdentifier, dbSnapshotIdentifier);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("12. Wait for DB snapshot to be ready");
        waitForSnapshotReady(rdsClient, dbInstanceIdentifier, dbSnapshotIdentifier);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("13. Delete the DB instance");
        deleteDatabaseInstance(rdsClient, dbInstanceIdentifier);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("14. Delete the parameter group");
        deleteParaGroup(rdsClient, dbGroupName, dbARN);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("The Scenario has successfully completed.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        rdsClient.close();
    }

    private static SecretsManagerClient getSecretClient() {
```

```
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        return SecretsManagerClient.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();
    }

    public static String getSecretValues(String secretName) {
        SecretsManagerClient secretClient = getSecretClient();
        GetSecretValueRequest valueRequest = GetSecretValueRequest.builder()
                .secretId(secretName)
                .build();

        GetSecretValueResponse valueResponse =
secretClient.getSecretValue(valueRequest);
        return valueResponse.secretString();
    }

    // Delete the parameter group after database has been deleted.
    // An exception is thrown if you attempt to delete the para group while database
    // exists.
    public static void deleteParaGroup(RdsClient rdsClient, String dbGroupName,
String dbARN)
            throws InterruptedException {
        try {
            boolean isDataDel = false;
            boolean didFind;
            String instanceARN;

            // Make sure that the database has been deleted.
            while (!isDataDel) {
                DescribeDbInstancesResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBInstances();
                List<DBInstance> instanceList = response.dbInstances();
                int listSize = instanceList.size();
                didFind = false;
                int index = 1;
                for (DBInstance instance : instanceList) {
                    instanceARN = instance.dbInstanceArn();
                    if (instanceARN.compareTo(dbARN) == 0) {
                        System.out.println(dbARN + " still exists");
                        didFind = true;
                    }
                    if ((index == listSize) && (!didFind)) {
```

```
                        // Went through the entire list and did not find the
database ARN.
                        isDataDel = true;
                    }
                    Thread.sleep(sleepTime * 1000);
                    index++;
                }
            }

            // Delete the para group.
            DeleteDbParameterGroupRequest parameterGroupRequest =
DeleteDbParameterGroupRequest.builder()
                    .dbParameterGroupName(dbGroupName)
                    .build();

            rdsClient.deleteDBParameterGroup(parameterGroupRequest);
            System.out.println(dbGroupName + " was deleted.");

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Delete the DB instance.
    public static void deleteDatabaseInstance(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbInstanceIdentifier) {
        try {
            DeleteDbInstanceRequest deleteDbInstanceRequest =
DeleteDbInstanceRequest.builder()
                    .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                    .deleteAutomatedBackups(true)
                    .skipFinalSnapshot(true)
                    .build();

            DeleteDbInstanceResponse response =
rdsClient.deleteDBInstance(deleteDbInstanceRequest);
            System.out.print("The status of the database is " +
response.dbInstance().dbInstanceStatus());

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
    }

    // Waits until the snapshot instance is available.
    public static void waitForSnapshotReady(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbInstanceIdentifier,
            String dbSnapshotIdentifier) {
        try {
            boolean snapshotReady = false;
            String snapshotReadyStr;
            System.out.println("Waiting for the snapshot to become available.");

            DescribeDbSnapshotsRequest snapshotsRequest =
DescribeDbSnapshotsRequest.builder()
                    .dbSnapshotIdentifier(dbSnapshotIdentifier)
                    .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                    .build();

            while (!snapshotReady) {
                DescribeDbSnapshotsResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBSnapshots(snapshotsRequest);
                List<DBSnapshot> snapshotList = response.dbSnapshots();
                for (DBSnapshot snapshot : snapshotList) {
                    snapshotReadyStr = snapshot.status();
                    if (snapshotReadyStr.contains("available")) {
                        snapshotReady = true;
                    } else {
                        System.out.print(".");
                        Thread.sleep(sleepTime * 1000);
                    }
                }
            }

            System.out.println("The Snapshot is available!");
        } catch (RdsException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Create an Amazon RDS snapshot.
    public static void createSnapshot(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbInstanceIdentifier, String dbSnapshotIdentifier) {
        try {
```

```
            CreateDbSnapshotRequest snapshotRequest =
CreateDbSnapshotRequest.builder()
                    .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                    .dbSnapshotIdentifier(dbSnapshotIdentifier)
                    .build();

            CreateDbSnapshotResponse response =
rdsClient.createDBSnapshot(snapshotRequest);
            System.out.println("The Snapshot id is " +
response.dbSnapshot().dbiResourceId());

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Waits until the database instance is available.
    public static void waitForInstanceReady(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbInstanceIdentifier) {
        boolean instanceReady = false;
        String instanceReadyStr;
        System.out.println("Waiting for instance to become available.");
        try {
            DescribeDbInstancesRequest instanceRequest =
DescribeDbInstancesRequest.builder()
                    .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                    .build();

            String endpoint = "";
            while (!instanceReady) {
                DescribeDbInstancesResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBInstances(instanceRequest);
                List<DBInstance> instanceList = response.dbInstances();
                for (DBInstance instance : instanceList) {
                    instanceReadyStr = instance.dbInstanceStatus();
                    if (instanceReadyStr.contains("available")) {
                        endpoint = instance.endpoint().address();
                        instanceReady = true;
                    } else {
                        System.out.print(".");
                        Thread.sleep(sleepTime * 1000);
                    }
                }
```

```
            }
            System.out.println("Database instance is available! The connection
endpoint is " + endpoint);

        } catch (RdsException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Create a database instance and return the ARN of the database.
    public static String createDatabaseInstance(RdsClient rdsClient,
            String dbGroupName,
            String dbInstanceIdentifier,
            String dbName,
            String userName,
            String userPassword) {

        try {
            CreateDbInstanceRequest instanceRequest =
CreateDbInstanceRequest.builder()
                .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                .allocatedStorage(100)
                .dbName(dbName)
                .engine("mysql")
                .dbInstanceClass("db.t3.medium") // Updated to a supported class
                .engineVersion("8.0.32")         // Updated to a supported version
                .storageType("gp2")             // Changed to General Purpose SSD
(gp2)
                .masterUsername(userName)
                .masterUserPassword(userPassword)
                .build();

            CreateDbInstanceResponse response =
rdsClient.createDBInstance(instanceRequest);
            System.out.print("The status is " +
response.dbInstance().dbInstanceStatus());
            return response.dbInstance().dbInstanceArn();

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
        return "";
    }

    // Get a list of micro instances.
    public static void getMicroInstances(RdsClient rdsClient) {
        try {
            DescribeOrderableDbInstanceOptionsRequest dbInstanceOptionsRequest =
DescribeOrderableDbInstanceOptionsRequest
                    .builder()
                    .engine("mysql")
                    .build();

            DescribeOrderableDbInstanceOptionsResponse response = rdsClient
                    .describeOrderableDBInstanceOptions(dbInstanceOptionsRequest);
            List<OrderableDBInstanceOption> orderableDBInstances =
response.orderableDBInstanceOptions();
            for (OrderableDBInstanceOption dbInstanceOption : orderableDBInstances)
{
                System.out.println("The engine version is " +
dbInstanceOption.engineVersion());
                System.out.println("The engine description is " +
dbInstanceOption.engine());
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Get a list of allowed engine versions.
    public static void getAllowedEngines(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbParameterGroupFamily) {
        try {
            DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest versionsRequest =
DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest.builder()
                    .dbParameterGroupFamily(dbParameterGroupFamily)
                    .engine("mysql")
                    .build();

            DescribeDbEngineVersionsResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBEngineVersions(versionsRequest);
            List<DBEngineVersion> dbEngines = response.dbEngineVersions();
            for (DBEngineVersion dbEngine : dbEngines) {
```

```
                System.out.println("The engine version is " +
dbEngine.engineVersion());
                System.out.println("The engine description is " +
dbEngine.dbEngineDescription());
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Modify auto_increment_offset and auto_increment_increment parameters.
    public static void modifyDBParas(RdsClient rdsClient, String dbGroupName) {
        try {
            Parameter parameter1 = Parameter.builder()
                    .parameterName("auto_increment_offset")
                    .applyMethod("immediate")
                    .parameterValue("5")
                    .build();

            List<Parameter> paraList = new ArrayList<>();
            paraList.add(parameter1);
            ModifyDbParameterGroupRequest groupRequest =
ModifyDbParameterGroupRequest.builder()
                    .dbParameterGroupName(dbGroupName)
                    .parameters(paraList)
                    .build();

            ModifyDbParameterGroupResponse response =
rdsClient.modifyDBParameterGroup(groupRequest);
            System.out.println("The parameter group " +
response.dbParameterGroupName() + " was successfully modified");

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Retrieve parameters in the group.
    public static void describeDbParameters(RdsClient rdsClient, String dbGroupName,
int flag) {
        try {
```

```
            DescribeDbParametersRequest dbParameterGroupsRequest;
            if (flag == 0) {
                dbParameterGroupsRequest = DescribeDbParametersRequest.builder()
                        .dbParameterGroupName(dbGroupName)
                        .build();
            } else {
                dbParameterGroupsRequest = DescribeDbParametersRequest.builder()
                        .dbParameterGroupName(dbGroupName)
                        .source("user")
                        .build();
            }

            DescribeDbParametersResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBParameters(dbParameterGroupsRequest);
            List<Parameter> dbParameters = response.parameters();
            String paraName;
            for (Parameter para : dbParameters) {
                // Only print out information about either auto_increment_offset or
                // auto_increment_increment.
                paraName = para.parameterName();
                if ((paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_offset") == 0)
                        || (paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_increment ") == 0)) {
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter name is  " + paraName);
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter value is  " +
para.parameterValue());
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter data type is " +
para.dataType());
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter description is " +
para.description());
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter allowed values  is " +
para.allowedValues());
                }
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void describeDbParameterGroups(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbGroupName) {
        try {
```

```
            DescribeDbParameterGroupsRequest groupsRequest =
DescribeDbParameterGroupsRequest.builder()
                    .dbParameterGroupName(dbGroupName)
                    .maxRecords(20)
                    .build();

            DescribeDbParameterGroupsResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBParameterGroups(groupsRequest);
            List<DBParameterGroup> groups = response.dbParameterGroups();
            for (DBParameterGroup group : groups) {
                System.out.println("The group name is " +
group.dbParameterGroupName());
                System.out.println("The group description is " +
group.description());
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void createDBParameterGroup(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbGroupName, String dbParameterGroupFamily) {
        try {
            CreateDbParameterGroupRequest groupRequest =
CreateDbParameterGroupRequest.builder()
                    .dbParameterGroupName(dbGroupName)
                    .dbParameterGroupFamily(dbParameterGroupFamily)
                    .description("Created by using the AWS SDK for Java")
                    .build();

            CreateDbParameterGroupResponse response =
rdsClient.createDBParameterGroup(groupRequest);
            System.out.println("The group name is " +
response.dbParameterGroup().dbParameterGroupName());

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void describeDBEngines(RdsClient rdsClient) {
```

```
        try {
            DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest engineVersionsRequest =
 DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest.builder()
                    .defaultOnly(true)
                    .engine("mysql")
                    .maxRecords(20)
                    .build();

            DescribeDbEngineVersionsResponse response =
 rdsClient.describeDBEngineVersions(engineVersionsRequest);
            List<DBEngineVersion> engines = response.dbEngineVersions();

            // Get all DBEngineVersion objects.
            for (DBEngineVersion engineOb : engines) {
                System.out.println("The name of the DB parameter group family for
 the database engine is "
                        + engineOb.dbParameterGroupFamily());
                System.out.println("The name of the database engine " +
 engineOb.engine());
                System.out.println("The version number of the database engine " +
 engineOb.engineVersion());
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CreateDBInstance
  - CreateDBParameterGroup
  - CreateDBSnapshot
  - DeleteDBInstance
  - DeleteDBParameterGroup
  - DescribeDBEngineVersions
  - DescribeDBInstances
  - DescribeDBParameterGroups

- DescribeDBParameters
- DescribeDBSnapshots
- DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions
- ModifyDBParameterGroup

작업

`CreateDBInstance`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateDBInstance`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import com.google.gson.Gson;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.EnvironmentVariableCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.RdsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeDbInstancesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.CreateDbInstanceRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.CreateDbInstanceResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.RdsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeDbInstancesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DBInstance;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.secretsmanager.SecretsManagerClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.secretsmanager.model.GetSecretValueRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.secretsmanager.model.GetSecretValueResponse;

import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
```

```
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
 * This example requires an AWS Secrets Manager secret that contains the
 * database credentials. If you do not create a
 * secret, this example will not work. For more details, see:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/secretsmanager/latest/userguide/integrating_how-
services-use-secrets_RS.html
 *
 *
 */

public class CreateDBInstance {
    public static long sleepTime = 20;

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <dbInstanceIdentifier> <dbName> <secretName>

                Where:
                    dbInstanceIdentifier - The database instance identifier.\s
                    dbName - The database name.\s
                    secretName - The name of the AWS Secrets Manager secret that
 contains the database credentials."
                """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String dbInstanceIdentifier = args[0];
        String dbName = args[1];
        String secretName = args[2];
        Gson gson = new Gson();
        User user = gson.fromJson(String.valueOf(getSecretValues(secretName)),
 User.class);
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        RdsClient rdsClient = RdsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
```

```
                .build();

        createDatabaseInstance(rdsClient, dbInstanceIdentifier, dbName,
user.getUsername(), user.getPassword());
        waitForInstanceReady(rdsClient, dbInstanceIdentifier);
        rdsClient.close();
    }

    private static SecretsManagerClient getSecretClient() {
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        return SecretsManagerClient.builder()
                .region(region)

.credentialsProvider(EnvironmentVariableCredentialsProvider.create())
                .build();
    }

    private static String getSecretValues(String secretName) {
        SecretsManagerClient secretClient = getSecretClient();
        GetSecretValueRequest valueRequest = GetSecretValueRequest.builder()
                .secretId(secretName)
                .build();

        GetSecretValueResponse valueResponse =
secretClient.getSecretValue(valueRequest);
        return valueResponse.secretString();
    }

    public static void createDatabaseInstance(RdsClient rdsClient,
            String dbInstanceIdentifier,
            String dbName,
            String userName,
            String userPassword) {

        try {
            CreateDbInstanceRequest instanceRequest =
CreateDbInstanceRequest.builder()
                .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                .allocatedStorage(100)
                .dbName(dbName)
                .engine("mysql")
                .dbInstanceClass("db.t3.medium") // Updated to a supported class
                .engineVersion("8.0.32")         // Updated to a supported version
```

```
                .storageType("gp2")             // Changed to General Purpose SSD
(gp2)
                .masterUsername(userName)
                .masterUserPassword(userPassword)
                .build();

            CreateDbInstanceResponse response =
rdsClient.createDBInstance(instanceRequest);
            System.out.print("The status is " +
response.dbInstance().dbInstanceStatus());

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Waits until the database instance is available.
    public static void waitForInstanceReady(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbInstanceIdentifier) {
        boolean instanceReady = false;
        String instanceReadyStr;
        System.out.println("Waiting for instance to become available.");
        try {
            DescribeDbInstancesRequest instanceRequest =
DescribeDbInstancesRequest.builder()
                    .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                    .build();

            // Loop until the cluster is ready.
            while (!instanceReady) {
                DescribeDbInstancesResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBInstances(instanceRequest);
                List<DBInstance> instanceList = response.dbInstances();
                for (DBInstance instance : instanceList) {
                    instanceReadyStr = instance.dbInstanceStatus();
                    if (instanceReadyStr.contains("available"))
                        instanceReady = true;
                    else {
                        System.out.print(".");
                        Thread.sleep(sleepTime * 1000);
                    }
                }
            }
```

```
            System.out.println("Database instance is available!");

        } catch (RdsException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateDBInstance를 참조하십시오.

`CreateDBParameterGroup`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateDBParameterGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static void createDBParameterGroup(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbGroupName, String dbParameterGroupFamily) {
        try {
            CreateDbParameterGroupRequest groupRequest =
CreateDbParameterGroupRequest.builder()
                    .dbParameterGroupName(dbGroupName)
                    .dbParameterGroupFamily(dbParameterGroupFamily)
                    .description("Created by using the AWS SDK for Java")
                    .build();

            CreateDbParameterGroupResponse response =
rdsClient.createDBParameterGroup(groupRequest);
            System.out.println("The group name is " +
response.dbParameterGroup().dbParameterGroupName());

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateDBParameterGroup을 참조하십시오.

`CreateDBSnapshot`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateDBSnapshot`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   // Create an Amazon RDS snapshot.
   public static void createSnapshot(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbInstanceIdentifier, String dbSnapshotIdentifier) {
       try {
           CreateDbSnapshotRequest snapshotRequest =
CreateDbSnapshotRequest.builder()
                   .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                   .dbSnapshotIdentifier(dbSnapshotIdentifier)
                   .build();

           CreateDbSnapshotResponse response =
rdsClient.createDBSnapshot(snapshotRequest);
           System.out.println("The Snapshot id is " +
response.dbSnapshot().dbiResourceId());

       } catch (RdsException e) {
           System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateDBSnapshot을 참조하십시오.

DeleteDBInstance

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteDBInstance의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.RdsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DeleteDbInstanceRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DeleteDbInstanceResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.RdsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DeleteDBInstance {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <dbInstanceIdentifier>\s

                Where:
                    dbInstanceIdentifier - The database instance identifier\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String dbInstanceIdentifier = args[0];
```

```
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        RdsClient rdsClient = RdsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        deleteDatabaseInstance(rdsClient, dbInstanceIdentifier);
        rdsClient.close();
    }

    public static void deleteDatabaseInstance(RdsClient rdsClient, String
 dbInstanceIdentifier) {
        try {
            DeleteDbInstanceRequest deleteDbInstanceRequest =
 DeleteDbInstanceRequest.builder()
                    .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                    .deleteAutomatedBackups(true)
                    .skipFinalSnapshot(true)
                    .build();

            DeleteDbInstanceResponse response =
 rdsClient.deleteDBInstance(deleteDbInstanceRequest);
            System.out.print("The status of the database is " +
 response.dbInstance().dbInstanceStatus());

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteDBInstance를 참조하십시오.

DeleteDBParameterGroup

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteDBParameterGroup의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   // Delete the parameter group after database has been deleted.
   // An exception is thrown if you attempt to delete the para group while database
   // exists.
   public static void deleteParaGroup(RdsClient rdsClient, String dbGroupName,
String dbARN)
           throws InterruptedException {
       try {
           boolean isDataDel = false;
           boolean didFind;
           String instanceARN;

           // Make sure that the database has been deleted.
           while (!isDataDel) {
               DescribeDbInstancesResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBInstances();
               List<DBInstance> instanceList = response.dbInstances();
               int listSize = instanceList.size();
               didFind = false;
               int index = 1;
               for (DBInstance instance : instanceList) {
                   instanceARN = instance.dbInstanceArn();
                   if (instanceARN.compareTo(dbARN) == 0) {
                       System.out.println(dbARN + " still exists");
                       didFind = true;
                   }
                   if ((index == listSize) && (!didFind)) {
                       // Went through the entire list and did not find the
database ARN.
                       isDataDel = true;
                   }
                   Thread.sleep(sleepTime * 1000);
                   index++;
               }
           }
```

```
            // Delete the para group.
            DeleteDbParameterGroupRequest parameterGroupRequest =
 DeleteDbParameterGroupRequest.builder()
                    .dbParameterGroupName(dbGroupName)
                    .build();

            rdsClient.deleteDBParameterGroup(parameterGroupRequest);
            System.out.println(dbGroupName + " was deleted.");

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteDBParameterGroup을 참조하십시오.

`DescribeAccountAttributes`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeAccountAttributes`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.RdsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.AccountQuota;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.RdsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeAccountAttributesResponse;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
```

```
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DescribeAccountAttributes {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        RdsClient rdsClient = RdsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        getAccountAttributes(rdsClient);
        rdsClient.close();
    }

    public static void getAccountAttributes(RdsClient rdsClient) {
        try {
            DescribeAccountAttributesResponse response =
 rdsClient.describeAccountAttributes();
            List<AccountQuota> quotasList = response.accountQuotas();
            for (AccountQuota quotas : quotasList) {
                System.out.println("Name is: " + quotas.accountQuotaName());
                System.out.println("Max value is " + quotas.max());
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeAccountAttributes를 참조하십시오.

DescribeDBEngineVersions

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeDBEngineVersions의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static void describeDBEngines(RdsClient rdsClient) {
       try {
           DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest engineVersionsRequest =
DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest.builder()
                   .defaultOnly(true)
                   .engine("mysql")
                   .maxRecords(20)
                   .build();

           DescribeDbEngineVersionsResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBEngineVersions(engineVersionsRequest);
           List<DBEngineVersion> engines = response.dbEngineVersions();

           // Get all DBEngineVersion objects.
           for (DBEngineVersion engineOb : engines) {
               System.out.println("The name of the DB parameter group family for
the database engine is "
                       + engineOb.dbParameterGroupFamily());
               System.out.println("The name of the database engine " +
engineOb.engine());
               System.out.println("The version number of the database engine " +
engineOb.engineVersion());
           }

       } catch (RdsException e) {
           System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeDBEngineVersions을 참조하십시오.

DescribeDBInstances

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeDBInstances의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.RdsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeDbInstancesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DBInstance;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.RdsException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DescribeDBInstances {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RdsClient rdsClient = RdsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        describeInstances(rdsClient);
        rdsClient.close();
    }

    public static void describeInstances(RdsClient rdsClient) {
        try {
            DescribeDbInstancesResponse response = rdsClient.describeDBInstances();
            List<DBInstance> instanceList = response.dbInstances();
```

```
            for (DBInstance instance : instanceList) {
                System.out.println("Instance ARN is: " + instance.dbInstanceArn());
                System.out.println("The Engine is " + instance.engine());
                System.out.println("Connection endpoint is" +
 instance.endpoint().address());
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeDBInstances를 참조하십시오.

`DescribeDBParameterGroups`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeDBParameterGroups`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public static void describeDbParameterGroups(RdsClient rdsClient, String
 dbGroupName) {
        try {
            DescribeDbParameterGroupsRequest groupsRequest =
 DescribeDbParameterGroupsRequest.builder()
                    .dbParameterGroupName(dbGroupName)
                    .maxRecords(20)
                    .build();

            DescribeDbParameterGroupsResponse response =
 rdsClient.describeDBParameterGroups(groupsRequest);
            List<DBParameterGroup> groups = response.dbParameterGroups();
            for (DBParameterGroup group : groups) {
```

```
                System.out.println("The group name is " +
group.dbParameterGroupName());
                System.out.println("The group description is " +
group.description());
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeDBParameterGroups를 참조하십시오.

`DescribeDBParameters`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeDBParameters`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    // Retrieve parameters in the group.
    public static void describeDbParameters(RdsClient rdsClient, String dbGroupName,
int flag) {
        try {
            DescribeDbParametersRequest dbParameterGroupsRequest;
            if (flag == 0) {
                dbParameterGroupsRequest = DescribeDbParametersRequest.builder()
                        .dbParameterGroupName(dbGroupName)
                        .build();
            } else {
                dbParameterGroupsRequest = DescribeDbParametersRequest.builder()
                        .dbParameterGroupName(dbGroupName)
                        .source("user")
```

```
                        .build();
            }

            DescribeDbParametersResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBParameters(dbParameterGroupsRequest);
            List<Parameter> dbParameters = response.parameters();
            String paraName;
            for (Parameter para : dbParameters) {
                // Only print out information about either auto_increment_offset or
                // auto_increment_increment.
                paraName = para.parameterName();
                if ((paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_offset") == 0)
                        || (paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_increment ") == 0)) {
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter name is  " + paraName);
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter value is  " +
para.parameterValue());
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter data type is " +
para.dataType());
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter description is " +
para.description());
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter allowed values  is " +
para.allowedValues());
                }
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeDBParameters 참조하십시오.

GenerateRDSAuthToken

다음 코드 예시는 GenerateRDSAuthToken의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

RDSUtilities 클래스를 사용하여 인증 토큰을 생성합니다.

```
public class GenerateRDSAuthToken {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <dbInstanceIdentifier> <masterUsername>

                Where:
                    dbInstanceIdentifier - The database instance identifier.\s
                    masterUsername - The master user name.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String dbInstanceIdentifier = args[0];
        String masterUsername = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        RdsClient rdsClient = RdsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        String token = getAuthToken(rdsClient, dbInstanceIdentifier,
 masterUsername);
        System.out.println("The token response is " + token);
    }

    public static String getAuthToken(RdsClient rdsClient, String
 dbInstanceIdentifier, String masterUsername) {

        RdsUtilities utilities = rdsClient.utilities();
```

```
        try {
            GenerateAuthenticationTokenRequest tokenRequest =
 GenerateAuthenticationTokenRequest.builder()
                    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
                    .username(masterUsername)
                    .port(3306)
                    .hostname(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                    .build();

            return utilities.generateAuthenticationToken(tokenRequest);

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GenerateRDSAuthToken을 참조하십시오.

`ModifyDBInstance`

다음 코드 예시는 `ModifyDBInstance`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.RdsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.ModifyDbInstanceRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.ModifyDbInstanceResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.RdsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
```

```
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ModifyDBInstance {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <dbInstanceIdentifier> <dbSnapshotIdentifier>\s
                Where:
                    dbInstanceIdentifier - The database instance identifier.\s
                    masterUserPassword - The updated password that corresponds to
 the master user name.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String dbInstanceIdentifier = args[0];
        String masterUserPassword = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        RdsClient rdsClient = RdsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        updateIntance(rdsClient, dbInstanceIdentifier, masterUserPassword);
        rdsClient.close();
    }

    public static void updateIntance(RdsClient rdsClient, String
 dbInstanceIdentifier, String masterUserPassword) {
        try {
            // For a demo - modify the DB instance by modifying the master password.
            ModifyDbInstanceRequest modifyDbInstanceRequest =
 ModifyDbInstanceRequest.builder()
                    .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                    .publiclyAccessible(true)
                    .masterUserPassword(masterUserPassword)
                    .build();
```

```
            ModifyDbInstanceResponse instanceResponse =
 rdsClient.modifyDBInstance(modifyDbInstanceRequest);
            System.out.print("The ARN of the modified database is: " +
 instanceResponse.dbInstance().dbInstanceArn());

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ModifyDBInstance를 참조하십시오.

`ModifyDBParameterGroup`

다음 코드 예시는 `ModifyDBParameterGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    // Modify auto_increment_offset and auto_increment_increment parameters.
    public static void modifyDBParas(RdsClient rdsClient, String dbGroupName) {
        try {
            Parameter parameter1 = Parameter.builder()
                    .parameterName("auto_increment_offset")
                    .applyMethod("immediate")
                    .parameterValue("5")
                    .build();

            List<Parameter> paraList = new ArrayList<>();
            paraList.add(parameter1);
            ModifyDbParameterGroupRequest groupRequest =
 ModifyDbParameterGroupRequest.builder()
                    .dbParameterGroupName(dbGroupName)
```

```
                    .parameters(paraList)
                    .build();

            ModifyDbParameterGroupResponse response =
 rdsClient.modifyDBParameterGroup(groupRequest);
            System.out.println("The parameter group " +
 response.dbParameterGroupName() + " was successfully modified");

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ModifyDBParameterGroup을 참조하십시오.

`RebootDBInstance`

다음 코드 예시는 `RebootDBInstance`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.RdsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.RebootDbInstanceRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.RebootDbInstanceResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.RdsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
```

```
 */
public class RebootDBInstance {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <dbInstanceIdentifier>\s

                Where:
                    dbInstanceIdentifier - The database instance identifier\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String dbInstanceIdentifier = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        RdsClient rdsClient = RdsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        rebootInstance(rdsClient, dbInstanceIdentifier);
        rdsClient.close();
    }

    public static void rebootInstance(RdsClient rdsClient, String
 dbInstanceIdentifier) {
        try {
            RebootDbInstanceRequest rebootDbInstanceRequest =
 RebootDbInstanceRequest.builder()
                    .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                    .build();

            RebootDbInstanceResponse instanceResponse =
 rdsClient.rebootDBInstance(rebootDbInstanceRequest);
            System.out.print("The database " +
 instanceResponse.dbInstance().dbInstanceArn() + " was rebooted");

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 RebootDBInstance를 참조하십시오.

시나리오

Aurora 서버리스 작업 항목 트래커 만들기

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Aurora Serverless 데이터베이스의 작업 항목을 추적하고 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 보고서를 전송하는 웹 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

Amazon RDS 데이터베이스에 저장된 작업 항목을 추적하고 보고하는 웹 애플리케이션을 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Amazon Aurora Serverless 데이터를 쿼리하고 React 애플리케이션에서 사용하도록 Spring REST API를 설정하는 방법에 대한 지침과 전체 소스 코드는 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하십시오.

JDBC API를 사용한 예제를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 전체 소스 코드와 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Amazon RDS 데이터 서비스
- Amazon SES

서버리스 예제

Lambda 함수를 사용하여 Amazon RDS 데이터베이스에 연결

다음 코드 예제는 RDS 데이터베이스에 연결하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 간단한 데이터베이스 요청을 하고 결과를 반환합니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Java를 사용하여 Lambda 함수에서 Amazon RDS 데이터베이스에 연결

```
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.APIGatewayProxyRequestEvent;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.APIGatewayProxyResponseEvent;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rdsdata.RdsDataClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rdsdata.model.ExecuteStatementRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rdsdata.model.ExecuteStatementResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rdsdata.model.Field;

import java.sql.Connection;
import java.sql.DriverManager;
import java.sql.PreparedStatement;
import java.sql.ResultSet;

public class RdsLambdaHandler implements RequestHandler<APIGatewayProxyRequestEvent,
 APIGatewayProxyResponseEvent> {

    @Override
    public APIGatewayProxyResponseEvent handleRequest(APIGatewayProxyRequestEvent
 event, Context context) {
        APIGatewayProxyResponseEvent response = new APIGatewayProxyResponseEvent();

        try {
            // Obtain auth token
            String token = createAuthToken();

            // Define connection configuration
            String connectionString = String.format("jdbc:mysql://%s:%s/%s?
useSSL=true&requireSSL=true",
                    System.getenv("ProxyHostName"),
                    System.getenv("Port"),
```

```
                    System.getenv("DBName"));

            // Establish a connection to the database
            try (Connection connection =
DriverManager.getConnection(connectionString, System.getenv("DBUserName"), token);
                 PreparedStatement statement = connection.prepareStatement("SELECT ?
+ ? AS sum")) {

                statement.setInt(1, 3);
                statement.setInt(2, 2);

                try (ResultSet resultSet = statement.executeQuery()) {
                    if (resultSet.next()) {
                        int sum = resultSet.getInt("sum");
                        response.setStatusCode(200);
                        response.setBody("The selected sum is: " + sum);
                    }
                }
            }

        } catch (Exception e) {
            response.setStatusCode(500);
            response.setBody("Error: " + e.getMessage());
        }

        return response;
    }

    private String createAuthToken() {
        // Create RDS Data Service client
        RdsDataClient rdsDataClient = RdsDataClient.builder()
                .region(Region.of(System.getenv("AWS_REGION")))
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .build();

        // Define authentication request
        ExecuteStatementRequest request = ExecuteStatementRequest.builder()
                .resourceArn(System.getenv("ProxyHostName"))
                .secretArn(System.getenv("DBUserName"))
                .database(System.getenv("DBName"))
                .sql("SELECT 'RDS IAM Authentication'")
                .build();

        // Execute request and obtain authentication token
```

```
        ExecuteStatementResponse response = rdsDataClient.executeStatement(request);
        Field tokenField = response.records().get(0).get(0);

        return tokenField.stringValue();
    }
}
```

SDK for Java 2.x를 사용한 Amazon RDS Data Service 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon RDS Data Service와 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 시나리오

시나리오

Aurora 서버리스 작업 항목 트래커 만들기

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Aurora Serverless 데이터베이스의 작업 항목을 추적하고 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 보고서를 전송하는 웹 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

Amazon RDS 데이터베이스에 저장된 작업 항목을 추적하고 보고하는 웹 애플리케이션을 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Amazon Aurora Serverless 데이터를 쿼리하고 React 애플리케이션에서 사용하도록 Spring REST API를 설정하는 방법에 대한 지침과 전체 소스 코드는 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하십시오.

JDBC API를 사용한 예제를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 전체 소스 코드와 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Amazon RDS 데이터 서비스
- Amazon SES

Java 2.x용 SDK를 사용하는 Amazon Redshift 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x Amazon Redshift에서를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello Amazon Redshift

다음 코드 예에서는 Amazon Redshift 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.redshift.RedshiftClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.redshift.paginators.DescribeClustersIterable;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class HelloRedshift {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RedshiftClient redshiftClient = RedshiftClient.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        listClustersPaginator(redshiftClient);
    }

    public static void listClustersPaginator(RedshiftClient redshiftClient) {
        DescribeClustersIterable clustersIterable =
 redshiftClient.describeClustersPaginator();
        clustersIterable.stream()
            .flatMap(r -> r.clusters().stream())
            .forEach(cluster -> System.out
                .println(" Cluster identifier: " + cluster.clusterIdentifier() + "
 status = " + cluster.clusterStatus()));
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeClusters를 참조하세요.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업
- 시나리오

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- Redshift 클러스터를 생성합니다.
- 클러스터의 데이터베이스를 나열합니다.
- Movies라는 테이블을 생성합니다.
- Movies 테이블을 채웁니다.
- Movies 테이블을 연도별로 쿼리합니다.
- Redshift 클러스터를 수정합니다.
- Amazon Redshift 클러스터를 삭제합니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Redshift 기능을 시연하는 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
import com.example.redshift.User;
import com.google.gson.Gson;
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.redshift.model.ClusterAlreadyExistsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.redshift.model.CreateClusterResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.redshift.model.DeleteClusterResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.redshift.model.ModifyClusterResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.redshift.model.RedshiftException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.redshiftdata.model.ExecuteStatementResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.redshiftdata.model.RedshiftDataException;
import java.util.Scanner;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.secretsmanager.SecretsManagerClient;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.secretsmanager.model.GetSecretValueRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.secretsmanager.model.GetSecretValueResponse;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
 *
 *  This example requires an AWS Secrets Manager secret that contains the
 *  database credentials. If you do not create a
 *  secret that specifies user name and password, this example will not work. For
 details, see:
 *
 *  https://docs.aws.amazon.com/secretsmanager/latest/userguide/integrating_how-
services-use-secrets_RS.html
 *
 This Java example performs these tasks:
 *
 * 1. Prompts the user for a unique cluster ID or use the default value.
 * 2. Creates a Redshift cluster with the specified or default cluster Id value.
 * 3. Waits until the Redshift cluster is available for use.
 * 4. Lists all databases using a pagination API call.
 * 5. Creates a table named "Movies" with fields ID, title, and year.
 * 6. Inserts a specified number of records into the "Movies" table by reading the
 Movies JSON file.
 * 7. Prompts the user for a movie release year.
 * 8. Runs a SQL query to retrieve movies released in the specified year.
 * 9. Modifies the Redshift cluster.
 * 10. Prompts the user for confirmation to delete the Redshift cluster.
 * 11. If confirmed, deletes the specified Redshift cluster.
 */

public class RedshiftScenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(RedshiftScenario.class);

    static RedshiftActions redshiftActions = new RedshiftActions();
    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
        final String usage = """
```

```
            Usage:
                <jsonFilePath> <secretName>\s

            Where:
                jsonFilePath - The path to the Movies JSON file (you can locate that
file in ../../../resources/sample_files/movies.json)
                secretName - The name of the secret that belongs to Secret Manager
that stores the user name and password used in this scenario.
            """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            logger.info(usage);
            return;
        }

        String jsonFilePath = args[0];
        String secretName = args[1];
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("Welcome to the Amazon Redshift SDK Basics scenario.");
        logger.info("""
            This Java program demonstrates how to interact with Amazon Redshift by
using the AWS SDK for Java (v2).\s
            Amazon Redshift is a fully managed, petabyte-scale data warehouse
service hosted in the cloud.

            The program's primary functionalities include cluster creation,
verification of cluster readiness,\s
            list databases, table creation, data population within the table, and
execution of SQL statements.
            Furthermore, it demonstrates the process of querying data from the Movie
table.\s

            Upon completion of the program, all AWS resources are cleaned up.
            """);

        logger.info("Lets get started...");
        logger.info("""
            First, we will retrieve the user name and password from Secrets Manager.

            Using Amazon Secrets Manager to store Redshift credentials provides
several security benefits.
```

```
            It allows you to securely store and manage sensitive information, such
 as passwords, API keys, and
            database credentials, without embedding them directly in your
 application code.

            More information can be found here:

            https://docs.aws.amazon.com/secretsmanager/latest/userguide/
integrating_how-services-use-secrets_RS.html
            """);
        Gson gson = new Gson();
        User user = gson.fromJson(String.valueOf(getSecretValues(secretName)),
 User.class);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        try {
            runScenario(user, scanner, jsonFilePath);
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        } catch (Throwable e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    private static void runScenario(User user, Scanner scanner,  String
 jsonFilePath) throws Throwable {
        String databaseName = "dev";
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        logger.info("Create a Redshift Cluster");
        logger.info("A Redshift cluster refers to the collection of computing
 resources and storage that work together to process and analyze large volumes of
 data.");
        logger.info("Enter a cluster id value or accept the default by hitting Enter
 (default is redshift-cluster-movies): ");
        String userClusterId = scanner.nextLine();
        String clusterId = userClusterId.isEmpty() ? "redshift-cluster-movies" :
 userClusterId;
        try {
            CompletableFuture<CreateClusterResponse> future =
 redshiftActions.createClusterAsync(clusterId, user.getUserName(),
 user.getUserPassword());
            CreateClusterResponse response = future.join();
```

```
            logger.info("Cluster successfully created. Cluster Identifier {} ",
 response.cluster().clusterIdentifier());

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ClusterAlreadyExistsException) {
                logger.info("The Cluster {} already exists. Moving on...",
 clusterId);
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
        }
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("Wait until {} is available.", clusterId);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
 redshiftActions.waitForClusterReadyAsync(clusterId);
            future.join();
            logger.info("Cluster is ready!");

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof RedshiftException redshiftEx) {
                logger.info("Redshift error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code
 {}", redshiftEx.getMessage(), redshiftEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        String databaseInfo = """
            When you created $clusteridD, the dev database is created by default and
 used in this scenario.\s

            To create a custom database, you need to have a CREATEDB privilege.\s
            For more information, see the documentation here: https://
docs.aws.amazon.com/redshift/latest/dg/r_CREATE_DATABASE.html.
           """.replace("$clusteridD", clusterId);
```

```
        logger.info(databaseInfo);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("List databases in {} ",clusterId);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
redshiftActions.listAllDatabasesAsync(clusterId, user.getUserName(), "dev");
            future.join();
            logger.info("Databases listed successfully.");

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof RedshiftDataException redshiftEx) {
                logger.error("Redshift Data error occurred: {} Error code: {}",
redshiftEx.getMessage(), redshiftEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("Now you will create a table named Movies.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<ExecuteStatementResponse> future =
redshiftActions.createTableAsync(clusterId, databaseName, user.getUserName());
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof RedshiftDataException redshiftEx) {
                logger.info("Redshift Data error occurred: {} Error code: {}",
redshiftEx.getMessage(), redshiftEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
```

```
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("Populate the Movies table using the Movies.json file.");
        logger.info("Specify the number of records you would like to add to the
Movies Table.");
        logger.info("Please enter a value between 50 and 200.");
        int numRecords;
        do {
            logger.info("Enter a value: ");
            while (!scanner.hasNextInt()) {
                logger.info("Invalid input. Please enter a value between 50 and
200.");
                logger.info("Enter a year: ");
                scanner.next();
            }
            numRecords = scanner.nextInt();
        } while (numRecords < 50 || numRecords > 200);
        try {
            redshiftActions.popTableAsync(clusterId, databaseName,
user.getUserName(), jsonFilePath, numRecords).join();  // Wait for the operation to
complete
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof RedshiftDataException redshiftEx) {
                logger.info("Redshift Data error occurred: {} Error code: {}",
redshiftEx.getMessage(), redshiftEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("Query the Movies table by year. Enter a value between
2012-2014.");
        int movieYear;
        do {
            logger.info("Enter a year: ");
            while (!scanner.hasNextInt()) {
                logger.info("Invalid input. Please enter a valid year between 2012
and 2014.");
```

```
                logger.info("Enter a year: ");
                scanner.next();
            }
            movieYear = scanner.nextInt();
            scanner.nextLine();
        } while (movieYear < 2012 || movieYear > 2014);

        String id;
        try {
            CompletableFuture<String> future =
redshiftActions.queryMoviesByYearAsync(databaseName, user.getUserName(), movieYear,
clusterId);
            id = future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof RedshiftDataException redshiftEx) {
                logger.info("Redshift Data error occurred: {} Error code: {}",
redshiftEx.getMessage(), redshiftEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }

        logger.info("The identifier of the statement is " + id);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
redshiftActions.checkStatementAsync(id);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof RedshiftDataException redshiftEx) {
                logger.info("Redshift Data error occurred: {} Error code: {}",
redshiftEx.getMessage(), redshiftEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
```

```
            CompletableFuture<Void> future = redshiftActions.getResultsAsync(id);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof RedshiftDataException redshiftEx) {
                logger.info("Redshift Data error occurred: {} Error code: {}",
redshiftEx.getMessage(), redshiftEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("Now you will modify the Redshift cluster.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<ModifyClusterResponse> future =
redshiftActions.modifyClusterAsync(clusterId);;
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof RedshiftDataException redshiftEx) {
                logger.info("Redshift Data error occurred: {} Error code: {}",
redshiftEx.getMessage(), redshiftEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("Would you like to delete the Amazon Redshift cluster? (y/n)");
        String delAns = scanner.nextLine().trim();
        if (delAns.equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
            logger.info("You selected to delete {} ", clusterId);
            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
            try {
```

```
                CompletableFuture<DeleteClusterResponse> future =
redshiftActions.deleteRedshiftClusterAsync(clusterId);;
                future.join();

            } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
                Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof RedshiftDataException redshiftEx) {
                    logger.info("Redshift Data error occurred: {} Error code: {}",
redshiftEx.getMessage(), redshiftEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                } else {
                    logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
rt.getMessage());
                }
                throw cause;
            }
        } else {
            logger.info("The {}  was not deleted", clusterId);
        }
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("This concludes the Amazon Redshift SDK Basics scenario.");
        logger.info(DASHES);
    }

    private static SecretsManagerClient getSecretClient() {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        return SecretsManagerClient.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();
    }

    private static void waitForInputToContinue(Scanner scanner) {
        while (true) {
            System.out.println("");
            System.out.println("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:");
            String input = scanner.nextLine();

            if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("c")) {
                System.out.println("Continuing with the program...");
                System.out.println("");
                break;
            } else {
                // Handle invalid input.
```

```
                System.out.println("Invalid input. Please try again.");
            }
        }
    }

    // Get the Amazon Redshift credentials from AWS Secrets Manager.
    private static String getSecretValues(String secretName) {
        SecretsManagerClient secretClient = getSecretClient();
        GetSecretValueRequest valueRequest = GetSecretValueRequest.builder()
            .secretId(secretName)
            .build();

        GetSecretValueResponse valueResponse =
 secretClient.getSecretValue(valueRequest);
        return valueResponse.secretString();
    }
}
```

Amazon Redshift SDK 메서드의 래퍼 클래스입니다.

```
public class RedshiftActions {

    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(RedshiftActions.class);
    private static RedshiftDataAsyncClient redshiftDataAsyncClient;

    private static RedshiftAsyncClient redshiftAsyncClient;

    private static RedshiftAsyncClient getAsyncClient() {
        if (redshiftAsyncClient == null) {
            SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
                .maxConcurrency(100)
                .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .build();

            ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
 ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
                .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))
                .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))
                .retryStrategy(RetryMode.STANDARD)
```

```
                .build();

            redshiftAsyncClient = RedshiftAsyncClient.builder()
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                .build();
        }
        return redshiftAsyncClient;
    }

    private static RedshiftDataAsyncClient getAsyncDataClient() {
        if (redshiftDataAsyncClient == null) {
            SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
                .maxConcurrency(100)
                .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .build();

            ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
                .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))
                .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))
                .retryStrategy(RetryMode.STANDARD)
                .build();

            redshiftDataAsyncClient = RedshiftDataAsyncClient.builder()
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                .build();
        }
        return redshiftDataAsyncClient;
    }

    /**
     * Creates a new Amazon Redshift cluster asynchronously.
     * @param clusterId     the unique identifier for the cluster
     * @param username      the username for the administrative user
     * @param userPassword  the password for the administrative user
     * @return a CompletableFuture that represents the asynchronous operation of
creating the cluster
     * @throws RuntimeException if the cluster creation fails
     */
```

```
    public CompletableFuture<CreateClusterResponse> createClusterAsync(String
clusterId, String username, String userPassword) {
        CreateClusterRequest clusterRequest = CreateClusterRequest.builder()
            .clusterIdentifier(clusterId)
            .masterUsername(username)
            .masterUserPassword(userPassword)
            .nodeType("ra3.4xlarge")
            .publiclyAccessible(true)
            .numberOfNodes(2)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().createCluster(clusterRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (response != null) {
                    logger.info("Created cluster ");
                } else {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to create cluster: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            });
    }

    /**
     * Waits asynchronously for the specified cluster to become available.
     * @param clusterId the identifier of the cluster to wait for
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the cluster is ready
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> waitForClusterReadyAsync(String clusterId) {
        DescribeClustersRequest clustersRequest = DescribeClustersRequest.builder()
            .clusterIdentifier(clusterId)
            .build();

        logger.info("Waiting for cluster to become available. This may take a few
minutes.");
        long startTime = System.currentTimeMillis();

        // Recursive method to poll the cluster status.
        return checkClusterStatusAsync(clustersRequest, startTime);
    }

    private CompletableFuture<Void> checkClusterStatusAsync(DescribeClustersRequest
clustersRequest, long startTime) {
        return getAsyncClient().describeClusters(clustersRequest)
            .thenCompose(clusterResponse -> {
```

```
                List<Cluster> clusterList = clusterResponse.clusters();
                boolean clusterReady = false;
                for (Cluster cluster : clusterList) {
                    if ("available".equals(cluster.clusterStatus())) {
                        clusterReady = true;
                        break;
                    }
                }

                if (clusterReady) {
                    logger.info(String.format("Cluster is available!"));
                    return CompletableFuture.completedFuture(null);
                } else {
                    long elapsedTimeMillis = System.currentTimeMillis() - startTime;
                    long elapsedSeconds = elapsedTimeMillis / 1000;
                    long minutes = elapsedSeconds / 60;
                    long seconds = elapsedSeconds % 60;
                    System.out.printf("\rElapsed Time: %02d:%02d - Waiting for
cluster...", minutes, seconds);
                    System.out.flush();

                    // Wait 1 second before the next status check
                    return CompletableFuture.runAsync(() -> {
                        try {
                            TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(1);
                        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                            throw new RuntimeException("Error during sleep: " +
e.getMessage(), e);
                        }
                    }).thenCompose(ignored ->
checkClusterStatusAsync(clustersRequest, startTime));
                }
            }).exceptionally(exception -> {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to get cluster status: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
            });
    }

    /**
     * Lists all databases asynchronously for the specified cluster, database user,
and database.
     * @param clusterId the identifier of the cluster to list databases for
     * @param dbUser the database user to use for the list databases request
     * @param database the database to list databases for
```

```
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the database listing
is complete, or throws a {@link RuntimeException} if there was an error
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> listAllDatabasesAsync(String clusterId, String
dbUser, String database) {
       ListDatabasesRequest databasesRequest = ListDatabasesRequest.builder()
           .clusterIdentifier(clusterId)
           .dbUser(dbUser)
           .database(database)
           .build();

       // Asynchronous paginator for listing databases.
       ListDatabasesPublisher databasesPaginator =
getAsyncDataClient().listDatabasesPaginator(databasesRequest);
       CompletableFuture<Void> future = databasesPaginator.subscribe(response -> {
           response.databases().forEach(db -> {
               logger.info("The database name is {} ", db);
           });
       });

       // Return the future for asynchronous handling.
       return future.exceptionally(exception -> {
           throw new RuntimeException("Failed to list databases: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
       });
   }

   /**
    * Creates an asynchronous task to execute a SQL statement for creating a new
table.
    *
    * @param clusterId    the identifier of the Amazon Redshift cluster
    * @param databaseName the name of the database to create the table in
    * @param userName     the username to use for the database connection
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the result of the SQL
statement execution
    * @throws RuntimeException if there is an error creating the table
    */
   public CompletableFuture<ExecuteStatementResponse> createTableAsync(String
clusterId, String databaseName, String userName) {
       ExecuteStatementRequest createTableRequest =
ExecuteStatementRequest.builder()
           .clusterIdentifier(clusterId)
           .dbUser(userName)
```

```
            .database(databaseName)
            .sql("CREATE TABLE Movies (" +
                "id INT PRIMARY KEY, " +
                "title VARCHAR(100), " +
                "year INT)")
            .build();

        return getAsyncDataClient().executeStatement(createTableRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Error creating table: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                } else {
                    logger.info("Table created: Movies");
                }
            });
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously pops a table from a JSON file.
     *
     * @param clusterId   the ID of the cluster
     * @param databaseName the name of the database
     * @param userName    the username
     * @param fileName    the name of the JSON file
     * @param number      the number of records to process
     * @return a CompletableFuture that completes with the number of records added
to the Movies table
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Integer> popTableAsync(String clusterId, String
databaseName, String userName, String fileName, int number) {
        return CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> {
                try {
                    JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new
File(fileName));
                    JsonNode rootNode = new ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
                    Iterator<JsonNode> iter = rootNode.iterator();
                    return iter;
                } catch (IOException e) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to read or parse JSON file: "
+ e.getMessage(), e);
                }
            }).thenCompose(iter -> processNodesAsync(clusterId, databaseName,
userName, iter, number))
```

```
            .whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    logger.info("Error {} ", exception.getMessage());
                } else {
                    logger.info("{} records were added to the Movies table." ,
result);
                }
            });
    }

    private CompletableFuture<Integer> processNodesAsync(String clusterId, String
databaseName, String userName, Iterator<JsonNode> iter, int number) {
        return CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> {
            int t = 0;
            try {
                while (iter.hasNext()) {
                    if (t == number)
                        break;
                    JsonNode currentNode = iter.next();
                    int year = currentNode.get("year").asInt();
                    String title = currentNode.get("title").asText();

                    // Use SqlParameter to avoid SQL injection.
                    List<SqlParameter> parameterList = new ArrayList<>();
                    String sqlStatement = "INSERT INTO Movies
VALUES( :id , :title, :year);";
                    SqlParameter idParam = SqlParameter.builder()
                        .name("id")
                        .value(String.valueOf(t))
                        .build();

                    SqlParameter titleParam = SqlParameter.builder()
                        .name("title")
                        .value(title)
                        .build();

                    SqlParameter yearParam = SqlParameter.builder()
                        .name("year")
                        .value(String.valueOf(year))
                        .build();
                    parameterList.add(idParam);
                    parameterList.add(titleParam);
                    parameterList.add(yearParam);
```

```
                    ExecuteStatementRequest insertStatementRequest =
ExecuteStatementRequest.builder()
                        .clusterIdentifier(clusterId)
                        .sql(sqlStatement)
                        .database(databaseName)
                        .dbUser(userName)
                        .parameters(parameterList)
                        .build();

                    getAsyncDataClient().executeStatement(insertStatementRequest);
                    logger.info("Inserted: " + title + " (" + year + ")");
                    t++;
                }
            } catch (RedshiftDataException e) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Error inserting data: " +
e.getMessage(), e);
            }
            return t;
        });
    }

    /**
     * Checks the status of an SQL statement asynchronously and handles the
completion of the statement.
     *
     * @param sqlId the ID of the SQL statement to check
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the SQL statement's
status is either "FINISHED" or "FAILED"
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> checkStatementAsync(String sqlId) {
        DescribeStatementRequest statementRequest =
DescribeStatementRequest.builder()
            .id(sqlId)
            .build();

        return getAsyncDataClient().describeStatement(statementRequest)
            .thenCompose(response -> {
                String status = response.statusAsString();
                logger.info("... Status: {} ", status);

                if ("FAILED".equals(status)) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("The Query Failed. Ending program");
                } else if ("FINISHED".equals(status)) {
                    return CompletableFuture.completedFuture(null);
```

```
                } else {
                    // Sleep for 1 second and recheck status
                    return CompletableFuture.runAsync(() -> {
                        try {
                            TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(1);
                        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                            throw new RuntimeException("Error during sleep: " +
e.getMessage(), e);
                        }
                    }).thenCompose(ignore -> checkStatementAsync(sqlId)); //
Recursively call until status is FINISHED or FAILED
                }
            }).whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    // Handle exceptions
                    logger.info("Error: {} ", exception.getMessage());
                } else {
                    logger.info("The statement is finished!");
                }
            });
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously retrieves the results of a statement execution.
     *
     * @param statementId the ID of the statement for which to retrieve the results
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the statement result
has been processed
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> getResultsAsync(String statementId) {
        GetStatementResultRequest resultRequest =
GetStatementResultRequest.builder()
            .id(statementId)
            .build();

        return getAsyncDataClient().getStatementResult(resultRequest)
            .handle((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    logger.info("Error getting statement result {} ",
exception.getMessage());
                    throw new RuntimeException("Error getting statement result: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
```

```
                // Extract and print the field values using streams if the response
is valid.
                response.records().stream()
                    .flatMap(List::stream)
                    .map(Field::stringValue)
                    .filter(value -> value != null)
                    .forEach(value -> System.out.println("The Movie title field is "
+ value));

                return response;
            }).thenAccept(response -> {
                // Optionally add more logic here if needed after handling the
response
            });
    }


    /**
     * Asynchronously queries movies by a given year from a Redshift database.
     *
     * @param database    the name of the database to query
     * @param dbUser      the user to connect to the database with
     * @param year        the year to filter the movies by
     * @param clusterId   the identifier of the Redshift cluster to connect to
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} containing the response ID of the
executed SQL statement
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> queryMoviesByYearAsync(String database,
                                                            String dbUser,
                                                            int year,
                                                            String clusterId)
{

        String sqlStatement = "SELECT * FROM Movies WHERE year = :year";
        SqlParameter yearParam = SqlParameter.builder()
            .name("year")
            .value(String.valueOf(year))
            .build();

        ExecuteStatementRequest statementRequest = ExecuteStatementRequest.builder()
            .clusterIdentifier(clusterId)
            .database(database)
            .dbUser(dbUser)
            .parameters(yearParam)
```

```
            .sql(sqlStatement)
            .build();

        return CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> {
            try {
                ExecuteStatementResponse response =
getAsyncDataClient().executeStatement(statementRequest).join(); // Use join() to
wait for the result
                return response.id();
            } catch (RedshiftDataException e) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Error executing statement: " +
e.getMessage(), e);
            }
        }).exceptionally(exception -> {
            logger.info("Error: {}", exception.getMessage());
            return "";
        });
    }

    /**
     * Modifies an Amazon Redshift cluster asynchronously.
     *
     * @param clusterId the identifier of the cluster to be modified
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the cluster
modification is complete
     */
    public CompletableFuture<ModifyClusterResponse> modifyClusterAsync(String
clusterId) {
        ModifyClusterRequest modifyClusterRequest = ModifyClusterRequest.builder()
            .clusterIdentifier(clusterId)
            .preferredMaintenanceWindow("wed:07:30-wed:08:00")
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().modifyCluster(modifyClusterRequest)
            .whenComplete((clusterResponse, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    if (exception.getCause() instanceof RedshiftException) {
                        logger.info("Error: {} ", exception.getMessage());
                    } else {
                        logger.info("Unexpected error: {} ",
exception.getMessage());
                    }
                } else {
```

```
                    logger.info("The modified cluster was successfully modified and
has "
                        + clusterResponse.cluster().preferredMaintenanceWindow() + "
as the maintenance window");
                }
            });
    }

    /**
     * Deletes a Redshift cluster asynchronously.
     *
     * @param clusterId the identifier of the Redshift cluster to be deleted
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents the asynchronous
operation of deleting the Redshift cluster
     */
    public CompletableFuture<DeleteClusterResponse>
deleteRedshiftClusterAsync(String clusterId) {
        DeleteClusterRequest deleteClusterRequest = DeleteClusterRequest.builder()
            .clusterIdentifier(clusterId)
            .skipFinalClusterSnapshot(true)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().deleteCluster(deleteClusterRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    // Handle exceptions
                    if (exception.getCause() instanceof RedshiftException) {
                        logger.info("Error: {}", exception.getMessage());
                    } else {
                        logger.info("Unexpected error: {}", exception.getMessage());
                    }
                } else {
                    // Handle successful response
                    logger.info("The status is {}",
response.cluster().clusterStatus());
                }
            });
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - CreateCluster

- DescribeClusters
- DescribeStatement
- ExecuteStatement
- GetStatementResult
- ListDatabasesPaginator
- ModifyCluster

작업

`CreateCluster`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateCluster`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

클러스터를 생성합니다.

```
   /**
    * Creates a new Amazon Redshift cluster asynchronously.
    * @param clusterId     the unique identifier for the cluster
    * @param username      the username for the administrative user
    * @param userPassword  the password for the administrative user
    * @return a CompletableFuture that represents the asynchronous operation of
creating the cluster
    * @throws RuntimeException if the cluster creation fails
    */
   public CompletableFuture<CreateClusterResponse> createClusterAsync(String
clusterId, String username, String userPassword) {
       CreateClusterRequest clusterRequest = CreateClusterRequest.builder()
           .clusterIdentifier(clusterId)
           .masterUsername(username)
           .masterUserPassword(userPassword)
           .nodeType("ra3.4xlarge")
           .publiclyAccessible(true)
```

```
            .numberOfNodes(2)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().createCluster(clusterRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (response != null) {
                    logger.info("Created cluster ");
                } else {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to create cluster: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            });
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateCluster를 참조하세요.

`DeleteCluster`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteCluster`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

클러스터를 삭제합니다.

```
    /**
     * Deletes a Redshift cluster asynchronously.
     *
     * @param clusterId the identifier of the Redshift cluster to be deleted
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents the asynchronous
operation of deleting the Redshift cluster
     */
    public CompletableFuture<DeleteClusterResponse>
deleteRedshiftClusterAsync(String clusterId) {
        DeleteClusterRequest deleteClusterRequest = DeleteClusterRequest.builder()
            .clusterIdentifier(clusterId)
```

```
            .skipFinalClusterSnapshot(true)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().deleteCluster(deleteClusterRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    // Handle exceptions
                    if (exception.getCause() instanceof RedshiftException) {
                        logger.info("Error: {}", exception.getMessage());
                    } else {
                        logger.info("Unexpected error: {}", exception.getMessage());
                    }
                } else {
                    // Handle successful response
                    logger.info("The status is {}",
response.cluster().clusterStatus());
                }
            });
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteCluster를 참조하세요.

`DescribeClusters`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeClusters`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

클러스터를 설명하세요.

```
    /**
     * Waits asynchronously for the specified cluster to become available.
     * @param clusterId the identifier of the cluster to wait for
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the cluster is ready
     */
```

```
    public CompletableFuture<Void> waitForClusterReadyAsync(String clusterId) {
        DescribeClustersRequest clustersRequest = DescribeClustersRequest.builder()
            .clusterIdentifier(clusterId)
            .build();

        logger.info("Waiting for cluster to become available. This may take a few
minutes.");
        long startTime = System.currentTimeMillis();

        // Recursive method to poll the cluster status.
        return checkClusterStatusAsync(clustersRequest, startTime);
    }

    private CompletableFuture<Void> checkClusterStatusAsync(DescribeClustersRequest
clustersRequest, long startTime) {
        return getAsyncClient().describeClusters(clustersRequest)
            .thenCompose(clusterResponse -> {
                List<Cluster> clusterList = clusterResponse.clusters();
                boolean clusterReady = false;
                for (Cluster cluster : clusterList) {
                    if ("available".equals(cluster.clusterStatus())) {
                        clusterReady = true;
                        break;
                    }
                }

                if (clusterReady) {
                    logger.info(String.format("Cluster is available!"));
                    return CompletableFuture.completedFuture(null);
                } else {
                    long elapsedTimeMillis = System.currentTimeMillis() - startTime;
                    long elapsedSeconds = elapsedTimeMillis / 1000;
                    long minutes = elapsedSeconds / 60;
                    long seconds = elapsedSeconds % 60;
                    System.out.printf("\rElapsed Time: %02d:%02d - Waiting for
cluster...", minutes, seconds);
                    System.out.flush();

                    // Wait 1 second before the next status check
                    return CompletableFuture.runAsync(() -> {
                        try {
                            TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(1);
                        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
```

```
                                throw new RuntimeException("Error during sleep: " +
e.getMessage(), e);
                            }
                        }).thenCompose(ignored ->
checkClusterStatusAsync(clustersRequest, startTime));
                    }
                }).exceptionally(exception -> {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to get cluster status: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                });
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeClusters를 참조하세요.

`DescribeStatement`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeStatement`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Checks the status of an SQL statement asynchronously and handles the
completion of the statement.
     *
     * @param sqlId the ID of the SQL statement to check
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the SQL statement's
status is either "FINISHED" or "FAILED"
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> checkStatementAsync(String sqlId) {
        DescribeStatementRequest statementRequest =
DescribeStatementRequest.builder()
            .id(sqlId)
            .build();
```

```
        return getAsyncDataClient().describeStatement(statementRequest)
            .thenCompose(response -> {
                String status = response.statusAsString();
                logger.info("... Status: {} ", status);

                if ("FAILED".equals(status)) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("The Query Failed. Ending program");
                } else if ("FINISHED".equals(status)) {
                    return CompletableFuture.completedFuture(null);
                } else {
                    // Sleep for 1 second and recheck status
                    return CompletableFuture.runAsync(() -> {
                        try {
                            TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(1);
                        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                            throw new RuntimeException("Error during sleep: " +
e.getMessage(), e);
                        }
                    }).thenCompose(ignore -> checkStatementAsync(sqlId)); //
Recursively call until status is FINISHED or FAILED
                }
            }).whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    // Handle exceptions
                    logger.info("Error: {} ", exception.getMessage());
                } else {
                    logger.info("The statement is finished!");
                }
            });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeStatement를 참조하세요.

ExecuteStatement

다음 코드 예시는 ExecuteStatement의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

SQL 스테이트먼트를 실행하여 데이터베이스 테이블을 만듭니다.

```
   /**
    * Creates an asynchronous task to execute a SQL statement for creating a new
table.
    *
    * @param clusterId    the identifier of the Amazon Redshift cluster
    * @param databaseName the name of the database to create the table in
    * @param userName     the username to use for the database connection
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the result of the SQL
statement execution
    * @throws RuntimeException if there is an error creating the table
    */
   public CompletableFuture<ExecuteStatementResponse> createTableAsync(String
clusterId, String databaseName, String userName) {
       ExecuteStatementRequest createTableRequest =
ExecuteStatementRequest.builder()
           .clusterIdentifier(clusterId)
           .dbUser(userName)
           .database(databaseName)
           .sql("CREATE TABLE Movies (" +
               "id INT PRIMARY KEY, " +
               "title VARCHAR(100), " +
               "year INT)")
           .build();

       return getAsyncDataClient().executeStatement(createTableRequest)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (exception != null) {
                   throw new RuntimeException("Error creating table: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
               } else {
                   logger.info("Table created: Movies");
               }
           });
```

```
    }
```

SQL 스테이트먼트를 실행하여 데이터베이스 테이블에 데이터를 삽입합니다.

```
    /**
     * Asynchronously pops a table from a JSON file.
     *
     * @param clusterId   the ID of the cluster
     * @param databaseName the name of the database
     * @param userName    the username
     * @param fileName    the name of the JSON file
     * @param number      the number of records to process
     * @return a CompletableFuture that completes with the number of records added
to the Movies table
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Integer> popTableAsync(String clusterId, String
databaseName, String userName, String fileName, int number) {
        return CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> {
                try {
                    JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new
File(fileName));
                    JsonNode rootNode = new ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
                    Iterator<JsonNode> iter = rootNode.iterator();
                    return iter;
                } catch (IOException e) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to read or parse JSON file: "
+ e.getMessage(), e);
                }
            }).thenCompose(iter -> processNodesAsync(clusterId, databaseName,
userName, iter, number))
            .whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    logger.info("Error {} ", exception.getMessage());
                } else {
                    logger.info("{} records were added to the Movies table." ,
result);
                }
            });
    }

    private CompletableFuture<Integer> processNodesAsync(String clusterId, String
databaseName, String userName, Iterator<JsonNode> iter, int number) {
```

```
        return CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> {
            int t = 0;
            try {
                while (iter.hasNext()) {
                    if (t == number)
                        break;
                    JsonNode currentNode = iter.next();
                    int year = currentNode.get("year").asInt();
                    String title = currentNode.get("title").asText();

                    // Use SqlParameter to avoid SQL injection.
                    List<SqlParameter> parameterList = new ArrayList<>();
                    String sqlStatement = "INSERT INTO Movies
VALUES( :id , :title, :year);";
                    SqlParameter idParam = SqlParameter.builder()
                        .name("id")
                        .value(String.valueOf(t))
                        .build();

                    SqlParameter titleParam = SqlParameter.builder()
                        .name("title")
                        .value(title)
                        .build();

                    SqlParameter yearParam = SqlParameter.builder()
                        .name("year")
                        .value(String.valueOf(year))
                        .build();
                    parameterList.add(idParam);
                    parameterList.add(titleParam);
                    parameterList.add(yearParam);

                    ExecuteStatementRequest insertStatementRequest =
ExecuteStatementRequest.builder()
                        .clusterIdentifier(clusterId)
                        .sql(sqlStatement)
                        .database(databaseName)
                        .dbUser(userName)
                        .parameters(parameterList)
                        .build();

                    getAsyncDataClient().executeStatement(insertStatementRequest);
                    logger.info("Inserted: " + title + " (" + year + ")");
                    t++;
```

```
                }
            } catch (RedshiftDataException e) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Error inserting data: " +
e.getMessage(), e);
            }
            return t;
        });
    }
```

SQL 스테이트먼트를 실행하여 데이터베이스 테이블을 쿼리합니다.

```
    /**
     * Asynchronously queries movies by a given year from a Redshift database.
     *
     * @param database    the name of the database to query
     * @param dbUser      the user to connect to the database with
     * @param year        the year to filter the movies by
     * @param clusterId   the identifier of the Redshift cluster to connect to
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} containing the response ID of the
executed SQL statement
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> queryMoviesByYearAsync(String database,
                                                            String dbUser,
                                                            int year,
                                                            String clusterId)
{

        String sqlStatement = "SELECT * FROM Movies WHERE year = :year";
        SqlParameter yearParam = SqlParameter.builder()
            .name("year")
            .value(String.valueOf(year))
            .build();

        ExecuteStatementRequest statementRequest = ExecuteStatementRequest.builder()
            .clusterIdentifier(clusterId)
            .database(database)
            .dbUser(dbUser)
            .parameters(yearParam)
            .sql(sqlStatement)
            .build();

        return CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> {
```

```
            try {
                ExecuteStatementResponse response =
getAsyncDataClient().executeStatement(statementRequest).join(); // Use join() to
wait for the result
                return response.id();
            } catch (RedshiftDataException e) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Error executing statement: " +
e.getMessage(), e);
            }
        }).exceptionally(exception -> {
            logger.info("Error: {}", exception.getMessage());
            return "";
        });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ExecuteStatement를 참조하세요.

GetStatementResult

다음 코드 예시는 GetStatementResult의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

문 결과를 확인합니다.

```
    /**
     * Asynchronously retrieves the results of a statement execution.
     *
     * @param statementId the ID of the statement for which to retrieve the results
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the statement result
has been processed
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> getResultsAsync(String statementId) {
        GetStatementResultRequest resultRequest =
GetStatementResultRequest.builder()
```

```
            .id(statementId)
            .build();

        return getAsyncDataClient().getStatementResult(resultRequest)
            .handle((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    logger.info("Error getting statement result {} ",
exception.getMessage());
                    throw new RuntimeException("Error getting statement result: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }

                // Extract and print the field values using streams if the response
is valid.
                response.records().stream()
                    .flatMap(List::stream)
                    .map(Field::stringValue)
                    .filter(value -> value != null)
                    .forEach(value -> System.out.println("The Movie title field is "
+ value));

                return response;
            }).thenAccept(response -> {
                // Optionally add more logic here if needed after handling the
response
            });
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetStatementResult를 참조하세요.

`ListDatabases`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListDatabases`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Lists all databases asynchronously for the specified cluster, database user,
and database.
    * @param clusterId the identifier of the cluster to list databases for
    * @param dbUser the database user to use for the list databases request
    * @param database the database to list databases for
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the database listing
is complete, or throws a {@link RuntimeException} if there was an error
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> listAllDatabasesAsync(String clusterId, String
dbUser, String database) {
       ListDatabasesRequest databasesRequest = ListDatabasesRequest.builder()
           .clusterIdentifier(clusterId)
           .dbUser(dbUser)
           .database(database)
           .build();

       // Asynchronous paginator for listing databases.
       ListDatabasesPublisher databasesPaginator =
getAsyncDataClient().listDatabasesPaginator(databasesRequest);
       CompletableFuture<Void> future = databasesPaginator.subscribe(response -> {
           response.databases().forEach(db -> {
               logger.info("The database name is {} ", db);
           });
       });

       // Return the future for asynchronous handling.
       return future.exceptionally(exception -> {
           throw new RuntimeException("Failed to list databases: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
       });
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListDatabases를 참조하시기 바랍니다.

ModifyCluster

다음 코드 예시는 ModifyCluster의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

클러스터를 수정하세요.

```
   /**
    * Modifies an Amazon Redshift cluster asynchronously.
    *
    * @param clusterId the identifier of the cluster to be modified
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the cluster
modification is complete
    */
   public CompletableFuture<ModifyClusterResponse> modifyClusterAsync(String
clusterId) {
       ModifyClusterRequest modifyClusterRequest = ModifyClusterRequest.builder()
           .clusterIdentifier(clusterId)
           .preferredMaintenanceWindow("wed:07:30-wed:08:00")
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().modifyCluster(modifyClusterRequest)
           .whenComplete((clusterResponse, exception) -> {
               if (exception != null) {
                   if (exception.getCause() instanceof RedshiftException) {
                       logger.info("Error: {} ", exception.getMessage());
                   } else {
                       logger.info("Unexpected error: {} ",
exception.getMessage());
                   }
               } else {
                   logger.info("The modified cluster was successfully modified and
has "
                       + clusterResponse.cluster().preferredMaintenanceWindow() + "
as the maintenance window");
               }
           });
   }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ModifyCluster를 참조하세요.

시나리오

Amazon Redshift 데이터를 추적하는 웹 애플리케이션 만들기

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Redshift 데이터베이스를 사용하여 작업 항목을 추적하고 보고하는 웹 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

Amazon Redshift 데이터베이스에 저장된 작업 항목을 추적하고 보고하는 웹 애플리케이션을 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Amazon Redshift 데이터를 쿼리하고 React 애플리케이션에서 사용하도록 Spring REST API를 설정하는 방법에 대한 지침과 전체 소스 코드는 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Redshift
- Amazon SES

Java 2.x용 SDK를 사용하는 Amazon Rekognition 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x Amazon Rekognition에서를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오

작업

CompareFaces

다음 코드 예시는 CompareFaces의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 이미지 내 얼굴 비교를 참조하세요.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.*;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;

import java.io.FileInputStream;
import java.io.FileNotFoundException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class CompareFaces {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
            Usage: <bucketName> <sourceKey> <targetKey>

            Where:
                bucketName - The name of the S3 bucket where the images are stored.
                sourceKey  - The S3 key (file name) for the source image.
```

```
                targetKey  - The S3 key (file name) for the target image.
           """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String sourceKey = args[1];
        String targetKey = args[2];

        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();
        compareTwoFaces(rekClient, bucketName, sourceKey, targetKey);
    }

   /**
    * Compares two faces from images stored in an Amazon S3 bucket using AWS
Rekognition.
    *
    * <p>This method takes two image keys from an S3 bucket and compares the faces
within them.
    * It prints out the confidence level of matched faces and reports the number of
unmatched faces.</p>
    *
    * @param rekClient   The {@link RekognitionClient} used to call AWS
Rekognition.
    * @param bucketName  The name of the S3 bucket containing the images.
    * @param sourceKey   The object key (file path) for the source image in the S3
bucket.
    * @param targetKey   The object key (file path) for the target image in the S3
bucket.
    * @throws RuntimeException If the Rekognition service returns an error.
    */
   public static void compareTwoFaces(RekognitionClient rekClient, String
bucketName, String sourceKey, String targetKey) {
        try {
            Float similarityThreshold = 70F;
            S3Object s3ObjectSource = S3Object.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .name(sourceKey)
```

```
                .build();

            Image sourceImage = Image.builder()
                    .s3Object(s3ObjectSource)
                    .build();

            S3Object s3ObjectTarget = S3Object.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .name(targetKey)
                    .build();

            Image targetImage = Image.builder()
                    .s3Object(s3ObjectTarget)
                    .build();

            CompareFacesRequest facesRequest = CompareFacesRequest.builder()
                    .sourceImage(sourceImage)
                    .targetImage(targetImage)
                    .similarityThreshold(similarityThreshold)
                    .build();

            // Compare the two images.
            CompareFacesResponse compareFacesResult =
rekClient.compareFaces(facesRequest);
            List<CompareFacesMatch> faceDetails = compareFacesResult.faceMatches();

            for (CompareFacesMatch match : faceDetails) {
                ComparedFace face = match.face();
                BoundingBox position = face.boundingBox();
                System.out.println("Face at " + position.left().toString()
                        + " " + position.top()
                        + " matches with " + face.confidence().toString()
                        + "% confidence.");
            }

            List<ComparedFace> unmatchedFaces = compareFacesResult.unmatchedFaces();
            System.out.println("There were " + unmatchedFaces.size() + " face(s)
that did not match.");

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            System.err.println("Error comparing faces: " +
e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
```

```
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CompareFaces를 참조하세요.

`CreateCollection`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateCollection`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 컬렉션 생성을 참조하세요.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.CreateCollectionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.CreateCollectionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class CreateCollection {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage: <collectionName>\s

            Where:
                collectionName - The name of the collection.\s
```

```
            """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String collectionId = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Creating collection: " + collectionId);
        createMyCollection(rekClient, collectionId);
        rekClient.close();
    }

    /**
     * Creates a new Amazon Rekognition collection.
     *
     * @param rekClient    the Amazon Rekognition client used to interact with the
Rekognition service
     * @param collectionId the unique identifier for the collection to be created
     */
    public static void createMyCollection(RekognitionClient rekClient, String
collectionId) {
        try {
            CreateCollectionRequest collectionRequest =
CreateCollectionRequest.builder()
                    .collectionId(collectionId)
                    .build();

            CreateCollectionResponse collectionResponse =
rekClient.createCollection(collectionRequest);
            System.out.println("CollectionArn: " +
collectionResponse.collectionArn());
            System.out.println("Status code: " +
collectionResponse.statusCode().toString());

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateCollection을 참조하세요.

DeleteCollection

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteCollection의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 컬렉션 삭제를 참조하세요.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.DeleteCollectionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.DeleteCollectionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DeleteCollection {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
            Usage: <collectionId>\s

            Where:
                collectionId - The id of the collection to delete.\s
            """;
```

```
        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String collectionId = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Deleting collection: " + collectionId);
        deleteMyCollection(rekClient, collectionId);
        rekClient.close();
    }

    /**
     * Deletes an Amazon Rekognition collection.
     *
     * @param rekClient      An instance of the {@link RekognitionClient} class,
 which is used to interact with the Amazon Rekognition service.
     * @param collectionId   The ID of the collection to be deleted.
     */
    public static void deleteMyCollection(RekognitionClient rekClient, String
 collectionId) {
        try {
            DeleteCollectionRequest deleteCollectionRequest =
 DeleteCollectionRequest.builder()
                    .collectionId(collectionId)
                    .build();

            DeleteCollectionResponse deleteCollectionResponse =
 rekClient.deleteCollection(deleteCollectionRequest);
            System.out.println(collectionId + ": " +
 deleteCollectionResponse.statusCode().toString());

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteCollection을 참조하세요.

DeleteFaces

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteFaces의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 컬렉션에서 얼굴 삭제를 참조하세요.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.DeleteFacesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DeleteFacesFromCollection {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
            Usage: <collectionId> <faceId>\s

            Where:
                collectionId - The id of the collection from which faces are
 deleted.\s
                faceId - The id of the face to delete.\s
           """;
```

```
        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String collectionId = args[0];
        String faceId = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Deleting collection: " + collectionId);
        deleteFacesCollection(rekClient, collectionId, faceId);
        rekClient.close();
    }

    /**
     * Deletes a face from the specified Amazon Rekognition collection.
     *
     * @param rekClient     an instance of the Amazon Rekognition client
     * @param collectionId  the ID of the collection from which the face should be
deleted
     * @param faceId        the ID of the face to be deleted
     * @throws RekognitionException if an error occurs while deleting the face
     */
    public static void deleteFacesCollection(RekognitionClient rekClient,
            String collectionId,
            String faceId) {

        try {
            DeleteFacesRequest deleteFacesRequest = DeleteFacesRequest.builder()
                    .collectionId(collectionId)
                    .faceIds(faceId)
                    .build();

            rekClient.deleteFaces(deleteFacesRequest);
            System.out.println("The face was deleted from the collection.");

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

```
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteFaces를 참조하세요.

DescribeCollection

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeCollection의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 컬렉션 설명을 참조하세요.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.DescribeCollectionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.DescribeCollectionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DescribeCollection {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
            Usage:    <collectionName>

            Where:
                collectionName - The name of the Amazon Rekognition collection.\s
            """;
```

```
        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String collectionName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        describeColl(rekClient, collectionName);
        rekClient.close();
    }

    /**
     * Describes an Amazon Rekognition collection.
     *
     * @param rekClient         The Amazon Rekognition client used to make the
request.
     * @param collectionName    The name of the collection to describe.
     *
     * @throws RekognitionException If an error occurs while describing the
collection.
     */
    public static void describeColl(RekognitionClient rekClient, String
collectionName) {
        try {
            DescribeCollectionRequest describeCollectionRequest =
DescribeCollectionRequest.builder()
                    .collectionId(collectionName)
                    .build();

            DescribeCollectionResponse describeCollectionResponse = rekClient
                    .describeCollection(describeCollectionRequest);
            System.out.println("Collection Arn : " +
describeCollectionResponse.collectionARN());
            System.out.println("Created : " +
describeCollectionResponse.creationTimestamp().toString());

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeCollection을 참조하세요.

DetectFaces

다음 코드 예시는 DetectFaces의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 이미지에서 얼굴 감지를 참조하세요.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.*;

import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DetectFaces {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:   <bucketName> <sourceImage>

            Where:
```

```
                bucketName = The name of the Amazon S3 bucket where the source image
is stored.
                sourceImage - The name of the source image file in the Amazon S3
bucket. (for example, pic1.png).\s
            """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String sourceImage = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        detectFacesinImage(rekClient, bucketName, sourceImage);
        rekClient.close();
    }

    /**
     * Detects faces in an image stored in an Amazon S3 bucket using the Amazon
Rekognition service.
     *
     * @param rekClient    The Amazon Rekognition client used to interact with the
Rekognition service.
     * @param bucketName   The name of the Amazon S3 bucket where the source image
is stored.
     * @param sourceImage  The name of the source image file in the Amazon S3
bucket.
     */
    public static void detectFacesinImage(RekognitionClient rekClient, String
bucketName, String sourceImage) {
        try {
            S3Object s3ObjectTarget = S3Object.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .name(sourceImage)
                .build();

            Image targetImage = Image.builder()
                .s3Object(s3ObjectTarget)
                .build();
```

```
            DetectFacesRequest facesRequest = DetectFacesRequest.builder()
                .attributes(Attribute.ALL)
                .image(targetImage)
                .build();

            DetectFacesResponse facesResponse = rekClient.detectFaces(facesRequest);
            List<FaceDetail> faceDetails = facesResponse.faceDetails();
            for (FaceDetail face : faceDetails) {
                AgeRange ageRange = face.ageRange();
                System.out.println("The detected face is estimated to be between "
                        + ageRange.low().toString() + " and " +
 ageRange.high().toString()
                        + " years old.");

                System.out.println("There is a smile : " +
 face.smile().value().toString());
            }

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DetectFaces를 참조하세요.

DetectLabels

다음 코드 예시는 DetectLabels의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 이미지에서 레이블 감지를 참조하세요.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.*;

import java.io.FileInputStream;
import java.io.FileNotFoundException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DetectLabels {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
            Usage: <bucketName> <sourceImage>

            Where:
                bucketName - The name of the Amazon S3 bucket where the image is
 stored
                sourceImage - The name of the image file (for example, pic1.png).\s
            """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0] ;
        String sourceImage = args[1] ;
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        detectImageLabels(rekClient, bucketName, sourceImage);
        rekClient.close();
```

```
    }

    /**
     * Detects the labels in an image stored in an Amazon S3 bucket using the Amazon
 Rekognition service.
     *
     * @param rekClient     the Amazon Rekognition client used to make the detection
 request
     * @param bucketName    the name of the Amazon S3 bucket where the image is
 stored
     * @param sourceImage   the name of the image file to be analyzed
     */
    public static void detectImageLabels(RekognitionClient rekClient, String
 bucketName, String sourceImage) {
        try {
            S3Object s3ObjectTarget = S3Object.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .name(sourceImage)
                    .build();

            Image souImage = Image.builder()
                    .s3Object(s3ObjectTarget)
                    .build();

            DetectLabelsRequest detectLabelsRequest = DetectLabelsRequest.builder()
                    .image(souImage)
                    .maxLabels(10)
                    .build();

            DetectLabelsResponse labelsResponse =
 rekClient.detectLabels(detectLabelsRequest);
            List<Label> labels = labelsResponse.labels();
            System.out.println("Detected labels for the given photo");
            for (Label label : labels) {
                System.out.println(label.name() + ": " +
 label.confidence().toString());
            }

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DetectLabels를 참조하세요.

DetectModerationLabels

다음 코드 예시는 DetectModerationLabels의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 부적절한 이미지 감지를 참조하십시오.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.*;

import java.io.FileInputStream;
import java.io.FileNotFoundException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DetectModerationLabels {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
            Usage:  <bucketName>  <sourceImage>

            Where:
```

```
                bucketName - The name of the S3 bucket where the images are stored.
                sourceImage - The name of the image (for example, pic1.png).\s
            """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String sourceImage = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        detectModLabels(rekClient, bucketName, sourceImage);
        rekClient.close();
    }

    /**
     * Detects moderation labels in an image stored in an Amazon S3 bucket.
     *
     * @param rekClient      the Amazon Rekognition client to use for the detection
     * @param bucketName     the name of the Amazon S3 bucket where the image is
stored
     * @param sourceImage    the name of the image file to be analyzed
     *
     * @throws RekognitionException if there is an error during the image detection
process
     */
    public static void detectModLabels(RekognitionClient rekClient, String
bucketName, String sourceImage) {
        try {
            S3Object s3ObjectTarget = S3Object.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .name(sourceImage)
                    .build();

            Image targetImage = Image.builder()
                    .s3Object(s3ObjectTarget)
                    .build();
```

```
            DetectModerationLabelsRequest moderationLabelsRequest =
 DetectModerationLabelsRequest.builder()
                    .image(targetImage)
                    .minConfidence(60F)
                    .build();

            DetectModerationLabelsResponse moderationLabelsResponse = rekClient
                    .detectModerationLabels(moderationLabelsRequest);
            List<ModerationLabel> labels =
 moderationLabelsResponse.moderationLabels();
            System.out.println("Detected labels for image");
            for (ModerationLabel label : labels) {
                System.out.println("Label: " + label.name()
                        + "\n Confidence: " + label.confidence().toString() + "%"
                        + "\n Parent:" + label.parentName());
            }

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DetectModerationLabels를 참조하세요.

DetectText

다음 코드 예시는 DetectText의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 이미지에서 텍스트 감지를 참조하세요.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.*;

import java.io.FileInputStream;
import java.io.FileNotFoundException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DetectText {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = "\n" +
            "Usage:   <bucketName> <sourceImage>\n" +
            "\n" +
            "Where:\n" +
            "   bucketName - The name of the S3 bucket where the image is stored\n"
 +
            "   sourceImage - The path to the image that contains text (for example,
 pic1.png). \n";

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String sourceImage = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        detectTextLabels(rekClient, bucketName, sourceImage);
        rekClient.close();
```

```
    }

    /**
     * Detects text labels in an image stored in an S3 bucket using Amazon
Rekognition.
     *
     * @param rekClient    an instance of the Amazon Rekognition client
     * @param bucketName   the name of the S3 bucket where the image is stored
     * @param sourceImage  the name of the image file in the S3 bucket
     * @throws RekognitionException if an error occurs while calling the Amazon
Rekognition API
     */
    public static void detectTextLabels(RekognitionClient rekClient, String
bucketName, String sourceImage) {
        try {
            S3Object s3ObjectTarget = S3Object.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .name(sourceImage)
                    .build();

            Image souImage = Image.builder()
                    .s3Object(s3ObjectTarget)
                    .build();

            DetectTextRequest textRequest = DetectTextRequest.builder()
                    .image(souImage)
                    .build();

            DetectTextResponse textResponse = rekClient.detectText(textRequest);
            List<TextDetection> textCollection = textResponse.textDetections();
            System.out.println("Detected lines and words");
            for (TextDetection text : textCollection) {
                System.out.println("Detected: " + text.detectedText());
                System.out.println("Confidence: " + text.confidence().toString());
                System.out.println("Id : " + text.id());
                System.out.println("Parent Id: " + text.parentId());
                System.out.println("Type: " + text.type());
                System.out.println();
            }

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DetectText를 참조하세요.

IndexFaces

다음 코드 예시는 IndexFaces의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 컬렉션에 얼굴 추가를 참조하세요.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.*;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class AddFacesToCollection {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
            Usage: <collectionId> <sourceImage> <bucketName>

            Where:
                collectionName - The name of the collection.
                sourceImage - The name of the image (for example, pic1.png).
                bucketName - The name of the S3 bucket.
```

```
            """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String collectionId = args[0];
        String sourceImage = args[1];
        String bucketName = args[2];;
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        addToCollection(rekClient, collectionId, bucketName, sourceImage);
        rekClient.close();
    }

    /**
     * Adds a face from an image to an Amazon Rekognition collection.
     *
     * @param rekClient     the Amazon Rekognition client
     * @param collectionId  the ID of the collection to add the face to
     * @param bucketName    the name of the Amazon S3 bucket containing the image
     * @param sourceImage   the name of the image file to add to the collection
     * @throws RekognitionException if there is an error while interacting with the
Amazon Rekognition service
     */
    public static void addToCollection(RekognitionClient rekClient, String
collectionId, String bucketName, String sourceImage) {
        try {
            S3Object s3ObjectTarget = S3Object.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .name(sourceImage)
                    .build();

            Image targetImage = Image.builder()
                    .s3Object(s3ObjectTarget)
                    .build();

            IndexFacesRequest facesRequest = IndexFacesRequest.builder()
                    .collectionId(collectionId)
                    .image(targetImage)
```

```
                    .maxFaces(1)
                    .qualityFilter(QualityFilter.AUTO)
                    .detectionAttributes(Attribute.DEFAULT)
                    .build();

            IndexFacesResponse facesResponse = rekClient.indexFaces(facesRequest);
            System.out.println("Results for the image");
            System.out.println("\n Faces indexed:");
            List<FaceRecord> faceRecords = facesResponse.faceRecords();
            for (FaceRecord faceRecord : faceRecords) {
                System.out.println("  Face ID: " + faceRecord.face().faceId());
                System.out.println("  Location:" +
 faceRecord.faceDetail().boundingBox().toString());
            }

            List<UnindexedFace> unindexedFaces = facesResponse.unindexedFaces();
            System.out.println("Faces not indexed:");
            for (UnindexedFace unindexedFace : unindexedFaces) {
                System.out.println("  Location:" +
 unindexedFace.faceDetail().boundingBox().toString());
                System.out.println("  Reasons:");
                for (Reason reason : unindexedFace.reasons()) {
                    System.out.println("Reason:  " + reason);
                }
            }

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 IndexFaces를 참조하세요.

ListCollections

다음 코드 예시는 `ListCollections`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 컬렉션 나열을 참조하세요.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.ListCollectionsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.ListCollectionsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ListCollections {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Listing collections");
        listAllCollections(rekClient);
        rekClient.close();
    }

    public static void listAllCollections(RekognitionClient rekClient) {
        try {
            ListCollectionsRequest listCollectionsRequest =
 ListCollectionsRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .build();
```

```
            ListCollectionsResponse response =
 rekClient.listCollections(listCollectionsRequest);
            List<String> collectionIds = response.collectionIds();
            for (String resultId : collectionIds) {
                System.out.println(resultId);
            }

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListCollections를 참조하세요.

ListFaces

다음 코드 예시는 ListFaces의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 컬렉션 내 얼굴 나열을 참조하세요.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Face;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.ListFacesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.ListFacesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
```

```
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ListFacesInCollection {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <collectionId>

                Where:
                   collectionId - The name of the collection.\s
                """;

        if (args.length < 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String collectionId = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Faces in collection " + collectionId);
        listFacesCollection(rekClient, collectionId);
        rekClient.close();
    }

    public static void listFacesCollection(RekognitionClient rekClient, String
 collectionId) {
        try {
            ListFacesRequest facesRequest = ListFacesRequest.builder()
                    .collectionId(collectionId)
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .build();

            ListFacesResponse facesResponse = rekClient.listFaces(facesRequest);
            List<Face> faces = facesResponse.faces();
            for (Face face : faces) {
                System.out.println("Confidence level there is a face: " +
 face.confidence());
```

```
                System.out.println("The face Id value is " + face.faceId());
            }

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListFaces를 참조하세요.

`RecognizeCelebrities`

다음 코드 예시는 `RecognizeCelebrities`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 이미지에서 유명인 인식을 참조하세요.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import java.io.FileInputStream;
import java.io.FileNotFoundException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.util.List;

import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.*;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
```

```
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class RecognizeCelebrities {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
                Usage:   <bucketName> <sourceImage>

                Where:
                   bucketName - The name of the S3 bucket where the images are
 stored.
                   sourceImage - The path to the image (for example, C:\\AWS\
\pic1.png).\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
       }

        String bucketName = args[0];;
        String sourceImage = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Locating celebrities in " + sourceImage);
        recognizeAllCelebrities(rekClient, bucketName, sourceImage);
        rekClient.close();
    }

    /**
     * Recognizes all celebrities in an image stored in an Amazon S3 bucket.
     *
     * @param rekClient    the Amazon Rekognition client used to perform the
 celebrity recognition operation
     * @param bucketName   the name of the Amazon S3 bucket where the source image
 is stored
     * @param sourceImage  the name of the source image file stored in the Amazon S3
 bucket
     */
    public static void recognizeAllCelebrities(RekognitionClient rekClient, String
 bucketName, String sourceImage) {
```

```
        try {
            S3Object s3ObjectTarget = S3Object.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .name(sourceImage)
                .build();

            Image souImage = Image.builder()
                    .s3Object(s3ObjectTarget)
                    .build();

            RecognizeCelebritiesRequest request =
 RecognizeCelebritiesRequest.builder()
                    .image(souImage)
                    .build();

            RecognizeCelebritiesResponse result =
 rekClient.recognizeCelebrities(request);
            List<Celebrity> celebs = result.celebrityFaces();
            System.out.println(celebs.size() + " celebrity(s) were recognized.\n");
            for (Celebrity celebrity : celebs) {
                System.out.println("Celebrity recognized: " + celebrity.name());
                System.out.println("Celebrity ID: " + celebrity.id());

                System.out.println("Further information (if available):");
                for (String url : celebrity.urls()) {
                    System.out.println(url);
                }
                System.out.println();
            }
            System.out.println(result.unrecognizedFaces().size() + " face(s) were
 unrecognized.");

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 RecognizeCelebrities를 참조하세요.

SearchFaces

다음 코드 예시는 SearchFaces의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 얼굴 검색(얼굴 ID)을 참조하세요.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.SearchFacesByImageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Image;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.SearchFacesByImageResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.FaceMatch;
import java.io.File;
import java.io.FileInputStream;
import java.io.FileNotFoundException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class SearchFaceMatchingImageCollection {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <collectionId> <sourceImage>

                Where:
```

```
                   collectionId - The id of the collection. \s
                   sourceImage - The path to the image (for example, C:\\AWS\
\pic1.png).\s

                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String collectionId = args[0];
        String sourceImage = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Searching for a face in a collections");
        searchFaceInCollection(rekClient, collectionId, sourceImage);
        rekClient.close();
    }

    public static void searchFaceInCollection(RekognitionClient rekClient, String
 collectionId, String sourceImage) {
        try {
            InputStream sourceStream = new FileInputStream(new File(sourceImage));
            SdkBytes sourceBytes = SdkBytes.fromInputStream(sourceStream);
            Image souImage = Image.builder()
                    .bytes(sourceBytes)
                    .build();

            SearchFacesByImageRequest facesByImageRequest =
 SearchFacesByImageRequest.builder()
                    .image(souImage)
                    .maxFaces(10)
                    .faceMatchThreshold(70F)
                    .collectionId(collectionId)
                    .build();

            SearchFacesByImageResponse imageResponse =
 rekClient.searchFacesByImage(facesByImageRequest);
            System.out.println("Faces matching in the collection");
            List<FaceMatch> faceImageMatches = imageResponse.faceMatches();
```

```
            for (FaceMatch face : faceImageMatches) {
                System.out.println("The similarity level is  " + face.similarity());
                System.out.println();
            }

        } catch (RekognitionException | FileNotFoundException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 SearchFaces를 참조하세요.

`SearchFacesByImage`

다음 코드 예시는 `SearchFacesByImage`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 얼굴 검색(이미지)을 참조하세요.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.SearchFacesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.SearchFacesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.FaceMatch;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
```

```
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class SearchFaceMatchingIdCollection {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <collectionId> <sourceImage>

                Where:
                   collectionId - The id of the collection. \s
                   sourceImage - The path to the image (for example, C:\\AWS\
\pic1.png).\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String collectionId = args[0];
        String faceId = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Searching for a face in a collections");
        searchFacebyId(rekClient, collectionId, faceId);
        rekClient.close();
    }

    public static void searchFacebyId(RekognitionClient rekClient, String
 collectionId, String faceId) {
        try {
            SearchFacesRequest searchFacesRequest = SearchFacesRequest.builder()
                    .collectionId(collectionId)
                    .faceId(faceId)
                    .faceMatchThreshold(70F)
                    .maxFaces(2)
                    .build();

            SearchFacesResponse imageResponse =
 rekClient.searchFaces(searchFacesRequest);
```

```
            System.out.println("Faces matching in the collection");
            List<FaceMatch> faceImageMatches = imageResponse.faceMatches();
            for (FaceMatch face : faceImageMatches) {
                System.out.println("The similarity level is  " + face.similarity());
                System.out.println();
            }

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 SearchFacesByImage를 참조하세요.

시나리오

사진을 관리하기 위한 서버리스 애플리케이션 만들기

다음 코드 예시에서는 사용자가 레이블을 사용하여 사진을 관리할 수 있는 서버리스 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지에서 레이블을 감지하고 나중에 검색할 수 있도록 저장하는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션을 개발하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제의 출처에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS 커뮤니티의 게시물을 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3

- Amazon SNS

이미지에서 PPE 감지

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지에서 개인 보호 장비(PPE)를 감지하는 앱을 구축하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

개인 보호 장비로 이미지를 감지하는 AWS Lambda 함수를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- DynamoDB
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

동영상 내 정보 감지

다음 코드 예제에서는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- Amazon Rekognition 작업을 시작하여 동영상에서 사람, 사물, 텍스트와 같은 요소를 탐지하세요.
- 작업이 완료될 때까지 작업 상태를 확인하세요.
- 각 작업에서 감지한 요소의 목록을 출력합니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon S3 버킷에 있는 동영상에서 유명인사의 결과를 가져옵니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.S3Object;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.NotificationChannel;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Video;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartCelebrityRecognitionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.CelebrityRecognitionSortBy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.VideoMetadata;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.CelebrityRecognition;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.CelebrityDetail;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartCelebrityRecognitionRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.GetCelebrityRecognitionRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.GetCelebrityRecognitionResponse;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * To run this code example, ensure that you perform the Prerequisites as stated
 * in the Amazon Rekognition Guide:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/rekognition/latest/dg/video-analyzing-with-sqs.html
 *
 * Also, ensure that set up your development environment, including your
 * credentials.
 *
 * For information, see this documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */

public class VideoCelebrityDetection {
    private static String startJobId = "";

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <bucket> <video> <topicArn> <roleArn>

                Where:
                   bucket - The name of the bucket in which the video is located
 (for example, (for example, myBucket).\s
                   video - The name of video (for example, people.mp4).\s
```

```
                  topicArn - The ARN of the Amazon Simple Notification Service
(Amazon SNS) topic.\s
                  roleArn - The ARN of the AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
role to use.\s
               """;

       if (args.length != 4) {
           System.out.println(usage);
           System.exit(1);
       }

       String bucket = args[0];
       String video = args[1];
       String topicArn = args[2];
       String roleArn = args[3];
       Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
       RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
               .region(region)
               .build();

       NotificationChannel channel = NotificationChannel.builder()
               .snsTopicArn(topicArn)
               .roleArn(roleArn)
               .build();

       startCelebrityDetection(rekClient, channel, bucket, video);
       getCelebrityDetectionResults(rekClient);
       System.out.println("This example is done!");
       rekClient.close();
   }

   public static void startCelebrityDetection(RekognitionClient rekClient,
           NotificationChannel channel,
           String bucket,
           String video) {
       try {
           S3Object s3Obj = S3Object.builder()
                   .bucket(bucket)
                   .name(video)
                   .build();

           Video vidOb = Video.builder()
                   .s3Object(s3Obj)
                   .build();
```

```
            StartCelebrityRecognitionRequest recognitionRequest =
StartCelebrityRecognitionRequest.builder()
                    .jobTag("Celebrities")
                    .notificationChannel(channel)
                    .video(vidOb)
                    .build();

            StartCelebrityRecognitionResponse startCelebrityRecognitionResult =
rekClient
                    .startCelebrityRecognition(recognitionRequest);
            startJobId = startCelebrityRecognitionResult.jobId();

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void getCelebrityDetectionResults(RekognitionClient rekClient) {
        try {
            String paginationToken = null;
            GetCelebrityRecognitionResponse recognitionResponse = null;
            boolean finished = false;
            String status;
            int yy = 0;

            do {
                if (recognitionResponse != null)
                    paginationToken = recognitionResponse.nextToken();

                GetCelebrityRecognitionRequest recognitionRequest =
GetCelebrityRecognitionRequest.builder()
                        .jobId(startJobId)
                        .nextToken(paginationToken)
                        .sortBy(CelebrityRecognitionSortBy.TIMESTAMP)
                        .maxResults(10)
                        .build();

                // Wait until the job succeeds
                while (!finished) {
                    recognitionResponse =
rekClient.getCelebrityRecognition(recognitionRequest);
                    status = recognitionResponse.jobStatusAsString();
```

```
                    if (status.compareTo("SUCCEEDED") == 0)
                        finished = true;
                    else {
                        System.out.println(yy + " status is: " + status);
                        Thread.sleep(1000);
                    }
                    yy++;
                }

                finished = false;

                // Proceed when the job is done - otherwise VideoMetadata is null.
                VideoMetadata videoMetaData = recognitionResponse.videoMetadata();
                System.out.println("Format: " + videoMetaData.format());
                System.out.println("Codec: " + videoMetaData.codec());
                System.out.println("Duration: " + videoMetaData.durationMillis());
                System.out.println("FrameRate: " + videoMetaData.frameRate());
                System.out.println("Job");

                List<CelebrityRecognition> celebs =
 recognitionResponse.celebrities();
                for (CelebrityRecognition celeb : celebs) {
                    long seconds = celeb.timestamp() / 1000;
                    System.out.print("Sec: " + seconds + " ");
                    CelebrityDetail details = celeb.celebrity();
                    System.out.println("Name: " + details.name());
                    System.out.println("Id: " + details.id());
                    System.out.println();
                }

            } while (recognitionResponse.nextToken() != null);

        } catch (RekognitionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

레이블 감지 작업을 통해 동영상의 레이블을 감지합니다.

```
import com.fasterxml.jackson.core.JsonProcessingException;
import com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonMappingException;
import com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode;
import com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.ObjectMapper;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartLabelDetectionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.NotificationChannel;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.S3Object;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Video;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartLabelDetectionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.GetLabelDetectionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.GetLabelDetectionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.LabelDetectionSortBy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.VideoMetadata;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.LabelDetection;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Label;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Instance;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Parent;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.SqsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.Message;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.ReceiveMessageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.DeleteMessageRequest;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class VideoDetect {
    private static String startJobId = "";

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <bucket> <video> <queueUrl> <topicArn> <roleArn>
```

```
                Where:
                   bucket - The name of the bucket in which the video is located
(for example, (for example, myBucket).\s
                   video - The name of the video (for example, people.mp4).\s
                   queueUrl- The URL of a SQS queue.\s
                   topicArn - The ARN of the Amazon Simple Notification Service
(Amazon SNS) topic.\s
                   roleArn - The ARN of the AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
role to use.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 5) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucket = args[0];
        String video = args[1];
        String queueUrl = args[2];
        String topicArn = args[3];
        String roleArn = args[4];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        SqsClient sqs = SqsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        NotificationChannel channel = NotificationChannel.builder()
                .snsTopicArn(topicArn)
                .roleArn(roleArn)
                .build();

        startLabels(rekClient, channel, bucket, video);
        getLabelJob(rekClient, sqs, queueUrl);
        System.out.println("This example is done!");
        sqs.close();
        rekClient.close();
    }

    public static void startLabels(RekognitionClient rekClient,
            NotificationChannel channel,
```

```
            String bucket,
            String video) {
        try {
            S3Object s3Obj = S3Object.builder()
                    .bucket(bucket)
                    .name(video)
                    .build();

            Video vidOb = Video.builder()
                    .s3Object(s3Obj)
                    .build();

            StartLabelDetectionRequest labelDetectionRequest =
StartLabelDetectionRequest.builder()
                    .jobTag("DetectingLabels")
                    .notificationChannel(channel)
                    .video(vidOb)
                    .minConfidence(50F)
                    .build();

            StartLabelDetectionResponse labelDetectionResponse =
rekClient.startLabelDetection(labelDetectionRequest);
            startJobId = labelDetectionResponse.jobId();

            boolean ans = true;
            String status = "";
            int yy = 0;
            while (ans) {

                GetLabelDetectionRequest detectionRequest =
GetLabelDetectionRequest.builder()
                        .jobId(startJobId)
                        .maxResults(10)
                        .build();

                GetLabelDetectionResponse result =
rekClient.getLabelDetection(detectionRequest);
                status = result.jobStatusAsString();

                if (status.compareTo("SUCCEEDED") == 0)
                    ans = false;
                else
                    System.out.println(yy + " status is: " + status);
```

```
                Thread.sleep(1000);
                yy++;
            }

            System.out.println(startJobId + " status is: " + status);

        } catch (RekognitionException | InterruptedException e) {
            e.getMessage();
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void getLabelJob(RekognitionClient rekClient, SqsClient sqs,
String queueUrl) {
        List<Message> messages;
        ReceiveMessageRequest messageRequest = ReceiveMessageRequest.builder()
                .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                .build();

        try {
            messages = sqs.receiveMessage(messageRequest).messages();

            if (!messages.isEmpty()) {
                for (Message message : messages) {
                    String notification = message.body();

                    // Get the status and job id from the notification
                    ObjectMapper mapper = new ObjectMapper();
                    JsonNode jsonMessageTree = mapper.readTree(notification);
                    JsonNode messageBodyText = jsonMessageTree.get("Message");
                    ObjectMapper operationResultMapper = new ObjectMapper();
                    JsonNode jsonResultTree =
operationResultMapper.readTree(messageBodyText.textValue());
                    JsonNode operationJobId = jsonResultTree.get("JobId");
                    JsonNode operationStatus = jsonResultTree.get("Status");
                    System.out.println("Job found in JSON is " + operationJobId);

                    DeleteMessageRequest deleteMessageRequest =
DeleteMessageRequest.builder()
                            .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                            .build();

                    String jobId = operationJobId.textValue();
                    if (startJobId.compareTo(jobId) == 0) {
```

```
                        System.out.println("Job id: " + operationJobId);
                        System.out.println("Status : " +
operationStatus.toString());

                        if (operationStatus.asText().equals("SUCCEEDED"))
                            getResultsLabels(rekClient);
                        else
                            System.out.println("Video analysis failed");

                        sqs.deleteMessage(deleteMessageRequest);
                    } else {
                        System.out.println("Job received was not job " +
startJobId);
                        sqs.deleteMessage(deleteMessageRequest);
                    }
                }
            }

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            e.getMessage();
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (JsonMappingException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        } catch (JsonProcessingException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }

    // Gets the job results by calling GetLabelDetection
    private static void getResultsLabels(RekognitionClient rekClient) {

        int maxResults = 10;
        String paginationToken = null;
        GetLabelDetectionResponse labelDetectionResult = null;

        try {
            do {
                if (labelDetectionResult != null)
                    paginationToken = labelDetectionResult.nextToken();

                GetLabelDetectionRequest labelDetectionRequest =
GetLabelDetectionRequest.builder()
                        .jobId(startJobId)
                        .sortBy(LabelDetectionSortBy.TIMESTAMP)
```

```
                        .maxResults(maxResults)
                        .nextToken(paginationToken)
                        .build();

                labelDetectionResult =
rekClient.getLabelDetection(labelDetectionRequest);
                VideoMetadata videoMetaData = labelDetectionResult.videoMetadata();
                System.out.println("Format: " + videoMetaData.format());
                System.out.println("Codec: " + videoMetaData.codec());
                System.out.println("Duration: " + videoMetaData.durationMillis());
                System.out.println("FrameRate: " + videoMetaData.frameRate());

                List<LabelDetection> detectedLabels = labelDetectionResult.labels();
                for (LabelDetection detectedLabel : detectedLabels) {
                    long seconds = detectedLabel.timestamp();
                    Label label = detectedLabel.label();
                    System.out.println("Millisecond: " + seconds + " ");

                    System.out.println("   Label:" + label.name());
                    System.out.println("   Confidence:" +
detectedLabel.label().confidence().toString());

                    List<Instance> instances = label.instances();
                    System.out.println("   Instances of " + label.name());

                    if (instances.isEmpty()) {
                        System.out.println("        " + "None");
                    } else {
                        for (Instance instance : instances) {
                            System.out.println("        Confidence: " +
instance.confidence().toString());
                            System.out.println("        Bounding box: " +
instance.boundingBox().toString());
                        }
                    }
                    System.out.println("   Parent labels for " + label.name() +
":");
                    List<Parent> parents = label.parents();

                    if (parents.isEmpty()) {
                        System.out.println("        None");
                    } else {
                        for (Parent parent : parents) {
                            System.out.println("   " + parent.name());
```

```
                        }
                    }
                    System.out.println();
                }
            } while (labelDetectionResult != null &&
 labelDetectionResult.nextToken() != null);

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            e.getMessage();
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

Amazon S3 버킷에 저장된 동영상에서 얼굴을 감지합니다.

```
import com.fasterxml.jackson.core.JsonProcessingException;
import com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonMappingException;
import com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode;
import com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.ObjectMapper;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartLabelDetectionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.NotificationChannel;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.S3Object;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Video;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartLabelDetectionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.GetLabelDetectionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.GetLabelDetectionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.LabelDetectionSortBy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.VideoMetadata;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.LabelDetection;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Label;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Instance;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Parent;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.SqsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.Message;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.ReceiveMessageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.DeleteMessageRequest;
import java.util.List;
```

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class VideoDetect {
    private static String startJobId = "";

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <bucket> <video> <queueUrl> <topicArn> <roleArn>

                Where:
                   bucket - The name of the bucket in which the video is located
 (for example, (for example, myBucket).\s
                   video - The name of the video (for example, people.mp4).\s
                   queueUrl- The URL of a SQS queue.\s
                   topicArn - The ARN of the Amazon Simple Notification Service
 (Amazon SNS) topic.\s
                   roleArn - The ARN of the AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
 role to use.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 5) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucket = args[0];
        String video = args[1];
        String queueUrl = args[2];
        String topicArn = args[3];
        String roleArn = args[4];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        SqsClient sqs = SqsClient.builder()
```

```
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        NotificationChannel channel = NotificationChannel.builder()
                .snsTopicArn(topicArn)
                .roleArn(roleArn)
                .build();

        startLabels(rekClient, channel, bucket, video);
        getLabelJob(rekClient, sqs, queueUrl);
        System.out.println("This example is done!");
        sqs.close();
        rekClient.close();
    }

    public static void startLabels(RekognitionClient rekClient,
            NotificationChannel channel,
            String bucket,
            String video) {
        try {
            S3Object s3Obj = S3Object.builder()
                    .bucket(bucket)
                    .name(video)
                    .build();

            Video vidOb = Video.builder()
                    .s3Object(s3Obj)
                    .build();

            StartLabelDetectionRequest labelDetectionRequest =
StartLabelDetectionRequest.builder()
                    .jobTag("DetectingLabels")
                    .notificationChannel(channel)
                    .video(vidOb)
                    .minConfidence(50F)
                    .build();

            StartLabelDetectionResponse labelDetectionResponse =
rekClient.startLabelDetection(labelDetectionRequest);
            startJobId = labelDetectionResponse.jobId();

            boolean ans = true;
            String status = "";
            int yy = 0;
```

```
            while (ans) {

                GetLabelDetectionRequest detectionRequest =
GetLabelDetectionRequest.builder()
                        .jobId(startJobId)
                        .maxResults(10)
                        .build();

                GetLabelDetectionResponse result =
rekClient.getLabelDetection(detectionRequest);
                status = result.jobStatusAsString();

                if (status.compareTo("SUCCEEDED") == 0)
                    ans = false;
                else
                    System.out.println(yy + " status is: " + status);

                Thread.sleep(1000);
                yy++;
            }

            System.out.println(startJobId + " status is: " + status);

        } catch (RekognitionException | InterruptedException e) {
            e.getMessage();
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void getLabelJob(RekognitionClient rekClient, SqsClient sqs,
String queueUrl) {
        List<Message> messages;
        ReceiveMessageRequest messageRequest = ReceiveMessageRequest.builder()
                .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                .build();

        try {
            messages = sqs.receiveMessage(messageRequest).messages();

            if (!messages.isEmpty()) {
                for (Message message : messages) {
                    String notification = message.body();

                    // Get the status and job id from the notification
```

```
                    ObjectMapper mapper = new ObjectMapper();
                    JsonNode jsonMessageTree = mapper.readTree(notification);
                    JsonNode messageBodyText = jsonMessageTree.get("Message");
                    ObjectMapper operationResultMapper = new ObjectMapper();
                    JsonNode jsonResultTree =
operationResultMapper.readTree(messageBodyText.textValue());
                    JsonNode operationJobId = jsonResultTree.get("JobId");
                    JsonNode operationStatus = jsonResultTree.get("Status");
                    System.out.println("Job found in JSON is " + operationJobId);

                    DeleteMessageRequest deleteMessageRequest =
DeleteMessageRequest.builder()
                            .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                            .build();

                    String jobId = operationJobId.textValue();
                    if (startJobId.compareTo(jobId) == 0) {
                        System.out.println("Job id: " + operationJobId);
                        System.out.println("Status : " +
operationStatus.toString());

                        if (operationStatus.asText().equals("SUCCEEDED"))
                            getResultsLabels(rekClient);
                        else
                            System.out.println("Video analysis failed");

                        sqs.deleteMessage(deleteMessageRequest);
                    } else {
                        System.out.println("Job received was not job " +
startJobId);
                        sqs.deleteMessage(deleteMessageRequest);
                    }
                }
            }

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            e.getMessage();
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (JsonMappingException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        } catch (JsonProcessingException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
```

```
    // Gets the job results by calling GetLabelDetection
    private static void getResultsLabels(RekognitionClient rekClient) {

        int maxResults = 10;
        String paginationToken = null;
        GetLabelDetectionResponse labelDetectionResult = null;

        try {
            do {
                if (labelDetectionResult != null)
                    paginationToken = labelDetectionResult.nextToken();

                GetLabelDetectionRequest labelDetectionRequest =
GetLabelDetectionRequest.builder()
                        .jobId(startJobId)
                        .sortBy(LabelDetectionSortBy.TIMESTAMP)
                        .maxResults(maxResults)
                        .nextToken(paginationToken)
                        .build();

                labelDetectionResult =
rekClient.getLabelDetection(labelDetectionRequest);
                VideoMetadata videoMetaData = labelDetectionResult.videoMetadata();
                System.out.println("Format: " + videoMetaData.format());
                System.out.println("Codec: " + videoMetaData.codec());
                System.out.println("Duration: " + videoMetaData.durationMillis());
                System.out.println("FrameRate: " + videoMetaData.frameRate());

                List<LabelDetection> detectedLabels = labelDetectionResult.labels();
                for (LabelDetection detectedLabel : detectedLabels) {
                    long seconds = detectedLabel.timestamp();
                    Label label = detectedLabel.label();
                    System.out.println("Millisecond: " + seconds + " ");

                    System.out.println("   Label:" + label.name());
                    System.out.println("   Confidence:" +
detectedLabel.label().confidence().toString());

                    List<Instance> instances = label.instances();
                    System.out.println("   Instances of " + label.name());

                    if (instances.isEmpty()) {
                        System.out.println("        " + "None");
```

```
                    } else {
                        for (Instance instance : instances) {
                            System.out.println("        Confidence: " +
 instance.confidence().toString());
                            System.out.println("        Bounding box: " +
 instance.boundingBox().toString());
                        }
                    }
                    System.out.println("   Parent labels for " + label.name() +
 ":");
                    List<Parent> parents = label.parents();

                    if (parents.isEmpty()) {
                        System.out.println("        None");
                    } else {
                        for (Parent parent : parents) {
                            System.out.println("   " + parent.name());
                        }
                    }
                    System.out.println();
                }
            } while (labelDetectionResult != null &&
 labelDetectionResult.nextToken() != null);

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            e.getMessage();
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

Amazon S3 버킷에 저장된 동영상에서 부적절하거나 불쾌감을 주는 콘텐츠를 감지합니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.NotificationChannel;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.S3Object;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Video;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartContentModerationRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartContentModerationResponse;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.GetContentModerationResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.GetContentModerationRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.VideoMetadata;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.ContentModerationDetection;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class VideoDetectInappropriate {
    private static String startJobId = "";

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <bucket> <video> <topicArn> <roleArn>

                Where:
                   bucket - The name of the bucket in which the video is located
 (for example, (for example, myBucket).\s
                   video - The name of video (for example, people.mp4).\s
                   topicArn - The ARN of the Amazon Simple Notification Service
 (Amazon SNS) topic.\s
                   roleArn - The ARN of the AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
 role to use.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 4) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucket = args[0];
        String video = args[1];
        String topicArn = args[2];
```

```
        String roleArn = args[3];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        NotificationChannel channel = NotificationChannel.builder()
                .snsTopicArn(topicArn)
                .roleArn(roleArn)
                .build();

        startModerationDetection(rekClient, channel, bucket, video);
        getModResults(rekClient);
        System.out.println("This example is done!");
        rekClient.close();
    }

    public static void startModerationDetection(RekognitionClient rekClient,
            NotificationChannel channel,
            String bucket,
            String video) {

        try {
            S3Object s3Obj = S3Object.builder()
                    .bucket(bucket)
                    .name(video)
                    .build();

            Video vidOb = Video.builder()
                    .s3Object(s3Obj)
                    .build();

            StartContentModerationRequest modDetectionRequest =
StartContentModerationRequest.builder()
                    .jobTag("Moderation")
                    .notificationChannel(channel)
                    .video(vidOb)
                    .build();

            StartContentModerationResponse startModDetectionResult = rekClient
                    .startContentModeration(modDetectionRequest);
            startJobId = startModDetectionResult.jobId();

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
```

```
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void getModResults(RekognitionClient rekClient) {
        try {
            String paginationToken = null;
            GetContentModerationResponse modDetectionResponse = null;
            boolean finished = false;
            String status;
            int yy = 0;

            do {
                if (modDetectionResponse != null)
                    paginationToken = modDetectionResponse.nextToken();

                GetContentModerationRequest modRequest =
GetContentModerationRequest.builder()
                        .jobId(startJobId)
                        .nextToken(paginationToken)
                        .maxResults(10)
                        .build();

                // Wait until the job succeeds.
                while (!finished) {
                    modDetectionResponse =
rekClient.getContentModeration(modRequest);
                    status = modDetectionResponse.jobStatusAsString();

                    if (status.compareTo("SUCCEEDED") == 0)
                        finished = true;
                    else {
                        System.out.println(yy + " status is: " + status);
                        Thread.sleep(1000);
                    }
                    yy++;
                }

                finished = false;

                // Proceed when the job is done - otherwise VideoMetadata is null.
                VideoMetadata videoMetaData = modDetectionResponse.videoMetadata();
                System.out.println("Format: " + videoMetaData.format());
```

```
                System.out.println("Codec: " + videoMetaData.codec());
                System.out.println("Duration: " + videoMetaData.durationMillis());
                System.out.println("FrameRate: " + videoMetaData.frameRate());
                System.out.println("Job");

                List<ContentModerationDetection> mods =
 modDetectionResponse.moderationLabels();
                for (ContentModerationDetection mod : mods) {
                    long seconds = mod.timestamp() / 1000;
                    System.out.print("Mod label: " + seconds + " ");
                    System.out.println(mod.moderationLabel().toString());
                    System.out.println();
                }

            } while (modDetectionResponse != null &&
 modDetectionResponse.nextToken() != null);

        } catch (RekognitionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

Amazon S3 버킷에 저장된 동영상에서 기술적 큐 세그먼트와 샷 감지 세그먼트를 감지합니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.S3Object;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.NotificationChannel;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Video;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartShotDetectionFilter;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartTechnicalCueDetectionFilter;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartSegmentDetectionFilters;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartSegmentDetectionRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartSegmentDetectionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.GetSegmentDetectionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.GetSegmentDetectionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.VideoMetadata;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.SegmentDetection;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.TechnicalCueSegment;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.ShotSegment;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.SegmentType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.SqsClient;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class VideoDetectSegment {
    private static String startJobId = "";

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <bucket> <video> <topicArn> <roleArn>

                Where:
                   bucket - The name of the bucket in which the video is located
 (for example, (for example, myBucket).\s
                   video - The name of video (for example, people.mp4).\s
                   topicArn - The ARN of the Amazon Simple Notification Service
 (Amazon SNS) topic.\s
                   roleArn - The ARN of the AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
 role to use.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 4) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucket = args[0];
        String video = args[1];
```

```
        String topicArn = args[2];
        String roleArn = args[3];

        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        SqsClient sqs = SqsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        NotificationChannel channel = NotificationChannel.builder()
                .snsTopicArn(topicArn)
                .roleArn(roleArn)
                .build();

        startSegmentDetection(rekClient, channel, bucket, video);
        getSegmentResults(rekClient);
        System.out.println("This example is done!");
        sqs.close();
        rekClient.close();
    }

    public static void startSegmentDetection(RekognitionClient rekClient,
            NotificationChannel channel,
            String bucket,
            String video) {
        try {
            S3Object s3Obj = S3Object.builder()
                    .bucket(bucket)
                    .name(video)
                    .build();

            Video vidOb = Video.builder()
                    .s3Object(s3Obj)
                    .build();

            StartShotDetectionFilter cueDetectionFilter =
StartShotDetectionFilter.builder()
                    .minSegmentConfidence(60F)
                    .build();
```

```
            StartTechnicalCueDetectionFilter technicalCueDetectionFilter =
StartTechnicalCueDetectionFilter.builder()
                    .minSegmentConfidence(60F)
                    .build();

            StartSegmentDetectionFilters filters =
StartSegmentDetectionFilters.builder()
                    .shotFilter(cueDetectionFilter)
                    .technicalCueFilter(technicalCueDetectionFilter)
                    .build();

            StartSegmentDetectionRequest segDetectionRequest =
StartSegmentDetectionRequest.builder()
                    .jobTag("DetectingLabels")
                    .notificationChannel(channel)
                    .segmentTypes(SegmentType.TECHNICAL_CUE, SegmentType.SHOT)
                    .video(vidOb)
                    .filters(filters)
                    .build();

            StartSegmentDetectionResponse segDetectionResponse =
rekClient.startSegmentDetection(segDetectionRequest);
            startJobId = segDetectionResponse.jobId();

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            e.getMessage();
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void getSegmentResults(RekognitionClient rekClient) {
        try {
            String paginationToken = null;
            GetSegmentDetectionResponse segDetectionResponse = null;
            boolean finished = false;
            String status;
            int yy = 0;

            do {
                if (segDetectionResponse != null)
                    paginationToken = segDetectionResponse.nextToken();

                GetSegmentDetectionRequest recognitionRequest =
GetSegmentDetectionRequest.builder()
```

```
                        .jobId(startJobId)
                        .nextToken(paginationToken)
                        .maxResults(10)
                        .build();

                // Wait until the job succeeds.
                while (!finished) {
                    segDetectionResponse =
rekClient.getSegmentDetection(recognitionRequest);
                    status = segDetectionResponse.jobStatusAsString();

                    if (status.compareTo("SUCCEEDED") == 0)
                        finished = true;
                    else {
                        System.out.println(yy + " status is: " + status);
                        Thread.sleep(1000);
                    }
                    yy++;
                }
                finished = false;

                // Proceed when the job is done - otherwise VideoMetadata is null.
                List<VideoMetadata> videoMetaData =
segDetectionResponse.videoMetadata();
                for (VideoMetadata metaData : videoMetaData) {
                    System.out.println("Format: " + metaData.format());
                    System.out.println("Codec: " + metaData.codec());
                    System.out.println("Duration: " + metaData.durationMillis());
                    System.out.println("FrameRate: " + metaData.frameRate());
                    System.out.println("Job");
                }

                List<SegmentDetection> detectedSegments =
segDetectionResponse.segments();
                for (SegmentDetection detectedSegment : detectedSegments) {
                    String type = detectedSegment.type().toString();
                    if (type.contains(SegmentType.TECHNICAL_CUE.toString())) {
                        System.out.println("Technical Cue");
                        TechnicalCueSegment segmentCue =
detectedSegment.technicalCueSegment();
                        System.out.println("\tType: " + segmentCue.type());
                        System.out.println("\tConfidence: " +
segmentCue.confidence().toString());
                    }
```

```
                    if (type.contains(SegmentType.SHOT.toString())) {
                        System.out.println("Shot");
                        ShotSegment segmentShot = detectedSegment.shotSegment();
                        System.out.println("\tIndex " + segmentShot.index());
                        System.out.println("\tConfidence: " +
 segmentShot.confidence().toString());
                    }

                    long seconds = detectedSegment.durationMillis();
                    System.out.println("\tDuration : " + seconds + " milliseconds");
                    System.out.println("\tStart time code: " +
 detectedSegment.startTimecodeSMPTE());
                    System.out.println("\tEnd time code: " +
 detectedSegment.endTimecodeSMPTE());
                    System.out.println("\tDuration time code: " +
 detectedSegment.durationSMPTE());
                    System.out.println();
                }

            } while (segDetectionResponse != null &&
 segDetectionResponse.nextToken() != null);

        } catch (RekognitionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

Amazon S3 버킷에 저장된 동영상에서 텍스트를 감지합니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.S3Object;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.NotificationChannel;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Video;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartTextDetectionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartTextDetectionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.GetTextDetectionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.GetTextDetectionRequest;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.VideoMetadata;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.TextDetectionResult;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class VideoDetectText {
    private static String startJobId = "";

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <bucket> <video> <topicArn> <roleArn>

                Where:
                   bucket - The name of the bucket in which the video is located
 (for example, (for example, myBucket).\s
                   video - The name of video (for example, people.mp4).\s
                   topicArn - The ARN of the Amazon Simple Notification Service
 (Amazon SNS) topic.\s
                   roleArn - The ARN of the AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
 role to use.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 4) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucket = args[0];
        String video = args[1];
        String topicArn = args[2];
        String roleArn = args[3];

        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();
```

```
        NotificationChannel channel = NotificationChannel.builder()
                .snsTopicArn(topicArn)
                .roleArn(roleArn)
                .build();

        startTextLabels(rekClient, channel, bucket, video);
        getTextResults(rekClient);
        System.out.println("This example is done!");
        rekClient.close();
    }

    public static void startTextLabels(RekognitionClient rekClient,
            NotificationChannel channel,
            String bucket,
            String video) {
        try {
            S3Object s3Obj = S3Object.builder()
                    .bucket(bucket)
                    .name(video)
                    .build();

            Video vidOb = Video.builder()
                    .s3Object(s3Obj)
                    .build();

            StartTextDetectionRequest labelDetectionRequest =
StartTextDetectionRequest.builder()
                    .jobTag("DetectingLabels")
                    .notificationChannel(channel)
                    .video(vidOb)
                    .build();

            StartTextDetectionResponse labelDetectionResponse =
rekClient.startTextDetection(labelDetectionRequest);
            startJobId = labelDetectionResponse.jobId();

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void getTextResults(RekognitionClient rekClient) {
```

```
        try {
            String paginationToken = null;
            GetTextDetectionResponse textDetectionResponse = null;
            boolean finished = false;
            String status;
            int yy = 0;

            do {
                if (textDetectionResponse != null)
                    paginationToken = textDetectionResponse.nextToken();

                GetTextDetectionRequest recognitionRequest =
GetTextDetectionRequest.builder()
                        .jobId(startJobId)
                        .nextToken(paginationToken)
                        .maxResults(10)
                        .build();

                // Wait until the job succeeds.
                while (!finished) {
                    textDetectionResponse =
rekClient.getTextDetection(recognitionRequest);
                    status = textDetectionResponse.jobStatusAsString();

                    if (status.compareTo("SUCCEEDED") == 0)
                        finished = true;
                    else {
                        System.out.println(yy + " status is: " + status);
                        Thread.sleep(1000);
                    }
                    yy++;
                }

                finished = false;

                // Proceed when the job is done - otherwise VideoMetadata is null.
                VideoMetadata videoMetaData = textDetectionResponse.videoMetadata();
                System.out.println("Format: " + videoMetaData.format());
                System.out.println("Codec: " + videoMetaData.codec());
                System.out.println("Duration: " + videoMetaData.durationMillis());
                System.out.println("FrameRate: " + videoMetaData.frameRate());
                System.out.println("Job");
```

```
                List<TextDetectionResult> labels =
 textDetectionResponse.textDetections();
                for (TextDetectionResult detectedText : labels) {
                    System.out.println("Confidence: " +
 detectedText.textDetection().confidence().toString());
                    System.out.println("Id : " + detectedText.textDetection().id());
                    System.out.println("Parent Id: " +
 detectedText.textDetection().parentId());
                    System.out.println("Type: " +
 detectedText.textDetection().type());
                    System.out.println("Text: " +
 detectedText.textDetection().detectedText());
                    System.out.println();
                }

            } while (textDetectionResponse != null &&
 textDetectionResponse.nextToken() != null);

        } catch (RekognitionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

Amazon S3 버킷에 저장된 동영상에서 사람을 감지합니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.S3Object;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.NotificationChannel;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartPersonTrackingRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Video;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartPersonTrackingResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.GetPersonTrackingResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.GetPersonTrackingRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.VideoMetadata;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.PersonDetection;
import java.util.List;
```

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class VideoPersonDetection {
    private static String startJobId = "";

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <bucket> <video> <topicArn> <roleArn>

                Where:
                   bucket - The name of the bucket in which the video is located
 (for example, (for example, myBucket).\s
                   video - The name of video (for example, people.mp4).\s
                   topicArn - The ARN of the Amazon Simple Notification Service
 (Amazon SNS) topic.\s
                   roleArn - The ARN of the AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
 role to use.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 4) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucket = args[0];
        String video = args[1];
        String topicArn = args[2];
        String roleArn = args[3];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        NotificationChannel channel = NotificationChannel.builder()
                .snsTopicArn(topicArn)
                .roleArn(roleArn)
```

```
                .build();

        startPersonLabels(rekClient, channel, bucket, video);
        getPersonDetectionResults(rekClient);
        System.out.println("This example is done!");
        rekClient.close();
    }

    public static void startPersonLabels(RekognitionClient rekClient,
            NotificationChannel channel,
            String bucket,
            String video) {
        try {
            S3Object s3Obj = S3Object.builder()
                    .bucket(bucket)
                    .name(video)
                    .build();

            Video vidOb = Video.builder()
                    .s3Object(s3Obj)
                    .build();

            StartPersonTrackingRequest personTrackingRequest =
StartPersonTrackingRequest.builder()
                    .jobTag("DetectingLabels")
                    .video(vidOb)
                    .notificationChannel(channel)
                    .build();

            StartPersonTrackingResponse labelDetectionResponse =
rekClient.startPersonTracking(personTrackingRequest);
            startJobId = labelDetectionResponse.jobId();

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void getPersonDetectionResults(RekognitionClient rekClient) {
        try {
            String paginationToken = null;
            GetPersonTrackingResponse personTrackingResult = null;
            boolean finished = false;
```

```
            String status;
            int yy = 0;

            do {
                if (personTrackingResult != null)
                    paginationToken = personTrackingResult.nextToken();

                GetPersonTrackingRequest recognitionRequest =
GetPersonTrackingRequest.builder()
                        .jobId(startJobId)
                        .nextToken(paginationToken)
                        .maxResults(10)
                        .build();

                // Wait until the job succeeds
                while (!finished) {

                    personTrackingResult =
rekClient.getPersonTracking(recognitionRequest);
                    status = personTrackingResult.jobStatusAsString();

                    if (status.compareTo("SUCCEEDED") == 0)
                        finished = true;
                    else {
                        System.out.println(yy + " status is: " + status);
                        Thread.sleep(1000);
                    }
                    yy++;
                }

                finished = false;

                // Proceed when the job is done - otherwise VideoMetadata is null.
                VideoMetadata videoMetaData = personTrackingResult.videoMetadata();

                System.out.println("Format: " + videoMetaData.format());
                System.out.println("Codec: " + videoMetaData.codec());
                System.out.println("Duration: " + videoMetaData.durationMillis());
                System.out.println("FrameRate: " + videoMetaData.frameRate());
                System.out.println("Job");

                List<PersonDetection> detectedPersons =
personTrackingResult.persons();
                for (PersonDetection detectedPerson : detectedPersons) {
```

```
                    long seconds = detectedPerson.timestamp() / 1000;
                    System.out.print("Sec: " + seconds + " ");
                    System.out.println("Person Identifier: " +
 detectedPerson.person().index());
                    System.out.println();
                }

            } while (personTrackingResult != null &&
 personTrackingResult.nextToken() != null);

        } catch (RekognitionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - GetCelebrityRecognition
  - GetContentModeration
  - GetLabelDetection
  - GetPersonTracking
  - GetSegmentDetection
  - GetTextDetection
  - StartCelebrityRecognition
  - StartContentModeration
  - StartLabelDetection
  - StartPersonTracking
  - StartSegmentDetection
  - StartTextDetection

이미지에서 객체 감지

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지의 범주별로 객체를 감지하는 앱을 빌드하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 버킷에 있는 이미지에서 범주별로 객체를 식별하기 위해 Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 앱을 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 앱은 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 결과와 함께 이메일 알림을 관리자에게 보냅니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하십시오.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

동영상에서 사람과 객체 감지

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 비디오에서 사람과 객체를 감지하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

Amazon Rekognition Java API를 사용하여 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 버킷에 있는 동영상에서 얼굴과 객체를 감지하기 위한 앱을 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 앱은 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 결과와 함께 이메일 알림을 관리자에게 보냅니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하십시오.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES
- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS

Java 2.x용 SDK를 사용하는 Route 53 도메인 등록 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Route 53 도메인 등록과 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Route 53 도메인 등록 소개

다음 코드 예제는 Route 53 도메인 등록 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.route53domains.Route53DomainsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.route53.model.Route53Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.route53domains.model.DomainPrice;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.route53domains.model.ListPricesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.route53domains.model.ListPricesResponse;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
 * This Java code examples performs the following operation:
 *
 * 1. Invokes ListPrices for at least one domain type, such as the “com” type
 * and displays the prices for Registration and Renewal.
 *
```

```
 */
public class HelloRoute53 {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = "\n" +
                "Usage:\n" +
                "    <hostedZoneId> \n\n" +
                "Where:\n" +
                "    hostedZoneId - The id value of an existing hosted zone. \n";

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String domainType = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        Route53DomainsClient route53DomainsClient = Route53DomainsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Invokes ListPrices for at least one domain type.");
        listPrices(route53DomainsClient, domainType);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    public static void listPrices(Route53DomainsClient route53DomainsClient, String
 domainType) {
        try {
            ListPricesRequest pricesRequest = ListPricesRequest.builder()
                    .maxItems(10)
                    .tld(domainType)
                    .build();

            ListPricesResponse response =
 route53DomainsClient.listPrices(pricesRequest);
            List<DomainPrice> prices = response.prices();
            for (DomainPrice pr : prices) {
                System.out.println("Name: " + pr.name());
                System.out.println(
                        "Registration: " + pr.registrationPrice().price() + " " +
 pr.registrationPrice().currency());
```

```
                System.out.println("Renewal: " + pr.renewalPrice().price() + " " +
 pr.renewalPrice().currency());
                System.out.println("Transfer: " + pr.transferPrice().price() + " " +
 pr.transferPrice().currency());
                System.out.println("Transfer: " + pr.transferPrice().price() + " " +
 pr.transferPrice().currency());
                System.out.println("Change Ownership: " +
 pr.changeOwnershipPrice().price() + " "
                        + pr.changeOwnershipPrice().currency());
                System.out.println(
                        "Restoration: " + pr.restorationPrice().price() + " " +
 pr.restorationPrice().currency());
                System.out.println(" ");
            }

        } catch (Route53Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListPrices를 참조하십시오.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 현재 도메인과 작년의 작업을 나열합니다.
- 작년의 결제 내역과 도메인 유형의 가격을 봅니다.
- 도메인 제안을 가져옵니다.
- 도메인 가용성 및 이전 가능성을 확인합니다.

- 선택 사항으로 도메인 등록을 요청할 수도 있습니다.
- 작업 세부 정보를 가져옵니다.
- 선택 사항으로 도메인 세부 정보를 가져올 수 있습니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
 * This example uses pagination methods where applicable. For example, to list
 * domains, the
 * listDomainsPaginator method is used. For more information about pagination,
 * see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/pagination.html
 *
 * This Java code example performs the following operations:
 *
 * 1. List current domains.
 * 2. List operations in the past year.
 * 3. View billing for the account in the past year.
 * 4. View prices for domain types.
 * 5. Get domain suggestions.
 * 6. Check domain availability.
 * 7. Check domain transferability.
 * 8. Request a domain registration.
 * 9. Get operation details.
 * 10. Optionally, get domain details.
 */
```

```
public class Route53Scenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <domainType> <phoneNumber> <email> <domainSuggestion>
 <firstName> <lastName> <city>

                Where:
                    domainType - The domain type (for example, com).\s
                    phoneNumber - The phone number to use (for example,
 +91.9966564xxx)      email - The email address to use.      domainSuggestion - The
 domain suggestion (for example, findmy.accountants).\s
                    firstName - The first name to use to register a domain.\s
                    lastName -  The last name to use to register a domain.\s
                    city - the city to use to register a domain.\s
                    """;

        if (args.length != 7) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String domainType = args[0];
        String phoneNumber = args[1];
        String email = args[2];
        String domainSuggestion = args[3];
        String firstName = args[4];
        String lastName = args[5];
        String city = args[6];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        Route53DomainsClient route53DomainsClient = Route53DomainsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the Amazon Route 53 domains example
 scenario.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("1. List current domains.");
```

```
        listDomains(route53DomainsClient);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("2. List operations in the past year.");
        listOperations(route53DomainsClient);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("3. View billing for the account in the past year.");
        listBillingRecords(route53DomainsClient);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("4. View prices for domain types.");
        listPrices(route53DomainsClient, domainType);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("5. Get domain suggestions.");
        listDomainSuggestions(route53DomainsClient, domainSuggestion);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("6. Check domain availability.");
        checkDomainAvailability(route53DomainsClient, domainSuggestion);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. Check domain transferability.");
        checkDomainTransferability(route53DomainsClient, domainSuggestion);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("8. Request a domain registration.");
        String opId = requestDomainRegistration(route53DomainsClient,
domainSuggestion, phoneNumber, email, firstName,
                lastName, city);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("9. Get operation details.");
        getOperationalDetail(route53DomainsClient, opId);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("10. Get domain details.");
        System.out.println("Note: You must have a registered domain to get
details.");
        System.out.println("Otherwise, an exception is thrown that states ");
        System.out.println("Domain xxxxxxx not found in xxxxxxx account.");
        getDomainDetails(route53DomainsClient, domainSuggestion);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    public static void getDomainDetails(Route53DomainsClient route53DomainsClient,
String domainSuggestion) {
        try {
            GetDomainDetailRequest detailRequest = GetDomainDetailRequest.builder()
                    .domainName(domainSuggestion)
                    .build();

            GetDomainDetailResponse response =
route53DomainsClient.getDomainDetail(detailRequest);
            System.out.println("The contact first name is " +
response.registrantContact().firstName());
            System.out.println("The contact last name is " +
response.registrantContact().lastName());
            System.out.println("The contact org name is " +
response.registrantContact().organizationName());

        } catch (Route53Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void getOperationalDetail(Route53DomainsClient
route53DomainsClient, String operationId) {
        try {
            GetOperationDetailRequest detailRequest =
GetOperationDetailRequest.builder()
                    .operationId(operationId)
                    .build();

            GetOperationDetailResponse response =
route53DomainsClient.getOperationDetail(detailRequest);
            System.out.println("Operation detail message is " + response.message());
```

```
        } catch (Route53Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static String requestDomainRegistration(Route53DomainsClient
route53DomainsClient,
            String domainSuggestion,
            String phoneNumber,
            String email,
            String firstName,
            String lastName,
            String city) {

        try {
            ContactDetail contactDetail = ContactDetail.builder()
                    .contactType(ContactType.COMPANY)
                    .state("LA")
                    .countryCode(CountryCode.IN)
                    .email(email)
                    .firstName(firstName)
                    .lastName(lastName)
                    .city(city)
                    .phoneNumber(phoneNumber)
                    .organizationName("My Org")
                    .addressLine1("My Address")
                    .zipCode("123 123")
                    .build();

            RegisterDomainRequest domainRequest = RegisterDomainRequest.builder()
                    .adminContact(contactDetail)
                    .registrantContact(contactDetail)
                    .techContact(contactDetail)
                    .domainName(domainSuggestion)
                    .autoRenew(true)
                    .durationInYears(1)
                    .build();

            RegisterDomainResponse response =
route53DomainsClient.registerDomain(domainRequest);
            System.out.println("Registration requested. Operation Id: " +
response.operationId());
```

```
            return response.operationId();

        } catch (Route53Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static void checkDomainTransferability(Route53DomainsClient
route53DomainsClient, String domainSuggestion) {
        try {
            CheckDomainTransferabilityRequest transferabilityRequest =
CheckDomainTransferabilityRequest.builder()
                    .domainName(domainSuggestion)
                    .build();

            CheckDomainTransferabilityResponse response = route53DomainsClient
                    .checkDomainTransferability(transferabilityRequest);
            System.out.println("Transferability: " +
response.transferability().transferable().toString());

        } catch (Route53Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void checkDomainAvailability(Route53DomainsClient
route53DomainsClient, String domainSuggestion) {
        try {
            CheckDomainAvailabilityRequest availabilityRequest =
CheckDomainAvailabilityRequest.builder()
                    .domainName(domainSuggestion)
                    .build();

            CheckDomainAvailabilityResponse response = route53DomainsClient
                    .checkDomainAvailability(availabilityRequest);
            System.out.println(domainSuggestion + " is " +
response.availability().toString());

        } catch (Route53Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }
    }

    public static void listDomainSuggestions(Route53DomainsClient
route53DomainsClient, String domainSuggestion) {
        try {
            GetDomainSuggestionsRequest suggestionsRequest =
GetDomainSuggestionsRequest.builder()
                    .domainName(domainSuggestion)
                    .suggestionCount(5)
                    .onlyAvailable(true)
                    .build();

            GetDomainSuggestionsResponse response =
route53DomainsClient.getDomainSuggestions(suggestionsRequest);
            List<DomainSuggestion> suggestions = response.suggestionsList();
            for (DomainSuggestion suggestion : suggestions) {
                System.out.println("Suggestion Name: " + suggestion.domainName());
                System.out.println("Availability: " + suggestion.availability());
                System.out.println(" ");
            }

        } catch (Route53Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void listPrices(Route53DomainsClient route53DomainsClient, String
domainType) {
        try {
            ListPricesRequest pricesRequest = ListPricesRequest.builder()
                    .tld(domainType)
                    .build();

            ListPricesIterable listRes =
route53DomainsClient.listPricesPaginator(pricesRequest);
            listRes.stream()
                    .flatMap(r -> r.prices().stream())
                    .forEach(content -> System.out.println(" Name: " +
content.name() +
                            " Registration: " + content.registrationPrice().price()
+ " "
                            + content.registrationPrice().currency() +
```

```
                            " Renewal: " + content.renewalPrice().price() + " " +
content.renewalPrice().currency()));

        } catch (Route53Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void listBillingRecords(Route53DomainsClient route53DomainsClient)
{
        try {
            Date currentDate = new Date();
            LocalDateTime localDateTime =
currentDate.toInstant().atZone(ZoneId.systemDefault()).toLocalDateTime();
            ZoneOffset zoneOffset = ZoneOffset.of("+01:00");
            LocalDateTime localDateTime2 = localDateTime.minusYears(1);
            Instant myStartTime = localDateTime2.toInstant(zoneOffset);
            Instant myEndTime = localDateTime.toInstant(zoneOffset);

            ViewBillingRequest viewBillingRequest = ViewBillingRequest.builder()
                    .start(myStartTime)
                    .end(myEndTime)
                    .build();

            ViewBillingIterable listRes =
route53DomainsClient.viewBillingPaginator(viewBillingRequest);
            listRes.stream()
                    .flatMap(r -> r.billingRecords().stream())
                    .forEach(content -> System.out.println(" Bill Date:: " +
content.billDate() +
                            " Operation: " + content.operationAsString() +
                            " Price: " + content.price()));

        } catch (Route53Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void listOperations(Route53DomainsClient route53DomainsClient) {
        try {
            Date currentDate = new Date();
```

```
            LocalDateTime localDateTime =
 currentDate.toInstant().atZone(ZoneId.systemDefault()).toLocalDateTime();
            ZoneOffset zoneOffset = ZoneOffset.of("+01:00");
            localDateTime = localDateTime.minusYears(1);
            Instant myTime = localDateTime.toInstant(zoneOffset);

            ListOperationsRequest operationsRequest =
 ListOperationsRequest.builder()
                    .submittedSince(myTime)
                    .build();

            ListOperationsIterable listRes =
 route53DomainsClient.listOperationsPaginator(operationsRequest);
            listRes.stream()
                    .flatMap(r -> r.operations().stream())
                    .forEach(content -> System.out.println(" Operation Id: " +
 content.operationId() +
                            " Status: " + content.statusAsString() +
                            " Date: " + content.submittedDate()));

        } catch (Route53Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void listDomains(Route53DomainsClient route53DomainsClient) {
        try {
            ListDomainsIterable listRes =
 route53DomainsClient.listDomainsPaginator();
            listRes.stream()
                    .flatMap(r -> r.domains().stream())
                    .forEach(content -> System.out.println("The domain name is " +
 content.domainName()));

        } catch (Route53Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.

- CheckDomainAvailability
- CheckDomainTransferability
- GetDomainDetail
- GetDomainSuggestions
- GetOperationDetail
- ListDomains
- ListOperations
- ListPrices
- RegisterDomain
- ViewBilling

작업

`CheckDomainAvailability`

다음 코드 예시는 `CheckDomainAvailability`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static void checkDomainAvailability(Route53DomainsClient
route53DomainsClient, String domainSuggestion) {
       try {
           CheckDomainAvailabilityRequest availabilityRequest =
CheckDomainAvailabilityRequest.builder()
                   .domainName(domainSuggestion)
                   .build();

           CheckDomainAvailabilityResponse response = route53DomainsClient
                   .checkDomainAvailability(availabilityRequest);
           System.out.println(domainSuggestion + " is " +
response.availability().toString());
```

```
        } catch (Route53Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조에서 CheckDomainAvailability를 참조하십시오.

`CheckDomainTransferability`

다음 코드 예시는 `CheckDomainTransferability`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static void checkDomainTransferability(Route53DomainsClient
route53DomainsClient, String domainSuggestion) {
        try {
            CheckDomainTransferabilityRequest transferabilityRequest =
CheckDomainTransferabilityRequest.builder()
                    .domainName(domainSuggestion)
                    .build();

            CheckDomainTransferabilityResponse response = route53DomainsClient
                    .checkDomainTransferability(transferabilityRequest);
            System.out.println("Transferability: " +
response.transferability().transferable().toString());

        } catch (Route53Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CheckDomainTransferability를 참조하십시오.

GetDomainDetail

다음 코드 예시는 GetDomainDetail의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static void getDomainDetails(Route53DomainsClient route53DomainsClient,
String domainSuggestion) {
       try {
           GetDomainDetailRequest detailRequest = GetDomainDetailRequest.builder()
                   .domainName(domainSuggestion)
                   .build();

           GetDomainDetailResponse response =
route53DomainsClient.getDomainDetail(detailRequest);
           System.out.println("The contact first name is " +
response.registrantContact().firstName());
           System.out.println("The contact last name is " +
response.registrantContact().lastName());
           System.out.println("The contact org name is " +
response.registrantContact().organizationName());

       } catch (Route53Exception e) {
           System.err.println(e.getMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetDomainDetail을 참조하십시오.

GetDomainSuggestions

다음 코드 예시는 GetDomainSuggestions의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static void listDomainSuggestions(Route53DomainsClient
route53DomainsClient, String domainSuggestion) {
       try {
           GetDomainSuggestionsRequest suggestionsRequest =
GetDomainSuggestionsRequest.builder()
                   .domainName(domainSuggestion)
                   .suggestionCount(5)
                   .onlyAvailable(true)
                   .build();

           GetDomainSuggestionsResponse response =
route53DomainsClient.getDomainSuggestions(suggestionsRequest);
           List<DomainSuggestion> suggestions = response.suggestionsList();
           for (DomainSuggestion suggestion : suggestions) {
               System.out.println("Suggestion Name: " + suggestion.domainName());
               System.out.println("Availability: " + suggestion.availability());
               System.out.println(" ");
           }

       } catch (Route53Exception e) {
           System.err.println(e.getMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetDomainSuggestions를 참조하십시오.

GetOperationDetail

다음 코드 예시는 GetOperationDetail의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static void getOperationalDetail(Route53DomainsClient
route53DomainsClient, String operationId) {
       try {
           GetOperationDetailRequest detailRequest =
GetOperationDetailRequest.builder()
                   .operationId(operationId)
                   .build();

           GetOperationDetailResponse response =
route53DomainsClient.getOperationDetail(detailRequest);
           System.out.println("Operation detail message is " + response.message());

       } catch (Route53Exception e) {
           System.err.println(e.getMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetOperationDetail을 참조하십시오.

ListDomains

다음 코드 예시는 ListDomains의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public static void listDomains(Route53DomainsClient route53DomainsClient) {
        try {
            ListDomainsIterable listRes =
route53DomainsClient.listDomainsPaginator();
            listRes.stream()
                    .flatMap(r -> r.domains().stream())
                    .forEach(content -> System.out.println("The domain name is " +
content.domainName()));

        } catch (Route53Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListDomains를 참조하십시오.

`ListOperations`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListOperations`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public static void listOperations(Route53DomainsClient route53DomainsClient) {
```

```
        try {
            Date currentDate = new Date();
            LocalDateTime localDateTime =
currentDate.toInstant().atZone(ZoneId.systemDefault()).toLocalDateTime();
            ZoneOffset zoneOffset = ZoneOffset.of("+01:00");
            localDateTime = localDateTime.minusYears(1);
            Instant myTime = localDateTime.toInstant(zoneOffset);

            ListOperationsRequest operationsRequest =
ListOperationsRequest.builder()
                    .submittedSince(myTime)
                    .build();

            ListOperationsIterable listRes =
route53DomainsClient.listOperationsPaginator(operationsRequest);
            listRes.stream()
                    .flatMap(r -> r.operations().stream())
                    .forEach(content -> System.out.println(" Operation Id: " +
content.operationId() +
                            " Status: " + content.statusAsString() +
                            " Date: " + content.submittedDate()));

        } catch (Route53Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListOperations를 참조하십시오.

`ListPrices`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListPrices`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static void listPrices(Route53DomainsClient route53DomainsClient, String
domainType) {
       try {
           ListPricesRequest pricesRequest = ListPricesRequest.builder()
                   .tld(domainType)
                   .build();

           ListPricesIterable listRes =
route53DomainsClient.listPricesPaginator(pricesRequest);
           listRes.stream()
                   .flatMap(r -> r.prices().stream())
                   .forEach(content -> System.out.println(" Name: " +
content.name() +
                           " Registration: " + content.registrationPrice().price()
+ " "
                           + content.registrationPrice().currency() +
                           " Renewal: " + content.renewalPrice().price() + " " +
content.renewalPrice().currency()));

       } catch (Route53Exception e) {
           System.err.println(e.getMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListPrices를 참조하십시오.

`RegisterDomain`

다음 코드 예시는 `RegisterDomain`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static String requestDomainRegistration(Route53DomainsClient
route53DomainsClient,
           String domainSuggestion,
           String phoneNumber,
           String email,
           String firstName,
           String lastName,
           String city) {

       try {
           ContactDetail contactDetail = ContactDetail.builder()
                   .contactType(ContactType.COMPANY)
                   .state("LA")
                   .countryCode(CountryCode.IN)
                   .email(email)
                   .firstName(firstName)
                   .lastName(lastName)
                   .city(city)
                   .phoneNumber(phoneNumber)
                   .organizationName("My Org")
                   .addressLine1("My Address")
                   .zipCode("123 123")
                   .build();

           RegisterDomainRequest domainRequest = RegisterDomainRequest.builder()
                   .adminContact(contactDetail)
                   .registrantContact(contactDetail)
                   .techContact(contactDetail)
                   .domainName(domainSuggestion)
                   .autoRenew(true)
                   .durationInYears(1)
                   .build();

           RegisterDomainResponse response =
route53DomainsClient.registerDomain(domainRequest);
           System.out.println("Registration requested. Operation Id: " +
response.operationId());
           return response.operationId();

       } catch (Route53Exception e) {
           System.err.println(e.getMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
```

```
        return "";
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 RegisterDomain을 참조하십시오.

ViewBilling

다음 코드 예시는 ViewBilling의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static void listBillingRecords(Route53DomainsClient route53DomainsClient)
{
       try {
           Date currentDate = new Date();
           LocalDateTime localDateTime =
currentDate.toInstant().atZone(ZoneId.systemDefault()).toLocalDateTime();
           ZoneOffset zoneOffset = ZoneOffset.of("+01:00");
           LocalDateTime localDateTime2 = localDateTime.minusYears(1);
           Instant myStartTime = localDateTime2.toInstant(zoneOffset);
           Instant myEndTime = localDateTime.toInstant(zoneOffset);

           ViewBillingRequest viewBillingRequest = ViewBillingRequest.builder()
                   .start(myStartTime)
                   .end(myEndTime)
                   .build();

           ViewBillingIterable listRes =
route53DomainsClient.viewBillingPaginator(viewBillingRequest);
           listRes.stream()
                   .flatMap(r -> r.billingRecords().stream())
                   .forEach(content -> System.out.println(" Bill Date:: " +
content.billDate() +
                           " Operation: " + content.operationAsString() +
                           " Price: " + content.price()));
```

```
        } catch (Route53Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ViewBilling을 참조하십시오.

Java 2.x용 SDK를 사용하는 Amazon S3 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x Amazon S3에서를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작하기

Hello Amazon S3

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon S3를 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.Bucket;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListBucketsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class HelloS3 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        listBuckets(s3);
    }

    /**
     * Lists all the S3 buckets associated with the provided AWS S3 client.
     *
     * @param s3 the S3Client instance used to interact with the AWS S3 service
     */
    public static void listBuckets(S3Client s3) {
        try {
            ListBucketsResponse response = s3.listBuckets();
            List<Bucket> bucketList = response.buckets();
            bucketList.forEach(bucket -> {
                System.out.println("Bucket Name: " + bucket.name());
            });

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListBuckets를 참조하십시오.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업
- 시나리오
- 서버리스 예제

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 버킷을 만들고 버킷에 파일을 업로드합니다.
- 버킷에서 객체를 다운로드합니다.
- 버킷의 하위 폴더에 객체를 복사합니다.
- 버킷의 객체를 나열합니다.
- 버킷 객체와 버킷을 삭제합니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

시나리오 예제.

```
import java.io.IOException;
import java.util.Scanner;
import java.util.UUID;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
```

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
 * This Java code example performs the following tasks:
 *
 * 1. Creates an Amazon S3 bucket.
 * 2. Uploads an object to the bucket.
 * 3. Downloads the object to another local file.
 * 4. Uploads an object using multipart upload.
 * 5. List all objects located in the Amazon S3 bucket.
 * 6. Copies the object to another Amazon S3 bucket.
 * 7. Copy the object to another Amazon S3 bucket using multi copy.
 * 8. Deletes the object from the Amazon S3 bucket.
 * 9. Deletes the Amazon S3 bucket.
 */

public class S3Scenario {

    public static Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
    static S3Actions s3Actions = new S3Actions();
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");
    private static final Logger logger = LoggerFactory.getLogger(S3Scenario.class);
    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
        final String usage = """
            Usage:
               <bucketName> <key> <objectPath> <savePath> <toBucket>

            Where:
                bucketName - The name of the  S3 bucket.
                key - The unique identifier for the object stored in the S3 bucket.
                objectPath - The full file path of the object within the S3 bucket
 (e.g., "documents/reports/annual_report.pdf").
                savePath - The local file path where the object will be downloaded
 and saved (e.g., "C:/Users/username/Downloads/annual_report.pdf").
```

```
                toBucket - The name of the S3 bucket to which the object will be
copied.
            """;

        if (args.length != 5) {
            logger.info(usage);
            return;
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String key = args[1];
        String objectPath = args[2];
        String savePath = args[3];
        String toBucket = args[4];

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("Welcome to the Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3) example
scenario.");
        logger.info("""
            Amazon S3 is a highly scalable and durable object storage
            service provided by Amazon Web Services (AWS). It is designed to store
and retrieve
            any amount of data, from anywhere on the web, at any time.

            The `S3AsyncClient` interface in the AWS SDK for Java 2.x provides a set
of methods to
            programmatically interact with the Amazon S3 (Simple Storage Service)
service. This allows
            developers to automate the management and manipulation of S3 buckets and
objects as
            part of their application deployment pipelines. With S3, teams can focus
on building
            and deploying their applications without having to worry about the
underlying storage
            infrastructure required to host and manage large amounts of data.

            This scenario walks you through how to perform key operations for this
service.
            Let's get started...
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        try {
```

```
            // Run the methods that belong to this scenario.
            runScenario(bucketName, key, objectPath, savePath, toBucket);

        } catch (Throwable rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof S3Exception kmsEx) {
                logger.info("KMS error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code {}",
kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
        }
    }

    private static void runScenario(String bucketName, String key, String
objectPath, String savePath, String toBucket) throws Throwable {
        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("1. Create an Amazon S3 bucket.");
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
s3Actions.createBucketAsync(bucketName);
            future.join();
            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof S3Exception s3Ex) {
                logger.info("S3 error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code {}",
s3Ex.getMessage(), s3Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;

        }
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("2. Upload a local file to the Amazon S3 bucket.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<PutObjectResponse> future =
s3Actions.uploadLocalFileAsync(bucketName, key, objectPath);
            future.join();
```

```
            logger.info("File uploaded successfully to {}/{}", bucketName, key);

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof S3Exception s3Ex) {
                logger.info("S3 error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code {}",
s3Ex.getMessage(), s3Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);


        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("3. Download the object to another local file.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
s3Actions.getObjectBytesAsync(bucketName, key, savePath);
            future.join();
            logger.info("Successfully obtained bytes from S3 object and wrote to
file {}", savePath);

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof S3Exception s3Ex) {
                logger.info("S3 error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code {}",
s3Ex.getMessage(), s3Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("4. Perform a multipart upload.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String multipartKey = "multiPartKey";
        try {
```

```
            // Call the multipartUpload method
            CompletableFuture<Void> future = s3Actions.multipartUpload(bucketName,
multipartKey);
            future.join();
            logger.info("Multipart upload completed successfully for bucket '{}' and
key '{}'", bucketName, multipartKey);

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof S3Exception s3Ex) {
                logger.info("S3 error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code {}",
s3Ex.getMessage(), s3Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("5. List all objects located in the Amazon S3 bucket.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
s3Actions.listAllObjectsAsync(bucketName);
            future.join();
            logger.info("Object listing completed successfully.");

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof S3Exception s3Ex) {
                logger.info("S3 error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code {}",
s3Ex.getMessage(), s3Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("6. Copy the object to another Amazon S3 bucket.");
```

```
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<String> future =
s3Actions.copyBucketObjectAsync(bucketName, key, toBucket);
            String result = future.join();
            logger.info("Copy operation result: {}", result);

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof S3Exception s3Ex) {
                logger.info("S3 error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code {}",
s3Ex.getMessage(), s3Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("7. Copy the object to another Amazon S3 bucket using multi
copy.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        try {
            CompletableFuture<String> future = s3Actions.performMultiCopy(toBucket,
bucketName, key);
            String result = future.join();
            logger.info("Copy operation result: {}", result);

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof S3Exception s3Ex) {
                logger.info("KMS error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code {}",
s3Ex.getMessage(), s3Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);
```

```
        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("8. Delete objects from the Amazon S3 bucket.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
s3Actions.deleteObjectFromBucketAsync(bucketName, key);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof S3Exception s3Ex) {
                logger.info("S3 error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code {}",
s3Ex.getMessage(), s3Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
s3Actions.deleteObjectFromBucketAsync(bucketName, "multiPartKey");
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof S3Exception s3Ex) {
                logger.info("S3 error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code {}",
s3Ex.getMessage(), s3Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("9. Delete the Amazon S3 bucket.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
s3Actions.deleteBucketAsync(bucketName);
            future.join();
```

```
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof S3Exception s3Ex) {
                logger.info("S3 error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code {}",
 s3Ex.getMessage(), s3Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("You successfully completed the Amazon S3 scenario.");
        logger.info(DASHES);
    }

    private static void waitForInputToContinue(Scanner scanner) {
        while (true) {
            logger.info("");
            logger.info("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:");
            String input = scanner.nextLine();

            if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("c")) {
                logger.info("Continuing with the program...");
                logger.info("");
                break;
            } else {
                // Handle invalid input.
                logger.info("Invalid input. Please try again.");
            }
        }
    }
}
```

작업이 포함된 래퍼 클래스.

```
public class S3Actions {

    private static final Logger logger = LoggerFactory.getLogger(S3Actions.class);
    private static S3AsyncClient s3AsyncClient;
```

```
   public static S3AsyncClient getAsyncClient() {
       if (s3AsyncClient == null) {
           /*
           The `NettyNioAsyncHttpClient` class is part of the AWS SDK for Java,
version 2,
           and it is designed to provide a high-performance, asynchronous HTTP
client for interacting with AWS services.
            It uses the Netty framework to handle the underlying network
communication and the Java NIO API to
            provide a non-blocking, event-driven approach to HTTP requests and
responses.
            */

           SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
               .maxConcurrency(50)  // Adjust as needed.
               .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the connection
timeout.
               .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the read timeout.
               .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the write timeout.
               .build();

           ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
               .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))  // Set the overall API call
timeout.
               .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))  // Set the
individual call attempt timeout.
               .retryStrategy(RetryMode.STANDARD)
               .build();

           s3AsyncClient = S3AsyncClient.builder()
               .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
               .httpClient(httpClient)
               .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
               .build();
       }
       return s3AsyncClient;
   }


   /**
    * Creates an S3 bucket asynchronously.
    *
```

```
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket to create
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the bucket is created
and ready
     * @throws RuntimeException if there is a failure while creating the bucket
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> createBucketAsync(String bucketName) {
        CreateBucketRequest bucketRequest = CreateBucketRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<CreateBucketResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().createBucket(bucketRequest);
        return response.thenCompose(resp -> {
            S3AsyncWaiter s3Waiter = getAsyncClient().waiter();
            HeadBucketRequest bucketRequestWait = HeadBucketRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .build();

            CompletableFuture<WaiterResponse<HeadBucketResponse>>
waiterResponseFuture =
                s3Waiter.waitUntilBucketExists(bucketRequestWait);
            return waiterResponseFuture.thenAccept(waiterResponse -> {
                waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(headBucketResponse ->
{
                    logger.info(bucketName + " is ready");
                });
            });
        }).whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to create bucket", ex);
            }
        });
    }


    /**
     * Uploads a local file to an AWS S3 bucket asynchronously.
     *
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket to upload the file to
     * @param key        the key (object name) to use for the uploaded file
     * @param objectPath the local file path of the file to be uploaded
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the {@link
PutObjectResponse} when the upload is successful, or throws a {@link
RuntimeException} if the upload fails
```

```
    */
   public CompletableFuture<PutObjectResponse> uploadLocalFileAsync(String
bucketName, String key, String objectPath) {
       PutObjectRequest objectRequest = PutObjectRequest.builder()
           .bucket(bucketName)
           .key(key)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<PutObjectResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().putObject(objectRequest,
AsyncRequestBody.fromFile(Paths.get(objectPath)));
       return response.whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
           if (ex != null) {
               throw new RuntimeException("Failed to upload file", ex);
           }
       });
   }


   /**
    * Asynchronously retrieves the bytes of an object from an Amazon S3 bucket and
writes them to a local file.
    *
    * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket containing the object
    * @param keyName    the key (or name) of the S3 object to retrieve
    * @param path       the local file path where the object's bytes will be
written
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the object bytes have
been written to the local file
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> getObjectBytesAsync(String bucketName, String
keyName, String path) {
       GetObjectRequest objectRequest = GetObjectRequest.builder()
           .key(keyName)
           .bucket(bucketName)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<ResponseBytes<GetObjectResponse>> response =
getAsyncClient().getObject(objectRequest, AsyncResponseTransformer.toBytes());
       return response.thenAccept(objectBytes -> {
           try {
               byte[] data = objectBytes.asByteArray();
               Path filePath = Paths.get(path);
               Files.write(filePath, data);
```

```
                logger.info("Successfully obtained bytes from an S3 object");
            } catch (IOException ex) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to write data to file", ex);
            }
        }).whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to get object bytes from S3",
ex);
            }
        });
    }


    /**
     * Asynchronously lists all objects in the specified S3 bucket.
     *
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket to list objects for
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when all objects have been
listed
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> listAllObjectsAsync(String bucketName) {
        ListObjectsV2Request initialRequest = ListObjectsV2Request.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .maxKeys(1)
            .build();

        ListObjectsV2Publisher paginator =
getAsyncClient().listObjectsV2Paginator(initialRequest);
        return paginator.subscribe(response -> {
            response.contents().forEach(s3Object -> {
                logger.info("Object key: " + s3Object.key());
            });
        }).thenRun(() -> {
            logger.info("Successfully listed all objects in the bucket: " +
bucketName);
        }).exceptionally(ex -> {
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to list objects", ex);
        });
    }


    /**
     * Asynchronously copies an object from one S3 bucket to another.
     *
```

```
    * @param fromBucket the name of the source S3 bucket
    * @param objectKey  the key (name) of the object to be copied
    * @param toBucket   the name of the destination S3 bucket
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the copy result as a
{@link String}
    * @throws RuntimeException if the URL could not be encoded or an S3 exception
occurred during the copy
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> copyBucketObjectAsync(String fromBucket, String
objectKey, String toBucket) {
       CopyObjectRequest copyReq = CopyObjectRequest.builder()
           .sourceBucket(fromBucket)
           .sourceKey(objectKey)
           .destinationBucket(toBucket)
           .destinationKey(objectKey)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<CopyObjectResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().copyObject(copyReq);
       response.whenComplete((copyRes, ex) -> {
           if (copyRes != null) {
               logger.info("The " + objectKey + " was copied to " + toBucket);
           } else {
               throw new RuntimeException("An S3 exception occurred during copy",
ex);
           }
       });

       return response.thenApply(CopyObjectResponse::copyObjectResult)
           .thenApply(Object::toString);
   }

   /**
    * Performs a multipart upload to an Amazon S3 bucket.
    *
    * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket to upload the file to
    * @param key        the key (name) of the file to be uploaded
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the multipart upload
is successful
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> multipartUpload(String bucketName, String key) {
       int mB = 1024 * 1024;
```

```
        CreateMultipartUploadRequest createMultipartUploadRequest =
CreateMultipartUploadRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(key)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().createMultipartUpload(createMultipartUploadRequest)
            .thenCompose(createResponse -> {
                String uploadId = createResponse.uploadId();
                System.out.println("Upload ID: " + uploadId);

                // Upload part 1.
                UploadPartRequest uploadPartRequest1 = UploadPartRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(key)
                    .uploadId(uploadId)
                    .partNumber(1)
                    .contentLength((long) (5 * mB)) // Specify the content length
                    .build();

                CompletableFuture<CompletedPart> part1Future =
getAsyncClient().uploadPart(uploadPartRequest1,
                        AsyncRequestBody.fromByteBuffer(getRandomByteBuffer(5 *
mB)))
                    .thenApply(uploadPartResponse -> CompletedPart.builder()
                        .partNumber(1)
                        .eTag(uploadPartResponse.eTag())
                        .build());

                // Upload part 2.
                UploadPartRequest uploadPartRequest2 = UploadPartRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(key)
                    .uploadId(uploadId)
                    .partNumber(2)
                    .contentLength((long) (3 * mB))
                    .build();

                CompletableFuture<CompletedPart> part2Future =
getAsyncClient().uploadPart(uploadPartRequest2,
                        AsyncRequestBody.fromByteBuffer(getRandomByteBuffer(3 *
mB)))
                    .thenApply(uploadPartResponse -> CompletedPart.builder()
                        .partNumber(2)
```

```
                        .eTag(uploadPartResponse.eTag())
                        .build());

                // Combine the results of both parts.
                return CompletableFuture.allOf(part1Future, part2Future)
                    .thenCompose(v -> {
                        CompletedPart part1 = part1Future.join();
                        CompletedPart part2 = part2Future.join();

                        CompletedMultipartUpload completedMultipartUpload =
CompletedMultipartUpload.builder()
                            .parts(part1, part2)
                            .build();

                        CompleteMultipartUploadRequest
completeMultipartUploadRequest = CompleteMultipartUploadRequest.builder()
                            .bucket(bucketName)
                            .key(key)
                            .uploadId(uploadId)
                            .multipartUpload(completedMultipartUpload)
                            .build();

                        // Complete the multipart upload
                        return
getAsyncClient().completeMultipartUpload(completeMultipartUploadRequest);
                    });
            })
            .thenAccept(response -> System.out.println("Multipart upload completed
successfully"))
            .exceptionally(ex -> {
                System.err.println("Failed to complete multipart upload: " +
ex.getMessage());
                throw new RuntimeException(ex);
            });
    }


    /**
     * Deletes an object from an S3 bucket asynchronously.
     *
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket
     * @param key        the key (file name) of the object to be deleted
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the object has been
deleted
```

```
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteObjectFromBucketAsync(String bucketName,
String key) {
       DeleteObjectRequest deleteObjectRequest = DeleteObjectRequest.builder()
           .bucket(bucketName)
           .key(key)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<DeleteObjectResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().deleteObject(deleteObjectRequest);
       response.whenComplete((deleteRes, ex) -> {
           if (deleteRes != null) {
               logger.info(key + " was deleted");
           } else {
               throw new RuntimeException("An S3 exception occurred during delete",
ex);
           }
       });

       return response.thenApply(r -> null);
   }


   /**
    * Deletes an S3 bucket asynchronously.
    *
    * @param bucket the name of the bucket to be deleted
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the bucket deletion
is successful, or throws a {@link RuntimeException}
    * if an error occurs during the deletion process
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteBucketAsync(String bucket) {
       DeleteBucketRequest deleteBucketRequest = DeleteBucketRequest.builder()
           .bucket(bucket)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<DeleteBucketResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().deleteBucket(deleteBucketRequest);
       response.whenComplete((deleteRes, ex) -> {
           if (deleteRes != null) {
               logger.info(bucket + " was deleted.");
           } else {
               throw new RuntimeException("An S3 exception occurred during bucket
deletion", ex);
```

```
            }
        });
        return response.thenApply(r -> null);
    }

    public CompletableFuture<String> performMultiCopy(String toBucket, String
bucketName, String key) {
        CreateMultipartUploadRequest createMultipartUploadRequest =
CreateMultipartUploadRequest.builder()
            .bucket(toBucket)
            .key(key)
            .build();

        getAsyncClient().createMultipartUpload(createMultipartUploadRequest)
            .thenApply(createMultipartUploadResponse -> {
                String uploadId = createMultipartUploadResponse.uploadId();
                System.out.println("Upload ID: " + uploadId);

                UploadPartCopyRequest uploadPartCopyRequest =
UploadPartCopyRequest.builder()
                    .sourceBucket(bucketName)
                    .destinationBucket(toBucket)
                    .sourceKey(key)
                    .destinationKey(key)
                    .uploadId(uploadId)  // Use the valid uploadId.
                    .partNumber(1)  // Ensure the part number is correct.
                    .copySourceRange("bytes=0-1023")  // Adjust range as needed
                    .build();

                return getAsyncClient().uploadPartCopy(uploadPartCopyRequest);
            })
            .thenCompose(uploadPartCopyFuture -> uploadPartCopyFuture)
            .whenComplete((uploadPartCopyResponse, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    // Handle any exceptions.
                    logger.error("Error during upload part copy: " +
exception.getMessage());
                } else {
                    // Successfully completed the upload part copy.
                    System.out.println("Upload Part Copy completed successfully.
ETag: " + uploadPartCopyResponse.copyPartResult().eTag());
                }
            });
        return null;
```

```
    }

    private static ByteBuffer getRandomByteBuffer(int size) {
        ByteBuffer buffer = ByteBuffer.allocate(size);
        for (int i = 0; i < size; i++) {
            buffer.put((byte) (Math.random() * 256));
        }
        buffer.flip();
        return buffer;
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CopyObject
  - CreateBucket
  - DeleteBucket
  - DeleteObjects
  - GetObject
  - ListObjectsV2
  - PutObject

작업

`AbortMultipartUpload`

다음 코드 예시는 `AbortMultipartUpload`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.sync.RequestBody;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.AbortMultipartUploadRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.AbortMultipartUploadResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CompletedMultipartUpload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CompletedPart;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CreateMultipartUploadResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.LifecycleRule;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListMultipartUploadsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListMultipartUploadsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.MultipartUpload;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutBucketLifecycleConfigurationResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.UploadPartRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.UploadPartResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.waiters.S3Waiter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sts.StsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.utils.builder.SdkBuilder;

import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.RandomAccessFile;
import java.net.URISyntaxException;
import java.net.URL;
import java.nio.ByteBuffer;
import java.time.Duration;
import java.time.Instant;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Collection;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Objects;
import java.util.UUID;

import static software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.SizeConstant.KB;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
```

```
public class AbortMultipartUploadExamples {
    static final String bucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket" + UUID.randomUUID(); //
 Change bucket name.
    static final String key = UUID.randomUUID().toString();
    static final String classPathFilePath = "/multipartUploadFiles/s3-
userguide.pdf";
    static final String filePath = getFullFilePath(classPathFilePath);
    static final S3Client s3Client = S3Client.create();
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(AbortMultipartUploadExamples.class);
    private static String accountId = getAccountId();

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        doAbortIncompleteMultipartUploadsFromList();
        doAbortMultipartUploadUsingUploadId();
        doAbortIncompleteMultipartUploadsOlderThan();
        doAbortMultipartUploadsUsingLifecycleConfig();
    }

    // A wrapper method that sets up the multipart upload environment for
 abortIncompleteMultipartUploadsFromList().
    public static void doAbortIncompleteMultipartUploadsFromList() {
        createBucket();
        initiateAndInterruptMultiPartUpload("uploadThread");
        abortIncompleteMultipartUploadsFromList();
        deleteResources();
    }

    /**
     * Aborts all incomplete multipart uploads from the specified S3 bucket.
     * <p>
     * This method retrieves a list of all incomplete multipart uploads in the
 specified S3 bucket,
     * and then aborts each of those uploads.
     */
    public static void abortIncompleteMultipartUploadsFromList() {
        ListMultipartUploadsRequest listMultipartUploadsRequest =
 ListMultipartUploadsRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .build();

        ListMultipartUploadsResponse response =
 s3Client.listMultipartUploads(listMultipartUploadsRequest);
```

```
        List<MultipartUpload> uploads = response.uploads();

        AbortMultipartUploadRequest abortMultipartUploadRequest;
        for (MultipartUpload upload : uploads) {
            abortMultipartUploadRequest = AbortMultipartUploadRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(upload.key())
                .expectedBucketOwner(accountId)
                .uploadId(upload.uploadId())
                .build();

            AbortMultipartUploadResponse abortMultipartUploadResponse =
s3Client.abortMultipartUpload(abortMultipartUploadRequest);
            if (abortMultipartUploadResponse.sdkHttpResponse().isSuccessful()) {
                logger.info("Upload ID [{}] to bucket [{}] successfully aborted.",
upload.uploadId(), bucketName);
            }
        }
    }

    // A wrapper method that sets up the multipart upload environment for
abortIncompleteMultipartUploadsOlderThan().
    static void doAbortIncompleteMultipartUploadsOlderThan() {
        createBucket();
        Instant secondUploadInstant = initiateAndInterruptTwoUploads();
        abortIncompleteMultipartUploadsOlderThan(secondUploadInstant);
        deleteResources();
    }

    static void abortIncompleteMultipartUploadsOlderThan(Instant pointInTime) {
        ListMultipartUploadsRequest listMultipartUploadsRequest =
ListMultipartUploadsRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .build();

        ListMultipartUploadsResponse response =
s3Client.listMultipartUploads(listMultipartUploadsRequest);
        List<MultipartUpload> uploads = response.uploads();

        AbortMultipartUploadRequest abortMultipartUploadRequest;
        for (MultipartUpload upload : uploads) {
            logger.info("Found multipartUpload with upload ID [{}], initiated [{}]",
upload.uploadId(), upload.initiated());
            if (upload.initiated().isBefore(pointInTime)) {
```

```
                abortMultipartUploadRequest = AbortMultipartUploadRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(upload.key())
                    .expectedBucketOwner(accountId)
                    .uploadId(upload.uploadId())
                    .build();

                AbortMultipartUploadResponse abortMultipartUploadResponse =
s3Client.abortMultipartUpload(abortMultipartUploadRequest);
                if (abortMultipartUploadResponse.sdkHttpResponse().isSuccessful()) {
                    logger.info("Upload ID [{}] to bucket [{}] successfully
aborted.", upload.uploadId(), bucketName);
                }
            }
        }
    }

    // A wrapper method that sets up the multipart upload environment for
abortMultipartUploadUsingUploadId().
    static void doAbortMultipartUploadUsingUploadId() {
        createBucket();
        try {
            abortMultipartUploadUsingUploadId();
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error(e.getMessage());
        } finally {
            deleteResources();
        }
    }

    static void abortMultipartUploadUsingUploadId() {
        String uploadId = startUploadReturningUploadId();
        AbortMultipartUploadResponse response = s3Client.abortMultipartUpload(b -> b
            .uploadId(uploadId)
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(key));

        if (response.sdkHttpResponse().isSuccessful()) {
            logger.info("Upload ID [{}] to bucket [{}] successfully aborted.",
uploadId, bucketName);
        }
    }
```

```
    // A wrapper method that sets up the multipart upload environment for
abortMultipartUploadsUsingLifecycleConfig().
    static void doAbortMultipartUploadsUsingLifecycleConfig() {
        createBucket();
        try {
            abortMultipartUploadsUsingLifecycleConfig();
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error(e.getMessage());
        } finally {
            deleteResources();
        }
    }

    static void abortMultipartUploadsUsingLifecycleConfig() {
        Collection<LifecycleRule> lifeCycleRules = List.of(LifecycleRule.builder()
            .abortIncompleteMultipartUpload(b -> b.
                daysAfterInitiation(7))
            .status("Enabled")
            .filter(SdkBuilder::build) // Filter element is required.
            .build());

        // If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response
with an empty HTTP body.
        PutBucketLifecycleConfigurationResponse response =
s3Client.putBucketLifecycleConfiguration(b -> b
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .lifecycleConfiguration(b1 -> b1.rules(lifeCycleRules)));

        if (response.sdkHttpResponse().isSuccessful()) {
            logger.info("Rule to abort incomplete multipart uploads added to
bucket.");
        } else {
            logger.error("Unsuccessfully applied rule. HTTP status code is [{}]",
response.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());
        }
    }

    /************************
     Multipart upload methods
     ************************/

    static void initiateAndInterruptMultiPartUpload(String threadName) {
        Runnable upload = () -> {
            try {
```

```
                AbortMultipartUploadExamples.doMultipartUpload();
            } catch (SdkException e) {
                logger.error(e.getMessage());
            }
        };
        Thread uploadThread = new Thread(upload, threadName);
        uploadThread.start();
        try {
            Thread.sleep(Duration.ofSeconds(1).toMillis()); // Give the multipart
upload time to register.
        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
            logger.error(e.getMessage());
        }
        uploadThread.interrupt();
    }

    static Instant initiateAndInterruptTwoUploads() {
        Instant firstUploadInstant = Instant.now();
        initiateAndInterruptMultiPartUpload("uploadThread1");
        try {
            Thread.sleep(Duration.ofSeconds(5).toMillis());
        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
            logger.error(e.getMessage());
        }
        Instant secondUploadInstant = Instant.now();
        initiateAndInterruptMultiPartUpload("uploadThread2");
        return secondUploadInstant;
    }

    static void doMultipartUpload() {
        String uploadId = step1CreateMultipartUpload();
        List<CompletedPart> completedParts = step2UploadParts(uploadId);
        step3CompleteMultipartUpload(uploadId, completedParts);
    }

    static String step1CreateMultipartUpload() {
        CreateMultipartUploadResponse createMultipartUploadResponse =
s3Client.createMultipartUpload(b -> b
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(key));
        return createMultipartUploadResponse.uploadId();
    }

    static List<CompletedPart> step2UploadParts(String uploadId) {
```

```
        int partNumber = 1;
        List<CompletedPart> completedParts = new ArrayList<>();
        ByteBuffer bb = ByteBuffer.allocate(Long.valueOf(1024 * KB).intValue());

        try (RandomAccessFile file = new RandomAccessFile(filePath, "r")) {
            long fileSize = file.length();
            long position = 0;
            while (position < fileSize) {
                file.seek(position);
                long read = file.getChannel().read(bb);

                bb.flip(); // Swap position and limit before reading from the
buffer.
                UploadPartRequest uploadPartRequest = UploadPartRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(key)
                    .uploadId(uploadId)
                    .partNumber(partNumber)
                    .build();

                UploadPartResponse partResponse = s3Client.uploadPart(
                    uploadPartRequest,
                    RequestBody.fromByteBuffer(bb));

                CompletedPart part = CompletedPart.builder()
                    .partNumber(partNumber)
                    .eTag(partResponse.eTag())
                    .build();
                completedParts.add(part);
                logger.info("Part {} upload", partNumber);

                bb.clear();
                position += read;
                partNumber++;
            }
        } catch (IOException | S3Exception e) {
            logger.error(e.getMessage());
            return null;
        }
        return completedParts;
    }

    static void step3CompleteMultipartUpload(String uploadId, List<CompletedPart>
completedParts) {
```

```
        s3Client.completeMultipartUpload(b -> b
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(key)
            .uploadId(uploadId)

.multipartUpload(CompletedMultipartUpload.builder().parts(completedParts).build()));
    }

    static String startUploadReturningUploadId() {
        String uploadId = step1CreateMultipartUpload();
        doMultipartUploadWithUploadId(uploadId);
        return uploadId;

    }

    static void doMultipartUploadWithUploadId(String uploadId) {
        new Thread(() -> {
            try {
                List<CompletedPart> completedParts = step2UploadParts(uploadId);
                step3CompleteMultipartUpload(uploadId, completedParts);
            } catch (SdkException e) {
                logger.error(e.getMessage());
            }
        }, "upload thread").start();
        try {
            Thread.sleep(Duration.ofSeconds(2L).toMillis());
        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
            logger.error(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    /*************************
     Resource handling methods
     ************************/

    static void createBucket() {
        logger.info("Creating bucket: [{}]", bucketName);
        s3Client.createBucket(b -> b.bucket(bucketName));
        try (S3Waiter s3Waiter = s3Client.waiter()) {
            s3Waiter.waitUntilBucketExists(b -> b.bucket(bucketName));
        }
        logger.info("Bucket created.");
    }
```

```
    static void deleteResources() {
        logger.info("Deleting resources ...");
        s3Client.deleteObject(b -> b.bucket(bucketName).key(key));
        s3Client.deleteBucket(b -> b.bucket(bucketName));
        try (S3Waiter s3Waiter = s3Client.waiter()) {
            s3Waiter.waitUntilBucketNotExists(b -> b.bucket(bucketName));
        }
        logger.info("Resources deleted.");
    }

    private static String getAccountId() {
        try (StsClient stsClient = StsClient.create()) {
            return stsClient.getCallerIdentity().account();
        }
    }

    static String getFullFilePath(String filePath) {
        URL uploadDirectoryURL = PerformMultiPartUpload.class.getResource(filePath);
        String fullFilePath;
        try {
            fullFilePath =
 Objects.requireNonNull(uploadDirectoryURL).toURI().getPath();
        } catch (URISyntaxException e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
        return fullFilePath;
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 AbortMultipartUpload를 참조하세요.

CopyObject

다음 코드 예시는 CopyObject의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

S3Client를 사용하여 객체를 복사합니다.

```
   /**
    * Asynchronously copies an object from one S3 bucket to another.
    *
    * @param fromBucket the name of the source S3 bucket
    * @param objectKey  the key (name) of the object to be copied
    * @param toBucket   the name of the destination S3 bucket
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the copy result as a
{@link String}
    * @throws RuntimeException if the URL could not be encoded or an S3 exception
occurred during the copy
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> copyBucketObjectAsync(String fromBucket, String
objectKey, String toBucket) {
       CopyObjectRequest copyReq = CopyObjectRequest.builder()
           .sourceBucket(fromBucket)
           .sourceKey(objectKey)
           .destinationBucket(toBucket)
           .destinationKey(objectKey)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<CopyObjectResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().copyObject(copyReq);
       response.whenComplete((copyRes, ex) -> {
           if (copyRes != null) {
               logger.info("The " + objectKey + " was copied to " + toBucket);
           } else {
               throw new RuntimeException("An S3 exception occurred during copy",
ex);
           }
       });

       return response.thenApply(CopyObjectResponse::copyObjectResult)
```

```
            .thenApply(Object::toString);
    }
```

S3TransferManager를 사용하여 한 버킷에서 다른 버킷으로 객체를 복사합니다. 파일 전체를 보고 테스트합니다.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.sync.RequestBody;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CopyObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.S3TransferManager;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.CompletedCopy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.Copy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.CopyRequest;

import java.util.UUID;

    public String copyObject(S3TransferManager transferManager, String bucketName,
            String key, String destinationBucket, String destinationKey) {
        CopyObjectRequest copyObjectRequest = CopyObjectRequest.builder()
                .sourceBucket(bucketName)
                .sourceKey(key)
                .destinationBucket(destinationBucket)
                .destinationKey(destinationKey)
                .build();

        CopyRequest copyRequest = CopyRequest.builder()
                .copyObjectRequest(copyObjectRequest)
                .build();

        Copy copy = transferManager.copy(copyRequest);

        CompletedCopy completedCopy = copy.completionFuture().join();
        return completedCopy.response().copyObjectResult().eTag();
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CopyObject를 참조하십시오.

CreateBucket

다음 코드 예시는 CreateBucket의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

버킷을 만듭니다.

```
    /**
     * Creates an S3 bucket asynchronously.
     *
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket to create
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the bucket is created
and ready
     * @throws RuntimeException if there is a failure while creating the bucket
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> createBucketAsync(String bucketName) {
        CreateBucketRequest bucketRequest = CreateBucketRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<CreateBucketResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().createBucket(bucketRequest);
        return response.thenCompose(resp -> {
            S3AsyncWaiter s3Waiter = getAsyncClient().waiter();
            HeadBucketRequest bucketRequestWait = HeadBucketRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .build();

            CompletableFuture<WaiterResponse<HeadBucketResponse>>
waiterResponseFuture =
                s3Waiter.waitUntilBucketExists(bucketRequestWait);
            return waiterResponseFuture.thenAccept(waiterResponse -> {
                waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(headBucketResponse ->
{
                    logger.info(bucketName + " is ready");
```

```
                });
            });
        }).whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to create bucket", ex);
            }
        });
    }
```

객체 잠금을 활성화한 버킷을 생성합니다.

```
    // Create a new Amazon S3 bucket with object lock options.
    public void createBucketWithLockOptions(boolean enableObjectLock, String
 bucketName) {
        S3Waiter s3Waiter = getClient().waiter();
        CreateBucketRequest bucketRequest = CreateBucketRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .objectLockEnabledForBucket(enableObjectLock)
            .build();

        getClient().createBucket(bucketRequest);
        HeadBucketRequest bucketRequestWait = HeadBucketRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .build();

        // Wait until the bucket is created and print out the response.
        s3Waiter.waitUntilBucketExists(bucketRequestWait);
        System.out.println(bucketName + " is ready");
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateBucket을 참조하세요.

DeleteBucket

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteBucket의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Deletes an S3 bucket asynchronously.
     *
     * @param bucket the name of the bucket to be deleted
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the bucket deletion
is successful, or throws a {@link RuntimeException}
     * if an error occurs during the deletion process
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteBucketAsync(String bucket) {
        DeleteBucketRequest deleteBucketRequest = DeleteBucketRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucket)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<DeleteBucketResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().deleteBucket(deleteBucketRequest);
        response.whenComplete((deleteRes, ex) -> {
            if (deleteRes != null) {
                logger.info(bucket + " was deleted.");
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException("An S3 exception occurred during bucket
deletion", ex);
            }
        });
        return response.thenApply(r -> null);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteBucket을 참조하십시오.

`DeleteBucketPolicy`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteBucketPolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteBucketPolicyRequest;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */

public class DeleteBucketPolicy {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <bucketName>

                Where:
                    bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket to delete the policy from (for
 example, bucket1).""";

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        System.out.format("Deleting policy from bucket: \"%s\"\n\n", bucketName);
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
```

```
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        deleteS3BucketPolicy(s3, bucketName);
        s3.close();
    }

    /**
     * Deletes the S3 bucket policy for the specified bucket.
     *
     * @param s3 the {@link S3Client} instance to use for the operation
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket for which the policy should be
 deleted
     *
     * @throws S3Exception if there is an error deleting the bucket policy
     */
    public static void deleteS3BucketPolicy(S3Client s3, String bucketName) {
        DeleteBucketPolicyRequest delReq = DeleteBucketPolicyRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .build();

        try {
            s3.deleteBucketPolicy(delReq);
            System.out.println("Done!");

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteBucketPolicy를 참조하십시오.

DeleteBucketWebsite

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteBucketWebsite의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteBucketWebsiteRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */

public class DeleteWebsiteConfiguration {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:     <bucketName>

            Where:
                bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket to delete the website
 configuration from.
            """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        System.out.format("Deleting website configuration for Amazon S3 bucket: %s
\n", bucketName);
```

```
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        deleteBucketWebsiteConfig(s3, bucketName);
        System.out.println("Done!");
        s3.close();
    }

    /**
     * Deletes the website configuration for an Amazon S3 bucket.
     *
     * @param s3 The {@link S3Client} instance used to interact with Amazon S3.
     * @param bucketName The name of the S3 bucket for which the website
 configuration should be deleted.
     * @throws S3Exception If an error occurs while deleting the website
 configuration.
     */
    public static void deleteBucketWebsiteConfig(S3Client s3, String bucketName) {
        DeleteBucketWebsiteRequest delReq = DeleteBucketWebsiteRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .build();

        try {
            s3.deleteBucketWebsite(delReq);

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.out.println("Failed to delete website configuration!");
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteBucketWebsite를 참조하십시오.

DeleteObject

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteObject의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Deletes an object from an S3 bucket asynchronously.
    *
    * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket
    * @param key        the key (file name) of the object to be deleted
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the object has been
deleted
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteObjectFromBucketAsync(String bucketName,
String key) {
       DeleteObjectRequest deleteObjectRequest = DeleteObjectRequest.builder()
           .bucket(bucketName)
           .key(key)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<DeleteObjectResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().deleteObject(deleteObjectRequest);
       response.whenComplete((deleteRes, ex) -> {
           if (deleteRes != null) {
               logger.info(key + " was deleted");
           } else {
               throw new RuntimeException("An S3 exception occurred during delete",
ex);
           }
       });

       return response.thenApply(r -> null);
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteObject를 참조하십시오.

DeleteObjects

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteObjects의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.sync.RequestBody;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ObjectIdentifier;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.Delete;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteObjectsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

import java.util.ArrayList;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */

public class DeleteMultiObjects {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:    <bucketName>

            Where:
               bucketName - the Amazon S3 bucket name.
            """;
```

```
        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        deleteBucketObjects(s3, bucketName);
        s3.close();
    }

    /**
     * Deletes multiple objects from an Amazon S3 bucket.
     *
     * @param s3 An Amazon S3 client object.
     * @param bucketName The name of the Amazon S3 bucket to delete objects from.
     */
    public static void deleteBucketObjects(S3Client s3, String bucketName) {
        // Upload three sample objects to the specfied Amazon S3 bucket.
        ArrayList<ObjectIdentifier> keys = new ArrayList<>();
        PutObjectRequest putOb;
        ObjectIdentifier objectId;

        for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++) {
            String keyName = "delete object example " + i;
            objectId = ObjectIdentifier.builder()
                .key(keyName)
                .build();

            putOb = PutObjectRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(keyName)
                .build();

            s3.putObject(putOb, RequestBody.fromString(keyName));
            keys.add(objectId);
        }

        System.out.println(keys.size() + " objects successfully created.");
```

```
        // Delete multiple objects in one request.
        Delete del = Delete.builder()
            .objects(keys)
            .build();

        try {
            DeleteObjectsRequest multiObjectDeleteRequest =
 DeleteObjectsRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .delete(del)
                .build();

            s3.deleteObjects(multiObjectDeleteRequest);
            System.out.println("Multiple objects are deleted!");

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteObjects를 참조하십시오.

`GetBucketAcl`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetBucketAcl`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectAclRequest;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectAclResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.Grant;

import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */

public class GetAcl {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:
              <bucketName> <objectKey>

            Where:
              bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket to get the access control list (ACL)
 for.
              objectKey - The object to get the ACL for.\s
            """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String objectKey = args[1];
        System.out.println("Retrieving ACL for object: " + objectKey);
        System.out.println("in bucket: " + bucketName);
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        getBucketACL(s3, objectKey, bucketName);
        s3.close();
        System.out.println("Done!");
```

```
    }

    /**
     * Retrieves the Access Control List (ACL) for an object in an Amazon S3 bucket.
     *
     * @param s3 The S3Client object used to interact with the Amazon S3 service.
     * @param objectKey The key of the object for which the ACL is to be retrieved.
     * @param bucketName The name of the bucket containing the object.
     * @return The ID of the grantee who has permission on the object, or an empty
 string if an error occurs.
     */
    public static String getBucketACL(S3Client s3, String objectKey, String
 bucketName) {
        try {
            GetObjectAclRequest aclReq = GetObjectAclRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(objectKey)
                .build();

            GetObjectAclResponse aclRes = s3.getObjectAcl(aclReq);
            List<Grant> grants = aclRes.grants();
            String grantee = "";
            for (Grant grant : grants) {
                System.out.format("  %s: %s\n", grant.grantee().id(),
 grant.permission());
                grantee = grant.grantee().id();
            }

            return grantee;
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }

        return "";
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetBucketAcl을 참조하십시오.

GetBucketPolicy

다음 코드 예시는 GetBucketPolicy의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetBucketPolicyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetBucketPolicyResponse;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */

public class GetBucketPolicy {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:
                <bucketName>

            Where:
                bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket to get the policy from.
            """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
        String bucketName = args[0];
        System.out.format("Getting policy for bucket: \"%s\"\n\n", bucketName);
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        String polText = getPolicy(s3, bucketName);
        System.out.println("Policy Text: " + polText);
        s3.close();
    }

    /**
     * Retrieves the policy for the specified Amazon S3 bucket.
     *
     * @param s3 the {@link S3Client} instance to use for making the request
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket for which to retrieve the policy
     * @return the policy text for the specified bucket, or an empty string if an
 error occurs
     */
    public static String getPolicy(S3Client s3, String bucketName) {
        String policyText;
        System.out.format("Getting policy for bucket: \"%s\"\n\n", bucketName);
        GetBucketPolicyRequest policyReq = GetBucketPolicyRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .build();

        try {
            GetBucketPolicyResponse policyRes = s3.getBucketPolicy(policyReq);
            policyText = policyRes.policy();
            return policyText;

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }

        return "";
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetBucketPolicy를 참조하십시오.

GetBucketReplication

다음 코드 예시는 GetBucketReplication의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Retrieves the replication details for the specified S3 bucket.
    *
    * @param s3Client           the S3 client used to interact with the S3 service
    * @param sourceBucketName   the name of the S3 bucket to retrieve the
replication details for
    *
    * @throws S3Exception if there is an error retrieving the replication details
    */
   public static void getReplicationDetails(S3Client s3Client, String
sourceBucketName) {
       GetBucketReplicationRequest getRequest =
GetBucketReplicationRequest.builder()
           .bucket(sourceBucketName)
           .build();

       try {
           ReplicationConfiguration replicationConfig =
s3Client.getBucketReplication(getRequest).replicationConfiguration();
           ReplicationRule rule = replicationConfig.rules().get(0);
           System.out.println("Retrieved destination bucket: " +
rule.destination().bucket());
           System.out.println("Retrieved priority: " + rule.priority());
           System.out.println("Retrieved source-bucket replication rule status: " +
rule.status());

       } catch (S3Exception e) {
           System.err.println("Failed to retrieve replication details: " +
e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
       }
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 GetBucketReplicationAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

`GetObject`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetObject`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

S3Client를 사용하여 바이트 배열로 데이터를 읽습니다.

```
   /**
    * Asynchronously retrieves the bytes of an object from an Amazon S3 bucket and
writes them to a local file.
    *
    * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket containing the object
    * @param keyName    the key (or name) of the S3 object to retrieve
    * @param path       the local file path where the object's bytes will be
written
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the object bytes have
been written to the local file
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> getObjectBytesAsync(String bucketName, String
keyName, String path) {
       GetObjectRequest objectRequest = GetObjectRequest.builder()
           .key(keyName)
           .bucket(bucketName)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<ResponseBytes<GetObjectResponse>> response =
getAsyncClient().getObject(objectRequest, AsyncResponseTransformer.toBytes());
       return response.thenAccept(objectBytes -> {
           try {
               byte[] data = objectBytes.asByteArray();
```

```
                Path filePath = Paths.get(path);
                Files.write(filePath, data);
                logger.info("Successfully obtained bytes from an S3 object");
            } catch (IOException ex) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to write data to file", ex);
            }
        }).whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to get object bytes from S3",
 ex);
            }
        });
    }
```

S3TransferManager를 사용하여 S3 버킷 내의 객체를 로컬 파일로 다운로드합니다. 파일 전체를 보고 테스트합니다.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.sync.RequestBody;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.S3TransferManager;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.CompletedFileDownload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.DownloadFileRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.FileDownload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.progress.LoggingTransferListener;

import java.io.IOException;
import java.net.URISyntaxException;
import java.net.URL;
import java.nio.file.Files;
import java.nio.file.Path;
import java.nio.file.Paths;
import java.util.UUID;

    public Long downloadFile(S3TransferManager transferManager, String bucketName,
                             String key, String downloadedFileWithPath) {
        DownloadFileRequest downloadFileRequest = DownloadFileRequest.builder()
                .getObjectRequest(b -> b.bucket(bucketName).key(key))
                .destination(Paths.get(downloadedFileWithPath))
                .build();
```

```
        FileDownload downloadFile =
 transferManager.downloadFile(downloadFileRequest);

        CompletedFileDownload downloadResult =
 downloadFile.completionFuture().join();
        logger.info("Content length [{}]",
 downloadResult.response().contentLength());
        return downloadResult.response().contentLength();
    }
```

S3Client를 사용하여 객체에 속하는 태그를 읽습니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectTaggingRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectTaggingResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.Tag;

import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */

public class GetObjectTags {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:
                <bucketName> <keyName>\s

            Where:
                bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket name.\s
                keyName - A key name that represents the object.\s
            """;
```

```
        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String keyName = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        listTags(s3, bucketName, keyName);
        s3.close();
    }

    /**
     * Lists the tags associated with an Amazon S3 object.
     *
     * @param s3 the S3Client object used to interact with the Amazon S3 service
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket that contains the object
     * @param keyName the key (name) of the S3 object
     */
    public static void listTags(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String keyName) {
        try {
            GetObjectTaggingRequest getTaggingRequest = GetObjectTaggingRequest
                .builder()
                .key(keyName)
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .build();

            GetObjectTaggingResponse tags = s3.getObjectTagging(getTaggingRequest);
            List<Tag> tagSet = tags.tagSet();
            for (Tag tag : tagSet) {
                System.out.println(tag.key());
                System.out.println(tag.value());
            }

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

```
}
```

S3Client를 사용하여 객체의 URL을 가져옵니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetUrlRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

import java.net.URL;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */

public class GetObjectUrl {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:
                <bucketName> <keyName>\s

            Where:
                bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket name.
                keyName - A key name that represents the object.\s
            """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String keyName = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
```

```
            .region(region)
            .build();

        getURL(s3, bucketName, keyName);
        s3.close();
    }

    /**
     * Retrieves the URL for a specific object in an Amazon S3 bucket.
     *
     * @param s3 the S3Client object used to interact with the Amazon S3 service
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket where the object is stored
     * @param keyName the name of the object for which the URL should be retrieved
     * @throws S3Exception if there is an error retrieving the URL for the specified
 object
     */
    public static void getURL(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String keyName) {
        try {
            GetUrlRequest request = GetUrlRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(keyName)
                .build();

            URL url = s3.utilities().getUrl(request);
            System.out.println("The URL for  " + keyName + " is " + url);

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

S3Client를 사용한 S3Presigner 클라이언트 객체를 사용하여 객체를 가져옵니다.

```
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.io.OutputStream;
import java.net.HttpURLConnection;
import java.time.Duration;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.presigner.model.GetObjectPresignRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.presigner.model.PresignedGetObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.presigner.S3Presigner;
import software.amazon.awssdk.utils.IoUtils;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class GetObjectPresignedUrl {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String USAGE = """

            Usage:
                <bucketName> <keyName>\s

            Where:
                bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket name.\s
                keyName - A key name that represents a text file.\s
            """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(USAGE);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String keyName = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Presigner presigner = S3Presigner.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        getPresignedUrl(presigner, bucketName, keyName);
        presigner.close();
    }
```

```
   /**
    * Generates a pre-signed URL for an Amazon S3 object.
    *
    * @param presigner The {@link S3Presigner} instance to use for generating the
pre-signed URL.
    * @param bucketName The name of the Amazon S3 bucket where the object is
stored.
    * @param keyName The key name (file name) of the object in the Amazon S3
bucket.
    *
    * @throws S3Exception If there is an error interacting with the Amazon S3
service.
    * @throws IOException If there is an error opening the HTTP connection or
reading/writing the request/response.
    */
   public static void getPresignedUrl(S3Presigner presigner, String bucketName,
String keyName) {
       try {
           GetObjectRequest getObjectRequest = GetObjectRequest.builder()
               .bucket(bucketName)
               .key(keyName)
               .build();

           GetObjectPresignRequest getObjectPresignRequest =
GetObjectPresignRequest.builder()
               .signatureDuration(Duration.ofMinutes(60))
               .getObjectRequest(getObjectRequest)
               .build();

           PresignedGetObjectRequest presignedGetObjectRequest =
presigner.presignGetObject(getObjectPresignRequest);
           String theUrl = presignedGetObjectRequest.url().toString();
           System.out.println("Presigned URL: " + theUrl);
           HttpURLConnection connection = (HttpURLConnection)
presignedGetObjectRequest.url().openConnection();
           presignedGetObjectRequest.httpRequest().headers().forEach((header,
values) -> {
               values.forEach(value -> {
                   connection.addRequestProperty(header, value);
               });
           });

           // Send any request payload that the service needs (not needed when
           // isBrowserExecutable is true).
```

```
            if (presignedGetObjectRequest.signedPayload().isPresent()) {
                connection.setDoOutput(true);

                try (InputStream signedPayload =
 presignedGetObjectRequest.signedPayload().get().asInputStream();
                     OutputStream httpOutputStream = connection.getOutputStream()) {
                    IoUtils.copy(signedPayload, httpOutputStream);
                }
            }

            // Download the result of executing the request.
            try (InputStream content = connection.getInputStream()) {
                System.out.println("Service returned response: ");
                IoUtils.copy(content, System.out);
            }

        } catch (S3Exception | IOException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
}
```

ResponseTransformer 객체와 S3Client를 사용하여 객체를 가져옵니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.ResponseBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.sync.ResponseTransformer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectResponse;

import java.io.File;
import java.io.FileOutputStream;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.OutputStream;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
```

```
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */

public class GetObjectData {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:
                <bucketName> <keyName> <path>

            Where:
                bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket name.\s
                keyName - The key name.\s
                path - The path where the file is written to.\s
            """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String keyName = args[1];
        String path = args[2];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        getObjectBytes(s3, bucketName, keyName, path);
        s3.close();
    }

    /**
     * Retrieves the bytes of an object stored in an Amazon S3 bucket and saves them
 to a local file.
     *
     * @param s3 The S3Client instance used to interact with the Amazon S3 service.
     * @param bucketName The name of the S3 bucket where the object is stored.
     * @param keyName The key (or name) of the S3 object.
     * @param path The local file path where the object's bytes will be saved.
```

```
     * @throws IOException If an I/O error occurs while writing the bytes to the
 local file.
     * @throws S3Exception If an error occurs while retrieving the object from the
 S3 bucket.
     */
    public static void getObjectBytes(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String
 keyName, String path) {
        try {
            GetObjectRequest objectRequest = GetObjectRequest
                .builder()
                .key(keyName)
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .build();

            ResponseBytes<GetObjectResponse> objectBytes =
 s3.getObject(objectRequest, ResponseTransformer.toBytes());
            byte[] data = objectBytes.asByteArray();

            // Write the data to a local file.
            File myFile = new File(path);
            OutputStream os = new FileOutputStream(myFile);
            os.write(data);
            System.out.println("Successfully obtained bytes from an S3 object");
            os.close();

        } catch (IOException ex) {
            ex.printStackTrace();
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetObject를 참조하십시오.

GetObjectLegalHold

다음 코드 예시는 GetObjectLegalHold의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   // Get the legal hold details for an S3 object.
   public ObjectLockLegalHold getObjectLegalHold(String bucketName, String
objectKey) {
       try {
           GetObjectLegalHoldRequest legalHoldRequest =
GetObjectLegalHoldRequest.builder()
               .bucket(bucketName)
               .key(objectKey)
               .build();

           GetObjectLegalHoldResponse response =
getClient().getObjectLegalHold(legalHoldRequest);
           System.out.println("Object legal hold for " + objectKey + " in " +
bucketName +
               ":\n\tStatus: " + response.legalHold().status());
           return response.legalHold();

       } catch (S3Exception ex) {
           System.out.println("\tUnable to fetch legal hold: '" + ex.getMessage() +
"'");
       }

       return null;
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetObjectLegalHold를 참조하세요.

`GetObjectLockConfiguration`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetObjectLockConfiguration`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   // Get the object lock configuration details for an S3 bucket.
   public void getBucketObjectLockConfiguration(String bucketName) {
       GetObjectLockConfigurationRequest objectLockConfigurationRequest =
GetObjectLockConfigurationRequest.builder()
           .bucket(bucketName)
           .build();

       GetObjectLockConfigurationResponse response =
getClient().getObjectLockConfiguration(objectLockConfigurationRequest);
       System.out.println("Bucket object lock config for "+bucketName +":  ");
       System.out.println("\tEnabled:
"+response.objectLockConfiguration().objectLockEnabled());
       System.out.println("\tRule: "+
response.objectLockConfiguration().rule().defaultRetention());
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetObjectLockConfiguration을 참조하세요.

`GetObjectRetention`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetObjectRetention`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   // Get the retention period for an S3 object.
```

```
    public ObjectLockRetention getObjectRetention(String bucketName, String key){
        try {
            GetObjectRetentionRequest retentionRequest =
GetObjectRetentionRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(key)
                .build();

            GetObjectRetentionResponse response =
getClient().getObjectRetention(retentionRequest);
            System.out.println("tObject retention for "+key +" in "+ bucketName +":
" + response.retention().mode() +" until "+ response.retention().retainUntilDate()
+".");
            return response.retention();

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            return null;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetObjectRetention을 참조하세요.

`HeadObject`

다음 코드 예시는 `HeadObject`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

객체의 콘텐츠 유형을 결정합니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.HeadObjectRequest;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.HeadObjectResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class GetObjectContentType {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:
                <bucketName> <keyName>

            Where:
                bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket name.\s
                keyName - The key name.\s
            """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String keyName = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        getContentType(s3, bucketName, keyName);
        s3.close();
    }

    /**
     * Retrieves the content type of an object stored in an Amazon S3 bucket.
     *
     * @param s3 an instance of the {@link S3Client} class, which is used to
 interact with the Amazon S3 service
```

```
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket where the object is stored
     * @param keyName the key (file name) of the object in the S3 bucket
     */
    public static void getContentType(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String
 keyName) {
        try {
            HeadObjectRequest objectRequest = HeadObjectRequest.builder()
                .key(keyName)
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .build();

            HeadObjectResponse objectHead = s3.headObject(objectRequest);
            String type = objectHead.contentType();
            System.out.println("The object content type is " + type);

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

객체의 복원 상태를 가져옵니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.HeadObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.HeadObjectResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

public class GetObjectRestoreStatus {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:
                <bucketName> <keyName>\s

            Where:
                bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket name.\s
                keyName - A key name that represents the object.\s
            """;
```

```
        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String keyName = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        checkStatus(s3, bucketName, keyName);
        s3.close();
    }

    /**
     * Checks the restoration status of an Amazon S3 object.
     *
     * @param s3         an instance of the {@link S3Client} class used to interact
 with the Amazon S3 service
     * @param bucketName the name of the Amazon S3 bucket where the object is stored
     * @param keyName    the name of the Amazon S3 object to be checked
     * @throws S3Exception if an error occurs while interacting with the Amazon S3
 service
     */
    public static void checkStatus(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String keyName) {
        try {
            HeadObjectRequest headObjectRequest = HeadObjectRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(keyName)
                .build();

            HeadObjectResponse response = s3.headObject(headObjectRequest);
            System.out.println("The Amazon S3 object restoration status is " +
 response.restore());

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 HeadObject를 참조하십시오.

ListBuckets

다음 코드 예시는 ListBuckets의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.paginators.ListBucketsIterable;
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ListBuckets {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        listAllBuckets(s3);

    }

    /**
     * Lists all the S3 buckets available in the current AWS account.
     *
```

```
     * @param s3 The {@link S3Client} instance to use for interacting with the
 Amazon S3 service.
     */
    public static void listAllBuckets(S3Client s3) {
        ListBucketsIterable response = s3.listBucketsPaginator();
        response.buckets().forEach(bucket ->
            System.out.println("Bucket Name: " + bucket.name()));
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListBuckets를 참조하십시오.

`ListMultipartUploads`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListMultipartUploads`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListMultipartUploadsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListMultipartUploadsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.MultipartUpload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */

public class ListMultipartUploads {
```

```
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <bucketName>\s

                Where:
                    bucketName - The name of the Amazon S3 bucket where an in-
progress multipart upload is occurring.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();
        listUploads(s3, bucketName);
        s3.close();
    }

    /**
     * Lists the multipart uploads currently in progress in the specified Amazon S3
 bucket.
     *
     * @param s3 the S3Client object used to interact with Amazon S3
     * @param bucketName the name of the Amazon S3 bucket to list the multipart
 uploads for
     */
    public static void listUploads(S3Client s3, String bucketName) {
        try {
            ListMultipartUploadsRequest listMultipartUploadsRequest =
 ListMultipartUploadsRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();

            ListMultipartUploadsResponse response =
 s3.listMultipartUploads(listMultipartUploadsRequest);
            List<MultipartUpload> uploads = response.uploads();
            for (MultipartUpload upload : uploads) {
```

```
                System.out.println("Upload in progress: Key = \"" + upload.key() +
 "\", id = " + upload.uploadId());
            }

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListMultipartUploads를 참조하십시오.

ListObjectsV2

다음 코드 예시는 ListObjectsV2의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Asynchronously lists all objects in the specified S3 bucket.
     *
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket to list objects for
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when all objects have been
 listed
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> listAllObjectsAsync(String bucketName) {
        ListObjectsV2Request initialRequest = ListObjectsV2Request.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .maxKeys(1)
            .build();

        ListObjectsV2Publisher paginator =
 getAsyncClient().listObjectsV2Paginator(initialRequest);
```

```
        return paginator.subscribe(response -> {
            response.contents().forEach(s3Object -> {
                logger.info("Object key: " + s3Object.key());
            });
        }).thenRun(() -> {
            logger.info("Successfully listed all objects in the bucket: " +
 bucketName);
        }).exceptionally(ex -> {
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to list objects", ex);
        });
    }
```

페이지 매김을 사용하여 객체를 나열합니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListObjectsV2Request;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.paginators.ListObjectsV2Iterable;

public class ListObjectsPaginated {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:
                <bucketName>\s

            Where:
                bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket from which objects are read.\s
            """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();
```

```
        listBucketObjects(s3, bucketName);
        s3.close();
    }

    /**
     * Lists the objects in the specified S3 bucket.
     *
     * @param s3 the S3Client instance used to interact with Amazon S3
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket to list the objects from
     */
    public static void listBucketObjects(S3Client s3, String bucketName) {
        try {
            ListObjectsV2Request listReq = ListObjectsV2Request.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .maxKeys(1)
                .build();

            ListObjectsV2Iterable listRes = s3.listObjectsV2Paginator(listReq);
            listRes.stream()
                .flatMap(r -> r.contents().stream())
                .forEach(content -> System.out.println(" Key: " + content.key() + "
 size = " + content.size()));

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListObjectsV2를 참조하십시오.

PutBucketAcl

다음 코드 예시는 PutBucketAcl의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.AccessControlPolicy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.Grant;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.Permission;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutBucketAclRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.Type;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class SetAcl {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:
              <bucketName> <id>\s

            Where:
              bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket to grant permissions on.\s
              id - The ID of the owner of this bucket (you can get this value from
 the AWS Management Console).
            """;
```

```
        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            return;
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String id = args[1];
        System.out.format("Setting access \n");
        System.out.println(" in bucket: " + bucketName);
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        setBucketAcl(s3, bucketName, id);
        System.out.println("Done!");
        s3.close();
    }

    /**
     * Sets the Access Control List (ACL) for an Amazon S3 bucket.
     *
     * @param s3 the S3Client instance to be used for the operation
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket to set the ACL for
     * @param id the ID of the AWS user or account that will be granted full control
of the bucket
     * @throws S3Exception if an error occurs while setting the bucket ACL
     */
    public static void setBucketAcl(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String id) {
        try {
            Grant ownerGrant = Grant.builder()
                .grantee(builder -> builder.id(id)
                    .type(Type.CANONICAL_USER))
                .permission(Permission.FULL_CONTROL)
                .build();

            List<Grant> grantList2 = new ArrayList<>();
            grantList2.add(ownerGrant);

            AccessControlPolicy acl = AccessControlPolicy.builder()
                .owner(builder -> builder.id(id))
                .grants(grantList2)
                .build();
```

```
            PutBucketAclRequest putAclReq = PutBucketAclRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .accessControlPolicy(acl)
                .build();

            s3.putBucketAcl(putAclReq);

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 PutBucketAcl을 참조하십시오.

PutBucketCors

다음 코드 예시는 PutBucketCors의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetBucketCorsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetBucketCorsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteBucketCorsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CORSRule;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CORSConfiguration;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutBucketCorsRequest;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class S3Cors {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:
                <bucketName> <accountId>\s

            Where:
                bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket to upload an object into.
                accountId - The id of the account that owns the Amazon S3 bucket.
            """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String accountId = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        setCorsInformation(s3, bucketName, accountId);
        getBucketCorsInformation(s3, bucketName, accountId);
        deleteBucketCorsInformation(s3, bucketName, accountId);
        s3.close();
    }

    /**
     * Deletes the CORS (Cross-Origin Resource Sharing) configuration for an Amazon
 S3 bucket.
     *
```

```
    * @param s3            the {@link S3Client} instance used to interact with the
Amazon S3 service
    * @param bucketName    the name of the Amazon S3 bucket for which the CORS
configuration should be deleted
    * @param accountId     the expected AWS account ID of the bucket owner
    *
    * @throws S3Exception if an error occurs while deleting the CORS configuration
for the bucket
    */
   public static void deleteBucketCorsInformation(S3Client s3, String bucketName,
String accountId) {
       try {
           DeleteBucketCorsRequest bucketCorsRequest =
DeleteBucketCorsRequest.builder()
               .bucket(bucketName)
               .expectedBucketOwner(accountId)
               .build();

           s3.deleteBucketCors(bucketCorsRequest);

       } catch (S3Exception e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }

   /**
    * Retrieves the CORS (Cross-Origin Resource Sharing) configuration for the
specified S3 bucket.
    *
    * @param s3 the S3Client instance to use for the operation
    * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket to retrieve the CORS
configuration for
    * @param accountId the expected bucket owner's account ID
    *
    * @throws S3Exception if there is an error retrieving the CORS configuration
    */
   public static void getBucketCorsInformation(S3Client s3, String bucketName,
String accountId) {
       try {
           GetBucketCorsRequest bucketCorsRequest = GetBucketCorsRequest.builder()
               .bucket(bucketName)
               .expectedBucketOwner(accountId)
               .build();
```

```
            GetBucketCorsResponse corsResponse =
s3.getBucketCors(bucketCorsRequest);
            List<CORSRule> corsRules = corsResponse.corsRules();
            for (CORSRule rule : corsRules) {
                System.out.println("allowOrigins: " + rule.allowedOrigins());
                System.out.println("AllowedMethod: " + rule.allowedMethods());
            }

        } catch (S3Exception e) {

            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    /**
     * Sets the Cross-Origin Resource Sharing (CORS) rules for an Amazon S3 bucket.
     *
     * @param s3 The S3Client object used to interact with the Amazon S3 service.
     * @param bucketName The name of the S3 bucket to set the CORS rules for.
     * @param accountId The AWS account ID of the bucket owner.
     */
    public static void setCorsInformation(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String
accountId) {
        List<String> allowMethods = new ArrayList<>();
        allowMethods.add("PUT");
        allowMethods.add("POST");
        allowMethods.add("DELETE");

        List<String> allowOrigins = new ArrayList<>();
        allowOrigins.add("http://example.com");
        try {
            // Define CORS rules.
            CORSRule corsRule = CORSRule.builder()
                .allowedMethods(allowMethods)
                .allowedOrigins(allowOrigins)
                .build();

            List<CORSRule> corsRules = new ArrayList<>();
            corsRules.add(corsRule);
            CORSConfiguration configuration = CORSConfiguration.builder()
                .corsRules(corsRules)
                .build();
```

```
            PutBucketCorsRequest putBucketCorsRequest =
 PutBucketCorsRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .corsConfiguration(configuration)
                .expectedBucketOwner(accountId)
                .build();

            s3.putBucketCors(putBucketCorsRequest);

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 PutBucketCors를 참조하십시오.

`PutBucketLifecycleConfiguration`

다음 코드 예시는 `PutBucketLifecycleConfiguration`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.LifecycleRuleFilter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.Transition;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetBucketLifecycleConfigurationResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteBucketLifecycleRequest;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.TransitionStorageClass;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.LifecycleRule;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ExpirationStatus;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.BucketLifecycleConfiguration;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */

public class LifecycleConfiguration {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:
              <bucketName> <accountId>\s

            Where:
              bucketName - The Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket to
 upload an object into.
              accountId - The id of the account that owns the Amazon S3 bucket.
            """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String accountId = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();
```

```
        setLifecycleConfig(s3, bucketName, accountId);
        getLifecycleConfig(s3, bucketName, accountId);
        deleteLifecycleConfig(s3, bucketName, accountId);
        System.out.println("You have successfully created, updated, and deleted a
Lifecycle configuration");
        s3.close();
    }

    /**
     * Sets the lifecycle configuration for an Amazon S3 bucket.
     *
     * @param s3           The Amazon S3 client to use for the operation.
     * @param bucketName   The name of the Amazon S3 bucket.
     * @param accountId    The expected owner of the Amazon S3 bucket.
     *
     * @throws S3Exception if there is an error setting the lifecycle configuration.
     */
    public static void setLifecycleConfig(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String
accountId) {
        try {
            // Create a rule to archive objects with the "glacierobjects/" prefix to
the
            // S3 Glacier Flexible Retrieval storage class immediately.
            LifecycleRuleFilter ruleFilter = LifecycleRuleFilter.builder()
                .prefix("glacierobjects/")
                .build();

            Transition transition = Transition.builder()
                .storageClass(TransitionStorageClass.GLACIER)
                .days(0)
                .build();

            LifecycleRule rule1 = LifecycleRule.builder()
                .id("Archive immediately rule")
                .filter(ruleFilter)
                .transitions(transition)
                .status(ExpirationStatus.ENABLED)
                .build();

            // Create a second rule.
            Transition transition2 = Transition.builder()
                .storageClass(TransitionStorageClass.GLACIER)
                .days(0)
                .build();
```

```
            List<Transition> transitionList = new ArrayList<>();
            transitionList.add(transition2);

            LifecycleRuleFilter ruleFilter2 = LifecycleRuleFilter.builder()
                .prefix("glacierobjects/")
                .build();

            LifecycleRule rule2 = LifecycleRule.builder()
                .id("Archive and then delete rule")
                .filter(ruleFilter2)
                .transitions(transitionList)
                .status(ExpirationStatus.ENABLED)
                .build();

            // Add the LifecycleRule objects to an ArrayList.
            ArrayList<LifecycleRule> ruleList = new ArrayList<>();
            ruleList.add(rule1);
            ruleList.add(rule2);

            BucketLifecycleConfiguration lifecycleConfiguration =
BucketLifecycleConfiguration.builder()
                .rules(ruleList)
                .build();

            PutBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest
putBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest = PutBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest
                .builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .lifecycleConfiguration(lifecycleConfiguration)
                .expectedBucketOwner(accountId)
                .build();


s3.putBucketLifecycleConfiguration(putBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest);

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    /**
```

```
    * Retrieves the lifecycle configuration for an Amazon S3 bucket and adds a new
lifecycle rule to it.
    *
    * @param s3 the S3Client instance used to interact with Amazon S3
    * @param bucketName the name of the Amazon S3 bucket
    * @param accountId the expected owner of the Amazon S3 bucket
    */
   public static void getLifecycleConfig(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String
accountId) {
       try {
           GetBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest
getBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest = GetBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest
               .builder()
               .bucket(bucketName)
               .expectedBucketOwner(accountId)
               .build();

           GetBucketLifecycleConfigurationResponse response = s3

.getBucketLifecycleConfiguration(getBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest);
           List<LifecycleRule> newList = new ArrayList<>();
           List<LifecycleRule> rules = response.rules();
           for (LifecycleRule rule : rules) {
               newList.add(rule);
           }

           // Add a new rule with both a prefix predicate and a tag predicate.
           LifecycleRuleFilter ruleFilter = LifecycleRuleFilter.builder()
               .prefix("YearlyDocuments/")
               .build();

           Transition transition = Transition.builder()
               .storageClass(TransitionStorageClass.GLACIER)
               .days(3650)
               .build();

           LifecycleRule rule1 = LifecycleRule.builder()
               .id("NewRule")
               .filter(ruleFilter)
               .transitions(transition)
               .status(ExpirationStatus.ENABLED)
               .build();

           // Add the new rule to the list.
```

```
            newList.add(rule1);
            BucketLifecycleConfiguration lifecycleConfiguration =
BucketLifecycleConfiguration.builder()
                .rules(newList)
                .build();

            PutBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest
putBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest = PutBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest
                .builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .lifecycleConfiguration(lifecycleConfiguration)
                .expectedBucketOwner(accountId)
                .build();


s3.putBucketLifecycleConfiguration(putBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest);

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    /**
     * Deletes the lifecycle configuration for an Amazon S3 bucket.
     *
     * @param s3 the {@link S3Client} to use for the operation
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket
     * @param accountId the expected account owner of the S3 bucket
     *
     * @throws S3Exception if an error occurs while deleting the lifecycle
configuration
     */
    public static void deleteLifecycleConfig(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String
accountId) {
        try {
            DeleteBucketLifecycleRequest deleteBucketLifecycleRequest =
DeleteBucketLifecycleRequest
                .builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .expectedBucketOwner(accountId)
                .build();

            s3.deleteBucketLifecycle(deleteBucketLifecycleRequest);
```

```
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 PutBucketLifecycleConfiguration을 참조하십시오.

PutBucketPolicy

다음 코드 예시는 PutBucketPolicy의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutBucketPolicyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;

import java.io.IOException;
import java.nio.charset.StandardCharsets;
import java.nio.file.Files;
import java.nio.file.Paths;
import java.util.List;

import com.fasterxml.jackson.core.JsonParser;
import com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.ObjectMapper;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
```

```
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class SetBucketPolicy {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:
                <bucketName> <polFile>

            Where:
                bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket to set the policy on.
                polFile - A JSON file containing the policy (see the Amazon S3
 Readme for an example).\s
            """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String polFile = args[1];
        String policyText = getBucketPolicyFromFile(polFile);
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        setPolicy(s3, bucketName, policyText);
        s3.close();
    }

    /**
     * Sets the policy for an Amazon S3 bucket.
     *
     * @param s3         the {@link S3Client} object used to interact with the
 Amazon S3 service
     * @param bucketName the name of the Amazon S3 bucket
     * @param policyText the text of the policy to be set on the bucket
     * @throws S3Exception if there is an error setting the bucket policy
```

```
     */
    public static void setPolicy(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String policyText)
{
        System.out.println("Setting policy:");
        System.out.println("----");
        System.out.println(policyText);
        System.out.println("----");
        System.out.format("On Amazon S3 bucket: \"%s\"\n", bucketName);

        try {
            PutBucketPolicyRequest policyReq = PutBucketPolicyRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .policy(policyText)
                .build();

            s3.putBucketPolicy(policyReq);

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }

        System.out.println("Done!");
    }

    /**
     * Retrieves the bucket policy from a specified file.
     *
     * @param policyFile the path to the file containing the bucket policy
     * @return the content of the bucket policy file as a string
     */
    public static String getBucketPolicyFromFile(String policyFile) {
        StringBuilder fileText = new StringBuilder();
        try {
            List<String> lines = Files.readAllLines(Paths.get(policyFile),
StandardCharsets.UTF_8);
            for (String line : lines) {
                fileText.append(line);
            }

        } catch (IOException e) {
            System.out.format("Problem reading file: \"%s\"", policyFile);
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
        }
```

```
        try {
            final JsonParser parser = new
 ObjectMapper().getFactory().createParser(fileText.toString());
            while (parser.nextToken() != null) {
            }

        } catch (IOException jpe) {
            jpe.printStackTrace();
        }
        return fileText.toString();
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 PutBucketPolicy를 참조하십시오.

PutBucketReplication

다음 코드 예시는 PutBucketReplication의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Sets the replication configuration for an Amazon S3 bucket.
     *
     * @param s3Client             the S3Client instance to use for the operation
     * @param sourceBucketName     the name of the source bucket
     * @param destBucketName       the name of the destination bucket
     * @param destinationBucketARN the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the destination
 bucket
     * @param roleARN              the ARN of the IAM role to use for the
 replication configuration
     */
    public static void setReplication(S3Client s3Client, String sourceBucketName,
 String destBucketName, String destinationBucketARN, String roleARN) {
```

```
        try {
            Destination destination = Destination.builder()
                .bucket(destinationBucketARN)
                .storageClass(StorageClass.STANDARD)
                .build();

            // Define a prefix filter for replication.
            ReplicationRuleFilter ruleFilter = ReplicationRuleFilter.builder()
                .prefix("documents/")
                .build();

            // Define delete marker replication setting.
            DeleteMarkerReplication deleteMarkerReplication =
DeleteMarkerReplication.builder()
                .status(DeleteMarkerReplicationStatus.DISABLED)
                .build();

            // Create the replication rule.
            ReplicationRule replicationRule = ReplicationRule.builder()
                .priority(1)
                .filter(ruleFilter)
                .status(ReplicationRuleStatus.ENABLED)
                .deleteMarkerReplication(deleteMarkerReplication)
                .destination(destination)
                .build();

            List<ReplicationRule> replicationRuleList = new ArrayList<>();
            replicationRuleList.add(replicationRule);

            // Define the replication configuration with IAM role.
            ReplicationConfiguration configuration =
ReplicationConfiguration.builder()
                .role(roleARN)
                .rules(replicationRuleList)
                .build();

            // Apply the replication configuration to the source bucket.
            PutBucketReplicationRequest replicationRequest =
PutBucketReplicationRequest.builder()
                .bucket(sourceBucketName)
                .replicationConfiguration(configuration)
                .build();

            s3Client.putBucketReplication(replicationRequest);
```

```
            System.out.println("Replication configuration set successfully.");

        } catch (IllegalArgumentException e) {
            System.err.println("Configuration error: " + e.getMessage());
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println("S3 Exception: " +
e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.err.println("Status Code: " + e.statusCode());
            System.err.println("Error Code: " + e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());


        } catch (SdkException e) {
            System.err.println("SDK Exception: " + e.getMessage());
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 PutBucketReplicationAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

`PutBucketVersioning`

다음 코드 예시는 `PutBucketVersioning`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Enables bucket versioning for the specified S3 bucket.
     *
     * @param s3Client the S3 client to use for the operation
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket to enable versioning for
     */
    public static void enableBucketVersioning(S3Client s3Client, String bucketName){
        VersioningConfiguration versioningConfiguration =
VersioningConfiguration.builder()
            .status(BucketVersioningStatus.ENABLED)
            .build();
```

```
        PutBucketVersioningRequest versioningRequest =
 PutBucketVersioningRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .versioningConfiguration(versioningConfiguration)
            .build();

        s3Client.putBucketVersioning(versioningRequest);
        System.out.println("Bucket versioning has been enabled for "+bucketName);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 PutBucketVersioningAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

`PutBucketWebsite`

다음 코드 예시는 `PutBucketWebsite`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.IndexDocument;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutBucketWebsiteRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.WebsiteConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
```

```
public class SetWebsiteConfiguration {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:    <bucketName> [indexdoc]\s

            Where:
               bucketName   - The Amazon S3 bucket to set the website configuration
 on.\s
               indexdoc - The index document, ex. 'index.html'
                          If not specified, 'index.html' will be set.
            """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String indexDoc = "index.html";
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        setWebsiteConfig(s3, bucketName, indexDoc);
        s3.close();
    }

    /**
     * Sets the website configuration for an Amazon S3 bucket.
     *
     * @param s3 The {@link S3Client} instance to use for the AWS SDK operations.
     * @param bucketName The name of the S3 bucket to configure.
     * @param indexDoc The name of the index document to use for the website
 configuration.
     */
    public static void setWebsiteConfig(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String
 indexDoc) {
        try {
            WebsiteConfiguration websiteConfig = WebsiteConfiguration.builder()
                .indexDocument(IndexDocument.builder().suffix(indexDoc).build())
                .build();
```

```
            PutBucketWebsiteRequest pubWebsiteReq =
 PutBucketWebsiteRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .websiteConfiguration(websiteConfig)
                .build();

            s3.putBucketWebsite(pubWebsiteReq);
            System.out.println("The call was successful");

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 PutBucketWebsite를 참조하십시오.

`PutObject`

다음 코드 예시는 `PutObject`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

S3Client를 사용하여 버킷에 파일을 업로드합니다.

```
    /**
     * Uploads a local file to an AWS S3 bucket asynchronously.
     *
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket to upload the file to
     * @param key        the key (object name) to use for the uploaded file
     * @param objectPath the local file path of the file to be uploaded
```

```
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the {@link
 PutObjectResponse} when the upload is successful, or throws a {@link
 RuntimeException} if the upload fails
     */
    public CompletableFuture<PutObjectResponse> uploadLocalFileAsync(String
 bucketName, String key, String objectPath) {
        PutObjectRequest objectRequest = PutObjectRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(key)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<PutObjectResponse> response =
 getAsyncClient().putObject(objectRequest,
 AsyncRequestBody.fromFile(Paths.get(objectPath)));
        return response.whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to upload file", ex);
            }
        });
    }
```

S3TransferManager를 사용하여 버킷에 파일을 업로드합니다. 파일 전체를 보고 테스트합니다.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.S3TransferManager;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.CompletedFileUpload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.FileUpload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.UploadFileRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.progress.LoggingTransferListener;
import java.net.URI;
import java.net.URISyntaxException;
import java.net.URL;
import java.nio.file.Paths;
import java.util.UUID;

    public String uploadFile(S3TransferManager transferManager, String bucketName,
                             String key, URI filePathURI) {
        UploadFileRequest uploadFileRequest = UploadFileRequest.builder()
            .putObjectRequest(b -> b.bucket(bucketName).key(key))
            .source(Paths.get(filePathURI))
            .build();
```

```
        FileUpload fileUpload = transferManager.uploadFile(uploadFileRequest);

        CompletedFileUpload uploadResult = fileUpload.completionFuture().join();
        return uploadResult.response().eTag();
    }
```

S3Client를 사용하여 버킷에 객체를 업로드하고 태그를 설정합니다.

```
    /**
     * Puts tags on an Amazon S3 object.
     *
     * @param s3 An {@link S3Client} object that represents the Amazon S3 client.
     * @param bucketName The name of the Amazon S3 bucket.
     * @param objectKey The key of the Amazon S3 object.
     * @param objectPath The file path of the object to be uploaded.
     */
    public static void putS3ObjectTags(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String
objectKey, String objectPath) {
        try {
            Tag tag1 = Tag.builder()
                .key("Tag 1")
                .value("This is tag 1")
                .build();

            Tag tag2 = Tag.builder()
                .key("Tag 2")
                .value("This is tag 2")
                .build();

            List<Tag> tags = new ArrayList<>();
            tags.add(tag1);
            tags.add(tag2);

            Tagging allTags = Tagging.builder()
                .tagSet(tags)
                .build();

            PutObjectRequest putOb = PutObjectRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(objectKey)
                .tagging(allTags)
```

```
                .build();

            s3.putObject(putOb, RequestBody.fromBytes(getObjectFile(objectPath)));

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    /**
     * Updates the tags associated with an object in an Amazon S3 bucket.
     *
     * @param s3 an instance of the S3Client class, which is used to interact with
the Amazon S3 service
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket containing the object
     * @param objectKey the key (or name) of the object in the S3 bucket
     * @throws S3Exception if there is an error updating the object's tags
     */
    public static void updateObjectTags(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String
objectKey) {
        try {
            GetObjectTaggingRequest taggingRequest =
GetObjectTaggingRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(objectKey)
                .build();

            GetObjectTaggingResponse getTaggingRes =
s3.getObjectTagging(taggingRequest);
            List<Tag> obTags = getTaggingRes.tagSet();
            for (Tag sinTag : obTags) {
                System.out.println("The tag key is: " + sinTag.key());
                System.out.println("The tag value is: " + sinTag.value());
            }

            // Replace the object's tags with two new tags.
            Tag tag3 = Tag.builder()
                .key("Tag 3")
                .value("This is tag 3")
                .build();

            Tag tag4 = Tag.builder()
                .key("Tag 4")
```

```
                .value("This is tag 4")
                .build();

            List<Tag> tags = new ArrayList<>();
            tags.add(tag3);
            tags.add(tag4);

            Tagging updatedTags = Tagging.builder()
                .tagSet(tags)
                .build();

            PutObjectTaggingRequest taggingRequest1 =
PutObjectTaggingRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(objectKey)
                .tagging(updatedTags)
                .build();

            s3.putObjectTagging(taggingRequest1);
            GetObjectTaggingResponse getTaggingRes2 =
s3.getObjectTagging(taggingRequest);
            List<Tag> modTags = getTaggingRes2.tagSet();
            for (Tag sinTag : modTags) {
                System.out.println("The tag key is: " + sinTag.key());
                System.out.println("The tag value is: " + sinTag.value());
            }

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    /**
     * Retrieves the contents of a file as a byte array.
     *
     * @param filePath the path of the file to be read
     * @return a byte array containing the contents of the file, or null if an error
occurs
     */
    private static byte[] getObjectFile(String filePath) {
        FileInputStream fileInputStream = null;
        byte[] bytesArray = null;
```

```
        try {
            File file = new File(filePath);
            bytesArray = new byte[(int) file.length()];
            fileInputStream = new FileInputStream(file);
            fileInputStream.read(bytesArray);

        } catch (IOException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        } finally {
            if (fileInputStream != null) {
                try {
                    fileInputStream.close();
                } catch (IOException e) {
                    e.printStackTrace();
                }
            }
        }

        return bytesArray;
    }
}
```

S3Client를 사용하여 버킷에 객체를 업로드하고 메타데이터를 설정합니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.sync.RequestBody;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

import java.io.File;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
```

```
 */
public class PutObjectMetadata {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String USAGE = """

            Usage:
              <bucketName> <objectKey> <objectPath>\s

            Where:
              bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket to upload an object into.
              objectKey - The object to upload (for example, book.pdf).
              objectPath - The path where the file is located (for example, C:/AWS/
book2.pdf).\s
            """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(USAGE);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String objectKey = args[1];
        String objectPath = args[2];
        System.out.println("Putting object " + objectKey + " into bucket " +
 bucketName);
        System.out.println("  in bucket: " + bucketName);
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        putS3Object(s3, bucketName, objectKey, objectPath);
        s3.close();
    }

    /**
     * Uploads an object to an Amazon S3 bucket with metadata.
     *
     * @param s3 the S3Client object used to interact with the Amazon S3 service
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket to upload the object to
     * @param objectKey the name of the object to be uploaded
     * @param objectPath the local file path of the object to be uploaded
     */
```

```
    public static void putS3Object(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String objectKey,
 String objectPath) {
        try {
            Map<String, String> metadata = new HashMap<>();
            metadata.put("author", "Mary Doe");
            metadata.put("version", "1.0.0.0");

            PutObjectRequest putOb = PutObjectRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(objectKey)
                .metadata(metadata)
                .build();

            s3.putObject(putOb, RequestBody.fromFile(new File(objectPath)));
            System.out.println("Successfully placed " + objectKey + " into bucket "
 + bucketName);

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

S3Client를 사용하여 버킷에 객체를 업로드하고 객체 보존 값을 설정합니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectRetentionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ObjectLockRetention;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

import java.time.Instant;
import java.time.LocalDate;
import java.time.LocalDateTime;
import java.time.ZoneOffset;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
```

```
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */

public class PutObjectRetention {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:
                <key> <bucketName>\s

            Where:
                key - The name of the object (for example, book.pdf).\s
                bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket name that contains the object (for
 example, bucket1).\s
            """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String key = args[0];
        String bucketName = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        setRentionPeriod(s3, key, bucketName);
        s3.close();
    }

    /**
     * Sets the retention period for an object in an Amazon S3 bucket.
     *
     * @param s3     the S3Client object used to interact with the Amazon S3 service
     * @param key    the key (name) of the object in the S3 bucket
     * @param bucket the name of the S3 bucket where the object is stored
     *
     * @throws S3Exception if an error occurs while setting the object retention
 period
     */
```

```
    public static void setRentionPeriod(S3Client s3, String key, String bucket) {
        try {
            LocalDate localDate = LocalDate.parse("2020-07-17");
            LocalDateTime localDateTime = localDate.atStartOfDay();
            Instant instant = localDateTime.toInstant(ZoneOffset.UTC);

            ObjectLockRetention lockRetention = ObjectLockRetention.builder()
                .mode("COMPLIANCE")
                .retainUntilDate(instant)
                .build();

            PutObjectRetentionRequest retentionRequest =
 PutObjectRetentionRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucket)
                .key(key)
                .bypassGovernanceRetention(true)
                .retention(lockRetention)
                .build();

            // To set Retention on an object, the Amazon S3 bucket must support
 object
            // locking, otherwise an exception is thrown.
            s3.putObjectRetention(retentionRequest);
            System.out.print("An object retention configuration was successfully
 placed on the object");

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 PutObject를 참조하십시오.

PutObjectLegalHold

다음 코드 예시는 PutObjectLegalHold의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   // Set or modify a legal hold on an object in an S3 bucket.
   public void modifyObjectLegalHold(String bucketName, String objectKey, boolean
legalHoldOn) {
       ObjectLockLegalHold legalHold ;
       if (legalHoldOn) {
           legalHold = ObjectLockLegalHold.builder()
               .status(ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus.ON)
               .build();
       } else {
           legalHold = ObjectLockLegalHold.builder()
               .status(ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus.OFF)
               .build();
       }

       PutObjectLegalHoldRequest legalHoldRequest =
PutObjectLegalHoldRequest.builder()
           .bucket(bucketName)
           .key(objectKey)
           .legalHold(legalHold)
           .build();

       getClient().putObjectLegalHold(legalHoldRequest) ;
       System.out.println("Modified legal hold for "+ objectKey +" in "+bucketName
+".");
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 PutObjectLegalHold를 참조하세요.

`PutObjectLockConfiguration`

다음 코드 예시는 `PutObjectLockConfiguration`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

버킷의 객체 잠금 구성을 설정합니다.

```
    // Enable object lock on an existing bucket.
    public void enableObjectLockOnBucket(String bucketName) {
        try {
            VersioningConfiguration versioningConfiguration =
VersioningConfiguration.builder()
                .status(BucketVersioningStatus.ENABLED)
                .build();

            PutBucketVersioningRequest putBucketVersioningRequest =
PutBucketVersioningRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .versioningConfiguration(versioningConfiguration)
                .build();

            // Enable versioning on the bucket.
            getClient().putBucketVersioning(putBucketVersioningRequest);
            PutObjectLockConfigurationRequest request =
PutObjectLockConfigurationRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .objectLockConfiguration(ObjectLockConfiguration.builder()
                    .objectLockEnabled(ObjectLockEnabled.ENABLED)
                    .build())
                .build();

            getClient().putObjectLockConfiguration(request);
            System.out.println("Successfully enabled object lock on "+bucketName);

        } catch (S3Exception ex) {
            System.out.println("Error modifying object lock: '" + ex.getMessage() +
"'");
        }
    }
```

버킷의 기본 보존 기간을 설정합니다.

```
   // Set or modify a retention period on an S3 bucket.
   public void modifyBucketDefaultRetention(String bucketName) {
       VersioningConfiguration versioningConfiguration =
VersioningConfiguration.builder()
           .mfaDelete(MFADelete.DISABLED)
           .status(BucketVersioningStatus.ENABLED)
           .build();

       PutBucketVersioningRequest versioningRequest =
PutBucketVersioningRequest.builder()
           .bucket(bucketName)
           .versioningConfiguration(versioningConfiguration)
           .build();

       getClient().putBucketVersioning(versioningRequest);
       DefaultRetention rention = DefaultRetention.builder()
           .days(1)
           .mode(ObjectLockRetentionMode.GOVERNANCE)
           .build();

       ObjectLockRule lockRule = ObjectLockRule.builder()
           .defaultRetention(rention)
           .build();

       ObjectLockConfiguration objectLockConfiguration =
ObjectLockConfiguration.builder()
           .objectLockEnabled(ObjectLockEnabled.ENABLED)
           .rule(lockRule)
           .build();

       PutObjectLockConfigurationRequest putObjectLockConfigurationRequest =
PutObjectLockConfigurationRequest.builder()
           .bucket(bucketName)
           .objectLockConfiguration(objectLockConfiguration)
           .build();

       getClient().putObjectLockConfiguration(putObjectLockConfigurationRequest) ;
       System.out.println("Added a default retention to bucket "+bucketName +".");
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 PutObjectLockConfiguration을 참조하세요.

PutObjectRetention

다음 코드 예시는 PutObjectRetention의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    // Set or modify a retention period on an object in an S3 bucket.
    public void modifyObjectRetentionPeriod(String bucketName, String objectKey) {
        // Calculate the instant one day from now.
        Instant futureInstant = Instant.now().plus(1, ChronoUnit.DAYS);

        // Convert the Instant to a ZonedDateTime object with a specific time zone.
        ZonedDateTime zonedDateTime = futureInstant.atZone(ZoneId.systemDefault());

        // Define a formatter for human-readable output.
        DateTimeFormatter formatter = DateTimeFormatter.ofPattern("yyyy-MM-dd
HH:mm:ss");

        // Format the ZonedDateTime object to a human-readable date string.
        String humanReadableDate = formatter.format(zonedDateTime);

        // Print the formatted date string.
        System.out.println("Formatted Date: " + humanReadableDate);
        ObjectLockRetention retention = ObjectLockRetention.builder()
            .mode(ObjectLockRetentionMode.GOVERNANCE)
            .retainUntilDate(futureInstant)
            .build();

        PutObjectRetentionRequest retentionRequest =
PutObjectRetentionRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(objectKey)
```

```
            .retention(retention)
            .build();

        getClient().putObjectRetention(retentionRequest);
        System.out.println("Set retention for "+objectKey +" in " +bucketName +"
until "+ humanReadableDate +".");
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 PutObjectRetention을 참조하세요.

`RestoreObject`

다음 코드 예시는 `RestoreObject`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.RestoreRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GlacierJobParameters;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.RestoreObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.Tier;

/*
 *  For more information about restoring an object, see "Restoring an archived
 object" at
 *  https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/restoring-objects.html
 *
 *  Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.
 *
 *  For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
```

```
 *  https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class RestoreObject {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:
                <bucketName> <keyName> <expectedBucketOwner>

            Where:
                bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket name.\s
                keyName - The key name of an object with a Storage class value of
 Glacier.\s
                expectedBucketOwner - The account that owns the bucket (you can
 obtain this value from the AWS Management Console).\s
            """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String keyName = args[1];
        String expectedBucketOwner = args[2];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        restoreS3Object(s3, bucketName, keyName, expectedBucketOwner);
        s3.close();
    }

    /**
     * Restores an S3 object from the Glacier storage class.
     *
     * @param s3                   an instance of the {@link S3Client} to be used
 for interacting with Amazon S3
     * @param bucketName           the name of the S3 bucket where the object is
 stored
     * @param keyName              the key (object name) of the S3 object to be
 restored
     * @param expectedBucketOwner  the AWS account ID of the expected bucket owner
```

```
     */
    public static void restoreS3Object(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String
 keyName, String expectedBucketOwner) {
        try {
            RestoreRequest restoreRequest = RestoreRequest.builder()
                .days(10)

 .glacierJobParameters(GlacierJobParameters.builder().tier(Tier.STANDARD).build())
                .build();

            RestoreObjectRequest objectRequest = RestoreObjectRequest.builder()
                .expectedBucketOwner(expectedBucketOwner)
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(keyName)
                .restoreRequest(restoreRequest)
                .build();

            s3.restoreObject(objectRequest);

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 RestoreObject를 참조하십시오.

`SelectObjectContent`

다음 코드 예시는 `SelectObjectContent`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

다음 예시에서는 JSON 객체를 사용한 쿼리를 보여줍니다. 전체 예시는 CSV 객체의 사용도 보여줍니다.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.async.AsyncRequestBody;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.async.BlockingInputStreamAsyncRequestBody;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3AsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CSVInput;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CSVOutput;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CompressionType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ExpressionType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.FileHeaderInfo;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.InputSerialization;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.JSONInput;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.JSONOutput;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.JSONType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ObjectIdentifier;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.OutputSerialization;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.Progress;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.SelectObjectContentRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.SelectObjectContentResponseHandler;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.Stats;

import java.io.IOException;
import java.net.URL;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.UUID;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;

public class SelectObjectContentExample {
    static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(SelectObjectContentExample.class);
    static final String BUCKET_NAME = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket-" + UUID.randomUUID();
    static final S3AsyncClient s3AsyncClient = S3AsyncClient.create();
    static String FILE_CSV = "csv";
    static String FILE_JSON = "json";
    static String URL_CSV = "https://raw.githubusercontent.com/mledoze/countries/
master/dist/countries.csv";
```

```
    static String URL_JSON = "https://raw.githubusercontent.com/mledoze/countries/
master/dist/countries.json";

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        SelectObjectContentExample selectObjectContentExample = new
 SelectObjectContentExample();
        try {
            SelectObjectContentExample.setUp();
            selectObjectContentExample.runSelectObjectContentMethodForJSON();
            selectObjectContentExample.runSelectObjectContentMethodForCSV();
        } catch (SdkException e) {
            logger.error(e.getMessage(), e);
            System.exit(1);
        } finally {
            SelectObjectContentExample.tearDown();
        }
    }

    EventStreamInfo runSelectObjectContentMethodForJSON() {
        // Set up request parameters.
        final String queryExpression = "select * from s3object[*][*] c where c.area
 < 350000";
        final String fileType = FILE_JSON;

        InputSerialization inputSerialization = InputSerialization.builder()
                .json(JSONInput.builder().type(JSONType.DOCUMENT).build())
                .compressionType(CompressionType.NONE)
                .build();

        OutputSerialization outputSerialization = OutputSerialization.builder()
                .json(JSONOutput.builder().recordDelimiter(null).build())
                .build();

        // Build the SelectObjectContentRequest.
        SelectObjectContentRequest select = SelectObjectContentRequest.builder()
                .bucket(BUCKET_NAME)
                .key(FILE_JSON)
                .expression(queryExpression)
                .expressionType(ExpressionType.SQL)
                .inputSerialization(inputSerialization)
                .outputSerialization(outputSerialization)
                .build();

        EventStreamInfo eventStreamInfo = new EventStreamInfo();
```

```
        // Call the selectObjectContent method with the request and a response
handler.
        // Supply an EventStreamInfo object to the response handler to gather
records and information from the response.
        s3AsyncClient.selectObjectContent(select,
buildResponseHandler(eventStreamInfo)).join();

        // Log out information gathered while processing the response stream.
        long recordCount = eventStreamInfo.getRecords().stream().mapToInt(record ->
                record.split("\n").length
        ).sum();
        logger.info("Total records {}: {}", fileType, recordCount);
        logger.info("Visitor onRecords for fileType {} called {} times", fileType,
eventStreamInfo.getCountOnRecordsCalled());
        logger.info("Visitor onStats for fileType {}, {}", fileType,
eventStreamInfo.getStats());
        logger.info("Visitor onContinuations for fileType {}, {}", fileType,
eventStreamInfo.getCountContinuationEvents());
        return eventStreamInfo;
    }

    static SelectObjectContentResponseHandler buildResponseHandler(EventStreamInfo
eventStreamInfo) {
        // Use a Visitor to process the response stream. This visitor logs
information and gathers details while processing.
        final SelectObjectContentResponseHandler.Visitor visitor =
SelectObjectContentResponseHandler.Visitor.builder()
                .onRecords(r -> {
                    logger.info("Record event received.");
                    eventStreamInfo.addRecord(r.payload().asUtf8String());
                    eventStreamInfo.incrementOnRecordsCalled();
                })
                .onCont(ce -> {
                    logger.info("Continuation event received.");
                    eventStreamInfo.incrementContinuationEvents();
                })
                .onProgress(pe -> {
                    Progress progress = pe.details();
                    logger.info("Progress event received:\n bytesScanned:
{}\nbytesProcessed: {}\nbytesReturned:{}",
                            progress.bytesScanned(),
                            progress.bytesProcessed(),
                            progress.bytesReturned());
                })
```

```
                .onEnd(ee -> logger.info("End event received."))
                .onStats(se -> {
                    logger.info("Stats event received.");
                    eventStreamInfo.addStats(se.details());
                })
                .build();

        // Build the SelectObjectContentResponseHandler with the visitor that
processes the stream.
        return SelectObjectContentResponseHandler.builder()
                .subscriber(visitor).build();
    }

    // The EventStreamInfo class is used to store information gathered while
processing the response stream.
    static class EventStreamInfo {
        private final List<String> records = new ArrayList<>();
        private Integer countOnRecordsCalled = 0;
        private Integer countContinuationEvents = 0;
        private Stats stats;

        void incrementOnRecordsCalled() {
            countOnRecordsCalled++;
        }

        void incrementContinuationEvents() {
            countContinuationEvents++;
        }

        void addRecord(String record) {
            records.add(record);
        }

        void addStats(Stats stats) {
            this.stats = stats;
        }

        public List<String> getRecords() {
            return records;
        }

        public Integer getCountOnRecordsCalled() {
            return countOnRecordsCalled;
        }
```

```
        public Integer getCountContinuationEvents() {
            return countContinuationEvents;
        }

        public Stats getStats() {
            return stats;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 SelectObjectContent를 참조하세요.

UploadPartCopy

다음 코드 예시는 UploadPartCopy의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public CompletableFuture<String> performMultiCopy(String toBucket, String
bucketName, String key) {
        CreateMultipartUploadRequest createMultipartUploadRequest =
CreateMultipartUploadRequest.builder()
            .bucket(toBucket)
            .key(key)
            .build();

        getAsyncClient().createMultipartUpload(createMultipartUploadRequest)
            .thenApply(createMultipartUploadResponse -> {
                String uploadId = createMultipartUploadResponse.uploadId();
                System.out.println("Upload ID: " + uploadId);

                UploadPartCopyRequest uploadPartCopyRequest =
UploadPartCopyRequest.builder()
                    .sourceBucket(bucketName)
```

```
                    .destinationBucket(toBucket)
                    .sourceKey(key)
                    .destinationKey(key)
                    .uploadId(uploadId)  // Use the valid uploadId.
                    .partNumber(1)  // Ensure the part number is correct.
                    .copySourceRange("bytes=0-1023")  // Adjust range as needed
                    .build();

                return getAsyncClient().uploadPartCopy(uploadPartCopyRequest);
            })
            .thenCompose(uploadPartCopyFuture -> uploadPartCopyFuture)
            .whenComplete((uploadPartCopyResponse, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    // Handle any exceptions.
                    logger.error("Error during upload part copy: " +
exception.getMessage());
                } else {
                    // Successfully completed the upload part copy.
                    System.out.println("Upload Part Copy completed successfully.
ETag: " + uploadPartCopyResponse.copyPartResult().eTag());
                }
            });
        return null;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 UploadPartCopyAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

시나리오

버킷이 존재하는지 확인

다음 코드 예제에서는 버킷이 존재하는지 확인하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

SDK for Java V1 AmazonS3Client#doesBucketExistV2(문자열) `doesBucketExists` 메서드를 대체하여 다음 메서드를 사용할 수 있습니다.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.awscore.exception.AwsServiceException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.HttpStatusCode;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.utils.Validate;

public class DoesBucketExist {
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(DoesBucketExist.class);

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        DoesBucketExist doesBucketExist = new DoesBucketExist();

        final S3Client s3SyncClient = S3Client.builder().build();
        final String bucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"; // Change to the bucket
 name that you want to check.

        boolean exists = doesBucketExist.doesBucketExist(bucketName, s3SyncClient);
        logger.info("Bucket exists: {}", exists);
    }

    /**
     * Checks if the specified bucket exists. Amazon S3 buckets are named in a
 global namespace; use this method to
     * determine if a specified bucket name already exists, and therefore can't be
 used to create a new bucket.
     * <p>
     * Internally this method uses the <a
     * href="https://sdk.amazonaws.com/java/api/latest/software/amazon/awssdk/
services/s3/
S3Client.html#getBucketAcl(java.util.function.Consumer)">S3Client.getBucketAcl(String)</
a>
     * operation to determine whether the bucket exists.
     * <p>
     * This method is equivalent to the AWS SDK for Java V1's <a
     * href="https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSJavaSDK/latest/javadoc/
com/amazonaws/services/s3/AmazonS3Client.html#doesBucketExistV2-
java.lang.String-">AmazonS3Client#doesBucketExistV2(String)</a>.
```

```
     *
     * @param bucketName   The name of the bucket to check.
     * @param s3SyncClient An <code>S3Client</code> instance. The method checks for
 the bucket in the AWS Region
     *                     configured on the instance.
     * @return The value true if the specified bucket exists in Amazon S3; the value
 false if there is no bucket in
     *         Amazon S3 with that name.
     */
    public boolean doesBucketExist(String bucketName, S3Client s3SyncClient) {
        try {
            Validate.notEmpty(bucketName, "The bucket name must not be null or an
 empty string.", "");
            s3SyncClient.getBucketAcl(r -> r.bucket(bucketName));
            return true;
        } catch (AwsServiceException ase) {
            // A redirect error or an AccessDenied exception means the bucket exists
 but it's not in this region
            // or we don't have permissions to it.
            if ((ase.statusCode() == HttpStatusCode.MOVED_PERMANENTLY) ||
 "AccessDenied".equals(ase.awsErrorDetails().errorCode())) {
                return true;
            }
            if (ase.statusCode() == HttpStatusCode.NOT_FOUND) {
                return false;
            }
            throw ase;
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetBucketAcl을 참조하십시오.

미리 서명된 URL 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon S3에 대해 미리 서명된 URL을 생성하고 객체를 업로드하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

다음은 미리 서명된 URLs을 생성하고 HTTP 클라이언트 라이브러리와 함께 URLs 사용하는 방법의 세 가지 예를 보여줍니다.

- 3개의 HTTP 클라이언트 라이브러리와 함께 URL을 사용하는 HTTP GET 요청
- 3개의 HTTP 클라이언트 라이브러리와 함께 URL을 사용하는 헤더에 메타데이터가 있는 HTTP PUT 요청
- 하나의 HTTP 클라이언트 라이브러리와 함께 URL을 사용하는 쿼리 파라미터가 있는 HTTP PUT 요청

객체에 대해 미리 서명된 URL을 생성한 다음 다운로드(GET 요청)합니다.

가져옵니다.

```
import com.example.s3.util.PresignUrlUtils;
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.HttpExecuteRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.HttpExecuteResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.SdkHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.SdkHttpMethod;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.SdkHttpRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.presigner.S3Presigner;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.presigner.model.GetObjectPresignRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.presigner.model.PresignedGetObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.utils.IoUtils;

import java.io.ByteArrayOutputStream;
import java.io.File;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.InputStream;
```

```
import java.net.HttpURLConnection;
import java.net.URISyntaxException;
import java.net.URL;
import java.net.http.HttpClient;
import java.net.http.HttpRequest;
import java.net.http.HttpResponse;
import java.nio.file.Paths;
import java.time.Duration;
import java.util.UUID;
```

URL을 생성합니다.

```
    /* Create a pre-signed URL to download an object in a subsequent GET request. */
    public String createPresignedGetUrl(String bucketName, String keyName) {
        try (S3Presigner presigner = S3Presigner.create()) {

            GetObjectRequest objectRequest = GetObjectRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(keyName)
                    .build();

            GetObjectPresignRequest presignRequest =
 GetObjectPresignRequest.builder()
                    .signatureDuration(Duration.ofMinutes(10))  // The URL will
 expire in 10 minutes.
                    .getObjectRequest(objectRequest)
                    .build();

            PresignedGetObjectRequest presignedRequest =
 presigner.presignGetObject(presignRequest);
            logger.info("Presigned URL: [{}]", presignedRequest.url().toString());
            logger.info("HTTP method: [{}]",
 presignedRequest.httpRequest().method());

            return presignedRequest.url().toExternalForm();
        }
    }
```

다음 세 가지 방법 중 하나를 사용하여 객체를 다운로드합니다.

JDK `HttpURLConnection`(v1.1 이후) 클래스를 사용하여 다운로드합니다.

```
    /* Use the JDK HttpURLConnection (since v1.1) class to do the download. */
    public byte[] useHttpUrlConnectionToGet(String presignedUrlString) {
        ByteArrayOutputStream byteArrayOutputStream = new
ByteArrayOutputStream(); // Capture the response body to a byte array.

        try {
            URL presignedUrl = new URL(presignedUrlString);
            HttpURLConnection connection = (HttpURLConnection)
presignedUrl.openConnection();
            connection.setRequestMethod("GET");
            // Download the result of executing the request.
            try (InputStream content = connection.getInputStream()) {
                IoUtils.copy(content, byteArrayOutputStream);
            }
            logger.info("HTTP response code is " + connection.getResponseCode());

        } catch (S3Exception | IOException e) {
            logger.error(e.getMessage(), e);
        }
        return byteArrayOutputStream.toByteArray();
    }
```

JDK `HttpClient`(v11 이후) 클래스를 사용하여 다운로드합니다.

```
    /* Use the JDK HttpClient (since v11) class to do the download. */
    public byte[] useHttpClientToGet(String presignedUrlString) {
        ByteArrayOutputStream byteArrayOutputStream = new
ByteArrayOutputStream(); // Capture the response body to a byte array.

        HttpRequest.Builder requestBuilder = HttpRequest.newBuilder();
        HttpClient httpClient = HttpClient.newHttpClient();
        try {
            URL presignedUrl = new URL(presignedUrlString);
            HttpResponse<InputStream> response = httpClient.send(requestBuilder
                            .uri(presignedUrl.toURI())
                            .GET()
                            .build(),
                    HttpResponse.BodyHandlers.ofInputStream());

            IoUtils.copy(response.body(), byteArrayOutputStream);

            logger.info("HTTP response code is " + response.statusCode());
```

```
        } catch (URISyntaxException | InterruptedException | IOException e) {
            logger.error(e.getMessage(), e);
        }
        return byteArrayOutputStream.toByteArray();
    }
```

AWS SDK for Java `SdkHttpClient` 클래스를 사용하여 다운로드를 수행합니다.

```
    /* Use the AWS SDK for Java SdkHttpClient class to do the download. */
    public byte[] useSdkHttpClientToGet(String presignedUrlString) {

        ByteArrayOutputStream byteArrayOutputStream = new
ByteArrayOutputStream(); // Capture the response body to a byte array.
        try {
            URL presignedUrl = new URL(presignedUrlString);
            SdkHttpRequest request = SdkHttpRequest.builder()
                    .method(SdkHttpMethod.GET)
                    .uri(presignedUrl.toURI())
                    .build();

            HttpExecuteRequest executeRequest = HttpExecuteRequest.builder()
                    .request(request)
                    .build();

            try (SdkHttpClient sdkHttpClient = ApacheHttpClient.create()) {
                HttpExecuteResponse response =
sdkHttpClient.prepareRequest(executeRequest).call();
                response.responseBody().ifPresentOrElse(
                        abortableInputStream -> {
                            try {
                                IoUtils.copy(abortableInputStream,
byteArrayOutputStream);
                            } catch (IOException e) {
                                throw new RuntimeException(e);
                            }
                        },
                        () -> logger.error("No response body."));

                logger.info("HTTP Response code is {}",
response.httpResponse().statusCode());
            }
```

```
        } catch (URISyntaxException | IOException e) {
            logger.error(e.getMessage(), e);
        }
        return byteArrayOutputStream.toByteArray();
    }
```

업로드를 위해 헤더에 메타데이터가 있는 미리 서명된 URL을 생성한 다음 파일(PUT 요청)을 업로드합니다.

가져옵니다.

```
import com.example.s3.util.PresignUrlUtils;
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.internal.sync.FileContentStreamProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.HttpExecuteRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.HttpExecuteResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.SdkHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.SdkHttpMethod;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.SdkHttpRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.presigner.S3Presigner;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.presigner.model.PresignedPutObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.presigner.model.PutObjectPresignRequest;

import java.io.File;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.OutputStream;
import java.io.RandomAccessFile;
import java.net.HttpURLConnection;
import java.net.URISyntaxException;
import java.net.URL;
import java.net.http.HttpClient;
import java.net.http.HttpRequest;
import java.net.http.HttpResponse;
import java.nio.ByteBuffer;
import java.nio.channels.FileChannel;
import java.nio.file.Path;
import java.nio.file.Paths;
import java.time.Duration;
```

```
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.UUID;
```

URL을 생성합니다.

```
    /* Create a presigned URL to use in a subsequent PUT request */
    public String createPresignedUrl(String bucketName, String keyName, Map<String,
 String> metadata) {
        try (S3Presigner presigner = S3Presigner.create()) {

            PutObjectRequest objectRequest = PutObjectRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(keyName)
                    .metadata(metadata)
                    .build();

            PutObjectPresignRequest presignRequest =
 PutObjectPresignRequest.builder()
                    .signatureDuration(Duration.ofMinutes(10))  // The URL expires
 in 10 minutes.
                    .putObjectRequest(objectRequest)
                    .build();


            PresignedPutObjectRequest presignedRequest =
 presigner.presignPutObject(presignRequest);
            String myURL = presignedRequest.url().toString();
            logger.info("Presigned URL to upload a file to: [{}]", myURL);
            logger.info("HTTP method: [{}]",
 presignedRequest.httpRequest().method());

            return presignedRequest.url().toExternalForm();
        }
    }
```

다음 세 가지 방법 중 하나를 사용하여 파일 객체를 업로드합니다.

JDK `HttpURLConnection`(v1.1 이후) 클래스를 사용하여 업로드합니다.

```
    /* Use the JDK HttpURLConnection (since v1.1) class to do the upload. */
```

```
   public void useHttpUrlConnectionToPut(String presignedUrlString, File fileToPut,
Map<String, String> metadata) {
       logger.info("Begin [{}] upload", fileToPut.toString());
       try {
           URL presignedUrl = new URL(presignedUrlString);
           HttpURLConnection connection = (HttpURLConnection)
presignedUrl.openConnection();
           connection.setDoOutput(true);
           metadata.forEach((k, v) -> connection.setRequestProperty("x-amz-meta-" +
k, v));
           connection.setRequestMethod("PUT");
           OutputStream out = connection.getOutputStream();

           try (RandomAccessFile file = new RandomAccessFile(fileToPut, "r");
                FileChannel inChannel = file.getChannel()) {
               ByteBuffer buffer = ByteBuffer.allocate(8192); //Buffer size is 8k

               while (inChannel.read(buffer) > 0) {
                   buffer.flip();
                   for (int i = 0; i < buffer.limit(); i++) {
                       out.write(buffer.get());
                   }
                   buffer.clear();
               }
           } catch (IOException e) {
               logger.error(e.getMessage(), e);
           }

           out.close();
           connection.getResponseCode();
           logger.info("HTTP response code is " + connection.getResponseCode());

       } catch (S3Exception | IOException e) {
           logger.error(e.getMessage(), e);
       }
   }
```

JDK `HttpClient`(v11 이후) 클래스를 사용하여 업로드합니다.

```
   /* Use the JDK HttpClient (since v11) class to do the upload. */
   public void useHttpClientToPut(String presignedUrlString, File fileToPut,
Map<String, String> metadata) {
```

```
        logger.info("Begin [{}] upload", fileToPut.toString());

        HttpRequest.Builder requestBuilder = HttpRequest.newBuilder();
        metadata.forEach((k, v) -> requestBuilder.header("x-amz-meta-" + k, v));

        HttpClient httpClient = HttpClient.newHttpClient();
        try {
            final HttpResponse<Void> response = httpClient.send(requestBuilder
                            .uri(new URL(presignedUrlString).toURI())

.PUT(HttpRequest.BodyPublishers.ofFile(Path.of(fileToPut.toURI())))
                            .build(),
                    HttpResponse.BodyHandlers.discarding());

            logger.info("HTTP response code is " + response.statusCode());

        } catch (URISyntaxException | InterruptedException | IOException e) {
            logger.error(e.getMessage(), e);
        }
    }
```

AWS Java V2용 `SdkHttpClient` 클래스를 사용하여 업로드를 수행합니다.

```
    /* Use the AWS SDK for Java V2 SdkHttpClient class to do the upload. */
    public void useSdkHttpClientToPut(String presignedUrlString, File fileToPut,
Map<String, String> metadata) {
        logger.info("Begin [{}] upload", fileToPut.toString());

        try {
            URL presignedUrl = new URL(presignedUrlString);

            SdkHttpRequest.Builder requestBuilder = SdkHttpRequest.builder()
                    .method(SdkHttpMethod.PUT)
                    .uri(presignedUrl.toURI());
            // Add headers
            metadata.forEach((k, v) -> requestBuilder.putHeader("x-amz-meta-" + k,
v));
            // Finish building the request.
            SdkHttpRequest request = requestBuilder.build();

            HttpExecuteRequest executeRequest = HttpExecuteRequest.builder()
                    .request(request)
```

```
                    .contentStreamProvider(new
 FileContentStreamProvider(fileToPut.toPath()))
                    .build();

            try (SdkHttpClient sdkHttpClient = ApacheHttpClient.create()) {
                HttpExecuteResponse response =
 sdkHttpClient.prepareRequest(executeRequest).call();
                logger.info("Response code: {}",
 response.httpResponse().statusCode());
            }
        } catch (URISyntaxException | IOException e) {
            logger.error(e.getMessage(), e);
        }
    }
```

업로드에 대한 쿼리 파라미터를 사용하여 미리 서명된 URL을 생성한 다음 파일(PUT 요청)을 업로드합니다.

가져옵니다.

```
import com.example.s3.util.PresignUrlUtils;
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import software.amazon.awssdk.awscore.AwsRequestOverrideConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.internal.sync.FileContentStreamProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.HttpExecuteRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.HttpExecuteResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.SdkHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.SdkHttpMethod;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.SdkHttpRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.presigner.S3Presigner;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.presigner.model.PresignedPutObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.presigner.model.PutObjectPresignRequest;

import java.io.File;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.net.URISyntaxException;
import java.net.URL;
import java.nio.file.Paths;
import java.time.Duration;
```

```
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.UUID;
```

URL을 생성합니다.

```
   /**
    *  Creates a presigned URL to use in a subsequent HTTP PUT request. The code
adds query parameters
    *  to the request instead of using headers. By using query parameters, you do
not need to add the
    *  the parameters as headers when the PUT request is eventually sent.
    *
    * @param bucketName Bucket name where the object will be uploaded.
    * @param keyName Key name of the object that will be uploaded.
    * @param queryParams Query string parameters to be added to the presigned URL.
    * @return
    */
   public String createPresignedUrl(String bucketName, String keyName, Map<String,
String> queryParams) {
       try (S3Presigner presigner = S3Presigner.create()) {
           // Create an override configuration to store the query parameters.
           AwsRequestOverrideConfiguration.Builder overrideConfigurationBuilder =
AwsRequestOverrideConfiguration.builder();

           queryParams.forEach(overrideConfigurationBuilder::putRawQueryParameter);

           PutObjectRequest objectRequest = PutObjectRequest.builder()
                   .bucket(bucketName)
                   .key(keyName)
                   .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfigurationBuilder.build()) //
Add the override configuration.
                   .build();

           PutObjectPresignRequest presignRequest =
PutObjectPresignRequest.builder()
                   .signatureDuration(Duration.ofMinutes(10))  // The URL expires
in 10 minutes.
                   .putObjectRequest(objectRequest)
                   .build();
```

```
            PresignedPutObjectRequest presignedRequest =
presigner.presignPutObject(presignRequest);
            String myURL = presignedRequest.url().toString();
            logger.info("Presigned URL to upload a file to: [{}]", myURL);
            logger.info("HTTP method: [{}]",
presignedRequest.httpRequest().method());

            return presignedRequest.url().toExternalForm();
        }
    }
```

AWS Java V2용 `SdkHttpClient` 클래스를 사용하여 업로드를 수행합니다.

```
    /**
     * Use the AWS SDK for Java V2 SdkHttpClient class to execute the PUT request.
Since the
     * URL contains the query parameters, no headers are needed for metadata, SSE
settings, or ACL settings.
     *
     * @param presignedUrlString The URL for the PUT request.
     * @param fileToPut File to uplaod
     */
    public void useSdkHttpClientToPut(String presignedUrlString, File fileToPut) {
        logger.info("Begin [{}] upload", fileToPut.toString());

        try {
            URL presignedUrl = new URL(presignedUrlString);

            SdkHttpRequest.Builder requestBuilder = SdkHttpRequest.builder()
                    .method(SdkHttpMethod.PUT)
                    .uri(presignedUrl.toURI());

            SdkHttpRequest request = requestBuilder.build();

            HttpExecuteRequest executeRequest = HttpExecuteRequest.builder()
                    .request(request)
                    .contentStreamProvider(new
FileContentStreamProvider(fileToPut.toPath()))
                    .build();

            try (SdkHttpClient sdkHttpClient = ApacheHttpClient.create()) {
```

```
                HttpExecuteResponse response =
sdkHttpClient.prepareRequest(executeRequest).call();
                logger.info("Response code: {}",
response.httpResponse().statusCode());
            }
        } catch (URISyntaxException | IOException e) {
            logger.error(e.getMessage(), e);
        }
    }
```

사진을 관리하기 위한 서버리스 애플리케이션 만들기

다음 코드 예시에서는 사용자가 레이블을 사용하여 사진을 관리할 수 있는 서버리스 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지에서 레이블을 감지하고 나중에 검색할 수 있도록 저장하는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션을 개발하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제의 출처에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS 커뮤니티의 게시물을 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

미완료 멀티파트 업로드 삭제

다음 코드 예시는 미완료 Amazon S3 멀티파트 업로드를 삭제 또는 중지하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

어떤 이유로든 진행 중이거나 완료되지 않은 멀티파트 업로드를 중지하려면 다음 예와 같이 업로드 목록을 가져온 다음 삭제하면 됩니다.

```
   /**
    * Aborts all incomplete multipart uploads from the specified S3 bucket.
    * <p>
    * This method retrieves a list of all incomplete multipart uploads in the
specified S3 bucket,
    * and then aborts each of those uploads.
    */
   public static void abortIncompleteMultipartUploadsFromList() {
       ListMultipartUploadsRequest listMultipartUploadsRequest =
ListMultipartUploadsRequest.builder()
           .bucket(bucketName)
           .build();

       ListMultipartUploadsResponse response =
s3Client.listMultipartUploads(listMultipartUploadsRequest);
       List<MultipartUpload> uploads = response.uploads();

       AbortMultipartUploadRequest abortMultipartUploadRequest;
       for (MultipartUpload upload : uploads) {
           abortMultipartUploadRequest = AbortMultipartUploadRequest.builder()
               .bucket(bucketName)
               .key(upload.key())
               .expectedBucketOwner(accountId)
               .uploadId(upload.uploadId())
               .build();

           AbortMultipartUploadResponse abortMultipartUploadResponse =
s3Client.abortMultipartUpload(abortMultipartUploadRequest);
           if (abortMultipartUploadResponse.sdkHttpResponse().isSuccessful()) {
               logger.info("Upload ID [{}] to bucket [{}] successfully aborted.",
upload.uploadId(), bucketName);
```

```
            }
        }
    }
```

특정 날짜 전 또는 후에 시작된 미완료 멀티파트 업로드를 삭제하려면 다음 예와 같이 특정 시점을 기준으로 멀티파트 업로드를 선택적으로 삭제할 수 있습니다.

```
    static void abortIncompleteMultipartUploadsOlderThan(Instant pointInTime) {
        ListMultipartUploadsRequest listMultipartUploadsRequest =
ListMultipartUploadsRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .build();

        ListMultipartUploadsResponse response =
s3Client.listMultipartUploads(listMultipartUploadsRequest);
        List<MultipartUpload> uploads = response.uploads();

        AbortMultipartUploadRequest abortMultipartUploadRequest;
        for (MultipartUpload upload : uploads) {
            logger.info("Found multipartUpload with upload ID [{}], initiated [{}]",
upload.uploadId(), upload.initiated());
            if (upload.initiated().isBefore(pointInTime)) {
                abortMultipartUploadRequest = AbortMultipartUploadRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(upload.key())
                    .expectedBucketOwner(accountId)
                    .uploadId(upload.uploadId())
                    .build();

                AbortMultipartUploadResponse abortMultipartUploadResponse =
s3Client.abortMultipartUpload(abortMultipartUploadRequest);
                if (abortMultipartUploadResponse.sdkHttpResponse().isSuccessful()) {
                    logger.info("Upload ID [{}] to bucket [{}] successfully
aborted.", upload.uploadId(), bucketName);
                }
            }
        }
    }
```

멀티파트 업로드를 시작한 후 업로드 ID에 액세스할 수 있는 경우 ID를 사용하여 진행 중인 업로드를 삭제할 수 있습니다.

```
    static void abortMultipartUploadUsingUploadId() {
        String uploadId = startUploadReturningUploadId();
        AbortMultipartUploadResponse response = s3Client.abortMultipartUpload(b -> b
            .uploadId(uploadId)
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(key));

        if (response.sdkHttpResponse().isSuccessful()) {
            logger.info("Upload ID [{}] to bucket [{}] successfully aborted.",
uploadId, bucketName);
        }
    }
```

특정 일수보다 오래된 미완료 멀티파트 업로드를 지속적으로 삭제하려면 버킷의 버킷 수명 주기 구성을 설정하세요. 다음 예시에서는 7일보다 오래된 미완료 업로드를 삭제하는 규칙을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
    static void abortMultipartUploadsUsingLifecycleConfig() {
        Collection<LifecycleRule> lifeCycleRules = List.of(LifecycleRule.builder()
            .abortIncompleteMultipartUpload(b -> b.
                daysAfterInitiation(7))
            .status("Enabled")
            .filter(SdkBuilder::build) // Filter element is required.
            .build());

        // If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response
with an empty HTTP body.
        PutBucketLifecycleConfigurationResponse response =
s3Client.putBucketLifecycleConfiguration(b -> b
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .lifecycleConfiguration(b1 -> b1.rules(lifeCycleRules)));

        if (response.sdkHttpResponse().isSuccessful()) {
            logger.info("Rule to abort incomplete multipart uploads added to
bucket.");
        } else {
            logger.error("Unsuccessfully applied rule. HTTP status code is [{}]",
response.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - AbortMultipartUpload
  - ListMultipartUploads
  - PutBucketLifecycleConfiguration

이미지에서 PPE 감지

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지에서 개인 보호 장비(PPE)를 감지하는 앱을 구축하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

개인 보호 장비로 이미지를 감지하는 AWS Lambda 함수를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- DynamoDB
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

이미지에서 객체 감지

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지의 범주별로 객체를 감지하는 앱을 빌드하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 버킷에 있는 이미지에서 범주별로 객체를 식별하기 위해 Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 앱을 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 앱은 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 결과와 함께 이메일 알림을 관리자에게 보냅니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하십시오.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Rekognition

- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

동영상에서 사람과 객체 감지

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 비디오에서 사람과 객체를 감지하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

Amazon Rekognition Java API를 사용하여 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 버킷에 있는 동영상에서 얼굴과 객체를 감지하기 위한 앱을 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 앱은 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 결과와 함께 이메일 알림을 관리자에게 보냅니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하십시오.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES
- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS

S3 '디렉터리' 다운로드

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon S3 버킷 '디렉터리'의 콘텐츠를 다운로드하고 필터링하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이 예제에서는에서 S3TransferManager를 사용하여 Amazon S3 버킷에서 '디렉터리'를 다운로드 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 또한 요청에서 DownloadFilters를 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
   /**
    * For standard buckets, S3 provides the illusion of a directory structure
through the use of keys. When you upload
    * an object to an S3 bucket, you specify a key, which is essentially the "path"
to the object. The key can contain
    * forward slashes ("/") to make it appear as if the object is stored in a
directory structure, but this is just a
    * logical representation, not an actual directory.
    * <p><pre>
    * In this example, our S3 bucket contains the following objects:
    *
    * folder1/file1.txt
    * folder1/file2.txt
    * folder1/file3.txt
    * folder2/file1.txt
    * folder2/file2.txt
    * folder2/file3.txt
    * folder3/file1.txt
    * folder3/file2.txt
    * folder3/file3.txt
    *
    * When method `downloadS3Directories` is invoked with
    * `destinationPathURI` set to `/test`, the downloaded
    * directory looks like:
    *
    * |- test
    *    |- folder1
    *       |- file1.txt
    *       |- file2.txt
    *       |- file3.txt
    *    |- folder3
    *       |- file1.txt
    *       |- file2.txt
    *       |- file3.txt
    * </pre>
    *
    * @param transferManager    An S3TransferManager instance.
    * @param destinationPathURI local directory to hold the downloaded S3
'directories' and files.
```

```
     * @param bucketName         The S3 bucket that contains the 'directories' to
 download.
     * @return The number of objects (files, in this case) that were downloaded.
     */
    public Integer downloadS3Directories(S3TransferManager transferManager,
                                         URI destinationPathURI, String bucketName)
 {

        // Define the filters for which 'directories' we want to download.
        DownloadFilter folder1Filter = (S3Object s3Object) ->
 s3Object.key().startsWith("folder1/");
        DownloadFilter folder3Filter = (S3Object s3Object) ->
 s3Object.key().startsWith("folder3/");
        DownloadFilter folderFilter = s3Object ->
 folder1Filter.or(folder3Filter).test(s3Object);

        DirectoryDownload directoryDownload =
 transferManager.downloadDirectory(DownloadDirectoryRequest.builder()
                .destination(Paths.get(destinationPathURI))
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .filter(folderFilter)
                .build());
        CompletedDirectoryDownload completedDirectoryDownload =
 directoryDownload.completionFuture().join();

        Integer numFilesInFolder1 =
 Paths.get(destinationPathURI).resolve("folder1").toFile().list().length;
        Integer numFilesInFolder3 =
 Paths.get(destinationPathURI).resolve("folder3").toFile().list().length;

        try {
            assert numFilesInFolder1 == 3;
            assert numFilesInFolder3 == 3;
            assert !
Paths.get(destinationPathURI).resolve("folder2").toFile().exists(); // `folder2` was
 not downloaded.
        } catch (AssertionError e) {
            logger.error("An assertion failed.");
        }

        completedDirectoryDownload.failedTransfers()
                .forEach(fail -> logger.warn("Object failed to transfer  [{}]",
 fail.exception().getMessage()));
        return numFilesInFolder1 + numFilesInFolder3;
```

```
    }
```

로컬 디렉터리로 객체 다운로드

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 버킷 내의 모든 객체를 로컬 디렉터리로 다운로드하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

S3TransferManager를 사용하여 동일한 S3 버킷 내에 있는 모든 S3 객체를 다운로드합니다. 파일 전체를 보고 테스트합니다.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.sync.RequestBody;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ObjectIdentifier;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.S3TransferManager;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.CompletedDirectoryDownload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.DirectoryDownload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.DownloadDirectoryRequest;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.net.URI;
import java.net.URISyntaxException;
import java.nio.file.Files;
import java.nio.file.Path;
import java.nio.file.Paths;
import java.util.HashSet;
import java.util.Set;
import java.util.UUID;
import java.util.stream.Collectors;

    public Integer downloadObjectsToDirectory(S3TransferManager transferManager,
            URI destinationPathURI, String bucketName) {
```

```
        DirectoryDownload directoryDownload =
transferManager.downloadDirectory(DownloadDirectoryRequest.builder()
                .destination(Paths.get(destinationPathURI))
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .build());
        CompletedDirectoryDownload completedDirectoryDownload =
directoryDownload.completionFuture().join();

        completedDirectoryDownload.failedTransfers()
                .forEach(fail -> logger.warn("Object [{}] failed to transfer",
fail.toString()));
        return completedDirectoryDownload.failedTransfers().size();
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DownloadDirectory를 참조하십시오.

Amazon S3 객체 잠그기

다음 코드 예시에는 S3 객체 잠금 기능을 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon S3 객체 잠금 기능을 시연하는 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ObjectLockLegalHold;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ObjectLockRetention;
import java.io.BufferedWriter;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Scanner;
import java.util.stream.Collectors;

/*
 Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
```

```
 environment, including your credentials.

 For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/setup.html

 This Java example performs the following tasks:
    1. Create test Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3) buckets with different lock
 policies.
    2. Upload sample objects to each bucket.
    3. Set some Legal Hold and Retention Periods on objects and buckets.
    4. Investigate lock policies by viewing settings or attempting to delete or
 overwrite objects.
    5. Clean up objects and buckets.
 */
public class S3ObjectLockWorkflow {

    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");
    static String bucketName;
    static S3LockActions s3LockActions;
    private static final List<String> bucketNames = new ArrayList<>();
    private static final List<String> fileNames = new ArrayList<>();

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
            Usage:
                <bucketName> \s

            Where:
                bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket name.
           """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }
        s3LockActions = new S3LockActions();
        bucketName = args[0];
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3) Object
 Locking Feature Scenario.");
        System.out.println("Press Enter to continue...");
        scanner.nextLine();
```

```
        configurationSetup();
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        setup();
        System.out.println("Setup is complete. Press Enter to continue...");
        scanner.nextLine();
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Lets present the user with choices.");
        System.out.println("Press Enter to continue...");
        scanner.nextLine();
        demoActionChoices() ;
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Would you like to clean up the resources? (y/n)");
        String delAns = scanner.nextLine().trim();
        if (delAns.equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
            cleanup();
            System.out.println("Clean up is complete.");
        }

        System.out.println("Press Enter to continue...");
        scanner.nextLine();
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Amazon S3 Object Locking Workflow is complete.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    // Present the user with the demo action choices.
    public static void demoActionChoices() {
        String[] choices = {
            "List all files in buckets.",
            "Attempt to delete a file.",
            "Attempt to delete a file with retention period bypass.",
            "Attempt to overwrite a file.",
            "View the object and bucket retention settings for a file.",
            "View the legal hold settings for a file.",
            "Finish the workflow."
        };
```

```
        int choice = 0;
        while (true) {
            System.out.println(DASHES);
            choice = getChoiceResponse("Explore the S3 locking features by selecting
one of the following choices:", choices);
            System.out.println(DASHES);
            System.out.println("You selected "+choices[choice]);
            switch (choice) {
                case 0 -> {
                    s3LockActions.listBucketsAndObjects(bucketNames, true);
                }

                case 1 -> {
                    System.out.println("Enter the number of the object to delete:");
                    List<S3InfoObject> allFiles =
s3LockActions.listBucketsAndObjects(bucketNames, true);
                    List<String> fileKeys = allFiles.stream().map(f ->
f.getKeyName()).collect(Collectors.toList());
                    String[] fileKeysArray = fileKeys.toArray(new String[0]);
                    int fileChoice = getChoiceResponse(null, fileKeysArray);
                    String objectKey = fileKeys.get(fileChoice);
                    String bucketName = allFiles.get(fileChoice).getBucketName();
                    String version = allFiles.get(fileChoice).getVersion();
                    s3LockActions.deleteObjectFromBucket(bucketName, objectKey,
false, version);
                }

                case 2 -> {
                    System.out.println("Enter the number of the object to delete:");
                    List<S3InfoObject> allFiles =
s3LockActions.listBucketsAndObjects(bucketNames, true);
                    List<String> fileKeys = allFiles.stream().map(f ->
f.getKeyName()).collect(Collectors.toList());
                    String[] fileKeysArray = fileKeys.toArray(new String[0]);
                    int fileChoice = getChoiceResponse(null, fileKeysArray);
                    String objectKey = fileKeys.get(fileChoice);
                    String bucketName = allFiles.get(fileChoice).getBucketName();
                    String version = allFiles.get(fileChoice).getVersion();
                    s3LockActions.deleteObjectFromBucket(bucketName, objectKey,
true, version);
                }

                case 3 -> {
```

```
                    System.out.println("Enter the number of the object to
overwrite:");
                    List<S3InfoObject> allFiles =
s3LockActions.listBucketsAndObjects(bucketNames, true);
                    List<String> fileKeys = allFiles.stream().map(f ->
f.getKeyName()).collect(Collectors.toList());
                    String[] fileKeysArray = fileKeys.toArray(new String[0]);
                    int fileChoice = getChoiceResponse(null, fileKeysArray);
                    String objectKey = fileKeys.get(fileChoice);
                    String bucketName = allFiles.get(fileChoice).getBucketName();

                    // Attempt to overwrite the file.
                    try (BufferedWriter writer = new BufferedWriter(new
java.io.FileWriter(objectKey))) {
                        writer.write("This is a modified text.");

                    } catch (IOException e) {
                        e.printStackTrace();
                    }
                    s3LockActions.uploadFile(bucketName, objectKey, objectKey);
                }

                case 4 -> {
                    System.out.println("Enter the number of the object to
overwrite:");
                    List<S3InfoObject> allFiles =
s3LockActions.listBucketsAndObjects(bucketNames, true);
                    List<String> fileKeys = allFiles.stream().map(f ->
f.getKeyName()).collect(Collectors.toList());
                    String[] fileKeysArray = fileKeys.toArray(new String[0]);
                    int fileChoice = getChoiceResponse(null, fileKeysArray);
                    String objectKey = fileKeys.get(fileChoice);
                    String bucketName = allFiles.get(fileChoice).getBucketName();
                    s3LockActions.getObjectRetention(bucketName, objectKey);
                }

                case 5 -> {
                    System.out.println("Enter the number of the object to view:");
                    List<S3InfoObject> allFiles =
s3LockActions.listBucketsAndObjects(bucketNames, true);
                    List<String> fileKeys = allFiles.stream().map(f ->
f.getKeyName()).collect(Collectors.toList());
                    String[] fileKeysArray = fileKeys.toArray(new String[0]);
                    int fileChoice = getChoiceResponse(null, fileKeysArray);
```

```
                    String objectKey = fileKeys.get(fileChoice);
                    String bucketName = allFiles.get(fileChoice).getBucketName();
                    s3LockActions.getObjectLegalHold(bucketName, objectKey);
                    s3LockActions.getBucketObjectLockConfiguration(bucketName);
                }

                case 6 -> {
                    System.out.println("Exiting the workflow...");
                    return;
                }

                default -> {
                    System.out.println("Invalid choice. Please select again.");
                }
            }
        }
    }

    // Clean up the resources from the scenario.
    private static void cleanup() {
        List<S3InfoObject> allFiles =
s3LockActions.listBucketsAndObjects(bucketNames, false);
        for (S3InfoObject fileInfo : allFiles) {
            String bucketName = fileInfo.getBucketName();
            String key = fileInfo.getKeyName();
            String version = fileInfo.getVersion();
            if (bucketName.contains("lock-enabled") ||
(bucketName.contains("retention-after-creation"))) {
                ObjectLockLegalHold legalHold =
s3LockActions.getObjectLegalHold(bucketName, key);
                if (legalHold != null) {
                    String holdStatus = legalHold.status().name();
                    System.out.println(holdStatus);
                    if (holdStatus.compareTo("ON") == 0) {
                        s3LockActions.modifyObjectLegalHold(bucketName, key, false);
                    }
                }
                // Check for a retention period.
                ObjectLockRetention retention =
s3LockActions.getObjectRetention(bucketName, key);
                boolean hasRetentionPeriod ;
                hasRetentionPeriod = retention != null;
                s3LockActions.deleteObjectFromBucket(bucketName,
key,hasRetentionPeriod, version);
```

```
            } else {
                System.out.println(bucketName +" objects do not have a legal lock");
                s3LockActions.deleteObjectFromBucket(bucketName, key,false,
version);
            }
        }

        // Delete the buckets.
        System.out.println("Delete "+bucketName);
        for (String bucket : bucketNames){
            s3LockActions.deleteBucketByName(bucket);
        }
    }

    private static void setup() {
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        System.out.println("""
                For this workflow, we will use the AWS SDK for Java to create
several S3
                buckets and files to demonstrate working with S3 locking features.
                """);

        System.out.println("S3 buckets can be created either with or without object
lock enabled.");
        System.out.println("Press Enter to continue...");
        scanner.nextLine();

        // Create three S3 buckets.
        s3LockActions.createBucketWithLockOptions(false, bucketNames.get(0));
        s3LockActions.createBucketWithLockOptions(true, bucketNames.get(1));
        s3LockActions.createBucketWithLockOptions(false, bucketNames.get(2));
        System.out.println("Press Enter to continue.");
        scanner.nextLine();

        System.out.println("Bucket "+bucketNames.get(2) +" will be configured to use
object locking with a default retention period.");
        s3LockActions.modifyBucketDefaultRetention(bucketNames.get(2));
        System.out.println("Press Enter to continue.");
        scanner.nextLine();

        System.out.println("Object lock policies can also be added to existing
buckets. For this example, we will use "+bucketNames.get(1));
        s3LockActions.enableObjectLockOnBucket(bucketNames.get(1));
```

```
        System.out.println("Press Enter to continue.");
        scanner.nextLine();

        // Upload some files to the buckets.
        System.out.println("Now let's add some test files:");
        String fileName = "exampleFile.txt";
        int fileCount = 2;
        try (BufferedWriter writer = new BufferedWriter(new
java.io.FileWriter(fileName))) {
            writer.write("This is a sample file for uploading to a bucket.");

        } catch (IOException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }

        for (String bucketName : bucketNames){
            for (int i = 0; i < fileCount; i++) {
                // Get the file name without extension.
                String fileNameWithoutExtension =
java.nio.file.Paths.get(fileName).getFileName().toString();
                int extensionIndex = fileNameWithoutExtension.lastIndexOf('.');
                if (extensionIndex > 0) {
                    fileNameWithoutExtension = fileNameWithoutExtension.substring(0,
extensionIndex);
                }

                // Create the numbered file names.
                String numberedFileName = fileNameWithoutExtension + i +
getFileExtension(fileName);
                fileNames.add(numberedFileName);
                s3LockActions.uploadFile(bucketName, numberedFileName, fileName);
            }
        }

        String question = null;
        System.out.print("Press Enter to continue...");
        scanner.nextLine();
        System.out.println("Now we can set some object lock policies on individual
files:");
        for (String bucketName : bucketNames) {
            for (int i = 0; i < fileNames.size(); i++){

                // No modifications to the objects in the first bucket.
                if (!bucketName.equals(bucketNames.get(0))) {
```

```
                    String exampleFileName = fileNames.get(i);
                    switch (i) {
                        case 0 -> {
                            question = "Would you like to add a legal hold to " +
exampleFileName + " in " + bucketName + " (y/n)?";
                            System.out.println(question);
                            String ans = scanner.nextLine().trim();
                            if (ans.equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
                                System.out.println("**** You have selected to put a
legal hold " + exampleFileName);

                                // Set a legal hold.
                                s3LockActions.modifyObjectLegalHold(bucketName,
exampleFileName, true);
                            }
                        }
                        case 1 -> {
                            """
                                Would you like to add a 1 day Governance retention
period to %s in %s (y/n)?
                                Reminder: Only a user with the
s3:BypassGovernanceRetention permission will be able to delete this file or its
bucket until the retention period has expired.
                                """.formatted(exampleFileName, bucketName);
                            System.out.println(question);
                            String ans2 = scanner.nextLine().trim();
                            if (ans2.equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {

s3LockActions.modifyObjectRetentionPeriod(bucketName, exampleFileName);
                            }
                        }
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }

    // Get file extension.
    private static String getFileExtension(String fileName) {
        int dotIndex = fileName.lastIndexOf('.');
        if (dotIndex > 0) {
            return fileName.substring(dotIndex);
        }
        return "";
```

```
    }

    public static void configurationSetup() {
        String noLockBucketName = bucketName + "-no-lock";
        String lockEnabledBucketName = bucketName + "-lock-enabled";
        String retentionAfterCreationBucketName = bucketName + "-retention-after-
creation";
        bucketNames.add(noLockBucketName);
        bucketNames.add(lockEnabledBucketName);
        bucketNames.add(retentionAfterCreationBucketName);
    }

    public static int getChoiceResponse(String question, String[] choices) {
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        if (question != null) {
            System.out.println(question);
            for (int i = 0; i < choices.length; i++) {
                System.out.println("\t" + (i + 1) + ". " + choices[i]);
            }
        }

        int choiceNumber = 0;
        while (choiceNumber < 1 || choiceNumber > choices.length) {
            String choice = scanner.nextLine();
            try {
                choiceNumber = Integer.parseInt(choice);
            } catch (NumberFormatException e) {
                System.out.println("Invalid choice. Please enter a valid number.");
            }
        }

        return choiceNumber - 1;
    }
}
```

S3 함수의 래퍼 클래스입니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.BucketVersioningStatus;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ChecksumAlgorithm;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CreateBucketRequest;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DefaultRetention;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteBucketRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectLegalHoldRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectLegalHoldResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectLockConfigurationRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectLockConfigurationResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectRetentionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectRetentionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.HeadBucketRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListObjectVersionsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListObjectVersionsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.MFADelete;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ObjectLockConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ObjectLockEnabled;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ObjectLockLegalHold;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ObjectLockRetention;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ObjectLockRetentionMode;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ObjectLockRule;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutBucketVersioningRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectLegalHoldRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectLockConfigurationRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectRetentionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.VersioningConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.waiters.S3Waiter;
import java.nio.file.Path;
import java.nio.file.Paths;
import java.time.Instant;
import java.time.ZoneId;
import java.time.ZonedDateTime;
import java.time.format.DateTimeFormatter;
import java.time.temporal.ChronoUnit;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.concurrent.atomic.AtomicInteger;
import java.util.stream.Collectors;

// Contains application logic for the Amazon S3 operations used in this workflow.
public class S3LockActions {

    private static S3Client getClient() {
```

```
        return S3Client.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .build();
    }

    // Set or modify a retention period on an object in an S3 bucket.
    public void modifyObjectRetentionPeriod(String bucketName, String objectKey) {
        // Calculate the instant one day from now.
        Instant futureInstant = Instant.now().plus(1, ChronoUnit.DAYS);

        // Convert the Instant to a ZonedDateTime object with a specific time zone.
        ZonedDateTime zonedDateTime = futureInstant.atZone(ZoneId.systemDefault());

        // Define a formatter for human-readable output.
        DateTimeFormatter formatter = DateTimeFormatter.ofPattern("yyyy-MM-dd
HH:mm:ss");

        // Format the ZonedDateTime object to a human-readable date string.
        String humanReadableDate = formatter.format(zonedDateTime);

        // Print the formatted date string.
        System.out.println("Formatted Date: " + humanReadableDate);
        ObjectLockRetention retention = ObjectLockRetention.builder()
            .mode(ObjectLockRetentionMode.GOVERNANCE)
            .retainUntilDate(futureInstant)
            .build();

        PutObjectRetentionRequest retentionRequest =
PutObjectRetentionRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(objectKey)
            .retention(retention)
            .build();

        getClient().putObjectRetention(retentionRequest);
        System.out.println("Set retention for "+objectKey +" in " +bucketName +"
until "+ humanReadableDate +".");
    }

    // Get the legal hold details for an S3 object.
    public ObjectLockLegalHold getObjectLegalHold(String bucketName, String
objectKey) {
        try {
```

```
            GetObjectLegalHoldRequest legalHoldRequest =
GetObjectLegalHoldRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(objectKey)
                .build();

            GetObjectLegalHoldResponse response =
getClient().getObjectLegalHold(legalHoldRequest);
            System.out.println("Object legal hold for " + objectKey + " in " +
bucketName +
                ":\n\tStatus: " + response.legalHold().status());
            return response.legalHold();

        } catch (S3Exception ex) {
            System.out.println("\tUnable to fetch legal hold: '" + ex.getMessage() +
"'");
        }

        return null;
    }

    // Create a new Amazon S3 bucket with object lock options.
    public void createBucketWithLockOptions(boolean enableObjectLock, String
bucketName) {
        S3Waiter s3Waiter = getClient().waiter();
        CreateBucketRequest bucketRequest = CreateBucketRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .objectLockEnabledForBucket(enableObjectLock)
            .build();

        getClient().createBucket(bucketRequest);
        HeadBucketRequest bucketRequestWait = HeadBucketRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .build();

        // Wait until the bucket is created and print out the response.
        s3Waiter.waitUntilBucketExists(bucketRequestWait);
        System.out.println(bucketName + " is ready");
    }

    public List<S3InfoObject> listBucketsAndObjects(List<String> bucketNames,
Boolean interactive) {
        AtomicInteger counter = new AtomicInteger(0); // Initialize counter.
        return bucketNames.stream()
```

```
            .flatMap(bucketName ->
listBucketObjectsAndVersions(bucketName).versions().stream()
                .map(version -> {
                    S3InfoObject s3InfoObject = new S3InfoObject();
                    s3InfoObject.setBucketName(bucketName);
                    s3InfoObject.setVersion(version.versionId());
                    s3InfoObject.setKeyName(version.key());
                    return s3InfoObject;
                }))
            .peek(s3InfoObject -> {
                int i = counter.incrementAndGet(); // Increment and get the updated
value.
                if (interactive) {
                    System.out.println(i + ": "+ s3InfoObject.getKeyName());
                    System.out.printf("%5s Bucket name: %s\n", "",
s3InfoObject.getBucketName());
                    System.out.printf("%5s Version: %s\n", "",
s3InfoObject.getVersion());
                }
            })
            .collect(Collectors.toList());
    }

    public ListObjectVersionsResponse listBucketObjectsAndVersions(String
bucketName) {
        ListObjectVersionsRequest versionsRequest =
ListObjectVersionsRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .build();

        return getClient().listObjectVersions(versionsRequest);
    }

    // Set or modify a retention period on an S3 bucket.
    public void modifyBucketDefaultRetention(String bucketName) {
        VersioningConfiguration versioningConfiguration =
VersioningConfiguration.builder()
            .mfaDelete(MFADelete.DISABLED)
            .status(BucketVersioningStatus.ENABLED)
            .build();

        PutBucketVersioningRequest versioningRequest =
PutBucketVersioningRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
```

```
            .versioningConfiguration(versioningConfiguration)
            .build();

        getClient().putBucketVersioning(versioningRequest);
        DefaultRetention rention = DefaultRetention.builder()
            .days(1)
            .mode(ObjectLockRetentionMode.GOVERNANCE)
            .build();

        ObjectLockRule lockRule = ObjectLockRule.builder()
            .defaultRetention(rention)
            .build();

        ObjectLockConfiguration objectLockConfiguration =
ObjectLockConfiguration.builder()
            .objectLockEnabled(ObjectLockEnabled.ENABLED)
            .rule(lockRule)
            .build();

        PutObjectLockConfigurationRequest putObjectLockConfigurationRequest =
PutObjectLockConfigurationRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .objectLockConfiguration(objectLockConfiguration)
            .build();

        getClient().putObjectLockConfiguration(putObjectLockConfigurationRequest) ;
        System.out.println("Added a default retention to bucket "+bucketName +".");
    }

    // Enable object lock on an existing bucket.
    public void enableObjectLockOnBucket(String bucketName) {
        try {
            VersioningConfiguration versioningConfiguration =
VersioningConfiguration.builder()
                .status(BucketVersioningStatus.ENABLED)
                .build();

            PutBucketVersioningRequest putBucketVersioningRequest =
PutBucketVersioningRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .versioningConfiguration(versioningConfiguration)
                .build();

            // Enable versioning on the bucket.
```

```
            getClient().putBucketVersioning(putBucketVersioningRequest);
            PutObjectLockConfigurationRequest request =
PutObjectLockConfigurationRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .objectLockConfiguration(ObjectLockConfiguration.builder()
                    .objectLockEnabled(ObjectLockEnabled.ENABLED)
                    .build())
                .build();

            getClient().putObjectLockConfiguration(request);
            System.out.println("Successfully enabled object lock on "+bucketName);

        } catch (S3Exception ex) {
            System.out.println("Error modifying object lock: '" + ex.getMessage() +
"'");
        }
    }

    public void uploadFile(String bucketName, String objectName, String filePath) {
        Path file = Paths.get(filePath);
        PutObjectRequest request = PutObjectRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(objectName)
            .checksumAlgorithm(ChecksumAlgorithm.SHA256)
            .build();

        PutObjectResponse response = getClient().putObject(request, file);
        if (response != null) {
            System.out.println("\tSuccessfully uploaded " + objectName + " to " +
bucketName + ".");
        } else {
            System.out.println("\tCould not upload " + objectName + " to " +
bucketName + ".");
        }
    }

    // Set or modify a legal hold on an object in an S3 bucket.
    public void modifyObjectLegalHold(String bucketName, String objectKey, boolean
legalHoldOn) {
        ObjectLockLegalHold legalHold ;
        if (legalHoldOn) {
            legalHold = ObjectLockLegalHold.builder()
                .status(ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus.ON)
                .build();
```

```
        } else {
            legalHold = ObjectLockLegalHold.builder()
                .status(ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus.OFF)
                .build();
        }

        PutObjectLegalHoldRequest legalHoldRequest =
PutObjectLegalHoldRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(objectKey)
            .legalHold(legalHold)
            .build();

        getClient().putObjectLegalHold(legalHoldRequest) ;
        System.out.println("Modified legal hold for "+ objectKey +" in "+bucketName
+".");
    }

    // Delete an object from a specific bucket.
    public void deleteObjectFromBucket(String bucketName, String objectKey, boolean
hasRetention, String versionId) {
        try {
            DeleteObjectRequest objectRequest;
            if (hasRetention) {
                objectRequest = DeleteObjectRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(objectKey)
                    .versionId(versionId)
                    .bypassGovernanceRetention(true)
                    .build();
            } else {
                objectRequest = DeleteObjectRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(objectKey)
                    .versionId(versionId)
                    .build();
            }

            getClient().deleteObject(objectRequest) ;
            System.out.println("The object was successfully deleted");

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
```

```
    }

    // Get the retention period for an S3 object.
    public ObjectLockRetention getObjectRetention(String bucketName, String key){
        try {
            GetObjectRetentionRequest retentionRequest =
GetObjectRetentionRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(key)
                .build();

            GetObjectRetentionResponse response =
getClient().getObjectRetention(retentionRequest);
            System.out.println("tObject retention for "+key +" in "+ bucketName +":
" + response.retention().mode() +" until "+ response.retention().retainUntilDate()
+".");
            return response.retention();

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            return null;
        }
    }

    public void deleteBucketByName(String bucketName) {
        try {
            DeleteBucketRequest request = DeleteBucketRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .build();

            getClient().deleteBucket(request);
            System.out.println(bucketName +" was deleted.");

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
    }

    // Get the object lock configuration details for an S3 bucket.
    public void getBucketObjectLockConfiguration(String bucketName) {
        GetObjectLockConfigurationRequest objectLockConfigurationRequest =
GetObjectLockConfigurationRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .build();
```

```
        GetObjectLockConfigurationResponse response =
 getClient().getObjectLockConfiguration(objectLockConfigurationRequest);
        System.out.println("Bucket object lock config for "+bucketName +":  ");
        System.out.println("\tEnabled:
 "+response.objectLockConfiguration().objectLockEnabled());
        System.out.println("\tRule: "+
 response.objectLockConfiguration().rule().defaultRetention());
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - GetObjectLegalHold
  - GetObjectLockConfiguration
  - GetObjectRetention
  - PutObjectLegalHold
  - PutObjectLockConfiguration
  - PutObjectRetention

S3를 사용하여 대용량 메시지 관리

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon SQS 확장 클라이언트 라이브러리를 사용하여 대규모 Amazon SQS 메시지로 작업하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import com.amazon.sqs.javamessaging.AmazonSQSExtendedClient;
import com.amazon.sqs.javamessaging.ExtendedClientConfiguration;
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import org.joda.time.DateTime;
import org.joda.time.format.DateTimeFormat;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.BucketLifecycleConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CreateBucketRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteBucketRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ExpirationStatus;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.LifecycleExpiration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.LifecycleRule;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.LifecycleRuleFilter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListObjectVersionsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListObjectVersionsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListObjectsV2Request;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListObjectsV2Response;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.SqsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.CreateQueueRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.CreateQueueResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.DeleteMessageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.DeleteQueueRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.Message;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.ReceiveMessageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.ReceiveMessageResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SendMessageRequest;

import java.util.Arrays;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.UUID;

/**
 * Example of using Amazon SQS Extended Client Library for Java 2.x.
 */
public class SqsExtendedClientExample {
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(SqsExtendedClientExample.class);

    private String s3BucketName;
    private String queueUrl;
    private final String queueName;
    private final S3Client s3Client;
    private final SqsClient sqsExtendedClient;
    private final int messageSize;

    /**
```

```
     * Constructor with default clients and message size.
     */
    public SqsExtendedClientExample() {
        this(S3Client.create(), 300000);
    }

    /**
     * Constructor with custom S3 client and message size.
     *
     * @param s3Client The S3 client to use
     * @param messageSize The size of the test message to create
     */
    public SqsExtendedClientExample(S3Client s3Client, int messageSize) {
        this.s3Client = s3Client;
        this.messageSize = messageSize;

        // Generate a unique bucket name.
        this.s3BucketName = UUID.randomUUID() + "-" +
                DateTimeFormat.forPattern("yyMMdd-hhmmss").print(new DateTime());

        // Generate a unique queue name.
        this.queueName = "MyQueue-" + UUID.randomUUID();

        // Configure the SQS extended client.
        final ExtendedClientConfiguration extendedClientConfig = new
ExtendedClientConfiguration()
                .withPayloadSupportEnabled(s3Client, s3BucketName);

        this.sqsExtendedClient = new
AmazonSQSExtendedClient(SqsClient.builder().build(), extendedClientConfig);
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        SqsExtendedClientExample example = new SqsExtendedClientExample();
        try {
            example.setup();
            example.sendAndReceiveMessage();
        } finally {
            example.cleanup();
        }
    }

    /**
     * Send a large message and receive it back.
```

```
     *
     * @return The received message
     */
    public Message sendAndReceiveMessage() {
        try {
            // Create a large message.
            char[] chars = new char[messageSize];
            Arrays.fill(chars, 'x');
            String largeMessage = new String(chars);

            // Send the message.
            final SendMessageRequest sendMessageRequest =
SendMessageRequest.builder()
                    .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                    .messageBody(largeMessage)
                    .build();

            sqsExtendedClient.sendMessage(sendMessageRequest);
            logger.info("Sent message of size: {}", largeMessage.length());

            // Receive and return the message.
            final ReceiveMessageResponse receiveMessageResponse =
sqsExtendedClient.receiveMessage(
                    ReceiveMessageRequest.builder().queueUrl(queueUrl).build());

            List<Message> messages = receiveMessageResponse.messages();
            if (messages.isEmpty()) {
                throw new RuntimeException("No messages received");
            }

            Message message = messages.getFirst();
            logger.info("\nMessage received.");
            logger.info("  ID: {}", message.messageId());
            logger.info("  Receipt handle: {}", message.receiptHandle());
            logger.info("  Message body size: {}", message.body().length());
            logger.info("  Message body (first 5 characters): {}",
message.body().substring(0, 5));

            return message;
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            logger.error("Error during message processing: {}", e.getMessage(), e);
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CreateBucket
  - PutBucketLifecycleConfiguration
  - ReceiveMessage
  - SendMessage

URI 구문 분석

다음 코드 예제에서는 버킷 이름 및 객체 키와 같은 중요한 구성 요소를 추출하기 위해 Amazon S3 URI를 구문 분석하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

S3Uri 클래스를 사용하여 Amazon S3 URI를 구문 분석합니다.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Uri;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Utilities;

import java.net.URI;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;

    /**
     *
     * @param s3Client    - An S3Client through which you acquire an S3Uri instance.
     * @param s3ObjectUrl - A complex URL (String) that is used to demonstrate S3Uri
     *                      capabilities.
```

```
     */
    public static void parseS3UriExample(S3Client s3Client, String s3ObjectUrl) {
        logger.info(s3ObjectUrl);
        // Console output:
        // 'https://s3.us-west-1.amazonaws.com/myBucket/resources/doc.txt?
versionId=abc123&partNumber=77&partNumber=88'.

        // Create an S3Utilities object using the configuration of the s3Client.
        S3Utilities s3Utilities = s3Client.utilities();

        // From a String URL create a URI object to pass to the parseUri() method.
        URI uri = URI.create(s3ObjectUrl);
        S3Uri s3Uri = s3Utilities.parseUri(uri);

        // If the URI contains no value for the Region, bucket or key, the SDK
 returns
        // an empty Optional.
        // The SDK returns decoded URI values.

        Region region = s3Uri.region().orElse(null);
        log("region", region);
        // Console output: 'region: us-west-1'.

        String bucket = s3Uri.bucket().orElse(null);
        log("bucket", bucket);
        // Console output: 'bucket: myBucket'.

        String key = s3Uri.key().orElse(null);
        log("key", key);
        // Console output: 'key: resources/doc.txt'.

        Boolean isPathStyle = s3Uri.isPathStyle();
        log("isPathStyle", isPathStyle);
        // Console output: 'isPathStyle: true'.

        // If the URI contains no query parameters, the SDK returns an empty map.
        Map<String, List<String>> queryParams = s3Uri.rawQueryParameters();
        log("rawQueryParameters", queryParams);
        // Console output: 'rawQueryParameters: {versionId=[abc123], partNumber=[77,
        // 88]}'.

        // Retrieve the first or all values for a query parameter as shown in the
        // following code.
```

```
        String versionId =
 s3Uri.firstMatchingRawQueryParameter("versionId").orElse(null);
        log("firstMatchingRawQueryParameter-versionId", versionId);
        // Console output: 'firstMatchingRawQueryParameter-versionId: abc123'.

        String partNumber =
 s3Uri.firstMatchingRawQueryParameter("partNumber").orElse(null);
        log("firstMatchingRawQueryParameter-partNumber", partNumber);
        // Console output: 'firstMatchingRawQueryParameter-partNumber: 77'.

        List<String> partNumbers =
 s3Uri.firstMatchingRawQueryParameters("partNumber");
        log("firstMatchingRawQueryParameter", partNumbers);
        // Console output: 'firstMatchingRawQueryParameter: [77, 88]'.

        /*
         * Object keys and query parameters with reserved or unsafe characters, must
 be
         * URL-encoded.
         * For example replace whitespace " " with "%20".
         * Valid:
         * "https://s3.us-west-1.amazonaws.com/myBucket/object%20key?query=
%5Bbrackets%5D"
         * Invalid:
         * "https://s3.us-west-1.amazonaws.com/myBucket/object key?query=[brackets]"
         *
         * Virtual-hosted-style URIs with bucket names that contain a dot, ".", the
 dot
         * must not be URL-encoded.
         * Valid: "https://my.Bucket.s3.us-west-1.amazonaws.com/key"
         * Invalid: "https://my%2EBucket.s3.us-west-1.amazonaws.com/key"
         */
    }

    private static void log(String s3UriElement, Object element) {
        if (element == null) {
            logger.info("{}: {}", s3UriElement, "null");
        } else {
            logger.info("{}: {}", s3UriElement, element);
        }
    }
```

S3 이벤트 알림 처리

다음 코드 예시에서는 객체 지향적 방식으로 S3 이벤트 알림을 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이 예시에서는 Amazon SQS를 사용하여 S3 알림 이벤트를 처리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
    /**
     * This method receives S3 event notifications by using an SqsAsyncClient.
     * After the client receives the messages it deserializes the JSON payload and
 logs them. It uses
     * the S3EventNotification class (part of the S3 event notification API for
 Java) to deserialize
     * the JSON payload and access the messages in an object-oriented way.
     *
     * @param queueUrl The URL of the AWS SQS queue that receives the S3 event
 notifications.
     * @see <a href="https://sdk.amazonaws.com/java/api/latest/software/amazon/
awssdk/eventnotifications/s3/model/package-summary.html">S3EventNotification API</
a>.
     * <p>
     * To use S3 event notification serialization/deserialization to objects, add
 the following
     * dependency to your Maven pom.xml file.
     * <dependency>
     * <groupId>software.amazon.awssdk</groupId>
     * <artifactId>s3-event-notifications</artifactId>
     * <version><LATEST></version>
     * </dependency>
     * <p>
     * The S3 event notification API became available with version 2.25.11 of the
 Java SDK.
     * <p>
     * This example shows the use of the API with AWS SQS, but it can be used to
 process S3 event notifications
     * in AWS SNS or AWS Lambda as well.
```

```
    * <p>
    * Note: The S3EventNotification class does not work with messages routed
through AWS EventBridge.
    */
   static void processS3Events(String bucketName, String queueUrl, String queueArn)
{
       try {
           // Configure the bucket to send Object Created and Object Tagging
notifications to an existing SQS queue.
           s3Client.putBucketNotificationConfiguration(b -> b
                   .notificationConfiguration(ncb -> ncb
                           .queueConfigurations(qcb -> qcb
                                   .events(Event.S3_OBJECT_CREATED,
Event.S3_OBJECT_TAGGING)
                                   .queueArn(queueArn)))
                           .bucket(bucketName)
           ).join();

           triggerS3EventNotifications(bucketName);
           // Wait for event notifications to propagate.
           Thread.sleep(Duration.ofSeconds(5).toMillis());

           boolean didReceiveMessages = true;
           while (didReceiveMessages) {
               // Display the number of messages that are available in the queue.
               sqsClient.getQueueAttributes(b -> b
                               .queueUrl(queueUrl)

.attributeNames(QueueAttributeName.APPROXIMATE_NUMBER_OF_MESSAGES)
                       ).thenAccept(attributeResponse ->
                               logger.info("Approximate number of messages in the
queue: {}",

attributeResponse.attributes().get(QueueAttributeName.APPROXIMATE_NUMBER_OF_MESSAGES)))
                       .join();

               // Receive the messages.
               ReceiveMessageResponse response = sqsClient.receiveMessage(b -> b
                       .queueUrl(queueUrl)
               ).get();
               logger.info("Count of received messages: {}",
response.messages().size());
               didReceiveMessages = !response.messages().isEmpty();
```

```
                // Create a collection to hold the received message for deletion
                // after we log the messages.
                HashSet<DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry> messagesToDelete = new
HashSet<>();
                // Process each message.
                response.messages().forEach(message -> {
                    logger.info("Message id: {}", message.messageId());
                    // Deserialize JSON message body to a S3EventNotification object
                    // to access messages in an object-oriented way.
                    S3EventNotification event =
S3EventNotification.fromJson(message.body());

                    // Log the S3 event notification record details.
                    if (event.getRecords() != null) {
                        event.getRecords().forEach(record -> {
                            String eventName = record.getEventName();
                            String key = record.getS3().getObject().getKey();
                            logger.info(record.toString());
                            logger.info("Event name is {} and key is {}", eventName,
key);
                        });
                    }
                    // Add logged messages to collection for batch deletion.
                    messagesToDelete.add(DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry.builder()
                            .id(message.messageId())
                            .receiptHandle(message.receiptHandle())
                            .build());
                });
                // Delete messages.
                if (!messagesToDelete.isEmpty()) {
                    sqsClient.deleteMessageBatch(DeleteMessageBatchRequest.builder()
                            .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                            .entries(messagesToDelete)
                            .build()
                    ).join();
                }
            } // End of while block.
        } catch (InterruptedException | ExecutionException e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - DeleteMessageBatch
  - GetQueueAttributes
  - PutBucketNotificationConfiguration
  - ReceiveMessage

EventBridge에 이벤트 알림 전송

다음 코드 예시에서는 S3 이벤트 알림을 EventBridge로 보내고 알림을 Amazon SNS 주제 및 Amazon SQS 대기열로 라우팅하도록 버킷을 설정하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /** This method configures a bucket to send events to AWS EventBridge and
creates a rule
    * to route the S3 object created events to a topic and a queue.
    *
    * @param bucketName Name of existing bucket
    * @param topicArn ARN of existing topic to receive S3 event notifications
    * @param queueArn ARN of existing queue to receive S3 event notifications
    *
    *  An AWS CloudFormation stack sets up the bucket, queue, topic before the
method runs.
    */
   public static String setBucketNotificationToEventBridge(String bucketName,
String topicArn, String queueArn) {
       try {
           // Enable bucket to emit S3 Event notifications to EventBridge.
           s3Client.putBucketNotificationConfiguration(b -> b
                   .bucket(bucketName)
                   .notificationConfiguration(b1 -> b1
                           .eventBridgeConfiguration(
                                   SdkBuilder::build)
                   ).build()).join();
```

```
            // Create an EventBridge rule to route Object Created notifications.
            PutRuleRequest putRuleRequest = PutRuleRequest.builder()
                    .name(RULE_NAME)
                    .eventPattern("""
                            {
                              "source": ["aws.s3"],
                              "detail-type": ["Object Created"],
                              "detail": {
                                "bucket": {
                                  "name": ["%s"]
                                }
                              }
                            }
                            """.formatted(bucketName))
                    .build();

            // Add the rule to the default event bus.
            PutRuleResponse putRuleResponse =
eventBridgeClient.putRule(putRuleRequest)
                    .whenComplete((r, t) -> {
                        if (t != null) {
                            logger.error("Error creating event bus rule: " +
t.getMessage(), t);
                            throw new RuntimeException(t.getCause().getMessage(),
t);
                        }
                        logger.info("Event bus rule creation request sent
successfully. ARN is: {}", r.ruleArn());
                    }).join();

            // Add the existing SNS topic and SQS queue as targets to the rule.
            eventBridgeClient.putTargets(b -> b
                    .eventBusName("default")
                    .rule(RULE_NAME)
                    .targets(List.of (
                            Target.builder()
                                    .arn(queueArn)
                                    .id("Queue")
                                    .build(),
                            Target.builder()
                                    .arn(topicArn)
                                    .id("Topic")
                                    .build())
```

```
                            )
                    ).join();
            return putRuleResponse.ruleArn();
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return null;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - PutBucketNotificationConfiguration
  - PutRule
  - PutTargets

업로드 및 다운로드 추적

다음 코드 예시는 Amazon S3 객체 업로드 또는 다운로드를 추적하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

파일 업로드 진행 상황을 추적합니다.

```
   public void trackUploadFile(S3TransferManager transferManager, String
bucketName,
                            String key, URI filePathURI) {
        UploadFileRequest uploadFileRequest = UploadFileRequest.builder()
                .putObjectRequest(b -> b.bucket(bucketName).key(key))
                .addTransferListener(LoggingTransferListener.create())  // Add
listener.
                .source(Paths.get(filePathURI))
                .build();
```

```
        FileUpload fileUpload = transferManager.uploadFile(uploadFileRequest);

        fileUpload.completionFuture().join();
        /*
            The SDK provides a LoggingTransferListener implementation of the
TransferListener interface.
            You can also implement the interface to provide your own logic.

            Configure log4J2 with settings such as the following.
                <Configuration status="WARN">
                    <Appenders>
                        <Console name="AlignedConsoleAppender" target="SYSTEM_OUT">
                            <PatternLayout pattern="%m%n"/>
                        </Console>
                    </Appenders>

                    <Loggers>
                        <logger
name="software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.progress.LoggingTransferListener"
level="INFO" additivity="false">
                            <AppenderRef ref="AlignedConsoleAppender"/>
                        </logger>
                    </Loggers>
                </Configuration>

            Log4J2 logs the progress. The following is example output for a 21.3 MB
file upload.
                Transfer initiated...
                |                    | 0.0%
                |====                | 21.1%
                |============        | 60.5%
                |====================| 100.0%
                Transfer complete!
        */
    }
```

파일 다운로드 진행 상황을 추적합니다.

```
    public void trackDownloadFile(S3TransferManager transferManager, String
bucketName,
                              String key, String downloadedFileWithPath) {
        DownloadFileRequest downloadFileRequest = DownloadFileRequest.builder()
```

```
                .getObjectRequest(b -> b.bucket(bucketName).key(key))
                .addTransferListener(LoggingTransferListener.create())  // Add
listener.
                .destination(Paths.get(downloadedFileWithPath))
                .build();

        FileDownload downloadFile =
transferManager.downloadFile(downloadFileRequest);

        CompletedFileDownload downloadResult =
downloadFile.completionFuture().join();
        /*
            The SDK provides a LoggingTransferListener implementation of the
TransferListener interface.
            You can also implement the interface to provide your own logic.

            Configure log4J2 with settings such as the following.
                <Configuration status="WARN">
                    <Appenders>
                        <Console name="AlignedConsoleAppender" target="SYSTEM_OUT">
                            <PatternLayout pattern="%m%n"/>
                        </Console>
                    </Appenders>

                    <Loggers>
                        <logger
name="software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.progress.LoggingTransferListener"
level="INFO" additivity="false">
                            <AppenderRef ref="AlignedConsoleAppender"/>
                        </logger>
                    </Loggers>
                </Configuration>

            Log4J2 logs the progress. The following is example output for a 21.3 MB
file download.
                Transfer initiated...
                |=======             | 39.4%
                |===============     | 78.8%
                |====================| 100.0%
                Transfer complete!
        */
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - GetObject
  - PutObject

버킷에 디렉터리 업로드

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 버킷에 로컬 디렉터리를 반복적으로 업로드하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

S3TransferManager를 사용하여 로컬 디렉터리를 업로드합니다. 파일 전체를 보고 테스트합니다.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ObjectIdentifier;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.S3TransferManager;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.CompletedDirectoryUpload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.DirectoryUpload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.UploadDirectoryRequest;

import java.net.URI;
import java.net.URISyntaxException;
import java.net.URL;
import java.nio.file.Paths;
import java.util.UUID;

    public Integer uploadDirectory(S3TransferManager transferManager,
            URI sourceDirectory, String bucketName) {
        DirectoryUpload directoryUpload =
 transferManager.uploadDirectory(UploadDirectoryRequest.builder()
                .source(Paths.get(sourceDirectory))
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .build());
```

```
        CompletedDirectoryUpload completedDirectoryUpload =
directoryUpload.completionFuture().join();
        completedDirectoryUpload.failedTransfers()
                .forEach(fail -> logger.warn("Object [{}] failed to transfer",
fail.toString()));
        return completedDirectoryUpload.failedTransfers().size();
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 UploadDirectory를 참조하십시오.

대용량 파일 업로드 또는 다운로드

다음 코드 예제는 Amazon S3에 대용량 파일을 업로드하고 Amazon S3에서 대용량 파일을 다운로드하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

자세한 내용은 멀티파트 업로드를 사용하여 객체 업로드를 참조하십시오.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

S3TransferManager를 사용하여 S3 버킷과 파일을 주고받는 함수를 호출합니다.

```
    public Integer downloadObjectsToDirectory(S3TransferManager transferManager,
            URI destinationPathURI, String bucketName) {
        DirectoryDownload directoryDownload =
transferManager.downloadDirectory(DownloadDirectoryRequest.builder()
                .destination(Paths.get(destinationPathURI))
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .build());
        CompletedDirectoryDownload completedDirectoryDownload =
directoryDownload.completionFuture().join();

        completedDirectoryDownload.failedTransfers()
                .forEach(fail -> logger.warn("Object [{}] failed to transfer",
fail.toString()));
        return completedDirectoryDownload.failedTransfers().size();
```

```
    }
```

전체 로컬 디렉토리를 업로드합니다.

```
    public Integer uploadDirectory(S3TransferManager transferManager,
            URI sourceDirectory, String bucketName) {
        DirectoryUpload directoryUpload =
transferManager.uploadDirectory(UploadDirectoryRequest.builder()
                .source(Paths.get(sourceDirectory))
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .build());

        CompletedDirectoryUpload completedDirectoryUpload =
directoryUpload.completionFuture().join();
        completedDirectoryUpload.failedTransfers()
                .forEach(fail -> logger.warn("Object [{}] failed to transfer",
fail.toString()));
        return completedDirectoryUpload.failedTransfers().size();
    }
```

단일 파일을 업로드합니다.

```
    public String uploadFile(S3TransferManager transferManager, String bucketName,
                             String key, URI filePathURI) {
        UploadFileRequest uploadFileRequest = UploadFileRequest.builder()
            .putObjectRequest(b -> b.bucket(bucketName).key(key))
            .source(Paths.get(filePathURI))
            .build();

        FileUpload fileUpload = transferManager.uploadFile(uploadFileRequest);

        CompletedFileUpload uploadResult = fileUpload.completionFuture().join();
        return uploadResult.response().eTag();
    }
```

코드 예제에서는 다음 가져오기를 사용합니다.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
```

```
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.sync.RequestBody;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3AsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CompletedMultipartUpload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CompletedPart;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CreateMultipartUploadResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.UploadPartRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.UploadPartResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.waiters.S3Waiter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.S3TransferManager;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.FileUpload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.UploadFileRequest;

import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.RandomAccessFile;
import java.net.URISyntaxException;
import java.net.URL;
import java.nio.ByteBuffer;
import java.nio.file.Paths;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Objects;
import java.util.UUID;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
```

콘텐츠 크기가 임계값을 초과할 때 AWS CRT 기반 S3 클라이언트 위에 있는 S3 Transfer Manager를 사용하여 멀티파트 업로드를 투명하게 수행할 수 있습니다. 기본 임계값 크기는 8MB입니다.

```
    /**
     * Uploads a file to an Amazon S3 bucket using the S3TransferManager.
     *
     * @param filePath the file path of the file to be uploaded
     */
    public void multipartUploadWithTransferManager(String filePath) {
        S3TransferManager transferManager = S3TransferManager.create();
        UploadFileRequest uploadFileRequest = UploadFileRequest.builder()
            .putObjectRequest(b -> b
                .bucket(bucketName)
```

```
                .key(key))
            .source(Paths.get(filePath))
            .build();
        FileUpload fileUpload = transferManager.uploadFile(uploadFileRequest);
        fileUpload.completionFuture().join();
        transferManager.close();
    }
```

멀티파트 업로드를 수행하려면 S3Client API를 사용합니다.

```
    /**
     * Performs a multipart upload to Amazon S3 using the provided S3 client.
     *
     * @param filePath the path to the file to be uploaded
     */
    public void multipartUploadWithS3Client(String filePath) {

        // Initiate the multipart upload.
        CreateMultipartUploadResponse createMultipartUploadResponse =
s3Client.createMultipartUpload(b -> b
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(key));
        String uploadId = createMultipartUploadResponse.uploadId();

        // Upload the parts of the file.
        int partNumber = 1;
        List<CompletedPart> completedParts = new ArrayList<>();
        ByteBuffer bb = ByteBuffer.allocate(1024 * 1024 * 5); // 5 MB byte buffer

        try (RandomAccessFile file = new RandomAccessFile(filePath, "r")) {
            long fileSize = file.length();
            long position = 0;
            while (position < fileSize) {
                file.seek(position);
                long read = file.getChannel().read(bb);

                bb.flip(); // Swap position and limit before reading from the
buffer.
                UploadPartRequest uploadPartRequest = UploadPartRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(key)
                    .uploadId(uploadId)
```

```
                    .partNumber(partNumber)
                    .build();

                UploadPartResponse partResponse = s3Client.uploadPart(
                    uploadPartRequest,
                    RequestBody.fromByteBuffer(bb));

                CompletedPart part = CompletedPart.builder()
                    .partNumber(partNumber)
                    .eTag(partResponse.eTag())
                    .build();
                completedParts.add(part);

                bb.clear();
                position += read;
                partNumber++;
            }
        } catch (IOException e) {
            logger.error(e.getMessage());
        }

        // Complete the multipart upload.
        s3Client.completeMultipartUpload(b -> b
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(key)
            .uploadId(uploadId)

.multipartUpload(CompletedMultipartUpload.builder().parts(completedParts).build()));
    }
```

멀티파트 지원이 활성화된 S3AsyncClient API를 사용하여 멀티파트 업로드를 수행합니다.

```
    /**
     * Uploads a file to an S3 bucket using the S3AsyncClient and enabling multipart
support.
     *
     * @param filePath the local file path of the file to be uploaded
     */
    public void multipartUploadWithS3AsyncClient(String filePath) {
        // Enable multipart support.
        S3AsyncClient s3AsyncClient = S3AsyncClient.builder()
```

```
            .multipartEnabled(true)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<PutObjectResponse> response = s3AsyncClient.putObject(b ->
b
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(key),
            Paths.get(filePath));

        response.join();
        logger.info("File uploaded in multiple 8 MiB parts using S3AsyncClient.");
    }
```

알 수 없는 크기의 스트림 업로드

다음 코드 예제는 알 수 없는 크기의 스트림을 Amazon S3 객체에 업로드하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

AWS CRT 기반 S3 클라이언트를 사용합니다.

```
import com.example.s3.util.AsyncExampleUtils;
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.async.AsyncRequestBody;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3AsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectResponse;

import java.io.ByteArrayInputStream;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.util.UUID;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.ExecutorService;
```

```
import java.util.concurrent.Executors;

public class PutObjectFromStreamAsync {
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(PutObjectFromStreamAsync.class);

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String bucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket-" + UUID.randomUUID(); // Change
 bucket name.
        String key = UUID.randomUUID().toString();

        AsyncExampleUtils.createBucket(bucketName);
        try {
            PutObjectFromStreamAsync example = new PutObjectFromStreamAsync();
            S3AsyncClient s3AsyncClientCrt = S3AsyncClient.crtCreate();
            PutObjectResponse putObjectResponse =
 example.putObjectFromStreamCrt(s3AsyncClientCrt, bucketName, key);
            logger.info("Object {} etag: {}", key, putObjectResponse.eTag());
            logger.info("Object {} uploaded to bucket {}.", key, bucketName);
        } catch (SdkException e) {
            logger.error(e.getMessage(), e);
        } finally {
            AsyncExampleUtils.deleteObject(bucketName, key);
            AsyncExampleUtils.deleteBucket(bucketName);
        }
    }

    /**
     * @param s33CrtAsyncClient - To upload content from a stream of unknown size,
 use can the AWS CRT-based S3 client.
     * @param bucketName - The name of the bucket.
     * @param key - The name of the object.
     * @return software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectResponse - Returns
 metadata pertaining to the put object operation.
     */
    public PutObjectResponse putObjectFromStreamCrt(S3AsyncClient s33CrtAsyncClient,
 String bucketName, String key) {

        // AsyncExampleUtils.randomString() returns a random string up to 100
 characters.
        String randomString = AsyncExampleUtils.randomString();
        logger.info("random string to upload: {}: length={}", randomString,
 randomString.length());
        InputStream inputStream = new ByteArrayInputStream(randomString.getBytes());
```

```
        // Executor required to handle reading from the InputStream on a separate
 thread so the main upload is not blocked.
        ExecutorService executor = Executors.newSingleThreadExecutor();
        // Specify `null` for the content length when you don't know the content
 length.
        AsyncRequestBody body = AsyncRequestBody.fromInputStream(inputStream, null,
 executor);

        CompletableFuture<PutObjectResponse> responseFuture =
                s33CrtAsyncClient.putObject(r -> r.bucket(bucketName).key(key),
 body);

        PutObjectResponse response = responseFuture.join(); // Wait for the
 response.
        logger.info("Object {} uploaded to bucket {}.", key, bucketName);
        executor.shutdown();
        return response;
    }
}
```

멀티파트 업로드가 활성화된 표준 비동기 S3 클라이언트를 사용합니다.

```
import com.example.s3.util.AsyncExampleUtils;
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.async.AsyncRequestBody;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3AsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectResponse;

import java.io.ByteArrayInputStream;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.util.UUID;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.ExecutorService;
import java.util.concurrent.Executors;

public class PutObjectFromStreamAsyncMp {
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(PutObjectFromStreamAsyncMp.class);
```

```
   public static void main(String[] args) {
       String bucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket-" + UUID.randomUUID(); // Change
bucket name.
       String key = UUID.randomUUID().toString();

       AsyncExampleUtils.createBucket(bucketName);
       try {
           PutObjectFromStreamAsyncMp example = new PutObjectFromStreamAsyncMp();
           S3AsyncClient s3AsyncClientMp =
S3AsyncClient.builder().multipartEnabled(true).build();
           PutObjectResponse putObjectResponse =
example.putObjectFromStreamMp(s3AsyncClientMp, bucketName, key);
           logger.info("Object {} etag: {}", key, putObjectResponse.eTag());
           logger.info("Object {} uploaded to bucket {}.", key, bucketName);
       } catch (SdkException e) {
           logger.error(e.getMessage(), e);
       } finally {
           AsyncExampleUtils.deleteObject(bucketName, key);
           AsyncExampleUtils.deleteBucket(bucketName);
       }
   }

   /**
    * @param s3AsyncClientMp - To upload content from a stream of unknown size, use
can the S3 asynchronous client with multipart enabled.
    * @param bucketName - The name of the bucket.
    * @param key - The name of the object.
    * @return software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectResponse - Returns
metadata pertaining to the put object operation.
    */
   public PutObjectResponse putObjectFromStreamMp(S3AsyncClient s3AsyncClientMp,
String bucketName, String key) {

       // AsyncExampleUtils.randomString() returns a random string up to 100
characters.
       String randomString = AsyncExampleUtils.randomString();
       logger.info("random string to upload: {}: length={}", randomString,
randomString.length());
       InputStream inputStream = new ByteArrayInputStream(randomString.getBytes());

       // Executor required to handle reading from the InputStream on a separate
thread so the main upload is not blocked.
       ExecutorService executor = Executors.newSingleThreadExecutor();
```

```
        // Specify `null` for the content length when you don't know the content
 length.
        AsyncRequestBody body = AsyncRequestBody.fromInputStream(inputStream, null,
 executor);

        CompletableFuture<PutObjectResponse> responseFuture =
                s3AsyncClientMp.putObject(r -> r.bucket(bucketName).key(key), body);

        PutObjectResponse response = responseFuture.join(); // Wait for the
 response.
        logger.info("Object {} uploaded to bucket {}.", key, bucketName);
        executor.shutdown();
        return response;
    }
}
```

Amazon S3 Transfer Manager를 사용합니다.

```
import com.example.s3.util.AsyncExampleUtils;
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.async.AsyncRequestBody;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.S3TransferManager;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.CompletedUpload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.Upload;

import java.io.ByteArrayInputStream;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.util.UUID;
import java.util.concurrent.ExecutorService;
import java.util.concurrent.Executors;

public class UploadStream {
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(UploadStream.class);

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String bucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket" + UUID.randomUUID();
        String key = UUID.randomUUID().toString();
```

```
        AsyncExampleUtils.createBucket(bucketName);
        try {
            UploadStream example = new UploadStream();
            CompletedUpload completedUpload =
example.uploadStream(S3TransferManager.create(), bucketName, key);
            logger.info("Object {} etag: {}", key,
completedUpload.response().eTag());
            logger.info("Object {} uploaded to bucket {}.", key, bucketName);
        } catch (SdkException e) {
            logger.error(e.getMessage(), e);
        } finally {
            AsyncExampleUtils.deleteObject(bucketName, key);
            AsyncExampleUtils.deleteBucket(bucketName);
        }
    }

    /**
     * @param transferManager - To upload content from a stream of unknown size, you
can use the S3TransferManager based on the AWS CRT-based S3 client.
     * @param bucketName - The name of the bucket.
     * @param key - The name of the object.
     * @return - software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.CompletedUpload - The
result of the completed upload.
     */
    public CompletedUpload uploadStream(S3TransferManager transferManager, String
bucketName, String key) {

        // AsyncExampleUtils.randomString() returns a random string up to 100
characters.
        String randomString = AsyncExampleUtils.randomString();
        logger.info("random string to upload: {}: length={}", randomString,
randomString.length());
        InputStream inputStream = new ByteArrayInputStream(randomString.getBytes());

        // Executor required to handle reading from the InputStream on a separate
thread so the main upload is not blocked.
        ExecutorService executor = Executors.newSingleThreadExecutor();
        // Specify `null` for the content length when you don't know the content
length.
        AsyncRequestBody body = AsyncRequestBody.fromInputStream(inputStream, null,
executor);

        Upload upload = transferManager.upload(builder -> builder
                .requestBody(body)
```

```
                .putObjectRequest(req -> req.bucket(bucketName).key(key))
                .build());

        CompletedUpload completedUpload = upload.completionFuture().join();
        executor.shutdown();
        return completedUpload;
    }
}
```

체크섬 사용

다음 코드 예제에서는 체크섬을 사용하여 Amazon S3 객체로 작업하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

코드 예제에서는 다음 가져오기 하위 집합을 사용합니다.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.sync.RequestBody;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ChecksumAlgorithm;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ChecksumMode;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CompletedMultipartUpload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CompletedPart;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CreateMultipartUploadResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.UploadPartRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.UploadPartResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.waiters.S3Waiter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.S3TransferManager;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.FileUpload;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.UploadFileRequest;

import java.io.FileInputStream;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.RandomAccessFile;
import java.net.URISyntaxException;
import java.net.URL;
import java.nio.ByteBuffer;
import java.nio.file.Paths;
import java.security.DigestInputStream;
import java.security.MessageDigest;
import java.security.NoSuchAlgorithmException;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Base64;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Objects;
import java.util.UUID;
```

PutObjectRequest를 빌드할 때 putObject 메서드에 대한 체크섬 알고리즘을 지정합니다.

```
    public void putObjectWithChecksum() {
        s3Client.putObject(b -> b
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(key)
                .checksumAlgorithm(ChecksumAlgorithm.CRC32),
            RequestBody.fromString("This is a test"));
    }
```

GetObjectRequest를 구축할 때 getObject 메서드의 체크섬을 확인합니다.

```
    public GetObjectResponse getObjectWithChecksum() {
        return s3Client.getObject(b -> b
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(key)
                .checksumMode(ChecksumMode.ENABLED))
            .response();
    }
```

PutObjectRequest를 빌드할 때 putObject 메서드에 대한 체크섬을 미리 계산합니다.

```
    public void putObjectWithPrecalculatedChecksum(String filePath) {
        String checksum = calculateChecksum(filePath, "SHA-256");

        s3Client.putObject((b -> b
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(key)
                .checksumSHA256(checksum)),
            RequestBody.fromFile(Paths.get(filePath)));
    }
```

콘텐츠 크기가 임계값을 초과할 때 AWS CRT 기반 S3 클라이언트 위에 있는 S3 Transfer Manager를 사용하여 멀티파트 업로드를 투명하게 수행할 수 있습니다. 기본 임계값 크기는 8MB입니다.

SDK에서 사용할 체크섬 알고리즘을 지정할 수 있습니다. 기본적으로 SDK는 CRC32 알고리즘을 사용합니다.

```
    public void multipartUploadWithChecksumTm(String filePath) {
        S3TransferManager transferManager = S3TransferManager.create();
        UploadFileRequest uploadFileRequest = UploadFileRequest.builder()
            .putObjectRequest(b -> b
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(key)
                .checksumAlgorithm(ChecksumAlgorithm.SHA1))
            .source(Paths.get(filePath))
            .build();
        FileUpload fileUpload = transferManager.uploadFile(uploadFileRequest);
        fileUpload.completionFuture().join();
        transferManager.close();
    }
```

멀티파트 업로드를 수행하려면 S3Client API 또는 (S3AsyncClient API)를 사용합니다. 추가 체크섬을 지정하는 경우 업로드를 시작할 때 사용할 알고리즘을 지정해야 합니다. 또한 각 파트 요청에 대한 알고리즘을 지정하고 업로드 후 각 파트에 대해 계산된 체크섬을 제공해야 합니다.

```
    public void multipartUploadWithChecksumS3Client(String filePath) {
        ChecksumAlgorithm algorithm = ChecksumAlgorithm.CRC32;

        // Initiate the multipart upload.
```

```
        CreateMultipartUploadResponse createMultipartUploadResponse =
s3Client.createMultipartUpload(b -> b
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(key)
            .checksumAlgorithm(algorithm)); // Checksum specified on initiation.
        String uploadId = createMultipartUploadResponse.uploadId();

        // Upload the parts of the file.
        int partNumber = 1;
        List<CompletedPart> completedParts = new ArrayList<>();
        ByteBuffer bb = ByteBuffer.allocate(1024 * 1024 * 5); // 5 MB byte buffer

        try (RandomAccessFile file = new RandomAccessFile(filePath, "r")) {
            long fileSize = file.length();
            long position = 0;
            while (position < fileSize) {
                file.seek(position);
                long read = file.getChannel().read(bb);

                bb.flip(); // Swap position and limit before reading from the
buffer.
                UploadPartRequest uploadPartRequest = UploadPartRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(key)
                    .uploadId(uploadId)
                    .checksumAlgorithm(algorithm) // Checksum specified on each
part.
                    .partNumber(partNumber)
                    .build();

                UploadPartResponse partResponse = s3Client.uploadPart(
                    uploadPartRequest,
                    RequestBody.fromByteBuffer(bb));

                CompletedPart part = CompletedPart.builder()
                    .partNumber(partNumber)
                    .checksumCRC32(partResponse.checksumCRC32()) // Provide the
calculated checksum.
                    .eTag(partResponse.eTag())
                    .build();
                completedParts.add(part);

                bb.clear();
                position += read;
```

```
                partNumber++;
            }
        } catch (IOException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
        }

        // Complete the multipart upload.
        s3Client.completeMultipartUpload(b -> b
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(key)
            .uploadId(uploadId)

.multipartUpload(CompletedMultipartUpload.builder().parts(completedParts).build()));
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CompleteMultipartUpload
  - CreateMultipartUpload
  - UploadPart

서버리스 예제

Amazon S3 트리거를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제는 S3 버킷에 객체를 업로드하여 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 해당 함수는 이벤트 파라미터에서 S3 버킷 이름과 객체 키를 검색하고 Amazon S3 API를 호출하여 객체의 콘텐츠 유형을 검색하고 로깅합니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Java를 사용하여 Lambda로 S3 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
```

```
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package example;

import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.HeadObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.HeadObjectResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;

import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.S3Event;
import
 com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.models.s3.S3EventNotification.S3EventNotificat

import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;

public class Handler implements RequestHandler<S3Event, String> {
    private static final Logger logger = LoggerFactory.getLogger(Handler.class);
    @Override
    public String handleRequest(S3Event s3event, Context context) {
        try {
          S3EventNotificationRecord record = s3event.getRecords().get(0);
          String srcBucket = record.getS3().getBucket().getName();
          String srcKey = record.getS3().getObject().getUrlDecodedKey();

          S3Client s3Client = S3Client.builder().build();
          HeadObjectResponse headObject = getHeadObject(s3Client, srcBucket,
 srcKey);

          logger.info("Successfully retrieved " + srcBucket + "/" + srcKey + " of
 type " + headObject.contentType());

          return "Ok";
        } catch (Exception e) {
          throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    private HeadObjectResponse getHeadObject(S3Client s3Client, String bucket,
 String key) {
        HeadObjectRequest headObjectRequest = HeadObjectRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucket)
                .key(key)
                .build();
```

```
        return s3Client.headObject(headObjectRequest);
    }
}
```

SDK for Java 2.x를 사용한 Amazon S3 Control 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon S3 Control과 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Amazon S3 제어 시작

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon S3 Control 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.EnvironmentVariableCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.client.config.ClientOverrideConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.retry.RetryMode;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.retry.RetryPolicy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.async.SdkAsyncHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.nio.netty.NettyNioAsyncHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3control.S3ControlAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3control.model.JobListDescriptor;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3control.model.JobStatus;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3control.model.ListJobsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3control.paginators.ListJobsPublisher;
import java.time.Duration;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletionException;

/**
 * Before running this example:
 * <p/>
 * The SDK must be able to authenticate AWS requests on your behalf. If you have not
 configured
 * authentication for SDKs and tools,see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/
guide/access.html in the AWS SDKs and Tools Reference Guide.
 * <p/>
 * You must have a runtime environment configured with the Java SDK.
 * See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/setup.html in
 the Developer Guide if this is not set up.
 */
public class HelloS3Batch {
    private static S3ControlAsyncClient asyncClient;

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        S3BatchActions actions = new S3BatchActions();
        String accountId = actions.getAccountId();
        try {
            listBatchJobsAsync(accountId)
                .exceptionally(ex -> {
                    System.err.println("List batch jobs failed: " +
 ex.getMessage());
                    return null;
                })
                .join();

        } catch (CompletionException ex) {
            System.err.println("Failed to list batch jobs: " + ex.getMessage());
        }
    }

    /**
     * Retrieves the asynchronous S3 Control client instance.
     * <p>
```

```
     * This method creates and returns a singleton instance of the {@link
 S3ControlAsyncClient}. If the instance
     * has not been created yet, it will be initialized with the following
 configuration:
     * <ul>
     *   <li>Maximum concurrency: 100</li>
     *   <li>Connection timeout: 60 seconds</li>
     *   <li>Read timeout: 60 seconds</li>
     *   <li>Write timeout: 60 seconds</li>
     *   <li>API call timeout: 2 minutes</li>
     *   <li>API call attempt timeout: 90 seconds</li>
     *   <li>Retry policy: 3 retries</li>
     *   <li>Region: US_EAST_1</li>
     *   <li>Credentials provider: {@link EnvironmentVariableCredentialsProvider}</
li>
     * </ul>
     *
     * @return the asynchronous S3 Control client instance
     */
    private static S3ControlAsyncClient getAsyncClient() {
        if (asyncClient == null) {
            SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
                .maxConcurrency(100)
                .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .build();

            ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
 ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
                .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))
                .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))
                .retryStrategy(RetryMode.STANDARD)
                .build();

            asyncClient = S3ControlAsyncClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                .build();
        }
        return asyncClient;
    }
```

```
    /**
     * Asynchronously lists batch jobs that have completed for the specified
account.
     *
     * @param accountId the ID of the account to list jobs for
     * @return a CompletableFuture that completes when the job listing operation is
finished
     */
    public static CompletableFuture<Void> listBatchJobsAsync(String accountId) {
        ListJobsRequest jobsRequest = ListJobsRequest.builder()
            .jobStatuses(JobStatus.COMPLETE)
            .accountId(accountId)
            .maxResults(10)
            .build();

        ListJobsPublisher publisher =
getAsyncClient().listJobsPaginator(jobsRequest);
        return publisher.subscribe(response -> {
            List<JobListDescriptor> jobs = response.jobs();
            for (JobListDescriptor job : jobs) {
                System.out.println("The job id is " + job.jobId());
                System.out.println("The job priority is " + job.priority());
            }
        }).thenAccept(response -> {
            System.out.println("Listing batch jobs completed");
        }).exceptionally(ex -> {
            System.err.println("Failed to list batch jobs: " + ex.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(ex);
        });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListJobs를 참조하십시오.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon S3 Control의 핵심 작업을 학습하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

핵심 작업에 대해 알아봅니다.

```
package com.example.s3.batch;

import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Scanner;
import java.util.UUID;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletionException;

public class S3BatchScenario {

    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");
    private static final String STACK_NAME = "MyS3Stack";
    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
        S3BatchActions actions = new S3BatchActions();
        String accountId = actions.getAccountId();
        String uuid = java.util.UUID.randomUUID().toString();
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the Amazon S3 Batch basics scenario.");
        System.out.println("""
            S3 Batch operations enables efficient and cost-effective processing of
 large-scale
            data stored in Amazon S3. It automatically scales resources to handle
 varying workloads
            without the need for manual intervention.
```

```
            One of the key features of S3 Batch is its ability to perform tagging
 operations on objects stored in
            S3 buckets. Users can leverage S3 Batch to apply, update, or remove tags
 on thousands or millions of
            objects in a single operation, streamlining the management and
 organization of their data.

            This can be particularly useful for tasks such as cost allocation,
 lifecycle management, or
            metadata-driven workflows, where consistent and accurate tagging is
 essential.
            S3 Batch's scalability and serverless nature make it an ideal solution
 for organizations with
            growing data volumes and complex data management requirements.

            This Java program walks you through Amazon S3 Batch operations.

            Let's get started...

            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        // Use CloudFormation to stand up the resource required for this scenario.
        System.out.println("Use CloudFormation to stand up the resource required for
 this scenario.");
        CloudFormationHelper.deployCloudFormationStack(STACK_NAME);

        Map<String, String> stackOutputs =
 CloudFormationHelper.getStackOutputs(STACK_NAME);
        String iamRoleArn = stackOutputs.get("S3BatchRoleArn");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Setup the required bucket for this scenario.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String bucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket-" + UUID.randomUUID(); // Change
 bucket name.
        actions.createBucket(bucketName);
        String reportBucketName = "arn:aws:s3:::"+bucketName;
        String manifestLocation = "arn:aws:s3:::"+bucketName+"/job-manifest.csv";
        System.out.println("Populate the bucket with the required files.");
        String[] fileNames = {"job-manifest.csv", "object-key-1.txt", "object-
key-2.txt", "object-key-3.txt", "object-key-4.txt"};
        actions.uploadFilesToBucket(bucketName, fileNames, actions);
```

```
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("1. Create a S3 Batch Job");
        System.out.println("This job tags all objects listed in the manifest file
with tags");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String jobId ;
        try {
            jobId = actions.createS3JobAsync(accountId, iamRoleArn,
manifestLocation, reportBucketName, uuid).join();
            System.out.println("The Job id is " + jobId);

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println("SSM error: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
        }

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("2. Update an existing S3 Batch Operations job's
priority");
        System.out.println("""
             In this step, we modify the job priority value. The higher the number,
the higher the priority.
             So, a job with a priority of `30` would have a higher priority than a
job with
             a priority of `20`. This is a common way to represent the priority of a
task
             or job, with higher numbers indicating a higher priority.

             Ensure that the job status allows for priority updates. Jobs in
certain
             states (e.g., Cancelled, Failed, or Completed) cannot have their
priorities
             updated. Only jobs in the Active or Suspended state typically allow
priority
             updates.
```

```
            """);

        try {
            actions.updateJobPriorityAsync(jobId, accountId)
                .exceptionally(ex -> {
                    System.err.println("Update job priority failed: " +
ex.getMessage());
                    return null;
                })
                .join();
        } catch (CompletionException ex) {
            System.err.println("Failed to update job priority: " + ex.getMessage());
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("3. Cancel the S3 Batch job");
        System.out.print("Do you want to cancel the Batch job? (y/n): ");
        String cancelAns = scanner.nextLine();
        if (cancelAns != null && cancelAns.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
            try {
                actions.cancelJobAsync(jobId, accountId)
                    .exceptionally(ex -> {
                        System.err.println("Cancel job failed: " + ex.getMessage());
                        return null;
                    })
                    .join();
            } catch (CompletionException ex) {
                System.err.println("Failed to cancel job: " + ex.getMessage());
            }
        } else {
            System.out.println("Job " +jobId +" was not canceled.");
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("4. Describe the job that was just created");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            actions.describeJobAsync(jobId, accountId)
                .exceptionally(ex -> {
                    System.err.println("Describe job failed: " + ex.getMessage());
                    return null;
```

```
                })
                .join();
        } catch (CompletionException ex) {
            System.err.println("Failed to describe job: " + ex.getMessage());
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("5. Describe the tags associated with the job");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            actions.getJobTagsAsync(jobId, accountId)
                .exceptionally(ex -> {
                    System.err.println("Get job tags failed: " + ex.getMessage());
                    return null;
                })
                .join();
        } catch (CompletionException ex) {
            System.err.println("Failed to get job tags: " + ex.getMessage());
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("6. Update Batch Job Tags");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            actions.putJobTaggingAsync(jobId, accountId)
                .exceptionally(ex -> {
                    System.err.println("Put job tagging failed: " +
ex.getMessage());
                    return null;
                })
                .join();
        } catch (CompletionException ex) {
            System.err.println("Failed to put job tagging: " + ex.getMessage());
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. Delete the Amazon S3 Batch job tagging.");
        System.out.print("Do you want to delete Batch job tagging? (y/n)");
        String delAns = scanner.nextLine();
        if (delAns != null && delAns.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
            try {
```

```
                actions.deleteBatchJobTagsAsync(jobId, accountId)
                    .exceptionally(ex -> {
                        System.err.println("Delete batch job tags failed: " +
ex.getMessage());
                        return null;
                    })
                    .join();
            } catch (CompletionException ex) {
                System.err.println("Failed to delete batch job tags: " +
ex.getMessage());
            }
        } else {
            System.out.println("Tagging was not deleted.");
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.print("Do you want to delete the AWS resources used in this
scenario? (y/n)");
        String delResAns = scanner.nextLine();
        if (delResAns != null && delResAns.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
            actions.deleteFilesFromBucket(bucketName, fileNames, actions);
            actions.deleteBucketFolderAsync(bucketName);
            actions.deleteBucket(bucketName)
                .thenRun(() -> System.out.println("Bucket deletion completed"))
                .exceptionally(ex -> {
                    System.err.println("Error occurred: " + ex.getMessage());
                    return null;
                });
            CloudFormationHelper.destroyCloudFormationStack(STACK_NAME);
        } else {
            System.out.println("The AWS resources were not deleted.");
        }
        System.out.println("The Amazon S3 Batch scenario has successfully
completed.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    private static void waitForInputToContinue(Scanner scanner) {
        while (true) {
            System.out.println();
            System.out.println("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:");
            String input = scanner.nextLine();
```

```
            if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("c")) {
                System.out.println("Continuing with the program...");
                System.out.println();
                break;
            } else {
                // Handle invalid input.
                System.out.println("Invalid input. Please try again.");
            }
        }
    }


}
```

작업을 래핑하는 작업 클래스입니다.

```
public class S3BatchActions {

    private static S3ControlAsyncClient asyncClient;

    private static S3AsyncClient s3AsyncClient ;
    /**
     * Retrieves the asynchronous S3 Control client instance.
     * <p>
     * This method creates and returns a singleton instance of the {@link
 S3ControlAsyncClient}. If the instance
     * has not been created yet, it will be initialized with the following
 configuration:
     * <ul>
     *   <li>Maximum concurrency: 100</li>
     *   <li>Connection timeout: 60 seconds</li>
     *   <li>Read timeout: 60 seconds</li>
     *   <li>Write timeout: 60 seconds</li>
     *   <li>API call timeout: 2 minutes</li>
     *   <li>API call attempt timeout: 90 seconds</li>
     *   <li>Retry policy: 3 retries</li>
     *   <li>Region: US_EAST_1</li>
     *   <li>Credentials provider: {@link EnvironmentVariableCredentialsProvider}</
li>
     * </ul>
     *
     * @return the asynchronous S3 Control client instance
```

```
     */
    private static S3ControlAsyncClient getAsyncClient() {
        if (asyncClient == null) {
            SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
                .maxConcurrency(100)
                .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .build();

            ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
                .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))
                .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))
                .retryPolicy(RetryPolicy.builder()
                    .numRetries(3)
                    .build())
                .build();

            asyncClient = S3ControlAsyncClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                .build();
        }
        return asyncClient;
    }

    private static S3AsyncClient getS3AsyncClient() {
        if (asyncClient == null) {
            SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
                .maxConcurrency(100)
                .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .build();

            ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
                .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))
                .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))
                .retryStrategy(RetryMode.STANDARD)
                .build();
```

```
            s3AsyncClient = S3AsyncClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                .build();
        }
        return s3AsyncClient;
    }


    /**
     * Cancels a job asynchronously.
     *
     * @param jobId The ID of the job to be canceled.
     * @param accountId The ID of the account associated with the job.
     * @return A {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the job status has
been updated to "CANCELLED".
     *         If an error occurs during the update, the returned future will
complete exceptionally.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> cancelJobAsync(String jobId, String accountId) {
        UpdateJobStatusRequest updateJobStatusRequest =
UpdateJobStatusRequest.builder()
            .accountId(accountId)
            .jobId(jobId)
            .requestedJobStatus(String.valueOf(JobStatus.CANCELLED))
            .build();

        return asyncClient.updateJobStatus(updateJobStatusRequest)
            .thenAccept(updateJobStatusResponse -> {
                System.out.println("Job status updated to: " +
updateJobStatusResponse.status());
            })
            .exceptionally(ex -> {
                System.err.println("Failed to cancel job: " + ex.getMessage());
                throw new RuntimeException(ex); // Propagate the exception
            });
    }

    /**
     * Updates the priority of a job asynchronously.
     *
     * @param jobId     the ID of the job to update
     * @param accountId the ID of the account associated with the job
```

```
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents the asynchronous
operation, which completes when the job priority has been updated or an error has
occurred
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> updateJobPriorityAsync(String jobId, String
accountId) {
       UpdateJobPriorityRequest priorityRequest =
UpdateJobPriorityRequest.builder()
           .accountId(accountId)
           .jobId(jobId)
           .priority(60)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<Void> future = new CompletableFuture<>();
       getAsyncClient().updateJobPriority(priorityRequest)
           .thenAccept(response -> {
               System.out.println("The job priority was updated");
               future.complete(null); // Complete the CompletableFuture on
successful execution
           })
           .exceptionally(ex -> {
               System.err.println("Failed to update job priority: " +
ex.getMessage());
               future.completeExceptionally(ex); // Complete the CompletableFuture
exceptionally on error
               return null; // Return null to handle the exception
           });

       return future;
   }

   /**
    * Asynchronously retrieves the tags associated with a specific job in an AWS
account.
    *
    * @param jobId     the ID of the job for which to retrieve the tags
    * @param accountId the ID of the AWS account associated with the job
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the job tags have
been retrieved, or with an exception if the operation fails
    * @throws RuntimeException if an error occurs while retrieving the job tags
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> getJobTagsAsync(String jobId, String accountId) {
       GetJobTaggingRequest request = GetJobTaggingRequest.builder()
           .jobId(jobId)
```

```
            .accountId(accountId)
            .build();

        return asyncClient.getJobTagging(request)
            .thenAccept(response -> {
                List<S3Tag> tags = response.tags();
                if (tags.isEmpty()) {
                    System.out.println("No tags found for job ID: " + jobId);
                } else {
                    for (S3Tag tag : tags) {
                        System.out.println("Tag key is: " + tag.key());
                        System.out.println("Tag value is: " + tag.value());
                    }
                }
            })
            .exceptionally(ex -> {
                System.err.println("Failed to get job tags: " + ex.getMessage());
                throw new RuntimeException(ex); // Propagate the exception
            });
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously deletes the tags associated with a specific batch job.
     *
     * @param jobId     The ID of the batch job whose tags should be deleted.
     * @param accountId The ID of the account associated with the batch job.
     * @return A CompletableFuture that completes when the job tags have been
successfully deleted, or an exception is thrown if the deletion fails.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteBatchJobTagsAsync(String jobId, String
accountId) {
        DeleteJobTaggingRequest jobTaggingRequest =
DeleteJobTaggingRequest.builder()
            .accountId(accountId)
            .jobId(jobId)
            .build();

        return asyncClient.deleteJobTagging(jobTaggingRequest)
            .thenAccept(response -> {
                System.out.println("You have successfully deleted " + jobId + "
tagging.");
            })
            .exceptionally(ex -> {
                System.err.println("Failed to delete job tags: " + ex.getMessage());
```

```
                throw new RuntimeException(ex);
            });
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously describes the specified job.
     *
     * @param jobId     the ID of the job to describe
     * @param accountId the ID of the AWS account associated with the job
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the job description
is available
     * @throws RuntimeException if an error occurs while describing the job
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> describeJobAsync(String jobId, String accountId)
{
        DescribeJobRequest jobRequest = DescribeJobRequest.builder()
            .jobId(jobId)
            .accountId(accountId)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().describeJob(jobRequest)
            .thenAccept(response -> {
                System.out.println("Job ID: " + response.job().jobId());
                System.out.println("Description: " + response.job().description());
                System.out.println("Status: " + response.job().statusAsString());
                System.out.println("Role ARN: " + response.job().roleArn());
                System.out.println("Priority: " + response.job().priority());
                System.out.println("Progress Summary: " +
response.job().progressSummary());

                // Print out details about the job manifest.
                JobManifest manifest = response.job().manifest();
                System.out.println("Manifest Location: " +
manifest.location().objectArn());
                System.out.println("Manifest ETag: " + manifest.location().eTag());

                // Print out details about the job operation.
                JobOperation operation = response.job().operation();
                if (operation.s3PutObjectTagging() != null) {
                    System.out.println("Operation: S3 Put Object Tagging");
                    System.out.println("Tag Set: " +
operation.s3PutObjectTagging().tagSet());
                }
```

```
                // Print out details about the job report.
                JobReport report = response.job().report();
                System.out.println("Report Bucket: " + report.bucket());
                System.out.println("Report Prefix: " + report.prefix());
                System.out.println("Report Format: " + report.format());
                System.out.println("Report Enabled: " + report.enabled());
                System.out.println("Report Scope: " + report.reportScopeAsString());
            })
            .exceptionally(ex -> {
                System.err.println("Failed to describe job: " + ex.getMessage());
                throw new RuntimeException(ex);
            });
    }

    /**
     * Creates an asynchronous S3 job using the AWS Java SDK.
     *
     * @param accountId         the AWS account ID associated with the job
     * @param iamRoleArn        the ARN of the IAM role to be used for the job
     * @param manifestLocation  the location of the job manifest file in S3
     * @param reportBucketName  the name of the S3 bucket to store the job report
     * @param uuid              a unique identifier for the job
     * @return a CompletableFuture that represents the asynchronous creation of the
 S3 job.
     *         The CompletableFuture will return the job ID if the job is created
 successfully,
     *         or throw an exception if there is an error.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> createS3JobAsync(String accountId, String
 iamRoleArn,
                                                       String manifestLocation,
 String reportBucketName, String uuid) {

        String[] bucketName = new String[]{""};
        String[] parts = reportBucketName.split(":::");
        if (parts.length > 1) {
            bucketName[0] = parts[1];
        } else {
            System.out.println("The input string does not contain the expected
 format.");
        }

        return CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> getETag(bucketName[0], "job-
manifest.csv"))
```

```
            .thenCompose(eTag -> {
                  ArrayList<S3Tag> tagSet = new ArrayList<>();
                S3Tag s3Tag = S3Tag.builder()
                    .key("keyOne")
                    .value("ValueOne")
                    .build();
                S3Tag s3Tag2 = S3Tag.builder()
                    .key("keyTwo")
                    .value("ValueTwo")
                    .build();
                tagSet.add(s3Tag);
                tagSet.add(s3Tag2);

                S3SetObjectTaggingOperation objectTaggingOperation =
S3SetObjectTaggingOperation.builder()
                    .tagSet(tagSet)
                    .build();

                JobOperation jobOperation = JobOperation.builder()
                    .s3PutObjectTagging(objectTaggingOperation)
                    .build();

                JobManifestLocation jobManifestLocation =
JobManifestLocation.builder()
                    .objectArn(manifestLocation)
                    .eTag(eTag)
                    .build();

                JobManifestSpec manifestSpec = JobManifestSpec.builder()
                    .fieldsWithStrings("Bucket", "Key")
                    .format("S3BatchOperations_CSV_20180820")
                    .build();

                JobManifest jobManifest = JobManifest.builder()
                    .spec(manifestSpec)
                    .location(jobManifestLocation)
                    .build();

                JobReport jobReport = JobReport.builder()
                    .bucket(reportBucketName)
                    .prefix("reports")
                    .format("Report_CSV_20180820")
                    .enabled(true)
                    .reportScope("AllTasks")
```

```
                    .build();

                CreateJobRequest jobRequest = CreateJobRequest.builder()
                    .accountId(accountId)
                    .description("Job created using the AWS Java SDK")
                    .manifest(jobManifest)
                    .operation(jobOperation)
                    .report(jobReport)
                    .priority(42)
                    .roleArn(iamRoleArn)
                    .clientRequestToken(uuid)
                    .confirmationRequired(false)
                    .build();

                // Create the job asynchronously.
                 return getAsyncClient().createJob(jobRequest)
                    .thenApply(CreateJobResponse::jobId);
                 })
                 .handle((jobId, ex) -> {
                    if (ex != null) {
                    Throwable cause = (ex instanceof CompletionException) ?
ex.getCause() : ex;
                    if (cause instanceof S3ControlException) {
                        throw new CompletionException(cause);
                    } else {
                        throw new RuntimeException(cause);
                    }
                }
                return jobId;
            });
    }

    /**
     * Retrieves the ETag (Entity Tag) for an object stored in an Amazon S3 bucket.
     *
     * @param bucketName the name of the Amazon S3 bucket where the object is stored
     * @param key the key (file name) of the object in the Amazon S3 bucket
     * @return the ETag of the object
     */
    public String getETag(String bucketName, String key) {
        S3Client s3Client = S3Client.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .build();
```

```
        HeadObjectRequest headObjectRequest = HeadObjectRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(key)
            .build();

        HeadObjectResponse headObjectResponse =
s3Client.headObject(headObjectRequest);
        return headObjectResponse.eTag();
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously adds tags to a job in the system.
     *
     * @param jobId     the ID of the job to add tags to
     * @param accountId the account ID associated with the job
     * @return a CompletableFuture that completes when the tagging operation is
finished
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> putJobTaggingAsync(String jobId, String
accountId) {
        S3Tag departmentTag = S3Tag.builder()
            .key("department")
            .value("Marketing")
            .build();

        S3Tag fiscalYearTag = S3Tag.builder()
            .key("FiscalYear")
            .value("2020")
            .build();

        PutJobTaggingRequest putJobTaggingRequest = PutJobTaggingRequest.builder()
            .jobId(jobId)
            .accountId(accountId)
            .tags(departmentTag, fiscalYearTag)
            .build();

        return asyncClient.putJobTagging(putJobTaggingRequest)
            .thenRun(() -> {
                System.out.println("Additional Tags were added to job " + jobId);
            })
            .exceptionally(ex -> {
                System.err.println("Failed to add tags to job: " + ex.getMessage());
                throw new RuntimeException(ex); // Propagate the exception
            });
```

```
    }

    // Setup the S3 bucket required for this scenario.
    /**
     * Creates an Amazon S3 bucket with the specified name.
     *
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket to create
     * @throws S3Exception if there is an error creating the bucket
     */
    public void createBucket(String bucketName) {
        try {
            S3Client s3Client = S3Client.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();


            S3Waiter s3Waiter = s3Client.waiter();
            CreateBucketRequest bucketRequest = CreateBucketRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .build();

            s3Client.createBucket(bucketRequest);
            HeadBucketRequest bucketRequestWait = HeadBucketRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .build();

            // Wait until the bucket is created and print out the response.
            WaiterResponse<HeadBucketResponse> waiterResponse =
s3Waiter.waitUntilBucketExists(bucketRequestWait);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println(bucketName + " is ready");

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    /**
     * Uploads a file to an Amazon S3 bucket asynchronously.
     *
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket to upload the file to
     * @param fileName the name of the file to be uploaded
     * @throws RuntimeException if an error occurs during the file upload
```

```
     */
    public void populateBucket(String bucketName, String fileName) {
        // Define the path to the directory.
        Path filePath = Paths.get("src/main/resources/batch/",
 fileName).toAbsolutePath();
        PutObjectRequest putOb = PutObjectRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(fileName)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<PutObjectResponse> future =
 getS3AsyncClient().putObject(putOb, AsyncRequestBody.fromFile(filePath));
        future.whenComplete((result, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                System.err.println("Error uploading file: " + ex.getMessage());
            } else {
                System.out.println("Successfully placed " + fileName + " into bucket
 " + bucketName);
            }
        }).join();
    }


    // Update the bucketName in CSV.
    public void updateCSV(String newValue) {
        Path csvFilePath = Paths.get("src/main/resources/batch/job-
manifest.csv").toAbsolutePath();
        try {
            // Read all lines from the CSV file.
            List<String> lines = Files.readAllLines(csvFilePath);

            // Update the first value in each line.
            List<String> updatedLines = lines.stream()
                .map(line -> {
                    String[] parts = line.split(",");
                    parts[0] = newValue;
                    return String.join(",", parts);
                })
                .collect(Collectors.toList());

            // Write the updated lines back to the CSV file
            Files.write(csvFilePath, updatedLines);
            System.out.println("CSV file updated successfully.");
        } catch (Exception e) {
```

```
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }

    /**
     * Deletes an object from an Amazon S3 bucket asynchronously.
     *
     * @param bucketName The name of the S3 bucket where the object is stored.
     * @param objectName The name of the object to be deleted.
     * @return A {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the object has been
deleted,
     *         or throws a {@link RuntimeException} if an error occurs during the
deletion.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteBucketObjects(String bucketName, String
objectName) {
        ArrayList<ObjectIdentifier> toDelete = new ArrayList<>();
        toDelete.add(ObjectIdentifier.builder()
            .key(objectName)
            .build());

        DeleteObjectsRequest dor = DeleteObjectsRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .delete(Delete.builder()
                .objects(toDelete).build())
            .build();

        return getS3AsyncClient().deleteObjects(dor)
            .thenAccept(result -> {
                System.out.println("The object was deleted!");
            })
            .exceptionally(ex -> {
                throw new RuntimeException("Error deleting object: " +
ex.getMessage(), ex);
            });
    }

    /**
     * Deletes a folder and all its contents asynchronously from an Amazon S3
bucket.
     *
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket containing the folder to be
deleted
```

```
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the folder and its
contents have been deleted
    * @throws RuntimeException if any error occurs during the deletion process
    */
   public void deleteBucketFolderAsync(String bucketName) {
       String folderName = "reports/";
       ListObjectsV2Request request = ListObjectsV2Request.builder()
           .bucket(bucketName)
           .prefix(folderName)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<ListObjectsV2Response> listObjectsFuture =
getS3AsyncClient().listObjectsV2(request);
       listObjectsFuture.thenCompose(response -> {
           List<CompletableFuture<DeleteObjectResponse>> deleteFutures =
response.contents().stream()
               .map(obj -> {
                   DeleteObjectRequest deleteRequest =
DeleteObjectRequest.builder()
                       .bucket(bucketName)
                       .key(obj.key())
                       .build();
                   return getS3AsyncClient().deleteObject(deleteRequest)
                       .thenApply(deleteResponse -> {
                           System.out.println("Deleted object: " + obj.key());
                           return deleteResponse;
                       });
               })
               .collect(Collectors.toList());

           return CompletableFuture.allOf(deleteFutures.toArray(new
CompletableFuture[0]))
               .thenCompose(v -> {
                   // Delete the folder.
                   DeleteObjectRequest deleteRequest =
DeleteObjectRequest.builder()
                       .bucket(bucketName)
                       .key(folderName)
                       .build();
                   return getS3AsyncClient().deleteObject(deleteRequest)
                       .thenApply(deleteResponse -> {
                           System.out.println("Deleted folder: " + folderName);
                           return deleteResponse;
                       });
```

```
                });
        }).join();
    }

    /**
     * Deletes an Amazon S3 bucket.
     *
     * @param bucketName the name of the bucket to delete
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the bucket has been
deleted, or exceptionally if there is an error
     * @throws RuntimeException if there is an error deleting the bucket
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteBucket(String bucketName) {
        S3AsyncClient s3Client = getS3AsyncClient();
        return s3Client.deleteBucket(DeleteBucketRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .build())
            .thenAccept(deleteBucketResponse -> {
                System.out.println(bucketName + " was deleted");
            })
            .exceptionally(ex -> {
                // Handle the exception or rethrow it.
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete bucket: " + bucketName,
ex);
            });
    }

    /**
     * Uploads a set of files to an Amazon S3 bucket.
     *
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket to upload the files to
     * @param fileNames an array of file names to be uploaded
     * @param actions an instance of {@link S3BatchActions} that provides the
implementation for the necessary S3 operations
     * @throws IOException if there's an error creating the text files or uploading
the files to the S3 bucket
     */
    public static void uploadFilesToBucket(String bucketName, String[] fileNames,
S3BatchActions actions) throws IOException {
        actions.updateCSV(bucketName);
        createTextFiles(fileNames);
        for (String fileName : fileNames) {
            actions.populateBucket(bucketName, fileName);
        }
```

```
        System.out.println("All files are placed in the S3 bucket " + bucketName);
    }

    /**
     * Deletes the specified files from the given S3 bucket.
     *
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket
     * @param fileNames an array of file names to be deleted from the bucket
     * @param actions the S3BatchActions instance to be used for the file deletion
     * @throws IOException if an I/O error occurs during the file deletion
     */
    public void deleteFilesFromBucket(String bucketName, String[] fileNames,
S3BatchActions actions) throws IOException {
        for (String fileName : fileNames) {
                   actions.deleteBucketObjects(bucketName, fileName)
                  .thenRun(() -> System.out.println("Object deletion completed"))
                  .exceptionally(ex -> {
                      System.err.println("Error occurred: " + ex.getMessage());
                      return null;
                  });
        }
        System.out.println("All files have been deleted from the bucket " +
bucketName);
    }

    public static void createTextFiles(String[] fileNames) {
        String currentDirectory = System.getProperty("user.dir");
        String directoryPath = currentDirectory + "\\src\\main\\resources\\batch";
        Path path = Paths.get(directoryPath);

        try {
            // Create the directory if it doesn't exist.
            if (Files.notExists(path)) {
                Files.createDirectories(path);
                System.out.println("Created directory: " + path.toString());
            } else {
                System.out.println("Directory already exists: " + path.toString());
            }

            for (String fileName : fileNames) {
                // Check if the file is a .txt file.
                if (fileName.endsWith(".txt")) {
                    // Define the path for the new file.
                    Path filePath = path.resolve(fileName);
```

```
                    System.out.println("Attempting to create file: " +
 filePath.toString());

                    // Create and write content to the new file.
                    Files.write(filePath, "This is a test".getBytes());

                    // Verify the file was created.
                    if (Files.exists(filePath)) {
                        System.out.println("Successfully created file: " +
 filePath.toString());
                    } else {
                        System.out.println("Failed to create file: " +
 filePath.toString());
                    }
                }
            }

        } catch (IOException e) {
            System.err.println("An error occurred: " + e.getMessage());
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }

    public String getAccountId() {
        StsClient stsClient = StsClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .build();

        GetCallerIdentityResponse callerIdentityResponse =
 stsClient.getCallerIdentity();
        return callerIdentityResponse.account();
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - CreateJob
  - DeleteJobTagging
  - DescribeJob
  - GetJobTagging
  - ListJobs

- PutJobTagging
- UpdateJobPriority
- UpdateJobStatus

작업

`CreateJob`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateJob`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

비동기 S3 작업을 생성합니다.

```
   /**
    * Creates an asynchronous S3 job using the AWS Java SDK.
    *
    * @param accountId         the AWS account ID associated with the job
    * @param iamRoleArn        the ARN of the IAM role to be used for the job
    * @param manifestLocation  the location of the job manifest file in S3
    * @param reportBucketName  the name of the S3 bucket to store the job report
    * @param uuid              a unique identifier for the job
    * @return a CompletableFuture that represents the asynchronous creation of the
S3 job.
    *         The CompletableFuture will return the job ID if the job is created
successfully,
    *         or throw an exception if there is an error.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> createS3JobAsync(String accountId, String
iamRoleArn,
                                                     String manifestLocation,
String reportBucketName, String uuid) {

       String[] bucketName = new String[]{""};
       String[] parts = reportBucketName.split(":::");
```

```
        if (parts.length > 1) {
            bucketName[0] = parts[1];
        } else {
            System.out.println("The input string does not contain the expected
 format.");
        }

        return CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> getETag(bucketName[0], "job-
manifest.csv"))
            .thenCompose(eTag -> {
                  ArrayList<S3Tag> tagSet = new ArrayList<>();
                S3Tag s3Tag = S3Tag.builder()
                    .key("keyOne")
                    .value("ValueOne")
                    .build();
                S3Tag s3Tag2 = S3Tag.builder()
                    .key("keyTwo")
                    .value("ValueTwo")
                    .build();
                tagSet.add(s3Tag);
                tagSet.add(s3Tag2);

                S3SetObjectTaggingOperation objectTaggingOperation =
 S3SetObjectTaggingOperation.builder()
                    .tagSet(tagSet)
                    .build();

                JobOperation jobOperation = JobOperation.builder()
                    .s3PutObjectTagging(objectTaggingOperation)
                    .build();

                JobManifestLocation jobManifestLocation =
 JobManifestLocation.builder()
                    .objectArn(manifestLocation)
                    .eTag(eTag)
                    .build();

                JobManifestSpec manifestSpec = JobManifestSpec.builder()
                    .fieldsWithStrings("Bucket", "Key")
                    .format("S3BatchOperations_CSV_20180820")
                    .build();

                JobManifest jobManifest = JobManifest.builder()
                    .spec(manifestSpec)
```

```
                    .location(jobManifestLocation)
                    .build();

                JobReport jobReport = JobReport.builder()
                    .bucket(reportBucketName)
                    .prefix("reports")
                    .format("Report_CSV_20180820")
                    .enabled(true)
                    .reportScope("AllTasks")
                    .build();

                CreateJobRequest jobRequest = CreateJobRequest.builder()
                    .accountId(accountId)
                    .description("Job created using the AWS Java SDK")
                    .manifest(jobManifest)
                    .operation(jobOperation)
                    .report(jobReport)
                    .priority(42)
                    .roleArn(iamRoleArn)
                    .clientRequestToken(uuid)
                    .confirmationRequired(false)
                    .build();

                // Create the job asynchronously.
                 return getAsyncClient().createJob(jobRequest)
                    .thenApply(CreateJobResponse::jobId);
                 })
                 .handle((jobId, ex) -> {
                    if (ex != null) {
                    Throwable cause = (ex instanceof CompletionException) ?
ex.getCause() : ex;
                    if (cause instanceof S3ControlException) {
                        throw new CompletionException(cause);
                    } else {
                        throw new RuntimeException(cause);
                    }
                }
                return jobId;
            });
    }
```

규정 준수 보존 작업을 생성합니다.

```
    /**
     * Creates a compliance retention job in Amazon S3 Control.
     * <p>
     * A compliance retention job in Amazon S3 Control is a feature that allows you
 to
     * set a retention period for objects stored in an S3 bucket.
     * This feature is particularly useful for organizations that need to comply
 with
     * regulatory requirements or internal policies that mandate the retention of
 data for
     * a specific duration.
     *
     * @param s3ControlClient The S3ControlClient instance to use for the API call.
     * @return The job ID of the created compliance retention job.
     */
    public static String createComplianceRetentionJob(final S3ControlClient
 s3ControlClient, String roleArn, String bucketName, String accountId) {
        final String manifestObjectArn = "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-manifest-bucket/
compliance-objects-manifest.csv";
        final String manifestObjectVersionId = "your-object-version-Id";

        Instant jan2025 = Instant.parse("2025-01-01T00:00:00Z");
        JobOperation jobOperation = JobOperation.builder()
            .s3PutObjectRetention(S3SetObjectRetentionOperation.builder()
                .retention(S3Retention.builder()
                    .mode(S3ObjectLockRetentionMode.COMPLIANCE)
                    .retainUntilDate(jan2025)
                    .build())
                .build())
            .build();

        JobManifestLocation manifestLocation = JobManifestLocation.builder()
            .objectArn(manifestObjectArn)
            .eTag(manifestObjectVersionId)
            .build();

        JobManifestSpec manifestSpec = JobManifestSpec.builder()
            .fieldsWithStrings("Bucket", "Key")
            .format("S3BatchOperations_CSV_20180820")
            .build();

        JobManifest manifestToPublicApi = JobManifest.builder()
```

```
            .location(manifestLocation)
            .spec(manifestSpec)
            .build();

        // Report details.
        final String jobReportBucketArn = "arn:aws:s3:::" + bucketName;
        final String jobReportPrefix = "reports/compliance-objects-bops";

        JobReport jobReport = JobReport.builder()
            .enabled(true)
            .reportScope(JobReportScope.ALL_TASKS)
            .bucket(jobReportBucketArn)
            .prefix(jobReportPrefix)
            .format(JobReportFormat.REPORT_CSV_20180820)
            .build();

        final Boolean requiresConfirmation = true;
        final int priority = 10;
        CreateJobRequest request = CreateJobRequest.builder()
            .accountId(accountId)
            .description("Set compliance retain-until to 1 Jan 2025")
            .manifest(manifestToPublicApi)
            .operation(jobOperation)
            .priority(priority)
            .roleArn(roleArn)
            .report(jobReport)
            .confirmationRequired(requiresConfirmation)
            .build();

        // Create the job and get the result.
        CreateJobResponse result = s3ControlClient.createJob(request);
        return result.jobId();
    }
```

법적 보존 작업을 생성합니다.

```
    /**
     * Creates a compliance retention job in Amazon S3 Control.
     * <p>
     * A compliance retention job in Amazon S3 Control is a feature that allows you
to
```

```
     * set a retention period for objects stored in an S3 bucket.
     * This feature is particularly useful for organizations that need to comply
 with
     * regulatory requirements or internal policies that mandate the retention of
 data for
     * a specific duration.
     *
     * @param s3ControlClient The S3ControlClient instance to use for the API call.
     * @return The job ID of the created compliance retention job.
     */
    public static String createComplianceRetentionJob(final S3ControlClient
 s3ControlClient, String roleArn, String bucketName, String accountId) {
        final String manifestObjectArn = "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-manifest-bucket/
compliance-objects-manifest.csv";
        final String manifestObjectVersionId = "your-object-version-Id";

        Instant jan2025 = Instant.parse("2025-01-01T00:00:00Z");
        JobOperation jobOperation = JobOperation.builder()
            .s3PutObjectRetention(S3SetObjectRetentionOperation.builder()
                .retention(S3Retention.builder()
                    .mode(S3ObjectLockRetentionMode.COMPLIANCE)
                    .retainUntilDate(jan2025)
                    .build())
                .build())
            .build();

        JobManifestLocation manifestLocation = JobManifestLocation.builder()
            .objectArn(manifestObjectArn)
            .eTag(manifestObjectVersionId)
            .build();

        JobManifestSpec manifestSpec = JobManifestSpec.builder()
            .fieldsWithStrings("Bucket", "Key")
            .format("S3BatchOperations_CSV_20180820")
            .build();

        JobManifest manifestToPublicApi = JobManifest.builder()
            .location(manifestLocation)
            .spec(manifestSpec)
            .build();

        // Report details.
        final String jobReportBucketArn = "arn:aws:s3:::" + bucketName;
        final String jobReportPrefix = "reports/compliance-objects-bops";
```

```
        JobReport jobReport = JobReport.builder()
            .enabled(true)
            .reportScope(JobReportScope.ALL_TASKS)
            .bucket(jobReportBucketArn)
            .prefix(jobReportPrefix)
            .format(JobReportFormat.REPORT_CSV_20180820)
            .build();

        final Boolean requiresConfirmation = true;
        final int priority = 10;
        CreateJobRequest request = CreateJobRequest.builder()
            .accountId(accountId)
            .description("Set compliance retain-until to 1 Jan 2025")
            .manifest(manifestToPublicApi)
            .operation(jobOperation)
            .priority(priority)
            .roleArn(roleArn)
            .report(jobReport)
            .confirmationRequired(requiresConfirmation)
            .build();

        // Create the job and get the result.
        CreateJobResponse result = s3ControlClient.createJob(request);
        return result.jobId();
    }
```

새 거버넌스 보존 작업을 생성합니다.

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class CreateGovernanceRetentionJob {

    public static void main(String[]args) throws ParseException {
        final String usage = """
```

```
            Usage:
                <manifestObjectArn> <jobReportBucketArn> <roleArn> <accountId>
<manifestObjectVersionId>

            Where:
                manifestObjectArn - The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the S3 object
that contains the manifest file for the governance objects.\s
                bucketName - The ARN of the S3 bucket where the job report will be
stored.
                roleArn - The ARN of the IAM role that will be used to perform the
governance retention operation.
                accountId - Your AWS account Id.
                manifestObjectVersionId =  A unique value that is used as the `eTag`
property of the `JobManifestLocation` object.
            """;

        if (args.length != 4) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            return;
        }

        String manifestObjectArn = args[0];
        String jobReportBucketArn = args[1];
        String roleArn = args[2];
        String accountId = args[3];
        String manifestObjectVersionId = args[4];

        S3ControlClient s3ControlClient = S3ControlClient.create();
        createGovernanceRetentionJob(s3ControlClient, manifestObjectArn,
jobReportBucketArn, roleArn, accountId, manifestObjectVersionId);
    }

    public static String createGovernanceRetentionJob(final S3ControlClient
s3ControlClient, String manifestObjectArn, String jobReportBucketArn, String
roleArn, String accountId, String manifestObjectVersionId) throws ParseException {
        final JobManifestLocation manifestLocation = JobManifestLocation.builder()
            .objectArn(manifestObjectArn)
            .eTag(manifestObjectVersionId)
            .build();

        final JobManifestSpec manifestSpec = JobManifestSpec.builder()
            .format(JobManifestFormat.S3_BATCH_OPERATIONS_CSV_20180820)
            .fields(Arrays.asList(JobManifestFieldName.BUCKET,
JobManifestFieldName.KEY))
```

```
            .build();

        final JobManifest manifestToPublicApi = JobManifest.builder()
            .location(manifestLocation)
            .spec(manifestSpec)
            .build();

        final String jobReportPrefix = "reports/governance-objects";
        final JobReport jobReport = JobReport.builder()
            .enabled(true)
            .reportScope(JobReportScope.ALL_TASKS)
            .bucket(jobReportBucketArn)
            .prefix(jobReportPrefix)
            .format(JobReportFormat.REPORT_CSV_20180820)
            .build();

        final SimpleDateFormat format = new SimpleDateFormat("dd/MM/yyyy");
        final Date jan30th = format.parse("30/01/2025");

        final S3SetObjectRetentionOperation s3SetObjectRetentionOperation =
S3SetObjectRetentionOperation.builder()
            .retention(S3Retention.builder()
                .mode(S3ObjectLockRetentionMode.GOVERNANCE)
                .retainUntilDate(jan30th.toInstant())
                .build())
            .build();

        final JobOperation jobOperation = JobOperation.builder()
            .s3PutObjectRetention(s3SetObjectRetentionOperation)
            .build();

        final Boolean requiresConfirmation = true;
        final int priority = 10;

        final CreateJobRequest request = CreateJobRequest.builder()
            .accountId(accountId)
            .description("Put governance retention")
            .manifest(manifestToPublicApi)
            .operation(jobOperation)
            .priority(priority)
            .roleArn(roleArn)
            .report(jobReport)
            .confirmationRequired(requiresConfirmation)
            .build();
```

```
        final CreateJobResponse result = s3ControlClient.createJob(request);
        return result.jobId();
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateJob을 참조하십시오.

DeleteJobTagging

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteJobTagging의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Asynchronously deletes the tags associated with a specific batch job.
    *
    * @param jobId     The ID of the batch job whose tags should be deleted.
    * @param accountId The ID of the account associated with the batch job.
    * @return A CompletableFuture that completes when the job tags have been
successfully deleted, or an exception is thrown if the deletion fails.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteBatchJobTagsAsync(String jobId, String
accountId) {
       DeleteJobTaggingRequest jobTaggingRequest =
DeleteJobTaggingRequest.builder()
           .accountId(accountId)
           .jobId(jobId)
           .build();

       return asyncClient.deleteJobTagging(jobTaggingRequest)
           .thenAccept(response -> {
               System.out.println("You have successfully deleted " + jobId + "
tagging.");
```

```
            })
            .exceptionally(ex -> {
                System.err.println("Failed to delete job tags: " + ex.getMessage());
                throw new RuntimeException(ex);
            });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DeleteJobTaggingAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

DescribeJob

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeJob의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Asynchronously describes the specified job.
     *
     * @param jobId     the ID of the job to describe
     * @param accountId the ID of the AWS account associated with the job
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the job description
is available
     * @throws RuntimeException if an error occurs while describing the job
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> describeJobAsync(String jobId, String accountId)
{
        DescribeJobRequest jobRequest = DescribeJobRequest.builder()
            .jobId(jobId)
            .accountId(accountId)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().describeJob(jobRequest)
            .thenAccept(response -> {
                System.out.println("Job ID: " + response.job().jobId());
```

```
                System.out.println("Description: " + response.job().description());
                System.out.println("Status: " + response.job().statusAsString());
                System.out.println("Role ARN: " + response.job().roleArn());
                System.out.println("Priority: " + response.job().priority());
                System.out.println("Progress Summary: " +
response.job().progressSummary());

                // Print out details about the job manifest.
                JobManifest manifest = response.job().manifest();
                System.out.println("Manifest Location: " +
manifest.location().objectArn());
                System.out.println("Manifest ETag: " + manifest.location().eTag());

                // Print out details about the job operation.
                JobOperation operation = response.job().operation();
                if (operation.s3PutObjectTagging() != null) {
                    System.out.println("Operation: S3 Put Object Tagging");
                    System.out.println("Tag Set: " +
operation.s3PutObjectTagging().tagSet());
                }

                // Print out details about the job report.
                JobReport report = response.job().report();
                System.out.println("Report Bucket: " + report.bucket());
                System.out.println("Report Prefix: " + report.prefix());
                System.out.println("Report Format: " + report.format());
                System.out.println("Report Enabled: " + report.enabled());
                System.out.println("Report Scope: " + report.reportScopeAsString());
            })
            .exceptionally(ex -> {
                System.err.println("Failed to describe job: " + ex.getMessage());
                throw new RuntimeException(ex);
            });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DescribeJobAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

GetJobTagging

다음 코드 예시는 GetJobTagging의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Asynchronously retrieves the tags associated with a specific job in an AWS
account.
     *
     * @param jobId     the ID of the job for which to retrieve the tags
     * @param accountId the ID of the AWS account associated with the job
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the job tags have
been retrieved, or with an exception if the operation fails
     * @throws RuntimeException if an error occurs while retrieving the job tags
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> getJobTagsAsync(String jobId, String accountId) {
        GetJobTaggingRequest request = GetJobTaggingRequest.builder()
            .jobId(jobId)
            .accountId(accountId)
            .build();

        return asyncClient.getJobTagging(request)
            .thenAccept(response -> {
                List<S3Tag> tags = response.tags();
                if (tags.isEmpty()) {
                    System.out.println("No tags found for job ID: " + jobId);
                } else {
                    for (S3Tag tag : tags) {
                        System.out.println("Tag key is: " + tag.key());
                        System.out.println("Tag value is: " + tag.value());
                    }
                }
            })
            .exceptionally(ex -> {
                System.err.println("Failed to get job tags: " + ex.getMessage());
                throw new RuntimeException(ex); // Propagate the exception
            });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 GetJobTaggingAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

PutJobTagging

다음 코드 예시는 PutJobTagging의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Asynchronously adds tags to a job in the system.
    *
    * @param jobId     the ID of the job to add tags to
    * @param accountId the account ID associated with the job
    * @return a CompletableFuture that completes when the tagging operation is
finished
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> putJobTaggingAsync(String jobId, String
accountId) {
       S3Tag departmentTag = S3Tag.builder()
           .key("department")
           .value("Marketing")
           .build();

       S3Tag fiscalYearTag = S3Tag.builder()
           .key("FiscalYear")
           .value("2020")
           .build();

       PutJobTaggingRequest putJobTaggingRequest = PutJobTaggingRequest.builder()
           .jobId(jobId)
           .accountId(accountId)
           .tags(departmentTag, fiscalYearTag)
           .build();

       return asyncClient.putJobTagging(putJobTaggingRequest)
           .thenRun(() -> {
```

```
                System.out.println("Additional Tags were added to job " + jobId);
            })
            .exceptionally(ex -> {
                System.err.println("Failed to add tags to job: " + ex.getMessage());
                throw new RuntimeException(ex); // Propagate the exception
            });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 PutJobTaggingAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

UpdateJobPriority

다음 코드 예시는 UpdateJobPriority의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Updates the priority of a job asynchronously.
     *
     * @param jobId     the ID of the job to update
     * @param accountId the ID of the account associated with the job
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents the asynchronous
operation, which completes when the job priority has been updated or an error has
occurred
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> updateJobPriorityAsync(String jobId, String
accountId) {
        UpdateJobPriorityRequest priorityRequest =
UpdateJobPriorityRequest.builder()
            .accountId(accountId)
            .jobId(jobId)
            .priority(60)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<Void> future = new CompletableFuture<>();
```

```
        getAsyncClient().updateJobPriority(priorityRequest)
            .thenAccept(response -> {
                System.out.println("The job priority was updated");
                future.complete(null); // Complete the CompletableFuture on
successful execution
            })
            .exceptionally(ex -> {
                System.err.println("Failed to update job priority: " +
ex.getMessage());
                future.completeExceptionally(ex); // Complete the CompletableFuture
exceptionally on error
                return null; // Return null to handle the exception
            });

        return future;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 UpdateJobPriorityAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

`UpdateJobStatus`

다음 코드 예시는 `UpdateJobStatus`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Cancels a job asynchronously.
     *
     * @param jobId The ID of the job to be canceled.
     * @param accountId The ID of the account associated with the job.
     * @return A {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the job status has
been updated to "CANCELLED".
     *         If an error occurs during the update, the returned future will
complete exceptionally.
     */
```

```
    public CompletableFuture<Void> cancelJobAsync(String jobId, String accountId) {
        UpdateJobStatusRequest updateJobStatusRequest =
UpdateJobStatusRequest.builder()
            .accountId(accountId)
            .jobId(jobId)
            .requestedJobStatus(String.valueOf(JobStatus.CANCELLED))
            .build();

        return asyncClient.updateJobStatus(updateJobStatusRequest)
            .thenAccept(updateJobStatusResponse -> {
                System.out.println("Job status updated to: " +
updateJobStatusResponse.status());
            })
            .exceptionally(ex -> {
                System.err.println("Failed to cancel job: " + ex.getMessage());
                throw new RuntimeException(ex); // Propagate the exception
            });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 UpdateJobStatusAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

SDK for Java 2.x를 사용한 S3 디렉터리 버킷 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 S3 디렉터리 버킷과 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello Amazon S3 디렉터리 버킷

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon S3 디렉터리 버킷 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
package com.example.s3.directorybucket;


import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.Bucket;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.BucketInfo;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.BucketType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CreateBucketConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CreateBucketRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CreateBucketResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DataRedundancy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteBucketRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListDirectoryBucketsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListDirectoryBucketsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.LocationInfo;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.LocationType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

import java.util.List;
import java.util.stream.Collectors;

import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;

/**
 * Before running this example:
 * <p>
 * The SDK must be able to authenticate AWS requests on your behalf. If you have
 * not configured
 * authentication for SDKs and tools, see
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/access.html in the AWS SDKs
```

```
 * and Tools Reference Guide.
 * <p>
 * You must have a runtime environment configured with the Java SDK.
 * See
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/setup.html in
 * the Developer Guide if this is not set up.
 * <p>
 * To use S3 directory buckets, configure a gateway VPC endpoint. This is the
 * recommended method to enable directory bucket traffic without
 * requiring an internet gateway or NAT device. For more information on
 * configuring VPC gateway endpoints, visit
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/s3-express-
networking.html#s3-express-networking-vpc-gateway.
 * <p>
 * Directory buckets are available in specific AWS Regions and Zones. For
 * details on Regions and Zones supporting directory buckets, see
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/s3-express-
networking.html#s3-express-endpoints.
 */

public class HelloS3DirectoryBuckets {
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(HelloS3DirectoryBuckets.class);

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String bucketName = "test-bucket-" + System.currentTimeMillis() + "--usw2-
az1--x-s3";
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        String zone = "usw2-az1";
        S3Client s3Client = createS3Client(region);

        try {
            // Create the directory bucket
            createDirectoryBucket(s3Client, bucketName, zone);
            logger.info("Created bucket: {}", bucketName);

            // List all directory buckets
            List<String> bucketNames = listDirectoryBuckets(s3Client);
            bucketNames.forEach(name -> logger.info("Bucket Name: {}", name));
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("An error occurred during S3 operations: {} - Error code:
 {}",
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
 e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), e);
```

```
        } finally {
            try {
                // Delete the created bucket
                deleteDirectoryBucket(s3Client, bucketName);
                logger.info("Deleted bucket: {}", bucketName);
            } catch (S3Exception e) {
                logger.error("Failed to delete the bucket due to S3 error: {} -
Error code: {}",
                        e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), e);
            } catch (RuntimeException e) {
                logger.error("Failed to delete the bucket due to unexpected error:
{}", e.getMessage(), e);
            } finally {
                s3Client.close();
            }
        }
    }

    /**
     * Creates a new S3 directory bucket in a specified Zone (For example, a
     * specified Availability Zone in this code example).
     *
     * @param s3Client   The S3 client used to create the bucket
     * @param bucketName The name of the bucket to be created
     * @param zone       The region where the bucket will be created
     * @throws S3Exception if there's an error creating the bucket
     */
    public static void createDirectoryBucket(S3Client s3Client, String bucketName,
String zone) throws S3Exception {
        logger.info("Creating bucket: {}", bucketName);

        CreateBucketConfiguration bucketConfiguration =
CreateBucketConfiguration.builder()
                .location(LocationInfo.builder()
                        .type(LocationType.AVAILABILITY_ZONE)
                        .name(zone).build())
                .bucket(BucketInfo.builder()
                        .type(BucketType.DIRECTORY)
                        .dataRedundancy(DataRedundancy.SINGLE_AVAILABILITY_ZONE)
                        .build())
                .build();
        try {
            CreateBucketRequest bucketRequest = CreateBucketRequest.builder()
```

```
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .createBucketConfiguration(bucketConfiguration).build();
            CreateBucketResponse response = s3Client.createBucket(bucketRequest);
            logger.info("Bucket created successfully with location: {}",
response.location());
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Error creating bucket: {} - Error code: {}",
e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), e);
            throw e;
        }
    }

    /**
     * Lists all S3 directory buckets.
     *
     * @param s3Client The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @return A list of bucket names
     */
    public static List<String> listDirectoryBuckets(S3Client s3Client) {
        logger.info("Listing all directory buckets");

        try {
            // Create a ListBucketsRequest
            ListDirectoryBucketsRequest listBucketsRequest =
ListDirectoryBucketsRequest.builder().build();

            // Retrieve the list of buckets
            ListDirectoryBucketsResponse response =
s3Client.listDirectoryBuckets(listBucketsRequest);

            // Extract bucket names
            List<String> bucketNames = response.buckets().stream()
                    .map(Bucket::name)
                    .collect(Collectors.toList());

            return bucketNames;
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Failed to list buckets: {} - Error code: {}",
e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), e);
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

```
    /**
     * Deletes the specified S3 directory bucket.
     *
     * @param s3Client   The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @param bucketName The name of the bucket to delete
     */
    public static void deleteDirectoryBucket(S3Client s3Client, String bucketName) {
        try {
            DeleteBucketRequest deleteBucketRequest = DeleteBucketRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();
            s3Client.deleteBucket(deleteBucketRequest);
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Failed to delete bucket: " + bucketName + " - Error code:
 " + e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(),
                    e);
            throw e;
        }
    }

}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CreateBucket
  - ListDirectoryBuckets

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업
- 시나리오

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- VPC 및 VPC 엔드포인트를 설정합니다.

- S3 디렉터리 버킷 및 S3 Express One Zone 스토리지 클래스로 작업하도록 정책, 역할 및 사용자를 설정합니다.
- 두 개의 S3 클라이언트를 생성합니다.
- 두 개의 버킷을 만듭니다.
- 객체를 생성하고 복사합니다.
- 성능 차이를 보여줍니다.
- 버킷을 채워 어휘 차이를 표시합니다.
- 사용자에게 리소스를 정리할지 묻는 메시지를 표시합니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon S3 기능을 보여주는 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
public class S3DirectoriesScenario {

    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");

    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(S3DirectoriesScenario.class);
    static Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

    private static S3AsyncClient mS3RegularClient;
    private static S3AsyncClient mS3ExpressClient;

    private static String mdirectoryBucketName;
    private static String mregularBucketName;

    private static String stackName = "cfn-stack-s3-express-basics--" +
 UUID.randomUUID();

    private static String regularUser = "";
    private static String vpcId = "";
    private static String expressUser = "";
```

```
   private static String vpcEndpointId = "";

   private static final S3DirectoriesActions s3DirectoriesActions = new
S3DirectoriesActions();

   public static void main(String[] args) {
       try {
           s3ExpressScenario();
       } catch (RuntimeException e) {
           logger.info(e.getMessage());
       }
   }

   // Runs the scenario.
   private static void s3ExpressScenario() {
       logger.info(DASHES);
       logger.info("Welcome to the Amazon S3 Express Basics demo using AWS SDK for
Java V2.");
       logger.info("""
           Let's get started! First, please note that S3 Express One Zone works
best when working within the AWS infrastructure,
           specifically when working in the same Availability Zone (AZ). To see the
best results in this example and when you implement
           directory buckets into your infrastructure, it is best to put your
compute resources in the same AZ as your directory
           bucket.
           """);
       waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
       logger.info(DASHES);

       // Create an optional VPC and create 2 IAM users.
       UserNames userNames = createVpcUsers();
       String expressUserName = userNames.getExpressUserName();
       String regularUserName = userNames.getRegularUserName();

       //  Set up two S3 clients, one regular and one express,
       //  and two buckets, one regular and one directory.
       setupClientsAndBuckets(expressUserName, regularUserName);

       // Create an S3 session for the express S3 client and add objects to the
buckets.
       logger.info("Now let's add some objects to our buckets and demonstrate how
to work with S3 Sessions.");
```

```
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String bucketObject = createSessionAddObjects();

        // Demonstrate performance differences between regular and directory
buckets.
        demonstratePerformance(bucketObject);

        // Populate the buckets to show the lexicographical difference between
        // regular and express buckets.
        showLexicographicalDifferences(bucketObject);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("That's it for our tour of the basic operations for S3 Express
One Zone.");
        logger.info("Would you like to cleanUp the AWS resources? (y/n): ");
        String response = scanner.next().trim().toLowerCase();
        if (response.equals("y")) {
            cleanUp(stackName);
        }
    }

    /*
      Delete resources created by this scenario.
    */
    public static void cleanUp(String stackName) {
        try {
            if (mdirectoryBucketName != null) {
                s3DirectoriesActions.deleteBucketAndObjectsAsync(mS3ExpressClient,
mdirectoryBucketName).join();
            }
            logger.info("Deleted directory bucket " + mdirectoryBucketName);
            mdirectoryBucketName = null;
            if (mregularBucketName != null) {
                s3DirectoriesActions.deleteBucketAndObjectsAsync(mS3RegularClient,
mregularBucketName).join();
            }
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof S3Exception) {
                logger.error("S3Exception occurred: {}", cause.getMessage(), ce);
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}", cause.getMessage(),
ce);
            }
```

```
        }

        logger.info("Deleted regular bucket " + mregularBucketName);
        mregularBucketName = null;
        CloudFormationHelper.destroyCloudFormationStack(stackName);
    }

    private static void showLexicographicalDifferences(String bucketObject) {
        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("""
            7. Populate the buckets to show the lexicographical (alphabetical)
difference
            when object names are listed. Now let's explore how directory buckets
store
            objects in a different manner to regular buckets. The key is in the
name
            "Directory". Where regular buckets store their key/value pairs in a
            flat manner, directory buckets use actual directories/folders.
            This allows for more rapid indexing, traversing, and therefore
            retrieval times!

            The more segmented your bucket is, with lots of
            directories, sub-directories, and objects, the more efficient it
becomes.
            This structural difference also causes `ListObject` operations to
behave
            differently, which can cause unexpected results. Let's add a few more
            objects in sub-directories to see how the output of
            ListObjects changes.
            """);

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        //  Populate a few more files in each bucket so that we can use
        //  ListObjects and show the difference.
        String otherObject = "other/" + bucketObject;
        String altObject = "alt/" + bucketObject;
        String otherAltObject = "other/alt/" + bucketObject;

        try {
            s3DirectoriesActions.putObjectAsync(mS3RegularClient,
mregularBucketName, otherObject, "").join();
            s3DirectoriesActions.putObjectAsync(mS3ExpressClient,
mdirectoryBucketName, otherObject, "").join();
```

```
            s3DirectoriesActions.putObjectAsync(mS3RegularClient,
mregularBucketName, altObject, "").join();
            s3DirectoriesActions.putObjectAsync(mS3ExpressClient,
mdirectoryBucketName, altObject, "").join();
            s3DirectoriesActions.putObjectAsync(mS3RegularClient,
mregularBucketName, otherAltObject, "").join();
            s3DirectoriesActions.putObjectAsync(mS3ExpressClient,
mdirectoryBucketName, otherAltObject, "").join();

        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof NoSuchBucketException) {
                logger.error("S3Exception occurred: {}", cause.getMessage(), ce);
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}", cause.getMessage(),
ce);
            }
            return;
        }

        try {
            // List objects in both S3 buckets.
            List<String> dirBucketObjects =
s3DirectoriesActions.listObjectsAsync(mS3ExpressClient,
mdirectoryBucketName).join();
            List<String> regBucketObjects =
s3DirectoriesActions.listObjectsAsync(mS3RegularClient, mregularBucketName).join();

            logger.info("Directory bucket content");
            for (String obj : dirBucketObjects) {
                logger.info(obj);
            }

            logger.info("Regular bucket content");
            for (String obj : regBucketObjects) {
                logger.info(obj);
            }
        } catch (CompletionException e) {
            logger.error("Async operation failed: {} ", e.getCause().getMessage());
            return;
        }

        logger.info("""
```

```
            Notice how the regular bucket lists objects in lexicographical order,
while the directory bucket does not. This is
            because the regular bucket considers the whole "key" to be the object
identifier, while the directory bucket actually
            creates directories and uses the object "key" as a path to the object.
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
    }

    /**
     * Demonstrates the performance difference between downloading an object from a
directory bucket and a regular bucket.
     *
     * <p>This method:
     * <ul>
     *     <li>Prompts the user to choose the number of downloads (default is
1,000).</li>
     *     <li>Downloads the specified object from the directory bucket and measures
the total time.</li>
     *     <li>Downloads the same object from the regular bucket and measures the
total time.</li>
     *     <li>Compares the time differences and prints the results.</li>
     * </ul>
     *
     * <p>Note: The performance difference will be more pronounced if this example
is run on an EC2 instance
     * in the same Availability Zone as the buckets.
     *
     * @param bucketObject the name of the object to download
     */
    private static void demonstratePerformance(String bucketObject) {
        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("6. Demonstrate the performance difference.");
        logger.info("""
            Now, let's do a performance test. We'll download the same object from
each
            bucket repeatedly and compare the total time needed.

            Note: the performance difference will be much more pronounced if this
            example is run in an EC2 instance in the same Availability Zone as
            the bucket.
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
```

```
        int downloads = 1000; // Default value.
        logger.info("The default number of downloads of the same object for this
example is set at " + downloads + ".");

        // Ask if the user wants to download a different number.
        logger.info("Would you like to download the file a different number of
times? (y/n): ");
        String response = scanner.next().trim().toLowerCase();
        if (response.equals("y")) {
            int maxDownloads = 1_000_000;

            // Ask for a valid number of downloads.
            while (true) {
                logger.info("Enter a number between 1 and " + maxDownloads + " for
the number of downloads: ");
                if (scanner.hasNextInt()) {
                    downloads = scanner.nextInt();
                    if (downloads >= 1 && downloads <= maxDownloads) {
                        break;
                    } else {
                        logger.info("Please enter a number between 1 and " +
maxDownloads + ".");
                    }
                } else {
                    logger.info("Invalid input. Please enter a valid integer.");
                    scanner.next();
                }
            }

            logger.info("You have chosen to download {}  items.", downloads);
        } else {
            logger.info("No changes made. Using default downloads: {}", downloads);
        }
        // Simulating the download process for the directory bucket.
        logger.info("Downloading from the directory bucket.");
        long directoryTimeStart = System.nanoTime();
        for (int index = 0; index < downloads; index++) {
            if (index % 50 == 0) {
                logger.info("Download " + index + " of " + downloads);
            }

            try {
                // Get the object from the directory bucket.
```

```
                s3DirectoriesActions.getObjectAsync(mS3ExpressClient,
mdirectoryBucketName, bucketObject).join();
            } catch (CompletionException ce) {
                Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof NoSuchKeyException) {
                    logger.error("S3Exception occurred: {}", cause.getMessage(),
ce);
                } else {
                    logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage(), ce);
                }
                return;
            }
        }
        long directoryTimeDifference = System.nanoTime() - directoryTimeStart;

        // Download from the regular bucket.
        logger.info("Downloading from the regular bucket.");
        long normalTimeStart = System.nanoTime();
        for (int index = 0; index < downloads; index++) {
            if (index % 50 == 0) {
                logger.info("Download " + index + " of " + downloads);
            }

            try {
                s3DirectoriesActions.getObjectAsync(mS3RegularClient,
mregularBucketName, bucketObject).join();
            } catch (CompletionException ce) {
                Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof NoSuchKeyException) {
                    logger.error("S3Exception occurred: {}", cause.getMessage(),
ce);
                } else {
                    logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage(), ce);
                }
                return;
            }
        }

        long normalTimeDifference = System.nanoTime() - normalTimeStart;
        logger.info("The directory bucket took " + directoryTimeDifference
+ " nanoseconds, while the regular bucket took " + normalTimeDifference + "
nanoseconds.");
```

```
        long difference = normalTimeDifference - directoryTimeDifference;
        logger.info("That's a difference of " + difference + " nanoseconds, or");
        logger.info(difference / 1_000_000_000.0 + " seconds.");

        if (difference < 0) {
            logger.info("The directory buckets were slower. This can happen if you
are not running on the cloud within a VPC.");
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
    }

    private static String createSessionAddObjects() {
        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("""
            5. Create an object and copy it.
            We'll create an object consisting of some text and upload it to the
            regular bucket.
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        String bucketObject = "basic-text-object.txt";
        try {
            s3DirectoriesActions.putObjectAsync(mS3RegularClient,
mregularBucketName, bucketObject, "Look Ma, I'm a bucket!").join();
            s3DirectoriesActions.createSessionAsync(mS3ExpressClient,
mdirectoryBucketName).join();

            // Copy the object to the destination S3 bucket.
            s3DirectoriesActions.copyObjectAsync(mS3ExpressClient,
mregularBucketName, bucketObject, mdirectoryBucketName, bucketObject).join();
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof S3Exception) {
                logger.error("S3Exception occurred: {}", cause.getMessage(), ce);
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}", cause.getMessage(),
ce);
            }
        }
        logger.info("""
            It worked! This is because the S3Client that performed the copy
operation
            is the expressClient using the credentials for the user with permission
to
```

```
            work with directory buckets.

            It's important to remember the user permissions when interacting with
            directory buckets. Instead of validating permissions on every call as
            regular buckets do, directory buckets utilize the user credentials and
session
            token to validate. This allows for much faster connection speeds on
every call.
            For single calls, this is low, but for many concurrent calls
            this adds up to a lot of time saved.
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        return bucketObject;
    }

    /**
     * Creates VPC users for the S3 Express One Zone scenario.
     * <p>
     * This method performs the following steps:
     * <ol>
     *     <li>Optionally creates a new VPC and VPC Endpoint if the application
is running in an EC2 instance in the same Availability Zone as the directory
buckets.</li>
     *     <li>Creates two IAM users: one with S3 Express One Zone permissions and
one without.</li>
     * </ol>
     *
     * @return a {@link UserNames} object containing the names of the created IAM
users
     */
    public static UserNames createVpcUsers() {
        /*
        Optionally create a VPC.
        Create two IAM users, one with S3 Express One Zone permissions and one
without.
        */
        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("""
            1. First, we'll set up a new VPC and VPC Endpoint if this program is
running in an EC2 instance in the same AZ as your\s
            directory buckets will be. Are you running this in an EC2 instance
located in the same AZ as your intended directory buckets?
            """);
```

```
        logger.info("Do you want to setup a VPC Endpoint? (y/n)");
        String endpointAns = scanner.nextLine().trim();
        if (endpointAns.equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
            logger.info("""
                Great! Let's set up a VPC, retrieve the Route Table from it, and
create a VPC Endpoint to connect the S3 Client to.
                """);
            try {
                s3DirectoriesActions.setupVPCAsync().join();
            } catch (CompletionException ce) {
                Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof Ec2Exception) {
                    logger.error("IamException occurred: {}", cause.getMessage(),
ce);
                } else {
                    logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage(), ce);
                }
            }
            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        } else {
            logger.info("Skipping the VPC setup. Don't forget to use this in
production!");
        }
        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("""
            2. Create a RegularUser and ExpressUser by using the AWS CDK.
            One IAM User, named RegularUser, will have permissions to work only
            with regular buckets and one IAM user, named ExpressUser, will have
            permissions to work only with directory buckets.
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        // Create two users required for this scenario.
        Map<String, String> stackOutputs = createUsersUsingCDK(stackName);
        regularUser = stackOutputs.get("RegularUser");
        expressUser = stackOutputs.get("ExpressUser");

        UserNames names = new UserNames();
        names.setRegularUserName(regularUser);
        names.setExpressUserName(expressUser);
        return names;
    }
```

```
    /**
     * Creates users using AWS CloudFormation.
     *
     * @return a {@link Map} of String keys and String values representing the stack
outputs,
     * which may include user-related information such as user names and IDs.
     */
    public static Map<String, String> createUsersUsingCDK(String stackName) {
        logger.info("We'll use an AWS CloudFormation template to create the IAM
users and policies.");
        CloudFormationHelper.deployCloudFormationStack(stackName);
        return CloudFormationHelper.getStackOutputsAsync(stackName).join();
    }

    /**
     * Sets up the necessary clients and buckets for the S3 Express service.
     *
     * @param expressUserName the username for the user with S3 Express permissions
     * @param regularUserName the username for the user with regular S3 permissions
     */
    public static void setupClientsAndBuckets(String expressUserName, String
regularUserName) {
        Scanner locscanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        String accessKeyIdforRegUser;
        String secretAccessforRegUser;
        try {
            CreateAccessKeyResponse keyResponse =
s3DirectoriesActions.createAccessKeyAsync(regularUserName).join();
            accessKeyIdforRegUser = keyResponse.accessKey().accessKeyId();
            secretAccessforRegUser = keyResponse.accessKey().secretAccessKey();
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof IamException) {
                logger.error("IamException occurred: {}", cause.getMessage(), ce);
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}", cause.getMessage(),
ce);
            }
            return;
        }

        String accessKeyIdforExpressUser;
        String secretAccessforExpressUser;
        try {
```

```
            CreateAccessKeyResponse keyResponseExpress =
s3DirectoriesActions.createAccessKeyAsync(expressUserName).join();
            accessKeyIdforExpressUser =
keyResponseExpress.accessKey().accessKeyId();
            secretAccessforExpressUser =
keyResponseExpress.accessKey().secretAccessKey();
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof IamException) {
                logger.error("IamException occurred: {}", cause.getMessage(), ce);
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}", cause.getMessage(),
ce);
            }
            return;
        }

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("""
            3. Create two S3Clients; one uses the ExpressUser's credentials and one
uses the RegularUser's credentials.
            The 2 S3Clients will use different credentials.
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(locscanner);
        try {
            mS3RegularClient =
createS3ClientWithAccessKeyAsync(accessKeyIdforRegUser,
secretAccessforRegUser).join();
            mS3ExpressClient =
createS3ClientWithAccessKeyAsync(accessKeyIdforExpressUser,
secretAccessforExpressUser).join();
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof IllegalArgumentException) {
                logger.error("An invalid argument exception occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage(), ce);
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}", cause.getMessage(),
ce);
            }
            return;
        }

        logger.info("""
```

```
            We can now use the ExpressUser client to make calls to S3 Express
operations.
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(locscanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("""
            4. Create two buckets.
            Now we will create a directory bucket which is the linchpin of the S3
Express One Zone service. Directory buckets
            behave differently from regular S3 buckets which we will explore here.
We'll also create a regular bucket, put
            an object into the regular bucket, and copy it to the directory bucket.
            """);

        logger.info("""
            Now, let's choose an availability zone (AZ) for the directory bucket.
            We'll choose one that is supported.
            """);
        String zoneId;
        String regularBucketName;
        try {
            zoneId = s3DirectoriesActions.selectAvailabilityZoneIdAsync().join();
            regularBucketName = "reg-bucket-" + System.currentTimeMillis();
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof Ec2Exception) {
                logger.error("EC2Exception occurred: {}", cause.getMessage(), ce);
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}", cause.getMessage(),
ce);
            }
            return;
        }
        logger.info("""
            Now, let's create the actual directory bucket, as well as a regular
bucket."
             """);

        String directoryBucketName = "test-bucket-" + System.currentTimeMillis() +
"--" + zoneId + "--x-s3";
        try {
            s3DirectoriesActions.createDirectoryBucketAsync(mS3ExpressClient,
directoryBucketName, zoneId).join();
            logger.info("Created directory bucket {}", directoryBucketName);
```

```
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof BucketAlreadyExistsException) {
                logger.error("The bucket already exists. Moving on: {}",
cause.getMessage(), ce);
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}", cause.getMessage(),
ce);
                return;
            }
        }

        // Assign to the data member.
        mdirectoryBucketName = directoryBucketName;
        try {
            s3DirectoriesActions.createBucketAsync(mS3RegularClient,
regularBucketName).join();
            logger.info("Created regular bucket {} ", regularBucketName);
            mregularBucketName = regularBucketName;
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof BucketAlreadyExistsException) {
                logger.error("The bucket already exists. Moving on: {}",
cause.getMessage(), ce);
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}", cause.getMessage(),
ce);
                return;
            }
        }
        logger.info("Great! Both buckets were created.");
        waitForInputToContinue(locscanner);
    }

    /**
     * Creates an asynchronous S3 client with the specified access key and secret
access key.
     *
     * @param accessKeyId     the AWS access key ID
     * @param secretAccessKey the AWS secret access key
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that asynchronously creates the S3 client
     * @throws IllegalArgumentException if the access key ID or secret access key is
null
     */
```

```
    public static CompletableFuture<S3AsyncClient>
 createS3ClientWithAccessKeyAsync(String accessKeyId, String secretAccessKey) {
        return CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> {
            // Validate input parameters
            if (accessKeyId == null || accessKeyId.isBlank() || secretAccessKey ==
 null || secretAccessKey.isBlank()) {
                throw new IllegalArgumentException("Access Key ID and Secret Access
 Key must not be null or empty");
            }

            AwsBasicCredentials awsCredentials =
 AwsBasicCredentials.create(accessKeyId, secretAccessKey);
            return S3AsyncClient.builder()

 .credentialsProvider(StaticCredentialsProvider.create(awsCredentials))
                .region(Region.US_WEST_2)
                .build();
        });
    }

    private static void waitForInputToContinue(Scanner scanner) {
        while (true) {
            logger.info("");
            logger.info("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:");
            String input = scanner.nextLine();

            if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("c")) {
                logger.info("Continuing with the program...");
                logger.info("");
                break;
            } else {
                logger.info("Invalid input. Please try again.");
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Amazon S3 SDK 메서드의 래퍼 클래스입니다.

```
public class S3DirectoriesActions {

    private static IamAsyncClient iamAsyncClient;
```

```
    private static Ec2AsyncClient ec2AsyncClient;
    private static final Logger logger =
LoggerFactory.getLogger(S3DirectoriesActions.class);

    private static IamAsyncClient getIAMAsyncClient() {
        if (iamAsyncClient == null) {
            SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
                .maxConcurrency(100)
                .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .build();

            ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
                .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))
                .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))
                .retryStrategy(RetryMode.STANDARD)
                .build();

            iamAsyncClient = IamAsyncClient.builder()
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                .build();
        }
        return iamAsyncClient;
    }

    private static Ec2AsyncClient getEc2AsyncClient() {
        if (ec2AsyncClient == null) {
            SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
                .maxConcurrency(100)
                .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .build();

            ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
                .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))
                .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))
                .retryStrategy(RetryMode.STANDARD)
                .build();
```

```
            ec2AsyncClient = Ec2AsyncClient.builder()
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .region(Region.US_WEST_2)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                .build();
        }
        return ec2AsyncClient;
    }

    /**
     * Deletes the specified S3 bucket and all the objects within it asynchronously.
     *
     * @param s3AsyncClient the S3 asynchronous client to use for the operations
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket to be deleted
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with a {@link
WaiterResponse} containing the
     *         {@link HeadBucketResponse} when the bucket has been successfully
deleted
     * @throws CompletionException if there was an error deleting the bucket or its
objects
     */
    public CompletableFuture<WaiterResponse<HeadBucketResponse>>
deleteBucketAndObjectsAsync(S3AsyncClient s3AsyncClient, String bucketName) {
        ListObjectsV2Request listRequest = ListObjectsV2Request.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .build();

        return s3AsyncClient.listObjectsV2(listRequest)
            .thenCompose(listResponse -> {
                if (!listResponse.contents().isEmpty()) {
                    List<ObjectIdentifier> objectIdentifiers =
listResponse.contents().stream()
                        .map(s3Object ->
ObjectIdentifier.builder().key(s3Object.key()).build())
                        .collect(Collectors.toList());

                    DeleteObjectsRequest deleteRequest =
DeleteObjectsRequest.builder()
                        .bucket(bucketName)
                        .delete(Delete.builder().objects(objectIdentifiers).build())
                        .build();

                    return s3AsyncClient.deleteObjects(deleteRequest)
```

```
                        .thenAccept(deleteResponse -> {
                            if (!deleteResponse.errors().isEmpty()) {
                                deleteResponse.errors().forEach(error ->
                                    logger.error("Couldn't delete object " +
error.key() + ". Reason: " + error.message()));
                            }
                        });
                }
                return CompletableFuture.completedFuture(null);
            })
            .thenCompose(ignored -> {
                DeleteBucketRequest deleteBucketRequest =
DeleteBucketRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();
                return s3AsyncClient.deleteBucket(deleteBucketRequest);
            })
            .thenCompose(ignored -> {
                S3AsyncWaiter waiter = s3AsyncClient.waiter();
                HeadBucketRequest headBucketRequest =
HeadBucketRequest.builder().bucket(bucketName).build();
                return waiter.waitUntilBucketNotExists(headBucketRequest);
            })
            .whenComplete((ignored, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof S3Exception) {
                        throw new CompletionException("Error deleting bucket: " +
bucketName, cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to delete bucket and
objects: " + bucketName, exception);
                }
                logger.info("Bucket deleted successfully: " + bucketName);
            });
    }

    /**
     *  Lists the objects in an S3 bucket asynchronously.
     *
     * @param s3Client the S3 async client to use for the operation
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket containing the objects to list
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that contains the list of object keys in
the specified bucket
```

```
     */
    public CompletableFuture<List<String>> listObjectsAsync(S3AsyncClient s3Client,
String bucketName) {
        ListObjectsV2Request request = ListObjectsV2Request.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .build();

        return s3Client.listObjectsV2(request)
            .thenApply(response -> response.contents().stream()
                .map(S3Object::key)
                .toList())
            .whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    throw new CompletionException("Couldn't list objects in bucket:
" + bucketName, exception);
                }
            });
    }

    /**
     * Retrieves an object from an Amazon S3 bucket asynchronously.
     *
     * @param s3Client   the S3 async client to use for the operation
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket containing the object
     * @param keyName    the unique identifier (key) of the object to retrieve
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, contains the
object's content as a {@link ResponseBytes} of {@link GetObjectResponse}
     */
    public CompletableFuture<ResponseBytes<GetObjectResponse>>
getObjectAsync(S3AsyncClient s3Client, String bucketName, String keyName) {
        GetObjectRequest objectRequest = GetObjectRequest.builder()
            .key(keyName)
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .build();

        // Get the object asynchronously and transform it into a byte array
        return s3Client.getObject(objectRequest, AsyncResponseTransformer.toBytes())
            .exceptionally(exception -> {
                Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof NoSuchKeyException) {
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to get the object. Reason:
" + ((S3Exception) cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(), cause);
                }
```

```
                throw new CompletionException("Failed to get the object",
exception);
            });
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously copies an object from one S3 bucket to another.
     *
     * @param s3Client           the S3 async client to use for the copy operation
     * @param sourceBucket       the name of the source bucket
     * @param sourceKey          the key of the object to be copied in the source
bucket
     * @param destinationBucket  the name of the destination bucket
     * @param destinationKey     the key of the copied object in the destination
bucket
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the copy operation is
finished
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> copyObjectAsync(S3AsyncClient s3Client, String
sourceBucket, String sourceKey, String destinationBucket, String destinationKey) {
        CopyObjectRequest copyRequest = CopyObjectRequest.builder()
            .sourceBucket(sourceBucket)
            .sourceKey(sourceKey)
            .destinationBucket(destinationBucket)
            .destinationKey(destinationKey)
            .build();

        return s3Client.copyObject(copyRequest)
            .thenRun(() -> logger.info("Copied object '" + sourceKey + "' from
bucket '" + sourceBucket + "' to bucket '" + destinationBucket + "'"))
            .whenComplete((ignored, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof S3Exception) {
                        throw new CompletionException("Couldn't copy object '" +
sourceKey + "' from bucket '" + sourceBucket + "' to bucket '" + destinationBucket
+ "'. Reason: " + ((S3Exception) cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(), cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to copy object",
exception);
                }
            });
    }
```

```
   /**
    * Asynchronously creates a session for the specified S3 bucket.
    *
    * @param s3Client   the S3 asynchronous client to use for creating the session
    * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket for which to create the session
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the session is
created, or throws a {@link CompletionException} if an error occurs
    */
   public CompletableFuture<CreateSessionResponse> createSessionAsync(S3AsyncClient
s3Client, String bucketName) {
       CreateSessionRequest request = CreateSessionRequest.builder()
           .bucket(bucketName)
           .build();

       return s3Client.createSession(request)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (exception != null) {
                   Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                   if (cause instanceof S3Exception) {
                       throw new CompletionException("Couldn't create the session.
Reason: " + ((S3Exception) cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(), cause);
                   }
                   throw new CompletionException("Unexpected error occurred while
creating session", exception);
               }
               logger.info("Created session for bucket: " + bucketName);
           });

   }

   /**
    * Creates a new S3 directory bucket in a specified Zone (For example, a
    * specified Availability Zone in this code example).
    *
    * @param s3Client   The asynchronous S3 client used to create the bucket
    * @param bucketName The name of the bucket to be created
    * @param zone       The Availability Zone where the bucket will be created
    * @throws CompletionException if there's an error creating the bucket
    */
   public CompletableFuture<CreateBucketResponse>
createDirectoryBucketAsync(S3AsyncClient s3Client, String bucketName, String zone)
{
       logger.info("Creating bucket: " + bucketName);
```

```
        CreateBucketConfiguration bucketConfiguration =
CreateBucketConfiguration.builder()
            .location(LocationInfo.builder()
                .type(LocationType.AVAILABILITY_ZONE)
                .name(zone)
                .build())
            .bucket(BucketInfo.builder()
                .type(BucketType.DIRECTORY)
                .dataRedundancy(DataRedundancy.SINGLE_AVAILABILITY_ZONE)
                .build())
            .build();

        CreateBucketRequest bucketRequest = CreateBucketRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .createBucketConfiguration(bucketConfiguration)
            .build();

        return s3Client.createBucket(bucketRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof BucketAlreadyExistsException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The bucket already exists: "
+ ((S3Exception) cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(), cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Unexpected error occurred while
creating bucket", exception);
                }
                logger.info("Bucket created successfully with location: " +
response.location());
            });
    }

    /**
     * Creates an S3 bucket asynchronously.
     *
     * @param s3Client    the S3 async client to use for the bucket creation
     * @param bucketName  the name of the S3 bucket to create
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the {@link
WaiterResponse} containing the {@link HeadBucketResponse}
     *         when the bucket is successfully created
     * @throws CompletionException if there's an error creating the bucket
     */
```

```
   public CompletableFuture<WaiterResponse<HeadBucketResponse>>
createBucketAsync(S3AsyncClient s3Client, String bucketName) {
       CreateBucketRequest bucketRequest = CreateBucketRequest.builder()
           .bucket(bucketName)
           .build();

       return s3Client.createBucket(bucketRequest)
           .thenCompose(response -> {
               S3AsyncWaiter s3Waiter = s3Client.waiter();
               HeadBucketRequest bucketRequestWait = HeadBucketRequest.builder()
                   .bucket(bucketName)
                   .build();
               return s3Waiter.waitUntilBucketExists(bucketRequestWait);
           })
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (exception != null) {
                   Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                   if (cause instanceof BucketAlreadyExistsException) {
                       throw new CompletionException("The S3 bucket exists: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause);
                   } else {
                       throw new CompletionException("Failed to create access key:
" + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                   }
               }
               logger.info(bucketName + " is ready");
           });
   }

   /**
    * Uploads an object to an Amazon S3 bucket asynchronously.
    *
    * @param s3Client     the S3 async client to use for the upload
    * @param bucketName   the destination S3 bucket name
    * @param bucketObject the name of the object to be uploaded
    * @param text         the content to be uploaded as the object
    */
   public CompletableFuture<PutObjectResponse> putObjectAsync(S3AsyncClient
s3Client, String bucketName, String bucketObject, String text) {
       PutObjectRequest objectRequest = PutObjectRequest.builder()
           .bucket(bucketName)
           .key(bucketObject)
           .build();
```

```
        return s3Client.putObject(objectRequest, AsyncRequestBody.fromString(text))
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof NoSuchBucketException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The S3 bucket does not exist:
" + cause.getMessage(), cause);
                    } else {
                        throw new CompletionException("Failed to create access key:
" + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                    }
                }
            });
    }

    /**
     * Creates an AWS IAM access key asynchronously for the specified user name.
     *
     * @param userName the name of the IAM user for whom to create the access key
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the {@link
CreateAccessKeyResponse} containing the created access key
     */
    public CompletableFuture<CreateAccessKeyResponse> createAccessKeyAsync(String
userName) {
        CreateAccessKeyRequest request = CreateAccessKeyRequest.builder()
            .userName(userName)
            .build();

        return getIAMAsyncClient().createAccessKey(request)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (response != null) {
                    logger.info("Access Key Created.");
                } else {
                    if (exception == null) {
                        Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                        if (cause instanceof IamException) {
                            throw new CompletionException("IAM error while creating
access key: " + cause.getMessage(), cause);
                        } else {
                            throw new CompletionException("Failed to create access
key: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                        }
                    }
                }
```

```
            });
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously selects an Availability Zone ID from the available EC2 zones.
     *
     * @return A {@link CompletableFuture} that resolves to the selected
 Availability Zone ID.
     * @throws CompletionException if an error occurs during the request or
 processing.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> selectAvailabilityZoneIdAsync() {
        DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest zonesRequest =
 DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest.builder()
            .build();

        return getEc2AsyncClient().describeAvailabilityZones(zonesRequest)
            .thenCompose(response -> {
                List<AvailabilityZone> zonesList = response.availabilityZones();
                if (zonesList.isEmpty()) {
                    logger.info("No availability zones found.");
                    return CompletableFuture.completedFuture(null); // Return null
 if no zones are found
                }

                List<String> zoneIds = zonesList.stream()
                    .map(AvailabilityZone::zoneId) // Get the zoneId (e.g., "usw2-
az1")
                    .toList();

                return CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() ->
 promptUserForZoneSelection(zonesList, zoneIds))
                    .thenApply(selectedZone -> {
                        // Return only the selected Zone ID (e.g., "usw2-az1").
                        return selectedZone.zoneId();
                    });
            })
            .whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
                if (exception == null) {
                    if (result != null) {
                        logger.info("Selected Availability Zone ID: " + result);
                    } else {
                        logger.info("No availability zone selected.");
                    }
```

```
                } else {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof Ec2Exception) {
                        throw new CompletionException("EC2 error while selecting
availability zone: " + cause.getMessage(), cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to select availability
zone: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            });
    }

    /**
     * Prompts the user to select an Availability Zone from the given list.
     *
     * @param zonesList the list of Availability Zones
     * @param zoneIds the list of zone IDs
     * @return the selected Availability Zone
     */
    private static AvailabilityZone
promptUserForZoneSelection(List<AvailabilityZone> zonesList, List<String> zoneIds)
{
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        int index = -1;

        while (index < 0 || index >= zoneIds.size()) {
            logger.info("Select an availability zone:");
            IntStream.range(0, zoneIds.size()).forEach(i ->
                logger.info(i + ": " + zoneIds.get(i))
            );

            logger.info("Enter the number corresponding to your choice: ");
            if (scanner.hasNextInt()) {
                index = scanner.nextInt();
            } else {
                scanner.next();
            }
        }

        AvailabilityZone selectedZone = zonesList.get(index);
        logger.info("You selected: " + selectedZone.zoneId());
        return selectedZone;
    }
```

```
   /**
    * Asynchronously sets up a new VPC, including creating the VPC, finding the
associated route table, and
    * creating a VPC endpoint for the S3 service.
    *
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, contains a
AbstractMap with the
    *         VPC ID and VPC endpoint ID.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<AbstractMap.SimpleEntry<String, String>>
setupVPCAsync() {
       String cidr = "10.0.0.0/16";
       CreateVpcRequest vpcRequest = CreateVpcRequest.builder()
           .cidrBlock(cidr)
           .build();

       return getEc2AsyncClient().createVpc(vpcRequest)
           .thenCompose(vpcResponse -> {
               String vpcId = vpcResponse.vpc().vpcId();
               logger.info("VPC Created: {}", vpcId);

               Ec2AsyncWaiter waiter = getEc2AsyncClient().waiter();
               DescribeVpcsRequest request = DescribeVpcsRequest.builder()
                   .vpcIds(vpcId)
                   .build();

               return waiter.waitUntilVpcAvailable(request)
                   .thenApply(waiterResponse -> vpcId);
           })
           .thenCompose(vpcId -> {
               Filter filter = Filter.builder()
                   .name("vpc-id")
                   .values(vpcId)
                   .build();

               DescribeRouteTablesRequest describeRouteTablesRequest =
DescribeRouteTablesRequest.builder()
                   .filters(filter)
                   .build();

               return
getEc2AsyncClient().describeRouteTables(describeRouteTablesRequest)
                   .thenApply(routeTablesResponse -> {
                       if (routeTablesResponse.routeTables().isEmpty()) {
```

```
                            throw new CompletionException("No route tables found for
VPC: " + vpcId, null);
                        }
                        String routeTableId =
routeTablesResponse.routeTables().get(0).routeTableId();
                        logger.info("Route table found: {}", routeTableId);
                        return new AbstractMap.SimpleEntry<>(vpcId, routeTableId);
                    });
            })
            .thenCompose(vpcAndRouteTable -> {
                String vpcId = vpcAndRouteTable.getKey();
                String routeTableId = vpcAndRouteTable.getValue();
                Region region =
getEc2AsyncClient().serviceClientConfiguration().region();
                String serviceName = String.format("com.amazonaws.%s.s3express",
region.id());

                CreateVpcEndpointRequest endpointRequest =
CreateVpcEndpointRequest.builder()
                    .vpcId(vpcId)
                    .routeTableIds(routeTableId)
                    .serviceName(serviceName)
                    .build();

                return getEc2AsyncClient().createVpcEndpoint(endpointRequest)
                    .thenApply(vpcEndpointResponse -> {
                        String vpcEndpointId =
vpcEndpointResponse.vpcEndpoint().vpcEndpointId();
                        logger.info("VPC Endpoint created: {}", vpcEndpointId);
                        return new AbstractMap.SimpleEntry<>(vpcId, vpcEndpointId);
                    });
            })
            .exceptionally(exception -> {
                Throwable cause = exception.getCause() != null ?
exception.getCause() : exception;
                if (cause instanceof Ec2Exception) {
                    logger.error("EC2 error during VPC setup: {}",
cause.getMessage(), cause);
                    throw new CompletionException("EC2 error during VPC setup: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause);
                }

                logger.error("VPC setup failed: {}", cause.getMessage(), cause);
```

```
                throw new CompletionException("VPC setup failed: " +
 cause.getMessage(), cause);
            });
    }

}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CopyObject
  - CreateBucket
  - DeleteBucket
  - DeleteObject
  - GetObject
  - ListObjects
  - PutObject

작업

`AbortMultipartUpload`

다음 코드 예시는 `AbortMultipartUpload`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

디렉터리 버킷에서 멀티파트 업로드를 중단합니다.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.AbortMultipartUploadRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
```

```
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucketMultipartUpload;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;


    /**
     * Aborts a specific multipart upload for the specified S3 directory bucket.
     *
     * @param s3Client   The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @param bucketName The name of the directory bucket
     * @param objectKey  The key (name) of the object to be uploaded
     * @param uploadId   The upload ID of the multipart upload to abort
     * @return True if the multipart upload is successfully aborted, false otherwise
     */
    public static boolean abortDirectoryBucketMultipartUpload(S3Client s3Client,
 String bucketName,
            String objectKey, String uploadId) {
        logger.info("Aborting multipart upload: {} for bucket: {}", uploadId,
 bucketName);
        try {
            // Abort the multipart upload
            AbortMultipartUploadRequest abortMultipartUploadRequest =
 AbortMultipartUploadRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(objectKey)
                    .uploadId(uploadId)
                    .build();

            s3Client.abortMultipartUpload(abortMultipartUploadRequest);
            logger.info("Aborted multipart upload: {} for object: {}", uploadId,
 objectKey);
            return true;
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Failed to abort multipart upload: {} - Error code: {}",
 e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), e);
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 AbortMultipartUpload를 참조하세요.

`CompleteMultipartUpload`

다음 코드 예시는 `CompleteMultipartUpload`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

디렉터리 버킷에서 멀티파트 업로드를 완료합니다.

```
import com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils;
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CompleteMultipartUploadRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CompleteMultipartUploadResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CompletedMultipartUpload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CompletedPart;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

import java.io.IOException;
import java.nio.file.Path;
import java.util.List;

import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucketMultipartUpload;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteAllObjectsInDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.getFilePath;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.multipartUploadForDirectoryBucket;
```

```
    /**
     * This method completes the multipart upload request by collating all the
     * upload parts.
     *
     * @param s3Client    The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @param bucketName  The name of the directory bucket
     * @param objectKey   The key (name) of the object to be uploaded
     * @param uploadId    The upload ID used to track the multipart upload
     * @param uploadParts The list of completed parts
     * @return True if the multipart upload is successfully completed, false
     *         otherwise
     */
    public static boolean completeDirectoryBucketMultipartUpload(S3Client s3Client,
String bucketName, String objectKey,
            String uploadId, List<CompletedPart> uploadParts) {
        try {
            CompletedMultipartUpload completedMultipartUpload =
CompletedMultipartUpload.builder()
                    .parts(uploadParts)
                    .build();
            CompleteMultipartUploadRequest completeMultipartUploadRequest =
CompleteMultipartUploadRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(objectKey)
                    .uploadId(uploadId)
                    .multipartUpload(completedMultipartUpload)
                    .build();

            CompleteMultipartUploadResponse response =
s3Client.completeMultipartUpload(completeMultipartUploadRequest);
            logger.info("Multipart upload completed. ETag: {}", response.eTag());
            return true;
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Failed to complete multipart upload: {} - Error code: {}",
e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), e);
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CompleteMultipartUpload를 참조하세요.

CopyObject

다음 코드 예시는 CopyObject의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

디렉터리 버킷에서 디렉터리 버킷으로 객체를 복사합니다.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CopyObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CopyObjectResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

import java.nio.file.Path;

import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteAllObjectsInDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.getFilePath;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.putDirectoryBucketObject;

    /**
     * Copies an object from one S3 general purpose bucket to one S3 directory
     * bucket.
     *
     * @param s3Client     The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @param sourceBucket The name of the source bucket
     * @param objectKey    The key (name) of the object to be copied
     * @param targetBucket The name of the target bucket
     */
```

```
   public static void copyDirectoryBucketObject(S3Client s3Client, String
sourceBucket, String objectKey,
           String targetBucket) {
       logger.info("Copying object: {} from bucket: {} to bucket: {}", objectKey,
sourceBucket, targetBucket);

       try {
           // Create a CopyObjectRequest
           CopyObjectRequest copyReq = CopyObjectRequest.builder()
                   .sourceBucket(sourceBucket)
                   .sourceKey(objectKey)
                   .destinationBucket(targetBucket)
                   .destinationKey(objectKey)
                   .build();

           // Copy the object
           CopyObjectResponse copyRes = s3Client.copyObject(copyReq);
           logger.info("Successfully copied {} from bucket {} into bucket {}.
CopyObjectResponse: {}",
                   objectKey, sourceBucket, targetBucket,
copyRes.copyObjectResult().toString());

       } catch (S3Exception e) {
           logger.error("Failed to copy object: {} - Error code: {}",
e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                   e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), e);
           throw e;
       }
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CopyObject를 참조하십시오.

`CreateBucket`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateBucket`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

S3 디렉터리 버킷을 생성합니다.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.BucketInfo;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.BucketType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CreateBucketConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CreateBucketRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CreateBucketResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DataRedundancy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.LocationInfo;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.LocationType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;

    /**
     * Creates a new S3 directory bucket in a specified Zone (For example, a
     * specified Availability Zone in this code example).
     *
     * @param s3Client   The S3 client used to create the bucket
     * @param bucketName The name of the bucket to be created
     * @param zone       The region where the bucket will be created
     * @throws S3Exception if there's an error creating the bucket
     */
    public static void createDirectoryBucket(S3Client s3Client, String bucketName,
 String zone) throws S3Exception {
        logger.info("Creating bucket: {}", bucketName);

        CreateBucketConfiguration bucketConfiguration =
 CreateBucketConfiguration.builder()
```

```
                .location(LocationInfo.builder()
                        .type(LocationType.AVAILABILITY_ZONE)
                        .name(zone).build())
                .bucket(BucketInfo.builder()
                        .type(BucketType.DIRECTORY)
                        .dataRedundancy(DataRedundancy.SINGLE_AVAILABILITY_ZONE)
                        .build())
                .build();
        try {
            CreateBucketRequest bucketRequest = CreateBucketRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .createBucketConfiguration(bucketConfiguration).build();
            CreateBucketResponse response = s3Client.createBucket(bucketRequest);
            logger.info("Bucket created successfully with location: {}",
response.location());
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Error creating bucket: {} - Error code: {}",
e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), e);
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateBucket을 참조하세요.

`CreateMultipartUpload`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateMultipartUpload`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

디렉터리 버킷에 멀티파트 업로드를 생성합니다.

```
import com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils;
import org.slf4j.Logger;
```

```
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CreateMultipartUploadRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CreateMultipartUploadResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;

    /**
     * This method creates a multipart upload request that generates a unique upload
     * ID used to track
     * all the upload parts.
     *
     * @param s3Client   The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @param bucketName The name of the directory bucket
     * @param objectKey  The key (name) of the object to be uploaded
     * @return The upload ID used to track the multipart upload
     */
    public static String createDirectoryBucketMultipartUpload(S3Client s3Client,
 String bucketName, String objectKey) {
        logger.info("Creating multipart upload for object: {} in bucket: {}",
 objectKey, bucketName);

        try {
            // Create a CreateMultipartUploadRequest
            CreateMultipartUploadRequest createMultipartUploadRequest =
 CreateMultipartUploadRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(objectKey)
                    .build();

            // Initiate the multipart upload
            CreateMultipartUploadResponse response =
 s3Client.createMultipartUpload(createMultipartUploadRequest);
            String uploadId = response.uploadId();
            logger.info("Multipart upload initiated. Upload ID: {}", uploadId);
            return uploadId;

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Failed to create multipart upload: {} - Error code: {}",
 e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
```

```
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), e);
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateMultipartUpload를 참조하세요.

DeleteBucket

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteBucket의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

S3 디렉터리 버킷을 삭제합니다.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteBucketRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;

    /**
     * Deletes the specified S3 directory bucket.
     *
     * @param s3Client   The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @param bucketName The name of the directory bucket to delete
     */
    public static void deleteDirectoryBucket(S3Client s3Client, String bucketName) {
        logger.info("Deleting bucket: {}", bucketName);
```

```
        try {
            // Create a DeleteBucketRequest
            DeleteBucketRequest deleteBucketRequest = DeleteBucketRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();

            // Delete the bucket
            s3Client.deleteBucket(deleteBucketRequest);
            logger.info("Successfully deleted bucket: {}", bucketName);

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Failed to delete bucket: {} - Error code: {}",
 e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), e);
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteBucket을 참조하십시오.

`DeleteBucketEncryption`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteBucketEncryption`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

디렉터리 버킷의 암호화 구성을 삭제합니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteBucketEncryptionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
```

```
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;

    /**
     * Deletes the encryption configuration from an S3 bucket.
     *
     * @param s3Client   The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @param bucketName The name of the directory bucket
     */
    public static void deleteDirectoryBucketEncryption(S3Client s3Client, String
 bucketName) {
        DeleteBucketEncryptionRequest deleteRequest =
 DeleteBucketEncryptionRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .build();

        try {
            s3Client.deleteBucketEncryption(deleteRequest);
            logger.info("Bucket encryption deleted for bucket: {}", bucketName);
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Failed to delete bucket encryption: {} - Error code: {}",
 e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), e);
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DeleteBucketEncryptionAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

`DeleteBucketPolicy`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteBucketPolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

디렉터리 버킷에 대한 버킷 정책을 삭제합니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteBucketPolicyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.getAwsAccountId;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.putDirectoryBucketPolicy;

import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;


    /**
     * Deletes the bucket policy for the specified S3 directory bucket.
     *
     * @param s3Client   The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @param bucketName The name of the directory bucket
     */
    public static void deleteDirectoryBucketPolicy(S3Client s3Client, String
 bucketName) {
        logger.info("Deleting policy for bucket: {}", bucketName);

        try {
            // Create a DeleteBucketPolicyRequest
            DeleteBucketPolicyRequest deletePolicyReq =
 DeleteBucketPolicyRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();

            // Delete the bucket policy
            s3Client.deleteBucketPolicy(deletePolicyReq);
            logger.info("Successfully deleted bucket policy");

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Failed to delete bucket policy: {} - Error code: {}",
 e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), e);
            throw e;
```

```
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteBucketPolicy를 참조하십시오.

`DeleteObject`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteObject`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

디렉터리 버킷에서 객체를 삭제합니다.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

import java.nio.file.Path;

import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.getFilePath;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.putDirectoryBucketObject;




    /**
     * Deletes an object from the specified S3 directory bucket.
```

```
     *
     * @param s3Client   The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @param bucketName The name of the directory bucket
     * @param objectKey  The key (name) of the object to be deleted
     */
    public static void deleteDirectoryBucketObject(S3Client s3Client, String
bucketName, String objectKey) {
        logger.info("Deleting object: {} from bucket: {}", objectKey, bucketName);

        try {
            // Create a DeleteObjectRequest
            DeleteObjectRequest deleteObjectRequest = DeleteObjectRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(objectKey)
                    .build();

            // Delete the object
            s3Client.deleteObject(deleteObjectRequest);
            logger.info("Object {} has been deleted", objectKey);

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Failed to delete object: {} - Error code: {}",
e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), e);
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteObject를 참조하십시오.

`DeleteObjects`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteObjects`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

디렉터리 버킷에서 여러 객체를 삭제합니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.Delete;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteObjectsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteObjectsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ObjectIdentifier;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

import java.net.URISyntaxException;
import java.nio.file.Path;
import java.nio.file.Paths;
import java.util.List;

import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;

import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.getFilePath;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.putDirectoryBucketObject;


    /**
     * Deletes multiple objects from the specified S3 directory bucket.
     *
     * @param s3Client   The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @param bucketName The name of the directory bucket
     * @param objectKeys The list of keys (names) of the objects to be deleted
     */
    public static void deleteDirectoryBucketObjects(S3Client s3Client, String
 bucketName, List<String> objectKeys) {
        logger.info("Deleting objects from bucket: {}", bucketName);

        try {
            // Create a list of ObjectIdentifier.
            List<ObjectIdentifier> identifiers = objectKeys.stream()
                    .map(key -> ObjectIdentifier.builder().key(key).build())
                    .toList();

            Delete delete = Delete.builder()
```

```
                    .objects(identifiers)
                    .build();

            DeleteObjectsRequest deleteObjectsRequest =
 DeleteObjectsRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .delete(delete)
                    .build();

            DeleteObjectsResponse deleteObjectsResponse =
 s3Client.deleteObjects(deleteObjectsRequest);
            deleteObjectsResponse.deleted().forEach(deleted -> logger.info("Deleted
 object: {}", deleted.key()));

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Failed to delete objects: {} - Error code: {}",
 e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), e);
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteObjects를 참조하십시오.

`GetBucketEncryption`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetBucketEncryption`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

디렉터리 버킷의 암호화 구성을 가져옵니다.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetBucketEncryptionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetBucketEncryptionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ServerSideEncryptionRule;

import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;

    /**
     * Retrieves the encryption configuration for an S3 directory bucket.
     *
     * @param s3Client   The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @param bucketName The name of the directory bucket
     * @return The type of server-side encryption applied to the bucket (e.g.,
     *         AES256, aws:kms)
     */
    public static String getDirectoryBucketEncryption(S3Client s3Client, String
 bucketName) {
        try {
            // Create a GetBucketEncryptionRequest
            GetBucketEncryptionRequest getRequest =
 GetBucketEncryptionRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();

            // Retrieve the bucket encryption configuration
            GetBucketEncryptionResponse response =
 s3Client.getBucketEncryption(getRequest);
            ServerSideEncryptionRule rule =
 response.serverSideEncryptionConfiguration().rules().get(0);

            String encryptionType =
 rule.applyServerSideEncryptionByDefault().sseAlgorithmAsString();
            logger.info("Bucket encryption algorithm: {}", encryptionType);
            logger.info("KMS Customer Managed Key ID: {}",
 rule.applyServerSideEncryptionByDefault().kmsMasterKeyID());
            logger.info("Bucket Key Enabled: {}", rule.bucketKeyEnabled());

            return encryptionType;
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
```

```
            logger.error("Failed to get bucket encryption: {} - Error code: {}",
 e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), e);
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetBucketEncryption을 참조하세요.

GetBucketPolicy

다음 코드 예시는 `GetBucketPolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

디렉터리 버킷의 정책을 가져옵니다.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetBucketPolicyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetBucketPolicyResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.getAwsAccountId;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.putDirectoryBucketPolicy;

    /**
     * Retrieves the bucket policy for the specified S3 directory bucket.
```

```
     *
     * @param s3Client   The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @param bucketName The name of the directory bucket
     * @return The bucket policy text
     */
    public static String getDirectoryBucketPolicy(S3Client s3Client, String
bucketName) {
        logger.info("Getting policy for bucket: {}", bucketName);

        try {
            // Create a GetBucketPolicyRequest
            GetBucketPolicyRequest policyReq = GetBucketPolicyRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();

            // Retrieve the bucket policy
            GetBucketPolicyResponse response = s3Client.getBucketPolicy(policyReq);

            // Print and return the policy text
            String policyText = response.policy();
            logger.info("Bucket policy: {}", policyText);
            return policyText;

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Failed to get bucket policy: {} - Error code: {}",
e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), e);
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetBucketPolicy를 참조하십시오.

GetObject

다음 코드 예시는 `GetObject`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

디렉터리 버킷에서 객체를 가져옵니다.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.ResponseBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

import java.nio.charset.StandardCharsets;
import java.nio.file.Path;

import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteAllObjectsInDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.getFilePath;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.putDirectoryBucketObject;

    /**
     * Retrieves an object from the specified S3 directory bucket.
     *
     * @param s3Client   The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @param bucketName The name of the directory bucket
     * @param objectKey  The key (name) of the object to be retrieved
     * @return The retrieved object as a ResponseInputStream
     */
    public static boolean getDirectoryBucketObject(S3Client s3Client, String
 bucketName, String objectKey) {
        logger.info("Retrieving object: {} from bucket: {}", objectKey, bucketName);
```

```
        try {
            // Create a GetObjectRequest
            GetObjectRequest objectRequest = GetObjectRequest.builder()
                    .key(objectKey)
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();

            // Retrieve the object as bytes
            ResponseBytes<GetObjectResponse> objectBytes =
s3Client.getObjectAsBytes(objectRequest);
            byte[] data = objectBytes.asByteArray();

            // Print object contents to console
            String objectContent = new String(data, StandardCharsets.UTF_8);
            logger.info("Object contents: \n{}", objectContent);

            return true;

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Failed to retrieve object: {} - Error code: {}",
e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), e);
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetObject를 참조하십시오.

`GetObjectAttributes`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetObjectAttributes`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

디렉터리 버킷에서 객체 속성을 가져옵니다.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectAttributesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectAttributesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ObjectAttributes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

import java.nio.file.Path;

import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteAllObjectsInDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.getFilePath;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.putDirectoryBucketObject;

    /**
     * Retrieves attributes for an object in the specified S3 directory bucket.
     *
     * @param s3Client   The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @param bucketName The name of the directory bucket
     * @param objectKey  The key (name) of the object to retrieve attributes for
     * @return True if the object attributes are successfully retrieved, false
     *         otherwise
     */
    public static boolean getDirectoryBucketObjectAttributes(S3Client s3Client,
 String bucketName, String objectKey) {
        logger.info("Retrieving attributes for object: {} from bucket: {}",
 objectKey, bucketName);

        try {
            // Create a GetObjectAttributesRequest
            GetObjectAttributesRequest getObjectAttributesRequest =
 GetObjectAttributesRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(objectKey)
                    .objectAttributes(ObjectAttributes.E_TAG,
 ObjectAttributes.STORAGE_CLASS,
                            ObjectAttributes.OBJECT_SIZE)
```

```
                    .build();

            // Retrieve the object attributes
            GetObjectAttributesResponse response =
s3Client.getObjectAttributes(getObjectAttributesRequest);
            logger.info("Attributes for object {}:", objectKey);
            logger.info("ETag: {}", response.eTag());
            logger.info("Storage Class: {}", response.storageClass());
            logger.info("Object Size: {}", response.objectSize());
            return true;

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Failed to retrieve object attributes: {} - Error code:
{}",
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), e);
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetObjectAttributes를 참조하세요.

`HeadBucket`

다음 코드 예시는 `HeadBucket`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

지정된 S3 디렉터리 버킷이 존재하고 액세스할 수 있는지 확인합니다.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.HeadBucketRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;

    /**
     * Checks if the specified S3 directory bucket exists and is accessible.
     *
     * @param s3Client   The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @param bucketName The name of the directory bucket to check
     * @return True if the bucket exists and is accessible, false otherwise
     */
    public static boolean headDirectoryBucket(S3Client s3Client, String bucketName)
 {
        logger.info("Checking if bucket exists: {}", bucketName);

        try {
            // Create a HeadBucketRequest
            HeadBucketRequest headBucketRequest = HeadBucketRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();
            // If the bucket doesn't exist, the following statement throws
 NoSuchBucketException,
            // which is a subclass of S3Exception.
            s3Client.headBucket(headBucketRequest);
            logger.info("Amazon S3 directory bucket: \"{}\" found.", bucketName);
            return true;

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Failed to access bucket: {} - Error code: {}",
 e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), e);
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 HeadBucket을 참조하십시오.

HeadObject

다음 코드 예시는 HeadObject의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

디렉터리 버킷에 있는 객체의 메타데이터를 가져옵니다.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.HeadObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.HeadObjectResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

import java.nio.file.Path;

import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteAllObjectsInDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.getFilePath;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.putDirectoryBucketObject;

    /**
     * Retrieves metadata for an object in the specified S3 directory bucket.
     *
     * @param s3Client   The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @param bucketName The name of the directory bucket
     * @param objectKey  The key (name) of the object to retrieve metadata for
     * @return True if the object exists, false otherwise
     */
    public static boolean headDirectoryBucketObject(S3Client s3Client, String
 bucketName, String objectKey) {
```

```
        logger.info("Retrieving metadata for object: {} from bucket: {}", objectKey,
bucketName);

        try {
            // Create a HeadObjectRequest
            HeadObjectRequest headObjectRequest = HeadObjectRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(objectKey)
                    .build();

            // Retrieve the object metadata
            HeadObjectResponse response = s3Client.headObject(headObjectRequest);
            logger.info("Amazon S3 object: \"{}\" found in bucket: \"{}\" with ETag:
\"{}\"", objectKey, bucketName,
                    response.eTag());
            logger.info("Content-Type: {}", response.contentType());
            logger.info("Content-Length: {}", response.contentLength());
            logger.info("Last Modified: {}", response.lastModified());
            return true;

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Failed to retrieve object metadata: {} - Error code: {}",
e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), e);
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 HeadObject를 참조하십시오.

`ListDirectoryBuckets`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListDirectoryBuckets`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

모든 디렉터리 버킷을 나열합니다.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.Bucket;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListDirectoryBucketsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListDirectoryBucketsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

import java.util.List;
import java.util.UUID;
import java.util.stream.Collectors;

import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;

     /**
     * Lists all S3 directory buckets and no general purpose buckets.
     *
     * @param s3Client The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @return A list of bucket names
     */
    public static List<String> listDirectoryBuckets(S3Client s3Client) {
        logger.info("Listing all directory buckets");

        try {
            // Create a ListBucketsRequest
            ListDirectoryBucketsRequest listDirectoryBucketsRequest =
 ListDirectoryBucketsRequest.builder().build();

            // Retrieve the list of buckets
            ListDirectoryBucketsResponse response =
 s3Client.listDirectoryBuckets(listDirectoryBucketsRequest);

            // Extract bucket names
            List<String> bucketNames = response.buckets().stream()
                    .map(Bucket::name)
                    .collect(Collectors.toList());

            return bucketNames;
```

```
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Failed to list buckets: {} - Error code: {}",
 e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 ListDirectoryBucketsAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

`ListMultipartUploads`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListMultipartUploads`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

디렉터리 버킷에 멀티파트 업로드를 나열합니다.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListMultipartUploadsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListMultipartUploadsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.MultipartUpload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

import java.io.IOException;
import java.nio.file.Path;
import java.util.List;

import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.abortDirectoryBucketMultipartUploads;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
```

```
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucketMultipartUpload;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.getFilePath;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.multipartUploadForDirectoryBucket;


    /**
     * Lists multipart uploads for the specified S3 directory bucket.
     *
     * @param s3Client   The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @param bucketName The name of the directory bucket
     * @return A list of MultipartUpload objects representing the multipart uploads
     */
    public static List<MultipartUpload> listDirectoryBucketMultipartUploads(S3Client
 s3Client, String bucketName) {
        logger.info("Listing in-progress multipart uploads for bucket: {}",
 bucketName);

        try {
            // Create a ListMultipartUploadsRequest
            ListMultipartUploadsRequest listMultipartUploadsRequest =
 ListMultipartUploadsRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();

            // List the multipart uploads
            ListMultipartUploadsResponse response =
 s3Client.listMultipartUploads(listMultipartUploadsRequest);
            List<MultipartUpload> uploads = response.uploads();
            for (MultipartUpload upload : uploads) {
                logger.info("In-progress multipart upload: Upload ID: {}, Key: {},
 Initiated: {}", upload.uploadId(),
                        upload.key(), upload.initiated());
            }
            return uploads;

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Failed to list multipart uploads: {} - Error code: {}",
 e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            return List.of(); // Return an empty list if an exception is thrown
```

```
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListMultipartUploads를 참조하십시오.

ListObjectsV2

다음 코드 예시는 ListObjectsV2의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

디렉터리 버킷의 객체를 나열합니다.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListObjectsV2Request;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListObjectsV2Response;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Object;

import java.nio.file.Path;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.stream.Collectors;

import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteAllObjectsInDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.getFilePath;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.putDirectoryBucketObject;
```

```
    /**
     * Lists objects in the specified S3 directory bucket.
     *
     * @param s3Client   The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @param bucketName The name of the directory bucket
     * @return A list of object keys in the bucket
     */
    public static List<String> listDirectoryBucketObjectsV2(S3Client s3Client,
String bucketName) {
        logger.info("Listing objects in bucket: {}", bucketName);

        try {
            // Create a ListObjectsV2Request
            ListObjectsV2Request listObjectsV2Request =
ListObjectsV2Request.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();

            // Retrieve the list of objects
            ListObjectsV2Response response =
s3Client.listObjectsV2(listObjectsV2Request);

            // Extract and return the object keys
            return response.contents().stream()
                    .map(S3Object::key)
                    .collect(Collectors.toList());

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Failed to list objects: {} - Error code: {}",
e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListObjectsV2를 참조하십시오.

ListParts

다음 코드 예시는 ListParts의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

디렉터리 버킷에서 멀티파트 업로드의 일부를 나열합니다.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListPartsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListPartsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.Part;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

import java.io.IOException;
import java.nio.file.Path;
import java.util.List;

import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.abortDirectoryBucketMultipartUploads;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucketMultipartUpload;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.getFilePath;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.multipartUploadForDirectoryBucket;

    /**
     * Lists the parts of a multipart upload for the specified S3 directory bucket.
     *
     * @param s3Client   The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @param bucketName The name of the directory bucket
     * @param objectKey  The key (name) of the object being uploaded
     * @param uploadId   The upload ID used to track the multipart upload
     * @return A list of Part representing the parts of the multipart upload
```

```
    */
   public static List<Part> listDirectoryBucketMultipartUploadParts(S3Client
s3Client, String bucketName,
           String objectKey, String uploadId) {
       logger.info("Listing parts for object: {} in bucket: {}", objectKey,
bucketName);

       try {
           // Create a ListPartsRequest
           ListPartsRequest listPartsRequest = ListPartsRequest.builder()
                   .bucket(bucketName)
                   .uploadId(uploadId)
                   .key(objectKey)
                   .build();

           // List the parts of the multipart upload
           ListPartsResponse response = s3Client.listParts(listPartsRequest);
           List<Part> parts = response.parts();
           for (Part part : parts) {
               logger.info("Uploaded part: Part number = \"{}\", etag = {}",
part.partNumber(), part.eTag());
           }
           return parts;

       } catch (S3Exception e) {
           logger.error("Failed to list parts: {} - Error code: {}",
e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                   e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
           return List.of(); // Return an empty list if an exception is thrown
       }
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 ListPartsAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

PutBucketEncryption

다음 코드 예시는 PutBucketEncryption의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

버킷 암호화를 디렉터리 버킷으로 설정합니다.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.KmsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutBucketEncryptionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ServerSideEncryption;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ServerSideEncryptionByDefault;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ServerSideEncryptionConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ServerSideEncryptionRule;

import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createKmsClient;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createKmsKey;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.scheduleKeyDeletion;

    /**
     * Sets the default encryption configuration for an S3 bucket as SSE-KMS.
     *
     * @param s3Client   The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @param bucketName The name of the directory bucket
     * @param kmsKeyId   The ID of the customer-managed KMS key
     */
    public static void putDirectoryBucketEncryption(S3Client s3Client, String
 bucketName, String kmsKeyId) {
        // Define the default encryption configuration to use SSE-KMS. For directory
        // buckets, AWS managed KMS keys aren't supported. Only customer-managed
 keys
        // are supported.
```

```
        ServerSideEncryptionByDefault encryptionByDefault =
ServerSideEncryptionByDefault.builder()
                .sseAlgorithm(ServerSideEncryption.AWS_KMS)
                .kmsMasterKeyID(kmsKeyId)
                .build();

        // Create a server-side encryption rule to apply the default encryption
        // configuration. For directory buckets, the bucketKeyEnabled field is
enforced
        // to be true.
        ServerSideEncryptionRule rule = ServerSideEncryptionRule.builder()
                .bucketKeyEnabled(true)
                .applyServerSideEncryptionByDefault(encryptionByDefault)
                .build();

        // Create the server-side encryption configuration for the bucket
        ServerSideEncryptionConfiguration encryptionConfiguration =
ServerSideEncryptionConfiguration.builder()
                .rules(rule)
                .build();

        // Create the PutBucketEncryption request
        PutBucketEncryptionRequest putRequest = PutBucketEncryptionRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .serverSideEncryptionConfiguration(encryptionConfiguration)
                .build();

        // Set the bucket encryption
        try {
            s3Client.putBucketEncryption(putRequest);
            logger.info("SSE-KMS Bucket encryption configuration set for the
directory bucket: {}", bucketName);
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Failed to set bucket encryption: {} - Error code: {}",
e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 PutBucketEncryption을 참조하세요.

PutBucketPolicy

다음 코드 예시는 PutBucketPolicy의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

디렉터리 버킷에 버킷 정책을 적용합니다.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutBucketPolicyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.getAwsAccountId;

    /**
     * Sets the following bucket policy for the specified S3 directory bucket.
     *<pre>
     * {
     *     "Version": "2012-10-17",
     *     "Statement": [
     *         {
     *             "Sid": "AdminPolicy",
     *             "Effect": "Allow",
     *             "Principal": {
     *                 "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::<ACCOUNT_ID>:root"
     *             },
     *             "Action": "s3express:*",
     *             "Resource": "arn:aws:s3express:us-west-2:<ACCOUNT_ID>:bucket/
<DIR_BUCKET_NAME>
     *         }
```

```
     *     ]
     * }
     * </pre>
     * This policy grants all S3 directory bucket actions to identities in the same
account as the bucket.
     *
     * @param s3Client   The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @param bucketName The name of the directory bucket
     * @param policyText The policy text to be applied
     */
    public static void putDirectoryBucketPolicy(S3Client s3Client, String
bucketName, String policyText) {
        logger.info("Setting policy on bucket: {}", bucketName);
        logger.info("Policy: {}", policyText);

        try {
            PutBucketPolicyRequest policyReq = PutBucketPolicyRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .policy(policyText)
                    .build();

            s3Client.putBucketPolicy(policyReq);
            logger.info("Bucket policy set successfully!");

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Failed to set bucket policy: {} - Error code: {}",
e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), e);
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 PutBucketPolicy를 참조하십시오.

PutObject

다음 코드 예시는 PutObject의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

디렉터리 버킷에 객체를 넣습니다.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.awscore.exception.AwsErrorDetails;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

import java.io.UncheckedIOException;
import java.nio.file.Path;

import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteAllObjectsInDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.getFilePath;

    /**
     * Puts an object into the specified S3 directory bucket.
     *
     * @param s3Client   The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @param bucketName The name of the directory bucket
     * @param objectKey  The key (name) of the object to be placed in the bucket
     * @param filePath   The path of the file to be uploaded
     */
    public static void putDirectoryBucketObject(S3Client s3Client, String
 bucketName, String objectKey, Path filePath) {
        logger.info("Putting object: {} into bucket: {}", objectKey, bucketName);

        try {
            // Create a PutObjectRequest
```

```
            PutObjectRequest putObj = PutObjectRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(objectKey)
                    .build();

            // Upload the object
            s3Client.putObject(putObj, filePath);
            logger.info("Successfully placed {} into bucket {}", objectKey,
bucketName);

        } catch (UncheckedIOException e) {
            throw S3Exception.builder().message("Failed to read the file: " +
e.getMessage()).cause(e)
                    .awsErrorDetails(AwsErrorDetails.builder()
                            .errorCode("ClientSideException:FailedToReadFile")
                            .errorMessage(e.getMessage())
                            .build())
                    .build();
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Failed to put object: {}", e.getMessage(), e);
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 PutObject를 참조하십시오.

`UploadPart`

다음 코드 예시는 `UploadPart`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

디렉터리 버킷에 대한 멀티파트 업로드의 일부를 업로드합니다.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.sync.RequestBody;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CompletedPart;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.UploadPartRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.UploadPartResponse;

import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.RandomAccessFile;
import java.nio.ByteBuffer;
import java.nio.file.Path;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.abortDirectoryBucketMultipartUploads;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucketMultipartUpload;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteAllObjectsInDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.getFilePath;

    /**
     * This method creates part requests and uploads individual parts to S3.
     * While it uses the UploadPart API to upload a single part, it does so
     * sequentially to handle multiple parts of a file, returning all the completed
     * parts.
     *
     * @param s3Client   The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @param bucketName The name of the directory bucket
     * @param objectKey  The key (name) of the object to be uploaded
     * @param uploadId   The upload ID used to track the multipart upload
     * @param filePath   The path to the file to be uploaded
     * @return A list of uploaded parts
     * @throws IOException if an I/O error occurs
     */
    public static List<CompletedPart> multipartUploadForDirectoryBucket(S3Client
 s3Client, String bucketName,
```

```
            String objectKey, String uploadId, Path filePath) throws IOException {
        logger.info("Uploading parts for object: {} in bucket: {}", objectKey,
bucketName);

        int partNumber = 1;
        List<CompletedPart> uploadedParts = new ArrayList<>();
        ByteBuffer bb = ByteBuffer.allocate(1024 * 1024 * 5); // 5 MB byte buffer

        // Read the local file, break down into chunks and process
        try (RandomAccessFile file = new RandomAccessFile(filePath.toFile(), "r")) {
            long fileSize = file.length();
            int position = 0;

            // Sequentially upload parts of the file
            while (position < fileSize) {
                file.seek(position);
                int read = file.getChannel().read(bb);

                bb.flip(); // Swap position and limit before reading from the buffer
                UploadPartRequest uploadPartRequest = UploadPartRequest.builder()
                        .bucket(bucketName)
                        .key(objectKey)
                        .uploadId(uploadId)
                        .partNumber(partNumber)
                        .build();

                UploadPartResponse partResponse = s3Client.uploadPart(
                        uploadPartRequest,
                        RequestBody.fromByteBuffer(bb));

                // Build the uploaded part
                CompletedPart uploadedPart = CompletedPart.builder()
                        .partNumber(partNumber)
                        .eTag(partResponse.eTag())
                        .build();

                // Add the uploaded part to the list
                uploadedParts.add(uploadedPart);

                // Log to indicate the part upload is done
                logger.info("Uploaded part number: {} with ETag: {}", partNumber,
partResponse.eTag());

                bb.clear();
```

```
                position += read;
                partNumber++;
            }
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Failed to list parts: {} - Error code: {}",
 e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            throw e;
        }
        return uploadedParts;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 UploadPart를 참조하세요.

UploadPartCopy

다음 코드 예시는 UploadPartCopy의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

소스 객체 크기를 기반으로 복사 부분을 생성하고 개별 부분을 디렉터리 버킷에 복사합니다.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CompletedPart;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.HeadObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.HeadObjectResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.UploadPartCopyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.UploadPartCopyResponse;

import java.io.IOException;
```

```
import java.nio.file.Path;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.abortDirectoryBucketMultipartUploads;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.completeDirectoryBucketMultipartUpload;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucketMultipartUpload;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteAllObjectsInDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.getFilePath;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.multipartUploadForDirectoryBucket;

    /**
     * Creates copy parts based on source object size and copies over individual
     * parts.
     *
     * @param s3Client          The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @param sourceBucket      The name of the source bucket
     * @param sourceKey         The key (name) of the source object
     * @param destinationBucket The name of the destination bucket
     * @param destinationKey    The key (name) of the destination object
     * @param uploadId          The upload ID used to track the multipart upload
     * @return A list of completed parts
     */
    public static List<CompletedPart> multipartUploadCopyForDirectoryBucket(S3Client
 s3Client, String sourceBucket,
            String sourceKey, String destinationBucket, String destinationKey,
 String uploadId) {
        // Get the object size to track the end of the copy operation
        HeadObjectRequest headObjectRequest = HeadObjectRequest.builder()
                .bucket(sourceBucket)
                .key(sourceKey)
                .build();
        HeadObjectResponse headObjectResponse =
 s3Client.headObject(headObjectRequest);
        long objectSize = headObjectResponse.contentLength();
```

```
        logger.info("Source Object size: {}", objectSize);

        // Copy the object using 20 MB parts
        long partSize = 20 * 1024 * 1024; // 20 MB
        long bytePosition = 0;
        int partNum = 1;
        List<CompletedPart> uploadedParts = new ArrayList<>();

        while (bytePosition < objectSize) {
            long lastByte = Math.min(bytePosition + partSize - 1, objectSize - 1);
            logger.info("Part Number: {}, Byte Position: {}, Last Byte: {}",
partNum, bytePosition, lastByte);

            try {
                UploadPartCopyRequest uploadPartCopyRequest =
UploadPartCopyRequest.builder()
                        .sourceBucket(sourceBucket)
                        .sourceKey(sourceKey)
                        .destinationBucket(destinationBucket)
                        .destinationKey(destinationKey)
                        .uploadId(uploadId)
                        .copySourceRange("bytes=" + bytePosition + "-" + lastByte)
                        .partNumber(partNum)
                        .build();
                UploadPartCopyResponse uploadPartCopyResponse =
s3Client.uploadPartCopy(uploadPartCopyRequest);

                CompletedPart part = CompletedPart.builder()
                        .partNumber(partNum)
                        .eTag(uploadPartCopyResponse.copyPartResult().eTag())
                        .build();
                uploadedParts.add(part);

                bytePosition += partSize;
                partNum++;
            } catch (S3Exception e) {
                logger.error("Failed to copy part number {}: {} - Error code: {}",
partNum,
                        e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                throw e;
            }
        }
```

```
        return uploadedParts;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 UploadPartCopyAWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 참조하세요.

시나리오

미리 서명된 URL을 생성하여 객체 가져오기

다음 코드 예제에서는 S3 디렉터리 버킷에 대해 미리 서명된 URL을 생성하고 객체를 가져오는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

S3 디렉터리 버킷의 객체에 액세스하기 위해 미리 서명된 GET URL을 생성합니다.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.presigner.S3Presigner;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.presigner.model.GetObjectPresignRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.presigner.model.PresignedGetObjectRequest;

import java.nio.file.Path;
import java.time.Duration;

import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Presigner;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteAllObjectsInDirectoryBucket;
```

```
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.getFilePath;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.putDirectoryBucketObject;


    /**
     * Generates a presigned URL for accessing an object in the specified S3
     * directory bucket.
     *
     * @param s3Presigner The S3 presigner client used to generate the presigned URL
     * @param bucketName  The name of the directory bucket
     * @param objectKey   The key (name) of the object to access
     * @return A presigned URL for accessing the specified object
     */
    public static String generatePresignedGetURLForDirectoryBucket(S3Presigner
 s3Presigner, String bucketName,
            String objectKey) {
        logger.info("Generating presigned URL for object: {} in bucket: {}",
 objectKey, bucketName);

        try {
            // Create a GetObjectRequest
            GetObjectRequest getObjectRequest = GetObjectRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(objectKey)
                    .build();

            // Create a GetObjectPresignRequest
            GetObjectPresignRequest getObjectPresignRequest =
 GetObjectPresignRequest.builder()
                    .signatureDuration(Duration.ofMinutes(10)) // Presigned URL
 valid for 10 minutes
                    .getObjectRequest(getObjectRequest)
                    .build();

            // Generate the presigned URL
            PresignedGetObjectRequest presignedGetObjectRequest =
 s3Presigner.presignGetObject(getObjectPresignRequest);

            // Get the presigned URL
            String presignedURL = presignedGetObjectRequest.url().toString();
            logger.info("Presigned URL: {}", presignedURL);
            return presignedURL;
```

```
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Failed to generate presigned URL: {} - Error code: {}",
e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), e);
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetObject를 참조하십시오.

Java 2.x용 SDK를 사용하는 S3 Glacier 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 S3 Glacier와 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`CreateVault`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateVault`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.GlacierClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.CreateVaultRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.CreateVaultResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.GlacierException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class CreateVault {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <vaultName>

                Where:
                   vaultName - The name of the vault to create.

                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String vaultName = args[0];
        GlacierClient glacier = GlacierClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        createGlacierVault(glacier, vaultName);
        glacier.close();
    }

    public static void createGlacierVault(GlacierClient glacier, String vaultName) {
        try {
            CreateVaultRequest vaultRequest = CreateVaultRequest.builder()
                    .vaultName(vaultName)
                    .build();
```

```
            CreateVaultResponse createVaultResult =
 glacier.createVault(vaultRequest);
            System.out.println("The URI of the new vault is " +
 createVaultResult.location());

        } catch (GlacierException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateVault를 참조하세요.

`DeleteArchive`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteArchive`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.GlacierClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.DeleteArchiveRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.GlacierException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DeleteArchive {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <vaultName> <accountId> <archiveId>

                Where:
                   vaultName - The name of the vault that contains the archive to
delete.
                   accountId - The account ID value.
                   archiveId - The archive ID value.
                """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String vaultName = args[0];
        String accountId = args[1];
        String archiveId = args[2];
        GlacierClient glacier = GlacierClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        deleteGlacierArchive(glacier, vaultName, accountId, archiveId);
        glacier.close();
    }

    public static void deleteGlacierArchive(GlacierClient glacier, String vaultName,
String accountId,
            String archiveId) {
        try {
            DeleteArchiveRequest delArcRequest = DeleteArchiveRequest.builder()
                    .vaultName(vaultName)
                    .accountId(accountId)
                    .archiveId(archiveId)
                    .build();

            glacier.deleteArchive(delArcRequest);
            System.out.println("The archive was deleted.");

        } catch (GlacierException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteArchive를 참조하세요.

`DeleteVault`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteVault`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.GlacierClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.DeleteVaultRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.GlacierException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DeleteVault {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <vaultName>

                Where:
                   vaultName - The name of the vault to delete.\s
                """;
```

```
        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String vaultName = args[0];
        GlacierClient glacier = GlacierClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        deleteGlacierVault(glacier, vaultName);
        glacier.close();
    }

    public static void deleteGlacierVault(GlacierClient glacier, String vaultName) {
        try {
            DeleteVaultRequest delVaultRequest = DeleteVaultRequest.builder()
                    .vaultName(vaultName)
                    .build();

            glacier.deleteVault(delVaultRequest);
            System.out.println("The vault was deleted!");

        } catch (GlacierException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteVault를 참조하세요.

InitiateJob

다음 코드 예시는 InitiateJob의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

저장소 인벤토리를 가져옵니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.ResponseBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.GlacierClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.JobParameters;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.InitiateJobResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.GlacierException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.InitiateJobRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.DescribeJobRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.DescribeJobResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.GetJobOutputRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.GetJobOutputResponse;
import java.io.File;
import java.io.FileOutputStream;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.OutputStream;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ArchiveDownload {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <vaultName> <accountId> <path>

                Where:
                   vaultName - The name of the vault.
```

```
                   accountId - The account ID value.
                   path - The path where the file is written to.
                """";

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String vaultName = args[0];
        String accountId = args[1];
        String path = args[2];
        GlacierClient glacier = GlacierClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        String jobNum = createJob(glacier, vaultName, accountId);
        checkJob(glacier, jobNum, vaultName, accountId, path);
        glacier.close();
    }

    public static String createJob(GlacierClient glacier, String vaultName, String
accountId) {
        try {
            JobParameters job = JobParameters.builder()
                    .type("inventory-retrieval")
                    .build();

            InitiateJobRequest initJob = InitiateJobRequest.builder()
                    .jobParameters(job)
                    .accountId(accountId)
                    .vaultName(vaultName)
                    .build();

            InitiateJobResponse response = glacier.initiateJob(initJob);
            System.out.println("The job ID is: " + response.jobId());
            System.out.println("The relative URI path of the job is: " +
response.location());
            return response.jobId();

        } catch (GlacierException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }
        return "";
    }

    // Poll S3 Glacier = Polling a Job may take 4-6 hours according to the
    // Documentation.
    public static void checkJob(GlacierClient glacier, String jobId, String name,
String account, String path) {
        try {
            boolean finished = false;
            String jobStatus;
            int yy = 0;

            while (!finished) {
                DescribeJobRequest jobRequest = DescribeJobRequest.builder()
                        .jobId(jobId)
                        .accountId(account)
                        .vaultName(name)
                        .build();

                DescribeJobResponse response = glacier.describeJob(jobRequest);
                jobStatus = response.statusCodeAsString();

                if (jobStatus.compareTo("Succeeded") == 0)
                    finished = true;
                else {
                    System.out.println(yy + " status is: " + jobStatus);
                    Thread.sleep(1000);
                }
                yy++;
            }

            System.out.println("Job has Succeeded");
            GetJobOutputRequest jobOutputRequest = GetJobOutputRequest.builder()
                    .jobId(jobId)
                    .vaultName(name)
                    .accountId(account)
                    .build();

            ResponseBytes<GetJobOutputResponse> objectBytes =
glacier.getJobOutputAsBytes(jobOutputRequest);
            // Write the data to a local file.
            byte[] data = objectBytes.asByteArray();
            File myFile = new File(path);
```

```
            OutputStream os = new FileOutputStream(myFile);
            os.write(data);
            System.out.println("Successfully obtained bytes from a Glacier vault");
            os.close();

        } catch (GlacierException | InterruptedException | IOException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);

        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 InitiateJob을 참조하세요.

`ListVaults`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListVaults`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.ListVaultsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.ListVaultsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.GlacierClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.DescribeVaultOutput;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.GlacierException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
```

```
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ListVaults {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        GlacierClient glacier = GlacierClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        listAllVault(glacier);
        glacier.close();
    }

    public static void listAllVault(GlacierClient glacier) {
        boolean listComplete = false;
        String newMarker = null;
        int totalVaults = 0;
        System.out.println("Your Amazon Glacier vaults:");
        try {
            while (!listComplete) {
                ListVaultsResponse response = null;
                if (newMarker != null) {
                    ListVaultsRequest request = ListVaultsRequest.builder()
                            .marker(newMarker)
                            .build();

                    response = glacier.listVaults(request);
                } else {
                    ListVaultsRequest request = ListVaultsRequest.builder()
                            .build();
                    response = glacier.listVaults(request);
                }

                List<DescribeVaultOutput> vaultList = response.vaultList();
                for (DescribeVaultOutput v : vaultList) {
                    totalVaults += 1;
                    System.out.println("* " + v.vaultName());
                }

                // Check for further results.
                newMarker = response.marker();
                if (newMarker == null) {
                    listComplete = true;
                }
            }
```

```
            if (totalVaults == 0) {
                System.out.println("No vaults found.");
            }

        } catch (GlacierException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListVaults를 참조하세요.

`UploadArchive`

다음 코드 예시는 `UploadArchive`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.GlacierClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.UploadArchiveRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.UploadArchiveResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.GlacierException;
import java.io.File;
import java.nio.file.Path;
import java.nio.file.Paths;
import java.io.FileInputStream;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.security.MessageDigest;
import java.security.NoSuchAlgorithmException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
```

```
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class UploadArchive {

    static final int ONE_MB = 1024 * 1024;

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:   <strPath> <vaultName>\s

                Where:
                   strPath - The path to the archive to upload (for example, C:\\AWS
\\test.pdf).
                   vaultName - The name of the vault.
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String strPath = args[0];
        String vaultName = args[1];
        File myFile = new File(strPath);
        Path path = Paths.get(strPath);
        GlacierClient glacier = GlacierClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        String archiveId = uploadContent(glacier, path, vaultName, myFile);
        System.out.println("The ID of the archived item is " + archiveId);
        glacier.close();
    }

    public static String uploadContent(GlacierClient glacier, Path path, String
 vaultName, File myFile) {
        // Get an SHA-256 tree hash value.
        String checkVal = computeSHA256(myFile);
        try {
```

```
            UploadArchiveRequest uploadRequest = UploadArchiveRequest.builder()
                    .vaultName(vaultName)
                    .checksum(checkVal)
                    .build();

            UploadArchiveResponse res = glacier.uploadArchive(uploadRequest, path);
            return res.archiveId();

        } catch (GlacierException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    private static String computeSHA256(File inputFile) {
        try {
            byte[] treeHash = computeSHA256TreeHash(inputFile);
            System.out.printf("SHA-256 tree hash = %s\n", toHex(treeHash));
            return toHex(treeHash);

        } catch (IOException ioe) {
            System.err.format("Exception when reading from file %s: %s", inputFile,
ioe.getMessage());
            System.exit(-1);

        } catch (NoSuchAlgorithmException nsae) {
            System.err.format("Cannot locate MessageDigest algorithm for SHA-256:
%s", nsae.getMessage());
            System.exit(-1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static byte[] computeSHA256TreeHash(File inputFile) throws IOException,
            NoSuchAlgorithmException {

        byte[][] chunkSHA256Hashes = getChunkSHA256Hashes(inputFile);
        return computeSHA256TreeHash(chunkSHA256Hashes);
    }

    /**
     * Computes an SHA256 checksum for each 1 MB chunk of the input file. This
     * includes the checksum for the last chunk, even if it's smaller than 1 MB.
```

```
     */
    public static byte[][] getChunkSHA256Hashes(File file) throws IOException,
            NoSuchAlgorithmException {

        MessageDigest md = MessageDigest.getInstance("SHA-256");
        long numChunks = file.length() / ONE_MB;
        if (file.length() % ONE_MB > 0) {
            numChunks++;
        }

        if (numChunks == 0) {
            return new byte[][] { md.digest() };
        }

        byte[][] chunkSHA256Hashes = new byte[(int) numChunks][];
        FileInputStream fileStream = null;

        try {
            fileStream = new FileInputStream(file);
            byte[] buff = new byte[ONE_MB];

            int bytesRead;
            int idx = 0;

            while ((bytesRead = fileStream.read(buff, 0, ONE_MB)) > 0) {
                md.reset();
                md.update(buff, 0, bytesRead);
                chunkSHA256Hashes[idx++] = md.digest();
            }

            return chunkSHA256Hashes;

        } finally {
            if (fileStream != null) {
                try {
                    fileStream.close();
                } catch (IOException ioe) {
                    System.err.printf("Exception while closing %s.\n %s",
file.getName(),
                            ioe.getMessage());
                }
            }
        }
    }
```

```
    /**
     * Computes the SHA-256 tree hash for the passed array of 1 MB chunk
     * checksums.
     */
    public static byte[] computeSHA256TreeHash(byte[][] chunkSHA256Hashes)
            throws NoSuchAlgorithmException {

        MessageDigest md = MessageDigest.getInstance("SHA-256");
        byte[][] prevLvlHashes = chunkSHA256Hashes;
        while (prevLvlHashes.length > 1) {
            int len = prevLvlHashes.length / 2;
            if (prevLvlHashes.length % 2 != 0) {
                len++;
            }

            byte[][] currLvlHashes = new byte[len][];
            int j = 0;
            for (int i = 0; i < prevLvlHashes.length; i = i + 2, j++) {

                // If there are at least two elements remaining.
                if (prevLvlHashes.length - i > 1) {

                    // Calculate a digest of the concatenated nodes.
                    md.reset();
                    md.update(prevLvlHashes[i]);
                    md.update(prevLvlHashes[i + 1]);
                    currLvlHashes[j] = md.digest();

                } else { // Take care of the remaining odd chunk
                    currLvlHashes[j] = prevLvlHashes[i];
                }
            }

            prevLvlHashes = currLvlHashes;
        }

        return prevLvlHashes[0];
    }

    /**
     * Returns the hexadecimal representation of the input byte array
     */
    public static String toHex(byte[] data) {
```

```
        StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder(data.length * 2);
        for (byte datum : data) {
            String hex = Integer.toHexString(datum & 0xFF);

            if (hex.length() == 1) {
                // Append leading zero.
                sb.append("0");
            }
            sb.append(hex);
        }
        return sb.toString().toLowerCase();
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 UploadArchive를 참조하세요.

SDK for Java 2.x를 사용한 SageMaker AI 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 SageMaker AI와 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello SageMaker AI

다음 코드 예제에서는 SageMaker AI 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class HelloSageMaker {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        SageMakerClient sageMakerClient = SageMakerClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listBooks(sageMakerClient);
        sageMakerClient.close();
    }

    public static void listBooks(SageMakerClient sageMakerClient) {
        try {
            ListNotebookInstancesResponse notebookInstancesResponse =
 sageMakerClient.listNotebookInstances();
            List<NotebookInstanceSummary> items =
 notebookInstancesResponse.notebookInstances();
            for (NotebookInstanceSummary item : items) {
                System.out.println("The notebook name is: " +
 item.notebookInstanceName());
            }

        } catch (SageMakerException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListNotebookInstances를 참조하세요.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오

작업

`CreatePipeline`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreatePipeline`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   // Create a pipeline from the example pipeline JSON.
   public static void setupPipeline(SageMakerClient sageMakerClient, String
filePath, String roleArn,
           String functionArn, String pipelineName) {
       System.out.println("Setting up the pipeline.");
       JSONParser parser = new JSONParser();

       // Read JSON and get pipeline definition.
       try (FileReader reader = new FileReader(filePath)) {
           Object obj = parser.parse(reader);
           JSONObject jsonObject = (JSONObject) obj;
           JSONArray stepsArray = (JSONArray) jsonObject.get("Steps");
           for (Object stepObj : stepsArray) {
               JSONObject step = (JSONObject) stepObj;
               if (step.containsKey("FunctionArn")) {
```

```
                    step.put("FunctionArn", functionArn);
                }
            }
            System.out.println(jsonObject);

            // Create the pipeline.
            CreatePipelineRequest pipelineRequest = CreatePipelineRequest.builder()
                    .pipelineDescription("Java SDK example pipeline")
                    .roleArn(roleArn)
                    .pipelineName(pipelineName)
                    .pipelineDefinition(jsonObject.toString())
                    .build();

            sageMakerClient.createPipeline(pipelineRequest);

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (IOException | ParseException e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 CreatePipelineAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

`DeletePipeline`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeletePipeline`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    // Delete a SageMaker pipeline by name.
    public static void deletePipeline(SageMakerClient sageMakerClient, String
pipelineName) {
        DeletePipelineRequest pipelineRequest = DeletePipelineRequest.builder()
```

```
                .pipelineName(pipelineName)
                .build();

        sageMakerClient.deletePipeline(pipelineRequest);
        System.out.println("*** Successfully deleted " + pipelineName);
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeletePipeline을 참조하세요.

DescribePipelineExecution

다음 코드 예시는 DescribePipelineExecution의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    // Check the status of a pipeline execution.
    public static void waitForPipelineExecution(SageMakerClient sageMakerClient,
String executionArn)
            throws InterruptedException {
        String status;
        int index = 0;
        do {
            DescribePipelineExecutionRequest pipelineExecutionRequest =
DescribePipelineExecutionRequest.builder()
                    .pipelineExecutionArn(executionArn)
                    .build();

            DescribePipelineExecutionResponse response = sageMakerClient
                    .describePipelineExecution(pipelineExecutionRequest);
            status = response.pipelineExecutionStatusAsString();
            System.out.println(index + ". The Status of the pipeline is " + status);
            TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(4);
            index++;
        } while ("Executing".equals(status));
        System.out.println("Pipeline finished with status " + status);
```

```
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribePipelineExecution을 참조하세요.

StartPipelineExecution

다음 코드 예시는 StartPipelineExecution의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    // Start a pipeline run with job configurations.
    public static String executePipeline(SageMakerClient sageMakerClient, String
 bucketName, String queueUrl,
            String roleArn, String pipelineName) {
        System.out.println("Starting pipeline execution.");
        String inputBucketLocation = "s3://" + bucketName + "/samplefiles/
latlongtest.csv";
        String output = "s3://" + bucketName + "/outputfiles/";
        Gson gson = new GsonBuilder()
                .setFieldNamingPolicy(FieldNamingPolicy.UPPER_CAMEL_CASE)
                .setPrettyPrinting().create();

        // Set up all parameters required to start the pipeline.
        List<Parameter> parameters = new ArrayList<>();
        Parameter para1 = Parameter.builder()
                .name("parameter_execution_role")
                .value(roleArn)
                .build();

        Parameter para2 = Parameter.builder()
                .name("parameter_queue_url")
                .value(queueUrl)
                .build();
```

```
        String inputJSON = "{\n" +
                "  \"DataSourceConfig\": {\n" +
                "    \"S3Data\": {\n" +
                "      \"S3Uri\": \"s3://" + bucketName + "/samplefiles/
latlongtest.csv\"\n" +
                "    },\n" +
                "    \"Type\": \"S3_DATA\"\n" +
                "  },\n" +
                "  \"DocumentType\": \"CSV\"\n" +
                "}";

        System.out.println(inputJSON);

        Parameter para3 = Parameter.builder()
                .name("parameter_vej_input_config")
                .value(inputJSON)
                .build();

        // Create an ExportVectorEnrichmentJobOutputConfig object.
        VectorEnrichmentJobS3Data jobS3Data = VectorEnrichmentJobS3Data.builder()
                .s3Uri(output)
                .build();

        ExportVectorEnrichmentJobOutputConfig outputConfig =
 ExportVectorEnrichmentJobOutputConfig.builder()
                .s3Data(jobS3Data)
                .build();

        String gson4 = gson.toJson(outputConfig);
        Parameter para4 = Parameter.builder()
                .name("parameter_vej_export_config")
                .value(gson4)
                .build();
        System.out.println("parameter_vej_export_config:" +
 gson.toJson(outputConfig));

        // Create a VectorEnrichmentJobConfig object.
        ReverseGeocodingConfig reverseGeocodingConfig =
 ReverseGeocodingConfig.builder()
                .xAttributeName("Longitude")
                .yAttributeName("Latitude")
                .build();
```

```
        VectorEnrichmentJobConfig jobConfig = VectorEnrichmentJobConfig.builder()
                .reverseGeocodingConfig(reverseGeocodingConfig)
                .build();

        String para5JSON = "{\"MapMatchingConfig\":null,\"ReverseGeocodingConfig\":
{\"XAttributeName\":\"Longitude\",\"YAttributeName\":\"Latitude\"}}";
        Parameter para5 = Parameter.builder()
                .name("parameter_step_1_vej_config")
                .value(para5JSON)
                .build();

        System.out.println("parameter_step_1_vej_config:" + gson.toJson(jobConfig));
        parameters.add(para1);
        parameters.add(para2);
        parameters.add(para3);
        parameters.add(para4);
        parameters.add(para5);

        StartPipelineExecutionRequest pipelineExecutionRequest =
 StartPipelineExecutionRequest.builder()
                .pipelineExecutionDescription("Created using Java SDK")
                .pipelineExecutionDisplayName(pipelineName + "-example-execution")
                .pipelineParameters(parameters)
                .pipelineName(pipelineName)
                .build();

        StartPipelineExecutionResponse response =
 sageMakerClient.startPipelineExecution(pipelineExecutionRequest);
        return response.pipelineExecutionArn();
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 StartPipelineExecution을 참조하세요.

시나리오

지리공간 작업 및 파이프라인으로 시작하기

다음 코드 예제에서는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 파이프라인의 리소스를 설정하세요.

- 지리 공간 작업을 실행하는 파이프라인을 설정합니다.
- 파이프라인 실행을 시작합니다.
- 실행 상태를 모니터링합니다.
- 파이프라인의 출력을 볼 수 있습니다.
- 리소스를 정리합니다.

자세한 내용은 Community. AWS SDKs를 사용하여 SageMaker 파이프라인 생성 및 실행을 참조하세요.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
public class SagemakerWorkflow {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");
    private static String eventSourceMapping = "";

    public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException {
        final String usage = "\n" +
                "Usage:\n" +
                "    <sageMakerRoleName> <lambdaRoleName> <functionFileLocation>
 <functionName> <queueName> <bucketName> <lnglatData> <spatialPipelinePath>
 <pipelineName>\n\n"
                +
                "Where:\n" +
                "    sageMakerRoleName - The name of the Amazon SageMaker role.\n\n"
 +
                "    lambdaRoleName - The name of the AWS Lambda role.\n\n" +
                "    functionFileLocation - The file location where the JAR file
 that represents the AWS Lambda function is located.\n\n"
                +
                "    functionName - The name of the AWS Lambda function (for
 example,SageMakerExampleFunction).\n\n" +
                "    queueName - The name of the Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon
 SQS) queue.\n\n" +
```

```
                "    bucketName - The name of the Amazon Simple Storage Service
(Amazon S3) bucket.\n\n" +
                "    lnglatData - The file location of the latlongtest.csv file
required for this use case.\n\n" +
                "    spatialPipelinePath - The file location of the
GeoSpatialPipeline.json file required for this use case.\n\n"
                +
                "    pipelineName - The name of the pipeline to create (for example,
sagemaker-sdk-example-pipeline).\n\n";

        if (args.length != 9) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String sageMakerRoleName = args[0];
        String lambdaRoleName = args[1];
        String functionFileLocation = args[2];
        String functionName = args[3];
        String queueName = args[4];
        String bucketName = args[5];
        String lnglatData = args[6];
        String spatialPipelinePath = args[7];
        String pipelineName = args[8];
        String handlerName = "org.example.SageMakerLambdaFunction::handleRequest";

        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        SageMakerClient sageMakerClient = SageMakerClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        LambdaClient lambdaClient = LambdaClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        SqsClient sqsClient = SqsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        S3Client s3Client = S3Client.builder()
```

```
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the Amazon SageMaker pipeline example
scenario.");
        System.out.println(
                "\nThis example workflow will guide you through setting up and
running an" +
                        "\nAmazon SageMaker pipeline. The pipeline uses an AWS
Lambda function and an" +
                        "\nAmazon SQS Queue. It runs a vector enrichment reverse
geocode job to" +
                        "\nreverse geocode addresses in an input file and store the
results in an export file.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("First, we will set up the roles, functions, and queue
needed by the SageMaker pipeline.");
        String lambdaRoleArn = checkLambdaRole(iam, lambdaRoleName);
        String sageMakerRoleArn = checkSageMakerRole(iam, sageMakerRoleName);

        String functionArn = checkFunction(lambdaClient, functionName,
functionFileLocation, lambdaRoleArn,
                handlerName);
        String queueUrl = checkQueue(sqsClient, lambdaClient, queueName,
functionName);
        System.out.println("The queue URL is " + queueUrl);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Setting up bucket " + bucketName);
        if (!checkBucket(s3Client, bucketName)) {
            setupBucket(s3Client, bucketName);
            System.out.println("Put " + lnglatData + " into " + bucketName);
            putS3Object(s3Client, bucketName, "latlongtest.csv", lnglatData);
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Now we can create and run our pipeline.");
        setupPipeline(sageMakerClient, spatialPipelinePath, sageMakerRoleArn,
functionArn, pipelineName);
```

```
        String pipelineExecutionARN = executePipeline(sageMakerClient, bucketName,
 queueUrl, sageMakerRoleArn,
                pipelineName);
        System.out.println("The pipeline execution ARN value is " +
 pipelineExecutionARN);
        waitForPipelineExecution(sageMakerClient, pipelineExecutionARN);
        System.out.println("Getting output results " + bucketName);
        getOutputResults(s3Client, bucketName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("The pipeline has completed. To view the pipeline and
 runs " +
                "in SageMaker Studio, follow these instructions:" +
                "\nhttps://docs.aws.amazon.com/sagemaker/latest/dg/pipelines-
studio.html");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Do you want to delete the AWS resources used in this
 Workflow? (y/n)");
        Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
        String delResources = in.nextLine();
        if (delResources.compareTo("y") == 0) {
            System.out.println("Lets clean up the AWS resources. Wait 30 seconds");
            TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(30);
            deleteEventSourceMapping(lambdaClient);
            deleteSQSQueue(sqsClient, queueName);
            listBucketObjects(s3Client, bucketName);
            deleteBucket(s3Client, bucketName);
            deleteLambdaFunction(lambdaClient, functionName);
            deleteLambdaRole(iam, lambdaRoleName);
            deleteSagemakerRole(iam, sageMakerRoleName);
            deletePipeline(sageMakerClient, pipelineName);
        } else {
            System.out.println("The AWS Resources were not deleted!");
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("SageMaker pipeline scenario is complete.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }
```

```
   private static void readObject(S3Client s3Client, String bucketName, String key)
{
       System.out.println("Output file contents: \n");
       GetObjectRequest objectRequest = GetObjectRequest.builder()
               .bucket(bucketName)
               .key(key)
               .build();

       ResponseBytes<GetObjectResponse> objectBytes =
s3Client.getObjectAsBytes(objectRequest);
       byte[] byteArray = objectBytes.asByteArray();
       String text = new String(byteArray, StandardCharsets.UTF_8);
       System.out.println("Text output: " + text);
   }

   // Display some results from the output directory.
   public static void getOutputResults(S3Client s3Client, String bucketName) {
       System.out.println("Getting output results {bucketName}.");
       ListObjectsRequest listObjectsRequest = ListObjectsRequest.builder()
               .bucket(bucketName)
               .prefix("outputfiles/")
               .build();

       ListObjectsResponse response = s3Client.listObjects(listObjectsRequest);
       List<S3Object> s3Objects = response.contents();
       for (S3Object object : s3Objects) {
           readObject(s3Client, bucketName, object.key());
       }
   }

   // Check the status of a pipeline execution.
   public static void waitForPipelineExecution(SageMakerClient sageMakerClient,
String executionArn)
           throws InterruptedException {
       String status;
       int index = 0;
       do {
           DescribePipelineExecutionRequest pipelineExecutionRequest =
DescribePipelineExecutionRequest.builder()
                   .pipelineExecutionArn(executionArn)
                   .build();

           DescribePipelineExecutionResponse response = sageMakerClient
                   .describePipelineExecution(pipelineExecutionRequest);
```

```
            status = response.pipelineExecutionStatusAsString();
            System.out.println(index + ". The Status of the pipeline is " + status);
            TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(4);
            index++;
        } while ("Executing".equals(status));
        System.out.println("Pipeline finished with status " + status);
    }

    // Delete a SageMaker pipeline by name.
    public static void deletePipeline(SageMakerClient sageMakerClient, String
pipelineName) {
        DeletePipelineRequest pipelineRequest = DeletePipelineRequest.builder()
                .pipelineName(pipelineName)
                .build();

        sageMakerClient.deletePipeline(pipelineRequest);
        System.out.println("*** Successfully deleted " + pipelineName);
    }

    // Create a pipeline from the example pipeline JSON.
    public static void setupPipeline(SageMakerClient sageMakerClient, String
filePath, String roleArn,
            String functionArn, String pipelineName) {
        System.out.println("Setting up the pipeline.");
        JSONParser parser = new JSONParser();

        // Read JSON and get pipeline definition.
        try (FileReader reader = new FileReader(filePath)) {
            Object obj = parser.parse(reader);
            JSONObject jsonObject = (JSONObject) obj;
            JSONArray stepsArray = (JSONArray) jsonObject.get("Steps");
            for (Object stepObj : stepsArray) {
                JSONObject step = (JSONObject) stepObj;
                if (step.containsKey("FunctionArn")) {
                    step.put("FunctionArn", functionArn);
                }
            }
            System.out.println(jsonObject);

            // Create the pipeline.
            CreatePipelineRequest pipelineRequest = CreatePipelineRequest.builder()
                    .pipelineDescription("Java SDK example pipeline")
                    .roleArn(roleArn)
                    .pipelineName(pipelineName)
```

```
                    .pipelineDefinition(jsonObject.toString())
                    .build();

            sageMakerClient.createPipeline(pipelineRequest);

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (IOException | ParseException e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    // Start a pipeline run with job configurations.
    public static String executePipeline(SageMakerClient sageMakerClient, String
 bucketName, String queueUrl,
            String roleArn, String pipelineName) {
        System.out.println("Starting pipeline execution.");
        String inputBucketLocation = "s3://" + bucketName + "/samplefiles/
latlongtest.csv";
        String output = "s3://" + bucketName + "/outputfiles/";
        Gson gson = new GsonBuilder()
                .setFieldNamingPolicy(FieldNamingPolicy.UPPER_CAMEL_CASE)
                .setPrettyPrinting().create();

        // Set up all parameters required to start the pipeline.
        List<Parameter> parameters = new ArrayList<>();
        Parameter para1 = Parameter.builder()
                .name("parameter_execution_role")
                .value(roleArn)
                .build();

        Parameter para2 = Parameter.builder()
                .name("parameter_queue_url")
                .value(queueUrl)
                .build();

        String inputJSON = "{\n" +
                "  \"DataSourceConfig\": {\n" +
                "    \"S3Data\": {\n" +
                "      \"S3Uri\": \"s3://" + bucketName + "/samplefiles/
latlongtest.csv\"\n" +
                "    },\n" +
                "    \"Type\": \"S3_DATA\"\n" +
```

```
                "  },\n" +
                "  \"DocumentType\": \"CSV\"\n" +
                "}";

        System.out.println(inputJSON);

        Parameter para3 = Parameter.builder()
                .name("parameter_vej_input_config")
                .value(inputJSON)
                .build();

        // Create an ExportVectorEnrichmentJobOutputConfig object.
        VectorEnrichmentJobS3Data jobS3Data = VectorEnrichmentJobS3Data.builder()
                .s3Uri(output)
                .build();

        ExportVectorEnrichmentJobOutputConfig outputConfig =
 ExportVectorEnrichmentJobOutputConfig.builder()
                .s3Data(jobS3Data)
                .build();

        String gson4 = gson.toJson(outputConfig);
        Parameter para4 = Parameter.builder()
                .name("parameter_vej_export_config")
                .value(gson4)
                .build();
        System.out.println("parameter_vej_export_config:" +
 gson.toJson(outputConfig));

        // Create a VectorEnrichmentJobConfig object.
        ReverseGeocodingConfig reverseGeocodingConfig =
 ReverseGeocodingConfig.builder()
                .xAttributeName("Longitude")
                .yAttributeName("Latitude")
                .build();

        VectorEnrichmentJobConfig jobConfig = VectorEnrichmentJobConfig.builder()
                .reverseGeocodingConfig(reverseGeocodingConfig)
                .build();

        String para5JSON = "{\"MapMatchingConfig\":null,\"ReverseGeocodingConfig\":
{\"XAttributeName\":\"Longitude\",\"YAttributeName\":\"Latitude\"}}";
        Parameter para5 = Parameter.builder()
                .name("parameter_step_1_vej_config")
```

```
                .value(para5JSON)
                .build();

        System.out.println("parameter_step_1_vej_config:" + gson.toJson(jobConfig));
        parameters.add(para1);
        parameters.add(para2);
        parameters.add(para3);
        parameters.add(para4);
        parameters.add(para5);

        StartPipelineExecutionRequest pipelineExecutionRequest =
StartPipelineExecutionRequest.builder()
                .pipelineExecutionDescription("Created using Java SDK")
                .pipelineExecutionDisplayName(pipelineName + "-example-execution")
                .pipelineParameters(parameters)
                .pipelineName(pipelineName)
                .build();

        StartPipelineExecutionResponse response =
sageMakerClient.startPipelineExecution(pipelineExecutionRequest);
        return response.pipelineExecutionArn();
    }

    public static void deleteEventSourceMapping(LambdaClient lambdaClient) {
        DeleteEventSourceMappingRequest eventSourceMappingRequest =
DeleteEventSourceMappingRequest.builder()
                .uuid(eventSourceMapping)
                .build();

        lambdaClient.deleteEventSourceMapping(eventSourceMappingRequest);
    }

    public static void deleteSagemakerRole(IamClient iam, String roleName) {
        String[] sageMakerRolePolicies = getSageMakerRolePolicies();
        try {
            for (String policy : sageMakerRolePolicies) {
                // First the policy needs to be detached.
                DetachRolePolicyRequest rolePolicyRequest =
DetachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                        .policyArn(policy)
                        .roleName(roleName)
                        .build();

                iam.detachRolePolicy(rolePolicyRequest);
```

```
            }

            // Delete the role.
            DeleteRoleRequest roleRequest = DeleteRoleRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .build();

            iam.deleteRole(roleRequest);
            System.out.println("*** Successfully deleted " + roleName);

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void deleteLambdaRole(IamClient iam, String roleName) {
        String[] lambdaRolePolicies = getLambdaRolePolicies();
        try {
            for (String policy : lambdaRolePolicies) {
                // First the policy needs to be detached.
                DetachRolePolicyRequest rolePolicyRequest =
DetachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                        .policyArn(policy)
                        .roleName(roleName)
                        .build();

                iam.detachRolePolicy(rolePolicyRequest);
            }

            // Delete the role.
            DeleteRoleRequest roleRequest = DeleteRoleRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .build();

            iam.deleteRole(roleRequest);
            System.out.println("*** Successfully deleted " + roleName);

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

```
    // Delete the specific AWS Lambda function.
    public static void deleteLambdaFunction(LambdaClient awsLambda, String
functionName) {
        try {
            DeleteFunctionRequest request = DeleteFunctionRequest.builder()
                    .functionName(functionName)
                    .build();

            awsLambda.deleteFunction(request);
            System.out.println("*** " + functionName + " was deleted");

        } catch (LambdaException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Delete the specific S3 bucket.
    public static void deleteBucket(S3Client s3Client, String bucketName) {
        DeleteBucketRequest deleteBucketRequest = DeleteBucketRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .build();
        s3Client.deleteBucket(deleteBucketRequest);
        System.out.println("*** " + bucketName + " was deleted.");
    }

    public static void listBucketObjects(S3Client s3, String bucketName) {
        try {
            ListObjectsRequest listObjects = ListObjectsRequest
                    .builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();

            ListObjectsResponse res = s3.listObjects(listObjects);
            List<S3Object> objects = res.contents();
            for (S3Object myValue : objects) {
                System.out.print("\n The name of the key is " + myValue.key());
                deleteBucketObjects(s3, bucketName, myValue.key());
            }

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
    }

    public static void deleteBucketObjects(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String
objectName) {
        ArrayList<ObjectIdentifier> toDelete = new ArrayList<>();
        toDelete.add(ObjectIdentifier.builder()
                .key(objectName)
                .build());
        try {
            DeleteObjectsRequest dor = DeleteObjectsRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .delete(Delete.builder()
                            .objects(toDelete).build())
                    .build();

            s3.deleteObjects(dor);
            System.out.println("*** " + bucketName + " objects were deleted.");

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Delete the specific Amazon SQS queue.
    public static void deleteSQSQueue(SqsClient sqsClient, String queueName) {
        try {
            GetQueueUrlRequest getQueueRequest = GetQueueUrlRequest.builder()
                    .queueName(queueName)
                    .build();

            String queueUrl = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(getQueueRequest).queueUrl();
            DeleteQueueRequest deleteQueueRequest = DeleteQueueRequest.builder()
                    .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                    .build();

            sqsClient.deleteQueue(deleteQueueRequest);

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

```
   public static void putS3Object(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String objectKey,
String objectPath) {
       try {
           Map<String, String> metadata = new HashMap<>();
           metadata.put("x-amz-meta-myVal", "test");
           PutObjectRequest putOb = PutObjectRequest.builder()
                   .bucket(bucketName)
                   .key("samplefiles/" + objectKey)
                   .metadata(metadata)
                   .build();

           s3.putObject(putOb, RequestBody.fromFile(new File(objectPath)));
           System.out.println("Successfully placed " + objectKey + " into bucket "
+ bucketName);

       } catch (S3Exception e) {
           System.err.println(e.getMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }

   public static void setupBucket(S3Client s3Client, String bucketName) {
       try {
           S3Waiter s3Waiter = s3Client.waiter();
           CreateBucketRequest bucketRequest = CreateBucketRequest.builder()
                   .bucket(bucketName)
                   .build();

           s3Client.createBucket(bucketRequest);
           HeadBucketRequest bucketRequestWait = HeadBucketRequest.builder()
                   .bucket(bucketName)
                   .build();

           // Wait until the bucket is created and print out the response.
           WaiterResponse<HeadBucketResponse> waiterResponse =
s3Waiter.waitUntilBucketExists(bucketRequestWait);
           waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
           System.out.println(bucketName + " is ready");

       } catch (S3Exception e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

```
   // Set up the SQS queue to use with the pipeline.
   public static String setupQueue(SqsClient sqsClient, LambdaClient lambdaClient,
String queueName,
           String lambdaName) {
       System.out.println("Setting up queue named " + queueName);
       try {
           Map<QueueAttributeName, String> queueAtt = new HashMap<>();
           queueAtt.put(QueueAttributeName.DELAY_SECONDS, "5");
           queueAtt.put(QueueAttributeName.RECEIVE_MESSAGE_WAIT_TIME_SECONDS, "5");
           queueAtt.put(QueueAttributeName.VISIBILITY_TIMEOUT, "300");
           CreateQueueRequest createQueueRequest = CreateQueueRequest.builder()
                   .queueName(queueName)
                   .attributes(queueAtt)
                   .build();

           sqsClient.createQueue(createQueueRequest);
           System.out.println("\nGet queue url");
           GetQueueUrlResponse getQueueUrlResponse = sqsClient

.getQueueUrl(GetQueueUrlRequest.builder().queueName(queueName).build());
           TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(15);

           connectLambda(sqsClient, lambdaClient, getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl(),
lambdaName);
           System.out.println("Queue ready with Url " +
getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl());
           return getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl();

       } catch (SqsException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       } catch (InterruptedException e) {
           throw new RuntimeException(e);
       }
       return "";
   }

   // Connect the queue to the Lambda function as an event source.
   public static void connectLambda(SqsClient sqsClient, LambdaClient lambdaClient,
String queueUrl,
           String lambdaName) {
       System.out.println("Connecting the Lambda function and queue for the
pipeline.");
```

```
        String queueArn = "";

        // Specify the attributes to retrieve.
        List<QueueAttributeName> atts = new ArrayList<>();
        atts.add(QueueAttributeName.QUEUE_ARN);
        GetQueueAttributesRequest attributesRequest =
GetQueueAttributesRequest.builder()
                .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                .attributeNames(atts)
                .build();

        GetQueueAttributesResponse response =
sqsClient.getQueueAttributes(attributesRequest);
        Map<String, String> queueAtts = response.attributesAsStrings();
        for (Map.Entry<String, String> queueAtt : queueAtts.entrySet()) {
            System.out.println("Key = " + queueAtt.getKey() + ", Value = " +
queueAtt.getValue());
            queueArn = queueAtt.getValue();
        }

        CreateEventSourceMappingRequest eventSourceMappingRequest =
CreateEventSourceMappingRequest.builder()
                .eventSourceArn(queueArn)
                .functionName(lambdaName)
                .build();

        CreateEventSourceMappingResponse response1 =
lambdaClient.createEventSourceMapping(eventSourceMappingRequest);
        eventSourceMapping = response1.uuid();
        System.out.println("The mapping between the event source and Lambda function
was successful");
    }

    // Create an AWS Lambda function.
    public static String createLambdaFunction(LambdaClient awsLambda, String
functionName, String filePath, String role,
            String handler) {
        try {
            LambdaWaiter waiter = awsLambda.waiter();
            InputStream is = new FileInputStream(filePath);
            SdkBytes fileToUpload = SdkBytes.fromInputStream(is);
            FunctionCode code = FunctionCode.builder()
                    .zipFile(fileToUpload)
                    .build();
```

```
            CreateFunctionRequest functionRequest = CreateFunctionRequest.builder()
                    .functionName(functionName)
                    .description("SageMaker example function.")
                    .code(code)
                    .handler(handler)
                    .runtime(Runtime.JAVA11)
                    .timeout(200)
                    .memorySize(1024)
                    .role(role)
                    .build();

            // Create a Lambda function using a waiter.
            CreateFunctionResponse functionResponse =
awsLambda.createFunction(functionRequest);
            GetFunctionRequest getFunctionRequest = GetFunctionRequest.builder()
                    .functionName(functionName)
                    .build();
            WaiterResponse<GetFunctionResponse> waiterResponse =
waiter.waitUntilFunctionExists(getFunctionRequest);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println("The function ARN is " +
functionResponse.functionArn());
            return functionResponse.functionArn();

        } catch (LambdaException | FileNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static String createSageMakerRole(IamClient iam, String roleName) {
        String[] sageMakerRolePolicies = getSageMakerRolePolicies();
        System.out.println("Creating a role to use with SageMaker.");
        String assumeRolePolicy = "{" +
                "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                "\"Statement\": [{" +
                "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                "\"Principal\": {" +
                "\"Service\": [" +
                "\"sagemaker.amazonaws.com\"," +
                "\"sagemaker-geospatial.amazonaws.com\"," +
                "\"lambda.amazonaws.com\"," +
```

```
                "\"s3.amazonaws.com\"" +
                "]" +
                "}," +
                "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
                "}]" +
                "}";

        try {
            CreateRoleRequest request = CreateRoleRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .assumeRolePolicyDocument(assumeRolePolicy)
                    .description("Created using the AWS SDK for Java")
                    .build();

            CreateRoleResponse roleResult = iam.createRole(request);

            // Attach the policies to the role.
            for (String policy : sageMakerRolePolicies) {
                AttachRolePolicyRequest attachRequest =
AttachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                        .roleName(roleName)
                        .policyArn(policy)
                        .build();

                iam.attachRolePolicy(attachRequest);
            }

            // Allow time for the role to be ready.
            TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(15);
            System.out.println("Role ready with ARN " + roleResult.role().arn());
            return roleResult.role().arn();

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
        return "";
    }

    private static String createLambdaRole(IamClient iam, String roleName) {
        String[] lambdaRolePolicies = getLambdaRolePolicies();
        String assumeRolePolicy = "{" +
```

```
                "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                "\"Statement\": [{" +
                "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                "\"Principal\": {" +
                "\"Service\": [" +
                "\"sagemaker.amazonaws.com\"," +
                "\"sagemaker-geospatial.amazonaws.com\"," +
                "\"lambda.amazonaws.com\"," +
                "\"s3.amazonaws.com\"" +
                "]" +
                "}," +
                "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
                "}]" +
                "}";

        try {
            CreateRoleRequest request = CreateRoleRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .assumeRolePolicyDocument(assumeRolePolicy)
                    .description("Created using the AWS SDK for Java")
                    .build();

            CreateRoleResponse roleResult = iam.createRole(request);

            // Attach the policies to the role.
            for (String policy : lambdaRolePolicies) {
                AttachRolePolicyRequest attachRequest =
AttachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                        .roleName(roleName)
                        .policyArn(policy)
                        .build();

                iam.attachRolePolicy(attachRequest);
            }

            // Allow time for the role to be ready.
            TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(15);
            System.out.println("Role ready with ARN " + roleResult.role().arn());
            return roleResult.role().arn();

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());

        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
```

```
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static String checkFunction(LambdaClient lambdaClient, String
functionName, String filePath, String role,
            String handler) {
        System.out.println("Create an AWS Lambda function used in this workflow.");
        String functionArn;
        try {
            // Does this function already exist.
            GetFunctionRequest functionRequest = GetFunctionRequest.builder()
                    .functionName(functionName)
                    .build();

            GetFunctionResponse response =
lambdaClient.getFunction(functionRequest);
            functionArn = response.configuration().functionArn();

        } catch (LambdaException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            functionArn = createLambdaFunction(lambdaClient, functionName, filePath,
role, handler);
        }
        return functionArn;
    }

    // Check to see if the specific S3 bucket exists. If the S3 bucket exists, this
    // method returns true.
    public static boolean checkBucket(S3Client s3, String bucketName) {
        try {
            HeadBucketRequest headBucketRequest = HeadBucketRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();

            s3.headBucket(headBucketRequest);
            System.out.println(bucketName + " exists");
            return true;

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
        return false;
```

```
    }

    // Checks to see if the Amazon SQS queue exists. If not, this method creates a
    // new queue
    // and returns the ARN value.
    public static String checkQueue(SqsClient sqsClient, LambdaClient lambdaClient,
String queueName,
            String lambdaName) {
        System.out.println("Creating a queue for this use case.");
        String queueUrl;
        try {
            GetQueueUrlRequest request = GetQueueUrlRequest.builder()
                    .queueName(queueName)
                    .build();

            GetQueueUrlResponse response = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(request);
            queueUrl = response.queueUrl();
            System.out.println(queueUrl);

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            queueUrl = setupQueue(sqsClient, lambdaClient, queueName, lambdaName);
        }
        return queueUrl;
    }

    // Checks to see if the Lambda role exists. If not, this method creates it.
    public static String checkLambdaRole(IamClient iam, String roleName) {
        System.out.println("Creating a role to for AWS Lambda to use.");
        String roleArn;
        try {
            GetRoleRequest roleRequest = GetRoleRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .build();

            GetRoleResponse response = iam.getRole(roleRequest);
            roleArn = response.role().arn();
            System.out.println(roleArn);

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            roleArn = createLambdaRole(iam, roleName);
        }
        return roleArn;
```

```
    }

    // Checks to see if the SageMaker role exists. If not, this method creates it.
    public static String checkSageMakerRole(IamClient iam, String roleName) {
        System.out.println("Creating a role to for AWS SageMaker to use.");
        String roleArn;
        try {
            GetRoleRequest roleRequest = GetRoleRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .build();

            GetRoleResponse response = iam.getRole(roleRequest);
            roleArn = response.role().arn();
            System.out.println(roleArn);

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            roleArn = createSageMakerRole(iam, roleName);
        }
        return roleArn;
    }

    private static String[] getSageMakerRolePolicies() {
        String[] sageMakerRolePolicies = new String[3];
        sageMakerRolePolicies[0] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/
AmazonSageMakerFullAccess";
        sageMakerRolePolicies[1] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/" +
 "AmazonSageMakerGeospatialFullAccess";
        sageMakerRolePolicies[2] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSQSFullAccess";
        return sageMakerRolePolicies;
    }

    private static String[] getLambdaRolePolicies() {
        String[] lambdaRolePolicies = new String[5];
        lambdaRolePolicies[0] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSageMakerFullAccess";
        lambdaRolePolicies[1] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSQSFullAccess";
        lambdaRolePolicies[2] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/" +
 "AmazonSageMakerGeospatialFullAccess";
        lambdaRolePolicies[3] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/"
                + "AmazonSageMakerServiceCatalogProductsLambdaServiceRolePolicy";
        lambdaRolePolicies[4] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/" +
 "AWSLambdaSQSQueueExecutionRole";
        return lambdaRolePolicies;
    }
```

```
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CreatePipeline
  - DeletePipeline
  - DescribePipelineExecution
  - StartPipelineExecution
  - UpdatePipeline

Java 2.x용 SDK를 사용하는 Secrets Manager 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Secrets Manager와 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`GetSecretValue`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetSecretValue`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.secretsmanager.SecretsManagerClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.secretsmanager.model.GetSecretValueRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.secretsmanager.model.GetSecretValueResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.secretsmanager.model.SecretsManagerException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
 * We recommend that you cache your secret values by using client-side caching.
 *
 * Caching secrets improves speed and reduces your costs. For more information,
 * see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/secretsmanager/latest/userguide/retrieving-
secrets.html
 */
public class GetSecretValue {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <secretName>\s

                Where:
                    secretName - The name of the secret (for example, tutorials/
MyFirstSecret).\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String secretName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        SecretsManagerClient secretsClient = SecretsManagerClient.builder()
                .region(region)
```

```
                .build();

        getValue(secretsClient, secretName);
        secretsClient.close();
    }

    public static void getValue(SecretsManagerClient secretsClient, String
 secretName) {
        try {
            GetSecretValueRequest valueRequest = GetSecretValueRequest.builder()
                    .secretId(secretName)
                    .build();

            GetSecretValueResponse valueResponse =
 secretsClient.getSecretValue(valueRequest);
            String secret = valueResponse.secretString();
            System.out.println(secret);

        } catch (SecretsManagerException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetSecretValue를 참조하세요.

Java 2.x용 SDK를 사용하는 SES 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x Amazon SES에서를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오

작업

`ListIdentities`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListIdentities`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ses.SesClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ses.model.ListIdentitiesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ses.model.SesException;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ListIdentities {

    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        SesClient client = SesClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();
```

```
        listSESIdentities(client);
    }

    public static void listSESIdentities(SesClient client) {
        try {
            ListIdentitiesResponse identitiesResponse = client.listIdentities();
            List<String> identities = identitiesResponse.identities();
            for (String identity : identities) {
                System.out.println("The identity is " + identity);
            }

        } catch (SesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListIdentities를 참조하세요.

`ListTemplates`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListTemplates`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.SesV2Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.model.ListEmailTemplatesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.model.ListEmailTemplatesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.model.SesV2Exception;

public class ListTemplates {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        SesV2Client sesv2Client = SesV2Client.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listAllTemplates(sesv2Client);
    }

    public static void listAllTemplates(SesV2Client sesv2Client) {
        try {
            ListEmailTemplatesRequest templatesRequest =
 ListEmailTemplatesRequest.builder()
                    .pageSize(1)
                    .build();

            ListEmailTemplatesResponse response =
 sesv2Client.listEmailTemplates(templatesRequest);
            response.templatesMetadata()
                    .forEach(template -> System.out.println("Template name: " +
 template.templateName()));

        } catch (SesV2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListTemplates를 참조하세요.

`SendEmail`

다음 코드 예시는 `SendEmail`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ses.SesClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ses.model.Content;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ses.model.Destination;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ses.model.Message;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ses.model.Body;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ses.model.SendEmailRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ses.model.SesException;

import javax.mail.MessagingException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class SendMessageEmailRequest {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <sender> <recipient> <subject>\s

                Where:
                    sender - An email address that represents the sender.\s
                    recipient -  An email address that represents the recipient.\s
                    subject - The  subject line.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String sender = args[0];
        String recipient = args[1];
        String subject = args[2];

        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        SesClient client = SesClient.builder()
```

```
                .region(region)
                .build();

        // The HTML body of the email.
        String bodyHTML = "<html>" + "<head></head>" + "<body>" + "<h1>Hello!</h1>"
                + "<p> See the list of customers.</p>" + "</body>" + "</html>";

        try {
            send(client, sender, recipient, subject, bodyHTML);
            client.close();
            System.out.println("Done");

        } catch (MessagingException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }

    public static void send(SesClient client,
            String sender,
            String recipient,
            String subject,
            String bodyHTML) throws MessagingException {

        Destination destination = Destination.builder()
                .toAddresses(recipient)
                .build();

        Content content = Content.builder()
                .data(bodyHTML)
                .build();

        Content sub = Content.builder()
                .data(subject)
                .build();

        Body body = Body.builder()
                .html(content)
                .build();

        Message msg = Message.builder()
                .subject(sub)
                .body(body)
                .build();
```

```
        SendEmailRequest emailRequest = SendEmailRequest.builder()
                .destination(destination)
                .message(msg)
                .source(sender)
                .build();

        try {
            System.out.println("Attempting to send an email through Amazon SES " +
 "using the AWS SDK for Java...");
            client.sendEmail(emailRequest);

        } catch (SesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}

import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ses.SesClient;
import javax.activation.DataHandler;
import javax.activation.DataSource;
import javax.mail.Message;
import javax.mail.MessagingException;
import javax.mail.Session;
import javax.mail.internet.AddressException;
import javax.mail.internet.InternetAddress;
import javax.mail.internet.MimeMessage;
import javax.mail.internet.MimeMultipart;
import javax.mail.internet.MimeBodyPart;
import javax.mail.util.ByteArrayDataSource;
import java.io.ByteArrayOutputStream;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.nio.ByteBuffer;
import java.nio.file.Files;
import java.util.Properties;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ses.model.SendRawEmailRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ses.model.RawMessage;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ses.model.SesException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
```

```
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */

public class SendMessageAttachment {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <sender> <recipient> <subject> <fileLocation>\s

                Where:
                    sender - An email address that represents the sender.\s
                    recipient -  An email address that represents the recipient.\s
                    subject - The  subject line.\s
                    fileLocation - The location of a Microsoft Excel file to use as
 an attachment (C:/AWS/customers.xls).\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 4) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String sender = args[0];
        String recipient = args[1];
        String subject = args[2];
        String fileLocation = args[3];

        // The email body for recipients with non-HTML email clients.
        String bodyText = "Hello,\r\n" + "Please see the attached file for a list "
                + "of customers to contact.";

        // The HTML body of the email.
        String bodyHTML = "<html>" + "<head></head>" + "<body>" + "<h1>Hello!</h1>"
                + "<p>Please see the attached file for a " + "list of customers to
 contact.</p>" + "</body>"
                + "</html>";

        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        SesClient client = SesClient.builder()
                .region(region)
```

```
                .build();

        try {
            sendemailAttachment(client, sender, recipient, subject, bodyText,
bodyHTML, fileLocation);
            client.close();
            System.out.println("Done");

        } catch (IOException | MessagingException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }

    public static void sendemailAttachment(SesClient client,
            String sender,
            String recipient,
            String subject,
            String bodyText,
            String bodyHTML,
            String fileLocation) throws AddressException, MessagingException,
IOException {

        java.io.File theFile = new java.io.File(fileLocation);
        byte[] fileContent = Files.readAllBytes(theFile.toPath());

        Session session = Session.getDefaultInstance(new Properties());

        // Create a new MimeMessage object.
        MimeMessage message = new MimeMessage(session);

        // Add subject, from and to lines.
        message.setSubject(subject, "UTF-8");
        message.setFrom(new InternetAddress(sender));
        message.setRecipients(Message.RecipientType.TO,
InternetAddress.parse(recipient));

        // Create a multipart/alternative child container.
        MimeMultipart msgBody = new MimeMultipart("alternative");

        // Create a wrapper for the HTML and text parts.
        MimeBodyPart wrap = new MimeBodyPart();

        // Define the text part.
        MimeBodyPart textPart = new MimeBodyPart();
```

```
        textPart.setContent(bodyText, "text/plain; charset=UTF-8");

        // Define the HTML part.
        MimeBodyPart htmlPart = new MimeBodyPart();
        htmlPart.setContent(bodyHTML, "text/html; charset=UTF-8");

        // Add the text and HTML parts to the child container.
        msgBody.addBodyPart(textPart);
        msgBody.addBodyPart(htmlPart);

        // Add the child container to the wrapper object.
        wrap.setContent(msgBody);

        // Create a multipart/mixed parent container.
        MimeMultipart msg = new MimeMultipart("mixed");

        // Add the parent container to the message.
        message.setContent(msg);
        msg.addBodyPart(wrap);

        // Define the attachment.
        MimeBodyPart att = new MimeBodyPart();
        DataSource fds = new ByteArrayDataSource(fileContent,
                "application/vnd.openxmlformats-
officedocument.spreadsheetml.sheet");
        att.setDataHandler(new DataHandler(fds));

        String reportName = "WorkReport.xls";
        att.setFileName(reportName);

        // Add the attachment to the message.
        msg.addBodyPart(att);

        try {
            System.out.println("Attempting to send an email through Amazon SES " +
 "using the AWS SDK for Java...");

            ByteArrayOutputStream outputStream = new ByteArrayOutputStream();
            message.writeTo(outputStream);

            ByteBuffer buf = ByteBuffer.wrap(outputStream.toByteArray());

            byte[] arr = new byte[buf.remaining()];
            buf.get(arr);
```

```
            SdkBytes data = SdkBytes.fromByteArray(arr);
            RawMessage rawMessage = RawMessage.builder()
                    .data(data)
                    .build();

            SendRawEmailRequest rawEmailRequest = SendRawEmailRequest.builder()
                    .rawMessage(rawMessage)
                    .build();

            client.sendRawEmail(rawEmailRequest);

        } catch (SesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println("Email sent using SesClient with attachment");
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 SendEmail을 참조하세요.

`SendTemplatedEmail`

다음 코드 예시는 `SendTemplatedEmail`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.model.Destination;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.model.EmailContent;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.model.SendEmailRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.model.SesV2Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.SesV2Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.model.Template;
```

```
/**
 * Before running this AWS SDK for Java (v2) example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
 * Also, make sure that you create a template. See the following documentation
 * topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/ses/latest/dg/send-personalized-email-api.html
 */

public class SendEmailTemplate {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <template> <sender> <recipient>\s

                Where:
                    template - The name of the email template.
                    sender - An email address that represents the sender.\s
                    recipient - An email address that represents the recipient.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String templateName = args[0];
        String sender = args[1];
        String recipient = args[2];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        SesV2Client sesv2Client = SesV2Client.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        send(sesv2Client, sender, recipient, templateName);
    }
```

```
    public static void send(SesV2Client client, String sender, String recipient,
 String templateName) {
        Destination destination = Destination.builder()
                .toAddresses(recipient)
                .build();

        /*
         * Specify both name and favorite animal (favoriteanimal) in your code when
         * defining the Template object.
         * If you don't specify all the variables in the template, Amazon SES
 doesn't
         * send the email.
         */
        Template myTemplate = Template.builder()
                .templateName(templateName)
                .templateData("{\n" +
                        "  \"name\": \"Jason\"\n," +
                        "  \"favoriteanimal\": \"Cat\"\n" +
                        "}")
                .build();

        EmailContent emailContent = EmailContent.builder()
                .template(myTemplate)
                .build();

        SendEmailRequest emailRequest = SendEmailRequest.builder()
                .destination(destination)
                .content(emailContent)
                .fromEmailAddress(sender)
                .build();

        try {
            System.out.println("Attempting to send an email based on a template
 using the AWS SDK for Java (v2)...");
            client.sendEmail(emailRequest);
            System.out.println("email based on a template was sent");

        } catch (SesV2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 SendTemplatedEmail을 참조하세요.

시나리오

DynamoDB 데이터를 추적하는 웹 애플리케이션 만들기

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon DynamoDB 테이블의 작업 항목을 추적하고 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 보고서를 전송하는 웹 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

Amazon DynamoDB API를 사용하여 DynamoDB 작업 데이터를 추적하는 동적 웹 애플리케이션을 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- DynamoDB
- Amazon SES

Amazon Redshift 데이터를 추적하는 웹 애플리케이션 만들기

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Redshift 데이터베이스를 사용하여 작업 항목을 추적하고 보고하는 웹 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

Amazon Redshift 데이터베이스에 저장된 작업 항목을 추적하고 보고하는 웹 애플리케이션을 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Amazon Redshift 데이터를 쿼리하고 React 애플리케이션에서 사용하도록 Spring REST API를 설정하는 방법에 대한 지침과 전체 소스 코드는 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Redshift
- Amazon SES

Aurora 서버리스 작업 항목 트래커 만들기

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Aurora Serverless 데이터베이스의 작업 항목을 추적하고 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 보고서를 전송하는 웹 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

Amazon RDS 데이터베이스에 저장된 작업 항목을 추적하고 보고하는 웹 애플리케이션을 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Amazon Aurora Serverless 데이터를 쿼리하고 React 애플리케이션에서 사용하도록 Spring REST API를 설정하는 방법에 대한 지침과 전체 소스 코드는 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하십시오.

JDBC API를 사용한 예제를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 전체 소스 코드와 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Amazon RDS 데이터 서비스
- Amazon SES

이미지에서 PPE 감지

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지에서 개인 보호 장비(PPE)를 감지하는 앱을 구축하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

개인 보호 장비로 이미지를 감지하는 AWS Lambda 함수를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- DynamoDB
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3

- Amazon SES

이미지에서 객체 감지

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지의 범주별로 객체를 감지하는 앱을 빌드하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 버킷에 있는 이미지에서 범주별로 객체를 식별하기 위해 Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 앱을 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 앱은 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 결과와 함께 이메일 알림을 관리자에게 보냅니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하십시오.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

동영상에서 사람과 객체 감지

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 비디오에서 사람과 객체를 감지하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

Amazon Rekognition Java API를 사용하여 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 버킷에 있는 동영상에서 얼굴과 객체를 감지하기 위한 앱을 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 앱은 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 결과와 함께 이메일 알림을 관리자에게 보냅니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하십시오.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS

Step Functions를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS Lambda 함수를 순차적으로 호출하는 AWS Step Functions 상태 시스템을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

AWS Step Functions 및를 사용하여 AWS 서버리스 워크플로를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x. 각 워크플로 단계는 AWS Lambda 함수를 사용하여 구현됩니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SES
- Step Functions

Java 2.x용 SDK를 사용하는 SES API v2 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon SES API v2와 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

- 시나리오

작업

`CreateContact`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateContact`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
      try {
        // Create a new contact with the provided email address in the
        CreateContactRequest contactRequest = CreateContactRequest.builder()
            .contactListName(CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
            .emailAddress(emailAddress)
            .build();

        sesClient.createContact(contactRequest);
        contacts.add(emailAddress);

        System.out.println("Contact created: " + emailAddress);

        // Send a welcome email to the new contact
        String welcomeHtml = Files.readString(Paths.get("resources/
coupon_newsletter/welcome.html"));
        String welcomeText = Files.readString(Paths.get("resources/
coupon_newsletter/welcome.txt"));

        SendEmailRequest welcomeEmailRequest = SendEmailRequest.builder()
            .fromEmailAddress(this.verifiedEmail)
            .destination(Destination.builder().toAddresses(emailAddress).build())
            .content(EmailContent.builder()
                .simple(
                    Message.builder()
                        .subject(Content.builder().data("Welcome to the Weekly
 Coupons Newsletter").build())
```

```
                        .body(Body.builder()
                            .text(Content.builder().data(welcomeText).build())
                            .html(Content.builder().data(welcomeHtml).build())
                            .build())
                        .build())
                .build())
            .build();
        SendEmailResponse welcomeEmailResponse =
sesClient.sendEmail(welcomeEmailRequest);
        System.out.println("Welcome email sent: " +
welcomeEmailResponse.messageId());
      } catch (AlreadyExistsException e) {
        // If the contact already exists, skip this step for that contact and
proceed
        // with the next contact
        System.out.println("Contact already exists, skipping creation...");
      } catch (Exception e) {
        System.err.println("Error occurred while processing email address " +
emailAddress + ": " + e.getMessage());
        throw e;
      }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateContact를 참조하세요.

`CreateContactList`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateContactList`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    try {
      // 2. Create a contact list
      String contactListName = CONTACT_LIST_NAME;
```

```
      CreateContactListRequest createContactListRequest =
 CreateContactListRequest.builder()
          .contactListName(contactListName)
          .build();
      sesClient.createContactList(createContactListRequest);
      System.out.println("Contact list created: " + contactListName);
    } catch (AlreadyExistsException e) {
      System.out.println("Contact list already exists, skipping creation: weekly-
coupons-newsletter");
    } catch (LimitExceededException e) {
      System.err.println("Limit for contact lists has been exceeded.");
      throw e;
    } catch (SesV2Exception e) {
      System.err.println("Error creating contact list: " + e.getMessage());
      throw e;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateContactList를 참조하세요.

`CreateEmailIdentity`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateEmailIdentity`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    try {
      CreateEmailIdentityRequest createEmailIdentityRequest =
 CreateEmailIdentityRequest.builder()
          .emailIdentity(verifiedEmail)
          .build();
      sesClient.createEmailIdentity(createEmailIdentityRequest);
      System.out.println("Email identity created: " + verifiedEmail);
    } catch (AlreadyExistsException e) {
      System.out.println("Email identity already exists, skipping creation: " +
 verifiedEmail);
```

```
    } catch (NotFoundException e) {
      System.err.println("The provided email address is not verified: " +
 verifiedEmail);
      throw e;
    } catch (LimitExceededException e) {
      System.err
          .println("You have reached the limit for email identities. Please remove
 some identities and try again.");
      throw e;
    } catch (SesV2Exception e) {
      System.err.println("Error creating email identity: " + e.getMessage());
      throw e;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateEmailIdentity를 참조하세요.

`CreateEmailTemplate`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateEmailTemplate`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    try {
      // Create an email template named "weekly-coupons"
      String newsletterHtml = loadFile("resources/coupon_newsletter/coupon-
newsletter.html");
      String newsletterText = loadFile("resources/coupon_newsletter/coupon-
newsletter.txt");

      CreateEmailTemplateRequest templateRequest =
 CreateEmailTemplateRequest.builder()
          .templateName(TEMPLATE_NAME)
          .templateContent(EmailTemplateContent.builder()
              .subject("Weekly Coupons Newsletter")
              .html(newsletterHtml)
```

```
            .text(newsletterText)
            .build())
        .build();

    sesClient.createEmailTemplate(templateRequest);

    System.out.println("Email template created: " + TEMPLATE_NAME);
  } catch (AlreadyExistsException e) {
    // If the template already exists, skip this step and proceed with the next
    // operation
    System.out.println("Email template already exists, skipping creation...");
  } catch (LimitExceededException e) {
    // If the limit for email templates is exceeded, fail the workflow and inform
    // the user
    System.err.println("You have reached the limit for email templates. Please
remove some templates and try again.");
    throw e;
  } catch (Exception e) {
    System.err.println("Error occurred while creating email template: " +
e.getMessage());
    throw e;
  }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateEmailTemplate를 참조하세요.

DeleteContactList

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteContactList의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
  try {
    // Delete the contact list
    DeleteContactListRequest deleteContactListRequest =
DeleteContactListRequest.builder()
```

```
            .contactListName(CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
            .build();

        sesClient.deleteContactList(deleteContactListRequest);

        System.out.println("Contact list deleted: " + CONTACT_LIST_NAME);
    } catch (NotFoundException e) {
        // If the contact list does not exist, log the error and proceed
        System.out.println("Contact list not found. Skipping deletion...");
    } catch (Exception e) {
        System.err.println("Error occurred while deleting the contact list: " +
e.getMessage());
        e.printStackTrace();
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteContactList를 참조하세요.

`DeleteEmailIdentity`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteEmailIdentity`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        try {
            // Delete the email identity
            DeleteEmailIdentityRequest deleteIdentityRequest =
DeleteEmailIdentityRequest.builder()
                .emailIdentity(this.verifiedEmail)
                .build();

            sesClient.deleteEmailIdentity(deleteIdentityRequest);

            System.out.println("Email identity deleted: " + this.verifiedEmail);
        } catch (NotFoundException e) {
            // If the email identity does not exist, log the error and proceed
```

```
        System.out.println("Email identity not found. Skipping deletion...");
      } catch (Exception e) {
        System.err.println("Error occurred while deleting the email identity: " +
e.getMessage());
        e.printStackTrace();
      }
    } else {
      System.out.println("Skipping email identity deletion.");
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteEmailIdentity를 참조하세요.

DeleteEmailTemplate

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteEmailTemplate의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    try {
      // Delete the template
      DeleteEmailTemplateRequest deleteTemplateRequest =
DeleteEmailTemplateRequest.builder()
          .templateName(TEMPLATE_NAME)
          .build();

      sesClient.deleteEmailTemplate(deleteTemplateRequest);

      System.out.println("Email template deleted: " + TEMPLATE_NAME);
    } catch (NotFoundException e) {
      // If the email template does not exist, log the error and proceed
      System.out.println("Email template not found. Skipping deletion...");
    } catch (Exception e) {
      System.err.println("Error occurred while deleting the email template: " +
e.getMessage());
      e.printStackTrace();
```

```
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteEmailTemplate를 참조하세요.

ListContacts

다음 코드 예시는 ListContacts의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
     ListContactsRequest contactListRequest = ListContactsRequest.builder()
         .contactListName(CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
         .build();

     List<String> contactEmails;
     try {
       ListContactsResponse contactListResponse =
sesClient.listContacts(contactListRequest);

       contactEmails = contactListResponse.contacts().stream()
           .map(Contact::emailAddress)
           .toList();
     } catch (Exception e) {
       // TODO: Remove when listContacts's GET body issue is resolved.
       contactEmails = this.contacts;
     }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListContacts를 참조하세요.

SendEmail

다음 코드 예시는 SendEmail의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

메시지를 전송합니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.model.Body;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.model.Content;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.model.Destination;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.model.EmailContent;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.model.Message;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.model.SendEmailRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.model.SesV2Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.SesV2Client;

/**
 * Before running this AWS SDK for Java (v2) example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */

public class SendEmail {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                                Usage:
                                    <sender> <recipient> <subject>\s

                                Where:
                                    sender - An email address that represents the
 sender.\s
                                    recipient - An email address that represents the
 recipient.\s
                                    subject - The subject line.\s
```

```
                            """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String sender = args[0];
        String recipient = args[1];
        String subject = args[2];

        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        SesV2Client sesv2Client = SesV2Client.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        // The HTML body of the email.
        String bodyHTML = "<html>" + "<head></head>" + "<body>" + "<h1>Hello!</h1>"
                + "<p> See the list of customers.</p>" + "</body>" + "</html>";

        send(sesv2Client, sender, recipient, subject, bodyHTML);
    }

    public static void send(SesV2Client client,
                            String sender,
                            String recipient,
                            String subject,
                            String bodyHTML) {

        Destination destination = Destination.builder()
                .toAddresses(recipient)
                .build();

        Content content = Content.builder()
                .data(bodyHTML)
                .build();

        Content sub = Content.builder()
                .data(subject)
                .build();

        Body body = Body.builder()
                .html(content)
                .build();
```

```
        Message msg = Message.builder()
                .subject(sub)
                .body(body)
                .build();

        EmailContent emailContent = EmailContent.builder()
                .simple(msg)
                .build();

        SendEmailRequest emailRequest = SendEmailRequest.builder()
                .destination(destination)
                .content(emailContent)
                .fromEmailAddress(sender)
                .build();

        try {
            System.out.println("Attempting to send an email through Amazon SES "
                    + "using the AWS SDK for Java...");
            client.sendEmail(emailRequest);
            System.out.println("email was sent");

        } catch (SesV2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

템플릿을 사용하여 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
      String coupons = Files.readString(Paths.get("resources/coupon_newsletter/
sample_coupons.json"));
      for (String emailAddress : contactEmails) {
        SendEmailRequest newsletterRequest = SendEmailRequest.builder()
            .destination(Destination.builder().toAddresses(emailAddress).build())
            .content(EmailContent.builder()
                .template(Template.builder()
                    .templateName(TEMPLATE_NAME)
                    .templateData(coupons)
                    .build())
                .build())
```

```
            .fromEmailAddress(this.verifiedEmail)
            .listManagementOptions(ListManagementOptions.builder()
                .contactListName(CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
                .build())
            .build();
        SendEmailResponse newsletterResponse =
 sesClient.sendEmail(newsletterRequest);
        System.out.println("Newsletter sent to " + emailAddress + ": " +
 newsletterResponse.messageId());
      }
```

헤더 정보가 포함된 메시지를 전송합니다.

```
public class SendwithHeader {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:
                <sender> <recipient> <subject>\s

            Where:
                sender - An email address that represents the sender.\s
                recipient - An email address that represents the recipient.\s
                subject - The subject line.\s
            """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String sender = args[0];
        String recipient = args[1];
        String subject = args[2];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        SesV2Client sesv2Client = SesV2Client.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        String bodyHTML = """
                <html>
```

```
                    <head></head>
                    <body>
                        <h1>Hello!</h1>
                        <p>See the list of customers.</p>
                    </body>
                </html>
                """;

        sendWithHeader(sesv2Client, sender, recipient, subject, bodyHTML);
        sesv2Client.close();
    }

    /**
     * Sends an email using the AWS SES V2 client.
     *
     * @param sesv2Client the SES V2 client to use for sending the email
     * @param sender the email address of the sender
     * @param recipient the email address of the recipient
     * @param subject the subject of the email
     * @param bodyHTML the HTML content of the email body
     */
    public static void sendWithHeader(SesV2Client sesv2Client,
                                      String sender,
                                      String recipient,
                                      String subject,
                                      String bodyHTML) {
        EmailContent emailContent = EmailContent.builder()
                .simple(Message.builder()
                        .body(b -> b.html(c ->
 c.charset(UTF_8.name()).data(bodyHTML))
                                .text(c -> c.charset(UTF_8.name()).data(bodyHTML)))
                        .subject(c -> c.charset(UTF_8.name()).data(subject))
                        .headers(List.of(
                                MessageHeader.builder()
                                        .name("List-Unsubscribe")
                                        .value("<https://nutrition.co/?
address=x&topic=x>, <mailto:unsubscribe@nutrition.co?subject=TopicUnsubscribe>")
                                        .build(),
                                MessageHeader.builder()
                                        .name("List-Unsubscribe-Post")
                                        .value("List-Unsubscribe=One-Click")
                                        .build()))
                        .build())
                .build();
```

```
        SendEmailRequest request = SendEmailRequest.builder()
                .fromEmailAddress(sender)
                .destination(d -> d.toAddresses(recipient))
                .content(emailContent)
                .build();

        try {
            SendEmailResponse response = sesv2Client.sendEmail(request);
            System.out.println("Email sent! Message ID: " + response.messageId());
        } catch (SesV2Exception e) {
            System.err.println("Failed to send email: " +
 e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 SendEmail을 참조하세요.

시나리오

뉴스레터 시나리오

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon SES API v2 뉴스레터 시나리오를 실행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    try {
      // 2. Create a contact list
      String contactListName = CONTACT_LIST_NAME;
      CreateContactListRequest createContactListRequest =
 CreateContactListRequest.builder()
          .contactListName(contactListName)
          .build();
```

```
      sesClient.createContactList(createContactListRequest);
      System.out.println("Contact list created: " + contactListName);
    } catch (AlreadyExistsException e) {
      System.out.println("Contact list already exists, skipping creation: weekly-
coupons-newsletter");
    } catch (LimitExceededException e) {
      System.err.println("Limit for contact lists has been exceeded.");
      throw e;
    } catch (SesV2Exception e) {
      System.err.println("Error creating contact list: " + e.getMessage());
      throw e;
    }

      try {
        // Create a new contact with the provided email address in the
        CreateContactRequest contactRequest = CreateContactRequest.builder()
            .contactListName(CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
            .emailAddress(emailAddress)
            .build();

        sesClient.createContact(contactRequest);
        contacts.add(emailAddress);

        System.out.println("Contact created: " + emailAddress);

        // Send a welcome email to the new contact
        String welcomeHtml = Files.readString(Paths.get("resources/
coupon_newsletter/welcome.html"));
        String welcomeText = Files.readString(Paths.get("resources/
coupon_newsletter/welcome.txt"));

        SendEmailRequest welcomeEmailRequest = SendEmailRequest.builder()
            .fromEmailAddress(this.verifiedEmail)
            .destination(Destination.builder().toAddresses(emailAddress).build())
            .content(EmailContent.builder()
                .simple(
                    Message.builder()
                        .subject(Content.builder().data("Welcome to the Weekly
 Coupons Newsletter").build())
                        .body(Body.builder()
                            .text(Content.builder().data(welcomeText).build())
                            .html(Content.builder().data(welcomeHtml).build())
                            .build())
                        .build())
```

```
                .build())
            .build();
        SendEmailResponse welcomeEmailResponse =
 sesClient.sendEmail(welcomeEmailRequest);
        System.out.println("Welcome email sent: " +
 welcomeEmailResponse.messageId());
      } catch (AlreadyExistsException e) {
        // If the contact already exists, skip this step for that contact and
 proceed
        // with the next contact
        System.out.println("Contact already exists, skipping creation...");
      } catch (Exception e) {
        System.err.println("Error occurred while processing email address " +
 emailAddress + ": " + e.getMessage());
        throw e;
      }
    }

      ListContactsRequest contactListRequest = ListContactsRequest.builder()
          .contactListName(CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
          .build();

      List<String> contactEmails;
      try {
        ListContactsResponse contactListResponse =
 sesClient.listContacts(contactListRequest);

        contactEmails = contactListResponse.contacts().stream()
            .map(Contact::emailAddress)
            .toList();
      } catch (Exception e) {
        // TODO: Remove when listContacts's GET body issue is resolved.
        contactEmails = this.contacts;
      }


      String coupons = Files.readString(Paths.get("resources/coupon_newsletter/
sample_coupons.json"));
      for (String emailAddress : contactEmails) {
        SendEmailRequest newsletterRequest = SendEmailRequest.builder()
            .destination(Destination.builder().toAddresses(emailAddress).build())
            .content(EmailContent.builder()
                .template(Template.builder()
                    .templateName(TEMPLATE_NAME)
```

```
                    .templateData(coupons)
                    .build())
                .build())
            .fromEmailAddress(this.verifiedEmail)
            .listManagementOptions(ListManagementOptions.builder()
                .contactListName(CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
                .build())
            .build();
        SendEmailResponse newsletterResponse =
 sesClient.sendEmail(newsletterRequest);
        System.out.println("Newsletter sent to " + emailAddress + ": " +
 newsletterResponse.messageId());
      }

    try {
      CreateEmailIdentityRequest createEmailIdentityRequest =
 CreateEmailIdentityRequest.builder()
          .emailIdentity(verifiedEmail)
          .build();
      sesClient.createEmailIdentity(createEmailIdentityRequest);
      System.out.println("Email identity created: " + verifiedEmail);
    } catch (AlreadyExistsException e) {
      System.out.println("Email identity already exists, skipping creation: " +
 verifiedEmail);
    } catch (NotFoundException e) {
      System.err.println("The provided email address is not verified: " +
 verifiedEmail);
      throw e;
    } catch (LimitExceededException e) {
      System.err
          .println("You have reached the limit for email identities. Please remove
 some identities and try again.");
      throw e;
    } catch (SesV2Exception e) {
      System.err.println("Error creating email identity: " + e.getMessage());
      throw e;
    }

    try {
      // Create an email template named "weekly-coupons"
      String newsletterHtml = loadFile("resources/coupon_newsletter/coupon-
newsletter.html");
      String newsletterText = loadFile("resources/coupon_newsletter/coupon-
newsletter.txt");
```

```
     CreateEmailTemplateRequest templateRequest =
CreateEmailTemplateRequest.builder()
         .templateName(TEMPLATE_NAME)
         .templateContent(EmailTemplateContent.builder()
             .subject("Weekly Coupons Newsletter")
             .html(newsletterHtml)
             .text(newsletterText)
             .build())
         .build();

     sesClient.createEmailTemplate(templateRequest);

     System.out.println("Email template created: " + TEMPLATE_NAME);
   } catch (AlreadyExistsException e) {
     // If the template already exists, skip this step and proceed with the next
     // operation
     System.out.println("Email template already exists, skipping creation...");
   } catch (LimitExceededException e) {
     // If the limit for email templates is exceeded, fail the workflow and inform
     // the user
     System.err.println("You have reached the limit for email templates. Please
remove some templates and try again.");
     throw e;
   } catch (Exception e) {
     System.err.println("Error occurred while creating email template: " +
e.getMessage());
     throw e;
   }

   try {
     // Delete the contact list
     DeleteContactListRequest deleteContactListRequest =
DeleteContactListRequest.builder()
         .contactListName(CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
         .build();

     sesClient.deleteContactList(deleteContactListRequest);

     System.out.println("Contact list deleted: " + CONTACT_LIST_NAME);
   } catch (NotFoundException e) {
     // If the contact list does not exist, log the error and proceed
     System.out.println("Contact list not found. Skipping deletion...");
   } catch (Exception e) {
```

```
      System.err.println("Error occurred while deleting the contact list: " +
e.getMessage());
      e.printStackTrace();
    }

      try {
        // Delete the email identity
        DeleteEmailIdentityRequest deleteIdentityRequest =
DeleteEmailIdentityRequest.builder()
            .emailIdentity(this.verifiedEmail)
            .build();

        sesClient.deleteEmailIdentity(deleteIdentityRequest);

        System.out.println("Email identity deleted: " + this.verifiedEmail);
      } catch (NotFoundException e) {
        // If the email identity does not exist, log the error and proceed
        System.out.println("Email identity not found. Skipping deletion...");
      } catch (Exception e) {
        System.err.println("Error occurred while deleting the email identity: " +
e.getMessage());
        e.printStackTrace();
      }
    } else {
      System.out.println("Skipping email identity deletion.");
    }

    try {
      // Delete the template
      DeleteEmailTemplateRequest deleteTemplateRequest =
DeleteEmailTemplateRequest.builder()
          .templateName(TEMPLATE_NAME)
          .build();

      sesClient.deleteEmailTemplate(deleteTemplateRequest);

      System.out.println("Email template deleted: " + TEMPLATE_NAME);
    } catch (NotFoundException e) {
      // If the email template does not exist, log the error and proceed
      System.out.println("Email template not found. Skipping deletion...");
    } catch (Exception e) {
      System.err.println("Error occurred while deleting the email template: " +
e.getMessage());
      e.printStackTrace();
```

```
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CreateContact
  - CreateContactList
  - CreateEmailIdentity
  - CreateEmailTemplate
  - DeleteContactList
  - DeleteEmailIdentity
  - DeleteEmailTemplate
  - ListContacts
  - SendEmail.simple
  - SendEmail.template

Java 2.x용 SDK를 사용하는 Amazon SNS 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x Amazon SNS에서를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello Amazon SNS

다음 코드 예시는 Amazon SNS 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
package com.example.sns;

import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.paginators.ListTopicsIterable;

public class HelloSNS {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        listSNSTopics(snsClient);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void listSNSTopics(SnsClient snsClient) {
        try {
            ListTopicsIterable listTopics = snsClient.listTopicsPaginator();
            listTopics.stream()
                    .flatMap(r -> r.topics().stream())
                    .forEach(content -> System.out.println(" Topic ARN: " +
 content.topicArn()));

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListTopics를 참조하십시오.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오
- 서버리스 예제

작업

`CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOut`

다음 코드 예시는 `CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOut`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOutRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOutResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class CheckOptOut {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """
```

```
                Usage:    <phoneNumber>

                Where:
                   phoneNumber - The mobile phone number to look up (for example,
 +1XXX5550100).

                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String phoneNumber = args[0];
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        checkPhone(snsClient, phoneNumber);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void checkPhone(SnsClient snsClient, String phoneNumber) {
        try {
            CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOutRequest request =
 CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOutRequest.builder()
                    .phoneNumber(phoneNumber)
                    .build();

            CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOutResponse result =
 snsClient.checkIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOut(request);
            System.out.println(
                    result.isOptedOut() + "Phone Number " + phoneNumber + " has
 Opted Out of receiving sns messages." +
                            "\n\nStatus was " +
 result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOut을 참조하세요.

ConfirmSubscription

다음 코드 예시는 ConfirmSubscription의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.ConfirmSubscriptionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.ConfirmSubscriptionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ConfirmSubscription {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <subscriptionToken> <topicArn>

                Where:
                   subscriptionToken - A short-lived token sent to an endpoint
 during the Subscribe action.
                   topicArn - The ARN of the topic.\s
```

```
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String subscriptionToken = args[0];
        String topicArn = args[1];
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        confirmSub(snsClient, subscriptionToken, topicArn);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void confirmSub(SnsClient snsClient, String subscriptionToken,
 String topicArn) {
        try {
            ConfirmSubscriptionRequest request =
 ConfirmSubscriptionRequest.builder()
                    .token(subscriptionToken)
                    .topicArn(topicArn)
                    .build();

            ConfirmSubscriptionResponse result =
 snsClient.confirmSubscription(request);
            System.out.println("\n\nStatus was " +
 result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode() + "\n\nSubscription Arn: \n\n"
                    + result.subscriptionArn());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ConfirmSubscription을 참조하세요.

CreateTopic

다음 코드 예시는 CreateTopic의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.CreateTopicRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.CreateTopicResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class CreateTopic {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <topicName>

                Where:
                   topicName - The name of the topic to create (for example,
 mytopic).

                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
        String topicName = args[0];
        System.out.println("Creating a topic with name: " + topicName);
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        String arnVal = createSNSTopic(snsClient, topicName);
        System.out.println("The topic ARN is" + arnVal);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static String createSNSTopic(SnsClient snsClient, String topicName) {
        CreateTopicResponse result;
        try {
            CreateTopicRequest request = CreateTopicRequest.builder()
                    .name(topicName)
                    .build();

            result = snsClient.createTopic(request);
            return result.topicArn();

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateTopic을 참조하세요.

`DeleteTopic`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteTopic`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.DeleteTopicRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.DeleteTopicResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DeleteTopic {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:     <topicArn>

                Where:
                   topicArn - The ARN of the topic to delete.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String topicArn = args[0];
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Deleting a topic with name: " + topicArn);
        deleteSNSTopic(snsClient, topicArn);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void deleteSNSTopic(SnsClient snsClient, String topicArn) {
        try {
            DeleteTopicRequest request = DeleteTopicRequest.builder()
                    .topicArn(topicArn)
```

```
                    .build();

            DeleteTopicResponse result = snsClient.deleteTopic(request);
            System.out.println("\n\nStatus was " +
 result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteTopic을 참조하세요.

GetSMSAttributes

다음 코드 예시는 GetSMSAttributes의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.GetSubscriptionAttributesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.GetSubscriptionAttributesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;
import java.util.Iterator;
import java.util.Map;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
```

```
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class GetSMSAtrributes {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <topicArn>

                Where:
                   topicArn - The ARN of the topic from which to retrieve
 attributes.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String topicArn = args[0];
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        getSNSAttrutes(snsClient, topicArn);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void getSNSAttrutes(SnsClient snsClient, String topicArn) {
        try {
            GetSubscriptionAttributesRequest request =
 GetSubscriptionAttributesRequest.builder()
                    .subscriptionArn(topicArn)
                    .build();

            // Get the Subscription attributes
            GetSubscriptionAttributesResponse res =
 snsClient.getSubscriptionAttributes(request);
            Map<String, String> map = res.attributes();

            // Iterate through the map
            Iterator iter = map.entrySet().iterator();
            while (iter.hasNext()) {
                Map.Entry entry = (Map.Entry) iter.next();
```

```
                System.out.println("[Key] : " + entry.getKey() + " [Value] : " +
 entry.getValue());
            }

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }

        System.out.println("\n\nStatus was good");
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetSMSAttributes를 참조하세요.

GetTopicAttributes

다음 코드 예시는 GetTopicAttributes의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.GetTopicAttributesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.GetTopicAttributesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
```

```
public class GetTopicAttributes {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <topicArn>

                Where:
                   topicArn - The ARN of the topic to look up.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String topicArn = args[0];
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Getting attributes for a topic with name: " + topicArn);
        getSNSTopicAttributes(snsClient, topicArn);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void getSNSTopicAttributes(SnsClient snsClient, String topicArn) {
        try {
            GetTopicAttributesRequest request = GetTopicAttributesRequest.builder()
                    .topicArn(topicArn)
                    .build();

            GetTopicAttributesResponse result =
 snsClient.getTopicAttributes(request);
            System.out.println("\n\nStatus is " +
 result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode() + "\n\nAttributes: \n\n"
                    + result.attributes());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetTopicAttributes를 참조하세요.

`ListPhoneNumbersOptedOut`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListPhoneNumbersOptedOut`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.ListPhoneNumbersOptedOutRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.ListPhoneNumbersOptedOutResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ListOptOut {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        listOpts(snsClient);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void listOpts(SnsClient snsClient) {
        try {
```

```
            ListPhoneNumbersOptedOutRequest request =
 ListPhoneNumbersOptedOutRequest.builder().build();
            ListPhoneNumbersOptedOutResponse result =
 snsClient.listPhoneNumbersOptedOut(request);
            System.out.println("Status is " + result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode()
 + "\n\nPhone Numbers: \n\n"
                    + result.phoneNumbers());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListPhoneNumbersOptedOut을 참조하세요.

`ListSubscriptions`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListSubscriptions`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.ListSubscriptionsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.ListSubscriptionsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
```

```
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ListSubscriptions {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        listSNSSubscriptions(snsClient);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void listSNSSubscriptions(SnsClient snsClient) {
        try {
            ListSubscriptionsRequest request = ListSubscriptionsRequest.builder()
                    .build();

            ListSubscriptionsResponse result = snsClient.listSubscriptions(request);
            System.out.println(result.subscriptions());

        } catch (SnsException e) {

            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListSubscriptions를 참조하세요.

`ListTopics`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListTopics`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.ListTopicsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.ListTopicsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ListTopics {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        listSNSTopics(snsClient);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void listSNSTopics(SnsClient snsClient) {
        try {
            ListTopicsRequest request = ListTopicsRequest.builder()
                    .build();

            ListTopicsResponse result = snsClient.listTopics(request);
            System.out.println(
                    "Status was " + result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode() + "\n
\nTopics\n\n" + result.topics());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListTopics를 참조하세요.

Publish

다음 코드 예시는 Publish의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.PublishRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.PublishResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class PublishTopic {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <message> <topicArn>

                Where:
                   message - The message text to send.
                   topicArn - The ARN of the topic to publish.
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String message = args[0];
```

```
        String topicArn = args[1];
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();
        pubTopic(snsClient, message, topicArn);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void pubTopic(SnsClient snsClient, String message, String
 topicArn) {
        try {
            PublishRequest request = PublishRequest.builder()
                    .message(message)
                    .topicArn(topicArn)
                    .build();

            PublishResponse result = snsClient.publish(request);
            System.out
                    .println(result.messageId() + " Message sent. Status is " +
 result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 Publish를 참조하세요.

`SetSMSAttributes`

다음 코드 예시는 `SetSMSAttributes`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SetSmsAttributesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SetSmsAttributesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;
import java.util.HashMap;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class SetSMSAttributes {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        HashMap<String, String> attributes = new HashMap<>(1);
        attributes.put("DefaultSMSType", "Transactional");
        attributes.put("UsageReportS3Bucket", "janbucket");

        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();
        setSNSAttributes(snsClient, attributes);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void setSNSAttributes(SnsClient snsClient, HashMap<String, String>
 attributes) {
        try {
            SetSmsAttributesRequest request = SetSmsAttributesRequest.builder()
                    .attributes(attributes)
                    .build();

            SetSmsAttributesResponse result = snsClient.setSMSAttributes(request);
            System.out.println("Set default Attributes to " + attributes + ". Status
 was "
                    + result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 SetSMSAttributes를 참조하세요.

SetSubscriptionAttributes

다음 코드 예시는 SetSubscriptionAttributes의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;
import java.util.ArrayList;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class UseMessageFilterPolicy {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <subscriptionArn>

                Where:
                   subscriptionArn - The ARN of a subscription.

                """;
```

```
        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String subscriptionArn = args[0];
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        usePolicy(snsClient, subscriptionArn);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void usePolicy(SnsClient snsClient, String subscriptionArn) {
        try {
            SNSMessageFilterPolicy fp = new SNSMessageFilterPolicy();
            // Add a filter policy attribute with a single value
            fp.addAttribute("store", "example_corp");
            fp.addAttribute("event", "order_placed");

            // Add a prefix attribute
            fp.addAttributePrefix("customer_interests", "bas");

            // Add an anything-but attribute
            fp.addAttributeAnythingBut("customer_interests", "baseball");

            // Add a filter policy attribute with a list of values
            ArrayList<String> attributeValues = new ArrayList<>();
            attributeValues.add("rugby");
            attributeValues.add("soccer");
            attributeValues.add("hockey");
            fp.addAttribute("customer_interests", attributeValues);

            // Add a numeric attribute
            fp.addAttribute("price_usd", "=", 0);

            // Add a numeric attribute with a range
            fp.addAttributeRange("price_usd", ">", 0, "<=", 100);

            // Apply the filter policy attributes to an Amazon SNS subscription
            fp.apply(snsClient, subscriptionArn);
```

```
        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 SetSubscriptionAttributes를 참조하세요.

SetTopicAttributes

다음 코드 예시는 SetTopicAttributes의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SetTopicAttributesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SetTopicAttributesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class SetTopicAttributes {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <attribute> <topicArn> <value>
```

```
                Where:
                   attribute - The attribute action to use. Valid parameters are:
 Policy | DisplayName | DeliveryPolicy .
                   topicArn - The ARN of the topic.\s
                   value - The value for the attribute.
                """;

        if (args.length < 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String attribute = args[0];
        String topicArn = args[1];
        String value = args[2];

        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        setTopAttr(snsClient, attribute, topicArn, value);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void setTopAttr(SnsClient snsClient, String attribute, String
 topicArn, String value) {
        try {
            SetTopicAttributesRequest request = SetTopicAttributesRequest.builder()
                    .attributeName(attribute)
                    .attributeValue(value)
                    .topicArn(topicArn)
                    .build();

            SetTopicAttributesResponse result =
 snsClient.setTopicAttributes(request);
            System.out.println(
                    "\n\nStatus was " + result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode() + "\n
\nTopic " + request.topicArn()
                            + " updated " + request.attributeName() + " to " +
 request.attributeValue());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
```

```
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 SetTopicAttributes를 참조하세요.

Subscribe

다음 코드 예시는 Subscribe의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이메일 주소로 주제 구독.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SubscribeRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SubscribeResponse;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class SubscribeEmail {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
                Usage:     <topicArn> <email>

                Where:
```

```
                   topicArn - The ARN of the topic to subscribe.
                   email - The email address to use.
                """";

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String topicArn = args[0];
        String email = args[1];
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        subEmail(snsClient, topicArn, email);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void subEmail(SnsClient snsClient, String topicArn, String email)
 {
        try {
            SubscribeRequest request = SubscribeRequest.builder()
                    .protocol("email")
                    .endpoint(email)
                    .returnSubscriptionArn(true)
                    .topicArn(topicArn)
                    .build();

            SubscribeResponse result = snsClient.subscribe(request);
            System.out.println("Subscription ARN: " + result.subscriptionArn() + "\n
\n Status is "
                    + result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

HTTP 엔드포인트에서 주제를 구독합니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SubscribeRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SubscribeResponse;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class SubscribeHTTPS {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <topicArn> <url>

                Where:
                   topicArn - The ARN of the topic to subscribe.
                   url - The HTTPS endpoint that you want to receive notifications.
                """;

        if (args.length < 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String topicArn = args[0];
        String url = args[1];
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        subHTTPS(snsClient, topicArn, url);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void subHTTPS(SnsClient snsClient, String topicArn, String url) {
        try {
            SubscribeRequest request = SubscribeRequest.builder()
```

```
                    .protocol("https")
                    .endpoint(url)
                    .returnSubscriptionArn(true)
                    .topicArn(topicArn)
                    .build();

            SubscribeResponse result = snsClient.subscribe(request);
            System.out.println("Subscription ARN is " + result.subscriptionArn() +
 "\n\n Status is "
                    + result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

Lambda 함수에서 주제를 구독합니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SubscribeRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SubscribeResponse;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class SubscribeLambda {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <topicArn> <lambdaArn>
```

```
                Where:
                   topicArn - The ARN of the topic to subscribe.
                   lambdaArn - The ARN of an AWS Lambda function.
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String topicArn = args[0];
        String lambdaArn = args[1];
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        String arnValue = subLambda(snsClient, topicArn, lambdaArn);
        System.out.println("Subscription ARN: " + arnValue);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static String subLambda(SnsClient snsClient, String topicArn, String
 lambdaArn) {
        try {
            SubscribeRequest request = SubscribeRequest.builder()
                    .protocol("lambda")
                    .endpoint(lambdaArn)
                    .returnSubscriptionArn(true)
                    .topicArn(topicArn)
                    .build();

            SubscribeResponse result = snsClient.subscribe(request);
            return result.subscriptionArn();

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 Subscribe를 참조하세요.

TagResource

다음 코드 예시는 TagResource의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.Tag;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.TagResourceRequest;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class AddTags {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <topicArn>

                Where:
                   topicArn - The ARN of the topic to which tags are added.

                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
        String topicArn = args[0];
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        addTopicTags(snsClient, topicArn);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void addTopicTags(SnsClient snsClient, String topicArn) {
        try {
            Tag tag = Tag.builder()
                    .key("Team")
                    .value("Development")
                    .build();

            Tag tag2 = Tag.builder()
                    .key("Environment")
                    .value("Gamma")
                    .build();

            List<Tag> tagList = new ArrayList<>();
            tagList.add(tag);
            tagList.add(tag2);

            TagResourceRequest tagResourceRequest = TagResourceRequest.builder()
                    .resourceArn(topicArn)
                    .tags(tagList)
                    .build();

            snsClient.tagResource(tagResourceRequest);
            System.out.println("Tags have been added to " + topicArn);

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 TagResource를 참조하세요.

Unsubscribe

다음 코드 예시는 Unsubscribe의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.UnsubscribeRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.UnsubscribeResponse;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class Unsubscribe {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <subscriptionArn>

                Where:
                   subscriptionArn - The ARN of the subscription to delete.
                """;

        if (args.length < 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String subscriptionArn = args[0];
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
```

```
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        unSub(snsClient, subscriptionArn);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void unSub(SnsClient snsClient, String subscriptionArn) {
        try {
            UnsubscribeRequest request = UnsubscribeRequest.builder()
                    .subscriptionArn(subscriptionArn)
                    .build();

            UnsubscribeResponse result = snsClient.unsubscribe(request);
            System.out.println("\n\nStatus was " +
 result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode()
                    + "\n\nSubscription was removed for " +
 request.subscriptionArn());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 Unsubscribe를 참조하세요.

시나리오

DynamoDB 테이블에 데이터를 제출하기 위한 앱 구축

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon DynamoDB 테이블에 데이터를 제출하고 사용자가 테이블을 업데이트할 때 알리는 애플리케이션을 빌드하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

Amazon DynamoDB Java API를 사용하여 데이터를 제출하고 Amazon Simple Notification Service Java API를 사용하여 문자 메시지를 전송하는 동적 웹 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- DynamoDB
- Amazon SNS

Amazon SNS 애플리케이션 구축

다음 코드 예제에서는 구독 및 게시 기능이 있고 메시지를 번역하는 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

Amazon Simple Notification Service Java API를 사용하여 구독 및 게시 기능이 있는 웹 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 또한 이 예제 애플리케이션은 메시지를 번역합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

Java Async API를 사용한 예제를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 전체 소스 코드와 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon SNS
- Amazon Translate

푸시 알림에 대한 플랫폼 엔드포인트 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon SNS 푸시 알림에 대한 플랫폼 엔드포인트를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.CreatePlatformEndpointRequest;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.CreatePlatformEndpointResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
 * In addition, create a platform application using the AWS Management Console.
 * See this doc topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/mobile-push-send-register.html
 *
 * Without the values created by following the previous link, this code examples
 * does not work.
 */

public class RegistrationExample {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:     <token> <platformApplicationArn>

            Where:
               token - The device token or registration ID of the mobile device.
 This is a unique
               identifier provided by the device platform (e.g., Apple Push
 Notification Service (APNS) for iOS devices, Firebase Cloud Messaging (FCM)
               for Android devices) when the mobile app is registered to receive
 push notifications.

               platformApplicationArn - The ARN value of platform application. You
 can get this value from the AWS Management Console.\s

            """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            return;
        }
```

```
        String token = args[0];
        String platformApplicationArn = args[1];
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .build();

        createEndpoint(snsClient, token, platformApplicationArn);
    }
    public static void createEndpoint(SnsClient snsClient, String token, String
 platformApplicationArn) {
        System.out.println("Creating platform endpoint with token " + token);
        try {
            CreatePlatformEndpointRequest endpointRequest =
 CreatePlatformEndpointRequest.builder()
                .token(token)
                .platformApplicationArn(platformApplicationArn)
                .build();

            CreatePlatformEndpointResponse response =
 snsClient.createPlatformEndpoint(endpointRequest);
            System.out.println("The ARN of the endpoint is " +
 response.endpointArn());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
    }
}
```

사진을 관리하기 위한 서버리스 애플리케이션 만들기

다음 코드 예시에서는 사용자가 레이블을 사용하여 사진을 관리할 수 있는 서버리스 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지에서 레이블을 감지하고 나중에 검색할 수 있도록 저장하는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션을 개발하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제의 출처에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS 커뮤니티의 게시물을 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

FIFO 주제에 생성 및 게시

다음 코드 예제는 FIFO Amazon SNS 주제를 생성하고 거기에 게시하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이 예에서는

- Amazon SNS FIFO 주제 1개, Amazon SQS FIFO 대기열 2개, 표준 대기열 1개를 생성합니다.
- 대기열에서 주제를 구독하고 해당 주제에 메시지를 게시합니다.

테스트에서는 각 대기열에 대한 메시지 수신 여부를 확인합니다. 또한 전체 예제에서는 액세스 정책을 추가하는 것을 보여주고 마지막에 리소스를 삭제합니다.

```
public class PriceUpdateExample {
    public final static SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.create();
    public final static SqsClient sqsClient = SqsClient.create();

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = "\n" +
            "Usage: " +
            "    <topicName> <wholesaleQueueFifoName> <retailQueueFifoName>
 <analyticsQueueName>\n\n" +
            "Where:\n" +
```

```
            "   fifoTopicName - The name of the FIFO topic that you want to create.
\n\n" +
            "   wholesaleQueueARN - The name of a SQS FIFO queue that will be
created for the wholesale consumer. \n\n"
            +
            "   retailQueueARN - The name of a SQS FIFO queue that will created for
the retail consumer. \n\n" +
            "   analyticsQueueARN - The name of a SQS standard queue that will be
created for the analytics consumer. \n\n";
        if (args.length != 4) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        final String fifoTopicName = args[0];
        final String wholeSaleQueueName = args[1];
        final String retailQueueName = args[2];
        final String analyticsQueueName = args[3];

        // For convenience, the QueueData class holds metadata about a queue: ARN,
URL,
        // name and type.
        List<QueueData> queues = List.of(
            new QueueData(wholeSaleQueueName, QueueType.FIFO),
            new QueueData(retailQueueName, QueueType.FIFO),
            new QueueData(analyticsQueueName, QueueType.Standard));

        // Create queues.
        createQueues(queues);

        // Create a topic.
        String topicARN = createFIFOTopic(fifoTopicName);

        // Subscribe each queue to the topic.
        subscribeQueues(queues, topicARN);

        // Allow the newly created topic to send messages to the queues.
        addAccessPolicyToQueuesFINAL(queues, topicARN);

        // Publish a sample price update message with payload.
        publishPriceUpdate(topicARN, "{\"product\": 214, \"price\": 79.99}",
"Consumables");

        // Clean up resources.
```

```
        deleteSubscriptions(queues);
        deleteQueues(queues);
        deleteTopic(topicARN);
    }

    public static String createFIFOTopic(String topicName) {
        try {
            // Create a FIFO topic by using the SNS service client.
            Map<String, String> topicAttributes = Map.of(
                "FifoTopic", "true",
                "ContentBasedDeduplication", "false",
                "FifoThroughputScope", "MessageGroup");

            CreateTopicRequest topicRequest = CreateTopicRequest.builder()
                .name(topicName)
                .attributes(topicAttributes)
                .build();

            CreateTopicResponse response = snsClient.createTopic(topicRequest);
            String topicArn = response.topicArn();
            System.out.println("The topic ARN is" + topicArn);

            return topicArn;

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static void subscribeQueues(List<QueueData> queues, String topicARN) {
        queues.forEach(queue -> {
            SubscribeRequest subscribeRequest = SubscribeRequest.builder()
                .topicArn(topicARN)
                .endpoint(queue.queueARN)
                .protocol("sqs")
                .build();

            // Subscribe to the endpoint by using the SNS service client.
            // Only Amazon SQS queues can receive notifications from an Amazon SNS
FIFO
            // topic.
```

```
            SubscribeResponse subscribeResponse =
snsClient.subscribe(subscribeRequest);
            System.out.println("The queue [" + queue.queueARN + "] subscribed to the
topic [" + topicARN + "]");
            queue.subscriptionARN = subscribeResponse.subscriptionArn();
        });
    }

    public static void publishPriceUpdate(String topicArn, String payload, String
groupId) {

        try {
            // Create and publish a message that updates the wholesale price.
            String subject = "Price Update";
            String dedupId = UUID.randomUUID().toString();
            String attributeName = "business";
            String attributeValue = "wholesale";

            MessageAttributeValue msgAttValue = MessageAttributeValue.builder()
                .dataType("String")
                .stringValue(attributeValue)
                .build();

            Map<String, MessageAttributeValue> attributes = new HashMap<>();
            attributes.put(attributeName, msgAttValue);
            PublishRequest pubRequest = PublishRequest.builder()
                .topicArn(topicArn)
                .subject(subject)
                .message(payload)
                .messageGroupId(groupId)
                .messageDeduplicationId(dedupId)
                .messageAttributes(attributes)
                .build();

            final PublishResponse response = snsClient.publish(pubRequest);
            System.out.println(response.messageId());
            System.out.println(response.sequenceNumber());
            System.out.println("Message was published to " + topicArn);

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CreateTopic
  - 게시
  - Subscribe

동영상에서 사람과 객체 감지

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 비디오에서 사람과 객체를 감지하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

Amazon Rekognition Java API를 사용하여 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 버킷에 있는 동영상에서 얼굴과 객체를 감지하기 위한 앱을 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 앱은 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 결과와 함께 이메일 알림을 관리자에게 보냅니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하십시오.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES
- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS

주제에 SMS 메시지 게시

다음 코드 예제에서는 작업 방법을 보여줍니다.

- Amazon SNS 주제를 생성합니다.
- 전화번호를 주제에 구독시킵니다.
- 모든 구독 전화번호가 한 번에 메시지를 받을 수 있도록 주제에 SMS 메시지를 게시합니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

주제를 만들고 해당 ARN을 반환합니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.CreateTopicRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.CreateTopicResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class CreateTopic {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <topicName>

                Where:
                   topicName - The name of the topic to create (for example,
 mytopic).

                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String topicName = args[0];
        System.out.println("Creating a topic with name: " + topicName);
```

```
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        String arnVal = createSNSTopic(snsClient, topicName);
        System.out.println("The topic ARN is" + arnVal);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static String createSNSTopic(SnsClient snsClient, String topicName) {
        CreateTopicResponse result;
        try {
            CreateTopicRequest request = CreateTopicRequest.builder()
                    .name(topicName)
                    .build();

            result = snsClient.createTopic(request);
            return result.topicArn();

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

주제에 엔드포인트를 구독 설정합니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SubscribeRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SubscribeResponse;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
```

```
 */
public class SubscribeTextSMS {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <topicArn> <phoneNumber>

                Where:
                   topicArn - The ARN of the topic to subscribe.
                   phoneNumber - A mobile phone number that receives notifications
 (for example, +1XXX5550100).
                """;

        if (args.length < 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String topicArn = args[0];
        String phoneNumber = args[1];
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        subTextSNS(snsClient, topicArn, phoneNumber);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void subTextSNS(SnsClient snsClient, String topicArn, String
 phoneNumber) {
        try {
            SubscribeRequest request = SubscribeRequest.builder()
                    .protocol("sms")
                    .endpoint(phoneNumber)
                    .returnSubscriptionArn(true)
                    .topicArn(topicArn)
                    .build();

            SubscribeResponse result = snsClient.subscribe(request);
            System.out.println("Subscription ARN: " + result.subscriptionArn() + "\n
\n Status is "
                    + result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
```

```
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

발신자의 ID, 최고 가격 및 유형과 같은 메시지의 속성을 설정합니다. 메시지 속성은 선택 사항입니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SetSmsAttributesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SetSmsAttributesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;
import java.util.HashMap;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class SetSMSAttributes {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        HashMap<String, String> attributes = new HashMap<>(1);
        attributes.put("DefaultSMSType", "Transactional");
        attributes.put("UsageReportS3Bucket", "janbucket");

        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();
        setSNSAttributes(snsClient, attributes);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void setSNSAttributes(SnsClient snsClient, HashMap<String, String>
 attributes) {
        try {
            SetSmsAttributesRequest request = SetSmsAttributesRequest.builder()
                    .attributes(attributes)
```

```
                    .build();

            SetSmsAttributesResponse result = snsClient.setSMSAttributes(request);
            System.out.println("Set default Attributes to " + attributes + ". Status
 was "
                    + result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

주제에 메시지를 게시합니다. 메시지는 모든 구독자에게 전송됩니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.PublishRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.PublishResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class PublishTextSMS {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <message> <phoneNumber>

                Where:
                   message - The message text to send.
                   phoneNumber - The mobile phone number to which a message is sent
 (for example, +1XXX5550100).\s
                """;
```

```
        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String message = args[0];
        String phoneNumber = args[1];
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();
        pubTextSMS(snsClient, message, phoneNumber);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void pubTextSMS(SnsClient snsClient, String message, String
 phoneNumber) {
        try {
            PublishRequest request = PublishRequest.builder()
                    .message(message)
                    .phoneNumber(phoneNumber)
                    .build();

            PublishResponse result = snsClient.publish(request);
            System.out
                    .println(result.messageId() + " Message sent. Status was " +
 result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

SMS 문자 메시지 게시

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon SNS를 사용하여 SMS 메시지를 게시하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.PublishRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.PublishResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class PublishTextSMS {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <message> <phoneNumber>

                Where:
                   message - The message text to send.
                   phoneNumber - The mobile phone number to which a message is sent
 (for example, +1XXX5550100).\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String message = args[0];
        String phoneNumber = args[1];
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
```

```
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();
        pubTextSMS(snsClient, message, phoneNumber);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void pubTextSMS(SnsClient snsClient, String message, String
 phoneNumber) {
        try {
            PublishRequest request = PublishRequest.builder()
                    .message(message)
                    .phoneNumber(phoneNumber)
                    .build();

            PublishResponse result = snsClient.publish(request);
            System.out
                    .println(result.messageId() + " Message sent. Status was " +
 result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 Publish를 참조하세요.

대기열에 메시지 게시

다음 코드 예제에서는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 주제(FIFO 또는 비 FIFO)를 생성합니다.
- 필터 적용 옵션을 사용하여 여러 개의 대기열로 주제를 구독합니다.
- 주제에 메시지를 게시합니다.
- 대기열에서 받은 메시지를 폴링합니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
package com.example.sns;

import
 software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.EnvironmentVariableCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.CreateTopicRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.CreateTopicResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.DeleteTopicRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.DeleteTopicResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.MessageAttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.PublishRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.PublishResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SetSubscriptionAttributesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SubscribeRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SubscribeResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.UnsubscribeRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.UnsubscribeResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.SqsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.CreateQueueRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.DeleteMessageBatchRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.DeleteQueueRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.GetQueueAttributesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.GetQueueAttributesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.GetQueueUrlRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.GetQueueUrlResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.Message;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.QueueAttributeName;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.ReceiveMessageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SetQueueAttributesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SqsException;
```

```
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Scanner;

import com.google.gson.Gson;
import com.google.gson.JsonArray;
import com.google.gson.JsonObject;
import com.google.gson.JsonPrimitive;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 * <p>
 * This Java example performs these tasks:
 * <p>
 * 1. Gives the user three options to choose from.
 * 2. Creates an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic.
 * 3. Creates an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue.
 * 4. Gets the SQS queue Amazon Resource Name (ARN) attribute.
 * 5. Attaches an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy to the queue.
 * 6. Subscribes to the SQS queue.
 * 7. Publishes a message to the topic.
 * 8. Displays the messages.
 * 9. Deletes the received message.
 * 10. Unsubscribes from the topic.
 * 11. Deletes the SNS topic.
 */
public class SNSWorkflow {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = "\n" +
            "Usage:\n" +
            "    <fifoQueueARN>\n\n" +
            "Where:\n" +
            "    accountId - Your AWS account Id value.";

        if (args.length != 1) {
```

```
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .credentialsProvider(EnvironmentVariableCredentialsProvider.create())
            .build();

        SqsClient sqsClient = SqsClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .credentialsProvider(EnvironmentVariableCredentialsProvider.create())
            .build();

        Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
        String accountId = args[0];
        String useFIFO;
        String duplication = "n";
        String topicName;
        String deduplicationID = null;
        String groupId = null;

        String topicArn;
        String sqsQueueName;
        String sqsQueueUrl;
        String sqsQueueArn;
        String subscriptionArn;
        boolean selectFIFO = false;

        String message;
        List<Message> messageList;
        List<String> filterList = new ArrayList<>();
        String msgAttValue = "";

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to messaging with topics and queues.");
        System.out.println("In this scenario, you will create an SNS topic and
subscribe an SQS queue to the topic.\n" +
            "You can select from several options for configuring the topic and the
subscriptions for the queue.\n" +
            "You can then post to the topic and see the results in the queue.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println("SNS topics can be configured as FIFO (First-In-First-
Out).\n" +
            "FIFO topics deliver messages in order and support deduplication and
 message filtering.\n" +
            "Would you like to work with FIFO topics? (y/n)");
        useFIFO = in.nextLine();
        if (useFIFO.compareTo("y") == 0) {
            selectFIFO = true;
            System.out.println("You have selected FIFO");
            System.out.println(" Because you have chosen a FIFO topic, deduplication
 is supported.\n" +
                "        Deduplication IDs are either set in the message or
 automatically generated from content using a hash function.\n"
                +
                "        If a message is successfully published to an SNS FIFO
 topic, any message published and determined to have the same deduplication ID,\n"
                +
                "        within the five-minute deduplication interval, is accepted
 but not delivered.\n" +
                "        For more information about deduplication, see https://
docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/fifo-message-dedup.html.");

            System.out.println(
                "Would you like to use content-based deduplication instead of
 entering a deduplication ID? (y/n)");
            duplication = in.nextLine();
            if (duplication.compareTo("y") == 0) {
                System.out.println("Please enter a group id value");
                groupId = in.nextLine();
            } else {
                System.out.println("Please enter deduplication Id value");
                deduplicationID = in.nextLine();
                System.out.println("Please enter a group id value");
                groupId = in.nextLine();
            }
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("2. Create a topic.");
        System.out.println("Enter a name for your SNS topic.");
        topicName = in.nextLine();
        if (selectFIFO) {
```

```
            System.out.println("Because you have selected a FIFO topic, '.fifo' must
be appended to the topic name.");
            topicName = topicName + ".fifo";
            System.out.println("The name of the topic is " + topicName);
            topicArn = createFIFO(snsClient, topicName, duplication);
            System.out.println("The ARN of the FIFO topic is " + topicArn);

        } else {
            System.out.println("The name of the topic is " + topicName);
            topicArn = createSNSTopic(snsClient, topicName);
            System.out.println("The ARN of the non-FIFO topic is " + topicArn);

        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("3. Create an SQS queue.");
        System.out.println("Enter a name for your SQS queue.");
        sqsQueueName = in.nextLine();
        if (selectFIFO) {
            sqsQueueName = sqsQueueName + ".fifo";
        }
        sqsQueueUrl = createQueue(sqsClient, sqsQueueName, selectFIFO);
        System.out.println("The queue URL is " + sqsQueueUrl);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("4. Get the SQS queue ARN attribute.");
        sqsQueueArn = getSQSQueueAttrs(sqsClient, sqsQueueUrl);
        System.out.println("The ARN of the new queue is " + sqsQueueArn);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("5. Attach an IAM policy to the queue.");

        // Define the policy to use. Make sure that you change the REGION if you are
        // running this code
        // in a different region.
        String policy = """
        {
             "Statement": [
             {
                 "Effect": "Allow",
                         "Principal": {
```

```
                    "Service": "sns.amazonaws.com"
                },
                "Action": "sqs:SendMessage",
                        "Resource": "arn:aws:sqs:us-east-1:%s:%s",
                        "Condition": {
                    "ArnEquals": {
                        "aws:SourceArn": "arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:%s:%s"
                    }
                }
            }
            ]
        }
        """.formatted(accountId, sqsQueueName, accountId, topicName);

        setQueueAttr(sqsClient, sqsQueueUrl, policy);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("6. Subscribe to the SQS queue.");
        if (selectFIFO) {
            System.out.println(
                "If you add a filter to this subscription, then only the filtered
 messages will be received in the queue.\n"
                    +
                    "For information about message filtering, see https://
docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/sns-message-filtering.html\n"
                    +
                    "For this example, you can filter messages by a \"tone\"
 attribute.");
            System.out.println("Would you like to filter messages for " +
 sqsQueueName + "'s subscription to the topic "
                + topicName + "?  (y/n)");
            String filterAns = in.nextLine();
            if (filterAns.compareTo("y") == 0) {
                boolean moreAns = false;
                System.out.println("You can filter messages by one or more of the
 following \"tone\" attributes.");
                System.out.println("1. cheerful");
                System.out.println("2. funny");
                System.out.println("3. serious");
                System.out.println("4. sincere");
                while (!moreAns) {
                    System.out.println("Select a number or choose 0 to end.");
                    String ans = in.nextLine();
```

```
                    switch (ans) {
                        case "1":
                            filterList.add("cheerful");
                            break;
                        case "2":
                            filterList.add("funny");
                            break;
                        case "3":
                            filterList.add("serious");
                            break;
                        case "4":
                            filterList.add("sincere");
                            break;
                        default:
                            moreAns = true;
                            break;
                    }
                }
            }
        }
        subscriptionArn = subQueue(snsClient, topicArn, sqsQueueArn, filterList);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. Publish a message to the topic.");
        if (selectFIFO) {
            System.out.println("Would you like to add an attribute to this message?
(y/n)");
            String msgAns = in.nextLine();
            if (msgAns.compareTo("y") == 0) {
                System.out.println("You can filter messages by one or more of the
following \"tone\" attributes.");
                System.out.println("1. cheerful");
                System.out.println("2. funny");
                System.out.println("3. serious");
                System.out.println("4. sincere");
                System.out.println("Select a number or choose 0 to end.");
                String ans = in.nextLine();
                switch (ans) {
                    case "1":
                        msgAttValue = "cheerful";
                        break;
                    case "2":
                        msgAttValue = "funny";
```

```
                        break;
                    case "3":
                        msgAttValue = "serious";
                        break;
                    default:
                        msgAttValue = "sincere";
                        break;
                }

                System.out.println("Selected value is " + msgAttValue);
            }
            System.out.println("Enter a message.");
            message = in.nextLine();
            pubMessageFIFO(snsClient, message, topicArn, msgAttValue, duplication,
groupId, deduplicationID);

        } else {
            System.out.println("Enter a message.");
            message = in.nextLine();
            pubMessage(snsClient, message, topicArn);
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("8. Display the message. Press any key to continue.");
        in.nextLine();
        messageList = receiveMessages(sqsClient, sqsQueueUrl, msgAttValue);
        for (Message mes : messageList) {
            System.out.println("Message Id: " + mes.messageId());
            System.out.println("Full Message: " + mes.body());
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("9. Delete the received message. Press any key to
continue.");
        in.nextLine();
        deleteMessages(sqsClient, sqsQueueUrl, messageList);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("10. Unsubscribe from the topic and delete the queue.
Press any key to continue.");
        in.nextLine();
```

```
        unSub(snsClient, subscriptionArn);
        deleteSQSQueue(sqsClient, sqsQueueName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("11. Delete the topic. Press any key to continue.");
        in.nextLine();
        deleteSNSTopic(snsClient, topicArn);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("The SNS/SQS workflow has completed successfully.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    public static void deleteSNSTopic(SnsClient snsClient, String topicArn) {
        try {
            DeleteTopicRequest request = DeleteTopicRequest.builder()
                .topicArn(topicArn)
                .build();

            DeleteTopicResponse result = snsClient.deleteTopic(request);
            System.out.println("Status was " +
result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void deleteSQSQueue(SqsClient sqsClient, String queueName) {
        try {
            GetQueueUrlRequest getQueueRequest = GetQueueUrlRequest.builder()
                .queueName(queueName)
                .build();

            String queueUrl = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(getQueueRequest).queueUrl();
            DeleteQueueRequest deleteQueueRequest = DeleteQueueRequest.builder()
                .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                .build();

            sqsClient.deleteQueue(deleteQueueRequest);
            System.out.println(queueName + " was successfully deleted.");
```

```
        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void unSub(SnsClient snsClient, String subscriptionArn) {
        try {
            UnsubscribeRequest request = UnsubscribeRequest.builder()
                .subscriptionArn(subscriptionArn)
                .build();

            UnsubscribeResponse result = snsClient.unsubscribe(request);
            System.out.println("Status was " + result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode()
                + "\nSubscription was removed for " + request.subscriptionArn());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void deleteMessages(SqsClient sqsClient, String queueUrl,
List<Message> messages) {
        try {
            List<DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry> entries = new ArrayList<>();
            for (Message msg : messages) {
                DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry entry =
DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry.builder()
                    .id(msg.messageId())
                    .build();

                entries.add(entry);
            }

            DeleteMessageBatchRequest deleteMessageBatchRequest =
DeleteMessageBatchRequest.builder()
                .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                .entries(entries)
                .build();

            sqsClient.deleteMessageBatch(deleteMessageBatchRequest);
            System.out.println("The batch delete of messages was successful");
```

```
        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static List<Message> receiveMessages(SqsClient sqsClient, String
queueUrl, String msgAttValue) {
        try {
            if (msgAttValue.isEmpty()) {
                ReceiveMessageRequest receiveMessageRequest =
ReceiveMessageRequest.builder()
                    .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                    .maxNumberOfMessages(5)
                    .build();
                return sqsClient.receiveMessage(receiveMessageRequest).messages();
            } else {
                // We know there are filters on the message.
                ReceiveMessageRequest receiveRequest =
ReceiveMessageRequest.builder()
                    .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                    .messageAttributeNames(msgAttValue) // Include other message
attributes if needed.
                    .maxNumberOfMessages(5)
                    .build();

                return sqsClient.receiveMessage(receiveRequest).messages();
            }

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return null;
    }

    public static void pubMessage(SnsClient snsClient, String message, String
topicArn) {
        try {
            PublishRequest request = PublishRequest.builder()
                .message(message)
                .topicArn(topicArn)
                .build();
```

```
            PublishResponse result = snsClient.publish(request);
            System.out
                .println(result.messageId() + " Message sent. Status is " +
result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void pubMessageFIFO(SnsClient snsClient,
                                      String message,
                                      String topicArn,
                                      String msgAttValue,
                                      String duplication,
                                      String groupId,
                                      String deduplicationID) {

        try {
            PublishRequest request;
            // Means the user did not choose to use a message attribute.
            if (msgAttValue.isEmpty()) {
                if (duplication.compareTo("y") == 0) {
                    request = PublishRequest.builder()
                        .message(message)
                        .messageGroupId(groupId)
                        .topicArn(topicArn)
                        .build();
                } else {
                    request = PublishRequest.builder()
                        .message(message)
                        .messageDeduplicationId(deduplicationID)
                        .messageGroupId(groupId)
                        .topicArn(topicArn)
                        .build();
                }

            } else {
                Map<String, MessageAttributeValue> messageAttributes = new
HashMap<>();
                messageAttributes.put(msgAttValue, MessageAttributeValue.builder()
                    .dataType("String")
                    .stringValue("true")
```

```
                    .build());

                if (duplication.compareTo("y") == 0) {
                    request = PublishRequest.builder()
                        .message(message)
                        .messageGroupId(groupId)
                        .topicArn(topicArn)
                        .build();
                } else {
                    // Create a publish request with the message and attributes.
                    request = PublishRequest.builder()
                        .topicArn(topicArn)
                        .message(message)
                        .messageDeduplicationId(deduplicationID)
                        .messageGroupId(groupId)
                        .messageAttributes(messageAttributes)
                        .build();
                }
            }

            // Publish the message to the topic.
            PublishResponse result = snsClient.publish(request);
            System.out
                .println(result.messageId() + " Message sent. Status was " +
result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Subscribe to the SQS queue.
    public static String subQueue(SnsClient snsClient, String topicArn, String
queueArn, List<String> filterList) {
        try {
            SubscribeRequest request;
            if (filterList.isEmpty()) {
                // No filter subscription is added.
                request = SubscribeRequest.builder()
                    .protocol("sqs")
                    .endpoint(queueArn)
                    .returnSubscriptionArn(true)
                    .topicArn(topicArn)
```

```
                    .build();

                SubscribeResponse result = snsClient.subscribe(request);
                System.out.println("The queue " + queueArn + " has been subscribed
to the topic " + topicArn + "\n" +
                    "with the subscription ARN " + result.subscriptionArn());
                return result.subscriptionArn();
            } else {
                request = SubscribeRequest.builder()
                    .protocol("sqs")
                    .endpoint(queueArn)
                    .returnSubscriptionArn(true)
                    .topicArn(topicArn)
                    .build();

                SubscribeResponse result = snsClient.subscribe(request);
                System.out.println("The queue " + queueArn + " has been subscribed
to the topic " + topicArn + "\n" +
                    "with the subscription ARN " + result.subscriptionArn());

                String attributeName = "FilterPolicy";
                Gson gson = new Gson();
                String jsonString = "{\"tone\": []}";
                JsonObject jsonObject = gson.fromJson(jsonString, JsonObject.class);
                JsonArray toneArray = jsonObject.getAsJsonArray("tone");
                for (String value : filterList) {
                    toneArray.add(new JsonPrimitive(value));
                }

                String updatedJsonString = gson.toJson(jsonObject);
                System.out.println(updatedJsonString);
                SetSubscriptionAttributesRequest attRequest =
SetSubscriptionAttributesRequest.builder()
                    .subscriptionArn(result.subscriptionArn())
                    .attributeName(attributeName)
                    .attributeValue(updatedJsonString)
                    .build();

                snsClient.setSubscriptionAttributes(attRequest);
                return result.subscriptionArn();
            }

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
```

```
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    // Attach a policy to the queue.
    public static void setQueueAttr(SqsClient sqsClient, String queueUrl, String
policy) {
        try {
            Map<software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.QueueAttributeName,
String> attrMap = new HashMap<>();
            attrMap.put(QueueAttributeName.POLICY, policy);

            SetQueueAttributesRequest attributesRequest =
SetQueueAttributesRequest.builder()
                .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                .attributes(attrMap)
                .build();

            sqsClient.setQueueAttributes(attributesRequest);
            System.out.println("The policy has been successfully attached.");

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static String getSQSQueueAttrs(SqsClient sqsClient, String queueUrl) {
        // Specify the attributes to retrieve.
        List<QueueAttributeName> atts = new ArrayList<>();
        atts.add(QueueAttributeName.QUEUE_ARN);

        GetQueueAttributesRequest attributesRequest =
GetQueueAttributesRequest.builder()
            .queueUrl(queueUrl)
            .attributeNames(atts)
            .build();

        GetQueueAttributesResponse response =
sqsClient.getQueueAttributes(attributesRequest);
        Map<String, String> queueAtts = response.attributesAsStrings();
        for (Map.Entry<String, String> queueAtt : queueAtts.entrySet())
            return queueAtt.getValue();
```

```
        return "";
    }

    public static String createQueue(SqsClient sqsClient, String queueName, Boolean
selectFIFO) {
        try {
            System.out.println("\nCreate Queue");
            if (selectFIFO) {
                Map<QueueAttributeName, String> attrs = new HashMap<>();
                attrs.put(QueueAttributeName.FIFO_QUEUE, "true");
                CreateQueueRequest createQueueRequest = CreateQueueRequest.builder()
                    .queueName(queueName)
                    .attributes(attrs)
                    .build();

                sqsClient.createQueue(createQueueRequest);
                System.out.println("\nGet queue url");
                GetQueueUrlResponse getQueueUrlResponse = sqsClient

.getQueueUrl(GetQueueUrlRequest.builder().queueName(queueName).build());
                return getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl();
            } else {
                CreateQueueRequest createQueueRequest = CreateQueueRequest.builder()
                    .queueName(queueName)
                    .build();

                sqsClient.createQueue(createQueueRequest);
                System.out.println("\nGet queue url");
                GetQueueUrlResponse getQueueUrlResponse = sqsClient

.getQueueUrl(GetQueueUrlRequest.builder().queueName(queueName).build());
                return getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl();
            }

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static String createSNSTopic(SnsClient snsClient, String topicName) {
        CreateTopicResponse result;
```

```
        try {
            CreateTopicRequest request = CreateTopicRequest.builder()
                .name(topicName)
                .build();

            result = snsClient.createTopic(request);
            return result.topicArn();

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static String createFIFO(SnsClient snsClient, String topicName, String
 duplication) {
        try {
            // Create a FIFO topic by using the SNS service client.
            Map<String, String> topicAttributes = new HashMap<>();
            if (duplication.compareTo("n") == 0) {
                topicAttributes.put("FifoTopic", "true");
                topicAttributes.put("ContentBasedDeduplication", "false");
            } else {
                topicAttributes.put("FifoTopic", "true");
                topicAttributes.put("ContentBasedDeduplication", "true");
            }

            CreateTopicRequest topicRequest = CreateTopicRequest.builder()
                .name(topicName)
                .attributes(topicAttributes)
                .build();

            CreateTopicResponse response = snsClient.createTopic(topicRequest);
            return response.topicArn();

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CreateQueue
  - CreateTopic
  - DeleteMessageBatch
  - DeleteQueue
  - DeleteTopic
  - GetQueueAttributes
  - Publish
  - ReceiveMessage
  - SetQueueAttributes
  - Subscribe
  - Unsubscribe

API Gateway를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon API Gateway에서 호출한 AWS Lambda 함수를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

Lambda Java 런타임 API를 사용하여 AWS Lambda 함수를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제에서는 다양한 AWS 서비스를 호출하여 특정 사용 사례를 수행합니다. 이 예제에서는 Amazon API Gateway에서 간접 호출한 Lambda 함수를 생성하여 작업 기념일에 대한 Amazon DynamoDB 테이블을 스캔하고 Amazon Simple Notification Service(Amazon SNS)를 사용하여 직원에게 1주년 기념일을 축하하는 문자 메시지를 전송하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

예약된 이벤트를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon EventBridge 예약 이벤트에서 호출된 AWS Lambda 함수를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

AWS Lambda 함수를 호출하는 Amazon EventBridge 예약 이벤트를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. Lambda 함수가 간접 호출될 때 cron 표현식을 사용하여 일정을 예약하도록 EventBridge를 구성합니다. 이 예제에서는 Lambda Java 런타임 API를 사용하여 Lambda 함수를 생성합니다. 이 예제에서는 다양한 AWS 서비스를 호출하여 특정 사용 사례를 수행합니다. 이 예제에서는 1주년 기념일에 직원에게 축하하는 모바일 문자 메시지를 전송하는 앱을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- CloudWatch Logs
- DynamoDB
- EventBridge
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

서버리스 예제

Amazon SNS 트리거를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 SNS 주제의 메시지를 받아 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 함수는 이벤트 파라미터에서 메시지를 검색하고 각 메시지의 내용을 로깅합니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Java를 사용하여 Lambda로 SNS 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package example;

import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.LambdaLogger;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.SNSEvent;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.SNSEvent.SNSRecord;


import java.util.Iterator;
import java.util.List;

public class SNSEventHandler implements RequestHandler<SNSEvent, Boolean> {
    LambdaLogger logger;

    @Override
    public Boolean handleRequest(SNSEvent event, Context context) {
        logger = context.getLogger();
        List<SNSRecord> records = event.getRecords();
        if (!records.isEmpty()) {
            Iterator<SNSRecord> recordsIter = records.iterator();
            while (recordsIter.hasNext()) {
                processRecord(recordsIter.next());
            }
        }
        return Boolean.TRUE;
    }

    public void processRecord(SNSRecord record) {
        try {
            String message = record.getSNS().getMessage();
            logger.log("message: " + message);
        } catch (Exception e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

}
```

Java 2.x용 SDK를 사용하는 Amazon SQS 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon SQS와 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello Amazon SNS

다음 코드 예는 Amazon SQS를 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.SqsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SqsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.paginators.ListQueuesIterable;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
```

```
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class HelloSQS {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        SqsClient sqsClient = SqsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_WEST_2)
                .build();

        listQueues(sqsClient);
        sqsClient.close();
    }

    public static void listQueues(SqsClient sqsClient) {
        try {
            ListQueuesIterable listQueues = sqsClient.listQueuesPaginator();
            listQueues.stream()
                    .flatMap(r -> r.queueUrls().stream())
                    .forEach(content -> System.out.println(" Queue URL: " +
 content.toLowerCase()));

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListQueues를 참조하세요.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오
- 서버리스 예제

작업

`CreateQueue`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateQueue`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.SqsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.ChangeMessageVisibilityRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.CreateQueueRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.DeleteMessageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.GetQueueUrlRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.GetQueueUrlResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.ListQueuesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.ListQueuesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.Message;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.ReceiveMessageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SendMessageBatchRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SendMessageBatchRequestEntry;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SendMessageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SqsException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class SQSExample {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String queueName = "queue" + System.currentTimeMillis();
        SqsClient sqsClient = SqsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_WEST_2)
                .build();

        // Perform various tasks on the Amazon SQS queue.
        String queueUrl = createQueue(sqsClient, queueName);
```

```
        listQueues(sqsClient);
        listQueuesFilter(sqsClient, queueUrl);
        List<Message> messages = receiveMessages(sqsClient, queueUrl);
        sendBatchMessages(sqsClient, queueUrl);
        changeMessages(sqsClient, queueUrl, messages);
        deleteMessages(sqsClient, queueUrl, messages);
        sqsClient.close();
    }

    public static String createQueue(SqsClient sqsClient, String queueName) {
        try {
            System.out.println("\nCreate Queue");

            CreateQueueRequest createQueueRequest = CreateQueueRequest.builder()
                    .queueName(queueName)
                    .build();

            sqsClient.createQueue(createQueueRequest);

            System.out.println("\nGet queue url");

            GetQueueUrlResponse getQueueUrlResponse = sqsClient

.getQueueUrl(GetQueueUrlRequest.builder().queueName(queueName).build());
            return getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl();

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static void listQueues(SqsClient sqsClient) {

        System.out.println("\nList Queues");
        String prefix = "que";

        try {
            ListQueuesRequest listQueuesRequest =
ListQueuesRequest.builder().queueNamePrefix(prefix).build();
            ListQueuesResponse listQueuesResponse =
sqsClient.listQueues(listQueuesRequest);
            for (String url : listQueuesResponse.queueUrls()) {
```

```
                System.out.println(url);
            }

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void listQueuesFilter(SqsClient sqsClient, String queueUrl) {
        // List queues with filters
        String namePrefix = "queue";
        ListQueuesRequest filterListRequest = ListQueuesRequest.builder()
                .queueNamePrefix(namePrefix)
                .build();

        ListQueuesResponse listQueuesFilteredResponse =
sqsClient.listQueues(filterListRequest);
        System.out.println("Queue URLs with prefix: " + namePrefix);
        for (String url : listQueuesFilteredResponse.queueUrls()) {
            System.out.println(url);
        }

        System.out.println("\nSend message");
        try {
            sqsClient.sendMessage(SendMessageRequest.builder()
                    .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                    .messageBody("Hello world!")
                    .delaySeconds(10)
                    .build());

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void sendBatchMessages(SqsClient sqsClient, String queueUrl) {

        System.out.println("\nSend multiple messages");
        try {
            SendMessageBatchRequest sendMessageBatchRequest =
SendMessageBatchRequest.builder()
                    .queueUrl(queueUrl)
```

```
.entries(SendMessageBatchRequestEntry.builder().id("id1").messageBody("Hello from
msg 1").build(),

SendMessageBatchRequestEntry.builder().id("id2").messageBody("msg
2").delaySeconds(10)
                                    .build())
                  .build();
           sqsClient.sendMessageBatch(sendMessageBatchRequest);

       } catch (SqsException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }

   public static List<Message> receiveMessages(SqsClient sqsClient, String
queueUrl) {

       System.out.println("\nReceive messages");
       try {
           ReceiveMessageRequest receiveMessageRequest =
ReceiveMessageRequest.builder()
                   .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                   .maxNumberOfMessages(5)
                   .build();
           return sqsClient.receiveMessage(receiveMessageRequest).messages();

       } catch (SqsException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
       return null;
   }

   public static void changeMessages(SqsClient sqsClient, String queueUrl,
List<Message> messages) {

       System.out.println("\nChange Message Visibility");
       try {

           for (Message message : messages) {
               ChangeMessageVisibilityRequest req =
ChangeMessageVisibilityRequest.builder()
```

```
                        .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                        .receiptHandle(message.receiptHandle())
                        .visibilityTimeout(100)
                        .build();
                sqsClient.changeMessageVisibility(req);
            }

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void deleteMessages(SqsClient sqsClient, String queueUrl,
 List<Message> messages) {
        System.out.println("\nDelete Messages");

        try {
            for (Message message : messages) {
                DeleteMessageRequest deleteMessageRequest =
 DeleteMessageRequest.builder()
                        .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                        .receiptHandle(message.receiptHandle())
                        .build();
                sqsClient.deleteMessage(deleteMessageRequest);
            }
        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateQueue를 참조하세요.

DeleteMessage

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteMessage의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        try {
            for (Message message : messages) {
                DeleteMessageRequest deleteMessageRequest =
DeleteMessageRequest.builder()
                        .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                        .receiptHandle(message.receiptHandle())
                        .build();
                sqsClient.deleteMessage(deleteMessageRequest);
            }
        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteMessage를 참조하세요.

`DeleteQueue`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteQueue`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.SqsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.GetQueueUrlRequest;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.DeleteQueueRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SqsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DeleteQueue {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <queueName>

                Where:
                   queueName - The name of the Amazon SQS queue to delete.

                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String queueName = args[0];
        SqsClient sqs = SqsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_WEST_2)
                .build();

        deleteSQSQueue(sqs, queueName);
        sqs.close();
    }

    public static void deleteSQSQueue(SqsClient sqsClient, String queueName) {
        try {
            GetQueueUrlRequest getQueueRequest = GetQueueUrlRequest.builder()
                    .queueName(queueName)
                    .build();

            String queueUrl = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(getQueueRequest).queueUrl();
            DeleteQueueRequest deleteQueueRequest = DeleteQueueRequest.builder()
```

```
                    .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                    .build();

            sqsClient.deleteQueue(deleteQueueRequest);

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteQueue를 참조하세요.

`GetQueueUrl`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetQueueUrl`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
            GetQueueUrlResponse getQueueUrlResponse = sqsClient

.getQueueUrl(GetQueueUrlRequest.builder().queueName(queueName).build());
            return getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl();
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetQueueUrl을 참조하세요.

`ListQueues`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListQueues`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        String prefix = "que";

        try {
            ListQueuesRequest listQueuesRequest =
ListQueuesRequest.builder().queueNamePrefix(prefix).build();
            ListQueuesResponse listQueuesResponse =
sqsClient.listQueues(listQueuesRequest);
            for (String url : listQueuesResponse.queueUrls()) {
                System.out.println(url);
            }

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListQueues를 참조하세요.

`ReceiveMessage`

다음 코드 예시는 `ReceiveMessage`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        try {
```

```
            ReceiveMessageRequest receiveMessageRequest =
ReceiveMessageRequest.builder()
                    .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                    .maxNumberOfMessages(5)
                    .build();
            return sqsClient.receiveMessage(receiveMessageRequest).messages();

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return null;
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ReceiveMessage를 참조하세요.

SendMessage

다음 코드 예시는 SendMessage의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

SendMessage 작업의 두 가지 예는 다음과 같습니다.

- 본문과 지연이 포함된 메시지 전송
- 본문 및 메시지 속성이 포함된 메시지 전송

본문과 지연이 포함된 메시지를 전송합니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.SqsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.CreateQueueRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.GetQueueUrlRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SendMessageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SqsException;
```

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class SendMessages {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <queueName> <message>

                Where:
                   queueName - The name of the queue.
                   message - The message to send.
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String queueName = args[0];
        String message = args[1];
        SqsClient sqsClient = SqsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_WEST_2)
                .build();
        sendMessage(sqsClient, queueName, message);
        sqsClient.close();
    }

    public static void sendMessage(SqsClient sqsClient, String queueName, String
 message) {
        try {
            CreateQueueRequest request = CreateQueueRequest.builder()
                    .queueName(queueName)
                    .build();
            sqsClient.createQueue(request);

            GetQueueUrlRequest getQueueRequest = GetQueueUrlRequest.builder()
                    .queueName(queueName)
```

```
                    .build();

            String queueUrl = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(getQueueRequest).queueUrl();
            SendMessageRequest sendMsgRequest = SendMessageRequest.builder()
                    .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                    .messageBody(message)
                    .delaySeconds(5)
                    .build();

            sqsClient.sendMessage(sendMsgRequest);

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

본문 및 메시지 속성이 포함된 메시지를 전송합니다.

```
    /**
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to add message attributes to a message.
     * Each attribute must specify a name, value, and data type. You use a Java Map
 to supply the attributes. The map's
     * key is the attribute name, and you specify the map's entry value using a
 builder that includes the attribute
     * value and data type.</p>
     *
     * <p>The data type must start with one of "String", "Number" or "Binary". You
 can optionally
     * define a custom extension by using a "." and your extension.</p>
     *
     * <p>The SQS Developer Guide provides more information on @see <a
     * href="https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSSimpleQueueService/latest/
SQSDeveloperGuide/sqs-message-metadata.html#sqs-message-attributes">message
     * attributes</a>.</p>
     *
     * @param thumbailPath Filesystem path of the image.
     * @param queueUrl     URL of the SQS queue.
     */
    static void sendMessageWithAttributes(Path thumbailPath, String queueUrl) {
        Map<String, MessageAttributeValue> messageAttributeMap;
```

```
        try {
            messageAttributeMap = Map.of(
                    "Name", MessageAttributeValue.builder()
                            .stringValue("Jane Doe")
                            .dataType("String").build(),
                    "Age", MessageAttributeValue.builder()
                            .stringValue("42")
                            .dataType("Number.int").build(),
                    "Image", MessageAttributeValue.builder()

.binaryValue(SdkBytes.fromByteArray(Files.readAllBytes(thumbailPath)))
                            .dataType("Binary.jpg").build()
            );
        } catch (IOException e) {
            LOGGER.error("An I/O exception occurred reading thumbnail image: {}",
e.getMessage(), e);
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }

        SendMessageRequest request = SendMessageRequest.builder()
                .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                .messageBody("Hello SQS")
                .messageAttributes(messageAttributeMap)
                .build();
        try {
            SendMessageResponse sendMessageResponse =
SQS_CLIENT.sendMessage(request);
            LOGGER.info("Message ID: {}", sendMessageResponse.messageId());
        } catch (SqsException e) {
            LOGGER.error("Exception occurred sending message: {}", e.getMessage(),
e);
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 SendMessage를 참조하세요.

SendMessageBatch

다음 코드 예시는 SendMessageBatch의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
            SendMessageBatchRequest sendMessageBatchRequest =
SendMessageBatchRequest.builder()
                    .queueUrl(queueUrl)

.entries(SendMessageBatchRequestEntry.builder().id("id1").messageBody("Hello from
msg 1").build(),

SendMessageBatchRequestEntry.builder().id("id2").messageBody("msg
2").delaySeconds(10)
                                    .build())
                    .build();
            sqsClient.sendMessageBatch(sendMessageBatchRequest);
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 SendMessageBatch를 참조하세요.

`SetQueueAttributes`

다음 코드 예시는 `SetQueueAttributes`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

사용자 지정 KMS 키를 사용하여 서버 측 암호화(SSE)를 사용하도록 Amazon SQS를 구성합니다.

```
    public static void addEncryption(String queueName, String kmsMasterKeyAlias) {
```

```
        SqsClient sqsClient = SqsClient.create();

        GetQueueUrlRequest urlRequest = GetQueueUrlRequest.builder()
                .queueName(queueName)
                .build();

        GetQueueUrlResponse getQueueUrlResponse;
        try {
            getQueueUrlResponse = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(urlRequest);
        } catch (QueueDoesNotExistException e) {
            LOGGER.error(e.getMessage(), e);
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
        String queueUrl = getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl();


        Map<QueueAttributeName, String> attributes = Map.of(
                QueueAttributeName.KMS_MASTER_KEY_ID, kmsMasterKeyAlias,
                QueueAttributeName.KMS_DATA_KEY_REUSE_PERIOD_SECONDS, "140" // Set
the data key reuse period to 140 seconds.
        );                                                                  // This
is how long SQS can reuse the data key before requesting a new one from KMS.

        SetQueueAttributesRequest attRequest = SetQueueAttributesRequest.builder()
                .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                .attributes(attributes)
                .build();
        try {
            sqsClient.setQueueAttributes(attRequest);
            LOGGER.info("The attributes have been applied to {}", queueName);
        } catch (InvalidAttributeNameException | InvalidAttributeValueException e) {
            LOGGER.error(e.getMessage(), e);
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        } finally {
            sqsClient.close();
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 SetQueueAttributes를 참조하세요.

시나리오

메시징 애플리케이션 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon SQS를 사용하여 메시징 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

Amazon SQS API를 사용하여 메시지를 보내고 검색하는 Spring REST API를 개발하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하십시오.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Comprehend
- Amazon SQS

FIFO 주제에 생성 및 게시

다음 코드 예제는 FIFO Amazon SNS 주제를 생성하고 거기에 게시하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이 예에서는

- Amazon SNS FIFO 주제 1개, Amazon SQS FIFO 대기열 2개, 표준 대기열 1개를 생성합니다.
- 대기열에서 주제를 구독하고 해당 주제에 메시지를 게시합니다.

테스트에서는 각 대기열에 대한 메시지 수신 여부를 확인합니다. 또한 전체 예제에서는 액세스 정책을 추가하는 것을 보여주고 마지막에 리소스를 삭제합니다.

```
public class PriceUpdateExample {
    public final static SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.create();
    public final static SqsClient sqsClient = SqsClient.create();

    public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
        final String usage = "\n" +
            "Usage: " +
            "    <topicName> <wholesaleQueueFifoName> <retailQueueFifoName>
<analyticsQueueName>\n\n" +
            "Where:\n" +
            "   fifoTopicName - The name of the FIFO topic that you want to create.
\n\n" +
            "   wholesaleQueueARN - The name of a SQS FIFO queue that will be
created for the wholesale consumer. \n\n"
            +
            "   retailQueueARN - The name of a SQS FIFO queue that will created for
the retail consumer. \n\n" +
            "   analyticsQueueARN - The name of a SQS standard queue that will be
created for the analytics consumer. \n\n";
        if (args.length != 4) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        final String fifoTopicName = args[0];
        final String wholeSaleQueueName = args[1];
        final String retailQueueName = args[2];
        final String analyticsQueueName = args[3];

        // For convenience, the QueueData class holds metadata about a queue: ARN,
URL,
        // name and type.
        List<QueueData> queues = List.of(
            new QueueData(wholeSaleQueueName, QueueType.FIFO),
            new QueueData(retailQueueName, QueueType.FIFO),
            new QueueData(analyticsQueueName, QueueType.Standard));

        // Create queues.
        createQueues(queues);

        // Create a topic.
        String topicARN = createFIFOTopic(fifoTopicName);

        // Subscribe each queue to the topic.
        subscribeQueues(queues, topicARN);

        // Allow the newly created topic to send messages to the queues.
        addAccessPolicyToQueuesFINAL(queues, topicARN);
```

```
        // Publish a sample price update message with payload.
        publishPriceUpdate(topicARN, "{\"product\": 214, \"price\": 79.99}",
"Consumables");

        // Clean up resources.
        deleteSubscriptions(queues);
        deleteQueues(queues);
        deleteTopic(topicARN);
    }

    public static String createFIFOTopic(String topicName) {
        try {
            // Create a FIFO topic by using the SNS service client.
            Map<String, String> topicAttributes = Map.of(
                "FifoTopic", "true",
                "ContentBasedDeduplication", "false",
                "FifoThroughputScope", "MessageGroup");

            CreateTopicRequest topicRequest = CreateTopicRequest.builder()
                .name(topicName)
                .attributes(topicAttributes)
                .build();

            CreateTopicResponse response = snsClient.createTopic(topicRequest);
            String topicArn = response.topicArn();
            System.out.println("The topic ARN is" + topicArn);

            return topicArn;

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static void subscribeQueues(List<QueueData> queues, String topicARN) {
        queues.forEach(queue -> {
            SubscribeRequest subscribeRequest = SubscribeRequest.builder()
                .topicArn(topicARN)
                .endpoint(queue.queueARN)
                .protocol("sqs")
                .build();
```

```
            // Subscribe to the endpoint by using the SNS service client.
            // Only Amazon SQS queues can receive notifications from an Amazon SNS
FIFO
            // topic.
            SubscribeResponse subscribeResponse =
snsClient.subscribe(subscribeRequest);
            System.out.println("The queue [" + queue.queueARN + "] subscribed to the
topic [" + topicARN + "]");
            queue.subscriptionARN = subscribeResponse.subscriptionArn();
        });
    }

    public static void publishPriceUpdate(String topicArn, String payload, String
groupId) {

        try {
            // Create and publish a message that updates the wholesale price.
            String subject = "Price Update";
            String dedupId = UUID.randomUUID().toString();
            String attributeName = "business";
            String attributeValue = "wholesale";

            MessageAttributeValue msgAttValue = MessageAttributeValue.builder()
                .dataType("String")
                .stringValue(attributeValue)
                .build();

            Map<String, MessageAttributeValue> attributes = new HashMap<>();
            attributes.put(attributeName, msgAttValue);
            PublishRequest pubRequest = PublishRequest.builder()
                .topicArn(topicArn)
                .subject(subject)
                .message(payload)
                .messageGroupId(groupId)
                .messageDeduplicationId(dedupId)
                .messageAttributes(attributes)
                .build();

            final PublishResponse response = snsClient.publish(pubRequest);
            System.out.println(response.messageId());
            System.out.println(response.sequenceNumber());
            System.out.println("Message was published to " + topicArn);
```

```
        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CreateTopic
  - 게시
  - Subscribe

동영상에서 사람과 객체 감지

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 비디오에서 사람과 객체를 감지하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

Amazon Rekognition Java API를 사용하여 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 버킷에 있는 동영상에서 얼굴과 객체를 감지하기 위한 앱을 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 앱은 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 결과와 함께 이메일 알림을 관리자에게 보냅니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하십시오.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES
- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS

S3를 사용하여 대용량 메시지 관리

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon SQS 확장 클라이언트 라이브러리를 사용하여 대규모 Amazon SQS 메시지로 작업하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import com.amazon.sqs.javamessaging.AmazonSQSExtendedClient;
import com.amazon.sqs.javamessaging.ExtendedClientConfiguration;
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import org.joda.time.DateTime;
import org.joda.time.format.DateTimeFormat;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.BucketLifecycleConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CreateBucketRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteBucketRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ExpirationStatus;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.LifecycleExpiration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.LifecycleRule;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.LifecycleRuleFilter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListObjectVersionsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListObjectVersionsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListObjectsV2Request;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListObjectsV2Response;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.SqsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.CreateQueueRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.CreateQueueResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.DeleteMessageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.DeleteQueueRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.Message;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.ReceiveMessageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.ReceiveMessageResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SendMessageRequest;

import java.util.Arrays;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.UUID;
```

```
/**
 * Example of using Amazon SQS Extended Client Library for Java 2.x.
 */
public class SqsExtendedClientExample {
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(SqsExtendedClientExample.class);

    private String s3BucketName;
    private String queueUrl;
    private final String queueName;
    private final S3Client s3Client;
    private final SqsClient sqsExtendedClient;
    private final int messageSize;

    /**
     * Constructor with default clients and message size.
     */
    public SqsExtendedClientExample() {
        this(S3Client.create(), 300000);
    }

    /**
     * Constructor with custom S3 client and message size.
     *
     * @param s3Client The S3 client to use
     * @param messageSize The size of the test message to create
     */
    public SqsExtendedClientExample(S3Client s3Client, int messageSize) {
        this.s3Client = s3Client;
        this.messageSize = messageSize;

        // Generate a unique bucket name.
        this.s3BucketName = UUID.randomUUID() + "-" +
                DateTimeFormat.forPattern("yyMMdd-hhmmss").print(new DateTime());

        // Generate a unique queue name.
        this.queueName = "MyQueue-" + UUID.randomUUID();

        // Configure the SQS extended client.
        final ExtendedClientConfiguration extendedClientConfig = new
 ExtendedClientConfiguration()
                .withPayloadSupportEnabled(s3Client, s3BucketName);
```

```
        this.sqsExtendedClient = new
AmazonSQSExtendedClient(SqsClient.builder().build(), extendedClientConfig);
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        SqsExtendedClientExample example = new SqsExtendedClientExample();
        try {
            example.setup();
            example.sendAndReceiveMessage();
        } finally {
            example.cleanup();
        }
    }

    /**
     * Send a large message and receive it back.
     *
     * @return The received message
     */
    public Message sendAndReceiveMessage() {
        try {
            // Create a large message.
            char[] chars = new char[messageSize];
            Arrays.fill(chars, 'x');
            String largeMessage = new String(chars);

            // Send the message.
            final SendMessageRequest sendMessageRequest =
SendMessageRequest.builder()
                    .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                    .messageBody(largeMessage)
                    .build();

            sqsExtendedClient.sendMessage(sendMessageRequest);
            logger.info("Sent message of size: {}", largeMessage.length());

            // Receive and return the message.
            final ReceiveMessageResponse receiveMessageResponse =
sqsExtendedClient.receiveMessage(
                    ReceiveMessageRequest.builder().queueUrl(queueUrl).build());

            List<Message> messages = receiveMessageResponse.messages();
            if (messages.isEmpty()) {
                throw new RuntimeException("No messages received");
```

```
            }

            Message message = messages.getFirst();
            logger.info("\nMessage received.");
            logger.info("  ID: {}", message.messageId());
            logger.info("  Receipt handle: {}", message.receiptHandle());
            logger.info("  Message body size: {}", message.body().length());
            logger.info("  Message body (first 5 characters): {}",
message.body().substring(0, 5));

            return message;
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            logger.error("Error during message processing: {}", e.getMessage(), e);
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CreateBucket
  - PutBucketLifecycleConfiguration
  - ReceiveMessage
  - SendMessage

S3 이벤트 알림 처리

다음 코드 예시에서는 객체 지향적 방식으로 S3 이벤트 알림을 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이 예시에서는 Amazon SQS를 사용하여 S3 알림 이벤트를 처리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
    /**
```

```
     * This method receives S3 event notifications by using an SqsAsyncClient.
     * After the client receives the messages it deserializes the JSON payload and
 logs them. It uses
     * the S3EventNotification class (part of the S3 event notification API for
 Java) to deserialize
     * the JSON payload and access the messages in an object-oriented way.
     *
     * @param queueUrl The URL of the AWS SQS queue that receives the S3 event
 notifications.
     * @see <a href="https://sdk.amazonaws.com/java/api/latest/software/amazon/
awssdk/eventnotifications/s3/model/package-summary.html">S3EventNotification API</
a>.
     * <p>
     * To use S3 event notification serialization/deserialization to objects, add
 the following
     * dependency to your Maven pom.xml file.
     * <dependency>
     * <groupId>software.amazon.awssdk</groupId>
     * <artifactId>s3-event-notifications</artifactId>
     * <version><LATEST></version>
     * </dependency>
     * <p>
     * The S3 event notification API became available with version 2.25.11 of the
 Java SDK.
     * <p>
     * This example shows the use of the API with AWS SQS, but it can be used to
 process S3 event notifications
     * in AWS SNS or AWS Lambda as well.
     * <p>
     * Note: The S3EventNotification class does not work with messages routed
 through AWS EventBridge.
     */
    static void processS3Events(String bucketName, String queueUrl, String queueArn)
 {
        try {
            // Configure the bucket to send Object Created and Object Tagging
 notifications to an existing SQS queue.
            s3Client.putBucketNotificationConfiguration(b -> b
                    .notificationConfiguration(ncb -> ncb
                            .queueConfigurations(qcb -> qcb
                                    .events(Event.S3_OBJECT_CREATED,
 Event.S3_OBJECT_TAGGING)
                                    .queueArn(queueArn)))
                            .bucket(bucketName)
```

```
            ).join();

            triggerS3EventNotifications(bucketName);
            // Wait for event notifications to propagate.
            Thread.sleep(Duration.ofSeconds(5).toMillis());

            boolean didReceiveMessages = true;
            while (didReceiveMessages) {
                // Display the number of messages that are available in the queue.
                sqsClient.getQueueAttributes(b -> b
                                .queueUrl(queueUrl)

.attributeNames(QueueAttributeName.APPROXIMATE_NUMBER_OF_MESSAGES)
                        ).thenAccept(attributeResponse ->
                                logger.info("Approximate number of messages in the
queue: {}",

attributeResponse.attributes().get(QueueAttributeName.APPROXIMATE_NUMBER_OF_MESSAGES)))
                        .join();

                // Receive the messages.
                ReceiveMessageResponse response = sqsClient.receiveMessage(b -> b
                        .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                ).get();
                logger.info("Count of received messages: {}",
response.messages().size());
                didReceiveMessages = !response.messages().isEmpty();

                // Create a collection to hold the received message for deletion
                // after we log the messages.
                HashSet<DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry> messagesToDelete = new
HashSet<>();
                // Process each message.
                response.messages().forEach(message -> {
                    logger.info("Message id: {}", message.messageId());
                    // Deserialize JSON message body to a S3EventNotification object
                    // to access messages in an object-oriented way.
                    S3EventNotification event =
S3EventNotification.fromJson(message.body());

                    // Log the S3 event notification record details.
                    if (event.getRecords() != null) {
                        event.getRecords().forEach(record -> {
                            String eventName = record.getEventName();
```

```
                            String key = record.getS3().getObject().getKey();
                            logger.info(record.toString());
                            logger.info("Event name is {} and key is {}", eventName,
key);
                        });
                    }
                    // Add logged messages to collection for batch deletion.
                    messagesToDelete.add(DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry.builder()
                            .id(message.messageId())
                            .receiptHandle(message.receiptHandle())
                            .build());
                });
                // Delete messages.
                if (!messagesToDelete.isEmpty()) {
                    sqsClient.deleteMessageBatch(DeleteMessageBatchRequest.builder()
                            .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                            .entries(messagesToDelete)
                            .build()
                    ).join();
                }
            } // End of while block.
        } catch (InterruptedException | ExecutionException e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - DeleteMessageBatch
  - GetQueueAttributes
  - PutBucketNotificationConfiguration
  - ReceiveMessage

대기열에 메시지 게시

다음 코드 예제에서는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 주제(FIFO 또는 비 FIFO)를 생성합니다.
- 필터 적용 옵션을 사용하여 여러 개의 대기열로 주제를 구독합니다.

- 주제에 메시지를 게시합니다.
- 대기열에서 받은 메시지를 폴링합니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
package com.example.sns;

import
 software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.EnvironmentVariableCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.CreateTopicRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.CreateTopicResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.DeleteTopicRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.DeleteTopicResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.MessageAttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.PublishRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.PublishResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SetSubscriptionAttributesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SubscribeRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SubscribeResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.UnsubscribeRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.UnsubscribeResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.SqsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.CreateQueueRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.DeleteMessageBatchRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.DeleteQueueRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.GetQueueAttributesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.GetQueueAttributesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.GetQueueUrlRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.GetQueueUrlResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.Message;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.QueueAttributeName;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.ReceiveMessageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SetQueueAttributesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SqsException;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Scanner;

import com.google.gson.Gson;
import com.google.gson.JsonArray;
import com.google.gson.JsonObject;
import com.google.gson.JsonPrimitive;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 * <p>
 * This Java example performs these tasks:
 * <p>
 * 1. Gives the user three options to choose from.
 * 2. Creates an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic.
 * 3. Creates an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue.
 * 4. Gets the SQS queue Amazon Resource Name (ARN) attribute.
 * 5. Attaches an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy to the queue.
 * 6. Subscribes to the SQS queue.
 * 7. Publishes a message to the topic.
 * 8. Displays the messages.
 * 9. Deletes the received message.
 * 10. Unsubscribes from the topic.
 * 11. Deletes the SNS topic.
 */
public class SNSWorkflow {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = "\n" +
            "Usage:\n" +
            "    <fifoQueueARN>\n\n" +
```

```
            "Where:\n" +
            "    accountId - Your AWS account Id value.";

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .credentialsProvider(EnvironmentVariableCredentialsProvider.create())
            .build();

        SqsClient sqsClient = SqsClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .credentialsProvider(EnvironmentVariableCredentialsProvider.create())
            .build();

        Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
        String accountId = args[0];
        String useFIFO;
        String duplication = "n";
        String topicName;
        String deduplicationID = null;
        String groupId = null;

        String topicArn;
        String sqsQueueName;
        String sqsQueueUrl;
        String sqsQueueArn;
        String subscriptionArn;
        boolean selectFIFO = false;

        String message;
        List<Message> messageList;
        List<String> filterList = new ArrayList<>();
        String msgAttValue = "";

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to messaging with topics and queues.");
        System.out.println("In this scenario, you will create an SNS topic and
subscribe an SQS queue to the topic.\n" +
            "You can select from several options for configuring the topic and the
subscriptions for the queue.\n" +
```

```
            "You can then post to the topic and see the results in the queue.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("SNS topics can be configured as FIFO (First-In-First-
Out).\n" +
            "FIFO topics deliver messages in order and support deduplication and
 message filtering.\n" +
            "Would you like to work with FIFO topics? (y/n)");
        useFIFO = in.nextLine();
        if (useFIFO.compareTo("y") == 0) {
            selectFIFO = true;
            System.out.println("You have selected FIFO");
            System.out.println(" Because you have chosen a FIFO topic, deduplication
 is supported.\n" +
                "        Deduplication IDs are either set in the message or
 automatically generated from content using a hash function.\n"
                +
                "        If a message is successfully published to an SNS FIFO
 topic, any message published and determined to have the same deduplication ID,\n"
                +
                "        within the five-minute deduplication interval, is accepted
 but not delivered.\n" +
                "        For more information about deduplication, see https://
docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/fifo-message-dedup.html.");

            System.out.println(
                "Would you like to use content-based deduplication instead of
 entering a deduplication ID? (y/n)");
            duplication = in.nextLine();
            if (duplication.compareTo("y") == 0) {
                System.out.println("Please enter a group id value");
                groupId = in.nextLine();
            } else {
                System.out.println("Please enter deduplication Id value");
                deduplicationID = in.nextLine();
                System.out.println("Please enter a group id value");
                groupId = in.nextLine();
            }
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("2. Create a topic.");
```

```
        System.out.println("Enter a name for your SNS topic.");
        topicName = in.nextLine();
        if (selectFIFO) {
            System.out.println("Because you have selected a FIFO topic, '.fifo' must
be appended to the topic name.");
            topicName = topicName + ".fifo";
            System.out.println("The name of the topic is " + topicName);
            topicArn = createFIFO(snsClient, topicName, duplication);
            System.out.println("The ARN of the FIFO topic is " + topicArn);

        } else {
            System.out.println("The name of the topic is " + topicName);
            topicArn = createSNSTopic(snsClient, topicName);
            System.out.println("The ARN of the non-FIFO topic is " + topicArn);

        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("3. Create an SQS queue.");
        System.out.println("Enter a name for your SQS queue.");
        sqsQueueName = in.nextLine();
        if (selectFIFO) {
            sqsQueueName = sqsQueueName + ".fifo";
        }
        sqsQueueUrl = createQueue(sqsClient, sqsQueueName, selectFIFO);
        System.out.println("The queue URL is " + sqsQueueUrl);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("4. Get the SQS queue ARN attribute.");
        sqsQueueArn = getSQSQueueAttrs(sqsClient, sqsQueueUrl);
        System.out.println("The ARN of the new queue is " + sqsQueueArn);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("5. Attach an IAM policy to the queue.");

        // Define the policy to use. Make sure that you change the REGION if you are
        // running this code
        // in a different region.
        String policy = """
        {
             "Statement": [
```

```
            {
                "Effect": "Allow",
                        "Principal": {
                    "Service": "sns.amazonaws.com"
                },
                "Action": "sqs:SendMessage",
                        "Resource": "arn:aws:sqs:us-east-1:%s:%s",
                        "Condition": {
                    "ArnEquals": {
                        "aws:SourceArn": "arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:%s:%s"
                    }
                }
            }
            ]
        }
        """.formatted(accountId, sqsQueueName, accountId, topicName);

        setQueueAttr(sqsClient, sqsQueueUrl, policy);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("6. Subscribe to the SQS queue.");
        if (selectFIFO) {
            System.out.println(
                "If you add a filter to this subscription, then only the filtered
 messages will be received in the queue.\n"
                    +
                    "For information about message filtering, see https://
docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/sns-message-filtering.html\n"
                    +
                    "For this example, you can filter messages by a \"tone\"
 attribute.");
            System.out.println("Would you like to filter messages for " +
 sqsQueueName + "'s subscription to the topic "
                + topicName + "?  (y/n)");
            String filterAns = in.nextLine();
            if (filterAns.compareTo("y") == 0) {
                boolean moreAns = false;
                System.out.println("You can filter messages by one or more of the
 following \"tone\" attributes.");
                System.out.println("1. cheerful");
                System.out.println("2. funny");
                System.out.println("3. serious");
                System.out.println("4. sincere");
```

```
                while (!moreAns) {
                    System.out.println("Select a number or choose 0 to end.");
                    String ans = in.nextLine();
                    switch (ans) {
                        case "1":
                            filterList.add("cheerful");
                            break;
                        case "2":
                            filterList.add("funny");
                            break;
                        case "3":
                            filterList.add("serious");
                            break;
                        case "4":
                            filterList.add("sincere");
                            break;
                        default:
                            moreAns = true;
                            break;
                    }
                }
            }
        }
        subscriptionArn = subQueue(snsClient, topicArn, sqsQueueArn, filterList);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. Publish a message to the topic.");
        if (selectFIFO) {
            System.out.println("Would you like to add an attribute to this message?
(y/n)");
            String msgAns = in.nextLine();
            if (msgAns.compareTo("y") == 0) {
                System.out.println("You can filter messages by one or more of the
following \"tone\" attributes.");
                System.out.println("1. cheerful");
                System.out.println("2. funny");
                System.out.println("3. serious");
                System.out.println("4. sincere");
                System.out.println("Select a number or choose 0 to end.");
                String ans = in.nextLine();
                switch (ans) {
                    case "1":
                        msgAttValue = "cheerful";
```

```
                        break;
                    case "2":
                        msgAttValue = "funny";
                        break;
                    case "3":
                        msgAttValue = "serious";
                        break;
                    default:
                        msgAttValue = "sincere";
                        break;
                }

                System.out.println("Selected value is " + msgAttValue);
            }
            System.out.println("Enter a message.");
            message = in.nextLine();
            pubMessageFIFO(snsClient, message, topicArn, msgAttValue, duplication,
groupId, deduplicationID);

        } else {
            System.out.println("Enter a message.");
            message = in.nextLine();
            pubMessage(snsClient, message, topicArn);
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("8. Display the message. Press any key to continue.");
        in.nextLine();
        messageList = receiveMessages(sqsClient, sqsQueueUrl, msgAttValue);
        for (Message mes : messageList) {
            System.out.println("Message Id: " + mes.messageId());
            System.out.println("Full Message: " + mes.body());
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("9. Delete the received message. Press any key to
continue.");
        in.nextLine();
        deleteMessages(sqsClient, sqsQueueUrl, messageList);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println("10. Unsubscribe from the topic and delete the queue.
Press any key to continue.");
        in.nextLine();
        unSub(snsClient, subscriptionArn);
        deleteSQSQueue(sqsClient, sqsQueueName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("11. Delete the topic. Press any key to continue.");
        in.nextLine();
        deleteSNSTopic(snsClient, topicArn);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("The SNS/SQS workflow has completed successfully.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    public static void deleteSNSTopic(SnsClient snsClient, String topicArn) {
        try {
            DeleteTopicRequest request = DeleteTopicRequest.builder()
                .topicArn(topicArn)
                .build();

            DeleteTopicResponse result = snsClient.deleteTopic(request);
            System.out.println("Status was " +
result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void deleteSQSQueue(SqsClient sqsClient, String queueName) {
        try {
            GetQueueUrlRequest getQueueRequest = GetQueueUrlRequest.builder()
                .queueName(queueName)
                .build();

            String queueUrl = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(getQueueRequest).queueUrl();
            DeleteQueueRequest deleteQueueRequest = DeleteQueueRequest.builder()
                .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                .build();
```

```
            sqsClient.deleteQueue(deleteQueueRequest);
            System.out.println(queueName + " was successfully deleted.");

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void unSub(SnsClient snsClient, String subscriptionArn) {
        try {
            UnsubscribeRequest request = UnsubscribeRequest.builder()
                .subscriptionArn(subscriptionArn)
                .build();

            UnsubscribeResponse result = snsClient.unsubscribe(request);
            System.out.println("Status was " + result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode()
                + "\nSubscription was removed for " + request.subscriptionArn());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void deleteMessages(SqsClient sqsClient, String queueUrl,
List<Message> messages) {
        try {
            List<DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry> entries = new ArrayList<>();
            for (Message msg : messages) {
                DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry entry =
DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry.builder()
                    .id(msg.messageId())
                    .build();

                entries.add(entry);
            }

            DeleteMessageBatchRequest deleteMessageBatchRequest =
DeleteMessageBatchRequest.builder()
                .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                .entries(entries)
                .build();
```

```
            sqsClient.deleteMessageBatch(deleteMessageBatchRequest);
            System.out.println("The batch delete of messages was successful");

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static List<Message> receiveMessages(SqsClient sqsClient, String
queueUrl, String msgAttValue) {
        try {
            if (msgAttValue.isEmpty()) {
                ReceiveMessageRequest receiveMessageRequest =
ReceiveMessageRequest.builder()
                    .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                    .maxNumberOfMessages(5)
                    .build();
                return sqsClient.receiveMessage(receiveMessageRequest).messages();
            } else {
                // We know there are filters on the message.
                ReceiveMessageRequest receiveRequest =
ReceiveMessageRequest.builder()
                    .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                    .messageAttributeNames(msgAttValue) // Include other message
attributes if needed.
                    .maxNumberOfMessages(5)
                    .build();

                return sqsClient.receiveMessage(receiveRequest).messages();
            }

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return null;
    }

    public static void pubMessage(SnsClient snsClient, String message, String
topicArn) {
        try {
            PublishRequest request = PublishRequest.builder()
                .message(message)
```

```
                .topicArn(topicArn)
                .build();

            PublishResponse result = snsClient.publish(request);
            System.out
                .println(result.messageId() + " Message sent. Status is " +
result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void pubMessageFIFO(SnsClient snsClient,
                                      String message,
                                      String topicArn,
                                      String msgAttValue,
                                      String duplication,
                                      String groupId,
                                      String deduplicationID) {

        try {
            PublishRequest request;
            // Means the user did not choose to use a message attribute.
            if (msgAttValue.isEmpty()) {
                if (duplication.compareTo("y") == 0) {
                    request = PublishRequest.builder()
                        .message(message)
                        .messageGroupId(groupId)
                        .topicArn(topicArn)
                        .build();
                } else {
                    request = PublishRequest.builder()
                        .message(message)
                        .messageDeduplicationId(deduplicationID)
                        .messageGroupId(groupId)
                        .topicArn(topicArn)
                        .build();
                }

            } else {
                Map<String, MessageAttributeValue> messageAttributes = new
HashMap<>();
```

```
                messageAttributes.put(msgAttValue, MessageAttributeValue.builder()
                    .dataType("String")
                    .stringValue("true")
                    .build());

                if (duplication.compareTo("y") == 0) {
                    request = PublishRequest.builder()
                        .message(message)
                        .messageGroupId(groupId)
                        .topicArn(topicArn)
                        .build();
                } else {
                    // Create a publish request with the message and attributes.
                    request = PublishRequest.builder()
                        .topicArn(topicArn)
                        .message(message)
                        .messageDeduplicationId(deduplicationID)
                        .messageGroupId(groupId)
                        .messageAttributes(messageAttributes)
                        .build();
                }
            }

            // Publish the message to the topic.
            PublishResponse result = snsClient.publish(request);
            System.out
                .println(result.messageId() + " Message sent. Status was " +
result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Subscribe to the SQS queue.
    public static String subQueue(SnsClient snsClient, String topicArn, String
queueArn, List<String> filterList) {
        try {
            SubscribeRequest request;
            if (filterList.isEmpty()) {
                // No filter subscription is added.
                request = SubscribeRequest.builder()
                    .protocol("sqs")
```

```
                    .endpoint(queueArn)
                    .returnSubscriptionArn(true)
                    .topicArn(topicArn)
                    .build();

                SubscribeResponse result = snsClient.subscribe(request);
                System.out.println("The queue " + queueArn + " has been subscribed
to the topic " + topicArn + "\n" +
                    "with the subscription ARN " + result.subscriptionArn());
                return result.subscriptionArn();
            } else {
                request = SubscribeRequest.builder()
                    .protocol("sqs")
                    .endpoint(queueArn)
                    .returnSubscriptionArn(true)
                    .topicArn(topicArn)
                    .build();

                SubscribeResponse result = snsClient.subscribe(request);
                System.out.println("The queue " + queueArn + " has been subscribed
to the topic " + topicArn + "\n" +
                    "with the subscription ARN " + result.subscriptionArn());

                String attributeName = "FilterPolicy";
                Gson gson = new Gson();
                String jsonString = "{\"tone\": []}";
                JsonObject jsonObject = gson.fromJson(jsonString, JsonObject.class);
                JsonArray toneArray = jsonObject.getAsJsonArray("tone");
                for (String value : filterList) {
                    toneArray.add(new JsonPrimitive(value));
                }

                String updatedJsonString = gson.toJson(jsonObject);
                System.out.println(updatedJsonString);
                SetSubscriptionAttributesRequest attRequest =
SetSubscriptionAttributesRequest.builder()
                    .subscriptionArn(result.subscriptionArn())
                    .attributeName(attributeName)
                    .attributeValue(updatedJsonString)
                    .build();

                snsClient.setSubscriptionAttributes(attRequest);
                return result.subscriptionArn();
            }
```

```
        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    // Attach a policy to the queue.
    public static void setQueueAttr(SqsClient sqsClient, String queueUrl, String
policy) {
        try {
            Map<software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.QueueAttributeName,
String> attrMap = new HashMap<>();
            attrMap.put(QueueAttributeName.POLICY, policy);

            SetQueueAttributesRequest attributesRequest =
SetQueueAttributesRequest.builder()
                .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                .attributes(attrMap)
                .build();

            sqsClient.setQueueAttributes(attributesRequest);
            System.out.println("The policy has been successfully attached.");

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static String getSQSQueueAttrs(SqsClient sqsClient, String queueUrl) {
        // Specify the attributes to retrieve.
        List<QueueAttributeName> atts = new ArrayList<>();
        atts.add(QueueAttributeName.QUEUE_ARN);

        GetQueueAttributesRequest attributesRequest =
GetQueueAttributesRequest.builder()
            .queueUrl(queueUrl)
            .attributeNames(atts)
            .build();

        GetQueueAttributesResponse response =
sqsClient.getQueueAttributes(attributesRequest);
```

```
        Map<String, String> queueAtts = response.attributesAsStrings();
        for (Map.Entry<String, String> queueAtt : queueAtts.entrySet())
            return queueAtt.getValue();

        return "";
    }

    public static String createQueue(SqsClient sqsClient, String queueName, Boolean
selectFIFO) {
        try {
            System.out.println("\nCreate Queue");
            if (selectFIFO) {
                Map<QueueAttributeName, String> attrs = new HashMap<>();
                attrs.put(QueueAttributeName.FIFO_QUEUE, "true");
                CreateQueueRequest createQueueRequest = CreateQueueRequest.builder()
                    .queueName(queueName)
                    .attributes(attrs)
                    .build();

                sqsClient.createQueue(createQueueRequest);
                System.out.println("\nGet queue url");
                GetQueueUrlResponse getQueueUrlResponse = sqsClient

.getQueueUrl(GetQueueUrlRequest.builder().queueName(queueName).build());
                return getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl();
            } else {
                CreateQueueRequest createQueueRequest = CreateQueueRequest.builder()
                    .queueName(queueName)
                    .build();

                sqsClient.createQueue(createQueueRequest);
                System.out.println("\nGet queue url");
                GetQueueUrlResponse getQueueUrlResponse = sqsClient

.getQueueUrl(GetQueueUrlRequest.builder().queueName(queueName).build());
                return getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl();
            }

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
```

```
    public static String createSNSTopic(SnsClient snsClient, String topicName) {
        CreateTopicResponse result;
        try {
            CreateTopicRequest request = CreateTopicRequest.builder()
                .name(topicName)
                .build();

            result = snsClient.createTopic(request);
            return result.topicArn();

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static String createFIFO(SnsClient snsClient, String topicName, String
duplication) {
        try {
            // Create a FIFO topic by using the SNS service client.
            Map<String, String> topicAttributes = new HashMap<>();
            if (duplication.compareTo("n") == 0) {
                topicAttributes.put("FifoTopic", "true");
                topicAttributes.put("ContentBasedDeduplication", "false");
            } else {
                topicAttributes.put("FifoTopic", "true");
                topicAttributes.put("ContentBasedDeduplication", "true");
            }

            CreateTopicRequest topicRequest = CreateTopicRequest.builder()
                .name(topicName)
                .attributes(topicAttributes)
                .build();

            CreateTopicResponse response = snsClient.createTopic(topicRequest);
            return response.topicArn();

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
```

```
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CreateQueue
  - CreateTopic
  - DeleteMessageBatch
  - DeleteQueue
  - DeleteTopic
  - GetQueueAttributes
  - Publish
  - ReceiveMessage
  - SetQueueAttributes
  - Subscribe
  - Unsubscribe

메시지 일괄 전송 및 수신

다음 코드 예제에서는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- Amazon SQS 대기열을 생성합니다.
- 대기열에 메시지를 일괄 전송합니다.
- 대기열에서 메시지를 일괄 수신합니다.
- 대기열에서 메시지 배치를 삭제합니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

다음 예제와 같이에서 두 가지 접근 방식을 사용하여 Amazon SQS에서 배치 메시지 작업을 처리할 수 있습니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

SendRecvBatch.java는 명시적 배치 작업을 사용합니다. 메시지 배치를 수동으로 생성하고 `sendMessageBatch()` 및를 `deleteMessageBatch()` 직접 호출합니다. 또한 실패한 메시지를 포함한 배치 응답을 처리합니다. 이 접근 방식을 사용하면 배치 크기 조정 및 오류 처리를 완벽하게 제어할 수 있습니다. 그러나 일괄 처리 로직을 관리하려면 더 많은 코드가 필요합니다.

SimpleProducerConsumer.java는 자동 요청 일괄 처리를 위해 상위 수준 `SqsAsyncBatchManager` 라이브러리를 사용합니다. 표준 클라이언트와 동일한 메서드 서명으로 개별 `sendMessage()` 및 `deleteMessage()` 호출을 수행합니다. SDK는 이러한 호출을 자동으로 버퍼링하고 배치 작업으로 전송합니다. 이 접근 방식은 배치 성능 이점을 제공하면서 코드 변경을 최소화해야 합니다.

배치 구성 및 오류 처리를 세밀하게 제어해야 하는 경우 명시적 배치 처리를 사용합니다. 코드 변경을 최소화하면서 성능을 최적화하려면 자동 일괄 처리를 사용합니다.

SendRecvBatch.java - 메시지와 함께 명시적 배치 작업을 사용합니다.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.SqsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.BatchResultErrorEntry;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.CreateQueueRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.DeleteMessageBatchRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.DeleteMessageBatchResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.DeleteMessageBatchResultEntry;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.DeleteQueueRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.Message;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.MessageAttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.ReceiveMessageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SendMessageBatchRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SendMessageBatchRequestEntry;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SendMessageBatchResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SendMessageBatchResultEntry;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SqsException;

import java.io.BufferedReader;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.io.InputStreamReader;
```

```
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;


/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */

/**
 * This code demonstrates basic message operations in Amazon Simple Queue Service
 (Amazon SQS).
 */

public class SendRecvBatch {
    private static final Logger LOGGER =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(SendRecvBatch.class);
    private static final SqsClient sqsClient = SqsClient.create();


    public static void main(String[] args) {
        usageDemo();
    }
    /**
     * Send a batch of messages in a single request to an SQS queue.
     * This request may return overall success even when some messages were not
 sent.
     * The caller must inspect the Successful and Failed lists in the response and
     * resend any failed messages.
     *
     * @param queueUrl  The URL of the queue to receive the messages.
     * @param messages  The messages to send to the queue. Each message contains a
 body and attributes.
     * @return The response from SQS that contains the list of successful and failed
 messages.
     */
    public static SendMessageBatchResponse sendMessages(
            String queueUrl, List<MessageEntry> messages) {
```

```
        try {
            List<SendMessageBatchRequestEntry> entries = new ArrayList<>();

            for (int i = 0; i < messages.size(); i++) {
                MessageEntry message = messages.get(i);
                entries.add(SendMessageBatchRequestEntry.builder()
                        .id(String.valueOf(i))
                        .messageBody(message.getBody())
                        .messageAttributes(message.getAttributes())
                        .build());
            }

            SendMessageBatchRequest sendBatchRequest =
SendMessageBatchRequest.builder()
                    .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                    .entries(entries)
                    .build();

            SendMessageBatchResponse response =
sqsClient.sendMessageBatch(sendBatchRequest);

            if (!response.successful().isEmpty()) {
                for (SendMessageBatchResultEntry resultEntry :
response.successful()) {
                    LOGGER.info("Message sent: {}: {}", resultEntry.messageId(),

messages.get(Integer.parseInt(resultEntry.id())).getBody());
                }
            }

            if (!response.failed().isEmpty()) {
                for (BatchResultErrorEntry errorEntry : response.failed()) {
                    LOGGER.warn("Failed to send: {}: {}", errorEntry.id(),

messages.get(Integer.parseInt(errorEntry.id())).getBody());
                }
            }

            return response;

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            LOGGER.error("Send messages failed to queue: {}", queueUrl, e);
            throw e;
```

```
        }
    }

    /**
     * Receive a batch of messages in a single request from an SQS queue.
     *
     * @param queueUrl   The URL of the queue from which to receive messages.
     * @param maxNumber  The maximum number of messages to receive (capped at 10 by
SQS).
     *                   The actual number of messages received might be less.
     * @param waitTime   The maximum time to wait (in seconds) before returning.
When
     *                   this number is greater than zero, long polling is used.
This
     *                   can result in reduced costs and fewer false empty
responses.
     * @return The list of Message objects received. These each contain the body
     *         of the message and metadata and custom attributes.
     */
    public static List<Message> receiveMessages(String queueUrl, int maxNumber, int
waitTime) {
        try {
            ReceiveMessageRequest receiveRequest = ReceiveMessageRequest.builder()
                    .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                    .maxNumberOfMessages(maxNumber)
                    .waitTimeSeconds(waitTime)
                    .messageAttributeNames("All")
                    .build();

            List<Message> messages =
sqsClient.receiveMessage(receiveRequest).messages();

            for (Message message : messages) {
                LOGGER.info("Received message: {}: {}", message.messageId(),
message.body());
            }

            return messages;

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            LOGGER.error("Couldn't receive messages from queue: {}", queueUrl, e);
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

```
   /**
    * Delete a batch of messages from a queue in a single request.
    *
    * @param queueUrl  The URL of the queue from which to delete the messages.
    * @param messages  The list of messages to delete.
    * @return The response from SQS that contains the list of successful and failed
    *         message deletions.
    */
   public static DeleteMessageBatchResponse deleteMessages(String queueUrl,
List<Message> messages) {
       try {
           List<DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry> entries = new ArrayList<>();

           for (int i = 0; i < messages.size(); i++) {
               entries.add(DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry.builder()
                       .id(String.valueOf(i))
                       .receiptHandle(messages.get(i).receiptHandle())
                       .build());
           }

           DeleteMessageBatchRequest deleteRequest =
DeleteMessageBatchRequest.builder()
                   .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                   .entries(entries)
                   .build();

           DeleteMessageBatchResponse response =
sqsClient.deleteMessageBatch(deleteRequest);

           if (!response.successful().isEmpty()) {
               for (DeleteMessageBatchResultEntry resultEntry :
response.successful()) {
                   LOGGER.info("Deleted {}",
messages.get(Integer.parseInt(resultEntry.id())).receiptHandle());
               }
           }

           if (!response.failed().isEmpty()) {
               for (BatchResultErrorEntry errorEntry : response.failed()) {
                   LOGGER.warn("Could not delete {}",
messages.get(Integer.parseInt(errorEntry.id())).receiptHandle());
               }
           }
```

```
            return response;

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            LOGGER.error("Couldn't delete messages from queue {}", queueUrl, e);
            throw e;
        }
    }

    /**
     * Helper class to represent a message with body and attributes.
     */
    public static class MessageEntry {
        private final String body;
        private final Map<String, MessageAttributeValue> attributes;

        public MessageEntry(String body, Map<String, MessageAttributeValue>
attributes) {
            this.body = body;
            this.attributes = attributes != null ? attributes : new HashMap<>();
        }

        public String getBody() {
            return body;
        }

        public Map<String, MessageAttributeValue> getAttributes() {
            return attributes;
        }
    }

    /**
     * Shows how to:
     * * Read the lines from a file and send the lines in
     *   batches of 10 as messages to a queue.
     * * Receive the messages in batches until the queue is empty.
     * * Reassemble the lines of the file and verify they match the original file.
     */
    public static void usageDemo() {
        LOGGER.info("-".repeat(88));
        LOGGER.info("Welcome to the Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS)
demo!");
        LOGGER.info("-".repeat(88));
```

```
        String queueUrl = null;
        try {
            // Create a queue for the demo.
            String queueName = "sqs-usage-demo-message-wrapper-" +
System.currentTimeMillis();
            CreateQueueRequest createRequest = CreateQueueRequest.builder()
                    .queueName(queueName)
                    .build();
            queueUrl = sqsClient.createQueue(createRequest).queueUrl();
            LOGGER.info("Created queue: {}", queueUrl);

            try (InputStream inputStream =
SendRecvBatch.class.getResourceAsStream("/log4j2.xml");
                 BufferedReader reader = new BufferedReader(new
InputStreamReader(inputStream))) {

                List<String> lines = reader.lines().toList();

                // Send file lines in batches.
                int batchSize = 10;
                LOGGER.info("Sending file lines in batches of {} as messages.",
batchSize);

                for (int i = 0; i < lines.size(); i += batchSize) {
                    List<MessageEntry> messageBatch = new ArrayList<>();

                    for (int j = i; j < Math.min(i + batchSize, lines.size()); j++)
{
                        String line = lines.get(j);
                        if (line == null || line.trim().isEmpty()) {
                            continue; // Skip empty lines.
                        }

                        Map<String, MessageAttributeValue> attributes = new
HashMap<>();
                        attributes.put("line", MessageAttributeValue.builder()
                                .dataType("String")
                                .stringValue(String.valueOf(j))
                                .build());

                        messageBatch.add(new MessageEntry(lines.get(j),
attributes));
                    }
```

```
                    sendMessages(queueUrl, messageBatch);
                    System.out.print(".");
                    System.out.flush();
                }

                LOGGER.info("\nDone. Sent {} messages.", lines.size());

                // Receive and process messages.
                LOGGER.info("Receiving, handling, and deleting messages in batches
of {}.", batchSize);
                String[] receivedLines = new String[lines.size()];
                boolean moreMessages = true;

                while (moreMessages) {
                    List<Message> receivedMessages = receiveMessages(queueUrl,
batchSize, 5);

                    for (Message message : receivedMessages) {
                        int lineNumber =
Integer.parseInt(message.messageAttributes().get("line").stringValue());
                        receivedLines[lineNumber] = message.body();
                    }

                    if (!receivedMessages.isEmpty()) {
                        deleteMessages(queueUrl, receivedMessages);
                    } else {
                        moreMessages = false;
                    }
                }

                LOGGER.info("\nDone.");

                // Verify that all lines were received correctly.
                boolean allLinesMatch = true;
                for (int i = 0; i < lines.size(); i++) {
                    String originalLine = lines.get(i);
                    String receivedLine = receivedLines[i] == null ? "" :
receivedLines[i];

                    if (!originalLine.equals(receivedLine)) {
                        allLinesMatch = false;
                        break;
                    }
                }
```

```
                if (allLinesMatch) {
                    LOGGER.info("Successfully reassembled all file lines!");
                } else {
                    LOGGER.info("Uh oh, some lines were missed!");
                }
            }
        } catch (SqsException e) {
            LOGGER.error("SQS operation failed", e);
        } catch (RuntimeException | IOException e) {
            LOGGER.error("Unexpected runtime error during demo", e);
        } finally {
            // Clean up by deleting the queue if it was created.
            if (queueUrl != null) {
                try {
                    DeleteQueueRequest deleteQueueRequest =
 DeleteQueueRequest.builder()
                            .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                            .build();
                    sqsClient.deleteQueue(deleteQueueRequest);
                    LOGGER.info("Deleted queue: {}", queueUrl);
                } catch (SqsException e) {
                    LOGGER.error("Failed to delete queue: {}", queueUrl, e);
                }
            }
        }

        LOGGER.info("Thanks for watching!");
        LOGGER.info("-".repeat(88));
    }
 }
```

SimpleProducerConsumer.java - 메시지의 자동 일괄 처리를 사용합니다.

```
package com.example.sqs;

import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.SqsAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.batchmanager.SqsAsyncBatchManager;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.DeleteMessageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.DeleteMessageResponse;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.GetQueueUrlRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.Message;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.ReceiveMessageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.ReceiveMessageResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SendMessageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SendMessageResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkException;

import java.math.BigInteger;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Random;
import java.util.Scanner;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.TimeUnit;
import java.util.concurrent.atomic.AtomicBoolean;
import java.util.concurrent.atomic.AtomicInteger;

/**
 * Demonstrates the AWS SDK for Java 2.x Automatic Request Batching API for Amazon
 SQS.
 *
 * This example showcases the high-level SqsAsyncBatchManager library that provides
 * efficient batching and buffering for SQS operations. The batch manager offers
 * methods that directly mirror SqsAsyncClient methods—sendMessage,
 changeMessageVisibility,
 * deleteMessage, and receiveMessage—making it a drop-in replacement with minimal
 code changes.
 *
 * Key features of the SqsAsyncBatchManager:
 * - Automatic batching: The SDK automatically buffers individual requests and sends
 them
 *   as batches when maxBatchSize (default: 10) or sendRequestFrequency (default:
 200ms)
 *   thresholds are reached
 * - Familiar API: Method signatures match SqsAsyncClient exactly, requiring no
 learning curve
 * - Background optimization: The batch manager maintains internal buffers and
 handles
 *   batching logic transparently
 * - Asynchronous operations: All methods return CompletableFuture for non-blocking
 execution
 *
 * Performance benefits demonstrated:
```

```
 * - Reduced API calls: Multiple individual requests are consolidated into single
 batch operations
 * - Lower costs: Fewer API calls result in reduced SQS charges
 * - Higher throughput: Batch operations process more messages per second
 * - Efficient resource utilization: Fewer network round trips and better connection
 reuse
 *
 * This example compares:
 * 1. Single-message operations using SqsAsyncClient directly
 * 2. Batch operations using SqsAsyncBatchManager with identical method calls
 *
 * Usage patterns:
 * - Set batch size to 1 to use SqsAsyncClient for baseline performance measurement
 * - Set batch size > 1 to use SqsAsyncBatchManager for optimized batch processing
 * - Monitor real-time throughput metrics to observe performance improvements
 *
 * Prerequisites:
 * - AWS SDK for Java 2.x version 2.28.0 or later
 * - An existing SQS queue
 * - Valid AWS credentials configured
 *
 * The program displays real-time metrics showing the dramatic performance
 difference
 * between individual operations and automatic batching.
 */
public class SimpleProducerConsumer {

    // The maximum runtime of the program.
    private final static int MAX_RUNTIME_MINUTES = 60;
    private final static Logger log =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(SimpleProducerConsumer.class);

    /**
     * Runs the SQS batching demonstration with user-configured parameters.
     *
     * Prompts for queue name, thread counts, batch size, message size, and runtime.
     * Creates producer and consumer threads to demonstrate batching performance.
     *
     * @param args command line arguments (not used)
     * @throws InterruptedException if thread operations are interrupted
     */
    public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException {

        final Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
```

```
        System.out.print("Enter the queue name: ");
        final String queueName = input.nextLine();

        System.out.print("Enter the number of producers: ");
        final int producerCount = input.nextInt();

        System.out.print("Enter the number of consumers: ");
        final int consumerCount = input.nextInt();

        System.out.print("Enter the number of messages per batch: ");
        final int batchSize = input.nextInt();

        System.out.print("Enter the message size in bytes: ");
        final int messageSizeByte = input.nextInt();

        System.out.print("Enter the run time in minutes: ");
        final int runTimeMinutes = input.nextInt();

        // Create SQS async client and batch manager for all operations.
        // The SqsAsyncBatchManager is created from the SqsAsyncClient using the
        // batchManager() factory method, which provides default batching
configuration.
        // This high-level library automatically handles request buffering and
batching
        // while maintaining the same method signatures as SqsAsyncClient.
        final SqsAsyncClient sqsAsyncClient = SqsAsyncClient.create();
        final SqsAsyncBatchManager batchManager = sqsAsyncClient.batchManager();

        final String queueUrl =
sqsAsyncClient.getQueueUrl(GetQueueUrlRequest.builder()
                .queueName(queueName)
                .build()).join().queueUrl();

        // The flag used to stop producer, consumer, and monitor threads.
        final AtomicBoolean stop = new AtomicBoolean(false);

        // Start the producers.
        final AtomicInteger producedCount = new AtomicInteger();
        final Thread[] producers = new Thread[producerCount];
        for (int i = 0; i < producerCount; i++) {
            if (batchSize == 1) {
                producers[i] = new Producer(sqsAsyncClient, queueUrl,
messageSizeByte,
```

```
                        producedCount, stop);
            } else {
                producers[i] = new BatchProducer(batchManager, queueUrl, batchSize,
                        messageSizeByte, producedCount, stop);
            }
            producers[i].start();
        }

        // Start the consumers.
        final AtomicInteger consumedCount = new AtomicInteger();
        final Thread[] consumers = new Thread[consumerCount];
        for (int i = 0; i < consumerCount; i++) {
            if (batchSize == 1) {
                consumers[i] = new Consumer(sqsAsyncClient, queueUrl, consumedCount,
stop);
            } else {
                consumers[i] = new BatchConsumer(batchManager, queueUrl, batchSize,
                        consumedCount, stop);
            }
            consumers[i].start();
        }

        // Start the monitor thread.
        final Thread monitor = new Monitor(producedCount, consumedCount, stop);
        monitor.start();

        // Wait for the specified amount of time then stop.
        Thread.sleep(TimeUnit.MINUTES.toMillis(Math.min(runTimeMinutes,
                MAX_RUNTIME_MINUTES)));
        stop.set(true);

        // Join all threads.
        for (int i = 0; i < producerCount; i++) {
            producers[i].join();
        }

        for (int i = 0; i < consumerCount; i++) {
            consumers[i].join();
        }

        monitor.interrupt();
        monitor.join();

        // Close resources
```

```
        batchManager.close();
        sqsAsyncClient.close();
    }

    /**
     * Creates a random string of approximately the specified size in bytes.
     *
     * @param sizeByte the target size in bytes for the generated string
     * @return a random string encoded in base-32
     */
    private static String makeRandomString(int sizeByte) {
        final byte[] bs = new byte[(int) Math.ceil(sizeByte * 5 / 8)];
        new Random().nextBytes(bs);
        bs[0] = (byte) ((bs[0] | 64) & 127);
        return new BigInteger(bs).toString(32);
    }

    /**
     * Sends messages individually using SqsAsyncClient for baseline performance
measurement.
     *
     * This producer demonstrates traditional single-message operations without
batching.
     * Each sendMessage() call results in a separate API request to SQS, providing
     * a performance baseline for comparison with the batch operations.
     *
     * The sendMessage() method signature is identical to
SqsAsyncBatchManager.sendMessage(),
     * showing how the high-level batching library maintains API compatibility while
     * adding automatic optimization behind the scenes.
     */
    private static class Producer extends Thread {
        final SqsAsyncClient sqsAsyncClient;
        final String queueUrl;
        final AtomicInteger producedCount;
        final AtomicBoolean stop;
        final String theMessage;

        /**
         * Creates a producer thread for single-message operations.
         *
         * @param sqsAsyncClient the SQS client for sending messages
         * @param queueUrl the URL of the target queue
         * @param messageSizeByte the size of messages to generate
```

```
         * @param producedCount shared counter for tracking sent messages
         * @param stop shared flag to signal thread termination
         */
        Producer(SqsAsyncClient sqsAsyncClient, String queueUrl, int
messageSizeByte,
                 AtomicInteger producedCount, AtomicBoolean stop) {
            this.sqsAsyncClient = sqsAsyncClient;
            this.queueUrl = queueUrl;
            this.producedCount = producedCount;
            this.stop = stop;
            this.theMessage = makeRandomString(messageSizeByte);
        }

        /**
         * Continuously sends messages until the stop flag is set.
         *
         * Uses SqsAsyncClient.sendMessage() directly, resulting in one API call per
message.
         * This approach provides baseline performance metrics for comparison with
batching.
         * Each call blocks until the individual message is sent, demonstrating
traditional
         * one-request-per-operation behavior.
         */
        public void run() {
            try {
                while (!stop.get()) {
                    sqsAsyncClient.sendMessage(SendMessageRequest.builder()
                            .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                            .messageBody(theMessage)
                            .build()).join();
                    producedCount.incrementAndGet();
                }
            } catch (SdkException | java.util.concurrent.CompletionException e) {
                // Handle both SdkException and CompletionException from async
operations.
                // If this unlikely condition occurs, stop.
                log.error("Producer: " + e.getMessage());
                System.exit(1);
            }
        }
    }

    /**
```

```
    * Sends messages using SqsAsyncBatchManager for automatic request batching and
optimization.
    *
    * This producer demonstrates the AWS SDK for Java 2.x high-level batching
library.
    * The SqsAsyncBatchManager automatically buffers individual sendMessage() calls
and
    * sends them as batches when thresholds are reached:
    * - maxBatchSize: Maximum 10 messages per batch (default)
    * - sendRequestFrequency: 200ms timeout before sending partial batches
(default)
    *
    * Key advantages of the batching approach:
    * - Identical API: batchManager.sendMessage() has the same signature as
sqsAsyncClient.sendMessage()
    * - Automatic optimization: No code changes needed to benefit from batching
    * - Transparent buffering: The SDK handles batching logic internally
    * - Reduced API calls: Multiple messages sent in single batch requests
    * - Lower costs: Fewer API calls result in reduced SQS charges
    * - Higher throughput: Batch operations process significantly more messages per
second
    */
   private static class BatchProducer extends Thread {
       final SqsAsyncBatchManager batchManager;
       final String queueUrl;
       final int batchSize;
       final AtomicInteger producedCount;
       final AtomicBoolean stop;
       final String theMessage;

       /**
        * Creates a producer thread for batch operations.
        *
        * @param batchManager the batch manager for efficient message sending
        * @param queueUrl the URL of the target queue
        * @param batchSize the number of messages to send per batch
        * @param messageSizeByte the size of messages to generate
        * @param producedCount shared counter for tracking sent messages
        * @param stop shared flag to signal thread termination
        */
       BatchProducer(SqsAsyncBatchManager batchManager, String queueUrl, int
batchSize,
                     int messageSizeByte, AtomicInteger producedCount,
                     AtomicBoolean stop) {
```

```
            this.batchManager = batchManager;
            this.queueUrl = queueUrl;
            this.batchSize = batchSize;
            this.producedCount = producedCount;
            this.stop = stop;
            this.theMessage = makeRandomString(messageSizeByte);
        }

        /**
         * Continuously sends batches of messages using the high-level batching
library.
         *
         * Notice how batchManager.sendMessage() uses the exact same method
signature
         * and request builder pattern as SqsAsyncClient.sendMessage(). This
demonstrates
         * the drop-in replacement capability of the SqsAsyncBatchManager.
         *
         * The SDK automatically:
         * - Buffers individual sendMessage() calls internally
         * - Groups them into batch requests when thresholds are met
         * - Sends SendMessageBatchRequest operations to SQS
         * - Returns individual CompletableFuture responses for each message
         *
         * This transparent batching provides significant performance improvements
         * without requiring changes to application logic or error handling
patterns.
         */
        public void run() {
            try {
                while (!stop.get()) {
                    // Send multiple messages using the high-level batch manager.
                    // Each batchManager.sendMessage() call uses identical syntax to
                    // sqsAsyncClient.sendMessage(), demonstrating API
compatibility.
                    // The SDK automatically buffers these calls and sends them as
                    // batch operations when maxBatchSize (10) or
sendRequestFrequency (200ms)
                    // thresholds are reached, significantly improving throughput.
                    for (int i = 0; i < batchSize; i++) {
                        CompletableFuture<SendMessageResponse> future =
batchManager.sendMessage(
                                SendMessageRequest.builder()
                                        .queueUrl(queueUrl)
```

```
                                        .messageBody(theMessage)
                                        .build());

                        // Handle the response asynchronously
                        future.whenComplete((response, throwable) -> {
                            if (throwable == null) {
                                producedCount.incrementAndGet();
                            } else if (!(throwable instanceof
java.util.concurrent.CancellationException) &&
                                      !(throwable.getMessage() != null &&
throwable.getMessage().contains("executor not accepting a task"))) {
                                log.error("BatchProducer: Failed to send message",
throwable);
                            }
                            // Ignore CancellationException and executor shutdown
errors - expected during shutdown
                        });
                    }

                    // Small delay to allow batching to occur
                    Thread.sleep(10);
                }
            } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                Thread.currentThread().interrupt();
                log.error("BatchProducer interrupted: " + e.getMessage());
            } catch (SdkException | java.util.concurrent.CompletionException e) {
                log.error("BatchProducer: " + e.getMessage());
                System.exit(1);
            }
        }
    }

    /**
     * Receives and deletes messages individually using SqsAsyncClient for baseline
measurement.
     *
     * This consumer demonstrates traditional single-message operations without
batching.
     * Each receiveMessage() and deleteMessage() call results in separate API
requests,
     * providing a performance baseline for comparison with batch operations.
     *
     * The method signatures are identical to SqsAsyncBatchManager methods:
     * - receiveMessage() matches batchManager.receiveMessage()
```

```
     * - deleteMessage() matches batchManager.deleteMessage()
     *
     * This API consistency allows easy migration to the high-level batching
 library.
     */
    private static class Consumer extends Thread {
        final SqsAsyncClient sqsAsyncClient;
        final String queueUrl;
        final AtomicInteger consumedCount;
        final AtomicBoolean stop;

        /**
         * Creates a consumer thread for single-message operations.
         *
         * @param sqsAsyncClient the SQS client for receiving messages
         * @param queueUrl the URL of the source queue
         * @param consumedCount shared counter for tracking processed messages
         * @param stop shared flag to signal thread termination
         */
        Consumer(SqsAsyncClient sqsAsyncClient, String queueUrl, AtomicInteger
 consumedCount,
                 AtomicBoolean stop) {
            this.sqsAsyncClient = sqsAsyncClient;
            this.queueUrl = queueUrl;
            this.consumedCount = consumedCount;
            this.stop = stop;
        }

        /**
         * Continuously receives and deletes messages using traditional single-
request operations.
         *
         * Uses SqsAsyncClient methods directly:
         * - receiveMessage(): One API call per receive operation
         * - deleteMessage(): One API call per delete operation
         *
         * This approach demonstrates the baseline performance without batching
 optimization.
         * Compare these method calls with the identical signatures used in
 BatchConsumer
         * to see how the high-level batching library maintains API compatibility.
         */
        public void run() {
            try {
```

```
                while (!stop.get()) {
                    try {
                        final ReceiveMessageResponse result =
sqsAsyncClient.receiveMessage(
                                ReceiveMessageRequest.builder()
                                        .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                                        .build()).join();

                        if (!result.messages().isEmpty()) {
                            final Message m = result.messages().get(0);
                            // Note: deleteMessage() signature identical to
batchManager.deleteMessage()

sqsAsyncClient.deleteMessage(DeleteMessageRequest.builder()
                                    .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                                    .receiptHandle(m.receiptHandle())
                                    .build()).join();
                            consumedCount.incrementAndGet();
                        }
                    } catch (SdkException | java.util.concurrent.CompletionException
e) {
                        log.error(e.getMessage());
                    }
                }
            } catch (SdkException | java.util.concurrent.CompletionException e) {
                // Handle both SdkException and CompletionException from async
operations.
                // If this unlikely condition occurs, stop.
                log.error("Consumer: " + e.getMessage());
                System.exit(1);
            }
        }
    }

    /**
     * Receives and deletes messages using SqsAsyncBatchManager for automatic
optimization.
     *
     * This consumer demonstrates the AWS SDK for Java 2.x high-level batching
library
     * for message consumption. The SqsAsyncBatchManager provides two key
optimizations:
     *
```

```
    * 1. Receive optimization: Maintains an internal buffer of messages fetched in
the
    *    background, so receiveMessage() calls return immediately from the buffer
    * 2. Delete batching: Automatically buffers deleteMessage() calls and sends
them
    *    as DeleteMessageBatchRequest operations when thresholds are reached
    *
    * Key features:
    * - Identical API: receiveMessage() and deleteMessage() have the same
signatures
    *   as SqsAsyncClient methods, making this a true drop-in replacement
    * - Background fetching: The batch manager continuously fetches messages to
keep
    *   the internal buffer populated, reducing receive latency
    * - Automatic delete batching: Individual deleteMessage() calls are buffered
and
    *   sent as batch operations (up to 10 per batch, 200ms frequency)
    * - Transparent optimization: No application logic changes needed to benefit
    *
    * Performance benefits:
    * - Reduced API calls through automatic batching of delete operations
    * - Lower latency for receives due to background message buffering
    * - Higher overall throughput with fewer network round trips
    */
   private static class BatchConsumer extends Thread {
       final SqsAsyncBatchManager batchManager;
       final String queueUrl;
       final int batchSize;
       final AtomicInteger consumedCount;
       final AtomicBoolean stop;

       /**
        * Creates a consumer thread for batch operations.
        *
        * @param batchManager the batch manager for efficient message processing
        * @param queueUrl the URL of the source queue
        * @param batchSize the maximum number of messages to receive per batch
        * @param consumedCount shared counter for tracking processed messages
        * @param stop shared flag to signal thread termination
        */
       BatchConsumer(SqsAsyncBatchManager batchManager, String queueUrl, int
batchSize,
                     AtomicInteger consumedCount, AtomicBoolean stop) {
           this.batchManager = batchManager;
```

```
            this.queueUrl = queueUrl;
            this.batchSize = batchSize;
            this.consumedCount = consumedCount;
            this.stop = stop;
        }

        /**
         * Continuously receives and deletes messages using the high-level batching
library.
         *
         * Demonstrates the key advantage of SqsAsyncBatchManager: identical method
signatures
         * with automatic optimization. Notice how:
         *
         * - batchManager.receiveMessage() uses the same syntax as
sqsAsyncClient.receiveMessage()
         * - batchManager.deleteMessage() uses the same syntax as
sqsAsyncClient.deleteMessage()
         *
         * Behind the scenes, the batch manager:
         * 1. Maintains an internal message buffer populated by background fetching
         * 2. Returns messages immediately from the buffer (reduced latency)
         * 3. Automatically batches deleteMessage() calls into
DeleteMessageBatchRequest operations
         * 4. Sends batch deletes when maxBatchSize (10) or sendRequestFrequency
(200ms) is reached
         *
         * This provides significant performance improvements with zero code changes
         * compared to traditional SqsAsyncClient usage patterns.
         */
        public void run() {
            try {
                while (!stop.get()) {
                    // Receive messages using the high-level batch manager.
                    // This call uses identical syntax to
sqsAsyncClient.receiveMessage()
                    // but benefits from internal message buffering for improved
performance.
                    final ReceiveMessageResponse result =
batchManager.receiveMessage(
                            ReceiveMessageRequest.builder()
                                    .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                                    .maxNumberOfMessages(Math.min(batchSize, 10))
                                    .build()).join();
```

```
                    if (!result.messages().isEmpty()) {
                        final List<Message> messages = result.messages();

                        // Delete messages using the batch manager.
                        // Each deleteMessage() call uses identical syntax to
SqsAsyncClient
                        // but the SDK automatically buffers these calls and sends
them
                        // as DeleteMessageBatchRequest operations for optimal
performance.
                        for (Message message : messages) {
                            CompletableFuture<DeleteMessageResponse> future =
batchManager.deleteMessage(
                                    DeleteMessageRequest.builder()
                                            .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                                            .receiptHandle(message.receiptHandle())
                                            .build());

                            future.whenComplete((response, throwable) -> {
                                if (throwable == null) {
                                    consumedCount.incrementAndGet();
                                } else if (!(throwable instanceof
java.util.concurrent.CancellationException) &&
                                            !(throwable.getMessage() != null &&
throwable.getMessage().contains("executor not accepting a task"))) {
                                    log.error("BatchConsumer: Failed to delete
message", throwable);
                                }
                                // Ignore CancellationException and executor
shutdown errors - expected during shutdown
                            });
                        }
                    }

                    // Small delay to prevent tight polling
                    Thread.sleep(10);
                }
            } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                Thread.currentThread().interrupt();
                log.error("BatchConsumer interrupted: " + e.getMessage());
            } catch (SdkException | java.util.concurrent.CompletionException e) {
                // Handle both SdkException and CompletionException from async
operations.
```

```
                // If this unlikely condition occurs, stop.
                log.error("BatchConsumer: " + e.getMessage());
                System.exit(1);
            }
        }
    }

    /**
     * Displays real-time throughput statistics every second.
     *
     * This thread logs the current count of produced and consumed messages
     * to help you monitor the performance comparison.
     */
    private static class Monitor extends Thread {
        private final AtomicInteger producedCount;
        private final AtomicInteger consumedCount;
        private final AtomicBoolean stop;

        /**
         * Creates a monitoring thread that displays throughput statistics.
         *
         * @param producedCount shared counter for messages sent
         * @param consumedCount shared counter for messages processed
         * @param stop shared flag to signal thread termination
         */
        Monitor(AtomicInteger producedCount, AtomicInteger consumedCount,
                AtomicBoolean stop) {
            this.producedCount = producedCount;
            this.consumedCount = consumedCount;
            this.stop = stop;
        }

        /**
         * Logs throughput statistics every second until stopped.
         *
         * Displays the current count of produced and consumed messages
         * to help monitor the performance comparison between batching strategies.
         */
        public void run() {
            try {
                while (!stop.get()) {
                    Thread.sleep(1000);
                    log.info("produced messages = " + producedCount.get()
                            + ", consumed messages = " + consumedCount.get());
```

```
                }
            } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                // Allow the thread to exit.
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - CreateQueue
  - DeleteMessage
  - DeleteMessageBatch
  - DeleteQueue
  - ReceiveMessage
  - SendMessage
  - SendMessageBatch

Amazon SQS Java 메시징 라이브러리를 사용하여 JMS 인터페이스 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon SQS Java 메시징 라이브러리를 사용하여 JMS 인터페이스로 작업하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

다음 예제는 표준 Amazon SQS 대기열에서 작동하며 다음을 포함합니다.

- 문자 메시지 전송.
- 메시지를 동기식으로 수신합니다.
- 메시지를 비동기적으로 수신합니다.
- CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE 모드를 사용하여 메시지 수신.
- UNORDERED_ACKNOWLEDGE 모드를 사용하여 메시지 수신.

- Spring을 사용하여 종속성을 주입합니다.
- 다른 예제에서 사용하는 일반적인 메서드를 제공하는 유틸리티 클래스입니다.

Amazon SQS에서 JMS를 사용하는 방법에 대한 자세한 내용은 Amazon SQS 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.

문자 메시지 전송.

```
   /**
    * This method establishes a connection to a standard Amazon SQS queue using the
Amazon SQS
    * Java Messaging Library and sends text messages to it. It uses JMS (Java
Message Service) API
    * with automatic acknowledgment mode to ensure reliable message delivery, and
automatically
    * manages all messaging resources.
    *
    * @throws JMSException If there is a problem connecting to or sending messages
to the queue
    */
   public static void doSendTextMessage() throws JMSException {
       // Create a connection factory.
       SQSConnectionFactory connectionFactory = new SQSConnectionFactory(
               new ProviderConfiguration(),
               SqsClient.create()
       );

       // Create the connection in a try-with-resources statement so that it's
closed automatically.
       try (SQSConnection connection = connectionFactory.createConnection()) {

           // Create the queue if needed.
           SqsJmsExampleUtils.ensureQueueExists(connection, QUEUE_NAME,
SqsJmsExampleUtils.QUEUE_VISIBILITY_TIMEOUT);

           // Create a session that uses the JMS auto-acknowledge mode.
           Session session = connection.createSession(false,
Session.AUTO_ACKNOWLEDGE);
           MessageProducer producer =
session.createProducer(session.createQueue(QUEUE_NAME));

           createAndSendMessages(session, producer);
       } // The connection closes automatically. This also closes the session.
```

```
        LOGGER.info("Connection closed");
    }

    /**
     * This method reads text input from the keyboard and sends each line as a
separate message
     * to a standard Amazon SQS queue using the Amazon SQS Java Messaging Library.
It continues
     * to accept input until the user enters an empty line, using JMS (Java Message
Service) API to
     * handle the message delivery.
     *
     * @param session The JMS session used to create messages
     * @param producer The JMS message producer used to send messages to the queue
     */
    private static void createAndSendMessages(Session session, MessageProducer
producer) {
        BufferedReader inputReader = new BufferedReader(
                new InputStreamReader(System.in, Charset.defaultCharset()));

        try {
            String input;
            while (true) {
                LOGGER.info("Enter message to send (leave empty to exit): ");
                input = inputReader.readLine();
                if (input == null || input.isEmpty()) break;

                TextMessage message = session.createTextMessage(input);
                producer.send(message);
                LOGGER.info("Send message {}", message.getJMSMessageID());
            }
        } catch (EOFException e) {
            // Just return on EOF
        } catch (IOException e) {
            LOGGER.error("Failed reading input: {}", e.getMessage(), e);
        } catch (JMSException e) {
            LOGGER.error("Failed sending message: {}", e.getMessage(), e);
        }
    }
```

메시지를 동기식으로 수신합니다.

```
    /**
     * This method receives messages from a standard Amazon SQS queue using the
Amazon SQS Java
     * Messaging Library. It creates a connection to the queue using JMS (Java
Message Service),
     * waits for messages to arrive, and processes them one at a time. The method
handles all
     * necessary setup and cleanup of messaging resources.
     *
     * @throws JMSException If there is a problem connecting to or receiving
messages from the queue
     */
    public static void doReceiveMessageSync() throws JMSException {
        // Create a connection factory.
        SQSConnectionFactory connectionFactory = new SQSConnectionFactory(
                new ProviderConfiguration(),
                SqsClient.create()
        );

        // Create a connection.
        try (SQSConnection connection = connectionFactory.createConnection() ) {

            // Create the queue if needed.
            SqsJmsExampleUtils.ensureQueueExists(connection, QUEUE_NAME,
SqsJmsExampleUtils.QUEUE_VISIBILITY_TIMEOUT);

            // Create a session.
            Session session = connection.createSession(false,
Session.CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE);
            MessageConsumer consumer =
session.createConsumer(session.createQueue(QUEUE_NAME));

            connection.start();

            receiveMessages(consumer);
        }  // The connection closes automatically. This also closes the session.
        LOGGER.info("Connection closed");
    }

    /**
     * This method continuously checks for new messages from a standard Amazon SQS
queue using
```

```
    * the Amazon SQS Java Messaging Library. It waits up to 20 seconds for each
message, processes
    * it using JMS (Java Message Service), and confirms receipt. The method stops
checking for
    * messages after 20 seconds of no activity.
    *
    * @param consumer The JMS message consumer that receives messages from the
queue
    */
   private static void receiveMessages(MessageConsumer consumer) {
       try {
           while (true) {
               LOGGER.info("Waiting for messages...");
               // Wait 1 minute for a message
               Message message =
consumer.receive(Duration.ofSeconds(20).toMillis());
               if (message == null) {
                   LOGGER.info("Shutting down after 20 seconds of silence.");
                   break;
               }
               SqsJmsExampleUtils.handleMessage(message);
               message.acknowledge();
               LOGGER.info("Acknowledged message {}", message.getJMSMessageID());
           }
       } catch (JMSException e) {
           LOGGER.error("Error receiving from SQS: {}", e.getMessage(), e);
       }
   }
```

메시지를 비동기적으로 수신합니다.

```
   /**
    * This method sets up automatic message handling for a standard Amazon SQS
queue using the
    * Amazon SQS Java Messaging Library. It creates a listener that processes
messages as soon
    * as they arrive using JMS (Java Message Service), runs for 5 seconds, then
cleans up all
    * messaging resources.
    *
    * @throws JMSException If there is a problem connecting to or receiving
messages from the queue
```

```
     */
    public static void doReceiveMessageAsync() throws JMSException {
        // Create a connection factory.
        SQSConnectionFactory connectionFactory = new SQSConnectionFactory(
                new ProviderConfiguration(),
                SqsClient.create()
        );

        // Create a connection.
        try (SQSConnection connection = connectionFactory.createConnection() ) {

            // Create the queue if needed.
            SqsJmsExampleUtils.ensureQueueExists(connection, QUEUE_NAME,
SqsJmsExampleUtils.QUEUE_VISIBILITY_TIMEOUT);

            // Create a session.
            Session session = connection.createSession(false,
Session.CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE);

            try {
                // Create a consumer for the queue.
                MessageConsumer consumer =
session.createConsumer(session.createQueue(QUEUE_NAME));
                // Provide an implementation of the MessageListener interface, which
has a single 'onMessage' method.
                // We use a lambda expression for the implementation.
                consumer.setMessageListener(message -> {
                    try {
                        SqsJmsExampleUtils.handleMessage(message);
                        message.acknowledge();
                    } catch (JMSException e) {
                        LOGGER.error("Error processing message: {}",
e.getMessage());
                    }
                });
                // Start receiving incoming messages.
                connection.start();
                LOGGER.info("Waiting for messages...");
            } catch (JMSException e) {
                throw new RuntimeException(e);
            }
            try {
                Thread.sleep(5000);
            } catch (InterruptedException e) {
```

```
                throw new RuntimeException(e);
            }
        }  // The connection closes automatically. This also closes the session.
        LOGGER.info( "Connection closed" );
    }
```

CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE 모드를 사용하여 메시지 수신.

```
    /**
     * This method demonstrates how message acknowledgment affects message
processing in a standard
     * Amazon SQS queue using the Amazon SQS Java Messaging Library. It sends
messages to the queue,
     * then shows how JMS (Java Message Service) client acknowledgment mode handles
both explicit
     * and implicit message confirmations, including how acknowledging one message
can automatically
     * acknowledge previous messages.
     *
     * @throws JMSException If there is a problem with the messaging operations
     */
    public static void doReceiveMessagesSyncClientAcknowledge() throws JMSException
{
        // Create a connection factory.
        SQSConnectionFactory connectionFactory = new SQSConnectionFactory(
                new ProviderConfiguration(),
                SqsClient.create()
        );

        // Create the connection in a try-with-resources statement so that it's
closed automatically.
        try (SQSConnection connection = connectionFactory.createConnection() ) {

            // Create the queue if needed.
            SqsJmsExampleUtils.ensureQueueExists(connection, QUEUE_NAME,
TIME_OUT_SECONDS);

            // Create a session with client acknowledge mode.
            Session session = connection.createSession(false,
Session.CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE);

            // Create a producer and consumer.
```

```
            MessageProducer producer =
session.createProducer(session.createQueue(QUEUE_NAME));
            MessageConsumer consumer =
session.createConsumer(session.createQueue(QUEUE_NAME));

            // Open the connection.
            connection.start();

            // Send two text messages.
            sendMessage(producer, session, "Message 1");
            sendMessage(producer, session, "Message 2");

            // Receive a message and don't acknowledge it.
            receiveMessage(consumer, false);

            // Receive another message and acknowledge it.
            receiveMessage(consumer, true);

            // Wait for the visibility time out, so that unacknowledged messages
reappear in the queue,
            LOGGER.info("Waiting for visibility timeout...");
            try {
                Thread.sleep(TIME_OUT_MILLIS);
            } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                LOGGER.error("Interrupted while waiting for visibility timeout", e);
                Thread.currentThread().interrupt();
                throw new RuntimeException("Processing interrupted", e);
            }

            /*  We will attempt to receive another message, but none will be
available. This is because in
                CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE mode, when we acknowledged the second message,
all previous messages were
                automatically acknowledged as well. Therefore, although we never
directly acknowledged the first
                message, it was implicitly acknowledged when we confirmed the second
one. */
            receiveMessage(consumer, true);
        } // The connection closes automatically. This also closes the session.
        LOGGER.info("Connection closed.");

    }
```

```
   /**
    * Sends a text message using the specified JMS MessageProducer and Session.
    *
    * @param producer    The JMS MessageProducer used to send the message
    * @param session     The JMS Session used to create the text message
    * @param messageText The text content to be sent in the message
    * @throws JMSException If there is an error creating or sending the message
    */
   private static void sendMessage(MessageProducer producer, Session session,
String messageText) throws JMSException {
       // Create a text message and send it.
       producer.send(session.createTextMessage(messageText));
   }

   /**
    * Receives and processes a message from a JMS queue using the specified
consumer.
    * The method waits for a message until the configured timeout period is
reached.
    * If a message is received, it is logged and optionally acknowledged based on
the
    * acknowledge parameter.
    *
    * @param consumer    The JMS MessageConsumer used to receive messages from the
queue
    * @param acknowledge Boolean flag indicating whether to acknowledge the
message.
    *                    If true, the message will be acknowledged after processing
    * @throws JMSException If there is an error receiving, processing, or
acknowledging the message
    */
   private static void receiveMessage(MessageConsumer consumer, boolean
acknowledge) throws JMSException {
       // Receive a message.
       Message message = consumer.receive(TIME_OUT_MILLIS);

       if (message == null) {
           LOGGER.info("Queue is empty!");
       } else {
           // Since this queue has only text messages, cast the message object and
print the text.
           LOGGER.info("Received: {}    Acknowledged: {}", ((TextMessage)
message).getText(), acknowledge);
```

```
            // Acknowledge the message if asked.
            if (acknowledge) message.acknowledge();
        }
    }
```

UNORDERED_ACKNOWLEDGE 모드를 사용하여 메시지 수신.

```
    /**
     * Demonstrates message acknowledgment behavior in UNORDERED_ACKNOWLEDGE mode
with Amazon SQS JMS.
     * In this mode, each message must be explicitly acknowledged regardless of
receive order.
     * Unacknowledged messages return to the queue after the visibility timeout
expires,
     * unlike CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE mode where acknowledging one message acknowledges
all previous messages.
     *
     * @throws JMSException         If a JMS-related error occurs during message
operations
     */
    public static void doReceiveMessagesUnorderedAcknowledge() throws JMSException {
        // Create a connection factory.
        SQSConnectionFactory connectionFactory = new SQSConnectionFactory(
                new ProviderConfiguration(),
                SqsClient.create()
        );

        // Create the connection in a try-with-resources statement so that it's
closed automatically.
        try( SQSConnection connection = connectionFactory.createConnection() ) {

            // Create the queue if needed.
            SqsJmsExampleUtils.ensureQueueExists(connection, QUEUE_NAME,
TIME_OUT_SECONDS);

            // Create a session with unordered acknowledge mode.
            Session session = connection.createSession(false,
SQSSession.UNORDERED_ACKNOWLEDGE);

            // Create the producer and consumer.
            MessageProducer producer =
session.createProducer(session.createQueue(QUEUE_NAME));
```

```
            MessageConsumer consumer =
session.createConsumer(session.createQueue(QUEUE_NAME));

            // Open a connection.
            connection.start();

            // Send two text messages.
            sendMessage(producer, session, "Message 1");
            sendMessage(producer, session, "Message 2");

            // Receive a message and don't acknowledge it.
            receiveMessage(consumer, false);

            // Receive another message and acknowledge it.
            receiveMessage(consumer, true);

            // Wait for the visibility time out, so that unacknowledged messages
reappear in the queue.
            LOGGER.info("Waiting for visibility timeout...");
            try {
                Thread.sleep(TIME_OUT_MILLIS);
            } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                LOGGER.error("Interrupted while waiting for visibility timeout", e);
                Thread.currentThread().interrupt();
                throw new RuntimeException("Processing interrupted", e);
            }

            /*  We will attempt to receive another message, and we'll get the first
message again. This occurs
                because in UNORDERED_ACKNOWLEDGE mode, each message requires its own
separate acknowledgment.
                Since we only acknowledged the second message, the first message
remains in the queue for
                redelivery. */
            receiveMessage(consumer, true);

            LOGGER.info("Connection closed.");
        } // The connection closes automatically. This also closes the session.
    }

    /**
     * Sends a text message to an Amazon SQS queue using JMS.
     *
     * @param producer    The JMS MessageProducer for the queue
```

```
     * @param session     The JMS Session for message creation
     * @param messageText The message content
     * @throws JMSException If message creation or sending fails
     */
    private static void sendMessage(MessageProducer producer, Session session,
 String messageText) throws JMSException {
        // Create a text message and send it.
        producer.send(session.createTextMessage(messageText));
    }
    /**
     * Synchronously receives a message from an Amazon SQS queue using the JMS API
     * with an acknowledgment parameter.
     *
     * @param consumer    The JMS MessageConsumer for the queue
     * @param acknowledge If true, acknowledges the message after receipt
     * @throws JMSException If message reception or acknowledgment fails
     */
    private static void receiveMessage(MessageConsumer consumer, boolean
 acknowledge) throws JMSException {
        // Receive a message.
        Message message = consumer.receive(TIME_OUT_MILLIS);

        if (message == null) {
            LOGGER.info("Queue is empty!");
        } else {
            // Since this queue has only text messages, cast the message object and
 print the text.
            LOGGER.info("Received: {}    Acknowledged: {}", ((TextMessage)
 message).getText(), acknowledge);

            // Acknowledge the message if asked.
            if (acknowledge) message.acknowledge();
        }
    }
```

Spring을 사용하여 종속성을 주입합니다.

```
package com.example.sqs.jms.spring;

import com.amazon.sqs.javamessaging.SQSConnection;
import com.example.sqs.jms.SqsJmsExampleUtils;
import jakarta.jms.*;
```

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import org.springframework.beans.factory.NoSuchBeanDefinitionException;
import org.springframework.context.support.FileSystemXmlApplicationContext;

import java.io.File;
import java.net.URL;
import java.util.concurrent.TimeUnit;

/**
 * Demonstrates how to send and receive messages using the Amazon SQS Java Messaging
 Library
 * with Spring Framework integration. This example connects to a standard Amazon SQS
 message
 * queue using Spring's dependency injection to configure the connection and
 messaging components.
 * The application uses the JMS (Java Message Service) API to handle message
 operations.
 */
public class SpringExample {
    private static final Integer POLLING_SECONDS = 15;
    private static final String SPRING_XML_CONFIG_FILE =
 "SpringExampleConfiguration.xml.txt";
    private static final Logger LOGGER =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(SpringExample.class);

    /**
     * Demonstrates sending and receiving messages through a standard Amazon SQS
 message queue
     * using Spring Framework configuration. This method loads connection settings
 from an XML file,
     * establishes a messaging session using the Amazon SQS Java Messaging Library,
 and processes
     * messages using JMS (Java Message Service) operations. If the queue doesn't
 exist, it will
     * be created automatically.
     *
     * @param args Command line arguments (not used)
     */
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        URL resource =
 SpringExample.class.getClassLoader().getResource(SPRING_XML_CONFIG_FILE);
        File springFile = new File(resource.getFile());
```

```
        if (!springFile.exists() || !springFile.canRead()) {
            LOGGER.error("File " + SPRING_XML_CONFIG_FILE + " doesn't exist or isn't
readable.");
            System.exit(1);
        }

        try (FileSystemXmlApplicationContext context =
                     new FileSystemXmlApplicationContext("file://" +
springFile.getAbsolutePath())) {

            Connection connection;
            try {
                connection = context.getBean(Connection.class);
            } catch (NoSuchBeanDefinitionException e) {
                LOGGER.error("Can't find the JMS connection to use: " +
e.getMessage(), e);
                System.exit(2);
                return;
            }

            String queueName;
            try {
                queueName = context.getBean("queueName", String.class);
            } catch (NoSuchBeanDefinitionException e) {
                LOGGER.error("Can't find the name of the queue to use: " +
e.getMessage(), e);
                System.exit(3);
                return;
            }
            try {
                if (connection instanceof SQSConnection) {
                    SqsJmsExampleUtils.ensureQueueExists((SQSConnection) connection,
queueName, SqsJmsExampleUtils.QUEUE_VISIBILITY_TIMEOUT);
                }
                // Create the JMS session.
                Session session = connection.createSession(false,
Session.CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE);

                SqsJmsExampleUtils.sendTextMessage(session, queueName);
                MessageConsumer consumer =
session.createConsumer(session.createQueue(queueName));

                receiveMessages(consumer);
            } catch (JMSException e) {
```

```
                LOGGER.error(e.getMessage(), e);
                throw new RuntimeException(e);
            }
        }   // Spring context autocloses. Managed Spring beans that implement
 AutoClosable, such as the
        // 'connection' bean, are also closed.
        LOGGER.info("Context closed");
    }

    /**
     * Continuously checks for and processes messages from a standard Amazon SQS
 message queue
     * using the Amazon SQS Java Messaging Library underlying the JMS API. This
 method waits for incoming messages,
     * processes them when they arrive, and acknowledges their receipt using JMS
 (Java Message
     * Service) operations. The method will stop checking for messages after 15
 seconds of
     * inactivity.
     *
     * @param consumer The JMS message consumer used to receive messages from the
 queue
     */
    private static void receiveMessages(MessageConsumer consumer) {
        try {
            while (true) {
                LOGGER.info("Waiting for messages...");
                // Wait 15 seconds for a message.
                Message message =
 consumer.receive(TimeUnit.SECONDS.toMillis(POLLING_SECONDS));
                if (message == null) {
                    LOGGER.info("Shutting down after {} seconds of silence.",
 POLLING_SECONDS);
                    break;
                }
                SqsJmsExampleUtils.handleMessage(message);
                message.acknowledge();
                LOGGER.info("Message acknowledged.");
            }
        } catch (JMSException e) {
            LOGGER.error("Error receiving from SQS.", e);
        }
    }
}
```

스프링 빈 정의.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<beans
        xmlns="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"
        xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
        xsi:schemaLocation="
http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans http://www.springframework.org/schema/
beans/spring-beans-3.0.xsd
        ">
    <!-- Define the AWS Region -->
    <bean id="region" class="software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region" factory-
method="of">
        <constructor-arg value="us-east-1"/>
    </bean>

    <bean id="credentialsProviderBean"
 class="software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider"
          factory-method="create"/>

    <bean id="clientBuilder" class="software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.SqsClient"
 factory-method="builder"/>

    <bean id="regionSetClientBuilder" factory-bean="clientBuilder" factory-
method="region">
        <constructor-arg ref="region"/>
    </bean>

    <!-- Configure the Builder with Credentials Provider -->
    <bean id="sqsClient" factory-bean="regionSetClientBuilder" factory-
method="credentialsProvider">
        <constructor-arg ref="credentialsProviderBean"/>
    </bean>

    <bean id="providerConfiguration"
 class="com.amazon.sqs.javamessaging.ProviderConfiguration">
        <property name="numberOfMessagesToPrefetch" value="5"/>
    </bean>

    <bean id="connectionFactory"
 class="com.amazon.sqs.javamessaging.SQSConnectionFactory">
```

```
        <constructor-arg ref="providerConfiguration"/>
        <constructor-arg ref="clientBuilder"/>
    </bean>

    <bean id="connection"
          factory-bean="connectionFactory"
          factory-method="createConnection"
          init-method="start"
          destroy-method="close"/>

    <bean id="queueName" class="java.lang.String">
        <constructor-arg value="SQSJMSClientExampleQueue"/>
    </bean>
</beans>
```

다른 예제에서 사용하는 일반적인 메서드를 제공하는 유틸리티 클래스입니다.

```
package com.example.sqs.jms;

import com.amazon.sqs.javamessaging.AmazonSQSMessagingClientWrapper;
import com.amazon.sqs.javamessaging.ProviderConfiguration;
import com.amazon.sqs.javamessaging.SQSConnection;
import com.amazon.sqs.javamessaging.SQSConnectionFactory;
import jakarta.jms.*;
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.SqsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.CreateQueueRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.QueueAttributeName;

import java.time.Duration;
import java.util.Base64;
import java.util.Map;

/**
 * This utility class provides helper methods for working with Amazon Simple Queue
 Service (Amazon SQS)
 * through the Java Message Service (JMS) interface. It contains common operations
 for managing message
 * queues and handling message delivery.
```

```
 */
public class SqsJmsExampleUtils {
    private static final Logger LOGGER =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(SqsJmsExampleUtils.class);
    public static final Long QUEUE_VISIBILITY_TIMEOUT = 5L;

    /**
     * This method verifies that a message queue exists and creates it if necessary.
 The method checks for
     * an existing queue first to optimize performance.
     *
     * @param connection The active connection to the messaging service
     * @param queueName The name of the queue to verify or create
     * @param visibilityTimeout The duration in seconds that messages will be hidden
 after being received
     * @throws JMSException If there is an error accessing or creating the queue
     */
    public static void ensureQueueExists(SQSConnection connection, String queueName,
 Long visibilityTimeout) throws JMSException {
        AmazonSQSMessagingClientWrapper client =
 connection.getWrappedAmazonSQSClient();

       /* In most cases, you can do this with just a 'createQueue' call, but
 'getQueueUrl'
       (called by 'queueExists') is a faster operation for the common case where the
 queue
       already exists. Also, many users and roles have permission to call
 'getQueueUrl'
       but don't have permission to call 'createQueue'.
       */
        if( !client.queueExists(queueName) ) {
            CreateQueueRequest createQueueRequest = CreateQueueRequest.builder()
                    .queueName(queueName)
                    .attributes(Map.of(QueueAttributeName.VISIBILITY_TIMEOUT,
 String.valueOf(visibilityTimeout)))
                    .build();
            client.createQueue( createQueueRequest );
        }
    }

    /**
     * This method sends a simple text message to a specified message queue. It
 handles all necessary
     * setup for the message delivery process.
```

```
     *
     * @param session The active messaging session used to create and send the
message
     * @param queueName The name of the queue where the message will be sent
     */
    public static void sendTextMessage(Session session, String queueName) {
        // Rest of implementation...

        try {
            MessageProducer producer =
session.createProducer( session.createQueue( queueName) );
            Message message = session.createTextMessage("Hello world!");
            producer.send(message);
        } catch (JMSException e) {
            LOGGER.error( "Error receiving from SQS", e );
        }
    }

    /**
     * This method processes incoming messages and logs their content based on the
message type.
     * It supports text messages, binary data, and Java objects.
     *
     * @param message The message to be processed and logged
     * @throws JMSException If there is an error reading the message content
     */
    public static void handleMessage(Message message) throws JMSException {
        // Rest of implementation...
        LOGGER.info( "Got message {}", message.getJMSMessageID() );
        LOGGER.info( "Content: ");
        if(message instanceof TextMessage txtMessage) {
            LOGGER.info( "\t{}", txtMessage.getText() );
        } else if(message instanceof BytesMessage byteMessage){
            // Assume the length fits in an int - SQS only supports sizes up to 256k
so that
            // should be true
            byte[] bytes = new byte[(int)byteMessage.getBodyLength()];
            byteMessage.readBytes(bytes);
            LOGGER.info( "\t{}", Base64.getEncoder().encodeToString( bytes ) );
        } else if( message instanceof ObjectMessage) {
            ObjectMessage objMessage = (ObjectMessage) message;
            LOGGER.info( "\t{}", objMessage.getObject() );
        }
    }
```

```
   /**
    * This method sets up automatic message processing for a specified queue. It
creates a listener
    * that will receive and handle incoming messages without blocking the main
program.
    *
    * @param session The active messaging session
    * @param queueName The name of the queue to monitor
    * @param connection The active connection to the messaging service
    */
   public static void receiveMessagesAsync(Session session, String queueName,
Connection connection) {
       // Rest of implementation...
       try {
           // Create a consumer for the queue.
           MessageConsumer consumer =
session.createConsumer(session.createQueue(queueName));
           // Provide an implementation of the MessageListener interface, which has
a single 'onMessage' method.
           // We use a lambda expression for the implementation.
           consumer.setMessageListener(message -> {
               try {
                   SqsJmsExampleUtils.handleMessage(message);
                   message.acknowledge();
               } catch (JMSException e) {
                   LOGGER.error("Error processing message: {}", e.getMessage());
               }
           });
           // Start receiving incoming messages.
           connection.start();
       } catch (JMSException e) {
           throw new RuntimeException(e);
       }
       try {
           Thread.sleep(2000);
       } catch (InterruptedException e) {
           throw new RuntimeException(e);
       }
   }


   /**
```

```
    * This method performs cleanup operations after message processing is complete.
It receives
    * any messages in the specified queue, removes the message queue and closes all
    * active connections to prevent resource leaks.
    *
    * @param queueName The name of the queue to be removed
    * @param visibilityTimeout The duration in seconds that messages are hidden
after being received
    * @throws JMSException If there is an error during the cleanup process
    */
   public static void cleanUpExample(String queueName, Long visibilityTimeout)
throws JMSException {
       LOGGER.info("Performing cleanup.");

       SQSConnectionFactory connectionFactory = new SQSConnectionFactory(
               new ProviderConfiguration(),
               SqsClient.create()
       );

       try (SQSConnection connection = connectionFactory.createConnection() ) {
           ensureQueueExists(connection, queueName, visibilityTimeout);
           Session session = connection.createSession(false,
Session.AUTO_ACKNOWLEDGE);

           receiveMessagesAsync(session, queueName, connection);

           SqsClient sqsClient =
connection.getWrappedAmazonSQSClient().getAmazonSQSClient();
           try {
               String queueUrl = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(b ->
b.queueName(queueName)).queueUrl();
               sqsClient.deleteQueue(b -> b.queueUrl(queueUrl));
               LOGGER.info("Queue deleted: {}", queueUrl);
           } catch (SdkException e) {
               LOGGER.error("Error during SQS operations: ", e);
           }
       }
       LOGGER.info("Clean up: Connection closed");
   }

   /**
    * This method creates a background task that sends multiple messages to a
specified queue
```

```
     * after waiting for a set time period. The task operates independently to
 ensure efficient
     * message processing without interrupting other operations.
     *
     * @param queueName The name of the queue where messages will be sent
     * @param secondsToWait The number of seconds to wait before sending messages
     * @param numMessages The number of messages to send
     * @param visibilityTimeout The duration in seconds that messages remain hidden
 after being received
     * @return A task that can be executed to send the messages
     */
    public static Runnable sendAMessageAsync(String queueName, Long secondsToWait,
 Integer numMessages, Long visibilityTimeout) {
        return () -> {
            try {
                Thread.sleep(Duration.ofSeconds(secondsToWait).toMillis());
            } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                Thread.currentThread().interrupt();
                throw new RuntimeException(e);
            }
            try {
                SQSConnectionFactory connectionFactory = new SQSConnectionFactory(
                        new ProviderConfiguration(),
                        SqsClient.create()
                );
                try (SQSConnection connection =
 connectionFactory.createConnection()) {
                    ensureQueueExists(connection, queueName, visibilityTimeout);
                    Session session = connection.createSession(false,
 Session.CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE);
                    for (int i = 1; i <= numMessages; i++) {
                        MessageProducer producer =
 session.createProducer(session.createQueue(queueName));
                        producer.send(session.createTextMessage("Hello World " + i +
 "!"));
                    }
                }
            } catch (JMSException e) {
                LOGGER.error(e.getMessage(), e);
                throw new RuntimeException(e);
            }
        };
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - CreateQueue
  - DeleteQueue

대기열 태그 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon SQS에서 태그 지정 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

다음 예제에서는 대기열에 대한 태그를 생성하고, 태그를 나열하고, 태그를 제거합니다.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.SqsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.ListQueueTagsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.QueueDoesNotExistException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SqsException;

import java.util.Map;
import java.util.UUID;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials. For more
 * information, see the <a href="https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/
developer-guide/get-started.html">AWS
 * SDK for Java Developer Guide</a>.
 */
public class TagExamples {
    static final SqsClient sqsClient = SqsClient.create();
```

```
    static final String queueName = "TagExamples-queue-" +
UUID.randomUUID().toString().replace("-", "").substring(0, 20);
    private static final Logger LOGGER = LoggerFactory.getLogger(TagExamples.class);

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String queueUrl;
        try {
            queueUrl = sqsClient.createQueue(b ->
b.queueName(queueName)).queueUrl();
            LOGGER.info("Queue created. The URL is: {}", queueUrl);
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            LOGGER.error("Program ending because queue was not created.");
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
        try {
            addTags(queueUrl);
            listTags(queueUrl);
            removeTags(queueUrl);
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            LOGGER.error("Program ending because of an error in a method.");
        } finally {
            try {
                sqsClient.deleteQueue(b -> b.queueUrl(queueUrl));
                LOGGER.info("Queue successfully deleted. Program ending.");
                sqsClient.close();
            } catch (RuntimeException e) {
                LOGGER.error("Program ending.");
            } finally {
                sqsClient.close();
            }
        }
    }

    /** This method demonstrates how to use a Java Map to a tag a aueue.
     * @param queueUrl The URL of the queue to tag.
     */
    public static void addTags(String queueUrl) {
        // Build a map of the tags.
        final Map<String, String> tagsToAdd = Map.of(
                "Team", "Development",
                "Priority", "Beta",
                "Accounting ID", "456def");

        try {
```

```
            // Add tags to the queue using a Consumer<TagQueueRequest.Builder>
parameter.
            sqsClient.tagQueue(b -> b
                    .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                    .tags(tagsToAdd)
            );
        } catch (QueueDoesNotExistException e) {
            LOGGER.error("Queue does not exist: {}", e.getMessage(), e);
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    /** This method demonstrates how to view the tags for a queue.
     * @param queueUrl The URL of the queue whose tags you want to list.
     */
    public static void listTags(String queueUrl) {
        ListQueueTagsResponse response;
        try {
            // Call the listQueueTags method with a
Consumer<ListQueueTagsRequest.Builder> parameter that creates a
ListQueueTagsRequest.
            response = sqsClient.listQueueTags(b -> b
                    .queueUrl(queueUrl));
        } catch (SqsException e) {
            LOGGER.error("Exception thrown: {}", e.getMessage(), e);
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }

        // Log the tags.
        response.tags()
                .forEach((k, v) ->
                        LOGGER.info("Key: {} -> Value: {}", k, v));
    }

    /**
     * This method demonstrates how to remove tags from a queue.
     * @param queueUrl The URL of the queue whose tags you want to remove.
     */
    public static void removeTags(String queueUrl) {
        try {
            // Call the untagQueue method with a Consumer<UntagQueueRequest.Builder>
parameter.
            sqsClient.untagQueue(b -> b
                    .queueUrl(queueUrl)
```

```
                    .tagKeys("Accounting ID") // Remove a single tag.
            );
        } catch (SqsException e) {
            LOGGER.error("Exception thrown: {}", e.getMessage(), e);
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - ListQueueTags
  - TagQueue
  - UntagQueue

서버리스 예제

Amazon SQS 트리거에서 간접적으로 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제는 SQS 대기열에서 메시지를 받아 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 함수는 이벤트 파라미터에서 메시지를 검색하고 각 메시지의 내용을 로깅합니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Java를 사용하여 Lambda로 SQS 이벤트 사용

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.SQSEvent;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.SQSEvent.SQSMessage;
```

```
public class Function implements RequestHandler<SQSEvent, Void> {
    @Override
    public Void handleRequest(SQSEvent sqsEvent, Context context) {
        for (SQSMessage msg : sqsEvent.getRecords()) {
            processMessage(msg, context);
        }
        context.getLogger().log("done");
        return null;
    }

    private void processMessage(SQSMessage msg, Context context) {
        try {
            context.getLogger().log("Processed message " + msg.getBody());

            // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message

        } catch (Exception e) {
            context.getLogger().log("An error occurred");
            throw e;
        }

    }
}
```

Amazon SQS 트리거로 Lambda 함수에 대한 배치 항목 실패 보고

다음 코드 예제는 SQS 대기열에서 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수에 대한 부분 배치 응답을 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 응답으로 배치 항목 실패를 보고하고 나중에 해당 메시지를 다시 시도하도록 Lambda에 신호를 보냅니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Java를 사용하여 Lambda로 SQS 배치 항목 실패 보고

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
```

```
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.SQSEvent;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.SQSBatchResponse;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

public class ProcessSQSMessageBatch implements RequestHandler<SQSEvent,
 SQSBatchResponse> {
    @Override
    public SQSBatchResponse handleRequest(SQSEvent sqsEvent, Context context) {

        List<SQSBatchResponse.BatchItemFailure> batchItemFailures = new
 ArrayList<SQSBatchResponse.BatchItemFailure>();
        String messageId = "";
        for (SQSEvent.SQSMessage message : sqsEvent.getRecords()) {
            try {
                //process your message
            } catch (Exception e) {
                //Add failed message identifier to the batchItemFailures list
                batchItemFailures.add(new
 SQSBatchResponse.BatchItemFailure(message.getMessageId()));
            }
        }
        return new SQSBatchResponse(batchItemFailures);
     }
}
```

Java 2.x용 SDK를 사용하는 Step Functions의 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Step Functions와 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello Step Functions

다음 코드 예제에서는 Step Functions를 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Hello의 Java 버전.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sfn.SfnClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sfn.model.ListStateMachinesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sfn.model.SfnException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sfn.model.StateMachineListItem;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ListStateMachines {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        SfnClient sfnClient = SfnClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listMachines(sfnClient);
        sfnClient.close();
```

```
    }

    public static void listMachines(SfnClient sfnClient) {
        try {
            ListStateMachinesResponse response = sfnClient.listStateMachines();
            List<StateMachineListItem> machines = response.stateMachines();
            for (StateMachineListItem machine : machines) {
                System.out.println("The name of the state machine is: " +
 machine.name());
                System.out.println("The ARN value is : " +
 machine.stateMachineArn());
            }

        } catch (SfnException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListStateMachines를 참조하세요.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업
- 시나리오

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 활동을 생성합니다.
- 이전에 생성한 활동을 한 단계로 포함하는 Amazon States Language 정의에서 상태 시스템을 생성합니다.
- 상태 시스템을 실행하고 사용자 입력으로 활동에 응답합니다.
- 실행 완료 후 최종 상태 및 출력을 가져온 다음 리소스를 정리합니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * You can obtain the JSON file to create a state machine in the following
 * GitHub location.
 * <p>
 * https://github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/tree/main/resources/sample_files
 * <p>
 * To run this code example, place the chat_sfn_state_machine.json file into
 * your project's resources folder.
 * <p>
 * Also, set up your development environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For information, see this documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 * <p>
 * This Java code example performs the following tasks:
 * <p>
 * 1. Creates an activity.
 * 2. Creates a state machine.
 * 3. Describes the state machine.
 * 4. Starts execution of the state machine and interacts with it.
 * 5. Describes the execution.
 * 6. Delete the activity.
 * 7. Deletes the state machine.
 */
public class StepFunctionsScenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:
                <roleARN> <activityName> <stateMachineName>
```

```
            Where:
                roleName - The name of the IAM role to create for this state
machine.
                activityName - The name of an activity to create.
                stateMachineName - The name of the state machine to create.
                jsonFile - The location of the chat_sfn_state_machine.json file. You
can located it in resources/sample_files.
            """;

        if (args.length != 4) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String roleName = args[0];
        String activityName = args[1];
        String stateMachineName = args[2];
        String jsonFile = args[3];
        String polJSON = """
            {
                "Version": "2012-10-17",
                "Statement": [
                    {
                        "Sid": "",
                        "Effect": "Allow",
                        "Principal": {
                            "Service": "states.amazonaws.com"
                        },
                        "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
                    }
                ]
            }
            """;


        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
        boolean action = false;

        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        SfnClient sfnClient = SfnClient.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();
```

```
        Region regionGl = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
            .region(regionGl)
            .build();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the AWS Step Functions example scenario.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("1. Create an activity.");
        String activityArn = createActivity(sfnClient, activityName);
        System.out.println("The ARN of the activity is " + activityArn);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        // Read the file using FileInputStream
        FileInputStream inputStream = new FileInputStream(jsonFile);
        ObjectMapper mapper = new ObjectMapper();
        JsonNode jsonNode = mapper.readValue(inputStream, JsonNode.class);
        String jsonString = mapper.writeValueAsString(jsonNode);

        // Modify the Resource node.
        ObjectMapper objectMapper = new ObjectMapper();
        JsonNode root = objectMapper.readTree(jsonString);
        ((ObjectNode) root.path("States").path("GetInput")).put("Resource",
activityArn);

        // Convert the modified Java object back to a JSON string.
        String stateDefinition = objectMapper.writeValueAsString(root);
        System.out.println(stateDefinition);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("2. Create a state machine.");
        String roleARN = createIAMRole(iam, roleName, polJSON);
        String stateMachineArn = createMachine(sfnClient, roleARN, stateMachineName,
stateDefinition);
        System.out.println("The ARN of the state machine is " + stateMachineArn);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("3. Describe the state machine.");
        describeStateMachine(sfnClient, stateMachineArn);
        System.out.println("What should ChatSFN call you?");
        String userName = sc.nextLine();
```

```
        System.out.println("Hello " + userName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        // The JSON to pass to the StartExecution call.
        String executionJson = "{ \"name\" : \"" + userName + "\" }";
        System.out.println(executionJson);
        System.out.println("4. Start execution of the state machine and interact
with it.");
        String runArn = startWorkflow(sfnClient, stateMachineArn, executionJson);
        System.out.println("The ARN of the state machine execution is " + runArn);
        List<String> myList;
        while (!action) {
            myList = getActivityTask(sfnClient, activityArn);
            System.out.println("ChatSFN: " + myList.get(1));
            System.out.println(userName + " please specify a value.");
            String myAction = sc.nextLine();
            if (myAction.compareTo("done") == 0)
                action = true;

            System.out.println("You have selected " + myAction);
            String taskJson = "{ \"action\" : \"" + myAction + "\" }";
            System.out.println(taskJson);
            sendTaskSuccess(sfnClient, myList.get(0), taskJson);
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("5. Describe the execution.");
        describeExe(sfnClient, runArn);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("6. Delete the activity.");
        deleteActivity(sfnClient, activityArn);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. Delete the state machines.");
        deleteMachine(sfnClient, stateMachineArn);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("The AWS Step Functions example scenario is complete.");
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    public static String createIAMRole(IamClient iam, String rolename, String
polJSON) {
        try {
            CreateRoleRequest request = CreateRoleRequest.builder()
                .roleName(rolename)
                .assumeRolePolicyDocument(polJSON)
                .description("Created using the AWS SDK for Java")
                .build();

            CreateRoleResponse response = iam.createRole(request);
            return response.role().arn();

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static void describeExe(SfnClient sfnClient, String executionArn) {
        try {
            DescribeExecutionRequest executionRequest =
DescribeExecutionRequest.builder()
                .executionArn(executionArn)
                .build();

            String status = "";
            boolean hasSucceeded = false;
            while (!hasSucceeded) {
                DescribeExecutionResponse response =
sfnClient.describeExecution(executionRequest);
                status = response.statusAsString();
                if (status.compareTo("RUNNING") == 0) {
                    System.out.println("The state machine is still running, let's
wait for it to finish.");
                    Thread.sleep(2000);
                } else if (status.compareTo("SUCCEEDED") == 0) {
                    System.out.println("The Step Function workflow has succeeded");
                    hasSucceeded = true;
                } else {
```

```
                    System.out.println("The Status is neither running or
succeeded");
                }
            }
            System.out.println("The Status is " + status);

        } catch (SfnException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void sendTaskSuccess(SfnClient sfnClient, String token, String
json) {
        try {
            SendTaskSuccessRequest successRequest = SendTaskSuccessRequest.builder()
                .taskToken(token)
                .output(json)
                .build();

            sfnClient.sendTaskSuccess(successRequest);

        } catch (SfnException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static List<String> getActivityTask(SfnClient sfnClient, String actArn) {
        List<String> myList = new ArrayList<>();
        GetActivityTaskRequest getActivityTaskRequest =
GetActivityTaskRequest.builder()
            .activityArn(actArn)
            .build();

        GetActivityTaskResponse response =
sfnClient.getActivityTask(getActivityTaskRequest);
        myList.add(response.taskToken());
        myList.add(response.input());
        return myList;
    }

    public static void deleteActivity(SfnClient sfnClient, String actArn) {
        try {
```

```
            DeleteActivityRequest activityRequest = DeleteActivityRequest.builder()
                .activityArn(actArn)
                .build();

            sfnClient.deleteActivity(activityRequest);
            System.out.println("You have deleted " + actArn);

        } catch (SfnException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void describeStateMachine(SfnClient sfnClient, String
stateMachineArn) {
        try {
            DescribeStateMachineRequest stateMachineRequest =
DescribeStateMachineRequest.builder()
                .stateMachineArn(stateMachineArn)
                .build();

            DescribeStateMachineResponse response =
sfnClient.describeStateMachine(stateMachineRequest);
            System.out.println("The name of the State machine is " +
response.name());
            System.out.println("The status of the State machine is " +
response.status());
            System.out.println("The ARN value of the State machine is " +
response.stateMachineArn());
            System.out.println("The role ARN value is " + response.roleArn());

        } catch (SfnException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
        }
    }

    public static void deleteMachine(SfnClient sfnClient, String stateMachineArn) {
        try {
            DeleteStateMachineRequest deleteStateMachineRequest =
DeleteStateMachineRequest.builder()
                .stateMachineArn(stateMachineArn)
                .build();

            sfnClient.deleteStateMachine(deleteStateMachineRequest);
```

```
            DescribeStateMachineRequest describeStateMachine =
DescribeStateMachineRequest.builder()
                .stateMachineArn(stateMachineArn)
                .build();

            while (true) {
                DescribeStateMachineResponse response =
sfnClient.describeStateMachine(describeStateMachine);
                System.out.println("The state machine is not deleted yet. The status
is " + response.status());
                Thread.sleep(3000);
            }

        } catch (SfnException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
        }
        System.out.println(stateMachineArn + " was successfully deleted.");
    }

    public static String startWorkflow(SfnClient sfnClient, String stateMachineArn,
String jsonEx) {
        UUID uuid = UUID.randomUUID();
        String uuidValue = uuid.toString();
        try {
            StartExecutionRequest executionRequest = StartExecutionRequest.builder()
                .input(jsonEx)
                .stateMachineArn(stateMachineArn)
                .name(uuidValue)
                .build();

            StartExecutionResponse response =
sfnClient.startExecution(executionRequest);
            return response.executionArn();

        } catch (SfnException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static String createMachine(SfnClient sfnClient, String roleARN, String
stateMachineName, String json) {
        try {
```

```
            CreateStateMachineRequest machineRequest =
 CreateStateMachineRequest.builder()
                .definition(json)
                .name(stateMachineName)
                .roleArn(roleARN)
                .type(StateMachineType.STANDARD)
                .build();

            CreateStateMachineResponse response =
 sfnClient.createStateMachine(machineRequest);
            return response.stateMachineArn();

        } catch (SfnException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static String createActivity(SfnClient sfnClient, String activityName) {
        try {
            CreateActivityRequest activityRequest = CreateActivityRequest.builder()
                .name(activityName)
                .build();

            CreateActivityResponse response =
 sfnClient.createActivity(activityRequest);
            return response.activityArn();

        } catch (SfnException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CreateActivity
  - CreateStateMachine
  - DeleteActivity

- DeleteStateMachine
- DescribeExecution
- DescribeStateMachine
- GetActivityTask
- ListActivities
- ListStateMachines
- SendTaskSuccess
- StartExecution
- StopExecution

작업

`CreateActivity`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateActivity`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public static String createActivity(SfnClient sfnClient, String activityName) {
        try {
            CreateActivityRequest activityRequest = CreateActivityRequest.builder()
                .name(activityName)
                .build();

            CreateActivityResponse response =
sfnClient.createActivity(activityRequest);
            return response.activityArn();

        } catch (SfnException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
        return "";
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateActivity를 참조하세요.

`CreateStateMachine`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateStateMachine`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static String createMachine(SfnClient sfnClient, String roleARN, String
stateMachineName, String json) {
       try {
           CreateStateMachineRequest machineRequest =
CreateStateMachineRequest.builder()
               .definition(json)
               .name(stateMachineName)
               .roleArn(roleARN)
               .type(StateMachineType.STANDARD)
               .build();

           CreateStateMachineResponse response =
sfnClient.createStateMachine(machineRequest);
           return response.stateMachineArn();

       } catch (SfnException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
       return "";
   }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateStateMachine을 참조하세요.

DeleteActivity

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteActivity의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
public static void deleteActivity(SfnClient sfnClient, String actArn) {
    try {
        DeleteActivityRequest activityRequest = DeleteActivityRequest.builder()
            .activityArn(actArn)
            .build();

        sfnClient.deleteActivity(activityRequest);
        System.out.println("You have deleted " + actArn);

    } catch (SfnException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteActivity를 참조하세요.

DeleteStateMachine

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteStateMachine의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static void deleteMachine(SfnClient sfnClient, String stateMachineArn) {
       try {
           DeleteStateMachineRequest deleteStateMachineRequest =
DeleteStateMachineRequest.builder()
               .stateMachineArn(stateMachineArn)
               .build();

           sfnClient.deleteStateMachine(deleteStateMachineRequest);
           DescribeStateMachineRequest describeStateMachine =
DescribeStateMachineRequest.builder()
               .stateMachineArn(stateMachineArn)
               .build();

           while (true) {
               DescribeStateMachineResponse response =
sfnClient.describeStateMachine(describeStateMachine);
               System.out.println("The state machine is not deleted yet. The status
is " + response.status());
               Thread.sleep(3000);
           }

       } catch (SfnException | InterruptedException e) {
           System.err.println(e.getMessage());
       }
       System.out.println(stateMachineArn + " was successfully deleted.");
   }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteStateMachine을 참조하세요.

`DescribeExecution`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeExecution`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static void describeExe(SfnClient sfnClient, String executionArn) {
       try {
           DescribeExecutionRequest executionRequest =
DescribeExecutionRequest.builder()
               .executionArn(executionArn)
               .build();

           String status = "";
           boolean hasSucceeded = false;
           while (!hasSucceeded) {
               DescribeExecutionResponse response =
sfnClient.describeExecution(executionRequest);
               status = response.statusAsString();
               if (status.compareTo("RUNNING") == 0) {
                   System.out.println("The state machine is still running, let's
wait for it to finish.");
                   Thread.sleep(2000);
               } else if (status.compareTo("SUCCEEDED") == 0) {
                   System.out.println("The Step Function workflow has succeeded");
                   hasSucceeded = true;
               } else {
                   System.out.println("The Status is neither running or
succeeded");
               }
           }
           System.out.println("The Status is " + status);

       } catch (SfnException | InterruptedException e) {
           System.err.println(e.getMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeExecution을 참조하세요.

DescribeStateMachine

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeStateMachine의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static void describeStateMachine(SfnClient sfnClient, String
stateMachineArn) {
       try {
           DescribeStateMachineRequest stateMachineRequest =
DescribeStateMachineRequest.builder()
               .stateMachineArn(stateMachineArn)
               .build();

           DescribeStateMachineResponse response =
sfnClient.describeStateMachine(stateMachineRequest);
           System.out.println("The name of the State machine is " +
response.name());
           System.out.println("The status of the State machine is " +
response.status());
           System.out.println("The ARN value of the State machine is " +
response.stateMachineArn());
           System.out.println("The role ARN value is " + response.roleArn());

       } catch (SfnException e) {
           System.err.println(e.getMessage());
       }
   }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeStateMachine을 참조하세요.

GetActivityTask

다음 코드 예시는 GetActivityTask의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static List<String> getActivityTask(SfnClient sfnClient, String actArn) {
       List<String> myList = new ArrayList<>();
       GetActivityTaskRequest getActivityTaskRequest =
GetActivityTaskRequest.builder()
           .activityArn(actArn)
           .build();

       GetActivityTaskResponse response =
sfnClient.getActivityTask(getActivityTaskRequest);
       myList.add(response.taskToken());
       myList.add(response.input());
       return myList;
   }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 GetActivityTask를 참조하세요.

ListActivities

다음 코드 예시는 ListActivities의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sfn.SfnClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sfn.model.ListActivitiesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sfn.model.ListActivitiesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sfn.model.SfnException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sfn.model.ActivityListItem;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ListActivities {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        SfnClient sfnClient = SfnClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listAllActivites(sfnClient);
        sfnClient.close();
    }

    public static void listAllActivites(SfnClient sfnClient) {
        try {
            ListActivitiesRequest activitiesRequest =
 ListActivitiesRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .build();

            ListActivitiesResponse response =
 sfnClient.listActivities(activitiesRequest);
            List<ActivityListItem> items = response.activities();
            for (ActivityListItem item : items) {
                System.out.println("The activity ARN is " + item.activityArn());
                System.out.println("The activity name is " + item.name());
            }

        } catch (SfnException e) {
```

```
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference의 ListActivities를 참조하세요.

ListExecutions

다음 코드 예시는 ListExecutions의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public static void getExeHistory(SfnClient sfnClient, String exeARN) {
        try {
            GetExecutionHistoryRequest historyRequest =
GetExecutionHistoryRequest.builder()
                    .executionArn(exeARN)
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .build();

            GetExecutionHistoryResponse historyResponse =
sfnClient.getExecutionHistory(historyRequest);
            List<HistoryEvent> events = historyResponse.events();
            for (HistoryEvent event : events) {
                System.out.println("The event type is " + event.type().toString());
            }

        } catch (SfnException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference의 ListExecutions를 참조하세요.

ListStateMachines

다음 코드 예시는 ListStateMachines의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sfn.SfnClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sfn.model.ListStateMachinesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sfn.model.SfnException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sfn.model.StateMachineListItem;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ListStateMachines {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        SfnClient sfnClient = SfnClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listMachines(sfnClient);
        sfnClient.close();
    }
```

```
    public static void listMachines(SfnClient sfnClient) {
        try {
            ListStateMachinesResponse response = sfnClient.listStateMachines();
            List<StateMachineListItem> machines = response.stateMachines();
            for (StateMachineListItem machine : machines) {
                System.out.println("The name of the state machine is: " +
 machine.name());
                System.out.println("The ARN value is : " +
 machine.stateMachineArn());
            }

        } catch (SfnException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListStateMachines를 참조하세요.

SendTaskSuccess

다음 코드 예시는 SendTaskSuccess의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public static void sendTaskSuccess(SfnClient sfnClient, String token, String
 json) {
        try {
            SendTaskSuccessRequest successRequest = SendTaskSuccessRequest.builder()
                .taskToken(token)
                .output(json)
                .build();

            sfnClient.sendTaskSuccess(successRequest);
```

```
        } catch (SfnException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 SendTaskSuccess를 참조하세요.

StartExecution

다음 코드 예시는 StartExecution의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public static String startWorkflow(SfnClient sfnClient, String stateMachineArn,
String jsonEx) {
        UUID uuid = UUID.randomUUID();
        String uuidValue = uuid.toString();
        try {
            StartExecutionRequest executionRequest = StartExecutionRequest.builder()
                .input(jsonEx)
                .stateMachineArn(stateMachineArn)
                .name(uuidValue)
                .build();

            StartExecutionResponse response =
sfnClient.startExecution(executionRequest);
            return response.executionArn();

        } catch (SfnException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
```

```
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 StartExecution을 참조하세요.

시나리오

Step Functions를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS Lambda 함수를 순차적으로 호출하는 AWS Step Functions 상태 시스템을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

AWS Step Functions 및를 사용하여 AWS 서버리스 워크플로를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS SDK for Java 2.x. 각 워크플로 단계는 AWS Lambda 함수를 사용하여 구현됩니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SES
- Step Functions

AWS STS SDK for Java 2.x를 사용한 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는를와 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 함께 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS STS.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

AssumeRole

다음 코드 예시는 AssumeRole의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sts.StsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sts.model.AssumeRoleRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sts.model.StsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sts.model.AssumeRoleResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sts.model.Credentials;
import java.time.Instant;
import java.time.ZoneId;
import java.time.format.DateTimeFormatter;
import java.time.format.FormatStyle;
import java.util.Locale;

/**
 * To make this code example work, create a Role that you want to assume.
 * Then define a Trust Relationship in the AWS Console. You can use this as an
 * example:
 *
 * {
 * "Version": "2012-10-17",
 * "Statement": [
 * {
 * "Effect": "Allow",
 * "Principal": {
 * "AWS": "<Specify the ARN of your IAM user you are using in this code
 * example>"
 * },
 * "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
 * }
 * ]
```

```
 * }
 *
 * For more information, see "Editing the Trust Relationship for an Existing
 * Role" in the AWS Directory Service guide.
 *
 * Also, set up your development environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For information, see this documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class AssumeRole {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <roleArn> <roleSessionName>\s

                Where:
                    roleArn - The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role to assume
 (for example, rn:aws:iam::000008047983:role/s3role).\s
                    roleSessionName - An identifier for the assumed role session
 (for example, mysession).\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String roleArn = args[0];
        String roleSessionName = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        StsClient stsClient = StsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        assumeGivenRole(stsClient, roleArn, roleSessionName);
        stsClient.close();
    }

    public static void assumeGivenRole(StsClient stsClient, String roleArn, String
 roleSessionName) {
        try {
```

```
            AssumeRoleRequest roleRequest = AssumeRoleRequest.builder()
                    .roleArn(roleArn)
                    .roleSessionName(roleSessionName)
                    .build();

            AssumeRoleResponse roleResponse = stsClient.assumeRole(roleRequest);
            Credentials myCreds = roleResponse.credentials();

            // Display the time when the temp creds expire.
            Instant exTime = myCreds.expiration();
            String tokenInfo = myCreds.sessionToken();

            // Convert the Instant to readable date.
            DateTimeFormatter formatter =
 DateTimeFormatter.ofLocalizedDateTime(FormatStyle.SHORT)
                    .withLocale(Locale.US)
                    .withZone(ZoneId.systemDefault());

            formatter.format(exTime);
            System.out.println("The token " + tokenInfo + "  expires on " + exTime);

        } catch (StsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 AssumeRole을 참조하십시오.

지원 SDK for Java 2.x를 사용한 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는를와 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 함께 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다 지원.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

안녕하세요 지원

다음 코드 예제에서는 지원의 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.SupportClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.Category;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.DescribeServicesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.DescribeServicesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.Service;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.SupportException;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java (v2) code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
 * In addition, you must have the AWS Business Support Plan to use the AWS
 * Support Java API. For more information, see:
 *
 * https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/plans/
 *
 * This Java example performs the following task:
 *
 * 1. Gets and displays available services.
```

```
 *
 *
 * NOTE: To see multiple operations, see SupportScenario.
 */

public class HelloSupport {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        SupportClient supportClient = SupportClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println("***** Step 1. Get and display available services.");
        displayServices(supportClient);
    }

    // Return a List that contains a Service name and Category name.
    public static void displayServices(SupportClient supportClient) {
        try {
            DescribeServicesRequest servicesRequest =
 DescribeServicesRequest.builder()
                    .language("en")
                    .build();

            DescribeServicesResponse response =
 supportClient.describeServices(servicesRequest);
            List<Service> services = response.services();

            System.out.println("Get the first 10 services");
            int index = 1;
            for (Service service : services) {
                if (index == 11)
                    break;

                System.out.println("The Service name is: " + service.name());

                // Display the Categories for this service.
                List<Category> categories = service.categories();
                for (Category cat : categories) {
                    System.out.println("The category name is: " + cat.name());
                }
                index++;
            }
```

```
        } catch (SupportException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeServices를 참조하십시오.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 사용 가능한 서비스 및 사례의 심각도 수준을 가져와서 표시합니다.
- 선택한 서비스, 범주 및 심각도 수준을 사용하여 지원 사례를 만듭니다.
- 현재 일자의 미해결 사례 목록을 가져와서 표시합니다.
- 새로운 사례에 첨부 파일 세트와 통신을 추가합니다.
- 해당 사례에 대한 새로운 첨부 파일과 통신을 설명하세요.
- 사건을 해결하세요.
- 현재 일자의 해결된 사례 목록을 가져와서 표시합니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

다양한 지원 작업을 실행합니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.SupportClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.AddAttachmentsToSetResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.AddCommunicationToCaseRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.AddCommunicationToCaseResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.Attachment;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.AttachmentDetails;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.CaseDetails;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.Category;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.Communication;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.CreateCaseRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.CreateCaseResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.DescribeAttachmentRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.DescribeAttachmentResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.DescribeCasesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.DescribeCasesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.DescribeCommunicationsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.DescribeCommunicationsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.DescribeServicesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.DescribeServicesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.DescribeSeverityLevelsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.DescribeSeverityLevelsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.ResolveCaseRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.ResolveCaseResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.Service;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.SeverityLevel;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.SupportException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.AddAttachmentsToSetRequest;
import java.io.File;
import java.io.FileInputStream;
import java.io.FileNotFoundException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.time.Instant;
import java.time.temporal.ChronoUnit;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java (v2) code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
```

```
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
 * In addition, you must have the AWS Business Support Plan to use the AWS
 * Support Java API. For more information, see:
 *
 * https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/plans/
 *
 * This Java example performs the following tasks:
 *
 * 1. Gets and displays available services.
 * 2. Gets and displays severity levels.
 * 3. Creates a support case by using the selected service, category, and
 * severity level.
 * 4. Gets a list of open cases for the current day.
 * 5. Creates an attachment set with a generated file.
 * 6. Adds a communication with the attachment to the support case.
 * 7. Lists the communications of the support case.
 * 8. Describes the attachment set included with the communication.
 * 9. Resolves the support case.
 * 10. Gets a list of resolved cases for the current day.
 */
public class SupportScenario {

    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <fileAttachment>Where:
                    fileAttachment - The file can be a simple saved .txt file to use
 as an email attachment.\s
                """;

      //  if (args.length != 1) {
      //      System.out.println(usage);
      //      System.exit(1);
      //  }

        String fileAttachment = "C:\\AWS\\test.txt" ; //args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        SupportClient supportClient = SupportClient.builder()
                .region(region)
```

```
                .build();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("***** Welcome to the AWS Support case example
scenario.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("1. Get and display available services.");
        List<String> sevCatList = displayServices(supportClient);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("2. Get and display Support severity levels.");
        String sevLevel = displaySevLevels(supportClient);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("3. Create a support case using the selected service,
category, and severity level.");
        String caseId = createSupportCase(supportClient, sevCatList, sevLevel);
        if (caseId.compareTo("") == 0) {
            System.out.println("A support case was not successfully created!");
            System.exit(1);
        } else
            System.out.println("Support case " + caseId + " was successfully
created!");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("4. Get open support cases.");
        getOpenCase(supportClient);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("5. Create an attachment set with a generated file to add
to the case.");
        String attachmentSetId = addAttachment(supportClient, fileAttachment);
        System.out.println("The Attachment Set id value is" + attachmentSetId);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("6. Add communication with the attachment to the support
case.");
```

```
        addAttachSupportCase(supportClient, caseId, attachmentSetId);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. List the communications of the support case.");
        String attachId = listCommunications(supportClient, caseId);
        System.out.println("The Attachment id value is" + attachId);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("8. Describe the attachment set included with the
communication.");
        describeAttachment(supportClient, attachId);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("9. Resolve the support case.");
        resolveSupportCase(supportClient, caseId);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("10. Get a list of resolved cases for the current day.");
        getResolvedCase(supportClient);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("***** This Scenario has successfully completed");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    public static void getResolvedCase(SupportClient supportClient) {
        try {
            // Specify the start and end time.
            Instant now = Instant.now();
            java.time.LocalDate.now();
            Instant yesterday = now.minus(1, ChronoUnit.DAYS);

            DescribeCasesRequest describeCasesRequest =
DescribeCasesRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(30)
                    .afterTime(yesterday.toString())
                    .beforeTime(now.toString())
                    .includeResolvedCases(true)
                    .build();
```

```
            DescribeCasesResponse response =
supportClient.describeCases(describeCasesRequest);
            List<CaseDetails> cases = response.cases();
            for (CaseDetails sinCase : cases) {
                if (sinCase.status().compareTo("resolved") == 0)
                    System.out.println("The case status is " + sinCase.status());
            }

        } catch (SupportException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void resolveSupportCase(SupportClient supportClient, String
caseId) {
        try {
            ResolveCaseRequest caseRequest = ResolveCaseRequest.builder()
                    .caseId(caseId)
                    .build();

            ResolveCaseResponse response = supportClient.resolveCase(caseRequest);
            System.out.println("The status of case " + caseId + " is " +
response.finalCaseStatus());

        } catch (SupportException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void describeAttachment(SupportClient supportClient, String
attachId) {
        try {
            DescribeAttachmentRequest attachmentRequest =
DescribeAttachmentRequest.builder()
                    .attachmentId(attachId)
                    .build();

            DescribeAttachmentResponse response =
supportClient.describeAttachment(attachmentRequest);
            System.out.println("The name of the file is " +
response.attachment().fileName());
```

```
        } catch (SupportException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static String listCommunications(SupportClient supportClient, String
caseId) {
        try {
            String attachId = null;
            DescribeCommunicationsRequest communicationsRequest =
DescribeCommunicationsRequest.builder()
                    .caseId(caseId)
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .build();

            DescribeCommunicationsResponse response =
supportClient.describeCommunications(communicationsRequest);
            List<Communication> communications = response.communications();
            for (Communication comm : communications) {
                System.out.println("the body is: " + comm.body());

                // Get the attachment id value.
                List<AttachmentDetails> attachments = comm.attachmentSet();
                for (AttachmentDetails detail : attachments) {
                    attachId = detail.attachmentId();
                }
            }
            return attachId;

        } catch (SupportException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static void addAttachSupportCase(SupportClient supportClient, String
caseId, String attachmentSetId) {
        try {
            AddCommunicationToCaseRequest caseRequest =
AddCommunicationToCaseRequest.builder()
                    .caseId(caseId)
```

```
                    .attachmentSetId(attachmentSetId)
                    .communicationBody("Please refer to attachment for details.")
                    .build();

            AddCommunicationToCaseResponse response =
supportClient.addCommunicationToCase(caseRequest);
            if (response.result())
                System.out.println("You have successfully added a communication to
an AWS Support case");
            else
                System.out.println("There was an error adding the communication to
an AWS Support case");

        } catch (SupportException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static String addAttachment(SupportClient supportClient, String
fileAttachment) {
        try {
            File myFile = new File(fileAttachment);
            InputStream sourceStream = new FileInputStream(myFile);
            SdkBytes sourceBytes = SdkBytes.fromInputStream(sourceStream);

            Attachment attachment = Attachment.builder()
                    .fileName(myFile.getName())
                    .data(sourceBytes)
                    .build();

            AddAttachmentsToSetRequest setRequest =
AddAttachmentsToSetRequest.builder()
                    .attachments(attachment)
                    .build();

            AddAttachmentsToSetResponse response =
supportClient.addAttachmentsToSet(setRequest);
            return response.attachmentSetId();

        } catch (SupportException | FileNotFoundException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
        return "";
    }

    public static void getOpenCase(SupportClient supportClient) {
        try {
            // Specify the start and end time.
            Instant now = Instant.now();
            java.time.LocalDate.now();
            Instant yesterday = now.minus(1, ChronoUnit.DAYS);

            DescribeCasesRequest describeCasesRequest =
DescribeCasesRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(20)
                    .afterTime(yesterday.toString())
                    .beforeTime(now.toString())
                    .build();

            DescribeCasesResponse response =
supportClient.describeCases(describeCasesRequest);
            List<CaseDetails> cases = response.cases();
            for (CaseDetails sinCase : cases) {
                System.out.println("The case status is " + sinCase.status());
                System.out.println("The case Id is " + sinCase.caseId());
                System.out.println("The case subject is " + sinCase.subject());
            }

        } catch (SupportException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static String createSupportCase(SupportClient supportClient, List<String>
sevCatList, String sevLevel) {
        try {
            String serviceCode = sevCatList.get(0);
            String caseCat = sevCatList.get(1);
            CreateCaseRequest caseRequest = CreateCaseRequest.builder()
                    .categoryCode(caseCat.toLowerCase())
                    .serviceCode(serviceCode.toLowerCase())
                    .severityCode(sevLevel.toLowerCase())
                    .communicationBody("Test issue with " +
serviceCode.toLowerCase())
                    .subject("Test case, please ignore")
```

```
                    .language("en")
                    .issueType("technical")
                    .build();

            CreateCaseResponse response = supportClient.createCase(caseRequest);
            return response.caseId();

        } catch (SupportException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static String displaySevLevels(SupportClient supportClient) {
        try {
            DescribeSeverityLevelsRequest severityLevelsRequest =
DescribeSeverityLevelsRequest.builder()
                    .language("en")
                    .build();

            DescribeSeverityLevelsResponse response =
supportClient.describeSeverityLevels(severityLevelsRequest);
            List<SeverityLevel> severityLevels = response.severityLevels();
            String levelName = null;
            for (SeverityLevel sevLevel : severityLevels) {
                System.out.println("The severity level name is: " +
sevLevel.name());
                if (sevLevel.name().compareTo("High") == 0)
                    levelName = sevLevel.name();
            }
            return levelName;

        } catch (SupportException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    // Return a List that contains a Service name and Category name.
    public static List<String> displayServices(SupportClient supportClient) {
        try {
```

```
            DescribeServicesRequest servicesRequest =
 DescribeServicesRequest.builder()
                    .language("en")
                    .build();

            DescribeServicesResponse response =
 supportClient.describeServices(servicesRequest);
            String serviceCode = null;
            String catName = null;
            List<String> sevCatList = new ArrayList<>();
            List<Service> services = response.services();

            System.out.println("Get the first 10 services");
            int index = 1;
            for (Service service : services) {
                if (index == 11)
                    break;

                System.out.println("The Service name is: " + service.name());
                if (service.name().compareTo("Account") == 0)
                    serviceCode = service.code();

                // Get the Categories for this service.
                List<Category> categories = service.categories();
                for (Category cat : categories) {
                    System.out.println("The category name is: " + cat.name());
                    if (cat.name().compareTo("Security") == 0)
                        catName = cat.name();
                }
                index++;
            }

            // Push the two values to the list.
            sevCatList.add(serviceCode);
            sevCatList.add(catName);
            return sevCatList;

        } catch (SupportException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return null;
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - AddAttachmentsToSet
  - AddCommunicationToCase
  - CreateCase
  - DescribeAttachment
  - DescribeCases
  - DescribeCommunications
  - DescribeServices
  - DescribeSeverityLevels
  - ResolveCase

작업

`AddAttachmentsToSet`

다음 코드 예시는 `AddAttachmentsToSet`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static String addAttachment(SupportClient supportClient, String
fileAttachment) {
       try {
           File myFile = new File(fileAttachment);
           InputStream sourceStream = new FileInputStream(myFile);
           SdkBytes sourceBytes = SdkBytes.fromInputStream(sourceStream);

           Attachment attachment = Attachment.builder()
                   .fileName(myFile.getName())
                   .data(sourceBytes)
```

```
                    .build();

            AddAttachmentsToSetRequest setRequest =
AddAttachmentsToSetRequest.builder()
                    .attachments(attachment)
                    .build();

            AddAttachmentsToSetResponse response =
supportClient.addAttachmentsToSet(setRequest);
            return response.attachmentSetId();

        } catch (SupportException | FileNotFoundException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 AddAttachmentsToSet를 참조하십시오.

AddCommunicationToCase

다음 코드 예시는 AddCommunicationToCase의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public static void addAttachSupportCase(SupportClient supportClient, String
caseId, String attachmentSetId) {
        try {
            AddCommunicationToCaseRequest caseRequest =
AddCommunicationToCaseRequest.builder()
                    .caseId(caseId)
                    .attachmentSetId(attachmentSetId)
                    .communicationBody("Please refer to attachment for details.")
```

```
                    .build();

            AddCommunicationToCaseResponse response =
supportClient.addCommunicationToCase(caseRequest);
            if (response.result())
                System.out.println("You have successfully added a communication to
an AWS Support case");
            else
                System.out.println("There was an error adding the communication to
an AWS Support case");

        } catch (SupportException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 AddCommunicationToCase를 참조하십시오.

`CreateCase`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateCase`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public static String createSupportCase(SupportClient supportClient, List<String>
sevCatList, String sevLevel) {
        try {
            String serviceCode = sevCatList.get(0);
            String caseCat = sevCatList.get(1);
            CreateCaseRequest caseRequest = CreateCaseRequest.builder()
                    .categoryCode(caseCat.toLowerCase())
                    .serviceCode(serviceCode.toLowerCase())
```

```
                    .severityCode(sevLevel.toLowerCase())
                    .communicationBody("Test issue with " +
serviceCode.toLowerCase())
                    .subject("Test case, please ignore")
                    .language("en")
                    .issueType("technical")
                    .build();

            CreateCaseResponse response = supportClient.createCase(caseRequest);
            return response.caseId();

        } catch (SupportException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateCase를 참조하십시오.

`DescribeAttachment`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeAttachment`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public static void describeAttachment(SupportClient supportClient, String
attachId) {
        try {
            DescribeAttachmentRequest attachmentRequest =
DescribeAttachmentRequest.builder()
                    .attachmentId(attachId)
                    .build();
```

```
            DescribeAttachmentResponse response =
supportClient.describeAttachment(attachmentRequest);
            System.out.println("The name of the file is " +
response.attachment().fileName());

        } catch (SupportException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeAttachment를 참조하십시오.

`DescribeCases`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeCases`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public static void getOpenCase(SupportClient supportClient) {
        try {
            // Specify the start and end time.
            Instant now = Instant.now();
            java.time.LocalDate.now();
            Instant yesterday = now.minus(1, ChronoUnit.DAYS);

            DescribeCasesRequest describeCasesRequest =
DescribeCasesRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(20)
                    .afterTime(yesterday.toString())
                    .beforeTime(now.toString())
                    .build();

            DescribeCasesResponse response =
supportClient.describeCases(describeCasesRequest);
```

```
            List<CaseDetails> cases = response.cases();
            for (CaseDetails sinCase : cases) {
                System.out.println("The case status is " + sinCase.status());
                System.out.println("The case Id is " + sinCase.caseId());
                System.out.println("The case subject is " + sinCase.subject());
            }

        } catch (SupportException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeCases를 참조하십시오.

`DescribeCommunications`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeCommunications`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static String listCommunications(SupportClient supportClient, String
caseId) {
        try {
            String attachId = null;
            DescribeCommunicationsRequest communicationsRequest =
DescribeCommunicationsRequest.builder()
                    .caseId(caseId)
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .build();

            DescribeCommunicationsResponse response =
supportClient.describeCommunications(communicationsRequest);
            List<Communication> communications = response.communications();
            for (Communication comm : communications) {
```

```
                System.out.println("the body is: " + comm.body());

                // Get the attachment id value.
                List<AttachmentDetails> attachments = comm.attachmentSet();
                for (AttachmentDetails detail : attachments) {
                    attachId = detail.attachmentId();
                }
            }
            return attachId;

        } catch (SupportException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeCommunications를 참조하십시오.

DescribeServices

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeServices의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    // Return a List that contains a Service name and Category name.
    public static List<String> displayServices(SupportClient supportClient) {
        try {
            DescribeServicesRequest servicesRequest =
DescribeServicesRequest.builder()
                    .language("en")
                    .build();

            DescribeServicesResponse response =
supportClient.describeServices(servicesRequest);
```

```
            String serviceCode = null;
            String catName = null;
            List<String> sevCatList = new ArrayList<>();
            List<Service> services = response.services();

            System.out.println("Get the first 10 services");
            int index = 1;
            for (Service service : services) {
                if (index == 11)
                    break;

                System.out.println("The Service name is: " + service.name());
                if (service.name().compareTo("Account") == 0)
                    serviceCode = service.code();

                // Get the Categories for this service.
                List<Category> categories = service.categories();
                for (Category cat : categories) {
                    System.out.println("The category name is: " + cat.name());
                    if (cat.name().compareTo("Security") == 0)
                        catName = cat.name();
                }
                index++;
            }

            // Push the two values to the list.
            sevCatList.add(serviceCode);
            sevCatList.add(catName);
            return sevCatList;

        } catch (SupportException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return null;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeServices를 참조하십시오.

`DescribeSeverityLevels`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeSeverityLevels`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static String displaySevLevels(SupportClient supportClient) {
       try {
           DescribeSeverityLevelsRequest severityLevelsRequest =
DescribeSeverityLevelsRequest.builder()
                   .language("en")
                   .build();

           DescribeSeverityLevelsResponse response =
supportClient.describeSeverityLevels(severityLevelsRequest);
           List<SeverityLevel> severityLevels = response.severityLevels();
           String levelName = null;
           for (SeverityLevel sevLevel : severityLevels) {
               System.out.println("The severity level name is: " +
sevLevel.name());
               if (sevLevel.name().compareTo("High") == 0)
                   levelName = sevLevel.name();
           }
           return levelName;

       } catch (SupportException e) {
           System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
       return "";
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeSeverityLevels를 참조하십시오.

`ResolveCase`

다음 코드 예시는 `ResolveCase`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public static void resolveSupportCase(SupportClient supportClient, String
caseId) {
       try {
           ResolveCaseRequest caseRequest = ResolveCaseRequest.builder()
                   .caseId(caseId)
                   .build();

           ResolveCaseResponse response = supportClient.resolveCase(caseRequest);
           System.out.println("The status of case " + caseId + " is " +
response.finalCaseStatus());

       } catch (SupportException e) {
           System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ResolveCase를 참조하십시오.

Java 2.x용 SDK를 사용하는 Secrets Manager 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Systems Manager에서를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello Systems Manager

다음 코드 예제에서는 Systems Manager를 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.SsmClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.DocumentFilter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.ListDocumentsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.ListDocumentsResponse;

public class HelloSSM {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <awsAccount>

                Where:
                    awsAccount - Your AWS Account number.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String awsAccount = args[0] ;
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        SsmClient ssmClient = SsmClient.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();
```

```
        listDocuments(ssmClient, awsAccount);
    }

    /*
    This code automatically fetches the next set of results using the `nextToken`
 and
    stops once the desired maxResults (20 in this case) have been reached.
    */
    public static void listDocuments(SsmClient ssmClient, String awsAccount) {
        String nextToken = null;
        int totalDocumentsReturned = 0;
        int maxResults = 20;
        do {
            ListDocumentsRequest request = ListDocumentsRequest.builder()
                .documentFilterList(
                    DocumentFilter.builder()
                        .key("Owner")
                        .value(awsAccount)
                        .build()
                    )
                .maxResults(maxResults)
                .nextToken(nextToken)
                .build();

            ListDocumentsResponse response = ssmClient.listDocuments(request);
            response.documentIdentifiers().forEach(identifier ->
 System.out.println("Document Name: " + identifier.name()));
            nextToken = response.nextToken();
            totalDocumentsReturned += response.documentIdentifiers().size();
        } while (nextToken != null && totalDocumentsReturned < maxResults);
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListDocuments를 참조하세요.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 유지 관리 기간을 생성합니다.
- 유지 보수 기간 일정을 수정합니다.
- 문서를 만듭니다.
- 지정된 EC2 인스턴스로 명령을 보냅니다.
- OpsItem을 생성합니다.
- OpsItem을 업데이트하고 해결합니다.
- 유지 보수 기간, OpsItem 및 문서를 삭제합니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.DocumentAlreadyExistsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.SsmException;

import java.util.Scanner;
public class SSMScenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String usage = """
            Usage:
              <instanceId> <title> <source> <category> <severity>

            Where:
                instanceId - The Amazon EC2 Linux/UNIX instance Id that AWS Systems
 Manager uses (ie, i-0149338494ed95f06).
                title - The title of the parameter (default is Disk Space Alert).
                source - The source of the parameter (default is EC2).
```

```
                category - The category of the parameter. Valid values are
'Availability', 'Cost', 'Performance', 'Recovery', 'Security' (default is
Performance).
                severity - The severity of the parameter. Severity should be a
number from 1 to 4 (default is 2).
        """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        SSMActions actions = new SSMActions();
        String documentName;
        String windowName;
        String instanceId = args[0];
        String title = "Disk Space Alert" ;
        String source = "EC2" ;
        String category = "Availability" ;
        String severity = "2" ;

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("""
                Welcome to the AWS Systems Manager SDK Basics scenario.
                This Java program demonstrates how to interact with AWS Systems
Manager using the AWS SDK for Java (v2).
                AWS Systems Manager is the operations hub for your AWS applications
and resources and a secure end-to-end management solution.
                The program's primary functionalities include creating a maintenance
window, creating a document, sending a command to a document,
                listing documents, listing commands, creating an OpsItem, modifying
an OpsItem, and deleting AWS SSM resources.
                Upon completion of the program, all AWS resources are cleaned up.
                Let's get started...

                """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println("1. Create an SSM maintenance window.");
        System.out.println("Please enter the maintenance window name (default is
ssm-maintenance-window):");
        String win = scanner.nextLine();
```

```
        windowName = win.isEmpty() ? "ssm-maintenance-window" : win;
        String winId = null;
        try {
            winId = actions.createMaintenanceWindow(windowName);
            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
            System.out.println("The maintenance window ID is: " + winId);
        } catch (DocumentAlreadyExistsException e) {
            System.err.println("The SSM maintenance window already exists.
Retrieving existing window ID...");
            String existingWinId = actions.createMaintenanceWindow(windowName);
            System.out.println("Existing window ID: " + existingWinId);
        } catch (SsmException e) {
            System.err.println("SSM error: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println("2. Modify the maintenance window by changing the
schedule");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            actions.updateSSMMaintenanceWindow(winId, windowName);
            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
            System.out.println("The SSM maintenance window was successfully
updated");
        } catch (SsmException e) {
            System.err.println("SSM error: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println("3. Create an SSM document that defines the actions that
Systems Manager performs on your managed nodes.");
        System.out.println("Please enter the document name (default is
ssmdocument):");
        String doc = scanner.nextLine();
```

```
        documentName = doc.isEmpty() ? "ssmdocument" : doc;
        try {
            actions.createSSMDoc(documentName);
            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
            System.out.println("The SSM document was successfully created");
        } catch (DocumentAlreadyExistsException e) {
            System.err.println("The SSM document already exists. Moving on");
        } catch (SsmException e) {
            System.err.println("SSM error: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + e.getMessage());
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println("4. Now we are going to run a command on an EC2
instance");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String commandId="";
        try {
            commandId = actions.sendSSMCommand(documentName, instanceId);
            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
            System.out.println("The command was successfully sent. Command ID: " +
commandId);
        } catch (SsmException e) {
            System.err.println("SSM error: " + e.getMessage());
        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.println("Thread was interrupted: " + e.getMessage());
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + e.getMessage());
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println("5. Lets get the time when the specific command was sent
to the specific managed node");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            actions.displayCommands(commandId);
            System.out.println("The command invocations were successfully
displayed.");
        } catch (SsmException e) {
            System.err.println("SSM error: " + e.getMessage());
```

```
            return;
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("""
             6. Now we will create an SSM OpsItem.
             A SSM OpsItem is a feature provided by Amazon's Systems Manager (SSM)
service.
             It is a type of operational data item that allows you to manage and
track various operational issues,
             events, or tasks within your AWS environment.

             You can create OpsItems to track and manage operational issues as they
arise.
             For example, you could create an OpsItem whenever your application
detects a critical error
             or an anomaly in your infrastructure.
            """);

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String opsItemId;
        try {
            opsItemId = actions.createSSMOpsItem(title, source, category, severity);
            System.out.println(opsItemId + " was created");
        } catch (SsmException e) {
            System.err.println("SSM error: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. Now we will update the SSM OpsItem "+opsItemId);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String description = "An update to "+opsItemId ;
        try {
```

```
            actions.updateOpsItem(opsItemId, title, description);
        } catch (SsmException e) {
            System.err.println("SSM error: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
        }

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("8. Now we will get the status of the SSM OpsItem
"+opsItemId);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            actions.describeOpsItems(opsItemId);
        } catch (SsmException e) {
            System.err.println("SSM error: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
        }

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("9. Now we will resolve the SSM OpsItem "+opsItemId);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            actions.resolveOpsItem(opsItemId);
        } catch (SsmException e) {
            System.err.println("SSM error: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
        }

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("10. Would you like to delete the AWS Systems Manager
resources? (y/n)");
        String delAns = scanner.nextLine().trim();
        if (delAns.equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
            System.out.println("You selected to delete the resources.");
            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
            try {
```

```
                actions.deleteMaintenanceWindow(winId);
                actions.deleteDoc(documentName);
            } catch (SsmException e) {
                System.err.println("SSM error: " + e.getMessage());
                return;
            } catch (RuntimeException e) {
                System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + e.getMessage());
                return;
            }
        } else {
            System.out.println("The AWS Systems Manager resources will not be
 deleted");
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println("This concludes the AWS Systems Manager SDK Basics
 scenario.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    private static void waitForInputToContinue(Scanner scanner) {
        while (true) {
            System.out.println("");
            System.out.println("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:");
            String input = scanner.nextLine();

            if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("c")) {
                System.out.println("Continuing with the program...");
                System.out.println("");
                break;
            } else {
                // Handle invalid input.
                System.out.println("Invalid input. Please try again.");
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Systems Manager SDK 메서드에 대한 래퍼 클래스입니다.

```
public class SSMActions {
```

```
    private static SsmAsyncClient ssmAsyncClient;

    private static SsmAsyncClient getAsyncClient() {
        if (ssmAsyncClient == null) {
            SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
                    .maxConcurrency(100)
                    .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                    .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                    .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                    .build();

            ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
                    .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))
                    .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))
                    .retryPolicy(RetryPolicy.builder()
                            .numRetries(3)
                            .build())
                    .build();

            ssmAsyncClient = SsmAsyncClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .httpClient(httpClient)
                    .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                    .build();
        }
        return ssmAsyncClient;
    }

    /**
     * Deletes an AWS SSM document asynchronously.
     *
     * @param documentName The name of the document to delete.
     * <p>
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to delete an SSM document.
     * If an exception occurs, it handles the error appropriately.
     */
    public void deleteDoc(String documentName) {
        DeleteDocumentRequest documentRequest = DeleteDocumentRequest.builder()
                .name(documentName)
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<Void> future = CompletableFuture.runAsync(() -> {
            getAsyncClient().deleteDocument(documentRequest)
```

```
                    .thenAccept(response -> {
                        System.out.println("The SSM document was successfully
deleted.");
                    })
                    .exceptionally(ex -> {
                        throw new CompletionException(ex);
                    }).join();
        }).exceptionally(ex -> {
            Throwable cause = (ex instanceof CompletionException) ? ex.getCause() :
ex;
            if (cause instanceof SsmException) {
                throw new RuntimeException("SSM error: " + cause.getMessage(),
cause);
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause);
            }
        });

        try {
            future.join();
        } catch (CompletionException ex) {
            throw ex.getCause() instanceof RuntimeException ? (RuntimeException)
ex.getCause() : ex;
        }
    }

    /**
     * Deletes an AWS SSM Maintenance Window asynchronously.
     *
     * @param winId The ID of the Maintenance Window to delete.
     * <p>
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to delete an SSM Maintenance
Window.
     * If an exception occurs, it handles the error appropriately.
     */
    public void deleteMaintenanceWindow(String winId) {
        DeleteMaintenanceWindowRequest windowRequest =
DeleteMaintenanceWindowRequest.builder()
                .windowId(winId)
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<Void> future = CompletableFuture.runAsync(() -> {
            getAsyncClient().deleteMaintenanceWindow(windowRequest)
```

```
                    .thenAccept(response -> {
                        System.out.println("The maintenance window was successfully
deleted.");
                    })
                    .exceptionally(ex -> {
                        throw new CompletionException(ex);
                    }).join();
        }).exceptionally(ex -> {
            Throwable cause = (ex instanceof CompletionException) ? ex.getCause() :
ex;
            if (cause instanceof SsmException) {
                throw new RuntimeException("SSM error: " + cause.getMessage(),
cause);
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause);
            }
        });

        try {
            future.join();
        } catch (CompletionException ex) {
            throw ex.getCause() instanceof RuntimeException ? (RuntimeException)
ex.getCause() : ex;
        }
    }

    /**
     * Resolves an AWS SSM OpsItem asynchronously.
     *
     * @param opsID The ID of the OpsItem to resolve.
     * <p>
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to resolve an SSM OpsItem.
     * If an exception occurs, it handles the error appropriately.
     */
    public void resolveOpsItem(String opsID) {
        UpdateOpsItemRequest opsItemRequest = UpdateOpsItemRequest.builder()
                .opsItemId(opsID)
                .status(OpsItemStatus.RESOLVED)
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<Void> future = CompletableFuture.runAsync(() -> {
            getAsyncClient().updateOpsItem(opsItemRequest)
                    .thenAccept(response -> {
```

```
                        System.out.println("OpsItem resolved successfully.");
                    })
                    .exceptionally(ex -> {
                        throw new CompletionException(ex);
                    }).join();
        }).exceptionally(ex -> {
            Throwable cause = (ex instanceof CompletionException) ? ex.getCause() :
ex;
            if (cause instanceof SsmException) {
                throw new RuntimeException("SSM error: " + cause.getMessage(),
cause);
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause);
            }
        });

        try {
            future.join();
        } catch (CompletionException ex) {
            throw ex.getCause() instanceof RuntimeException ? (RuntimeException)
ex.getCause() : ex;
        }
    }

    /**
     * Describes AWS SSM OpsItems asynchronously.
     *
     * @param key The key to filter OpsItems by (e.g., OPS_ITEM_ID).
     *
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to describe SSM OpsItems.
     * If the request is successful, it prints the title and status of each OpsItem.
     * If an exception occurs, it handles the error appropriately.
     */
    public void describeOpsItems(String key) {
        OpsItemFilter filter = OpsItemFilter.builder()
                .key(OpsItemFilterKey.OPS_ITEM_ID)
                .values(key)
                .operator(OpsItemFilterOperator.EQUAL)
                .build();

        DescribeOpsItemsRequest itemsRequest = DescribeOpsItemsRequest.builder()
                .maxResults(10)
                .opsItemFilters(filter)
```

```
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<Void> future = CompletableFuture.runAsync(() -> {
            getAsyncClient().describeOpsItems(itemsRequest)
                    .thenAccept(itemsResponse -> {
                        List<OpsItemSummary> items =
itemsResponse.opsItemSummaries();
                        for (OpsItemSummary item : items) {
                            System.out.println("The item title is " + item.title() +
" and the status is " + item.status().toString());
                        }
                    })
                    .exceptionally(ex -> {
                        throw new CompletionException(ex);
                    }).join();
        }).exceptionally(ex -> {
            Throwable cause = (ex instanceof CompletionException) ? ex.getCause() :
ex;
            if (cause instanceof SsmException) {
                throw new RuntimeException("SSM error: " + cause.getMessage(),
cause);
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause);
            }
        });

        try {
            future.join();
        } catch (CompletionException ex) {
            throw ex.getCause() instanceof RuntimeException ? (RuntimeException)
ex.getCause() : ex;
        }
    }

    /**
     * Updates the AWS SSM OpsItem asynchronously.
     *
     * @param opsItemId The ID of the OpsItem to update.
     * @param title The new title of the OpsItem.
     * @param description The new description of the OpsItem.
     * <p>
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to update an SSM OpsItem.
     * If the request is successful, it completes without returning a value.
```

```
     * If an exception occurs, it handles the error appropriately.
     */
    public void updateOpsItem(String opsItemId, String title, String description) {
        Map<String, OpsItemDataValue> operationalData = new HashMap<>();
        operationalData.put("key1",
 OpsItemDataValue.builder().value("value1").build());
        operationalData.put("key2",
 OpsItemDataValue.builder().value("value2").build());

        CompletableFuture<Void> future = getOpsItem(opsItemId).thenCompose(opsItem -
> {
            UpdateOpsItemRequest request = UpdateOpsItemRequest.builder()
                    .opsItemId(opsItemId)
                    .title(title)
                    .operationalData(operationalData)
                    .status(opsItem.statusAsString())
                    .description(description)
                    .build();

            return getAsyncClient().updateOpsItem(request).thenAccept(response -> {
                System.out.println(opsItemId + " updated successfully.");
            }).exceptionally(ex -> {
                throw new CompletionException(ex);
            });
        }).exceptionally(ex -> {
            Throwable cause = (ex instanceof CompletionException) ? ex.getCause() :
 ex;
            if (cause instanceof SsmException) {
                throw new RuntimeException("SSM error: " + cause.getMessage(),
 cause);
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error: " +
 cause.getMessage(), cause);
            }
        });

        try {
            future.join();
        } catch (CompletionException ex) {
            throw ex.getCause() instanceof RuntimeException ? (RuntimeException)
 ex.getCause() : ex;
        }
    }
```

```
   private static CompletableFuture<OpsItem> getOpsItem(String opsItemId) {
       GetOpsItemRequest request =
GetOpsItemRequest.builder().opsItemId(opsItemId).build();
       return
getAsyncClient().getOpsItem(request).thenApply(GetOpsItemResponse::opsItem);
   }

   /**
    * Creates an SSM OpsItem asynchronously.
    *
    * @param title The title of the OpsItem.
    * @param source The source of the OpsItem.
    * @param category The category of the OpsItem.
    * @param severity The severity of the OpsItem.
    * @return The ID of the created OpsItem.
    * <p>
    * This method initiates an asynchronous request to create an SSM OpsItem.
    * If the request is successful, it returns the OpsItem ID.
    * If an exception occurs, it handles the error appropriately.
    */
   public String createSSMOpsItem(String title, String source, String category,
String severity) {
       CreateOpsItemRequest opsItemRequest = CreateOpsItemRequest.builder()
               .description("Created by the SSM Java API")
               .title(title)
               .source(source)
               .category(category)
               .severity(severity)
               .build();

       CompletableFuture<CreateOpsItemResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().createOpsItem(opsItemRequest);

       try {
           CreateOpsItemResponse response = future.join();
           return response.opsItemId();
       } catch (CompletionException e) {
           Throwable cause = e.getCause();
           if (cause instanceof SsmException) {
               throw (SsmException) cause;
           } else {
               throw new RuntimeException(cause);
           }
```

```
        }
    }

    /**
     * Displays the date and time when the specific command was invoked.
     *
     * @param commandId The ID of the command to describe.
     * <p>
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to list command invocations and
prints the date and time of each command invocation.
     * If an exception occurs, it handles the error appropriately.
     */
    public void displayCommands(String commandId) {
        ListCommandInvocationsRequest commandInvocationsRequest =
ListCommandInvocationsRequest.builder()
                .commandId(commandId)
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<ListCommandInvocationsResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().listCommandInvocations(commandInvocationsRequest);
        future.thenAccept(response -> {
            List<CommandInvocation> commandList = response.commandInvocations();
            DateTimeFormatter formatter = DateTimeFormatter.ofPattern("yyyy-MM-dd
HH:mm:ss").withZone(ZoneId.systemDefault());
            for (CommandInvocation invocation : commandList) {
                System.out.println("The time of the command invocation is " +
formatter.format(invocation.requestedDateTime()));
            }
        }).exceptionally(ex -> {
            Throwable cause = (ex instanceof CompletionException) ? ex.getCause() :
ex;
            if (cause instanceof SsmException) {
                throw (SsmException) cause;
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException(cause);
            }
        }).join();
    }

    /**
     * Sends a SSM command to a managed node asynchronously.
     *
     * @param documentName The name of the document to use.
     * @param instanceId The ID of the instance to send the command to.
```

```
    * @return The command ID.
    * <p>
    * This method initiates asynchronous requests to send a SSM command to a
managed node.
    * It waits until the document is active, sends the command, and checks the
command execution status.
    */
   public String sendSSMCommand(String documentName, String instanceId) throws
InterruptedException, SsmException {
       // Before we use Document to send a command - make sure it is active.
       CompletableFuture<Void> documentActiveFuture = CompletableFuture.runAsync(()
-> {
           boolean isDocumentActive = false;
           DescribeDocumentRequest request = DescribeDocumentRequest.builder()
                   .name(documentName)
                   .build();

           while (!isDocumentActive) {
               CompletableFuture<DescribeDocumentResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().describeDocument(request);
               String documentStatus = response.join().document().statusAsString();
               if (documentStatus.equals("Active")) {
                   System.out.println("The SSM document is active and ready to
use.");
                   isDocumentActive = true;
               } else {
                   System.out.println("The SSM document is not active. Status: " +
documentStatus);
                   try {
                       Thread.sleep(5000);
                   } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                       throw new RuntimeException(e);
                   }
               }
           }
       });

       documentActiveFuture.join();

       // Create the SendCommandRequest.
       SendCommandRequest commandRequest = SendCommandRequest.builder()
               .documentName(documentName)
               .instanceIds(instanceId)
               .build();
```

```
        // Send the command.
        CompletableFuture<SendCommandResponse> commandFuture =
getAsyncClient().sendCommand(commandRequest);
        final String[] commandId = {null};

        commandFuture.whenComplete((commandResponse, ex) -> {
            if (commandResponse != null) {
                commandId[0] = commandResponse.command().commandId();
                System.out.println("Command ID: " + commandId[0]);

                // Wait for the command execution to complete.
                GetCommandInvocationRequest invocationRequest =
GetCommandInvocationRequest.builder()
                        .commandId(commandId[0])
                        .instanceId(instanceId)
                        .build();

                try {
                    System.out.println("Wait 5 secs");
                    TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(5);

                    // Retrieve the command execution details.
                    CompletableFuture<GetCommandInvocationResponse> invocationFuture
= getAsyncClient().getCommandInvocation(invocationRequest);
                    invocationFuture.whenComplete((commandInvocationResponse,
invocationEx) -> {
                        if (commandInvocationResponse != null) {
                            // Check the status of the command execution.
                            CommandInvocationStatus status =
commandInvocationResponse.status();
                            if (status == CommandInvocationStatus.SUCCESS) {
                                System.out.println("Command execution successful");
                            } else {
                                System.out.println("Command execution failed.
Status: " + status);
                            }
                        } else {
                            Throwable invocationCause = (invocationEx instanceof
CompletionException) ? invocationEx.getCause() : invocationEx;
                            throw new CompletionException(invocationCause);
                        }
                    }).join();
                } catch (InterruptedException e) {
```

```
                    throw new RuntimeException(e);
                }
            } else {
                Throwable cause = (ex instanceof CompletionException) ?
ex.getCause() : ex;
                if (cause instanceof SsmException) {
                    throw (SsmException) cause;
                } else {
                    throw new RuntimeException(cause);
                }
            }
        }).join();

        return commandId[0];
    }

    /**
     * Creates an AWS SSM document asynchronously.
     *
     * @param docName The name of the document to create.
     * <p>
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to create an SSM document.
     * If the request is successful, it prints the document status.
     * If an exception occurs, it handles the error appropriately.
     */
    public void createSSMDoc(String docName) throws SsmException {
        String jsonData = """
        {
        "schemaVersion": "2.2",
        "description": "Run a simple shell command",
        "mainSteps": [
            {
                "action": "aws:runShellScript",
                "name": "runEchoCommand",
                "inputs": {
                  "runCommand": [
                    "echo 'Hello, world!'"
                  ]
                }
              }
            ]
        }
        """;
```

```
        CreateDocumentRequest request = CreateDocumentRequest.builder()
                .content(jsonData)
                .name(docName)
                .documentType(DocumentType.COMMAND)
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<CreateDocumentResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().createDocument(request);
        future.thenAccept(response -> {
            System.out.println("The status of the SSM document is " +
response.documentDescription().status());
        }).exceptionally(ex -> {
            Throwable cause = (ex instanceof CompletionException) ? ex.getCause() :
ex;
            if (cause instanceof DocumentAlreadyExistsException) {
                throw new CompletionException(cause);
            } else if (cause instanceof SsmException) {
                throw new CompletionException(cause);
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException(cause);
            }
        }).join();
    }

    /**
     * Updates an SSM maintenance window asynchronously.
     *
     * @param id The ID of the maintenance window to update.
     * @param name The new name for the maintenance window.
     * <p>
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to update an SSM maintenance
window.
     * If the request is successful, it prints a success message.
     * If an exception occurs, it handles the error appropriately.
     */
    public void updateSSMMaintenanceWindow(String id, String name) throws
SsmException {
        UpdateMaintenanceWindowRequest updateRequest =
UpdateMaintenanceWindowRequest.builder()
                .windowId(id)
                .allowUnassociatedTargets(true)
                .duration(24)
                .enabled(true)
                .name(name)
```

```
                .schedule("cron(0 0 ? * MON *)")
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<UpdateMaintenanceWindowResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().updateMaintenanceWindow(updateRequest);
        future.whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
            if (response != null) {
                System.out.println("The SSM maintenance window was successfully
updated");
            } else {
                Throwable cause = (ex instanceof CompletionException) ?
ex.getCause() : ex;
                if (cause instanceof SsmException) {
                    throw new CompletionException(cause);
                } else {
                    throw new RuntimeException(cause);
                }
            }
        }).join();
    }

    /**
     * Creates an SSM maintenance window asynchronously.
     *
     * @param winName The name of the maintenance window.
     * @return The ID of the created or existing maintenance window.
     * <p>
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to create an SSM maintenance
window.
     * If the request is successful, it prints the maintenance window ID.
     * If an exception occurs, it handles the error appropriately.
     */
    public String createMaintenanceWindow(String winName) throws SsmException,
DocumentAlreadyExistsException {
        CreateMaintenanceWindowRequest request =
CreateMaintenanceWindowRequest.builder()
                .name(winName)
                .description("This is my maintenance window")
                .allowUnassociatedTargets(true)
                .duration(2)
                .cutoff(1)
                .schedule("cron(0 10 ? * MON-FRI *)")
                .build();
```

```
        CompletableFuture<CreateMaintenanceWindowResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().createMaintenanceWindow(request);
        final String[] windowId = {null};
        future.whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
            if (response != null) {
                String maintenanceWindowId = response.windowId();
                System.out.println("The maintenance window id is " +
maintenanceWindowId);
                windowId[0] = maintenanceWindowId;
            } else {
                Throwable cause = (ex instanceof CompletionException) ?
ex.getCause() : ex;
                if (cause instanceof DocumentAlreadyExistsException) {
                    throw new CompletionException(cause);
                } else if (cause instanceof SsmException) {
                    throw new CompletionException(cause);
                } else {
                    throw new RuntimeException(cause);
                }
            }
        }).join();

        if (windowId[0] == null) {
            MaintenanceWindowFilter filter = MaintenanceWindowFilter.builder()
                    .key("name")
                    .values(winName)
                    .build();

            DescribeMaintenanceWindowsRequest winRequest =
DescribeMaintenanceWindowsRequest.builder()
                    .filters(filter)
                    .build();

            CompletableFuture<DescribeMaintenanceWindowsResponse> describeFuture =
getAsyncClient().describeMaintenanceWindows(winRequest);
            describeFuture.whenComplete((describeResponse, describeEx) -> {
                if (describeResponse != null) {
                    List<MaintenanceWindowIdentity> windows =
describeResponse.windowIdentities();
                    if (!windows.isEmpty()) {
                        windowId[0] = windows.get(0).windowId();
                        System.out.println("Window ID: " + windowId[0]);
                    } else {
                        System.out.println("Window not found.");
```

```
                        windowId[0] = "";
                    }
                } else {
                    Throwable describeCause = (describeEx instanceof
 CompletionException) ? describeEx.getCause() : describeEx;
                    throw new RuntimeException("Error describing maintenance
 windows: " + describeCause.getMessage(), describeCause);
                }
            }).join();
        }

        return windowId[0];
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - CreateDocument
  - CreateMaintenanceWindow
  - CreateOpsItem
  - DeleteMaintenanceWindow
  - ListCommandInvocations
  - SendCommand
  - UpdateOpsItem

작업

`CreateDocument`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateDocument`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Creates an AWS SSM document asynchronously.
     *
     * @param docName The name of the document to create.
     * <p>
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to create an SSM document.
     * If the request is successful, it prints the document status.
     * If an exception occurs, it handles the error appropriately.
     */
    public void createSSMDoc(String docName) throws SsmException {
        String jsonData = """
        {
        "schemaVersion": "2.2",
        "description": "Run a simple shell command",
        "mainSteps": [
            {
                "action": "aws:runShellScript",
                "name": "runEchoCommand",
                "inputs": {
                  "runCommand": [
                    "echo 'Hello, world!'"
                  ]
                }
              }
            ]
        }
        """;

        CreateDocumentRequest request = CreateDocumentRequest.builder()
                .content(jsonData)
                .name(docName)
                .documentType(DocumentType.COMMAND)
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<CreateDocumentResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().createDocument(request);
        future.thenAccept(response -> {
            System.out.println("The status of the SSM document is " +
response.documentDescription().status());
        }).exceptionally(ex -> {
            Throwable cause = (ex instanceof CompletionException) ? ex.getCause() :
ex;
            if (cause instanceof DocumentAlreadyExistsException) {
```

```
                throw new CompletionException(cause);
            } else if (cause instanceof SsmException) {
                throw new CompletionException(cause);
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException(cause);
            }
        }).join();
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateDocument를 참조하세요.

`CreateMaintenanceWindow`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateMaintenanceWindow`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Creates an SSM maintenance window asynchronously.
     *
     * @param winName The name of the maintenance window.
     * @return The ID of the created or existing maintenance window.
     * <p>
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to create an SSM maintenance
window.
     * If the request is successful, it prints the maintenance window ID.
     * If an exception occurs, it handles the error appropriately.
     */
    public String createMaintenanceWindow(String winName) throws SsmException,
DocumentAlreadyExistsException {
        CreateMaintenanceWindowRequest request =
CreateMaintenanceWindowRequest.builder()
                .name(winName)
                .description("This is my maintenance window")
                .allowUnassociatedTargets(true)
```

```
                .duration(2)
                .cutoff(1)
                .schedule("cron(0 10 ? * MON-FRI *)")
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<CreateMaintenanceWindowResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().createMaintenanceWindow(request);
        final String[] windowId = {null};
        future.whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
            if (response != null) {
                String maintenanceWindowId = response.windowId();
                System.out.println("The maintenance window id is " +
maintenanceWindowId);
                windowId[0] = maintenanceWindowId;
            } else {
                Throwable cause = (ex instanceof CompletionException) ?
ex.getCause() : ex;
                if (cause instanceof DocumentAlreadyExistsException) {
                    throw new CompletionException(cause);
                } else if (cause instanceof SsmException) {
                    throw new CompletionException(cause);
                } else {
                    throw new RuntimeException(cause);
                }
            }
        }).join();

        if (windowId[0] == null) {
            MaintenanceWindowFilter filter = MaintenanceWindowFilter.builder()
                    .key("name")
                    .values(winName)
                    .build();

            DescribeMaintenanceWindowsRequest winRequest =
DescribeMaintenanceWindowsRequest.builder()
                    .filters(filter)
                    .build();

            CompletableFuture<DescribeMaintenanceWindowsResponse> describeFuture =
getAsyncClient().describeMaintenanceWindows(winRequest);
            describeFuture.whenComplete((describeResponse, describeEx) -> {
                if (describeResponse != null) {
                    List<MaintenanceWindowIdentity> windows =
describeResponse.windowIdentities();
```

```
                    if (!windows.isEmpty()) {
                        windowId[0] = windows.get(0).windowId();
                        System.out.println("Window ID: " + windowId[0]);
                    } else {
                        System.out.println("Window not found.");
                        windowId[0] = "";
                    }
                } else {
                    Throwable describeCause = (describeEx instanceof
CompletionException) ? describeEx.getCause() : describeEx;
                    throw new RuntimeException("Error describing maintenance
windows: " + describeCause.getMessage(), describeCause);
                }
            }).join();
        }

        return windowId[0];
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateMaintenanceWindow를 참조하세요.

`CreateOpsItem`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateOpsItem`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Creates an SSM OpsItem asynchronously.
     *
     * @param title The title of the OpsItem.
     * @param source The source of the OpsItem.
     * @param category The category of the OpsItem.
     * @param severity The severity of the OpsItem.
```

```
     * @return The ID of the created OpsItem.
     * <p>
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to create an SSM OpsItem.
     * If the request is successful, it returns the OpsItem ID.
     * If an exception occurs, it handles the error appropriately.
     */
    public String createSSMOpsItem(String title, String source, String category,
String severity) {
        CreateOpsItemRequest opsItemRequest = CreateOpsItemRequest.builder()
                .description("Created by the SSM Java API")
                .title(title)
                .source(source)
                .category(category)
                .severity(severity)
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<CreateOpsItemResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().createOpsItem(opsItemRequest);

        try {
            CreateOpsItemResponse response = future.join();
            return response.opsItemId();
        } catch (CompletionException e) {
            Throwable cause = e.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof SsmException) {
                throw (SsmException) cause;
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException(cause);
            }
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 CreateOpsItem을 참조하세요.

DeleteDocument

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteDocument의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Deletes an AWS SSM document asynchronously.
     *
     * @param documentName The name of the document to delete.
     * <p>
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to delete an SSM document.
     * If an exception occurs, it handles the error appropriately.
     */
    public void deleteDoc(String documentName) {
        DeleteDocumentRequest documentRequest = DeleteDocumentRequest.builder()
                .name(documentName)
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<Void> future = CompletableFuture.runAsync(() -> {
            getAsyncClient().deleteDocument(documentRequest)
                    .thenAccept(response -> {
                        System.out.println("The SSM document was successfully
deleted.");
                    })
                    .exceptionally(ex -> {
                        throw new CompletionException(ex);
                    }).join();
        }).exceptionally(ex -> {
            Throwable cause = (ex instanceof CompletionException) ? ex.getCause() :
ex;
            if (cause instanceof SsmException) {
                throw new RuntimeException("SSM error: " + cause.getMessage(),
cause);
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause);
            }
        });
```

```
        try {
            future.join();
        } catch (CompletionException ex) {
            throw ex.getCause() instanceof RuntimeException ? (RuntimeException)
ex.getCause() : ex;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteDocument를 참조하세요.

DeleteMaintenanceWindow

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteMaintenanceWindow의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Deletes an AWS SSM Maintenance Window asynchronously.
     *
     * @param winId The ID of the Maintenance Window to delete.
     * <p>
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to delete an SSM Maintenance
Window.
     * If an exception occurs, it handles the error appropriately.
     */
    public void deleteMaintenanceWindow(String winId) {
        DeleteMaintenanceWindowRequest windowRequest =
DeleteMaintenanceWindowRequest.builder()
                .windowId(winId)
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<Void> future = CompletableFuture.runAsync(() -> {
            getAsyncClient().deleteMaintenanceWindow(windowRequest)
                    .thenAccept(response -> {
```

```
                        System.out.println("The maintenance window was successfully
deleted.");
                    })
                    .exceptionally(ex -> {
                        throw new CompletionException(ex);
                    }).join();
        }).exceptionally(ex -> {
            Throwable cause = (ex instanceof CompletionException) ? ex.getCause() :
ex;
            if (cause instanceof SsmException) {
                throw new RuntimeException("SSM error: " + cause.getMessage(),
cause);
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause);
            }
        });

        try {
            future.join();
        } catch (CompletionException ex) {
            throw ex.getCause() instanceof RuntimeException ? (RuntimeException)
ex.getCause() : ex;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DeleteMaintenanceWindow를 참조하세요.

`DescribeOpsItems`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeOpsItems`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
```

```
     * Describes AWS SSM OpsItems asynchronously.
     *
     * @param key The key to filter OpsItems by (e.g., OPS_ITEM_ID).
     *
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to describe SSM OpsItems.
     * If the request is successful, it prints the title and status of each OpsItem.
     * If an exception occurs, it handles the error appropriately.
     */
    public void describeOpsItems(String key) {
        OpsItemFilter filter = OpsItemFilter.builder()
                .key(OpsItemFilterKey.OPS_ITEM_ID)
                .values(key)
                .operator(OpsItemFilterOperator.EQUAL)
                .build();

        DescribeOpsItemsRequest itemsRequest = DescribeOpsItemsRequest.builder()
                .maxResults(10)
                .opsItemFilters(filter)
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<Void> future = CompletableFuture.runAsync(() -> {
            getAsyncClient().describeOpsItems(itemsRequest)
                    .thenAccept(itemsResponse -> {
                        List<OpsItemSummary> items =
itemsResponse.opsItemSummaries();
                        for (OpsItemSummary item : items) {
                            System.out.println("The item title is " + item.title() +
" and the status is " + item.status().toString());
                        }
                    })
                    .exceptionally(ex -> {
                        throw new CompletionException(ex);
                    }).join();
        }).exceptionally(ex -> {
            Throwable cause = (ex instanceof CompletionException) ? ex.getCause() :
ex;
            if (cause instanceof SsmException) {
                throw new RuntimeException("SSM error: " + cause.getMessage(),
cause);
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause);
            }
        });
```

```
        try {
            future.join();
        } catch (CompletionException ex) {
            throw ex.getCause() instanceof RuntimeException ? (RuntimeException)
 ex.getCause() : ex;
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeOpsItems를 참조하세요.

DescribeParameters

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeParameters의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.SsmClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.GetParameterRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.GetParameterResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.SsmException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class GetParameter {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
```

```
                Usage:
                    <paraName>

                Where:
                    paraName - The name of the parameter.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String paraName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        SsmClient ssmClient = SsmClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        getParaValue(ssmClient, paraName);
        ssmClient.close();
    }

    public static void getParaValue(SsmClient ssmClient, String paraName) {
        try {
            GetParameterRequest parameterRequest = GetParameterRequest.builder()
                    .name(paraName)
                    .build();

            GetParameterResponse parameterResponse =
 ssmClient.getParameter(parameterRequest);
            System.out.println("The parameter value is " +
 parameterResponse.parameter().value());

        } catch (SsmException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DescribeParameters를 참조하세요.

PutParameter

다음 코드 예시는 PutParameter의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.SsmClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.ParameterType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.PutParameterRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.SsmException;

public class PutParameter {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <paraName>

                Where:
                    paraName - The name of the parameter.
                    paraValue - The value of the parameter.
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String paraName = args[0];
        String paraValue = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        SsmClient ssmClient = SsmClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();
```

```
        putParaValue(ssmClient, paraName, paraValue);
        ssmClient.close();
    }

    public static void putParaValue(SsmClient ssmClient, String paraName, String
 value) {
        try {
            PutParameterRequest parameterRequest = PutParameterRequest.builder()
                    .name(paraName)
                    .type(ParameterType.STRING)
                    .value(value)
                    .build();

            ssmClient.putParameter(parameterRequest);
            System.out.println("The parameter was successfully added.");

        } catch (SsmException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 PutParameter를 참조하세요.

SendCommand

다음 코드 예시는 SendCommand의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Sends a SSM command to a managed node asynchronously.
     *
     * @param documentName The name of the document to use.
```

```
    * @param instanceId The ID of the instance to send the command to.
    * @return The command ID.
    * <p>
    * This method initiates asynchronous requests to send a SSM command to a
managed node.
    * It waits until the document is active, sends the command, and checks the
command execution status.
    */
   public String sendSSMCommand(String documentName, String instanceId) throws
InterruptedException, SsmException {
       // Before we use Document to send a command - make sure it is active.
       CompletableFuture<Void> documentActiveFuture = CompletableFuture.runAsync(()
-> {
           boolean isDocumentActive = false;
           DescribeDocumentRequest request = DescribeDocumentRequest.builder()
                   .name(documentName)
                   .build();

           while (!isDocumentActive) {
               CompletableFuture<DescribeDocumentResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().describeDocument(request);
               String documentStatus = response.join().document().statusAsString();
               if (documentStatus.equals("Active")) {
                   System.out.println("The SSM document is active and ready to
use.");
                   isDocumentActive = true;
               } else {
                   System.out.println("The SSM document is not active. Status: " +
documentStatus);
                   try {
                       Thread.sleep(5000);
                   } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                       throw new RuntimeException(e);
                   }
               }
           }
       });

       documentActiveFuture.join();

       // Create the SendCommandRequest.
       SendCommandRequest commandRequest = SendCommandRequest.builder()
               .documentName(documentName)
               .instanceIds(instanceId)
```

```
                .build();

        // Send the command.
        CompletableFuture<SendCommandResponse> commandFuture =
getAsyncClient().sendCommand(commandRequest);
        final String[] commandId = {null};

        commandFuture.whenComplete((commandResponse, ex) -> {
            if (commandResponse != null) {
                commandId[0] = commandResponse.command().commandId();
                System.out.println("Command ID: " + commandId[0]);

                // Wait for the command execution to complete.
                GetCommandInvocationRequest invocationRequest =
GetCommandInvocationRequest.builder()
                        .commandId(commandId[0])
                        .instanceId(instanceId)
                        .build();

                try {
                    System.out.println("Wait 5 secs");
                    TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(5);

                    // Retrieve the command execution details.
                    CompletableFuture<GetCommandInvocationResponse> invocationFuture
= getAsyncClient().getCommandInvocation(invocationRequest);
                    invocationFuture.whenComplete((commandInvocationResponse,
invocationEx) -> {
                        if (commandInvocationResponse != null) {
                            // Check the status of the command execution.
                            CommandInvocationStatus status =
commandInvocationResponse.status();
                            if (status == CommandInvocationStatus.SUCCESS) {
                                System.out.println("Command execution successful");
                            } else {
                                System.out.println("Command execution failed.
Status: " + status);
                            }
                        } else {
                            Throwable invocationCause = (invocationEx instanceof
CompletionException) ? invocationEx.getCause() : invocationEx;
                            throw new CompletionException(invocationCause);
                        }
                    }).join();
```

```
                } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                    throw new RuntimeException(e);
                }
            } else {
                Throwable cause = (ex instanceof CompletionException) ?
ex.getCause() : ex;
                if (cause instanceof SsmException) {
                    throw (SsmException) cause;
                } else {
                    throw new RuntimeException(cause);
                }
            }
        }).join();

        return commandId[0];
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 SendCommand를 참조하세요.

UpdateMaintenanceWindow

다음 코드 예시는 UpdateMaintenanceWindow의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Updates an SSM maintenance window asynchronously.
     *
     * @param id The ID of the maintenance window to update.
     * @param name The new name for the maintenance window.
     * <p>
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to update an SSM maintenance
window.
     * If the request is successful, it prints a success message.
```

```
     * If an exception occurs, it handles the error appropriately.
     */
    public void updateSSMMaintenanceWindow(String id, String name) throws
SsmException {
        UpdateMaintenanceWindowRequest updateRequest =
UpdateMaintenanceWindowRequest.builder()
                .windowId(id)
                .allowUnassociatedTargets(true)
                .duration(24)
                .enabled(true)
                .name(name)
                .schedule("cron(0 0 ? * MON *)")
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<UpdateMaintenanceWindowResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().updateMaintenanceWindow(updateRequest);
        future.whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
            if (response != null) {
                System.out.println("The SSM maintenance window was successfully
updated");
            } else {
                Throwable cause = (ex instanceof CompletionException) ?
ex.getCause() : ex;
                if (cause instanceof SsmException) {
                    throw new CompletionException(cause);
                } else {
                    throw new RuntimeException(cause);
                }
            }
        }).join();
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 UpdateMaintenanceWindow를 참조하세요.

UpdateOpsItem

다음 코드 예시는 UpdateOpsItem의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Resolves an AWS SSM OpsItem asynchronously.
     *
     * @param opsID The ID of the OpsItem to resolve.
     * <p>
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to resolve an SSM OpsItem.
     * If an exception occurs, it handles the error appropriately.
     */
    public void resolveOpsItem(String opsID) {
        UpdateOpsItemRequest opsItemRequest = UpdateOpsItemRequest.builder()
                .opsItemId(opsID)
                .status(OpsItemStatus.RESOLVED)
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<Void> future = CompletableFuture.runAsync(() -> {
            getAsyncClient().updateOpsItem(opsItemRequest)
                    .thenAccept(response -> {
                        System.out.println("OpsItem resolved successfully.");
                    })
                    .exceptionally(ex -> {
                        throw new CompletionException(ex);
                    }).join();
        }).exceptionally(ex -> {
            Throwable cause = (ex instanceof CompletionException) ? ex.getCause() :
ex;
            if (cause instanceof SsmException) {
                throw new RuntimeException("SSM error: " + cause.getMessage(),
cause);
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause);
            }
        });
```

```
        try {
            future.join();
        } catch (CompletionException ex) {
            throw ex.getCause() instanceof RuntimeException ? (RuntimeException)
ex.getCause() : ex;
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 UpdateOpsItem을 참조하세요.

Java 2.x용 SDK를 사용하는 Amazon Textract 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x Amazon Textract에서를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오

작업

`AnalyzeDocument`

다음 코드 예시는 `AnalyzeDocument`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.TextractClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.AnalyzeDocumentRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.Document;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.FeatureType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.AnalyzeDocumentResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.Block;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.TextractException;
import java.io.File;
import java.io.FileInputStream;
import java.io.FileNotFoundException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Iterator;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class AnalyzeDocument {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <sourceDoc>\s

                Where:
```

```
                    sourceDoc - The path where the document is located (must be an
image, for example, C:/AWS/book.png).\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String sourceDoc = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_2;
        TextractClient textractClient = TextractClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        analyzeDoc(textractClient, sourceDoc);
        textractClient.close();
    }

    public static void analyzeDoc(TextractClient textractClient, String sourceDoc) {
        try {
            InputStream sourceStream = new FileInputStream(new File(sourceDoc));
            SdkBytes sourceBytes = SdkBytes.fromInputStream(sourceStream);

            // Get the input Document object as bytes
            Document myDoc = Document.builder()
                    .bytes(sourceBytes)
                    .build();

            List<FeatureType> featureTypes = new ArrayList<FeatureType>();
            featureTypes.add(FeatureType.FORMS);
            featureTypes.add(FeatureType.TABLES);

            AnalyzeDocumentRequest analyzeDocumentRequest =
AnalyzeDocumentRequest.builder()
                    .featureTypes(featureTypes)
                    .document(myDoc)
                    .build();

            AnalyzeDocumentResponse analyzeDocument =
textractClient.analyzeDocument(analyzeDocumentRequest);
            List<Block> docInfo = analyzeDocument.blocks();
            Iterator<Block> blockIterator = docInfo.iterator();
```

```
            while (blockIterator.hasNext()) {
                Block block = blockIterator.next();
                System.out.println("The block type is " +
 block.blockType().toString());
            }

        } catch (TextractException | FileNotFoundException e) {

            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 AnalyzeDocument를 참조하세요.

`DetectDocumentText`

다음 코드 예시는 `DetectDocumentText`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

입력 문서에서 텍스트를 감지합니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.TextractClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.Document;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.DetectDocumentTextRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.DetectDocumentTextResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.Block;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.DocumentMetadata;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.TextractException;
import java.io.File;
import java.io.FileInputStream;
```

```
import java.io.FileNotFoundException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DetectDocumentText {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <sourceDoc>\s

                Where:
                    sourceDoc - The path where the document is located (must be an
 image, for example, C:/AWS/book.png).\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String sourceDoc = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_2;
        TextractClient textractClient = TextractClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        detectDocText(textractClient, sourceDoc);
        textractClient.close();
    }

    public static void detectDocText(TextractClient textractClient, String
 sourceDoc) {
        try {
            InputStream sourceStream = new FileInputStream(new File(sourceDoc));
            SdkBytes sourceBytes = SdkBytes.fromInputStream(sourceStream);
```

```
            // Get the input Document object as bytes.
            Document myDoc = Document.builder()
                    .bytes(sourceBytes)
                    .build();

            DetectDocumentTextRequest detectDocumentTextRequest =
 DetectDocumentTextRequest.builder()
                    .document(myDoc)
                    .build();

            // Invoke the Detect operation.
            DetectDocumentTextResponse textResponse =
 textractClient.detectDocumentText(detectDocumentTextRequest);
            List<Block> docInfo = textResponse.blocks();
            for (Block block : docInfo) {
                System.out.println("The block type is " +
 block.blockType().toString());
            }

            DocumentMetadata documentMetadata = textResponse.documentMetadata();
            System.out.println("The number of pages in the document is " +
 documentMetadata.pages());

        } catch (TextractException | FileNotFoundException e) {

            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

Amazon S3 버킷에 위치한 문서에서 텍스트를 감지합니다.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.S3Object;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.TextractClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.Document;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.DetectDocumentTextRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.DetectDocumentTextResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.Block;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.DocumentMetadata;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.TextractException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DetectDocumentTextS3 {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <bucketName> <docName>\s

                Where:
                    bucketName - The name of the Amazon S3 bucket that contains the
 document.\s

                    docName - The document name (must be an image, i.e., book.png).
\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String docName = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        TextractClient textractClient = TextractClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        detectDocTextS3(textractClient, bucketName, docName);
        textractClient.close();
    }

    public static void detectDocTextS3(TextractClient textractClient, String
 bucketName, String docName) {
```

```
        try {
            S3Object s3Object = S3Object.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .name(docName)
                    .build();

            // Create a Document object and reference the s3Object instance.
            Document myDoc = Document.builder()
                    .s3Object(s3Object)
                    .build();

            DetectDocumentTextRequest detectDocumentTextRequest =
 DetectDocumentTextRequest.builder()
                    .document(myDoc)
                    .build();

            DetectDocumentTextResponse textResponse =
 textractClient.detectDocumentText(detectDocumentTextRequest);
            for (Block block : textResponse.blocks()) {
                System.out.println("The block type is " +
 block.blockType().toString());
            }

            DocumentMetadata documentMetadata = textResponse.documentMetadata();
            System.out.println("The number of pages in the document is " +
 documentMetadata.pages());

        } catch (TextractException e) {

            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 DetectDocumentText를 참조하세요.

StartDocumentAnalysis

다음 코드 예시는 StartDocumentAnalysis의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.S3Object;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.TextractClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.StartDocumentAnalysisRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.DocumentLocation;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.TextractException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.StartDocumentAnalysisResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.GetDocumentAnalysisRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.GetDocumentAnalysisResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.FeatureType;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class StartDocumentAnalysis {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <bucketName> <docName>\s

                Where:
                    bucketName - The name of the Amazon S3 bucket that contains the
 document.\s
                    docName - The document name (must be an image, for example,
 book.png).\s
                """;
```

```
        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String docName = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        TextractClient textractClient = TextractClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        String jobId = startDocAnalysisS3(textractClient, bucketName, docName);
        System.out.println("Getting results for job " + jobId);
        String status = getJobResults(textractClient, jobId);
        System.out.println("The job status is " + status);
        textractClient.close();
    }

    public static String startDocAnalysisS3(TextractClient textractClient, String
 bucketName, String docName) {
        try {
            List<FeatureType> myList = new ArrayList<>();
            myList.add(FeatureType.TABLES);
            myList.add(FeatureType.FORMS);

            S3Object s3Object = S3Object.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .name(docName)
                    .build();

            DocumentLocation location = DocumentLocation.builder()
                    .s3Object(s3Object)
                    .build();

            StartDocumentAnalysisRequest documentAnalysisRequest =
 StartDocumentAnalysisRequest.builder()
                    .documentLocation(location)
                    .featureTypes(myList)
                    .build();

            StartDocumentAnalysisResponse response =
 textractClient.startDocumentAnalysis(documentAnalysisRequest);
```

```
            // Get the job ID
            String jobId = response.jobId();
            return jobId;

        } catch (TextractException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    private static String getJobResults(TextractClient textractClient, String jobId)
{
        boolean finished = false;
        int index = 0;
        String status = "";

        try {
            while (!finished) {
                GetDocumentAnalysisRequest analysisRequest =
GetDocumentAnalysisRequest.builder()
                        .jobId(jobId)
                        .maxResults(1000)
                        .build();

                GetDocumentAnalysisResponse response =
textractClient.getDocumentAnalysis(analysisRequest);
                status = response.jobStatus().toString();

                if (status.compareTo("SUCCEEDED") == 0)
                    finished = true;
                else {
                    System.out.println(index + " status is: " + status);
                    Thread.sleep(1000);
                }
                index++;
            }

            return status;

        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 StartDocumentAnalysis를 참조하세요.

시나리오

고객 피드백 분석을 위한 애플리케이션 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 고객 의견 카드를 분석하고, 원어에서 번역하고, 감정을 파악하고, 번역된 텍스트에서 오디오 파일을 생성하는 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

이 예제 애플리케이션은 고객 피드백 카드를 분석하고 저장합니다. 특히 뉴욕시에 있는 가상 호텔의 필요를 충족합니다. 호텔은 다양한 언어의 고객들로부터 물리적인 의견 카드의 형태로 피드백을 받습니다. 피드백은 웹 클라이언트를 통해 앱에 업로드됩니다. 의견 카드의 이미지가 업로드된 후 다음 단계가 수행됩니다.

- Amazon Textract를 사용하여 이미지에서 텍스트가 추출됩니다.
- Amazon Comprehend가 추출된 텍스트와 해당 언어의 감정을 파악합니다.
- 추출된 텍스트는 Amazon Translate를 사용하여 영어로 번역됩니다.
- Amazon Polly가 추출된 텍스트에서 오디오 파일을 합성합니다.

전체 앱은 AWS CDK를 사용하여 배포할 수 있습니다. 소스 코드와 배포 지침은 GitHub의 프로젝트를 참조하십시오.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

SDK for Java 2.x를 사용한 Amazon Transcribe 예시

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Transcribe에서를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오

작업

`ListTranscriptionJobs`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListTranscriptionJobs`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
public class ListTranscriptionJobs {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        TranscribeClient transcribeClient = TranscribeClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .build();
```

```
            listTranscriptionJobs(transcribeClient);
        }

        public static void listTranscriptionJobs(TranscribeClient transcribeClient)
{
            ListTranscriptionJobsRequest listJobsRequest =
ListTranscriptionJobsRequest.builder()
                .build();


transcribeClient.listTranscriptionJobsPaginator(listJobsRequest).stream()
                .flatMap(response -> response.transcriptionJobSummaries().stream())
                .forEach(jobSummary -> {
                    System.out.println("Job Name: " +
jobSummary.transcriptionJobName());
                    System.out.println("Job Status: " +
jobSummary.transcriptionJobStatus());
                    System.out.println("Output Location: " +
jobSummary.outputLocationType());
                    // Add more information as needed

                    // Retrieve additional details for the job if necessary
                    GetTranscriptionJobResponse jobDetails =
transcribeClient.getTranscriptionJob(
                        GetTranscriptionJobRequest.builder()
                            .transcriptionJobName(jobSummary.transcriptionJobName())
                            .build());

                    // Display additional details
                    System.out.println("Language Code: " +
jobDetails.transcriptionJob().languageCode());
                    System.out.println("Media Format: " +
jobDetails.transcriptionJob().mediaFormat());
                    // Add more details as needed

                    System.out.println("--------------");
                });
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 ListTranscriptionJobs를 참조하세요.

시나리오

오디오 트랜스크립션 및 작업 데이터 가져오기

다음 코드 예제에서는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- Amazon Transcribe를 통해 트랜스크립션 작업을 시작합니다.
- 작업이 완료될 때까지 기다립니다.
- 트랜스크립트가 저장되는 URI를 가져옵니다.

자세한 내용은 Amazon Transcribe 시작하기를 참조하십시오.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

PCM 파일을 트랜스크립션합니다.

```
/**
 * To run this AWS code example, ensure that you have set up your development
 * environment, including your AWS credentials.
 *
 * For information, see this documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */

public class TranscribeStreamingDemoFile {
    private static final Region REGION = Region.US_EAST_1;
    private static TranscribeStreamingAsyncClient client;

    public static void main(String args[]) throws ExecutionException,
 InterruptedException {

        final String USAGE = "\n" +
                "Usage:\n" +
                "    <file> \n\n" +
```

```
                "Where:\n" +
                "    file - the location of a PCM file to transcribe. In this
example, ensure the PCM file is 16 hertz (Hz). \n";

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(USAGE);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String file = args[0];
        client = TranscribeStreamingAsyncClient.builder()
                .region(REGION)
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<Void> result =
client.startStreamTranscription(getRequest(16_000),
                new AudioStreamPublisher(getStreamFromFile(file)),
                getResponseHandler());

        result.get();
        client.close();
    }

    private static InputStream getStreamFromFile(String file) {
        try {
            File inputFile = new File(file);
            InputStream audioStream = new FileInputStream(inputFile);
            return audioStream;

        } catch (FileNotFoundException e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    private static StartStreamTranscriptionRequest getRequest(Integer
mediaSampleRateHertz) {
        return StartStreamTranscriptionRequest.builder()
                .languageCode(LanguageCode.EN_US)
                .mediaEncoding(MediaEncoding.PCM)
                .mediaSampleRateHertz(mediaSampleRateHertz)
                .build();
    }

    private static StartStreamTranscriptionResponseHandler getResponseHandler() {
```

```
        return StartStreamTranscriptionResponseHandler.builder()
                .onResponse(r -> {
                    System.out.println("Received Initial response");
                })
                .onError(e -> {
                    System.out.println(e.getMessage());
                    StringWriter sw = new StringWriter();
                    e.printStackTrace(new PrintWriter(sw));
                    System.out.println("Error Occurred: " + sw.toString());
                })
                .onComplete(() -> {
                    System.out.println("=== All records stream successfully ===");
                })
                .subscriber(event -> {
                    List<Result> results = ((TranscriptEvent)
 event).transcript().results();
                    if (results.size() > 0) {
                        if (!
results.get(0).alternatives().get(0).transcript().isEmpty()) {

 System.out.println(results.get(0).alternatives().get(0).transcript());
                        }
                    }
                })
                .build();
    }

    private static class AudioStreamPublisher implements Publisher<AudioStream> {
        private final InputStream inputStream;
        private static Subscription currentSubscription;

        private AudioStreamPublisher(InputStream inputStream) {
            this.inputStream = inputStream;
        }

        @Override
        public void subscribe(Subscriber<? super AudioStream> s) {

            if (this.currentSubscription == null) {
                this.currentSubscription = new SubscriptionImpl(s, inputStream);
            } else {
                this.currentSubscription.cancel();
                this.currentSubscription = new SubscriptionImpl(s, inputStream);
            }
```

```
            s.onSubscribe(currentSubscription);
        }
    }

    public static class SubscriptionImpl implements Subscription {
        private static final int CHUNK_SIZE_IN_BYTES = 1024 * 1;
        private final Subscriber<? super AudioStream> subscriber;
        private final InputStream inputStream;
        private ExecutorService executor = Executors.newFixedThreadPool(1);
        private AtomicLong demand = new AtomicLong(0);

        SubscriptionImpl(Subscriber<? super AudioStream> s, InputStream inputStream)
{
            this.subscriber = s;
            this.inputStream = inputStream;
        }

        @Override
        public void request(long n) {
            if (n <= 0) {
                subscriber.onError(new IllegalArgumentException("Demand must be
positive"));
            }

            demand.getAndAdd(n);

            executor.submit(() -> {
                try {
                    do {
                        ByteBuffer audioBuffer = getNextEvent();
                        if (audioBuffer.remaining() > 0) {
                            AudioEvent audioEvent =
audioEventFromBuffer(audioBuffer);
                            subscriber.onNext(audioEvent);
                        } else {
                            subscriber.onComplete();
                            break;
                        }
                    } while (demand.decrementAndGet() > 0);
                } catch (Exception e) {
                    subscriber.onError(e);
                }
            });
        }
```

```
        @Override
        public void cancel() {
            executor.shutdown();
        }

        private ByteBuffer getNextEvent() {
            ByteBuffer audioBuffer = null;
            byte[] audioBytes = new byte[CHUNK_SIZE_IN_BYTES];

            int len = 0;
            try {
                len = inputStream.read(audioBytes);

                if (len <= 0) {
                    audioBuffer = ByteBuffer.allocate(0);
                } else {
                    audioBuffer = ByteBuffer.wrap(audioBytes, 0, len);
                }
            } catch (IOException e) {
                throw new UncheckedIOException(e);
            }

            return audioBuffer;
        }

        private AudioEvent audioEventFromBuffer(ByteBuffer bb) {
            return AudioEvent.builder()
                    .audioChunk(SdkBytes.fromByteBuffer(bb))
                    .build();
        }
    }
}
```

컴퓨터 마이크의 스트리밍 오디오를 트랜스크립션합니다.

```
public class TranscribeStreamingDemoApp {
    private static final Region REGION = Region.US_EAST_1;
    private static TranscribeStreamingAsyncClient client;

    public static void main(String[] args)
```

```
            throws URISyntaxException, ExecutionException, InterruptedException,
LineUnavailableException {

        client = TranscribeStreamingAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(getCredentials())
                .region(REGION)
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<Void> result =
client.startStreamTranscription(getRequest(16_000),
                new AudioStreamPublisher(getStreamFromMic()),
                getResponseHandler());

        result.get();
        client.close();
    }

    private static InputStream getStreamFromMic() throws LineUnavailableException {

        // Signed PCM AudioFormat with 16kHz, 16 bit sample size, mono
        int sampleRate = 16000;
        AudioFormat format = new AudioFormat(sampleRate, 16, 1, true, false);
        DataLine.Info info = new DataLine.Info(TargetDataLine.class, format);

        if (!AudioSystem.isLineSupported(info)) {
            System.out.println("Line not supported");
            System.exit(0);
        }

        TargetDataLine line = (TargetDataLine) AudioSystem.getLine(info);
        line.open(format);
        line.start();

        InputStream audioStream = new AudioInputStream(line);
        return audioStream;
    }

    private static AwsCredentialsProvider getCredentials() {
        return DefaultCredentialsProvider.create();
    }

    private static StartStreamTranscriptionRequest getRequest(Integer
mediaSampleRateHertz) {
        return StartStreamTranscriptionRequest.builder()
```

```
                .languageCode(LanguageCode.EN_US.toString())
                .mediaEncoding(MediaEncoding.PCM)
                .mediaSampleRateHertz(mediaSampleRateHertz)
                .build();
    }

    private static StartStreamTranscriptionResponseHandler getResponseHandler() {
        return StartStreamTranscriptionResponseHandler.builder()
                .onResponse(r -> {
                    System.out.println("Received Initial response");
                })
                .onError(e -> {
                    System.out.println(e.getMessage());
                    StringWriter sw = new StringWriter();
                    e.printStackTrace(new PrintWriter(sw));
                    System.out.println("Error Occurred: " + sw);
                })
                .onComplete(() -> {
                    System.out.println("=== All records stream successfully ===");
                })
                .subscriber(event -> {
                    List<Result> results = ((TranscriptEvent)
 event).transcript().results();
                    if (results.size() > 0) {
                        if (!
results.get(0).alternatives().get(0).transcript().isEmpty()) {

 System.out.println(results.get(0).alternatives().get(0).transcript());
                        }
                    }
                })
                .build();
    }


    private static class AudioStreamPublisher implements Publisher<AudioStream> {
        private static Subscription currentSubscription;
        private final InputStream inputStream;

        private AudioStreamPublisher(InputStream inputStream) {
            this.inputStream = inputStream;
        }

        @Override
```

```
        public void subscribe(Subscriber<? super AudioStream> s) {

            if (currentSubscription == null) {
                currentSubscription = new SubscriptionImpl(s, inputStream);
            } else {
                currentSubscription.cancel();
                currentSubscription = new SubscriptionImpl(s, inputStream);
            }
            s.onSubscribe(currentSubscription);
        }
    }

    public static class SubscriptionImpl implements Subscription {
        private static final int CHUNK_SIZE_IN_BYTES = 1024;
        private final Subscriber<? super AudioStream> subscriber;
        private final InputStream inputStream;
        private final ExecutorService executor = Executors.newFixedThreadPool(1);
        private final AtomicLong demand = new AtomicLong(0);

        SubscriptionImpl(Subscriber<? super AudioStream> s, InputStream inputStream)
{
            this.subscriber = s;
            this.inputStream = inputStream;
        }

        @Override
        public void request(long n) {
            if (n <= 0) {
                subscriber.onError(new IllegalArgumentException("Demand must be
positive"));
            }

            demand.getAndAdd(n);

            executor.submit(() -> {
                try {
                    do {
                        ByteBuffer audioBuffer = getNextEvent();
                        if (audioBuffer.remaining() > 0) {
                            AudioEvent audioEvent =
audioEventFromBuffer(audioBuffer);
                            subscriber.onNext(audioEvent);
                        } else {
                            subscriber.onComplete();
```

```
                            break;
                        }
                    } while (demand.decrementAndGet() > 0);
                } catch (Exception e) {
                    subscriber.onError(e);
                }
            });
        }

        @Override
        public void cancel() {
            executor.shutdown();
        }

        private ByteBuffer getNextEvent() {
            ByteBuffer audioBuffer = null;
            byte[] audioBytes = new byte[CHUNK_SIZE_IN_BYTES];

            int len = 0;
            try {
                len = inputStream.read(audioBytes);

                if (len <= 0) {
                    audioBuffer = ByteBuffer.allocate(0);
                } else {
                    audioBuffer = ByteBuffer.wrap(audioBytes, 0, len);
                }
            } catch (IOException e) {
                throw new UncheckedIOException(e);
            }

            return audioBuffer;
        }

        private AudioEvent audioEventFromBuffer(ByteBuffer bb) {
            return AudioEvent.builder()
                    .audioChunk(SdkBytes.fromByteBuffer(bb))
                    .build();
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.

- GetTranscriptionJob
- StartTranscriptionJob

SDK for Java 2.x를 사용한 Amazon Transcribe 스트리밍 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Transcribe Streaming과 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오

작업

`StartMedicalStreamTranscription`

다음 코드 예시는 `StartMedicalStreamTranscription`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/*
To run this AWS code example, ensure that you have set up your development
 environment, including your AWS credentials.
```

```
 For information, see this documentation topic:

 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html

This code demonstrates the process of starting a medical transcription job using the
 AWS Transcribe
Streaming service, including setting up the audio input stream, configuring the
 transcription request,
and handling the transcription response.
 */

public class TranscribeMedicalStreamingDemoApp {
    private static TranscribeStreamingAsyncClient client;

    public static void main(String args[])
        throws ExecutionException, InterruptedException, LineUnavailableException {

        client = TranscribeStreamingAsyncClient.builder()
            .credentialsProvider(getCredentials())
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<Void> result =
 client.startMedicalStreamTranscription(getMedicalRequest(16_000),
            new AudioStreamPublisher(getStreamFromMic()),
            getMedicalResponseHandler());

        result.get();
        client.close();
    }

    private static InputStream getStreamFromMic() throws LineUnavailableException {

        // Signed PCM AudioFormat with 16kHz, 16 bit sample size, mono
        int sampleRate = 16000;
        AudioFormat format = new AudioFormat(sampleRate, 16, 1, true, false);
        DataLine.Info info = new DataLine.Info(TargetDataLine.class, format);

        if (!AudioSystem.isLineSupported(info)) {
            System.out.println("Line not supported");
            throw new LineUnavailableException("The audio system microphone line is
 not supported.");
        }

        TargetDataLine line = (TargetDataLine) AudioSystem.getLine(info);
```

```
        line.open(format);
        line.start();

        InputStream audioStream = new AudioInputStream(line);
        return audioStream;
    }

    private static AwsCredentialsProvider getCredentials() {
        return DefaultCredentialsProvider.create();
    }

    private static StartMedicalStreamTranscriptionRequest getMedicalRequest(Integer
 mediaSampleRateHertz) {
        return StartMedicalStreamTranscriptionRequest.builder()
            .languageCode(LanguageCode.EN_US.toString()) // For medical
 transcription, EN_US is typically used.
            .mediaEncoding(MediaEncoding.PCM)
            .mediaSampleRateHertz(mediaSampleRateHertz)
            .specialty(Specialty.PRIMARYCARE) // Specify the medical specialty.
            .type(Type.CONVERSATION) // Set the type as CONVERSATION or DICTATION.
            .build();
    }

    private static StartMedicalStreamTranscriptionResponseHandler
 getMedicalResponseHandler() {
        return StartMedicalStreamTranscriptionResponseHandler.builder()
            .onResponse(r -> {
                System.out.println("Received Initial response");
            })
            .onError(e -> {
                System.out.println(e.getMessage());
                StringWriter sw = new StringWriter();
                e.printStackTrace(new PrintWriter(sw));
                System.out.println("Error Occurred: " + sw.toString());
            })
            .onComplete(() -> {
                System.out.println("=== All records streamed successfully ===");
            })
            .subscriber(event -> {
                List<MedicalResult> results = ((MedicalTranscriptEvent)
 event).transcript().results();
                if (results.size() > 0) {
                    if (!
results.get(0).alternatives().get(0).transcript().isEmpty()) {
```

```
System.out.println(results.get(0).alternatives().get(0).transcript());
                    }
                }
            })
            .build();
    }

    private static class AudioStreamPublisher implements Publisher<AudioStream> {
        private final InputStream inputStream;
        private static Subscription currentSubscription;

        private AudioStreamPublisher(InputStream inputStream) {
            this.inputStream = inputStream;
        }

        @Override
        public void subscribe(Subscriber<? super AudioStream> s) {

            if (this.currentSubscription == null) {
                this.currentSubscription = new SubscriptionImpl(s, inputStream);
            } else {
                this.currentSubscription.cancel();
                this.currentSubscription = new SubscriptionImpl(s, inputStream);
            }
            s.onSubscribe(currentSubscription);
        }
    }

    public static class SubscriptionImpl implements Subscription {
        private static final int CHUNK_SIZE_IN_BYTES = 1024 * 1;
        private final Subscriber<? super AudioStream> subscriber;
        private final InputStream inputStream;
        private ExecutorService executor = Executors.newFixedThreadPool(1);
        private AtomicLong demand = new AtomicLong(0);

        SubscriptionImpl(Subscriber<? super AudioStream> s, InputStream inputStream)
{
            this.subscriber = s;
            this.inputStream = inputStream;
        }

        @Override
        public void request(long n) {
```

```
            if (n <= 0) {
                subscriber.onError(new IllegalArgumentException("Demand must be
positive"));
            }

            demand.getAndAdd(n);
            executor.submit(() -> {
                try {
                    do {
                        ByteBuffer audioBuffer = getNextEvent();
                        if (audioBuffer.remaining() > 0) {
                            AudioEvent audioEvent =
audioEventFromBuffer(audioBuffer);
                            subscriber.onNext(audioEvent);
                        } else {
                            subscriber.onComplete();
                            break;
                        }
                    } while (demand.decrementAndGet() > 0);
                } catch (Exception e) {
                    subscriber.onError(e);
                }
            });
        }

        @Override
        public void cancel() {
            executor.shutdown();
        }

        private ByteBuffer getNextEvent() {
            ByteBuffer audioBuffer = null;
            byte[] audioBytes = new byte[CHUNK_SIZE_IN_BYTES];

            int len = 0;
            try {
                len = inputStream.read(audioBytes);

                if (len <= 0) {
                    audioBuffer = ByteBuffer.allocate(0);
                } else {
                    audioBuffer = ByteBuffer.wrap(audioBytes, 0, len);
                }
            } catch (IOException e) {
```

```
                throw new UncheckedIOException(e);
            }

            return audioBuffer;
        }

        private AudioEvent audioEventFromBuffer(ByteBuffer bb) {
            return AudioEvent.builder()
                .audioChunk(SdkBytes.fromByteBuffer(bb))
                .build();
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartMedicalStreamTranscriptionAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

`StartStreamTranscription`

다음 코드 예시는 `StartStreamTranscription`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
public class TranscribeStreamingDemoApp {
    private static final Region REGION = Region.US_EAST_1;
    private static TranscribeStreamingAsyncClient client;

    public static void main(String[] args)
            throws URISyntaxException, ExecutionException, InterruptedException,
 LineUnavailableException {

        client = TranscribeStreamingAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(getCredentials())
                .region(REGION)
```

```
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<Void> result =
client.startStreamTranscription(getRequest(16_000),
                new AudioStreamPublisher(getStreamFromMic()),
                getResponseHandler());

        result.get();
        client.close();
    }

    private static InputStream getStreamFromMic() throws LineUnavailableException {

        // Signed PCM AudioFormat with 16kHz, 16 bit sample size, mono
        int sampleRate = 16000;
        AudioFormat format = new AudioFormat(sampleRate, 16, 1, true, false);
        DataLine.Info info = new DataLine.Info(TargetDataLine.class, format);

        if (!AudioSystem.isLineSupported(info)) {
            System.out.println("Line not supported");
            System.exit(0);
        }

        TargetDataLine line = (TargetDataLine) AudioSystem.getLine(info);
        line.open(format);
        line.start();

        InputStream audioStream = new AudioInputStream(line);
        return audioStream;
    }

    private static AwsCredentialsProvider getCredentials() {
        return DefaultCredentialsProvider.create();
    }

    private static StartStreamTranscriptionRequest getRequest(Integer
mediaSampleRateHertz) {
        return StartStreamTranscriptionRequest.builder()
                .languageCode(LanguageCode.EN_US.toString())
                .mediaEncoding(MediaEncoding.PCM)
                .mediaSampleRateHertz(mediaSampleRateHertz)
                .build();
    }
```

```
    private static StartStreamTranscriptionResponseHandler getResponseHandler() {
        return StartStreamTranscriptionResponseHandler.builder()
                .onResponse(r -> {
                    System.out.println("Received Initial response");
                })
                .onError(e -> {
                    System.out.println(e.getMessage());
                    StringWriter sw = new StringWriter();
                    e.printStackTrace(new PrintWriter(sw));
                    System.out.println("Error Occurred: " + sw);
                })
                .onComplete(() -> {
                    System.out.println("=== All records stream successfully ===");
                })
                .subscriber(event -> {
                    List<Result> results = ((TranscriptEvent)
 event).transcript().results();
                    if (results.size() > 0) {
                        if (!
results.get(0).alternatives().get(0).transcript().isEmpty()) {

 System.out.println(results.get(0).alternatives().get(0).transcript());
                        }
                    }
                })
                .build();
    }


    private static class AudioStreamPublisher implements Publisher<AudioStream> {
        private static Subscription currentSubscription;
        private final InputStream inputStream;

        private AudioStreamPublisher(InputStream inputStream) {
            this.inputStream = inputStream;
        }

        @Override
        public void subscribe(Subscriber<? super AudioStream> s) {

            if (currentSubscription == null) {
                currentSubscription = new SubscriptionImpl(s, inputStream);
            } else {
                currentSubscription.cancel();
```

```
                currentSubscription = new SubscriptionImpl(s, inputStream);
            }
            s.onSubscribe(currentSubscription);
        }
    }

    public static class SubscriptionImpl implements Subscription {
        private static final int CHUNK_SIZE_IN_BYTES = 1024;
        private final Subscriber<? super AudioStream> subscriber;
        private final InputStream inputStream;
        private final ExecutorService executor = Executors.newFixedThreadPool(1);
        private final AtomicLong demand = new AtomicLong(0);

        SubscriptionImpl(Subscriber<? super AudioStream> s, InputStream inputStream)
{
            this.subscriber = s;
            this.inputStream = inputStream;
        }

        @Override
        public void request(long n) {
            if (n <= 0) {
                subscriber.onError(new IllegalArgumentException("Demand must be
positive"));
            }

            demand.getAndAdd(n);

            executor.submit(() -> {
                try {
                    do {
                        ByteBuffer audioBuffer = getNextEvent();
                        if (audioBuffer.remaining() > 0) {
                            AudioEvent audioEvent =
audioEventFromBuffer(audioBuffer);
                            subscriber.onNext(audioEvent);
                        } else {
                            subscriber.onComplete();
                            break;
                        }
                    } while (demand.decrementAndGet() > 0);
                } catch (Exception e) {
                    subscriber.onError(e);
                }
```

```
            });
        }

        @Override
        public void cancel() {
            executor.shutdown();
        }

        private ByteBuffer getNextEvent() {
            ByteBuffer audioBuffer = null;
            byte[] audioBytes = new byte[CHUNK_SIZE_IN_BYTES];

            int len = 0;
            try {
                len = inputStream.read(audioBytes);

                if (len <= 0) {
                    audioBuffer = ByteBuffer.allocate(0);
                } else {
                    audioBuffer = ByteBuffer.wrap(audioBytes, 0, len);
                }
            } catch (IOException e) {
                throw new UncheckedIOException(e);
            }

            return audioBuffer;
        }

        private AudioEvent audioEventFromBuffer(ByteBuffer bb) {
            return AudioEvent.builder()
                    .audioChunk(SdkBytes.fromByteBuffer(bb))
                    .build();
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartStreamTranscriptionAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

시나리오

오디오 파일 트랜스크립션

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Transcribe 스트리밍을 사용하여 소스 오디오 파일의 트랜스크립션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * To run this AWS code example, ensure that you have set up your development
 * environment, including your AWS credentials.
 *
 * For information, see this documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */

public class TranscribeStreamingDemoFile {
    private static final Region REGION = Region.US_EAST_1;
    private static TranscribeStreamingAsyncClient client;

    public static void main(String args[]) throws ExecutionException,
 InterruptedException {

        final String USAGE = "\n" +
                "Usage:\n" +
                "    <file> \n\n" +
                "Where:\n" +
                "    file - the location of a PCM file to transcribe. In this
 example, ensure the PCM file is 16 hertz (Hz). \n";

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(USAGE);
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
        String file = args[0];
        client = TranscribeStreamingAsyncClient.builder()
                .region(REGION)
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<Void> result =
client.startStreamTranscription(getRequest(16_000),
                new AudioStreamPublisher(getStreamFromFile(file)),
                getResponseHandler());

        result.get();
        client.close();
    }

    private static InputStream getStreamFromFile(String file) {
        try {
            File inputFile = new File(file);
            InputStream audioStream = new FileInputStream(inputFile);
            return audioStream;

        } catch (FileNotFoundException e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    private static StartStreamTranscriptionRequest getRequest(Integer
mediaSampleRateHertz) {
        return StartStreamTranscriptionRequest.builder()
                .languageCode(LanguageCode.EN_US)
                .mediaEncoding(MediaEncoding.PCM)
                .mediaSampleRateHertz(mediaSampleRateHertz)
                .build();
    }

    private static StartStreamTranscriptionResponseHandler getResponseHandler() {
        return StartStreamTranscriptionResponseHandler.builder()
                .onResponse(r -> {
                    System.out.println("Received Initial response");
                })
                .onError(e -> {
                    System.out.println(e.getMessage());
                    StringWriter sw = new StringWriter();
                    e.printStackTrace(new PrintWriter(sw));
```

```
                    System.out.println("Error Occurred: " + sw.toString());
                })
                .onComplete(() -> {
                    System.out.println("=== All records stream successfully ===");
                })
                .subscriber(event -> {
                    List<Result> results = ((TranscriptEvent)
 event).transcript().results();
                    if (results.size() > 0) {
                        if (!
results.get(0).alternatives().get(0).transcript().isEmpty()) {

 System.out.println(results.get(0).alternatives().get(0).transcript());
                        }
                    }
                })
                .build();
    }

    private static class AudioStreamPublisher implements Publisher<AudioStream> {
        private final InputStream inputStream;
        private static Subscription currentSubscription;

        private AudioStreamPublisher(InputStream inputStream) {
            this.inputStream = inputStream;
        }

        @Override
        public void subscribe(Subscriber<? super AudioStream> s) {

            if (this.currentSubscription == null) {
                this.currentSubscription = new SubscriptionImpl(s, inputStream);
            } else {
                this.currentSubscription.cancel();
                this.currentSubscription = new SubscriptionImpl(s, inputStream);
            }
            s.onSubscribe(currentSubscription);
        }
    }

    public static class SubscriptionImpl implements Subscription {
        private static final int CHUNK_SIZE_IN_BYTES = 1024 * 1;
        private final Subscriber<? super AudioStream> subscriber;
        private final InputStream inputStream;
```

```
        private ExecutorService executor = Executors.newFixedThreadPool(1);
        private AtomicLong demand = new AtomicLong(0);

        SubscriptionImpl(Subscriber<? super AudioStream> s, InputStream inputStream)
{
            this.subscriber = s;
            this.inputStream = inputStream;
        }

        @Override
        public void request(long n) {
            if (n <= 0) {
                subscriber.onError(new IllegalArgumentException("Demand must be
positive"));
            }

            demand.getAndAdd(n);

            executor.submit(() -> {
                try {
                    do {
                        ByteBuffer audioBuffer = getNextEvent();
                        if (audioBuffer.remaining() > 0) {
                            AudioEvent audioEvent =
audioEventFromBuffer(audioBuffer);
                            subscriber.onNext(audioEvent);
                        } else {
                            subscriber.onComplete();
                            break;
                        }
                    } while (demand.decrementAndGet() > 0);
                } catch (Exception e) {
                    subscriber.onError(e);
                }
            });
        }

        @Override
        public void cancel() {
            executor.shutdown();
        }

        private ByteBuffer getNextEvent() {
            ByteBuffer audioBuffer = null;
```

```
            byte[] audioBytes = new byte[CHUNK_SIZE_IN_BYTES];

            int len = 0;
            try {
                len = inputStream.read(audioBytes);

                if (len <= 0) {
                    audioBuffer = ByteBuffer.allocate(0);
                } else {
                    audioBuffer = ByteBuffer.wrap(audioBytes, 0, len);
                }
            } catch (IOException e) {
                throw new UncheckedIOException(e);
            }

            return audioBuffer;
        }

        private AudioEvent audioEventFromBuffer(ByteBuffer bb) {
            return AudioEvent.builder()
                    .audioChunk(SdkBytes.fromByteBuffer(bb))
                    .build();
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartStreamTranscriptionAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

마이크에서 오디오 트랜스크립션

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Transcribe 스트리밍을 사용하여 마이크에서 트랜스크립션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
public class TranscribeStreamingDemoApp {
    private static final Region REGION = Region.US_EAST_1;
    private static TranscribeStreamingAsyncClient client;

    public static void main(String[] args)
            throws URISyntaxException, ExecutionException, InterruptedException,
 LineUnavailableException {

        client = TranscribeStreamingAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(getCredentials())
                .region(REGION)
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<Void> result =
 client.startStreamTranscription(getRequest(16_000),
                new AudioStreamPublisher(getStreamFromMic()),
                getResponseHandler());

        result.get();
        client.close();
    }

    private static InputStream getStreamFromMic() throws LineUnavailableException {

        // Signed PCM AudioFormat with 16kHz, 16 bit sample size, mono
        int sampleRate = 16000;
        AudioFormat format = new AudioFormat(sampleRate, 16, 1, true, false);
        DataLine.Info info = new DataLine.Info(TargetDataLine.class, format);

        if (!AudioSystem.isLineSupported(info)) {
            System.out.println("Line not supported");
            System.exit(0);
        }

        TargetDataLine line = (TargetDataLine) AudioSystem.getLine(info);
        line.open(format);
        line.start();

        InputStream audioStream = new AudioInputStream(line);
        return audioStream;
    }

    private static AwsCredentialsProvider getCredentials() {
```

```
        return DefaultCredentialsProvider.create();
    }

    private static StartStreamTranscriptionRequest getRequest(Integer
 mediaSampleRateHertz) {
        return StartStreamTranscriptionRequest.builder()
                .languageCode(LanguageCode.EN_US.toString())
                .mediaEncoding(MediaEncoding.PCM)
                .mediaSampleRateHertz(mediaSampleRateHertz)
                .build();
    }

    private static StartStreamTranscriptionResponseHandler getResponseHandler() {
        return StartStreamTranscriptionResponseHandler.builder()
                .onResponse(r -> {
                    System.out.println("Received Initial response");
                })
                .onError(e -> {
                    System.out.println(e.getMessage());
                    StringWriter sw = new StringWriter();
                    e.printStackTrace(new PrintWriter(sw));
                    System.out.println("Error Occurred: " + sw);
                })
                .onComplete(() -> {
                    System.out.println("=== All records stream successfully ===");
                })
                .subscriber(event -> {
                    List<Result> results = ((TranscriptEvent)
 event).transcript().results();
                    if (results.size() > 0) {
                        if (!
results.get(0).alternatives().get(0).transcript().isEmpty()) {

 System.out.println(results.get(0).alternatives().get(0).transcript());
                        }
                    }
                })
                .build();
    }


    private static class AudioStreamPublisher implements Publisher<AudioStream> {
        private static Subscription currentSubscription;
        private final InputStream inputStream;
```

```
        private AudioStreamPublisher(InputStream inputStream) {
            this.inputStream = inputStream;
        }

        @Override
        public void subscribe(Subscriber<? super AudioStream> s) {

            if (currentSubscription == null) {
                currentSubscription = new SubscriptionImpl(s, inputStream);
            } else {
                currentSubscription.cancel();
                currentSubscription = new SubscriptionImpl(s, inputStream);
            }
            s.onSubscribe(currentSubscription);
        }
    }

    public static class SubscriptionImpl implements Subscription {
        private static final int CHUNK_SIZE_IN_BYTES = 1024;
        private final Subscriber<? super AudioStream> subscriber;
        private final InputStream inputStream;
        private final ExecutorService executor = Executors.newFixedThreadPool(1);
        private final AtomicLong demand = new AtomicLong(0);

        SubscriptionImpl(Subscriber<? super AudioStream> s, InputStream inputStream)
{
            this.subscriber = s;
            this.inputStream = inputStream;
        }

        @Override
        public void request(long n) {
            if (n <= 0) {
                subscriber.onError(new IllegalArgumentException("Demand must be
positive"));
            }

            demand.getAndAdd(n);

            executor.submit(() -> {
                try {
                    do {
                        ByteBuffer audioBuffer = getNextEvent();
```

```
                        if (audioBuffer.remaining() > 0) {
                            AudioEvent audioEvent =
audioEventFromBuffer(audioBuffer);
                            subscriber.onNext(audioEvent);
                        } else {
                            subscriber.onComplete();
                            break;
                        }
                    } while (demand.decrementAndGet() > 0);
                } catch (Exception e) {
                    subscriber.onError(e);
                }
            });
        }

        @Override
        public void cancel() {
            executor.shutdown();
        }

        private ByteBuffer getNextEvent() {
            ByteBuffer audioBuffer = null;
            byte[] audioBytes = new byte[CHUNK_SIZE_IN_BYTES];

            int len = 0;
            try {
                len = inputStream.read(audioBytes);

                if (len <= 0) {
                    audioBuffer = ByteBuffer.allocate(0);
                } else {
                    audioBuffer = ByteBuffer.wrap(audioBytes, 0, len);
                }
            } catch (IOException e) {
                throw new UncheckedIOException(e);
            }

            return audioBuffer;
        }

        private AudioEvent audioEventFromBuffer(ByteBuffer bb) {
            return AudioEvent.builder()
                    .audioChunk(SdkBytes.fromByteBuffer(bb))
                    .build();
```

```
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 StartStreamTranscriptionAWS SDK for Java 2.x 을 참조하세요.

SDK for Java 2.x를 사용한 Amazon Translate 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for Java 2.x Amazon Translate에서를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 시나리오

시나리오

Amazon Lex 챗봇 구축

다음 코드 예제에서는 챗봇을 생성하여 웹 사이트 방문자를 참여시키는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

Amazon Lex API를 사용하여 웹 애플리케이션 내에 챗봇을 구축하여 웹 사이트 방문자의 참여를 유도하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하십시오.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Comprehend
- Amazon Lex
- Amazon Translate

Amazon SNS 애플리케이션 구축

다음 코드 예제에서는 구독 및 게시 기능이 있고 메시지를 번역하는 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

Amazon Simple Notification Service Java API를 사용하여 구독 및 게시 기능이 있는 웹 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 또한 이 예제 애플리케이션은 메시지를 번역합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

Java Async API를 사용한 예제를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 전체 소스 코드와 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon SNS
- Amazon Translate

고객 피드백 분석을 위한 애플리케이션 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 고객 의견 카드를 분석하고, 원어에서 번역하고, 감정을 파악하고, 번역된 텍스트에서 오디오 파일을 생성하는 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Java 2.x

이 예제 애플리케이션은 고객 피드백 카드를 분석하고 저장합니다. 특히 뉴욕시에 있는 가상 호텔의 필요를 충족합니다. 호텔은 다양한 언어의 고객들로부터 물리적인 의견 카드의 형태로 피드백을 받습니다. 피드백은 웹 클라이언트를 통해 앱에 업로드됩니다. 의견 카드의 이미지가 업로드된 후 다음 단계가 수행됩니다.

- Amazon Textract를 사용하여 이미지에서 텍스트가 추출됩니다.
- Amazon Comprehend가 추출된 텍스트와 해당 언어의 감정을 파악합니다.
- 추출된 텍스트는 Amazon Translate를 사용하여 영어로 번역됩니다.
- Amazon Polly가 추출된 텍스트에서 오디오 파일을 합성합니다.

전체 앱은 AWS CDK를 사용하여 배포할 수 있습니다. 소스 코드와 배포 지침은 GitHub의 프로젝트를 참조하십시오.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

SDK for Kotlin 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Kotlin용 AWS SDK를와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

일부 서비스에는 서비스와 관련된 라이브러리 또는 함수를 활용하는 방법을 보여주는 추가 예제 범주가 포함되어 있습니다.

추가 리소스

- SDK for Kotlin 개발자 안내서 -에서 Kotlin을 사용하는 방법에 대해 자세히 알아봅니다 AWS.
- AWS 개발자 센터 – 카테고리별 또는 전체 텍스트 검색별로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 – 원하는 언어로 작성된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리입니다. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

서비스

- SDK for Kotlin을 사용한 API Gateway 예제
- SDK for Kotlin을 사용한 Aurora 예제
- SDK for Kotlin을 사용한 Auto Scaling 예제
- SDK for Kotlin를 사용한 Amazon Bedrock 예시
- SDK for Kotlin을 사용한 Amazon Bedrock 런타임 예제

- SDK for Kotlin을 사용한 CloudWatch 예제
- SDK for Kotlin을 사용한 CloudWatch Logs 예제
- SDK for Kotlin을 사용한 Amazon Cognito 자격 증명 공급자용 코드 예제
- SDK for Kotlin을 사용한 Amazon Comprehend 예제
- SDK for Kotlin을 사용한 DynamoDB 예제
- SDK for Kotlin을 사용한 Amazon EC2 예제
- SDK for Kotlin을 사용한 Amazon ECR 예제
- SDK for Kotlin을 사용한 OpenSearch 서비스 예제
- SDK for Kotlin을 사용한 EventBridge 예제
- AWS Glue SDK for Kotlin을 사용한 예제
- SDK for Kotlin을 사용한 IAM 예제
- AWS IoT SDK for Kotlin을 사용한 예제
- AWS IoT data SDK for Kotlin을 사용한 예제
- AWS IoT FleetWise SDK for Kotlin을 사용한 예제
- SDK for Kotlin을 사용한 Amazon Keyspaces 예제
- AWS KMS SDK for Kotlin을 사용한 예제
- SDK for Kotlin을 사용한 Lambda 예제
- SDK for Kotlin을 사용한 Amazon Location 예제
- SDK for Kotlin을 사용한 MediaConvert 예제
- SDK for Kotlin을 사용한 Amazon Pinpoint 예제
- SDK for Kotlin을 사용한 Amazon RDS 예제
- SDK for Kotlin을 사용한 Amazon RDS Data Service 예제
- SDK for Kotlin을 사용한 Amazon Redshift 예제
- SDK for Kotlin을 사용한 Amazon Rekognition 예제
- SDK for Kotlin을 사용한 Route 53 도메인 등록 예제
- SDK for Kotlin을 사용한 Amazon S3 예제
- SDK for Kotlin을 사용한 SageMaker AI 예제
- SDK for Kotlin을 사용한 Secrets Manager 예제
- SDK for Kotlin을 사용한 Amazon SES 예제
- SDK for Kotlin을 사용한 Amazon SNS 예제

- SDK for Kotlin을 사용한 Amazon SQS 예제
- SDK for Kotlin을 사용한 Step Functions의 예제
- 지원 SDK for Kotlin을 사용한 예제
- SDK for Kotlin을 사용한 Amazon Translate 예제

SDK for Kotlin을 사용한 API Gateway 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for Kotlin을 API Gateway와 함께 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 시나리오

시나리오

사진을 관리하기 위한 서버리스 애플리케이션 만들기

다음 코드 예시에서는 사용자가 레이블을 사용하여 사진을 관리할 수 있는 서버리스 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지에서 레이블을 감지하고 나중에 검색할 수 있도록 저장하는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션을 개발하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제의 출처에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS 커뮤니티의 게시물을 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB

- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

SDK for Kotlin을 사용한 Aurora 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for Kotlin을 Aurora와 함께 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예제에는 컨텍스트에서 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업
- 시나리오

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 사용자 지정 Aurora DB 클러스터 파라미터 그룹을 만들고 파라미터 값을 설정합니다.
- 파라미터 그룹을 사용하는 DB 클러스터를 생성합니다.
- 데이터베이스가 포함된 DB 인스턴스를 생성합니다.
- DB 클러스터의 스냅샷을 만든 다음, 리소스를 정리합니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html

This example requires an AWS Secrets Manager secret that contains the database
 credentials. If you do not create a
secret, this example will not work. For more details, see:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/secretsmanager/latest/userguide/integrating_how-
services-use-secrets_RS.html

This Kotlin example performs the following tasks:

1. Returns a list of the available DB engines.
2. Creates a custom DB parameter group.
3. Gets the parameter groups.
4. Gets the parameters in the group.
5. Modifies the auto_increment_increment parameter.
6. Displays the updated parameter value.
7. Gets a list of allowed engine versions.
8. Creates an Aurora DB cluster database.
9. Waits for DB instance to be ready.
10. Gets a list of instance classes available for the selected engine.
11. Creates a database instance in the cluster.
12. Waits for the database instance in the cluster to be ready.
13. Creates a snapshot.
14. Waits for DB snapshot to be ready.
15. Deletes the DB instance.
16. Deletes the DB cluster.
```

```
17. Deletes the DB cluster group.
 */

var slTime: Long = 20

suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
        Usage:
            <dbClusterGroupName> <dbParameterGroupFamily>
 <dbInstanceClusterIdentifier> <dbName> <dbSnapshotIdentifier> <secretName>
        Where:
            dbClusterGroupName - The database group name.
            dbParameterGroupFamily - The database parameter group name.
            dbInstanceClusterIdentifier - The database instance identifier.
            dbName -  The database name.
            dbSnapshotIdentifier - The snapshot identifier.
            secretName - The name of the AWS Secrets Manager secret that contains
 the database credentials.
    """

    if (args.size != 7) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    val dbClusterGroupName = args[0]
    val dbParameterGroupFamily = args[1]
    val dbInstanceClusterIdentifier = args[2]
    val dbInstanceIdentifier = args[3]
    val dbName = args[4]
    val dbSnapshotIdentifier = args[5]
    val secretName = args[6]

    val gson = Gson()
    val user = gson.fromJson(getSecretValues(secretName).toString(),
 User::class.java)
    val username = user.username
    val userPassword = user.password

    println("1. Return a list of the available DB engines")
    describeAuroraDBEngines()

    println("2. Create a custom parameter group")
    createDBClusterParameterGroup(dbClusterGroupName, dbParameterGroupFamily)
```

```
    println("3. Get the parameter group")
    describeDbClusterParameterGroups(dbClusterGroupName)

    println("4. Get the parameters in the group")
    describeDbClusterParameters(dbClusterGroupName, 0)

    println("5. Modify the auto_increment_offset parameter")
    modifyDBClusterParas(dbClusterGroupName)

    println("6. Display the updated parameter value")
    describeDbClusterParameters(dbClusterGroupName, -1)

    println("7. Get a list of allowed engine versions")
    getAllowedClusterEngines(dbParameterGroupFamily)

    println("8. Create an Aurora DB cluster database")
    val arnClusterVal = createDBCluster(dbClusterGroupName, dbName,
dbInstanceClusterIdentifier, username, userPassword)
    println("The ARN of the cluster is $arnClusterVal")

    println("9. Wait for DB instance to be ready")
    waitForClusterInstanceReady(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier)

    println("10. Get a list of instance classes available for the selected engine")
    val instanceClass = getListInstanceClasses()

    println("11. Create a database instance in the cluster.")
    val clusterDBARN = createDBInstanceCluster(dbInstanceIdentifier,
dbInstanceClusterIdentifier, instanceClass)
    println("The ARN of the database is $clusterDBARN")

    println("12. Wait for DB instance to be ready")
    waitDBAuroraInstanceReady(dbInstanceIdentifier)

    println("13. Create a snapshot")
    createDBClusterSnapshot(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier, dbSnapshotIdentifier)

    println("14. Wait for DB snapshot to be ready")
    waitSnapshotReady(dbSnapshotIdentifier, dbInstanceClusterIdentifier)

    println("15. Delete the DB instance")
    deleteDBInstance(dbInstanceIdentifier)
```

```
    println("16. Delete the DB cluster")
    deleteCluster(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier)

    println("17. Delete the DB cluster group")
    if (clusterDBARN != null) {
        deleteDBClusterGroup(dbClusterGroupName, clusterDBARN)
    }
    println("The Scenario has successfully completed.")
}

@Throws(InterruptedException::class)
suspend fun deleteDBClusterGroup(
    dbClusterGroupName: String,
    clusterDBARN: String,
) {
    var isDataDel = false
    var didFind: Boolean
    var instanceARN: String

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        // Make sure that the database has been deleted.
        while (!isDataDel) {
            val response = rdsClient.describeDbInstances()
            val instanceList = response.dbInstances
            val listSize = instanceList?.size
            isDataDel = false
            didFind = false
            var index = 1
            if (instanceList != null) {
                for (instance in instanceList) {
                    instanceARN = instance.dbInstanceArn.toString()
                    if (instanceARN.compareTo(clusterDBARN) == 0) {
                        println("$clusterDBARN still exists")
                        didFind = true
                    }
                    if (index == listSize && !didFind) {
                        // Went through the entire list and did not find the
 database ARN.
                        isDataDel = true
                    }
                    delay(slTime * 1000)
                    index++
                }
            }
```

```
        }
        val clusterParameterGroupRequest =
            DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupRequest {
                dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbClusterGroupName
            }

        rdsClient.deleteDbClusterParameterGroup(clusterParameterGroupRequest)
        println("$dbClusterGroupName was deleted.")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteCluster(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier: String) {
    val deleteDbClusterRequest =
        DeleteDbClusterRequest {
            dbClusterIdentifier = dbInstanceClusterIdentifier
            skipFinalSnapshot = true
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        rdsClient.deleteDbCluster(deleteDbClusterRequest)
        println("$dbInstanceClusterIdentifier was deleted!")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteDBInstance(dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String) {
    val deleteDbInstanceRequest =
        DeleteDbInstanceRequest {
            dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
            deleteAutomatedBackups = true
            skipFinalSnapshot = true
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.deleteDbInstance(deleteDbInstanceRequest)
        print("The status of the database is
 ${response.dbInstance?.dbInstanceStatus}")
    }
}

suspend fun waitSnapshotReady(
    dbSnapshotIdentifier: String?,
    dbInstanceClusterIdentifier: String?,
) {
    var snapshotReady = false
```

```
    var snapshotReadyStr: String
    println("Waiting for the snapshot to become available.")

    val snapshotsRequest =
        DescribeDbClusterSnapshotsRequest {
            dbClusterSnapshotIdentifier = dbSnapshotIdentifier
            dbClusterIdentifier = dbInstanceClusterIdentifier
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        while (!snapshotReady) {
            val response = rdsClient.describeDbClusterSnapshots(snapshotsRequest)
            val snapshotList = response.dbClusterSnapshots
            if (snapshotList != null) {
                for (snapshot in snapshotList) {
                    snapshotReadyStr = snapshot.status.toString()
                    if (snapshotReadyStr.contains("available")) {
                        snapshotReady = true
                    } else {
                        println(".")
                        delay(slTime * 5000)
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }
    println("The Snapshot is available!")
}

suspend fun createDBClusterSnapshot(
    dbInstanceClusterIdentifier: String?,
    dbSnapshotIdentifier: String?,
) {
    val snapshotRequest =
        CreateDbClusterSnapshotRequest {
            dbClusterIdentifier = dbInstanceClusterIdentifier
            dbClusterSnapshotIdentifier = dbSnapshotIdentifier
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.createDbClusterSnapshot(snapshotRequest)
        println("The Snapshot ARN is
 ${response.dbClusterSnapshot?.dbClusterSnapshotArn}")
    }
```

```
}

suspend fun waitDBAuroraInstanceReady(dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String?) {
    var instanceReady = false
    var instanceReadyStr: String
    println("Waiting for instance to become available.")
    val instanceRequest =
        DescribeDbInstancesRequest {
            dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
        }

    var endpoint = ""
    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        while (!instanceReady) {
            val response = rdsClient.describeDbInstances(instanceRequest)
            response.dbInstances?.forEach { instance ->
                instanceReadyStr = instance.dbInstanceStatus.toString()
                if (instanceReadyStr.contains("available")) {
                    endpoint = instance.endpoint?.address.toString()
                    instanceReady = true
                } else {
                    print(".")
                    delay(sleepTime * 1000)
                }
            }
        }
    }
    println("Database instance is available! The connection endpoint is $endpoint")
}

suspend fun createDBInstanceCluster(
    dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String?,
    dbInstanceClusterIdentifierVal: String?,
    instanceClassVal: String?,
): String? {
    val instanceRequest =
        CreateDbInstanceRequest {
            dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
            dbClusterIdentifier = dbInstanceClusterIdentifierVal
            engine = "aurora-mysql"
            dbInstanceClass = instanceClassVal
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
```

```
        val response = rdsClient.createDbInstance(instanceRequest)
        print("The status is ${response.dbInstance?.dbInstanceStatus}")
        return response.dbInstance?.dbInstanceArn
    }
}

suspend fun getListInstanceClasses(): String {
    val optionsRequest =
        DescribeOrderableDbInstanceOptionsRequest {
            engine = "aurora-mysql"
            maxRecords = 20
        }
    var instanceClass = ""
    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.describeOrderableDbInstanceOptions(optionsRequest)
        response.orderableDbInstanceOptions?.forEach { instanceOption ->
            instanceClass = instanceOption.dbInstanceClass.toString()
            println("The instance class is ${instanceOption.dbInstanceClass}")
            println("The engine version is ${instanceOption.engineVersion}")
        }
    }
    return instanceClass
}

// Waits until the database instance is available.
suspend fun waitForClusterInstanceReady(dbClusterIdentifierVal: String?) {
    var instanceReady = false
    var instanceReadyStr: String
    println("Waiting for instance to become available.")

    val instanceRequest =
        DescribeDbClustersRequest {
            dbClusterIdentifier = dbClusterIdentifierVal
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        while (!instanceReady) {
            val response = rdsClient.describeDbClusters(instanceRequest)
            response.dbClusters?.forEach { cluster ->
                instanceReadyStr = cluster.status.toString()
                if (instanceReadyStr.contains("available")) {
                    instanceReady = true
                } else {
                    print(".")
```

```
                    delay(sleepTime * 1000)
                }
            }
        }
    }
    println("Database cluster is available!")
}

suspend fun createDBCluster(
    dbParameterGroupFamilyVal: String?,
    dbName: String?,
    dbClusterIdentifierVal: String?,
    userName: String?,
    password: String?,
): String? {
    val clusterRequest =
        CreateDbClusterRequest {
            databaseName = dbName
            dbClusterIdentifier = dbClusterIdentifierVal
            dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbParameterGroupFamilyVal
            engine = "aurora-mysql"
            masterUsername = userName
            masterUserPassword = password
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.createDbCluster(clusterRequest)
        return response.dbCluster?.dbClusterArn
    }
}

// Get a list of allowed engine versions.
suspend fun getAllowedClusterEngines(dbParameterGroupFamilyVal: String?) {
    val versionsRequest =
        DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest {
            dbParameterGroupFamily = dbParameterGroupFamilyVal
            engine = "aurora-mysql"
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.describeDbEngineVersions(versionsRequest)
        response.dbEngineVersions?.forEach { dbEngine ->
            println("The engine version is ${dbEngine.engineVersion}")
            println("The engine description is ${dbEngine.dbEngineDescription}")
```

```
        }
    }
}

// Modify the auto_increment_offset parameter.
suspend fun modifyDBClusterParas(dClusterGroupName: String?) {
    val parameter1 =
        Parameter {
            parameterName = "auto_increment_offset"
            applyMethod = ApplyMethod.fromValue("immediate")
            parameterValue = "5"
        }

    val paraList = ArrayList<Parameter>()
    paraList.add(parameter1)
    val groupRequest =
        ModifyDbClusterParameterGroupRequest {
            dbClusterParameterGroupName = dClusterGroupName
            parameters = paraList
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.modifyDbClusterParameterGroup(groupRequest)
        println("The parameter group ${response.dbClusterParameterGroupName} was
 successfully modified")
    }
}

suspend fun describeDbClusterParameters(
    dbCLusterGroupName: String?,
    flag: Int,
) {
    val dbParameterGroupsRequest: DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest
    dbParameterGroupsRequest =
        if (flag == 0) {
            DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest {
                dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbCLusterGroupName
            }
        } else {
            DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest {
                dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbCLusterGroupName
                source = "user"
            }
        }
```

```
    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response =
 rdsClient.describeDbClusterParameters(dbParameterGroupsRequest)
        response.parameters?.forEach { para ->
            // Only print out information about either auto_increment_offset or
 auto_increment_increment.
            val paraName = para.parameterName
            if (paraName != null) {
                if (paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_offset") == 0 ||
 paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_increment ") == 0) {
                    println("*** The parameter name is  $paraName")
                    println("*** The parameter value is  ${para.parameterValue}")
                    println("*** The parameter data type is ${para.dataType}")
                    println("*** The parameter description is ${para.description}")
                    println("*** The parameter allowed values  is
 ${para.allowedValues}")
                }
            }
        }
    }
}

suspend fun describeDbClusterParameterGroups(dbClusterGroupName: String?) {
    val groupsRequest =
        DescribeDbClusterParameterGroupsRequest {
            dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbClusterGroupName
            maxRecords = 20
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.describeDbClusterParameterGroups(groupsRequest)
        response.dbClusterParameterGroups?.forEach { group ->
            println("The group name is ${group.dbClusterParameterGroupName}")
            println("The group ARN is ${group.dbClusterParameterGroupArn}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun createDBClusterParameterGroup(
    dbClusterGroupNameVal: String?,
    dbParameterGroupFamilyVal: String?,
) {
    val groupRequest =
```

```
        CreateDbClusterParameterGroupRequest {
            dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbClusterGroupNameVal
            dbParameterGroupFamily = dbParameterGroupFamilyVal
            description = "Created by using the AWS SDK for Kotlin"
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.createDbClusterParameterGroup(groupRequest)
        println("The group name is
 ${response.dbClusterParameterGroup?.dbClusterParameterGroupName}")
    }
}

suspend fun describeAuroraDBEngines() {
    val engineVersionsRequest =
        DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest {
            engine = "aurora-mysql"
            defaultOnly = true
            maxRecords = 20
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.describeDbEngineVersions(engineVersionsRequest)
        response.dbEngineVersions?.forEach { engineOb ->
            println("The name of the DB parameter group family for the database
 engine is ${engineOb.dbParameterGroupFamily}")
            println("The name of the database engine ${engineOb.engine}")
            println("The version number of the database engine
 ${engineOb.engineVersion}")
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - CreateDBCluster
  - CreateDBClusterParameterGroup
  - CreateDBClusterSnapshot
  - CreateDBInstance
  - DeleteDBCluster

- DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup
- DeleteDBInstance
- DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups
- DescribeDBClusterParameters
- DescribeDBClusterSnapshots
- DescribeDBClusters
- DescribeDBEngineVersions
- DescribeDBInstances
- DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions
- ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup

작업

`CreateDBCluster`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateDBCluster`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun createDBCluster(
    dbParameterGroupFamilyVal: String?,
    dbName: String?,
    dbClusterIdentifierVal: String?,
    userName: String?,
    password: String?,
): String? {
    val clusterRequest =
        CreateDbClusterRequest {
            databaseName = dbName
            dbClusterIdentifier = dbClusterIdentifierVal
            dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbParameterGroupFamilyVal
```

```
            engine = "aurora-mysql"
            masterUsername = userName
            masterUserPassword = password
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.createDbCluster(clusterRequest)
        return response.dbCluster?.dbClusterArn
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 CreateDBCluster를 참조하십시오.

`CreateDBClusterParameterGroup`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateDBClusterParameterGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun createDBClusterParameterGroup(
    dbClusterGroupNameVal: String?,
    dbParameterGroupFamilyVal: String?,
) {
    val groupRequest =
        CreateDbClusterParameterGroupRequest {
            dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbClusterGroupNameVal
            dbParameterGroupFamily = dbParameterGroupFamilyVal
            description = "Created by using the AWS SDK for Kotlin"
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.createDbClusterParameterGroup(groupRequest)
        println("The group name is
 ${response.dbClusterParameterGroup?.dbClusterParameterGroupName}")
    }
```

```
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 CreateDBCluster를 참조하십시오.

`CreateDBClusterSnapshot`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateDBClusterSnapshot`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun createDBClusterSnapshot(
    dbInstanceClusterIdentifier: String?,
    dbSnapshotIdentifier: String?,
) {
    val snapshotRequest =
        CreateDbClusterSnapshotRequest {
            dbClusterIdentifier = dbInstanceClusterIdentifier
            dbClusterSnapshotIdentifier = dbSnapshotIdentifier
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.createDbClusterSnapshot(snapshotRequest)
        println("The Snapshot ARN is
 ${response.dbClusterSnapshot?.dbClusterSnapshotArn}")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 CreateDBClusterSnapshot을 참조하십시오.

`CreateDBInstance`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateDBInstance`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun createDBInstanceCluster(
    dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String?,
    dbInstanceClusterIdentifierVal: String?,
    instanceClassVal: String?,
): String? {
    val instanceRequest =
        CreateDbInstanceRequest {
            dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
            dbClusterIdentifier = dbInstanceClusterIdentifierVal
            engine = "aurora-mysql"
            dbInstanceClass = instanceClassVal
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.createDbInstance(instanceRequest)
        print("The status is ${response.dbInstance?.dbInstanceStatus}")
        return response.dbInstance?.dbInstanceArn
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 CreateDBInstance를 참조하십시오.

`DeleteDBCluster`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteDBCluster`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun deleteCluster(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier: String) {
    val deleteDbClusterRequest =
        DeleteDbClusterRequest {
            dbClusterIdentifier = dbInstanceClusterIdentifier
            skipFinalSnapshot = true
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        rdsClient.deleteDbCluster(deleteDbClusterRequest)
        println("$dbInstanceClusterIdentifier was deleted!")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DeleteDBCluster를 참조하십시오.

`DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
@Throws(InterruptedException::class)
suspend fun deleteDBClusterGroup(
    dbClusterGroupName: String,
    clusterDBARN: String,
```

```
) {
    var isDataDel = false
    var didFind: Boolean
    var instanceARN: String

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        // Make sure that the database has been deleted.
        while (!isDataDel) {
            val response = rdsClient.describeDbInstances()
            val instanceList = response.dbInstances
            val listSize = instanceList?.size
            isDataDel = false
            didFind = false
            var index = 1
            if (instanceList != null) {
                for (instance in instanceList) {
                    instanceARN = instance.dbInstanceArn.toString()
                    if (instanceARN.compareTo(clusterDBARN) == 0) {
                        println("$clusterDBARN still exists")
                        didFind = true
                    }
                    if (index == listSize && !didFind) {
                        // Went through the entire list and did not find the
 database ARN.
                        isDataDel = true
                    }
                    delay(slTime * 1000)
                    index++
                }
            }
        }
        val clusterParameterGroupRequest =
            DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupRequest {
                dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbClusterGroupName
            }

        rdsClient.deleteDbClusterParameterGroup(clusterParameterGroupRequest)
        println("$dbClusterGroupName was deleted.")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup을 참조하십시오.

DeleteDBInstance

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteDBInstance의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun deleteDBInstance(dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String) {
    val deleteDbInstanceRequest =
        DeleteDbInstanceRequest {
            dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
            deleteAutomatedBackups = true
            skipFinalSnapshot = true
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.deleteDbInstance(deleteDbInstanceRequest)
        print("The status of the database is
 ${response.dbInstance?.dbInstanceStatus}")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DeleteDBInstance를 참조하십시오.

DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun describeDbClusterParameterGroups(dbClusterGroupName: String?) {
    val groupsRequest =
        DescribeDbClusterParameterGroupsRequest {
            dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbClusterGroupName
            maxRecords = 20
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.describeDbClusterParameterGroups(groupsRequest)
        response.dbClusterParameterGroups?.forEach { group ->
            println("The group name is ${group.dbClusterParameterGroupName}")
            println("The group ARN is ${group.dbClusterParameterGroupArn}")
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups를 참조하십시오.

`DescribeDBClusterParameters`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeDBClusterParameters`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun describeDbClusterParameters(
    dbCLusterGroupName: String?,
    flag: Int,
) {
    val dbParameterGroupsRequest: DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest
    dbParameterGroupsRequest =
        if (flag == 0) {
            DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest {
                dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbCLusterGroupName
            }
        } else {
            DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest {
                dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbCLusterGroupName
                source = "user"
            }
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response =
 rdsClient.describeDbClusterParameters(dbParameterGroupsRequest)
        response.parameters?.forEach { para ->
            // Only print out information about either auto_increment_offset or
 auto_increment_increment.
            val paraName = para.parameterName
            if (paraName != null) {
                if (paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_offset") == 0 ||
 paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_increment ") == 0) {
                    println("*** The parameter name is  $paraName")
                    println("*** The parameter value is  ${para.parameterValue}")
                    println("*** The parameter data type is ${para.dataType}")
                    println("*** The parameter description is ${para.description}")
                    println("*** The parameter allowed values  is
 ${para.allowedValues}")
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DescribeDBClusterParameters를 참조하십시오.

DescribeDBClusterSnapshots

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeDBClusterSnapshots의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun waitSnapshotReady(
    dbSnapshotIdentifier: String?,
    dbInstanceClusterIdentifier: String?,
) {
    var snapshotReady = false
    var snapshotReadyStr: String
    println("Waiting for the snapshot to become available.")

    val snapshotsRequest =
        DescribeDbClusterSnapshotsRequest {
            dbClusterSnapshotIdentifier = dbSnapshotIdentifier
            dbClusterIdentifier = dbInstanceClusterIdentifier
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        while (!snapshotReady) {
            val response = rdsClient.describeDbClusterSnapshots(snapshotsRequest)
            val snapshotList = response.dbClusterSnapshots
            if (snapshotList != null) {
                for (snapshot in snapshotList) {
                    snapshotReadyStr = snapshot.status.toString()
                    if (snapshotReadyStr.contains("available")) {
                        snapshotReady = true
                    } else {
                        println(".")
                        delay(slTime * 5000)
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }
```

```
    println("The Snapshot is available!")
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DescribeDBClusterSnapshots를 참조하십시오.

`DescribeDBClusters`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeDBClusters`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun describeDbClusterParameters(
    dbClusterGroupName: String?,
    flag: Int,
) {
    val dbParameterGroupsRequest: DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest
    dbParameterGroupsRequest =
        if (flag == 0) {
            DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest {
                dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbClusterGroupName
            }
        } else {
            DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest {
                dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbClusterGroupName
                source = "user"
            }
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response =
 rdsClient.describeDbClusterParameters(dbParameterGroupsRequest)
        response.parameters?.forEach { para ->
            // Only print out information about either auto_increment_offset or
 auto_increment_increment.
            val paraName = para.parameterName
```

```
            if (paraName != null) {
                if (paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_offset") == 0 ||
 paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_increment ") == 0) {
                    println("*** The parameter name is  $paraName")
                    println("*** The parameter value is  ${para.parameterValue}")
                    println("*** The parameter data type is ${para.dataType}")
                    println("*** The parameter description is ${para.description}")
                    println("*** The parameter allowed values  is
 ${para.allowedValues}")
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DescribeDBClusters를 참조하십시오.

`DescribeDBEngineVersions`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeDBEngineVersions`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Get a list of allowed engine versions.
suspend fun getAllowedClusterEngines(dbParameterGroupFamilyVal: String?) {
    val versionsRequest =
        DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest {
            dbParameterGroupFamily = dbParameterGroupFamilyVal
            engine = "aurora-mysql"
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.describeDbEngineVersions(versionsRequest)
        response.dbEngineVersions?.forEach { dbEngine ->
            println("The engine version is ${dbEngine.engineVersion}")
```

```
            println("The engine description is ${dbEngine.dbEngineDescription}")
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DescribeDBEngineVersions을 참조하십시오.

`DescribeDBInstances`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeDBInstances`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun waitDBAuroraInstanceReady(dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String?) {
    var instanceReady = false
    var instanceReadyStr: String
    println("Waiting for instance to become available.")
    val instanceRequest =
        DescribeDbInstancesRequest {
            dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
        }

    var endpoint = ""
    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        while (!instanceReady) {
            val response = rdsClient.describeDbInstances(instanceRequest)
            response.dbInstances?.forEach { instance ->
                instanceReadyStr = instance.dbInstanceStatus.toString()
                if (instanceReadyStr.contains("available")) {
                    endpoint = instance.endpoint?.address.toString()
                    instanceReady = true
                } else {
                    print(".")
                    delay(sleepTime * 1000)
                }
```

```
            }
        }
    }
    println("Database instance is available! The connection endpoint is $endpoint")
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DescribeDBInstances를 참조하십시오.

ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup

다음 코드 예시는 ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Modify the auto_increment_offset parameter.
suspend fun modifyDBClusterParas(dClusterGroupName: String?) {
    val parameter1 =
        Parameter {
            parameterName = "auto_increment_offset"
            applyMethod = ApplyMethod.fromValue("immediate")
            parameterValue = "5"
        }

    val paraList = ArrayList<Parameter>()
    paraList.add(parameter1)
    val groupRequest =
        ModifyDbClusterParameterGroupRequest {
            dbClusterParameterGroupName = dClusterGroupName
            parameters = paraList
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.modifyDbClusterParameterGroup(groupRequest)
        println("The parameter group ${response.dbClusterParameterGroupName} was
 successfully modified")
```

```
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup을 참조하십시오.

시나리오

Aurora 서버리스 작업 항목 트래커 만들기

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Aurora Serverless 데이터베이스의 작업 항목을 추적하고 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 보고서를 전송하는 웹 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

Amazon RDS 데이터베이스에 저장된 작업 항목을 추적하고 보고하는 웹 애플리케이션을 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Amazon Aurora Serverless 데이터를 쿼리하고 React 애플리케이션에서 사용하도록 Spring REST API를 설정하는 방법에 대한 지침과 전체 소스 코드는 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Amazon RDS 데이터 서비스
- Amazon SES

SDK for Kotlin을 사용한 Auto Scaling 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Auto Scaling과 함께 AWS SDK for Kotlin을 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예제에는 컨텍스트에서 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 시작 템플릿과 가용 영역이 있는 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 그룹을 생성하고 실행 중인 인스턴스에 대한 정보를 가져옵니다.
- Amazon CloudWatch 지표 수집 활성화
- 그룹의 원하는 용량을 업데이트하고 인스턴스가 시작될 때까지 기다립니다.
- 그룹에서 인스턴스를 종료합니다.
- 사용자 요청 및 용량 변경에 따라 발생하는 조정 활동을 나열합니다.
- CloudWatch 지표에 대한 통계를 가져온 다음 리소스를 정리합니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
    Usage:
        <groupName> <launchTemplateName> <serviceLinkedRoleARN> <vpcZoneId>

    Where:
        groupName - The name of the Auto Scaling group.
        launchTemplateName - The name of the launch template.
```

```
        serviceLinkedRoleARN - The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the service-linked
role that the Auto Scaling group uses.
        vpcZoneId - A subnet Id for a virtual private cloud (VPC) where instances in
the Auto Scaling group can be created.
    """

    if (args.size != 4) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    val groupName = args[0]
    val launchTemplateName = args[1]
    val serviceLinkedRoleARN = args[2]
    val vpcZoneId = args[3]

    println("**** Create an Auto Scaling group named $groupName")
    createAutoScalingGroup(groupName, launchTemplateName, serviceLinkedRoleARN,
vpcZoneId)

    println("Wait 1 min for the resources, including the instance. Otherwise, an
empty instance Id is returned")
    delay(60000)

    val instanceId = getSpecificAutoScaling(groupName)
    if (instanceId.compareTo("") == 0) {
        println("Error - no instance Id value")
        exitProcess(1)
    } else {
        println("The instance Id value is $instanceId")
    }

    println("**** Describe Auto Scaling with the Id value $instanceId")
    describeAutoScalingInstance(instanceId)

    println("**** Enable metrics collection $instanceId")
    enableMetricsCollection(groupName)

    println("**** Update an Auto Scaling group to maximum size of 3")
    updateAutoScalingGroup(groupName, launchTemplateName, serviceLinkedRoleARN)

    println("**** Describe all Auto Scaling groups to show the current state of the
groups")
    describeAutoScalingGroups(groupName)
```

```
    println("**** Describe account details")
    describeAccountLimits()

    println("Wait 1 min for the resources, including the instance. Otherwise, an
 empty instance Id is returned")
    delay(60000)

    println("**** Set desired capacity to 2")
    setDesiredCapacity(groupName)

    println("**** Get the two instance Id values and state")
    getAutoScalingGroups(groupName)

    println("**** List the scaling activities that have occurred for the group")
    describeScalingActivities(groupName)

    println("**** Terminate an instance in the Auto Scaling group")
    terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(instanceId)

    println("**** Stop the metrics collection")
    disableMetricsCollection(groupName)

    println("**** Delete the Auto Scaling group")
    deleteSpecificAutoScalingGroup(groupName)
}

suspend fun describeAutoScalingGroups(groupName: String) {
    val groupsReques =
        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest {
            autoScalingGroupNames = listOf(groupName)
            maxRecords = 10
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        val response = autoScalingClient.describeAutoScalingGroups(groupsReques)
        response.autoScalingGroups?.forEach { group ->
            println("The service to use for the health checks:
 ${group.healthCheckType}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun disableMetricsCollection(groupName: String) {
```

```
    val disableMetricsCollectionRequest =
        DisableMetricsCollectionRequest {
            autoScalingGroupName = groupName
            metrics = listOf("GroupMaxSize")
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        autoScalingClient.disableMetricsCollection(disableMetricsCollectionRequest)
        println("The disable metrics collection operation was successful")
    }
}

suspend fun describeScalingActivities(groupName: String?) {
    val scalingActivitiesRequest =
        DescribeScalingActivitiesRequest {
            autoScalingGroupName = groupName
            maxRecords = 10
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        val response =
 autoScalingClient.describeScalingActivities(scalingActivitiesRequest)
        response.activities?.forEach { activity ->
            println("The activity Id is ${activity.activityId}")
            println("The activity details are ${activity.details}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun getAutoScalingGroups(groupName: String) {
    val scalingGroupsRequest =
        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest {
            autoScalingGroupNames = listOf(groupName)
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        val response =
 autoScalingClient.describeAutoScalingGroups(scalingGroupsRequest)
        response.autoScalingGroups?.forEach { group ->
            println("The group name is ${group.autoScalingGroupName}")
            println("The group ARN is ${group.autoScalingGroupArn}")
            group.instances?.forEach { instance ->
                println("The instance id is ${instance.instanceId}")
                println("The lifecycle state is " + instance.lifecycleState)
```

```
            }
        }
    }
}

suspend fun setDesiredCapacity(groupName: String) {
    val capacityRequest =
        SetDesiredCapacityRequest {
            autoScalingGroupName = groupName
            desiredCapacity = 2
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        autoScalingClient.setDesiredCapacity(capacityRequest)
        println("You set the DesiredCapacity to 2")
    }
}

suspend fun updateAutoScalingGroup(
    groupName: String,
    launchTemplateNameVal: String,
    serviceLinkedRoleARNVal: String,
) {
    val templateSpecification =
        LaunchTemplateSpecification {
            launchTemplateName = launchTemplateNameVal
        }

    val groupRequest =
        UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest {
            maxSize = 3
            serviceLinkedRoleArn = serviceLinkedRoleARNVal
            autoScalingGroupName = groupName
            launchTemplate = templateSpecification
        }

    val groupsRequestWaiter =
        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest {
            autoScalingGroupNames = listOf(groupName)
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        autoScalingClient.updateAutoScalingGroup(groupRequest)
        autoScalingClient.waitUntilGroupExists(groupsRequestWaiter)
```

```
        println("You successfully updated the Auto Scaling group  $groupName")
    }
}

suspend fun createAutoScalingGroup(
    groupName: String,
    launchTemplateNameVal: String,
    serviceLinkedRoleARNVal: String,
    vpcZoneIdVal: String,
) {
    val templateSpecification =
        LaunchTemplateSpecification {
            launchTemplateName = launchTemplateNameVal
        }

    val request =
        CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest {
            autoScalingGroupName = groupName
            availabilityZones = listOf("us-east-1a")
            launchTemplate = templateSpecification
            maxSize = 1
            minSize = 1
            vpcZoneIdentifier = vpcZoneIdVal
            serviceLinkedRoleArn = serviceLinkedRoleARNVal
        }

    // This object is required for the waiter call.
    val groupsRequestWaiter =
        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest {
            autoScalingGroupNames = listOf(groupName)
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        autoScalingClient.createAutoScalingGroup(request)
        autoScalingClient.waitUntilGroupExists(groupsRequestWaiter)
        println("$groupName was created!")
    }
}

suspend fun describeAutoScalingInstance(id: String) {
    val describeAutoScalingInstancesRequest =
        DescribeAutoScalingInstancesRequest {
            instanceIds = listOf(id)
        }
```

```
    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        val response =
 autoScalingClient.describeAutoScalingInstances(describeAutoScalingInstancesRequest)
        response.autoScalingInstances?.forEach { group ->
            println("The instance lifecycle state is: ${group.lifecycleState}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun enableMetricsCollection(groupName: String?) {
    val collectionRequest =
        EnableMetricsCollectionRequest {
            autoScalingGroupName = groupName
            metrics = listOf("GroupMaxSize")
            granularity = "1Minute"
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        autoScalingClient.enableMetricsCollection(collectionRequest)
        println("The enable metrics collection operation was successful")
    }
}

suspend fun getSpecificAutoScaling(groupName: String): String {
    var instanceId = ""
    val scalingGroupsRequest =
        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest {
            autoScalingGroupNames = listOf(groupName)
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        val response =
 autoScalingClient.describeAutoScalingGroups(scalingGroupsRequest)
        response.autoScalingGroups?.forEach { group ->
            println("The group name is ${group.autoScalingGroupName}")
            println("The group ARN is ${group.autoScalingGroupArn}")

            group.instances?.forEach { instance ->
                instanceId = instance.instanceId.toString()
            }
        }
    }
    return instanceId
```

```
}

suspend fun describeAccountLimits() {
    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        val response =
 autoScalingClient.describeAccountLimits(DescribeAccountLimitsRequest {})
        println("The max number of Auto Scaling groups is
 ${response.maxNumberOfAutoScalingGroups}")
        println("The current number of Auto Scaling groups is
 ${response.numberOfAutoScalingGroups}")
    }
}

suspend fun terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(instanceIdVal: String) {
    val request =
        TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest {
            instanceId = instanceIdVal
            shouldDecrementDesiredCapacity = false
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        autoScalingClient.terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(request)
        println("You have terminated instance $instanceIdVal")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteSpecificAutoScalingGroup(groupName: String) {
    val deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest =
        DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest {
            autoScalingGroupName = groupName
            forceDelete = true
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        autoScalingClient.deleteAutoScalingGroup(deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest)
        println("You successfully deleted $groupName")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup

- DescribeAutoScalingGroups
- DescribeAutoScalingInstances
- DescribeScalingActivities
- DisableMetricsCollection
- EnableMetricsCollection
- SetDesiredCapacity
- TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

작업

`CreateAutoScalingGroup`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateAutoScalingGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun createAutoScalingGroup(
    groupName: String,
    launchTemplateNameVal: String,
    serviceLinkedRoleARNVal: String,
    vpcZoneIdVal: String,
) {
    val templateSpecification =
        LaunchTemplateSpecification {
            launchTemplateName = launchTemplateNameVal
        }

    val request =
        CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest {
            autoScalingGroupName = groupName
            availabilityZones = listOf("us-east-1a")
```

```
            launchTemplate = templateSpecification
            maxSize = 1
            minSize = 1
            vpcZoneIdentifier = vpcZoneIdVal
            serviceLinkedRoleArn = serviceLinkedRoleARNVal
        }

    // This object is required for the waiter call.
    val groupsRequestWaiter =
        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest {
            autoScalingGroupNames = listOf(groupName)
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        autoScalingClient.createAutoScalingGroup(request)
        autoScalingClient.waitUntilGroupExists(groupsRequestWaiter)
        println("$groupName was created!")
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 자세한 설명은 Kotlin API를 위한AWS SDK 참조 문서에서 CreateAutoScalingGroup을 참조하세요.

`DeleteAutoScalingGroup`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteAutoScalingGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun deleteSpecificAutoScalingGroup(groupName: String) {
    val deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest =
        DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest {
            autoScalingGroupName = groupName
            forceDelete = true
```

```
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        autoScalingClient.deleteAutoScalingGroup(deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest)
        println("You successfully deleted $groupName")
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 자세한 설명은 Kotlin API를 위한AWS SDK 참조 문서의 DeleteAutoScalingGroup을 참조하세요.

`DescribeAutoScalingGroups`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeAutoScalingGroups`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun getAutoScalingGroups(groupName: String) {
    val scalingGroupsRequest =
        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest {
            autoScalingGroupNames = listOf(groupName)
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        val response =
 autoScalingClient.describeAutoScalingGroups(scalingGroupsRequest)
        response.autoScalingGroups?.forEach { group ->
            println("The group name is ${group.autoScalingGroupName}")
            println("The group ARN is ${group.autoScalingGroupArn}")
            group.instances?.forEach { instance ->
                println("The instance id is ${instance.instanceId}")
                println("The lifecycle state is " + instance.lifecycleState)
            }
        }
```

```
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DescribeAutoScalingGroups을 참조하십시오.

`DescribeAutoScalingInstances`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeAutoScalingInstances`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun describeAutoScalingInstance(id: String) {
    val describeAutoScalingInstancesRequest =
        DescribeAutoScalingInstancesRequest {
            instanceIds = listOf(id)
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        val response =
 autoScalingClient.describeAutoScalingInstances(describeAutoScalingInstancesRequest)
        response.autoScalingInstances?.forEach { group ->
            println("The instance lifecycle state is: ${group.lifecycleState}")
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DescribeAutoScalingInstances를 참조하십시오.

`DescribeScalingActivities`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeScalingActivities`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun describeAutoScalingGroups(groupName: String) {
    val groupsReques =
        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest {
            autoScalingGroupNames = listOf(groupName)
            maxRecords = 10
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        val response = autoScalingClient.describeAutoScalingGroups(groupsReques)
        response.autoScalingGroups?.forEach { group ->
            println("The service to use for the health checks:
 ${group.healthCheckType}")
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DescribeScalingActivities를 참조하십시오.

`DisableMetricsCollection`

다음 코드 예시는 `DisableMetricsCollection`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun disableMetricsCollection(groupName: String) {
```

```
    val disableMetricsCollectionRequest =
        DisableMetricsCollectionRequest {
            autoScalingGroupName = groupName
            metrics = listOf("GroupMaxSize")
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        autoScalingClient.disableMetricsCollection(disableMetricsCollectionRequest)
        println("The disable metrics collection operation was successful")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DisableMetricsCollection을 참조하십시오.

`EnableMetricsCollection`

다음 코드 예시는 `EnableMetricsCollection`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun enableMetricsCollection(groupName: String?) {
    val collectionRequest =
        EnableMetricsCollectionRequest {
            autoScalingGroupName = groupName
            metrics = listOf("GroupMaxSize")
            granularity = "1Minute"
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        autoScalingClient.enableMetricsCollection(collectionRequest)
        println("The enable metrics collection operation was successful")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 EnableMetricsCollection을 참조하십시오.

`SetDesiredCapacity`

다음 코드 예시는 `SetDesiredCapacity`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun setDesiredCapacity(groupName: String) {
    val capacityRequest =
        SetDesiredCapacityRequest {
            autoScalingGroupName = groupName
            desiredCapacity = 2
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        autoScalingClient.setDesiredCapacity(capacityRequest)
        println("You set the DesiredCapacity to 2")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 SetDesiredCapacity를 참조하십시오.

`TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup`

다음 코드 예시는 `TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(instanceIdVal: String) {
    val request =
        TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest {
            instanceId = instanceIdVal
            shouldDecrementDesiredCapacity = false
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        autoScalingClient.terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(request)
        println("You have terminated instance $instanceIdVal")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup을 참조하십시오.

`UpdateAutoScalingGroup`

다음 코드 예시는 `UpdateAutoScalingGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun updateAutoScalingGroup(
    groupName: String,
    launchTemplateNameVal: String,
    serviceLinkedRoleARNVal: String,
) {
    val templateSpecification =
        LaunchTemplateSpecification {
            launchTemplateName = launchTemplateNameVal
        }

    val groupRequest =
        UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest {
```

```
            maxSize = 3
            serviceLinkedRoleArn = serviceLinkedRoleARNVal
            autoScalingGroupName = groupName
            launchTemplate = templateSpecification
        }

    val groupsRequestWaiter =
        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest {
            autoScalingGroupNames = listOf(groupName)
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        autoScalingClient.updateAutoScalingGroup(groupRequest)
        autoScalingClient.waitUntilGroupExists(groupsRequestWaiter)
        println("You successfully updated the Auto Scaling group  $groupName")
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 자세한 설명은 Kotlin API를 위한AWS SDK 참조 문서의 UpdateAutoScalingGroup을 참조하세요.

SDK for Kotlin를 사용한 Amazon Bedrock 예시

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Bedrock과 함께 AWS SDK for Kotlin을 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`ListFoundationModels`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListFoundationModels`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

사용 가능한 Amazon Bedrock 기초 모델을 나열하세요.

```
suspend fun listFoundationModels(): List<FoundationModelSummary>? {
    BedrockClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { bedrockClient ->
        val response =
 bedrockClient.listFoundationModels(ListFoundationModelsRequest {})
        response.modelSummaries?.forEach { model ->
            println("==========================================")
            println(" Model ID: ${model.modelId}")
            println("------------------------------------------")
            println(" Name: ${model.modelName}")
            println(" Provider: ${model.providerName}")
            println(" Input modalities: ${model.inputModalities}")
            println(" Output modalities: ${model.outputModalities}")
            println(" Supported customizations: ${model.customizationsSupported}")
            println(" Supported inference types: ${model.inferenceTypesSupported}")
            println("------------------------------------------\n")
        }
        return response.modelSummaries
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ListFoundationModels를 참조하세요.

SDK for Kotlin을 사용한 Amazon Bedrock 런타임 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Bedrock 런타임과 함께 AWS SDK for Kotlin을 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- Amazon Nova
- Amazon Titan Text

Amazon Nova

Converse

다음 코드 예제에서는 Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Nova에 문자 메시지를 보내는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Nova로 텍스트 메시지를 전송합니다.

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConverseRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message

/**
 * This example demonstrates how to use the Amazon Nova foundation models to
 generate text.
 * It shows how to:
 * - Set up the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
 * - Create a message
 * - Configure and send a request
 * - Process the response
 */
suspend fun main() {
    converse().also { println(it) }
}
```

```
suspend fun converse(): String {
    // Create and configure the Bedrock runtime client
    BedrockRuntimeClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->

        // Specify the model ID. For the latest available models, see:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/models-
supported.html
        val modelId = "amazon.nova-lite-v1:0"

        // Create the message with the user's prompt
        val prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."
        val message = Message {
            role = ConversationRole.User
            content = listOf(ContentBlock.Text(prompt))
        }

        // Configure the request with optional model parameters
        val request = ConverseRequest {
            this.modelId = modelId
            messages = listOf(message)
            inferenceConfig {
                maxTokens = 500 // Maximum response length
                temperature = 0.5F // Lower values: more focused output
                // topP = 0.8F // Alternative to temperature
            }
        }

        // Send the request and process the model's response
        runCatching {
            val response = client.converse(request)
            return response.output!!.asMessage().content.first().asText()
        }.getOrElse { error ->
            error.message?.let { e -> System.err.println("ERROR: Can't invoke
 '$modelId'. Reason: $e") }
            throw RuntimeException("Failed to generate text with model $modelId",
 error)
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

ConverseStream

다음 코드 예제에서는 Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Nova에 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Nova로 텍스트 메시지를 전송하고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConverseStreamOutput
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConverseStreamRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message

/**
 * This example demonstrates how to use the Amazon Nova foundation models
 * to generate streaming text responses.
 * It shows how to:
 * - Set up the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
 * - Create a message with a prompt
 * - Configure a streaming request with parameters
 * - Process the response stream in real time
 */
suspend fun main() {
    converseStream()
}

suspend fun converseStream(): String {
    // A buffer to collect the complete response
    val completeResponseBuffer = StringBuilder()

    // Create and configure the Bedrock runtime client
```

```
    BedrockRuntimeClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->

        // Specify the model ID. For the latest available models, see:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/models-
supported.html
        val modelId = "amazon.nova-lite-v1:0"

        // Create the message with the user's prompt
        val prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in a
 paragraph."
        val message = Message {
            role = ConversationRole.User
            content = listOf(ContentBlock.Text(prompt))
        }

        // Configure the request with optional model parameters
        val request = ConverseStreamRequest {
            this.modelId = modelId
            messages = listOf(message)
            inferenceConfig {
                maxTokens = 500 // Maximum response length
                temperature = 0.5F // Lower values: more focused output
                // topP = 0.8F // Alternative to temperature
            }
        }

        // Process the streaming response
        runCatching {
            client.converseStream(request) { response ->
                response.stream?.collect { chunk ->
                    when (chunk) {
                        is ConverseStreamOutput.ContentBlockDelta -> {
                            // Process each text chunk as it arrives
                            chunk.value.delta?.asText()?.let { text ->
                                print(text)
                                System.out.flush() // Ensure immediate output
                                completeResponseBuffer.append(text)
                            }
                        }
                        else -> {} // Other output block types can be handled as
 needed
                    }
                }
            }
```

```
        }.onFailure { error ->
            error.message?.let { e -> System.err.println("ERROR: Can't invoke
 '$modelId'. Reason: $e") }
            throw RuntimeException("Failed to generate text with model $modelId:
 $error", error)
        }
    }

    return completeResponseBuffer.toString()
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ConverseStream을 참조하세요.

Amazon Titan Text

InvokeModel

다음 코드 예제에서는 모델 호출 API를 사용하여 Amazon Titan Text로 텍스트 메시지를 보내는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

모델 호출 API를 사용하여 짧은 스토리를 생성합니다.

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelRequest
import kotlinx.serialization.Serializable
import kotlinx.serialization.json.Json

/**
 * This example demonstrates how to use the Amazon Titan foundation models to
 generate text.
 * It shows how to:
```

```
 * - Set up the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
 * - Create a request payload
 * - Configure and send a request
 * - Process the response
 */
suspend fun main() {
    invokeModel().also { println(it) }
}

// Data class for parsing the model's response
@Serializable
private data class BedrockResponse(val results: List<Result>) {
    @Serializable
    data class Result(
        val outputText: String,
    )
}

// Initialize JSON parser with relaxed configuration
private val json = Json { ignoreUnknownKeys = true }

suspend fun invokeModel(): String {
    // Create and configure the Bedrock runtime client
    BedrockRuntimeClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->

        // Specify the model ID. For the latest available models, see:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/models-
supported.html
        val modelId = "amazon.titan-text-lite-v1"

        // Create the request payload with optional configuration parameters
        // For detailed parameter descriptions, see:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
titan-text.html
        val prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."
        val request = """
            {
                "inputText": "$prompt",
                "textGenerationConfig": {
                    "maxTokenCount": 500,
                    "temperature": 0.5
                }
            }
        """.trimIndent()
```

```
        // Send the request and process the model's response
        runCatching {
            // Send the request to the model
            val response = client.invokeModel(
                InvokeModelRequest {
                    this.modelId = modelId
                    body = request.toByteArray()
                },
            )

            // Convert the response bytes to a JSON string
            val jsonResponse = response.body.toString(Charsets.UTF_8)

            // Parse the JSON into a Kotlin object
            val parsedResponse =
 json.decodeFromString<BedrockResponse>(jsonResponse)

            // Extract and return the generated text
            return parsedResponse.results.firstOrNull()!!.outputText
        }.getOrElse { error ->
            error.message?.let { msg ->
                System.err.println("ERROR: Can't invoke '$modelId'. Reason: $msg")
            }
            throw RuntimeException("Failed to generate text with model $modelId",
 error)
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 InvokeModel을 참조하세요. AWS

SDK for Kotlin을 사용한 CloudWatch 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 CloudWatch와 함께 AWS SDK for Kotlin을 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello CloudWatch

다음 코드 예제에서는 CloudWatch를 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
including your credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
 */
suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
        Usage:
           <namespace>
        Where:
           namespace - The namespace to filter against (for example, AWS/EC2).
    """

    if (args.size != 1) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(0)
    }

    val namespace = args[0]
    listAllMets(namespace)
```

```
}

suspend fun listAllMets(namespaceVal: String?) {
    val request =
        ListMetricsRequest {
            namespace = namespaceVal
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient
            .listMetricsPaginated(request)
            .transform { it.metrics?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { obj ->
                println("Name is ${obj.metricName}")
                println("Namespace is ${obj.namespace}")
            }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ListMetrics를 참조하십시오.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- CloudWatch 네임스페이스 및 지표를 나열합니다.
- 지표 및 예상 청구에 대한 통계를 가져옵니다.
- 대시보드를 생성하고 업데이트합니다.
- 데이터를 생성하여 지표에 추가합니다.
- 경보를 생성하고 트리거한 다음 경보 기록을 봅니다.
- 이상 탐지기를 추가합니다.
- 지표 이미지를 가져온 다음 리소스를 정리합니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

CloudWatch 기능을 보여주는 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
/**
 Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

 For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html

 To enable billing metrics and statistics for this example, make sure billing alerts
 are enabled for your account:
 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/monitoring/
monitor_estimated_charges_with_cloudwatch.html#turning_on_billing_metrics

 This Kotlin code example performs the following tasks:

 1. List available namespaces from Amazon CloudWatch. Select a namespace from the
 list.
 2. List available metrics within the selected namespace.
 3. Get statistics for the selected metric over the last day.
 4. Get CloudWatch estimated billing for the last week.
 5. Create a new CloudWatch dashboard with metrics.
 6. List dashboards using a paginator.
 7. Create a new custom metric by adding data for it.
 8. Add the custom metric to the dashboard.
 9. Create an alarm for the custom metric.
 10. Describe current alarms.
 11. Get current data for the new custom metric.
 12. Push data into the custom metric to trigger the alarm.
 13. Check the alarm state using the action DescribeAlarmsForMetric.
 14. Get alarm history for the new alarm.
 15. Add an anomaly detector for the custom metric.
 16. Describe current anomaly detectors.
 17. Get a metric image for the custom metric.
```

```
 18. Clean up the Amazon CloudWatch resources.
 */

val DASHES: String? = String(CharArray(80)).replace("\u0000", "-")

suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
        Usage:
            <myDate> <costDateWeek> <dashboardName> <dashboardJson> <dashboardAdd>
 <settings> <metricImage>

        Where:
            myDate - The start date to use to get metric statistics. (For example,
 2023-01-11T18:35:24.00Z.)
            costDateWeek - The start date to use to get AWS Billing and Cost
 Management statistics. (For example, 2023-01-11T18:35:24.00Z.)
            dashboardName - The name of the dashboard to create.
            dashboardJson - The location of a JSON file to use to create a
 dashboard. (See Readme file.)
            dashboardAdd - The location of a JSON file to use to update a dashboard.
 (See Readme file.)
            settings - The location of a JSON file from which various values are
 read. (See Readme file.)
            metricImage - The location of a BMP file that is used to create a
 graph.
    """

    if (args.size != 7) {
        println(usage)
        System.exit(1)
    }

    val myDate = args[0]
    val costDateWeek = args[1]
    val dashboardName = args[2]
    val dashboardJson = args[3]
    val dashboardAdd = args[4]
    val settings = args[5]
    var metricImage = args[6]
    val dataPoint = "10.0".toDouble()
    val inOb = Scanner(System.`in`)

    println(DASHES)
    println("Welcome to the Amazon CloudWatch example scenario.")
```

```
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("1. List at least five available unique namespaces from Amazon
CloudWatch. Select a CloudWatch namespace from the list.")
    val list: ArrayList<String> = listNameSpaces()
    for (z in 0..4) {
        println("    ${z + 1}. ${list[z]}")
    }

    var selectedNamespace: String
    var selectedMetrics = ""
    var num = inOb.nextLine().toInt()
    println("You selected $num")

    if (1 <= num && num <= 5) {
        selectedNamespace = list[num - 1]
    } else {
        println("You did not select a valid option.")
        exitProcess(1)
    }
    println("You selected $selectedNamespace")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("2. List available metrics within the selected namespace and select one
from the list.")
    val metList = listMets(selectedNamespace)
    for (z in 0..4) {
        println("    ${ z + 1}. ${metList?.get(z)}")
    }
    num = inOb.nextLine().toInt()
    if (1 <= num && num <= 5) {
        selectedMetrics = metList!![num - 1]
    } else {
        println("You did not select a valid option.")
        System.exit(1)
    }
    println("You selected $selectedMetrics")
    val myDimension = getSpecificMet(selectedNamespace)
    if (myDimension == null) {
        println("Error - Dimension is null")
        exitProcess(1)
    }
```

```
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("3. Get statistics for the selected metric over the last day.")
    val metricOption: String
    val statTypes = ArrayList<String>()
    statTypes.add("SampleCount")
    statTypes.add("Average")
    statTypes.add("Sum")
    statTypes.add("Minimum")
    statTypes.add("Maximum")

    for (t in 0..4) {
        println("    ${t + 1}. ${statTypes[t]}")
    }
    println("Select a metric statistic by entering a number from the preceding
list:")
    num = inOb.nextLine().toInt()
    if (1 <= num && num <= 5) {
        metricOption = statTypes[num - 1]
    } else {
        println("You did not select a valid option.")
        exitProcess(1)
    }
    println("You selected $metricOption")
    getAndDisplayMetricStatistics(selectedNamespace, selectedMetrics, metricOption,
myDate, myDimension)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("4. Get CloudWatch estimated billing for the last week.")
    getMetricStatistics(costDateWeek)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("5. Create a new CloudWatch dashboard with metrics.")
    createDashboardWithMetrics(dashboardName, dashboardJson)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("6. List dashboards using a paginator.")
    listDashboards()
    println(DASHES)
```

```
    println(DASHES)
    println("7. Create a new custom metric by adding data to it.")
    createNewCustomMetric(dataPoint)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("8. Add an additional metric to the dashboard.")
    addMetricToDashboard(dashboardAdd, dashboardName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("9. Create an alarm for the custom metric.")
    val alarmName: String = createAlarm(settings)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("10. Describe 10 current alarms.")
    describeAlarms()
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("11. Get current data for the new custom metric.")
    getCustomMetricData(settings)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("12. Push data into the custom metric to trigger the alarm.")
    addMetricDataForAlarm(settings)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("13. Check the alarm state using the action DescribeAlarmsForMetric.")
    checkForMetricAlarm(settings)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("14. Get alarm history for the new alarm.")
    getAlarmHistory(settings, myDate)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("15. Add an anomaly detector for the custom metric.")
    addAnomalyDetector(settings)
    println(DASHES)
```

```
    println(DASHES)
    println("16. Describe current anomaly detectors.")
    describeAnomalyDetectors(settings)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("17. Get a metric image for the custom metric.")
    getAndOpenMetricImage(metricImage)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("18. Clean up the Amazon CloudWatch resources.")
    deleteDashboard(dashboardName)
    deleteAlarm(alarmName)
    deleteAnomalyDetector(settings)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("The Amazon CloudWatch example scenario is complete.")
    println(DASHES)
}

suspend fun deleteAnomalyDetector(fileName: String) {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val customMetricNamespace = rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText()
    val customMetricName = rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText()

    val singleMetricAnomalyDetectorVal =
        SingleMetricAnomalyDetector {
            metricName = customMetricName
            namespace = customMetricNamespace
            stat = "Maximum"
        }

    val request =
        DeleteAnomalyDetectorRequest {
            singleMetricAnomalyDetector = singleMetricAnomalyDetectorVal
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.deleteAnomalyDetector(request)
```

```
        println("Successfully deleted the Anomaly Detector.")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteAlarm(alarmNameVal: String) {
    val request =
        DeleteAlarmsRequest {
            alarmNames = listOf(alarmNameVal)
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.deleteAlarms(request)
        println("Successfully deleted alarm $alarmNameVal")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteDashboard(dashboardName: String) {
    val dashboardsRequest =
        DeleteDashboardsRequest {
            dashboardNames = listOf(dashboardName)
        }
    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.deleteDashboards(dashboardsRequest)
        println("$dashboardName was successfully deleted.")
    }
}

suspend fun getAndOpenMetricImage(fileName: String) {
    println("Getting Image data for custom metric.")
    val myJSON = """{
        "title": "Example Metric Graph",
        "view": "timeSeries",
        "stacked ": false,
        "period": 10,
        "width": 1400,
        "height": 600,
        "metrics": [
            [
            "AWS/Billing",
            "EstimatedCharges",
            "Currency",
            "USD"
            ]
        ]
```

```
        }"""

    val imageRequest =
        GetMetricWidgetImageRequest {
            metricWidget = myJSON
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.getMetricWidgetImage(imageRequest)
        val bytes = response.metricWidgetImage
        if (bytes != null) {
            File(fileName).writeBytes(bytes)
        }
    }
    println("You have successfully written data to $fileName")
}

suspend fun describeAnomalyDetectors(fileName: String) {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val customMetricNamespace = rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText()
    val customMetricName = rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText()

    val detectorsRequest =
        DescribeAnomalyDetectorsRequest {
            maxResults = 10
            metricName = customMetricName
            namespace = customMetricNamespace
        }
    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.describeAnomalyDetectors(detectorsRequest)
        response.anomalyDetectors?.forEach { detector ->
            println("Metric name:
 ${detector.singleMetricAnomalyDetector?.metricName}")
            println("State: ${detector.stateValue}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun addAnomalyDetector(fileName: String?) {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
```

```
    val customMetricNamespace = rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText()
    val customMetricName = rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText()

    val singleMetricAnomalyDetectorVal =
        SingleMetricAnomalyDetector {
            metricName = customMetricName
            namespace = customMetricNamespace
            stat = "Maximum"
        }

    val anomalyDetectorRequest =
        PutAnomalyDetectorRequest {
            singleMetricAnomalyDetector = singleMetricAnomalyDetectorVal
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.putAnomalyDetector(anomalyDetectorRequest)
        println("Added anomaly detector for metric $customMetricName.")
    }
}

suspend fun getAlarmHistory(
    fileName: String,
    date: String,
) {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val alarmNameVal = rootNode.findValue("exampleAlarmName").asText()
    val start = Instant.parse(date)
    val endDateVal = Instant.now()

    val historyRequest =
        DescribeAlarmHistoryRequest {
            startDate =
                aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
                    .Instant(start)
            endDate =
                aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
                    .Instant(endDateVal)
            alarmName = alarmNameVal
            historyItemType = HistoryItemType.Action
        }
```

```
    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.describeAlarmHistory(historyRequest)
        val historyItems = response.alarmHistoryItems
        if (historyItems != null) {
            if (historyItems.isEmpty()) {
                println("No alarm history data found for $alarmNameVal.")
            } else {
                for (item in historyItems) {
                    println("History summary ${item.historySummary}")
                    println("Time stamp: ${item.timestamp}")
                }
            }
        }
    }
}

suspend fun checkForMetricAlarm(fileName: String?) {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val customMetricNamespace = rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText()
    val customMetricName = rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText()
    var hasAlarm = false
    var retries = 10

    val metricRequest =
        DescribeAlarmsForMetricRequest {
            metricName = customMetricName
            namespace = customMetricNamespace
        }
    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        while (!hasAlarm && retries > 0) {
            val response = cwClient.describeAlarmsForMetric(metricRequest)
            if (response.metricAlarms?.count()!! > 0) {
                hasAlarm = true
            }
            retries--
            delay(20000)
            println(".")
        }
        if (!hasAlarm) {
            println("No Alarm state found for $customMetricName after 10 retries.")
        } else {
            println("Alarm state found for $customMetricName.")
```

```
        }
    }
}

suspend fun addMetricDataForAlarm(fileName: String?) {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val customMetricNamespace = rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText()
    val customMetricName = rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText()

    // Set an Instant object.
    val time =
 ZonedDateTime.now(ZoneOffset.UTC).format(DateTimeFormatter.ISO_INSTANT)
    val instant = Instant.parse(time)
    val datum =
        MetricDatum {
            metricName = customMetricName
            unit = StandardUnit.None
            value = 1001.00
            timestamp =
                aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
                    .Instant(instant)
        }

    val datum2 =
        MetricDatum {
            metricName = customMetricName
            unit = StandardUnit.None
            value = 1002.00
            timestamp =
                aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
                    .Instant(instant)
        }

    val metricDataList = ArrayList<MetricDatum>()
    metricDataList.add(datum)
    metricDataList.add(datum2)

    val request =
        PutMetricDataRequest {
            namespace = customMetricNamespace
            metricData = metricDataList
        }
```

```
    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.putMetricData(request)
        println("Added metric values for for metric $customMetricName")
    }
}

suspend fun getCustomMetricData(fileName: String) {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val customMetricNamespace = rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText()
    val customMetricName = rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText()

    // Set the date.
    val nowDate = Instant.now()
    val hours: Long = 1
    val minutes: Long = 30
    val date2 =
        nowDate.plus(hours, ChronoUnit.HOURS).plus(
            minutes,
            ChronoUnit.MINUTES,
        )

    val met =
        Metric {
            metricName = customMetricName
            namespace = customMetricNamespace
        }

    val metStat =
        MetricStat {
            stat = "Maximum"
            period = 1
            metric = met
        }

    val dataQUery =
        MetricDataQuery {
            metricStat = metStat
            id = "foo2"
            returnData = true
        }
```

```
    val dq = ArrayList<MetricDataQuery>()
    dq.add(dataQUery)
    val getMetReq =
        GetMetricDataRequest {
            maxDatapoints = 10
            scanBy = ScanBy.TimestampDescending
            startTime =
                aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
                    .Instant(nowDate)
            endTime =
                aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
                    .Instant(date2)
            metricDataQueries = dq
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.getMetricData(getMetReq)
        response.metricDataResults?.forEach { item ->
            println("The label is ${item.label}")
            println("The status code is ${item.statusCode}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun describeAlarms() {
    val typeList = ArrayList<AlarmType>()
    typeList.add(AlarmType.MetricAlarm)
    val alarmsRequest =
        DescribeAlarmsRequest {
            alarmTypes = typeList
            maxRecords = 10
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.describeAlarms(alarmsRequest)
        response.metricAlarms?.forEach { alarm ->
            println("Alarm name: ${alarm.alarmName}")
            println("Alarm description: ${alarm.alarmDescription}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun createAlarm(fileName: String): String {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
```

```
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode: JsonNode = ObjectMapper().readTree(parser)
    val customMetricNamespace = rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText()
    val customMetricName = rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText()
    val alarmNameVal = rootNode.findValue("exampleAlarmName").asText()
    val emailTopic = rootNode.findValue("emailTopic").asText()
    val accountId = rootNode.findValue("accountId").asText()
    val region2 = rootNode.findValue("region").asText()

    // Create a List for alarm actions.
    val alarmActionObs: MutableList<String> = ArrayList()
    alarmActionObs.add("arn:aws:sns:$region2:$accountId:$emailTopic")
    val alarmRequest =
        PutMetricAlarmRequest {
            alarmActions = alarmActionObs
            alarmDescription = "Example metric alarm"
            alarmName = alarmNameVal
            comparisonOperator = ComparisonOperator.GreaterThanOrEqualToThreshold
            threshold = 100.00
            metricName = customMetricName
            namespace = customMetricNamespace
            evaluationPeriods = 1
            period = 10
            statistic = Statistic.Maximum
            datapointsToAlarm = 1
            treatMissingData = "ignore"
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.putMetricAlarm(alarmRequest)
        println("$alarmNameVal was successfully created!")
        return alarmNameVal
    }
}

suspend fun addMetricToDashboard(
    fileNameVal: String,
    dashboardNameVal: String,
) {
    val dashboardRequest =
        PutDashboardRequest {
            dashboardName = dashboardNameVal
            dashboardBody = readFileAsString(fileNameVal)
        }
```

```
    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.putDashboard(dashboardRequest)
        println("$dashboardNameVal was successfully updated.")
    }
}

suspend fun createNewCustomMetric(dataPoint: Double) {
    val dimension =
        Dimension {
            name = "UNIQUE_PAGES"
            value = "URLS"
        }

    // Set an Instant object.
    val time =
 ZonedDateTime.now(ZoneOffset.UTC).format(DateTimeFormatter.ISO_INSTANT)
    val instant = Instant.parse(time)
    val datum =
        MetricDatum {
            metricName = "PAGES_VISITED"
            unit = StandardUnit.None
            value = dataPoint
            timestamp =
                aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
                    .Instant(instant)
            dimensions = listOf(dimension)
        }

    val request =
        PutMetricDataRequest {
            namespace = "SITE/TRAFFIC"
            metricData = listOf(datum)
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.putMetricData(request)
        println("Added metric values for for metric PAGES_VISITED")
    }
}

suspend fun listDashboards() {
    CloudWatchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient
```

```
            .listDashboardsPaginated({})
            .transform { it.dashboardEntries?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { obj ->
                println("Name is ${obj.dashboardName}")
                println("Dashboard ARN is ${obj.dashboardArn}")
            }
    }
}

suspend fun createDashboardWithMetrics(
    dashboardNameVal: String,
    fileNameVal: String,
) {
    val dashboardRequest =
        PutDashboardRequest {
            dashboardName = dashboardNameVal
            dashboardBody = readFileAsString(fileNameVal)
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.putDashboard(dashboardRequest)
        println("$dashboardNameVal was successfully created.")
        val messages = response.dashboardValidationMessages
        if (messages != null) {
            if (messages.isEmpty()) {
                println("There are no messages in the new Dashboard")
            } else {
                for (message in messages) {
                    println("Message is: ${message.message}")
                }
            }
        }
    }
}

fun readFileAsString(file: String): String =
 String(Files.readAllBytes(Paths.get(file)))

suspend fun getMetricStatistics(costDateWeek: String?) {
    val start = Instant.parse(costDateWeek)
    val endDate = Instant.now()
    val dimension =
        Dimension {
            name = "Currency"
```

```
            value = "USD"
        }

    val dimensionList: MutableList<Dimension> = ArrayList()
    dimensionList.add(dimension)

    val statisticsRequest =
        GetMetricStatisticsRequest {
            metricName = "EstimatedCharges"
            namespace = "AWS/Billing"
            dimensions = dimensionList
            statistics = listOf(Statistic.Maximum)
            startTime =
                aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
                    .Instant(start)
            endTime =
                aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
                    .Instant(endDate)
            period = 86400
        }
    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.getMetricStatistics(statisticsRequest)
        val data: List<Datapoint>? = response.datapoints
        if (data != null) {
            if (!data.isEmpty()) {
                for (datapoint in data) {
                    println("Timestamp:  ${datapoint.timestamp} Maximum value:
 ${datapoint.maximum}")
                }
            } else {
                println("The returned data list is empty")
            }
        }
    }
}

suspend fun getAndDisplayMetricStatistics(
    nameSpaceVal: String,
    metVal: String,
    metricOption: String,
    date: String,
    myDimension: Dimension,
) {
    val start = Instant.parse(date)
```

```
    val endDate = Instant.now()
    val statisticsRequest =
        GetMetricStatisticsRequest {
            endTime =
                aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
                    .Instant(endDate)
            startTime =
                aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
                    .Instant(start)
            dimensions = listOf(myDimension)
            metricName = metVal
            namespace = nameSpaceVal
            period = 86400
            statistics = listOf(Statistic.fromValue(metricOption))
        }

    CloudWatchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.getMetricStatistics(statisticsRequest)
        val data = response.datapoints
        if (data != null) {
            if (data.isNotEmpty()) {
                for (datapoint in data) {
                    println("Timestamp: ${datapoint.timestamp} Maximum value:
 ${datapoint.maximum}")
                }
            } else {
                println("The returned data list is empty")
            }
        }
    }
}

suspend fun listMets(namespaceVal: String?): ArrayList<String>? {
    val metList = ArrayList<String>()
    val request =
        ListMetricsRequest {
            namespace = namespaceVal
        }
    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val reponse = cwClient.listMetrics(request)
        reponse.metrics?.forEach { metrics ->
            val data = metrics.metricName
            if (!metList.contains(data)) {
                metList.add(data!!)
```

```
            }
        }
    }
    return metList
}

suspend fun getSpecificMet(namespaceVal: String?): Dimension? {
    val request =
        ListMetricsRequest {
            namespace = namespaceVal
        }
    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.listMetrics(request)
        val myList = response.metrics
        if (myList != null) {
            return myList[0].dimensions?.get(0)
        }
    }
    return null
}

suspend fun listNameSpaces(): ArrayList<String> {
    val nameSpaceList = ArrayList<String>()
    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.listMetrics(ListMetricsRequest {})
        response.metrics?.forEach { metrics ->
            val data = metrics.namespace
            if (!nameSpaceList.contains(data)) {
                nameSpaceList.add(data!!)
            }
        }
    }
    return nameSpaceList
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - DeleteAlarms
  - DeleteAnomalyDetector
  - DeleteDashboards
  - DescribeAlarmHistory

- DescribeAlarms
- DescribeAlarmsForMetric
- DescribeAnomalyDetectors
- GetMetricData
- GetMetricStatistics
- GetMetricWidgetImage
- ListMetrics
- PutAnomalyDetector
- PutDashboard
- PutMetricAlarm
- PutMetricData

작업

`DeleteAlarms`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteAlarms`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun deleteAlarm(alarmNameVal: String) {
    val request =
        DeleteAlarmsRequest {
            alarmNames = listOf(alarmNameVal)
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.deleteAlarms(request)
        println("Successfully deleted alarm $alarmNameVal")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DeleteAlarms를 참조하십시오.

DeleteAnomalyDetector

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteAnomalyDetector의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun deleteAnomalyDetector(fileName: String) {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val customMetricNamespace = rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText()
    val customMetricName = rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText()

    val singleMetricAnomalyDetectorVal =
        SingleMetricAnomalyDetector {
            metricName = customMetricName
            namespace = customMetricNamespace
            stat = "Maximum"
        }

    val request =
        DeleteAnomalyDetectorRequest {
            singleMetricAnomalyDetector = singleMetricAnomalyDetectorVal
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.deleteAnomalyDetector(request)
        println("Successfully deleted the Anomaly Detector.")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DeleteAnomalyDetector를 참조하십시오.

DeleteDashboards

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteDashboards의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun deleteDashboard(dashboardName: String) {
    val dashboardsRequest =
        DeleteDashboardsRequest {
            dashboardNames = listOf(dashboardName)
        }
    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.deleteDashboards(dashboardsRequest)
        println("$dashboardName was successfully deleted.")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DeleteDashboards를 참조하십시오.

DescribeAlarmHistory

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeAlarmHistory의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun getAlarmHistory(
    fileName: String,
    date: String,
) {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val alarmNameVal = rootNode.findValue("exampleAlarmName").asText()
    val start = Instant.parse(date)
    val endDateVal = Instant.now()

    val historyRequest =
        DescribeAlarmHistoryRequest {
            startDate =
                aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
                    .Instant(start)
            endDate =
                aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
                    .Instant(endDateVal)
            alarmName = alarmNameVal
            historyItemType = HistoryItemType.Action
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.describeAlarmHistory(historyRequest)
        val historyItems = response.alarmHistoryItems
        if (historyItems != null) {
            if (historyItems.isEmpty()) {
                println("No alarm history data found for $alarmNameVal.")
            } else {
                for (item in historyItems) {
                    println("History summary ${item.historySummary}")
                    println("Time stamp: ${item.timestamp}")
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DescribeAlarmHistory를 참조하십시오.

DescribeAlarms

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeAlarms의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun describeAlarms() {
    val typeList = ArrayList<AlarmType>()
    typeList.add(AlarmType.MetricAlarm)
    val alarmsRequest =
        DescribeAlarmsRequest {
            alarmTypes = typeList
            maxRecords = 10
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.describeAlarms(alarmsRequest)
        response.metricAlarms?.forEach { alarm ->
            println("Alarm name: ${alarm.alarmName}")
            println("Alarm description: ${alarm.alarmDescription}")
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DescribeAlarms를 참조하십시오.

DescribeAlarmsForMetric

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeAlarmsForMetric의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun checkForMetricAlarm(fileName: String?) {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val customMetricNamespace = rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText()
    val customMetricName = rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText()
    var hasAlarm = false
    var retries = 10

    val metricRequest =
        DescribeAlarmsForMetricRequest {
            metricName = customMetricName
            namespace = customMetricNamespace
        }
    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        while (!hasAlarm && retries > 0) {
            val response = cwClient.describeAlarmsForMetric(metricRequest)
            if (response.metricAlarms?.count()!! > 0) {
                hasAlarm = true
            }
            retries--
            delay(20000)
            println(".")
        }
        if (!hasAlarm) {
            println("No Alarm state found for $customMetricName after 10 retries.")
        } else {
            println("Alarm state found for $customMetricName.")
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DescribeAlarmsForMetric를 참조하십시오.

DescribeAnomalyDetectors

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeAnomalyDetectors의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun describeAnomalyDetectors(fileName: String) {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val customMetricNamespace = rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText()
    val customMetricName = rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText()

    val detectorsRequest =
        DescribeAnomalyDetectorsRequest {
            maxResults = 10
            metricName = customMetricName
            namespace = customMetricNamespace
        }
    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.describeAnomalyDetectors(detectorsRequest)
        response.anomalyDetectors?.forEach { detector ->
            println("Metric name:
 ${detector.singleMetricAnomalyDetector?.metricName}")
            println("State: ${detector.stateValue}")
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DescribeAnomalyDetectors를 참조하십시오.

DisableAlarmActions

다음 코드 예시는 DisableAlarmActions의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun disableActions(alarmName: String) {
    val request =
        DisableAlarmActionsRequest {
            alarmNames = listOf(alarmName)
        }
    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.disableAlarmActions(request)
        println("Successfully disabled actions on alarm $alarmName")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DisableAlarmActions를 참조하십시오.

`EnableAlarmActions`

다음 코드 예시는 `EnableAlarmActions`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun enableActions(alarm: String) {
    val request =
        EnableAlarmActionsRequest {
            alarmNames = listOf(alarm)
        }
```

```
    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.enableAlarmActions(request)
        println("Successfully enabled actions on alarm $alarm")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 EnableAlarmActions를 참조하십시오.

GetMetricData

다음 코드 예시는 GetMetricData의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun getCustomMetricData(fileName: String) {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val customMetricNamespace = rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText()
    val customMetricName = rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText()

    // Set the date.
    val nowDate = Instant.now()
    val hours: Long = 1
    val minutes: Long = 30
    val date2 =
        nowDate.plus(hours, ChronoUnit.HOURS).plus(
            minutes,
            ChronoUnit.MINUTES,
        )

    val met =
        Metric {
```

```
            metricName = customMetricName
            namespace = customMetricNamespace
        }

    val metStat =
        MetricStat {
            stat = "Maximum"
            period = 1
            metric = met
        }

    val dataQUery =
        MetricDataQuery {
            metricStat = metStat
            id = "foo2"
            returnData = true
        }

    val dq = ArrayList<MetricDataQuery>()
    dq.add(dataQUery)
    val getMetReq =
        GetMetricDataRequest {
            maxDatapoints = 10
            scanBy = ScanBy.TimestampDescending
            startTime =
                aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
                    .Instant(nowDate)
            endTime =
                aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
                    .Instant(date2)
            metricDataQueries = dq
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.getMetricData(getMetReq)
        response.metricDataResults?.forEach { item ->
            println("The label is ${item.label}")
            println("The status code is ${item.statusCode}")
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 GetMetricData를 참조하십시오.

GetMetricStatistics

다음 코드 예시는 GetMetricStatistics의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun getAndDisplayMetricStatistics(
    nameSpaceVal: String,
    metVal: String,
    metricOption: String,
    date: String,
    myDimension: Dimension,
) {
    val start = Instant.parse(date)
    val endDate = Instant.now()
    val statisticsRequest =
        GetMetricStatisticsRequest {
            endTime =
                aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
                    .Instant(endDate)
            startTime =
                aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
                    .Instant(start)
            dimensions = listOf(myDimension)
            metricName = metVal
            namespace = nameSpaceVal
            period = 86400
            statistics = listOf(Statistic.fromValue(metricOption))
        }

    CloudWatchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.getMetricStatistics(statisticsRequest)
        val data = response.datapoints
        if (data != null) {
            if (data.isNotEmpty()) {
                for (datapoint in data) {
```

```
                    println("Timestamp: ${datapoint.timestamp} Maximum value:
 ${datapoint.maximum}")
                }
            } else {
                println("The returned data list is empty")
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 GetMetricStatistics를 참조하십시오.

`GetMetricWidgetImage`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetMetricWidgetImage`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun getAndOpenMetricImage(fileName: String) {
    println("Getting Image data for custom metric.")
    val myJSON = """{
        "title": "Example Metric Graph",
        "view": "timeSeries",
        "stacked ": false,
        "period": 10,
        "width": 1400,
        "height": 600,
        "metrics": [
            [
            "AWS/Billing",
            "EstimatedCharges",
            "Currency",
            "USD"
            ]
        ]
```

```
        }"""

    val imageRequest =
        GetMetricWidgetImageRequest {
            metricWidget = myJSON
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.getMetricWidgetImage(imageRequest)
        val bytes = response.metricWidgetImage
        if (bytes != null) {
            File(fileName).writeBytes(bytes)
        }
    }
    println("You have successfully written data to $fileName")
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 GetMetricWidgetImage를 참조하십시오.

`ListDashboards`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListDashboards`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun listDashboards() {
    CloudWatchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient
            .listDashboardsPaginated({})
            .transform { it.dashboardEntries?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { obj ->
                println("Name is ${obj.dashboardName}")
                println("Dashboard ARN is ${obj.dashboardArn}")
            }
    }
```

```
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ListDashboards를 참조하십시오.

ListMetrics

다음 코드 예시는 ListMetrics의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun listMets(namespaceVal: String?): ArrayList<String>? {
    val metList = ArrayList<String>()
    val request =
        ListMetricsRequest {
            namespace = namespaceVal
        }
    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val reponse = cwClient.listMetrics(request)
        reponse.metrics?.forEach { metrics ->
            val data = metrics.metricName
            if (!metList.contains(data)) {
                metList.add(data!!)
            }
        }
    }
    return metList
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ListMetrics를 참조하십시오.

PutAnomalyDetector

다음 코드 예시는 PutAnomalyDetector의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun addAnomalyDetector(fileName: String?) {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val customMetricNamespace = rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText()
    val customMetricName = rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText()

    val singleMetricAnomalyDetectorVal =
        SingleMetricAnomalyDetector {
            metricName = customMetricName
            namespace = customMetricNamespace
            stat = "Maximum"
        }

    val anomalyDetectorRequest =
        PutAnomalyDetectorRequest {
            singleMetricAnomalyDetector = singleMetricAnomalyDetectorVal
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.putAnomalyDetector(anomalyDetectorRequest)
        println("Added anomaly detector for metric $customMetricName.")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 PutAnomalyDetector를 참조하십시오.

`PutDashboard`

다음 코드 예시는 `PutDashboard`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun createDashboardWithMetrics(
    dashboardNameVal: String,
    fileNameVal: String,
) {
    val dashboardRequest =
        PutDashboardRequest {
            dashboardName = dashboardNameVal
            dashboardBody = readFileAsString(fileNameVal)
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.putDashboard(dashboardRequest)
        println("$dashboardNameVal was successfully created.")
        val messages = response.dashboardValidationMessages
        if (messages != null) {
            if (messages.isEmpty()) {
                println("There are no messages in the new Dashboard")
            } else {
                for (message in messages) {
                    println("Message is: ${message.message}")
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 PutDashboard를 참조하십시오.

`PutMetricAlarm`

다음 코드 예시는 `PutMetricAlarm`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun putMetricAlarm(
    alarmNameVal: String,
    instanceIdVal: String,
) {
    val dimensionOb =
        Dimension {
            name = "InstanceId"
            value = instanceIdVal
        }

    val request =
        PutMetricAlarmRequest {
            alarmName = alarmNameVal
            comparisonOperator = ComparisonOperator.GreaterThanThreshold
            evaluationPeriods = 1
            metricName = "CPUUtilization"
            namespace = "AWS/EC2"
            period = 60
            statistic = Statistic.fromValue("Average")
            threshold = 70.0
            actionsEnabled = false
            alarmDescription = "An Alarm created by the Kotlin SDK when server CPU
 utilization exceeds 70%"
            unit = StandardUnit.fromValue("Seconds")
            dimensions = listOf(dimensionOb)
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.putMetricAlarm(request)
        println("Successfully created an alarm with name $alarmNameVal")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 PutMetricAlarm를 참조하십시오.

PutMetricData

다음 코드 예시는 PutMetricData의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun addMetricDataForAlarm(fileName: String?) {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val customMetricNamespace = rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText()
    val customMetricName = rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText()

    // Set an Instant object.
    val time =
 ZonedDateTime.now(ZoneOffset.UTC).format(DateTimeFormatter.ISO_INSTANT)
    val instant = Instant.parse(time)
    val datum =
        MetricDatum {
            metricName = customMetricName
            unit = StandardUnit.None
            value = 1001.00
            timestamp =
                aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
                    .Instant(instant)
        }

    val datum2 =
        MetricDatum {
            metricName = customMetricName
            unit = StandardUnit.None
            value = 1002.00
            timestamp =
                aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
```

```
                    .Instant(instant)
        }

    val metricDataList = ArrayList<MetricDatum>()
    metricDataList.add(datum)
    metricDataList.add(datum2)

    val request =
        PutMetricDataRequest {
            namespace = customMetricNamespace
            metricData = metricDataList
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.putMetricData(request)
        println("Added metric values for for metric $customMetricName")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 PutMetricData를 참조하십시오.

SDK for Kotlin을 사용한 CloudWatch Logs 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 CloudWatch Logs와 함께 AWS SDK for Kotlin을 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`DeleteSubscriptionFilter`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteSubscriptionFilter`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun deleteSubFilter(
    filter: String?,
    logGroup: String?,
) {
    val request =
        DeleteSubscriptionFilterRequest {
            filterName = filter
            logGroupName = logGroup
        }

    CloudWatchLogsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { logs ->
        logs.deleteSubscriptionFilter(request)
        println("Successfully deleted CloudWatch logs subscription filter named
 $filter")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DeleteSubscriptionFilter를 참조하십시오.

`DescribeSubscriptionFilters`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeSubscriptionFilters`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun describeFilters(logGroup: String) {
    val request =
        DescribeSubscriptionFiltersRequest {
            logGroupName = logGroup
            limit = 1
        }

    CloudWatchLogsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { cwlClient ->
        val response = cwlClient.describeSubscriptionFilters(request)
        response.subscriptionFilters?.forEach { filter ->
            println("Retrieved filter with name  ${filter.filterName} pattern
 ${filter.filterPattern} and destination ${filter.destinationArn}")
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DescribeSubscriptionFilters를 참조하십시오.

StartLiveTail

다음 코드 예시는 StartLiveTail의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

필수 파일을 포함합니다.

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.cloudwatchlogs.CloudWatchLogsClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.cloudwatchlogs.model.StartLiveTailRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.cloudwatchlogs.model.StartLiveTailResponseStream
import kotlinx.coroutines.flow.takeWhile
```

Live Tail 세션을 시작합니다.

```
    val client = CloudWatchLogsClient.fromEnvironment()

    val request = StartLiveTailRequest {
        logGroupIdentifiers = logGroupIdentifiersVal
        logStreamNames = logStreamNamesVal
        logEventFilterPattern = logEventFilterPatternVal
    }
```

```
    val startTime = System.currentTimeMillis()

    try {
        client.startLiveTail(request) { response ->
            val stream = response.responseStream
            if (stream != null) {
                /* Set a timeout to unsubcribe from the flow. This will:
                * 1). Close the stream
                * 2). Stop the Live Tail session
                */
                stream.takeWhile { System.currentTimeMillis() - startTime <
10000 }.collect { value ->
                    if (value is StartLiveTailResponseStream.SessionStart) {
                        println(value.asSessionStart())
                    } else if (value is StartLiveTailResponseStream.SessionUpdate) {
                        for (e in value.asSessionUpdate().sessionResults!!) {
                            println(e)
                        }
                    } else {
                        throw IllegalArgumentException("Unknown event type")
                    }
                }
            } else {
                throw IllegalArgumentException("No response stream")
            }
        }
    } catch (e: Exception) {
        println("Exception occurred during StartLiveTail: $e")
        System.exit(1)
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 StartLiveTail을 참조하세요.

SDK for Kotlin을 사용한 Amazon Cognito 자격 증명 공급자용 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS Amazon Cognito 자격 증명 공급자와 함께 SDK for Kotlin을 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오

작업

`AdminGetUser`

다음 코드 예시는 `AdminGetUser`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun getAdminUser(
    userNameVal: String?,
    poolIdVal: String?,
) {
    val userRequest =
        AdminGetUserRequest {
            username = userNameVal
            userPoolId = poolIdVal
        }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        val response = identityProviderClient.adminGetUser(userRequest)
        println("User status ${response.userStatus}")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 AdminGetUser를 참조하십시오.

`AdminInitiateAuth`

다음 코드 예시는 `AdminInitiateAuth`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun checkAuthMethod(
    clientIdVal: String,
    userNameVal: String,
    passwordVal: String,
    userPoolIdVal: String,
): AdminInitiateAuthResponse {
    val authParas = mutableMapOf<String, String>()
    authParas["USERNAME"] = userNameVal
    authParas["PASSWORD"] = passwordVal

    val authRequest =
        AdminInitiateAuthRequest {
            clientId = clientIdVal
            userPoolId = userPoolIdVal
            authParameters = authParas
            authFlow = AuthFlowType.AdminUserPasswordAuth
        }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        val response = identityProviderClient.adminInitiateAuth(authRequest)
        println("Result Challenge is ${response.challengeName}")
        return response
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 AdminInitiateAuth를 참조하십시오.

AdminRespondToAuthChallenge

다음 코드 예시는 AdminRespondToAuthChallenge의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Respond to an authentication challenge.
suspend fun adminRespondToAuthChallenge(
    userName: String,
    clientIdVal: String?,
    mfaCode: String,
    sessionVal: String?,
) {
    println("SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA challenge is generated")
    val challengeResponsesOb = mutableMapOf<String, String>()
    challengeResponsesOb["USERNAME"] = userName
    challengeResponsesOb["SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA_CODE"] = mfaCode

    val adminRespondToAuthChallengeRequest =
        AdminRespondToAuthChallengeRequest {
            challengeName = ChallengeNameType.SoftwareTokenMfa
            clientId = clientIdVal
            challengeResponses = challengeResponsesOb
            session = sessionVal
        }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        val respondToAuthChallengeResult =
 identityProviderClient.adminRespondToAuthChallenge(adminRespondToAuthChallengeRequest)
        println("respondToAuthChallengeResult.getAuthenticationResult()
 ${respondToAuthChallengeResult.authenticationResult}")
```

```
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 AdminRespondToAuthChallenge를 참조하십시오.

`AssociateSoftwareToken`

다음 코드 예시는 `AssociateSoftwareToken`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun getSecretForAppMFA(sessionVal: String?): String? {
    val softwareTokenRequest =
        AssociateSoftwareTokenRequest {
            session = sessionVal
        }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        val tokenResponse =
 identityProviderClient.associateSoftwareToken(softwareTokenRequest)
        val secretCode = tokenResponse.secretCode
        println("Enter this token into Google Authenticator")
        println(secretCode)
        return tokenResponse.session
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 AssociateSoftwareToken을 참조하십시오.

ConfirmSignUp

다음 코드 예시는 ConfirmSignUp의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun confirmSignUp(
    clientIdVal: String?,
    codeVal: String?,
    userNameVal: String?,
) {
    val signUpRequest =
        ConfirmSignUpRequest {
            clientId = clientIdVal
            confirmationCode = codeVal
            username = userNameVal
        }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        identityProviderClient.confirmSignUp(signUpRequest)
        println("$userNameVal  was confirmed")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ConfirmSignUp을 참조하십시오.

ListUsers

다음 코드 예시는 ListUsers의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun listAllUsers(userPoolId: String) {
    val request =
        ListUsersRequest {
            this.userPoolId = userPoolId
        }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { cognitoClient ->
        val response = cognitoClient.listUsers(request)
        response.users?.forEach { user ->
            println("The user name is ${user.username}")
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ListUsers를 참조하십시오.

`ResendConfirmationCode`

다음 코드 예시는 `ResendConfirmationCode`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun resendConfirmationCode(
    clientIdVal: String?,
```

```
    userNameVal: String?,
) {
    val codeRequest =
        ResendConfirmationCodeRequest {
            clientId = clientIdVal
            username = userNameVal
        }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        val response = identityProviderClient.resendConfirmationCode(codeRequest)
        println("Method of delivery is " +
 (response.codeDeliveryDetails?.deliveryMedium))
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ResendConfirmationCode를 참조하십시오.

`SignUp`

다음 코드 예시는 `SignUp`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun signUp(
    clientIdVal: String?,
    userNameVal: String?,
    passwordVal: String?,
    emailVal: String?,
) {
    val userAttrs =
        AttributeType {
            name = "email"
            value = emailVal
        }
```

```
    val userAttrsList = mutableListOf<AttributeType>()
    userAttrsList.add(userAttrs)
    val signUpRequest =
        SignUpRequest {
            userAttributes = userAttrsList
            username = userNameVal
            clientId = clientIdVal
            password = passwordVal
        }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        identityProviderClient.signUp(signUpRequest)
        println("User has been signed up")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 SignUp을 참조하십시오.

`VerifySoftwareToken`

다음 코드 예시는 `VerifySoftwareToken`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Verify the TOTP and register for MFA.
suspend fun verifyTOTP(
    sessionVal: String?,
    codeVal: String?,
) {
    val tokenRequest =
        VerifySoftwareTokenRequest {
            userCode = codeVal
            session = sessionVal
```

```
        }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        val verifyResponse =
 identityProviderClient.verifySoftwareToken(tokenRequest)
        println("The status of the token is ${verifyResponse.status}")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 VerifySoftwareToken을 참조하십시오.

시나리오

MFA가 필요한 사용자 풀에 사용자 가입시키기

다음 코드 예제에서는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 사용자 이름, 암호 및 이메일 주소로 사용자를 가입시키고 확인합니다.
- MFA 애플리케이션을 사용자와 연결하여 다중 인증을 설정합니다.
- 암호와 MFA 코드를 사용하여 로그인합니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

 For more information, see the following documentation:
 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
```

```
 TIP: To set up the required user pool, run the AWS Cloud Development
 Kit (AWS CDK) script provided in this GitHub repo at resources/cdk/
cognito_scenario_user_pool_with_mfa.

 This code example performs the following operations:

 1. Invokes the signUp method to sign up a user.
 2. Invokes the adminGetUser method to get the user's confirmation status.
 3. Invokes the ResendConfirmationCode method if the user requested another code.
 4. Invokes the confirmSignUp method.
 5. Invokes the initiateAuth to sign in. This results in being prompted to
 set up TOTP (time-based one-time password). (The response is “ChallengeName”:
 “MFA_SETUP”).
 6. Invokes the AssociateSoftwareToken method to generate a TOTP MFA private key.
 This can be used with Google Authenticator.
 7. Invokes the VerifySoftwareToken method to verify the TOTP and register for MFA.
 8. Invokes the AdminInitiateAuth to sign in again. This results in being prompted
 to submit a TOTP (Response: “ChallengeName”: “SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA”).
 9. Invokes the AdminRespondToAuthChallenge to get back a token.
 */

suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
        Usage:
            <clientId> <poolId>
        Where:
            clientId - The app client Id value that you can get from the AWS CDK
 script.
            poolId - The pool Id that you can get from the AWS CDK script.
    """

    if (args.size != 2) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    val clientId = args[0]
    val poolId = args[1]

    // Use the console to get data from the user.
    println("*** Enter your use name")
    val inOb = Scanner(System.`in`)
    val userName = inOb.nextLine()
    println(userName)
```

```
    println("*** Enter your password")
    val password: String = inOb.nextLine()

    println("*** Enter your email")
    val email = inOb.nextLine()

    println("*** Signing up $userName")
    signUp(clientId, userName, password, email)

    println("*** Getting $userName in the user pool")
    getAdminUser(userName, poolId)

    println("*** Conformation code sent to $userName. Would you like to send a new
 code? (Yes/No)")
    val ans = inOb.nextLine()

    if (ans.compareTo("Yes") == 0) {
        println("*** Sending a new confirmation code")
        resendConfirmationCode(clientId, userName)
    }
    println("*** Enter the confirmation code that was emailed")
    val code = inOb.nextLine()
    confirmSignUp(clientId, code, userName)

    println("*** Rechecking the status of $userName in the user pool")
    getAdminUser(userName, poolId)

    val authResponse = checkAuthMethod(clientId, userName, password, poolId)
    val mySession = authResponse.session
    val newSession = getSecretForAppMFA(mySession)
    println("*** Enter the 6-digit code displayed in Google Authenticator")
    val myCode = inOb.nextLine()

    // Verify the TOTP and register for MFA.
    verifyTOTP(newSession, myCode)
    println("*** Re-enter a 6-digit code displayed in Google Authenticator")
    val mfaCode: String = inOb.nextLine()
    val authResponse1 = checkAuthMethod(clientId, userName, password, poolId)
    val session2 = authResponse1.session
    adminRespondToAuthChallenge(userName, clientId, mfaCode, session2)
}

suspend fun checkAuthMethod(
```

```
    clientIdVal: String,
    userNameVal: String,
    passwordVal: String,
    userPoolIdVal: String,
): AdminInitiateAuthResponse {
    val authParas = mutableMapOf<String, String>()
    authParas["USERNAME"] = userNameVal
    authParas["PASSWORD"] = passwordVal

    val authRequest =
        AdminInitiateAuthRequest {
            clientId = clientIdVal
            userPoolId = userPoolIdVal
            authParameters = authParas
            authFlow = AuthFlowType.AdminUserPasswordAuth
        }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        val response = identityProviderClient.adminInitiateAuth(authRequest)
        println("Result Challenge is ${response.challengeName}")
        return response
    }
}

suspend fun resendConfirmationCode(
    clientIdVal: String?,
    userNameVal: String?,
) {
    val codeRequest =
        ResendConfirmationCodeRequest {
            clientId = clientIdVal
            username = userNameVal
        }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        val response = identityProviderClient.resendConfirmationCode(codeRequest)
        println("Method of delivery is " +
 (response.codeDeliveryDetails?.deliveryMedium))
    }
}

// Respond to an authentication challenge.
```

```
suspend fun adminRespondToAuthChallenge(
    userName: String,
    clientIdVal: String?,
    mfaCode: String,
    sessionVal: String?,
) {
    println("SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA challenge is generated")
    val challengeResponsesOb = mutableMapOf<String, String>()
    challengeResponsesOb["USERNAME"] = userName
    challengeResponsesOb["SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA_CODE"] = mfaCode

    val adminRespondToAuthChallengeRequest =
        AdminRespondToAuthChallengeRequest {
            challengeName = ChallengeNameType.SoftwareTokenMfa
            clientId = clientIdVal
            challengeResponses = challengeResponsesOb
            session = sessionVal
        }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        val respondToAuthChallengeResult =
 identityProviderClient.adminRespondToAuthChallenge(adminRespondToAuthChallengeRequest)
        println("respondToAuthChallengeResult.getAuthenticationResult()
 ${respondToAuthChallengeResult.authenticationResult}")
    }
}

// Verify the TOTP and register for MFA.
suspend fun verifyTOTP(
    sessionVal: String?,
    codeVal: String?,
) {
    val tokenRequest =
        VerifySoftwareTokenRequest {
            userCode = codeVal
            session = sessionVal
        }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        val verifyResponse =
 identityProviderClient.verifySoftwareToken(tokenRequest)
        println("The status of the token is ${verifyResponse.status}")
```

```
    }
}

suspend fun getSecretForAppMFA(sessionVal: String?): String? {
    val softwareTokenRequest =
        AssociateSoftwareTokenRequest {
            session = sessionVal
        }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        val tokenResponse =
 identityProviderClient.associateSoftwareToken(softwareTokenRequest)
        val secretCode = tokenResponse.secretCode
        println("Enter this token into Google Authenticator")
        println(secretCode)
        return tokenResponse.session
    }
}

suspend fun confirmSignUp(
    clientIdVal: String?,
    codeVal: String?,
    userNameVal: String?,
) {
    val signUpRequest =
        ConfirmSignUpRequest {
            clientId = clientIdVal
            confirmationCode = codeVal
            username = userNameVal
        }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        identityProviderClient.confirmSignUp(signUpRequest)
        println("$userNameVal  was confirmed")
    }
}

suspend fun getAdminUser(
    userNameVal: String?,
    poolIdVal: String?,
) {
    val userRequest =
```

```
        AdminGetUserRequest {
            username = userNameVal
            userPoolId = poolIdVal
        }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        val response = identityProviderClient.adminGetUser(userRequest)
        println("User status ${response.userStatus}")
    }
}

suspend fun signUp(
    clientIdVal: String?,
    userNameVal: String?,
    passwordVal: String?,
    emailVal: String?,
) {
    val userAttrs =
        AttributeType {
            name = "email"
            value = emailVal
        }

    val userAttrsList = mutableListOf<AttributeType>()
    userAttrsList.add(userAttrs)
    val signUpRequest =
        SignUpRequest {
            userAttributes = userAttrsList
            username = userNameVal
            clientId = clientIdVal
            password = passwordVal
        }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        identityProviderClient.signUp(signUpRequest)
        println("User has been signed up")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.

- AdminGetUser
- AdminInitiateAuth
- AdminRespondToAuthChallenge
- AssociateSoftwareToken
- ConfirmDevice
- ConfirmSignUp
- InitiateAuth
- ListUsers
- ResendConfirmationCode
- RespondToAuthChallenge
- SignUp
- VerifySoftwareToken

SDK for Kotlin을 사용한 Amazon Comprehend 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Comprehend와 함께 AWS SDK for Kotlin을 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 시나리오

시나리오

메시징 애플리케이션 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon SQS를 사용하여 메시징 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

Amazon SQS API를 사용하여 메시지를 보내고 검색하는 Spring REST API를 개발하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하십시오.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Comprehend
- Amazon SQS

SDK for Kotlin을 사용한 DynamoDB 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB와 함께 AWS SDK for Kotlin을 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예제에는 컨텍스트에서 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업
- 시나리오

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 영화 데이터를 저장할 수 있는 테이블을 생성합니다.

- 테이블에 하나의 영화를 추가하고 가져오고 업데이트합니다.
- 샘플 JSON 파일에서 테이블에 영화 데이터를 씁니다.
- 특정 연도에 개봉된 영화를 쿼리합니다.
- 특정 연도 범위 동안 개봉된 영화를 스캔합니다.
- 테이블에서 영화를 삭제한 다음, 테이블을 삭제합니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

DynamoDB 테이블을 생성합니다.

```
suspend fun createScenarioTable(
    tableNameVal: String,
    key: String,
) {
    val attDef =
        AttributeDefinition {
            attributeName = key
            attributeType = ScalarAttributeType.N
        }

    val attDef1 =
        AttributeDefinition {
            attributeName = "title"
            attributeType = ScalarAttributeType.S
        }

    val keySchemaVal =
        KeySchemaElement {
            attributeName = key
            keyType = KeyType.Hash
        }

    val keySchemaVal1 =
        KeySchemaElement {
```

```
            attributeName = "title"
            keyType = KeyType.Range
        }

    val request =
        CreateTableRequest {
            attributeDefinitions = listOf(attDef, attDef1)
            keySchema = listOf(keySchemaVal, keySchemaVal1)
            billingMode = BillingMode.PayPerRequest
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }

    DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        val response = ddb.createTable(request)
        ddb.waitUntilTableExists {
            // suspend call
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }
        println("The table was successfully created
 ${response.tableDescription?.tableArn}")
    }
}
```

헬퍼 함수를 생성하여 샘플 JSON 파일을 다운로드하고 추출합니다.

```
// Load data into the table.
suspend fun loadData(
    tableName: String,
    fileName: String,
) {
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val iter: Iterator<JsonNode> = rootNode.iterator()
    var currentNode: ObjectNode

    var t = 0
    while (iter.hasNext()) {
        if (t == 50) {
            break
        }

        currentNode = iter.next() as ObjectNode
```

```
        val year = currentNode.path("year").asInt()
        val title = currentNode.path("title").asText()
        val info = currentNode.path("info").toString()
        putMovie(tableName, year, title, info)
        t++
    }
}

suspend fun putMovie(
    tableNameVal: String,
    year: Int,
    title: String,
    info: String,
) {
    val itemValues = mutableMapOf<String, AttributeValue>()
    val strVal = year.toString()
    // Add all content to the table.
    itemValues["year"] = AttributeValue.N(strVal)
    itemValues["title"] = AttributeValue.S(title)
    itemValues["info"] = AttributeValue.S(info)

    val request =
        PutItemRequest {
            tableName = tableNameVal
            item = itemValues
        }

    DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        ddb.putItem(request)
        println("Added $title to the Movie table.")
    }
}
```

테이블에서 항목을 가져옵니다.

```
suspend fun getMovie(
    tableNameVal: String,
    keyName: String,
    keyVal: String,
) {
    val keyToGet = mutableMapOf<String, AttributeValue>()
    keyToGet[keyName] = AttributeValue.N(keyVal)
```

```
    keyToGet["title"] = AttributeValue.S("King Kong")

    val request =
        GetItemRequest {
            key = keyToGet
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }

    DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        val returnedItem = ddb.getItem(request)
        val numbersMap = returnedItem.item
        numbersMap?.forEach { key1 ->
            println(key1.key)
            println(key1.value)
        }
    }
}
```

전체 예제는 다음과 같습니다.

```
suspend fun main() {
    val tableName = "Movies"
    val fileName = "../../../resources/sample_files/movies.json"
    val partitionAlias = "#a"

    println("Creating an Amazon DynamoDB table named Movies with a key named id and
 a sort key named title.")
    createScenarioTable(tableName, "year")
    loadData(tableName, fileName)
    getMovie(tableName, "year", "1933")
    scanMovies(tableName)
    val count = queryMovieTable(tableName, "year", partitionAlias)
    println("There are $count Movies released in 2013.")
    deletIssuesTable(tableName)
}

suspend fun createScenarioTable(
    tableNameVal: String,
    key: String,
) {
    val attDef =
        AttributeDefinition {
```

```
            attributeName = key
            attributeType = ScalarAttributeType.N
        }

    val attDef1 =
        AttributeDefinition {
            attributeName = "title"
            attributeType = ScalarAttributeType.S
        }

    val keySchemaVal =
        KeySchemaElement {
            attributeName = key
            keyType = KeyType.Hash
        }

    val keySchemaVal1 =
        KeySchemaElement {
            attributeName = "title"
            keyType = KeyType.Range
        }

    val request =
        CreateTableRequest {
            attributeDefinitions = listOf(attDef, attDef1)
            keySchema = listOf(keySchemaVal, keySchemaVal1)
            billingMode = BillingMode.PayPerRequest
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }

    DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        val response = ddb.createTable(request)
        ddb.waitUntilTableExists {
            // suspend call
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }
        println("The table was successfully created
 ${response.tableDescription?.tableArn}")
    }
}

// Load data into the table.
suspend fun loadData(
    tableName: String,
```

```
    fileName: String,
) {
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val iter: Iterator<JsonNode> = rootNode.iterator()
    var currentNode: ObjectNode

    var t = 0
    while (iter.hasNext()) {
        if (t == 50) {
            break
        }

        currentNode = iter.next() as ObjectNode
        val year = currentNode.path("year").asInt()
        val title = currentNode.path("title").asText()
        val info = currentNode.path("info").toString()
        putMovie(tableName, year, title, info)
        t++
    }
}

suspend fun putMovie(
    tableNameVal: String,
    year: Int,
    title: String,
    info: String,
) {
    val itemValues = mutableMapOf<String, AttributeValue>()
    val strVal = year.toString()
    // Add all content to the table.
    itemValues["year"] = AttributeValue.N(strVal)
    itemValues["title"] = AttributeValue.S(title)
    itemValues["info"] = AttributeValue.S(info)

    val request =
        PutItemRequest {
            tableName = tableNameVal
            item = itemValues
        }

    DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        ddb.putItem(request)
        println("Added $title to the Movie table.")
```

```
    }
}

suspend fun getMovie(
    tableNameVal: String,
    keyName: String,
    keyVal: String,
) {
    val keyToGet = mutableMapOf<String, AttributeValue>()
    keyToGet[keyName] = AttributeValue.N(keyVal)
    keyToGet["title"] = AttributeValue.S("King Kong")

    val request =
        GetItemRequest {
            key = keyToGet
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }

    DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        val returnedItem = ddb.getItem(request)
        val numbersMap = returnedItem.item
        numbersMap?.forEach { key1 ->
            println(key1.key)
            println(key1.value)
        }
    }
}

suspend fun deletIssuesTable(tableNameVal: String) {
    val request =
        DeleteTableRequest {
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }

    DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        ddb.deleteTable(request)
        println("$tableNameVal was deleted")
    }
}

suspend fun queryMovieTable(
    tableNameVal: String,
    partitionKeyName: String,
    partitionAlias: String,
```

```
): Int {
    val attrNameAlias = mutableMapOf<String, String>()
    attrNameAlias[partitionAlias] = "year"

    // Set up mapping of the partition name with the value.
    val attrValues = mutableMapOf<String, AttributeValue>()
    attrValues[":$partitionKeyName"] = AttributeValue.N("2013")

    val request =
        QueryRequest {
            tableName = tableNameVal
            keyConditionExpression = "$partitionAlias = :$partitionKeyName"
            expressionAttributeNames = attrNameAlias
            this.expressionAttributeValues = attrValues
        }

    DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        val response = ddb.query(request)
        return response.count
    }
}

suspend fun scanMovies(tableNameVal: String) {
    val request =
        ScanRequest {
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }

    DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        val response = ddb.scan(request)
        response.items?.forEach { item ->
            item.keys.forEach { key ->
                println("The key name is $key\n")
                println("The value is ${item[key]}")
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - BatchWriteItem
  - CreateTable

- DeleteItem
- DeleteTable
- DescribeTable
- GetItem
- PutItem
- Query
- Scan
- UpdateItem

작업

`CreateTable`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateTable`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun createNewTable(
    tableNameVal: String,
    key: String,
): String? {
    val attDef =
        AttributeDefinition {
            attributeName = key
            attributeType = ScalarAttributeType.S
        }

    val keySchemaVal =
        KeySchemaElement {
            attributeName = key
            keyType = KeyType.Hash
        }
```

```
    val request =
        CreateTableRequest {
            attributeDefinitions = listOf(attDef)
            keySchema = listOf(keySchemaVal)
            billingMode = BillingMode.PayPerRequest
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }

    DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        var tableArn: String
        val response = ddb.createTable(request)
        ddb.waitUntilTableExists {
            // suspend call
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }
        tableArn = response.tableDescription!!.tableArn.toString()
        println("Table $tableArn is ready")
        return tableArn
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 CreateTable를 참조하세요.

`DeleteItem`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteItem`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun deleteDynamoDBItem(
    tableNameVal: String,
    keyName: String,
    keyVal: String,
```

```
) {
    val keyToGet = mutableMapOf<String, AttributeValue>()
    keyToGet[keyName] = AttributeValue.S(keyVal)

    val request =
        DeleteItemRequest {
            tableName = tableNameVal
            key = keyToGet
        }

    DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        ddb.deleteItem(request)
        println("Item with key matching $keyVal was deleted")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DeleteItem를 참조하세요.

`DeleteTable`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteTable`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun deleteDynamoDBTable(tableNameVal: String) {
    val request =
        DeleteTableRequest {
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }

    DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        ddb.deleteTable(request)
        println("$tableNameVal was deleted")
    }
```

```
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DeleteTable를 참조하세요.

GetItem

다음 코드 예시는 GetItem의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun getSpecificItem(
    tableNameVal: String,
    keyName: String,
    keyVal: String,
) {
    val keyToGet = mutableMapOf<String, AttributeValue>()
    keyToGet[keyName] = AttributeValue.S(keyVal)

    val request =
        GetItemRequest {
            key = keyToGet
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }

    DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        val returnedItem = ddb.getItem(request)
        val numbersMap = returnedItem.item
        numbersMap?.forEach { key1 ->
            println(key1.key)
            println(key1.value)
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 GetItem를 참조하세요.

ListTables

다음 코드 예시는 ListTables의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun listAllTables() {
    DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        val response = ddb.listTables(ListTablesRequest {})
        response.tableNames?.forEach { tableName ->
            println("Table name is $tableName")
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ListTables를 참조하세요.

PutItem

다음 코드 예시는 PutItem의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun putItemInTable(
    tableNameVal: String,
```

```
    key: String,
    keyVal: String,
    albumTitle: String,
    albumTitleValue: String,
    awards: String,
    awardVal: String,
    songTitle: String,
    songTitleVal: String,
) {
    val itemValues = mutableMapOf<String, AttributeValue>()

    // Add all content to the table.
    itemValues[key] = AttributeValue.S(keyVal)
    itemValues[songTitle] = AttributeValue.S(songTitleVal)
    itemValues[albumTitle] = AttributeValue.S(albumTitleValue)
    itemValues[awards] = AttributeValue.S(awardVal)

    val request =
        PutItemRequest {
            tableName = tableNameVal
            item = itemValues
        }

    DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        ddb.putItem(request)
        println(" A new item was placed into $tableNameVal.")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 PutItem를 참조하세요.

`Query`

다음 코드 예시는 `Query`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun queryDynTable(
    tableNameVal: String,
    partitionKeyName: String,
    partitionKeyVal: String,
    partitionAlias: String,
): Int {
    val attrNameAlias = mutableMapOf<String, String>()
    attrNameAlias[partitionAlias] = partitionKeyName

    // Set up mapping of the partition name with the value.
    val attrValues = mutableMapOf<String, AttributeValue>()
    attrValues[":$partitionKeyName"] = AttributeValue.S(partitionKeyVal)

    val request =
        QueryRequest {
            tableName = tableNameVal
            keyConditionExpression = "$partitionAlias = :$partitionKeyName"
            expressionAttributeNames = attrNameAlias
            this.expressionAttributeValues = attrValues
        }

    DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        val response = ddb.query(request)
        return response.count
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 Query를 참조하세요.

Scan

다음 코드 예시는 Scan의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun scanItems(tableNameVal: String) {
    val request =
        ScanRequest {
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }

    DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        val response = ddb.scan(request)
        response.items?.forEach { item ->
            item.keys.forEach { key ->
                println("The key name is $key\n")
                println("The value is ${item[key]}")
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 Scan를 참조하세요.

`UpdateItem`

다음 코드 예시는 `UpdateItem`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
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```
suspend fun updateTableItem(
    tableNameVal: String,
    keyName: String,
    keyVal: String,
    name: String,
    updateVal: String,
) {
    val itemKey = mutableMapOf<String, AttributeValue>()
    itemKey[keyName] = AttributeValue.S(keyVal)
```

```
    val updatedValues = mutableMapOf<String, AttributeValueUpdate>()
    updatedValues[name] =
        AttributeValueUpdate {
            value = AttributeValue.S(updateVal)
            action = AttributeAction.Put
        }

    val request =
        UpdateItemRequest {
            tableName = tableNameVal
            key = itemKey
            attributeUpdates = updatedValues
        }

    DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        ddb.updateItem(request)
        println("Item in $tableNameVal was updated")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 UpdateItem를 참조하십시오.

시나리오

사진을 관리하기 위한 서버리스 애플리케이션 만들기

다음 코드 예시에서는 사용자가 레이블을 사용하여 사진을 관리할 수 있는 서버리스 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지에서 레이블을 감지하고 나중에 검색할 수 있도록 저장하는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션을 개발하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제의 출처에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS 커뮤니티의 게시물을 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway

- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

DynamoDB 데이터를 추적하는 웹 애플리케이션 만들기

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon DynamoDB 테이블의 작업 항목을 추적하고 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 보고서를 전송하는 웹 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

Amazon DynamoDB API를 사용하여 DynamoDB 작업 데이터를 추적하는 동적 웹 애플리케이션을 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- DynamoDB
- Amazon SES

PartiQL 문 배치를 사용하여 테이블 쿼리

다음 코드 예제에서는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 여러 SELECT 문을 실행하여 항목 배치를 가져옵니다.
- 여러 INSERT 문을 실행하여 항목 배치를 추가합니다.
- 여러 UPDATE 문을 실행하여 항목 배치를 업데이트합니다.
- 여러 DELETE 문을 실행하여 항목 배치를 삭제합니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
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```
suspend fun main() {
    val ddb = DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }
    val tableName = "MoviesPartiQBatch"
    println("Creating an Amazon DynamoDB table named $tableName with a key named id
 and a sort key named title.")
    createTablePartiQLBatch(ddb, tableName, "year")
    putRecordBatch(ddb)
    updateTableItemBatchBatch(ddb)
    deleteItemsBatch(ddb)
    deleteTablePartiQLBatch(tableName)
}

suspend fun createTablePartiQLBatch(
    ddb: DynamoDbClient,
    tableNameVal: String,
    key: String,
) {
    val attDef =
        AttributeDefinition {
            attributeName = key
            attributeType = ScalarAttributeType.N
        }

    val attDef1 =
        AttributeDefinition {
            attributeName = "title"
            attributeType = ScalarAttributeType.S
        }

    val keySchemaVal =
        KeySchemaElement {
            attributeName = key
            keyType = KeyType.Hash
        }
```

```
    val keySchemaVal1 =
        KeySchemaElement {
            attributeName = "title"
            keyType = KeyType.Range
        }

    val request =
        CreateTableRequest {
            attributeDefinitions = listOf(attDef, attDef1)
            keySchema = listOf(keySchemaVal, keySchemaVal1)
            billingMode = BillingMode.PayPerRequest
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }

    val response = ddb.createTable(request)
    ddb.waitUntilTableExists {
        // suspend call
        tableName = tableNameVal
    }
    println("The table was successfully created
 ${response.tableDescription?.tableArn}")
}

suspend fun putRecordBatch(ddb: DynamoDbClient) {
    val sqlStatement = "INSERT INTO MoviesPartiQBatch VALUE {'year':?, 'title' : ?,
 'info' : ?}"

    // Create three movies to add to the Amazon DynamoDB table.
    val parametersMovie1 = mutableListOf<AttributeValue>()
    parametersMovie1.add(AttributeValue.N("2022"))
    parametersMovie1.add(AttributeValue.S("My Movie 1"))
    parametersMovie1.add(AttributeValue.S("No Information"))

    val statementRequestMovie1 =
        BatchStatementRequest {
            statement = sqlStatement
            parameters = parametersMovie1
        }

    // Set data for Movie 2.
    val parametersMovie2 = mutableListOf<AttributeValue>()
    parametersMovie2.add(AttributeValue.N("2022"))
    parametersMovie2.add(AttributeValue.S("My Movie 2"))
```

```
    parametersMovie2.add(AttributeValue.S("No Information"))

    val statementRequestMovie2 =
        BatchStatementRequest {
            statement = sqlStatement
            parameters = parametersMovie2
        }

    // Set data for Movie 3.
    val parametersMovie3 = mutableListOf<AttributeValue>()
    parametersMovie3.add(AttributeValue.N("2022"))
    parametersMovie3.add(AttributeValue.S("My Movie 3"))
    parametersMovie3.add(AttributeValue.S("No Information"))

    val statementRequestMovie3 =
        BatchStatementRequest {
            statement = sqlStatement
            parameters = parametersMovie3
        }

    // Add all three movies to the list.
    val myBatchStatementList = mutableListOf<BatchStatementRequest>()
    myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestMovie1)
    myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestMovie2)
    myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestMovie3)

    val batchRequest =
        BatchExecuteStatementRequest {
            statements = myBatchStatementList
        }
    val response = ddb.batchExecuteStatement(batchRequest)
    println("ExecuteStatement successful: " + response.toString())
    println("Added new movies using a batch command.")
}

suspend fun updateTableItemBatchBatch(ddb: DynamoDbClient) {
    val sqlStatement =
        "UPDATE MoviesPartiQBatch SET info = 'directors\":[\"Merian C. Cooper\",
\"Ernest B. Schoedsack' where year=? and title=?"
    val parametersRec1 = mutableListOf<AttributeValue>()
    parametersRec1.add(AttributeValue.N("2022"))
    parametersRec1.add(AttributeValue.S("My Movie 1"))
    val statementRequestRec1 =
        BatchStatementRequest {
```

```
            statement = sqlStatement
            parameters = parametersRec1
        }

    // Update record 2.
    val parametersRec2 = mutableListOf<AttributeValue>()
    parametersRec2.add(AttributeValue.N("2022"))
    parametersRec2.add(AttributeValue.S("My Movie 2"))
    val statementRequestRec2 =
        BatchStatementRequest {
            statement = sqlStatement
            parameters = parametersRec2
        }

    // Update record 3.
    val parametersRec3 = mutableListOf<AttributeValue>()
    parametersRec3.add(AttributeValue.N("2022"))
    parametersRec3.add(AttributeValue.S("My Movie 3"))
    val statementRequestRec3 =
        BatchStatementRequest {
            statement = sqlStatement
            parameters = parametersRec3
        }

    // Add all three movies to the list.
    val myBatchStatementList = mutableListOf<BatchStatementRequest>()
    myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestRec1)
    myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestRec2)
    myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestRec3)

    val batchRequest =
        BatchExecuteStatementRequest {
            statements = myBatchStatementList
        }

    val response = ddb.batchExecuteStatement(batchRequest)
    println("ExecuteStatement successful: $response")
    println("Updated three movies using a batch command.")
    println("Items were updated!")
}

suspend fun deleteItemsBatch(ddb: DynamoDbClient) {
    // Specify three records to delete.
    val sqlStatement = "DELETE FROM MoviesPartiQBatch WHERE year = ? and title=?"
```

```
    val parametersRec1 = mutableListOf<AttributeValue>()
    parametersRec1.add(AttributeValue.N("2022"))
    parametersRec1.add(AttributeValue.S("My Movie 1"))

    val statementRequestRec1 =
        BatchStatementRequest {
            statement = sqlStatement
            parameters = parametersRec1
        }

    // Specify record 2.
    val parametersRec2 = mutableListOf<AttributeValue>()
    parametersRec2.add(AttributeValue.N("2022"))
    parametersRec2.add(AttributeValue.S("My Movie 2"))
    val statementRequestRec2 =
        BatchStatementRequest {
            statement = sqlStatement
            parameters = parametersRec2
        }

    // Specify record 3.
    val parametersRec3 = mutableListOf<AttributeValue>()
    parametersRec3.add(AttributeValue.N("2022"))
    parametersRec3.add(AttributeValue.S("My Movie 3"))
    val statementRequestRec3 =
        BatchStatementRequest {
            statement = sqlStatement
            parameters = parametersRec3
        }

    // Add all three movies to the list.
    val myBatchStatementList = mutableListOf<BatchStatementRequest>()
    myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestRec1)
    myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestRec2)
    myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestRec3)

    val batchRequest =
        BatchExecuteStatementRequest {
            statements = myBatchStatementList
        }

    ddb.batchExecuteStatement(batchRequest)
    println("Deleted three movies using a batch command.")
}
```

```
suspend fun deleteTablePartiQLBatch(tableNameVal: String) {
    val request =
        DeleteTableRequest {
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }

    DynamoDbClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        ddb.deleteTable(request)
        println("$tableNameVal was deleted")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 BatchExecuteStatement를 참조하십시오.

PartiQL을 사용하여 테이블 쿼리

다음 코드 예제에서는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- SELECT 문을 실행하여 항목을 가져옵니다.
- INSERT 문을 실행하여 항목을 추가합니다.
- UPDATE 문을 실행하여 항목을 업데이트합니다.
- DELETE 문을 실행하여 항목을 삭제합니다.

SDK for Kotlin

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```
suspend fun main() {
    val ddb = DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }
    val tableName = "MoviesPartiQ"
    val fileName = "../../../resources/sample_files/movies.json"
    println("Creating an Amazon DynamoDB table named MoviesPartiQ with a key named
 id and a sort key named title.")
    createTablePartiQL(ddb, tableName, "year")
```

```
    loadDataPartiQL(ddb, fileName)

    println("******* Getting data from the MoviesPartiQ table.")
    getMoviePartiQL(ddb)

    println("******* Putting a record into the MoviesPartiQ table.")
    putRecordPartiQL(ddb)

    println("******* Updating a record.")
    updateTableItemPartiQL(ddb)

    println("******* Querying the movies released in 2013.")
    queryTablePartiQL(ddb)

    println("******* Deleting the MoviesPartiQ table.")
    deleteTablePartiQL(tableName)
}

suspend fun createTablePartiQL(
    ddb: DynamoDbClient,
    tableNameVal: String,
    key: String,
) {
    val attDef =
        AttributeDefinition {
            attributeName = key
            attributeType = ScalarAttributeType.N
        }

    val attDef1 =
        AttributeDefinition {
            attributeName = "title"
            attributeType = ScalarAttributeType.S
        }

    val keySchemaVal =
        KeySchemaElement {
            attributeName = key
            keyType = KeyType.Hash
        }

    val keySchemaVal1 =
        KeySchemaElement {
            attributeName = "title"
```

```
            keyType = KeyType.Range
        }

    val request =
        CreateTableRequest {
            attributeDefinitions = listOf(attDef, attDef1)
            keySchema = listOf(keySchemaVal, keySchemaVal1)
            billingMode = BillingMode.PayPerRequest
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }

    val response = ddb.createTable(request)
    ddb.waitUntilTableExists {
        // suspend call
        tableName = tableNameVal
    }
    println("The table was successfully created
 ${response.tableDescription?.tableArn}")
}

suspend fun loadDataPartiQL(
    ddb: DynamoDbClient,
    fileName: String,
) {
    val sqlStatement = "INSERT INTO MoviesPartiQ VALUE {'year':?, 'title' : ?,
 'info' : ?}"
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val iter: Iterator<JsonNode> = rootNode.iterator()
    var currentNode: ObjectNode
    var t = 0

    while (iter.hasNext()) {
        if (t == 200) {
            break
        }

        currentNode = iter.next() as ObjectNode
        val year = currentNode.path("year").asInt()
        val title = currentNode.path("title").asText()
        val info = currentNode.path("info").toString()

        val parameters: MutableList<AttributeValue> = ArrayList<AttributeValue>()
        parameters.add(AttributeValue.N(year.toString()))
```

```
        parameters.add(AttributeValue.S(title))
        parameters.add(AttributeValue.S(info))

        executeStatementPartiQL(ddb, sqlStatement, parameters)
        println("Added Movie $title")
        parameters.clear()
        t++
    }
}

suspend fun getMoviePartiQL(ddb: DynamoDbClient) {
    val sqlStatement = "SELECT * FROM MoviesPartiQ where year=? and title=?"
    val parameters: MutableList<AttributeValue> = ArrayList<AttributeValue>()
    parameters.add(AttributeValue.N("2012"))
    parameters.add(AttributeValue.S("The Perks of Being a Wallflower"))
    val response = executeStatementPartiQL(ddb, sqlStatement, parameters)
    println("ExecuteStatement successful: $response")
}

suspend fun putRecordPartiQL(ddb: DynamoDbClient) {
    val sqlStatement = "INSERT INTO MoviesPartiQ VALUE {'year':?, 'title' : ?,
 'info' : ?}"
    val parameters: MutableList<AttributeValue> = java.util.ArrayList()
    parameters.add(AttributeValue.N("2020"))
    parameters.add(AttributeValue.S("My Movie"))
    parameters.add(AttributeValue.S("No Info"))
    executeStatementPartiQL(ddb, sqlStatement, parameters)
    println("Added new movie.")
}

suspend fun updateTableItemPartiQL(ddb: DynamoDbClient) {
    val sqlStatement = "UPDATE MoviesPartiQ SET info = 'directors\":[\"Merian C.
 Cooper\",\"Ernest B. Schoedsack\' where year=? and title=?"
    val parameters: MutableList<AttributeValue> = java.util.ArrayList()
    parameters.add(AttributeValue.N("2013"))
    parameters.add(AttributeValue.S("The East"))
    executeStatementPartiQL(ddb, sqlStatement, parameters)
    println("Item was updated!")
}

// Query the table where the year is 2013.
suspend fun queryTablePartiQL(ddb: DynamoDbClient) {
    val sqlStatement = "SELECT * FROM MoviesPartiQ where year = ?"
    val parameters: MutableList<AttributeValue> = java.util.ArrayList()
```

```
    parameters.add(AttributeValue.N("2013"))
    val response = executeStatementPartiQL(ddb, sqlStatement, parameters)
    println("ExecuteStatement successful: $response")
}

suspend fun deleteTablePartiQL(tableNameVal: String) {
    val request =
        DeleteTableRequest {
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }

    DynamoDbClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        ddb.deleteTable(request)
        println("$tableNameVal was deleted")
    }
}

suspend fun executeStatementPartiQL(
    ddb: DynamoDbClient,
    statementVal: String,
    parametersVal: List<AttributeValue>,
): ExecuteStatementResponse {
    val request =
        ExecuteStatementRequest {
            statement = statementVal
            parameters = parametersVal
        }

    return ddb.executeStatement(request)
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ExecuteStatement를 참조하십시오.

SDK for Kotlin을 사용한 Amazon EC2 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon EC2와 함께 AWS SDK for Kotlin을 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello Amazon EC2

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon EC2 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

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```
suspend fun describeEC2SecurityGroups(groupId: String) {
    val request =
        DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest {
            groupIds = listOf(groupId)
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val response = ec2.describeSecurityGroups(request)
        response.securityGroups?.forEach { group ->
            println("Found Security Group with id ${group.groupId}, vpc id
 ${group.vpcId} and description ${group.description}")
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DescribeSecurityGroups를 참조하십시오.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 키 페어 및 보안 그룹을 생성합니다.
- Amazon Machine Image(AMI) 및 호환되는 인스턴스 유형을 선택한 다음 인스턴스를 생성합니다.
- 인스턴스를 중지한 후 다시 시작합니다.
- 인스턴스와 탄력적 IP 주소 연결.
- SSH로 인스턴스에 연결한 다음 리소스를 정리합니다.

SDK for Kotlin

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```
/**
 Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

 For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html

 This Kotlin example performs the following tasks:

 1. Creates an RSA key pair and saves the private key data as a .pem file.
 2. Lists key pairs.
 3. Creates a security group for the default VPC.
 4. Displays security group information.
 5. Gets a list of Amazon Linux 2 AMIs and selects one.
 6. Gets more information about the image.
 7. Gets a list of instance types that are compatible with the selected AMI’s
 architecture.
 8. Creates an instance with the key pair, security group, AMI, and an instance
 type.
```

```
 9. Displays information about the instance.
 10. Stops the instance and waits for it to stop.
 11. Starts the instance and waits for it to start.
 12. Allocates an Elastic IP address and associates it with the instance.
 13. Displays SSH connection info for the instance.
 14. Disassociates and deletes the Elastic IP address.
 15. Terminates the instance.
 16. Deletes the security group.
 17. Deletes the key pair.
 */

val DASHES = String(CharArray(80)).replace("\u0000", "-")

suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
        Usage:
            <keyName> <fileName> <groupName> <groupDesc> <vpcId> <myIpAddress>

        Where:
            keyName - A key pair name (for example, TestKeyPair).
            fileName - A file name where the key information is written to.
            groupName - The name of the security group.
            groupDesc - The description of the security group.
            vpcId - A VPC ID. You can get this value from the AWS Management
 Console.
            myIpAddress - The IP address of your development machine.

"""

    if (args.size != 6) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(0)
    }

    val keyName = args[0]
    val fileName = args[1]
    val groupName = args[2]
    val groupDesc = args[3]
    val vpcId = args[4]
    val myIpAddress = args[5]
    var newInstanceId: String? = ""

    println(DASHES)
    println("Welcome to the Amazon EC2 example scenario.")
```

```
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("1. Create an RSA key pair and save the private key material as a .pem
file.")
    createKeyPairSc(keyName, fileName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("2. List key pairs.")
    describeEC2KeysSc()
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("3. Create a security group.")
    val groupId = createEC2SecurityGroupSc(groupName, groupDesc, vpcId, myIpAddress)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("4. Display security group info for the newly created security group.")
    describeSecurityGroupsSc(groupId.toString())
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("5. Get a list of Amazon Linux 2 AMIs and select one with amzn2 in the
name.")
    val instanceId = getParaValuesSc()
    if (instanceId == "") {
        println("The instance Id value isn't valid.")
        exitProcess(0)
    }
    println("The instance Id is $instanceId.")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("6. Get more information about an amzn2 image and return the AMI
value.")
    val amiValue = instanceId?.let { describeImageSc(it) }
    if (instanceId == "") {
        println("The instance Id value is invalid.")
        exitProcess(0)
    }
    println("The AMI value is $amiValue.")
    println(DASHES)
```

```
    println(DASHES)
    println("7. Get a list of instance types.")
    val instanceType = getInstanceTypesSc()
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("8. Create an instance.")
    if (amiValue != null) {
        newInstanceId = runInstanceSc(instanceType, keyName, groupName, amiValue)
        println("The instance Id is $newInstanceId")
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("9. Display information about the running instance. ")
    var ipAddress = describeEC2InstancesSc(newInstanceId)
    println("You can SSH to the instance using this command:")
    println("ssh -i " + fileName + "ec2-user@" + ipAddress)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("10.  Stop the instance.")
    if (newInstanceId != null) {
        stopInstanceSc(newInstanceId)
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("11.  Start the instance.")
    if (newInstanceId != null) {
        startInstanceSc(newInstanceId)
    }
    ipAddress = describeEC2InstancesSc(newInstanceId)
    println("You can SSH to the instance using this command:")
    println("ssh -i " + fileName + "ec2-user@" + ipAddress)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("12. Allocate an Elastic IP address and associate it with the
instance.")
    val allocationId = allocateAddressSc()
    println("The allocation Id value is $allocationId")
    val associationId = associateAddressSc(newInstanceId, allocationId)
```

```
    println("The associate Id value is $associationId")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("13. Describe the instance again.")
    ipAddress = describeEC2InstancesSc(newInstanceId)
    println("You can SSH to the instance using this command:")
    println("ssh -i " + fileName + "ec2-user@" + ipAddress)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("14. Disassociate and release the Elastic IP address.")
    disassociateAddressSc(associationId)
    releaseEC2AddressSc(allocationId)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("15. Terminate the instance and use a waiter.")
    if (newInstanceId != null) {
        terminateEC2Sc(newInstanceId)
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("16. Delete the security group.")
    if (groupId != null) {
        deleteEC2SecGroupSc(groupId)
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("17. Delete the key pair.")
    deleteKeysSc(keyName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("You successfully completed the Amazon EC2 scenario.")
    println(DASHES)
}

suspend fun deleteKeysSc(keyPair: String) {
    val request =
        DeleteKeyPairRequest {
            keyName = keyPair
```

```
        }
    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        ec2.deleteKeyPair(request)
        println("Successfully deleted key pair named $keyPair")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteEC2SecGroupSc(groupIdVal: String) {
    val request =
        DeleteSecurityGroupRequest {
            groupId = groupIdVal
        }
    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        ec2.deleteSecurityGroup(request)
        println("Successfully deleted security group with Id $groupIdVal")
    }
}

suspend fun terminateEC2Sc(instanceIdVal: String) {
    val ti =
        TerminateInstancesRequest {
            instanceIds = listOf(instanceIdVal)
        }
    println("Wait for the instance to terminate. This will take a few minutes.")
    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        ec2.terminateInstances(ti)
        ec2.waitUntilInstanceTerminated {
            // suspend call
            instanceIds = listOf(instanceIdVal)
        }
        println("$instanceIdVal is terminated!")
    }
}

suspend fun releaseEC2AddressSc(allocId: String?) {
    val request =
        ReleaseAddressRequest {
            allocationId = allocId
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        ec2.releaseAddress(request)
        println("Successfully released Elastic IP address $allocId")
    }
```

```
}

suspend fun disassociateAddressSc(associationIdVal: String?) {
    val addressRequest =
        DisassociateAddressRequest {
            associationId = associationIdVal
        }
    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        ec2.disassociateAddress(addressRequest)
        println("You successfully disassociated the address!")
    }
}

suspend fun associateAddressSc(
    instanceIdVal: String?,
    allocationIdVal: String?,
): String? {
    val associateRequest =
        AssociateAddressRequest {
            instanceId = instanceIdVal
            allocationId = allocationIdVal
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val associateResponse = ec2.associateAddress(associateRequest)
        return associateResponse.associationId
    }
}

suspend fun allocateAddressSc(): String? {
    val allocateRequest =
        AllocateAddressRequest {
            domain = DomainType.Vpc
        }
    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val allocateResponse = ec2.allocateAddress(allocateRequest)
        return allocateResponse.allocationId
    }
}

suspend fun startInstanceSc(instanceId: String) {
    val request =
        StartInstancesRequest {
            instanceIds = listOf(instanceId)
```

```
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        ec2.startInstances(request)
        println("Waiting until instance $instanceId starts. This will take a few
 minutes.")
        ec2.waitUntilInstanceRunning {
            // suspend call
            instanceIds = listOf(instanceId)
        }
        println("Successfully started instance $instanceId")
    }
}

suspend fun stopInstanceSc(instanceId: String) {
    val request =
        StopInstancesRequest {
            instanceIds = listOf(instanceId)
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        ec2.stopInstances(request)
        println("Waiting until instance $instanceId stops. This will take a few
 minutes.")
        ec2.waitUntilInstanceStopped {
            // suspend call
            instanceIds = listOf(instanceId)
        }
        println("Successfully stopped instance $instanceId")
    }
}

suspend fun describeEC2InstancesSc(newInstanceId: String?): String {
    var pubAddress = ""
    var isRunning = false
    val request =
        DescribeInstancesRequest {
            instanceIds = listOf(newInstanceId.toString())
        }

    while (!isRunning) {
        Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
            val response = ec2.describeInstances(request)
            val state =
```

```
                response.reservations
                    ?.get(0)
                    ?.instances
                    ?.get(0)
                    ?.state
                    ?.name
                    ?. value
            if (state != null) {
                if (state.compareTo("running") == 0) {
                    println("Image id is
 ${response.reservations!!.get(0).instances?.get(0)?.imageId}")
                    println("Instance type is
 ${response.reservations!!.get(0).instances?.get(0)?.instanceType}")
                    println("Instance state is
 ${response.reservations!!.get(0).instances?.get(0)?.state}")
                    pubAddress =
                        response.reservations!!
                            .get(0)
                            .instances
                            ?.get(0)
                            ?.publicIpAddress
                            .toString()
                    println("Instance address is $pubAddress")
                    isRunning = true
                }
            }
        }
    }
    return pubAddress
}

suspend fun runInstanceSc(
    instanceTypeVal: String,
    keyNameVal: String,
    groupNameVal: String,
    amiIdVal: String,
): String {
    val runRequest =
        RunInstancesRequest {
            instanceType = InstanceType.fromValue(instanceTypeVal)
            keyName = keyNameVal
            securityGroups = listOf(groupNameVal)
            maxCount = 1
            minCount = 1
```

```
            imageId = amiIdVal
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val response = ec2.runInstances(runRequest)
        val instanceId = response.instances?.get(0)?.instanceId
        println("Successfully started EC2 Instance $instanceId based on AMI
 $amiIdVal")
        return instanceId.toString()
    }
}

// Get a list of instance types.
suspend fun getInstanceTypesSc(): String {
    var instanceType = ""
    val filterObs = ArrayList<Filter>()
    val filter =
        Filter {
            name = "processor-info.supported-architecture"
            values = listOf("arm64")
        }

    filterObs.add(filter)
    val typesRequest =
        DescribeInstanceTypesRequest {
            filters = filterObs
            maxResults = 10
        }
    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val response = ec2.describeInstanceTypes(typesRequest)
        response.instanceTypes?.forEach { type ->
            println("The memory information of this type is
 ${type.memoryInfo?.sizeInMib}")
            println("Maximum number of network cards is
 ${type.networkInfo?.maximumNetworkCards}")
            instanceType = type.instanceType.toString()
        }
        return instanceType
    }
}

// Display the Description field that corresponds to the instance Id value.
suspend fun describeImageSc(instanceId: String): String? {
    val imagesRequest =
```

```
        DescribeImagesRequest {
            imageIds = listOf(instanceId)
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val response = ec2.describeImages(imagesRequest)
        println("The description of the first image is
 ${response.images?.get(0)?.description}")
        println("The name of the first image is  ${response.images?.get(0)?.name}")

        // Return the image Id value.
        return response.images?.get(0)?.imageId
    }
}

// Get the Id value of an instance with amzn2 in the name.
suspend fun getParaValuesSc(): String? {
    val parameterRequest =
        GetParametersByPathRequest {
            path = "/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest"
        }

    SsmClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ssmClient ->
        val response = ssmClient.getParametersByPath(parameterRequest)
        response.parameters?.forEach { para ->
            println("The name of the para is: ${para.name}")
            println("The type of the para is: ${para.type}")
            println("")
            if (para.name?.let { filterName(it) } == true) {
                return para.value
            }
        }
    }
    return ""
}

fun filterName(name: String): Boolean {
    val parts = name.split("/").toTypedArray()
    val myValue = parts[4]
    return myValue.contains("amzn2")
}

suspend fun describeSecurityGroupsSc(groupId: String) {
    val request =
```

```
        DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest {
            groupIds = listOf(groupId)
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val response = ec2.describeSecurityGroups(request)
        for (group in response.securityGroups!!) {
            println("Found Security Group with id " + group.groupId.toString() + "
 and group VPC " + group.vpcId)
        }
    }
}

suspend fun createEC2SecurityGroupSc(
    groupNameVal: String?,
    groupDescVal: String?,
    vpcIdVal: String?,
    myIpAddress: String?,
): String? {
    val request =
        CreateSecurityGroupRequest {
            groupName = groupNameVal
            description = groupDescVal
            vpcId = vpcIdVal
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val resp = ec2.createSecurityGroup(request)
        val ipRange =
            IpRange {
                cidrIp = "$myIpAddress/0"
            }

        val ipPerm =
            IpPermission {
                ipProtocol = "tcp"
                toPort = 80
                fromPort = 80
                ipRanges = listOf(ipRange)
            }

        val ipPerm2 =
            IpPermission {
                ipProtocol = "tcp"
```

```
                toPort = 22
                fromPort = 22
                ipRanges = listOf(ipRange)
            }

        val authRequest =
            AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest {
                groupName = groupNameVal
                ipPermissions = listOf(ipPerm, ipPerm2)
            }
        ec2.authorizeSecurityGroupIngress(authRequest)
        println("Successfully added ingress policy to Security Group $groupNameVal")
        return resp.groupId
    }
}

suspend fun describeEC2KeysSc() {
    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val response = ec2.describeKeyPairs(DescribeKeyPairsRequest {})
        response.keyPairs?.forEach { keyPair ->
            println("Found key pair with name ${keyPair.keyName} and fingerprint
 ${ keyPair.keyFingerprint}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun createKeyPairSc(
    keyNameVal: String,
    fileNameVal: String,
) {
    val request =
        CreateKeyPairRequest {
            keyName = keyNameVal
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val response = ec2.createKeyPair(request)
        val content = response.keyMaterial
        if (content != null) {
            File(fileNameVal).writeText(content)
        }
        println("Successfully created key pair named $keyNameVal")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - AllocateAddress
  - AssociateAddress
  - AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress
  - CreateKeyPair
  - CreateSecurityGroup
  - DeleteKeyPair
  - DeleteSecurityGroup
  - DescribeImages
  - DescribeInstanceTypes
  - DescribeInstances
  - DescribeKeyPairs
  - DescribeSecurityGroups
  - DisassociateAddress
  - ReleaseAddress
  - RunInstances
  - StartInstances
  - StopInstances
  - TerminateInstances
  - UnmonitorInstances

작업

`AllocateAddress`

다음 코드 예시는 `AllocateAddress`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun getAllocateAddress(instanceIdVal: String?): String? {
    val allocateRequest =
        AllocateAddressRequest {
            domain = DomainType.Vpc
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val allocateResponse = ec2.allocateAddress(allocateRequest)
        val allocationIdVal = allocateResponse.allocationId

        val request =
            AssociateAddressRequest {
                instanceId = instanceIdVal
                allocationId = allocationIdVal
            }

        val associateResponse = ec2.associateAddress(request)
        return associateResponse.associationId
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 AllocateAddress를 참조하십시오.

`AssociateAddress`

다음 코드 예시는 `AssociateAddress`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun associateAddressSc(
    instanceIdVal: String?,
    allocationIdVal: String?,
): String? {
    val associateRequest =
        AssociateAddressRequest {
            instanceId = instanceIdVal
            allocationId = allocationIdVal
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val associateResponse = ec2.associateAddress(associateRequest)
        return associateResponse.associationId
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 AssociateAddress를 참조하십시오.

`AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress`

다음 코드 예시는 `AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun createEC2SecurityGroupSc(
```

```
    groupNameVal: String?,
    groupDescVal: String?,
    vpcIdVal: String?,
    myIpAddress: String?,
): String? {
    val request =
        CreateSecurityGroupRequest {
            groupName = groupNameVal
            description = groupDescVal
            vpcId = vpcIdVal
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val resp = ec2.createSecurityGroup(request)
        val ipRange =
            IpRange {
                cidrIp = "$myIpAddress/0"
            }

        val ipPerm =
            IpPermission {
                ipProtocol = "tcp"
                toPort = 80
                fromPort = 80
                ipRanges = listOf(ipRange)
            }

        val ipPerm2 =
            IpPermission {
                ipProtocol = "tcp"
                toPort = 22
                fromPort = 22
                ipRanges = listOf(ipRange)
            }

        val authRequest =
            AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest {
                groupName = groupNameVal
                ipPermissions = listOf(ipPerm, ipPerm2)
            }
        ec2.authorizeSecurityGroupIngress(authRequest)
        println("Successfully added ingress policy to Security Group $groupNameVal")
        return resp.groupId
    }
```

```
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress를 참조하십시오.

`CreateKeyPair`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateKeyPair`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun createEC2KeyPair(keyNameVal: String) {
    val request =
        CreateKeyPairRequest {
            keyName = keyNameVal
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val response = ec2.createKeyPair(request)
        println("The key ID is ${response.keyPairId}")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 CreateKeyPair를 참조하십시오.

`CreateSecurityGroup`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateSecurityGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun createEC2SecurityGroup(
    groupNameVal: String?,
    groupDescVal: String?,
    vpcIdVal: String?,
): String? {
    val request =
        CreateSecurityGroupRequest {
            groupName = groupNameVal
            description = groupDescVal
            vpcId = vpcIdVal
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val resp = ec2.createSecurityGroup(request)
        val ipRange =
            IpRange {
                cidrIp = "0.0.0.0/0"
            }

        val ipPerm =
            IpPermission {
                ipProtocol = "tcp"
                toPort = 80
                fromPort = 80
                ipRanges = listOf(ipRange)
            }

        val ipPerm2 =
            IpPermission {
                ipProtocol = "tcp"
                toPort = 22
                fromPort = 22
                ipRanges = listOf(ipRange)
            }
```

```
        val authRequest =
            AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest {
                groupName = groupNameVal
                ipPermissions = listOf(ipPerm, ipPerm2)
            }
        ec2.authorizeSecurityGroupIngress(authRequest)
        println("Successfully added ingress policy to Security Group $groupNameVal")
        return resp.groupId
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 CreateSecurityGroup를 참조하십시오.

`DeleteKeyPair`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteKeyPair`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun deleteKeys(keyPair: String?) {
    val request =
        DeleteKeyPairRequest {
            keyName = keyPair
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        ec2.deleteKeyPair(request)
        println("Successfully deleted key pair named $keyPair")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DeleteKeyPair를 참조하십시오.

DeleteSecurityGroup

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteSecurityGroup의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun deleteEC2SecGroup(groupIdVal: String) {
    val request =
        DeleteSecurityGroupRequest {
            groupId = groupIdVal
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        ec2.deleteSecurityGroup(request)
        println("Successfully deleted Security Group with id $groupIdVal")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DeleteSecurityGroup를 참조하십시오.

DescribeInstanceTypes

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeInstanceTypes의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Get a list of instance types.
```

```
suspend fun getInstanceTypesSc(): String {
    var instanceType = ""
    val filterObs = ArrayList<Filter>()
    val filter =
        Filter {
            name = "processor-info.supported-architecture"
            values = listOf("arm64")
        }

    filterObs.add(filter)
    val typesRequest =
        DescribeInstanceTypesRequest {
            filters = filterObs
            maxResults = 10
        }
    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val response = ec2.describeInstanceTypes(typesRequest)
        response.instanceTypes?.forEach { type ->
            println("The memory information of this type is
 ${type.memoryInfo?.sizeInMib}")
            println("Maximum number of network cards is
 ${type.networkInfo?.maximumNetworkCards}")
            instanceType = type.instanceType.toString()
        }
        return instanceType
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DescribeInstanceTypes를 참조하십시오.

`DescribeInstances`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeInstances`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun describeEC2Instances() {
    val request =
        DescribeInstancesRequest {
            maxResults = 6
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val response = ec2.describeInstances(request)
        response.reservations?.forEach { reservation ->
            reservation.instances?.forEach { instance ->
                println("Instance Id is ${instance.instanceId}")
                println("Image id is ${instance.imageId}")
                println("Instance type is ${instance.instanceType}")
                println("Instance state name is ${instance.state?.name}")
                println("monitoring information is ${instance.monitoring?.state}")
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DescribeInstances를 참조하십시오.

`DescribeKeyPairs`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeKeyPairs`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun describeEC2Keys() {
    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val response = ec2.describeKeyPairs(DescribeKeyPairsRequest {})
        response.keyPairs?.forEach { keyPair ->
            println("Found key pair with name ${keyPair.keyName} and fingerprint
 ${ keyPair.keyFingerprint}")
```

```
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DescribeKeyPairs를 참조하십시오.

DescribeSecurityGroups

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeSecurityGroups의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun describeEC2SecurityGroups(groupId: String) {
    val request =
        DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest {
            groupIds = listOf(groupId)
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val response = ec2.describeSecurityGroups(request)
        response.securityGroups?.forEach { group ->
            println("Found Security Group with id ${group.groupId}, vpc id
 ${group.vpcId} and description ${group.description}")
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DescribeSecurityGroups를 참조하십시오.

DisassociateAddress

다음 코드 예시는 DisassociateAddress의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun disassociateAddressSc(associationIdVal: String?) {
    val addressRequest =
        DisassociateAddressRequest {
            associationId = associationIdVal
        }
    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        ec2.disassociateAddress(addressRequest)
        println("You successfully disassociated the address!")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DisassociateAddress를 참조하십시오.

`ReleaseAddress`

다음 코드 예시는 `ReleaseAddress`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun releaseEC2AddressSc(allocId: String?) {
    val request =
        ReleaseAddressRequest {
            allocationId = allocId
        }
```

```
    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        ec2.releaseAddress(request)
        println("Successfully released Elastic IP address $allocId")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ReleaseAddress를 참조하십시오.

`RunInstances`

다음 코드 예시는 `RunInstances`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun createEC2Instance(
    name: String,
    amiId: String,
): String? {
    val request =
        RunInstancesRequest {
            imageId = amiId
            instanceType = InstanceType.T1Micro
            maxCount = 1
            minCount = 1
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val response = ec2.runInstances(request)
        val instanceId = response.instances?.get(0)?.instanceId
        val tag =
            Tag {
                key = "Name"
                value = name
            }
```

```
        val requestTags =
            CreateTagsRequest {
                resources = listOf(instanceId.toString())
                tags = listOf(tag)
            }
        ec2.createTags(requestTags)
        println("Successfully started EC2 Instance $instanceId based on AMI $amiId")
        return instanceId
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 RunInstances를 참조하십시오.

StartInstances

다음 코드 예시는 StartInstances의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun startInstanceSc(instanceId: String) {
    val request =
        StartInstancesRequest {
            instanceIds = listOf(instanceId)
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        ec2.startInstances(request)
        println("Waiting until instance $instanceId starts. This will take a few
 minutes.")
        ec2.waitUntilInstanceRunning {
            // suspend call
            instanceIds = listOf(instanceId)
        }
        println("Successfully started instance $instanceId")
    }
```

```
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 StartInstances를 참조하십시오.

StopInstances

다음 코드 예시는 StopInstances의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun stopInstanceSc(instanceId: String) {
    val request =
        StopInstancesRequest {
            instanceIds = listOf(instanceId)
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        ec2.stopInstances(request)
        println("Waiting until instance $instanceId stops. This will take a few
 minutes.")
        ec2.waitUntilInstanceStopped {
            // suspend call
            instanceIds = listOf(instanceId)
        }
        println("Successfully stopped instance $instanceId")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 StopInstances를 참조하십시오.

TerminateInstances

다음 코드 예시는 TerminateInstances의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun terminateEC2(instanceID: String) {
    val request =
        TerminateInstancesRequest {
            instanceIds = listOf(instanceID)
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val response = ec2.terminateInstances(request)
        response.terminatingInstances?.forEach { instance ->
            println("The ID of the terminated instance is ${instance.instanceId}")
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 TerminateInstances를 참조하십시오.

SDK for Kotlin을 사용한 Amazon ECR 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon ECR과 함께 AWS SDK for Kotlin을 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello Amazon ECR

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon ECR을 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.ecr.EcrClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.ecr.model.ListImagesRequest
import kotlin.system.exitProcess

suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
            Usage: <repositoryName>

            Where:
               repositoryName - The name of the Amazon ECR repository.

    """.trimIndent()

    if (args.size != 1) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    val repoName = args[0]
    listImageTags(repoName)
}

suspend fun listImageTags(repoName: String?) {
    val listImages =
        ListImagesRequest {
            repositoryName = repoName
        }

    EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
        val imageResponse = ecrClient.listImages(listImages)
        imageResponse.imageIds?.forEach { imageId ->
```

```
            println("Image tag: ${imageId.imageTag}")
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 listImages를 참조하세요.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- Amazon ECR 리포지토리를 생성합니다.
- 리포지토리 정책을 설정합니다.
- 리포지토리 URI를 검색합니다.
- Amazon ECR 인증 토큰을 가져옵니다.
- Amazon ECR 리포지토리의 수명 주기 정책을 설정합니다.
- Amazon ECR 리포지토리에 Docker 이미지를 푸시합니다.
- Amazon ECR 리포지토리에 이미지가 있는지 확인합니다.
- 계정의 Amazon ECR 리포지토리를 나열하고 관련 세부 정보를 가져옵니다.
- Amazon ECR 리포지토리를 삭제합니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon ECR 기능을 시연하는 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
import java.util.Scanner

/**
 * Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
 *
 * This code example requires an IAM Role that has permissions to interact with the
 Amazon ECR service.
 *
 * To create an IAM role, see:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_roles_create.html
 *
 * This code example requires a local docker image named echo-text. Without a local
 image,
 * this program will not successfully run. For more information including how to
 create the local
 * image, see:
 *
 * /scenarios/basics/ecr/README
 *
 */

val DASHES = String(CharArray(80)).replace("\u0000", "-")

suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage =
        """
        Usage: <iamRoleARN> <accountId>

        Where:
           iamRoleARN - The IAM role ARN that has the necessary permissions to
 access and manage the Amazon ECR repository.
           accountId - Your AWS account number.

        """.trimIndent()

    if (args.size != 2) {
```

```
        println(usage)
        return
    }

    var iamRole = args[0]
    var localImageName: String
    var accountId = args[1]
    val ecrActions = ECRActions()
    val scanner = Scanner(System.`in`)

    println(
        """
        The Amazon Elastic Container Registry (ECR) is a fully-managed Docker
container registry
        service provided by AWS. It allows developers and organizations to securely
        store, manage, and deploy Docker container images.
        ECR provides a simple and scalable way to manage container images throughout
their lifecycle,
        from building and testing to production deployment.

        The `EcrClient` service client that is part of the AWS SDK for Kotlin
provides a set of methods to
        programmatically interact with the Amazon ECR service. This allows
developers to
        automate the storage, retrieval, and management of container images as part
of their application
        deployment pipelines. With ECR, teams can focus on building and deploying
their
        applications without having to worry about the underlying infrastructure
required to
        host and manage a container registry.

        This scenario walks you through how to perform key operations for this
service.
        Let's get started...

         You have two choices:
            1 - Run the entire program.
            2 - Delete an existing Amazon ECR repository named echo-text (created
from a previous execution of
            this program that did not complete).

        """.trimIndent(),
    )
```

```
    while (true) {
        val input = scanner.nextLine()
        if (input.trim { it <= ' ' }.equals("1", ignoreCase = true)) {
            println("Continuing with the program...")
            println("")
            break
        } else if (input.trim { it <= ' ' }.equals("2", ignoreCase = true)) {
            val repoName = "echo-text"
            ecrActions.deleteECRRepository(repoName)
            return
        } else {
            // Handle invalid input.
            println("Invalid input. Please try again.")
        }
    }

    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    println(DASHES)
    println(
        """
        1. Create an ECR repository.

        The first task is to ensure we have a local Docker image named echo-text.
        If this image exists, then an Amazon ECR repository is created.

        An ECR repository is a private Docker container repository provided
        by Amazon Web Services (AWS). It is a managed service that makes it easy
        to store, manage, and deploy Docker container images.

        """.trimIndent(),
    )

    // Ensure that a local docker image named echo-text exists.
    val doesExist = ecrActions.listLocalImages()
    val repoName: String
    if (!doesExist) {
        println("The local image named echo-text does not exist")
        return
    } else {
        localImageName = "echo-text"
        repoName = "echo-text"
    }
```

```
    val repoArn = ecrActions.createECRRepository(repoName).toString()
    println("The ARN of the ECR repository is $repoArn")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)

    println(DASHES)
    println(
        """
        2. Set an ECR repository policy.

        Setting an ECR repository policy using the `setRepositoryPolicy` function is
crucial for maintaining
        the security and integrity of your container images. The repository policy
allows you to
        define specific rules and restrictions for accessing and managing the images
stored within your ECR
        repository.

        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    ecrActions.setRepoPolicy(repoName, iamRole)
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)

    println(DASHES)
    println(
        """
        3. Display ECR repository policy.

        Now we will retrieve the ECR policy to ensure it was successfully set.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    val policyText = ecrActions.getRepoPolicy(repoName)
    println("Policy Text:")
    println(policyText)
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)

    println(DASHES)
    println(
        """
        4. Retrieve an ECR authorization token.

        You need an authorization token to securely access and interact with the
Amazon ECR registry.
```

```
        The `getAuthorizationToken` method of the `EcrAsyncClient` is responsible
for securely accessing
        and interacting with an Amazon ECR repository. This operation is responsible
for obtaining a
        valid authorization token, which is required to authenticate your requests
to the ECR service.

        Without a valid authorization token, you would not be able to perform any
operations on the
        ECR repository, such as pushing, pulling, or managing your Docker images.


        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    ecrActions.getAuthToken()
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)

    println(DASHES)
    println(
        """
        5. Get the ECR Repository URI.

        The URI  of an Amazon ECR repository is important. When you want to deploy a
container image to
        a container orchestration platform like Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service
(EKS)
        or Amazon Elastic Container Service (ECS), you need to specify the full
image URI,
        which includes the ECR repository URI. This allows the container runtime to
pull the
        correct container image from the ECR repository.

        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    val repositoryURI: String? = ecrActions.getRepositoryURI(repoName)
    println("The repository URI is $repositoryURI")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)

    println(DASHES)
    println(
        """
        6. Set an ECR Lifecycle Policy.
```

```
        An ECR Lifecycle Policy is used to manage the lifecycle of Docker images
stored in your ECR repositories.
        These policies allow you to automatically remove old or unused Docker images
from your repositories,
        freeing up storage space and reducing costs.

        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    val pol = ecrActions.setLifeCyclePolicy(repoName)
    println(pol)
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)

    println(DASHES)
    println(
        """
        7. Push a docker image to the Amazon ECR Repository.

        The `pushImageCmd()` method pushes a local Docker image to an Amazon ECR
repository.
        It sets up the Docker client by connecting to the local Docker host using
the default port.
        It then retrieves the authorization token for the ECR repository by making a
call to the AWS SDK.

        The method uses the authorization token to create an `AuthConfig` object,
which is used to authenticate
        the Docker client when pushing the image. Finally, the method tags the
Docker image with the specified
        repository name and image tag, and then pushes the image to the ECR
repository using the Docker client.
        If the push operation is successful, the method prints a message indicating
that the image was pushed to ECR.

        """.trimIndent(),
    )

    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    ecrActions.pushDockerImage(repoName, localImageName)
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)

    println(DASHES)
    println("8. Verify if the image is in the ECR Repository.")
```

```
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    ecrActions.verifyImage(repoName, localImageName)
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)

    println(DASHES)
    println("9. As an optional step, you can interact with the image in Amazon ECR
 by using the CLI.")
    println("Would you like to view instructions on how to use the CLI to run the
 image? (y/n)")
    val ans = scanner.nextLine().trim()
    if (ans.equals("y", true)) {
        val instructions = """
        1. Authenticate with ECR - Before you can pull the image from Amazon ECR,
 you need to authenticate with the registry. You can do this using the AWS CLI:

            aws ecr get-login-password --region us-east-1 | docker login --username
 AWS --password-stdin $accountId.dkr.ecr.us-east-1.amazonaws.com

        2. Describe the image using this command:

           aws ecr describe-images --repository-name $repoName --image-ids imageTag=
$localImageName

        3. Run the Docker container and view the output using this command:

           docker run --rm $accountId.dkr.ecr.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/$repoName:
$localImageName
        """
        println(instructions)
    }
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)

    println(DASHES)
    println("10. Delete the ECR Repository.")
    println(
        """
        If the repository isn't empty, you must either delete the contents of the
 repository
        or use the force option (used in this scenario) to delete the repository and
 have Amazon ECR delete all of its contents
        on your behalf.

        """.trimIndent(),
    )
```

```
    println("Would you like to delete the Amazon ECR Repository? (y/n)")
    val delAns = scanner.nextLine().trim { it <= ' ' }
    if (delAns.equals("y", ignoreCase = true)) {
        println("You selected to delete the AWS ECR resources.")
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
        ecrActions.deleteECRRepository(repoName)
    }

    println(DASHES)
    println("This concludes the Amazon ECR SDK scenario")
    println(DASHES)
}

private fun waitForInputToContinue(scanner: Scanner) {
    while (true) {
        println("")
        println("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:")
        val input = scanner.nextLine()
        if (input.trim { it <= ' ' }.equals("c", ignoreCase = true)) {
            println("Continuing with the program...")
            println("")
            break
        } else {
            // Handle invalid input.
            println("Invalid input. Please try again.")
        }
    }
}
```

Amazon ECR SDK 메서드의 래퍼 클래스입니다.

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.ecr.EcrClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.ecr.model.CreateRepositoryRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.ecr.model.DeleteRepositoryRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.ecr.model.DescribeImagesRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.ecr.model.DescribeRepositoriesRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.ecr.model.EcrException
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.ecr.model.GetRepositoryPolicyRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.ecr.model.ImageIdentifier
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.ecr.model.RepositoryAlreadyExistsException
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.ecr.model.SetRepositoryPolicyRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.ecr.model.StartLifecyclePolicyPreviewRequest
```

```
import com.github.dockerjava.api.DockerClient
import com.github.dockerjava.api.command.DockerCmdExecFactory
import com.github.dockerjava.api.model.AuthConfig
import com.github.dockerjava.core.DockerClientBuilder
import com.github.dockerjava.netty.NettyDockerCmdExecFactory
import java.io.IOException
import java.util.Base64

class ECRActions {
    private var dockerClient: DockerClient? = null

    private fun getDockerClient(): DockerClient? {
        val osName = System.getProperty("os.name")
        if (osName.startsWith("Windows")) {
            // Make sure Docker Desktop is running.
            val dockerHost = "tcp://localhost:2375" // Use the Docker Desktop
 default port.
            val dockerCmdExecFactory: DockerCmdExecFactory =

 NettyDockerCmdExecFactory().withReadTimeout(20000).withConnectTimeout(20000)
            dockerClient =
 DockerClientBuilder.getInstance(dockerHost).withDockerCmdExecFactory(dockerCmdExecFactory).
        } else {
            dockerClient = DockerClientBuilder.getInstance().build()
        }
        return dockerClient
    }


    /**
     * Sets the lifecycle policy for the specified repository.
     *
     * @param repoName the name of the repository for which to set the lifecycle
 policy.
     */
    suspend fun setLifeCyclePolicy(repoName: String): String? {
        val polText =
            """
             {
             "rules": [
                 {
                     "rulePriority": 1,
                     "description": "Expire images older than 14 days",
                     "selection": {
```

```
                        "tagStatus": "any",
                        "countType": "sinceImagePushed",
                        "countUnit": "days",
                        "countNumber": 14
                    },
                    "action": {
                        "type": "expire"
                    }
                }
            ]
            }

            """.trimIndent()
        val lifecyclePolicyPreviewRequest =
            StartLifecyclePolicyPreviewRequest {
                lifecyclePolicyText = polText
                repositoryName = repoName
            }

        // Execute the request asynchronously.
        EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
            val response =
ecrClient.startLifecyclePolicyPreview(lifecyclePolicyPreviewRequest)
            return response.lifecyclePolicyText
        }
    }


    /**
     * Retrieves the repository URI for the specified repository name.
     *
     * @param repoName the name of the repository to retrieve the URI for.
     * @return the repository URI for the specified repository name.
     */
    suspend fun getRepositoryURI(repoName: String?): String? {
        require(!(repoName == null || repoName.isEmpty())) { "Repository name cannot
be null or empty" }
        val request =
            DescribeRepositoriesRequest {
                repositoryNames = listOf(repoName)
            }

        EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
```

```
            val describeRepositoriesResponse =
ecrClient.describeRepositories(request)
            if (!describeRepositoriesResponse.repositories?.isEmpty()!!) {
                return
describeRepositoriesResponse?.repositories?.get(0)?.repositoryUri
            } else {
                println("No repositories found for the given name.")
                return ""
            }
        }
    }


    /**
     * Retrieves the authorization token for Amazon Elastic Container Registry
(ECR).
     *
     */
    suspend fun getAuthToken() {
        EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
            // Retrieve the authorization token for ECR.
            val response = ecrClient.getAuthorizationToken()
            val authorizationData = response.authorizationData?.get(0)
            val token = authorizationData?.authorizationToken
            if (token != null) {
                println("The token was successfully retrieved.")
            }
        }
    }


    /**
     * Gets the repository policy for the specified repository.
     *
     * @param repoName the name of the repository.
     */
    suspend fun getRepoPolicy(repoName: String?): String? {
        require(!(repoName == null || repoName.isEmpty())) { "Repository name cannot
be null or empty" }

        // Create the request
        val getRepositoryPolicyRequest =
            GetRepositoryPolicyRequest {
                repositoryName = repoName
```

```
            }
        EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
            val response = ecrClient.getRepositoryPolicy(getRepositoryPolicyRequest)
            val responseText = response.policyText
            return responseText
        }
    }


    /**
     * Sets the repository policy for the specified ECR repository.
     *
     * @param repoName the name of the ECR repository.
     * @param iamRole the IAM role to be granted access to the repository.
     */
    suspend fun setRepoPolicy(
        repoName: String?,
        iamRole: String?,
    ) {
        val policyDocumentTemplate =
            """
             {
              "Version" : "2012-10-17",
              "Statement" : [ {
                "Sid" : "new statement",
                "Effect" : "Allow",
                "Principal" : {
                  "AWS" : "$iamRole"
                },
                "Action" : "ecr:BatchGetImage"
              } ]
            }

            """.trimIndent()
        val setRepositoryPolicyRequest =
            SetRepositoryPolicyRequest {
                repositoryName = repoName
                policyText = policyDocumentTemplate
            }

        EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
            val response = ecrClient.setRepositoryPolicy(setRepositoryPolicyRequest)
            if (response != null) {
                println("Repository policy set successfully.")
```

```
            }
        }
    }


    /**
     * Creates an Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR) repository.
     *
     * @param repoName the name of the repository to create.
     * @return the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the created repository, or an empty
string if the operation failed.
     * @throws RepositoryAlreadyExistsException if the repository exists.
     * @throws EcrException         if an error occurs while creating the
repository.
     */
    suspend fun createECRRepository(repoName: String?): String? {
        val request =
            CreateRepositoryRequest {
                repositoryName = repoName
            }

        return try {
            EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
                val response = ecrClient.createRepository(request)
                response.repository?.repositoryArn
            }
        } catch (e: RepositoryAlreadyExistsException) {
            println("Repository already exists: $repoName")
            repoName?.let { getRepoARN(it) }
        } catch (e: EcrException) {
            println("An error occurred: ${e.message}")
            null
        }
    }

    suspend fun getRepoARN(repoName: String): String? {
        // Fetch the existing repository's ARN.
        val describeRequest =
            DescribeRepositoriesRequest {
                repositoryNames = listOf(repoName)
            }
        EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
            val describeResponse = ecrClient.describeRepositories(describeRequest)
            return describeResponse.repositories?.get(0)?.repositoryArn
```

```
        }
    }

    fun listLocalImages(): Boolean = try {
        val images = getDockerClient()?.listImagesCmd()?.exec()
        images?.any { image ->
            image.repoTags?.any { tag -> tag.startsWith("echo-text") } ?: false
        } ?: false
    } catch (ex: Exception) {
        println("ERROR: ${ex.message}")
        false
    }


    /**
     * Pushes a Docker image to an Amazon Elastic Container Registry (ECR)
repository.
     *
     * @param repoName the name of the ECR repository to push the image to.
     * @param imageName the name of the Docker image.
     */
    suspend fun pushDockerImage(
        repoName: String,
        imageName: String,
    ) {
        println("Pushing $imageName to $repoName will take a few seconds")
        val authConfig = getAuthConfig(repoName)

        EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
            val desRequest =
                DescribeRepositoriesRequest {
                    repositoryNames = listOf(repoName)
                }

            val describeRepoResponse = ecrClient.describeRepositories(desRequest)
            val repoData =
                describeRepoResponse.repositories?.firstOrNull { it.repositoryName
== repoName }
                    ?: throw RuntimeException("Repository not found: $repoName")

            val tagImageCmd = getDockerClient()?.tagImageCmd("$imageName",
"${repoData.repositoryUri}", imageName)
            if (tagImageCmd != null) {
                tagImageCmd.exec()
```

```
            }
            val pushImageCmd =
                repoData.repositoryUri?.let {
                    dockerClient?.pushImageCmd(it)
                        // ?.withTag("latest")
                        ?.withAuthConfig(authConfig)
                }

            try {
                if (pushImageCmd != null) {
                    pushImageCmd.start().awaitCompletion()
                }
                println("The $imageName was pushed to Amazon ECR")
            } catch (e: IOException) {
                throw RuntimeException(e)
            }
        }
    }


    /**
     * Verifies the existence of an image in an Amazon Elastic Container Registry
(Amazon ECR) repository asynchronously.
     *
     * @param repositoryName The name of the Amazon ECR repository.
     * @param imageTag       The tag of the image to verify.
     */
    suspend fun verifyImage(
        repoName: String?,
        imageTagVal: String?,
    ) {
        require(!(repoName == null || repoName.isEmpty())) { "Repository name cannot
be null or empty" }
        require(!(imageTagVal == null || imageTagVal.isEmpty())) { "Image tag cannot
be null or empty" }

        val imageId =
            ImageIdentifier {
                imageTag = imageTagVal
            }
        val request =
            DescribeImagesRequest {
                repositoryName = repoName
                imageIds = listOf(imageId)
```

```
            }

        EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
            val describeImagesResponse = ecrClient.describeImages(request)
            if (describeImagesResponse != null && !
describeImagesResponse.imageDetails?.isEmpty()!!) {
                println("Image is present in the repository.")
            } else {
                println("Image is not present in the repository.")
            }
        }
    }


    /**
     * Deletes an ECR (Elastic Container Registry) repository.
     *
     * @param repoName the name of the repository to delete.
     */
    suspend fun deleteECRRepository(repoName: String) {
        if (repoName.isNullOrEmpty()) {
            throw IllegalArgumentException("Repository name cannot be null or
 empty")
        }

        val repositoryRequest =
            DeleteRepositoryRequest {
                force = true
                repositoryName = repoName
            }

        EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
            ecrClient.deleteRepository(repositoryRequest)
            println("You have successfully deleted the $repoName repository")
        }
    }

    // Return an AuthConfig.
    private suspend fun getAuthConfig(repoName: String): AuthConfig {
        EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
            // Retrieve the authorization token for ECR.
            val response = ecrClient.getAuthorizationToken()
            val authorizationData = response.authorizationData?.get(0)
            val token = authorizationData?.authorizationToken
```

```
            val decodedToken = String(Base64.getDecoder().decode(token))
            val password = decodedToken.substring(4)

            val request =
                DescribeRepositoriesRequest {
                    repositoryNames = listOf(repoName)
                }

            val descrRepoResponse = ecrClient.describeRepositories(request)
            val repoData = descrRepoResponse.repositories?.firstOrNull
 { it.repositoryName == repoName }
            val registryURL: String = repoData?.repositoryUri?.split("/")?.get(0) ?:
 ""

            return AuthConfig()
                .withUsername("AWS")
                .withPassword(password)
                .withRegistryAddress(registryURL)
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - CreateRepository
  - DeleteRepository
  - DescribeImages
  - DescribeRepositories
  - GetAuthorizationToken
  - GetRepositoryPolicy
  - SetRepositoryPolicy
  - StartLifecyclePolicyPreview

작업

`CreateRepository`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateRepository`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Creates an Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR) repository.
    *
    * @param repoName the name of the repository to create.
    * @return the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the created repository, or an empty
string if the operation failed.
    * @throws RepositoryAlreadyExistsException if the repository exists.
    * @throws EcrException         if an error occurs while creating the
repository.
    */
   suspend fun createECRRepository(repoName: String?): String? {
       val request =
           CreateRepositoryRequest {
               repositoryName = repoName
           }

       return try {
           EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
               val response = ecrClient.createRepository(request)
               response.repository?.repositoryArn
           }
       } catch (e: RepositoryAlreadyExistsException) {
           println("Repository already exists: $repoName")
           repoName?.let { getRepoARN(it) }
       } catch (e: EcrException) {
           println("An error occurred: ${e.message}")
           null
       }
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 CreateRepository를 참조하세요.

DeleteRepository

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteRepository의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Deletes an ECR (Elastic Container Registry) repository.
     *
     * @param repoName the name of the repository to delete.
     */
    suspend fun deleteECRRepository(repoName: String) {
        if (repoName.isNullOrEmpty()) {
            throw IllegalArgumentException("Repository name cannot be null or
empty")
        }

        val repositoryRequest =
            DeleteRepositoryRequest {
                force = true
                repositoryName = repoName
            }

        EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
            ecrClient.deleteRepository(repositoryRequest)
            println("You have successfully deleted the $repoName repository")
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DeleteRepository를 참조하세요.

DescribeImages

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeImages의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Verifies the existence of an image in an Amazon Elastic Container Registry
 (Amazon ECR) repository asynchronously.
     *
     * @param repositoryName The name of the Amazon ECR repository.
     * @param imageTag       The tag of the image to verify.
     */
    suspend fun verifyImage(
        repoName: String?,
        imageTagVal: String?,
    ) {
        require(!(repoName == null || repoName.isEmpty())) { "Repository name cannot
 be null or empty" }
        require(!(imageTagVal == null || imageTagVal.isEmpty())) { "Image tag cannot
 be null or empty" }

        val imageId =
            ImageIdentifier {
                imageTag = imageTagVal
            }
        val request =
            DescribeImagesRequest {
                repositoryName = repoName
                imageIds = listOf(imageId)
            }

        EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
            val describeImagesResponse = ecrClient.describeImages(request)
            if (describeImagesResponse != null && !
describeImagesResponse.imageDetails?.isEmpty()!!) {
                println("Image is present in the repository.")
            } else {
                println("Image is not present in the repository.")
```

```
            }
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DescribeImages를 참조하세요.

DescribeRepositories

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeRepositories의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Retrieves the repository URI for the specified repository name.
     *
     * @param repoName the name of the repository to retrieve the URI for.
     * @return the repository URI for the specified repository name.
     */
    suspend fun getRepositoryURI(repoName: String?): String? {
        require(!(repoName == null || repoName.isEmpty())) { "Repository name cannot
be null or empty" }
        val request =
            DescribeRepositoriesRequest {
                repositoryNames = listOf(repoName)
            }

        EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
            val describeRepositoriesResponse =
ecrClient.describeRepositories(request)
            if (!describeRepositoriesResponse.repositories?.isEmpty()!!) {
                return
describeRepositoriesResponse?.repositories?.get(0)?.repositoryUri
            } else {
```

```
                println("No repositories found for the given name.")
                return ""
            }
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DescribeRepositories를 참조하세요.

GetAuthorizationToken

다음 코드 예시는 GetAuthorizationToken의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Retrieves the authorization token for Amazon Elastic Container Registry
(ECR).
     *
     */
    suspend fun getAuthToken() {
        EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
            // Retrieve the authorization token for ECR.
            val response = ecrClient.getAuthorizationToken()
            val authorizationData = response.authorizationData?.get(0)
            val token = authorizationData?.authorizationToken
            if (token != null) {
                println("The token was successfully retrieved.")
            }
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 GetAuthorizationToken을 참조하세요.

GetRepositoryPolicy

다음 코드 예시는 GetRepositoryPolicy의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Gets the repository policy for the specified repository.
     *
     * @param repoName the name of the repository.
     */
    suspend fun getRepoPolicy(repoName: String?): String? {
        require(!(repoName == null || repoName.isEmpty())) { "Repository name cannot
be null or empty" }

        // Create the request
        val getRepositoryPolicyRequest =
            GetRepositoryPolicyRequest {
                repositoryName = repoName
            }
        EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
            val response = ecrClient.getRepositoryPolicy(getRepositoryPolicyRequest)
            val responseText = response.policyText
            return responseText
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 GetRepositoryPolicy를 참조하세요.

PushImageCmd

다음 코드 예시는 PushImageCmd의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /**
    * Pushes a Docker image to an Amazon Elastic Container Registry (ECR)
repository.
    *
    * @param repoName the name of the ECR repository to push the image to.
    * @param imageName the name of the Docker image.
    */
   suspend fun pushDockerImage(
       repoName: String,
       imageName: String,
   ) {
       println("Pushing $imageName to $repoName will take a few seconds")
       val authConfig = getAuthConfig(repoName)

       EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
           val desRequest =
               DescribeRepositoriesRequest {
                   repositoryNames = listOf(repoName)
               }

           val describeRepoResponse = ecrClient.describeRepositories(desRequest)
           val repoData =
               describeRepoResponse.repositories?.firstOrNull { it.repositoryName
== repoName }
                   ?: throw RuntimeException("Repository not found: $repoName")

           val tagImageCmd = getDockerClient()?.tagImageCmd("$imageName",
"${repoData.repositoryUri}", imageName)
           if (tagImageCmd != null) {
               tagImageCmd.exec()
           }
           val pushImageCmd =
               repoData.repositoryUri?.let {
```

```
                    dockerClient?.pushImageCmd(it)
                        // ?.withTag("latest")
                        ?.withAuthConfig(authConfig)
                }

            try {
                if (pushImageCmd != null) {
                    pushImageCmd.start().awaitCompletion()
                }
                println("The $imageName was pushed to Amazon ECR")
            } catch (e: IOException) {
                throw RuntimeException(e)
            }
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 PushImageCmd를 참조하세요.

`SetRepositoryPolicy`

다음 코드 예시는 `SetRepositoryPolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Sets the repository policy for the specified ECR repository.
 *
 * @param repoName the name of the ECR repository.
 * @param iamRole the IAM role to be granted access to the repository.
 */
suspend fun setRepoPolicy(
    repoName: String?,
    iamRole: String?,
) {
```

```
        val policyDocumentTemplate =
            """
             {
              "Version" : "2012-10-17",
              "Statement" : [ {
                "Sid" : "new statement",
                "Effect" : "Allow",
                "Principal" : {
                  "AWS" : "$iamRole"
                },
                "Action" : "ecr:BatchGetImage"
              } ]
            }

            """.trimIndent()
        val setRepositoryPolicyRequest =
            SetRepositoryPolicyRequest {
                repositoryName = repoName
                policyText = policyDocumentTemplate
            }

        EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
            val response = ecrClient.setRepositoryPolicy(setRepositoryPolicyRequest)
            if (response != null) {
                println("Repository policy set successfully.")
            }
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 SetRepositoryPolicy를 참조하세요.

`StartLifecyclePolicyPreview`

다음 코드 예시는 `StartLifecyclePolicyPreview`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Verifies the existence of an image in an Amazon Elastic Container Registry
 (Amazon ECR) repository asynchronously.
     *
     * @param repositoryName The name of the Amazon ECR repository.
     * @param imageTag       The tag of the image to verify.
     */
    suspend fun verifyImage(
        repoName: String?,
        imageTagVal: String?,
    ) {
        require(!(repoName == null || repoName.isEmpty())) { "Repository name cannot
 be null or empty" }
        require(!(imageTagVal == null || imageTagVal.isEmpty())) { "Image tag cannot
 be null or empty" }

        val imageId =
            ImageIdentifier {
                imageTag = imageTagVal
            }
        val request =
            DescribeImagesRequest {
                repositoryName = repoName
                imageIds = listOf(imageId)
            }

        EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
            val describeImagesResponse = ecrClient.describeImages(request)
            if (describeImagesResponse != null && !
describeImagesResponse.imageDetails?.isEmpty()!!) {
                println("Image is present in the repository.")
            } else {
                println("Image is not present in the repository.")
            }
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 StartLifecyclePolicyPreview를 참조하세요.

SDK for Kotlin을 사용한 OpenSearch 서비스 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 OpenSearch Service와 함께 AWS SDK for Kotlin을 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`CreateDomain`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateDomain`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun createNewDomain(domainNameVal: String?) {
    val clusterConfigOb =
        ClusterConfig {
            dedicatedMasterEnabled = true
            dedicatedMasterCount = 3
            dedicatedMasterType =
 OpenSearchPartitionInstanceType.fromValue("t2.small.search")
            instanceType =
 OpenSearchPartitionInstanceType.fromValue("t2.small.search")
            instanceCount = 5
        }

    val ebsOptionsOb =
```

```
        EbsOptions {
            ebsEnabled = true
            volumeSize = 10
            volumeType = VolumeType.Gp2
        }

    val encryptionOptionsOb =
        NodeToNodeEncryptionOptions {
            enabled = true
        }

    val request =
        CreateDomainRequest {
            domainName = domainNameVal
            engineVersion = "OpenSearch_1.0"
            clusterConfig = clusterConfigOb
            ebsOptions = ebsOptionsOb
            nodeToNodeEncryptionOptions = encryptionOptionsOb
        }

    println("Sending domain creation request...")
    OpenSearchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { searchClient ->
        val createResponse = searchClient.createDomain(request)
        println("Domain status is ${createResponse.domainStatus}")
        println("Domain Id is ${createResponse.domainStatus?.domainId}")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 CreateDomain을 참조하십시오.

`DeleteDomain`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteDomain`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun deleteSpecificDomain(domainNameVal: String) {
    val request =
        DeleteDomainRequest {
            domainName = domainNameVal
        }
    OpenSearchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { searchClient ->
        searchClient.deleteDomain(request)
        println("$domainNameVal was successfully deleted.")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DeleteDomain을 참조하십시오.

`ListDomainNames`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListDomainNames`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun listAllDomains() {
    OpenSearchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { searchClient ->
        val response: ListDomainNamesResponse =
 searchClient.listDomainNames(ListDomainNamesRequest {})
        response.domainNames?.forEach { domain ->
            println("Domain name is " + domain.domainName)
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ListDomainNames를 참조하십시오.

UpdateDomainConfig

다음 코드 예시는 UpdateDomainConfig의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun updateSpecificDomain(domainNameVal: String?) {
    val clusterConfigOb =
        ClusterConfig {
            instanceCount = 3
        }

    val request =
        UpdateDomainConfigRequest {
            domainName = domainNameVal
            clusterConfig = clusterConfigOb
        }

    println("Sending domain update request...")
    OpenSearchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { searchClient ->
        val updateResponse = searchClient.updateDomainConfig(request)
        println("Domain update response from Amazon OpenSearch Service:")
        println(updateResponse.toString())
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 UpdateDomainConfig를 참조하십시오.

SDK for Kotlin을 사용한 EventBridge 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 EventBridge와 함께 AWS SDK for Kotlin을 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello EventBridge

다음 코드 예제에서는 EventBridge를 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.eventbridge.EventBridgeClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.eventbridge.model.ListEventBusesRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.eventbridge.model.ListEventBusesResponse

suspend fun main() {
    listBusesHello()
}

suspend fun listBusesHello() {
    val request =
        ListEventBusesRequest {
            limit = 10
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { eventBrClient -
>
        val response: ListEventBusesResponse = eventBrClient.listEventBuses(request)
        response.eventBuses?.forEach { bus ->
            println("The name of the event bus is ${bus.name}")
            println("The ARN of the event bus is ${bus.arn}")
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference의 ListEventBuses를 참조하세요.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 규칙을 만들고 여기에 대상을 추가하세요.
- 규칙을 활성화 및 비활성화합니다.
- 규칙과 대상을 나열하고 업데이트합니다.
- 이벤트를 전송하고 리소스를 정리합니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/*
 Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

 For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html

 This Kotlin example performs the following tasks with Amazon EventBridge:

 1. Creates an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role to use with Amazon
 EventBridge.
```

```
 2. Creates an Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket with EventBridge
 events enabled.
 3. Creates a rule that triggers when an object is uploaded to Amazon S3.
 4. Lists rules on the event bus.
 5. Creates a new Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic and lets the
 user subscribe to it.
 6. Adds a target to the rule that sends an email to the specified topic.
 7. Creates an EventBridge event that sends an email when an Amazon S3 object is
 created.
 8. Lists targets.
 9. Lists the rules for the same target.
 10. Triggers the rule by uploading a file to the S3 bucket.
 11. Disables a specific rule.
 12. Checks and prints the state of the rule.
 13. Adds a transform to the rule to change the text of the email.
 14. Enables a specific rule.
 15. Triggers the updated rule by uploading a file to the S3 bucket.
 16. Updates the rule to a custom rule pattern.
 17. Sends an event to trigger the rule.
 18. Cleans up resources.
*/
val DASHES: String = String(CharArray(80)).replace("\u0000", "-")

suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
    Usage:
        <roleName> <bucketName> <topicName> <eventRuleName>

    Where:
        roleName - The name of the role to create.
        bucketName - The Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket name to
 create.
        topicName - The name of the Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 topic to create.
        eventRuleName - The Amazon EventBridge rule name to create.
    """
    val polJSON =
        "{" +
            "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
            "\"Statement\": [{" +
            "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
            "\"Principal\": {" +
            "\"Service\": \"events.amazonaws.com\"" +
            "}," +
```

```
            "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
            "}]" +
            "}"

    if (args.size != 4) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    val sc = Scanner(System.`in`)
    val roleName = args[0]
    val bucketName = args[1]
    val topicName = args[2]
    val eventRuleName = args[3]

    println(DASHES)
    println("Welcome to the Amazon EventBridge example scenario.")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("1. Create an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role to use with
Amazon EventBridge.")
    val roleArn = createIAMRole(roleName, polJSON)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("2. Create an S3 bucket with EventBridge events enabled.")
    if (checkBucket(bucketName)) {
        println("$bucketName already exists. Ending this scenario.")
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    createBucket(bucketName)
    delay(3000)
    setBucketNotification(bucketName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("3. Create a rule that triggers when an object is uploaded to Amazon
S3.")
    delay(10000)
    addEventRule(roleArn, bucketName, eventRuleName)
    println(DASHES)
```

```
    println(DASHES)
    println("4. List rules on the event bus.")
    listRules()
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("5. Create a new SNS topic for testing and let the user subscribe to the
topic.")
    val topicArn = createSnsTopic(topicName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("6. Add a target to the rule that sends an email to the specified
topic.")
    println("Enter your email to subscribe to the Amazon SNS topic:")
    val email = sc.nextLine()
    subEmail(topicArn, email)
    println("Use the link in the email you received to confirm your subscription.
Then press Enter to continue.")
    sc.nextLine()
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("7. Create an EventBridge event that sends an email when an Amazon S3
object is created.")
    addSnsEventRule(eventRuleName, topicArn, topicName, eventRuleName, bucketName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("8. List targets.")
    listTargets(eventRuleName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println(" 9. List the rules for the same target.")
    listTargetRules(topicArn)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("10. Trigger the rule by uploading a file to the S3 bucket.")
    println("Press Enter to continue.")
    sc.nextLine()
    uploadTextFiletoS3(bucketName)
    println(DASHES)
```

```
    println(DASHES)
    println("11. Disable a specific rule.")
    changeRuleState(eventRuleName, false)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("12. Check and print the state of the rule.")
    checkRule(eventRuleName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("13. Add a transform to the rule to change the text of the email.")
    updateSnsEventRule(topicArn, eventRuleName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("14. Enable a specific rule.")
    changeRuleState(eventRuleName, true)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("15. Trigger the updated rule by uploading a file to the S3 bucket.")
    println("Press Enter to continue.")
    sc.nextLine()
    uploadTextFiletoS3(bucketName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("16. Update the rule to a custom rule pattern.")
    updateToCustomRule(eventRuleName)
    println("Updated event rule $eventRuleName to use a custom pattern.")
    updateCustomRuleTargetWithTransform(topicArn, eventRuleName)
    println("Updated event target $topicArn.")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("17. Send an event to trigger the rule. This will trigger a subscription
email.")
    triggerCustomRule(email)
    println("Events have been sent. Press Enter to continue.")
    sc.nextLine()
    println(DASHES)
```

```
    println(DASHES)
    println("18. Clean up resources.")
    println("Do you want to clean up resources (y/n)")
    val ans = sc.nextLine()
    if (ans.compareTo("y") == 0) {
        cleanupResources(topicArn, eventRuleName, bucketName, roleName)
    } else {
        println("The resources will not be cleaned up. ")
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("The Amazon EventBridge example scenario has successfully completed.")
    println(DASHES)
}

suspend fun cleanupResources(
    topicArn: String?,
    eventRuleName: String?,
    bucketName: String?,
    roleName: String?,
) {
    println("Removing all targets from the event rule.")
    deleteTargetsFromRule(eventRuleName)
    deleteRuleByName(eventRuleName)
    deleteSNSTopic(topicArn)
    deleteS3Bucket(bucketName)
    deleteRole(roleName)
}

suspend fun deleteRole(roleNameVal: String?) {
    val policyArnVal = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonEventBridgeFullAccess"
    val policyRequest =
        DetachRolePolicyRequest {
            policyArn = policyArnVal
            roleName = roleNameVal
        }
    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iam ->
        iam.detachRolePolicy(policyRequest)
        println("Successfully detached policy $policyArnVal from role $roleNameVal")

        // Delete the role.
        val roleRequest =
            DeleteRoleRequest {
```

```
                roleName = roleNameVal
            }

        iam.deleteRole(roleRequest)
        println("*** Successfully deleted $roleNameVal")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteS3Bucket(bucketName: String?) {
    // Remove all the objects from the S3 bucket.
    val listObjects =
        ListObjectsRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
        }
    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3Client ->
        val res = s3Client.listObjects(listObjects)
        val myObjects = res.contents
        val toDelete = mutableListOf<ObjectIdentifier>()

        if (myObjects != null) {
            for (myValue in myObjects) {
                toDelete.add(
                    ObjectIdentifier {
                        key = myValue.key
                    },
                )
            }
        }

        val delOb =
            Delete {
                objects = toDelete
            }

        val dor =
            DeleteObjectsRequest {
                bucket = bucketName
                delete = delOb
            }
        s3Client.deleteObjects(dor)

        // Delete the S3 bucket.
        val deleteBucketRequest =
            DeleteBucketRequest {
```

```
                bucket = bucketName
            }
        s3Client.deleteBucket(deleteBucketRequest)
        println("You have deleted the bucket and the objects")
    }
}

// Delete the SNS topic.
suspend fun deleteSNSTopic(topicArnVal: String?) {
    val request =
        DeleteTopicRequest {
            topicArn = topicArnVal
        }

    SnsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        snsClient.deleteTopic(request)
        println(" $topicArnVal was deleted.")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteRuleByName(ruleName: String?) {
    val ruleRequest =
        DeleteRuleRequest {
            name = ruleName
        }
    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient -
>
        eventBrClient.deleteRule(ruleRequest)
        println("Successfully deleted the rule")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteTargetsFromRule(eventRuleName: String?) {
    // First, get all targets that will be deleted.
    val request =
        ListTargetsByRuleRequest {
            rule = eventRuleName
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient -
>
        val response = eventBrClient.listTargetsByRule(request)
        val allTargets = response.targets
```

```
        // Get all targets and delete them.
        if (allTargets != null) {
            for (myTarget in allTargets) {
                val removeTargetsRequest =
                    RemoveTargetsRequest {
                        rule = eventRuleName
                        ids = listOf(myTarget.id.toString())
                    }
                eventBrClient.removeTargets(removeTargetsRequest)
                println("Successfully removed the target")
            }
        }
    }
}

suspend fun triggerCustomRule(email: String) {
    val json =
        "{" +
            "\"UserEmail\": \"" + email + "\"," +
            "\"Message\": \"This event was generated by example code.\"" +
            "\"UtcTime\": \"Now.\"" +
            "}"

    val entry =
        PutEventsRequestEntry {
            source = "ExampleSource"
            detail = json
            detailType = "ExampleType"
        }

    val eventsRequest =
        PutEventsRequest {
            this.entries = listOf(entry)
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient -
>
        eventBrClient.putEvents(eventsRequest)
    }
}

suspend fun updateCustomRuleTargetWithTransform(
    topicArn: String?,
    ruleName: String?,
```

```
) {
    val targetId = UUID.randomUUID().toString()

    val inputTransformerOb =
        InputTransformer {
            inputTemplate = "\"Notification: sample event was received.\""
        }

    val target =
        Target {
            id = targetId
            arn = topicArn
            inputTransformer = inputTransformerOb
        }

    val targetsRequest =
        PutTargetsRequest {
            rule = ruleName
            targets = listOf(target)
            eventBusName = null
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient -
>
        eventBrClient.putTargets(targetsRequest)
    }
}

suspend fun updateToCustomRule(ruleName: String?) {
    val customEventsPattern =
        "{" +
            "\"source\": [\"ExampleSource\"]," +
            "\"detail-type\": [\"ExampleType\"]" +
            "}"
    val request =
        PutRuleRequest {
            name = ruleName
            description = "Custom test rule"
            eventPattern = customEventsPattern
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient -
>
        eventBrClient.putRule(request)
```

```
    }
}

// Update an Amazon S3 object created rule with a transform on the target.
suspend fun updateSnsEventRule(
    topicArn: String?,
    ruleName: String?,
) {
    val targetId = UUID.randomUUID().toString()
    val myMap = mutableMapOf<String, String>()
    myMap["bucket"] = "$.detail.bucket.name"
    myMap["time"] = "$.time"

    val inputTransOb =
        InputTransformer {
            inputTemplate = "\"Notification: an object was uploaded to bucket
 <bucket> at <time>.\""
            inputPathsMap = myMap
        }
    val targetOb =
        Target {
            id = targetId
            arn = topicArn
            inputTransformer = inputTransOb
        }

    val targetsRequest =
        PutTargetsRequest {
            rule = ruleName
            targets = listOf(targetOb)
            eventBusName = null
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient -
>
        eventBrClient.putTargets(targetsRequest)
    }
}

suspend fun checkRule(eventRuleName: String?) {
    val ruleRequest =
        DescribeRuleRequest {
            name = eventRuleName
        }
```

```
    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient -
>
        val response = eventBrClient.describeRule(ruleRequest)
        println("The state of the rule is $response")
    }
}

suspend fun changeRuleState(
    eventRuleName: String,
    isEnabled: Boolean?,
) {
    if (!isEnabled!!) {
        println("Disabling the rule: $eventRuleName")
        val ruleRequest =
            DisableRuleRequest {
                name = eventRuleName
            }
        EventBridgeClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient ->
            eventBrClient.disableRule(ruleRequest)
        }
    } else {
        println("Enabling the rule: $eventRuleName")
        val ruleRequest =
            EnableRuleRequest {
                name = eventRuleName
            }
        EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { eventBrClient ->
            eventBrClient.enableRule(ruleRequest)
        }
    }
}

// Create and upload a file to an S3 bucket to trigger an event.
@Throws(IOException::class)
suspend fun uploadTextFiletoS3(bucketName: String?) {
    val fileSuffix = SimpleDateFormat("yyyyMMddHHmmss").format(Date())
    val fileName = "TextFile$fileSuffix.txt"
    val myFile = File(fileName)
    val fw = FileWriter(myFile.absoluteFile)
    val bw = BufferedWriter(fw)
    bw.write("This is a sample file for testing uploads.")
    bw.close()
```

```
    val putOb =
        PutObjectRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
            key = fileName
            body = myFile.asByteStream()
        }

    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3Client ->
        s3Client.putObject(putOb)
    }
}

suspend fun listTargetRules(topicArnVal: String?) {
    val ruleNamesByTargetRequest =
        ListRuleNamesByTargetRequest {
            targetArn = topicArnVal
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient -
>
        val response = eventBrClient.listRuleNamesByTarget(ruleNamesByTargetRequest)
        response.ruleNames?.forEach { rule ->
            println("The rule name is $rule")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun listTargets(ruleName: String?) {
    val ruleRequest =
        ListTargetsByRuleRequest {
            rule = ruleName
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient -
>
        val response = eventBrClient.listTargetsByRule(ruleRequest)
        response.targets?.forEach { target ->
            println("Target ARN: ${target.arn}")
        }
    }
}

// Add a rule that triggers an SNS target when a file is uploaded to an S3 bucket.
```

```
suspend fun addSnsEventRule(
    ruleName: String?,
    topicArn: String?,
    topicName: String,
    eventRuleName: String,
    bucketName: String,
) {
    val targetID = UUID.randomUUID().toString()
    val myTarget =
        Target {
            id = targetID
            arn = topicArn
        }

    val targetsOb = mutableListOf<Target>()
    targetsOb.add(myTarget)

    val request =
        PutTargetsRequest {
            eventBusName = null
            targets = targetsOb
            rule = ruleName
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient -
>
        eventBrClient.putTargets(request)
        println("Added event rule $eventRuleName with Amazon SNS target $topicName
 for bucket $bucketName.")
    }
}

suspend fun subEmail(
    topicArnVal: String?,
    email: String?,
) {
    val request =
        SubscribeRequest {
            protocol = "email"
            endpoint = email
            returnSubscriptionArn = true
            topicArn = topicArnVal
        }
```

```
    SnsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val result = snsClient.subscribe(request)
        println(" Subscription ARN: ${result.subscriptionArn}")
    }
}

suspend fun createSnsTopic(topicName: String): String? {
    val topicPolicy = """
    {
        "Version": "2012-10-17",
        "Statement": [
            {
                "Sid": "EventBridgePublishTopic",
                "Effect": "Allow",
                "Principal": {
                    "Service": "events.amazonaws.com"
                },
                "Resource": "*",
                "Action": "sns:Publish"
            }
        ]
    }
    """.trimIndent()

    val topicAttributes = mutableMapOf<String, String>()
    topicAttributes["Policy"] = topicPolicy

    val topicRequest =
        CreateTopicRequest {
            name = topicName
            attributes = topicAttributes
        }

    SnsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val response = snsClient.createTopic(topicRequest)
        println("Added topic $topicName for email subscriptions.")
        return response.topicArn
    }
}

suspend fun listRules() {
    val rulesRequest =
        ListRulesRequest {
            eventBusName = "default"
```

```
            limit = 10
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient -
>
        val response = eventBrClient.listRules(rulesRequest)
        response.rules?.forEach { rule ->
            println("The rule name is ${rule.name}")
            println("The rule ARN is ${rule.arn}")
        }
    }
}

// Create a new event rule that triggers when an Amazon S3 object is created in a
 bucket.
suspend fun addEventRule(
    roleArnVal: String?,
    bucketName: String,
    eventRuleName: String?,
) {
    val pattern = """
    {
        "source": ["aws.s3"],
        "detail-type": ["Object Created"],
        "detail": {
            "bucket": {
                "name": ["$bucketName"]
            }
        }
    }
    """.trimIndent()

    val ruleRequest =
        PutRuleRequest {
            description = "Created by using the AWS SDK for Kotlin"
            name = eventRuleName
            eventPattern = pattern
            roleArn = roleArnVal
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient -
>
        val ruleResponse = eventBrClient.putRule(ruleRequest)
        println("The ARN of the new rule is ${ruleResponse.ruleArn}")
```

```
    }
}

// Set the Amazon S3 bucket notification configuration.
suspend fun setBucketNotification(bucketName: String) {
    val eventBridgeConfig =
        EventBridgeConfiguration {
        }

    val configuration =
        NotificationConfiguration {
            eventBridgeConfiguration = eventBridgeConfig
        }

    val configurationRequest =
        PutBucketNotificationConfigurationRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
            notificationConfiguration = configuration
            skipDestinationValidation = true
        }

    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3Client ->
        s3Client.putBucketNotificationConfiguration(configurationRequest)
        println("Added bucket $bucketName with EventBridge events enabled.")
    }
}

// Create an S3 bucket using a waiter.
suspend fun createBucket(bucketName: String) {
    val request =
        CreateBucketRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
        }

    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.createBucket(request)
        s3.waitUntilBucketExists {
            bucket = bucketName
        }
        println("$bucketName is ready")
    }
}

suspend fun checkBucket(bucketName: String?): Boolean {
```

```
    try {
        // Determine if the S3 bucket exists.
        val headBucketRequest =
            HeadBucketRequest {
                bucket = bucketName
            }

        S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3Client ->
            s3Client.headBucket(headBucketRequest)
            return true
        }
    } catch (e: S3Exception) {
        System.err.println(e.message)
    }
    return false
}

suspend fun createIAMRole(
    rolenameVal: String?,
    polJSON: String?,
): String? {
    val request =
        CreateRoleRequest {
            roleName = rolenameVal
            assumeRolePolicyDocument = polJSON
            description = "Created using the AWS SDK for Kotlin"
        }

    val rolePolicyRequest =
        AttachRolePolicyRequest {
            roleName = rolenameVal
            policyArn = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonEventBridgeFullAccess"
        }

    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iam ->
        val response = iam.createRole(request)
        iam.attachRolePolicy(rolePolicyRequest)
        return response.role?.arn
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.

- DeleteRule
- DescribeRule
- DisableRule
- EnableRule
- ListRuleNamesByTarget
- ListRules
- ListTargetsByRule
- PutEvents
- PutRule
- PutTargets

작업

`DeleteRule`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteRule`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun deleteRuleByName(ruleName: String?) {
    val ruleRequest =
        DeleteRuleRequest {
            name = ruleName
        }
    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient -
>
        eventBrClient.deleteRule(ruleRequest)
        println("Successfully deleted the rule")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DeleteRule을 참조하십시오.

DescribeRule

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeRule의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun checkRule(eventRuleName: String?) {
    val ruleRequest =
        DescribeRuleRequest {
            name = eventRuleName
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient -
>
        val response = eventBrClient.describeRule(ruleRequest)
        println("The state of the rule is $response")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DescribeRule을 참조하십시오.

DisableRule

다음 코드 예시는 DisableRule의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun changeRuleState(
    eventRuleName: String,
    isEnabled: Boolean?,
) {
    if (!isEnabled!!) {
        println("Disabling the rule: $eventRuleName")
        val ruleRequest =
            DisableRuleRequest {
                name = eventRuleName
            }
        EventBridgeClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient ->
            eventBrClient.disableRule(ruleRequest)
        }
    } else {
        println("Enabling the rule: $eventRuleName")
        val ruleRequest =
            EnableRuleRequest {
                name = eventRuleName
            }
        EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { eventBrClient ->
            eventBrClient.enableRule(ruleRequest)
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DisableRule을 참조하십시오.

`EnableRule`

다음 코드 예시는 `EnableRule`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun changeRuleState(
    eventRuleName: String,
    isEnabled: Boolean?,
) {
    if (!isEnabled!!) {
        println("Disabling the rule: $eventRuleName")
        val ruleRequest =
            DisableRuleRequest {
                name = eventRuleName
            }
        EventBridgeClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient ->
            eventBrClient.disableRule(ruleRequest)
        }
    } else {
        println("Enabling the rule: $eventRuleName")
        val ruleRequest =
            EnableRuleRequest {
                name = eventRuleName
            }
        EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { eventBrClient ->
            eventBrClient.enableRule(ruleRequest)
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 EnableRule를 참조하십시오.

`ListRuleNamesByTarget`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListRuleNamesByTarget`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun listTargetRules(topicArnVal: String?) {
    val ruleNamesByTargetRequest =
        ListRuleNamesByTargetRequest {
            targetArn = topicArnVal
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient -
>
        val response = eventBrClient.listRuleNamesByTarget(ruleNamesByTargetRequest)
        response.ruleNames?.forEach { rule ->
            println("The rule name is $rule")
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ListRuleNamesByTarget을 참조하십시오.

`ListRules`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListRules`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun listRules() {
    val rulesRequest =
        ListRulesRequest {
            eventBusName = "default"
            limit = 10
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient -
>
        val response = eventBrClient.listRules(rulesRequest)
        response.rules?.forEach { rule ->
```

```
            println("The rule name is ${rule.name}")
            println("The rule ARN is ${rule.arn}")
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ListRules를 참조하십시오.

`ListTargetsByRule`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListTargetsByRule`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun listTargets(ruleName: String?) {
    val ruleRequest =
        ListTargetsByRuleRequest {
            rule = ruleName
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient -
>
        val response = eventBrClient.listTargetsByRule(ruleRequest)
        response.targets?.forEach { target ->
            println("Target ARN: ${target.arn}")
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ListTargetsByRule을 참조하십시오.

PutEvents

다음 코드 예시는 PutEvents의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun triggerCustomRule(email: String) {
    val json =
        "{" +
            "\"UserEmail\": \"" + email + "\"," +
            "\"Message\": \"This event was generated by example code.\"" +
            "\"UtcTime\": \"Now.\"" +
            "}"

    val entry =
        PutEventsRequestEntry {
            source = "ExampleSource"
            detail = json
            detailType = "ExampleType"
        }

    val eventsRequest =
        PutEventsRequest {
            this.entries = listOf(entry)
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient -
>
        eventBrClient.putEvents(eventsRequest)
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 PutEvents를 참조하십시오.

PutRule

다음 코드 예시는 PutRule의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

예약된 규칙을 생성합니다.

```
suspend fun createScRule(
    ruleName: String?,
    cronExpression: String?,
) {
    val ruleRequest =
        PutRuleRequest {
            name = ruleName
            eventBusName = "default"
            scheduleExpression = cronExpression
            state = RuleState.Enabled
            description = "A test rule that runs on a schedule created by the Kotlin
 API"
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { eventBrClient -
>
        val ruleResponse = eventBrClient.putRule(ruleRequest)
        println("The ARN of the new rule is ${ruleResponse.ruleArn}")
    }
}
```

Amazon Simple Storage Service 버킷에 객체가 추가될 때 트리거되는 규칙을 생성합니다.

```
// Create a new event rule that triggers when an Amazon S3 object is created in a
 bucket.
suspend fun addEventRule(
    roleArnVal: String?,
```

```
    bucketName: String,
    eventRuleName: String?,
) {
    val pattern = """
    {
        "source": ["aws.s3"],
        "detail-type": ["Object Created"],
        "detail": {
            "bucket": {
                "name": ["$bucketName"]
            }
        }
    }
    """.trimIndent()

    val ruleRequest =
        PutRuleRequest {
            description = "Created by using the AWS SDK for Kotlin"
            name = eventRuleName
            eventPattern = pattern
            roleArn = roleArnVal
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient -
>
        val ruleResponse = eventBrClient.putRule(ruleRequest)
        println("The ARN of the new rule is ${ruleResponse.ruleArn}")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 PutRule을 참조하십시오.

PutTargets

다음 코드 예시는 PutTargets의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Add a rule that triggers an SNS target when a file is uploaded to an S3 bucket.
suspend fun addSnsEventRule(
    ruleName: String?,
    topicArn: String?,
    topicName: String,
    eventRuleName: String,
    bucketName: String,
) {
    val targetID = UUID.randomUUID().toString()
    val myTarget =
        Target {
            id = targetID
            arn = topicArn
        }

    val targetsOb = mutableListOf<Target>()
    targetsOb.add(myTarget)

    val request =
        PutTargetsRequest {
            eventBusName = null
            targets = targetsOb
            rule = ruleName
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient -
>
        eventBrClient.putTargets(request)
        println("Added event rule $eventRuleName with Amazon SNS target $topicName
 for bucket $bucketName.")
    }
}
```

규칙의 대상에 입력 변환기를 추가합니다.

```
suspend fun updateCustomRuleTargetWithTransform(
    topicArn: String?,
    ruleName: String?,
) {
    val targetId = UUID.randomUUID().toString()

    val inputTransformerOb =
        InputTransformer {
            inputTemplate = "\"Notification: sample event was received.\""
        }

    val target =
        Target {
            id = targetId
            arn = topicArn
            inputTransformer = inputTransformerOb
        }

    val targetsRequest =
        PutTargetsRequest {
            rule = ruleName
            targets = listOf(target)
            eventBusName = null
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient -
>
        eventBrClient.putTargets(targetsRequest)
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 PutTargets를 참조하십시오.

RemoveTargets

다음 코드 예시는 RemoveTargets의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun deleteTargetsFromRule(eventRuleName: String?) {
    // First, get all targets that will be deleted.
    val request =
        ListTargetsByRuleRequest {
            rule = eventRuleName
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient -
>
        val response = eventBrClient.listTargetsByRule(request)
        val allTargets = response.targets

        // Get all targets and delete them.
        if (allTargets != null) {
            for (myTarget in allTargets) {
                val removeTargetsRequest =
                    RemoveTargetsRequest {
                        rule = eventRuleName
                        ids = listOf(myTarget.id.toString())
                    }
                eventBrClient.removeTargets(removeTargetsRequest)
                println("Successfully removed the target")
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 RemoveTargets를 참조하십시오.

AWS Glue SDK for Kotlin을 사용한 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Kotlin용 AWS SDK를와 함께 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS Glue.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예제에는 컨텍스트에서 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 퍼블릭 Amazon S3 버킷을 크롤링하고 CSV 형식의 메타데이터 데이터베이스를 생성하는 크롤러를 생성합니다.
- 의 데이터베이스 및 테이블에 대한 정보를 나열합니다 AWS Glue Data Catalog.
- 작업을 생성하여 S3 버킷에서 CSV 데이터를 추출하고, 데이터를 변환하며, JSON 형식의 출력을 다른 S3 버킷으로 로드합니다.
- 작업 실행에 대한 정보를 나열하고 변환된 데이터를 확인하며 리소스를 정리합니다.

자세한 내용은 자습서: AWS Glue Studio 시작하기를 참조하세요.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
        Usage:
            <iam> <s3Path> <cron> <dbName> <crawlerName> <jobName> <scriptLocation>
 <locationUri>

        Where:
            iam - The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the AWS Identity and Access
 Management (IAM) role that has AWS Glue and Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon
 S3) permissions.
            s3Path - The Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) target that
 contains data (for example, CSV data).
            cron - A cron expression used to specify the schedule (for example,
 cron(15 12 * * ? *).
            dbName - The database name.
            crawlerName - The name of the crawler.
            jobName - The name you assign to this job definition.
            scriptLocation - Specifies the Amazon S3 path to a script that runs a
 job.
            locationUri - Specifies the location of the database
        """

    if (args.size != 8) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    val iam = args[0]
    val s3Path = args[1]
    val cron = args[2]
    val dbName = args[3]
    val crawlerName = args[4]
    val jobName = args[5]
    val scriptLocation = args[6]
    val locationUri = args[7]

    println("About to start the AWS Glue Scenario")
    createDatabase(dbName, locationUri)
    createCrawler(iam, s3Path, cron, dbName, crawlerName)
    getCrawler(crawlerName)
    startCrawler(crawlerName)
    getDatabase(dbName)
    getGlueTables(dbName)
```

```
    createJob(jobName, iam, scriptLocation)
    startJob(jobName)
    getJobs()
    getJobRuns(jobName)
    deleteJob(jobName)
    println("*** Wait for 5 MIN so the $crawlerName is ready to be deleted")
    TimeUnit.MINUTES.sleep(5)
    deleteMyDatabase(dbName)
    deleteCrawler(crawlerName)
}

suspend fun createDatabase(
    dbName: String?,
    locationUriVal: String?,
) {
    val input =
        DatabaseInput {
            description = "Built with the AWS SDK for Kotlin"
            name = dbName
            locationUri = locationUriVal
        }

    val request =
        CreateDatabaseRequest {
            databaseInput = input
        }

    GlueClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        glueClient.createDatabase(request)
        println("The database was successfully created")
    }
}

suspend fun createCrawler(
    iam: String?,
    s3Path: String?,
    cron: String?,
    dbName: String?,
    crawlerName: String,
) {
    val s3Target =
        S3Target {
            path = s3Path
        }
```

```
    val targetList = ArrayList<S3Target>()
    targetList.add(s3Target)

    val targetOb =
        CrawlerTargets {
            s3Targets = targetList
        }

    val crawlerRequest =
        CreateCrawlerRequest {
            databaseName = dbName
            name = crawlerName
            description = "Created by the AWS Glue Java API"
            targets = targetOb
            role = iam
            schedule = cron
        }

    GlueClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        glueClient.createCrawler(crawlerRequest)
        println("$crawlerName was successfully created")
    }
}

suspend fun getCrawler(crawlerName: String?) {
    val request =
        GetCrawlerRequest {
            name = crawlerName
        }

    GlueClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        val response = glueClient.getCrawler(request)
        val role = response.crawler?.role
        println("The role associated with this crawler is $role")
    }
}

suspend fun startCrawler(crawlerName: String) {
    val crawlerRequest =
        StartCrawlerRequest {
            name = crawlerName
        }
```

```
    GlueClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        glueClient.startCrawler(crawlerRequest)
        println("$crawlerName was successfully started.")
    }
}

suspend fun getDatabase(databaseName: String?) {
    val request =
        GetDatabaseRequest {
            name = databaseName
        }

    GlueClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        val response = glueClient.getDatabase(request)
        val dbDesc = response.database?.description
        println("The database description is $dbDesc")
    }
}

suspend fun getGlueTables(dbName: String?) {
    val tableRequest =
        GetTablesRequest {
            databaseName = dbName
        }

    GlueClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        val response = glueClient.getTables(tableRequest)
        response.tableList?.forEach { tableName ->
            println("Table name is ${tableName.name}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun startJob(jobNameVal: String?) {
    val runRequest =
        StartJobRunRequest {
            workerType = WorkerType.G1X
            numberOfWorkers = 10
            jobName = jobNameVal
        }

    GlueClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        val response = glueClient.startJobRun(runRequest)
        println("The job run Id is ${response.jobRunId}")
```

```
    }
}

suspend fun createJob(
    jobName: String,
    iam: String?,
    scriptLocationVal: String?,
) {
    val commandOb =
        JobCommand {
            pythonVersion = "3"
            name = "MyJob1"
            scriptLocation = scriptLocationVal
        }

    val jobRequest =
        CreateJobRequest {
            description = "A Job created by using the AWS SDK for Java V2"
            glueVersion = "2.0"
            workerType = WorkerType.G1X
            numberOfWorkers = 10
            name = jobName
            role = iam
            command = commandOb
        }

    GlueClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        glueClient.createJob(jobRequest)
        println("$jobName was successfully created.")
    }
}

suspend fun getJobs() {
    val request =
        GetJobsRequest {
            maxResults = 10
        }

    GlueClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        val response = glueClient.getJobs(request)
        response.jobs?.forEach { job ->
            println("Job name is ${job.name}")
        }
    }
```

```
}

suspend fun getJobRuns(jobNameVal: String?) {
    val request =
        GetJobRunsRequest {
            jobName = jobNameVal
        }

    GlueClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        val response = glueClient.getJobRuns(request)
        response.jobRuns?.forEach { job ->
            println("Job name is ${job.jobName}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun deleteJob(jobNameVal: String) {
    val jobRequest =
        DeleteJobRequest {
            jobName = jobNameVal
        }

    GlueClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        glueClient.deleteJob(jobRequest)
        println("$jobNameVal was successfully deleted")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteMyDatabase(databaseName: String) {
    val request =
        DeleteDatabaseRequest {
            name = databaseName
        }

    GlueClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        glueClient.deleteDatabase(request)
        println("$databaseName was successfully deleted")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteCrawler(crawlerName: String) {
    val request =
        DeleteCrawlerRequest {
            name = crawlerName
```

```
        }
    GlueClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        glueClient.deleteCrawler(request)
        println("$crawlerName was deleted")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - CreateCrawler
  - CreateJob
  - DeleteCrawler
  - DeleteDatabase
  - DeleteJob
  - DeleteTable
  - GetCrawler
  - GetDatabase
  - GetDatabases
  - GetJob
  - GetJobRun
  - GetJobRuns
  - GetTables
  - ListJobs
  - StartCrawler
  - StartJobRun

작업

`CreateCrawler`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateCrawler`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun createGlueCrawler(
    iam: String?,
    s3Path: String?,
    cron: String?,
    dbName: String?,
    crawlerName: String,
) {
    val s3Target =
        S3Target {
            path = s3Path
        }

    // Add the S3Target to a list.
    val targetList = mutableListOf<S3Target>()
    targetList.add(s3Target)

    val targetOb =
        CrawlerTargets {
            s3Targets = targetList
        }

    val request =
        CreateCrawlerRequest {
            databaseName = dbName
            name = crawlerName
            description = "Created by the AWS Glue Kotlin API"
            targets = targetOb
            role = iam
            schedule = cron
        }

    GlueClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { glueClient ->
        glueClient.createCrawler(request)
        println("$crawlerName was successfully created")
```

```
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 CreateCrawler를 참조하십시오.

GetCrawler

다음 코드 예시는 GetCrawler의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun getSpecificCrawler(crawlerName: String?) {
    val request =
        GetCrawlerRequest {
            name = crawlerName
        }
    GlueClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        val response = glueClient.getCrawler(request)
        val role = response.crawler?.role
        println("The role associated with this crawler is $role")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 GetCrawler를 참조하십시오.

GetDatabase

다음 코드 예시는 GetDatabase의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun getSpecificDatabase(databaseName: String?) {
    val request =
        GetDatabaseRequest {
            name = databaseName
        }

    GlueClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        val response = glueClient.getDatabase(request)
        val dbDesc = response.database?.description
        println("The database description is $dbDesc")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 GetDatabase를 참조하십시오.

`StartCrawler`

다음 코드 예시는 `StartCrawler`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun startSpecificCrawler(crawlerName: String?) {
    val request =
        StartCrawlerRequest {
            name = crawlerName
```

```
        }

    GlueClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { glueClient ->
        glueClient.startCrawler(request)
        println("$crawlerName was successfully started.")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 StartCrawler를 참조하십시오.

SDK for Kotlin을 사용한 IAM 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for Kotlin을 IAM과 함께 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예제에는 컨텍스트에서 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제에서는 사용자를 생성하고 역할을 수임하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

> **Warning**
>
> 보안 위험을 방지하려면 목적별 소프트웨어를 개발하거나 실제 데이터로 작업할 때 IAM 사용자를 인증에 사용하지 마세요. 대신 AWS IAM Identity Center과 같은 보안 인증 공급자를 통한 페더레이션을 사용하십시오.

- 권한이 없는 사용자를 생성합니다.
- 계정에 대한 Amazon S3 버킷을 나열할 수 있는 권한을 부여하는 역할을 생성합니다.
- 사용자가 역할을 수임할 수 있도록 정책을 추가합니다.
- 역할을 수임하고 임시 보안 인증 정보를 사용하여 S3 버킷을 나열한 후 리소스를 정리합니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

IAM 사용자 작업을 래핑하는 함수를 생성합니다.

```
suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
    Usage:
        <username> <policyName> <roleName> <roleSessionName> <fileLocation>
 <bucketName>

    Where:
        username - The name of the IAM user to create.
        policyName - The name of the policy to create.
        roleName - The name of the role to create.
        roleSessionName - The name of the session required for the assumeRole
 operation.
        fileLocation - The file location to the JSON required to create the role
 (see Readme).
        bucketName - The name of the Amazon S3 bucket from which objects are read.
    """

    if (args.size != 6) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    val userName = args[0]
    val policyName = args[1]
    val roleName = args[2]
    val roleSessionName = args[3]
```

```
    val fileLocation = args[4]
    val bucketName = args[5]

    createUser(userName)
    println("$userName was successfully created.")

    val polArn = createPolicy(policyName)
    println("The policy $polArn was successfully created.")

    val roleArn = createRole(roleName, fileLocation)
    println("$roleArn was successfully created.")
    attachRolePolicy(roleName, polArn)

    println("*** Wait for 1 MIN so the resource is available.")
    delay(60000)
    assumeGivenRole(roleArn, roleSessionName, bucketName)

    println("*** Getting ready to delete the AWS resources.")
    deleteRole(roleName, polArn)
    deleteUser(userName)
    println("This IAM Scenario has successfully completed.")
}

suspend fun createUser(usernameVal: String?): String? {
    val request =
        CreateUserRequest {
            userName = usernameVal
        }

    IamClient { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val response = iamClient.createUser(request)
        return response.user?.userName
    }
}

suspend fun createPolicy(policyNameVal: String?): String {
    val policyDocumentValue = """
    {
        "Version": "2012-10-17",
        "Statement": [
            {
                "Effect": "Allow",
                "Action": [
                    "s3:*"
```

```
                ],
                "Resource": "*"
            }
        ]
    }
    """.trimIndent()

    val request =
        CreatePolicyRequest {
            policyName = policyNameVal
            policyDocument = policyDocumentValue
        }

    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val response = iamClient.createPolicy(request)
        return response.policy?.arn.toString()
    }
}

suspend fun createRole(
    rolenameVal: String?,
    fileLocation: String?,
): String? {
    val jsonObject = fileLocation?.let { readJsonSimpleDemo(it) } as JSONObject

    val request =
        CreateRoleRequest {
            roleName = rolenameVal
            assumeRolePolicyDocument = jsonObject.toJSONString()
            description = "Created using the AWS SDK for Kotlin"
        }

    IamClient { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val response = iamClient.createRole(request)
        return response.role?.arn
    }
}

suspend fun attachRolePolicy(
    roleNameVal: String,
    policyArnVal: String,
) {
    val request =
        ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest {
```

```
            roleName = roleNameVal
        }

    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val response = iamClient.listAttachedRolePolicies(request)
        val attachedPolicies = response.attachedPolicies

        // Ensure that the policy is not attached to this role.
        val checkStatus: Int
        if (attachedPolicies != null) {
            checkStatus = checkMyList(attachedPolicies, policyArnVal)
            if (checkStatus == -1) {
                return
            }
        }

        val policyRequest =
            AttachRolePolicyRequest {
                roleName = roleNameVal
                policyArn = policyArnVal
            }
        iamClient.attachRolePolicy(policyRequest)
        println("Successfully attached policy $policyArnVal to role $roleNameVal")
    }
}

fun checkMyList(
    attachedPolicies: List<AttachedPolicy>,
    policyArnVal: String,
): Int {
    for (policy in attachedPolicies) {
        val polArn = policy.policyArn.toString()

        if (polArn.compareTo(policyArnVal) == 0) {
            println("The policy is already attached to this role.")
            return -1
        }
    }
    return 0
}

suspend fun assumeGivenRole(
    roleArnVal: String?,
    roleSessionNameVal: String?,
```

```
    bucketName: String,
) {
    val stsClient = StsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }
    val roleRequest =
        AssumeRoleRequest {
            roleArn = roleArnVal
            roleSessionName = roleSessionNameVal
        }

    val roleResponse = stsClient.assumeRole(roleRequest)
    val myCreds = roleResponse.credentials
    val key = myCreds?.accessKeyId
    val secKey = myCreds?.secretAccessKey
    val secToken = myCreds?.sessionToken

    val staticCredentials = StaticCredentialsProvider {
        accessKeyId = key
        secretAccessKey = secKey
        sessionToken = secToken
    }

    // List all objects in an Amazon S3 bucket using the temp creds.
    val s3 = S3Client.fromEnvironment {
        region = "us-east-1"
        credentialsProvider = staticCredentials
    }

    println("Created a S3Client using temp credentials.")
    println("Listing objects in $bucketName")

    val listObjects =
        ListObjectsRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
        }

    val response = s3.listObjects(listObjects)
    response.contents?.forEach { myObject ->
        println("The name of the key is ${myObject.key}")
        println("The owner is ${myObject.owner}")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteRole(
    roleNameVal: String,
```

```
    polArn: String,
) {
    val iam = IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }

    // First the policy needs to be detached.
    val rolePolicyRequest =
        DetachRolePolicyRequest {
            policyArn = polArn
            roleName = roleNameVal
        }

    iam.detachRolePolicy(rolePolicyRequest)

    // Delete the policy.
    val request =
        DeletePolicyRequest {
            policyArn = polArn
        }

    iam.deletePolicy(request)
    println("*** Successfully deleted $polArn")

    // Delete the role.
    val roleRequest =
        DeleteRoleRequest {
            roleName = roleNameVal
        }

    iam.deleteRole(roleRequest)
    println("*** Successfully deleted $roleNameVal")
}

suspend fun deleteUser(userNameVal: String) {
    val iam = IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }
    val request =
        DeleteUserRequest {
            userName = userNameVal
        }

    iam.deleteUser(request)
    println("*** Successfully deleted $userNameVal")
}

@Throws(java.lang.Exception::class)
```

```
fun readJsonSimpleDemo(filename: String): Any? {
    val reader = FileReader(filename)
    val jsonParser = JSONParser()
    return jsonParser.parse(reader)
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - AttachRolePolicy
  - CreateAccessKey
  - CreatePolicy
  - CreateRole
  - CreateUser
  - DeleteAccessKey
  - DeletePolicy
  - DeleteRole
  - DeleteUser
  - DeleteUserPolicy
  - DetachRolePolicy
  - PutUserPolicy

작업

`AttachRolePolicy`

다음 코드 예시는 `AttachRolePolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun attachIAMRolePolicy(
```

```
    roleNameVal: String,
    policyArnVal: String,
) {
    val request =
        ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest {
            roleName = roleNameVal
        }

    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val response = iamClient.listAttachedRolePolicies(request)
        val attachedPolicies = response.attachedPolicies

        // Ensure that the policy is not attached to this role.
        val checkStatus: Int
        if (attachedPolicies != null) {
            checkStatus = checkList(attachedPolicies, policyArnVal)
            if (checkStatus == -1) {
                return
            }
        }

        val policyRequest =
            AttachRolePolicyRequest {
                roleName = roleNameVal
                policyArn = policyArnVal
            }
        iamClient.attachRolePolicy(policyRequest)
        println("Successfully attached policy $policyArnVal to role $roleNameVal")
    }
}

fun checkList(
    attachedPolicies: List<AttachedPolicy>,
    policyArnVal: String,
): Int {
    for (policy in attachedPolicies) {
        val polArn = policy.policyArn.toString()

        if (polArn.compareTo(policyArnVal) == 0) {
            println("The policy is already attached to this role.")
            return -1
        }
    }
    return 0
```

```
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 AttachRolePolicy를 참조하십시오.

`CreateAccessKey`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateAccessKey`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun createIAMAccessKey(user: String?): String {
    val request =
        CreateAccessKeyRequest {
            userName = user
        }

    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val response = iamClient.createAccessKey(request)
        return response.accessKey?.accessKeyId.toString()
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 CreateAccessKey를 참조하십시오.

`CreateAccountAlias`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateAccountAlias`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun createIAMAccountAlias(alias: String) {
    val request =
        CreateAccountAliasRequest {
            accountAlias = alias
        }

    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        iamClient.createAccountAlias(request)
        println("Successfully created account alias named $alias")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 CreateAccountAlias를 참조하십시오.

`CreatePolicy`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreatePolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun createIAMPolicy(policyNameVal: String?): String {
    val policyDocumentVal = """
    {
        "Version": "2012-10-17",
```

```
        "Statement": [
            {
                "Effect": "Allow",
                "Action": [
                    "dynamodb:DeleteItem",
                    "dynamodb:GetItem",
                    "dynamodb:PutItem",
                    "dynamodb:Scan",
                    "dynamodb:UpdateItem"
                ],
                "Resource": "*"
            }
        ]
    }
    """.trimIndent()

    val request =
        CreatePolicyRequest {
            policyName = policyNameVal
            policyDocument = policyDocumentVal
        }

    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val response = iamClient.createPolicy(request)
        return response.policy?.arn.toString()
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 CreatePolicy를 참조하십시오.

`CreateUser`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateUser`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun createIAMUser(usernameVal: String?): String? {
    val request =
        CreateUserRequest {
            userName = usernameVal
        }

    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val response = iamClient.createUser(request)
        return response.user?.userName
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 CreateUser를 참조하십시오.

`DeleteAccessKey`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteAccessKey`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun deleteKey(
    userNameVal: String,
    accessKey: String,
) {
    val request =
        DeleteAccessKeyRequest {
            accessKeyId = accessKey
            userName = userNameVal
        }

    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        iamClient.deleteAccessKey(request)
        println("Successfully deleted access key $accessKey from $userNameVal")
    }
```

```
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DeleteAccessKey를 참조하십시오.

DeleteAccountAlias

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteAccountAlias의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun deleteIAMAccountAlias(alias: String) {
    val request =
        DeleteAccountAliasRequest {
            accountAlias = alias
        }

    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        iamClient.deleteAccountAlias(request)
        println("Successfully deleted account alias $alias")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DeleteAccountAlias를 참조하십시오.

DeletePolicy

다음 코드 예시는 DeletePolicy의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun deleteIAMPolicy(policyARNVal: String?) {
    val request =
        DeletePolicyRequest {
            policyArn = policyARNVal
        }

    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        iamClient.deletePolicy(request)
        println("Successfully deleted $policyARNVal")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DeletePolicy를 참조하십시오.

`DeleteUser`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteUser`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun deleteIAMUser(userNameVal: String) {
    val request =
        DeleteUserRequest {
            userName = userNameVal
        }
```

```
    // To delete a user, ensure that the user's access keys are deleted first.
    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        iamClient.deleteUser(request)
        println("Successfully deleted user $userNameVal")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DeleteUser를 참조하십시오.

DetachRolePolicy

다음 코드 예시는 DetachRolePolicy의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun detachPolicy(
    roleNameVal: String,
    policyArnVal: String,
) {
    val request =
        DetachRolePolicyRequest {
            roleName = roleNameVal
            policyArn = policyArnVal
        }

    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        iamClient.detachRolePolicy(request)
        println("Successfully detached policy $policyArnVal from role $roleNameVal")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DetachRolePolicy를 참조하십시오.

GetPolicy

다음 코드 예시는 GetPolicy의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun getIAMPolicy(policyArnVal: String?) {
    val request =
        GetPolicyRequest {
            policyArn = policyArnVal
        }

    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val response = iamClient.getPolicy(request)
        println("Successfully retrieved policy ${response.policy?.policyName}")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 GetPolicy를 참조하십시오.

ListAccessKeys

다음 코드 예시는 ListAccessKeys의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun listKeys(userNameVal: String?) {
```

```
    val request =
        ListAccessKeysRequest {
            userName = userNameVal
        }
    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val response = iamClient.listAccessKeys(request)
        response.accessKeyMetadata?.forEach { md ->
            println("Retrieved access key ${md.accessKeyId}")
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ListAccessKeys를 참조하십시오.

`ListAccountAliases`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListAccountAliases`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun listAliases() {
    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val response = iamClient.listAccountAliases(ListAccountAliasesRequest {})
        response.accountAliases?.forEach { alias ->
            println("Retrieved account alias $alias")
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ListAccountAliases를 참조하십시오.

ListUsers

다음 코드 예시는 ListUsers의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun listAllUsers() {
    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val response = iamClient.listUsers(ListUsersRequest { })
        response.users?.forEach { user ->
            println("Retrieved user ${user.userName}")
            val permissionsBoundary = user.permissionsBoundary
            if (permissionsBoundary != null) {
                println("Permissions boundary details
 ${permissionsBoundary.permissionsBoundaryType}")
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ListUsers를 참조하십시오.

UpdateUser

다음 코드 예시는 UpdateUser의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun updateIAMUser(
    curName: String?,
    newName: String?,
) {
    val request =
        UpdateUserRequest {
            userName = curName
            newUserName = newName
        }

    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        iamClient.updateUser(request)
        println("Successfully updated user to $newName")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 UpdateUser를 참조하십시오.

AWS IoT SDK for Kotlin을 사용한 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for Kotlin을와 함께 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS IoT.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

안녕하세요 AWS IoT

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS IoT의 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.IotClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.ListThingsRequest

suspend fun main() {
    println("A listing of your AWS IoT Things:")
    listAllThings()
}

suspend fun listAllThings() {
    val thingsRequest =
        ListThingsRequest {
            maxResults = 10
        }

    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        val response = iotClient.listThings(thingsRequest)
        val thingList = response.things
        if (thingList != null) {
            for (attribute in thingList) {
                println("Thing name ${attribute.thingName}")
                println("Thing ARN: ${attribute.thingArn}")
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 listThings를 참조하세요.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- AWS IoT 사물을 생성합니다.
- 디바이스 인증서를 생성합니다.
- 속성을 사용하여 AWS IoT 사물을 업데이트합니다.
- 고유한 엔드포인트를 반환합니다.
- AWS IoT 인증서를 나열합니다.
- AWS IoT 섀도우를 생성합니다.
- 상태 정보를 씁니다.
- 규칙을 생성합니다.
- 규칙을 나열합니다.
- 사물 이름을 사용하여 사물을 검색합니다.
- AWS IoT 사물을 삭제합니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.IotClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.Action
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.AttachThingPrincipalRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.AttributePayload
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.CreateThingRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.CreateTopicRuleRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.DeleteCertificateRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.DeleteThingRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.DescribeEndpointRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.DescribeThingRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.DetachThingPrincipalRequest
```

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.ListTopicRulesRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.SearchIndexRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.SnsAction
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.TopicRulePayload
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.UpdateThingRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iotdataplane.IotDataPlaneClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iotdataplane.model.GetThingShadowRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iotdataplane.model.UpdateThingShadowRequest
import aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.content.ByteStream
import aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.content.toByteArray
import java.util.Scanner
import java.util.regex.Pattern
import kotlin.system.exitProcess

/**
 * Before running this Kotlin code example, ensure that your development environment
 * is set up, including configuring your credentials.
 *
 * For detailed instructions, refer to the following documentation topic:
 * [Setting Up Your Development Environment](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-
kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html)
 *
 * This code example requires an SNS topic and an IAM Role.
 * Follow the steps in the documentation to set up these resources:
 *
 * - [Creating an SNS Topic](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/sns-getting-
started.html#step-create-topic)
 * - [Creating an IAM Role](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/
id_roles_create.html)
 */

val DASHES = String(CharArray(80)).replace("\u0000", "-")
val TOPIC = "your-iot-topic"

suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage =
        """
        Usage:
            <roleARN> <snsAction>

        Where:
            roleARN - The ARN of an IAM role that has permission to work with AWS
 IOT.
            snsAction  - An ARN of an SNS topic.
```

```
        """.trimIndent()

    if (args.size != 2) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    var thingName: String
    val roleARN = args[0]
    val snsAction = args[1]
    val scanner = Scanner(System.`in`)

    println(DASHES)
    println("Welcome to the AWS IoT example scenario.")
    println(
        """
        This example program demonstrates various interactions with the AWS Internet
of Things (IoT) Core service.
        The program guides you through a series of steps, including creating an IoT
thing, generating a device certificate,
        updating the thing with attributes, and so on.

        It utilizes the AWS SDK for Kotlin and incorporates functionality for
creating and managing IoT things, certificates, rules,
        shadows, and performing searches. The program aims to showcase AWS IoT
capabilities and provides a comprehensive example for
        developers working with AWS IoT in a Kotlin environment.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )

    print("Press Enter to continue...")
    scanner.nextLine()
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("1. Create an AWS IoT thing.")
    println(
        """
        An AWS IoT thing represents a virtual entity in the AWS IoT service that can
be associated with a physical device.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    // Prompt the user for input.
```

```
    print("Enter thing name: ")
    thingName = scanner.nextLine()
    createIoTThing(thingName)
    describeThing(thingName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("2. Generate a device certificate.")
    println(
        """
        A device certificate performs a role in securing the communication between
devices (things) and the AWS IoT platform.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )

    print("Do you want to create a certificate for $thingName? (y/n)")
    val certAns = scanner.nextLine()
    var certificateArn: String? = ""
    if (certAns != null && certAns.trim { it <= ' ' }.equals("y", ignoreCase =
true)) {
        certificateArn = createCertificate()
        println("Attach the certificate to the AWS IoT thing.")
        attachCertificateToThing(thingName, certificateArn)
    } else {
        println("A device certificate was not created.")
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("3. Update an AWS IoT thing with Attributes.")
    println(
        """
        IoT thing attributes, represented as key-value pairs, offer a pivotal
advantage in facilitating efficient data
        management and retrieval within the AWS IoT ecosystem.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    print("Press Enter to continue...")
    scanner.nextLine()
    updateThing(thingName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
```

```
   println("4. Return a unique endpoint specific to the Amazon Web Services
account.")
   println(
       """
       An IoT Endpoint refers to a specific URL or Uniform Resource Locator that
serves as the entry point for communication between IoT devices and the AWS IoT
service.
       """.trimIndent(),
   )
   print("Press Enter to continue...")
   scanner.nextLine()
   val endpointUrl = describeEndpoint()
   println(DASHES)

   println(DASHES)
   println("5. List your AWS IoT certificates")
   print("Press Enter to continue...")
   scanner.nextLine()
   if (certificateArn!!.isNotEmpty()) {
       listCertificates()
   } else {
       println("You did not create a certificates. Skipping this step.")
   }
   println(DASHES)

   println(DASHES)
   println("6. Create an IoT shadow that refers to a digital representation or
virtual twin of a physical IoT device")
   println(
       """
       A thing shadow refers to a feature that enables you to create a virtual
representation, or "shadow,"
       of a physical device or thing. The thing shadow allows you to synchronize
and control the state of a device between
       the cloud and the device itself. and the AWS IoT service. For example, you
can write and retrieve JSON data from a thing shadow.

       """.trimIndent(),
   )
   print("Press Enter to continue...")
   scanner.nextLine()
   updateShawdowThing(thingName)
   println(DASHES)
```

```
    println(DASHES)
    println("7. Write out the state information, in JSON format.")
    print("Press Enter to continue...")
    scanner.nextLine()
    getPayload(thingName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("8. Creates a rule")
    println(
        """
        Creates a rule that is an administrator-level action.
        Any user who has permission to create rules will be able to access data
 processed by the rule.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    print("Enter Rule name: ")
    val ruleName = scanner.nextLine()
    createIoTRule(roleARN, ruleName, snsAction)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("9. List your rules.")
    print("Press Enter to continue...")
    scanner.nextLine()
    listIoTRules()
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("10. Search things using the name.")
    print("Press Enter to continue...")
    scanner.nextLine()
    val queryString = "thingName:$thingName"
    searchThings(queryString)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    if (certificateArn.length > 0) {
        print("Do you want to detach and delete the certificate for $thingName? (y/
n)")
        val delAns = scanner.nextLine()
        if (delAns != null && delAns.trim { it <= ' ' }.equals("y", ignoreCase =
 true)) {
            println("11. You selected to detach amd delete the certificate.")
```

```
            print("Press Enter to continue...")
            scanner.nextLine()
            detachThingPrincipal(thingName, certificateArn)
            deleteCertificate(certificateArn)
        } else {
            println("11. You selected not to delete the certificate.")
        }
    } else {
        println("11. You did not create a certificate so there is nothing to
 delete.")
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("12. Delete the AWS IoT thing.")
    print("Do you want to delete the IoT thing? (y/n)")
    val delAns = scanner.nextLine()
    if (delAns != null && delAns.trim { it <= ' ' }.equals("y", ignoreCase = true))
 {
        deleteIoTThing(thingName)
    } else {
        println("The IoT thing was not deleted.")
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("The AWS IoT workflow has successfully completed.")
    println(DASHES)
}

suspend fun deleteIoTThing(thingNameVal: String) {
    val deleteThingRequest =
        DeleteThingRequest {
            thingName = thingNameVal
        }

    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        iotClient.deleteThing(deleteThingRequest)
        println("Deleted $thingNameVal")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteCertificate(certificateArn: String) {
    val certificateProviderRequest =
```

```
        DeleteCertificateRequest {
            certificateId = extractCertificateId(certificateArn)
        }
    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        iotClient.deleteCertificate(certificateProviderRequest)
        println("$certificateArn was successfully deleted.")
    }
}

private fun extractCertificateId(certificateArn: String): String? {
    // Example ARN: arn:aws:iot:region:account-id:cert/certificate-id.
    val arnParts = certificateArn.split(":".toRegex()).dropLastWhile
 { it.isEmpty() }.toTypedArray()
    val certificateIdPart = arnParts[arnParts.size - 1]
    return certificateIdPart.substring(certificateIdPart.lastIndexOf("/") + 1)
}

suspend fun detachThingPrincipal(
    thingNameVal: String,
    certificateArn: String,
) {
    val thingPrincipalRequest =
        DetachThingPrincipalRequest {
            principal = certificateArn
            thingName = thingNameVal
        }

    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        iotClient.detachThingPrincipal(thingPrincipalRequest)
        println("$certificateArn was successfully removed from $thingNameVal")
    }
}

suspend fun searchThings(queryStringVal: String?) {
    val searchIndexRequest =
        SearchIndexRequest {
            queryString = queryStringVal
        }

    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        val searchIndexResponse = iotClient.searchIndex(searchIndexRequest)
        if (searchIndexResponse.things?.isEmpty() == true) {
            println("No things found.")
        } else {
```

```
            searchIndexResponse.things
                ?.forEach { thing -> println("Thing id found using search is
 ${thing.thingId}") }
        }
    }
}

suspend fun listIoTRules() {
    val listTopicRulesRequest = ListTopicRulesRequest {}

    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        val listTopicRulesResponse = iotClient.listTopicRules(listTopicRulesRequest)
        println("List of IoT rules:")
        val ruleList = listTopicRulesResponse.rules
        ruleList?.forEach { rule ->
            println("Rule name: ${rule.ruleName}")
            println("Rule ARN: ${rule.ruleArn}")
            println("--------------")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun createIoTRule(
    roleARNVal: String?,
    ruleNameVal: String?,
    action: String?,
) {
    val sqlVal = "SELECT * FROM '$TOPIC '"
    val action1 =
        SnsAction {
            targetArn = action
            roleArn = roleARNVal
        }

    val myAction =
        Action {
            sns = action1
        }

    val topicRulePayloadVal =
        TopicRulePayload {
            sql = sqlVal
            actions = listOf(myAction)
        }
```

```
    val topicRuleRequest =
        CreateTopicRuleRequest {
            ruleName = ruleNameVal
            topicRulePayload = topicRulePayloadVal
        }

    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        iotClient.createTopicRule(topicRuleRequest)
        println("IoT rule created successfully.")
    }
}

suspend fun getPayload(thingNameVal: String?) {
    val getThingShadowRequest =
        GetThingShadowRequest {
            thingName = thingNameVal
        }

    IotDataPlaneClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotPlaneClient
 ->
        val getThingShadowResponse =
 iotPlaneClient.getThingShadow(getThingShadowRequest)
        val payload = getThingShadowResponse.payload
        val payloadString = payload?.let { java.lang.String(it, Charsets.UTF_8) }
        println("Received shadow data: $payloadString")
    }
}

suspend fun listCertificates() {
    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        val response = iotClient.listCertificates()
        val certList = response.certificates
        certList?.forEach { cert ->
            println("Cert id: ${cert.certificateId}")
            println("Cert Arn: ${cert.certificateArn}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun describeEndpoint(): String? {
    val request = DescribeEndpointRequest {}
    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        val endpointResponse = iotClient.describeEndpoint(request)
```

```
        val endpointUrl: String? = endpointResponse.endpointAddress
        val exString: String = getValue(endpointUrl)
        val fullEndpoint = "https://$exString-ats.iot.us-east-1.amazonaws.com"
        println("Full endpoint URL: $fullEndpoint")
        return fullEndpoint
    }
}

private fun getValue(input: String?): String {
    // Define a regular expression pattern for extracting the subdomain.
    val pattern = Pattern.compile("^(.*?)\\.iot\\.us-east-1\\.amazonaws\\.com")

    // Match the pattern against the input string.
    val matcher = pattern.matcher(input)

    // Check if a match is found.
    if (matcher.find()) {
        val subdomain = matcher.group(1)
        println("Extracted subdomain: $subdomain")
        return subdomain
    } else {
        println("No match found")
    }
    return ""
}

suspend fun updateThing(thingNameVal: String?) {
    val newLocation = "Office"
    val newFirmwareVersion = "v2.0"
    val attMap: MutableMap<String, String> = HashMap()
    attMap["location"] = newLocation
    attMap["firmwareVersion"] = newFirmwareVersion

    val attributePayloadVal =
        AttributePayload {
            attributes = attMap
        }

    val updateThingRequest =
        UpdateThingRequest {
            thingName = thingNameVal
            attributePayload = attributePayloadVal
        }
```

```
    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        // Update the IoT thing attributes.
        iotClient.updateThing(updateThingRequest)
        println("$thingNameVal attributes updated successfully.")
    }
}

suspend fun updateShawdowThing(thingNameVal: String?) {
    // Create the thing shadow state document.
    val stateDocument = "{\"state\":{\"reported\":{\"temperature\":25, \"humidity
\":50}}}"
    val byteStream: ByteStream = ByteStream.fromString(stateDocument)
    val byteArray: ByteArray = byteStream.toByteArray()

    val updateThingShadowRequest =
        UpdateThingShadowRequest {
            thingName = thingNameVal
            payload = byteArray
        }

    IotDataPlaneClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotPlaneClient
 ->
        iotPlaneClient.updateThingShadow(updateThingShadowRequest)
        println("The thing shadow was updated successfully.")
    }
}

suspend fun attachCertificateToThing(
    thingNameVal: String?,
    certificateArn: String?,
) {
    val principalRequest =
        AttachThingPrincipalRequest {
            thingName = thingNameVal
            principal = certificateArn
        }

    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        iotClient.attachThingPrincipal(principalRequest)
        println("Certificate attached to $thingNameVal successfully.")
    }
}

suspend fun describeThing(thingNameVal: String) {
```

```
    val thingRequest =
        DescribeThingRequest {
            thingName = thingNameVal
        }

    // Print Thing details.
    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        val describeResponse = iotClient.describeThing(thingRequest)
        println("Thing details:")
        println("Thing name: ${describeResponse.thingName}")
        println("Thing ARN:  ${describeResponse.thingArn}")
    }
}

suspend fun createCertificate(): String? {
    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        val response = iotClient.createKeysAndCertificate()
        val certificatePem = response.certificatePem
        val certificateArn = response.certificateArn

        // Print the details.
        println("\nCertificate:")
        println(certificatePem)
        println("\nCertificate ARN:")
        println(certificateArn)
        return certificateArn
    }
}

suspend fun createIoTThing(thingNameVal: String) {
    val createThingRequest =
        CreateThingRequest {
            thingName = thingNameVal
        }

    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        iotClient.createThing(createThingRequest)
        println("Created $thingNameVal}")
    }
}
```

작업

`AttachThingPrincipal`

다음 코드 예시는 `AttachThingPrincipal`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun attachCertificateToThing(
    thingNameVal: String?,
    certificateArn: String?,
) {
    val principalRequest =
        AttachThingPrincipalRequest {
            thingName = thingNameVal
            principal = certificateArn
        }

    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        iotClient.attachThingPrincipal(principalRequest)
        println("Certificate attached to $thingNameVal successfully.")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 AttachThingPrincipal을 참조하세요.

`CreateKeysAndCertificate`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateKeysAndCertificate`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun createCertificate(): String? {
    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        val response = iotClient.createKeysAndCertificate()
        val certificatePem = response.certificatePem
        val certificateArn = response.certificateArn

        // Print the details.
        println("\nCertificate:")
        println(certificatePem)
        println("\nCertificate ARN:")
        println(certificateArn)
        return certificateArn
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 CreateKeysAndCertificate를 참조하세요.

`CreateThing`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateThing`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun createIoTThing(thingNameVal: String) {
```

```
    val createThingRequest =
        CreateThingRequest {
            thingName = thingNameVal
        }

    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        iotClient.createThing(createThingRequest)
        println("Created $thingNameVal}")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 CreateThing을 참조하세요.

`CreateTopicRule`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateTopicRule`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun createIoTRule(
    roleARNVal: String?,
    ruleNameVal: String?,
    action: String?,
) {
    val sqlVal = "SELECT * FROM '$TOPIC '"
    val action1 =
        SnsAction {
            targetArn = action
            roleArn = roleARNVal
        }

    val myAction =
        Action {
            sns = action1
```

```
        }

    val topicRulePayloadVal =
        TopicRulePayload {
            sql = sqlVal
            actions = listOf(myAction)
        }

    val topicRuleRequest =
        CreateTopicRuleRequest {
            ruleName = ruleNameVal
            topicRulePayload = topicRulePayloadVal
        }

    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        iotClient.createTopicRule(topicRuleRequest)
        println("IoT rule created successfully.")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 CreateTopicRule을 참조하세요.

`DeleteCertificate`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteCertificate`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun deleteCertificate(certificateArn: String) {
    val certificateProviderRequest =
        DeleteCertificateRequest {
            certificateId = extractCertificateId(certificateArn)
        }
    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
```

```
        iotClient.deleteCertificate(certificateProviderRequest)
        println("$certificateArn was successfully deleted.")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DeleteCertificate를 참조하세요.

DeleteThing

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteThing의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun deleteIoTThing(thingNameVal: String) {
    val deleteThingRequest =
        DeleteThingRequest {
            thingName = thingNameVal
        }

    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        iotClient.deleteThing(deleteThingRequest)
        println("Deleted $thingNameVal")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DeleteThing을 참조하세요.

DescribeEndpoint

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeEndpoint의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun describeEndpoint(): String? {
    val request = DescribeEndpointRequest {}
    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        val endpointResponse = iotClient.describeEndpoint(request)
        val endpointUrl: String? = endpointResponse.endpointAddress
        val exString: String = getValue(endpointUrl)
        val fullEndpoint = "https://$exString-ats.iot.us-east-1.amazonaws.com"
        println("Full endpoint URL: $fullEndpoint")
        return fullEndpoint
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DescribeEndpoint를 참조하세요.

`DescribeThing`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeThing`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun describeThing(thingNameVal: String) {
    val thingRequest =
        DescribeThingRequest {
            thingName = thingNameVal
```

```
        }

    // Print Thing details.
    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        val describeResponse = iotClient.describeThing(thingRequest)
        println("Thing details:")
        println("Thing name: ${describeResponse.thingName}")
        println("Thing ARN:  ${describeResponse.thingArn}")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DescribeThing을 참조하세요.

`DetachThingPrincipal`

다음 코드 예시는 `DetachThingPrincipal`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun detachThingPrincipal(
    thingNameVal: String,
    certificateArn: String,
) {
    val thingPrincipalRequest =
        DetachThingPrincipalRequest {
            principal = certificateArn
            thingName = thingNameVal
        }

    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        iotClient.detachThingPrincipal(thingPrincipalRequest)
        println("$certificateArn was successfully removed from $thingNameVal")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DetachThingPrincipal을 참조하세요.

`ListCertificates`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListCertificates`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun listCertificates() {
    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        val response = iotClient.listCertificates()
        val certList = response.certificates
        certList?.forEach { cert ->
            println("Cert id: ${cert.certificateId}")
            println("Cert Arn: ${cert.certificateArn}")
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ListCertificates를 참조하세요.

`SearchIndex`

다음 코드 예시는 `SearchIndex`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun searchThings(queryStringVal: String?) {
    val searchIndexRequest =
        SearchIndexRequest {
            queryString = queryStringVal
        }

    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        val searchIndexResponse = iotClient.searchIndex(searchIndexRequest)
        if (searchIndexResponse.things?.isEmpty() == true) {
            println("No things found.")
        } else {
            searchIndexResponse.things
                ?.forEach { thing -> println("Thing id found using search is
 ${thing.thingId}") }
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 SearchIndex을 참조하세요.

`UpdateThing`

다음 코드 예시는 `UpdateThing`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun updateThing(thingNameVal: String?) {
    val newLocation = "Office"
    val newFirmwareVersion = "v2.0"
    val attMap: MutableMap<String, String> = HashMap()
    attMap["location"] = newLocation
    attMap["firmwareVersion"] = newFirmwareVersion

    val attributePayloadVal =
```

```
        AttributePayload {
            attributes = attMap
        }

    val updateThingRequest =
        UpdateThingRequest {
            thingName = thingNameVal
            attributePayload = attributePayloadVal
        }

    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        // Update the IoT thing attributes.
        iotClient.updateThing(updateThingRequest)
        println("$thingNameVal attributes updated successfully.")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 UpdateThing을 참조하세요.

AWS IoT data SDK for Kotlin을 사용한 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Kotlin용 AWS SDK를와 함께 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS IoT data.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`GetThingShadow`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetThingShadow`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun getPayload(thingNameVal: String?) {
    val getThingShadowRequest =
        GetThingShadowRequest {
            thingName = thingNameVal
        }

    IotDataPlaneClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotPlaneClient
 ->
        val getThingShadowResponse =
 iotPlaneClient.getThingShadow(getThingShadowRequest)
        val payload = getThingShadowResponse.payload
        val payloadString = payload?.let { java.lang.String(it, Charsets.UTF_8) }
        println("Received shadow data: $payloadString")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 GetThingShadow를 참조하세요. AWS

`UpdateThingShadow`

다음 코드 예시는 `UpdateThingShadow`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun updateShawdowThing(thingNameVal: String?) {
```

```
    // Create the thing shadow state document.
    val stateDocument = "{\"state\":{\"reported\":{\"temperature\":25, \"humidity
\":50}}}"
    val byteStream: ByteStream = ByteStream.fromString(stateDocument)
    val byteArray: ByteArray = byteStream.toByteArray()

    val updateThingShadowRequest =
        UpdateThingShadowRequest {
            thingName = thingNameVal
            payload = byteArray
        }

    IotDataPlaneClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotPlaneClient
 ->
        iotPlaneClient.updateThingShadow(updateThingShadowRequest)
        println("The thing shadow was updated successfully.")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 UpdateThingShadow를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS IoT FleetWise SDK for Kotlin을 사용한 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for Kotlin을와 함께 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS IoT FleetWise.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

안녕하세요 AWS IoT FleetWise

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS IoT FleetWise의 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
including your credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
 */
suspend fun main() {
    listSignalCatalogs()
}

/**
 * Lists the AWS FleetWise Signal Catalogs associated with the current AWS account.
 */
suspend fun listSignalCatalogs() {
    val request = ListSignalCatalogsRequest {
        maxResults = 10
    }

    IotFleetWiseClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { fleetwiseClient ->
        val response = fleetwiseClient.listSignalCatalogs(request)
        val summaries = response.summaries

        if (summaries.isNullOrEmpty()) {
            println("No AWS FleetWise Signal Catalogs were found.")
        } else {
            summaries.forEach { summary ->
                with(summary) {
                    println("Catalog Name: $name")
                    println("ARN: $arn")
                    println("Created: $creationTime")
                    println("Last Modified: $lastModificationTime")
                    println("---------------")
                }
```

```
                }
            }
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 listSignalCatalogsPaginator를 참조하세요. AWS

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 표준화된 신호 모음을 생성합니다.
- 차량 그룹을 나타내는 플릿을 생성합니다.
- 모델 매니페스트를 생성합니다.
- 디코더 매니페스트를 생성합니다.
- 모델 매니페스트의 상태를 확인합니다.
- 디코더의 상태를 확인합니다.
- IoT 사물을 생성합니다.
- 차량을 생성합니다.
- 차량 세부 정보를 표시합니다.
- AWS IoT FleetWise 자산을 삭제합니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

AWS IoT SiteWise 기능을 보여주는 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
/**
Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
including your credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
 */
var scanner = Scanner(System.`in`)
val DASHES = String(CharArray(80)).replace("\u0000", "-")
suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage =
        """
        Usage:
            <signalCatalogName> <manifestName> <fleetId> <vecName> <decName>

        Where:
            signalCatalogName     - The name of the Signal Catalog to create (eg,
 catalog30).
            manifestName          - The name of the Vehicle Model (Model Manifest)
 to create (eg, manifest30).
            fleetId               - The ID of the Fleet to create (eg, fleet30).
            vecName               - The name of the Vehicle to create (eg,
 vehicle30).
            decName               - The name of the Decoder Manifest to create (eg,
 decManifest30).

        """.trimIndent()

    if (args.size != 5) {
        println(usage)
        return
    }

    val signalCatalogName = args[0]
    val manifestName = args[1]
    val fleetId = args[2]
    val vecName = args[3]
    val decName = args[4]

    println(
        """
        AWS IoT FleetWise is a managed service that simplifies the
```

```
        process of collecting, organizing, and transmitting vehicle
        data to the cloud in near real-time. Designed for automakers
        and fleet operators, it allows you to define vehicle models,
        specify the exact data you want to collect (such as engine
        temperature, speed, or battery status), and send this data to
        AWS for analysis. By using intelligent data collection
        techniques, IoT FleetWise reduces the volume of data
        transmitted by filtering and transforming it at the edge,
        helping to minimize bandwidth usage and costs.

        At its core, AWS IoT FleetWise helps organizations build
        scalable systems for vehicle data management and analytics,
        supporting a wide variety of vehicles and sensor configurations.
        You can define signal catalogs and decoder manifests that describe
        how raw CAN bus signals are translated into readable data, making
        the platform highly flexible and extensible. This allows
        manufacturers to optimize vehicle performance, improve safety,
        and reduce maintenance costs by gaining real-time visibility
        into fleet operations.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    println(DASHES)
    runScenario(signalCatalogName, fleetId, manifestName, decName, vecName)
}

suspend fun runScenario(signalCatalogName: String, fleetIdVal: String, manifestName:
 String, decName: String, vecName: String) {
    println(DASHES)
    println("1. Creates a collection of standardized signals that can be reused to
 create vehicle models")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    val signalCatalogArn = createbranchVehicle(signalCatalogName)
    println("The collection ARN is $signalCatalogArn")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("2. Create a fleet that represents a group of vehicles")
    println(
        """
        Creating an IoT FleetWise fleet allows you to efficiently collect,
        organize, and transfer vehicle data to the cloud, enabling real-time
        insights into vehicle performance and health.
```

```
        It helps reduce data costs by allowing you to filter and prioritize
        only the most relevant vehicle signals, supporting advanced analytics
        and predictive maintenance use cases.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    val fleetid = createFleet(signalCatalogArn, fleetIdVal)
    println("The fleet Id is $fleetid")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    val nodeList = listSignalCatalogNode(signalCatalogName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("3. Create a model manifest")
    println(
        """
        An AWS IoT FleetWise manifest defines the structure and
        relationships of vehicle data. The model manifest specifies
        which signals to collect and how they relate to vehicle systems,
        while the decoder manifest defines how to decode raw vehicle data
        into meaningful signals.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    val nodes = listSignalCatalogNode(signalCatalogName)
    val manifestArn = nodes?.let { createModelManifest(manifestName,
signalCatalogArn, it) }
    println("The manifest ARN is $manifestArn")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("4. Create a decoder manifest")
    println(
        """
        A decoder manifest in AWS IoT FleetWise defines how raw vehicle
        data (such as CAN signals) should be interpreted and decoded
        into meaningful signals. It acts as a translation layer
        that maps vehicle-specific protocols to standardized data formats
        using decoding rules. This is crucial for extracting usable
        data from different vehicle models, even when their data
        formats vary.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
```

```
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    val decArn = createDecoderManifest(decName, manifestArn)
    println("The decoder manifest ARN is $decArn")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("5. Check the status of the model manifest")
    println(
        """
        The model manifest must be in an ACTIVE state before it can be used
        to create or update a vehicle.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    updateModelManifest(manifestName)
    waitForModelManifestActive(manifestName)
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("6. Check the status of the decoder")
    println(
        """
        The decoder manifest must be in an ACTIVE state before it can be used
        to create or update a vehicle.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    updateDecoderManifest(decName)
    waitForDecoderManifestActive(decName)
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("7. Create an IoT Thing")
    println(
        """
        AWS IoT FleetWise expects an existing AWS IoT Thing with the same
        name as the vehicle name you are passing to createVehicle method.
        Before calling createVehicle(), you must create an AWS IoT Thing
        with the same name using the AWS IoT Core service.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
```

```
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    createThingIfNotExist(vecName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("8. Create a vehicle")
    println(
        """
        Creating a vehicle in AWS IoT FleetWise allows you to digitally
        represent and manage a physical vehicle within the AWS ecosystem.
        This enables efficient ingestion, transformation, and transmission
        of vehicle telemetry data to the cloud for analysis.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    createVehicle(vecName, manifestArn, decArn)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("9. Display vehicle details")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    getVehicleDetails(vecName)
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    println(DASHES)
    println(DASHES)
    println("10. Delete the AWS IoT Fleetwise Assets")
    println("Would you like to delete the IoT Fleetwise Assets? (y/n)")
    val delAns = scanner.nextLine().trim()
    if (delAns.equals("y", ignoreCase = true)) {
        deleteVehicle(vecName)
        deleteDecoderManifest(decName)
        deleteModelManifest(manifestName)
        deleteFleet(fleetid)
        deleteSignalCatalog(signalCatalogName)
    }

    println(DASHES)
    println(
        """
        Thank you for checking out the AWS IoT Fleetwise Service Use demo. We hope
you
        learned something new, or got some inspiration for your own apps today.
        For more AWS code examples, have a look at:
        https://docs.aws.amazon.com/code-library/latest/ug/what-is-code-library.html
```

```
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    println(DASHES)
}

suspend fun deleteVehicle(vecName: String) {
    val request = DeleteVehicleRequest {
        vehicleName = vecName
    }

    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        fleetwiseClient.deleteVehicle(request)
        println("Vehicle $vecName was deleted successfully.")
    }
}

suspend fun getVehicleDetails(vehicleNameVal: String) {
    val request = GetVehicleRequest {
        vehicleName = vehicleNameVal
    }

    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        val response = fleetwiseClient.getVehicle(request)
        val details = mapOf(
            "vehicleName" to response.vehicleName,
            "arn" to response.arn,
            "modelManifestArn" to response.modelManifestArn,
            "decoderManifestArn" to response.decoderManifestArn,
            "attributes" to response.attributes.toString(),
            "creationTime" to response.creationTime.toString(),
            "lastModificationTime" to response.lastModificationTime.toString(),
        )

        println("Vehicle Details:")
        for ((key, value) in details) {
            println("• %-20s : %s".format(key, value))
        }
    }
}

suspend fun createVehicle(vecName: String, manifestArn: String?, decArn: String) {
    val request = CreateVehicleRequest {
```

```
        vehicleName = vecName
        modelManifestArn = manifestArn
        decoderManifestArn = decArn
    }

    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        fleetwiseClient.createVehicle(request)
        println("Vehicle $vecName was created successfully.")
    }
}

/**
 * Creates an IoT Thing if it does not already exist.
 *
 * @param vecName the name of the IoT Thing to create
 */
suspend fun createThingIfNotExist(vecName: String) {
    val request = CreateThingRequest {
        thingName = vecName
    }

    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        client.createThing(request)
        println("The $vecName IoT Thing was successfully created")
    }
}

suspend fun updateDecoderManifest(nameVal: String) {
    val request = UpdateDecoderManifestRequest {
        name = nameVal
        status = ManifestStatus.Active
    }
    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        fleetwiseClient.updateDecoderManifest(request)
        println("$nameVal was successfully updated")
    }
}

/**
 * Waits for the specified model manifest to become active.
 *
 * @param decNameVal the name of the model manifest to wait for
```

```
 */
suspend fun waitForDecoderManifestActive(decNameVal: String) {
    var elapsedSeconds = 0
    var lastStatus: ManifestStatus = ManifestStatus.Draft

    print("# Elapsed: 0s | Status: DRAFT")
    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        while (true) {
            delay(1000)
            elapsedSeconds++
            if (elapsedSeconds % 5 == 0) {
                val request = GetDecoderManifestRequest {
                    name = decNameVal
                }

                val response = fleetwiseClient.getDecoderManifest(request)
                lastStatus = response.status ?: ManifestStatus.Draft

                when (lastStatus) {
                    ManifestStatus.Active -> {
                        print("\rElapsed: ${elapsedSeconds}s | Status: ACTIVE #\n")
                        return
                    }

                    ManifestStatus.Invalid -> {
                        print("\rElapsed: ${elapsedSeconds}s | Status: INVALID #\n")
                        throw RuntimeException("Model manifest became INVALID.
 Cannot proceed.")
                    }

                    else -> {
                        print("\r Elapsed: ${elapsedSeconds}s | Status:
 $lastStatus")
                    }
                }
            } else {
                print("\r Elapsed: ${elapsedSeconds}s | Status: $lastStatus")
            }
        }
    }
}

/**
```

```
 * Waits for the specified model manifest to become active.
 *
 * @param manifestName the name of the model manifest to wait for
 */
suspend fun waitForModelManifestActive(manifestNameVal: String) {
    var elapsedSeconds = 0
    var lastStatus: ManifestStatus = ManifestStatus.Draft

    print("# Elapsed: 0s | Status: DRAFT")
    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        while (true) {
            delay(1000)
            elapsedSeconds++
            if (elapsedSeconds % 5 == 0) {
                val request = GetModelManifestRequest {
                    name = manifestNameVal
                }

                val response = fleetwiseClient.getModelManifest(request)
                lastStatus = response.status ?: ManifestStatus.Draft

                when (lastStatus) {
                    ManifestStatus.Active -> {
                        print("\r Elapsed: ${elapsedSeconds}s | Status: ACTIVE #\n")
                        return
                    }

                    ManifestStatus.Invalid -> {
                        print("\r Elapsed: ${elapsedSeconds}s | Status: INVALID #
\n")
                        throw RuntimeException("Model manifest became INVALID.
 Cannot proceed.")
                    }

                    else -> {
                        print("\r Elapsed: ${elapsedSeconds}s | Status:
 $lastStatus")
                    }
                }
            } else {
                print("\r Elapsed: ${elapsedSeconds}s | Status: $lastStatus")
            }
        }
```

```
    }
}

/**
 * Updates the model manifest.
 *
 * @param nameVal the name of the model manifest to update
 */
suspend fun updateModelManifest(nameVal: String) {
    val request = UpdateModelManifestRequest {
        name = nameVal
        status = ManifestStatus.Active
    }
    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        fleetwiseClient.updateModelManifest(request)
        println("$nameVal was successfully updated")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteDecoderManifest(nameVal: String) {
    val request = DeleteDecoderManifestRequest {
        name = nameVal
    }

    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        fleetwiseClient.deleteDecoderManifest(request)
        println("$nameVal was successfully deleted")
    }
}

/**
 * Creates a new decoder manifest.
 *
 * @param decName             the name of the decoder manifest
 * @param modelManifestArnVal the ARN of the model manifest
 * @return the ARN of the decoder manifest
 */
suspend fun createDecoderManifest(decName: String, modelManifestArnVal: String?):
 String {
    val interfaceIdVal = "can0"

    val canInter = CanInterface {
```

```
        name = "canInterface0"
        protocolName = "CAN"
        protocolVersion = "1.0"
    }

    val networkInterface = NetworkInterface {
        interfaceId = interfaceIdVal
        type = NetworkInterfaceType.CanInterface
        canInterface = canInter
    }

    val carRpmSig = CanSignal {
        messageId = 100
        isBigEndian = false
        isSigned = false
        startBit = 16
        length = 16
        factor = 1.0
        offset = 0.0
    }

    val carSpeedSig = CanSignal {
        messageId = 101
        isBigEndian = false
        isSigned = false
        startBit = 0
        length = 16
        factor = 1.0
        offset = 0.0
    }

    val engineRpmDecoder = SignalDecoder {
        fullyQualifiedName = "Vehicle.Powertrain.EngineRPM"
        interfaceId = interfaceIdVal
        type = SignalDecoderType.CanSignal
        canSignal = carRpmSig
    }

    val vehicleSpeedDecoder = SignalDecoder {
        fullyQualifiedName = "Vehicle.Powertrain.VehicleSpeed"
        interfaceId = interfaceIdVal
        type = SignalDecoderType.CanSignal
        canSignal = carSpeedSig
    }
```

```
    val request = CreateDecoderManifestRequest {
        name = decName
        modelManifestArn = modelManifestArnVal
        networkInterfaces = listOf(networkInterface)
        signalDecoders = listOf(engineRpmDecoder, vehicleSpeedDecoder)
    }

    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        val response = fleetwiseClient.createDecoderManifest(request)
        return response.arn
    }
}

/**
 * Deletes a signal catalog.
 *
 * @param name the name of the signal catalog to delete
 */
suspend fun deleteSignalCatalog(catName: String) {
    val request = DeleteSignalCatalogRequest {
        name = catName
    }
    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        fleetwiseClient.deleteSignalCatalog(request)
        println(" $catName was successfully deleted")
    }
}

/**
 * Deletes a fleet based on the provided fleet ID.
 *
 * @param fleetId the ID of the fleet to be deleted
 */
suspend fun deleteFleet(fleetIdVal: String) {
    val request = DeleteFleetRequest {
        fleetId = fleetIdVal
    }

    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        fleetwiseClient.deleteFleet(request)
```

```
        println(" $fleetIdVal was successfully deleted")
    }
}

/**
 * Deletes a model manifest.
 *
 * @param nameVal the name of the model manifest to delete
 */
suspend fun deleteModelManifest(nameVal: String) {
    val request = DeleteModelManifestRequest {
        name = nameVal
    }
    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        fleetwiseClient.deleteModelManifest(request)
        println(" $nameVal was successfully deleted")
    }
}

/**
 * Creates a model manifest.
 *
 * @param name              the name of the model manifest to create
 * @param signalCatalogArn  the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the signal catalog
 * @param nodes             a list of nodes to include in the model manifest
 * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the ARN of the created
 model manifest
 */
suspend fun createModelManifest(nameVal: String, signalCatalogArnVal: String,
 nodesList: List<Node>): String {
    val fqnList: List<String> = nodesList.map { node ->
        when (node) {
            is Node.Sensor -> node.asSensor().fullyQualifiedName
            is Node.Branch -> node.asBranch().fullyQualifiedName
            else -> throw RuntimeException("Unsupported node type")
        }
    }

    val request = CreateModelManifestRequest {
        name = nameVal
        signalCatalogArn = signalCatalogArnVal
        nodes = fqnList
    }
```

```
    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        val response = fleetwiseClient.createModelManifest(request)
        return response.arn
    }
}

/**
 * Lists the signal catalog nodes asynchronously.
 *
 * @param signalCatalogName the name of the signal catalog
 * @return a CompletableFuture that, when completed, contains a list of nodes in the
 specified signal catalog
 * @throws CompletionException if an exception occurs during the asynchronous
 operation
 */
suspend fun listSignalCatalogNode(signalCatalogName: String): List<Node>? {
    val request = ListSignalCatalogNodesRequest {
        name = signalCatalogName
    }

    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        val response = fleetwiseClient.listSignalCatalogNodes(request)
        return response.nodes
    }
}

/**
 * Creates a new fleet.
 *
 * @param catARN the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the signal catalog to associate
 with the fleet
 * @param fleetId the unique identifier for the fleet
 * @return the ID of the created fleet
 */
suspend fun createFleet(catARN: String, fleetIdVal: String): String {
    val fleetRequest = CreateFleetRequest {
        fleetId = fleetIdVal
        signalCatalogArn = catARN
        description = "Built using the AWS For Kotlin"
    }
```

```
    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        val response = fleetwiseClient.createFleet(fleetRequest)
        return response.id
    }
}

/**
 * Creates a signal catalog.
 *
 * @param signalCatalogName the name of the signal catalog to create the branch
 vehicle in
 * @return the ARN (Amazon Resource Name) of the created signal catalog
 */
suspend fun createbranchVehicle(signalCatalogName: String): String {
    delay(2000) // Wait for 2 seconds
    val branchVehicle = Branch {
        fullyQualifiedName = "Vehicle"
        description = "Root branch"
    }

    val branchPowertrain = Branch {
        fullyQualifiedName = "Vehicle.Powertrain"
        description = "Powertrain branch"
    }

    val sensorRPM = Sensor {
        fullyQualifiedName = "Vehicle.Powertrain.EngineRPM"
        description = "Engine RPM"
        dataType = NodeDataType.Double
        unit = "rpm"
    }

    val sensorKM = Sensor {
        fullyQualifiedName = "Vehicle.Powertrain.VehicleSpeed"
        description = "Vehicle Speed"
        dataType = NodeDataType.Double
        unit = "km/h"
    }

    // Wrap each specific node type (Branch and Sensor) into the sealed Node class
    // so they can be included in the CreateSignalCatalogRequest.
    val myNodes = listOf(
        Node.Branch(branchVehicle),
```

```
        Node.Branch(branchPowertrain),
        Node.Sensor(sensorRPM),
        Node.Sensor(sensorKM),
    )

    val request = CreateSignalCatalogRequest {
        name = signalCatalogName
        nodes = myNodes
    }

    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        val response = fleetwiseClient.createSignalCatalog(request)
        return response.arn
    }
}

private fun waitForInputToContinue(scanner: Scanner) {
    while (true) {
        println("")
        println("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:")
        val input = scanner.nextLine()

        if (input.trim { it <= ' ' }.equals("c", ignoreCase = true)) {
            println("Continuing with the program...")
            println("")
            break
        } else {
            println("Invalid input. Please try again.")
        }
    }
}
```

작업

`createDecoderManifest`

다음 코드 예시는 `createDecoderManifest`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Creates a new decoder manifest.
 *
 * @param decName             the name of the decoder manifest
 * @param modelManifestArnVal the ARN of the model manifest
 * @return the ARN of the decoder manifest
 */
suspend fun createDecoderManifest(decName: String, modelManifestArnVal: String?):
 String {
    val interfaceIdVal = "can0"

    val canInter = CanInterface {
        name = "canInterface0"
        protocolName = "CAN"
        protocolVersion = "1.0"
    }

    val networkInterface = NetworkInterface {
        interfaceId = interfaceIdVal
        type = NetworkInterfaceType.CanInterface
        canInterface = canInter
    }

    val carRpmSig = CanSignal {
        messageId = 100
        isBigEndian = false
        isSigned = false
        startBit = 16
        length = 16
        factor = 1.0
        offset = 0.0
    }

    val carSpeedSig = CanSignal {
```

```
        messageId = 101
        isBigEndian = false
        isSigned = false
        startBit = 0
        length = 16
        factor = 1.0
        offset = 0.0
    }

    val engineRpmDecoder = SignalDecoder {
        fullyQualifiedName = "Vehicle.Powertrain.EngineRPM"
        interfaceId = interfaceIdVal
        type = SignalDecoderType.CanSignal
        canSignal = carRpmSig
    }

    val vehicleSpeedDecoder = SignalDecoder {
        fullyQualifiedName = "Vehicle.Powertrain.VehicleSpeed"
        interfaceId = interfaceIdVal
        type = SignalDecoderType.CanSignal
        canSignal = carSpeedSig
    }

    val request = CreateDecoderManifestRequest {
        name = decName
        modelManifestArn = modelManifestArnVal
        networkInterfaces = listOf(networkInterface)
        signalDecoders = listOf(engineRpmDecoder, vehicleSpeedDecoder)
    }

    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        val response = fleetwiseClient.createDecoderManifest(request)
        return response.arn
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 createDecoderManifest를 참조하세요. AWS

`createFleet`

다음 코드 예시는 `createFleet`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Creates a new fleet.
 *
 * @param catARN the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the signal catalog to associate
 with the fleet
 * @param fleetId the unique identifier for the fleet
 * @return the ID of the created fleet
 */
suspend fun createFleet(catARN: String, fleetIdVal: String): String {
    val fleetRequest = CreateFleetRequest {
        fleetId = fleetIdVal
        signalCatalogArn = catARN
        description = "Built using the AWS For Kotlin"
    }

    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        val response = fleetwiseClient.createFleet(fleetRequest)
        return response.id
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 createFleet을 참조하세요.

`createModelManifest`

다음 코드 예시는 `createModelManifest`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Creates a model manifest.
 *
 * @param name              the name of the model manifest to create
 * @param signalCatalogArn  the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the signal catalog
 * @param nodes             a list of nodes to include in the model manifest
 * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the ARN of the created
 model manifest
 */
suspend fun createModelManifest(nameVal: String, signalCatalogArnVal: String,
 nodesList: List<Node>): String {
    val fqnList: List<String> = nodesList.map { node ->
        when (node) {
            is Node.Sensor -> node.asSensor().fullyQualifiedName
            is Node.Branch -> node.asBranch().fullyQualifiedName
            else -> throw RuntimeException("Unsupported node type")
        }
    }

    val request = CreateModelManifestRequest {
        name = nameVal
        signalCatalogArn = signalCatalogArnVal
        nodes = fqnList
    }
    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        val response = fleetwiseClient.createModelManifest(request)
        return response.arn
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 createModelManifest를 참조하세요. AWS

`createSignalCatalog`

다음 코드 예시는 `createSignalCatalog`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Creates a signal catalog.
 *
 * @param signalCatalogName the name of the signal catalog to create the branch
 vehicle in
 * @return the ARN (Amazon Resource Name) of the created signal catalog
 */
suspend fun createbranchVehicle(signalCatalogName: String): String {
    delay(2000) // Wait for 2 seconds
    val branchVehicle = Branch {
        fullyQualifiedName = "Vehicle"
        description = "Root branch"
    }

    val branchPowertrain = Branch {
        fullyQualifiedName = "Vehicle.Powertrain"
        description = "Powertrain branch"
    }

    val sensorRPM = Sensor {
        fullyQualifiedName = "Vehicle.Powertrain.EngineRPM"
        description = "Engine RPM"
        dataType = NodeDataType.Double
        unit = "rpm"
    }

    val sensorKM = Sensor {
        fullyQualifiedName = "Vehicle.Powertrain.VehicleSpeed"
        description = "Vehicle Speed"
        dataType = NodeDataType.Double
        unit = "km/h"
```

```
    }

    // Wrap each specific node type (Branch and Sensor) into the sealed Node class
    // so they can be included in the CreateSignalCatalogRequest.
    val myNodes = listOf(
        Node.Branch(branchVehicle),
        Node.Branch(branchPowertrain),
        Node.Sensor(sensorRPM),
        Node.Sensor(sensorKM),
    )

    val request = CreateSignalCatalogRequest {
        name = signalCatalogName
        nodes = myNodes
    }

    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        val response = fleetwiseClient.createSignalCatalog(request)
        return response.arn
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 createSignalCatalog를 참조하세요. AWS

`createVehicle`

다음 코드 예시는 `createVehicle`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun createVehicle(vecName: String, manifestArn: String?, decArn: String) {
    val request = CreateVehicleRequest {
        vehicleName = vecName
```

```
        modelManifestArn = manifestArn
        decoderManifestArn = decArn
    }

    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        fleetwiseClient.createVehicle(request)
        println("Vehicle $vecName was created successfully.")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 createVehicle을 참조하세요.

`deleteDecoderManifest`

다음 코드 예시는 `deleteDecoderManifest`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun deleteDecoderManifest(nameVal: String) {
    val request = DeleteDecoderManifestRequest {
        name = nameVal
    }

    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        fleetwiseClient.deleteDecoderManifest(request)
        println("$nameVal was successfully deleted")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 deleteDecoderManifest를 참조하세요. AWS

deleteFleet

다음 코드 예시는 deleteFleet의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Deletes a fleet based on the provided fleet ID.
 *
 * @param fleetId the ID of the fleet to be deleted
 */
suspend fun deleteFleet(fleetIdVal: String) {
    val request = DeleteFleetRequest {
        fleetId = fleetIdVal
    }

    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        fleetwiseClient.deleteFleet(request)
        println(" $fleetIdVal was successfully deleted")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 deleteFleet을 참조하세요.

deleteModelManifest

다음 코드 예시는 deleteModelManifest의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Deletes a model manifest.
 *
 * @param nameVal the name of the model manifest to delete
 */
suspend fun deleteModelManifest(nameVal: String) {
    val request = DeleteModelManifestRequest {
        name = nameVal
    }
    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        fleetwiseClient.deleteModelManifest(request)
        println(" $nameVal was successfully deleted")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 deleteModelManifest를 참조하세요. AWS

`deleteSignalCatalog`

다음 코드 예시는 `deleteSignalCatalog`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
```

```
 * Deletes a signal catalog.
 *
 * @param name the name of the signal catalog to delete
 */
suspend fun deleteSignalCatalog(catName: String) {
    val request = DeleteSignalCatalogRequest {
        name = catName
    }
    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        fleetwiseClient.deleteSignalCatalog(request)
        println(" $catName was successfully deleted")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 deleteSignalCatalog를 참조하세요. AWS

`deleteVehicle`

다음 코드 예시는 `deleteVehicle`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun deleteVehicle(vecName: String) {
    val request = DeleteVehicleRequest {
        vehicleName = vecName
    }

    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        fleetwiseClient.deleteVehicle(request)
        println("Vehicle $vecName was deleted successfully.")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 deleteVehicle을 참조하세요.

getDecoderManifest

다음 코드 예시는 getDecoderManifest의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Waits for the specified model manifest to become active.
 *
 * @param decNameVal the name of the model manifest to wait for
 */
suspend fun waitForDecoderManifestActive(decNameVal: String) {
    var elapsedSeconds = 0
    var lastStatus: ManifestStatus = ManifestStatus.Draft

    print("# Elapsed: 0s | Status: DRAFT")
    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        while (true) {
            delay(1000)
            elapsedSeconds++
            if (elapsedSeconds % 5 == 0) {
                val request = GetDecoderManifestRequest {
                    name = decNameVal
                }

                val response = fleetwiseClient.getDecoderManifest(request)
                lastStatus = response.status ?: ManifestStatus.Draft

                when (lastStatus) {
                    ManifestStatus.Active -> {
                        print("\rElapsed: ${elapsedSeconds}s | Status: ACTIVE #\n")
```

```
                        return
                    }

                    ManifestStatus.Invalid -> {
                        print("\rElapsed: ${elapsedSeconds}s | Status: INVALID #\n")
                        throw RuntimeException("Model manifest became INVALID.
 Cannot proceed.")
                    }

                    else -> {
                        print("\r Elapsed: ${elapsedSeconds}s | Status:
 $lastStatus")
                    }
                }
            } else {
                print("\r Elapsed: ${elapsedSeconds}s | Status: $lastStatus")
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 getDecoderManifest를 참조하세요. AWS

`getModelManifest`

다음 코드 예시는 `getModelManifest`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Waits for the specified model manifest to become active.
 *
 * @param manifestName the name of the model manifest to wait for
 */
suspend fun waitForModelManifestActive(manifestNameVal: String) {
```

```
    var elapsedSeconds = 0
    var lastStatus: ManifestStatus = ManifestStatus.Draft

    print("# Elapsed: 0s | Status: DRAFT")
    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        while (true) {
            delay(1000)
            elapsedSeconds++
            if (elapsedSeconds % 5 == 0) {
                val request = GetModelManifestRequest {
                    name = manifestNameVal
                }

                val response = fleetwiseClient.getModelManifest(request)
                lastStatus = response.status ?: ManifestStatus.Draft

                when (lastStatus) {
                    ManifestStatus.Active -> {
                        print("\r Elapsed: ${elapsedSeconds}s | Status: ACTIVE #\n")
                        return
                    }

                    ManifestStatus.Invalid -> {
                        print("\r Elapsed: ${elapsedSeconds}s | Status: INVALID #
\n")
                        throw RuntimeException("Model manifest became INVALID.
 Cannot proceed.")
                    }

                    else -> {
                        print("\r Elapsed: ${elapsedSeconds}s | Status:
 $lastStatus")
                    }
                }
            } else {
                print("\r Elapsed: ${elapsedSeconds}s | Status: $lastStatus")
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 getModelManifest를 참조하세요. AWS

getVehicle

다음 코드 예시는 getVehicle의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun getVehicleDetails(vehicleNameVal: String) {
    val request = GetVehicleRequest {
        vehicleName = vehicleNameVal
    }

    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        val response = fleetwiseClient.getVehicle(request)
        val details = mapOf(
            "vehicleName" to response.vehicleName,
            "arn" to response.arn,
            "modelManifestArn" to response.modelManifestArn,
            "decoderManifestArn" to response.decoderManifestArn,
            "attributes" to response.attributes.toString(),
            "creationTime" to response.creationTime.toString(),
            "lastModificationTime" to response.lastModificationTime.toString(),
        )

        println("Vehicle Details:")
        for ((key, value) in details) {
            println("• %-20s : %s".format(key, value))
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 getVehicle을 참조하세요.

listSignalCatalogNodes

다음 코드 예시는 listSignalCatalogNodes의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Lists the signal catalog nodes asynchronously.
 *
 * @param signalCatalogName the name of the signal catalog
 * @return a CompletableFuture that, when completed, contains a list of nodes in the
 specified signal catalog
 * @throws CompletionException if an exception occurs during the asynchronous
 operation
 */
suspend fun listSignalCatalogNode(signalCatalogName: String): List<Node>? {
    val request = ListSignalCatalogNodesRequest {
        name = signalCatalogName
    }

    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        val response = fleetwiseClient.listSignalCatalogNodes(request)
        return response.nodes
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 listSignalCatalogNodes를 참조하세요. AWS

updateDecoderManifest

다음 코드 예시는 updateDecoderManifest의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun updateDecoderManifest(nameVal: String) {
    val request = UpdateDecoderManifestRequest {
        name = nameVal
        status = ManifestStatus.Active
    }
    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        fleetwiseClient.updateDecoderManifest(request)
        println("$nameVal was successfully updated")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 updateDecoderManifest를 참조하세요. AWS

`updateModelManifest`

다음 코드 예시는 `updateModelManifest`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Updates the model manifest.
 *
 * @param nameVal the name of the model manifest to update
 */
```

```
suspend fun updateModelManifest(nameVal: String) {
    val request = UpdateModelManifestRequest {
        name = nameVal
        status = ManifestStatus.Active
    }
    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        fleetwiseClient.updateModelManifest(request)
        println("$nameVal was successfully updated")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 updateModelManifest를 참조하세요. AWS

SDK for Kotlin을 사용한 Amazon Keyspaces 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Keyspaces와 함께 AWS SDK for Kotlin을 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello Amazon Keyspaces

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Keyspaces를 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
*/

suspend fun main() {
    listKeyspaces()
}

suspend fun listKeyspaces() {
    val keyspacesRequest =
        ListKeyspacesRequest {
            maxResults = 10
        }

    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        val response = keyClient.listKeyspaces(keyspacesRequest)
        response.keyspaces?.forEach { keyspace ->
            println("The name of the keyspace is ${keyspace.keyspaceName}")
        }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference의 ListKeyspaces를 참조하세요.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 키스페이스와 테이블을 생성하세요. 테이블 스키마에는 영화 데이터가 저장되며 특정 시점으로 복구가 활성화되어 있습니다.
- SiGV4 인증을 통한 보안 TLS 연결을 사용하여 키스페이스에 연결합니다.
- 테이블을 쿼리합니다. 영화 데이터를 추가, 검색 및 업데이트합니다.
- 테이블을 업데이트 하세요. 열을 추가하여 시청한 영화를 추적합니다.
- 테이블을 이전 상태로 복원하고 리소스를 정리합니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

 For more information, see the following documentation topic:

 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html

 This example uses a secure file format to hold certificate information for
 Kotlin applications. This is required to make a connection to Amazon Keyspaces.
 For more information, see the following documentation topic:

 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/keyspaces/latest/devguide/using_java_driver.html

 This Kotlin example performs the following tasks:

 1. Create a keyspace.
 2. Check for keyspace existence.
 3. List keyspaces using a paginator.
 4. Create a table with a simple movie data schema and enable point-in-time
 recovery.
 5. Check for the table to be in an Active state.
 6. List all tables in the keyspace.
 7. Use a Cassandra driver to insert some records into the Movie table.
```

```
 8. Get all records from the Movie table.
 9. Get a specific Movie.
 10. Get a UTC timestamp for the current time.
 11. Update the table schema to add a ‘watched’ Boolean column.
 12. Update an item as watched.
 13. Query for items with watched = True.
 14. Restore the table back to the previous state using the timestamp.
 15. Check for completion of the restore action.
 16. Delete the table.
 17. Confirm that both tables are deleted.
 18. Delete the keyspace.
 */

/*
   Usage:
     fileName - The name of the JSON file that contains movie data. (Get this file
 from the GitHub repo at resources/sample_file.)
     keyspaceName - The name of the keyspace to create.
 */
val DASHES: String = String(CharArray(80)).replace("\u0000", "-")

suspend fun main() {
    val fileName = "<Replace with the JSON file that contains movie data>"
    val keyspaceName = "<Replace with the name of the keyspace to create>"
    val titleUpdate = "The Family"
    val yearUpdate = 2013
    val tableName = "MovieKotlin"
    val tableNameRestore = "MovieRestore"

    val loader = DriverConfigLoader.fromClasspath("application.conf")
    val session =
        CqlSession
            .builder()
            .withConfigLoader(loader)
            .build()

    println(DASHES)
    println("Welcome to the Amazon Keyspaces example scenario.")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("1. Create a keyspace.")
    createKeySpace(keyspaceName)
    println(DASHES)
```

```
    println(DASHES)
    delay(5000)
    println("2. Check for keyspace existence.")
    checkKeyspaceExistence(keyspaceName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("3. List keyspaces using a paginator.")
    listKeyspacesPaginator()
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("4. Create a table with a simple movie data schema and enable point-in-
time recovery.")
    createTable(keyspaceName, tableName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("5. Check for the table to be in an Active state.")
    delay(6000)
    checkTable(keyspaceName, tableName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("6. List all tables in the keyspace.")
    listTables(keyspaceName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("7. Use a Cassandra driver to insert some records into the Movie
 table.")
    delay(6000)
    loadData(session, fileName, keyspaceName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("8. Get all records from the Movie table.")
    getMovieData(session, keyspaceName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("9. Get a specific Movie.")
    getSpecificMovie(session, keyspaceName)
```

```
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("10. Get a UTC timestamp for the current time.")
    val utc = ZonedDateTime.now(ZoneOffset.UTC)
    println("DATETIME = ${Date.from(utc.toInstant())}")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("11. Update the table schema to add a watched Boolean column.")
    updateTable(keyspaceName, tableName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("12. Update an item as watched.")
    delay(10000) // Wait 10 seconds for the update.
    updateRecord(session, keyspaceName, titleUpdate, yearUpdate)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("13. Query for items with watched = True.")
    getWatchedData(session, keyspaceName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("14. Restore the table back to the previous state using the timestamp.")
    println("Note that the restore operation can take up to 20 minutes.")
    restoreTable(keyspaceName, utc)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("15. Check for completion of the restore action.")
    delay(5000)
    checkRestoredTable(keyspaceName, "MovieRestore")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("16. Delete both tables.")
    deleteTable(keyspaceName, tableName)
    deleteTable(keyspaceName, tableNameRestore)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("17. Confirm that both tables are deleted.")
```

```
    checkTableDelete(keyspaceName, tableName)
    checkTableDelete(keyspaceName, tableNameRestore)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("18. Delete the keyspace.")
    deleteKeyspace(keyspaceName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("The scenario has completed successfully.")
    println(DASHES)
}

suspend fun deleteKeyspace(keyspaceNameVal: String?) {
    val deleteKeyspaceRequest =
        DeleteKeyspaceRequest {
            keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
        }

    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        keyClient.deleteKeyspace(deleteKeyspaceRequest)
    }
}

suspend fun checkTableDelete(
    keyspaceNameVal: String?,
    tableNameVal: String?,
) {
    var status: String
    var response: GetTableResponse
    val tableRequest =
        GetTableRequest {
            keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }

    try {
        KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
            // Keep looping until the table cannot be found and a
 ResourceNotFoundException is thrown.
            while (true) {
                response = keyClient.getTable(tableRequest)
                status = response.status.toString()
```

```
                println(". The table status is $status")
                delay(500)
            }
        }
    } catch (e: ResourceNotFoundException) {
        println(e.message)
    }
    println("The table is deleted")
}

suspend fun deleteTable(
    keyspaceNameVal: String?,
    tableNameVal: String?,
) {
    val tableRequest =
        DeleteTableRequest {
            keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }

    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        keyClient.deleteTable(tableRequest)
    }
}

suspend fun checkRestoredTable(
    keyspaceNameVal: String?,
    tableNameVal: String?,
) {
    var tableStatus = false
    var status: String
    var response: GetTableResponse? = null

    val tableRequest =
        GetTableRequest {
            keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }

    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        while (!tableStatus) {
            response = keyClient.getTable(tableRequest)
            status = response!!.status.toString()
            println("The table status is $status")
```

```
            if (status.compareTo("ACTIVE") == 0) {
                tableStatus = true
            }
            delay(500)
        }

        val cols = response!!.schemaDefinition?.allColumns
        if (cols != null) {
            for (def in cols) {
                println("The column name is ${def.name}")
                println("The column type is ${def.type}")
            }
        }
    }
}

suspend fun restoreTable(
    keyspaceName: String?,
    utc: ZonedDateTime,
) {
    // Create an aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time.Instant value.
    val timeStamp =
        aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
            .Instant(utc.toInstant())
    val restoreTableRequest =
        RestoreTableRequest {
            restoreTimestamp = timeStamp
            sourceTableName = "MovieKotlin"
            targetKeyspaceName = keyspaceName
            targetTableName = "MovieRestore"
            sourceKeyspaceName = keyspaceName
        }

    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        val response = keyClient.restoreTable(restoreTableRequest)
        println("The ARN of the restored table is ${response.restoredTableArn}")
    }
}

fun getWatchedData(
    session: CqlSession,
    keyspaceName: String,
) {
```

```
    val resultSet = session.execute("SELECT * FROM \"$keyspaceName\".\"MovieKotlin\"
 WHERE watched = true ALLOW FILTERING;")
    resultSet.forEach { item: Row ->
        println("The Movie title is ${item.getString("title")}")
        println("The Movie year is ${item.getInt("year")}")
        println("The plot is ${item.getString("plot")}")
    }
}

fun updateRecord(
    session: CqlSession,
    keySpace: String,
    titleUpdate: String?,
    yearUpdate: Int,
) {
    val sqlStatement =
        "UPDATE \"$keySpace\".\"MovieKotlin\" SET watched=true WHERE title = :k0 AND
 year = :k1;"
    val builder = BatchStatement.builder(DefaultBatchType.UNLOGGED)
    builder.setConsistencyLevel(ConsistencyLevel.LOCAL_QUORUM)
    val preparedStatement = session.prepare(sqlStatement)
    builder.addStatement(
        preparedStatement
            .boundStatementBuilder()
            .setString("k0", titleUpdate)
            .setInt("k1", yearUpdate)
            .build(),
    )
    val batchStatement = builder.build()
    session.execute(batchStatement)
}

suspend fun updateTable(
    keySpace: String?,
    tableNameVal: String?,
) {
    val def =
        ColumnDefinition {
            name = "watched"
            type = "boolean"
        }

    val tableRequest =
        UpdateTableRequest {
```

```
            keyspaceName = keySpace
            tableName = tableNameVal
            addColumns = listOf(def)
        }

    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        keyClient.updateTable(tableRequest)
    }
}

fun getSpecificMovie(
    session: CqlSession,
    keyspaceName: String,
) {
    val resultSet =
        session.execute("SELECT * FROM \"$keyspaceName\".\"MovieKotlin\" WHERE title
 = 'The Family' ALLOW FILTERING ;")

    resultSet.forEach { item: Row ->
        println("The Movie title is ${item.getString("title")}")
        println("The Movie year is ${item.getInt("year")}")
        println("The plot is ${item.getString("plot")}")
    }
}

// Get records from the Movie table.
fun getMovieData(
    session: CqlSession,
    keyspaceName: String,
) {
    val resultSet = session.execute("SELECT * FROM \"$keyspaceName\".\"MovieKotlin
\";")
    resultSet.forEach { item: Row ->
        println("The Movie title is ${item.getString("title")}")
        println("The Movie year is ${item.getInt("year")}")
        println("The plot is ${item.getString("plot")}")
    }
}

// Load data into the table.
fun loadData(
    session: CqlSession,
    fileName: String,
    keySpace: String,
```

```
) {
    val sqlStatement =
        "INSERT INTO \"$keySpace\".\"MovieKotlin\" (title, year, plot) values
 (:k0, :k1, :k2)"
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val iter: Iterator<JsonNode> = rootNode.iterator()
    var currentNode: ObjectNode

    var t = 0
    while (iter.hasNext()) {
        if (t == 50) {
            break
        }

        currentNode = iter.next() as ObjectNode
        val year = currentNode.path("year").asInt()
        val title = currentNode.path("title").asText()
        val info = currentNode.path("info").toString()

        // Insert the data into the Amazon Keyspaces table.
        val builder = BatchStatement.builder(DefaultBatchType.UNLOGGED)
        builder.setConsistencyLevel(ConsistencyLevel.LOCAL_QUORUM)
        val preparedStatement: PreparedStatement = session.prepare(sqlStatement)
        builder.addStatement(
            preparedStatement
                .boundStatementBuilder()
                .setString("k0", title)
                .setInt("k1", year)
                .setString("k2", info)
                .build(),
        )

        val batchStatement = builder.build()
        session.execute(batchStatement)
        t++
    }
}

suspend fun listTables(keyspaceNameVal: String?) {
    val tablesRequest =
        ListTablesRequest {
            keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
        }
```

```
    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        keyClient
            .listTablesPaginated(tablesRequest)
            .transform { it.tables?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { obj ->
                println(" ARN: ${obj.resourceArn} Table name: ${obj.tableName}")
            }
    }
}

suspend fun checkTable(
    keyspaceNameVal: String?,
    tableNameVal: String?,
) {
    var tableStatus = false
    var status: String
    var response: GetTableResponse? = null

    val tableRequest =
        GetTableRequest {
            keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }
    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        while (!tableStatus) {
            response = keyClient.getTable(tableRequest)
            status = response!!.status.toString()
            println(". The table status is $status")
            if (status.compareTo("ACTIVE") == 0) {
                tableStatus = true
            }
            delay(500)
        }
        val cols: List<ColumnDefinition>? = response!!.schemaDefinition?.allColumns
        if (cols != null) {
            for (def in cols) {
                println("The column name is ${def.name}")
                println("The column type is ${def.type}")
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```
suspend fun createTable(
    keySpaceVal: String?,
    tableNameVal: String?,
) {
    // Set the columns.
    val defTitle =
        ColumnDefinition {
            name = "title"
            type = "text"
        }

    val defYear =
        ColumnDefinition {
            name = "year"
            type = "int"
        }

    val defReleaseDate =
        ColumnDefinition {
            name = "release_date"
            type = "timestamp"
        }

    val defPlot =
        ColumnDefinition {
            name = "plot"
            type = "text"
        }

    val colList = ArrayList<ColumnDefinition>()
    colList.add(defTitle)
    colList.add(defYear)
    colList.add(defReleaseDate)
    colList.add(defPlot)

    // Set the keys.
    val yearKey =
        PartitionKey {
            name = "year"
        }

    val titleKey =
        PartitionKey {
            name = "title"
```

```
        }

    val keyList = ArrayList<PartitionKey>()
    keyList.add(yearKey)
    keyList.add(titleKey)

    val schemaDefinitionOb =
        SchemaDefinition {
            partitionKeys = keyList
            allColumns = colList
        }

    val timeRecovery =
        PointInTimeRecovery {
            status = PointInTimeRecoveryStatus.Enabled
        }

    val tableRequest =
        CreateTableRequest {
            keyspaceName = keySpaceVal
            tableName = tableNameVal
            schemaDefinition = schemaDefinitionOb
            pointInTimeRecovery = timeRecovery
        }

    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        val response = keyClient.createTable(tableRequest)
        println("The table ARN is ${response.resourceArn}")
    }
}

suspend fun listKeyspacesPaginator() {
    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        keyClient
            .listKeyspacesPaginated(ListKeyspacesRequest {})
            .transform { it.keyspaces?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { obj ->
                println("Name: ${obj.keyspaceName}")
            }
    }
}

suspend fun checkKeyspaceExistence(keyspaceNameVal: String?) {
    val keyspaceRequest =
```

```
        GetKeyspaceRequest {
            keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
        }
    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        val response: GetKeyspaceResponse = keyClient.getKeyspace(keyspaceRequest)
        val name = response.keyspaceName
        println("The $name KeySpace is ready")
    }
}

suspend fun createKeySpace(keyspaceNameVal: String) {
    val keyspaceRequest =
        CreateKeyspaceRequest {
            keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
        }

    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        val response = keyClient.createKeyspace(keyspaceRequest)
        println("The ARN of the KeySpace is ${response.resourceArn}")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - CreateKeyspace
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteKeyspace
  - DeleteTable
  - GetKeyspace
  - GetTable
  - ListKeyspaces
  - ListTables
  - RestoreTable
  - UpdateTable

작업

`CreateKeyspace`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateKeyspace`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
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```
suspend fun createKeySpace(keyspaceNameVal: String) {
    val keyspaceRequest =
        CreateKeyspaceRequest {
            keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
        }

    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        val response = keyClient.createKeyspace(keyspaceRequest)
        println("The ARN of the KeySpace is ${response.resourceArn}")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 Kotlin용AWS SDK API 참조의 CreateKeyspace를 참조하세요.

`CreateTable`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateTable`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun createTable(
    keySpaceVal: String?,
    tableNameVal: String?,
) {
    // Set the columns.
    val defTitle =
        ColumnDefinition {
            name = "title"
            type = "text"
        }

    val defYear =
        ColumnDefinition {
            name = "year"
            type = "int"
        }

    val defReleaseDate =
        ColumnDefinition {
            name = "release_date"
            type = "timestamp"
        }

    val defPlot =
        ColumnDefinition {
            name = "plot"
            type = "text"
        }

    val colList = ArrayList<ColumnDefinition>()
    colList.add(defTitle)
    colList.add(defYear)
    colList.add(defReleaseDate)
    colList.add(defPlot)

    // Set the keys.
    val yearKey =
        PartitionKey {
            name = "year"
        }

    val titleKey =
        PartitionKey {
```

```
            name = "title"
        }

    val keyList = ArrayList<PartitionKey>()
    keyList.add(yearKey)
    keyList.add(titleKey)

    val schemaDefinitionOb =
        SchemaDefinition {
            partitionKeys = keyList
            allColumns = colList
        }

    val timeRecovery =
        PointInTimeRecovery {
            status = PointInTimeRecoveryStatus.Enabled
        }

    val tableRequest =
        CreateTableRequest {
            keyspaceName = keySpaceVal
            tableName = tableNameVal
            schemaDefinition = schemaDefinitionOb
            pointInTimeRecovery = timeRecovery
        }

    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        val response = keyClient.createTable(tableRequest)
        println("The table ARN is ${response.resourceArn}")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 CreateTable를 참조하세요.

`DeleteKeyspace`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteKeyspace`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun deleteKeyspace(keyspaceNameVal: String?) {
    val deleteKeyspaceRequest =
        DeleteKeyspaceRequest {
            keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
        }

    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        keyClient.deleteKeyspace(deleteKeyspaceRequest)
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 Kotlin용AWS SDK API 참조의 DeleteKeyspace를 참조하세요.

`DeleteTable`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteTable`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun deleteTable(
    keyspaceNameVal: String?,
    tableNameVal: String?,
) {
    val tableRequest =
```

```
        DeleteTableRequest {
            keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }

    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        keyClient.deleteTable(tableRequest)
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DeleteTable를 참조하세요.

`GetKeyspace`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetKeyspace`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun checkKeyspaceExistence(keyspaceNameVal: String?) {
    val keyspaceRequest =
        GetKeyspaceRequest {
            keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
        }
    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        val response: GetKeyspaceResponse = keyClient.getKeyspace(keyspaceRequest)
        val name = response.keyspaceName
        println("The $name KeySpace is ready")
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 Kotlin용AWS SDK API 참조의 GetKeyspace를 참조하세요.

GetTable

다음 코드 예시는 GetTable의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun checkTable(
    keyspaceNameVal: String?,
    tableNameVal: String?,
) {
    var tableStatus = false
    var status: String
    var response: GetTableResponse? = null

    val tableRequest =
        GetTableRequest {
            keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }
    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        while (!tableStatus) {
            response = keyClient.getTable(tableRequest)
            status = response!!.status.toString()
            println(". The table status is $status")
            if (status.compareTo("ACTIVE") == 0) {
                tableStatus = true
            }
            delay(500)
        }
        val cols: List<ColumnDefinition>? = response!!.schemaDefinition?.allColumns
        if (cols != null) {
            for (def in cols) {
                println("The column name is ${def.name}")
                println("The column type is ${def.type}")
            }
        }
    }
```

```
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 Kotlin용AWS SDK API 참조의 GetTable을 참조하세요.

ListKeyspaces

다음 코드 예시는 ListKeyspaces의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun listKeyspacesPaginator() {
    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        keyClient
            .listKeyspacesPaginated(ListKeyspacesRequest {})
            .transform { it.keyspaces?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { obj ->
                println("Name: ${obj.keyspaceName}")
            }
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference의 ListKeyspaces를 참조하세요.

ListTables

다음 코드 예시는 ListTables의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun listTables(keyspaceNameVal: String?) {
    val tablesRequest =
        ListTablesRequest {
            keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
        }

    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        keyClient
            .listTablesPaginated(tablesRequest)
            .transform { it.tables?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { obj ->
                println(" ARN: ${obj.resourceArn} Table name: ${obj.tableName}")
            }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ListTables를 참조하세요.

`RestoreTable`

다음 코드 예시는 `RestoreTable`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun restoreTable(
```

```
    keyspaceName: String?,
    utc: ZonedDateTime,
) {
    // Create an aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time.Instant value.
    val timeStamp =
        aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
            .Instant(utc.toInstant())
    val restoreTableRequest =
        RestoreTableRequest {
            restoreTimestamp = timeStamp
            sourceTableName = "MovieKotlin"
            targetKeyspaceName = keyspaceName
            targetTableName = "MovieRestore"
            sourceKeyspaceName = keyspaceName
        }

    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        val response = keyClient.restoreTable(restoreTableRequest)
        println("The ARN of the restored table is ${response.restoredTableArn}")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference의 RestoreTable을 참조하세요.

`UpdateTable`

다음 코드 예시는 `UpdateTable`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun updateTable(
    keySpace: String?,
    tableNameVal: String?,
) {
```

```
    val def =
        ColumnDefinition {
            name = "watched"
            type = "boolean"
        }

    val tableRequest =
        UpdateTableRequest {
            keyspaceName = keySpace
            tableName = tableNameVal
            addColumns = listOf(def)
        }

    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        keyClient.updateTable(tableRequest)
    }
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS Kotlin용 SDK API 참조의 UpdateTable을 참조하세요.

AWS KMS SDK for Kotlin을 사용한 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for Kotlin을와 함께 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS KMS.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`CreateAlias`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateAlias`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun createCustomAlias(
    targetKeyIdVal: String?,
    aliasNameVal: String?,
) {
    val request =
        CreateAliasRequest {
            aliasName = aliasNameVal
            targetKeyId = targetKeyIdVal
        }

    KmsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { kmsClient ->
        kmsClient.createAlias(request)
        println("$aliasNameVal was successfully created")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 CreateAlias를 참조하십시오.

`CreateGrant`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateGrant`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun createNewGrant(
```

```
    keyIdVal: String?,
    granteePrincipalVal: String?,
    operation: String,
): String? {
    val operationOb = GrantOperation.fromValue(operation)
    val grantOperationList = ArrayList<GrantOperation>()
    grantOperationList.add(operationOb)

    val request =
        CreateGrantRequest {
            keyId = keyIdVal
            granteePrincipal = granteePrincipalVal
            operations = grantOperationList
        }

    KmsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { kmsClient ->
        val response = kmsClient.createGrant(request)
        return response.grantId
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 CreateGrant를 참조하십시오.

`CreateKey`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateKey`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun createKey(keyDesc: String?): String? {
    val request =
        CreateKeyRequest {
            description = keyDesc
            customerMasterKeySpec = CustomerMasterKeySpec.SymmetricDefault
```

```
            keyUsage = KeyUsageType.fromValue("ENCRYPT_DECRYPT")
        }

    KmsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { kmsClient ->
        val result = kmsClient.createKey(request)
        println("Created a customer key with id " + result.keyMetadata?.arn)
        return result.keyMetadata?.keyId
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 CreateKey를 참조하십시오.

Decrypt

다음 코드 예시는 Decrypt의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun encryptData(keyIdValue: String): ByteArray? {
    val text = "This is the text to encrypt by using the AWS KMS Service"
    val myBytes: ByteArray = text.toByteArray()

    val encryptRequest =
        EncryptRequest {
            keyId = keyIdValue
            plaintext = myBytes
        }

    KmsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { kmsClient ->
        val response = kmsClient.encrypt(encryptRequest)
        val algorithm: String = response.encryptionAlgorithm.toString()
        println("The encryption algorithm is $algorithm")

        // Return the encrypted data.
        return response.ciphertextBlob
```

```
    }
}

suspend fun decryptData(
    encryptedDataVal: ByteArray?,
    keyIdVal: String?,
) {
    val decryptRequest =
        DecryptRequest {
            ciphertextBlob = encryptedDataVal
            keyId = keyIdVal
        }
    KmsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { kmsClient ->
        val decryptResponse = kmsClient.decrypt(decryptRequest)
        val myVal = decryptResponse.plaintext

        // Print the decrypted data.
        print(myVal)
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 Decrypt를 참조하십시오.

`DescribeKey`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeKey`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun describeSpecifcKey(keyIdVal: String?) {
    val request =
        DescribeKeyRequest {
            keyId = keyIdVal
        }
```

```
    KmsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { kmsClient ->
        val response = kmsClient.describeKey(request)
        println("The key description is ${response.keyMetadata?.description}")
        println("The key ARN is ${response.keyMetadata?.arn}")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DescribeKey를 참조하십시오.

`DisableKey`

다음 코드 예시는 `DisableKey`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun disableKey(keyIdVal: String?) {
    val request =
        DisableKeyRequest {
            keyId = keyIdVal
        }

    KmsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { kmsClient ->
        kmsClient.disableKey(request)
        println("$keyIdVal was successfully disabled")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DisableKey을 참조하십시오.

`EnableKey`

다음 코드 예시는 `EnableKey`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun enableKey(keyIdVal: String?) {
    val request =
        EnableKeyRequest {
            keyId = keyIdVal
        }

    KmsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { kmsClient ->
        kmsClient.enableKey(request)
        println("$keyIdVal was successfully enabled.")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 EnableKey를 참조하십시오.

`Encrypt`

다음 코드 예시는 `Encrypt`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun encryptData(keyIdValue: String): ByteArray? {
    val text = "This is the text to encrypt by using the AWS KMS Service"
    val myBytes: ByteArray = text.toByteArray()
```

```
    val encryptRequest =
        EncryptRequest {
            keyId = keyIdValue
            plaintext = myBytes
        }

    KmsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { kmsClient ->
        val response = kmsClient.encrypt(encryptRequest)
        val algorithm: String = response.encryptionAlgorithm.toString()
        println("The encryption algorithm is $algorithm")

        // Return the encrypted data.
        return response.ciphertextBlob
    }
}

suspend fun decryptData(
    encryptedDataVal: ByteArray?,
    keyIdVal: String?,
) {
    val decryptRequest =
        DecryptRequest {
            ciphertextBlob = encryptedDataVal
            keyId = keyIdVal
        }
    KmsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { kmsClient ->
        val decryptResponse = kmsClient.decrypt(decryptRequest)
        val myVal = decryptResponse.plaintext

        // Print the decrypted data.
        print(myVal)
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 Encrypt를 참조하십시오.

`ListAliases`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListAliases`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun listAllAliases() {
    val request =
        ListAliasesRequest {
            limit = 15
        }

    KmsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { kmsClient ->
        val response = kmsClient.listAliases(request)
        response.aliases?.forEach { alias ->
            println("The alias name is ${alias.aliasName}")
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ListAliases를 참조하십시오.

`ListGrants`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListGrants`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun displayGrantIds(keyIdVal: String?) {
    val request =
```

```
        ListGrantsRequest {
            keyId = keyIdVal
            limit = 15
        }

    KmsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { kmsClient ->
        val response = kmsClient.listGrants(request)
        response.grants?.forEach { grant ->
            println("The grant Id is ${grant.grantId}")
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ListGrants를 참조하십시오.

`ListKeys`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListKeys`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun listAllKeys() {
    val request =
        ListKeysRequest {
            limit = 15
        }

    KmsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { kmsClient ->
        val response = kmsClient.listKeys(request)
        response.keys?.forEach { key ->
            println("The key ARN is ${key.keyArn}")
            println("The key Id is ${key.keyId}")
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ListKeys를 참조하십시오.

SDK for Kotlin을 사용한 Lambda 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Lambda와 함께 AWS SDK for Kotlin을 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예제에는 컨텍스트에서 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업
- 시나리오

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- IAM 역할과 Lambda 함수를 생성하고 핸들러 코드를 업로드합니다.
- 단일 파라미터로 함수를 간접적으로 간접 호출하고 결과를 가져옵니다.
- 함수 코드를 업데이트하고 환경 변수로 구성합니다.
- 새 파라미터로 함수를 간접적으로 간접 호출하고 결과를 가져옵니다. 반환된 실행 로그를 표시합니다.
- 계정의 함수를 나열합니다.

자세한 내용은 콘솔로 Lambda 함수 생성을 참조하십시오.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
        Usage:
            <functionName> <role> <handler> <bucketName> <updatedBucketName> <key>

        Where:
            functionName - The name of the AWS Lambda function.
            role - The AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) service role that
 has AWS Lambda permissions.
            handler - The fully qualified method name (for example,
 example.Handler::handleRequest).
            bucketName - The Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket name
 that contains the ZIP or JAR used for the Lambda function's code.
            updatedBucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket name that contains the .zip
 or .jar used to update the Lambda function's code.
            key - The Amazon S3 key name that represents the .zip or .jar file (for
 example, LambdaHello-1.0-SNAPSHOT.jar).
            """

    if (args.size != 6) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    val functionName = args[0]
    val role = args[1]
    val handler = args[2]
    val bucketName = args[3]
    val updatedBucketName = args[4]
    val key = args[5]

    println("Creating a Lambda function named $functionName.")
```

```
    val funArn = createScFunction(functionName, bucketName, key, handler, role)
    println("The AWS Lambda ARN is $funArn")

    // Get a specific Lambda function.
    println("Getting the $functionName AWS Lambda function.")
    getFunction(functionName)

    // List the Lambda functions.
    println("Listing all AWS Lambda functions.")
    listFunctionsSc()

    // Invoke the Lambda function.
    println("*** Invoke the Lambda function.")
    invokeFunctionSc(functionName)

    // Update the AWS Lambda function code.
    println("*** Update the Lambda function code.")
    updateFunctionCode(functionName, updatedBucketName, key)

    // println("*** Invoke the function again after updating the code.")
    invokeFunctionSc(functionName)

    // Update the AWS Lambda function configuration.
    println("Update the run time of the function.")
    updateFunctionConfiguration(functionName, handler)

    // Delete the AWS Lambda function.
    println("Delete the AWS Lambda function.")
    delFunction(functionName)
}

suspend fun createScFunction(
    myFunctionName: String,
    s3BucketName: String,
    myS3Key: String,
    myHandler: String,
    myRole: String,
): String {
    val functionCode =
        FunctionCode {
            s3Bucket = s3BucketName
            s3Key = myS3Key
        }
```

```
    val request =
        CreateFunctionRequest {
            functionName = myFunctionName
            code = functionCode
            description = "Created by the Lambda Kotlin API"
            handler = myHandler
            role = myRole
            runtime = Runtime.Java17
        }

    // Create a Lambda function using a waiter
    LambdaClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { awsLambda ->
        val functionResponse = awsLambda.createFunction(request)
        awsLambda.waitUntilFunctionActive {
            functionName = myFunctionName
        }
        return functionResponse.functionArn.toString()
    }
}

suspend fun getFunction(functionNameVal: String) {
    val functionRequest =
        GetFunctionRequest {
            functionName = functionNameVal
        }

    LambdaClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { awsLambda ->
        val response = awsLambda.getFunction(functionRequest)
        println("The runtime of this Lambda function is
 ${response.configuration?.runtime}")
    }
}

suspend fun listFunctionsSc() {
    val request =
        ListFunctionsRequest {
            maxItems = 10
        }

    LambdaClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { awsLambda ->
        val response = awsLambda.listFunctions(request)
        response.functions?.forEach { function ->
            println("The function name is ${function.functionName}")
        }
```

```
    }
}

suspend fun invokeFunctionSc(functionNameVal: String) {
    val json = """{"inputValue":"1000"}"""
    val byteArray = json.trimIndent().encodeToByteArray()
    val request =
        InvokeRequest {
            functionName = functionNameVal
            payload = byteArray
            logType = LogType.Tail
        }

    LambdaClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { awsLambda ->
        val res = awsLambda.invoke(request)
        println("The function payload is ${res.payload?.toString(Charsets.UTF_8)}")
    }
}

suspend fun updateFunctionCode(
    functionNameVal: String?,
    bucketName: String?,
    key: String?,
) {
    val functionCodeRequest =
        UpdateFunctionCodeRequest {
            functionName = functionNameVal
            publish = true
            s3Bucket = bucketName
            s3Key = key
        }

    LambdaClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { awsLambda ->
        val response = awsLambda.updateFunctionCode(functionCodeRequest)
        awsLambda.waitUntilFunctionUpdated {
            functionName = functionNameVal
        }
        println("The last modified value is " + response.lastModified)
    }
}

suspend fun updateFunctionConfiguration(
    functionNameVal: String?,
    handlerVal: String?,
```

```
) {
    val configurationRequest =
        UpdateFunctionConfigurationRequest {
            functionName = functionNameVal
            handler = handlerVal
            runtime = Runtime.Java17
        }

    LambdaClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { awsLambda ->
        awsLambda.updateFunctionConfiguration(configurationRequest)
    }
}

suspend fun delFunction(myFunctionName: String) {
    val request =
        DeleteFunctionRequest {
            functionName = myFunctionName
        }

    LambdaClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { awsLambda ->
        awsLambda.deleteFunction(request)
        println("$myFunctionName was deleted")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - CreateFunction
  - DeleteFunction
  - GetFunction
  - 간접 호출
  - ListFunctions
  - UpdateFunctionCode
  - UpdateFunctionConfiguration

작업

`CreateFunction`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateFunction`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun createNewFunction(
    myFunctionName: String,
    s3BucketName: String,
    myS3Key: String,
    myHandler: String,
    myRole: String,
): String? {
    val functionCode =
        FunctionCode {
            s3Bucket = s3BucketName
            s3Key = myS3Key
        }

    val request =
        CreateFunctionRequest {
            functionName = myFunctionName
            code = functionCode
            description = "Created by the Lambda Kotlin API"
            handler = myHandler
            role = myRole
            runtime = Runtime.Java17
        }

    LambdaClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { awsLambda ->
        val functionResponse = awsLambda.createFunction(request)
        awsLambda.waitUntilFunctionActive {
            functionName = myFunctionName
        }
        return functionResponse.functionArn
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 CreateFunction를 참조하십시오.

DeleteFunction

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteFunction의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun delLambdaFunction(myFunctionName: String) {
    val request =
        DeleteFunctionRequest {
            functionName = myFunctionName
        }

    LambdaClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { awsLambda ->
        awsLambda.deleteFunction(request)
        println("$myFunctionName was deleted")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DeleteFunction를 참조하십시오.

Invoke

다음 코드 예시는 Invoke의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun invokeFunction(functionNameVal: String) {
```

```
    val json = """{"inputValue":"1000"}"""
    val byteArray = json.trimIndent().encodeToByteArray()
    val request =
        InvokeRequest {
            functionName = functionNameVal
            logType = LogType.Tail
            payload = byteArray
        }

    LambdaClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { awsLambda ->
        val res = awsLambda.invoke(request)
        println("${res.payload?.toString(Charsets.UTF_8)}")
        println("The log result is ${res.logResult}")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 Invoke를 참조하십시오.

시나리오

사진을 관리하기 위한 서버리스 애플리케이션 만들기

다음 코드 예시에서는 사용자가 레이블을 사용하여 사진을 관리할 수 있는 서버리스 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지에서 레이블을 감지하고 나중에 검색할 수 있도록 저장하는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션을 개발하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제의 출처에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS 커뮤니티의 게시물을 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3

- Amazon SNS

SDK for Kotlin을 사용한 Amazon Location 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Location과 함께 AWS SDK for Kotlin을 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello Amazon Location Service

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Location Service 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
including your credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html

In addition, you need to create a collection using the AWS Management
console. For information, see the following documentation.

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/location/latest/developerguide/geofence-gs.html
```

```
 */
suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """

        Usage:
            <colletionName>

        Where:
            colletionName - The Amazon location collection name.
    """

    if (args.size != 1) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(0)
    }
    val colletionName = args[0]
    listGeofences(colletionName)
}

/**
 * Lists the geofences for the specified collection name.
 *
 * @param collectionName the name of the geofence collection
 */
suspend fun listGeofences(collectionName: String) {
    val request = ListGeofencesRequest {
        this.collectionName = collectionName
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        val response = client.listGeofences(request)
        val geofences = response.entries
        if (geofences.isNullOrEmpty()) {
            println("No Geofences found")
        } else {
            geofences.forEach { geofence ->
                println("Geofence ID: ${geofence.geofenceId}")
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.

- ListGeofenceCollections
- ListGeofences

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- Amazon Location 맵을 생성합니다.
- Amazon Location API 키를 생성합니다.
- 맵 URL을 표시합니다.
- 지오펜스 컬렉션을 생성합니다.
- 지오펜스 지오메트리를 저장합니다.
- 트래커 리소스를 생성합니다.
- 디바이스의 위치를 업데이트합니다.
- 지정된 디바이스에 대한 최신 위치 업데이트를 검색합니다.
- 경로 계산기를 생성합니다.
- 시애틀과 밴쿠버 사이의 거리를 결정합니다.
- Amazon Location 상위 수준 APIs 사용합니다.
- Amazon Location Assets를 삭제합니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
including your credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
 */

val scanner = Scanner(System.`in`)
val DASHES = String(CharArray(80)).replace("\u0000", "-")
suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """

        Usage:    <mapName> <keyName> <collectionName> <geoId> <trackerName>
 <calculatorName> <deviceId>

        Where:
            mapName - The name of the map to create (e.g., "AWSMap").
            keyName - The name of the API key to create (e.g., "AWSApiKey").
            collectionName - The name of the geofence collection (e.g.,
 "AWSLocationCollection").
            geoId - The geographic identifier used for the geofence or map (e.g.,
 "geoId").
            trackerName - The name of the tracker (e.g., "geoTracker").
            calculatorName - The name of the route calculator (e.g.,
 "AWSRouteCalc").
            deviceId - The ID of the device (e.g., "iPhone-112356").
    """

    if (args.size != 7) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(0)
    }

    val mapName = args[0]
    val keyName = args[1]
    val collectionName = args[2]
    val geoId = args[3]
    val trackerName = args[4]
    val calculatorName = args[5]
    val deviceId = args[6]

    println(
```

```
        """
    AWS Location Service is a fully managed service offered by Amazon Web Services
(AWS) that
    provides location-based services for developers. This service simplifies
    the integration of location-based features into applications, making it
    easier to build and deploy location-aware applications.

    The AWS Location Service offers a range of location-based services,
    including:

    - Maps: The service provides access to high-quality maps, satellite imagery,
      and geospatial data from various providers, allowing developers to
      easily embed maps into their applications.

    - Tracking: The Location Service enables real-time tracking of mobile devices,
      assets, or other entities, allowing developers to build applications
      that can monitor the location of people, vehicles, or other objects.

    - Geocoding: The service provides the ability to convert addresses or
      location names into geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude),
      and vice versa, enabling developers to integrate location-based search
      and routing functionality into their applications.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )

    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    println(DASHES)
    println("1. Create an AWS Location Service map")
    println(
        """
        An AWS Location map can enhance the user experience of your
        application by providing accurate and personalized location-based
        features. For example, you could use the geocoding capabilities to
        allow users to search for and locate businesses, landmarks, or
        other points of interest within a specific region.

        """.trimIndent(),
    )

    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    val mapArn = createMap(mapName)
    println("The Map ARN is: $mapArn")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    println(DASHES)
```

```
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    println("2. Create an AWS Location API key")
    println(
        """
            When you embed a map in a web app or website, the API key is
            included in the map tile URL to authenticate requests. You can
            restrict API keys to specific AWS Location operations (e.g., only
            maps, not geocoding). API keys can expire, ensuring temporary
            access control.

        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    val keyArn = createKey(keyName, mapArn)
    println("The Key ARN is: $keyArn")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("3. Display Map URL")
    println(
        """
        In order to get the MAP URL, you need to get the API Key value.
        You can get the key value using the AWS Management Console under
        Location Services. This operation cannot be completed using the
        AWS SDK. For more information about getting the key value, see
        the AWS Location Documentation.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    val mapUrl = "https://maps.geo.aws.amazon.com/maps/v0/maps/$mapName/tiles/{z}/
{x}/{y}?key={KeyValue}"
    println("Embed this URL in your Web app: $mapUrl")
    println("")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("4. Create a geofence collection, which manages and stores geofences.")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    val collectionArn: String =
        createGeofenceCollection(collectionName)
    println("The geofence collection was successfully created: $collectionArn")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
```

```
    println(DASHES)
    println("5. Store a geofence geometry in a given geofence collection.")
    println(
        """
        An AWS Location geofence is a virtual boundary that defines a geographic
area
        on a map. It is a useful feature for tracking the location of
        assets or monitoring the movement of objects within a specific region.

        To define a geofence, you need to specify the coordinates of a
        polygon that represents the area of interest. The polygon must be
        defined in a counter-clockwise direction, meaning that the points of
        the polygon must be listed in a counter-clockwise order.

        This is a requirement for the AWS Location service to correctly
        interpret the geofence and ensure that the location data is
        accurately processed within the defined area.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )

    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    putGeofence(collectionName, geoId)
    println("Successfully created geofence: $geoId")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("6. Create a tracker resource which lets you retrieve current and
historical location of devices.")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    val trackerArn: String = createTracker(trackerName)
    println("Successfully created tracker. ARN: $trackerArn")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("7. Update the position of a device in the location tracking system.")
    println(
        """
        The AWS location service does not enforce a strict format for deviceId, but
it must:
            - Be a string (case-sensitive).
            - Be 1-100 characters long.
            - Contain only:
```

```
            - Alphanumeric characters (A-Z, a-z, 0-9)
            - Underscores (_)
            - Hyphens (-)
            - Be the same ID used when sending and retrieving positions.

        """.trimIndent(),
    )

    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    updateDevicePosition(trackerName, deviceId)
    println("$deviceId was successfully updated in the location tracking system.")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("8. Retrieve the most recent position update for a specified device.")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    val response = getDevicePosition(trackerName, deviceId)
    println("Successfully fetched device position: ${response.position}")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("9. Create a route calculator.")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    val routeResponse = createRouteCalculator(calculatorName)
    println("Route calculator created successfully: ${routeResponse.calculatorArn}")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("10. Determine the distance in kilometers between Seattle and Vancouver
using the route calculator.")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    val responseDis = calcDistance(calculatorName)
    println("Successfully calculated route. The distance in kilometers is
${responseDis.summary?.distance}")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("11. Use the GeoPlacesClient to perform additional operations.")
    println(
        """
```

```
        This scenario will show use of the GeoPlacesClient that enables
        location search and geocoding capabilities for your applications.

        We are going to use this client to perform these AWS Location tasks:
            - Reverse Geocoding (reverseGeocode): Converts geographic coordinates
into addresses.
            - Place Search (searchText): Finds places based on search queries.
            - Nearby Search (searchNearby): Finds places near a specific location.

        """.trimIndent(),
    )

    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    println("First we will perform a Reverse Geocoding operation")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    reverseGeocode()

    println("Now we are going to perform a text search using coffee shop.")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    searchText("coffee shop")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)

    println("Now we are going to perform a nearby Search.")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    searchNearby()
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("12. Delete the AWS Location Services resources.")
    println("Would you like to delete the AWS Location Services resources? (y/n)")
    val delAns = scanner.nextLine().trim { it <= ' ' }
    if (delAns.equals("y", ignoreCase = true)) {
        deleteMap(mapName)
        deleteKey(keyName)
        deleteGeofenceCollection(collectionName)
        deleteTracker(trackerName)
        deleteRouteCalculator(calculatorName)
    } else {
        println("The AWS resources will not be deleted.")
    }
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    println(DASHES)
```

```
    println(DASHES)
    println(" This concludes the AWS Location Service scenario.")
    println(DASHES)
}

/**
 * Deletes a route calculator from the system.
 * @param calcName the name of the route calculator to delete
 */
suspend fun deleteRouteCalculator(calcName: String) {
    val calculatorRequest = DeleteRouteCalculatorRequest {
        this.calculatorName = calcName
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        client.deleteRouteCalculator(calculatorRequest)
        println("The route calculator $calcName was deleted.")
    }
}


/**
 * Deletes a tracker with the specified name.
 * @param trackerName the name of the tracker to be deleted
 */
suspend fun deleteTracker(trackerName: String) {
    val trackerRequest = DeleteTrackerRequest {
        this.trackerName = trackerName
    }

    LocationClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        client.deleteTracker(trackerRequest)
        println("The tracker $trackerName was deleted.")
    }
}


/**
 * Deletes a geofence collection.
 *
 * @param collectionName the name of the geofence collection to be deleted
 * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the geofence collection
 has been deleted
 */
```

```
suspend fun deleteGeofenceCollection(collectionName: String) {
    val collectionRequest = DeleteGeofenceCollectionRequest {
        this.collectionName = collectionName
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        client.deleteGeofenceCollection(collectionRequest)
        println("The geofence collection $collectionName was deleted.")
    }
}

/**
 * Deletes the specified key from the key-value store.
 *
 * @param keyName the name of the key to be deleted
 */
suspend fun deleteKey(keyName: String) {
    val keyRequest = DeleteKeyRequest {
        this.keyName = keyName
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        client.deleteKey(keyRequest)
        println("The key $keyName was deleted.")
    }
}

/**
 * Deletes the specified key from the key-value store.
 *
 * @param keyName the name of the key to be deleted
 */
suspend fun deleteMap(mapName: String) {
    val mapRequest = DeleteMapRequest {
        this.mapName = mapName
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        client.deleteMap(mapRequest)
        println("The map $mapName was deleted.")
    }
}
```

```
/**
 * Performs a nearby places search based on the provided geographic coordinates
 (latitude and longitude).
 * The method sends an asynchronous request to search for places within a 1-
kilometer radius of the specified location.
 * The results are processed and printed once the search completes successfully.
 */
suspend fun searchNearby() {
    val latitude = 37.7749
    val longitude = -122.4194
    val queryPosition = listOf(longitude, latitude)

    // Set up the request for searching nearby places.
    val request = SearchNearbyRequest {
        this.queryPosition = queryPosition
        this.queryRadius = 1000L
    }

    GeoPlacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        val response = client.searchNearby(request)

        // Process the response and print the results.
        response.resultItems?.forEach { result ->
            println("Title: ${result.title}")
            println("Address: ${result.address?.label}")
            println("Distance: ${result.distance} meters")
            println("-------------------------")
        }
    }
}


/**
 * Searches for a place using the provided search query and prints the detailed
 information of the first result.
 *
 * @param searchQuery the search query to be used for the place search (ex, coffee
 shop)
 */
suspend fun searchText(searchQuery: String) {
    val latitude = 37.7749
    val longitude = -122.4194
    val queryPosition = listOf(longitude, latitude)
```

```
    val request = SearchTextRequest {
        this.queryText = searchQuery
        this.biasPosition = queryPosition
    }

    GeoPlacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        val response = client.searchText(request)

        response.resultItems?.firstOrNull()?.let { result ->
            val placeId = result.placeId // Get Place ID
            println("Found Place with id: $placeId")

            // Fetch detailed info using getPlace.
            val getPlaceRequest = GetPlaceRequest {
                this.placeId = placeId
            }

            val placeResponse = client.getPlace(getPlaceRequest)

            // Print detailed place information.
            println("Detailed Place Information:")
            println("Title: ${placeResponse.title}")
            println("Address: ${placeResponse.address?.label}")

            // Print each food type (if any).
            placeResponse.foodTypes?.takeIf { it.isNotEmpty() }?.let {
                println("Food Types:")
                it.forEach { foodType ->
                    println("  - $foodType")
                }
            } ?: run {
                println("No food types available.")
            }

            println("-------------------------")
        }
    }
}

/**
 * Performs reverse geocoding using the AWS Geo Places API.
 * Reverse geocoding is the process of converting geographic coordinates (latitude
 and longitude) to a human-readable address.
```

```
 * This method uses the latitude and longitude of San Francisco as the input, and
 prints the resulting address.
 */
suspend fun reverseGeocode() {
    val latitude = 37.7749
    val longitude = -122.4194
    println("Use latitude 37.7749 and longitude -122.4194")

    // AWS expects [longitude, latitude].
    val queryPosition = listOf(longitude, latitude)
    val request = ReverseGeocodeRequest {
        this.queryPosition = queryPosition
    }

    GeoPlacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        val response = client.reverseGeocode(request)
        response.resultItems?.forEach { result ->
            println("The address is: ${result.address?.label}")
        }
    }
}


/**
 * Calculates the distance between two locations.
 *
 * @param routeCalcName the name of the route calculator to use
 * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that will complete with a {@link
 CalculateRouteResponse} containing the distance and estimated duration of the route
 */
suspend fun calcDistance(routeCalcName: String): CalculateRouteResponse {
    // Define coordinates for Seattle, WA and Vancouver, BC.
    val departurePosition = listOf(-122.3321, 47.6062)
    val arrivePosition = listOf(-123.1216, 49.2827)

    val request = CalculateRouteRequest {
        this.calculatorName = routeCalcName
        this.departurePosition = departurePosition
        this.destinationPosition = arrivePosition
        this.travelMode = TravelMode.Car // Options: Car, Truck, Walking, Bicycle
        this.distanceUnit = DistanceUnit.Kilometers // Options: Meters, Kilometers,
 Miles
    }
```

```
    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        return client.calculateRoute(request)
    }
}

/**
 * Creates a new route calculator with the specified name and data source.
 *
 * @param routeCalcName the name of the route calculator to be created
 */
suspend fun createRouteCalculator(routeCalcName: String):
 CreateRouteCalculatorResponse {
    val dataSource = "Esri"

    val request = CreateRouteCalculatorRequest {
        this.calculatorName = routeCalcName
        this.dataSource = dataSource
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        return client.createRouteCalculator(request)
    }
}

/**
 * Retrieves the position of a device using the provided LocationClient.
 *
 * @param trackerName The name of the tracker associated with the device.
 * @param deviceId    The ID of the device to retrieve the position for.
 */
suspend fun getDevicePosition(trackerName: String, deviceId: String):
 GetDevicePositionResponse {
    val request = GetDevicePositionRequest {
        this.trackerName = trackerName
        this.deviceId = deviceId
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        return client.getDevicePosition(request)
    }
}

/**
 * Updates the position of a device in the location tracking system.
```

```
 *
 * @param trackerName the name of the tracker associated with the device
 * @param deviceId    the unique identifier of the device
 */
suspend fun updateDevicePosition(trackerName: String, deviceId: String) {
    val latitude = 37.7749
    val longitude = -122.4194

    val positionUpdate = DevicePositionUpdate {
        this.deviceId = deviceId
        sampleTime = aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time.Instant.now() // Timestamp of
 position update.
        position = listOf(longitude, latitude) // AWS requires [longitude, latitude]
    }

    val request = BatchUpdateDevicePositionRequest {
        this.trackerName = trackerName
        updates = listOf(positionUpdate)
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        client.batchUpdateDevicePosition(request)
    }
}

/**
 * Creates a new tracker resource in your AWS account, which you can use to track
 the location of devices.
 *
 * @param trackerName the name of the tracker to be created
 * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, will contain the Amazon
 Resource Name (ARN) of the created tracker
 */
suspend fun createTracker(trackerName: String): String {
    val trackerRequest = CreateTrackerRequest {
        description = "Created using the Kotlin SDK"
        this.trackerName = trackerName
        positionFiltering = PositionFiltering.TimeBased // Options: TimeBased,
 DistanceBased, AccuracyBased
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        val response = client.createTracker(trackerRequest)
        return response.trackerArn
```

```
    }
}

/**
 * Adds a new geofence to the specified collection.
 *
 * @param collectionName the name of the geofence collection to add the geofence to
 * @param geoId          the unique identifier for the geofence
 */
suspend fun putGeofence(collectionName: String, geoId: String) {
    val geofenceGeometry = GeofenceGeometry {
        polygon = listOf(
            listOf(
                listOf(-122.3381, 47.6101),
                listOf(-122.3281, 47.6101),
                listOf(-122.3281, 47.6201),
                listOf(-122.3381, 47.6201),
                listOf(-122.3381, 47.6101),
            ),
        )
    }

    val geofenceRequest = PutGeofenceRequest {
        this.collectionName = collectionName
        this.geofenceId = geoId
        this.geometry = geofenceGeometry
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        client.putGeofence(geofenceRequest)
    }
}

/**
 * Creates a new geofence collection.
 *
 * @param collectionName the name of the geofence collection to be created
 */
suspend fun createGeofenceCollection(collectionName: String): String {
    val collectionRequest = CreateGeofenceCollectionRequest {
        this.collectionName = collectionName
        description = "Created by using the AWS SDK for Kotlin"
    }
```

```
    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        val response = client.createGeofenceCollection(collectionRequest)
        return response.collectionArn
    }
}

/**
 * Creates a new API key with the specified name and restrictions.
 *
 * @param keyName the name of the API key to be created
 * @param mapArn  the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the map resource to which the
 API key will be associated
 * @return the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the created API key
 */
suspend fun createKey(keyName: String, mapArn: String): String {
    val keyRestrictions = ApiKeyRestrictions {
        allowActions = listOf("geo:GetMap*")
        allowResources = listOf(mapArn)
    }

    val request = CreateKeyRequest {
        this.keyName = keyName
        this.restrictions = keyRestrictions
        noExpiry = true
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        val response = client.createKey(request)
        return response.keyArn
    }
}

/**
 * Creates a new map with the specified name and configuration.
 *
 * @param mapName the name of the map to be created
 * @return he Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the created map
 */
suspend fun createMap(mapName: String): String {
    val configuration = MapConfiguration {
        style = "VectorEsriNavigation"
    }

    val mapRequest = CreateMapRequest {
```

```
        this.mapName = mapName
        this.configuration = configuration
        description = "A map created using the Kotlin SDK"
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        val response = client.createMap(mapRequest)
        return response.mapArn
    }
}

fun waitForInputToContinue(scanner: Scanner) {
    while (true) {
        println("")
        println("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:")
        val input = scanner.nextLine()
        if (input.trim { it <= ' ' }.equals("c", ignoreCase = true)) {
            println("Continuing with the program...")
            println("")
            break
        } else {
            println("Invalid input. Please try again.")
        }
    }
}
```

작업

`BatchUpdateDevicePosition`

다음 코드 예시는 `BatchUpdateDevicePosition`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Updates the position of a device in the location tracking system.
 *
 * @param trackerName the name of the tracker associated with the device
 * @param deviceId    the unique identifier of the device
 */
suspend fun updateDevicePosition(trackerName: String, deviceId: String) {
    val latitude = 37.7749
    val longitude = -122.4194

    val positionUpdate = DevicePositionUpdate {
        this.deviceId = deviceId
        sampleTime = aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time.Instant.now() // Timestamp of
 position update.
        position = listOf(longitude, latitude) // AWS requires [longitude, latitude]
    }

    val request = BatchUpdateDevicePositionRequest {
        this.trackerName = trackerName
        updates = listOf(positionUpdate)
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        client.batchUpdateDevicePosition(request)
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 BatchUpdateDevicePosition을 참조하세요. AWS

`CalculateRoute`

다음 코드 예시는 `CalculateRoute`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Calculates the distance between two locations.
 *
 * @param routeCalcName the name of the route calculator to use
 * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that will complete with a {@link
 CalculateRouteResponse} containing the distance and estimated duration of the route
 */
suspend fun calcDistance(routeCalcName: String): CalculateRouteResponse {
    // Define coordinates for Seattle, WA and Vancouver, BC.
    val departurePosition = listOf(-122.3321, 47.6062)
    val arrivePosition = listOf(-123.1216, 49.2827)

    val request = CalculateRouteRequest {
        this.calculatorName = routeCalcName
        this.departurePosition = departurePosition
        this.destinationPosition = arrivePosition
        this.travelMode = TravelMode.Car // Options: Car, Truck, Walking, Bicycle
        this.distanceUnit = DistanceUnit.Kilometers // Options: Meters, Kilometers,
 Miles
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        return client.calculateRoute(request)
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 CalculateRoute를 참조하세요.

`CreateGeofenceCollection`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateGeofenceCollection`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Creates a new geofence collection.
 *
 * @param collectionName the name of the geofence collection to be created
 */
suspend fun createGeofenceCollection(collectionName: String): String {
    val collectionRequest = CreateGeofenceCollectionRequest {
        this.collectionName = collectionName
        description = "Created by using the AWS SDK for Kotlin"
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        val response = client.createGeofenceCollection(collectionRequest)
        return response.collectionArn
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 CreateGeofenceCollection을 참조하세요. AWS

`CreateKey`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateKey`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Creates a new API key with the specified name and restrictions.
 *
 * @param keyName the name of the API key to be created
 * @param mapArn  the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the map resource to which the
 API key will be associated
 * @return the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the created API key
 */
suspend fun createKey(keyName: String, mapArn: String): String {
```

```
    val keyRestrictions = ApiKeyRestrictions {
        allowActions = listOf("geo:GetMap*")
        allowResources = listOf(mapArn)
    }

    val request = CreateKeyRequest {
        this.keyName = keyName
        this.restrictions = keyRestrictions
        noExpiry = true
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        val response = client.createKey(request)
        return response.keyArn
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 CreateKey를 참조하십시오.

`CreateMap`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateMap`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Creates a new map with the specified name and configuration.
 *
 * @param mapName the name of the map to be created
 * @return he Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the created map
 */
suspend fun createMap(mapName: String): String {
    val configuration = MapConfiguration {
        style = "VectorEsriNavigation"
```

```
    }

    val mapRequest = CreateMapRequest {
        this.mapName = mapName
        this.configuration = configuration
        description = "A map created using the Kotlin SDK"
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        val response = client.createMap(mapRequest)
        return response.mapArn
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 CreateMap을 참조하세요.

`CreateRouteCalculator`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateRouteCalculator`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Creates a new route calculator with the specified name and data source.
 *
 * @param routeCalcName the name of the route calculator to be created
 */
suspend fun createRouteCalculator(routeCalcName: String):
 CreateRouteCalculatorResponse {
    val dataSource = "Esri"

    val request = CreateRouteCalculatorRequest {
        this.calculatorName = routeCalcName
        this.dataSource = dataSource
    }
```

```
    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        return client.createRouteCalculator(request)
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 CreateRouteCalculator를 참조하세요. AWS

`CreateTracker`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateTracker`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Creates a new tracker resource in your AWS account, which you can use to track
 the location of devices.
 *
 * @param trackerName the name of the tracker to be created
 * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, will contain the Amazon
 Resource Name (ARN) of the created tracker
 */
suspend fun createTracker(trackerName: String): String {
    val trackerRequest = CreateTrackerRequest {
        description = "Created using the Kotlin SDK"
        this.trackerName = trackerName
        positionFiltering = PositionFiltering.TimeBased // Options: TimeBased,
 DistanceBased, AccuracyBased
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        val response = client.createTracker(trackerRequest)
        return response.trackerArn
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 CreateTracker를 참조하세요.

`DeleteGeofenceCollection`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteGeofenceCollection`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Deletes a geofence collection.
 *
 * @param collectionName the name of the geofence collection to be deleted
 * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the geofence collection
 has been deleted
 */
suspend fun deleteGeofenceCollection(collectionName: String) {
    val collectionRequest = DeleteGeofenceCollectionRequest {
        this.collectionName = collectionName
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        client.deleteGeofenceCollection(collectionRequest)
        println("The geofence collection $collectionName was deleted.")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DeleteGeofenceCollection을 참조하세요. AWS

`DeleteKey`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteKey`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Deletes the specified key from the key-value store.
 *
 * @param keyName the name of the key to be deleted
 */
suspend fun deleteKey(keyName: String) {
    val keyRequest = DeleteKeyRequest {
        this.keyName = keyName
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        client.deleteKey(keyRequest)
        println("The key $keyName was deleted.")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DeleteKey를 참조하세요.

`DeleteMap`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteMap`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
```

```
 * Deletes the specified key from the key-value store.
 *
 * @param keyName the name of the key to be deleted
 */
suspend fun deleteMap(mapName: String) {
    val mapRequest = DeleteMapRequest {
        this.mapName = mapName
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        client.deleteMap(mapRequest)
        println("The map $mapName was deleted.")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DeleteMap을 참조하세요.

`DeleteRouteCalculator`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteRouteCalculator`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Deletes a route calculator from the system.
 * @param calcName the name of the route calculator to delete
 */
suspend fun deleteRouteCalculator(calcName: String) {
    val calculatorRequest = DeleteRouteCalculatorRequest {
        this.calculatorName = calcName
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        client.deleteRouteCalculator(calculatorRequest)
        println("The route calculator $calcName was deleted.")
```

```
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DeleteRouteCalculator를 참조하세요. AWS

DeleteTracker

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteTracker의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Deletes a tracker with the specified name.
 * @param trackerName the name of the tracker to be deleted
 */
suspend fun deleteTracker(trackerName: String) {
    val trackerRequest = DeleteTrackerRequest {
        this.trackerName = trackerName
    }

    LocationClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        client.deleteTracker(trackerRequest)
        println("The tracker $trackerName was deleted.")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DeleteTracker를 참조하세요.

GetDevicePosition

다음 코드 예시는 GetDevicePosition의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Retrieves the position of a device using the provided LocationClient.
 *
 * @param trackerName The name of the tracker associated with the device.
 * @param deviceId    The ID of the device to retrieve the position for.
 */
suspend fun getDevicePosition(trackerName: String, deviceId: String):
 GetDevicePositionResponse {
    val request = GetDevicePositionRequest {
        this.trackerName = trackerName
        this.deviceId = deviceId
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        return client.getDevicePosition(request)
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 GetDevicePosition을 참조하세요. AWS

`PutGeofence`

다음 코드 예시는 `PutGeofence`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 * Adds a new geofence to the specified collection.
 *
 * @param collectionName the name of the geofence collection to add the geofence to
 * @param geoId          the unique identifier for the geofence
 */
suspend fun putGeofence(collectionName: String, geoId: String) {
    val geofenceGeometry = GeofenceGeometry {
        polygon = listOf(
            listOf(
                listOf(-122.3381, 47.6101),
                listOf(-122.3281, 47.6101),
                listOf(-122.3281, 47.6201),
                listOf(-122.3381, 47.6201),
                listOf(-122.3381, 47.6101),
            ),
        )
    }

    val geofenceRequest = PutGeofenceRequest {
        this.collectionName = collectionName
        this.geofenceId = geoId
        this.geometry = geofenceGeometry
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        client.putGeofence(geofenceRequest)
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 PutGeofence를 참조하세요.

SDK for Kotlin을 사용한 MediaConvert 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 MediaConvert와 함께 AWS SDK for Kotlin을 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`CreateJob`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateJob`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun createMediaJob(
    mcClient: MediaConvertClient,
    mcRoleARN: String,
    fileInput1: String,
): String? {
    // Step 1: Describe endpoints to get the MediaConvert endpoint URL
    val describeResponse = mcClient.describeEndpoints(
        DescribeEndpointsRequest {
            maxResults = 1
        },
    )

    val endpointUrl = describeResponse.endpoints?.firstOrNull()?.url
        ?: error("No MediaConvert endpoint found")

    // Step 2: Create MediaConvert client with resolved endpoint
    val mediaConvert = MediaConvertClient.fromEnvironment {
        region = "us-west-2"
        endpointProvider = MediaConvertEndpointProvider {
            Endpoint(endpointUrl)
        }
```

```
    }

    // Output destination folder in S3 - put in 'output/' folder beside input
    val outputDestination = fileInput1.substringBeforeLast('/') + "/output/"

    // Step 3: Create the job request with minimal valid video codec settings
    val jobRequest = CreateJobRequest {
        role = mcRoleARN
        settings = JobSettings {
            inputs = listOf(
                Input {
                    fileInput = fileInput1
                },
            )
            outputGroups = listOf(
                OutputGroup {
                    outputGroupSettings = OutputGroupSettings {
                        type = OutputGroupType.FileGroupSettings
                        fileGroupSettings = FileGroupSettings {
                            destination = outputDestination
                        }
                    }
                    outputs = listOf(
                        Output {
                            containerSettings = ContainerSettings {
                                container = ContainerType.Mp4
                            }
                            videoDescription = VideoDescription {
                                width = 1280
                                height = 720
                                codecSettings = VideoCodecSettings {
                                    codec = VideoCodec.H264
                                    h264Settings = H264Settings {
                                        rateControlMode = H264RateControlMode.Qvbr
                                        qvbrSettings = H264QvbrSettings {
                                            qvbrQualityLevel = 7
                                        }
                                        maxBitrate = 5_000_000
                                        codecLevel = H264CodecLevel.Auto
                                        codecProfile = H264CodecProfile.Main
                                        framerateControl =
H264FramerateControl.InitializeFromSource
                                    }
                                }
```

```
                            }
                        },
                    )
                },
            )
        }
    }

    // Step 4: Call MediaConvert to create the job
    val response = mediaConvert.createJob(jobRequest)

    // Return the job ID or null if not found
    return response.job?.id
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 CreateJob을 참조하십시오.

GetJob

다음 코드 예시는 GetJob의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun getSpecificJob(mcClient: MediaConvertClient, jobId: String) {
    // 1. Discover the correct endpoint
    val res = mcClient.describeEndpoints(DescribeEndpointsRequest { maxResults =
 1 })
    var endpointUrl = res.endpoints?.firstOrNull()?.url
        ?: error(" No MediaConvert endpoint found")

    // 2. Create a new client using the endpoint
    val clientWithEndpoint = MediaConvertClient {
        region = "us-west-2"
        endpointUrl = endpointUrl
    }
```

```
    // 3. Get the job details
    val jobResponse = clientWithEndpoint.getJob(GetJobRequest { id = jobId })
    val job = jobResponse.job

    println("Job status: ${job?.status}")
    println("Job ARN: ${job?.arn}")
    println("Output group count: ${job?.settings?.outputGroups?.size}")
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 GetJob을 참조하십시오.

`ListJobs`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListJobs`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun listCompleteJobs(mcClient: MediaConvertClient) {
    val describeEndpoints =
        DescribeEndpointsRequest {
            maxResults = 20
        }

    val res = mcClient.describeEndpoints(describeEndpoints)
    if (res.endpoints?.size!! <= 0) {
        println("Cannot find MediaConvert service endpoint URL!")
        exitProcess(0)
    }
    val endpointURL = res.endpoints!![0].url!!
    val mediaConvert =
        MediaConvertClient.fromEnvironment {
            region = "us-west-2"
            endpointProvider =
                MediaConvertEndpointProvider {
```

```
                    Endpoint(endpointURL)
                }
        }

    val jobsRequest =
        ListJobsRequest {
            maxResults = 10
            status = JobStatus.fromValue("COMPLETE")
        }

    val jobsResponse = mediaConvert.listJobs(jobsRequest)
    val jobs = jobsResponse.jobs
    if (jobs != null) {
        for (job in jobs) {
            println("The JOB ARN is ${job.arn}")
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ListJobs를 참조하십시오.

SDK for Kotlin을 사용한 Amazon Pinpoint 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Pinpoint와 함께 AWS SDK for Kotlin을 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`CreateApp`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateApp`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun createApplication(applicationName: String?): String? {
    val createApplicationRequestOb =
        CreateApplicationRequest {
            name = applicationName
        }

    PinpointClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { pinpoint ->
        val result =
            pinpoint.createApp(
                CreateAppRequest {
                    createApplicationRequest = createApplicationRequestOb
                },
            )
        return result.applicationResponse?.id
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 CreateApp을 참조하십시오.

`CreateCampaign`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateCampaign`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun createPinCampaign(
    appId: String,
    segmentIdVal: String,
) {
    val scheduleOb =
        Schedule {
            startTime = "IMMEDIATE"
        }

    val defaultMessageOb =
        Message {
            action = Action.OpenApp
            body = "My message body"
            title = "My message title"
        }

    val messageConfigurationOb =
        MessageConfiguration {
            defaultMessage = defaultMessageOb
        }

    val writeCampaign =
        WriteCampaignRequest {
            description = "My description"
            schedule = scheduleOb
            name = "MyCampaign"
            segmentId = segmentIdVal
            messageConfiguration = messageConfigurationOb
        }

    PinpointClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { pinpoint ->
        val result: CreateCampaignResponse =
            pinpoint.createCampaign(
                CreateCampaignRequest {
                    applicationId = appId
                    writeCampaignRequest = writeCampaign
                },
            )
        println("Campaign ID is ${result.campaignResponse?.id}")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 CreateCampaign를 참조하십시오.

`CreateSegment`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateSegment`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun createPinpointSegment(applicationIdVal: String?): String? {
    val segmentAttributes = mutableMapOf<String, AttributeDimension>()
    val myList = mutableListOf<String>()
    myList.add("Lakers")

    val atts =
        AttributeDimension {
            attributeType = AttributeType.Inclusive
            values = myList
        }

    segmentAttributes["Team"] = atts
    val recencyDimension =
        RecencyDimension {
            duration = Duration.fromValue("DAY_30")
            recencyType = RecencyType.fromValue("ACTIVE")
        }

    val segmentBehaviors =
        SegmentBehaviors {
            recency = recencyDimension
        }

    val segmentLocation = SegmentLocation {}
    val dimensionsOb =
        SegmentDimensions {
            attributes = segmentAttributes
            behavior = segmentBehaviors
```

```
            demographic = SegmentDemographics {}
            location = segmentLocation
        }

    val writeSegmentRequestOb =
        WriteSegmentRequest {
            name = "MySegment101"
            dimensions = dimensionsOb
        }

    PinpointClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { pinpoint ->
        val createSegmentResult: CreateSegmentResponse =
            pinpoint.createSegment(
                CreateSegmentRequest {
                    applicationId = applicationIdVal
                    writeSegmentRequest = writeSegmentRequestOb
                },
            )
        println("Segment ID is ${createSegmentResult.segmentResponse?.id}")
        return createSegmentResult.segmentResponse?.id
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 CreateSegment를 참조하십시오.

`DeleteApp`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteApp`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun deletePinApp(appId: String?) {
    PinpointClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { pinpoint ->
        val result =
```

```
            pinpoint.deleteApp(
                DeleteAppRequest {
                    applicationId = appId
                },
            )
        val appName = result.applicationResponse?.name
        println("Application $appName has been deleted.")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DeleteApp를 참조하십시오.

`DeleteEndpoint`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteEndpoint`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun deletePinEncpoint(
    appIdVal: String?,
    endpointIdVal: String?,
) {
    val deleteEndpointRequest =
        DeleteEndpointRequest {
            applicationId = appIdVal
            endpointId = endpointIdVal
        }

    PinpointClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { pinpoint ->
        val result = pinpoint.deleteEndpoint(deleteEndpointRequest)
        val id = result.endpointResponse?.id
        println("The deleted endpoint is  $id")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DeleteEndpoint를 참조하십시오.

GetEndpoint

다음 코드 예시는 GetEndpoint의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun lookupPinpointEndpoint(
    appId: String?,
    endpoint: String?,
) {
    PinpointClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { pinpoint ->
        val result =
            pinpoint.getEndpoint(
                GetEndpointRequest {
                    applicationId = appId
                    endpointId = endpoint
                },
            )
        val endResponse = result.endpointResponse

        // Uses the Google Gson library to pretty print the endpoint JSON.
        val gson: com.google.gson.Gson =
            GsonBuilder()
                .setFieldNamingPolicy(FieldNamingPolicy.UPPER_CAMEL_CASE)
                .setPrettyPrinting()
                .create()

        val endpointJson: String = gson.toJson(endResponse)
        println(endpointJson)
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 GetEndpoint를 참조하십시오.

GetSegments

다음 코드 예시는 GetSegments의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun listSegs(appId: String?) {
    PinpointClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { pinpoint ->
        val response =
            pinpoint.getSegments(
                GetSegmentsRequest {
                    applicationId = appId
                },
            )
        response.segmentsResponse?.item?.forEach { segment ->
            println("Segement id is ${segment.id}")
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 GetSegments를 참조하십시오.

SendMessages

다음 코드 예시는 SendMessages의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
including your credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
 */

val body: String =
    """
    Amazon Pinpoint test (AWS SDK for Kotlin)

    This email was sent through the Amazon Pinpoint Email API using the AWS SDK for
 Kotlin.

    """.trimIndent()

suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
    Usage:
        <subject> <appId> <senderAddress> <toAddress>

    Where:
        subject - The email subject to use.
        senderAddress - The from address. This address has to be verified in Amazon
 Pinpoint in the region you're using to send email
        toAddress - The to address. This address has to be verified in Amazon
 Pinpoint in the region you're using to send email
    """

    if (args.size != 3) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(0)
```

```
    }

    val subject = args[0]
    val senderAddress = args[1]
    val toAddress = args[2]
    sendEmail(subject, senderAddress, toAddress)
}

suspend fun sendEmail(
    subjectVal: String?,
    senderAddress: String,
    toAddressVal: String,
) {
    var content =
        Content {
            data = body
        }

    val messageBody =
        Body {
            text = content
        }

    val subContent =
        Content {
            data = subjectVal
        }

    val message =
        Message {
            body = messageBody
            subject = subContent
        }

    val destinationOb =
        Destination {
            toAddresses = listOf(toAddressVal)
        }

    val emailContent =
        EmailContent {
            simple = message
        }
```

```
    val sendEmailRequest =
        SendEmailRequest {
            fromEmailAddress = senderAddress
            destination = destinationOb
            this.content = emailContent
        }

    PinpointEmailClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { pinpointemail
 ->
        pinpointemail.sendEmail(sendEmailRequest)
        println("Message Sent")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 SendMessages를 참조하십시오.

SDK for Kotlin을 사용한 Amazon RDS 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon RDS와 함께 AWS SDK for Kotlin을 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예제에는 컨텍스트에서 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업
- 시나리오

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 사용자 지정 DB 파라미터 그룹을 생성하고 파라미터 값을 설정합니다.
- 파라미터 그룹을 사용하도록 구성된 DB 인스턴스를 생성합니다. DB 인스턴스에는 데이터베이스도 포함되어 있습니다.
- 인스턴스의 스냅샷을 만듭니다.
- 인스턴스 및 파라미터 그룹을 삭제합니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
Before running this code example, set up your development environment, including
 your credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html

This example requires an AWS Secrets Manager secret that contains the database
 credentials. If you do not create a
secret, this example will not work. For more details, see:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/secretsmanager/latest/userguide/integrating_how-
services-use-secrets_RS.html

This example performs the following tasks:

1. Returns a list of the available DB engines by invoking the
 DescribeDbEngineVersions method.
```

```
2. Selects an engine family and create a custom DB parameter group by invoking the
 createDBParameterGroup method.
3. Gets the parameter groups by invoking the DescribeDbParameterGroups method.
4. Gets parameters in the group by invoking the DescribeDbParameters method.
5. Modifies both the auto_increment_offset and auto_increment_increment parameters
 by invoking the modifyDbParameterGroup method.
6. Gets and displays the updated parameters.
7. Gets a list of allowed engine versions by invoking the describeDbEngineVersions
 method.
8. Gets a list of micro instance classes available for the selected engine.
9. Creates an Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) database instance that
 contains a MySQL database and uses the parameter group.
10. Waits for DB instance to be ready and prints out the connection endpoint value.
11. Creates a snapshot of the DB instance.
12. Waits for the DB snapshot to be ready.
13. Deletes the DB instance.
14. Deletes the parameter group.
 */

var sleepTime: Long = 20

suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
        Usage:
            <dbGroupName> <dbParameterGroupFamily> <dbInstanceIdentifier> <dbName>
 <dbSnapshotIdentifier><secretName>

        Where:
            dbGroupName - The database group name.
            dbParameterGroupFamily - The database parameter group name.
            dbInstanceIdentifier - The database instance identifier.
            dbName -  The database name.
            dbSnapshotIdentifier - The snapshot identifier.
            secretName - The name of the AWS Secrets Manager secret that contains
 the database credentials.
    """

    if (args.size != 6) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    val dbGroupName = args[0]
    val dbParameterGroupFamily = args[1]
```

```
    val dbInstanceIdentifier = args[2]
    val dbName = args[3]
    val dbSnapshotIdentifier = args[4]
    val secretName = args[5]

    val gson = Gson()
    val user = gson.fromJson(getSecretValues(secretName).toString(),
User::class.java)
    val username = user.username
    val userPassword = user.password

    println("1. Return a list of the available DB engines")
    describeDBEngines()

    println("2. Create a custom parameter group")
    createDBParameterGroup(dbGroupName, dbParameterGroupFamily)

    println("3. Get the parameter groups")
    describeDbParameterGroups(dbGroupName)

    println("4. Get the parameters in the group")
    describeDbParameters(dbGroupName, 0)

    println("5. Modify the auto_increment_offset parameter")
    modifyDBParas(dbGroupName)

    println("6. Display the updated value")
    describeDbParameters(dbGroupName, -1)

    println("7. Get a list of allowed engine versions")
    getAllowedEngines(dbParameterGroupFamily)

    println("8. Get a list of micro instance classes available for the selected
engine")
    getMicroInstances()

    println("9. Create an RDS database instance that contains a MySql database and
uses the parameter group")
    val dbARN = createDatabaseInstance(dbGroupName, dbInstanceIdentifier, dbName,
username, userPassword)
    println("The ARN of the new database is $dbARN")

    println("10. Wait for DB instance to be ready")
    waitForDbInstanceReady(dbInstanceIdentifier)
```

```
    println("11. Create a snapshot of the DB instance")
    createDbSnapshot(dbInstanceIdentifier, dbSnapshotIdentifier)

    println("12. Wait for DB snapshot to be ready")
    waitForSnapshotReady(dbInstanceIdentifier, dbSnapshotIdentifier)

    println("13. Delete the DB instance")
    deleteDbInstance(dbInstanceIdentifier)

    println("14. Delete the parameter group")
    if (dbARN != null) {
        deleteParaGroup(dbGroupName, dbARN)
    }

    println("The Scenario has successfully completed.")
}

suspend fun deleteParaGroup(
    dbGroupName: String,
    dbARN: String,
) {
    var isDataDel = false
    var didFind: Boolean
    var instanceARN: String

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        // Make sure that the database has been deleted.
        while (!isDataDel) {
            val response = rdsClient.describeDbInstances()
            val instanceList = response.dbInstances
            val listSize = instanceList?.size
            isDataDel = false // Reset this value.
            didFind = false // Reset this value.
            var index = 1
            if (instanceList != null) {
                for (instance in instanceList) {
                    instanceARN = instance.dbInstanceArn.toString()
                    if (instanceARN.compareTo(dbARN) == 0) {
                        println("$dbARN still exists")
                        didFind = true
                    }
                    if (index == listSize && !didFind) {
```

```
                        // Went through the entire list and did not find the
 database name.
                        isDataDel = true
                    }
                    index++
                }
            }
        }

        // Delete the para group.
        val parameterGroupRequest =
            DeleteDbParameterGroupRequest {
                dbParameterGroupName = dbGroupName
            }
        rdsClient.deleteDbParameterGroup(parameterGroupRequest)
        println("$dbGroupName was deleted.")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteDbInstance(dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String) {
    val deleteDbInstanceRequest =
        DeleteDbInstanceRequest {
            dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
            deleteAutomatedBackups = true
            skipFinalSnapshot = true
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.deleteDbInstance(deleteDbInstanceRequest)
        print("The status of the database is
 ${response.dbInstance?.dbInstanceStatus}")
    }
}

// Waits until the snapshot instance is available.
suspend fun waitForSnapshotReady(
    dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String?,
    dbSnapshotIdentifierVal: String?,
) {
    var snapshotReady = false
    var snapshotReadyStr: String
    println("Waiting for the snapshot to become available.")

    val snapshotsRequest =
```

```
        DescribeDbSnapshotsRequest {
            dbSnapshotIdentifier = dbSnapshotIdentifierVal
            dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
        }

    while (!snapshotReady) {
        RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
            val response = rdsClient.describeDbSnapshots(snapshotsRequest)
            val snapshotList: List<DbSnapshot>? = response.dbSnapshots
            if (snapshotList != null) {
                for (snapshot in snapshotList) {
                    snapshotReadyStr = snapshot.status.toString()
                    if (snapshotReadyStr.contains("available")) {
                        snapshotReady = true
                    } else {
                        print(".")
                        delay(sleepTime * 1000)
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }
    println("The Snapshot is available!")
}

// Create an Amazon RDS snapshot.
suspend fun createDbSnapshot(
    dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String?,
    dbSnapshotIdentifierVal: String?,
) {
    val snapshotRequest =
        CreateDbSnapshotRequest {
            dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
            dbSnapshotIdentifier = dbSnapshotIdentifierVal
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.createDbSnapshot(snapshotRequest)
        print("The Snapshot id is ${response.dbSnapshot?.dbiResourceId}")
    }
}

// Waits until the database instance is available.
suspend fun waitForDbInstanceReady(dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String?) {
```

```
    var instanceReady = false
    var instanceReadyStr: String
    println("Waiting for instance to become available.")

    val instanceRequest =
        DescribeDbInstancesRequest {
            dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
        }
    var endpoint = ""
    while (!instanceReady) {
        RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
            val response = rdsClient.describeDbInstances(instanceRequest)
            val instanceList = response.dbInstances
            if (instanceList != null) {
                for (instance in instanceList) {
                    instanceReadyStr = instance.dbInstanceStatus.toString()
                    if (instanceReadyStr.contains("available")) {
                        endpoint = instance.endpoint?.address.toString()
                        instanceReady = true
                    } else {
                        print(".")
                        delay(sleepTime * 1000)
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }
    println("Database instance is available! The connection endpoint is $endpoint")
}

// Create a database instance and return the ARN of the database.
suspend fun createDatabaseInstance(
    dbGroupNameVal: String?,
    dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String?,
    dbNameVal: String?,
    masterUsernameVal: String?,
    masterUserPasswordVal: String?,
): String? {
    val instanceRequest =
        CreateDbInstanceRequest {
            dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
            allocatedStorage = 100
            dbName = dbNameVal
            dbParameterGroupName = dbGroupNameVal
```

```
            engine = "mysql"
            dbInstanceClass = "db.t3.micro"
            engineVersion = "8.0.35"
            storageType = "gp2"
            masterUsername = masterUsernameVal
            masterUserPassword = masterUserPasswordVal
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.createDbInstance(instanceRequest)
        print("The status is ${response.dbInstance?.dbInstanceStatus}")
        return response.dbInstance?.dbInstanceArn
    }
}

// Get a list of micro instances.
suspend fun getMicroInstances() {
    val dbInstanceOptionsRequest =
        DescribeOrderableDbInstanceOptionsRequest {
            engine = "mysql"
        }
    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response =
 rdsClient.describeOrderableDbInstanceOptions(dbInstanceOptionsRequest)
        val orderableDBInstances = response.orderableDbInstanceOptions
        if (orderableDBInstances != null) {
            for (dbInstanceOption in orderableDBInstances) {
                println("The engine version is ${dbInstanceOption.engineVersion}")
                println("The engine description is ${dbInstanceOption.engine}")
            }
        }
    }
}

// Get a list of allowed engine versions.
suspend fun getAllowedEngines(dbParameterGroupFamilyVal: String?) {
    val versionsRequest =
        DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest {
            dbParameterGroupFamily = dbParameterGroupFamilyVal
            engine = "mysql"
        }
    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.describeDbEngineVersions(versionsRequest)
        val dbEngines: List<DbEngineVersion>? = response.dbEngineVersions
```

```
        if (dbEngines != null) {
            for (dbEngine in dbEngines) {
                println("The engine version is ${dbEngine.engineVersion}")
                println("The engine description is ${dbEngine.dbEngineDescription}")
            }
        }
    }
}

// Modify the auto_increment_offset parameter.
suspend fun modifyDBParas(dbGroupName: String) {
    val parameter1 =
        Parameter {
            parameterName = "auto_increment_offset"
            applyMethod = ApplyMethod.Immediate
            parameterValue = "5"
        }

    val paraList: ArrayList<Parameter> = ArrayList()
    paraList.add(parameter1)
    val groupRequest =
        ModifyDbParameterGroupRequest {
            dbParameterGroupName = dbGroupName
            parameters = paraList
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.modifyDbParameterGroup(groupRequest)
        println("The parameter group ${response.dbParameterGroupName} was
 successfully modified")
    }
}

// Retrieve parameters in the group.
suspend fun describeDbParameters(
    dbGroupName: String?,
    flag: Int,
) {
    val dbParameterGroupsRequest: DescribeDbParametersRequest
    dbParameterGroupsRequest =
        if (flag == 0) {
            DescribeDbParametersRequest {
                dbParameterGroupName = dbGroupName
            }
```

```
        } else {
            DescribeDbParametersRequest {
                dbParameterGroupName = dbGroupName
                source = "user"
            }
        }
    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.describeDbParameters(dbParameterGroupsRequest)
        val dbParameters: List<Parameter>? = response.parameters
        var paraName: String
        if (dbParameters != null) {
            for (para in dbParameters) {
                // Only print out information about either auto_increment_offset or
 auto_increment_increment.
                paraName = para.parameterName.toString()
                if (paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_offset") == 0 ||
 paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_increment ") == 0) {
                    println("*** The parameter name is  $paraName")
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter value is
 ${para.parameterValue}")
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter data type is
 ${para.dataType}")
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter description is
 ${para.description}")
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter allowed values  is
 ${para.allowedValues}")
                }
            }
        }
    }
}

suspend fun describeDbParameterGroups(dbGroupName: String?) {
    val groupsRequest =
        DescribeDbParameterGroupsRequest {
            dbParameterGroupName = dbGroupName
            maxRecords = 20
        }
    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.describeDbParameterGroups(groupsRequest)
        val groups = response.dbParameterGroups
        if (groups != null) {
            for (group in groups) {
                println("The group name is ${group.dbParameterGroupName}")
```

```
                println("The group description is ${group.description}")
            }
        }
    }
}

// Create a parameter group.
suspend fun createDBParameterGroup(
    dbGroupName: String?,
    dbParameterGroupFamilyVal: String?,
) {
    val groupRequest =
        CreateDbParameterGroupRequest {
            dbParameterGroupName = dbGroupName
            dbParameterGroupFamily = dbParameterGroupFamilyVal
            description = "Created by using the AWS SDK for Kotlin"
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.createDbParameterGroup(groupRequest)
        println("The group name is
 ${response.dbParameterGroup?.dbParameterGroupName}")
    }
}

// Returns a list of the available DB engines.
suspend fun describeDBEngines() {
    val engineVersionsRequest =
        DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest {
            defaultOnly = true
            engine = "mysql"
            maxRecords = 20
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.describeDbEngineVersions(engineVersionsRequest)
        val engines: List<DbEngineVersion>? = response.dbEngineVersions

        // Get all DbEngineVersion objects.
        if (engines != null) {
            for (engineOb in engines) {
                println("The name of the DB parameter group family for the database
 engine is ${engineOb.dbParameterGroupFamily}.")
                println("The name of the database engine ${engineOb.engine}.")
```

```
                println("The version number of the database engine
 ${engineOb.engineVersion}")
            }
        }
    }
}

suspend fun getSecretValues(secretName: String?): String? {
    val valueRequest =
        GetSecretValueRequest {
            secretId = secretName
        }

    SecretsManagerClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use
 { secretsClient ->
        val valueResponse = secretsClient.getSecretValue(valueRequest)
        return valueResponse.secretString
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - CreateDBInstance
  - CreateDBParameterGroup
  - CreateDBSnapshot
  - DeleteDBInstance
  - DeleteDBParameterGroup
  - DescribeDBEngineVersions
  - DescribeDBInstances
  - DescribeDBParameterGroups
  - DescribeDBParameters
  - DescribeDBSnapshots
  - DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions
  - ModifyDBParameterGroup

작업

`CreateDBInstance`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateDBInstance`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun createDatabaseInstance(
    dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String?,
    dbNamedbVal: String?,
    masterUsernameVal: String?,
    masterUserPasswordVal: String?,
) {
    val instanceRequest =
        CreateDbInstanceRequest {
            dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
            allocatedStorage = 100
            dbName = dbNamedbVal
            engine = "mysql"
            dbInstanceClass = "db.t3.micro" // Use a supported instance class
            engineVersion = "8.0.39" // Use a supported engine version
            storageType = "gp2"
            masterUsername = masterUsernameVal
            masterUserPassword = masterUserPasswordVal
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.createDbInstance(instanceRequest)
        print("The status is ${response.dbInstance?.dbInstanceStatus}")
    }
}

// Waits until the database instance is available.
suspend fun waitForInstanceReady(dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String?) {
    val sleepTime: Long = 20
    var instanceReady = false
```

```
    var instanceReadyStr: String
    println("Waiting for instance to become available.")

    val instanceRequest =
        DescribeDbInstancesRequest {
            dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        while (!instanceReady) {
            val response = rdsClient.describeDbInstances(instanceRequest)
            val instanceList = response.dbInstances
            if (instanceList != null) {
                for (instance in instanceList) {
                    instanceReadyStr = instance.dbInstanceStatus.toString()
                    if (instanceReadyStr.contains("available")) {
                        instanceReady = true
                    } else {
                        println("...$instanceReadyStr")
                        delay(sleepTime * 1000)
                    }
                }
            }
        }
        println("Database instance is available!")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 CreateDBInstance를 참조하십시오.

`DeleteDBInstance`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteDBInstance`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun deleteDatabaseInstance(dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String?) {
    val deleteDbInstanceRequest =
        DeleteDbInstanceRequest {
            dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
            deleteAutomatedBackups = true
            skipFinalSnapshot = true
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.deleteDbInstance(deleteDbInstanceRequest)
        print("The status of the database is
 ${response.dbInstance?.dbInstanceStatus}")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DeleteDBInstance를 참조하십시오.

`DescribeAccountAttributes`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeAccountAttributes`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun getAccountAttributes() {
    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response =
 rdsClient.describeAccountAttributes(DescribeAccountAttributesRequest {})
        response.accountQuotas?.forEach { quotas ->
            val response = response.accountQuotas
            println("Name is: ${quotas.accountQuotaName}")
            println("Max value is ${quotas.max}")
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DescribeAccountAttributes를 참조하십시오.

`DescribeDBInstances`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeDBInstances`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun describeInstances() {
    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.describeDbInstances(DescribeDbInstancesRequest {})
        response.dbInstances?.forEach { instance ->
            println("Instance Identifier is ${instance.dbInstanceIdentifier}")
            println("The Engine is ${instance.engine}")
            println("Connection endpoint is ${instance.endpoint?.address}")
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DescribeDBInstances를 참조하십시오.

`ModifyDBInstance`

다음 코드 예시는 `ModifyDBInstance`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun updateIntance(
    dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String?,
    masterUserPasswordVal: String?,
) {
    val request =
        ModifyDbInstanceRequest {
            dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
            publiclyAccessible = true
            masterUserPassword = masterUserPasswordVal
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val instanceResponse = rdsClient.modifyDbInstance(request)
        println("The ARN of the modified database is
 ${instanceResponse.dbInstance?.dbInstanceArn}")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ModifyDBInstance를 참조하십시오.

시나리오

Aurora 서버리스 작업 항목 트래커 만들기

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Aurora Serverless 데이터베이스의 작업 항목을 추적하고 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 보고서를 전송하는 웹 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

Amazon RDS 데이터베이스에 저장된 작업 항목을 추적하고 보고하는 웹 애플리케이션을 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Amazon Aurora Serverless 데이터를 쿼리하고 React 애플리케이션에서 사용하도록 Spring REST API를 설정하는 방법에 대한 지침과 전체 소스 코드는 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS

- Amazon RDS 데이터 서비스
- Amazon SES

SDK for Kotlin을 사용한 Amazon RDS Data Service 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon RDS Data Service와 함께 AWS SDK for Kotlin을 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 시나리오

시나리오

Aurora 서버리스 작업 항목 트래커 만들기

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Aurora Serverless 데이터베이스의 작업 항목을 추적하고 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 보고서를 전송하는 웹 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

Amazon RDS 데이터베이스에 저장된 작업 항목을 추적하고 보고하는 웹 애플리케이션을 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Amazon Aurora Serverless 데이터를 쿼리하고 React 애플리케이션에서 사용하도록 Spring REST API를 설정하는 방법에 대한 지침과 전체 소스 코드는 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Amazon RDS 데이터 서비스

- Amazon SES

SDK for Kotlin을 사용한 Amazon Redshift 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Redshift와 함께 AWS SDK for Kotlin을 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오

작업

`CreateCluster`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateCluster`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

클러스터를 생성합니다.

```
suspend fun createCluster(
    clusterId: String?,
```

```
    masterUsernameVal: String?,
    masterUserPasswordVal: String?,
) {
    val clusterRequest =
        CreateClusterRequest {
            clusterIdentifier = clusterId
            availabilityZone = "us-east-1a"
            masterUsername = masterUsernameVal
            masterUserPassword = masterUserPasswordVal
            nodeType = "ra3.4xlarge"
            publiclyAccessible = true
            numberOfNodes = 2
        }

    RedshiftClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { redshiftClient ->
        val clusterResponse = redshiftClient.createCluster(clusterRequest)
        println("Created cluster ${clusterResponse.cluster?.clusterIdentifier}")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 CreateCluster를 참조하십시오.

`DeleteCluster`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteCluster`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

클러스터를 삭제합니다.

```
suspend fun deleteRedshiftCluster(clusterId: String?) {
    val request =
        DeleteClusterRequest {
            clusterIdentifier = clusterId
```

```
            skipFinalClusterSnapshot = true
        }

    RedshiftClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { redshiftClient ->
        val response = redshiftClient.deleteCluster(request)
        println("The status is ${response.cluster?.clusterStatus}")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DeleteCluster를 참조하십시오.

`DescribeClusters`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeClusters`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

클러스터를 설명하세요.

```
suspend fun describeRedshiftClusters() {
    RedshiftClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { redshiftClient ->
        val clusterResponse =
 redshiftClient.describeClusters(DescribeClustersRequest {})
        val clusterList = clusterResponse.clusters

        if (clusterList != null) {
            for (cluster in clusterList) {
                println("Cluster database name is ${cluster.dbName}")
                println("Cluster status is ${cluster.clusterStatus}")
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DescribeClusters를 참조하십시오.

`ModifyCluster`

다음 코드 예시는 `ModifyCluster`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

클러스터를 수정합니다.

```
suspend fun modifyCluster(clusterId: String?) {
    val modifyClusterRequest =
        ModifyClusterRequest {
            clusterIdentifier = clusterId
            preferredMaintenanceWindow = "wed:07:30-wed:08:00"
        }

    RedshiftClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { redshiftClient ->
        val clusterResponse = redshiftClient.modifyCluster(modifyClusterRequest)
        println(
            "The modified cluster was successfully modified and has
 ${clusterResponse.cluster?.preferredMaintenanceWindow} as the maintenance window",
        )
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ModifyCluster를 참조하십시오.

시나리오

Amazon Redshift 데이터를 추적하는 웹 애플리케이션 만들기

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Redshift 데이터베이스를 사용하여 작업 항목을 추적하고 보고하는 웹 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

Amazon Redshift 데이터베이스에 저장된 작업 항목을 추적하고 보고하는 웹 애플리케이션을 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Amazon Redshift 데이터를 쿼리하고 React 애플리케이션에서 사용하도록 Spring REST API를 설정하는 방법에 대한 지침과 전체 소스 코드는 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Redshift
- Amazon SES

SDK for Kotlin을 사용한 Amazon Rekognition 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Rekognition과 함께 AWS SDK for Kotlin을 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오

작업

`CompareFaces`

다음 코드 예시는 `CompareFaces`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 이미지에 있는 얼굴 비교를 참조하십시오.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun compareTwoFaces(
    similarityThresholdVal: Float,
    sourceImageVal: String,
    targetImageVal: String,
) {
    val sourceBytes = (File(sourceImageVal).readBytes())
    val targetBytes = (File(targetImageVal).readBytes())

    // Create an Image object for the source image.
    val souImage =
        Image {
            bytes = sourceBytes
        }

    val tarImage =
        Image {
            bytes = targetBytes
        }

    val facesRequest =
        CompareFacesRequest {
            sourceImage = souImage
            targetImage = tarImage
            similarityThreshold = similarityThresholdVal
        }

    RekognitionClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->

        val compareFacesResult = rekClient.compareFaces(facesRequest)
        val faceDetails = compareFacesResult.faceMatches

        if (faceDetails != null) {
            for (match: CompareFacesMatch in faceDetails) {
                val face = match.face
```

```
                val position = face?.boundingBox
                if (position != null) {
                    println("Face at ${position.left} ${position.top} matches with
 ${face.confidence} % confidence.")
                }
            }
        }

        val uncompared = compareFacesResult.unmatchedFaces
        if (uncompared != null) {
            println("There was ${uncompared.size} face(s) that did not match")
        }

        println("Source image rotation:
 ${compareFacesResult.sourceImageOrientationCorrection}")
        println("target image rotation:
 ${compareFacesResult.targetImageOrientationCorrection}")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 CompareFaces를 참조하세요.

`CreateCollection`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateCollection`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 컬렉션 생성을 참조하십시오.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun createMyCollection(collectionIdVal: String) {
    val request =
        CreateCollectionRequest {
            collectionId = collectionIdVal
```

```
        }

    RekognitionClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        val response = rekClient.createCollection(request)
        println("Collection ARN is ${response.collectionArn}")
        println("Status code is ${response.statusCode}")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 CreateCollection을 참조하세요.

`DeleteCollection`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteCollection`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 컬렉션 삭제를 참조하세요.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun deleteMyCollection(collectionIdVal: String) {
    val request =
        DeleteCollectionRequest {
            collectionId = collectionIdVal
        }

    RekognitionClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        val response = rekClient.deleteCollection(request)
        println("The collectionId status is ${response.statusCode}")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DeleteCollection을 참조하세요.

DeleteFaces

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteFaces의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 컬렉션에서 얼굴 삭제를 참조하세요.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun deleteFacesCollection(
    collectionIdVal: String?,
    faceIdVal: String,
) {
    val deleteFacesRequest =
        DeleteFacesRequest {
            collectionId = collectionIdVal
            faceIds = listOf(faceIdVal)
        }

    RekognitionClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        rekClient.deleteFaces(deleteFacesRequest)
        println("$faceIdVal was deleted from the collection")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DeleteFaces를 참조하세요.

DescribeCollection

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeCollection의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 컬렉션 설명을 참조하십시오.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun describeColl(collectionName: String) {
    val request =
        DescribeCollectionRequest {
            collectionId = collectionName
        }

    RekognitionClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        val response = rekClient.describeCollection(request)
        println("The collection Arn is ${response.collectionArn}")
        println("The collection contains this many faces ${response.faceCount}")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DescribeCollection을 참조하세요.

`DetectFaces`

다음 코드 예시는 `DetectFaces`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 이미지에서 얼굴 감지를 참조하세요.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun detectFacesinImage(sourceImage: String?) {
    val souImage =
```

```
        Image {
            bytes = (File(sourceImage).readBytes())
        }

    val request =
        DetectFacesRequest {
            attributes = listOf(Attribute.All)
            image = souImage
        }

    RekognitionClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        val response = rekClient.detectFaces(request)
        response.faceDetails?.forEach { face ->
            val ageRange = face.ageRange
            println("The detected face is estimated to be between ${ageRange?.low}
 and ${ageRange?.high} years old.")
            println("There is a smile ${face.smile?.value}")
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DetectFaces를 참조하세요.

`DetectLabels`

다음 코드 예시는 `DetectLabels`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 이미지에서 레이블 감지를 참조하십시오.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun detectImageLabels(sourceImage: String) {
    val souImage =
        Image {
```

```
            bytes = (File(sourceImage).readBytes())
        }
    val request =
        DetectLabelsRequest {
            image = souImage
            maxLabels = 10
        }

    RekognitionClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        val response = rekClient.detectLabels(request)
        response.labels?.forEach { label ->
            println("${label.name} : ${label.confidence}")
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DetectLabels를 참조하세요.

`DetectModerationLabels`

다음 코드 예시는 `DetectModerationLabels`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 부적절한 이미지 감지를 참조하십시오.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun detectModLabels(sourceImage: String) {
    val myImage =
        Image {
            this.bytes = (File(sourceImage).readBytes())
        }

    val request =
        DetectModerationLabelsRequest {
```

```
            image = myImage
            minConfidence = 60f
        }

    RekognitionClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        val response = rekClient.detectModerationLabels(request)
        response.moderationLabels?.forEach { label ->
            println("Label: ${label.name} - Confidence: ${label.confidence} %
 Parent: ${label.parentName}")
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DetectModerationLabels를 참조하세요.

`DetectText`

다음 코드 예시는 `DetectText`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 이미지에서 텍스트 감지를 참조하십시오.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun detectTextLabels(sourceImage: String?) {
    val souImage =
        Image {
            bytes = (File(sourceImage).readBytes())
        }

    val request =
        DetectTextRequest {
            image = souImage
        }

    RekognitionClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
```

```
        val response = rekClient.detectText(request)
        response.textDetections?.forEach { text ->
            println("Detected: ${text.detectedText}")
            println("Confidence: ${text.confidence}")
            println("Id: ${text.id}")
            println("Parent Id:  ${text.parentId}")
            println("Type: ${text.type}")
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DetectText를 참조하세요.

IndexFaces

다음 코드 예시는 IndexFaces의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 컬렉션에 얼굴 추가를 참조하세요.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun addToCollection(
    collectionIdVal: String?,
    sourceImage: String,
) {
    val souImage =
        Image {
            bytes = (File(sourceImage).readBytes())
        }

    val request =
        IndexFacesRequest {
            collectionId = collectionIdVal
            image = souImage
            maxFaces = 1
```

```
            qualityFilter = QualityFilter.Auto
            detectionAttributes = listOf(Attribute.Default)
        }

    RekognitionClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        val facesResponse = rekClient.indexFaces(request)

        // Display the results.
        println("Results for the image")
        println("\n Faces indexed:")
        facesResponse.faceRecords?.forEach { faceRecord ->
            println("Face ID: ${faceRecord.face?.faceId}")
            println("Location: ${faceRecord.faceDetail?.boundingBox}")
        }

        println("Faces not indexed:")
        facesResponse.unindexedFaces?.forEach { unindexedFace ->
            println("Location: ${unindexedFace.faceDetail?.boundingBox}")
            println("Reasons:")

            unindexedFace.reasons?.forEach { reason ->
                println("Reason:  $reason")
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 IndexFaces를 참조하세요.

`ListCollections`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListCollections`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 컬렉션 나열을 참조하십시오.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun listAllCollections() {
    val request =
        ListCollectionsRequest {
            maxResults = 10
        }

    RekognitionClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        val response = rekClient.listCollections(request)
        response.collectionIds?.forEach { resultId ->
            println(resultId)
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ListCollections를 참조하세요.

`ListFaces`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListFaces`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 컬렉션 내 얼굴 나열을 참조하세요.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun listFacesCollection(collectionIdVal: String?) {
    val request =
        ListFacesRequest {
            collectionId = collectionIdVal
            maxResults = 10
        }

    RekognitionClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        val response = rekClient.listFaces(request)
        response.faces?.forEach { face ->
```

```
            println("Confidence level there is a face: ${face.confidence}")
            println("The face Id value is ${face.faceId}")
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ListFaces를 참조하세요.

`RecognizeCelebrities`

다음 코드 예시는 `RecognizeCelebrities`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 이미지에서 유명인 인식을 참조하세요.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun recognizeAllCelebrities(sourceImage: String?) {
    val souImage =
        Image {
            bytes = (File(sourceImage).readBytes())
        }

    val request =
        RecognizeCelebritiesRequest {
            image = souImage
        }

    RekognitionClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        val response = rekClient.recognizeCelebrities(request)
        response.celebrityFaces?.forEach { celebrity ->
            println("Celebrity recognized: ${celebrity.name}")
            println("Celebrity ID:${celebrity.id}")
            println("Further information (if available):")
            celebrity.urls?.forEach { url ->
                println(url)
```

```
            }
        }
        println("${response.unrecognizedFaces?.size} face(s) were unrecognized.")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 RecognizeCelebrities를 참조하십시오.

시나리오

사진을 관리하기 위한 서버리스 애플리케이션 만들기

다음 코드 예시에서는 사용자가 레이블을 사용하여 사진을 관리할 수 있는 서버리스 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지에서 레이블을 감지하고 나중에 검색할 수 있도록 저장하는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션을 개발하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제의 출처에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS 커뮤니티의 게시물을 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

동영상 내 정보 감지

다음 코드 예제에서는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- Amazon Rekognition 작업을 시작하여 동영상에서 사람, 사물, 텍스트와 같은 요소를 탐지하세요.
- 작업이 완료될 때까지 작업 상태를 확인하세요.

- 각 작업에서 감지한 요소의 목록을 출력합니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon S3 버킷에 저장된 동영상에서 얼굴을 감지합니다.

```
suspend fun startFaceDetection(
    channelVal: NotificationChannel?,
    bucketVal: String,
    videoVal: String,
) {
    val s3Obj =
        S3Object {
            bucket = bucketVal
            name = videoVal
        }
    val vidOb =
        Video {
            s3Object = s3Obj
        }

    val request =
        StartFaceDetectionRequest {
            jobTag = "Faces"
            faceAttributes = FaceAttributes.All
            notificationChannel = channelVal
            video = vidOb
        }

    RekognitionClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        val startLabelDetectionResult = rekClient.startFaceDetection(request)
        startJobId = startLabelDetectionResult.jobId.toString()
    }
}

suspend fun getFaceResults() {
```

```
    var finished = false
    var status: String
    var yy = 0
    RekognitionClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        var response: GetFaceDetectionResponse? = null

        val recognitionRequest =
            GetFaceDetectionRequest {
                jobId = startJobId
                maxResults = 10
            }

        // Wait until the job succeeds.
        while (!finished) {
            response = rekClient.getFaceDetection(recognitionRequest)
            status = response.jobStatus.toString()
            if (status.compareTo("Succeeded") == 0) {
                finished = true
            } else {
                println("$yy status is: $status")
                delay(1000)
            }
            yy++
        }

        // Proceed when the job is done - otherwise VideoMetadata is null.
        val videoMetaData = response?.videoMetadata
        println("Format: ${videoMetaData?.format}")
        println("Codec: ${videoMetaData?.codec}")
        println("Duration: ${videoMetaData?.durationMillis}")
        println("FrameRate: ${videoMetaData?.frameRate}")

        // Show face information.
        response?.faces?.forEach { face ->
            println("Age: ${face.face?.ageRange}")
            println("Face: ${face.face?.beard}")
            println("Eye glasses: ${face?.face?.eyeglasses}")
            println("Mustache: ${face.face?.mustache}")
            println("Smile: ${face.face?.smile}")
        }
    }
}
```

Amazon S3 버킷에 저장된 동영상에서 부적절하거나 불쾌감을 주는 콘텐츠를 감지합니다.

```
suspend fun startModerationDetection(
    channel: NotificationChannel?,
    bucketVal: String?,
    videoVal: String?,
) {
    val s3Obj =
        S3Object {
            bucket = bucketVal
            name = videoVal
        }
    val vidOb =
        Video {
            s3Object = s3Obj
        }
    val request =
        StartContentModerationRequest {
            jobTag = "Moderation"
            notificationChannel = channel
            video = vidOb
        }

    RekognitionClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        val startModDetectionResult = rekClient.startContentModeration(request)
        startJobId = startModDetectionResult.jobId.toString()
    }
}

suspend fun getModResults() {
    var finished = false
    var status: String
    var yy = 0
    RekognitionClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        var modDetectionResponse: GetContentModerationResponse? = null

        val modRequest =
            GetContentModerationRequest {
                jobId = startJobId
                maxResults = 10
            }

        // Wait until the job succeeds.
        while (!finished) {
```

```
            modDetectionResponse = rekClient.getContentModeration(modRequest)
            status = modDetectionResponse.jobStatus.toString()
            if (status.compareTo("Succeeded") == 0) {
                finished = true
            } else {
                println("$yy status is: $status")
                delay(1000)
            }
            yy++
        }

        // Proceed when the job is done - otherwise VideoMetadata is null.
        val videoMetaData = modDetectionResponse?.videoMetadata
        println("Format: ${videoMetaData?.format}")
        println("Codec: ${videoMetaData?.codec}")
        println("Duration: ${videoMetaData?.durationMillis}")
        println("FrameRate: ${videoMetaData?.frameRate}")

        modDetectionResponse?.moderationLabels?.forEach { mod ->
            val seconds: Long = mod.timestamp / 1000
            print("Mod label: $seconds ")
            println(mod.moderationLabel)
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - GetCelebrityRecognition
  - GetContentModeration
  - GetLabelDetection
  - GetPersonTracking
  - GetSegmentDetection
  - GetTextDetection
  - StartCelebrityRecognition
  - StartContentModeration
  - StartLabelDetection
  - StartPersonTracking
  - StartSegmentDetection

- StartTextDetection

이미지에서 객체 감지

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지의 범주별로 객체를 감지하는 앱을 빌드하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

Amazon Rekognition Kotlin API를 사용하여 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 버킷에 있는 이미지에서 범주별로 객체를 식별하기 위해 Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 앱을 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 앱은 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 결과와 함께 이메일 알림을 관리자에게 보냅니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하십시오.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

SDK for Kotlin을 사용한 Route 53 도메인 등록 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Route 53 도메인 등록과 함께 AWS SDK for Kotlin을 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Route 53 도메인 등록 소개

다음 코드 예제는 Route 53 도메인 등록 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
 Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

 For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
 */
suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
        Usage:
           <domainType>

       Where:
           domainType - The domain type (for example, com).
    """

    if (args.size != 1) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(0)
    }

    val domainType = args[0]
    println("Invokes ListPrices using a Paginated method.")
    listPricesPaginated(domainType)
}

suspend fun listPricesPaginated(domainType: String) {
    val pricesRequest =
        ListPricesRequest {
            maxItems = 10
            tld = domainType
        }
```

```
    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        route53DomainsClient
            .listPricesPaginated(pricesRequest)
            .transform { it.prices?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { pr ->
                println("Registration: ${pr.registrationPrice}
 ${pr.registrationPrice?.currency}")
                println("Renewal: ${pr.renewalPrice?.price}
 ${pr.renewalPrice?.currency}")
                println("Transfer: ${pr.transferPrice?.price}
 ${pr.transferPrice?.currency}")
                println("Restoration: ${pr.restorationPrice?.price}
 ${pr.restorationPrice?.currency}")
            }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ListPrices를 참조하십시오.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 현재 도메인과 작년의 작업을 나열합니다.
- 작년의 결제 내역과 도메인 유형의 가격을 봅니다.
- 도메인 제안을 가져옵니다.
- 도메인 가용성 및 이전 가능성을 확인합니다.
- 선택 사항으로 도메인 등록을 요청할 수도 있습니다.
- 작업 세부 정보를 가져옵니다.
- 선택 사항으로 도메인 세부 정보를 가져올 수 있습니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
including your credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html

This Kotlin code example performs the following operations:

1. List current domains.
2. List operations in the past year.
3. View billing for the account in the past year.
4. View prices for domain types.
5. Get domain suggestions.
6. Check domain availability.
7. Check domain transferability.
8. Request a domain registration.
9. Get operation details.
10. Optionally, get domain details.
 */

val DASHES: String = String(CharArray(80)).replace("\u0000", "-")

suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
        Usage:
            <domainType> <phoneNumber> <email> <domainSuggestion> <firstName>
 <lastName> <city>
        Where:
           domainType - The domain type (for example, com).
           phoneNumber - The phone number to use (for example, +1.2065550100)
           email - The email address to use.
           domainSuggestion - The domain suggestion (for example, findmy.example).
```

```
        firstName - The first name to use to register a domain.
        lastName -  The last name to use to register a domain.
        city - The city to use to register a domain.
    """

    if (args.size != 7) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    val domainType = args[0]
    val phoneNumber = args[1]
    val email = args[2]
    val domainSuggestion = args[3]
    val firstName = args[4]
    val lastName = args[5]
    val city = args[6]

    println(DASHES)
    println("Welcome to the Amazon Route 53 domains example scenario.")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("1. List current domains.")
    listDomains()
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("2. List operations in the past year.")
    listOperations()
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("3. View billing for the account in the past year.")
    listBillingRecords()
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("4. View prices for domain types.")
    listAllPrices(domainType)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("5. Get domain suggestions.")
```

```
    listDomainSuggestions(domainSuggestion)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("6. Check domain availability.")
    checkDomainAvailability(domainSuggestion)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("7. Check domain transferability.")
    checkDomainTransferability(domainSuggestion)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("8. Request a domain registration.")
    val opId = requestDomainRegistration(domainSuggestion, phoneNumber, email,
 firstName, lastName, city)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("9. Get operation details.")
    getOperationalDetail(opId)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("10. Get domain details.")
    println("Note: You must have a registered domain to get details.")
    println("Otherwise an exception is thrown that states ")
    println("Domain xxxxxxx not found in xxxxxxx account.")
    getDomainDetails(domainSuggestion)
    println(DASHES)
}

suspend fun getDomainDetails(domainSuggestion: String?) {
    val detailRequest =
        GetDomainDetailRequest {
            domainName = domainSuggestion
        }
    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        val response = route53DomainsClient.getDomainDetail(detailRequest)
        println("The contact first name is
 ${response.registrantContact?.firstName}")
        println("The contact last name is ${response.registrantContact?.lastName}")
```

```
        println("The contact org name is
 ${response.registrantContact?.organizationName}")
    }
}

suspend fun getOperationalDetail(opId: String?) {
    val detailRequest =
        GetOperationDetailRequest {
            operationId = opId
        }
    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        val response = route53DomainsClient.getOperationDetail(detailRequest)
        println("Operation detail message is ${response.message}")
    }
}

suspend fun requestDomainRegistration(
    domainSuggestion: String?,
    phoneNumberVal: String?,
    emailVal: String?,
    firstNameVal: String?,
    lastNameVal: String?,
    cityVal: String?,
): String? {
    val contactDetail =
        ContactDetail {
            contactType = ContactType.Company
            state = "LA"
            countryCode = CountryCode.In
            email = emailVal
            firstName = firstNameVal
            lastName = lastNameVal
            city = cityVal
            phoneNumber = phoneNumberVal
            organizationName = "My Org"
            addressLine1 = "My Address"
            zipCode = "123 123"
        }

    val domainRequest =
        RegisterDomainRequest {
            adminContact = contactDetail
            registrantContact = contactDetail
```

```
            techContact = contactDetail
            domainName = domainSuggestion
            autoRenew = true
            durationInYears = 1
        }

    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        val response = route53DomainsClient.registerDomain(domainRequest)
        println("Registration requested. Operation Id: ${response.operationId}")
        return response.operationId
    }
}

suspend fun checkDomainTransferability(domainSuggestion: String?) {
    val transferabilityRequest =
        CheckDomainTransferabilityRequest {
            domainName = domainSuggestion
        }
    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        val response =
 route53DomainsClient.checkDomainTransferability(transferabilityRequest)
        println("Transferability: ${response.transferability?.transferable}")
    }
}

suspend fun checkDomainAvailability(domainSuggestion: String) {
    val availabilityRequest =
        CheckDomainAvailabilityRequest {
            domainName = domainSuggestion
        }
    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        val response =
 route53DomainsClient.checkDomainAvailability(availabilityRequest)
        println("$domainSuggestion is ${response.availability}")
    }
}

suspend fun listDomainSuggestions(domainSuggestion: String?) {
    val suggestionsRequest =
        GetDomainSuggestionsRequest {
            domainName = domainSuggestion
```

```
            suggestionCount = 5
            onlyAvailable = true
        }
    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        val response = route53DomainsClient.getDomainSuggestions(suggestionsRequest)
        response.suggestionsList?.forEach { suggestion ->
            println("Suggestion Name: ${suggestion.domainName}")
            println("Availability: ${suggestion.availability}")
            println(" ")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun listAllPrices(domainType: String?) {
    val pricesRequest =
        ListPricesRequest {
            tld = domainType
        }

    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        route53DomainsClient
            .listPricesPaginated(pricesRequest)
            .transform { it.prices?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { pr ->
                println("Registration: ${pr.registrationPrice}
 ${pr.registrationPrice?.currency}")
                println("Renewal: ${pr.renewalPrice?.price}
 ${pr.renewalPrice?.currency}")
                println("Transfer: ${pr.transferPrice?.price}
 ${pr.transferPrice?.currency}")
                println("Restoration: ${pr.restorationPrice?.price}
 ${pr.restorationPrice?.currency}")
            }
    }
}

suspend fun listBillingRecords() {
    val currentDate = Date()
    val localDateTime =
 currentDate.toInstant().atZone(ZoneId.systemDefault()).toLocalDateTime()
    val zoneOffset = ZoneOffset.of("+01:00")
    val localDateTime2 = localDateTime.minusYears(1)
```

```
    val myStartTime = localDateTime2.toInstant(zoneOffset)
    val myEndTime = localDateTime.toInstant(zoneOffset)
    val timeStart: Instant? = myStartTime?.let { Instant(it) }
    val timeEnd: Instant? = myEndTime?.let { Instant(it) }

    val viewBillingRequest =
        ViewBillingRequest {
            start = timeStart
            end = timeEnd
        }

    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        route53DomainsClient
            .viewBillingPaginated(viewBillingRequest)
            .transform { it.billingRecords?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { billing ->
                println("Bill Date: ${billing.billDate}")
                println("Operation: ${billing.operation}")
                println("Price: ${billing.price}")
            }
    }
}

suspend fun listOperations() {
    val currentDate = Date()
    var localDateTime =
 currentDate.toInstant().atZone(ZoneId.systemDefault()).toLocalDateTime()
    val zoneOffset = ZoneOffset.of("+01:00")
    localDateTime = localDateTime.minusYears(1)
    val myTime: java.time.Instant? = localDateTime.toInstant(zoneOffset)
    val time2: Instant? = myTime?.let { Instant(it) }
    val operationsRequest =
        ListOperationsRequest {
            submittedSince = time2
        }

    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        route53DomainsClient
            .listOperationsPaginated(operationsRequest)
            .transform { it.operations?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { content ->
                println("Operation Id: ${content.operationId}")
```

```
                println("Status: ${content.status}")
                println("Date: ${content.submittedDate}")
            }
    }
}

suspend fun listDomains() {
    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        route53DomainsClient
            .listDomainsPaginated(ListDomainsRequest {})
            .transform { it.domains?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { content ->
                println("The domain name is ${content.domainName}")
            }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - CheckDomainAvailability
  - CheckDomainTransferability
  - GetDomainDetail
  - GetDomainSuggestions
  - GetOperationDetail
  - ListDomains
  - ListOperations
  - ListPrices
  - RegisterDomain
  - ViewBilling

작업

`CheckDomainAvailability`

다음 코드 예시는 `CheckDomainAvailability`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun checkDomainAvailability(domainSuggestion: String) {
    val availabilityRequest =
        CheckDomainAvailabilityRequest {
            domainName = domainSuggestion
        }
    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        val response =
 route53DomainsClient.checkDomainAvailability(availabilityRequest)
        println("$domainSuggestion is ${response.availability}")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 CheckDomainAvailability를 참조하십시오.

`CheckDomainTransferability`

다음 코드 예시는 `CheckDomainTransferability`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun checkDomainTransferability(domainSuggestion: String?) {
    val transferabilityRequest =
        CheckDomainTransferabilityRequest {
```

```
            domainName = domainSuggestion
        }
    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        val response =
 route53DomainsClient.checkDomainTransferability(transferabilityRequest)
        println("Transferability: ${response.transferability?.transferable}")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 CheckDomainTransferability를 참조하십시오.

GetDomainDetail

다음 코드 예시는 GetDomainDetail의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun getDomainDetails(domainSuggestion: String?) {
    val detailRequest =
        GetDomainDetailRequest {
            domainName = domainSuggestion
        }
    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        val response = route53DomainsClient.getDomainDetail(detailRequest)
        println("The contact first name is
 ${response.registrantContact?.firstName}")
        println("The contact last name is ${response.registrantContact?.lastName}")
        println("The contact org name is
 ${response.registrantContact?.organizationName}")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 GetDomainDetail을 참조하십시오.

GetDomainSuggestions

다음 코드 예시는 GetDomainSuggestions의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun listDomainSuggestions(domainSuggestion: String?) {
    val suggestionsRequest =
        GetDomainSuggestionsRequest {
            domainName = domainSuggestion
            suggestionCount = 5
            onlyAvailable = true
        }
    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        val response = route53DomainsClient.getDomainSuggestions(suggestionsRequest)
        response.suggestionsList?.forEach { suggestion ->
            println("Suggestion Name: ${suggestion.domainName}")
            println("Availability: ${suggestion.availability}")
            println(" ")
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 GetDomainSuggestions를 참조하십시오.

GetOperationDetail

다음 코드 예시는 GetOperationDetail의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun getOperationalDetail(opId: String?) {
    val detailRequest =
        GetOperationDetailRequest {
            operationId = opId
        }
    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        val response = route53DomainsClient.getOperationDetail(detailRequest)
        println("Operation detail message is ${response.message}")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 GetOperationDetail을 참조하십시오.

`ListDomains`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListDomains`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun listDomains() {
    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        route53DomainsClient
            .listDomainsPaginated(ListDomainsRequest {})
```

```
            .transform { it.domains?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { content ->
                println("The domain name is ${content.domainName}")
            }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ListDomains를 참조하십시오.

`ListOperations`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListOperations`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun listOperations() {
    val currentDate = Date()
    var localDateTime =
 currentDate.toInstant().atZone(ZoneId.systemDefault()).toLocalDateTime()
    val zoneOffset = ZoneOffset.of("+01:00")
    localDateTime = localDateTime.minusYears(1)
    val myTime: java.time.Instant? = localDateTime.toInstant(zoneOffset)
    val time2: Instant? = myTime?.let { Instant(it) }
    val operationsRequest =
        ListOperationsRequest {
            submittedSince = time2
        }

    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        route53DomainsClient
            .listOperationsPaginated(operationsRequest)
            .transform { it.operations?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { content ->
                println("Operation Id: ${content.operationId}")
```

```
                println("Status: ${content.status}")
                println("Date: ${content.submittedDate}")
            }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ListOperations를 참조하십시오.

`ListPrices`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListPrices`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun listAllPrices(domainType: String?) {
    val pricesRequest =
        ListPricesRequest {
            tld = domainType
        }

    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        route53DomainsClient
            .listPricesPaginated(pricesRequest)
            .transform { it.prices?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { pr ->
                println("Registration: ${pr.registrationPrice}
 ${pr.registrationPrice?.currency}")
                println("Renewal: ${pr.renewalPrice?.price}
 ${pr.renewalPrice?.currency}")
                println("Transfer: ${pr.transferPrice?.price}
 ${pr.transferPrice?.currency}")
                println("Restoration: ${pr.restorationPrice?.price}
 ${pr.restorationPrice?.currency}")
            }
```

```
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ListPrices를 참조하십시오.

RegisterDomain

다음 코드 예시는 RegisterDomain의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun requestDomainRegistration(
    domainSuggestion: String?,
    phoneNumberVal: String?,
    emailVal: String?,
    firstNameVal: String?,
    lastNameVal: String?,
    cityVal: String?,
): String? {
    val contactDetail =
        ContactDetail {
            contactType = ContactType.Company
            state = "LA"
            countryCode = CountryCode.In
            email = emailVal
            firstName = firstNameVal
            lastName = lastNameVal
            city = cityVal
            phoneNumber = phoneNumberVal
            organizationName = "My Org"
            addressLine1 = "My Address"
            zipCode = "123 123"
        }

    val domainRequest =
```

```
        RegisterDomainRequest {
            adminContact = contactDetail
            registrantContact = contactDetail
            techContact = contactDetail
            domainName = domainSuggestion
            autoRenew = true
            durationInYears = 1
        }

    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        val response = route53DomainsClient.registerDomain(domainRequest)
        println("Registration requested. Operation Id: ${response.operationId}")
        return response.operationId
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 RegisterDomain을 참조하십시오.

ViewBilling

다음 코드 예시는 `ViewBilling`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun listBillingRecords() {
    val currentDate = Date()
    val localDateTime =
 currentDate.toInstant().atZone(ZoneId.systemDefault()).toLocalDateTime()
    val zoneOffset = ZoneOffset.of("+01:00")
    val localDateTime2 = localDateTime.minusYears(1)
    val myStartTime = localDateTime2.toInstant(zoneOffset)
    val myEndTime = localDateTime.toInstant(zoneOffset)
    val timeStart: Instant? = myStartTime?.let { Instant(it) }
    val timeEnd: Instant? = myEndTime?.let { Instant(it) }
```

```
    val viewBillingRequest =
        ViewBillingRequest {
            start = timeStart
            end = timeEnd
        }

    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        route53DomainsClient
            .viewBillingPaginated(viewBillingRequest)
            .transform { it.billingRecords?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { billing ->
                println("Bill Date: ${billing.billDate}")
                println("Operation: ${billing.operation}")
                println("Price: ${billing.price}")
            }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ViewBilling을 참조하십시오.

SDK for Kotlin을 사용한 Amazon S3 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon S3에서 AWS SDK for Kotlin을 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예제에는 컨텍스트에서 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다.

주제

- 기본 사항

- 작업
- 시나리오

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 버킷을 만들고 버킷에 파일을 업로드합니다.
- 버킷에서 객체를 다운로드합니다.
- 버킷의 하위 폴더에 객체를 복사합니다.
- 버킷의 객체를 나열합니다.
- 버킷 객체와 버킷을 삭제합니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
    Usage:
        <bucketName> <key> <objectPath> <savePath> <toBucket>

    Where:
        bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket to create.
        key - The key to use.
        objectPath - The path where the file is located (for example, C:/AWS/
book2.pdf).
        savePath - The path where the file is saved after it's downloaded (for
 example, C:/AWS/book2.pdf).
        toBucket - An Amazon S3 bucket to where an object is copied to (for example,
 C:/AWS/book2.pdf).
        """
```

```
    if (args.size != 4) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    val bucketName = args[0]
    val key = args[1]
    val objectPath = args[2]
    val savePath = args[3]
    val toBucket = args[4]

    // Create an Amazon S3 bucket.
    createBucket(bucketName)

    // Update a local file to the Amazon S3 bucket.
    putObject(bucketName, key, objectPath)

    // Download the object to another local file.
    getObjectFromMrap(bucketName, key, savePath)

    // List all objects located in the Amazon S3 bucket.
    listBucketObs(bucketName)

    // Copy the object to another Amazon S3 bucket
    copyBucketOb(bucketName, key, toBucket)

    // Delete the object from the Amazon S3 bucket.
    deleteBucketObs(bucketName, key)

    // Delete the Amazon S3 bucket.
    deleteBucket(bucketName)
    println("All Amazon S3 operations were successfully performed")
}

suspend fun createBucket(bucketName: String) {
    val request =
        CreateBucketRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
        }

    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.createBucket(request)
        println("$bucketName is ready")
    }
```

```
}

suspend fun putObject(
    bucketName: String,
    objectKey: String,
    objectPath: String,
) {
    val metadataVal = mutableMapOf<String, String>()
    metadataVal["myVal"] = "test"

    val request =
        PutObjectRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
            key = objectKey
            metadata = metadataVal
            this.body = Paths.get(objectPath).asByteStream()
        }

    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        val response = s3.putObject(request)
        println("Tag information is ${response.eTag}")
    }
}

suspend fun getObjectFromMrap(
    bucketName: String,
    keyName: String,
    path: String,
) {
    val request =
        GetObjectRequest {
            key = keyName
            bucket = bucketName
        }

    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.getObject(request) { resp ->
            val myFile = File(path)
            resp.body?.writeToFile(myFile)
            println("Successfully read $keyName from $bucketName")
        }
    }
}
```

```
suspend fun listBucketObs(bucketName: String) {
    val request =
        ListObjectsRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
        }

    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->

        val response = s3.listObjects(request)
        response.contents?.forEach { myObject ->
            println("The name of the key is ${myObject.key}")
            println("The owner is ${myObject.owner}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun copyBucketOb(
    fromBucket: String,
    objectKey: String,
    toBucket: String,
) {
    var encodedUrl = ""
    try {
        encodedUrl = URLEncoder.encode("$fromBucket/$objectKey",
 StandardCharsets.UTF_8.toString())
    } catch (e: UnsupportedEncodingException) {
        println("URL could not be encoded: " + e.message)
    }

    val request =
        CopyObjectRequest {
            copySource = encodedUrl
            bucket = toBucket
            key = objectKey
        }
    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.copyObject(request)
    }
}

suspend fun deleteBucketObs(
    bucketName: String,
    objectName: String,
) {
```

```
    val objectId =
        ObjectIdentifier {
            key = objectName
        }

    val delOb =
        Delete {
            objects = listOf(objectId)
        }

    val request =
        DeleteObjectsRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
            delete = delOb
        }

    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.deleteObjects(request)
        println("$objectName was deleted from $bucketName")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteBucket(bucketName: String?) {
    val request =
        DeleteBucketRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
        }
    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.deleteBucket(request)
        println("The $bucketName was successfully deleted!")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - CopyObject
  - CreateBucket
  - DeleteBucket
  - DeleteObjects
  - GetObject
  - ListObjectsV2

- PutObject

작업

`CopyObject`

다음 코드 예시는 `CopyObject`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun copyBucketObject(
    fromBucket: String,
    objectKey: String,
    toBucket: String,
) {
    var encodedUrl = ""
    try {
        encodedUrl = URLEncoder.encode("$fromBucket/$objectKey",
 StandardCharsets.UTF_8.toString())
    } catch (e: UnsupportedEncodingException) {
        println("URL could not be encoded: " + e.message)
    }

    val request =
        CopyObjectRequest {
            copySource = encodedUrl
            bucket = toBucket
            key = objectKey
        }
    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.copyObject(request)
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 CopyObject를 참조하십시오.

`CreateBucket`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateBucket`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun createNewBucket(bucketName: String) {
    val request =
        CreateBucketRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
        }

    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.createBucket(request)
        println("$bucketName is ready")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 CreateBucket를 참조하세요.

`CreateMultiRegionAccessPoint`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateMultiRegionAccessPoint`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

us-west-2 리전으로 요청을 보내도록 S3 제어 클라이언트를 구성합니다.

```
        suspend fun createS3ControlClient(): S3ControlClient {
            // Configure your S3ControlClient to send requests to US West (Oregon).
            val s3Control = S3ControlClient.fromEnvironment {
                region = "us-west-2"
            }
            return s3Control
        }
```

다중 리전 액세스 포인트를 생성합니다.

```
    suspend fun createMrap(
        s3Control: S3ControlClient,
        accountIdParam: String,
        bucketName1: String,
        bucketName2: String,
        mrapName: String,
    ): String {
        println("Creating MRAP ...")
        val createMrapResponse: CreateMultiRegionAccessPointResponse =
            s3Control.createMultiRegionAccessPoint {
                accountId = accountIdParam
                clientToken = UUID.randomUUID().toString()
                details {
                    name = mrapName
                    regions = listOf(
                        Region {
                            bucket = bucketName1
                        },
                        Region {
                            bucket = bucketName2
                        },
                    )
                }
            }
        val requestToken: String? = createMrapResponse.requestTokenArn

        // Use the request token to check for the status of the
 CreateMultiRegionAccessPoint operation.
        if (requestToken != null) {
            waitForSucceededStatus(s3Control, requestToken, accountIdParam)
```

```
            println("MRAP created")
        }

        val getMrapResponse =
            s3Control.getMultiRegionAccessPoint(
                input = GetMultiRegionAccessPointRequest {
                    accountId = accountIdParam
                    name = mrapName
                },
            )
        val mrapAlias = getMrapResponse.accessPoint?.alias
        return "arn:aws:s3::$accountIdParam:accesspoint/$mrapAlias"
    }
```

다중 리전 액세스 포인트가 사용 가능해질 때까지 기다립니다.

```
        suspend fun waitForSucceededStatus(
            s3Control: S3ControlClient,
            requestToken: String,
            accountIdParam: String,
            timeBetweenChecks: Duration = 1.minutes,
        ) {
            var describeResponse: DescribeMultiRegionAccessPointOperationResponse
            describeResponse = s3Control.describeMultiRegionAccessPointOperation(
                input = DescribeMultiRegionAccessPointOperationRequest {
                    accountId = accountIdParam
                    requestTokenArn = requestToken
                },
            )

            var status: String? = describeResponse.asyncOperation?.requestStatus
            while (status != "SUCCEEDED") {
                delay(timeBetweenChecks)
                describeResponse =
s3Control.describeMultiRegionAccessPointOperation(
                    input = DescribeMultiRegionAccessPointOperationRequest {
                        accountId = accountIdParam
                        requestTokenArn = requestToken
                    },
                )
                status = describeResponse.asyncOperation?.requestStatus
                println(status)
```

```
            }
        }
```

- 자세한 내용은 AWS SDK for Kotlin 개발자 안내서를 참조하십시오.
- API 세부 정보는 Kotlin API 참조용AWS SDK의 CreateMultiRegionAccessPoint를 참조하세요.

`DeleteBucketPolicy`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteBucketPolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun deleteS3BucketPolicy(bucketName: String?) {
    val request =
        DeleteBucketPolicyRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
        }

    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.deleteBucketPolicy(request)
        println("Done!")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DeleteBucketPolicy를 참조하십시오.

`DeleteObjects`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteObjects`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun deleteBucketObjects(
    bucketName: String,
    objectName: String,
) {
    val objectId =
        ObjectIdentifier {
            key = objectName
        }

    val delOb =
        Delete {
            objects = listOf(objectId)
        }

    val request =
        DeleteObjectsRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
            delete = delOb
        }

    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.deleteObjects(request)
        println("$objectName was deleted from $bucketName")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DeleteObjects를 참조하십시오.

`GetBucketPolicy`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetBucketPolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun getPolicy(bucketName: String): String? {
    println("Getting policy for bucket $bucketName")

    val request =
        GetBucketPolicyRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
        }

    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        val policyRes = s3.getBucketPolicy(request)
        return policyRes.policy
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 GetBucketPolicy를 참조하십시오.

`GetObject`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetObject`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun getObjectBytes(
    bucketName: String,
    keyName: String,
```

```
    path: String,
) {
    val request =
        GetObjectRequest {
            key = keyName
            bucket = bucketName
        }

    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.getObject(request) { resp ->
            val myFile = File(path)
            resp.body?.writeToFile(myFile)
            println("Successfully read $keyName from $bucketName")
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 GetObject를 참조하십시오.

`GetObjectAcl`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetObjectAcl`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun getBucketACL(
    objectKey: String,
    bucketName: String,
) {
    val request =
        GetObjectAclRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
            key = objectKey
        }
```

```
    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        val response = s3.getObjectAcl(request)
        response.grants?.forEach { grant ->
            println("Grant permission is ${grant.permission}")
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 GetObjectAcl를 참조하십시오.

`ListObjectsV2`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListObjectsV2`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun listBucketObjects(bucketName: String) {
    val request =
        ListObjectsRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
        }

    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        val response = s3.listObjects(request)
        response.contents?.forEach { myObject ->
            println("The name of the key is ${myObject.key}")
            println("The object is ${myObject.size?.let { calKb(it) }} KBs")
            println("The owner is ${myObject.owner}")
        }
    }
}

private fun calKb(intValue: Long): Long = intValue / 1024
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ListObjectsV2를 참조하십시오.

`PutBucketAcl`

다음 코드 예시는 `PutBucketAcl`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun setBucketAcl(
    bucketName: String,
    idVal: String,
) {
    val myGrant =
        Grantee {
            id = idVal
            type = Type.CanonicalUser
        }

    val ownerGrant =
        Grant {
            grantee = myGrant
            permission = Permission.FullControl
        }

    val grantList = mutableListOf<Grant>()
    grantList.add(ownerGrant)

    val ownerOb =
        Owner {
            id = idVal
        }

    val acl =
        AccessControlPolicy {
            owner = ownerOb
            grants = grantList
```

```
        }

    val request =
        PutBucketAclRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
            accessControlPolicy = acl
        }

    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.putBucketAcl(request)
        println("An ACL was successfully set on $bucketName")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 PutBucketAcl를 참조하십시오.

`PutObject`

다음 코드 예시는 `PutObject`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun putS3Object(
    bucketName: String,
    objectKey: String,
    objectPath: String,
) {
    val metadataVal = mutableMapOf<String, String>()
    metadataVal["myVal"] = "test"

    val request =
        PutObjectRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
            key = objectKey
            metadata = metadataVal
```

```
            body = File(objectPath).asByteStream()
        }

    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        val response = s3.putObject(request)
        println("Tag information is ${response.eTag}")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 PutObject를 참조하십시오.

시나리오

미리 서명된 URL 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon S3에 대해 미리 서명된 URL을 생성하고 객체를 업로드하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

`GetObject` 미리 서명된 GetObject 요청을 만들고 URL을 사용하여 객체를 다운로드합니다.

```
suspend fun getObjectPresigned(
    s3: S3Client,
    bucketName: String,
    keyName: String,
): String {
    // Create a GetObjectRequest.
    val unsignedRequest =
        GetObjectRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
            key = keyName
        }
```

```
    // Presign the GetObject request.
    val presignedRequest = s3.presignGetObject(unsignedRequest, 24.hours)

    // Use the URL from the presigned HttpRequest in a subsequent HTTP GET request
 to retrieve the object.
    val objectContents = URL(presignedRequest.url.toString()).readText()

    return objectContents
}
```

고급 옵션을 사용하여 `GetObject` 미리 서명된 요청을 생성합니다.

```
suspend fun getObjectPresignedMoreOptions(
    s3: S3Client,
    bucketName: String,
    keyName: String,
): HttpRequest {
    // Create a GetObjectRequest.
    val unsignedRequest =
        GetObjectRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
            key = keyName
        }

    // Presign the GetObject request.
    val presignedRequest =
        s3.presignGetObject(unsignedRequest, signer = CrtAwsSigner) {
            signingDate = Instant.now() + 12.hours // Presigned request can be used
 12 hours from now.
            algorithm = AwsSigningAlgorithm.SIGV4_ASYMMETRIC
            signatureType = AwsSignatureType.HTTP_REQUEST_VIA_QUERY_PARAMS
            expiresAfter = 8.hours // Presigned request expires 8 hours later.
        }
    return presignedRequest
}
```

`PutObject` 미리 서명된 요청을 만들고 이를 사용하여 객체를 업로드합니다.

```
suspend fun putObjectPresigned(
    s3: S3Client,
    bucketName: String,
```

```
    keyName: String,
    content: String,
) {
    // Create a PutObjectRequest.
    val unsignedRequest =
        PutObjectRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
            key = keyName
        }

    // Presign the request.
    val presignedRequest = s3.presignPutObject(unsignedRequest, 24.hours)

    // Use the URL and any headers from the presigned HttpRequest in a subsequent
 HTTP PUT request to retrieve the object.
    // Create a PUT request using the OKHttpClient API.
    val putRequest =
        Request
            .Builder()
            .url(presignedRequest.url.toString())
            .apply {
                presignedRequest.headers.forEach { key, values ->
                    header(key, values.joinToString(", "))
                }
            }.put(content.toRequestBody())
            .build()

    val response = OkHttpClient().newCall(putRequest).execute()
    assert(response.isSuccessful)
}
```

- 자세한 내용은 AWS SDK for Kotlin 개발자 안내서를 참조하십시오.

사진을 관리하기 위한 서버리스 애플리케이션 만들기

다음 코드 예시에서는 사용자가 레이블을 사용하여 사진을 관리할 수 있는 서버리스 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지에서 레이블을 감지하고 나중에 검색할 수 있도록 저장하는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션을 개발하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제의 출처에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS 커뮤니티의 게시물을 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

이미지에서 객체 감지

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지의 범주별로 객체를 감지하는 앱을 빌드하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

Amazon Rekognition Kotlin API를 사용하여 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 버킷에 있는 이미지에서 범주별로 객체를 식별하기 위해 Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 앱을 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 앱은 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 결과와 함께 이메일 알림을 관리자에게 보냅니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하십시오.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

다중 리전 액세스 포인트에서 객체 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 다중 리전 액세스 포인트에서 객체를 가져오는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

비대칭 Sigv4(Sigv4a) 서명 알고리즘을 사용하도록 S3 클라이언트를 구성합니다.

```
        suspend fun createS3Client(): S3Client {
            // Configure your S3Client to use the Asymmetric SigV4 (SigV4a) signing
algorithm.
            val sigV4aScheme = SigV4AsymmetricAuthScheme(DefaultAwsSigner)
            val s3 = S3Client.fromEnvironment {
                authSchemes = listOf(sigV4aScheme)
            }
            return s3
        }
```

버킷 이름 대신 다중 리전 액세스 포인트 ARN을 사용하영 객체를 가져옵니다.

```
    suspend fun getObjectFromMrap(
        s3: S3Client,
        mrapArn: String,
        keyName: String,
    ): String? {
        val request = GetObjectRequest {
            bucket = mrapArn // Use the ARN instead of the bucket name for object
operations.
            key = keyName
        }

        var stringObj: String? = null
        s3.getObject(request) { resp ->
            stringObj = resp.body?.decodeToString()
            if (stringObj != null) {
                println("Successfully read $keyName from $mrapArn")
            }
        }
        return stringObj
```

```
    }
```

- 자세한 내용은 AWS SDK for Kotlin 개발자 안내서를 참조하십시오.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 GetObject를 참조하십시오.

SDK for Kotlin을 사용한 SageMaker AI 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 SageMaker AI와 함께 AWS SDK for Kotlin을 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello SageMaker AI

다음 코드 예제에서는 SageMaker AI 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun listBooks() {
    SageMakerClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { sageMakerClient -
>
        val response =
 sageMakerClient.listNotebookInstances(ListNotebookInstancesRequest {})
        response.notebookInstances?.forEach { item ->
```

```
            println("The notebook name is: ${item.notebookInstanceName}")
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ListNotebookInstances를 참조하십시오.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오

작업

`CreatePipeline`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreatePipeline`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Create a pipeline from the example pipeline JSON.
suspend fun setupPipeline(filePath: String?, roleArnVal: String?, functionArnVal:
 String?, pipelineNameVal: String?) {
    println("Setting up the pipeline.")
    val parser = JSONParser()

    // Read JSON and get pipeline definition.
    FileReader(filePath).use { reader ->
        val obj: Any = parser.parse(reader)
        val jsonObject: JSONObject = obj as JSONObject
        val stepsArray: JSONArray = jsonObject.get("Steps") as JSONArray
        for (stepObj in stepsArray) {
            val step: JSONObject = stepObj as JSONObject
            if (step.containsKey("FunctionArn")) {
```

```
                step.put("FunctionArn", functionArnVal)
            }
        }
        println(jsonObject)

        // Create the pipeline.
        val pipelineRequest = CreatePipelineRequest {
            pipelineDescription = "Kotlin SDK example pipeline"
            roleArn = roleArnVal
            pipelineName = pipelineNameVal
            pipelineDefinition = jsonObject.toString()
        }

        SageMakerClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { sageMakerClient ->
            sageMakerClient.createPipeline(pipelineRequest)
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 CreatePipeline을 참조하세요.

`DeletePipeline`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeletePipeline`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Delete a SageMaker pipeline by name.
suspend fun deletePipeline(pipelineNameVal: String) {
    val pipelineRequest = DeletePipelineRequest {
        pipelineName = pipelineNameVal
    }

    SageMakerClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { sageMakerClient ->
        sageMakerClient.deletePipeline(pipelineRequest)
```

```
        println("*** Successfully deleted $pipelineNameVal")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DeletePipeline을 참조하십시오.

DescribePipelineExecution

다음 코드 예시는 DescribePipelineExecution의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun waitForPipelineExecution(executionArn: String?) {
    var status: String
    var index = 0
    do {
        val pipelineExecutionRequest = DescribePipelineExecutionRequest {
            pipelineExecutionArn = executionArn
        }

        SageMakerClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { sageMakerClient ->
            val response =
 sageMakerClient.describePipelineExecution(pipelineExecutionRequest)
            status = response.pipelineExecutionStatus.toString()
            println("$index. The status of the pipeline is $status")
            TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(4)
            index++
        }
    } while ("Executing" == status)
    println("Pipeline finished with status $status")
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DescribePipelineExecution을 참조하십시오.

StartPipelineExecution

다음 코드 예시는 StartPipelineExecution의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Start a pipeline run with job configurations.
suspend fun executePipeline(bucketName: String, queueUrl: String?, roleArn: String?,
 pipelineNameVal: String): String? {
    println("Starting pipeline execution.")
    val inputBucketLocation = "s3:///$bucketName/samplefiles/latlongtest.csv"
    val output = "s3:///$bucketName/outputfiles/"

    val gson = GsonBuilder()
        .setFieldNamingPolicy(FieldNamingPolicy.UPPER_CAMEL_CASE)
        .setPrettyPrinting()
        .create()

    // Set up all parameters required to start the pipeline.
    val parameters: MutableList<Parameter> = java.util.ArrayList<Parameter>()

    val para1 = Parameter {
        name = "parameter_execution_role"
        value = roleArn
    }
    val para2 = Parameter {
        name = "parameter_queue_url"
        value = queueUrl
    }

    val inputJSON = """{
        "DataSourceConfig": {
        "S3Data": {
            "S3Uri": "s3:///$bucketName/samplefiles/latlongtest.csv"
        },
        "Type": "S3_DATA"
        },
```

```
        "DocumentType": "CSV"
    }"""
    println(inputJSON)
    val para3 = Parameter {
        name = "parameter_vej_input_config"
        value = inputJSON
    }

    // Create an ExportVectorEnrichmentJobOutputConfig object.
    val jobS3Data = VectorEnrichmentJobS3Data {
        s3Uri = output
    }

    val outputConfig = ExportVectorEnrichmentJobOutputConfig {
        s3Data = jobS3Data
    }

    val gson4: String = gson.toJson(outputConfig)
    val para4: Parameter = Parameter {
        name = "parameter_vej_export_config"
        value = gson4
    }
    println("parameter_vej_export_config:" + gson.toJson(outputConfig))

    val para5JSON =
        "{\"MapMatchingConfig\":null,\"ReverseGeocodingConfig\":{\"XAttributeName\":
\"Longitude\",\"YAttributeName\":\"Latitude\"}}"

    val para5: Parameter = Parameter {
        name = "parameter_step_1_vej_config"
        value = para5JSON
    }

    parameters.add(para1)
    parameters.add(para2)
    parameters.add(para3)
    parameters.add(para4)
    parameters.add(para5)

    val pipelineExecutionRequest = StartPipelineExecutionRequest {
        pipelineExecutionDescription = "Created using Kotlin SDK"
        pipelineExecutionDisplayName = "$pipelineName-example-execution"
        pipelineParameters = parameters
        pipelineName = pipelineNameVal
```

```
    }

    SageMakerClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { sageMakerClient ->
        val response =
 sageMakerClient.startPipelineExecution(pipelineExecutionRequest)
        return response.pipelineExecutionArn
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 StartPipelineExecution를 참조하십시오.

시나리오

지리공간 작업 및 파이프라인으로 시작하기

다음 코드 예제에서는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 파이프라인의 리소스를 설정하세요.
- 지리 공간 작업을 실행하는 파이프라인을 설정합니다.
- 파이프라인 실행을 시작합니다.
- 실행 상태를 모니터링합니다.
- 파이프라인의 출력을 볼 수 있습니다.
- 리소스를 정리합니다.

자세한 내용은 Community. AWS SDKs를 사용하여 SageMaker 파이프라인 생성 및 실행을 참조하세요.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
val DASHES = String(CharArray(80)).replace("\u0000", "-")
private var eventSourceMapping = ""
```

```
suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
    Usage:
          <sageMakerRoleName> <lambdaRoleName> <functionName> <functionKey>
 <queueName> <bucketName> <bucketFunction> <lnglatData> <spatialPipelinePath>
 <pipelineName>

    Where:
        sageMakerRoleName - The name of the Amazon SageMaker role.
        lambdaRoleName - The name of the AWS Lambda role.
        functionName - The name of the AWS Lambda function (for
 example,SageMakerExampleFunction).
        functionKey - The name of the Amazon S3 key name that represents the Lambda
 function (for example, SageMakerLambda.zip).
        queueName - The name of the Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue.
        bucketName - The name of the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
 bucket.
        bucketFunction - The name of the Amazon S3 bucket that contains the Lambda
 ZIP file.
        lnglatData - The file location of the latlongtest.csv file required for this
 use case.
        spatialPipelinePath - The file location of the GeoSpatialPipeline.json file
 required for this use case.
        pipelineName - The name of the pipeline to create (for example, sagemaker-
sdk-example-pipeline).
    """

    if (args.size != 10) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    val sageMakerRoleName = args[0]
    val lambdaRoleName = args[1]
    val functionKey = args[2]
    val functionName = args[3]
    val queueName = args[4]
    val bucketName = args[5]
    val bucketFunction = args[6]
    val lnglatData = args[7]
    val spatialPipelinePath = args[8]
    val pipelineName = args[9]
    val handlerName = "org.example.SageMakerLambdaFunction::handleRequest"
```

```
    println(DASHES)
    println("Welcome to the Amazon SageMaker pipeline example scenario.")
    println(
        """
         This example workflow will guide you through setting up and running an
         Amazon SageMaker pipeline. The pipeline uses an AWS Lambda function and an
         Amazon SQS Queue. It runs a vector enrichment reverse geocode job to
         reverse geocode addresses in an input file and store the results in an
export file.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("First, we will set up the roles, functions, and queue needed by the
SageMaker pipeline.")
    val lambdaRoleArn: String = checkLambdaRole(lambdaRoleName)
    val sageMakerRoleArn: String = checkSageMakerRole(sageMakerRoleName)
    val functionArn = checkFunction(functionName, bucketFunction, functionKey,
handlerName, lambdaRoleArn)
    val queueUrl = checkQueue(queueName, functionName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("Setting up bucket $bucketName")
    if (!checkBucket(bucketName)) {
        setupBucket(bucketName)
        println("Put $lnglatData into $bucketName")
        val objectKey = "samplefiles/latlongtest.csv"
        putS3Object(bucketName, objectKey, lnglatData)
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("Now we can create and run our pipeline.")
    setupPipeline(spatialPipelinePath, sageMakerRoleArn, functionArn, pipelineName)
    val pipelineExecutionARN = executePipeline(bucketName, queueUrl,
sageMakerRoleArn, pipelineName)
    println("The pipeline execution ARN value is $pipelineExecutionARN")
    waitForPipelineExecution(pipelineExecutionARN)
    println("Wait 30 secs to get output results $bucketName")
    TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(30)
    getOutputResults(bucketName)
```

```
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println(
        """
             The pipeline has completed. To view the pipeline and runs in SageMaker
 Studio, follow these instructions:
             https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sagemaker/latest/dg/pipelines-studio.html
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("Do you want to delete the AWS resources used in this Workflow? (y/n)")
    val `in` = Scanner(System.`in`)
    val delResources = `in`.nextLine()
    if (delResources.compareTo("y") == 0) {
        println("Lets clean up the AWS resources. Wait 30 seconds")
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(30)
        deleteEventSourceMapping(functionName)
        deleteSQSQueue(queueName)
        listBucketObjects(bucketName)
        deleteBucket(bucketName)
        delLambdaFunction(functionName)
        deleteLambdaRole(lambdaRoleName)
        deleteSagemakerRole(sageMakerRoleName)
        deletePipeline(pipelineName)
    } else {
        println("The AWS Resources were not deleted!")
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("SageMaker pipeline scenario is complete.")
    println(DASHES)
}

// Delete a SageMaker pipeline by name.
suspend fun deletePipeline(pipelineNameVal: String) {
    val pipelineRequest = DeletePipelineRequest {
        pipelineName = pipelineNameVal
    }

    SageMakerClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { sageMakerClient ->
```

```
        sageMakerClient.deletePipeline(pipelineRequest)
        println("*** Successfully deleted $pipelineNameVal")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteSagemakerRole(roleNameVal: String) {
    val sageMakerRolePolicies = getSageMakerRolePolicies()
    IamClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { iam ->
        for (policy in sageMakerRolePolicies) {
            // First the policy needs to be detached.
            val rolePolicyRequest = DetachRolePolicyRequest {
                policyArn = policy
                roleName = roleNameVal
            }
            iam.detachRolePolicy(rolePolicyRequest)
        }

        // Delete the role.
        val roleRequest = DeleteRoleRequest {
            roleName = roleNameVal
        }
        iam.deleteRole(roleRequest)
        println("*** Successfully deleted $roleNameVal")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteLambdaRole(roleNameVal: String) {
    val lambdaRolePolicies = getLambdaRolePolicies()
    IamClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { iam ->
        for (policy in lambdaRolePolicies) {
            // First the policy needs to be detached.
            val rolePolicyRequest = DetachRolePolicyRequest {
                policyArn = policy
                roleName = roleNameVal
            }
            iam.detachRolePolicy(rolePolicyRequest)
        }

        // Delete the role.
        val roleRequest = DeleteRoleRequest {
            roleName = roleNameVal
        }
        iam.deleteRole(roleRequest)
        println("*** Successfully deleted $roleNameVal")
```

```
    }
}

suspend fun delLambdaFunction(myFunctionName: String) {
    val request = DeleteFunctionRequest {
        functionName = myFunctionName
    }

    LambdaClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { awsLambda ->
        awsLambda.deleteFunction(request)
        println("$myFunctionName was deleted")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteBucket(bucketName: String?) {
    val request = DeleteBucketRequest {
        bucket = bucketName
    }
    S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.deleteBucket(request)
        println("The $bucketName was successfully deleted!")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteBucketObjects(bucketName: String, objectName: String?) {
    val toDelete = ArrayList<ObjectIdentifier>()
    val obId = ObjectIdentifier {
        key = objectName
    }
    toDelete.add(obId)
    val delOb = Delete {
        objects = toDelete
    }
    val dor = DeleteObjectsRequest {
        bucket = bucketName
        delete = delOb
    }

    S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3Client ->
        s3Client.deleteObjects(dor)
        println("*** $bucketName objects were deleted.")
    }
}
```

```
suspend fun listBucketObjects(bucketNameVal: String) {
    val listObjects = ListObjectsRequest {
        bucket = bucketNameVal
    }

    S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3Client ->
        val res = s3Client.listObjects(listObjects)
        val objects = res.contents
        if (objects != null) {
            for (myValue in objects) {
                println("The name of the key is ${myValue.key}")
                deleteBucketObjects(bucketNameVal, myValue.key)
            }
        }
    }
}

// Delete the specific Amazon SQS queue.
suspend fun deleteSQSQueue(queueNameVal: String?) {
    val getQueueRequest = GetQueueUrlRequest {
        queueName = queueNameVal
    }

    SqsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { sqsClient ->
        val urlVal = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(getQueueRequest).queueUrl
        val deleteQueueRequest = DeleteQueueRequest {
            queueUrl = urlVal
        }
        sqsClient.deleteQueue(deleteQueueRequest)
    }
}

// Delete the queue event mapping.
suspend fun deleteEventSourceMapping(functionNameVal: String) {
    if (eventSourceMapping.compareTo("") == 0) {
        LambdaClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { lambdaClient ->
            val request = ListEventSourceMappingsRequest {
                functionName = functionNameVal
            }
            val response = lambdaClient.listEventSourceMappings(request)
            val eventList = response.eventSourceMappings
            if (eventList != null) {
                for (event in eventList) {
                    eventSourceMapping = event.uuid.toString()
```

```
                }
            }
        }
    }

    val eventSourceMappingRequest = DeleteEventSourceMappingRequest {
        uuid = eventSourceMapping
    }
    LambdaClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { lambdaClient ->
        lambdaClient.deleteEventSourceMapping(eventSourceMappingRequest)
        println("The event mapping is deleted!")
    }
}

// Reads the objects in the S3 bucket and displays the values.
private suspend fun readObject(bucketName: String, keyVal: String?) {
    println("Output file contents: \n")
    val objectRequest = GetObjectRequest {
        bucket = bucketName
        key = keyVal
    }
    S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3Client ->
        s3Client.getObject(objectRequest) { resp ->
            val byteArray = resp.body?.toByteArray()
            val text = byteArray?.let { String(it, StandardCharsets.UTF_8) }
            println("Text output: $text")
        }
    }
}

// Display the results from the output directory.
suspend fun getOutputResults(bucketName: String?) {
    println("Getting output results $bucketName.")
    val listObjectsRequest = ListObjectsRequest {
        bucket = bucketName
        prefix = "outputfiles/"
    }
    S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3Client ->
        val response = s3Client.listObjects(listObjectsRequest)
        val s3Objects: List<Object>? = response.contents
        if (s3Objects != null) {
            for (`object` in s3Objects) {
                if (bucketName != null) {
                    readObject(bucketName, (`object`.key))
```

```
                }
            }
        }
    }
}

suspend fun waitForPipelineExecution(executionArn: String?) {
    var status: String
    var index = 0
    do {
        val pipelineExecutionRequest = DescribePipelineExecutionRequest {
            pipelineExecutionArn = executionArn
        }

        SageMakerClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { sageMakerClient ->
            val response =
 sageMakerClient.describePipelineExecution(pipelineExecutionRequest)
            status = response.pipelineExecutionStatus.toString()
            println("$index. The status of the pipeline is $status")
            TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(4)
            index++
        }
    } while ("Executing" == status)
    println("Pipeline finished with status $status")
}

// Start a pipeline run with job configurations.
suspend fun executePipeline(bucketName: String, queueUrl: String?, roleArn: String?,
 pipelineNameVal: String): String? {
    println("Starting pipeline execution.")
    val inputBucketLocation = "s3:///$bucketName/samplefiles/latlongtest.csv"
    val output = "s3:///$bucketName/outputfiles/"

    val gson = GsonBuilder()
        .setFieldNamingPolicy(FieldNamingPolicy.UPPER_CAMEL_CASE)
        .setPrettyPrinting()
        .create()

    // Set up all parameters required to start the pipeline.
    val parameters: MutableList<Parameter> = java.util.ArrayList<Parameter>()

    val para1 = Parameter {
        name = "parameter_execution_role"
        value = roleArn
```

```
    }
    val para2 = Parameter {
        name = "parameter_queue_url"
        value = queueUrl
    }

    val inputJSON = """{
        "DataSourceConfig": {
        "S3Data": {
            "S3Uri": "s3://$bucketName/samplefiles/latlongtest.csv"
        },
        "Type": "S3_DATA"
        },
        "DocumentType": "CSV"
    }"""
    println(inputJSON)
    val para3 = Parameter {
        name = "parameter_vej_input_config"
        value = inputJSON
    }

    // Create an ExportVectorEnrichmentJobOutputConfig object.
    val jobS3Data = VectorEnrichmentJobS3Data {
        s3Uri = output
    }

    val outputConfig = ExportVectorEnrichmentJobOutputConfig {
        s3Data = jobS3Data
    }

    val gson4: String = gson.toJson(outputConfig)
    val para4: Parameter = Parameter {
        name = "parameter_vej_export_config"
        value = gson4
    }
    println("parameter_vej_export_config:" + gson.toJson(outputConfig))

    val para5JSON =
        "{\"MapMatchingConfig\":null,\"ReverseGeocodingConfig\":{\"XAttributeName\":
\"Longitude\",\"YAttributeName\":\"Latitude\"}}"

    val para5: Parameter = Parameter {
        name = "parameter_step_1_vej_config"
        value = para5JSON
```

```
    }

    parameters.add(para1)
    parameters.add(para2)
    parameters.add(para3)
    parameters.add(para4)
    parameters.add(para5)

    val pipelineExecutionRequest = StartPipelineExecutionRequest {
        pipelineExecutionDescription = "Created using Kotlin SDK"
        pipelineExecutionDisplayName = "$pipelineName-example-execution"
        pipelineParameters = parameters
        pipelineName = pipelineNameVal
    }

    SageMakerClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { sageMakerClient ->
        val response =
 sageMakerClient.startPipelineExecution(pipelineExecutionRequest)
        return response.pipelineExecutionArn
    }
}

// Create a pipeline from the example pipeline JSON.
suspend fun setupPipeline(filePath: String?, roleArnVal: String?, functionArnVal:
 String?, pipelineNameVal: String?) {
    println("Setting up the pipeline.")
    val parser = JSONParser()

    // Read JSON and get pipeline definition.
    FileReader(filePath).use { reader ->
        val obj: Any = parser.parse(reader)
        val jsonObject: JSONObject = obj as JSONObject
        val stepsArray: JSONArray = jsonObject.get("Steps") as JSONArray
        for (stepObj in stepsArray) {
            val step: JSONObject = stepObj as JSONObject
            if (step.containsKey("FunctionArn")) {
                step.put("FunctionArn", functionArnVal)
            }
        }
        println(jsonObject)

        // Create the pipeline.
        val pipelineRequest = CreatePipelineRequest {
            pipelineDescription = "Kotlin SDK example pipeline"
```

```
            roleArn = roleArnVal
            pipelineName = pipelineNameVal
            pipelineDefinition = jsonObject.toString()
        }

        SageMakerClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { sageMakerClient ->
            sageMakerClient.createPipeline(pipelineRequest)
        }
    }
}

suspend fun putS3Object(bucketName: String, objectKey: String, objectPath: String) {
    val request = PutObjectRequest {
        bucket = bucketName
        key = objectKey
        body = File(objectPath).asByteStream()
    }

    S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.putObject(request)
        println("Successfully placed $objectKey into bucket $bucketName")
    }
}

suspend fun setupBucket(bucketName: String) {
    val request = CreateBucketRequest {
        bucket = bucketName
    }

    S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.createBucket(request)
        println("$bucketName is ready")
    }
}

suspend fun checkBucket(bucketName: String): Boolean {
    try {
        val headBucketRequest = HeadBucketRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
        }
        S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3Client ->
            s3Client.headBucket(headBucketRequest)
            println("$bucketName exists")
            return true
```

```
        }
    } catch (e: S3Exception) {
        println("Bucket does not exist")
    }
    return false
}

// Connect the queue to the Lambda function as an event source.
suspend fun connectLambda(queueUrlVal: String?, lambdaNameVal: String?) {
    println("Connecting the Lambda function and queue for the pipeline.")
    var queueArn = ""

    // Specify the attributes to retrieve.
    val atts: MutableList<QueueAttributeName> = ArrayList()
    atts.add(QueueAttributeName.QueueArn)
    val attributesRequest = GetQueueAttributesRequest {
        queueUrl = queueUrlVal
        attributeNames = atts
    }

    SqsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { sqsClient ->
        val response = sqsClient.getQueueAttributes(attributesRequest)
        val queueAtts = response.attributes
        if (queueAtts != null) {
            for ((key, value) in queueAtts) {
                println("Key = $key, Value = $value")
                queueArn = value
            }
        }
    }
    val eventSourceMappingRequest = CreateEventSourceMappingRequest {
        eventSourceArn = queueArn
        functionName = lambdaNameVal
    }
    LambdaClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { lambdaClient ->
        val response1 =
 lambdaClient.createEventSourceMapping(eventSourceMappingRequest)
        eventSourceMapping = response1.uuid.toString()
        println("The mapping between the event source and Lambda function was
 successful")
    }
}

// Set up the SQS queue to use with the pipeline.
```

```
suspend fun setupQueue(queueNameVal: String, lambdaNameVal: String): String {
    println("Setting up queue named $queueNameVal")
    val queueAtt: MutableMap<String, String> = HashMap()
    queueAtt.put("DelaySeconds", "5")
    queueAtt.put("ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds", "5")
    queueAtt.put("VisibilityTimeout", "300")

    val createQueueRequest = CreateQueueRequest {
        queueName = queueNameVal
        attributes = queueAtt
    }

    SqsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { sqsClient ->
        sqsClient.createQueue(createQueueRequest)
        println("\nGet queue url")
        val getQueueUrlResponse = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(GetQueueUrlRequest
 { queueName = queueNameVal })
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(15)
        connectLambda(getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl, lambdaNameVal)
        println("Queue ready with Url " + getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl)
        return getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl.toString()
    }
}

// Checks to see if the Amazon SQS queue exists. If not, this method creates a new
 queue
// and returns the ARN value.
suspend fun checkQueue(queueNameVal: String, lambdaNameVal: String): String? {
    println("Checking to see if the queue exists. If not, a new queue will be
 created for use in this workflow.")
    var queueUrl: String
    try {
        val request = GetQueueUrlRequest {
            queueName = queueNameVal
        }

        SqsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { sqsClient ->
            val response = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(request)
            queueUrl = response.queueUrl.toString()
            println(queueUrl)
        }
    } catch (e: SqsException) {
        println(e.message + " A new queue will be created")
        queueUrl = setupQueue(queueNameVal, lambdaNameVal)
```

```
    }
    return queueUrl
}

suspend fun createNewFunction(myFunctionName: String, s3BucketName: String, myS3Key:
 String, myHandler: String, myRole: String): String {
    val functionCode = FunctionCode {
        s3Bucket = s3BucketName
        s3Key = myS3Key
    }

    val request = CreateFunctionRequest {
        functionName = myFunctionName
        code = functionCode
        description = "Created by the Lambda Kotlin API"
        handler = myHandler
        role = myRole
        runtime = Runtime.Java11
        memorySize = 1024
        timeout = 200
    }

    LambdaClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { awsLambda ->
        val functionResponse = awsLambda.createFunction(request)
        awsLambda.waitUntilFunctionActive {
            functionName = myFunctionName
        }
        println("${functionResponse.functionArn} was created")
        return functionResponse.functionArn.toString()
    }
}

suspend fun checkFunction(myFunctionName: String, s3BucketName: String, myS3Key:
 String, myHandler: String, myRole: String): String {
    println("Checking to see if the function exists. If not, a new AWS Lambda
 function will be created for use in this workflow.")
    var functionArn: String
    try {
        // Does this function already exist.
        val functionRequest = GetFunctionRequest {
            functionName = myFunctionName
        }
        LambdaClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { lambdaClient ->
            val response = lambdaClient.getFunction(functionRequest)
```

```
            functionArn = response.configuration?.functionArn.toString()
            println("$functionArn exists")
        }
    } catch (e: LambdaException) {
        println(e.message + " A new function will be created")
        functionArn = createNewFunction(myFunctionName, s3BucketName, myS3Key,
 myHandler, myRole)
    }
    return functionArn
}

// Checks to see if the SageMaker role exists. If not, this method creates it.
suspend fun checkSageMakerRole(roleNameVal: String): String {
    println("Checking to see if the role exists. If not, a new role will be created
 for AWS SageMaker to use.")
    var roleArn: String
    try {
        val roleRequest = GetRoleRequest {
            roleName = roleNameVal
        }
        IamClient { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
            val response = iamClient.getRole(roleRequest)
            roleArn = response.role?.arn.toString()
            println(roleArn)
        }
    } catch (e: IamException) {
        println(e.message + " A new role will be created")
        roleArn = createSageMakerRole(roleNameVal)
    }
    return roleArn
}

suspend fun createSageMakerRole(roleNameVal: String): String {
    val sageMakerRolePolicies = getSageMakerRolePolicies()
    println("Creating a role to use with SageMaker.")
    val assumeRolePolicy = "{" +
        "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
        "\"Statement\": [{" +
        "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
        "\"Principal\": {" +
        "\"Service\": [" +
        "\"sagemaker.amazonaws.com\"," +
        "\"sagemaker-geospatial.amazonaws.com\"," +
        "\"lambda.amazonaws.com\"," +
```

```
        "\"s3.amazonaws.com\"" +
        "]" +
        "}," +
        "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
        "}]" +
        "}"

    val request = CreateRoleRequest {
        roleName = roleNameVal
        assumeRolePolicyDocument = assumeRolePolicy
        description = "Created using the AWS SDK for Kotlin"
    }
    IamClient { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val roleResult = iamClient.createRole(request)

        // Attach the policies to the role.
        for (policy in sageMakerRolePolicies) {
            val attachRequest = AttachRolePolicyRequest {
                roleName = roleNameVal
                policyArn = policy
            }
            iamClient.attachRolePolicy(attachRequest)
        }

        // Allow time for the role to be ready.
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(15)
        System.out.println("Role ready with ARN ${roleResult.role?.arn}")
        return roleResult.role?.arn.toString()
    }
}

// Checks to see if the Lambda role exists. If not, this method creates it.
suspend fun checkLambdaRole(roleNameVal: String): String {
    println("Checking to see if the role exists. If not, a new role will be created
 for AWS Lambda to use.")
    var roleArn: String
    val roleRequest = GetRoleRequest {
        roleName = roleNameVal
    }

    try {
        IamClient { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
            val response = iamClient.getRole(roleRequest)
            roleArn = response.role?.arn.toString()
```

```
            println(roleArn)
        }
    } catch (e: IamException) {
        println(e.message + " A new role will be created")
        roleArn = createLambdaRole(roleNameVal)
    }

    return roleArn
}

private suspend fun createLambdaRole(roleNameVal: String): String {
    val lambdaRolePolicies = getLambdaRolePolicies()
    val assumeRolePolicy = "{" +
        "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
        "\"Statement\": [{" +
        "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
        "\"Principal\": {" +
        "\"Service\": [" +
        "\"sagemaker.amazonaws.com\"," +
        "\"sagemaker-geospatial.amazonaws.com\"," +
        "\"lambda.amazonaws.com\"," +
        "\"s3.amazonaws.com\"" +
        "]" +
        "}," +
        "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
        "}]" +
        "}"

    val request = CreateRoleRequest {
        roleName = roleNameVal
        assumeRolePolicyDocument = assumeRolePolicy
        description = "Created using the AWS SDK for Kotlin"
    }

    IamClient { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val roleResult = iamClient.createRole(request)

        // Attach the policies to the role.
        for (policy in lambdaRolePolicies) {
            val attachRequest = AttachRolePolicyRequest {
                roleName = roleNameVal
                policyArn = policy
            }
            iamClient.attachRolePolicy(attachRequest)
```

```
        }

        // Allow time for the role to be ready.
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(15)
        println("Role ready with ARN " + roleResult.role?.arn)
        return roleResult.role?.arn.toString()
    }
}

fun getLambdaRolePolicies(): Array<String?> {
    val lambdaRolePolicies = arrayOfNulls<String>(5)
    lambdaRolePolicies[0] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSageMakerFullAccess"
    lambdaRolePolicies[1] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSQSFullAccess"
    lambdaRolePolicies[2] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/" +
 "AmazonSageMakerGeospatialFullAccess"
    lambdaRolePolicies[3] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/" +
 "AmazonSageMakerServiceCatalogProductsLambdaServiceRolePolicy"
    lambdaRolePolicies[4] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/" +
 "AWSLambdaSQSQueueExecutionRole"
    return lambdaRolePolicies
}

fun getSageMakerRolePolicies(): Array<String?> {
    val sageMakerRolePolicies = arrayOfNulls<String>(3)
    sageMakerRolePolicies[0] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSageMakerFullAccess"
    sageMakerRolePolicies[1] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/" +
 "AmazonSageMakerGeospatialFullAccess"
    sageMakerRolePolicies[2] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSQSFullAccess"
    return sageMakerRolePolicies
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - CreatePipeline
  - DeletePipeline
  - DescribePipelineExecution
  - StartPipelineExecution
  - UpdatePipeline

SDK for Kotlin을 사용한 Secrets Manager 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Secrets Manager와 함께 AWS SDK for Kotlin을 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`GetSecretValue`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetSecretValue`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun getValue(secretName: String?) {
    val valueRequest =
        GetSecretValueRequest {
            secretId = secretName
        }

    SecretsManagerClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { secretsClient ->
        val response = secretsClient.getSecretValue(valueRequest)
        val secret = response.secretString
        println("The secret value is $secret")
```

```
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 GetSecretValue를 참조하십시오.

SDK for Kotlin을 사용한 Amazon SES 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon SES와 함께 AWS SDK for Kotlin을 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 시나리오

시나리오

DynamoDB 데이터를 추적하는 웹 애플리케이션 만들기

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon DynamoDB 테이블의 작업 항목을 추적하고 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 보고서를 전송하는 웹 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

Amazon DynamoDB API를 사용하여 DynamoDB 작업 데이터를 추적하는 동적 웹 애플리케이션을 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- DynamoDB
- Amazon SES

Amazon Redshift 데이터를 추적하는 웹 애플리케이션 만들기

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Redshift 데이터베이스를 사용하여 작업 항목을 추적하고 보고하는 웹 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

Amazon Redshift 데이터베이스에 저장된 작업 항목을 추적하고 보고하는 웹 애플리케이션을 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Amazon Redshift 데이터를 쿼리하고 React 애플리케이션에서 사용하도록 Spring REST API를 설정하는 방법에 대한 지침과 전체 소스 코드는 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Redshift
- Amazon SES

Aurora 서버리스 작업 항목 트래커 만들기

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Aurora Serverless 데이터베이스의 작업 항목을 추적하고 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 보고서를 전송하는 웹 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

Amazon RDS 데이터베이스에 저장된 작업 항목을 추적하고 보고하는 웹 애플리케이션을 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다.

Amazon Aurora Serverless 데이터를 쿼리하고 React 애플리케이션에서 사용하도록 Spring REST API를 설정하는 방법에 대한 지침과 전체 소스 코드는 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Amazon RDS 데이터 서비스
- Amazon SES

이미지에서 객체 감지

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지의 범주별로 객체를 감지하는 앱을 빌드하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

Amazon Rekognition Kotlin API를 사용하여 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 버킷에 있는 이미지에서 범주별로 객체를 식별하기 위해 Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 앱을 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 앱은 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 결과와 함께 이메일 알림을 관리자에게 보냅니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하십시오.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

SDK for Kotlin을 사용한 Amazon SNS 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon SNS와 함께 AWS SDK for Kotlin을 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello Amazon SNS

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon SNS 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.SnsClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.model.ListTopicsRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.paginators.listTopicsPaginated
import kotlinx.coroutines.flow.transform

/**
Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
including your credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
 */
suspend fun main() {
    listTopicsPag()
}

suspend fun listTopicsPag() {
    SnsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        snsClient
            .listTopicsPaginated(ListTopicsRequest { })
            .transform { it.topics?.forEach { topic -> emit(topic) } }
            .collect { topic ->
                println("The topic ARN is ${topic.topicArn}")
            }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ListTopics를 참조하십시오.

주제

- 작업

- 시나리오

작업

`CreateTopic`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateTopic`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun createSNSTopic(topicName: String): String {
    val request =
        CreateTopicRequest {
            name = topicName
        }

    SnsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val result = snsClient.createTopic(request)
        return result.topicArn.toString()
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 CreateTopic를 참조하세요.

`DeleteTopic`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteTopic`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun deleteSNSTopic(topicArnVal: String) {
    val request =
        DeleteTopicRequest {
            topicArn = topicArnVal
        }

    SnsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        snsClient.deleteTopic(request)
        println("$topicArnVal was successfully deleted.")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DeleteTopic를 참조하세요.

`GetTopicAttributes`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetTopicAttributes`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun getSNSTopicAttributes(topicArnVal: String) {
    val request =
        GetTopicAttributesRequest {
            topicArn = topicArnVal
```

```
        }

    SnsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val result = snsClient.getTopicAttributes(request)
        println("${result.attributes}")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 GetTopicAttributes를 참조하세요.

`ListSubscriptions`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListSubscriptions`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun listSNSSubscriptions() {
    SnsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val response = snsClient.listSubscriptions(ListSubscriptionsRequest {})
        response.subscriptions?.forEach { sub ->
            println("Sub ARN is ${sub.subscriptionArn}")
            println("Sub protocol is ${sub.protocol}")
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ListSubscriptions를 참조하세요.

`ListTopics`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListTopics`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun listSNSTopics() {
    SnsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val response = snsClient.listTopics(ListTopicsRequest { })
        response.topics?.forEach { topic ->
            println("The topic ARN is ${topic.topicArn}")
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ListTopics를 참조하세요.

`Publish`

다음 코드 예시는 `Publish`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun pubTopic(
    topicArnVal: String,
    messageVal: String,
) {
    val request =
        PublishRequest {
            message = messageVal
            topicArn = topicArnVal
```

```
        }

    SnsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val result = snsClient.publish(request)
        println("${result.messageId} message sent.")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 Publish를 참조하세요.

`SetTopicAttributes`

다음 코드 예시는 `SetTopicAttributes`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun setTopAttr(
    attribute: String?,
    topicArnVal: String?,
    value: String?,
) {
    val request =
        SetTopicAttributesRequest {
            attributeName = attribute
            attributeValue = value
            topicArn = topicArnVal
        }

    SnsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        snsClient.setTopicAttributes(request)
        println("Topic ${request.topicArn} was updated.")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 SetTopicAttributes를 참조하세요.

Subscribe

다음 코드 예시는 Subscribe의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이메일 주소로 주제 구독.

```
suspend fun subEmail(
    topicArnVal: String,
    email: String,
): String {
    val request =
        SubscribeRequest {
            protocol = "email"
            endpoint = email
            returnSubscriptionArn = true
            topicArn = topicArnVal
        }

    SnsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val result = snsClient.subscribe(request)
        return result.subscriptionArn.toString()
    }
}
```

Lambda 함수에서 주제를 구독합니다.

```
suspend fun subLambda(
    topicArnVal: String?,
    lambdaArn: String?,
) {
```

```
    val request =
        SubscribeRequest {
            protocol = "lambda"
            endpoint = lambdaArn
            returnSubscriptionArn = true
            topicArn = topicArnVal
        }

    SnsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val result = snsClient.subscribe(request)
        println(" The subscription Arn is ${result.subscriptionArn}")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 Subscribe를 참조하세요.

`TagResource`

다음 코드 예시는 `TagResource`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun addTopicTags(topicArn: String) {
    val tag =
        Tag {
            key = "Team"
            value = "Development"
        }

    val tag2 =
        Tag {
            key = "Environment"
            value = "Gamma"
        }
```

```
    val tagList = mutableListOf<Tag>()
    tagList.add(tag)
    tagList.add(tag2)

    val request =
        TagResourceRequest {
            resourceArn = topicArn
            tags = tagList
        }

    SnsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        snsClient.tagResource(request)
        println("Tags have been added to $topicArn")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 TagResource를 참조하세요.

`Unsubscribe`

다음 코드 예시는 `Unsubscribe`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun unSub(subscriptionArnVal: String) {
    val request =
        UnsubscribeRequest {
            subscriptionArn = subscriptionArnVal
        }

    SnsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        snsClient.unsubscribe(request)
        println("Subscription was removed for ${request.subscriptionArn}")
    }
```

```
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 Unsubscribe를 참조하세요.

시나리오

Amazon SNS 애플리케이션 구축

다음 코드 예제에서는 구독 및 게시 기능이 있고 메시지를 번역하는 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

Amazon SNS Kotlin API를 사용하여 구독 및 게시 기능이 있는 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 또한 이 예제 애플리케이션은 메시지를 번역합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 웹 앱을 생성하는 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

전체 소스 코드와 기본 Android 앱을 생성하는 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon SNS
- Amazon Translate

사진을 관리하기 위한 서버리스 애플리케이션 만들기

다음 코드 예시에서는 사용자가 레이블을 사용하여 사진을 관리할 수 있는 서버리스 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지에서 레이블을 감지하고 나중에 검색할 수 있도록 저장하는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션을 개발하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제의 출처에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS 커뮤니티의 게시물을 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

SMS 문자 메시지 게시

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon SNS를 사용하여 SMS 메시지를 게시하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun pubTextSMS(
    messageVal: String?,
    phoneNumberVal: String?,
) {
    val request =
        PublishRequest {
            message = messageVal
            phoneNumber = phoneNumberVal
        }

    SnsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val result = snsClient.publish(request)
        println("${result.messageId} message sent.")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 Publish를 참조하세요.

대기열에 메시지 게시

다음 코드 예제에서는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 주제(FIFO 또는 비 FIFO)를 생성합니다.
- 필터 적용 옵션을 사용하여 여러 개의 대기열로 주제를 구독합니다.
- 주제에 메시지를 게시합니다.
- 대기열에서 받은 메시지를 폴링합니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
package com.example.sns

import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.SnsClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.model.CreateTopicRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.model.DeleteTopicRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.model.PublishRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.model.SetSubscriptionAttributesRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.model.SubscribeRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.model.UnsubscribeRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.SqsClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.CreateQueueRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.DeleteMessageBatchRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.DeleteQueueRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.GetQueueAttributesRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.GetQueueUrlRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.Message
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.QueueAttributeName
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.ReceiveMessageRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.SetQueueAttributesRequest
import com.google.gson.Gson
import com.google.gson.JsonObject
import com.google.gson.JsonPrimitive
```

```
import java.util.Scanner

/**
Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
including your AWS credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html

This Kotlin example performs the following tasks:

 1. Gives the user three options to choose from.
 2. Creates an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic.
 3. Creates an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue.
 4. Gets the SQS queue Amazon Resource Name (ARN) attribute.
 5. Attaches an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy to the queue.
 6. Subscribes to the SQS queue.
 7. Publishes a message to the topic.
 8. Displays the messages.
 9. Deletes the received message.
 10. Unsubscribes from the topic.
 11. Deletes the SNS topic.
 */

val DASHES: String = String(CharArray(80)).replace("\u0000", "-")
suspend fun main() {
    val input = Scanner(System.`in`)
    val useFIFO: String
    var duplication = "n"
    var topicName: String
    var deduplicationID: String? = null
    var groupId: String? = null
    val topicArn: String?
    var sqsQueueName: String
    val sqsQueueUrl: String?
    val sqsQueueArn: String
    val subscriptionArn: String?
    var selectFIFO = false
    val message: String
    val messageList: List<Message?>?
    val filterList = ArrayList<String>()
    var msgAttValue = ""

    println(DASHES)
```

```
    println("Welcome to the AWS SDK for Kotlin messaging with topics and queues.")
    println(
        """
                In this scenario, you will create an SNS topic and subscribe an SQS
 queue to the topic.
                You can select from several options for configuring the topic and
 the subscriptions for the queue.
                You can then post to the topic and see the results in the queue.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println(
        """
                SNS topics can be configured as FIFO (First-In-First-Out).
                FIFO topics deliver messages in order and support deduplication and
 message filtering.
                Would you like to work with FIFO topics? (y/n)
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    useFIFO = input.nextLine()
    if (useFIFO.compareTo("y") == 0) {
        selectFIFO = true
        println("You have selected FIFO")
        println(
            """ Because you have chosen a FIFO topic, deduplication is supported.
        Deduplication IDs are either set in the message or automatically generated
 from content using a hash function.
        If a message is successfully published to an SNS FIFO topic, any message
 published and determined to have the same deduplication ID,
        within the five-minute deduplication interval, is accepted but not
 delivered.
        For more information about deduplication, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
sns/latest/dg/fifo-message-dedup.html.""",
        )

        println("Would you like to use content-based deduplication instead of
 entering a deduplication ID? (y/n)")
        duplication = input.nextLine()
        if (duplication.compareTo("y") == 0) {
            println("Enter a group id value")
            groupId = input.nextLine()
        } else {
```

```
            println("Enter deduplication Id value")
            deduplicationID = input.nextLine()
            println("Enter a group id value")
            groupId = input.nextLine()
        }
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("2. Create a topic.")
    println("Enter a name for your SNS topic.")
    topicName = input.nextLine()
    if (selectFIFO) {
        println("Because you have selected a FIFO topic, '.fifo' must be appended to
 the topic name.")
        topicName = "$topicName.fifo"
        println("The name of the topic is $topicName")
        topicArn = createFIFO(topicName, duplication)
        println("The ARN of the FIFO topic is $topicArn")
    } else {
        println("The name of the topic is $topicName")
        topicArn = createSNSTopic(topicName)
        println("The ARN of the non-FIFO topic is $topicArn")
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("3. Create an SQS queue.")
    println("Enter a name for your SQS queue.")
    sqsQueueName = input.nextLine()
    if (selectFIFO) {
        sqsQueueName = "$sqsQueueName.fifo"
    }
    sqsQueueUrl = createQueue(sqsQueueName, selectFIFO)
    println("The queue URL is $sqsQueueUrl")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("4. Get the SQS queue ARN attribute.")
    sqsQueueArn = getSQSQueueAttrs(sqsQueueUrl)
    println("The ARN of the new queue is $sqsQueueArn")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
```

```
    println("5. Attach an IAM policy to the queue.")
    // Define the policy to use.
    val policy = """{
     "Statement": [
     {
         "Effect": "Allow",
                 "Principal": {
             "Service": "sns.amazonaws.com"
         },
         "Action": "sqs:SendMessage",
                 "Resource": "$sqsQueueArn",
                 "Condition": {
             "ArnEquals": {
                 "aws:SourceArn": "$topicArn"
             }
         }
     }
     ]
     }"""
    setQueueAttr(sqsQueueUrl, policy)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("6. Subscribe to the SQS queue.")
    if (selectFIFO) {
        println(
            """If you add a filter to this subscription, then only the filtered
 messages will be received in the queue.
For information about message filtering, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/
dg/sns-message-filtering.html
For this example, you can filter messages by a "tone" attribute.""",
        )
        println("Would you like to filter messages for $sqsQueueName's subscription
 to the topic $topicName?  (y/n)")
        val filterAns: String = input.nextLine()
        if (filterAns.compareTo("y") == 0) {
            var moreAns = false
            println("You can filter messages by using one or more of the following
 \"tone\" attributes.")
            println("1. cheerful")
            println("2. funny")
            println("3. serious")
            println("4. sincere")
            while (!moreAns) {
```

```
                println("Select a number or choose 0 to end.")
                val ans: String = input.nextLine()
                when (ans) {
                    "1" -> filterList.add("cheerful")
                    "2" -> filterList.add("funny")
                    "3" -> filterList.add("serious")
                    "4" -> filterList.add("sincere")
                    else -> moreAns = true
                }
            }
        }
    }
    subscriptionArn = subQueue(topicArn, sqsQueueArn, filterList)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("7. Publish a message to the topic.")
    if (selectFIFO) {
        println("Would you like to add an attribute to this message?  (y/n)")
        val msgAns: String = input.nextLine()
        if (msgAns.compareTo("y") == 0) {
            println("You can filter messages by one or more of the following \"tone
\" attributes.")
            println("1. cheerful")
            println("2. funny")
            println("3. serious")
            println("4. sincere")
            println("Select a number or choose 0 to end.")
            val ans: String = input.nextLine()
            msgAttValue = when (ans) {
                "1" -> "cheerful"
                "2" -> "funny"
                "3" -> "serious"
                else -> "sincere"
            }
            println("Selected value is $msgAttValue")
        }
        println("Enter a message.")
        message = input.nextLine()
        pubMessageFIFO(message, topicArn, msgAttValue, duplication, groupId,
 deduplicationID)
    } else {
        println("Enter a message.")
        message = input.nextLine()
```

```
        pubMessage(message, topicArn)
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("8. Display the message. Press any key to continue.")
    input.nextLine()
    messageList = receiveMessages(sqsQueueUrl, msgAttValue)
    if (messageList != null) {
        for (mes in messageList) {
            println("Message Id: ${mes.messageId}")
            println("Full Message: ${mes.body}")
        }
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("9. Delete the received message. Press any key to continue.")
    input.nextLine()
    if (messageList != null) {
        deleteMessages(sqsQueueUrl, messageList)
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("10. Unsubscribe from the topic and delete the queue. Press any key to
 continue.")
    input.nextLine()
    unSub(subscriptionArn)
    deleteSQSQueue(sqsQueueName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("11. Delete the topic. Press any key to continue.")
    input.nextLine()
    deleteSNSTopic(topicArn)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("The SNS/SQS workflow has completed successfully.")
    println(DASHES)
}

suspend fun deleteSNSTopic(topicArnVal: String?) {
```

```
    val request = DeleteTopicRequest {
        topicArn = topicArnVal
    }

    SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        snsClient.deleteTopic(request)
        println("$topicArnVal was deleted")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteSQSQueue(queueNameVal: String) {
    val getQueueRequest = GetQueueUrlRequest {
        queueName = queueNameVal
    }

    SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        val queueUrlVal = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(getQueueRequest).queueUrl
        val deleteQueueRequest = DeleteQueueRequest {
            queueUrl = queueUrlVal
        }

        sqsClient.deleteQueue(deleteQueueRequest)
        println("$queueNameVal was successfully deleted.")
    }
}

suspend fun unSub(subscripArn: String?) {
    val request = UnsubscribeRequest {
        subscriptionArn = subscripArn
    }
    SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        snsClient.unsubscribe(request)
        println("Subscription was removed for $subscripArn")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteMessages(queueUrlVal: String?, messages: List<Message>) {
    val entriesVal: MutableList<DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry> = mutableListOf()
    for (msg in messages) {
        val entry = DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry {
            id = msg.messageId
        }
        entriesVal.add(entry)
    }
```

```
    val deleteMessageBatchRequest = DeleteMessageBatchRequest {
        queueUrl = queueUrlVal
        entries = entriesVal
    }

    SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        sqsClient.deleteMessageBatch(deleteMessageBatchRequest)
        println("The batch delete of messages was successful")
    }
}

suspend fun receiveMessages(queueUrlVal: String?, msgAttValue: String):
 List<Message>? {
    if (msgAttValue.isEmpty()) {
        val request = ReceiveMessageRequest {
            queueUrl = queueUrlVal
            maxNumberOfMessages = 5
        }
        SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
            return sqsClient.receiveMessage(request).messages
        }
    } else {
        val receiveRequest = ReceiveMessageRequest {
            queueUrl = queueUrlVal
            waitTimeSeconds = 1
            maxNumberOfMessages = 5
        }
        SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
            return sqsClient.receiveMessage(receiveRequest).messages
        }
    }
}

suspend fun pubMessage(messageVal: String?, topicArnVal: String?) {
    val request = PublishRequest {
        message = messageVal
        topicArn = topicArnVal
    }

    SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val result = snsClient.publish(request)
        println("${result.messageId} message sent.")
    }
```

```
}

suspend fun pubMessageFIFO(
    messageVal: String?,
    topicArnVal: String?,
    msgAttValue: String,
    duplication: String,
    groupIdVal: String?,
    deduplicationID: String?,
) {
    // Means the user did not choose to use a message attribute.
    if (msgAttValue.isEmpty()) {
        if (duplication.compareTo("y") == 0) {
            val request = PublishRequest {
                message = messageVal
                messageGroupId = groupIdVal
                topicArn = topicArnVal
            }

            SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
                val result = snsClient.publish(request)
                println(result.messageId.toString() + " Message sent.")
            }
        } else {
            val request = PublishRequest {
                message = messageVal
                messageDeduplicationId = deduplicationID
                messageGroupId = groupIdVal
                topicArn = topicArnVal
            }

            SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
                val result = snsClient.publish(request)
                println(result.messageId.toString() + " Message sent.")
            }
        }
    } else {
        val messAttr = aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.model.MessageAttributeValue {
            dataType = "String"
            stringValue = "true"
        }

        val mapAtt: Map<String,
 aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.model.MessageAttributeValue> =
```

```
            mapOf(msgAttValue to messAttr)
        if (duplication.compareTo("y") == 0) {
            val request = PublishRequest {
                message = messageVal
                messageGroupId = groupIdVal
                topicArn = topicArnVal
            }

            SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
                val result = snsClient.publish(request)
                println(result.messageId.toString() + " Message sent.")
            }
        } else {
            // Create a publish request with the message and attributes.
            val request = PublishRequest {
                topicArn = topicArnVal
                message = messageVal
                messageDeduplicationId = deduplicationID
                messageGroupId = groupIdVal
                messageAttributes = mapAtt
            }

            SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
                val result = snsClient.publish(request)
                println(result.messageId.toString() + " Message sent.")
            }
        }
    }
}

// Subscribe to the SQS queue.
suspend fun subQueue(topicArnVal: String?, queueArnVal: String, filterList:
 List<String?>): String? {
    val request: SubscribeRequest
    if (filterList.isEmpty()) {
        // No filter subscription is added.
        request = SubscribeRequest {
            protocol = "sqs"
            endpoint = queueArnVal
            returnSubscriptionArn = true
            topicArn = topicArnVal
        }

        SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
```

```
            val result = snsClient.subscribe(request)
            println(
                "The queue " + queueArnVal + " has been subscribed to the topic " +
 topicArnVal + "\n" +
                    "with the subscription ARN " + result.subscriptionArn,
            )
            return result.subscriptionArn
        }
    } else {
        request = SubscribeRequest {
            protocol = "sqs"
            endpoint = queueArnVal
            returnSubscriptionArn = true
            topicArn = topicArnVal
        }

        SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
            val result = snsClient.subscribe(request)
            println("The queue $queueArnVal has been subscribed to the topic
 $topicArnVal with the subscription ARN ${result.subscriptionArn}")

            val attributeNameVal = "FilterPolicy"
            val gson = Gson()
            val jsonString = "{\"tone\": []}"
            val jsonObject = gson.fromJson(jsonString, JsonObject::class.java)
            val toneArray = jsonObject.getAsJsonArray("tone")
            for (value: String? in filterList) {
                toneArray.add(JsonPrimitive(value))
            }

            val updatedJsonString: String = gson.toJson(jsonObject)
            println(updatedJsonString)
            val attRequest = SetSubscriptionAttributesRequest {
                subscriptionArn = result.subscriptionArn
                attributeName = attributeNameVal
                attributeValue = updatedJsonString
            }

            snsClient.setSubscriptionAttributes(attRequest)
            return result.subscriptionArn
        }
    }
}
```

```
suspend fun setQueueAttr(queueUrlVal: String?, policy: String) {
    val attrMap: MutableMap<String, String> = HashMap()
    attrMap[QueueAttributeName.Policy.toString()] = policy

    val attributesRequest = SetQueueAttributesRequest {
        queueUrl = queueUrlVal
        attributes = attrMap
    }

    SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        sqsClient.setQueueAttributes(attributesRequest)
        println("The policy has been successfully attached.")
    }
}

suspend fun getSQSQueueAttrs(queueUrlVal: String?): String {
    val atts: MutableList<QueueAttributeName> = ArrayList()
    atts.add(QueueAttributeName.QueueArn)

    val attributesRequest = GetQueueAttributesRequest {
        queueUrl = queueUrlVal
        attributeNames = atts
    }
    SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        val response = sqsClient.getQueueAttributes(attributesRequest)
        val mapAtts = response.attributes
        if (mapAtts != null) {
            mapAtts.forEach { entry ->
                println("${entry.key} : ${entry.value}")
                return entry.value
            }
        }
    }
    return ""
}

suspend fun createQueue(queueNameVal: String?, selectFIFO: Boolean): String? {
    println("\nCreate Queue")
    if (selectFIFO) {
        val attrs = mutableMapOf<String, String>()
        attrs[QueueAttributeName.FifoQueue.toString()] = "true"

        val createQueueRequest = CreateQueueRequest {
            queueName = queueNameVal
```

```
            attributes = attrs
        }

        SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
            sqsClient.createQueue(createQueueRequest)
            println("\nGet queue url")

            val urlRequest = GetQueueUrlRequest {
                queueName = queueNameVal
            }

            val getQueueUrlResponse = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(urlRequest)
            return getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl
        }
    } else {
        val createQueueRequest = CreateQueueRequest {
            queueName = queueNameVal
        }

        SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
            sqsClient.createQueue(createQueueRequest)
            println("Get queue url")

            val urlRequest = GetQueueUrlRequest {
                queueName = queueNameVal
            }

            val getQueueUrlResponse = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(urlRequest)
            return getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl
        }
    }
}

suspend fun createSNSTopic(topicName: String?): String? {
    val request = CreateTopicRequest {
        name = topicName
    }

    SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val result = snsClient.createTopic(request)
        return result.topicArn
    }
}
```

```
suspend fun createFIFO(topicName: String?, duplication: String): String? {
    val topicAttributes: MutableMap<String, String> = HashMap()
    if (duplication.compareTo("n") == 0) {
        topicAttributes["FifoTopic"] = "true"
        topicAttributes["ContentBasedDeduplication"] = "false"
    } else {
        topicAttributes["FifoTopic"] = "true"
        topicAttributes["ContentBasedDeduplication"] = "true"
    }

    val topicRequest = CreateTopicRequest {
        name = topicName
        attributes = topicAttributes
    }
    SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val response = snsClient.createTopic(topicRequest)
        return response.topicArn
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - CreateQueue
  - CreateTopic
  - DeleteMessageBatch
  - DeleteQueue
  - DeleteTopic
  - GetQueueAttributes
  - Publish
  - ReceiveMessage
  - SetQueueAttributes
  - Subscribe
  - Unsubscribe

SDK for Kotlin을 사용한 Amazon SQS 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon SQS와 함께 AWS SDK for Kotlin을 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello Amazon SNS

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon SQS를 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
package com.kotlin.sqs

import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.SqsClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.paginators.listQueuesPaginated
import kotlinx.coroutines.flow.transform

suspend fun main() {
    listTopicsPag()
}

suspend fun listTopicsPag() {
    SqsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        sqsClient
```

```
            .listQueuesPaginated { }
            .transform { it.queueUrls?.forEach { queue -> emit(queue) } }
            .collect { queue ->
                println("The Queue URL is $queue")
            }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ListQueues를 참조하십시오.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오

작업

`CreateQueue`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateQueue`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun createQueue(queueNameVal: String): String {
    println("Create Queue")
    val createQueueRequest =
        CreateQueueRequest {
            queueName = queueNameVal
        }

    SqsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        sqsClient.createQueue(createQueueRequest)
        println("Get queue url")
```

```
        val getQueueUrlRequest =
            GetQueueUrlRequest {
                queueName = queueNameVal
            }

        val getQueueUrlResponse = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(getQueueUrlRequest)
        return getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl.toString()
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 CreateQueue를 참조하십시오.

`DeleteMessage`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteMessage`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun deleteMessages(queueUrlVal: String) {
    println("Delete Messages from $queueUrlVal")

    val purgeRequest =
        PurgeQueueRequest {
            queueUrl = queueUrlVal
        }

    SqsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        sqsClient.purgeQueue(purgeRequest)
        println("Messages are successfully deleted from $queueUrlVal")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteQueue(queueUrlVal: String) {
```

```
    val request =
        DeleteQueueRequest {
            queueUrl = queueUrlVal
        }

    SqsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        sqsClient.deleteQueue(request)
        println("$queueUrlVal was deleted!")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DeleteMessage를 참조하십시오.

`DeleteQueue`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteQueue`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun deleteMessages(queueUrlVal: String) {
    println("Delete Messages from $queueUrlVal")

    val purgeRequest =
        PurgeQueueRequest {
            queueUrl = queueUrlVal
        }

    SqsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        sqsClient.purgeQueue(purgeRequest)
        println("Messages are successfully deleted from $queueUrlVal")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteQueue(queueUrlVal: String) {
```

```
    val request =
        DeleteQueueRequest {
            queueUrl = queueUrlVal
        }

    SqsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        sqsClient.deleteQueue(request)
        println("$queueUrlVal was deleted!")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DeleteQueue를 참조하십시오.

`ListQueues`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListQueues`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun listQueues() {
    println("\nList Queues")

    val prefix = "que"
    val listQueuesRequest =
        ListQueuesRequest {
            queueNamePrefix = prefix
        }

    SqsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        val response = sqsClient.listQueues(listQueuesRequest)
        response.queueUrls?.forEach { url ->
            println(url)
        }
    }
```

```
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ListQueues를 참조하십시오.

`ReceiveMessage`

다음 코드 예시는 `ReceiveMessage`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun receiveMessages(queueUrlVal: String?) {
    println("Retrieving messages from $queueUrlVal")

    val receiveMessageRequest =
        ReceiveMessageRequest {
            queueUrl = queueUrlVal
            maxNumberOfMessages = 5
        }

    SqsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        val response = sqsClient.receiveMessage(receiveMessageRequest)
        response.messages?.forEach { message ->
            println(message.body)
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ReceiveMessage를 참조하십시오.

`SendMessage`

다음 코드 예시는 `SendMessage`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun sendMessages(
    queueUrlVal: String,
    message: String,
) {
    println("Sending multiple messages")
    println("\nSend message")
    val sendRequest =
        SendMessageRequest {
            queueUrl = queueUrlVal
            messageBody = message
            delaySeconds = 10
        }

    SqsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        sqsClient.sendMessage(sendRequest)
        println("A single message was successfully sent.")
    }
}

suspend fun sendBatchMessages(queueUrlVal: String?) {
    println("Sending multiple messages")

    val msg1 =
        SendMessageBatchRequestEntry {
            id = "id1"
            messageBody = "Hello from msg 1"
        }

    val msg2 =
        SendMessageBatchRequestEntry {
            id = "id2"
            messageBody = "Hello from msg 2"
        }
```

```
    val sendMessageBatchRequest =
        SendMessageBatchRequest {
            queueUrl = queueUrlVal
            entries = listOf(msg1, msg2)
        }

    SqsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        sqsClient.sendMessageBatch(sendMessageBatchRequest)
        println("Batch message were successfully sent.")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 SendMessage를 참조하십시오.

시나리오

메시징 애플리케이션 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon SQS를 사용하여 메시징 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

Amazon SQS API를 사용하여 메시지를 보내고 검색하는 Spring REST API를 개발하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하십시오.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Comprehend
- Amazon SQS

대기열에 메시지 게시

다음 코드 예제에서는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 주제(FIFO 또는 비 FIFO)를 생성합니다.
- 필터 적용 옵션을 사용하여 여러 개의 대기열로 주제를 구독합니다.
- 주제에 메시지를 게시합니다.
- 대기열에서 받은 메시지를 폴링합니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
package com.example.sns

import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.SnsClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.model.CreateTopicRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.model.DeleteTopicRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.model.PublishRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.model.SetSubscriptionAttributesRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.model.SubscribeRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.model.UnsubscribeRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.SqsClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.CreateQueueRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.DeleteMessageBatchRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.DeleteQueueRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.GetQueueAttributesRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.GetQueueUrlRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.Message
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.QueueAttributeName
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.ReceiveMessageRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.SetQueueAttributesRequest
import com.google.gson.Gson
import com.google.gson.JsonObject
import com.google.gson.JsonPrimitive
import java.util.Scanner

/**
Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
including your AWS credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html

This Kotlin example performs the following tasks:
```

```
 1. Gives the user three options to choose from.
 2. Creates an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic.
 3. Creates an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue.
 4. Gets the SQS queue Amazon Resource Name (ARN) attribute.
 5. Attaches an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy to the queue.
 6. Subscribes to the SQS queue.
 7. Publishes a message to the topic.
 8. Displays the messages.
 9. Deletes the received message.
 10. Unsubscribes from the topic.
 11. Deletes the SNS topic.
 */

val DASHES: String = String(CharArray(80)).replace("\u0000", "-")
suspend fun main() {
    val input = Scanner(System.`in`)
    val useFIFO: String
    var duplication = "n"
    var topicName: String
    var deduplicationID: String? = null
    var groupId: String? = null
    val topicArn: String?
    var sqsQueueName: String
    val sqsQueueUrl: String?
    val sqsQueueArn: String
    val subscriptionArn: String?
    var selectFIFO = false
    val message: String
    val messageList: List<Message?>?
    val filterList = ArrayList<String>()
    var msgAttValue = ""

    println(DASHES)
    println("Welcome to the AWS SDK for Kotlin messaging with topics and queues.")
    println(
        """
                In this scenario, you will create an SNS topic and subscribe an SQS
 queue to the topic.
                You can select from several options for configuring the topic and
 the subscriptions for the queue.
                You can then post to the topic and see the results in the queue.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    println(DASHES)
```

```
    println(DASHES)
    println(
        """
                SNS topics can be configured as FIFO (First-In-First-Out).
                FIFO topics deliver messages in order and support deduplication and
 message filtering.
                Would you like to work with FIFO topics? (y/n)
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    useFIFO = input.nextLine()
    if (useFIFO.compareTo("y") == 0) {
        selectFIFO = true
        println("You have selected FIFO")
        println(
            """ Because you have chosen a FIFO topic, deduplication is supported.
        Deduplication IDs are either set in the message or automatically generated
 from content using a hash function.
        If a message is successfully published to an SNS FIFO topic, any message
 published and determined to have the same deduplication ID,
        within the five-minute deduplication interval, is accepted but not
 delivered.
        For more information about deduplication, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
sns/latest/dg/fifo-message-dedup.html.""",
        )

        println("Would you like to use content-based deduplication instead of
 entering a deduplication ID? (y/n)")
        duplication = input.nextLine()
        if (duplication.compareTo("y") == 0) {
            println("Enter a group id value")
            groupId = input.nextLine()
        } else {
            println("Enter deduplication Id value")
            deduplicationID = input.nextLine()
            println("Enter a group id value")
            groupId = input.nextLine()
        }
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("2. Create a topic.")
    println("Enter a name for your SNS topic.")
```

```
    topicName = input.nextLine()
    if (selectFIFO) {
        println("Because you have selected a FIFO topic, '.fifo' must be appended to
the topic name.")
        topicName = "$topicName.fifo"
        println("The name of the topic is $topicName")
        topicArn = createFIFO(topicName, duplication)
        println("The ARN of the FIFO topic is $topicArn")
    } else {
        println("The name of the topic is $topicName")
        topicArn = createSNSTopic(topicName)
        println("The ARN of the non-FIFO topic is $topicArn")
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("3. Create an SQS queue.")
    println("Enter a name for your SQS queue.")
    sqsQueueName = input.nextLine()
    if (selectFIFO) {
        sqsQueueName = "$sqsQueueName.fifo"
    }
    sqsQueueUrl = createQueue(sqsQueueName, selectFIFO)
    println("The queue URL is $sqsQueueUrl")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("4. Get the SQS queue ARN attribute.")
    sqsQueueArn = getSQSQueueAttrs(sqsQueueUrl)
    println("The ARN of the new queue is $sqsQueueArn")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("5. Attach an IAM policy to the queue.")
    // Define the policy to use.
    val policy = """{
     "Statement": [
     {
         "Effect": "Allow",
                 "Principal": {
             "Service": "sns.amazonaws.com"
         },
         "Action": "sqs:SendMessage",
                 "Resource": "$sqsQueueArn",
```

```
                "Condition": {
            "ArnEquals": {
                "aws:SourceArn": "$topicArn"
            }
        }
    }
    ]
    }"""
    setQueueAttr(sqsQueueUrl, policy)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("6. Subscribe to the SQS queue.")
    if (selectFIFO) {
        println(
            """If you add a filter to this subscription, then only the filtered
 messages will be received in the queue.
For information about message filtering, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/
dg/sns-message-filtering.html
For this example, you can filter messages by a "tone" attribute.""",
        )
        println("Would you like to filter messages for $sqsQueueName's subscription
 to the topic $topicName?  (y/n)")
        val filterAns: String = input.nextLine()
        if (filterAns.compareTo("y") == 0) {
            var moreAns = false
            println("You can filter messages by using one or more of the following
 \"tone\" attributes.")
            println("1. cheerful")
            println("2. funny")
            println("3. serious")
            println("4. sincere")
            while (!moreAns) {
                println("Select a number or choose 0 to end.")
                val ans: String = input.nextLine()
                when (ans) {
                    "1" -> filterList.add("cheerful")
                    "2" -> filterList.add("funny")
                    "3" -> filterList.add("serious")
                    "4" -> filterList.add("sincere")
                    else -> moreAns = true
                }
            }
        }
```

```
    }
    subscriptionArn = subQueue(topicArn, sqsQueueArn, filterList)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("7. Publish a message to the topic.")
    if (selectFIFO) {
        println("Would you like to add an attribute to this message?  (y/n)")
        val msgAns: String = input.nextLine()
        if (msgAns.compareTo("y") == 0) {
            println("You can filter messages by one or more of the following \"tone
\" attributes.")
            println("1. cheerful")
            println("2. funny")
            println("3. serious")
            println("4. sincere")
            println("Select a number or choose 0 to end.")
            val ans: String = input.nextLine()
            msgAttValue = when (ans) {
                "1" -> "cheerful"
                "2" -> "funny"
                "3" -> "serious"
                else -> "sincere"
            }
            println("Selected value is $msgAttValue")
        }
        println("Enter a message.")
        message = input.nextLine()
        pubMessageFIFO(message, topicArn, msgAttValue, duplication, groupId,
 deduplicationID)
    } else {
        println("Enter a message.")
        message = input.nextLine()
        pubMessage(message, topicArn)
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("8. Display the message. Press any key to continue.")
    input.nextLine()
    messageList = receiveMessages(sqsQueueUrl, msgAttValue)
    if (messageList != null) {
        for (mes in messageList) {
            println("Message Id: ${mes.messageId}")
```

```
            println("Full Message: ${mes.body}")
        }
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("9. Delete the received message. Press any key to continue.")
    input.nextLine()
    if (messageList != null) {
        deleteMessages(sqsQueueUrl, messageList)
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("10. Unsubscribe from the topic and delete the queue. Press any key to
 continue.")
    input.nextLine()
    unSub(subscriptionArn)
    deleteSQSQueue(sqsQueueName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("11. Delete the topic. Press any key to continue.")
    input.nextLine()
    deleteSNSTopic(topicArn)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("The SNS/SQS workflow has completed successfully.")
    println(DASHES)
}

suspend fun deleteSNSTopic(topicArnVal: String?) {
    val request = DeleteTopicRequest {
        topicArn = topicArnVal
    }

    SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        snsClient.deleteTopic(request)
        println("$topicArnVal was deleted")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteSQSQueue(queueNameVal: String) {
```

```
    val getQueueRequest = GetQueueUrlRequest {
        queueName = queueNameVal
    }

    SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        val queueUrlVal = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(getQueueRequest).queueUrl
        val deleteQueueRequest = DeleteQueueRequest {
            queueUrl = queueUrlVal
        }

        sqsClient.deleteQueue(deleteQueueRequest)
        println("$queueNameVal was successfully deleted.")
    }
}

suspend fun unSub(subscripArn: String?) {
    val request = UnsubscribeRequest {
        subscriptionArn = subscripArn
    }
    SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        snsClient.unsubscribe(request)
        println("Subscription was removed for $subscripArn")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteMessages(queueUrlVal: String?, messages: List<Message>) {
    val entriesVal: MutableList<DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry> = mutableListOf()
    for (msg in messages) {
        val entry = DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry {
            id = msg.messageId
        }
        entriesVal.add(entry)
    }

    val deleteMessageBatchRequest = DeleteMessageBatchRequest {
        queueUrl = queueUrlVal
        entries = entriesVal
    }

    SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        sqsClient.deleteMessageBatch(deleteMessageBatchRequest)
        println("The batch delete of messages was successful")
    }
}
```

```
suspend fun receiveMessages(queueUrlVal: String?, msgAttValue: String):
 List<Message>? {
    if (msgAttValue.isEmpty()) {
        val request = ReceiveMessageRequest {
            queueUrl = queueUrlVal
            maxNumberOfMessages = 5
        }
        SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
            return sqsClient.receiveMessage(request).messages
        }
    } else {
        val receiveRequest = ReceiveMessageRequest {
            queueUrl = queueUrlVal
            waitTimeSeconds = 1
            maxNumberOfMessages = 5
        }
        SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
            return sqsClient.receiveMessage(receiveRequest).messages
        }
    }
}

suspend fun pubMessage(messageVal: String?, topicArnVal: String?) {
    val request = PublishRequest {
        message = messageVal
        topicArn = topicArnVal
    }

    SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val result = snsClient.publish(request)
        println("${result.messageId} message sent.")
    }
}

suspend fun pubMessageFIFO(
    messageVal: String?,
    topicArnVal: String?,
    msgAttValue: String,
    duplication: String,
    groupIdVal: String?,
    deduplicationID: String?,
) {
    // Means the user did not choose to use a message attribute.
```

```
    if (msgAttValue.isEmpty()) {
        if (duplication.compareTo("y") == 0) {
            val request = PublishRequest {
                message = messageVal
                messageGroupId = groupIdVal
                topicArn = topicArnVal
            }

            SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
                val result = snsClient.publish(request)
                println(result.messageId.toString() + " Message sent.")
            }
        } else {
            val request = PublishRequest {
                message = messageVal
                messageDeduplicationId = deduplicationID
                messageGroupId = groupIdVal
                topicArn = topicArnVal
            }

            SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
                val result = snsClient.publish(request)
                println(result.messageId.toString() + " Message sent.")
            }
        }
    } else {
        val messAttr = aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.model.MessageAttributeValue {
            dataType = "String"
            stringValue = "true"
        }

        val mapAtt: Map<String,
aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.model.MessageAttributeValue> =
            mapOf(msgAttValue to messAttr)
        if (duplication.compareTo("y") == 0) {
            val request = PublishRequest {
                message = messageVal
                messageGroupId = groupIdVal
                topicArn = topicArnVal
            }

            SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
                val result = snsClient.publish(request)
                println(result.messageId.toString() + " Message sent.")
```

```
            }
        } else {
            // Create a publish request with the message and attributes.
            val request = PublishRequest {
                topicArn = topicArnVal
                message = messageVal
                messageDeduplicationId = deduplicationID
                messageGroupId = groupIdVal
                messageAttributes = mapAtt
            }

            SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
                val result = snsClient.publish(request)
                println(result.messageId.toString() + " Message sent.")
            }
        }
    }
}

// Subscribe to the SQS queue.
suspend fun subQueue(topicArnVal: String?, queueArnVal: String, filterList:
 List<String?>): String? {
    val request: SubscribeRequest
    if (filterList.isEmpty()) {
        // No filter subscription is added.
        request = SubscribeRequest {
            protocol = "sqs"
            endpoint = queueArnVal
            returnSubscriptionArn = true
            topicArn = topicArnVal
        }

        SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
            val result = snsClient.subscribe(request)
            println(
                "The queue " + queueArnVal + " has been subscribed to the topic " +
 topicArnVal + "\n" +
                    "with the subscription ARN " + result.subscriptionArn,
            )
            return result.subscriptionArn
        }
    } else {
        request = SubscribeRequest {
            protocol = "sqs"
```

```
            endpoint = queueArnVal
            returnSubscriptionArn = true
            topicArn = topicArnVal
        }

        SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
            val result = snsClient.subscribe(request)
            println("The queue $queueArnVal has been subscribed to the topic
 $topicArnVal with the subscription ARN ${result.subscriptionArn}")

            val attributeNameVal = "FilterPolicy"
            val gson = Gson()
            val jsonString = "{\"tone\": []}"
            val jsonObject = gson.fromJson(jsonString, JsonObject::class.java)
            val toneArray = jsonObject.getAsJsonArray("tone")
            for (value: String? in filterList) {
                toneArray.add(JsonPrimitive(value))
            }

            val updatedJsonString: String = gson.toJson(jsonObject)
            println(updatedJsonString)
            val attRequest = SetSubscriptionAttributesRequest {
                subscriptionArn = result.subscriptionArn
                attributeName = attributeNameVal
                attributeValue = updatedJsonString
            }

            snsClient.setSubscriptionAttributes(attRequest)
            return result.subscriptionArn
        }
    }
}

suspend fun setQueueAttr(queueUrlVal: String?, policy: String) {
    val attrMap: MutableMap<String, String> = HashMap()
    attrMap[QueueAttributeName.Policy.toString()] = policy

    val attributesRequest = SetQueueAttributesRequest {
        queueUrl = queueUrlVal
        attributes = attrMap
    }

    SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        sqsClient.setQueueAttributes(attributesRequest)
```

```
        println("The policy has been successfully attached.")
    }
}

suspend fun getSQSQueueAttrs(queueUrlVal: String?): String {
    val atts: MutableList<QueueAttributeName> = ArrayList()
    atts.add(QueueAttributeName.QueueArn)

    val attributesRequest = GetQueueAttributesRequest {
        queueUrl = queueUrlVal
        attributeNames = atts
    }
    SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        val response = sqsClient.getQueueAttributes(attributesRequest)
        val mapAtts = response.attributes
        if (mapAtts != null) {
            mapAtts.forEach { entry ->
                println("${entry.key} : ${entry.value}")
                return entry.value
            }
        }
    }
    return ""
}

suspend fun createQueue(queueNameVal: String?, selectFIFO: Boolean): String? {
    println("\nCreate Queue")
    if (selectFIFO) {
        val attrs = mutableMapOf<String, String>()
        attrs[QueueAttributeName.FifoQueue.toString()] = "true"

        val createQueueRequest = CreateQueueRequest {
            queueName = queueNameVal
            attributes = attrs
        }

        SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
            sqsClient.createQueue(createQueueRequest)
            println("\nGet queue url")

            val urlRequest = GetQueueUrlRequest {
                queueName = queueNameVal
            }
```

```
            val getQueueUrlResponse = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(urlRequest)
            return getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl
        }
    } else {
        val createQueueRequest = CreateQueueRequest {
            queueName = queueNameVal
        }

        SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
            sqsClient.createQueue(createQueueRequest)
            println("Get queue url")

            val urlRequest = GetQueueUrlRequest {
                queueName = queueNameVal
            }

            val getQueueUrlResponse = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(urlRequest)
            return getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl
        }
    }
}

suspend fun createSNSTopic(topicName: String?): String? {
    val request = CreateTopicRequest {
        name = topicName
    }

    SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val result = snsClient.createTopic(request)
        return result.topicArn
    }
}

suspend fun createFIFO(topicName: String?, duplication: String): String? {
    val topicAttributes: MutableMap<String, String> = HashMap()
    if (duplication.compareTo("n") == 0) {
        topicAttributes["FifoTopic"] = "true"
        topicAttributes["ContentBasedDeduplication"] = "false"
    } else {
        topicAttributes["FifoTopic"] = "true"
        topicAttributes["ContentBasedDeduplication"] = "true"
    }

    val topicRequest = CreateTopicRequest {
```

```
        name = topicName
        attributes = topicAttributes
    }
    SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val response = snsClient.createTopic(topicRequest)
        return response.topicArn
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - CreateQueue
  - CreateTopic
  - DeleteMessageBatch
  - DeleteQueue
  - DeleteTopic
  - GetQueueAttributes
  - Publish
  - ReceiveMessage
  - SetQueueAttributes
  - Subscribe
  - Unsubscribe

SDK for Kotlin을 사용한 Step Functions의 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Step Functions와 함께 AWS SDK for Kotlin을 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello Step Functions

다음 코드 예제에서는 Step Functions를 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.SfnClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.ListStateMachinesRequest

/**
 Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

 For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
 */

suspend fun main() {
    println(DASHES)
    println("Welcome to the AWS Step Functions Hello example.")
    println("Lets list up to ten of your state machines:")
    println(DASHES)

    listMachines()
}

suspend fun listMachines() {
    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.listStateMachines(ListStateMachinesRequest {})
        response.stateMachines?.forEach { machine ->
            println("The name of the state machine is ${machine.name}")
            println("The ARN value is ${machine.stateMachineArn}")
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ListStateMachines를 참조하십시오.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 활동을 생성합니다.
- 이전에 생성한 활동을 한 단계로 포함하는 Amazon States Language 정의에서 상태 시스템을 생성합니다.
- 상태 시스템을 실행하고 사용자 입력으로 활동에 응답합니다.
- 실행 완료 후 최종 상태 및 출력을 가져온 다음 리소스를 정리합니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iam.IamClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iam.model.CreateRoleRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.SfnClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.CreateActivityRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.CreateStateMachineRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.DeleteActivityRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.DeleteStateMachineRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.DescribeExecutionRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.DescribeStateMachineRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.GetActivityTaskRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.ListActivitiesRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.ListStateMachinesRequest
```

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.SendTaskSuccessRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.StartExecutionRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.StateMachineType
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.paginators.listActivitiesPaginated
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.paginators.listStateMachinesPaginated
import com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode
import com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.ObjectMapper
import com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.node.ObjectNode
import kotlinx.coroutines.flow.transform
import java.util.Scanner
import java.util.UUID
import kotlin.collections.ArrayList
import kotlin.system.exitProcess

/**
 To run this code example, place the chat_sfn_state_machine.json file into your
 project's resources folder.

 You can obtain the JSON file to create a state machine in the following GitHub
 location:

 https://github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/tree/main/resources/sample_files

 Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

 For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html

 This Kotlin code example performs the following tasks:

 1. List activities using a paginator.
 2. List state machines using a paginator.
 3. Creates an activity.
 4. Creates a state machine.
 5. Describes the state machine.
 6. Starts execution of the state machine and interacts with it.
 7. Describes the execution.
 8. Deletes the activity.
 9. Deletes the state machine.
 */

val DASHES: String = String(CharArray(80)).replace("\u0000", "-")
```

```
suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
    Usage:
        <roleARN> <activityName> <stateMachineName>

    Where:
        roleName - The name of the IAM role to create for this state machine.
        activityName - The name of an activity to create.
        stateMachineName - The name of the state machine to create.
        jsonFile - The location of the chat_sfn_state_machine.json file. You can
 located it in resources/sample_files.
    """

    if (args.size != 4) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(0)
    }

    val roleName = args[0]
    val activityName = args[1]
    val stateMachineName = args[2]
    val jsonFile = args[3]
    val sc = Scanner(System.`in`)
    var action = false

    val polJSON = """{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [
        {
            "Sid": "",
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Principal": {
                "Service": "states.amazonaws.com"
            },
            "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
        }
    ]
    }"""

    println(DASHES)
    println("Welcome to the AWS Step Functions example scenario.")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
```

```
    println("1. List activities using a Paginator.")
    listActivitesPagnator()
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("2. List state machines using a paginator.")
    listStatemachinesPagnator()
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("3. Create a new activity.")
    val activityArn = createActivity(activityName)
    println("The ARN of the Activity is $activityArn")
    println(DASHES)

    // Get JSON to use for the state machine and place the activityArn value into
it.
    val stream = GetStream()
    val jsonString = stream.getStream(jsonFile)

    // Modify the Resource node.
    val objectMapper = ObjectMapper()
    val root: JsonNode = objectMapper.readTree(jsonString)
    (root.path("States").path("GetInput") as ObjectNode).put("Resource",
activityArn)

    // Convert the modified Java object back to a JSON string.
    val stateDefinition = objectMapper.writeValueAsString(root)
    println(stateDefinition)

    println(DASHES)
    println("4. Create a state machine.")
    val roleARN = createIAMRole(roleName, polJSON)
    val stateMachineArn = createMachine(roleARN, stateMachineName, stateDefinition)
    println("The ARN of the state machine is $stateMachineArn")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("5. Describe the state machine.")
    describeStateMachine(stateMachineArn)
    println("What should ChatSFN call you?")
    val userName = sc.nextLine()
    println("Hello $userName")
    println(DASHES)
```

```
    println(DASHES)
    // The JSON to pass to the StartExecution call.
    val executionJson = "{ \"name\" : \"$userName\" }"
    println(executionJson)
    println("6. Start execution of the state machine and interact with it.")
    val runArn = startWorkflow(stateMachineArn, executionJson)
    println("The ARN of the state machine execution is $runArn")
    var myList: List<String>
    while (!action) {
        myList = getActivityTask(activityArn)
        println("ChatSFN: " + myList[1])
        println("$userName please specify a value.")
        val myAction = sc.nextLine()
        if (myAction.compareTo("done") == 0) {
            action = true
        }
        println("You have selected $myAction")
        val taskJson = "{ \"action\" : \"$myAction\" }"
        println(taskJson)
        sendTaskSuccess(myList[0], taskJson)
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("7. Describe the execution.")
    describeExe(runArn)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("8. Delete the activity.")
    deleteActivity(activityArn)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("9. Delete the state machines.")
    deleteMachine(stateMachineArn)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("The AWS Step Functions example scenario is complete.")
    println(DASHES)
}
```

```
suspend fun listStatemachinesPagnator() {
    val machineRequest =
        ListStateMachinesRequest {
            maxResults = 10
        }

    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        sfnClient
            .listStateMachinesPaginated(machineRequest)
            .transform { it.stateMachines?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { obj ->
                println(" The state machine ARN is ${obj.stateMachineArn}")
            }
    }
}

suspend fun listActivitesPagnator() {
    val activitiesRequest =
        ListActivitiesRequest {
            maxResults = 10
        }

    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        sfnClient
            .listActivitiesPaginated(activitiesRequest)
            .transform { it.activities?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { obj ->
                println(" The activity ARN is ${obj.activityArn}")
            }
    }
}

suspend fun deleteMachine(stateMachineArnVal: String?) {
    val deleteStateMachineRequest =
        DeleteStateMachineRequest {
            stateMachineArn = stateMachineArnVal
        }

    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        sfnClient.deleteStateMachine(deleteStateMachineRequest)
        println("$stateMachineArnVal was successfully deleted.")
    }
}
```

```
suspend fun deleteActivity(actArn: String?) {
    val activityRequest =
        DeleteActivityRequest {
            activityArn = actArn
        }

    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        sfnClient.deleteActivity(activityRequest)
        println("You have deleted $actArn")
    }
}

suspend fun describeExe(executionArnVal: String?) {
    val executionRequest =
        DescribeExecutionRequest {
            executionArn = executionArnVal
        }

    var status = ""
    var hasSucceeded = false
    while (!hasSucceeded) {
        SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
            val response = sfnClient.describeExecution(executionRequest)
            status = response.status.toString()
            if (status.compareTo("Running") == 0) {
                println("The state machine is still running, let's wait for it to
 finish.")
                Thread.sleep(2000)
            } else if (status.compareTo("Succeeded") == 0) {
                println("The Step Function workflow has succeeded")
                hasSucceeded = true
            } else {
                println("The Status is $status")
            }
        }
    }
    println("The Status is $status")
}

suspend fun sendTaskSuccess(
    token: String?,
    json: String?,
) {
    val successRequest =
```

```
        SendTaskSuccessRequest {
            taskToken = token
            output = json
        }
    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        sfnClient.sendTaskSuccess(successRequest)
    }
}

suspend fun getActivityTask(actArn: String?): List<String> {
    val myList: MutableList<String> = ArrayList()
    val getActivityTaskRequest =
        GetActivityTaskRequest {
            activityArn = actArn
        }
    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.getActivityTask(getActivityTaskRequest)
        myList.add(response.taskToken.toString())
        myList.add(response.input.toString())
        return myList
    }
}

suspend fun startWorkflow(
    stateMachineArnVal: String?,
    jsonEx: String?,
): String? {
    val uuid = UUID.randomUUID()
    val uuidValue = uuid.toString()
    val executionRequest =
        StartExecutionRequest {
            input = jsonEx
            stateMachineArn = stateMachineArnVal
            name = uuidValue
        }
    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.startExecution(executionRequest)
        return response.executionArn
    }
}

suspend fun describeStateMachine(stateMachineArnVal: String?) {
    val stateMachineRequest =
        DescribeStateMachineRequest {
```

```
            stateMachineArn = stateMachineArnVal
        }
    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.describeStateMachine(stateMachineRequest)
        println("The name of the State machine is ${response.name}")
        println("The status of the State machine is ${response.status}")
        println("The ARN value of the State machine is ${response.stateMachineArn}")
        println("The role ARN value is ${response.roleArn}")
    }
}

suspend fun createMachine(
    roleARNVal: String?,
    stateMachineName: String?,
    jsonVal: String?,
): String? {
    val machineRequest =
        CreateStateMachineRequest {
            definition = jsonVal
            name = stateMachineName
            roleArn = roleARNVal
            type = StateMachineType.Standard
        }

    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.createStateMachine(machineRequest)
        return response.stateMachineArn
    }
}

suspend fun createIAMRole(
    roleNameVal: String?,
    polJSON: String?,
): String? {
    val request =
        CreateRoleRequest {
            roleName = roleNameVal
            assumeRolePolicyDocument = polJSON
            description = "Created using the AWS SDK for Kotlin"
        }

    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val response = iamClient.createRole(request)
        return response.role?.arn
```

```
    }
}

suspend fun createActivity(activityName: String): String? {
    val activityRequest =
        CreateActivityRequest {
            name = activityName
        }

    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.createActivity(activityRequest)
        return response.activityArn
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - CreateActivity
  - CreateStateMachine
  - DeleteActivity
  - DeleteStateMachine
  - DescribeExecution
  - DescribeStateMachine
  - GetActivityTask
  - ListActivities
  - ListStateMachines
  - SendTaskSuccess
  - StartExecution
  - StopExecution

작업

`CreateActivity`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateActivity`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun createActivity(activityName: String): String? {
    val activityRequest =
        CreateActivityRequest {
            name = activityName
        }

    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.createActivity(activityRequest)
        return response.activityArn
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 CreateActivity를 참조하십시오.

`CreateStateMachine`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateStateMachine`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun createMachine(
    roleARNVal: String?,
    stateMachineName: String?,
    jsonVal: String?,
): String? {
```

```
    val machineRequest =
        CreateStateMachineRequest {
            definition = jsonVal
            name = stateMachineName
            roleArn = roleARNVal
            type = StateMachineType.Standard
        }

    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.createStateMachine(machineRequest)
        return response.stateMachineArn
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 CreateStateMachine을 참조하십시오.

`DeleteActivity`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteActivity`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun deleteActivity(actArn: String?) {
    val activityRequest =
        DeleteActivityRequest {
            activityArn = actArn
        }

    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        sfnClient.deleteActivity(activityRequest)
        println("You have deleted $actArn")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DeleteActivity를 참조하십시오.

DeleteStateMachine

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteStateMachine의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun deleteMachine(stateMachineArnVal: String?) {
    val deleteStateMachineRequest =
        DeleteStateMachineRequest {
            stateMachineArn = stateMachineArnVal
        }

    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        sfnClient.deleteStateMachine(deleteStateMachineRequest)
        println("$stateMachineArnVal was successfully deleted.")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DeleteStateMachine을 참조하십시오.

DescribeExecution

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeExecution의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun describeExe(executionArnVal: String?) {
    val executionRequest =
        DescribeExecutionRequest {
            executionArn = executionArnVal
        }

    var status = ""
    var hasSucceeded = false
    while (!hasSucceeded) {
        SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
            val response = sfnClient.describeExecution(executionRequest)
            status = response.status.toString()
            if (status.compareTo("Running") == 0) {
                println("The state machine is still running, let's wait for it to
 finish.")
                Thread.sleep(2000)
            } else if (status.compareTo("Succeeded") == 0) {
                println("The Step Function workflow has succeeded")
                hasSucceeded = true
            } else {
                println("The Status is $status")
            }
        }
    }
    println("The Status is $status")
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DescribeExecution을 참조하십시오.

`DescribeStateMachine`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeStateMachine`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun describeStateMachine(stateMachineArnVal: String?) {
    val stateMachineRequest =
        DescribeStateMachineRequest {
            stateMachineArn = stateMachineArnVal
        }
    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.describeStateMachine(stateMachineRequest)
        println("The name of the State machine is ${response.name}")
        println("The status of the State machine is ${response.status}")
        println("The ARN value of the State machine is ${response.stateMachineArn}")
        println("The role ARN value is ${response.roleArn}")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DescribeStateMachine를 참조하십시오.

`GetActivityTask`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetActivityTask`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun getActivityTask(actArn: String?): List<String> {
    val myList: MutableList<String> = ArrayList()
    val getActivityTaskRequest =
        GetActivityTaskRequest {
            activityArn = actArn
        }
    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.getActivityTask(getActivityTaskRequest)
        myList.add(response.taskToken.toString())
        myList.add(response.input.toString())
        return myList
    }
```

```
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 GetActivityTask를 참조하십시오.

`ListActivities`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListActivities`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun listAllActivites() {
    val activitiesRequest =
        ListActivitiesRequest {
            maxResults = 10
        }

    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.listActivities(activitiesRequest)
        response.activities?.forEach { item ->
            println("The activity ARN is ${item.activityArn}")
            println("The activity name is ${item.name}")
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ListActivities를 참조하십시오.

`ListExecutions`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListExecutions`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun getExeHistory(exeARN: String?) {
    val historyRequest =
        GetExecutionHistoryRequest {
            executionArn = exeARN
            maxResults = 10
        }

    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.getExecutionHistory(historyRequest)
        response.events?.forEach { event ->
            println("The event type is ${event.type}")
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ListExecutions를 참조하십시오.

`ListStateMachines`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListStateMachines`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.SfnClient
```

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.ListStateMachinesRequest

/**
 Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

 For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
 */

suspend fun main() {
    println(DASHES)
    println("Welcome to the AWS Step Functions Hello example.")
    println("Lets list up to ten of your state machines:")
    println(DASHES)

    listMachines()
}

suspend fun listMachines() {
    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.listStateMachines(ListStateMachinesRequest {})
        response.stateMachines?.forEach { machine ->
            println("The name of the state machine is ${machine.name}")
            println("The ARN value is ${machine.stateMachineArn}")
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ListStateMachines를 참조하십시오.

SendTaskSuccess

다음 코드 예시는 SendTaskSuccess의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun sendTaskSuccess(
    token: String?,
    json: String?,
) {
    val successRequest =
        SendTaskSuccessRequest {
            taskToken = token
            output = json
        }
    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        sfnClient.sendTaskSuccess(successRequest)
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 SendTaskSuccess를 참조하십시오.

`StartExecution`

다음 코드 예시는 `StartExecution`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun startWorkflow(
    stateMachineArnVal: String?,
    jsonEx: String?,
): String? {
    val uuid = UUID.randomUUID()
    val uuidValue = uuid.toString()
    val executionRequest =
        StartExecutionRequest {
            input = jsonEx
            stateMachineArn = stateMachineArnVal
            name = uuidValue
        }
```

```
    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.startExecution(executionRequest)
        return response.executionArn
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 StartExecution를 참조하십시오.

지원 SDK for Kotlin을 사용한 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for Kotlin을와 함께 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다 지원.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

안녕하세요 지원

다음 코드 예제에서는 지원의 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
including your credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:
```

```
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html

In addition, you must have the AWS Business Support Plan to use the AWS Support Java
 API. For more information, see:

https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/plans/

This Kotlin example performs the following task:

1. Gets and displays available services.
 */

suspend fun main() {
    displaySomeServices()
}

// Return a List that contains a Service name and Category name.
suspend fun displaySomeServices() {
    val servicesRequest =
        DescribeServicesRequest {
            language = "en"
        }

    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.describeServices(servicesRequest)
        println("Get the first 10 services")
        var index = 1

        response.services?.forEach { service ->
            if (index == 11) {
                return@forEach
            }

            println("The Service name is: " + service.name)

            // Get the categories for this service.
            service.categories?.forEach { cat ->
                println("The category name is ${cat.name}")
                index++
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DescribeServices를 참조하십시오.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 사용 가능한 서비스 및 사례의 심각도 수준을 가져와서 표시합니다.
- 선택한 서비스, 범주 및 심각도 수준을 사용하여 지원 사례를 만듭니다.
- 현재 일자의 미해결 사례 목록을 가져와서 표시합니다.
- 새로운 사례에 첨부 파일 세트와 통신을 추가합니다.
- 해당 사례에 대한 새로운 첨부 파일과 통신을 설명하세요.
- 사건을 해결하세요.
- 현재 일자의 해결된 사례 목록을 가져와서 표시합니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/**
Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
including your credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:
```

```
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
In addition, you must have the AWS Business Support Plan to use the AWS Support Java
 API. For more information, see:

https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/plans/

This Kotlin example performs the following tasks:
1. Gets and displays available services.
2. Gets and displays severity levels.
3. Creates a support case by using the selected service, category, and severity
 level.
4. Gets a list of open cases for the current day.
5. Creates an attachment set with a generated file.
6. Adds a communication with the attachment to the support case.
7. Lists the communications of the support case.
8. Describes the attachment set included with the communication.
9. Resolves the support case.
10. Gets a list of resolved cases for the current day.
*/

suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
    Usage:
        <fileAttachment>
    Where:
         fileAttachment - The file can be a simple saved .txt file to use as an
 email attachment.
    """

    if (args.size != 1) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(0)
    }

    val fileAttachment = args[0]
    println("***** Welcome to the AWS Support case example scenario.")
    println("***** Step 1. Get and display available services.")
    val sevCatList = displayServices()

    println("***** Step 2. Get and display Support severity levels.")
    val sevLevel = displaySevLevels()

    println("***** Step 3. Create a support case using the selected service,
 category, and severity level.")
```

```
    val caseIdVal = createSupportCase(sevCatList, sevLevel)
    if (caseIdVal != null) {
        println("Support case $caseIdVal was successfully created!")
    } else {
        println("A support case was not successfully created!")
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    println("***** Step 4. Get open support cases.")
    getOpenCase()

    println("***** Step 5. Create an attachment set with a generated file to add to
 the case.")
    val attachmentSetId = addAttachment(fileAttachment)
    println("The Attachment Set id value is $attachmentSetId")

    println("***** Step 6. Add communication with the attachment to the support
 case.")
    addAttachSupportCase(caseIdVal, attachmentSetId)

    println("***** Step 7. List the communications of the support case.")
    val attachId = listCommunications(caseIdVal)
    println("The Attachment id value is $attachId")

    println("***** Step 8. Describe the attachment set included with the
 communication.")
    describeAttachment(attachId)

    println("***** Step 9. Resolve the support case.")
    resolveSupportCase(caseIdVal)

    println("***** Step 10. Get a list of resolved cases for the current day.")
    getResolvedCase()
    println("***** This Scenario has successfully completed")
}

suspend fun getResolvedCase() {
    // Specify the start and end time.
    val now = Instant.now()
    LocalDate.now()
    val yesterday = now.minus(1, ChronoUnit.DAYS)
    val describeCasesRequest =
        DescribeCasesRequest {
            maxResults = 30
```

```
            afterTime = yesterday.toString()
            beforeTime = now.toString()
            includeResolvedCases = true
        }

    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.describeCases(describeCasesRequest)
        response.cases?.forEach { sinCase ->
            println("The case status is ${sinCase.status}")
            println("The case Id is ${sinCase.caseId}")
            println("The case subject is ${sinCase.subject}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun resolveSupportCase(caseIdVal: String) {
    val caseRequest =
        ResolveCaseRequest {
            caseId = caseIdVal
        }
    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.resolveCase(caseRequest)
        println("The status of case $caseIdVal is ${response.finalCaseStatus}")
    }
}

suspend fun describeAttachment(attachId: String?) {
    val attachmentRequest =
        DescribeAttachmentRequest {
            attachmentId = attachId
        }

    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.describeAttachment(attachmentRequest)
        println("The name of the file is ${response.attachment?.fileName}")
    }
}

suspend fun listCommunications(caseIdVal: String?): String? {
    val communicationsRequest =
        DescribeCommunicationsRequest {
            caseId = caseIdVal
            maxResults = 10
        }
```

```
    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.describeCommunications(communicationsRequest)
        response.communications?.forEach { comm ->
            println("the body is: " + comm.body)
            comm.attachmentSet?.forEach { detail ->
                return detail.attachmentId
            }
        }
    }
    return ""
}

suspend fun addAttachSupportCase(
    caseIdVal: String?,
    attachmentSetIdVal: String?,
) {
    val caseRequest =
        AddCommunicationToCaseRequest {
            caseId = caseIdVal
            attachmentSetId = attachmentSetIdVal
            communicationBody = "Please refer to attachment for details."
        }

    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.addCommunicationToCase(caseRequest)
        if (response.result) {
            println("You have successfully added a communication to an AWS Support
 case")
        } else {
            println("There was an error adding the communication to an AWS Support
 case")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun addAttachment(fileAttachment: String): String? {
    val myFile = File(fileAttachment)
    val sourceBytes = (File(fileAttachment).readBytes())
    val attachmentVal =
        Attachment {
            fileName = myFile.name
            data = sourceBytes
        }
```

```
    val setRequest =
        AddAttachmentsToSetRequest {
            attachments = listOf(attachmentVal)
        }

    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.addAttachmentsToSet(setRequest)
        return response.attachmentSetId
    }
}

suspend fun getOpenCase() {
    // Specify the start and end time.
    val now = Instant.now()
    LocalDate.now()
    val yesterday = now.minus(1, ChronoUnit.DAYS)
    val describeCasesRequest =
        DescribeCasesRequest {
            maxResults = 20
            afterTime = yesterday.toString()
            beforeTime = now.toString()
        }

    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.describeCases(describeCasesRequest)
        response.cases?.forEach { sinCase ->
            println("The case status is ${sinCase.status}")
            println("The case Id is ${sinCase.caseId}")
            println("The case subject is ${sinCase.subject}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun createSupportCase(
    sevCatListVal: List<String>,
    sevLevelVal: String,
): String? {
    val serCode = sevCatListVal[0]
    val caseCategory = sevCatListVal[1]
    val caseRequest =
        CreateCaseRequest {
            categoryCode = caseCategory.lowercase(Locale.getDefault())
            serviceCode = serCode.lowercase(Locale.getDefault())
```

```
            severityCode = sevLevelVal.lowercase(Locale.getDefault())
            communicationBody = "Test issue with
 ${serCode.lowercase(Locale.getDefault())}"
            subject = "Test case, please ignore"
            language = "en"
            issueType = "technical"
        }

    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.createCase(caseRequest)
        return response.caseId
    }
}

suspend fun displaySevLevels(): String {
    var levelName = ""
    val severityLevelsRequest =
        DescribeSeverityLevelsRequest {
            language = "en"
        }

    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.describeSeverityLevels(severityLevelsRequest)
        response.severityLevels?.forEach { sevLevel ->
            println("The severity level name is: ${sevLevel.name}")
            if (sevLevel.name == "High") {
                levelName = sevLevel.name!!
            }
        }
        return levelName
    }
}

// Return a List that contains a Service name and Category name.
suspend fun displayServices(): List<String> {
    var serviceCode = ""
    var catName = ""
    val sevCatList = mutableListOf<String>()
    val servicesRequest =
        DescribeServicesRequest {
            language = "en"
        }

    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
```

```
        val response = supportClient.describeServices(servicesRequest)
        println("Get the first 10 services")
        var index = 1

        response.services?.forEach { service ->
            if (index == 11) {
                return@forEach
            }

            println("The Service name is ${service.name}")
            if (service.name == "Account") {
                serviceCode = service.code.toString()
            }

            // Get the categories for this service.
            service.categories?.forEach { cat ->
                println("The category name is ${cat.name}")
                if (cat.name == "Security") {
                    catName = cat.name!!
                }
            }
            index++
        }
    }

    // Push the two values to the list.
    serviceCode.let { sevCatList.add(it) }
    catName.let { sevCatList.add(it) }
    return sevCatList
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - AddAttachmentsToSet
  - AddCommunicationToCase
  - CreateCase
  - DescribeAttachment
  - DescribeCases
  - DescribeCommunications
  - DescribeServices

- DescribeSeverityLevels
- ResolveCase

작업

`AddAttachmentsToSet`

다음 코드 예시는 `AddAttachmentsToSet`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun addAttachment(fileAttachment: String): String? {
    val myFile = File(fileAttachment)
    val sourceBytes = (File(fileAttachment).readBytes())
    val attachmentVal =
        Attachment {
            fileName = myFile.name
            data = sourceBytes
        }

    val setRequest =
        AddAttachmentsToSetRequest {
            attachments = listOf(attachmentVal)
        }

    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.addAttachmentsToSet(setRequest)
        return response.attachmentSetId
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 AddAttachmentsToSet를 참조하십시오.

AddCommunicationToCase

다음 코드 예시는 AddCommunicationToCase의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
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```
suspend fun addAttachSupportCase(
    caseIdVal: String?,
    attachmentSetIdVal: String?,
) {
    val caseRequest =
        AddCommunicationToCaseRequest {
            caseId = caseIdVal
            attachmentSetId = attachmentSetIdVal
            communicationBody = "Please refer to attachment for details."
        }

    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.addCommunicationToCase(caseRequest)
        if (response.result) {
            println("You have successfully added a communication to an AWS Support
 case")
        } else {
            println("There was an error adding the communication to an AWS Support
 case")
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 AddCommunicationToCase를 참조하십시오.

CreateCase

다음 코드 예시는 CreateCase의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun createSupportCase(
    sevCatListVal: List<String>,
    sevLevelVal: String,
): String? {
    val serCode = sevCatListVal[0]
    val caseCategory = sevCatListVal[1]
    val caseRequest =
        CreateCaseRequest {
            categoryCode = caseCategory.lowercase(Locale.getDefault())
            serviceCode = serCode.lowercase(Locale.getDefault())
            severityCode = sevLevelVal.lowercase(Locale.getDefault())
            communicationBody = "Test issue with
 ${serCode.lowercase(Locale.getDefault())}"
            subject = "Test case, please ignore"
            language = "en"
            issueType = "technical"
        }

    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.createCase(caseRequest)
        return response.caseId
    }
}
```

- API에 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 CreateCase를 참조하십시오.

`DescribeAttachment`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeAttachment`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun describeAttachment(attachId: String?) {
    val attachmentRequest =
        DescribeAttachmentRequest {
            attachmentId = attachId
        }

    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.describeAttachment(attachmentRequest)
        println("The name of the file is ${response.attachment?.fileName}")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DescribeAttachment를 참조하십시오.

`DescribeCases`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeCases`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun getOpenCase() {
    // Specify the start and end time.
    val now = Instant.now()
    LocalDate.now()
```

```
    val yesterday = now.minus(1, ChronoUnit.DAYS)
    val describeCasesRequest =
        DescribeCasesRequest {
            maxResults = 20
            afterTime = yesterday.toString()
            beforeTime = now.toString()
        }

    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.describeCases(describeCasesRequest)
        response.cases?.forEach { sinCase ->
            println("The case status is ${sinCase.status}")
            println("The case Id is ${sinCase.caseId}")
            println("The case subject is ${sinCase.subject}")
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DescribeCases를 참조하십시오.

`DescribeCommunications`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeCommunications`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun listCommunications(caseIdVal: String?): String? {
    val communicationsRequest =
        DescribeCommunicationsRequest {
            caseId = caseIdVal
            maxResults = 10
        }

    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.describeCommunications(communicationsRequest)
```

```
        response.communications?.forEach { comm ->
            println("the body is: " + comm.body)
            comm.attachmentSet?.forEach { detail ->
                return detail.attachmentId
            }
        }
    }
    return ""
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DescribeCommunications를 참조하십시오.

`DescribeServices`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeServices`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
// Return a List that contains a Service name and Category name.
suspend fun displayServices(): List<String> {
    var serviceCode = ""
    var catName = ""
    val sevCatList = mutableListOf<String>()
    val servicesRequest =
        DescribeServicesRequest {
            language = "en"
        }

    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.describeServices(servicesRequest)
        println("Get the first 10 services")
        var index = 1

        response.services?.forEach { service ->
            if (index == 11) {
```

```
                return@forEach
            }

            println("The Service name is ${service.name}")
            if (service.name == "Account") {
                serviceCode = service.code.toString()
            }

            // Get the categories for this service.
            service.categories?.forEach { cat ->
                println("The category name is ${cat.name}")
                if (cat.name == "Security") {
                    catName = cat.name!!
                }
            }
            index++
        }
    }

    // Push the two values to the list.
    serviceCode.let { sevCatList.add(it) }
    catName.let { sevCatList.add(it) }
    return sevCatList
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DescribeServices를 참조하십시오.

`DescribeSeverityLevels`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeSeverityLevels`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun displaySevLevels(): String {
    var levelName = ""
```

```
    val severityLevelsRequest =
        DescribeSeverityLevelsRequest {
            language = "en"
        }

    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.describeSeverityLevels(severityLevelsRequest)
        response.severityLevels?.forEach { sevLevel ->
            println("The severity level name is: ${sevLevel.name}")
            if (sevLevel.name == "High") {
                levelName = sevLevel.name!!
            }
        }
        return levelName
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 DescribeSeverityLevels를 참조하십시오.

`ResolveCase`

다음 코드 예시는 `ResolveCase`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
suspend fun resolveSupportCase(caseIdVal: String) {
    val caseRequest =
        ResolveCaseRequest {
            caseId = caseIdVal
        }
    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.resolveCase(caseRequest)
        println("The status of case $caseIdVal is ${response.finalCaseStatus}")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Kotlin API 참조의 ResolveCase를 참조하십시오.

SDK for Kotlin을 사용한 Amazon Translate 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Translate와 함께 AWS SDK for Kotlin을 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 시나리오

시나리오

Amazon SNS 애플리케이션 구축

다음 코드 예제에서는 구독 및 게시 기능이 있고 메시지를 번역하는 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Kotlin

Amazon SNS Kotlin API를 사용하여 구독 및 게시 기능이 있는 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 또한 이 예제 애플리케이션은 메시지를 번역합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 웹 앱을 생성하는 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

전체 소스 코드와 기본 Android 앱을 생성하는 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon SNS
- Amazon Translate

SDK for PHP용 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는를와 AWS SDK for PHP 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

일부 서비스에는 서비스와 관련된 라이브러리 또는 함수를 활용하는 방법을 보여주는 추가 예제 범주가 포함되어 있습니다.

추가 리소스

- SDK for PHP 개발자 안내서 -에서 PHP를 사용하는 방법에 대해 자세히 알아봅니다 AWS.
- AWS 개발자 센터 – 카테고리별 또는 전체 텍스트 검색별로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 – 원하는 언어로 작성된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리입니다. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

서비스

- SDK for PHP를 사용한 API Gateway 예제
- SDK for PHP를 사용한 Aurora 예제
- SDK for PHP를 사용한 Auto Scaling 예제
- SDK for PHP를 사용한 Amazon Bedrock 예시
- SDK for PHP를 사용한 Amazon Bedrock Runtime 예시
- SDK for PHP를 사용한 Amazon DocumentDB 예제
- SDK for PHP를 사용한 DynamoDB 예제
- SDK for PHP를 사용한 Amazon EC2 예제
- AWS Glue SDK for PHP를 사용한 예제
- SDK for PHP를 사용한 IAM 예제
- SDK for PHP를 사용한 Kinesis 예제

- AWS KMS SDK for PHP를 사용한 예제
- SDK for PHP를 사용한 Lambda 예제
- SDK for PHP를 사용한 Amazon MSK 예제
- SDK for PHP를 사용한 Amazon RDS 예제
- SDK for PHP를 사용한 Amazon RDS Data Service 예제
- SDK for PHP를 사용한 Amazon Rekognition 예제
- PHP SDK를 사용한 Amazon S3용 코드 예제
- SDK for PHP를 사용한 S3 디렉터리 버킷 예제
- SDK for PHP를 사용한 Amazon SES 예제
- SDK for PHP를 사용한 Amazon SNS에 대한 코드 예제
- SDK for PHP를 사용한 Amazon SQS 예제

SDK for PHP를 사용한 API Gateway 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 API Gateway와 AWS SDK for PHP 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오

작업

`GetBasePathMapping`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetBasePathMapping`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\ApiGateway\ApiGatewayClient;
use Aws\Exception\AwsException;


/* ///////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
 * Purpose: Gets the base path mapping for a custom domain name in
 * Amazon API Gateway.
 *
 * Prerequisites: A custom domain name in API Gateway. For more information,
 * see "Custom Domain Names" in the Amazon API Gateway Developer Guide.
 *
 * Inputs:
 * - $apiGatewayClient: An initialized AWS SDK for PHP API client for
 *   API Gateway.
 * - $basePath: The base path name that callers must provide as part of the
 *   URL after the domain name.
 * - $domainName: The custom domain name for the base path mapping.
 *
 * Returns: The base path mapping, if available; otherwise, the error message.
 * /////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////// */

function getBasePathMapping($apiGatewayClient, $basePath, $domainName)
{
    try {
        $result = $apiGatewayClient->getBasePathMapping([
            'basePath' => $basePath,
            'domainName' => $domainName,
        ]);
        return 'The base path mapping\'s effective URI is: ' .
            $result['@metadata']['effectiveUri'];
    } catch (AwsException $e) {
        return 'Error: ' . $e['message'];
```

```
    }
}

function getsTheBasePathMapping()
{
    $apiGatewayClient = new ApiGatewayClient([
        'profile' => 'default',
        'region' => 'us-east-1',
        'version' => '2015-07-09'
    ]);

    echo getBasePathMapping($apiGatewayClient, '(none)', 'example.com');
}

// Uncomment the following line to run this code in an AWS account.
// getsTheBasePathMapping();
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 GetBasePathMapping을 참조하십시오.

`ListBasePathMappings`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListBasePathMappings`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\ApiGateway\ApiGatewayClient;
use Aws\Exception\AwsException;


/* ///////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
 * Purpose: Lists the base path mapping for a custom domain name in
 * Amazon API Gateway.
```

```
 *
 * Prerequisites: A custom domain name in API Gateway. For more information,
 * see "Custom Domain Names" in the Amazon API Gateway Developer Guide.
 *
 * Inputs:
 * - $apiGatewayClient: An initialized AWS SDK for PHP API client for
 *   API Gateway.
 * - $domainName: The custom domain name for the base path mappings.
 *
 * Returns: Information about the base path mappings, if available;
 * otherwise, the error message.
 * ////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////// */

function listBasePathMappings($apiGatewayClient, $domainName)
{
    try {
        $result = $apiGatewayClient->getBasePathMappings([
            'domainName' => $domainName
        ]);
        return 'The base path mapping(s) effective URI is: ' .
            $result['@metadata']['effectiveUri'];
    } catch (AwsException $e) {
        return 'Error: ' . $e['message'];
    }
}

function listTheBasePathMappings()
{
    $apiGatewayClient = new ApiGatewayClient([
        'profile' => 'default',
        'region' => 'us-east-1',
        'version' => '2015-07-09'
    ]);

    echo listBasePathMappings($apiGatewayClient, 'example.com');
}

// Uncomment the following line to run this code in an AWS account.
// listTheBasePathMappings();
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 ListBasePathMappings를 참조하십시오.

UpdateBasePathMapping

다음 코드 예시는 UpdateBasePathMapping의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\ApiGateway\ApiGatewayClient;
use Aws\Exception\AwsException;


/* ///////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
 *
 * Purpose: Updates the base path mapping for a custom domain name
 * in Amazon API Gateway.
 *
 * Inputs:
 * - $apiGatewayClient: An initialized AWS SDK for PHP API client for
 *   API Gateway.
 * - $basePath: The base path name that callers must provide as part of the
 *   URL after the domain name.
 * - $domainName: The custom domain name for the base path mapping.
 * - $patchOperations: The base path update operations to apply.
 *
 * Returns: Information about the updated base path mapping, if available;
 * otherwise, the error message.
 * ////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////// */

function updateBasePathMapping(
    $apiGatewayClient,
    $basePath,
    $domainName,
    $patchOperations
) {
    try {
        $result = $apiGatewayClient->updateBasePathMapping([
```

```
            'basePath' => $basePath,
            'domainName' => $domainName,
            'patchOperations' => $patchOperations
        ]);
        return 'The updated base path\'s URI is: ' .
            $result['@metadata']['effectiveUri'];
    } catch (AwsException $e) {
        return 'Error: ' . $e['message'];
    }
}

function updateTheBasePathMapping()
{
    $patchOperations = array([
        'op' => 'replace',
        'path' => '/stage',
        'value' => 'stage2'
    ]);

    $apiGatewayClient = new ApiGatewayClient([
        'profile' => 'default',
        'region' => 'us-east-1',
        'version' => '2015-07-09'
    ]);

    echo updateBasePathMapping(
        $apiGatewayClient,
        '(none)',
        'example.com',
        $patchOperations
    );
}

// Uncomment the following line to run this code in an AWS account.
// updateTheBasePathMapping();
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 UpdateBasePathMapping을 참조하십시오.

시나리오

사진을 관리하기 위한 서버리스 애플리케이션 만들기

다음 코드 예시에서는 사용자가 레이블을 사용하여 사진을 관리할 수 있는 서버리스 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for PHP

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지에서 레이블을 감지하고 나중에 검색할 수 있도록 저장하는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션을 개발하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제의 출처에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS 커뮤니티의 게시물을 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

SDK for PHP를 사용한 Aurora 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Aurora와 AWS SDK for PHP 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 시나리오

시나리오

Aurora 서버리스 작업 항목 트래커 만들기

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Aurora Serverless 데이터베이스의 작업 항목을 추적하고 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 보고서를 전송하는 웹 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for PHP

AWS SDK for PHP 를 사용하여 Amazon RDS 데이터베이스의 작업 항목을 추적하고 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 보고서를 이메일로 보내는 웹 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제에서는 RESTful PHP 백엔드와의 상호 작용을 위해 React.js로 빌드된 프런트엔드를 사용합니다.

- React.js 웹 애플리케이션을 AWS 서비스와 통합합니다.
- Amazon RDS 테이블의 항목을 나열, 추가, 업데이트 및 삭제합니다.
- Amazon SES를 사용하여 필터링된 작업 항목에 대한 이메일 보고서를 보냅니다.
- 포함된 AWS CloudFormation 스크립트를 사용하여 예제 리소스를 배포하고 관리합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Amazon RDS 데이터 서비스
- Amazon SES

SDK for PHP를 사용한 Auto Scaling 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Auto Scaling과 AWS SDK for PHP 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Auto Scaling 시작

다음 코드 예제에서는 Auto Scaling을 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
public function helloService()
{
    $autoScalingClient = new AutoScalingClient([
        'region' => 'us-west-2',
        'version' => 'latest',
        'profile' => 'default',
    ]);

    $groups = $autoScalingClient->describeAutoScalingGroups([]);
    var_dump($groups);
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 DescribeAutoScalingGroups를 참조하세요.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 시작 템플릿과 가용 영역이 있는 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 그룹을 생성하고 실행 중인 인스턴스에 대한 정보를 가져옵니다.
- Amazon CloudWatch 지표 수집 활성화
- 그룹의 원하는 용량을 업데이트하고 인스턴스가 시작될 때까지 기다립니다.
- 그룹에서 인스턴스를 종료합니다.
- 사용자 요청 및 용량 변경에 따라 발생하는 조정 활동을 나열합니다.
- CloudWatch 지표에 대한 통계를 가져온 다음 리소스를 정리합니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
namespace AutoScaling;

use Aws\AutoScaling\AutoScalingClient;
use Aws\CloudWatch\CloudWatchClient;
use Aws\Ec2\Ec2Client;
use AwsUtilities\AWSServiceClass;
use AwsUtilities\RunnableExample;

class GettingStartedWithAutoScaling implements RunnableExample
{
    protected Ec2Client $ec2Client;
    protected AutoScalingClient $autoScalingClient;
    protected AutoScalingService $autoScalingService;
    protected CloudWatchClient $cloudWatchClient;
    protected string $templateName;
    protected string $autoScalingGroupName;
    protected array $role;

    public function runExample()
    {
        echo("\n");
        echo("--------------------------------------\n");
```

```
        print("Welcome to the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling getting started demo using
 PHP!\n");
        echo("--------------------------------------\n");

        $clientArgs = [
            'region' => 'us-west-2',
            'version' => 'latest',
            'profile' => 'default',
        ];
        $uniqid = uniqid();

        $this->autoScalingClient = new AutoScalingClient($clientArgs);
        $this->autoScalingService = new AutoScalingService($this-
>autoScalingClient);
        $this->cloudWatchClient = new CloudWatchClient($clientArgs);

        AWSServiceClass::$waitTime = 5;
        AWSServiceClass::$maxWaitAttempts = 20;

        /**
         * Step 0: Create an EC2 launch template that you'll use to create an Auto
 Scaling group.
         */
        $this->ec2Client = new EC2Client($clientArgs);
        $this->templateName = "example_launch_template_$uniqid";
        $instanceType = "t1.micro";
        $amiId = "ami-0ca285d4c2cda3300";
        $launchTemplate = $this->ec2Client->createLaunchTemplate(
            [
            'LaunchTemplateName' => $this->templateName,
            'LaunchTemplateData' => [
                'InstanceType' => $instanceType,
                'ImageId' => $amiId,
            ]
            ]
        );

        /**
         * Step 1: CreateAutoScalingGroup: pass it the launch template you created
 in step 0.
         */
        $availabilityZones[] = $this->ec2Client->describeAvailabilityZones([])
['AvailabilityZones'][1]['ZoneName'];
```

```
        $this->autoScalingGroupName = "demoAutoScalingGroupName_$uniqid";
        $minSize = 1;
        $maxSize = 1;
        $launchTemplateId = $launchTemplate['LaunchTemplate']['LaunchTemplateId'];
        $this->autoScalingService->createAutoScalingGroup(
            $this->autoScalingGroupName,
            $availabilityZones,
            $minSize,
            $maxSize,
            $launchTemplateId
        );

        $this->autoScalingService->waitUntilGroupInService([$this-
>autoScalingGroupName]);
        $autoScalingGroup = $this->autoScalingService-
>describeAutoScalingGroups([$this->autoScalingGroupName]);

        /**
         * Step 2: DescribeAutoScalingInstances: show that one instance has
 launched.
         */
        $instanceIds = [$autoScalingGroup['AutoScalingGroups'][0]['Instances'][0]
['InstanceId']];
        $instances = $this->autoScalingService-
>describeAutoScalingInstances($instanceIds);
        echo "The Auto Scaling group {$this->autoScalingGroupName} was created
 successfully.\n";
        echo count($instances['AutoScalingInstances']) . " instances were created
 for the group.\n";
        echo $autoScalingGroup['AutoScalingGroups'][0]['MaxSize'] . " is the max
 number of instances for the group.\n";

        /**
         * Step 3: EnableMetricsCollection: enable all metrics or a subset.
         */
        $this->autoScalingService->enableMetricsCollection($this-
>autoScalingGroupName, "1Minute");

        /**
         * Step 4: UpdateAutoScalingGroup: update max size to 3.
         */
        echo "Updating the max number of instances to 3.\n";
        $this->autoScalingService->updateAutoScalingGroup($this-
>autoScalingGroupName, ['MaxSize' => 3]);
```

```
        /**
         * Step 5: DescribeAutoScalingGroups: show the current state of the group.
         */
        $autoScalingGroup = $this->autoScalingService-
>describeAutoScalingGroups([$this->autoScalingGroupName]);
        echo $autoScalingGroup['AutoScalingGroups'][0]['MaxSize'];
        echo " is the updated max number of instances for the group.\n";

        $limits = $this->autoScalingService->describeAccountLimits();
        echo "Here are your account limits:\n";
        echo "MaxNumberOfAutoScalingGroups:
 {$limits['MaxNumberOfAutoScalingGroups']}\n";
        echo "MaxNumberOfLaunchConfigurations:
 {$limits['MaxNumberOfLaunchConfigurations']}\n";
        echo "NumberOfAutoScalingGroups: {$limits['NumberOfAutoScalingGroups']}\n";
        echo "NumberOfLaunchConfigurations:
 {$limits['NumberOfLaunchConfigurations']}\n";

        /**
         * Step 6: SetDesiredCapacity: set desired capacity to 2.
         */
        $this->autoScalingService->setDesiredCapacity($this->autoScalingGroupName,
 2);
        sleep(10); // Wait for the group to start processing the request.
        $this->autoScalingService->waitUntilGroupInService([$this-
>autoScalingGroupName]);

        /**
         * Step 7: DescribeAutoScalingInstances: show that two instances are
 launched.
         */
        $autoScalingGroups = $this->autoScalingService-
>describeAutoScalingGroups([$this->autoScalingGroupName]);
        foreach ($autoScalingGroups['AutoScalingGroups'] as $autoScalingGroup) {
            echo "There is a group named:
 {$autoScalingGroup['AutoScalingGroupName']}";
            echo "with an ARN of {$autoScalingGroup['AutoScalingGroupARN']}.\n";
            foreach ($autoScalingGroup['Instances'] as $instance) {
                echo "{$autoScalingGroup['AutoScalingGroupName']} has an instance
 with id of: ";
                echo "{$instance['InstanceId']} and a lifecycle state of:
 {$instance['LifecycleState']}.\n";
            }
```

```
        }

        /**
         * Step 8: TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup: terminate one of the
 instances in the group.
         */
        $this->autoScalingService-
>terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup($instance['InstanceId'], false);
        do {
            sleep(10);
            $instances = $this->autoScalingService-
>describeAutoScalingInstances([$instance['InstanceId']]);
        } while (count($instances['AutoScalingInstances']) > 0);
        do {
            sleep(10);
            $autoScalingGroups = $this->autoScalingService-
>describeAutoScalingGroups([$this->autoScalingGroupName]);
            $instances = $autoScalingGroups['AutoScalingGroups'][0]['Instances'];
        } while (count($instances) < 2);
        $this->autoScalingService->waitUntilGroupInService([$this-
>autoScalingGroupName]);
        foreach ($autoScalingGroups['AutoScalingGroups'] as $autoScalingGroup) {
            echo "There is a group named:
 {$autoScalingGroup['AutoScalingGroupName']}";
            echo "with an ARN of {$autoScalingGroup['AutoScalingGroupARN']}.\n";
            foreach ($autoScalingGroup['Instances'] as $instance) {
                echo "{$autoScalingGroup['AutoScalingGroupName']} has an instance
 with id of: ";
                echo "{$instance['InstanceId']} and a lifecycle state of:
 {$instance['LifecycleState']}.\n";
            }
        }

        /**
         * Step 9: DescribeScalingActivities: list the scaling activities that have
 occurred for the group so far.
         */
        $activities = $this->autoScalingService-
>describeScalingActivities($autoScalingGroup['AutoScalingGroupName']);
        echo "We found " . count($activities['Activities']) . " activities.\n";
        foreach ($activities['Activities'] as $activity) {
            echo "{$activity['ActivityId']} - {$activity['StartTime']} -
 {$activity['Description']}\n";
        }
```

```
        /**
         * Step 10: Use the Amazon CloudWatch API to get and show some metrics
 collected for the group.
         */
        $metricsNamespace = 'AWS/AutoScaling';
        $metricsDimensions = [
            [
                'Name' => 'AutoScalingGroupName',
                'Value' => $autoScalingGroup['AutoScalingGroupName'],
            ],
        ];
        $metrics = $this->cloudWatchClient->listMetrics(
            [
            'Dimensions' => $metricsDimensions,
            'Namespace' => $metricsNamespace,
            ]
        );
        foreach ($metrics['Metrics'] as $metric) {
            $timespan = 5;
            if ($metric['MetricName'] != 'GroupTotalCapacity' &&
 $metric['MetricName'] != 'GroupMaxSize') {
                continue;
            }
            echo "Over the last $timespan minutes, {$metric['MetricName']} recorded:
\n";
            $stats = $this->cloudWatchClient->getMetricStatistics(
                [
                'Dimensions' => $metricsDimensions,
                'EndTime' => time(),
                'StartTime' => time() - (5 * 60),
                'MetricName' => $metric['MetricName'],
                'Namespace' => $metricsNamespace,
                'Period' => 60,
                'Statistics' => ['Sum'],
                ]
            );
            foreach ($stats['Datapoints'] as $stat) {
                echo "{$stat['Timestamp']}: {$stat['Sum']}\n";
            }
        }

        return $instances;
    }
```

```
    public function cleanUp()
    {
        /**
         * Step 11: DisableMetricsCollection: disable all metrics.
         */
        $this->autoScalingService->disableMetricsCollection($this-
>autoScalingGroupName);

        /**
         * Step 12: DeleteAutoScalingGroup: to delete the group you must stop all
 instances.
         * - UpdateAutoScalingGroup with MinSize=0
         * - TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup for each instance,
         *     specify ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity=True. Wait for instances to
 stop.
         * - Now you can delete the group.
         */
        $this->autoScalingService->updateAutoScalingGroup($this-
>autoScalingGroupName, ['MinSize' => 0]);
        $this->autoScalingService->terminateAllInstancesInAutoScalingGroup($this-
>autoScalingGroupName);
        $this->autoScalingService->waitUntilGroupInService([$this-
>autoScalingGroupName]);
        $this->autoScalingService->deleteAutoScalingGroup($this-
>autoScalingGroupName);

        /**
         * Step 13: Delete launch template.
         */
        $this->ec2Client->deleteLaunchTemplate(
            [
            'LaunchTemplateName' => $this->templateName,
            ]
        );
    }

    public function helloService()
    {
        $autoScalingClient = new AutoScalingClient([
            'region' => 'us-west-2',
            'version' => 'latest',
            'profile' => 'default',
        ]);
```

```
        $groups = $autoScalingClient->describeAutoScalingGroups([]);
        var_dump($groups);
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups
  - DescribeAutoScalingInstances
  - DescribeScalingActivities
  - DisableMetricsCollection
  - EnableMetricsCollection
  - SetDesiredCapacity
  - TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
  - UpdateAutoScalingGroup

작업

`CreateAutoScalingGroup`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateAutoScalingGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public function createAutoScalingGroup(
        $autoScalingGroupName,
        $availabilityZones,
        $minSize,
```

```
        $maxSize,
        $launchTemplateId
    ) {
        return $this->autoScalingClient->createAutoScalingGroup([
            'AutoScalingGroupName' => $autoScalingGroupName,
            'AvailabilityZones' => $availabilityZones,
            'MinSize' => $minSize,
            'MaxSize' => $maxSize,
            'LaunchTemplate' => [
                'LaunchTemplateId' => $launchTemplateId,
            ],
        ]);
    }
```

- API에 대한 자세한 설명은 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조 문서의 CreateAutoScalingGroup을 참조하십시오.

`DeleteAutoScalingGroup`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteAutoScalingGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public function deleteAutoScalingGroup($autoScalingGroupName)
    {
        return $this->autoScalingClient->deleteAutoScalingGroup([
            'AutoScalingGroupName' => $autoScalingGroupName,
            'ForceDelete' => true,
        ]);
    }
```

- API에 대한 자세한 설명은 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조 문서의 DeleteAutoScalingGroup을 참조하십시오.

DescribeAutoScalingGroups

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeAutoScalingGroups의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
public function describeAutoScalingGroups($autoScalingGroupNames)
{
    return $this->autoScalingClient->describeAutoScalingGroups([
        'AutoScalingGroupNames' => $autoScalingGroupNames
    ]);
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 DescribeAutoScalingGroups를 참조하세요.

DescribeAutoScalingInstances

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeAutoScalingInstances의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
public function describeAutoScalingInstances($instanceIds)
{
    return $this->autoScalingClient->describeAutoScalingInstances([
        'InstanceIds' => $instanceIds
```

```
        ]);
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 DescribeAutoScalingInstances를 참조하세요.

`DescribeScalingActivities`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeScalingActivities`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public function describeScalingActivities($autoScalingGroupName)
    {
        return $this->autoScalingClient->describeScalingActivities([
            'AutoScalingGroupName' => $autoScalingGroupName,
        ]);
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 DescribeScalingActivities를 참조하세요.

`DisableMetricsCollection`

다음 코드 예시는 `DisableMetricsCollection`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public function disableMetricsCollection($autoScalingGroupName)
    {
        return $this->autoScalingClient->disableMetricsCollection([
            'AutoScalingGroupName' => $autoScalingGroupName,
        ]);
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 DisableMetricsCollection을 참조하세요.

`EnableMetricsCollection`

다음 코드 예시는 `EnableMetricsCollection`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public function enableMetricsCollection($autoScalingGroupName, $granularity)
    {
        return $this->autoScalingClient->enableMetricsCollection([
            'AutoScalingGroupName' => $autoScalingGroupName,
            'Granularity' => $granularity,
        ]);
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 EnableMetricsCollection을 참조하세요.

`SetDesiredCapacity`

다음 코드 예시는 `SetDesiredCapacity`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
public function setDesiredCapacity($autoScalingGroupName, $desiredCapacity)
{
    return $this->autoScalingClient->setDesiredCapacity([
        'AutoScalingGroupName' => $autoScalingGroupName,
        'DesiredCapacity' => $desiredCapacity,
    ]);
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 SetDesiredCapacity를 참조하세요.

`TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup`

다음 코드 예시는 `TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
public function terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(
    $instanceId,
    $shouldDecrementDesiredCapacity = true,
    $attempts = 0
) {
    try {
        return $this->autoScalingClient->terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup([
            'InstanceId' => $instanceId,
            'ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity' => $shouldDecrementDesiredCapacity,
```

```
            ]);
        } catch (AutoScalingException $exception) {
            if ($exception->getAwsErrorCode() == "ScalingActivityInProgress" &&
$attempts < 5) {
                error_log("Cannot terminate an instance while it is still pending.
Waiting then trying again.");
                sleep(5 * (1 + $attempts));
                return $this->terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(
                    $instanceId,
                    $shouldDecrementDesiredCapacity,
                    ++$attempts
                );
            } else {
                throw $exception;
            }
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup을 참조하세요.

`UpdateAutoScalingGroup`

다음 코드 예시는 `UpdateAutoScalingGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public function updateAutoScalingGroup($autoScalingGroupName, $args)
    {
        if (array_key_exists('MaxSize', $args)) {
            $maxSize = ['MaxSize' => $args['MaxSize']];
        } else {
            $maxSize = [];
        }
```

```
        if (array_key_exists('MinSize', $args)) {
            $minSize = ['MinSize' => $args['MinSize']];
        } else {
            $minSize = [];
        }
        $parameters = ['AutoScalingGroupName' => $autoScalingGroupName];
        $parameters = array_merge($parameters, $minSize, $maxSize);
        return $this->autoScalingClient->updateAutoScalingGroup($parameters);
    }
```

- API에 대한 자세한 설명은 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조 문서의 UpdateAutoScalingGroup을 참조하세요.

SDK for PHP를 사용한 Amazon Bedrock 예시

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for PHP Amazon Bedrock에서를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`ListFoundationModels`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListFoundationModels`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

사용 가능한 Amazon Bedrock 기초 모델을 나열하세요.

```
public function listFoundationModels()
{
    $bedrockClient = new BedrockClient([
        'region' => 'us-west-2',
        'profile' => 'default'
    ]);
    $response = $bedrockClient->listFoundationModels();
    return $response['modelSummaries'];
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 ListFoundationModels를 참조하세요.

SDK for PHP를 사용한 Amazon Bedrock Runtime 예시

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Bedrock 런타임과 AWS SDK for PHP 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 시나리오
- Amazon Nova
- Amazon Titan Image Generator
- Anthropic Claude
- Stable Diffusion

시나리오

Amazon Bedrock에서 여러 파운데이션 모델 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제는 Amazon Bedrock에서 다양한 대규모 언어 모델(LLMs)을 준비하고 프롬프트를 보내는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Bedrock에서 여러 LLM을 간접 호출합니다.

```
namespace BedrockRuntime;

class GettingStartedWithBedrockRuntime
{
    protected BedrockRuntimeService $bedrockRuntimeService;
    public function runExample()
    {
        echo "\n";
        echo "---------------------------------------------------------------------
\n";
        echo "Welcome to the Amazon Bedrock Runtime getting started demo using PHP!
\n";
        echo "---------------------------------------------------------------------
\n";
        $bedrockRuntimeService = new BedrockRuntimeService();
        $prompt = 'In one paragraph, who are you?';
        echo "\nPrompt: " . $prompt;
        echo "\n\nAnthropic Claude:\n";
        echo $bedrockRuntimeService->invokeClaude($prompt);
        echo
 "\n----------------------------------------------------------------------\n";
        $image_prompt = 'stylized picture of a cute old steampunk robot';
        echo "\nImage prompt: " . $image_prompt;
        echo "\n\nStability.ai Stable Diffusion XL:\n";
        $diffusionSeed = rand(0, 4294967295);
        $style_preset = 'photographic';
        $base64 = $bedrockRuntimeService->invokeStableDiffusion($image_prompt,
 $diffusionSeed, $style_preset);
        $image_path = $this->saveImage($base64, 'stability.stable-diffusion-xl');
        echo "The generated image has been saved to $image_path";
        echo "\n\nAmazon Titan Image Generation:\n";
        $titanSeed = rand(0, 2147483647);
```

```
        $base64 = $bedrockRuntimeService->invokeTitanImage($image_prompt,
 $titanSeed);
        $image_path = $this->saveImage($base64, 'amazon.titan-image-generator-v1');
        echo "The generated image has been saved to $image_path";
    }

    private function saveImage($base64_image_data, $model_id): string
    {
        $output_dir = "output";
        if (!file_exists($output_dir)) {
            mkdir($output_dir);
        }

        $i = 1;
        while (file_exists("$output_dir/$model_id" . '_' . "$i.png")) {
            $i++;
        }

        $image_data = base64_decode($base64_image_data);
        $file_path = "$output_dir/$model_id" . '_' . "$i.png";
        $file = fopen($file_path, 'wb');
        fwrite($file, $image_data);
        fclose($file);
        return $file_path;
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - InvokeModel
  - InvokeModelWithResponseStream

Amazon Nova

Converse

다음 코드 예제에서는 Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Nova에 문자 메시지를 보내는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Nova로 텍스트 메시지를 전송합니다.

```
// Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Amazon Nova.

use Aws\BedrockRuntime\BedrockRuntimeClient;
use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use RuntimeException;

class Converse
{
    public function converse(): string
    {
        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        $client = new BedrockRuntimeClient([
            'region' => 'us-east-1',
            'profile' => 'default'
        ]);

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Amazon Nova Lite.
        $modelId = 'amazon.nova-lite-v1:0';

        // Start a conversation with the user message.
        $userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";
        $conversation = [
            [
                "role" => "user",
                "content" => [["text" => $userMessage]]
            ]
        ];

        try {
            // Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
            $response = $client->converse([
                'modelId' => $modelId,
```

```
                'messages' => $conversation,
                'inferenceConfig' => [
                    'maxTokens' => 512,
                    'temperature' => 0.5
                ]
            ]);

            // Extract and return the response text.
            $responseText = $response['output']['message']['content'][0]['text'];
            return $responseText;
        } catch (AwsException $e) {
            echo "ERROR: Can't invoke {$modelId}. Reason: {$e-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}";
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to invoke model: " . $e-
>getAwsErrorMessage(), 0, $e);
        }
    }
}

$demo = new Converse();
echo $demo->converse();
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

Amazon Titan Image Generator

InvokeModel

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Bedrock에서 Amazon Titan Image를 호출하여 이미지를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Titan Image Generator를 사용하여 이미지를 생성합니다.

```
    public function invokeTitanImage(string $prompt, int $seed)
    {
        // The different model providers have individual request and response
 formats.
        // For the format, ranges, and default values for Titan Image models refer
 to:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
titan-image.html

        $base64_image_data = "";
        try {
            $modelId = 'amazon.titan-image-generator-v1';
            $request = json_encode([
                'taskType' => 'TEXT_IMAGE',
                'textToImageParams' => [
                    'text' => $prompt
                ],
                'imageGenerationConfig' => [
                    'numberOfImages' => 1,
                    'quality' => 'standard',
                    'cfgScale' => 8.0,
                    'height' => 512,
                    'width' => 512,
                    'seed' => $seed
                ]
            ]);
            $result = $this->bedrockRuntimeClient->invokeModel([
                'contentType' => 'application/json',
                'body' => $request,
                'modelId' => $modelId,
            ]);
            $response_body = json_decode($result['body']);
            $base64_image_data = $response_body->images[0];
        } catch (Exception $e) {
            echo "Error: ({$e->getCode()}) - {$e->getMessage()}\n";
        }

        return $base64_image_data;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 InvokeModel을 참조하세요.

Anthropic Claude

InvokeModel

다음 코드 예제에서는 모델 호출 API를 사용하여 Anthropic Claude에 텍스트 메시지를 보내는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Anthropic Claude 2 파운데이션 모델을 간접 호출하여 텍스트를 생성합니다.

```
    public function invokeClaude($prompt)
    {
        // The different model providers have individual request and response
 formats.
        // For the format, ranges, and default values for Anthropic Claude, refer
 to:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
claude.html

        $completion = "";
        try {
            $modelId = 'anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0';
        // Claude requires you to enclose the prompt as follows:
            $body = [
                'anthropic_version' => 'bedrock-2023-05-31',
                'max_tokens' => 512,
                'temperature' => 0.5,
                'messages' => [[
                    'role' => 'user',
                    'content' => $prompt
                ]]
            ];
            $result = $this->bedrockRuntimeClient->invokeModel([
                'contentType' => 'application/json',
                'body' => json_encode($body),
```

```
                'modelId' => $modelId,
            ]);
            $response_body = json_decode($result['body']);
            $completion = $response_body->content[0]->text;
        } catch (Exception $e) {
            echo "Error: ({$e->getCode()}) - {$e->getMessage()}\n";
        }

        return $completion;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 InvokeModel을 참조하세요.

Stable Diffusion

InvokeModel

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Bedrock에서 Stability.ai Stable Diffusion XL을 호출하여 이미지를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Stable Diffusion을 사용하여 이미지를 생성합니다.

```
    public function invokeStableDiffusion(string $prompt, int $seed, string
 $style_preset)
    {
        // The different model providers have individual request and response
 formats.
        // For the format, ranges, and available style_presets of Stable Diffusion
 models refer to:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
stability-diffusion.html
```

```
        $base64_image_data = "";
        try {
            $modelId = 'stability.stable-diffusion-xl-v1';
            $body = [
                'text_prompts' => [
                    ['text' => $prompt]
                ],
                'seed' => $seed,
                'cfg_scale' => 10,
                'steps' => 30
            ];
            if ($style_preset) {
                $body['style_preset'] = $style_preset;
            }

            $result = $this->bedrockRuntimeClient->invokeModel([
                'contentType' => 'application/json',
                'body' => json_encode($body),
                'modelId' => $modelId,
            ]);
            $response_body = json_decode($result['body']);
            $base64_image_data = $response_body->artifacts[0]->base64;
        } catch (Exception $e) {
            echo "Error: ({$e->getCode()}) - {$e->getMessage()}\n";
        }

        return $base64_image_data;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 InvokeModel을 참조하세요.

SDK for PHP를 사용한 Amazon DocumentDB 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for PHP Amazon DocumentDB에서를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 서버리스 예제

서버리스 예제

Amazon DocumentDB 트리거에서 간접적으로 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 DocumentDB 변경 스트림에서 레코드를 수신하여 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 DocumentDB 페이로드를 검색하고 레코드 콘텐츠를 로깅합니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

PHP를 사용하여 Lambda로 Amazon DocumentDB 이벤트 소비

```
<?php

require __DIR__.'/vendor/autoload.php';

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\Handler;

class DocumentDBEventHandler implements Handler
{
    public function handle($event, Context $context): string
    {

        $events = $event['events'] ?? [];
        foreach ($events as $record) {
            $this->logDocumentDBEvent($record['event']);
        }
        return 'OK';
    }

    private function logDocumentDBEvent($event): void
    {
        // Extract information from the event record

        $operationType = $event['operationType'] ?? 'Unknown';
```

```
        $db = $event['ns']['db'] ?? 'Unknown';
        $collection = $event['ns']['coll'] ?? 'Unknown';
        $fullDocument = $event['fullDocument'] ?? [];

        // Log the event details

        echo "Operation type: $operationType\n";
        echo "Database: $db\n";
        echo "Collection: $collection\n";
        echo "Full document: " . json_encode($fullDocument, JSON_PRETTY_PRINT) .
 "\n";
    }
}
return new DocumentDBEventHandler();
```

SDK for PHP를 사용한 DynamoDB 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB와 AWS SDK for PHP 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예제에는 컨텍스트에서 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업
- 시나리오
- 서버리스 예제

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 영화 데이터를 저장할 수 있는 테이블을 생성합니다.
- 테이블에 하나의 영화를 추가하고 가져오고 업데이트합니다.
- 샘플 JSON 파일에서 테이블에 영화 데이터를 씁니다.
- 특정 연도에 개봉된 영화를 쿼리합니다.
- 특정 연도 범위 동안 개봉된 영화를 스캔합니다.
- 테이블에서 영화를 삭제한 다음, 테이블을 삭제합니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
namespace DynamoDb\Basics;

use Aws\DynamoDb\Marshaler;
use DynamoDb;
use DynamoDb\DynamoDBAttribute;
use DynamoDb\DynamoDBService;

use function AwsUtilities\loadMovieData;
use function AwsUtilities\testable_readline;

class GettingStartedWithDynamoDB
{
    public function run()
    {
        echo("\n");
        echo("---------------------------------------\n");
        print("Welcome to the Amazon DynamoDB getting started demo using PHP!\n");
        echo("---------------------------------------\n");
```

```
        $uuid = uniqid();
        $service = new DynamoDBService();

        $tableName = "ddb_demo_table_$uuid";
        $service->createTable(
            $tableName,
            [
                new DynamoDBAttribute('year', 'N', 'HASH'),
                new DynamoDBAttribute('title', 'S', 'RANGE')
            ]
        );

        echo "Waiting for table...";
        $service->dynamoDbClient->waitUntil("TableExists", ['TableName' =>
$tableName]);
        echo "table $tableName found!\n";

        echo "What's the name of the last movie you watched?\n";
        while (empty($movieName)) {
            $movieName = testable_readline("Movie name: ");
        }
        echo "And what year was it released?\n";
        $movieYear = "year";
        while (!is_numeric($movieYear) || intval($movieYear) != $movieYear) {
            $movieYear = testable_readline("Year released: ");
        }

        $service->putItem([
            'Item' => [
                'year' => [
                    'N' => "$movieYear",
                ],
                'title' => [
                    'S' => $movieName,
                ],
            ],
            'TableName' => $tableName,
        ]);

        echo "How would you rate the movie from 1-10?\n";
        $rating = 0;
        while (!is_numeric($rating) || intval($rating) != $rating || $rating < 1 ||
$rating > 10) {
            $rating = testable_readline("Rating (1-10): ");
```

```
        }
        echo "What was the movie about?\n";
        while (empty($plot)) {
            $plot = testable_readline("Plot summary: ");
        }
        $key = [
            'Item' => [
                'title' => [
                    'S' => $movieName,
                ],
                'year' => [
                    'N' => $movieYear,
                ],
            ]
        ];
        $attributes = ["rating" =>
            [
                'AttributeName' => 'rating',
                'AttributeType' => 'N',
                'Value' => $rating,
            ],
            'plot' => [
                'AttributeName' => 'plot',
                'AttributeType' => 'S',
                'Value' => $plot,
            ]
        ];
        $service->updateItemAttributesByKey($tableName, $key, $attributes);
        echo "Movie added and updated.";

        $batch = json_decode(loadMovieData());

        $service->writeBatch($tableName, $batch);


        $movie = $service->getItemByKey($tableName, $key);
        echo "\nThe movie {$movie['Item']['title']['S']} was released in
{$movie['Item']['year']['N']}.\n";
        echo "What rating would you like to give {$movie['Item']['title']['S']}?\n";
        $rating = 0;
        while (!is_numeric($rating) || intval($rating) != $rating || $rating < 1 ||
$rating > 10) {
            $rating = testable_readline("Rating (1-10): ");
        }
```

```
        $service->updateItemAttributeByKey($tableName, $key, 'rating', 'N',
 $rating);

        $movie = $service->getItemByKey($tableName, $key);
        echo "Ok, you have rated {$movie['Item']['title']['S']} as a {$movie['Item']
['rating']['N']}\n";

        $service->deleteItemByKey($tableName, $key);
        echo "But, bad news, this was a trap. That movie has now been deleted
 because of your rating...harsh.\n";

        echo "That's okay though. The book was better. Now, for something lighter,
 in what year were you born?\n";
        $birthYear = "not a number";
        while (!is_numeric($birthYear) || $birthYear >= date("Y")) {
            $birthYear = testable_readline("Birth year: ");
        }
        $birthKey = [
            'Key' => [
                'year' => [
                    'N' => "$birthYear",
                ],
            ],
        ];
        $result = $service->query($tableName, $birthKey);
        $marshal = new Marshaler();
        echo "Here are the movies in our collection released the year you were born:
\n";
        $oops = "Oops! There were no movies released in that year (that we know of).
\n";
        $display = "";
        foreach ($result['Items'] as $movie) {
            $movie = $marshal->unmarshalItem($movie);
            $display .= $movie['title'] . "\n";
        }
        echo ($display) ?: $oops;

        $yearsKey = [
            'Key' => [
                'year' => [
                    'N' => [
                        'minRange' => 1990,
                        'maxRange' => 1999,
                    ],
```

```
                ],
            ],
        ];
        $filter = "year between 1990 and 1999";
        echo "\nHere's a list of all the movies released in the 90s:\n";
        $result = $service->scan($tableName, $yearsKey, $filter);
        foreach ($result['Items'] as $movie) {
            $movie = $marshal->unmarshalItem($movie);
            echo $movie['title'] . "\n";
        }

        echo "\nCleaning up this demo by deleting table $tableName...\n";
        $service->deleteTable($tableName);
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - BatchWriteItem
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteItem
  - DeleteTable
  - DescribeTable
  - GetItem
  - PutItem
  - Query
  - Scan
  - UpdateItem

작업

`BatchExecuteStatement`

다음 코드 예시는 `BatchExecuteStatement`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public function getItemByPartiQLBatch(string $tableName, array $keys): Result
    {
        $statements = [];
        foreach ($keys as $key) {
            list($statement, $parameters) = $this-
>buildStatementAndParameters("SELECT", $tableName, $key['Item']);
            $statements[] = [
                'Statement' => "$statement",
                'Parameters' => $parameters,
            ];
        }

        return $this->dynamoDbClient->batchExecuteStatement([
            'Statements' => $statements,
        ]);
    }

    public function insertItemByPartiQLBatch(string $statement, array $parameters)
    {
        $this->dynamoDbClient->batchExecuteStatement([
            'Statements' => [
                [
                    'Statement' => "$statement",
                    'Parameters' => $parameters,
                ],
            ],
        ]);
    }

    public function updateItemByPartiQLBatch(string $statement, array $parameters)
    {
        $this->dynamoDbClient->batchExecuteStatement([
            'Statements' => [
                [
```

```
                    'Statement' => "$statement",
                    'Parameters' => $parameters,
                ],
            ],
        ]);
    }

    public function deleteItemByPartiQLBatch(string $statement, array $parameters)
    {
        $this->dynamoDbClient->batchExecuteStatement([
            'Statements' => [
                [
                    'Statement' => "$statement",
                    'Parameters' => $parameters,
                ],
            ],
        ]);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 BatchExecuteStatement를 참조하세요.

`BatchWriteItem`

다음 코드 예시는 `BatchWriteItem`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public function writeBatch(string $TableName, array $Batch, int $depth = 2)
    {
        if (--$depth <= 0) {
            throw new Exception("Max depth exceeded. Please try with fewer batch
items or increase depth.");
        }
```

```
        $marshal = new Marshaler();
        $total = 0;
        foreach (array_chunk($Batch, 25) as $Items) {
            foreach ($Items as $Item) {
                $BatchWrite['RequestItems'][$TableName][] = ['PutRequest' => ['Item'
=> $marshal->marshalItem($Item)]];
            }
            try {
                echo "Batching another " . count($Items) . " for a total of " .
($total += count($Items)) . " items!\n";
                $response = $this->dynamoDbClient->batchWriteItem($BatchWrite);
                $BatchWrite = [];
            } catch (Exception $e) {
                echo "uh oh...";
                echo $e->getMessage();
                die();
            }
            if ($total >= 250) {
                echo "250 movies is probably enough. Right? We can stop there.\n";
                break;
            }
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 BatchWriteItem을 참조하세요.

`CreateTable`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateTable`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

테이블을 생성합니다.

```
        $tableName = "ddb_demo_table_$uuid";
```

```
        $service->createTable(
            $tableName,
            [
                new DynamoDBAttribute('year', 'N', 'HASH'),
                new DynamoDBAttribute('title', 'S', 'RANGE')
            ]
        );

    public function createTable(string $tableName, array $attributes)
    {
        $keySchema = [];
        $attributeDefinitions = [];
        foreach ($attributes as $attribute) {
            if (is_a($attribute, DynamoDBAttribute::class)) {
                $keySchema[] = ['AttributeName' => $attribute->AttributeName,
'KeyType' => $attribute->KeyType];
                $attributeDefinitions[] =
                    ['AttributeName' => $attribute->AttributeName, 'AttributeType'
=> $attribute->AttributeType];
            }
        }

        $this->dynamoDbClient->createTable([
            'TableName' => $tableName,
            'KeySchema' => $keySchema,
            'AttributeDefinitions' => $attributeDefinitions,
            'ProvisionedThroughput' => ['ReadCapacityUnits' => 10,
'WriteCapacityUnits' => 10],
        ]);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 CreateTable을 참조하세요.

DeleteItem

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteItem의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        $key = [
            'Item' => [
                'title' => [
                    'S' => $movieName,
                ],
                'year' => [
                    'N' => $movieYear,
                ],
            ]
        ];

        $service->deleteItemByKey($tableName, $key);
        echo "But, bad news, this was a trap. That movie has now been deleted
because of your rating...harsh.\n";

    public function deleteItemByKey(string $tableName, array $key)
    {
        $this->dynamoDbClient->deleteItem([
            'Key' => $key['Item'],
            'TableName' => $tableName,
        ]);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 DeleteItem을 참조하세요.

`DeleteTable`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteTable`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
public function deleteTable(string $TableName)
{
    $this->customWaiter(function () use ($TableName) {
        return $this->dynamoDbClient->deleteTable([
            'TableName' => $TableName,
        ]);
    });
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 DeleteTable을 참조하세요.

`ExecuteStatement`

다음 코드 예시는 `ExecuteStatement`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
public function insertItemByPartiQL(string $statement, array $parameters)
{
    $this->dynamoDbClient->executeStatement([
        'Statement' => "$statement",
        'Parameters' => $parameters,
    ]);
}
```

```
    public function getItemByPartiQL(string $tableName, array $key): Result
    {
        list($statement, $parameters) = $this->buildStatementAndParameters("SELECT",
$tableName, $key['Item']);

        return $this->dynamoDbClient->executeStatement([
            'Parameters' => $parameters,
            'Statement' => $statement,
        ]);
    }

    public function updateItemByPartiQL(string $statement, array $parameters)
    {
        $this->dynamoDbClient->executeStatement([
            'Statement' => $statement,
            'Parameters' => $parameters,
        ]);
    }

    public function deleteItemByPartiQL(string $statement, array $parameters)
    {
        $this->dynamoDbClient->executeStatement([
            'Statement' => $statement,
            'Parameters' => $parameters,
        ]);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 ExecuteStatement를 참조하세요.

GetItem

다음 코드 예시는 GetItem의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        $movie = $service->getItemByKey($tableName, $key);
        echo "\nThe movie {$movie['Item']['title']['S']} was released in
{$movie['Item']['year']['N']}.\n";

    public function getItemByKey(string $tableName, array $key)
    {
        return $this->dynamoDbClient->getItem([
            'Key' => $key['Item'],
            'TableName' => $tableName,
        ]);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 GetItem을 참조하세요.

`ListTables`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListTables`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public function listTables($exclusiveStartTableName = "", $limit = 100)
    {
        $this->dynamoDbClient->listTables([
            'ExclusiveStartTableName' => $exclusiveStartTableName,
            'Limit' => $limit,
        ]);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 ListTables를 참조하세요.

PutItem

다음 코드 예시는 PutItem의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    echo "What's the name of the last movie you watched?\n";
    while (empty($movieName)) {
        $movieName = testable_readline("Movie name: ");
    }
    echo "And what year was it released?\n";
    $movieYear = "year";
    while (!is_numeric($movieYear) || intval($movieYear) != $movieYear) {
        $movieYear = testable_readline("Year released: ");
    }

    $service->putItem([
        'Item' => [
            'year' => [
                'N' => "$movieYear",
            ],
            'title' => [
                'S' => $movieName,
            ],
        ],
        'TableName' => $tableName,
    ]);

public function putItem(array $array)
{
    $this->dynamoDbClient->putItem($array);
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 PutItem을 참조하세요.

Query

다음 코드 예시는 Query의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        $birthKey = [
            'Key' => [
                'year' => [
                    'N' => "$birthYear",
                ],
            ],
        ];
        $result = $service->query($tableName, $birthKey);

    public function query(string $tableName, $key)
    {
        $expressionAttributeValues = [];
        $expressionAttributeNames = [];
        $keyConditionExpression = "";
        $index = 1;
        foreach ($key as $name => $value) {
            $keyConditionExpression .= "#" . array_key_first($value) . " = :v
$index,";
            $expressionAttributeNames["#" . array_key_first($value)] =
 array_key_first($value);
            $hold = array_pop($value);
            $expressionAttributeValues[":v$index"] = [
                array_key_first($hold) => array_pop($hold),
            ];
        }
        $keyConditionExpression = substr($keyConditionExpression, 0, -1);
        $query = [
            'ExpressionAttributeValues' => $expressionAttributeValues,
            'ExpressionAttributeNames' => $expressionAttributeNames,
            'KeyConditionExpression' => $keyConditionExpression,
            'TableName' => $tableName,
```

```
        ];
        return $this->dynamoDbClient->query($query);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 Query를 참조하세요.

Scan

다음 코드 예시는 Scan의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        $yearsKey = [
            'Key' => [
                'year' => [
                    'N' => [
                        'minRange' => 1990,
                        'maxRange' => 1999,
                    ],
                ],
            ],
        ];
        $filter = "year between 1990 and 1999";
        echo "\nHere's a list of all the movies released in the 90s:\n";
        $result = $service->scan($tableName, $yearsKey, $filter);
        foreach ($result['Items'] as $movie) {
            $movie = $marshal->unmarshalItem($movie);
            echo $movie['title'] . "\n";
        }

    public function scan(string $tableName, array $key, string $filters)
    {
        $query = [
            'ExpressionAttributeNames' => ['#year' => 'year'],
            'ExpressionAttributeValues' => [
```

```
                ":min" => ['N' => '1990'],
                ":max" => ['N' => '1999'],
            ],
            'FilterExpression' => "#year between :min and :max",
            'TableName' => $tableName,
        ];
        return $this->dynamoDbClient->scan($query);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 Scan을 참조하세요.

`UpdateItem`

다음 코드 예시는 `UpdateItem`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        echo "What rating would you like to give {$movie['Item']['title']['S']}?\n";
        $rating = 0;
        while (!is_numeric($rating) || intval($rating) != $rating || $rating < 1 ||
$rating > 10) {
            $rating = testable_readline("Rating (1-10): ");
        }
        $service->updateItemAttributeByKey($tableName, $key, 'rating', 'N',
$rating);

    public function updateItemAttributeByKey(
        string $tableName,
        array $key,
        string $attributeName,
        string $attributeType,
        string $newValue
    ) {
        $this->dynamoDbClient->updateItem([
            'Key' => $key['Item'],
```

```
            'TableName' => $tableName,
            'UpdateExpression' => "set #NV=:NV",
            'ExpressionAttributeNames' => [
                '#NV' => $attributeName,
            ],
            'ExpressionAttributeValues' => [
                ':NV' => [
                    $attributeType => $newValue
                ]
            ],
        ]);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 UpdateItem을 참조하세요.

시나리오

사진을 관리하기 위한 서버리스 애플리케이션 만들기

다음 코드 예시에서는 사용자가 레이블을 사용하여 사진을 관리할 수 있는 서버리스 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for PHP

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지에서 레이블을 감지하고 나중에 검색할 수 있도록 저장하는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션을 개발하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제의 출처에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS 커뮤니티의 게시물을 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

PartiQL 문 배치를 사용하여 테이블 쿼리

다음 코드 예제에서는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 여러 SELECT 문을 실행하여 항목 배치를 가져옵니다.
- 여러 INSERT 문을 실행하여 항목 배치를 추가합니다.
- 여러 UPDATE 문을 실행하여 항목 배치를 업데이트합니다.
- 여러 DELETE 문을 실행하여 항목 배치를 삭제합니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
namespace DynamoDb\PartiQL_Basics;

use Aws\DynamoDb\Marshaler;
use DynamoDb;
use DynamoDb\DynamoDBAttribute;

use function AwsUtilities\loadMovieData;
use function AwsUtilities\testable_readline;

class GettingStartedWithPartiQLBatch
{
    public function run()
    {
        echo("\n");
        echo("--------------------------------------\n");
        print("Welcome to the Amazon DynamoDB - PartiQL getting started demo using
 PHP!\n");
        echo("--------------------------------------\n");

        $uuid = uniqid();
        $service = new DynamoDb\DynamoDBService();

        $tableName = "partiql_demo_table_$uuid";
```

```
        $service->createTable(
            $tableName,
            [
                new DynamoDBAttribute('year', 'N', 'HASH'),
                new DynamoDBAttribute('title', 'S', 'RANGE')
            ]
        );

        echo "Waiting for table...";
        $service->dynamoDbClient->waitUntil("TableExists", ['TableName' =>
 $tableName]);
        echo "table $tableName found!\n";

        echo "What's the name of the last movie you watched?\n";
        while (empty($movieName)) {
            $movieName = testable_readline("Movie name: ");
        }
        echo "And what year was it released?\n";
        $movieYear = "year";
        while (!is_numeric($movieYear) || intval($movieYear) != $movieYear) {
            $movieYear = testable_readline("Year released: ");
        }
        $key = [
            'Item' => [
                'year' => [
                    'N' => "$movieYear",
                ],
                'title' => [
                    'S' => $movieName,
                ],
            ],
        ];
        list($statement, $parameters) = $service-
>buildStatementAndParameters("INSERT", $tableName, $key);
        $service->insertItemByPartiQLBatch($statement, $parameters);

        echo "How would you rate the movie from 1-10?\n";
        $rating = 0;
        while (!is_numeric($rating) || intval($rating) != $rating || $rating < 1 ||
 $rating > 10) {
            $rating = testable_readline("Rating (1-10): ");
        }
        echo "What was the movie about?\n";
        while (empty($plot)) {
```

```
            $plot = testable_readline("Plot summary: ");
        }
        $attributes = [
            new DynamoDBAttribute('rating', 'N', 'HASH', $rating),
            new DynamoDBAttribute('plot', 'S', 'RANGE', $plot),
        ];

        list($statement, $parameters) = $service-
>buildStatementAndParameters("UPDATE", $tableName, $key, $attributes);
        $service->updateItemByPartiQLBatch($statement, $parameters);
        echo "Movie added and updated.\n";

        $batch = json_decode(loadMovieData());

        $service->writeBatch($tableName, $batch);

        $movie = $service->getItemByPartiQLBatch($tableName, [$key]);
        echo "\nThe movie {$movie['Responses'][0]['Item']['title']['S']}
        was released in {$movie['Responses'][0]['Item']['year']['N']}.\n";
        echo "What rating would you like to give {$movie['Responses'][0]['Item']
['title']['S']}?\n";
        $rating = 0;
        while (!is_numeric($rating) || intval($rating) != $rating || $rating < 1 ||
 $rating > 10) {
            $rating = testable_readline("Rating (1-10): ");
        }
        $attributes = [
            new DynamoDBAttribute('rating', 'N', 'HASH', $rating),
            new DynamoDBAttribute('plot', 'S', 'RANGE', $plot)
        ];
        list($statement, $parameters) = $service-
>buildStatementAndParameters("UPDATE", $tableName, $key, $attributes);
        $service->updateItemByPartiQLBatch($statement, $parameters);

        $movie = $service->getItemByPartiQLBatch($tableName, [$key]);
        echo "Okay, you have rated {$movie['Responses'][0]['Item']['title']['S']}
        as a {$movie['Responses'][0]['Item']['rating']['N']}\n";

        $service->deleteItemByPartiQLBatch($statement, $parameters);
        echo "But, bad news, this was a trap. That movie has now been deleted
 because of your rating...harsh.\n";

        echo "That's okay though. The book was better. Now, for something lighter,
 in what year were you born?\n";
```

```
        $birthYear = "not a number";
        while (!is_numeric($birthYear) || $birthYear >= date("Y")) {
            $birthYear = testable_readline("Birth year: ");
        }
        $birthKey = [
            'Key' => [
                'year' => [
                    'N' => "$birthYear",
                ],
            ],
        ];
        $result = $service->query($tableName, $birthKey);
        $marshal = new Marshaler();
        echo "Here are the movies in our collection released the year you were born:
\n";
        $oops = "Oops! There were no movies released in that year (that we know of).
\n";
        $display = "";
        foreach ($result['Items'] as $movie) {
            $movie = $marshal->unmarshalItem($movie);
            $display .= $movie['title'] . "\n";
        }
        echo ($display) ?: $oops;

        $yearsKey = [
            'Key' => [
                'year' => [
                    'N' => [
                        'minRange' => 1990,
                        'maxRange' => 1999,
                    ],
                ],
            ],
        ];
        $filter = "year between 1990 and 1999";
        echo "\nHere's a list of all the movies released in the 90s:\n";
        $result = $service->scan($tableName, $yearsKey, $filter);
        foreach ($result['Items'] as $movie) {
            $movie = $marshal->unmarshalItem($movie);
            echo $movie['title'] . "\n";
        }

        echo "\nCleaning up this demo by deleting table $tableName...\n";
        $service->deleteTable($tableName);
```

```
    }
}

    public function insertItemByPartiQLBatch(string $statement, array $parameters)
    {
        $this->dynamoDbClient->batchExecuteStatement([
            'Statements' => [
                [
                    'Statement' => "$statement",
                    'Parameters' => $parameters,
                ],
            ],
        ]);
    }

    public function getItemByPartiQLBatch(string $tableName, array $keys): Result
    {
        $statements = [];
        foreach ($keys as $key) {
            list($statement, $parameters) = $this-
>buildStatementAndParameters("SELECT", $tableName, $key['Item']);
            $statements[] = [
                'Statement' => "$statement",
                'Parameters' => $parameters,
            ];
        }

        return $this->dynamoDbClient->batchExecuteStatement([
            'Statements' => $statements,
        ]);
    }

    public function updateItemByPartiQLBatch(string $statement, array $parameters)
    {
        $this->dynamoDbClient->batchExecuteStatement([
            'Statements' => [
                [
                    'Statement' => "$statement",
                    'Parameters' => $parameters,
                ],
            ],
        ]);
    }
```

```
    public function deleteItemByPartiQLBatch(string $statement, array $parameters)
    {
        $this->dynamoDbClient->batchExecuteStatement([
            'Statements' => [
                [
                    'Statement' => "$statement",
                    'Parameters' => $parameters,
                ],
            ],
        ]);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 BatchExecuteStatement를 참조하십시오.

PartiQL을 사용하여 테이블 쿼리

다음 코드 예제에서는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- SELECT 문을 실행하여 항목을 가져옵니다.
- INSERT 문을 실행하여 항목을 추가합니다.
- UPDATE 문을 실행하여 항목을 업데이트합니다.
- DELETE 문을 실행하여 항목을 삭제합니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
namespace DynamoDb\PartiQL_Basics;

use Aws\DynamoDb\Marshaler;
use DynamoDb;
use DynamoDb\DynamoDBAttribute;

use function AwsUtilities\testable_readline;
use function AwsUtilities\loadMovieData;
```

```
class GettingStartedWithPartiQL
{
    public function run()
    {
        echo("\n");
        echo("--------------------------------------\n");
        print("Welcome to the Amazon DynamoDB - PartiQL getting started demo using
 PHP!\n");
        echo("--------------------------------------\n");

        $uuid = uniqid();
        $service = new DynamoDb\DynamoDBService();

        $tableName = "partiql_demo_table_$uuid";
        $service->createTable(
            $tableName,
            [
                new DynamoDBAttribute('year', 'N', 'HASH'),
                new DynamoDBAttribute('title', 'S', 'RANGE')
            ]
        );

        echo "Waiting for table...";
        $service->dynamoDbClient->waitUntil("TableExists", ['TableName' =>
 $tableName]);
        echo "table $tableName found!\n";

        echo "What's the name of the last movie you watched?\n";
        while (empty($movieName)) {
            $movieName = testable_readline("Movie name: ");
        }
        echo "And what year was it released?\n";
        $movieYear = "year";
        while (!is_numeric($movieYear) || intval($movieYear) != $movieYear) {
            $movieYear = testable_readline("Year released: ");
        }
        $key = [
            'Item' => [
                'year' => [
                    'N' => "$movieYear",
                ],
                'title' => [
                    'S' => $movieName,
```

```
                ],
            ],
        ];
        list($statement, $parameters) = $service-
>buildStatementAndParameters("INSERT", $tableName, $key);
        $service->insertItemByPartiQL($statement, $parameters);

        echo "How would you rate the movie from 1-10?\n";
        $rating = 0;
        while (!is_numeric($rating) || intval($rating) != $rating || $rating < 1 ||
 $rating > 10) {
            $rating = testable_readline("Rating (1-10): ");
        }
        echo "What was the movie about?\n";
        while (empty($plot)) {
            $plot = testable_readline("Plot summary: ");
        }
        $attributes = [
            new DynamoDBAttribute('rating', 'N', 'HASH', $rating),
            new DynamoDBAttribute('plot', 'S', 'RANGE', $plot),
        ];

        list($statement, $parameters) = $service-
>buildStatementAndParameters("UPDATE", $tableName, $key, $attributes);
        $service->updateItemByPartiQL($statement, $parameters);
        echo "Movie added and updated.\n";



        $batch = json_decode(loadMovieData());

        $service->writeBatch($tableName, $batch);

        $movie = $service->getItemByPartiQL($tableName, $key);
        echo "\nThe movie {$movie['Items'][0]['title']['S']} was released in
 {$movie['Items'][0]['year']['N']}.\n";
        echo "What rating would you like to give {$movie['Items'][0]['title']['S']}?
\n";
        $rating = 0;
        while (!is_numeric($rating) || intval($rating) != $rating || $rating < 1 ||
 $rating > 10) {
            $rating = testable_readline("Rating (1-10): ");
        }
        $attributes = [
```

```
            new DynamoDBAttribute('rating', 'N', 'HASH', $rating),
            new DynamoDBAttribute('plot', 'S', 'RANGE', $plot)
        ];
        list($statement, $parameters) = $service-
>buildStatementAndParameters("UPDATE", $tableName, $key, $attributes);
        $service->updateItemByPartiQL($statement, $parameters);

        $movie = $service->getItemByPartiQL($tableName, $key);
        echo "Okay, you have rated {$movie['Items'][0]['title']['S']} as a
 {$movie['Items'][0]['rating']['N']}\n";

        $service->deleteItemByPartiQL($statement, $parameters);
        echo "But, bad news, this was a trap. That movie has now been deleted
 because of your rating...harsh.\n";

        echo "That's okay though. The book was better. Now, for something lighter,
 in what year were you born?\n";
        $birthYear = "not a number";
        while (!is_numeric($birthYear) || $birthYear >= date("Y")) {
            $birthYear = testable_readline("Birth year: ");
        }
        $birthKey = [
            'Key' => [
                'year' => [
                    'N' => "$birthYear",
                ],
            ],
        ];
        $result = $service->query($tableName, $birthKey);
        $marshal = new Marshaler();
        echo "Here are the movies in our collection released the year you were born:
\n";
        $oops = "Oops! There were no movies released in that year (that we know of).
\n";
        $display = "";
        foreach ($result['Items'] as $movie) {
            $movie = $marshal->unmarshalItem($movie);
            $display .= $movie['title'] . "\n";
        }
        echo ($display) ?: $oops;

        $yearsKey = [
            'Key' => [
                'year' => [
```

```
                    'N' => [
                        'minRange' => 1990,
                        'maxRange' => 1999,
                    ],
                ],
            ],
        ];
        $filter = "year between 1990 and 1999";
        echo "\nHere's a list of all the movies released in the 90s:\n";
        $result = $service->scan($tableName, $yearsKey, $filter);
        foreach ($result['Items'] as $movie) {
            $movie = $marshal->unmarshalItem($movie);
            echo $movie['title'] . "\n";
        }

        echo "\nCleaning up this demo by deleting table $tableName...\n";
        $service->deleteTable($tableName);
    }
}

    public function insertItemByPartiQL(string $statement, array $parameters)
    {
        $this->dynamoDbClient->executeStatement([
            'Statement' => "$statement",
            'Parameters' => $parameters,
        ]);
    }

    public function getItemByPartiQL(string $tableName, array $key): Result
    {
        list($statement, $parameters) = $this->buildStatementAndParameters("SELECT",
 $tableName, $key['Item']);

        return $this->dynamoDbClient->executeStatement([
            'Parameters' => $parameters,
            'Statement' => $statement,
        ]);
    }

    public function updateItemByPartiQL(string $statement, array $parameters)
    {
        $this->dynamoDbClient->executeStatement([
            'Statement' => $statement,
            'Parameters' => $parameters,
```

```
        ]);
    }

    public function deleteItemByPartiQL(string $statement, array $parameters)
    {
        $this->dynamoDbClient->executeStatement([
            'Statement' => $statement,
            'Parameters' => $parameters,
        ]);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 ExecuteStatement를 참조하세요.

서버리스 예제

DynamoDB 트리거에서 간접적으로 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB 스트림에서 레코드를 수신하여 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 DynamoDB 페이로드를 검색하고 레코드 콘텐츠를 로깅합니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

PHP를 사용하여 Lambda로 DynamoDB 이벤트 사용.

```
<?php

# using bref/bref and bref/logger for simplicity

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\DynamoDb\DynamoDbEvent;
use Bref\Event\DynamoDb\DynamoDbHandler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;

require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';
```

```
class Handler extends DynamoDbHandler
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;

    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
    }

    /**
     * @throws JsonException
     * @throws \Bref\Event\InvalidLambdaEvent
     */
    public function handleDynamoDb(DynamoDbEvent $event, Context $context): void
    {
        $this->logger->info("Processing DynamoDb table items");
        $records = $event->getRecords();

        foreach ($records as $record) {
            $eventName = $record->getEventName();
            $keys = $record->getKeys();
            $old = $record->getOldImage();
            $new = $record->getNewImage();

            $this->logger->info("Event Name:".$eventName."\n");
            $this->logger->info("Keys:". json_encode($keys)."\n");
            $this->logger->info("Old Image:". json_encode($old)."\n");
            $this->logger->info("New Image:". json_encode($new));

            // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data

            // Any exception thrown will be logged and the invocation will be marked
 as failed
        }

        $totalRecords = count($records);
        $this->logger->info("Successfully processed $totalRecords items");
    }
}

$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

DynamoDB 트리거로 Lambda 함수에 대한 배치 항목 실패 보고

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB 스트림에서 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수에 대해 부분 배치 응답을 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 응답으로 배치 항목 실패를 보고하고 나중에 해당 메시지를 다시 시도하도록 Lambda에 신호를 보냅니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

PHP를 사용하여 Lambda로 DynamoDB 배치 항목 실패 보고.

```
<?php

# using bref/bref and bref/logger for simplicity

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\DynamoDb\DynamoDbEvent;
use Bref\Event\Handler as StdHandler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;

require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

class Handler implements StdHandler
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;
    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
    }

    /**
     * @throws JsonException
     * @throws \Bref\Event\InvalidLambdaEvent
     */
    public function handle(mixed $event, Context $context): array
    {
        $dynamoDbEvent = new DynamoDbEvent($event);
```

```
        $this->logger->info("Processing records");

        $records = $dynamoDbEvent->getRecords();
        $failedRecords = [];
        foreach ($records as $record) {
            try {
                $data = $record->getData();
                $this->logger->info(json_encode($data));
                // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
            } catch (Exception $e) {
                $this->logger->error($e->getMessage());
                // failed processing the record
                $failedRecords[] = $record->getSequenceNumber();
            }
        }
        $totalRecords = count($records);
        $this->logger->info("Successfully processed $totalRecords records");

        // change format for the response
        $failures = array_map(
            fn(string $sequenceNumber) => ['itemIdentifier' => $sequenceNumber],
            $failedRecords
        );

        return [
            'batchItemFailures' => $failures
        ];
    }
}

$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

SDK for PHP를 사용한 Amazon EC2 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon EC2와 AWS SDK for PHP 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`CreateVpc`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateVpc`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * @param string $cidr
     * @return array
     */
    public function createVpc(string $cidr): array
    {
        try {
            $result = $this->ec2Client->createVpc([
                "CidrBlock" => $cidr,
            ]);
            return $result['Vpc'];
        }catch(Ec2Exception $caught){
            echo "There was a problem creating the VPC: {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 CreateVpc를 참조하십시오.

`CreateVpcEndpoint`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateVpcEndpoint`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * @param string $serviceName
     * @param string $vpcId
     * @param array $routeTableIds
     * @return array
     */
    public function createVpcEndpoint(string $serviceName, string $vpcId, array
 $routeTableIds): array
    {
        try {
            $result = $this->ec2Client->createVpcEndpoint([
                'ServiceName' => $serviceName,
                'VpcId' => $vpcId,
                'RouteTableIds' => $routeTableIds,
            ]);

            return $result["VpcEndpoint"];
        } catch(Ec2Exception $caught){
            echo "There was a problem creating the VPC Endpoint: {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 CreateVpcEndpointAWS SDK for PHP 를 참조하세요.

DeleteVpc

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteVpc의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * @param string $vpcId
     * @return void
     */
    public function deleteVpc(string $vpcId)
    {
        try {
            $this->ec2Client->deleteVpc([
                "VpcId" => $vpcId,
            ]);
        }catch(Ec2Exception $caught){
            echo "There was a problem deleting the VPC: {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DeleteVpcAWS SDK for PHP 를 참조하세요.

DeleteVpcEndpoints

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteVpcEndpoints의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * @param string $vpcEndpointId
     * @return void
     */
    public function deleteVpcEndpoint(string $vpcEndpointId)
    {
        try {
            $this->ec2Client->deleteVpcEndpoints([
                "VpcEndpointIds" => [$vpcEndpointId],
            ]);
        }catch (Ec2Exception $caught){
            echo "There was a problem deleting the VPC Endpoint: {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DeleteVpcEndpointsAWS SDK for PHP 를 참조하세요.

`DescribeRouteTables`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeRouteTables`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * @param array $routeTableIds
     * @param array $filters
     * @return array
     */
    public function describeRouteTables(array $routeTableIds = [], array $filters =
[]): array
    {
        $parameters = [];
        if($routeTableIds){
            $parameters['RouteTableIds'] = $routeTableIds;
        }
        if($filters){
            $parameters['Filters'] = $filters;
        }
        try {
            $paginator = $this->ec2Client->getPaginator("DescribeRouteTables",
$parameters);
            $contents = [];
            foreach ($paginator as $result) {
                foreach ($result['RouteTables'] as $object) {
                    $contents[] = $object['RouteTableId'];
                }
            }
        }catch (Ec2Exception $caught){
            echo "There was a problem paginating the results of DescribeRouteTables:
{$caught->getAwsErrorMessage()}\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
        return $contents;
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DescribeRouteTablesAWS SDK for PHP 를 참조하세요.

AWS Glue SDK for PHP를 사용한 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는를와 AWS SDK for PHP 함께 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS Glue.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예제에는 컨텍스트에서 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 퍼블릭 Amazon S3 버킷을 크롤링하고 CSV 형식의 메타데이터 데이터베이스를 생성하는 크롤러를 생성합니다.
- 의 데이터베이스 및 테이블에 대한 정보를 나열합니다 AWS Glue Data Catalog.
- 작업을 생성하여 S3 버킷에서 CSV 데이터를 추출하고, 데이터를 변환하며, JSON 형식의 출력을 다른 S3 버킷으로 로드합니다.
- 작업 실행에 대한 정보를 나열하고 변환된 데이터를 확인하며 리소스를 정리합니다.

자세한 내용은 자습서: AWS Glue Studio 시작하기를 참조하세요.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
namespace Glue;

use Aws\Glue\GlueClient;
```

```
use Aws\S3\S3Client;
use AwsUtilities\AWSServiceClass;
use GuzzleHttp\Psr7\Stream;
use Iam\IAMService;

class GettingStartedWithGlue
{
    public function run()
    {
        echo("\n");
        echo("--------------------------------------\n");
        print("Welcome to the AWS Glue getting started demo using PHP!\n");
        echo("--------------------------------------\n");

        $clientArgs = [
            'region' => 'us-west-2',
            'version' => 'latest',
            'profile' => 'default',
        ];
        $uniqid = uniqid();

        $glueClient = new GlueClient($clientArgs);
        $glueService = new GlueService($glueClient);
        $iamService = new IAMService();
        $crawlerName = "example-crawler-test-" . $uniqid;

        AWSServiceClass::$waitTime = 5;
        AWSServiceClass::$maxWaitAttempts = 20;

        $role = $iamService->getRole("AWSGlueServiceRole-DocExample");

        $databaseName = "doc-example-database-$uniqid";
        $path = 's3://crawler-public-us-east-1/flight/2016/csv';
        $glueService->createCrawler($crawlerName, $role['Role']['Arn'],
 $databaseName, $path);
        $glueService->startCrawler($crawlerName);

        echo "Waiting for crawler";
        do {
            $crawler = $glueService->getCrawler($crawlerName);
            echo ".";
            sleep(10);
        } while ($crawler['Crawler']['State'] != "READY");
        echo "\n";
```

```
        $database = $glueService->getDatabase($databaseName);
        echo "Found a database named " . $database['Database']['Name'] . "\n";

        //Upload job script
        $s3client = new S3Client($clientArgs);
        $bucketName = "test-glue-bucket-" . $uniqid;
        $s3client->createBucket([
            'Bucket' => $bucketName,
            'CreateBucketConfiguration' => ['LocationConstraint' => 'us-west-2'],
        ]);

        $s3client->putObject([
            'Bucket' => $bucketName,
            'Key' => 'run_job.py',
            'SourceFile' => __DIR__ . '/flight_etl_job_script.py'
        ]);
        $s3client->putObject([
            'Bucket' => $bucketName,
            'Key' => 'setup_scenario_getting_started.yaml',
            'SourceFile' => __DIR__ . '/setup_scenario_getting_started.yaml'
        ]);

        $tables = $glueService->getTables($databaseName);

        $jobName = 'test-job-' . $uniqid;
        $scriptLocation = "s3://$bucketName/run_job.py";
        $job = $glueService->createJob($jobName, $role['Role']['Arn'],
$scriptLocation);

        $outputBucketUrl = "s3://$bucketName";
        $runId = $glueService->startJobRun($jobName, $databaseName, $tables,
$outputBucketUrl)['JobRunId'];

        echo "waiting for job";
        do {
            $jobRun = $glueService->getJobRun($jobName, $runId);
            echo ".";
            sleep(10);
        } while (!array_intersect([$jobRun['JobRun']['JobRunState']], ['SUCCEEDED',
'STOPPED', 'FAILED', 'TIMEOUT']));
        echo "\n";

        $jobRuns = $glueService->getJobRuns($jobName);
```

```
$objects = $s3client->listObjects([
    'Bucket' => $bucketName,
])['Contents'];

foreach ($objects as $object) {
    echo $object['Key'] . "\n";
}

echo "Downloading " . $objects[1]['Key'] . "\n";
/** @var Stream $downloadObject */
$downloadObject = $s3client->getObject([
    'Bucket' => $bucketName,
    'Key' => $objects[1]['Key'],
])['Body']->getContents();
echo "Here is the first 1000 characters in the object.";
echo substr($downloadObject, 0, 1000);

$jobs = $glueService->listJobs();
echo "Current jobs:\n";
foreach ($jobs['JobNames'] as $jobsName) {
    echo "{$jobsName}\n";
}

echo "Delete the job.\n";
$glueClient->deleteJob([
    'JobName' => $job['Name'],
]);

echo "Delete the tables.\n";
foreach ($tables['TableList'] as $table) {
    $glueService->deleteTable($table['Name'], $databaseName);
}

echo "Delete the databases.\n";
$glueClient->deleteDatabase([
    'Name' => $databaseName,
]);

echo "Delete the crawler.\n";
$glueClient->deleteCrawler([
    'Name' => $crawlerName,
]);
```

```
        $deleteObjects = $s3client->listObjectsV2([
            'Bucket' => $bucketName,
        ]);
        echo "Delete all objects in the bucket.\n";
        $deleteObjects = $s3client->deleteObjects([
            'Bucket' => $bucketName,
            'Delete' => [
                'Objects' => $deleteObjects['Contents'],
            ]
        ]);
        echo "Delete the bucket.\n";
        $s3client->deleteBucket(['Bucket' => $bucketName]);

        echo "This job was brought to you by the number $uniqid\n";
    }
}

namespace Glue;

use Aws\Glue\GlueClient;
use Aws\Result;

use function PHPUnit\Framework\isEmpty;

class GlueService extends \AwsUtilities\AWSServiceClass
{
    protected GlueClient $glueClient;

    public function __construct($glueClient)
    {
        $this->glueClient = $glueClient;
    }

    public function getCrawler($crawlerName)
    {
        return $this->customWaiter(function () use ($crawlerName) {
            return $this->glueClient->getCrawler([
                'Name' => $crawlerName,
            ]);
        });
    }

    public function createCrawler($crawlerName, $role, $databaseName, $path): Result
    {
```

```
        return $this->customWaiter(function () use ($crawlerName, $role,
$databaseName, $path) {
            return $this->glueClient->createCrawler([
                'Name' => $crawlerName,
                'Role' => $role,
                'DatabaseName' => $databaseName,
                'Targets' => [
                    'S3Targets' =>
                        [[
                            'Path' => $path,
                        ]]
                ],
            ]);
        });
    }

    public function startCrawler($crawlerName): Result
    {
        return $this->glueClient->startCrawler([
            'Name' => $crawlerName,
        ]);
    }

    public function getDatabase(string $databaseName): Result
    {
        return $this->customWaiter(function () use ($databaseName) {
            return $this->glueClient->getDatabase([
                'Name' => $databaseName,
            ]);
        });
    }

    public function getTables($databaseName): Result
    {
        return $this->glueClient->getTables([
            'DatabaseName' => $databaseName,
        ]);
    }

    public function createJob($jobName, $role, $scriptLocation, $pythonVersion =
'3', $glueVersion = '3.0'): Result
    {
        return $this->glueClient->createJob([
            'Name' => $jobName,
```

```
            'Role' => $role,
            'Command' => [
                'Name' => 'glueetl',
                'ScriptLocation' => $scriptLocation,
                'PythonVersion' => $pythonVersion,
            ],
            'GlueVersion' => $glueVersion,
        ]);
    }

    public function startJobRun($jobName, $databaseName, $tables, $outputBucketUrl):
Result
    {
        return $this->glueClient->startJobRun([
            'JobName' => $jobName,
            'Arguments' => [
                'input_database' => $databaseName,
                'input_table' => $tables['TableList'][0]['Name'],
                'output_bucket_url' => $outputBucketUrl,
                '--input_database' => $databaseName,
                '--input_table' => $tables['TableList'][0]['Name'],
                '--output_bucket_url' => $outputBucketUrl,
            ],
        ]);
    }

    public function listJobs($maxResults = null, $nextToken = null, $tags = []):
Result
    {
        $arguments = [];
        if ($maxResults) {
            $arguments['MaxResults'] = $maxResults;
        }
        if ($nextToken) {
            $arguments['NextToken'] = $nextToken;
        }
        if (!empty($tags)) {
            $arguments['Tags'] = $tags;
        }
        return $this->glueClient->listJobs($arguments);
    }

    public function getJobRuns($jobName, $maxResults = 0, $nextToken = ''): Result
    {
```

```
        $arguments = ['JobName' => $jobName];
        if ($maxResults) {
            $arguments['MaxResults'] = $maxResults;
        }
        if ($nextToken) {
            $arguments['NextToken'] = $nextToken;
        }
        return $this->glueClient->getJobRuns($arguments);
    }

    public function getJobRun($jobName, $runId, $predecessorsIncluded = false):
Result
    {
        return $this->glueClient->getJobRun([
            'JobName' => $jobName,
            'RunId' => $runId,
            'PredecessorsIncluded' => $predecessorsIncluded,
        ]);
    }

    public function deleteJob($jobName)
    {
        return $this->glueClient->deleteJob([
            'JobName' => $jobName,
        ]);
    }

    public function deleteTable($tableName, $databaseName)
    {
        return $this->glueClient->deleteTable([
            'DatabaseName' => $databaseName,
            'Name' => $tableName,
        ]);
    }

    public function deleteDatabase($databaseName)
    {
        return $this->glueClient->deleteDatabase([
            'Name' => $databaseName,
        ]);
    }

    public function deleteCrawler($crawlerName)
    {
```

```
        return $this->glueClient->deleteCrawler([
            'Name' => $crawlerName,
        ]);
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CreateCrawler
  - CreateJob
  - DeleteCrawler
  - DeleteDatabase
  - DeleteJob
  - DeleteTable
  - GetCrawler
  - GetDatabase
  - GetDatabases
  - GetJob
  - GetJobRun
  - GetJobRuns
  - GetTables
  - ListJobs
  - StartCrawler
  - StartJobRun

작업

`CreateCrawler`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateCrawler`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        $crawlerName = "example-crawler-test-" . $uniqid;

        $role = $iamService->getRole("AWSGlueServiceRole-DocExample");

        $path = 's3://crawler-public-us-east-1/flight/2016/csv';
        $glueService->createCrawler($crawlerName, $role['Role']['Arn'],
$databaseName, $path);

    public function createCrawler($crawlerName, $role, $databaseName, $path): Result
    {
        return $this->customWaiter(function () use ($crawlerName, $role,
$databaseName, $path) {
            return $this->glueClient->createCrawler([
                'Name' => $crawlerName,
                'Role' => $role,
                'DatabaseName' => $databaseName,
                'Targets' => [
                    'S3Targets' =>
                        [[
                            'Path' => $path,
                        ]]
                ],
            ]);
        });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 CreateCrawler를 참조하십시오.

`CreateJob`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateJob`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        $role = $iamService->getRole("AWSGlueServiceRole-DocExample");

        $jobName = 'test-job-' . $uniqid;

        $scriptLocation = "s3://$bucketName/run_job.py";
        $job = $glueService->createJob($jobName, $role['Role']['Arn'],
$scriptLocation);

    public function createJob($jobName, $role, $scriptLocation, $pythonVersion =
'3', $glueVersion = '3.0'): Result
    {
        return $this->glueClient->createJob([
            'Name' => $jobName,
            'Role' => $role,
            'Command' => [
                'Name' => 'glueetl',
                'ScriptLocation' => $scriptLocation,
                'PythonVersion' => $pythonVersion,
            ],
            'GlueVersion' => $glueVersion,
        ]);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 CreateJob을 참조하십시오.

`DeleteCrawler`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteCrawler`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        echo "Delete the crawler.\n";
        $glueClient->deleteCrawler([
            'Name' => $crawlerName,
        ]);

    public function deleteCrawler($crawlerName)
    {
        return $this->glueClient->deleteCrawler([
            'Name' => $crawlerName,
        ]);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 DeleteCrawler를 참조하십시오.

`DeleteDatabase`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteDatabase`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        echo "Delete the databases.\n";
        $glueClient->deleteDatabase([
            'Name' => $databaseName,
        ]);
```

```
    public function deleteDatabase($databaseName)
    {
        return $this->glueClient->deleteDatabase([
            'Name' => $databaseName,
        ]);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 DeleteDatabase를 참조하십시오.

DeleteJob

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteJob의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        echo "Delete the job.\n";
        $glueClient->deleteJob([
            'JobName' => $job['Name'],
        ]);

    public function deleteJob($jobName)
    {
        return $this->glueClient->deleteJob([
            'JobName' => $jobName,
        ]);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 DeleteJob을 참조하십시오.

DeleteTable

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteTable의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        echo "Delete the tables.\n";
        foreach ($tables['TableList'] as $table) {
            $glueService->deleteTable($table['Name'], $databaseName);
        }

    public function deleteTable($tableName, $databaseName)
    {
        return $this->glueClient->deleteTable([
            'DatabaseName' => $databaseName,
            'Name' => $tableName,
        ]);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 DeleteTable을 참조하세요.

`GetCrawler`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetCrawler`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        echo "Waiting for crawler";
        do {
            $crawler = $glueService->getCrawler($crawlerName);
```

```
            echo ".";
            sleep(10);
        } while ($crawler['Crawler']['State'] != "READY");
        echo "\n";

    public function getCrawler($crawlerName)
    {
        return $this->customWaiter(function () use ($crawlerName) {
            return $this->glueClient->getCrawler([
                'Name' => $crawlerName,
            ]);
        });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 GetCrawler를 참조하십시오.

GetDatabase

다음 코드 예시는 GetDatabase의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        $databaseName = "doc-example-database-$uniqid";

        $database = $glueService->getDatabase($databaseName);
        echo "Found a database named " . $database['Database']['Name'] . "\n";

    public function getDatabase(string $databaseName): Result
    {
        return $this->customWaiter(function () use ($databaseName) {
            return $this->glueClient->getDatabase([
                'Name' => $databaseName,
            ]);
        });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 GetDatabase를 참조하십시오.

GetJobRun

다음 코드 예시는 GetJobRun의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        $jobName = 'test-job-' . $uniqid;

        $outputBucketUrl = "s3://$bucketName";
        $runId = $glueService->startJobRun($jobName, $databaseName, $tables,
$outputBucketUrl)['JobRunId'];

        echo "waiting for job";
        do {
            $jobRun = $glueService->getJobRun($jobName, $runId);
            echo ".";
            sleep(10);
        } while (!array_intersect([$jobRun['JobRun']['JobRunState']], ['SUCCEEDED',
'STOPPED', 'FAILED', 'TIMEOUT']));
        echo "\n";

    public function getJobRun($jobName, $runId, $predecessorsIncluded = false):
Result
    {
        return $this->glueClient->getJobRun([
            'JobName' => $jobName,
            'RunId' => $runId,
            'PredecessorsIncluded' => $predecessorsIncluded,
        ]);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 GetJobRun을 참조하십시오.

GetJobRuns

다음 코드 예시는 GetJobRuns의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    $jobName = 'test-job-' . $uniqid;

    $jobRuns = $glueService->getJobRuns($jobName);

public function getJobRuns($jobName, $maxResults = 0, $nextToken = ''): Result
{
    $arguments = ['JobName' => $jobName];
    if ($maxResults) {
        $arguments['MaxResults'] = $maxResults;
    }
    if ($nextToken) {
        $arguments['NextToken'] = $nextToken;
    }
    return $this->glueClient->getJobRuns($arguments);
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 GetJobRuns를 참조하세요.

GetTables

다음 코드 예시는 GetTables의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    $databaseName = "doc-example-database-$uniqid";

    $tables = $glueService->getTables($databaseName);

public function getTables($databaseName): Result
{
    return $this->glueClient->getTables([
        'DatabaseName' => $databaseName,
    ]);
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 GetTables를 참조하십시오.

`ListJobs`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListJobs`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    $jobs = $glueService->listJobs();
    echo "Current jobs:\n";
    foreach ($jobs['JobNames'] as $jobsName) {
        echo "{$jobsName}\n";
    }
```

```
    public function listJobs($maxResults = null, $nextToken = null, $tags = []):
Result
    {
        $arguments = [];
        if ($maxResults) {
            $arguments['MaxResults'] = $maxResults;
        }
        if ($nextToken) {
            $arguments['NextToken'] = $nextToken;
        }
        if (!empty($tags)) {
            $arguments['Tags'] = $tags;
        }
        return $this->glueClient->listJobs($arguments);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 ListJobs를 참조하십시오.

StartCrawler

다음 코드 예시는 StartCrawler의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        $crawlerName = "example-crawler-test-" . $uniqid;

        $databaseName = "doc-example-database-$uniqid";

        $glueService->startCrawler($crawlerName);

    public function startCrawler($crawlerName): Result
    {
        return $this->glueClient->startCrawler([
            'Name' => $crawlerName,
        ]);
```

```
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 SStartCrawler를 참조하십시오.

StartJobRun

다음 코드 예시는 StartJobRun의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        $jobName = 'test-job-' . $uniqid;

        $databaseName = "doc-example-database-$uniqid";

        $tables = $glueService->getTables($databaseName);

        $outputBucketUrl = "s3://$bucketName";
        $runId = $glueService->startJobRun($jobName, $databaseName, $tables,
$outputBucketUrl)['JobRunId'];

    public function startJobRun($jobName, $databaseName, $tables, $outputBucketUrl):
Result
    {
        return $this->glueClient->startJobRun([
            'JobName' => $jobName,
            'Arguments' => [
                'input_database' => $databaseName,
                'input_table' => $tables['TableList'][0]['Name'],
                'output_bucket_url' => $outputBucketUrl,
                '--input_database' => $databaseName,
                '--input_table' => $tables['TableList'][0]['Name'],
                '--output_bucket_url' => $outputBucketUrl,
            ],
        ]);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 StartJobRun을 참조하십시오.

SDK for PHP를 사용한 IAM 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 IAM과 AWS SDK for PHP 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예제에는 컨텍스트에서 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제에서는 사용자를 생성하고 역할을 수임하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

> **Warning**
> 보안 위험을 방지하려면 목적별 소프트웨어를 개발하거나 실제 데이터로 작업할 때 IAM 사용자를 인증에 사용하지 마세요. 대신 AWS IAM Identity Center과 같은 보안 인증 공급자를 통한 페더레이션을 사용하십시오.

- 권한이 없는 사용자를 생성합니다.
- 계정에 대한 Amazon S3 버킷을 나열할 수 있는 권한을 부여하는 역할을 생성합니다.
- 사용자가 역할을 수임할 수 있도록 정책을 추가합니다.
- 역할을 수임하고 임시 보안 인증 정보를 사용하여 S3 버킷을 나열한 후 리소스를 정리합니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
namespace Iam\Basics;

require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Credentials\Credentials;
use Aws\S3\Exception\S3Exception;
use Aws\S3\S3Client;
use Aws\Sts\StsClient;
use Iam\IAMService;

echo("\n");
echo("--------------------------------------\n");
print("Welcome to the IAM getting started demo using PHP!\n");
echo("--------------------------------------\n");

$uuid = uniqid();
$service = new IAMService();

$user = $service->createUser("iam_demo_user_$uuid");
echo "Created user with the arn: {$user['Arn']}\n";

$key = $service->createAccessKey($user['UserName']);
$assumeRolePolicyDocument = "{
                \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\",
                \"Statement\": [{
                    \"Effect\": \"Allow\",
                    \"Principal\": {\"AWS\": \"{$user['Arn']}\"},
                    \"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"
                }]
            }";
$assumeRoleRole = $service->createRole("iam_demo_role_$uuid",
 $assumeRolePolicyDocument);
echo "Created role: {$assumeRoleRole['RoleName']}\n";
```

```
$listAllBucketsPolicyDocument = "{
                \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\",
                \"Statement\": [{
                    \"Effect\": \"Allow\",
                    \"Action\": \"s3:ListAllMyBuckets\",
                    \"Resource\": \"arn:aws:s3:::*\"}]
}";
$listAllBucketsPolicy = $service->createPolicy("iam_demo_policy_$uuid",
 $listAllBucketsPolicyDocument);
echo "Created policy: {$listAllBucketsPolicy['PolicyName']}\n";

$service->attachRolePolicy($assumeRoleRole['RoleName'],
 $listAllBucketsPolicy['Arn']);

$inlinePolicyDocument = "{
                \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\",
                \"Statement\": [{
                    \"Effect\": \"Allow\",
                    \"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\",
                    \"Resource\": \"{$assumeRoleRole['Arn']}\"}]
}";
$inlinePolicy = $service->createUserPolicy("iam_demo_inline_policy_$uuid",
 $inlinePolicyDocument, $user['UserName']);
//First, fail to list the buckets with the user
$credentials = new Credentials($key['AccessKeyId'], $key['SecretAccessKey']);
$s3Client = new S3Client(['region' => 'us-west-2', 'version' => 'latest',
 'credentials' => $credentials]);
try {
    $s3Client->listBuckets([
    ]);
    echo "this should not run";
} catch (S3Exception $exception) {
    echo "successfully failed!\n";
}

$stsClient = new StsClient(['region' => 'us-west-2', 'version' => 'latest',
 'credentials' => $credentials]);
sleep(10);
$assumedRole = $stsClient->assumeRole([
    'RoleArn' => $assumeRoleRole['Arn'],
    'RoleSessionName' => "DemoAssumeRoleSession_$uuid",
]);
$assumedCredentials = [
    'key' => $assumedRole['Credentials']['AccessKeyId'],
```

```
    'secret' => $assumedRole['Credentials']['SecretAccessKey'],
    'token' => $assumedRole['Credentials']['SessionToken'],
];
$s3Client = new S3Client(['region' => 'us-west-2', 'version' => 'latest',
 'credentials' => $assumedCredentials]);
try {
    $s3Client->listBuckets([]);
    echo "this should now run!\n";
} catch (S3Exception $exception) {
    echo "this should now not fail\n";
}

$service->detachRolePolicy($assumeRoleRole['RoleName'],
 $listAllBucketsPolicy['Arn']);
$deletePolicy = $service->deletePolicy($listAllBucketsPolicy['Arn']);
echo "Delete policy: {$listAllBucketsPolicy['PolicyName']}\n";
$deletedRole = $service->deleteRole($assumeRoleRole['Arn']);
echo "Deleted role: {$assumeRoleRole['RoleName']}\n";
$deletedKey = $service->deleteAccessKey($key['AccessKeyId'], $user['UserName']);
$deletedUser = $service->deleteUser($user['UserName']);
echo "Delete user: {$user['UserName']}\n";
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - AttachRolePolicy
  - CreateAccessKey
  - CreatePolicy
  - CreateRole
  - CreateUser
  - DeleteAccessKey
  - DeletePolicy
  - DeleteRole
  - DeleteUser
  - DeleteUserPolicy
  - DetachRolePolicy
  - PutUserPolicy

작업

`AttachRolePolicy`

다음 코드 예시는 `AttachRolePolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
$uuid = uniqid();
$service = new IAMService();

$assumeRolePolicyDocument = "{
                \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\",
                \"Statement\": [{
                    \"Effect\": \"Allow\",
                    \"Principal\": {\"AWS\": \"{$user['Arn']}\"},
                    \"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"
                }]
            }";
$assumeRoleRole = $service->createRole("iam_demo_role_$uuid",
 $assumeRolePolicyDocument);
echo "Created role: {$assumeRoleRole['RoleName']}\n";

$listAllBucketsPolicyDocument = "{
                \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\",
                \"Statement\": [{
                    \"Effect\": \"Allow\",
                    \"Action\": \"s3:ListAllMyBuckets\",
                    \"Resource\": \"arn:aws:s3:::*\"}]
}";
$listAllBucketsPolicy = $service->createPolicy("iam_demo_policy_$uuid",
 $listAllBucketsPolicyDocument);
echo "Created policy: {$listAllBucketsPolicy['PolicyName']}\n";

$service->attachRolePolicy($assumeRoleRole['RoleName'],
 $listAllBucketsPolicy['Arn']);
```

```
    public function attachRolePolicy($roleName, $policyArn)
    {
        return $this->customWaiter(function () use ($roleName, $policyArn) {
            $this->iamClient->attachRolePolicy([
                'PolicyArn' => $policyArn,
                'RoleName' => $roleName,
            ]);
        });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 AttachRolePolicy를 참조하십시오.

`CreatePolicy`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreatePolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
$uuid = uniqid();
$service = new IAMService();

$listAllBucketsPolicyDocument = "{
                \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\",
                \"Statement\": [{
                    \"Effect\": \"Allow\",
                    \"Action\": \"s3:ListAllMyBuckets\",
                    \"Resource\": \"arn:aws:s3:::*\"}]
}";
$listAllBucketsPolicy = $service->createPolicy("iam_demo_policy_$uuid",
 $listAllBucketsPolicyDocument);
echo "Created policy: {$listAllBucketsPolicy['PolicyName']}\n";

    /**
```

```
     * @param string $policyName
     * @param string $policyDocument
     * @return array
     */
    public function createPolicy(string $policyName, string $policyDocument)
    {
        $result = $this->customWaiter(function () use ($policyName, $policyDocument)
{
            return $this->iamClient->createPolicy([
                'PolicyName' => $policyName,
                'PolicyDocument' => $policyDocument,
            ]);
        });
        return $result['Policy'];
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 CreatePolicy를 참조하십시오.

`CreateRole`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateRole`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
$uuid = uniqid();
$service = new IAMService();

$assumeRolePolicyDocument = "{
                \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\",
                \"Statement\": [{
                    \"Effect\": \"Allow\",
                    \"Principal\": {\"AWS\": \"{$user['Arn']}\"},
                    \"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"
                }]
```

```
            }";
$assumeRoleRole = $service->createRole("iam_demo_role_$uuid",
 $assumeRolePolicyDocument);
echo "Created role: {$assumeRoleRole['RoleName']}\n";

    /**
     * @param string $roleName
     * @param string $rolePolicyDocument
     * @return array
     * @throws AwsException
     */
    public function createRole(string $roleName, string $rolePolicyDocument)
    {
        $result = $this->customWaiter(function () use ($roleName,
 $rolePolicyDocument) {
            return $this->iamClient->createRole([
                'AssumeRolePolicyDocument' => $rolePolicyDocument,
                'RoleName' => $roleName,
            ]);
        });
        return $result['Role'];
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 CreateRole을 참조하세요.

`CreateServiceLinkedRole`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateServiceLinkedRole`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
$uuid = uniqid();
$service = new IAMService();
```

```
    public function createServiceLinkedRole($awsServiceName, $customSuffix = "",
 $description = "")
    {
        $createServiceLinkedRoleArguments = ['AWSServiceName' => $awsServiceName];
        if ($customSuffix) {
            $createServiceLinkedRoleArguments['CustomSuffix'] = $customSuffix;
        }
        if ($description) {
            $createServiceLinkedRoleArguments['Description'] = $description;
        }
        return $this->iamClient-
>createServiceLinkedRole($createServiceLinkedRoleArguments);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 CreateServiceLinkedRole을 참조하십시오.

`CreateUser`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateUser`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
$uuid = uniqid();
$service = new IAMService();

$user = $service->createUser("iam_demo_user_$uuid");
echo "Created user with the arn: {$user['Arn']}\n";


    /**
     * @param string $name
     * @return array
     * @throws AwsException
```

```
     */
    public function createUser(string $name): array
    {
        $result = $this->iamClient->createUser([
            'UserName' => $name,
        ]);

        return $result['User'];
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 CreateUser를 참조하십시오.

GetAccountPasswordPolicy

다음 코드 예시는 GetAccountPasswordPolicy의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
$uuid = uniqid();
$service = new IAMService();

    public function getAccountPasswordPolicy()
    {
        return $this->iamClient->getAccountPasswordPolicy();
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 GetAccountPasswordPolicy를 참조하십시오.

GetPolicy

다음 코드 예시는 GetPolicy의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
$uuid = uniqid();
$service = new IAMService();

    public function getPolicy($policyArn)
    {
        return $this->customWaiter(function () use ($policyArn) {
            return $this->iamClient->getPolicy(['PolicyArn' => $policyArn]);
        });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 GetPolicy를 참조하십시오.

`GetRole`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetRole`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
$uuid = uniqid();
$service = new IAMService();

    public function getRole($roleName)
    {
        return $this->customWaiter(function () use ($roleName) {
```

```
            return $this->iamClient->getRole(['RoleName' => $roleName]);
        });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 GetRole을 참조하십시오.

`ListAttachedRolePolicies`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListAttachedRolePolicies`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
$uuid = uniqid();
$service = new IAMService();

    public function listAttachedRolePolicies($roleName, $pathPrefix = "", $marker =
 "", $maxItems = 0)
    {
        $listAttachRolePoliciesArguments = ['RoleName' => $roleName];
        if ($pathPrefix) {
            $listAttachRolePoliciesArguments['PathPrefix'] = $pathPrefix;
        }
        if ($marker) {
            $listAttachRolePoliciesArguments['Marker'] = $marker;
        }
        if ($maxItems) {
            $listAttachRolePoliciesArguments['MaxItems'] = $maxItems;
        }
        return $this->iamClient-
>listAttachedRolePolicies($listAttachRolePoliciesArguments);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 ListAttachedRolePolicies를 참조하십시오.

ListGroups

다음 코드 예시는 ListGroups의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
$uuid = uniqid();
$service = new IAMService();

    public function listGroups($pathPrefix = "", $marker = "", $maxItems = 0)
    {
        $listGroupsArguments = [];
        if ($pathPrefix) {
            $listGroupsArguments["PathPrefix"] = $pathPrefix;
        }
        if ($marker) {
            $listGroupsArguments["Marker"] = $marker;
        }
        if ($maxItems) {
            $listGroupsArguments["MaxItems"] = $maxItems;
        }

        return $this->iamClient->listGroups($listGroupsArguments);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 ListGroups를 참조하십시오.

ListPolicies

다음 코드 예시는 ListPolicies의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
$uuid = uniqid();
$service = new IAMService();

    public function listPolicies($pathPrefix = "", $marker = "", $maxItems = 0)
    {
        $listPoliciesArguments = [];
        if ($pathPrefix) {
            $listPoliciesArguments["PathPrefix"] = $pathPrefix;
        }
        if ($marker) {
            $listPoliciesArguments["Marker"] = $marker;
        }
        if ($maxItems) {
            $listPoliciesArguments["MaxItems"] = $maxItems;
        }

        return $this->iamClient->listPolicies($listPoliciesArguments);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 ListPolicies를 참조하십시오.

`ListRolePolicies`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListRolePolicies`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
$uuid = uniqid();
$service = new IAMService();

    public function listRolePolicies($roleName, $marker = "", $maxItems = 0)
    {
        $listRolePoliciesArguments = ['RoleName' => $roleName];
        if ($marker) {
            $listRolePoliciesArguments['Marker'] = $marker;
        }
        if ($maxItems) {
            $listRolePoliciesArguments['MaxItems'] = $maxItems;
        }
        return $this->customWaiter(function () use ($listRolePoliciesArguments) {
            return $this->iamClient->listRolePolicies($listRolePoliciesArguments);
        });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 ListRolePolicies를 참조하십시오.

`ListRoles`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListRoles`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
$uuid = uniqid();
$service = new IAMService();

    /**
     * @param string $pathPrefix
     * @param string $marker
     * @param int $maxItems
     * @return Result
     * $roles = $service->listRoles();
```

```
     */
    public function listRoles($pathPrefix = "", $marker = "", $maxItems = 0)
    {
        $listRolesArguments = [];
        if ($pathPrefix) {
            $listRolesArguments["PathPrefix"] = $pathPrefix;
        }
        if ($marker) {
            $listRolesArguments["Marker"] = $marker;
        }
        if ($maxItems) {
            $listRolesArguments["MaxItems"] = $maxItems;
        }
        return $this->iamClient->listRoles($listRolesArguments);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 ListRoles를 참조하십시오.

`ListSAMLProviders`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListSAMLProviders`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
$uuid = uniqid();
$service = new IAMService();

    public function listSAMLProviders()
    {
        return $this->iamClient->listSAMLProviders();
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 ListSAMLProviders를 참조하십시오.

ListUsers

다음 코드 예시는 ListUsers의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
$uuid = uniqid();
$service = new IAMService();

    public function listUsers($pathPrefix = "", $marker = "", $maxItems = 0)
    {
        $listUsersArguments = [];
        if ($pathPrefix) {
            $listUsersArguments["PathPrefix"] = $pathPrefix;
        }
        if ($marker) {
            $listUsersArguments["Marker"] = $marker;
        }
        if ($maxItems) {
            $listUsersArguments["MaxItems"] = $maxItems;
        }

        return $this->iamClient->listUsers($listUsersArguments);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 ListUsers를 참조하십시오.

SDK for PHP를 사용한 Kinesis 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Kinesis와 AWS SDK for PHP 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 서버리스 예제

서버리스 예제

Kinesis 트리거에서 간접적으로 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 Kinesis 스트림에서 레코드를 받아 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 Kinesis 페이로드를 검색하고, Base64에서 디코딩하고, 레코드 콘텐츠를 로깅합니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

PHP를 사용하여 Lambda로 Kinesis 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
<?php

# using bref/bref and bref/logger for simplicity

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\Kinesis\KinesisEvent;
use Bref\Event\Kinesis\KinesisHandler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;

require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

class Handler extends KinesisHandler
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;
    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
    }
```

```
    /**
     * @throws JsonException
     * @throws \Bref\Event\InvalidLambdaEvent
     */
    public function handleKinesis(KinesisEvent $event, Context $context): void
    {
        $this->logger->info("Processing records");
        $records = $event->getRecords();
        foreach ($records as $record) {
            $data = $record->getData();
            $this->logger->info(json_encode($data));
            // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data

            // Any exception thrown will be logged and the invocation will be marked
 as failed
        }
        $totalRecords = count($records);
        $this->logger->info("Successfully processed $totalRecords records");
    }
}

$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

Kinesis 트리거로 Lambda 함수에 대한 배치 항목 실패 보고

다음 코드 예제는 Kinesis 스트림에서 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수에 대한 부분 배치 응답을 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 응답으로 배치 항목 실패를 보고하고 나중에 해당 메시지를 다시 시도하도록 Lambda에 신호를 보냅니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

PHP를 사용하여 Lambda로 Kinesis 배치 항목 실패를 보고합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
<?php

# using bref/bref and bref/logger for simplicity

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\Kinesis\KinesisEvent;
use Bref\Event\Handler as StdHandler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;

require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

class Handler implements StdHandler
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;
    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
    }

    /**
     * @throws JsonException
     * @throws \Bref\Event\InvalidLambdaEvent
     */
    public function handle(mixed $event, Context $context): array
    {
        $kinesisEvent = new KinesisEvent($event);
        $this->logger->info("Processing records");
        $records = $kinesisEvent->getRecords();

        $failedRecords = [];
        foreach ($records as $record) {
            try {
                $data = $record->getData();
                $this->logger->info(json_encode($data));
                // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
            } catch (Exception $e) {
                $this->logger->error($e->getMessage());
                // failed processing the record
                $failedRecords[] = $record->getSequenceNumber();
            }
        }
```

```
        $totalRecords = count($records);
        $this->logger->info("Successfully processed $totalRecords records");

        // change format for the response
        $failures = array_map(
            fn(string $sequenceNumber) => ['itemIdentifier' => $sequenceNumber],
            $failedRecords
        );

        return [
            'batchItemFailures' => $failures
        ];
    }
}

$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

AWS KMS SDK for PHP를 사용한 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는를와 AWS SDK for PHP 함께 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS KMS.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

안녕하세요 AWS Key Management Service

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS Key Management Service의 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
include "vendor/autoload.php";

use Aws\Kms\KmsClient;

echo "This file shows how to connect to the KmsClient, uses a paginator to get the
 keys for the account, and lists the KeyIds for up to 10 keys.\n";

$client = new KmsClient([]);

$pageLength = 10; // Change this value to change the number of records shown, or to
 break up the result into pages.

$keys = [];
$keysPaginator = $client->getPaginator("ListKeys", ['Limit' => $pageLength]);
foreach($keysPaginator as $page){
    foreach($page['Keys'] as $index => $key){
        echo "The $index index Key's ID is: {$key['KeyId']}\n";
    }
    echo "End of page one of results. Alter the \$pageLength variable to see more
 results.\n";
    break;
}
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 ListKeys를 참조하세요.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- KMS 키를 생성합니다.
- 계정의 KMS 키를 나열하고 해당 키에 대한 세부 정보를 확인하십시오.
- KMS 키를 활성화 및 비활성화합니다.
- 클라이언트 측 암호화에 사용할 수 있는 대칭 데이터 키를 생성하십시오.
- 데이터에 디지털 방식으로 서명하는 데 사용되는 비대칭 키를 생성합니다.
- 키에 태그를 지정합니다.
- KMS 키를 삭제합니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        echo "\n";
        echo "--------------------------------------\n";
        echo <<<WELCOME
Welcome to the AWS Key Management Service SDK Basics scenario.

This program demonstrates how to interact with AWS Key Management Service using the
 AWS SDK for PHP (v3).
The AWS Key Management Service (KMS) is a secure and highly available service that
 allows you to create
and manage AWS KMS keys and control their use across a wide range of AWS services
 and applications.
KMS provides a centralized and unified approach to managing encryption keys, making
 it easier to meet your
data protection and regulatory compliance requirements.

This KMS Basics scenario creates two key types:
```

```
- A symmetric encryption key is used to encrypt and decrypt data.
- An asymmetric key used to digitally sign data.

Let's get started...\n
WELCOME;
        echo "--------------------------------------\n";
        $this->pressEnter();

        $this->kmsClient = new KmsClient([]);
        // Initialize the KmsService class with the client. This allows you to
 override any defaults in the client before giving it to the service class.
        $this->kmsService = new KmsService($this->kmsClient);

        // 1. Create a symmetric KMS key.
        echo "\n";
        echo "1. Create a symmetric KMS key.\n";
        echo "First, we will create a symmetric KMS key that is used to encrypt and
 decrypt data by invoking createKey().\n";
        $this->pressEnter();

        $key = $this->kmsService->createKey();
        $this->resources['symmetricKey'] = $key['KeyId'];
        echo "Created a customer key with ARN {$key['Arn']}.\n";
        $this->pressEnter();

        // 2. Enable a KMS key.
        echo "\n";
        echo "2. Enable a KMS key.\n";
        echo "By default when you create an AWS key, it is enabled. The code checks
 to
determine if the key is enabled. If it is not enabled, the code enables it.\n";
        $this->pressEnter();

        $keyInfo = $this->kmsService->describeKey($key['KeyId']);
        if(!$keyInfo['Enabled']){
            echo "The key was not enabled, so we will enable it.\n";
            $this->pressEnter();
            $this->kmsService->enableKey($key['KeyId']);
            echo "The key was successfully enabled.\n";
        }else{
            echo "The key was already enabled, so there was no need to enable it.
\n";
        }
        $this->pressEnter();
```

```
        // 3. Encrypt data using the symmetric KMS key.
        echo "\n";
        echo "3. Encrypt data using the symmetric KMS key.\n";
        echo "One of the main uses of symmetric keys is to encrypt and decrypt data.
\n";
        echo "Next, we'll encrypt the string 'Hello, AWS KMS!' with the
 SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT encryption algorithm.\n";
        $this->pressEnter();
        $text = "Hello, AWS KMS!";
        $encryption = $this->kmsService->encrypt($key['KeyId'], $text);
        echo "The plaintext data was successfully encrypted with the algorithm:
 {$encryption['EncryptionAlgorithm']}.\n";
        $this->pressEnter();

        // 4. Create an alias.
        echo "\n";
        echo "4. Create an alias.\n";
        $aliasInput = testable_readline("Please enter an alias prefixed with
 \"alias/\" or press enter to use a default value: ");
        if($aliasInput == ""){
            $aliasInput = "alias/dev-encryption-key";
        }
        $this->kmsService->createAlias($key['KeyId'], $aliasInput);
        $this->resources['alias'] = $aliasInput;
        echo "The alias \"$aliasInput\" was successfully created.\n";
        $this->pressEnter();

        // 5. List all of your aliases.
        $aliasPageSize = 10;
        echo "\n";
        echo "5. List all of your aliases, up to $aliasPageSize.\n";
        $this->pressEnter();
        $aliasPaginator = $this->kmsService->listAliases();
        foreach($aliasPaginator as $pages){
            foreach($pages['Aliases'] as $alias){
                echo $alias['AliasName'] . "\n";
            }
            break;
        }
        $this->pressEnter();

        // 6. Enable automatic rotation of the KMS key.
        echo "\n";
```

```
        echo "6. Enable automatic rotation of the KMS key.\n";
        echo "By default, when the SDK enables automatic rotation of a KMS key,
KMS rotates the key material of the KMS key one year (approximately 365 days) from
 the enable date and every year
thereafter.";
        $this->pressEnter();
        $this->kmsService->enableKeyRotation($key['KeyId']);
        echo "The key's rotation was successfully set for key: {$key['KeyId']}\n";
        $this->pressEnter();

        // 7. Create a grant.
        echo "7. Create a grant.\n";
        echo "\n";
        echo "A grant is a policy instrument that allows Amazon Web Services
 principals to use KMS keys.
It also can allow them to view a KMS key (DescribeKey) and create and manage grants.
When authorizing access to a KMS key, grants are considered along with key policies
 and IAM policies.\n";
        $granteeARN = testable_readline("Please enter the Amazon Resource Name
 (ARN) of an Amazon Web Services principal. Valid principals include Amazon Web
 Services accounts, IAM users, IAM roles, federated users, and assumed role users.
 For help with the ARN syntax for a principal, see IAM ARNs in the Identity and
 Access Management User Guide. \nTo skip this step, press enter without any other
 values: ");
        if($granteeARN){
            $operations = [
                "ENCRYPT",
                "DECRYPT",
                "DESCRIBE_KEY",
            ];
            $grant = $this->kmsService->createGrant($key['KeyId'], $granteeARN,
 $operations);
            echo "The grant Id is: {$grant['GrantId']}\n";
        }else{
            echo "Steps 7, 8, and 9 will be skipped.\n";
        }
        $this->pressEnter();

        // 8. List grants for the KMS key.
        if($granteeARN){
            echo "8. List grants for the KMS key.\n\n";
            $grantsPaginator = $this->kmsService->listGrants($key['KeyId']);
            foreach($grantsPaginator as $page){
                foreach($page['Grants'] as $grant){
```

```
                    echo $grant['GrantId'] . "\n";
                }
            }
        }else{
            echo "Skipping step 8...\n";
        }
        $this->pressEnter();

        // 9. Revoke the grant.
        if($granteeARN) {
            echo "\n";
            echo "9. Revoke the grant.\n";
            $this->pressEnter();
            $this->kmsService->revokeGrant($grant['GrantId'], $keyInfo['KeyId']);
            echo "{$grant['GrantId']} was successfully revoked!\n";
        }else{
            echo "Skipping step 9...\n";
        }
        $this->pressEnter();

        // 10. Decrypt the data.
        echo "\n";
        echo "10. Decrypt the data.\n";
        echo "Let's decrypt the data that was encrypted before.\n";
        echo "We'll use the same key to decrypt the string that we encrypted earlier
 in the program.\n";
        $this->pressEnter();
        $decryption = $this->kmsService->decrypt($keyInfo['KeyId'],
 $encryption['CiphertextBlob'], $encryption['EncryptionAlgorithm']);
        echo "The decrypted text is: {$decryption['Plaintext']}\n";
        $this->pressEnter();

        // 11. Replace a Key Policy.
        echo "\n";
        echo "11. Replace a Key Policy.\n";
        echo "A key policy is a resource policy for a KMS key. Key policies are the
 primary way to control access to KMS keys.\n";
        echo "Every KMS key must have exactly one key policy. The statements in the
 key policy determine who has permission to use the KMS key and how they can use it.
\n";
        echo " You can also use IAM policies and grants to control access to the KMS
 key, but every KMS key must have a key policy.\n";
        echo "We will replace the key's policy with a new one:\n";
        $stsClient = new StsClient([]);
```

```
        $result = $stsClient->getCallerIdentity();
        $accountId = $result['Account'];
        $keyPolicy = <<< KEYPOLICY
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [{
        "Effect": "Allow",
        "Principal": {"AWS": "arn:aws:iam::$accountId:root"},
        "Action": "kms:*",
        "Resource": "*"
    }]
}
KEYPOLICY;
        echo $keyPolicy;
        $this->pressEnter();
        $this->kmsService->putKeyPolicy($keyInfo['KeyId'], $keyPolicy);
        echo "The Key Policy was successfully replaced!\n";
        $this->pressEnter();

        // 12. Retrieve the key policy.
        echo "\n";
        echo "12. Retrieve the key policy.\n";
        echo "Let's get some information about the new policy and print it to the
 screen.\n";
        $this->pressEnter();
        $policyInfo = $this->kmsService->getKeyPolicy($keyInfo['KeyId']);
        echo "We got the info! Here is the policy: \n";
        echo $policyInfo['Policy'] . "\n";
        $this->pressEnter();

        // 13. Create an asymmetric KMS key and sign data.
        echo "\n";
        echo "13. Create an asymmetric KMS key and sign data.\n";
        echo "Signing your data with an AWS key can provide several benefits that
 make it an attractive option for your data signing needs.\n";
        echo "By using an AWS KMS key, you can leverage the security controls and
 compliance features provided by AWS, which can help you meet various regulatory
 requirements and enhance the overall security posture of your organization.\n";
        echo "First we'll create the asymmetric key.\n";
        $this->pressEnter();
        $keySpec = "RSA_2048";
        $keyUsage = "SIGN_VERIFY";
        $asymmetricKey = $this->kmsService->createKey($keySpec, $keyUsage);
        $this->resources['asymmetricKey'] = $asymmetricKey['KeyId'];
```

```
        echo "Created the key with ID: {$asymmetricKey['KeyId']}\n";
        echo "Next, we'll sign the data.\n";
        $this->pressEnter();
        $algorithm = "RSASSA_PSS_SHA_256";
        $sign = $this->kmsService->sign($asymmetricKey['KeyId'], $text, $algorithm);
        $verify = $this->kmsService->verify($asymmetricKey['KeyId'], $text,
$sign['Signature'], $algorithm);
        echo "Signature verification result: {$sign['signature']}\n";
        $this->pressEnter();

        // 14. Tag the symmetric KMS key.
        echo "\n";
        echo "14. Tag the symmetric KMS key.\n";
        echo "By using tags, you can improve the overall management, security,
and governance of your KMS keys, making it easier to organize, track, and control
access to your encrypted data within your AWS environment.\n";
        echo "Let's tag our symmetric key as Environment->Production\n";
        $this->pressEnter();
        $this->kmsService->tagResource($key['KeyId'], [
            [
                'TagKey' => "Environment",
                'TagValue' => "Production",
            ],
        ]);
        echo "The key was successfully tagged!\n";
        $this->pressEnter();

        // 15. Schedule the deletion of the KMS key
        echo "\n";
        echo "15. Schedule the deletion of the KMS key.\n";
        echo "By default, KMS applies a waiting period of 30 days, but you can
specify a waiting period of 7-30 days.\n";
        echo "When this operation is successful, the key state of the KMS key
changes to PendingDeletion and the key can't be used in any cryptographic
operations.\n";
        echo "It remains in this state for the duration of the waiting period.\n\n";

        echo "Deleting a KMS key is a destructive and potentially dangerous
operation. When a KMS key is deleted, all data that was encrypted under the KMS key
is unrecoverable.\n\n";

        $cleanUp = testable_readline("Would you like to delete the resources created
during this scenario, including the keys? (y/n): ");
        if($cleanUp == "Y" || $cleanUp == "y"){
```

```
            $this->cleanUp();
        }

        echo
 "--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
\n";
        echo "This concludes the AWS Key Management SDK Basics scenario\n";
        echo
 "--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
\n";



namespace Kms;

use Aws\Kms\Exception\KmsException;
use Aws\Kms\KmsClient;
use Aws\Result;
use Aws\ResultPaginator;
use AwsUtilities\AWSServiceClass;

class KmsService extends AWSServiceClass
{

    protected KmsClient $client;
    protected bool $verbose;

    /***
     * @param KmsClient|null $client
     * @param bool $verbose
     */
    public function __construct(KmsClient $client = null, bool $verbose = false)
    {
        $this->verbose = $verbose;
        if($client){
            $this->client = $client;
            return;
        }
        $this->client = new KmsClient([]);
    }


    /***
     * @param string $keySpec
```

```
     * @param string $keyUsage
     * @param string $description
     * @return array
     */
    public function createKey(string $keySpec = "", string $keyUsage = "", string
$description = "Created by the SDK for PHP")
    {
        $parameters = ['Description' => $description];
        if($keySpec && $keyUsage){
            $parameters['KeySpec'] = $keySpec;
            $parameters['KeyUsage'] = $keyUsage;
        }
        try {
            $result = $this->client->createKey($parameters);
            return $result['KeyMetadata'];
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            // Check for error specific to createKey operations
            if ($caught->getAwsErrorMessage() == "LimitExceededException"){
                echo "The request was rejected because a quota was exceeded. For
more information, see Quotas in the Key Management Service Developer Guide.";
            }
            throw $caught;
        }
    }



    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @param string $ciphertext
     * @param string $algorithm
     * @return Result
     */
    public function decrypt(string $keyId, string $ciphertext, string $algorithm =
"SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT")
    {
        try{
            return $this->client->decrypt([
                'CiphertextBlob' => $ciphertext,
                'EncryptionAlgorithm' => $algorithm,
                'KeyId' => $keyId,
            ]);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
```

```
            echo "There was a problem decrypting the data: {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
    }




    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @param string $text
     * @return Result
     */
    public function encrypt(string $keyId, string $text)
    {
        try {
            return $this->client->encrypt([
                'KeyId' => $keyId,
                'Plaintext' => $text,
            ]);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            if($caught->getAwsErrorMessage() == "DisabledException"){
                echo "The request was rejected because the specified KMS key is not
 enabled.\n";
            }
            throw $caught;
        }
    }




    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @param int $limit
     * @return ResultPaginator
     */
    public function listAliases(string $keyId = "", int $limit = 0)
    {
        $args = [];
        if($keyId){
            $args['KeyId'] = $keyId;
        }
        if($limit){
            $args['Limit'] = $limit;
```

```
        }
        try{
            return $this->client->getPaginator("ListAliases", $args);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            if($caught->getAwsErrorMessage() == "InvalidMarkerException"){
                echo "The request was rejected because the marker that specifies
where pagination should next begin is not valid.\n";
            }
            throw $caught;
        }
    }



    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @param string $alias
     * @return void
     */
    public function createAlias(string $keyId, string $alias)
    {
        try{
            $this->client->createAlias([
                'TargetKeyId' => $keyId,
                'AliasName' => $alias,
            ]);
        }catch (KmsException $caught){
            if($caught->getAwsErrorMessage() == "InvalidAliasNameException"){
                echo "The request was rejected because the specified alias name is
not valid.";
            }
            throw $caught;
        }
    }



    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @param string $granteePrincipal
     * @param array $operations
     * @param array $grantTokens
     * @return Result
     */
```

```
    public function createGrant(string $keyId, string $granteePrincipal, array
$operations, array $grantTokens = [])
    {
        $args = [
            'KeyId' => $keyId,
            'GranteePrincipal' => $granteePrincipal,
            'Operations' => $operations,
        ];
        if($grantTokens){
            $args['GrantTokens'] = $grantTokens;
        }
        try{
            return $this->client->createGrant($args);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            if($caught->getAwsErrorMessage() == "InvalidGrantTokenException"){
                echo "The request was rejected because the specified grant token is
not valid.\n";
            }
            throw $caught;
        }
    }



    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @return array
     */
    public function describeKey(string $keyId)
    {
        try {
            $result = $this->client->describeKey([
                "KeyId" => $keyId,
            ]);
            return $result['KeyMetadata'];
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            if($caught->getAwsErrorMessage() == "NotFoundException"){
                echo "The request was rejected because the specified entity or
resource could not be found.\n";
            }
            throw $caught;
        }
    }
```

```
    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @return void
     */
    public function disableKey(string $keyId)
    {
        try {
            $this->client->disableKey([
                'KeyId' => $keyId,
            ]);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            echo "There was a problem disabling the key: {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
    }



    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @return void
     */
    public function enableKey(string $keyId)
    {
        try {
            $this->client->enableKey([
                'KeyId' => $keyId,
            ]);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            if($caught->getAwsErrorMessage() == "NotFoundException"){
                echo "The request was rejected because the specified entity or
 resource could not be found.\n";
            }
            throw $caught;
        }
    }



    /***
     * @return array
```

```
     */
    public function listKeys()
    {
        try {
            $contents = [];
            $paginator = $this->client->getPaginator("ListKeys");
            foreach($paginator as $result){
                foreach ($result['Content'] as $object) {
                    $contents[] = $object;
                }
            }
            return $contents;
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            echo "There was a problem listing the keys: {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
    }



    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @return Result
     */
    public function listGrants(string $keyId)
    {
        try{
            return $this->client->listGrants([
                'KeyId' => $keyId,
            ]);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            if($caught->getAwsErrorMessage() == "NotFoundException"){
                echo "    The request was rejected because the specified entity or
 resource could not be found.\n";
            }
            throw $caught;
        }
    }


    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @return Result
```

```
     */
    public function getKeyPolicy(string $keyId)
    {
        try {
            return $this->client->getKeyPolicy([
                'KeyId' => $keyId,
            ]);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            echo "There was a problem getting the key policy: {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
    }


    /***
     * @param string $grantId
     * @param string $keyId
     * @return void
     */
    public function revokeGrant(string $grantId, string $keyId)
    {
        try{
            $this->client->revokeGrant([
                'GrantId' => $grantId,
                'KeyId' => $keyId,
            ]);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            echo "There was a problem with revoking the grant: {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}.\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
    }



    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @param int $pendingWindowInDays
     * @return void
     */
    public function scheduleKeyDeletion(string $keyId, int $pendingWindowInDays = 7)
    {
        try {
```

```
            $this->client->scheduleKeyDeletion([
                'KeyId' => $keyId,
                'PendingWindowInDays' => $pendingWindowInDays,
            ]);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            echo "There was a problem scheduling the key deletion: {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
    }



    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @param array $tags
     * @return void
     */
    public function tagResource(string $keyId, array $tags)
    {
        try {
            $this->client->tagResource([
                'KeyId' => $keyId,
                'Tags' => $tags,
            ]);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            echo "There was a problem applying the tag(s): {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
    }



    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @param string $message
     * @param string $algorithm
     * @return Result
     */
    public function sign(string $keyId, string $message, string $algorithm)
    {
        try {
            return $this->client->sign([
```

```
                'KeyId' => $keyId,
                'Message' => $message,
                'SigningAlgorithm' => $algorithm,
            ]);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            echo "There was a problem signing the data: {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
    }



    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @param int $rotationPeriodInDays
     * @return void
     */
    public function enableKeyRotation(string $keyId, int $rotationPeriodInDays =
 365)
    {
        try{
            $this->client->enableKeyRotation([
                'KeyId' => $keyId,
                'RotationPeriodInDays' => $rotationPeriodInDays,
            ]);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            if($caught->getAwsErrorMessage() == "NotFoundException"){
                echo "The request was rejected because the specified entity or
 resource could not be found.\n";
            }
            throw $caught;
        }
    }



    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @param string $policy
     * @return void
     */
    public function putKeyPolicy(string $keyId, string $policy)
    {
```

```
        try {
            $this->client->putKeyPolicy([
                'KeyId' => $keyId,
                'Policy' => $policy,
            ]);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            echo "There was a problem replacing the key policy: {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
    }




    /***
     * @param string $aliasName
     * @return void
     */
    public function deleteAlias(string $aliasName)
    {
        try {
            $this->client->deleteAlias([
                'AliasName' => $aliasName,
            ]);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            echo "There was a problem deleting the alias: {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
    }




    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @param string $message
     * @param string $signature
     * @param string $signingAlgorithm
     * @return bool
     */
    public function verify(string $keyId, string $message, string $signature, string
 $signingAlgorithm)
    {
        try {
```

```
            $result = $this->client->verify([
                'KeyId' => $keyId,
                'Message' => $message,
                'Signature' => $signature,
                'SigningAlgorithm' => $signingAlgorithm,
            ]);
            return $result['SignatureValid'];
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            echo "There was a problem verifying the signature: {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
    }


}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CreateAlias
  - CreateGrant
  - CreateKey
  - Decrypt
  - DescribeKey
  - DisableKey
  - EnableKey
  - 암호화
  - GetKeyPolicy
  - ListAliases
  - ListGrants
  - ListKeys
  - RevokeGrant
  - ScheduleKeyDeletion
  - Sign
  - TagResource

작업

`CreateAlias`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateAlias`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @param string $alias
     * @return void
     */
    public function createAlias(string $keyId, string $alias)
    {
        try{
            $this->client->createAlias([
                'TargetKeyId' => $keyId,
                'AliasName' => $alias,
            ]);
        }catch (KmsException $caught){
            if($caught->getAwsErrorMessage() == "InvalidAliasNameException"){
                echo "The request was rejected because the specified alias name is
not valid.";
            }
            throw $caught;
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 CreateAlias를 참조하세요.

CreateGrant

다음 코드 예시는 CreateGrant의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /***
    * @param string $keyId
    * @param string $granteePrincipal
    * @param array $operations
    * @param array $grantTokens
    * @return Result
    */
   public function createGrant(string $keyId, string $granteePrincipal, array
$operations, array $grantTokens = [])
   {
       $args = [
           'KeyId' => $keyId,
           'GranteePrincipal' => $granteePrincipal,
           'Operations' => $operations,
       ];
       if($grantTokens){
           $args['GrantTokens'] = $grantTokens;
       }
       try{
           return $this->client->createGrant($args);
       }catch(KmsException $caught){
           if($caught->getAwsErrorMessage() == "InvalidGrantTokenException"){
               echo "The request was rejected because the specified grant token is
not valid.\n";
           }
           throw $caught;
       }
   }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 CreateGrant를 참조하세요.

`CreateKey`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateKey`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /***
    * @param string $keySpec
    * @param string $keyUsage
    * @param string $description
    * @return array
    */
   public function createKey(string $keySpec = "", string $keyUsage = "", string
$description = "Created by the SDK for PHP")
   {
       $parameters = ['Description' => $description];
       if($keySpec && $keyUsage){
           $parameters['KeySpec'] = $keySpec;
           $parameters['KeyUsage'] = $keyUsage;
       }
       try {
           $result = $this->client->createKey($parameters);
           return $result['KeyMetadata'];
       }catch(KmsException $caught){
           // Check for error specific to createKey operations
           if ($caught->getAwsErrorMessage() == "LimitExceededException"){
               echo "The request was rejected because a quota was exceeded. For
more information, see Quotas in the Key Management Service Developer Guide.";
           }
           throw $caught;
```

```
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 CreateKey를 참조하세요.

Decrypt

다음 코드 예시는 Decrypt의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @param string $ciphertext
     * @param string $algorithm
     * @return Result
     */
    public function decrypt(string $keyId, string $ciphertext, string $algorithm =
 "SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT")
    {
        try{
            return $this->client->decrypt([
                'CiphertextBlob' => $ciphertext,
                'EncryptionAlgorithm' => $algorithm,
                'KeyId' => $keyId,
            ]);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            echo "There was a problem decrypting the data: {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 Decrypt를 참조하세요.

DeleteAlias

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteAlias의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /***
     * @param string $aliasName
     * @return void
     */
    public function deleteAlias(string $aliasName)
    {
        try {
            $this->client->deleteAlias([
                'AliasName' => $aliasName,
            ]);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            echo "There was a problem deleting the alias: {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 DeleteAlias를 참조하세요.

DescribeKey

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeKey의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @return array
     */
    public function describeKey(string $keyId)
    {
        try {
            $result = $this->client->describeKey([
                "KeyId" => $keyId,
            ]);
            return $result['KeyMetadata'];
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            if($caught->getAwsErrorMessage() == "NotFoundException"){
                echo "The request was rejected because the specified entity or
resource could not be found.\n";
            }
            throw $caught;
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 DescribeKey를 참조하세요.

`DisableKey`

다음 코드 예시는 `DisableKey`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @return void
     */
    public function disableKey(string $keyId)
    {
        try {
            $this->client->disableKey([
                'KeyId' => $keyId,
            ]);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            echo "There was a problem disabling the key: {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 DisableKey를 참조하세요.

`EnableKey`

다음 코드 예시는 `EnableKey`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @return void
     */
    public function enableKey(string $keyId)
    {
        try {
            $this->client->enableKey([
                'KeyId' => $keyId,
            ]);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            if($caught->getAwsErrorMessage() == "NotFoundException"){
                echo "The request was rejected because the specified entity or
resource could not be found.\n";
            }
            throw $caught;
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 EnableKey를 참조하세요.

Encrypt

다음 코드 예시는 Encrypt의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @param string $text
     * @return Result
```

```
     */
    public function encrypt(string $keyId, string $text)
    {
        try {
            return $this->client->encrypt([
                'KeyId' => $keyId,
                'Plaintext' => $text,
            ]);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            if($caught->getAwsErrorMessage() == "DisabledException"){
                echo "The request was rejected because the specified KMS key is not
enabled.\n";
            }
            throw $caught;
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 Encrypt를 참조하세요.

`ListAliases`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListAliases`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @param int $limit
     * @return ResultPaginator
     */
    public function listAliases(string $keyId = "", int $limit = 0)
    {
```

```
        $args = [];
        if($keyId){
            $args['KeyId'] = $keyId;
        }
        if($limit){
            $args['Limit'] = $limit;
        }
        try{
            return $this->client->getPaginator("ListAliases", $args);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            if($caught->getAwsErrorMessage() == "InvalidMarkerException"){
                echo "The request was rejected because the marker that specifies
where pagination should next begin is not valid.\n";
            }
            throw $caught;
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 ListAliases를 참조하세요.

`ListGrants`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListGrants`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @return Result
     */
    public function listGrants(string $keyId)
    {
```

```
        try{
            return $this->client->listGrants([
                'KeyId' => $keyId,
            ]);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            if($caught->getAwsErrorMessage() == "NotFoundException"){
                echo "    The request was rejected because the specified entity or
resource could not be found.\n";
            }
            throw $caught;
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 ListGrants를 참조하세요.

ListKeys

다음 코드 예시는 ListKeys의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /***
     * @return array
     */
    public function listKeys()
    {
        try {
            $contents = [];
            $paginator = $this->client->getPaginator("ListKeys");
            foreach($paginator as $result){
                foreach ($result['Content'] as $object) {
                    $contents[] = $object;
                }
```

```
            }
            return $contents;
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            echo "There was a problem listing the keys: {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
    }
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 ListKeys를 참조하세요.

`PutKeyPolicy`

다음 코드 예시는 `PutKeyPolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @param string $policy
     * @return void
     */
    public function putKeyPolicy(string $keyId, string $policy)
    {
        try {
            $this->client->putKeyPolicy([
                'KeyId' => $keyId,
                'Policy' => $policy,
            ]);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            echo "There was a problem replacing the key policy: {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}\n";
            throw $caught;
```

```
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 PutKeyPolicy를 참조하세요.

RevokeGrant

다음 코드 예시는 RevokeGrant의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /***
     * @param string $grantId
     * @param string $keyId
     * @return void
     */
    public function revokeGrant(string $grantId, string $keyId)
    {
        try{
            $this->client->revokeGrant([
                'GrantId' => $grantId,
                'KeyId' => $keyId,
            ]);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            echo "There was a problem with revoking the grant: {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}.\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 RevokeGrant를 참조하세요.

ScheduleKeyDeletion

다음 코드 예시는 ScheduleKeyDeletion의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @param int $pendingWindowInDays
     * @return void
     */
    public function scheduleKeyDeletion(string $keyId, int $pendingWindowInDays = 7)
    {
        try {
            $this->client->scheduleKeyDeletion([
                'KeyId' => $keyId,
                'PendingWindowInDays' => $pendingWindowInDays,
            ]);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            echo "There was a problem scheduling the key deletion: {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 ScheduleKeyDeletion을 참조하세요.

Sign

다음 코드 예시는 Sign의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @param string $message
     * @param string $algorithm
     * @return Result
     */
    public function sign(string $keyId, string $message, string $algorithm)
    {
        try {
            return $this->client->sign([
                'KeyId' => $keyId,
                'Message' => $message,
                'SigningAlgorithm' => $algorithm,
            ]);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            echo "There was a problem signing the data: {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 Sign을 참조하세요.

`TagResource`

다음 코드 예시는 `TagResource`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @param array $tags
     * @return void
     */
    public function tagResource(string $keyId, array $tags)
    {
        try {
            $this->client->tagResource([
                'KeyId' => $keyId,
                'Tags' => $tags,
            ]);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            echo "There was a problem applying the tag(s): {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 TagResource를 참조하세요.

SDK for PHP를 사용한 Lambda 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Lambda와 AWS SDK for PHP 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예제에는 컨텍스트에서 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업
- 시나리오
- 서버리스 예제

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- IAM 역할과 Lambda 함수를 생성하고 핸들러 코드를 업로드합니다.
- 단일 파라미터로 함수를 간접적으로 간접 호출하고 결과를 가져옵니다.
- 함수 코드를 업데이트하고 환경 변수로 구성합니다.
- 새 파라미터로 함수를 간접적으로 간접 호출하고 결과를 가져옵니다. 반환된 실행 로그를 표시합니다.
- 계정의 함수를 나열합니다.

자세한 내용은 콘솔로 Lambda 함수 생성을 참조하십시오.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
namespace Lambda;
```

```
use Aws\S3\S3Client;
use GuzzleHttp\Psr7\Stream;
use Iam\IAMService;

class GettingStartedWithLambda
{
    public function run()
    {
        echo("\n");
        echo("--------------------------------------\n");
        print("Welcome to the AWS Lambda getting started demo using PHP!\n");
        echo("--------------------------------------\n");

        $clientArgs = [
            'region' => 'us-west-2',
            'version' => 'latest',
            'profile' => 'default',
        ];
        $uniqid = uniqid();

        $iamService = new IAMService();
        $s3client = new S3Client($clientArgs);
        $lambdaService = new LambdaService();

        echo "First, let's create a role to run our Lambda code.\n";
        $roleName = "test-lambda-role-$uniqid";
        $rolePolicyDocument = "{
            \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\",
            \"Statement\": [
                {
                    \"Effect\": \"Allow\",
                    \"Principal\": {
                        \"Service\": \"lambda.amazonaws.com\"
                    },
                    \"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"
                }
            ]
        }";
        $role = $iamService->createRole($roleName, $rolePolicyDocument);
        echo "Created role {$role['RoleName']}.\n";

        $iamService->attachRolePolicy(
            $role['RoleName'],
            "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/AWSLambdaBasicExecutionRole"
```

```
        );
        echo "Attached the AWSLambdaBasicExecutionRole to {$role['RoleName']}.\n";

        echo "\nNow let's create an S3 bucket and upload our Lambda code there.\n";
        $bucketName = "test-example-bucket-$uniqid";
        $s3client->createBucket([
            'Bucket' => $bucketName,
        ]);
        echo "Created bucket $bucketName.\n";

        $functionName = "doc_example_lambda_$uniqid";
        $codeBasic = __DIR__ . "/lambda_handler_basic.zip";
        $handler = "lambda_handler_basic";
        $file = file_get_contents($codeBasic);
        $s3client->putObject([
            'Bucket' => $bucketName,
            'Key' => $functionName,
            'Body' => $file,
        ]);
        echo "Uploaded the Lambda code.\n";

        $createLambdaFunction = $lambdaService->createFunction($functionName, $role,
 $bucketName, $handler);
        // Wait until the function has finished being created.
        do {
            $getLambdaFunction = $lambdaService-
>getFunction($createLambdaFunction['FunctionName']);
        } while ($getLambdaFunction['Configuration']['State'] == "Pending");
        echo "Created Lambda function {$getLambdaFunction['Configuration']
['FunctionName']}.\n";

        sleep(1);

        echo "\nOk, let's invoke that Lambda code.\n";
        $basicParams = [
            'action' => 'increment',
            'number' => 3,
        ];
        /** @var Stream $invokeFunction */
        $invokeFunction = $lambdaService->invoke($functionName, $basicParams)
['Payload'];
        $result = json_decode($invokeFunction->getContents())->result;
        echo "After invoking the Lambda code with the input of
 {$basicParams['number']} we received $result.\n";
```

```
        echo "\nSince that's working, let's update the Lambda code.\n";
        $codeCalculator = "lambda_handler_calculator.zip";
        $handlerCalculator = "lambda_handler_calculator";
        echo "First, put the new code into the S3 bucket.\n";
        $file = file_get_contents($codeCalculator);
        $s3client->putObject([
            'Bucket' => $bucketName,
            'Key' => $functionName,
            'Body' => $file,
        ]);
        echo "New code uploaded.\n";

        $lambdaService->updateFunctionCode($functionName, $bucketName,
 $functionName);
        // Wait for the Lambda code to finish updating.
        do {
            $getLambdaFunction = $lambdaService-
>getFunction($createLambdaFunction['FunctionName']);
        } while ($getLambdaFunction['Configuration']['LastUpdateStatus'] !==
 "Successful");
        echo "New Lambda code uploaded.\n";

        $environment = [
            'Variable' => ['Variables' => ['LOG_LEVEL' => 'DEBUG']],
        ];
        $lambdaService->updateFunctionConfiguration($functionName,
 $handlerCalculator, $environment);
        do {
            $getLambdaFunction = $lambdaService-
>getFunction($createLambdaFunction['FunctionName']);
        } while ($getLambdaFunction['Configuration']['LastUpdateStatus'] !==
 "Successful");
        echo "Lambda code updated with new handler and a LOG_LEVEL of DEBUG for more
 information.\n";

        echo "Invoke the new code with some new data.\n";
        $calculatorParams = [
            'action' => 'plus',
            'x' => 5,
            'y' => 4,
        ];
        $invokeFunction = $lambdaService->invoke($functionName, $calculatorParams,
 "Tail");
```

```
        $result = json_decode($invokeFunction['Payload']->getContents())->result;
        echo "Indeed, {$calculatorParams['x']} + {$calculatorParams['y']} does equal
$result.\n";
        echo "Here's the extra debug info: ";
        echo base64_decode($invokeFunction['LogResult']) . "\n";

        echo "\nBut what happens if you try to divide by zero?\n";
        $divZeroParams = [
            'action' => 'divide',
            'x' => 5,
            'y' => 0,
        ];
        $invokeFunction = $lambdaService->invoke($functionName, $divZeroParams,
"Tail");
        $result = json_decode($invokeFunction['Payload']->getContents())->result;
        echo "You get a |$result| result.\n";
        echo "And an error message: ";
        echo base64_decode($invokeFunction['LogResult']) . "\n";

        echo "\nHere's all the Lambda functions you have in this Region:\n";
        $listLambdaFunctions = $lambdaService->listFunctions(5);
        $allLambdaFunctions = $listLambdaFunctions['Functions'];
        $next = $listLambdaFunctions->get('NextMarker');
        while ($next != false) {
            $listLambdaFunctions = $lambdaService->listFunctions(5, $next);
            $next = $listLambdaFunctions->get('NextMarker');
            $allLambdaFunctions = array_merge($allLambdaFunctions,
$listLambdaFunctions['Functions']);
        }
        foreach ($allLambdaFunctions as $function) {
            echo "{$function['FunctionName']}\n";
        }

        echo "\n\nAnd don't forget to clean up your data!\n";

        $lambdaService->deleteFunction($functionName);
        echo "Deleted Lambda function.\n";
        $iamService->deleteRole($role['RoleName']);
        echo "Deleted Role.\n";
        $deleteObjects = $s3client->listObjectsV2([
            'Bucket' => $bucketName,
        ]);
        $deleteObjects = $s3client->deleteObjects([
            'Bucket' => $bucketName,
```

```
            'Delete' => [
                'Objects' => $deleteObjects['Contents'],
            ]
        ]);
        echo "Deleted all objects from the S3 bucket.\n";
        $s3client->deleteBucket(['Bucket' => $bucketName]);
        echo "Deleted the bucket.\n";
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CreateFunction
  - DeleteFunction
  - GetFunction
  - 간접 호출
  - ListFunctions
  - UpdateFunctionCode
  - UpdateFunctionConfiguration

작업

`CreateFunction`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateFunction`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public function createFunction($functionName, $role, $bucketName, $handler)
    {
        //This assumes the Lambda function is in an S3 bucket.
        return $this->customWaiter(function () use ($functionName, $role,
 $bucketName, $handler) {
```

```
            return $this->lambdaClient->createFunction([
                'Code' => [
                    'S3Bucket' => $bucketName,
                    'S3Key' => $functionName,
                ],
                'FunctionName' => $functionName,
                'Role' => $role['Arn'],
                'Runtime' => 'python3.9',
                'Handler' => "$handler.lambda_handler",
            ]);
        });
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 CreateFunction을 참조하십시오.

`DeleteFunction`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteFunction`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public function deleteFunction($functionName)
    {
        return $this->lambdaClient->deleteFunction([
            'FunctionName' => $functionName,
        ]);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 DeleteFunction을 참조하십시오.

`GetFunction`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetFunction`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
public function getFunction($functionName)
{
    return $this->lambdaClient->getFunction([
        'FunctionName' => $functionName,
    ]);
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 GetFunction을 참조하십시오.

`Invoke`

다음 코드 예시는 `Invoke`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
public function invoke($functionName, $params, $logType = 'None')
{
    return $this->lambdaClient->invoke([
        'FunctionName' => $functionName,
        'Payload' => json_encode($params),
        'LogType' => $logType,
    ]);
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 간접 호출을 참조하십시오.

ListFunctions

다음 코드 예시는 ListFunctions의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
public function listFunctions($maxItems = 50, $marker = null)
{
    if (is_null($marker)) {
        return $this->lambdaClient->listFunctions([
            'MaxItems' => $maxItems,
        ]);
    }

    return $this->lambdaClient->listFunctions([
        'Marker' => $marker,
        'MaxItems' => $maxItems,
    ]);
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 ListFunctions를 참조하십시오.

UpdateFunctionCode

다음 코드 예시는 UpdateFunctionCode의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public function updateFunctionCode($functionName, $s3Bucket, $s3Key)
    {
        return $this->lambdaClient->updateFunctionCode([
            'FunctionName' => $functionName,
            'S3Bucket' => $s3Bucket,
            'S3Key' => $s3Key,
        ]);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 UpdateFunctionCode를 참조하십시오.

`UpdateFunctionConfiguration`

다음 코드 예시는 `UpdateFunctionConfiguration`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    public function updateFunctionConfiguration($functionName, $handler,
$environment = '')
    {
        return $this->lambdaClient->updateFunctionConfiguration([
            'FunctionName' => $functionName,
            'Handler' => "$handler.lambda_handler",
            'Environment' => $environment,
```

```
        ]);
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 UpdateFunctionConfiguration을 참조하십시오.

시나리오

사진을 관리하기 위한 서버리스 애플리케이션 만들기

다음 코드 예시에서는 사용자가 레이블을 사용하여 사진을 관리할 수 있는 서버리스 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for PHP

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지에서 레이블을 감지하고 나중에 검색할 수 있도록 저장하는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션을 개발하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제의 출처에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS 커뮤니티의 게시물을 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

서버리스 예제

Lambda 함수를 사용하여 Amazon RDS 데이터베이스에 연결

다음 코드 예제는 RDS 데이터베이스에 연결하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 간단한 데이터베이스 요청을 하고 결과를 반환합니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

PHP를 사용하여 Lambda 함수에서 Amazon RDS 데이터베이스에 연결

```
<?php
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0

# using bref/bref and bref/logger for simplicity

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\Handler as StdHandler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;
use Aws\Rds\AuthTokenGenerator;
use Aws\Credentials\CredentialProvider;

require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

class Handler implements StdHandler
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;
    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
    }


    private function getAuthToken(): string {
        // Define connection authentication parameters
        $dbConnection = [
            'hostname' => getenv('DB_HOSTNAME'),
            'port' => getenv('DB_PORT'),
            'username' => getenv('DB_USERNAME'),
            'region' => getenv('AWS_REGION'),
        ];

        // Create RDS AuthTokenGenerator object
```

```
        $generator = new AuthTokenGenerator(CredentialProvider::defaultProvider());

        // Request authorization token from RDS, specifying the username
        return $generator->createToken(
            $dbConnection['hostname'] . ':' . $dbConnection['port'],
            $dbConnection['region'],
            $dbConnection['username']
        );
    }

    private function getQueryResults() {
        // Obtain auth token
        $token = $this->getAuthToken();

        // Define connection configuration
        $connectionConfig = [
            'host' => getenv('DB_HOSTNAME'),
            'user' => getenv('DB_USERNAME'),
            'password' => $token,
            'database' => getenv('DB_NAME'),
        ];

        // Create the connection to the DB
        $conn = new PDO(

"mysql:host={$connectionConfig['host']};dbname={$connectionConfig['database']}",
            $connectionConfig['user'],
            $connectionConfig['password'],
            [
                PDO::MYSQL_ATTR_SSL_CA => '/path/to/rds-ca-2019-root.pem',
                PDO::MYSQL_ATTR_SSL_VERIFY_SERVER_CERT => true,
            ]
        );

        // Obtain the result of the query
        $stmt = $conn->prepare('SELECT ?+? AS sum');
        $stmt->execute([3, 2]);

        return $stmt->fetch(PDO::FETCH_ASSOC);
    }

    /**
     * @param mixed $event
     * @param Context $context
```

```
     * @return array
     */
    public function handle(mixed $event, Context $context): array
    {
        $this->logger->info("Processing query");

        // Execute database flow
        $result = $this->getQueryResults();

        return [
            'sum' => $result['sum']
        ];
    }
}

$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

Kinesis 트리거에서 간접적으로 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 Kinesis 스트림에서 레코드를 받아 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 Kinesis 페이로드를 검색하고, Base64에서 디코딩하고, 레코드 콘텐츠를 로깅합니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

PHP를 사용하여 Lambda로 Kinesis 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
<?php

# using bref/bref and bref/logger for simplicity

use Bref\Context\Context;
```

```
use Bref\Event\Kinesis\KinesisEvent;
use Bref\Event\Kinesis\KinesisHandler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;

require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

class Handler extends KinesisHandler
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;
    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
    }

    /**
     * @throws JsonException
     * @throws \Bref\Event\InvalidLambdaEvent
     */
    public function handleKinesis(KinesisEvent $event, Context $context): void
    {
        $this->logger->info("Processing records");
        $records = $event->getRecords();
        foreach ($records as $record) {
            $data = $record->getData();
            $this->logger->info(json_encode($data));
            // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data

            // Any exception thrown will be logged and the invocation will be marked
 as failed
        }
        $totalRecords = count($records);
        $this->logger->info("Successfully processed $totalRecords records");
    }
}

$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

DynamoDB 트리거에서 간접적으로 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB 스트림에서 레코드를 수신하여 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 DynamoDB 페이로드를 검색하고 레코드 콘텐츠를 로깅합니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

PHP를 사용하여 Lambda로 DynamoDB 이벤트 사용.

```
<?php

# using bref/bref and bref/logger for simplicity

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\DynamoDb\DynamoDbEvent;
use Bref\Event\DynamoDb\DynamoDbHandler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;

require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

class Handler extends DynamoDbHandler
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;

    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
    }

    /**
     * @throws JsonException
     * @throws \Bref\Event\InvalidLambdaEvent
     */
    public function handleDynamoDb(DynamoDbEvent $event, Context $context): void
    {
```

```
        $this->logger->info("Processing DynamoDb table items");
        $records = $event->getRecords();

        foreach ($records as $record) {
            $eventName = $record->getEventName();
            $keys = $record->getKeys();
            $old = $record->getOldImage();
            $new = $record->getNewImage();

            $this->logger->info("Event Name:".$eventName."\n");
            $this->logger->info("Keys:". json_encode($keys)."\n");
            $this->logger->info("Old Image:". json_encode($old)."\n");
            $this->logger->info("New Image:". json_encode($new));

            // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data

            // Any exception thrown will be logged and the invocation will be marked
 as failed
        }

        $totalRecords = count($records);
        $this->logger->info("Successfully processed $totalRecords items");
    }
}

$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

Amazon DocumentDB 트리거에서 간접적으로 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 DocumentDB 변경 스트림에서 레코드를 수신하여 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 DocumentDB 페이로드를 검색하고 레코드 콘텐츠를 로깅합니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

PHP를 사용하여 Lambda로 Amazon DocumentDB 이벤트 소비

```
<?php

require __DIR__.'/vendor/autoload.php';

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\Handler;

class DocumentDBEventHandler implements Handler
{
    public function handle($event, Context $context): string
    {

        $events = $event['events'] ?? [];
        foreach ($events as $record) {
            $this->logDocumentDBEvent($record['event']);
        }
        return 'OK';
    }

    private function logDocumentDBEvent($event): void
    {
        // Extract information from the event record

        $operationType = $event['operationType'] ?? 'Unknown';
        $db = $event['ns']['db'] ?? 'Unknown';
        $collection = $event['ns']['coll'] ?? 'Unknown';
        $fullDocument = $event['fullDocument'] ?? [];

        // Log the event details

        echo "Operation type: $operationType\n";
        echo "Database: $db\n";
        echo "Collection: $collection\n";
        echo "Full document: " . json_encode($fullDocument, JSON_PRETTY_PRINT) .
 "\n";
    }
}
return new DocumentDBEventHandler();
```

Amazon MSK 트리거를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon MSK 클러스터에서 레코드를 수신하여 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 MSK 페이로드를 검색하고 레코드 콘텐츠를 로깅합니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

PHP를 사용하여 Lambda로 Amazon MSK 이벤트 사용

```
<?php
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0

// using bref/bref and bref/logger for simplicity

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\Kafka\KafkaEvent;
use Bref\Event\Handler as StdHandler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;

require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

class Handler implements StdHandler
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;
    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
    }

    /**
     * @throws JsonException
     * @throws \Bref\Event\InvalidLambdaEvent
     */
    public function handle(mixed $event, Context $context): void
```

```
    {
        $kafkaEvent = new KafkaEvent($event);
        $this->logger->info("Processing records");
        $records = $kafkaEvent->getRecords();

        foreach ($records as $record) {
            try {
                $key = $record->getKey();
                $this->logger->info("Key: $key");

                $values = $record->getValue();
                $this->logger->info(json_encode($values));

                foreach ($values as $value) {
                    $this->logger->info("Value: $value");
                }

            } catch (Exception $e) {
                $this->logger->error($e->getMessage());
            }
        }
        $totalRecords = count($records);
        $this->logger->info("Successfully processed $totalRecords records");
    }
}

$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

Amazon S3 트리거를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제는 S3 버킷에 객체를 업로드하여 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 해당 함수는 이벤트 파라미터에서 S3 버킷 이름과 객체 키를 검색하고 Amazon S3 API를 호출하여 객체의 콘텐츠 유형을 검색하고 로깅합니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

PHP를 사용하여 Lambda로 S3 이벤트 사용.

```
<?php

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\S3\S3Event;
use Bref\Event\S3\S3Handler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;

require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';


class Handler extends S3Handler
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;
    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
    }

    public function handleS3(S3Event $event, Context $context) : void
    {
        $this->logger->info("Processing S3 records");

        // Get the object from the event and show its content type
        $records = $event->getRecords();

        foreach ($records as $record)
        {
            $bucket = $record->getBucket()->getName();
            $key = urldecode($record->getObject()->getKey());

            try {
                $fileSize = urldecode($record->getObject()->getSize());
                echo "File Size: " . $fileSize . "\n";
```

```
                // TODO: Implement your custom processing logic here
            } catch (Exception $e) {
                echo $e->getMessage() . "\n";
                echo 'Error getting object ' . $key . ' from bucket ' . $bucket .
 '. Make sure they exist and your bucket is in the same region as this function.' .
 "\n";
                throw $e;
            }
        }
    }
}

$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

Amazon SNS 트리거를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 SNS 주제의 메시지를 받아 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 함수는 이벤트 파라미터에서 메시지를 검색하고 각 메시지의 내용을 로깅합니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

PHP를 사용하여 Lambda로 SNS 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
<?php

/*
Since native PHP support for AWS Lambda is not available, we are utilizing Bref's
 PHP functions runtime for AWS Lambda.
For more information on Bref's PHP runtime for Lambda, refer to: https://bref.sh/
docs/runtimes/function
```

```
Another approach would be to create a custom runtime.
A practical example can be found here: https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/apn/aws-lambda-
custom-runtime-for-php-a-practical-example/
*/

// Additional composer packages may be required when using Bref or any other PHP
 functions runtime.
// require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\Sns\SnsEvent;
use Bref\Event\Sns\SnsHandler;

class Handler extends SnsHandler
{
    public function handleSns(SnsEvent $event, Context $context): void
    {
        foreach ($event->getRecords() as $record) {
            $message = $record->getMessage();

            // TODO: Implement your custom processing logic here
            // Any exception thrown will be logged and the invocation will be marked
 as failed

            echo "Processed Message: $message" . PHP_EOL;
        }
    }
}

return new Handler();
```

Amazon SQS 트리거에서 간접적으로 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제는 SQS 대기열에서 메시지를 받아 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 함수는 이벤트 파라미터에서 메시지를 검색하고 각 메시지의 내용을 로깅합니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

PHP를 사용하여 Lambda로 SQS 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
<?php

# using bref/bref and bref/logger for simplicity

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\InvalidLambdaEvent;
use Bref\Event\Sqs\SqsEvent;
use Bref\Event\Sqs\SqsHandler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;

require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

class Handler extends SqsHandler
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;
    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
    }

    /**
     * @throws InvalidLambdaEvent
     */
    public function handleSqs(SqsEvent $event, Context $context): void
    {
        foreach ($event->getRecords() as $record) {
            $body = $record->getBody();
            // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
        }
    }
}
```

```
$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

Kinesis 트리거로 Lambda 함수에 대한 배치 항목 실패 보고

다음 코드 예제는 Kinesis 스트림에서 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수에 대한 부분 배치 응답을 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 응답으로 배치 항목 실패를 보고하고 나중에 해당 메시지를 다시 시도하도록 Lambda에 신호를 보냅니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

PHP를 사용하여 Lambda로 Kinesis 배치 항목 실패를 보고합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
<?php

# using bref/bref and bref/logger for simplicity

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\Kinesis\KinesisEvent;
use Bref\Event\Handler as StdHandler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;

require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

class Handler implements StdHandler
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;
    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
    }
```

```
    /**
     * @throws JsonException
     * @throws \Bref\Event\InvalidLambdaEvent
     */
    public function handle(mixed $event, Context $context): array
    {
        $kinesisEvent = new KinesisEvent($event);
        $this->logger->info("Processing records");
        $records = $kinesisEvent->getRecords();

        $failedRecords = [];
        foreach ($records as $record) {
            try {
                $data = $record->getData();
                $this->logger->info(json_encode($data));
                // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
            } catch (Exception $e) {
                $this->logger->error($e->getMessage());
                // failed processing the record
                $failedRecords[] = $record->getSequenceNumber();
            }
        }
        $totalRecords = count($records);
        $this->logger->info("Successfully processed $totalRecords records");

        // change format for the response
        $failures = array_map(
            fn(string $sequenceNumber) => ['itemIdentifier' => $sequenceNumber],
            $failedRecords
        );

        return [
            'batchItemFailures' => $failures
        ];
    }
}

$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

DynamoDB 트리거로 Lambda 함수에 대한 배치 항목 실패 보고

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB 스트림에서 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수에 대해 부분 배치 응답을 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 응답으로 배치 항목 실패를 보고하고 나중에 해당 메시지를 다시 시도하도록 Lambda에 신호를 보냅니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

PHP를 사용하여 Lambda로 DynamoDB 배치 항목 실패 보고.

```
<?php

# using bref/bref and bref/logger for simplicity

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\DynamoDb\DynamoDbEvent;
use Bref\Event\Handler as StdHandler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;

require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

class Handler implements StdHandler
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;
    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
    }

    /**
     * @throws JsonException
     * @throws \Bref\Event\InvalidLambdaEvent
     */
    public function handle(mixed $event, Context $context): array
    {
        $dynamoDbEvent = new DynamoDbEvent($event);
```

```
        $this->logger->info("Processing records");

        $records = $dynamoDbEvent->getRecords();
        $failedRecords = [];
        foreach ($records as $record) {
            try {
                $data = $record->getData();
                $this->logger->info(json_encode($data));
                // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
            } catch (Exception $e) {
                $this->logger->error($e->getMessage());
                // failed processing the record
                $failedRecords[] = $record->getSequenceNumber();
            }
        }
        $totalRecords = count($records);
        $this->logger->info("Successfully processed $totalRecords records");

        // change format for the response
        $failures = array_map(
            fn(string $sequenceNumber) => ['itemIdentifier' => $sequenceNumber],
            $failedRecords
        );

        return [
            'batchItemFailures' => $failures
        ];
    }
}

$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

Amazon SQS 트리거로 Lambda 함수에 대한 배치 항목 실패 보고

다음 코드 예제는 SQS 대기열에서 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수에 대한 부분 배치 응답을 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 응답으로 배치 항목 실패를 보고하고 나중에 해당 메시지를 다시 시도하도록 Lambda에 신호를 보냅니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

PHP를 사용하여 Lambda로 SQS 배치 항목 실패 보고

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
<?php

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\Sqs\SqsEvent;
use Bref\Event\Sqs\SqsHandler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;

require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

class Handler extends SqsHandler
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;
    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
    }

    /**
     * @throws JsonException
     * @throws \Bref\Event\InvalidLambdaEvent
     */
    public function handleSqs(SqsEvent $event, Context $context): void
    {
        $this->logger->info("Processing SQS records");
        $records = $event->getRecords();

        foreach ($records as $record) {
            try {
                // Assuming the SQS message is in JSON format
                $message = json_decode($record->getBody(), true);
                $this->logger->info(json_encode($message));
```

```
                // TODO: Implement your custom processing logic here
            } catch (Exception $e) {
                $this->logger->error($e->getMessage());
                // failed processing the record
                $this->markAsFailed($record);
            }
        }
        $totalRecords = count($records);
        $this->logger->info("Successfully processed $totalRecords SQS records");
    }
}

$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

SDK for PHP를 사용한 Amazon MSK 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon MSK와 AWS SDK for PHP 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 서버리스 예제

서버리스 예제

Amazon MSK 트리거를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon MSK 클러스터에서 레코드를 수신하여 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 MSK 페이로드를 검색하고 레코드 콘텐츠를 로깅합니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

PHP를 사용하여 Lambda로 Amazon MSK 이벤트 사용

```
<?php
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0

// using bref/bref and bref/logger for simplicity

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\Kafka\KafkaEvent;
use Bref\Event\Handler as StdHandler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;

require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

class Handler implements StdHandler
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;
    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
    }

    /**
     * @throws JsonException
     * @throws \Bref\Event\InvalidLambdaEvent
     */
    public function handle(mixed $event, Context $context): void
    {
        $kafkaEvent = new KafkaEvent($event);
        $this->logger->info("Processing records");
        $records = $kafkaEvent->getRecords();

        foreach ($records as $record) {
            try {
```

```
                $key = $record->getKey();
                $this->logger->info("Key: $key");

                $values = $record->getValue();
                $this->logger->info(json_encode($values));

                foreach ($values as $value) {
                    $this->logger->info("Value: $value");
                }

            } catch (Exception $e) {
                $this->logger->error($e->getMessage());
            }
        }
        $totalRecords = count($records);
        $this->logger->info("Successfully processed $totalRecords records");
    }
}

$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

SDK for PHP를 사용한 Amazon RDS 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for PHP Amazon RDS에서를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오
- 서버리스 예제

작업

`CreateDBInstance`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateDBInstance`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;



$rdsClient = new Aws\Rds\RdsClient([
    'region' => 'us-east-2'
]);

$dbIdentifier = '<<{{db-identifier}}>>';
$dbClass = 'db.t2.micro';
$storage = 5;
$engine = 'MySQL';
$username = 'MyUser';
$password = 'MyPassword';

try {
    $result = $rdsClient->createDBInstance([
        'DBInstanceIdentifier' => $dbIdentifier,
        'DBInstanceClass' => $dbClass,
        'AllocatedStorage' => $storage,
        'Engine' => $engine,
        'MasterUsername' => $username,
        'MasterUserPassword' => $password,
    ]);
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
```

```
    echo $e->getMessage();
    echo "\n";
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 CreateDBInstance를 참조하십시오.

`CreateDBSnapshot`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateDBSnapshot`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;



$rdsClient = new Aws\Rds\RdsClient([
    'region' => 'us-east-2'
]);

$dbIdentifier = '<<{{db-identifier}}>>';
$snapshotName = '<<{{backup_2018_12_25}}>>';

try {
    $result = $rdsClient->createDBSnapshot([
        'DBInstanceIdentifier' => $dbIdentifier,
        'DBSnapshotIdentifier' => $snapshotName,
    ]);
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    echo $e->getMessage();
```

```
    echo "\n";
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 CreateDBSnapshot을 참조하십시오.

DeleteDBInstance

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteDBInstance의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;


//Create an RDSClient
$rdsClient = new Aws\Rds\RdsClient([
    'region' => 'us-east-1'
]);

$dbIdentifier = '<<{{db-identifier}}>>';

try {
    $result = $rdsClient->deleteDBInstance([
        'DBInstanceIdentifier' => $dbIdentifier,
    ]);
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    echo $e->getMessage();
    echo "\n";
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 DeleteDBInstance를 참조하십시오.

DescribeDBInstances

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeDBInstances의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;


//Create an RDSClient
$rdsClient = new Aws\Rds\RdsClient([
    'region' => 'us-east-2'
]);

try {
    $result = $rdsClient->describeDBInstances();
    foreach ($result['DBInstances'] as $instance) {
        print('<p>DB Identifier: ' . $instance['DBInstanceIdentifier']);
        print('<br />Endpoint: ' . $instance['Endpoint']["Address"]
            . ':' . $instance['Endpoint']["Port"]);
        print('<br />Current Status: ' . $instance["DBInstanceStatus"]);
        print('</p>');
    }
    print(" Raw Result ");
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    echo $e->getMessage();
    echo "\n";
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 DescribeDBInstances를 참조하십시오.

시나리오

Aurora 서버리스 작업 항목 트래커 만들기

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Aurora Serverless 데이터베이스의 작업 항목을 추적하고 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 보고서를 전송하는 웹 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for PHP

AWS SDK for PHP 를 사용하여 Amazon RDS 데이터베이스의 작업 항목을 추적하고 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 보고서를 이메일로 보내는 웹 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제에서는 RESTful PHP 백엔드와의 상호 작용을 위해 React.js로 빌드된 프런트엔드를 사용합니다.

- React.js 웹 애플리케이션을 AWS 서비스와 통합합니다.
- Amazon RDS 테이블의 항목을 나열, 추가, 업데이트 및 삭제합니다.
- Amazon SES를 사용하여 필터링된 작업 항목에 대한 이메일 보고서를 보냅니다.
- 포함된 AWS CloudFormation 스크립트를 사용하여 예제 리소스를 배포하고 관리합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Amazon RDS 데이터 서비스
- Amazon SES

서버리스 예제

Lambda 함수를 사용하여 Amazon RDS 데이터베이스에 연결

다음 코드 예제는 RDS 데이터베이스에 연결하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 간단한 데이터베이스 요청을 하고 결과를 반환합니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

PHP를 사용하여 Lambda 함수에서 Amazon RDS 데이터베이스에 연결

```
<?php
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0

# using bref/bref and bref/logger for simplicity

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\Handler as StdHandler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;
use Aws\Rds\AuthTokenGenerator;
use Aws\Credentials\CredentialProvider;

require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

class Handler implements StdHandler
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;
    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
    }


    private function getAuthToken(): string {
        // Define connection authentication parameters
        $dbConnection = [
            'hostname' => getenv('DB_HOSTNAME'),
            'port' => getenv('DB_PORT'),
            'username' => getenv('DB_USERNAME'),
            'region' => getenv('AWS_REGION'),
        ];

        // Create RDS AuthTokenGenerator object
```

```
        $generator = new AuthTokenGenerator(CredentialProvider::defaultProvider());

        // Request authorization token from RDS, specifying the username
        return $generator->createToken(
            $dbConnection['hostname'] . ':' . $dbConnection['port'],
            $dbConnection['region'],
            $dbConnection['username']
        );
    }

    private function getQueryResults() {
        // Obtain auth token
        $token = $this->getAuthToken();

        // Define connection configuration
        $connectionConfig = [
            'host' => getenv('DB_HOSTNAME'),
            'user' => getenv('DB_USERNAME'),
            'password' => $token,
            'database' => getenv('DB_NAME'),
        ];

        // Create the connection to the DB
        $conn = new PDO(

"mysql:host={$connectionConfig['host']};dbname={$connectionConfig['database']}",
            $connectionConfig['user'],
            $connectionConfig['password'],
            [
                PDO::MYSQL_ATTR_SSL_CA => '/path/to/rds-ca-2019-root.pem',
                PDO::MYSQL_ATTR_SSL_VERIFY_SERVER_CERT => true,
            ]
        );

        // Obtain the result of the query
        $stmt = $conn->prepare('SELECT ?+? AS sum');
        $stmt->execute([3, 2]);

        return $stmt->fetch(PDO::FETCH_ASSOC);
    }

    /**
     * @param mixed $event
     * @param Context $context
```

```
     * @return array
     */
    public function handle(mixed $event, Context $context): array
    {
        $this->logger->info("Processing query");

        // Execute database flow
        $result = $this->getQueryResults();

        return [
            'sum' => $result['sum']
        ];
    }
}

$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

SDK for PHP를 사용한 Amazon RDS Data Service 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon RDS Data Service와 AWS SDK for PHP 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 시나리오

시나리오

Aurora 서버리스 작업 항목 트래커 만들기

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Aurora Serverless 데이터베이스의 작업 항목을 추적하고 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 보고서를 전송하는 웹 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for PHP

AWS SDK for PHP 를 사용하여 Amazon RDS 데이터베이스의 작업 항목을 추적하고 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 보고서를 이메일로 보내는 웹 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제에서는 RESTful PHP 백엔드와의 상호 작용을 위해 React.js로 빌드된 프런트엔드를 사용합니다.

- React.js 웹 애플리케이션을 AWS 서비스와 통합합니다.
- Amazon RDS 테이블의 항목을 나열, 추가, 업데이트 및 삭제합니다.
- Amazon SES를 사용하여 필터링된 작업 항목에 대한 이메일 보고서를 보냅니다.
- 포함된 AWS CloudFormation 스크립트를 사용하여 예제 리소스를 배포하고 관리합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Amazon RDS 데이터 서비스
- Amazon SES

SDK for PHP를 사용한 Amazon Rekognition 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Rekognition에서를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현 AWS SDK for PHP 하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 시나리오

시나리오

사진을 관리하기 위한 서버리스 애플리케이션 만들기

다음 코드 예시에서는 사용자가 레이블을 사용하여 사진을 관리할 수 있는 서버리스 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for PHP

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지에서 레이블을 감지하고 나중에 검색할 수 있도록 저장하는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션을 개발하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제의 출처에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS 커뮤니티의 게시물을 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

PHP SDK를 사용한 Amazon S3용 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for PHP Amazon S3에서를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작하기

Hello Amazon S3

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon S3를 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
use Aws\S3\S3Client;

$client = new S3Client(['region' => 'us-west-2']);
$results = $client->listBuckets();
var_dump($results);
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 ListBuckets를 참조하십시오.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업
- 시나리오
- 서버리스 예제

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 버킷을 만들고 버킷에 파일을 업로드합니다.
- 버킷에서 객체를 다운로드합니다.
- 버킷의 하위 폴더에 객체를 복사합니다.

- 버킷의 객체를 나열합니다.
- 버킷 객체와 버킷을 삭제합니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        echo("\n");
        echo("--------------------------------------\n");
        print("Welcome to the Amazon S3 getting started demo using PHP!\n");
        echo("--------------------------------------\n");

        $region = 'us-west-2';

        $this->s3client = new S3Client([
                'region' => $region,
        ]);
        /* Inline declaration example
        $s3client = new Aws\S3\S3Client(['region' => 'us-west-2']);
        */

        $this->bucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket-" . uniqid();

        try {
            $this->s3client->createBucket([
                'Bucket' => $this->bucketName,
                'CreateBucketConfiguration' => ['LocationConstraint' => $region],
            ]);
            echo "Created bucket named: $this->bucketName \n";
        } catch (Exception $exception) {
            echo "Failed to create bucket $this->bucketName with error: " .
$exception->getMessage();
            exit("Please fix error with bucket creation before continuing.");
        }

        $fileName = __DIR__ . "/local-file-" . uniqid();
        try {
```

```
            $this->s3client->putObject([
                'Bucket' => $this->bucketName,
                'Key' => $fileName,
                'SourceFile' => __DIR__ . '/testfile.txt'
            ]);
            echo "Uploaded $fileName to $this->bucketName.\n";
        } catch (Exception $exception) {
            echo "Failed to upload $fileName with error: " . $exception-
>getMessage();
            exit("Please fix error with file upload before continuing.");
        }

        try {
            $file = $this->s3client->getObject([
                'Bucket' => $this->bucketName,
                'Key' => $fileName,
            ]);
            $body = $file->get('Body');
            $body->rewind();
            echo "Downloaded the file and it begins with: {$body->read(26)}.\n";
        } catch (Exception $exception) {
            echo "Failed to download $fileName from $this->bucketName with error:
 " . $exception->getMessage();
            exit("Please fix error with file downloading before continuing.");
        }

        try {
            $folder = "copied-folder";
            $this->s3client->copyObject([
                'Bucket' => $this->bucketName,
                'CopySource' => "$this->bucketName/$fileName",
                'Key' => "$folder/$fileName-copy",
            ]);
            echo "Copied $fileName to $folder/$fileName-copy.\n";
        } catch (Exception $exception) {
            echo "Failed to copy $fileName with error: " . $exception->getMessage();
            exit("Please fix error with object copying before continuing.");
        }

        try {
            $contents = $this->s3client->listObjectsV2([
                'Bucket' => $this->bucketName,
            ]);
            echo "The contents of your bucket are: \n";
```

```
            foreach ($contents['Contents'] as $content) {
                echo $content['Key'] . "\n";
            }
        } catch (Exception $exception) {
            echo "Failed to list objects in $this->bucketName with error: " .
 $exception->getMessage();
            exit("Please fix error with listing objects before continuing.");
        }

        try {
            $objects = [];
            foreach ($contents['Contents'] as $content) {
                $objects[] = [
                    'Key' => $content['Key'],
                ];
            }
            $this->s3client->deleteObjects([
                'Bucket' => $this->bucketName,
                'Delete' => [
                    'Objects' => $objects,
                ],
            ]);
            $check = $this->s3client->listObjectsV2([
                'Bucket' => $this->bucketName,
            ]);
            if (isset($check['Contents']) && count($check['Contents']) > 0) {
                throw new Exception("Bucket wasn't empty.");
            }
            echo "Deleted all objects and folders from $this->bucketName.\n";
        } catch (Exception $exception) {
            echo "Failed to delete $fileName from $this->bucketName with error: " .
 $exception->getMessage();
            exit("Please fix error with object deletion before continuing.");
        }

        try {
            $this->s3client->deleteBucket([
                'Bucket' => $this->bucketName,
            ]);
            echo "Deleted bucket $this->bucketName.\n";
        } catch (Exception $exception) {
            echo "Failed to delete $this->bucketName with error: " . $exception-
>getMessage();
            exit("Please fix error with bucket deletion before continuing.");
```

```
    }

    echo "Successfully ran the Amazon S3 with PHP demo.\n";
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CopyObject
  - CreateBucket
  - DeleteBucket
  - DeleteObjects
  - GetObject
  - ListObjectsV2
  - PutObject

작업

`CopyObject`

다음 코드 예시는 `CopyObject`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

간단하게 객체를 복사합니다.

```
    $s3client = new Aws\S3\S3Client(['region' => 'us-west-2']);

    try {
        $folder = "copied-folder";
        $this->s3client->copyObject([
            'Bucket' => $this->bucketName,
            'CopySource' => "$this->bucketName/$fileName",
```

```
                'Key' => "$folder/$fileName-copy",
            ]);
            echo "Copied $fileName to $folder/$fileName-copy.\n";
        } catch (Exception $exception) {
            echo "Failed to copy $fileName with error: " . $exception->getMessage();
            exit("Please fix error with object copying before continuing.");
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 CopyObject를 참조하십시오.

`CreateBucket`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateBucket`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

버킷을 만듭니다.

```
        $s3client = new Aws\S3\S3Client(['region' => 'us-west-2']);

        try {
            $this->s3client->createBucket([
                'Bucket' => $this->bucketName,
                'CreateBucketConfiguration' => ['LocationConstraint' => $region],
            ]);
            echo "Created bucket named: $this->bucketName \n";
        } catch (Exception $exception) {
            echo "Failed to create bucket $this->bucketName with error: " .
$exception->getMessage();
            exit("Please fix error with bucket creation before continuing.");
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 CreateBucket을 참조하세요.

DeleteBucket

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteBucket의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

빈 버킷을 삭제합니다.

```
        $s3client = new Aws\S3\S3Client(['region' => 'us-west-2']);

        try {
            $this->s3client->deleteBucket([
                'Bucket' => $this->bucketName,
            ]);
            echo "Deleted bucket $this->bucketName.\n";
        } catch (Exception $exception) {
            echo "Failed to delete $this->bucketName with error: " . $exception-
>getMessage();
            exit("Please fix error with bucket deletion before continuing.");
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 DeleteBucket을 참조하십시오.

DeleteObject

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteObject의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   public function deleteObject(string $bucketName, string $fileName, array $args =
[])
   {
       $parameters = array_merge(['Bucket' => $bucketName, 'Key' => $fileName],
$args);
       try {
           $this->client->deleteObject($parameters);
           if ($this->verbose) {
               echo "Deleted the object named: $fileName from $bucketName.\n";
           }
       } catch (AwsException $exception) {
           if ($this->verbose) {
               echo "Failed to delete $fileName from $bucketName with error:
{$exception->getMessage()}\n";
               echo "Please fix error with object deletion before continuing.";
           }
           throw $exception;
       }
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 DeleteObject를 참조하십시오.

`DeleteObjects`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteObjects`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

키 목록에서 객체 세트를 삭제합니다.

```
       $s3client = new Aws\S3\S3Client(['region' => 'us-west-2']);
```

```
        try {
            $objects = [];
            foreach ($contents['Contents'] as $content) {
                $objects[] = [
                    'Key' => $content['Key'],
                ];
            }
            $this->s3client->deleteObjects([
                'Bucket' => $this->bucketName,
                'Delete' => [
                    'Objects' => $objects,
                ],
            ]);
            $check = $this->s3client->listObjectsV2([
                'Bucket' => $this->bucketName,
            ]);
            if (isset($check['Contents']) && count($check['Contents']) > 0) {
                throw new Exception("Bucket wasn't empty.");
            }
            echo "Deleted all objects and folders from $this->bucketName.\n";
        } catch (Exception $exception) {
            echo "Failed to delete $fileName from $this->bucketName with error: " .
$exception->getMessage();
            exit("Please fix error with object deletion before continuing.");
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 DeleteObjects를 참조하십시오.

`GetObject`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetObject`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

객체를 가져옵니다.

```
        $s3client = new Aws\S3\S3Client(['region' => 'us-west-2']);

        try {
            $file = $this->s3client->getObject([
                'Bucket' => $this->bucketName,
                'Key' => $fileName,
            ]);
            $body = $file->get('Body');
            $body->rewind();
            echo "Downloaded the file and it begins with: {$body->read(26)}.\n";
        } catch (Exception $exception) {
            echo "Failed to download $fileName from $this->bucketName with error:
" . $exception->getMessage();
            exit("Please fix error with file downloading before continuing.");
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 GetObject를 참조하십시오.

`ListObjectsV2`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListObjectsV2`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

버킷의 객체를 나열합니다.

```
        $s3client = new Aws\S3\S3Client(['region' => 'us-west-2']);

        try {
            $contents = $this->s3client->listObjectsV2([
                'Bucket' => $this->bucketName,
            ]);
            echo "The contents of your bucket are: \n";
            foreach ($contents['Contents'] as $content) {
```

```
                echo $content['Key'] . "\n";
            }
        } catch (Exception $exception) {
            echo "Failed to list objects in $this->bucketName with error: " .
 $exception->getMessage();
            exit("Please fix error with listing objects before continuing.");
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 ListObjectsV2를 참조하십시오.

PutObject

다음 코드 예시는 PutObject의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

버킷에 객체를 업로드합니다.

```
        $s3client = new Aws\S3\S3Client(['region' => 'us-west-2']);

        $fileName = __DIR__ . "/local-file-" . uniqid();
        try {
            $this->s3client->putObject([
                'Bucket' => $this->bucketName,
                'Key' => $fileName,
                'SourceFile' => __DIR__ . '/testfile.txt'
            ]);
            echo "Uploaded $fileName to $this->bucketName.\n";
        } catch (Exception $exception) {
            echo "Failed to upload $fileName with error: " . $exception-
>getMessage();
            exit("Please fix error with file upload before continuing.");
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 PutObject를 참조하십시오.

시나리오

미리 서명된 URL 생성

다음 코드 예제는 Amazon S3에 대해 미리 서명된 URL을 생성하고 객체를 업로드하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
namespace S3;
use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use AwsUtilities\PrintableLineBreak;
use AwsUtilities\TestableReadline;
use DateTime;

require 'vendor/autoload.php';

class PresignedURL
{
    use PrintableLineBreak;
    use TestableReadline;

    public function run()
    {
        $s3Service = new S3Service();

        $expiration = new DateTime("+20 minutes");
        $linebreak = $this->getLineBreak();

        echo $linebreak;
        echo ("Welcome to the Amazon S3 presigned URL demo.\n");
        echo $linebreak;
```

```
        $bucket = $this->testable_readline("First, please enter the name of the S3
 bucket to use: ");
        $key = $this->testable_readline("Next, provide the key of an object in the
 given bucket: ");
        echo $linebreak;
        $command = $s3Service->getClient()->getCommand('GetObject', [
            'Bucket' => $bucket,
            'Key' => $key,
        ]);
        try {
            $preSignedUrl = $s3Service->preSignedUrl($command, $expiration);
            echo "Your preSignedUrl is \n$preSignedUrl\nand will be good for the
 next 20 minutes.\n";
            echo $linebreak;
            echo "Thanks for trying the Amazon S3 presigned URL demo.\n";
        } catch (AwsException $exception) {
            echo $linebreak;
            echo "Something went wrong: $exception";
            die();
        }
    }
}

$runner = new PresignedURL();
$runner->run();



namespace S3;

use Aws\CommandInterface;
use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use Aws\Result;
use Aws\S3\Exception\S3Exception;
use Aws\S3\S3Client;
use AwsUtilities\AWSServiceClass;
use DateTimeInterface;

class S3Service extends AWSServiceClass
{
    protected S3Client $client;
    protected bool $verbose;

    public function __construct(S3Client $client = null, $verbose = false)
```

```
    {
        if ($client) {
            $this->client = $client;
        } else {
            $this->client = new S3Client([
                'version' => 'latest',
                'region' => 'us-west-2',
            ]);
        }
        $this->verbose = $verbose;
    }

    public function setVerbose($verbose)
    {
        $this->verbose = $verbose;
    }

    public function isVerbose(): bool
    {
        return $this->verbose;
    }

    public function getClient(): S3Client
    {
        return $this->client;
    }

    public function setClient(S3Client $client)
    {
        $this->client = $client;
    }


    public function emptyAndDeleteBucket($bucketName, array $args = [])
    {
        try {
            $objects = $this->listAllObjects($bucketName, $args);
            $this->deleteObjects($bucketName, $objects, $args);
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Deleted all objects and folders from $bucketName.\n";
            }
            $this->deleteBucket($bucketName, $args);
        } catch (AwsException $exception) {
            if ($this->verbose) {
```

```
                echo "Failed to delete $bucketName with error: {$exception-
>getMessage()}\n";
                echo "\nPlease fix error with bucket deletion before continuing.\n";
            }
            throw $exception;
        }
    }



    public function createBucket(string $bucketName, array $args = [])
    {
        $parameters = array_merge(['Bucket' => $bucketName], $args);
        try {
            $this->client->createBucket($parameters);
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Created the bucket named: $bucketName.\n";
            }
        } catch (AwsException $exception) {
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Failed to create $bucketName with error: {$exception-
>getMessage()}\n";
                echo "Please fix error with bucket creation before continuing.";
            }
            throw $exception;
        }
    }



    public function putObject(string $bucketName, string $key, array $args = [])
    {
        $parameters = array_merge(['Bucket' => $bucketName, 'Key' => $key], $args);
        try {
            $this->client->putObject($parameters);
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Uploaded the object named: $key to the bucket named:
 $bucketName.\n";
            }
        } catch (AwsException $exception) {
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Failed to create $key in $bucketName with error: {$exception-
>getMessage()}\n";
                echo "Please fix error with object uploading before continuing.";
```

```
            }
            throw $exception;
        }
    }



    public function getObject(string $bucketName, string $key, array $args = []):
 Result
    {
        $parameters = array_merge(['Bucket' => $bucketName, 'Key' => $key], $args);
        try {
            $object = $this->client->getObject($parameters);
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Downloaded the object named: $key to the bucket named:
 $bucketName.\n";
            }
        } catch (AwsException $exception) {
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Failed to download $key from $bucketName with error:
 {$exception->getMessage()}\n";
                echo "Please fix error with object downloading before continuing.";
            }
            throw $exception;
        }
        return $object;
    }



    public function copyObject($bucketName, $key, $copySource, array $args = [])
    {
        $parameters = array_merge(['Bucket' => $bucketName, 'Key' => $key,
 "CopySource" => $copySource], $args);
        try {
            $this->client->copyObject($parameters);
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Copied the object from: $copySource in $bucketName to: $key.
\n";
            }
        } catch (AwsException $exception) {
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Failed to copy $copySource in $bucketName with error:
 {$exception->getMessage()}\n";
```

```
                echo "Please fix error with object copying before continuing.";
            }
            throw $exception;
        }
    }



    public function listObjects(string $bucketName, $start = 0, $max = 1000, array
$args = [])
    {
        $parameters = array_merge(['Bucket' => $bucketName, 'Marker' => $start,
"MaxKeys" => $max], $args);
        try {
            $objects = $this->client->listObjectsV2($parameters);
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Retrieved the list of objects from: $bucketName.\n";
            }
        } catch (AwsException $exception) {
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Failed to retrieve the objects from $bucketName with error:
{$exception->getMessage()}\n";
                echo "Please fix error with list objects before continuing.";
            }
            throw $exception;
        }
        return $objects;
    }



    public function listAllObjects($bucketName, array $args = [])
    {
        $parameters = array_merge(['Bucket' => $bucketName], $args);

        $contents = [];
        $paginator = $this->client->getPaginator("ListObjectsV2", $parameters);

        foreach ($paginator as $result) {
            if($result['KeyCount'] == 0){
                break;
            }
            foreach ($result['Contents'] as $object) {
                $contents[] = $object;
```

```
            }
        }
        return $contents;
    }



    public function deleteObjects(string $bucketName, array $objects, array $args =
[])
    {
        $listOfObjects = array_map(
            function ($object) {
                return ['Key' => $object];
            },
            array_column($objects, 'Key')
        );
        if(!$listOfObjects){
            return;
        }

        $parameters = array_merge(['Bucket' => $bucketName, 'Delete' => ['Objects'
=> $listOfObjects]], $args);
        try {
            $this->client->deleteObjects($parameters);
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Deleted the list of objects from: $bucketName.\n";
            }
        } catch (AwsException $exception) {
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Failed to delete the list of objects from $bucketName with
error: {$exception->getMessage()}\n";
                echo "Please fix error with object deletion before continuing.";
            }
            throw $exception;
        }
    }



    public function deleteBucket(string $bucketName, array $args = [])
    {
        $parameters = array_merge(['Bucket' => $bucketName], $args);
        try {
            $this->client->deleteBucket($parameters);
```

```
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Deleted the bucket named: $bucketName.\n";
            }
        } catch (AwsException $exception) {
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Failed to delete $bucketName with error: {$exception-
>getMessage()}\n";
                echo "Please fix error with bucket deletion before continuing.";
            }
            throw $exception;
        }
    }



    public function deleteObject(string $bucketName, string $fileName, array $args =
 [])
    {
        $parameters = array_merge(['Bucket' => $bucketName, 'Key' => $fileName],
 $args);
        try {
            $this->client->deleteObject($parameters);
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Deleted the object named: $fileName from $bucketName.\n";
            }
        } catch (AwsException $exception) {
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Failed to delete $fileName from $bucketName with error:
 {$exception->getMessage()}\n";
                echo "Please fix error with object deletion before continuing.";
            }
            throw $exception;
        }
    }



    public function listBuckets(array $args = [])
    {
        try {
            $buckets = $this->client->listBuckets($args);
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Retrieved all " . count($buckets) . "\n";
            }
```

```
        } catch (AwsException $exception) {
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Failed to retrieve bucket list with error: {$exception-
>getMessage()}\n";
                echo "Please fix error with bucket lists before continuing.";
            }
            throw $exception;
        }
        return $buckets;
    }



    public function preSignedUrl(CommandInterface $command, DateTimeInterface|int|
string $expires, array $options = [])
    {
        $request = $this->client->createPresignedRequest($command, $expires,
 $options);
        try {
            $presignedUrl = (string)$request->getUri();
        } catch (AwsException $exception) {
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Failed to create a presigned url: {$exception-
>getMessage()}\n";
                echo "Please fix error with presigned urls before continuing.";
            }
            throw $exception;
        }
        return $presignedUrl;
    }



    public function createSession(string $bucketName)
    {
        try{
            $result = $this->client->createSession([
                'Bucket' => $bucketName,
            ]);
            return $result;
        }catch(S3Exception $caught){
            if($caught->getAwsErrorType() == "NoSuchBucket"){
                echo "The specified bucket does not exist.";
            }
```

```
            throw $caught;
        }
    }

}
```

사진을 관리하기 위한 서버리스 애플리케이션 만들기

다음 코드 예시에서는 사용자가 레이블을 사용하여 사진을 관리할 수 있는 서버리스 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for PHP

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지에서 레이블을 감지하고 나중에 검색할 수 있도록 저장하는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션을 개발하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제의 출처에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS 커뮤니티의 게시물을 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

서버리스 예제

Amazon S3 트리거를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제는 S3 버킷에 객체를 업로드하여 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 해당 함수는 이벤트 파라미터에서 S3 버킷 이름과 객체 키를 검색하고 Amazon S3 API를 호출하여 객체의 콘텐츠 유형을 검색하고 로깅합니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

PHP를 사용하여 Lambda로 S3 이벤트 사용.

```
<?php

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\S3\S3Event;
use Bref\Event\S3\S3Handler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;

require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';


class Handler extends S3Handler
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;
    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
    }

    public function handleS3(S3Event $event, Context $context) : void
    {
        $this->logger->info("Processing S3 records");

        // Get the object from the event and show its content type
        $records = $event->getRecords();

        foreach ($records as $record)
        {
            $bucket = $record->getBucket()->getName();
            $key = urldecode($record->getObject()->getKey());

            try {
                $fileSize = urldecode($record->getObject()->getSize());
                echo "File Size: " . $fileSize . "\n";
```

```
                // TODO: Implement your custom processing logic here
            } catch (Exception $e) {
                echo $e->getMessage() . "\n";
                echo 'Error getting object ' . $key . ' from bucket ' . $bucket .
 '. Make sure they exist and your bucket is in the same region as this function.' .
 "\n";
                throw $e;
            }
        }
    }
}

$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

SDK for PHP를 사용한 S3 디렉터리 버킷 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 S3 디렉터리 버킷과 AWS SDK for PHP 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예제에는 컨텍스트에서 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다.

주제

- 기본 사항

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- VPC 및 VPC 엔드포인트를 설정합니다.
- S3 디렉터리 버킷 및 S3 Express One Zone 스토리지 클래스로 작업하도록 정책, 역할 및 사용자를 설정합니다.
- 두 개의 S3 클라이언트를 생성합니다.
- 두 개의 버킷을 만듭니다.

- 객체를 생성하고 복사합니다.
- 성능 차이를 보여줍니다.
- 버킷을 채워 어휘 차이를 표시합니다.
- 사용자에게 리소스를 정리할지 묻는 메시지를 표시합니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon S3 디렉터리 버킷 및 S3 Express One Zone의 기본 사항을 보여주는 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
        echo "\n";
        echo "--------------------------------------\n";
        echo "Welcome to the Amazon S3 Express Basics demo using PHP!\n";
        echo "--------------------------------------\n";

        // Change these both of these values to use a different region/availability
 zone.
        $region = "us-west-2";
        $az = "usw2-az1";

        $this->s3Service = new S3Service(new S3Client(['region' => $region]));
        $this->iamService = new IAMService(new IamClient(['region' => $region]));

        $uuid = uniqid();

        echo <<<INTRO
Let's get started! First, please note that S3 Express One Zone works best when
 working within the AWS infrastructure,
specifically when working in the same Availability Zone. To see the best results in
 this example, and when you implement
Directory buckets into your infrastructure, it is best to put your Compute resources
 in the same AZ as your Directory
bucket.\n
INTRO;
```

```
        pressEnter();
        // 1. Configure a gateway VPC endpoint. This is the recommended method to
 allow S3 Express One Zone traffic without
        // the need to pass through an internet gateway or NAT device.
        echo "\n";
        echo "1. First, we'll set up a new VPC and VPC Endpoint if this program is
 running in an EC2 instance in the same AZ as your Directory buckets will be.\n";
        $ec2Choice = testable_readline("Are you running this in an EC2 instance
 located in the same AZ as your intended Directory buckets? Enter Y/y to setup a VPC
 Endpoint, or N/n/blank to skip this section.");
        if($ec2Choice == "Y" || $ec2Choice == "y") {
            echo "Great! Let's set up a VPC, retrieve the Route Table from it, and
 create a VPC Endpoint to connect the S3 Client to.\n";
            pressEnter();
            $this->ec2Service = new EC2Service(new Ec2Client(['region' =>
 $region]));
            $cidr = "10.0.0.0/16";
            $vpc = $this->ec2Service->createVpc($cidr);
            $this->resources['vpcId'] = $vpc['VpcId'];

            $this->ec2Service->waitForVpcAvailable($vpc['VpcId']);

            $routeTable = $this->ec2Service->describeRouteTables([], [
                [
                    'Name' => "vpc-id",
                    'Values' => [$vpc['VpcId']],
                ],
            ]);

            $serviceName = "com.amazonaws." . $this->ec2Service->getRegion() .
 ".s3express";
            $vpcEndpoint = $this->ec2Service->createVpcEndpoint($serviceName,
 $vpc['VpcId'], [$routeTable[0]]);
            $this->resources['vpcEndpointId'] = $vpcEndpoint['VpcEndpointId'];
        }else{
            echo "Skipping the VPC setup. Don't forget to use this in production!
\n";
        }

        // 2. Policies, user, and roles with CDK.
        echo "\n";
        echo "2. Policies, users, and roles with CDK.\n";
        echo "Now, we'll set up some policies, roles, and a user. This user will
 only have permissions to do S3 Express One Zone actions.\n";
```

```
        pressEnter();

        $this->cloudFormationClient = new CloudFormationClient([]);
        $stackName = "cfn-stack-s3-express-basics-" . uniqid();
        $file = file_get_contents(__DIR__ . "/../../../../resources/cfn/
s3_express_basics/s3_express_template.yml");
        $result = $this->cloudFormationClient->createStack([
            'StackName' => $stackName,
            'TemplateBody' => $file,
            'Capabilities' => ['CAPABILITY_IAM'],
        ]);
        $waiter = $this->cloudFormationClient->getWaiter("StackCreateComplete",
 ['StackName' => $stackName]);
        try {
            $waiter->promise()->wait();
        }catch(CloudFormationException $caught){
            echo "Error waiting for the CloudFormation stack to create: {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
        $this->resources['stackName'] = $stackName;
        $stackInfo = $this->cloudFormationClient->describeStacks([
            'StackName' => $result['StackId'],
        ]);

        $expressUserName = "";
        $regularUserName = "";
        foreach($stackInfo['Stacks'][0]['Outputs'] as $output) {
            if ($output['OutputKey'] == "RegularUser") {
                $regularUserName = $output['OutputValue'];
            }
            if ($output['OutputKey'] == "ExpressUser") {
                $expressUserName = $output['OutputValue'];
            }
        }
        $regularKey = $this->iamService->createAccessKey($regularUserName);
        $regularCredentials = new Credentials($regularKey['AccessKeyId'],
 $regularKey['SecretAccessKey']);
        $expressKey = $this->iamService->createAccessKey($expressUserName);
        $expressCredentials = new Credentials($expressKey['AccessKeyId'],
 $expressKey['SecretAccessKey']);

        // 3. Create an additional client using the credentials with S3 Express
 permissions.
```

```
        echo "\n";
        echo "3. Create an additional client using the credentials with S3 Express
permissions.\n";
        echo "This client is created with the credentials associated with the
user account with the S3 Express policy attached, so it can perform S3 Express
operations.\n";
        pressEnter();
        $s3RegularClient = new S3Client([
            'Region' => $region,
            'Credentials' => $regularCredentials,
        ]);
        $s3RegularService = new S3Service($s3RegularClient);
        $s3ExpressClient = new S3Client([
            'Region' => $region,
            'Credentials' => $expressCredentials,
        ]);
        $s3ExpressService = new S3Service($s3ExpressClient);
        echo "All the roles and policies were created an attached to the user. Then,
a new S3 Client and Service were created using that user's credentials.\n";
        echo "We can now use this client to make calls to S3 Express operations.
Keeping permissions in mind (and adhering to least-privilege) is crucial to S3
Express.\n";
        pressEnter();

        // 4. Create two buckets.
        echo "\n";
        echo "3. Create two buckets.\n";
        echo "Now we will create a Directory bucket, which is the linchpin of the S3
Express One Zone service.\n";
        echo "Directory buckets behave in different ways from regular S3 buckets,
which we will explore here.\n";
        echo "We'll also create a normal bucket, put an object into the normal
bucket, and copy it over to the Directory bucket.\n";
        pressEnter();

        // Create a directory bucket. These are different from normal S3 buckets in
subtle ways.
        $directoryBucketName = "s3-express-demo-directory-bucket-$uuid--$az--x-s3";
        echo "Now, let's create the actual Directory bucket, as well as a regular
bucket.\n";
        pressEnter();
        $s3ExpressService->createBucket($directoryBucketName, [
            'CreateBucketConfiguration' => [
                'Bucket' => [
```

```
                    'Type' => "Directory", // This is what causes S3 to create a
Directory bucket as opposed to a normal bucket.
                    'DataRedundancy' => "SingleAvailabilityZone",
                ],
                'Location' => [
                    'Name' => $az,
                    'Type' => "AvailabilityZone",
                ],
            ],
        ]);
        $this->resources['directoryBucketName'] = $directoryBucketName;

        // Create a normal bucket.
        $normalBucketName = "normal-bucket-$uuid";
        $s3RegularService->createBucket($normalBucketName);
        $this->resources['normalBucketName'] = $normalBucketName;
        echo "Great! Both buckets were created.\n";
        pressEnter();

        // 5. Create an object and copy it over.
        echo "\n";
        echo "5. Create an object and copy it over.\n";
        echo "We'll create a basic object consisting of some text and upload it to
the normal bucket.\n";
        echo "Next, we'll copy the object into the Directory bucket using the
regular client.\n";
        echo "This works fine, because Copy operations are not restricted for
Directory buckets.\n";
        pressEnter();

        $objectKey = "basic-text-object";
        $s3RegularService->putObject($normalBucketName, $objectKey, $args = ['Body'
=> "Look Ma, I'm a bucket!"]);
        $this->resources['objectKey'] = $objectKey;

        // Create a session to access the directory bucket. The SDK Client will
automatically refresh this as needed.
        $s3ExpressService->createSession($directoryBucketName);
        $s3ExpressService->copyObject($directoryBucketName, $objectKey,
"$normalBucketName/$objectKey");

        echo "It worked! It's important to remember the user permissions when
interacting with Directory buckets.\n";
```

```
        echo "Instead of validating permissions on every call as normal buckets do,
Directory buckets utilize the user credentials and session token to validate.\n";
        echo "This allows for much faster connection speeds on every call. For
single calls, this is low, but for many concurrent calls, this adds up to a lot of
time saved.\n";
        pressEnter();

        // 6. Demonstrate performance difference.
        echo "\n";
        echo "6. Demonstrate performance difference.\n";
        $downloads = 1000;
        echo "Now, let's do a performance test. We'll download the same object
from each bucket $downloads times and compare the total time needed. Note: the
performance difference will be much more pronounced if this example is run in an
EC2 instance in the same AZ as the bucket.\n";
        $downloadChoice = testable_readline("If you would like to download each
object $downloads times, press enter. Otherwise, enter a custom amount and press
enter.");
        if($downloadChoice && is_numeric($downloadChoice) && $downloadChoice <
1000000){ // A million is enough. I promise.
            $downloads = $downloadChoice;
        }

        // Download the object $downloads times from each bucket and time it to
demonstrate the speed difference.
        $directoryStartTime = hrtime(true);
        for($i = 0; $i < $downloads; ++$i){
            $s3ExpressService->getObject($directoryBucketName, $objectKey);
        }
        $directoryEndTime = hrtime(true);
        $directoryTimeDiff = $directoryEndTime - $directoryStartTime;

        $normalStartTime = hrtime(true);
        for($i = 0; $i < $downloads; ++$i){
            $s3RegularService->getObject($normalBucketName, $objectKey);
        }
        $normalEndTime = hrtime(true);
        $normalTimeDiff = $normalEndTime - $normalStartTime;

        echo "The directory bucket took $directoryTimeDiff nanoseconds, while the
normal bucket took $normalTimeDiff.\n";
        echo "That's a difference of " . ($normalTimeDiff - $directoryTimeDiff) .
" nanoseconds, or " . (($normalTimeDiff - $directoryTimeDiff)/1000000000) . "
seconds.\n";
```

```
        pressEnter();

        // 7. Populate the buckets to show the lexicographical difference.
        echo "\n";
        echo "7. Populate the buckets to show the lexicographical difference.\n";
        echo "Now let's explore how Directory buckets store objects in a different
 manner to regular buckets.\n";
        echo "The key is in the name \"Directory!\"\n";
        echo "Where regular buckets store their key/value pairs in a flat manner,
 Directory buckets use actual directories/folders.\n";
        echo "This allows for more rapid indexing, traversing, and therefore
 retrieval times!\n";
        echo "The more segmented your bucket is, with lots of directories, sub-
directories, and objects, the more efficient it becomes.\n";
        echo "This structural difference also causes ListObjects to behave
 differently, which can cause unexpected results.\n";
        echo "Let's add a few more objects with layered directories as see how the
 output of ListObjects changes.\n";
        pressEnter();

        // Populate a few more files in each bucket so that we can use ListObjects
 and show the difference.
        $otherObject = "other/$objectKey";
        $altObject = "alt/$objectKey";
        $otherAltObject = "other/alt/$objectKey";
        $s3ExpressService->putObject($directoryBucketName, $otherObject);
        $s3RegularService->putObject($normalBucketName, $otherObject);
        $this->resources['otherObject'] = $otherObject;
        $s3ExpressService->putObject($directoryBucketName, $altObject);
        $s3RegularService->putObject($normalBucketName, $altObject);
        $this->resources['altObject'] = $altObject;
        $s3ExpressService->putObject($directoryBucketName, $otherAltObject);
        $s3RegularService->putObject($normalBucketName, $otherAltObject);
        $this->resources['otherAltObject'] = $otherAltObject;

        $listDirectoryBucket = $s3ExpressService->listObjects($directoryBucketName);
        $listNormalBucket = $s3RegularService->listObjects($normalBucketName);

        // Directory bucket content
        echo "Directory bucket content\n";
        foreach($listDirectoryBucket['Contents'] as $result){
            echo $result['Key'] . "\n";
        }
```

```
        // Normal bucket content
        echo "\nNormal bucket content\n";
        foreach($listNormalBucket['Contents'] as $result){
            echo $result['Key'] . "\n";
        }

        echo "Notice how the normal bucket lists objects in lexicographical order,
 while the directory bucket does not. This is because the normal bucket considers
 the whole \"key\" to be the object identifies, while the directory bucket actually
 creates directories and uses the object \"key\" as a path to the object.\n";
        pressEnter();

        echo "\n";
        echo "That's it for our tour of the basic operations for S3 Express One
 Zone.\n";
        $cleanUp = testable_readline("Would you like to delete all the resources
 created during this demo? Enter Y/y to delete all the resources.");
        if($cleanUp){
            $this->cleanUp();
        }



namespace S3;

use Aws\CommandInterface;
use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use Aws\Result;
use Aws\S3\Exception\S3Exception;
use Aws\S3\S3Client;
use AwsUtilities\AWSServiceClass;
use DateTimeInterface;

class S3Service extends AWSServiceClass
{
    protected S3Client $client;
    protected bool $verbose;

    public function __construct(S3Client $client = null, $verbose = false)
    {
        if ($client) {
            $this->client = $client;
        } else {
            $this->client = new S3Client([
```

```
                'version' => 'latest',
                'region' => 'us-west-2',
            ]);
        }
        $this->verbose = $verbose;
    }

    public function setVerbose($verbose)
    {
        $this->verbose = $verbose;
    }

    public function isVerbose(): bool
    {
        return $this->verbose;
    }

    public function getClient(): S3Client
    {
        return $this->client;
    }

    public function setClient(S3Client $client)
    {
        $this->client = $client;
    }


    public function emptyAndDeleteBucket($bucketName, array $args = [])
    {
        try {
            $objects = $this->listAllObjects($bucketName, $args);
            $this->deleteObjects($bucketName, $objects, $args);
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Deleted all objects and folders from $bucketName.\n";
            }
            $this->deleteBucket($bucketName, $args);
        } catch (AwsException $exception) {
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Failed to delete $bucketName with error: {$exception-
>getMessage()}\n";
                echo "\nPlease fix error with bucket deletion before continuing.\n";
            }
            throw $exception;
```

```
        }
    }



    public function createBucket(string $bucketName, array $args = [])
    {
        $parameters = array_merge(['Bucket' => $bucketName], $args);
        try {
            $this->client->createBucket($parameters);
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Created the bucket named: $bucketName.\n";
            }
        } catch (AwsException $exception) {
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Failed to create $bucketName with error: {$exception-
>getMessage()}\n";
                echo "Please fix error with bucket creation before continuing.";
            }
            throw $exception;
        }
    }



    public function putObject(string $bucketName, string $key, array $args = [])
    {
        $parameters = array_merge(['Bucket' => $bucketName, 'Key' => $key], $args);
        try {
            $this->client->putObject($parameters);
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Uploaded the object named: $key to the bucket named:
 $bucketName.\n";
            }
        } catch (AwsException $exception) {
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Failed to create $key in $bucketName with error: {$exception-
>getMessage()}\n";
                echo "Please fix error with object uploading before continuing.";
            }
            throw $exception;
        }
    }
```

```
    public function getObject(string $bucketName, string $key, array $args = []):
 Result
    {
        $parameters = array_merge(['Bucket' => $bucketName, 'Key' => $key], $args);
        try {
            $object = $this->client->getObject($parameters);
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Downloaded the object named: $key to the bucket named:
 $bucketName.\n";
            }
        } catch (AwsException $exception) {
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Failed to download $key from $bucketName with error:
 {$exception->getMessage()}\n";
                echo "Please fix error with object downloading before continuing.";
            }
            throw $exception;
        }
        return $object;
    }



    public function copyObject($bucketName, $key, $copySource, array $args = [])
    {
        $parameters = array_merge(['Bucket' => $bucketName, 'Key' => $key,
 "CopySource" => $copySource], $args);
        try {
            $this->client->copyObject($parameters);
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Copied the object from: $copySource in $bucketName to: $key.
\n";
            }
        } catch (AwsException $exception) {
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Failed to copy $copySource in $bucketName with error:
 {$exception->getMessage()}\n";
                echo "Please fix error with object copying before continuing.";
            }
            throw $exception;
        }
    }
```

```
   public function listObjects(string $bucketName, $start = 0, $max = 1000, array
$args = [])
   {
       $parameters = array_merge(['Bucket' => $bucketName, 'Marker' => $start,
"MaxKeys" => $max], $args);
       try {
           $objects = $this->client->listObjectsV2($parameters);
           if ($this->verbose) {
               echo "Retrieved the list of objects from: $bucketName.\n";
           }
       } catch (AwsException $exception) {
           if ($this->verbose) {
               echo "Failed to retrieve the objects from $bucketName with error:
{$exception->getMessage()}\n";
               echo "Please fix error with list objects before continuing.";
           }
           throw $exception;
       }
       return $objects;
   }



   public function listAllObjects($bucketName, array $args = [])
   {
       $parameters = array_merge(['Bucket' => $bucketName], $args);

       $contents = [];
       $paginator = $this->client->getPaginator("ListObjectsV2", $parameters);

       foreach ($paginator as $result) {
           if($result['KeyCount'] == 0){
               break;
           }
           foreach ($result['Contents'] as $object) {
               $contents[] = $object;
           }
       }
       return $contents;
   }
```

```
   public function deleteObjects(string $bucketName, array $objects, array $args =
[])
   {
       $listOfObjects = array_map(
           function ($object) {
               return ['Key' => $object];
           },
           array_column($objects, 'Key')
       );
       if(!$listOfObjects){
           return;
       }

       $parameters = array_merge(['Bucket' => $bucketName, 'Delete' => ['Objects'
=> $listOfObjects]], $args);
       try {
           $this->client->deleteObjects($parameters);
           if ($this->verbose) {
               echo "Deleted the list of objects from: $bucketName.\n";
           }
       } catch (AwsException $exception) {
           if ($this->verbose) {
               echo "Failed to delete the list of objects from $bucketName with
error: {$exception->getMessage()}\n";
               echo "Please fix error with object deletion before continuing.";
           }
           throw $exception;
       }
   }



   public function deleteBucket(string $bucketName, array $args = [])
   {
       $parameters = array_merge(['Bucket' => $bucketName], $args);
       try {
           $this->client->deleteBucket($parameters);
           if ($this->verbose) {
               echo "Deleted the bucket named: $bucketName.\n";
           }
       } catch (AwsException $exception) {
           if ($this->verbose) {
```

```
                echo "Failed to delete $bucketName with error: {$exception-
>getMessage()}\n";
                echo "Please fix error with bucket deletion before continuing.";
            }
            throw $exception;
        }
    }



    public function deleteObject(string $bucketName, string $fileName, array $args =
 [])
    {
        $parameters = array_merge(['Bucket' => $bucketName, 'Key' => $fileName],
 $args);
        try {
            $this->client->deleteObject($parameters);
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Deleted the object named: $fileName from $bucketName.\n";
            }
        } catch (AwsException $exception) {
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Failed to delete $fileName from $bucketName with error:
 {$exception->getMessage()}\n";
                echo "Please fix error with object deletion before continuing.";
            }
            throw $exception;
        }
    }



    public function listBuckets(array $args = [])
    {
        try {
            $buckets = $this->client->listBuckets($args);
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Retrieved all " . count($buckets) . "\n";
            }
        } catch (AwsException $exception) {
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Failed to retrieve bucket list with error: {$exception-
>getMessage()}\n";
                echo "Please fix error with bucket lists before continuing.";
```

```
            }
            throw $exception;
        }
        return $buckets;
    }



    public function preSignedUrl(CommandInterface $command, DateTimeInterface|int|
string $expires, array $options = [])
    {
        $request = $this->client->createPresignedRequest($command, $expires,
 $options);
        try {
            $presignedUrl = (string)$request->getUri();
        } catch (AwsException $exception) {
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Failed to create a presigned url: {$exception-
>getMessage()}\n";
                echo "Please fix error with presigned urls before continuing.";
            }
            throw $exception;
        }
        return $presignedUrl;
    }



    public function createSession(string $bucketName)
    {
        try{
            $result = $this->client->createSession([
                'Bucket' => $bucketName,
            ]);
            return $result;
        }catch(S3Exception $caught){
            if($caught->getAwsErrorType() == "NoSuchBucket"){
                echo "The specified bucket does not exist.";
            }
            throw $caught;
        }
    }

}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CopyObject
  - CreateBucket
  - DeleteBucket
  - DeleteObject
  - GetObject
  - ListObjects
  - PutObject

SDK for PHP를 사용한 Amazon SES 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for PHP Amazon SES에서를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 시나리오

시나리오

Aurora 서버리스 작업 항목 트래커 만들기

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Aurora Serverless 데이터베이스의 작업 항목을 추적하고 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 보고서를 전송하는 웹 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for PHP

AWS SDK for PHP 를 사용하여 Amazon RDS 데이터베이스의 작업 항목을 추적하고 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 보고서를 이메일로 보내는 웹 애플리케이션을 생

성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제에서는 RESTful PHP 백엔드와의 상호 작용을 위해 React.js로 빌드된 프런트엔드를 사용합니다.

- React.js 웹 애플리케이션을 AWS 서비스와 통합합니다.
- Amazon RDS 테이블의 항목을 나열, 추가, 업데이트 및 삭제합니다.
- Amazon SES를 사용하여 필터링된 작업 항목에 대한 이메일 보고서를 보냅니다.
- 포함된 AWS CloudFormation 스크립트를 사용하여 예제 리소스를 배포하고 관리합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Amazon RDS 데이터 서비스
- Amazon SES

SDK for PHP를 사용한 Amazon SNS에 대한 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for PHP Amazon SNS에서를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오
- 서버리스 예제

작업

`CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOut`

다음 코드 예시는 `CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOut`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use Aws\Sns\SnsClient;


/**
 * Indicates whether the phone number owner has opted out of receiving SMS messages
 from your AWS SNS account.
 *
 * This code expects that you have AWS credentials set up per:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-php/v3/developer-guide/guide_credentials.html
 */

$SnSclient = new SnsClient([
    'profile' => 'default',
    'region' => 'us-east-1',
    'version' => '2010-03-31'
]);

$phone = '+1XXX5550100';

try {
    $result = $SnSclient->checkIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOut([
        'phoneNumber' => $phone,
    ]);
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    // output error message if fails
```

```
    error_log($e->getMessage());
}
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOut을 참조하세요.

`ConfirmSubscription`

다음 코드 예시는 `ConfirmSubscription`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use Aws\Sns\SnsClient;


/**
 * Verifies an endpoint owner's intent to receive messages by
 * validating the token sent to the endpoint by an earlier Subscribe action.
 *
 * This code expects that you have AWS credentials set up per:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-php/v3/developer-guide/guide_credentials.html
 */

$SnSclient = new SnsClient([
    'profile' => 'default',
    'region' => 'us-east-1',
    'version' => '2010-03-31'
]);
```

```
$subscription_token = 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:111122223333:MyTopic:123456-
abcd-12ab-1234-12ba3dc1234a';
$topic = 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:111122223333:MyTopic';

try {
    $result = $SnSclient->confirmSubscription([
        'Token' => $subscription_token,
        'TopicArn' => $topic,
    ]);
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    // output error message if fails
    error_log($e->getMessage());
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 ConfirmSubscription을 참조하세요.

`CreateTopic`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateTopic`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use Aws\Sns\SnsClient;


/**
 * Create a Simple Notification Service topics in your AWS account at the requested
 region.
 *
 * This code expects that you have AWS credentials set up per:
```

```
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-php/v3/developer-guide/guide_credentials.html
 */

$SnSclient = new SnsClient([
    'profile' => 'default',
    'region' => 'us-east-1',
    'version' => '2010-03-31'
]);

$topicname = 'myTopic';

try {
    $result = $SnSclient->createTopic([
        'Name' => $topicname,
    ]);
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    // output error message if fails
    error_log($e->getMessage());
}
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 CreateTopic을 참조하세요.

`DeleteTopic`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteTopic`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
```

```
use Aws\Sns\SnsClient;


/**
 * Deletes an SNS topic and all its subscriptions.
 *
 * This code expects that you have AWS credentials set up per:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-php/v3/developer-guide/guide_credentials.html
 */

$SnSclient = new SnsClient([
    'profile' => 'default',
    'region' => 'us-east-1',
    'version' => '2010-03-31'
]);

$topic = 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:111122223333:MyTopic';

try {
    $result = $SnSclient->deleteTopic([
        'TopicArn' => $topic,
    ]);
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    // output error message if fails
    error_log($e->getMessage());
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 DeleteTopic을 참조하세요.

`GetSMSAttributes`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetSMSAttributes`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use Aws\Sns\SnsClient;


/**
 * Get the type of SMS Message sent by default from the AWS SNS service.
 *
 * This code expects that you have AWS credentials set up per:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-php/v3/developer-guide/guide_credentials.html
 */

$SnSclient = new SnsClient([
    'profile' => 'default',
    'region' => 'us-east-1',
    'version' => '2010-03-31'
]);

try {
    $result = $SnSclient->getSMSAttributes([
        'attributes' => ['DefaultSMSType'],
    ]);
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    // output error message if fails
    error_log($e->getMessage());
}
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 GetSMSAttributes를 참조하세요.

GetTopicAttributes

다음 코드 예시는 GetTopicAttributes의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
$SnSclient = new SnsClient([
    'profile' => 'default',
    'region' => 'us-east-1',
    'version' => '2010-03-31'
]);

$topic = 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:111122223333:MyTopic';

try {
    $result = $SnSclient->getTopicAttributes([
        'TopicArn' => $topic,
    ]);
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    // output error message if fails
    error_log($e->getMessage());
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 GetTopicAttributes를 참조하세요.

`ListPhoneNumbersOptedOut`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListPhoneNumbersOptedOut`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use Aws\Sns\SnsClient;


/**
 * Returns a list of phone numbers that are opted out of receiving SMS messages from
 your AWS SNS account.
 *
 * This code expects that you have AWS credentials set up per:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-php/v3/developer-guide/guide_credentials.html
 */

$SnSclient = new SnsClient([
    'profile' => 'default',
    'region' => 'us-east-1',
    'version' => '2010-03-31'
]);

try {
    $result = $SnSclient->listPhoneNumbersOptedOut();
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    // output error message if fails
    error_log($e->getMessage());
}
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 ListPhoneNumbersOptedOut을 참조하세요.

ListSubscriptions

다음 코드 예시는 ListSubscriptions의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use Aws\Sns\SnsClient;


/**
 * Returns a list of Amazon SNS subscriptions in the requested region.
 *
 * This code expects that you have AWS credentials set up per:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-php/v3/developer-guide/guide_credentials.html
 */

$SnSclient = new SnsClient([
    'profile' => 'default',
    'region' => 'us-east-1',
    'version' => '2010-03-31'
]);

try {
    $result = $SnSclient->listSubscriptions();
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    // output error message if fails
    error_log($e->getMessage());
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 ListSubscriptions를 참조하세요.

ListTopics

다음 코드 예시는 ListTopics의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use Aws\Sns\SnsClient;


/**
 * Returns a list of the requester's topics from your AWS SNS account in the region
 specified.
 *
 * This code expects that you have AWS credentials set up per:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-php/v3/developer-guide/guide_credentials.html
 */

$SnSclient = new SnsClient([
    'profile' => 'default',
    'region' => 'us-east-1',
    'version' => '2010-03-31'
]);

try {
    $result = $SnSclient->listTopics();
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    // output error message if fails
    error_log($e->getMessage());
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 ListTopics를 참조하세요.

Publish

다음 코드 예시는 Publish의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use Aws\Sns\SnsClient;


/**
 * Sends a message to an Amazon SNS topic.
 *
 * This code expects that you have AWS credentials set up per:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-php/v3/developer-guide/guide_credentials.html
 */

$SnSclient = new SnsClient([
    'profile' => 'default',
    'region' => 'us-east-1',
    'version' => '2010-03-31'
]);

$message = 'This message is sent from a Amazon SNS code sample.';
$topic = 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:111122223333:MyTopic';

try {
    $result = $SnSclient->publish([
        'Message' => $message,
        'TopicArn' => $topic,
    ]);
    var_dump($result);
```

```
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    // output error message if fails
    error_log($e->getMessage());
}
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 Publish를 참조하세요.

SetSMSAttributes

다음 코드 예시는 SetSMSAttributes의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
$SnSclient = new SnsClient([
    'profile' => 'default',
    'region' => 'us-east-1',
    'version' => '2010-03-31'
]);

try {
    $result = $SnSclient->SetSMSAttributes([
        'attributes' => [
            'DefaultSMSType' => 'Transactional',
        ],
    ]);
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    // output error message if fails
    error_log($e->getMessage());
}
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 SetSMSAttributes를 참조하세요.

SetTopicAttributes

다음 코드 예시는 SetTopicAttributes의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use Aws\Sns\SnsClient;


/**
 * Configure the message delivery status attributes for an Amazon SNS Topic.
 *
 * This code expects that you have AWS credentials set up per:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-php/v3/developer-guide/guide_credentials.html
 */

$SnSclient = new SnsClient([
    'profile' => 'default',
    'region' => 'us-east-1',
    'version' => '2010-03-31'
]);
$attribute = 'Policy | DisplayName | DeliveryPolicy';
$value = 'First Topic';
$topic = 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:111122223333:MyTopic';

try {
    $result = $SnSclient->setTopicAttributes([
        'AttributeName' => $attribute,
        'AttributeValue' => $value,
```

```
        'TopicArn' => $topic,
    ]);
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    // output error message if fails
    error_log($e->getMessage());
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 SetTopicAttributes를 참조하세요.

Subscribe

다음 코드 예시는 Subscribe의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이메일 주소로 주제 구독.

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use Aws\Sns\SnsClient;


/**
 * Prepares to subscribe an endpoint by sending the endpoint a confirmation message.
 *
 * This code expects that you have AWS credentials set up per:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-php/v3/developer-guide/guide_credentials.html
 */

$SnSclient = new SnsClient([
    'profile' => 'default',
    'region' => 'us-east-1',
```

```
    'version' => '2010-03-31'
]);

$protocol = 'email';
$endpoint = 'sample@example.com';
$topic = 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:111122223333:MyTopic';

try {
    $result = $SnSclient->subscribe([
        'Protocol' => $protocol,
        'Endpoint' => $endpoint,
        'ReturnSubscriptionArn' => true,
        'TopicArn' => $topic,
    ]);
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    // output error message if fails
    error_log($e->getMessage());
}
```

HTTP 엔드포인트에서 주제를 구독합니다.

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use Aws\Sns\SnsClient;


/**
 * Prepares to subscribe an endpoint by sending the endpoint a confirmation message.
 *
 * This code expects that you have AWS credentials set up per:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-php/v3/developer-guide/guide_credentials.html
 */

$SnSclient = new SnsClient([
    'profile' => 'default',
    'region' => 'us-east-1',
    'version' => '2010-03-31'
]);
```

```
$protocol = 'https';
$endpoint = 'https://';
$topic = 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:111122223333:MyTopic';

try {
    $result = $SnSclient->subscribe([
        'Protocol' => $protocol,
        'Endpoint' => $endpoint,
        'ReturnSubscriptionArn' => true,
        'TopicArn' => $topic,
    ]);
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    // output error message if fails
    error_log($e->getMessage());
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 Subscribe를 참조하세요.

`Unsubscribe`

다음 코드 예시는 `Unsubscribe`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use Aws\Sns\SnsClient;


/**
 * Deletes a subscription to an Amazon SNS topic.
 *
```

```
 * This code expects that you have AWS credentials set up per:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-php/v3/developer-guide/guide_credentials.html
 */

$SnSclient = new SnsClient([
    'profile' => 'default',
    'region' => 'us-east-1',
    'version' => '2010-03-31'
]);

$subscription = 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:111122223333:MySubscription';

try {
    $result = $SnSclient->unsubscribe([
        'SubscriptionArn' => $subscription,
    ]);
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    // output error message if fails
    error_log($e->getMessage());
}
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 Unsubscribe를 참조하세요.

시나리오

사진을 관리하기 위한 서버리스 애플리케이션 만들기

다음 코드 예시에서는 사용자가 레이블을 사용하여 사진을 관리할 수 있는 서버리스 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for PHP

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지에서 레이블을 감지하고 나중에 검색할 수 있도록 저장하는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션을 개발하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제의 출처에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS 커뮤니티의 게시물을 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

SMS 문자 메시지 게시

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon SNS를 사용하여 SMS 메시지를 게시하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use Aws\Sns\SnsClient;


/**
 * Sends a text message (SMS message) directly to a phone number using Amazon SNS.
 *
 * This code expects that you have AWS credentials set up per:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-php/v3/developer-guide/guide_credentials.html
 */

$SnSclient = new SnsClient([
    'profile' => 'default',
    'region' => 'us-east-1',
    'version' => '2010-03-31'
]);
```

```
$message = 'This message is sent from a Amazon SNS code sample.';
$phone = '+1XXX5550100';

try {
    $result = $SnSclient->publish([
        'Message' => $message,
        'PhoneNumber' => $phone,
    ]);
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    // output error message if fails
    error_log($e->getMessage());
}
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for PHP API 참조의 Publish를 참조하세요.

서버리스 예제

Amazon SNS 트리거를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 SNS 주제의 메시지를 받아 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 함수는 이벤트 파라미터에서 메시지를 검색하고 각 메시지의 내용을 로깅합니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

PHP를 사용하여 Lambda로 SNS 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
<?php
```

```
/*
Since native PHP support for AWS Lambda is not available, we are utilizing Bref's
 PHP functions runtime for AWS Lambda.
For more information on Bref's PHP runtime for Lambda, refer to: https://bref.sh/
docs/runtimes/function

Another approach would be to create a custom runtime.
A practical example can be found here: https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/apn/aws-lambda-
custom-runtime-for-php-a-practical-example/
*/

// Additional composer packages may be required when using Bref or any other PHP
 functions runtime.
// require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\Sns\SnsEvent;
use Bref\Event\Sns\SnsHandler;

class Handler extends SnsHandler
{
    public function handleSns(SnsEvent $event, Context $context): void
    {
        foreach ($event->getRecords() as $record) {
            $message = $record->getMessage();

            // TODO: Implement your custom processing logic here
            // Any exception thrown will be logged and the invocation will be marked
 as failed

            echo "Processed Message: $message" . PHP_EOL;
        }
    }
}

return new Handler();
```

SDK for PHP를 사용한 Amazon SQS 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon SQS와 AWS SDK for PHP 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 서버리스 예제

서버리스 예제

Amazon SQS 트리거에서 간접적으로 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제는 SQS 대기열에서 메시지를 받아 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 함수는 이벤트 파라미터에서 메시지를 검색하고 각 메시지의 내용을 로깅합니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

PHP를 사용하여 Lambda로 SQS 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
<?php

# using bref/bref and bref/logger for simplicity

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\InvalidLambdaEvent;
use Bref\Event\Sqs\SqsEvent;
use Bref\Event\Sqs\SqsHandler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;

require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

class Handler extends SqsHandler
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;
```

```
    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
    }

    /**
     * @throws InvalidLambdaEvent
     */
    public function handleSqs(SqsEvent $event, Context $context): void
    {
        foreach ($event->getRecords() as $record) {
            $body = $record->getBody();
            // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
        }
    }
}

$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

Amazon SQS 트리거로 Lambda 함수에 대한 배치 항목 실패 보고

다음 코드 예제는 SQS 대기열에서 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수에 대한 부분 배치 응답을 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 응답으로 배치 항목 실패를 보고하고 나중에 해당 메시지를 다시 시도하도록 Lambda에 신호를 보냅니다.

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

PHP를 사용하여 Lambda로 SQS 배치 항목 실패 보고

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
<?php
```

```
use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\Sqs\SqsEvent;
use Bref\Event\Sqs\SqsHandler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;

require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

class Handler extends SqsHandler
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;
    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
    }

    /**
     * @throws JsonException
     * @throws \Bref\Event\InvalidLambdaEvent
     */
    public function handleSqs(SqsEvent $event, Context $context): void
    {
        $this->logger->info("Processing SQS records");
        $records = $event->getRecords();

        foreach ($records as $record) {
            try {
                // Assuming the SQS message is in JSON format
                $message = json_decode($record->getBody(), true);
                $this->logger->info(json_encode($message));
                // TODO: Implement your custom processing logic here
            } catch (Exception $e) {
                $this->logger->error($e->getMessage());
                // failed processing the record
                $this->markAsFailed($record);
            }
        }
        $totalRecords = count($records);
        $this->logger->info("Successfully processed $totalRecords SQS records");
    }
}

$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

Tools for PowerShell V5의 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는에서 AWS Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

일부 서비스에는 서비스와 관련된 라이브러리 또는 함수를 활용하는 방법을 보여주는 추가 예제 범주가 포함되어 있습니다.

추가 리소스

- Tools for PowerShell V5 개발자 안내서 -에서 PowerShell을 사용하는 방법에 대해 자세히 알아봅니다 AWS.
- AWS 개발자 센터 – 카테고리별 또는 전체 텍스트 검색별로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 – 원하는 언어로 작성된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리입니다. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

서비스

- Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 ACM 예제
- Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 Application Auto Scaling 예제
- Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 AppStream 2.0 예제
- Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 Aurora 예제
- Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 Auto Scaling 예제
- AWS Budgets Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 예제
- AWS Cloud9 Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 예제
- CloudFormation Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 예제
- Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 CloudFront 예제

- Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 CloudTrail 예제
- Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 CloudWatch 예제
- Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 CodeCommit 예제
- Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 CodeDeploy 예제
- Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 CodePipeline 예제
- Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 Amazon Cognito 자격 증명 예제
- AWS Config Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 예제
- Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 Device Farm 예제
- Directory Service Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 예제
- AWS DMS Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 예제
- Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 DynamoDB 예제
- Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 Amazon EC2 예제
- Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 Amazon ECR 예제
- Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 Amazon ECS 예제
- Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 Amazon EFS 예제
- Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 Amazon EKS 예제
- Elastic Load Balancing - Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 버전 1 예제
- Elastic Load Balancing - Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 버전 2 예제
- Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 Amazon FSx 예제
- AWS Glue Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 예제
- AWS Health Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 예제
- Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 IAM 예제
- Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 Kinesis 예제
- Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 Lambda 예제
- Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 Amazon ML 예제
- Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 Macie 예제
- AWS 가격표 Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 예제
- Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 Resource Groups 예제
- Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용하여 API에 태그를 지정하는 리소스 그룹 예제

- Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 Route 53 예제
- Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 Amazon S3 예제
- Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 S3 Glacier 예제
- Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 Security Hub 예제
- Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 Amazon SES 예제
- Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 Amazon SES API v2 예제
- Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 Amazon SNS 예제
- Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 Amazon SQS 예제
- AWS STS Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 예제
- 지원 Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 예제
- Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 Systems Manager 예제
- Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 Amazon Translate 예제
- AWS WAFV2 Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 예제
- Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 WorkSpaces 예제

Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 ACM 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 ACM과 함께 AWS Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`Get-ACMCertificate`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-ACMCertificate`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 인증서의 ARN을 사용하여 인증서와 해당 체인을 반환하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
Get-ACMCertificate -CertificateArn "arn:aws:acm:us-
east-1:123456789012:certificate/12345678-1234-1234-1234-123456789012"
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetCertificate를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Get-ACMCertificateDetail`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-ACMCertificateDetail`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 지정된 인증서의 세부 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-ACMCertificateDetail -CertificateArn "arn:aws:acm:us-
east-1:123456789012:certificate/12345678-1234-1234-1234-123456789012"
```

출력:

```
CertificateArn          : arn:aws:acm:us-
east-1:123456789012:certificate/12345678-1234-1234-1234-123456789012
CreatedAt               : 1/21/2016 5:55:59 PM
DomainName              : www.example.com
DomainValidationOptions : {www.example.com}
InUseBy                 : {}
IssuedAt                : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
Issuer                  :
KeyAlgorithm            : RSA-2048
NotAfter                : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
NotBefore               : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
RevocationReason        :
RevokedAt               : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
Serial                  :
SignatureAlgorithm      : SHA256WITHRSA
Status                  : PENDING_VALIDATION
Subject                 : CN=www.example.com
SubjectAlternativeNames : {www.example.net}
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeCertificate를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Get-ACMCertificateList`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-ACMCertificateList`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 모든 인증서 ARNs 목록과 각 인증서의 도메인 이름을 검색합니다. cmdlet은 자동으로 페이지를 매겨 모든 ARNs을 검색합니다. 페이지 매김을 수동으로 제어하려면 -MaxItem 파라미터를 사용하여 각 서비스 호출에 대해 반환되는 인증서 ARNs 수를 제어하고 -NextToken 파라미터를 사용하여 각 호출의 시작점을 나타냅니다.

```
Get-ACMCertificateList
```

출력:

```
CertificateArn
 DomainName
--------------
 ----------
arn:aws:acm:us-east-1:123456789012:certificate/12345678-1234-1234-1234-123456789012
 www.example.com
```

예제 2: 인증서 상태가 제공된 상태에서 일치하는 모든 인증서 ARNs 목록을 검색합니다.

```
Get-ACMCertificateList -CertificateStatus "VALIDATION_TIMED_OUT","FAILED"
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 키 유형이 RSA_2048이고 확장된 키 사용 또는 용도가 CODE_SIGNING인 us-east-1 리전의 모든 인증서 목록을 반환합니다. ListCertificates Filters API 참조 주제: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/acm/latest/APIReference/API_Filters.html 이러한 필터링 파라미터의 값을 찾을 수 있습니다.

```
Get-ACMCertificateList -Region us-east-1 -Includes_KeyType RSA_2048 -
Includes_ExtendedKeyUsage CODE_SIGNING
```

출력:

```
CertificateArn
 DomainName
--------------
 ----------
arn:aws:acm:us-east-1:8xxxxxxxxxxx:certificate/xxxxxxxx-d7c0-48c1-af8d-2133d8f30zzz
 *.route53docs.com
arn:aws:acm:us-east-1:8xxxxxxxxxxx:certificate/xxxxxxxx-98a5-443d-a734-800430c80zzz
 nerdzizm.net
arn:aws:acm:us-east-1:8xxxxxxxxxxx:certificate/xxxxxxxx-2be6-4376-8fa7-bad559525zzz

arn:aws:acm:us-east-1:8xxxxxxxxxxx:certificate/xxxxxxxx-e7ca-44c5-803e-24d9f2f36zzz

arn:aws:acm:us-east-1:8xxxxxxxxxxx:certificate/xxxxxxxx-1241-4b71-80b1-090305a62zzz

arn:aws:acm:us-east-1:8xxxxxxxxxxx:certificate/xxxxxxxx-8709-4568-8c64-f94617c99zzz

arn:aws:acm:us-east-1:8xxxxxxxxxxx:certificate/xxxxxxxx-a8fa-4a61-98cf-e08ccc0eezzz

arn:aws:acm:us-east-1:8xxxxxxxxxxx:certificate/xxxxxxxx-fa47-40fe-a714-2d277d3eezzz
 *.route53docs.com
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListCertificates를 참조하세요.

New-ACMCertificate

다음 코드 예시는 `New-ACMCertificate`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 새 인증서를 생성합니다. 서비스는 새 인증서의 ARN을 반환합니다.

```
New-ACMCertificate -DomainName "www.example.com"
```

출력:

```
arn:aws:acm:us-east-1:123456789012:certificate/12345678-1234-1234-1234-123456789012
```

예제 2: 새 인증서를 생성합니다. 서비스는 새 인증서의 ARN을 반환합니다.

```
New-ACMCertificate -DomainName "www.example.com" -SubjectAlternativeName
 "example.com","www.example.net"
```

출력:

```
arn:aws:acm:us-east-1:123456789012:certificate/12345678-1234-1234-1234-123456789012
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 RequestCertificate를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Remove-ACMCertificate`

다음 코드 예시는 `Remove-ACMCertificate`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 제공된 ARN 및 연결된 프라이빗 키로 식별되는 인증서를 삭제합니다. 계속하기 전에 cmdlet에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다. 확인을 억제하려면 -Force 스위치를 추가합니다.

```
Remove-ACMCertificate -CertificateArn "arn:aws:acm:us-
east-1:123456789012:certificate/12345678-1234-1234-1234-123456789012"
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteCertificate를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Send-ACMValidationEmail`

다음 코드 예시는 `Send-ACMValidationEmail`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 'www.example.com'에 대한 도메인 소유권을 검증하기 위한 이메일을 보내도록 요청합니다. 쉘의 $ConfirmPreference가 '중간' 이하로 설정된 경우 진행하기 전에 cmdlet에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다. -Force 스위치를 추가하여 확인 프롬프트를 억제합니다.

```
$params = @{
    CertificateArn="arn:aws:acm:us-
east-1:123456789012:certificate/12345678-1234-1234-1234-123456789012"
    Domain="www.example.com"
    ValidationDomain="example.com"
}
Send-ACMValidationEmail @params
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ResendValidationEmail을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 Application Auto Scaling 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Application Auto Scaling과 함께 AWS Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`Add-AASScalableTarget`

다음 코드 예시는 `Add-AASScalableTarget`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 cmdlet에서는 규모 조정 가능 대상을 등록하거나 업데이트합니다. 규모 조정 가능 대상은 Application Auto Scaling에서 스케일 아웃 및 스케일 인할 수 있는 리소스입니다.

```
Add-AASScalableTarget -ServiceNamespace AppStream -ResourceId fleet/MyFleet -
ScalableDimension appstream:fleet:DesiredCapacity -MinCapacity 2 -MaxCapacity 10
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 RegisterScalableTarget을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Get-AASScalableTarget`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-AASScalableTarget`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 네임스페이스의 Application Auto Scaling 규모 조정 가능 대상에 대한 정보를 제공합니다.

```
Get-AASScalableTarget -ServiceNamespace "AppStream"
```

출력:

```
CreationTime      : 11/7/2019 2:30:03 AM
MaxCapacity       : 5
MinCapacity       : 1
ResourceId        : fleet/Test
RoleARN           : arn:aws:iam::012345678912:role/aws-
service-role/appstream.application-autoscaling.amazonaws.com/
AWSServiceRoleForApplicationAutoScaling_AppStreamFleet
ScalableDimension : appstream:fleet:DesiredCapacity
ServiceNamespace  : appstream
SuspendedState    : Amazon.ApplicationAutoScaling.Model.SuspendedState
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeScalableTargets를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Get-AASScalingActivity`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-AASScalingActivity`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이전 6주 동안 지정된 서비스 네임스페이스의 조정 활동에 대한 설명이 포함된 정보를 제공합니다.

```
Get-AASScalingActivity -ServiceNamespace AppStream
```

출력:

```
ActivityId        : 2827409f-b639-4cdb-a957-8055d5d07434
Cause             : monitor alarm Appstream2-MyFleet-default-scale-in-Alarm in state
 ALARM triggered policy default-scale-in
Description       : Setting desired capacity to 2.
Details           :
EndTime           : 12/14/2019 11:32:49 AM
ResourceId        : fleet/MyFleet
ScalableDimension : appstream:fleet:DesiredCapacity
ServiceNamespace  : appstream
StartTime         : 12/14/2019 11:32:14 AM
```

```
StatusCode        : Successful
StatusMessage     : Successfully set desired capacity to 2. Change successfully
 fulfilled by appstream.
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeScalingActivities를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-AASScalingPolicy

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-AASScalingPolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 cmdlet에서는 지정된 서비스 네임스페이스에 대한 Application Auto Scaling 조정 정책을 설명합니다.

```
Get-AASScalingPolicy -ServiceNamespace AppStream
```

출력:

```
Alarms                                  : {Appstream2-LabFleet-default-scale-out-
Alarm}
CreationTime                            : 9/3/2019 2:48:15 AM
PolicyARN                               : arn:aws:autoscaling:us-
west-2:012345678912:scalingPolicy:5659b069-b5cd-4af1-9f7f-3e956d36233e:resource/
appstream/fleet/LabFleet:
                                          policyName/default-scale-out
PolicyName                              : default-scale-out
PolicyType                              : StepScaling
ResourceId                              : fleet/LabFleet
ScalableDimension                       : appstream:fleet:DesiredCapacity
ServiceNamespace                        : appstream
StepScalingPolicyConfiguration          :
 Amazon.ApplicationAutoScaling.Model.StepScalingPolicyConfiguration
TargetTrackingScalingPolicyConfiguration :

Alarms                                  : {Appstream2-LabFleet-default-scale-in-
Alarm}
CreationTime                            : 9/3/2019 2:48:15 AM
PolicyARN                               : arn:aws:autoscaling:us-
west-2:012345678912:scalingPolicy:5659b069-b5cd-4af1-9f7f-3e956d36233e:resource/
appstream/fleet/LabFleet:
```

```
                                            policyName/default-scale-in
PolicyName                                : default-scale-in
PolicyType                                : StepScaling
ResourceId                                : fleet/LabFleet
ScalableDimension                         : appstream:fleet:DesiredCapacity
ServiceNamespace                          : appstream
StepScalingPolicyConfiguration            :
 Amazon.ApplicationAutoScaling.Model.StepScalingPolicyConfiguration
TargetTrackingScalingPolicyConfiguration :
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeScalingPolicies를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-AASScheduledAction

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-AASScheduledAction`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 cmdlet에서는 실행되지 않았거나 종료 시간에 도달하지 않은 Auto Scaling 그룹에 예약된 작업을 나열합니다.

```
Get-AASScheduledAction -ServiceNamespace AppStream
```

출력:

```
CreationTime         : 12/22/2019 9:25:52 AM
EndTime              : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
ResourceId           : fleet/MyFleet
ScalableDimension    : appstream:fleet:DesiredCapacity
ScalableTargetAction : Amazon.ApplicationAutoScaling.Model.ScalableTargetAction
Schedule             : cron(0 0 8 ? * MON-FRI *)
ScheduledActionARN   : arn:aws:autoscaling:us-
west-2:012345678912:scheduledAction:4897ca24-3caa-4bf1-8484-851a089b243c:resource/
appstream/fleet/MyFleet:scheduledActionName
                       /WeekDaysFleetScaling
ScheduledActionName  : WeekDaysFleetScaling
ServiceNamespace     : appstream
StartTime            : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeScheduledActions를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Remove-AASScalableTarget

다음 코드 예시는 Remove-AASScalableTarget의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 cmdlet에서는 Application Auto Scaling 규모 조정 가능 대상의 등록을 취소합니다. 규모 조정 가능 대상의 등록을 취소하면 연결된 조정 정책이 삭제됩니다.

```
Remove-AASScalableTarget -ResourceId fleet/MyFleet -ScalableDimension
 appstream:fleet:DesiredCapacity -ServiceNamespace AppStream
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-AASScalableTarget (DeregisterScalableTarget)" on
 target "fleet/MyFleet".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeregisterScalableTarget을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Remove-AASScalingPolicy

다음 코드 예시는 Remove-AASScalingPolicy의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 cmdlet은 Application Auto Scaling 규모 조정 가능 대상에 대해 지정된 조정 정책을 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-AASScalingPolicy -ServiceNamespace AppStream -PolicyName "default-scale-out"
 -ResourceId fleet/Test -ScalableDimension appstream:fleet:DesiredCapacity
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteScalingPolicy를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Remove-AASScheduledAction

다음 코드 예시는 Remove-AASScheduledAction의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 cmdlet은 Application Auto Scaling 규모 조정 가능 대상에 대해 지정된 예약된 작업을 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-AASScheduledAction -ServiceNamespace AppStream -ScheduledActionName
 WeekDaysFleetScaling -ResourceId fleet/MyFleet -ScalableDimension
 appstream:fleet:DesiredCapacity
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-AASScheduledAction (DeleteScheduledAction)" on
 target "WeekDaysFleetScaling".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteScheduledAction을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Set-AASScalingPolicy

다음 코드 예시는 Set-AASScalingPolicy의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 cmdlet에서는 Application Auto Scaling 규모 조정 가능 대상에 대한 정책을 생성 또는 업데이트합니다. 각 규모 조정 가능 대상은 서비스 네임스페이스, 리소스 ID 및 규모 조정 가능 차원으로 식별됩니다.

```
Set-AASScalingPolicy -ServiceNamespace AppStream -PolicyName ASFleetScaleInPolicy
 -PolicyType StepScaling  -ResourceId fleet/MyFleet -ScalableDimension
 appstream:fleet:DesiredCapacity -StepScalingPolicyConfiguration_AdjustmentType
 ChangeInCapacity -StepScalingPolicyConfiguration_Cooldown 360
 -StepScalingPolicyConfiguration_MetricAggregationType Average -
```

```
StepScalingPolicyConfiguration_StepAdjustments @{ScalingAdjustment = -1;
 MetricIntervalUpperBound = 0}
```

출력:

```
Alarms    PolicyARN
------    ---------
{}        arn:aws:autoscaling:us-
west-2:012345678912:scalingPolicy:4897ca24-3caa-4bf1-8484-851a089b243c:resource/
appstream/fleet/MyFleet:policyName/ASFleetScaleInPolicy
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 PutScalingPolicy를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Set-AASScheduledAction`

다음 코드 예시는 `Set-AASScheduledAction`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 cmdlet에서는 Application Auto Scaling 규모 조정 가능 대상에 대한 예약된 작업을 생성 또는 업데이트합니다. 각 규모 조정 가능 대상은 서비스 네임스페이스, 리소스 ID 및 규모 조정 가능 차원으로 식별됩니다.

```
Set-AASScheduledAction -ServiceNamespace AppStream -ResourceId fleet/
MyFleet -Schedule "cron(0 0 8 ? * MON-FRI *)" -ScalableDimension
 appstream:fleet:DesiredCapacity -ScheduledActionName WeekDaysFleetScaling -
ScalableTargetAction_MinCapacity 5 -ScalableTargetAction_MaxCapacity 10
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 PutScheduledAction을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 AppStream 2.0 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AppStream 2.0과 함께 AWS Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

Add-APSResourceTag

다음 코드 예시는 Add-APSResourceTag의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 샘플은 AppStream 리소스에 리소스 태그를 추가합니다.

```
Add-APSResourceTag -ResourceArn arn:aws:appstream:us-east-1:123456789012:stack/
SessionScriptTest -Tag @{StackState='Test'} -Select ^Tag
```

출력:

```
Name                           Value
----                           -----
StackState                     Test
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 TagResource를 참조하세요.

Copy-APSImage

다음 코드 예시는 Copy-APSImage의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 샘플은 이미지를 다른 리전에 복사합니다.

```
Copy-APSImage -DestinationImageName TestImageCopy -DestinationRegion us-west-2 -
SourceImageName Powershell
```

출력:

```
TestImageCopy
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CopyImage를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Disable-APSUSer

다음 코드 예시는 Disable-APSUSer의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 샘플은 USERPOOL에서 사용자를 비활성화합니다.

```
Disable-APSUser -AuthenticationType USERPOOL -UserName TestUser@lab.com
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DisableUser를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Enable-APSUser

다음 코드 예시는 Enable-APSUser의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 샘플은 USERPOOL에서 비활성화된 사용자를 활성화합니다.

```
Enable-APSUser -AuthenticationType USERPOOL -UserName TestUser@lab.com
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 EnableUser를 참조하세요.

Get-APSAssociatedFleetList

다음 코드 예시는 Get-APSAssociatedFleetList의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 샘플은 스택과 연결된 플릿을 표시합니다.

```
Get-APSAssociatedFleetList -StackName PowershellStack
```

출력:

```
PowershellFleet
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListAssociatedFleets를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-APSAssociatedStackList

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-APSAssociatedStackList`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 샘플은 플릿과 연결된 스택을 표시합니다.

```
Get-APSAssociatedStackList -FleetName PowershellFleet
```

출력:

```
PowershellStack
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListAssociatedStacks를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-APSDirectoryConfigList

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-APSDirectoryConfigList`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 샘플은 AppStream에서 생성된 디렉터리 구성을 표시합니다.

```
Get-APSDirectoryConfigList | Select DirectoryName,
 OrganizationalUnitDistinguishedNames, CreatedTime
```

출력:

```
DirectoryName OrganizationalUnitDistinguishedNames CreatedTime
------------- ------------------------------------ -----------
Test.com      {OU=AppStream,DC=Test,DC=com}    9/6/2019 10:56:40 AM
contoso.com   {OU=AppStream,OU=contoso,DC=contoso,DC=com}  8/9/2019 9:08:50 AM
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeDirectoryConfigs를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-APSFleetList

다음 코드 예시는 Get-APSFleetList의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 샘플은 플릿의 세부 정보를 표시합니다.

```
Get-APSFleetList -Name Test
```

출력:

```
Arn                            : arn:aws:appstream:us-east-1:1234567890:fleet/Test
ComputeCapacityStatus          : Amazon.AppStream.Model.ComputeCapacityStatus
CreatedTime                    : 9/12/2019 5:00:45 PM
Description                    : Test
DisconnectTimeoutInSeconds     : 900
DisplayName                    : Test
DomainJoinInfo                 :
EnableDefaultInternetAccess    : False
FleetErrors                    : {}
FleetType                      : ON_DEMAND
IamRoleArn                     :
IdleDisconnectTimeoutInSeconds : 900
ImageArn                       : arn:aws:appstream:us-east-1:1234567890:image/Test
ImageName                      : Test
InstanceType                   : stream.standard.medium
MaxUserDurationInSeconds       : 57600
Name                           : Test
State                          : STOPPED
VpcConfig                      : Amazon.AppStream.Model.VpcConfig
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeFleets를 참조하세요.

Get-APSImageBuilderList

다음 코드 예시는 Get-APSImageBuilderList의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 샘플은 ImageBuilder의 세부 정보를 표시합니다.

```
Get-APSImageBuilderList -Name TestImage
```

출력:

```
AccessEndpoints             : {}
AppstreamAgentVersion       : 06-19-2019
Arn                         : arn:aws:appstream:us-east-1:1234567890:image-builder/
TestImage
CreatedTime                 : 1/14/2019 4:33:05 AM
Description                 :
DisplayName                 : TestImage
DomainJoinInfo              :
EnableDefaultInternetAccess : False
IamRoleArn                  :
ImageArn                    : arn:aws:appstream:us-east-1::image/Base-Image-
Builder-05-02-2018
ImageBuilderErrors          : {}
InstanceType                : stream.standard.large
Name                        : TestImage
NetworkAccessConfiguration  : Amazon.AppStream.Model.NetworkAccessConfiguration
Platform                    : WINDOWS
State                       : STOPPED
StateChangeReason           :
VpcConfig                   : Amazon.AppStream.Model.VpcConfig
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeImageBuilders를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Get-APSImageList`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-APSImageList`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 샘플은 프라이빗 AppStream 이미지를 표시합니다.

```
Get-APSImageList -Type PRIVATE | select DisplayName, ImageBuilderName, Visibility,
 arn
```

출력:

```
DisplayName          ImageBuilderName      Visibility Arn
-----------          ----------------      ---------- ---
OfficeApps           OfficeApps            PRIVATE    arn:aws:appstream:us-
east-1:123456789012:image/OfficeApps
SessionScriptV2      SessionScriptTest     PRIVATE    arn:aws:appstream:us-
east-1:123456789012:image/SessionScriptV2
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeImages를 참조하세요.

Get-APSImagePermission

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-APSImagePermission`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 샘플은 공유 AppStream 이미지에 대한 이미지 권한을 표시합니다.

```
Get-APSImagePermission -Name Powershell  | select SharedAccountId,
 @{n="AllowFleet";e={$_.ImagePermissions.AllowFleet}},
 @{n="AllowImageBuilder";e={$_.ImagePermissions.AllowImageBuilder}}
```

출력:

```
SharedAccountId AllowFleet AllowImageBuilder
--------------- ---------- -----------------
123456789012          True              True
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeImagePermissions를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-APSSessionList

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-APSSessionList`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 샘플은 플릿에 대한 세션 목록을 표시합니다.

```
Get-APSSessionList -FleetName PowershellFleet -StackName PowershellStack
```

출력:

```
AuthenticationType         : API
ConnectionState            : CONNECTED
FleetName                  : PowershellFleet
Id                         : d8987c70-4394-4324-a396-2d485c26f2a2
MaxExpirationTime          : 12/27/2019 4:54:07 AM
NetworkAccessConfiguration : Amazon.AppStream.Model.NetworkAccessConfiguration
StackName                  : PowershellStack
StartTime                  : 12/26/2019 12:54:12 PM
State                      : ACTIVE
UserId                     : Test
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeSessions를 참조하세요.

`Get-APSStackList`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-APSStackList`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 샘플에는 AppStream 스택 목록이 표시됩니다.

```
Get-APSStackList | Select DisplayName, Arn, CreatedTime
```

출력:

```
DisplayName                   Arn
                        CreatedTime
-----------                   ---
                        -----------
PowershellStack               arn:aws:appstream:us-east-1:123456789012:stack/
PowershellStack               4/24/2019 8:49:29 AM
SessionScriptTest             arn:aws:appstream:us-east-1:123456789012:stack/
SessionScriptTest             9/12/2019 3:23:12 PM
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeStacks를 참조하세요.

Get-APSTagsForResourceList

다음 코드 예시는 Get-APSTagsForResourceList의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 샘플은 AppStream 리소스의 태그를 표시합니다.

```
Get-APSTagsForResourceList -ResourceArn arn:aws:appstream:us-
east-1:123456789012:stack/SessionScriptTest
```

출력:

```
Key        Value
---        -----
StackState Test
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListTagsForResource를 참조하세요.

Get-APSUsageReportSubscription

다음 코드 예시는 Get-APSUsageReportSubscription의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 샘플에는 AppStreamUsageReport 구성 세부 정보가 표시됩니다.

```
Get-APSUsageReportSubscription
```

출력:

```
LastGeneratedReportDate S3BucketName                                    Schedule
 SubscriptionErrors
----------------------- ------------                                    --------
 ------------------
1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM    appstream-logs-us-east-1-123456789012-sik1hnxe DAILY    {}
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeUsageReportSubscriptions를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-APSUser

다음 코드 예시는 Get-APSUser의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 샘플은 활성화된 상태의 사용자 목록을 표시합니다.

```
Get-APSUser -AuthenticationType USERPOOL | Select-Object UserName,
 AuthenticationType, Enabled
```

출력:

```
UserName                   AuthenticationType Enabled
--------                   ------------------ -------
foo1@contoso.com USERPOOL              True
foo2@contoso.com        USERPOOL              True
foo3@contoso.com    USERPOOL              True
foo4@contoso.com   USERPOOL              True
foo5@contoso.com         USERPOOL              True
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeUsers를 참조하세요.

Get-APSUserStackAssociation

다음 코드 예시는 Get-APSUserStackAssociation의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 샘플에는 스택에 할당된 사용자 목록이 표시됩니다.

```
Get-APSUserStackAssociation -StackName PowershellStack
```

출력:

```
AuthenticationType SendEmailNotification StackName       UserName
------------------ --------------------- ---------       --------
USERPOOL           False                 PowershellStack TestUser1@lab.com
USERPOOL           False                 PowershellStack TestUser2@lab.com
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeUserStackAssociations.

New-APSDirectoryConfig

다음 코드 예시는 New-APSDirectoryConfig의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 샘플은 AppStream에서 디렉터리 구성을 생성합니다.

```
New-APSDirectoryConfig -ServiceAccountCredentials_AccountName contoso\ServiceAccount
 -ServiceAccountCredentials_AccountPassword MyPass -DirectoryName contoso.com -
OrganizationalUnitDistinguishedName "OU=AppStream,OU=Contoso,DC=Contoso,DC=com"
```

출력:

```
CreatedTime            DirectoryName OrganizationalUnitDistinguishedNames
 ServiceAccountCredentials
-----------            ------------- ------------------------------------
 -------------------------
12/27/2019 11:00:30 AM contoso.com   {OU=AppStream,OU=Contoso,DC=Contoso,DC=com}
 Amazon.AppStream.Model.ServiceAccountCredentials
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateDirectoryConfig를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

New-APSFleet

다음 코드 예시는 New-APSFleet의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 샘플은 새 AppStream 플릿을 생성합니다.

```
New-APSFleet -ComputeCapacity_DesiredInstance 1 -InstanceType stream.standard.medium
 -Name TestFleet -DisplayName TestFleet -FleetType ON_DEMAND -
EnableDefaultInternetAccess $True -VpcConfig_SubnetIds "subnet-123ce32","subnet-
a1234cfd" -VpcConfig_SecurityGroupIds sg-4d012a34 -ImageName SessionScriptTest -
Region us-west-2
```

출력:

```
Arn                             : arn:aws:appstream:us-west-2:123456789012:fleet/
TestFleet
```

```
ComputeCapacityStatus          : Amazon.AppStream.Model.ComputeCapacityStatus
CreatedTime                    : 12/27/2019 11:24:42 AM
Description                    :
DisconnectTimeoutInSeconds     : 900
DisplayName                    : TestFleet
DomainJoinInfo                 :
EnableDefaultInternetAccess    : True
FleetErrors                    : {}
FleetType                      : ON_DEMAND
IamRoleArn                     :
IdleDisconnectTimeoutInSeconds : 0
ImageArn                       : arn:aws:appstream:us-west-2:123456789012:image/
SessionScriptTest
ImageName                      : SessionScriptTest
InstanceType                   : stream.standard.medium
MaxUserDurationInSeconds       : 57600
Name                           : TestFleet
State                          : STOPPED
VpcConfig                      : Amazon.AppStream.Model.VpcConfig
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateFleet을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

New-APSImageBuilder

다음 코드 예시는 `New-APSImageBuilder`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 샘플은 AppStream에 Image Builder를 생성합니다.

```
New-APSImageBuilder -InstanceType stream.standard.medium -Name TestIB -DisplayName
 TestIB -ImageName AppStream-WinServer2012R2-12-12-2019 -EnableDefaultInternetAccess
 $True -VpcConfig_SubnetId subnet-a1234cfd -VpcConfig_SecurityGroupIds sg-2d012a34 -
Region us-west-2
```

출력:

```
AccessEndpoints             : {}
AppstreamAgentVersion       : 12-16-2019
Arn                         : arn:aws:appstream:us-west-2:123456789012:image-
builder/TestIB
CreatedTime                 : 12/27/2019 11:39:24 AM
Description                 :
```

```
DisplayName                 : TestIB
DomainJoinInfo              :
EnableDefaultInternetAccess : True
IamRoleArn                  :
ImageArn                    : arn:aws:appstream:us-west-2::image/AppStream-
WinServer2012R2-12-12-2019
ImageBuilderErrors          : {}
InstanceType                : stream.standard.medium
Name                        : TestIB
NetworkAccessConfiguration  :
Platform                    : WINDOWS
State                       : PENDING
StateChangeReason           :
VpcConfig                   : Amazon.AppStream.Model.VpcConfig
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateImageBuilder를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

New-APSImageBuilderStreamingURL

다음 코드 예시는 New-APSImageBuilderStreamingURL의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 샘플은 유효 기간이 2시간인 ImageBuilder 스트리밍 URL을 생성합니다.

```
New-APSImageBuilderStreamingURL -Name TestIB -Validity 7200 -Region us-west-2
```

출력:

```
Expires               StreamingURL
-------               ------------
12/27/2019 1:49:13 PM https://appstream2.us-west-2.aws.amazon.com/authenticate?
parameters=eyJ0eXBlIjoiQURNSU4iLCJleHBpcmVzIjoiMTU3NzQ1NDU1MyIsImF3c0FjY291bnRJZCI6IjM5MzQwM
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateImageBuilderStreamingURL을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

New-APSStack

다음 코드 예시는 New-APSStack의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 샘플은 새 AppStream 스택을 생성합니다.

```
New-APSStack -Name TestStack -DisplayName TestStack -ApplicationSettings_Enabled
 $True -ApplicationSettings_SettingsGroup TestStack -Region us-west-2
```

출력:

```
AccessEndpoints     : {}
ApplicationSettings : Amazon.AppStream.Model.ApplicationSettingsResponse
Arn                 : arn:aws:appstream:us-west-2:123456789012:stack/TestStack
CreatedTime         : 12/27/2019 12:34:19 PM
Description         :
DisplayName         : TestStack
EmbedHostDomains    : {}
FeedbackURL         :
Name                : TestStack
RedirectURL         :
StackErrors         : {}
StorageConnectors   : {}
UserSettings        : {Amazon.AppStream.Model.UserSetting,
 Amazon.AppStream.Model.UserSetting, Amazon.AppStream.Model.UserSetting,
 Amazon.AppStream.Model.UserSetting}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateStack을 참조하세요.

New-APSStreamingURL

다음 코드 예시는 New-APSStreamingURL의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 샘플은 Stack의 스트리밍 URL을 생성합니다.

```
New-APSStreamingURL -StackName SessionScriptTest -FleetName SessionScriptNew -UserId
 TestUser
```

출력:

```
Expires                 StreamingURL
```

```
-------                 ------------
12/27/2019 12:43:37 PM https://appstream2.us-east-1.aws.amazon.com/authenticate?
parameters=eyJ0eXBlIjoiRU5EX1VTRVIiLCJleHBpcmVzIjoiMTU3NzQ1MDYxNyIsImF3c0FjY291bnRJZCI6IjM5M
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateStreamingURL을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

New-APSUsageReportSubscription

다음 코드 예시는 New-APSUsageReportSubscription의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 샘플은 AppStream 사용 보고서를 활성화합니다.

```
New-APSUsageReportSubscription
```

출력:

```
S3BucketName                                    Schedule
------------                                    --------
appstream-logs-us-east-1-123456789012-sik2hnxe DAILY
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateUsageReportSubscription을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

New-APSUser

다음 코드 예시는 New-APSUser의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 샘플은 USERPOOL에 사용자를 생성합니다.

```
New-APSUser -UserName Test@lab.com -AuthenticationType USERPOOL -FirstName 'kt' -
LastName 'aws' -Select ^UserName
```

출력:

```
Test@lab.com
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateUser를 참조하세요.

Register-APSFleet

다음 코드 예시는 Register-APSFleet의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 샘플은 스택에 플릿을 등록합니다.

```
Register-APSFleet -StackName TestStack -FleetName TestFleet -Region us-west-2
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 AssociateFleet을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Register-APSUserStackBatch

다음 코드 예시는 Register-APSUserStackBatch의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 샘플은 USERPOOL의 사용자에게 스택을 할당합니다.

```
Register-APSUserStackBatch -UserStackAssociation
 @{AuthenticationType="USERPOOL";SendEmailNotification=
$False;StackName="PowershellStack";UserName="TestUser1@lab.com"}
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 BatchAssociateUserStack을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Remove-APSDirectoryConfig

다음 코드 예시는 Remove-APSDirectoryConfig의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 샘플은 AppStream Directory 구성을 제거합니다.

```
Remove-APSDirectoryConfig -DirectoryName contoso.com
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-APSDirectoryConfig (DeleteDirectoryConfig)" on
 target "contoso.com".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): A
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteDirectoryConfig를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Remove-APSFleet`

다음 코드 예시는 `Remove-APSFleet`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 샘플은 AppStream 플릿을 제거합니다.

```
Remove-APSFleet -Name TestFleet -Region us-west-2
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-APSFleet (DeleteFleet)" on target "TestFleet".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): A
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteFleet을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Remove-APSImage`

다음 코드 예시는 `Remove-APSImage`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 샘플은 이미지를 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-APSImage -Name TestImage -Region us-west-2
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-APSImage (DeleteImage)" on target "TestImage".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): A

Applications                : {}
AppstreamAgentVersion       : LATEST
Arn                         : arn:aws:appstream:us-west-2:123456789012:image/
TestImage
BaseImageArn                :
CreatedTime                 : 12/27/2019 1:34:10 PM
Description                 :
DisplayName                 : TestImage
ImageBuilderName            :
ImageBuilderSupported       : True
ImagePermissions            :
Name                        : TestImage
Platform                    : WINDOWS
PublicBaseImageReleasedDate : 6/12/2018 12:00:00 AM
State                       : AVAILABLE
StateChangeReason           :
Visibility                  : PRIVATE
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteImage를 참조하세요.

`Remove-APSImageBuilder`

다음 코드 예시는 `Remove-APSImageBuilder`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 샘플은 ImageBuilder를 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-APSImageBuilder -Name TestIB -Region us-west-2
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
```

```
Performing the operation "Remove-APSImageBuilder (DeleteImageBuilder)" on target
 "TestIB".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): A

AccessEndpoints             : {}
AppstreamAgentVersion       : 12-16-2019
Arn                         : arn:aws:appstream:us-west-2:123456789012:image-
builder/TestIB
CreatedTime                 : 12/27/2019 11:39:24 AM
Description                 :
DisplayName                 : TestIB
DomainJoinInfo              :
EnableDefaultInternetAccess : True
IamRoleArn                  :
ImageArn                    : arn:aws:appstream:us-west-2::image/AppStream-
WinServer2012R2-12-12-2019
ImageBuilderErrors          : {}
InstanceType                : stream.standard.medium
Name                        : TestIB
NetworkAccessConfiguration  : Amazon.AppStream.Model.NetworkAccessConfiguration
Platform                    : WINDOWS
State                       : DELETING
StateChangeReason           :
VpcConfig                   : Amazon.AppStream.Model.VpcConfig
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteImageBuilder를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Remove-APSImagePermission`

다음 코드 예시는 `Remove-APSImagePermission`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 샘플은 이미지의 권한을 제거합니다.

```
Remove-APSImagePermission -Name Powershell -SharedAccountId 123456789012
```

출력:

```
Confirm
```

```
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-APSImagePermission (DeleteImagePermissions)" on
 target "Powershell".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): A
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteImagePermissions를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Remove-APSResourceTag`

다음 코드 예시는 `Remove-APSResourceTag`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 샘플은 AppStream 리소스에서 리소스 태그를 제거합니다.

```
Remove-APSResourceTag -ResourceArn arn:aws:appstream:us-east-1:123456789012:stack/
SessionScriptTest -TagKey StackState
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-APSResourceTag (UntagResource)" on target
 "arn:aws:appstream:us-east-1:123456789012:stack/SessionScriptTest".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): A
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UntagResource를 참조하세요.

`Remove-APSStack`

다음 코드 예시는 `Remove-APSStack`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 샘플은 스택을 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-APSStack -Name TestStack -Region us-west-2
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-APSStack (DeleteStack)" on target "TestStack".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): A
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteStack을 참조하세요.

`Remove-APSUsageReportSubscription`

다음 코드 예시는 `Remove-APSUsageReportSubscription`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 샘플은 AppStream 사용 보고서 구독을 비활성화합니다.

```
Remove-APSUsageReportSubscription
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-APSUsageReportSubscription
 (DeleteUsageReportSubscription)" on target "".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): A
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteUsageReportSubscription을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Remove-APSUser`

다음 코드 예시는 `Remove-APSUser`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 샘플은 USERPOOL에서 사용자를 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-APSUser -UserName TestUser@lab.com -AuthenticationType USERPOOL
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-APSUser (DeleteUser)" on target "TestUser@lab.com".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): A
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteUser를 참조하세요.

Revoke-APSSession

다음 코드 예시는 `Revoke-APSSession`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 샘플은 AppStream 플릿에 대한 세션을 취소합니다.

```
Revoke-APSSession -SessionId 6cd2f9a3-f948-4aa1-8014-8a7dcde14877
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ExpireSession을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Start-APSFleet

다음 코드 예시는 `Start-APSFleet`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 샘플은 플릿을 시작합니다.

```
Start-APSFleet -Name PowershellFleet
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 StartFleet을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Start-APSImageBuilder

다음 코드 예시는 `Start-APSImageBuilder`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 샘플은 ImageBuilder를 시작합니다.

```
Start-APSImageBuilder -Name TestImage
```

출력:

```
AccessEndpoints             : {}
AppstreamAgentVersion       : 06-19-2019
Arn                         : arn:aws:appstream:us-east-1:123456789012:image-
builder/TestImage
CreatedTime                 : 1/14/2019 4:33:05 AM
Description                 :
DisplayName                 : TestImage
DomainJoinInfo              :
EnableDefaultInternetAccess : False
IamRoleArn                  :
ImageArn                    : arn:aws:appstream:us-east-1::image/Base-Image-
Builder-05-02-2018
ImageBuilderErrors          : {}
InstanceType                : stream.standard.large
Name                        : TestImage
NetworkAccessConfiguration  : Amazon.AppStream.Model.NetworkAccessConfiguration
Platform                    : WINDOWS
State                       : PENDING
StateChangeReason           :
VpcConfig                   : Amazon.AppStream.Model.VpcConfig
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 StartImageBuilder를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Stop-APSFleet

다음 코드 예시는 `Stop-APSFleet`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 샘플은 플릿을 중지합니다.

```
Stop-APSFleet -Name PowershellFleet
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 StopFleet을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Stop-APSImageBuilder

다음 코드 예시는 `Stop-APSImageBuilder`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 샘플은 ImageBuilder를 중지합니다.

```
Stop-APSImageBuilder -Name TestImage
```

출력:

```
AccessEndpoints             : {}
AppstreamAgentVersion       : 06-19-2019
Arn                         : arn:aws:appstream:us-east-1:123456789012:image-
builder/TestImage
CreatedTime                 : 1/14/2019 4:33:05 AM
Description                 :
DisplayName                 : TestImage
DomainJoinInfo              :
EnableDefaultInternetAccess : False
IamRoleArn                  :
ImageArn                    : arn:aws:appstream:us-east-1::image/Base-Image-
Builder-05-02-2018
ImageBuilderErrors          : {}
InstanceType                : stream.standard.large
Name                        : TestImage
NetworkAccessConfiguration  : Amazon.AppStream.Model.NetworkAccessConfiguration
Platform                    : WINDOWS
State                       : STOPPING
StateChangeReason           :
VpcConfig                   : Amazon.AppStream.Model.VpcConfig
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 StopImageBuilder를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Unregister-APSFleet

다음 코드 예시는 `Unregister-APSFleet`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 샘플은 스택에서 플릿 등록을 취소합니다.

```
Unregister-APSFleet -StackName TestStack -FleetName TestFleet -Region us-west-2
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DisassociateFleet을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Unregister-APSUserStackBatch`

다음 코드 예시는 `Unregister-APSUserStackBatch`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 샘플은 할당된 스택에서 사용자를 제거합니다.

```
Unregister-APSUserStackBatch -UserStackAssociation
 @{AuthenticationType="USERPOOL";SendEmailNotification=
$False;StackName="PowershellStack";UserName="TestUser1@lab.com"}
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 BatchDisassociateUserStack을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Update-APSDirectoryConfig`

다음 코드 예시는 `Update-APSDirectoryConfig`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 샘플은 AppStream에서 생성된 디렉터리 구성을 업데이트합니다.

```
Update-APSDirectoryConfig -ServiceAccountCredentials_AccountName contoso
\ServiceAccount -ServiceAccountCredentials_AccountPassword MyPass@1$@#
 -DirectoryName contoso.com -OrganizationalUnitDistinguishedName
 "OU=AppStreamNew,OU=Contoso,DC=Contoso,DC=com"
```

출력:

```
CreatedTime           DirectoryName OrganizationalUnitDistinguishedNames
 ServiceAccountCredentials
```

```
-----------           ------------- ------------------------------------
 -------------------------
12/27/2019 3:50:02 PM contoso.com   {OU=AppStreamNew,OU=Contoso,DC=Contoso,DC=com}
 Amazon.AppStream.Model.ServiceAccountCredentials
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UpdateDirectoryConfig를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Update-APSFleet

다음 코드 예시는 Update-APSFleet의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 샘플은 플릿의 속성을 업데이트합니다.

```
Update-APSFleet -Name PowershellFleet -EnableDefaultInternetAccess $True -
DisconnectTimeoutInSecond 950
```

출력:

```
Arn                            : arn:aws:appstream:us-east-1:123456789012:fleet/
PowershellFleet
ComputeCapacityStatus          : Amazon.AppStream.Model.ComputeCapacityStatus
CreatedTime                    : 4/24/2019 8:39:41 AM
Description                    : PowershellFleet
DisconnectTimeoutInSeconds     : 950
DisplayName                    : PowershellFleet
DomainJoinInfo                 :
EnableDefaultInternetAccess    : True
FleetErrors                    : {}
FleetType                      : ON_DEMAND
IamRoleArn                     :
IdleDisconnectTimeoutInSeconds : 900
ImageArn                       : arn:aws:appstream:us-east-1:123456789012:image/
Powershell
ImageName                      : Powershell
InstanceType                   : stream.standard.medium
MaxUserDurationInSeconds       : 57600
Name                           : PowershellFleet
State                          : STOPPED
VpcConfig                      : Amazon.AppStream.Model.VpcConfig
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UpdateFleet을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Update-APSImagePermission

다음 코드 예시는 `Update-APSImagePermission`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 샘플은 AppStream 이미지를 다른 계정과 공유합니다.

```
Update-APSImagePermission -Name Powershell -SharedAccountId 123456789012 -
ImagePermissions_AllowFleet $True -ImagePermissions_AllowImageBuilder $True
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UpdateImagePermissions를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Update-APSStack

다음 코드 예시는 `Update-APSStack`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 샘플 업데이트(활성화) 애플리케이션 설정 지속성 및 스택의 홈 폴더

```
Update-APSStack -Name PowershellStack -ApplicationSettings_Enabled $True
 -ApplicationSettings_SettingsGroup PowershellStack -StorageConnector
 @{ConnectorType="HOMEFOLDERS"}
```

출력:

```
AccessEndpoints     : {}
ApplicationSettings : Amazon.AppStream.Model.ApplicationSettingsResponse
Arn                 : arn:aws:appstream:us-east-1:123456789012:stack/PowershellStack
CreatedTime         : 4/24/2019 8:49:29 AM
Description         : PowershellStack
DisplayName         : PowershellStack
EmbedHostDomains    : {}
FeedbackURL         :
Name                : PowershellStack
RedirectURL         :
```

```
StackErrors         : {}
StorageConnectors   : {Amazon.AppStream.Model.StorageConnector,
 Amazon.AppStream.Model.StorageConnector}
UserSettings        : {Amazon.AppStream.Model.UserSetting,
 Amazon.AppStream.Model.UserSetting, Amazon.AppStream.Model.UserSetting,
 Amazon.AppStream.Model.UserSetting}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UpdateStack을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 Aurora 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Aurora에서 AWS Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`Get-RDSOrderableDBInstanceOption`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-RDSOrderableDBInstanceOption`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예 1: 이 예는 AWS 리전에서 특정 DB 인스턴스 클래스를 지원하는 DB 엔진 버전을 나열합니다.

```
$params = @{
  Engine = 'aurora-postgresql'
  DBInstanceClass = 'db.r5.large'
  Region = 'us-east-1'
}
Get-RDSOrderableDBInstanceOption @params
```

예 2: 이 예는 AWS 리전에서 특정 DB 엔진 버전을 지원하는 DB 인스턴스 클래스를 나열합니다.

```
$params = @{
  Engine = 'aurora-postgresql'
  EngineVersion = '13.6'
  Region = 'us-east-1'
}
Get-RDSOrderableDBInstanceOption @params
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 Auto Scaling 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Auto Scaling과 함께 AWS Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`Add-ASLoadBalancer`

다음 코드 예시는 `Add-ASLoadBalancer`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에 지정된 로드 밸런서를 연결합니다.

```
Add-ASLoadBalancer -LoadBalancerName my-lb -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 AttachLoadBalancers를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Complete-ASLifecycleAction

다음 코드 예시는 Complete-ASLifecycleAction의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 수명 주기 작업을 완료합니다.

```
Complete-ASLifecycleAction -LifecycleHookName myLifecycleHook -
AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -LifecycleActionResult CONTINUE -LifecycleActionToken
 bcd2f1b8-9a78-44d3-8a7a-4dd07d7cf635
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CompleteLifecycleAction을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Disable-ASMetricsCollection

다음 코드 예시는 Disable-ASMetricsCollection의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에 대한 지정된 지표의 모니터링을 비활성화합니다.

```
Disable-ASMetricsCollection -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -Metric @("GroupMinSize",
 "GroupMaxSize")
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에 대한 모든 지표의 모니터링을 비활성화합니다.

```
Disable-ASMetricsCollection -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DisableMetricsCollection을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Dismount-ASInstance

다음 코드 예시는 Dismount-ASInstance의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에서 지정된 인스턴스를 분리하고 Auto Scaling이 대체 인스턴스를 시작하지 않도록 원하는 용량을 줄입니다.

```
Dismount-ASInstance -InstanceId i-93633f9b -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -
ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity $true
```

출력:

```
ActivityId           : 06733445-ce94-4039-be1b-b9f1866e276e
AutoScalingGroupName : my-asg
Cause                : At 2015-11-20T22:34:59Z instance i-93633f9b was detached in
 response to a user request, shrinking
                       the capacity from 2 to 1.
Description          : Detaching EC2 instance: i-93633f9b
Details              : {"Availability Zone":"us-west-2b","Subnet
 ID":"subnet-5264e837"}
EndTime              :
Progress             : 50
StartTime            : 11/20/2015 2:34:59 PM
StatusCode           : InProgress
StatusMessage        :
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 원하는 용량을 줄이지 않고 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에서 지정된 인스턴스를 분리합니다. Auto Scaling이 대체 인스턴스를 시작합니다.

```
Dismount-ASInstance -InstanceId i-7bf746a2 -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -
ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity $false
```

출력:

```
ActivityId           : f43a3cd4-d38c-4af7-9fe0-d76ec2307b6d
AutoScalingGroupName : my-asg
Cause                : At 2015-11-20T22:34:59Z instance i-7bf746a2 was detached in
 response to a user request.
Description          : Detaching EC2 instance: i-7bf746a2
Details              : {"Availability Zone":"us-west-2b","Subnet
 ID":"subnet-5264e837"}
EndTime              :
Progress             : 50
```

```
StartTime            : 11/20/2015 2:34:59 PM
StatusCode           : InProgress
StatusMessage        :
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DetachInstances.

`Dismount-ASLoadBalancer`

다음 코드 예시는 `Dismount-ASLoadBalancer`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에서 지정된 로드 밸런서를 분리합니다.

```
Dismount-ASLoadBalancer -LoadBalancerName my-lb -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DetachLoadBalancers를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Enable-ASMetricsCollection`

다음 코드 예시는 `Enable-ASMetricsCollection`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에 대한 지정된 지표의 모니터링을 활성화합니다.

```
Enable-ASMetricsCollection  -Metric @("GroupMinSize", "GroupMaxSize") -
AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -Granularity 1Minute
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에 대한 모든 지표의 모니터링을 활성화합니다.

```
Enable-ASMetricsCollection -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -Granularity 1Minute
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 EnableMetricsCollection을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Enter-ASStandby`

다음 코드 예시는 `Enter-ASStandby`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스를 대기 모드로 전환하고, Auto Scaling이 대체 인스턴스를 시작하지 않도록 원하는 용량을 줄입니다.

```
Enter-ASStandby -InstanceId i-93633f9b -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -
ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity $true
```

출력:

```
ActivityId           : e36a5a54-ced6-4df8-bd19-708e2a59a649
AutoScalingGroupName : my-asg
Cause                : At 2015-11-22T15:48:06Z instance i-95b8484f was moved to
 standby in response to a user request,
                       shrinking the capacity from 2 to 1.
Description          : Moving EC2 instance to Standby: i-95b8484f
Details              : {"Availability Zone":"us-west-2b","Subnet
 ID":"subnet-5264e837"}
EndTime              :
Progress             : 50
StartTime            : 11/22/2015 7:48:06 AM
StatusCode           : InProgress
StatusMessage        :
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 원하는 용량을 줄이지 않고 지정된 인스턴스를 대기 모드로 전환합니다. Auto Scaling이 대체 인스턴스를 시작합니다.

```
Enter-ASStandby -InstanceId i-93633f9b -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -
ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity $false
```

출력:

```
ActivityId           : e36a5a54-ced6-4df8-bd19-708e2a59a649
AutoScalingGroupName : my-asg
Cause                : At 2015-11-22T15:48:06Z instance i-95b8484f was moved to
 standby in response to a user request.
Description          : Moving EC2 instance to Standby: i-95b8484f
Details              : {"Availability Zone":"us-west-2b","Subnet
 ID":"subnet-5264e837"}
EndTime              :
Progress             : 50
```

```
StartTime            : 11/22/2015 7:48:06 AM
StatusCode           : InProgress
StatusMessage        :
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 EnterStandby를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Exit-ASStandby

다음 코드 예시는 `Exit-ASStandby`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스를 대기 모드에서 해제합니다.

```
Exit-ASStandby -InstanceId i-93633f9b -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg
```

출력:

```
ActivityId           : 1833d3e8-e32f-454e-b731-0670ad4c6934
AutoScalingGroupName : my-asg
Cause                : At 2015-11-22T15:51:21Z instance i-95b8484f was moved out of
 standby in response to a user
                       request, increasing the capacity from 1 to 2.
Description          : Moving EC2 instance out of Standby: i-95b8484f
Details              : {"Availability Zone":"us-west-2b","Subnet
 ID":"subnet-5264e837"}
EndTime              :
Progress             : 30
StartTime            : 11/22/2015 7:51:21 AM
StatusCode           : PreInService
StatusMessage        :
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ExitStandby를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-ASAccountLimit

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-ASAccountLimit`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 AWS 계정의 Auto Scaling 리소스 제한을 설명합니다.

```
Get-ASAccountLimit
```

출력:

```
MaxNumberOfAutoScalingGroups    : 20
MaxNumberOfLaunchConfigurations : 100
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeAccountLimits를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-ASAdjustmentType

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-ASAdjustmentType`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 Auto Scaling에서 지원하는 조정 유형을 설명합니다.

```
Get-ASAdjustmentType
```

출력:

```
Type
----
ChangeInCapacity
ExactCapacity
PercentChangeInCapacity
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeAdjustmentTypes를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-ASAutoScalingGroup

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-ASAutoScalingGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 Auto Scaling 그룹의 이름을 나열합니다.

```
Get-ASAutoScalingGroup | format-table -property AutoScalingGroupName
```

출력:

```
AutoScalingGroupName
--------------------
my-asg-1
my-asg-2
my-asg-3
my-asg-4
my-asg-5
my-asg-6
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹을 설명합니다.

```
Get-ASAutoScalingGroup -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg-1
```

출력:

```
AutoScalingGroupARN     : arn:aws:autoscaling:us-
west-2:123456789012:autoScalingGroup:930d940e-891e-4781-a11a-7b0acd480
                          f03:autoScalingGroupName/my-asg-1
AutoScalingGroupName    : my-asg-1
AvailabilityZones       : {us-west-2b, us-west-2a}
CreatedTime             : 3/1/2015 9:05:31 AM
DefaultCooldown         : 300
DesiredCapacity         : 2
EnabledMetrics          : {}
HealthCheckGracePeriod  : 300
HealthCheckType         : EC2
Instances               : {my-lc}
LaunchConfigurationName : my-lc
LoadBalancerNames       : {}
MaxSize                 : 0
MinSize                 : 0
PlacementGroup          :
Status                  :
SuspendedProcesses      : {}
Tags                    : {}
TerminationPolicies     : {Default}
VPCZoneIdentifier       : subnet-e4f33493,subnet-5264e837
```

예제 3: 이 예제에서는 지정된 두 개의 Auto Scaling 그룹을 설명합니다.

```
Get-ASAutoScalingGroup -AutoScalingGroupName @("my-asg-1", "my-asg-2")
```

예제 4: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에 대한 Auto Scaling 인스턴스를 설명합니다.

```
(Get-ASAutoScalingGroup -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg-1).Instances
```

예제 5: 이 예제에서는 모든 Auto Scaling 그룹을 설명합니다.

```
Get-ASAutoScalingGroup
```

예제 6: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹의 LaunchTemplate를 설명합니다. 이 예제에서는 "인스턴스 구매 옵션"이 "시작 템플릿 준수"로 설정되어 있다고 가정합니다. 이 옵션이 "구매 옵션 및 인스턴스 유형 결합"으로 설정된 경우 "MixedInstancesPolicy.LaunchTemplate" 속성을 사용하여 LaunchTemplate에 액세스할 수 있습니다.

```
(Get-ASAutoScalingGroup -AutoScalingGroupName my-ag-1).LaunchTemplate
```

출력:

```
LaunchTemplateId     LaunchTemplateName   Version
----------------     ------------------   -------
lt-06095fd619cb40371 test-launch-template $Default
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeAutoScalingGroups를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Get-ASAutoScalingInstance`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-ASAutoScalingInstance`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 Auto Scaling 인스턴스의 ID를 나열합니다.

```
Get-ASAutoScalingInstance | format-table -property InstanceId
```

출력:

```
InstanceId
```

```
----------
i-12345678
i-87654321
i-abcd1234
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 인스턴스를 설명합니다.

```
Get-ASAutoScalingInstance -InstanceId i-12345678
```

출력:

```
AutoScalingGroupName    : my-asg
AvailabilityZone        : us-west-2b
HealthStatus            : HEALTHY
InstanceId              : i-12345678
LaunchConfigurationName : my-lc
LifecycleState          : InService
```

예제 3: 이 예제에서는 지정된 두 Auto Scaling 인스턴스를 설명합니다.

```
Get-ASAutoScalingInstance -InstanceId @("i-12345678", "i-87654321")
```

예제 4: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에 대한 Auto Scaling 인스턴스를 설명합니다.

```
(Get-ASAutoScalingGroup -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg).Instances | Get-
ASAutoScalingInstance
```

예제 5: 이 예제에서는 모든 Auto Scaling 인스턴스를 설명합니다.

```
Get-ASAutoScalingInstance
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeAutoScalingInstances 참조하세요.

`Get-ASAutoScalingNotificationType`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-ASAutoScalingNotificationType`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 Auto Scaling에서 지원하는 알림 유형을 나열합니다.

```
Get-ASAutoScalingNotificationType
```

출력:

```
autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_LAUNCH
autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_LAUNCH_ERROR
autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_TERMINATE
autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_TERMINATE_ERROR
autoscaling:TEST_NOTIFICATION
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeAutoScalingNotificationTypes를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Get-ASLaunchConfiguration`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-ASLaunchConfiguration`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 시작 구성의 이름을 나열합니다.

```
Get-ASLaunchConfiguration | format-table -property LaunchConfigurationName
```

출력:

```
LaunchConfigurationName
-----------------------
my-lc-1
my-lc-2
my-lc-3
my-lc-4
my-lc-5
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 지정된 시작 구성을 설명합니다.

```
Get-ASLaunchConfiguration -LaunchConfigurationName my-lc-1
```

출력:

```
AssociatePublicIpAddress     : True
```

```
BlockDeviceMappings          : {/dev/xvda}
ClassicLinkVPCId             :
ClassicLinkVPCSecurityGroups : {}
CreatedTime                  : 12/12/2014 3:22:08 PM
EbsOptimized                 : False
IamInstanceProfile           :
ImageId                      : ami-043a5034
InstanceMonitoring           : Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.InstanceMonitoring
InstanceType                 : t2.micro
KernelId                     :
KeyName                      :
LaunchConfigurationARN       : arn:aws:autoscaling:us-
west-2:123456789012:launchConfiguration:7e5f31e4-693b-4604-9322-
                               e6f68d7fafad:launchConfigurationName/my-lc-1
LaunchConfigurationName      : my-lc-1
PlacementTenancy             :
RamdiskId                    :
SecurityGroups               : {sg-67ef0308}
SpotPrice                    :
UserData                     :
```

예제 3: 이 예제에서는 지정된 두 가지 시작 구성을 설명합니다.

```
Get-ASLaunchConfiguration -LaunchConfigurationName @("my-lc-1", "my-lc-2")
```

예제 4: 이 예제에서는 모든 시작 구성을 설명합니다.

```
Get-ASLaunchConfiguration
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeLaunchConfigurations를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Get-ASLifecycleHook`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-ASLifecycleHook`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 수명 주기 후크를 설명합니다.

```
Get-ASLifecycleHook -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -LifecycleHookName myLifecycleHook
```

출력:

```
AutoScalingGroupName  : my-asg
DefaultResult         : ABANDON
GlobalTimeout         : 172800
HeartbeatTimeout      : 3600
LifecycleHookName     : myLifecycleHook
LifecycleTransition   : auto-scaling:EC2_INSTANCE_LAUNCHING
NotificationMetadata  :
NotificationTargetARN : arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-topic
RoleARN               : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/my-iam-role
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에 대한 모든 수명 주기 후크를 설명합니다.

```
Get-ASLifecycleHook -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg
```

예제 3: 이 예제에서는 모든 Auto Scaling 그룹의 모든 수명 주기 후크를 설명합니다.

```
Get-ASLifecycleHook
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeLifecycleHooks를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Get-ASLifecycleHookType`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-ASLifecycleHookType`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 Auto Scaling에서 지원하는 수명 주기 후크의 유형을 나열합니다.

```
Get-ASLifecycleHookType
```

출력:

```
autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_LAUNCHING
auto-scaling:EC2_INSTANCE_TERMINATING
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeLifecycleHookTypes를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-ASLoadBalancer

다음 코드 예시는 Get-ASLoadBalancer의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에 대한 로드 밸런서를 설명합니다.

```
Get-ASLoadBalancer -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg
```

출력:

```
LoadBalancerName    State
----------------    -----
my-lb               Added
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeLoadBalancers를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-ASMetricCollectionType

다음 코드 예시는 Get-ASMetricCollectionType의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 Auto Scaling에서 지원하는 지표 컬렉션 유형을 나열합니다.

```
(Get-ASMetricCollectionType).Metrics
```

출력:

```
Metric
------
GroupMinSize
GroupMaxSize
GroupDesiredCapacity
GroupInServiceInstances
GroupPendingInstances
GroupTerminatingInstances
GroupStandbyInstances
GroupTotalInstances
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 해당 세부 수준을 나열합니다.

```
(Get-ASMetricCollectionType).Granularities
```

출력:

```
Granularity
-----------
1Minute
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeMetricCollectionTypes를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Get-ASNotificationConfiguration`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-ASNotificationConfiguration`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹과 연결된 알림 작업을 설명합니다.

```
Get-ASNotificationConfiguration -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg | format-list
```

출력:

```
AutoScalingGroupName : my-asg
NotificationType     : auto-scaling:EC2_INSTANCE_LAUNCH
TopicARN             : arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-topic

AutoScalingGroupName : my-asg
NotificationType     : auto-scaling:EC2_INSTANCE_TERMINATE
TopicARN             : arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-topic
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 모든 Auto Scaling 그룹과 연결된 알림 작업을 설명합니다.

```
Get-ASNotificationConfiguration
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeNotificationConfigurations를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-ASPolicy

다음 코드 예시는 Get-ASPolicy의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹의 모든 정책을 설명합니다.

```
Get-ASPolicy -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg
```

출력:

```
AdjustmentType          : ChangeInCapacity
Alarms                  : {}
AutoScalingGroupName    : my-asg
Cooldown                : 0
EstimatedInstanceWarmup : 0
MetricAggregationType   :
MinAdjustmentMagnitude  : 0
MinAdjustmentStep       : 0
PolicyARN               : arn:aws:auto-scaling:us-
west-2:123456789012:scalingPolicy:aa3836ab-5462-42c7-adab-e1d769fc24ef
                          :autoScalingGroupName/my-asg:policyName/myScaleInPolicy
PolicyName              : myScaleInPolicy
PolicyType              : SimpleScaling
ScalingAdjustment       : -1
StepAdjustments         : {}
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에 대해 지정된 정책을 설명합니다.

```
Get-ASPolicy -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -PolicyName @("myScaleOutPolicy",
 "myScaleInPolicy")
```

예제 3: 이 예제에서는 모든 Auto Scaling 그룹에 대한 모든 정책을 설명합니다.

```
Get-ASPolicy
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribePolicies를 참조하세요.

Get-ASScalingActivity

다음 코드 예시는 Get-ASScalingActivity의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹의 지난 6주 동안의 조정 활동을 설명합니다.

```
Get-ASScalingActivity -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg
```

출력:

```
ActivityId           : 063308ae-aa22-4a9b-94f4-9fae4EXAMPLE
AutoScalingGroupName : my-asg
Cause                : At 2015-11-22T15:45:16Z a user request explicitly set group
 desired capacity changing the desired
                       capacity from 1 to 2.  At 2015-11-22T15:45:34Z an instance
 was started in response to a difference
                       between desired and actual capacity, increasing the capacity
 from 1 to 2.
Description          : Launching a new EC2 instance: i-26e715fc
Details              : {"Availability Zone":"us-west-2b","Subnet
 ID":"subnet-5264e837"}
EndTime              : 11/22/2015 7:46:09 AM
Progress             : 100
StartTime            : 11/22/2015 7:45:35 AM
StatusCode           : Successful
StatusMessage        :

ActivityId           : ce719997-086d-4c73-a2f1-ab703EXAMPLE
AutoScalingGroupName : my-asg
Cause                : At 2015-11-20T22:57:53Z a user request created an
 AutoScalingGroup changing the desired capacity
                        from 0 to 1.  At 2015-11-20T22:57:58Z an instance was
 started in response to a difference betwe
                       en desired and actual capacity, increasing the capacity from
 0 to 1.
Description          : Launching a new EC2 instance: i-93633f9b
Details              : {"Availability Zone":"us-west-2b","Subnet
 ID":"subnet-5264e837"}
EndTime              : 11/20/2015 2:58:32 PM
Progress             : 100
StartTime            : 11/20/2015 2:57:59 PM
StatusCode           : Successful
StatusMessage        :
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 지정된 조정 활동을 설명합니다.

```
Get-ASScalingActivity -ActivityId "063308ae-aa22-4a9b-94f4-9fae4EXAMPLE"
```

예제 3: 이 예제에서는 모든 Auto Scaling 그룹의 지난 6주 동안의 조정 활동을 설명합니다.

```
Get-ASScalingActivity
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeScalingActivities를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Get-ASScalingProcessType`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-ASScalingProcessType`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 Auto Scaling에서 지원하는 프로세스 유형을 나열합니다.

```
Get-ASScalingProcessType
```

출력:

```
ProcessName
-----------
AZRebalance
AddToLoadBalancer
AlarmNotification
HealthCheck
Launch
ReplaceUnhealthy
ScheduledActions
Terminate
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeScalingProcessTypes를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Get-ASScheduledAction`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-ASScheduledAction`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에 예약된 조정 작업을 설명합니다.

```
Get-ASScheduledAction -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg
```

출력:

```
AutoScalingGroupName : my-asg
DesiredCapacity      : 10
EndTime              :
MaxSize              :
MinSize              :
Recurrence           :
ScheduledActionARN   : arn:aws:autoscaling:us-
west-2:123456789012:scheduledUpdateGroupAction:8a4c5f24-6ec6-4306-a2dd-f7
                       2c3af3a4d6:autoScalingGroupName/my-asg:scheduledActionName/
myScheduledAction
ScheduledActionName  : myScheduledAction
StartTime            : 11/30/2015 8:00:00 AM
Time                 : 11/30/2015 8:00:00 AM
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 지정된 예약 조정 작업을 설명합니다.

```
Get-ASScheduledAction -ScheduledActionName @("myScheduledScaleOut",
 "myScheduledScaleIn")
```

예제 3: 이 예제에서는 지정된 시간에 시작하는 예약된 조정 작업을 설명합니다.

```
Get-ASScheduledAction -StartTime "2015-12-01T08:00:00Z"
```

예제 4: 이 예제에서는 지정된 시간에 종료되는 예약된 조정 작업을 설명합니다.

```
Get-ASScheduledAction -EndTime "2015-12-30T08:00:00Z"
```

예제 5: 이 예제에서는 모든 Auto Scaling 그룹에 예약된 조정 작업을 설명합니다.

```
Get-ASScheduledAction
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeScheduledActions를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-ASTag

다음 코드 예시는 Get-ASTag의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 키 값이 'myTag' 또는 'myTag2'인 태그를 설명합니다. 필터 이름의 가능한 값은 'auto-scaling-group', 'key', 'value', 'propagate-at-launch'입니다. 이 예제에서 사용하는 구문에는 PowerShell 버전 3 이상이 필요합니다.

```
Get-ASTag -Filter @( @{ Name="key"; Values=@("myTag", "myTag2") } )
```

출력:

```
Key               : myTag2
PropagateAtLaunch : True
ResourceId        : my-asg
ResourceType      : auto-scaling-group
Value             : myTagValue2

Key               : myTag
PropagateAtLaunch : True
ResourceId        : my-asg
ResourceType      : auto-scaling-group
Value             : myTagValue
```

예제 2: PowerShell 버전 2에서 필터 파라미터에 대해 필터를 생성하려면 New-Object를 사용해야 합니다.

```
$keys = New-Object string[] 2
$keys[0] = "myTag"
$keys[1] = "myTag2"
$filter = New-Object Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.Filter
$filter.Name = "key"
$filter.Values = $keys
Get-ASTag -Filter @( $filter )
```

예제 3: 이 예제에서는 모든 Auto Scaling 그룹의 모든 태그를 설명합니다.

```
Get-ASTag
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeTags를 참조하세요.

Get-ASTerminationPolicyType

다음 코드 예시는 Get-ASTerminationPolicyType의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 Auto Scaling에서 지원하는 종료 정책을 나열합니다.

```
Get-ASTerminationPolicyType
```

출력:

```
ClosestToNextInstanceHour
Default
NewestInstance
OldestInstance
OldestLaunchConfiguration
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeTerminationPolicyTypes를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Mount-ASInstance

다음 코드 예시는 Mount-ASInstance의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에 지정된 인스턴스를 연결합니다. Auto Scaling은 Auto Scaling 그룹의 원하는 용량을 자동으로 늘립니다.

```
Mount-ASInstance -InstanceId i-93633f9b -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 AttachInstances.

New-ASAutoScalingGroup

다음 코드 예시는 New-ASAutoScalingGroup의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 이름과 속성으로 Auto Scaling 그룹을 생성합니다. 원하는 기본 용량이 최소 크기입니다. 따라서 이 Auto Scaling 그룹은 지정된 두 가용 영역에 하나씩 있는 두 개의 인스턴스를 시작합니다.

```
New-ASAutoScalingGroup -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -LaunchConfigurationName my-lc -
MinSize 2 -MaxSize 6 -AvailabilityZone @("us-west-2a", "us-west-2b")
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateAutoScalingGroup을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

New-ASLaunchConfiguration

다음 코드 예시는 `New-ASLaunchConfiguration`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 'my-lc'라는 시작 구성을 생성합니다. 이 시작 구성을 사용하는 Auto Scaling 그룹에서 시작한 EC2 인스턴스는 지정된 인스턴스 유형, AMI, 보안 그룹, IAM 역할을 사용합니다.

```
New-ASLaunchConfiguration -LaunchConfigurationName my-lc -InstanceType "m3.medium" -
ImageId "ami-12345678" -SecurityGroup "sg-12345678" -IamInstanceProfile "myIamRole"
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateLaunchConfiguration을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Remove-ASAutoScalingGroup

다음 코드 예시는 `Remove-ASAutoScalingGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 실행 중인 인스턴스가 없는 경우 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹을 삭제합니다. 작업이 진행되기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다.

```
Remove-ASAutoScalingGroup -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-ASAutoScalingGroup (DeleteAutoScalingGroup)" on Target
 "my-asg".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

예제 2: 강제 파라미터를 지정하면 작업이 진행되기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시되지 않습니다.

```
Remove-ASAutoScalingGroup -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -Force
```

예제 3: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹을 삭제하고 포함된 실행 중인 인스턴스를 모두 종료합니다.

```
Remove-ASAutoScalingGroup -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -ForceDelete $true -Force
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteAutoScalingGroup을 참조하세요.

`Remove-ASLaunchConfiguration`

다음 코드 예시는 `Remove-ASLaunchConfiguration`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 Auto Scaling 그룹에 연결되지 않은 경우 지정된 시작 구성을 삭제합니다. 작업이 진행되기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다.

```
Remove-ASLaunchConfiguration -LaunchConfigurationName my-lc
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-ASLaunchConfiguration (DeleteLaunchConfiguration)" on
 Target "my-lc".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

예제 2: 강제 파라미터를 지정하면 작업이 진행되기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시되지 않습니다.

```
Remove-ASLaunchConfiguration -LaunchConfigurationName my-lc -Force
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteLaunchConfiguration을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Remove-ASLifecycleHook

다음 코드 예시는 Remove-ASLifecycleHook의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에 대해 지정된 수명 주기 후크를 삭제합니다. 작업이 진행되기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다.

```
Remove-ASLifecycleHook -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -LifecycleHookName
 myLifecycleHook
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-ASLifecycleHook (DeleteLifecycleHook)" on Target
 "myLifecycleHook".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

예제 2: 강제 파라미터를 지정하면 작업이 진행되기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시되지 않습니다.

```
Remove-ASLifecycleHook -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -LifecycleHookName
 myLifecycleHook -Force
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteLifecycleHook를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Remove-ASNotificationConfiguration

다음 코드 예시는 Remove-ASNotificationConfiguration의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 알림 작업을 삭제합니다. 작업이 진행되기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다.

```
Remove-ASNotificationConfiguration -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -TopicARN
 "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-topic"
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-ASNotificationConfiguration
 (DeleteNotificationConfiguration)" on Target
"arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-topic".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

예제 2: 강제 파라미터를 지정하면 작업이 진행되기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시되지 않습니다.

```
Remove-ASNotificationConfiguration -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -TopicARN
 "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-topic" -Force
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteNotificationConfiguration을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Remove-ASPolicy`

다음 코드 예시는 `Remove-ASPolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에 대해 지정된 정책을 삭제합니다. 작업이 진행되기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다.

```
Remove-ASPolicy -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -PolicyName myScaleInPolicy
```

출력:

```
Confirm
```

```
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-ASPolicy (DeletePolicy)" on Target "myScaleInPolicy".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

예제 2: 강제 파라미터를 지정하면 작업이 진행되기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시되지 않습니다.

```
Remove-ASPolicy -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -PolicyName myScaleInPolicy -Force
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeletePolicy를 참조하세요.

`Remove-ASScheduledAction`

다음 코드 예시는 `Remove-ASScheduledAction`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에 대해 지정된 예약된 작업을 삭제합니다. 작업이 진행되기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다.

```
Remove-ASScheduledAction -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -ScheduledAction
 "myScheduledAction"
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-ASScheduledAction (DeleteScheduledAction)" on Target
 "myScheduledAction".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

예제 2: 강제 파라미터를 지정하면 작업이 진행되기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시되지 않습니다.

```
Remove-ASScheduledAction -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -ScheduledAction
 "myScheduledAction" -Force
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteScheduledAction을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Remove-ASTag

다음 코드 예시는 Remove-ASTag의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에서 지정된 태그를 제거합니다. 작업이 진행되기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다. 이 예제에서 사용하는 구문에는 PowerShell 버전 3 이상이 필요합니다.

```
Remove-ASTag -Tag @( @{ResourceType="auto-scaling-group"; ResourceId="my-asg";
 Key="myTag" } )
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-ASTag (DeleteTags)" on target
 "Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.Tag".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

예제 2: 강제 파라미터를 지정하면 작업이 진행되기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시되지 않습니다.

```
Remove-ASTag -Tag @( @{ResourceType="auto-scaling-group"; ResourceId="my-asg";
 Key="myTag" } ) -Force
```

예제 3: Powershell 버전 2에서 태그 파라미터에 대해 태그를 생성하려면 New-Object를 사용해야 합니다.

```
$tag = New-Object Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.Tag
$tag.ResourceType = "auto-scaling-group"
$tag.ResourceId = "my-asg"
$tag.Key = "myTag"
Remove-ASTag -Tag $tag -Force
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteTags를 참조하세요.

Resume-ASProcess

다음 코드 예시는 Resume-ASProcess의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에 대해 지정된 Auto Scaling 프로세스를 재개합니다.

```
Resume-ASProcess -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -ScalingProcess "AlarmNotification"
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에 대해 일시 중지된 모든 Auto Scaling 프로세스를 재개합니다.

```
Resume-ASProcess -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ResumeProcesses를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Set-ASDesiredCapacity`

다음 코드 예시는 `Set-ASDesiredCapacity`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹의 크기를 설정합니다.

```
Set-ASDesiredCapacity -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -DesiredCapacity 2
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹의 크기를 설정하고 새 크기로 크기 조정하기 전에 휴지 기간이 완료될 때까지 기다립니다.

```
Set-ASDesiredCapacity -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -DesiredCapacity 2 -HonorCooldown
 $true
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 SetDesiredCapacity를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Set-ASInstanceHealth`

다음 코드 예시는 `Set-ASInstanceHealth`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스의 상태를 'Unhealthy'로 설정하여 서비스를 중단합니다. Auto Scaling은 인스턴스를 종료하고 교체합니다.

```
Set-ASInstanceHealth -HealthStatus Unhealthy -InstanceId i-93633f9b
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스의 상태를 'Healthy'로 설정하여 서비스를 유지합니다. Auto Scaling 그룹의 상태 확인 유예 기간이 적용되지 않습니다.

```
Set-ASInstanceHealth -HealthStatus Healthy -InstanceId i-93633f9b -
ShouldRespectGracePeriod $false
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 SetInstanceHealth를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Set-ASInstanceProtection`

다음 코드 예시는 `Set-ASInstanceProtection`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스에 대한 인스턴스 보호를 활성화합니다.

```
Set-ASInstanceProtection -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -InstanceId i-12345678 -
ProtectedFromScaleIn $true
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스에 대한 인스턴스 보호를 비활성화합니다.

```
Set-ASInstanceProtection -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -InstanceId i-12345678 -
ProtectedFromScaleIn $false
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 SetInstanceProtection을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Set-ASTag`

다음 코드 예시는 `Set-ASTag`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에 단일 태그를 추가합니다. 태그 키는 'myTag '이고 태그 값은 'myTagValue'입니다. Auto Scaling은 이 태그를 Auto Scaling 그룹에서 시작한 후속 EC2 인스턴스로 전파합니다. 이 예제에서 사용하는 구문에는 PowerShell 버전 3 이상이 필요합니다.

```
Set-ASTag -Tag @( @{ResourceType="auto-scaling-group"; ResourceId="my-asg";
 Key="myTag"; Value="myTagValue"; PropagateAtLaunch=$true} )
```

예제 2: PowerShell 버전 2에서 태그 파라미터에 대해 태그를 생성하려면 New-Object를 사용해야 합니다.

```
$tag = New-Object Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.Tag
$tag.ResourceType = "auto-scaling-group"
$tag.ResourceId = "my-asg"
$tag.Key = "myTag"
$tag.Value = "myTagValue"
$tag.PropagateAtLaunch = $true
Set-ASTag -Tag $tag
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateOrUpdateTags를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Start-ASPolicy`

다음 코드 예시는 `Start-ASPolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에 대해 지정된 정책을 실행합니다.

```
Start-ASPolicy -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -PolicyName "myScaleInPolicy"
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 휴지 기간이 완료될 때까지 기다린 후 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에 대해 지정된 정책을 실행합니다.

```
Start-ASPolicy -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -PolicyName "myScaleInPolicy" -
HonorCooldown $true
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ExecutePolicy를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Stop-ASInstanceInAutoScalingGroup

다음 코드 예시는 Stop-ASInstanceInAutoScalingGroup의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스를 종료하고 Auto Scaling이 대체 인스턴스를 시작하지 않도록 Auto Scaling 그룹의 원하는 용량을 줄입니다.

```
Stop-ASInstanceInAutoScalingGroup -InstanceId i-93633f9b -
ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity $true
```

출력:

```
ActivityId           : 2e40d9bd-1902-444c-abf3-6ea0002efdc5
AutoScalingGroupName :
Cause                : At 2015-11-22T16:09:03Z instance i-93633f9b was taken out of
 service in response to a user
                       request, shrinking the capacity from 2 to 1.
Description          : Terminating EC2 instance: i-93633f9b
Details              : {"Availability Zone":"us-west-2b","Subnet
 ID":"subnet-5264e837"}
EndTime              :
Progress             : 0
StartTime            : 11/22/2015 8:09:03 AM
StatusCode           : InProgress
StatusMessage        :
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 Auto Scaling 그룹의 원하는 용량을 줄이지 않고 지정된 인스턴스를 종료합니다. Auto Scaling이 대체 인스턴스를 시작합니다.

```
Stop-ASInstanceInAutoScalingGroup -InstanceId i-93633f9b -
ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity $false
```

출력:

```
ActivityId           : 2e40d9bd-1902-444c-abf3-6ea0002efdc5
AutoScalingGroupName :
```

```
Cause                : At 2015-11-22T16:09:03Z instance i-93633f9b was taken out of
 service in response to a user
                        request.
Description          : Terminating EC2 instance: i-93633f9b
Details              : {"Availability Zone":"us-west-2b","Subnet
 ID":"subnet-5264e837"}
EndTime              :
Progress             : 0
StartTime            : 11/22/2015 8:09:03 AM
StatusCode           : InProgress
StatusMessage        :
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Suspend-ASProcess`

다음 코드 예시는 `Suspend-ASProcess`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에 대해 지정된 Auto Scaling 프로세스를 일시 중지합니다.

```
Suspend-ASProcess -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -ScalingProcess "AlarmNotification"
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에 대한 모든 Auto Scaling 프로세스를 일시 중지합니다.

```
Suspend-ASProcess -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 SuspendProcesses를 참조하세요.

`Update-ASAutoScalingGroup`

다음 코드 예시는 `Update-ASAutoScalingGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹을 최소 및 최대 크기로 업데이트합니다.

```
Update-ASAutoScalingGroup -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -MaxSize 5 -MinSize 1
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹의 기본 휴지 기간을 업데이트합니다.

```
Update-ASAutoScalingGroup -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -DefaultCooldown 10
```

예제 3: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹의 가용 영역을 업데이트합니다.

```
Update-ASAutoScalingGroup -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -AvailabilityZone @("us-
west-2a", "us-west-2b")
```

예제 4: 이 예제에서는 Elastic Load Balancing 상태 확인을 사용하도록 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹을 업데이트합니다.

```
Update-ASAutoScalingGroup -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -HealthCheckType ELB -
HealthCheckGracePeriod 60
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UpdateAutoScalingGroup을 참조하세요.

`Write-ASLifecycleActionHeartbeat`

다음 코드 예시는 `Write-ASLifecycleActionHeartbeat`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 수명 주기 작업에 대한 하트비트를 기록합니다. 이렇게 하면 사용자 지정 작업을 완료할 때까지 인스턴스가 보류 상태로 유지됩니다.

```
Write-ASLifecycleActionHeartbeat -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -LifecycleHookName
 myLifecycleHook -LifecycleActionToken bcd2f1b8-9a78-44d3-8a7a-4dd07d7cf635
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 RecordLifecycleActionHeartbeat를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Write-ASLifecycleHook`

다음 코드 예시는 `Write-ASLifecycleHook`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에 지정된 수명 주기 후크를 추가합니다.

```
Write-ASLifecycleHook -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -LifecycleHookName
 "myLifecycleHook" -LifecycleTransition "autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_LAUNCHING" -
NotificationTargetARN "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-sns-topic" -RoleARN
 "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/my-iam-role"
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 PutLifecycleHook를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Write-ASNotificationConfiguration`

다음 코드 예시는 `Write-ASNotificationConfiguration`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹이 EC2 인스턴스를 시작할 때 지정된 SNS 주제에 알림을 보내도록 구성합니다.

```
Write-ASNotificationConfiguration -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -NotificationType
 "autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_LAUNCH" -TopicARN "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-
topic"
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹이 EC2 인스턴스를 시작하거나 종료할 때 지정된 SNS 주제에 알림을 보내도록 구성합니다.

```
Write-ASNotificationConfiguration -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -NotificationType
 @("autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_LAUNCH", "autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_TERMINATE") -
TopicARN "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-topic"
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 PutNotificationConfiguration을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Write-ASScalingPolicy`

다음 코드 예시는 `Write-ASScalingPolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 Auto Scaling 그룹에 지정된 정책을 추가합니다. 지정된 조정 유형은 ScalingAdjustment 파라미터를 해석하는 방법을 결정합니다. 'ChangeInCapacity'를 사용하면 양수 값이 지정된 인스턴스 수만큼 용량을 늘리고 음수 값은 지정된 인스턴스 수만큼 용량을 줄입니다.

```
Write-ASScalingPolicy -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -AdjustmentType
 "ChangeInCapacity" -PolicyName "myScaleInPolicy" -ScalingAdjustment -1
```

출력:

```
arn:aws:autoscaling:us-west-2:123456789012:scalingPolicy:aa3836ab-5462-42c7-adab-
e1d769fc24ef:autoScalingGroupName/my-asg
:policyName/myScaleInPolicy
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 PutScalingPolicy를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Write-ASScheduledUpdateGroupAction`

다음 코드 예시는 `Write-ASScheduledUpdateGroupAction`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 일회성 예약 작업을 생성하거나 업데이트하여 지정된 시작 시간에 원하는 용량을 변경합니다.

```
Write-ASScheduledUpdateGroupAction -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -ScheduledActionName
 "myScheduledAction" -StartTime "2015-12-01T00:00:00Z" -DesiredCapacity 10
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 PutScheduledUpdateGroupAction을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

AWS Budgets Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는와 함께 AWS Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS Budgets.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

New-BGTBudget

다음 코드 예시는 New-BGTBudget의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이메일 알림으로 지정된 예산 및 시간 제약 조건을 사용하여 새 예산을 생성합니다.

```
$notification = @{
    NotificationType = "ACTUAL"
    ComparisonOperator = "GREATER_THAN"
    Threshold = 80
}

$addressObject = @{
    Address = @("user@domain.com")
    SubscriptionType = "EMAIL"
}

$subscriber = New-Object Amazon.Budgets.Model.NotificationWithSubscribers
$subscriber.Notification = $notification
$subscriber.Subscribers.Add($addressObject)

$startDate = [datetime]::new(2017,09,25)
$endDate = [datetime]::new(2017,10,25)

New-BGTBudget -Budget_BudgetName "Tester" -Budget_BudgetType COST -
CostTypes_IncludeTax $true -Budget_TimeUnit MONTHLY -BudgetLimit_Unit USD -
TimePeriod_Start $startDate -TimePeriod_End $endDate -AccountId 123456789012 -
BudgetLimit_Amount 200 -NotificationsWithSubscriber $subscriber
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateBudget을 참조하세요.

AWS Cloud9 Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는와 함께 AWS Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS Cloud9.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`Get-C9EnvironmentData`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-C9EnvironmentData`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 AWS Cloud9 개발 환경에 대한 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-C9EnvironmentData -EnvironmentId
 685f892f431b45c2b28cb69eadcdb0EX,1980b80e5f584920801c09086667f0EX
```

출력:

```
Arn         : arn:aws:cloud9:us-
east-1:123456789012:environment:685f892f431b45c2b28cb69eadcdb0EX
Description : Created from CodeStar.
Id          : 685f892f431b45c2b28cb69eadcdb0EX
Lifecycle   : Amazon.Cloud9.Model.EnvironmentLifecycle
Name        : my-demo-ec2-env
OwnerArn    : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/MyDemoUser
Type        : ec2

Arn         : arn:aws:cloud9:us-
east-1:123456789012:environment:1980b80e5f584920801c09086667f0EX
Description :
```

```
Id          : 1980b80e5f584920801c09086667f0EX
Lifecycle   : Amazon.Cloud9.Model.EnvironmentLifecycle
Name        : my-demo-ssh-env
OwnerArn    : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/MyDemoUser
Type        : ssh
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 AWS Cloud9 개발 환경의 수명 주기 상태에 대한 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
(Get-C9EnvironmentData -EnvironmentId 685f892f431b45c2b28cb69eadcdb0EX).Lifecycle
```

출력:

```
FailureResource Reason Status
--------------- ------ ------
                       CREATED
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeEnvironments를 참조하세요.

`Get-C9EnvironmentList`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-C9EnvironmentList`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 사용 가능한 AWS Cloud9 개발 환경 식별자 목록을 가져옵니다.

```
Get-C9EnvironmentList
```

출력:

```
685f892f431b45c2b28cb69eadcdb0EX
1980b80e5f584920801c09086667f0EX
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListEnvironments를 참조하세요.

`Get-C9EnvironmentMembershipList`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-C9EnvironmentMembershipList`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 AWS Cloud9 개발 환경의 환경 멤버에 대한 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-C9EnvironmentMembershipList -EnvironmentId ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX
```

출력:

```
EnvironmentId : ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX
LastAccess    : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
Permissions   : read-write
UserArn       : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/AnotherDemoUser
UserId        : AIDAJ3BA6O2FMJWCWXHEX

EnvironmentId : ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX
LastAccess    : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
Permissions   : owner
UserArn       : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/MyDemoUser
UserId        : AIDAJ3LOROMOUXTBSU6EX
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 AWS Cloud9 개발 환경의 소유자에 대한 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-C9EnvironmentMembershipList -EnvironmentId ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX -
Permission owner
```

출력:

```
EnvironmentId : ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX
LastAccess    : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
Permissions   : owner
UserArn       : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/MyDemoUser
UserId        : AIDAJ3LOROMOUXTBSU6EX
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 multiple AWS Cloud9 개발 환경의 지정된 환경 멤버에 대한 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-C9EnvironmentMembershipList -UserArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/MyDemoUser
```

출력:

```
EnvironmentId : ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX
```

```
LastAccess     : 1/17/2018 7:48:14 PM
Permissions    : owner
UserArn        : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/MyDemoUser
UserId         : AIDAJ3LOROMOUXTBSU6EX

EnvironmentId : 1980b80e5f584920801c09086667f0EX
LastAccess     : 1/16/2018 11:21:24 PM
Permissions    : owner
UserArn        : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/MyDemoUser
UserId         : AIDAJ3LOROMOUXTBSU6EX
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeEnvironmentMemberships를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Get-C9EnvironmentStatus`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-C9EnvironmentStatus`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제는 지정된 AWS Cloud9 개발 환경에 대한 상태 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-C9EnvironmentStatus -EnvironmentId 349c86d4579e4e7298d500ff57a6b2EX
```

출력:

```
Message                     Status
-------                     ------
Environment is ready to use ready
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeEnvironmentStatus를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`New-C9EnvironmentEC2`

다음 코드 예시는 `New-C9EnvironmentEC2`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 설정으로 AWS Cloud9 개발 환경을 생성하고 Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud(Amazon EC2) 인스턴스를 시작한 다음 인스턴스에서 환경으로 연결합니다.

```
New-C9EnvironmentEC2 -Name my-demo-env -AutomaticStopTimeMinutes 60 -Description
 "My demonstration development environment." -InstanceType t2.micro -OwnerArn
 arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/MyDemoUser -SubnetId subnet-d43a46EX
```

출력:

```
ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateEnvironmentEc2를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

New-C9EnvironmentMembership

다음 코드 예시는 New-C9EnvironmentMembership의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 환경 멤버를 지정된 AWS Cloud9 개발 환경에 추가합니다.

```
New-C9EnvironmentMembership -UserArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/AnotherDemoUser
 -EnvironmentId ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX -Permission read-write
```

출력:

```
EnvironmentId : ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX
LastAccess    : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
Permissions   : read-write
UserArn       : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/AnotherDemoUser
UserId        : AIDAJ3BA6O2FMJWCWXHEX
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateEnvironmentMembership을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Remove-C9Environment

다음 코드 예시는 Remove-C9Environment의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 AWS Cloud9 개발 환경을 삭제합니다. Amazon EC2 인스턴스가 환경에 연결된 경우는 인스턴스도 종료합니다.

```
Remove-C9Environment -EnvironmentId ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteEnvironment를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Remove-C9EnvironmentMembership`

다음 코드 예시는 `Remove-C9EnvironmentMembership`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 AWS Cloud9 개발 환경에서 지정된 환경 멤버를 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-C9EnvironmentMembership -UserArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/
AnotherDemoUser -EnvironmentId ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteEnvironmentMembership을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Update-C9Environment`

다음 코드 예시는 `Update-C9Environment`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 기존 AWS Cloud9 개발 환경의 지정된 설정을 변경합니다.

```
Update-C9Environment -EnvironmentId ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX -Description
 "My changed demonstration development environment." -Name my-changed-demo-env
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UpdateEnvironment를 참조하세요.

Update-C9EnvironmentMembership

다음 코드 예시는 Update-C9EnvironmentMembership의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 AWS Cloud9 개발 환경에 대해 지정된 기존 환경 멤버의 설정을 변경합니다.

```
Update-C9EnvironmentMembership -UserArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/
AnotherDemoUser -EnvironmentId ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX -Permission read-
only
```

출력:

```
EnvironmentId : ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX
LastAccess    : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
Permissions   : read-only
UserArn       : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/AnotherDemoUser
UserId        : AIDAJ3BA6O2FMJWCWXHEX
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UpdateEnvironmentMembership을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

CloudFormation Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는와 함께 AWS Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다 CloudFormation.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`Get-CFNStack`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-CFNStack`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예 1: 모든 사용자 스택을 설명하는 스택 인스턴스 컬렉션을 반환합니다.

```
Get-CFNStack
```

예 2: 지정된 스택을 설명하는 스택 인스턴스를 반환합니다.

```
Get-CFNStack -StackName "myStack"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeStacks를 참조하세요.

`Get-CFNStackEvent`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-CFNStackEvent`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예 1: 지정된 스택에 대한 모든 스택 관련 이벤트를 반환합니다.

```
Get-CFNStackEvent -StackName "myStack"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeStackEvents를 참조하세요.

`Get-CFNStackResource`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-CFNStackResource`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예 1: 논리적 ID "MyDBInstance"로 지정된 스택과 연결된 템플릿에서 식별된 리소스의 설명을 반환합니다.

```
Get-CFNStackResource -StackName "myStack" -LogicalResourceId "MyDBInstance"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeStackResource를 참조하세요.

`Get-CFNStackResourceList`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-CFNStackResourceList`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 지정된 스택과 연결된 최대 100개의 AWS 리소스에 대한 리소스 설명을 반환합니다. 스택과 연결된 모든 리소스의 세부 정보를 얻으려면 결과의 수동 페이징도 지원하는 Get-CFNStackResourceSummary를 사용하세요.

```
Get-CFNStackResourceList -StackName "myStack"
```

예 2: 논리적 ID "Ec2Instance"로 지정된 스택과 연결된 템플릿에서 식별된 Amazon EC2 인스턴스의 설명을 반환합니다.

```
Get-CFNStackResourceList -StackName "myStack" -LogicalResourceId "Ec2Instance"
```

예 3: 인스턴스 ID "i-123456"으로 식별되는 Amazon EC2 인스턴스를 포함하는 스택과 연결된 최대 100개의 리소스에 대한 설명을 반환합니다. 스택과 연결된 모든 리소스의 세부 정보를 얻으려면 결과의 수동 페이징도 지원하는 Get-CFNStackResourceSummary를 사용하세요.

```
Get-CFNStackResourceList -PhysicalResourceId "i-123456"
```

예 4: 논리적 ID "Ec2Instance"로 지정된 스택의 템플릿에서 식별된 Amazon EC2 인스턴스의 설명을 반환합니다. 스택은 포함된 리소스의 물리적 리소스 ID를 사용하여 식별됩니다. 이 경우에는 인스턴스 ID가 "i-123456"인 Amazon EC2 인스턴스입니다. 템플릿 콘텐츠에 따라 다른 물리적 리소스를 사용하여 스택을 식별할 수도 있습니다(예: Amazon S3 버킷).

```
Get-CFNStackResourceList -PhysicalResourceId "i-123456" -LogicalResourceId
 "Ec2Instance"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeStackResources를 참조하세요.

Get-CFNStackResourceSummary

다음 코드 예시는 Get-CFNStackResourceSummary의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예 1: 지정된 스택과 연결된 모든 리소스에 대한 설명을 반환합니다.

```
Get-CFNStackResourceSummary -StackName "myStack"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListStackResources를 참조하세요.

Get-CFNStackSummary

다음 코드 예시는 Get-CFNStackSummary의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예 1: 모든 스택에 대한 요약 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-CFNStackSummary
```

예 2: 현재 생성 중인 모든 스택에 대한 요약 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-CFNStackSummary -StackStatusFilter "CREATE_IN_PROGRESS"
```

예 3: 현재 생성 중이거나 업데이트 중인 모든 스택에 대한 요약 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-CFNStackSummary -StackStatusFilter @("CREATE_IN_PROGRESS", "UPDATE_IN_PROGRESS")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListStacks를 참조하세요.

Get-CFNTemplate

다음 코드 예시는 Get-CFNTemplate의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예 1: 지정된 스택과 연결된 템플릿을 반환합니다.

```
Get-CFNTemplate -StackName "myStack"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetTemplate을 참조하세요.

`Measure-CFNTemplateCost`

다음 코드 예시는 `Measure-CFNTemplateCost`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 템플릿을 실행하는 데 필요한 리소스를 설명하는 쿼리 문자열과 함께 AWS 월별 단순 계산기 URL을 반환합니다. 템플릿은 지정된 Amazon S3 URL에서 가져오고 단일 사용자 지정 파라미터가 적용됩니다. 파라미터는 'ParameterKey' 및 'ParameterValue' 대신 'Key' 및 'Value'를 사용하여 지정할 수도 있습니다.

```
Measure-CFNTemplateCost -TemplateURL https://s3.amazonaws.com/amzn-s3-demo-bucket/
templatefile.template `
                        -Region us-west-1 `
                        -Parameter @{ ParameterKey="KeyName";
 ParameterValue="myKeyPairName" }
```

예제 2: 템플릿을 실행하는 데 필요한 리소스를 설명하는 쿼리 문자열과 함께 AWS 월별 단순 계산기 URL을 반환합니다. 템플릿은 제공된 콘텐츠에서 구문 분석되고 사용자 지정 매개 변수가 적용됩니다. 이 예에서는 템플릿 콘텐츠가 두 개의 파라미터 'KeyName'과 'InstanceType'을 선언했다고 가정합니다. 사용자 지정 파라미터는 'ParameterKey' 및 'ParameterValue' 대신 'Key' 및 'Value'를 사용하여 지정할 수도 있습니다.

```
Measure-CFNTemplateCost -TemplateBody "{TEMPLATE CONTENT HERE}" `
                        -Parameter @( @{ ParameterKey="KeyName";
 ParameterValue="myKeyPairName" },`
                                      @{ ParameterKey="InstanceType";
 ParameterValue="m1.large" })
```

예제 3: New-Object를 사용하여 템플릿 파라미터 세트를 빌드하고 템플릿을 실행하는 데 필요한 리소스를 설명하는 쿼리 문자열과 함께 AWS Simple Monthly Calculator URL을 반환합니다. 템플릿은 제공된 콘텐츠에서 구문 분석되고 사용자 지정 매개 변수를 포함합니다. 이 예에서는 템플릿 콘텐츠가 두 개의 파라미터 'KeyName'과 'InstanceType'을 선언했다고 가정합니다.

```
$p1 = New-Object -Type Amazon.CloudFormation.Model.Parameter
```

```
$p1.ParameterKey = "KeyName"
$p1.ParameterValue = "myKeyPairName"

$p2 = New-Object -Type Amazon.CloudFormation.Model.Parameter
$p2.ParameterKey = "InstanceType"
$p2.ParameterValue = "m1.large"

Measure-CFNTemplateCost -TemplateBody "{TEMPLATE CONTENT HERE}" -Parameter @( $p1,
 $p2 )
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 EstimateTemplateCost를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

New-CFNStack

다음 코드 예시는 `New-CFNStack`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예 1: 지정된 이름으로 새 스택을 생성합니다. 템플릿은 사용자 지정 파라미터를 사용하여 제공된 콘텐츠에서 구문 분석됩니다. 여기서, 'PK1' 및 'PK2'는 템플릿 콘텐츠에 선언된 파라미터의 이름을 나타내고, 'PV1' 및 'PV2'는 해당 파라미터의 값을 나타냅니다. 사용자 지정 파라미터는 'ParameterKey' 및 'ParameterValue' 대신 'Key' 및 'Value'를 사용하여 지정할 수도 있습니다. 스택 생성이 실패하면 롤백되지 않습니다.

```
New-CFNStack -StackName "myStack" `
             -TemplateBody "{TEMPLATE CONTENT HERE}" `
             -Parameter @( @{ ParameterKey="PK1"; ParameterValue="PV1" },
 @{ ParameterKey="PK2"; ParameterValue="PV2" }) `
             -DisableRollback $true
```

예 2: 지정된 이름으로 새 스택을 생성합니다. 템플릿은 사용자 지정 파라미터를 사용하여 제공된 콘텐츠에서 구문 분석됩니다. 여기서, 'PK1' 및 'PK2'는 템플릿 콘텐츠에 선언된 파라미터의 이름을 나타내고, 'PV1' 및 'PV2'는 해당 파라미터의 값을 나타냅니다. 사용자 지정 파라미터는 'ParameterKey' 및 'ParameterValue' 대신 'Key' 및 'Value'를 사용하여 지정할 수도 있습니다. 스택 생성이 실패하면 롤백됩니다.

```
$p1 = New-Object -Type Amazon.CloudFormation.Model.Parameter
$p1.ParameterKey = "PK1"
$p1.ParameterValue = "PV1"
```

```
$p2 = New-Object -Type Amazon.CloudFormation.Model.Parameter
$p2.ParameterKey = "PK2"
$p2.ParameterValue = "PV2"

New-CFNStack -StackName "myStack" `
             -TemplateBody "{TEMPLATE CONTENT HERE}" `
             -Parameter @( $p1, $p2 ) `
             -OnFailure "ROLLBACK"
```

예 3: 지정된 이름으로 새 스택을 생성합니다. 템플릿은 사용자 지정 파라미터를 사용하여 Amazon S3 URL에서 가져옵니다. 여기서, 'PK1'은 템플릿 콘텐츠에 선언된 파라미터의 이름을 나타내고, 'PV1'은 해당 파라미터의 값을 나타냅니다. 사용자 지정 파라미터는 'ParameterKey' 및 'ParameterValue' 대신 'Key' 및 'Value'를 사용하여 지정할 수도 있습니다. 스택 생성이 실패하면 롤백됩니다(-DisableRollback $false를 지정하는 것과 동일).

```
New-CFNStack -StackName "myStack" `
             -TemplateURL https://s3.amazonaws.com/amzn-s3-demo-bucket/
templatefile.template `
             -Parameter @{ ParameterKey="PK1"; ParameterValue="PV1" }
```

예 4: 지정된 이름으로 새 스택을 생성합니다. 템플릿은 사용자 지정 파라미터를 사용하여 Amazon S3 URL에서 가져옵니다. 여기서, 'PK1'은 템플릿 콘텐츠에 선언된 파라미터의 이름을 나타내고, 'PV1'은 해당 파라미터의 값을 나타냅니다. 사용자 지정 파라미터는 'ParameterKey' 및 'ParameterValue' 대신 'Key' 및 'Value'를 사용하여 지정할 수도 있습니다. 스택 생성이 실패하면 롤백됩니다(-DisableRollback $false를 지정하는 것과 동일). 지정된 알림 AEN은 게시된 스택 관련 이벤트를 수신합니다.

```
New-CFNStack -StackName "myStack" `
             -TemplateURL https://s3.amazonaws.com/amzn-s3-demo-bucket/
templatefile.template `
             -Parameter @{ ParameterKey="PK1"; ParameterValue="PV1" } `
             -NotificationARN @( "arn1", "arn2" )
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateStack을 참조하세요.

`Remove-CFNStack`

다음 코드 예시는 `Remove-CFNStack`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예 1: 지정된 스택을 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-CFNStack -StackName "myStack"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteStack을 참조하세요.

`Resume-CFNUpdateRollback`

다음 코드 예시는 `Resume-CFNUpdateRollback`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예 1: 이름이 지정된 스택의 롤백을 계속합니다. 스택은 'UPDATE_ROLLBACK_FAILED' 상태여야 합니다. 계속된 롤백이 성공하면 스택은 'UPDATE_ROLLBACK_COMPLETE' 상태가 됩니다.

```
Resume-CFNUpdateRollback -StackName "myStack"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ContinueUpdateRollback을 참조하세요.

`Stop-CFNUpdateStack`

다음 코드 예시는 `Stop-CFNUpdateStack`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예 1: 지정된 스택에 대한 업데이트를 취소합니다.

```
Stop-CFNUpdateStack -StackName "myStack"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CancelUpdateStack을 참조하세요.

`Test-CFNStack`

다음 코드 예시는 `Test-CFNStack`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 스택이 UPDATE_ROLLBACK_COMPLETE, CREATE_COMPLETE, ROLLBACK_COMPLETE 또는 UPDATE_COMPLETE 상태 중 하나에 도달했는지 테스트합니다.

```
Test-CFNStack -StackName MyStack
```

출력:

```
False
```

예제 2: 스택이 UPDATE_COMPLETE 또는 UPDATE_ROLLBACK_COMPLETE 상태에 도달했는지 테스트합니다.

```
Test-CFNStack -StackName MyStack -Status UPDATE_COMPLETE,UPDATE_ROLLBACK_COMPLETE
```

출력:

```
True
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 Test-CFNStack을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Test-CFNTemplate`

다음 코드 예시는 `Test-CFNTemplate`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예 1: 지정된 템플릿 콘텐츠의 유효성을 확인합니다. 출력에는 템플릿의 기능, 설명 및 파라미터가 자세히 설명되어 있습니다.

```
Test-CFNTemplate -TemplateBody "{TEMPLATE CONTENT HERE}"
```

예 2: Amazon S3 URL을 통해 액세스한 지정된 템플릿의 유효성을 확인합니다. 출력에는 템플릿의 기능, 설명 및 파라미터가 자세히 설명되어 있습니다.

```
Test-CFNTemplate -TemplateURL https://s3.amazonaws.com/amzn-s3-demo-bucket/
templatefile.template
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ValidateTemplate을 참조하세요.

Update-CFNStack

다음 코드 예시는 Update-CFNStack의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예 1: 지정된 템플릿 및 사용자 지정 파라미터를 사용하여 'myStack' 스택을 업데이트합니다. 'PK1'은 템플릿에 선언된 파라미터의 이름을 나타내고 'PV1'은 해당 값을 나타냅니다. 사용자 지정 파라미터는 'ParameterKey' 및 'ParameterValue' 대신 'Key' 및 'Value'를 사용하여 지정할 수도 있습니다.

```
Update-CFNStack -StackName "myStack" `
                -TemplateBody "{Template Content Here}" `
                -Parameter @{ ParameterKey="PK1"; ParameterValue="PV1" }
```

예 2: 지정된 템플릿 및 사용자 지정 파라미터를 사용하여 'myStack' 스택을 업데이트합니다. 'PK1' 및 'PK2'는 템플릿에 선언된 파라미터의 이름을 나타내고, 'PV1' 및 'PV2'는 요청된 값을 나타냅니다. 사용자 지정 파라미터는 'ParameterKey' 및 'ParameterValue' 대신 'Key' 및 'Value'를 사용하여 지정할 수도 있습니다.

```
Update-CFNStack -StackName "myStack" `
                -TemplateBody "{Template Content Here}" `
                -Parameter @( @{ ParameterKey="PK1"; ParameterValue="PV1" },
 @{ ParameterKey="PK2"; ParameterValue="PV2" } )
```

예 3: 지정된 템플릿 및 사용자 지정 파라미터를 사용하여 'myStack' 스택을 업데이트합니다. 'PK1'은 템플릿에 선언된 파라미터의 이름을 나타내고 'PV2'는 해당 값을 나타냅니다. 사용자 지정 파라미터는 'ParameterKey' 및 'ParameterValue' 대신 'Key' 및 'Value'를 사용하여 지정할 수도 있습니다.

```
Update-CFNStack -StackName "myStack" -TemplateBody "{Template Content Here}" -
Parameters @{ ParameterKey="PK1"; ParameterValue="PV1" }
```

예 4: Amazon S3에서 가져온 지정된 템플릿 및 사용자 지정 파라미터를 사용하여 'myStack' 스택을 업데이트합니다. 'PK1' 및 'PK2'는 템플릿에 선언된 파라미터의 이름을 나타내고, 'PV1' 및 'PV2'는 요청된 값을 나타냅니다. 사용자 지정 파라미터는 'ParameterKey' 및 'ParameterValue' 대신 'Key' 및 'Value'를 사용하여 지정할 수도 있습니다.

```
Update-CFNStack -StackName "myStack" `
```

```
                -TemplateURL https://s3.amazonaws.com/amzn-s3-demo-bucket/
templatefile.template `
                -Parameter @( @{ ParameterKey="PK1"; ParameterValue="PV1" },
 @{ ParameterKey="PK2"; ParameterValue="PV2" } )
```

예 5: Amazon S3에서 가져온 지정된 템플릿 및 사용자 지정 파라미터를 사용하여 이 예제에서 IAM 리소스를 포함하는 것으로 가정되는 'myStack' 스택을 업데이트합니다. 'PK1' 및 'PK2'는 템플릿에 선언된 파라미터의 이름을 나타내고, 'PV1' 및 'PV2'는 요청된 값을 나타냅니다. 사용자 지정 파라미터는 'ParameterKey' 및 'ParameterValue' 대신 'Key' 및 'Value'를 사용하여 지정할 수도 있습니다. IAM 리소스가 포함된 스택에서는 -Capabilities "CAPABILITY_IAM" 파라미터를 지정해야 합니다. 그렇지 않으면 업데이트가 실패하고 'InsufficientCapabilities' 오류가 발생합니다.

```
Update-CFNStack -StackName "myStack" `
                -TemplateURL https://s3.amazonaws.com/amzn-s3-demo-bucket/
templatefile.template `
                -Parameter @( @{ ParameterKey="PK1"; ParameterValue="PV1" },
 @{ ParameterKey="PK2"; ParameterValue="PV2" } ) `
                -Capabilities "CAPABILITY_IAM"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UpdateStack을 참조하세요.

`Wait-CFNStack`

다음 코드 예시는 `Wait-CFNStack`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 스택이 UPDATE_ROLLBACK_COMPLETE, CREATE_COMPLETE, ROLLBACK_COMPLETE 또는 UPDATE_COMPLETE 상태 중 하나에 도달했는지 테스트합니다. 스택이 상태 중 하나가 아닌 경우 상태를 다시 테스트하기 전에 명령이 2초 동안 대기합니다. 스택이 요청된 상태 중 하나에 도달하거나 기본 제한 시간인 60초가 경과할 때까지이 작업이 반복됩니다. 제한 시간을 초과하면 예외가 발생합니다. 스택이 제한 시간 내에 요청된 상태 중 하나에 도달하면 파이프라인으로 반환됩니다.

```
$stack = Wait-CFNStack -StackName MyStack
```

예제 2:이 예제는 스택이 지정된 상태 중 하나에 도달할 때까지 총 5분(300초) 동안 기다립니다. 이 예제에서는 제한 시간 전에 상태에 도달하므로 스택 객체가 파이프라인으로 반환됩니다.

```
Wait-CFNStack -StackName MyStack -Timeout 300 -Status
 CREATE_COMPLETE,ROLLBACK_COMPLETE
```

출력:

```
Capabilities      : {CAPABILITY_IAM}
ChangeSetId       :
CreationTime      : 6/1/2017 9:29:33 AM
Description       : AWS CloudFormation Sample Template
 ec2_instance_with_instance_profile: Create an EC2 instance with an associated
 instance profile. **WARNING** This template creates one or more Amazon EC2
                    instances and an Amazon SQS queue. You will be billed for the
 AWS resources used if you create a stack from this template.
DisableRollback   : False
LastUpdatedTime   : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
NotificationARNs  : {}
Outputs           : {}
Parameters        : {}
RoleARN           :
StackId           : arn:aws:cloudformation:us-west-2:123456789012:stack/
MyStack/7ea87b50-46e7-11e7-9c9b-503a90a9c4d1
StackName         : MyStack
StackStatus       : CREATE_COMPLETE
StackStatusReason :
Tags              : {}
TimeoutInMinutes  : 0
```

예제 3:이 예제는 스택이 제한 시간(이 경우 기본 기간 60초) 내에 요청된 상태 중 하나에 도달하지 않을 때의 오류 출력을 보여줍니다.

```
Wait-CFNStack -StackName MyStack -Status CREATE_COMPLETE,ROLLBACK_COMPLETE
```

출력:

```
Wait-CFNStack : Timed out after 60 seconds waiting for CloudFormation
 stack MyStack in region us-west-2 to reach one of state(s):
 UPDATE_ROLLBACK_COMPLETE,CREATE_COMPLETE,ROLLBACK_COMPLETE,UPDATE_COMPLETE
At line:1 char:1
+ Wait-CFNStack -StackName MyStack -State CREATE_COMPLETE,ROLLBACK_COMPLETE
+ ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
```

```
    + CategoryInfo          : InvalidOperation:
(Amazon.PowerShe...tCFNStackCmdlet:WaitCFNStackCmdlet) [Wait-CFNStack],
InvalidOperationException
    + FullyQualifiedErrorId :
InvalidOperationException,Amazon.PowerShell.Cmdlets.CFN.WaitCFNStackCmdlet
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 Wait-CFNStack을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 CloudFront 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 CloudFront에서 AWS Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`Get-CFCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentity`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-CFCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentity`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예 1: 이 예제는 -Id 파라미터로 지정된 특정 Amazon CloudFront 원본 액세스 ID를 반환합니다. -Id 파라미터가 필수는 아니지만 이 파라미터를 지정하지 않으면 결과가 반환되지 않습니다.

```
Get-CFCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentity -Id E3XXXXXXXXXXRT
```

출력:

```
     CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig    Id
  S3CanonicalUserId
```

```
    ------------------------------------    --
-----------------
    Amazon.CloudFront.Model.CloudFrontOr... E3XXXXXXXXXXRT
4b6e...
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentity를 참조하세요.

`Get-CFCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-CFCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예 1: 이 예제는 -Id 파라미터로 지정된 단일 Amazon CloudFront 원본 액세스 ID에 대한 구성 정보를 반환합니다. -Id 파라미터가 지정되지 않은 경우 오류가 발생합니다.

```
Get-CFCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig -Id E3XXXXXXXXXXRT
```

출력:

```
     CallerReference                                                Comment
     ---------------                                                -------
     mycallerreference: 2/1/2011 1:16:32 PM                         Caller reference:
2/1/2011 1:16:32 PM
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig를 참조하세요.

`Get-CFCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityList`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-CFCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityList`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예 1: 이 예제는 Amazon CloudFront 원본 액세스 ID 목록을 반환합니다. -MaxItem 파라미터는 값 2를 지정하므로 결과에는 두 개의 ID가 포함됩니다.

```
Get-CFCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityList -MaxItem 2
```

출력:

```
IsTruncated : True
Items       : {E326XXXXXXXXXT, E1YWXXXXXXX9B}
Marker      :
MaxItems    : 2
NextMarker  : E1YXXXXXXXXX9B
Quantity    : 2
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentities를 참조하세요.

Get-CFDistribution

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-CFDistribution`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예 1: 특정 배포에 대한 정보를 검색합니다.

```
Get-CFDistribution -Id EXAMPLE0000ID
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetDistribution을 참조하세요.

Get-CFDistributionConfig

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-CFDistributionConfig`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예 1: 특정 배포에 대한 구성을 검색합니다.

```
Get-CFDistributionConfig -Id EXAMPLE0000ID
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetDistributionConfig를 참조하세요.

Get-CFDistributionList

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-CFDistributionList`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예 1: 배포판을 반환합니다.

```
Get-CFDistributionList
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListDistributions를 참조하세요.

New-CFDistribution

다음 코드 예시는 `New-CFDistribution`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예 1: 로깅 및 캐싱으로 구성된 기본 CloudFront 배포를 생성합니다.

```
$origin = New-Object Amazon.CloudFront.Model.Origin
$origin.DomainName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket.s3.amazonaws.com"
$origin.Id = "UniqueOrigin1"
$origin.S3OriginConfig = New-Object Amazon.CloudFront.Model.S3OriginConfig
$origin.S3OriginConfig.OriginAccessIdentity = ""
New-CFDistribution `
      -DistributionConfig_Enabled $true `
      -DistributionConfig_Comment "Test distribution" `
      -Origins_Item $origin `
      -Origins_Quantity 1 `
      -Logging_Enabled $true `
      -Logging_IncludeCookie $true `
      -Logging_Bucket amzn-s3-demo-logging-bucket.s3.amazonaws.com `
      -Logging_Prefix "help/" `
      -DistributionConfig_CallerReference Client1 `
      -DistributionConfig_DefaultRootObject index.html `
      -DefaultCacheBehavior_TargetOriginId $origin.Id `
      -ForwardedValues_QueryString $true `
      -Cookies_Forward all `
      -WhitelistedNames_Quantity 0 `
      -TrustedSigners_Enabled $false `
      -TrustedSigners_Quantity 0 `
      -DefaultCacheBehavior_ViewerProtocolPolicy allow-all `
      -DefaultCacheBehavior_MinTTL 1000 `
      -DistributionConfig_PriceClass "PriceClass_All" `
      -CacheBehaviors_Quantity 0 `
```

```
      -Aliases_Quantity 0
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateDistribution을 참조하세요.

New-CFInvalidation

다음 코드 예시는 New-CFInvalidation의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 ID가 EXAMPLENSTXAXE인 배포에 대해 새 무효화를 생성합니다. CallerReference는 사용자가 선택한 고유한 ID입니다. 이 경우 2019년 5월 15일 오전 9시를 나타내는 타임스탬프가 사용됩니다. $Paths 변수는 사용자가 원하지 않는 이미지 및 미디어 파일에 대한 세 가지 경로를 배포 캐시의 일부로 저장합니다. -Paths_Quantity 매개 변수 값은 -Paths_Item 매개 변수에 지정된 총 경로 수입니다.

```
$Paths = "/images/*.gif", "/images/image1.jpg", "/videos/*.mp4"
New-CFInvalidation -DistributionId "EXAMPLENSTXAXE" -
InvalidationBatch_CallerReference 20190515090000 -Paths_Item $Paths -Paths_Quantity
 3
```

출력:

```
Invalidation                        Location

------------                        --------

Amazon.CloudFront.Model.Invalidation https://cloudfront.amazonaws.com/2018-11-05/
distribution/EXAMPLENSTXAXE/invalidation/EXAMPLE8NOK9H
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateInvalidation을 참조하세요.

New-CFSignedCookie

다음 코드 예시는 New-CFSignedCookie의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 미리 준비된 정책을 사용하여 지정된 리소스에 대한 서명된 쿠키를 생성합니다. 쿠키는 1년 동안 유효합니다.

```
$params = @{
 "ResourceUri"="http://xyz.cloudfront.net/image1.jpeg"
 "KeyPairId"="AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE"
 "PrivateKeyFile"="C:\pk-AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE.pem"
 "ExpiresOn"=(Get-Date).AddYears(1)
}
New-CFSignedCookie @params
```

출력:

```
Expires
-------
[CloudFront-Expires, 1472227284]
```

예제 2: 사용자 지정 정책을 사용하여 지정된 리소스에 대한 서명된 쿠키를 생성합니다. 쿠키는 24시간 후에 유효하며 1주일 후에 만료됩니다.

```
$start = (Get-Date).AddHours(24)
$params = @{
 "ResourceUri"="http://xyz.cloudfront.net/content/*.jpeg"
 "KeyPairId"="AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE"
 "PrivateKeyFile"="C:\pk-AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE.pem"
 "ExpiresOn"=$start.AddDays(7)
    "ActiveFrom"=$start
}

New-CFSignedCookie @params
```

출력:

```
Policy
------
[CloudFront-Policy, eyJTd...wIjo...
```

예제 3: 사용자 지정 정책을 사용하여 지정된 리소스에 대한 서명된 쿠키를 생성합니다. 쿠키는 24시간 후에 유효하며 1주일 후에 만료됩니다. 리소스에 대한 액세스는 지정된 IP 범위로 제한됩니다.

```
$start = (Get-Date).AddHours(24)
$params = @{
 "ResourceUri"="http://xyz.cloudfront.net/content/*.jpeg"
 "KeyPairId"="AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE"
 "PrivateKeyFile"="C:\pk-AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE.pem"
 "ExpiresOn"=$start.AddDays(7)
    "ActiveFrom"=$start
 "IpRange"="192.0.2.0/24"
}

New-CFSignedCookie @params
```

출력:

```
Policy
                                                                  ------

                                    [CloudFront-Policy, eyJTd...wIjo...
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 New-CFSignedCookie를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

New-CFSignedUrl

다음 코드 예시는 `New-CFSignedUrl`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 미리 준비된 정책을 사용하여 지정된 리소스에 대한 서명된 URL을 생성합니다. URL은 1시간 동안 유효합니다. 서명된 URL이 포함된 System.Uri 객체가 파이프라인으로 내보내집니다.

```
$params = @{
 "ResourceUri"="https://cdn.example.com/index.html"
 "KeyPairId"="AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE"
 "PrivateKeyFile"="C:\pk-AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE.pem"
 "ExpiresOn"=(Get-Date).AddHours(1)
}
New-CFSignedUrl @params
```

예제 2: 사용자 지정 정책을 사용하여 지정된 리소스에 대한 서명된 URL을 생성합니다. URL은 24시간 후에 유효하며 1주일 후에 만료됩니다.

```
$start = (Get-Date).AddHours(24)
$params = @{
 "ResourceUri"="https://cdn.example.com/index.html"
 "KeyPairId"="AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE"
 "PrivateKeyFile"="C:\pk-AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE.pem"
 "ExpiresOn"=(Get-Date).AddDays(7)
    "ActiveFrom"=$start
}
New-CFSignedUrl @params
```

예제 3: 사용자 지정 정책을 사용하여 지정된 리소스에 대한 서명된 URL을 생성합니다. URL은 24 시간 후에 유효하며 1주일 후에 만료됩니다. 리소스에 대한 액세스는 지정된 IP 범위로 제한됩니다.

```
$start = (Get-Date).AddHours(24)
$params = @{
 "ResourceUri"="https://cdn.example.com/index.html"
 "KeyPairId"="AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE"
 "PrivateKeyFile"="C:\pk-AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE.pem"
 "ExpiresOn"=(Get-Date).AddDays(7)
    "ActiveFrom"=$start
    "IpRange"="192.0.2.0/24"
}
New-CFSignedUrl @params
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 New-CFSignedUrl을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 CloudTrail 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 CloudTrail과 함께 AWS Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`Find-CTEvent`

다음 코드 예시는 `Find-CTEvent`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 지난 7일 동안 발생한 모든 이벤트를 반환합니다. 기본적으로 cmdlet은 모든 이벤트를 전송하기 위해 자동으로 여러 번 호출하며, 서비스가 추가 데이터를 사용할 수 없다고 표시하면 종료됩니다.

```
Find-CTEvent
```

예제 2: 현재 쉘 기본값이 아닌 리전을 지정하여 지난 7일 동안 발생한 모든 이벤트를 반환합니다.

```
Find-CTEvent -Region eu-central-1
```

예제 3: RunInstances API 호출과 연결된 모든 이벤트를 반환합니다.

```
Find-CTEvent -LookupAttribute @{ AttributeKey="EventName";
 AttributeValue="RunInstances" }
```

예제 4: 처음 5개의 사용 가능한 이벤트를 반환합니다.

```
Find-CTEvent -MaxResult 5
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 LookupEvents를 참조하세요.

`Get-CTTrail`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-CTTrail`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 계정의 현재 리전과 연결된 모든 추적의 설정을 반환합니다.

```
Get-CTTrail
```

예제 2: 지정된 추적에 대한 설정을 반환합니다.

```
Get-CTTrail -TrailNameList trail1,trail2
```

예제 3: 현재 쉘 기본값이 아닌 리전(이 경우 프랑크푸르트(eu-central-1) 리전)에서 생성된 지정된 추적에 대한 설정을 반환합니다.

```
Get-CTTrail -TrailNameList trailABC,trailDEF -Region eu-central-1
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeTrails를 참조하세요.

`Get-CTTrailStatus`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-CTTrailStatus`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이름이 'myExampleTrail'인 추적의 상태 정보를 반환합니다. 반환된 데이터에는 전송 오류, Amazon SNS 및 Amazon S3 오류, 추적의 로깅 시작 및 중지 시간에 대한 정보가 포함됩니다. 이 예제에서는 추적이 현재 쉘 기본값과 동일한 리전에서 생성되었다고 가정합니다.

```
Get-CTTrailStatus -Name myExampleTrail
```

예제 2: 현재 쉘 기본값이 아닌 리전(이 경우 프랑크푸르트(eu-central-1) 리전)에서 생성된 추적의 상태 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-CTTrailStatus -Name myExampleTrail -Region eu-central-1
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetTrailStatus를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`New-CTTrail`

다음 코드 예시는 `New-CTTrail`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 로그 파일 스토리지에 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' 버킷을 사용할 추적을 생성합니다.

```
New-CTTrail -Name "awscloudtrail-example" -S3BucketName "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
```

예제 2: 로그 파일 스토리지에 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' 버킷을 사용할 추적을 생성합니다. 로그를 나타내는 S3 객체의 공통 키 접두사는 'mylogs'입니다. 새 로그가 버킷에 전달되면 알림이 SNS 주제 'mlog-deliverytopic'으로 전송됩니다. 이 예제에서는 스플랫팅을 사용하여 cmdlet에 파라미터 값을 제공합니다.

```
$params = @{
    Name="awscloudtrail-example"
    S3BucketName="amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
    S3KeyPrefix="mylogs"
    SnsTopicName="mlog-deliverytopic"
}
New-CTTrail @params
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateTrail을 참조하세요.

`Remove-CTTrail`

다음 코드 예시는 `Remove-CTTrail`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 지정된 추적을 삭제합니다. 명령이 실행되기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다. 확인을 표시하지 않으려면 강제 전환 파라미터를 추가합니다.

```
Remove-CTTrail -Name "awscloudtrail-example"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteTrail을 참조하세요.

`Start-CTLogging`

다음 코드 예시는 `Start-CTLogging`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 'myExampleTrail'이라는 추적에 대한 AWS API 호출 및 로그 파일 전송 기록을 시작합니다. 이 예제에서는 추적이 현재 쉘 기본값과 동일한 리전에서 생성되었다고 가정합니다.

```
Start-CTLogging -Name myExampleTrail
```

예제 2: 현재 쉘 기본값이 아닌 리전(이 경우 프랑크푸르트(eu-central-1) 리전)에서 생성된 추적에 대한 AWS API 호출 및 로그 파일 전송 기록을 시작합니다.

```
Start-CTLogging -Name myExampleTrail -Region eu-central-1
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 StartLogging을 참조하세요.

`Stop-CTLogging`

다음 코드 예시는 `Stop-CTLogging`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 'myExampleTrail'이라는 추적에 대한 AWS API 호출 녹음 및 로그 파일 전송을 일시 중지합니다. 이 예제에서는 추적이 현재 쉘 기본값과 동일한 리전에서 생성되었다고 가정합니다.

```
Stop-CTLogging -Name myExampleTrail
```

예제 2: 현재 쉘 기본값(이 경우 프랑크푸르트(eu-central-1) 리전)이 아닌 다른 리전에서 생성된 추적에 대한 AWS API 호출 녹음 및 로그 파일 전송을 일시 중지합니다.

```
Stop-CTLogging -Name myExampleTrail -Region eu-central-1
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 StopLogging을 참조하세요.

`Update-CTTrail`

다음 코드 예시는 `Update-CTTrail`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 글로벌 서비스 이벤트(예: IAM의 이벤트)가 기록되도록 지정된 추적을 업데이트하고 앞으로 로그 파일의 공통 키 접두사를 'globallogs'로 변경합니다.

```
Update-CTTrail -Name "awscloudtrail-example" -IncludeGlobalServiceEvents $true -
S3KeyPrefix "globallogs"
```

예제 2: 새 로그 전송에 대한 알림이 지정된 SNS 주제로 전송되도록 지정된 추적을 업데이트합니다.

```
Update-CTTrail -Name "awscloudtrail-example" -SnsTopicName "mlog-deliverytopic2"
```

예제 3: 로그가 다른 버킷으로 전송되도록 지정된 추적을 업데이트합니다.

```
Update-CTTrail -Name "awscloudtrail-example" -S3BucketName "otherlogs"
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UpdateTrail을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 CloudWatch 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 CloudWatch와 함께 AWS Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`Get-CWDashboard`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-CWDashboard`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예시 1: 지정된 대시보드의 arn 본문을 반환합니다.

```
Get-CWDashboard -DashboardName Dashboard1
```

출력:

```
DashboardArn                                          DashboardBody
------------                                          -------------
```

```
arn:aws:cloudwatch::123456789012:dashboard/Dashboard1 {...
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetDashboard를 참조하세요.

Get-CWDashboardList

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-CWDashboardList`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예시 1: 계정의 대시보드 컬렉션을 반환합니다.

```
Get-CWDashboardList
```

출력:

```
DashboardArn DashboardName LastModified        Size
------------ ------------- ------------        ----
arn:...      Dashboard1    7/6/2017 8:14:15 PM 252
```

예시 2: 이름이 접두사 'dev'로 시작하는 계정의 대시보드 컬렉션을 반환합니다.

```
Get-CWDashboardList -DashboardNamePrefix dev
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListDashboards를 참조하세요.

Remove-CWDashboard

다음 코드 예시는 `Remove-CWDashboard`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예시 1: 지정된 대시보드를 삭제하고 계속하기 전에 확인을 위해 승격합니다. 확인을 우회하려면 명령에 -Force 스위치를 추가합니다.

```
Remove-CWDashboard -DashboardName Dashboard1
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteDashboards를 참조하세요.

Write-CWDashboard

다음 코드 예시는 Write-CWDashboard의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예시 1: 지표 위젯 2개를 나란히 포함하도록 'Dashboard1'이라는 대시보드를 생성하거나 업데이트합니다.

```
$dashBody = @"
{
    "widgets":[
        {
             "type":"metric",
             "x":0,
             "y":0,
             "width":12,
             "height":6,
             "properties":{
                "metrics":[
                   [
                      "AWS/EC2",
                      "CPUUtilization",
                      "InstanceId",
                      "i-012345"
                   ]
                ],
                "period":300,
                "stat":"Average",
                "region":"us-east-1",
                "title":"EC2 Instance CPU"
             }
        },
        {
             "type":"metric",
             "x":12,
             "y":0,
             "width":12,
             "height":6,
             "properties":{
                "metrics":[
                   [
                      "AWS/S3",
                      "BucketSizeBytes",
```

```
                        "BucketName",
                        "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
                    ]
                ],
                "period":86400,
                "stat":"Maximum",
                "region":"us-east-1",
                "title":"amzn-s3-demo-bucket bytes"
            }
        }
    ]
}
"@

Write-CWDashboard -DashboardName Dashboard1 -DashboardBody $dashBody
```

예시 2: 대시보드를 생성하거나 업데이트하여 대시보드를 설명하는 콘텐츠를 cmdlet에 전달합니다.

```
$dashBody = @"
{
...
}
"@

$dashBody | Write-CWDashboard -DashboardName Dashboard1
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 PutDashboard를 참조하세요.

`Write-CWMetricData`

다음 코드 예시는 `Write-CWMetricData`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예시 1: 새 MetricDatum 객체를 생성하고, Amazon Web Services CloudWatch 지표에 씁니다.

```
### Create a MetricDatum .NET object
$Metric = New-Object -TypeName Amazon.CloudWatch.Model.MetricDatum
$Metric.Timestamp = [DateTime]::UtcNow
$Metric.MetricName = 'CPU'
$Metric.Value = 50
```

```
### Write the metric data to the CloudWatch service
Write-CWMetricData -Namespace instance1 -MetricData $Metric
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 PutMetricData를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 CodeCommit 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 CodeCommit과 함께 AWS Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`Get-CCBranch`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-CCBranch`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 리포지토리의 지정된 브랜치에 대한 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-CCBranch -RepositoryName MyDemoRepo -BranchName MyNewBranch
```

출력:

```
BranchName                                CommitId
----------                                --------
MyNewBranch                               7763222d...561fc9c9
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetBranch를 참조하세요.

Get-CCBranchList

다음 코드 예시는 Get-CCBranchList의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 리포지토리의 브랜치 이름 목록을 가져옵니다.

```
Get-CCBranchList -RepositoryName MyDemoRepo
```

출력:

```
master
MyNewBranch
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListBranches를 참조하세요.

Get-CCRepository

다음 코드 예시는 Get-CCRepository의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 리포지토리에 대한 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-CCRepository -RepositoryName MyDemoRepo
```

출력:

```
AccountId             : 80398EXAMPLE
Arn                   : arn:aws:codecommit:us-east-1:80398EXAMPLE:MyDemoRepo
CloneUrlHttp          : https://git-codecommit.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/v1/repos/
MyDemoRepo
CloneUrlSsh           : ssh://git-codecommit.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/v1/repos/
MyDemoRepo
CreationDate          : 9/8/2015 3:21:33 PM
DefaultBranch         :
LastModifiedDate      : 9/8/2015 3:21:33 PM
RepositoryDescription : This is a repository for demonstration purposes.
RepositoryId          : c7d0d2b0-ce40-4303-b4c3-38529EXAMPLE
RepositoryName        : MyDemoRepo
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetRepository를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-CCRepositoryBatch

다음 코드 예시는 Get-CCRepositoryBatch의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 리포지토리 중 어떤 리포지토리를 찾을 수 있고 찾을 수 없는지 확인합니다.

```
Get-CCRepositoryBatch -RepositoryName MyDemoRepo, MyNewRepo, AMissingRepo
```

출력:

```
Repositories                            RepositoriesNotFound
------------                            --------------------
{MyDemoRepo, MyNewRepo}                {AMissingRepo}
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 BatchGetRepositories를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-CCRepositoryList

다음 코드 예시는 Get-CCRepositoryList의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 모든 리포지토리를 리포지토리 이름별로 오름차순으로 나열합니다.

```
Get-CCRepositoryList -Order Ascending -SortBy RepositoryName
```

출력:

```
RepositoryId                            RepositoryName
------------                            --------------
c7d0d2b0-ce40-4303-b4c3-38529EXAMPLE    MyDemoRepo
05f30c66-e3e3-4f91-a0cd-1c84aEXAMPLE    MyNewRepo
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListRepositories를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

New-CCBranch

다음 코드 예시는 New-CCBranch의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 리포지토리의 지정된 이름과 지정된 커밋 ID로 새 브랜치를 생성합니다.

```
New-CCBranch -RepositoryName MyDemoRepo -BranchName MyNewBranch -CommitId
 7763222d...561fc9c9
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateBranch를 참조하세요.

New-CCRepository

다음 코드 예시는 New-CCRepository의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 이름과 지정된 설명으로 새 리포지토리를 생성합니다.

```
New-CCRepository -RepositoryName MyDemoRepo -RepositoryDescription "This is a
 repository for demonstration purposes."
```

출력:

```
AccountId             : 80398EXAMPLE
Arn                   : arn:aws:codecommit:us-east-1:80398EXAMPLE:MyDemoRepo
CloneUrlHttp          : https://git-codecommit.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/v1/repos/
MyDemoRepo
CloneUrlSsh           : ssh://git-codecommit.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/v1/repos/
MyDemoRepo
CreationDate          : 9/18/2015 4:13:25 PM
DefaultBranch         :
LastModifiedDate      : 9/18/2015 4:13:25 PM
RepositoryDescription : This is a repository for demonstration purposes.
RepositoryId          : 43ef2443-3372-4b12-9e78-65c27EXAMPLE
RepositoryName        : MyDemoRepo
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateRepository를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Remove-CCRepository

다음 코드 예시는 Remove-CCRepository의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 리포지토리를 강제로 삭제합니다. 명령을 실행하면 계속 진행하기 전에 확인하라는 메시지가 표시됩니다. -Force 파라미터를 추가하여 프롬프트 없이 리포지토리를 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-CCRepository -RepositoryName MyDemoRepo
```

출력:

```
43ef2443-3372-4b12-9e78-65c27EXAMPLE
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteRepository를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Update-CCDefaultBranch

다음 코드 예시는 Update-CCDefaultBranch의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 리포지토리의 기본 브랜치를 지정된 브랜치로 변경합니다.

```
Update-CCDefaultBranch -RepositoryName MyDemoRepo -DefaultBranchName MyNewBranch
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UpdateDefaultBranch를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Update-CCRepositoryDescription

다음 코드 예시는 Update-CCRepositoryDescription의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 리포지토리에 대한 설명을 변경합니다.

```
Update-CCRepositoryDescription -RepositoryName MyDemoRepo -RepositoryDescription
 "This is an updated description."
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UpdateRepositoryDescription을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Update-CCRepositoryName`

다음 코드 예시는 `Update-CCRepositoryName`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 리포지토리의 이름을 변경합니다.

```
Update-CCRepositoryName -NewName MyDemoRepo2 -OldName MyDemoRepo
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UpdateRepositoryName을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 CodeDeploy 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 CodeDeploy와 함께 AWS Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`Add-CDOnPremiseInstanceTag`

다음 코드 예시는 `Add-CDOnPremiseInstanceTag`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 온프레미스 인스턴스에 대해 지정된 키와 값이 있는 온프레미스 인스턴스 태그를 추가합니다.

```
Add-CDOnPremiseInstanceTag -InstanceName AssetTag12010298EX -Tag @{"Key" = "Name";
 "Value" = "CodeDeployDemo-OnPrem"}
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 AddTagsToOnPremisesInstances를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-CDApplication

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-CDApplication`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 애플리케이션에 대한 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-CDApplication -ApplicationName CodeDeployDemoApplication
```

출력:

```
ApplicationId                           ApplicationName              CreateTime
         LinkedToGitHub
-------------                           ---------------              ----------
         --------------
e07fb938-091e-4f2f-8963-4d3e8EXAMPLE    CodeDeployDemoApplication    7/20/2015
 9:49:48 PM    False
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetApplication을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-CDApplicationBatch

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-CDApplicationBatch`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 애플리케이션에 대한 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-CDApplicationBatch -ApplicationName CodeDeployDemoApplication,
 CodePipelineDemoApplication
```

출력:

```
ApplicationId                           ApplicationName              CreateTime
         LinkedToGitHub
-------------                           ---------------              ----------
         --------------
e07fb938-091e-4f2f-8963-4d3e8EXAMPLE    CodeDeployDemoApplication    7/20/2015
 9:49:48 PM    False
1ecfd602-62f1-4038-8f0d-06688EXAMPLE    CodePipelineDemoApplication  8/13/2015
 5:53:26 PM    False
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 BatchGetApplications를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-CDApplicationList

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-CDApplicationList`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 사용 가능한 애플리케이션 목록을 가져옵니다.

```
Get-CDApplicationList
```

출력:

```
CodeDeployDemoApplication
CodePipelineDemoApplication
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListApplications를 참조하세요.

Get-CDApplicationRevision

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-CDApplicationRevision`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 애플리케이션 개정에 대한 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
$revision = Get-CDApplicationRevision -ApplicationName CodeDeployDemoApplication
 -S3Location_Bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Revision_RevisionType S3 -
S3Location_Key 5xd27EX.zip -S3Location_BundleType zip -S3Location_ETag
 4565c1ac97187f190c1a90265EXAMPLE
```

```
Write-Output ("Description = " + $revision.RevisionInfo.Description + ",
 RegisterTime = " + $revision.RevisionInfo.RegisterTime)
```

출력:

```
Description = Application revision registered by Deployment ID: d-CX9CHN3EX,
 RegisterTime = 07/20/2015 23:46:42
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetApplicationRevision을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-CDApplicationRevisionList

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-CDApplicationRevisionList`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 애플리케이션에 사용 가능한 개정에 대한 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
ForEach ($revision in (Get-CDApplicationRevisionList -ApplicationName
 CodeDeployDemoApplication -Deployed Ignore)) {
>>   If ($revision.RevisionType -Eq "S3") {
>>     Write-Output ("Type = S3, Bucket = " + $revision.S3Location.Bucket
 + ", BundleType = " + $revision.S3Location.BundleType + ", ETag = " +
 $revision.S3Location.ETag + ", Key = " + $revision.S3Location.Key)
>>   }
>>   If ($revision.RevisionType -Eq "GitHub") {
>>     Write-Output ("Type = GitHub, CommitId = " +
 $revision.GitHubLocation.CommitId + ", Repository = " +
 $revision.GitHubLocation.Repository)
>>   }
>> }
>>
```

출력:

```
Type = S3, Bucket = amzn-s3-demo-bucket, BundleType = zip, ETag =
 4565c1ac97187f190c1a90265EXAMPLE, Key = 5xd27EX.zip
Type = GitHub, CommitId = f48933c3...76405362, Repository = MyGitHubUser/
CodeDeployDemoRepo
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListApplicationRevisions를 참조하세요.

Get-CDDeployment

다음 코드 예시는 Get-CDDeployment의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 배포에 대한 요약 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-CDDeployment -DeploymentId d-QZMRGSTEX
```

출력:

```
ApplicationName               : CodeDeployDemoApplication
CompleteTime                  : 7/23/2015 11:26:04 PM
CreateTime                    : 7/23/2015 11:24:43 PM
Creator                       : user
DeploymentConfigName          : CodeDeployDefault.OneAtATime
DeploymentGroupName           : CodeDeployDemoFleet
DeploymentId                  : d-QZMRGSTEX
DeploymentOverview            : Amazon.CodeDeploy.Model.DeploymentOverview
Description                   :
ErrorInformation              :
IgnoreApplicationStopFailures : False
Revision                      : Amazon.CodeDeploy.Model.RevisionLocation
StartTime                     : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
Status                        : Succeeded
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 배포에 참여하는 인스턴스의 상태에 대한 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
(Get-CDDeployment -DeploymentId d-QZMRGSTEX).DeploymentOverview
```

출력:

```
Failed     : 0
InProgress : 0
Pending    : 0
Skipped    : 0
Succeeded  : 3
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 지정된 배포의 애플리케이션 개정에 대한 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
(Get-CDDeployment -DeploymentId d-QZMRGSTEX).Revision.S3Location
```

출력:

```
Bucket     : amzn-s3-demo-bucket
BundleType : zip
ETag       : cfbb81b304ee5e27efc21adaed3EXAMPLE
Key        : clzfqEX
Version    :
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetDeployment를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-CDDeploymentBatch

다음 코드 예시는 Get-CDDeploymentBatch의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 배포에 대한 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-CDDeploymentBatch -DeploymentId d-QZMRGSTEX, d-RR0T5KTEX
```

출력:

```
ApplicationName               : CodeDeployDemoApplication
CompleteTime                  : 7/23/2015 11:26:04 PM
CreateTime                    : 7/23/2015 11:24:43 PM
Creator                       : user
DeploymentConfigName          : CodeDeployDefault.OneAtATime
DeploymentGroupName           : CodeDeployDemoFleet
DeploymentId                  : d-QZMRGSTEX
DeploymentOverview            : Amazon.CodeDeploy.Model.DeploymentOverview
Description                   :
ErrorInformation              :
IgnoreApplicationStopFailures : False
Revision                      : Amazon.CodeDeploy.Model.RevisionLocation
StartTime                     : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
Status                        : Succeeded
```

```
ApplicationName                : CodePipelineDemoApplication
CompleteTime                   : 7/23/2015 6:07:30 PM
CreateTime                     : 7/23/2015 6:06:29 PM
Creator                        : user
DeploymentConfigName           : CodeDeployDefault.OneAtATime
DeploymentGroupName            : CodePipelineDemoFleet
DeploymentId                   : d-RR0T5KTEX
DeploymentOverview             : Amazon.CodeDeploy.Model.DeploymentOverview
Description                    :
ErrorInformation               :
IgnoreApplicationStopFailures  : False
Revision                       : Amazon.CodeDeploy.Model.RevisionLocation
StartTime                      : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
Status                         : Succeeded
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 BatchGetDeployments를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-CDDeploymentConfig

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-CDDeploymentConfig`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 배포 구성에 대한 요약 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-CDDeploymentConfig -DeploymentConfigName ThreeQuartersHealthy
```

출력:

```
CreateTime              DeploymentConfigId                      DeploymentConfigName
    MinimumHealthyHosts
----------              ------------------                      --------------------
    -------------------
10/3/2014 4:32:30 PM    518a3950-d034-46a1-9d2c-3c949EXAMPLE    ThreeQuartersHealthy
    Amazon.CodeDeploy.Model.MinimumHealthyHosts
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 배포 구성의 정의에 대한 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
Write-Output ((Get-CDDeploymentConfig -DeploymentConfigName
 ThreeQuartersHealthy).MinimumHealthyHosts)
```

출력:

```
Type             Value
----             -----
FLEET_PERCENT    75
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetDeploymentConfig를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-CDDeploymentConfigList

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-CDDeploymentConfigList`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 사용 가능한 배포 구성 목록을 가져옵니다.

```
Get-CDDeploymentConfigList
```

출력:

```
ThreeQuartersHealthy
CodeDeployDefault.OneAtATime
CodeDeployDefault.AllAtOnce
CodeDeployDefault.HalfAtATime
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListDeploymentConfigs를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-CDDeploymentGroup

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-CDDeploymentGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 배포 그룹에 대한 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-CDDeploymentGroup -ApplicationName CodeDeployDemoApplication -
DeploymentGroupName CodeDeployDemoFleet
```

출력:

```
ApplicationName              : CodeDeployDemoApplication
AutoScalingGroups            : {}
DeploymentConfigName         : CodeDeployDefault.OneAtATime
DeploymentGroupId            : 7d7c098a-b444-4b27-96ef-22791EXAMPLE
DeploymentGroupName          : CodeDeployDemoFleet
Ec2TagFilters                : {Name}
OnPremisesInstanceTagFilters : {}
ServiceRoleArn               : arn:aws:iam::80398EXAMPLE:role/
CodeDeploySampleStack-4ph6EX-CodeDeployTrustRole-O9MWP7XTL8EX
TargetRevision               : Amazon.CodeDeploy.Model.RevisionLocation
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetDeploymentGroup을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-CDDeploymentGroupList

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-CDDeploymentGroupList`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 애플리케이션의 배포 그룹 목록을 가져옵니다.

```
Get-CDDeploymentGroupList -ApplicationName CodeDeployDemoApplication
```

출력:

```
ApplicationName              DeploymentGroups
 NextToken
---------------              ----------------
 ---------
CodeDeployDemoApplication    {CodeDeployDemoFleet, CodeDeployProductionFleet}
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListDeploymentGroups를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-CDDeploymentInstance

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-CDDeploymentInstance`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 배포의 지정된 인스턴스에 대한 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-CDDeploymentInstance -DeploymentId d-QZMRGSTEX -InstanceId i-254e22EX
```

출력:

```
DeploymentId    : d-QZMRGSTEX
InstanceId      : arn:aws:ec2:us-east-1:80398EXAMPLE:instance/i-254e22EX
LastUpdatedAt   : 7/23/2015 11:25:24 PM
LifecycleEvents : {ApplicationStop, DownloadBundle, BeforeInstall, Install...}
Status          : Succeeded
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetDeploymentInstance를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Get-CDDeploymentInstanceList`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-CDDeploymentInstanceList`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 배포에 대한 인스턴스 IDs 목록을 가져옵니다.

```
Get-CDDeploymentInstanceList -DeploymentId d-QZMRGSTEX
```

출력:

```
i-254e22EX
i-274e22EX
i-3b4e22EX
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListDeploymentInstances.

`Get-CDDeploymentList`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-CDDeploymentList`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 애플리케이션 및 배포 그룹의 배포 IDs 목록을 가져옵니다.

```
Get-CDDeploymentList -ApplicationName CodeDeployDemoApplication -DeploymentGroupName
 CodeDeployDemoFleet
```

출력:

```
d-QZMRGSTEX
d-RR0T5KTEX
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListDeployments를 참조하세요.

`Get-CDOnPremiseInstance`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-CDOnPremiseInstance`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 온프레미스 인스턴스에 대한 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-CDOnPremiseInstance -InstanceName AssetTag12010298EX
```

출력:

```
DeregisterTime : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
IamUserArn     : arn:aws:iam::80398EXAMPLE:user/CodeDeployDemoUser
InstanceArn    : arn:aws:codedeploy:us-east-1:80398EXAMPLE:instance/
AssetTag12010298EX_rDH556dxEX
InstanceName   : AssetTag12010298EX
RegisterTime   : 4/3/2015 6:36:24 PM
Tags           : {Name}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetOnPremisesInstance를 참조하세요.

`Get-CDOnPremiseInstanceBatch`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-CDOnPremiseInstanceBatch`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 온프레미스 인스턴스에 대한 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-CDOnPremiseInstanceBatch -InstanceName AssetTag12010298EX, AssetTag12010298EX-2
```

출력:

```
DeregisterTime : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
IamUserArn     : arn:aws:iam::80398EXAMPLE:user/CodeDeployFRWUser
InstanceArn    : arn:aws:codedeploy:us-east-1:80398EXAMPLE:instance/
AssetTag12010298EX-2_XmeSz18rEX
InstanceName   : AssetTag12010298EX-2
RegisterTime   : 4/3/2015 6:38:52 PM
Tags           : {Name}

DeregisterTime : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
IamUserArn     : arn:aws:iam::80398EXAMPLE:user/CodeDeployDemoUser
InstanceArn    : arn:aws:codedeploy:us-east-1:80398EXAMPLE:instance/
AssetTag12010298EX_rDH556dxEX
InstanceName   : AssetTag12010298EX
RegisterTime   : 4/3/2015 6:36:24 PM
Tags           : {Name}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 BatchGetOnPremisesInstances.

`Get-CDOnPremiseInstanceList`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-CDOnPremiseInstanceList`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 사용 가능한 온프레미스 인스턴스 이름 목록을 가져옵니다.

```
Get-CDOnPremiseInstanceList
```

출력:

```
AssetTag12010298EX
AssetTag12010298EX-2
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListOnPremisesInstances.

New-CDApplication

다음 코드 예시는 New-CDApplication의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 이름으로 새 애플리케이션을 생성합니다.

```
New-CDApplication -ApplicationName MyNewApplication
```

출력:

```
f19e4b61-2231-4328-b0fd-e57f5EXAMPLE
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateApplication을 참조하세요.

New-CDDeployment

다음 코드 예시는 New-CDDeployment의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 배포 구성 및 애플리케이션 개정을 사용하여 지정된 애플리케이션 및 배포 그룹에 대한 새 배포를 생성합니다.

```
New-CDDeployment -ApplicationName MyNewApplication -S3Location_Bucket amzn-s3-demo-
bucket -S3Location_BundleType zip -DeploymentConfigName CodeDeployDefault.OneAtATime
 -DeploymentGroupName MyNewDeploymentGroup -IgnoreApplicationStopFailures $True -
S3Location_Key aws-codedeploy_linux-master.zip -RevisionType S3
```

출력:

```
d-ZHROG7UEX
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 블루/그린 배포를 위한 대체 환경에 인스턴스를 포함하기 위해 인스턴스를 식별해야 하는 EC2 인스턴스 태그 그룹을 지정하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
New-CDDeployment -ApplicationName MyNewApplication -S3Location_Bucket amzn-s3-demo-
bucket -S3Location_BundleType zip -DeploymentConfigName CodeDeployDefault.OneAtATime
```

```
 -DeploymentGroupName MyNewDeploymentGroup -IgnoreApplicationStopFailures $True
 -S3Location_Key aws-codedeploy_linux-master.zip -RevisionType S3 -Ec2TagSetList
 @(@{Key="key1";Type="KEY_ONLY"},@{Key="Key2";Type="KEY_AND_VALUE";Value="Value2"}),@(@{Key=
```

출력:

```
d-ZHROG7UEX
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateDeployment를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

New-CDDeploymentConfig

다음 코드 예시는 `New-CDDeploymentConfig`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 이름 및 동작으로 새 배포 구성을 생성합니다.

```
New-CDDeploymentConfig -DeploymentConfigName AtLeastTwoHealthyHosts -
MinimumHealthyHosts_Type HOST_COUNT -MinimumHealthyHosts_Value 2
```

출력:

```
0f3e8187-44ef-42da-aeed-b6823EXAMPLE
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateDeploymentConfig를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

New-CDDeploymentGroup

다음 코드 예시는 `New-CDDeploymentGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 애플리케이션에 대해 지정된 이름, Auto Scaling 그룹, 배포 구성, 태그 및 서비스 역할을 사용하여 배포 그룹을 생성합니다.

```
New-CDDeploymentGroup -ApplicationName MyNewApplication -AutoScalingGroup
 CodeDeployDemo-ASG -DeploymentConfigName CodeDeployDefault.OneAtATime
```

```
 -DeploymentGroupName MyNewDeploymentGroup -Ec2TagFilter @{Key="Name";
 Type="KEY_AND_VALUE"; Value="CodeDeployDemo"} -ServiceRoleArn
 arn:aws:iam::80398EXAMPLE:role/CodeDeployDemo
```

출력:

```
16bbf199-95fd-40fc-a909-0bbcfEXAMPLE
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 블루/그린 배포를 위한 대체 환경에 인스턴스를 포함하기 위해 인스턴스를 식별해야 하는 EC2 인스턴스 태그 그룹을 지정하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
New-CDDeploymentGroup -ApplicationName MyNewApplication -AutoScalingGroup
 CodeDeployDemo-ASG -DeploymentConfigName CodeDeployDefault.OneAtATime
 -DeploymentGroupName MyNewDeploymentGroup -Ec2TagFilter @{Key="Name";
 Type="KEY_AND_VALUE"; Value="CodeDeployDemo"} -ServiceRoleArn
 arn:aws:iam::80398EXAMPLE:role/CodeDeployDemo -Ec2TagSetList
 @(@{Key="key1";Type="KEY_ONLY"},@{Key="Key2";Type="KEY_AND_VALUE";Value="Value2"}),@(@{Key=
```

출력:

```
16bbf199-95fd-40fc-a909-0bbcfEXAMPLE
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateDeploymentGroup을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Register-CDApplicationRevision`

다음 코드 예시는 `Register-CDApplicationRevision`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 애플리케이션에 대해 지정된 Amazon S3 위치에 애플리케이션 개정을 등록합니다.

```
Register-CDApplicationRevision -ApplicationName MyNewApplication -S3Location_Bucket
 amzn-s3-demo-bucket -S3Location_BundleType zip -S3Location_Key aws-
codedeploy_linux-master.zip -Revision_RevisionType S3
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 RegisterApplicationRevision을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Register-CDOnPremiseInstance

다음 코드 예시는 Register-CDOnPremiseInstance의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 이름과 IAM 사용자를 사용하여 온프레미스 인스턴스를 등록합니다.

```
Register-CDOnPremiseInstance -IamUserArn arn:aws:iam::80398EXAMPLE:user/
CodeDeployDemoUser -InstanceName AssetTag12010298EX
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 RegisterOnPremisesInstance를 참조하세요.

Remove-CDApplication

다음 코드 예시는 Remove-CDApplication의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 이름의 애플리케이션을 삭제합니다. 명령을 실행하면 계속 진행하기 전에 확인하라는 메시지가 표시됩니다. -Force 파라미터를 추가하여 프롬프트 없이 애플리케이션을 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-CDApplication -ApplicationName MyNewApplication
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteApplication을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Remove-CDDeploymentConfig

다음 코드 예시는 Remove-CDDeploymentConfig의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 이름의 배포 구성을 삭제합니다. 명령을 실행하면 계속 진행하기 전에 확인하라는 메시지가 표시됩니다. -Force 파라미터를 추가하여 프롬프트 없이 배포 구성을 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-CDDeploymentConfig -DeploymentConfigName AtLeastTwoHealthyHosts
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteDeploymentConfig를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Remove-CDDeploymentGroup

다음 코드 예시는 Remove-CDDeploymentGroup의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 애플리케이션에 대해 지정된 이름을 가진 배포 그룹을 삭제합니다. 명령을 실행하면 계속 진행하기 전에 확인하라는 메시지가 표시됩니다. -Force 파라미터를 추가하여 프롬프트 없이 배포 그룹을 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-CDDeploymentGroup -ApplicationName MyNewApplication -DeploymentGroupName
 MyNewDeploymentGroup
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteDeploymentGroup을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Remove-CDOnPremiseInstanceTag

다음 코드 예시는 Remove-CDOnPremiseInstanceTag의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 이름을 가진 온프레미스 인스턴스에 대해 지정된 태그를 삭제합니다. 명령을 실행하면 계속 진행하기 전에 확인하라는 메시지가 표시됩니다. -Force 파라미터를 추가하여 프롬프트 없이 태그를 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-CDOnPremiseInstanceTag -InstanceName AssetTag12010298EX -Tag @{"Key" =
 "Name"; "Value" = "CodeDeployDemo-OnPrem"}
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 RemoveTagsFromOnPremisesInstances를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Stop-CDDeployment

다음 코드 예시는 Stop-CDDeployment의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 배포 ID로 배포를 중지하려고 시도합니다.

```
Stop-CDDeployment -DeploymentId d-LJQNREYEX
```

출력:

```
Status     StatusMessage
------     -------------
Pending    Stopping Pending. Stopping to schedule commands in the deployment
 instances
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 StopDeployment를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Unregister-CDOnPremiseInstance`

다음 코드 예시는 `Unregister-CDOnPremiseInstance`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 이름으로 온프레미스 인스턴스의 등록을 취소합니다.

```
Unregister-CDOnPremiseInstance -InstanceName AssetTag12010298EX
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeregisterOnPremisesInstance를 참조하세요.

`Update-CDApplication`

다음 코드 예시는 `Update-CDApplication`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 애플리케이션의 이름을 변경합니다.

```
Update-CDApplication -ApplicationName MyNewApplication -NewApplicationName
 MyNewApplication-2
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UpdateApplication을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Update-CDDeploymentGroup

다음 코드 예시는 Update-CDDeploymentGroup의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 애플리케이션에 대해 지정된 배포 그룹의 이름을 변경합니다.

```
Update-CDDeploymentGroup -ApplicationName MyNewApplication -
CurrentDeploymentGroupName MyNewDeploymentGroup -NewDeploymentGroupName
 MyNewDeploymentGroup-2
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 블루/그린 배포를 위한 대체 환경에 인스턴스를 포함하기 위해 인스턴스를 식별해야 하는 EC2 인스턴스 태그 그룹을 지정하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
Update-CDDeploymentGroup -ApplicationName MyNewApplication -
CurrentDeploymentGroupName MyNewDeploymentGroup -NewDeploymentGroupName
 MyNewDeploymentGroup-2 -Ec2TagSetList
 @(@{Key="key1";Type="KEY_ONLY"},@{Key="Key2";Type="KEY_AND_VALUE";Value="Value2"}),@(@{Key=
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UpdateDeploymentGroup을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 CodePipeline 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 CodePipeline과 함께 AWS Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`Confirm-CPJob`

다음 코드 예시는 `Confirm-CPJob`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제는 지정된 작업의 상태를 가져옵니다.

```
Confirm-CPJob -JobId f570dc12-5ef3-44bc-945a-6e133EXAMPLE -Nonce 3
```

출력:

```
Value
-----
InProgress
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 AcknowledgeJob을 참조하세요.

`Disable-CPStageTransition`

다음 코드 예시는 `Disable-CPStageTransition`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 파이프라인의 지정된 단계에 대한 인바운드 전환을 비활성화합니다.

```
Disable-CPStageTransition -PipelineName CodePipelineDemo -Reason "Disabling
 temporarily." -StageName Beta -TransitionType Inbound
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DisableStageTransition을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Enable-CPStageTransition`

다음 코드 예시는 `Enable-CPStageTransition`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 파이프라인의 지정된 단계에 대한 인바운드 전환을 활성화합니다.

```
Enable-CPStageTransition -PipelineName CodePipelineDemo -StageName Beta -
TransitionType Inbound
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 EnableStageTransition을 참조하세요.

Get-CPActionType

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-CPActionType`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 소유자에 대해 사용 가능한 모든 작업에 대한 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
ForEach ($actionType in (Get-CPActionType -ActionOwnerFilter AWS)) {
  Write-Output ("For Category = " + $actionType.Id.Category + ", Owner = " +
 $actionType.Id.Owner + ", Provider = " + $actionType.Id.Provider + ", Version = " +
 $actionType.Id.Version + ":")
  Write-Output ("  ActionConfigurationProperties:")
  ForEach ($acp in $actionType.ActionConfigurationProperties) {
    Write-Output ("    For " + $acp.Name + ":")
    Write-Output ("      Description = " + $acp.Description)
    Write-Output ("      Key = " + $acp.Key)
    Write-Output ("      Queryable = " + $acp.Queryable)
    Write-Output ("      Required = " + $acp.Required)
    Write-Output ("      Secret = " + $acp.Secret)
  }
  Write-Output ("  InputArtifactDetails:")
  Write-Output ("    MaximumCount = " +
 $actionType.InputArtifactDetails.MaximumCount)
  Write-Output ("    MinimumCount = " +
 $actionType.InputArtifactDetails.MinimumCount)
  Write-Output ("  OutputArtifactDetails:")
  Write-Output ("    MaximumCount = " +
 $actionType.OutputArtifactDetails.MaximumCount)
  Write-Output ("    MinimumCount = " +
 $actionType.OutputArtifactDetails.MinimumCount)
  Write-Output ("  Settings:")
  Write-Output ("    EntityUrlTemplate = " + $actionType.Settings.EntityUrlTemplate)
  Write-Output ("    ExecutionUrlTemplate = " +
 $actionType.Settings.ExecutionUrlTemplate)
}
```

출력:

```
For Category = Deploy, Owner = AWS, Provider = ElasticBeanstalk, Version = 1:
  ActionConfigurationProperties:
    For ApplicationName:
      Description = The AWS Elastic Beanstalk Application name
      Key = True
      Queryable = False
      Required = True
      Secret = False
    For EnvironmentName:
      Description = The AWS Elastic Beanstalk Environment name
      Key = True
      Queryable = False
      Required = True
      Secret = False
  InputArtifactDetails:
    MaximumCount = 1
    MinimumCount = 1
  OutputArtifactDetails:
    MaximumCount = 0
    MinimumCount = 0
  Settings:
    EntityUrlTemplate = https://console.aws.amazon.com/elasticbeanstalk/r/
application/{Config:ApplicationName}
    ExecutionUrlTemplate = https://console.aws.amazon.com/elasticbeanstalk/r/
application/{Config:ApplicationName}
For Category = Deploy, Owner = AWS, Provider = CodeDeploy, Version = 1:
  ActionConfigurationProperties:
    For ApplicationName:
      Description = The AWS CodeDeploy Application name
      Key = True
      Queryable = False
      Required = True
      Secret = False
    For DeploymentGroupName:
      Description = The AWS CodeDeploy Deployment Group name
      Key = True
      Queryable = False
      Required = True
      Secret = False
  InputArtifactDetails:
    MaximumCount = 1
    MinimumCount = 1
```

```
  OutputArtifactDetails:
    MaximumCount = 0
    MinimumCount = 0
  Settings:
    EntityUrlTemplate = https://console.aws.amazon.com/codedeploy/home?#/
applications/{Config:ApplicationName}/deployment-groups/{Config:DeploymentGroupName}
    ExecutionUrlTemplate = https://console.aws.amazon.com/codedeploy/home?#/
deployments/{ExternalExecutionId}
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListActionTypes를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-CPActionableJobList

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-CPActionableJobList`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 작업 범주, 소유자, 공급자, 버전 및 쿼리 파라미터에 대해 실행 가능한 모든 작업에 대한 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-CPActionableJobList -ActionTypeId_Category Build -ActionTypeId_Owner Custom
 -ActionTypeId_Provider MyCustomProviderName -ActionTypeId_Version 1 -QueryParam
 @{"ProjectName" = "MyProjectName"}
```

출력:

```
AccountId       Data                                Id
         Nonce
---------       ----                                --
         -----
80398EXAMPLE    Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.JobData   0de392f5-712d-4f41-ace3-
f57a0EXAMPLE    3
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 PollForJobs를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-CPJobDetail

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-CPJobDetail`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 작업에 대한 일반 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-CPJobDetail -JobId f570dc12-5ef3-44bc-945a-6e133EXAMPLE
```

출력:

```
AccountId       Data                                Id
---------       ----                                --
80398EXAMPLE    Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.JobData
 f570dc12-5ef3-44bc-945a-6e133EXAMPLE
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 작업에 대한 자세한 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
$jobDetails = Get-CPJobDetail -JobId f570dc12-5ef3-44bc-945a-6e133EXAMPLE
Write-Output ("For Job " + $jobDetails.Id + ":")
Write-Output ("  AccountId = " + $jobDetails.AccountId)
$jobData = $jobDetails.Data
Write-Output ("  Configuration:")
ForEach ($key in $jobData.ActionConfiguration.Keys) {
  $value = $jobData.ActionConfiguration.$key
  Write-Output ("    " + $key + " = " + $value)
}
Write-Output ("  ActionTypeId:")
Write-Output ("    Category = " + $jobData.ActionTypeId.Category)
Write-Output ("    Owner = " + $jobData.ActionTypeId.Owner)
Write-Output ("    Provider = " + $jobData.ActionTypeId.Provider)
Write-Output ("    Version = " + $jobData.ActionTypeId.Version)
Write-Output ("  ArtifactCredentials:")
Write-Output ("    AccessKeyId = " + $jobData.ArtifactCredentials.AccessKeyId)
Write-Output ("    SecretAccessKey = " +
 $jobData.ArtifactCredentials.SecretAccessKey)
Write-Output ("    SessionToken = " + $jobData.ArtifactCredentials.SessionToken)
Write-Output ("  InputArtifacts:")
ForEach ($ia in $jobData.InputArtifacts) {
  Write-Output ("    " + $ia.Name)
}
Write-Output ("  OutputArtifacts:")
ForEach ($oa in $jobData.OutputArtifacts) {
  Write-Output ("    " + $oa.Name)
}
Write-Output ("  PipelineContext:")
$context = $jobData.PipelineContext
Write-Output ("    Name = " + $context.Action.Name)
Write-Output ("    PipelineName = " + $context.PipelineName)
```

```
Write-Output ("    Stage = " + $context.Stage.Name)
```

출력:

```
For Job f570dc12-5ef3-44bc-945a-6e133EXAMPLE:
  AccountId = 80398EXAMPLE
  Configuration:
  ActionTypeId:
    Category = Build
    Owner = Custom
    Provider = MyCustomProviderName
    Version = 1
  ArtifactCredentials:
    AccessKeyId = ASIAIEI3...IXI6YREX
    SecretAccessKey = cqAFDhEi...RdQyfa2u
    SessionToken = AQoDYXdz...5u+lsAU=
  InputArtifacts:
    MyApp
  OutputArtifacts:
    MyAppBuild
  PipelineContext:
    Name = Build
    PipelineName = CodePipelineDemo
    Stage = Build
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetJobDetails를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-CPPipeline

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-CPPipeline`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 파이프라인에 대한 일반 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-CPPipeline -Name CodePipelineDemo -Version 1
```

출력:

```
ArtifactStore : Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.ArtifactStore
Name          : CodePipelineDemo
RoleArn       : arn:aws:iam::80398EXAMPLE:role/CodePipelineServiceRole
```

```
Stages        : {Source, Build, Beta, TestStage}
Version       : 1
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 파이프라인에 대한 자세한 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
$pipeline = Get-CPPipeline -Name CodePipelineDemo
Write-Output ("Name = " + $pipeline.Name)
Write-Output ("RoleArn = " + $pipeline.RoleArn)
Write-Output ("Version = " + $pipeline.Version)
Write-Output ("ArtifactStore:")
Write-Output ("  Location = " + $pipeline.ArtifactStore.Location)
Write-Output ("  Type = " + $pipeline.ArtifactStore.Type.Value)
Write-Output ("Stages:")
ForEach ($stage in $pipeline.Stages) {
  Write-Output ("  Name = " + $stage.Name)
  Write-Output ("    Actions:")
  ForEach ($action in $stage.Actions) {
    Write-Output ("      Name = " + $action.Name)
 Write-Output ("        Category = " + $action.ActionTypeId.Category)
 Write-Output ("        Owner = " + $action.ActionTypeId.Owner)
 Write-Output ("        Provider = " + $action.ActionTypeId.Provider)
 Write-Output ("        Version = " + $action.ActionTypeId.Version)
 Write-Output ("        Configuration:")
 ForEach ($key in $action.Configuration.Keys) {
   $value = $action.Configuration.$key
   Write-Output ("          " + $key + " = " + $value)
 }
 Write-Output ("        InputArtifacts:")
 ForEach ($ia in $action.InputArtifacts) {
   Write-Output ("          " + $ia.Name)
 }
 ForEach ($oa in $action.OutputArtifacts) {
   Write-Output ("          " + $oa.Name)
 }
 Write-Output ("        RunOrder = " + $action.RunOrder)
  }
}
```

출력:

```
Name = CodePipelineDemo
RoleArn = arn:aws:iam::80398EXAMPLE:role/CodePipelineServiceRole
Version = 3
```

```
ArtifactStore:
  Location = amzn-s3-demo-bucket
  Type = S3
Stages:
  Name = Source
    Actions:
      Name = Source
        Category = Source
        Owner = ThirdParty
        Provider = GitHub
        Version = 1
        Configuration:
          Branch = master
          OAuthToken = ****
          Owner = my-user-name
          Repo = MyRepoName
        InputArtifacts:
          MyApp
        RunOrder = 1
  Name = Build
    Actions:
      Name = Build
        Category = Build
        Owner = Custom
        Provider = MyCustomProviderName
        Version = 1
        Configuration:
          ProjectName = MyProjectName
        InputArtifacts:
          MyApp
          MyAppBuild
        RunOrder = 1
  Name = Beta
    Actions:
      Name = CodePipelineDemoFleet
        Category = Deploy
        Owner = AWS
        Provider = CodeDeploy
        Version = 1
        Configuration:
          ApplicationName = CodePipelineDemoApplication
          DeploymentGroupName = CodePipelineDemoFleet
        InputArtifacts:
          MyAppBuild
```

```
        RunOrder = 1
  Name = TestStage
    Actions:
      Name = MyJenkinsTestAction
        Category = Test
        Owner = Custom
        Provider = MyCustomTestProvider
        Version = 1
        Configuration:
          ProjectName = MyJenkinsProjectName
        InputArtifacts:
          MyAppBuild
        RunOrder = 1
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetPipeline을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-CPPipelineList

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-CPPipelineList`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 사용 가능한 파이프라인 목록을 가져옵니다.

```
Get-CPPipelineList
```

출력:

```
Created                  Name                Updated                  Version
-------                  ----                -------                  -------
8/13/2015 10:17:54 PM    CodePipelineDemo    8/13/2015 10:17:54 PM    3
7/8/2015 2:41:53 AM      MyFirstPipeline     7/22/2015 9:06:37 PM     7
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListPipelines을 참조하세요.

Get-CPPipelineState

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-CPPipelineState`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 파이프라인의 단계에 대한 일반 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-CPPipelineState -Name CodePipelineDemo
```

출력:

```
Created         : 8/13/2015 10:17:54 PM
PipelineName    : CodePipelineDemo
PipelineVersion : 1
StageStates     : {Source, Build, Beta, TestStage}
Updated         : 8/13/2015 10:17:54 PM
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 파이프라인의 상태에 대한 자세한 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
ForEach ($stageState in (Get-CPPipelineState -Name $arg).StageStates) {
  Write-Output ("For " + $stageState.StageName + ":")
  Write-Output ("  InboundTransitionState:")
  Write-Output ("    DisabledReason = " +
 $stageState.InboundTransitionState.DisabledReason)
  Write-Output ("    Enabled = " + $stageState.InboundTransitionState.Enabled)
  Write-Output ("    LastChangedAt = " +
 $stageState.InboundTransitionState.LastChangedAt)
  Write-Output ("    LastChangedBy = " +
 $stageState.InboundTransitionState.LastChangedBy)
  Write-Output ("  ActionStates:")
  ForEach ($actionState in $stageState.ActionStates) {
    Write-Output ("    For " + $actionState.ActionName + ":")
 Write-Output ("      CurrentRevision:")
    Write-Output ("        Created = " + $actionState.CurrentRevision.Created)
 Write-Output ("        RevisionChangeId = " +
 $actionState.CurrentRevision.RevisionChangeId)
 Write-Output ("        RevisionId = " + $actionState.CurrentRevision.RevisionId)
 Write-Output ("      EntityUrl = " + $actionState.EntityUrl)
 Write-Output ("      LatestExecution:")
    Write-Output ("        ErrorDetails:")
    Write-Output ("          Code = " +
 $actionState.LatestExecution.ErrorDetails.Code)
 Write-Output ("          Message = " +
 $actionState.LatestExecution.ErrorDetails.Message)
 Write-Output ("        ExternalExecutionId = " +
 $actionState.LatestExecution.ExternalExecutionId)
 Write-Output ("        ExternalExecutionUrl = " +
 $actionState.LatestExecution.ExternalExecutionUrl)
```

```
 Write-Output ("        LastStatusChange = " +
 $actionState.LatestExecution.LastStatusChange)
 Write-Output ("        PercentComplete = " +
 $actionState.LatestExecution.PercentComplete)
 Write-Output ("        Status = " + $actionState.LatestExecution.Status)
 Write-Output ("        Summary = " + $actionState.LatestExecution.Summary)
 Write-Output ("      RevisionUrl = " + $actionState.RevisionUrl)
  }
}
```

출력:

```
For Source:
  InboundTransitionState:
    DisabledReason =
    Enabled =
    LastChangedAt =
    LastChangedBy =
  ActionStates:
    For Source:
      CurrentRevision:
        Created =
        RevisionChangeId =
        RevisionId =
      EntityUrl = https://github.com/my-user-name/MyRepoName/tree/master
      LatestExecution:
        ErrorDetails:
          Code =
          Message =
        ExternalExecutionId =
        ExternalExecutionUrl =
        LastStatusChange = 07/20/2015 23:28:45
        PercentComplete = 0
        Status = Succeeded
        Summary =
      RevisionUrl =
For Build:
  InboundTransitionState:
    DisabledReason =
    Enabled = True
    LastChangedAt = 01/01/0001 00:00:00
    LastChangedBy =
  ActionStates:
```

```
    For Build:
      CurrentRevision:
        Created =
        RevisionChangeId =
        RevisionId =
      EntityUrl = http://54.174.131.1EX/job/MyJenkinsDemo
      LatestExecution:
        ErrorDetails:
          Code = TimeoutError
          Message = The action failed because a job worker exceeded its time limit.
 If this is a custom action, make sure that the job worker is configured correctly.
        ExternalExecutionId =
        ExternalExecutionUrl =
        LastStatusChange = 07/21/2015 00:29:29
        PercentComplete = 0
        Status = Failed
        Summary =
      RevisionUrl =
For Beta:
  InboundTransitionState:
    DisabledReason =
    Enabled = True
    LastChangedAt = 01/01/0001 00:00:00
    LastChangedBy =
  ActionStates:
    For CodePipelineDemoFleet:
      CurrentRevision:
        Created =
        RevisionChangeId =
        RevisionId =
      EntityUrl = https://console.aws.amazon.com/codedeploy/home?#/applications/
CodePipelineDemoApplication/deployment-groups/CodePipelineDemoFleet
      LatestExecution:
        ErrorDetails:
          Code =
          Message =
        ExternalExecutionId = d-D5LTCZXEX
        ExternalExecutionUrl = https://console.aws.amazon.com/codedeploy/home?#/
deployments/d-D5LTCZXEX
        LastStatusChange = 07/08/2015 22:07:42
        PercentComplete = 0
        Status = Succeeded
        Summary = Deployment Succeeded
      RevisionUrl =
```

```
For TestStage:
  InboundTransitionState:
    DisabledReason =
    Enabled = True
    LastChangedAt = 01/01/0001 00:00:00
    LastChangedBy =
  ActionStates:
    For MyJenkinsTestAction25:
      CurrentRevision:
        Created =
        RevisionChangeId =
        RevisionId =
      EntityUrl = http://54.174.131.1EX/job/MyJenkinsDemo
      LatestExecution:
        ErrorDetails:
          Code =
          Message =
        ExternalExecutionId = 5
        ExternalExecutionUrl = http://54.174.131.1EX/job/MyJenkinsDemo/5
        LastStatusChange = 07/08/2015 22:09:03
        PercentComplete = 0
        Status = Succeeded
        Summary = Finished
      RevisionUrl =
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetPipelineState를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

New-CPCustomActionType

다음 코드 예시는 `New-CPCustomActionType`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 속성을 사용하여 새 사용자 지정 작업을 생성합니다.

```
New-CPCustomActionType -Category Build -ConfigurationProperty @{"Description"
 = "The name of the build project must be provided when this action is added
 to the pipeline."; "Key" = $True; "Name" = "ProjectName"; "Queryable"
 = $False; "Required" = $True; "Secret" = $False; "Type" = "String"} -
Settings_EntityUrlTemplate "https://my-build-instance/job/{Config:ProjectName}/"
 -Settings_ExecutionUrlTemplate "https://my-build-instance/job/mybuildjob/
lastSuccessfulBuild{ExternalExecutionId}/" -InputArtifactDetails_MaximumCount
```

```
 1 -OutputArtifactDetails_MaximumCount 1 -InputArtifactDetails_MinimumCount 0 -
OutputArtifactDetails_MinimumCount 0 -Provider "MyBuildProviderName" -Version 1
```

출력:

```
ActionConfigurationProperties : {ProjectName}
Id                            : Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.ActionTypeId
InputArtifactDetails          : Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.ArtifactDetails
OutputArtifactDetails         : Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.ArtifactDetails
Settings                      : Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.ActionTypeSettings
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateCustomActionType을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

New-CPPipeline

다음 코드 예시는 New-CPPipeline의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 설정으로 새 파이프라인을 생성합니다.

```
$pipeline = New-Object Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.PipelineDeclaration

$sourceStageAction = New-Object Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.ActionDeclaration
$deployStageAction = New-Object Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.ActionDeclaration

$sourceStageActionOutputArtifact = New-Object
 Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.OutputArtifact
$sourceStageActionOutputArtifact.Name = "MyApp"

$sourceStageAction.ActionTypeId = @{"Category" = "Source"; "Owner" = "AWS";
 "Provider" = "S3"; "Version" = 1}
$sourceStageAction.Configuration.Add("S3Bucket", "amzn-s3-demo-bucket")
$sourceStageAction.Configuration.Add("S3ObjectKey", "my-object-key-name.zip")
$sourceStageAction.OutputArtifacts.Add($sourceStageActionOutputArtifact)
$sourceStageAction.Name = "Source"

$deployStageActionInputArtifact = New-Object Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.InputArtifact
$deployStageActionInputArtifact.Name = "MyApp"
```

```
$deployStageAction.ActionTypeId = @{"Category" = "Deploy"; "Owner" = "AWS";
 "Provider" = "CodeDeploy"; "Version" = 1}
$deployStageAction.Configuration.Add("ApplicationName",
 "CodePipelineDemoApplication")
$deployStageAction.Configuration.Add("DeploymentGroupName", "CodePipelineDemoFleet")
$deployStageAction.InputArtifacts.Add($deployStageActionInputArtifact)
$deployStageAction.Name = "CodePipelineDemoFleet"

$sourceStage = New-Object Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.StageDeclaration
$deployStage = New-Object Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.StageDeclaration

$sourceStage.Name = "Source"
$deployStage.Name = "Beta"

$sourceStage.Actions.Add($sourceStageAction)
$deployStage.Actions.Add($deployStageAction)

$pipeline.ArtifactStore = @{"Location" = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"; "Type" = "S3"}
$pipeline.Name = "CodePipelineDemo"
$pipeline.RoleArn = "arn:aws:iam::80398EXAMPLE:role/CodePipelineServiceRole"
$pipeline.Stages.Add($sourceStage)
$pipeline.Stages.Add($deployStage)
$pipeline.Version = 1

New-CPPipeline -Pipeline $pipeline
```

출력:

```
ArtifactStore : Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.ArtifactStore
Name          : CodePipelineDemo
RoleArn       : arn:aws:iam::80398EXAMPLE:role/CodePipelineServiceRole
Stages        : {Source, Beta}
Version       : 1
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreatePipeline을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Remove-CPCustomActionType

다음 코드 예시는 `Remove-CPCustomActionType`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 사용자 지정 작업을 삭제합니다. 명령을 실행하면 계속 진행하기 전에 확인하라는 메시지가 표시됩니다. -Force 파라미터를 추가하여 프롬프트 없이 사용자 지정 작업을 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-CPCustomActionType -Category Build -Provider MyBuildProviderName -Version 1
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteCustomActionType을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Remove-CPPipeline`

다음 코드 예시는 `Remove-CPPipeline`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 파이프라인을 삭제합니다. 명령을 실행하면 계속 진행하기 전에 확인하라는 메시지가 표시됩니다. -Force 파라미터를 추가하여 프롬프트 없이 파이프라인을 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-CPPipeline -Name CodePipelineDemo
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeletePipeline을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Start-CPPipelineExecution`

다음 코드 예시는 `Start-CPPipelineExecution`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 파이프라인 실행을 시작합니다.

```
Start-CPPipelineExecution -Name CodePipelineDemo
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 StartPipelineExecution을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Update-CPPipeline

다음 코드 예시는 Update-CPPipeline의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 기존 파이프라인을 지정된 설정으로 업데이트합니다.

```
$pipeline = New-Object Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.PipelineDeclaration

$sourceStageAction = New-Object Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.ActionDeclaration
$deployStageAction = New-Object Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.ActionDeclaration

$sourceStageActionOutputArtifact = New-Object
 Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.OutputArtifact
$sourceStageActionOutputArtifact.Name = "MyApp"

$sourceStageAction.ActionTypeId = @{"Category" = "Source"; "Owner" = "AWS";
 "Provider" = "S3"; "Version" = 1}
$sourceStageAction.Configuration.Add("S3Bucket", "amzn-s3-demo-bucket")
$sourceStageAction.Configuration.Add("S3ObjectKey", "my-object-key-name.zip")
$sourceStageAction.OutputArtifacts.Add($sourceStageActionOutputArtifact)
$sourceStageAction.Name = "Source"

$deployStageActionInputArtifact = New-Object Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.InputArtifact
$deployStageActionInputArtifact.Name = "MyApp"

$deployStageAction.ActionTypeId = @{"Category" = "Deploy"; "Owner" = "AWS";
 "Provider" = "CodeDeploy"; "Version" = 1}
$deployStageAction.Configuration.Add("ApplicationName",
 "CodePipelineDemoApplication")
$deployStageAction.Configuration.Add("DeploymentGroupName", "CodePipelineDemoFleet")
$deployStageAction.InputArtifacts.Add($deployStageActionInputArtifact)
$deployStageAction.Name = "CodePipelineDemoFleet"

$sourceStage = New-Object Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.StageDeclaration
$deployStage = New-Object Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.StageDeclaration

$sourceStage.Name = "MyInputFiles"
$deployStage.Name = "MyTestDeployment"

$sourceStage.Actions.Add($sourceStageAction)
$deployStage.Actions.Add($deployStageAction)
```

```
$pipeline.ArtifactStore = @{"Location" = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"; "Type" = "S3"}
$pipeline.Name = "CodePipelineDemo"
$pipeline.RoleArn = "arn:aws:iam::80398EXAMPLE:role/CodePipelineServiceRole"
$pipeline.Stages.Add($sourceStage)
$pipeline.Stages.Add($deployStage)
$pipeline.Version = 1

Update-CPPipeline -Pipeline $pipeline
```

출력:

```
ArtifactStore : Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.ArtifactStore
Name          : CodePipelineDemo
RoleArn       : arn:aws:iam::80398EXAMPLE:role/CodePipelineServiceRole
Stages        : {InputFiles, TestDeployment}
Version       : 2
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UpdatePipeline을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 Amazon Cognito 자격 증명 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Cognito Identity와 함께 AWS Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`Get-CGIIdentityPool`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-CGIIdentityPool`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: ID별로 특정 ID 풀에 대한 정보를 검색합니다.

```
Get-CGIIdentityPool -IdentityPoolId us-east-1:0de2af35-2988-4d0b-b22d-EXAMPLEGUID1
```

출력:

```
LoggedAt                       : 8/12/2015 4:29:40 PM
AllowUnauthenticatedIdentities : True
DeveloperProviderName          :
IdentityPoolId                 : us-east-1:0de2af35-2988-4d0b-b22d-EXAMPLEGUID1
IdentityPoolName               : CommonTests1
OpenIdConnectProviderARNs      : {}
SupportedLoginProviders        : {}
ResponseMetadata               : Amazon.Runtime.ResponseMetadata
ContentLength                  : 142
HttpStatusCode                 : OK
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeIdentityPool을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Get-CGIIdentityPoolList`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-CGIIdentityPoolList`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 기존 ID 풀 목록을 검색합니다.

```
Get-CGIIdentityPoolList
```

출력:

```
IdentityPoolId                                                  IdentityPoolName
--------------                                                  ----------------
us-east-1:0de2af35-2988-4d0b-b22d-EXAMPLEGUID1                  CommonTests1
us-east-1:118d242d-204e-4b88-b803-EXAMPLEGUID2                  Tests2
us-east-1:15d49393-ab16-431a-b26e-EXAMPLEGUID3                  CommonTests13
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListIdentityPools를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-CGIIdentityPoolRole

다음 코드 예시는 Get-CGIIdentityPoolRole의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 특정 ID 풀의 역할에 대한 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-CGIIdentityPoolRole -IdentityPoolId us-east-1:0de2af35-2988-4d0b-b22d-
EXAMPLEGUID1
```

출력:

```
LoggedAt         : 8/12/2015 4:33:51 PM
IdentityPoolId   : us-east-1:0de2af35-2988-4d0b-b22d-EXAMPLEGUID1
Roles            : {[unauthenticated, arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/
CommonTests1Role]}
ResponseMetadata : Amazon.Runtime.ResponseMetadata
ContentLength    : 165
HttpStatusCode   : OK
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetIdentityPoolRoles를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

New-CGIIdentityPool

다음 코드 예시는 New-CGIIdentityPool의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 인증되지 않은 ID를 허용하는 새 ID 풀을 생성합니다.

```
New-CGIIdentityPool -AllowUnauthenticatedIdentities $true -IdentityPoolName
 CommonTests13
```

출력:

```
LoggedAt                        : 8/12/2015 4:56:07 PM
```

```
AllowUnauthenticatedIdentities : True
DeveloperProviderName          :
IdentityPoolId                 : us-east-1:15d49393-ab16-431a-b26e-EXAMPLEGUID3
IdentityPoolName               : CommonTests13
OpenIdConnectProviderARNs      : {}
SupportedLoginProviders        : {}
ResponseMetadata               : Amazon.Runtime.ResponseMetadata
ContentLength                  : 136
HttpStatusCode                 : OK
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateIdentityPool을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Remove-CGIIdentityPool`

다음 코드 예시는 `Remove-CGIIdentityPool`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 특정 ID 풀을 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-CGIIdentityPool -IdentityPoolId us-east-1:0de2af35-2988-4d0b-b22d-
EXAMPLEGUID1
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteIdentityPool을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Set-CGIIdentityPoolRole`

다음 코드 예시는 `Set-CGIIdentityPoolRole`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 인증되지 않은 IAM 역할을 갖도록 특정 ID 풀을 구성합니다.

```
Set-CGIIdentityPoolRole -IdentityPoolId us-east-1:0de2af35-2988-4d0b-b22d-
EXAMPLEGUID1 -Role @{ "unauthenticated" = "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/
CommonTests1Role" }
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 SetIdentityPoolRoles를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Update-CGIIdentityPool

다음 코드 예시는 Update-CGIIdentityPool의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: ID 풀 속성 중 일부를 업데이트합니다. 이 케이스에서는 ID 풀의 이름을 업데이트합니다.

```
Update-CGIIdentityPool -IdentityPoolId us-east-1:0de2af35-2988-4d0b-b22d-
EXAMPLEGUID1 -IdentityPoolName NewPoolName
```

출력:

```
LoggedAt                        : 8/12/2015 4:53:33 PM
AllowUnauthenticatedIdentities  : False
DeveloperProviderName           :
IdentityPoolId                  : us-east-1:0de2af35-2988-4d0b-b22d-EXAMPLEGUID1
IdentityPoolName                : NewPoolName
OpenIdConnectProviderARNs       : {}
SupportedLoginProviders         : {}
ResponseMetadata                : Amazon.Runtime.ResponseMetadata
ContentLength                   : 135
HttpStatusCode                  : OK
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UpdateIdentityPool을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

AWS Config Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는와 함께 AWS Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS Config.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

Add-CFGResourceTag

다음 코드 예시는 Add-CFGResourceTag의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 태그를 리소스 ARN, 즉이 경우 config-rule/config-rule-16iyn0에 연결합니다.

```
Add-CFGResourceTag -ResourceArn arn:aws:config:eu-west-1:123456789012:config-rule/
config-rule-16iyn0 -Tag @{Key="Release";Value="Beta"}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 TagResource를 참조하세요.

Get-CFGAggregateComplianceByConfigRuleList

다음 코드 예시는 Get-CFGAggregateComplianceByConfigRuleList의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제는 지정된 구성 규칙에 대한 ConfigurationAggregator 'kaju' 필터링에서 세부 정보를 가져오고 규칙의 '규정 준수'를 확장/반환합니다.

```
Get-CFGAggregateComplianceByConfigRuleList -ConfigurationAggregatorName kaju
 -Filters_ConfigRuleName ALB_HTTP_TO_HTTPS_REDIRECTION_CHECK | Select-Object -
ExpandProperty Compliance
```

출력:

```
ComplianceContributorCount                          ComplianceType
--------------------------                          --------------
Amazon.ConfigService.Model.ComplianceContributorCount NON_COMPLIANT
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 ConfigurationAggregator에서 세부 정보를 가져오고, 애그리게이터에서 다루는 모든 리전에 대해 지정된 계정에 대해 세부 정보를 필터링하고, 모든 규칙에 대한 규정 준수를 추가로 다시 실행합니다.

```
Get-CFGAggregateComplianceByConfigRuleList -ConfigurationAggregatorName
 kaju -Filters_AccountId 123456789012 | Select-Object ConfigRuleName,
 @{N="Compliance";E={$_.Compliance.ComplianceType}}
```

출력:

```
ConfigRuleName                      Compliance
--------------                      ----------
ALB_HTTP_TO_HTTPS_REDIRECTION_CHECK NON_COMPLIANT
ec2-instance-no-public-ip           NON_COMPLIANT
desired-instance-type               NON_COMPLIANT
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeAggregateComplianceByConfigRules를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Get-CFGAggregateComplianceDetailsByConfigRule`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-CFGAggregateComplianceDetailsByConfigRule`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제는 지정된 계정, 집계자, 리전 및 구성 규칙에 대해 'COMPLIANT' 상태인 AWS Config 규칙 'desired-instance-type'에 대한 resource-id 및 resource-type이 있는 출력을 선택하는 평가 결과를 반환합니다.

```
Get-CFGAggregateComplianceDetailsByConfigRule -AccountId 123456789012 -
AwsRegion eu-west-1 -ComplianceType COMPLIANT -ConfigRuleName desired-
instance-type -ConfigurationAggregatorName raju | Select-Object -
ExpandProperty EvaluationResultIdentifier | Select-Object -ExpandProperty
 EvaluationResultQualifier
```

출력:

```
ConfigRuleName        ResourceId          ResourceType
--------------        ----------          ------------
desired-instance-type i-0f1bf2f34c5678d12 AWS::EC2::Instance
desired-instance-type i-0fd12dd3456789123 AWS::EC2::Instance
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetAggregateComplianceDetailsByConfigRule을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-CFGAggregateConfigRuleComplianceSummary

다음 코드 예시는 Get-CFGAggregateConfigRuleComplianceSummary의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 애그리게이터에 대한 규정 미준수 규칙 수를 반환합니다.

```
(Get-CFGAggregateConfigRuleComplianceSummary -ConfigurationAggregatorName
 raju).AggregateComplianceCounts.ComplianceSummary.NonCompliantResourceCount
```

출력:

```
CapExceeded CappedCount
----------- -----------
False       5
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetAggregateConfigRuleComplianceSummary를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-CFGAggregateDiscoveredResourceCount

다음 코드 예시는 Get-CFGAggregateDiscoveredResourceCount의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제는 us-east-1 리전에 대해 필터링된 지정된 애그리게이터의 리소스 수를 반환합니다.

```
Get-CFGAggregateDiscoveredResourceCount -ConfigurationAggregatorName Master -
Filters_Region us-east-1
```

출력:

```
GroupByKey GroupedResourceCounts NextToken TotalDiscoveredResources
```

```
---------- -------------------- --------- ------------------------
           {}                               455
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 애그리게이터의 필터링된 리전에 대해 RESOURCE_TYPE별로 그룹화된 리소스 수를 반환합니다.

```
Get-CFGAggregateDiscoveredResourceCount -ConfigurationAggregatorName Master -
Filters_Region us-east-1 -GroupByKey RESOURCE_TYPE |
   Select-Object -ExpandProperty GroupedResourceCounts
```

출력:

```
GroupName                          ResourceCount
---------                          -------------
AWS::CloudFormation::Stack         12
AWS::CloudFront::Distribution      1
AWS::CloudTrail::Trail             1
AWS::DynamoDB::Table               1
AWS::EC2::EIP                      2
AWS::EC2::FlowLog                  2
AWS::EC2::InternetGateway          4
AWS::EC2::NatGateway               2
AWS::EC2::NetworkAcl               4
AWS::EC2::NetworkInterface         12
AWS::EC2::RouteTable               13
AWS::EC2::SecurityGroup            18
AWS::EC2::Subnet                   16
AWS::EC2::VPC                      4
AWS::EC2::VPCEndpoint              2
AWS::EC2::VPCPeeringConnection     1
AWS::IAM::Group                    2
AWS::IAM::Policy                   51
AWS::IAM::Role                     78
AWS::IAM::User                     7
AWS::Lambda::Function              3
AWS::RDS::DBSecurityGroup          1
AWS::S3::Bucket                    3
AWS::SSM::AssociationCompliance    107
AWS::SSM::ManagedInstanceInventory 108
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetAggregateDiscoveredResourceCounts를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-CFGAggregateDiscoveredResourceList

다음 코드 예시는 Get-CFGAggregateDiscoveredResourceList의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 '아일랜드' 애그리게이터에 집계된 지정된 리소스 유형에 대한 리소스 식별자를 반환합니다. 리소스 유형 목록은 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkfornet/v4/apidocs/index.html?page=ConfigService/TConfigServiceResourceType.html&tocid=Amazon_ConfigService_ResourceType 확인하세요.

```
Get-CFGAggregateDiscoveredResourceList -ConfigurationAggregatorName Ireland -
ResourceType ([Amazon.ConfigService.ResourceType]::AWSAutoScalingAutoScalingGroup)
```

출력:

```
ResourceId      : arn:aws:autoscaling:eu-
west-1:123456789012:autoScalingGroup:12e3b4fc-1234-1234-
a123-1d2ba3c45678:autoScalingGroupName/asg-1
ResourceName    : asg-1
ResourceType    : AWS::AutoScaling::AutoScalingGroup
SourceAccountId : 123456789012
SourceRegion    : eu-west-1
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 us-east-1 리전으로 필터링된 지정된 애그리게이터에 대해 'default'**AwsEC2SecurityGroup**라는 리소스 유형을 반환합니다.

```
Get-CFGAggregateDiscoveredResourceList -ConfigurationAggregatorName raju -
ResourceType ([Amazon.ConfigService.ResourceType]::AWSEC2SecurityGroup) -
Filters_Region us-east-1 -Filters_ResourceName default
```

출력:

```
ResourceId      : sg-01234bd5dbfa67c89
ResourceName    : default
ResourceType    : AWS::EC2::SecurityGroup
SourceAccountId : 123456789102
SourceRegion    : us-east-1

ResourceId      : sg-0123a4ebbf56789be
ResourceName    : default
ResourceType    : AWS::EC2::SecurityGroup
```

```
SourceAccountId : 123456789102
SourceRegion    : us-east-1

ResourceId      : sg-4fc1d234
ResourceName    : default
ResourceType    : AWS::EC2::SecurityGroup
SourceAccountId : 123456789102
SourceRegion    : us-east-1
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListAggregateDiscoveredResources를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-CFGAggregateResourceConfig

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-CFGAggregateResourceConfig`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 집계된 지정된 리소스의 구성 항목을 반환하고 구성을 확장합니다.

```
(Get-CFGAggregateResourceConfig -ResourceIdentifier_SourceRegion
 us-east-1 -ResourceIdentifier_SourceAccountId 123456789012 -
ResourceIdentifier_ResourceId sg-4fc1d234 -ResourceIdentifier_ResourceType
 ([Amazon.ConfigService.ResourceType]::AWSEC2SecurityGroup) -
ConfigurationAggregatorName raju).Configuration | ConvertFrom-Json
```

출력:

```
{"description":"default VPC security group","groupName":"default","ipPermissions":
[{"ipProtocol":"-1","ipv6Ranges":[],"prefixListIds":[],"userIdGroupPairs":
[{"groupId":"sg-4fc1d234","userId":"123456789012"}],"ipv4Ranges":
[],"ipRanges":[]},{"fromPort":3389,"ipProtocol":"tcp","ipv6Ranges":
[],"prefixListIds":[],"toPort":3389,"userIdGroupPairs":[],"ipv4Ranges":
[{"cidrIp":"54.240.197.224/29","description":"office subnet"},
{"cidrIp":"72.21.198.65/32","description":"home pc"}],"ipRanges":
["54.240.197.224/29","72.21.198.65/32"]}],"ownerId":"123456789012","groupId":"sg-4fc1d234","
[{"ipProtocol":"-1","ipv6Ranges":[],"prefixListIds":[],"userIdGroupPairs":
[],"ipv4Ranges":[{"cidrIp":"0.0.0.0/0"}],"ipRanges":["0.0.0.0/0"]}],"tags":
[],"vpcId":"vpc-2d1c2e34"}
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetAggregateResourceconfig-service를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-CFGAggregateResourceConfigBatch

다음 코드 예시는 Get-CFGAggregateResourceConfigBatch의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제는 지정된 애그리게이터에 있는 리소스(식별됨)의 현재 구성 항목을 가져옵니다.

```
$resIdentifier=[Amazon.ConfigService.Model.AggregateResourceIdentifier]@{
  ResourceId= "i-012e3cb4df567e8aa"
  ResourceName = "arn:aws:ec2:eu-west-1:123456789012:instance/i-012e3cb4df567e8aa"
  ResourceType = [Amazon.ConfigService.ResourceType]::AWSEC2Instance
  SourceAccountId = "123456789012"
  SourceRegion = "eu-west-1"
 }

 Get-CFGAggregateResourceConfigBatch -ResourceIdentifier $resIdentifier -
ConfigurationAggregatorName raju
```

출력:

```
BaseConfigurationItems UnprocessedResourceIdentifiers
---------------------- -----------------------------
{}                     {arn:aws:ec2:eu-west-1:123456789012:instance/
i-012e3cb4df567e8aa}
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 BatchGetAggregateResourceconfig-service를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-CFGAggregationAuthorizationList

다음 코드 예시는 Get-CFGAggregationAuthorizationList의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제는 집계자에 부여된 권한 부여를 검색합니다.

```
Get-CFGAggregationAuthorizationList
```

출력:

```
AggregationAuthorizationArn
   AuthorizedAccountId AuthorizedAwsRegion CreationTime
----------------------------
   ------------------- ------------------- ------------
arn:aws:config-service:eu-west-1:123456789012:aggregation-
authorization/123456789012/eu-west-1 123456789012        eu-west-1
 8/26/2019 12:55:27 AM
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeAggregationAuthorizations를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-CFGComplianceByConfigRule

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-CFGComplianceByConfigRule`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 규칙에 대한 현재 평가 결과가 없으므로 INSUFFICIENT_DATA를 반환하는 규칙 ebs-optimized-instance에 대한 규정 준수 세부 정보를 검색합니다.

```
(Get-CFGComplianceByConfigRule -ConfigRuleName ebs-optimized-instance).Compliance
```

출력:

```
ComplianceContributorCount ComplianceType
-------------------------- --------------
                           INSUFFICIENT_DATA
```

예제 2: 이 예제는 규칙 ALB_HTTP_TO_HTTPS_REDIRECTION_CHECK에 대한 비준수 리소스 수를 반환합니다.

```
(Get-CFGComplianceByConfigRule -ConfigRuleName ALB_HTTP_TO_HTTPS_REDIRECTION_CHECK -
ComplianceType NON_COMPLIANT).Compliance.ComplianceContributorCount
```

출력:

```
CapExceeded CappedCount
----------- -----------
False       2
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeComplianceByConfigRule을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-CFGComplianceByResource

다음 코드 예시는 Get-CFGComplianceByResource의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 **AWS::SSM::ManagedInstanceInventory** 리소스 유형에 'COMPLIANT' 규정 준수 유형이 있는지 확인합니다.

```
Get-CFGComplianceByResource -ComplianceType COMPLIANT -ResourceType
 AWS::SSM::ManagedInstanceInventory
```

출력:

```
Compliance                              ResourceId          ResourceType
----------                              ----------          ------------
Amazon.ConfigService.Model.Compliance i-0123bcf4b567890e3
 AWS::SSM::ManagedInstanceInventory
Amazon.ConfigService.Model.Compliance i-0a1234f6f5d6b78f7
 AWS::SSM::ManagedInstanceInventory
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeComplianceByResource를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-CFGComplianceDetailsByConfigRule

다음 코드 예시는 Get-CFGComplianceDetailsByConfigRule의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 규칙 access-keys-rotated에 대한 평가 결과를 얻고 규정 준수 유형별로 그룹화된 출력을 반환합니다.

```
Get-CFGComplianceDetailsByConfigRule -ConfigRuleName access-keys-rotated | Group-
Object ComplianceType
```

출력:

```
Count Name                      Group
----- ----                      -----
    2 COMPLIANT                 {Amazon.ConfigService.Model.EvaluationResult,
 Amazon.ConfigService.Model.EvaluationResult}
    5 NON_COMPLIANT             {Amazon.ConfigService.Model.EvaluationResult,
 Amazon.ConfigService.Model.EvaluationResult,
 Amazon.ConfigService.Model.EvaluationRes...
```

예제 2: 이 예제는 COMPLIANT 리소스에 대한 규칙 access-keys-rotated에 대한 규정 준수 세부 정보를 쿼리합니다.

```
Get-CFGComplianceDetailsByConfigRule -ConfigRuleName access-
keys-rotated -ComplianceType COMPLIANT | ForEach-Object
 {$_.EvaluationResultIdentifier.EvaluationResultQualifier}
```

출력:

```
ConfigRuleName      ResourceId            ResourceType
--------------      ----------            ------------
access-keys-rotated BCAB1CDJ2LITAPVEW3JAH AWS::IAM::User
access-keys-rotated BCAB1CDJ2LITL3EHREM4Q AWS::IAM::User
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetComplianceDetailsByConfigRule을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Get-CFGComplianceDetailsByResource`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-CFGComplianceDetailsByResource`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 제공된 리소스에 대한 예제 평가 결과입니다.

```
Get-CFGComplianceDetailsByResource -ResourceId ABCD5STJ4EFGHIVEW6JAH -ResourceType
 'AWS::IAM::User'
```

출력:

```
Annotation                  :
ComplianceType              : COMPLIANT
ConfigRuleInvokedTime       : 8/25/2019 11:34:56 PM
```

```
EvaluationResultIdentifier : Amazon.ConfigService.Model.EvaluationResultIdentifier
ResultRecordedTime         : 8/25/2019 11:34:56 PM
ResultToken                :
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetComplianceDetailsByResource를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-CFGComplianceSummaryByConfigRule

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-CFGComplianceSummaryByConfigRule`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 샘플은 규정을 준수하지 않는 Config 규칙 수를 반환합니다.

```
Get-CFGComplianceSummaryByConfigRule -Select
 ComplianceSummary.NonCompliantResourceCount
```

출력:

```
CapExceeded CappedCount
----------- -----------
False       9
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetComplianceSummaryByConfigRule을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-CFGComplianceSummaryByResourceType

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-CFGComplianceSummaryByResourceType`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 샘플은 규정 준수 또는 규정 미준수 리소스 수를 반환하고 출력을 json으로 변환합니다.

```
Get-CFGComplianceSummaryByResourceType -Select
 ComplianceSummariesByResourceType.ComplianceSummary | ConvertTo-Json
{
  "ComplianceSummaryTimestamp": "2019-12-14T06:14:49.778Z",
  "CompliantResourceCount": {
    "CapExceeded": false,
```

```
    "CappedCount": 2
  },
  "NonCompliantResourceCount": {
    "CapExceeded": true,
    "CappedCount": 100
  }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetComplianceSummaryByResourceType을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-CFGConfigRule

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-CFGConfigRule`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 샘플에는 선택한 속성과 함께 계정에 대한 구성 규칙이 나열되어 있습니다.

```
Get-CFGConfigRule | Select-Object ConfigRuleName, ConfigRuleId, ConfigRuleArn,
 ConfigRuleState
```

출력:

```
ConfigRuleName                                      ConfigRuleId       ConfigRuleArn
                                                        ConfigRuleState
--------------                                      ------------       -------------
                                                        ---------------
ALB_REDIRECTION_CHECK                               config-rule-12iyn3 arn:aws:config-
service:eu-west-1:123456789012:config-rule/config-rule-12iyn3 ACTIVE
access-keys-rotated                                 config-rule-aospfr arn:aws:config-
service:eu-west-1:123456789012:config-rule/config-rule-aospfr ACTIVE
autoscaling-group-elb-healthcheck-required          config-rule-cn1f2x arn:aws:config-
service:eu-west-1:123456789012:config-rule/config-rule-cn1f2x ACTIVE
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeConfigRules를 참조하세요.

Get-CFGConfigRuleEvaluationStatus

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-CFGConfigRuleEvaluationStatus`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 샘플은 제공된 구성 규칙에 대한 상태 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-CFGConfigRuleEvaluationStatus -ConfigRuleName root-account-mfa-enabled, vpc-
flow-logs-enabled
```

출력:

```
ConfigRuleArn                : arn:aws:config:eu-west-1:123456789012:config-rule/
config-rule-kvq1wk
ConfigRuleId                 : config-rule-kvq1wk
ConfigRuleName               : root-account-mfa-enabled
FirstActivatedTime           : 8/27/2019 8:05:17 AM
FirstEvaluationStarted       : True
LastErrorCode                :
LastErrorMessage             :
LastFailedEvaluationTime     : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
LastFailedInvocationTime     : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
LastSuccessfulEvaluationTime : 12/13/2019 8:12:03 AM
LastSuccessfulInvocationTime : 12/13/2019 8:12:03 AM

ConfigRuleArn                : arn:aws:config:eu-west-1:123456789012:config-rule/
config-rule-z1s23b
ConfigRuleId                 : config-rule-z1s23b
ConfigRuleName               : vpc-flow-logs-enabled
FirstActivatedTime           : 8/14/2019 6:23:44 AM
FirstEvaluationStarted       : True
LastErrorCode                :
LastErrorMessage             :
LastFailedEvaluationTime     : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
LastFailedInvocationTime     : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
LastSuccessfulEvaluationTime : 12/13/2019 7:12:01 AM
LastSuccessfulInvocationTime : 12/13/2019 7:12:01 AM
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeConfigRuleEvaluationStatus를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Get-CFGConfigurationAggregatorList`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-CFGConfigurationAggregatorList`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 샘플은 리전/계정에 대한 모든 집계자를 반환합니다.

```
Get-CFGConfigurationAggregatorList
```

출력:

```
AccountAggregationSources     :
 {Amazon.ConfigService.Model.AccountAggregationSource}
ConfigurationAggregatorArn    : arn:aws:config-service:eu-
west-1:123456789012:config-aggregator/config-aggregator-xabca1me
ConfigurationAggregatorName   : IrelandMaster
CreationTime                  : 8/25/2019 11:42:39 PM
LastUpdatedTime               : 8/25/2019 11:42:39 PM
OrganizationAggregationSource :

AccountAggregationSources     : {}
ConfigurationAggregatorArn    : arn:aws:config-service:eu-
west-1:123456789012:config-aggregator/config-aggregator-qubqabcd
ConfigurationAggregatorName   : raju
CreationTime                  : 8/11/2019 8:39:25 AM
LastUpdatedTime               : 8/11/2019 8:39:25 AM
OrganizationAggregationSource :
 Amazon.ConfigService.Model.OrganizationAggregationSource
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeConfigurationAggregators를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-CFGConfigurationAggregatorSourcesStatus

다음 코드 예시는 Get-CFGConfigurationAggregatorSourcesStatus의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 샘플은 지정된 애그리게이터의 소스에 대해 요청된 필드를 표시합니다.

```
Get-CFGConfigurationAggregatorSourcesStatus -ConfigurationAggregatorName raju |
 select SourceType, LastUpdateStatus, LastUpdateTime, SourceId
```

출력:

```
SourceType   LastUpdateStatus LastUpdateTime        SourceId
----------   ---------------- --------------        --------
ORGANIZATION SUCCEEDED        12/31/2019 7:45:06 AM Organization
ACCOUNT      SUCCEEDED        12/31/2019 7:09:38 AM 612641234567
ACCOUNT      SUCCEEDED        12/31/2019 7:12:53 AM 933301234567
ACCOUNT      SUCCEEDED        12/31/2019 7:18:10 AM 933301234567
ACCOUNT      SUCCEEDED        12/31/2019 7:25:17 AM 933301234567
ACCOUNT      SUCCEEDED        12/31/2019 7:25:49 AM 612641234567
ACCOUNT      SUCCEEDED        12/31/2019 7:26:11 AM 612641234567
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeConfigurationAggregatorSourcesStatus를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-CFGConfigurationRecorder

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-CFGConfigurationRecorder`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 구성 레코더의 세부 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-CFGConfigurationRecorder | Format-List
```

출력:

```
Name           : default
RecordingGroup : Amazon.ConfigService.Model.RecordingGroup
RoleARN        : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/aws-service-role/
config.amazonaws.com/AWSServiceRoleForConfig
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeConfigurationRecorders를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-CFGConfigurationRecorderStatus

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-CFGConfigurationRecorderStatus`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 샘플은 구성 레코더의 상태를 반환합니다.

```
Get-CFGConfigurationRecorderStatus
```

출력:

```
LastErrorCode        :
LastErrorMessage     :
LastStartTime        : 10/11/2019 10:13:51 AM
LastStatus           : Success
LastStatusChangeTime : 12/31/2019 6:14:12 AM
LastStopTime         : 10/11/2019 10:13:46 AM
Name                 : default
Recording            : True
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeConfigurationRecorderStatus를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Get-CFGConformancePack`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-CFGConformancePack`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 샘플은 모든 적합성 팩을 나열합니다.

```
Get-CFGConformancePack
```

출력:

```
ConformancePackArn             : arn:aws:config:eu-west-1:123456789012:conformance-
pack/dono/conformance-pack-p0acq8bpz
ConformancePackId              : conformance-pack-p0acabcde
ConformancePackInputParameters : {}
ConformancePackName            : dono
CreatedBy                      :
DeliveryS3Bucket               : kt-ps-examples
DeliveryS3KeyPrefix            :
LastUpdateRequestedTime        : 12/31/2019 8:45:31 AM
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeConformancePacks를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-CFGDeliveryChannel

다음 코드 예시는 Get-CFGDeliveryChannel의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 리전의 전송 채널을 검색하고 세부 정보를 표시합니다.

```
Get-CFGDeliveryChannel -Region eu-west-1 | Select-Object Name, S3BucketName,
 S3KeyPrefix,
 @{N="DeliveryFrequency";E={$_.ConfigSnapshotDeliveryProperties.DeliveryFrequency}}
```

출력:

```
Name    S3BucketName               S3KeyPrefix DeliveryFrequency
----    ------------               ----------- -----------------
default config-bucket-NA my          TwentyFour_Hours
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeDeliveryChannels를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-CFGResourceTag

다음 코드 예시는 Get-CFGResourceTag의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 리소스에 연결된 태그를 나열합니다.

```
Get-CFGResourceTag -ResourceArn $rules[0].ConfigRuleArn
```

출력:

```
Key     Value
---     -----
Version 1.3
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListTagsForResource를 참조하세요.

Remove-CFGConformancePack

다음 코드 예시는 Remove-CFGConformancePack의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 샘플은 팩에 대한 모든 규칙, 문제 해결 작업 및 평가 결과와 함께 지정된 적합성 팩을 제거합니다.

```
Remove-CFGConformancePack -ConformancePackName dono
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-CFGConformancePack (DeleteConformancePack)" on
 target "dono".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteConformancePack을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Write-CFGConformancePack

다음 코드 예시는 Write-CFGConformancePack의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 샘플은 적합성 팩을 생성하여 지정된 yaml 파일에서 템플릿을 가져옵니다.

```
Write-CFGConformancePack -ConformancePackName dono -DeliveryS3Bucket amzn-s3-demo-
bucket -TemplateBody (Get-Content C:\windows\temp\template.yaml -Raw)
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 PutConformancePack을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Write-CFGDeliveryChannel

다음 코드 예시는 Write-CFGDeliveryChannel의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 기존 전송 채널의 deliveryFrequency 속성을 변경합니다.

```
Write-CFGDeliveryChannel -ConfigSnapshotDeliveryProperties_DeliveryFrequency
 TwentyFour_Hours -DeliveryChannelName default -DeliveryChannel_S3BucketName amzn-
s3-demo-bucket -DeliveryChannel_S3KeyPrefix my
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 PutDeliveryChannel을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 Device Farm 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Device Farm과 함께 AWS Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`New-DFUpload`

다음 코드 예시는 `New-DFUpload`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 Android 앱에 대한 AWS Device Farm 업로드를 생성합니다. New-DFProject 또는 Get-DFProjectList의 출력에서 프로젝트 ARN을 가져올 수 있습니다. New-DFUpload 출력의 서명된 URL을 사용하여 Device Farm에 파일을 업로드합니다.

```
New-DFUpload -ContentType "application/octet-stream" -ProjectArn
 "arn:aws:devicefarm:us-west-2:123456789012:project:EXAMPLEa-7ec1-4741-9c1f-
d3e04EXAMPLE" -Name "app.apk" -Type ANDROID_APP
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateUpload를 참조하세요.

Directory Service Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는와 함께 AWS Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다 Directory Service.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`Add-DSIpRoute`

다음 코드 예시는 `Add-DSIpRoute`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 명령은 지정된 Directory-id에 할당된 리소스 태그를 제거합니다.

```
Add-DSIpRoute -DirectoryId d-123456ijkl -IpRoute @{CidrIp ="203.0.113.5/32"} -
UpdateSecurityGroupForDirectoryController $true
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 AddIpRoutes를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Add-DSResourceTag`

다음 코드 예시는 `Add-DSResourceTag`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 명령은 지정된 Directory-id에 리소스 태그를 추가합니다.

```
Add-DSResourceTag -ResourceId d-123456ijkl -Tag @{Key="myTag"; Value="mytgValue"}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 AddTagsToResource를 참조하세요.

`Approve-DSTrust`

다음 코드 예시는 `Approve-DSTrust`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 Trustid에 대한 AWS Directory Service VerifyTrust API 작업을 호출합니다.

```
Approve-DSTrust -TrustId t-9067157123
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 VerifyTrust를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Confirm-DSSharedDirectory`

다음 코드 예시는 `Confirm-DSSharedDirectory`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 디렉터리 소유자로부터 전송된 디렉터리 공유 요청을 수락합니다 AWS 계정.

```
Confirm-DSSharedDirectory -SharedDirectoryId d-9067012345
```

출력:

```
CreatedDateTime     : 12/30/2019 4:20:27 AM
LastUpdatedDateTime : 12/30/2019 4:21:40 AM
OwnerAccountId      : 123456781234
OwnerDirectoryId    : d-123456ijkl
SharedAccountId     : 123456784321
SharedDirectoryId   : d-9067012345
ShareMethod         :
ShareNotes          : This is test sharing
ShareStatus         : Sharing
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 AcceptSharedDirectory를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Connect-DSDirectory

다음 코드 예시는 Connect-DSDirectory의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 온프레미스 디렉터리에 연결할 AD 커넥터를 생성합니다.

```
Connect-DSDirectory -Name contoso.com -ConnectSettings_CustomerUserName
 Administrator -Password $Password -ConnectSettings_CustomerDnsIp 172.31.36.96
 -ShortName CONTOSO -Size Small -ConnectSettings_VpcId vpc-123459da -
ConnectSettings_SubnetId subnet-1234ccaa, subnet-5678ffbb
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ConnectDirectory를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Deny-DSSharedDirectory

다음 코드 예시는 Deny-DSSharedDirectory의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 디렉터리 소유자 계정에서 전송된 디렉터리 공유 요청을 거부합니다.

```
Deny-DSSharedDirectory -SharedDirectoryId d-9067012345
```

출력:

```
d-9067012345
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 RejectSharedDirectory를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Disable-DSDirectoryShare

다음 코드 예시는 Disable-DSDirectoryShare의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제는 디렉터리 소유자와 소비자 계정 간의 디렉터리 공유를 중지합니다.

```
Disable-DSDirectoryShare -DirectoryId d-123456ijkl -UnshareTarget_Id 123456784321 -
UnshareTarget_Type ACCOUNT
```

출력:

```
d-9067012345
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UnshareDirectory를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Disable-DSLDAPS

다음 코드 예시는 Disable-DSLDAPS의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 디렉터리에 대한 LDAP 보안 호출을 비활성화합니다.

```
Disable-DSLDAPS -DirectoryId d-123456ijkl -Type Client
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DisableLDAPS를 참조하세요.

Disable-DSRadius

다음 코드 예시는 Disable-DSRadius의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 AD Connector 또는 Microsoft AD 디렉터리에 대해 구성된 RADIUS 서버를 비활성화합니다.

```
Disable-DSRadius -DirectoryId d-123456ijkl
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DisableRadius를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Disable-DSSso

다음 코드 예시는 Disable-DSSso의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 디렉터리에 대한 Single Sign-On을 비활성화합니다.

```
Disable-DSSso -DirectoryId d-123456ijkl
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DisableSso를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Enable-DSDirectoryShare`

다음 코드 예시는 `Enable-DSDirectoryShare`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 핸드셰이크 메서드를 사용하여 AWS 계정의 지정된 디렉터리를 다른 AWS 계정과 공유합니다.

```
Enable-DSDirectoryShare -DirectoryId d-123456ijkl -ShareTarget_Id 123456784321 -
ShareMethod HANDSHAKE -ShareTarget_Type ACCOUNT
```

출력:

```
d-9067012345
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ShareDirectory를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Enable-DSLDAPS`

다음 코드 예시는 `Enable-DSLDAPS`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 항상 LDAP 보안 호출을 사용하도록 특정 디렉터리의 스위치를 활성화합니다.

```
Enable-DSLDAPS -DirectoryId d-123456ijkl -Type Client
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 EnableLDAPS를 참조하세요.

Enable-DSRadius

다음 코드 예시는 `Enable-DSRadius`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 AD Connector 또는 Microsoft AD 디렉터리에 대해 제공된 RADIUS 서버 구성을 사용하여 다중 인증(MFA)을 활성화합니다.

```
Enable-DSRadius -DirectoryId d-123456ijkl
-RadiusSettings_AuthenticationProtocol PAP
-RadiusSettings_DisplayLabel Radius
-RadiusSettings_RadiusPort 1812
-RadiusSettings_RadiusRetry 4
-RadiusSettings_RadiusServer 10.4.185.113
-RadiusSettings_RadiusTimeout 50
-RadiusSettings_SharedSecret wJalrXUtnFEMI
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 EnableRadius를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Enable-DSSso

다음 코드 예시는 `Enable-DSSso`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 디렉터리에 대한 Single Sign-On을 활성화합니다.

```
Enable-DSSso -DirectoryId d-123456ijkl
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 EnableSso를 참조하세요.

Get-DSCertificate

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-DSCertificate`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 보안 LDAP 연결을 위해 등록된 인증서에 대한 정보를 표시합니다.

```
Get-DSCertificate -DirectoryId d-123456ijkl -CertificateId c-906731e34f
```

출력:

```
CertificateId      : c-906731e34f
CommonName         : contoso-EC2AMAZ-CTGG2NM-CA
ExpiryDateTime     : 4/15/2025 6:34:15 PM
RegisteredDateTime : 4/15/2020 6:38:56 PM
State              : Registered
StateReason        : Certificate registered successfully.
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeCertificate를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Get-DSCertificateList`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-DSCertificateList`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 디렉터리의 보안 LDAP 연결에 등록된 모든 인증서를 나열합니다.

```
Get-DSCertificateList -DirectoryId d-123456ijkl
```

출력:

```
CertificateId CommonName                ExpiryDateTime       State
------------- ----------                --------------       -----
c-906731e34f  contoso-EC2AMAZ-CTGG2NM-CA 4/15/2025 6:34:15 PM Registered
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListCertificates를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Get-DSConditionalForwarder`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-DSConditionalForwarder`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 명령은 지정된 Directory-id의 구성된 모든 조건부 전달자를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-DSConditionalForwarder -DirectoryId d-123456ijkl
```

출력:

```
DnsIpAddrs      RemoteDomainName ReplicationScope
----------      ---------------- ----------------
{172.31.77.239} contoso.com      Domain
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeConditionalForwarders를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-DSDirectory

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-DSDirectory`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 명령은이 계정에 속한 디렉터리에 대한 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-DSDirectory | Select-Object DirectoryId, Name, DnsIpAddrs, Type
```

출력:

```
DirectoryId  Name           DnsIpAddrs                     Type
-----------  ----           ----------                     ----
d-123456abcd abcd.example.com {172.31.74.189, 172.31.13.145} SimpleAD
d-123456efgh wifi.example.com {172.31.16.108, 172.31.10.56}  ADConnector
d-123456ijkl lan2.example.com {172.31.10.56, 172.31.16.108}  MicrosoftAD
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeDirectories를 참조하세요.

Get-DSDirectoryLimit

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-DSDirectoryLimit`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 us-east-1 리전에 대한 디렉터리 제한 정보를 삭제합니다.

```
Get-DSDirectoryLimit -Region us-east-1
```

출력:

```
CloudOnlyDirectoriesCurrentCount : 1
CloudOnlyDirectoriesLimit        : 10
CloudOnlyDirectoriesLimitReached : False
CloudOnlyMicrosoftADCurrentCount : 1
CloudOnlyMicrosoftADLimit        : 20
CloudOnlyMicrosoftADLimitReached : False
ConnectedDirectoriesCurrentCount : 1
ConnectedDirectoriesLimit        : 10
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetDirectoryLimits를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Get-DSDomainControllerList`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-DSDomainControllerList`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 명령은 언급된 directory-id에 대해 시작된 도메인 컨트롤러의 세부 목록을 가져옵니다.

```
Get-DSDomainControllerList -DirectoryId d-123456ijkl
```

출력:

```
AvailabilityZone          : us-east-1b
DirectoryId               : d-123456ijkl
DnsIpAddr                 : 172.31.16.108
DomainControllerId        : dc-1234567aa6
LaunchTime                : 4/4/2019 4:53:43 AM
Status                    : Active
StatusLastUpdatedDateTime : 4/24/2019 1:37:54 PM
StatusReason              :
SubnetId                  : subnet-1234kkaa
VpcId                     : vpc-123459d

AvailabilityZone          : us-east-1d
DirectoryId               : d-123456ijkl
DnsIpAddr                 : 172.31.10.56
DomainControllerId        : dc-1234567aa7
LaunchTime                : 4/4/2019 4:53:43 AM
```

```
Status                     : Active
StatusLastUpdatedDateTime : 4/4/2019 5:14:31 AM
StatusReason               :
SubnetId                   : subnet-5678ffbb
VpcId                      : vpc-123459d
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeDomainControllers를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-DSEventTopic

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-DSEventTopic`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 명령은 디렉터리 상태가 변경되는 동안 알림을 위해 구성된 SNS 주제의 정보를 보여줍니다.

```
Get-DSEventTopic -DirectoryId d-123456ijkl
```

출력:

```
CreatedDateTime : 12/13/2019 11:15:32 AM
DirectoryId     : d-123456ijkl
Status          : Registered
TopicArn        : arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:123456781234:snstopicname
TopicName       : snstopicname
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeEventTopics를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-DSIpRouteList

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-DSIpRouteList`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 명령은 디렉터리 IP 라우팅에 구성된 퍼블릭 IP 주소 블록을 가져옵니다.

```
Get-DSIpRouteList -DirectoryId d-123456ijkl
```

출력:

```
AddedDateTime       : 12/13/2019 12:27:22 PM
CidrIp              : 203.0.113.5/32
Description         : Public IP of On-Prem DNS Server
DirectoryId         : d-123456ijkl
IpRouteStatusMsg    : Added
IpRouteStatusReason :
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListIpRoutes를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Get-DSLDAPSSetting`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-DSLDAPSSetting`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 디렉터리에 대한 LDAP 보안 상태를 설명합니다.

```
Get-DSLDAPSSetting -DirectoryId d-123456ijkl
```

출력:

```
LastUpdatedDateTime  LDAPSStatus LDAPSStatusReason
-------------------  ----------- -----------------
4/15/2020 6:51:03 PM Enabled     LDAPS is enabled successfully.
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeLDAPSSettings를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Get-DSLogSubscriptionList`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-DSLogSubscriptionList`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 명령은 지정된 directory-id의 로그 구독 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-DSLogSubscriptionList -DirectoryId d-123456ijkl
```

출력:

```
DirectoryId  LogGroupName
 SubscriptionCreatedDateTime
-----------  ------------
 ---------------------------
d-123456ijkl /aws/directoryservice/d-123456ijkl-lan2.example.com 12/14/2019 9:05:23
 AM
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListLogSubscriptions를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-DSResourceTag

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-DSResourceTag`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 명령은 지정된 디렉터리의 모든 태그를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-DSResourceTag -ResourceId d-123456ijkl
```

출력:

```
Key   Value
---   -----
myTag myTagValue
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListTagsForResource를 참조하세요.

Get-DSSchemaExtension

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-DSSchemaExtension`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 Microsoft AD 디렉터리에 적용된 모든 스키마 확장을 나열합니다.

```
Get-DSSchemaExtension -DirectoryId d-123456ijkl
```

출력:

```
Description                 : ManagedADSchemaExtension
DirectoryId                 : d-123456ijkl
EndDateTime                 : 4/12/2020 10:30:49 AM
SchemaExtensionId           : e-9067306643
SchemaExtensionStatus       : Completed
SchemaExtensionStatusReason : Schema updates are complete.
StartDateTime               : 4/12/2020 10:28:42 AM
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListSchemaExtensions를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-DSSharedDirectory

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-DSSharedDirectory`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제는 AWS 계정의 공유 디렉터리를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-DSSharedDirectory -OwnerDirectoryId d-123456ijkl -SharedDirectoryId d-9067012345
```

출력:

```
CreatedDateTime     : 12/30/2019 4:34:37 AM
LastUpdatedDateTime : 12/30/2019 4:35:22 AM
OwnerAccountId      : 123456781234
OwnerDirectoryId    : d-123456ijkl
SharedAccountId     : 123456784321
SharedDirectoryId   : d-9067012345
ShareMethod         : HANDSHAKE
ShareNotes          : This is a test Sharing
ShareStatus         : Shared
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeSharedDirectories를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-DSSnapshot

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-DSSnapshot`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 명령은이 계정에 속한 지정된 디렉터리 스냅샷에 대한 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-DSSnapshot -DirectoryId d-123456ijkl
```

출력:

```
DirectoryId : d-123456ijkl
Name        :
SnapshotId  : s-9064bd1234
StartTime   : 12/13/2019 6:33:01 PM
Status      : Completed
Type        : Auto

DirectoryId : d-123456ijkl
Name        :
SnapshotId  : s-9064bb4321
StartTime   : 12/9/2019 9:48:11 PM
Status      : Completed
Type        : Auto
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeSnapshots를 참조하세요.

`Get-DSSnapshotLimit`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-DSSnapshotLimit`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 명령은 지정된 디렉터리에 대한 수동 스냅샷 제한을 가져옵니다.

```
Get-DSSnapshotLimit -DirectoryId d-123456ijkl
```

출력:

```
ManualSnapshotsCurrentCount ManualSnapshotsLimit ManualSnapshotsLimitReached
--------------------------- -------------------- ---------------------------
0                           5                    False
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetSnapshotLimits를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-DSTrust

다음 코드 예시는 Get-DSTrust의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 명령은 지정된 directory-id에 대해 생성된 신뢰 관계 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-DSTrust -DirectoryId d-123456abcd
```

출력:

```
CreatedDateTime          : 7/5/2019 4:55:42 AM
DirectoryId              : d-123456abcd
LastUpdatedDateTime      : 7/5/2019 4:56:04 AM
RemoteDomainName         : contoso.com
SelectiveAuth            : Disabled
StateLastUpdatedDateTime : 7/5/2019 4:56:04 AM
TrustDirection           : One-Way: Incoming
TrustId                  : t-9067157123
TrustState               : Created
TrustStateReason         :
TrustType                : Forest
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeTrusts를 참조하세요.

New-DSAlias

다음 코드 예시는 New-DSAlias의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 명령은 디렉터리의 별칭을 생성하고 지정된 directory-id에 별칭을 할당합니다.

```
New-DSAlias -DirectoryId d-123456ijkl -Alias MyOrgName
```

출력:

```
Alias     DirectoryId
-----     -----------
myorgname d-123456ijkl
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateAlias를 참조하세요.

New-DSComputer

다음 코드 예시는 New-DSComputer의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 새 Active Directory 컴퓨터 객체를 생성합니다.

```
New-DSComputer -DirectoryId d-123456ijkl -ComputerName ADMemberServer -Password
 $Password
```

출력:

```
ComputerAttributes                  ComputerId
 ComputerName
------------------                  ----------
 ------------
{WindowsSamName, DistinguishedName} S-1-5-21-1191241402-978882507-2717148213-1662
 ADMemberServer
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateComputer를 참조하세요.

New-DSConditionalForwarder

다음 코드 예시는 New-DSConditionalForwarder의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 AWS Directory-id에 조건부 전달자를 생성합니다.

```
New-DSConditionalForwarder -DirectoryId d-123456ijkl -DnsIpAddr
 172.31.36.96,172.31.10.56 -RemoteDomainName contoso.com
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateConditionalForwarder를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

New-DSDirectory

다음 코드 예시는 New-DSDirectory의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 새 Simple AD 디렉터리를 생성합니다.

```
New-DSDirectory -Name corp.example.com -Password $Password -Size Small -
VpcSettings_VpcId vpc-123459d -VpcSettings_SubnetIds subnet-1234kkaa,subnet-5678ffbb
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateDirectory를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

New-DSLogSubscription

다음 코드 예시는 New-DSLogSubscription의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 실시간 Directory Service 도메인 컨트롤러 보안 로그를의 지정된 Amazon CloudWatch 로그 그룹에 전달하는 구독을 생성합니다 AWS 계정.

```
New-DSLogSubscription -DirectoryId d-123456ijkl -LogGroupName /aws/directoryservice/
d-123456ijkl-lan2.example.com
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateLogSubscription을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

New-DSMicrosoftAD

다음 코드 예시는 New-DSMicrosoftAD의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는에서 새 Microsoft AD 디렉터리를 생성합니다 AWS 클라우드.

```
New-DSMicrosoftAD -Name corp.example.com -Password $Password -edition Standard -
VpcSettings_VpcId vpc-123459d -VpcSettings_SubnetIds subnet-1234kkaa,subnet-5678ffbb
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateMicrosoftAD를 참조하세요.

New-DSSnapshot

다음 코드 예시는 New-DSSnapshot의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 디렉터리 스냅샷을 생성합니다.

```
New-DSSnapshot -DirectoryId d-123456ijkl
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateSnapshot을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

New-DSTrust

다음 코드 예시는 New-DSTrust의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 AWS 관리형 Microsoft AD 디렉터리와 기존 온프레미스 Microsoft Active Directory 간에 양방향 포리스트 전체 신뢰를 생성합니다.

```
New-DSTrust -DirectoryId d-123456ijkl -RemoteDomainName contoso.com -TrustDirection
 Two-Way -TrustType Forest -TrustPassword $Password -ConditionalForwarderIpAddr
 172.31.36.96
```

출력:

```
t-9067157123
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateTrust를 참조하세요.

Register-DSCertificate

다음 코드 예시는 Register-DSCertificate의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 보안 LDAP 연결을 위한 인증서를 등록합니다.

```
$Certificate = Get-Content contoso.cer -Raw
```

```
Register-DSCertificate -DirectoryId d-123456ijkl -CertificateData $Certificate
```

출력:

```
c-906731e350
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 RegisterCertificate를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Register-DSEventTopic

다음 코드 예시는 `Register-DSEventTopic`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 디렉터리를 게시자로 SNS 주제와 연결합니다.

```
Register-DSEventTopic -DirectoryId d-123456ijkl -TopicName snstopicname
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 RegisterEventTopic을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Remove-DSConditionalForwarder

다음 코드 예시는 `Remove-DSConditionalForwarder`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 AWS Direcotry에 대해 설정된 조건부 전달자를 제거합니다.

```
Remove-DSConditionalForwarder -DirectoryId d-123456ijkl -RemoteDomainName
 contoso.com
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteConditionalForwarder를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Remove-DSDirectory

다음 코드 예시는 `Remove-DSDirectory`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 AWS 디렉터리 서비스 디렉터리(Simple AD/Microsoft AD/AD Connector)를 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-DSDirectory -DirectoryId d-123456ijkl
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteDirectory를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Remove-DSIpRoute`

다음 코드 예시는 `Remove-DSIpRoute`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 명령은 Directory-id의 구성된 IP 경로에서 지정된 IP를 제거합니다.

```
Remove-DSIpRoute -DirectoryId d-123456ijkl -CidrIp 203.0.113.5/32
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 RemoveIpRoutes를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Remove-DSLogSubscription`

다음 코드 예시는 `Remove-DSLogSubscription`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 명령은 지정된 Directory-id의 로그 구독을 제거합니다.

```
Remove-DSLogSubscription -DirectoryId d-123456ijkl
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteLogSubscription을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Remove-DSResourceTag`

다음 코드 예시는 `Remove-DSResourceTag`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 명령은 지정된 Directory-id에 할당된 리소스 태그를 제거합니다.

```
Remove-DSResourceTag -ResourceId d-123456ijkl -TagKey myTag
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 RemoveTagsFromResource를 참조하세요.

Remove-DSSnapshot

다음 코드 예시는 Remove-DSSnapshot의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 수동으로 생성된 스냅샷을 제거합니다.

```
Remove-DSSnapshot -SnapshotId s-9068b488kc
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteSnapshot을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Remove-DSTrust

다음 코드 예시는 Remove-DSTrust의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 AWS Managed AD Directory와 외부 도메인 간에 존재하는 신뢰 관계 힙을 제거합니다.

```
Get-DSTrust -DirectoryId d-123456ijkl -Select Trusts.TrustId | Remove-DSTrust
```

출력:

```
t-9067157123
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteTrust를 참조하세요.

Reset-DSUserPassword

다음 코드 예시는 Reset-DSUserPassword의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 AWS Managed microsoft AD 또는 Simple AD Directory에서 ADUser라는 Active Direcotry 사용자의 암호를 재설정합니다.

```
Reset-DSUserPassword -UserName ADuser -DirectoryId d-123456ijkl -NewPassword
 $Password
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ResetUserPassword를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Restore-DSFromSnapshot`

다음 코드 예시는 `Restore-DSFromSnapshot`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 기존 디렉터리 스냅샷을 사용하여 디렉터리를 복원합니다.

```
Restore-DSFromSnapshot -SnapshotId s-9068b488kc
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 RestoreFromSnapshot을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Set-DSDomainControllerCount`

다음 코드 예시는 `Set-DSDomainControllerCount`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 directory-id에 대해 도메인 컨트롤러 수를 3으로 설정합니다.

```
Set-DSDomainControllerCount -DirectoryId d-123456ijkl -DesiredNumber 3
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UpdateNumberOfDomainControllers를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Start-DSSchemaExtension`

다음 코드 예시는 `Start-DSSchemaExtension`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제는 Microsoft AD 디렉터리에 스키마 확장을 적용합니다.

```
$ldif = Get-Content D:\Users\Username\Downloads\ExtendedSchema.ldf -Raw
Start-DSSchemaExtension -DirectoryId d-123456ijkl -
CreateSnapshotBeforeSchemaExtension $true -Description ManagedADSchemaExtension -
LdifContent $ldif
```

출력:

```
e-9067306643
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 StartSchemaExtension을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Stop-DSSchemaExtension`

다음 코드 예시는 `Stop-DSSchemaExtension`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 Microsoft AD 디렉터리에 대해 진행 중인 스키마 확장을 취소합니다.

```
Stop-DSSchemaExtension -DirectoryId d-123456ijkl -SchemaExtensionId e-9067306643
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CancelSchemaExtension을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Unregister-DSCertificate`

다음 코드 예시는 `Unregister-DSCertificate`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제는 보안 LDAP 연결을 위해 등록된 인증서를 시스템에서 삭제합니다.

```
Unregister-DSCertificate -DirectoryId d-123456ijkl -CertificateId c-906731e34f
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeregisterCertificate를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Unregister-DSEventTopic

다음 코드 예시는 Unregister-DSEventTopic의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 디렉터리를 지정된 SNS 주제에 대한 게시자로 제거합니다.

```
Unregister-DSEventTopic -DirectoryId d-123456ijkl -TopicName snstopicname
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeregisterEventTopic을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Update-DSConditionalForwarder

다음 코드 예시는 Update-DSConditionalForwarder의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 AWS 디렉터리에 대해 설정된 조건부 전달자를 업데이트합니다.

```
Update-DSConditionalForwarder -DirectoryId d-123456ijkl -DnsIpAddr
 172.31.36.96,172.31.16.108 -RemoteDomainName contoso.com
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UpdateConditionalForwarder를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Update-DSRadius

다음 코드 예시는 Update-DSRadius의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 AD Connector 또는 Microsoft AD 디렉터리에 대한 RADIUS 서버 정보를 업데이트합니다.

```
Update-DSRadius -DirectoryId d-123456ijkl -RadiusSettings_RadiusRetry 3
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UpdateRadius를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Update-DSTrust

다음 코드 예시는 Update-DSTrust의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 trust-id의 SelectiveAuth 파라미터를 비활성화됨에서 활성화됨으로 업데이트합니다.

```
Update-DSTrust -TrustId t-9067157123 -SelectiveAuth Enabled
```

출력:

```
RequestId                            TrustId
---------                            -------
138864a7-c9a8-4ad1-a828-eae479e85b45 t-9067157123
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UpdateTrust를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

AWS DMS Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는와 함께 AWS Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS DMS.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

New-DMSReplicationTask

다음 코드 예시는 New-DMSReplicationTask의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 CdcStartPosition 대신 CdcStartTime을 사용하는 새 AWS 데이터베이스 마이그레이션 서비스 복제 작업을 생성합니다. CdcStartPosition MigrationType은 "full-load-and-cdc"로 설정됩니다. 즉, 대상 테이블이 비어 있어야 합니다. 새 작업에는 키가 스테이지이고 키 값이 테스트인 태그가 지정됩니다. 이 cmdlet에서 사용하는 값에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS Database Migration Service 사용 설명서의 작업 생성(https://docs.aws.amazon.com/dms/latest/userguide/CHAP_Tasks.Creating.html)을 참조하세요.

```
New-DMSReplicationTask -ReplicationInstanceArn "arn:aws:dms:us-
east-1:123456789012:rep:EXAMPLE66XFJUWATDJGBEXAMPLE"`
  -CdcStartTime "2019-08-08T12:12:12"`
  -CdcStopPosition "server_time:2019-08-09T12:12:12"`
  -MigrationType "full-load-and-cdc"`
  -ReplicationTaskIdentifier "task1"`
  -ReplicationTaskSetting ""`
  -SourceEndpointArn "arn:aws:dms:us-
east-1:123456789012:endpoint:EXAMPLEW5UANC7Y3P4EEXAMPLE"`
  -TableMapping "file:////home/testuser/table-mappings.json"`
  -Tag @{"Key"="Stage";"Value"="Test"}`
  -TargetEndpointArn "arn:aws:dms:us-
east-1:123456789012:endpoint:EXAMPLEJZASXWHTWCLNEXAMPLE"
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateReplicationTask를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 DynamoDB 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB와 함께 AWS Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

Add-DDBIndexSchema

다음 코드 예시는 Add-DDBIndexSchema의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 빈 TableSchema 객체를 생성하고 파이프라인에 TableSchema 객체를 쓰기 전에 새 로컬 보조 인덱스 정의를 추가합니다.

```
$schema | Add-DDBIndexSchema -IndexName "LastPostIndex" -RangeKeyName
 "LastPostDateTime" -RangeKeyDataType "S" -ProjectionType "keys_only"
$schema = New-DDBTableSchema
```

출력:

```
AttributeSchema                              KeySchema
    LocalSecondaryIndexSchema
---------------                              ---------
    -------------------------
{LastPostDateTime}                           {}
    {LastPostIndex}
```

예제 2: 파이프라인에 TableSchema 객체를 다시 쓰기 전에 제공된 TableSchema 객체에 새 로컬 보조 인덱스 정의를 추가합니다. TableSchema 객체는 -Schema 파라미터를 사용하여 제공할 수도 있습니다.

```
New-DDBTableSchema | Add-DDBIndexSchema -IndexName "LastPostIndex" -RangeKeyName
 "LastPostDateTime" -RangeKeyDataType "S" -ProjectionType "keys_only"
```

출력:

```
AttributeSchema                              KeySchema
    LocalSecondaryIndexSchema
---------------                              ---------
    -------------------------
{LastPostDateTime}                           {}
    {LastPostIndex}
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 Add-DDBIndexSchema를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Add-DDBKeySchema

다음 코드 예시는 Add-DDBKeySchema의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 빈 TableSchema 객체를 생성하고 파이프라인에 TableSchema 객체를 쓰기 전에 지정된 키 데이터를 사용하여 키 및 속성 정의 항목을 추가합니다. 키 유형은 기본적으로 'HASH'로 선언됩니다. 값이 'RANGE'인 -KeyType paameter를 사용하여 범위 키를 선언합니다.

```
$schema = New-DDBTableSchema
$schema | Add-DDBKeySchema -KeyName "ForumName" -KeyDataType "S"
```

출력:

```
AttributeSchema                              KeySchema
    LocalSecondaryIndexSchema
---------------                              ---------
    -------------------------
{ForumName}                                  {ForumName}
    {}
```

예제 2: 파이프라인에 TableSchema 객체를 쓰기 전에 제공된 TableSchema 객체에 새 키 및 속성 정의 항목을 추가합니다. 키 유형은 기본적으로 'HASH'로 선언됩니다. 값이 'RANGE'인 -KeyType paameter를 사용하여 범위 키를 선언합니다. TableSchema 객체는 -Schema 파라미터를 사용하여 제공할 수도 있습니다.

```
New-DDBTableSchema | Add-DDBKeySchema -KeyName "ForumName" -KeyDataType "S"
```

출력:

```
AttributeSchema                              KeySchema
    LocalSecondaryIndexSchema
---------------                              ---------
    -------------------------
{ForumName}                                  {ForumName}
    {}
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 Add-DDBKeySchema를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`ConvertFrom-DDBItem`

다음 코드 예시는 `ConvertFrom-DDBItem`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: ConvertFrom-DDBItem은 Get-DDBItem의 결과를 DynamoDB AttributeValues의 해시 테이블에서 문자열 및 이중과 같은 일반적인 유형의 해시 테이블로 변환하는 데 사용됩니다.

```
@{
    SongTitle = 'Somewhere Down The Road'
    Artist    = 'No One You Know'
} | ConvertTo-DDBItem

Get-DDBItem -TableName 'Music' -Key $key | ConvertFrom-DDBItem
```

출력:

```
Name                           Value
----                           -----
Genre                          Country
Artist                         No One You Know
Price                          1.94
CriticRating                   9
SongTitle                      Somewhere Down The Road
AlbumTitle                     Somewhat Famous
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ConvertFrom-DDBItem을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`ConvertTo-DDBItem`

다음 코드 예시는 `ConvertTo-DDBItem`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 해시테이블을 DynamoDB 속성 값의 사전으로 변환하는 예제입니다.

```
@{
    SongTitle = 'Somewhere Down The Road'
    Artist    = 'No One You Know'
} | ConvertTo-DDBItem

Key       Value
---       -----
SongTitle Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.AttributeValue
Artist    Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.AttributeValue
```

예제 2: 해시테이블을 DynamoDB 속성 값의 사전으로 변환하는 예제입니다.

```
@{
    MyMap        = @{
        MyString = 'my string'
    }
    MyStringSet  = [System.Collections.Generic.HashSet[String]]@('my', 'string')
    MyNumericSet = [System.Collections.Generic.HashSet[Int]]@(1, 2, 3)
    MyBinarySet  = [System.Collections.Generic.HashSet[System.IO.MemoryStream]]@(
        ([IO.MemoryStream]::new([Text.Encoding]::UTF8.GetBytes('my'))),
        ([IO.MemoryStream]::new([Text.Encoding]::UTF8.GetBytes('string')))
    )
    MyList1      = @('my', 'string')
    MyList2      = [System.Collections.Generic.List[Int]]@(1, 2)
    MyList3      = [System.Collections.ArrayList]@('one', 2, $true)
} | ConvertTo-DDBItem
```

출력:

```
Key          Value
---          -----
MyStringSet  Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.AttributeValue
MyList1      Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.AttributeValue
MyNumericSet Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.AttributeValue
MyList2      Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.AttributeValue
MyBinarySet  Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.AttributeValue
MyMap        Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.AttributeValue
MyList3      Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.AttributeValue
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ConvertTo-DDBItem을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-DDBBatchItem

다음 코드 예시는 Get-DDBBatchItem의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예 1: DynamoDB 테이블 'Music' 및 'Songs'에서 노래 제목이 'Somewhere Down The Road'인 항목을 가져옵니다.

```
$key = @{
    SongTitle = 'Somewhere Down The Road'
    Artist = 'No One You Know'
} | ConvertTo-DDBItem

$keysAndAttributes = New-Object Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.KeysAndAttributes
$list = New-Object
 'System.Collections.Generic.List[System.Collections.Generic.Dictionary[String,
 Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.AttributeValue]]'
$list.Add($key)
$keysAndAttributes.Keys = $list

$requestItem = @{
    'Music' = [Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.KeysAndAttributes]$keysAndAttributes
    'Songs' = [Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.KeysAndAttributes]$keysAndAttributes
}

$batchItems = Get-DDBBatchItem -RequestItem $requestItem
$batchItems.GetEnumerator() | ForEach-Object {$PSItem.Value} | ConvertFrom-DDBItem
```

출력:

```
Name                           Value
----                           -----
Artist                         No One You Know
SongTitle                      Somewhere Down The Road
AlbumTitle                     Somewhat Famous
CriticRating                   10
Genre                          Country
Price                          1.94
Artist                         No One You Know
SongTitle                      Somewhere Down The Road
AlbumTitle                     Somewhat Famous
CriticRating                   10
```

```
Genre                          Country
Price                          1.94
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 BatchGetItem을 참조하세요.

Get-DDBItem

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-DDBItem`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예 1: 파티션 키 SongTitle과 정렬 키 Artist가 있는 DynamoDB 항목을 반환합니다.

```
$key = @{
  SongTitle = 'Somewhere Down The Road'
  Artist = 'No One You Know'
} | ConvertTo-DDBItem

Get-DDBItem -TableName 'Music' -Key $key | ConvertFrom-DDBItem
```

출력:

```
Name                           Value
----                           -----
Genre                          Country
SongTitle                      Somewhere Down The Road
Price                          1.94
Artist                         No One You Know
CriticRating                   9
AlbumTitle                     Somewhat Famous
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetItem을 참조하세요.

Get-DDBTable

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-DDBTable`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예 1: 지정된 테이블의 세부 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-DDBTable -TableName "myTable"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeTable을 참조하세요.

Get-DDBTableList

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-DDBTableList`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예 1: 서비스에 더 이상 테이블이 없다고 표시될 때까지 자동으로 반복하여 모든 테이블의 세부 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-DDBTableList
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListTables를 참조하세요.

Invoke-DDBQuery

다음 코드 예시는 `Invoke-DDBQuery`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예 1: 지정된 SongTitle 및 Artist와 함께 DynamoDB 항목을 반환하는 쿼리를 간접 호출합니다.

```
$invokeDDBQuery = @{
    TableName = 'Music'
    KeyConditionExpression = ' SongTitle = :SongTitle and Artist = :Artist'
    ExpressionAttributeValues = @{
        ':SongTitle' = 'Somewhere Down The Road'
        ':Artist' = 'No One You Know'
    } | ConvertTo-DDBItem
}
Invoke-DDBQuery @invokeDDBQuery | ConvertFrom-DDBItem
```

출력:

```
Name                           Value
----                           -----
```

```
Genre                          Country
Artist                         No One You Know
Price                          1.94
CriticRating                   9
SongTitle                      Somewhere Down The Road
AlbumTitle                     Somewhat Famous
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 Query를 참조하세요.

`Invoke-DDBScan`

다음 코드 예시는 `Invoke-DDBScan`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예 1: Music 테이블에서 모든 항목을 반환합니다.

```
Invoke-DDBScan -TableName 'Music' | ConvertFrom-DDBItem
```

출력:

```
Name                           Value
----                           -----
Genre                          Country
Artist                         No One You Know
Price                          1.94
CriticRating                   9
SongTitle                      Somewhere Down The Road
AlbumTitle                     Somewhat Famous
Genre                          Country
Artist                         No One You Know
Price                          1.98
CriticRating                   8.4
SongTitle                      My Dog Spot
AlbumTitle                     Hey Now
```

예 2: Music 테이블에서 CriticRating이 9 이상인 항목을 반환합니다.

```
$scanFilter = @{
        CriticRating = [Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.Condition]@{
            AttributeValueList = @(@{N = '9'})
```

```
            ComparisonOperator = 'GE'
        }
    }
    Invoke-DDBScan -TableName 'Music' -ScanFilter $scanFilter | ConvertFrom-DDBItem
```

출력:

```
Name                           Value
----                           -----
Genre                          Country
Artist                         No One You Know
Price                          1.94
CriticRating                   9
SongTitle                      Somewhere Down The Road
AlbumTitle                     Somewhat Famous
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 Scan을 참조하세요.

New-DDBTable

다음 코드 예시는 `New-DDBTable`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예 1: 이 예시는 프라이머리 키가 'ForumName'(키 유형 해시) 및 'Subject'(키 유형 범위)로 구성된 Thread라는 테이블을 만듭니다. 테이블을 구성하는 데 사용되는 스키마는 표시된 대로 또는 -Schema 파라미터를 사용하여 지정한 대로 각 cmdlet에 파이프로 연결할 수 있습니다.

```
$schema = New-DDBTableSchema
$schema | Add-DDBKeySchema -KeyName "ForumName" -KeyDataType "S"
$schema | Add-DDBKeySchema -KeyName "Subject" -KeyType RANGE -KeyDataType "S"
$schema | New-DDBTable -TableName "Thread" -ReadCapacity 10 -WriteCapacity 5
```

출력:

```
AttributeDefinitions   : {ForumName, Subject}
TableName              : Thread
KeySchema              : {ForumName, Subject}
TableStatus            : CREATING
CreationDateTime       : 10/28/2013 4:39:49 PM
ProvisionedThroughput  : Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.ProvisionedThroughputDescription
```

```
TableSizeBytes         : 0
ItemCount              : 0
LocalSecondaryIndexes  : {}
```

예 2: 이 예시는 프라이머리 키가 'ForumName'(키 유형 해시) 및 'Subject'(키 유형 범위)로 구성된 Thread라는 테이블을 만듭니다. 로컬 보조 인덱스도 정의됩니다. 로컬 보조 인덱스의 키는 테이블의 프라이머리 해시 키(ForumName)에서 자동으로 설정됩니다. 테이블을 구성하는 데 사용되는 스키마는 표시된 대로 또는 -Schema 파라미터를 사용하여 지정한 대로 각 cmdlet에 파이프로 연결할 수 있습니다.

```
$schema = New-DDBTableSchema
$schema | Add-DDBKeySchema -KeyName "ForumName" -KeyDataType "S"
$schema | Add-DDBKeySchema -KeyName "Subject" -KeyDataType "S"
$schema | Add-DDBIndexSchema -IndexName "LastPostIndex" -RangeKeyName
 "LastPostDateTime" -RangeKeyDataType "S" -ProjectionType "keys_only"
$schema | New-DDBTable -TableName "Thread" -ReadCapacity 10 -WriteCapacity 5
```

출력:

```
AttributeDefinitions   : {ForumName, LastPostDateTime, Subject}
TableName              : Thread
KeySchema              : {ForumName, Subject}
TableStatus            : CREATING
CreationDateTime       : 10/28/2013 4:39:49 PM
ProvisionedThroughput  : Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.ProvisionedThroughputDescription
TableSizeBytes         : 0
ItemCount              : 0
LocalSecondaryIndexes  : {LastPostIndex}
```

예 3: 이 예시는 단일 파이프라인을 사용하여 프라이머리 키가 'ForumName'(키 유형 해시) 및 'Subject'(키 유형 범위)로 구성된 Thread라는 테이블을 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다. Add-DDBKeySchema 및 Add-DDBIndexSchema는 파이프라인 또는 -Schema 파라미터에서 TableSchema 객체가 제공되지 않는 경우 자동으로 새 TableSchema 객체를 만듭니다.

```
New-DDBTableSchema |
  Add-DDBKeySchema -KeyName "ForumName" -KeyDataType "S" |
  Add-DDBKeySchema -KeyName "Subject" -KeyDataType "S" |
  Add-DDBIndexSchema -IndexName "LastPostIndex" `
                     -RangeKeyName "LastPostDateTime" `
                     -RangeKeyDataType "S" `
                     -ProjectionType "keys_only" |
```

```
New-DDBTable -TableName "Thread" -ReadCapacity 10 -WriteCapacity 5
```

출력:

```
AttributeDefinitions   : {ForumName, LastPostDateTime, Subject}
TableName              : Thread
KeySchema              : {ForumName, Subject}
TableStatus            : CREATING
CreationDateTime       : 10/28/2013 4:39:49 PM
ProvisionedThroughput  : Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.ProvisionedThroughputDescription
TableSizeBytes         : 0
ItemCount              : 0
LocalSecondaryIndexes  : {LastPostIndex}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateTable을 참조하세요.

New-DDBTableSchema

다음 코드 예시는 `New-DDBTableSchema`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 새 Amazon DynamoDB 테이블을 생성하는 데 사용할 키 및 인덱스 정의를 수락할 준비가 된 빈 TableSchema 객체를 생성합니다. 반환된 객체는 Add-DDBKeySchema, Add-DDBIndexSchema 및 New-DDBTable cmdlet으로 파이프하거나 각 cmdlet의 -Schema 파라미터를 사용하여 전달할 수 있습니다.

```
New-DDBTableSchema
```

출력:

```
AttributeSchema                              KeySchema
    LocalSecondaryIndexSchema
---------------                              ---------
    -------------------------
{}                                           {}
    {}
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 New-DDBTableSchema를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Remove-DDBItem

다음 코드 예시는 Remove-DDBItem의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예 1: 제공된 키와 일치하는 DynamoDB 항목을 제거합니다.

```
$key = @{
    SongTitle = 'Somewhere Down The Road'
    Artist = 'No One You Know'
} | ConvertTo-DDBItem
Remove-DDBItem -TableName 'Music' -Key $key -Confirm:$false
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteItem을 참조하세요.

Remove-DDBTable

다음 코드 예시는 Remove-DDBTable의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예 1: 지정된 테이블을 삭제합니다. 작업이 진행되기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다.

```
Remove-DDBTable -TableName "myTable"
```

예 2: 지정된 테이블을 삭제합니다. 작업이 진행되기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시되지 않습니다.

```
Remove-DDBTable -TableName "myTable" -Force
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteTable을 참조하세요.

Set-DDBBatchItem

다음 코드 예시는 Set-DDBBatchItem의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예 1: 새 항목을 생성하거나, DynamoDB 테이블 Music 및 Songs의 새 항목으로 기존 항목을 바꿉니다.

```
$item = @{
    SongTitle = 'Somewhere Down The Road'
    Artist = 'No One You Know'
        AlbumTitle = 'Somewhat Famous'
        Price = 1.94
        Genre = 'Country'
        CriticRating = 10.0
} | ConvertTo-DDBItem

$writeRequest = New-Object Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.WriteRequest
$writeRequest.PutRequest = [Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.PutRequest]$item
```

출력:

```
$requestItem = @{
    'Music' = [Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.WriteRequest]($writeRequest)
    'Songs' = [Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.WriteRequest]($writeRequest)
}

Set-DDBBatchItem -RequestItem $requestItem
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 BatchWriteItem을 참조하세요.

`Set-DDBItem`

다음 코드 예시는 `Set-DDBItem`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예 1: 새 항목을 생성하거나 새 항목으로 기존 항목을 바꿉니다.

```
$item = @{
  SongTitle = 'Somewhere Down The Road'
  Artist = 'No One You Know'
        AlbumTitle = 'Somewhat Famous'
        Price = 1.94
        Genre = 'Country'
        CriticRating = 9.0
} | ConvertTo-DDBItem
Set-DDBItem -TableName 'Music' -Item $item
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 PutItem을 참조하세요.

Update-DDBItem

다음 코드 예시는 Update-DDBItem의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예 1: 파티션 키 SongTitle과 정렬 키 Artist가 있는 DynamoDB 항목에서 장르 속성을 'Rap'으로 설정합니다.

```
$key = @{
    SongTitle = 'Somewhere Down The Road'
    Artist = 'No One You Know'
} | ConvertTo-DDBItem

$updateDdbItem = @{
    TableName = 'Music'
    Key = $key
    UpdateExpression = 'set Genre = :val1'
    ExpressionAttributeValue = (@{
        ':val1' = ([Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.AttributeValue]'Rap')
    })
}
Update-DDBItem @updateDdbItem
```

출력:

```
Name                           Value
----                           -----
Genre                          Rap
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UpdateItem을 참조하세요.

Update-DDBTable

다음 코드 예시는 Update-DDBTable의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예 1: 주어진 테이블의 프로비저닝된 처리량을 업데이트합니다.

```
Update-DDBTable -TableName "myTable" -ReadCapacity 10 -WriteCapacity 5
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UpdateTable을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 Amazon EC2 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon EC2와 함께 AWS Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`Add-EC2CapacityReservation`

다음 코드 예시는 `Add-EC2CapacityReservation`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 속성을 사용하여 새 용량 예약을 생성합니다.

```
Add-EC2CapacityReservation -InstanceType m4.xlarge -InstanceCount 2 -
AvailabilityZone eu-west-1b -EbsOptimized True -InstancePlatform Windows
```

출력:

```
AvailabilityZone       : eu-west-1b
AvailableInstanceCount : 2
CapacityReservationId  : cr-0c1f2345db6f7cdba
CreateDate             : 3/28/2019 9:29:41 AM
EbsOptimized           : True
EndDate                : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
EndDateType            : unlimited
EphemeralStorage       : False
InstanceMatchCriteria  : open
InstancePlatform       : Windows
```

```
InstanceType            : m4.xlarge
State                   : active
Tags                    : {}
Tenancy                 : default
TotalInstanceCount      : 2
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateCapacityReservation을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Add-EC2InternetGateway

다음 코드 예시는 Add-EC2InternetGateway의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 인터넷 게이트웨이를 지정된 VPC에 연결합니다.

```
Add-EC2InternetGateway -InternetGatewayId igw-1a2b3c4d -VpcId vpc-12345678
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 VPC와 인터넷 게이트웨이를 생성한 다음 인터넷 게이트웨이를 VPC에 연결합니다.

```
$vpc = New-EC2Vpc -CidrBlock 10.0.0.0/16
New-EC2InternetGateway | Add-EC2InternetGateway -VpcId $vpc.VpcId
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 AttachInternetGateway를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Add-EC2NetworkInterface

다음 코드 예시는 Add-EC2NetworkInterface의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 네트워크 인터페이스를 지정된 인스턴스에 연결합니다.

```
Add-EC2NetworkInterface -NetworkInterfaceId eni-12345678 -InstanceId i-1a2b3c4d -
DeviceIndex 1
```

출력:

```
eni-attach-1a2b3c4d
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 AttachNetworkInterface를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Add-EC2Volume

다음 코드 예시는 Add-EC2Volume의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 볼륨을 지정된 인스턴스에 연결하고 지정된 디바이스 이름으로 노출합니다.

```
Add-EC2Volume -VolumeId vol-12345678 -InstanceId i-1a2b3c4d -Device /dev/sdh
```

출력:

```
AttachTime          : 12/22/2015 1:53:58 AM
DeleteOnTermination : False
Device              : /dev/sdh
InstanceId          : i-1a2b3c4d
State               : attaching
VolumeId            : vol-12345678
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 AttachVolume을 참조하세요.

Add-EC2VpnGateway

다음 코드 예시는 Add-EC2VpnGateway의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 VPC에 지정된 가상 프라이빗 게이트웨이를 연결합니다.

```
Add-EC2VpnGateway -VpnGatewayId vgw-1a2b3c4d -VpcId vpc-12345678
```

출력:

```
State        VpcId
```

```
-----        -----
attaching    vpc-12345678
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 AttachVpnGateway를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Approve-EC2VpcPeeringConnection

다음 코드 예시는 `Approve-EC2VpcPeeringConnection`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 요청된 VpcPeeringConnectionId pcx-1dfad234b56ff78be를 승인합니다.

```
Approve-EC2VpcPeeringConnection -VpcPeeringConnectionId pcx-1dfad234b56ff78be
```

출력:

```
AccepterVpcInfo        : Amazon.EC2.Model.VpcPeeringConnectionVpcInfo
ExpirationTime         : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
RequesterVpcInfo       : Amazon.EC2.Model.VpcPeeringConnectionVpcInfo
Status                 : Amazon.EC2.Model.VpcPeeringConnectionStateReason
Tags                   : {}
VpcPeeringConnectionId : pcx-1dfad234b56ff78be
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 AcceptVpcPeeringConnection을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Confirm-EC2ProductInstance

다음 코드 예시는 `Confirm-EC2ProductInstance`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 제품 코드가 지정된 인스턴스와 연결되어 있는지 여부를 결정합니다.

```
Confirm-EC2ProductInstance -ProductCode 774F4FF8 -InstanceId i-12345678
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ConfirmProductInstance를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Copy-EC2Image

다음 코드 예시는 Copy-EC2Image의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제는 'EU(아일랜드)' 리전의 지정된 AMI를 '미국 서부(오레곤)' 리전에 복사합니다. -Region을 지정하지 않으면 현재 기본 리전이 대상 리전으로 사용됩니다.

```
Copy-EC2Image -SourceRegion eu-west-1 -SourceImageId ami-12345678 -Region us-west-2
 -Name "Copy of ami-12345678"
```

출력:

```
ami-87654321
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CopyImage를 참조하세요.

Copy-EC2Snapshot

다음 코드 예시는 Copy-EC2Snapshot의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제는 EU(아일랜드) 리전에서 미국 서부(오레곤) 리전으로 지정된 스냅샷을 복사합니다.

```
Copy-EC2Snapshot -SourceRegion eu-west-1 -SourceSnapshotId snap-12345678 -Region us-
west-2
```

예제 2: 기본 리전을 설정하고 리전 파라미터를 생략하면 기본 대상 리전이 기본 리전입니다.

```
Set-DefaultAWSRegion us-west-2
Copy-EC2Snapshot -SourceRegion eu-west-1 -SourceSnapshotId snap-12345678
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CopySnapshot을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Deny-EC2VpcPeeringConnection

다음 코드 예시는 Deny-EC2VpcPeeringConnection의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 위 예제에서는 VpcPeering 요청 ID pcx-01a2b3ce45fe67eb8에 대한 요청을 거부합니다.

```
Deny-EC2VpcPeeringConnection -VpcPeeringConnectionId pcx-01a2b3ce45fe67eb8
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 RejectVpcPeeringConnection을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Disable-EC2VgwRoutePropagation`

다음 코드 예시는 `Disable-EC2VgwRoutePropagation`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 VGW가 지정된 라우팅 테이블에 경로를 자동으로 전파하지 못하도록 합니다.

```
Disable-EC2VgwRoutePropagation -RouteTableId rtb-12345678 -GatewayId vgw-1a2b3c4d
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DisableVgwRoutePropagation을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Disable-EC2VpcClassicLink`

다음 코드 예시는 `Disable-EC2VpcClassicLink`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 vpc-01e23c4a5d6db78e9에 대한 EC2VpcClassicLink를 비활성화합니다. True 또는 False를 반환합니다.

```
Disable-EC2VpcClassicLink -VpcId vpc-01e23c4a5d6db78e9
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DisableVpcClassicLink를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Disable-EC2VpcClassicLinkDnsSupport`

다음 코드 예시는 `Disable-EC2VpcClassicLinkDnsSupport`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 vpc-0b12d3456a7e8910d에 대한 ClassicLink DNS 지원을 비활성화합니다.

```
Disable-EC2VpcClassicLinkDnsSupport -VpcId vpc-0b12d3456a7e8910d
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DisableVpcClassicLinkDnsSupport를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Dismount-EC2InternetGateway`

다음 코드 예시는 `Dismount-EC2InternetGateway`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제는 지정된 VPC에서 지정된 인터넷 게이트웨이를 분리합니다.

```
Dismount-EC2InternetGateway -InternetGatewayId igw-1a2b3c4d -VpcId vpc-12345678
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DetachInternetGateway를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Dismount-EC2NetworkInterface`

다음 코드 예시는 `Dismount-EC2NetworkInterface`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 네트워크 인터페이스와 인스턴스 간에 지정된 연결을 제거합니다.

```
Dismount-EC2NetworkInterface -AttachmentId eni-attach-1a2b3c4d -Force
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DetachNetworkInterface를 참조하세요.

`Dismount-EC2Volume`

다음 코드 예시는 `Dismount-EC2Volume`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 볼륨을 분리합니다.

```
Dismount-EC2Volume -VolumeId vol-12345678
```

출력:

```
AttachTime          : 12/22/2015 1:53:58 AM
DeleteOnTermination : False
Device              : /dev/sdh
InstanceId          : i-1a2b3c4d
State               : detaching
VolumeId            : vol-12345678
```

예제 2: 인스턴스 ID와 디바이스 이름을 지정하여 올바른 볼륨을 분리할 수도 있습니다.

```
Dismount-EC2Volume -VolumeId vol-12345678 -InstanceId i-1a2b3c4d -Device /dev/sdh
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DetachVolume을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Dismount-EC2VpnGateway`

다음 코드 예시는 `Dismount-EC2VpnGateway`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제는 지정된 VPC에서 지정된 가상 프라이빗 게이트웨이를 분리합니다.

```
Dismount-EC2VpnGateway -VpnGatewayId vgw-1a2b3c4d -VpcId vpc-12345678
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DetachVpnGateway를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Edit-EC2CapacityReservation`

다음 코드 예시는 `Edit-EC2CapacityReservation`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 불안정 개수를 1로 변경하여 CapacityReservationId cr-0c1f2345db6f7cdba를 수정합니다.

```
Edit-EC2CapacityReservation -CapacityReservationId cr-0c1f2345db6f7cdba -
InstanceCount 1
```

출력:

```
True
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ModifyCapacityReservation을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Edit-EC2Host`

다음 코드 예시는 `Edit-EC2Host`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 전용 호스트 h-01e23f4cd567890f3에 대한 AutoPlacement 설정을 off로 수정합니다.

```
Edit-EC2Host -HostId h-03e09f8cd681609f3 -AutoPlacement off
```

출력:

```
Successful            Unsuccessful
----------            ------------
{h-01e23f4cd567890f3} {}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ModifyHosts를 참조하세요.

`Edit-EC2IdFormat`

다음 코드 예시는 `Edit-EC2IdFormat`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 리소스 유형에 대해 더 긴 ID 형식을 활성화합니다.

```
Edit-EC2IdFormat -Resource instance -UseLongId $true
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 리소스 유형에 대해 더 긴 ID 형식을 비활성화합니다.

```
Edit-EC2IdFormat -Resource instance -UseLongId $false
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ModifyIdFormat을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Edit-EC2ImageAttribute`

다음 코드 예시는 `Edit-EC2ImageAttribute`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 AMI에 대한 설명을 업데이트합니다.

```
Edit-EC2ImageAttribute -ImageId ami-12345678 -Description "New description"
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 AMI를 퍼블릭으로 설정합니다(예: 누구나 사용할 AWS 계정 수 있도록).

```
Edit-EC2ImageAttribute -ImageId ami-12345678 -Attribute launchPermission -
OperationType add -UserGroup all
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 AMI를 프라이빗으로 설정합니다(예: 소유자만 사용할 수 있도록).

```
Edit-EC2ImageAttribute -ImageId ami-12345678 -Attribute launchPermission -
OperationType remove -UserGroup all
```

예제 4:이 예제에서는 지정된에 시작 권한을 부여합니다 AWS 계정.

```
Edit-EC2ImageAttribute -ImageId ami-12345678 -Attribute launchPermission -
OperationType add -UserId 111122223333
```

예제 5:이 예제는 지정된에서 시작 권한을 제거합니다 AWS 계정.

```
Edit-EC2ImageAttribute -ImageId ami-12345678 -Attribute launchPermission -
OperationType remove -UserId 111122223333
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ModifyImageAttribute를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Edit-EC2InstanceAttribute`

다음 코드 예시는 `Edit-EC2InstanceAttribute`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스의 인스턴스 유형을 수정합니다.

```
Edit-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -InstanceType m3.medium
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 "simple"을 단일 루트 I/O 가상화(SR-IOV) 네트워크 지원 파라미터 -SriovNetSupport..

```
Edit-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -SriovNetSupport "simple"
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스의 보안 그룹을 수정합니다. 인스턴스가 VPC에 있어야 합니다. 이름이 아닌 각 보안 그룹의 ID를 지정해야 합니다.

```
Edit-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -Group @( "sg-12345678",
 "sg-45678901" )
```

예제 4:이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스에 대해 EBS I/O 최적화를 활성화합니다. 일부 인스턴스 유형에서는이 기능을 사용할 수 없습니다. EBS 최적화 인스턴스를 사용할 때 추가 사용 요금이 적용됩니다.

```
Edit-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -EbsOptimized $true
```

예제 5:이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스에 대한 소스/대상 확인을 활성화합니다. NAT 인스턴스가 NAT를 수행하려면 값이 'false'여야 합니다.

```
Edit-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -SourceDestCheck $true
```

예제 6:이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스에 대한 종료를 비활성화합니다.

```
Edit-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -DisableApiTermination $true
```

예제 7:이 예제에서는 인스턴스에서 종료가 시작될 때 종료되도록 지정된 인스턴스를 변경합니다.

```
Edit-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -InstanceInitiatedShutdownBehavior
 terminate
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ModifyInstanceAttribute를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Edit-EC2InstanceCreditSpecification`

다음 코드 예시는 `Edit-EC2InstanceCreditSpecification`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 인스턴스 i-01234567890abcdef에 대한 T2 무제한 크레딧을 활성화합니다.

```
$Credit = New-Object -TypeName Amazon.EC2.Model.InstanceCreditSpecificationRequest
$Credit.InstanceId = "i-01234567890abcdef"
$Credit.CpuCredits = "unlimited"
Edit-EC2InstanceCreditSpecification -InstanceCreditSpecification $Credit
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ModifyInstanceCreditSpecification을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Edit-EC2NetworkInterfaceAttribute`

다음 코드 예시는 `Edit-EC2NetworkInterfaceAttribute`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 종료 시 지정된 연결이 삭제되도록 지정된 네트워크 인터페이스를 수정합니다.

```
Edit-EC2NetworkInterfaceAttribute -NetworkInterfaceId eni-1a2b3c4d -
Attachment_AttachmentId eni-attach-1a2b3c4d -Attachment_DeleteOnTermination $true
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 네트워크 인터페이스의 설명을 수정합니다.

```
Edit-EC2NetworkInterfaceAttribute -NetworkInterfaceId eni-1a2b3c4d -Description "my
 description"
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 지정된 네트워크 인터페이스의 보안 그룹을 수정합니다.

```
Edit-EC2NetworkInterfaceAttribute -NetworkInterfaceId eni-1a2b3c4d -Groups
 sg-1a2b3c4d
```

예제 4:이 예제에서는 지정된 네트워크 인터페이스에 대한 소스/대상 확인을 비활성화합니다.

```
Edit-EC2NetworkInterfaceAttribute -NetworkInterfaceId eni-1a2b3c4d -SourceDestCheck
 $false
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ModifyNetworkInterfaceAttribute를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Edit-EC2ReservedInstance`

다음 코드 예시는 `Edit-EC2ReservedInstance`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 예약 인스턴스의 가용 영역, 인스턴스 수 및 플랫폼을 수정합니다.

```
$config = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.ReservedInstancesConfiguration
$config.AvailabilityZone = "us-west-2a"
$config.InstanceCount = 1
$config.Platform = "EC2-VPC"

Edit-EC2ReservedInstance `
-ReservedInstancesId @("FE32132D-70D5-4795-B400-AE435EXAMPLE", "0CC556F3-7AB8-4C00-
B0E5-98666EXAMPLE") `
-TargetConfiguration $config
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ModifyReservedInstances.

`Edit-EC2SnapshotAttribute`

다음 코드 예시는 `Edit-EC2SnapshotAttribute`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 CreateVolumePermission 속성을 설정하여 지정된 스냅샷을 퍼블릭으로 설정합니다.

```
Edit-EC2SnapshotAttribute -SnapshotId snap-12345678 -Attribute
 CreateVolumePermission -OperationType Add -GroupName all
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ModifySnapshotAttribute를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Edit-EC2SpotFleetRequest`

다음 코드 예시는 `Edit-EC2SpotFleetRequest`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 스팟 플릿 요청의 목표 용량을 업데이트합니다.

```
Edit-EC2SpotFleetRequest -SpotFleetRequestId sfr-73fbd2ce-
aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE -TargetCapacity 10
```

출력:

```
True
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ModifySpotFleetRequest를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Edit-EC2SubnetAttribute`

다음 코드 예시는 `Edit-EC2SubnetAttribute`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 서브넷에 대한 퍼블릭 IP 주소 지정을 활성화합니다.

```
Edit-EC2SubnetAttribute -SubnetId subnet-1a2b3c4d -MapPublicIpOnLaunch $true
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 서브넷에 대한 퍼블릭 IP 주소 지정을 비활성화합니다.

```
Edit-EC2SubnetAttribute -SubnetId subnet-1a2b3c4d -MapPublicIpOnLaunch $false
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ModifySubnetAttribute를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Edit-EC2VolumeAttribute

다음 코드 예시는 `Edit-EC2VolumeAttribute`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 볼륨의 지정된 속성을 수정합니다. 잠재적으로 일관되지 않은 데이터로 인해 일시 중지된 후 볼륨에 대한 I/O 작업이 자동으로 재개됩니다.

```
Edit-EC2VolumeAttribute -VolumeId vol-12345678 -AutoEnableIO $true
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ModifyVolumeAttribute를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Edit-EC2VpcAttribute

다음 코드 예시는 `Edit-EC2VpcAttribute`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 VPC에 대한 DNS 호스트 이름 지원을 활성화합니다.

```
Edit-EC2VpcAttribute -VpcId vpc-12345678 -EnableDnsHostnames $true
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 VPC의 DNS 호스트 이름에 대한 지원을 비활성화합니다.

```
Edit-EC2VpcAttribute -VpcId vpc-12345678 -EnableDnsHostnames $false
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 지정된 VPC에 대한 DNS 확인을 지원합니다.

```
Edit-EC2VpcAttribute -VpcId vpc-12345678 -EnableDnsSupport $true
```

예제 4:이 예제에서는 지정된 VPC에 대한 DNS 확인 지원을 비활성화합니다.

```
Edit-EC2VpcAttribute -VpcId vpc-12345678 -EnableDnsSupport $false
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ModifyVpcAttribute를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Enable-EC2VgwRoutePropagation

다음 코드 예시는 `Enable-EC2VgwRoutePropagation`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 VGW가 지정된 라우팅 테이블에 경로를 자동으로 전파할 수 있도록 합니다.

```
Enable-EC2VgwRoutePropagation -RouteTableId rtb-12345678 -GatewayId vgw-1a2b3c4d
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 EnableVgwRoutePropagation을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Enable-EC2VolumeIO

다음 코드 예시는 `Enable-EC2VolumeIO`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 I/O 작업이 비활성화된 경우 지정된 볼륨에 대한 I/O 작업을 활성화합니다.

```
Enable-EC2VolumeIO -VolumeId vol-12345678
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 EnableVolumeIo를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Enable-EC2VpcClassicLink

다음 코드 예시는 `Enable-EC2VpcClassicLink`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 ClassicLink에 대해 VPC vpc-0123456b789b0d12f를 활성화합니다.

```
Enable-EC2VpcClassicLink -VpcId vpc-0123456b789b0d12f
```

출력:

```
True
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 EnableVpcClassicLink를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Enable-EC2VpcClassicLinkDnsSupport`

다음 코드 예시는 `Enable-EC2VpcClassicLinkDnsSupport`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 vpc-0b12d3456a7e8910d가 ClassicLink에 대한 DNS 호스트 이름 확인을 지원하도록 합니다.

```
Enable-EC2VpcClassicLinkDnsSupport -VpcId vpc-0b12d3456a7e8910d -Region eu-west-1
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 EnableVpcClassicLinkDnsSupport를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Get-EC2AccountAttribute`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-EC2AccountAttribute`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 리전의 EC2-Classic 및 EC2-VPC에서 인스턴스를 시작할 수 있는지 아니면 EC2-VPC에서만 인스턴스를 시작할 수 있는지 설명합니다.

```
(Get-EC2AccountAttribute -AttributeName supported-platforms).AttributeValues
```

출력:

```
AttributeValue
--------------
EC2
VPC
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 기본 VPC를 설명하거나 리전에 기본 VPC가 없는 경우 'none'입니다.

```
(Get-EC2AccountAttribute -AttributeName default-vpc).AttributeValues
```

출력:

```
AttributeValue
--------------
vpc-12345678
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 실행할 수 있는 최대 온디맨드 인스턴스 수를 설명합니다.

```
(Get-EC2AccountAttribute -AttributeName max-instances).AttributeValues
```

출력:

```
AttributeValue
--------------
20
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeAccountAttributes를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Get-EC2Address`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-EC2Address`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 EC2-Classic의 인스턴스에 대해 지정된 탄력적 IP 주소를 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2Address -AllocationId eipalloc-12345678
```

출력:

```
AllocationId            : eipalloc-12345678
AssociationId           : eipassoc-12345678
Domain                  : vpc
InstanceId              : i-87654321
NetworkInterfaceId      : eni-12345678
NetworkInterfaceOwnerId : 12345678
PrivateIpAddress        : 10.0.2.172
PublicIp                : 198.51.100.2
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 VPC의 인스턴스에 대한 탄력적 IP 주소를 설명합니다. 이 구문에는 PowerShell 버전 3 이상이 필요합니다.

```
Get-EC2Address -Filter @{ Name="domain";Values="vpc" }
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 EC2-Classic의 인스턴스에 대해 지정된 탄력적 IP 주소를 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2Address -PublicIp 203.0.113.17
```

출력:

```
AllocationId            :
AssociationId           :
Domain                  : standard
InstanceId              : i-12345678
NetworkInterfaceId      :
NetworkInterfaceOwnerId :
PrivateIpAddress        :
PublicIp                : 203.0.113.17
```

예제 4:이 예제에서는 EC2-Classic의 인스턴스에 대한 탄력적 IP 주소를 설명합니다. 이 구문에는 PowerShell 버전 3 이상이 필요합니다.

```
Get-EC2Address -Filter @{ Name="domain";Values="standard" }
```

예제 5:이 예제에서는 모든 탄력적 IP 주소를 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2Address
```

예제 6:이 예제는 필터에 제공된 인스턴스 ID의 퍼블릭 및 프라이빗 IP를 반환합니다.

```
Get-EC2Address -Region eu-west-1 -Filter @{Name="instance-
id";Values="i-0c12d3f4f567ffb89"} | Select-Object PrivateIpAddress, PublicIp
```

출력:

```
PrivateIpAddress PublicIp
---------------- --------
10.0.0.99        63.36.5.227
```

예제 7:이 예제에서는 할당 ID, 연결 ID 및 인스턴스 ID가 있는 모든 탄력적 IPs를 검색합니다.

```
Get-EC2Address -Region eu-west-1 | Select-Object InstanceId, AssociationId,
 AllocationId, PublicIp
```

출력:

```
InstanceId          AssociationId              AllocationId               PublicIp
----------          -------------              ------------               --------
                                               eipalloc-012e3b456789e1fad
 17.212.120.178
i-0c123dfd3415bac67 eipassoc-0e123456bb7890bdb eipalloc-01cd23ebf45f7890c
 17.212.124.77
                                               eipalloc-012345678eeabcfad
 17.212.225.7
i-0123d405c67e89a0c eipassoc-0c123b456783966ba eipalloc-0123cdd456a8f7892
 37.216.52.173
i-0f1bf2f34c5678d09 eipassoc-0e12934568a952d96 eipalloc-0e1c23e4d5e6789e4
 37.218.222.278
i-012e3cb4df567e8aa eipassoc-0d1b2fa4d67d03810 eipalloc-0123f456f78a01b58
 37.210.82.27
i-0123bcf4b567890e1 eipassoc-01d2345f678903fb1 eipalloc-0e1db23cfef5c45c7
 37.215.222.270
```

예제 8:이 예제에서는 태그 키 'Category'와 일치하는 EC2 IP 주소 목록을 'Prod' 값으로 가져옵니다.

```
Get-EC2Address -Filter @{Name="tag:Category";Values="Prod"}
```

출력:

```
AllocationId            : eipalloc-0123f456f81a01b58
AssociationId           : eipassoc-0d1b23a456d103810
CustomerOwnedIp         :
CustomerOwnedIpv4Pool   :
Domain                  : vpc
InstanceId              : i-012e3cb4df567e1aa
NetworkBorderGroup      : eu-west-1
NetworkInterfaceId      : eni-0123f41d5a60d5f40
NetworkInterfaceOwnerId : 123456789012
PrivateIpAddress        : 192.168.1.84
```

```
PublicIp                : 34.250.81.29
PublicIpv4Pool          : amazon
Tags                    : {Category, Name}
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeAddresses를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-EC2AvailabilityZone

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-EC2AvailabilityZone`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 사용 가능한 현재 리전의 가용 영역을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2AvailabilityZone
```

출력:

```
Messages    RegionName    State        ZoneName
--------    ----------    -----        --------
{}          us-west-2     available    us-west-2a
{}          us-west-2     available    us-west-2b
{}          us-west-2     available    us-west-2c
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 손상된 상태의 가용 영역을 설명합니다. 이 예제에서 사용하는 구문에는 PowerShell 버전 3 이상이 필요합니다.

```
Get-EC2AvailabilityZone -Filter @{ Name="state";Values="impaired" }
```

예제 3: PowerShell 버전 2에서는 New-Object를 사용하여 필터를 생성해야 합니다.

```
$filter = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter
$filter.Name = "state"
$filter.Values = "impaired"

Get-EC2AvailabilityZone -Filter $filter
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeAvailabilityZones를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-EC2BundleTask

다음 코드 예시는 Get-EC2BundleTask의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 번들 작업을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2BundleTask -BundleId bun-12345678
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 상태가 'complete' 또는 'failed'인 번들 작업을 설명합니다.

```
$filter = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter
$filter.Name = "state"
$filter.Values = @( "complete", "failed" )

Get-EC2BundleTask -Filter $filter
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeBundleTasks를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-EC2CapacityReservation

다음 코드 예시는 Get-EC2CapacityReservation의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 리전에 대한 용량 예약 중 하나 이상을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2CapacityReservation -Region eu-west-1
```

출력:

```
AvailabilityZone       : eu-west-1b
AvailableInstanceCount : 2
CapacityReservationId  : cr-0c1f2345db6f7cdba
CreateDate             : 3/28/2019 9:29:41 AM
EbsOptimized           : True
EndDate                : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
EndDateType            : unlimited
EphemeralStorage       : False
```

```
InstanceMatchCriteria  : open
InstancePlatform       : Windows
InstanceType           : m4.xlarge
State                  : active
Tags                   : {}
Tenancy                : default
TotalInstanceCount     : 2
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeCapacityReservations를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Get-EC2ConsoleOutput`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-EC2ConsoleOutput`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제는 지정된 Linux 인스턴스에 대한 콘솔 출력을 가져옵니다. 콘솔 출력이 인코딩됩니다.

```
Get-EC2ConsoleOutput -InstanceId i-0e19abcd47c123456
```

출력:

```
InstanceId          Output
----------          ------
i-0e194d3c47c123637 WyAgICAwLjAwMDAwMF0gQ29tbW...bGU9dHR5UzAgc2Vs
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 인코딩된 콘솔 출력을 변수에 저장한 다음 디코딩합니다.

```
$Output_encoded = (Get-EC2ConsoleOutput -InstanceId i-0e19abcd47c123456).Output
[System.Text.Encoding]::UTF8.GetString([System.Convert]::FromBase64String($Output_encoded))
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetConsoleOutput을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Get-EC2CustomerGateway`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-EC2CustomerGateway`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 고객 게이트웨이를 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2CustomerGateway -CustomerGatewayId cgw-1a2b3c4d
```

출력:

```
BgpAsn            : 65534
CustomerGatewayId : cgw-1a2b3c4d
IpAddress         : 203.0.113.12
State             : available
Tags              : {}
Type              : ipsec.1
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 상태가 보류 중이거나 사용 가능한 모든 고객 게이트웨이를 설명합니다.

```
$filter = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter
$filter.Name = "state"
$filter.Values = @( "pending", "available" )

Get-EC2CustomerGateway -Filter $filter
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 모든 고객 게이트웨이를 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2CustomerGateway
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeCustomerGateways를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Get-EC2DhcpOption`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-EC2DhcpOption`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 DHCP 옵션 세트를 나열합니다.

```
Get-EC2DhcpOption
```

출력:

```
DhcpConfigurations                    DhcpOptionsId    Tag
------------------                    -------------    ---
{domain-name, domain-name-servers}    dopt-1a2b3c4d    {}
{domain-name, domain-name-servers}    dopt-2a3b4c5d    {}
{domain-name-servers}                 dopt-3a4b5c6d    {}
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 DHCP 옵션 세트에 대한 구성 세부 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
(Get-EC2DhcpOption -DhcpOptionsId dopt-1a2b3c4d).DhcpConfigurations
```

출력:

```
Key                    Values
---                    ------
domain-name            {abc.local}
domain-name-servers    {10.0.0.101, 10.0.0.102}
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeDhcpOptions를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Get-EC2FlowLog`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-EC2FlowLog`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 로그 대상 유형이 's3'인 하나 이상의 흐름 로그를 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2FlowLog -Filter @{Name="log-destination-type";Values="s3"}
```

출력:

```
CreationTime             : 2/25/2019 9:07:36 PM
DeliverLogsErrorMessage  :
DeliverLogsPermissionArn :
DeliverLogsStatus        : SUCCESS
FlowLogId                : fl-01b2e3d45f67f8901
FlowLogStatus            : ACTIVE
LogDestination           : arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket-dd-tata
LogDestinationType       : s3
```

```
LogGroupName              :
ResourceId                : eni-01d2dda3456b7e890
TrafficType               : ALL
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeFlowLogs를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-EC2Host

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-EC2Host`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제는 EC2 호스트 세부 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-EC2Host
```

출력:

```
AllocationTime    : 3/23/2019 4:55:22 PM
AutoPlacement     : off
AvailabilityZone  : eu-west-1b
AvailableCapacity : Amazon.EC2.Model.AvailableCapacity
ClientToken       :
HostId            : h-01e23f4cd567890f1
HostProperties    : Amazon.EC2.Model.HostProperties
HostReservationId :
Instances         : {}
ReleaseTime       : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
State             : available
Tags              : {}
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 호스트 h-01e23f4cd567899f1에 대한 AvailableInstanceCapacity를 쿼리합니다.

```
Get-EC2Host -HostId h-01e23f4cd567899f1 | Select-Object -ExpandProperty
 AvailableCapacity | Select-Object -expand AvailableInstanceCapacity
```

출력:

```
AvailableCapacity InstanceType TotalCapacity
```

```
---------------- ------------ -------------
11                m4.xlarge    11
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeHosts를 참조하세요.

Get-EC2HostReservationOffering

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-EC2HostReservationOffering`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 PaymentOption이 'NoUpfront'인 지정된 필터 'instance-family'에 대해 구매할 수 있는 전용 호스트 예약을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2HostReservationOffering -Filter @{Name="instance-family";Values="m4"} |
 Where-Object PaymentOption -eq NoUpfront
```

출력:

```
CurrencyCode   :
Duration       : 94608000
HourlyPrice    : 1.307
InstanceFamily : m4
OfferingId     : hro-0c1f234567890d9ab
PaymentOption  : NoUpfront
UpfrontPrice   : 0.000

CurrencyCode   :
Duration       : 31536000
HourlyPrice    : 1.830
InstanceFamily : m4
OfferingId     : hro-04ad12aaaf34b5a67
PaymentOption  : NoUpfront
UpfrontPrice   : 0.000
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeHostReservationOfferings를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-EC2HostReservationPurchasePreview

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-EC2HostReservationPurchasePreview`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 전용 호스트 h-01e23f4cd567890f1의 구성과 일치하는 구성으로 예약 구매를 미리 봅니다.

```
Get-EC2HostReservationPurchasePreview -OfferingId hro-0c1f23456789d0ab -HostIdSet
 h-01e23f4cd567890f1
```

출력:

```
CurrencyCode Purchase TotalHourlyPrice TotalUpfrontPrice
------------ -------- ---------------- -----------------
             {}       1.307            0.000
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetHostReservationPurchasePreview를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Get-EC2IdFormat`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-EC2IdFormat`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 리소스 유형의 ID 형식을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2IdFormat -Resource instance
```

출력:

```
Resource       UseLongIds
--------       ----------
instance       False
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 더 긴 ID를 지원하는 모든 리소스 유형의 IDs 형식을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2IdFormat
```

출력:

```
Resource       UseLongIds
```

```
--------        ----------
reservation     False
instance        False
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeIdFormat을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-EC2IdentityIdFormat

다음 코드 예시는 Get-EC2IdentityIdFormat의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 역할에 대한 리소스 '이미지'의 ID 형식을 반환합니다.

```
Get-EC2IdentityIdFormat -PrincipalArn arn:aws:iam::123456789511:role/JDBC -Resource
 image
```

출력:

```
Deadline             Resource UseLongIds
--------             -------- ----------
8/2/2018 11:30:00 PM image    True
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeIdentityIdFormat을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-EC2Image

다음 코드 예시는 Get-EC2Image의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 AMI를 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2Image -ImageId ami-12345678
```

출력:

```
Architecture        : x86_64
```

```
BlockDeviceMappings : {/dev/xvda}
CreationDate        : 2014-10-20T00:56:28.000Z
Description         : My image
Hypervisor          : xen
ImageId             : ami-12345678
ImageLocation       : 123456789012/my-image
ImageOwnerAlias     :
ImageType           : machine
KernelId            :
Name                : my-image
OwnerId             : 123456789012
Platform            :
ProductCodes        : {}
Public              : False
RamdiskId           :
RootDeviceName      : /dev/xvda
RootDeviceType      : ebs
SriovNetSupport     : simple
State               : available
StateReason         :
Tags                : {Name}
VirtualizationType  : hvm
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 소유AMIs를 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2Image -owner self
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 Microsoft Windows Server를 실행하는 퍼블릭 AMIs 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2Image -Filter @{ Name="platform"; Values="windows" }
```

예제 4:이 예제에서는 'us-west-2' 리전의 모든 퍼블릭 AMIs를 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2Image -Region us-west-2
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeImages를 참조하세요.

`Get-EC2ImageAttribute`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-EC2ImageAttribute`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 AMI에 대한 설명을 가져옵니다.

```
Get-EC2ImageAttribute -ImageId ami-12345678 -Attribute description
```

출력:

```
BlockDeviceMappings : {}
Description         : My image description
ImageId             : ami-12345678
KernelId            :
LaunchPermissions   : {}
ProductCodes        : {}
RamdiskId           :
SriovNetSupport     :
```

예제 2:이 예제는 지정된 AMI에 대한 시작 권한을 가져옵니다.

```
Get-EC2ImageAttribute -ImageId ami-12345678 -Attribute launchPermission
```

출력:

```
BlockDeviceMappings : {}
Description         :
ImageId             : ami-12345678
KernelId            :
LaunchPermissions   : {all}
ProductCodes        : {}
RamdiskId           :
SriovNetSupport     :
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 향상된 네트워킹이 활성화되어 있는지 테스트합니다.

```
Get-EC2ImageAttribute -ImageId ami-12345678 -Attribute sriovNetSupport
```

출력:

```
BlockDeviceMappings : {}
```

```
Description         :
ImageId             : ami-12345678
KernelId            :
LaunchPermissions   : {}
ProductCodes        : {}
RamdiskId           :
SriovNetSupport     : simple
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeImageAttribute를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-EC2ImportImageTask

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-EC2ImportImageTask`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 이미지 가져오기 작업을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2ImportImageTask -ImportTaskId import-ami-hgfedcba
```

출력:

```
Architecture    : x86_64
Description     : Windows Image 2
Hypervisor      :
ImageId         : ami-1a2b3c4d
ImportTaskId    : import-ami-hgfedcba
LicenseType     : AWS
Platform        : Windows
Progress        :
SnapshotDetails : {/dev/sda1}
Status          : completed
StatusMessage   :
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 모든 이미지 가져오기 작업을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2ImportImageTask
```

출력:

```
Architecture    :
Description     : Windows Image 1
Hypervisor      :
ImageId         :
ImportTaskId    : import-ami-abcdefgh
LicenseType     : AWS
Platform        : Windows
Progress        :
SnapshotDetails : {}
Status          : deleted
StatusMessage   : User initiated task cancelation

Architecture    : x86_64
Description     : Windows Image 2
Hypervisor      :
ImageId         : ami-1a2b3c4d
ImportTaskId    : import-ami-hgfedcba
LicenseType     : AWS
Platform        : Windows
Progress        :
SnapshotDetails : {/dev/sda1}
Status          : completed
StatusMessage   :
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeImportImageTasks를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-EC2ImportSnapshotTask

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-EC2ImportSnapshotTask`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 스냅샷 가져오기 작업을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2ImportSnapshotTask -ImportTaskId import-snap-abcdefgh
```

출력:

```
Description             ImportTaskId                SnapshotTaskDetail
```

```
-----------------       --------------------       ------------------

Disk Image Import 1     import-snap-abcdefgh
 Amazon.EC2.Model.SnapshotTaskDetail
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 모든 스냅샷 가져오기 작업을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2ImportSnapshotTask
```

출력:

```
Description             ImportTaskId               SnapshotTaskDetail

-----------------       --------------------       ------------------

Disk Image Import 1     import-snap-abcdefgh
 Amazon.EC2.Model.SnapshotTaskDetail
Disk Image Import 2     import-snap-hgfedcba
 Amazon.EC2.Model.SnapshotTaskDetail
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeImportSnapshotTasks를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Get-EC2Instance`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-EC2Instance`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스를 설명합니다.

```
(Get-EC2Instance -InstanceId i-12345678).Instances
```

출력:

```
AmiLaunchIndex        : 0
Architecture          : x86_64
BlockDeviceMappings   : {/dev/sda1}
ClientToken           : TleEy1448154045270
EbsOptimized          : False
```

```
Hypervisor            : xen
IamInstanceProfile    : Amazon.EC2.Model.IamInstanceProfile
ImageId               : ami-12345678
InstanceId            : i-12345678
InstanceLifecycle     :
InstanceType          : t2.micro
KernelId              :
KeyName               : my-key-pair
LaunchTime            : 12/4/2015 4:44:40 PM
Monitoring            : Amazon.EC2.Model.Monitoring
NetworkInterfaces     : {ip-10-0-2-172.us-west-2.compute.internal}
Placement             : Amazon.EC2.Model.Placement
Platform              : Windows
PrivateDnsName        : ip-10-0-2-172.us-west-2.compute.internal
PrivateIpAddress      : 10.0.2.172
ProductCodes          : {}
PublicDnsName         :
PublicIpAddress       :
RamdiskId             :
RootDeviceName        : /dev/sda1
RootDeviceType        : ebs
SecurityGroups        : {default}
SourceDestCheck       : True
SpotInstanceRequestId :
SriovNetSupport       :
State                 : Amazon.EC2.Model.InstanceState
StateReason           :
StateTransitionReason :
SubnetId              : subnet-12345678
Tags                  : {Name}
VirtualizationType    : hvm
VpcId                 : vpc-12345678
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 예약별로 그룹화된 현재 리전의 모든 인스턴스를 설명합니다. 인스턴스 세부 정보를 보려면 각 예약 객체 내에서 인스턴스 컬렉션을 확장합니다.

```
Get-EC2Instance
```

출력:

```
GroupNames    : {}
Groups        : {}
Instances     : {}
```

```
OwnerId       : 123456789012
RequesterId   : 226008221399
ReservationId : r-c5df370c

GroupNames    : {}
Groups        : {}
Instances     : {}
OwnerId       : 123456789012
RequesterId   : 854251627541
ReservationId : r-63e65bab
...
```

예제 3:이 예제는 필터를 사용하여 VPC의 특정 서브넷에 있는 EC2 인스턴스를 쿼리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
(Get-EC2Instance -Filter @{Name="vpc-id";Values="vpc-1a2bc34d"},@{Name="subnet-
id";Values="subnet-1a2b3c4d"}).Instances
```

출력:

```
InstanceId          InstanceType Platform PrivateIpAddress PublicIpAddress
 SecurityGroups SubnetId        VpcId
----------          ------------ -------- ---------------- ---------------
 -------------- --------        -----
i-01af...82cf180e19 t2.medium    Windows  10.0.0.98                       ...
      subnet-1a2b3c4d vpc-1a2b3c4d
i-0374...7e9d5b0c45 t2.xlarge    Windows  10.0.0.53                       ...
      subnet-1a2b3c4d vpc-1a2b3c4d
```

예제 4:이 예제에서는 여러 값이 있는 필터를 사용하여 실행 중 및 중지된 EC2 인스턴스를 쿼리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
$InstanceParams = @{
    Filter = @(
        @{'Name' = 'instance-state-name';'Values' = @("running","stopped")}
    )
}

(Get-EC2Instance @InstanceParams).Instances
```

출력:

```
InstanceId          InstanceType Platform PrivateIpAddress PublicIpAddress
 SecurityGroups SubnetId        VpcId
----------          ------------ -------- ---------------- ---------------
 -------------- --------        -----
i-05a9...f6c5f46e18 t3.medium             10.0.1.7                         ...
      subnet-1a2b3c4d vpc-1a2b3c4d
i-02cf...945c4fdd07 t3.medium    Windows  10.0.1.8                         ...
      subnet-1a2b3c4d vpc-1a2b3c4d
i-0ac0...c037f9f3a1 t3.xlarge    Windows  10.0.1.10                        ...
      subnet-1a2b3c4d vpc-1a2b3c4d
i-066b...57b7b08888 t3.medium    Windows  10.0.1.11                        ...
      subnet-1a2b3c4d vpc-1a2b3c4d
i-0fee...82e83ccd72 t3.medium    Windows  10.0.1.5                         ...
      subnet-1a2b3c4d vpc-1a2b3c4d
i-0a68...274cc5043b t3.medium    Windows  10.0.1.6                         ...
      subnet-1a2b3c4d vpc-1a2b3c4d
```

예제 5:이 예제에서는 여러 값이 있는 필터를 사용하여 실행 및 중지된 EC2 인스턴스를 쿼리하고 출력할 특정 값을 선택하기 위해 Select-Object cmdlet을 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
$InstanceParams = @{
    Filter = @(
        @{'Name' = 'instance-state-name';'Values' = @("running","stopped")}
    )
}

$SelectParams = @{
    Property = @(
        "InstanceID", "InstanceType", "Platform", "PrivateIpAddress",
        @{Name="Name";Expression={$_.Tags[$_.Tags.Key.IndexOf("Name")].Value}},
        @{Name="State";Expression={$_.State.Name}}
    )
}

$result = Get-EC2Instance @InstanceParams
$result.Instances | Select-Object @SelectParams | Format-Table -AutoSize
```

출력:

```
InstanceId          InstanceType Platform PrivateIpAddress Name         State
----------          ------------ -------- ---------------- ----         -----
i-05a9...f6c5f46e18 t3.medium             10.0.1.7         ec2-name-01  running
```

```
i-02cf...945c4fdd07 t3.medium    Windows  10.0.1.8         ec2-name-02  stopped
i-0ac0...c037f9f3a1 t3.xlarge    Windows  10.0.1.10        ec2-name-03  running
i-066b...57b7b08888 t3.medium    Windows  10.0.1.11        ec2-name-04  stopped
i-0fee...82e83ccd72 t3.medium    Windows  10.0.1.5         ec2-name-05  running
i-0a68...274cc5043b t3.medium    Windows  10.0.1.6         ec2-name-06  stopped
```

예제 6:이 예제에서는 실제로 가져오지 않고 DryRun 파라미터를 사용하여 EC2 인스턴스를 가져올 수 있는 권한을 검증합니다. 참고: 성공하면 예상되는 동작인 예외가 발생합니다.

```
Get-EC2Tag -DryRun $true
```

출력:

```
Get-EC2Instance: Request would have succeeded, but DryRun flag is set.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeInstances.

`Get-EC2InstanceAttribute`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-EC2InstanceAttribute`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스의 인스턴스 유형을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -Attribute instanceType
```

출력:

```
InstanceType                     : t2.micro
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스에 대해 향상된 네트워킹이 활성화되었는지 여부를 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -Attribute sriovNetSupport
```

출력:

```
SriovNetSupport                  : simple
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스의 보안 그룹을 설명합니다.

```
(Get-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -Attribute groupSet).Groups
```

출력:

```
GroupId
-------
sg-12345678
sg-45678901
```

예제 4:이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스에 대해 EBS 최적화가 활성화되었는지 여부를 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -Attribute ebsOptimized
```

출력:

```
EbsOptimized                     : False
```

예제 5:이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스의 'disableApiTermination' 속성을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -Attribute disableApiTermination
```

출력:

```
DisableApiTermination            : False
```

예제 6:이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스의 'instanceInitiatedShutdownBehavior' 속성을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -Attribute
 instanceInitiatedShutdownBehavior
```

출력:

```
InstanceInitiatedShutdownBehavior : stop
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeInstanceAttribute를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-EC2InstanceMetadata

다음 코드 예시는 Get-EC2InstanceMetadata의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 쿼리할 수 있는 인스턴스 메타데이터의 사용 가능한 범주를 나열합니다.

```
Get-EC2InstanceMetadata -ListCategory
```

출력:

```
AmiId
LaunchIndex
ManifestPath
AncestorAmiId
BlockDeviceMapping
InstanceId
InstanceType
LocalHostname
LocalIpv4
KernelId
AvailabilityZone
ProductCode
PublicHostname
PublicIpv4
PublicKey
RamdiskId
Region
ReservationId
SecurityGroup
UserData
InstanceMonitoring
IdentityDocument
IdentitySignature
IdentityPkcs7
```

예제 2: 인스턴스를 시작하는 데 사용된 Amazon Machine Image(AMI)의 ID를 반환합니다.

```
Get-EC2InstanceMetadata -Category AmiId
```

출력:

```
ami-b2e756ca
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 인스턴스에 대한 JSON 형식의 자격 증명 문서를 쿼리합니다.

```
Get-EC2InstanceMetadata -Category IdentityDocument
{
  "availabilityZone" : "us-west-2a",
  "devpayProductCodes" : null,
  "marketplaceProductCodes" : null,
  "version" : "2017-09-30",
  "instanceId" : "i-01ed50f7e2607f09e",
  "billingProducts" : [ "bp-6ba54002" ],
  "instanceType" : "t2.small",
  "pendingTime" : "2018-03-07T16:26:04Z",
  "imageId" : "ami-b2e756ca",
  "privateIp" : "10.0.0.171",
  "accountId" : "111122223333",
  "architecture" : "x86_64",
  "kernelId" : null,
  "ramdiskId" : null,
  "region" : "us-west-2"
}
```

예제 4:이 예제에서는 경로 쿼리를 사용하여 인스턴스의 네트워크 인터페이스 macs를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-EC2InstanceMetadata -Path "/network/interfaces/macs"
```

출력:

```
02:80:7f:ef:4c:e0/
```

예제 5: 인스턴스와 연결된 IAM 역할이 있는 경우는 인스턴스의 LastUpdated 날짜, InstanceProfileArn 및 InstanceProfileId를 포함하여 인스턴스 프로파일이 마지막으로 업데이트된 시간에 대한 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-EC2InstanceMetadata -Path "/iam/info"
```

출력:

```
{
```

```
  "Code" : "Success",
  "LastUpdated" : "2018-03-08T03:38:40Z",
  "InstanceProfileArn" : "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:instance-profile/
MyLaunchRole_Profile",
  "InstanceProfileId" : "AIPAI4...WVK2RW"
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 Get-EC2InstanceMetadata를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Get-EC2InstanceStatus`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-EC2InstanceStatus`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스의 상태를 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2InstanceStatus -InstanceId i-12345678
```

출력:

```
AvailabilityZone : us-west-2a
Events           : {}
InstanceId       : i-12345678
InstanceState    : Amazon.EC2.Model.InstanceState
Status           : Amazon.EC2.Model.InstanceStatusSummary
SystemStatus     : Amazon.EC2.Model.InstanceStatusSummary
```

```
$status = Get-EC2InstanceStatus -InstanceId i-12345678
$status.InstanceState
```

출력:

```
Code     Name
----     ----
16       running
```

```
$status.Status
```

출력:

```
Details           Status
-------           ------
{reachability}    ok
```

```
$status.SystemStatus
```

출력:

```
Details           Status
-------           ------
{reachability}    ok
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeInstanceStatus를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Get-EC2InternetGateway`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-EC2InternetGateway`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 인터넷 게이트웨이를 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2InternetGateway -InternetGatewayId igw-1a2b3c4d
```

출력:

```
Attachments       InternetGatewayId     Tags
-----------       -----------------     ----
{vpc-1a2b3c4d}    igw-1a2b3c4d          {}
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 모든 인터넷 게이트웨이를 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2InternetGateway
```

출력:

```
Attachments       InternetGatewayId     Tags
```

```
-----------       -----------------     ----
{vpc-1a2b3c4d}    igw-1a2b3c4d          {}
{}                igw-2a3b4c5d          {}
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeInternetGateways를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-EC2KeyPair

다음 코드 예시는 Get-EC2KeyPair의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 키 페어를 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2KeyPair -KeyName my-key-pair
```

출력:

```
KeyFingerprint                                                  KeyName
--------------                                                  -------
1f:51:ae:28:bf:89:e9:d8:1f:25:5d:37:2d:7d:b8:ca:9f:f5:f1:6f my-key-pair
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 모든 키 페어를 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2KeyPair
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeKeyPairs를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-EC2NetworkAcl

다음 코드 예시는 Get-EC2NetworkAcl의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 네트워크 ACL을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2NetworkAcl -NetworkAclId acl-12345678
```

출력:

```
Associations : {aclassoc-1a2b3c4d}
Entries      : {Amazon.EC2.Model.NetworkAclEntry, Amazon.EC2.Model.NetworkAclEntry}
IsDefault    : False
NetworkAclId : acl-12345678
Tags         : {Name}
VpcId        : vpc-12345678
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 네트워크 ACL에 대한 규칙을 설명합니다.

```
(Get-EC2NetworkAcl -NetworkAclId acl-12345678).Entries
```

출력:

```
CidrBlock    : 0.0.0.0/0
Egress       : True
IcmpTypeCode :
PortRange    :
Protocol     : -1
RuleAction   : deny
RuleNumber   : 32767

CidrBlock    : 0.0.0.0/0
Egress       : False
IcmpTypeCode :
PortRange    :
Protocol     : -1
RuleAction   : deny
RuleNumber   : 32767
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 모든 네트워크 ACLs 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2NetworkAcl
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeNetworkAcls를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Get-EC2NetworkInterface`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-EC2NetworkInterface`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 네트워크 인터페이스를 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2NetworkInterface -NetworkInterfaceId eni-12345678
```

출력:

```
Association        :
Attachment         : Amazon.EC2.Model.NetworkInterfaceAttachment
AvailabilityZone   : us-west-2c
Description        :
Groups             : {my-security-group}
MacAddress         : 0a:e9:a6:19:4c:7f
NetworkInterfaceId : eni-12345678
OwnerId            : 123456789012
PrivateDnsName     : ip-10-0-0-107.us-west-2.compute.internal
PrivateIpAddress   : 10.0.0.107
PrivateIpAddresses : {ip-10-0-0-107.us-west-2.compute.internal}
RequesterId        :
RequesterManaged   : False
SourceDestCheck    : True
Status             : in-use
SubnetId           : subnet-1a2b3c4d
TagSet             : {}
VpcId              : vpc-12345678
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 모든 네트워크 인터페이스를 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2NetworkInterface
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeNetworkInterfaces를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Get-EC2NetworkInterfaceAttribute`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-EC2NetworkInterfaceAttribute`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 네트워크 인터페이스를 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2NetworkInterfaceAttribute -NetworkInterfaceId eni-12345678 -Attribute
 Attachment
```

출력:

```
Attachment         : Amazon.EC2.Model.NetworkInterfaceAttachment
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 네트워크 인터페이스를 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2NetworkInterfaceAttribute -NetworkInterfaceId eni-12345678 -Attribute
 Description
```

출력:

```
Description        : My description
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 지정된 네트워크 인터페이스를 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2NetworkInterfaceAttribute -NetworkInterfaceId eni-12345678 -Attribute
 GroupSet
```

출력:

```
Groups             : {my-security-group}
```

예제 4:이 예제에서는 지정된 네트워크 인터페이스를 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2NetworkInterfaceAttribute -NetworkInterfaceId eni-12345678 -Attribute
 SourceDestCheck
```

출력:

```
SourceDestCheck    : True
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeNetworkInterfaceAttribute를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-EC2PasswordData

다음 코드 예시는 Get-EC2PasswordData의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 Amazon EC2가 지정된 Windows 인스턴스의 관리자 계정에 할당한 암호를 해독합니다. pem 파일이 지정되면 -Decrypt 스위치의 설정이 자동으로 가정됩니다.

```
Get-EC2PasswordData -InstanceId i-12345678 -PemFile C:\path\my-key-pair.pem
```

출력:

```
mYZ(PA9?C)Q
```

예제 2: (Windows PowerShell만 해당) 인스턴스를 검사하여 인스턴스를 시작하는 데 사용된 키 페어의 이름을 확인한 다음 AWS Toolkit for Visual Studio의 구성 스토어에서 해당 키 페어 데이터를 찾으려고 시도합니다. 키 페어 데이터가 발견되면 암호가 해독됩니다.

```
Get-EC2PasswordData -InstanceId i-12345678 -Decrypt
```

출력:

```
mYZ(PA9?C)Q
```

예제 3: 인스턴스에 대해 암호화된 암호 데이터를 반환합니다.

```
Get-EC2PasswordData -InstanceId i-12345678
```

출력:

```
iVz3BAK/WAXV.....dqt8WeMA==
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetPasswordData를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-EC2PlacementGroup

다음 코드 예시는 Get-EC2PlacementGroup의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 배치 그룹을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2PlacementGroup -GroupName my-placement-group
```

출력:

```
GroupName             State        Strategy
---------             -----        --------
my-placement-group    available    cluster
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribePlacementGroups를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Get-EC2PrefixList`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-EC2PrefixList`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 리전 AWS 서비스 에 대해 접두사 목록 형식으로 사용 가능한를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-EC2PrefixList
```

출력:

```
Cidrs                                          PrefixListId PrefixListName
-----                                          ------------ --------------
{52.94.5.0/24, 52.119.240.0/21, 52.94.24.0/23} pl-6fa54006  com.amazonaws.eu-
west-1.dynamodb
{52.218.0.0/17, 54.231.128.0/19}               pl-6da54004  com.amazonaws.eu-
west-1.s3
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribePrefixLists를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Get-EC2Region`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-EC2Region`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 사용 가능한 리전을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2Region
```

출력:

```
Endpoint                            RegionName
--------                            ----------
ec2.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com         eu-west-1
ec2.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com    ap-southeast-1
ec2.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com    ap-southeast-2
ec2.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com      eu-central-1
ec2.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com    ap-northeast-1
ec2.us-east-1.amazonaws.com         us-east-1
ec2.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com         sa-east-1
ec2.us-west-1.amazonaws.com         us-west-1
ec2.us-west-2.amazonaws.com         us-west-2
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeRegions를 참조하세요.

`Get-EC2RouteTable`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-EC2RouteTable`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 모든 라우팅 테이블을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2RouteTable
```

출력:

```
DestinationCidrBlock    : 10.0.0.0/16
DestinationPrefixListId :
GatewayId               : local
InstanceId              :
InstanceOwnerId         :
NetworkInterfaceId      :
Origin                  : CreateRouteTable
State                   : active
```

```
VpcPeeringConnectionId  :

DestinationCidrBlock    : 0.0.0.0/0
DestinationPrefixListId :
GatewayId               : igw-1a2b3c4d
InstanceId              :
InstanceOwnerId         :
NetworkInterfaceId      :
Origin                  : CreateRoute
State                   : active
VpcPeeringConnectionId  :
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 라우팅 테이블에 대한 세부 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-EC2RouteTable -RouteTableId rtb-1a2b3c4d
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 지정된 VPC의 라우팅 테이블을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2RouteTable -Filter @{ Name="vpc-id"; Values="vpc-1a2b3c4d" }
```

출력:

```
Associations    : {rtbassoc-12345678}
PropagatingVgws : {}
Routes          : {, }
RouteTableId    : rtb-1a2b3c4d
Tags            : {}
VpcId           : vpc-1a2b3c4d
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeRouteTables를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Get-EC2ScheduledInstance`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-EC2ScheduledInstance`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 예약된 인스턴스를 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2ScheduledInstance -ScheduledInstanceId sci-1234-1234-1234-1234-123456789012
```

출력:

```
AvailabilityZone            : us-west-2b
CreateDate                  : 1/25/2016 1:43:38 PM
HourlyPrice                 : 0.095
InstanceCount               : 1
InstanceType                : c4.large
NetworkPlatform             : EC2-VPC
NextSlotStartTime           : 1/31/2016 1:00:00 AM
Platform                    : Linux/UNIX
PreviousSlotEndTime         :
Recurrence                  : Amazon.EC2.Model.ScheduledInstanceRecurrence
ScheduledInstanceId         : sci-1234-1234-1234-1234-123456789012
SlotDurationInHours         : 32
TermEndDate                 : 1/31/2017 1:00:00 AM
TermStartDate               : 1/31/2016 1:00:00 AM
TotalScheduledInstanceHours : 1696
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 모든 예약된 인스턴스를 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2ScheduledInstance
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeScheduledInstances를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Get-EC2ScheduledInstanceAvailability`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-EC2ScheduledInstanceAvailability`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 날짜부터 매주 일요일에 발생하는 일정을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2ScheduledInstanceAvailability -Recurrence_Frequency
 Weekly -Recurrence_Interval 1 -Recurrence_OccurrenceDay 1 -
FirstSlotStartTimeRange_EarliestTime 2016-01-31T00:00:00Z -
FirstSlotStartTimeRange_LatestTime 2016-01-31T04:00:00Z
```

출력:

```
AvailabilityZone            : us-west-2b
```

```
AvailableInstanceCount      : 20
FirstSlotStartTime          : 1/31/2016 8:00:00 AM
HourlyPrice                 : 0.095
InstanceType                : c4.large
MaxTermDurationInDays       : 366
MinTermDurationInDays       : 366
NetworkPlatform             : EC2-VPC
Platform                    : Linux/UNIX
PurchaseToken               : eyJ2IjoiMSIsInMiOjEsImMiOi...
Recurrence                  : Amazon.EC2.Model.ScheduledInstanceRecurrence
SlotDurationInHours         : 23
TotalScheduledInstanceHours : 1219

...
```

예제 2: 결과의 범위를 좁히려면 운영 체제, 네트워크 및 인스턴스 유형과 같은 기준에 대한 필터를 추가할 수 있습니다.

```
-Filter @{ Name="platform";Values="Linux/UNIX" },@{ Name="network-
platform";Values="EC2-VPC" },@{ Name="instance-type";Values="c4.large" }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeScheduledInstanceAvailability를 참조하세요.

Get-EC2SecurityGroup

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-EC2SecurityGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 VPC에 지정된 보안 그룹을 설명합니다. VPC에 속한 보안 그룹으로 작업할 때는 이름(-GroupName 파라미터)이 아닌 보안 그룹 ID(-GroupId 파라미터)를 사용하여 그룹을 참조해야 합니다.GroupName

```
Get-EC2SecurityGroup -GroupId sg-12345678
```

출력:

```
Description         : default VPC security group
GroupId             : sg-12345678
GroupName           : default
```

```
IpPermissions       : {Amazon.EC2.Model.IpPermission}
IpPermissionsEgress : {Amazon.EC2.Model.IpPermission}
OwnerId             : 123456789012
Tags                : {}
VpcId               : vpc-12345678
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 EC2-Classic에 지정된 보안 그룹을 설명합니다. EC2-Classic의 보안 그룹으로 작업할 때 그룹 이름(-GroupName 파라미터) 또는 그룹 ID(-GroupId 파라미터)를 사용하여 보안 그룹을 참조할 수 있습니다.

```
Get-EC2SecurityGroup -GroupName my-security-group
```

출력:

```
Description         : my security group
GroupId             : sg-45678901
GroupName           : my-security-group
IpPermissions       : {Amazon.EC2.Model.IpPermission, Amazon.EC2.Model.IpPermission}
IpPermissionsEgress : {}
OwnerId             : 123456789012
Tags                : {}
VpcId               :
```

예제 3:이 예제는 vpc-0fc1ff23456b789eb에 대한 모든 보안 그룹을 검색합니다.

```
Get-EC2SecurityGroup -Filter @{Name="vpc-id";Values="vpc-0fc1ff23456b789eb"}
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeSecurityGroups를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Get-EC2Snapshot`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-EC2Snapshot`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 스냅샷을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2Snapshot -SnapshotId snap-12345678
```

출력:

```
DataEncryptionKeyId :
Description         : Created by CreateImage(i-1a2b3c4d) for ami-12345678 from
 vol-12345678
Encrypted           : False
KmsKeyId            :
OwnerAlias          :
OwnerId             : 123456789012
Progress            : 100%
SnapshotId          : snap-12345678
StartTime           : 10/23/2014 6:01:28 AM
State               : completed
StateMessage        :
Tags                : {}
VolumeId            : vol-12345678
VolumeSize          : 8
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 'Name' 태그가 있는 스냅샷을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2Snapshot | ? { $_.Tags.Count -gt 0 -and $_.Tags.Key -eq "Name" }
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 값이 'TestValue'인 'Name' 태그가 있는 스냅샷을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2Snapshot | ? { $_.Tags.Count -gt 0 -and $_.Tags.Key -eq "Name" -and
 $_.Tags.Value -eq "TestValue" }
```

예제 4:이 예제에서는 모든 스냅샷을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2Snapshot -Owner self
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeSnapshots를 참조하세요.

`Get-EC2SnapshotAttribute`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-EC2SnapshotAttribute`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 스냅샷의 지정된 속성을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2SnapshotAttribute -SnapshotId snap-12345678 -Attribute ProductCodes
```

출력:

```
CreateVolumePermissions    ProductCodes    SnapshotId
-----------------------    ------------    ----------
{}                         {}              snap-12345678
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 스냅샷의 지정된 속성을 설명합니다.

```
(Get-EC2SnapshotAttribute -SnapshotId snap-12345678 -Attribute
 CreateVolumePermission).CreateVolumePermissions
```

출력:

```
Group    UserId
-----    ------
all
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeSnapshotAttribute를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Get-EC2SpotDatafeedSubscription`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-EC2SpotDatafeedSubscription`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 스팟 인스턴스 데이터 피드를 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2SpotDatafeedSubscription
```

출력:

```
Bucket  : amzn-s3-demo-bucket
Fault   :
OwnerId : 123456789012
Prefix  : spotdata
State   : Active
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeSpotDatafeedSubscription을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-EC2SpotFleetInstance

다음 코드 예시는 Get-EC2SpotFleetInstance의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 스팟 플릿 요청과 연결된 인스턴스를 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2SpotFleetInstance -SpotFleetRequestId sfr-73fbd2ce-
aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE
```

출력:

```
InstanceId    InstanceType    SpotInstanceRequestId
----------    ------------    ---------------------
i-f089262a    c3.large        sir-12345678
i-7e8b24a4    c3.large        sir-87654321
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeSpotFleetInstances를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-EC2SpotFleetRequest

다음 코드 예시는 Get-EC2SpotFleetRequest의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 스팟 플릿 요청을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2SpotFleetRequest -SpotFleetRequestId sfr-73fbd2ce-aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE
 | format-list
```

출력:

```
ConfigData            : Amazon.EC2.Model.SpotFleetRequestConfigData
CreateTime            : 12/26/2015 8:23:33 AM
```

```
SpotFleetRequestId    : sfr-73fbd2ce-aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE
SpotFleetRequestState : active
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 모든 스팟 플릿 요청을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2SpotFleetRequest
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeSpotFleetRequests를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Get-EC2SpotFleetRequestHistory`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-EC2SpotFleetRequestHistory`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 스팟 플릿 요청의 기록을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2SpotFleetRequestHistory -SpotFleetRequestId sfr-73fbd2ce-
aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE -StartTime 2015-12-26T00:00:00Z
```

출력:

```
HistoryRecords     : {Amazon.EC2.Model.HistoryRecord,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.HistoryRecord...}
LastEvaluatedTime  : 12/26/2015 8:29:11 AM
NextToken          :
SpotFleetRequestId : sfr-088bc5f1-7e7b-451a-bd13-757f10672b93
StartTime          : 12/25/2015 8:00:00 AM
```

```
(Get-EC2SpotFleetRequestHistory -SpotFleetRequestId sfr-73fbd2ce-
aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE -StartTime 2015-12-26T00:00:00Z).HistoryRecords
```

출력:

```
EventInformation                    EventType             Timestamp
----------------                    ---------             ---------
Amazon.EC2.Model.EventInformation    fleetRequestChange    12/26/2015 8:23:33 AM
Amazon.EC2.Model.EventInformation    fleetRequestChange    12/26/2015 8:23:33 AM
```

```
Amazon.EC2.Model.EventInformation    fleetRequestChange    12/26/2015 8:23:33 AM
Amazon.EC2.Model.EventInformation    launched              12/26/2015 8:25:34 AM
Amazon.EC2.Model.EventInformation    launched              12/26/2015 8:25:05 AM
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeSpotFleetRequestHistory를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Get-EC2SpotInstanceRequest`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-EC2SpotInstanceRequest`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 스팟 인스턴스 요청을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2SpotInstanceRequest -SpotInstanceRequestId sir-12345678
```

출력:

```
ActualBlockHourlyPrice   :
AvailabilityZoneGroup    :
BlockDurationMinutes     : 0
CreateTime               : 4/8/2015 2:51:33 PM
Fault                    :
InstanceId               : i-12345678
LaunchedAvailabilityZone : us-west-2b
LaunchGroup              :
LaunchSpecification      : Amazon.EC2.Model.LaunchSpecification
ProductDescription       : Linux/UNIX
SpotInstanceRequestId    : sir-12345678
SpotPrice                : 0.020000
State                    : active
Status                   : Amazon.EC2.Model.SpotInstanceStatus
Tags                     : {Name}
Type                     : one-time
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 모든 스팟 인스턴스 요청을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2SpotInstanceRequest
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeSpotInstanceRequests.

Get-EC2SpotPriceHistory

다음 코드 예시는 Get-EC2SpotPriceHistory의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제는 지정된 인스턴스 유형 및 가용 영역에 대한 스팟 가격 내역의 마지막 10개 항목을 가져옵니다. -AvailabilityZone 파라미터에 지정된 값은 cmdlet의 -Region 파라미터(예제에 표시되지 않음)에 제공되거나 쉘에서 기본값으로 설정된 리전 값에 유효해야 합니다. 이 예제 명령은 환경에서 'us-west-2'의 기본 리전이 설정되었다고 가정합니다.

```
Get-EC2SpotPriceHistory -InstanceType c3.large -AvailabilityZone us-west-2a -
MaxResult 10
```

출력:

```
AvailabilityZone   : us-west-2a
InstanceType       : c3.large
Price              : 0.017300
ProductDescription : Linux/UNIX (Amazon VPC)
Timestamp          : 12/25/2015 7:39:49 AM

AvailabilityZone   : us-west-2a
InstanceType       : c3.large
Price              : 0.017200
ProductDescription : Linux/UNIX (Amazon VPC)
Timestamp          : 12/25/2015 7:38:29 AM

AvailabilityZone   : us-west-2a
InstanceType       : c3.large
Price              : 0.017300
ProductDescription : Linux/UNIX (Amazon VPC)
Timestamp          : 12/25/2015 6:57:13 AM
...
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeSpotPriceHistory를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-EC2Subnet

다음 코드 예시는 Get-EC2Subnet의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 서브넷을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2Subnet -SubnetId subnet-1a2b3c4d
```

출력:

```
AvailabilityZone        : us-west-2c
AvailableIpAddressCount : 251
CidrBlock               : 10.0.0.0/24
DefaultForAz            : False
MapPublicIpOnLaunch     : False
State                   : available
SubnetId                : subnet-1a2b3c4d
Tags                    : {}
VpcId                   : vpc-12345678
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 모든 서브넷을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2Subnet
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeSubnets를 참조하세요.

`Get-EC2Tag`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-EC2Tag`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 리소스 유형 'image'에 대한 태그를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-EC2Tag -Filter @{Name="resource-type";Values="image"}
```

출력:

```
Key         ResourceId            ResourceType Value
---         ----------            ------------ -----
Name        ami-0a123b4ccb567a8ea image        Win7-Imported
```

```
auto-delete ami-0a123b4ccb567a8ea image        never
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 모든 리소스에 대한 모든 태그를 가져와 리소스 유형별로 그룹화합니다.

```
Get-EC2Tag | Group-Object resourcetype
```

출력:

```
Count Name                      Group
----- ----                      -----
    9 subnet                    {Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription, Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription...}
   53 instance                  {Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription, Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription...}
    3 route-table               {Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription, Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription}
    5 security-group            {Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription, Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription...}
   30 volume                    {Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription, Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription...}
    1 internet-gateway          {Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription}
    3 network-interface         {Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription, Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription}
    4 elastic-ip                {Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription, Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription}
    1 dhcp-options              {Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription}
    2 image                     {Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription}
    3 vpc                       {Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription, Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription}
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 지정된 리전에 대해 태그가 'auto-delete'이고 값이 'no'인 모든 리소스를 표시합니다.

```
Get-EC2Tag -Region eu-west-1 -Filter @{Name="tag:auto-delete";Values="no"}
```

출력:

```
Key         ResourceId            ResourceType Value
---         ----------            ------------ -----
auto-delete i-0f1bce234d5dd678b   instance     no
auto-delete vol-01d234aa5678901a2 volume       no
auto-delete vol-01234bfb5def6f7b8 volume       no
auto-delete vol-01ccb23f4c5e67890 volume       no
```

예제 4:이 예제에서는 태그가 'auto-delete'이고 값이 'no'인 모든 리소스를 가져와서 다음 파이프에서 추가로 필터링하여 'instance' 리소스 유형만 구문 분석하고 결국 값이 인스턴스 ID 자체인 각 인스턴스 리소스에 대해 'ThisInstance' 태그를 생성합니다.

```
Get-EC2Tag -Region eu-west-1 -Filter @{Name="tag:auto-delete";Values="no"} |
 Where-Object ResourceType -eq "instance" | ForEach-Object {New-EC2Tag -ResourceId
 $_.ResourceId -Tag @{Key="ThisInstance";Value=$_.ResourceId}}
```

예제 5:이 예제에서는 모든 인스턴스 리소스와 'Name' 키에 대한 태그를 가져와 테이블 형식으로 표시합니다.

```
Get-EC2Tag -Filter @{Name="resource-
type";Values="instance"},@{Name="key";Values="Name"} | Select-Object ResourceId,
 @{Name="Name-Tag";Expression={$PSItem.Value}} | Format-Table -AutoSize
```

출력:

```
ResourceId          Name-Tag
----------          --------
i-012e3cb4df567e1aa jump1
i-01c23a45d6fc7a89f repro-3
```

예제 6:이 예제에서는 실제로 가져오지 않고 DryRun 파라미터를 사용하여 EC2 태그를 가져올 수 있는 권한을 검증합니다. 참고: 성공하면 예상되는 동작인 예외가 발생합니다.

```
Get-EC2Tag -DryRun $true
```

출력:

```
Get-EC2Tag: Request would have succeeded, but DryRun flag is set.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeTags를 참조하세요.

Get-EC2Volume

다음 코드 예시는 Get-EC2Volume의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 EBS 볼륨을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2Volume -VolumeId vol-12345678
```

출력:

```
Attachments      : {}
AvailabilityZone : us-west-2c
CreateTime       : 7/17/2015 4:35:19 PM
Encrypted        : False
Iops             : 90
KmsKeyId         :
Size             : 30
SnapshotId       : snap-12345678
State            : in-use
Tags             : {}
VolumeId         : vol-12345678
VolumeType       : standard
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 상태가 '사용 가능'인 EBS 볼륨을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2Volume -Filter @{ Name="status"; Values="available" }
```

출력:

```
Attachments      : {}
AvailabilityZone : us-west-2c
CreateTime       : 12/21/2015 2:31:29 PM
Encrypted        : False
Iops             : 60
KmsKeyId         :
Size             : 20
SnapshotId       : snap-12345678
State            : available
Tags             : {}
```

```
VolumeId         : vol-12345678
VolumeType       : gp2
...
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 모든 EBS 볼륨을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2Volume
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeVolumes를 참조하세요.

Get-EC2VolumeAttribute

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-EC2VolumeAttribute`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 볼륨의 지정된 속성을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2VolumeAttribute -VolumeId vol-12345678 -Attribute AutoEnableIO
```

출력:

```
AutoEnableIO    ProductCodes    VolumeId
------------    ------------    --------
False           {}              vol-12345678
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeVolumeAttribute를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-EC2VolumeStatus

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-EC2VolumeStatus`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 볼륨의 상태를 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2VolumeStatus -VolumeId vol-12345678
```

출력:

```
Actions          : {}
AvailabilityZone : us-west-2a
Events           : {}
VolumeId         : vol-12345678
VolumeStatus     : Amazon.EC2.Model.VolumeStatusInfo
```

```
(Get-EC2VolumeStatus -VolumeId vol-12345678).VolumeStatus
```

출력:

```
Details                         Status
-------                         ------
{io-enabled, io-performance}    ok
```

```
(Get-EC2VolumeStatus -VolumeId vol-12345678).VolumeStatus.Details
```

출력:

```
Name                            Status
----                            ------
io-enabled                      passed
io-performance                  not-applicable
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeVolumeStatus를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Get-EC2Vpc`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-EC2Vpc`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 VPC를 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2Vpc -VpcId vpc-12345678
```

출력:

```
CidrBlock       : 10.0.0.0/16
DhcpOptionsId   : dopt-1a2b3c4d
InstanceTenancy : default
IsDefault       : False
State           : available
Tags            : {Name}
VpcId           : vpc-12345678
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 기본 VPC를 설명합니다(리전당 하나만 있을 수 있음). 계정이이 리전에서 EC2-Classic을 지원하는 경우 기본 VPC가 없습니다.

```
Get-EC2Vpc -Filter @{Name="isDefault"; Values="true"}
```

출력:

```
CidrBlock       : 172.31.0.0/16
DhcpOptionsId   : dopt-12345678
InstanceTenancy : default
IsDefault       : True
State           : available
Tags            : {}
VpcId           : vpc-45678901
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 지정된 필터와 일치하는 VPCs(즉, '10.0.0.0/16' 값과 일치하고 '사용 가능' 상태인 CIDR)를 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2Vpc -Filter @{Name="cidr";
 Values="10.0.0.0/16"},@{Name="state";Values="available"}
```

예제 4:이 예제에서는 모든 VPCs 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2Vpc
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeVpcs를 참조하세요.

`Get-EC2VpcAttribute`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-EC2VpcAttribute`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 'enableDnsSupport' 속성을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2VpcAttribute -VpcId vpc-12345678 -Attribute enableDnsSupport
```

출력:

```
EnableDnsSupport
----------------
True
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 'enableDnsHostnames' 속성을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2VpcAttribute -VpcId vpc-12345678 -Attribute enableDnsHostnames
```

출력:

```
EnableDnsHostnames
------------------
True
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeVpcAttribute를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Get-EC2VpcClassicLink`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-EC2VpcClassicLink`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 위 예제에서는 리전에 대해 ClassicLinkEnabled 상태의 모든 VPCs를 반환합니다.

```
Get-EC2VpcClassicLink -Region eu-west-1
```

출력:

```
ClassicLinkEnabled Tags   VpcId
------------------ ----   -----
False              {Name} vpc-0fc1ff23f45b678eb
```

```
False               {}     vpc-01e23c4a5d6db78e9
False               {Name} vpc-0123456b078b9d01f
False               {}     vpc-12cf3b4f
False               {Name} vpc-0b12d3456a7e8901d
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeVpcClassicLink를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Get-EC2VpcClassicLinkDnsSupport`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-EC2VpcClassicLinkDnsSupport`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 리전 eu-west-1에 대한 VPCs의 ClassicLink DNS 지원 상태를 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2VpcClassicLinkDnsSupport -VpcId vpc-0b12d3456a7e8910d -Region eu-west-1
```

출력:

```
ClassicLinkDnsSupported VpcId
----------------------- -----
False                   vpc-0b12d3456a7e8910d
False                   vpc-12cf3b4f
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeVpcClassicLinkDnsSupport를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Get-EC2VpcEndpoint`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-EC2VpcEndpoint`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 리전 eu-west-1에 대한 하나 이상의 VPC 엔드포인트를 설명합니다. 그런 다음 출력을 다음 명령으로 파이프하여 VpcEndpointId 속성을 선택하고 배열 VPC ID를 문자열 배열로 반환합니다.

```
Get-EC2VpcEndpoint -Region eu-west-1 | Select-Object -ExpandProperty VpcEndpointId
```

출력:

```
vpce-01a2ab3f4f5cc6f7d
vpce-01d2b345a6787890b
vpce-0012e34d567890e12
vpce-0c123db4567890123
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 리전 eu-west-1의 모든 vpc 엔드포인트를 설명하고 VpcEndpointId, VpcId, ServiceName 및 PrivateDnsEnabled 속성을 선택하여 테이블 형식으로 표시합니다.

```
Get-EC2VpcEndpoint -Region eu-west-1 | Select-Object VpcEndpointId, VpcId,
 ServiceName, PrivateDnsEnabled | Format-Table -AutoSize
```

출력:

```
VpcEndpointId          VpcId                 ServiceName
 PrivateDnsEnabled
-------------          -----                 -----------
 -----------------
vpce-02a2ab2f2f2cc2f2d vpc-0fc6ff46f65b039eb com.amazonaws.eu-west-1.ssm
          True
vpce-01d1b111a1114561b vpc-0fc6ff46f65b039eb com.amazonaws.eu-west-1.ec2
          True
vpce-0011e23d45167e838 vpc-0fc6ff46f65b039eb com.amazonaws.eu-west-1.ec2messages
          True
vpce-0c123db4567890123 vpc-0fc6ff46f65b039eb com.amazonaws.eu-west-1.ssmmessages
          True
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 VPC 엔드포인트 vpce-01a2ab3f4f5cc6f7d에 대한 정책 문서를 json 파일로 내보냅니다.

```
Get-EC2VpcEndpoint -Region eu-west-1 -VpcEndpointId vpce-01a2ab3f4f5cc6f7d | Select-
Object -expand PolicyDocument | Out-File vpce_policyDocument.json
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeVpcEndpoints를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Get-EC2VpcEndpointService`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-EC2VpcEndpointService`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 필터,이 경우 com.amazonaws.eu-west-1.ecs를 사용하여 EC2 VPC 엔드포인트 서비스를 설명합니다. 또한 ServiceDetails 속성을 확장하고 세부 정보를 표시합니다.

```
Get-EC2VpcEndpointService -Region eu-west-1 -MaxResult 5 -Filter @{Name="service-
name";Values="com.amazonaws.eu-west-1.ecs"} | Select-Object -ExpandProperty
 ServiceDetails
```

출력:

```
AcceptanceRequired         : False
AvailabilityZones          : {eu-west-1a, eu-west-1b, eu-west-1c}
BaseEndpointDnsNames       : {ecs.eu-west-1.vpce.amazonaws.com}
Owner                      : amazon
PrivateDnsName             : ecs.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com
ServiceName                : com.amazonaws.eu-west-1.ecs
ServiceType                : {Amazon.EC2.Model.ServiceTypeDetail}
VpcEndpointPolicySupported : False
```

예제 2:이 예제는 모든 EC2 VPC 엔드포인트 서비스를 검색하고 "ssm"과 일치하는 ServiceNames를 반환합니다.

```
Get-EC2VpcEndpointService -Region eu-west-1 | Select-Object -ExpandProperty
 Servicenames | Where-Object { -match "ssm"}
```

출력:

```
com.amazonaws.eu-west-1.ssm
com.amazonaws.eu-west-1.ssmmessages
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeVpcEndpointServices를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Get-EC2VpnConnection`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-EC2VpnConnection`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 VPN 연결을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2VpnConnection -VpnConnectionId vpn-12345678
```

출력:

```
CustomerGatewayConfiguration : [XML document]
CustomerGatewayId            : cgw-1a2b3c4d
Options                      : Amazon.EC2.Model.VpnConnectionOptions
Routes                       : {Amazon.EC2.Model.VpnStaticRoute}
State                        : available
Tags                         : {}
Type                         : ipsec.1
VgwTelemetry                 : {Amazon.EC2.Model.VgwTelemetry,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.VgwTelemetry}
VpnConnectionId              : vpn-12345678
VpnGatewayId                 : vgw-1a2b3c4d
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 상태가 보류 중이거나 사용 가능한 모든 VPN 연결을 설명합니다.

```
$filter = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter
$filter.Name = "state"
$filter.Values = @( "pending", "available" )

Get-EC2VpnConnection -Filter $filter
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 모든 VPN 연결을 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2VpnConnection
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeVpnConnections를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Get-EC2VpnGateway`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-EC2VpnGateway`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 가상 프라이빗 게이트웨이를 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2VpnGateway -VpnGatewayId vgw-1a2b3c4d
```

출력:

```
AvailabilityZone :
State            : available
Tags             : {}
Type             : ipsec.1
VpcAttachments   : {vpc-12345678}
VpnGatewayId     : vgw-1a2b3c4d
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 상태가 보류 중이거나 사용 가능한 가상 프라이빗 게이트웨이를 설명합니다.

```
$filter = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter
$filter.Name = "state"
$filter.Values = @( "pending", "available" )

Get-EC2VpnGateway -Filter $filter
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 모든 가상 프라이빗 게이트웨이를 설명합니다.

```
Get-EC2VpnGateway
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeVpnGateways를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Grant-EC2SecurityGroupEgress`

다음 코드 예시는 `Grant-EC2SecurityGroupEgress`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 EC2-VPC에 지정된 보안 그룹에 대한 송신 규칙을 정의합니다. 이 규칙은 TCP 포트 80에서 지정된 IP 주소 범위에 대한 액세스 권한을 부여합니다. 이 예제에서 사용하는 구문에는 PowerShell 버전 3 이상이 필요합니다.

```
$ip = @{ IpProtocol="tcp"; FromPort="80"; ToPort="80"; IpRanges="203.0.113.0/24" }
Grant-EC2SecurityGroupEgress -GroupId sg-12345678 -IpPermission $ip
```

예제 2: PowerShell 버전 2에서는 New-Object를 사용하여 IpPermission 객체를 생성해야 합니다.

```
$ip = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.IpPermission
```

```
$ip.IpProtocol = "tcp"
$ip.FromPort = 80
$ip.ToPort = 80
$ip.IpRanges.Add("203.0.113.0/24")

Grant-EC2SecurityGroupEgress -GroupId sg-12345678 -IpPermission $ip
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 TCP 포트 80에서 지정된 소스 보안 그룹에 대한 액세스 권한을 부여합니다.

```
$ug = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.UserIdGroupPair
$ug.GroupId = "sg-1a2b3c4d"
$ug.UserId = "123456789012"

Grant-EC2SecurityGroupEgress -GroupId sg-12345678 -IpPermission
 @( @{ IpProtocol="tcp"; FromPort="80"; ToPort="80"; UserIdGroupPairs=$ug } )
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 AuthorizeSecurityGroupEgress를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Grant-EC2SecurityGroupIngress`

다음 코드 예시는 `Grant-EC2SecurityGroupIngress`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 EC2-VPC의 보안 그룹에 대한 수신 규칙을 정의합니다. 이러한 규칙은 SSH(포트 22) 및 RDC(포트 3389)의 특정 IP 주소에 대한 액세스 권한을 부여합니다. 보안 그룹 이름이 아닌 보안 그룹 ID를 사용하여 EC2-VPC의 보안 그룹을 식별해야 합니다. 이 예제에서 사용하는 구문에는 PowerShell 버전 3 이상이 필요합니다.

```
$ip1 = @{ IpProtocol="tcp"; FromPort="22"; ToPort="22"; IpRanges="203.0.113.25/32" }
$ip2 = @{ IpProtocol="tcp"; FromPort="3389"; ToPort="3389";
 IpRanges="203.0.113.25/32" }

Grant-EC2SecurityGroupIngress -GroupId sg-12345678 -IpPermission @( $ip1, $ip2 )
```

예제 2: PowerShell 버전 2에서는 New-Object를 사용하여 IpPermission 객체를 생성해야 합니다.

```
$ip1 = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.IpPermission
$ip1.IpProtocol = "tcp"
```

```
$ip1.FromPort = 22
$ip1.ToPort = 22
$ip1.IpRanges.Add("203.0.113.25/32")

$ip2 = new-object Amazon.EC2.Model.IpPermission
$ip2.IpProtocol = "tcp"
$ip2.FromPort = 3389
$ip2.ToPort = 3389
$ip2.IpRanges.Add("203.0.113.25/32")

Grant-EC2SecurityGroupIngress -GroupId sg-12345678 -IpPermission @( $ip1, $ip2 )
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 EC2-Classic의 보안 그룹에 대한 수신 규칙을 정의합니다. 이러한 규칙은 SSH(포트 22) 및 RDC(포트 3389)의 특정 IP 주소에 대한 액세스 권한을 부여합니다. 이 예제에서 사용하는 구문에는 PowerShell 버전 3 이상이 필요합니다.

```
$ip1 = @{ IpProtocol="tcp"; FromPort="22"; ToPort="22"; IpRanges="203.0.113.25/32" }
$ip2 = @{ IpProtocol="tcp"; FromPort="3389"; ToPort="3389";
 IpRanges="203.0.113.25/32" }

Grant-EC2SecurityGroupIngress -GroupName "my-security-group" -IpPermission @( $ip1,
 $ip2 )
```

예제 4: PowerShell 버전 2에서는 New-Object를 사용하여 IpPermission 객체를 생성해야 합니다.

```
$ip1 = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.IpPermission
$ip1.IpProtocol = "tcp"
$ip1.FromPort = 22
$ip1.ToPort = 22
$ip1.IpRanges.Add("203.0.113.25/32")

$ip2 = new-object Amazon.EC2.Model.IpPermission
$ip2.IpProtocol = "tcp"
$ip2.FromPort = 3389
$ip2.ToPort = 3389
$ip2.IpRanges.Add("203.0.113.25/32")

Grant-EC2SecurityGroupIngress -GroupName "my-security-group" -IpPermission @( $ip1,
 $ip2 )
```

예제 5:이 예제에서는 지정된 소스 보안 그룹(sg-1a2b3c4d)에서 지정된 보안 그룹(sg-12345678)으로 TCP 포트 8081 액세스 권한을 부여합니다.

```
$ug = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.UserIdGroupPair
$ug.GroupId = "sg-1a2b3c4d"
$ug.UserId = "123456789012"

Grant-EC2SecurityGroupIngress -GroupId sg-12345678 -IpPermission
 @( @{ IpProtocol="tcp"; FromPort="8081"; ToPort="8081"; UserIdGroupPairs=$ug } )
```

예제 6:이 예제에서는 설명과 함께 CIDR 5.5.5.5/32를 TCP 포트 22 트래픽에 대한 보안 그룹 sg-1234abcd의 수신 규칙에 추가합니다.

```
$IpRange = New-Object -TypeName Amazon.EC2.Model.IpRange
$IpRange.CidrIp = "5.5.5.5/32"
$IpRange.Description = "SSH from Office"
$IpPermission = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.IpPermission
$IpPermission.IpProtocol = "tcp"
$IpPermission.ToPort = 22
$IpPermission.FromPort = 22
$IpPermission.Ipv4Ranges = $IpRange
Grant-EC2SecurityGroupIngress -GroupId sg-1234abcd -IpPermission $IpPermission
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Import-EC2Image`

다음 코드 예시는 `Import-EC2Image`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 멱등성 토큰을 사용하여 지정된 Amazon S3 버킷에서 Amazon EC2로 단일 디스크 가상 머신 이미지를 가져옵니다. 이 예제에서는 기본 이름이 'vmimport'인 VM Import Service 역할이 있어야 하며, VM Import Prequisites 주제에 설명된 대로 지정된 버킷에 대한 Amazon EC2 액세스를 허용하는 정책이 있어야 합니다. 사용자 지정 역할을 사용하려면 **-RoleName** 파라미터를 사용하여 역할 이름을 지정합니다.

```
$container = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.ImageDiskContainer
$container.Format="VMDK"
$container.UserBucket = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.UserBucket
$container.UserBucket.S3Bucket = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
$container.UserBucket.S3Key = "Win_2008_Server_Standard_SP2_64-bit-disk1.vmdk"
```

```
$parms = @{
    "ClientToken"="idempotencyToken"
    "Description"="Windows 2008 Standard Image Import"
    "Platform"="Windows"
    "LicenseType"="AWS"
}

Import-EC2Image -DiskContainer $container @parms
```

출력:

```
Architecture    :
Description     : Windows 2008 Standard Image
Hypervisor      :
ImageId         :
ImportTaskId    : import-ami-abcdefgh
LicenseType     : AWS
Platform        : Windows
Progress        : 2
SnapshotDetails : {}
Status          : active
StatusMessage   : pending
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ImportImage를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Import-EC2KeyPair`

다음 코드 예시는 `Import-EC2KeyPair`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 퍼블릭 키를 EC2로 가져옵니다. 첫 번째 줄은 퍼블릭 키 파일(*.pub)의 내용을 변수에 저장합니다**$publickey**. 다음 예제에서는 퍼블릭 키 파일의 UTF8 형식을 Base64-encoded 문자열로 변환하고 변환된 문자열을 변수에 저장합니다**$pkbase64**. 마지막 줄에서는 변환된 퍼블릭 키를 EC2로 가져옵니다. cmdlet은 키 지문과 이름을 결과로 반환합니다.

```
$publickey=[Io.File]::ReadAllText("C:\Users\TestUser\.ssh\id_rsa.pub")
$pkbase64 =
 [System.Convert]::ToBase64String([System.Text.Encoding]::UTF8.GetBytes($publickey))
Import-EC2KeyPair -KeyName Example-user-key -PublicKey $pkbase64
```

출력:

```
KeyFingerprint                                  KeyName
--------------                                  -------
do:d0:15:8f:79:97:12:be:00:fd:df:31:z3:b1:42:z1 Example-user-key
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ImportKeyPair를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Import-EC2Snapshot`

다음 코드 예시는 `Import-EC2Snapshot`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 'VMDK' 형식의 VM 디스크 이미지를 Amazon EBS 스냅샷으로 가져옵니다. 이 예제에서는 http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/WindowsGuide/VMImportPrerequisites.html **`VM Import Prequisites`** 주제에 설명된 대로 지정된 버킷에 대한 Amazon EC2 액세스를 허용하는 정책이 포함된 기본 이름 'vmimport'의 VM Import Service 역할이 필요합니다. 사용자 지정 역할을 사용하려면 **`-RoleName`** 파라미터를 사용하여 역할 이름을 지정합니다.

```
$parms = @{
    "ClientToken"="idempotencyToken"
    "Description"="Disk Image Import"
    "DiskContainer_Description" = "Data disk"
    "DiskContainer_Format" = "VMDK"
    "DiskContainer_S3Bucket" = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
    "DiskContainer_S3Key" = "datadiskimage.vmdk"
}

Import-EC2Snapshot @parms
```

출력:

```
Description            ImportTaskId               SnapshotTaskDetail

-----------------      --------------------       ------------------

Disk Image Import      import-snap-abcdefgh
 Amazon.EC2.Model.SnapshotTaskDetail
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ImportSnapshot을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Move-EC2AddressToVpc`

다음 코드 예시는 `Move-EC2AddressToVpc`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 퍼블릭 IP 주소가 1EC2.345.67.89인 EC2 인스턴스를 미국 동부(버지니아 북부) 리전의 EC2-VPC 플랫폼으로 이동합니다.

```
Move-EC2AddressToVpc -PublicIp 12.345.67.89 -Region us-east-1
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 Get-EC2Instance 명령의 결과를 Move-EC2AddressToVpc cmdlet으로 파이프합니다. Get-EC2Instance 명령은 인스턴스 ID로 지정된 인스턴스를 가져온 다음 인스턴스의 퍼블릭 IP 주소 속성을 반환합니다.

```
(Get-EC2Instance -Instance i-12345678).Instances.PublicIpAddress | Move-
EC2AddressToVpc
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 MoveAddressToVpc를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`New-EC2Address`

다음 코드 예시는 `New-EC2Address`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 VPC의 인스턴스와 함께 사용할 탄력적 IP 주소를 할당합니다.

```
New-EC2Address -Domain Vpc
```

출력:

```
AllocationId         Domain      PublicIp
------------         ------      --------
eipalloc-12345678    vpc         198.51.100.2
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 EC2-Classic의 인스턴스와 함께 사용할 탄력적 IP 주소를 할당합니다.

```
New-EC2Address
```

출력:

```
AllocationId         Domain      PublicIp
------------         ------      --------
                     standard    203.0.113.17
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 AllocateAddress를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

New-EC2CustomerGateway

다음 코드 예시는 New-EC2CustomerGateway의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 고객 게이트웨이를 생성합니다.

```
New-EC2CustomerGateway -Type ipsec.1 -PublicIp 203.0.113.12 -BgpAsn 65534
```

출력:

```
BgpAsn            : 65534
CustomerGatewayId : cgw-1a2b3c4d
IpAddress         : 203.0.113.12
State             : available
Tags              : {}
Type              : ipsec.1
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateCustomerGateway를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

New-EC2DhcpOption

다음 코드 예시는 New-EC2DhcpOption의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 DHCP 옵션 세트를 생성합니다. 이 예제에서 사용하는 구문에는 PowerShell 버전 3 이상이 필요합니다.

```
$options = @( @{Key="domain-name";Values=@("abc.local")}, @{Key="domain-name-
servers";Values=@("10.0.0.101","10.0.0.102")})
New-EC2DhcpOption -DhcpConfiguration $options
```

출력:

```
DhcpConfigurations                    DhcpOptionsId    Tags
------------------                    -------------    ----
{domain-name, domain-name-servers}    dopt-1a2b3c4d    {}
```

예제 2: PowerShell 버전 2에서는 New-Object를 사용하여 각 DHCP 옵션을 생성해야 합니다.

```
$option1 = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.DhcpConfiguration
$option1.Key = "domain-name"
$option1.Values = "abc.local"

$option2 = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.DhcpConfiguration
$option2.Key = "domain-name-servers"
$option2.Values = @("10.0.0.101","10.0.0.102")

New-EC2DhcpOption -DhcpConfiguration @($option1, $option2)
```

출력:

```
DhcpConfigurations                    DhcpOptionsId    Tags
------------------                    -------------    ----
{domain-name, domain-name-servers}    dopt-2a3b4c5d    {}
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateDhcpOptions를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

New-EC2FlowLog

다음 코드 예시는 `New-EC2FlowLog`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 'Admin' 역할의 권한을 사용하여 모든 'REJECT' 트래픽에 대해 'subnet1-log'라는 cloud-watch-log에 서브넷 서브넷-1d234567에 대한 EC2 플로우로그를 생성합니다.

```
New-EC2FlowLog -ResourceId "subnet-1d234567" -LogDestinationType cloud-watch-
logs -LogGroupName subnet1-log -TrafficType "REJECT" -ResourceType Subnet -
DeliverLogsPermissionArn "arn:aws:iam::98765432109:role/Admin"
```

출력:

```
ClientToken                                  FlowLogIds             Unsuccessful
-----------                                  ----------             ------------
m1VN2cxP3iB4qo//VUKl5EU6cF7gQLOxcqNefvjeTGw= {fl-012fc34eed5678c9d} {}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateFlowLogs를 참조하세요.

New-EC2Host

다음 코드 예시는 New-EC2Host의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스 유형 및 가용 영역에 대해 계정에 전용 호스트를 할당합니다.

```
New-EC2Host -AutoPlacement on -AvailabilityZone eu-west-1b -InstanceType m4.xlarge -
Quantity 1
```

출력:

```
h-01e23f4cd567890f3
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 AllocateHosts를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

New-EC2HostReservation

다음 코드 예시는 New-EC2HostReservation의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 전용 호스트 h-01e23f4cd567890f1의 구성과 일치하는 구성으로 hro-0c1f23456789d0ab를 제공하는 예약을 구매합니다.

```
New-EC2HostReservation -OfferingId hro-0c1f23456789d0ab HostIdSet
 h-01e23f4cd567890f1
```

출력:

```
ClientToken       :
CurrencyCode      :
Purchase          : {hr-0123f4b5d67bedc89}
TotalHourlyPrice  : 1.307
TotalUpfrontPrice : 0.000
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 PurchaseHostReservation을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

New-EC2Image

다음 코드 예시는 New-EC2Image의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스에서 지정된 이름 및 설명으로 AMI를 생성합니다. Amazon EC2는 이미지를 생성하기 전에 인스턴스를 완전히 종료하려고 시도하고 완료 시 인스턴스를 다시 시작합니다.

```
New-EC2Image -InstanceId i-12345678 -Name "my-web-server" -Description "My web
 server AMI"
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스에서 지정된 이름 및 설명으로 AMI를 생성합니다. Amazon EC2는 인스턴스를 종료했다가 다시 시작하지 않고 이미지를 생성합니다. 따라서 생성된 이미지의 파일 시스템 무결성을 보장할 수 없습니다.

```
New-EC2Image -InstanceId i-12345678 -Name "my-web-server" -Description "My web
 server AMI" -NoReboot $true
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 볼륨이 3개인 AMI를 생성합니다. 첫 번째 볼륨은 Amazon EBS 스냅샷을 기반으로 합니다. 두 번째 볼륨은 빈 100GiB Amazon EBS 볼륨입니다. 세 번째 볼륨은 인스턴스 스토어 볼륨입니다. 이 예제에서 사용하는 구문에는 PowerShell 버전 3 이상이 필요합니다.

```
$ebsBlock1 = @{SnapshotId="snap-1a2b3c4d"}
```

```
$ebsBlock2 = @{VolumeSize=100}

New-EC2Image -InstanceId i-12345678 -Name "my-web-server" -Description
 "My web server AMI" -BlockDeviceMapping @( @{DeviceName="/dev/sdf";Ebs=
$ebsBlock1}, @{DeviceName="/dev/sdg";Ebs=$ebsBlock2}, @{DeviceName="/dev/
sdc";VirtualName="ephemeral0"})
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateImage를 참조하세요.

New-EC2Instance

다음 코드 예시는 New-EC2Instance의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 EC2-Classic 또는 기본 VPC에서 지정된 AMI의 단일 인스턴스를 시작합니다.

```
New-EC2Instance -ImageId ami-12345678 -MinCount 1 -MaxCount 1 -InstanceType
 m3.medium -KeyName my-key-pair -SecurityGroup my-security-group
```

예제 2:이 예제는 VPC에서 지정된 AMI의 단일 인스턴스를 시작합니다.

```
New-EC2Instance -ImageId ami-12345678 -MinCount 1 -MaxCount 1 -SubnetId
 subnet-12345678 -InstanceType t2.micro -KeyName my-key-pair -SecurityGroupId
 sg-12345678
```

예제 3: EBS 볼륨 또는 인스턴스 스토어 볼륨을 추가하려면 블록 디바이스 매핑을 정의하고 명령에 추가합니다. 이 예제에서는 인스턴스 스토어 볼륨을 추가합니다.

```
$bdm = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.BlockDeviceMapping
$bdm.VirtualName = "ephemeral0"
$bdm.DeviceName = "/dev/sdf"

New-EC2Instance -ImageId ami-12345678 -BlockDeviceMapping $bdm ...
```

예제 4: 현재 Windows AMIs 중 하나를 지정하려면 Get-SSMLatestEC2Image를 사용하여 AMI ID를 가져옵니다. 이 예제에서는 Windows Server 2016용 현재 기본 AMI에서 인스턴스를 시작합니다.

```
$ami = (Get-SSMLatestEC2Image -Path 'ami-windows-latest' -ImageName
 'WINDOWS*2016*English*Core*BASE').Value
```

```
New-EC2Instance -ImageId $ami ...
```

예제 5: 지정된 전용 호스트 환경으로 인스턴스를 시작합니다.

```
New-EC2Instance -ImageId ami-1a2b3c4d -InstanceType m4.large -KeyName my-key-pair
 -SecurityGroupId sg-1a2b3c4d  -AvailabilityZone us-west-1a -Tenancy host -HostID
 h-1a2b3c4d5e6f1a2b3
```

예제 6:이 요청은 두 개의 인스턴스를 시작하고 Webserver 키와 프로덕션 값이 있는 태그를 인스턴스에 적용합니다. 또한이 요청은 생성된 볼륨(이 경우 각 인스턴스의 루트 볼륨)에 비용 센터 키와 cc123 값이 있는 태그를 적용합니다.

```
$tag1 = @{ Key="webserver"; Value="production" }
$tag2 = @{ Key="cost-center"; Value="cc123" }

$tagspec1 = new-object Amazon.EC2.Model.TagSpecification
$tagspec1.ResourceType = "instance"
$tagspec1.Tags.Add($tag1)

$tagspec2 = new-object Amazon.EC2.Model.TagSpecification
$tagspec2.ResourceType = "volume"
$tagspec2.Tags.Add($tag2)

New-EC2Instance -ImageId "ami-1a2b3c4d" -KeyName "my-key-pair" -MaxCount 2 -
InstanceType "t2.large" -SubnetId "subnet-1a2b3c4d" -TagSpecification $tagspec1,
$tagspec2
```

예제 7:이 예제에서는 인스턴스를 실제로 생성하지 않고 DryRun 파라미터를 사용하여 EC2 인스턴스를 시작할 수 있는 권한을 검증합니다. 참고: 성공하면 예상되는 동작인 예외가 발생합니다.

```
New-EC2Instance -ImageId 'ami-12345678' -InstanceType 't2.micro' -KeyName 'my-key-
pair' -Region 'us-west-2' -DryRun $true
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 RunInstances.

New-EC2InstanceExportTask

다음 코드 예시는 New-EC2InstanceExportTask의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 중지된 인스턴스인를 가상 하드 디스크(VHD)**i-0800b00a00EXAMPLE**로 S3 버킷 로 내보냅니다**testbucket-export-instances-2019**. 대상 환경은 이고**Microsoft**, 인스턴스가 리전에 **us-east-1** 있는 반면 사용자의 기본 리전은 us-east-1이 아니기 때문에 AWS 리전 파라미터가 추가됩니다. 내보내기 작업의 상태를 가져오려면이 명령의 결과에서 **ExportTaskId** 값을 복사한 다음를 실행합니다. **Get-EC2ExportTask -ExportTaskId export_task_ID_from_results.**

```
New-EC2InstanceExportTask -InstanceId i-0800b00a00EXAMPLE -
ExportToS3Task_DiskImageFormat VHD -ExportToS3Task_S3Bucket "amzn-s3-demo-bucket" -
TargetEnvironment Microsoft -Region us-east-1
```

출력:

```
Description           :
ExportTaskId          : export-i-077c73108aEXAMPLE
ExportToS3Task        : Amazon.EC2.Model.ExportToS3Task
InstanceExportDetails : Amazon.EC2.Model.InstanceExportDetails
State                 : active
StatusMessage         :
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateInstanceExportTask를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

New-EC2InternetGateway

다음 코드 예시는 New-EC2InternetGateway의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 인터넷 게이트웨이를 생성합니다.

```
New-EC2InternetGateway
```

출력:

```
Attachments    InternetGatewayId    Tags
-----------    -----------------    ----
{}             igw-1a2b3c4d         {}
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateInternetGateway를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

New-EC2KeyPair

다음 코드 예시는 New-EC2KeyPair의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 키 페어를 생성하고 지정된 이름의 파일에 PEM 인코딩 RSA 프라이빗 키를 캡처합니다. PowerShell을 사용하는 경우 유효한 키를 생성하려면 인코딩을 ascii로 설정해야 합니다. 자세한 내용은 AWS 명령줄 인터페이스 사용 설명서의 Amazon EC2 키 페어 생성, 표시 및 삭제(https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/userguide/cli-services-ec2-keypairs.html)를 참조하세요.

```
(New-EC2KeyPair -KeyName "my-key-pair").KeyMaterial | Out-File -Encoding ascii -
FilePath C:\path\my-key-pair.pem
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateKeyPair를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

New-EC2NetworkAcl

다음 코드 예시는 New-EC2NetworkAcl의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 VPC에 대한 네트워크 ACL을 생성합니다.

```
New-EC2NetworkAcl -VpcId vpc-12345678
```

출력:

```
Associations : {}
Entries      : {Amazon.EC2.Model.NetworkAclEntry, Amazon.EC2.Model.NetworkAclEntry}
IsDefault    : False
NetworkAclId : acl-12345678
Tags         : {}
VpcId        : vpc-12345678
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateNetworkAcl을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

New-EC2NetworkAclEntry

다음 코드 예시는 New-EC2NetworkAclEntry의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 네트워크 ACL에 대한 항목을 생성합니다. 이 규칙은 UDP 포트 53(DNS)의 모든 위치(0.0.0.0/0)에서 연결된 서브넷으로의 인바운드 트래픽을 허용합니다.

```
New-EC2NetworkAclEntry -NetworkAclId acl-12345678 -Egress $false -RuleNumber 100
 -Protocol 17 -PortRange_From 53 -PortRange_To 53 -CidrBlock 0.0.0.0/0 -RuleAction
 allow
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateNetworkAclEntry를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

New-EC2NetworkInterface

다음 코드 예시는 New-EC2NetworkInterface의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 네트워크 인터페이스를 생성합니다.

```
New-EC2NetworkInterface -SubnetId subnet-1a2b3c4d -Description "my network
 interface" -Group sg-12345678 -PrivateIpAddress 10.0.0.17
```

출력:

```
Association        :
Attachment         :
AvailabilityZone   : us-west-2c
Description        : my network interface
Groups             : {my-security-group}
MacAddress         : 0a:72:bc:1a:cd:7f
NetworkInterfaceId : eni-12345678
OwnerId            : 123456789012
PrivateDnsName     : ip-10-0-0-17.us-west-2.compute.internal
PrivateIpAddress   : 10.0.0.17
PrivateIpAddresses : {}
```

```
RequesterId        :
RequesterManaged   : False
SourceDestCheck    : True
Status             : pending
SubnetId           : subnet-1a2b3c4d
TagSet             : {}
VpcId              : vpc-12345678
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateNetworkInterface를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

New-EC2PlacementGroup

다음 코드 예시는 New-EC2PlacementGroup의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 이름으로 배치 그룹을 생성합니다.

```
New-EC2PlacementGroup -GroupName my-placement-group -Strategy cluster
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreatePlacementGroup을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

New-EC2Route

다음 코드 예시는 New-EC2Route의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 라우팅 테이블에 대해 지정된 라우팅을 생성합니다. 경로는 모든 트래픽과 일치하고 지정된 인터넷 게이트웨이로 전송합니다.

```
New-EC2Route -RouteTableId rtb-1a2b3c4d -DestinationCidrBlock 0.0.0.0/0 -GatewayId
 igw-1a2b3c4d
```

출력:

```
True
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateRoute를 참조하세요.

New-EC2RouteTable

다음 코드 예시는 New-EC2RouteTable의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 VPC에 대한 라우팅 테이블을 생성합니다.

```
New-EC2RouteTable -VpcId vpc-12345678
```

출력:

```
Associations    : {}
PropagatingVgws : {}
Routes          : {}
RouteTableId    : rtb-1a2b3c4d
Tags            : {}
VpcId           : vpc-12345678
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateRouteTable을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

New-EC2ScheduledInstance

다음 코드 예시는 New-EC2ScheduledInstance의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 예약된 인스턴스를 시작합니다.

```
New-EC2ScheduledInstance -ScheduledInstanceId sci-1234-1234-1234-1234-123456789012 -
InstanceCount 1 `
-IamInstanceProfile_Name my-iam-role `
-LaunchSpecification_ImageId ami-12345678 `
-LaunchSpecification_InstanceType c4.large `
-LaunchSpecification_SubnetId subnet-12345678`
-LaunchSpecification_SecurityGroupId sg-12345678
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 RunScheduledInstances를 참조하세요.

New-EC2ScheduledInstancePurchase

다음 코드 예시는 New-EC2ScheduledInstancePurchase의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 정기 인스턴스를 구매합니다.

```
$request = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.PurchaseRequest
$request.InstanceCount = 1
$request.PurchaseToken = "eyJ2IjoiMSIsInMiOjEsImMiOi..."
New-EC2ScheduledInstancePurchase -PurchaseRequest $request
```

출력:

```
AvailabilityZone            : us-west-2b
CreateDate                  : 1/25/2016 1:43:38 PM
HourlyPrice                 : 0.095
InstanceCount               : 1
InstanceType                : c4.large
NetworkPlatform             : EC2-VPC
NextSlotStartTime           : 1/31/2016 1:00:00 AM
Platform                    : Linux/UNIX
PreviousSlotEndTime         :
Recurrence                  : Amazon.EC2.Model.ScheduledInstanceRecurrence
ScheduledInstanceId         : sci-1234-1234-1234-1234-123456789012
SlotDurationInHours         : 32
TermEndDate                 : 1/31/2017 1:00:00 AM
TermStartDate               : 1/31/2016 1:00:00 AM
TotalScheduledInstanceHours : 1696
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 PurchaseScheduledInstances를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

New-EC2SecurityGroup

다음 코드 예시는 New-EC2SecurityGroup의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 VPC에 대한 보안 그룹을 생성합니다.

```
New-EC2SecurityGroup -GroupName my-security-group -Description "my security group" -
VpcId vpc-12345678
```

출력:

```
sg-12345678
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 EC2-Classic에 대한 보안 그룹을 생성합니다.

```
New-EC2SecurityGroup -GroupName my-security-group -Description "my security group"
```

출력:

```
sg-45678901
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateSecurityGroup을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

New-EC2Snapshot

다음 코드 예시는 New-EC2Snapshot의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 볼륨의 스냅샷을 생성합니다.

```
New-EC2Snapshot -VolumeId vol-12345678 -Description "This is a test"
```

출력:

```
DataEncryptionKeyId :
Description         : This is a test
Encrypted           : False
KmsKeyId            :
OwnerAlias          :
```

```
OwnerId             : 123456789012
Progress            :
SnapshotId          : snap-12345678
StartTime           : 12/22/2015 1:28:42 AM
State               : pending
StateMessage        :
Tags                : {}
VolumeId            : vol-12345678
VolumeSize          : 20
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateSnapshot을 참조하세요.

New-EC2SpotDatafeedSubscription

다음 코드 예시는 New-EC2SpotDatafeedSubscription의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 스팟 인스턴스 데이터 피드를 생성합니다.

```
New-EC2SpotDatafeedSubscription -Bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Prefix spotdata
```

출력:

```
Bucket  : amzn-s3-demo-bucket
Fault   :
OwnerId : 123456789012
Prefix  : spotdata
State   : Active
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateSpotDatafeedSubscription을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

New-EC2Subnet

다음 코드 예시는 New-EC2Subnet의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 CIDR을 사용하여 서브넷을 생성합니다.

```
New-EC2Subnet -VpcId vpc-12345678 -CidrBlock 10.0.0.0/24
```

출력:

```
AvailabilityZone        : us-west-2c
AvailableIpAddressCount : 251
CidrBlock               : 10.0.0.0/24
DefaultForAz            : False
MapPublicIpOnLaunch     : False
State                   : pending
SubnetId                : subnet-1a2b3c4d
Tag                     : {}
VpcId                   : vpc-12345678
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateSubnet을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

New-EC2Tag

다음 코드 예시는 New-EC2Tag의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 리소스에 단일 태그를 추가합니다. 태그 키는 'myTag '이고 태그 값은 'myTagValue'입니다. 이 예제에서 사용하는 구문에는 PowerShell 버전 3 이상이 필요합니다.

```
New-EC2Tag -Resource i-12345678 -Tag @{ Key="myTag"; Value="myTagValue" }
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 태그를 업데이트하거나 지정된 리소스에 추가합니다. 이 예제에서 사용하는 구문에는 PowerShell 버전 3 이상이 필요합니다.

```
New-EC2Tag -Resource i-12345678 -Tag @( @{ Key="myTag"; Value="newTagValue" },
 @{ Key="test"; Value="anotherTagValue" } )
```

예제 3: PowerShell 버전 2에서는 New-Object를 사용하여 태그 파라미터에 대한 태그를 생성해야 합니다.

```
$tag = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.Tag
$tag.Key = "myTag"
$tag.Value = "myTagValue"
```

```
New-EC2Tag -Resource i-12345678 -Tag $tag
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateTags를 참조하세요.

New-EC2Volume

다음 코드 예시는 New-EC2Volume의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 볼륨을 생성합니다.

```
New-EC2Volume -Size 50 -AvailabilityZone us-west-2a -VolumeType gp2
```

출력:

```
Attachments      : {}
AvailabilityZone : us-west-2a
CreateTime       : 12/22/2015 1:42:07 AM
Encrypted        : False
Iops             : 150
KmsKeyId         :
Size             : 50
SnapshotId       :
State            : creating
Tags             : {}
VolumeId         : vol-12345678
VolumeType       : gp2
```

예제 2:이 예제 요청은 볼륨을 생성하고 스택 키와 프로덕션 값이 있는 태그를 적용합니다.

```
$tag = @{ Key="stack"; Value="production" }

$tagspec = new-object Amazon.EC2.Model.TagSpecification
$tagspec.ResourceType = "volume"
$tagspec.Tags.Add($tag)

New-EC2Volume -Size 80 -AvailabilityZone "us-west-2a" -TagSpecification $tagspec
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateVolume을 참조하세요.

New-EC2Vpc

다음 코드 예시는 New-EC2Vpc의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 CIDR을 사용하여 VPC를 생성합니다. 또한 Amazon VPC는 VPC에 대해 기본 DHCP 옵션 세트, 기본 라우팅 테이블 및 기본 네트워크 ACL을 생성합니다.

```
New-EC2VPC -CidrBlock 10.0.0.0/16
```

출력:

```
CidrBlock       : 10.0.0.0/16
DhcpOptionsId   : dopt-1a2b3c4d
InstanceTenancy : default
IsDefault       : False
State           : pending
Tags            : {}
VpcId           : vpc-12345678
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateVpc를 참조하세요.

New-EC2VpcEndpoint

다음 코드 예시는 New-EC2VpcEndpoint의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 VPC vpc-0fc1ff23f45b678eb에서 서비스 com.amazonaws.eu-west-1.s3에 대한 새 VPC 엔드포인트를 생성합니다.

```
New-EC2VpcEndpoint -ServiceName com.amazonaws.eu-west-1.s3 -VpcId
 vpc-0fc1ff23f45b678eb
```

출력:

```
ClientToken VpcEndpoint
----------- -----------
            Amazon.EC2.Model.VpcEndpoint
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateVpcEndpoint를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

New-EC2VpnConnection

다음 코드 예시는 New-EC2VpnConnection의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 가상 프라이빗 게이트웨이와 지정된 고객 게이트웨이 간에 VPN 연결을 생성합니다. 출력에는 네트워크 관리자에게 필요한 구성 정보가 XML 형식으로 포함됩니다.

```
New-EC2VpnConnection -Type ipsec.1 -CustomerGatewayId cgw-1a2b3c4d -VpnGatewayId
 vgw-1a2b3c4d
```

출력:

```
CustomerGatewayConfiguration : [XML document]
CustomerGatewayId            : cgw-1a2b3c4d
Options                      :
Routes                       : {}
State                        : pending
Tags                         : {}
Type                         :
VgwTelemetry                 : {}
VpnConnectionId              : vpn-12345678
VpnGatewayId                 : vgw-1a2b3c4d
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 VPN 연결을 생성하고 지정된 이름의 파일에 구성을 캡처합니다.

```
(New-EC2VpnConnection -CustomerGatewayId cgw-1a2b3c4d -VpnGatewayId
 vgw-1a2b3c4d).CustomerGatewayConfiguration | Out-File C:\path\vpn-configuration.xml
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 지정된 가상 프라이빗 게이트웨이와 지정된 고객 게이트웨이 간에 정적 라우팅을 사용하여 VPN 연결을 생성합니다.

```
New-EC2VpnConnection -Type ipsec.1 -CustomerGatewayId cgw-1a2b3c4d -VpnGatewayId
 vgw-1a2b3c4d -Options_StaticRoutesOnly $true
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateVpnConnection을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

New-EC2VpnConnectionRoute

다음 코드 예시는 New-EC2VpnConnectionRoute의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 VPN 연결에 대해 지정된 정적 경로를 생성합니다.

```
New-EC2VpnConnectionRoute -VpnConnectionId vpn-12345678 -DestinationCidrBlock
 11.12.0.0/16
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateVpnConnectionRoute를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

New-EC2VpnGateway

다음 코드 예시는 New-EC2VpnGateway의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 가상 프라이빗 게이트웨이를 생성합니다.

```
New-EC2VpnGateway -Type ipsec.1
```

출력:

```
AvailabilityZone :
State            : available
Tags             : {}
Type             : ipsec.1
VpcAttachments   : {}
VpnGatewayId     : vgw-1a2b3c4d
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateVpnGateway를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Register-EC2Address

다음 코드 예시는 Register-EC2Address의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 탄력적 IP 주소를 VPC의 지정된 인스턴스와 연결합니다.

```
C:\> Register-EC2Address -InstanceId i-12345678 -AllocationId eipalloc-12345678
```

출력:

```
eipassoc-12345678
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 탄력적 IP 주소를 EC2-Classic의 지정된 인스턴스와 연결합니다.

```
C:\> Register-EC2Address -InstanceId i-12345678 -PublicIp 203.0.113.17
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 AssociateAddress를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Register-EC2DhcpOption`

다음 코드 예시는 `Register-EC2DhcpOption`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 DHCP 옵션 세트를 지정된 VPC와 연결합니다.

```
Register-EC2DhcpOption -DhcpOptionsId dopt-1a2b3c4d -VpcId vpc-12345678
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 기본 DHCP 옵션 세트를 지정된 VPC와 연결합니다.

```
Register-EC2DhcpOption -DhcpOptionsId default -VpcId vpc-12345678
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 AssociateDhcpOptions를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Register-EC2Image`

다음 코드 예시는 `Register-EC2Image`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 Amazon S3에서 지정된 매니페스트 파일을 사용하여 AMI를 등록합니다.

```
Register-EC2Image -ImageLocation amzn-s3-demo-bucket/my-web-server-ami/
image.manifest.xml -Name my-web-server-ami
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 RegisterImage를 참조하세요.

`Register-EC2PrivateIpAddress`

다음 코드 예시는 `Register-EC2PrivateIpAddress`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 보조 프라이빗 IP 주소를 지정된 네트워크 인터페이스에 할당합니다.

```
Register-EC2PrivateIpAddress -NetworkInterfaceId eni-1a2b3c4d -PrivateIpAddress
 10.0.0.82
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 두 개의 보조 프라이빗 IP 주소를 생성하여 지정된 네트워크 인터페이스에 할당합니다.

```
Register-EC2PrivateIpAddress -NetworkInterfaceId eni-1a2b3c4d -
SecondaryPrivateIpAddressCount 2
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 AssignPrivateIpAddresses를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Register-EC2RouteTable`

다음 코드 예시는 `Register-EC2RouteTable`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 라우팅 테이블을 지정된 서브넷과 연결합니다.

```
Register-EC2RouteTable -RouteTableId rtb-1a2b3c4d -SubnetId subnet-1a2b3c4d
```

출력:

```
rtbassoc-12345678
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 AssociateRouteTable을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Remove-EC2Address

다음 코드 예시는 `Remove-EC2Address`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 VPC의 인스턴스에 대해 지정된 탄력적 IP 주소를 릴리스합니다.

```
Remove-EC2Address -AllocationId eipalloc-12345678 -Force
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 EC2-Classic의 인스턴스에 대해 지정된 탄력적 IP 주소를 릴리스합니다.

```
Remove-EC2Address -PublicIp 198.51.100.2 -Force
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ReleaseAddress를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Remove-EC2CapacityReservation

다음 코드 예시는 `Remove-EC2CapacityReservation`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 용량 예약 cr-0c1f2345db6f7cdba를 취소합니다.

```
Remove-EC2CapacityReservation -CapacityReservationId cr-0c1f2345db6f7cdba
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-EC2CapacityReservation (CancelCapacityReservation)"
 on target "cr-0c1f2345db6f7cdba".
```

```
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): y
True
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CancelCapacityReservation을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Remove-EC2CustomerGateway`

다음 코드 예시는 `Remove-EC2CustomerGateway`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 고객 게이트웨이를 삭제합니다. 강제 파라미터도 지정하지 않는 한 작업을 진행하기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다.

```
Remove-EC2CustomerGateway -CustomerGatewayId cgw-1a2b3c4d
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2CustomerGateway (DeleteCustomerGateway)" on Target
 "cgw-1a2b3c4d".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteCustomerGateway를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Remove-EC2DhcpOption`

다음 코드 예시는 `Remove-EC2DhcpOption`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 DHCP 옵션 세트를 삭제합니다. 강제 파라미터도 지정하지 않는 한 작업을 진행하기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다.

```
Remove-EC2DhcpOption -DhcpOptionsId dopt-1a2b3c4d
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2DhcpOption (DeleteDhcpOptions)" on Target
 "dopt-1a2b3c4d".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteDhcpOptions를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Remove-EC2FlowLog`

다음 코드 예시는 `Remove-EC2FlowLog`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 FlowLogId fl-01a2b3456a789c01을 제거합니다.

```
Remove-EC2FlowLog -FlowLogId fl-01a2b3456a789c01
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-EC2FlowLog (DeleteFlowLogs)" on target
 "fl-01a2b3456a789c01".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteFlowLogs를 참조하세요.

`Remove-EC2Host`

다음 코드 예시는 `Remove-EC2Host`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 호스트 ID h-0badafd1dcb2f3456을 릴리스합니다.

```
Remove-EC2Host -HostId h-0badafd1dcb2f3456
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-EC2Host (ReleaseHosts)" on target
 "h-0badafd1dcb2f3456".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y

Successful            Unsuccessful
----------            ------------
{h-0badafd1dcb2f3456} {}
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ReleaseHosts를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Remove-EC2Instance

다음 코드 예시는 `Remove-EC2Instance`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제는 지정된 인스턴스를 종료합니다(인스턴스가 실행 중이거나 '중지됨' 상태일 수 있음). 계속하기 전에 cmdlet에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다. -Force 스위치를 사용하여 프롬프트를 억제합니다.

```
Remove-EC2Instance -InstanceId i-12345678
```

출력:

```
CurrentState                      InstanceId    PreviousState
------------                      ----------    -------------
Amazon.EC2.Model.InstanceState    i-12345678    Amazon.EC2.Model.InstanceState
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 TerminateInstances.

Remove-EC2InternetGateway

다음 코드 예시는 `Remove-EC2InternetGateway`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 인터넷 게이트웨이를 삭제합니다. 강제 파라미터도 지정하지 않는 한 작업을 진행하기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다.

```
Remove-EC2InternetGateway -InternetGatewayId igw-1a2b3c4d
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2InternetGateway (DeleteInternetGateway)" on Target
 "igw-1a2b3c4d".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteInternetGateway를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Remove-EC2KeyPair`

다음 코드 예시는 `Remove-EC2KeyPair`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 키 페어를 삭제합니다. 강제 파라미터도 지정하지 않는 한 작업을 진행하기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다.

```
Remove-EC2KeyPair -KeyName my-key-pair
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2KeyPair (DeleteKeyPair)" on Target "my-key-pair".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteKeyPair를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Remove-EC2NetworkAcl

다음 코드 예시는 Remove-EC2NetworkAcl의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 네트워크 ACL을 삭제합니다. 강제 파라미터도 지정하지 않는 한 작업을 진행하기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다.

```
Remove-EC2NetworkAcl -NetworkAclId acl-12345678
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2NetworkAcl (DeleteNetworkAcl)" on Target
 "acl-12345678".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteNetworkAcl을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Remove-EC2NetworkAclEntry

다음 코드 예시는 Remove-EC2NetworkAclEntry의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제는 지정된 네트워크 ACL에서 지정된 규칙을 제거합니다. 강제 파라미터도 지정하지 않는 한 작업을 진행하기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다.

```
Remove-EC2NetworkAclEntry -NetworkAclId acl-12345678 -Egress $false -RuleNumber 100
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2NetworkAclEntry (DeleteNetworkAclEntry)" on Target
 "acl-12345678".
```

```
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteNetworkAclEntry를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Remove-EC2NetworkInterface

다음 코드 예시는 `Remove-EC2NetworkInterface`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 네트워크 인터페이스를 삭제합니다. 강제 파라미터도 지정하지 않는 한 작업이 진행되기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다.

```
Remove-EC2NetworkInterface -NetworkInterfaceId eni-12345678
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2NetworkInterface (DeleteNetworkInterface)" on Target
 "eni-12345678".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteNetworkInterface를 참조하세요.

Remove-EC2PlacementGroup

다음 코드 예시는 `Remove-EC2PlacementGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 배치 그룹을 삭제합니다. 강제 파라미터도 지정하지 않는 한 작업을 진행하기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다.

```
Remove-EC2PlacementGroup -GroupName my-placement-group
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2PlacementGroup (DeletePlacementGroup)" on Target
 "my-placement-group".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeletePlacementGroup을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Remove-EC2Route`

다음 코드 예시는 `Remove-EC2Route`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 라우팅 테이블에서 지정된 라우팅을 삭제합니다. 강제 파라미터도 지정하지 않는 한 작업이 진행되기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다.

```
Remove-EC2Route -RouteTableId rtb-1a2b3c4d -DestinationCidrBlock 0.0.0.0/0
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2Route (DeleteRoute)" on Target "rtb-1a2b3c4d".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteRoute를 참조하세요.

`Remove-EC2RouteTable`

다음 코드 예시는 `Remove-EC2RouteTable`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 라우팅 테이블을 삭제합니다. 강제 파라미터도 지정하지 않는 한 작업을 진행하기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다.

```
Remove-EC2RouteTable -RouteTableId rtb-1a2b3c4d
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2RouteTable (DeleteRouteTable)" on Target
 "rtb-1a2b3c4d".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteRouteTable을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Remove-EC2SecurityGroup`

다음 코드 예시는 `Remove-EC2SecurityGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 EC2-VPC에 지정된 보안 그룹을 삭제합니다. 강제 파라미터도 지정하지 않는 한 작업을 진행하기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다.

```
Remove-EC2SecurityGroup -GroupId sg-12345678
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2SecurityGroup (DeleteSecurityGroup)" on Target
 "sg-12345678".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 EC2-Classic에 지정된 보안 그룹을 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-EC2SecurityGroup -GroupName my-security-group -Force
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteSecurityGroup을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Remove-EC2Snapshot

다음 코드 예시는 Remove-EC2Snapshot의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 스냅샷을 삭제합니다. 강제 파라미터도 지정하지 않는 한 작업을 진행하기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다.

```
Remove-EC2Snapshot -SnapshotId snap-12345678
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-EC2Snapshot (DeleteSnapshot)" on target
 "snap-12345678".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteSnapshot을 참조하세요.

Remove-EC2SpotDatafeedSubscription

다음 코드 예시는 Remove-EC2SpotDatafeedSubscription의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 스팟 인스턴스 데이터 피드를 삭제합니다. 강제 파라미터도 지정하지 않는 한 작업을 진행하기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다.

```
Remove-EC2SpotDatafeedSubscription
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2SpotDatafeedSubscription
 (DeleteSpotDatafeedSubscription)" on Target "".
```

```
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteSpotDatafeedSubscription을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Remove-EC2Subnet

다음 코드 예시는 Remove-EC2Subnet의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 서브넷을 삭제합니다. 강제 파라미터도 지정하지 않는 한 작업을 진행하기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다.

```
Remove-EC2Subnet -SubnetId subnet-1a2b3c4d
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2Subnet (DeleteSubnet)" on Target "subnet-1a2b3c4d".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteSubnet을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Remove-EC2Tag

다음 코드 예시는 Remove-EC2Tag의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 태그 값에 관계없이 지정된 리소스에서 지정된 태그를 삭제합니다. 이 예제에서 사용하는 구문에는 PowerShell 버전 3 이상이 필요합니다.

```
Remove-EC2Tag -Resource i-12345678 -Tag @{ Key="myTag" } -Force
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 태그 값이 일치하는 경우에만 지정된 리소스에서 지정된 태그를 삭제합니다. 이 예제에서 사용하는 구문에는 PowerShell 버전 3 이상이 필요합니다.

```
Remove-EC2Tag -Resource i-12345678 -Tag @{ Key="myTag";Value="myTagValue" } -Force
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 태그 값에 관계없이 지정된 리소스에서 지정된 태그를 삭제합니다.

```
$tag = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.Tag
$tag.Key = "myTag"

Remove-EC2Tag -Resource i-12345678 -Tag $tag -Force
```

예제 4:이 예제에서는 태그 값이 일치하는 경우에만 지정된 리소스에서 지정된 태그를 삭제합니다.

```
$tag = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.Tag
$tag.Key = "myTag"
$tag.Value = "myTagValue"

Remove-EC2Tag -Resource i-12345678 -Tag $tag -Force
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteTags를 참조하세요.

`Remove-EC2Volume`

다음 코드 예시는 `Remove-EC2Volume`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 볼륨을 분리합니다. 강제 파라미터도 지정하지 않는 한 작업을 진행하기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다.

```
Remove-EC2Volume -VolumeId vol-12345678
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-EC2Volume (DeleteVolume)" on target "vol-12345678".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteVolume을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Remove-EC2Vpc

다음 코드 예시는 Remove-EC2Vpc의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 VPC를 삭제합니다. 강제 파라미터도 지정하지 않는 한 작업을 진행하기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다.

```
Remove-EC2Vpc -VpcId vpc-12345678
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2Vpc (DeleteVpc)" on Target "vpc-12345678".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteVpc를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Remove-EC2VpnConnection

다음 코드 예시는 Remove-EC2VpnConnection의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 VPN 연결을 삭제합니다. 강제 파라미터도 지정하지 않는 한 작업을 진행하기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다.

```
Remove-EC2VpnConnection -VpnConnectionId vpn-12345678
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2VpnConnection (DeleteVpnConnection)" on Target
 "vpn-12345678".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteVpnConnection을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Remove-EC2VpnConnectionRoute

다음 코드 예시는 Remove-EC2VpnConnectionRoute의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제는 지정된 VPN 연결에서 지정된 정적 경로를 제거합니다. 강제 파라미터도 지정하지 않는 한 작업을 진행하기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다.

```
Remove-EC2VpnConnectionRoute -VpnConnectionId vpn-12345678 -DestinationCidrBlock
 11.12.0.0/16
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2VpnConnectionRoute (DeleteVpnConnectionRoute)" on
 Target "vpn-12345678".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteVpnConnectionRoute를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Remove-EC2VpnGateway

다음 코드 예시는 Remove-EC2VpnGateway의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 가상 프라이빗 게이트웨이를 삭제합니다. 강제 파라미터도 지정하지 않는 한 작업을 진행하기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다.

```
Remove-EC2VpnGateway -VpnGatewayId vgw-1a2b3c4d
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2VpnGateway (DeleteVpnGateway)" on Target
 "vgw-1a2b3c4d".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteVpnGateway를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Request-EC2SpotFleet

다음 코드 예시는 Request-EC2SpotFleet의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스 유형에 대해 최저 가격으로 가용 영역에 스팟 플릿 요청을 생성합니다. 계정이 EC2-VPC만 지원하는 경우 스팟 플릿은 기본 서브넷이 있는 최저 가격의 가용 영역에서 인스턴스를 시작합니다. 계정이 EC2-Classic을 지원하는 경우 스팟 플릿은 최저 가격의 가용 영역에서 EC2-Classic의 인스턴스를 시작합니다. 지불한 가격은 요청에 지정된 스팟 가격을 초과하지 않습니다.

```
$sg = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.GroupIdentifier
$sg.GroupId = "sg-12345678"
$lc = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.SpotFleetLaunchSpecification
$lc.ImageId = "ami-12345678"
$lc.InstanceType = "m3.medium"
$lc.SecurityGroups.Add($sg)
Request-EC2SpotFleet -SpotFleetRequestConfig_SpotPrice 0.04 `
-SpotFleetRequestConfig_TargetCapacity 2 `
-SpotFleetRequestConfig_IamFleetRole arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/my-spot-fleet-
role `
-SpotFleetRequestConfig_LaunchSpecification $lc
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 RequestSpotFleet을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Request-EC2SpotInstance

다음 코드 예시는 Request-EC2SpotInstance의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제는 지정된 서브넷에서 일회성 스팟 인스턴스를 요청합니다. 지정된 서브넷이 포함된 VPC에 대해 보안 그룹을 생성해야 하며 네트워크 인터페이스를 사용하여 ID로 지정해야 합니다. 네트워크 인터페이스를 지정할 때 네트워크 인터페이스를 사용하여 서브넷 ID를 포함해야 합니다.

```
$n = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.InstanceNetworkInterfaceSpecification
$n.DeviceIndex = 0
$n.SubnetId = "subnet-12345678"
$n.Groups.Add("sg-12345678")
Request-EC2SpotInstance -InstanceCount 1 -SpotPrice 0.050 -Type one-time `
-IamInstanceProfile_Arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:instance-profile/my-iam-role `
-LaunchSpecification_ImageId ami-12345678 `
-LaunchSpecification_InstanceType m3.medium `
-LaunchSpecification_NetworkInterface $n
```

출력:

```
ActualBlockHourlyPrice   :
AvailabilityZoneGroup    :
BlockDurationMinutes     : 0
CreateTime               : 12/26/2015 7:44:10 AM
Fault                    :
InstanceId               :
LaunchedAvailabilityZone :
LaunchGroup              :
LaunchSpecification      : Amazon.EC2.Model.LaunchSpecification
ProductDescription       : Linux/UNIX
SpotInstanceRequestId    : sir-12345678
SpotPrice                : 0.050000
State                    : open
Status                   : Amazon.EC2.Model.SpotInstanceStatus
Tags                     : {}
Type                     : one-time
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 RequestSpotInstances를 참조하세요.

`Reset-EC2ImageAttribute`

다음 코드 예시는 `Reset-EC2ImageAttribute`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 'launchPermission' 속성을 기본값으로 재설정합니다. 기본적으로 AMIs는 프라이빗입니다.

```
Reset-EC2ImageAttribute -ImageId ami-12345678 -Attribute launchPermission
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ResetImageAttribute를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Reset-EC2InstanceAttribute`

다음 코드 예시는 `Reset-EC2InstanceAttribute`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스에 대한 'sriovNetSupport' 속성을 재설정합니다.

```
Reset-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -Attribute sriovNetSupport
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스에 대한 'ebsOptimized' 속성을 재설정합니다.

```
Reset-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -Attribute ebsOptimized
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스에 대한 'sourceDestCheck' 속성을 재설정합니다.

```
Reset-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -Attribute sourceDestCheck
```

예제 4:이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스에 대한 'disableApiTermination' 속성을 재설정합니다.

```
Reset-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -Attribute disableApiTermination
```

예제 5:이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스에 대한 'instanceInitiatedShutdownBehavior' 속성을 재설정합니다.

```
Reset-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -Attribute
 instanceInitiatedShutdownBehavior
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ResetInstanceAttribute를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Reset-EC2NetworkInterfaceAttribute`

다음 코드 예시는 `Reset-EC2NetworkInterfaceAttribute`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 네트워크 인터페이스에 대한 소스/대상 확인을 재설정합니다.

```
Reset-EC2NetworkInterfaceAttribute -NetworkInterfaceId eni-1a2b3c4d -SourceDestCheck
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ResetNetworkInterfaceAttribute를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Reset-EC2SnapshotAttribute`

다음 코드 예시는 `Reset-EC2SnapshotAttribute`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 스냅샷의 지정된 속성을 재설정합니다.

```
Reset-EC2SnapshotAttribute -SnapshotId snap-12345678 -Attribute
 CreateVolumePermission
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ResetSnapshotAttribute를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Restart-EC2Instance`

다음 코드 예시는 `Restart-EC2Instance`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스를 재부팅합니다.

```
Restart-EC2Instance -InstanceId i-12345678
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 RebootInstances를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Revoke-EC2SecurityGroupEgress

다음 코드 예시는 Revoke-EC2SecurityGroupEgress의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 EC2-VPC에 지정된 보안 그룹에 대한 규칙을 제거합니다. 이렇게 하면 TCP 포트 80에서 지정된 IP 주소 범위에 대한 액세스가 취소됩니다. 이 예제에서 사용하는 구문에는 PowerShell 버전 3 이상이 필요합니다.

```
$ip = @{ IpProtocol="tcp"; FromPort="80"; ToPort="80"; IpRanges="203.0.113.0/24" }
Revoke-EC2SecurityGroupEgress -GroupId sg-12345678 -IpPermission $ip
```

예제 2: PowerShell 버전 2에서는 New-Object를 사용하여 IpPermission 객체를 생성해야 합니다.

```
$ip = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.IpPermission
$ip.IpProtocol = "tcp"
$ip.FromPort = 80
$ip.ToPort = 80
$ip.IpRanges.Add("203.0.113.0/24")
Revoke-EC2SecurityGroupEgress -GroupId sg-12345678 -IpPermission $ip
```

예제 3:이 예제는 TCP 포트 80에서 지정된 소스 보안 그룹에 대한 액세스를 취소합니다.

```
$ug = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.UserIdGroupPair
$ug.GroupId = "sg-1a2b3c4d"
$ug.UserId = "123456789012"
Revoke-EC2SecurityGroupEgress -GroupId sg-12345678 -IpPermission
 @( @{ IpProtocol="tcp"; FromPort="80"; ToPort="80"; UserIdGroupPairs=$ug } )
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 RevokeSecurityGroupEgress를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Revoke-EC2SecurityGroupIngress

다음 코드 예시는 Revoke-EC2SecurityGroupIngress의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 EC2-VPC에 대한 액세스를 취소합니다. 보안 그룹 이름이 아닌 보안 그룹 ID를 사용하여 EC2-VPC의 보안 그룹을 식별해야 합니다. 이 예제에서 사용하는 구문에는 PowerShell 버전 3 이상이 필요합니다.

```
$ip = @{ IpProtocol="tcp"; FromPort="22"; ToPort="22"; IpRanges="203.0.113.0/24" }
Revoke-EC2SecurityGroupIngress -GroupId sg-12345678 -IpPermission $ip
```

예제 2: PowerShell 버전 2에서는 New-Object를 사용하여 IpPermission 객체를 생성해야 합니다.

```
$ip = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.IpPermission
$ip.IpProtocol = "tcp"
$ip.FromPort = 22
$ip.ToPort = 22
$ip.IpRanges.Add("203.0.113.0/24")

Revoke-EC2SecurityGroupIngress -GroupId sg-12345678 -IpPermission $ip
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 EC2-Classic에 대한 액세스를 취소합니다. 이 예제에서 사용하는 구문에는 PowerShell 버전 3 이상이 필요합니다.

```
$ip = @{ IpProtocol="tcp"; FromPort="22"; ToPort="22"; IpRanges="203.0.113.0/24" }

Revoke-EC2SecurityGroupIngress -GroupName "my-security-group" -IpPermission $ip
```

예제 4: PowerShell 버전 2에서는 New-Object를 사용하여 IpPermission 객체를 생성해야 합니다.

```
$ip = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.IpPermission
$ip.IpProtocol = "tcp"
$ip.FromPort = 22
$ip.ToPort = 22
$ip.IpRanges.Add("203.0.113.0/24")

Revoke-EC2SecurityGroupIngress -GroupName "my-security-group" -IpPermission $ip
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 RevokeSecurityGroupIngress를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Send-EC2InstanceStatus

다음 코드 예시는 Send-EC2InstanceStatus의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스에 대한 상태 피드백을 보고합니다.

```
Send-EC2InstanceStatus -Instance i-12345678 -Status impaired -ReasonCode
 unresponsive
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ReportInstanceStatus를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Set-EC2NetworkAclAssociation

다음 코드 예시는 Set-EC2NetworkAclAssociation의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 네트워크 ACL을 지정된 네트워크 ACL 연결의 서브넷과 연결합니다.

```
Set-EC2NetworkAclAssociation -NetworkAclId acl-12345678 -AssociationId
 aclassoc-1a2b3c4d
```

출력:

```
aclassoc-87654321
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ReplaceNetworkAclAssociation을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Set-EC2NetworkAclEntry

다음 코드 예시는 Set-EC2NetworkAclEntry의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제는 지정된 네트워크 ACL에 대해 지정된 항목을 대체합니다. 새 규칙은 지정된 주소에서 연결된 서브넷으로의 인바운드 트래픽을 허용합니다.

```
Set-EC2NetworkAclEntry -NetworkAclId acl-12345678 -Egress $false -RuleNumber 100
 -Protocol 17 -PortRange_From 53 -PortRange_To 53 -CidrBlock 203.0.113.12/24 -
RuleAction allow
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ReplaceNetworkAclEntry를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Set-EC2Route`

다음 코드 예시는 `Set-EC2Route`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제는 지정된 라우팅 테이블에 대해 지정된 라우팅을 대체합니다. 새 경로는 지정된 트래픽을 지정된 가상 프라이빗 게이트웨이로 전송합니다.

```
Set-EC2Route -RouteTableId rtb-1a2b3c4d -DestinationCidrBlock 10.0.0.0/24 -GatewayId
 vgw-1a2b3c4d
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ReplaceRoute를 참조하세요.

`Set-EC2RouteTableAssociation`

다음 코드 예시는 `Set-EC2RouteTableAssociation`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 라우팅 테이블을 지정된 라우팅 테이블 연결의 서브넷과 연결합니다.

```
Set-EC2RouteTableAssociation -RouteTableId rtb-1a2b3c4d -AssociationId
 rtbassoc-12345678
```

출력:

```
rtbassoc-87654321
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ReplaceRouteTableAssociation을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Start-EC2Instance

다음 코드 예시는 Start-EC2Instance의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스를 시작합니다.

```
Start-EC2Instance -InstanceId i-12345678
```

출력:

```
CurrentState                      InstanceId    PreviousState
------------                      ----------    -------------
Amazon.EC2.Model.InstanceState    i-12345678    Amazon.EC2.Model.InstanceState
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스를 시작합니다.

```
@("i-12345678", "i-76543210") | Start-EC2Instance
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 현재 중지된 인스턴스 세트를 시작합니다. Get-EC2Instance에서 반환하는 인스턴스 객체는 Start-EC2Instance로 파이프됩니다. 이 예제에서 사용하는 구문에는 PowerShell 버전 3 이상이 필요합니다.

```
(Get-EC2Instance -Filter @{ Name="instance-state-name"; Values="stopped"}).Instances
 | Start-EC2Instance
```

예제 4: PowerShell 버전 2에서는 New-Object를 사용하여 필터 파라미터에 대한 필터를 생성해야 합니다.

```
$filter = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter
$filter.Name = "instance-state-name"
$filter.Values = "stopped"

(Get-EC2Instance -Filter $filter).Instances | Start-EC2Instance
```

예제 5:이 예제에서는 실제로 인스턴스를 시작하지 않고 DryRun 파라미터를 사용하여 EC2 인스턴스를 시작할 수 있는 권한을 검증합니다. 참고: 성공하면 예상되는 동작인 예외가 발생합니다.

```
Start-EC2Instance -InstanceId 'i-0abcdef123456' -Region 'us-west-1' -DryRun $true
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 StartInstances.

Start-EC2InstanceMonitoring

다음 코드 예시는 Start-EC2InstanceMonitoring의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스에 대한 세부 모니터링을 활성화합니다.

```
Start-EC2InstanceMonitoring -InstanceId i-12345678
```

출력:

```
InstanceId    Monitoring
----------    ----------
i-12345678    Amazon.EC2.Model.Monitoring
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 MonitorInstances.

Stop-EC2ImportTask

다음 코드 예시는 Stop-EC2ImportTask의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 가져오기 작업(스냅샷 또는 이미지 가져오기)을 취소합니다. 필요한 경우 **-CancelReason** 파라미터를 사용하여 이유를 제공할 수 있습니다.

```
Stop-EC2ImportTask -ImportTaskId import-ami-abcdefgh
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CancelImportTask를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Stop-EC2Instance

다음 코드 예시는 Stop-EC2Instance의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제는 지정된 인스턴스를 중지합니다.

```
Stop-EC2Instance -InstanceId i-12345678
```

출력:

```
CurrentState                      InstanceId    PreviousState
------------                      ----------    -------------
Amazon.EC2.Model.InstanceState    i-12345678    Amazon.EC2.Model.InstanceState
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 StopInstances.

`Stop-EC2InstanceMonitoring`

다음 코드 예시는 `Stop-EC2InstanceMonitoring`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스에 대한 세부 모니터링을 비활성화합니다.

```
Stop-EC2InstanceMonitoring -InstanceId i-12345678
```

출력:

```
InstanceId    Monitoring
----------    ----------
i-12345678    Amazon.EC2.Model.Monitoring
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UnmonitorInstances.

`Stop-EC2SpotFleetRequest`

다음 코드 예시는 `Stop-EC2SpotFleetRequest`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 스팟 플릿 요청을 취소하고 연결된 스팟 인스턴스를 종료합니다.

```
Stop-EC2SpotFleetRequest -SpotFleetRequestId sfr-73fbd2ce-
aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE -TerminateInstance $true
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 연결된 스팟 인스턴스를 종료하지 않고 지정된 스팟 플릿 요청을 취소합니다.

```
Stop-EC2SpotFleetRequest -SpotFleetRequestId sfr-73fbd2ce-
aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE -TerminateInstance $false
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CancelSpotFleetRequests를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Stop-EC2SpotInstanceRequest`

다음 코드 예시는 `Stop-EC2SpotInstanceRequest`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 스팟 인스턴스 요청을 취소합니다.

```
Stop-EC2SpotInstanceRequest -SpotInstanceRequestId sir-12345678
```

출력:

```
SpotInstanceRequestId    State
---------------------    -----
sir-12345678             cancelled
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CancelSpotInstanceRequests.

`Unregister-EC2Address`

다음 코드 예시는 `Unregister-EC2Address`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 VPC의 지정된 인스턴스에서 지정된 탄력적 IP 주소의 연결을 해제합니다.

```
Unregister-EC2Address -AssociationId eipassoc-12345678
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 EC2-Classic의 지정된 인스턴스에서 지정된 탄력적 IP 주소의 연결을 해제합니다.

```
Unregister-EC2Address -PublicIp 203.0.113.17
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DisassociateAddress를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Unregister-EC2Image

다음 코드 예시는 `Unregister-EC2Image`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 AMI의 등록을 취소합니다.

```
Unregister-EC2Image -ImageId ami-12345678
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeregisterImage를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Unregister-EC2PrivateIpAddress

다음 코드 예시는 `Unregister-EC2PrivateIpAddress`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 네트워크 인터페이스에서 지정된 프라이빗 IP 주소를 할당 해제합니다.

```
Unregister-EC2PrivateIpAddress -NetworkInterfaceId eni-1a2b3c4d -PrivateIpAddress
 10.0.0.82
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UnassignPrivateIpAddresses를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Unregister-EC2RouteTable

다음 코드 예시는 `Unregister-EC2RouteTable`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 라우팅 테이블과 서브넷 간의 지정된 연결을 제거합니다.

```
Unregister-EC2RouteTable -AssociationId rtbassoc-1a2b3c4d
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DisassociateRouteTable을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Update-EC2SecurityGroupRuleIngressDescription`

다음 코드 예시는 `Update-EC2SecurityGroupRuleIngressDescription`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 기존 수신(인바운드) 보안 그룹 규칙에 대한 설명을 업데이트합니다.

```
$existingInboundRule = Get-EC2SecurityGroupRule -SecurityGroupRuleId
 "sgr-1234567890"
$ruleWithUpdatedDescription = [Amazon.EC2.Model.SecurityGroupRuleDescription]@{
  "SecurityGroupRuleId" = $existingInboundRule.SecurityGroupRuleId
  "Description" = "Updated rule description"
}

Update-EC2SecurityGroupRuleIngressDescription -GroupId $existingInboundRule.GroupId
 -SecurityGroupRuleDescription $ruleWithUpdatedDescription
```

예제 2: (요청에서 파라미터를 생략하여) 기존 수신(인바운드) 보안 그룹 규칙에 대한 설명을 제거합니다.

```
$existingInboundRule = Get-EC2SecurityGroupRule -SecurityGroupRuleId
 "sgr-1234567890"
$ruleWithoutDescription = [Amazon.EC2.Model.SecurityGroupRuleDescription]@{
  "SecurityGroupRuleId" = $existingInboundRule.SecurityGroupRuleId
}

Update-EC2SecurityGroupRuleIngressDescription -GroupId $existingInboundRule.GroupId
 -SecurityGroupRuleDescription $ruleWithoutDescription
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UpdateSecurityGroupRuleDescriptionsIngress를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 Amazon ECR 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon ECR에서 AWS Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`Get-ECRLoginCommand`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-ECRLoginCommand`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: IAM 보안 주체가 액세스할 수 있는 모든 Amazon ECR 레지스트리에 인증하는 데 사용할 수 있는 로그인 정보가 포함된 PSObject를 반환합니다. 호출이 권한 부여 토큰을 얻는 데 필요한 자격 증명 및 리전 엔드포인트는 쉘 기본값(**`Set-AWSCredential/Set-DefaultAWSRegion`** 또는 **`Initialize-AWSDefaultConfiguration`** cmdlet에 의해 설정됨)에서 가져옵니다. Invoke-Expression과 함께 Command 속성을 사용하여 지정된 레지스트리에 로그인하거나 로그인이 필요한 다른 도구에서 반환된 자격 증명을 사용할 수 있습니다.

```
Get-ECRLoginCommand
```

출력:

```
Username      : AWS
Password      : eyJwYXlsb2Fk...kRBVEFfS0VZIn0=
ProxyEndpoint : https://123456789012.dkr.ecr.us-west-2.amazonaws.com
Endpoint      : https://123456789012.dkr.ecr.us-west-2.amazonaws.com
```

```
ExpiresAt     : 9/26/2017 6:08:23 AM
Command       : docker login --username AWS --password
 eyJwYXlsb2Fk...kRBVEFfS0VZIn0= https://123456789012.dkr.ecr.us-west-2.amazonaws.com
```

예제 2: Docker 로그인 명령에 대한 입력으로 사용하는 로그인 정보가 포함된 PSObject를 검색합니다. IAM 보안 주체가 해당 레지스트리에 액세스할 수 있는 한 인증할 Amazon ECR 레지스트리 URI를 지정할 수 있습니다.

```
(Get-ECRLoginCommand).Password | docker login --username AWS --password-stdin
 012345678910.dkr.ecr.us-east-1.amazonaws.com
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 Get-ECRLoginCommand를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 Amazon ECS 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon ECS에서 AWS Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`Get-ECSClusterDetail`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-ECSClusterDetail`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 cmdlet은 하나 이상의 ECS 클러스터를 설명합니다.

```
Get-ECSClusterDetail -Cluster "LAB-ECS-CL" -Include SETTINGS | Select-Object *
```

출력:

```
LoggedAt         : 12/27/2019 9:27:41 PM
Clusters         : {LAB-ECS-CL}
Failures         : {}
ResponseMetadata : Amazon.Runtime.ResponseMetadata
ContentLength    : 396
HttpStatusCode   : OK
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeClusters를 참조하세요.

`Get-ECSClusterList`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-ECSClusterList`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 cmdlet은 기존 ECS 클러스터 목록을 반환합니다.

```
Get-ECSClusterList
```

출력:

```
arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:012345678912:cluster/LAB-ECS-CL
arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:012345678912:cluster/LAB-ECS
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListClusters를 참조하세요.

`Get-ECSClusterService`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-ECSClusterService`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 기본 클러스터에서 실행 중인 모든 서비스를 나열합니다.

```
Get-ECSClusterService
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 클러스터에서 실행 중인 모든 서비스를 나열합니다.

```
Get-ECSClusterService -Cluster myCluster
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListServices를 참조하세요.

Get-ECSService

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-ECSService`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제는 기본 클러스터에서 특정 서비스의 세부 정보를 검색하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
Get-ECSService -Service my-hhtp-service
```

예제 2:이 예제는 명명된 클러스터에서 실행 중인 특정 서비스의 세부 정보를 검색하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
Get-ECSService -Cluster myCluster -Service my-hhtp-service
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeServices를 참조하세요.

New-ECSCluster

다음 코드 예시는 `New-ECSCluster`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 cmdlet은 새 Amazon ECS 클러스터를 생성합니다.

```
New-ECSCluster -ClusterName "LAB-ECS-CL" -Setting @{Name="containerInsights";
 Value="enabled"}
```

출력:

```
ActiveServicesCount               : 0
Attachments                       : {}
AttachmentsStatus                 :
CapacityProviders                 : {}
ClusterArn                        : arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:012345678912:cluster/LAB-
ECS-CL
```

```
ClusterName                       : LAB-ECS-CL
DefaultCapacityProviderStrategy   : {}
PendingTasksCount                 : 0
RegisteredContainerInstancesCount : 0
RunningTasksCount                 : 0
Settings                          : {containerInsights}
Statistics                        : {}
Status                            : ACTIVE
Tags                              : {}
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateCluster를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

New-ECSService

다음 코드 예시는 New-ECSService의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제 명령은 `ecs-simple-service`라는 서비스를 기본 클러스터에 생성합니다. 이 서비스는 `ecs-demo` 작업 정의를 사용하며 해당 작업의 인스턴스화를 10개 유지합니다.

```
New-ECSService -ServiceName ecs-simple-service -TaskDefinition ecs-demo -
DesiredCount 10
```

예제 2:이 예제 명령은 `ecs-simple-service`라는 기본 클러스터의 로드 밸런서 뒤에 서비스를 생성합니다. 이 서비스는 `ecs-demo` 작업 정의를 사용하며 해당 작업의 인스턴스화를 10개 유지합니다.

```
$lb = @{
    LoadBalancerName = "EC2Contai-EcsElast-S06278JGSJCM"
    ContainerName = "simple-demo"
    ContainerPort = 80
}
New-ECSService -ServiceName ecs-simple-service -TaskDefinition ecs-demo -
DesiredCount 10 -LoadBalancer $lb
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateService를 참조하세요.

Remove-ECSCluster

다음 코드 예시는 Remove-ECSCluster의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 cmdlet은 지정된 ECS 클러스터를 삭제합니다. 삭제하기 전에이 클러스터에서 모든 컨테이너 인스턴스의 등록을 취소해야 합니다.

```
Remove-ECSCluster -Cluster "LAB-ECS"
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-ECSCluster (DeleteCluster)" on target "LAB-ECS".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteCluster를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Remove-ECSService`

다음 코드 예시는 `Remove-ECSService`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 기본 클러스터에서 'my-http-service'라는 서비스를 삭제합니다. 서비스를 삭제하려면 먼저 원하는 개수와 실행 개수가 0이어야 합니다. 명령을 진행하기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다. 확인 프롬프트를 우회하려면 -Force 스위치를 추가합니다.

```
Remove-ECSService -Service my-http-service
```

예제 2: 명명된 클러스터에서 'my-http-service'라는 서비스를 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-ECSService -Cluster myCluster -Service my-http-service
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteService를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Update-ECSClusterSetting`

다음 코드 예시는 `Update-ECSClusterSetting`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 cmdlet은 ECS 클러스터에 사용할 설정을 수정합니다.

```
Update-ECSClusterSetting -Cluster "LAB-ECS-CL" -Setting @{Name="containerInsights";
 Value="disabled"}
```

출력:

```
ActiveServicesCount               : 0
Attachments                       : {}
AttachmentsStatus                 :
CapacityProviders                 : {}
ClusterArn                        : arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:012345678912:cluster/LAB-
ECS-CL
ClusterName                       : LAB-ECS-CL
DefaultCapacityProviderStrategy   : {}
PendingTasksCount                 : 0
RegisteredContainerInstancesCount : 0
RunningTasksCount                 : 0
Settings                          : {containerInsights}
Statistics                        : {}
Status                            : ACTIVE
Tags                              : {}
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UpdateClusterSettings를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Update-ECSService`

다음 코드 예시는 `Update-ECSService`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제 명령은 `amazon-ecs-sample` 태스크 정의를 사용하도록 `my-http-service` 서비스를 업데이트합니다.

```
Update-ECSService -Service my-http-service -TaskDefinition amazon-ecs-sample
```

예제 2:이 예제 명령은 `my-http-service` 서비스의 원하는 개수를 10으로 업데이트합니다.

```
Update-ECSService -Service my-http-service -DesiredCount 10
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UpdateService를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 Amazon EFS 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon EFS에서 AWS Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`Edit-EFSMountTargetSecurityGroup`

다음 코드 예시는 `Edit-EFSMountTargetSecurityGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 지정된 탑재 대상에 적용되는 보안 그룹을 업데이트합니다. "sg-xxxxxxxx" 형식으로 최대 5개까지 지정할 수 있습니다.

```
Edit-EFSMountTargetSecurityGroup -MountTargetId fsmt-1a2b3c4d -SecurityGroup sg-
group1,sg-group3
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ModifyMountTargetSecurityGroups를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Get-EFSFileSystem`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-EFSFileSystem`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 리전에서 호출자의 계정이 소유한 모든 파일 시스템의 컬렉션을 반환합니다.

```
Get-EFSFileSystem
```

출력:

```
CreationTime         : 5/26/2015 4:02:38 PM
CreationToken        : 1a2bff54-85e0-4747-bd95-7bc172c4f555
FileSystemId         : fs-1a2b3c4d
LifeCycleState       : available
Name                 :
NumberOfMountTargets : 0
OwnerId              : 123456789012
SizeInBytes          : Amazon.ElasticFileSystem.Model.FileSystemSize

CreationTime         : 5/26/2015 4:06:23 PM
CreationToken        : 2b4daa14-85e0-4747-bd95-7bc172c4f555
FileSystemId         : fs-4d3c2b1a
...
```

예제 2: 지정된 파일 시스템의 세부 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-EFSFileSystem -FileSystemId fs-1a2b3c4d
```

예제 3: 파일 시스템이 생성될 때 지정된 멱등성 생성 토큰을 사용하여 파일 시스템의 세부 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-EFSFileSystem -CreationToken 1a2bff54-85e0-4747-bd95-7bc172c4f555
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeFileSystems를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Get-EFSMountTarget`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-EFSMountTarget`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 지정된 파일 시스템과 연결된 탑재 대상의 컬렉션을 반환합니다.

```
Get-EFSMountTarget -FileSystemId fs-1a2b3c4d
```

출력:

```
FileSystemId       : fs-1a2b3c4d
IpAddress          : 10.0.0.131
LifeCycleState     : available
MountTargetId      : fsmt-1a2b3c4d
NetworkInterfaceId : eni-1a2b3c4d
OwnerId            : 123456789012
SubnetId           : subnet-1a2b3c4d
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeMountTargets를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Get-EFSMountTargetSecurityGroup`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-EFSMountTargetSecurityGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 탑재 대상과 연결된 네트워크 인터페이스에 현재 할당된 보안 그룹의 ID를 반환합니다.

```
Get-EFSMountTargetSecurityGroup -MountTargetId fsmt-1a2b3c4d
```

출력:

```
sg-1a2b3c4d
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeMountTargetSecurityGroups를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Get-EFSTag`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-EFSTag`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 지정된 파일 시스템과 현재 연결된 태그 모음을 반환합니다.

```
Get-EFSTag -FileSystemId fs-1a2b3c4d
```

출력:

```
Key         Value
---         -----
Name        My File System
tagkey1     tagvalue1
tagkey2     tagvalue2
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeTags를 참조하세요.

New-EFSFileSystem

다음 코드 예시는 `New-EFSFileSystem`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 빈 파일 시스템을 새로 생성합니다. 멱등성 생성을 보장하는 데 사용되는 토큰은 자동으로 생성되며 반환된 객체의 **`CreationToken`** 멤버에서 액세스할 수 있습니다.

```
New-EFSFileSystem
```

출력:

```
CreationTime         : 5/26/2015 4:02:38 PM
CreationToken        : 1a2bff54-85e0-4747-bd95-7bc172c4f555
FileSystemId         : fs-1a2b3c4d
LifeCycleState       : creating
Name                 :
NumberOfMountTargets : 0
OwnerId              : 123456789012
SizeInBytes          : Amazon.ElasticFileSystem.Model.FileSystemSize
```

예제 2: 멱등성 생성을 보장하기 위해 사용자 지정 토큰을 사용하여 새로운 빈 파일 시스템을 생성합니다.

```
New-EFSFileSystem -CreationToken "MyUniqueToken"
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateFileSystem을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

New-EFSMountTarget

다음 코드 예시는 New-EFSMountTarget의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 파일 시스템에 대한 새 탑재 대상을 생성합니다. 지정된 서브넷은 탑재 대상이 생성될 Virtual Private Cloud(VPC)와 (서브넷의 주소 범위에서) 자동 할당될 IP 주소를 결정합니다. 할당된 IP 주소를 사용하여이 파일 시스템을 Amazon EC2 인스턴스에 탑재할 수 있습니다. 보안 그룹이 지정되지 않았으므로 대상에 대해 생성된 네트워크 인터페이스는 서브넷의 VPC에 대한 기본 보안 그룹과 연결됩니다.

```
New-EFSMountTarget -FileSystemId fs-1a2b3c4d -SubnetId subnet-1a2b3c4d
```

출력:

```
FileSystemId       : fs-1a2b3c4d
IpAddress          : 10.0.0.131
LifeCycleState     : creating
MountTargetId      : fsmt-1a2b3c4d
NetworkInterfaceId : eni-1a2b3c4d
OwnerId            : 123456789012
SubnetId           : subnet-1a2b3c4d
```

예제 2: 자동 할당된 IP 주소를 사용하여 지정된 파일 시스템에 대한 새 탑재 대상을 생성합니다. 탑재 대상에 대해 생성된 네트워크 인터페이스는 지정된 보안 그룹과 연결됩니다("sg-xxxxxxxx" 형식으로 최대 5개까지 지정할 수 있음).

```
New-EFSMountTarget -FileSystemId fs-1a2b3c4d -SubnetId subnet-1a2b3c4d -
SecurityGroup sg-group1,sg-group2,sg-group3
```

예제 3: 지정된 IP 주소를 사용하여 지정된 파일 시스템에 대한 새 탑재 대상을 생성합니다.

```
New-EFSMountTarget -FileSystemId fs-1a2b3c4d -SubnetId subnet-1a2b3c4d -IpAddress
 10.0.0.131
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateMountTarget을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

New-EFSTag

다음 코드 예시는 New-EFSTag의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 지정된 파일 시스템에 태그 모음을 적용합니다. 키가 지정된 태그가 파일 시스템에 이미 있는 경우 태그 값이 업데이트됩니다.

```
New-EFSTag -FileSystemId fs-1a2b3c4d -Tag
 @{Key="tagkey1";Value="tagvalue1"},@{Key="tagkey2";Value="tagvalue2"}
```

예제 2: 지정된 파일 시스템의 이름 태그를 설정합니다. 이 값은 Get-EFSFileSystem cmdlet을 사용할 때 다른 파일 시스템 세부 정보와 함께 반환됩니다.

```
New-EFSTag -FileSystemId fs-1a2b3c4d -Tag @{Key="Name";Value="My File System"}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateTags를 참조하세요.

Remove-EFSFileSystem

다음 코드 예시는 Remove-EFSFileSystem의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 더 이상 사용되지 않는 지정된 파일 시스템을 삭제합니다(파일 시스템에 탑재 대상이 있는 경우 먼저 제거해야 함). cmdlet이 진행되기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다. 확인을 억제하려면 **-Force** 스위치를 사용합니다.

```
Remove-EFSFileSystem -FileSystemId fs-1a2b3c4d
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteFileSystem을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Remove-EFSMountTarget

다음 코드 예시는 Remove-EFSMountTarget의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 지정된 탑재 대상을 삭제합니다. 작업이 진행되기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다. 프롬프트를 억제하려면 **-Force** 스위치를 사용합니다. 이 작업은 대상을 통해 파일 시스템의 마운트를 강제로 중단합니다. 가능하면이 명령을 실행하기 전에 파일 시스템의 마운트 해제를 고려할 수 있습니다.

```
Remove-EFSMountTarget -MountTargetId fsmt-1a2b3c4d
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteMountTarget을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Remove-EFSTag

다음 코드 예시는 Remove-EFSTag의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 파일 시스템에서 하나 이상의 태그 모음을 삭제합니다. cmdlet이 진행되기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다. 확인을 억제하려면 **-Force** 스위치를 사용합니다.

```
Remove-EFSTag -FileSystemId fs-1a2b3c4d -TagKey "tagkey1","tagkey2"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteTags를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 Amazon EKS 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon EKS에서 AWS Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

Add-EKSResourceTag

다음 코드 예시는 Add-EKSResourceTag의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 cmdlet은 지정된 태그를 지정된 resourceArn이 있는 리소스에 연결합니다.

```
Add-EKSResourceTag -ResourceArn "arn:aws:eks:us-west-2:012345678912:cluster/PROD" -
Tag @{Name = "EKSPRODCLUSTER"}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 TagResource를 참조하세요.

Get-EKSCluster

다음 코드 예시는 Get-EKSCluster의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 cmdlet은 Amazon EKS 클러스터에 대한 설명 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-EKSCluster -Name "PROD"
```

출력:

```
Arn                  : arn:aws:eks:us-west-2:012345678912:cluster/PROD
CertificateAuthority : Amazon.EKS.Model.Certificate
ClientRequestToken   :
CreatedAt            : 12/25/2019 6:46:17 AM
Endpoint             : https://669608765450FBBE54D1D78A3D71B72C.gr8.us-
west-2.eks.amazonaws.com
Identity             : Amazon.EKS.Model.Identity
Logging              : Amazon.EKS.Model.Logging
Name                 : PROD
PlatformVersion      : eks.7
ResourcesVpcConfig   : Amazon.EKS.Model.VpcConfigResponse
RoleArn              : arn:aws:iam::012345678912:role/eks-iam-role
Status               : ACTIVE
Tags                 : {}
```

```
Version              : 1.14
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeCluster를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-EKSClusterList

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-EKSClusterList`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 cmdlet은 지정된 리전의에 AWS 계정 있는 Amazon EKS 클러스터를 나열합니다.

```
Get-EKSClusterList
```

출력:

```
 PROD
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListClusters를 참조하세요.

Get-EKSFargateProfile

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-EKSFargateProfile`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 cmdlet은 AWS Fargate 프로필에 대한 설명 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-EKSFargateProfile -FargateProfileName "EKSFargate" -ClusterName "TEST"
```

출력:

```
ClusterName         : TEST
CreatedAt           : 12/26/2019 12:34:47 PM
FargateProfileArn   : arn:aws:eks:us-east-2:012345678912:fargateprofile/TEST/
EKSFargate/42b7a119-e16b-a279-ce97-bdf303adec92
FargateProfileName  : EKSFargate
PodExecutionRoleArn : arn:aws:iam::012345678912:role/
AmazonEKSFargatePodExecutionRole
Selectors           : {Amazon.EKS.Model.FargateProfileSelector}
Status              : ACTIVE
```

```
Subnets              : {subnet-0cd976f08d5fbfaae, subnet-02f6ff500ff2067a0}
Tags                 : {}
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeFargateProfile을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-EKSFargateProfileList

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-EKSFargateProfileList`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 cmdlet은 지정된 리전의에서 지정된 클러스터와 연결된 AWS Fargate 프로파일을 나열 AWS 계정 합니다.

```
Get-EKSFargateProfileList -ClusterName "TEST"
```

출력:

```
EKSFargate
EKSFargateProfile
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListFargateProfiles를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-EKSNodegroup

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-EKSNodegroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 cmdlet은 Amazon EKS 노드 그룹에 대한 설명 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-EKSNodegroup -NodegroupName "ProdEKSNodeGroup" -ClusterName "PROD"
```

출력:

```
AmiType         : AL2_x86_64
ClusterName     : PROD
CreatedAt       : 12/25/2019 10:16:45 AM
```

```
DiskSize       : 40
Health         : Amazon.EKS.Model.NodegroupHealth
InstanceTypes  : {t3.large}
Labels         : {}
ModifiedAt     : 12/25/2019 10:16:45 AM
NodegroupArn   : arn:aws:eks:us-west-2:012345678912:nodegroup/PROD/
ProdEKSNodeGroup/7eb79e47-82b6-04d9-e984-95110db6fa85
NodegroupName  : ProdEKSNodeGroup
NodeRole       : arn:aws:iam::012345678912:role/NodeInstanceRole
ReleaseVersion : 1.14.7-20190927
RemoteAccess   :
Resources      :
ScalingConfig  : Amazon.EKS.Model.NodegroupScalingConfig
Status         : CREATING
Subnets        : {subnet-0d1a9fff35efa7691, subnet-0a3f4928edbc224d4}
Tags           : {}
Version        : 1.14
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeNodegroup을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Get-EKSNodegroupList`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-EKSNodegroupList`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 cmdlet은 지정된 리전의에서 지정된 클러스터와 연결된 Amazon EKS 노드 그룹을 나열 AWS 계정 합니다.

```
Get-EKSNodegroupList -ClusterName PROD
```

출력:

```
ProdEKSNodeGroup
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListNodegroups를 참조하세요.

`Get-EKSResourceTag`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-EKSResourceTag`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 cmdlet은 Amazon EKS 리소스의 태그를 나열합니다.

```
Get-EKSResourceTag -ResourceArn "arn:aws:eks:us-west-2:012345678912:cluster/PROD"
```

출력:

```
Key  Value
---  -----
Name EKSPRODCLUSTER
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListTagsForResource를 참조하세요.

`Get-EKSUpdate`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-EKSUpdate`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 cmdlet은 Amazon EKS 클러스터 또는 연결된 관리형 노드 그룹에 대한 업데이트에 대한 설명 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-EKSUpdate -Name "PROD" -UpdateId "ee708232-7d2e-4ed7-9270-d0b5176f0726"
```

출력:

```
CreatedAt : 12/25/2019 5:03:07 PM
Errors    : {}
Id        : ee708232-7d2e-4ed7-9270-d0b5176f0726
Params    : {Amazon.EKS.Model.UpdateParam}
Status    : Successful
Type      : LoggingUpdate
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeUpdate를 참조하세요.

`Get-EKSUpdateList`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-EKSUpdateList`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 cmdlet은 지정된 리전의에 있는 Amazon EKS 클러스터 또는 관리형 노드 그룹과 연결된 업데이트를 나열 AWS 계정합니다.

```
Get-EKSUpdateList -Name "PROD"
```

출력:

```
ee708232-7d2e-4ed7-9270-d0b5176f0726
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListUpdates를 참조하세요.

New-EKSCluster

다음 코드 예시는 New-EKSCluster의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 'prod'라는 새 클러스터를 생성합니다.

```
New-EKSCluster -Name prod -ResourcesVpcConfig
 @{SubnetIds=@("subnet-0a1b2c3d","subnet-3a2b1c0d");SecurityGroupIds="sg-6979fe18"}
 -RoleArn "arn:aws:iam::012345678901:role/eks-service-role"
```

출력:

```
Arn                  : arn:aws:eks:us-west-2:012345678901:cluster/prod
CertificateAuthority : Amazon.EKS.Model.Certificate
ClientRequestToken   :
CreatedAt            : 12/10/2018 9:25:31 PM
Endpoint             :
Name                 : prod
PlatformVersion      : eks.3
ResourcesVpcConfig   : Amazon.EKS.Model.VpcConfigResponse
RoleArn              : arn:aws:iam::012345678901:role/eks-service-role
Status               : CREATING
Version              : 1.10
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateCluster를 참조하세요.

New-EKSFargateProfile

다음 코드 예시는 New-EKSFargateProfile의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 cmdlet은 Amazon EKS 클러스터에 대한 AWS Fargate 프로파일을 생성합니다. Fargate 인프라에서 포드를 예약할 수 있으려면 클러스터에 하나 이상의 Fargate 프로필이 있어야 합니다.

```
New-EKSFargateProfile -FargateProfileName EKSFargateProfile -ClusterName TEST -
Subnet "subnet-02f6ff500ff2067a0", "subnet-0cd976f08d5fbfaae" -PodExecutionRoleArn
 arn:aws:iam::012345678912:role/AmazonEKSFargatePodExecutionRole -Selector
 @{Namespace="default"}
```

출력:

```
ClusterName         : TEST
CreatedAt           : 12/26/2019 12:38:21 PM
FargateProfileArn   : arn:aws:eks:us-east-2:012345678912:fargateprofile/TEST/
EKSFargateProfile/20b7a11b-8292-41c1-bc56-ffa5e60f6224
FargateProfileName  : EKSFargateProfile
PodExecutionRoleArn : arn:aws:iam::012345678912:role/
AmazonEKSFargatePodExecutionRole
Selectors           : {Amazon.EKS.Model.FargateProfileSelector}
Status              : CREATING
Subnets             : {subnet-0cd976f08d5fbfaae, subnet-02f6ff500ff2067a0}
Tags                : {}
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateFargateProfile을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

New-EKSNodeGroup

다음 코드 예시는 New-EKSNodeGroup의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 cmdlet은 Amazon EKS 클러스터에 대한 관리형 작업자 노드 그룹을 생성합니다. 클러스터에 대한 현재 Kubernetes 버전과 동일한 클러스터에 대해서만 노드 그룹을 생성할 수 있습니다. 모든 노드 그룹은 클러스터의 해당 마이너 Kubernetes 버전에 대한 최신 AMI 릴리스 버전으로 생성됩니다.

```
New-EKSNodeGroup -NodeGroupName "ProdEKSNodeGroup" -AmiType "AL2_x86_64"
 -DiskSize 40 -ClusterName "PROD" -ScalingConfig_DesiredSize 2 -
ScalingConfig_MinSize 2 -ScalingConfig_MaxSize 5 -InstanceType t3.large
 -NodeRole "arn:aws:iam::012345678912:role/NodeInstanceRole" -Subnet
 "subnet-0d1a9fff35efa7691","subnet-0a3f4928edbc224d4"
```

출력:

```
AmiType        : AL2_x86_64
ClusterName    : PROD
CreatedAt      : 12/25/2019 10:16:45 AM
DiskSize       : 40
Health         : Amazon.EKS.Model.NodegroupHealth
InstanceTypes  : {t3.large}
Labels         : {}
ModifiedAt     : 12/25/2019 10:16:45 AM
NodegroupArn   : arn:aws:eks:us-west-2:012345678912:nodegroup/PROD/
ProdEKSNodeGroup/7eb79e47-82b6-04d9-e984-95110db6fa85
NodegroupName  : ProdEKSNodeGroup
NodeRole       : arn:aws:iam::012345678912:role/NodeInstanceRole
ReleaseVersion : 1.14.7-20190927
RemoteAccess   :
Resources      :
ScalingConfig  : Amazon.EKS.Model.NodegroupScalingConfig
Status         : CREATING
Subnets        : {subnet-0d1a9fff35efa7691, subnet-0a3f4928edbc224d4}
Tags           : {}
Version        : 1.14
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateNodegroup을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Remove-EKSCluster`

다음 코드 예시는 `Remove-EKSCluster`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 cmdlet은 Amazon EKS 클러스터 컨트롤 플레인을 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-EKSCluster -Name "DEV-KUBE-CL"
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-EKSCluster (DeleteCluster)" on target "DEV-KUBE-
CL".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y

Arn                  : arn:aws:eks:us-west-2:012345678912:cluster/DEV-KUBE-CL
CertificateAuthority : Amazon.EKS.Model.Certificate
ClientRequestToken   :
CreatedAt            : 12/25/2019 9:33:25 AM
Endpoint             : https://02E6D31E3E4F8C15D7BE7F58D527776A.yl4.us-
west-2.eks.amazonaws.com
Identity             : Amazon.EKS.Model.Identity
Logging              : Amazon.EKS.Model.Logging
Name                 : DEV-KUBE-CL
PlatformVersion      : eks.7
ResourcesVpcConfig   : Amazon.EKS.Model.VpcConfigResponse
RoleArn              : arn:aws:iam::012345678912:role/eks-iam-role
Status               : DELETING
Tags                 : {}
Version              : 1.14
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteCluster를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Remove-EKSFargateProfile`

다음 코드 예시는 `Remove-EKSFargateProfile`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 cmdlet은 AWS Fargate 프로파일을 삭제합니다. Fargate 프로파일을 삭제하면 프로파일로 생성된 Fargate에서 실행되는 모든 포드가 삭제됩니다.

```
Remove-EKSFargateProfile -FargateProfileName "EKSFargate" -ClusterName "TEST"
```

출력:

```
Confirm
```

```
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-EKSFargateProfile (DeleteFargateProfile)" on target
 "EKSFargate".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y

ClusterName         : TEST
CreatedAt           : 12/26/2019 12:34:47 PM
FargateProfileArn   : arn:aws:eks:us-east-2:012345678912:fargateprofile/TEST/
EKSFargate/42b7a119-e16b-a279-ce97-bdf303adec92
FargateProfileName  : EKSFargate
PodExecutionRoleArn : arn:aws:iam::012345678912:role/
AmazonEKSFargatePodExecutionRole
Selectors           : {Amazon.EKS.Model.FargateProfileSelector}
Status              : DELETING
Subnets             : {subnet-0cd976f08d5fbfaae, subnet-02f6ff500ff2067a0}
Tags                : {}
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteFargateProfile을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Remove-EKSNodegroup`

다음 코드 예시는 `Remove-EKSNodegroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 cmdlet은 클러스터의 Amazon EKS 노드 그룹을 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-EKSNodegroup -NodegroupName "ProdEKSNodeGroup" -ClusterName "PROD"
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-EKSNodegroup (DeleteNodegroup)" on target
 "ProdEKSNodeGroup".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y

AmiType        : AL2_x86_64
ClusterName    : PROD
```

```
CreatedAt      : 12/25/2019 10:16:45 AM
DiskSize       : 40
Health         : Amazon.EKS.Model.NodegroupHealth
InstanceTypes  : {t3.large}
Labels         : {}
ModifiedAt     : 12/25/2019 11:01:16 AM
NodegroupArn   : arn:aws:eks:us-west-2:012345678912:nodegroup/PROD/
ProdEKSNodeGroup/7eb79e47-82b6-04d9-e984-95110db6fa85
NodegroupName  : ProdEKSNodeGroup
NodeRole       : arn:aws:iam::012345678912:role/NodeInstanceRole
ReleaseVersion : 1.14.7-20190927
RemoteAccess   :
Resources      : Amazon.EKS.Model.NodegroupResources
ScalingConfig  : Amazon.EKS.Model.NodegroupScalingConfig
Status         : DELETING
Subnets        : {subnet-0d1a9fff35efa7691, subnet-0a3f4928edbc224d4}
Tags           : {}
Version        : 1.14
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteNodegroup을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Remove-EKSResourceTag`

다음 코드 예시는 `Remove-EKSResourceTag`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 cmdlet은 EKS 리소스에서 지정된 태그를 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-EKSResourceTag -ResourceArn "arn:aws:eks:us-west-2:012345678912:cluster/PROD"
 -TagKey "Name"
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-EKSResourceTag (UntagResource)" on target
 "arn:aws:eks:us-west-2:012345678912:cluster/PROD".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UntagResource를 참조하세요.

Update-EKSClusterConfig

다음 코드 예시는 Update-EKSClusterConfig의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: Amazon EKS 클러스터 구성을 업데이트합니다. 업데이트 중에도 클러스터가 계속 작동합니다.

```
Update-EKSClusterConfig -Name "PROD" -Logging_ClusterLogging
 @{Types="api","audit","authenticator","controllerManager","scheduler",Enabled="True"}
```

출력:

```
CreatedAt : 12/25/2019 5:03:07 PM
Errors    : {}
Id        : ee708232-7d2e-4ed7-9270-d0b5176f0726
Params    : {Amazon.EKS.Model.UpdateParam}
Status    : InProgress
Type      : LoggingUpdate
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UpdateClusterConfig를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Update-EKSClusterVersion

다음 코드 예시는 Update-EKSClusterVersion의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 cmdlet은 Amazon EKS 클러스터를 지정된 Kubernetes 버전으로 업데이트합니다. 업데이트 중에도 클러스터가 계속 작동합니다.

```
Update-EKSClusterVersion -Name "PROD-KUBE-CL" -Version 1.14
```

출력:

```
CreatedAt : 12/26/2019 9:50:37 AM
Errors    : {}
Id        : ef186eff-3b3a-4c25-bcfc-3dcdf9e898a8
```

```
Params    : {Amazon.EKS.Model.UpdateParam, Amazon.EKS.Model.UpdateParam}
Status    : InProgress
Type      : VersionUpdate
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UpdateClusterVersion을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Elastic Load Balancing - Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 버전 1 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Elastic Load Balancing - 버전 1과 함께 AWS Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`Add-ELBLoadBalancerToSubnet`

다음 코드 예시는 `Add-ELBLoadBalancerToSubnet`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서에 대해 구성된 서브넷 세트에 지정된 서브넷을 추가합니다. 출력에는 전체 서브넷 목록이 포함됩니다.

```
Add-ELBLoadBalancerToSubnet -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -Subnet
 subnet-12345678
```

출력:

```
subnet-12345678
subnet-87654321
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 AttachLoadBalancerToSubnets를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Add-ELBResourceTag`

다음 코드 예시는 `Add-ELBResourceTag`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서에 지정된 태그를 추가합니다. 이 예제에서 사용하는 구문에는 PowerShell 버전 3 이상이 필요합니다.

```
Add-ELBResourceTag -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -Tag
 @{ Key="project";Value="lima" },@{ Key="department";Value="digital-media" }
```

예제 2: PowerShell 버전 2에서는 New-Object를 사용하여 태그 파라미터에 대한 태그를 생성해야 합니다.

```
$tag = New-Object Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.Tag
$tag.Key = "project"
$tag.Value = "lima"
Add-ELBResourceTag -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -Tag $tag
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 AddTags를 참조하세요.

`Disable-ELBAvailabilityZoneForLoadBalancer`

다음 코드 예시는 `Disable-ELBAvailabilityZoneForLoadBalancer`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서에서 지정된 가용 영역을 제거합니다. 출력에는 나머지 가용 영역이 포함됩니다.

```
Disable-ELBAvailabilityZoneForLoadBalancer -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -
AvailabilityZone us-west-2a
```

출력:

```
us-west-2b
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DisableAvailabilityZonesForLoadBalancer를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Dismount-ELBLoadBalancerFromSubnet`

다음 코드 예시는 `Dismount-ELBLoadBalancerFromSubnet`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서에 대해 구성된 서브넷 세트에서 지정된 서브넷을 제거합니다. 출력에는 나머지 서브넷이 포함됩니다.

```
Dismount-ELBLoadBalancerFromSubnet -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -Subnet
 subnet-12345678
```

출력:

```
subnet-87654321
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DetachLoadBalancerFromSubnets를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Edit-ELBLoadBalancerAttribute`

다음 코드 예시는 `Edit-ELBLoadBalancerAttribute`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서에 대해 교차 영역 로드 밸런싱을 활성화합니다.

```
Edit-ELBLoadBalancerAttribute -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -
CrossZoneLoadBalancing_Enabled $true
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서에 대한 연결 드레이닝을 비활성화합니다.

```
Edit-ELBLoadBalancerAttribute -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -
ConnectionDraining_Enabled $false
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서에 대한 액세스 로깅을 활성화합니다.

```
Edit-ELBLoadBalancerAttribute -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer `
>> -AccessLog_Enabled $true `
>> -AccessLog_S3BucketName amzn-s3-demo-logging-bucket `
>> -AccessLog_S3BucketPrefix my-app/prod `
>> -AccessLog_EmitInterval 60
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ModifyLoadBalancerAttributes를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Enable-ELBAvailabilityZoneForLoadBalancer`

다음 코드 예시는 `Enable-ELBAvailabilityZoneForLoadBalancer`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 가용 영역을 지정된 로드 밸런서에 추가합니다. 출력에는 가용 영역의 전체 목록이 포함됩니다.

```
Enable-ELBAvailabilityZoneForLoadBalancer -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -
AvailabilityZone us-west-2a
```

출력:

```
us-west-2a
us-west-2b
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 EnableAvailabilityZonesForLoadBalancer를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Get-ELBInstanceHealth`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-ELBInstanceHealth`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서에 등록된 인스턴스의 상태를 설명합니다.

```
Get-ELBInstanceHealth -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer
```

출력:

```
Description                    InstanceId                     ReasonCode
      State
-----------                    ----------                     ----------
      -----
N/A                            i-87654321                     N/A
      InService
Instance has failed at lea... i-12345678                     Instance
      OutOfService
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서에 등록된 지정된 인스턴스의 상태를 설명합니다.

```
Get-ELBInstanceHealth -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -Instance i-12345678
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스의 상태에 대한 전체 설명을 표시합니다.

```
(Get-ELBInstanceHealth -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -Instance
 i-12345678).Description
```

출력:

```
Instance has failed at least the UnhealthyThreshold number of health checks
 consecutively.
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeInstanceHealth를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Get-ELBLoadBalancer`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-ELBLoadBalancer`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 로드 밸런서의 이름을 나열합니다.

```
Get-ELBLoadBalancer | format-table -property LoadBalancerName
```

출력:

```
LoadBalancerName
----------------
my-load-balancer
my-other-load-balancer
my-internal-load-balancer
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서를 설명합니다.

```
Get-ELBLoadBalancer -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer
```

출력:

```
AvailabilityZones         : {us-west-2a, us-west-2b}
BackendServerDescriptions :
 {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.BackendServerDescription}
CanonicalHostedZoneName   : my-load-balancer-1234567890.us-west-2.elb.amazonaws.com
CanonicalHostedZoneNameID : Z3DZXE0EXAMPLE
CreatedTime               : 4/11/2015 12:12:45 PM
DNSName                   : my-load-balancer-1234567890.us-west-2.elb.amazonaws.com
HealthCheck               : Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.HealthCheck
Instances                 : {i-207d9717, i-afefb49b}
ListenerDescriptions      : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.ListenerDescription}
LoadBalancerName          : my-load-balancer
Policies                  : Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.Policies
Scheme                    : internet-facing
SecurityGroups            : {sg-a61988c3}
SourceSecurityGroup       : Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.SourceSecurityGroup
Subnets                   : {subnet-15aaab61}
VPCId                     : vpc-a01106c2
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 현재 AWS 리전의 모든 로드 밸런서를 설명합니다.

```
Get-ELBLoadBalancer
```

예제 4:이 예제에서는 사용 가능한 모든의 모든 로드 밸런서를 설명합니다 AWS 리전.

```
Get-AWSRegion | % { Get-ELBLoadBalancer -Region $_ }
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeLoadBalancers를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-ELBLoadBalancerAttribute

다음 코드 예시는 Get-ELBLoadBalancerAttribute의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서의 속성을 설명합니다.

```
Get-ELBLoadBalancerAttribute -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer
```

출력:

```
AccessLog              : Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.AccessLog
AdditionalAttributes   : {}
ConnectionDraining     : Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.ConnectionDraining
ConnectionSettings     : Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.ConnectionSettings
CrossZoneLoadBalancing : Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.CrossZoneLoadBalancing
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeLoadBalancerAttributes를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-ELBLoadBalancerPolicy

다음 코드 예시는 Get-ELBLoadBalancerPolicy의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서와 연결된 정책을 설명합니다.

```
Get-ELBLoadBalancerPolicy -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer
```

출력:

```
PolicyAttributeDescriptions             PolicyName
 PolicyTypeName
---------------------------             ----------
 --------------
{ProxyProtocol}                         my-ProxyProtocol-policy
 ProxyProtocolPolicyType
{CookieName}                            my-app-cookie-policy
 AppCookieStickinessPolicyType
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 정책의 속성을 설명합니다.

```
(Get-ELBLoadBalancerPolicy -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -PolicyName my-
ProxyProtocol-policy).PolicyAttributeDescriptions
```

출력:

```
AttributeName    AttributeValue
-------------    --------------
ProxyProtocol    true
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 샘플 정책을 포함하여 사전 정의된 정책을 설명합니다. 샘플 정책의 이름에는 ELBSample 접두사가 있습니다.

```
Get-ELBLoadBalancerPolicy
```

출력:

```
PolicyAttributeDescriptions             PolicyName
 PolicyTypeName
---------------------------             ----------
 --------------
{Protocol-SSLv2, Protocol-TLSv1, Pro... ELBSecurityPolicy-2015-05
 SSLNegotiationPolicyType
{Protocol-SSLv2, Protocol-TLSv1, Pro... ELBSecurityPolicy-2015-03
 SSLNegotiationPolicyType
{Protocol-SSLv2, Protocol-TLSv1, Pro... ELBSecurityPolicy-2015-02
 SSLNegotiationPolicyType
{Protocol-SSLv2, Protocol-TLSv1, Pro... ELBSecurityPolicy-2014-10
 SSLNegotiationPolicyType
{Protocol-SSLv2, Protocol-TLSv1, Pro... ELBSecurityPolicy-2014-01
 SSLNegotiationPolicyType
{Protocol-SSLv2, Protocol-TLSv1, Pro... ELBSecurityPolicy-2011-08
 SSLNegotiationPolicyType
{Protocol-SSLv2, Protocol-TLSv1, Pro... ELBSample-ELBDefaultCipherPolicy
 SSLNegotiationPolicyType
{Protocol-SSLv2, Protocol-TLSv1, Pro... ELBSample-OpenSSLDefaultCipherPolicy
 SSLNegotiationPolicyType
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeLoadBalancerPolicies를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-ELBLoadBalancerPolicyType

다음 코드 예시는 Get-ELBLoadBalancerPolicyType의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제는 Elastic Load Balancing에서 지원하는 정책 유형을 가져옵니다.

```
Get-ELBLoadBalancerPolicyType
```

출력:

```
Description                             PolicyAttributeTypeDescriptions
 PolicyTypeName
-----------                             -------------------------------
 --------------
Stickiness policy with session lifet... {CookieExpirationPeriod}
 LBCookieStickinessPolicyType
Policy that controls authentication ... {PublicKeyPolicyName}
 BackendServerAuthenticationPolicyType
Listener policy that defines the cip... {Protocol-SSLv2, Protocol-TLSv1, Pro...
 SSLNegotiationPolicyType
Policy containing a list of public k... {PublicKey}
 PublicKeyPolicyType
Stickiness policy with session lifet... {CookieName}
 AppCookieStickinessPolicyType
Policy that controls whether to incl... {ProxyProtocol}
 ProxyProtocolPolicyType
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 정책 유형을 설명합니다.

```
Get-ELBLoadBalancerPolicyType -PolicyTypeName ProxyProtocolPolicyType
```

출력:

```
Description                             PolicyAttributeTypeDescriptions
 PolicyTypeName
-----------                             -------------------------------
 --------------
Policy that controls whether to incl... {ProxyProtocol}
 ProxyProtocolPolicyType
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 지정된 정책 유형에 대한 전체 설명을 표시합니다.

```
(Get-ELBLoadBalancerPolicyType -PolicyTypeName).Description
```

출력:

```
Policy that controls whether to include the IP address and port of the originating
 request for TCP messages.
This policy operates on TCP/SSL listeners only
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeLoadBalancerPolicyTypes를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Get-ELBResourceTag`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-ELBResourceTag`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서에 대한 태그를 나열합니다.

```
Get-ELBResourceTag -LoadBalancerName @("my-load-balancer","my-internal-load-
balancer")
```

출력:

```
LoadBalancerName             Tags
----------------             ----
my-load-balancer             {project, department}
my-internal-load-balancer    {project, department}
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서에 대한 태그를 설명합니다.

```
(Get-ELBResourceTag -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer).Tags
```

출력:

```
Key           Value
---           -----
```

```
project       lima
department    digital-media
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeTags를 참조하세요.

`Join-ELBSecurityGroupToLoadBalancer`

다음 코드 예시는 `Join-ELBSecurityGroupToLoadBalancer`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서에 대한 현재 보안 그룹을 지정된 보안 그룹으로 바꿉니다.

```
Join-ELBSecurityGroupToLoadBalancer -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -
SecurityGroup sg-87654321
```

출력:

```
sg-87654321
```

예제 2: 현재 보안 그룹을 유지하고 추가 보안 그룹을 지정하려면 기존 보안 그룹과 새 보안 그룹을 모두 지정합니다.

```
Join-ELBSecurityGroupToLoadBalancer -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -
SecurityGroup @("sg-12345678", "sg-87654321")
```

출력:

```
sg-12345678
sg-87654321
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ApplySecurityGroupsToLoadBalancer를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`New-ELBAppCookieStickinessPolicy`

다음 코드 예시는 `New-ELBAppCookieStickinessPolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 애플리케이션 생성 쿠키의 고정 세션 수명을 따르는 고정 정책을 생성합니다.

```
New-ELBAppCookieStickinessPolicy -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -PolicyName my-
app-cookie-policy -CookieName my-app-cookie
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateAppCookieStickinessPolicy를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

New-ELBLBCookieStickinessPolicy

다음 코드 예시는 `New-ELBLBCookieStickinessPolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 만료 기간(초)으로 제어되는 고정 세션 수명을 사용하여 고정 정책을 생성합니다.

```
New-ELBLBCookieStickinessPolicy -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -PolicyName my-
duration-cookie-policy -CookieExpirationPeriod 60
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 브라우저의 수명(사용자 에이전트)에 의해가 제어하는 고정 세션 수명을 사용하여 고정 정책을 생성합니다.

```
New-ELBLBCookieStickinessPolicy -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -PolicyName my-
duration-cookie-policy
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateLbCookieStickinessPolicy를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

New-ELBLoadBalancer

다음 코드 예시는 `New-ELBLoadBalancer`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 VPC에 HTTP 리스너가 있는 로드 밸런서를 생성합니다.

```
$httpListener = New-Object Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.Listener
$httpListener.Protocol = "http"
$httpListener.LoadBalancerPort = 80
$httpListener.InstanceProtocol = "http"
$httpListener.InstancePort = 80
New-ELBLoadBalancer -LoadBalancerName my-vpc-load-balancer -SecurityGroup sg-
a61988c3 -Subnet subnet-15aaab61 -Listener $httpListener

my-vpc-load-balancer-1234567890.us-west-2.elb.amazonaws.com
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 EC2-Classic에서 HTTP 리스너를 사용하여 로드 밸런서를 생성합니다.

```
New-ELBLoadBalancer -LoadBalancerName my-classic-load-balancer -AvailabilityZone us-
west-2a` -Listener $httpListener
```

출력:

```
my-classic-load-balancer-123456789.us-west-2.elb.amazonaws.com
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 HTTPS 리스너를 사용하여 로드 밸런서를 생성합니다.

```
$httpsListener = New-Object Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.Listener
$httpsListener.Protocol = "https"
$httpsListener.LoadBalancerPort = 443
$httpsListener.InstanceProtocol = "http"
$httpsListener.InstancePort = 80
$httpsListener.SSLCertificateId="arn:aws:iam::123456789012:server-certificate/my-
server-cert"
New-ELBLoadBalancer -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -AvailabilityZone us-west-2a
 -Listener $httpsListener

my-load-balancer-123456789.us-west-2.elb.amazonaws.com
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateLoadBalancer를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

New-ELBLoadBalancerListener

다음 코드 예시는 New-ELBLoadBalancerListener의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서에 HTTPS 리스너를 추가합니다.

```
$httpsListener = New-Object Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.Listener
$httpsListener.Protocol = "https"
$httpsListener.LoadBalancerPort = 443
$httpsListener.InstanceProtocol = "https"
$httpsListener.InstancePort = 443
$httpsListener.SSLCertificateId="arn:aws:iam::123456789012:server-certificate/my-
server-cert"
New-ELBLoadBalancerListener -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -Listener
 $httpsListener
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateLoadBalancerListeners를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

New-ELBLoadBalancerPolicy

다음 코드 예시는 New-ELBLoadBalancerPolicy의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서에 대한 새 프록시 프로토콜 정책을 생성합니다.

```
$attribute = New-Object Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.PolicyAttribute -Property
 @{
         AttributeName="ProxyProtocol"
         AttributeValue="True"
    }
New-ELBLoadBalancerPolicy -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -PolicyName my-
ProxyProtocol-policy -PolicyTypeName ProxyProtocolPolicyType -PolicyAttribute
 $attribute
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateLoadBalancerPolicy를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Register-ELBInstanceWithLoadBalancer

다음 코드 예시는 Register-ELBInstanceWithLoadBalancer의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 EC2 인스턴스를 지정된 로드 밸런서에 등록합니다.

```
Register-ELBInstanceWithLoadBalancer -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -Instance
 i-12345678
```

출력:

```
InstanceId
----------
i-12345678
i-87654321
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 RegisterInstancesWithLoadBalancer를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Remove-ELBInstanceFromLoadBalancer`

다음 코드 예시는 `Remove-ELBInstanceFromLoadBalancer`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서에서 지정된 EC2 인스턴스를 제거합니다. 강제 파라미터도 지정하지 않는 한 작업을 진행하기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다.

```
Remove-ELBInstanceFromLoadBalancer -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -Instance
 i-12345678
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-ELBInstanceFromLoadBalancer
 (DeregisterInstancesFromLoadBalancer)" on Target
"Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.Instance".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):

InstanceId
----------
```

```
i-87654321
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeregisterInstancesFromLoadBalancer를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Remove-ELBLoadBalancer

다음 코드 예시는 Remove-ELBLoadBalancer의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서를 삭제합니다. 강제 파라미터도 지정하지 않는 한 작업을 진행하기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다.

```
Remove-ELBLoadBalancer -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-ELBLoadBalancer (DeleteLoadBalancer)" on Target "my-
load-balancer".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteLoadBalancer를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Remove-ELBLoadBalancerListener

다음 코드 예시는 Remove-ELBLoadBalancerListener의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서에 대한 포트 80의 리스너를 삭제합니다. 강제 파라미터도 지정하지 않는 한 작업을 진행하기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다.

```
Remove-ELBLoadBalancerListener -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -LoadBalancerPort
 80
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-ELBLoadBalancerListener (DeleteLoadBalancerListeners)"
 on Target "80".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteLoadBalancerListeners를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Remove-ELBLoadBalancerPolicy`

다음 코드 예시는 `Remove-ELBLoadBalancerPolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서에서 지정된 정책을 삭제합니다. 강제 파라미터도 지정하지 않는 한 작업을 진행하기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다.

```
Remove-ELBLoadBalancerPolicy -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -PolicyName my-
duration-cookie-policy
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-ELBLoadBalancerPolicy (DeleteLoadBalancerPolicy)" on
 Target "my-duration-cookie-policy".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteLoadBalancerPolicy를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Remove-ELBResourceTag`

다음 코드 예시는 `Remove-ELBResourceTag`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서에서 지정된 태그를 제거합니다. 강제 파라미터도 지정하지 않는 한 작업을 진행하기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다. 이 예제에서 사용하는 구문에는 PowerShell 버전 3 이상이 필요합니다.

```
Remove-ELBResourceTag -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -Tag @{ Key="project" }
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-ELBResourceTag (RemoveTags)" on target
 "Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.TagKeyOnly".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

예제 2: Powershell 버전 2에서는 New-Object를 사용하여 태그 파라미터에 대한 태그를 생성해야 합니다.

```
$tag = New-Object Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.TagKeyOnly
$tag.Key = "project"
Remove-ELBResourceTag -Tag $tag -Force
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 RemoveTags를 참조하세요.

`Set-ELBHealthCheck`

다음 코드 예시는 `Set-ELBHealthCheck`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서에 대한 상태 확인 설정을 구성합니다.

```
Set-ELBHealthCheck -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer `
>> -HealthCheck_HealthyThreshold 2 `
>> -HealthCheck_UnhealthyThreshold 2 `
>> -HealthCheck_Target "HTTP:80/ping" `
>> -HealthCheck_Interval 30 `
```

```
>> -HealthCheck_Timeout 3
```

출력:

```
HealthyThreshold   : 2
Interval           : 30
Target             : HTTP:80/ping
Timeout            : 3
UnhealthyThreshold : 2
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ConfigureHealthCheck를 참조하세요.

`Set-ELBLoadBalancerListenerSSLCertificate`

다음 코드 예시는 `Set-ELBLoadBalancerListenerSSLCertificate`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제는 지정된 리스너에 대한 SSL 연결을 종료하는 인증서를 대체합니다.

```
Set-ELBLoadBalancerListenerSSLCertificate -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer `
>> -LoadBalancerPort 443 `
>> -SSLCertificateId "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:server-certificate/new-server-cert"
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 SetLoadBalancerListenerSslCertificate를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Set-ELBLoadBalancerPolicyForBackendServer`

다음 코드 예시는 `Set-ELBLoadBalancerPolicyForBackendServer`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 포트의 정책을 지정된 정책으로 바꿉니다.

```
Set-ELBLoadBalancerPolicyForBackendServer -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -
InstancePort 80 -PolicyName my-ProxyProtocol-policy
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 포트와 연결된 모든 정책을 제거합니다.

```
Set-ELBLoadBalancerPolicyForBackendServer -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -
InstancePort 80
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 SetLoadBalancerPoliciesForBackendServer를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Set-ELBLoadBalancerPolicyOfListener`

다음 코드 예시는 `Set-ELBLoadBalancerPolicyOfListener`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 리스너에 대한 정책을 지정된 정책으로 바꿉니다.

```
Set-ELBLoadBalancerPolicyOfListener -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -
LoadBalancerPort 443 -PolicyName my-SSLNegotiation-policy
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 리스너와 연결된 모든 정책을 제거합니다.

```
Set-ELBLoadBalancerPolicyOfListener -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -
LoadBalancerPort 443
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 SetLoadBalancerPoliciesOfListener를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Elastic Load Balancing - Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 버전 2 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Elastic Load Balancing - 버전 2와 함께 AWS Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

Add-ELB2ListenerCertificate

다음 코드 예시는 Add-ELB2ListenerCertificate의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 리스너에 추가 인증서를 추가합니다.

```
Add-ELB2ListenerCertificate -ListenerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:listener/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/3873f123b98f7618' -
Certificate @{CertificateArn = 'arn:aws:acm:us-
east-1:123456789012:certificate/19478bd5-491d-47d4-b1d7-5217feba1d97'}
```

출력:

```
CertificateArn
 IsDefault
--------------
 ---------
arn:aws:acm:us-east-1:123456789012:certificate/19478bd5-491d-47d4-b1d7-5217feba1d97
 False
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 AddListenerCertificates를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Add-ELB2Tag

다음 코드 예시는 Add-ELB2Tag의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 **AWS.Tools.ElasticLoadBalancingV2** 리소스에 새 태그를 추가합니다.

```
Add-ELB2Tag -ResourceArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f' -Tag @{Key =
 'productVersion'; Value = '1.0.0'}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 AddTags를 참조하세요.

Edit-ELB2Listener

다음 코드 예시는 Edit-ELB2Listener의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 리스너 기본 작업을 고정 응답으로 수정합니다.

```
$newDefaultAction = [Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Action]@{
    "FixedResponseConfig" = @{
    "ContentType" = "text/plain"
    "MessageBody" = "Hello World"
    "StatusCode" = "200"
  }
  "Type" = [Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.ActionTypeEnum]::FixedResponse
}

Edit-ELB2Listener -ListenerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:listener/app/testALB/3e2f03b558e19676/d19f2f14974db685' -Port
 8080 -DefaultAction $newDefaultAction
```

출력:

```
Certificates    : {}
DefaultActions  : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Action}
ListenerArn     : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener/app/
testALB/3e2f03b558e19676/d19f2f14974db685
LoadBalancerArn : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/
app/testALB/3e2f03b558e19676
Port            : 8080
Protocol        : HTTP
SslPolicy       :
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ModifyListener를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Edit-ELB2LoadBalancerAttribute

다음 코드 예시는 Edit-ELB2LoadBalancerAttribute의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서의 속성을 수정합니다.

```
Edit-ELB2LoadBalancerAttribute -LoadBalancerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f' -Attribute @{Key =
 'deletion_protection.enabled'; Value = 'true'}
```

출력:

```
Key                                           Value
---                                           -----
deletion_protection.enabled                   true
access_logs.s3.enabled                        false
access_logs.s3.bucket
access_logs.s3.prefix
idle_timeout.timeout_seconds                  60
routing.http2.enabled                         true
routing.http.drop_invalid_header_fields.enabled false
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ModifyLoadBalancerAttributes를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Edit-ELB2Rule`

다음 코드 예시는 `Edit-ELB2Rule`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 리스너 규칙 구성을 수정합니다.

```
$newRuleCondition = [Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.RuleCondition]@{
    "PathPatternConfig" = @{
    "Values" = "/login1","/login2","/login3"
  }
  "Field" = "path-pattern"
}

Edit-ELB2Rule -RuleArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:listener-rule/app/testALB/3e2f03b558e19676/1c84f02aec143e80/
f4f51dfaa033a8cc' -Condition $newRuleCondition
```

출력:

```
Actions     : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Action}
```

```
Conditions : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.RuleCondition}
IsDefault  : False
Priority   : 10
RuleArn    : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener-rule/app/
testALB/3e2f03b558e19676/1c84f02aec143e80/f4f51dfaa033a8cc
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ModifyRule을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Edit-ELB2TargetGroup`

다음 코드 예시는 `Edit-ELB2TargetGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 대상 그룹의 속성을 수정합니다.

```
Edit-ELB2TargetGroup -TargetGroupArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:targetgroup/test-tg/a4e04b3688be1970' -HealthCheckIntervalSecond
 60 -HealthCheckPath '/index.html' -HealthCheckPort 8080
```

출력:

```
HealthCheckEnabled         : True
HealthCheckIntervalSeconds : 60
HealthCheckPath            : /index.html
HealthCheckPort            : 8080
HealthCheckProtocol        : HTTP
HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds  : 5
HealthyThresholdCount      : 5
LoadBalancerArns           : {}
Matcher                    : Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Matcher
Port                       : 80
Protocol                   : HTTP
TargetGroupArn             : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:targetgroup/test-tg/a4e04b3688be1970
TargetGroupName            : test-tg
TargetType                 : instance
UnhealthyThresholdCount    : 2
VpcId                      : vpc-2cfd7000
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ModifyTargetGroup을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Edit-ELB2TargetGroupAttribute

다음 코드 예시는 Edit-ELB2TargetGroupAttribute의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 대상 그룹의 deregistration_delay 속성을 수정합니다.

```
Edit-ELB2TargetGroupAttribute -TargetGroupArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:targetgroup/test-tg/a4e04b3688be1970' -Attribute @{Key =
 'deregistration_delay.timeout_seconds'; Value = 600}
```

출력:

```
Key                                  Value
---                                  -----
stickiness.enabled                   false
deregistration_delay.timeout_seconds 600
stickiness.type                      lb_cookie
stickiness.lb_cookie.duration_seconds 86400
slow_start.duration_seconds          0
load_balancing.algorithm.type        round_robin
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ModifyTargetGroupAttributes를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-ELB2AccountLimit

다음 코드 예시는 Get-ELB2AccountLimit의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 명령은 지정된 리전에 대한 ELB2 계정 제한을 나열합니다.

```
Get-ELB2AccountLimit
```

출력:

```
Max  Name
---  ----
3000 target-groups
```

```
1000 targets-per-application-load-balancer
50   listeners-per-application-load-balancer
100  rules-per-application-load-balancer
50   network-load-balancers
3000 targets-per-network-load-balancer
500  targets-per-availability-zone-per-network-load-balancer
50   listeners-per-network-load-balancer
5    condition-values-per-alb-rule
5    condition-wildcards-per-alb-rule
100  target-groups-per-application-load-balancer
5    target-groups-per-action-on-application-load-balancer
1    target-groups-per-action-on-network-load-balancer
50   application-load-balancers
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeAccountLimits를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-ELB2Listener

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-ELB2Listener`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 ALB/NLB의 리스너를 설명합니다.

```
Get-ELB2Listener -LoadBalancerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f'
```

출력:

```
Certificates    : {}
DefaultActions  : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Action}
ListenerArn     : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener/app/
test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/1dac07c21187d41e
LoadBalancerArn : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/
app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f
Port            : 80
Protocol        : HTTP
SslPolicy       :

Certificates    : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Certificate}
DefaultActions  : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Action}
```

```
ListenerArn     : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener/app/
test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/66e10e3aaf5b6d9b
LoadBalancerArn : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/
app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f
Port            : 443
Protocol        : HTTPS
SslPolicy       : ELBSecurityPolicy-2016-08
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeListeners를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Get-ELB2ListenerCertificate`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-ELB2ListenerCertificate`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 리스너의 인증서를 설명합니다.

```
Get-ELB2ListenerCertificate -ListenerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:listener/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/66e10e3aaf5b6d9b'
```

출력:

```
CertificateArn
 IsDefault
--------------
 ---------
arn:aws:acm:us-east-1:123456789012:certificate/5fc7c092-68bf-4862-969c-22fd48b6e17c
 True
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeListenerCertificates를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Get-ELB2LoadBalancer`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-ELB2LoadBalancer`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 샘플은 지정된 리전의 모든 로드 밸런서를 표시합니다.

```
Get-ELB2LoadBalancer
```

출력:

```
AvailabilityZones     : {us-east-1c}
CanonicalHostedZoneId : Z26RNL4JYFTOTI
CreatedTime           : 6/22/18 11:21:50 AM
DNSName               : test-elb1234567890-238d34ad8d94bc2e.elb.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com
IpAddressType         : ipv4
LoadBalancerArn       : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/net/test-elb1234567890/238d34ad8d94bc2e
LoadBalancerName      : test-elb1234567890
Scheme                : internet-facing
SecurityGroups        : {}
State                 : Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.LoadBalancerState
Type                  : network
VpcId                 : vpc-2cf00000
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeLoadBalancers를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Get-ELB2LoadBalancerAttribute`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-ELB2LoadBalancerAttribute`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 명령은 지정된 로드 밸런서의 속성을 설명합니다.

```
Get-ELB2LoadBalancerAttribute -LoadBalancerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/net/test-elb/238d34ad8d94bc2e'
```

출력:

```
Key                             Value
---                             -----
access_logs.s3.enabled          false
load_balancing.cross_zone.enabled true
access_logs.s3.prefix
```

```
deletion_protection.enabled       false
access_logs.s3.bucket
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeLoadBalancerAttributes를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-ELB2Rule

다음 코드 예시는 Get-ELB2Rule의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 리스너 ARN에 대한 리스너 규칙을 설명합니다.

```
Get-ELB2Rule -ListenerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:listener/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/66e10e3aaf5b6d9b'
```

출력:

```
Actions    : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Action}
Conditions : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.RuleCondition}
IsDefault  : False
Priority   : 1
RuleArn    : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener-rule/app/
test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/66e10e3aaf5b6d9b/2286fff5055e0f79

Actions    : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Action}
Conditions : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.RuleCondition}
IsDefault  : False
Priority   : 2
RuleArn    : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener-rule/app/
test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/66e10e3aaf5b6d9b/14e7b036567623ba

Actions    : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Action}
Conditions : {}
IsDefault  : True
Priority   : default
RuleArn    : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener-rule/app/
test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/66e10e3aaf5b6d9b/853948cf3aa9b2bf
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeRules를 참조하세요.

Get-ELB2SSLPolicy

다음 코드 예시는 Get-ELB2SSLPolicy의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 ElasticLoadBalancingV2에 사용할 수 있는 모든 리스너 정책을 나열합니다.

```
Get-ELB2SSLPolicy
```

출력:

```
Ciphers
                                Name                                    SslProtocols
-------
                                ----                                    ------------
{ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-
SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256} ELBSecurityPolicy-2016-08             {TLSv1,
 TLSv1.1, TLSv1.2}
{ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-
SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256} ELBSecurityPolicy-TLS-1-2-2017-01     {TLSv1.2}
{ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-
SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256} ELBSecurityPolicy-TLS-1-1-2017-01     {TLSv1.1,
 TLSv1.2}
{ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-
SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256} ELBSecurityPolicy-TLS-1-2-Ext-2018-06 {TLSv1.2}
{ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-
SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256} ELBSecurityPolicy-FS-2018-06          {TLSv1,
 TLSv1.1, TLSv1.2}
{ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-
SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256} ELBSecurityPolicy-2015-05             {TLSv1,
 TLSv1.1, TLSv1.2}
{ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-
SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256} ELBSecurityPolicy-TLS-1-0-2015-04     {TLSv1,
 TLSv1.1, TLSv1.2}
{ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-
SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256} ELBSecurityPolicy-FS-1-2-Res-2019-08  {TLSv1.2}
{ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-
SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256} ELBSecurityPolicy-FS-1-1-2019-08      {TLSv1.1,
 TLSv1.2}
{ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-
SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256} ELBSecurityPolicy-FS-1-2-2019-08      {TLSv1.2}
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeSslPolicies를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-ELB2Tag

다음 코드 예시는 Get-ELB2Tag의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 리소스의 태그를 나열합니다.

```
Get-ELB2Tag -ResourceArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f'
```

출력:

```
ResourceArn
           Tags
-----------
           ----
arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-
alb/3651b4394dd9a24f {stage, internalName, version}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeTags를 참조하세요.

Get-ELB2TargetGroup

다음 코드 예시는 Get-ELB2TargetGroup의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 대상 그룹을 설명합니다.

```
Get-ELB2TargetGroup -TargetGroupArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:targetgroup/test-tg/a4e04b3688be1970'
```

출력:

```
HealthCheckEnabled         : True
HealthCheckIntervalSeconds : 30
```

```
HealthCheckPath            : /
HealthCheckPort            : traffic-port
HealthCheckProtocol        : HTTP
HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds  : 5
HealthyThresholdCount      : 5
LoadBalancerArns           : {arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f}
Matcher                    : Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Matcher
Port                       : 80
Protocol                   : HTTP
TargetGroupArn             : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:targetgroup/test-tg/a4e04b3688be1970
TargetGroupName            : test-tg
TargetType                 : instance
UnhealthyThresholdCount    : 2
VpcId                      : vpc-2cfd7000
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeTargetGroups를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Get-ELB2TargetGroupAttribute`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-ELB2TargetGroupAttribute`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 대상 그룹의 속성을 설명합니다.

```
Get-ELB2TargetGroupAttribute -TargetGroupArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:targetgroup/test-tg/a4e04b3688be1970'
```

출력:

```
Key                                Value
---                                -----
stickiness.enabled                 false
deregistration_delay.timeout_seconds  300
stickiness.type                    lb_cookie
stickiness.lb_cookie.duration_seconds 86400
slow_start.duration_seconds        0
load_balancing.algorithm.type      round_robin
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeTargetGroupAttributes를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-ELB2TargetHealth

다음 코드 예시는 Get-ELB2TargetHealth의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제는 지정된 대상 그룹에 있는 대상의 상태를 반환합니다.

```
Get-ELB2TargetHealth -TargetGroupArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:targetgroup/test-tg/a4e04b3688be1970'
```

출력:

```
HealthCheckPort Target                                                  TargetHealth
--------------- ------                                                  ------------
80              Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.TargetDescription
 Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.TargetHealth
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeTargetHealth를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

New-ELB2Listener

다음 코드 예시는 New-ELB2Listener의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 대상 그룹으로 트래픽을 전송하기 위해 기본 작업 '전달'을 사용하여 새 ALB 리스너를 생성합니다.

```
$defaultAction = [Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Action]@{
  ForwardConfig = @{
    TargetGroups = @(
      @{ TargetGroupArn = "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:targetgroup/testAlbTG/3d61c2f20aa5bccb" }
    )
    TargetGroupStickinessConfig = @{
      DurationSeconds = 900
```

```
      Enabled = $true
    }
  }
  Type = "Forward"
}

New-ELB2Listener -LoadBalancerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/testALB/3e2f03b558e19676' -Port 8001 -Protocol
 "HTTP" -DefaultAction $defaultAction
```

출력:

```
Certificates    : {}
DefaultActions  : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Action}
ListenerArn     : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener/app/
testALB/3e2f03b558e19676/1c84f02aec143e80
LoadBalancerArn : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/
app/testALB/3e2f03b558e19676
Port            : 8001
Protocol        : HTTP
SslPolicy       :
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateListener를 참조하세요.

New-ELB2LoadBalancer

다음 코드 예시는 New-ELB2LoadBalancer의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 서브넷이 2개인 새 인터넷 연결 Application Load Balancer를 생성합니다.

```
New-ELB2LoadBalancer -Type application -Scheme internet-facing -IpAddressType
 ipv4 -Name 'New-Test-ALB' -SecurityGroup 'sg-07c3414abb8811cbd' -subnet 'subnet-
c37a67a6','subnet-fc02eea0'
```

출력:

```
AvailabilityZones     : {us-east-1b, us-east-1a}
CanonicalHostedZoneId : Z35SXDOTRQ7X7K
CreatedTime           : 12/28/19 2:58:03 PM
DNSName               : New-Test-ALB-1391502222.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com
```

```
IpAddressType         : ipv4
LoadBalancerArn       : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/New-Test-ALB/dab2e4d90eb51493
LoadBalancerName      : New-Test-ALB
Scheme                : internet-facing
SecurityGroups        : {sg-07c3414abb8811cbd}
State                 : Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.LoadBalancerState
Type                  : application
VpcId                 : vpc-2cfd7000
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateLoadBalancer를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

New-ELB2Rule

다음 코드 예시는 New-ELB2Rule의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 리스너의 고객 헤더 값을 기반으로 고정 응답 작업을 사용하여 새 리스너 규칙을 생성합니다.

```
$newRuleAction = [Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Action]@{
  "FixedResponseConfig" = @{
    "ContentType" = "text/plain"
    "MessageBody" = "Hello World"
    "StatusCode" = "200"
  }
  "Type" = [Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.ActionTypeEnum]::FixedResponse
}

$newRuleCondition = [Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.RuleCondition]@{
  "httpHeaderConfig" = @{
    "HttpHeaderName" = "customHeader"
    "Values" = "header2","header1"
  }
  "Field" = "http-header"
}

New-ELB2Rule -ListenerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:listener/app/testALB/3e2f03b558e19676/1c84f02aec143e80' -Action
 $newRuleAction -Condition $newRuleCondition -Priority 10
```

출력:

```
Actions    : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Action}
Conditions : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.RuleCondition}
IsDefault  : False
Priority   : 10
RuleArn    : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener-rule/app/
testALB/3e2f03b558e19676/1c84f02aec143e80/f4f51dfaa033a8cc
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateRule을 참조하세요.

New-ELB2TargetGroup

다음 코드 예시는 New-ELB2TargetGroup의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 제공된 파라미터를 사용하여 새 대상 그룹을 생성합니다.

```
New-ELB2TargetGroup -HealthCheckEnabled 1 -HealthCheckIntervalSeconds 30 -
HealthCheckPath '/index.html' -HealthCheckPort 80 -HealthCheckTimeoutSecond 5 -
HealthyThresholdCount 2 -UnhealthyThresholdCount 5 -Port 80 -Protocol 'HTTP' -
TargetType instance -VpcId 'vpc-2cfd7000' -Name 'NewTargetGroup'
```

출력:

```
HealthCheckEnabled         : True
HealthCheckIntervalSeconds : 30
HealthCheckPath            : /index.html
HealthCheckPort            : 80
HealthCheckProtocol        : HTTP
HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds  : 5
HealthyThresholdCount      : 2
LoadBalancerArns           : {}
Matcher                    : Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Matcher
Port                       : 80
Protocol                   : HTTP
TargetGroupArn             : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:targetgroup/NewTargetGroup/534e484681d801bf
TargetGroupName            : NewTargetGroup
TargetType                 : instance
UnhealthyThresholdCount    : 5
```

```
VpcId                       : vpc-2cfd7000
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateTargetGroup을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Register-ELB2Target

다음 코드 예시는 Register-ELB2Target의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 대상 그룹에 'i-0672a4c4cdeae3111' 인스턴스를 등록합니다.

```
Register-ELB2Target -TargetGroupArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:targetgroup/test-tg/a4e04b3688be1970' -Target @{Port = 80; Id =
 'i-0672a4c4cdeae3111'}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 RegisterTargets를 참조하세요.

Remove-ELB2Listener

다음 코드 예시는 Remove-ELB2Listener의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 리스너를 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-ELB2Listener -ListenerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:listener/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/66e10e3aaf5b6d9b'
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-ELB2Listener (DeleteListener)" on target
 "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener/app/test-
alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/66e10e3aaf5b6d9b".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): y
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 로드 밸런서에서 지정된 리스너를 제거합니다.

```
Remove-ELB2Listener -ListenerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:listener/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/3873f123b98f7618'
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-ELB2Listener (DeleteListener)" on target
 "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener/app/test-
alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/3873f123b98f7618".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): y
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteListener를 참조하세요.

`Remove-ELB2ListenerCertificate`

다음 코드 예시는 `Remove-ELB2ListenerCertificate`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 대상 그룹에서 지정된 인증서를 제거합니다.

```
Remove-ELB2ListenerCertificate -Certificate @{CertificateArn = 'arn:aws:acm:us-
east-1:123456789012:certificate/19478bd5-491d-47d4-b1d7-5217feba1d97'} -ListenerArn
 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener/app/test-
alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/3873f123b98f7618'
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-ELB2ListenerCertificate
 (RemoveListenerCertificates)" on target "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:listener/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/3873f123b98f7618".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): y
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 RemoveListenerCertificates를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Remove-ELB2LoadBalancer

다음 코드 예시는 Remove-ELB2LoadBalancer의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서를 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-ELB2LoadBalancer -LoadBalancerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f'
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-ELB2LoadBalancer (DeleteLoadBalancer)" on target
 "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-
alb/3651b4394dd9a24f".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): y
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteLoadBalancer를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Remove-ELB2Rule

다음 코드 예시는 Remove-ELB2Rule의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제는 리스너에서 지정된 규칙을 제거합니다.

```
Remove-ELB2Rule -RuleArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:listener-rule/app/test-
alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/3873f123b98f7618/4b25eb10a42e33ab'
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
```

```
Performing the operation "Remove-ELB2Rule (DeleteRule)" on target
 "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener-rule/app/test-
alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/3873f123b98f7618/4b25eb10a42e33ab".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): y
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteRule을 참조하세요.

Remove-ELB2Tag

다음 코드 예시는 Remove-ELB2Tag의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 키의 태그를 제거합니다.

```
Remove-ELB2Tag -ResourceArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f' -TagKey
 'productVersion'
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-ELB2Tag (RemoveTags)" on target
 "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-
alb/3651b4394dd9a24f".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): y
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 RemoveTags를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Remove-ELB2TargetGroup

다음 코드 예시는 Remove-ELB2TargetGroup의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 대상 그룹을 제거합니다.

```
Remove-ELB2TargetGroup -TargetGroupArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:targetgroup/testsssss/4e0b6076bc6483a7'
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-ELB2TargetGroup (DeleteTargetGroup)" on
 target "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:targetgroup/
testsssss/4e0b6076bc6483a7".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): y
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteTargetGroup을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Set-ELB2IpAddressType`

다음 코드 예시는 `Set-ELB2IpAddressType`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 로드 밸런서 IP 주소 유형을 'IPv4'에서 'DualStack'으로 변경합니다.

```
Set-ELB2IpAddressType -LoadBalancerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f' -IpAddressType
 dualstack
```

출력:

```
Value
-----
dualstack
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 SetIpAddressType을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Set-ELB2RulePriority`

다음 코드 예시는 `Set-ELB2RulePriority`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 리스너 규칙의 우선 순위를 변경합니다.

```
Set-ELB2RulePriority -RulePriority -RulePriority @{Priority = 11; RuleArn =
 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener-rule/app/test-
alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/a4eb199fa5046f80/dbf4c6dcef3ec6f8'}
```

출력:

```
Actions    : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Action}
Conditions : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.RuleCondition}
IsDefault  : False
Priority   : 11
RuleArn    : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener-rule/app/
test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/a4eb199fa5046f80/dbf4c6dcef3ec6f8
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 SetRulePriorities를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Set-ELB2SecurityGroup`

다음 코드 예시는 `Set-ELB2SecurityGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 로드 밸런서에 보안 그룹 'sg-07c3414abb8811cbd'를 추가합니다.

```
Set-ELB2SecurityGroup -LoadBalancerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f' -SecurityGroup
 'sg-07c3414abb8811cbd'
```

출력:

```
sg-07c3414abb8811cbd
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 SetSecurityGroups를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Set-ELB2Subnet`

다음 코드 예시는 `Set-ELB2Subnet`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제는 지정된 로드 밸런서의 서브넷을 수정합니다.

```
Set-ELB2Subnet -LoadBalancerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f' -Subnet
 'subnet-7d8a0a51','subnet-c37a67a6'
```

출력:

```
LoadBalancerAddresses SubnetId        ZoneName
--------------------- --------        --------
{}                    subnet-7d8a0a51 us-east-1c
{}                    subnet-c37a67a6 us-east-1b
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 SetSubnets를 참조하세요.

`Unregister-ELB2Target`

다음 코드 예시는 `Unregister-ELB2Target`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 대상 그룹에서 인스턴스 'i-0672a4c4cdeae3111'의 등록을 취소합니다.

```
$targetDescription = New-Object
 Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.TargetDescription
$targetDescription.Id = 'i-0672a4c4cdeae3111'
Unregister-ELB2Target -Target $targetDescription -TargetGroupArn
 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:targetgroup/test-tg/
a4e04b3688be1970'
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeregisterTargets를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 Amazon FSx 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon FSx에서 AWS Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`Add-FSXResourceTag`

다음 코드 예시는 `Add-FSXResourceTag`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 리소스에 태그를 추가합니다.

```
Add-FSXResourceTag -ResourceARN "arn:aws:fsx:eu-west-1:123456789012:file-system/
fs-01cd23bc4bdf5678a" -Tag @{Key="Users";Value="Test"}
```

출력:

```
arn:aws:fsx:eu-west-1:123456789012:file-system/fs-01cd23bc4bdf5678a
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 TagResource를 참조하세요.

`Get-FSXBackup`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-FSXBackup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제는 지정된 파일 시스템 ID에 대해 어제 이후 생성된 백업을 가져옵니다.

```
Get-FSXBackup -Filter @{Name="file-system-id";Values=$fsx.FileSystemId} | Where-
Object CreationTime -gt (Get-Date).AddDays(-1)
```

출력:

```
BackupId        : backup-01dac234e56782bcc
CreationTime    : 6/14/2019 3:35:14 AM
FailureDetails  :
FileSystem      : Amazon.FSx.Model.FileSystem
KmsKeyId        : arn:aws:kms:eu-west-1:123456789012:key/f1af23c4-1b23-1bde-a1f1-
e1234c5af123
Lifecycle       : AVAILABLE
ProgressPercent : 100
ResourceARN     : arn:aws:fsx:eu-west-1:123456789012:backup/backup-01dac234e56782bcc
Tags            : {}
Type            : AUTOMATIC
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeBackups를 참조하세요.

Get-FSXFileSystem

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-FSXFileSystem`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 filesystemId에 대한 설명을 반환합니다.

```
Get-FSXFileSystem -FileSystemId fs-01cd23bc4bdf5678a
```

출력:

```
CreationTime         : 1/17/2019 9:55:30 AM
DNSName              : fs-01cd23bc4bdf5678a.ktmsad.local
FailureDetails       :
FileSystemId         : fs-01cd23bc4bdf5678a
FileSystemType       : WINDOWS
KmsKeyId             : arn:aws:kms:eu-west-1:123456789012:key/f1af23c4-5b67-8bde-
a9f0-e1234c5af678
Lifecycle            : AVAILABLE
LustreConfiguration  :
NetworkInterfaceIds  : {eni-07d1dda1322b7e209}
OwnerId              : 123456789012
ResourceARN          : arn:aws:fsx:eu-west-1:123456789012:file-system/
fs-01cd23bc4bdf5678a
StorageCapacity      : 300
SubnetIds            : {subnet-7d123456}
Tags                 : {FSx-Service}
```

```
VpcId                : vpc-41cf2b3f
WindowsConfiguration : Amazon.FSx.Model.WindowsFileSystemConfiguration
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeFileSystems를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-FSXResourceTagList

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-FSXResourceTagList`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 제공된 리소스 ARN에 대한 태그를 나열합니다.

```
Get-FSXResourceTagList -ResourceARN $fsx.ResourceARN
```

출력:

```
Key         Value
---         -----
FSx-Service Windows
Users       Dev
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListTagsForResource를 참조하세요.

New-FSXBackup

다음 코드 예시는 `New-FSXBackup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 파일 시스템의 백업을 생성합니다.

```
New-FSXBackup -FileSystemId fs-0b1fac2345623456ba
```

출력:

```
BackupId        : backup-0b1fac2345623456ba
CreationTime    : 6/14/2019 5:37:17 PM
FailureDetails  :
```

```
FileSystem      : Amazon.FSx.Model.FileSystem
KmsKeyId        : arn:aws:kms:eu-west-1:123456789012:key/f1af23c4-1b23-1bde-a1f3-
e1234c5af678
Lifecycle       : CREATING
ProgressPercent : 0
ResourceARN     : arn:aws:fsx:eu-west-1:123456789012:backup/
backup-0b1fac2345623456ba
Tags            : {}
Type            : USER_INITIATED
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateBackup을 참조하세요.

New-FSXFileSystem

다음 코드 예시는 New-FSXFileSystem의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 서브넷에서 액세스를 허용하는 새 300GB Windows 파일 시스템을 생성하여 초당 최대 8MB의 처리량을 지원합니다. 새 파일 시스템은 지정된 Microsoft Active Directory에 자동으로 조인됩니다.

```
New-FSXFileSystem -FileSystemType WINDOWS -StorageCapacity
 300 -SubnetId subnet-1a2b3c4d5e6f -WindowsConfiguration
 @{ThroughputCapacity=8;ActiveDirectoryId='d-1a2b3c4d'}
```

출력:

```
CreationTime         : 12/10/2018 6:06:59 PM
DNSName              : fs-abcdef01234567890.example.com
FailureDetails       :
FileSystemId         : fs-abcdef01234567890
FileSystemType       : WINDOWS
KmsKeyId             : arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:123456789012:key/a1234567-252c-45e9-
afaa-123456789abc
Lifecycle            : CREATING
LustreConfiguration  :
NetworkInterfaceIds  : {}
OwnerId              : 123456789012
ResourceARN          : arn:aws:fsx:us-west-2:123456789012:file-system/fs-
abcdef01234567890
StorageCapacity      : 300
```

```
SubnetIds            : {subnet-1a2b3c4d5e6f}
Tags                 : {}
VpcId                : vpc-1a2b3c4d5e6f
WindowsConfiguration : Amazon.FSx.Model.WindowsFileSystemConfiguration
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateFileSystem을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

New-FSXFileSystemFromBackup

다음 코드 예시는 New-FSXFileSystemFromBackup의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제는 기존 Amazon FSx for Windows File Server 백업에서 새 Amazon FSx 파일 시스템을 생성합니다.

```
New-FSXFileSystemFromBackup -BackupId $backupID -Tag @{Key="tag:Name";Value="from-
manual-backup"} -SubnetId $SubnetID -SecurityGroupId $SG_ID -WindowsConfiguration
 @{ThroughputCapacity=8;ActiveDirectoryId=$DirectoryID}
```

출력:

```
CreationTime         : 8/8/2019 12:59:58 PM
DNSName              : fs-012ff34e56789120.ktmsad.local
FailureDetails       :
FileSystemId         : fs-012ff34e56789120
FileSystemType       : WINDOWS
KmsKeyId             : arn:aws:kms:eu-west-1:123456789012:key/f1af23c4-5b67-1bde-
a2f3-e4567c8a9321
Lifecycle            : CREATING
LustreConfiguration  :
NetworkInterfaceIds  : {}
OwnerId              : 933303704102
ResourceARN          : arn:aws:fsx:eu-west-1:123456789012:file-system/
fs-012ff34e56789120
StorageCapacity      : 300
SubnetIds            : {subnet-fa1ae23c}
Tags                 : {tag:Name}
VpcId                : vpc-12cf3b4f
WindowsConfiguration : Amazon.FSx.Model.WindowsFileSystemConfiguration
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateFileSystemFromBackup을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Remove-FSXBackup

다음 코드 예시는 Remove-FSXBackup의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 backup-id를 제거합니다.

```
Remove-FSXBackup -BackupId $backupID
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-FSXBackup (DeleteBackup)" on target
 "backup-0bbca1e2345678e12".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y

BackupId                Lifecycle
--------                ---------
backup-0bbca1e2345678e12 DELETED
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteBackup을 참조하세요.

Remove-FSXFileSystem

다음 코드 예시는 Remove-FSXFileSystem의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 FSX 파일 시스템 ID를 제거합니다.

```
Remove-FSXFileSystem -FileSystemId fs-012ff34e567890120
```

출력:

```
Confirm
```

```
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-FSXFileSystem (DeleteFileSystem)" on target
 "fs-012ff34e567890120".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y

FileSystemId         Lifecycle WindowsResponse
------------         --------- ---------------
fs-012ff34e567890120 DELETING  Amazon.FSx.Model.DeleteFileSystemWindowsResponse
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteFileSystem을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Remove-FSXResourceTag`

다음 코드 예시는 `Remove-FSXResourceTag`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 FSX 파일 시스템 리소스 ARN에 대한 리소스 태그를 제거합니다.

```
Remove-FSXResourceTag -ResourceARN $FSX.ResourceARN -TagKey Users
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-FSXResourceTag (UntagResource)" on target
 "arn:aws:fsx:eu-west-1:933303704102:file-system/fs-07cd45bc6bdf2674a".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UntagResource를 참조하세요.

`Update-FSXFileSystem`

다음 코드 예시는 `Update-FSXFileSystem`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 UpdateFileSystemWindowsConfiguration을 통해 FSX 파일 시스템 자동 백업 보존 기간을 업데이트합니다.

```
$UpdateFSXWinConfig = [Amazon.FSx.Model.UpdateFileSystemWindowsConfiguration]::new()
 $UpdateFSXWinConfig.AutomaticBackupRetentionDays = 35
 Update-FSXFileSystem -FileSystemId $FSX.FileSystemId -WindowsConfiguration
 $UpdateFSXWinConfig
```

출력:

```
CreationTime         : 1/17/2019 9:55:30 AM
DNSName              : fs-01cd23bc4bdf5678a.ktmsad.local
FailureDetails       :
FileSystemId         : fs-01cd23bc4bdf5678a
FileSystemType       : WINDOWS
KmsKeyId             : arn:aws:kms:eu-west-1:123456789012:key/f1af23c4-1b23-1bde-
a1f2-e1234c5af678
Lifecycle            : AVAILABLE
LustreConfiguration  :
NetworkInterfaceIds  : {eni-01cd23bc4bdf5678a}
OwnerId              : 933303704102
ResourceARN          : arn:aws:fsx:eu-west-1:933303704102:file-system/
fs-07cd45bc6bdf2674a
StorageCapacity      : 300
SubnetIds            : {subnet-1d234567}
Tags                 : {FSx-Service}
VpcId                : vpc-23cf4b5f
WindowsConfiguration : Amazon.FSx.Model.WindowsFileSystemConfiguration
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UpdateFileSystem을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

AWS Glue Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는와 함께 AWS Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS Glue.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

New-GLUEJob

다음 코드 예시는 New-GLUEJob의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제는 AWS Glue에서 새 작업을 생성합니다. 명령 이름 값은 항상 입니다**glueetl**. AWS Glue는 Python 또는 Scala로 작성된 실행 중인 작업 스크립트를 지원합니다. 이 예제에서는 작업 스크립트(MyTestGlueJob.py)가 Python으로 작성되었습니다. Python 파라미터는 **$DefArgs** 변수에 지정된 다음 해시 테이블을 허용하는 **DefaultArguments** 파라미터의 PowerShell 명령에 전달됩니다. **$JobParams** 변수의 파라미터는 AWS Glue API 참조의 작업(https://docs.aws.amazon.com/glue/latest/dg/aws-glue-api-jobs-job.html) 주제에 설명된 CreateJob API에서 가져옵니다.

```
$Command = New-Object Amazon.Glue.Model.JobCommand
$Command.Name = 'glueetl'
$Command.ScriptLocation = 's3://amzn-s3-demo-source-bucket/admin/MyTestGlueJob.py'
$Command

$Source = "source_test_table"
$Target = "target_test_table"
$Connections = $Source, $Target

$DefArgs = @{
     '--TempDir' = 's3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket/admin'
     '--job-bookmark-option' = 'job-bookmark-disable'
     '--job-language' = 'python'
     }
$DefArgs

$ExecutionProp = New-Object Amazon.Glue.Model.ExecutionProperty
$ExecutionProp.MaxConcurrentRuns = 1
$ExecutionProp

$JobParams = @{
    "AllocatedCapacity"    = "5"
    "Command"              = $Command
    "Connections_Connection" = $Connections
```

```
    "DefaultArguments"  = $DefArgs
    "Description"       = "This is a test"
    "ExecutionProperty" = $ExecutionProp
    "MaxRetries"        = "1"
    "Name"              = "MyOregonTestGlueJob"
    "Role"              = "Amazon-GlueServiceRoleForSSM"
    "Timeout"           = "20"
     }

New-GlueJob @JobParams
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateJob을 참조하세요.

AWS Health Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는와 함께 AWS Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS Health.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`Get-HLTHEvent`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-HLTHEvent`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 명령은 AWS Personal Health Dashboard에서 이벤트를 반환합니다. 사용자는 -Region 파라미터를 추가하여 미국 동부(버지니아 북부) 리전에서 서비스에 사용할 수 있는 이벤트를 볼 수 있지만, -Filter_Region 파라미터는 EU(런던) 및 미국 서부(오레곤) 리전(eu-west-2 및 us-west-2)에 기록된 이벤트에 대해 필터링됩니다. -Filter_StartTime 파라미터는 이벤트가 시작될 수 있는 시간

범위 동안 필터링하고, -Filter_EndTime 파라미터는 이벤트가 종료될 수 있는 시간 범위 동안 필터링합니다. 결과는 지정된 -Filter_StartTime 범위 내에서 시작하여 예약된 -Filter_EndTime 범위 내에서 끝나는 RDS에 대한 예약된 유지 관리 이벤트입니다.

```
Get-HLTHEvent -Region us-east-1 -Filter_Region "eu-west-2","us-west-2" -
Filter_StartTime @{from="3/14/2019 6:30:00AM";to="3/15/2019 5:00:00PM"} -
Filter_EndTime @{from="3/21/2019 7:00:00AM";to="3/21/2019 5:00:00PM"}
```

출력:

```
Arn               : arn:aws:health:us-west-2::event/RDS/
AWS_RDS_HARDWARE_MAINTENANCE_SCHEDULED/
AWS_RDS_HARDWARE_MAINTENANCE_SCHEDULED_USW2_20190314_20190321
AvailabilityZone  :
EndTime           : 3/21/2019 2:00:00 PM
EventTypeCategory : scheduledChange
EventTypeCode     : AWS_RDS_HARDWARE_MAINTENANCE_SCHEDULED
LastUpdatedTime   : 2/28/2019 2:26:07 PM
Region            : us-west-2
Service           : RDS
StartTime         : 3/14/2019 2:00:00 PM
StatusCode        : open
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeEvents를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 IAM 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 IAM과 함께 AWS Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

Add-IAMClientIDToOpenIDConnectProvider

다음 코드 예시는 Add-IAMClientIDToOpenIDConnectProvider의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 명령은 클라이언트 ID 또는 대상 **my-application-ID**를 **server.example.com**이라는 기존 OIDC 제공업체에 추가합니다.

```
Add-IAMClientIDToOpenIDConnectProvider -ClientID "my-application-ID"
 -OpenIDConnectProviderARN "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/
server.example.com"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 AddClientIdToOpenIdConnectProvider를 참조하세요.

Add-IAMRoleTag

다음 코드 예시는 Add-IAMRoleTag의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 ID 관리 서비스의 역할에 태그를 추가합니다.

```
Add-IAMRoleTag -RoleName AdminRoleacess -Tag @{ Key = 'abac'; Value = 'testing'}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 TagRole을 참조하세요.

Add-IAMRoleToInstanceProfile

다음 코드 예시는 Add-IAMRoleToInstanceProfile의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 명령은 **webserver**라는 기존 인스턴스 프로파일에 **S3Access**라는 역할을 추가합니다. 인스턴스 프로파일을 생성하려면 **New-IAMInstanceProfile** 명령을 사용합니다. 이 명령을 사용하여 인스턴스 프로파일을 생성하고 이를 역할과 연결한 후 EC2 인스턴스에 연결할 수 있습니다. 이를 수행하려면 **InstanceProfile_Arn** 또는 **InstanceProfile-Name** 파라미터와 함께 **New-EC2Instance** cmdlet을 사용하여 새 인스턴스를 시작합니다.

```
Add-IAMRoleToInstanceProfile -RoleName "S3Access" -InstanceProfileName "webserver"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 AddRoleToInstanceProfile을 참조하세요.

Add-IAMUserTag

다음 코드 예시는 `Add-IAMUserTag`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 ID 관리 서비스의 사용자에게 태그를 추가합니다.

```
Add-IAMUserTag -UserName joe -Tag @{ Key = 'abac'; Value = 'testing'}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 TagUser를 참조하세요.

Add-IAMUserToGroup

다음 코드 예시는 `Add-IAMUserToGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 명령은 **Bob**이라는 사용자를 **Admins**라는 그룹에 추가합니다.

```
Add-IAMUserToGroup -UserName "Bob" -GroupName "Admins"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 AddUserToGroup을 참조하세요.

Disable-IAMMFADevice

다음 코드 예시는 `Disable-IAMMFADevice`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 명령은 일련 번호 **123456789012**를 가진 사용자 **Bob**과 연결된 하드웨어 MFA 디바이스를 비활성화합니다.

```
Disable-IAMMFADevice -UserName "Bob" -SerialNumber "123456789012"
```

예제 2: 이 명령은 ARN **arn:aws:iam::210987654321:mfa/David**를 가진 사용자 **David**과 연결된 가상 MFA 디바이스를 비활성화합니다. 단, 가상 MFA 디바이스는 계정에서 삭제되지 않습니다. 가상 디바이스는 여전히 존재하며 **Get-IAMVirtualMFADevice** 명령 출력에 나타납니다. 동일한 사용자를 위한 새 가상 MFA 디바이스를 생성하려면 먼저 **Remove-IAMVirtualMFADevice** 명령을 사용하여 이전 디바이스를 삭제해야 합니다.

```
Disable-IAMMFADevice -UserName "David" -SerialNumber "arn:aws:iam::210987654321:mfa/
David"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeactivateMfaDevice를 참조하세요.

Edit-IAMPassword

다음 코드 예시는 `Edit-IAMPassword`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 명령은 명령을 실행하는 사용자의 암호를 변경합니다. 이 명령은 IAM 사용자만 호출할 수 있습니다. AWS 계정(루트) 자격 증명으로 로그인할 때이 명령이 호출되면 명령이 **InvalidUserType** 오류를 반환합니다.

```
Edit-IAMPassword -OldPassword "MyOldP@ssw0rd" -NewPassword "MyNewP@ssw0rd"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ChangePassword를 참조하세요.

Enable-IAMMFADevice

다음 코드 예시는 `Enable-IAMMFADevice`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 명령은 일련 번호 **987654321098**을 사용하여 하드웨어 MFA 디바이스를 활성화하고 디바이스를 사용자 **Bob**과 연결합니다. 여기에는 디바이스의 처음 두 코드가 순서대로 포함됩니다.

```
Enable-IAMMFADevice -UserName "Bob" -SerialNumber "987654321098" -
AuthenticationCode1 "12345678" -AuthenticationCode2 "87654321"
```

예제 2: 이 예제는 가상 MFA 디바이스를 생성하고 활성화합니다. 첫 번째 명령은 가상 디바이스를 생성하고 **$MFADevice** 변수에 디바이스의 객체 표현을 반환합니다. **.Base32StringSeed** 또는 **QRCodePng** 속성을 사용하여 사용자의 소프트웨어 애플리케이션을 구성할 수 있습니다. 마지막 명령은 사용자 **David**에게 디바이스를 할당하고 일련 번호로 디바이스를 식별합니다. 또한 명령은 가상 MFA 디바이스의 처음 두 코드를 순서대로 AWS 포함하여 디바이스를와 동기화합니다.

```
$MFADevice = New-IAMVirtualMFADevice -VirtualMFADeviceName "MyMFADevice"
# see example for New-IAMVirtualMFADevice to see how to configure the software
 program with PNG or base32 seed code
Enable-IAMMFADevice -UserName "David" -SerialNumber -SerialNumber
 $MFADevice.SerialNumber -AuthenticationCode1 "24681357" -AuthenticationCode2
 "13572468"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 EnableMfaDevice를 참조하세요.

Get-IAMAccessKey

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-IAMAccessKey`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 명령은 **Bob**이라는 IAM 사용자의 액세스 키를 나열합니다. IAM 사용자의 비밀 액세스 키는 나열할 수 없습니다. 비밀 액세스 키를 분실한 경우 **New-IAMAccessKey** cmdlet을 사용하여 새 액세스 키를 생성해야 합니다.

```
Get-IAMAccessKey -UserName "Bob"
```

출력:

```
AccessKeyId                CreateDate                  Status              UserName
-----------                ----------                  ------              --------
AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE       12/3/2014 10:53:41 AM       Active              Bob
AKIAI44QH8DHBEXAMPLE       6/6/2013 8:42:26 PM         Inactive            Bob
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListAccessKeys를 참조하세요.

Get-IAMAccessKeyLastUsed

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-IAMAccessKeyLastUsed`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 제공된 액세스 키의 소유 사용자 이름과 마지막 사용 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-IAMAccessKeyLastUsed -AccessKeyId ABCDEXAMPLE
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetAccessKeyLastUsed를 참조하세요.

Get-IAMAccountAlias

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-IAMAccountAlias`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 명령은 AWS 계정에 대한 계정 별칭을 반환합니다.

```
Get-IAMAccountAlias
```

출력:

```
ExampleCo
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListAccountAliases를 참조하세요.

Get-IAMAccountAuthorizationDetail

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-IAMAccountAuthorizationDetail`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 AWS 계정의 자격 증명에 대한 권한 부여 세부 정보를 가져오고 사용자, 그룹 및 역할을 포함하여 반환된 객체의 요소 목록을 표시합니다. 예를 들어, **`UserDetailList`** 속성은 사용자에 대한 세부 정보를 표시합니다. **`RoleDetailList`** 및 **`GroupDetailList`** 속성에서 유사한 정보를 확인할 수 있습니다.

```
$Details=Get-IAMAccountAuthorizationDetail
```

```
$Details
```

출력:

```
GroupDetailList : {Administrators, Developers, Testers, Backup}
IsTruncated     : False
Marker          :
RoleDetailList  : {TestRole1, AdminRole, TesterRole, clirole...}
UserDetailList  : {Administrator, Bob, BackupToS3, }
```

```
$Details.UserDetailList
```

출력:

```
Arn            : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Administrator
CreateDate     : 10/16/2014 9:03:09 AM
GroupList      : {Administrators}
Path           : /
UserId         : AIDACKCEVSQ6CEXAMPLE1
UserName       : Administrator
UserPolicyList : {}

Arn            : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Bob
CreateDate     : 4/6/2015 12:54:42 PM
GroupList      : {Developers}
Path           : /
UserId         : AIDACKCEVSQ6CEXAMPLE2
UserName       : bab
UserPolicyList : {}

Arn            : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/BackupToS3
CreateDate     : 1/27/2015 10:15:08 AM
GroupList      : {Backup}
Path           : /
UserId         : AIDACKCEVSQ6CEXAMPLE3
UserName       : BackupToS3
UserPolicyList : {BackupServicePermissionsToS3Buckets}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetAccountAuthorizationDetails를 참조하세요.

Get-IAMAccountPasswordPolicy

다음 코드 예시는 Get-IAMAccountPasswordPolicy의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 현재 계정의 암호 정책에 대한 세부 정보를 반환합니다. 계정에 대해 정의된 암호 정책이 없는 경우 명령은 **NoSuchEntity** 오류를 반환합니다.

```
Get-IAMAccountPasswordPolicy
```

출력:

```
AllowUsersToChangePassword : True
ExpirePasswords            : True
HardExpiry                 : False
MaxPasswordAge             : 90
MinimumPasswordLength      : 8
PasswordReusePrevention    : 20
RequireLowercaseCharacters : True
RequireNumbers             : True
RequireSymbols             : False
RequireUppercaseCharacters : True
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetAccountPasswordPolicy를 참조하세요.

Get-IAMAccountSummary

다음 코드 예시는 Get-IAMAccountSummary의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 AWS 계정의 현재 IAM 엔터티 사용량과 현재 IAM 엔터티 할당량에 대한 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-IAMAccountSummary
```

출력:

```
Key                                     Value
Users                                   7
GroupPolicySizeQuota                    5120
PolicyVersionsInUseQuota                10000
ServerCertificatesQuota                 20
AccountSigningCertificatesPresent       0
AccountAccessKeysPresent                0
Groups                                  3
UsersQuota                              5000
RolePolicySizeQuota                     10240
UserPolicySizeQuota                     2048
GroupsPerUserQuota                      10
AssumeRolePolicySizeQuota               2048
AttachedPoliciesPerGroupQuota           2
Roles                                   9
VersionsPerPolicyQuota                  5
GroupsQuota                             100
PolicySizeQuota                         5120
Policies                                5
RolesQuota                              250
ServerCertificates                      0
AttachedPoliciesPerRoleQuota            2
MFADevicesInUse                         2
PoliciesQuota                           1000
AccountMFAEnabled                       1
Providers                               2
InstanceProfilesQuota                   100
MFADevices                              4
AccessKeysPerUserQuota                  2
AttachedPoliciesPerUserQuota            2
SigningCertificatesPerUserQuota         2
PolicyVersionsInUse                     4
InstanceProfiles                        1
...
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetAccountSummary를 참조하세요.

Get-IAMAttachedGroupPolicyList

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-IAMAttachedGroupPolicyList`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 명령은 AWS 계정에서 라는 IAM 그룹에 연결된 관리형 정책의 이름과 ARNs**Admins**을 반환합니다. 그룹에 포함된 인라인 정책의 목록을 보려면 **Get-IAMGroupPolicyList** 명령을 사용합니다.

```
Get-IAMAttachedGroupPolicyList -GroupName "Admins"
```

출력:

```
PolicyArn                                                PolicyName
---------                                                ----------
arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/SecurityAudit                    SecurityAudit
arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AdministratorAccess              AdministratorAccess
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListAttachedGroupPolicies를 참조하세요.

Get-IAMAttachedRolePolicyList

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-IAMAttachedRolePolicyList`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 명령은 AWS 계정의 이름이 **SecurityAuditRole**인 IAM 역할에 연결된 관리형 정책의 이름과 ARN을 반환합니다. 역할에 포함된 인라인 정책의 목록을 보려면 **Get-IAMRolePolicyList** 명령을 사용합니다.

```
Get-IAMAttachedRolePolicyList -RoleName "SecurityAuditRole"
```

출력:

```
PolicyArn                                                PolicyName
---------                                                ----------
arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/SecurityAudit                    SecurityAudit
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListAttachedRolePolicies를 참조하세요.

Get-IAMAttachedUserPolicyList

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-IAMAttachedUserPolicyList`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 명령은 AWS 계정에 이름이 지정된 IAM 사용자**Bob**에 대한 관리형 정책의 이름과 ARNs을 반환합니다. IAM 사용자에게 포함된 인라인 정책의 목록을 보려면 **Get-IAMUserPolicyList** 명령을 사용합니다.

```
Get-IAMAttachedUserPolicyList -UserName "Bob"
```

출력:

```
PolicyArn                                                PolicyName
---------                                                ----------
arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/TesterPolicy                     TesterPolicy
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListAttachedUserPolicies를 참조하세요.

Get-IAMContextKeysForCustomPolicy

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-IAMContextKeysForCustomPolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 제공된 정책 json에 있는 모든 컨텍스트 키를 가져옵니다. 여러 정책을 제공하려면 쉼표로 구분된 값 목록으로 제공합니다.

```
$policy1 = '{"Version":"2012-10-17","Statement":
{"Effect":"Allow","Action":"dynamodb:*","Resource":"arn:aws:dynamodb:us-
west-2:123456789012:table/","Condition":{"DateGreaterThan":
{"aws:CurrentTime":"2015-08-16T12:00:00Z"}}}}'
$policy2 = '{"Version":"2012-10-17","Statement":
{"Effect":"Allow","Action":"dynamodb:*","Resource":"arn:aws:dynamodb:us-
west-2:123456789012:table/"}}'
Get-IAMContextKeysForCustomPolicy -PolicyInputList $policy1,$policy2
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetContextKeysForCustomPolicy를 참조하세요.

Get-IAMContextKeysForPrincipalPolicy

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-IAMContextKeysForPrincipalPolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 제공된 정책 json에 있는 모든 컨텍스트 키와 IAM 엔티티(사용자/역할 등)에 연결된 정책을 가져옵니다. -PolicyInputList의 경우 여러 값 목록을 쉼표로 구분된 값으로 제공할 수 있습니다.

```
$policy1 = '{"Version":"2012-10-17","Statement":
{"Effect":"Allow","Action":"dynamodb:*","Resource":"arn:aws:dynamodb:us-
west-2:123456789012:table/","Condition":{"DateGreaterThan":
{"aws:CurrentTime":"2015-08-16T12:00:00Z"}}}}'
$policy2 = '{"Version":"2012-10-17","Statement":
{"Effect":"Allow","Action":"dynamodb:*","Resource":"arn:aws:dynamodb:us-
west-2:123456789012:table/"}}'
Get-IAMContextKeysForPrincipalPolicy -PolicyInputList $policy1,$policy2 -
PolicySourceArn arn:aws:iam::852640994763:user/TestUser
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetContextKeysForPrincipalPolicy를 참조하세요.

Get-IAMCredentialReport

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-IAMCredentialReport`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 반환된 보고서를 열고 파이프라인에 텍스트 라인 배열로 출력합니다. 줄 1은 쉼표로 구분된 열 이름이 있는 헤더입니다. 그 후의 각 행은 한 사용자에 대한 세부 정보 행이며 각 필드는 쉼표로 구분됩니다. 보고서를 보려면 먼저 **Request-IAMCredentialReport** cmdlet을 사용하여 보고서를 생성해야 합니다. 보고서를 단일 문자열로 검색하려면 **-AsTextArray** 대신 **-Raw**를 사용합니다. **-AsTextArray** 스위치에는 **-SplitLines** 별칭도 허용됩니다. 출력의 전체 열 목록은 서비스 API 참조를 참조하세요. **-AsTextArray** 또는 **-SplitLines**를 사용하지 않는 경우 .NET **StreamReader** 클래스를 사용하여 **.Content** 속성에서 텍스트를 추출해야 합니다.

```
Request-IAMCredentialReport
```

출력:

```
Description                                                          State
-----------                                                          -----
No report exists. Starting a new report generation task              STARTED
```

```
Get-IAMCredentialReport -AsTextArray
```

출력:

```
 user,arn,user_creation_time,password_enabled,password_last_used,password_last_changed,passw
 root_account,arn:aws:iam::123456789012:root,2014-10-15T16:31:25+00:00,not_supported,2015-04
A,false,N/A,false,N/A,false,N/A
Administrator,arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/
Administrator,2014-10-16T16:03:09+00:00,true,2015-04-20T15:18:32+00:00,2014-10-16T16:06:00+0
A,false,true,2014-12-03T18:53:41+00:00,true,2015-03-25T20:38:14+00:00,false,N/
A,false,N/A
Bill,arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Bill,2015-04-15T18:27:44+00:00,false,N/A,N/A,N/
A,false,false,N/A,false,N/A,false,2015-04-20T20:00:12+00:00,false,N/A
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetCredentialReport를 참조하세요.

`Get-IAMEntitiesForPolicy`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-IAMEntitiesForPolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 **`arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/TestPolicy`** 정책이 연결된 IAM 그룹, 역할 및 사용자 목록을 반환합니다.

```
Get-IAMEntitiesForPolicy -PolicyArn "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/TestPolicy"
```

출력:

```
IsTruncated  : False
Marker       :
PolicyGroups : {}
PolicyRoles  : {testRole}
PolicyUsers  : {Bob, Theresa}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListEntitiesForPolicy를 참조하세요.

Get-IAMGroup

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-IAMGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 그룹에 속한 모든 IAM 사용자의 모음을 포함하여 IAM 그룹 **Testers**에 대한 세부 정보를 반환합니다.

```
$results = Get-IAMGroup -GroupName "Testers"
$results
```

출력:

```
Group                                     IsTruncated           Marker
  Users
-----                                     -----------           ------
  -----
Amazon.IdentityManagement.Model.Group     False
  {Theresa, David}
```

```
$results.Group
```

출력:

```
Arn        : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/Testers
CreateDate : 12/10/2014 3:39:11 PM
GroupId    : 3RHNZZGQJ7QHMAEXAMPLE1
GroupName  : Testers
Path       : /
```

```
$results.Users
```

출력:

```
Arn              : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Theresa
```

```
CreateDate       : 12/10/2014 3:39:27 PM
PasswordLastUsed : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
Path             : /
UserId           : 4OSVDDJJTF4XEEXAMPLE2
UserName         : Theresa

Arn              : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/David
CreateDate       : 12/10/2014 3:39:27 PM
PasswordLastUsed : 3/19/2015 8:44:04 AM
Path             : /
UserId           : Y4FKWQCXTA52QEXAMPLE3
UserName         : David
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetGroup을 참조하세요.

`Get-IAMGroupForUser`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-IAMGroupForUser`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 IAM 사용자 **`David`**가 속한 IAM 그룹 목록을 반환합니다.

```
Get-IAMGroupForUser -UserName David
```

출력:

```
Arn        : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/Administrators
CreateDate : 10/20/2014 10:06:24 AM
GroupId    : 6WCH4TRY3KIHIEXAMPLE1
GroupName  : Administrators
Path       : /

Arn        : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/Testers
CreateDate : 12/10/2014 3:39:11 PM
GroupId    : RHNZZGQJ7QHMAEXAMPLE2
GroupName  : Testers
Path       : /

Arn        : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/Developers
CreateDate : 12/10/2014 3:38:55 PM
GroupId    : ZU2EOWMK6WBZOEXAMPLE3
```

```
GroupName  : Developers
Path       : /
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListGroupsForUser를 참조하세요.

Get-IAMGroupList

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-IAMGroupList`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제는 현재에 정의된 모든 IAM 그룹의 모음을 반환합니다 AWS 계정.

```
Get-IAMGroupList
```

출력:

```
Arn        : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/Administrators
CreateDate : 10/20/2014 10:06:24 AM
GroupId    : 6WCH4TRY3KIHIEXAMPLE1
GroupName  : Administrators
Path       : /

Arn        : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/Developers
CreateDate : 12/10/2014 3:38:55 PM
GroupId    : ZU2EOWMK6WBZOEXAMPLE2
GroupName  : Developers
Path       : /

Arn        : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/Testers
CreateDate : 12/10/2014 3:39:11 PM
GroupId    : RHNZZGQJ7QHMAEXAMPLE3
GroupName  : Testers
Path       : /
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListGroups를 참조하세요.

Get-IAMGroupPolicy

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-IAMGroupPolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 **Testers** 그룹에 대해 **PowerUserAccess-Testers**라는 포함된 인라인 정책에 대한 세부 정보를 반환합니다. **PolicyDocument** 속성은 URL로 인코딩됩니다. 이 예제에서는 **UrlDecode** .NET 메서드를 사용하여 디코딩됩니다.

```
$results = Get-IAMGroupPolicy -GroupName Testers -PolicyName PowerUserAccess-Testers
$results
```

출력:

```
GroupName     PolicyDocument                                                  PolicyName
---------     --------------                                                  ----------
Testers       %7B%0A%20%20%22Version%22%3A%20%222012-10-17%22%2C%0A%20...
 PowerUserAccess-Testers

[System.Reflection.Assembly]::LoadWithPartialName("System.Web.HttpUtility")
[System.Web.HttpUtility]::UrlDecode($results.PolicyDocument)
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "ec2:DescribeInstances"
      ],
      "Resource": [
        "arn:aws:ec2:us-east-1:555555555555:instance/i-b188560f"
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetGroupPolicy를 참조하세요.

Get-IAMGroupPolicyList

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-IAMGroupPolicyList`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 그룹 **Testers**에 포함된 인라인 정책의 목록을 반환합니다. 그룹에 연결된 관리형 정책을 가져오려면 **Get-IAMAttachedGroupPolicyList** 명령을 사용합니다.

```
Get-IAMGroupPolicyList -GroupName Testers
```

출력:

```
Deny-Assume-S3-Role-In-Production
PowerUserAccess-Testers
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListGroupPolicies를 참조하세요.

Get-IAMInstanceProfile

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-IAMInstanceProfile`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제**ec2instancerole**는 현재 AWS 계정에 정의된 인스턴스 프로파일의 세부 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-IAMInstanceProfile -InstanceProfileName ec2instancerole
```

출력:

```
Arn                 : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:instance-profile/ec2instancerole
CreateDate          : 2/17/2015 2:49:04 PM
InstanceProfileId   : HH36PTZQJUR32EXAMPLE1
InstanceProfileName : ec2instancerole
Path                : /
Roles               : {ec2instancerole}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetInstanceProfile을 참조하세요.

Get-IAMInstanceProfileForRole

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-IAMInstanceProfileForRole`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 **ec2instancerole** 역할과 연결된 인스턴스 프로파일의 세부 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-IAMInstanceProfileForRole -RoleName ec2instancerole
```

출력:

```
      Arn                 : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:instance-profile/
ec2instancerole
      CreateDate          : 2/17/2015 2:49:04 PM
      InstanceProfileId   : HH36PTZQJUR32EXAMPLE1
      InstanceProfileName : ec2instancerole
      Path                : /
      Roles               : {ec2instancerole}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListInstanceProfilesForRole을 참조하세요.

Get-IAMInstanceProfileList

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-IAMInstanceProfileList`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제는 현재에 정의된 인스턴스 프로파일의 컬렉션을 반환합니다 AWS 계정.

```
Get-IAMInstanceProfileList
```

출력:

```
Arn                 : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:instance-profile/ec2instancerole
CreateDate          : 2/17/2015 2:49:04 PM
InstanceProfileId   : HH36PTZQJUR32EXAMPLE1
InstanceProfileName : ec2instancerole
Path                : /
Roles               : {ec2instancerole}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListInstanceProfiles를 참조하세요.

Get-IAMLoginProfile

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-IAMLoginProfile`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 암호 생성 날짜와 IAM 사용자 **David**에 대해 암호 재설정이 필요한지 여부를 반환합니다.

```
Get-IAMLoginProfile -UserName David
```

출력:

```
CreateDate                  PasswordResetRequired                UserName
----------                  ---------------------                --------
12/10/2014 3:39:44 PM       False                                David
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetLoginProfile을 참조하세요.

Get-IAMMFADevice

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-IAMMFADevice`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 IAM 사용자 **David**에게 할당된 MFA 디바이스에 대한 세부 정보를 반환합니다. 이 예제에서는 **SerialNumber**가 물리적 디바이스의 실제 일련 번호가 아닌 ARN이므로 가상 장치임을 알 수 있습니다.

```
Get-IAMMFADevice -UserName David
```

출력:

```
EnableDate                  SerialNumber                         UserName
----------                  ------------                         --------
4/8/2015 9:41:10 AM         arn:aws:iam::123456789012:mfa/David  David
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListMfaDevices를 참조하세요.

Get-IAMOpenIDConnectProvider

다음 코드 예시는 Get-IAMOpenIDConnectProvider의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 ARN이 **arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/accounts.google.com**인 OpenID Connect 제공업체에 대한 세부 정보를 반환합니다. **ClientIDList** 속성은 이 제공업체에 대해 정의된 모든 클라이언트 ID를 포함하는 컬렉션입니다.

```
Get-IAMOpenIDConnectProvider -OpenIDConnectProviderArn
 arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/oidc.example.com
```

출력:

```
ClientIDList         CreateDate                ThumbprintList
        Url
------------         ----------                --------------
        ---
{MyOIDCApp}          2/3/2015 3:00:30 PM
 {12345abcdefghijk67890lmnopqrst98765uvwxy}   oidc.example.com
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetOpenIdConnectProvider를 참조하세요.

Get-IAMOpenIDConnectProviderList

다음 코드 예시는 Get-IAMOpenIDConnectProviderList의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 현재 AWS 계정에 정의된 모든 OpenID Connect 제공업체의 ARNS 목록을 반환합니다.

```
Get-IAMOpenIDConnectProviderList
```

출력:

```
Arn
---
arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/server.example.com
```

```
arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/another.provider.com
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListOpenIdConnectProviders를 참조하세요.

Get-IAMPolicy

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-IAMPolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 ARN이 **`arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MySamplePolicy`**인 관리형 정책에 대한 세부 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-IAMPolicy -PolicyArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MySamplePolicy
```

출력:

```
Arn              : arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/MySamplePolicy
AttachmentCount  : 0
CreateDate       : 2/6/2015 10:40:08 AM
DefaultVersionId : v1
Description      :
IsAttachable     : True
Path             : /
PolicyId         : Z27SI6FQMGNQ2EXAMPLE1
PolicyName       : MySamplePolicy
UpdateDate       : 2/6/2015 10:40:08 AM
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetPolicy를 참조하세요.

Get-IAMPolicyList

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-IAMPolicyList`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제는 현재 AWS 계정에서 사용 가능한 처음 3개의 관리형 정책 모음을 반환합니다. **`-scope`**는 지정되지 않으므로 기본값은 **`all`** 이며 AWS 관리형 정책과 고객 관리형 정책을 모두 포함합니다.

```
Get-IAMPolicyList -MaxItem 3
```

출력:

```
Arn              : arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AWSDirectConnectReadOnlyAccess
AttachmentCount  : 0
CreateDate       : 2/6/2015 10:40:08 AM
DefaultVersionId : v1
Description      :
IsAttachable     : True
Path             : /
PolicyId         : Z27SI6FQMGNQ2EXAMPLE1
PolicyName       : AWSDirectConnectReadOnlyAccess
UpdateDate       : 2/6/2015 10:40:08 AM

Arn              : arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonGlacierReadOnlyAccess
AttachmentCount  : 0
CreateDate       : 2/6/2015 10:40:27 AM
DefaultVersionId : v1
Description      :
IsAttachable     : True
Path             : /
PolicyId         : NJKMU274MET4EEXAMPLE2
PolicyName       : AmazonGlacierReadOnlyAccess
UpdateDate       : 2/6/2015 10:40:27 AM

Arn              : arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AWSMarketplaceFullAccess
AttachmentCount  : 0
CreateDate       : 2/11/2015 9:21:45 AM
DefaultVersionId : v1
Description      :
IsAttachable     : True
Path             : /
PolicyId         : 5ULJSO2FYVPYGEXAMPLE3
PolicyName       : AWSMarketplaceFullAccess
UpdateDate       : 2/11/2015 9:21:45 AM
```

예제 2:이 예제는 현재 AWS 계정에서 사용 가능한 처음 두 개의 고객 관리형 정책 모음을 반환합니다. **`-Scope local`**을 사용하여 고객 관리형 정책으로만 출력을 제한합니다.

```
Get-IAMPolicyList -Scope local -MaxItem 2
```

출력:

```
Arn              : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MyLocalPolicy
AttachmentCount  : 0
CreateDate       : 2/12/2015 9:39:09 AM
DefaultVersionId : v2
Description      :
IsAttachable     : True
Path             : /
PolicyId         : SQVCBLC4VAOUCEXAMPLE4
PolicyName       : MyLocalPolicy
UpdateDate       : 2/12/2015 9:39:53 AM

Arn              : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/policyforec2instancerole
AttachmentCount  : 1
CreateDate       : 2/17/2015 2:51:38 PM
DefaultVersionId : v11
Description      :
IsAttachable     : True
Path             : /
PolicyId         : X5JPBLJH2Z2SOEXAMPLE5
PolicyName       : policyforec2instancerole
UpdateDate       : 2/18/2015 8:52:31 AM
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListPolicies를 참조하세요.

`Get-IAMPolicyVersion`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-IAMPolicyVersion`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 ARN이 **`arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MyManagedPolicy`**인 정책의 **`v2`** 버전에 대한 정책 문서를 반환합니다. **`Document`** 속성의 정책 문서는 URL로 인코딩되며 이 예제에서는 **`UrlDecode`** .NET 메서드를 사용하여 디코딩됩니다.

```
$results = Get-IAMPolicyVersion -PolicyArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/
MyManagedPolicy -VersionId v2
$results
```

출력:

```
CreateDate             Document
 IsDefaultVersion     VersionId
----------             --------
 ----------------     ---------
2/12/2015 9:39:53 AM   %7B%0A%20%20%22Version%22%3A%20%222012-10...    True
        v2

[System.Reflection.Assembly]::LoadWithPartialName("System.Web.HttpUtility")
$policy = [System.Web.HttpUtility]::UrlDecode($results.Document)
$policy
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement":
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "ec2:DescribeInstances"
      ],
      "Resource": [
        "arn:aws:ec2:us-east-1:555555555555:instance/i-b188560f"
      ]
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetPolicyVersion을 참조하세요.

Get-IAMPolicyVersionList

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-IAMPolicyVersionList`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 ARN이 **`arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MyManagedPolicy`**인 정책의 사용 가능한 버전 목록을 반환합니다. 특정 버전에 대한 정책 문서를 가져오려면 **`Get-IAMPolicyVersion`** 명령을 사용하고 원하는 버전의 **`VersionId`**를 지정합니다.

```
Get-IAMPolicyVersionList -PolicyArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MyManagedPolicy
```

출력:

```
CreateDate                   Document                 IsDefaultVersion
    VersionId
```

```
----------                    --------                  ----------------
    ---------
2/12/2015 9:39:53 AM                                    True
    v2
2/12/2015 9:39:09 AM                                    False
    v1
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListPolicyVersions를 참조하세요.

Get-IAMRole

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-IAMRole`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 **lamda_exec_role**의 세부 정보를 반환합니다. 여기에는 이 역할을 수임할 수 있는 사용자를 지정하는 신뢰 정책 문서가 포함됩니다. 정책 문서는 URL로 인코딩되며 .NET **UrlDecode** 메서드를 사용하여 디코딩할 수 있습니다. 이 예제에서는 원래 정책에 업로드되기 전에 모든 공백이 제거됩니다. 역할을 수임한 사람이 수행할 수 있는 작업을 결정하는 권한 정책 문서를 보려면 인라인 정책에는 **Get-IAMRolePolicy**를 사용하고 연결된 관리형 정책에는 **Get-IAMPolicyVersion**을 사용합니다.

```
$results = Get-IamRole -RoleName lambda_exec_role
$results | Format-List
```

출력:

```
Arn                      : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/lambda_exec_role
AssumeRolePolicyDocument : %7B%22Version%22%3A%222012-10-17%22%2C%22Statement%22%3A
%5B%7B%22Sid%22
                           %3A%22%22%2C%22Effect%22%3A%22Allow%22%2C%22Principal
%22%3A%7B%22Service
                           %22%3A%22lambda.amazonaws.com%22%7D%2C%22Action%22%3A
%22sts%3AAssumeRole
                           %22%7D%5D%7D
CreateDate               : 4/2/2015 9:16:11 AM
Path                     : /
RoleId                   : 2YBIKAIBHNKB4EXAMPLE1
RoleName                 : lambda_exec_role
```

```
$policy = [System.Web.HttpUtility]::UrlDecode($results.AssumeRolePolicyDocument)
$policy
```

출력:

```
{"Version":"2012-10-17","Statement":[{"Sid":"","Effect":"Allow","Principal":
{"Service":"lambda.amazonaws.com"},"Action":"sts:AssumeRole"}]}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetRole을 참조하세요.

Get-IAMRoleList

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-IAMRoleList`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 AWS 계정의 모든 IAM 역할 목록을 검색합니다.

```
Get-IAMRoleList
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListRoles를 참조하세요.

Get-IAMRolePolicy

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-IAMRolePolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 IAM 역할 **lamda_exec_role**에 포함된 **oneClick_lambda_exec_role_policy**라는 정책에 대한 권한 정책 문서를 반환합니다. 결과 정책 문서는 URL로 인코딩됩니다. 이 예제에서는 **UrlDecode** .NET 메서드를 사용하여 디코딩됩니다.

```
$results = Get-IAMRolePolicy -RoleName lambda_exec_role -PolicyName
 oneClick_lambda_exec_role_policy
$results
```

출력:

```
PolicyDocument                                          PolicyName
           UserName
--------------                                          ----------
           --------
%7B%0A%20%20%22Version%22%3A%20%222012-10-17%22%2C%...
 oneClick_lambda_exec_role_policy     lambda_exec_role
```

```
[System.Reflection.Assembly]::LoadWithPartialName("System.Web.HttpUtility")
[System.Web.HttpUtility]::UrlDecode($results.PolicyDocument)
```

출력:

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "logs:*"
      ],
      "Resource": "arn:aws:logs:us-east-1:555555555555:log-group:/aws/lambda/aws-
example-function:*"
    },
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "s3:GetObject",
        "s3:PutObject"
      ],
      "Resource": [
        "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket/*"
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetRolePolicy를 참조하세요.

Get-IAMRolePolicyList

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-IAMRolePolicyList`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 IAM 역할 **lamda_exec_role**에 포함된 인라인 정책 이름의 목록을 반환합니다. 인라인 정책의 세부 정보를 보려면 **Get-IAMRolePolicy** 명령을 사용합니다.

```
Get-IAMRolePolicyList -RoleName lambda_exec_role
```

출력:

```
oneClick_lambda_exec_role_policy
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListRolePolicies를 참조하세요.

Get-IAMRoleTagList

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-IAMRoleTagList`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 역할과 연결된 태그를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-IAMRoleTagList -RoleName MyRoleName
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListRoleTags를 참조하세요.

Get-IAMSAMLProvider

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-IAMSAMLProvider`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 ARM이 arn:aws:iam::123456789012:saml-provider/SAMLADFS인 SAML 2.0 제공업체에 대한 세부 정보를 검색합니다. 응답에는 AWS SAML 공급자 개체를 생성하기 위해 자격 증명 공급자로부터 받은 메타데이터 문서와 생성 및 만료 날짜가 포함됩니다.

```
Get-IAMSAMLProvider -SAMLProviderArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:saml-provider/
SAMLADFS
```

출력:

```
CreateDate                 SAMLMetadataDocument
     ValidUntil
----------                 --------------------
     ----------
12/23/2014 12:16:55 PM    <EntityDescriptor ID="_12345678-1234-5678-9012-example1...
    12/23/2114 12:16:54 PM
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetSamlProvider를 참조하세요.

Get-IAMSAMLProviderList

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-IAMSAMLProviderList`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 현재 AWS 계정에서 생성된 SAML 2.0 제공업체 목록을 검색합니다. 각 SAML 제공업체의 ARN, 생성 날짜 및 만료 날짜를 반환합니다.

```
Get-IAMSAMLProviderList
```

출력:

```
Arn                                                CreateDate
 ValidUntil
---                                                ----------
 ----------
arn:aws:iam::123456789012:saml-provider/SAMLADFS    12/23/2014 12:16:55 PM
 12/23/2114 12:16:54 PM
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListSAMLProviders를 참조하세요.

Get-IAMServerCertificate

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-IAMServerCertificate`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 **MyServerCertificate**라는 서버 인증서에 대한 세부 정보를 검색합니다. **CertificateBody** 및 **ServerCertificateMetadata** 속성에서 인증서 세부 정보를 찾을 수 있습니다.

```
$result = Get-IAMServerCertificate -ServerCertificateName MyServerCertificate
$result | format-list
```

출력:

```
CertificateBody           : -----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----

 MIICiTCCAfICCQD6m7oRw0uXOjANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQUFADCBiDELMAkGA1UEBhMC

 VVMxCzAJBgNVBAgTAldBMRAwDgYDVQQHEwdTZWF0dGxlMQ8wDQYDVQQKEwZBbWF6

 b24xFDASBgNVBAsTC0lBTSBDb25zb2xlMRIwEAYDVQQDEwlUZXN0Q2lsYWMxHzAd

 BgkqhkiG9w0BCQEWEG5vb25lQGFtYXpvbi5jb20wHhcNMTEwNDI1MjA0NTIxWhcN

 MTIwNDI0MjA0NTIxWjCBiDELMAkGA1UEBhMCVVMxCzAJBgNVBAgTAldBMRAwDgYD

 VQQHEwdTZWF0dGxlMQ8wDQYDVQQKEwZBbWF6b24xFDASBgNVBAsTC0lBTSBDb25z

 b2xlMRIwEAYDVQQDEwlUZXN0Q2lsYWMxHzAdBgkqhkiG9w0BCQEWEG5vb25lQGFt
                            YXpvbi5jb20wgZ8wDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEBBQADgY0AMIGJAoGBAMaK0dn
+a4GmWIWJ
                            21uUSfwfEvySWtC2XADZ4nB+BLYgVIk60CpiwsZ3G93vUEIO3IyNoH/
f0wYK8m9T
                            rDHudUZg3qX4waLG5M43q7Wgc/
MbQITxOUSQv7c7ugFFDzQGBzZswY6786m86gpE

 Ibb3OhjZnzcvQAaRHhdlQWIMm2nrAgMBAAEwDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEFBQADgYEAtCu4
                            nUhVVxYUntneD9+h8Mg9q6q
+auNKyExzyLwaxlAoo7TJHidbtS4J5iNmZgXL0Fkb

 FFBjvSfpJIlJ00zbhNYS5f6GuoEDmFJl0ZxBHjJnyp378OD8uTs7fLvjx79LjSTb
                            NYiytVbZPQUQ5Yaxu2jXnimvw3rrszlaEXAMPLE=
                            -----END CERTIFICATE-----
CertificateChain          :
```

```
ServerCertificateMetadata :
 Amazon.IdentityManagement.Model.ServerCertificateMetadata
```

```
$result.ServerCertificateMetadata
```

출력:

```
Arn                   : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:server-certificate/Org1/Org2/
MyServerCertificate
Expiration            : 1/14/2018 9:52:36 AM
Path                  : /Org1/Org2/
ServerCertificateId   : ASCAJIFEXAMPLE17HQZYW
ServerCertificateName : MyServerCertificate
UploadDate            : 4/21/2015 11:14:16 AM
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetServerCertificate를 참조하세요.

`Get-IAMServerCertificateList`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-IAMServerCertificateList`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 현재 AWS 계정에 업로드된 서버 인증서 목록을 검색합니다.

```
Get-IAMServerCertificateList
```

출력:

```
Arn                   : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:server-certificate/Org1/Org2/
MyServerCertificate
Expiration            : 1/14/2018 9:52:36 AM
Path                  : /Org1/Org2/
ServerCertificateId   : ASCAJIFEXAMPLE17HQZYW
ServerCertificateName : MyServerCertificate
UploadDate            : 4/21/2015 11:14:16 AM
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListServerCertificates를 참조하세요.

Get-IAMServiceLastAccessedDetail

다음 코드 예시는 Get-IAMServiceLastAccessedDetail의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예에서는 요청 직접 호출과 연결된 IAM 엔터티(사용자, 그룹, 역할 또는 정책)가 마지막으로 액세스한 서비스에 대한 세부 정보를 제공합니다.

```
Request-IAMServiceLastAccessedDetail -Arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/TestUser
```

출력:

```
f0b7a819-eab0-929b-dc26-ca598911cb9f
```

```
Get-IAMServiceLastAccessedDetail -JobId f0b7a819-eab0-929b-dc26-ca598911cb9f
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetServiceLastAccessedDetails를 참조하세요.

Get-IAMServiceLastAccessedDetailWithEntity

다음 코드 예시는 Get-IAMServiceLastAccessedDetailWithEntity의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 해당 IAM 엔터티의 요청에 있는 서비스에 대해 마지막으로 액세스한 타임스탬프를 제공합니다.

```
$results = Get-IAMServiceLastAccessedDetailWithEntity -JobId f0b7a819-eab0-929b-
dc26-ca598911cb9f -ServiceNamespace ec2
$results
```

출력:

```
EntityDetailsList : {Amazon.IdentityManagement.Model.EntityDetails}
Error             :
IsTruncated       : False
```

```
JobCompletionDate : 12/29/19 11:19:31 AM
JobCreationDate   : 12/29/19 11:19:31 AM
JobStatus         : COMPLETED
Marker            :
```

```
$results.EntityDetailsList
```

출력:

```
EntityInfo                                LastAuthenticated
----------                                -----------------
Amazon.IdentityManagement.Model.EntityInfo 11/16/19 3:47:00 PM
```

```
$results.EntityInfo
```

출력:

```
Arn  : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/TestUser
Id   : AIDA4NBK5CXF5TZHU1234
Name : TestUser
Path : /
Type : USER
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetServiceLastAccessedDetailsWithEntities를 참조하세요.

`Get-IAMSigningCertificate`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-IAMSigningCertificate`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 **`Bob`**이라는 사용자와 연결된 서명 인증서에 대한 세부 정보를 검색합니다.

```
Get-IAMSigningCertificate -UserName Bob
```

출력:

```
CertificateBody : -----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
```

```
                    MIICiTCCAfICCQD6m7oRw0uXOjANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQUFADCBiDELMAkGA1UEBhMC
                    VVMxCzAJBgNVBAgTAldBMRAwDgYDVQQHEwdTZWF0dGxlMQ8wDQYDVQQKEwZBbWF6
                    b24xFDASBgNVBAsTC0lBTSBDb25zb2xlMRIwEAYDVQQDEwlUZXN0Q2lsYWMxHzAd
                    BgkqhkiG9w0BCQEWEG5vb25lQGFtYXpvbi5jb20wHhcNMTEwNDI1MjA0NTIxWhcN
                    MTIwNDI0MjA0NTIxWjCBiDELMAkGA1UEBhMCVVMxCzAJBgNVBAgTAldBMRAwDgYD
                    VQQHEwdTZWF0dGxlMQ8wDQYDVQQKEwZBbWF6b24xFDASBgNVBAsTC0lBTSBDb25z
                    b2xlMRIwEAYDVQQDEwlUZXN0Q2lsYWMxHzAdBgkqhkiG9w0BCQEWEG5vb25lQGFt
                    YXpvbi5jb20wgZ8wDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEBBQADgY0AMIGJAoGBAMaK0dn+a4GmWIWJ
                    21uUSfwfEvySWtC2XADZ4nB+BLYgVIk60CpiwsZ3G93vUEIO3IyNoH/f0wYK8m9T
                    rDHudUZg3qX4waLG5M43q7Wgc/MbQITxOUSQv7c7ugFFDzQGBzZswY6786m86gpE
                    Ibb3OhjZnzcvQAaRHhdlQWIMm2nrAgMBAAEwDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEFBQADgYEAtCu4
                    nUhVVxYUntneD9+h8Mg9q6q+auNKyExzyLwaxlAoo7TJHidbtS4J5iNmZgXL0Fkb
                    FFBjvSfpJIlJ00zbhNYS5f6GuoEDmFJl0ZxBHjJnyp378OD8uTs7fLvjx79LjSTb
                    NYiytVbZPQUQ5Yaxu2jXnimvw3rrszlaEXAMPLE=
                    -----END CERTIFICATE-----
CertificateId   : Y3EK7RMEXAMPLESV33FCREXAMPLEMJLU
Status          : Active
UploadDate      : 4/20/2015 1:26:01 PM
UserName        : Bob
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListSigningCertificates를 참조하세요.

Get-IAMUser

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-IAMUser`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 **David**라는 사용자에 대한 세부 정보를 검색합니다.

```
Get-IAMUser -UserName David
```

출력:

```
Arn              : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/David
CreateDate       : 12/10/2014 3:39:27 PM
PasswordLastUsed : 3/19/2015 8:44:04 AM
Path             : /
UserId           : Y4FKWQCXTA52QEXAMPLE1
UserName         : David
```

예제 2: 이 예제는 현재 로그인한 IAM 사용자에 대한 세부 정보를 검색합니다.

```
Get-IAMUser
```

출력:

```
Arn              : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Bob
CreateDate       : 10/16/2014 9:03:09 AM
PasswordLastUsed : 3/4/2015 12:12:33 PM
Path             : /
UserId           : 7K3GJEANSKZF2EXAMPLE2
UserName         : Bob
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetUser를 참조하세요.

`Get-IAMUserList`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-IAMUserList`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제는 현재의 사용자 모음을 검색합니다 AWS 계정.

```
Get-IAMUserList
```

출력:

```
      Arn              : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Administrator
      CreateDate       : 10/16/2014 9:03:09 AM
      PasswordLastUsed : 3/4/2015 12:12:33 PM
      Path             : /
      UserId           : 7K3GJEANSKZF2EXAMPLE1
      UserName         : Administrator

      Arn              : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Bob
      CreateDate       : 4/6/2015 12:54:42 PM
      PasswordLastUsed : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
      Path             : /
      UserId           : L3EWNONDOM3YUEXAMPLE2
      UserName         : bab
```

```
    Arn              : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/David
    CreateDate       : 12/10/2014 3:39:27 PM
    PasswordLastUsed : 3/19/2015 8:44:04 AM
    Path             : /
    UserId           : Y4FKWQCXTA52QEXAMPLE3
    UserName         : David
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListUsers를 참조하세요.

Get-IAMUserPolicy

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-IAMUserPolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 **David**라는 IAM 사용자에게 포함된 **Davids_IAM_Admin_Policy**라는 인라인 정책의 세부 정보를 검색합니다. 정책 문서는 URL로 인코딩됩니다.

```
$results = Get-IAMUserPolicy -PolicyName Davids_IAM_Admin_Policy -UserName David
$results
```

출력:

```
PolicyDocument                                          PolicyName
    UserName
--------------                                          ----------
    --------
%7B%0A%20%20%22Version%22%3A%20%222012-10-17%22%2C%...    Davids_IAM_Admin_Policy
    David

[System.Reflection.Assembly]::LoadWithPartialName("System.Web.HttpUtility")
[System.Web.HttpUtility]::UrlDecode($results.PolicyDocument)
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "iam:GetUser",
        "iam:ListUsers"
      ],
      "Resource": [
```

```
        "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:user/*"
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetUserPolicy를 참조하세요.

Get-IAMUserPolicyList

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-IAMUserPolicyList`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 **David**라는 IAM 사용자에게 포함된 인라인 정책의 이름 목록을 검색합니다.

```
Get-IAMUserPolicyList -UserName David
```

출력:

```
Davids_IAM_Admin_Policy
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListUserPolicies를 참조하세요.

Get-IAMUserTagList

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-IAMUserTagList`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 사용자와 연결된 태그를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-IAMUserTagList -UserName joe
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListUserTags를 참조하세요.

Get-IAMVirtualMFADevice

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-IAMVirtualMFADevice`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제는 AWS 계정의 사용자에게 할당된 가상 MFA 디바이스의 모음을 검색합니다. 각각의 **User** 속성은 해당 디바이스가 할당된 IAM 사용자의 세부 정보가 포함된 객체입니다.

```
Get-IAMVirtualMFADevice -AssignmentStatus Assigned
```

출력:

```
Base32StringSeed :
EnableDate       : 4/13/2015 12:03:42 PM
QRCodePNG        :
SerialNumber     : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:mfa/David
User             : Amazon.IdentityManagement.Model.User

Base32StringSeed :
EnableDate       : 4/13/2015 12:06:41 PM
QRCodePNG        :
SerialNumber     : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:mfa/root-account-mfa-device
User             : Amazon.IdentityManagement.Model.User
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListVirtualMfaDevices를 참조하세요.

New-IAMAccessKey

다음 코드 예시는 `New-IAMAccessKey`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 새 액세스 키와 비밀 액세스 키 페어를 생성하여 사용자 **David**에게 할당합니다. 이때만 **SecretAccessKey**를 얻을 수 있으므로 **AccessKeyId** 및 **SecretAccessKey** 값을 파일에 저장해야 합니다. 나중에 검색할 수 없습니다. 보안 키를 잃어버린 경우 새로운 액세스 키 페어를 생성해야 합니다.

```
New-IAMAccessKey -UserName David
```

출력:

```
AccessKeyId     : AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE
CreateDate      : 4/13/2015 1:00:42 PM
```

```
SecretAccessKey : wJalrXUtnFEMI/K7MDENG/bPxRfiCYEXAMPLEKEY
Status          : Active
UserName        : David
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateAccessKey를 참조하세요.

New-IAMAccountAlias

다음 코드 예시는 New-IAMAccountAlias의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 계정의 AWS 계정 별칭을 로 변경합니다**mycompanyaws**. 사용자 로그온 페이지의 주소가 https://mycompanyaws.signin.aws.amazon.com/console로 변경됩니다. 별칭 대신 계정 ID 번호를 사용하는 원래 URL(<accountidnumber>https://.signin.aws.amazon.com/console)은 계속 작동합니다. 하지만 이전에 정의된 별칭 기반 URL은 모두 작동이 중지됩니다.

```
New-IAMAccountAlias -AccountAlias mycompanyaws
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateAccountAlias를 참조하세요.

New-IAMGroup

다음 코드 예시는 New-IAMGroup의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 **Developers**라는 새 IAM 그룹을 생성합니다.

```
New-IAMGroup -GroupName Developers
```

출력:

```
Arn        : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/Developers
CreateDate : 4/14/2015 11:21:31 AM
GroupId    : QNEJ5PM4NFSQCEXAMPLE1
GroupName  : Developers
Path       : /
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateGroup을 참조하세요.

New-IAMInstanceProfile

다음 코드 예시는 `New-IAMInstanceProfile`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 **ProfileForDevEC2Instance**라는 새 IAM 인스턴스 프로파일을 생성합니다. **Add-IAMRoleToInstanceProfile** 명령을 별도로 실행하여 인스턴스에 권한을 제공하는 기존 IAM 역할과 인스턴스 프로파일을 연결해야 합니다. 마지막으로 EC2 인스턴스를 시작할 때 인스턴스 프로파일을 EC2 인스턴스에 연결합니다. 이를 수행하려면 **InstanceProfile_Arn** 또는 **InstanceProfile_Name** 파라미터와 함께 **New-EC2Instance** cmdlet을 사용합니다.

```
New-IAMInstanceProfile -InstanceProfileName ProfileForDevEC2Instance
```

출력:

```
Arn                 : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:instance-profile/
ProfileForDevEC2Instance
CreateDate          : 4/14/2015 11:31:39 AM
InstanceProfileId   : DYMFXL556EY46EXAMPLE1
InstanceProfileName : ProfileForDevEC2Instance
Path                : /
Roles               : {}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateInstanceProfile을 참조하세요.

New-IAMLoginProfile

다음 코드 예시는 `New-IAMLoginProfile`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 Bob이라는 IAM 사용자에 대한 (임시) 암호를 생성하고 다음에 **Bob**이 로그인할 때 사용자가 암호를 변경하도록 요구하는 플래그를 설정합니다.

```
New-IAMLoginProfile -UserName Bob -Password P@ssw0rd -PasswordResetRequired $true
```

출력:

```
CreateDate                    PasswordResetRequired                UserName
----------                    ---------------------                --------
4/14/2015 12:26:30 PM         True                                 Bob
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateLoginProfile을 참조하세요.

New-IAMOpenIDConnectProvider

다음 코드 예시는 `New-IAMOpenIDConnectProvider`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 URL **`https://example.oidcprovider.com`** 및 클라이언트 ID **`my-testapp-1`**에 있는 OIDC 호환 제공업체 서비스와 연결된 IAM OIDC 제공업체를 생성합니다. OIDC 제공업체가 지문을 제공합니다. 지문을 인증하려면 http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/identity-providers-oidc-obtain-thumbprint.html의 단계를 따르세요.

```
New-IAMOpenIDConnectProvider -Url https://example.oidcprovider.com -ClientIDList my-
testapp-1 -ThumbprintList 990F419EXAMPLEECF12DDEDA5EXAMPLE52F20D9E
```

출력:

```
arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/example.oidcprovider.com
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateOpenIdConnectProvider를 참조하세요.

New-IAMPolicy

다음 코드 예시는 `New-IAMPolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 라는 현재 AWS 계정에 새 IAM 정책을 생성합니다. **`MySamplePolicy`** 파일은 정책 콘텐츠를 **`MySamplePolicy.json`** 제공합니다. JSON 정책 파일을 성공적으로 처리하려면 **`-Raw`** 스위치 파라미터를 사용해야 합니다.

```
New-IAMPolicy -PolicyName MySamplePolicy -PolicyDocument (Get-Content -Raw
 MySamplePolicy.json)
```

출력:

```
Arn              : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MySamplePolicy
AttachmentCount  : 0
CreateDate       : 4/14/2015 2:45:59 PM
DefaultVersionId : v1
Description      :
IsAttachable     : True
Path             : /
PolicyId         : LD4KP6HVFE7WGEXAMPLE1
PolicyName       : MySamplePolicy
UpdateDate       : 4/14/2015 2:45:59 PM
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreatePolicy를 참조하세요.

New-IAMPolicyVersion

다음 코드 예시는 `New-IAMPolicyVersion`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 ARN이 **`arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MyPolicy`**인 IAM 정책의 새 'v2' 버전을 생성하고 이를 기본 버전으로 만듭니다. **`NewPolicyVersion.json`** 파일은 정책 콘텐츠를 제공합니다. JSON 정책 파일을 성공적으로 처리하려면 **`-Raw`** 스위치 파라미터를 사용해야 합니다.

```
New-IAMPolicyVersion -PolicyArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MyPolicy -
PolicyDocument (Get-content -Raw NewPolicyVersion.json) -SetAsDefault $true
```

출력:

```
CreateDate                          Document                 IsDefaultVersion
        VersionId
----------                          --------                 ----------------
        ---------
4/15/2015 10:54:54 AM                                        True
        v2
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreatePolicyVersion을 참조하세요.

New-IAMRole

다음 코드 예시는 New-IAMRole의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 **MyNewRole**이라는 새 역할을 생성하고 여기에 **NewRoleTrustPolicy.json** 파일에 있는 정책을 연결합니다. JSON 정책 파일을 성공적으로 처리하려면 **-Raw** 스위치 파라미터를 사용해야 합니다. 출력에 표시된 정책 문서는 URL로 인코딩됩니다. 이 예제에서는 **UrlDecode** .NET 메서드를 사용하여 디코딩됩니다.

```
$results = New-IAMRole -AssumeRolePolicyDocument (Get-Content -raw
 NewRoleTrustPolicy.json) -RoleName MyNewRole
$results
```

출력:

```
Arn                       : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/MyNewRole
AssumeRolePolicyDocument  : %7B%0D%0A%20%20%22Version%22%3A%20%222012-10-17%22%2C%0D
%0A%20%20%22Statement%22
                            %3A%20%5B%0D%0A%20%20%20%20%7B%0D%0A
%20%20%20%20%20%20%22Sid%22%3A%20%22%22%2C
                            %0D%0A%20%20%20%20%20%20%22Effect%22%3A%20%22Allow%22%2C
%0D%0A%20%20%20%20%20%20
                            %22Principal%22%3A%20%7B%0D%0A
%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%22AWS%22%3A%20%22arn%3Aaws
                            %3Aiam%3A%3A123456789012%3ADavid%22%0D%0A
%20%20%20%20%20%20%7D%2C%0D%0A%20%20%20
                            %20%20%20%22Action%22%3A%20%22sts%3AAssumeRole%22%0D%0A
%20%20%20%20%7D%0D%0A%20
                            %20%5D%0D%0A%7D
CreateDate                : 4/15/2015 11:04:23 AM
Path                      : /
RoleId                    : V5PAJI2KPN4EAEXAMPLE1
RoleName                  : MyNewRole

[System.Reflection.Assembly]::LoadWithPartialName("System.Web.HttpUtility")
[System.Web.HttpUtility]::UrlDecode($results.AssumeRolePolicyDocument)
```

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Principal": {
        "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:David"
      },
      "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
    }
  ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateRole을 참조하세요.

New-IAMSAMLProvider

다음 코드 예시는 New-IAMSAMLProvider의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 IAM에 새 SAML 제공업체를 생성합니다. 이름은 **MySAMLProvider**이며 SAML 서비스 제공업체의 웹 사이트에서 별도로 다운로드한 **SAMLMetaData.xml** 파일에 있는 SAML 메타데이터 문서에 설명되어 있습니다.

```
New-IAMSAMLProvider -Name MySAMLProvider -SAMLMetadataDocument (Get-Content -Raw
 SAMLMetaData.xml)
```

출력:

```
arn:aws:iam::123456789012:saml-provider/MySAMLProvider
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateSAMLProvider를 참조하세요.

New-IAMServiceLinkedRole

다음 코드 예시는 New-IAMServiceLinkedRole의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 AutoScaling 서비스에 대한 서비스 연결 역할을 생성합니다.

```
New-IAMServiceLinkedRole -AWSServiceName autoscaling.amazonaws.com -CustomSuffix
 RoleNameEndsWithThis -Description "My service-linked role to support autoscaling"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateServiceLinkedRole을 참조하세요.

New-IAMUser

다음 코드 예시는 `New-IAMUser`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 **Bob**이라는 IAM 사용자를 생성합니다. Bob이 AWS 콘솔에 로그인해야 하는 경우 명령을 별도로 실행**New-IAMLoginProfile**하여 암호로 로그인 프로필을 생성해야 합니다. Bob이 AWS PowerShell 또는 교차 플랫폼 CLI 명령을 실행하거나 AWS API 호출을 수행해야 하는 경우 **New-IAMAccessKey** 명령을 별도로 실행하여 액세스 키를 생성해야 합니다.

```
New-IAMUser -UserName Bob
```

출력:

```
Arn              : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Bob
CreateDate       : 4/22/2015 12:02:11 PM
PasswordLastUsed : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
Path             : /
UserId           : AIDAJWGEFDMEMEXAMPLE1
UserName         : Bob
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateUser를 참조하세요.

New-IAMVirtualMFADevice

다음 코드 예시는 `New-IAMVirtualMFADevice`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 새 가상 MFA 디바이스를 생성합니다. 줄 2와 3은 가상 MFA 소프트웨어 프로그램에서 계정을 생성하는 데 필요한 **Base32StringSeed** 값을 QR 코드의 대안으로 추출합니다. 값으로 프로그램을 구성한 후 프로그램에서 두 개의 순차적 인증 코드를 받습니다. 끝으로 마지막 명령을 사용하여 가상 MFA 디바이스를 IAM 사용자 **Bob**에게 연결하고 계정을 두 개의 인증 코드와 동기화합니다.

```
$Device = New-IAMVirtualMFADevice -VirtualMFADeviceName BobsMFADevice
$SR = New-Object System.IO.StreamReader($Device.Base32StringSeed)
$base32stringseed = $SR.ReadToEnd()
$base32stringseed
CZWZMCQNW4DEXAMPLE3VOUGXJFZYSUW7EXAMPLECR4NJFD65GX2SLUDW2EXAMPLE
```

출력:

```
-- Pause here to enter base-32 string seed code into virtual MFA program to register
 account. --

Enable-IAMMFADevice -SerialNumber $Device.SerialNumber -UserName Bob -
AuthenticationCode1 123456 -AuthenticationCode2 789012
```

예제 2: 이 예제는 새 가상 MFA 디바이스를 생성합니다. 줄 2와 3은 **QRCodePNG** 값을 추출하여 파일에 씁니다. Base32StringSeed 값을 수동으로 입력하는 대신 가상 MFA 소프트웨어 프로그램에서 이 이미지를 스캔하여 계정을 생성할 수 있습니다. 가상 MFA 프로그램에서 계정을 생성한 후 두 개의 순차적 인증 코드를 받아 마지막 명령에 입력하여 가상 MFA 디바이스를 IAM 사용자 **Bob**에게 연결하고 계정을 동기화합니다.

```
$Device = New-IAMVirtualMFADevice -VirtualMFADeviceName BobsMFADevice
$BR = New-Object System.IO.BinaryReader($Device.QRCodePNG)
$BR.ReadBytes($BR.BaseStream.Length) | Set-Content -Encoding Byte -Path QRCode.png
```

출력:

```
 -- Pause here to scan PNG with virtual MFA program to register account. --

Enable-IAMMFADevice -SerialNumber $Device.SerialNumber -UserName Bob -
AuthenticationCode1 123456 -AuthenticationCode2 789012
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateVirtualMfaDevice를 참조하세요.

Publish-IAMServerCertificate

다음 코드 예시는 Publish-IAMServerCertificate의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 새 서버 인증서를 IAM 계정에 업로드합니다. 인증서 본문, 프라이빗 키 및 인증서 체인(선택 사항)이 포함된 파일은 모두 PEM 인코딩되어야 합니다. 파라미터에는 파일 이름 대신 파일의 실제 내용이 필요합니다. 파일 내용을 성공적으로 처리하려면 **-Raw** 스위치 파라미터를 사용해야 합니다.

```
Publish-IAMServerCertificate -ServerCertificateName MyTestCert -CertificateBody
 (Get-Content -Raw server.crt) -PrivateKey (Get-Content -Raw server.key)
```

출력:

```
Arn                   : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:server-certificate/MyTestCert
Expiration            : 1/14/2018 9:52:36 AM
Path                  : /
ServerCertificateId   : ASCAJIEXAMPLE7J7HQZYW
ServerCertificateName : MyTestCert
UploadDate            : 4/21/2015 11:14:16 AM
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UploadServerCertificate를 참조하세요.

Publish-IAMSigningCertificate

다음 코드 예시는 Publish-IAMSigningCertificate의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 새로운 X.509 서명 인증서를 업로드하고 이를 **Bob**이라는 IAM 사용자와 연결합니다. 인증서 본문이 포함된 파일은 PEM으로 인코딩됩니다. **CertificateBody** 파라미터에는 파일 이름이 아닌 인증서 파일의 실제 내용이 필요합니다. 파일을 성공적으로 처리하려면 **-Raw** 스위치 파라미터를 사용해야 합니다.

```
Publish-IAMSigningCertificate -UserName Bob -CertificateBody (Get-Content -Raw
 SampleSigningCert.pem)
```

출력:

```
CertificateBody : -----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
                  MIICiTCCAfICCQD6m7oRw0uXOjANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQUFADCBiDELMAkGA1UEBhMC
                  VVMxCzAJBgNVBAgTAldBMRAwDgYDVQQHEwdTZWF0dGxlMQ8wDQYDVQQKEwZBbWF6
                  b24xFDASBgNVBAsTC0lBTSBDb25zb2xlMRIwEAYDVQQDEwlUZXN0Q2lsYWMxHzAd
                  BgkqhkiG9w0BCQEWEG5vb25lQGFtYXpvbi5jb20wHhcNMTEwNDI1MjA0NTIxWhcN
                  MTIwNDI0MjA0NTIxWjCBiDELMAkGA1UEBhMCVVMxCzAJBgNVBAgTAldBMRAwDgYD
                  VQQHEwdTZWF0dGxlMQ8wDQYDVQQKEwZBbWF6b24xFDASBgNVBAsTC0lBTSBDb25z
                  b2xlMRIwEAYDVQQDEwlUZXN0Q2lsYWMxHzAdBgkqhkiG9w0BCQEWEG5vb25lQGFt
                  YXpvbi5jb20wgZ8wDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEBBQADgY0AMIGJAoGBAMaK0dn+a4GmWIWJ
                  21uUSfwfEvySWtC2XADZ4nB+BLYgVIk60CpiwsZ3G93vUEIO3IyNoH/f0wYK8m9T
                  rDHudUZg3qX4waLG5M43q7Wgc/MbQITxOUSQv7c7ugFFDzQGBzZswY6786m86gpE
                  Ibb3OhjZnzcvQAaRHhdlQWIMm2nrAgMBAAEwDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEFBQADgYEAtCu4
                  nUhVVxYUntneD9+h8Mg9q6q+auNKyExzyLwaxlAoo7TJHidbtS4J5iNmZgXL0Fkb
                  FFBjvSfpJIlJ00zbhNYS5f6GuoEDmFJl0ZxBHjJnyp378OD8uTs7fLvjx79LjSTb
                  NYiytVbZPQUQ5Yaxu2jXnimvw3rrszlaEXAMPLE=
                  -----END CERTIFICATE-----
CertificateId   : Y3EK7RMEXAMPLESV33FCEXAMPLEHMJLU
Status          : Active
UploadDate      : 4/20/2015 1:26:01 PM
UserName        : Bob
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UploadSigningCertificate를 참조하세요.

`Register-IAMGroupPolicy`

다음 코드 예시는 `Register-IAMGroupPolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 **`TesterPolicy`**라는 고객 관리형 정책을 IAM 그룹 **`Testers`**에 연결합니다. 해당 그룹의 사용자는 해당 정책의 기본 버전에 정의된 권한의 영향을 즉시 받습니다.

```
Register-IAMGroupPolicy -GroupName Testers -PolicyArn
 arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/TesterPolicy
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 라는 AWS 관리형 정책을 IAM 그룹 **AdministratorAccess**에 연결합니다**Admins**. 해당 그룹의 사용자는 해당 정책의 최신 버전에 정의된 권한의 영향을 즉시 받습니다.

```
Register-IAMGroupPolicy -GroupName Admins -PolicyArn arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/
AdministratorAccess
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 AttachGroupPolicy를 참조하세요.

Register-IAMRolePolicy

다음 코드 예시는 `Register-IAMRolePolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 라는 AWS 관리형 정책을 IAM 역할 **SecurityAudit**에 연결합니다**CoSecurityAuditors**. 해당 역할을 수임하는 사용자는 해당 정책의 최신 버전에 정의된 권한의 영향을 즉시 받습니다.

```
Register-IAMRolePolicy -RoleName CoSecurityAuditors -PolicyArn
 arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/SecurityAudit
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 AttachRolePolicy를 참조하세요.

Register-IAMUserPolicy

다음 코드 예시는 `Register-IAMUserPolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 라는 AWS 관리형 정책을 IAM 사용자 **AmazonCognitoPowerUser**에 연결합니다**Bob**. 사용자는 해당 정책의 최신 버전에 정의된 권한의 영향을 즉시 받습니다.

```
Register-IAMUserPolicy -UserName Bob -PolicyArn arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/
AmazonCognitoPowerUser
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 AttachUserPolicy를 참조하세요.

`Remove-IAMAccessKey`

다음 코드 예시는 `Remove-IAMAccessKey`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 이름이 인 사용자**AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE**로부터 키 ID가 인 AWS 액세스 키 페어를 삭제합니다**Bob**.

```
Remove-IAMAccessKey -AccessKeyId AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE -UserName Bob -Force
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteAccessKey를 참조하세요.

`Remove-IAMAccountAlias`

다음 코드 예시는 `Remove-IAMAccountAlias`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제는에서 계정 별칭을 제거합니다 AWS 계정. https://mycompanyaws.signin.aws.amazon.com/console에서 별칭을 사용하는 사용자 로그인 페이지가 더 이상 작동하지 않습니다. 대신 https://<accountidnumber>.signin.aws.amazon.com/console AWS 계정 ID 번호와 함께 원래 URL을 사용해야 합니다.

```
Remove-IAMAccountAlias -AccountAlias mycompanyaws
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteAccountAlias를 참조하세요.

`Remove-IAMAccountPasswordPolicy`

다음 코드 예시는 `Remove-IAMAccountPasswordPolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는에 대한 암호 정책을 삭제 AWS 계정 하고 모든 값을 원래 기본값으로 재설정합니다. 암호 정책이 현재 존재하지 않는 경우 다음과 같은 오류 메시지가 나타납니다. PasswordPolicy라는 계정 정책을 찾을 수 없습니다.

```
Remove-IAMAccountPasswordPolicy
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteAccountPasswordPolicy를 참조하세요.

Remove-IAMClientIDFromOpenIDConnectProvider

다음 코드 예시는 Remove-IAMClientIDFromOpenIDConnectProvider의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 ARN이 **arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/example.oidcprovider.com**인 IAM OIDC 제공업체와 연결된 클라이언트 ID 목록에서 클라이언트 ID **My-TestApp-3**을 제거합니다.

```
Remove-IAMClientIDFromOpenIDConnectProvider -ClientID My-TestApp-3
 -OpenIDConnectProviderArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/
example.oidcprovider.com
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 RemoveClientIdFromOpenIdConnectProvider를 참조하세요.

Remove-IAMGroup

다음 코드 예시는 Remove-IAMGroup의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 **MyTestGroup**이라는 IAM 그룹을 삭제합니다. 첫 번째 명령은 그룹 멤버인 IAM 사용자를 모두 제거하고, 두 번째 명령은 IAM 그룹을 삭제합니다. 두 명령 모두 확인 메시지 없이 작동합니다.

```
(Get-IAMGroup -GroupName MyTestGroup).Users | Remove-IAMUserFromGroup -GroupName
 MyTestGroup -Force
Remove-IAMGroup -GroupName MyTestGroup -Force
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteGroup을 참조하세요.

Remove-IAMGroupPolicy

다음 코드 예시는 Remove-IAMGroupPolicy의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 IAM 그룹 **Testers**에서 **TesterPolicy**라는 인라인 정책을 제거합니다. 해당 그룹의 사용자는 해당 정책에 정의된 권한을 즉시 잃게 됩니다.

```
Remove-IAMGroupPolicy -GroupName Testers -PolicyName TestPolicy
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteGroupPolicy를 참조하세요.

Remove-IAMInstanceProfile

다음 코드 예시는 `Remove-IAMInstanceProfile`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 **MyAppInstanceProfile**이라는 EC2 인스턴스 프로파일을 삭제합니다. 첫 번째 명령은 인스턴스 프로파일에서 모든 역할을 분리하고, 두 번째 명령은 인스턴스 프로파일을 삭제합니다.

```
(Get-IAMInstanceProfile -InstanceProfileName MyAppInstanceProfile).Roles | Remove-
IAMRoleFromInstanceProfile -InstanceProfileName MyAppInstanceProfile
Remove-IAMInstanceProfile -InstanceProfileName MyAppInstanceProfile
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteInstanceProfile을 참조하세요.

Remove-IAMLoginProfile

다음 코드 예시는 `Remove-IAMLoginProfile`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 **Bob**이라는 IAM 사용자로부터 로그인 프로파일을 삭제합니다. 이렇게 하면 사용자가 AWS 콘솔에 로그인할 수 없습니다. 이는 사용자가 여전히 사용자 계정에 연결될 수 있는 AWS 액세스 키를 사용하여 AWS CLI, PowerShell 또는 API 호출을 실행하는 것을 방지하지 않습니다.

```
Remove-IAMLoginProfile -UserName Bob
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteLoginProfile을 참조하세요.

Remove-IAMOpenIDConnectProvider

다음 코드 예시는 `Remove-IAMOpenIDConnectProvider`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 제공업체 **example.oidcprovider.com**에 연결되는 IAM OIDC 제공업체를 삭제합니다. 역할 신뢰 정책의 **Principal** 요소에서 이 제공업체를 참조하는 모든 역할을 업데이트하거나 삭제해야 합니다.

```
Remove-IAMOpenIDConnectProvider -OpenIDConnectProviderArn
 arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/example.oidcprovider.com
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteOpenIdConnectProvider를 참조하세요.

Remove-IAMPolicy

다음 코드 예시는 `Remove-IAMPolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 ARN이 **arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MySamplePolicy**인 정책을 삭제합니다. 정책을 삭제하려면 먼저 **Remove-IAMPolicyVersion**을 실행하여 기본값을 제외한 모든 버전을 삭제해야 합니다. 또한 모든 IAM 사용자, 그룹 또는 역할에서 정책을 분리해야 합니다.

```
Remove-IAMPolicy -PolicyArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MySamplePolicy
```

예제 2: 이 예제는 먼저 기본이 아닌 모든 정책 버전을 삭제하고 연결된 모든 IAM 엔티티에서 분리한 다음 마지막으로 정책 자체를 삭제하여 정책을 삭제합니다. 줄 1은 정책 객체를 검색합니다. 줄 2는 기본값으로 플래그가 지정되지 않은 모든 정책 버전을 컬렉션으로 검색한 다음 컬렉션의 각 정책을 삭제합니다. 줄 3은 정책이 연결된 모든 IAM 사용자, 그룹 및 역할을 검색합니다. 줄 4~6은 연결된 각 엔터티에서 정책을 분리합니다. 마지막 줄은 이 명령을 사용하여 관리형 정책과 나머지 기본 버전을 제거합니다. 이 예제에는 확인 프롬프트를 표시하지 않는 데 필요한 모든 줄에 **-Force** 스위치 파라미터가 포함되어 있습니다.

```
$pol = Get-IAMPolicy -PolicyArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MySamplePolicy
Get-IAMPolicyVersions -PolicyArn $pol.Arn | where {-not $_.IsDefaultVersion} |
 Remove-IAMPolicyVersion -PolicyArn $pol.Arn -force
$attached = Get-IAMEntitiesForPolicy -PolicyArn $pol.Arn
$attached.PolicyGroups | Unregister-IAMGroupPolicy -PolicyArn $pol.arn
$attached.PolicyRoles | Unregister-IAMRolePolicy -PolicyArn $pol.arn
$attached.PolicyUsers | Unregister-IAMUserPolicy -PolicyArn $pol.arn
Remove-IAMPolicy $pol.Arn -Force
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeletePolicy를 참조하세요.

`Remove-IAMPolicyVersion`

다음 코드 예시는 `Remove-IAMPolicyVersion`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 ARN이 **`arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MySamplePolicy`**인 정책에서 **`v2`**로 식별된 버전을 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-IAMPolicyVersion -PolicyArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MySamplePolicy -
VersionID v2
```

예제 2: 이 예제는 먼저 기본이 아닌 모든 정책 버전을 삭제한 다음 정책 자체를 삭제하여 정책을 삭제합니다. 줄 1은 정책 객체를 검색합니다. 줄 2는 기본값으로 플래그가 지정되지 않은 모든 정책 버전을 컬렉션으로 검색한 다음 이 명령을 사용하여 컬렉션의 각 정책을 삭제합니다. 마지막 줄은 나머지 기본 버전뿐만 아니라 정책 자체도 제거합니다. 관리형 정책을 성공적으로 삭제하려면 **`Unregister-IAMUserPolicy`**, **`Unregister-IAMGroupPolicy`** 및 **`Unregister-IAMRolePolicy`** 명령을 사용하여 모든 사용자, 그룹 또는 역할에서 정책을 분리해야 합니다. **`Remove-IAMPolicy`** cmdlet의 예를 참조하세요.

```
$pol = Get-IAMPolicy -PolicyArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MySamplePolicy
Get-IAMPolicyVersions -PolicyArn $pol.Arn | where {-not $_.IsDefaultVersion} |
 Remove-IAMPolicyVersion -PolicyArn $pol.Arn -force
Remove-IAMPolicy -PolicyArn $pol.Arn -force
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeletePolicyVersion을 참조하세요.

Remove-IAMRole

다음 코드 예시는 Remove-IAMRole의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 현재 IAM 계정에서 **MyNewRole**이라는 역할을 삭제합니다. 역할을 삭제하려면 먼저 **Unregister-IAMRolePolicy** 명령을 사용하여 관리형 정책을 분리해야 합니다. 인라인 정책은 역할과 함께 삭제됩니다.

```
Remove-IAMRole -RoleName MyNewRole
```

예제 2: 이 예제는 **MyNewRole**이라는 역할에서 관리형 정책을 분리한 다음 역할을 삭제합니다. 줄 1은 역할에 연결된 모든 관리형 정책을 컬렉션으로 검색한 다음 컬렉션의 각 정책을 역할에서 분리합니다. 줄 2는 역할 자체를 삭제합니다. 인라인 정책은 역할과 함께 삭제됩니다.

```
Get-IAMAttachedRolePolicyList -RoleName MyNewRole | Unregister-IAMRolePolicy -
RoleName MyNewRole
Remove-IAMRole -RoleName MyNewRole
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteRole을 참조하세요.

Remove-IAMRoleFromInstanceProfile

다음 코드 예시는 Remove-IAMRoleFromInstanceProfile의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 **MyNewRole**이라는 EC2 인스턴스 프로파일에서 **MyNewRole**이라는 역할을 삭제합니다. IAM 콘솔에서 생성되는 인스턴스 프로파일은 이 예제와 같이 항상 역할과 동일한 이름을 갖습니다. API 또는 CLI에서 생성하는 경우 서로 다른 이름을 가질 수 있습니다.

```
Remove-IAMRoleFromInstanceProfile -InstanceProfileName MyNewRole -RoleName MyNewRole
 -Force
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfile을 참조하세요.

`Remove-IAMRolePermissionsBoundary`

다음 코드 예시는 `Remove-IAMRolePermissionsBoundary`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 IAM 역할에 연결된 권한 경계를 제거하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
Remove-IAMRolePermissionsBoundary -RoleName MyRoleName
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteRolePermissionsBoundary를 참조하세요.

`Remove-IAMRolePolicy`

다음 코드 예시는 `Remove-IAMRolePolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 IAM 역할 **`S3BackupRole`**에 포함된 인라인 정책 **`S3AccessPolicy`**를 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-IAMRolePolicy -PolicyName S3AccessPolicy -RoleName S3BackupRole
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteRolePolicy를 참조하세요.

`Remove-IAMRoleTag`

다음 코드 예시는 `Remove-IAMRoleTag`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 태그 키가 'abac'인 'MyRoleName' 역할에서 태그를 제거합니다. 여러 태그를 제거하려면 쉼표로 구분된 태그 키 목록을 제공합니다.

```
Remove-IAMRoleTag -RoleName MyRoleName -TagKey "abac","xyzw"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UntagRole을 참조하세요.

Remove-IAMSAMLProvider

다음 코드 예시는 `Remove-IAMSAMLProvider`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 ARN이 **`arn:aws:iam::123456789012:saml-provider/SAMLADFSProvider`**인 IAM SAML 2.0 제공업체를 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-IAMSAMLProvider -SAMLProviderArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:saml-provider/
SAMLADFSProvider
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteSAMLProvider를 참조하세요.

Remove-IAMServerCertificate

다음 코드 예시는 `Remove-IAMServerCertificate`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 **`MyServerCert`**라는 서버 인증서를 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-IAMServerCertificate -ServerCertificateName MyServerCert
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteServerCertificate를 참조하세요.

Remove-IAMServiceLinkedRole

다음 코드 예시는 `Remove-IAMServiceLinkedRole`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 서비스 연결 역할을 삭제했습니다. 서비스에서 여전히 이 역할을 사용하고 있는 경우 이 명령을 실행하면 실패합니다.

```
Remove-IAMServiceLinkedRole -RoleName
 AWSServiceRoleForAutoScaling_RoleNameEndsWithThis
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteServiceLinkedRole을 참조하세요.

`Remove-IAMSigningCertificate`

다음 코드 예시는 `Remove-IAMSigningCertificate`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 **`Bob`**이라는 IAM 사용자로부터 ID가 **`Y3EK7RMEXAMPLESV33FCREXAMPLEMJLU`**인 서명 인증서를 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-IAMSigningCertificate -UserName Bob -CertificateId
 Y3EK7RMEXAMPLESV33FCREXAMPLEMJLU
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteSigningCertificate를 참조하세요.

`Remove-IAMUser`

다음 코드 예시는 `Remove-IAMUser`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 **`Bob`**이라는 IAM 사용자를 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-IAMUser -UserName Bob
```

예제 2: 이 예제는 먼저 삭제해야 하는 모든 요소와 함께 **`Theresa`**라는 IAM 사용자를 삭제합니다.

```
$name = "Theresa"

# find any groups and remove user from them
$groups = Get-IAMGroupForUser -UserName $name
foreach ($group in $groups) { Remove-IAMUserFromGroup -GroupName $group.GroupName -
UserName $name -Force }

# find any inline policies and delete them
$inlinepols = Get-IAMUserPolicies -UserName $name
```

```
foreach ($pol in $inlinepols) { Remove-IAMUserPolicy -PolicyName $pol -UserName
 $name -Force}

# find any managed polices and detach them
$managedpols = Get-IAMAttachedUserPolicies -UserName $name
foreach ($pol in $managedpols) { Unregister-IAMUserPolicy -PolicyArn $pol.PolicyArn
 -UserName $name }

# find any signing certificates and delete them
$certs = Get-IAMSigningCertificate -UserName $name
foreach ($cert in $certs) { Remove-IAMSigningCertificate -CertificateId
 $cert.CertificateId -UserName $name -Force }

# find any access keys and delete them
$keys = Get-IAMAccessKey -UserName $name
foreach ($key in $keys) { Remove-IAMAccessKey -AccessKeyId $key.AccessKeyId -
UserName $name -Force }

# delete the user's login profile, if one exists - note: need to use try/catch to
 suppress not found error
try { $prof = Get-IAMLoginProfile -UserName $name -ea 0 } catch { out-null }
if ($prof) { Remove-IAMLoginProfile -UserName $name -Force }

# find any MFA device, detach it, and if virtual, delete it.
$mfa = Get-IAMMFADevice -UserName $name
if ($mfa) {
    Disable-IAMMFADevice -SerialNumber $mfa.SerialNumber -UserName $name
    if ($mfa.SerialNumber -like "arn:*") { Remove-IAMVirtualMFADevice -SerialNumber
 $mfa.SerialNumber }
}

# finally, remove the user
Remove-IAMUser -UserName $name -Force
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteUser를 참조하세요.

Remove-IAMUserFromGroup

다음 코드 예시는 `Remove-IAMUserFromGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 그룹 **Testers**에서 IAM 사용자 **Bob**을 제거합니다.

```
Remove-IAMUserFromGroup -GroupName Testers -UserName Bob
```

예제 2: 이 예제는 IAM 사용자 **Theresa**가 구성원으로 속한 그룹을 찾은 다음 해당 그룹에서 **Theresa**를 제거합니다.

```
$groups = Get-IAMGroupForUser -UserName Theresa
foreach ($group in $groups) { Remove-IAMUserFromGroup -GroupName $group.GroupName -
UserName Theresa -Force }
```

예제 3: 이 예제는 **Testers** 그룹에서 IAM 사용자 **Bob**을 제거하는 다른 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
Get-IAMGroupForUser -UserName Bob | Remove-IAMUserFromGroup -UserName Bob -GroupName
 Testers -Force
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 RemoveUserFromGroup을 참조하세요.

`Remove-IAMUserPermissionsBoundary`

다음 코드 예시는 `Remove-IAMUserPermissionsBoundary`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 IAM 사용자에게 연결된 권한 경계를 제거하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
Remove-IAMUserPermissionsBoundary -UserName joe
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteUserPermissionsBoundary를 참조하세요.

`Remove-IAMUserPolicy`

다음 코드 예시는 `Remove-IAMUserPolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 **Bob**이라는 IAM 사용자에게 포함된 **AccessToEC2Policy**라는 인라인 정책을 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-IAMUserPolicy -PolicyName AccessToEC2Policy -UserName Bob
```

예제 2: 이 예제는 **Theresa**라는 IAM 사용자에게 포함된 모든 인라인 정책을 찾아 삭제합니다.

```
$inlinepols = Get-IAMUserPolicies -UserName Theresa
foreach ($pol in $inlinepols) { Remove-IAMUserPolicy -PolicyName $pol -UserName
 Theresa -Force}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteUserPolicy를 참조하세요.

Remove-IAMUserTag

다음 코드 예시는 `Remove-IAMUserTag`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 태그 키가 'abac' 및 'xyzw'인 'joe'라는 사용자에게서 태그를 제거합니다. 여러 태그를 제거하려면 쉼표로 구분된 태그 키 목록을 제공합니다.

```
Remove-IAMUserTag -UserName joe -TagKey "abac","xyzw"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UntagUser를 참조하세요.

Remove-IAMVirtualMFADevice

다음 코드 예시는 `Remove-IAMVirtualMFADevice`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 ARN이 **arn:aws:iam::123456789012:mfa/bob**인 IAM 가상 MFA 디바이스를 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-IAMVirtualMFADevice -SerialNumber arn:aws:iam::123456789012:mfa/bob
```

예제 2: 이 예제는 IAM 사용자 Theresa에게 MFA 디바이스가 할당되었는지 확인합니다. 발견된 디바이스는 IAM 사용자에 대해 비활성화됩니다. 디바이스가 가상이면 삭제됩니다.

```
$mfa = Get-IAMMFADevice -UserName Theresa
```

```
if ($mfa) {
    Disable-IAMMFADevice -SerialNumber $mfa.SerialNumber -UserName $name
    if ($mfa.SerialNumber -like "arn:*") { Remove-IAMVirtualMFADevice -SerialNumber
 $mfa.SerialNumber }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteVirtualMfaDevice를 참조하세요.

`Request-IAMCredentialReport`

다음 코드 예시는 `Request-IAMCredentialReport`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 4시간마다 수행할 수 있는 새 보고서 생성을 요청합니다. 마지막 보고서가 아직 최신인 경우 State 필드에 **`COMPLETE`**가 표시됩니다. 완성된 보고서를 보려면 **`Get-IAMCredentialReport`**를 사용합니다.

```
Request-IAMCredentialReport
```

출력:

```
Description                                                    State
-----------                                                    -----
No report exists. Starting a new report generation task        STARTED
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GenerateCredentialReport를 참조하세요.

`Request-IAMServiceLastAccessedDetail`

다음 코드 예시는 `Request-IAMServiceLastAccessedDetail`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 GenerateServiceLastAccessedDetails API와 동등한 cmdlet입니다. 이는 Get-IAMServiceLastAccessedDetail과 Get-IAMServiceLastAccessedDetailWithEntity에서 사용할 수 있는 작업 ID를 제공합니다.

```
Request-IAMServiceLastAccessedDetail -Arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/TestUser
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GenerateServiceLastAccessedDetails를 참조하세요.

Set-IAMDefaultPolicyVersion

다음 코드 예시는 `Set-IAMDefaultPolicyVersion`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 ARN이 **`arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MyPolicy`**인 정책의 **`v2`** 버전을 기본 활성 버전으로 설정합니다.

```
Set-IAMDefaultPolicyVersion -PolicyArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MyPolicy -
VersionId v2
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 SetDefaultPolicyVersion을 참조하세요.

Set-IAMRolePermissionsBoundary

다음 코드 예시는 `Set-IAMRolePermissionsBoundary`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 IAM 역할의 권한 경계를 설정하는 방법을 보여줍니다. AWS 관리형 정책 또는 사용자 지정 정책을 권한 경계로 설정할 수 있습니다.

```
Set-IAMRolePermissionsBoundary -RoleName MyRoleName -PermissionsBoundary
 arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/intern-boundary
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 PutRolePermissionsBoundary를 참조하세요.

Set-IAMUserPermissionsBoundary

다음 코드 예시는 `Set-IAMUserPermissionsBoundary`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 사용자의 권한 경계를 설정하는 방법을 보여줍니다. AWS 관리형 정책 또는 사용자 지정 정책을 권한 경계로 설정할 수 있습니다.

```
Set-IAMUserPermissionsBoundary -UserName joe -PermissionsBoundary
 arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/intern-boundary
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 PutUserPermissionsBoundary를 참조하세요.

`Sync-IAMMFADevice`

다음 코드 예시는 `Sync-IAMMFADevice`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 IAM 사용자 **`Bob`**과 연결되어 있고 ARN이 **`arn:aws:iam::123456789012:mfa/bob`**인 MFA 디바이스를 두 개의 인증 코드를 제공한 인증 프로그램과 동기화합니다.

```
Sync-IAMMFADevice -SerialNumber arn:aws:iam::123456789012:mfa/theresa -
AuthenticationCode1 123456 -AuthenticationCode2 987654 -UserName Bob
```

예제 2: 이 예제는 IAM 사용자 **`Theresa`**와 연결된 IAM MFA 디바이스를 일련 번호가 **`ABCD12345678`**이고 두 개의 인증 코드를 제공한 물리적 디바이스와 동기화합니다.

```
Sync-IAMMFADevice -SerialNumber ABCD12345678 -AuthenticationCode1 123456 -
AuthenticationCode2 987654 -UserName Theresa
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ResyncMfaDevice를 참조하세요.

`Unregister-IAMGroupPolicy`

다음 코드 예시는 `Unregister-IAMGroupPolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 ARN이 **arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/TesterAccessPolicy**인 관리형 그룹 정책을 **Testers**라는 그룹에서 분리합니다.

```
Unregister-IAMGroupPolicy -GroupName Testers -PolicyArn
 arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/TesterAccessPolicy
```

예제 2: 이 예제는 **Testers**라는 그룹에 연결된 모든 관리형 정책을 찾아 그룹에서 분리합니다.

```
Get-IAMAttachedGroupPolicies -GroupName Testers | Unregister-IAMGroupPolicy -
Groupname Testers
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DetachGroupPolicy를 참조하세요.

Unregister-IAMRolePolicy

다음 코드 예시는 `Unregister-IAMRolePolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 ARN이 **arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/FederatedTesterAccessPolicy**인 관리형 그룹 정책을 **FedTesterRole**라는 역할에서 분리합니다.

```
Unregister-IAMRolePolicy -RoleName FedTesterRole -PolicyArn
 arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/FederatedTesterAccessPolicy
```

예제 2: 이 예제는 **FedTesterRole**라는 역할에 연결된 모든 관리형 정책을 찾아 역할에서 분리합니다.

```
Get-IAMAttachedRolePolicyList -RoleName FedTesterRole | Unregister-IAMRolePolicy -
Rolename FedTesterRole
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DetachRolePolicy를 참조하세요.

Unregister-IAMUserPolicy

다음 코드 예시는 `Unregister-IAMUserPolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 ARN이 **`arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/TesterPolicy`**인 관리형 정책을 **`Bob`**라는 IAM 사용자에게서 분리합니다.

```
Unregister-IAMUserPolicy -UserName Bob -PolicyArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/
TesterPolicy
```

예제 2: 이 예제는 **`Theresa`**라는 IAM 사용자에게 연결된 모든 관리형 정책을 찾아 사용자에게서 분리합니다.

```
Get-IAMAttachedUserPolicyList -UserName Theresa | Unregister-IAMUserPolicy -Username
 Theresa
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DetachUserPolicy를 참조하세요.

Update-IAMAccessKey

다음 코드 예시는 `Update-IAMAccessKey`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 **`Bob`**이라는 IAM 사용자에 대한 액세스 키 **`AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE`**의 상태를 **`Inactive`**로 변경합니다.

```
Update-IAMAccessKey -UserName Bob -AccessKeyId AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE -Status Inactive
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UpdateAccessKey를 참조하세요.

Update-IAMAccountPasswordPolicy

다음 코드 예시는 `Update-IAMAccountPasswordPolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 계정의 암호 정책을 지정된 설정으로 업데이트합니다. 단, 명령에 포함되지 않은 파라미터는 수정되지 않은 채로 남아 있지 않습니다. 대신 기본값으로 재설정됩니다.

```
Update-IAMAccountPasswordPolicy -AllowUsersToChangePasswords $true -HardExpiry
 $false -MaxPasswordAge 90 -MinimumPasswordLength 8 -PasswordReusePrevention 20
 -RequireLowercaseCharacters $true -RequireNumbers $true -RequireSymbols $true -
RequireUppercaseCharacters $true
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UpdateAccountPasswordPolicy를 참조하세요.

`Update-IAMAssumeRolePolicy`

다음 코드 예시는 `Update-IAMAssumeRolePolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 이름이 **`ClientRole`**인 IAM 역할을 새 신뢰 정책으로 업데이트하고, 그 내용은 **`ClientRolePolicy.json`** 파일에서 가져옵니다. JSON 파일의 내용을 성공적으로 처리하려면 **`-Raw`** 스위치 파라미터를 사용해야 합니다.

```
Update-IAMAssumeRolePolicy -RoleName ClientRole -PolicyDocument (Get-Content -raw
 ClientRolePolicy.json)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UpdateAssumeRolePolicy를 참조하세요.

`Update-IAMGroup`

다음 코드 예시는 `Update-IAMGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 IAM 그룹 이름을 **`Testers`**에서 **`AppTesters`**로 변경합니다.

```
Update-IAMGroup -GroupName Testers -NewGroupName AppTesters
```

예제 2: 이 예제는 IAM 그룹 **AppTesters**의 경로를 **/Org1/Org2/**로 변경합니다. 그러면 그룹의 ARN이 **arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/Org1/Org2/AppTesters**로 변경됩니다.

```
Update-IAMGroup -GroupName AppTesters -NewPath /Org1/Org2/
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UpdateGroup을 참조하세요.

Update-IAMLoginProfile

다음 코드 예시는 Update-IAMLoginProfile의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 IAM 사용자 **Bob**에 대한 새 임시 암호를 설정하고 사용자가 다음에 로그인할 때 암호를 변경하도록 요구합니다.

```
Update-IAMLoginProfile -UserName Bob -Password "P@ssw0rd1234" -PasswordResetRequired
 $true
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UpdateLoginProfile을 참조하세요.

Update-IAMOpenIDConnectProviderThumbprint

다음 코드 예시는 Update-IAMOpenIDConnectProviderThumbprint의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 ARN이 **arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/example.oidcprovider.com**인 OIDC 제공업체에 대한 인증서 지문 목록을 업데이트하여 새 지문을 사용합니다. OIDC 제공업체는 제공업체와 연결된 인증서가 변경될 때 새 값을 공유합니다.

```
Update-IAMOpenIDConnectProviderThumbprint -OpenIDConnectProviderArn
 arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/example.oidcprovider.com -ThumbprintList
 7359755EXAMPLEabc3060bce3EXAMPLEec4542a3
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UpdateOpenIdConnectProviderThumbprint를 참조하세요.

Update-IAMRole

다음 코드 예시는 Update-IAMRole의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 역할 설명과 역할 세션을 요청할 수 있는 최대 세션 기간 값 (초)을 업데이트합니다.

```
Update-IAMRole -RoleName MyRoleName -Description "My testing role" -
MaxSessionDuration 43200
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UpdateRole을 참조하세요.

Update-IAMRoleDescription

다음 코드 예시는 Update-IAMRoleDescription의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 계정의 IAM 역할 설명을 업데이트합니다.

```
Update-IAMRoleDescription -RoleName MyRoleName -Description "My testing role"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UpdateRoleDescription을 참조하세요.

Update-IAMSAMLProvider

다음 코드 예시는 Update-IAMSAMLProvider의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 ARN이 **arn:aws:iam::123456789012:saml-provider/SAMLADFS**인 IAM의 SAML 제공업체를 **SAMLMetaData.xml** 파일의 새 SAML 메타데이터 문서로 업데이트합니다. JSON 파일의 내용을 성공적으로 처리하려면 **-Raw** 스위치 파라미터를 사용해야 합니다.

```
Update-IAMSAMLProvider -SAMLProviderArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:saml-provider/
SAMLADFS -SAMLMetadataDocument (Get-Content -Raw SAMLMetaData.xml)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UpdateSamlProvider를 참조하세요.

Update-IAMServerCertificate

다음 코드 예시는 Update-IAMServerCertificate의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 인증서 이름을 **MyServerCertificate**에서 **MyRenamedServerCertificate**로 변경합니다.

```
Update-IAMServerCertificate -ServerCertificateName MyServerCertificate -
NewServerCertificateName MyRenamedServerCertificate
```

예제 2: 이 예제는 **MyServerCertificate**라는 인증서를 /Org1/Org2/ 경로로 이동합니다. 그러면 리소스의 ARN이 **arn:aws:iam::123456789012:server-certificate/Org1/Org2/MyServerCertificate**로 변경됩니다.

```
Update-IAMServerCertificate -ServerCertificateName MyServerCertificate -NewPath /
Org1/Org2/
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UpdateServerCertificate를 참조하세요.

Update-IAMSigningCertificate

다음 코드 예시는 Update-IAMSigningCertificate의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 **Bob**이라는 IAM 사용자와 연결되어 있고 인증서 ID가 **Y3EK7RMEXAMPLESV33FCREXAMPLEMJLU**인 인증서를 업데이트하여 비활성으로 표시합니다.

```
Update-IAMSigningCertificate -CertificateId Y3EK7RMEXAMPLESV33FCREXAMPLEMJLU -
UserName Bob -Status Inactive
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UpdateSigningCertificate를 참조하세요.

Update-IAMUser

다음 코드 예시는 `Update-IAMUser`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 IAM 사용자 이름을 **Bob**에서 **Robert**로 변경합니다.

```
Update-IAMUser -UserName Bob -NewUserName Robert
```

예제 2: 이 예제는 IAM 사용자 **Bob**의 경로를 **/Org1/Org2/**로 변경합니다. 그러면 해당 사용자의 ARN이 **arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Org1/Org2/bob**으로 효과적으로 변경됩니다.

```
Update-IAMUser -UserName Bob -NewPath /Org1/Org2/
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UpdateUser를 참조하세요.

Write-IAMGroupPolicy

다음 코드 예시는 `Write-IAMGroupPolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 **AppTesterPolicy**라는 인라인 정책을 생성하고 이를 IAM 그룹 **AppTesters**에 포함합니다. 동일한 이름의 인라인 정책이 이미 존재하는 경우 해당 정책을 덮어씁니다. JSON 정책 내용은 **apptesterpolicy.json** 파일로 제공됩니다. JSON 파일의 내용을 성공적으로 처리하려면 **-Raw** 파라미터를 사용해야 합니다.

```
Write-IAMGroupPolicy -GroupName AppTesters -PolicyName AppTesterPolicy -
PolicyDocument (Get-Content -Raw apptesterpolicy.json)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 PutGroupPolicy를 참조하세요.

Write-IAMRolePolicy

다음 코드 예시는 `Write-IAMRolePolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 **FedTesterRolePolicy**라는 인라인 정책을 생성하고 이를 IAM 역할 **FedTesterRole**에 포함합니다. 동일한 이름의 인라인 정책이 이미 존재하는 경우 해당 정책을 덮

어씁니다. JSON 정책 내용은 **FedTesterPolicy.json** 파일에서 가져옵니다. JSON 파일의 내용을 성공적으로 처리하려면 **-Raw** 파라미터를 사용해야 합니다.

```
Write-IAMRolePolicy -RoleName FedTesterRole -PolicyName FedTesterRolePolicy -
PolicyDocument (Get-Content -Raw FedTesterPolicy.json)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 PutRolePolicy를 참조하세요.

Write-IAMUserPolicy

다음 코드 예시는 `Write-IAMUserPolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 **EC2AccessPolicy**라는 인라인 정책을 생성하고 이를 IAM 사용자 **Bob**에게 포함합니다. 동일한 이름의 인라인 정책이 이미 존재하는 경우 해당 정책을 덮어씁니다. JSON 정책 내용은 **EC2AccessPolicy.json** 파일에서 가져옵니다. JSON 파일의 내용을 성공적으로 처리하려면 **-Raw** 파라미터를 사용해야 합니다.

```
Write-IAMUserPolicy -UserName Bob -PolicyName EC2AccessPolicy -PolicyDocument (Get-
Content -Raw EC2AccessPolicy.json)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 PutUserPolicy를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 Kinesis 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Kinesis와 함께 AWS Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

Get-KINRecord

다음 코드 예시는 Get-KINRecord의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 일련의 하나 이상 레코드에서 데이터를 반환 및 추출하는 방법을 보여줍니다. Get-KINRecord에 제공되는 반복자는 반환할 레코드의 시작 위치를 결정하며, 이 예제에서 이들 레코드,는 변수인 $records에 캡처됩니다. 그런 다음 $records 컬렉션을 인덱싱하여 개별 레코드에 액세스할 수 있습니다. 레코드의 데이터가 UTF-8 인코딩된 텍스트라고 가정하면 최종 명령은 객체의 MemoryStream에서 데이터를 추출하여 콘솔에 텍스트로 반환하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
$records
$records = Get-KINRecord -ShardIterator "AAAAAAAAAAGIc....9VnbiRNaP"
```

출력:

```
MillisBehindLatest NextShardIterator            Records
------------------ -----------------            -------
0                  AAAAAAAAAAERNIq...uDn11HuUs  {Key1, Key2}
```

```
$records.Records[0]
```

출력:

```
ApproximateArrivalTimestamp Data                   PartitionKey SequenceNumber
--------------------------- ----                   ------------ --------------
3/7/2016 5:14:33 PM         System.IO.MemoryStream Key1
 4955986459776...931586
```

```
[Text.Encoding]::UTF8.GetString($records.Records[0].Data.ToArray())
```

출력:

```
test data from string
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetRecords를 참조하세요.

Get-KINShardIterator

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-KINShardIterator`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 지정된 샤드 및 시작 위치에 대한 샤드 반복자를 반환합니다. 샤드 식별자 및 시퀀스 번호에 대한 세부 정보는 Get-KINStream cmdlet의 출력에서 반환된 스트림 객체의 샤드 컬렉션을 참조하여 얻을 수 있습니다. 반환된 반복자를 Get-KINRecord cmdlet과 함께 사용하여 샤드의 데이터 레코드를 가져올 수 있습니다.

```
Get-KINShardIterator -StreamName "mystream" -ShardId "shardId-000000000000" -
ShardIteratorType AT_SEQUENCE_NUMBER -StartingSequenceNumber "495598645..."
```

출력:

```
AAAAAAAAAAGIc....9VnbiRNaP
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetShardIterator를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-KINStream

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-KINStream`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 지정된 스트림의 세부 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-KINStream -StreamName "mystream"
```

출력:

```
HasMoreShards        : False
RetentionPeriodHours : 24
Shards               : {}
StreamARN            : arn:aws:kinesis:us-west-2:123456789012:stream/mystream
StreamName           : mystream
```

```
StreamStatus         : ACTIVE
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeStream을 참조하세요.

New-KINStream

다음 코드 예시는 New-KINStream의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 새 스트림을 생성합니다.

```
New-KINStream -StreamName "mystream" -ShardCount 1
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateStream을 참조하세요.

Remove-KINStream

다음 코드 예시는 Remove-KINStream의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예 1: 지정된 스트림을 삭제합니다. 명령이 실행되기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다. 확인 메시지를 차단하려면 -Force 스위치를 사용합니다.

```
Remove-KINStream -StreamName "mystream"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteStream을 참조하세요.

Write-KINRecord

다음 코드 예시는 Write-KINRecord의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: -Text 파라미터에 제공된 문자열이 포함된 레코드를 씁니다.

```
Write-KINRecord -Text "test data from string" -StreamName "mystream" -PartitionKey
 "Key1"
```

예제 2: 지정된 파일에 포함된 데이터가 포함된 레코드를 씁니다. 이 파일은 바이트 시퀀스로 취급되므로 텍스트가 포함된 경우 이 cmdlet과 함께 사용하기 전에 필요한 인코딩을 사용하여 작성해야 합니다.

```
Write-KINRecord -FilePath "C:\TestData.txt" -StreamName "mystream" -PartitionKey
 "Key2"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 PutRecord를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 Lambda 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Lambda와 함께 AWS Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`Add-LMResourceTag`

다음 코드 예시는 `Add-LMResourceTag`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 3개의 태그(워싱턴, 오리건, 캘리포니아)와 관련 값을 ARN으로 식별되는 지정된 함수에 추가합니다.

```
Add-LMResourceTag -Resource "arn:aws:lambda:us-
west-2:123456789012:function:MyFunction" -Tag @{ "Washington" = "Olympia"; "Oregon"
 = "Salem"; "California" = "Sacramento" }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 TagResource를 참조하세요.

Get-LMAccountSetting

다음 코드 예시는 Get-LMAccountSetting의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 샘플은 계정 제한과 계정 사용량을 비교하기 위해 표시됩니다.

```
Get-LMAccountSetting | Select-Object
 @{Name="TotalCodeSizeLimit";Expression={$_.AccountLimit.TotalCodeSize}},
 @{Name="TotalCodeSizeUsed";Expression={$_.AccountUsage.TotalCodeSize}}
```

출력:

```
TotalCodeSizeLimit TotalCodeSizeUsed
------------------ -----------------
       80530636800          15078795
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetAccountSettings를 참조하세요.

Get-LMAlias

다음 코드 예시는 Get-LMAlias의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 특정 Lambda 함수 별칭에 대한 라우팅 구성 가중치를 검색합니다.

```
Get-LMAlias -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -Name "newlabel1" -Select
 RoutingConfig
```

출력:

```
AdditionalVersionWeights
------------------------
{[1, 0.6]}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetAlias를 참조하세요.

Get-LMFunctionConcurrency

다음 코드 예시는 Get-LMFunctionConcurrency의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 Lambda 함수에 대한 예약된 동시성을 가져옵니다.

```
Get-LMFunctionConcurrency -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -Select *
```

출력:

```
ReservedConcurrentExecutions
----------------------------
100
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetFunctionConcurrency를 참조하세요.

Get-LMFunctionConfiguration

다음 코드 예시는 Get-LMFunctionConfiguration의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 Lambda 함수의 버전별 구성을 반환합니다.

```
Get-LMFunctionConfiguration -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -Qualifier
 "PowershellAlias"
```

출력:

```
CodeSha256                  : uWOW0R7z+f0VyLuUg7+/D08hkMFsq0SF4seuyUZJ/R8=
CodeSize                    : 1426
DeadLetterConfig            : Amazon.Lambda.Model.DeadLetterConfig
Description                 : Verson 3 to test Aliases
Environment                 : Amazon.Lambda.Model.EnvironmentResponse
FunctionArn                 : arn:aws:lambda:us-
east-1:123456789012:function:MylambdaFunction123
                              :PowershellAlias
FunctionName                : MylambdaFunction123
```

```
Handler                     : lambda_function.launch_instance
KMSKeyArn                   :
LastModified                : 2019-12-25T09:52:59.872+0000
LastUpdateStatus            : Successful
LastUpdateStatusReason      :
LastUpdateStatusReasonCode  :
Layers                      : {}
MasterArn                   :
MemorySize                  : 128
RevisionId                  : 5d7de38b-87f2-4260-8f8a-e87280e10c33
Role                        : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/service-role/lambda
Runtime                     : python3.8
State                       : Active
StateReason                 :
StateReasonCode             :
Timeout                     : 600
TracingConfig               : Amazon.Lambda.Model.TracingConfigResponse
Version                     : 4
VpcConfig                   : Amazon.Lambda.Model.VpcConfigDetail
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetFunctionConfiguration을 참조하세요.

Get-LMFunctionList

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-LMFunctionList`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 샘플은 정렬된 코드 크기로 모든 Lambda 함수를 표시합니다.

```
Get-LMFunctionList | Sort-Object -Property CodeSize | Select-Object FunctionName,
 RunTime, Timeout, CodeSize
```

출력:

```
FunctionName                                                    Runtime   Timeout
 CodeSize
------------                                                    -------   -------
 --------
test                                                            python2.7       3
 243
```

```
MylambdaFunction123                                          python3.8     600
 659
myfuncpython1                                                python3.8     303
 675
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListFunctions를 참조하세요.

Get-LMPolicy

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-LMPolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 샘플은 Lambda 함수의 함수 정책을 표시합니다.

```
Get-LMPolicy -FunctionName test -Select Policy
```

출력:

```
{"Version":"2012-10-17","Id":"default","Statement":
[{"Sid":"xxxx","Effect":"Allow","Principal":
{"Service":"sns.amazonaws.com"},"Action":"lambda:InvokeFunction","Resource":"arn:aws:lambda:
east-1:123456789102:function:test"}]}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetPolicy를 참조하세요.

Get-LMProvisionedConcurrencyConfig

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-LMProvisionedConcurrencyConfig`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 Lambda 함수의 지정된 별칭에 대해 프로비저닝된 동시성 구성을 가져옵니다.

```
C:\>Get-LMProvisionedConcurrencyConfig -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -
Qualifier "NewAlias1"
```

출력:

```
AllocatedProvisionedConcurrentExecutions : 0
AvailableProvisionedConcurrentExecutions : 0
LastModified                             : 2020-01-15T03:21:26+0000
RequestedProvisionedConcurrentExecutions : 70
Status                                   : IN_PROGRESS
StatusReason                             :
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetProvisionedConcurrencyConfig를 참조하세요.

`Get-LMProvisionedConcurrencyConfigList`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-LMProvisionedConcurrencyConfigList`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 Lambda 함수에 대해 프로비저닝된 동시성 구성 목록을 검색합니다.

```
Get-LMProvisionedConcurrencyConfigList -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListProvisionedConcurrencyConfigs를 참조하세요.

`Get-LMResourceTag`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-LMResourceTag`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 지정된 함수에 현재 설정된 태그와 해당 값을 검색합니다.

```
Get-LMResourceTag -Resource "arn:aws:lambda:us-
west-2:123456789012:function:MyFunction"
```

출력:

```
Key        Value
---        -----
California Sacramento
Oregon     Salem
```

```
Washington Olympia
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListTags를 참조하세요.

Get-LMVersionsByFunction

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-LMVersionsByFunction`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 Lambda 함수의 각 버전에 대한 버전별 구성 목록을 반환합니다.

```
Get-LMVersionsByFunction -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123"
```

출력:

```
FunctionName        Runtime   MemorySize Timeout CodeSize LastModified
   RoleName
------------        -------   ---------- ------- -------- ------------
   --------
MylambdaFunction123 python3.8        128     600      659
 2020-01-10T03:20:56.390+0000 lambda
MylambdaFunction123 python3.8        128       5     1426
 2019-12-25T09:19:02.238+0000 lambda
MylambdaFunction123 python3.8        128       5     1426
 2019-12-25T09:39:36.779+0000 lambda
MylambdaFunction123 python3.8        128     600     1426
 2019-12-25T09:52:59.872+0000 lambda
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListVersionsByFunction을 참조하세요.

New-LMAlias

다음 코드 예시는 `New-LMAlias`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 버전 및 라우팅 구성에 대한 새 Lambda 별칭을 생성하여 수신하는 간접 호출 요청의 비율을 지정합니다.

```
New-LMAlias -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -
RoutingConfig_AdditionalVersionWeight @{Name="1";Value="0.6} -Description "Alias for
 version 4" -FunctionVersion 4 -Name "PowershellAlias"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateAlias를 참조하세요.

Publish-LMFunction

다음 코드 예시는 Publish-LMFunction의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 AWS Lambda에서 MyFunction이라는 새 C#(dotnetcore1.0 런타임) 함수를 생성하여 로컬 파일 시스템의 zip 파일에서 함수에 대해 컴파일된 바이너리를 제공합니다(상대 경로 또는 절대 경로를 사용할 수 있음). C# Lambda 함수는 AssemblyName::Namespace.ClassName::MethodName 지정을 사용하여 함수에 대한 핸들러를 지정합니다. 핸들러 사양의 어셈블리 이름 (.dll 접미사 제외), 네임스페이스, 클래스 이름, 메서드 이름 부분을 적절하게 바꿔야 합니다. 새 함수에는 제공된 값으로부터 환경 변수 'envvar1' 및 'envvar2'가 설정됩니다.

```
Publish-LMFunction -Description "My C# Lambda Function" `
        -FunctionName MyFunction `
        -ZipFilename .\MyFunctionBinaries.zip `
        -Handler "AssemblyName::Namespace.ClassName::MethodName" `
        -Role "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/LambdaFullExecRole" `
        -Runtime dotnetcore1.0 `
        -Environment_Variable @{ "envvar1"="value";"envvar2"="value" }
```

출력:

```
CodeSha256       : /NgBMd...gq71I=
CodeSize         : 214784
DeadLetterConfig :
Description      : My C# Lambda Function
Environment      : Amazon.Lambda.Model.EnvironmentResponse
FunctionArn      : arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:123456789012:function:ToUpper
FunctionName     : MyFunction
Handler          : AssemblyName::Namespace.ClassName::MethodName
KMSKeyArn        :
LastModified     : 2016-12-29T23:50:14.207+0000
```

```
MemorySize       : 128
Role             : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/LambdaFullExecRole
Runtime          : dotnetcore1.0
Timeout          : 3
Version          : $LATEST
VpcConfig        :
```

예제 2: 이 예제는 함수 바이너리가 먼저 Amazon S3 버킷(의도한 Lambda 함수와 동일한 리전에 있어야 함)에 업로드되고 함수 생성 시 결과 S3 객체가 참조된다는 점을 제외하면 이전 예제와 유사합니다.

```
Write-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Key MyFunctionBinaries.zip -File .
\MyFunctionBinaries.zip
Publish-LMFunction -Description "My C# Lambda Function" `
        -FunctionName MyFunction `
        -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket `
        -Key MyFunctionBinaries.zip `
        -Handler "AssemblyName::Namespace.ClassName::MethodName" `
        -Role "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/LambdaFullExecRole" `
        -Runtime dotnetcore1.0 `
        -Environment_Variable @{ "envvar1"="value";"envvar2"="value" }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateFunction을 참조하세요.

`Publish-LMVersion`

다음 코드 예시는 `Publish-LMVersion`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 Lambda 함수 코드의 기존 스냅샷에 대한 버전을 생성합니다.

```
Publish-LMVersion -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -Description "Publishing
 Existing Snapshot of function code as a  new version through Powershell"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 PublishVersion을 참조하세요.

`Remove-LMAlias`

다음 코드 예시는 `Remove-LMAlias`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 명령에 언급된 Lambda 함수 별칭을 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-LMAlias -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -Name "NewAlias"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteAlias를 참조하세요.

`Remove-LMFunction`

다음 코드 예시는 `Remove-LMFunction`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 특정 버전의 Lambda 함수를 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-LMFunction -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -Qualifier '3'
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteFunction을 참조하세요.

`Remove-LMFunctionConcurrency`

다음 코드 예시는 `Remove-LMFunctionConcurrency`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 Lambda 함수의 함수 동시성을 제거합니다.

```
Remove-LMFunctionConcurrency -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteFunctionConcurrency를 참조하세요.

`Remove-LMPermission`

다음 코드 예시는 `Remove-LMPermission`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 Lambda 함수의 지정된 StatementId에 대한 함수 정책을 제거합니다.

```
$policy =  Get-LMPolicy -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -Select Policy |
 ConvertFrom-Json| Select-Object -ExpandProperty Statement
Remove-LMPermission -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -StatementId $policy[0].Sid
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 RemovePermission을 참조하세요.

`Remove-LMProvisionedConcurrencyConfig`

다음 코드 예시는 `Remove-LMProvisionedConcurrencyConfig`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 특정 별칭에 대한 프로비저닝된 동시성 구성을 제거합니다.

```
Remove-LMProvisionedConcurrencyConfig -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -Qualifier
 "NewAlias1"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteProvisionedConcurrencyConfig를 참조하세요.

`Remove-LMResourceTag`

다음 코드 예시는 `Remove-LMResourceTag`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 함수에서 제공된 태그를 제거합니다. -Force 스위치가 지정되지 않은 경우 cmdlet은 진행하기 전에 확인 메시지를 표시합니다. 태그를 제거하려면 서비스를 한 번만 직접적으로 호출하면 됩니다.

```
Remove-LMResourceTag -Resource "arn:aws:lambda:us-
west-2:123456789012:function:MyFunction" -TagKey "Washington","Oregon","California"
```

예제 2: 함수에서 제공된 태그를 제거합니다. -Force 스위치가 지정되지 않은 경우 cmdlet은 진행하기 전에 확인 메시지를 표시합니다. 제공된 태그별로 서비스에 대한 호출은 한 번만 이루어집니다.

```
"Washington","Oregon","California" | Remove-LMResourceTag -Resource
 "arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:123456789012:function:MyFunction"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UntagResource를 참조하세요.

Update-LMAlias

다음 코드 예시는 Update-LMAlias의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 기존 Lambda 함수 별칭의 구성을 업데이트합니다. 트래픽의 60%(0.6)를 버전 1로 이동하도록 RoutingConfiguration 값을 업데이트합니다.

```
Update-LMAlias -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -Description " Alias for version
 2" -FunctionVersion 2 -Name "newlabel1" -RoutingConfig_AdditionalVersionWeight
 @{Name="1";Value="0.6}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UpdateAlias를 참조하세요.

Update-LMFunctionCode

다음 코드 예시는 Update-LMFunctionCode의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 지정된 zip 파일에 포함된 새 콘텐츠로 'MyFunction'이라는 함수를 업데이트합니다. C# .NET Core Lambda 함수의 경우 zip 파일에는 컴파일된 어셈블리가 포함되어야 합니다.

```
Update-LMFunctionCode -FunctionName MyFunction -ZipFilename .\UpdatedCode.zip
```

예제 2: 이 예제는 이전 예제와 유사하지만 업데이트된 코드가 포함된 Amazon S3 객체를 사용하여 함수를 업데이트합니다.

```
Update-LMFunctionCode -FunctionName MyFunction -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Key
 UpdatedCode.zip
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UpdateFunctionCode를 참조하세요.

Update-LMFunctionConfiguration

다음 코드 예시는 Update-LMFunctionConfiguration의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 기존 Lambda 함수의 구성을 업데이트합니다.

```
Update-LMFunctionConfiguration -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -Handler
 "lambda_function.launch_instance" -Timeout 600 -Environment_Variable
 @{ "envvar1"="value";"envvar2"="value" } -Role arn:aws:iam::123456789101:role/
service-role/lambda -DeadLetterConfig_TargetArn arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:
 123456789101:MyfirstTopic
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UpdateFunctionConfiguration을 참조하세요.

`Write-LMFunctionConcurrency`

다음 코드 예시는 `Write-LMFunctionConcurrency`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 함수 전체에 대해 동시성 설정을 적용합니다.

```
Write-LMFunctionConcurrency -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -
ReservedConcurrentExecution 100
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 PutFunctionConcurrency를 참조하세요.

`Write-LMProvisionedConcurrencyConfig`

다음 코드 예시는 `Write-LMProvisionedConcurrencyConfig`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 함수의 별칭에 프로비저닝된 동시성 구성을 추가합니다.

```
Write-LMProvisionedConcurrencyConfig -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -
ProvisionedConcurrentExecution 20 -Qualifier "NewAlias1"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 PutProvisionedConcurrencyConfig를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 Amazon ML 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon ML에서 AWS Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`Get-MLBatchPrediction`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-MLBatchPrediction`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: ID가 인 배치 예측에 대한 세부 메타데이터를 반환합니다.

```
Get-MLBatchPrediction -BatchPredictionId ID
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetBatchPrediction을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Get-MLBatchPredictionList`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-MLBatchPredictionList`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 요청에 지정된 검색 기준과 일치하는 모든 BatchPredictions 및 관련 데이터 레코드의 목록을 반환합니다.

```
Get-MLBatchPredictionList
```

예제 2: 상태가 COMPLETED인 모든 BatchPredictions 목록을 반환합니다.

```
Get-MLBatchPredictionList -FilterVariable Status -EQ COMPLETED
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeBatchPredictions를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-MLDataSource

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-MLDataSource`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: ID가 id인 DataSource의 메타데이터, 상태 및 데이터 파일 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-MLDataSource -DataSourceId ID
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetDataSource를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-MLDataSourceList

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-MLDataSourceList`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 모든 DataSources 및 관련 데이터 레코드의 목록을 반환합니다.

```
Get-MLDataSourceList
```

예제 2: 상태가 COMPLETED인 모든 DataSources 목록을 반환합니다.

```
Get-MLDataDourceList -FilterVariable Status -EQ COMPLETED
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeDataSources를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-MLEvaluation

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-MLEvaluation`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: ID가 인 평가에 대한 메타데이터 및 상태를 반환합니다.

```
Get-MLEvaluation -EvaluationId ID
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetEvaluation을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Get-MLEvaluationList`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-MLEvaluationList`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 모든 평가 리소스 목록을 반환합니다.

```
Get-MLEvaluationList
```

예제 2: 상태가 COMPLETED인 모든 평가 목록을 반환합니다.

```
Get-MLEvaluationList -FilterVariable Status -EQ COMPLETED
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeEvaluations를 참조하세요.

`Get-MLModel`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-MLModel`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: ID가 id인 MLModel에 대한 세부 메타데이터, 상태, 스키마 및 데이터 파일 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-MLModel -ModelId ID
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetMLModel을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-MLModelList

다음 코드 예시는 Get-MLModelList의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 모든 모델 및 관련 데이터 레코드의 목록을 반환합니다.

```
Get-MLModelList
```

예제 2: 상태가 COMPLETED인 모든 모델의 목록을 반환합니다.

```
Get-MLModelList -FilterVariable Status -EQ COMPLETED
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeMLModels를 참조하세요.

Get-MLPrediction

다음 코드 예시는 Get-MLPrediction의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: ID가 id인 모델의 실시간 예측 엔드포인트 URL로 레코드를 전송합니다.

```
Get-MLPrediction -ModelId ID -PredictEndpoint URL -Record @{"A" = "B"; "C" = "D";}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 예측을 참조하세요.

New-MLBatchPrediction

다음 코드 예시는 New-MLBatchPrediction의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: ID가 id인 모델에 대한 새 배치 예측 요청을 생성하고 출력을 지정된 S3 위치에 배치합니다.

```
New-MLBatchPrediction -ModelId ID -Name NAME -OutputURI s3://...
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateBatchPrediction을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

New-MLDataSourceFromS3

다음 코드 예시는 New-MLDataSourceFromS3의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이름이 NAME이고 스키마가 SCHEMA인 S3 위치에 대한 데이터를 사용하여 데이터 소스를 생성합니다.

```
New-MLDataSourceFromS3 -Name NAME -ComputeStatistics $true -DataSpec_DataLocationS3
 "s3://BUCKET/KEY" -DataSchema SCHEMA
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateDataSourceFromS3를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

New-MLEvaluation

다음 코드 예시는 New-MLEvaluation의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 지정된 데이터 소스 ID 및 모델 ID에 대한 평가 생성

```
New-MLEvaluation -Name NAME -DataSourceId DSID -ModelId MID
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateEvaluation을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

New-MLModel

다음 코드 예시는 New-MLModel의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 훈련 데이터로 새 모델을 생성합니다.

```
New-MLModel -Name NAME -ModelType BINARY -Parameter @{...} -TrainingDataSourceId ID
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateMLModel을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

New-MLRealtimeEndpoint

다음 코드 예시는 `New-MLRealtimeEndpoint`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 지정된 모델 ID에 대한 새 실시간 예측 엔드포인트를 생성합니다.

```
New-MLRealtimeEndpoint -ModelId ID
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateRealtimeEndpoint를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 Macie 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Macie에서 AWS Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

Get-MAC2FindingList

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-MAC2FindingList`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: "CREDIT_CARD_NUMBER" 또는 "US_SOCIAL_SECURITY_NUMBER" 유형의 민감한 데이터 감지가 포함된 결과에 대한 FindingIds 목록을 반환합니다.

```
$criterionAddProperties = New-Object
 Amazon.Macie2.Model.CriterionAdditionalProperties

$criterionAddProperties.Eq = @(
"CREDIT_CARD_NUMBER"
"US_SOCIAL_SECURITY_NUMBER"
)

$FindingCriterion = @{
'classificationDetails.result.sensitiveData.detections.type' =
 [Amazon.Macie2.Model.CriterionAdditionalProperties]$criterionAddProperties
}

Get-MAC2FindingList -FindingCriteria_Criterion $FindingCriterion -MaxResult 5
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListFindings를 참조하세요.

AWS 가격표 Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS Tools for PowerShell V5를와 함께 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS 가격표.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`Get-PLSAttributeValue`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-PLSAttributeValue`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: us-east-1 리전의 Amazon EC2에 대한 속성 'volumeType' 값을 반환합니다.

```
Get-PLSAttributeValue -ServiceCode AmazonEC2 -AttributeName "volumeType" -region us-
east-1
```

출력:

```
Value
-----
Cold HDD
General Purpose
Magnetic
Provisioned IOPS
Throughput Optimized HDD
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetAttributeValues를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Get-PLSProduct`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-PLSProduct`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: Amazon EC2의 모든 제품에 대한 세부 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-PLSProduct -ServiceCode AmazonEC2 -Region us-east-1
```

출력:

```
{"product":{"productFamily":"Compute Instance","attributes":
{"enhancedNetworkingSupported":"Yes","memory":"30.5
 GiB","dedicatedEbsThroughput":"800 Mbps","vcpu":"4","locationType":"AWS
 Region","storage":"EBS only","instanceFamily":"Memory
 optimized","operatingSystem":"SUSE","physicalProcessor":"Intel Xeon E5-2686 v4
 (Broadwell)","clockSpeed":"2.3 GHz","ecu":"Variable","networkPerformance":"Up
 to 10 Gigabit","servicename":"Amazon Elastic Compute
 Cloud","instanceType":"r4.xlarge","tenancy":"Shared","usagetype":"USW2-
BoxUsage:r4.xlarge","normalizationSizeFactor":"8","processorFeatures":"Intel AVX,
 Intel AVX2, Intel Turbo","servicecode":"AmazonEC2","licenseModel":"No License
 required","currentGeneration":"Yes","preInstalledSw":"NA","location":"US West
 (Oregon)","processorArchitecture":"64-bit","operation":"RunInstances:000g"},...
```

예제 2: SSD 지원 '범용' 볼륨 유형으로 필터링된 us-east-1 리전의 Amazon EC2에 대한 데이터를 반환합니다.

```
Get-PLSProduct -ServiceCode AmazonEC2 -Filter
 @{Type="TERM_MATCH";Field="volumeType";Value="General
 Purpose"},@{Type="TERM_MATCH";Field="storageMedia";Value="SSD-backed"} -Region us-
east-1
```

출력:

```
{"product":{"productFamily":"Storage","attributes":{"storageMedia":"SSD-
backed","maxThroughputvolume":"160 MB/sec","volumeType":"General
 Purpose","maxIopsvolume":"10000",...
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetProducts를 참조하세요.

`Get-PLSService`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-PLSService`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: us-east-1 리전에서 사용 가능한 모든 서비스 코드의 메타데이터를 반환합니다.

```
Get-PLSService -Region us-east-1
```

출력:

```
AttributeNames                                                  ServiceCode
--------------                                                  -----------
{productFamily, servicecode, groupDescription, termType...}     AWSBudgets
{productFamily, servicecode, termType, usagetype...}            AWSCloudTrail
{productFamily, servicecode, termType, usagetype...}            AWSCodeCommit
{productFamily, servicecode, termType, usagetype...}            AWSCodeDeploy
{productFamily, servicecode, termType, usagetype...}            AWSCodePipeline
{productFamily, servicecode, termType, usagetype...}            AWSConfig
...
```

예제 2: us-east-1 리전의 Amazon EC2 서비스에 대한 메타데이터를 반환합니다.

```
Get-PLSService -ServiceCode AmazonEC2 -Region us-east-1
```

출력:

```
AttributeNames                                                      ServiceCode
--------------                                                      -----------
{volumeType, maxIopsvolume, instanceCapacity10xlarge, locationType...} AmazonEC2
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeServices를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 Resource Groups 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Resource Groups와 함께 AWS Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`Add-RGResourceTag`

다음 코드 예시는 `Add-RGResourceTag`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 리소스 그룹 ARN에 값이 '워크박스'인 태그 키 '인스턴스'를 추가합니다.

```
Add-RGResourceTag -Tag @{Instances="workboxes"} -Arn arn:aws:resource-groups:eu-
west-1:123456789012:group/workboxes
```

출력:

```
Arn                                                          Tags
---                                                          ----
arn:aws:resource-groups:eu-west-1:123456789012:group/workboxes {[Instances,
 workboxes]}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 태그를 참조하세요.

Find-RGResource

다음 코드 예시는 Find-RGResource의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 태그 필터를 사용하여 인스턴스 리소스 유형에 대한 ResourceQuery를 생성하고 리소스를 찾습니다.

```
$query = [Amazon.ResourceGroups.Model.ResourceQuery]::new()
$query.Type = [Amazon.ResourceGroups.QueryType]::TAG_FILTERS_1_0
$query.Query = ConvertTo-Json -Compress -Depth 4 -InputObject @{
  ResourceTypeFilters = @('AWS::EC2::Instance')
  TagFilters = @(@{
    Key = 'auto'
    Values = @('no')
  })
 }

Find-RGResource -ResourceQuery $query | Select-Object - expandProperty
 ResourceIdentifiers
```

출력:

```
ResourceArn                                                  ResourceType
-----------                                                  ------------
arn:aws:ec2:eu-west-1:123456789012:instance/i-0123445b6cb7bd67b AWS::EC2::Instance
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 SearchResources를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-RGGroup

다음 코드 예시는 Get-RGGroup의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제는 그룹 이름에 따라 리소스 그룹을 검색합니다.

```
Get-RGGroup -GroupName auto-no
```

출력:

```
Description GroupArn                                                    Name
----------- --------                                                    ----
            arn:aws:resource-groups:eu-west-1:123456789012:group/auto-no auto-no
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetGroup을 참조하세요.

`Get-RGGroupList`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-RGGroupList`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 이미 생성된 리소스 그룹을 나열합니다.

```
Get-RGGroupList
```

출력:

```
GroupArn                                                                GroupName
--------                                                                ---------
arn:aws:resource-groups:eu-west-1:123456789012:group/auto-no            auto-no
arn:aws:resource-groups:eu-west-1:123456789012:group/auto-yes           auto-yes
arn:aws:resource-groups:eu-west-1:123456789012:group/build600           build600
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListGroups를 참조하세요.

`Get-RGGroupQuery`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-RGGroupQuery`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 리소스 그룹에 대한 리소스 쿼리를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-RGGroupQuery -GroupName auto-no | Select-Object -ExpandProperty ResourceQuery
```

출력:

```
Query
         Type
-----
         ----
{"ResourceTypeFilters":["AWS::EC2::Instance"],"TagFilters":[{"Key":"auto","Values":
["no"]}]} TAG_FILTERS_1_0
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetGroupQuery를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-RGGroupResourceList

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-RGGroupResourceList`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 리소스 유형별로 필터링된를 기반으로 그룹 리소스를 나열합니다.

```
Get-RGGroupResourceList -Filter @{Name="resource-type";Values="AWS::EC2::Instance"}
 -GroupName auto-yes | Select-Object -ExpandProperty ResourceIdentifiers
```

출력:

```
ResourceArn                                                       ResourceType
-----------                                                       ------------
arn:aws:ec2:eu-west-1:123456789012:instance/i-0123bc45b567890e1 AWS::EC2::Instance
arn:aws:ec2:eu-west-1:123456789012:instance/i-0a1caf2345f67d8dc AWS::EC2::Instance
arn:aws:ec2:eu-west-1:123456789012:instance/i-012e3cb4df567e8aa AWS::EC2::Instance
arn:aws:ec2:eu-west-1:123456789012:instance/i-0fd12dd3456789012 AWS::EC2::Instance
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListGroupResources를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-RGResourceTag

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-RGResourceTag`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 리소스 그룹 ARN에 대한 태그를 나열합니다.

```
Get-RGResourceTag -Arn arn:aws:resource-groups:eu-west-1:123456789012:group/
workboxes
```

출력:

```
Key       Value
---       -----
Instances workboxes
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetTags를 참조하세요.

New-RGGroup

다음 코드 예시는 New-RGGroup의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 TestPowerShellGroup이라는 새 태그 기반 AWS Resource Groups 리소스 그룹을 생성합니다. 그룹에는 태그 키 "Name"과 태그 값 "test2"로 태그가 지정된 현재 리전의 Amazon EC2 인스턴스가 포함됩니다. 명령은 쿼리 및 그룹 유형과 작업 결과를 반환합니다.

```
$ResourceQuery = New-Object -TypeName Amazon.ResourceGroups.Model.ResourceQuery
$ResourceQuery.Type = "TAG_FILTERS_1_0"
$ResourceQuery.Query = '{"ResourceTypeFilters":["AWS::EC2::Instance"],"TagFilters":
[{"Key":"Name","Values":["test2"]}]}'
$ResourceQuery

New-RGGroup -Name TestPowerShellGroup -ResourceQuery $ResourceQuery -Description
 "Test resource group."
```

출력:

```
Query
            Type
-----
            ----
{"ResourceTypeFilters":["AWS::EC2::Instance"],"TagFilters":[{"Key":"Name","Values":
["test2"]}]} TAG_FILTERS_1_0
```

```
LoggedAt         : 11/20/2018 2:40:59 PM
Group            : Amazon.ResourceGroups.Model.Group
ResourceQuery    : Amazon.ResourceGroups.Model.ResourceQuery
Tags             : {}
ResponseMetadata : Amazon.Runtime.ResponseMetadata
ContentLength    : 338
HttpStatusCode   : OK
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateGroup을 참조하세요.

Remove-RGGroup

다음 코드 예시는 `Remove-RGGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 명명된 리소스 그룹을 제거합니다.

```
Remove-RGGroup -GroupName non-tag-cfn-elbv2
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-RGGroup (DeleteGroup)" on target "non-tag-cfn-
elbv2".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y

Description GroupArn
 Name
----------- --------
 ----
            arn:aws:resource-groups:eu-west-1:123456789012:group/non-tag-cfn-elbv2
 non-tag-cfn-elbv2
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteGroup을 참조하세요.

Remove-RGResourceTag

다음 코드 예시는 `Remove-RGResourceTag`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제는 리소스 그룹에서 언급된 태그를 제거합니다.

```
Remove-RGResourceTag -Arn arn:aws:resource-groups:eu-west-1:123456789012:group/
workboxes -Key Instances
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-RGResourceTag (Untag)" on target "arn:aws:resource-
groups:eu-west-1:933303704102:group/workboxes".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y

Arn                                                            Keys
---                                                            ----
arn:aws:resource-groups:eu-west-1:123456789012:group/workboxes {Instances}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 태그 해제를 참조하세요.

`Update-RGGroup`

다음 코드 예시는 `Update-RGGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 그룹의 설명을 업데이트합니다.

```
Update-RGGroup -GroupName auto-yes -Description "Instances auto-remove"
```

출력:

```
Description             GroupArn
  Name
-----------             --------
  ----
Instances to be cleaned arn:aws:resource-groups:eu-west-1:123456789012:group/auto-
yes auto-yes
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UpdateGroup을 참조하세요.

Update-RGGroupQuery

다음 코드 예시는 Update-RGGroupQuery의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 쿼리 객체를 생성하고 그룹에 대한 쿼리를 업데이트합니다.

```
$query = [Amazon.ResourceGroups.Model.ResourceQuery]::new()
$query.Type = [Amazon.ResourceGroups.QueryType]::TAG_FILTERS_1_0
$query.Query = @{
  ResourceTypeFilters = @('AWS::EC2::Instance')
  TagFilters = @(@{
  Key='Environment'
  Values='Build600.11'
  })
} | ConvertTo-Json -Compress -Depth 4

Update-RGGroupQuery -GroupName build600 -ResourceQuery $query
```

출력:

```
GroupName ResourceQuery
--------- -------------
build600  Amazon.ResourceGroups.Model.ResourceQuery
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UpdateGroupQuery를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용하여 API에 태그를 지정하는 리소스 그룹 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Resource Groups 태그 지정 API와 함께 AWS Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

Add-RGTResourceTag

다음 코드 예시는 Add-RGTResourceTag의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 값이 "beta" 및 "preprod_test"인 태그 키 "stage" 및 "version"을 Amazon S3 버킷과 Amazon DynamoDB 테이블에 추가합니다. 태그를 적용하기 위해 서비스를 한 번 호출합니다.

```
$arn1 = "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
$arn2 = "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/mytable"

Add-RGTResourceTag -ResourceARNList $arn1,$arn2 -Tag @{ "stage"="beta";
 "version"="preprod_test" }
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 지정된 태그와 값을 Amazon S3 버킷과 Amazon DynamoDB 테이블에 추가합니다. cmdlet에 파이프된 각 리소스 ARN에 대해 하나씩 서비스에 대해 두 번의 호출이 이루어집니다.

```
$arn1 = "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
$arn2 = "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/mytable"

$arn1,$arn2 | Add-RGTResourceTag -Tag @{ "stage"="beta"; "version"="preprod_test" }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 TagResources를 참조하세요.

Get-RGTResource

다음 코드 예시는 Get-RGTResource의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 리전의 태그가 지정된 모든 리소스와 리소스와 연결된 태그 키를 반환합니다. cmdlet에 -Region 파라미터가 제공되지 않으면 쉘 또는 EC2 인스턴스 메타데이터에서 리전을 추론하려고 시도합니다.

```
Get-RGTResource
```

출력:

```
ResourceARN                                                     Tags
-----------                                                     ----
arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/mytable           {stage, version}
arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket                                           {stage,
 version, othertag}
```

예제 2: 리전에서 지정된 유형의 태그가 지정된 모든 리소스를 반환합니다. 각 서비스 이름 및 리소스 유형의 문자열은 리소스의 Amazon 리소스 이름(ARN)에 포함된 문자열과 동일합니다.

```
Get-RGTResource -ResourceType "s3"
```

출력:

```
ResourceARN                                                     Tags
-----------                                                     ----
arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket                                           {stage,
 version, othertag}
```

예제 3: 리전에서 지정된 유형의 태그가 지정된 모든 리소스를 반환합니다. 리소스 유형이 cmdlet으로 파이프되는 경우 제공된 각 리소스 유형에 대해 서비스를 한 번 호출합니다.

```
"dynamodb","s3" | Get-RGTResource
```

출력:

```
ResourceARN                                                     Tags
-----------                                                     ----
arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/mytable           {stage, version}
arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket                                           {stage,
 version, othertag}
```

예제 4: 지정된 필터와 일치하는 태그가 지정된 모든 리소스를 반환합니다.

```
Get-RGTResource -TagFilter @{ Key="stage" }
```

출력:

```
ResourceARN                                                    Tags
-----------                                                    ----
arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket                                         {stage,
 version, othertag}
```

예제 5: 지정된 필터 및 리소스 유형과 일치하는 태그가 지정된 모든 리소스를 반환합니다.

```
Get-RGTResource -TagFilter @{ Key="stage" } -ResourceType "dynamodb"
```

출력:

```
ResourceARN                                                    Tags
-----------                                                    ----
arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/mytable          {stage, version}
```

예제 6: 지정된 필터와 일치하는 태그가 지정된 모든 리소스를 반환합니다.

```
Get-RGTResource -TagFilter @{ Key="stage"; Values=@("beta","gamma") }
```

출력:

```
ResourceARN                                                    Tags
-----------                                                    ----
arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/mytable          {stage, version}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetResources를 참조하세요.

`Get-RGTTagKey`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-RGTTagKey`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 지정된 리전의 모든 태그 키를 반환합니다. -Region 파라미터를 지정하지 않으면 cmdlet은 기본 쉘 리전 또는 EC2 인스턴스 메타데이터에서 리전을 추론하려고 시도합니다. 태그 키는 특정 순서로 반환되지 않습니다.

```
Get-RGTTagKey -region us-west-2
```

출력:

```
version
stage
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetTagKeys를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Get-RGTTagValue`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-RGTTagValue`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 리전에서 지정된 태그의 값을 반환합니다. -Region 파라미터를 지정하지 않으면 cmdlet은 기본 쉘 리전 또는 EC2 인스턴스 메타데이터에서 리전을 추론하려고 시도합니다.

```
Get-RGTTagValue -Key "stage" -Region us-west-2
```

출력:

```
beta
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetTagValues를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Remove-RGTResourceTag`

다음 코드 예시는 `Remove-RGTResourceTag`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: Amazon S3 버킷 및 Amazon DynamoDB 테이블에서 태그 키 "stage" 및 "version"과 관련 값을 제거합니다. 태그를 제거하려면 서비스를 한 번만 직접적으로 호출하면 됩니다. 태그를 제거하기 전에 cmdlet에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다. 확인을 우회하려면 -Force 파라미터를 추가합니다.

```
$arn1 = "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
$arn2 = "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/mytable"

Remove-RGTResourceTag -ResourceARNList $arn1,$arn2 -TagKey "stage","version"
```

예제 2: Amazon S3 버킷 및 Amazon DynamoDB 테이블에서 태그 키 "stage" 및 "version"과 관련 값을 제거합니다. cmdlet에 파이프된 각 리소스 ARN에 대해 하나씩 서비스에 대해 두 번의 호출이 이루어집니다. 각 호출 전에 cmdlet에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다. 확인을 우회하려면 -Force 파라미터를 추가합니다.

```
$arn1 = "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
$arn2 = "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/mytable"

$arn1,$arn2 | Remove-RGTResourceTag -TagKey "stage","version"
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UntagResources를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 Route 53 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Route 53에서 AWS Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`Edit-R53ResourceRecordSet`

다음 코드 예시는 `Edit-R53ResourceRecordSet`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 www.example.com의 A 레코드를 생성하고 test.example.com의 A 레코드를 192.0.2.3에서 192.0.2.1로 변경합니다. 변경 TXT 유형 레코드의 값은 큰따옴표로 묶여야 합니다. 자세한 내용은 Amazon Route 53 설명서를 참조하세요. Get-R53Change cmdlet을 사용하여 변경 사항이 완료되는 시기를 확인할 수 있습니다.

```
$change1 = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.Change
$change1.Action = "CREATE"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.ResourceRecordSet
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Name = "www.example.com"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Type = "TXT"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.TTL = 600
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.ResourceRecords = @()
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.ResourceRecords.Add(@{Value="item 1 item 2 item 3"})

$change2 = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.Change
$change2.Action = "DELETE"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.ResourceRecordSet
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.Name = "test.example.com"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.Type = "A"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.TTL = 600
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.ResourceRecords = @()
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.ResourceRecords.Add(@{Value="192.0.2.3"})

$change3 = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.Change
$change3.Action = "CREATE"
$change3.ResourceRecordSet = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.ResourceRecordSet
$change3.ResourceRecordSet.Name = "test.example.com"
$change3.ResourceRecordSet.Type = "A"
$change3.ResourceRecordSet.TTL = 600
$change3.ResourceRecordSet.ResourceRecords = @()
$change3.ResourceRecordSet.ResourceRecords.Add(@{Value="192.0.2.1"})

$params = @{
    HostedZoneId="Z1PA6795UKMFR9"
```

```
 ChangeBatch_Comment="This change batch creates a TXT record for www.example.com.
 and changes the A record for test.example.com. from 192.0.2.3 to 192.0.2.1."
 ChangeBatch_Change=$change1,$change2,$change3
}

Edit-R53ResourceRecordSet @params
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 별칭 리소스 레코드 세트를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 'Z222222222'는 별칭 리소스 레코드 세트를 생성하는 Amazon Route 53 호스팅 영역의 ID입니다. 'example.com'은 별칭을 생성하려는 zone apex이고 'www.example.com'은 역시 별칭을 생성하려는 하위 도메인입니다. 'Z1111111111111'은 로드 밸런서의 호스팅 영역 ID의 예이고 'example-load-balancer-1111111111.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com'은 Amazon Route 53가 example.com 및 www.example.com에 대한 쿼리에 응답하는 로드 밸런서 도메인 이름의 예입니다. 자세한 내용은 Amazon Route 53 설명서를 참조하세요. Get-R53Change cmdlet을 사용하여 변경 사항이 완료되는 시기를 확인할 수 있습니다.

```
$change1 = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.Change
$change1.Action = "CREATE"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.ResourceRecordSet
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Name = "example.com"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Type = "A"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.AliasTarget
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.HostedZoneId = "Z1111111111111"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.DNSName = "example-load-
balancer-1111111111.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com."
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.EvaluateTargetHealth = $true

$change2 = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.Change
$change2.Action = "CREATE"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.ResourceRecordSet
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Name = "www.example.com"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Type = "A"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.AliasTarget
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.HostedZoneId = "Z1111111111111"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.DNSName = "example-load-
balancer-1111111111.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com."
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.EvaluateTargetHealth = $false

$params = @{
    HostedZoneId="Z222222222"
```

```
 ChangeBatch_Comment="This change batch creates two alias resource record sets, one
 for the zone apex, example.com, and one for www.example.com, that both point to
 example-load-balancer-1111111111.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com."
 ChangeBatch_Change=$change1,$change2
}

Edit-R53ResourceRecordSet @params
```

예제 3: 이 예제는 www.example.com에 대한 두 개의 A 레코드를 생성합니다. 1/4(1/(1+3))의 경우 Amazon Route 53는 첫 번째 리소스 레코드 세트(192.0.2.9 및 192.0.2.10)에 대한 두 값으로 www.example.com 쿼리에 응답합니다. 3/4(3/(1+3))의 경우 Amazon Route 53는 두 번째 리소스 레코드 세트(192.0.2.11 및 192.0.2.12)의 두 값으로 www.example.com 쿼리에 응답합니다. 자세한 내용은 Amazon Route 53 설명서를 참조하세요. Get-R53Change cmdlet을 사용하여 변경 사항이 완료되는 시기를 확인할 수 있습니다.

```
$change1 = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.Change
$change1.Action = "CREATE"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.ResourceRecordSet
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Name = "www.example.com"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Type = "A"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.SetIdentifier = "Rack 2, Positions 4 and 5"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Weight = 1
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.TTL = 600
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.ResourceRecords = @()
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.ResourceRecords.Add(@{Value="192.0.2.9"})
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.ResourceRecords.Add(@{Value="192.0.2.10"})

$change2 = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.Change
$change2.Action = "CREATE"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.ResourceRecordSet
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.Name = "www.example.com"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.Type = "A"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.SetIdentifier = "Rack 5, Positions 1 and 2"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.Weight = 3
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.TTL = 600
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.ResourceRecords = @()
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.ResourceRecords.Add(@{Value="192.0.2.11"})
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.ResourceRecords.Add(@{Value="192.0.2.12"})

$params = @{
    HostedZoneId="Z1PA6795UKMFR9"
```

```
    ChangeBatch_Comment="This change creates two weighted resource record sets, each
 of which has two values."
    ChangeBatch_Change=$change1,$change2
}

Edit-R53ResourceRecordSet @params
```

예제 4: 이 예제는 example.com이 가중치 기반 별칭 리소스 레코드 세트를 생성하려는 도메인이라고 가정하여 가중치 기반 별칭 리소스 레코드 세트를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. SetIdentifier는 두 개의 가중치 기반 별칭 리소스 레코드 세트를 서로 구분합니다. 이름 및 유형 요소는 두 리소스 레코드 세트에 대해 동일한 값을 갖기 때문에 이 요소가 필요합니다. Z1111111111111 및 Z3333333333333은 DNSName 값으로 지정된 ELB 로드 밸런서에 대한 호스팅 영역 ID의 예입니다. example-load-balancer-2222222222.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com 및 example-load-balancer-4444444444.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com은 Amazon Route 53가 example.com 쿼리에 응답하는 Elastic Load Balancing 도메인의 예입니다. 자세한 내용은 Amazon Route 53 설명서를 참조하세요. Get-R53Change cmdlet을 사용하여 변경 사항이 완료되는 시기를 확인할 수 있습니다.

```
$change1 = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.Change
$change1.Action = "CREATE"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.ResourceRecordSet
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Name = "example.com"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Type = "A"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.SetIdentifier = "1"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Weight = 3
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.AliasTarget
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.HostedZoneId = "Z1111111111111"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.DNSName = "example-load-
balancer-2222222222.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com."
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.EvaluateTargetHealth = $true

$change2 = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.Change
$change2.Action = "CREATE"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.ResourceRecordSet
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.Name = "example.com"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.Type = "A"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.SetIdentifier = "2"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.Weight = 1
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.AliasTarget
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.HostedZoneId = "Z3333333333333"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.DNSName = "example-load-
balancer-4444444444.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com."
```

```
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.EvaluateTargetHealth = $false

$params = @{
    HostedZoneId="Z5555555555"
    ChangeBatch_Comment="This change batch creates two weighted alias resource
 record sets. Amazon Route 53 responds to queries for example.com with the first ELB
 domain 3/4ths of the times and the second one 1/4th of the time."
    ChangeBatch_Change=$change1,$change2
}

Edit-R53ResourceRecordSet @params
```

예제 5: 이 예제에서는 두 개의 지연 시간 별칭 리소스 레코드 세트를 생성합니다. 하나는 미국 서부(오리건) 리전(us-west-2)의 ELB 로드 밸런서용이고 다른 하나는 아시아 태평양(싱가포르) 리전(ap-southeast-1)의 로드 밸런서용입니다. 자세한 내용은 Amazon Route 53 설명서를 참조하세요. Get-R53Change cmdlet을 사용하여 변경 사항이 완료되는 시기를 확인할 수 있습니다.

```
$change1 = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.Change
$change1.Action = "CREATE"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.ResourceRecordSet
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Name = "example.com"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Type = "A"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.SetIdentifier = "Oregon load balancer 1"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Region = us-west-2
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.AliasTarget
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.HostedZoneId = "Z1111111111111"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.DNSName = "example-load-
balancer-2222222222.us-west-2.elb.amazonaws.com"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.EvaluateTargetHealth = $true

$change2 = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.Change
$change2.Action = "CREATE"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.ResourceRecordSet
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.Name = "example.com"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.Type = "A"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.SetIdentifier = "Singapore load balancer 1"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.Region = ap-southeast-1
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.AliasTarget
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.HostedZoneId = "Z2222222222222"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.DNSName = "example-load-
balancer-1111111111.ap-southeast-1.elb.amazonaws.com"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.EvaluateTargetHealth = $true
```

```
$params = @{
    HostedZoneId="Z5555555555"
    ChangeBatch_Comment="This change batch creates two latency resource record
 sets, one for the US West (Oregon) region and one for the Asia Pacific (Singapore)
 region."
    ChangeBatch_Change=$change1,$change2
}

Edit-R53ResourceRecordSet @params
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ChangeResourceRecordSets를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Get-R53AccountLimit`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-R53AccountLimit`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제는 현재 계정을 사용하여 생성할 수 있는 최대 호스팅 영역 수를 반환합니다.

```
Get-R53AccountLimit -Type MAX_HOSTED_ZONES_BY_OWNER
```

출력:

```
15
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetAccountLimit을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Get-R53CheckerIpRanges`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-R53CheckerIpRanges`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제는 Route53 상태 확인기의 CIDRs을 반환합니다.

```
Get-R53CheckerIpRanges
```

출력:

```
15.177.2.0/23
15.177.6.0/23
15.177.10.0/23
15.177.14.0/23
15.177.18.0/23
15.177.22.0/23
15.177.26.0/23
15.177.30.0/23
15.177.34.0/23
15.177.38.0/23
15.177.42.0/23
15.177.46.0/23
15.177.50.0/23
15.177.54.0/23
15.177.58.0/23
15.177.62.0/23
54.183.255.128/26
54.228.16.0/26
54.232.40.64/26
54.241.32.64/26
54.243.31.192/26
54.244.52.192/26
54.245.168.0/26
54.248.220.0/26
54.250.253.192/26
54.251.31.128/26
54.252.79.128/26
54.252.254.192/26
54.255.254.192/26
107.23.255.0/26
176.34.159.192/26
177.71.207.128/26
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetCheckerIpRanges를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-R53HostedZone

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-R53HostedZone`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: ID Z1D633PJN98FT9를 사용하여 호스팅 영역의 세부 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-R53HostedZone -Id Z1D633PJN98FT9
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetHostedZone을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Get-R53HostedZoneCount`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-R53HostedZoneCount`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 현재의 총 퍼블릭 및 프라이빗 호스팅 영역 수를 반환합니다 AWS 계정.

```
Get-R53HostedZoneCount
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetHostedZoneCount를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Get-R53HostedZoneLimit`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-R53HostedZoneLimit`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제는 지정된 호스팅 영역에서 생성할 수 있는 최대 레코드 수에 대한 제한을 반환합니다.

```
Get-R53HostedZoneLimit -HostedZoneId Z3MEQ8T7HAAAAF -Type MAX_RRSETS_BY_ZONE
```

출력:

```
5
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetHostedZoneLimit을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-R53HostedZoneList

다음 코드 예시는 Get-R53HostedZoneList의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 모든 퍼블릭 및 프라이빗 호스팅 영역을 출력합니다.

```
Get-R53HostedZoneList
```

예제 2: ID NZ8X2CISAMPLE이 있는 재사용 가능한 위임 세트와 연결된 호스팅된 영역을 모두 출력합니다.

```
Get-R53HostedZoneList -DelegationSetId NZ8X2CISAMPLE
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListHostedZones를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-R53HostedZonesByName

다음 코드 예시는 Get-R53HostedZonesByName의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 모든 퍼블릭 및 프라이빗 호스팅 영역을 도메인 이름별로 ASCII 순서로 반환합니다.

```
Get-R53HostedZonesByName
```

예제 2: 지정된 DNS 이름부터 시작하여 도메인 이름별로 ASCII 순서로 퍼블릭 및 프라이빗 호스팅 영역을 반환합니다.

```
Get-R53HostedZonesByName -DnsName example2.com
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListHostedZonesByName을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-R53QueryLoggingConfigList

다음 코드 예시는 Get-R53QueryLoggingConfigList의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 현재 AWS 계정와 연결된 DNS 쿼리 로깅에 대한 모든 구성을 반환합니다.

```
Get-R53QueryLoggingConfigList
```

출력:

```
Id                                   HostedZoneId   CloudWatchLogsLogGroupArn
--                                   ------------   -------------------------
59b0fa33-4fea-4471-a88c-926476aaa40d Z385PDS6EAAAZR arn:aws:logs:us-
east-1:111111111112:log-group:/aws/route53/example1.com:*
ee528e95-4e03-4fdc-9d28-9e24ddaaa063 Z94SJHBV1AAAAZ arn:aws:logs:us-
east-1:111111111112:log-group:/aws/route53/example2.com:*
e38dddda-ceb6-45c1-8cb7-f0ae56aaaa2b Z3MEQ8T7AAA1BF arn:aws:logs:us-
east-1:111111111112:log-group:/aws/route53/example3.com:*
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListQueryLoggingConfigs를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Get-R53ReusableDelegationSet`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-R53ReusableDelegationSet`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 위임 세트에 할당된 네 개의 이름 서버를 포함하여 지정된 위임 세트에 대한 정보를 검색합니다.

```
Get-R53ReusableDelegationSet -Id N23DS9X4AYEAAA
```

출력:

```
Id                            CallerReference NameServers
--                            --------------- -----------
/delegationset/N23DS9X4AYEAAA testcaller      {ns-545.awsdns-04.net,
 ns-1264.awsdns-30.org, ns-2004.awsdns-58.co.uk, ns-240.awsdns-30.com}
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetReusableDelegationSet를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

New-R53HostedZone

다음 코드 예시는 New-R53HostedZone의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 재사용 가능한 위임 세트와 연결된 'example.com'이라는 새 호스팅 영역을 생성합니다. 작업을 두 번 실행할 위험 없이 필요한 경우 요청을 재시도하려면 CallerReference 파라미터에 값을 제공해야 합니다. 호스팅 영역은 VPC에서 생성되므로 자동으로 비공개 상태이며, -HostedZoneConfig_PrivateZone 파라미터를 설정해서는 안 됩니다.

```
$params = @{
    Name="example.com"
    CallerReference="myUniqueIdentifier"
    HostedZoneConfig_Comment="This is my first hosted zone"
    DelegationSetId="NZ8X2CISAMPLE"
    VPC_VPCId="vpc-1a2b3c4d"
    VPC_VPCRegion="us-east-1"
}

New-R53HostedZone @params
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateHostedZone을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

New-R53QueryLoggingConfig

다음 코드 예시는 New-R53QueryLoggingConfig의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 호스팅 영역에 대한 새 Route53 DNS 쿼리 로깅 구성을 생성합니다. Amazon Route53는 지정된 Cloudwatch 로그 그룹에 DNS 쿼리 로그를 게시합니다.

```
New-R53QueryLoggingConfig -HostedZoneId Z3MEQ8T7HAAAAF -CloudWatchLogsLogGroupArn
 arn:aws:logs:us-east-1:111111111111:log-group:/aws/route53/example.com:*
```

출력:

```
QueryLoggingConfig                      Location
------------------                      --------
```

```
Amazon.Route53.Model.QueryLoggingConfig https://route53.amazonaws.com/2013-04-01/
queryloggingconfig/ee5aaa95-4e03-4fdc-9d28-9e24ddaaaaa3
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateQueryLoggingConfig를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

New-R53ReusableDelegationSet

다음 코드 예시는 New-R53ReusableDelegationSet의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 여러 호스팅 영역에서 재사용할 수 있는 4개의 이름 서버로 구성된 재사용 가능한 위임 세트를 생성합니다.

```
New-R53ReusableDelegationSet -CallerReference testcallerreference
```

출력:

```
DelegationSet                      Location
-------------                      --------
Amazon.Route53.Model.DelegationSet https://route53.amazonaws.com/2013-04-01/
delegationset/N23DS9XAAAAAXM
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateReusableDelegationSet를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Register-R53VPCWithHostedZone

다음 코드 예시는 Register-R53VPCWithHostedZone의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 VPC를 프라이빗 호스팅 영역과 연결합니다.

```
Register-R53VPCWithHostedZone -HostedZoneId Z3MEQ8T7HAAAAF -VPC_VPCId vpc-f1b9aaaa -
VPC_VPCRegion us-east-1
```

출력:

```
Id                      Status  SubmittedAt         Comment
```

```
--                      ------  -----------         -------
/change/C3SCAAA633Z6DX PENDING 01/28/2020 19:32:02
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 AssociateVPCWithHostedZone을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Remove-R53HostedZone

다음 코드 예시는 Remove-R53HostedZone의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 지정된 ID로 호스팅 영역을 삭제합니다. -Force 스위치 파라미터를 추가하지 않으면 명령이 진행되기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다.

```
Remove-R53HostedZone -Id Z1PA6795UKMFR9
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteHostedZone을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Remove-R53QueryLoggingConfig

다음 코드 예시는 Remove-R53QueryLoggingConfig의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 DNS 쿼리 로깅에 지정된 구성을 제거합니다.

```
Remove-R53QueryLoggingConfig -Id ee528e95-4e03-4fdc-9d28-9e24daaa20063
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteQueryLoggingConfig를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Remove-R53ReusableDelegationSet

다음 코드 예시는 Remove-R53ReusableDelegationSet의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 재사용 가능한 위임 세트를 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-R53ReusableDelegationSet -Id N23DS9X4AYAAAM
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteReusableDelegationSet를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Unregister-R53VPCFromHostedZone`

다음 코드 예시는 `Unregister-R53VPCFromHostedZone`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된 VPC를 프라이빗 호스팅 영역에서 연결 해제합니다.

```
Unregister-R53VPCFromHostedZone -HostedZoneId Z3MEQ8T7HAAAAF -VPC_VPCId vpc-f1b9aaaa
 -VPC_VPCRegion us-east-1
```

출력:

```
Id                      Status  SubmittedAt         Comment
--                      ------  -----------         -------
/change/C2XFCAAAA9HKZG PENDING 01/28/2020 10:35:55
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DisassociateVPCFromHostedZone을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Update-R53HostedZoneComment`

다음 코드 예시는 `Update-R53HostedZoneComment`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 명령은 지정된 호스팅 영역에 대한 설명을 업데이트합니다.

```
Update-R53HostedZoneComment -Id Z385PDS6AAAAAR -Comment "This is my first hosted
 zone"
```

출력:

```
Id                      : /hostedzone/Z385PDS6AAAAAR
```

```
Name                    : example.com.
CallerReference         : C5B55555-7147-EF04-8341-69131E805C89
Config                  : Amazon.Route53.Model.HostedZoneConfig
ResourceRecordSetCount  : 9
LinkedService           :
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UpdateHostedZoneComment를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 Amazon S3 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon S3에서 AWS Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`Copy-S3Object`

다음 코드 예시는 `Copy-S3Object`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예시 1: 이 명령은 “test-files” 버킷의 “sample.txt” 객체를 동일한 버킷으로 복사하지만 새로운 키인 “sample-copy.txt”를 사용합니다.

```
Copy-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Key sample.txt -DestinationKey
 sample-copy.txt
```

예시 2: 이 명령은 “test-files” 버킷의 “sample.txt” 객체를 "backup-files" 버킷으로 복사하며 “sample-copy.txt” 키를 사용합니다.

```
Copy-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-source-bucket -Key sample.txt -DestinationKey
 sample-copy.txt -DestinationBucket amzn-s3-demo-destination-bucket
```

예시 3: 이 명령은 “test-files” 버킷에서 "local-sample.txt"라는 이름의 로컬 파일로 "sample.txt" 객체를 다운로드합니다.

```
Copy-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Key sample.txt -LocalFile local-
sample.txt
```

예시 4: 단일 객체를 지정된 파일로 다운로드합니다. 다운로드한 파일은 c:\downloads\data\archive.zip에서 찾을 수 있습니다.

```
Copy-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Key data/archive.zip -LocalFolder c:
\downloads
```

예시 5: 지정된 키 접두사와 일치하는 모든 객체를 로컬 폴더로 다운로드합니다. 상대 키 계층 구조는 전체 다운로드 위치에 하위 폴더로 보존됩니다.

```
Copy-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -KeyPrefix data -LocalFolder c:
\downloads
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CopyObject를 참조하세요.

`Get-S3Bucket`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-S3Bucket`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예시 1: 이 명령은 모든 S3 버킷을 반환합니다.

```
Get-S3Bucket
```

예시 2: 이 명령은 이름이 “test-files”인 버킷을 반환합니다.

```
Get-S3Bucket -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListBuckets를 참조하세요.

Get-S3BucketACL

다음 코드 예시는 Get-S3BucketACL의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 명령은 S3 객체의 객체 소유자 세부 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
(Get-S3BucketACL -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -Select *).Owner
```

출력:

```
DisplayName Id
----------- --
testusername      9988776a6554433d22f1100112e334acb45566778899009e9887bd7f66c5f544
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetBucketAcl을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-S3BucketAccelerateConfiguration

다음 코드 예시는 Get-S3BucketAccelerateConfiguration의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예시 1: 이 명령은 지정된 버킷에 대해 전송 가속화 설정이 활성화된 경우 Enabled 값을 반환합니다.

```
Get-S3BucketAccelerateConfiguration -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

출력:

```
Value
-----
Enabled
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetBucketAccelerateConfiguration을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-S3BucketAnalyticsConfiguration

다음 코드 예시는 Get-S3BucketAnalyticsConfiguration의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예시 1: 이 명령은 지정된 S3 버킷에서 이름이 'testfilter'인 분석 필터의 세부 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-S3BucketAnalyticsConfiguration -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -AnalyticsId
 'testfilter'
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetBucketAnalyticsConfiguration을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Get-S3BucketAnalyticsConfigurationList`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-S3BucketAnalyticsConfigurationList`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예시 1: 이 명령은 지정된 S3 버킷의 분석 구성 중 처음 100개를 반환합니다.

```
Get-S3BucketAnalyticsConfigurationList -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListBucketAnalyticsConfigurations를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Get-S3BucketEncryption`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-S3BucketEncryption`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예시 1: 이 명령은 지정된 버킷과 연결된 모든 서버 측 암호화 규칙을 반환합니다.

```
Get-S3BucketEncryption -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetBucketEncryption을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Get-S3BucketInventoryConfiguration`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-S3BucketInventoryConfiguration`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예시 1: 이 명령은 지정된 S3 버킷에 대해 이름이 'testinventory'인 인벤토리의 세부 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-S3BucketInventoryConfiguration -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -InventoryId
 'testinventory'
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetBucketInventoryConfiguration을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Get-S3BucketInventoryConfigurationList`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-S3BucketInventoryConfigurationList`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예시 1: 이 명령은 지정된 S3 버킷의 인벤토리 구성 중 처음 100개를 반환합니다.

```
Get-S3BucketInventoryConfigurationList -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListBucketInventoryConfigurations를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Get-S3BucketLocation`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-S3BucketLocation`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 명령은 제약 조건이 있는 경우 버킷 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'의 위치 제약 조건을 반환합니다.

```
Get-S3BucketLocation -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

출력:

```
Value
-----
ap-south-1
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetBucketLocation을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-S3BucketLogging

다음 코드 예시는 Get-S3BucketLogging의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예시 1: 이 명령은 지정된 버킷의 로깅 상태를 반환합니다.

```
Get-S3BucketLogging -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

출력:

```
TargetBucketName   Grants TargetPrefix
----------------   ------ ------------
testbucket1        {}     testprefix
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetBucketLogging을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-S3BucketMetricsConfiguration

다음 코드 예시는 Get-S3BucketMetricsConfiguration의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예시 1: 이 명령은 지정된 S3 버킷의 'testfilter'라는 지표 필터에 대한 세부 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-S3BucketMetricsConfiguration -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -MetricsId
 'testfilter'
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetBucketMetricsConfiguration을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-S3BucketNotification

다음 코드 예시는 Get-S3BucketNotification의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예시 1: 이 예시는 지정된 버킷의 알림 구성을 검색합니다.

```
Get-S3BucketNotification -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket | select -ExpandProperty
 TopicConfigurations
```

출력:

```
Id   Topic
--   -----
mimo arn:aws:sns:eu-west-1:123456789012:topic-1
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetBucketNotification을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Get-S3BucketPolicy`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-S3BucketPolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예시 1: 이 명령은 지정된 S3 버킷과 연결된 버킷 정책을 출력합니다.

```
Get-S3BucketPolicy -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetBucketPolicy를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Get-S3BucketPolicyStatus`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-S3BucketPolicyStatus`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예시 1: 이 명령은 버킷이 퍼블릭 버킷인지 여부를 나타내는 지정된 S3 버킷에 대한 정책 상태를 반환합니다.

```
Get-S3BucketPolicyStatus -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetBucketPolicyStatus를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-S3BucketReplication

다음 코드 예시는 Get-S3BucketReplication의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'이라는 버킷에 설정된 복제 구성 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-S3BucketReplication -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetBucketReplication을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-S3BucketRequestPayment

다음 코드 예시는 Get-S3BucketRequestPayment의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'이라는 버킷에 대한 요청 결제 구성을 반환합니다. 기본적으로 버킷에서 다운로드하는 비용은 버킷 소유자가 지불합니다.

```
Get-S3BucketRequestPayment -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetBucketRequestPayment를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-S3BucketTagging

다음 코드 예시는 Get-S3BucketTagging의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예시 1: 이 명령은 지정된 버킷과 관련된 모든 태그를 반환합니다.

```
Get-S3BucketTagging -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetBucketTagging을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-S3BucketVersioning

다음 코드 예시는 Get-S3BucketVersioning의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예시 1: 이 명령은 지정된 버킷과 관련된 버전 관리 상태를 반환합니다.

```
Get-S3BucketVersioning -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetBucketVersioning을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-S3BucketWebsite

다음 코드 예시는 Get-S3BucketWebsite의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예시 1: 이 명령은 지정된 S3 버킷의 정적 웹 사이트 구성 세부 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-S3BucketWebsite -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetBucketWebsite를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-S3CORSConfiguration

다음 코드 예시는 Get-S3CORSConfiguration의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 명령은 지정된 S3 버킷에 해당하는 모든 CORS 구성 규칙을 포함하는 객체를 반환합니다.

```
Get-S3CORSConfiguration -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -Select
 Configuration.Rules
```

출력:

```
AllowedMethods : {PUT, POST, DELETE}
```

```
AllowedOrigins : {http://www.example1.com}
Id             :
ExposeHeaders  : {}
MaxAgeSeconds  : 0
AllowedHeaders : {*}

AllowedMethods : {PUT, POST, DELETE}
AllowedOrigins : {http://www.example2.com}
Id             :
ExposeHeaders  : {}
MaxAgeSeconds  : 0
AllowedHeaders : {*}

AllowedMethods : {GET}
AllowedOrigins : {*}
Id             :
ExposeHeaders  : {}
MaxAgeSeconds  : 0
AllowedHeaders : {}
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetCORSConfiguration을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Get-S3HeadBucket`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-S3HeadBucket`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 명령은 사용자에게 액세스 권한이 있을 때 기존 버킷에 대해 HTTP 상태 코드 200 OK로 출력을 반환합니다. BucketArn 파라미터는 S3 디렉터리 버킷에서만 지원됩니다.

```
Get-S3HeadBucket -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

출력:

```
AccessPointAlias   : False
BucketArn          :
BucketLocationName :
BucketLocationType :
BucketRegion       : us-east-2
ResponseMetadata   : Amazon.Runtime.ResponseMetadata
```

```
ContentLength      : 0
HttpStatusCode     : OK
```

예제 2:이 명령은 존재하지 않는 버킷에 대해 HTTP 상태 코드 NotFound와 함께 오류를 발생시킵니다.

```
Get-S3HeadBucket -BucketName amzn-s3-non-existing-bucket
```

출력:

```
Get-S3HeadBucket: Error making request with Error Code NotFound and Http Status Code
 NotFound. No further error information was returned by the service.
```

예제 3:이 명령은 사용자에게 액세스 권한이 없는 기존 버킷에 대해 HTTP 상태 코드 금지됨 오류가 발생합니다.

```
Get-S3HeadBucket -BucketName amzn-s3-no-access-bucket
```

출력:

```
Get-S3HeadBucket: Error making request with Error Code Forbidden and Http Status
 Code Forbidden. No further error information was returned by the service.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 HeadBucket을 참조하세요.

`Get-S3LifecycleConfiguration`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-S3LifecycleConfiguration`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제는 버킷의 수명 주기 구성을 검색합니다.

```
Get-S3LifecycleConfiguration -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

출력:

```
Rules
-----
```

```
{Remove-in-150-days, Archive-to-Glacier-in-30-days}
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetLifecycleConfiguration을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-S3Object

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-S3Object`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예시 1: 이 명령은 “test-files” 버킷에 있는 모든 항목에 대한 정보를 검색합니다.

```
Get-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

예시 2: 이 명령은 "test-files" 버킷에서 "sample.txt" 항목에 대한 정보를 검색합니다.

```
Get-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Key sample.txt
```

예시 3: 이 명령은 “test-files” 버킷에서 접두사가 “sample”인 모든 항목에 대한 정보를 검색합니다.

```
Get-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -KeyPrefix sample
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5)의 ListObjects를 참조하세요.

Get-S3ObjectACL

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-S3ObjectACL`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 명령은 S3 객체의 객체 소유자 세부 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
(Get-S3ObjectACL -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -key 'initialize.ps1' -Select
 *).Owner
```

출력:

```
DisplayName Id
----------- --
```

```
testusername      9988776a6554433d22f1100112e334acb45566778899009e9887bd7f66c5f544
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetObjectAcl을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Get-S3ObjectLockConfiguration`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-S3ObjectLockConfiguration`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예시 1: 이 명령은 지정된 S3 버킷에 대해 객체 잠금 구성이 활성화된 경우 'Enabled' 값을 반환합니다.

```
Get-S3ObjectLockConfiguration -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -Select
 ObjectLockConfiguration.ObjectLockEnabled
```

출력:

```
Value
-----
Enabled
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetObjectLockConfiguration을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Get-S3ObjectMetadata`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-S3ObjectMetadata`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 명령은 지정된 S3 버킷에 'ListTrusts.txt' 키가 있는 객체의 메타데이터를 반환합니다.

```
Get-S3ObjectMetadata -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -Key 'ListTrusts.txt'
```

출력:

```
Headers                                       : Amazon.S3.Model.HeadersCollection
Metadata                                      : Amazon.S3.Model.MetadataCollection
DeleteMarker                                  :
```

```
AcceptRanges                                    : bytes
ContentRange                                    :
Expiration                                      :
RestoreExpiration                               :
RestoreInProgress                               : False
LastModified                                    : 01/01/2020 08:02:05
ETag                                            : "d000011112a222e333e3bb4ee5d43d21"
MissingMeta                                     : 0
VersionId                                       : null
Expires                                         : 01/01/0001 00:00:00
WebsiteRedirectLocation                         :
ServerSideEncryptionMethod                      : AES256
ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod              :
ServerSideEncryptionKeyManagementServiceKeyId :
ReplicationStatus                               :
PartsCount                                      :
ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus                       :
ObjectLockMode                                  :
ObjectLockRetainUntilDate                       : 01/01/0001 00:00:00
StorageClass                                    :
RequestCharged                                  :
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetObjectMetadata를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-S3ObjectRetention

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-S3ObjectRetention`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예시 1: 이 명령은 객체 보존의 모드와 종료 날짜를 반환합니다.

```
Get-S3ObjectRetention -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -Key 'testfile.txt'
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetObjectRetention을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-S3ObjectTagSet

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-S3ObjectTagSet`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예시 1: 이 샘플은 지정된 S3 버킷에 있는 객체와 연결된 태그를 반환합니다.

```
Get-S3ObjectTagSet -Key 'testfile.txt' -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

출력:

```
Key  Value
---  -----
test value
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetObjectTagging을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Get-S3PreSignedURL`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-S3PreSignedURL`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 명령은 지정된 키와 만료 날짜에 대해 미리 서명된 URL을 반환합니다.

```
Get-S3PreSignedURL -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -Key 'testkey' -Expires
 '2023-11-16'
```

예제 2: 명령은 지정된 키와 만료 날짜가 있는 디렉터리 버킷에 대해 미리 서명된 URL을 반환합니다.

```
[Amazon.AWSConfigsS3]::UseSignatureVersion4 = $true
      Get-S3PreSignedURL -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket--usw2-az1--x-s3 -Key
 'testkey' -Expire '2023-11-17'
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetPreSignedURL을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Get-S3PublicAccessBlock`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-S3PublicAccessBlock`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예시 1: 이 명령은 지정된 S3 버킷의 퍼블릭 액세스 차단 구성을 반환합니다.

```
Get-S3PublicAccessBlock -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetPublicAccessBlock을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-S3Version

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-S3Version`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 명령은 지정된 S3 버킷에 있는 객체의 모든 버전에 대한 메타데이터를 반환합니다.

```
Get-S3Version -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

출력:

```
IsTruncated         : False
KeyMarker           :
VersionIdMarker     :
NextKeyMarker       :
NextVersionIdMarker :
Versions            : {EC2.txt, EC2MicrosoftWindowsGuide.txt, ListDirectories.json,
 ListTrusts.json}
Name                : amzn-s3-demo-bucket
Prefix              :
MaxKeys             : 1000
CommonPrefixes      : {}
Delimiter           :
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListVersions를 참조하세요.

New-S3Bucket

다음 코드 예시는 `New-S3Bucket`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 명령은 "sample-bucket"이라는 새 프라이빗 버킷을 생성합니다.

```
New-S3Bucket -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

예제 2:이 명령은 읽기-쓰기 권한이 있는 "sample-bucket"이라는 새 버킷을 생성합니다.

```
New-S3Bucket -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -PublicReadWrite
```

예제 3:이 명령은 읽기 전용 권한을 가진 "sample-bucket"이라는 새 버킷을 생성합니다.

```
New-S3Bucket -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -PublicReadOnly
```

예제 4:이 명령은 PutBucketConfiguration을 사용하여 "amzn-s3-demo-bucket--use1-az5--x-s3"이라는 새 디렉터리 버킷을 생성합니다.

```
$bucketConfiguration = @{
      BucketInfo = @{
          DataRedundancy = 'SingleAvailabilityZone'
          Type = 'Directory'
      }
      Location = @{
          Name = 'usw2-az1'
          Type = 'AvailabilityZone'
      }
    }
New-S3Bucket -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket--usw2-az1--x-s3 -BucketConfiguration
 $bucketConfiguration -Region us-west-2
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 PutBucket을 참조하세요.

`Read-S3Object`

다음 코드 예시는 `Read-S3Object`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예시 1: 이 명령은 "test-files" 버킷에서 "sample.txt" 항목을 검색하여 현재 위치의 "local-sample.txt"라는 파일에 저장합니다. 이 명령을 직접 호출하기 전에 "local-sample.txt" 파일이 없어도 됩니다.

```
Read-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Key sample.txt -File local-sample.txt
```

예시 2: 이 명령은 "test-files" 버킷에서 가상 디렉터리 “DIR”을 검색하여 현재 위치의 "Local-DIR"이라는 폴더에 저장합니다. 이 명령을 직접 호출하기 전에 "Local-DIR" 폴더가 없어도 됩니다.

```
Read-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -KeyPrefix DIR -Folder Local-DIR
```

예시 3: 버킷 이름에 'config'가 있는 버킷에서 키가 '.json'으로 끝나는 모든 객체를 지정된 폴더의 파일로 다운로드합니다. 객체 키는 파일 이름을 설정하는 데 사용됩니다.

```
Get-S3Bucket | ? { $_.BucketName -like '*config*' } | Get-S3Object | ? { $_.Key -
like '*.json' } | Read-S3Object -Folder C:\ConfigObjects
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetObject를 참조하세요.

`Remove-S3Bucket`

다음 코드 예시는 `Remove-S3Bucket`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예시 1: 이 명령은 'test-files' 버킷에서 모든 객체 및 객체 버전을 제거한 다음 버킷을 삭제합니다. 명령을 실행하면 계속 진행하기 전에 확인하라는 메시지가 표시됩니다. 확인 메시지를 차단하려면 -Force 스위치를 추가합니다. 비어 있지 않은 버킷은 삭제할 수 없다는 점에 유의하세요.

```
Remove-S3Bucket -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -DeleteBucketContent
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteBucket을 참조하세요.

`Remove-S3BucketAnalyticsConfiguration`

다음 코드 예시는 `Remove-S3BucketAnalyticsConfiguration`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예시 1: 이 명령은 지정된 S3 버킷에서 이름이 'testfilter'인 분석 필터를 제거합니다.

```
Remove-S3BucketAnalyticsConfiguration -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -AnalyticsId
 'testfilter'
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteBucketAnalyticsConfiguration을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Remove-S3BucketEncryption`

다음 코드 예시는 `Remove-S3BucketEncryption`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예시 1: 이렇게 하면 제공된 S3 버킷에 대해 활성화된 암호화가 비활성화됩니다.

```
Remove-S3BucketEncryption -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-S3BucketEncryption (DeleteBucketEncryption)" on
 target "s3casetestbucket".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteBucketEncryption을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Remove-S3BucketInventoryConfiguration`

다음 코드 예시는 `Remove-S3BucketInventoryConfiguration`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예시 1: 이 명령은 지정된 S3 버킷에 해당하는 'testInventoryName'이라는 이름의 인벤토리를 제거합니다.

```
Remove-S3BucketInventoryConfiguration -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -InventoryId
 'testInventoryName'
```

출력:

```
Confirm
```

```
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-S3BucketInventoryConfiguration
 (DeleteBucketInventoryConfiguration)" on target "amzn-s3-demo-bucket".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteBucketInventoryConfiguration을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Remove-S3BucketMetricsConfiguration

다음 코드 예시는 Remove-S3BucketMetricsConfiguration의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예시 1: 이 명령은 지정된 S3 버킷에서 이름이 'testmetrics'인 지표 필터를 제거합니다.

```
Remove-S3BucketMetricsConfiguration -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -MetricsId
 'testmetrics'
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteBucketMetricsConfiguration을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Remove-S3BucketPolicy

다음 코드 예시는 Remove-S3BucketPolicy의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예시 1: 이 명령은 지정된 S3 버킷과 연결된 버킷 정책을 제거합니다.

```
Remove-S3BucketPolicy -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteBucketPolicy를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Remove-S3BucketReplication

다음 코드 예시는 Remove-S3BucketReplication의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'이라는 버킷과 연결된 복제 구성을 삭제합니다. 이 작업에는 s3:DeleteReplicationConfiguration 작업에 대한 권한이 필요합니다. 작업이 진행되기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다. 확인 메시지를 차단하려면 -Force 스위치를 사용하세요.

```
Remove-S3BucketReplication -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteBucketReplication을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Remove-S3BucketTagging`

다음 코드 예시는 `Remove-S3BucketTagging`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예시 1: 이 명령은 지정된 S3 버킷과 연결된 모든 태그를 제거합니다.

```
Remove-S3BucketTagging -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-S3BucketTagging (DeleteBucketTagging)" on target
 "amzn-s3-demo-bucket".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteBucketTagging을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Remove-S3BucketWebsite`

다음 코드 예시는 `Remove-S3BucketWebsite`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예시 1: 이 명령은 지정된 S3 버킷의 정적 웹 사이트 호스팅 속성을 비활성화합니다.

```
Remove-S3BucketWebsite -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-S3BucketWebsite (DeleteBucketWebsite)" on target
 "amzn-s3-demo-bucket".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteBucketWebsite를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Remove-S3CORSConfiguration`

다음 코드 예시는 `Remove-S3CORSConfiguration`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 명령은 지정된 S3 버킷에 대한 CORS 구성을 제거합니다.

```
Remove-S3CORSConfiguration -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-S3CORSConfiguration (DeleteCORSConfiguration)" on
 target "amzn-s3-demo-bucket".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteCORSConfiguration을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Remove-S3LifecycleConfiguration`

다음 코드 예시는 `Remove-S3LifecycleConfiguration`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 명령은 지정된 S3 버킷에 대한 모든 수명 주기 규칙을 제거합니다.

```
Remove-S3LifecycleConfiguration -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteLifecycleConfiguration을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Remove-S3MultipartUpload

다음 코드 예시는 `Remove-S3MultipartUpload`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예시 1: 이 명령은 5일 이전에 생성된 멀티파트 업로드를 중단합니다.

```
Remove-S3MultipartUpload -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -DaysBefore 5
```

예시 2: 이 명령은 2014년 1월 2일 이전에 생성된 멀티파트 업로드를 중단합니다.

```
Remove-S3MultipartUpload -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -InitiatedDate "Thursday,
 January 02, 2014"
```

예시 3: 이 명령은 2014년 1월 2일 10시 45분 37초 이전에 생성된 멀티파트 업로드를 중단합니다.

```
Remove-S3MultipartUpload -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -InitiatedDate "2014/01/02
 10:45:37"
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 AbortMultipartUpload를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Remove-S3Object

다음 코드 예시는 `Remove-S3Object`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예시 1: 이 명령은 "test-files" 버킷에서 "sample.txt" 객체를 제거합니다. 명령이 실행되기 전에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다. 확인 메시지를 차단하려면 -Force 스위치를 사용하세요.

```
Remove-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Key sample.txt
```

예시 2: 이 명령은 버킷이 객체 버전을 활성화하도록 구성된 경우 “test-files” 버킷에서 지정된 버전의 “sample.txt” 객체를 제거합니다.

```
Remove-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Key sample.txt -VersionId
 HLbxnx6V9omT6AQYVpks8mmFKQcejpqt
```

예시 3: 이 명령은 단일 배치 작업으로 "test-files" 버킷에서 "sample1.txt", "sample2.txt" 및 "sample3.txt" 객체를 제거합니다. 서비스 응답에는 삭제의 성공 또는 오류 상태에 관계없이 처리된 모든 키가 나열됩니다. 서비스에서 처리하지 못한 키에 대한 오류만 가져오려면 -ReportErrorsOnly 파라미터를 추가합니다. 이 파라미터는 -Quiet라는 별칭으로 지정할 수도 있습니다.

```
Remove-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -KeyCollection @( "sample1.txt",
 "sample2.txt", "sample3.txt" )
```

예시 4: 이 예시는 -keyCollection 파라미터와 함께 인라인 표현식을 사용하여 삭제할 객체의 키를 가져옵니다. Get-S3Object는 Amazon.S3.Model.S3Object 인스턴스의 컬렉션을 반환하며, 각 인스턴스에는 객체를 식별하는 유형 문자열의 키 멤버가 있습니다.

```
Remove-S3Object -bucketname "amzn-s3-demo-bucket" -KeyCollection (Get-S3Object
 "test-files" -KeyPrefix "prefix/subprefix" | select -ExpandProperty Key)
```

예시 5: 이 예시는 버킷에서 키 접두사 “prefix/subprefix”가 있는 모든 객체를 가져와 삭제합니다. 들어오는 객체는 한 번에 하나씩 처리됩니다. 대규모 컬렉션의 경우, 컬렉션을 cmdlet의 -InputObject(별칭 -S3ObjectCollection) 파라미터에 전달하여 서비스를 한 번 직접적으로 호출함으로써 일괄 삭제가 이루어지도록 하는 것이 좋습니다.

```
Get-S3Object -BucketName "amzn-s3-demo-bucket" -KeyPrefix "prefix/subprefix" |
 Remove-S3Object -Force
```

예시 6: 이 예시는 삭제 마커를 나타내는 Amazon.S3.Model.S3ObjectVersion 인스턴스 컬렉션을 cmdlet으로 파이프하여 삭제합니다. 들어오는 객체는 한 번에 하나씩 처리됩니다. 대규모 컬렉션의 경우, 컬렉션을 cmdlet의 -InputObject(별칭 -S3ObjectCollection) 파라미터에 전달하여 서비스를 한 번 직접적으로 호출함으로써 일괄 삭제가 이루어지도록 하는 것이 좋습니다.

```
(Get-S3Version -BucketName "amzn-s3-demo-bucket").Versions | Where
 {$_.IsDeleteMarker -eq "True"} | Remove-S3Object -Force
```

예시 7: 이 스크립트는 -KeyAndVersionCollection 파라미터와 함께 사용할 객체의 배열을 구성하여 객체 집합(이 경우에는 삭제 마커)을 일괄 삭제하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

```
$keyVersions = @()
$markers = (Get-S3Version -BucketName $BucketName).Versions | Where
 {$_.IsDeleteMarker -eq "True"}
foreach ($marker in $markers) { $keyVersions += @{ Key = $marker.Key; VersionId =
 $marker.VersionId } }
Remove-S3Object -BucketName $BucketName -KeyAndVersionCollection $keyVersions -Force
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteObjects를 참조하세요.

Remove-S3ObjectTagSet

다음 코드 예시는 `Remove-S3ObjectTagSet`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예시 1: 이 명령은 지정된 S3 버킷에서 'testfile.txt' 키가 있는 객체와 연결된 모든 태그를 제거합니다.

```
Remove-S3ObjectTagSet -Key 'testfile.txt' -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -Select
 '^Key'
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-S3ObjectTagSet (DeleteObjectTagging)" on target
 "testfile.txt".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y
testfile.txt
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteObjectTagging을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Remove-S3PublicAccessBlock

다음 코드 예시는 `Remove-S3PublicAccessBlock`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예시 1: 이 명령은 지정된 버킷의 퍼블릭 액세스 차단 설정을 끕니다.

```
Remove-S3PublicAccessBlock -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -Force -Select
 '^BucketName'
```

출력:

```
amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeletePublicAccessBlock을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Set-S3BucketEncryption`

다음 코드 예시는 `Set-S3BucketEncryption`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예시 1: 이 명령은 지정된 버킷에서 Amazon S3 관리형 키(SSE-S3)를 사용하여 기본 AES256 서버 측 암호화를 활성화합니다.

```
$Encryptionconfig = @{ServerSideEncryptionByDefault =
 @{ServerSideEncryptionAlgorithm = "AES256"}}
Set-S3BucketEncryption -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -
ServerSideEncryptionConfiguration_ServerSideEncryptionRule $Encryptionconfig
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 PutBucketEncryption을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Test-S3Bucket`

다음 코드 예시는 `Test-S3Bucket`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 명령은 버킷이 있는 경우 True를 반환하고, 그렇지 않으면 False를 반환합니다. 버킷이 사용자에게 속하지 않더라도 명령은 True를 반환합니다.

```
Test-S3Bucket -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 Test-S3Bucket을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Write-S3BucketAccelerateConfiguration`

다음 코드 예시는 `Write-S3BucketAccelerateConfiguration`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예시 1: 이 명령은 지정된 S3 버킷의 전송 가속화를 활성화합니다.

```
$statusVal = New-Object Amazon.S3.BucketAccelerateStatus('Enabled')
Write-S3BucketAccelerateConfiguration -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -
AccelerateConfiguration_Status $statusVal
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 PutBucketAccelerateConfiguration을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Write-S3BucketNotification`

다음 코드 예시는 `Write-S3BucketNotification`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예시 1: 이 예시는 S3 이벤트 ObjectRemovedDelete에 대한 SNS 주제를 구성하고 지정된 S3 버킷에 대한 알림을 활성화합니다.

```
$topic =  [Amazon.S3.Model.TopicConfiguration] @{
  Id = "delete-event"
  Topic = "arn:aws:sns:eu-west-1:123456789012:topic-1"
  Event = [Amazon.S3.EventType]::ObjectRemovedDelete
}

Write-S3BucketNotification -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -TopicConfiguration
 $topic
```

예시 2: 이 예시는 지정된 버킷에 대해 ObjectCreatedAll 알림을 활성화하여 Lambda 함수로 전송합니다.

```
$lambdaConfig = [Amazon.S3.Model.LambdaFunctionConfiguration] @{
```

```
  Events = "s3:ObjectCreated:*"
  FunctionArn = "arn:aws:lambda:eu-west-1:123456789012:function:rdplock"
  Id = "ObjectCreated-Lambda"
  Filter = @{
    S3KeyFilter = @{
      FilterRules = @(
        @{Name="Prefix";Value="dada"}
        @{Name="Suffix";Value=".pem"}
      )
    }
  }
}

Write-S3BucketNotification -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -
LambdaFunctionConfiguration $lambdaConfig
```

예시 3: 이 예시는 서로 다른 키 접미사를 기반으로 2개의 서로 다른 Lambda 구성을 생성하고 단일 명령으로 둘 모두를 구성합니다.

```
#Lambda Config 1

$firstLambdaConfig = [Amazon.S3.Model.LambdaFunctionConfiguration] @{
  Events = "s3:ObjectCreated:*"
  FunctionArn = "arn:aws:lambda:eu-west-1:123456789012:function:verifynet"
  Id = "ObjectCreated-dada-ps1"
  Filter = @{
    S3KeyFilter = @{
      FilterRules = @(
        @{Name="Prefix";Value="dada"}
        @{Name="Suffix";Value=".ps1"}
      )
    }
  }
}

#Lambda Config 2

$secondlambdaConfig = [Amazon.S3.Model.LambdaFunctionConfiguration] @{
  Events = [Amazon.S3.EventType]::ObjectCreatedAll
  FunctionArn = "arn:aws:lambda:eu-west-1:123456789012:function:verifyssm"
  Id = "ObjectCreated-dada-json"
  Filter = @{
    S3KeyFilter = @{
```

```
      FilterRules = @(
        @{Name="Prefix";Value="dada"}
        @{Name="Suffix";Value=".json"}
      )
    }
  }
}

Write-S3BucketNotification -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -
LambdaFunctionConfiguration $firstLambdaConfig,$secondlambdaConfig
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 PutBucketNotification을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Write-S3BucketReplication`

다음 코드 예시는 `Write-S3BucketReplication`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' 버킷에서 키 이름 접두사 'TaxDocs'로 생성된 새 객체를 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' 버킷으로 복제할 수 있는 단일 규칙을 사용하여 복제 구성을 설정합니다.

```
$rule1 = New-Object Amazon.S3.Model.ReplicationRule
$rule1.ID = "Rule-1"
$rule1.Status = "Enabled"
$rule1.Prefix = "TaxDocs"
$rule1.Destination = @{ BucketArn = "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-destination-bucket" }

$params = @{
    BucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
    Configuration_Role = "arn:aws:iam::35667example:role/
CrossRegionReplicationRoleForS3"
    Configuration_Rule = $rule1
}

Write-S3BucketReplication @params
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 키 이름 접두사 "TaxDocs" 또는 "OtherDocs"로 생성된 새 객체를 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' 버킷으로 복제할 수 있는 여러 규칙을 사용하여 복제 구성을 설정합니다.OtherDocs 키 접두사는 겹치지 않아야 합니다.

```
$rule1 = New-Object Amazon.S3.Model.ReplicationRule
$rule1.ID = "Rule-1"
$rule1.Status = "Enabled"
$rule1.Prefix = "TaxDocs"
$rule1.Destination = @{ BucketArn = "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-destination-bucket" }

$rule2 = New-Object Amazon.S3.Model.ReplicationRule
$rule2.ID = "Rule-2"
$rule2.Status = "Enabled"
$rule2.Prefix = "OtherDocs"
$rule2.Destination = @{ BucketArn = "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-destination-bucket" }

$params = @{
    BucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
    Configuration_Role = "arn:aws:iam::35667example:role/
CrossRegionReplicationRoleForS3"
    Configuration_Rule = $rule1,$rule2
}

Write-S3BucketReplication @params
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 지정된 버킷의 복제 구성을 업데이트하여 키 이름 접두사가 'TaxDocs'인 객체를 버킷 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'으로 복제하는 규칙을 제어하지 않도록 합니다.

```
$rule1 = New-Object Amazon.S3.Model.ReplicationRule
$rule1.ID = "Rule-1"
$rule1.Status = "Disabled"
$rule1.Prefix = "TaxDocs"
$rule1.Destination = @{ BucketArn = "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-destination-bucket" }

$params = @{
    BucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
    Configuration_Role = "arn:aws:iam::35667example:role/
CrossRegionReplicationRoleForS3"
    Configuration_Rule = $rule1
}

Write-S3BucketReplication @params
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 PutBucketReplication을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Write-S3BucketRequestPayment`

다음 코드 예시는 `Write-S3BucketRequestPayment`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 버킷에서 다운로드를 요청하는 사람에게 다운로드 요금이 청구되도록 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'이라는 버킷에 대한 요청 결제 구성을 업데이트합니다. 기본적으로 다운로드 비용은 버킷 소유자가 지불합니다. 지불 요청을 기본값으로 다시 설정하려면 RequestPaymentConfiguration_Payer 파라미터에 'BucketOwner'를 사용하세요.

```
Write-S3BucketRequestPayment -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -
RequestPaymentConfiguration_Payer Requester
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 PutBucketRequestPayment를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Write-S3BucketTagging`

다음 코드 예시는 `Write-S3BucketTagging`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예시 1: 이 명령은 이름이 **`cloudtrail-test-2018`**인 버킷에 두 개의 태그를 적용합니다. 하나는 키가 Stage이고 값이 Test인 태그이며 다른 하나는 키가 Environment고 값이 Alpha인 태그입니다. 버킷에 태그가 추가되었는지 확인하려면 **`Get-S3BucketTagging -BucketName bucket_name`**을 실행합니다. 결과에는 첫 번째 명령에서 버킷에 적용한 태그가 표시되어야 합니다. 단, **`Write-S3BucketTagging`**은 버킷에 설정된 기존 태그 전체를 덮어씁니다. 개별 태그를 추가하거나 삭제하려면 리소스 그룹 및 태그 지정 API cmdlet, **`Add-RGTResourceTag`** 및 **`Remove-RGTResourceTag`**를 실행합니다. 또는 AWS Management Console에서 Tag Editor를 사용하여 S3 버킷 태그를 관리합니다.

```
Write-S3BucketTagging -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -TagSet @( @{ Key="Stage";
 Value="Test" }, @{ Key="Environment"; Value="Alpha" } )
```

예시 2: 이 명령은 이름이 **`cloudtrail-test-2018`**인 버킷을 **`Write-S3BucketTagging`** cmdlet으로 파이프합니다. 이렇게 하면 Stage:Production 및 Department:Finance 태그가 버킷에 적용됩니다. 단, **`Write-S3BucketTagging`**은 버킷에 설정된 기존 태그 전체를 덮어씁니다.

```
Get-S3Bucket -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket | Write-S3BucketTagging -TagSet
 @( @{ Key="Stage"; Value="Production" }, @{ Key="Department"; Value="Finance" } )
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 PutBucketTagging을 참조하세요.

`Write-S3BucketVersioning`

다음 코드 예시는 `Write-S3BucketVersioning`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예시 1: 이 명령은 지정된 S3 버킷의 버전 관리를 활성화합니다.

```
Write-S3BucketVersioning -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -VersioningConfig_Status
 Enabled
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 PutBucketVersioning을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Write-S3BucketWebsite`

다음 코드 예시는 `Write-S3BucketWebsite`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예시 1: 이 명령은 인덱스 문서가 'index.html', 오류 문서가 'error.html'인 지정된 버킷에 대한 웹 사이트 호스팅을 활성화합니다.

```
Write-S3BucketWebsite -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
 -WebsiteConfiguration_IndexDocumentSuffix 'index.html' -
WebsiteConfiguration_ErrorDocument 'error.html'
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 PutBucketWebsite를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Write-S3LifecycleConfiguration`

다음 코드 예시는 `Write-S3LifecycleConfiguration`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제는 $NewRule에 제공된 구성을 쓰거나 바꿉니다. 이 구성은 지정된 접두사 및 태그 값으로 범위 객체를 제한합니다.

```
$NewRule = [Amazon.S3.Model.LifecycleRule] @{
  Expiration =  @{
   Days=  50
  }
  Id =  "Test-From-Write-cmdlet-1"
  Filter=  @{
   LifecycleFilterPredicate =  [Amazon.S3.Model.LifecycleAndOperator]@{
    Operands=  @(
     [Amazon.S3.Model.LifecyclePrefixPredicate] @{
      "Prefix" =  "py"
     },
     [Amazon.S3.Model.LifecycleTagPredicate] @{
      "Tag"=  @{
       "Key" =  "non-use"
       "Value" = "yes"
      }
     }
    )
   }
  }
  "Status"= 'Enabled'
  NoncurrentVersionExpiration = @{
   NoncurrentDays = 75
  }
 }

 Write-S3LifecycleConfiguration -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Configuration_Rule
 $NewRule
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 필터링을 사용하여 여러 규칙을 설정합니다. $ArchiveRule은 30일 후에 아카이브할 객체를 Glacier로 설정하고 120은 DeepArchive로 설정합니다. $ExpireRule은 'py' 접두사와 tag:key 'archieved'가 'yes'로 설정된 객체에 대해 현재 버전과 이전 버전을 모두 150일 후에 만료됩니다.

```
$ExpireRule = [Amazon.S3.Model.LifecycleRule] @{
  Expiration =  @{
   Days=  150
```

```
  }
  Id =  "Remove-in-150-days"
  Filter=  @{
   LifecycleFilterPredicate =  [Amazon.S3.Model.LifecycleAndOperator]@{
    Operands=  @(
     [Amazon.S3.Model.LifecyclePrefixPredicate] @{
      "Prefix" =  "py"
     },
     [Amazon.S3.Model.LifecycleTagPredicate] @{
      "Tag"=  @{
       "Key" =  "archived"
       "Value" = "yes"
      }
     }
    )
   }
  }
  Status= 'Enabled'
  NoncurrentVersionExpiration = @{
   NoncurrentDays = 150
  }
 }

 $ArchiveRule = [Amazon.S3.Model.LifecycleRule] @{
  Expiration =  $null
  Id =  "Archive-to-Glacier-in-30-days"
  Filter=  @{
   LifecycleFilterPredicate =  [Amazon.S3.Model.LifecycleAndOperator]@{
    Operands= @(
     [Amazon.S3.Model.LifecyclePrefixPredicate] @{
      "Prefix" =  "py"
     },
     [Amazon.S3.Model.LifecycleTagPredicate] @{
      "Tag"=  @{
       "Key" =  "reviewed"
       "Value" = "yes"
      }
     }
    )
   }
  }
  Status = 'Enabled'
  NoncurrentVersionExpiration = @{
   NoncurrentDays = 75
```

```
  }
  Transitions = @(
   @{
    Days = 30
    "StorageClass"= 'Glacier'
   },
   @{
    Days = 120
    "StorageClass"= [Amazon.S3.S3StorageClass]::DeepArchive
   }
  )
 }

 Write-S3LifecycleConfiguration -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Configuration_Rule
 $ExpireRule,$ArchiveRule
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 PutLifecycleConfiguration을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Write-S3Object`

다음 코드 예시는 `Write-S3Object`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예시 1: 이 명령은 단일 파일 "local-sample.txt"를 Amazon S3에 업로드하고, "test-files" 버킷에 "sample.txt" 키가 있는 객체를 생성합니다.

```
Write-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Key "sample.txt" -File .\local-
sample.txt
```

예시 2: 이 명령은 단일 파일 "sample.txt"를 Amazon S3에 업로드하고, "test-files" 버킷에 "sample.txt" 키가 있는 객체를 생성합니다. -Key 파라미터가 제공되지 않은 경우 파일 이름이 S3 객체 키로 사용됩니다.

```
Write-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -File .\sample.txt
```

예시 3: 이 명령은 단일 파일 "local-sample.txt"를 Amazon S3에 업로드하고, "test-files" 버킷에 "prefix/to/sample.txt" 키가 있는 객체를 생성합니다.

```
Write-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Key "prefix/to/sample.txt" -File .
\local-sample.txt
```

예시 4: 이 명령은 하위 디렉터리 "Scripts"의 모든 파일을 "test-files" 버킷에 업로드하고 공통 키 접두사 "SampleScripts"를 각 객체에 적용합니다. 업로드된 각 파일에는 "SampleScripts/filename"이라는 키가 있으며, 여기서 'filename'은 상황에 따라 다릅니다.

```
Write-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Folder .\Scripts -KeyPrefix
 SampleScripts\
```

예시 5: 이 명령은 로컬 디렉터리 "Scripts"의 모든 *.ps1 파일을 "test-files" 버킷에 업로드하고 공통 키 접두사 "SampleScripts"를 각 객체에 적용합니다. 업로드된 각 파일에는 "SampleScripts/filename.ps1"이라는 키가 있으며, 여기서 'filename'은 상황에 따라 다릅니다.

```
Write-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Folder .\Scripts -KeyPrefix
 SampleScripts\ -SearchPattern *.ps1
```

예시 6: 이 명령은 키가 'sample.txt'인 지정된 콘텐츠 문자열을 포함하는 새 S3 객체를 생성합니다.

```
Write-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Key "sample.txt" -Content "object
 contents"
```

예시 7: 이 명령은 지정된 파일(파일 이름이 키로 사용됨)을 업로드하고 지정된 태그를 새 객체에 적용합니다.

```
Write-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -File "sample.txt" -TagSet
 @{Key="key1";Value="value1"},@{Key="key2";Value="value2"}
```

예시 8: 이 명령은 지정된 폴더를 재귀적으로 업로드하고 지정된 태그를 모든 새 객체에 적용합니다.

```
Write-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Folder . -KeyPrefix "TaggedFiles" -
Recurse -TagSet @{Key="key1";Value="value1"},@{Key="key2";Value="value2"}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 PutObject를 참조하세요.

`Write-S3ObjectRetention`

다음 코드 예시는 `Write-S3ObjectRetention`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예시 1: 이 명령은 지정된 S3 버킷의 'testfile.txt' 객체에 대해 '2019년 12월 31일 00:00:00' 날짜까지 거버넌스 보존 모드를 활성화합니다.

```
Write-S3ObjectRetention -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -Key 'testfile.txt' -
Retention_Mode GOVERNANCE -Retention_RetainUntilDate "2019-12-31T00:00:00"
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 PutObjectRetention을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 S3 Glacier 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 S3 Glacier와 함께 AWS Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`Get-GLCJob`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-GLCJob`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 지정된 작업의 세부 정보를 반환합니다. 작업이 성공적으로 완료되면 Read-GCJobOutput cmdlet을 사용하여 작업 콘텐츠(아카이브 또는 인벤토리 목록)를 로컬 파일 시스템으로 가져올 수 있습니다.

```
Get-GLCJob -VaultName myvault -JobId "op1x...JSbthM"
```

출력:

```
Action                       : ArchiveRetrieval
ArchiveId                    : o9O9j...X-TpIhQJw
ArchiveSHA256TreeHash        : 79f3ea754c02f58...dc57bf4395b
ArchiveSizeInBytes           : 38034480
Completed                    : False
CompletionDate               : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
CreationDate                 : 12/13/2018 11:00:14 AM
InventoryRetrievalParameters :
InventorySizeInBytes         : 0
JobDescription               :
JobId                        : op1x...JSbthM
JobOutputPath                :
OutputLocation               :
RetrievalByteRange           : 0-38034479
SelectParameters             :
SHA256TreeHash               : 79f3ea754c02f58...dc57bf4395b
SNSTopic                     :
StatusCode                   : InProgress
StatusMessage                :
Tier                         : Standard
VaultARN                     : arn:aws:glacier:us-west-2:012345678912:vaults/test
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeJob을 참조하세요.

New-GLCVault

다음 코드 예시는 `New-GLCVault`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 사용자 계정용 새 저장소를 생성합니다. -AccountId 파라미터에 값이 제공되지 않았으므로 cmdlet은 현재 계정을 나타내는 기본값인 '-'를 사용합니다.

```
New-GLCVault -VaultName myvault
```

출력:

```
/01234567812/vaults/myvault
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateVault를 참조하세요.

Read-GLCJobOutput

다음 코드 예시는 Read-GLCJobOutput의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 지정된 작업에서 가져오도록 예약된 아카이브 콘텐츠를 다운로드하고 콘텐츠를 디스크의 파일에 저장합니다. 다운로드 시 체크섬(있는 경우)이 검증됩니다. 원하는 경우 **-Select '*'**를 지정하여 체크섬을 포함한 전체 응답을 반환할 수 있습니다.

```
Read-GLCJobOutput -VaultName myvault -JobId "HSWjArc...Zq2XLiW" -FilePath "c:\temp
\blue.bin"
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetJobOutput을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Start-GLCJob

다음 코드 예시는 Start-GLCJob의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 사용자가 소유한 지정된 저장소에서 아카이브를 가져오는 작업을 시작합니다. Get-GLCJob cmdlet을 사용하여 작업 상태를 확인할 수 있습니다. 작업이 성공적으로 완료되면 Read-GCJobOutput cmdlet을 사용하여 아카이브 콘텐츠를 로컬 파일 시스템으로 가져올 수 있습니다.

```
Start-GLCJob -VaultName myvault -JobType "archive-retrieval" -JobDescription
 "archive retrieval" -ArchiveId "o9O9j...TX-TpIhQJw"
```

출력:

```
JobId            JobOutputPath Location
-----            ------------- --------
op1x...JSbthM                  /012345678912/vaults/test/jobs/op1xe...I4HqCHkSJSbthM
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 InitiateJob을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Write-GLCArchive

다음 코드 예시는 Write-GLCArchive의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 단일 파일을 지정된 저장소에 업로드하여 아카이브 ID와 계산된 체크섬을 반환합니다.

```
Write-GLCArchive -VaultName myvault -FilePath c:\temp\blue.bin
```

출력:

```
FilePath                    ArchiveId              Checksum
--------                    ---------              --------
C:\temp\blue.bin            o9O9jUUs...TTX-TpIhQJw 79f3e...f4395b
```

예제 2: 폴더 계층 구조의 콘텐츠를 사용자 계정의 지정된 저장소에 업로드합니다. 업로드된 각 파일에 대해 cmdlet은 파일 이름, 해당 아카이브 ID, 아카이브의 계산된 체크섬을 내보냅니다.

```
Write-GLCArchive -VaultName myvault -FolderPath . -Recurse
```

출력:

```
FilePath                    ArchiveId              Checksum
--------                    ---------              --------
C:\temp\blue.bin            o9O9jUUs...TTX-TpIhQJw 79f3e...f4395b
C:\temp\green.bin           qXAfOdSG...czo729UHXrw d50a1...9184b9
C:\temp\lum.bin             39aNifP3...q9nb8nZkFIg 28886...5c3e27
C:\temp\red.bin             vp7E6rU_...Ejk_HhjAxKA e05f7...4e34f5
C:\temp\Folder1\file1.txt   _eRINlip...5Sxy7dD2BaA d0d2a...c8a3ba
C:\temp\Folder2\file2.iso   -Ix3jlmu...iXiDh-XfOPA 7469e...3e86f1
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UploadArchive를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 Security Hub 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Security Hub에서 AWS Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

Get-SHUBFinding

다음 코드 예시는 Get-SHUBFinding의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 명령은 Amazon EC2; 서비스에서 Security Hub 조사 결과를 검색합니다.

```
$filter = New-Object -TypeName Amazon.SecurityHub.Model.AwsSecurityFindingFilters
$filter.ResourceType = New-Object -TypeName Amazon.SecurityHub.Model.StringFilter -
Property @{
    Comparison = 'PREFIX'
    Value = 'AwsEc2'
}
Get-SHUBFinding -Filter $filter
```

예제 2:이 명령은 AWS 계정 ID 123456789012에서 Security Hub 조사 결과를 검색합니다.

```
$filter = New-Object -TypeName Amazon.SecurityHub.Model.AwsSecurityFindingFilters
$filter.AwsAccountId = New-Object -TypeName Amazon.SecurityHub.Model.StringFilter -
Property @{
    Comparison = 'EQUALS'
    Value = '123456789012'
}
Get-SHUBFinding -Filter $filter
```

예제 3:이 명령은 표준 "pci-dss"에 대해 생성된 Security Hub 조사 결과를 검색합니다.

```
$filter = New-Object -TypeName Amazon.SecurityHub.Model.AwsSecurityFindingFilters
$filter.GeneratorId = New-Object -TypeName Amazon.SecurityHub.Model.StringFilter -
Property @{
    Comparison = 'PREFIX'
    Value = 'pci-dss'
}
Get-SHUBFinding -Filter $filter
```

예제 4:이 명령은 워크플로 상태가 NOTIFIED인 Security Hub 중요 심각도 조사 결과를 검색합니다.

```
$filter = New-Object -TypeName Amazon.SecurityHub.Model.AwsSecurityFindingFilters
$filter.SeverityLabel = New-Object -TypeName Amazon.SecurityHub.Model.StringFilter -
Property @{
    Comparison = 'EQUALS'
    Value = 'CRITICAL'
}
$filter.WorkflowStatus = New-Object -TypeName Amazon.SecurityHub.Model.StringFilter
 -Property @{
    Comparison = 'EQUALS'
    Value = 'NOTIFIED'
}
Get-SHUBFinding -Filter $filter
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetFindings를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 Amazon SES 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon SES에서 AWS Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`Get-SESIdentity`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-SESIdentity`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 명령은 확인 상태에 관계없이 특정 AWS 계정의 모든 자격 증명(이메일 주소 및 도메인)이 포함된 목록을 반환합니다.

```
Get-SESIdentity
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListIdentities를 참조하세요.

`Get-SESSendQuota`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-SESSendQuota`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 명령은 사용자의 현재 전송 한도를 반환합니다.

```
Get-SESSendQuota
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetSendQuota를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Get-SESSendStatistic`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-SESSendStatistic`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 명령은 사용자의 전송 통계를 반환합니다. 결과는 지난 2주 동안의 전송 활동을 나타내는 데이터 요소 목록입니다. 목록의 각 데이터 요소에는 15분 간격의 통계가 포함됩니다.

```
Get-SESSendStatistic
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetSendStatistics를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 Amazon SES API v2 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon SES API v2와 함께 AWS Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`Send-SES2Email`

다음 코드 예시는 `Send-SES2Email`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 표준 이메일 메시지를 보내는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
Send-SES2Email -FromEmailAddress "sender@example.com" -Destination_ToAddress
 "recipient@example.com" -Subject_Data "Email Subject" -Text_Data "Email Body"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 SendEmail을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 Amazon SNS 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon SNS에서 AWS Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

Publish-SNSMessage

다음 코드 예시는 Publish-SNSMessage의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 단일 MessageAttribute가 인라인으로 선언된 메시지를 게시하는 것을 보여 줍니다.

```
Publish-SNSMessage -TopicArn "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-topic" -Message
 "Hello" -MessageAttribute
 @{'City'=[Amazon.SimpleNotificationService.Model.MessageAttributeValue]@{DataType='String';
 StringValue ='AnyCity'}}
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 여러 MessageAttributes가 미리 선언된 메시지를 게시하는 것을 보여줍니다.

```
$cityAttributeValue = New-Object
 Amazon.SimpleNotificationService.Model.MessageAttributeValue
$cityAttributeValue.DataType = "String"
$cityAttributeValue.StringValue = "AnyCity"

$populationAttributeValue = New-Object
 Amazon.SimpleNotificationService.Model.MessageAttributeValue
$populationAttributeValue.DataType = "Number"
$populationAttributeValue.StringValue = "1250800"

$messageAttributes = New-Object System.Collections.Hashtable
$messageAttributes.Add("City", $cityAttributeValue)
$messageAttributes.Add("Population", $populationAttributeValue)

Publish-SNSMessage -TopicArn "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-topic" -Message
 "Hello" -MessageAttribute $messageAttributes
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)에서 게시를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 Amazon SQS 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon SQS에서 AWS Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`Add-SQSPermission`

다음 코드 예시는 `Add-SQSPermission`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 지정된가 지정된 대기열에서 메시지를 보내 AWS 계정 도록 허용합니다.

```
Add-SQSPermission -Action SendMessage -AWSAccountId 80398EXAMPLE -Label
 SendMessagesFromMyQueue -QueueUrl https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/
MyQueue
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 AddPermission을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Clear-SQSQueue`

다음 코드 예시는 `Clear-SQSQueue`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 지정된 대기열에서 모든 메시지를 삭제합니다.

```
Clear-SQSQueue -QueueUrl https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 PurgeQueue를 참조하세요.

`Edit-SQSMessageVisibility`

다음 코드 예시는 `Edit-SQSMessageVisibility`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 지정된 대기열에서 지정된 수신 핸들이 있는 메시지의 표시 제한 시간을 10시간(10시간 * 60분 * 60초 = 36,000초)으로 변경합니다.

```
Edit-SQSMessageVisibility -QueueUrl https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/8039EXAMPLE/
MyQueue -ReceiptHandle AQEBgGDh...J/Iqww== -VisibilityTimeout 36000
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ChangeMessageVisibility를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Edit-SQSMessageVisibilityBatch`

다음 코드 예시는 `Edit-SQSMessageVisibilityBatch`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 지정된 대기열에서 지정된 수신 핸들이 있는 2개의 메시지의 표시 제한 시간을 변경합니다. 첫 번째 메시지의 표시 제한 시간이 10시간(10시간 * 60분 * 60초 = 36,000초)으로 변경됩니다. 두 번째 메시지의 표시 제한 시간이 5시간(5시간 * 60분 * 60초 = 18,000초)으로 변경됩니다.

```
$changeVisibilityRequest1 = New-Object
 Amazon.SQS.Model.ChangeMessageVisibilityBatchRequestEntry
$changeVisibilityRequest1.Id = "Request1"
$changeVisibilityRequest1.ReceiptHandle = "AQEBd329...v6gl8Q=="
$changeVisibilityRequest1.VisibilityTimeout = 36000

$changeVisibilityRequest2 = New-Object
 Amazon.SQS.Model.ChangeMessageVisibilityBatchRequestEntry
$changeVisibilityRequest2.Id = "Request2"
$changeVisibilityRequest2.ReceiptHandle = "AQEBgGDh...J/Iqww=="
$changeVisibilityRequest2.VisibilityTimeout = 18000

Edit-SQSMessageVisibilityBatch -QueueUrl https://sqs.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue -Entry $changeVisibilityRequest1,
 $changeVisibilityRequest2
```

출력:

```
Failed    Successful

------    ----------

{}        {Request2, Request1}
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ChangeMessageVisibilityBatch를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-SQSDeadLetterSourceQueue

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-SQSDeadLetterSourceQueue`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 대기열을 배달 못한 편지 대기열로 사용하는 대기열의 URL을 나열합니다.

```
Get-SQSDeadLetterSourceQueue -QueueUrl https://sqs.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyDeadLetterQueue
```

출력:

```
https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue
https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyOtherQueue
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListDeadLetterSourceQueues를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-SQSQueue

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-SQSQueue`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 모든 대기열을 나열합니다.

```
Get-SQSQueue
```

출력:

```
https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue
https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/AnotherQueue
https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/DeadLetterQueue
https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyOtherQueue
https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyDeadLetterQueue
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 지정된 이름으로 시작하는 대기열을 나열합니다.

```
Get-SQSQueue -QueueNamePrefix My
```

출력:

```
https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue
https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyOtherQueue
https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyDeadLetterQueue
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListQueues를 참조하세요.

`Get-SQSQueueAttribute`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-SQSQueueAttribute`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 대기열의 모든 속성을 나열합니다.

```
Get-SQSQueueAttribute -AttributeName All -QueueUrl https://sqs.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue
```

출력:

```
VisibilityTimeout                     : 30
DelaySeconds                          : 0
MaximumMessageSize                    : 262144
MessageRetentionPeriod                : 345600
ApproximateNumberOfMessages           : 0
ApproximateNumberOfMessagesNotVisible : 0
ApproximateNumberOfMessagesDelayed    : 0
CreatedTimestamp                      : 2/11/2015 5:53:35 PM
LastModifiedTimestamp                 : 12/29/2015 2:23:17 PM
QueueARN                              : arn:aws:sqs:us-east-1:80398EXAMPLE:MyQueue
```

```
Policy                                  :
 {"Version":"2008-10-17","Id":"arn:aws:sqs:us-east-1:80398EXAMPLE:MyQueue/
SQSDefaultPolicy","Statement":[{"Sid":"Sid14
                                          495134224EX","Effect":"Allow","Principal":
{"AWS":"*"},"Action":"SQS:SendMessage","Resource":"arn:aws:sqs:us-east-1:80
                                          398EXAMPLE:MyQueue","Condition":
{"ArnEquals":{"aws:SourceArn":"arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:80398EXAMPLE:MyTopic"}}},
{"Sid":

 "SendMessagesFromMyQueue","Effect":"Allow","Principal":
{"AWS":"80398EXAMPLE"},"Action":"SQS:SendMessage","Resource":"
                                          arn:aws:sqs:us-
east-1:80398EXAMPLE:MyQueue"}]}
Attributes                              : {[QueueArn, arn:aws:sqs:us-
east-1:80398EXAMPLE:MyQueue], [ApproximateNumberOfMessages, 0],
                                          [ApproximateNumberOfMessagesNotVisible, 0],
 [ApproximateNumberOfMessagesDelayed, 0]...}
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 지정된 대기열에 대해 지정된 속성만 별도로 나열합니다.

```
Get-SQSQueueAttribute -AttributeName MaximumMessageSize, VisibilityTimeout -QueueUrl
 https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue
```

출력:

```
VisibilityTimeout                     : 30
DelaySeconds                          : 0
MaximumMessageSize                    : 262144
MessageRetentionPeriod                : 345600
ApproximateNumberOfMessages           : 0
ApproximateNumberOfMessagesNotVisible : 0
ApproximateNumberOfMessagesDelayed    : 0
CreatedTimestamp                      : 2/11/2015 5:53:35 PM
LastModifiedTimestamp                 : 12/29/2015 2:23:17 PM
QueueARN                              : arn:aws:sqs:us-east-1:80398EXAMPLE:MyQueue
Policy                                  :
 {"Version":"2008-10-17","Id":"arn:aws:sqs:us-east-1:80398EXAMPLE:MyQueue/
SQSDefaultPolicy","Statement":[{"Sid":"Sid14
                                          495134224EX","Effect":"Allow","Principal":
{"AWS":"*"},"Action":"SQS:SendMessage","Resource":"arn:aws:sqs:us-east-1:80
                                          398EXAMPLE:MyQueue","Condition":
{"ArnEquals":{"aws:SourceArn":"arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:80398EXAMPLE:MyTopic"}}},
{"Sid":
```

```
 "SendMessagesFromMyQueue","Effect":"Allow","Principal":
{"AWS":"80398EXAMPLE"},"Action":"SQS:SendMessage","Resource":"
                                          arn:aws:sqs:us-
east-1:80398EXAMPLE:MyQueue"}]}
Attributes                              : {[MaximumMessageSize, 262144],
 [VisibilityTimeout, 30]}
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetQueueAttributes를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-SQSQueueUrl

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-SQSQueueUrl`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 이름이 있는 대기열의 URL을 나열합니다.

```
Get-SQSQueueUrl -QueueName MyQueue
```

출력:

```
https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetQueueUrl을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

New-SQSQueue

다음 코드 예시는 `New-SQSQueue`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 지정된 이름으로 대기열을 생성합니다.

```
New-SQSQueue -QueueName MyQueue
```

출력:

```
https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateQueue를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Receive-SQSMessage

다음 코드 예시는 Receive-SQSMessage의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 대기열에 대해 수신할 다음 메시지 최대 10개에 대한 정보를 나열합니다. 지정된 메시지 속성이 있는 경우 해당 속성에 대한 값이 정보에 포함됩니다.

```
Receive-SQSMessage -AttributeName SenderId, SentTimestamp -MessageAttributeName
 StudentName, StudentGrade -MessageCount 10 -QueueUrl https://sqs.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue
```

출력:

```
Attributes             : {[SenderId, AIDAIAZKMSNQ7TEXAMPLE], [SentTimestamp,
 1451495923744]}
Body                   : Information about John Doe's grade.
MD5OfBody              : ea572796e3c231f974fe75d89EXAMPLE
MD5OfMessageAttributes : 48c1ee811f0fe7c4e88fbe0f5EXAMPLE
MessageAttributes      : {[StudentGrade, Amazon.SQS.Model.MessageAttributeValue],
 [StudentName, Amazon.SQS.Model.MessageAttributeValue]}
MessageId              : 53828c4b-631b-469b-8833-c093cEXAMPLE
ReceiptHandle          : AQEBpfGp...20Q5cg==
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ReceiveMessage를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Remove-SQSMessage

다음 코드 예시는 Remove-SQSMessage의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 지정된 대기열에서 지정된 수신 핸들이 있는 메시지를 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-SQSMessage -QueueUrl https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue
 -ReceiptHandle AQEBd329...v6gl8Q==
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteMessage를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Remove-SQSMessageBatch

다음 코드 예시는 Remove-SQSMessageBatch의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 지정된 대기열에서 지정된 수신 핸들이 있는 메시지 2개를 삭제합니다.

```
$deleteMessageRequest1 = New-Object Amazon.SQS.Model.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry
$deleteMessageRequest1.Id = "Request1"
$deleteMessageRequest1.ReceiptHandle = "AQEBX2g4...wtJSQg=="

$deleteMessageRequest2 = New-Object Amazon.SQS.Model.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry
$deleteMessageRequest2.Id = "Request2"
$deleteMessageRequest2.ReceiptHandle = "AQEBqOVY...KTsLYg=="

Remove-SQSMessageBatch -QueueUrl https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/
MyQueue -Entry $deleteMessageRequest1, $deleteMessageRequest2
```

출력:

```
Failed    Successful

------    ----------

{}        {Request1, Request2}
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteMessageBatch를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Remove-SQSPermission

다음 코드 예시는 Remove-SQSPermission의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 지정된 대기열에서 지정된 레이블이 있는 권한 설정을 제거합니다.

```
Remove-SQSPermission -Label SendMessagesFromMyQueue -QueueUrl https://sqs.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 RemovePermission을 참조하세요.

Remove-SQSQueue

다음 코드 예시는 Remove-SQSQueue의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 대기열을 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-SQSQueue -QueueUrl https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteQueue를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Send-SQSMessage

다음 코드 예시는 Send-SQSMessage의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 속성과 메시지 본문이 포함된 메시지를 메시지 전송이 10초 동안 지연된 상태로 지정된 대기열로 보냅니다.

```
$cityAttributeValue = New-Object Amazon.SQS.Model.MessageAttributeValue
$cityAttributeValue.DataType = "String"
$cityAttributeValue.StringValue = "AnyCity"

$populationAttributeValue = New-Object Amazon.SQS.Model.MessageAttributeValue
$populationAttributeValue.DataType = "Number"
$populationAttributeValue.StringValue = "1250800"

$messageAttributes = New-Object System.Collections.Hashtable
$messageAttributes.Add("City", $cityAttributeValue)
$messageAttributes.Add("Population", $populationAttributeValue)

Send-SQSMessage -DelayInSeconds 10 -MessageAttributes $messageAttributes -
MessageBody "Information about the largest city in Any Region." -QueueUrl https://
sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue
```

출력:

```
MD5OfMessageAttributes              MD5OfMessageBody                    MessageId

----------------------              ----------------                    ---------

1d3e51347bc042efbdf6dda31EXAMPLE    51b0a3256d59467f973009b73EXAMPLE    c35fed8f-
c739-4d0c-818b-1820eEXAMPLE
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 SendMessage를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Send-SQSMessageBatch

다음 코드 예시는 Send-SQSMessageBatch의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 속성 및 메시지 본문이 포함된 메시지 2개를 지정된 대기열로 보냅니다. 첫 번째 메시지의 경우 15초, 두 번째 메시지의 경우 10초 동안 전송이 지연됩니다.

```
$student1NameAttributeValue = New-Object Amazon.SQS.Model.MessageAttributeValue
$student1NameAttributeValue.DataType = "String"
$student1NameAttributeValue.StringValue = "John Doe"

$student1GradeAttributeValue = New-Object Amazon.SQS.Model.MessageAttributeValue
$student1GradeAttributeValue.DataType = "Number"
$student1GradeAttributeValue.StringValue = "89"

$student2NameAttributeValue = New-Object Amazon.SQS.Model.MessageAttributeValue
$student2NameAttributeValue.DataType = "String"
$student2NameAttributeValue.StringValue = "Jane Doe"

$student2GradeAttributeValue = New-Object Amazon.SQS.Model.MessageAttributeValue
$student2GradeAttributeValue.DataType = "Number"
$student2GradeAttributeValue.StringValue = "93"

$message1 = New-Object Amazon.SQS.Model.SendMessageBatchRequestEntry
$message1.DelaySeconds = 15
$message1.Id = "FirstMessage"
$message1.MessageAttributes.Add("StudentName", $student1NameAttributeValue)
$message1.MessageAttributes.Add("StudentGrade", $student1GradeAttributeValue)
$message1.MessageBody = "Information about John Doe's grade."

$message2 = New-Object Amazon.SQS.Model.SendMessageBatchRequestEntry
```

```
$message2.DelaySeconds = 10
$message2.Id = "SecondMessage"
$message2.MessageAttributes.Add("StudentName", $student2NameAttributeValue)
$message2.MessageAttributes.Add("StudentGrade", $student2GradeAttributeValue)
$message2.MessageBody = "Information about Jane Doe's grade."

Send-SQSMessageBatch -QueueUrl https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/
MyQueue -Entry $message1, $message2
```

출력:

```
Failed    Successful

------    ----------

{}        {FirstMessage, SecondMessage}
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 SendMessageBatch를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Set-SQSQueueAttribute

다음 코드 예시는 `Set-SQSQueueAttribute`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 SNS 주제에 대기열을 구독하는 정책을 설정하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 메시지를 주제에 게시하면 구독 중인 대기열에 메시지가 전송됩니다.

```
# create the queue and topic to be associated
$qurl = New-SQSQueue -QueueName "myQueue"
$topicarn = New-SNSTopic -Name "myTopic"

# get the queue ARN to inject into the policy; it will be returned
# in the output's QueueARN member but we need to put it into a variable
# so text expansion in the policy string takes effect
$qarn = (Get-SQSQueueAttribute -QueueUrl $qurl -AttributeName "QueueArn").QueueARN

# construct the policy and inject arns
$policy = @"
{
  "Version": "2008-10-17",
```

```
  "Id": "$qarn/SQSPOLICY",
  "Statement": [
      {
      "Sid": "1",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Principal": "*",
      "Action": "SQS:SendMessage",
      "Resource": "$qarn",
      "Condition": {
        "ArnEquals": {
          "aws:SourceArn": "$topicarn"
          }
      }
    }
  ]
}
"@

# set the policy
Set-SQSQueueAttribute -QueueUrl $qurl -Attribute @{ Policy=$policy }
```

예제 2: 이 예제는 지정된 대기열에 대해 지정된 속성을 설정합니다.

```
Set-SQSQueueAttribute -Attribute @{"DelaySeconds" = "10"; "MaximumMessageSize" =
 "131072"} -QueueUrl https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 SetQueueAttributes를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

AWS STS Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는와 함께 AWS Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS STS.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`Convert-STSAuthorizationMessage`

다음 코드 예시는 `Convert-STSAuthorizationMessage`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 요청에 대한 응답으로 반환된 제공된 인코딩된 메시지 내용에 포함된 추가 정보를 디코딩합니다. 권한 부여 상태의 세부 정보가 작업을 요청한 사용자가 볼 수 없는 권한 있는 정보로 구성될 수 있기 때문에 추가 정보가 인코딩됩니다.

```
Convert-STSAuthorizationMessage -EncodedMessage "...encoded message..."
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DecodeAuthorizationMessage를 참조하세요.

`Get-STSFederationToken`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-STSFederationToken`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 페더레이션 사용자의 이름으로 'Bob'을 사용하여 1시간 동안 유효한 페더레이션 토큰을 요청합니다. 이 이름은 리소스 기반 정책(예: Amazon S3 버킷 정책)에서 페더레이션 사용자 이름을 참조하는 데 사용할 수 있습니다. JSON 형식으로 제공된 IAM 정책은 IAM 사용자가 사용할 수 있는 권한의 범위를 좁히는 데 사용됩니다. 제공된 정책은 요청하는 사용자에게 부여된 것보다 더 많은 권한을 부여할 수 없으며, 페더레이션 사용자에 대한 최종 권한은 전달된 정책과 IAM 사용자 정책의 교차점을 기준으로 가장 제한적인 세트입니다.

```
Get-STSFederationToken -Name "Bob" -Policy "...JSON policy..." -DurationInSeconds
 3600
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetFederationToken을 참조하세요.

Get-STSSessionToken

다음 코드 예시는 Get-STSSessionToken의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 설정된 기간 동안 유효한 임시 자격 증명이 포함된 **Amazon.RuntimeAWSCredentials** 인스턴스를 반환합니다. 임시 자격 증명을 요청하는 데 사용되는 자격 증명은 현재 쉘 기본값에서 유추됩니다. 다른 자격 증명을 지정하려면 -ProfileName 또는 -AccessKey/-SecretKey 파라미터를 사용합니다.

```
Get-STSSessionToken
```

출력:

```
AccessKeyId                              Expiration
 SecretAccessKey                         SessionToken
-----------                              ----------
 ---------------                         ------------
EXAMPLEACCESSKEYID                       2/16/2015 9:12:28 PM
 examplesecretaccesskey...               SamPleTokeN.....
```

예제 2: 1시간 동안 유효한 임시 자격 증명이 포함된 **Amazon.RuntimeAWSCredentials** 인스턴스를 반환합니다. 요청에 사용되는 자격 증명은 지정된 프로파일에서 가져옵니다.

```
Get-STSSessionToken -DurationInSeconds 3600 -ProfileName myprofile
```

출력:

```
AccessKeyId                              Expiration
 SecretAccessKey                         SessionToken
-----------                              ----------
 ---------------                         ------------
EXAMPLEACCESSKEYID                       2/16/2015 9:12:28 PM
 examplesecretaccesskey...               SamPleTokeN.....
```

예제 3: 프로파일 'myprofilename'에 자격 증명이 지정된 계정과 연결된 MFA 디바이스의 식별 번호와 디바이스에서 제공한 값을 사용하여 1시간 동안 유효한 임시 자격 증명이 들어 있는 **Amazon.RuntimeAWSCredentials** 인스턴스를 반환합니다.

```
Get-STSSessionToken -DurationInSeconds 3600 -ProfileName myprofile -SerialNumber
 YourMFADeviceSerialNumber -TokenCode 123456
```

출력:

```
AccessKeyId                              Expiration
 SecretAccessKey                         SessionToken
-----------                              ----------
 ---------------                         ------------
EXAMPLEACCESSKEYID                       2/16/2015 9:12:28 PM
 examplesecretaccesskey...               SamPleTokeN.....
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetSessionToken을 참조하세요.

Use-STSRole

다음 코드 예시는 `Use-STSRole`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 요청 사용자가 일반적으로 액세스할 수 없는 AWS 리소스에 액세스하는 데 1시간 동안 사용할 수 있는 임시 자격 증명(액세스 키, 보안 키 및 세션 토큰) 세트를 반환합니다. 반환된 자격 증명에는 수임 중인 역할의 액세스 정책과 제공된 정책에 의해 허용되는 권한이 있습니다. 제공된 정책을 사용하여 수임 중인 역할의 액세스 정책에 의해 정의된 권한을 초과하는 권한을 부여할 수 없습니다.

```
Use-STSRole -RoleSessionName "Bob" -RoleArn "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/demo" -
Policy "...JSON policy..." -DurationInSeconds 3600
```

예제 2: 수임된 역할의 액세스 정책에 정의된 것과 동일한 권한을 갖고 1시간 동안 유효한 임시 자격 증명 세트를 반환합니다.

```
Use-STSRole -RoleSessionName "Bob" -RoleArn "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/demo" -
DurationInSeconds 3600
```

예제 3: cmdlet을 실행하는 데 사용되는 사용자 자격 증명과 연결된 MFA에서 생성된 토큰과 일련번호를 제공하는 임시 자격 증명 세트를 반환합니다.

```
Use-STSRole -RoleSessionName "Bob" -RoleArn "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/demo" -
DurationInSeconds 3600 -SerialNumber "GAHT12345678" -TokenCode "123456"
```

예제 4: 고객 계정에 정의된 역할을 수임한 임시 자격 증명 세트를 반환합니다. 타사에서 수임할 수 있는 각 역할에 대해 고객 계정은 역할이 수임될 때마다 -ExternalID 파라미터로 전달되는 식별자를 사용하여 역할을 생성해야 합니다.

```
Use-STSRole -RoleSessionName "Bob" -RoleArn "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/demo" -
DurationInSeconds 3600 -ExternalId "ABC123"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 AssumeRole을 참조하세요.

`Use-STSWebIdentityRole`

다음 코드 예시는 `Use-STSWebIdentityRole`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: Login with Amazon ID 제공업체를 통해 인증된 사용자에 대해 1시간 동안 유효한 임시 자격 증명 세트를 반환합니다. 자격 증명은 역할 ARN으로 식별된 역할과 연결된 액세스 정책을 수임합니다. 필요에 따라 액세스 권한을 더욱 세분화하는 -Policy 파라미터에 JSON 정책을 전달할 수 있습니다. 역할과 연결된 권한에서 사용 가능한 것보다 더 많은 권한을 부여할 수는 없습니다. -WebIdentityToken에 제공되는 값은 ID 제공업체가 반환한 고유한 사용자 식별자입니다.

```
Use-STSWebIdentityRole -DurationInSeconds 3600 -ProviderId "www.amazon.com"
 -RoleSessionName "app1" -RoleArn "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/
FederatedWebIdentityRole" -WebIdentityToken "Atza...DVI0r1"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 AssumeRoleWithWebIdentity를 참조하세요.

지원 Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는와 함께 AWS Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다 지원.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`Add-ASACommunicationToCase`

다음 코드 예시는 `Add-ASACommunicationToCase`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이메일 통신의 본문을 지정된 사례에 추가합니다.

```
Add-ASACommunicationToCase -CaseId "case-12345678910-2013-c4c1d2bf33c5cf47" -
CommunicationBody "Some text about the case"
```

예제 2: 지정된 사례에 이메일 통신 본문과 이메일의 CC 행에 포함된 하나 이상의 이메일 주소를 추가합니다.

```
Add-ASACommunicationToCase -CaseId "case-12345678910-2013-c4c1d2bf33c5cf47" -
CcEmailAddress @("email1@address.com", "email2@address.com") -CommunicationBody
 "Some text about the case"
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 AddCommunicationToCase를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Get-ASACase`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-ASACase`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 모든 지원 사례의 세부 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-ASACase
```

예제 2: 지정된 날짜 및 시간 이후의 모든 지원 사례의 세부 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-ASACase -AfterTime "2013-09-10T03:06Z"
```

예제 3: 해결된 지원 사례를 포함하여 처음 10개의 지원 사례에 대한 세부 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-ASACase -MaxResult 10 -IncludeResolvedCases $true
```

예제 4: 지정된 단일 지원 사례의 세부 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-ASACase -CaseIdList "case-12345678910-2013-c4c1d2bf33c5cf47"
```

예제 5: 지정된 지원 사례의 세부 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-ASACase -CaseIdList @("case-12345678910-2013-c4c1d2bf33c5cf47",
 "case-18929034710-2011-c4fdeabf33c5cf47")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeCases를 참조하세요.

`Get-ASACommunication`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-ASACommunication`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 지정된 사례에 대한 모든 통신을 반환합니다.

```
Get-ASACommunication -CaseId "case-12345678910-2013-c4c1d2bf33c5cf47"
```

예제 2: 지정된 사례에 대해 2012년 1월 1일 자정 UTC 이후의 모든 통신을 반환합니다.

```
Get-ASACommunication -CaseId "case-12345678910-2013-c4c1d2bf33c5cf47" -AfterTime
 "2012-01-10T00:00Z"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeCommunications를 참조하세요.

`Get-ASAService`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-ASAService`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 사용 가능한 모든 서비스 코드, 이름 및 범주를 반환합니다.

```
Get-ASAService
```

예제 2: 지정된 코드를 사용하여 서비스의 이름과 범주를 반환합니다.

```
Get-ASAService -ServiceCodeList "amazon-cloudfront"
```

예제 3: 지정된 서비스 코드의 이름과 범주를 반환합니다.

```
Get-ASAService -ServiceCodeList @("amazon-cloudfront", "amazon-cloudwatch")
```

예제 4: 지정된 서비스 코드의 이름 및 범주(일본어)를 반환합니다. 현재 영어("en") 및 일본어("ja") 언어 코드가 지원됩니다.

```
Get-ASAService -ServiceCodeList @("amazon-cloudfront", "amazon-cloudwatch") -
Language "ja"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeServices를 참조하세요.

`Get-ASASeverityLevel`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-ASASeverityLevel`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: AWS 지원 사례에 할당할 수 있는 심각도 수준 목록을 반환합니다.

```
Get-ASASeverityLevel
```

예제 2: AWS 지원 사례에 할당할 수 있는 심각도 수준 목록을 반환합니다. 레벨의 이름은 일본어로 반환됩니다.

```
Get-ASASeverityLevel -Language "ja"
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeSeverityLevels를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-ASATrustedAdvisorCheck

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-ASATrustedAdvisorCheck`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: Trusted Advisor 검사 모음을 반환합니다. 영어 출력의 경우 "en" 또는 일본어 출력의 경우 "ja"를 수락할 수 있는 언어 파라미터를 지정해야 합니다.

```
Get-ASATrustedAdvisorCheck -Language "en"
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeTrustedAdvisorChecks를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-ASATrustedAdvisorCheckRefreshStatus

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-ASATrustedAdvisorCheckRefreshStatus`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 지정된 검사에 대한 새로 고침 요청의 현재 상태를 반환합니다. Request-ASATrustedAdvisorCheckRefresh를 사용하여 검사의 상태 정보를 새로 고치도록 요청할 수 있습니다.

```
Get-ASATrustedAdvisorCheckRefreshStatus -CheckId @("checkid1", "checkid2")
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeTrustedAdvisorCheckRefreshStatuses를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-ASATrustedAdvisorCheckResult

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-ASATrustedAdvisorCheckResult`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: Trusted Advisor 검사 결과를 반환합니다. 사용 가능한 Trusted Advisor 검사 목록은 Get-ASATrustedAdvisorChecks. 출력은 검사의 전체 상태, 검사가 마지막으로 실행된 타임스탬프, 특정 검사에 대한 고유 검사 ID입니다. 결과를 일본어로 출력하려면 언어 "ja" 파라미터를 추가합니다.

```
Get-ASATrustedAdvisorCheckResult -CheckId "checkid1"
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeTrustedAdvisorCheckResult를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-ASATrustedAdvisorCheckSummary

다음 코드 예시는 Get-ASATrustedAdvisorCheckSummary의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 지정된 Trusted Advisor 검사에 대한 최신 요약을 반환합니다.

```
Get-ASATrustedAdvisorCheckSummary -CheckId "checkid1"
```

예제 2: 지정된 Trusted Advisor 검사에 대한 최신 요약을 반환합니다.

```
Get-ASATrustedAdvisorCheckSummary -CheckId @("checkid1", "checkid2")
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeTrustedAdvisorCheckSummaries를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

New-ASACase

다음 코드 예시는 New-ASACase의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: AWS 지원 센터에서 새 사례를 생성합니다. Get-ASAService cmdlet을 사용하여 -ServiceCode 및 -CategoryCode 파라미터 값을 가져올 수 있습니다. Get-ASASeverityLevel cmdlet을 사용하여 -SeverityCode 파라미터의 값을 가져올 수 있습니다. -IssueType 파라미터 값은 "customer-service" 또는 "technical"일 수 있습니다. 성공하면 AWS 지원 사례 번호가 출력됩니다. 기본적으로 사례는 영어로 처리되며 일본어를 사용하려면 -Language "ja" 파라미터를 추가합니다. -ServiceCode, -CategoryCode, -Subject 및 -CommunicationBody 파라미터는 필수입니다.

```
New-ASACase -ServiceCode "amazon-cloudfront" -CategoryCode "APIs" -SeverityCode
 "low" -Subject "subject text" -CommunicationBody "description of the case" -
CcEmailAddress @("email1@domain.com", "email2@domain.com") -IssueType "technical"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateCase를 참조하세요.

`Request-ASATrustedAdvisorCheckRefresh`

다음 코드 예시는 `Request-ASATrustedAdvisorCheckRefresh`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 지정된 Trusted Advisor 검사에 대한 새로 고침을 요청합니다.

```
Request-ASATrustedAdvisorCheckRefresh -CheckId "checkid1"
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 RefreshTrustedAdvisorCheck를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Resolve-ASACase`

다음 코드 예시는 `Resolve-ASACase`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 지정된 사례의 초기 상태와 통화 완료 후 현재 상태를 반환하여 해결합니다.

```
Resolve-ASACase -CaseId "case-12345678910-2013-c4c1d2bf33c5cf47"
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ResolveCase를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 Systems Manager 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Systems Manager와 함께 AWS Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

Add-SSMResourceTag

다음 코드 예시는 Add-SSMResourceTag의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 유지 관리 기간을 새 태그로 업데이트합니다. 명령이 성공해도 출력은 없습니다. 이 예제에서 사용하는 구문에는 PowerShell 버전 3 이상이 필요합니다.

```
$option1 = @{Key="Stack";Value=@("Production")}
Add-SSMResourceTag -ResourceId "mw-03eb9db42890fb82d" -ResourceType
 "MaintenanceWindow" -Tag $option1
```

예제 2: PowerShell 버전 2에서 각 태그를 생성하려면 New-Object를 사용해야 합니다. 명령이 성공해도 출력은 없습니다.

```
$tag1 = New-Object Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.Tag
$tag1.Key = "Stack"
$tag1.Value = "Production"

Add-SSMResourceTag -ResourceId "mw-03eb9db42890fb82d" -ResourceType
 "MaintenanceWindow" -Tag $tag1
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 AddTagsToResource를 참조하세요.

Edit-SSMDocumentPermission

다음 코드 예시는 Edit-SSMDocumentPermission의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 문서의 모든 계정에 '공유' 권한을 추가합니다. 명령이 성공해도 출력은 없습니다.

```
Edit-SSMDocumentPermission -Name "RunShellScript" -PermissionType "Share" -
AccountIdsToAdd all
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 문서의 특정 계정에 '공유' 권한을 추가합니다. 명령이 성공해도 출력은 없습니다.

```
Edit-SSMDocumentPermission -Name "RunShellScriptNew" -PermissionType "Share" -
AccountIdsToAdd "123456789012"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ModifyDocumentPermission을 참조하세요.

Get-SSMActivation

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-SSMActivation`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 계정 활성화에 대한 세부 정보를 제공합니다.

```
Get-SSMActivation
```

출력:

```
ActivationId        : 08e51e79-1e36-446c-8e63-9458569c1363
CreatedDate         : 3/1/2017 12:01:51 AM
DefaultInstanceName : MyWebServers
Description         :
ExpirationDate      : 3/2/2017 12:01:51 AM
Expired             : False
IamRole             : AutomationRole
RegistrationLimit   : 10
RegistrationsCount  : 0
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeActivations를 참조하세요.

Get-SSMAssociation

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-SSMAssociation`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 인스턴스와 문서 간 연결을 설명합니다.

```
Get-SSMAssociation -InstanceId "i-0000293ffd8c57862" -Name "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent"
```

출력:

```
Name                  : AWS-UpdateSSMAgent
InstanceId            : i-0000293ffd8c57862
Date                  : 2/23/2017 6:55:22 PM
Status.Name           : Pending
Status.Date           : 2/20/2015 8:31:11 AM
Status.Message        : temp_status_change
Status.AdditionalInfo : Additional-Config-Needed
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeAssociation을 참조하세요.

Get-SSMAssociationExecution

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-SSMAssociationExecution`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 제공된 연결 ID에 대한 실행을 반환합니다.

```
Get-SSMAssociationExecution -AssociationId 123a45a0-c678-9012-3456-78901234db5e
```

출력:

```
AssociationId         : 123a45a0-c678-9012-3456-78901234db5e
AssociationVersion    : 2
CreatedTime           : 3/2/2019 8:53:29 AM
DetailedStatus        :
ExecutionId           : 123a45a0-c678-9012-3456-78901234db5e
LastExecutionDate     : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
ResourceCountByStatus : {Success=4}
Status                : Success
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeAssociationExecutions를 참조하세요.

Get-SSMAssociationExecutionTarget

다음 코드 예시는 Get-SSMAssociationExecutionTarget의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 연결 실행 대상의 일부인 리소스 ID와 해당 실행 상태를 표시합니다.

```
Get-SSMAssociationExecutionTarget -AssociationId 123a45a0-
c678-9012-3456-78901234db5e -ExecutionId 123a45a0-c678-9012-3456-78901234db5e |
 Select-Object ResourceId, Status
```

출력:

```
ResourceId           Status
----------           ------
i-0b1b2a3456f7a890b  Success
i-01c12a45d6fc7a89f  Success
i-0a1caf234f56d7dc8  Success
i-012a3fd45af6dbcfe  Failed
i-0ddc1df23c4a5fb67  Success
```

예제 2: 이 명령은 어제 이후 명령 문서가 연결된 명령 자동화의 특정 실행을 확인합니다. 연결 실행이 실패했는지 추가로 확인하고, 실패한 경우 인스턴스 ID와 함께 실행에 대한 명령 간접 호출 세부 정보를 표시합니다.

```
$AssociationExecution= Get-SSMAssociationExecutionTarget -
AssociationId 1c234567-890f-1aca-a234-5a678d901cb0 -ExecutionId
 12345ca12-3456-2345-2b45-23456789012 |
    Where-Object {$_.LastExecutionDate -gt (Get-Date -Hour 00 -Minute
 00).AddDays(-1)}

foreach ($execution in $AssociationExecution) {
    if($execution.Status -ne 'Success'){
        Write-Output "There was an issue executing the association
 $($execution.AssociationId) on $($execution.ResourceId)"
        Get-SSMCommandInvocation -CommandId $execution.OutputSource.OutputSourceId -
Detail:$true | Select-Object -ExpandProperty CommandPlugins
    }
}
```

출력:

```
There was an issue executing the association 1c234567-890f-1aca-a234-5a678d901cb0 on
 i-0a1caf234f56d7dc8


Name                   : aws:runPowerShellScript
Output                 :
                         ----------ERROR-------
                         failed to run commands: exit status 1
OutputS3BucketName     :
OutputS3KeyPrefix      :
OutputS3Region         : eu-west-1
ResponseCode           : 1
ResponseFinishDateTime : 5/29/2019 11:04:49 AM
ResponseStartDateTime  : 5/29/2019 11:04:49 AM
StandardErrorUrl       :
StandardOutputUrl      :
Status                 : Failed
StatusDetails          : Failed
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeAssociationExecutionTargets를 참조하세요.

Get-SSMAssociationList

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-SSMAssociationList`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 인스턴스의 모든 연결을 나열합니다. 이 예제에서 사용하는 구문에는 PowerShell 버전 3 이상이 필요합니다.

```
$filter1 = @{Key="InstanceId";Value=@("i-0000293ffd8c57862")}
Get-SSMAssociationList -AssociationFilterList $filter1
```

출력:

```
AssociationId      : d8617c07-2079-4c18-9847-1655fc2698b0
DocumentVersion    :
InstanceId         : i-0000293ffd8c57862
LastExecutionDate  : 2/20/2015 8:31:11 AM
Name               : AWS-UpdateSSMAgent
```

```
Overview           : Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.AssociationOverview
ScheduleExpression :
Targets            : {InstanceIds}
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 구성 문서의 모든 연결을 나열합니다. 이 예제에서 사용하는 구문에는 PowerShell 버전 3 이상이 필요합니다.

```
$filter2 = @{Key="Name";Value=@("AWS-UpdateSSMAgent")}
Get-SSMAssociationList -AssociationFilterList $filter2
```

출력:

```
AssociationId      : d8617c07-2079-4c18-9847-1655fc2698b0
DocumentVersion    :
InstanceId         : i-0000293ffd8c57862
LastExecutionDate  : 2/20/2015 8:31:11 AM
Name               : AWS-UpdateSSMAgent
Overview           : Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.AssociationOverview
ScheduleExpression :
Targets            : {InstanceIds}
```

예제 3: PowerShell 버전 2에서 각 필터를 생성하려면 New-Object를 사용해야 합니다.

```
$filter1 = New-Object Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.AssociationFilter
$filter1.Key = "InstanceId"
$filter1.Value = "i-0000293ffd8c57862"

Get-SSMAssociationList -AssociationFilterList $filter1
```

출력:

```
AssociationId      : d8617c07-2079-4c18-9847-1655fc2698b0
DocumentVersion    :
InstanceId         : i-0000293ffd8c57862
LastExecutionDate  : 2/20/2015 8:31:11 AM
Name               : AWS-UpdateSSMAgent
Overview           : Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.AssociationOverview
ScheduleExpression :
Targets            : {InstanceIds}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListAssociations를 참조하세요.

Get-SSMAssociationVersionList

다음 코드 예시는 Get-SSMAssociationVersionList의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 제공된 연결의 모든 버전을 검색합니다.

```
Get-SSMAssociationVersionList -AssociationId 123a45a0-c678-9012-3456-78901234db5e
```

출력:

```
AssociationId      : 123a45a0-c678-9012-3456-78901234db5e
AssociationName    :
AssociationVersion : 2
ComplianceSeverity :
CreatedDate        : 3/12/2019 9:21:01 AM
DocumentVersion    :
MaxConcurrency     :
MaxErrors          :
Name               : AWS-GatherSoftwareInventory
OutputLocation     :
Parameters         : {}
ScheduleExpression :
Targets            : {InstanceIds}

AssociationId      : 123a45a0-c678-9012-3456-78901234db5e
AssociationName    : test-case-1234567890
AssociationVersion : 1
ComplianceSeverity :
CreatedDate        : 3/2/2019 8:53:29 AM
DocumentVersion    :
MaxConcurrency     :
MaxErrors          :
Name               : AWS-GatherSoftwareInventory
OutputLocation     :
Parameters         : {}
ScheduleExpression : rate(30minutes)
Targets            : {InstanceIds}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListAssociationVersions를 참조하세요.

Get-SSMAutomationExecution

다음 코드 예시는 Get-SSMAutomationExecution의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 자동화 실행의 세부 정보를 표시합니다.

```
Get-SSMAutomationExecution -AutomationExecutionId "4105a4fc-
f944-11e6-9d32-8fb2db27a909"
```

출력:

```
AutomationExecutionId     : 4105a4fc-f944-11e6-9d32-8fb2db27a909
AutomationExecutionStatus : Failed
DocumentName              : AWS-UpdateLinuxAmi
DocumentVersion           : 1
ExecutionEndTime          : 2/22/2017 9:17:08 PM
ExecutionStartTime        : 2/22/2017 9:17:02 PM
FailureMessage            : Step launchInstance failed maximum allowed times. You
 are not authorized to perform this operation. Encoded
                            authorization failure message:
 B_V2QyyN7NhSZQYpmVzpEc4oSnj2GLTNYnXUHsTbqJkNMoDgubmbtthLmZyaiUYekORIrA42-
fv1x-04q5Fjff6glh
                            Yb6TI5b0GQeeNrpwNvpDzmO-
PSR1swlAbg9fdM9BcNjyrznspUkWpuKu9EC1Ou6v3OXU1KC9nZ7mPlWMFZNkSioQqpwWEvMw-
GZktsQzm67qOhUhBNOLWYhbS
                            pkfiqzY-5nw3S0obx30fhd3EJa5O_-
GjV_a0nFXQJa70ik40bFOrEh3MtCSbrQT6--DvFy_FQ8TKvkIXadyVskeJI84XOF5WmA60f1pi5GI08i-
nRfZS6oDeU
                            gELBjjoFKD8s3L2aI0B6umWVxnQOjqhQRxwJ53b54sZJ2PW3v_mtg9-
q0CK0ezS3xfh_y0ilaUGOAZG-xjQFuvU_JZedWpla3xi-MZsmblAifBI
                            (Service: AmazonEC2; Status Code: 403; Error Code:
 UnauthorizedOperation; Request ID:
                            6a002f94-ba37-43fd-99e6-39517715fce5)
Outputs                   : {[createImage.ImageId,
 Amazon.Runtime.Internal.Util.AlwaysSendList`1[System.String]]}
Parameters                : {[AutomationAssumeRole,
 Amazon.Runtime.Internal.Util.AlwaysSendList`1[System.String]], [InstanceIamRole,

 Amazon.Runtime.Internal.Util.AlwaysSendList`1[System.String]], [SourceAmiId,

 Amazon.Runtime.Internal.Util.AlwaysSendList`1[System.String]]}
```

```
StepExecutions            : {launchInstance, updateOSSoftware, stopInstance,
 createImage...}
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 지정된 자동화 실행 ID에 대한 단계 세부 정보를 나열합니다.

```
Get-SSMAutomationExecution -AutomationExecutionId e1d2bad3-4567-8901-
ae23-456c7c8901be | Select-Object -ExpandProperty StepExecutions | Select-Object
 StepName, Action, StepStatus, ValidNextSteps
```

출력:

```
StepName                  Action                  StepStatus ValidNextSteps
--------                  ------                  ---------- --------------
LaunchInstance            aws:runInstances        Success    {OSCompatibilityCheck}
OSCompatibilityCheck      aws:runCommand          Success    {RunPreUpdateScript}
RunPreUpdateScript        aws:runCommand          Success    {UpdateEC2Config}
UpdateEC2Config           aws:runCommand          Cancelled  {}
UpdateSSMAgent            aws:runCommand          Pending    {}
UpdateAWSPVDriver         aws:runCommand          Pending    {}
UpdateAWSEnaNetworkDriver aws:runCommand          Pending    {}
UpdateAWSNVMe             aws:runCommand          Pending    {}
InstallWindowsUpdates     aws:runCommand          Pending    {}
RunPostUpdateScript       aws:runCommand          Pending    {}
RunSysprepGeneralize      aws:runCommand          Pending    {}
StopInstance              aws:changeInstanceState Pending    {}
CreateImage               aws:createImage         Pending    {}
TerminateInstance         aws:changeInstanceState Pending    {}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetAutomationExecution을 참조하세요.

`Get-SSMAutomationExecutionList`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-SSMAutomationExecutionList`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 계정과 연결된 모든 활성 및 종료된 자동화 실행을 설명합니다.

```
Get-SSMAutomationExecutionList
```

출력:

```
AutomationExecutionId     : 4105a4fc-f944-11e6-9d32-8fb2db27a909
AutomationExecutionStatus : Failed
DocumentName              : AWS-UpdateLinuxAmi
DocumentVersion           : 1
ExecutedBy                : admin
ExecutionEndTime          : 2/22/2017 9:17:08 PM
ExecutionStartTime        : 2/22/2017 9:17:02 PM
LogFile                   :
Outputs                   : {[createImage.ImageId,
 Amazon.Runtime.Internal.Util.AlwaysSendList`1[System.String]]}
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 자동화 실행 상태가 '성공'이 아닌 실행의 ExecutionID, 문서, 실행 시작 및 종료 타임스탬프를 표시합니다.

```
Get-SSMAutomationExecutionList | Where-Object AutomationExecutionStatus
 -ne "Success" | Select-Object AutomationExecutionId, DocumentName,
 AutomationExecutionStatus, ExecutionStartTime, ExecutionEndTime | Format-Table -
AutoSize
```

출력:

```
AutomationExecutionId                DocumentName
 AutomationExecutionStatus ExecutionStartTime   ExecutionEndTime
---------------------                ------------
 ------------------------- ------------------   ----------------
e1d2bad3-4567-8901-ae23-456c7c8901be AWS-UpdateWindowsAmi
 Cancelled                 4/16/2019 5:37:04 AM 4/16/2019 5:47:29 AM
61234567-a7f8-90e1-2b34-567b8bf9012c Fixed-UpdateAmi
 Cancelled                 4/16/2019 5:33:04 AM 4/16/2019 5:40:15 AM
91234d56-7e89-0ac1-2aee-34ea5d6a7c89 AWS-UpdateWindowsAmi                    Failed
                    4/16/2019 5:22:46 AM 4/16/2019 5:27:29 AM
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeAutomationExecutions를 참조하세요.

Get-SSMAutomationStepExecution

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-SSMAutomationStepExecution`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 자동화 워크플로에서 모든 활성 및 종료된 단계 실행에 대한 정보를 표시합니다.

```
Get-SSMAutomationStepExecution -AutomationExecutionId e1d2bad3-4567-8901-
ae23-456c7c8901be | Select-Object StepName, Action, StepStatus
```

출력:

```
StepName                  Action                  StepStatus
--------                  ------                  ----------
LaunchInstance            aws:runInstances        Success
OSCompatibilityCheck      aws:runCommand          Success
RunPreUpdateScript        aws:runCommand          Success
UpdateEC2Config           aws:runCommand          Cancelled
UpdateSSMAgent            aws:runCommand          Pending
UpdateAWSPVDriver         aws:runCommand          Pending
UpdateAWSEnaNetworkDriver aws:runCommand          Pending
UpdateAWSNVMe             aws:runCommand          Pending
InstallWindowsUpdates     aws:runCommand          Pending
RunPostUpdateScript       aws:runCommand          Pending
RunSysprepGeneralize      aws:runCommand          Pending
StopInstance              aws:changeInstanceState Pending
CreateImage               aws:createImage         Pending
TerminateInstance         aws:changeInstanceState Pending
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeAutomationStepExecutions를 참조하세요.

`Get-SSMAvailablePatch`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-SSMAvailablePatch`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 MSRC 심각도가 위험인 Windows Server 2012에서 사용 가능한 모든 패치를 가져옵니다. 이 예제에서 사용하는 구문에는 PowerShell 버전 3 이상이 필요합니다.

```
$filter1 = @{Key="PRODUCT";Values=@("WindowsServer2012")}
$filter2 = @{Key="MSRC_SEVERITY";Values=@("Critical")}
```

```
Get-SSMAvailablePatch -Filter $filter1,$filter2
```

출력:

```
Classification : SecurityUpdates
ContentUrl     : https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/kb/2727528
Description    : A security issue has been identified that could allow an
 unauthenticated remote attacker to compromise your system and gain control
                 over it. You can help protect your system by installing this update
 from Microsoft. After you install this update, you may have to
                 restart your system.
Id             : 1eb507be-2040-4eeb-803d-abc55700b715
KbNumber       : KB2727528
Language       : All
MsrcNumber     : MS12-072
MsrcSeverity   : Critical
Product        : WindowsServer2012
ProductFamily  : Windows
ReleaseDate    : 11/13/2012 6:00:00 PM
Title          : Security Update for Windows Server 2012 (KB2727528)
Vendor         : Microsoft
...
```

예제 2: PowerShell 버전 2에서 각 필터를 생성하려면 New-Object를 사용해야 합니다.

```
$filter1 = New-Object Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchOrchestratorFilter
$filter1.Key = "PRODUCT"
$filter1.Values = "WindowsServer2012"
$filter2 = New-Object Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchOrchestratorFilter
$filter2.Key = "MSRC_SEVERITY"
$filter2.Values = "Critical"

Get-SSMAvailablePatch -Filter $filter1,$filter2
```

예제 3: 이 예제에서는 지난 20일 동안 릴리스되고 WindowsServer2019와 일치하는 제품에 적용할 수 있는 모든 업데이트를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-SSMAvailablePatch | Where-Object ReleaseDate -ge (Get-Date).AddDays(-20) |
 Where-Object Product -eq "WindowsServer2019" | Select-Object ReleaseDate, Product,
 Title
```

출력:

```
ReleaseDate         Product           Title
-----------         -------           -----
4/9/2019 5:00:12 PM WindowsServer2019 2019-04 Security Update for Adobe Flash Player
 for Windows Server 2019 for x64-based Systems (KB4493478)
4/9/2019 5:00:06 PM WindowsServer2019 2019-04 Cumulative Update for Windows Server
 2019 for x64-based Systems (KB4493509)
4/2/2019 5:00:06 PM WindowsServer2019 2019-03 Servicing Stack Update for Windows
 Server 2019 for x64-based Systems (KB4493510)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeAvailablePatches를 참조하세요.

Get-SSMCommand

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-SSMCommand`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 요청된 모든 명령을 나열합니다.

```
Get-SSMCommand
```

출력:

```
CommandId          : 4b75a163-d39a-4d97-87c9-98ae52c6be35
Comment            : Apply association with id at update time: 4cc73e42-
d5ae-4879-84f8-57e09c0efcd0
CompletedCount     : 1
DocumentName       : AWS-RefreshAssociation
ErrorCount         : 0
ExpiresAfter       : 2/24/2017 3:19:08 AM
InstanceIds        : {i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f}
MaxConcurrency     : 50
MaxErrors          : 0
NotificationConfig : Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.NotificationConfig
OutputS3BucketName :
OutputS3KeyPrefix  :
OutputS3Region     :
Parameters         : {[associationIds,
 Amazon.Runtime.Internal.Util.AlwaysSendList`1[System.String]]}
```

```
RequestedDateTime  : 2/24/2017 3:18:08 AM
ServiceRole        :
Status             : Success
StatusDetails      : Success
TargetCount        : 1
Targets            : {}
```

예제 2: 이 예제는 특정 명령의 상태를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-SSMCommand -CommandId "4b75a163-d39a-4d97-87c9-98ae52c6be35"
```

예제 3: 이 예제에서는 2019-04-01T00:00:00Z 이후에 간접 호출된 모든 SSM 명령을 검색합니다.

```
Get-SSMCommand -Filter @{Key="InvokedAfter";Value="2019-04-01T00:00:00Z"} | Select-
Object CommandId, DocumentName, Status, RequestedDateTime | Sort-Object -Property
 RequestedDateTime -Descending
```

출력:

```
CommandId                            DocumentName               Status
 RequestedDateTime
---------                            ------------               ------
 -----------------
edb1b23e-456a-7adb-aef8-90e-012ac34f AWS-RunPowerShellScript    Cancelled 4/16/2019
 5:45:23 AM
1a2dc3fb-4567-890d-a1ad-234b5d6bc7d9 AWS-ConfigureAWSPackage    Success   4/6/2019
 9:19:42 AM
12c3456c-7e90-4f12-1232-1234f5b67893 KT-Retrieve-Cloud-Type-Win Failed    4/2/2019
 4:13:07 AM
fe123b45-240c-4123-a2b3-234bdd567ecf AWS-RunInspecChecks        Failed    4/1/2019
 2:27:31 PM
1eb23aa4-567d-4123-12a3-4c1c2ab34561 AWS-RunPowerShellScript    Success   4/1/2019
 1:05:55 PM
1c2f3bb4-ee12-4bc1-1a23-12345eea123e AWS-RunInspecChecks        Failed    4/1/2019
 11:13:09 AM
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListCommands를 참조하세요.

Get-SSMCommandInvocation

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-SSMCommandInvocation`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 명령의 모든 간접 호출을 나열합니다.

```
Get-SSMCommandInvocation -CommandId "b8eac879-0541-439d-94ec-47a80d554f44" -Detail
 $true
```

출력:

```
CommandId          : b8eac879-0541-439d-94ec-47a80d554f44
CommandPlugins     : {aws:runShellScript}
Comment            : IP config
DocumentName       : AWS-RunShellScript
InstanceId         : i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f
InstanceName       :
NotificationConfig : Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.NotificationConfig
RequestedDateTime  : 2/22/2017 8:13:16 PM
ServiceRole        :
StandardErrorUrl   :
StandardOutputUrl  :
Status             : Success
StatusDetails      : Success
TraceOutput        :
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 명령 ID e1eb2e3c-ed4c-5123-45c1-234f5612345f의 간접 호출에 대한 CommandPlugins를 나열합니다.

```
Get-SSMCommandInvocation -CommandId e1eb2e3c-ed4c-5123-45c1-234f5612345f -Detail:
$true | Select-Object -ExpandProperty CommandPlugins
```

출력:

```
Name                   : aws:runPowerShellScript
Output                 : Completed 17.7 KiB/17.7 KiB (40.1 KiB/s) with 1 file(s)
 remainingdownload: s3://dd-aess-r-ctmer/KUMO.png to ..\..\programdata\KUMO.png
                          kumo available

OutputS3BucketName     :
OutputS3KeyPrefix      :
OutputS3Region         : eu-west-1
ResponseCode           : 0
```

```
ResponseFinishDateTime : 4/3/2019 11:53:23 AM
ResponseStartDateTime  : 4/3/2019 11:53:21 AM
StandardErrorUrl       :
StandardOutputUrl      :
Status                 : Success
StatusDetails          : Success
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListCommandInvocations를 참조하세요.

Get-SSMCommandInvocationDetail

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-SSMCommandInvocationDetail`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 인스턴스에서 실행된 명령의 세부 정보를 표시합니다.

```
Get-SSMCommandInvocationDetail -InstanceId "i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f" -CommandId
 "b8eac879-0541-439d-94ec-47a80d554f44"
```

출력:

```
CommandId              : b8eac879-0541-439d-94ec-47a80d554f44
Comment                : IP config
DocumentName           : AWS-RunShellScript
ExecutionElapsedTime   : PT0.004S
ExecutionEndDateTime   : 2017-02-22T20:13:16.651Z
ExecutionStartDateTime : 2017-02-22T20:13:16.651Z
InstanceId             : i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f
PluginName             : aws:runShellScript
ResponseCode           : 0
StandardErrorContent   :
StandardErrorUrl       :
StandardOutputContent  :
StandardOutputUrl      :
Status                 : Success
StatusDetails          : Success
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetCommandInvocation을 참조하세요.

Get-SSMComplianceItemList

다음 코드 예시는 Get-SSMComplianceItemList의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 리소스 ID 및 유형에 대한 규정 준수 항목 목록을 나열하며, 이때 필터링 규정 준수 유형은 '연결'로 필터링됩니다.

```
Get-SSMComplianceItemList -ResourceId i-1a2caf345f67d0dc2 -ResourceType
 ManagedInstance -Filter @{Key="ComplianceType";Values="Association"}
```

출력:

```
ComplianceType   : Association
Details          : {[DocumentName, AWS-GatherSoftwareInventory], [DocumentVersion,
 1]}
ExecutionSummary : Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.ComplianceExecutionSummary
Id               : 123a45a1-c234-1234-1245-67891236db4e
ResourceId       : i-1a2caf345f67d0dc2
ResourceType     : ManagedInstance
Severity         : UNSPECIFIED
Status           : COMPLIANT
Title            :
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListComplianceItems를 참조하세요.

Get-SSMComplianceSummaryList

다음 코드 예시는 Get-SSMComplianceSummaryList의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 모든 규정 준수 유형에 대한 규정 준수 및 규정 미준수 리소스의 요약 개수를 반환합니다.

```
Get-SSMComplianceSummaryList
```

출력:

```
ComplianceType CompliantSummary
 NonCompliantSummary
-------------- ----------------
 -------------------
FleetTotal     Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.CompliantSummary
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.NonCompliantSummary
Association    Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.CompliantSummary
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.NonCompliantSummary
Custom:InSpec  Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.CompliantSummary
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.NonCompliantSummary
Patch          Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.CompliantSummary
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.NonCompliantSummary
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListComplianceSummaries를 참조하세요.

`Get-SSMConnectionStatus`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-SSMConnectionStatus`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 인스턴스의 세션 관리자 연결 상태를 검색하여 인스턴스가 연결되어 있고 세션 관리자 연결을 수신할 준비가 되었는지 확인합니다.

```
Get-SSMConnectionStatus -Target i-0a1caf234f12d3dc4
```

출력:

```
Status    Target
------    ------
Connected i-0a1caf234f12d3dc4
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetConnectionStatus를 참조하세요.

`Get-SSMDefaultPatchBaseline`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-SSMDefaultPatchBaseline`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 기본 패치 기준을 표시합니다.

```
Get-SSMDefaultPatchBaseline
```

출력:

```
arn:aws:ssm:us-west-2:123456789012:patchbaseline/pb-04fb4ae6142167966
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetDefaultPatchBaseline을 참조하세요.

`Get-SSMDeployablePatchSnapshotForInstance`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-SSMDeployablePatchSnapshotForInstance`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 인스턴스에서 사용하는 패치 기준의 현재 스냅샷을 표시합니다. 이 명령은 인스턴스 자격 증명을 사용하여 인스턴스에서 실행해야 합니다. 이 예제에서는 인스턴스 자격 증명을 사용하는지 확인하기 위해 자격 증명 파라미터에 **`Amazon.Runtime.InstanceProfileAWSCredentials`** 객체를 전달합니다.

```
$credentials = [Amazon.Runtime.InstanceProfileAWSCredentials]::new()
Get-SSMDeployablePatchSnapshotForInstance -SnapshotId "4681775b-098f-4435-
a956-0ef33373ac11" -InstanceId "i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f" -Credentials $credentials
```

출력:

```
InstanceId          SnapshotDownloadUrl
----------          -------------------
i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f https://patch-baseline-snapshot-us-west-2.s3-us-
west-2.amazonaws.com/853d0d3db0f0cafe...1692/4681775b-098f-4435...
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 전체 SnapshotDownloadUrl을 가져오는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 명령은 인스턴스 자격 증명을 사용하여 인스턴스에서 실행해야 합니다. 인스턴스 자격 증명을 사용하는지 확인하기 위해 이 예제에서는 **`Amazon.Runtime.InstanceProfileAWSCredentials`** 객체를 사용하도록 PowerShell 세션을 구성합니다.

```
Set-AWSCredential -Credential
 ([Amazon.Runtime.InstanceProfileAWSCredentials]::new())
(Get-SSMDeployablePatchSnapshotForInstance -SnapshotId "4681775b-098f-4435-
a956-0ef33373ac11" -InstanceId "i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f").SnapshotDownloadUrl
```

출력:

```
https://patch-baseline-snapshot-us-west-2.s3-us-
west-2.amazonaws.com/853d0d3db0f0cafe...
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetDeployablePatchSnapshotForInstance를 참조하세요.

`Get-SSMDocument`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-SSMDocument`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 문서의 콘텐츠를 반환합니다.

```
Get-SSMDocument -Name "RunShellScript"
```

출력:

```
Content
-------
{...
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 문서의 전체 콘텐츠를 표시합니다.

```
(Get-SSMDocument -Name "RunShellScript").Content
{
   "schemaVersion":"2.0",
   "description":"Run an updated script",
   "parameters":{
      "commands":{
         "type":"StringList",
         "description":"(Required) Specify a shell script or a command to run.",
```

```
            "minItems":1,
            "displayType":"textarea"
         }
      },
      "mainSteps":[
         {
            "action":"aws:runShellScript",
            "name":"runShellScript",
            "inputs":{
               "commands":"{{ commands }}"
            }
         },
         {
            "action":"aws:runPowerShellScript",
            "name":"runPowerShellScript",
            "inputs":{
               "commands":"{{ commands }}"
            }
         }
      ]
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetDocument를 참조하세요.

`Get-SSMDocumentDescription`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-SSMDocumentDescription`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 문서에 대한 정보를 반환합니다.

```
Get-SSMDocumentDescription -Name "RunShellScript"
```

출력:

```
CreatedDate     : 2/24/2017 5:25:13 AM
DefaultVersion  : 1
Description     : Run an updated script
DocumentType    : Command
DocumentVersion : 1
Hash            : f775e5df4904c6fa46686c4722fae9de1950dace25cd9608ff8d622046b68d9b
```

```
HashType        : Sha256
LatestVersion   : 1
Name            : RunShellScript
Owner           : 123456789012
Parameters      : {commands}
PlatformTypes   : {Linux}
SchemaVersion   : 2.0
Sha1            :
Status          : Active
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeDocument를 참조하세요.

Get-SSMDocumentList

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-SSMDocumentList`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 계정의 모든 구성 문서를 나열합니다.

```
Get-SSMDocumentList
```

출력:

```
DocumentType    : Command
DocumentVersion : 1
Name            : AWS-ApplyPatchBaseline
Owner           : Amazon
PlatformTypes   : {Windows}
SchemaVersion   : 1.2

DocumentType    : Command
DocumentVersion : 1
Name            : AWS-ConfigureAWSPackage
Owner           : Amazon
PlatformTypes   : {Windows, Linux}
SchemaVersion   : 2.0

DocumentType    : Command
DocumentVersion : 1
Name            : AWS-ConfigureCloudWatch
```

```
Owner           : Amazon
PlatformTypes   : {Windows}
SchemaVersion   : 1.2
...
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 이름이 'Platform'과 일치하는 모든 자동화 문서를 검색합니다.

```
Get-SSMDocumentList -DocumentFilterList @{Key="DocumentType";Value="Automation"} |
 Where-Object Name -Match "Platform"
```

출력:

```
DocumentFormat  : JSON
DocumentType    : Automation
DocumentVersion : 7
Name            : KT-Get-Platform
Owner           : 987654123456
PlatformTypes   : {Windows, Linux}
SchemaVersion   : 0.3
Tags            : {}
TargetType      :
VersionName     :
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListDocuments를 참조하세요.

`Get-SSMDocumentPermission`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-SSMDocumentPermission`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 문서의 모든 버전을 나열합니다.

```
Get-SSMDocumentVersionList -Name "RunShellScript"
```

출력:

```
CreatedDate          DocumentVersion IsDefaultVersion Name
-----------          --------------- ---------------- ----
2/24/2017 5:25:13 AM 1               True             RunShellScript
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeDocumentPermission을 참조하세요.

Get-SSMDocumentVersionList

다음 코드 예시는 Get-SSMDocumentVersionList의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 문서의 모든 버전을 나열합니다.

```
Get-SSMDocumentVersionList -Name "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent"
```

출력:

```
CreatedDate       : 6/1/2021 5:19:10 PM
DocumentFormat    : JSON
DocumentVersion   : 1
IsDefaultVersion  : True
Name              : AWS-UpdateSSMAgent
Status            : Active
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListDocumentVersions를 참조하세요.

Get-SSMEffectiveInstanceAssociationList

다음 코드 예시는 Get-SSMEffectiveInstanceAssociationList의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 인스턴스에 대한 유효한 연결을 설명합니다.

```
Get-SSMEffectiveInstanceAssociationList -InstanceId "i-0000293ffd8c57862" -MaxResult
 5
```

출력:

```
AssociationId                        Content
-------------                        -------
```

```
d8617c07-2079-4c18-9847-1655fc2698b0 {...
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 인스턴스에 대한 유효한 연결의 콘텐츠를 설명합니다.

```
(Get-SSMEffectiveInstanceAssociationList -InstanceId "i-0000293ffd8c57862" -
MaxResult 5).Content
```

출력:

```
{
    "schemaVersion": "1.2",
    "description": "Update the Amazon SSM Agent to the latest version or specified
 version.",
    "parameters": {
        "version": {
            "default": "",
            "description": "(Optional) A specific version of the Amazon SSM Agent to
 install. If not specified, the agen
t will be updated to the latest version.",
            "type": "String"
        },
        "allowDowngrade": {
            "default": "false",
            "description": "(Optional) Allow the Amazon SSM Agent service to be
 downgraded to an earlier version. If set
 to false, the service can be upgraded to newer versions only (default). If set to
 true, specify the earlier version.",
            "type": "String",
            "allowedValues": [
                "true",
                "false"
            ]
        }
    },
    "runtimeConfig": {
        "aws:updateSsmAgent": {
            "properties": [
                {
                "agentName": "amazon-ssm-agent",
                "source": "https://s3.{Region}.amazonaws.com/amazon-ssm-{Region}/
ssm-agent-manifest.json",
                "allowDowngrade": "{{ allowDowngrade }}",
                "targetVersion": "{{ version }}"
```

```
                }
            ]
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeEffectiveInstanceAssociations를 참조하세요.

`Get-SSMEffectivePatchesForPatchBaseline`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-SSMEffectivePatchesForPatchBaseline`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 최대 결과 목록이 1인 모든 패치 기준을 나열합니다.

```
Get-SSMEffectivePatchesForPatchBaseline -BaselineId "pb-0a2f1059b670ebd31" -
MaxResult 1
```

출력:

```
Patch                                       PatchStatus
-----                                       -----------
Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.Patch
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchStatus
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 최대 결과 목록이 1인 모든 패치 기준의 패치 상태를 표시합니다.

```
(Get-SSMEffectivePatchesForPatchBaseline -BaselineId "pb-0a2f1059b670ebd31" -
MaxResult 1).PatchStatus
```

출력:

```
ApprovalDate          DeploymentStatus
------------          ----------------
12/21/2010 6:00:00 PM APPROVED
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeEffectivePatchesForPatchBaseline을 참조하세요.

Get-SSMInstanceAssociationsStatus

다음 코드 예시는 Get-SSMInstanceAssociationsStatus의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 인스턴스 연결의 세부 정보를 보여줍니다.

```
Get-SSMInstanceAssociationsStatus -InstanceId "i-0000293ffd8c57862"
```

출력:

```
AssociationId    : d8617c07-2079-4c18-9847-1655fc2698b0
DetailedStatus   : Pending
DocumentVersion  : 1
ErrorCode        :
ExecutionDate    : 2/20/2015 8:31:11 AM
ExecutionSummary : temp_status_change
InstanceId       : i-0000293ffd8c57862
Name             : AWS-UpdateSSMAgent
OutputUrl        :
Status           : Pending
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 지정된 인스턴스 ID의 인스턴스 연결 상태를 확인하고 더 나아가 해당 연결의 실행 상태를 표시합니다.

```
Get-SSMInstanceAssociationsStatus -InstanceId i-012e3cb4df567e8aa | ForEach-Object
 {Get-SSMAssociationExecution -AssociationId .AssociationId}
```

출력:

```
AssociationId         : 512a34a5-c678-1234-1234-12345678db9e
AssociationVersion    : 2
CreatedTime           : 3/2/2019 8:53:29 AM
DetailedStatus        :
ExecutionId           : 512a34a5-c678-1234-1234-12345678db9e
LastExecutionDate     : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
ResourceCountByStatus : {Success=9}
Status                : Success
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeInstanceAssociationsStatus를 참조하세요.

Get-SSMInstanceInformation

다음 코드 예시는 Get-SSMInstanceInformation의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 각 인스턴스의 세부 정보를 보여줍니다.

```
Get-SSMInstanceInformation
```

출력:

```
ActivationId                          :
AgentVersion                          : 2.0.672.0
AssociationOverview                   :
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.InstanceAggregatedAssociationOverview
AssociationStatus                     : Success
ComputerName                          : ip-172-31-44-222.us-west-2.compute.internal
IamRole                               :
InstanceId                            : i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f
IPAddress                             : 172.31.44.222
IsLatestVersion                       : True
LastAssociationExecutionDate          : 2/24/2017 3:18:09 AM
LastPingDateTime                      : 2/24/2017 3:35:03 AM
LastSuccessfulAssociationExecutionDate : 2/24/2017 3:18:09 AM
Name                                  :
PingStatus                            : ConnectionLost
PlatformName                          : Amazon Linux AMI
PlatformType                          : Linux
PlatformVersion                       : 2016.09
RegistrationDate                      : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
ResourceType                          : EC2Instance
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 -Filter 파라미터를 사용하여 **AgentVersion**가 **us-east-1**인 리전의 AWS Systems Manager 인스턴스로만 결과를 필터링하는 방법을 보여줍니다**2.2.800.0**. InstanceInformation API 참조 주제(https://docs.aws.amazon.com/systems-manager/latest/APIReference/API_InstanceInformation.html#systemsmanager-Type-InstanceInformation-ActivationId)에서 유효한 -Filter 키 값 목록을 찾을 수 있습니다.

```
$Filters = @{
    Key="AgentVersion"
    Values="2.2.800.0"
```

```
}
Get-SSMInstanceInformation -Region us-east-1 -Filter $Filters
```

출력:

```
ActivationId                           :
AgentVersion                           : 2.2.800.0
AssociationOverview                    :
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.InstanceAggregatedAssociationOverview
AssociationStatus                      : Success
ComputerName                           : EXAMPLE-EXAMPLE.WORKGROUP
IamRole                                :
InstanceId                             : i-EXAMPLEb0792d98ce
IPAddress                              : 10.0.0.01
IsLatestVersion                        : False
LastAssociationExecutionDate           : 8/16/2018 12:02:50 AM
LastPingDateTime                       : 8/16/2018 7:40:27 PM
LastSuccessfulAssociationExecutionDate : 8/16/2018 12:02:50 AM
Name                                   :
PingStatus                             : Online
PlatformName                           : Microsoft Windows Server 2016 Datacenter
PlatformType                           : Windows
PlatformVersion                        : 10.0.14393
RegistrationDate                       : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
ResourceType                           : EC2Instance

ActivationId                           :
AgentVersion                           : 2.2.800.0
AssociationOverview                    :
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.InstanceAggregatedAssociationOverview
AssociationStatus                      : Success
ComputerName                           : EXAMPLE-EXAMPLE.WORKGROUP
IamRole                                :
InstanceId                             : i-EXAMPLEac7501d023
IPAddress                              : 10.0.0.02
IsLatestVersion                        : False
LastAssociationExecutionDate           : 8/16/2018 12:00:20 AM
LastPingDateTime                       : 8/16/2018 7:40:35 PM
LastSuccessfulAssociationExecutionDate : 8/16/2018 12:00:20 AM
Name                                   :
PingStatus                             : Online
PlatformName                           : Microsoft Windows Server 2016 Datacenter
PlatformType                           : Windows
```

```
PlatformVersion                         : 10.0.14393
RegistrationDate                        : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
ResourceType                            : EC2Instance
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 -InstanceInformationFilterList 파라미터를 사용하여 **Windows** 또는 **PlatformTypes**가 **us-east-1** 있는 리전의 AWS Systems Manager 인스턴스로만 결과를 필터링하는 방법을 보여줍니다**Linux**. InstanceInformationFilter API 참조 주제(https://docs.aws.amazon.com/systems-manager/latest/APIReference/API_InstanceInformationFilter.html)에서 유효한 -InstanceInformationFilterList 키 값 목록을 찾을 수 있습니다.

```
$Filters = @{
   Key="PlatformTypes"
   ValueSet=("Windows","Linux")
}
Get-SSMInstanceInformation -Region us-east-1 -InstanceInformationFilterList $Filters
```

출력:

```
ActivationId                            :
AgentVersion                            : 2.2.800.0
AssociationOverview                     :
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.InstanceAggregatedAssociationOverview
AssociationStatus                       : Success
ComputerName                            : EXAMPLE-EXAMPLE.WORKGROUP
IamRole                                 :
InstanceId                              : i-EXAMPLEb0792d98ce
IPAddress                               : 10.0.0.27
IsLatestVersion                         : False
LastAssociationExecutionDate            : 8/16/2018 12:02:50 AM
LastPingDateTime                        : 8/16/2018 7:40:27 PM
LastSuccessfulAssociationExecutionDate : 8/16/2018 12:02:50 AM
Name                                    :
PingStatus                              : Online
PlatformName                            : Ubuntu Server 18.04 LTS
PlatformType                            : Linux
PlatformVersion                         : 18.04
RegistrationDate                        : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
ResourceType                            : EC2Instance

ActivationId                            :
AgentVersion                            : 2.2.800.0
```

```
AssociationOverview                     :
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.InstanceAggregatedAssociationOverview
AssociationStatus                       : Success
ComputerName                            : EXAMPLE-EXAMPLE.WORKGROUP
IamRole                                 :
InstanceId                              : i-EXAMPLEac7501d023
IPAddress                               : 10.0.0.100
IsLatestVersion                         : False
LastAssociationExecutionDate            : 8/16/2018 12:00:20 AM
LastPingDateTime                        : 8/16/2018 7:40:35 PM
LastSuccessfulAssociationExecutionDate : 8/16/2018 12:00:20 AM
Name                                    :
PingStatus                              : Online
PlatformName                            : Microsoft Windows Server 2016 Datacenter
PlatformType                            : Windows
PlatformVersion                         : 10.0.14393
RegistrationDate                        : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
ResourceType                            : EC2Instance
```

예제 4: 이 예제에서는 ssm 관리형 인스턴스를 나열하고 InstanceId, PingStatus, LastPingDateTime 및 PlatformName을 csv 파일로 내보냅니다.

```
Get-SSMInstanceInformation | Select-Object InstanceId, PingStatus, LastPingDateTime,
 PlatformName | Export-Csv Instance-details.csv -NoTypeInformation
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeInstanceInformation을 참조하세요.

`Get-SSMInstancePatch`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-SSMInstancePatch`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 인스턴스에 대한 패치 규정 준수 세부 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-SSMInstancePatch -InstanceId "i-08ee91c0b17045407"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeInstancePatches를 참조하세요.

Get-SSMInstancePatchState

다음 코드 예시는 Get-SSMInstancePatchState의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 인스턴스의 패치 요약 상태를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-SSMInstancePatchState -InstanceId "i-08ee91c0b17045407"
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 두 인스턴스의 패치 요약 상태를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-SSMInstancePatchState -InstanceId "i-08ee91c0b17045407","i-09a618aec652973a9"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeInstancePatchStates를 참조하세요.

Get-SSMInstancePatchStatesForPatchGroup

다음 코드 예시는 Get-SSMInstancePatchStatesForPatchGroup의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 패치 그룹의 인스턴스당 패치 요약 상태를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-SSMInstancePatchStatesForPatchGroup -PatchGroup "Production"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeInstancePatchStatesForPatchGroup을 참조하세요.

Get-SSMInventory

다음 코드 예시는 Get-SSMInventory의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 인벤토리의 사용자 지정 메타데이터를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-SSMInventory
```

출력:

```
Data
  Id
----
  --
{[AWS:InstanceInformation,
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.InventoryResultItem]} i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetInventory를 참조하세요.

`Get-SSMInventoryEntriesList`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-SSMInventoryEntriesList`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 인스턴스의 모든 사용자 지정 인벤토리 항목을 나열합니다.

```
Get-SSMInventoryEntriesList -InstanceId "i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f" -TypeName
 "Custom:RackInfo"
```

출력:

```
CaptureTime   : 2016-08-22T10:01:01Z
Entries       :
 {Amazon.Runtime.Internal.Util.AlwaysSendDictionary`2[System.String,System.String]}
InstanceId    : i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f
NextToken     :
SchemaVersion : 1.0
TypeName      : Custom:RackInfo
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 세부 정보를 나열합니다.

```
(Get-SSMInventoryEntriesList -InstanceId "i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f" -TypeName
 "Custom:RackInfo").Entries
```

출력:

```
Key           Value
```

```
---          -----
RackLocation Bay B/Row C/Rack D/Shelf E
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListInventoryEntries를 참조하세요.

Get-SSMInventoryEntryList

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-SSMInventoryEntryList`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제는 인스턴스의 **`AWS:Network`** 유형 인벤토리 항목을 검색합니다.

```
Get-SSMInventoryEntryList -InstanceId mi-088dcb0ecea37b076 -TypeName AWS:Network |
 Select-Object -ExpandProperty Entries
```

출력:

```
Key        Value
---        -----
DHCPServer 172.31.11.2
DNSServer  172.31.0.1
Gateway    172.31.11.2
IPV4       172.31.11.222
IPV6       fe12::3456:7da8:901a:12a3
MacAddress 1A:23:4E:5B:FB:67
Name       Amazon Elastic Network Adapter
SubnetMask 255.255.240.0
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 Get-SSMInventoryEntryList를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-SSMInventorySchema

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-SSMInventorySchema`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 계정의 인벤토리 유형 이름 목록을 반환합니다.

```
Get-SSMInventorySchema
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetInventorySchema를 참조하세요.

Get-SSMLatestEC2Image

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-SSMLatestEC2Image`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 가장 최근 Windows AMIs.

```
PS Get-SSMLatestEC2Image -Path ami-windows-latest
```

출력:

```
Name                                                                Value
----                                                                -----
Windows_Server-2008-R2_SP1-English-64Bit-SQL_2012_SP4_Express
 ami-0e5ddd288daff4fab
Windows_Server-2012-R2_RTM-Chinese_Simplified-64Bit-Base
 ami-0c5ea64e6bec1cb50
Windows_Server-2012-R2_RTM-Chinese_Traditional-64Bit-Base
 ami-09775eff0bf8c113d
Windows_Server-2012-R2_RTM-Dutch-64Bit-Base
 ami-025064b67e28cf5df
...
```

예제 2:이 예제는 us-west-2 리전에 대한 특정 Amazon Linux 이미지의 AMI ID를 검색합니다.

```
PS Get-SSMLatestEC2Image -Path ami-amazon-linux-latest -ImageName amzn-ami-hvm-
x86_64-ebs -Region us-west-2
```

출력:

```
ami-09b92cd132204c704
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 지정된 와일드카드 표현식과 일치하는 가장 최근 Windows AMIs.

```
Get-SSMLatestEC2Image -Path ami-windows-latest -ImageName *Windows*2019*English*
```

출력:

```
Name                                                        Value
----                                                        -----
Windows_Server-2019-English-Full-SQL_2017_Web               ami-085e9d27da5b73a42
Windows_Server-2019-English-STIG-Core                       ami-0bfd85c29148c7f80
Windows_Server-2019-English-Full-SQL_2019_Web               ami-02099560d7fb11f20
Windows_Server-2019-English-Full-SQL_2016_SP2_Standard      ami-0d7ae2d81c07bd598
...
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 Get-SSMLatestEC2Image를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Get-SSMMaintenanceWindow`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-SSMMaintenanceWindow`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 유지 관리 기간에 대한 세부 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-SSMMaintenanceWindow -WindowId "mw-03eb9db42890fb82d"
```

출력:

```
AllowUnassociatedTargets : False
CreatedDate              : 2/20/2017 6:14:05 PM
Cutoff                   : 1
Duration                 : 2
Enabled                  : True
ModifiedDate             : 2/20/2017 6:14:05 PM
Name                     : TestMaintWin
Schedule                 : cron(0 */30 * * * ? *)
WindowId                 : mw-03eb9db42890fb82d
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetMaintenanceWindow를 참조하세요.

Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowExecution

다음 코드 예시는 Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowExecution의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 유지 관리 기간 실행의 일부로 실행된 작업에 대한 정보를 나열합니다.

```
Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowExecution -WindowExecutionId "518d5565-5969-4cca-8f0e-
da3b2a638355"
```

출력:

```
EndTime           : 2/21/2017 4:00:35 PM
StartTime         : 2/21/2017 4:00:34 PM
Status            : FAILED
StatusDetails     : One or more tasks in the orchestration failed.
TaskIds           : {ac0c6ae1-daa3-4a89-832e-d384503b6586}
WindowExecutionId : 518d5565-5969-4cca-8f0e-da3b2a638355
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetMaintenanceWindowExecution을 참조하세요.

Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowExecutionList

다음 코드 예시는 Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowExecutionList의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 유지 관리 기간의 모든 실행을 나열합니다.

```
Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowExecutionList -WindowId "mw-03eb9db42890fb82d"
```

출력:

```
EndTime           : 2/20/2017 6:30:17 PM
StartTime         : 2/20/2017 6:30:16 PM
Status            : FAILED
StatusDetails     : One or more tasks in the orchestration failed.
WindowExecutionId : 6f3215cf-4101-4fa0-9b7b-9523269599c7
```

```
WindowId          : mw-03eb9db42890fb82d
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 지정된 날짜 이전에 유지 관리 기간의 모든 실행을 나열합니다.

```
$option1 = @{Key="ExecutedBefore";Values=@("2016-11-04T05:00:00Z")}
Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowExecutionList -WindowId "mw-03eb9db42890fb82d" -Filter
 $option1
```

예제 3: 이 예제에서는 지정된 날짜 이후에 유지 관리 기간의 모든 실행을 나열합니다.

```
$option1 = @{Key="ExecutedAfter";Values=@("2016-11-04T05:00:00Z")}
Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowExecutionList -WindowId "mw-03eb9db42890fb82d" -Filter
 $option1
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeMaintenanceWindowExecutions를 참조하세요.

`Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowExecutionTask`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowExecutionTask`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 유지 관리 기간 실행의 일부였던 작업에 대한 정보를 나열합니다.

```
Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowExecutionTask -TaskId "ac0c6ae1-daa3-4a89-832e-d384503b6586"
 -WindowExecutionId "518d5565-5969-4cca-8f0e-da3b2a638355"
```

출력:

```
EndTime           : 2/21/2017 4:00:35 PM
MaxConcurrency    : 1
MaxErrors         : 1
Priority          : 10
ServiceRole       : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/MaintenanceWindowsRole
StartTime         : 2/21/2017 4:00:34 PM
Status            : FAILED
StatusDetails     : The maximum error count was exceeded.
TaskArn           : AWS-RunShellScript
```

```
TaskExecutionId   : ac0c6ae1-daa3-4a89-832e-d384503b6586
TaskParameters    :
 {Amazon.Runtime.Internal.Util.AlwaysSendDictionary`2[System.String,Amazon.SimpleSystemsMana
                    meterValueExpression]}
Type              : RUN_COMMAND
WindowExecutionId : 518d5565-5969-4cca-8f0e-da3b2a638355
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetMaintenanceWindowExecutionTask를 참조하세요.

Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowExecutionTaskInvocationList

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowExecutionTaskInvocationList`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 유지 관리 기간 실행의 일부로 실행된 작업에 대한 간접 호출을 나열합니다.

```
Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowExecutionTaskInvocationList -TaskId "ac0c6ae1-
daa3-4a89-832e-d384503b6586" -WindowExecutionId "518d5565-5969-4cca-8f0e-
da3b2a638355"
```

출력:

```
EndTime           : 2/21/2017 4:00:34 PM
ExecutionId       :
InvocationId      : e274b6e1-fe56-4e32-bd2a-8073c6381d8b
OwnerInformation  :
Parameters        : {"documentName":"AWS-RunShellScript","instanceIds":
["i-0000293ffd8c57862"],"parameters":{"commands":["df"]},"maxConcurrency":"1",
                    "maxErrors":"1"}
StartTime         : 2/21/2017 4:00:34 PM
Status            : FAILED
StatusDetails     : The instance IDs list contains an invalid entry.
TaskExecutionId   : ac0c6ae1-daa3-4a89-832e-d384503b6586
WindowExecutionId : 518d5565-5969-4cca-8f0e-da3b2a638355
WindowTargetId    :
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeMaintenanceWindowExecutionTaskInvocations를 참조하세요.

Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowExecutionTaskList

다음 코드 예시는 Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowExecutionTaskList의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 유지 관리 기간 실행과 연결된 작업을 나열합니다.

```
Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowExecutionTaskList -WindowExecutionId
 "518d5565-5969-4cca-8f0e-da3b2a638355"
```

출력:

```
EndTime           : 2/21/2017 4:00:35 PM
StartTime         : 2/21/2017 4:00:34 PM
Status            : SUCCESS
TaskArn           : AWS-RunShellScript
TaskExecutionId   : ac0c6ae1-daa3-4a89-832e-d384503b6586
TaskType          : RUN_COMMAND
WindowExecutionId : 518d5565-5969-4cca-8f0e-da3b2a638355
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeMaintenanceWindowExecutionTasks를 참조하세요.

Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowList

다음 코드 예시는 Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowList의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 계정의 모든 유지 관리 기간을 나열합니다.

```
Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowList
```

출력:

```
Cutoff   : 1
Duration : 4
Enabled  : True
Name     : My-First-Maintenance-Window
WindowId : mw-06d59c1a07c022145
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeMaintenanceWindows를 참조하세요.

Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowTarget

다음 코드 예시는 Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowTarget의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 유지 관리 기간의 모든 대상을 나열합니다.

```
Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowTarget -WindowId "mw-06cf17cbefcb4bf4f"
```

출력:

```
OwnerInformation : Single instance
ResourceType     : INSTANCE
Targets          : {InstanceIds}
WindowId         : mw-06cf17cbefcb4bf4f
WindowTargetId   : 350d44e6-28cc-44e2-951f-4b2c985838f6

OwnerInformation : Two instances in a list
ResourceType     : INSTANCE
Targets          : {InstanceIds}
WindowId         : mw-06cf17cbefcb4bf4f
WindowTargetId   : e078a987-2866-47be-bedd-d9cf49177d3a
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeMaintenanceWindowTargets를 참조하세요.

Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowTaskList

다음 코드 예시는 Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowTaskList의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 유지 관리 기간의 모든 작업을 나열합니다.

```
Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowTaskList -WindowId "mw-06cf17cbefcb4bf4f"
```

출력:

```
LoggingInfo    :
MaxConcurrency : 1
MaxErrors      : 1
Priority       : 10
ServiceRoleArn : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/MaintenanceWindowsRole
Targets        : {InstanceIds}
TaskArn        : AWS-RunShellScript
TaskParameters : {[commands,
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.MaintenanceWindowTaskParameterValueExpression]}
Type           : RUN_COMMAND
WindowId       : mw-06cf17cbefcb4bf4f
WindowTaskId   : a23e338d-ff30-4398-8aa3-09cd052ebf17
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeMaintenanceWindowTasks를 참조하세요.

`Get-SSMParameterHistory`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-SSMParameterHistory`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 파라미터 값 기록을 나열합니다.

```
Get-SSMParameterHistory -Name "Welcome"
```

출력:

```
Description      :
KeyId            :
LastModifiedDate : 3/3/2017 6:55:25 PM
LastModifiedUser : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/admin
Name             : Welcome
Type             : String
Value            : helloWorld
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetParameterHistory를 참조하세요.

Get-SSMParameterList

다음 코드 예시는 Get-SSMParameterList의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 모든 파라미터를 나열합니다.

```
Get-SSMParameterList
```

출력:

```
Description      :
KeyId            :
LastModifiedDate : 3/3/2017 6:58:23 PM
LastModifiedUser : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/admin
Name             : Welcome
Type             : String
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeParameters를 참조하세요.

Get-SSMParameterValue

다음 코드 예시는 Get-SSMParameterValue의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 파라미터 값을 나열합니다.

```
Get-SSMParameterValue -Name "Welcome"
```

출력:

```
InvalidParameters Parameters
----------------- ----------
{}                {Welcome}
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 값의 세부 정보를 나열합니다.

```
(Get-SSMParameterValue -Name "Welcome").Parameters
```

출력:

```
Name    Type   Value
----    ----   -----
Welcome String Good day, Sunshine!
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetParameters를 참조하세요.

`Get-SSMPatchBaseline`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-SSMPatchBaseline`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 모든 패치 기준을 나열합니다.

```
Get-SSMPatchBaseline
```

출력:

```
BaselineDescription                                                 BaselineId
                                                        BaselineName
-------------------                                                 ----------
                                                        ------------
Default Patch Baseline Provided by AWS.                             arn:aws:ssm:us-
west-2:123456789012:patchbaseline/pb-04fb4ae6142167966 AWS-DefaultP...
Baseline containing all updates approved for production systems pb-045f10b4f382baeda
                                                        Production-B...
Baseline containing all updates approved for production systems pb-0a2f1059b670ebd31
                                                        Production-B...
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는에서 제공하는 모든 패치 기준을 나열합니다 AWS. 이 예제에서 사용하는 구문에는 PowerShell 버전 3 이상이 필요합니다.

```
$filter1 = @{Key="OWNER";Values=@("AWS")}
```

출력:

```
Get-SSMPatchBaseline -Filter $filter1
```

예제 3: 이 예제에서는 사용자가 소유자인 모든 패치 기준을 나열합니다. 이 예제에서 사용하는 구문에는 PowerShell 버전 3 이상이 필요합니다.

```
$filter1 = @{Key="OWNER";Values=@("Self")}
```

출력:

```
Get-SSMPatchBaseline -Filter $filter1
```

예제 4: PowerShell 버전 2에서 각 태그를 생성하려면 New-Object를 사용해야 합니다.

```
$filter1 = New-Object Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchOrchestratorFilter
$filter1.Key = "OWNER"
$filter1.Values = "AWS"

Get-SSMPatchBaseline -Filter $filter1
```

출력:

```
BaselineDescription                     BaselineId
                         BaselineName             DefaultBaselin

                                                  e
-------------------                     ----------
                         ------------             --------------
Default Patch Baseline Provided by AWS. arn:aws:ssm:us-
west-2:123456789012:patchbaseline/pb-04fb4ae6142167966 AWS-DefaultPatchBaseline True
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribePatchBaselines를 참조하세요.

Get-SSMPatchBaselineDetail

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-SSMPatchBaselineDetail`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 패치 기준의 세부 정보를 표시합니다.

```
Get-SSMPatchBaselineDetail -BaselineId "pb-03da896ca3b68b639"
```

출력:

```
ApprovalRules   : Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchRuleGroup
ApprovedPatches : {}
BaselineId      : pb-03da896ca3b68b639
CreatedDate     : 3/3/2017 5:02:19 PM
Description     : Baseline containing all updates approved for production systems
GlobalFilters   : Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchFilterGroup
ModifiedDate    : 3/3/2017 5:02:19 PM
Name            : Production-Baseline
PatchGroups     : {}
RejectedPatches : {}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetPatchBaseline을 참조하세요.

Get-SSMPatchBaselineForPatchGroup

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-SSMPatchBaselineForPatchGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 패치 그룹의 패치 기준을 표시합니다.

```
Get-SSMPatchBaselineForPatchGroup -PatchGroup "Production"
```

출력:

```
BaselineId           PatchGroup
----------           ----------
pb-045f10b4f382baeda Production
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 GetPatchBaselineForPatchGroup을 참조하세요.

Get-SSMPatchGroup

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-SSMPatchGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 패치 그룹 등록을 나열합니다.

```
Get-SSMPatchGroup
```

출력:

```
BaselineIdentity                                            PatchGroup
----------------                                            ----------
Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchBaselineIdentity Production
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribePatchGroups를 참조하세요.

`Get-SSMPatchGroupState`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-SSMPatchGroupState`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 패치 그룹에 대한 개요 수준의 패치 규정 준수 요약을 가져옵니다.

```
Get-SSMPatchGroupState -PatchGroup "Production"
```

출력:

```
Instances                          : 4
InstancesWithFailedPatches         : 1
InstancesWithInstalledOtherPatches : 4
InstancesWithInstalledPatches      : 3
InstancesWithMissingPatches        : 0
InstancesWithNotApplicablePatches  : 0
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribePatchGroupState를 참조하세요.

`Get-SSMResourceComplianceSummaryList`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-SSMResourceComplianceSummaryList`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 리소스 수준 요약 수를 가져옵니다. 요약에는 'Windows10'과 일치하는 제품의 규정 준수 및 비준수 상태에 대한 정보와 자세한 규정 준수 항목의 심각도 수가 포함됩니다. 파라미터가 지정되지 않은 경우 MaxResult의 기본값은 100이지만 이 값은 유효하지 않으므로 MaxResult 파라미터가 추가되고 값은 50으로 설정됩니다.

```
$FilterValues = @{
  "Key"="Product"
        "Type"="EQUAL"
        "Values"="Windows10"
}
        Get-SSMResourceComplianceSummaryList -Filter $FilterValues -MaxResult 50
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListResourceComplianceSummaries를 참조하세요.

Get-SSMResourceTag

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-SSMResourceTag`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 유지 관리 기간의 태그를 나열합니다.

```
Get-SSMResourceTag -ResourceId "mw-03eb9db42890fb82d" -ResourceType
 "MaintenanceWindow"
```

출력:

```
Key   Value
---   -----
Stack Production
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ListTagsForResource를 참조하세요.

New-SSMActivation

다음 코드 예시는 `New-SSMActivation`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 관리형 인스턴스를 생성합니다.

```
New-SSMActivation -DefaultInstanceName "MyWebServers" -IamRole "SSMAutomationRole" -
RegistrationLimit 10
```

출력:

```
ActivationCode       ActivationId
--------------       ------------
KWChhOxBTiwDcKE9BlKC 08e51e79-1e36-446c-8e63-9458569c1363
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateActivation을 참조하세요.

New-SSMAssociation

다음 코드 예시는 `New-SSMAssociation`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 인스턴스 ID를 사용하여 구성 문서를 인스턴스와 연결합니다.

```
New-SSMAssociation -InstanceId "i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f" -Name "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent"
```

출력:

```
Name                  : AWS-UpdateSSMAgent
InstanceId            : i-0000293ffd8c57862
Date                  : 2/23/2017 6:55:22 PM
Status.Name           : Associated
Status.Date           : 2/20/2015 8:31:11 AM
Status.Message        : Associated with AWS-UpdateSSMAgent
Status.AdditionalInfo :
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 대상을 사용하여 구성 문서를 인스턴스와 연결합니다.

```
$target = @{Key="instanceids";Values=@("i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f")}
New-SSMAssociation -Name "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent" -Target $target
```

출력:

```
Name                  : AWS-UpdateSSMAgent
InstanceId            :
Date                  : 3/1/2017 6:22:21 PM
Status.Name           :
Status.Date           :
Status.Message        :
Status.AdditionalInfo :
```

예제 3: 이 예제는 대상과 파라미터를 사용하여 구성 문서를 인스턴스와 연결합니다.

```
$target = @{Key="instanceids";Values=@("i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f")}
$params = @{
  "action"="configure"
  "mode"="ec2"
  "optionalConfigurationSource"="ssm"
  "optionalConfigurationLocation"=""
  "optionalRestart"="yes"
}
New-SSMAssociation -Name "Configure-CloudWatch" -AssociationName "CWConfiguration" -
Target $target -Parameter $params
```

출력:

```
Name                  : Configure-CloudWatch
InstanceId            :
Date                  : 5/17/2018 3:17:44 PM
Status.Name           :
Status.Date           :
Status.Message        :
Status.AdditionalInfo :
```

예제 4: 이 예제에서는 **AWS-GatherSoftwareInventory**를 사용하여 리전에 있는 모든 인스턴스와의 연결을 생성합니다. 또한 파라미터에서 수집할 사용자 지정 파일 및 레지스트리 위치도 제공합니다.

```
$params =
 [Collections.Generic.Dictionary[String,Collections.Generic.List[String]]]::new()
$params["windowsRegistry"] ='[{"Path":"HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Amazon
\MachineImage","Recursive":false,"ValueNames":["AMIName"]}]'
```

```
$params["files"] = '[{"Path":"C:\Program Files","Pattern":
["*.exe"],"Recursive":true}, {"Path":"C:\ProgramData","Pattern":
["*.log"],"Recursive":true}]'
New-SSMAssociation -AssociationName new-in-mum -Name AWS-GatherSoftwareInventory
 -Target @{Key="instanceids";Values="*"} -Parameter $params -region ap-south-1 -
ScheduleExpression "rate(720 minutes)"
```

출력:

```
Name                  : AWS-GatherSoftwareInventory
InstanceId            :
Date                  : 6/9/2019 8:57:56 AM
Status.Name           :
Status.Date           :
Status.Message        :
Status.AdditionalInfo :
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateAssociation을 참조하세요.

New-SSMAssociationFromBatch

다음 코드 예시는 `New-SSMAssociationFromBatch`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 구성 문서를 여러 인스턴스와 연결합니다. 출력은 해당하는 경우 성공한 작업과 실패한 작업의 목록을 반환합니다.

```
$option1 = @{InstanceId="i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f";Name=@("AWS-UpdateSSMAgent")}
$option2 = @{InstanceId="i-0000293ffd8c57862";Name=@("AWS-UpdateSSMAgent")}
New-SSMAssociationFromBatch -Entry $option1,$option2
```

출력:

```
Failed  Successful
------  ----------
{}      {Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.FailedCreateAssociation,
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.FailedCreateAsso...
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 성공한 작업의 전체 세부 정보를 보여줍니다.

```
$option1 = @{InstanceId="i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f";Name=@("AWS-UpdateSSMAgent")}
$option2 = @{InstanceId="i-0000293ffd8c57862";Name=@("AWS-UpdateSSMAgent")}
(New-SSMAssociationFromBatch -Entry $option1,$option2).Successful
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateAssociationBatch를 참조하세요.

New-SSMDocument

다음 코드 예시는 New-SSMDocument의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제는 계정에서 문서를 생성합니다. 문서는 JSON 형식이어야 합니다. 구성 문서 작성에 대한 자세한 내용은 SSM API 참조의 구성 문서를 참조하세요.

```
New-SSMDocument -Content (Get-Content -Raw "c:\temp\RunShellScript.json") -Name
 "RunShellScript" -DocumentType "Command"
```

출력:

```
CreatedDate     : 3/1/2017 1:21:33 AM
DefaultVersion  : 1
Description     : Run an updated script
DocumentType    : Command
DocumentVersion : 1
Hash            : 1d5ce820e999ff051eb4841ed887593daf77120fd76cae0d18a53cc42e4e22c1
HashType        : Sha256
LatestVersion   : 1
Name            : RunShellScript
Owner           : 809632081692
Parameters      : {commands}
PlatformTypes   : {Linux}
SchemaVersion   : 2.0
Sha1            :
Status          : Creating
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateDocument를 참조하세요.

New-SSMMaintenanceWindow

다음 코드 예시는 New-SSMMaintenanceWindow의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 이름의 새 유지 관리 기간을 생성합니다. 이 유지 관리 기간은 매주 화요일 오후 4시에 4시간 동안 실행되며, 마감 시간은 1시간이고, 연결되지 않은 대상을 허용합니다.

```
New-SSMMaintenanceWindow -Name "MyMaintenanceWindow" -Duration 4 -Cutoff 1 -
AllowUnassociatedTarget $true -Schedule "cron(0 16 ? * TUE *)"
```

출력:

```
mw-03eb53e1ea7383998
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateMaintenanceWindow를 참조하세요.

New-SSMPatchBaseline

다음 코드 예시는 New-SSMPatchBaseline의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 Microsoft에서 릴리스하고 7일 후에 프로덕션 환경에서 Windows Server 2019를 실행하는 관리형 인스턴스에 대한 패치를 승인하는 패치치 기준을 생성합니다.

```
$rule = New-Object Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchRule
$rule.ApproveAfterDays = 7

$ruleFilters = New-Object Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchFilterGroup

$patchFilter = New-Object Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchFilter
$patchFilter.Key="PRODUCT"
$patchFilter.Values="WindowsServer2019"

$severityFilter = New-Object Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchFilter
$severityFilter.Key="MSRC_SEVERITY"
```

```
$severityFilter.Values.Add("Critical")
$severityFilter.Values.Add("Important")
$severityFilter.Values.Add("Moderate")

$classificationFilter = New-Object Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchFilter
$classificationFilter.Key = "CLASSIFICATION"
$classificationFilter.Values.Add( "SecurityUpdates" )
$classificationFilter.Values.Add( "Updates" )
$classificationFilter.Values.Add( "UpdateRollups" )
$classificationFilter.Values.Add( "CriticalUpdates" )

$ruleFilters.PatchFilters.Add($severityFilter)
$ruleFilters.PatchFilters.Add($classificationFilter)
$ruleFilters.PatchFilters.Add($patchFilter)
$rule.PatchFilterGroup = $ruleFilters

New-SSMPatchBaseline -Name "Production-Baseline-Windows2019" -Description "Baseline
 containing all updates approved for production systems" -ApprovalRules_PatchRule
 $rule
```

출력:

```
pb-0z4z6221c4296b23z
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreatePatchBaseline을 참조하세요.

`Register-SSMDefaultPatchBaseline`

다음 코드 예시는 `Register-SSMDefaultPatchBaseline`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 패치 기준을 기본 패치 기준으로 등록합니다.

```
Register-SSMDefaultPatchBaseline -BaselineId "pb-03da896ca3b68b639"
```

출력:

```
pb-03da896ca3b68b639
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 RegisterDefaultPatchBaseline을 참조하세요.

Register-SSMPatchBaselineForPatchGroup

다음 코드 예시는 Register-SSMPatchBaselineForPatchGroup의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 패치 그룹의 패치 기준을 등록합니다.

```
Register-SSMPatchBaselineForPatchGroup -BaselineId "pb-03da896ca3b68b639" -
PatchGroup "Production"
```

출력:

```
BaselineId           PatchGroup
----------           ----------
pb-03da896ca3b68b639 Production
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 RegisterPatchBaselineForPatchGroup을 참조하세요.

Register-SSMTargetWithMaintenanceWindow

다음 코드 예시는 Register-SSMTargetWithMaintenanceWindow의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 유지 관리 기간에 한 인스턴스를 등록합니다.

```
$option1 = @{Key="InstanceIds";Values=@("i-0000293ffd8c57862")}
Register-SSMTargetWithMaintenanceWindow -WindowId "mw-06cf17cbefcb4bf4f" -Target
 $option1 -OwnerInformation "Single instance" -ResourceType "INSTANCE"
```

출력:

```
d8e47760-23ed-46a5-9f28-927337725398
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 유지 관리 기간에 여러 인스턴스를 등록합니다.

```
$option1 =
 @{Key="InstanceIds";Values=@("i-0000293ffd8c57862","i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f")}
Register-SSMTargetWithMaintenanceWindow -WindowId "mw-06cf17cbefcb4bf4f" -Target
 $option1 -OwnerInformation "Single instance" -ResourceType "INSTANCE"
```

출력:

```
6ab5c208-9fc4-4697-84b7-b02a6cc25f7d
```

예제 3: 이 예제에서는 EC2 태그를 사용하여 유지 관리 기간에 인스턴스를 등록합니다.

```
$option1 = @{Key="tag:Environment";Values=@("Production")}
Register-SSMTargetWithMaintenanceWindow -WindowId "mw-06cf17cbefcb4bf4f" -Target
 $option1 -OwnerInformation "Production Web Servers" -ResourceType "INSTANCE"
```

출력:

```
2994977e-aefb-4a71-beac-df620352f184
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 RegisterTargetWithMaintenanceWindow를 참조하세요.

`Register-SSMTaskWithMaintenanceWindow`

다음 코드 예시는 `Register-SSMTaskWithMaintenanceWindow`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 인스턴스 ID를 사용하여 유지 관리 기간에 작업을 등록합니다. 출력은 작업 ID입니다.

```
$parameters = @{}
$parameterValues = New-Object
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.MaintenanceWindowTaskParameterValueExpression
$parameterValues.Values = @("Install")
$parameters.Add("Operation", $parameterValues)

Register-SSMTaskWithMaintenanceWindow -WindowId "mw-03a342e62c96d31b0"
 -ServiceRoleArn "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/MaintenanceWindowsRole"
 -MaxConcurrency 1 -MaxError 1 -TaskArn "AWS-RunShellScript" -Target
```

```
 @{ Key="InstanceIds";Values="i-0000293ffd8c57862" } -TaskType "RUN_COMMAND" -
Priority 10 -TaskParameter $parameters
```

출력:

```
f34a2c47-ddfd-4c85-a88d-72366b69af1b
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 대상 ID를 사용하여 유지 관리 기간에 작업을 등록합니다. 출력은 작업 ID입니다.

```
$parameters = @{}
$parameterValues = New-Object
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.MaintenanceWindowTaskParameterValueExpression
$parameterValues.Values = @("Install")
$parameters.Add("Operation", $parameterValues)

register-ssmtaskwithmaintenancewindow -WindowId "mw-03a342e62c96d31b0"
 -ServiceRoleArn "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/MaintenanceWindowsRole"
 -MaxConcurrency 1 -MaxError 1 -TaskArn "AWS-RunShellScript" -Target
 @{ Key="WindowTargetIds";Values="350d44e6-28cc-44e2-951f-4b2c985838f6" } -TaskType
 "RUN_COMMAND" -Priority 10 -TaskParameter $parameters
```

출력:

```
f34a2c47-ddfd-4c85-a88d-72366b69af1b
```

예제 3: 이 예제에서는 Run Command 문서 **AWS-RunPowerShellScript**에 대한 파라미터 객체를 생성하고 대상 ID를 사용하여 지정된 유지 관리 기간을 포함하는 작업을 생성합니다. 반환 출력은 작업 ID입니다.

```
$parameters =
 [Collections.Generic.Dictionary[String,Collections.Generic.List[String]]]::new()
$parameters.Add("commands",@("ipconfig","dir env:\computername"))
$parameters.Add("executionTimeout",@(3600))

$props = @{
    WindowId = "mw-0123e4cce56ff78ae"
    ServiceRoleArn = "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/MaintenanceWindowsRole"
    MaxConcurrency = 1
    MaxError = 1
    TaskType = "RUN_COMMAND"
```

```
    TaskArn = "AWS-RunPowerShellScript"
    Target = @{Key="WindowTargetIds";Values="fe1234ea-56d7-890b-12f3-456b789bee0f"}
    Priority = 1
    RunCommand_Parameter = $parameters
    Name = "set-via-cmdlet"
}

Register-SSMTaskWithMaintenanceWindow @props
```

출력:

```
f1e2ef34-5678-12e3-456a-12334c5c6cbe
```

예제 4:이 예제에서는 라는 문서를 사용하여 AWS Systems Manager 자동화 작업을 등록합니다**`Create-Snapshots`**.

```
$automationParameters = @{}
$automationParameters.Add( "instanceId", @("{{ TARGET_ID }}") )
$automationParameters.Add( "AutomationAssumeRole",
 @("{arn:aws:iam::111111111111:role/AutomationRole}") )
$automationParameters.Add( "SnapshotTimeout", @("PT20M") )
Register-SSMTaskWithMaintenanceWindow -WindowId mw-123EXAMPLE456`
    -ServiceRoleArn "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/MW-Role"`
    -MaxConcurrency 1 -MaxError 1 -TaskArn "CreateVolumeSnapshots"`
    -Target @{ Key="WindowTargetIds";Values="4b5acdf4-946c-4355-
bd68-4329a43a5fd1" }`
    -TaskType "AUTOMATION"`
    -Priority 4`
    -Automation_DocumentVersion '$DEFAULT' -Automation_Parameter
 $automationParameters -Name "Create-Snapshots"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 RegisterTaskWithMaintenanceWindow를 참조하세요.

`Remove-SSMActivation`

다음 코드 예시는 `Remove-SSMActivation`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 활성화를 삭제합니다. 명령이 성공해도 출력은 없습니다.

```
Remove-SSMActivation -ActivationId "08e51e79-1e36-446c-8e63-9458569c1363"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteActivation을 참조하세요.

Remove-SSMAssociation

다음 코드 예시는 Remove-SSMAssociation의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 인스턴스와 문서 간의 연결을 삭제합니다. 명령이 성공해도 출력은 없습니다.

```
Remove-SSMAssociation -InstanceId "i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f" -Name "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteAssociation을 참조하세요.

Remove-SSMDocument

다음 코드 예시는 Remove-SSMDocument의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 문서를 삭제합니다. 명령이 성공해도 출력은 없습니다.

```
Remove-SSMDocument -Name "RunShellScript"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteDocument를 참조하세요.

Remove-SSMMaintenanceWindow

다음 코드 예시는 Remove-SSMMaintenanceWindow의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 유지 관리 기간을 제거합니다.

```
Remove-SSMMaintenanceWindow -WindowId "mw-06d59c1a07c022145"
```

출력:

```
mw-06d59c1a07c022145
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteMaintenanceWindow를 참조하세요.

Remove-SSMParameter

다음 코드 예시는 Remove-SSMParameter의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 파라미터를 삭제합니다. 명령이 성공해도 출력은 없습니다.

```
Remove-SSMParameter -Name "helloWorld"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteParameter를 참조하세요.

Remove-SSMPatchBaseline

다음 코드 예시는 Remove-SSMPatchBaseline의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 패치 기준을 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-SSMPatchBaseline -BaselineId "pb-045f10b4f382baeda"
```

출력:

```
pb-045f10b4f382baeda
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeletePatchBaseline을 참조하세요.

Remove-SSMResourceTag

다음 코드 예시는 Remove-SSMResourceTag의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 유지 관리 기간에서 태그를 제거합니다. 명령이 성공해도 출력은 없습니다.

```
Remove-SSMResourceTag -ResourceId "mw-03eb9db42890fb82d" -ResourceType
 "MaintenanceWindow" -TagKey "Production"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 RemoveTagsFromResource를 참조하세요.

Send-SSMCommand

다음 코드 예시는 Send-SSMCommand의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 대상 인스턴스에서 echo 명령을 실행합니다.

```
Send-SSMCommand -DocumentName "AWS-RunPowerShellScript" -Parameter @{commands =
 "echo helloWorld"} -Target @{Key="instanceids";Values=@("i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f")}
```

출력:

```
CommandId          : d8d190fc-32c1-4d65-a0df-ff5ff3965524
Comment            :
CompletedCount     : 0
DocumentName       : AWS-RunPowerShellScript
ErrorCount         : 0
ExpiresAfter       : 3/7/2017 10:48:37 PM
InstanceIds        : {}
MaxConcurrency     : 50
MaxErrors          : 0
NotificationConfig : Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.NotificationConfig
OutputS3BucketName :
OutputS3KeyPrefix  :
OutputS3Region     :
Parameters         : {[commands,
 Amazon.Runtime.Internal.Util.AlwaysSendList`1[System.String]]}
RequestedDateTime  : 3/7/2017 9:48:37 PM
ServiceRole        :
Status             : Pending
StatusDetails      : Pending
```

```
TargetCount        : 0
Targets            : {instanceids}
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 중첩된 파라미터를 수락하는 명령을 실행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
Send-SSMCommand -DocumentName "AWS-RunRemoteScript" -Parameter
 @{ sourceType="GitHub";sourceInfo='{"owner": "me","repository": "amazon-
ssm","path": "Examples/Install-Win32OpenSSH"}'; "commandLine"=".\Install-
Win32OpenSSH.ps1"} -InstanceId i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 SendCommand를 참조하세요.

`Start-SSMAutomationExecution`

다음 코드 예시는 `Start-SSMAutomationExecution`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 자동화 역할, AMI 소스 ID 및 Amazon EC2 인스턴스 역할을 지정하는 문서를 실행합니다.

```
Start-SSMAutomationExecution -DocumentName AWS-UpdateLinuxAmi -
Parameter @{'AutomationAssumeRole'='arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/
SSMAutomationRole';'SourceAmiId'='ami-f173cc91';'InstanceIamRole'='EC2InstanceRole'}
```

출력:

```
3a532a4f-0382-11e7-9df7-6f11185f6dd1
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 StartAutomationExecution을 참조하세요.

`Start-SSMSession`

다음 코드 예시는 `Start-SSMSession`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예 1: 이 예제는 Session Manager 세션의 대상에 대한 연결을 시작하여 포트 전달을 활성화합니다. 참고: AWSCredentials를 사용하여 아직 설정하지 않은 경우 Region 파라미터를 추가해야 합니다.

```
Start-SSMSession -Target 'i-064578e5e7454488f' -DocumentName 'AWS-
StartPortForwardingSession' -Parameter @{ localPortNumber = '8080'; portNumber =
 '80' } -Region 'us-west-1'
```

출력:

```
Starting session with SessionId: testUser-xi4glew849asyeryde34u4dfsdfy
Port 8080 opened for sessionId testUser-xi4glew849asyeryde34u4dfsdfy.
Waiting for connections...
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 Session Manager 세션에 대해 지정된 인스턴스를 사용하여 대화형 세션을 생성합니다.

```
Start-SSMSession -Target 'i-1234567890abcdef0' -Region 'us-west-1'
```

출력:

```
Starting session with SessionId : testUser-xi4glew849asyeryde34u4dfsdfy
Windows PowerShell
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PS C:\Windows\system32> whoami
ec2amaz-fnsdrwv\ec2-test-user
PS C:\Windows\system32>
```

예제 3: 이 예제에서는 세션에 연결하지 않고 세션을 생성하고 세션에 연결하는 데 필요한 SessionId, StreamUrl, TokenValue 속성을 반환합니다.

```
Start-SSMSession -Target 'i-1234567890abcdef0' -Region 'us-west-1' -
DisablePluginInvocation
```

출력:

```
SessionId        : testUser-xi4glew849asyeryde34u4dfsdfy
```

```
StreamUrl        : {StreamUrl value redacted}
TokenValue       : {Token value redacted}
ContentLength    : 1207
HttpStatusCode   : OK
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 StartSession을 참조하세요.

Stop-SSMAutomationExecution

다음 코드 예시는 `Stop-SSMAutomationExecution`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 자동화 실행을 중지합니다. 명령이 성공해도 출력은 없습니다.

```
Stop-SSMAutomationExecution -AutomationExecutionId "4105a4fc-
f944-11e6-9d32-8fb2db27a909"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 StopAutomationExecution을 참조하세요.

Stop-SSMCommand

다음 코드 예시는 `Stop-SSMCommand`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 명령 취소를 시도합니다. 작업이 성공해도 출력은 없습니다.

```
Stop-SSMCommand -CommandId "9ded293e-e792-4440-8e3e-7b8ec5feaa38"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CancelCommand를 참조하세요.

Unregister-SSMManagedInstance

다음 코드 예시는 `Unregister-SSMManagedInstance`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 관리형 인스턴스를 등록 취소합니다. 명령이 성공해도 출력은 없습니다.

```
Unregister-SSMManagedInstance -InstanceId "mi-08ab247cdf1046573"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeregisterManagedInstance를 참조하세요.

Unregister-SSMPatchBaselineForPatchGroup

다음 코드 예시는 Unregister-SSMPatchBaselineForPatchGroup의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 패치 기준에서 패치 그룹을 등록 취소합니다.

```
Unregister-SSMPatchBaselineForPatchGroup -BaselineId "pb-045f10b4f382baeda" -
PatchGroup "Production"
```

출력:

```
BaselineId           PatchGroup
----------           ----------
pb-045f10b4f382baeda Production
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeregisterPatchBaselineForPatchGroup을 참조하세요.

Unregister-SSMTargetFromMaintenanceWindow

다음 코드 예시는 Unregister-SSMTargetFromMaintenanceWindow의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 유지 관리 기간에서 대상을 제거합니다.

```
Unregister-SSMTargetFromMaintenanceWindow -WindowTargetId "6ab5c208-9fc4-4697-84b7-
b02a6cc25f7d" -WindowId "mw-06cf17cbefcb4bf4f"
```

출력:

```
WindowId             WindowTargetId
```

```
--------             --------------
mw-06cf17cbefcb4bf4f 6ab5c208-9fc4-4697-84b7-b02a6cc25f7d
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeregisterTargetFromMaintenanceWindow를 참조하세요.

Unregister-SSMTaskFromMaintenanceWindow

다음 코드 예시는 `Unregister-SSMTaskFromMaintenanceWindow`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 유지 관리 기간에서 작업을 제거합니다.

```
Unregister-SSMTaskFromMaintenanceWindow -WindowTaskId "f34a2c47-ddfd-4c85-
a88d-72366b69af1b" -WindowId "mw-03a342e62c96d31b0"
```

출력:

```
WindowId             WindowTaskId
--------             ------------
mw-03a342e62c96d31b0 f34a2c47-ddfd-4c85-a88d-72366b69af1b
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeregisterTaskFromMaintenanceWindow를 참조하세요.

Update-SSMAssociation

다음 코드 예시는 `Update-SSMAssociation`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 연결을 새 문서 버전으로 업데이트합니다.

```
Update-SSMAssociation -AssociationId "93285663-92df-44cb-9f26-2292d4ecc439" -
DocumentVersion "1"
```

출력:

```
Name                  : AWS-UpdateSSMAgent
```

```
InstanceId            :
Date                  : 3/1/2017 6:22:21 PM
Status.Name           :
Status.Date           :
Status.Message        :
Status.AdditionalInfo :
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UpdateAssociation을 참조하세요.

Update-SSMAssociationStatus

다음 코드 예시는 `Update-SSMAssociationStatus`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 인스턴스 및 구성 문서 간 연결 상태를 업데이트합니다.

```
Update-SSMAssociationStatus -Name "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent" -InstanceId
 "i-0000293ffd8c57862" -AssociationStatus_Date "2015-02-20T08:31:11Z"
 -AssociationStatus_Name "Pending" -AssociationStatus_Message
 "temporary_status_change" -AssociationStatus_AdditionalInfo "Additional-Config-
Needed"
```

출력:

```
Name                  : AWS-UpdateSSMAgent
InstanceId            : i-0000293ffd8c57862
Date                  : 2/23/2017 6:55:22 PM
Status.Name           : Pending
Status.Date           : 2/20/2015 8:31:11 AM
Status.Message        : temporary_status_change
Status.AdditionalInfo : Additional-Config-Needed
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UpdateAssociationStatus를 참조하세요.

Update-SSMDocument

다음 코드 예시는 `Update-SSMDocument`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정한 json 파일의 업데이트된 콘텐츠를 포함하는 문서의 새 버전을 생성합니다. 문서는 JSON 형식이어야 합니다. 'Get-SSMDocumentVersionList' cmdlet을 사용하여 문서 버전을 얻을 수 있습니다.

```
Update-SSMDocument -Name RunShellScript -DocumentVersion "1" -Content (Get-Content -
Raw "c:\temp\RunShellScript.json")
```

출력:

```
CreatedDate     : 3/1/2017 2:59:17 AM
DefaultVersion  : 1
Description     : Run an updated script
DocumentType    : Command
DocumentVersion : 2
Hash            : 1d5ce820e999ff051eb4841ed887593daf77120fd76cae0d18a53cc42e4e22c1
HashType        : Sha256
LatestVersion   : 2
Name            : RunShellScript
Owner           : 809632081692
Parameters      : {commands}
PlatformTypes   : {Linux}
SchemaVersion   : 2.0
Sha1            :
Status          : Updating
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UpdateDocument를 참조하세요.

`Update-SSMDocumentDefaultVersion`

다음 코드 예시는 `Update-SSMDocumentDefaultVersion`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 여기에서는 문서의 기본 버전을 업데이트합니다. 'Get-SSMDocumentVersionList' cmdlet을 사용하여 사용 가능한 문서 버전을 얻을 수 있습니다.

```
Update-SSMDocumentDefaultVersion -Name "RunShellScript" -DocumentVersion "2"
```

출력:

```
DefaultVersion Name
-------------- ----
2              RunShellScript
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UpdateDocumentDefaultVersion을 참조하세요.

Update-SSMMaintenanceWindow

다음 코드 예시는 Update-SSMMaintenanceWindow의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 유지 관리 기간의 이름을 업데이트합니다.

```
Update-SSMMaintenanceWindow -WindowId "mw-03eb9db42890fb82d" -Name "My-Renamed-MW"
```

출력:

```
AllowUnassociatedTargets : False
Cutoff                   : 1
Duration                 : 2
Enabled                  : True
Name                     : My-Renamed-MW
Schedule                 : cron(0 */30 * * * ? *)
WindowId                 : mw-03eb9db42890fb82d
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 유지 관리 기간을 활성화합니다.

```
Update-SSMMaintenanceWindow -WindowId "mw-03eb9db42890fb82d" -Enabled $true
```

출력:

```
AllowUnassociatedTargets : False
Cutoff                   : 1
Duration                 : 2
Enabled                  : True
Name                     : My-Renamed-MW
Schedule                 : cron(0 */30 * * * ? *)
WindowId                 : mw-03eb9db42890fb82d
```

예제 3: 이 예제에서는 유지 관리 기간을 비활성화합니다.

```
Update-SSMMaintenanceWindow -WindowId "mw-03eb9db42890fb82d" -Enabled $false
```

출력:

```
AllowUnassociatedTargets : False
Cutoff                   : 1
Duration                 : 2
Enabled                  : False
Name                     : My-Renamed-MW
Schedule                 : cron(0 */30 * * * ? *)
WindowId                 : mw-03eb9db42890fb82d
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UpdateMaintenanceWindow를 참조하세요.

`Update-SSMManagedInstanceRole`

다음 코드 예시는 `Update-SSMManagedInstanceRole`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 관리형 인스턴스의 역할을 업데이트합니다. 명령이 성공해도 출력은 없습니다.

```
Update-SSMManagedInstanceRole -InstanceId "mi-08ab247cdf1046573" -IamRole
 "AutomationRole"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UpdateManagedInstanceRole을 참조하세요.

`Update-SSMPatchBaseline`

다음 코드 예시는 `Update-SSMPatchBaseline`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 기존 패치 기준에 두 개의 패치를 거부된 패치로 추가하고 한 개의 패치를 승인된 패치로 추가합니다.

```
Update-SSMPatchBaseline -BaselineId "pb-03da896ca3b68b639" -RejectedPatch
 "KB2032276","MS10-048" -ApprovedPatch "KB2124261"
```

출력:

```
ApprovalRules   : Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchRuleGroup
ApprovedPatches : {KB2124261}
BaselineId      : pb-03da896ca3b68b639
CreatedDate     : 3/3/2017 5:02:19 PM
Description     : Baseline containing all updates approved for production systems
GlobalFilters   : Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchFilterGroup
ModifiedDate    : 3/3/2017 5:22:10 PM
Name            : Production-Baseline
RejectedPatches : {KB2032276, MS10-048}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 UpdatePatchBaseline을 참조하세요.

`Write-SSMComplianceItem`

다음 코드 예시는 `Write-SSMComplianceItem`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 지정된 관리형 인스턴스에 대한 사용자 지정 규정 준수 항목을 작성합니다.

```
$item = [Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.ComplianceItemEntry]::new()
$item.Id = "07Jun2019-3"
$item.Severity="LOW"
$item.Status="COMPLIANT"
$item.Title="Fin-test-1 - custom"
Write-SSMComplianceItem -ResourceId mi-012dcb3ecea45b678 -ComplianceType
 Custom:VSSCompliant2 -ResourceType ManagedInstance -Item $item -
ExecutionSummary_ExecutionTime "07-Jun-2019"
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 PutComplianceItems를 참조하세요.

`Write-SSMInventory`

다음 코드 예시는 `Write-SSMInventory`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 인스턴스에 랙 위치 정보를 할당합니다. 명령이 성공해도 출력은 없습니다.

```
$data = New-Object
 "System.Collections.Generic.Dictionary[System.String,System.String]"
$data.Add("RackLocation", "Bay B/Row C/Rack D/Shelf F")

$items = New-Object
 "System.Collections.Generic.List[System.Collections.Generic.Dictionary[System.String,
 System.String]]"
$items.Add($data)

$customInventoryItem = New-Object Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.InventoryItem
$customInventoryItem.CaptureTime = "2016-08-22T10:01:01Z"
$customInventoryItem.Content = $items
$customInventoryItem.TypeName = "Custom:TestRackInfo2"
$customInventoryItem.SchemaVersion = "1.0"

$inventoryItems = @($customInventoryItem)

Write-SSMInventory -InstanceId "i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f" -Item $inventoryItems
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 PutInventory를 참조하세요.

`Write-SSMParameter`

다음 코드 예시는 `Write-SSMParameter`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 이 예제에서는 파라미터를 생성합니다. 명령이 성공해도 출력은 없습니다.

```
Write-SSMParameter -Name "Welcome" -Type "String" -Value "helloWorld"
```

예제 2: 이 예제에서는 파라미터를 변경합니다. 명령이 성공해도 출력은 없습니다.

```
Write-SSMParameter -Name "Welcome" -Type "String" -Value "Good day, Sunshine!" -
Overwrite $true
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 PutParameter를 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 Amazon Translate 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Translate에서 AWS Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`ConvertTo-TRNTargetLanguage`

다음 코드 예시는 `ConvertTo-TRNTargetLanguage`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 지정된 영어 텍스트를 프랑스어로 변환합니다. 변환할 텍스트는 -Text 파라미터로 전달할 수도 있습니다.

```
"Hello World" | ConvertTo-TRNTargetLanguage -SourceLanguageCode en -
TargetLanguageCode fr
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 TranslateText를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

AWS WAFV2 Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는와 함께 AWS Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS WAFV2.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

New-WAF2WebACL

다음 코드 예시는 New-WAF2WebACL의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 명령은 "waf-test"라는 새 웹 ACL을 생성합니다. 서비스 API 설명서에 따라 'DefaultAction'은 필수 속성입니다. 따라서 '-DefaultAction_Allow' 및/또는 '-DefaultAction_Block' 값을 지정해야 합니다. '-DefaultAction_Allow' 및 '-DefaultAction_Block'은 필수 속성이 아니므로 위 예제와 같이 '@{}' 값을 자리 표시자로 사용할 수 있습니다.

```
New-WAF2WebACL -Name "waf-test" -Scope REGIONAL -Region eu-
west-1 -VisibilityConfig_CloudWatchMetricsEnabled $true -
VisibilityConfig_SampledRequestsEnabled $true -VisibilityConfig_MetricName "waf-
test" -Description "Test" -DefaultAction_Allow @{}
```

출력:

```
ARN         : arn:aws:wafv2:eu-west-1:139480602983:regional/webacl/waf-
test/19460b3f-db14-4b9a-8e23-a417e1eb007f
Description : Test
Id          : 19460b3f-db14-4b9a-8e23-a417e1eb007f
LockToken   : 5a0cd5eb-d911-4341-b313-b429e6d6b6ab
Name        : waf-test
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateWebAcl을 참조하세요.

Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용한 WorkSpaces 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 WorkSpaces와 함께 AWS Tools for PowerShell V5를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

Approve-WKSIpRule

다음 코드 예시는 Approve-WKSIpRule의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 샘플은 기존 IP 그룹에 규칙을 추가합니다.

```
$Rule = @(
@{IPRule = "10.1.0.0/0"; RuleDesc = "First Rule Added"},
@{IPRule = "10.2.0.0/0"; RuleDesc = "Second Rule Added"}
)

Approve-WKSIpRule -GroupId wsipg-abcnx2fcw -UserRule $Rule
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 AuthorizeIpRules를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Copy-WKSWorkspaceImage

다음 코드 예시는 Copy-WKSWorkspaceImage의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 샘플은 지정된 ID를 가진 워크스페이스 이미지를 us-west-2에서 이름이 "CopiedImageTest"인 현재 리전으로 복사합니다.

```
Copy-WKSWorkspaceImage -Name CopiedImageTest -SourceRegion us-west-2 -SourceImageId
 wsi-djfoedhw6
```

출력:

```
wsi-456abaqfe
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CopyWorkspaceImage를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Edit-WKSClientProperty

다음 코드 예시는 `Edit-WKSClientProperty`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 샘플은 Workspaces 클라이언트에 대한 재연결을 활성화합니다.

```
Edit-WKSClientProperty -Region us-west-2 -ClientProperties_ReconnectEnabled
 "ENABLED" -ResourceId d-123414a369
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ModifyClientProperties를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Edit-WKSSelfServicePermission

다음 코드 예시는 `Edit-WKSSelfServicePermission`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 샘플은 지정된 디렉터리의 컴퓨팅 유형을 변경하고 볼륨 크기를 늘릴 수 있는 셀프 서비스 권한을 활성화합니다.

```
Edit-WKSSelfservicePermission -Region us-west-2 -ResourceId
 d-123454a369 -SelfservicePermissions_ChangeComputeType ENABLED -
SelfservicePermissions_IncreaseVolumeSize ENABLED
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ModifySelfservicePermissions를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Edit-WKSWorkspaceAccessProperty

다음 코드 예시는 `Edit-WKSWorkspaceAccessProperty`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 샘플은 지정된 디렉터리에 대해 Android 및 Chrome OS에서 Workspace 액세스를 활성화합니다.

```
Edit-WKSWorkspaceAccessProperty -Region us-west-2 -ResourceId
 d-123454a369 -WorkspaceAccessProperties_DeviceTypeAndroid ALLOW -
WorkspaceAccessProperties_DeviceTypeChromeOs ALLOW
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ModifyWorkspaceAccessProperties를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Edit-WKSWorkspaceCreationProperty`

다음 코드 예시는 `Edit-WKSWorkspaceCreationProperty`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 샘플을 사용하면 Workspace를 생성하는 동안 인터넷 액세스 및 유지 관리 모드가 기본값으로 true가 됩니다.

```
Edit-WKSWorkspaceCreationProperty -Region us-west-2 -ResourceId
 d-123454a369 -WorkspaceCreationProperties_EnableInternetAccess $true -
WorkspaceCreationProperties_EnableMaintenanceMode $true
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ModifyWorkspaceCreationProperties를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Edit-WKSWorkspaceProperty`

다음 코드 예시는 `Edit-WKSWorkspaceProperty`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 샘플은 지정된 Workspace의 Workspace 실행 모드 속성을 자동 중지로 변경합니다.

```
Edit-WKSWorkspaceProperty -WorkspaceId ws-w361s100v -Region us-west-2 -
WorkspaceProperties_RunningMode AUTO_STOP
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ModifyWorkspaceProperties를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Edit-WKSWorkspaceState

다음 코드 예시는 `Edit-WKSWorkspaceState`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 샘플은 지정된 Workspace의 상태를 사용 가능으로 변경합니다.

```
Edit-WKSWorkspaceState -WorkspaceId ws-w361s100v -Region us-west-2 -WorkspaceState
 AVAILABLE
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 ModifyWorkspaceState를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-WKSClientProperty

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-WKSClientProperty`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 샘플은 지정된 디렉터리에 대한 Workspace 클라이언트의 클라이언트 속성을 가져옵니다.

```
Get-WKSClientProperty -ResourceId d-223562a123
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeClientProperties를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-WKSIpGroup

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-WKSIpGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 샘플은 지정된 리전에서 지정된 IP 그룹의 세부 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-WKSIpGroup -Region us-east-1 -GroupId wsipg-8m1234v45
```

출력:

```
GroupDesc GroupId         GroupName UserRules
--------- -------         --------- ---------
          wsipg-8m1234v45 TestGroup {Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.IpRuleItem,
 Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.IpRuleItem}
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeIpGroups를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-WKSTag

다음 코드 예시는 Get-WKSTag의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 샘플은 지정된 Workspace에 대한 태그를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-WKSTag -WorkspaceId ws-w361s234r -Region us-west-2
```

출력:

```
Key         Value
---         -----
auto-delete no
purpose     Workbench
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeTags를 참조하세요.

Get-WKSWorkspace

다음 코드 예시는 Get-WKSWorkspace의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 파이프라인에 대한 모든 WorkSpaces의 세부 정보를 검색합니다.

```
Get-WKSWorkspace
```

출력:

```
BundleId                    : wsb-1a2b3c4d
```

```
ComputerName                : 
DirectoryId                 : d-1a2b3c4d
ErrorCode                   : 
ErrorMessage                : 
IpAddress                   : 
RootVolumeEncryptionEnabled : False
State                       : PENDING
SubnetId                    : 
UserName                    : myuser
UserVolumeEncryptionEnabled : False
VolumeEncryptionKey         : 
WorkspaceId                 : ws-1a2b3c4d
WorkspaceProperties         : Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.WorkspaceProperties
```

예제 2:이 명령은 **us-west-2** 리전의 워크스페이스에 **WorkSpaceProperties** 대한의 하위 속성 값을 보여줍니다. 의 하위 속성에 대한 자세한 내용은 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/workspaces/latest/api/API_WorkspaceProperties.html **WorkSpaceProperties**참조하십시오.

```
(Get-WKSWorkspace -Region us-west-2 -WorkSpaceId ws-xdaf7hc9s).WorkspaceProperties
```

출력:

```
        ComputeTypeName                     : STANDARD
        RootVolumeSizeGib                   : 80
        RunningMode                         : AUTO_STOP
        RunningModeAutoStopTimeoutInMinutes : 60
        UserVolumeSizeGib                   : 50
```

예제 3:이 명령은 **us-west-2** 리전의 워크스페이스에 **WorkSpaceProperties** 대한 **RootVolumeSizeGib**의 하위 속성 값을 보여줍니다. GiB 단위의 루트 볼륨 크기는 80입니다.

```
(Get-WKSWorkspace -Region us-west-2 -WorkSpaceId ws-
xdaf7hc9s).WorkspaceProperties.RootVolumeSizeGib
```

출력:

```
        80
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeWorkspaces를 참조하세요.

Get-WKSWorkspaceBundle

다음 코드 예시는 Get-WKSWorkspaceBundle의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 샘플은 현재 리전의 모든 Workspace 번들에 대한 세부 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-WKSWorkspaceBundle
```

출력:

```
BundleId        : wsb-sfhdgv342
ComputeType     : Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.ComputeType
Description     : This bundle is custom
ImageId         : wsi-235aeqges
LastUpdatedTime : 12/26/2019 06:44:07
Name            : CustomBundleTest
Owner           : 233816212345
RootStorage     : Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.RootStorage
UserStorage     : Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.UserStorage
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeWorkspaceBundles를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-WKSWorkspaceDirectory

다음 코드 예시는 Get-WKSWorkspaceDirectory의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 샘플은 등록된 디렉터리의 디렉터리 세부 정보를 나열합니다.

```
Get-WKSWorkspaceDirectory
```

출력:

```
Alias                       : TestWorkspace
CustomerUserName            : Administrator
DirectoryId                 : d-123414a369
```

```
DirectoryName                : TestDirectory.com
DirectoryType                : MicrosoftAD
DnsIpAddresses               : {172.31.43.45, 172.31.2.97}
IamRoleId                    : arn:aws:iam::761234567801:role/workspaces_RoleDefault
IpGroupIds                   : {}
RegistrationCode             : WSpdx+4RRT43
SelfservicePermissions       : Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.SelfservicePermissions
State                        : REGISTERED
SubnetIds                    : {subnet-1m3m7b43, subnet-ard11aba}
Tenancy                      : SHARED
WorkspaceAccessProperties    : Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.WorkspaceAccessProperties
WorkspaceCreationProperties :
 Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.DefaultWorkspaceCreationProperties
WorkspaceSecurityGroupId     : sg-0ed2441234a123c43
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeWorkspaceDirectories를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Get-WKSWorkspaceImage`

다음 코드 예시는 `Get-WKSWorkspaceImage`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 샘플은 리전에 있는 모든 이미지의 모든 세부 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-WKSWorkspaceImage
```

출력:

```
Description     :This image is copied from another image
ErrorCode       :
ErrorMessage    :
ImageId         : wsi-345ahdjgo
Name            : CopiedImageTest
OperatingSystem : Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.OperatingSystem
RequiredTenancy : DEFAULT
State           : AVAILABLE
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeWorkspaceImages를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-WKSWorkspaceSnapshot

다음 코드 예시는 Get-WKSWorkspaceSnapshot의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 샘플은 지정된 Workspace에 대해 생성된 가장 최근 스냅샷의 타임스탬프를 보여줍니다.

```
Get-WKSWorkspaceSnapshot -WorkspaceId ws-w361s100v
```

출력:

```
RebuildSnapshots                   RestoreSnapshots
----------------                   ----------------
{Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.Snapshot} {Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.Snapshot}
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeWorkspaceSnapshots를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Get-WKSWorkspacesConnectionStatus

다음 코드 예시는 Get-WKSWorkspacesConnectionStatus의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 샘플은 지정된 Workspace의 연결 상태를 가져옵니다.

```
Get-WKSWorkspacesConnectionStatus -WorkspaceId ws-w123s234r
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DescribeWorkspacesConnectionStatus를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

New-WKSIpGroup

다음 코드 예시는 New-WKSIpGroup의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 샘플은 FreshEmptyIpGroup이라는 빈 Ip 그룹을 생성합니다.

```
New-WKSIpGroup -GroupName "FreshNewIPGroup"
```

출력:

```
wsipg-w45rty4ty
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateIpGroup을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

New-WKSTag

다음 코드 예시는 New-WKSTag의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 예제에서는 라는 워크스페이스에 새 태그를 추가합니다**ws-wsname**. 태그의 키는 "Name"이고 키 값은 입니다**AWS_Workspace**.

```
$tag = New-Object Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.Tag
$tag.Key = "Name"
$tag.Value = "AWS_Workspace"
New-WKSTag -Region us-west-2 -WorkspaceId ws-wsname -Tag $tag
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 라는 워크스페이스에 여러 태그를 추가합니다**ws-wsname**. 한 태그에는 "Name" 키와의 키 값이 **AWS_Workspace**있고, 다른 태그에는 "Stage" 태그 키와 "Test" 키 값이 있습니다.

```
$tag = New-Object Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.Tag
$tag.Key = "Name"
$tag.Value = "AWS_Workspace"

$tag2 = New-Object Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.Tag
$tag2.Key = "Stage"
$tag2.Value = "Test"
New-WKSTag -Region us-west-2 -WorkspaceId ws-wsname -Tag $tag,$tag2
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateTags를 참조하세요.

New-WKSWorkspace

다음 코드 예시는 New-WKSWorkspace의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 제공된 번들, 디렉터리 및 사용자에 대한 WorkSpace를 생성합니다.

```
New-WKSWorkspace -Workspace @{"BundleID" = "wsb-1a2b3c4d"; "DirectoryId" =
 "d-1a2b3c4d"; "UserName" = "USERNAME"}
```

예제 2:이 예제에서는 여러 WorkSpaces 생성합니다.

```
New-WKSWorkspace -Workspace @{"BundleID" = "wsb-1a2b3c4d"; "DirectoryId"
 = "d-1a2b3c4d"; "UserName" = "USERNAME_1"},@{"BundleID" = "wsb-1a2b3c4d";
 "DirectoryId" = "d-1a2b3c4d"; "UserName" = "USERNAME_2"}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 CreateWorkspaces를 참조하세요.

`Register-WKSIpGroup`

다음 코드 예시는 `Register-WKSIpGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 샘플은 지정된 IP 그룹을 지정된 디렉터리에 등록합니다.

```
Register-WKSIpGroup -GroupId wsipg-23ahsdres -DirectoryId d-123412e123
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 AssociateIpGroups를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Register-WKSWorkspaceDirectory`

다음 코드 예시는 `Register-WKSWorkspaceDirectory`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 샘플은 Workspaces Service에 지정된 디렉터리를 등록합니다.

```
Register-WKSWorkspaceDirectory -DirectoryId d-123412a123 -EnableWorkDoc $false
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 RegisterWorkspaceDirectory를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Remove-WKSIpGroup

다음 코드 예시는 Remove-WKSIpGroup의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 샘플은 지정된 IP 그룹을 삭제합니다.

```
Remove-WKSIpGroup -GroupId wsipg-32fhgtred
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-WKSIpGroup (DeleteIpGroup)" on target
 "wsipg-32fhgtred".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteIpGroup을 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Remove-WKSTag

다음 코드 예시는 Remove-WKSTag의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 샘플은 Workspace와 연결된 태그를 제거합니다.

```
Remove-WKSTag -ResourceId ws-w10b3abcd -TagKey "Type"
```

출력:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-WKSTag (DeleteTags)" on target "ws-w10b3abcd".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DeleteTags를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Remove-WKSWorkspace

다음 코드 예시는 Remove-WKSWorkspace의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 여러 WorkSpaces 종료합니다. -Force 스위치를 사용하면 cmdlet에 확인 메시지가 표시되지 않습니다.

```
Remove-WKSWorkspace -WorkspaceId "ws-1a2b3c4d5","ws-6a7b8c9d0" -Force
```

예제 2: 모든 WorkSpaces 모음을 검색하고 Remove-WKSWorkspace의 -WorkSpaceId 파라미터에 IDs를 파이프하여 모든 WorkSpaces를 종료합니다. 각 WorkSpace가 종료되기 전에 cmdlet에 메시지가 표시됩니다. 확인 프롬프트를 억제하려면 -Force 스위치를 추가합니다.

```
Get-WKSWorkspaces | Remove-WKSWorkspace
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 종료할 WorkSpaces를 정의하는 TerminateRequest 객체를 전달하는 방법을 보여줍니다. -Force 스위치 파라미터도 지정되지 않은 경우 계속하기 전에 cmdlet에 확인 메시지가 표시됩니다.

```
$arrRequest = @()
$request1 = New-Object Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.TerminateRequest
$request1.WorkspaceId = 'ws-12345678'
$arrRequest += $request1
$request2 = New-Object Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.TerminateRequest
$request2.WorkspaceId = 'ws-abcdefgh'
$arrRequest += $request2
Remove-WKSWorkspace -Request $arrRequest
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 TerminateWorkspaces를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

Reset-WKSWorkspace

다음 코드 예시는 Reset-WKSWorkspace의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 지정된 WorkSpace를 재구축합니다.

```
Reset-WKSWorkspace -WorkspaceId "ws-1a2b3c4d"
```

예제 2: 모든 WorkSpaces 모음을 검색하고 IDs를 Reset-WKSWorkspace의 -WorkSpaceId 파라미터로 파이프하여 WorkSpaces를 다시 빌드합니다.

```
Get-WKSWorkspaces | Reset-WKSWorkspace
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 RebuildWorkspaces를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Restart-WKSWorkspace`

다음 코드 예시는 `Restart-WKSWorkspace`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 지정된 WorkSpace를 재부팅합니다.

```
Restart-WKSWorkspace -WorkspaceId "ws-1a2b3c4d"
```

예제 2: 여러 WorkSpaces.

```
Restart-WKSWorkspace -WorkspaceId "ws-1a2b3c4d","ws-5a6b7c8d"
```

예제 3: 모든 WorkSpaces 모음을 검색하고 Restart-WKSWorkspace의 -WorkSpaceId 파라미터에 IDs를 파이프하여 WorkSpaces를 다시 시작합니다.

```
Get-WKSWorkspaces | Restart-WKSWorkspace
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 RebootWorkspaces를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

`Stop-WKSWorkspace`

다음 코드 예시는 `Stop-WKSWorkspace`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1: 여러 WorkSpaces 중지합니다.

```
Stop-WKSWorkspace -WorkspaceId "ws-1a2b3c4d5","ws-6a7b8c9d0"
```

예제 2: 모든 WorkSpaces 모음을 검색하고 IDs를 Stop-WKSWorkspace의 -WorkSpaceId 파라미터로 파이프하여 WorkSpaces를 중지합니다.

```
Get-WKSWorkspaces | Stop-WKSWorkspace
```

예제 3:이 예제에서는 중지할 WorkSpaces를 정의하는 StopRequest 객체를 전달하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```
$arrRequest = @()
$request1 = New-Object Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.StopRequest
$request1.WorkspaceId = 'ws-12345678'
$arrRequest += $request1
$request2 = New-Object Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.StopRequest
$request2.WorkspaceId = 'ws-abcdefgh'
$arrRequest += $request2
Stop-WKSWorkspace -Request $arrRequest
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Tools for PowerShell Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 StopWorkspaces를 참조하세요.

`Unregister-WKSIpGroup`

다음 코드 예시는 `Unregister-WKSIpGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

Tools for PowerShell V5

예제 1:이 샘플은 지정된 디렉터리에서 지정된 IP 그룹의 등록을 취소합니다.

```
Unregister-WKSIpGroup -GroupId wsipg-12abcdphq -DirectoryId d-123454b123
```

- API 세부 정보는 Cmdlet 참조(V5)의 DisassociateIpGroups를 참조하세요. AWS Tools for PowerShell

SDK for Python (Boto3)용 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는를 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

일부 서비스에는 서비스와 관련된 라이브러리 또는 함수를 활용하는 방법을 보여주는 추가 예제 범주가 포함되어 있습니다.

추가 리소스

- SDK for Python(Boto3) 개발자 안내서 -에서 Python을 사용하는 방법에 대한 자세한 내용입니다 AWS.
- AWS 개발자 센터 – 카테고리별 또는 전체 텍스트 검색별로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 – 원하는 언어로 작성된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리입니다. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

서비스

- SDK for Python (Boto3)을 사용한 ACM 예제
- SDK for Python (Boto3)을 사용한 API Gateway 예제
- SDK for Python (Boto3)을 사용하는 Application Recovery Controller 예제
- SDK for Python (Boto3)을 사용한 Audit Manager 예제
- SDK for Python (Boto3)을 사용한 Aurora 예제
- SDK for Python (Boto3)을 사용한 Auto Scaling 예제
- SDK for Python (Boto3)을 사용하는 Amazon Bedrock 예제
- SDK for Python (Boto3)을 사용한 Amazon Bedrock 런타임 예제
- SDK for Python(Boto3)을 사용한 Amazon Bedrock Agents 예제
- SDK for Python(Boto3)을 사용한 Amazon Bedrock Agents 런타임 예제
- CloudFormation SDK for Python(Boto3)을 사용한 예제
- SDK for Python (Boto3)을 사용한 CloudFront 예제
- SDK for Python (Boto3)을 사용한 CloudWatch 예제
- SDK for Python(Boto3)을 사용한 CloudWatch Logs 예시
- SDK for Python(Boto3)을 사용한 Amazon Cognito 자격 증명 예제
- SDK for Python (Boto3)을 사용한 Amazon Cognito 자격 증명 공급자 예

- SDK for Python (Boto3)을 사용하는 Amazon Comprehend 예제
- AWS Config SDK for Python(Boto3)을 사용한 예제
- AWS Control Tower SDK for Python(Boto3)을 사용한 예제
- SDK for Python(Boto3)을 사용한 Firehose 예제
- SDK for Python (Boto3)을 사용한 Device Farm 예제
- SDK for Python(Boto3)을 사용한 Amazon DocumentDB 예제
- SDK for Python (Boto3)을 사용한 DynamoDB 예제
- SDK for Python (Boto3)을 사용한 Amazon EC2 예제
- SDK for Python(Boto3)을 사용한 Amazon ECR 예제
- SDK for Python(Boto3)을 사용한 Elastic Load Balancing - 버전 2 예제
- SDK for Python (Boto3)을 사용한 Amazon EMR 예제
- SDK for Python(Boto3)을 사용한 EventBridge 예제
- SDK for Python(Boto3)을 사용한 EventBridge 스케줄러 예제
- AWS Glue SDK for Python(Boto3)을 사용한 예제
- SDK for Python (Boto3)을 사용한 HealthImaging 예제
- SDK for Python(Boto3)을 사용한 HealthLake 예제
- SDK for Python (Boto3)을 사용한 IAM 예제
- AWS IoT SiteWise SDK for Python(Boto3)을 사용한 예제
- SDK for Python (Boto3)을 사용하는 Amazon Keyspaces 예제
- SDK for Python (Boto3)을 사용한 Kinesis 예제
- AWS KMS SDK for Python(Boto3)을 사용한 예제
- SDK for Python (Boto3)을 사용한 Lambda 예제
- SDK for Python (Boto3)을 사용한 Lookout for Vision 예제
- SDK for Python (Boto3)을 사용한 Managed Service for Apache Flink 서비스 예제
- AWS Marketplace SDK for Python(Boto3)을 사용한 카탈로그 API 예제
- AWS Marketplace SDK for Python(Boto3)을 사용한 계약 API 예제
- SDK for Python(Boto3)을 사용한 Amazon MSK 예제
- SDK for Python(Boto3)을 사용한 Neptune 예제
- SDK for Python (Boto3)을 사용한 Organizations 예제
- SDK for Python(Boto3)을 사용한 Partner Central 예제

- SDK for Python (Boto3)을 사용한 Amazon Pinpoint 예제
- SDK for Python (Boto3)을 사용한 Amazon Pinpoint SMS 및 Voice API 예제
- Python용 SDK (Boto3) 를 사용한 Amazon Python용 Amazon Polly 예제
- SDK for Python (Boto3)을 사용한 Amazon RDS 예제
- SDK for Python(Boto3)을 사용한 Amazon RDS Data Service 예제
- SDK for Python(Boto3)을 사용한 Amazon Redshift 예제
- SDK for Python (Boto3)을 사용한 Amazon Rekognition 예제
- Python용 SDK (Boto3)를 사용한 Amazon S3 예제
- SDK for Python(Boto3)을 사용한 S3 디렉터리 버킷 예제
- Python용 SDK (Boto3)를 사용한 S3 Glacier 예제
- SDK for Python (Boto3)을 사용한 Secrets Manager 예제
- SDK for Python (Boto3)을 사용한 Amazon SES 예제
- SDK for Python(Boto3)을 사용한 Amazon SES API v2 예제
- SDK for Python (Boto3)을 사용한 Amazon SNS 예제
- SDK for Python (Boto3)을 사용한 Amazon SQS 예제
- SDK for Python (Boto3)을 사용한 Step Functions 예제
- AWS STS SDK for Python(Boto3)을 사용한 예제
- 지원 SDK for Python(Boto3)을 사용한 예제
- SDK for Python(Boto3)을 사용한 Systems Manager 예제
- SDK for Python (Boto3)을 사용한 Amazon Textract 예제
- SDK for Python (Boto3)을 사용한 Amazon Transcribe 예제

SDK for Python (Boto3)을 사용한 ACM 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 ACM과 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예제에는 컨텍스트에서 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- ACM에서 인증서를 요청합니다.
- 자체 서명된 인증서를 가져옵니다.
- 인증서를 나열하고 설명합니다.
- 인증서를 제거합니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

ACM 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 만듭니다.

```
import logging
from pprint import pprint

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


class AcmCertificate:
    """
    Encapsulates ACM functions.
    """
```

```
    def __init__(self, acm_client):
        """
        :param acm_client: A Boto3 ACM client.
        """
        self.acm_client = acm_client


    def request_validation(
        self, domain, alternate_domains, method, validation_domains=None
    ):
        """
        Starts a validation request that results in a new certificate being issued
        by ACM. DNS validation requires that you add CNAME records to your DNS
        provider. Email validation sends email to a list of email addresses that
        are associated with the domain.

        For more information, see _Issuing and managing certificates_ in the ACM
        user guide.
            https://docs.aws.amazon.com/acm/latest/userguide/gs.html

        :param domain: The primary domain to associate with the certificate.
        :param alternate_domains: Subject Alternate Names (SANs) for the
certificate.
        :param method: The validation method, either DNS or EMAIL.
        :param validation_domains: Alternate domains to use for email validation,
when
                                   the email domain differs from the primary domain
of
                                   the certificate.
        :return: The ARN of the requested certificate.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {
                "DomainName": domain,
                "ValidationMethod": method,
                "SubjectAlternativeNames": alternate_domains,
            }
            if validation_domains is not None:
                kwargs["DomainValidationOptions"] = [
                    {"DomainName": key, "ValidationDomain": value}
                    for key, value in validation_domains.items()
                ]
            response = self.acm_client.request_certificate(**kwargs)
            certificate_arn = response["CertificateArn"]
```

```
            logger.info(
                "Requested %s validation for domain %s. Certificate ARN is %s.",
                method,
                domain,
                certificate_arn,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Request for %s validation of domain %s failed.", method, domain
            )
            raise
        else:
            return certificate_arn


    def import_certificate(self, certificate_body, private_key):
        """
        Imports a self-signed certificate to ACM.

        :param certificate_body: The body of the certificate, in PEM format.
        :param private_key: The unencrypted private key of the certificate, in PEM
                            format.
        :return: The ARN of the imported certificate.
        """
        try:
            response = self.acm_client.import_certificate(
                Certificate=certificate_body, PrivateKey=private_key
            )
            certificate_arn = response["CertificateArn"]
            logger.info("Imported certificate.")
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't import certificate.")
            raise
        else:
            return certificate_arn


    def list(
        self,
        max_items,
        statuses=None,
        key_usage=None,
        extended_key_usage=None,
        key_types=None,
```

```
    ):
        """
        Lists the certificates for the current account.

        :param max_items: The maximum number of certificates to list.
        :param statuses: Filters the results to the specified statuses. If None, all
                         certificates are included.
        :param key_usage: Filters the results to the specified key usages. If None,
                          all key usages are included.
        :param extended_key_usage: Filters the results to the specified extended key
                                   usages. If None, all extended key usages are
                                   included.
        :param key_types: Filters the results to the specified key types. If None,
all
                          key types are included.
        :return: The list of certificates.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {"MaxItems": max_items}
            if statuses is not None:
                kwargs["CertificateStatuses"] = statuses
            includes = {}
            if key_usage is not None:
                includes["keyUsage"] = key_usage
            if extended_key_usage is not None:
                includes["extendedKeyUsage"] = extended_key_usage
            if key_types is not None:
                includes["keyTypes"] = key_types
            if includes:
                kwargs["Includes"] = includes
            response = self.acm_client.list_certificates(**kwargs)
            certificates = response["CertificateSummaryList"]
            logger.info("Got %s certificates.", len(certificates))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get certificates.")
            raise
        else:
            return certificates


    def describe(self, certificate_arn):
        """
        Gets certificate metadata.
```

```
        :param certificate_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the certificate.
        :return: Metadata about the certificate.
        """
        try:
            response = self.acm_client.describe_certificate(
                CertificateArn=certificate_arn
            )
            certificate = response["Certificate"]
            logger.info(
                "Got metadata for certificate for domain %s.",
certificate["DomainName"]
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get data for certificate %s.",
certificate_arn)
            raise
        else:
            return certificate


    def get(self, certificate_arn):
        """
        Gets the body and certificate chain of a certificate.

        :param certificate_arn: The ARN of the certificate.
        :return: The body and chain of a certificate.
        """
        try:
            response =
self.acm_client.get_certificate(CertificateArn=certificate_arn)
            logger.info("Got certificate %s and its chain.", certificate_arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get certificate %s.", certificate_arn)
            raise
        else:
            return response


    def add_tags(self, certificate_arn, tags):
        """
        Adds tags to a certificate. Tags are key-value pairs that contain custom
        metadata.

        :param certificate_arn: The ARN of the certificate.
```

```
        :param tags: A dictionary of key-value tags to add to the certificate.
        """
        try:
            self.acm_client.add_tags_to_certificate(
                CertificateArn=certificate_arn,
                Tags=[{"Key": key, "Value": value} for key, value in tags.items()],
            )
            logger.info("Added %s tags to certificate %s.", len(tags),
certificate_arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't add tags to certificate %s.",
certificate_arn)
            raise


    def list_tags(self, certificate_arn):
        """
        Lists the tags attached to a certificate.

        :param certificate_arn: The ARN of the certificate.
        :return: The dictionary of certificate tags.
        """
        try:
            response = self.acm_client.list_tags_for_certificate(
                CertificateArn=certificate_arn
            )
            tags = {tag["Key"]: tag["Value"] for tag in response["Tags"]}
            logger.info("Got %s tags for certificates %s.", len(tags),
certificate_arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get tags for certificate %s.",
certificate_arn)
            raise
        else:
            return tags


    def remove_tags(self, certificate_arn, tags):
        """
        Removes tags from a certificate. If the value of a tag is specified, the tag
is
        removed only when the value matches the value of the certificate's tag.
        Otherwise, the tag is removed regardless of its value.
```

```
        :param certificate_arn: The ARN of the certificate.
        :param tags: The dictionary of tags to remove.
        """
        try:
            cert_tags = []
            for key, value in tags.items():
                tag = {"Key": key}
                if value is not None:
                    tag["Value"] = value
                cert_tags.append(tag)
            self.acm_client.remove_tags_from_certificate(
                CertificateArn=certificate_arn, Tags=cert_tags
            )
            logger.info(
                "Removed %s tags from certificate %s.", len(tags), certificate_arn
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't remove tags from certificate %s.", certificate_arn
            )
            raise


    def remove(self, certificate_arn):
        """
        Removes a certificate.

        :param certificate_arn: The ARN of the certificate to remove.
        """
        try:
            self.acm_client.delete_certificate(CertificateArn=certificate_arn)
            logger.info("Removed certificate %s.", certificate_arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't remove certificate %s.", certificate_arn)
            raise
```

래퍼 클래스를 사용하여 계정의 인증서를 관리합니다.

```
def usage_demo():
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) demo!")
```

```
    print("-" * 88)

    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    acm_certificate = AcmCertificate(boto3.client("acm"))
    domain = "example.com"
    sub_domains = [f"{sub}.{domain}" for sub in ["test", "dev"]]
    print(f"Request a certificate for {domain}.")
    certificate_arn = acm_certificate.request_validation(domain, sub_domains, "DNS")
    print(f"Started validation, got certificate ARN: {certificate_arn}.")

    import_cert_arn = None
    cert_file_name = input(
        "Enter the file name for a self-signed certificate in PEM format. "
        "This certificate will be imported to ACM. Press Enter to skip: "
    )
    if cert_file_name:
        pk_file_name = input(
            "Enter the file name for the unencrypted private key of the certificate.
"
            "This file must also be in PEM format: "
        )
        if pk_file_name:
            with open(cert_file_name, "rb") as cert_file:
                import_cert = cert_file.read()
            with open(pk_file_name, "rb") as pk_file:
                import_pk = pk_file.read()
            import_cert_arn = acm_certificate.import_certificate(import_cert,
import_pk)
            print(f"Certificate imported, got ARN: {import_cert_arn}")
        else:
            print("No private key file entered. Skipping certificate import.")
    else:
        print("Skipping self-signed certificate import.")

    print("Getting the first 10 issued certificates.")
    certificates = acm_certificate.list(10, statuses=["ISSUED"])
    print(f"Found {len(certificates)} issued certificates.")

    print(f"Getting metadata for certificate {certificate_arn}")
    cert_metadata = acm_certificate.describe(certificate_arn)
    pprint(cert_metadata)

    if import_cert_arn is not None:
```

```
        print(f"Getting certificate for imported certificate {import_cert_arn}")
        import_cert_data = acm_certificate.get(import_cert_arn)
        pprint(import_cert_data)

    print(f"Adding tags to certificate {certificate_arn}.")
    acm_certificate.add_tags(certificate_arn, {"purpose": "acm demo", "color":
"green"})
    tags = acm_certificate.list_tags(certificate_arn)
    print(f"Found tags: {tags}")
    acm_certificate.remove_tags(certificate_arn, {key: None for key in tags})
    print("Removed tags.")

    print("Removing certificates added during the demo.")
    acm_certificate.remove(certificate_arn)
    if import_cert_arn is not None:
        acm_certificate.remove(import_cert_arn)

    print("Thanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - AddTagsToCertificate
  - DeleteCertificate
  - DescribeCertificate
  - GetCertificate
  - ImportCertificate
  - ListCertificates
  - ListTagsForCertificate
  - RemoveTagsFromCertificate
  - RequestCertificate
  - ResendValidationEmail

작업

AddTagsToCertificate

다음 코드 예시는 AddTagsToCertificate의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class AcmCertificate:
    """
    Encapsulates ACM functions.
    """

    def __init__(self, acm_client):
        """
        :param acm_client: A Boto3 ACM client.
        """
        self.acm_client = acm_client


    def add_tags(self, certificate_arn, tags):
        """
        Adds tags to a certificate. Tags are key-value pairs that contain custom
        metadata.

        :param certificate_arn: The ARN of the certificate.
        :param tags: A dictionary of key-value tags to add to the certificate.
        """
        try:
            self.acm_client.add_tags_to_certificate(
                CertificateArn=certificate_arn,
                Tags=[{"Key": key, "Value": value} for key, value in tags.items()],
            )
            logger.info("Added %s tags to certificate %s.", len(tags),
 certificate_arn)
        except ClientError:
```

```
            logger.exception("Couldn't add tags to certificate %s.",
 certificate_arn)
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 AddTagsToCertificate를 참조하십시오.

DeleteCertificate

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteCertificate의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class AcmCertificate:
    """
    Encapsulates ACM functions.
    """

    def __init__(self, acm_client):
        """
        :param acm_client: A Boto3 ACM client.
        """
        self.acm_client = acm_client


    def remove(self, certificate_arn):
        """
        Removes a certificate.

        :param certificate_arn: The ARN of the certificate to remove.
        """
        try:
            self.acm_client.delete_certificate(CertificateArn=certificate_arn)
```

```
            logger.info("Removed certificate %s.", certificate_arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't remove certificate %s.", certificate_arn)
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteCertificate를 참조하십시오.

`DescribeCertificate`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeCertificate`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class AcmCertificate:
    """
    Encapsulates ACM functions.
    """

    def __init__(self, acm_client):
        """
        :param acm_client: A Boto3 ACM client.
        """
        self.acm_client = acm_client


    def describe(self, certificate_arn):
        """
        Gets certificate metadata.

        :param certificate_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the certificate.
        :return: Metadata about the certificate.
        """
        try:
            response = self.acm_client.describe_certificate(
```

```
                CertificateArn=certificate_arn
            )
            certificate = response["Certificate"]
            logger.info(
                "Got metadata for certificate for domain %s.",
certificate["DomainName"]
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get data for certificate %s.",
certificate_arn)
            raise
        else:
            return certificate
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeCertificate를 참조하십시오.

GetCertificate

다음 코드 예시는 GetCertificate의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class AcmCertificate:
    """
    Encapsulates ACM functions.
    """

    def __init__(self, acm_client):
        """
        :param acm_client: A Boto3 ACM client.
        """
        self.acm_client = acm_client
```

```
    def get(self, certificate_arn):
        """
        Gets the body and certificate chain of a certificate.

        :param certificate_arn: The ARN of the certificate.
        :return: The body and chain of a certificate.
        """
        try:
            response =
 self.acm_client.get_certificate(CertificateArn=certificate_arn)
            logger.info("Got certificate %s and its chain.", certificate_arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get certificate %s.", certificate_arn)
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetCertificate를 참조하십시오.

`ImportCertificate`

다음 코드 예시는 `ImportCertificate`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class AcmCertificate:
    """
    Encapsulates ACM functions.
    """

    def __init__(self, acm_client):
        """
        :param acm_client: A Boto3 ACM client.
        """
```

```
        self.acm_client = acm_client


    def import_certificate(self, certificate_body, private_key):
        """
        Imports a self-signed certificate to ACM.

        :param certificate_body: The body of the certificate, in PEM format.
        :param private_key: The unencrypted private key of the certificate, in PEM
                            format.
        :return: The ARN of the imported certificate.
        """
        try:
            response = self.acm_client.import_certificate(
                Certificate=certificate_body, PrivateKey=private_key
            )
            certificate_arn = response["CertificateArn"]
            logger.info("Imported certificate.")
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't import certificate.")
            raise
        else:
            return certificate_arn
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ImportCertificate를 참조하십시오.

`ListCertificates`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListCertificates`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class AcmCertificate:
    """
```

```
    Encapsulates ACM functions.
    """

    def __init__(self, acm_client):
        """
        :param acm_client: A Boto3 ACM client.
        """
        self.acm_client = acm_client


    def list(
        self,
        max_items,
        statuses=None,
        key_usage=None,
        extended_key_usage=None,
        key_types=None,
    ):
        """
        Lists the certificates for the current account.

        :param max_items: The maximum number of certificates to list.
        :param statuses: Filters the results to the specified statuses. If None, all
                         certificates are included.
        :param key_usage: Filters the results to the specified key usages. If None,
                          all key usages are included.
        :param extended_key_usage: Filters the results to the specified extended key
                                   usages. If None, all extended key usages are
                                   included.
        :param key_types: Filters the results to the specified key types. If None,
all
                          key types are included.
        :return: The list of certificates.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {"MaxItems": max_items}
            if statuses is not None:
                kwargs["CertificateStatuses"] = statuses
            includes = {}
            if key_usage is not None:
                includes["keyUsage"] = key_usage
            if extended_key_usage is not None:
                includes["extendedKeyUsage"] = extended_key_usage
            if key_types is not None:
```

```
                includes["keyTypes"] = key_types
            if includes:
                kwargs["Includes"] = includes
            response = self.acm_client.list_certificates(**kwargs)
            certificates = response["CertificateSummaryList"]
            logger.info("Got %s certificates.", len(certificates))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get certificates.")
            raise
        else:
            return certificates
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListCertificates를 참조하십시오.

`ListTagsForCertificate`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListTagsForCertificate`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class AcmCertificate:
    """
    Encapsulates ACM functions.
    """

    def __init__(self, acm_client):
        """
        :param acm_client: A Boto3 ACM client.
        """
        self.acm_client = acm_client


    def list_tags(self, certificate_arn):
        """
```

```
        Lists the tags attached to a certificate.

        :param certificate_arn: The ARN of the certificate.
        :return: The dictionary of certificate tags.
        """
        try:
            response = self.acm_client.list_tags_for_certificate(
                CertificateArn=certificate_arn
            )
            tags = {tag["Key"]: tag["Value"] for tag in response["Tags"]}
            logger.info("Got %s tags for certificates %s.", len(tags),
certificate_arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get tags for certificate %s.",
certificate_arn)
            raise
        else:
            return tags
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListTagsForCertificate를 참조하십시오.

`RemoveTagsFromCertificate`

다음 코드 예시는 `RemoveTagsFromCertificate`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class AcmCertificate:
    """
    Encapsulates ACM functions.
    """
```

```
    def __init__(self, acm_client):
        """
        :param acm_client: A Boto3 ACM client.
        """
        self.acm_client = acm_client


    def remove_tags(self, certificate_arn, tags):
        """
        Removes tags from a certificate. If the value of a tag is specified, the tag
is
        removed only when the value matches the value of the certificate's tag.
        Otherwise, the tag is removed regardless of its value.

        :param certificate_arn: The ARN of the certificate.
        :param tags: The dictionary of tags to remove.
        """
        try:
            cert_tags = []
            for key, value in tags.items():
                tag = {"Key": key}
                if value is not None:
                    tag["Value"] = value
                cert_tags.append(tag)
            self.acm_client.remove_tags_from_certificate(
                CertificateArn=certificate_arn, Tags=cert_tags
            )
            logger.info(
                "Removed %s tags from certificate %s.", len(tags), certificate_arn
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't remove tags from certificate %s.", certificate_arn
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 RemoveTagsFromCertificate를 참조하십시오.

RequestCertificate

다음 코드 예시는 RequestCertificate의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class AcmCertificate:
    """
    Encapsulates ACM functions.
    """

    def __init__(self, acm_client):
        """
        :param acm_client: A Boto3 ACM client.
        """
        self.acm_client = acm_client


    def request_validation(
        self, domain, alternate_domains, method, validation_domains=None
    ):
        """
        Starts a validation request that results in a new certificate being issued
        by ACM. DNS validation requires that you add CNAME records to your DNS
        provider. Email validation sends email to a list of email addresses that
        are associated with the domain.

        For more information, see _Issuing and managing certificates_ in the ACM
        user guide.
            https://docs.aws.amazon.com/acm/latest/userguide/gs.html

        :param domain: The primary domain to associate with the certificate.
        :param alternate_domains: Subject Alternate Names (SANs) for the
 certificate.
        :param method: The validation method, either DNS or EMAIL.
        :param validation_domains: Alternate domains to use for email validation,
 when
```

```
                                    the email domain differs from the primary domain
of
                                    the certificate.
        :return: The ARN of the requested certificate.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {
                "DomainName": domain,
                "ValidationMethod": method,
                "SubjectAlternativeNames": alternate_domains,
            }
            if validation_domains is not None:
                kwargs["DomainValidationOptions"] = [
                    {"DomainName": key, "ValidationDomain": value}
                    for key, value in validation_domains.items()
                ]
            response = self.acm_client.request_certificate(**kwargs)
            certificate_arn = response["CertificateArn"]
            logger.info(
                "Requested %s validation for domain %s. Certificate ARN is %s.",
                method,
                domain,
                certificate_arn,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Request for %s validation of domain %s failed.", method, domain
            )
            raise
        else:
            return certificate_arn
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 RequestCertificate를 참조하십시오.

ResendValidationEmail

다음 코드 예시는 `ResendValidationEmail`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class AcmCertificate:
    """
    Encapsulates ACM functions.
    """

    def __init__(self, acm_client):
        """
        :param acm_client: A Boto3 ACM client.
        """
        self.acm_client = acm_client


    def resend_validation_email(self, certificate_arn, domain, validation_domain):
        """
        Request that validation email is sent again, for a certificate that was
        previously requested with email validation.

        :param certificate_arn: The ARN of the certificate.
        :param domain: The primary domain of the certificate.
        :param validation_domain: Alternate domain to use for determining email
                                  addresses to use for validation.
        """
        try:
            self.acm_client.resend_validation_email(
                CertificateArn=certificate_arn,
                Domain=domain,
                ValidationDomain=validation_domain,
            )
            logger.info(
                "Validation email resent to validation domain %s.",
 validation_domain
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
```

```
                "Couldn't resend validation email to %s.", validation_domain
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ResendValidationEmail을 참조하십시오.

SDK for Python (Boto3)을 사용한 API Gateway 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 API Gateway와 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오

작업

`CreateDeployment`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateDeployment`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ApiGatewayToService:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon API Gateway functions that are used to create a REST API
 that
    integrates with another AWS service.
    """

    def __init__(self, apig_client):
        """
        :param apig_client: A Boto3 API Gateway client.
        """
        self.apig_client = apig_client
        self.api_id = None
        self.root_id = None
        self.stage = None


    def deploy_api(self, stage_name):
        """
        Deploys a REST API. After a REST API is deployed, it can be called from any
        REST client, such as the Python Requests package or Postman.

        :param stage_name: The stage of the API to deploy, such as 'test'.
        :return: The base URL of the deployed REST API.
        """
        try:
            self.apig_client.create_deployment(
                restApiId=self.api_id, stageName=stage_name
            )
            self.stage = stage_name
            logger.info("Deployed stage %s.", stage_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't deploy stage %s.", stage_name)
            raise
```

```
        else:
            return self.api_url()



    def api_url(self, resource=None):
        """
        Builds the REST API URL from its parts.

        :param resource: The resource path to append to the base URL.
        :return: The REST URL to the specified resource.
        """
        url = (
            f"https://{self.api_id}.execute-api.{self.apig_client.meta.region_name}"
            f".amazonaws.com/{self.stage}"
        )
        if resource is not None:
            url = f"{url}/{resource}"
        return url
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateDeployment를 참조하십시오.

`CreateResource`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateResource`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ApiGatewayToService:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon API Gateway functions that are used to create a REST API
 that
    integrates with another AWS service.
```

```
    """

    def __init__(self, apig_client):
        """
        :param apig_client: A Boto3 API Gateway client.
        """
        self.apig_client = apig_client
        self.api_id = None
        self.root_id = None
        self.stage = None


    def add_rest_resource(self, parent_id, resource_path):
        """
        Adds a resource to a REST API.

        :param parent_id: The ID of the parent resource.
        :param resource_path: The path of the new resource, relative to the parent.
        :return: The ID of the new resource.
        """
        try:
            result = self.apig_client.create_resource(
                restApiId=self.api_id, parentId=parent_id, pathPart=resource_path
            )
            resource_id = result["id"]
            logger.info("Created resource %s.", resource_path)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create resource %s.", resource_path)
            raise
        else:
            return resource_id
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateResource를 참조하십시오.

`CreateRestApi`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateRestApi`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ApiGatewayToService:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon API Gateway functions that are used to create a REST API
 that
    integrates with another AWS service.
    """

    def __init__(self, apig_client):
        """
        :param apig_client: A Boto3 API Gateway client.
        """
        self.apig_client = apig_client
        self.api_id = None
        self.root_id = None
        self.stage = None


    def create_rest_api(self, api_name):
        """
        Creates a REST API on API Gateway. The default API has only a root resource
        and no HTTP methods.

        :param api_name: The name of the API. This descriptive name is not used in
                         the API path.
        :return: The ID of the newly created API.
        """
        try:
            result = self.apig_client.create_rest_api(name=api_name)
            self.api_id = result["id"]
            logger.info("Created REST API %s with ID %s.", api_name, self.api_id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create REST API %s.", api_name)
            raise
```

```
        try:
            result = self.apig_client.get_resources(restApiId=self.api_id)
            self.root_id = next(
                item for item in result["items"] if item["path"] == "/"
            )["id"]
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get resources for API %s.", self.api_id)
            raise
        except StopIteration as err:
            logger.exception("No root resource found in API %s.", self.api_id)
            raise ValueError from err

        return self.api_id
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateRestApi를 참조하십시오.

`DeleteRestApi`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteRestApi`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ApiGatewayToService:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon API Gateway functions that are used to create a REST API
 that
    integrates with another AWS service.
    """

    def __init__(self, apig_client):
        """
        :param apig_client: A Boto3 API Gateway client.
        """
```

```
        self.apig_client = apig_client
        self.api_id = None
        self.root_id = None
        self.stage = None


    def delete_rest_api(self):
        """
        Deletes a REST API, including all of its resources and configuration.
        """
        try:
            self.apig_client.delete_rest_api(restApiId=self.api_id)
            logger.info("Deleted REST API %s.", self.api_id)
            self.api_id = None
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete REST API %s.", self.api_id)
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteRestApi를 참조하십시오.

`GetResources`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetResources`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ApiGatewayToService:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon API Gateway functions that are used to create a REST API
 that
    integrates with another AWS service.
    """
```

```
    def __init__(self, apig_client):
        """
        :param apig_client: A Boto3 API Gateway client.
        """
        self.apig_client = apig_client
        self.api_id = None
        self.root_id = None
        self.stage = None


    def create_rest_api(self, api_name):
        """
        Creates a REST API on API Gateway. The default API has only a root resource
        and no HTTP methods.

        :param api_name: The name of the API. This descriptive name is not used in
                         the API path.
        :return: The ID of the newly created API.
        """
        try:
            result = self.apig_client.create_rest_api(name=api_name)
            self.api_id = result["id"]
            logger.info("Created REST API %s with ID %s.", api_name, self.api_id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create REST API %s.", api_name)
            raise

        try:
            result = self.apig_client.get_resources(restApiId=self.api_id)
            self.root_id = next(
                item for item in result["items"] if item["path"] == "/"
            )["id"]
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get resources for API %s.", self.api_id)
            raise
        except StopIteration as err:
            logger.exception("No root resource found in API %s.", self.api_id)
            raise ValueError from err

        return self.api_id
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetResources를 참조하십시오.

GetRestApis

다음 코드 예시는 GetRestApis의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ApiGatewayToService:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon API Gateway functions that are used to create a REST API
 that
    integrates with another AWS service.
    """

    def __init__(self, apig_client):
        """
        :param apig_client: A Boto3 API Gateway client.
        """
        self.apig_client = apig_client
        self.api_id = None
        self.root_id = None
        self.stage = None


    def get_rest_api_id(self, api_name):
        """
        Gets the ID of a REST API from its name by searching the list of REST APIs
        for the current account. Because names need not be unique, this returns only
        the first API with the specified name.

        :param api_name: The name of the API to look up.
        :return: The ID of the specified API.
        """
        try:
            rest_api = None
            paginator = self.apig_client.get_paginator("get_rest_apis")
            for page in paginator.paginate():
                rest_api = next(
```

```
                    (item for item in page["items"] if item["name"] == api_name),
None
                )
                if rest_api is not None:
                    break
            self.api_id = rest_api["id"]
            logger.info("Found ID %s for API %s.", rest_api["id"], api_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't find ID for API %s.", api_name)
            raise
        else:
            return rest_api["id"]
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetRestApis를 참조하십시오.

`PutIntegration`

다음 코드 예시는 `PutIntegration`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ApiGatewayToService:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon API Gateway functions that are used to create a REST API
that
    integrates with another AWS service.
    """

    def __init__(self, apig_client):
        """
        :param apig_client: A Boto3 API Gateway client.
        """
        self.apig_client = apig_client
        self.api_id = None
```

```
        self.root_id = None
        self.stage = None


    def add_integration_method(
        self,
        resource_id,
        rest_method,
        service_endpoint_prefix,
        service_action,
        service_method,
        role_arn,
        mapping_template,
    ):
        """
        Adds an integration method to a REST API. An integration method is a REST
        resource, such as '/users', and an HTTP verb, such as GET. The integration
        method is backed by an AWS service, such as Amazon DynamoDB.

        :param resource_id: The ID of the REST resource.
        :param rest_method: The HTTP verb used with the REST resource.
        :param service_endpoint_prefix: The service endpoint that is integrated with
                                        this method, such as 'dynamodb'.
        :param service_action: The action that is called on the service, such as
                               'GetItem'.
        :param service_method: The HTTP method of the service request, such as POST.
        :param role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a role that grants API
                         Gateway permission to use the specified action with the
                         service.
        :param mapping_template: A mapping template that is used to translate REST
                                 elements, such as query parameters, to the request
                                 body format required by the service.
        """
        service_uri = (
            f"arn:aws:apigateway:{self.apig_client.meta.region_name}"
            f":{service_endpoint_prefix}:action/{service_action}"
        )
        try:
            self.apig_client.put_method(
                restApiId=self.api_id,
                resourceId=resource_id,
                httpMethod=rest_method,
                authorizationType="NONE",
            )
```

```
            self.apig_client.put_method_response(
                restApiId=self.api_id,
                resourceId=resource_id,
                httpMethod=rest_method,
                statusCode="200",
                responseModels={"application/json": "Empty"},
            )
            logger.info("Created %s method for resource %s.", rest_method,
resource_id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't create %s method for resource %s.", rest_method,
resource_id
            )
            raise

        try:
            self.apig_client.put_integration(
                restApiId=self.api_id,
                resourceId=resource_id,
                httpMethod=rest_method,
                type="AWS",
                integrationHttpMethod=service_method,
                credentials=role_arn,
                requestTemplates={"application/json": json.dumps(mapping_template)},
                uri=service_uri,
                passthroughBehavior="WHEN_NO_TEMPLATES",
            )
            self.apig_client.put_integration_response(
                restApiId=self.api_id,
                resourceId=resource_id,
                httpMethod=rest_method,
                statusCode="200",
                responseTemplates={"application/json": ""},
            )
            logger.info(
                "Created integration for resource %s to service URI %s.",
                resource_id,
                service_uri,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't create integration for resource %s to service URI %s.",
                resource_id,
```

```
                service_uri,
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 PutIntegration을 참조하십시오.

PutIntegrationResponse

다음 코드 예시는 PutIntegrationResponse의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ApiGatewayToService:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon API Gateway functions that are used to create a REST API
 that
    integrates with another AWS service.
    """

    def __init__(self, apig_client):
        """
        :param apig_client: A Boto3 API Gateway client.
        """
        self.apig_client = apig_client
        self.api_id = None
        self.root_id = None
        self.stage = None


    def add_integration_method(
        self,
        resource_id,
        rest_method,
        service_endpoint_prefix,
```

```
        service_action,
        service_method,
        role_arn,
        mapping_template,
    ):
        """
        Adds an integration method to a REST API. An integration method is a REST
        resource, such as '/users', and an HTTP verb, such as GET. The integration
        method is backed by an AWS service, such as Amazon DynamoDB.

        :param resource_id: The ID of the REST resource.
        :param rest_method: The HTTP verb used with the REST resource.
        :param service_endpoint_prefix: The service endpoint that is integrated with
                                        this method, such as 'dynamodb'.
        :param service_action: The action that is called on the service, such as
                               'GetItem'.
        :param service_method: The HTTP method of the service request, such as POST.
        :param role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a role that grants API
                         Gateway permission to use the specified action with the
                         service.
        :param mapping_template: A mapping template that is used to translate REST
                                 elements, such as query parameters, to the request
                                 body format required by the service.
        """
        service_uri = (
            f"arn:aws:apigateway:{self.apig_client.meta.region_name}"
            f":{service_endpoint_prefix}:action/{service_action}"
        )
        try:
            self.apig_client.put_method(
                restApiId=self.api_id,
                resourceId=resource_id,
                httpMethod=rest_method,
                authorizationType="NONE",
            )
            self.apig_client.put_method_response(
                restApiId=self.api_id,
                resourceId=resource_id,
                httpMethod=rest_method,
                statusCode="200",
                responseModels={"application/json": "Empty"},
            )
            logger.info("Created %s method for resource %s.", rest_method,
resource_id)
```

```
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't create %s method for resource %s.", rest_method,
resource_id
            )
            raise

        try:
            self.apig_client.put_integration(
                restApiId=self.api_id,
                resourceId=resource_id,
                httpMethod=rest_method,
                type="AWS",
                integrationHttpMethod=service_method,
                credentials=role_arn,
                requestTemplates={"application/json": json.dumps(mapping_template)},
                uri=service_uri,
                passthroughBehavior="WHEN_NO_TEMPLATES",
            )
            self.apig_client.put_integration_response(
                restApiId=self.api_id,
                resourceId=resource_id,
                httpMethod=rest_method,
                statusCode="200",
                responseTemplates={"application/json": ""},
            )
            logger.info(
                "Created integration for resource %s to service URI %s.",
                resource_id,
                service_uri,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't create integration for resource %s to service URI %s.",
                resource_id,
                service_uri,
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 PutIntegrationResponse를 참조하십시오.

PutMethod

다음 코드 예시는 PutMethod의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ApiGatewayToService:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon API Gateway functions that are used to create a REST API
 that
    integrates with another AWS service.
    """

    def __init__(self, apig_client):
        """
        :param apig_client: A Boto3 API Gateway client.
        """
        self.apig_client = apig_client
        self.api_id = None
        self.root_id = None
        self.stage = None


    def add_integration_method(
        self,
        resource_id,
        rest_method,
        service_endpoint_prefix,
        service_action,
        service_method,
        role_arn,
        mapping_template,
    ):
        """
        Adds an integration method to a REST API. An integration method is a REST
        resource, such as '/users', and an HTTP verb, such as GET. The integration
        method is backed by an AWS service, such as Amazon DynamoDB.
```

```
        :param resource_id: The ID of the REST resource.
        :param rest_method: The HTTP verb used with the REST resource.
        :param service_endpoint_prefix: The service endpoint that is integrated with
                                        this method, such as 'dynamodb'.
        :param service_action: The action that is called on the service, such as
                               'GetItem'.
        :param service_method: The HTTP method of the service request, such as POST.
        :param role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a role that grants API
                         Gateway permission to use the specified action with the
                         service.
        :param mapping_template: A mapping template that is used to translate REST
                                 elements, such as query parameters, to the request
                                 body format required by the service.
        """
        service_uri = (
            f"arn:aws:apigateway:{self.apig_client.meta.region_name}"
            f":{service_endpoint_prefix}:action/{service_action}"
        )
        try:
            self.apig_client.put_method(
                restApiId=self.api_id,
                resourceId=resource_id,
                httpMethod=rest_method,
                authorizationType="NONE",
            )
            self.apig_client.put_method_response(
                restApiId=self.api_id,
                resourceId=resource_id,
                httpMethod=rest_method,
                statusCode="200",
                responseModels={"application/json": "Empty"},
            )
            logger.info("Created %s method for resource %s.", rest_method,
resource_id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't create %s method for resource %s.", rest_method,
resource_id
            )
            raise

        try:
            self.apig_client.put_integration(
```

```
                restApiId=self.api_id,
                resourceId=resource_id,
                httpMethod=rest_method,
                type="AWS",
                integrationHttpMethod=service_method,
                credentials=role_arn,
                requestTemplates={"application/json": json.dumps(mapping_template)},
                uri=service_uri,
                passthroughBehavior="WHEN_NO_TEMPLATES",
            )
            self.apig_client.put_integration_response(
                restApiId=self.api_id,
                resourceId=resource_id,
                httpMethod=rest_method,
                statusCode="200",
                responseTemplates={"application/json": ""},
            )
            logger.info(
                "Created integration for resource %s to service URI %s.",
                resource_id,
                service_uri,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't create integration for resource %s to service URI %s.",
                resource_id,
                service_uri,
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 PutMethod를 참조하십시오.

PutMethodResponse

다음 코드 예시는 PutMethodResponse의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ApiGatewayToService:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon API Gateway functions that are used to create a REST API
 that
    integrates with another AWS service.
    """

    def __init__(self, apig_client):
        """
        :param apig_client: A Boto3 API Gateway client.
        """
        self.apig_client = apig_client
        self.api_id = None
        self.root_id = None
        self.stage = None


    def add_integration_method(
        self,
        resource_id,
        rest_method,
        service_endpoint_prefix,
        service_action,
        service_method,
        role_arn,
        mapping_template,
    ):
        """
        Adds an integration method to a REST API. An integration method is a REST
        resource, such as '/users', and an HTTP verb, such as GET. The integration
        method is backed by an AWS service, such as Amazon DynamoDB.

        :param resource_id: The ID of the REST resource.
        :param rest_method: The HTTP verb used with the REST resource.
```

```
        :param service_endpoint_prefix: The service endpoint that is integrated with
                                        this method, such as 'dynamodb'.
        :param service_action: The action that is called on the service, such as
                               'GetItem'.
        :param service_method: The HTTP method of the service request, such as POST.
        :param role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a role that grants API
                         Gateway permission to use the specified action with the
                         service.
        :param mapping_template: A mapping template that is used to translate REST
                                 elements, such as query parameters, to the request
                                 body format required by the service.
        """
        service_uri = (
            f"arn:aws:apigateway:{self.apig_client.meta.region_name}"
            f":{service_endpoint_prefix}:action/{service_action}"
        )
        try:
            self.apig_client.put_method(
                restApiId=self.api_id,
                resourceId=resource_id,
                httpMethod=rest_method,
                authorizationType="NONE",
            )
            self.apig_client.put_method_response(
                restApiId=self.api_id,
                resourceId=resource_id,
                httpMethod=rest_method,
                statusCode="200",
                responseModels={"application/json": "Empty"},
            )
            logger.info("Created %s method for resource %s.", rest_method,
resource_id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't create %s method for resource %s.", rest_method,
resource_id
            )
            raise

        try:
            self.apig_client.put_integration(
                restApiId=self.api_id,
                resourceId=resource_id,
                httpMethod=rest_method,
```

```
                type="AWS",
                integrationHttpMethod=service_method,
                credentials=role_arn,
                requestTemplates={"application/json": json.dumps(mapping_template)},
                uri=service_uri,
                passthroughBehavior="WHEN_NO_TEMPLATES",
            )
            self.apig_client.put_integration_response(
                restApiId=self.api_id,
                resourceId=resource_id,
                httpMethod=rest_method,
                statusCode="200",
                responseTemplates={"application/json": ""},
            )
            logger.info(
                "Created integration for resource %s to service URI %s.",
                resource_id,
                service_uri,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't create integration for resource %s to service URI %s.",
                resource_id,
                service_uri,
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 PutMethodResponse를 참조하십시오.

시나리오

COVID-19 데이터를 추적하는 REST API 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 가상 데이터를 사용하여 미국의 일별 COVID-19 발생 현황을 추적하는 시스템을 시뮬레이션하는 REST API를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

AWS Chalice를와 함께 사용하여 Amazon API Gateway AWS Lambda및 Amazon DynamoDB AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 를 사용하는 서버리스 REST API를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. Amazon API Gateway REST API로 가상 데이터를 사용하여 미국의 일별 COVID-19 발생 현황을 추적하는 시스템을 시뮬레이션합니다. 다음 작업을 수행하는 방법에 대해 알아보세요.

- AWS Chalice를 사용하여 API Gateway를 통해 들어오는 REST 요청을 처리하기 위해 호출되는 Lambda 함수의 경로를 정의합니다.
- Lambda 함수로 데이터를 검색하고 DynamoDB 테이블에 저장하여 REST 요청을 처리합니다.
- AWS CloudFormation 템플릿에서 테이블 구조 및 보안 역할 리소스를 정의합니다.
- AWS Chalice 및 CloudFormation을 사용하여 필요한 모든 리소스를 패키징하고 배포합니다.
- CloudFormation을 사용하여 생성된 모든 리소스를 정리합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- CloudFormation
- DynamoDB
- Lambda

대출 라이브러리 REST API 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Aurora 데이터베이스가 지원하는 REST API를 사용하여 고객이 도서를 빌리고 반납할 수 있는 대출 라이브러리를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

Amazon Relational Database Service(RDS) API 및 AWS Chalice와 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 함께를 사용하여 Amazon Aurora 데이터베이스에서 지원하는 REST API를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 웹 서비스는 완전히 서버리스이며 고객이 책을 빌리고 반납할 수 있는 간단한 대출 라이브러리를 나타냅니다. 다음 작업을 수행하는 방법에 대해 알아보세요.

- 서버리스 Aurora 데이터베이스 클러스터를 생성하고 관리합니다.
- AWS Secrets Manager 를 사용하여 데이터베이스 자격 증명을 관리합니다.
- Amazon RDS를 사용하여 데이터를 데이터베이스 내부 및 외부로 이동하는 데이터 스토리지 계층을 구현합니다.

- AWS Chalice를 사용하여 서버리스 REST API를 Amazon API Gateway 및에 배포합니다 AWS Lambda.
- 요청 패키지를 사용하여 웹 서비스에 요청을 보냅니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하십시오.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- Aurora
- Lambda
- Secrets Manager

WebSocket 채팅 애플리케이션 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon API Gateway 기반의 WebSocket API에서 제공되는 채팅 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

Amazon API Gateway V2와 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 함께를 사용하여 AWS Lambda 및 Amazon DynamoDB와 통합되는 웹 소켓 API를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- API Gateway에서 제공되는 WebSocket API를 생성합니다.
- DynamoDB에 연결을 저장하고 다른 채팅 참가자에게 메시지를 게시하는 Lambda 핸들러를 정의합니다.
- WebSocket 채팅 애플리케이션에 연결하고 WebSocket 패키지를 사용하여 메시지를 전송합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda

REST API 생성 및 배포

다음 코드 예제에서는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- API Gateway에서 제공되는 REST API를 생성합니다.
- 사용자 프로필을 나타내는 리소스를 REST API에 추가합니다.
- REST API가 DynamoDB 테이블을 사용하여 사용자 프로필 데이터를 저장하도록 통합 메서드를 추가합니다.
- 사용자 프로필을 추가하고 검색하려면 REST API에 HTTP 요청을 보냅니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

API Gateway 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
import argparse
import json
import logging
from pprint import pprint
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError
import requests

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


class ApiGatewayToService:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon API Gateway functions that are used to create a REST API
 that
    integrates with another AWS service.
    """

    def __init__(self, apig_client):
        """
        :param apig_client: A Boto3 API Gateway client.
        """
        self.apig_client = apig_client
        self.api_id = None
```

```
        self.root_id = None
        self.stage = None


    def create_rest_api(self, api_name):
        """
        Creates a REST API on API Gateway. The default API has only a root resource
        and no HTTP methods.

        :param api_name: The name of the API. This descriptive name is not used in
                         the API path.
        :return: The ID of the newly created API.
        """
        try:
            result = self.apig_client.create_rest_api(name=api_name)
            self.api_id = result["id"]
            logger.info("Created REST API %s with ID %s.", api_name, self.api_id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create REST API %s.", api_name)
            raise

        try:
            result = self.apig_client.get_resources(restApiId=self.api_id)
            self.root_id = next(
                item for item in result["items"] if item["path"] == "/"
            )["id"]
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get resources for API %s.", self.api_id)
            raise
        except StopIteration as err:
            logger.exception("No root resource found in API %s.", self.api_id)
            raise ValueError from err

        return self.api_id


    def add_rest_resource(self, parent_id, resource_path):
        """
        Adds a resource to a REST API.

        :param parent_id: The ID of the parent resource.
        :param resource_path: The path of the new resource, relative to the parent.
        :return: The ID of the new resource.
        """
```

```
        try:
            result = self.apig_client.create_resource(
                restApiId=self.api_id, parentId=parent_id, pathPart=resource_path
            )
            resource_id = result["id"]
            logger.info("Created resource %s.", resource_path)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create resource %s.", resource_path)
            raise
        else:
            return resource_id


    def add_integration_method(
        self,
        resource_id,
        rest_method,
        service_endpoint_prefix,
        service_action,
        service_method,
        role_arn,
        mapping_template,
    ):
        """
        Adds an integration method to a REST API. An integration method is a REST
        resource, such as '/users', and an HTTP verb, such as GET. The integration
        method is backed by an AWS service, such as Amazon DynamoDB.

        :param resource_id: The ID of the REST resource.
        :param rest_method: The HTTP verb used with the REST resource.
        :param service_endpoint_prefix: The service endpoint that is integrated with
                                        this method, such as 'dynamodb'.
        :param service_action: The action that is called on the service, such as
                               'GetItem'.
        :param service_method: The HTTP method of the service request, such as POST.
        :param role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a role that grants API
                         Gateway permission to use the specified action with the
                         service.
        :param mapping_template: A mapping template that is used to translate REST
                                 elements, such as query parameters, to the request
                                 body format required by the service.
        """
        service_uri = (
            f"arn:aws:apigateway:{self.apig_client.meta.region_name}"
```

```
            f":{service_endpoint_prefix}:action/{service_action}"
        )
        try:
            self.apig_client.put_method(
                restApiId=self.api_id,
                resourceId=resource_id,
                httpMethod=rest_method,
                authorizationType="NONE",
            )
            self.apig_client.put_method_response(
                restApiId=self.api_id,
                resourceId=resource_id,
                httpMethod=rest_method,
                statusCode="200",
                responseModels={"application/json": "Empty"},
            )
            logger.info("Created %s method for resource %s.", rest_method,
resource_id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't create %s method for resource %s.", rest_method,
resource_id
            )
            raise

        try:
            self.apig_client.put_integration(
                restApiId=self.api_id,
                resourceId=resource_id,
                httpMethod=rest_method,
                type="AWS",
                integrationHttpMethod=service_method,
                credentials=role_arn,
                requestTemplates={"application/json": json.dumps(mapping_template)},
                uri=service_uri,
                passthroughBehavior="WHEN_NO_TEMPLATES",
            )
            self.apig_client.put_integration_response(
                restApiId=self.api_id,
                resourceId=resource_id,
                httpMethod=rest_method,
                statusCode="200",
                responseTemplates={"application/json": ""},
            )
```

```
            logger.info(
                "Created integration for resource %s to service URI %s.",
                resource_id,
                service_uri,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't create integration for resource %s to service URI %s.",
                resource_id,
                service_uri,
            )
            raise


    def deploy_api(self, stage_name):
        """
        Deploys a REST API. After a REST API is deployed, it can be called from any
        REST client, such as the Python Requests package or Postman.

        :param stage_name: The stage of the API to deploy, such as 'test'.
        :return: The base URL of the deployed REST API.
        """
        try:
            self.apig_client.create_deployment(
                restApiId=self.api_id, stageName=stage_name
            )
            self.stage = stage_name
            logger.info("Deployed stage %s.", stage_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't deploy stage %s.", stage_name)
            raise
        else:
            return self.api_url()



    def api_url(self, resource=None):
        """
        Builds the REST API URL from its parts.

        :param resource: The resource path to append to the base URL.
        :return: The REST URL to the specified resource.
        """
        url = (
```

```
            f"https://{self.api_id}.execute-api.{self.apig_client.meta.region_name}"
            f".amazonaws.com/{self.stage}"
        )
        if resource is not None:
            url = f"{url}/{resource}"
        return url
```

REST API를 배포하고 요청 패키지와 함께 호출합니다.

```
def usage_demo(table_name, role_name, rest_api_name):
    """
    Demonstrates how to used API Gateway to create and deploy a REST API, and how
    to use the Requests package to call it.

    :param table_name: The name of the demo DynamoDB table.
    :param role_name: The name of the demo role that grants API Gateway permission
 to
                      call DynamoDB.
    :param rest_api_name: The name of the demo REST API created by the demo.
    """
    gateway = ApiGatewayToService(boto3.client("apigateway"))
    role = boto3.resource("iam").Role(role_name)

    print("Creating REST API in API Gateway.")
    gateway.create_rest_api(rest_api_name)

    print("Adding resources to the REST API.")
    profiles_id = gateway.add_rest_resource(gateway.root_id, "profiles")
    username_id = gateway.add_rest_resource(profiles_id, "{username}")

    # The DynamoDB service requires that all integration requests use POST.
    print("Adding integration methods to read and write profiles in Amazon
 DynamoDB.")
    gateway.add_integration_method(
        profiles_id,
        "GET",
        "dynamodb",
        "Scan",
        "POST",
        role.arn,
        {"TableName": table_name},
```

```
    )
    gateway.add_integration_method(
        profiles_id,
        "POST",
        "dynamodb",
        "PutItem",
        "POST",
        role.arn,
        {
            "TableName": table_name,
            "Item": {
                "username": {"S": "$input.path('$.username')"},
                "name": {"S": "$input.path('$.name')"},
                "title": {"S": "$input.path('$.title')"},
            },
        },
    )
    gateway.add_integration_method(
        username_id,
        "GET",
        "dynamodb",
        "GetItem",
        "POST",
        role.arn,
        {
            "TableName": table_name,
            "Key": {"username": {"S": "$method.request.path.username"}},
        },
    )

    stage = "test"
    print(f"Deploying the {stage} stage.")
    gateway.deploy_api(stage)

    profiles_url = gateway.api_url("profiles")
    print(
        f"Using the Requests package to post some people to the profiles REST API at
"
        f"{profiles_url}."
    )
    requests.post(
        profiles_url,
        json={"username": "will", "name": "William Shakespeare", "title":
"playwright"},
```

```
    )
    requests.post(
        profiles_url,
        json={
            "username": "ludwig",
            "name": "Ludwig van Beethoven",
            "title": "composer",
        },
    )
    requests.post(
        profiles_url,
        json={"username": "jane", "name": "Jane Austen", "title": "author"},
    )
    print("Getting the list of profiles from the REST API.")
    profiles = requests.get(profiles_url).json()
    pprint(profiles)
    print(f"Getting just the profile for username 'jane' (URL: {profiles_url}/
jane).")
    jane = requests.get(f"{profiles_url}/jane").json()
    pprint(jane)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - CreateDeployment
  - CreateResource
  - CreateRestApi
  - DeleteRestApi
  - GetResources
  - GetRestApis
  - PutIntegration
  - PutIntegrationResponse
  - PutMethod
  - PutMethodResponse

API Gateway를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon API Gateway에서 호출한 AWS Lambda 함수를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

이 예제에서는 AWS Lambda 함수를 대상으로 하는 Amazon API Gateway REST API를 생성하고 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다. Lambda 핸들러는 HTTP 메서드를 기반으로 라우팅하는 방법, 쿼리 문자열, 헤더 및 본문에서 데이터를 가져오는 방법, JSON 응답을 반환하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- Lambda 함수를 배포합니다.
- API Gateway REST API를 생성합니다.
- Lambda 함수를 대상으로 하는 REST 리소스를 생성합니다.
- API Gateway가 Lambda 함수를 간접 호출할 수 있는 권한을 부여합니다.
- 요청 패키지를 사용하여 REST API에 요청을 보냅니다.
- 데모 중에 생성된 모든 리소스를 정리합니다.

이 예제는 GitHub에서 가장 잘 볼 수 있습니다. 전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

SDK for Python (Boto3)을 사용하는 Application Recovery Controller 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Application Recovery Controller와 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

GetRoutingControlState

다음 코드 예시는 GetRoutingControlState의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import boto3


def create_recovery_client(cluster_endpoint):
    """
    Creates a Boto3 Route 53 Application Recovery Controller client for the
 specified
    cluster endpoint URL and AWS Region.

    :param cluster_endpoint: The cluster endpoint URL and Region.
    :return: The Boto3 client.
    """
    return boto3.client(
        "route53-recovery-cluster",
        endpoint_url=cluster_endpoint["Endpoint"],
        region_name=cluster_endpoint["Region"],
    )



def get_routing_control_state(routing_control_arn, cluster_endpoints):
    """
    Gets the state of a routing control. Cluster endpoints are tried in
    sequence until the first successful response is received.

    :param routing_control_arn: The ARN of the routing control to look up.
```

```
    :param cluster_endpoints: The list of cluster endpoints to query.
    :return: The routing control state response.
    """

    # As a best practice, we recommend choosing a random cluster endpoint to get or
 set routing control states.
    # For more information, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/r53recovery/latest/dg/
route53-arc-best-practices.html#route53-arc-best-practices.regional
    random.shuffle(cluster_endpoints)
    for cluster_endpoint in cluster_endpoints:
        try:
            recovery_client = create_recovery_client(cluster_endpoint)
            response = recovery_client.get_routing_control_state(
                RoutingControlArn=routing_control_arn
            )
            return response
        except Exception as error:
            print(error)
            raise error
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetRoutingControlState를 참조하십시오.

`UpdateRoutingControlState`

다음 코드 예시는 `UpdateRoutingControlState`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import boto3
```

```
def create_recovery_client(cluster_endpoint):
    """
    Creates a Boto3 Route 53 Application Recovery Controller client for the
 specified
    cluster endpoint URL and AWS Region.

    :param cluster_endpoint: The cluster endpoint URL and Region.
    :return: The Boto3 client.
    """
    return boto3.client(
        "route53-recovery-cluster",
        endpoint_url=cluster_endpoint["Endpoint"],
        region_name=cluster_endpoint["Region"],
    )



def update_routing_control_state(
    routing_control_arn, cluster_endpoints, routing_control_state
):
    """
    Updates the state of a routing control. Cluster endpoints are tried in
    sequence until the first successful response is received.

    :param routing_control_arn: The ARN of the routing control to update the state
 for.
    :param cluster_endpoints: The list of cluster endpoints to try.
    :param routing_control_state: The new routing control state.
    :return: The routing control update response.
    """

    # As a best practice, we recommend choosing a random cluster endpoint to get or
 set routing control states.
    # For more information, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/r53recovery/latest/dg/
route53-arc-best-practices.html#route53-arc-best-practices.regional
    random.shuffle(cluster_endpoints)
    for cluster_endpoint in cluster_endpoints:
        try:
            recovery_client = create_recovery_client(cluster_endpoint)
            response = recovery_client.update_routing_control_state(
                RoutingControlArn=routing_control_arn,
                RoutingControlState=routing_control_state,
            )
            return response
```

```
        except Exception as error:
            print(error)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 UpdateRoutingControlState를 참조하십시오.

SDK for Python (Boto3)을 사용한 Audit Manager 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Audit Manager와 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 시나리오

시나리오

AWS Config 적합성 팩에서 사용자 지정 프레임워크 생성

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- AWS Config 적합성 팩 목록을 가져옵니다.
- 적합성 팩의 각 관리 규칙에 대해 Audit Manager 사용자 지정 컨트롤을 생성합니다.
- 제어 기능이 포함된 Audit Manager 사용자 지정 프레임워크를 생성합니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import logging
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


class ConformancePack:
    def __init__(self, config_client, auditmanager_client):
        self.config_client = config_client
        self.auditmanager_client = auditmanager_client

    def get_conformance_pack(self):
        """
        Return a selected conformance pack from the list of conformance packs.

        :return: selected conformance pack
        """
        try:
            conformance_packs = self.config_client.describe_conformance_packs()
            print(
                "Number of conformance packs fetched: ",
                len(conformance_packs.get("ConformancePackDetails")),
            )
            print("Fetched the following conformance packs: ")
            all_cpack_names = {
                cp["ConformancePackName"]
                for cp in conformance_packs.get("ConformancePackDetails")
            }
            for pack in all_cpack_names:
                print(f"\t{pack}")
            cpack_name = input(
                "Provide ConformancePackName that you want to create a custom "
                "framework for: "
```

```
            )
            if cpack_name not in all_cpack_names:
                print(f"{cpack_name} is not in the list of conformance packs!")
                print(
                    "Provide a conformance pack name from the available list of "
                    "conformance packs."
                )
                raise Exception("Invalid conformance pack")
            print("-" * 88)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't select conformance pack.")
            raise
        else:
            return cpack_name

    def create_custom_controls(self, cpack_name):
        """
        Create custom controls for all managed AWS Config rules in a conformance
pack.

        :param cpack_name: The name of the conformance pack to create controls for.
        :return: The list of custom control IDs.
        """
        try:
            rules_in_pack = self.config_client.describe_conformance_pack_compliance(
                ConformancePackName=cpack_name
            )
            print(
                "Number of rules in the conformance pack: ",
                len(rules_in_pack.get("ConformancePackRuleComplianceList")),
            )
            for rule in rules_in_pack.get("ConformancePackRuleComplianceList"):
                print(f"\t{rule.get('ConfigRuleName')}")
            print("-" * 88)
            print(
                "Creating a custom control for each rule and a custom framework "
                "consisting of these rules in Audit Manager."
            )
            am_controls = []
            for rule in rules_in_pack.get("ConformancePackRuleComplianceList"):
                config_rule = self.config_client.describe_config_rules(
                    ConfigRuleNames=[rule.get("ConfigRuleName")]
                )
                source_id = (
```

```
                    config_rule.get("ConfigRules")[0]
                    .get("Source", {})
                    .get("SourceIdentifier")
                )
                custom_control = self.auditmanager_client.create_control(
                    name="Config-" + rule.get("ConfigRuleName"),
                    controlMappingSources=[
                        {
                            "sourceName": "ConfigRule",
                            "sourceSetUpOption": "System_Controls_Mapping",
                            "sourceType": "AWS_Config",
                            "sourceKeyword": {
                                "keywordInputType": "SELECT_FROM_LIST",
                                "keywordValue": source_id,
                            },
                        }
                    ],
                ).get("control", {})
                am_controls.append({"id": custom_control.get("id")})
            print("Successfully created a control for each config rule.")
            print("-" * 88)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Failed to create custom controls.")
            raise
        else:
            return am_controls

    def create_custom_framework(self, cpack_name, am_control_ids):
        """
        Create a custom Audit Manager framework from a selected AWS Config
conformance
        pack.

        :param cpack_name: The name of the conformance pack to create a framework
from.
        :param am_control_ids: The IDs of the custom controls created from the
                               conformance pack.
        """
        try:
            print("Creating custom framework...")
            custom_framework = self.auditmanager_client.create_assessment_framework(
                name="Config-Conformance-pack-" + cpack_name,
                controlSets=[{"name": cpack_name, "controls": am_control_ids}],
            )
```

```
            print(
                f"Successfully created the custom framework: ",
                f"{custom_framework.get('framework').get('name')}: ",
                f"{custom_framework.get('framework').get('id')}",
            )
            print("-" * 88)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Failed to create custom framework.")
            raise


def run_demo():
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the AWS Audit Manager custom framework demo!")
    print("-" * 88)
    print(
        "You can use this sample to select a conformance pack from AWS Config and "
        "use AWS Audit Manager to create a custom control for all the managed "
        "rules under the conformance pack. A custom framework is also created "
        "with these controls."
    )
    print("-" * 88)
    conf_pack = ConformancePack(boto3.client("config"),
 boto3.client("auditmanager"))
    cpack_name = conf_pack.get_conformance_pack()
    am_controls = conf_pack.create_custom_controls(cpack_name)
    conf_pack.create_custom_framework(cpack_name, am_controls)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    run_demo()
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - CreateAssessmentFramework
  - CreateControl

Security Hub 제어 기능이 포함된 사용자 지정 프레임워크 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- Security Hub를 데이터 소스로 사용하는 모든 표준 컨트롤 기능의 목록을 가져옵니다.

- 제어 기능이 포함된 Audit Manager 사용자 지정 프레임워크를 생성합니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import logging
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


class SecurityHub:
    def __init__(self, auditmanager_client):
        self.auditmanager_client = auditmanager_client

    def get_sechub_controls(self):
        """
        Gets the list of controls that use Security Hub as their data source.

        :return: The list of Security Hub controls.
        """
        print("-" * 88)
        next_token = None
        page = 1
        sechub_control_list = []
        while True:
            print("Page [" + str(page) + "]")
            if next_token is None:
                control_list = self.auditmanager_client.list_controls(
                    controlType="Standard", maxResults=100
                )
            else:
                control_list = self.auditmanager_client.list_controls(
                    controlType="Standard", nextToken=next_token, maxResults=100
                )
```

```
            print("Total controls found:",
 len(control_list.get("controlMetadataList")))
            for control in control_list.get("controlMetadataList"):
                control_details = self.auditmanager_client.get_control(
                    controlId=control.get("id")
                ).get("control", {})
                if "AWS Security Hub" in control_details.get("controlSources"):
                    sechub_control_list.append({"id": control_details.get("id")})
            next_token = control_list.get("nextToken")
            if not next_token:
                break
            page += 1
        print("Number of Security Hub controls found: ", len(sechub_control_list))
        return sechub_control_list

    def create_custom_framework(self, am_controls):
        """
        Create a custom framework with a list of controls.

        :param am_controls: The list of controls to include in the framework.
        """
        try:
            print("Creating custom framework...")
            custom_framework = self.auditmanager_client.create_assessment_framework(
                name="All Security Hub Controls Framework",
                controlSets=[{"name": "Security-Hub", "controls": am_controls}],
            )
            print(
                f"Successfully created the custom framework: "
                f"{custom_framework.get('framework').get('name')}: "
                f"{custom_framework.get('framework').get('id')}"
            )
            print("-" * 88)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Failed to create custom framework.")
            raise


def run_demo():
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the AWS Audit Manager Security Hub demo!")
    print("-" * 88)
    print(" This script creates a custom framework with all Security Hub controls.")
    print("-" * 88)
```

```
    sechub = SecurityHub(boto3.client("auditmanager"))
    am_controls = sechub.get_sechub_controls()
    sechub.create_custom_framework(am_controls)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    run_demo()
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - CreateAssessmentFramework
  - GetControl
  - ListControls

평가 보고서 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 1일간의 증거를 포함하는 Audit Manager 평가 보고서를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import dateutil.parser
import logging
import time
import urllib.request
import uuid
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError


logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


class AuditReport:
```

```
    def __init__(self, auditmanager_client):
        self.auditmanager_client = auditmanager_client

    def get_input(self):
        print("-" * 40)
        try:
            assessment_id = input("Provide assessment id [uuid]: ").lower()
            try:
                assessment_uuid = uuid.UUID(assessment_id)
            except ValueError:
                logger.error("Assessment Id is not a valid UUID: %s", assessment_id)
                raise
            evidence_folder = input("Provide evidence date [yyyy-mm-dd]: ")
            try:
                evidence_date = dateutil.parser.parse(evidence_folder).date()
            except ValueError:
                logger.error("Invalid date : %s", evidence_folder)
                raise
            try:
                self.auditmanager_client.get_assessment(
                    assessmentId=str(assessment_uuid)
                )
            except ClientError:
                logger.exception("Couldn't get assessment %s.", assessment_uuid)
                raise
        except (ValueError, ClientError):
            return None, None
        else:
            return assessment_uuid, evidence_date

    def clear_staging(self, assessment_uuid, evidence_date):
        """
        Find all the evidence in the report and clear it.
        """
        next_token = None
        page = 1
        interested_folder_id_list = []
        while True:
            print(f"Page [{page}]")
            if next_token is None:
                folder_list = (
                    self.auditmanager_client.get_evidence_folders_by_assessment(
                        assessmentId=str(assessment_uuid), maxResults=1000
                    )
```

```
                )
            else:
                folder_list = (
                    self.auditmanager_client.get_evidence_folders_by_assessment(
                        assessmentId=str(assessment_uuid),
                        nextToken=next_token,
                        maxResults=1000,
                    )
                )
            folders = folder_list.get("evidenceFolders")
            print(f"Got {len(folders)} folders.")
            for folder in folders:
                folder_id = folder.get("id")
                if folder.get("name") == str(evidence_date):
                    interested_folder_id_list.append(folder_id)
                if folder.get("assessmentReportSelectionCount") == folder.get(
                    "totalEvidence"
                ):
                    print(
                        f"Removing folder from report selection :
{folder.get('name')} "
                        f"{folder_id} {folder.get('controlId')}"
                    )

self.auditmanager_client.disassociate_assessment_report_evidence_folder(
                        assessmentId=str(assessment_uuid),
evidenceFolderId=folder_id
                    )
                elif folder.get("assessmentReportSelectionCount") > 0:
                    # Get all evidence in the folder and
                    # add selected evidence in the selected_evidence_list.
                    evidence_list = (
                        self.auditmanager_client.get_evidence_by_evidence_folder(
                            assessmentId=str(assessment_uuid),
                            controlSetId=folder_id,
                            evidenceFolderId=folder_id,
                            maxResults=1000,
                        )
                    )
                    selected_evidence_list = []
                    for evidence in evidence_list.get("evidence"):
                        if evidence.get("assessmentReportSelection") == "Yes":
                            selected_evidence_list.append(evidence.get("id"))
                    print(
```

```
                        f"Removing evidence report selection : {folder.get('name')}
"
                        f"{len(selected_evidence_list)}"
                    )

self.auditmanager_client.batch_disassociate_assessment_report_evidence(
                        assessmentId=str(assessment_uuid),
                        evidenceFolderId=folder_id,
                        evidenceIds=selected_evidence_list,
                    )
            next_token = folder_list.get("nextToken")
            if not next_token:
                break
            page += 1
        return interested_folder_id_list

    def add_folder_to_staging(self, assessment_uuid, folder_id_list):
        print(f"Adding folders to report : {folder_id_list}")
        for folder in folder_id_list:
            self.auditmanager_client.associate_assessment_report_evidence_folder(
                assessmentId=str(assessment_uuid), evidenceFolderId=folder
            )

    def get_report(self, assessment_uuid):
        report = self.auditmanager_client.create_assessment_report(
            name="ReportViaScript",
            description="testing",
            assessmentId=str(assessment_uuid),
        )
        if self._is_report_generated(report.get("assessmentReport").get("id")):
            report_url = self.auditmanager_client.get_assessment_report_url(
                assessmentReportId=report.get("assessmentReport").get("id"),
                assessmentId=str(assessment_uuid),
            )
            print(report_url.get("preSignedUrl"))
            urllib.request.urlretrieve(
                report_url.get("preSignedUrl").get("link"),
                report_url.get("preSignedUrl").get("hyperlinkName"),
            )
            print(
                f"Report saved as
{report_url.get('preSignedUrl').get('hyperlinkName')}."
            )
        else:
```

```
            print("Report generation did not finish in 15 minutes.")
            print(
                "Failed to download report. Go to the console and manually download
 "
                "the report."
            )

    def _is_report_generated(self, assessment_report_id):
        max_wait_time = 0
        while max_wait_time < 900:
            print(f"Checking status of the report {assessment_report_id}")
            report_list =
 self.auditmanager_client.list_assessment_reports(maxResults=1)
            if (
                report_list.get("assessmentReports")[0].get("id")
                == assessment_report_id
                and report_list.get("assessmentReports")[0].get("status") ==
 "COMPLETE"
            ):
                return True
            print("Sleeping for 5 seconds...")
            time.sleep(5)
            max_wait_time += 5


def run_demo():
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the AWS Audit Manager samples demo!")
    print("-" * 88)
    print(
        "This script creates an assessment report for an assessment with all the "
        "evidence collected on the provided date."
    )
    print("-" * 88)

    report = AuditReport(boto3.client("auditmanager"))
    assessment_uuid, evidence_date = report.get_input()
    if assessment_uuid is not None and evidence_date is not None:
        folder_id_list = report.clear_staging(assessment_uuid, evidence_date)
        report.add_folder_to_staging(assessment_uuid, folder_id_list)
        report.get_report(assessment_uuid)


if __name__ == "__main__":
```

```
    run_demo()
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - AssociateAssessmentReportEvidenceFolder
  - BatchDisassociateAssessmentReportEvidence
  - CreateAssessmentReport
  - DisassociateAssessmentReportEvidenceFolder
  - GetAssessment
  - GetAssessmentReportUrl
  - GetEvidenceByEvidenceFolder
  - GetEvidenceFoldersByAssessment
  - ListAssessmentReports

SDK for Python (Boto3)을 사용한 Aurora 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Aurora와 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello Aurora

다음 코드 예제에서는 Aurora를 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import boto3

# Create an RDS client
rds = boto3.client("rds")

# Create a paginator for the describe_db_clusters operation
paginator = rds.get_paginator("describe_db_clusters")

# Use the paginator to get a list of DB clusters
response_iterator = paginator.paginate(
    PaginationConfig={
        "PageSize": 50,  # Adjust PageSize as needed
        "StartingToken": None,
    }
)

# Iterate through the pages of the response
clusters_found = False
for page in response_iterator:
    if "DBClusters" in page and page["DBClusters"]:
        clusters_found = True
        print("Here are your RDS Aurora clusters:")
        for cluster in page["DBClusters"]:
            print(
                f"Cluster ID: {cluster['DBClusterIdentifier']}, Engine:
 {cluster['Engine']}"
            )

if not clusters_found:
    print("No clusters found!")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeDBClusters를 참조하십시오.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업
- 시나리오

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 사용자 지정 Aurora DB 클러스터 파라미터 그룹을 만들고 파라미터 값을 설정합니다.
- 파라미터 그룹을 사용하는 DB 클러스터를 생성합니다.
- 데이터베이스가 포함된 DB 인스턴스를 생성합니다.
- DB 클러스터의 스냅샷을 만든 다음, 리소스를 정리합니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
class AuroraClusterScenario:
    """Runs a scenario that shows how to get started using Aurora DB clusters."""

    def __init__(self, aurora_wrapper):
        """
        :param aurora_wrapper: An object that wraps Aurora DB cluster actions.
        """
        self.aurora_wrapper = aurora_wrapper

    def create_parameter_group(self, db_engine, parameter_group_name):
        """
        Shows how to get available engine versions for a specified database engine
 and
```

```
        create a DB cluster parameter group that is compatible with a selected
engine family.

        :param db_engine: The database engine to use as a basis.
        :param parameter_group_name: The name given to the newly created parameter
group.
        :return: The newly created parameter group.
        """
        print(
            f"Checking for an existing DB cluster parameter group named
{parameter_group_name}."
        )
        parameter_group =
self.aurora_wrapper.get_parameter_group(parameter_group_name)
        if parameter_group is None:
            print(f"Getting available database engine versions for {db_engine}.")
            engine_versions = self.aurora_wrapper.get_engine_versions(db_engine)
            families = list({ver["DBParameterGroupFamily"] for ver in
engine_versions})
            family_index = q.choose("Which family do you want to use? ", families)
            print(f"Creating a DB cluster parameter group.")
            self.aurora_wrapper.create_parameter_group(
                parameter_group_name, families[family_index], "Example parameter
group."
            )
            parameter_group = self.aurora_wrapper.get_parameter_group(
                parameter_group_name
            )
        print(f"Parameter group {parameter_group['DBClusterParameterGroupName']}:")
        pp(parameter_group)
        print("-" * 88)
        return parameter_group

    def set_user_parameters(self, parameter_group_name):
        """
        Shows how to get the parameters contained in a custom parameter group and
        update some of the parameter values in the group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to query and
modify.
        """
        print("Let's set some parameter values in your parameter group.")
        auto_inc_parameters = self.aurora_wrapper.get_parameters(
            parameter_group_name, name_prefix="auto_increment"
```

```
        )
        update_params = []
        for auto_inc in auto_inc_parameters:
            if auto_inc["IsModifiable"] and auto_inc["DataType"] == "integer":
                print(f"The {auto_inc['ParameterName']} parameter is described as:")
                print(f"\t{auto_inc['Description']}")
                param_range = auto_inc["AllowedValues"].split("-")
                auto_inc["ParameterValue"] = str(
                    q.ask(
                        f"Enter a value between {param_range[0]} and
{param_range[1]}: ",
                        q.is_int,
                        q.in_range(int(param_range[0]), int(param_range[1])),
                    )
                )
                update_params.append(auto_inc)
        self.aurora_wrapper.update_parameters(parameter_group_name, update_params)
        print(
            "You can get a list of parameters you've set by specifying a source of
'user'."
        )
        user_parameters = self.aurora_wrapper.get_parameters(
            parameter_group_name, source="user"
        )
        pp(user_parameters)
        print("-" * 88)

    def create_cluster(self, cluster_name, db_engine, db_name, parameter_group):
        """
        Shows how to create an Aurora DB cluster that contains a database of a
specified
        type. The database is also configured to use a custom DB cluster parameter
group.

        :param cluster_name: The name given to the newly created DB cluster.
        :param db_engine: The engine of the created database.
        :param db_name: The name given to the created database.
        :param parameter_group: The parameter group that is associated with the DB
cluster.
        :return: The newly created DB cluster.
        """
        print("Checking for an existing DB cluster.")
        cluster = self.aurora_wrapper.get_db_cluster(cluster_name)
        if cluster is None:
```

```
            admin_username = q.ask(
                "Enter an administrator user name for the database: ", q.non_empty
            )
            admin_password = q.ask(
                "Enter a password for the administrator (at least 8 characters): ",
                q.non_empty,
            )
            engine_versions = self.aurora_wrapper.get_engine_versions(
                db_engine, parameter_group["DBParameterGroupFamily"]
            )
            engine_choices = [
                ver["EngineVersionDescription"] for ver in engine_versions
            ]
            print("The available engines for your parameter group are:")
            engine_index = q.choose("Which engine do you want to use? ",
engine_choices)
            print(
                f"Creating DB cluster {cluster_name} and database {db_name}.\n"
                f"The DB cluster is configured to use\n"
                f"your custom parameter group
{parameter_group['DBClusterParameterGroupName']}\n"
                f"and selected engine {engine_choices[engine_index]}.\n"
                f"This typically takes several minutes."
            )
            cluster = self.aurora_wrapper.create_db_cluster(
                cluster_name,
                parameter_group["DBClusterParameterGroupName"],
                db_name,
                db_engine,
                engine_versions[engine_index]["EngineVersion"],
                admin_username,
                admin_password,
            )
            while cluster.get("Status") != "available":
                wait(30)
                cluster = self.aurora_wrapper.get_db_cluster(cluster_name)
            print("Cluster created and available.\n")
        print("Cluster data:")
        pp(cluster)
        print("-" * 88)
        return cluster

    def create_instance(self, cluster):
        """
```

```
        Shows how to create a DB instance in an existing Aurora DB cluster. A new DB
cluster
        contains no DB instances, so you must add one. The first DB instance that is
added
        to a DB cluster defaults to a read-write DB instance.

        :param cluster: The DB cluster where the DB instance is added.
        :return: The newly created DB instance.
        """
        print("Checking for an existing database instance.")
        cluster_name = cluster["DBClusterIdentifier"]
        db_inst = self.aurora_wrapper.get_db_instance(cluster_name)
        if db_inst is None:
            print("Let's create a database instance in your DB cluster.")
            print("First, choose a DB instance type:")
            inst_opts = self.aurora_wrapper.get_orderable_instances(
                cluster["Engine"], cluster["EngineVersion"]
            )
            inst_choices = list(
                {
                    opt["DBInstanceClass"] + ", storage type: " + opt["StorageType"]
                    for opt in inst_opts
                }
            )
            inst_index = q.choose(
                "Which DB instance class do you want to use? ", inst_choices
            )
            print(
                f"Creating a database instance. This typically takes several
minutes."
            )
            db_inst = self.aurora_wrapper.create_instance_in_cluster(
                cluster_name,
                cluster_name,
                cluster["Engine"],
                inst_opts[inst_index]["DBInstanceClass"],
            )
            while db_inst.get("DBInstanceStatus") != "available":
                wait(30)
                db_inst = self.aurora_wrapper.get_db_instance(cluster_name)
        print("Instance data:")
        pp(db_inst)
        print("-" * 88)
        return db_inst
```

```
    @staticmethod
    def display_connection(cluster):
        """
        Displays connection information about an Aurora DB cluster and tips on how
 to
        connect to it.

        :param cluster: The DB cluster to display.
        """
        print(
            "You can now connect to your database using your favorite MySql client.
\n"
            "One way to connect is by using the 'mysql' shell on an Amazon EC2
 instance\n"
            "that is running in the same VPC as your database cluster. Pass the
 endpoint,\n"
            "port, and administrator user name to 'mysql' and enter your password\n"
            "when prompted:\n"
        )
        print(
            f"\n\tmysql -h {cluster['Endpoint']} -P {cluster['Port']} -u
 {cluster['MasterUsername']} -p\n"
        )
        print(
            "For more information, see the User Guide for Aurora:\n"
            "\thttps://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/AuroraUserGuide/
CHAP_GettingStartedAurora.CreatingConnecting.Aurora.html#CHAP_GettingStartedAurora.Aurora.Co
        )
        print("-" * 88)

    def create_snapshot(self, cluster_name):
        """
        Shows how to create a DB cluster snapshot and wait until it's available.

        :param cluster_name: The name of a DB cluster to snapshot.
        """
        if q.ask(
            "Do you want to create a snapshot of your DB cluster (y/n)? ",
 q.is_yesno
        ):
            snapshot_id = f"{cluster_name}-{uuid.uuid4()}"
            print(
```

```
                f"Creating a snapshot named {snapshot_id}. This typically takes a
few minutes."
            )
            snapshot = self.aurora_wrapper.create_cluster_snapshot(
                snapshot_id, cluster_name
            )
            while snapshot.get("Status") != "available":
                wait(30)
                snapshot = self.aurora_wrapper.get_cluster_snapshot(snapshot_id)
            pp(snapshot)
            print("-" * 88)

    def cleanup(self, db_inst, cluster, parameter_group):
        """
        Shows how to clean up a DB instance, DB cluster, and DB cluster parameter
group.
        Before the DB cluster parameter group can be deleted, all associated DB
instances and
        DB clusters must first be deleted.

        :param db_inst: The DB instance to delete.
        :param cluster: The DB cluster to delete.
        :param parameter_group: The DB cluster parameter group to delete.
        """
        cluster_name = cluster["DBClusterIdentifier"]
        parameter_group_name = parameter_group["DBClusterParameterGroupName"]
        if q.ask(
            "\nDo you want to delete the database instance, DB cluster, and
parameter "
            "group (y/n)? ",
            q.is_yesno,
        ):
            print(f"Deleting database instance {db_inst['DBInstanceIdentifier']}.")
            self.aurora_wrapper.delete_db_instance(db_inst["DBInstanceIdentifier"])
            print(f"Deleting database cluster {cluster_name}.")
            self.aurora_wrapper.delete_db_cluster(cluster_name)
            print(
                "Waiting for the DB instance and DB cluster to delete.\n"
                "This typically takes several minutes."
            )
            while db_inst is not None or cluster is not None:
                wait(30)
                if db_inst is not None:
                    db_inst = self.aurora_wrapper.get_db_instance(
```

```
                        db_inst["DBInstanceIdentifier"]
                    )
                if cluster is not None:
                    cluster = self.aurora_wrapper.get_db_cluster(
                        cluster["DBClusterIdentifier"]
                    )
            print(f"Deleting parameter group {parameter_group_name}.")
            self.aurora_wrapper.delete_parameter_group(parameter_group_name)

    def run_scenario(self, db_engine, parameter_group_name, cluster_name, db_name):
        print("-" * 88)
        print(
            "Welcome to the Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) get
 started\n"
            "with Aurora DB clusters demo."
        )
        print("-" * 88)

        parameter_group = self.create_parameter_group(db_engine,
 parameter_group_name)
        self.set_user_parameters(parameter_group_name)
        cluster = self.create_cluster(cluster_name, db_engine, db_name,
 parameter_group)
        wait(5)
        db_inst = self.create_instance(cluster)
        self.display_connection(cluster)
        self.create_snapshot(cluster_name)
        self.cleanup(db_inst, cluster, parameter_group)

        print("\nThanks for watching!")
        print("-" * 88)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")
    try:
        scenario = AuroraClusterScenario(AuroraWrapper.from_client())
        scenario.run_scenario(
            "aurora-mysql",
            "doc-example-cluster-parameter-group",
            "doc-example-aurora",
            "docexampledb",
        )
    except Exception:
```

```
        logging.exception("Something went wrong with the demo.")
```

Aurora 작업을 관리하기 위해 시나리오가 호출하는 함수를 정의합니다.

```
class AuroraWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Aurora DB cluster actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS)
 client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def get_parameter_group(self, parameter_group_name):
        """
        Gets a DB cluster parameter group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to retrieve.
        :return: The requested parameter group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_cluster_parameter_groups(
                DBClusterParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name
            )
            parameter_group = response["DBClusterParameterGroups"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "DBParameterGroupNotFound":
                logger.info("Parameter group %s does not exist.",
 parameter_group_name)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get parameter group %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
```

```
                    parameter_group_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return parameter_group


    def create_parameter_group(
        self, parameter_group_name, parameter_group_family, description
    ):
        """
        Creates a DB cluster parameter group that is based on the specified
parameter group
        family.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the newly created parameter group.
        :param parameter_group_family: The family that is used as the basis of the
new
                                       parameter group.
        :param description: A description given to the parameter group.
        :return: Data about the newly created parameter group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.create_db_cluster_parameter_group(
                DBClusterParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name,
                DBParameterGroupFamily=parameter_group_family,
                Description=description,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create parameter group %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                parameter_group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response


    def delete_parameter_group(self, parameter_group_name):
        """
```

```
        Deletes a DB cluster parameter group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to delete.
        :return: Data about the parameter group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.delete_db_cluster_parameter_group(
                DBClusterParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete parameter group %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                parameter_group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response


    def get_parameters(self, parameter_group_name, name_prefix="", source=None):
        """
        Gets the parameters that are contained in a DB cluster parameter group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to query.
        :param name_prefix: When specified, the retrieved list of parameters is
filtered
                            to contain only parameters that start with this prefix.
        :param source: When specified, only parameters from this source are
retrieved.
                       For example, a source of 'user' retrieves only parameters
that
                       were set by a user.
        :return: The list of requested parameters.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {"DBClusterParameterGroupName": parameter_group_name}
            if source is not None:
                kwargs["Source"] = source
            parameters = []
            paginator =
self.rds_client.get_paginator("describe_db_cluster_parameters")
            for page in paginator.paginate(**kwargs):
```

```
                parameters += [
                    p
                    for p in page["Parameters"]
                    if p["ParameterName"].startswith(name_prefix)
                ]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get parameters for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                parameter_group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return parameters


    def update_parameters(self, parameter_group_name, update_parameters):
        """
        Updates parameters in a custom DB cluster parameter group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to update.
        :param update_parameters: The parameters to update in the group.
        :return: Data about the modified parameter group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.modify_db_cluster_parameter_group(
                DBClusterParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name,
                Parameters=update_parameters,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update parameters in %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                parameter_group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response


    def get_db_cluster(self, cluster_name):
        """
```

```
        Gets data about an Aurora DB cluster.

        :param cluster_name: The name of the DB cluster to retrieve.
        :return: The retrieved DB cluster.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_clusters(
                DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_name
            )
            cluster = response["DBClusters"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "DBClusterNotFoundFault":
                logger.info("Cluster %s does not exist.", cluster_name)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't verify the existence of DB cluster %s. Here's why: %s:
%s",
                    cluster_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return cluster


    def create_db_cluster(
        self,
        cluster_name,
        parameter_group_name,
        db_name,
        db_engine,
        db_engine_version,
        admin_name,
        admin_password,
    ):
        """
        Creates a DB cluster that is configured to use the specified parameter
group.
        The newly created DB cluster contains a database that uses the specified
engine and
        engine version.

        :param cluster_name: The name of the DB cluster to create.
```

```
        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to associate
with
                                     the DB cluster.
        :param db_name: The name of the database to create.
        :param db_engine: The database engine of the database that is created, such
as MySql.
        :param db_engine_version: The version of the database engine.
        :param admin_name: The user name of the database administrator.
        :param admin_password: The password of the database administrator.
        :return: The newly created DB cluster.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.create_db_cluster(
                DatabaseName=db_name,
                DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_name,
                DBClusterParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name,
                Engine=db_engine,
                EngineVersion=db_engine_version,
                MasterUsername=admin_name,
                MasterUserPassword=admin_password,
            )
            cluster = response["DBCluster"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create database %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                db_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return cluster


    def delete_db_cluster(self, cluster_name):
        """
        Deletes a DB cluster.

        :param cluster_name: The name of the DB cluster to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.rds_client.delete_db_cluster(
                DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_name, SkipFinalSnapshot=True
            )
```

```
            logger.info("Deleted DB cluster %s.", cluster_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete DB cluster %s.", cluster_name)
            raise


    def create_cluster_snapshot(self, snapshot_id, cluster_id):
        """
        Creates a snapshot of a DB cluster.

        :param snapshot_id: The ID to give the created snapshot.
        :param cluster_id: The DB cluster to snapshot.
        :return: Data about the newly created snapshot.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.create_db_cluster_snapshot(
                DBClusterSnapshotIdentifier=snapshot_id,
DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_id
            )
            snapshot = response["DBClusterSnapshot"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create snapshot of %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                cluster_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return snapshot


    def get_cluster_snapshot(self, snapshot_id):
        """
        Gets a DB cluster snapshot.

        :param snapshot_id: The ID of the snapshot to retrieve.
        :return: The retrieved snapshot.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_cluster_snapshots(
                DBClusterSnapshotIdentifier=snapshot_id
            )
            snapshot = response["DBClusterSnapshots"][0]
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get DB cluster snapshot %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                snapshot_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return snapshot


    def create_instance_in_cluster(
        self, instance_id, cluster_id, db_engine, instance_class
    ):
        """
        Creates a database instance in an existing DB cluster. The first database
that is
        created defaults to a read-write DB instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID to give the newly created DB instance.
        :param cluster_id: The ID of the DB cluster where the DB instance is
created.
        :param db_engine: The database engine of a database to create in the DB
instance.
                          This must be compatible with the configured parameter
group
                          of the DB cluster.
        :param instance_class: The DB instance class for the newly created DB
instance.
        :return: Data about the newly created DB instance.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.create_db_instance(
                DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id,
                DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_id,
                Engine=db_engine,
                DBInstanceClass=instance_class,
            )
            db_inst = response["DBInstance"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create DB instance %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                instance_id,
```

```
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return db_inst


    def get_engine_versions(self, engine, parameter_group_family=None):
        """
        Gets database engine versions that are available for the specified engine
        and parameter group family.

        :param engine: The database engine to look up.
        :param parameter_group_family: When specified, restricts the returned list
of
                                       engine versions to those that are compatible
with
                                       this parameter group family.
        :return: The list of database engine versions.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {"Engine": engine}
            if parameter_group_family is not None:
                kwargs["DBParameterGroupFamily"] = parameter_group_family
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_engine_versions(**kwargs)
            versions = response["DBEngineVersions"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get engine versions for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                engine,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return versions


    def get_orderable_instances(self, db_engine, db_engine_version):
        """
        Gets DB instance options that can be used to create DB instances that are
        compatible with a set of specifications.
```

```
        :param db_engine: The database engine that must be supported by the DB
instance.
        :param db_engine_version: The engine version that must be supported by the
DB instance.
        :return: The list of DB instance options that can be used to create a
compatible DB instance.
        """
        try:
            inst_opts = []
            paginator = self.rds_client.get_paginator(
                "describe_orderable_db_instance_options"
            )
            for page in paginator.paginate(
                Engine=db_engine, EngineVersion=db_engine_version
            ):
                inst_opts += page["OrderableDBInstanceOptions"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get orderable DB instances. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return inst_opts


    def get_db_instance(self, instance_id):
        """
        Gets data about a DB instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the DB instance to retrieve.
        :return: The retrieved DB instance.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_instances(
                DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id
            )
            db_inst = response["DBInstances"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "DBInstanceNotFound":
                logger.info("Instance %s does not exist.", instance_id)
            else:
                logger.error(
```

```
                    "Couldn't get DB instance %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    instance_id,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return db_inst


    def delete_db_instance(self, instance_id):
        """
        Deletes a DB instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the DB instance to delete.
        :return: Data about the deleted DB instance.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.delete_db_instance(
                DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id,
                SkipFinalSnapshot=True,
                DeleteAutomatedBackups=True,
            )
            db_inst = response["DBInstance"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete DB instance %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                instance_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return db_inst
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - CreateDBCluster
  - CreateDBClusterParameterGroup

- CreateDBClusterSnapshot
- CreateDBInstance
- DeleteDBCluster
- DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup
- DeleteDBInstance
- DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups
- DescribeDBClusterParameters
- DescribeDBClusterSnapshots
- DescribeDBClusters
- DescribeDBEngineVersions
- DescribeDBInstances
- DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions
- ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup

작업

`CreateDBCluster`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateDBCluster`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class AuroraWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Aurora DB cluster actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS)
 client.
        """
```

```
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def create_db_cluster(
        self,
        cluster_name,
        parameter_group_name,
        db_name,
        db_engine,
        db_engine_version,
        admin_name,
        admin_password,
    ):
        """
        Creates a DB cluster that is configured to use the specified parameter
group.
        The newly created DB cluster contains a database that uses the specified
engine and
        engine version.

        :param cluster_name: The name of the DB cluster to create.
        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to associate
with
                                     the DB cluster.
        :param db_name: The name of the database to create.
        :param db_engine: The database engine of the database that is created, such
as MySql.
        :param db_engine_version: The version of the database engine.
        :param admin_name: The user name of the database administrator.
        :param admin_password: The password of the database administrator.
        :return: The newly created DB cluster.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.create_db_cluster(
                DatabaseName=db_name,
                DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_name,
```

```
                DBClusterParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name,
                Engine=db_engine,
                EngineVersion=db_engine_version,
                MasterUsername=admin_name,
                MasterUserPassword=admin_password,
            )
            cluster = response["DBCluster"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create database %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                db_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return cluster
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateDBCluster를 참조하십시오.

`CreateDBClusterParameterGroup`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateDBClusterParameterGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class AuroraWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Aurora DB cluster actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS)
 client.
        """
```

```
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def create_parameter_group(
        self, parameter_group_name, parameter_group_family, description
    ):
        """
        Creates a DB cluster parameter group that is based on the specified
parameter group
        family.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the newly created parameter group.
        :param parameter_group_family: The family that is used as the basis of the
new
                                       parameter group.
        :param description: A description given to the parameter group.
        :return: Data about the newly created parameter group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.create_db_cluster_parameter_group(
                DBClusterParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name,
                DBParameterGroupFamily=parameter_group_family,
                Description=description,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create parameter group %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                parameter_group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateDBClusterParameterGroup를 참조하십시오.

`CreateDBClusterSnapshot`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateDBClusterSnapshot`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class AuroraWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Aurora DB cluster actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS)
 client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def create_cluster_snapshot(self, snapshot_id, cluster_id):
        """
        Creates a snapshot of a DB cluster.

        :param snapshot_id: The ID to give the created snapshot.
```

```
        :param cluster_id: The DB cluster to snapshot.
        :return: Data about the newly created snapshot.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.create_db_cluster_snapshot(
                DBClusterSnapshotIdentifier=snapshot_id,
 DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_id
            )
            snapshot = response["DBClusterSnapshot"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create snapshot of %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                cluster_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return snapshot
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateDBClusterSnapshot을 참조하십시오.

`CreateDBInstance`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateDBInstance`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class AuroraWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Aurora DB cluster actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
```

```
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS)
client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def create_instance_in_cluster(
        self, instance_id, cluster_id, db_engine, instance_class
    ):
        """
        Creates a database instance in an existing DB cluster. The first database
that is
        created defaults to a read-write DB instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID to give the newly created DB instance.
        :param cluster_id: The ID of the DB cluster where the DB instance is
created.
        :param db_engine: The database engine of a database to create in the DB
instance.
                          This must be compatible with the configured parameter
group
                          of the DB cluster.
        :param instance_class: The DB instance class for the newly created DB
instance.
        :return: Data about the newly created DB instance.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.create_db_instance(
                DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id,
                DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_id,
                Engine=db_engine,
                DBInstanceClass=instance_class,
            )
            db_inst = response["DBInstance"]
        except ClientError as err:
```

```
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create DB instance %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                instance_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return db_inst
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateDBInstance를 참조하십시오.

`DeleteDBCluster`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteDBCluster`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class AuroraWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Aurora DB cluster actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS)
 client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
```

```
        return cls(rds_client)


    def delete_db_cluster(self, cluster_name):
        """
        Deletes a DB cluster.

        :param cluster_name: The name of the DB cluster to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.rds_client.delete_db_cluster(
                DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_name, SkipFinalSnapshot=True
            )
            logger.info("Deleted DB cluster %s.", cluster_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete DB cluster %s.", cluster_name)
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateDBInstance를 참조하십시오.

`DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class AuroraWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Aurora DB cluster actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS)
 client.
```

```
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def delete_parameter_group(self, parameter_group_name):
        """
        Deletes a DB cluster parameter group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to delete.
        :return: Data about the parameter group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.delete_db_cluster_parameter_group(
                DBClusterParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete parameter group %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                parameter_group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup을 참조하십시오.

`DeleteDBInstance`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteDBInstance`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class AuroraWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Aurora DB cluster actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS)
 client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def delete_db_instance(self, instance_id):
        """
        Deletes a DB instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the DB instance to delete.
        :return: Data about the deleted DB instance.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.delete_db_instance(
                DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id,
                SkipFinalSnapshot=True,
                DeleteAutomatedBackups=True,
            )
            db_inst = response["DBInstance"]
        except ClientError as err:
```

```
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete DB instance %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                instance_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return db_inst
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteDBInstance를 참조하십시오.

`DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class AuroraWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Aurora DB cluster actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS)
 client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
```

```
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def get_parameter_group(self, parameter_group_name):
        """
        Gets a DB cluster parameter group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to retrieve.
        :return: The requested parameter group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_cluster_parameter_groups(
                DBClusterParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name
            )
            parameter_group = response["DBClusterParameterGroups"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "DBParameterGroupNotFound":
                logger.info("Parameter group %s does not exist.",
parameter_group_name)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get parameter group %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    parameter_group_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return parameter_group
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups를 참조하십시오.

DescribeDBClusterParameters

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeDBClusterParameters의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class AuroraWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Aurora DB cluster actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS)
 client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def get_parameters(self, parameter_group_name, name_prefix="", source=None):
        """
        Gets the parameters that are contained in a DB cluster parameter group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to query.
        :param name_prefix: When specified, the retrieved list of parameters is
 filtered
                            to contain only parameters that start with this prefix.
        :param source: When specified, only parameters from this source are
 retrieved.
                       For example, a source of 'user' retrieves only parameters
 that
                       were set by a user.
        :return: The list of requested parameters.
        """
```

```
        try:
            kwargs = {"DBClusterParameterGroupName": parameter_group_name}
            if source is not None:
                kwargs["Source"] = source
            parameters = []
            paginator =
self.rds_client.get_paginator("describe_db_cluster_parameters")
            for page in paginator.paginate(**kwargs):
                parameters += [
                    p
                    for p in page["Parameters"]
                    if p["ParameterName"].startswith(name_prefix)
                ]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get parameters for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                parameter_group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return parameters
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeDBClusterParameters를 참조하십시오.

`DescribeDBClusterSnapshots`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeDBClusterSnapshots`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class AuroraWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Aurora DB cluster actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS)
 client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def get_cluster_snapshot(self, snapshot_id):
        """
        Gets a DB cluster snapshot.

        :param snapshot_id: The ID of the snapshot to retrieve.
        :return: The retrieved snapshot.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_cluster_snapshots(
                DBClusterSnapshotIdentifier=snapshot_id
            )
            snapshot = response["DBClusterSnapshots"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get DB cluster snapshot %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                snapshot_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return snapshot
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeDBClusterSnapshots를 참조하십시오.

DescribeDBClusters

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeDBClusters의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class AuroraWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Aurora DB cluster actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS)
 client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def get_db_cluster(self, cluster_name):
        """
        Gets data about an Aurora DB cluster.

        :param cluster_name: The name of the DB cluster to retrieve.
        :return: The retrieved DB cluster.
        """
        try:
```

```
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_clusters(
                DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_name
            )
            cluster = response["DBClusters"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "DBClusterNotFoundFault":
                logger.info("Cluster %s does not exist.", cluster_name)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't verify the existence of DB cluster %s. Here's why: %s:
 %s",
                    cluster_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return cluster
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeDBClusters를 참조하십시오.

`DescribeDBEngineVersions`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeDBEngineVersions`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class AuroraWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Aurora DB cluster actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS)
 client.
```

```
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def get_engine_versions(self, engine, parameter_group_family=None):
        """
        Gets database engine versions that are available for the specified engine
        and parameter group family.

        :param engine: The database engine to look up.
        :param parameter_group_family: When specified, restricts the returned list
of
                                       engine versions to those that are compatible
with
                                       this parameter group family.
        :return: The list of database engine versions.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {"Engine": engine}
            if parameter_group_family is not None:
                kwargs["DBParameterGroupFamily"] = parameter_group_family
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_engine_versions(**kwargs)
            versions = response["DBEngineVersions"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get engine versions for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                engine,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return versions
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeDBEngineVersions을 참조하십시오.

`DescribeDBInstances`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeDBInstances`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class AuroraWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Aurora DB cluster actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS)
 client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def get_db_instance(self, instance_id):
        """
        Gets data about a DB instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the DB instance to retrieve.
        :return: The retrieved DB instance.
        """
        try:
```

```
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_instances(
                DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id
            )
            db_inst = response["DBInstances"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "DBInstanceNotFound":
                logger.info("Instance %s does not exist.", instance_id)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get DB instance %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    instance_id,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return db_inst
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeDBInstances를 참조하십시오.

`DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class AuroraWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Aurora DB cluster actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
```

```
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS)
client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def get_orderable_instances(self, db_engine, db_engine_version):
        """
        Gets DB instance options that can be used to create DB instances that are
        compatible with a set of specifications.

        :param db_engine: The database engine that must be supported by the DB
instance.
        :param db_engine_version: The engine version that must be supported by the
DB instance.
        :return: The list of DB instance options that can be used to create a
compatible DB instance.
        """
        try:
            inst_opts = []
            paginator = self.rds_client.get_paginator(
                "describe_orderable_db_instance_options"
            )
            for page in paginator.paginate(
                Engine=db_engine, EngineVersion=db_engine_version
            ):
                inst_opts += page["OrderableDBInstanceOptions"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get orderable DB instances. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return inst_opts
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions를 참조하십시오.

ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup

다음 코드 예시는 ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class AuroraWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Aurora DB cluster actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS)
 client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def update_parameters(self, parameter_group_name, update_parameters):
        """
        Updates parameters in a custom DB cluster parameter group.
```

```
        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to update.
        :param update_parameters: The parameters to update in the group.
        :return: Data about the modified parameter group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.modify_db_cluster_parameter_group(
                DBClusterParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name,
                Parameters=update_parameters,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update parameters in %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                parameter_group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup을 참조하십시오.

시나리오

대출 라이브러리 REST API 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Aurora 데이터베이스가 지원하는 REST API를 사용하여 고객이 도서를 빌리고 반납할 수 있는 대출 라이브러리를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

Amazon Relational Database Service(RDS) API 및 AWS Chalice와 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 함께를 사용하여 Amazon Aurora 데이터베이스에서 지원하는 REST API를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 웹 서비스는 완전히 서버리스이며 고객이 책을 빌리고 반납할 수 있는 간단한 대출 라이브러리를 나타냅니다. 다음 작업을 수행하는 방법에 대해 알아보세요.

- 서버리스 Aurora 데이터베이스 클러스터를 생성하고 관리합니다.
- AWS Secrets Manager 를 사용하여 데이터베이스 자격 증명을 관리합니다.

- Amazon RDS를 사용하여 데이터를 데이터베이스 내부 및 외부로 이동하는 데이터 스토리지 계층을 구현합니다.
- AWS Chalice를 사용하여 서버리스 REST API를 Amazon API Gateway 및에 배포합니다 AWS Lambda.
- 요청 패키지를 사용하여 웹 서비스에 요청을 보냅니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하십시오.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- Aurora
- Lambda
- Secrets Manager

Aurora 서버리스 작업 항목 트래커 만들기

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Aurora Serverless 데이터베이스의 작업 항목을 추적하고 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 보고서를 전송하는 웹 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 를 사용하여 Amazon Aurora Serverless 데이터베이스의 작업 항목을 추적하고 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 보고서를 이메일로 보내는 REST 서비스를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제는 Flask 웹 프레임워크를 사용하여 HTTP 라우팅을 처리하고 React 웹 페이지와 통합하여 완전한 기능을 갖춘 웹 애플리케이션을 제공합니다.

- 와 통합되는 Flask REST 서비스를 빌드합니다 AWS 서비스.
- Aurora Serverless 데이터베이스에 저장된 작업 항목을 읽고, 쓰고, 업데이트합니다.
- 데이터베이스 자격 증명이 포함된 AWS Secrets Manager 보안 암호를 생성하고 이를 사용하여 데이터베이스에 대한 호출을 인증합니다.
- Amazon SES를 사용하여 작업 항목에 대한 이메일 보고서를 보냅니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하십시오.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS

- Amazon RDS 데이터 서비스
- Amazon SES

SDK for Python (Boto3)을 사용한 Auto Scaling 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Auto Scaling과 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Auto Scaling 시작

다음 코드 예제에서는 Auto Scaling을 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import boto3


def hello_autoscaling(autoscaling_client):
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling client
 and list
    some of the Auto Scaling groups in your account.
```

```
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.

    :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling client object.
    """
    print(
        "Hello, Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling! Let's list up to ten of you Auto Scaling
 groups:"
    )
    response = autoscaling_client.describe_auto_scaling_groups()
    groups = response.get("AutoScalingGroups", [])
    if groups:
        for group in groups:
            print(f"\t{group['AutoScalingGroupName']}:
 {group['AvailabilityZones']}")
    else:
        print("There are no Auto Scaling groups in your account.")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    hello_autoscaling(boto3.client("autoscaling"))
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeAutoScalingGroups을 참조하십시오.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업
- 시나리오

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 시작 템플릿과 가용 영역이 있는 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 그룹을 생성하고 실행 중인 인스턴스에 대한 정보를 가져옵니다.
- Amazon CloudWatch 지표 수집 활성화

- 그룹의 원하는 용량을 업데이트하고 인스턴스가 시작될 때까지 기다립니다.
- 그룹에서 인스턴스를 종료합니다.
- 사용자 요청 및 용량 변경에 따라 발생하는 조정 활동을 나열합니다.
- CloudWatch 지표에 대한 통계를 가져온 다음 리소스를 정리합니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
def run_scenario(as_wrapper: AutoScalingWrapper, svc_helper: ServiceHelper) -> None:
    """
    Runs the scenario demonstrating the management of Auto Scaling groups and
 instances.

    :param as_wrapper: An instance of the AutoScalingWrapper that manages Auto
 Scaling groups.
    :param svc_helper: An instance of the ServiceHelper that interacts with AWS
 services.
    :return: None
    """
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    logger.info("Starting the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling demo.")

    print("-" * 88)
    print(
        "Welcome to the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling demo for managing groups and
 instances."
    )
    print("-" * 88)

    print(
        "This example requires a launch template that specifies how to create "
        "EC2 instances. You can use an existing template or create a new one."
    )
```

```
    template_name = q.ask(
        "Enter the name of an existing launch template or press Enter to create a
new one: "
    )
    template = None
    if template_name:
        template = svc_helper.get_template(template_name)
    if template is None:
        inst_type = "t1.micro"
        ami_id = "ami-0ca285d4c2cda3300"
        print("Let's create a launch template with the following specifications:")
        print(f"\tInstanceType: {inst_type}")
        print(f"\tAMI ID: {ami_id}")
        template_name = q.ask("Enter a name for the template: ", q.non_empty)
        template = svc_helper.create_template(template_name, inst_type, ami_id)
    print("-" * 88)

    print("Let's create an Auto Scaling group.")
    group_name = q.ask("Enter a name for the group: ", q.non_empty)
    zones = svc_helper.get_availability_zones()
    print("EC2 instances can be created in the following Availability Zones:")
    for index, zone in enumerate(zones):
        print(f"\t{index+1}. {zone}")
    print(f"\t{len(zones)+1}. All zones")
    zone_sel = q.ask(
        "Which zone do you want to use? ", q.is_int, q.in_range(1, len(zones) + 1)
    )
    group_zones = [zones[zone_sel - 1]] if zone_sel <= len(zones) else zones
    print(f"Creating group {group_name}...")
    as_wrapper.create_autoscaling_group(group_name, group_zones, template_name, 1,
1)
    wait(10)
    group = as_wrapper.describe_group(group_name)
    logger.info("Created Auto Scaling group %s.", group_name)
    print("Created group:")
    pp(group)
    print("Waiting for instance to start...")
    wait_for_group(group_name, as_wrapper)
    print("-" * 88)

    use_metrics = q.ask(
        "Do you want to collect metrics about Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling during this
demo (y/n)? ",
        q.is_yesno,
```

```
    )
    if use_metrics:
        as_wrapper.enable_metrics(
            group_name,
            [
                "GroupMinSize",
                "GroupMaxSize",
                "GroupDesiredCapacity",
                "GroupInServiceInstances",
                "GroupTotalInstances",
            ],
        )
        logger.info("Enabled metrics for Auto Scaling group %s.", group_name)
        print(f"Metrics enabled for {group_name}.")
    print("-" * 88)

    print(f"Let's update the maximum number of instances in {group_name} from 1 to
3.")
    q.ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
    as_wrapper.update_group(group_name, MaxSize=3)
    group = as_wrapper.describe_group(group_name)
    logger.info("Updated maximum size for group %s to 3.", group_name)
    print("The group still has one running instance, but can have up to three:")
    print_simplified_group(group)
    print("-" * 88)

    print(f"Let's update the desired capacity of {group_name} from 1 to 2.")
    q.ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
    as_wrapper.set_desired_capacity(group_name, 2)
    wait(10)
    group = as_wrapper.describe_group(group_name)
    logger.info("Set desired capacity for group %s to 2.", group_name)
    print("Here's the current state of the group:")
    print_simplified_group(group)
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Waiting for the new instance to start...")
    instance_ids = wait_for_group(group_name, as_wrapper)
    print("-" * 88)

    print(f"Let's terminate one of the instances in {group_name}.")
    print("Because the desired capacity is 2, another instance will start.")
    print("The currently running instances are:")
    for index, inst_id in enumerate(instance_ids):
        print(f"\t{index+1}. {inst_id}")
```

```
    inst_sel = q.ask(
        "Which instance do you want to stop? ",
        q.is_int,
        q.in_range(1, len(instance_ids) + 1),
    )
    print(f"Stopping {instance_ids[inst_sel-1]}...")
    as_wrapper.terminate_instance(instance_ids[inst_sel - 1], False)
    wait(10)
    group = as_wrapper.describe_group(group_name)
    logger.info(
        "Terminated instance %s in group %s.", instance_ids[inst_sel - 1],
group_name
    )
    print(f"Here's the state of {group_name}:")
    print_simplified_group(group)
    print("Waiting for the scaling activities to complete...")
    wait_for_group(group_name, as_wrapper)
    print("-" * 88)

    print(f"Let's get a report of scaling activities for {group_name}.")
    q.ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
    activities = as_wrapper.describe_scaling_activities(group_name)
    logger.info(
        "Retrieved %d scaling activities for group %s.", len(activities), group_name
    )
    print(
        f"Found {len(activities)} activities.\n"
        f"Activities are ordered with the most recent one first:"
    )
    for act in activities:
        pp(act)
    print("-" * 88)

    if use_metrics:
        print("Let's look at CloudWatch metrics.")
        metric_namespace = "AWS/AutoScaling"
        metric_dimensions = [{"Name": "AutoScalingGroupName", "Value": group_name}]
        print(f"The following metrics are enabled for {group_name}:")
        done = False
        while not done:
            metrics = svc_helper.get_metrics(metric_namespace, metric_dimensions)
            for index, metric in enumerate(metrics):
                print(f"\t{index+1}. {metric.name}")
            print(f"\t{len(metrics)+1}. None")
```

```
            metric_sel = q.ask(
                "Which metric do you want to see? ",
                q.is_int,
                q.in_range(1, len(metrics) + 1),
            )
            if metric_sel < len(metrics) + 1:
                span = 5
                metric = metrics[metric_sel - 1]
                print(f"Over the last {span} minutes, {metric.name} recorded:")
                # CloudWatch metric times are in the UTC+0 time zone.
                now = datetime.now(timezone.utc)
                metric_data = svc_helper.get_metric_statistics(
                    metric_dimensions, metric, now - timedelta(minutes=span), now
                )
                pp(metric_data)
                if not q.ask("Do you want to see another metric (y/n)? ",
q.is_yesno):
                    done = True
            else:
                done = True

    print(f"Let's clean up.")
    q.ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
    if use_metrics:
        print(f"Stopping metrics collection for {group_name}.")
        as_wrapper.disable_metrics(group_name)
        logger.info("Disabled metrics collection for group %s.", group_name)

    print(
        "You must terminate all instances in the group before you can delete the
group."
    )
    print("Set minimum size to 0.")
    as_wrapper.update_group(group_name, MinSize=0)
    group = as_wrapper.describe_group(group_name)
    instance_ids = [inst["InstanceId"] for inst in group["Instances"]]
    for inst_id in instance_ids:
        print(f"Stopping {inst_id}.")
        as_wrapper.terminate_instance(inst_id, True)
        logger.info("Terminated instance %s in group %s.", inst_id, group_name)
    print("Waiting for instances to stop...")
    wait_for_instances(instance_ids, as_wrapper)
    print(f"Deleting {group_name}.")
    as_wrapper.delete_autoscaling_group(group_name)
```

```
    logger.info("Deleted Auto Scaling group %s.", group_name)
    print("-" * 88)

    if template is not None:
        if q.ask(
            f"Do you want to delete launch template {template_name} used in this
 demo (y/n)? "
        ):
            svc_helper.delete_template(template_name)
            logger.info("Deleted launch template %s.", template_name)
            print("Template deleted.")

    print("\nThanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    try:
        wrapper = AutoScalingWrapper(boto3.client("autoscaling"))
        helper = ServiceHelper(boto3.client("ec2"), boto3.resource("cloudwatch"))
        run_scenario(wrapper, helper)
    except Exception:
        logger.exception("Something went wrong with the demo!")
```

시작 템플릿과 지표를 관리하기 위해 시나리오가 호출하는 함수를 정의합니다. 이러한 함수는 Amazon EC2 및 CloudWatch 작업을 래핑합니다.

```
class ServiceHelper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon EC2 and CloudWatch actions for the example."""

    def __init__(self, ec2_client, cloudwatch_resource):
        """
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client.
        :param cloudwatch_resource: A Boto3 CloudWatch resource.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.cloudwatch_resource = cloudwatch_resource

    def get_template(self, template_name: str) -> dict:
        """
        Gets a launch template. Launch templates specify configuration for instances
        that are launched by Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling.
```

```
        :param template_name: The name of the template to look up.
        :return: The template, if it exists.
        :raises ClientError: If there is an error retrieving the launch template.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_launch_templates(
                LaunchTemplateNames=[template_name]
            )
            template = response["LaunchTemplates"][0]
            logger.info("Launch template %s retrieved successfully.", template_name)
            return template
        except ClientError as err:
            if (
                err.response["Error"]["Code"]
                == "InvalidLaunchTemplateName.NotFoundException"
            ):
                logger.warning("Launch template %s does not exist.", template_name)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't verify launch template %s. Error: %s: %s",
                    template_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise

    def create_template(self, template_name: str, inst_type: str, ami_id: str) ->
dict:
        """
        Creates an Amazon EC2 launch template to use with Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling.

        :param template_name: The name to give to the template.
        :param inst_type: The type of the instance, such as t1.micro.
        :param ami_id: The ID of the Amazon Machine Image (AMI) to use when creating
                       an instance.
        :return: Information about the newly created template.
        :raises ClientError: If there is an error creating the launch template.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.create_launch_template(
                LaunchTemplateName=template_name,
                LaunchTemplateData={"InstanceType": inst_type, "ImageId": ami_id},
            )
```

```
            template = response["LaunchTemplate"]
            logger.info(
                "Created launch template %s with instance type %s and AMI ID %s.",
                template_name,
                inst_type,
                ami_id,
            )
            return template
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create launch template %s. Error: %s: %s",
                template_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise

    def delete_template(self, template_name: str) -> None:
        """
        Deletes a launch template.

        :param template_name: The name of the template to delete.
        :raises ClientError: If there is an error deleting the launch template.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.delete_launch_template(LaunchTemplateName=template_name)
            logger.info("Deleted launch template %s.", template_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete launch template %s. Error: %s: %s",
                template_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise

    def get_availability_zones(self) -> list:
        """
        Gets a list of Availability Zones in the AWS Region of the Amazon EC2
client.

        :return: The list of Availability Zones for the client Region.
        :raises ClientError: If there is an error retrieving availability zones.
        """
```

```
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_availability_zones()
            zones = [zone["ZoneName"] for zone in response["AvailabilityZones"]]
            logger.info("Retrieved availability zones: %s.", ", ".join(zones))
            return zones
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get availability zones. Error: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise

    def get_metrics(self, namespace: str, dimensions: list) -> list:
        """
        Gets a list of CloudWatch metrics filtered by namespace and dimensions.

        :param namespace: The namespace of the metrics to look up.
        :param dimensions: The dimensions of the metrics to look up.
        :return: The list of metrics.
        :raises ClientError: If there is an error retrieving CloudWatch metrics.
        """
        try:
            metrics = list(
                self.cloudwatch_resource.metrics.filter(
                    Namespace=namespace, Dimensions=dimensions
                )
            )
            logger.info(
                "Retrieved metrics for namespace %s with dimensions %s.",
                namespace,
                dimensions,
            )
            return metrics
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get metrics for %s, %s. Error: %s: %s",
                namespace,
                dimensions,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

```
    @staticmethod
    def get_metric_statistics(
        dimensions: list, metric, start: datetime, end: datetime
    ) -> list:
        """
        Gets statistics for a CloudWatch metric within a specified time span.

        :param dimensions: The dimensions of the metric.
        :param metric: The metric to look up.
        :param start: The start of the time span for retrieved metrics.
        :param end: The end of the time span for retrieved metrics.
        :return: The list of data points found for the specified metric.
        :raises ClientError: If there is an error retrieving metric statistics.
        """
        try:
            response = metric.get_statistics(
                Dimensions=dimensions,
                StartTime=start,
                EndTime=end,
                Period=60,
                Statistics=["Sum"],
            )
            data = response["Datapoints"]
            logger.info("Retrieved statistics for metric %s.", metric.name)
            return data
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get statistics for metric %s. Error: %s: %s",
                metric.name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


def print_simplified_group(group: dict) -> None:
    """
    Prints a subset of data for an Auto Scaling group.

    :param group: The Auto Scaling group data to print.
    :return: None
    """
    print(group["AutoScalingGroupName"])
    print(f"\tLaunch template: {group['LaunchTemplate']['LaunchTemplateName']}")
```

```
    print(
        f"\tMin: {group['MinSize']}, Max: {group['MaxSize']}, Desired:
 {group['DesiredCapacity']}"
    )
    if group["Instances"]:
        print(f"\tInstances:")
        for inst in group["Instances"]:
            print(f"\t\t{inst['InstanceId']}: {inst['LifecycleState']}")


def wait_for_group(group_name: str, as_wrapper: AutoScalingWrapper) -> list:
    """
    Waits for instances to start or stop in an Auto Scaling group.
    Prints the data for each instance after scaling activities are complete.

    :param group_name: The name of the Auto Scaling group.
    :param as_wrapper: The AutoScalingWrapper that manages Auto Scaling groups.
    :return: A list of instance IDs in the group.
    """
    group = as_wrapper.describe_group(group_name)
    instance_ids = [i["InstanceId"] for i in group["Instances"]]
    return wait_for_instances(instance_ids, as_wrapper)


def wait_for_instances(instance_ids: list, as_wrapper: AutoScalingWrapper) -> list:
    """
    Waits for instances to start or stop in an Auto Scaling group.
    Prints the data for each instance after scaling activities are complete.

    :param instance_ids: A list of instance IDs to wait for.
    :param as_wrapper: The AutoScalingWrapper that manages Auto Scaling groups.
    :return: A list of instance IDs that were waited on.
    """
    ready = False
    instances = []
    while not ready:
        instances = as_wrapper.describe_instances(instance_ids) if instance_ids else
 []
        if all([x["LifecycleState"] in ["Terminated", "InService"] for x in
 instances]):
            ready = True
        else:
            wait(10)
    if instances:
```

```
        print(
            f"Here are the details of the instance{'s' if len(instances) > 1 else
''}:"
        )
        for instance in instances:
            pp(instance)
    return instance_ids
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups
  - DescribeAutoScalingInstances
  - DescribeScalingActivities
  - DisableMetricsCollection
  - EnableMetricsCollection
  - SetDesiredCapacity
  - TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
  - UpdateAutoScalingGroup

작업

`AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups`

다음 코드 예시는 `AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management actions.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_prefix: str,
        inst_type: str,
        ami_param: str,
        autoscaling_client: boto3.client,
        ec2_client: boto3.client,
        ssm_client: boto3.client,
        iam_client: boto3.client,
    ):
        """
        Initializes the AutoScaler class with the necessary parameters.

        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are created
 by this class.
        :param inst_type: The type of EC2 instance to create, such as t3.micro.
        :param ami_param: The Systems Manager parameter used to look up the AMI that
 is created.
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 IAM client.
        """
        self.inst_type = inst_type
        self.ami_param = ami_param
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        sts_client = boto3.client("sts")
        self.account_id = sts_client.get_caller_identity()["Account"]

        self.key_pair_name = f"{resource_prefix}-key-pair"
        self.launch_template_name = f"{resource_prefix}-template-"
        self.group_name = f"{resource_prefix}-group"

        # Happy path
        self.instance_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-pol"
```

```
        self.instance_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-role"
        self.instance_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-prof"

        # Failure mode
        self.bad_creds_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-pol"
        self.bad_creds_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-role"
        self.bad_creds_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-prof"


    def attach_load_balancer_target_group(
        self, lb_target_group: Dict[str, Any]
    ) -> None:
        """
        Attaches an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) target group to this EC2 Auto
Scaling group.
        The target group specifies how the load balancer forwards requests to the
instances
        in the group.

        :param lb_target_group: Data about the ELB target group to attach.
        """
        try:
            self.autoscaling_client.attach_load_balancer_target_groups(
                AutoScalingGroupName=self.group_name,
                TargetGroupARNs=[lb_target_group["TargetGroupArn"]],
            )
            log.info(
                "Attached load balancer target group %s to auto scaling group %s.",
                lb_target_group["TargetGroupName"],
                self.group_name,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to attach load balancer target group
'{lb_target_group['TargetGroupName']}'."
            )
            if error_code == "ResourceContentionFault":
                log.error(
                    "The request failed due to a resource contention issue. "
                    "Ensure that no conflicting operations are being performed on
the resource."
                )
            elif error_code == "ServiceLinkedRoleFailure":
```

```
                log.error(
                    "The operation failed because the service-linked role is not
 ready or does not exist. "
                    "Check that the service-linked role exists and is correctly
 configured."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups를 참조하십시오.

`CreateAutoScalingGroup`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateAutoScalingGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling actions."""

    def __init__(self, autoscaling_client):
        """
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        """
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client


    def create_group(
        self,
        group_name: str,
        group_zones: List[str],
        launch_template_name: str,
        min_size: int,
```

```
        max_size: int,
    ) -> None:
        """
        Creates an Auto Scaling group.

        :param group_name: The name to give to the group.
        :param group_zones: The Availability Zones in which instances can be
created.
        :param launch_template_name: The name of an existing Amazon EC2 launch
template.
                                     The launch template specifies the configuration
of
                                     instances that are created by auto scaling
activities.
        :param min_size: The minimum number of active instances in the group.
        :param max_size: The maximum number of active instances in the group.
        :return: None
        :raises ClientError: If there is an error creating the Auto Scaling group.
        """
        try:
            self.autoscaling_client.create_auto_scaling_group(
                AutoScalingGroupName=group_name,
                AvailabilityZones=group_zones,
                LaunchTemplate={
                    "LaunchTemplateName": launch_template_name,
                    "Version": "$Default",
                },
                MinSize=min_size,
                MaxSize=max_size,
            )

            # Wait for the group to exist.
            waiter = self.autoscaling_client.get_waiter("group_exists")
            waiter.wait(AutoScalingGroupNames=[group_name])

            logger.info(f"Successfully created Auto Scaling group {group_name}.")

        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            logger.error(f"Failed to create Auto Scaling group {group_name}.")
            if error_code == "AlreadyExistsFault":
                logger.error(
                    f"An Auto Scaling group with the name '{group_name}' already
exists. "
```

```
                    "Please use a different name or update the existing group.",
                )
            elif error_code == "LimitExceededFault":
                logger.error(
                    "The request failed because you have reached the limit "
                    "on the number of Auto Scaling groups or launch configurations.
 "
                    "Consider deleting unused resources or request a limit increase.
 "
                    "\nSee Auto Scaling Service Quota documentation here:"
                    "\n\thttps://docs.aws.amazon.com/autoscaling/ec2/userguide/ec2-
auto-scaling-quotas.html"
                )
            logger.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
            raise
```

- API에 대한 자세한 설명은 Python (Boto3) API를 위한AWS SDK 참조 문서에서 CreateAutoScalingGroup을 참조하세요.

`DeleteAutoScalingGroup`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteAutoScalingGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Auto Scaling 그룹의 최소 크기를 0으로 업데이트하고 그룹의 모든 인스턴스를 해지한 다음 그룹을 삭제합니다.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management actions.
    """

    def __init__(
```

```
        self,
        resource_prefix: str,
        inst_type: str,
        ami_param: str,
        autoscaling_client: boto3.client,
        ec2_client: boto3.client,
        ssm_client: boto3.client,
        iam_client: boto3.client,
    ):
        """
        Initializes the AutoScaler class with the necessary parameters.

        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are created
by this class.
        :param inst_type: The type of EC2 instance to create, such as t3.micro.
        :param ami_param: The Systems Manager parameter used to look up the AMI that
is created.
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 IAM client.
        """
        self.inst_type = inst_type
        self.ami_param = ami_param
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        sts_client = boto3.client("sts")
        self.account_id = sts_client.get_caller_identity()["Account"]

        self.key_pair_name = f"{resource_prefix}-key-pair"
        self.launch_template_name = f"{resource_prefix}-template-"
        self.group_name = f"{resource_prefix}-group"

        # Happy path
        self.instance_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-pol"
        self.instance_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-role"
        self.instance_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-prof"

        # Failure mode
        self.bad_creds_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-pol"
        self.bad_creds_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-role"
        self.bad_creds_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-prof"
```

```
    def delete_autoscaling_group(self, group_name: str) -> None:
        """
        Terminates all instances in the group, then deletes the EC2 Auto Scaling
 group.

        :param group_name: The name of the group to delete.
        """
        try:
            response = self.autoscaling_client.describe_auto_scaling_groups(
                AutoScalingGroupNames=[group_name]
            )
            groups = response.get("AutoScalingGroups", [])
            if len(groups) > 0:
                self.autoscaling_client.update_auto_scaling_group(
                    AutoScalingGroupName=group_name, MinSize=0
                )
                instance_ids = [inst["InstanceId"] for inst in groups[0]
["Instances"]]
                for inst_id in instance_ids:
                    self.terminate_instance(inst_id)

                # Wait for all instances to be terminated
                if instance_ids:
                    waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("instance_terminated")
                    log.info("Waiting for all instances to be terminated...")
                    waiter.wait(InstanceIds=instance_ids)
                    log.info("All instances have been terminated.")
            else:
                log.info(f"No groups found named '{group_name}'! Nothing to do.")
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(f"Failed to delete Auto Scaling group '{group_name}'.")
            if error_code == "ScalingActivityInProgressFault":
                log.error(
                    "Scaling activity is currently in progress. "
                    "Wait for the scaling activity to complete before attempting to
 delete the group again."
                )
            elif error_code == "ResourceContentionFault":
                log.error(
                    "The request failed due to a resource contention issue. "
```

```
                    "Ensure that no conflicting operations are being performed on
 the group."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
```

- API에 대한 자세한 설명은 Python (Boto3) API를 위한AWS SDK 참조 문서의 DeleteAutoScalingGroup을 참조하세요.

`DescribeAutoScalingGroups`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeAutoScalingGroups`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling actions."""

    def __init__(self, autoscaling_client):
        """
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        """
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client


    def describe_group(self, group_name: str) -> Optional[Dict[str, Any]]:
        """
        Gets information about an Auto Scaling group.

        :param group_name: The name of the group to look up.
        :return: A dictionary with information about the group if found, otherwise
 None.
        :raises ClientError: If there is an error describing the Auto Scaling group.
        """
```

```
        try:
            paginator = self.autoscaling_client.get_paginator(
                "describe_auto_scaling_groups"
            )
            response_iterator =
paginator.paginate(AutoScalingGroupNames=[group_name])
            groups = []
            for response in response_iterator:
                groups.extend(response.get("AutoScalingGroups", []))

            logger.info(
                f"Successfully retrieved information for Auto Scaling group
{group_name}."
            )

        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            logger.error(f"Failed to describe Auto Scaling group {group_name}.")
            if error_code == "ResourceContentionFault":
                logger.error(
                    "There is a conflict with another operation that is modifying
the "
                    f"Auto Scaling group '{group_name}' Please try again later."
                )
            logger.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
            raise
        else:
            return groups[0] if len(groups) > 0 else None
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeAutoScalingGroups을 참조하십시오.

`DescribeAutoScalingInstances`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeAutoScalingInstances`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling actions."""

    def __init__(self, autoscaling_client):
        """
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        """
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client


    def describe_instances(self, instance_ids: List[str]) -> List[Dict[str, Any]]:
        """
        Gets information about instances.

        :param instance_ids: A list of instance IDs to look up.
        :return: A list of dictionaries with information about each instance,
                 or an empty list if none are found.
        :raises ClientError: If there is an error describing the instances.
        """
        try:
            paginator = self.autoscaling_client.get_paginator(
                "describe_auto_scaling_instances"
            )
            response_iterator = paginator.paginate(InstanceIds=instance_ids)

            instances = []
            for response in response_iterator:
                instances.extend(response.get("AutoScalingInstances", []))

            logger.info(f"Successfully described instances: {instance_ids}")

        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            logger.error(
```

```
                f"Couldn't describe instances {instance_ids}. Error code:
 {error_code}, Message: {err.response['Error']['Message']}"
            )
            raise
        else:
            return instances
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeAutoScalingInstances를 참조하십시오.

`DescribeScalingActivities`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeScalingActivities`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling actions."""

    def __init__(self, autoscaling_client):
        """
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        """
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client


    def describe_scaling_activities(self, group_name: str) -> List[Dict[str, Any]]:
        """
        Gets information about scaling activities for the group. Scaling activities
        are things like instances stopping or starting in response to user requests
        or capacity changes.

        :param group_name: The name of the group to look up.
```

```
        :return: A list of dictionaries representing the scaling activities for the
                 group, ordered with the most recent activity first.
        :raises ClientError: If there is an error describing the scaling activities.
        """
        try:
            paginator = self.autoscaling_client.get_paginator(
                "describe_scaling_activities"
            )
            response_iterator = paginator.paginate(AutoScalingGroupName=group_name)
            activities = []
            for response in response_iterator:
                activities.extend(response.get("Activities", []))

            logger.info(
                f"Successfully described scaling activities for group
'{group_name}'."
            )

        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            logger.error(
                f"Couldn't describe scaling activities for group '{group_name}'.
Error code: {error_code}, Message: {err.response['Error']['Message']}"
            )

            if error_code == "ResourceContentionFault":
                logger.error(
                    f"There is a conflict with another operation that is modifying
the Auto Scaling group '{group_name}'. "
                    "Please try again later."
                )
            raise
        else:
            return activities
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeScalingActivities를 참조하십시오.

DisableMetricsCollection

다음 코드 예시는 DisableMetricsCollection의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling actions."""

    def __init__(self, autoscaling_client):
        """
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        """
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client


    def disable_metrics(self, group_name: str) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Stops CloudWatch metric collection for the Auto Scaling group.

        :param group_name: The name of the group.
        :return: A dictionary with the response from disabling the metrics
 collection.
        :raises ClientError: If there is an error disabling metrics collection.
        """
        try:
            response = self.autoscaling_client.disable_metrics_collection(
                AutoScalingGroupName=group_name
            )
            logger.info(
                f"Successfully disabled metrics collection for group
 '{group_name}'."
            )
            return response
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            logger.error(
                f"Couldn't disable metrics for group '{group_name}'. Error code:
 {error_code}, Message: {err.response['Error']['Message']}"
            )
```

```
            if error_code == "ResourceContentionFault":
                logger.error(
                    f"There is a conflict with another operation that is modifying
 the Auto Scaling group '{group_name}'. "
                    "Please try again later."
                )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DisableMetricsCollection을 참조하십시오.

`EnableMetricsCollection`

다음 코드 예시는 `EnableMetricsCollection`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling actions."""

    def __init__(self, autoscaling_client):
        """
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        """
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client


    def enable_metrics(self, group_name: str, metrics: List[str]) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Enables CloudWatch metric collection for Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling activities.

        :param group_name: The name of the group to enable.
```

```
        :param metrics: A list of metrics to collect.
        :return: A dictionary with the response from enabling the metrics
collection.
        :raises ClientError: If there is an error enabling metrics collection.
        """
        try:
            response = self.autoscaling_client.enable_metrics_collection(
                AutoScalingGroupName=group_name, Metrics=metrics,
Granularity="1Minute"
            )
            logger.info(
                f"Successfully enabled metrics for Auto Scaling group
'{group_name}'."
            )

        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            logger.error(
                f"Couldn't enable metrics on '{group_name}'. Error code:
{error_code}, Message: {err.response['Error']['Message']}"
            )

            if error_code == "ResourceContentionFault":
                logger.error(
                    f"There is a conflict with another operation that is modifying
the Auto Scaling group '{group_name}'. "
                    "Please try again later."
                )
            elif error_code == "InvalidParameterCombination":
                logger.error(
                    f"The combination of parameters provided for enabling metrics on
'{group_name}' is not valid. "
                    "Please check the parameters and try again."
                )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 EnableMetricsCollection을 참조하십시오.

SetDesiredCapacity

다음 코드 예시는 SetDesiredCapacity의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling actions."""

    def __init__(self, autoscaling_client):
        """
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        """
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client


    def set_desired_capacity(self, group_name: str, capacity: int) -> None:
        """
        Sets the desired capacity of the group. Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling tries to
 keep the
        number of running instances equal to the desired capacity.

        :param group_name: The name of the group to update.
        :param capacity: The desired number of running instances.
        :return: None
        :raises ClientError: If there is an error setting the desired capacity.
        """
        try:
            self.autoscaling_client.set_desired_capacity(
                AutoScalingGroupName=group_name,
                DesiredCapacity=capacity,
                HonorCooldown=False,
            )
            logger.info(
                f"Successfully set desired capacity of {capacity} for Auto Scaling
 group '{group_name}'."
            )
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            logger.error(
                f"Failed to set desired capacity for Auto Scaling group
'{group_name}'."
            )
            if error_code == "ScalingActivityInProgress":
                logger.error(
                    f"A scaling activity is currently in progress for the Auto
Scaling group '{group_name}'. "
                    "Please wait for the activity to complete before attempting to
set the desired capacity."
                )
            logger.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 SetDesiredCapacity를 참조하십시오.

`TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup`

다음 코드 예시는 `TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling actions."""

    def __init__(self, autoscaling_client):
        """
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        """
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
```

```
    def terminate_instance(
        self, instance_id: str, decrease_capacity: bool
    ) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Stops an instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance to stop.
        :param decrease_capacity: Specifies whether to decrease the desired capacity
                                  of the group. When passing True for this
parameter,
                                  you can stop an instance without having a
replacement
                                  instance start when the desired capacity threshold
is
                                  crossed.
        :return: A dictionary containing details of the scaling activity that occurs
                 in response to this action.
        :raises ClientError: If there is an error terminating the instance.
        """
        try:
            response =
self.autoscaling_client.terminate_instance_in_auto_scaling_group(
                InstanceId=instance_id,
ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity=decrease_capacity
            )
            logger.info(f"Successfully terminated instance {instance_id}.")
            return response["Activity"]

        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            logger.error(f"Failed to terminate instance {instance_id}.")
            if error_code == "ScalingActivityInProgress":
                logger.error(
                    "A scaling activity is currently in progress for the Auto
Scaling group "
                    f"associated with instance '{instance_id}'. "
                    "Please wait for the activity to complete before attempting to
terminate the instance."
                )
            elif error_code == "ResourceInUse":
                logger.error(
                    f"The instance '{instance_id}' or an associated resource is
currently in use "
```

```
                    "and cannot be terminated. "
                    "Ensure the instance is not involved in any ongoing processes
 and try again."
                )
            logger.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup을 참조하십시오.

`UpdateAutoScalingGroup`

다음 코드 예시는 `UpdateAutoScalingGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling actions."""

    def __init__(self, autoscaling_client):
        """
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        """
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client


    def update_group(self, group_name: str, **kwargs: Any) -> None:
        """
        Updates an Auto Scaling group.

        :param group_name: The name of the group to update.
        :param kwargs: Keyword arguments to pass through to the service.
        :return: None
```

```
        :raises ClientError: If there is an error updating the Auto Scaling group.
        """
        try:
            self.autoscaling_client.update_auto_scaling_group(
                AutoScalingGroupName=group_name, **kwargs
            )
            logger.info(f"Successfully updated Auto Scaling group {group_name}.")

        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            logger.error(f"Failed to update Auto Scaling group {group_name}.")
            if error_code == "ResourceInUse":
                logger.error(
                    "The Auto Scaling group '%s' is currently in use and cannot be
modified. Please try again later.",
                    group_name,
                )
            elif error_code == "ScalingActivityInProgress":
                logger.error(
                    f"A scaling activity is currently in progress for the Auto
Scaling group '{group_name}'."
                    "Please wait for the activity to complete before attempting to
update the group."
                )
            logger.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 UpdateAutoScalingGroup을 참조하십시오.

시나리오

복원력이 뛰어난 서비스 구축 및 관리

다음 코드 예제에서는 책, 영화, 노래 추천을 반환하는 로드 밸런싱 웹 서비스를 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제에서는 서비스가 장애에 대응하는 방법과 장애 발생 시 복원력을 높이기 위해 서비스를 재구성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 그룹을 사용하여 시작 템플릿을 기반으로 Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud(Amazon EC2) 인스턴스를 생성하고 인스턴스 수를 지정된 범위 내로 유지합니다.

- Elastic Load Balancing으로 HTTP 요청을 처리하고 배포합니다.
- Auto Scaling 그룹의 인스턴스 상태를 모니터링하고 요청을 정상 인스턴스로만 전달합니다.
- 각 EC2 인스턴스에서 Python 웹 서버를 실행하여 HTTP 요청을 처리합니다. 웹 서버는 추천 및 상태 확인으로 응답합니다.
- Amazon DynamoDB 테이블을 사용하여 추천 서비스를 시뮬레이션합니다.
- AWS Systems Manager 파라미터를 업데이트하여 요청 및 상태 확인에 대한 웹 서버 응답을 제어합니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
class Runner:
    """
    Manages the deployment, demonstration, and destruction of resources for the
 resilient service.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_path: str,
        recommendation: RecommendationService,
        autoscaler: AutoScalingWrapper,
        loadbalancer: ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper,
        param_helper: ParameterHelper,
    ):
        """
        Initializes the Runner class with the necessary parameters.

        :param resource_path: The path to resource files used by this example, such
 as IAM policies and instance scripts.
        :param recommendation: An instance of the RecommendationService class.
        :param autoscaler: An instance of the AutoScaler class.
        :param loadbalancer: An instance of the LoadBalancer class.
```

```
        :param param_helper: An instance of the ParameterHelper class.
        """
        self.resource_path = resource_path
        self.recommendation = recommendation
        self.autoscaler = autoscaler
        self.loadbalancer = loadbalancer
        self.param_helper = param_helper
        self.protocol = "HTTP"
        self.port = 80
        self.ssh_port = 22

        prefix = "doc-example-resilience"
        self.target_group_name = f"{prefix}-tg"
        self.load_balancer_name = f"{prefix}-lb"

    def deploy(self) -> None:
        """
        Deploys the resources required for the resilient service, including the
DynamoDB table,
        EC2 instances, Auto Scaling group, and load balancer.
        """
        recommendations_path = f"{self.resource_path}/recommendations.json"
        startup_script = f"{self.resource_path}/server_startup_script.sh"
        instance_policy = f"{self.resource_path}/instance_policy.json"

        logging.info("Starting deployment of resources for the resilient service.")

        logging.info(
            "Creating and populating DynamoDB table '%s'.",
            self.recommendation.table_name,
        )
        self.recommendation.create()
        self.recommendation.populate(recommendations_path)

        logging.info(
            "Creating an EC2 launch template with the startup script '%s'.",
            startup_script,
        )
        self.autoscaler.create_template(startup_script, instance_policy)

        logging.info(
            "Creating an EC2 Auto Scaling group across multiple Availability Zones."
        )
        zones = self.autoscaler.create_autoscaling_group(3)
```

```
        logging.info("Creating variables that control the flow of the demo.")
        self.param_helper.reset()

        logging.info("Creating Elastic Load Balancing target group and load
 balancer.")

        vpc = self.autoscaler.get_default_vpc()
        subnets = self.autoscaler.get_subnets(vpc["VpcId"], zones)
        target_group = self.loadbalancer.create_target_group(
            self.target_group_name, self.protocol, self.port, vpc["VpcId"]
        )
        self.loadbalancer.create_load_balancer(
            self.load_balancer_name, [subnet["SubnetId"] for subnet in subnets]
        )
        self.loadbalancer.create_listener(self.load_balancer_name, target_group)

        self.autoscaler.attach_load_balancer_target_group(target_group)

        logging.info("Verifying access to the load balancer endpoint.")
        endpoint = self.loadbalancer.get_endpoint(self.load_balancer_name)
        lb_success = self.loadbalancer.verify_load_balancer_endpoint(endpoint)
        current_ip_address = requests.get("http://
checkip.amazonaws.com").text.strip()

        if not lb_success:
            logging.warning(
                "Couldn't connect to the load balancer. Verifying that the port is
 open..."
            )
            sec_group, port_is_open = self.autoscaler.verify_inbound_port(
                vpc, self.port, current_ip_address
            )
            sec_group, ssh_port_is_open = self.autoscaler.verify_inbound_port(
                vpc, self.ssh_port, current_ip_address
            )
            if not port_is_open:
                logging.warning(
                    "The default security group for your VPC must allow access from
 this computer."
                )
                if q.ask(
                    f"Do you want to add a rule to security group
 {sec_group['GroupId']} to allow\n"
```

```
                    f"inbound traffic on port {self.port} from your computer's IP
address of {current_ip_address}? (y/n) ",
                    q.is_yesno,
                ):
                    self.autoscaler.open_inbound_port(
                        sec_group["GroupId"], self.port, current_ip_address
                    )
            if not ssh_port_is_open:
                if q.ask(
                    f"Do you want to add a rule to security group
{sec_group['GroupId']} to allow\n"
                    f"inbound SSH traffic on port {self.ssh_port} for debugging from
your computer's IP address of {current_ip_address}? (y/n) ",
                    q.is_yesno,
                ):
                    self.autoscaler.open_inbound_port(
                        sec_group["GroupId"], self.ssh_port, current_ip_address
                    )
            lb_success = self.loadbalancer.verify_load_balancer_endpoint(endpoint)

        if lb_success:
            logging.info(
                "Load balancer is ready. Access it at: http://%s",
current_ip_address
            )
        else:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't get a successful response from the load balancer endpoint.
Please verify your VPC and security group settings."
            )

    def demo_choices(self) -> None:
        """
        Presents choices for interacting with the deployed service, such as sending
requests to
        the load balancer or checking the health of the targets.
        """
        actions = [
            "Send a GET request to the load balancer endpoint.",
            "Check the health of load balancer targets.",
            "Go to the next part of the demo.",
        ]
        choice = 0
        while choice != 2:
```

```
            logging.info("Choose an action to interact with the service.")
            choice = q.choose("Which action would you like to take? ", actions)
            if choice == 0:
                logging.info("Sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint.")
                endpoint = self.loadbalancer.get_endpoint(self.load_balancer_name)
                logging.info("GET http://%s", endpoint)
                response = requests.get(f"http://{endpoint}")
                logging.info("Response: %s", response.status_code)
                if response.headers.get("content-type") == "application/json":
                    pp(response.json())
            elif choice == 1:
                logging.info("Checking the health of load balancer targets.")
                health =
self.loadbalancer.check_target_health(self.target_group_name)
                for target in health:
                    state = target["TargetHealth"]["State"]
                    logging.info(
                        "Target %s on port %d is %s",
                        target["Target"]["Id"],
                        target["Target"]["Port"],
                        state,
                    )
                    if state != "healthy":
                        logging.warning(
                            "%s: %s",
                            target["TargetHealth"]["Reason"],
                            target["TargetHealth"]["Description"],
                        )
                logging.info(
                    "Note that it can take a minute or two for the health check to
update."
                )
            elif choice == 2:
                logging.info("Proceeding to the next part of the demo.")

    def demo(self) -> None:
        """
        Runs the demonstration, showing how the service responds to different
failure scenarios
        and how a resilient architecture can keep the service running.
        """
        ssm_only_policy = f"{self.resource_path}/ssm_only_policy.json"

        logging.info("Resetting parameters to starting values for the demo.")
```

```
        self.param_helper.reset()

        logging.info(
            "Starting demonstration of the service's resilience under various
 failure conditions."
        )
        self.demo_choices()

        logging.info(
            "Simulating failure by changing the Systems Manager parameter to a non-
existent table."
        )
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.table, "this-is-not-a-table")
        logging.info("Sending GET requests will now return failure codes.")
        self.demo_choices()

        logging.info("Switching to static response mode to mitigate failure.")
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.failure_response, "static")
        logging.info("Sending GET requests will now return static responses.")
        self.demo_choices()

        logging.info("Restoring normal operation of the recommendation service.")
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.table,
 self.recommendation.table_name)

        logging.info(
            "Introducing a failure by assigning bad credentials to one of the
 instances."
        )
        self.autoscaler.create_instance_profile(
            ssm_only_policy,
            self.autoscaler.bad_creds_policy_name,
            self.autoscaler.bad_creds_role_name,
            self.autoscaler.bad_creds_profile_name,
            ["AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore"],
        )
        instances = self.autoscaler.get_instances()
        bad_instance_id = instances[0]
        instance_profile = self.autoscaler.get_instance_profile(bad_instance_id)
        logging.info(
            "Replacing instance profile with bad credentials for instance %s.",
            bad_instance_id,
        )
        self.autoscaler.replace_instance_profile(
```

```
            bad_instance_id,
            self.autoscaler.bad_creds_profile_name,
            instance_profile["AssociationId"],
        )
        logging.info(
            "Sending GET requests may return either a valid recommendation or a
static response."
        )
        self.demo_choices()

        logging.info("Implementing deep health checks to detect unhealthy
instances.")
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.health_check, "deep")
        logging.info("Checking the health of the load balancer targets.")
        self.demo_choices()

        logging.info(
            "Terminating the unhealthy instance to let the auto scaler replace it."
        )
        self.autoscaler.terminate_instance(bad_instance_id)
        logging.info("The service remains resilient during instance replacement.")
        self.demo_choices()

        logging.info("Simulating a complete failure of the recommendation service.")
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.table, "this-is-not-a-table")
        logging.info(
            "All instances will report as unhealthy, but the service will still
return static responses."
        )
        self.demo_choices()
        self.param_helper.reset()

    def destroy(self, automation=False) -> None:
        """
        Destroys all resources created for the demo, including the load balancer,
Auto Scaling group,
        EC2 instances, and DynamoDB table.
        """
        logging.info(
            "This concludes the demo. Preparing to clean up all AWS resources
created during the demo."
        )
        if automation:
            cleanup = True
```

```
        else:
            cleanup = q.ask(
                "Do you want to clean up all demo resources? (y/n) ", q.is_yesno
            )

        if cleanup:
            logging.info("Deleting load balancer and related resources.")
            self.loadbalancer.delete_load_balancer(self.load_balancer_name)
            self.loadbalancer.delete_target_group(self.target_group_name)
            self.autoscaler.delete_autoscaling_group(self.autoscaler.group_name)
            self.autoscaler.delete_key_pair()
            self.autoscaler.delete_template()
            self.autoscaler.delete_instance_profile(
                self.autoscaler.bad_creds_profile_name,
                self.autoscaler.bad_creds_role_name,
            )
            logging.info("Deleting DynamoDB table and other resources.")
            self.recommendation.destroy()
        else:
            logging.warning(
                "Resources have not been deleted. Ensure you clean them up manually
 to avoid unexpected charges."
            )


def main() -> None:
    """
    Main function to parse arguments and run the appropriate actions for the demo.
    """
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
    parser.add_argument(
        "--action",
        required=True,
        choices=["all", "deploy", "demo", "destroy"],
        help="The action to take for the demo. When 'all' is specified, resources
 are\n"
        "deployed, the demo is run, and resources are destroyed.",
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        "--resource_path",
        default="../../../scenarios/features/resilient_service/resources",
        help="The path to resource files used by this example, such as IAM policies
 and\n"
        "instance scripts.",
```

```
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()

    logging.info("Starting the Resilient Service demo.")

    prefix = "doc-example-resilience"

    # Service Clients
    ddb_client = boto3.client("dynamodb")
    elb_client = boto3.client("elbv2")
    autoscaling_client = boto3.client("autoscaling")
    ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
    ssm_client = boto3.client("ssm")
    iam_client = boto3.client("iam")

    # Wrapper instantiations
    recommendation = RecommendationService(
        "doc-example-recommendation-service", ddb_client
    )
    autoscaling_wrapper = AutoScalingWrapper(
        prefix,
        "t3.micro",
        "/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest/amzn2-ami-hvm-x86_64-gp2",
        autoscaling_client,
        ec2_client,
        ssm_client,
        iam_client,
    )
    elb_wrapper = ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper(elb_client)
    param_helper = ParameterHelper(recommendation.table_name, ssm_client)

    # Demo invocation
    runner = Runner(
        args.resource_path,
        recommendation,
        autoscaling_wrapper,
        elb_wrapper,
        param_helper,
    )
    actions = [args.action] if args.action != "all" else ["deploy", "demo",
"destroy"]
    for action in actions:
        if action == "deploy":
            runner.deploy()
```

```
        elif action == "demo":
            runner.demo()
        elif action == "destroy":
            runner.destroy()

    logging.info("Demo completed successfully.")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")
    main()
```

Auto Scaling과 Amazon EC2 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management actions.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_prefix: str,
        inst_type: str,
        ami_param: str,
        autoscaling_client: boto3.client,
        ec2_client: boto3.client,
        ssm_client: boto3.client,
        iam_client: boto3.client,
    ):
        """
        Initializes the AutoScaler class with the necessary parameters.

        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are created
 by this class.
        :param inst_type: The type of EC2 instance to create, such as t3.micro.
        :param ami_param: The Systems Manager parameter used to look up the AMI that
 is created.
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 IAM client.
        """
```

```
        self.inst_type = inst_type
        self.ami_param = ami_param
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        sts_client = boto3.client("sts")
        self.account_id = sts_client.get_caller_identity()["Account"]

        self.key_pair_name = f"{resource_prefix}-key-pair"
        self.launch_template_name = f"{resource_prefix}-template-"
        self.group_name = f"{resource_prefix}-group"

        # Happy path
        self.instance_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-pol"
        self.instance_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-role"
        self.instance_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-prof"

        # Failure mode
        self.bad_creds_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-pol"
        self.bad_creds_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-role"
        self.bad_creds_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-prof"


    def create_policy(self, policy_file: str, policy_name: str) -> str:
        """
        Creates a new IAM policy or retrieves the ARN of an existing policy.

        :param policy_file: The path to a JSON file that contains the policy
definition.
        :param policy_name: The name to give the created policy.
        :return: The ARN of the created or existing policy.
        """
        with open(policy_file) as file:
            policy_doc = file.read()

        try:
            response = self.iam_client.create_policy(
                PolicyName=policy_name, PolicyDocument=policy_doc
            )
            policy_arn = response["Policy"]["Arn"]
            log.info(f"Policy '{policy_name}' created successfully. ARN:
{policy_arn}")
            return policy_arn
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityAlreadyExists":
                # If the policy already exists, get its ARN
                response = self.iam_client.get_policy(
                    PolicyArn=f"arn:aws:iam::{self.account_id}:policy/{policy_name}"
                )
                policy_arn = response["Policy"]["Arn"]
                log.info(f"Policy '{policy_name}' already exists. ARN:
{policy_arn}")
                return policy_arn
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    def create_role(self, role_name: str, assume_role_doc: dict) -> str:
        """
        Creates a new IAM role or retrieves the ARN of an existing role.

        :param role_name: The name to give the created role.
        :param assume_role_doc: The assume role policy document that specifies which
                                entities can assume the role.
        :return: The ARN of the created or existing role.
        """
        try:
            response = self.iam_client.create_role(
                RoleName=role_name,
AssumeRolePolicyDocument=json.dumps(assume_role_doc)
            )
            role_arn = response["Role"]["Arn"]
            log.info(f"Role '{role_name}' created successfully. ARN: {role_arn}")
            return role_arn

        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityAlreadyExists":
                # If the role already exists, get its ARN
                response = self.iam_client.get_role(RoleName=role_name)
                role_arn = response["Role"]["Arn"]
                log.info(f"Role '{role_name}' already exists. ARN: {role_arn}")
                return role_arn
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    def attach_policy(
        self,
        role_name: str,
        policy_arn: str,
```

```
        aws_managed_policies: Tuple[str, ...] = (),
    ) -> None:
        """
        Attaches an IAM policy to a role and optionally attaches additional AWS-
managed policies.

        :param role_name: The name of the role to attach the policy to.
        :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy to attach.
        :param aws_managed_policies: A tuple of AWS-managed policy names to attach
 to the role.
        """
        try:
            self.iam_client.attach_role_policy(RoleName=role_name,
 PolicyArn=policy_arn)
            for aws_policy in aws_managed_policies:
                self.iam_client.attach_role_policy(
                    RoleName=role_name,
                    PolicyArn=f"arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/{aws_policy}",
                )
            log.info(f"Attached policy {policy_arn} to role {role_name}.")
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(f"Failed to attach policy {policy_arn} to role {role_name}.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    def create_instance_profile(
        self,
        policy_file: str,
        policy_name: str,
        role_name: str,
        profile_name: str,
        aws_managed_policies: Tuple[str, ...] = (),
    ) -> str:
        """
        Creates a policy, role, and profile that is associated with instances
 created by
        this class. An instance's associated profile defines a role that is assumed
 by the
        instance. The role has attached policies that specify the AWS permissions
 granted to
        clients that run on the instance.

        :param policy_file: The name of a JSON file that contains the policy
 definition to
                            create and attach to the role.
```

```
        :param policy_name: The name to give the created policy.
        :param role_name: The name to give the created role.
        :param profile_name: The name to the created profile.
        :param aws_managed_policies: Additional AWS-managed policies that are
attached to
                                     the role, such as AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore
to grant
                                     use of Systems Manager to send commands to the
instance.
        :return: The ARN of the profile that is created.
        """
        assume_role_doc = {
            "Version": "2012-10-17",
            "Statement": [
                {
                    "Effect": "Allow",
                    "Principal": {"Service": "ec2.amazonaws.com"},
                    "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
                }
            ],
        }
        policy_arn = self.create_policy(policy_file, policy_name)
        self.create_role(role_name, assume_role_doc)
        self.attach_policy(role_name, policy_arn, aws_managed_policies)

        try:
            profile_response = self.iam_client.create_instance_profile(
                InstanceProfileName=profile_name
            )
            waiter = self.iam_client.get_waiter("instance_profile_exists")
            waiter.wait(InstanceProfileName=profile_name)
            time.sleep(10)  # wait a little longer
            profile_arn = profile_response["InstanceProfile"]["Arn"]
            self.iam_client.add_role_to_instance_profile(
                InstanceProfileName=profile_name, RoleName=role_name
            )
            log.info("Created profile %s and added role %s.", profile_name,
role_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityAlreadyExists":
                prof_response = self.iam_client.get_instance_profile(
                    InstanceProfileName=profile_name
                )
                profile_arn = prof_response["InstanceProfile"]["Arn"]
```

```
                log.info(
                    "Instance profile %s already exists, nothing to do.",
profile_name
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        return profile_arn


    def get_instance_profile(self, instance_id: str) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Gets data about the profile associated with an instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance to look up.
        :return: The profile data.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_iam_instance_profile_associations(
                Filters=[{"Name": "instance-id", "Values": [instance_id]}]
            )
            if not response["IamInstanceProfileAssociations"]:
                log.info(f"No instance profile found for instance {instance_id}.")
            profile_data = response["IamInstanceProfileAssociations"][0]
            log.info(f"Retrieved instance profile for instance {instance_id}.")
            return profile_data
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
                f"Failed to retrieve instance profile for instance {instance_id}."
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound":
                log.error(f"The instance ID '{instance_id}' does not exist.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def replace_instance_profile(
        self,
        instance_id: str,
        new_instance_profile_name: str,
        profile_association_id: str,
    ) -> None:
        """
        Replaces the profile associated with a running instance. After the profile
is
```

```
        replaced, the instance is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new profile.
When
        the instance is ready, Systems Manager is used to restart the Python web
server.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance to restart.
        :param new_instance_profile_name: The name of the new profile to associate
with
                                          the specified instance.
        :param profile_association_id: The ID of the existing profile association
for the
                                       instance.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.replace_iam_instance_profile_association(
                IamInstanceProfile={"Name": new_instance_profile_name},
                AssociationId=profile_association_id,
            )
            log.info(
                "Replaced instance profile for association %s with profile %s.",
                profile_association_id,
                new_instance_profile_name,
            )
            time.sleep(5)

            self.ec2_client.reboot_instances(InstanceIds=[instance_id])
            log.info("Rebooting instance %s.", instance_id)
            waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("instance_running")
            log.info("Waiting for instance %s to be running.", instance_id)
            waiter.wait(InstanceIds=[instance_id])
            log.info("Instance %s is now running.", instance_id)

            self.ssm_client.send_command(
                InstanceIds=[instance_id],
                DocumentName="AWS-RunShellScript",
                Parameters={"commands": ["cd / && sudo python3 server.py 80"]},
            )
            log.info(f"Restarted the Python web server on instance
'{instance_id}'.")
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error("Failed to replace instance profile.")
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidAssociationID.NotFound":
                log.error(
```

```
                    f"Association ID '{profile_association_id}' does not exist."
                    "Please check the association ID and try again."
                )
            if error_code == "InvalidInstanceId":
                log.error(
                    f"The specified instance ID '{instance_id}' does not exist or is
not available for SSM. "
                    f"Please verify the instance ID and try again."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def delete_instance_profile(self, profile_name: str, role_name: str) -> None:
        """
        Detaches a role from an instance profile, detaches policies from the role,
        and deletes all the resources.

        :param profile_name: The name of the profile to delete.
        :param role_name: The name of the role to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.iam_client.remove_role_from_instance_profile(
                InstanceProfileName=profile_name, RoleName=role_name
            )

self.iam_client.delete_instance_profile(InstanceProfileName=profile_name)
            log.info("Deleted instance profile %s.", profile_name)
            attached_policies = self.iam_client.list_attached_role_policies(
                RoleName=role_name
            )
            for pol in attached_policies["AttachedPolicies"]:
                self.iam_client.detach_role_policy(
                    RoleName=role_name, PolicyArn=pol["PolicyArn"]
                )
                if not pol["PolicyArn"].startswith("arn:aws:iam::aws"):
                    self.iam_client.delete_policy(PolicyArn=pol["PolicyArn"])
                log.info("Detached and deleted policy %s.", pol["PolicyName"])
            self.iam_client.delete_role(RoleName=role_name)
            log.info("Deleted role %s.", role_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
                f"Couldn't delete instance profile {profile_name} or detach "
                f"policies and delete role {role_name}: {err}"
            )
```

```
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NoSuchEntity":
                log.info(
                    "Instance profile %s doesn't exist, nothing to do.",
profile_name
                )


    def create_key_pair(self, key_pair_name: str) -> None:
        """
        Creates a new key pair.

        :param key_pair_name: The name of the key pair to create.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.create_key_pair(KeyName=key_pair_name)
            with open(f"{key_pair_name}.pem", "w") as file:
                file.write(response["KeyMaterial"])
            chmod(f"{key_pair_name}.pem", 0o600)
            log.info("Created key pair %s.", key_pair_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(f"Failed to create key pair {key_pair_name}.")
            if error_code == "InvalidKeyPair.Duplicate":
                log.error(f"A key pair with the name '{key_pair_name}' already
exists.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def delete_key_pair(self) -> None:
        """
        Deletes a key pair.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.delete_key_pair(KeyName=self.key_pair_name)
            remove(f"{self.key_pair_name}.pem")
            log.info("Deleted key pair %s.", self.key_pair_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(f"Couldn't delete key pair '{self.key_pair_name}'.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        except FileNotFoundError as err:
            log.info("Key pair %s doesn't exist, nothing to do.",
self.key_pair_name)
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
```

```
    def create_template(
        self, server_startup_script_file: str, instance_policy_file: str
    ) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Creates an Amazon EC2 launch template to use with Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling.
The
        launch template specifies a Bash script in its user data field that runs
after
        the instance is started. This script installs Python packages and starts a
        Python web server on the instance.

        :param server_startup_script_file: The path to a Bash script file that is
run
                                           when an instance starts.
        :param instance_policy_file: The path to a file that defines a permissions
policy
                                     to create and attach to the instance profile.
        :return: Information about the newly created template.
        """
        template = {}
        try:
            # Create key pair and instance profile
            self.create_key_pair(self.key_pair_name)
            self.create_instance_profile(
                instance_policy_file,
                self.instance_policy_name,
                self.instance_role_name,
                self.instance_profile_name,
            )

            # Read the startup script
            with open(server_startup_script_file) as file:
                start_server_script = file.read()

            # Get the latest AMI ID
            ami_latest = self.ssm_client.get_parameter(Name=self.ami_param)
            ami_id = ami_latest["Parameter"]["Value"]

            # Create the launch template
            lt_response = self.ec2_client.create_launch_template(
                LaunchTemplateName=self.launch_template_name,
                LaunchTemplateData={
                    "InstanceType": self.inst_type,
```

```
                    "ImageId": ami_id,
                    "IamInstanceProfile": {"Name": self.instance_profile_name},
                    "UserData": base64.b64encode(
                        start_server_script.encode(encoding="utf-8")
                    ).decode(encoding="utf-8"),
                    "KeyName": self.key_pair_name,
                },
            )
            template = lt_response["LaunchTemplate"]
            log.info(
                f"Created launch template {self.launch_template_name} for AMI
{ami_id} on {self.inst_type}."
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(f"Failed to create launch template
{self.launch_template_name}.")
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidLaunchTemplateName.AlreadyExistsException":
                log.info(
                    f"Launch template {self.launch_template_name} already exists,
nothing to do."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        return template


    def delete_template(self):
        """
        Deletes a launch template.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.delete_launch_template(
                LaunchTemplateName=self.launch_template_name
            )
            self.delete_instance_profile(
                self.instance_profile_name, self.instance_role_name
            )
            log.info("Launch template %s deleted.", self.launch_template_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if (
                err.response["Error"]["Code"]
                == "InvalidLaunchTemplateName.NotFoundException"
            ):
                log.info(
```

```
                    "Launch template %s does not exist, nothing to do.",
                    self.launch_template_name,
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def get_availability_zones(self) -> List[str]:
        """
        Gets a list of Availability Zones in the AWS Region of the Amazon EC2
client.

        :return: The list of Availability Zones for the client Region.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_availability_zones()
            zones = [zone["ZoneName"] for zone in response["AvailabilityZones"]]
            log.info(f"Retrieved {len(zones)} availability zones: {zones}.")
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error("Failed to retrieve availability zones.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return zones


    def create_autoscaling_group(self, group_size: int) -> List[str]:
        """
        Creates an EC2 Auto Scaling group with the specified size.

        :param group_size: The number of instances to set for the minimum and
maximum in
                           the group.
        :return: The list of Availability Zones specified for the group.
        """
        try:
            zones = self.get_availability_zones()
            self.autoscaling_client.create_auto_scaling_group(
                AutoScalingGroupName=self.group_name,
                AvailabilityZones=zones,
                LaunchTemplate={
                    "LaunchTemplateName": self.launch_template_name,
                    "Version": "$Default",
                },
                MinSize=group_size,
                MaxSize=group_size,
```

```
            )
            log.info(
                f"Created EC2 Auto Scaling group {self.group_name} with availability
zones {zones}."
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "AlreadyExists":
                log.info(
                    f"EC2 Auto Scaling group {self.group_name} already exists,
nothing to do."
                )
            else:
                log.error(f"Failed to create EC2 Auto Scaling group
{self.group_name}.")
                log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return zones


    def get_instances(self) -> List[str]:
        """
        Gets data about the instances in the EC2 Auto Scaling group.

        :return: A list of instance IDs in the Auto Scaling group.
        """
        try:
            as_response = self.autoscaling_client.describe_auto_scaling_groups(
                AutoScalingGroupNames=[self.group_name]
            )
            instance_ids = [
                i["InstanceId"]
                for i in as_response["AutoScalingGroups"][0]["Instances"]
            ]
            log.info(
                f"Retrieved {len(instance_ids)} instances for Auto Scaling group
{self.group_name}."
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to retrieve instances for Auto Scaling group
{self.group_name}."
            )
```

```
            if error_code == "ResourceNotFound":
                log.error(f"The Auto Scaling group '{self.group_name}' does not
exist.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return instance_ids


    def terminate_instance(self, instance_id: str, decrementsetting=False) -> None:
        """
        Terminates an instance in an EC2 Auto Scaling group. After an instance is
        terminated, it can no longer be accessed.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance to terminate.
        :param decrementsetting: If True, do not replace terminated instances.
        """
        try:
            self.autoscaling_client.terminate_instance_in_auto_scaling_group(
                InstanceId=instance_id,
                ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity=decrementsetting,
            )
            log.info("Terminated instance %s.", instance_id)

            # Adding a waiter to ensure the instance is terminated
            waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("instance_terminated")
            log.info("Waiting for instance %s to be terminated...", instance_id)
            waiter.wait(InstanceIds=[instance_id])
            log.info(
                f"Instance '{instance_id}' has been terminated and will be
replaced."
            )

        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(f"Failed to terminate instance '{instance_id}'.")
            if error_code == "ScalingActivityInProgressFault":
                log.error(
                    "Scaling activity is currently in progress. "
                    "Wait for the scaling activity to complete before attempting to
terminate the instance again."
                )
            elif error_code == "ResourceContentionFault":
                log.error(
                    "The request failed due to a resource contention issue. "
```

```
                    "Ensure that no conflicting operations are being performed on
the resource."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    def attach_load_balancer_target_group(
        self, lb_target_group: Dict[str, Any]
    ) -> None:
        """
        Attaches an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) target group to this EC2 Auto
Scaling group.
        The target group specifies how the load balancer forwards requests to the
instances
        in the group.

        :param lb_target_group: Data about the ELB target group to attach.
        """
        try:
            self.autoscaling_client.attach_load_balancer_target_groups(
                AutoScalingGroupName=self.group_name,
                TargetGroupARNs=[lb_target_group["TargetGroupArn"]],
            )
            log.info(
                "Attached load balancer target group %s to auto scaling group %s.",
                lb_target_group["TargetGroupName"],
                self.group_name,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to attach load balancer target group
'{lb_target_group['TargetGroupName']}'."
            )
            if error_code == "ResourceContentionFault":
                log.error(
                    "The request failed due to a resource contention issue. "
                    "Ensure that no conflicting operations are being performed on
the resource."
                )
            elif error_code == "ServiceLinkedRoleFailure":
                log.error(
                    "The operation failed because the service-linked role is not
ready or does not exist. "
```

```
                    "Check that the service-linked role exists and is correctly
 configured."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def delete_autoscaling_group(self, group_name: str) -> None:
        """
        Terminates all instances in the group, then deletes the EC2 Auto Scaling
 group.

        :param group_name: The name of the group to delete.
        """
        try:
            response = self.autoscaling_client.describe_auto_scaling_groups(
                AutoScalingGroupNames=[group_name]
            )
            groups = response.get("AutoScalingGroups", [])
            if len(groups) > 0:
                self.autoscaling_client.update_auto_scaling_group(
                    AutoScalingGroupName=group_name, MinSize=0
                )
                instance_ids = [inst["InstanceId"] for inst in groups[0]
["Instances"]]
                for inst_id in instance_ids:
                    self.terminate_instance(inst_id)

                # Wait for all instances to be terminated
                if instance_ids:
                    waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("instance_terminated")
                    log.info("Waiting for all instances to be terminated...")
                    waiter.wait(InstanceIds=instance_ids)
                    log.info("All instances have been terminated.")
            else:
                log.info(f"No groups found named '{group_name}'! Nothing to do.")
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(f"Failed to delete Auto Scaling group '{group_name}'.")
            if error_code == "ScalingActivityInProgressFault":
                log.error(
                    "Scaling activity is currently in progress. "
                    "Wait for the scaling activity to complete before attempting to
 delete the group again."
                )
```

```
            elif error_code == "ResourceContentionFault":
                log.error(
                    "The request failed due to a resource contention issue. "
                    "Ensure that no conflicting operations are being performed on
the group."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def get_default_vpc(self) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Gets the default VPC for the account.

        :return: Data about the default VPC.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_vpcs(
                Filters=[{"Name": "is-default", "Values": ["true"]}]
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error("Failed to retrieve the default VPC.")
            if error_code == "UnauthorizedOperation":
                log.error(
                    "You do not have the necessary permissions to describe VPCs. "
                    "Ensure that your AWS IAM user or role has the correct
permissions."
                )
            elif error_code == "InvalidParameterValue":
                log.error(
                    "One or more parameters are invalid. Check the request
parameters."
                )

            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            if "Vpcs" in response and response["Vpcs"]:
                log.info(f"Retrieved default VPC: {response['Vpcs'][0]['VpcId']}")
                return response["Vpcs"][0]
            else:
                pass


    def verify_inbound_port(
```

```
        self, vpc: Dict[str, Any], port: int, ip_address: str
    ) -> Tuple[Dict[str, Any], bool]:
        """
        Verify the default security group of the specified VPC allows ingress from
this
        computer. This can be done by allowing ingress from this computer's IP
        address. In some situations, such as connecting from a corporate network,
you
        must instead specify a prefix list ID. You can also temporarily open the
port to
        any IP address while running this example. If you do, be sure to remove
public
        access when you're done.

        :param vpc: The VPC used by this example.
        :param port: The port to verify.
        :param ip_address: This computer's IP address.
        :return: The default security group of the specified VPC, and a value that
indicates
                 whether the specified port is open.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_security_groups(
                Filters=[
                    {"Name": "group-name", "Values": ["default"]},
                    {"Name": "vpc-id", "Values": [vpc["VpcId"]]},
                ]
            )
            sec_group = response["SecurityGroups"][0]
            port_is_open = False
            log.info(f"Found default security group {sec_group['GroupId']}.")

            for ip_perm in sec_group["IpPermissions"]:
                if ip_perm.get("FromPort", 0) == port:
                    log.info(f"Found inbound rule: {ip_perm}")
                    for ip_range in ip_perm["IpRanges"]:
                        cidr = ip_range.get("CidrIp", "")
                        if cidr.startswith(ip_address) or cidr == "0.0.0.0/0":
                            port_is_open = True
                    if ip_perm["PrefixListIds"]:
                        port_is_open = True
                    if not port_is_open:
                        log.info(
```

```
                            f"The inbound rule does not appear to be open to either
this computer's IP "
                            f"address of {ip_address}, to all IP addresses
(0.0.0.0/0), or to a prefix list ID."
                        )
                    else:
                        break
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to verify inbound rule for port {port} for VPC
{vpc['VpcId']}."
            )
            if error_code == "InvalidVpcID.NotFound":
                log.error(
                    f"The specified VPC ID '{vpc['VpcId']}' does not exist. Please
check the VPC ID."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return sec_group, port_is_open


    def open_inbound_port(self, sec_group_id: str, port: int, ip_address: str) ->
None:
        """
        Add an ingress rule to the specified security group that allows access on
the
        specified port from the specified IP address.

        :param sec_group_id: The ID of the security group to modify.
        :param port: The port to open.
        :param ip_address: The IP address that is granted access.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.authorize_security_group_ingress(
                GroupId=sec_group_id,
                CidrIp=f"{ip_address}/32",
                FromPort=port,
                ToPort=port,
                IpProtocol="tcp",
            )
            log.info(
                "Authorized ingress to %s on port %s from %s.",
```

```
                sec_group_id,
                port,
                ip_address,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to authorize ingress to security group '{sec_group_id}' on
port {port} from {ip_address}."
            )
            if error_code == "InvalidGroupId.Malformed":
                log.error(
                    "The security group ID is malformed. "
                    "Please verify that the security group ID is correct."
                )
            elif error_code == "InvalidPermission.Duplicate":
                log.error(
                    "The specified rule already exists in the security group. "
                    "Check the existing rules for this security group."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def get_subnets(self, vpc_id: str, zones: List[str] = None) -> List[Dict[str,
Any]]:
        """
        Gets the default subnets in a VPC for a specified list of Availability
Zones.

        :param vpc_id: The ID of the VPC to look up.
        :param zones: The list of Availability Zones to look up.
        :return: The list of subnets found.
        """
        # Ensure that 'zones' is a list, even if None is passed
        if zones is None:
            zones = []
        try:
            paginator = self.ec2_client.get_paginator("describe_subnets")
            page_iterator = paginator.paginate(
                Filters=[
                    {"Name": "vpc-id", "Values": [vpc_id]},
                    {"Name": "availability-zone", "Values": zones},
                    {"Name": "default-for-az", "Values": ["true"]},
                ]
```

```
            )

            subnets = []
            for page in page_iterator:
                subnets.extend(page["Subnets"])

            log.info("Found %s subnets for the specified zones.", len(subnets))
            return subnets
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
                f"Failed to retrieve subnets for VPC '{vpc_id}' in zones {zones}."
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidVpcID.NotFound":
                log.error(
                    "The specified VPC ID does not exist. "
                    "Please check the VPC ID and try again."
                )
            # Add more error-specific handling as needed
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
```

Elastic Load Balancing 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
class ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) actions."""

    def __init__(self, elb_client: boto3.client):
        """
        Initializes the LoadBalancer class with the necessary parameters.
        """
        self.elb_client = elb_client


    def create_target_group(
        self, target_group_name: str, protocol: str, port: int, vpc_id: str
    ) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Creates an Elastic Load Balancing target group. The target group specifies
 how
```

```
        the load balancer forwards requests to instances in the group and how
instance
        health is checked.

        To speed up this demo, the health check is configured with shortened times
and
        lower thresholds. In production, you might want to decrease the sensitivity
of
        your health checks to avoid unwanted failures.

        :param target_group_name: The name of the target group to create.
        :param protocol: The protocol to use to forward requests, such as 'HTTP'.
        :param port: The port to use to forward requests, such as 80.
        :param vpc_id: The ID of the VPC in which the load balancer exists.
        :return: Data about the newly created target group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.create_target_group(
                Name=target_group_name,
                Protocol=protocol,
                Port=port,
                HealthCheckPath="/healthcheck",
                HealthCheckIntervalSeconds=10,
                HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds=5,
                HealthyThresholdCount=2,
                UnhealthyThresholdCount=2,
                VpcId=vpc_id,
            )
            target_group = response["TargetGroups"][0]
            log.info(f"Created load balancing target group '{target_group_name}'.")
            return target_group
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
                f"Couldn't create load balancing target group
'{target_group_name}'."
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]

            if error_code == "DuplicateTargetGroupName":
                log.error(
                    f"Target group name {target_group_name} already exists. "
                    "Check if the target group already exists."
                    "Consider using a different name or deleting the existing target
group if appropriate."
```

```
                )
            elif error_code == "TooManyTargetGroups":
                log.error(
                    "Too many target groups exist in the account. "
                    "Consider deleting unused target groups to create space for new
ones."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def delete_target_group(self, target_group_name) -> None:
        """
        Deletes the target group.
        """
        try:
            # Describe the target group to get its ARN
            response =
self.elb_client.describe_target_groups(Names=[target_group_name])
            tg_arn = response["TargetGroups"][0]["TargetGroupArn"]

            # Delete the target group
            self.elb_client.delete_target_group(TargetGroupArn=tg_arn)
            log.info("Deleted load balancing target group %s.", target_group_name)

            # Use a custom waiter to wait until the target group is no longer
available
            self.wait_for_target_group_deletion(self.elb_client, tg_arn)
            log.info("Target group %s successfully deleted.", target_group_name)

        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(f"Failed to delete target group '{target_group_name}'.")
            if error_code == "TargetGroupNotFound":
                log.error(
                    "Load balancer target group either already deleted or never
existed. "
                    "Verify the name and check that the resource exists in the AWS
Console."
                )
            elif error_code == "ResourceInUseException":
                log.error(
                    "Target group still in use by another resource. "
                    "Ensure that the target group is no longer associated with any
load balancers or resources.",
```

```
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    def wait_for_target_group_deletion(
        self, elb_client, target_group_arn, max_attempts=10, delay=30
    ):
        for attempt in range(max_attempts):
            try:

elb_client.describe_target_groups(TargetGroupArns=[target_group_arn])
                print(
                    f"Attempt {attempt + 1}: Target group {target_group_arn} still
exists."
                )
            except ClientError as e:
                if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "TargetGroupNotFound":
                    print(
                        f"Target group {target_group_arn} has been successfully
deleted."
                    )
                    return
                else:
                    raise
            time.sleep(delay)
        raise TimeoutError(
            f"Target group {target_group_arn} was not deleted after {max_attempts *
delay} seconds."
        )


    def create_load_balancer(
        self,
        load_balancer_name: str,
        subnet_ids: List[str],
    ) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Creates an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
subnets
        and forwards requests to the specified target group.

        :param load_balancer_name: The name of the load balancer to create.
        :param subnet_ids: A list of subnets to associate with the load balancer.
        :return: Data about the newly created load balancer.
        """
```

```
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.create_load_balancer(
                Name=load_balancer_name, Subnets=subnet_ids
            )
            load_balancer = response["LoadBalancers"][0]
            log.info(f"Created load balancer '{load_balancer_name}'.")

            waiter = self.elb_client.get_waiter("load_balancer_available")
            log.info(
                f"Waiting for load balancer '{load_balancer_name}' to be
available..."
            )
            waiter.wait(Names=[load_balancer_name])
            log.info(f"Load balancer '{load_balancer_name}' is now available!")

        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to create load balancer '{load_balancer_name}'. Error code:
{error_code}, Message: {err.response['Error']['Message']}"
            )

            if error_code == "DuplicateLoadBalancerNameException":
                log.error(
                    f"A load balancer with the name '{load_balancer_name}' already
exists. "
                    "Load balancer names must be unique within the AWS region. "
                    "Please choose a different name and try again."
                )
            if error_code == "TooManyLoadBalancersException":
                log.error(
                    "The maximum number of load balancers has been reached in this
account and region. "
                    "You can delete unused load balancers or request an increase in
the service quota from AWS Support."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return load_balancer


    def create_listener(
        self,
        load_balancer_name: str,
```

```
        target_group: Dict[str, Any],
    ) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Creates a listener for the specified load balancer that forwards requests to
the
        specified target group.

        :param load_balancer_name: The name of the load balancer to create a
listener for.
        :param target_group: An existing target group that is added as a listener to
the
                             load balancer.
        :return: Data about the newly created listener.
        """
        try:
            # Retrieve the load balancer ARN
            load_balancer_response = self.elb_client.describe_load_balancers(
                Names=[load_balancer_name]
            )
            load_balancer_arn = load_balancer_response["LoadBalancers"][0][
                "LoadBalancerArn"
            ]

            # Create the listener
            response = self.elb_client.create_listener(
                LoadBalancerArn=load_balancer_arn,
                Protocol=target_group["Protocol"],
                Port=target_group["Port"],
                DefaultActions=[
                    {
                        "Type": "forward",
                        "TargetGroupArn": target_group["TargetGroupArn"],
                    }
                ],
            )
            log.info(
                f"Created listener to forward traffic from load balancer
'{load_balancer_name}' to target group '{target_group['TargetGroupName']}'."
            )
            return response["Listeners"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
```

```
                f"Failed to add a listener on '{load_balancer_name}' for target
group '{target_group['TargetGroupName']}'."
            )

            if error_code == "ListenerNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    f"The listener could not be found for the load balancer
'{load_balancer_name}'. "
                    "Please check the load balancer name and target group
configuration."
                )
            if error_code == "InvalidConfigurationRequestException":
                log.error(
                    f"The configuration provided for the listener on load balancer
'{load_balancer_name}' is invalid. "
                    "Please review the provided protocol, port, and target group
settings."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def delete_load_balancer(self, load_balancer_name) -> None:
        """
        Deletes a load balancer.

        :param load_balancer_name: The name of the load balancer to delete.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.describe_load_balancers(
                Names=[load_balancer_name]
            )
            lb_arn = response["LoadBalancers"][0]["LoadBalancerArn"]
            self.elb_client.delete_load_balancer(LoadBalancerArn=lb_arn)
            log.info("Deleted load balancer %s.", load_balancer_name)
            waiter = self.elb_client.get_waiter("load_balancers_deleted")
            log.info("Waiting for load balancer to be deleted...")
            waiter.wait(Names=[load_balancer_name])
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Couldn't delete load balancer '{load_balancer_name}'. Error code:
{error_code}, Message: {err.response['Error']['Message']}"
            )
```

```
            if error_code == "LoadBalancerNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    f"The load balancer '{load_balancer_name}' does not exist. "
                    "Please check the name and try again."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def get_endpoint(self, load_balancer_name) -> str:
        """
        Gets the HTTP endpoint of the load balancer.

        :return: The endpoint.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.describe_load_balancers(
                Names=[load_balancer_name]
            )
            return response["LoadBalancers"][0]["DNSName"]
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
                f"Couldn't get the endpoint for load balancer {load_balancer_name}"
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "LoadBalancerNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    "Verify load balancer name and ensure it exists in the AWS
console."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    @staticmethod
    def verify_load_balancer_endpoint(endpoint) -> bool:
        """
        Verify this computer can successfully send a GET request to the load
balancer endpoint.

        :param endpoint: The endpoint to verify.
        :return: True if the GET request is successful, False otherwise.
        """
        retries = 3
        verified = False
        while not verified and retries > 0:
            try:
```

```
                lb_response = requests.get(f"http://{endpoint}")
                log.info(
                    "Got response %s from load balancer endpoint.",
                    lb_response.status_code,
                )
                if lb_response.status_code == 200:
                    verified = True
                else:
                    retries = 0
            except requests.exceptions.ConnectionError:
                log.info(
                    "Got connection error from load balancer endpoint, retrying..."
                )
                retries -= 1
                time.sleep(10)
        return verified

    def check_target_health(self, target_group_name: str) -> List[Dict[str, Any]]:
        """
        Checks the health of the instances in the target group.

        :return: The health status of the target group.
        """
        try:
            tg_response = self.elb_client.describe_target_groups(
                Names=[target_group_name]
            )
            health_response = self.elb_client.describe_target_health(
                TargetGroupArn=tg_response["TargetGroups"][0]["TargetGroupArn"]
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(f"Couldn't check health of {target_group_name} target(s).")
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "LoadBalancerNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    "Load balancer associated with the target group was not found. "
                    "Ensure the load balancer exists, is in the correct AWS region,
and "
                    "that you have the necessary permissions to access it.",
                )
            elif error_code == "TargetGroupNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    "Target group was not found. "
```

```
                    "Verify the target group name, check that it exists in the
 correct region, "
                    "and ensure it has not been deleted or created in a different
 account.",
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return health_response["TargetHealthDescriptions"]
```

DynamoDB를 사용하여 추천 서비스를 시뮬레이션하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
class RecommendationService:
    """
    Encapsulates a DynamoDB table to use as a service that recommends books, movies,
    and songs.
    """

    def __init__(self, table_name: str, dynamodb_client: boto3.client):
        """
        Initializes the RecommendationService class with the necessary parameters.

        :param table_name: The name of the DynamoDB recommendations table.
        :param dynamodb_client: A Boto3 DynamoDB client.
        """
        self.table_name = table_name
        self.dynamodb_client = dynamodb_client

    def create(self) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Creates a DynamoDB table to use as a recommendation service. The table has a
        hash key named 'MediaType' that defines the type of media recommended, such
 as
        Book or Movie, and a range key named 'ItemId' that, combined with the
 MediaType,
        forms a unique identifier for the recommended item.

        :return: Data about the newly created table.
        :raises RecommendationServiceError: If the table creation fails.
        """
```

```
        try:
            response = self.dynamodb_client.create_table(
                TableName=self.table_name,
                AttributeDefinitions=[
                    {"AttributeName": "MediaType", "AttributeType": "S"},
                    {"AttributeName": "ItemId", "AttributeType": "N"},
                ],
                KeySchema=[
                    {"AttributeName": "MediaType", "KeyType": "HASH"},
                    {"AttributeName": "ItemId", "KeyType": "RANGE"},
                ],
                ProvisionedThroughput={"ReadCapacityUnits": 5, "WriteCapacityUnits":
5},
            )
            log.info("Creating table %s...", self.table_name)
            waiter = self.dynamodb_client.get_waiter("table_exists")
            waiter.wait(TableName=self.table_name)
            log.info("Table %s created.", self.table_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceInUseException":
                log.info("Table %s exists, nothing to be done.", self.table_name)
            else:
                raise RecommendationServiceError(
                    self.table_name, f"ClientError when creating table: {err}."
                )
        else:
            return response

    def populate(self, data_file: str) -> None:
        """
        Populates the recommendations table from a JSON file.

        :param data_file: The path to the data file.
        :raises RecommendationServiceError: If the table population fails.
        """
        try:
            with open(data_file) as data:
                items = json.load(data)
            batch = [{"PutRequest": {"Item": item}} for item in items]
            self.dynamodb_client.batch_write_item(RequestItems={self.table_name:
batch})
            log.info(
                "Populated table %s with items from %s.", self.table_name, data_file
            )
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            raise RecommendationServiceError(
                self.table_name, f"Couldn't populate table from {data_file}: {err}"
            )

    def destroy(self) -> None:
        """
        Deletes the recommendations table.

        :raises RecommendationServiceError: If the table deletion fails.
        """
        try:
            self.dynamodb_client.delete_table(TableName=self.table_name)
            log.info("Deleting table %s...", self.table_name)
            waiter = self.dynamodb_client.get_waiter("table_not_exists")
            waiter.wait(TableName=self.table_name)
            log.info("Table %s deleted.", self.table_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                log.info("Table %s does not exist, nothing to do.", self.table_name)
            else:
                raise RecommendationServiceError(
                    self.table_name, f"ClientError when deleting table: {err}."
                )
```

Systems Manager 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
class ParameterHelper:
    """
    Encapsulates Systems Manager parameters. This example uses these parameters to
 drive
    the demonstration of resilient architecture, such as failure of a dependency or
    how the service responds to a health check.
    """

    table: str = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-table"
    failure_response: str = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-failure-response"
    health_check: str = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-health-check"

    def __init__(self, table_name: str, ssm_client: boto3.client):
```

```
        """
        Initializes the ParameterHelper class with the necessary parameters.

        :param table_name: The name of the DynamoDB table that is used as a
recommendation
                           service.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        """
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.table_name = table_name

    def reset(self) -> None:
        """
        Resets the Systems Manager parameters to starting values for the demo.
        These are the name of the DynamoDB recommendation table, no response when a
        dependency fails, and shallow health checks.
        """
        self.put(self.table, self.table_name)
        self.put(self.failure_response, "none")
        self.put(self.health_check, "shallow")

    def put(self, name: str, value: str) -> None:
        """
        Sets the value of a named Systems Manager parameter.

        :param name: The name of the parameter.
        :param value: The new value of the parameter.
        :raises ParameterHelperError: If the parameter value cannot be set.
        """
        try:
            self.ssm_client.put_parameter(
                Name=name, Value=value, Overwrite=True, Type="String"
            )
            log.info("Setting parameter %s to '%s'.", name, value)
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(f"Failed to set parameter {name}.")
            if error_code == "ParameterLimitExceeded":
                log.error(
                    "The parameter limit has been exceeded. "
                    "Consider deleting unused parameters or request a limit
increase."
                )
            elif error_code == "ParameterAlreadyExists":
```

```
                log.error(
                    "The parameter already exists and overwrite is set to False. "
                    "Use Overwrite=True to update the parameter."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - CreateInstanceProfile
  - CreateLaunchTemplate
  - CreateListener
  - CreateLoadBalancer
  - CreateTargetGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteInstanceProfile
  - DeleteLaunchTemplate
  - DeleteLoadBalancer
  - DeleteTargetGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups
  - DescribeAvailabilityZones
  - DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
  - DescribeInstances
  - DescribeLoadBalancers
  - DescribeSubnets
  - DescribeTargetGroups
  - DescribeTargetHealth
  - DescribeVpcs
  - RebootInstances

  - ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation

- TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

SDK for Python (Boto3)을 사용하는 Amazon Bedrock 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Bedrock과 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Amazon Bedrock 시작

다음 코드 예시에서는 Amazon Bedrock 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
"""
Lists the available Amazon Bedrock models.
"""
import logging
import json
import boto3


from botocore.exceptions import ClientError
```

```
logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO)
logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def list_foundation_models(bedrock_client):
    """
    Gets a list of available Amazon Bedrock foundation models.

    :return: The list of available bedrock foundation models.
    """

    try:
        response = bedrock_client.list_foundation_models()
        models = response["modelSummaries"]
        logger.info("Got %s foundation models.", len(models))
        return models

    except ClientError:
        logger.error("Couldn't list foundation models.")
        raise


def main():
    """Entry point for the example. Uses the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3)
    to create an Amazon Bedrock client. Then lists the available Bedrock models
    in the region set in the callers profile and credentials.
    """

    bedrock_client = boto3.client(service_name="bedrock")

    fm_models = list_foundation_models(bedrock_client)
    for model in fm_models:
        print(f"Model: {model['modelName']}")
        print(json.dumps(model, indent=2))
        print("---------------------------\n")

    logger.info("Done.")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListFoundationModels를 참조하세요.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오

작업

`GetFoundationModel`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetFoundationModel`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

파운데이션 모델에 대한 세부 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
    def get_foundation_model(self, model_identifier):
        """
        Get details about an Amazon Bedrock foundation model.

        :return: The foundation model's details.
        """

        try:
            return self.bedrock_client.get_foundation_model(
                modelIdentifier=model_identifier
            )["modelDetails"]
        except ClientError:
            logger.error(
                f"Couldn't get foundation models details for {model_identifier}"
            )
```

```
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetFoundationModel을 참조하세요.

ListFoundationModels

다음 코드 예시는 ListFoundationModels의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

사용 가능한 Amazon Bedrock 기본 모델을 나열합니다.

```
    def list_foundation_models(self):
        """
        List the available Amazon Bedrock foundation models.

        :return: The list of available bedrock foundation models.
        """

        try:
            response = self.bedrock_client.list_foundation_models()
            models = response["modelSummaries"]
            logger.info("Got %s foundation models.", len(models))
            return models

        except ClientError:
            logger.error("Couldn't list foundation models.")
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListFoundationModels를 참조하세요.

시나리오

Step Functions를 사용하여 생성형 AI 애플리케이션 오케스트레이션

다음 코드 예제는 Amazon Bedrock 및 Step Functions를 사용하여 생성형 AI 애플리케이션을 구축하고 오케스트레이션하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

Amazon Bedrock 서버리스 프롬프트 체이닝 시나리오는 AWS Step Functions, Amazon Bedrock 및 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/agents.html의 방법을 사용하여 복잡하고 확장성이 뛰어난 서버리스 생성형 AI 애플리케이션을 구축하고 오케스트레이션하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 여기에는 다음과 같은 작업 예제가 포함됩니다.

- 문학 블로그에 특정 소설에 대한 분석을 작성합니다. 이 예제에서는 간단하고 순차적인 프롬프트 체인을 보여줍니다.
- 주어진 주제에 대한 짧은 스토리를 생성합니다. 이 예제에서는 AI가 이전에 생성한 항목 목록을 어떻게 반복적으로 처리하는지 보여줍니다.
- 주어진 목적지로 향하는 주말 휴가 일정을 생성합니다. 이 예제에서는 여러 개의 고유한 프롬프트를 병렬화하는 방법을 보여줍니다.
- 영화 프로듀서인 사용자에게 영화 아이디어를 피칭합니다. 이 예제에서는 동일한 프롬프트를 서로 다른 추론 파라미터와 병렬화하는 방법, 체인의 이전 단계로 역추적하는 방법, 워크플로의 일부로 사람의 입력을 포함하는 방법을 보여줍니다.
- 사용자가 가진 재료를 바탕으로 식사를 계획합니다. 이 예제에서는 프롬프트 체인이 두 개의 개별 AI 대화를 어떻게 통합하는지 보여줍니다. 두 AI 페르소나가 최종 결과를 개선하기 위해 서로 토론합니다.
- 요즘 가장 화제가 되는 GitHub 리포지토리를 찾아 요약합니다. 이 예제에서는 외부 API와 상호작용하는 여러 AI 에이전트를 연결하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 프로젝트를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Bedrock
- Amazon Bedrock 런타임
- Amazon Bedrock Agents
- Amazon Bedrock Agents Runtime
- Step Functions

SDK for Python (Boto3)을 사용한 Amazon Bedrock 런타임 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Bedrock 런타임과 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Amazon Bedrock 시작

다음 코드 예시에서는 Amazon Bedrock 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

InvokeModel 작업을 사용하여 모델에 프롬프트를 전송합니다.

```
"""
Uses the Amazon Bedrock runtime client InvokeModel operation to send a prompt to a
 model.
"""
import logging
import json
import boto3


from botocore.exceptions import ClientError


logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO)
logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
```

```
def invoke_model(brt, model_id, prompt):
    """
    Invokes the specified model with the supplied prompt.
    param brt: A bedrock runtime boto3 client
    param model_id: The model ID for the model that you want to use.
    param prompt: The prompt that you want to send to the model.

    :return: The text response from the model.
    """

    # Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
    native_request = {
        "inputText": prompt,
        "textGenerationConfig": {
            "maxTokenCount": 512,
            "temperature": 0.5,
            "topP": 0.9
        }
    }

    # Convert the native request to JSON.
    request = json.dumps(native_request)

    try:
        # Invoke the model with the request.
        response = brt.invoke_model(modelId=model_id, body=request)

        # Decode the response body.
        model_response = json.loads(response["body"].read())

        # Extract and print the response text.
        response_text = model_response["results"][0]["outputText"]
        return response_text

    except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
        print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
        raise


def main():
    """Entry point for the example. Uses the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3)
    to create an Amazon Bedrock runtime client. Then sends a prompt to a model
    in the region set in the callers profile and credentials.
```

```
    """

    # Create an Amazon Bedrock Runtime client.
    brt = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime")

    # Set the model ID, e.g., Amazon Titan Text G1 - Express.
    model_id = "amazon.titan-text-express-v1"

    # Define the prompt for the model.
    prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."

    # Send the prompt to the model.
    response = invoke_model(brt, model_id, prompt)

    print(f"Response: {response}")

    logger.info("Done.")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

Converse 작업을 사용하여 모델에 사용자 메시지를 전송합니다.

```
"""
Uses the Amazon Bedrock runtime client Converse operation to send a user message to
 a model.
"""
import logging
import boto3

from botocore.exceptions import ClientError


logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO)
logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def converse(brt, model_id, user_message):
    """
```

```
    Uses the Converse operation to send a user message to the supplied model.
    param brt: A bedrock runtime boto3 client
    param model_id: The model ID for the model that you want to use.
    param user message: The user message that you want to send to the model.

    :return: The text response from the model.
    """

    # Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
    conversation = [
    {
        "role": "user",
        "content": [{"text": user_message}],
    }
]

    try:
        # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
        response = brt.converse(
            modelId=model_id,
            messages=conversation,
            inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 512, "temperature": 0.5, "topP": 0.9},
        )

        # Extract and print the response text.
        response_text = response["output"]["message"]["content"][0]["text"]
        return response_text

    except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
        print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
        raise


def main():
    """Entry point for the example. Uses the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3)
    to create an Amazon Bedrock runtime client. Then sends a user message to a model
    in the region set in the callers profile and credentials.
    """

    # Create an Amazon Bedrock Runtime client.
    brt = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime")

    # Set the model ID, e.g., Amazon Titan Text G1 - Express.
    model_id = "amazon.titan-text-express-v1"
```

```
    # Define the message for the model.
    message = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."

    # Send the message to the model.
    response = converse(brt, model_id, message)

    print(f"Response: {response}")

    logger.info("Done.")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 InvokeModel를 참조하세요.

주제

- 시나리오
- Amazon Nova
- Amazon Nova Canvas
- Amazon Nova Reel
- Amazon Titan Image Generator
- Amazon Titan Text
- Amazon Titan Text Embeddings
- Anthropic Claude
- Cohere Command
- DeepSeek
- Meta Llama
- Mistral AI
- Stable Diffusion

시나리오

Amazon Bedrock 기반 모델과 상호 작용할 수 있는 플레이그라운드 애플리케이션을 생성

다음 코드 예제는 다양한 양식을 통해 Amazon Bedrock 기반 모델과 상호 작용할 수 있는 플레이그라운드를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

Python 파운데이션 모델(FM) 플레이그라운드는 Python과 함께 Amazon Bedrock을 사용하는 방법을 보여주는 Python/FastAPI 샘플 애플리케이션입니다. 이 예제는 Python 개발자가 Amazon Bedrock을 사용하여 생성형 AI 지원 애플리케이션을 구축하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 다음 네 가지 플레이그라운드를 사용하여 Amazon Bedrock 기반 모델을 테스트하고 상호 작용할 수 있습니다.

- 텍스트 플레이그라운드.
- 채팅 플레이그라운드.
- 이미지 플레이그라운드.

또한 이 예제에서는 액세스할 수 있는 기본 모델을 해당 특성과 함께 나열하고 표시합니다. 소스 코드와 배포 지침은 GitHub의 프로젝트를 참조하십시오.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Bedrock 런타임

관리형 프롬프트 생성 및 호출

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 관리형 프롬프트를 생성합니다.
- 프롬프트 버전을 생성합니다.
- 버전을 사용하여 프롬프트를 호출합니다.
- 리소스를 정리합니다(선택 사항).

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

관리형 프롬프트를 생성하고 호출합니다.

```
import argparse
import boto3
import logging
import time

# Now import the modules
from prompt import create_prompt, create_prompt_version, delete_prompt
from run_prompt import invoke_prompt

logging.basicConfig(
    level=logging.INFO,
    format='%(levelname)s: %(message)s'
)
logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)



def run_scenario(bedrock_client, bedrock_runtime_client, model_id, cleanup=True):
    """
    Runs the Amazon Bedrock managed prompt scenario.

    Args:
        bedrock_client: The Amazon Bedrock Agent client.
        bedrock_runtime_client: The Amazon Bedrock Runtime client.
        model_id (str): The model ID to use for the prompt.
        cleanup (bool): Whether to clean up resources at the end of the scenario.

    Returns:
        dict: A dictionary containing the created resources.
    """
    prompt_id = None
```

```
    try:
        # Step 1: Create a prompt
        print("\n=== Step 1: Creating a prompt ===")
        prompt_name = f"PlaylistGenerator-{int(time.time())}"
        prompt_description = "Playlist generator"
        prompt_template = """
          Make me a {{genre}} playlist consisting of the following number of songs:
{{number}}."""

        create_response = create_prompt(
            bedrock_client,
            prompt_name,
            prompt_description,
            prompt_template,
            model_id
        )

        prompt_id = create_response['id']
        print(f"Created prompt: {prompt_name} with ID: {prompt_id}")

        # Create a version of the prompt
        print("\n=== Creating a version of the prompt ===")
        version_response = create_prompt_version(
            bedrock_client,
            prompt_id,
            description="Initial version of the product description generator"
        )

        prompt_version_arn = version_response['arn']
        prompt_version = version_response['version']

        print(f"Created prompt version: {prompt_version}")
        print(f"Prompt version ARN: {prompt_version_arn}")

        # Step 2: Invoke the prompt directly
        print("\n=== Step 2: Invoking the prompt ===")
        input_variables = {
            "genre": "pop",
            "number": "2",
           }

        # Use the ARN from the create_prompt_version response
        result = invoke_prompt(
            bedrock_runtime_client,
```

```
            prompt_version_arn,
            input_variables
        )
        # Display the playlist
        print(f"\n{result}")


        # Step 3: Clean up resources (optional)
        if cleanup:
            print("\n=== Step 3: Cleaning up resources ===")

            # Delete the prompt
            print(f"Deleting prompt {prompt_id}...")
            delete_prompt(bedrock_client, prompt_id)

            print("Cleanup complete")
        else:
            print("\n=== Resources were not cleaned up ===")
            print(f"Prompt ID: {prompt_id}")



    except Exception as e:
        logger.exception("Error in scenario: %s", str(e))

        # Attempt to clean up if an error occurred and cleanup was requested
        if cleanup and prompt_id:
            try:
                print("\nCleaning up resources after error...")

                # Delete the prompt
                try:
                    delete_prompt(bedrock_client, prompt_id)
                    print("Cleanup after error complete")
                except Exception as cleanup_error:
                    logger.error("Error during cleanup: %s", str(cleanup_error))
            except Exception as final_error:
                logger.error("Final error during cleanup: %s", str(final_error))

        # Re-raise the original exception
        raise

def main():
    """
```

```
    Entry point for the Amazon Bedrock managed prompt scenario.
    """
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser(
        description="Run the Amazon Bedrock managed prompt scenario."
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        '--region',
        default='us-east-1',
        help="The AWS Region to use."
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        '--model-id',
        default='anthropic.claude-v2',
        help="The model ID to use for the prompt."
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        '--cleanup',
        action='store_true',
        default=True,
        help="Clean up resources at the end of the scenario."
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        '--no-cleanup',
        action='store_false',
        dest='cleanup',
        help="Don't clean up resources at the end of the scenario."
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()

    bedrock_client = boto3.client('bedrock-agent', region_name=args.region)
    bedrock_runtime_client = boto3.client('bedrock-runtime',
region_name=args.region)

    print("=== Amazon Bedrock Managed Prompt Scenario ===")
    print(f"Region: {args.region}")
    print(f"Model ID: {args.model_id}")
    print(f"Cleanup resources: {args.cleanup}")

    try:
        run_scenario(
            bedrock_client,
            bedrock_runtime_client,
            args.model_id,
            args.cleanup
```

```
        )

    except Exception as e:
        logger.exception("Error running scenario: %s", str(e))

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - Converse
  - CreatePrompt
  - CreatePromptVersion
  - DeletePrompt

Step Functions를 사용하여 생성형 AI 애플리케이션 오케스트레이션

다음 코드 예제는 Amazon Bedrock 및 Step Functions를 사용하여 생성형 AI 애플리케이션을 구축하고 오케스트레이션하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

Amazon Bedrock 서버리스 프롬프트 체이닝 시나리오는 AWS Step Functions, Amazon Bedrock 및 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/agents.html의 방법을 사용하여 복잡하고 확장성이 뛰어난 서버리스 생성형 AI 애플리케이션을 구축하고 오케스트레이션하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 여기에는 다음과 같은 작업 예제가 포함됩니다.

- 문학 블로그에 특정 소설에 대한 분석을 작성합니다. 이 예제에서는 간단하고 순차적인 프롬프트 체인을 보여줍니다.
- 주어진 주제에 대한 짧은 스토리를 생성합니다. 이 예제에서는 AI가 이전에 생성한 항목 목록을 어떻게 반복적으로 처리하는지 보여줍니다.
- 주어진 목적지로 향하는 주말 휴가 일정을 생성합니다. 이 예제에서는 여러 개의 고유한 프롬프트를 병렬화하는 방법을 보여줍니다.
- 영화 프로듀서인 사용자에게 영화 아이디어를 피칭합니다. 이 예제에서는 동일한 프롬프트를 서로 다른 추론 파라미터와 병렬화하는 방법, 체인의 이전 단계로 역추적하는 방법, 워크플로의 일부로 사람의 입력을 포함하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 사용자가 가진 재료를 바탕으로 식사를 계획합니다. 이 예제에서는 프롬프트 체인이 두 개의 개별 AI 대화를 어떻게 통합하는지 보여줍니다. 두 AI 페르소나가 최종 결과를 개선하기 위해 서로 토론합니다.
- 요즘 가장 화제가 되는 GitHub 리포지토리를 찾아 요약합니다. 이 예제에서는 외부 API와 상호 작용하는 여러 AI 에이전트를 연결하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 프로젝트를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Bedrock
- Amazon Bedrock 런타임
- Amazon Bedrock Agents
- Amazon Bedrock Agents Runtime
- Step Functions

Converse API에서 도구 사용

다음 코드 예제에서는 애플리케이션, 생성형 AI 모델, 연결된 도구 또는 API 간에 일반적인 상호 작용을 구축하여 AI와 외부 환경 간의 상호 작용을 매개하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 외부 날씨 API를 AI 모델에 연결하는 예제를 사용하면 사용자 입력에 따라 실시간 날씨 정보를 제공할 수 있습니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

데모의 기본 실행 스크립트입니다. 이 스크립트는 사용자, Amazon Bedrock Converse API 및 날씨 도구 간의 대화를 오케스트레이션합니다.

```
"""
This demo illustrates a tool use scenario using Amazon Bedrock's Converse API and a
 weather tool.
The script interacts with a foundation model on Amazon Bedrock to provide weather
 information based on user
```

```
input. It uses the Open-Meteo API (https://open-meteo.com) to retrieve current
 weather data for a given location.
"""

import boto3
import logging
from enum import Enum

import utils.tool_use_print_utils as output
import weather_tool

logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(message)s")

AWS_REGION = "us-east-1"


# For the most recent list of models supported by the Converse API's tool use
 functionality, visit:
# https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/conversation-inference.html
class SupportedModels(Enum):
    CLAUDE_OPUS = "anthropic.claude-3-opus-20240229-v1:0"
    CLAUDE_SONNET = "anthropic.claude-3-sonnet-20240229-v1:0"
    CLAUDE_HAIKU = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0"
    COHERE_COMMAND_R = "cohere.command-r-v1:0"
    COHERE_COMMAND_R_PLUS = "cohere.command-r-plus-v1:0"


# Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
MODEL_ID = SupportedModels.CLAUDE_HAIKU.value

SYSTEM_PROMPT = """
You are a weather assistant that provides current weather data for user-specified
 locations using only
the Weather_Tool, which expects latitude and longitude. Infer the coordinates from
 the location yourself.
If the user provides coordinates, infer the approximate location and refer to it in
 your response.
To use the tool, you strictly apply the provided tool specification.

- Explain your step-by-step process, and give brief updates before each step.
- Only use the Weather_Tool for data. Never guess or make up information.
- Repeat the tool use for subsequent requests if necessary.
- If the tool errors, apologize, explain weather is unavailable, and suggest other
 options.
```

```
- Report temperatures in °C (°F) and wind in km/h (mph). Keep weather reports
 concise. Sparingly use
  emojis where appropriate.
- Only respond to weather queries. Remind off-topic users of your purpose.
- Never claim to search online, access external data, or use tools besides
 Weather_Tool.
- Complete the entire process until you have all required data before sending the
 complete response.
"""

# The maximum number of recursive calls allowed in the tool_use_demo function.
# This helps prevent infinite loops and potential performance issues.
MAX_RECURSIONS = 5


class ToolUseDemo:
    """
    Demonstrates the tool use feature with the Amazon Bedrock Converse API.
    """

    def __init__(self):
        # Prepare the system prompt
        self.system_prompt = [{"text": SYSTEM_PROMPT}]

        # Prepare the tool configuration with the weather tool's specification
        self.tool_config = {"tools": [weather_tool.get_tool_spec()]}

        # Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the specified AWS Region.
        self.bedrockRuntimeClient = boto3.client(
            "bedrock-runtime", region_name=AWS_REGION
        )

    def run(self):
        """
        Starts the conversation with the user and handles the interaction with
 Bedrock.
        """
        # Print the greeting and a short user guide
        output.header()

        # Start with an emtpy conversation
        conversation = []

        # Get the first user input
```

```
        user_input = self._get_user_input()

        while user_input is not None:
            # Create a new message with the user input and append it to the
conversation
            message = {"role": "user", "content": [{"text": user_input}]}
            conversation.append(message)

            # Send the conversation to Amazon Bedrock
            bedrock_response = self._send_conversation_to_bedrock(conversation)

            # Recursively handle the model's response until the model has returned
            # its final response or the recursion counter has reached 0
            self._process_model_response(
                bedrock_response, conversation, max_recursion=MAX_RECURSIONS
            )

            # Repeat the loop until the user decides to exit the application
            user_input = self._get_user_input()

        output.footer()

    def _send_conversation_to_bedrock(self, conversation):
        """
        Sends the conversation, the system prompt, and the tool spec to Amazon
Bedrock, and returns the response.

        :param conversation: The conversation history including the next message to
send.
        :return: The response from Amazon Bedrock.
        """
        output.call_to_bedrock(conversation)

        # Send the conversation, system prompt, and tool configuration, and return
the response
        return self.bedrockRuntimeClient.converse(
            modelId=MODEL_ID,
            messages=conversation,
            system=self.system_prompt,
            toolConfig=self.tool_config,
        )

    def _process_model_response(
        self, model_response, conversation, max_recursion=MAX_RECURSIONS
```

```
    ):
        """
        Processes the response received via Amazon Bedrock and performs the
necessary actions
        based on the stop reason.

        :param model_response: The model's response returned via Amazon Bedrock.
        :param conversation: The conversation history.
        :param max_recursion: The maximum number of recursive calls allowed.
        """

        if max_recursion <= 0:
            # Stop the process, the number of recursive calls could indicate an
infinite loop
            logging.warning(
                "Warning: Maximum number of recursions reached. Please try again."
            )
            exit(1)

        # Append the model's response to the ongoing conversation
        message = model_response["output"]["message"]
        conversation.append(message)

        if model_response["stopReason"] == "tool_use":
            # If the stop reason is "tool_use", forward everything to the tool use
handler
            self._handle_tool_use(message, conversation, max_recursion)

        if model_response["stopReason"] == "end_turn":
            # If the stop reason is "end_turn", print the model's response text, and
finish the process
            output.model_response(message["content"][0]["text"])
            return

    def _handle_tool_use(
        self, model_response, conversation, max_recursion=MAX_RECURSIONS
    ):
        """
        Handles the tool use case by invoking the specified tool and sending the
tool's response back to Bedrock.
        The tool response is appended to the conversation, and the conversation is
sent back to Amazon Bedrock for further processing.

        :param model_response: The model's response containing the tool use request.
```

```
        :param conversation: The conversation history.
        :param max_recursion: The maximum number of recursive calls allowed.
        """

        # Initialize an empty list of tool results
        tool_results = []

        # The model's response can consist of multiple content blocks
        for content_block in model_response["content"]:
            if "text" in content_block:
                # If the content block contains text, print it to the console
                output.model_response(content_block["text"])

            if "toolUse" in content_block:
                # If the content block is a tool use request, forward it to the tool
                tool_response = self._invoke_tool(content_block["toolUse"])

                # Add the tool use ID and the tool's response to the list of results
                tool_results.append(
                    {
                        "toolResult": {
                            "toolUseId": (tool_response["toolUseId"]),
                            "content": [{"json": tool_response["content"]}],
                        }
                    }
                )

        # Embed the tool results in a new user message
        message = {"role": "user", "content": tool_results}

        # Append the new message to the ongoing conversation
        conversation.append(message)

        # Send the conversation to Amazon Bedrock
        response = self._send_conversation_to_bedrock(conversation)

        # Recursively handle the model's response until the model has returned
        # its final response or the recursion counter has reached 0
        self._process_model_response(response, conversation, max_recursion - 1)

    def _invoke_tool(self, payload):
        """
        Invokes the specified tool with the given payload and returns the tool's
response.
```

```
        If the requested tool does not exist, an error message is returned.

        :param payload: The payload containing the tool name and input data.
        :return: The tool's response or an error message.
        """
        tool_name = payload["name"]

        if tool_name == "Weather_Tool":
            input_data = payload["input"]
            output.tool_use(tool_name, input_data)

            # Invoke the weather tool with the input data provided by
            response = weather_tool.fetch_weather_data(input_data)
        else:
            error_message = (
                f"The requested tool with name '{tool_name}' does not exist."
            )
            response = {"error": "true", "message": error_message}

        return {"toolUseId": payload["toolUseId"], "content": response}

    @staticmethod
    def _get_user_input(prompt="Your weather info request"):
        """
        Prompts the user for input and returns the user's response.
        Returns None if the user enters 'x' to exit.

        :param prompt: The prompt to display to the user.
        :return: The user's input or None if the user chooses to exit.
        """
        output.separator()
        user_input = input(f"{prompt} (x to exit): ")

        if user_input == "":
            prompt = "Please enter your weather info request, e.g. the name of a
city"
            return ToolUseDemo._get_user_input(prompt)

        elif user_input.lower() == "x":
            return None

        else:
            return user_input
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    tool_use_demo = ToolUseDemo()
    tool_use_demo.run()
```

데모에서 사용하는 날씨 도구입니다. 이 스크립트는 도구 사양을 정의하고 Open-Meteo API를 사용하여 날씨 데이터를 검색하는 로직을 구현합니다.

```
import requests
from requests.exceptions import RequestException


def get_tool_spec():
    """
    Returns the JSON Schema specification for the Weather tool. The tool
 specification
    defines the input schema and describes the tool's functionality.
    For more information, see https://json-schema.org/understanding-json-schema/
reference.

    :return: The tool specification for the Weather tool.
    """
    return {
        "toolSpec": {
            "name": "Weather_Tool",
            "description": "Get the current weather for a given location, based on
 its WGS84 coordinates.",
            "inputSchema": {
                "json": {
                    "type": "object",
                    "properties": {
                        "latitude": {
                            "type": "string",
                            "description": "Geographical WGS84 latitude of the
 location.",
                        },
                        "longitude": {
                            "type": "string",
                            "description": "Geographical WGS84 longitude of the
 location.",
                        },
```

```
                    },
                    "required": ["latitude", "longitude"],
                }
            },
        }
    }


def fetch_weather_data(input_data):
    """
    Fetches weather data for the given latitude and longitude using the Open-Meteo
 API.
    Returns the weather data or an error message if the request fails.

    :param input_data: The input data containing the latitude and longitude.
    :return: The weather data or an error message.
    """
    endpoint = "https://api.open-meteo.com/v1/forecast"
    latitude = input_data.get("latitude")
    longitude = input_data.get("longitude", "")
    params = {"latitude": latitude, "longitude": longitude, "current_weather": True}

    try:
        response = requests.get(endpoint, params=params)
        weather_data = {"weather_data": response.json()}
        response.raise_for_status()
        return weather_data
    except RequestException as e:
        return e.response.json()
    except Exception as e:
        return {"error": type(e), "message": str(e)}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

Amazon Nova

Converse

다음 코드 예제에서는 Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Nova에 문자 메시지를 보내는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Nova로 텍스트 메시지를 전송합니다.

```
# Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Amazon Nova.

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Amazon Nova Lite.
model_id = "amazon.nova-lite-v1:0"

# Start a conversation with the user message.
user_message = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."
conversation = [
    {
        "role": "user",
        "content": [{"text": user_message}],
    }
]

try:
    # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
    response = client.converse(
        modelId=model_id,
        messages=conversation,
        inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 512, "temperature": 0.5, "topP": 0.9},
    )

    # Extract and print the response text.
    response_text = response["output"]["message"]["content"][0]["text"]
    print(response_text)

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
```

```
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

ConverseStream

다음 코드 예제에서는 Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Nova에 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Nova로 텍스트 메시지를 전송하고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
# Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Amazon Nova Text
# and print the response stream.

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Amazon Nova Lite.
model_id = "amazon.nova-lite-v1:0"

# Start a conversation with the user message.
user_message = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."
conversation = [
    {
        "role": "user",
        "content": [{"text": user_message}],
    }
```

```
]

try:
    # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
    streaming_response = client.converse_stream(
        modelId=model_id,
        messages=conversation,
        inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 512, "temperature": 0.5, "topP": 0.9},
    )

    # Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    for chunk in streaming_response["stream"]:
        if "contentBlockDelta" in chunk:
            text = chunk["contentBlockDelta"]["delta"]["text"]
            print(text, end="")

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ConverseStream을 참조하세요.

문서 이해

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Bedrock에서 Amazon Nova를 사용하여 문서를 보내고 처리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Bedrock에서 Amazon Nova로 문서를 전송하고 처리합니다.

```
# Send and process a document with Amazon Nova on Amazon Bedrock.

import boto3
```

```
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g. Amazon Nova Lite.
model_id = "amazon.nova-lite-v1:0"

# Load the document
with open("example-data/amazon-nova-service-cards.pdf", "rb") as file:
    document_bytes = file.read()

# Start a conversation with a user message and the document
conversation = [
    {
        "role": "user",
        "content": [
            {"text": "Briefly compare the models described in this document"},
            {
                "document": {
                    # Available formats: html, md, pdf, doc/docx, xls/xlsx, csv, and
 txt
                    "format": "pdf",
                    "name": "Amazon Nova Service Cards",
                    "source": {"bytes": document_bytes},
                }
            },
        ],
    }
]

try:
    # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
    response = client.converse(
        modelId=model_id,
        messages=conversation,
        inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 500, "temperature": 0.3},
    )

    # Extract and print the response text.
    response_text = response["output"]["message"]["content"][0]["text"]
    print(response_text)

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
```

```
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

Amazon Nova Canvas

InvokeModel

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Bedrock에서 Amazon Nova Canvas를 호출하여 이미지를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Nova Canvas로 이미지를 생성합니다.

```
# Use the native inference API to create an image with Amazon Nova Canvas

import base64
import json
import os
import random

import boto3

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID.
model_id = "amazon.nova-canvas-v1:0"

# Define the image generation prompt for the model.
prompt = "A stylized picture of a cute old steampunk robot."
```

```
# Generate a random seed between 0 and 858,993,459
seed = random.randint(0, 858993460)

# Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
native_request = {
    "taskType": "TEXT_IMAGE",
    "textToImageParams": {"text": prompt},
    "imageGenerationConfig": {
        "seed": seed,
        "quality": "standard",
        "height": 512,
        "width": 512,
        "numberOfImages": 1,
    },
}

# Convert the native request to JSON.
request = json.dumps(native_request)

# Invoke the model with the request.
response = client.invoke_model(modelId=model_id, body=request)

# Decode the response body.
model_response = json.loads(response["body"].read())

# Extract the image data.
base64_image_data = model_response["images"][0]

# Save the generated image to a local folder.
i, output_dir = 1, "output"
if not os.path.exists(output_dir):
    os.makedirs(output_dir)
while os.path.exists(os.path.join(output_dir, f"nova_canvas_{i}.png")):
    i += 1

image_data = base64.b64decode(base64_image_data)

image_path = os.path.join(output_dir, f"nova_canvas_{i}.png")
with open(image_path, "wb") as file:
    file.write(image_data)

print(f"The generated image has been saved to {image_path}")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 InvokeModel를 참조하세요.

Amazon Nova Reel

Text-to-video

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Nova Reel을 사용하여 텍스트 프롬프트에서 비디오를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Nova Reel을 사용하여 텍스트 프롬프트에서 비디오를 생성합니다.

```
"""
This example demonstrates how to use Amazon Nova Reel to generate a video from a
 text prompt.

It shows how to:
- Set up the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
- Configure a text-to-video request
- Submit an asynchronous job for video generation
- Poll for job completion status
- Access the generated video from S3
"""

import random
import time

import boto3

# Replace with your own S3 bucket to store the generated video
# Format: s3://your-bucket-name
OUTPUT_S3_URI = "s3://REPLACE-WITH-YOUR-S3-BUCKET-NAME"
```

```
def start_text_to_video_generation_job(bedrock_runtime, prompt, output_s3_uri):
    """
    Starts an asynchronous text-to-video generation job using Amazon Nova Reel.

    :param bedrock_runtime: The Bedrock runtime client
    :param prompt: The text description of the video to generate
    :param output_s3_uri: S3 URI where the generated video will be stored

    :return: The invocation ARN of the async job
    """
    # Specify the model ID for text-to-video generation
    model_id = "amazon.nova-reel-v1:0"

    # Generate a random seed between 0 and 2,147,483,646
    # This helps ensure unique video generation results
    seed = random.randint(0, 2147483646)

    # Configure the video generation request with additional parameters
    model_input = {
        "taskType": "TEXT_VIDEO",
        "textToVideoParams": {"text": prompt},
        "videoGenerationConfig": {
            "fps": 24,
            "durationSeconds": 6,
            "dimension": "1280x720",
            "seed": seed,
        },
    }

    # Specify the S3 location for the output video
    output_config = {"s3OutputDataConfig": {"s3Uri": output_s3_uri}}

    # Invoke the model asynchronously
    response = bedrock_runtime.start_async_invoke(
        modelId=model_id, modelInput=model_input, outputDataConfig=output_config
    )

    invocation_arn = response["invocationArn"]

    return invocation_arn


def query_job_status(bedrock_runtime, invocation_arn):
```

```
    """
    Queries the status of an asynchronous video generation job.

    :param bedrock_runtime: The Bedrock runtime client
    :param invocation_arn: The ARN of the async invocation to check

    :return: The runtime response containing the job status and details
    """
    return bedrock_runtime.get_async_invoke(invocationArn=invocation_arn)


def main():
    """
    Main function that demonstrates the complete workflow for generating
    a video from a text prompt using Amazon Nova Reel.
    """
    # Create a Bedrock Runtime client
    # Note: Credentials will be loaded from the environment or AWS CLI config
    bedrock_runtime = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

    # Configure the text prompt and output location
    prompt = "Closeup of a cute old steampunk robot. Camera zoom in."

    # Verify the S3 URI has been set to a valid bucket
    if "REPLACE-WITH-YOUR-S3-BUCKET-NAME" in OUTPUT_S3_URI:
        print("ERROR: You must replace the OUTPUT_S3_URI with your own S3 bucket
 URI")
        return

    print("Submitting video generation job...")
    invocation_arn = start_text_to_video_generation_job(
        bedrock_runtime, prompt, OUTPUT_S3_URI
    )
    print(f"Job started with invocation ARN: {invocation_arn}")

    # Poll for job completion
    while True:
        print("\nPolling job status...")
        job = query_job_status(bedrock_runtime, invocation_arn)
        status = job["status"]

        if status == "Completed":
            bucket_uri = job["outputDataConfig"]["s3OutputDataConfig"]["s3Uri"]
            print(f"\nSuccess! The video is available at: {bucket_uri}/output.mp4")
```

```
            break
        elif status == "Failed":
            print(
                f"\nVideo generation failed: {job.get('failureMessage', 'Unknown
 error')}"
            )
            break
        else:
            print("In progress. Waiting 15 seconds...")
            time.sleep(15)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - GetAsyncInvoke
  - StartAsyncInvoke

Amazon Titan Image Generator

InvokeModel

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Bedrock에서 Amazon Titan Image를 호출하여 이미지를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
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Amazon Titan Image Generator를 사용하여 이미지를 생성합니다.

```
# Use the native inference API to create an image with Amazon Titan Image Generator

import base64
```

```
import boto3
import json
import os
import random

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Image Generator G1.
model_id = "amazon.titan-image-generator-v1"

# Define the image generation prompt for the model.
prompt = "A stylized picture of a cute old steampunk robot."

# Generate a random seed.
seed = random.randint(0, 2147483647)

# Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
native_request = {
    "taskType": "TEXT_IMAGE",
    "textToImageParams": {"text": prompt},
    "imageGenerationConfig": {
        "numberOfImages": 1,
        "quality": "standard",
        "cfgScale": 8.0,
        "height": 512,
        "width": 512,
        "seed": seed,
    },
}

# Convert the native request to JSON.
request = json.dumps(native_request)

# Invoke the model with the request.
response = client.invoke_model(modelId=model_id, body=request)

# Decode the response body.
model_response = json.loads(response["body"].read())

# Extract the image data.
base64_image_data = model_response["images"][0]

# Save the generated image to a local folder.
```

```
i, output_dir = 1, "output"
if not os.path.exists(output_dir):
    os.makedirs(output_dir)
while os.path.exists(os.path.join(output_dir, f"titan_{i}.png")):
    i += 1

image_data = base64.b64decode(base64_image_data)

image_path = os.path.join(output_dir, f"titan_{i}.png")
with open(image_path, "wb") as file:
    file.write(image_data)

print(f"The generated image has been saved to {image_path}")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 InvokeModel를 참조하세요.

Amazon Titan Text

Converse

다음 코드 예제에서는 Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Titan Text로 텍스트 메시지를 보내는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Titan Text로 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
# Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Amazon Titan Text.

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
```

```
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Premier.
model_id = "amazon.titan-text-premier-v1:0"

# Start a conversation with the user message.
user_message = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."
conversation = [
    {
        "role": "user",
        "content": [{"text": user_message}],
    }
]

try:
    # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
    response = client.converse(
        modelId=model_id,
        messages=conversation,
        inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 512, "temperature": 0.5, "topP": 0.9},
    )

    # Extract and print the response text.
    response_text = response["output"]["message"]["content"][0]["text"]
    print(response_text)

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

ConverseStream

다음 코드 예제에서는 Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Titan Text로 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Titan Text로 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
# Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Amazon Titan Text
# and print the response stream.

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Premier.
model_id = "amazon.titan-text-premier-v1:0"

# Start a conversation with the user message.
user_message = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."
conversation = [
    {
        "role": "user",
        "content": [{"text": user_message}],
    }
]

try:
    # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
    streaming_response = client.converse_stream(
        modelId=model_id,
        messages=conversation,
        inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 512, "temperature": 0.5, "topP": 0.9},
    )

    # Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    for chunk in streaming_response["stream"]:
```

```
        if "contentBlockDelta" in chunk:
            text = chunk["contentBlockDelta"]["delta"]["text"]
            print(text, end="")

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ConverseStream을 참조하세요.

InvokeModel

다음 코드 예제에서는 모델 호출 API를 사용하여 Amazon Titan Text로 텍스트 메시지를 보내는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Invoke Model API를 사용하여 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
# Use the native inference API to send a text message to Amazon Titan Text.

import boto3
import json

from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Premier.
model_id = "amazon.titan-text-premier-v1:0"

# Define the prompt for the model.
```

```
prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."

# Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
native_request = {
    "inputText": prompt,
    "textGenerationConfig": {
        "maxTokenCount": 512,
        "temperature": 0.5,
    },
}

# Convert the native request to JSON.
request = json.dumps(native_request)

try:
    # Invoke the model with the request.
    response = client.invoke_model(modelId=model_id, body=request)

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)

# Decode the response body.
model_response = json.loads(response["body"].read())

# Extract and print the response text.
response_text = model_response["results"][0]["outputText"]
print(response_text)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 InvokeModel를 참조하세요.

InvokeModelWithResponseStream

다음 코드 예제에서는 모델 호출 API를 사용하여 Amazon Titan Text 모델에 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 인쇄하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Invoke Model API를 사용하여 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
# Use the native inference API to send a text message to Amazon Titan Text
# and print the response stream.

import boto3
import json

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Premier.
model_id = "amazon.titan-text-premier-v1:0"

# Define the prompt for the model.
prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."

# Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
native_request = {
    "inputText": prompt,
    "textGenerationConfig": {
        "maxTokenCount": 512,
        "temperature": 0.5,
    },
}

# Convert the native request to JSON.
request = json.dumps(native_request)

# Invoke the model with the request.
streaming_response = client.invoke_model_with_response_stream(
    modelId=model_id, body=request
)

# Extract and print the response text in real-time.
```

```
for event in streaming_response["body"]:
    chunk = json.loads(event["chunk"]["bytes"])
    if "outputText" in chunk:
        print(chunk["outputText"], end="")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 InvokeModelWithResponseStream를 참조하세요.

Amazon Titan Text Embeddings

InvokeModel

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 첫 번째 임베딩 생성을 시작합니다.
- 차원 수 및 정규화를 구성하는 임베딩을 생성합니다(V2만 해당).

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Titan Text Embeddings를 사용하여 첫 번째 임베딩을 생성합니다.

```
# Generate and print an embedding with Amazon Titan Text Embeddings V2.

import boto3
import json

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Embeddings V2.
model_id = "amazon.titan-embed-text-v2:0"
```

```
# The text to convert to an embedding.
input_text = "Please recommend books with a theme similar to the movie 'Inception'."

# Create the request for the model.
native_request = {"inputText": input_text}

# Convert the native request to JSON.
request = json.dumps(native_request)

# Invoke the model with the request.
response = client.invoke_model(modelId=model_id, body=request)

# Decode the model's native response body.
model_response = json.loads(response["body"].read())

# Extract and print the generated embedding and the input text token count.
embedding = model_response["embedding"]
input_token_count = model_response["inputTextTokenCount"]

print("\nYour input:")
print(input_text)
print(f"Number of input tokens: {input_token_count}")
print(f"Size of the generated embedding: {len(embedding)}")
print("Embedding:")
print(embedding)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 InvokeModel를 참조하세요.

Anthropic Claude

Converse

다음 코드 예제에서는 Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Anthropic Claude에 텍스트 메시지를 보내는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Anthropic Claude에 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
# Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Anthropic Claude.

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
model_id = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0"

# Start a conversation with the user message.
user_message = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."
conversation = [
    {
        "role": "user",
        "content": [{"text": user_message}],
    }
]

try:
    # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
    response = client.converse(
        modelId=model_id,
        messages=conversation,
        inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 512, "temperature": 0.5, "topP": 0.9},
    )

    # Extract and print the response text.
    response_text = response["output"]["message"]["content"][0]["text"]
    print(response_text)

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
```

```
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

ConverseStream

다음 코드 예제에서는 Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Anthropic Claude에 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Anthropic Claude에 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
# Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Anthropic Claude
# and print the response stream.

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
model_id = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0"

# Start a conversation with the user message.
user_message = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."
conversation = [
    {
        "role": "user",
        "content": [{"text": user_message}],
    }
```

```
]

try:
    # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
    streaming_response = client.converse_stream(
        modelId=model_id,
        messages=conversation,
        inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 512, "temperature": 0.5, "topP": 0.9},
    )

    # Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    for chunk in streaming_response["stream"]:
        if "contentBlockDelta" in chunk:
            text = chunk["contentBlockDelta"]["delta"]["text"]
            print(text, end="")

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ConverseStream을 참조하세요.

문서 이해

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Bedrock에서 Anthropic Claude를 사용하여 문서를 보내고 처리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Bedrock에서 Anthropic Claude로 문서를 보내고 처리합니다.

```
# Send and process a document with Anthropic Claude on Amazon Bedrock.

import boto3
```

```
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g. Claude 3 Haiku.
model_id = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0"

# Load the document
with open("example-data/amazon-nova-service-cards.pdf", "rb") as file:
    document_bytes = file.read()

# Start a conversation with a user message and the document
conversation = [
    {
        "role": "user",
        "content": [
            {"text": "Briefly compare the models described in this document"},
            {
                "document": {
                    # Available formats: html, md, pdf, doc/docx, xls/xlsx, csv, and
 txt
                    "format": "pdf",
                    "name": "Amazon Nova Service Cards",
                    "source": {"bytes": document_bytes},
                }
            },
        ],
    }
]

try:
    # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
    response = client.converse(
        modelId=model_id,
        messages=conversation,
        inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 500, "temperature": 0.3},
    )

    # Extract and print the response text.
    response_text = response["output"]["message"]["content"][0]["text"]
    print(response_text)

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
```

```
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

InvokeModel

다음 코드 예제에서는 모델 호출 API를 사용하여 Anthropic Claude에 텍스트 메시지를 보내는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
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Invoke Model API를 사용하여 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
# Use the native inference API to send a text message to Anthropic Claude.

import boto3
import json

from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
model_id = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0"

# Define the prompt for the model.
prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."

# Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
native_request = {
    "anthropic_version": "bedrock-2023-05-31",
```

```
    "max_tokens": 512,
    "temperature": 0.5,
    "messages": [
        {
            "role": "user",
            "content": [{"type": "text", "text": prompt}],
        }
    ],
}

# Convert the native request to JSON.
request = json.dumps(native_request)

try:
    # Invoke the model with the request.
    response = client.invoke_model(modelId=model_id, body=request)

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)

# Decode the response body.
model_response = json.loads(response["body"].read())

# Extract and print the response text.
response_text = model_response["content"][0]["text"]
print(response_text)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 InvokeModel를 참조하세요.

InvokeModelWithResponseStream

다음 코드 예제에서는 모델 호출 API를 사용하여 Anthropic Claude 모델에 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 인쇄하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Invoke Model API를 사용하여 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
# Use the native inference API to send a text message to Anthropic Claude
# and print the response stream.

import boto3
import json

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
model_id = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0"

# Define the prompt for the model.
prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."

# Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
native_request = {
    "anthropic_version": "bedrock-2023-05-31",
    "max_tokens": 512,
    "temperature": 0.5,
    "messages": [
        {
            "role": "user",
            "content": [{"type": "text", "text": prompt}],
        }
    ],
}

# Convert the native request to JSON.
request = json.dumps(native_request)

# Invoke the model with the request.
streaming_response = client.invoke_model_with_response_stream(
```

```
    modelId=model_id, body=request
)

# Extract and print the response text in real-time.
for event in streaming_response["body"]:
    chunk = json.loads(event["chunk"]["bytes"])
    if chunk["type"] == "content_block_delta":
        print(chunk["delta"].get("text", ""), end="")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 InvokeModelWithResponseStream를 참조하세요.

시나리오: Converse API에서 도구 사용

다음 코드 예제에서는 애플리케이션, 생성형 AI 모델, 연결된 도구 또는 API 간에 일반적인 상호 작용을 구축하여 AI와 외부 환경 간의 상호 작용을 매개하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 외부 날씨 API를 AI 모델에 연결하는 예제를 사용하면 사용자 입력에 따라 실시간 날씨 정보를 제공할 수 있습니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

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데모의 기본 실행 스크립트입니다. 이 스크립트는 사용자, Amazon Bedrock Converse API 및 날씨 도구 간의 대화를 오케스트레이션합니다.

```
"""
This demo illustrates a tool use scenario using Amazon Bedrock's Converse API and a
 weather tool.
The script interacts with a foundation model on Amazon Bedrock to provide weather
 information based on user
input. It uses the Open-Meteo API (https://open-meteo.com) to retrieve current
 weather data for a given location.
"""
```

```
import boto3
import logging
from enum import Enum

import utils.tool_use_print_utils as output
import weather_tool

logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(message)s")

AWS_REGION = "us-east-1"


# For the most recent list of models supported by the Converse API's tool use
 functionality, visit:
# https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/conversation-inference.html
class SupportedModels(Enum):
    CLAUDE_OPUS = "anthropic.claude-3-opus-20240229-v1:0"
    CLAUDE_SONNET = "anthropic.claude-3-sonnet-20240229-v1:0"
    CLAUDE_HAIKU = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0"
    COHERE_COMMAND_R = "cohere.command-r-v1:0"
    COHERE_COMMAND_R_PLUS = "cohere.command-r-plus-v1:0"


# Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
MODEL_ID = SupportedModels.CLAUDE_HAIKU.value

SYSTEM_PROMPT = """
You are a weather assistant that provides current weather data for user-specified
 locations using only
the Weather_Tool, which expects latitude and longitude. Infer the coordinates from
 the location yourself.
If the user provides coordinates, infer the approximate location and refer to it in
 your response.
To use the tool, you strictly apply the provided tool specification.

- Explain your step-by-step process, and give brief updates before each step.
- Only use the Weather_Tool for data. Never guess or make up information.
- Repeat the tool use for subsequent requests if necessary.
- If the tool errors, apologize, explain weather is unavailable, and suggest other
 options.
- Report temperatures in °C (°F) and wind in km/h (mph). Keep weather reports
 concise. Sparingly use
  emojis where appropriate.
- Only respond to weather queries. Remind off-topic users of your purpose.
```

```
- Never claim to search online, access external data, or use tools besides
 Weather_Tool.
- Complete the entire process until you have all required data before sending the
 complete response.
"""

# The maximum number of recursive calls allowed in the tool_use_demo function.
# This helps prevent infinite loops and potential performance issues.
MAX_RECURSIONS = 5


class ToolUseDemo:
    """
    Demonstrates the tool use feature with the Amazon Bedrock Converse API.
    """

    def __init__(self):
        # Prepare the system prompt
        self.system_prompt = [{"text": SYSTEM_PROMPT}]

        # Prepare the tool configuration with the weather tool's specification
        self.tool_config = {"tools": [weather_tool.get_tool_spec()]}

        # Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the specified AWS Region.
        self.bedrockRuntimeClient = boto3.client(
            "bedrock-runtime", region_name=AWS_REGION
        )

    def run(self):
        """
        Starts the conversation with the user and handles the interaction with
 Bedrock.
        """
        # Print the greeting and a short user guide
        output.header()

        # Start with an emtpy conversation
        conversation = []

        # Get the first user input
        user_input = self._get_user_input()

        while user_input is not None:
```

```
            # Create a new message with the user input and append it to the
conversation
            message = {"role": "user", "content": [{"text": user_input}]}
            conversation.append(message)

            # Send the conversation to Amazon Bedrock
            bedrock_response = self._send_conversation_to_bedrock(conversation)

            # Recursively handle the model's response until the model has returned
            # its final response or the recursion counter has reached 0
            self._process_model_response(
                bedrock_response, conversation, max_recursion=MAX_RECURSIONS
            )

            # Repeat the loop until the user decides to exit the application
            user_input = self._get_user_input()

        output.footer()

    def _send_conversation_to_bedrock(self, conversation):
        """
        Sends the conversation, the system prompt, and the tool spec to Amazon
Bedrock, and returns the response.

        :param conversation: The conversation history including the next message to
send.
        :return: The response from Amazon Bedrock.
        """
        output.call_to_bedrock(conversation)

        # Send the conversation, system prompt, and tool configuration, and return
the response
        return self.bedrockRuntimeClient.converse(
            modelId=MODEL_ID,
            messages=conversation,
            system=self.system_prompt,
            toolConfig=self.tool_config,
        )

    def _process_model_response(
        self, model_response, conversation, max_recursion=MAX_RECURSIONS
    ):
        """
```

```
        Processes the response received via Amazon Bedrock and performs the
necessary actions
        based on the stop reason.

        :param model_response: The model's response returned via Amazon Bedrock.
        :param conversation: The conversation history.
        :param max_recursion: The maximum number of recursive calls allowed.
        """

        if max_recursion <= 0:
            # Stop the process, the number of recursive calls could indicate an
infinite loop
            logging.warning(
                "Warning: Maximum number of recursions reached. Please try again."
            )
            exit(1)

        # Append the model's response to the ongoing conversation
        message = model_response["output"]["message"]
        conversation.append(message)

        if model_response["stopReason"] == "tool_use":
            # If the stop reason is "tool_use", forward everything to the tool use
handler
            self._handle_tool_use(message, conversation, max_recursion)

        if model_response["stopReason"] == "end_turn":
            # If the stop reason is "end_turn", print the model's response text, and
finish the process
            output.model_response(message["content"][0]["text"])
            return

    def _handle_tool_use(
        self, model_response, conversation, max_recursion=MAX_RECURSIONS
    ):
        """
        Handles the tool use case by invoking the specified tool and sending the
tool's response back to Bedrock.
        The tool response is appended to the conversation, and the conversation is
sent back to Amazon Bedrock for further processing.

        :param model_response: The model's response containing the tool use request.
        :param conversation: The conversation history.
        :param max_recursion: The maximum number of recursive calls allowed.
```

```
        """

        # Initialize an empty list of tool results
        tool_results = []

        # The model's response can consist of multiple content blocks
        for content_block in model_response["content"]:
            if "text" in content_block:
                # If the content block contains text, print it to the console
                output.model_response(content_block["text"])

            if "toolUse" in content_block:
                # If the content block is a tool use request, forward it to the tool
                tool_response = self._invoke_tool(content_block["toolUse"])

                # Add the tool use ID and the tool's response to the list of results
                tool_results.append(
                    {
                        "toolResult": {
                            "toolUseId": (tool_response["toolUseId"]),
                            "content": [{"json": tool_response["content"]}],
                        }
                    }
                )

        # Embed the tool results in a new user message
        message = {"role": "user", "content": tool_results}

        # Append the new message to the ongoing conversation
        conversation.append(message)

        # Send the conversation to Amazon Bedrock
        response = self._send_conversation_to_bedrock(conversation)

        # Recursively handle the model's response until the model has returned
        # its final response or the recursion counter has reached 0
        self._process_model_response(response, conversation, max_recursion - 1)

    def _invoke_tool(self, payload):
        """
        Invokes the specified tool with the given payload and returns the tool's
response.
        If the requested tool does not exist, an error message is returned.
```

```
        :param payload: The payload containing the tool name and input data.
        :return: The tool's response or an error message.
        """
        tool_name = payload["name"]

        if tool_name == "Weather_Tool":
            input_data = payload["input"]
            output.tool_use(tool_name, input_data)

            # Invoke the weather tool with the input data provided by
            response = weather_tool.fetch_weather_data(input_data)
        else:
            error_message = (
                f"The requested tool with name '{tool_name}' does not exist."
            )
            response = {"error": "true", "message": error_message}

        return {"toolUseId": payload["toolUseId"], "content": response}

    @staticmethod
    def _get_user_input(prompt="Your weather info request"):
        """
        Prompts the user for input and returns the user's response.
        Returns None if the user enters 'x' to exit.

        :param prompt: The prompt to display to the user.
        :return: The user's input or None if the user chooses to exit.
        """
        output.separator()
        user_input = input(f"{prompt} (x to exit): ")

        if user_input == "":
            prompt = "Please enter your weather info request, e.g. the name of a
 city"
            return ToolUseDemo._get_user_input(prompt)

        elif user_input.lower() == "x":
            return None

        else:
            return user_input


if __name__ == "__main__":
```

```
    tool_use_demo = ToolUseDemo()
    tool_use_demo.run()
```

데모에서 사용하는 날씨 도구입니다. 이 스크립트는 도구 사양을 정의하고 Open-Meteo API를 사용하여 날씨 데이터를 검색하는 로직을 구현합니다.

```
import requests
from requests.exceptions import RequestException


def get_tool_spec():
    """
    Returns the JSON Schema specification for the Weather tool. The tool
 specification
    defines the input schema and describes the tool's functionality.
    For more information, see https://json-schema.org/understanding-json-schema/
reference.

    :return: The tool specification for the Weather tool.
    """
    return {
        "toolSpec": {
            "name": "Weather_Tool",
            "description": "Get the current weather for a given location, based on
 its WGS84 coordinates.",
            "inputSchema": {
                "json": {
                    "type": "object",
                    "properties": {
                        "latitude": {
                            "type": "string",
                            "description": "Geographical WGS84 latitude of the
 location.",
                        },
                        "longitude": {
                            "type": "string",
                            "description": "Geographical WGS84 longitude of the
 location.",
                        },
                    },
                    "required": ["latitude", "longitude"],
```

```
                }
            },
        }
    }


def fetch_weather_data(input_data):
    """
    Fetches weather data for the given latitude and longitude using the Open-Meteo
 API.
    Returns the weather data or an error message if the request fails.

    :param input_data: The input data containing the latitude and longitude.
    :return: The weather data or an error message.
    """
    endpoint = "https://api.open-meteo.com/v1/forecast"
    latitude = input_data.get("latitude")
    longitude = input_data.get("longitude", "")
    params = {"latitude": latitude, "longitude": longitude, "current_weather": True}

    try:
        response = requests.get(endpoint, params=params)
        weather_data = {"weather_data": response.json()}
        response.raise_for_status()
        return weather_data
    except RequestException as e:
        return e.response.json()
    except Exception as e:
        return {"error": type(e), "message": str(e)}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

Cohere Command

Converse

다음 코드 예제에서는 Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Cohere Command에 텍스트 메시지를 보내는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

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Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Cohere Command로 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
# Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Cohere Command.

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Command R.
model_id = "cohere.command-r-v1:0"

# Start a conversation with the user message.
user_message = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."
conversation = [
    {
        "role": "user",
        "content": [{"text": user_message}],
    }
]

try:
    # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
    response = client.converse(
        modelId=model_id,
        messages=conversation,
        inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 512, "temperature": 0.5, "topP": 0.9},
    )

    # Extract and print the response text.
    response_text = response["output"]["message"]["content"][0]["text"]
    print(response_text)

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
```

```
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

ConverseStream

다음 코드 예제에서는 Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Cohere Command에 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Cohere Command에 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
# Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Cohere Command
# and print the response stream.

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Command R.
model_id = "cohere.command-r-v1:0"

# Start a conversation with the user message.
user_message = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."
conversation = [
    {
        "role": "user",
        "content": [{"text": user_message}],
    }
```

```
]

try:
    # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
    streaming_response = client.converse_stream(
        modelId=model_id,
        messages=conversation,
        inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 512, "temperature": 0.5, "topP": 0.9},
    )

    # Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    for chunk in streaming_response["stream"]:
        if "contentBlockDelta" in chunk:
            text = chunk["contentBlockDelta"]["delta"]["text"]
            print(text, end="")

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ConverseStream을 참조하세요.

문서 이해

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Bedrock에서 Cohere Command 모델을 사용하여 문서를 보내고 처리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Bedrock에서 Cohere Command 모델을 사용하여 문서를 전송하고 처리합니다.

```
# Send and process a document with Cohere Command models on Amazon Bedrock.

import boto3
```

```
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g. Command R+.
model_id = "cohere.command-r-plus-v1:0"

# Load the document
with open("example-data/amazon-nova-service-cards.pdf", "rb") as file:
    document_bytes = file.read()

# Start a conversation with a user message and the document
conversation = [
    {
        "role": "user",
        "content": [
            {"text": "Briefly compare the models described in this document"},
            {
                "document": {
                    # Available formats: html, md, pdf, doc/docx, xls/xlsx, csv, and
 txt
                    "format": "pdf",
                    "name": "Amazon Nova Service Cards",
                    "source": {"bytes": document_bytes},
                }
            },
        ],
    }
]

try:
    # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
    response = client.converse(
        modelId=model_id,
        messages=conversation,
        inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 500, "temperature": 0.3},
    )

    # Extract and print the response text.
    response_text = response["output"]["message"]["content"][0]["text"]
    print(response_text)

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
```

```
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

InvokeModel: Command R 및 R+

다음 코드 예제에서는 모델 호출 API를 사용하여 Cohere Command R 및 R+에 텍스트 메시지를 보내는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Invoke Model API를 사용하여 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
# Use the native inference API to send a text message to Cohere Command R and R+.

import boto3
import json

from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Command R.
model_id = "cohere.command-r-v1:0"

# Define the prompt for the model.
prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."

# Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
native_request = {
    "message": prompt,
    "max_tokens": 512,
```

```
    "temperature": 0.5,
}

# Convert the native request to JSON.
request = json.dumps(native_request)

try:
    # Invoke the model with the request.
    response = client.invoke_model(modelId=model_id, body=request)

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)

# Decode the response body.
model_response = json.loads(response["body"].read())

# Extract and print the response text.
response_text = model_response["text"]
print(response_text)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 InvokeModel를 참조하세요.

InvokeModel: Command 및 Command Light

다음 코드 예제에서는 모델 호출 API를 사용하여 Cohere Command에 텍스트 메시지를 보내는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Invoke Model API를 사용하여 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
# Use the native inference API to send a text message to Cohere Command.
```

```
import boto3
import json

from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Command Light.
model_id = "cohere.command-light-text-v14"

# Define the prompt for the model.
prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."

# Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
native_request = {
    "prompt": prompt,
    "max_tokens": 512,
    "temperature": 0.5,
}

# Convert the native request to JSON.
request = json.dumps(native_request)

try:
    # Invoke the model with the request.
    response = client.invoke_model(modelId=model_id, body=request)

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)

# Decode the response body.
model_response = json.loads(response["body"].read())

# Extract and print the response text.
response_text = model_response["generations"][0]["text"]
print(response_text)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 InvokeModel를 참조하세요.

InvokeModelWithResponseStream: Command R 및 R+

다음 코드 예제에서는 응답 스트림과 함께 모델 호출 API를 사용하여 Cohere Command에 텍스트 메시지를 보내는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Invoke Model API를 사용하여 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
# Use the native inference API to send a text message to Cohere Command R and R+
# and print the response stream.

import boto3
import json

from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Command R.
model_id = "cohere.command-r-v1:0"

# Define the prompt for the model.
prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."

# Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
native_request = {
    "message": prompt,
    "max_tokens": 512,
    "temperature": 0.5,
}

# Convert the native request to JSON.
request = json.dumps(native_request)
```

```
try:
    # Invoke the model with the request.
    streaming_response = client.invoke_model_with_response_stream(
        modelId=model_id, body=request
    )

    # Extract and print the response text in real-time.
    for event in streaming_response["body"]:
        chunk = json.loads(event["chunk"]["bytes"])
        if "generations" in chunk:
            print(chunk["generations"][0]["text"], end="")

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 InvokeModel를 참조하세요.

InvokeModelWithResponseStream: Command 및 Command Light

다음 코드 예제에서는 응답 스트림과 함께 모델 호출 API를 사용하여 Cohere Command에 텍스트 메시지를 보내는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Invoke Model API를 사용하여 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
# Use the native inference API to send a text message to Cohere Command
# and print the response stream.

import boto3
import json
```

```
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Command Light.
model_id = "cohere.command-light-text-v14"

# Define the prompt for the model.
prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."

# Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
native_request = {
    "prompt": prompt,
    "max_tokens": 512,
    "temperature": 0.5,
}

# Convert the native request to JSON.
request = json.dumps(native_request)

try:
    # Invoke the model with the request.
    streaming_response = client.invoke_model_with_response_stream(
        modelId=model_id, body=request
    )

    # Extract and print the response text in real-time.
    for event in streaming_response["body"]:
        chunk = json.loads(event["chunk"]["bytes"])
        if "generations" in chunk:
            print(chunk["generations"][0]["text"], end="")

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 InvokeModel를 참조하세요.

시나리오: Converse API에서 도구 사용

다음 코드 예제에서는 애플리케이션, 생성형 AI 모델, 연결된 도구 또는 API 간에 일반적인 상호 작용을 구축하여 AI와 외부 환경 간의 상호 작용을 매개하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 외부 날씨 API를 AI 모델에 연결하는 예제를 사용하면 사용자 입력에 따라 실시간 날씨 정보를 제공할 수 있습니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

데모의 기본 실행 스크립트입니다. 이 스크립트는 사용자, Amazon Bedrock Converse API 및 날씨 도구 간의 대화를 오케스트레이션합니다.

```
"""
This demo illustrates a tool use scenario using Amazon Bedrock's Converse API and a
 weather tool.
The script interacts with a foundation model on Amazon Bedrock to provide weather
 information based on user
input. It uses the Open-Meteo API (https://open-meteo.com) to retrieve current
 weather data for a given location.
"""

import boto3
import logging
from enum import Enum

import utils.tool_use_print_utils as output
import weather_tool

logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(message)s")

AWS_REGION = "us-east-1"


# For the most recent list of models supported by the Converse API's tool use
 functionality, visit:
# https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/conversation-inference.html
```

```
class SupportedModels(Enum):
    CLAUDE_OPUS = "anthropic.claude-3-opus-20240229-v1:0"
    CLAUDE_SONNET = "anthropic.claude-3-sonnet-20240229-v1:0"
    CLAUDE_HAIKU = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0"
    COHERE_COMMAND_R = "cohere.command-r-v1:0"
    COHERE_COMMAND_R_PLUS = "cohere.command-r-plus-v1:0"


# Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
MODEL_ID = SupportedModels.CLAUDE_HAIKU.value

SYSTEM_PROMPT = """
You are a weather assistant that provides current weather data for user-specified
 locations using only
the Weather_Tool, which expects latitude and longitude. Infer the coordinates from
 the location yourself.
If the user provides coordinates, infer the approximate location and refer to it in
 your response.
To use the tool, you strictly apply the provided tool specification.

- Explain your step-by-step process, and give brief updates before each step.
- Only use the Weather_Tool for data. Never guess or make up information.
- Repeat the tool use for subsequent requests if necessary.
- If the tool errors, apologize, explain weather is unavailable, and suggest other
 options.
- Report temperatures in °C (°F) and wind in km/h (mph). Keep weather reports
 concise. Sparingly use
  emojis where appropriate.
- Only respond to weather queries. Remind off-topic users of your purpose.
- Never claim to search online, access external data, or use tools besides
 Weather_Tool.
- Complete the entire process until you have all required data before sending the
 complete response.
"""

# The maximum number of recursive calls allowed in the tool_use_demo function.
# This helps prevent infinite loops and potential performance issues.
MAX_RECURSIONS = 5


class ToolUseDemo:
    """
    Demonstrates the tool use feature with the Amazon Bedrock Converse API.
    """
```

```
    def __init__(self):
        # Prepare the system prompt
        self.system_prompt = [{"text": SYSTEM_PROMPT}]

        # Prepare the tool configuration with the weather tool's specification
        self.tool_config = {"tools": [weather_tool.get_tool_spec()]}

        # Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the specified AWS Region.
        self.bedrockRuntimeClient = boto3.client(
            "bedrock-runtime", region_name=AWS_REGION
        )

    def run(self):
        """
        Starts the conversation with the user and handles the interaction with
Bedrock.
        """
        # Print the greeting and a short user guide
        output.header()

        # Start with an emtpy conversation
        conversation = []

        # Get the first user input
        user_input = self._get_user_input()

        while user_input is not None:
            # Create a new message with the user input and append it to the
conversation
            message = {"role": "user", "content": [{"text": user_input}]}
            conversation.append(message)

            # Send the conversation to Amazon Bedrock
            bedrock_response = self._send_conversation_to_bedrock(conversation)

            # Recursively handle the model's response until the model has returned
            # its final response or the recursion counter has reached 0
            self._process_model_response(
                bedrock_response, conversation, max_recursion=MAX_RECURSIONS
            )

            # Repeat the loop until the user decides to exit the application
            user_input = self._get_user_input()
```

```
        output.footer()

    def _send_conversation_to_bedrock(self, conversation):
        """
        Sends the conversation, the system prompt, and the tool spec to Amazon
Bedrock, and returns the response.

        :param conversation: The conversation history including the next message to
send.
        :return: The response from Amazon Bedrock.
        """
        output.call_to_bedrock(conversation)

        # Send the conversation, system prompt, and tool configuration, and return
the response
        return self.bedrockRuntimeClient.converse(
            modelId=MODEL_ID,
            messages=conversation,
            system=self.system_prompt,
            toolConfig=self.tool_config,
        )

    def _process_model_response(
        self, model_response, conversation, max_recursion=MAX_RECURSIONS
    ):
        """
        Processes the response received via Amazon Bedrock and performs the
necessary actions
        based on the stop reason.

        :param model_response: The model's response returned via Amazon Bedrock.
        :param conversation: The conversation history.
        :param max_recursion: The maximum number of recursive calls allowed.
        """

        if max_recursion <= 0:
            # Stop the process, the number of recursive calls could indicate an
infinite loop
            logging.warning(
                "Warning: Maximum number of recursions reached. Please try again."
            )
            exit(1)
```

```
        # Append the model's response to the ongoing conversation
        message = model_response["output"]["message"]
        conversation.append(message)

        if model_response["stopReason"] == "tool_use":
            # If the stop reason is "tool_use", forward everything to the tool use
handler
            self._handle_tool_use(message, conversation, max_recursion)

        if model_response["stopReason"] == "end_turn":
            # If the stop reason is "end_turn", print the model's response text, and
finish the process
            output.model_response(message["content"][0]["text"])
            return

    def _handle_tool_use(
        self, model_response, conversation, max_recursion=MAX_RECURSIONS
    ):
        """
        Handles the tool use case by invoking the specified tool and sending the
tool's response back to Bedrock.
        The tool response is appended to the conversation, and the conversation is
sent back to Amazon Bedrock for further processing.

        :param model_response: The model's response containing the tool use request.
        :param conversation: The conversation history.
        :param max_recursion: The maximum number of recursive calls allowed.
        """

        # Initialize an empty list of tool results
        tool_results = []

        # The model's response can consist of multiple content blocks
        for content_block in model_response["content"]:
            if "text" in content_block:
                # If the content block contains text, print it to the console
                output.model_response(content_block["text"])

            if "toolUse" in content_block:
                # If the content block is a tool use request, forward it to the tool
                tool_response = self._invoke_tool(content_block["toolUse"])

                # Add the tool use ID and the tool's response to the list of results
                tool_results.append(
```

```
                    {
                        "toolResult": {
                            "toolUseId": (tool_response["toolUseId"]),
                            "content": [{"json": tool_response["content"]}],
                        }
                    }
                )

        # Embed the tool results in a new user message
        message = {"role": "user", "content": tool_results}

        # Append the new message to the ongoing conversation
        conversation.append(message)

        # Send the conversation to Amazon Bedrock
        response = self._send_conversation_to_bedrock(conversation)

        # Recursively handle the model's response until the model has returned
        # its final response or the recursion counter has reached 0
        self._process_model_response(response, conversation, max_recursion - 1)

    def _invoke_tool(self, payload):
        """
        Invokes the specified tool with the given payload and returns the tool's
response.
        If the requested tool does not exist, an error message is returned.

        :param payload: The payload containing the tool name and input data.
        :return: The tool's response or an error message.
        """
        tool_name = payload["name"]

        if tool_name == "Weather_Tool":
            input_data = payload["input"]
            output.tool_use(tool_name, input_data)

            # Invoke the weather tool with the input data provided by
            response = weather_tool.fetch_weather_data(input_data)
        else:
            error_message = (
                f"The requested tool with name '{tool_name}' does not exist."
            )
            response = {"error": "true", "message": error_message}
```

```
        return {"toolUseId": payload["toolUseId"], "content": response}

    @staticmethod
    def _get_user_input(prompt="Your weather info request"):
        """
        Prompts the user for input and returns the user's response.
        Returns None if the user enters 'x' to exit.

        :param prompt: The prompt to display to the user.
        :return: The user's input or None if the user chooses to exit.
        """
        output.separator()
        user_input = input(f"{prompt} (x to exit): ")

        if user_input == "":
            prompt = "Please enter your weather info request, e.g. the name of a
 city"
            return ToolUseDemo._get_user_input(prompt)

        elif user_input.lower() == "x":
            return None

        else:
            return user_input


if __name__ == "__main__":
    tool_use_demo = ToolUseDemo()
    tool_use_demo.run()
```

데모에서 사용하는 날씨 도구입니다. 이 스크립트는 도구 사양을 정의하고 Open-Meteo API를 사용하여 날씨 데이터를 검색하는 로직을 구현합니다.

```
import requests
from requests.exceptions import RequestException


def get_tool_spec():
    """
    Returns the JSON Schema specification for the Weather tool. The tool
 specification
```

```
    defines the input schema and describes the tool's functionality.
    For more information, see https://json-schema.org/understanding-json-schema/
reference.

    :return: The tool specification for the Weather tool.
    """
    return {
        "toolSpec": {
            "name": "Weather_Tool",
            "description": "Get the current weather for a given location, based on
 its WGS84 coordinates.",
            "inputSchema": {
                "json": {
                    "type": "object",
                    "properties": {
                        "latitude": {
                            "type": "string",
                            "description": "Geographical WGS84 latitude of the
 location.",
                        },
                        "longitude": {
                            "type": "string",
                            "description": "Geographical WGS84 longitude of the
 location.",
                        },
                    },
                    "required": ["latitude", "longitude"],
                }
            },
        }
    }


def fetch_weather_data(input_data):
    """
    Fetches weather data for the given latitude and longitude using the Open-Meteo
 API.
    Returns the weather data or an error message if the request fails.

    :param input_data: The input data containing the latitude and longitude.
    :return: The weather data or an error message.
    """
    endpoint = "https://api.open-meteo.com/v1/forecast"
    latitude = input_data.get("latitude")
```

```
    longitude = input_data.get("longitude", "")
    params = {"latitude": latitude, "longitude": longitude, "current_weather": True}

    try:
        response = requests.get(endpoint, params=params)
        weather_data = {"weather_data": response.json()}
        response.raise_for_status()
        return weather_data
    except RequestException as e:
        return e.response.json()
    except Exception as e:
        return {"error": type(e), "message": str(e)}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

DeepSeek

문서 이해

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Bedrock의 DeepSeek를 사용하여 문서를 보내고 처리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Bedrock의 DeepSeek을 사용하여 문서를 전송하고 처리합니다.

```
# Send and process a document with DeepSeek on Amazon Bedrock.

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g. DeepSeek-R1
```

```
model_id = "us.deepseek.r1-v1:0"

# Load the document
with open("example-data/amazon-nova-service-cards.pdf", "rb") as file:
    document_bytes = file.read()

# Start a conversation with a user message and the document
conversation = [
    {
        "role": "user",
        "content": [
            {"text": "Briefly compare the models described in this document"},
            {
                "document": {
                    # Available formats: html, md, pdf, doc/docx, xls/xlsx, csv, and
 txt
                    "format": "pdf",
                    "name": "Amazon Nova Service Cards",
                    "source": {"bytes": document_bytes},
                }
            },
        ],
    }
]

try:
    # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
    response = client.converse(
        modelId=model_id,
        messages=conversation,
        inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 2000, "temperature": 0.3},
    )

    # Extract and print the reasoning and response text.
    reasoning, response_text = "", ""
    for item in response["output"]["message"]["content"]:
        for key, value in item.items():
            if key == "reasoningContent":
                reasoning = value["reasoningText"]["text"]
            elif key == "text":
                response_text = value

    print(f"\nReasoning:\n{reasoning}")
    print(f"\nResponse:\n{response_text}")
```

```
except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

Meta Llama

Converse

다음 코드 예제에서는 Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Meta Llama에 텍스트 메시지를 보내는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Meta Llama에 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
# Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Meta Llama.

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 8b Instruct.
model_id = "meta.llama3-8b-instruct-v1:0"

# Start a conversation with the user message.
user_message = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."
conversation = [
    {
        "role": "user",
```

```
        "content": [{"text": user_message}],
    }
]

try:
    # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
    response = client.converse(
        modelId=model_id,
        messages=conversation,
        inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 512, "temperature": 0.5, "topP": 0.9},
    )

    # Extract and print the response text.
    response_text = response["output"]["message"]["content"][0]["text"]
    print(response_text)

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

ConverseStream

다음 코드 예제에서는 Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Meta Llama에 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Meta Llama에 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
# Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Meta Llama
```

```
# and print the response stream.

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 8b Instruct.
model_id = "meta.llama3-8b-instruct-v1:0"

# Start a conversation with the user message.
user_message = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."
conversation = [
    {
        "role": "user",
        "content": [{"text": user_message}],
    }
]

try:
    # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
    streaming_response = client.converse_stream(
        modelId=model_id,
        messages=conversation,
        inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 512, "temperature": 0.5, "topP": 0.9},
    )

    # Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    for chunk in streaming_response["stream"]:
        if "contentBlockDelta" in chunk:
            text = chunk["contentBlockDelta"]["delta"]["text"]
            print(text, end="")

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ConverseStream을 참조하세요.

문서 이해

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Bedrock에서 Llama를 사용하여 문서를 보내고 처리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Bedrock에서 Llama로 문서를 전송하고 처리합니다.

```
# Send and process a document with Llama on Amazon Bedrock.

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g. Llama 3.1 8B Instruct.
model_id = "us.meta.llama3-1-8b-instruct-v1:0"

# Load the document
with open("example-data/amazon-nova-service-cards.pdf", "rb") as file:
    document_bytes = file.read()

# Start a conversation with a user message and the document
conversation = [
    {
        "role": "user",
        "content": [
            {"text": "Briefly compare the models described in this document"},
            {
                "document": {
                    # Available formats: html, md, pdf, doc/docx, xls/xlsx, csv, and
 txt
                    "format": "pdf",
                    "name": "Amazon Nova Service Cards",
                    "source": {"bytes": document_bytes},
```

```
                }
            },
        ],
    }
]

try:
    # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
    response = client.converse(
        modelId=model_id,
        messages=conversation,
        inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 500, "temperature": 0.3},
    )

    # Extract and print the response text.
    response_text = response["output"]["message"]["content"][0]["text"]
    print(response_text)

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

InvokeModel

다음 코드 예제에서는 모델 호출 API를 사용하여 Meta Llama에 텍스트 메시지를 보내는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Invoke Model API를 사용하여 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
# Use the native inference API to send a text message to Meta Llama 3.
```

```
import boto3
import json

from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-west-2")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 70b Instruct.
model_id = "meta.llama3-70b-instruct-v1:0"

# Define the prompt for the model.
prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."

# Embed the prompt in Llama 3's instruction format.
formatted_prompt = f"""
<|begin_of_text|><|start_header_id|>user<|end_header_id|>
{prompt}
<|eot_id|>
<|start_header_id|>assistant<|end_header_id|>
"""

# Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
native_request = {
    "prompt": formatted_prompt,
    "max_gen_len": 512,
    "temperature": 0.5,
}

# Convert the native request to JSON.
request = json.dumps(native_request)

try:
    # Invoke the model with the request.
    response = client.invoke_model(modelId=model_id, body=request)

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)

# Decode the response body.
model_response = json.loads(response["body"].read())
```

```
# Extract and print the response text.
response_text = model_response["generation"]
print(response_text)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 InvokeModel를 참조하세요.

InvokeModelWithResponseStream

다음 코드 예제에서는 모델 호출 API를 사용하여 Meta Llama에 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 인쇄하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Invoke Model API를 사용하여 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
# Use the native inference API to send a text message to Meta Llama 3
# and print the response stream.

import boto3
import json

from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-west-2")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 70b Instruct.
model_id = "meta.llama3-70b-instruct-v1:0"

# Define the prompt for the model.
prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."

# Embed the prompt in Llama 3's instruction format.
```

```
formatted_prompt = f"""
<|begin_of_text|><|start_header_id|>user<|end_header_id|>
{prompt}
<|eot_id|>
<|start_header_id|>assistant<|end_header_id|>
"""

# Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
native_request = {
    "prompt": formatted_prompt,
    "max_gen_len": 512,
    "temperature": 0.5,
}

# Convert the native request to JSON.
request = json.dumps(native_request)

try:
    # Invoke the model with the request.
    streaming_response = client.invoke_model_with_response_stream(
        modelId=model_id, body=request
    )

    # Extract and print the response text in real-time.
    for event in streaming_response["body"]:
        chunk = json.loads(event["chunk"]["bytes"])
        if "generation" in chunk:
            print(chunk["generation"], end="")

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 InvokeModelWithResponseStream를 참조하세요.

Mistral AI

Converse

다음 코드 예제에서는 Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Mistral에 텍스트 메시지를 보내는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Mistral에 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
# Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Mistral.

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Mistral Large.
model_id = "mistral.mistral-large-2402-v1:0"

# Start a conversation with the user message.
user_message = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."
conversation = [
    {
        "role": "user",
        "content": [{"text": user_message}],
    }
]

try:
    # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
    response = client.converse(
        modelId=model_id,
        messages=conversation,
```

```
        inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 512, "temperature": 0.5, "topP": 0.9},
    )

    # Extract and print the response text.
    response_text = response["output"]["message"]["content"][0]["text"]
    print(response_text)

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

ConverseStream

다음 코드 예제에서는 Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Mistral에 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Mistral에 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
# Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Mistral
# and print the response stream.

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Mistral Large.
```

```
model_id = "mistral.mistral-large-2402-v1:0"

# Start a conversation with the user message.
user_message = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."
conversation = [
    {
        "role": "user",
        "content": [{"text": user_message}],
    }
]

try:
    # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
    streaming_response = client.converse_stream(
        modelId=model_id,
        messages=conversation,
        inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 512, "temperature": 0.5, "topP": 0.9},
    )

    # Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    for chunk in streaming_response["stream"]:
        if "contentBlockDelta" in chunk:
            text = chunk["contentBlockDelta"]["delta"]["text"]
            print(text, end="")

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ConverseStream을 참조하세요.

문서 이해

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Bedrock에서 Mistral 모델을 사용하여 문서를 보내고 처리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Bedrock에서 Mistral 모델을 사용하여 문서를 보내고 처리합니다.

```
# Send and process a document with Mistral models on Amazon Bedrock.

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Mistral Large.
model_id = "mistral.mistral-large-2402-v1:0"

# Load the document
with open("example-data/amazon-nova-service-cards.pdf", "rb") as file:
    document_bytes = file.read()

# Start a conversation with a user message and the document
conversation = [
    {
        "role": "user",
        "content": [
            {"text": "Briefly compare the models described in this document"},
            {
                "document": {
                    # Available formats: html, md, pdf, doc/docx, xls/xlsx, csv, and
 txt
                    "format": "pdf",
                    "name": "Amazon Nova Service Cards",
                    "source": {"bytes": document_bytes},
                }
            },
        ],
    }
]
```

```
try:
    # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
    response = client.converse(
        modelId=model_id,
        messages=conversation,
        inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 500, "temperature": 0.3},
    )

    # Extract and print the response text.
    response_text = response["output"]["message"]["content"][0]["text"]
    print(response_text)

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

InvokeModel

다음 코드 예제에서는 모델 호출 API를 사용하여 Mistral 모델에 텍스트 메시지를 보내는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Invoke Model API를 사용하여 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
# Use the native inference API to send a text message to Mistral.

import boto3
import json
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError
```

```
# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Mistral Large.
model_id = "mistral.mistral-large-2402-v1:0"

# Define the prompt for the model.
prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."

# Embed the prompt in Mistral's instruction format.
formatted_prompt = f"<s>[INST] {prompt} [/INST]"

# Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
native_request = {
    "prompt": formatted_prompt,
    "max_tokens": 512,
    "temperature": 0.5,
}

# Convert the native request to JSON.
request = json.dumps(native_request)

try:
    # Invoke the model with the request.
    response = client.invoke_model(modelId=model_id, body=request)

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)

# Decode the response body.
model_response = json.loads(response["body"].read())

# Extract and print the response text.
response_text = model_response["outputs"][0]["text"]
print(response_text)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 InvokeModel를 참조하세요.

InvokeModelWithResponseStream

다음 코드 예제에서는 모델 호출 API를 사용하여 Mistral AI 모델에 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 인쇄하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Invoke Model API를 사용하여 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
# Use the native inference API to send a text message to Mistral
# and print the response stream.

import boto3
import json

from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Mistral Large.
model_id = "mistral.mistral-large-2402-v1:0"

# Define the prompt for the model.
prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."

# Embed the prompt in Mistral's instruction format.
formatted_prompt = f"<s>[INST] {prompt} [/INST]"

# Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
native_request = {
    "prompt": formatted_prompt,
    "max_tokens": 512,
    "temperature": 0.5,
}

# Convert the native request to JSON.
```

```
request = json.dumps(native_request)

try:
    # Invoke the model with the request.
    streaming_response = client.invoke_model_with_response_stream(
        modelId=model_id, body=request
    )

    # Extract and print the response text in real-time.
    for event in streaming_response["body"]:
        chunk = json.loads(event["chunk"]["bytes"])
        if "outputs" in chunk:
            print(chunk["outputs"][0].get("text"), end="")

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}''. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 InvokeModelWithResponseStream를 참조하세요.

Stable Diffusion

InvokeModel

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Bedrock에서 Stability.ai Stable Diffusion XL을 호출하여 이미지를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Stable Diffusion을 사용하여 이미지를 생성합니다.

```
# Use the native inference API to create an image with Stability.ai Stable Diffusion
```

```
import base64
import boto3
import json
import os
import random

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Stable Diffusion XL 1.
model_id = "stability.stable-diffusion-xl-v1"

# Define the image generation prompt for the model.
prompt = "A stylized picture of a cute old steampunk robot."

# Generate a random seed.
seed = random.randint(0, 4294967295)

# Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
native_request = {
    "text_prompts": [{"text": prompt}],
    "style_preset": "photographic",
    "seed": seed,
    "cfg_scale": 10,
    "steps": 30,
}

# Convert the native request to JSON.
request = json.dumps(native_request)

# Invoke the model with the request.
response = client.invoke_model(modelId=model_id, body=request)

# Decode the response body.
model_response = json.loads(response["body"].read())

# Extract the image data.
base64_image_data = model_response["artifacts"][0]["base64"]

# Save the generated image to a local folder.
i, output_dir = 1, "output"
if not os.path.exists(output_dir):
    os.makedirs(output_dir)
while os.path.exists(os.path.join(output_dir, f"stability_{i}.png")):
```

```
    i += 1

image_data = base64.b64decode(base64_image_data)

image_path = os.path.join(output_dir, f"stability_{i}.png")
with open(image_path, "wb") as file:
    file.write(image_data)

print(f"The generated image has been saved to {image_path}")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 InvokeModel를 참조하세요.

SDK for Python(Boto3)을 사용한 Amazon Bedrock Agents 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Bedrock Agents와 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오

작업

`CreateAgent`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateAgent`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

에이전트를 생성합니다.

```
    def create_agent(self, agent_name, foundation_model, role_arn, instruction):
        """
        Creates an agent that orchestrates interactions between foundation models,
        data sources, software applications, user conversations, and APIs to carry
        out tasks to help customers.

        :param agent_name: A name for the agent.
        :param foundation_model: The foundation model to be used for orchestration
by the agent.
        :param role_arn: The ARN of the IAM role with permissions needed by the
agent.
        :param instruction: Instructions that tell the agent what it should do and
how it should
                            interact with users.
        :return: The response from Amazon Bedrock Agents if successful, otherwise
raises an exception.
        """
        try:
            response = self.client.create_agent(
                agentName=agent_name,
                foundationModel=foundation_model,
                agentResourceRoleArn=role_arn,
                instruction=instruction,
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error(f"Error: Couldn't create agent. Here's why: {e}")
            raise
        else:
            return response["agent"]
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 CreateAgent를 참조하세요.

`CreateAgentActionGroup`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateAgentActionGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
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에이전트 작업 그룹을 생성합니다.

```
    def create_agent_action_group(
            self, name, description, agent_id, agent_version, function_arn,
api_schema
    ):
        """
        Creates an action group for an agent. An action group defines a set of
actions that an
        agent should carry out for the customer.

        :param name: The name to give the action group.
        :param description: The description of the action group.
        :param agent_id: The unique identifier of the agent for which to create the
action group.
        :param agent_version: The version of the agent for which to create the
action group.
        :param function_arn: The ARN of the Lambda function containing the business
logic that is
                             carried out upon invoking the action.
        :param api_schema: Contains the OpenAPI schema for the action group.
        :return: Details about the action group that was created.
        """
        try:
            response = self.client.create_agent_action_group(
                actionGroupName=name,
                description=description,
                agentId=agent_id,
```

```
                agentVersion=agent_version,
                actionGroupExecutor={"lambda": function_arn},
                apiSchema={"payload": api_schema},
            )
            agent_action_group = response["agentActionGroup"]
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error(f"Error: Couldn't create agent action group. Here's why:
{e}")
            raise
        else:
            return agent_action_group
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 CreateAgentActionGroup을 참조하세요.

`CreateAgentAlias`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateAgentAlias`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

에이전트 별칭을 생성합니다.

```
    def create_agent_alias(self, name, agent_id):
        """
        Creates an alias of an agent that can be used to deploy the agent.

        :param name: The name of the alias.
        :param agent_id: The unique identifier of the agent.
        :return: Details about the alias that was created.
        """
        try:
            response = self.client.create_agent_alias(
```

```
                agentAliasName=name, agentId=agent_id
            )
            agent_alias = response["agentAlias"]
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error(f"Couldn't create agent alias. {e}")
            raise
        else:
            return agent_alias
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 CreateAgentAlias를 참조하세요.

`CreateFlow`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateFlow`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
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Amazon Bedrock 흐름을 생성합니다.

```
def create_flow(client, flow_name, flow_description, role_arn, flow_def):
    """
    Creates an Amazon Bedrock flow.

    Args:
    client: Amazon Bedrock agent boto3 client.
    flow_name (str): The name for the new flow.
    role_arn (str):  The ARN for the IAM role that use flow uses.
    flow_def (json): The JSON definition of the flow that you want to create.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from CreateFlow.
    """
    try:
```

```
        logger.info("Creating flow: %s.", flow_name)

        response = client.create_flow(
            name=flow_name,
            description=flow_description,
            executionRoleArn=role_arn,
            definition=flow_def
        )

        logger.info("Successfully created flow: %s. ID: %s",
                    flow_name,
                    {response['id']})

        return response

    except ClientError as e:
        logger.exception("Client error creating flow: %s", {str(e)})
        raise

    except Exception as e:
        logger.exception("Unexepcted error creating flow: %s", {str(e)})
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateFlow를 참조하세요.

`CreateFlowAlias`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateFlowAlias`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Bedrock 흐름의 별칭을 생성합니다.

```
def create_flow_alias(client, flow_id, flow_version, name, description):
```

```
    """
    Creates an alias for an Amazon Bedrock flow.

    Args:
        client: bedrock agent boto3 client.
        flow_id (str): The identifier of the flow.

    Returns:
        str: The ID for the flow alias.
    """

    try:
        logger.info("Creating flow alias for flow: %s.", flow_id)

        response = client.create_flow_alias(
            flowIdentifier=flow_id,
            name=name,
            description=description,
            routingConfiguration=[
                {
                    "flowVersion": flow_version
                }
            ]
        )
        logger.info("Successfully created flow alias for %s.", flow_id)

        return response['id']

    except ClientError as e:
        logging.exception("Client error creating alias for flow: %s - %s",
                flow_id, str(e))
        raise
    except Exception as e:
        logging.exception("Unexpected error creating alias for flow : %s - %s",
                flow_id, str(e))
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateFlowAlias를 참조하세요. AWS

`CreateFlowVersion`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateFlowVersion`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Bedrock 흐름의 버전을 생성합니다.

```
def create_flow_version(client, flow_id, description):
    """
    Creates a version of an Amazon Bedrock flow.

    Args:
        client: Amazon Bedrock agent boto3 client.
        flow_id (str): The identifier of the flow.
        description (str) : A description for the flow.

    Returns:
        str: The version for the flow.
    """
    try:

        logger.info("Creating flow version for flow: %s.", flow_id)

        # Call CreateFlowVersion operation
        response = client.create_flow_version(
            flowIdentifier=flow_id,
            description=description
        )

        logging.info("Successfully created flow version %s for flow %s.",
            response['version'], flow_id)

        return response['version']

    except ClientError as e:
        logging.exception("Client error creating flow: %s", str(e))
        raise
    except Exception as e:
        logging.exception("Unexpected error creating flow : %s", str(e))
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateFlowVersion을 참조하세요. AWS

`CreateKnowledgeBase`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateKnowledgeBase`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Bedrock 지식 기반을 생성합니다.

```
def create_knowledge_base(bedrock_agent_client, name, role_arn, description=None):
    """
    Creates a new knowledge base.

    Args:
        bedrock_agent_client: The Boto3 Bedrock Agent client.
        name (str): The name of the knowledge base.
        role_arn (str): The ARN of the IAM role that the knowledge base assumes to
 access resources.
        description (str, optional): A description of the knowledge base.

    Returns:
        dict: The details of the created knowledge base.
    """
    try:
        kwargs = {
            "name": name,
            "roleArn": role_arn,
            "knowledgeBaseConfiguration": {
                "type": "VECTOR",
                "vectorKnowledgeBaseConfiguration": {
                    "embeddingModelArn": "arn:aws:bedrock:us-east-1::foundation-
model/amazon.titan-embed-text-v1"
                }
```

```
            },
            "storageConfiguration": {
                "type": "OPENSEARCH_SERVERLESS",
                # Note: You will need to create an OpenSearch Serverless collection
 first and replace this ARN
                # with your actual collection ARN from the OpenSearch console. If
 you use the console instead,
                # you can use the quick-create flow to have Knowledge Bases create
 the collection for you.
                "opensearchServerlessConfiguration": {
                    "collectionArn": "arn:aws:aoss:us-
east-1::123456789012:collection/abcdefgh12345678defgh",
                        "fieldMapping": {
                        "metadataField": "metadata",
                        "textField": "text",
                        "vectorField": "vector"
                        },
                    "vectorIndexName": "test-uuid"
                    },
                },
            "clientToken": "test-client-token-" + str(uuid.uuid4())
        }

        if description:
            kwargs["description"] = description

        response = bedrock_agent_client.create_knowledge_base(**kwargs)

        logger.info("Created knowledge base with ID: %s", response["knowledgeBase"]
["knowledgeBaseId"])
        return response["knowledgeBase"]

    except ClientError as err:
        logger.error(
            "Couldn't create knowledge base. Here's why: %s: %s",
            err.response["Error"]["Code"],
            err.response["Error"]["Message"],
        )
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateKnowledgeBase를 참조하세요. AWS

CreatePrompt

다음 코드 예시는 CreatePrompt의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Bedrock 관리형 프롬프트를 생성합니다.

```
def create_prompt(client, prompt_name, prompt_description, prompt_template,
 model_id=None):
    """
    Creates an Amazon Bedrock managed prompt.

    Args:
    client: Amazon Bedrock Agent boto3 client.
    prompt_name (str): The name for the new prompt.
    prompt_description (str): The description for the new prompt.
    prompt_template (str): The template for the prompt.
    model_id (str, optional): The model ID to associate with the prompt.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from CreatePrompt.
    """
    try:
        logger.info("Creating prompt: %s.", prompt_name)

        # Create a variant with the template
        variant = {
            "name": "default",
            "templateType": "TEXT",
            "templateConfiguration": {
                "text": {
                    "text": prompt_template,
                    "inputVariables": []
                }
            }
        }
```

```
        # Extract input variables from the template
        # Look for patterns like {{variable_name}}

        variables = re.findall(r'{{(.*?)}}', prompt_template)
        for var in variables:
            variant["templateConfiguration"]["text"]
["inputVariables"].append({"name": var.strip()})

        # Add model ID if provided
        if model_id:
            variant["modelId"] = model_id

        # Create the prompt with the variant
        create_params = {
            'name': prompt_name,
            'description': prompt_description,
            'variants': [variant]
        }

        response = client.create_prompt(**create_params)

        logger.info("Successfully created prompt: %s. ID: %s",
                    prompt_name,
                    response['id'])

        return response

    except ClientError as e:
        logger.exception("Client error creating prompt: %s", str(e))
        raise

    except Exception as e:
        logger.exception("Unexpected error creating prompt: %s", str(e))
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreatePrompt를 참조하세요. AWS

`CreatePromptVersion`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreatePromptVersion`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
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Amazon Bedrock 관리형 프롬프트의 버전을 생성합니다.

```
def create_prompt_version(client, prompt_id, description=None):
    """
    Creates a version of an Amazon Bedrock managed prompt.

    Args:
    client: Amazon Bedrock Agent boto3 client.
    prompt_id (str): The identifier of the prompt to create a version for.
    description (str, optional): A description for the version.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from CreatePromptVersion.
    """
    try:
        logger.info("Creating version for prompt ID: %s.", prompt_id)

        create_params = {
            'promptIdentifier': prompt_id
        }

        if description:
            create_params['description'] = description

        response = client.create_prompt_version(**create_params)

        logger.info("Successfully created prompt version: %s", response['version'])
        logger.info("Prompt version ARN: %s", response['arn'])

        return response


    except ClientError as e:
        logger.exception("Client error creating prompt version: %s", str(e))
        raise
```

```
    except Exception as e:
        logger.exception("Unexpected error creating prompt version: %s", str(e))
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreatePromptVersion을 참조하세요. AWS

`DeleteAgent`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteAgent`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
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에이전트를 삭제합니다.

```
    def delete_agent(self, agent_id):
        """
        Deletes an Amazon Bedrock agent.

        :param agent_id: The unique identifier of the agent to delete.
        :return: The response from Amazon Bedrock Agents if successful, otherwise
raises an exception.
        """

        try:
            response = self.client.delete_agent(
                agentId=agent_id, skipResourceInUseCheck=False
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error(f"Couldn't delete agent. {e}")
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteAgent를 참조하세요.

`DeleteAgentAlias`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteAgentAlias`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
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에이전트 별칭을 삭제합니다.

```
    def delete_agent_alias(self, agent_id, agent_alias_id):
        """
        Deletes an alias of an Amazon Bedrock agent.

        :param agent_id: The unique identifier of the agent that the alias belongs
to.
        :param agent_alias_id: The unique identifier of the alias to delete.
        :return: The response from Amazon Bedrock Agents if successful, otherwise
raises an exception.
        """

        try:
            response = self.client.delete_agent_alias(
                agentId=agent_id, agentAliasId=agent_alias_id
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error(f"Couldn't delete agent alias. {e}")
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteAgentAlias를 참조하세요.

DeleteFlow

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteFlow의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
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Amazon Bedrock 흐름을 삭제합니다.

```
def delete_flow(client, flow_id):
    """
    Deletes an Amazon Bedrock flow.

    Args:
    client: Amazon Bedrock agent boto3 client.
    flow_id (str): The identifier of the flow that you want to delete.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from the DeleteFLow operation.
    """
    try:

        logger.info("Deleting flow ID: %s.",
                    flow_id)

        # Call DeleteFlow operation
        response = client.delete_flow(
            flowIdentifier=flow_id,
            skipResourceInUseCheck=True
        )

        logger.info("Finished deleting flow ID: %s", flow_id)

        return response

    except ClientError as e:
        logger.exception("Client error deleting flow: %s", {str(e)})
        raise
```

```
    except Exception as e:
        logger.exception("Unexepcted error deleting flow: %s", {str(e)})
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteFlow를 참조하세요. AWS

`DeleteFlowAlias`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteFlowAlias`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
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Amazon Bedrock 흐름의 별칭을 삭제합니다.

```
def delete_flow_alias(client, flow_id, flow_alias_id):
    """
    Deletes an Amazon Bedrock flow alias.

    Args:
        client: bedrock agent boto3 client.
        flow_id (str): The identifier of the flow.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from the call to DetectFLowAlias
    """
    try:

        logger.info("Deleting flow alias %s for flow: %s.", flow_alias_id, flow_id)

        # Delete the flow alias.
        response = client.delete_flow_alias(
            aliasIdentifier=flow_alias_id,
            flowIdentifier=flow_id
```

```
        )

        logging.info("Successfully deleted flow version for %s.", flow_id)
        return response

    except ClientError as e:
        logging.exception("Client error deleting flow version: %s", str(e))
        raise
    except Exception as e:
        logging.exception("Unexpected deleting flow version: %s", str(e))
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteFlowAlias를 참조하세요. AWS

`DeleteFlowVersion`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteFlowVersion`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
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Amazon Bedrock 흐름의 버전을 삭제합니다.

```
def delete_flow_version(client, flow_id, flow_version):
    """
    Deletes a version of an Amazon Bedrock flow.

    Args:
        client: Amazon Bedrock agent boto3 client.
        flow_id (str): The identifier of the flow.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from DeleteFlowVersion.
    """
    try:
```

```
        logger.info("Deleting flow version %s for flow: %s.",flow_version, flow_id)

        # Call DeleteFlowVersion operation
        response = client.delete_flow_version(
            flowIdentifier=flow_id,
            flowVersion=flow_version
        )

        logging.info("Successfully deleted flow version %s for %s.",
                flow_version,
                flow_id)
        return response

    except ClientError as e:
        logging.exception("Client error deleting flow version: %s ", str(e))
        raise
    except Exception as e:
        logging.exception("Unexpected deleting flow version: %s", str(e))
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteFlowVersion을 참조하세요. AWS

`DeleteKnowledgeBase`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteKnowledgeBase`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Bedrock 지식 기반을 삭제합니다.

```
def delete_knowledge_base(bedrock_agent_client, knowledge_base_id):
    """
    Deletes a knowledge base.
```

```
    Args:
        bedrock_agent_client: The Boto3 Bedrock Agent client.
        knowledge_base_id (str): The ID of the knowledge base to delete.

    Returns:
        bool: True if the deletion was successful.
    """
    try:
        bedrock_agent_client.delete_knowledge_base(
            knowledgeBaseId=knowledge_base_id
        )

        logger.info("Deleted knowledge base: %s", knowledge_base_id)
        return True
    except ClientError as err:
        logger.error(
            "Couldn't delete knowledge base %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
            knowledge_base_id,
            err.response["Error"]["Code"],
            err.response["Error"]["Message"],
        )
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteKnowledgeBase를 참조하세요. AWS

`DeletePrompt`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeletePrompt`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Bedrock 관리형 프롬프트를 삭제합니다.

```
def delete_prompt(client, prompt_id):
```

```
    """
    Deletes an Amazon Bedrock managed prompt.

    Args:
    client: Amazon Bedrock Agent boto3 client.
    prompt_id (str): The identifier of the prompt that you want to delete.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from the DeletePrompt operation.
    """
    try:
        logger.info("Deleting prompt ID: %s.", prompt_id)

        response = client.delete_prompt(
            promptIdentifier=prompt_id
        )

        logger.info("Finished deleting prompt ID: %s", prompt_id)

        return response

    except ClientError as e:
        logger.exception("Client error deleting prompt: %s", str(e))
        raise

    except Exception as e:
        logger.exception("Unexpected error deleting prompt: %s", str(e))
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeletePrompt를 참조하세요. AWS

`GetAgent`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetAgent`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

에이전트를 가져옵니다.

```
    def get_agent(self, agent_id, log_error=True):
        """
        Gets information about an agent.

        :param agent_id: The unique identifier of the agent.
        :param log_error: Whether to log any errors that occur when getting the
agent.
                          If True, errors will be logged to the logger. If False,
errors
                          will still be raised, but not logged.
        :return: The information about the requested agent.
        """

        try:
            response = self.client.get_agent(agentId=agent_id)
            agent = response["agent"]
        except ClientError as e:
            if log_error:
                logger.error(f"Couldn't get agent {agent_id}. {e}")
            raise
        else:
            return agent
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 GetAgent를 참조하세요.

GetFlow

다음 코드 예시는 `GetFlow`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Bedrock 흐름을 가져옵니다.

```
def get_flow(client, flow_id):
    """
    Gets an Amazon Bedrock flow.

    Args:
    client: bedrock agent boto3 client.
        flow_id (str): The identifier of the flow that you want to get.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from the GetFlow operation.
    """
    try:

        logger.info("Getting flow ID: %s.",
                    flow_id)

        # Call GetFlow operation.
        response = client.get_flow(
            flowIdentifier=flow_id
        )

        logger.info("Retrieved flow ID: %s. Name: %s", flow_id,
                    response['name'])

        return response

    except ClientError as e:
        logger.exception("Client error getting flow: %s", {str(e)})
        raise

    except Exception as e:
        logger.exception("Unexepcted error getting flow: %s", {str(e)})
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetFlow를 참조하세요. AWS

GetFlowVersion

다음 코드 예시는 GetFlowVersion의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Bedrock 흐름의 버전을 가져옵니다.

```
def get_flow_version(client, flow_id, flow_version):
    """
    Gets information about a version of an Amazon Bedrock flow.

    Args:
        client: Amazon Bedrock agent boto3 client.
        flow_id (str): The identifier of the flow.
        flow_version (str): The flow version of the flow.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from the call to GetFlowVersion.
    """
    try:

        logger.info("Deleting flow version for flow: %s.", flow_id)

        # Call GetFlowVersion operation
        response = client.get_flow_version(
            flowIdentifier=flow_id,
            flowVersion=flow_version
        )

        logging.info("Successfully got flow version %s information for flow %s.",
                     flow_version,
                     flow_id)

        return response

    except ClientError as e:
        logging.exception("Client error getting flow version: %s", str(e))
        raise
    except Exception as e:
        logging.exception("Unexpected error getting flow version: %s", str(e))
```

```
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetFlowVersion을 참조하세요. AWS

GetKnowledgeBase

다음 코드 예시는 GetKnowledgeBase의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Bedrock 지식 기반을 가져옵니다.

```
def get_knowledge_base(bedrock_agent_client, knowledge_base_id):
    """
    Gets details about a specific knowledge base.

    Args:
        bedrock_agent_client: The Boto3 Bedrock Agent client.
        knowledge_base_id (str): The ID of the knowledge base.

    Returns:
        dict: The details of the knowledge base.
    """
    try:
        response = bedrock_agent_client.get_knowledge_base(
            knowledgeBaseId=knowledge_base_id
        )

        logger.info("Retrieved knowledge base: %s", knowledge_base_id)
        return response["knowledgeBase"]
    except ClientError as err:
        logger.error(
            "Couldn't get knowledge base %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
            knowledge_base_id,
            err.response["Error"]["Code"],
```

```
            err.response["Error"]["Message"],
        )
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetKnowledgeBase를 참조하세요. AWS

GetPrompt

다음 코드 예시는 GetPrompt의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Bedrock 관리형 프롬프트를 가져옵니다.

```
def get_prompt(client, prompt_id):
    """
    Gets an Amazon Bedrock managed prompt.

    Args:
    client: Amazon Bedrock Agent boto3 client.
    prompt_id (str): The identifier of the prompt that you want to get.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from the GetPrompt operation.
    """
    try:
        logger.info("Getting prompt ID: %s.", prompt_id)

        response = client.get_prompt(
            promptIdentifier=prompt_id
        )

        logger.info("Retrieved prompt ID: %s. Name: %s",
                    prompt_id,
```

```
                    response['name'])

        return response

    except ClientError as e:
        logger.exception("Client error getting prompt: %s", str(e))
        raise

    except Exception as e:
        logger.exception("Unexpected error getting prompt: %s", str(e))
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetPrompt를 참조하세요. AWS

`ListAgentActionGroups`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListAgentActionGroups`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

에이전트의 작업 그룹을 나열합니다.

```
    def list_agent_action_groups(self, agent_id, agent_version):
        """
        List the action groups for a version of an Amazon Bedrock Agent.

        :param agent_id: The unique identifier of the agent.
        :param agent_version: The version of the agent.
        :return: The list of action group summaries for the version of the agent.
        """

        try:
            action_groups = []
```

```
            paginator = self.client.get_paginator("list_agent_action_groups")
            for page in paginator.paginate(
                    agentId=agent_id,
                    agentVersion=agent_version,
                    PaginationConfig={"PageSize": 10},
            ):
                action_groups.extend(page["actionGroupSummaries"])

        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error(f"Couldn't list action groups. {e}")
            raise
        else:
            return action_groups
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 ListAgentActionGroups를 참조하세요.

`ListAgentKnowledgeBases`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListAgentKnowledgeBases`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

에이전트와 연결된 지식 기반을 나열합니다.

```
    def list_agent_knowledge_bases(self, agent_id, agent_version):
        """
        List the knowledge bases associated with a version of an Amazon Bedrock
Agent.

        :param agent_id: The unique identifier of the agent.
        :param agent_version: The version of the agent.
        :return: The list of knowledge base summaries for the version of the agent.
        """
```

```
        try:
            knowledge_bases = []

            paginator = self.client.get_paginator("list_agent_knowledge_bases")
            for page in paginator.paginate(
                    agentId=agent_id,
                    agentVersion=agent_version,
                    PaginationConfig={"PageSize": 10},
            ):
                knowledge_bases.extend(page["agentKnowledgeBaseSummaries"])

        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error(f"Couldn't list knowledge bases. {e}")
            raise
        else:
            return knowledge_bases
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 ListAgentKnowledgeBases를 참조하세요.

`ListAgents`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListAgents`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

계정에 속한 에이전트를 나열합니다.

```
    def list_agents(self):
        """
        List the available Amazon Bedrock Agents.
```

```
        :return: The list of available bedrock agents.
        """

        try:
            all_agents = []

            paginator = self.client.get_paginator("list_agents")
            for page in paginator.paginate(PaginationConfig={"PageSize": 10}):
                all_agents.extend(page["agentSummaries"])

        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error(f"Couldn't list agents. {e}")
            raise
        else:
            return all_agents
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 ListAgents를 참조하세요.

`ListFlowAliases`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListFlowAliases`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Bedrock 흐름의 별칭을 나열합니다.

```
def list_flow_aliases(client, flow_id):
    """
    Lists the aliases of an Amazon Bedrock flow.

    Args:
        client: bedrock agent boto3 client.
        flow_id (str): The identifier of the flow.
```

```
    Returns:
        dict: The response from ListFlowAliases.
    """
    try:

        finished = False

        logger.info("Listing flow aliases for flow: %s.", flow_id)

        print(f"Aliases for flow: {flow_id}")

        response = client.list_flow_aliases(
            flowIdentifier=flow_id,
            maxResults=10)

        while finished is False:

            for alias in response['flowAliasSummaries']:
                print(f"Alias Name: {alias['name']}")
                print(f"ID: {alias['id']}")
                print(f"Description: {alias.get('description', 'No
description')}\n")

                if 'nextToken' in response:
                    next_token = response['nextToken']
                    response = client.list_flow_aliases(maxResults=10,
                                                        nextToken=next_token)
                else:
                    finished = True

        logging.info("Successfully listed flow aliases for flow %s.",
                flow_id)

        return response

    except ClientError as e:
        logging.exception("Client error listing flow aliases: %s", str(e))
        raise
    except Exception as e:
        logging.exception("Unexpected error listing flow aliases: %s", str(e))
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListFlowAliases를 참조하세요. AWS

ListFlowVersions

다음 코드 예시는 ListFlowVersions의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Bedrock 흐름의 버전을 나열합니다.

```
def list_flow_versions(client, flow_id):
    """
    Lists the versions of an Amazon Bedrock flow.

    Args:
        client: Amazon bedrock agent boto3 client.
        flow_id (str): The identifier of the flow.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from ListFlowVersions.
    """
    try:

        finished = False

        logger.info("Listing flow versions for flow: %s.", flow_id)

        response = client.list_flow_versions(
            flowIdentifier=flow_id,
            maxResults=10)

        while finished is False:

            print(f"Versions for flow:{flow_id}")
            for version in response['flowVersionSummaries']:
                print(f"Version: {version['version']}")
                print(f"Status: {version['status']}\n")

                if 'nextToken' in response:
```

```
                    next_token = response['nextToken']
                    response = client.list_flow_versions(maxResults=10,
                                                         nextToken=next_token)
                else:
                    finished = True


        logging.info("Successfully listed flow versions for flow %s.",
                flow_id)

        return response

    except ClientError as e:
        logging.exception("Client error listing flow versions: %s", str(e))
        raise
    except Exception as e:
        logging.exception("Unexpected error listing flow versions: %s", str(e))
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListFlowVersions를 참조하세요. AWS

`ListFlows`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListFlows`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Bedrock 흐름을 나열합니다.

```
def list_flows(client):
    """
    Lists versions of an Amazon Bedrock flow.

    Args:
```

```
        client: Amazon Bedrock agent boto3 client.
        flow_id (str): The identifier of the flow.

    Returns:
        Nothing.
    """
    try:
        finished = False

        logger.info("Listing flows:")

        response = client.list_flows(maxResults=10)

        while finished is False:

            for flow in response['flowSummaries']:
                print(f"ID: {flow['id']}")
                print(f"Name: {flow['name']}")
                print(
                    f"Description: {flow.get('description', 'No description')}")
                print(f"Latest version: {flow['version']}")
                print(f"Status: {flow['status']}\n")

            if 'nextToken' in response:
                next_token = response['nextToken']
                response = client.list_flows(maxResults=10,
                                             nextToken=next_token)
            else:
                finished = True

        logging.info("Successfully listed flows.")


    except ClientError as e:
        logging.exception("Client error listing flow versions: %s", str(e))
        raise
    except Exception as e:
        logging.exception("Unexpected error listing flow versions: %s", str(e))
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListFlows를 참조하세요.

ListKnowledgeBases

다음 코드 예시는 ListKnowledgeBases의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Bedrock 지식 기반을 나열합니다.

```
def list_knowledge_bases(bedrock_agent_client, max_results=None):
    """
    Lists the knowledge bases in your AWS account.

    Args:
        bedrock_agent_client: The Boto3 Bedrock Agent client.
        max_results (int, optional): The maximum number of knowledge bases to
 return.

    Returns:
        list: A list of knowledge base details.
    """
    try:
        kwargs = {}
        if max_results is not None:
            kwargs["maxResults"] = max_results

        # Initialize an empty list to store all knowledge bases
        all_knowledge_bases = []

        # Use paginator to handle pagination automatically
        paginator = bedrock_agent_client.get_paginator('list_knowledge_bases')
        page_iterator = paginator.paginate(**kwargs)

        # Iterate through each page of results
        for page in page_iterator:
            all_knowledge_bases.extend(page.get('knowledgeBaseSummaries', []))

        logger.info("Found %s knowledge bases.", len(all_knowledge_bases))
```

```
        return all_knowledge_bases
    except ClientError as err:
        logger.error(
            "Couldn't list knowledge bases. Here's why: %s: %s",
            err.response["Error"]["Code"],
            err.response["Error"]["Message"],
        )
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListKnowledgeBases를 참조하세요. AWS

`ListPrompts`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListPrompts`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Bedrock 관리형 프롬프트를 나열합니다.

```
def list_prompts(client, max_results=10):
    """
    Lists Amazon Bedrock managed prompts.

    Args:
        client: Amazon Bedrock Agent boto3 client.
        max_results (int): Maximum number of results to return per page.

    Returns:
        list: A list of prompt summaries.
    """
    try:
        logger.info("Listing prompts:")
```

```
        # Create a paginator for the list_prompts operation
        paginator = client.get_paginator('list_prompts')

        # Create the pagination parameters
        pagination_config = {
            'maxResults': max_results
        }

        # Initialize an empty list to store all prompts
        all_prompts = []

        # Iterate through all pages
        for page in paginator.paginate(**pagination_config):
            all_prompts.extend(page.get('promptSummaries', []))

        logger.info("Successfully listed %s prompts.", len(all_prompts))
        return all_prompts

    except ClientError as e:
        logger.exception("Client error listing prompts: %s", str(e))
        raise
    except Exception as e:
        logger.exception("Unexpected error listing prompts: %s", str(e))
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListPrompts를 참조하세요.

`PrepareAgent`

다음 코드 예시는 `PrepareAgent`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

내부 테스트를 위해 에이전트를 준비합니다.

```
    def prepare_agent(self, agent_id):
        """
        Creates a DRAFT version of the agent that can be used for internal testing.

        :param agent_id: The unique identifier of the agent to prepare.
        :return: The response from Amazon Bedrock Agents if successful, otherwise
 raises an exception.
        """
        try:
            prepared_agent_details = self.client.prepare_agent(agentId=agent_id)
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error(f"Couldn't prepare agent. {e}")
            raise
        else:
            return prepared_agent_details
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 PrepareAgent를 참조하세요.

`PrepareFlow`

다음 코드 예시는 `PrepareFlow`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Bedrock 흐름을 준비합니다.

```
def prepare_flow(client, flow_id):
    """
    Prepares an Amazon Bedrock Flow.

    Args:
        client: Amazon Bedrock agent boto3 client.
        flow_id (str): The identifier of the flow that you want to prepare.
```

```
    Returns:
        str: The status of the flow preparation
    """
    try:

        # Prepare the flow.
        logger.info("Preparing flow ID: %s",
                    flow_id)

        response = client.prepare_flow(
            flowIdentifier=flow_id
        )

        status = response.get('status')

        while status == "Preparing":
            logger.info("Preparing flow ID: %s. Status %s",
                        flow_id, status)

            sleep(5)
            response = client.get_flow(
                flowIdentifier=flow_id
            )
            status = response.get('status')
            print(f"Flow Status: {status}")

        if status == "Prepared":
            logger.info("Finished preparing flow ID: %s. Status %s",
                        flow_id, status)
        else:
            logger.warning("flow ID: %s not prepared. Status %s",
                           flow_id, status)

        return status

    except ClientError as e:
        logger.exception("Client error preparing flow: %s", {str(e)})
        raise

    except Exception as e:
        logger.exception("Unexepcted error preparing flow: %s", {str(e)})
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 PrepareFlow를 참조하세요.

UpdateFlow

다음 코드 예시는 UpdateFlow의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Bedrock 흐름을 업데이트합니다.

```
def update_flow(client, flow_id, flow_name, flow_description, role_arn, flow_def):
    """
    Updates an Amazon Bedrock flow.

    Args:
    client: bedrock agent boto3 client.
    flow_id (str): The ID for the flow that you want to update.
    flow_name (str): The name for the flow.
    role_arn (str):  The ARN for the IAM role that use flow uses.
    flow_def (json): The JSON definition of the flow that you want to create.

    Returns:
        dict: Flow information if successful.
    """
    try:

        logger.info("Updating flow: %s.", flow_id)

        response = client.update_flow(
            flowIdentifier=flow_id,
            name=flow_name,
            description=flow_description,
            executionRoleArn=role_arn,
```

```
            definition=flow_def
        )

        logger.info("Successfully updated flow: %s. ID: %s",
                    flow_name,
                    {response['id']})

        return response

    except ClientError as e:
        logger.exception("Client error updating flow: %s", {str(e)})
        raise

    except Exception as e:
        logger.exception("Unexepcted error updating flow: %s", {str(e)})
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 UpdateFlow를 참조하세요.

`UpdateFlowAlias`

다음 코드 예시는 `UpdateFlowAlias`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Bedrock 흐름의 별칭을 업데이트합니다.

```
def update_flow_alias(client, flow_id, alias_id, flow_version, name, description):
    """
    Updates an alias for an Amazon Bedrock flow.

    Args:
        client: bedrock agent boto3 client.
        flow_id (str): The identifier of the flow.
```

```
    Returns:
        str: The response from UpdateFlowAlias.
    """

    try:
        logger.info("Updating flow alias %s for flow: %s.", alias_id, flow_id)

        response = client.update_flow_alias(
            aliasIdentifier=alias_id,
            flowIdentifier=flow_id,
            name=name,
            description=description,
            routingConfiguration=[
                {
                    "flowVersion": flow_version
                }
            ]
        )
        logger.info("Successfully updated flow alias %s for %s.", alias_id, flow_id)

        return response

    except ClientError as e:
        logging.exception("Client error updating alias %s for flow: %s - %s",
                alias_id, flow_id, str(e))
        raise
    except Exception as e:
        logging.exception("Unexpected error updating alias %s for flow : %s - %s",
                alias_id, flow_id, str(e))
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 UpdateFlowAlias를 참조하세요. AWS

`UpdateKnowledgeBase`

다음 코드 예시는 `UpdateKnowledgeBase`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Bedrock 지식 기반을 업데이트합니다.

```
def update_knowledge_base(bedrock_agent_client, knowledge_base_id, name=None,
 description=None, role_arn=None):
    """
    Updates an existing knowledge base.

    Args:
        bedrock_agent_client: The Boto3 Bedrock Agent client.
        knowledge_base_id (str): The ID of the knowledge base to update.
        name (str, optional): The new name for the knowledge base.
        description (str, optional): The new description for the knowledge base.
        role_arn (str, optional): The new IAM role ARN for the knowledge base.

    Returns:
        dict: The details of the updated knowledge base.
    """
    try:
        kwargs = {
            "knowledgeBaseId": knowledge_base_id,
            "knowledgeBaseConfiguration": {
                "type": "VECTOR",
                "vectorKnowledgeBaseConfiguration": {
                    "embeddingModelArn": "arn:aws:bedrock:us-east-1::foundation-
model/amazon.titan-embed-text-v1"
                }
            }
        }

        if name:
            kwargs["name"] = name
        if description:
            kwargs["description"] = description
        if role_arn:
            kwargs["roleArn"] = role_arn
```

```
        response = bedrock_agent_client.update_knowledge_base(**kwargs)

        logger.info("Updated knowledge base: %s", knowledge_base_id)
        return response["knowledgeBase"]

    except ClientError as err:
        logger.error(
            "Couldn't update knowledge base %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
            knowledge_base_id,
            err.response["Error"]["Code"],
            err.response["Error"]["Message"],
        )
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 UpdateKnowledgeBase를 참조하세요. AWS

시나리오

흐름 생성 및 호출

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 흐름에 대한 실행 역할을 생성합니다.
- 흐름을 생성합니다.
- 완전히 구성된 흐름을 배포합니다.
- 사용자가 제공한 프롬프트를 사용하여 흐름을 호출합니다.
- 생성된 모든 리소스를 삭제합니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

사용자 지정 장르 및 노래 수를 기반으로 음악 재생 목록을 생성합니다.

```
from datetime import datetime
import logging
import boto3

from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

from roles import create_flow_role, delete_flow_role, update_role_policy
from flow import create_flow, prepare_flow, delete_flow
from run_flow import run_playlist_flow
from flow_version import create_flow_version, delete_flow_version
from flow_alias import create_flow_alias, delete_flow_alias

logging.basicConfig(
    level=logging.INFO
)
logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

def create_input_node(name):
    """
    Creates an input node configuration for an Amazon Bedrock flow.

    The input node serves as the entry point for the flow and defines
    the initial document structure that will be passed to subsequent nodes.

    Args:
        name (str): The name of the input node.

    Returns:
        dict: The input node configuration.

    """
    return {
        "type": "Input",
        "name": name,
        "outputs": [
            {
                "name": "document",
                "type": "Object"
            }
        ]
    }
```

```
def create_prompt_node(name, model_id):
    """
    Creates a prompt node configuration for a Bedrock flow that generates music
 playlists.

    The prompt node defines an inline prompt template that creates a music playlist
 based on
    a specified genre and number of songs. The prompt uses two variables that are
 mapped from
    the input JSON object:
    - {{genre}}: The genre of music to create a playlist for
    - {{number}}: The number of songs to include in the playlist

    Args:
        name (str): The name of the prompt node.
        model_id (str): The identifier of the foundation model to use for the
 prompt.

    Returns:
        dict: The prompt node.

    """

    return {
        "type": "Prompt",
        "name": name,
        "configuration": {
            "prompt": {
                "sourceConfiguration": {
                    "inline": {
                        "modelId": model_id,
                        "templateType": "TEXT",
                        "inferenceConfiguration": {
                            "text": {
                                "temperature": 0.8
                            }
                        },
                        "templateConfiguration": {
                            "text": {
                                "text": "Make me a {{genre}} playlist consisting of
 the following number of songs: {{number}}."
                            }
                        }
```

```
                    }
                }
            }
        },
        "inputs": [
            {
                "name": "genre",
                "type": "String",
                "expression": "$.data.genre"
            },
            {
                "name": "number",
                "type": "Number",
                "expression": "$.data.number"
            }
        ],
        "outputs": [
            {
                "name": "modelCompletion",
                "type": "String"
            }
        ]
    }


def create_output_node(name):
    """
    Creates an output node configuration for a Bedrock flow.

    The output node validates that the output from the last node is a string
    and returns it unmodified. The input name must be "document".

    Args:
        name (str): The name of the output node.

    Returns:
        dict: The output node configuration containing the output node:

    """

    return {
        "type": "Output",
        "name": name,
        "inputs": [
```

```
            {
                "name": "document",
                "type": "String",
                "expression": "$.data"
            }
        ]
    }




def create_playlist_flow(client, flow_name, flow_description, role_arn,
 prompt_model_id):
    """
    Creates the playlist generator flow.
    Args:
        client: bedrock agent boto3 client.
        role_arn (str): Name for the new IAM role.
        prompt_model_id (str): The id of the model to use in the prompt node.
    Returns:
        dict: The response from the create_flow operation.
    """

    input_node = create_input_node("FlowInput")
    prompt_node = create_prompt_node("MakePlaylist", prompt_model_id)
    output_node = create_output_node("FlowOutput")

    # Create connections between the nodes
    connections = []

    #  First, create connections between the output of the flow
    # input node and each input of the prompt node.
    for prompt_node_input in prompt_node["inputs"]:
        connections.append(
            {
                "name": "_".join([input_node["name"], prompt_node["name"],
                                  prompt_node_input["name"]]),
                "source": input_node["name"],
                "target": prompt_node["name"],
                "type": "Data",
                "configuration": {
                    "data": {
                        "sourceOutput": input_node["outputs"][0]["name"],
                        "targetInput": prompt_node_input["name"]
```

```
                    }
                }
            }
        )

    # Then, create a connection between the output of the prompt node and the input
 of the flow output node
    connections.append(
        {
            "name": "_".join([prompt_node["name"], output_node["name"]]),
            "source": prompt_node["name"],
            "target": output_node["name"],
            "type": "Data",
            "configuration": {
                "data": {
                    "sourceOutput": prompt_node["outputs"][0]["name"],
                    "targetInput": output_node["inputs"][0]["name"]
                }
            }
        }
    )

    flow_def = {
        "nodes": [input_node, prompt_node, output_node],
        "connections": connections
    }

    # Create the flow.

    response = create_flow(
        client, flow_name, flow_description, role_arn, flow_def)

    return response



def get_model_arn(client, model_id):
    """
    Gets the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for a model.
    Args:
        client (str): Amazon Bedrock boto3 client.
        model_id (str): The id of the model.
    Returns:
        str: The ARN of the model.
```

```
    """

    try:
        # Call GetFoundationModelDetails operation
        response = client.get_foundation_model(modelIdentifier=model_id)

        # Extract model ARN from the response
        model_arn = response['modelDetails']['modelArn']

        return model_arn

    except ClientError as e:
        logger.exception("Client error getting model ARN: %s", {str(e)})
        raise

    except Exception as e:
        logger.exception("Unexpected error getting model ARN: %s", {str(e)})
        raise


def prepare_flow_version_and_alias(bedrock_agent_client,
                                   flow_id):
    """
    Prepares the flow and then creates a flow version and flow alias.
    Args:
        bedrock_agent_client: Amazon Bedrock Agent boto3 client.
        flowd_id (str): The ID of the flow that you want to prepare.
    Returns: The flow_version and flow_alias.

    """

    status = prepare_flow(bedrock_agent_client, flow_id)

    flow_version = None
    flow_alias = None

    if status == 'Prepared':

        # Create the flow version and alias.
        flow_version = create_flow_version(bedrock_agent_client,
                                           flow_id,
                                           f"flow version for flow {flow_id}.")

        flow_alias = create_flow_alias(bedrock_agent_client,
```

```
                                        flow_id,
                                        flow_version,
                                        "latest",
                                        f"Alias for flow {flow_id}, version
 {flow_version}")

    return flow_version, flow_alias



def delete_role_resources(bedrock_agent_client,
                          iam_client,
                          role_name,
                          flow_id,
                          flow_version,
                          flow_alias):
    """
    Deletes the flow, flow alias, flow version, and IAM roles.
    Args:
        bedrock_agent_client: Amazon Bedrock Agent boto3 client.
        iam_client: Amazon IAM boto3 client.
        role_name (str): The name of the IAM role.
        flow_id (str): The id of the flow.
        flow_version (str): The version of the flow.
        flow_alias (str): The alias of the flow.
    """

    if flow_id is not None:
        if flow_alias is not None:
            delete_flow_alias(bedrock_agent_client, flow_id, flow_alias)
        if flow_version is not None:
            delete_flow_version(bedrock_agent_client,
                        flow_id, flow_version)
        delete_flow(bedrock_agent_client, flow_id)

    if role_name is not None:
        delete_flow_role(iam_client, role_name)



def main():
    """
    Creates, runs, and optionally deletes a Bedrock flow for generating music
 playlists.
```

```
    Note:
        Requires valid AWS credentials in the default profile
    """

    delete_choice = "y"
    try:

        # Get various boto3 clients.
        session = boto3.Session(profile_name='default')
        bedrock_agent_runtime_client = session.client('bedrock-agent-runtime')
        bedrock_agent_client = session.client('bedrock-agent')
        bedrock_client = session.client('bedrock')
        iam_client = session.client('iam')

        role_name = None
        flow_id = None
        flow_version = None
        flow_alias = None

        #Change the model as needed.
        prompt_model_id = "amazon.nova-pro-v1:0"

        # Base the flow name on the current date and time
        current_time = datetime.now()
        timestamp = current_time.strftime("%Y-%m-%d-%H-%M-%S")
        flow_name = f"FlowPlayList_{timestamp}"
        flow_description = "A flow to generate a music playlist."

        # Create a role for the flow.
        role_name = f"BedrockFlowRole-{flow_name}"
        role = create_flow_role(iam_client, role_name)
        role_arn = role['Arn']

        # Create the flow.
        response = create_playlist_flow(
            bedrock_agent_client, flow_name, flow_description, role_arn,
prompt_model_id)
        flow_id = response.get('id')

        if flow_id:
            # Update accessible resources in the role.
            model_arn = get_model_arn(bedrock_client, prompt_model_id)
            update_role_policy(iam_client, role_name, [
```

```
                                response.get('arn'), model_arn])

            # Prepare the flow and flow version.
            flow_version, flow_alias = prepare_flow_version_and_alias(
                bedrock_agent_client, flow_id)

            # Run the flow.
            if flow_version and flow_alias:
                run_playlist_flow(bedrock_agent_runtime_client,
                                  flow_id, flow_alias)

                delete_choice = input("Delete flow? y or n : ").lower()


            else:
                print("Couldn't run. Deleting flow and role.")
                delete_flow(bedrock_agent_client, flow_id)
                delete_flow_role(iam_client, role_name)
        else:
            print("Couldn't create flow.")


    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Fatal error: {str(e)}")

    finally:
        if delete_choice == 'y':
                delete_role_resources(bedrock_agent_client,
                                      iam_client,
                                      role_name,
                                      flow_id,
                                      flow_version,
                                      flow_alias)
        else:
            print("Flow not deleted. ")
            print(f"\tFlow ID: {flow_id}")
            print(f"\tFlow version: {flow_version}")
            print(f"\tFlow alias: {flow_alias}")
            print(f"\tRole ARN: {role_arn}")

        print("Done!")

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

```
def invoke_flow(client, flow_id, flow_alias_id, input_data):
    """
    Invoke an Amazon Bedrock flow and handle the response stream.

    Args:
        client: Boto3 client for Amazon Bedrock agent runtime.
        flow_id: The ID of the flow to invoke.
        flow_alias_id: The alias ID of the flow.
        input_data: Input data for the flow.

    Returns:
        Dict containing flow status and flow output.
    """

    response = None
    request_params = None

    request_params = {
            "flowIdentifier": flow_id,
            "flowAliasIdentifier": flow_alias_id,
            "inputs": [input_data],
            "enableTrace": True
        }


    response = client.invoke_flow(**request_params)

    flow_status = ""
    output= ""

    # Process the streaming response
    for event in response['responseStream']:

        # Check if flow is complete.
        if 'flowCompletionEvent' in event:
            flow_status = event['flowCompletionEvent']['completionReason']

        # Save the model output.
        elif 'flowOutputEvent' in event:
            output = event['flowOutputEvent']['content']['document']
            logger.info("Output : %s", output)
```

```
        # Log trace events.
        elif 'flowTraceEvent' in event:
            logger.info("Flow trace:  %s", event['flowTraceEvent'])

    return {
        "flow_status": flow_status,
        "output": output

    }




def run_playlist_flow(bedrock_agent_client, flow_id, flow_alias_id):
    """
    Runs the playlist generator flow.

    Args:
        bedrock_agent_client: Boto3 client for Amazon Bedrock agent runtime.
        flow_id: The ID of the flow to run.
        flow_alias_id: The alias ID of the flow.

    """


    print ("Welcome to the playlist generator flow.")
    # Get the initial prompt from the user.
    genre = input("Enter genre: ")
    number_of_songs = int(input("Enter number of songs: "))


    # Use prompt to create input data for the input node.
    flow_input_data = {
        "content": {
            "document": {
                "genre" : genre,
                "number" : number_of_songs
            }
        },
        "nodeName": "FlowInput",
        "nodeOutputName": "document"
    }

    try:
```

```
        result = invoke_flow(
                bedrock_agent_client, flow_id, flow_alias_id, flow_input_data)

        status = result['flow_status']

        if status == "SUCCESS":
                # The flow completed successfully.
                logger.info("The flow %s successfully completed.", flow_id)
                print(result['output'])
        else:
            logger.warning("Flow status: %s",status)

    except ClientError as e:
        print(f"Client error: {str(e)}")
        logger.error("Client error: %s", {str(e)})
        raise

    except Exception as e:
        logger.error("An error occurred: %s", {str(e)})
        logger.error("Error type: %s", {type(e)})
        raise



def create_flow_role(client, role_name):
    """
    Creates an IAM role for Amazon Bedrock with permissions to run a flow.

    Args:
        role_name (str): Name for the new IAM role.
    Returns:
        str: The role Amazon Resource Name.
    """


    # Trust relationship policy - allows Amazon Bedrock service to assume this role.
    trust_policy = {
        "Version": "2012-10-17",
        "Statement": [{
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Principal": {
                "Service": "bedrock.amazonaws.com"
            },
```

```
            "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
        }]
    }

    # Basic inline policy for for running a flow.

    resources = "*"

    bedrock_policy = {
        "Version": "2012-10-17",
        "Statement": [
            {
                "Effect": "Allow",
                "Action": [
                    "bedrock:InvokeModel",
                    "bedrock:Retrieve",
                    "bedrock:RetrieveAndGenerate"
                ],
                # Using * as placeholder - Later you update with specific ARNs.
                "Resource": resources
            }
        ]
    }



    try:
        # Create the IAM role with trust policy
        logging.info("Creating role: %s",role_name)
        role = client.create_role(
            RoleName=role_name,
            AssumeRolePolicyDocument=json.dumps(trust_policy),
            Description="Role for Amazon Bedrock operations"
        )

        # Attach inline policy to the role
        print("Attaching inline policy")
        client.put_role_policy(
            RoleName=role_name,
            PolicyName=f"{role_name}-policy",
            PolicyDocument=json.dumps(bedrock_policy)
        )

        logging.info("Create Role ARN: %s", role['Role']['Arn'])
```

```
        return role['Role']

    except ClientError as e:
        logging.warning("Error creating role: %s", str(e))
        raise
    except Exception as e:
        logging.warning("Unexpected error: %s", str(e))
        raise


def update_role_policy(client, role_name, resource_arns):
    """
    Updates an IAM role's inline policy with specific resource ARNs.

    Args:
        role_name (str): Name of the existing role.
        resource_arns (list): List of resource ARNs to allow access to.
    """


    updated_policy = {
        "Version": "2012-10-17",
        "Statement": [
            {
                "Effect": "Allow",
                "Action": [
                    "bedrock:GetFlow",
                    "bedrock:InvokeModel",
                    "bedrock:Retrieve",
                    "bedrock:RetrieveAndGenerate"
                ],
                "Resource": resource_arns
            }
        ]
    }

    try:
        client.put_role_policy(
            RoleName=role_name,
            PolicyName=f"{role_name}-policy",
            PolicyDocument=json.dumps(updated_policy)
        )
        logging.info("Updated policy for role: %s",role_name)
```

```
    except ClientError as e:
        logging.warning("Error updating role policy: %s", str(e))
        raise


def delete_flow_role(client, role_name):
    """
    Deletes an IAM role.

    Args:
        role_name (str): Name of the role to delete.
    """




    try:
        # Detach and delete inline policies
        policies = client.list_role_policies(RoleName=role_name)['PolicyNames']
        for policy_name in policies:
            client.delete_role_policy(RoleName=role_name, PolicyName=policy_name)

        # Delete the role
        client.delete_role(RoleName=role_name)
        logging.info("Deleted role: %s", role_name)


    except ClientError as e:
        logging.info("Error Deleting role: %s", str(e))
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - CreateFlow
  - CreateFlowAlias
  - CreateFlowVersion
  - DeleteFlow
  - DeleteFlowAlias
  - DeleteFlowVersion
  - GetFlow

- GetFlowAlias
- GetFlowVersion
- InvokeFlow
- PrepareFlow

관리형 프롬프트 생성 및 호출

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 관리형 프롬프트를 생성합니다.
- 프롬프트 버전을 생성합니다.
- 버전을 사용하여 프롬프트를 호출합니다.
- 리소스를 정리합니다(선택 사항).

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

관리형 프롬프트를 생성하고 호출합니다.

```
import argparse
import boto3
import logging
import time

# Now import the modules
from prompt import create_prompt, create_prompt_version, delete_prompt
from run_prompt import invoke_prompt

logging.basicConfig(
    level=logging.INFO,
    format='%(levelname)s: %(message)s'
)
```

```
logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)



def run_scenario(bedrock_client, bedrock_runtime_client, model_id, cleanup=True):
    """
    Runs the Amazon Bedrock managed prompt scenario.

    Args:
        bedrock_client: The Amazon Bedrock Agent client.
        bedrock_runtime_client: The Amazon Bedrock Runtime client.
        model_id (str): The model ID to use for the prompt.
        cleanup (bool): Whether to clean up resources at the end of the scenario.

    Returns:
        dict: A dictionary containing the created resources.
    """
    prompt_id = None

    try:
        # Step 1: Create a prompt
        print("\n=== Step 1: Creating a prompt ===")
        prompt_name = f"PlaylistGenerator-{int(time.time())}"
        prompt_description = "Playlist generator"
        prompt_template = """
          Make me a {{genre}} playlist consisting of the following number of songs:
 {{number}}."""

        create_response = create_prompt(
            bedrock_client,
            prompt_name,
            prompt_description,
            prompt_template,
            model_id
        )

        prompt_id = create_response['id']
        print(f"Created prompt: {prompt_name} with ID: {prompt_id}")

        # Create a version of the prompt
        print("\n=== Creating a version of the prompt ===")
        version_response = create_prompt_version(
            bedrock_client,
            prompt_id,
```

```
            description="Initial version of the product description generator"
        )

        prompt_version_arn = version_response['arn']
        prompt_version = version_response['version']

        print(f"Created prompt version: {prompt_version}")
        print(f"Prompt version ARN: {prompt_version_arn}")

        # Step 2: Invoke the prompt directly
        print("\n=== Step 2: Invoking the prompt ===")
        input_variables = {
            "genre": "pop",
            "number": "2",
           }

        # Use the ARN from the create_prompt_version response
        result = invoke_prompt(
            bedrock_runtime_client,
            prompt_version_arn,
            input_variables
        )
        # Display the playlist
        print(f"\n{result}")


        # Step 3: Clean up resources (optional)
        if cleanup:
            print("\n=== Step 3: Cleaning up resources ===")

            # Delete the prompt
            print(f"Deleting prompt {prompt_id}...")
            delete_prompt(bedrock_client, prompt_id)

            print("Cleanup complete")
        else:
            print("\n=== Resources were not cleaned up ===")
            print(f"Prompt ID: {prompt_id}")



    except Exception as e:
        logger.exception("Error in scenario: %s", str(e))
```

```
        # Attempt to clean up if an error occurred and cleanup was requested
        if cleanup and prompt_id:
            try:
                print("\nCleaning up resources after error...")

                # Delete the prompt
                try:
                    delete_prompt(bedrock_client, prompt_id)
                    print("Cleanup after error complete")
                except Exception as cleanup_error:
                    logger.error("Error during cleanup: %s", str(cleanup_error))
            except Exception as final_error:
                logger.error("Final error during cleanup: %s", str(final_error))

        # Re-raise the original exception
        raise

def main():
    """
    Entry point for the Amazon Bedrock managed prompt scenario.
    """
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser(
        description="Run the Amazon Bedrock managed prompt scenario."
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        '--region',
        default='us-east-1',
        help="The AWS Region to use."
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        '--model-id',
        default='anthropic.claude-v2',
        help="The model ID to use for the prompt."
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        '--cleanup',
        action='store_true',
        default=True,
        help="Clean up resources at the end of the scenario."
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        '--no-cleanup',
        action='store_false',
        dest='cleanup',
```

```
        help="Don't clean up resources at the end of the scenario."
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()

    bedrock_client = boto3.client('bedrock-agent', region_name=args.region)
    bedrock_runtime_client = boto3.client('bedrock-runtime',
 region_name=args.region)

    print("=== Amazon Bedrock Managed Prompt Scenario ===")
    print(f"Region: {args.region}")
    print(f"Model ID: {args.model_id}")
    print(f"Cleanup resources: {args.cleanup}")

    try:
        run_scenario(
            bedrock_client,
            bedrock_runtime_client,
            args.model_id,
            args.cleanup
        )

    except Exception as e:
        logger.exception("Error running scenario: %s", str(e))

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - Converse
  - CreatePrompt
  - CreatePromptVersion
  - DeletePrompt

에이전트 생성 및 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 에이전트에 대한 실행 역할을 생성합니다.
- 에이전트를 생성하고 DRAFT 버전을 배포합니다.

- 에이전트의 기능을 구현하는 Lambda 함수를 생성합니다.
- 에이전트를 Lambda 함수에 연결하는 작업 그룹을 생성합니다.
- 완전히 구성된 에이전트를 배포합니다.
- 사용자가 제공한 프롬프트로 에이전트를 간접 호출합니다.
- 생성된 모든 리소스를 삭제합니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

에이전트를 생성 및 간접 호출합니다.

```
REGION = "us-east-1"
ROLE_POLICY_NAME = "agent_permissions"


class BedrockAgentScenarioWrapper:
    """Runs a scenario that shows how to get started using Amazon Bedrock Agents."""

    def __init__(
            self, bedrock_agent_client, runtime_client, lambda_client, iam_resource,
 postfix
    ):
        self.iam_resource = iam_resource
        self.lambda_client = lambda_client
        self.bedrock_agent_runtime_client = runtime_client
        self.postfix = postfix

        self.bedrock_wrapper = BedrockAgentWrapper(bedrock_agent_client)

        self.agent = None
        self.agent_alias = None
        self.agent_role = None
        self.prepared_agent_details = None
        self.lambda_role = None
        self.lambda_function = None
```

```
    def run_scenario(self):
        print("=" * 88)
        print("Welcome to the Amazon Bedrock Agents demo.")
        print("=" * 88)

        # Query input from user
        print("Let's start with creating an agent:")
        print("-" * 40)
        name, foundation_model = self._request_name_and_model_from_user()
        print("-" * 40)

        # Create an execution role for the agent
        self.agent_role = self._create_agent_role(foundation_model)

        # Create the agent
        self.agent = self._create_agent(name, foundation_model)

        # Prepare a DRAFT version of the agent
        self.prepared_agent_details = self._prepare_agent()

        # Create the agent's Lambda function
        self.lambda_function = self._create_lambda_function()

        # Configure permissions for the agent to invoke the Lambda function
        self._allow_agent_to_invoke_function()
        self._let_function_accept_invocations_from_agent()

        # Create an action group to connect the agent with the Lambda function
        self._create_agent_action_group()

        # If the agent has been modified or any components have been added, prepare
the agent again
        components = [self._get_agent()]
        components += self._get_agent_action_groups()
        components += self._get_agent_knowledge_bases()

        latest_update = max(component["updatedAt"] for component in components)
        if latest_update > self.prepared_agent_details["preparedAt"]:
            self.prepared_agent_details = self._prepare_agent()

        # Create an agent alias
        self.agent_alias = self._create_agent_alias()
```

```
        # Test the agent
        self._chat_with_agent(self.agent_alias)

        print("=" * 88)
        print("Thanks for running the demo!\n")

        if q.ask("Do you want to delete the created resources? [y/N] ", q.is_yesno):
            self._delete_resources()
            print("=" * 88)
            print(
                "All demo resources have been deleted. Thanks again for running the
demo!"
            )
        else:
            self._list_resources()
            print("=" * 88)
            print("Thanks again for running the demo!")

    def _request_name_and_model_from_user(self):
        existing_agent_names = [
            agent["agentName"] for agent in self.bedrock_wrapper.list_agents()
        ]

        while True:
            name = q.ask("Enter an agent name: ", self.is_valid_agent_name)
            if name.lower() not in [n.lower() for n in existing_agent_names]:
                break
            print(
                f"Agent {name} conflicts with an existing agent. Please use a
different name."
            )

        models = ["anthropic.claude-instant-v1", "anthropic.claude-v2"]
        model_id = models[
            q.choose("Which foundation model would you like to use? ", models)
        ]

        return name, model_id

    def _create_agent_role(self, model_id):
        role_name = f"AmazonBedrockExecutionRoleForAgents_{self.postfix}"
        model_arn = f"arn:aws:bedrock:{REGION}::foundation-model/{model_id}*"

        print("Creating an an execution role for the agent...")
```

```
        try:
            role = self.iam_resource.create_role(
                RoleName=role_name,
                AssumeRolePolicyDocument=json.dumps(
                    {
                        "Version": "2012-10-17",
                        "Statement": [
                            {
                                "Effect": "Allow",
                                "Principal": {"Service": "bedrock.amazonaws.com"},
                                "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
                            }
                        ],
                    }
                ),
            )

            role.Policy(ROLE_POLICY_NAME).put(
                PolicyDocument=json.dumps(
                    {
                        "Version": "2012-10-17",
                        "Statement": [
                            {
                                "Effect": "Allow",
                                "Action": "bedrock:InvokeModel",
                                "Resource": model_arn,
                            }
                        ],
                    }
                )
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error(f"Couldn't create role {role_name}. Here's why: {e}")
            raise

        return role

    def _create_agent(self, name, model_id):
        print("Creating the agent...")

        instruction = """
            You are a friendly chat bot. You have access to a function called that
returns
```

```
            information about the current date and time. When responding with date
or time,
            please make sure to add the timezone UTC.
            """
        agent = self.bedrock_wrapper.create_agent(
            agent_name=name,
            foundation_model=model_id,
            instruction=instruction,
            role_arn=self.agent_role.arn,
        )
        self._wait_for_agent_status(agent["agentId"], "NOT_PREPARED")

        return agent

    def _prepare_agent(self):
        print("Preparing the agent...")

        agent_id = self.agent["agentId"]
        prepared_agent_details = self.bedrock_wrapper.prepare_agent(agent_id)
        self._wait_for_agent_status(agent_id, "PREPARED")

        return prepared_agent_details

    def _create_lambda_function(self):
        print("Creating the Lambda function...")

        function_name = f"AmazonBedrockExampleFunction_{self.postfix}"

        self.lambda_role = self._create_lambda_role()

        try:
            deployment_package = self._create_deployment_package(function_name)

            lambda_function = self.lambda_client.create_function(
                FunctionName=function_name,
                Description="Lambda function for Amazon Bedrock example",
                Runtime="python3.11",
                Role=self.lambda_role.arn,
                Handler=f"{function_name}.lambda_handler",
                Code={"ZipFile": deployment_package},
                Publish=True,
            )

            waiter = self.lambda_client.get_waiter("function_active_v2")
```

```
            waiter.wait(FunctionName=function_name)

        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error(
                f"Couldn't create Lambda function {function_name}. Here's why: {e}"
            )
            raise

        return lambda_function

    def _create_lambda_role(self):
        print("Creating an execution role for the Lambda function...")

        role_name = f"AmazonBedrockExecutionRoleForLambda_{self.postfix}"

        try:
            role = self.iam_resource.create_role(
                RoleName=role_name,
                AssumeRolePolicyDocument=json.dumps(
                    {
                        "Version": "2012-10-17",
                        "Statement": [
                            {
                                "Effect": "Allow",
                                "Principal": {"Service": "lambda.amazonaws.com"},
                                "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
                            }
                        ],
                    }
                ),
            )
            role.attach_policy(
                PolicyArn="arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/
AWSLambdaBasicExecutionRole"
            )
            print(f"Created role {role_name}")
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error(f"Couldn't create role {role_name}. Here's why: {e}")
            raise

        print("Waiting for the execution role to be fully propagated...")
        wait(10)

        return role
```

```
    def _allow_agent_to_invoke_function(self):
        policy = self.iam_resource.RolePolicy(
            self.agent_role.role_name, ROLE_POLICY_NAME
        )
        doc = policy.policy_document
        doc["Statement"].append(
            {
                "Effect": "Allow",
                "Action": "lambda:InvokeFunction",
                "Resource": self.lambda_function["FunctionArn"],
            }
        )
        self.agent_role.Policy(ROLE_POLICY_NAME).put(PolicyDocument=json.dumps(doc))

    def _let_function_accept_invocations_from_agent(self):
        try:
            self.lambda_client.add_permission(
                FunctionName=self.lambda_function["FunctionName"],
                SourceArn=self.agent["agentArn"],
                StatementId="BedrockAccess",
                Action="lambda:InvokeFunction",
                Principal="bedrock.amazonaws.com",
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error(
                f"Couldn't grant Bedrock permission to invoke the Lambda function.
Here's why: {e}"
            )
            raise

    def _create_agent_action_group(self):
        print("Creating an action group for the agent...")

        try:
            with open("./scenario_resources/api_schema.yaml") as file:
                self.bedrock_wrapper.create_agent_action_group(
                    name="current_date_and_time",
                    description="Gets the current date and time.",
                    agent_id=self.agent["agentId"],
                    agent_version=self.prepared_agent_details["agentVersion"],
                    function_arn=self.lambda_function["FunctionArn"],
                    api_schema=json.dumps(yaml.safe_load(file)),
                )
```

```
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error(f"Couldn't create agent action group. Here's why: {e}")
            raise

    def _get_agent(self):
        return self.bedrock_wrapper.get_agent(self.agent["agentId"])

    def _get_agent_action_groups(self):
        return self.bedrock_wrapper.list_agent_action_groups(
            self.agent["agentId"], self.prepared_agent_details["agentVersion"]
        )

    def _get_agent_knowledge_bases(self):
        return self.bedrock_wrapper.list_agent_knowledge_bases(
            self.agent["agentId"], self.prepared_agent_details["agentVersion"]
        )

    def _create_agent_alias(self):
        print("Creating an agent alias...")

        agent_alias_name = "test_agent_alias"
        agent_alias = self.bedrock_wrapper.create_agent_alias(
            agent_alias_name, self.agent["agentId"]
        )

        self._wait_for_agent_status(self.agent["agentId"], "PREPARED")

        return agent_alias

    def _wait_for_agent_status(self, agent_id, status):
        while self.bedrock_wrapper.get_agent(agent_id)["agentStatus"] != status:
            wait(2)

    def _chat_with_agent(self, agent_alias):
        print("-" * 88)
        print("The agent is ready to chat.")
        print("Try asking for the date or time. Type 'exit' to quit.")

        # Create a unique session ID for the conversation
        session_id = uuid.uuid4().hex

        while True:
            prompt = q.ask("Prompt: ", q.non_empty)
```

```
            if prompt == "exit":
                break

            response = asyncio.run(self._invoke_agent(agent_alias, prompt,
 session_id))

            print(f"Agent: {response}")

    async def _invoke_agent(self, agent_alias, prompt, session_id):
        response = self.bedrock_agent_runtime_client.invoke_agent(
            agentId=self.agent["agentId"],
            agentAliasId=agent_alias["agentAliasId"],
            sessionId=session_id,
            inputText=prompt,
        )

        completion = ""

        for event in response.get("completion"):
            chunk = event["chunk"]
            completion += chunk["bytes"].decode()

        return completion

    def _delete_resources(self):
        if self.agent:
            agent_id = self.agent["agentId"]

            if self.agent_alias:
                agent_alias_id = self.agent_alias["agentAliasId"]
                print("Deleting agent alias...")
                self.bedrock_wrapper.delete_agent_alias(agent_id, agent_alias_id)

            print("Deleting agent...")
            agent_status = self.bedrock_wrapper.delete_agent(agent_id)
["agentStatus"]
            while agent_status == "DELETING":
                wait(5)
                try:
                    agent_status = self.bedrock_wrapper.get_agent(
                        agent_id, log_error=False
                    )["agentStatus"]
                except ClientError as err:
                    if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
```

```
                        agent_status = "DELETED"

        if self.lambda_function:
            name = self.lambda_function["FunctionName"]
            print(f"Deleting function '{name}'...")
            self.lambda_client.delete_function(FunctionName=name)

        if self.agent_role:
            print(f"Deleting role '{self.agent_role.role_name}'...")
            self.agent_role.Policy(ROLE_POLICY_NAME).delete()
            self.agent_role.delete()

        if self.lambda_role:
            print(f"Deleting role '{self.lambda_role.role_name}'...")
            for policy in self.lambda_role.attached_policies.all():
                policy.detach_role(RoleName=self.lambda_role.role_name)
            self.lambda_role.delete()

    def _list_resources(self):
        print("-" * 40)
        print(f"Here is the list of created resources in '{REGION}'.")
        print("Make sure you delete them once you're done to avoid unnecessary
costs.")
        if self.agent:
            print(f"Bedrock Agent:   {self.agent['agentName']}")
        if self.lambda_function:
            print(f"Lambda function: {self.lambda_function['FunctionName']}")
        if self.agent_role:
            print(f"IAM role:        {self.agent_role.role_name}")
        if self.lambda_role:
            print(f"IAM role:        {self.lambda_role.role_name}")

    @staticmethod
    def is_valid_agent_name(answer):
        valid_regex = r"^[a-zA-Z0-9_-]{1,100}$"
        return (
            answer
            if answer and len(answer) <= 100 and re.match(valid_regex, answer)
            else None,
            "I need a name for the agent, please. Valid characters are a-z, A-Z,
0-9, _ (underscore) and - (hyphen).",
        )

    @staticmethod
```

```
    def _create_deployment_package(function_name):
        buffer = io.BytesIO()
        with zipfile.ZipFile(buffer, "w") as zipped:
            zipped.write(
                "./scenario_resources/lambda_function.py", f"{function_name}.py"
            )
        buffer.seek(0)
        return buffer.read()


if __name__ == "__main__":
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    postfix = "".join(
        random.choice(string.ascii_lowercase + "0123456789") for _ in range(8)
    )
    scenario = BedrockAgentScenarioWrapper(
        bedrock_agent_client=boto3.client(
            service_name="bedrock-agent", region_name=REGION
        ),
        runtime_client=boto3.client(
            service_name="bedrock-agent-runtime", region_name=REGION
        ),
        lambda_client=boto3.client(service_name="lambda", region_name=REGION),
        iam_resource=boto3.resource("iam"),
        postfix=postfix,
    )
    try:
        scenario.run_scenario()
    except Exception as e:
        logging.exception(f"Something went wrong with the demo. Here's what: {e}")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - CreateAgent
  - CreateAgentActionGroup
  - CreateAgentAlias
  - DeleteAgent
  - DeleteAgentAlias
  - GetAgent

- ListAgentActionGroups
- ListAgentKnowledgeBases
- ListAgents
- PrepareAgent

Step Functions를 사용하여 생성형 AI 애플리케이션 오케스트레이션

다음 코드 예제는 Amazon Bedrock 및 Step Functions를 사용하여 생성형 AI 애플리케이션을 구축하고 오케스트레이션하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

Amazon Bedrock 서버리스 프롬프트 체이닝 시나리오는 AWS Step Functions, Amazon Bedrock 및 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/agents.html의 방법을 사용하여 복잡하고 확장성이 뛰어난 서버리스 생성형 AI 애플리케이션을 구축하고 오케스트레이션하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 여기에는 다음과 같은 작업 예제가 포함됩니다.

- 문학 블로그에 특정 소설에 대한 분석을 작성합니다. 이 예제에서는 간단하고 순차적인 프롬프트 체인을 보여줍니다.
- 주어진 주제에 대한 짧은 스토리를 생성합니다. 이 예제에서는 AI가 이전에 생성한 항목 목록을 어떻게 반복적으로 처리하는지 보여줍니다.
- 주어진 목적지로 향하는 주말 휴가 일정을 생성합니다. 이 예제에서는 여러 개의 고유한 프롬프트를 병렬화하는 방법을 보여줍니다.
- 영화 프로듀서인 사용자에게 영화 아이디어를 피칭합니다. 이 예제에서는 동일한 프롬프트를 서로 다른 추론 파라미터와 병렬화하는 방법, 체인의 이전 단계로 역추적하는 방법, 워크플로의 일부로 사람의 입력을 포함하는 방법을 보여줍니다.
- 사용자가 가진 재료를 바탕으로 식사를 계획합니다. 이 예제에서는 프롬프트 체인이 두 개의 개별 AI 대화를 어떻게 통합하는지 보여줍니다. 두 AI 페르소나가 최종 결과를 개선하기 위해 서로 토론합니다.
- 요즘 가장 화제가 되는 GitHub 리포지토리를 찾아 요약합니다. 이 예제에서는 외부 API와 상호작용하는 여러 AI 에이전트를 연결하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 프로젝트를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Bedrock

- Amazon Bedrock 런타임
- Amazon Bedrock Agents
- Amazon Bedrock Agents Runtime
- Step Functions

SDK for Python(Boto3)을 사용한 Amazon Bedrock Agents 런타임 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Bedrock Agents 런타임과 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예제에는 컨텍스트에서 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업
- 시나리오

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제에서는 InvokeFlow를 사용하여 에이전트 노드가 포함된 Amazon Bedrock 흐름과 대화하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

자세한 내용은 Amazon Bedrock 흐름과의 대화를 참조하세요.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
"""
Shows how to run an Amazon Bedrock flow with InvokeFlow and handle muli-turn
 interaction
for a single conversation.
For more information, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/
flows-multi-turn-invocation.html.

"""
import logging
import boto3
import botocore

import botocore.exceptions

logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO)
logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def invoke_flow(client, flow_id, flow_alias_id, input_data, execution_id):
    """
    Invoke an Amazon Bedrock flow and handle the response stream.

    Args:
        client: Boto3 client for Amazon Bedrock agent runtime.
        flow_id: The ID of the flow to invoke.
        flow_alias_id: The alias ID of the flow.
        input_data: Input data for the flow.
        execution_id: Execution ID for continuing a flow. Use the value None on
 first run.

    Returns:
        Dict containing flow_complete status, input_required info, and execution_id
```

```
    """

    response = None
    request_params = None

    if execution_id is None:
        # Don't pass execution ID for first run.
        request_params = {
            "flowIdentifier": flow_id,
            "flowAliasIdentifier": flow_alias_id,
            "inputs": [input_data],
            "enableTrace": True
        }
    else:
        request_params = {
            "flowIdentifier": flow_id,
            "flowAliasIdentifier": flow_alias_id,
            "executionId": execution_id,
            "inputs": [input_data],
            "enableTrace": True
        }

    response = client.invoke_flow(**request_params)

    if "executionId" not in request_params:
        execution_id = response['executionId']

    input_required = None
    flow_status = ""

    # Process the streaming response
    for event in response['responseStream']:

        # Check if flow is complete.
        if 'flowCompletionEvent' in event:
            flow_status = event['flowCompletionEvent']['completionReason']

        # Check if more input us needed from user.
        elif 'flowMultiTurnInputRequestEvent' in event:
            input_required = event

        # Print the model output.
        elif 'flowOutputEvent' in event:
            print(event['flowOutputEvent']['content']['document'])
```

```
        # Log trace events.
        elif 'flowTraceEvent' in event:
            logger.info("Flow trace:  %s", event['flowTraceEvent'])

    return {
        "flow_status": flow_status,
        "input_required": input_required,
        "execution_id": execution_id
    }


def converse_with_flow(bedrock_agent_client, flow_id, flow_alias_id):
    """
    Run a conversation with the supplied flow.

    Args:
        bedrock_agent_client: Boto3 client for Amazon Bedrock agent runtime.
        flow_id: The ID of the flow to run.
        flow_alias_id: The alias ID of the flow.

    """

    flow_execution_id = None
    finished = False

    # Get the intial prompt from the user.
    user_input = input("Enter input: ")

    # Use prompt to create input data.
    flow_input_data = {
        "content": {
            "document": user_input
        },
        "nodeName": "FlowInputNode",
        "nodeOutputName": "document"
    }

    try:
        while not finished:
            # Invoke the flow until successfully finished.

            result = invoke_flow(
```

```
                bedrock_agent_client, flow_id, flow_alias_id, flow_input_data,
 flow_execution_id)

            status = result['flow_status']
            flow_execution_id = result['execution_id']
            more_input = result['input_required']
            if status == "INPUT_REQUIRED":
                # The flow needs more information from the user.
                logger.info("The flow %s requires more input", flow_id)
                user_input = input(
                    more_input['flowMultiTurnInputRequestEvent']['content']
['document'] + ": ")
                flow_input_data = {
                    "content": {
                        "document": user_input
                    },
                    "nodeName": more_input['flowMultiTurnInputRequestEvent']
['nodeName'],
                    "nodeInputName": "agentInputText"

                }
            elif status == "SUCCESS":
                # The flow completed successfully.
                finished = True
                logger.info("The flow %s successfully completed.", flow_id)

    except botocore.exceptions.ClientError as e:
        print(f"Client error: {str(e)}")
        logger.error("Client error: %s", {str(e)})

    except Exception as e:
        print(f"An error occurred: {str(e)}")
        logger.error("An error occurred: %s", {str(e)})
        logger.error("Error type: %s", {type(e)})


def main():
    """
    Main entry point for the script.
    """

    # Replace these with your actual flow ID and flow alias ID.
    FLOW_ID = 'YOUR_FLOW_ID'
    FLOW_ALIAS_ID = 'YOUR_FLOW_ALIAS_ID'
```

```
    logger.info("Starting conversation with FLOW: %s ID: %s",
                FLOW_ID, FLOW_ALIAS_ID)

    # Get the Bedrock agent runtime client.
    session = boto3.Session(profile_name='default')
    bedrock_agent_client = session.client('bedrock-agent-runtime')

    # Start the conversation.
    converse_with_flow(bedrock_agent_client, FLOW_ID, FLOW_ALIAS_ID)

    logger.info("Conversation with FLOW: %s ID: %s finished",
                FLOW_ID, FLOW_ALIAS_ID)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 InvokeFlow를 참조하세요. AWS

작업

`InvokeAgent`

다음 코드 예시는 `InvokeAgent`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

에이전트를 간접 호출합니다.

```
    def invoke_agent(self, agent_id, agent_alias_id, session_id, prompt):
        """
        Sends a prompt for the agent to process and respond to.
```

```
        :param agent_id: The unique identifier of the agent to use.
        :param agent_alias_id: The alias of the agent to use.
        :param session_id: The unique identifier of the session. Use the same value
across requests
                            to continue the same conversation.
        :param prompt: The prompt that you want Claude to complete.
        :return: Inference response from the model.
        """

        try:
            # Note: The execution time depends on the foundation model, complexity
of the agent,
            # and the length of the prompt. In some cases, it can take up to a
minute or more to
            # generate a response.
            response = self.agents_runtime_client.invoke_agent(
                agentId=agent_id,
                agentAliasId=agent_alias_id,
                sessionId=session_id,
                inputText=prompt,
            )

            completion = ""

            for event in response.get("completion"):
                chunk = event["chunk"]
                completion = completion + chunk["bytes"].decode()

        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error(f"Couldn't invoke agent. {e}")
            raise

        return completion
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 InvokeAgent를 참조하세요.

InvokeFlow

다음 코드 예시는 InvokeFlow의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

흐름을 호출합니다.

```
    def invoke_flow(self, flow_id, flow_alias_id, input_data, execution_id):
        """
        Invoke an Amazon Bedrock flow and handle the response stream.

        Args:
            param flow_id: The ID of the flow to invoke.
            param flow_alias_id: The alias ID of the flow.
            param input_data: Input data for the flow.
            param execution_id: Execution ID for continuing a flow. Use the value
None on first run.

        Return: Response from the flow.
        """
        try:

            request_params = None

            if execution_id is None:
                # Don't pass execution ID for first run.
                request_params = {
                    "flowIdentifier": flow_id,
                    "flowAliasIdentifier": flow_alias_id,
                    "inputs": input_data,
                    "enableTrace": True
                }
            else:
                request_params = {
                    "flowIdentifier": flow_id,
                    "flowAliasIdentifier": flow_alias_id,
                    "executionId": execution_id,
                    "inputs": input_data,
                    "enableTrace": True
                }
```

```
        response = self.agents_runtime_client.invoke_flow(**request_params)

        if "executionId" not in request_params:
            execution_id = response['executionId']

        result = ""

        # Get the streaming response
        for event in response['responseStream']:
            result = result + str(event) + '\n'
        print(result)

    except ClientError as e:
        logger.error("Couldn't invoke flow %s.", {e})
        raise

    return result
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 InvokeFlow를 참조하세요. AWS

시나리오

흐름 생성 및 호출

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 흐름에 대한 실행 역할을 생성합니다.
- 흐름을 생성합니다.
- 완전히 구성된 흐름을 배포합니다.
- 사용자가 제공한 프롬프트를 사용하여 흐름을 호출합니다.
- 생성된 모든 리소스를 삭제합니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

사용자 지정 장르 및 노래 수를 기반으로 음악 재생 목록을 생성합니다.

```
from datetime import datetime
import logging
import boto3

from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

from roles import create_flow_role, delete_flow_role, update_role_policy
from flow import create_flow, prepare_flow, delete_flow
from run_flow import run_playlist_flow
from flow_version import create_flow_version, delete_flow_version
from flow_alias import create_flow_alias, delete_flow_alias

logging.basicConfig(
    level=logging.INFO
)
logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

def create_input_node(name):
    """
    Creates an input node configuration for an Amazon Bedrock flow.

    The input node serves as the entry point for the flow and defines
    the initial document structure that will be passed to subsequent nodes.

    Args:
        name (str): The name of the input node.

    Returns:
        dict: The input node configuration.

    """
    return {
        "type": "Input",
```

```
        "name": name,
        "outputs": [
            {
                "name": "document",
                "type": "Object"
            }
        ]
    }


def create_prompt_node(name, model_id):
    """
    Creates a prompt node configuration for a Bedrock flow that generates music
 playlists.

    The prompt node defines an inline prompt template that creates a music playlist
 based on
    a specified genre and number of songs. The prompt uses two variables that are
 mapped from
    the input JSON object:
    - {{genre}}: The genre of music to create a playlist for
    - {{number}}: The number of songs to include in the playlist

    Args:
        name (str): The name of the prompt node.
        model_id (str): The identifier of the foundation model to use for the
 prompt.

    Returns:
        dict: The prompt node.

    """

    return {
        "type": "Prompt",
        "name": name,
        "configuration": {
            "prompt": {
                "sourceConfiguration": {
                    "inline": {
                        "modelId": model_id,
                        "templateType": "TEXT",
                        "inferenceConfiguration": {
                            "text": {
```

```
                                "temperature": 0.8
                            }
                        },
                        "templateConfiguration": {
                            "text": {
                                "text": "Make me a {{genre}} playlist consisting of
 the following number of songs: {{number}}."
                            }
                        }
                    }
                }
            }
        },
        "inputs": [
            {
                "name": "genre",
                "type": "String",
                "expression": "$.data.genre"
            },
            {
                "name": "number",
                "type": "Number",
                "expression": "$.data.number"
            }
        ],
        "outputs": [
            {
                "name": "modelCompletion",
                "type": "String"
            }
        ]
    }


def create_output_node(name):
    """
    Creates an output node configuration for a Bedrock flow.

    The output node validates that the output from the last node is a string
    and returns it unmodified. The input name must be "document".

    Args:
        name (str): The name of the output node.
```

```
    Returns:
        dict: The output node configuration containing the output node:

    """

    return {
        "type": "Output",
        "name": name,
        "inputs": [
            {
                "name": "document",
                "type": "String",
                "expression": "$.data"
            }
        ]
    }




def create_playlist_flow(client, flow_name, flow_description, role_arn,
 prompt_model_id):
    """
    Creates the playlist generator flow.
    Args:
        client: bedrock agent boto3 client.
        role_arn (str): Name for the new IAM role.
        prompt_model_id (str): The id of the model to use in the prompt node.
    Returns:
        dict: The response from the create_flow operation.
    """

    input_node = create_input_node("FlowInput")
    prompt_node = create_prompt_node("MakePlaylist", prompt_model_id)
    output_node = create_output_node("FlowOutput")

    # Create connections between the nodes
    connections = []

    #  First, create connections between the output of the flow
    # input node and each input of the prompt node.
    for prompt_node_input in prompt_node["inputs"]:
        connections.append(
            {
```

```
                "name": "_".join([input_node["name"], prompt_node["name"],
                                  prompt_node_input["name"]]),
                "source": input_node["name"],
                "target": prompt_node["name"],
                "type": "Data",
                "configuration": {
                    "data": {
                        "sourceOutput": input_node["outputs"][0]["name"],
                        "targetInput": prompt_node_input["name"]
                    }
                }
            }
        )

    # Then, create a connection between the output of the prompt node and the input
of the flow output node
    connections.append(
        {
            "name": "_".join([prompt_node["name"], output_node["name"]]),
            "source": prompt_node["name"],
            "target": output_node["name"],
            "type": "Data",
            "configuration": {
                "data": {
                    "sourceOutput": prompt_node["outputs"][0]["name"],
                    "targetInput": output_node["inputs"][0]["name"]
                }
            }
        }
    )

    flow_def = {
        "nodes": [input_node, prompt_node, output_node],
        "connections": connections
    }

    # Create the flow.

    response = create_flow(
        client, flow_name, flow_description, role_arn, flow_def)

    return response
```

```
def get_model_arn(client, model_id):
    """
    Gets the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for a model.
    Args:
        client (str): Amazon Bedrock boto3 client.
        model_id (str): The id of the model.
    Returns:
        str: The ARN of the model.
    """

    try:
        # Call GetFoundationModelDetails operation
        response = client.get_foundation_model(modelIdentifier=model_id)

        # Extract model ARN from the response
        model_arn = response['modelDetails']['modelArn']

        return model_arn

    except ClientError as e:
        logger.exception("Client error getting model ARN: %s", {str(e)})
        raise

    except Exception as e:
        logger.exception("Unexpected error getting model ARN: %s", {str(e)})
        raise


def prepare_flow_version_and_alias(bedrock_agent_client,
                                   flow_id):
    """
    Prepares the flow and then creates a flow version and flow alias.
    Args:
        bedrock_agent_client: Amazon Bedrock Agent boto3 client.
        flowd_id (str): The ID of the flow that you want to prepare.
    Returns: The flow_version and flow_alias.

    """

    status = prepare_flow(bedrock_agent_client, flow_id)

    flow_version = None
    flow_alias = None
```

```
    if status == 'Prepared':

        # Create the flow version and alias.
        flow_version = create_flow_version(bedrock_agent_client,
                                           flow_id,
                                           f"flow version for flow {flow_id}.")

        flow_alias = create_flow_alias(bedrock_agent_client,
                                       flow_id,
                                       flow_version,
                                       "latest",
                                       f"Alias for flow {flow_id}, version
 {flow_version}")

    return flow_version, flow_alias



def delete_role_resources(bedrock_agent_client,
                          iam_client,
                          role_name,
                          flow_id,
                          flow_version,
                          flow_alias):
    """
    Deletes the flow, flow alias, flow version, and IAM roles.
    Args:
        bedrock_agent_client: Amazon Bedrock Agent boto3 client.
        iam_client: Amazon IAM boto3 client.
        role_name (str): The name of the IAM role.
        flow_id (str): The id of the flow.
        flow_version (str): The version of the flow.
        flow_alias (str): The alias of the flow.
    """

    if flow_id is not None:
        if flow_alias is not None:
            delete_flow_alias(bedrock_agent_client, flow_id, flow_alias)
        if flow_version is not None:
            delete_flow_version(bedrock_agent_client,
                        flow_id, flow_version)
        delete_flow(bedrock_agent_client, flow_id)
```

```
    if role_name is not None:
        delete_flow_role(iam_client, role_name)



def main():
    """
    Creates, runs, and optionally deletes a Bedrock flow for generating music
 playlists.

    Note:
        Requires valid AWS credentials in the default profile
    """

    delete_choice = "y"
    try:

        # Get various boto3 clients.
        session = boto3.Session(profile_name='default')
        bedrock_agent_runtime_client = session.client('bedrock-agent-runtime')
        bedrock_agent_client = session.client('bedrock-agent')
        bedrock_client = session.client('bedrock')
        iam_client = session.client('iam')

        role_name = None
        flow_id = None
        flow_version = None
        flow_alias = None

        #Change the model as needed.
        prompt_model_id = "amazon.nova-pro-v1:0"

        # Base the flow name on the current date and time
        current_time = datetime.now()
        timestamp = current_time.strftime("%Y-%m-%d-%H-%M-%S")
        flow_name = f"FlowPlayList_{timestamp}"
        flow_description = "A flow to generate a music playlist."

        # Create a role for the flow.
        role_name = f"BedrockFlowRole-{flow_name}"
        role = create_flow_role(iam_client, role_name)
        role_arn = role['Arn']

        # Create the flow.
```

```
        response = create_playlist_flow(
            bedrock_agent_client, flow_name, flow_description, role_arn,
prompt_model_id)
        flow_id = response.get('id')

        if flow_id:
            # Update accessible resources in the role.
            model_arn = get_model_arn(bedrock_client, prompt_model_id)
            update_role_policy(iam_client, role_name, [
                               response.get('arn'), model_arn])

            # Prepare the flow and flow version.
            flow_version, flow_alias = prepare_flow_version_and_alias(
                bedrock_agent_client, flow_id)

            # Run the flow.
            if flow_version and flow_alias:
                run_playlist_flow(bedrock_agent_runtime_client,
                                  flow_id, flow_alias)

                delete_choice = input("Delete flow? y or n : ").lower()


            else:
                print("Couldn't run. Deleting flow and role.")
                delete_flow(bedrock_agent_client, flow_id)
                delete_flow_role(iam_client, role_name)
        else:
            print("Couldn't create flow.")


    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Fatal error: {str(e)}")

    finally:
        if delete_choice == 'y':
                delete_role_resources(bedrock_agent_client,
                                      iam_client,
                                      role_name,
                                      flow_id,
                                      flow_version,
                                      flow_alias)
        else:
            print("Flow not deleted. ")
```

```
            print(f"\tFlow ID: {flow_id}")
            print(f"\tFlow version: {flow_version}")
            print(f"\tFlow alias: {flow_alias}")
            print(f"\tRole ARN: {role_arn}")

        print("Done!")

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()


def invoke_flow(client, flow_id, flow_alias_id, input_data):
    """
    Invoke an Amazon Bedrock flow and handle the response stream.

    Args:
        client: Boto3 client for Amazon Bedrock agent runtime.
        flow_id: The ID of the flow to invoke.
        flow_alias_id: The alias ID of the flow.
        input_data: Input data for the flow.

    Returns:
        Dict containing flow status and flow output.
    """

    response = None
    request_params = None

    request_params = {
            "flowIdentifier": flow_id,
            "flowAliasIdentifier": flow_alias_id,
            "inputs": [input_data],
            "enableTrace": True
        }


    response = client.invoke_flow(**request_params)

    flow_status = ""
    output= ""

    # Process the streaming response
    for event in response['responseStream']:
```

```
        # Check if flow is complete.
        if 'flowCompletionEvent' in event:
            flow_status = event['flowCompletionEvent']['completionReason']

        # Save the model output.
        elif 'flowOutputEvent' in event:
            output = event['flowOutputEvent']['content']['document']
            logger.info("Output : %s", output)

        # Log trace events.
        elif 'flowTraceEvent' in event:
            logger.info("Flow trace:  %s", event['flowTraceEvent'])

    return {
        "flow_status": flow_status,
        "output": output

    }




def run_playlist_flow(bedrock_agent_client, flow_id, flow_alias_id):
    """
    Runs the playlist generator flow.

    Args:
        bedrock_agent_client: Boto3 client for Amazon Bedrock agent runtime.
        flow_id: The ID of the flow to run.
        flow_alias_id: The alias ID of the flow.

    """


    print ("Welcome to the playlist generator flow.")
    # Get the initial prompt from the user.
    genre = input("Enter genre: ")
    number_of_songs = int(input("Enter number of songs: "))


    # Use prompt to create input data for the input node.
    flow_input_data = {
        "content": {
            "document": {
```

```
                "genre" : genre,
                "number" : number_of_songs
            }
        },
        "nodeName": "FlowInput",
        "nodeOutputName": "document"
    }

    try:

        result = invoke_flow(
                bedrock_agent_client, flow_id, flow_alias_id, flow_input_data)

        status = result['flow_status']

        if status == "SUCCESS":
                # The flow completed successfully.
                logger.info("The flow %s successfully completed.", flow_id)
                print(result['output'])
        else:
            logger.warning("Flow status: %s",status)

    except ClientError as e:
        print(f"Client error: {str(e)}")
        logger.error("Client error: %s", {str(e)})
        raise

    except Exception as e:
        logger.error("An error occurred: %s", {str(e)})
        logger.error("Error type: %s", {type(e)})
        raise



def create_flow_role(client, role_name):
    """
    Creates an IAM role for Amazon Bedrock with permissions to run a flow.

    Args:
        role_name (str): Name for the new IAM role.
    Returns:
        str: The role Amazon Resource Name.
    """
```

```
    # Trust relationship policy - allows Amazon Bedrock service to assume this role.
    trust_policy = {
        "Version": "2012-10-17",
        "Statement": [{
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Principal": {
                "Service": "bedrock.amazonaws.com"
            },
            "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
        }]
    }

    # Basic inline policy for for running a flow.

    resources = "*"

    bedrock_policy = {
        "Version": "2012-10-17",
        "Statement": [
            {
                "Effect": "Allow",
                "Action": [
                    "bedrock:InvokeModel",
                    "bedrock:Retrieve",
                    "bedrock:RetrieveAndGenerate"
                ],
                # Using * as placeholder - Later you update with specific ARNs.
                "Resource": resources
            }
        ]
    }



    try:
        # Create the IAM role with trust policy
        logging.info("Creating role: %s",role_name)
        role = client.create_role(
            RoleName=role_name,
            AssumeRolePolicyDocument=json.dumps(trust_policy),
            Description="Role for Amazon Bedrock operations"
        )
```

```
        # Attach inline policy to the role
        print("Attaching inline policy")
        client.put_role_policy(
            RoleName=role_name,
            PolicyName=f"{role_name}-policy",
            PolicyDocument=json.dumps(bedrock_policy)
        )

        logging.info("Create Role ARN: %s", role['Role']['Arn'])
        return role['Role']

    except ClientError as e:
        logging.warning("Error creating role: %s", str(e))
        raise
    except Exception as e:
        logging.warning("Unexpected error: %s", str(e))
        raise


def update_role_policy(client, role_name, resource_arns):
    """
    Updates an IAM role's inline policy with specific resource ARNs.

    Args:
        role_name (str): Name of the existing role.
        resource_arns (list): List of resource ARNs to allow access to.
    """



    updated_policy = {
        "Version": "2012-10-17",
        "Statement": [
            {
                "Effect": "Allow",
                "Action": [
                    "bedrock:GetFlow",
                    "bedrock:InvokeModel",
                    "bedrock:Retrieve",
                    "bedrock:RetrieveAndGenerate"
                ],
                "Resource": resource_arns
            }
        ]
    }
```

```
    try:
        client.put_role_policy(
            RoleName=role_name,
            PolicyName=f"{role_name}-policy",
            PolicyDocument=json.dumps(updated_policy)
        )
        logging.info("Updated policy for role: %s",role_name)

    except ClientError as e:
        logging.warning("Error updating role policy: %s", str(e))
        raise


def delete_flow_role(client, role_name):
    """
    Deletes an IAM role.

    Args:
        role_name (str): Name of the role to delete.
    """




    try:
        # Detach and delete inline policies
        policies = client.list_role_policies(RoleName=role_name)['PolicyNames']
        for policy_name in policies:
            client.delete_role_policy(RoleName=role_name, PolicyName=policy_name)

        # Delete the role
        client.delete_role(RoleName=role_name)
        logging.info("Deleted role: %s", role_name)


    except ClientError as e:
        logging.info("Error Deleting role: %s", str(e))
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - CreateFlow

- CreateFlowAlias
- CreateFlowVersion
- DeleteFlow
- DeleteFlowAlias
- DeleteFlowVersion
- GetFlow
- GetFlowAlias
- GetFlowVersion
- InvokeFlow
- PrepareFlow

Step Functions를 사용하여 생성형 AI 애플리케이션 오케스트레이션

다음 코드 예제는 Amazon Bedrock 및 Step Functions를 사용하여 생성형 AI 애플리케이션을 구축하고 오케스트레이션하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

Amazon Bedrock 서버리스 프롬프트 체이닝 시나리오는 AWS Step Functions, Amazon Bedrock 및 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/agents.html의 방법을 사용하여 복잡하고 확장성이 뛰어난 서버리스 생성형 AI 애플리케이션을 구축하고 오케스트레이션하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 여기에는 다음과 같은 작업 예제가 포함됩니다.

- 문학 블로그에 특정 소설에 대한 분석을 작성합니다. 이 예제에서는 간단하고 순차적인 프롬프트 체인을 보여줍니다.
- 주어진 주제에 대한 짧은 스토리를 생성합니다. 이 예제에서는 AI가 이전에 생성한 항목 목록을 어떻게 반복적으로 처리하는지 보여줍니다.
- 주어진 목적지로 향하는 주말 휴가 일정을 생성합니다. 이 예제에서는 여러 개의 고유한 프롬프트를 병렬화하는 방법을 보여줍니다.
- 영화 프로듀서인 사용자에게 영화 아이디어를 피칭합니다. 이 예제에서는 동일한 프롬프트를 서로 다른 추론 파라미터와 병렬화하는 방법, 체인의 이전 단계로 역추적하는 방법, 워크플로의 일부로 사람의 입력을 포함하는 방법을 보여줍니다.
- 사용자가 가진 재료를 바탕으로 식사를 계획합니다. 이 예제에서는 프롬프트 체인이 두 개의 개별 AI 대화를 어떻게 통합하는지 보여줍니다. 두 AI 페르소나가 최종 결과를 개선하기 위해 서로 토론합니다.

- 요즘 가장 화제가 되는 GitHub 리포지토리를 찾아 요약합니다. 이 예제에서는 외부 API와 상호 작용하는 여러 AI 에이전트를 연결하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 프로젝트를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Bedrock
- Amazon Bedrock 런타임
- Amazon Bedrock Agents
- Amazon Bedrock Agents Runtime
- Step Functions

CloudFormation SDK for Python(Boto3)을 사용한 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는를와 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 함께 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다 CloudFormation.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 시나리오

시나리오

COVID-19 데이터를 추적하는 REST API 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 가상 데이터를 사용하여 미국의 일별 COVID-19 발생 현황을 추적하는 시스템을 시뮬레이션하는 REST API를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

에서 AWS Chalice를 사용하여 Amazon API Gateway AWS Lambda및 Amazon DynamoDB AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 를 사용하는 서버리스 REST API를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. Amazon

API Gateway REST API로 가상 데이터를 사용하여 미국의 일별 COVID-19 발생 현황을 추적하는 시스템을 시뮬레이션합니다. 다음 작업을 수행하는 방법에 대해 알아보세요.

- AWS Chalice를 사용하여 API Gateway를 통해 들어오는 REST 요청을 처리하기 위해 호출되는 Lambda 함수의 경로를 정의합니다.
- Lambda 함수로 데이터를 검색하고 DynamoDB 테이블에 저장하여 REST 요청을 처리합니다.
- AWS CloudFormation 템플릿에서 테이블 구조 및 보안 역할 리소스를 정의합니다.
- AWS Chalice 및 CloudFormation을 사용하여 필요한 모든 리소스를 패키징하고 배포합니다.
- CloudFormation을 사용하여 생성된 모든 리소스를 정리합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- CloudFormation
- DynamoDB
- Lambda

SDK for Python (Boto3)을 사용한 CloudFront 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) CloudFront에서를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`GetDistributionConfig`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetDistributionConfig`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class CloudFrontWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon CloudFront operations."""

    def __init__(self, cloudfront_client):
        """
        :param cloudfront_client: A Boto3 CloudFront client
        """
        self.cloudfront_client = cloudfront_client


    def update_distribution(self):
        distribution_id = input(
            "This script updates the comment for a CloudFront distribution.\n"
            "Enter a CloudFront distribution ID: "
        )

        distribution_config_response =
 self.cloudfront_client.get_distribution_config(
            Id=distribution_id
        )
        distribution_config = distribution_config_response["DistributionConfig"]
        distribution_etag = distribution_config_response["ETag"]

        distribution_config["Comment"] = input(
            f"\nThe current comment for distribution {distribution_id} is "
            f"'{distribution_config['Comment']}'.\n"
            f"Enter a new comment: "
        )
        self.cloudfront_client.update_distribution(
            DistributionConfig=distribution_config,
            Id=distribution_id,
            IfMatch=distribution_etag,
        )
        print("Done!")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetDistributionConfig를 참조하십시오.

ListDistributions

다음 코드 예시는 ListDistributions의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class CloudFrontWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon CloudFront operations."""

    def __init__(self, cloudfront_client):
        """
        :param cloudfront_client: A Boto3 CloudFront client
        """
        self.cloudfront_client = cloudfront_client


    def list_distributions(self):
        print("CloudFront distributions:\n")
        distributions = self.cloudfront_client.list_distributions()
        if distributions["DistributionList"]["Quantity"] > 0:
            for distribution in distributions["DistributionList"]["Items"]:
                print(f"Domain: {distribution['DomainName']}")
                print(f"Distribution Id: {distribution['Id']}")
                print(
                    f"Certificate Source: "
                    f"{distribution['ViewerCertificate']['CertificateSource']}"
                )
                if distribution["ViewerCertificate"]["CertificateSource"] == "acm":
```

```
                    print(
                        f"Certificate: {distribution['ViewerCertificate']
['Certificate']}"
                    )
                print("")
        else:
            print("No CloudFront distributions detected.")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListDistributions를 참조하십시오.

UpdateDistribution

다음 코드 예시는 UpdateDistribution의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class CloudFrontWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon CloudFront operations."""

    def __init__(self, cloudfront_client):
        """
        :param cloudfront_client: A Boto3 CloudFront client
        """
        self.cloudfront_client = cloudfront_client


    def update_distribution(self):
        distribution_id = input(
            "This script updates the comment for a CloudFront distribution.\n"
            "Enter a CloudFront distribution ID: "
        )

        distribution_config_response =
 self.cloudfront_client.get_distribution_config(
```

```
            Id=distribution_id
        )
        distribution_config = distribution_config_response["DistributionConfig"]
        distribution_etag = distribution_config_response["ETag"]

        distribution_config["Comment"] = input(
            f"\nThe current comment for distribution {distribution_id} is "
            f"'{distribution_config['Comment']}'.\n"
            f"Enter a new comment: "
        )
        self.cloudfront_client.update_distribution(
            DistributionConfig=distribution_config,
            Id=distribution_id,
            IfMatch=distribution_etag,
        )
        print("Done!")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 UpdateDistribution을 참조하십시오.

SDK for Python (Boto3)을 사용한 CloudWatch 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 CloudWatch와 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오

작업

DeleteAlarms

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteAlarms의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class CloudWatchWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon CloudWatch functions."""

    def __init__(self, cloudwatch_resource):
        """
        :param cloudwatch_resource: A Boto3 CloudWatch resource.
        """
        self.cloudwatch_resource = cloudwatch_resource


    def delete_metric_alarms(self, metric_namespace, metric_name):
        """
        Deletes all of the alarms that are currently watching the specified metric.

        :param metric_namespace: The namespace of the metric.
        :param metric_name: The name of the metric.
        """
        try:
            metric = self.cloudwatch_resource.Metric(metric_namespace, metric_name)
            metric.alarms.delete()
            logger.info(
                "Deleted alarms for metric %s.%s.", metric_namespace, metric_name
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't delete alarms for metric %s.%s.",
                metric_namespace,
                metric_name,
            )
```

```
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteAlarms를 참조하십시오.

DescribeAlarmsForMetric

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeAlarmsForMetric의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class CloudWatchWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon CloudWatch functions."""

    def __init__(self, cloudwatch_resource):
        """
        :param cloudwatch_resource: A Boto3 CloudWatch resource.
        """
        self.cloudwatch_resource = cloudwatch_resource


    def get_metric_alarms(self, metric_namespace, metric_name):
        """
        Gets the alarms that are currently watching the specified metric.

        :param metric_namespace: The namespace of the metric.
        :param metric_name: The name of the metric.
        :returns: An iterator that yields the alarms.
        """
        metric = self.cloudwatch_resource.Metric(metric_namespace, metric_name)
        alarm_iter = metric.alarms.all()
        logger.info("Got alarms for metric %s.%s.", metric_namespace, metric_name)
        return alarm_iter
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS Python 용 SDK(Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeAlarmsForMetric을 참조하십시오.

DisableAlarmActions

다음 코드 예시는 DisableAlarmActions의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class CloudWatchWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon CloudWatch functions."""

    def __init__(self, cloudwatch_resource):
        """
        :param cloudwatch_resource: A Boto3 CloudWatch resource.
        """
        self.cloudwatch_resource = cloudwatch_resource


    def enable_alarm_actions(self, alarm_name, enable):
        """
        Enables or disables actions on the specified alarm. Alarm actions can be
        used to send notifications or automate responses when an alarm enters a
        particular state.

        :param alarm_name: The name of the alarm.
        :param enable: When True, actions are enabled for the alarm. Otherwise, they
                       disabled.
        """
        try:
            alarm = self.cloudwatch_resource.Alarm(alarm_name)
            if enable:
                alarm.enable_actions()
```

```
            else:
                alarm.disable_actions()
            logger.info(
                "%s actions for alarm %s.",
                "Enabled" if enable else "Disabled",
                alarm_name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't %s actions alarm %s.",
                "enable" if enable else "disable",
                alarm_name,
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DisableAlarmActions를 참조하십시오.

`EnableAlarmActions`

다음 코드 예시는 `EnableAlarmActions`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class CloudWatchWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon CloudWatch functions."""

    def __init__(self, cloudwatch_resource):
        """
        :param cloudwatch_resource: A Boto3 CloudWatch resource.
        """
        self.cloudwatch_resource = cloudwatch_resource
```

```
    def enable_alarm_actions(self, alarm_name, enable):
        """
        Enables or disables actions on the specified alarm. Alarm actions can be
        used to send notifications or automate responses when an alarm enters a
        particular state.

        :param alarm_name: The name of the alarm.
        :param enable: When True, actions are enabled for the alarm. Otherwise, they
                       disabled.
        """
        try:
            alarm = self.cloudwatch_resource.Alarm(alarm_name)
            if enable:
                alarm.enable_actions()
            else:
                alarm.disable_actions()
            logger.info(
                "%s actions for alarm %s.",
                "Enabled" if enable else "Disabled",
                alarm_name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't %s actions alarm %s.",
                "enable" if enable else "disable",
                alarm_name,
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 EnableAlarmActions를 참조하십시오.

GetMetricStatistics

다음 코드 예시는 GetMetricStatistics의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class CloudWatchWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon CloudWatch functions."""

    def __init__(self, cloudwatch_resource):
        """
        :param cloudwatch_resource: A Boto3 CloudWatch resource.
        """
        self.cloudwatch_resource = cloudwatch_resource


    def get_metric_statistics(self, namespace, name, start, end, period,
 stat_types):
        """
        Gets statistics for a metric within a specified time span. Metrics are
 grouped
        into the specified period.

        :param namespace: The namespace of the metric.
        :param name: The name of the metric.
        :param start: The UTC start time of the time span to retrieve.
        :param end: The UTC end time of the time span to retrieve.
        :param period: The period, in seconds, in which to group metrics. The period
                       must match the granularity of the metric, which depends on
                       the metric's age. For example, metrics that are older than
                       three hours have a one-minute granularity, so the period must
                       be at least 60 and must be a multiple of 60.
        :param stat_types: The type of statistics to retrieve, such as average value
                           or maximum value.
        :return: The retrieved statistics for the metric.
        """
        try:
            metric = self.cloudwatch_resource.Metric(namespace, name)
            stats = metric.get_statistics(
                StartTime=start, EndTime=end, Period=period, Statistics=stat_types
```

```
            )
            logger.info(
                "Got %s statistics for %s.", len(stats["Datapoints"]),
 stats["Label"]
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get statistics for %s.%s.", namespace, name)
            raise
        else:
            return stats
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetMetricStatistics를 참조하십시오.

ListMetrics

다음 코드 예시는 ListMetrics의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class CloudWatchWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon CloudWatch functions."""

    def __init__(self, cloudwatch_resource):
        """
        :param cloudwatch_resource: A Boto3 CloudWatch resource.
        """
        self.cloudwatch_resource = cloudwatch_resource


    def list_metrics(self, namespace, name, recent=False):
        """
        Gets the metrics within a namespace that have the specified name.
        If the metric has no dimensions, a single metric is returned.
        Otherwise, metrics for all dimensions are returned.
```

```
        :param namespace: The namespace of the metric.
        :param name: The name of the metric.
        :param recent: When True, only metrics that have been active in the last
                       three hours are returned.
        :return: An iterator that yields the retrieved metrics.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {"Namespace": namespace, "MetricName": name}
            if recent:
                kwargs["RecentlyActive"] = "PT3H"  # List past 3 hours only
            metric_iter = self.cloudwatch_resource.metrics.filter(**kwargs)
            logger.info("Got metrics for %s.%s.", namespace, name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get metrics for %s.%s.", namespace, name)
            raise
        else:
            return metric_iter
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListMetrics를 참조하십시오.

`PutMetricAlarm`

다음 코드 예시는 `PutMetricAlarm`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class CloudWatchWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon CloudWatch functions."""

    def __init__(self, cloudwatch_resource):
        """
        :param cloudwatch_resource: A Boto3 CloudWatch resource.
        """
```

```
        self.cloudwatch_resource = cloudwatch_resource


    def create_metric_alarm(
        self,
        metric_namespace,
        metric_name,
        alarm_name,
        stat_type,
        period,
        eval_periods,
        threshold,
        comparison_op,
    ):
        """
        Creates an alarm that watches a metric.

        :param metric_namespace: The namespace of the metric.
        :param metric_name: The name of the metric.
        :param alarm_name: The name of the alarm.
        :param stat_type: The type of statistic the alarm watches.
        :param period: The period in which metric data are grouped to calculate
                       statistics.
        :param eval_periods: The number of periods that the metric must be over the
                             alarm threshold before the alarm is set into an alarmed
                             state.
        :param threshold: The threshold value to compare against the metric
statistic.
        :param comparison_op: The comparison operation used to compare the threshold
                              against the metric.
        :return: The newly created alarm.
        """
        try:
            metric = self.cloudwatch_resource.Metric(metric_namespace, metric_name)
            alarm = metric.put_alarm(
                AlarmName=alarm_name,
                Statistic=stat_type,
                Period=period,
                EvaluationPeriods=eval_periods,
                Threshold=threshold,
                ComparisonOperator=comparison_op,
            )
            logger.info(
                "Added alarm %s to track metric %s.%s.",
```

```
                alarm_name,
                metric_namespace,
                metric_name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't add alarm %s to metric %s.%s",
                alarm_name,
                metric_namespace,
                metric_name,
            )
            raise
        else:
            return alarm
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 PutMetricAlarm를 참조하십시오.

`PutMetricData`

다음 코드 예시는 `PutMetricData`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class CloudWatchWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon CloudWatch functions."""

    def __init__(self, cloudwatch_resource):
        """
        :param cloudwatch_resource: A Boto3 CloudWatch resource.
        """
        self.cloudwatch_resource = cloudwatch_resource


    def put_metric_data(self, namespace, name, value, unit):
```

```
        """
        Sends a single data value to CloudWatch for a metric. This metric is given
        a timestamp of the current UTC time.

        :param namespace: The namespace of the metric.
        :param name: The name of the metric.
        :param value: The value of the metric.
        :param unit: The unit of the metric.
        """
        try:
            metric = self.cloudwatch_resource.Metric(namespace, name)
            metric.put_data(
                Namespace=namespace,
                MetricData=[{"MetricName": name, "Value": value, "Unit": unit}],
            )
            logger.info("Put data for metric %s.%s", namespace, name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't put data for metric %s.%s", namespace, name)
            raise
```

CloudWatch 지표에 데이터 집합을 추가합니다.

```
class CloudWatchWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon CloudWatch functions."""

    def __init__(self, cloudwatch_resource):
        """
        :param cloudwatch_resource: A Boto3 CloudWatch resource.
        """
        self.cloudwatch_resource = cloudwatch_resource


    def put_metric_data_set(self, namespace, name, timestamp, unit, data_set):
        """
        Sends a set of data to CloudWatch for a metric. All of the data in the set
        have the same timestamp and unit.

        :param namespace: The namespace of the metric.
        :param name: The name of the metric.
        :param timestamp: The UTC timestamp for the metric.
        :param unit: The unit of the metric.
```

```
        :param data_set: The set of data to send. This set is a dictionary that
                         contains a list of values and a list of corresponding
counts.
                         The value and count lists must be the same length.
        """
        try:
            metric = self.cloudwatch_resource.Metric(namespace, name)
            metric.put_data(
                Namespace=namespace,
                MetricData=[
                    {
                        "MetricName": name,
                        "Timestamp": timestamp,
                        "Values": data_set["values"],
                        "Counts": data_set["counts"],
                        "Unit": unit,
                    }
                ],
            )
            logger.info("Put data set for metric %s.%s.", namespace, name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't put data set for metric %s.%s.", namespace,
name)
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 PutMetricData를 참조하십시오.

시나리오

지표 및 경보 관리

다음 코드 예제에서는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- CloudWatch 지표를 볼 수 있는 경보를 생성합니다.
- 데이터를 지표에 입력하고 경보를 트리거합니다.
- 경보에서 데이터를 가져옵니다.
- 경보를 삭제합니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

CloudWatch 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 만듭니다.

```
from datetime import datetime, timedelta
import logging
from pprint import pprint
import random
import time
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


class CloudWatchWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon CloudWatch functions."""

    def __init__(self, cloudwatch_resource):
        """
        :param cloudwatch_resource: A Boto3 CloudWatch resource.
        """
        self.cloudwatch_resource = cloudwatch_resource


    def put_metric_data_set(self, namespace, name, timestamp, unit, data_set):
        """
        Sends a set of data to CloudWatch for a metric. All of the data in the set
        have the same timestamp and unit.

        :param namespace: The namespace of the metric.
        :param name: The name of the metric.
        :param timestamp: The UTC timestamp for the metric.
        :param unit: The unit of the metric.
        :param data_set: The set of data to send. This set is a dictionary that
                         contains a list of values and a list of corresponding
 counts.
```

```
                         The value and count lists must be the same length.
        """
        try:
            metric = self.cloudwatch_resource.Metric(namespace, name)
            metric.put_data(
                Namespace=namespace,
                MetricData=[
                    {
                        "MetricName": name,
                        "Timestamp": timestamp,
                        "Values": data_set["values"],
                        "Counts": data_set["counts"],
                        "Unit": unit,
                    }
                ],
            )
            logger.info("Put data set for metric %s.%s.", namespace, name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't put data set for metric %s.%s.", namespace,
name)
            raise


    def create_metric_alarm(
        self,
        metric_namespace,
        metric_name,
        alarm_name,
        stat_type,
        period,
        eval_periods,
        threshold,
        comparison_op,
    ):
        """
        Creates an alarm that watches a metric.

        :param metric_namespace: The namespace of the metric.
        :param metric_name: The name of the metric.
        :param alarm_name: The name of the alarm.
        :param stat_type: The type of statistic the alarm watches.
        :param period: The period in which metric data are grouped to calculate
                       statistics.
        :param eval_periods: The number of periods that the metric must be over the
```

```
                              alarm threshold before the alarm is set into an alarmed
                              state.
        :param threshold: The threshold value to compare against the metric
statistic.
        :param comparison_op: The comparison operation used to compare the threshold
                               against the metric.
        :return: The newly created alarm.
        """
        try:
            metric = self.cloudwatch_resource.Metric(metric_namespace, metric_name)
            alarm = metric.put_alarm(
                AlarmName=alarm_name,
                Statistic=stat_type,
                Period=period,
                EvaluationPeriods=eval_periods,
                Threshold=threshold,
                ComparisonOperator=comparison_op,
            )
            logger.info(
                "Added alarm %s to track metric %s.%s.",
                alarm_name,
                metric_namespace,
                metric_name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't add alarm %s to metric %s.%s",
                alarm_name,
                metric_namespace,
                metric_name,
            )
            raise
        else:
            return alarm


    def put_metric_data(self, namespace, name, value, unit):
        """
        Sends a single data value to CloudWatch for a metric. This metric is given
        a timestamp of the current UTC time.

        :param namespace: The namespace of the metric.
        :param name: The name of the metric.
        :param value: The value of the metric.
```

```
        :param unit: The unit of the metric.
        """
        try:
            metric = self.cloudwatch_resource.Metric(namespace, name)
            metric.put_data(
                Namespace=namespace,
                MetricData=[{"MetricName": name, "Value": value, "Unit": unit}],
            )
            logger.info("Put data for metric %s.%s", namespace, name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't put data for metric %s.%s", namespace, name)
            raise


    def get_metric_statistics(self, namespace, name, start, end, period,
stat_types):
        """
        Gets statistics for a metric within a specified time span. Metrics are
grouped
        into the specified period.

        :param namespace: The namespace of the metric.
        :param name: The name of the metric.
        :param start: The UTC start time of the time span to retrieve.
        :param end: The UTC end time of the time span to retrieve.
        :param period: The period, in seconds, in which to group metrics. The period
                       must match the granularity of the metric, which depends on
                       the metric's age. For example, metrics that are older than
                       three hours have a one-minute granularity, so the period must
                       be at least 60 and must be a multiple of 60.
        :param stat_types: The type of statistics to retrieve, such as average value
                           or maximum value.
        :return: The retrieved statistics for the metric.
        """
        try:
            metric = self.cloudwatch_resource.Metric(namespace, name)
            stats = metric.get_statistics(
                StartTime=start, EndTime=end, Period=period, Statistics=stat_types
            )
            logger.info(
                "Got %s statistics for %s.", len(stats["Datapoints"]),
stats["Label"]
            )
        except ClientError:
```

```
            logger.exception("Couldn't get statistics for %s.%s.", namespace, name)
            raise
        else:
            return stats


    def get_metric_alarms(self, metric_namespace, metric_name):
        """
        Gets the alarms that are currently watching the specified metric.

        :param metric_namespace: The namespace of the metric.
        :param metric_name: The name of the metric.
        :returns: An iterator that yields the alarms.
        """
        metric = self.cloudwatch_resource.Metric(metric_namespace, metric_name)
        alarm_iter = metric.alarms.all()
        logger.info("Got alarms for metric %s.%s.", metric_namespace, metric_name)
        return alarm_iter


    def delete_metric_alarms(self, metric_namespace, metric_name):
        """
        Deletes all of the alarms that are currently watching the specified metric.

        :param metric_namespace: The namespace of the metric.
        :param metric_name: The name of the metric.
        """
        try:
            metric = self.cloudwatch_resource.Metric(metric_namespace, metric_name)
            metric.alarms.delete()
            logger.info(
                "Deleted alarms for metric %s.%s.", metric_namespace, metric_name
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't delete alarms for metric %s.%s.",
                metric_namespace,
                metric_name,
            )
            raise
```

래퍼 클래스를 사용하여 데이터를 지표에 넣고, 지표를 감시하는 경보를 트리거하고, 경보에서 데이터를 가져옵니다.

```
def usage_demo():
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the Amazon CloudWatch metrics and alarms demo!")
    print("-" * 88)

    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    cw_wrapper = CloudWatchWrapper(boto3.resource("cloudwatch"))

    minutes = 20
    metric_namespace = "doc-example-metric"
    metric_name = "page_views"
    start = datetime.utcnow() - timedelta(minutes=minutes)
    print(
        f"Putting data into metric {metric_namespace}.{metric_name} spanning the "
        f"last {minutes} minutes."
    )
    for offset in range(0, minutes):
        stamp = start + timedelta(minutes=offset)
        cw_wrapper.put_metric_data_set(
            metric_namespace,
            metric_name,
            stamp,
            "Count",
            {
                "values": [
                    random.randint(bound, bound * 2)
                    for bound in range(offset + 1, offset + 11)
                ],
                "counts": [random.randint(1, offset + 1) for _ in range(10)],
            },
        )

    alarm_name = "high_page_views"
    period = 60
    eval_periods = 2
    print(f"Creating alarm {alarm_name} for metric {metric_name}.")
    alarm = cw_wrapper.create_metric_alarm(
        metric_namespace,
        metric_name,
```

```
        alarm_name,
        "Maximum",
        period,
        eval_periods,
        100,
        "GreaterThanThreshold",
    )
    print(f"Alarm ARN is {alarm.alarm_arn}.")
    print(f"Current alarm state is: {alarm.state_value}.")

    print(
        f"Sending data to trigger the alarm. This requires data over the threshold "
        f"for {eval_periods} periods of {period} seconds each."
    )
    while alarm.state_value == "INSUFFICIENT_DATA":
        print("Sending data for the metric.")
        cw_wrapper.put_metric_data(
            metric_namespace, metric_name, random.randint(100, 200), "Count"
        )
        alarm.load()
        print(f"Current alarm state is: {alarm.state_value}.")
        if alarm.state_value == "INSUFFICIENT_DATA":
            print(f"Waiting for {period} seconds...")
            time.sleep(period)
        else:
            print("Wait for a minute for eventual consistency of metric data.")
            time.sleep(period)
            if alarm.state_value == "OK":
                alarm.load()
                print(f"Current alarm state is: {alarm.state_value}.")

    print(
        f"Getting data for metric {metric_namespace}.{metric_name} during timespan "
        f"of {start} to {datetime.utcnow()} (times are UTC)."
    )
    stats = cw_wrapper.get_metric_statistics(
        metric_namespace,
        metric_name,
        start,
        datetime.utcnow(),
        60,
        ["Average", "Minimum", "Maximum"],
    )
    print(
```

```
        f"Got {len(stats['Datapoints'])} data points for metric "
        f"{metric_namespace}.{metric_name}."
    )
    pprint(sorted(stats["Datapoints"], key=lambda x: x["Timestamp"]))

    print(f"Getting alarms for metric {metric_name}.")
    alarms = cw_wrapper.get_metric_alarms(metric_namespace, metric_name)
    for alarm in alarms:
        print(f"Alarm {alarm.name} is currently in state {alarm.state_value}.")

    print(f"Deleting alarms for metric {metric_name}.")
    cw_wrapper.delete_metric_alarms(metric_namespace, metric_name)

    print("Thanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - DeleteAlarms
  - DescribeAlarmsForMetric
  - DisableAlarmActions
  - EnableAlarmActions
  - GetMetricStatistics
  - ListMetrics
  - PutMetricAlarm
  - PutMetricData

SDK for Python(Boto3)을 사용한 CloudWatch Logs 예시

다음 코드 예제에서는 CloudWatch Logs와 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오

작업

`GetQueryResults`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetQueryResults`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def _wait_for_query_results(self, client, query_id):
    """
    Waits for the query to complete and retrieves the results.

    :param query_id: The ID of the initiated query.
    :type query_id: str
    :return: A list containing the results of the query.
    :rtype: list
    """
    while True:
        time.sleep(1)
        results = client.get_query_results(queryId=query_id)
        if results["status"] in [
            "Complete",
            "Failed",
            "Cancelled",
            "Timeout",
            "Unknown",
        ]:
            return results.get("results", [])
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 GetQueryResults를 참조하세요.

StartLiveTail

다음 코드 예시는 StartLiveTail의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

필수 파일을 포함합니다.

```
import boto3
import time
from datetime import datetime
```

Live Tail 세션을 시작합니다.

```
    # Initialize the client
    client = boto3.client('logs')

    start_time = time.time()

    try:
        response = client.start_live_tail(
            logGroupIdentifiers=log_group_identifiers,
            logStreamNames=log_streams,
            logEventFilterPattern=filter_pattern
        )
        event_stream = response['responseStream']
        # Handle the events streamed back in the response
        for event in event_stream:
            # Set a timeout to close the stream.
            # This will end the Live Tail session.
            if (time.time() - start_time >= 10):
                event_stream.close()
                break
            # Handle when session is started
            if 'sessionStart' in event:
                session_start_event = event['sessionStart']
```

```
                print(session_start_event)
            # Handle when log event is given in a session update
            elif 'sessionUpdate' in event:
                log_events = event['sessionUpdate']['sessionResults']
                for log_event in log_events:
                    print('[{date}]
{log}'.format(date=datetime.fromtimestamp(log_event['timestamp']/1000),log=log_event['messa
            else:
                # On-stream exceptions are captured here
                raise RuntimeError(str(event))
    except Exception as e:
        print(e)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 StartLiveTail을 참조하세요.

StartQuery

다음 코드 예시는 `StartQuery`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    def perform_query(self, date_range):
        """
        Performs the actual CloudWatch log query.

        :param date_range: A tuple representing the start and end datetime for the
query.
        :type date_range: tuple
        :return: A list containing the query results.
        :rtype: list
        """
        client = boto3.client("logs")
        try:
            try:
                start_time = round(
```

```
self.date_utilities.convert_iso8601_to_unix_timestamp(date_range[0])
                )
                end_time = round(

self.date_utilities.convert_iso8601_to_unix_timestamp(date_range[1])
                )
                response = client.start_query(
                    logGroupName=self.log_group,
                    startTime=start_time,
                    endTime=end_time,
                    queryString=self.query_string,
                    limit=self.limit,
                )
                query_id = response["queryId"]
            except client.exceptions.ResourceNotFoundException as e:
                raise DateOutOfBoundsError(f"Resource not found: {e}")
            while True:
                time.sleep(1)
                results = client.get_query_results(queryId=query_id)
                if results["status"] in [
                    "Complete",
                    "Failed",
                    "Cancelled",
                    "Timeout",
                    "Unknown",
                ]:
                    return results.get("results", [])
        except DateOutOfBoundsError:
            return []

    def _initiate_query(self, client, date_range, max_logs):
        """
        Initiates the CloudWatch logs query.

        :param date_range: A tuple representing the start and end datetime for the
query.
        :type date_range: tuple
        :param max_logs: The maximum number of logs to retrieve.
        :type max_logs: int
        :return: The query ID as a string.
        :rtype: str
        """
        try:
```

```
            start_time = round(
                self.date_utilities.convert_iso8601_to_unix_timestamp(date_range[0])
            )
            end_time = round(
                self.date_utilities.convert_iso8601_to_unix_timestamp(date_range[1])
            )
            response = client.start_query(
                logGroupName=self.log_group,
                startTime=start_time,
                endTime=end_time,
                queryString=self.query_string,
                limit=max_logs,
            )
            return response["queryId"]
        except client.exceptions.ResourceNotFoundException as e:
            raise DateOutOfBoundsError(f"Resource not found: {e}")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 StartQuery를 참조하세요.

시나리오

대용량 쿼리 실행

다음 코드 예시에서는 CloudWatch Logs를 사용하여 1만 개 이상의 레코드를 쿼리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이 파일은 10,000개의 결과를 초과하는 CloudWatch 쿼리를 관리하기 위한 예제 모듈을 간접적으로 호출합니다.

```
import logging
import os
import sys
```

```
import boto3
from botocore.config import Config

from cloudwatch_query import CloudWatchQuery
from date_utilities import DateUtilities

# Configure logging at the module level.
logging.basicConfig(
    level=logging.INFO,
    format="%(asctime)s - %(levelname)s - %(filename)s:%(lineno)d - %(message)s",
)

DEFAULT_QUERY_LOG_GROUP = "/workflows/cloudwatch-logs/large-query"


class CloudWatchLogsQueryRunner:
    def __init__(self):
        """
        Initializes the CloudWatchLogsQueryRunner class by setting up date utilities
        and creating a CloudWatch Logs client with retry configuration.
        """
        self.date_utilities = DateUtilities()
        self.cloudwatch_logs_client = self.create_cloudwatch_logs_client()

    def create_cloudwatch_logs_client(self):
        """
        Creates and returns a CloudWatch Logs client with a specified retry
 configuration.

        :return: A CloudWatch Logs client instance.
        :rtype: boto3.client
        """
        try:
            return boto3.client("logs", config=Config(retries={"max_attempts": 10}))
        except Exception as e:
            logging.error(f"Failed to create CloudWatch Logs client: {e}")
            sys.exit(1)

    def fetch_environment_variables(self):
        """
        Fetches and validates required environment variables for query start and end
 dates.
```

```
        Fetches the environment variable for log group, returning the default value
if it
        does not exist.

        :return: Tuple of query start date and end date as integers and the log
group.
        :rtype: tuple
        :raises SystemExit: If required environment variables are missing or
invalid.
        """
        try:
            query_start_date = int(os.environ["QUERY_START_DATE"])
            query_end_date = int(os.environ["QUERY_END_DATE"])
        except KeyError:
            logging.error(
                "Both QUERY_START_DATE and QUERY_END_DATE environment variables are
required."
            )
            sys.exit(1)
        except ValueError as e:
            logging.error(f"Error parsing date environment variables: {e}")
            sys.exit(1)

        try:
            log_group = os.environ["QUERY_LOG_GROUP"]
        except KeyError:
            logging.warning("No QUERY_LOG_GROUP environment variable, using default
value")
            log_group = DEFAULT_QUERY_LOG_GROUP

        return query_start_date, query_end_date, log_group

    def convert_dates_to_iso8601(self, start_date, end_date):
        """
        Converts UNIX timestamp dates to ISO 8601 format using DateUtilities.

        :param start_date: The start date in UNIX timestamp.
        :type start_date: int
        :param end_date: The end date in UNIX timestamp.
        :type end_date: int
        :return: Start and end dates in ISO 8601 format.
        :rtype: tuple
        """
        start_date_iso8601 = self.date_utilities.convert_unix_timestamp_to_iso8601(
```

```
            start_date
        )
        end_date_iso8601 = self.date_utilities.convert_unix_timestamp_to_iso8601(
            end_date
        )
        return start_date_iso8601, end_date_iso8601

    def execute_query(
        self,
        start_date_iso8601,
        end_date_iso8601,
        log_group="/workflows/cloudwatch-logs/large-query",
        query="fields @timestamp, @message | sort @timestamp asc"
    ):
        """
        Creates a CloudWatchQuery instance and executes the query with provided date
 range.

        :param start_date_iso8601: The start date in ISO 8601 format.
        :type start_date_iso8601: str
        :param end_date_iso8601: The end date in ISO 8601 format.
        :type end_date_iso8601: str
        :param log_group: Log group to search: "/workflows/cloudwatch-logs/large-
query"
        :type log_group: str
        :param query: Query string to pass to the CloudWatchQuery instance
        :type query: str
        """
        cloudwatch_query = CloudWatchQuery(
            log_group=log_group,
            query_string=query
        )
        cloudwatch_query.query_logs((start_date_iso8601, end_date_iso8601))
        logging.info("Query executed successfully.")
        logging.info(
            f"Queries completed in {cloudwatch_query.query_duration} seconds. Total
 logs found: {len(cloudwatch_query.query_results)}"
        )


def main():
    """
    Main function to start a recursive CloudWatch logs query.
    Fetches required environment variables, converts dates, and executes the query.
```

```
    """
    logging.info("Starting a recursive CloudWatch logs query...")
    runner = CloudWatchLogsQueryRunner()
    query_start_date, query_end_date, log_group =
 runner.fetch_environment_variables()
    start_date_iso8601 = DateUtilities.convert_unix_timestamp_to_iso8601(
        query_start_date
    )
    end_date_iso8601 =
 DateUtilities.convert_unix_timestamp_to_iso8601(query_end_date)
    runner.execute_query(start_date_iso8601, end_date_iso8601, log_group=log_group)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

이 모듈은 10,000개의 결과를 초과하는 CloudWatch 쿼리를 처리합니다.

```
import logging
import time
from datetime import datetime
import threading
import boto3

from date_utilities import DateUtilities

DEFAULT_QUERY = "fields @timestamp, @message | sort @timestamp asc"
DEFAULT_LOG_GROUP = "/workflows/cloudwatch-logs/large-query"

class DateOutOfBoundsError(Exception):
    """Exception raised when the date range for a query is out of bounds."""

    pass


class CloudWatchQuery:
    """
    A class to query AWS CloudWatch logs within a specified date range.

    :vartype date_range: tuple
    :ivar limit: Maximum number of log entries to return.
    :vartype limit: int
```

```
    :log_group str: Name of the log group to query
    :query_string str: query
    """

    def __init__(self, log_group: str = DEFAULT_LOG_GROUP, query_string:
str=DEFAULT_QUERY) -> None:
        self.lock = threading.Lock()
        self.log_group = log_group
        self.query_string = query_string
        self.query_results = []
        self.query_duration = None
        self.datetime_format = "%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S.%f"
        self.date_utilities = DateUtilities()
        self.limit = 10000

    def query_logs(self, date_range):
        """
        Executes a CloudWatch logs query for a specified date range and calculates
the execution time of the query.

        :return: A batch of logs retrieved from the CloudWatch logs query.
        :rtype: list
        """
        start_time = datetime.now()

        start_date, end_date = self.date_utilities.normalize_date_range_format(
            date_range, from_format="unix_timestamp", to_format="datetime"
        )

        logging.info(
            f"Original query:"
            f"\n       START:     {start_date}"
            f"\n       END:       {end_date}"
            f"\n       LOG GROUP: {self.log_group}"
        )
        self.recursive_query((start_date, end_date))
        end_time = datetime.now()
        self.query_duration = (end_time - start_time).total_seconds()

    def recursive_query(self, date_range):
        """
        Processes logs within a given date range, fetching batches of logs
recursively if necessary.
```

```
        :param date_range: The date range to fetch logs for, specified as a tuple
(start_timestamp, end_timestamp).
        :type date_range: tuple
        :return: None if the recursive fetching is continued or stops when the final
batch of logs is processed.
                 Although it doesn't explicitly return the query results, this
method accumulates all fetched logs
                 in the `self.query_results` attribute.
        :rtype: None
        """
        batch_of_logs = self.perform_query(date_range)
        # Add the batch to the accumulated logs
        with self.lock:
            self.query_results.extend(batch_of_logs)
        if len(batch_of_logs) == self.limit:
            logging.info(f"Fetched {self.limit}, checking for more...")
            most_recent_log = self.find_most_recent_log(batch_of_logs)
            most_recent_log_timestamp = next(
                item["value"]
                for item in most_recent_log
                if item["field"] == "@timestamp"
            )
            new_range = (most_recent_log_timestamp, date_range[1])
            midpoint = self.date_utilities.find_middle_time(new_range)

            first_half_thread = threading.Thread(
                target=self.recursive_query,
                args=((most_recent_log_timestamp, midpoint),),
            )
            second_half_thread = threading.Thread(
                target=self.recursive_query, args=((midpoint, date_range[1]),)
            )

            first_half_thread.start()
            second_half_thread.start()

            first_half_thread.join()
            second_half_thread.join()

    def find_most_recent_log(self, logs):
        """
        Search a list of log items and return most recent log entry.
        :param logs: A list of logs to analyze.
        :return: log
```

```
        :type :return List containing log item details
        """
        most_recent_log = None
        most_recent_date = "1970-01-01 00:00:00.000"

        for log in logs:
            for item in log:
                if item["field"] == "@timestamp":
                    logging.debug(f"Compared: {item['value']} to
{most_recent_date}")
                    if (
                        self.date_utilities.compare_dates(
                            item["value"], most_recent_date
                        )
                        == item["value"]
                    ):
                        logging.debug(f"New most recent: {item['value']}")
                        most_recent_date = item["value"]
                        most_recent_log = log
        logging.info(f"Most recent log date of batch: {most_recent_date}")
        return most_recent_log

    def perform_query(self, date_range):
        """
        Performs the actual CloudWatch log query.

        :param date_range: A tuple representing the start and end datetime for the
query.
        :type date_range: tuple
        :return: A list containing the query results.
        :rtype: list
        """
        client = boto3.client("logs")
        try:
            try:
                start_time = round(

self.date_utilities.convert_iso8601_to_unix_timestamp(date_range[0])
                )
                end_time = round(

self.date_utilities.convert_iso8601_to_unix_timestamp(date_range[1])
                )
                response = client.start_query(
```

```
                    logGroupName=self.log_group,
                    startTime=start_time,
                    endTime=end_time,
                    queryString=self.query_string,
                    limit=self.limit,
                )
                query_id = response["queryId"]
            except client.exceptions.ResourceNotFoundException as e:
                raise DateOutOfBoundsError(f"Resource not found: {e}")
            while True:
                time.sleep(1)
                results = client.get_query_results(queryId=query_id)
                if results["status"] in [
                    "Complete",
                    "Failed",
                    "Cancelled",
                    "Timeout",
                    "Unknown",
                ]:
                    return results.get("results", [])
        except DateOutOfBoundsError:
            return []

    def _initiate_query(self, client, date_range, max_logs):
        """
        Initiates the CloudWatch logs query.

        :param date_range: A tuple representing the start and end datetime for the
query.
        :type date_range: tuple
        :param max_logs: The maximum number of logs to retrieve.
        :type max_logs: int
        :return: The query ID as a string.
        :rtype: str
        """
        try:
            start_time = round(
                self.date_utilities.convert_iso8601_to_unix_timestamp(date_range[0])
            )
            end_time = round(
                self.date_utilities.convert_iso8601_to_unix_timestamp(date_range[1])
            )
            response = client.start_query(
                logGroupName=self.log_group,
```

```
                startTime=start_time,
                endTime=end_time,
                queryString=self.query_string,
                limit=max_logs,
            )
            return response["queryId"]
        except client.exceptions.ResourceNotFoundException as e:
            raise DateOutOfBoundsError(f"Resource not found: {e}")


    def _wait_for_query_results(self, client, query_id):
        """
        Waits for the query to complete and retrieves the results.

        :param query_id: The ID of the initiated query.
        :type query_id: str
        :return: A list containing the results of the query.
        :rtype: list
        """
        while True:
            time.sleep(1)
            results = client.get_query_results(queryId=query_id)
            if results["status"] in [
                "Complete",
                "Failed",
                "Cancelled",
                "Timeout",
                "Unknown",
            ]:
                return results.get("results", [])
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - GetQueryResults
  - StartQuery

예약된 이벤트를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon EventBridge 예약 이벤트에서 호출된 AWS Lambda 함수를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

이 예제에서는 예약된 Amazon EventBridge 이벤트의 대상으로 AWS Lambda 함수를 등록하는 방법을 보여줍니다. Lambda 핸들러는 나중에 검색할 수 있도록 알기 쉬운 메시지와 전체 이벤트 데이터를 Amazon CloudWatch Logs에 기록합니다.

- Lambda 함수를 배포합니다.
- EventBridge 예약된 이벤트를 생성하고 Lambda 함수를 대상으로 만듭니다.
- EventBridge에 Lambda 함수를 간접 호출할 수 있는 권한을 부여합니다.
- CloudWatch Logs에서 최신 데이터를 인쇄하여 예약된 호출의 결과를 표시합니다.
- 데모 중에 생성된 모든 리소스를 정리합니다.

이 예제는 GitHub에서 가장 잘 볼 수 있습니다. 전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- CloudWatch Logs
- DynamoDB
- EventBridge
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

SDK for Python(Boto3)을 사용한 Amazon Cognito 자격 증명 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Cognito Identity와 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 시나리오

시나리오

Amazon Textract 탐색기 애플리케이션 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 대화형 애플리케이션을 통해 Amazon Textract 출력을 탐색하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

Amazon Textract와 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 함께를 사용하여 문서 이미지에서 텍스트, 양식 및 테이블 요소를 감지하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 입력 이미지와 Amazon Textract 출력은 탐지된 요소를 탐색할 수 있는 Tkinter 애플리케이션에 표시됩니다.

- 문서 이미지를 Amazon Textract에 제출하고 감지된 요소의 출력을 탐색합니다.
- Amazon Textract로 직접, 또는 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 버킷을 통해 이미지를 제출합니다.
- 비동기식 API를 사용하여 작업이 완료되면 Amazon Simple Notification Service(Amazon SNS) 주제에 알림을 게시하는 작업을 시작합니다.
- Amazon Simple Queue Service(Amazon SQS) 대기열에서 작업 완료 메시지를 폴링하고 결과를 표시합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Cognito 자격 증명
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS
- Amazon Textract

SDK for Python (Boto3)을 사용한 Amazon Cognito 자격 증명 공급자 예

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Cognito 자격 증명 공급자와 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello Amazon Cognito

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Cognito 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import boto3

# Create a Cognito Identity Provider client
cognitoidp = boto3.client("cognito-idp")

# Initialize a paginator for the list_user_pools operation
paginator = cognitoidp.get_paginator("list_user_pools")

# Create a PageIterator from the paginator
page_iterator = paginator.paginate(MaxResults=10)

# Initialize variables for pagination
user_pools = []

# Handle pagination
for page in page_iterator:
    user_pools.extend(page.get("UserPools", []))

# Print the list of user pools
print("User Pools for the account:")
if user_pools:
    for pool in user_pools:
```

```
        print(f"Name: {pool['Name']}, ID: {pool['Id']}")
else:
    print("No user pools found.")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListUserPools를 참조하세요.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오

작업

`AdminGetUser`

다음 코드 예시는 `AdminGetUser`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class CognitoIdentityProviderWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Cognito actions"""

    def __init__(self, cognito_idp_client, user_pool_id, client_id,
 client_secret=None):
        """
        :param cognito_idp_client: A Boto3 Amazon Cognito Identity Provider client.
        :param user_pool_id: The ID of an existing Amazon Cognito user pool.
        :param client_id: The ID of a client application registered with the user
 pool.
        :param client_secret: The client secret, if the client has a secret.
        """
        self.cognito_idp_client = cognito_idp_client
        self.user_pool_id = user_pool_id
```

```
        self.client_id = client_id
        self.client_secret = client_secret


    def sign_up_user(self, user_name, password, user_email):
        """
        Signs up a new user with Amazon Cognito. This action prompts Amazon Cognito
        to send an email to the specified email address. The email contains a code
that
        can be used to confirm the user.

        When the user already exists, the user status is checked to determine
whether
        the user has been confirmed.

        :param user_name: The user name that identifies the new user.
        :param password: The password for the new user.
        :param user_email: The email address for the new user.
        :return: True when the user is already confirmed with Amazon Cognito.
                 Otherwise, false.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {
                "ClientId": self.client_id,
                "Username": user_name,
                "Password": password,
                "UserAttributes": [{"Name": "email", "Value": user_email}],
            }
            if self.client_secret is not None:
                kwargs["SecretHash"] = self._secret_hash(user_name)
            response = self.cognito_idp_client.sign_up(**kwargs)
            confirmed = response["UserConfirmed"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "UsernameExistsException":
                response = self.cognito_idp_client.admin_get_user(
                    UserPoolId=self.user_pool_id, Username=user_name
                )
                logger.warning(
                    "User %s exists and is %s.", user_name, response["UserStatus"]
                )
                confirmed = response["UserStatus"] == "CONFIRMED"
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't sign up %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
```

```
                    user_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        return confirmed
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 AdminGetUser를 참조하십시오.

AdminInitiateAuth

다음 코드 예시는 AdminInitiateAuth의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class CognitoIdentityProviderWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Cognito actions"""

    def __init__(self, cognito_idp_client, user_pool_id, client_id,
 client_secret=None):
        """
        :param cognito_idp_client: A Boto3 Amazon Cognito Identity Provider client.
        :param user_pool_id: The ID of an existing Amazon Cognito user pool.
        :param client_id: The ID of a client application registered with the user
 pool.
        :param client_secret: The client secret, if the client has a secret.
        """
        self.cognito_idp_client = cognito_idp_client
        self.user_pool_id = user_pool_id
        self.client_id = client_id
        self.client_secret = client_secret


    def start_sign_in(self, user_name, password):
```

```
        """
        Starts the sign-in process for a user by using administrator credentials.
        This method of signing in is appropriate for code running on a secure
server.

        If the user pool is configured to require MFA and this is the first sign-in
        for the user, Amazon Cognito returns a challenge response to set up an
        MFA application. When this occurs, this function gets an MFA secret from
        Amazon Cognito and returns it to the caller.

        :param user_name: The name of the user to sign in.
        :param password: The user's password.
        :return: The result of the sign-in attempt. When sign-in is successful, this
                 returns an access token that can be used to get AWS credentials.
Otherwise,
                 Amazon Cognito returns a challenge to set up an MFA application,
                 or a challenge to enter an MFA code from a registered MFA
application.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {
                "UserPoolId": self.user_pool_id,
                "ClientId": self.client_id,
                "AuthFlow": "ADMIN_USER_PASSWORD_AUTH",
                "AuthParameters": {"USERNAME": user_name, "PASSWORD": password},
            }
            if self.client_secret is not None:
                kwargs["AuthParameters"]["SECRET_HASH"] =
self._secret_hash(user_name)
            response = self.cognito_idp_client.admin_initiate_auth(**kwargs)
            challenge_name = response.get("ChallengeName", None)
            if challenge_name == "MFA_SETUP":
                if (
                    "SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA"
                    in response["ChallengeParameters"]["MFAS_CAN_SETUP"]
                ):
                    response.update(self.get_mfa_secret(response["Session"]))
                else:
                    raise RuntimeError(
                        "The user pool requires MFA setup, but the user pool is not
"
                        "configured for TOTP MFA. This example requires TOTP MFA."
                    )
        except ClientError as err:
```

```
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't start sign in for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                user_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            response.pop("ResponseMetadata", None)
            return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 AdminInitiateAuth를 참조하십시오.

`AdminRespondToAuthChallenge`

다음 코드 예시는 `AdminRespondToAuthChallenge`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
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연결된 MFA 애플리케이션에서 생성한 코드를 제공하여 MFA 문제에 응답하세요.

```
class CognitoIdentityProviderWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Cognito actions"""

    def __init__(self, cognito_idp_client, user_pool_id, client_id,
 client_secret=None):
        """
        :param cognito_idp_client: A Boto3 Amazon Cognito Identity Provider client.
        :param user_pool_id: The ID of an existing Amazon Cognito user pool.
        :param client_id: The ID of a client application registered with the user
 pool.
        :param client_secret: The client secret, if the client has a secret.
        """
        self.cognito_idp_client = cognito_idp_client
```

```
        self.user_pool_id = user_pool_id
        self.client_id = client_id
        self.client_secret = client_secret


    def respond_to_mfa_challenge(self, user_name, session, mfa_code):
        """
        Responds to a challenge for an MFA code. This completes the second step of
        a two-factor sign-in. When sign-in is successful, it returns an access token
        that can be used to get AWS credentials from Amazon Cognito.

        :param user_name: The name of the user who is signing in.
        :param session: Session information returned from a previous call to
initiate
                        authentication.
        :param mfa_code: A code generated by the associated MFA application.
        :return: The result of the authentication. When successful, this contains an
                 access token for the user.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {
                "UserPoolId": self.user_pool_id,
                "ClientId": self.client_id,
                "ChallengeName": "SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA",
                "Session": session,
                "ChallengeResponses": {
                    "USERNAME": user_name,
                    "SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA_CODE": mfa_code,
                },
            }
            if self.client_secret is not None:
                kwargs["ChallengeResponses"]["SECRET_HASH"] = self._secret_hash(
                    user_name
                )
            response =
self.cognito_idp_client.admin_respond_to_auth_challenge(**kwargs)
            auth_result = response["AuthenticationResult"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ExpiredCodeException":
                logger.warning(
                    "Your MFA code has expired or has been used already. You might
have "
                    "to wait a few seconds until your app shows you a new code."
                )
```

```
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't respond to mfa challenge for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    user_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return auth_result
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 AdminRespondToAuthChallenge를 참조하십시오.

`AssociateSoftwareToken`

다음 코드 예시는 `AssociateSoftwareToken`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
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```
class CognitoIdentityProviderWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Cognito actions"""

    def __init__(self, cognito_idp_client, user_pool_id, client_id,
 client_secret=None):
        """
        :param cognito_idp_client: A Boto3 Amazon Cognito Identity Provider client.
        :param user_pool_id: The ID of an existing Amazon Cognito user pool.
        :param client_id: The ID of a client application registered with the user
 pool.
        :param client_secret: The client secret, if the client has a secret.
        """
        self.cognito_idp_client = cognito_idp_client
```

```
        self.user_pool_id = user_pool_id
        self.client_id = client_id
        self.client_secret = client_secret


    def get_mfa_secret(self, session):
        """
        Gets a token that can be used to associate an MFA application with the user.

        :param session: Session information returned from a previous call to
initiate
                        authentication.
        :return: An MFA token that can be used to set up an MFA application.
        """
        try:
            response =
self.cognito_idp_client.associate_software_token(Session=session)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get MFA secret. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            response.pop("ResponseMetadata", None)
            return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 AssociateSoftwareToken을 참조하십시오.

ConfirmDevice

다음 코드 예시는 `ConfirmDevice`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
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```
class CognitoIdentityProviderWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Cognito actions"""

    def __init__(self, cognito_idp_client, user_pool_id, client_id,
 client_secret=None):
        """
        :param cognito_idp_client: A Boto3 Amazon Cognito Identity Provider client.
        :param user_pool_id: The ID of an existing Amazon Cognito user pool.
        :param client_id: The ID of a client application registered with the user
 pool.
        :param client_secret: The client secret, if the client has a secret.
        """
        self.cognito_idp_client = cognito_idp_client
        self.user_pool_id = user_pool_id
        self.client_id = client_id
        self.client_secret = client_secret


    def confirm_mfa_device(
        self,
        user_name,
        device_key,
        device_group_key,
        device_password,
        access_token,
        aws_srp,
    ):
        """
        Confirms an MFA device to be tracked by Amazon Cognito. When a device is
        tracked, its key and password can be used to sign in without requiring a new
        MFA code from the MFA application.

        :param user_name: The user that is associated with the device.
        :param device_key: The key of the device, returned by Amazon Cognito.
```

```
        :param device_group_key: The group key of the device, returned by Amazon
Cognito.
        :param device_password: The password that is associated with the device.
        :param access_token: The user's access token.
        :param aws_srp: A class that helps with Secure Remote Password (SRP)
                        calculations. The scenario associated with this example uses
                        the warrant package.
        :return: True when the user must confirm the device. Otherwise, False. When
                 False, the device is automatically confirmed and tracked.
        """
        srp_helper = aws_srp.AWSSRP(
            username=user_name,
            password=device_password,
            pool_id="_",
            client_id=self.client_id,
            client_secret=None,
            client=self.cognito_idp_client,
        )
        device_and_pw = f"{device_group_key}{device_key}:{device_password}"
        device_and_pw_hash = aws_srp.hash_sha256(device_and_pw.encode("utf-8"))
        salt = aws_srp.pad_hex(aws_srp.get_random(16))
        x_value = aws_srp.hex_to_long(aws_srp.hex_hash(salt + device_and_pw_hash))
        verifier = aws_srp.pad_hex(pow(srp_helper.val_g, x_value, srp_helper.big_n))
        device_secret_verifier_config = {
            "PasswordVerifier": base64.standard_b64encode(
                bytearray.fromhex(verifier)
            ).decode("utf-8"),
            "Salt":
base64.standard_b64encode(bytearray.fromhex(salt)).decode("utf-8"),
        }
        try:
            response = self.cognito_idp_client.confirm_device(
                AccessToken=access_token,
                DeviceKey=device_key,
                DeviceSecretVerifierConfig=device_secret_verifier_config,
            )
            user_confirm = response["UserConfirmationNecessary"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't confirm mfa device %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                device_key,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
```

```
            raise
        else:
            return user_confirm
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ConfirmDevice를 참조하십시오.

`ConfirmSignUp`

다음 코드 예시는 `ConfirmSignUp`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class CognitoIdentityProviderWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Cognito actions"""

    def __init__(self, cognito_idp_client, user_pool_id, client_id,
 client_secret=None):
        """
        :param cognito_idp_client: A Boto3 Amazon Cognito Identity Provider client.
        :param user_pool_id: The ID of an existing Amazon Cognito user pool.
        :param client_id: The ID of a client application registered with the user
 pool.
        :param client_secret: The client secret, if the client has a secret.
        """
        self.cognito_idp_client = cognito_idp_client
        self.user_pool_id = user_pool_id
        self.client_id = client_id
        self.client_secret = client_secret


    def confirm_user_sign_up(self, user_name, confirmation_code):
        """
        Confirms a previously created user. A user must be confirmed before they
        can sign in to Amazon Cognito.
```

```
        :param user_name: The name of the user to confirm.
        :param confirmation_code: The confirmation code sent to the user's
registered
                                  email address.
        :return: True when the confirmation succeeds.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {
                "ClientId": self.client_id,
                "Username": user_name,
                "ConfirmationCode": confirmation_code,
            }
            if self.client_secret is not None:
                kwargs["SecretHash"] = self._secret_hash(user_name)
            self.cognito_idp_client.confirm_sign_up(**kwargs)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't confirm sign up for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                user_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return True
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ConfirmSignUp을 참조하십시오.

`InitiateAuth`

다음 코드 예시는 `InitiateAuth`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이 예시에서는 추적된 디바이스로 인증을 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 로그인을 완료하려면 클라이언트가 보안 원격 암호(SRP) 문제에 올바르게 응답해야 합니다.

```
class CognitoIdentityProviderWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Cognito actions"""

    def __init__(self, cognito_idp_client, user_pool_id, client_id,
 client_secret=None):
        """
        :param cognito_idp_client: A Boto3 Amazon Cognito Identity Provider client.
        :param user_pool_id: The ID of an existing Amazon Cognito user pool.
        :param client_id: The ID of a client application registered with the user
 pool.
        :param client_secret: The client secret, if the client has a secret.
        """
        self.cognito_idp_client = cognito_idp_client
        self.user_pool_id = user_pool_id
        self.client_id = client_id
        self.client_secret = client_secret


    def sign_in_with_tracked_device(
        self,
        user_name,
        password,
        device_key,
        device_group_key,
        device_password,
        aws_srp,
    ):
        """
        Signs in to Amazon Cognito as a user who has a tracked device. Signing in
        with a tracked device lets a user sign in without entering a new MFA code.

        Signing in with a tracked device requires that the client respond to the SRP
        protocol. The scenario associated with this example uses the warrant package
        to help with SRP calculations.

        For more information on SRP, see https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/
Secure_Remote_Password_protocol.

        :param user_name: The user that is associated with the device.
        :param password: The user's password.
```

```
        :param device_key: The key of a tracked device.
        :param device_group_key: The group key of a tracked device.
        :param device_password: The password that is associated with the device.
        :param aws_srp: A class that helps with SRP calculations. The scenario
                        associated with this example uses the warrant package.
        :return: The result of the authentication. When successful, this contains an
                 access token for the user.
        """
        try:
            srp_helper = aws_srp.AWSSRP(
                username=user_name,
                password=device_password,
                pool_id="_",
                client_id=self.client_id,
                client_secret=None,
                client=self.cognito_idp_client,
            )

            response_init = self.cognito_idp_client.initiate_auth(
                ClientId=self.client_id,
                AuthFlow="USER_PASSWORD_AUTH",
                AuthParameters={
                    "USERNAME": user_name,
                    "PASSWORD": password,
                    "DEVICE_KEY": device_key,
                },
            )
            if response_init["ChallengeName"] != "DEVICE_SRP_AUTH":
                raise RuntimeError(
                    f"Expected DEVICE_SRP_AUTH challenge but got
{response_init['ChallengeName']}."
                )

            auth_params = srp_helper.get_auth_params()
            auth_params["DEVICE_KEY"] = device_key
            response_auth = self.cognito_idp_client.respond_to_auth_challenge(
                ClientId=self.client_id,
                ChallengeName="DEVICE_SRP_AUTH",
                ChallengeResponses=auth_params,
            )
            if response_auth["ChallengeName"] != "DEVICE_PASSWORD_VERIFIER":
                raise RuntimeError(
                    f"Expected DEVICE_PASSWORD_VERIFIER challenge but got "
                    f"{response_init['ChallengeName']}."
```

```
                )

            challenge_params = response_auth["ChallengeParameters"]
            challenge_params["USER_ID_FOR_SRP"] = device_group_key + device_key
            cr = srp_helper.process_challenge(challenge_params, {"USERNAME":
user_name})
            cr["USERNAME"] = user_name
            cr["DEVICE_KEY"] = device_key
            response_verifier = self.cognito_idp_client.respond_to_auth_challenge(
                ClientId=self.client_id,
                ChallengeName="DEVICE_PASSWORD_VERIFIER",
                ChallengeResponses=cr,
            )
            auth_tokens = response_verifier["AuthenticationResult"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't start client sign in for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                user_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return auth_tokens
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 InitiateAuth를 참조하십시오.

`ListUsers`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListUsers`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
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```
class CognitoIdentityProviderWrapper:
```

```
    """Encapsulates Amazon Cognito actions"""

    def __init__(self, cognito_idp_client, user_pool_id, client_id,
client_secret=None):
        """
        :param cognito_idp_client: A Boto3 Amazon Cognito Identity Provider client.
        :param user_pool_id: The ID of an existing Amazon Cognito user pool.
        :param client_id: The ID of a client application registered with the user
pool.
        :param client_secret: The client secret, if the client has a secret.
        """
        self.cognito_idp_client = cognito_idp_client
        self.user_pool_id = user_pool_id
        self.client_id = client_id
        self.client_secret = client_secret


    def list_users(self):
        """
        Returns a list of the users in the current user pool.

        :return: The list of users.
        """
        try:
            response =
self.cognito_idp_client.list_users(UserPoolId=self.user_pool_id)
            users = response["Users"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list users for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.user_pool_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return users
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListUsers를 참조하십시오.

ResendConfirmationCode

다음 코드 예시는 ResendConfirmationCode의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class CognitoIdentityProviderWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Cognito actions"""

    def __init__(self, cognito_idp_client, user_pool_id, client_id,
 client_secret=None):
        """
        :param cognito_idp_client: A Boto3 Amazon Cognito Identity Provider client.
        :param user_pool_id: The ID of an existing Amazon Cognito user pool.
        :param client_id: The ID of a client application registered with the user
 pool.
        :param client_secret: The client secret, if the client has a secret.
        """
        self.cognito_idp_client = cognito_idp_client
        self.user_pool_id = user_pool_id
        self.client_id = client_id
        self.client_secret = client_secret


    def resend_confirmation(self, user_name):
        """
        Prompts Amazon Cognito to resend an email with a new confirmation code.

        :param user_name: The name of the user who will receive the email.
        :return: Delivery information about where the email is sent.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {"ClientId": self.client_id, "Username": user_name}
            if self.client_secret is not None:
                kwargs["SecretHash"] = self._secret_hash(user_name)
            response = self.cognito_idp_client.resend_confirmation_code(**kwargs)
            delivery = response["CodeDeliveryDetails"]
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't resend confirmation to %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                user_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return delivery
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ResendConfirmationCode를 참조하십시오.

`RespondToAuthChallenge`

다음 코드 예시는 `RespondToAuthChallenge`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
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추적되는 디바이스로 로그인하세요. 로그인을 완료하려면 클라이언트가 보안 원격 암호(SRP) 문제에 올바르게 응답해야 합니다.

```
class CognitoIdentityProviderWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Cognito actions"""

    def __init__(self, cognito_idp_client, user_pool_id, client_id,
 client_secret=None):
        """
        :param cognito_idp_client: A Boto3 Amazon Cognito Identity Provider client.
        :param user_pool_id: The ID of an existing Amazon Cognito user pool.
        :param client_id: The ID of a client application registered with the user
 pool.
        :param client_secret: The client secret, if the client has a secret.
```

```
        """
        self.cognito_idp_client = cognito_idp_client
        self.user_pool_id = user_pool_id
        self.client_id = client_id
        self.client_secret = client_secret


    def sign_in_with_tracked_device(
        self,
        user_name,
        password,
        device_key,
        device_group_key,
        device_password,
        aws_srp,
    ):
        """
        Signs in to Amazon Cognito as a user who has a tracked device. Signing in
        with a tracked device lets a user sign in without entering a new MFA code.

        Signing in with a tracked device requires that the client respond to the SRP
        protocol. The scenario associated with this example uses the warrant package
        to help with SRP calculations.

        For more information on SRP, see https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/
Secure_Remote_Password_protocol.

        :param user_name: The user that is associated with the device.
        :param password: The user's password.
        :param device_key: The key of a tracked device.
        :param device_group_key: The group key of a tracked device.
        :param device_password: The password that is associated with the device.
        :param aws_srp: A class that helps with SRP calculations. The scenario
                        associated with this example uses the warrant package.
        :return: The result of the authentication. When successful, this contains an
                 access token for the user.
        """
        try:
            srp_helper = aws_srp.AWSSRP(
                username=user_name,
                password=device_password,
                pool_id="_",
                client_id=self.client_id,
                client_secret=None,
```

```
                client=self.cognito_idp_client,
            )

            response_init = self.cognito_idp_client.initiate_auth(
                ClientId=self.client_id,
                AuthFlow="USER_PASSWORD_AUTH",
                AuthParameters={
                    "USERNAME": user_name,
                    "PASSWORD": password,
                    "DEVICE_KEY": device_key,
                },
            )
            if response_init["ChallengeName"] != "DEVICE_SRP_AUTH":
                raise RuntimeError(
                    f"Expected DEVICE_SRP_AUTH challenge but got
{response_init['ChallengeName']}."
                )

            auth_params = srp_helper.get_auth_params()
            auth_params["DEVICE_KEY"] = device_key
            response_auth = self.cognito_idp_client.respond_to_auth_challenge(
                ClientId=self.client_id,
                ChallengeName="DEVICE_SRP_AUTH",
                ChallengeResponses=auth_params,
            )
            if response_auth["ChallengeName"] != "DEVICE_PASSWORD_VERIFIER":
                raise RuntimeError(
                    f"Expected DEVICE_PASSWORD_VERIFIER challenge but got "
                    f"{response_init['ChallengeName']}."
                )

            challenge_params = response_auth["ChallengeParameters"]
            challenge_params["USER_ID_FOR_SRP"] = device_group_key + device_key
            cr = srp_helper.process_challenge(challenge_params, {"USERNAME":
user_name})
            cr["USERNAME"] = user_name
            cr["DEVICE_KEY"] = device_key
            response_verifier = self.cognito_idp_client.respond_to_auth_challenge(
                ClientId=self.client_id,
                ChallengeName="DEVICE_PASSWORD_VERIFIER",
                ChallengeResponses=cr,
            )
            auth_tokens = response_verifier["AuthenticationResult"]
        except ClientError as err:
```

```
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't start client sign in for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                user_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return auth_tokens
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 RespondToAuthChallenge를 참조하십시오.

SignUp

다음 코드 예시는 SignUp의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

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```
class CognitoIdentityProviderWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Cognito actions"""

    def __init__(self, cognito_idp_client, user_pool_id, client_id,
 client_secret=None):
        """
        :param cognito_idp_client: A Boto3 Amazon Cognito Identity Provider client.
        :param user_pool_id: The ID of an existing Amazon Cognito user pool.
        :param client_id: The ID of a client application registered with the user
 pool.
        :param client_secret: The client secret, if the client has a secret.
        """
        self.cognito_idp_client = cognito_idp_client
        self.user_pool_id = user_pool_id
```

```
        self.client_id = client_id
        self.client_secret = client_secret


    def sign_up_user(self, user_name, password, user_email):
        """
        Signs up a new user with Amazon Cognito. This action prompts Amazon Cognito
        to send an email to the specified email address. The email contains a code
that
        can be used to confirm the user.

        When the user already exists, the user status is checked to determine
whether
        the user has been confirmed.

        :param user_name: The user name that identifies the new user.
        :param password: The password for the new user.
        :param user_email: The email address for the new user.
        :return: True when the user is already confirmed with Amazon Cognito.
                 Otherwise, false.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {
                "ClientId": self.client_id,
                "Username": user_name,
                "Password": password,
                "UserAttributes": [{"Name": "email", "Value": user_email}],
            }
            if self.client_secret is not None:
                kwargs["SecretHash"] = self._secret_hash(user_name)
            response = self.cognito_idp_client.sign_up(**kwargs)
            confirmed = response["UserConfirmed"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "UsernameExistsException":
                response = self.cognito_idp_client.admin_get_user(
                    UserPoolId=self.user_pool_id, Username=user_name
                )
                logger.warning(
                    "User %s exists and is %s.", user_name, response["UserStatus"]
                )
                confirmed = response["UserStatus"] == "CONFIRMED"
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't sign up %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
```

```
                    user_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        return confirmed
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 SignUp을 참조하십시오.

`VerifySoftwareToken`

다음 코드 예시는 `VerifySoftwareToken`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
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```
class CognitoIdentityProviderWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Cognito actions"""

    def __init__(self, cognito_idp_client, user_pool_id, client_id,
 client_secret=None):
        """
        :param cognito_idp_client: A Boto3 Amazon Cognito Identity Provider client.
        :param user_pool_id: The ID of an existing Amazon Cognito user pool.
        :param client_id: The ID of a client application registered with the user
 pool.
        :param client_secret: The client secret, if the client has a secret.
        """
        self.cognito_idp_client = cognito_idp_client
        self.user_pool_id = user_pool_id
        self.client_id = client_id
        self.client_secret = client_secret
```

```
    def verify_mfa(self, session, user_code):
        """
        Verify a new MFA application that is associated with a user.

        :param session: Session information returned from a previous call to
initiate
                        authentication.
        :param user_code: A code generated by the associated MFA application.
        :return: Status that indicates whether the MFA application is verified.
        """
        try:
            response = self.cognito_idp_client.verify_software_token(
                Session=session, UserCode=user_code
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't verify MFA. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            response.pop("ResponseMetadata", None)
            return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 VerifySoftwareToken을 참조하십시오.

시나리오

MFA가 필요한 사용자 풀에 사용자 가입시키기

다음 코드 예제에서는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 사용자 이름, 암호 및 이메일 주소로 사용자를 가입시키고 확인합니다.
- MFA 애플리케이션을 사용자와 연결하여 다중 인증을 설정합니다.
- 암호와 MFA 코드를 사용하여 로그인합니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
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시나리오에 사용된 Amazon Cognito 함수를 래핑하는 클래스를 만듭니다.

```
class CognitoIdentityProviderWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Cognito actions"""

    def __init__(self, cognito_idp_client, user_pool_id, client_id,
 client_secret=None):
        """
        :param cognito_idp_client: A Boto3 Amazon Cognito Identity Provider client.
        :param user_pool_id: The ID of an existing Amazon Cognito user pool.
        :param client_id: The ID of a client application registered with the user
 pool.
        :param client_secret: The client secret, if the client has a secret.
        """
        self.cognito_idp_client = cognito_idp_client
        self.user_pool_id = user_pool_id
        self.client_id = client_id
        self.client_secret = client_secret


    def _secret_hash(self, user_name):
        """
        Calculates a secret hash from a user name and a client secret.

        :param user_name: The user name to use when calculating the hash.
        :return: The secret hash.
        """
        key = self.client_secret.encode()
        msg = bytes(user_name + self.client_id, "utf-8")
        secret_hash = base64.b64encode(
            hmac.new(key, msg, digestmod=hashlib.sha256).digest()
        ).decode()
        logger.info("Made secret hash for %s: %s.", user_name, secret_hash)
        return secret_hash
```

```
    def sign_up_user(self, user_name, password, user_email):
        """
        Signs up a new user with Amazon Cognito. This action prompts Amazon Cognito
        to send an email to the specified email address. The email contains a code
that
        can be used to confirm the user.

        When the user already exists, the user status is checked to determine
whether
        the user has been confirmed.

        :param user_name: The user name that identifies the new user.
        :param password: The password for the new user.
        :param user_email: The email address for the new user.
        :return: True when the user is already confirmed with Amazon Cognito.
                 Otherwise, false.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {
                "ClientId": self.client_id,
                "Username": user_name,
                "Password": password,
                "UserAttributes": [{"Name": "email", "Value": user_email}],
            }
            if self.client_secret is not None:
                kwargs["SecretHash"] = self._secret_hash(user_name)
            response = self.cognito_idp_client.sign_up(**kwargs)
            confirmed = response["UserConfirmed"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "UsernameExistsException":
                response = self.cognito_idp_client.admin_get_user(
                    UserPoolId=self.user_pool_id, Username=user_name
                )
                logger.warning(
                    "User %s exists and is %s.", user_name, response["UserStatus"]
                )
                confirmed = response["UserStatus"] == "CONFIRMED"
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't sign up %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    user_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
```

```
                raise
        return confirmed


    def resend_confirmation(self, user_name):
        """
        Prompts Amazon Cognito to resend an email with a new confirmation code.

        :param user_name: The name of the user who will receive the email.
        :return: Delivery information about where the email is sent.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {"ClientId": self.client_id, "Username": user_name}
            if self.client_secret is not None:
                kwargs["SecretHash"] = self._secret_hash(user_name)
            response = self.cognito_idp_client.resend_confirmation_code(**kwargs)
            delivery = response["CodeDeliveryDetails"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't resend confirmation to %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                user_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return delivery


    def confirm_user_sign_up(self, user_name, confirmation_code):
        """
        Confirms a previously created user. A user must be confirmed before they
        can sign in to Amazon Cognito.

        :param user_name: The name of the user to confirm.
        :param confirmation_code: The confirmation code sent to the user's
registered
                                  email address.
        :return: True when the confirmation succeeds.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {
                "ClientId": self.client_id,
                "Username": user_name,
```

```
                "ConfirmationCode": confirmation_code,
            }
            if self.client_secret is not None:
                kwargs["SecretHash"] = self._secret_hash(user_name)
            self.cognito_idp_client.confirm_sign_up(**kwargs)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't confirm sign up for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                user_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return True


    def list_users(self):
        """
        Returns a list of the users in the current user pool.

        :return: The list of users.
        """
        try:
            response =
self.cognito_idp_client.list_users(UserPoolId=self.user_pool_id)
            users = response["Users"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list users for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.user_pool_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return users


    def start_sign_in(self, user_name, password):
        """
        Starts the sign-in process for a user by using administrator credentials.
        This method of signing in is appropriate for code running on a secure
server.
```

```
        If the user pool is configured to require MFA and this is the first sign-in
        for the user, Amazon Cognito returns a challenge response to set up an
        MFA application. When this occurs, this function gets an MFA secret from
        Amazon Cognito and returns it to the caller.

        :param user_name: The name of the user to sign in.
        :param password: The user's password.
        :return: The result of the sign-in attempt. When sign-in is successful, this
                 returns an access token that can be used to get AWS credentials.
Otherwise,
                 Amazon Cognito returns a challenge to set up an MFA application,
                 or a challenge to enter an MFA code from a registered MFA
application.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {
                "UserPoolId": self.user_pool_id,
                "ClientId": self.client_id,
                "AuthFlow": "ADMIN_USER_PASSWORD_AUTH",
                "AuthParameters": {"USERNAME": user_name, "PASSWORD": password},
            }
            if self.client_secret is not None:
                kwargs["AuthParameters"]["SECRET_HASH"] =
self._secret_hash(user_name)
            response = self.cognito_idp_client.admin_initiate_auth(**kwargs)
            challenge_name = response.get("ChallengeName", None)
            if challenge_name == "MFA_SETUP":
                if (
                    "SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA"
                    in response["ChallengeParameters"]["MFAS_CAN_SETUP"]
                ):
                    response.update(self.get_mfa_secret(response["Session"]))
                else:
                    raise RuntimeError(
                        "The user pool requires MFA setup, but the user pool is not
"
                        "configured for TOTP MFA. This example requires TOTP MFA."
                    )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't start sign in for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                user_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
```

```
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            response.pop("ResponseMetadata", None)
            return response


    def get_mfa_secret(self, session):
        """
        Gets a token that can be used to associate an MFA application with the user.

        :param session: Session information returned from a previous call to
initiate
                        authentication.
        :return: An MFA token that can be used to set up an MFA application.
        """
        try:
            response =
self.cognito_idp_client.associate_software_token(Session=session)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get MFA secret. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            response.pop("ResponseMetadata", None)
            return response


    def verify_mfa(self, session, user_code):
        """
        Verify a new MFA application that is associated with a user.

        :param session: Session information returned from a previous call to
initiate
                        authentication.
        :param user_code: A code generated by the associated MFA application.
        :return: Status that indicates whether the MFA application is verified.
        """
        try:
            response = self.cognito_idp_client.verify_software_token(
```

```
                Session=session, UserCode=user_code
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't verify MFA. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            response.pop("ResponseMetadata", None)
            return response


    def respond_to_mfa_challenge(self, user_name, session, mfa_code):
        """
        Responds to a challenge for an MFA code. This completes the second step of
        a two-factor sign-in. When sign-in is successful, it returns an access token
        that can be used to get AWS credentials from Amazon Cognito.

        :param user_name: The name of the user who is signing in.
        :param session: Session information returned from a previous call to
initiate
                        authentication.
        :param mfa_code: A code generated by the associated MFA application.
        :return: The result of the authentication. When successful, this contains an
                 access token for the user.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {
                "UserPoolId": self.user_pool_id,
                "ClientId": self.client_id,
                "ChallengeName": "SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA",
                "Session": session,
                "ChallengeResponses": {
                    "USERNAME": user_name,
                    "SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA_CODE": mfa_code,
                },
            }
            if self.client_secret is not None:
                kwargs["ChallengeResponses"]["SECRET_HASH"] = self._secret_hash(
                    user_name
                )
```

```
            response =
self.cognito_idp_client.admin_respond_to_auth_challenge(**kwargs)
            auth_result = response["AuthenticationResult"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ExpiredCodeException":
                logger.warning(
                    "Your MFA code has expired or has been used already. You might
have "
                    "to wait a few seconds until your app shows you a new code."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't respond to mfa challenge for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    user_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return auth_result


    def confirm_mfa_device(
        self,
        user_name,
        device_key,
        device_group_key,
        device_password,
        access_token,
        aws_srp,
    ):
        """
        Confirms an MFA device to be tracked by Amazon Cognito. When a device is
        tracked, its key and password can be used to sign in without requiring a new
        MFA code from the MFA application.

        :param user_name: The user that is associated with the device.
        :param device_key: The key of the device, returned by Amazon Cognito.
        :param device_group_key: The group key of the device, returned by Amazon
Cognito.
        :param device_password: The password that is associated with the device.
        :param access_token: The user's access token.
        :param aws_srp: A class that helps with Secure Remote Password (SRP)
                        calculations. The scenario associated with this example uses
```

```
                        the warrant package.
        :return: True when the user must confirm the device. Otherwise, False. When
                 False, the device is automatically confirmed and tracked.
        """
        srp_helper = aws_srp.AWSSRP(
            username=user_name,
            password=device_password,
            pool_id="_",
            client_id=self.client_id,
            client_secret=None,
            client=self.cognito_idp_client,
        )
        device_and_pw = f"{device_group_key}{device_key}:{device_password}"
        device_and_pw_hash = aws_srp.hash_sha256(device_and_pw.encode("utf-8"))
        salt = aws_srp.pad_hex(aws_srp.get_random(16))
        x_value = aws_srp.hex_to_long(aws_srp.hex_hash(salt + device_and_pw_hash))
        verifier = aws_srp.pad_hex(pow(srp_helper.val_g, x_value, srp_helper.big_n))
        device_secret_verifier_config = {
            "PasswordVerifier": base64.standard_b64encode(
                bytearray.fromhex(verifier)
            ).decode("utf-8"),
            "Salt":
base64.standard_b64encode(bytearray.fromhex(salt)).decode("utf-8"),
        }
        try:
            response = self.cognito_idp_client.confirm_device(
                AccessToken=access_token,
                DeviceKey=device_key,
                DeviceSecretVerifierConfig=device_secret_verifier_config,
            )
            user_confirm = response["UserConfirmationNecessary"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't confirm mfa device %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                device_key,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return user_confirm


    def sign_in_with_tracked_device(
```

```
        self,
        user_name,
        password,
        device_key,
        device_group_key,
        device_password,
        aws_srp,
    ):
        """
        Signs in to Amazon Cognito as a user who has a tracked device. Signing in
        with a tracked device lets a user sign in without entering a new MFA code.

        Signing in with a tracked device requires that the client respond to the SRP
        protocol. The scenario associated with this example uses the warrant package
        to help with SRP calculations.

        For more information on SRP, see https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/
Secure_Remote_Password_protocol.

        :param user_name: The user that is associated with the device.
        :param password: The user's password.
        :param device_key: The key of a tracked device.
        :param device_group_key: The group key of a tracked device.
        :param device_password: The password that is associated with the device.
        :param aws_srp: A class that helps with SRP calculations. The scenario
                        associated with this example uses the warrant package.
        :return: The result of the authentication. When successful, this contains an
                 access token for the user.
        """
        try:
            srp_helper = aws_srp.AWSSRP(
                username=user_name,
                password=device_password,
                pool_id="_",
                client_id=self.client_id,
                client_secret=None,
                client=self.cognito_idp_client,
            )

            response_init = self.cognito_idp_client.initiate_auth(
                ClientId=self.client_id,
                AuthFlow="USER_PASSWORD_AUTH",
                AuthParameters={
                    "USERNAME": user_name,
```

```
                    "PASSWORD": password,
                    "DEVICE_KEY": device_key,
                },
            )
            if response_init["ChallengeName"] != "DEVICE_SRP_AUTH":
                raise RuntimeError(
                    f"Expected DEVICE_SRP_AUTH challenge but got
{response_init['ChallengeName']}."
                )

            auth_params = srp_helper.get_auth_params()
            auth_params["DEVICE_KEY"] = device_key
            response_auth = self.cognito_idp_client.respond_to_auth_challenge(
                ClientId=self.client_id,
                ChallengeName="DEVICE_SRP_AUTH",
                ChallengeResponses=auth_params,
            )
            if response_auth["ChallengeName"] != "DEVICE_PASSWORD_VERIFIER":
                raise RuntimeError(
                    f"Expected DEVICE_PASSWORD_VERIFIER challenge but got "
                    f"{response_init['ChallengeName']}."
                )

            challenge_params = response_auth["ChallengeParameters"]
            challenge_params["USER_ID_FOR_SRP"] = device_group_key + device_key
            cr = srp_helper.process_challenge(challenge_params, {"USERNAME":
user_name})
            cr["USERNAME"] = user_name
            cr["DEVICE_KEY"] = device_key
            response_verifier = self.cognito_idp_client.respond_to_auth_challenge(
                ClientId=self.client_id,
                ChallengeName="DEVICE_PASSWORD_VERIFIER",
                ChallengeResponses=cr,
            )
            auth_tokens = response_verifier["AuthenticationResult"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't start client sign in for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                user_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
```

```
            return auth_tokens
```

시나리오를 실행하는 클래스를 생성합니다. 이 예시에서는 Amazon Cognito에서 추적할 MFA 디바이스를 등록하고 추적된 디바이스의 암호 및 정보를 사용하여 로그인하는 방법도 보여줍니다. 이렇게 하면 새 MFA 코드를 입력할 필요가 없습니다.

```
def run_scenario(cognito_idp_client, user_pool_id, client_id):
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the Amazon Cognito user signup with MFA demo.")
    print("-" * 88)

    cog_wrapper = CognitoIdentityProviderWrapper(
        cognito_idp_client, user_pool_id, client_id
    )

    user_name = q.ask("Let's sign up a new user. Enter a user name: ", q.non_empty)
    password = q.ask("Enter a password for the user: ", q.non_empty)
    email = q.ask("Enter a valid email address that you own: ", q.non_empty)
    confirmed = cog_wrapper.sign_up_user(user_name, password, email)
    while not confirmed:
        print(
            f"User {user_name} requires confirmation. Check {email} for "
            f"a verification code."
        )
        confirmation_code = q.ask("Enter the confirmation code from the email: ")
        if not confirmation_code:
            if q.ask("Do you need another confirmation code (y/n)? ", q.is_yesno):
                delivery = cog_wrapper.resend_confirmation(user_name)
                print(
                    f"Confirmation code sent by {delivery['DeliveryMedium']} "
                    f"to {delivery['Destination']}."
                )
        else:
            confirmed = cog_wrapper.confirm_user_sign_up(user_name,
 confirmation_code)
    print(f"User {user_name} is confirmed and ready to use.")
    print("-" * 88)
```

```
    print("Let's get a list of users in the user pool.")
    q.ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
    users = cog_wrapper.list_users()
    if users:
        print(f"Found {len(users)} users:")
        pp(users)
    else:
        print("No users found.")
    print("-" * 88)

    print("Let's sign in and get an access token.")
    auth_tokens = None
    challenge = "ADMIN_USER_PASSWORD_AUTH"
    response = {}
    while challenge is not None:
        if challenge == "ADMIN_USER_PASSWORD_AUTH":
            response = cog_wrapper.start_sign_in(user_name, password)
            challenge = response["ChallengeName"]
        elif response["ChallengeName"] == "MFA_SETUP":
            print("First, we need to set up an MFA application.")
            qr_img = qrcode.make(
                f"otpauth://totp/{user_name}?secret={response['SecretCode']}"
            )
            qr_img.save("qr.png")
            q.ask(
                "Press Enter to see a QR code on your screen. Scan it into an MFA "
                "application, such as Google Authenticator."
            )
            webbrowser.open("qr.png")
            mfa_code = q.ask(
                "Enter the verification code from your MFA application: ",
q.non_empty
            )
            response = cog_wrapper.verify_mfa(response["Session"], mfa_code)
            print(f"MFA device setup {response['Status']}")
            print("Now that an MFA application is set up, let's sign in again.")
            print(
                "You might have to wait a few seconds for a new MFA code to appear
in "
                "your MFA application."
            )
            challenge = "ADMIN_USER_PASSWORD_AUTH"
        elif response["ChallengeName"] == "SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA":
```

```
            auth_tokens = None
            while auth_tokens is None:
                mfa_code = q.ask(
                    "Enter a verification code from your MFA application: ",
 q.non_empty
                )
                auth_tokens = cog_wrapper.respond_to_mfa_challenge(
                    user_name, response["Session"], mfa_code
                )
            print(f"You're signed in as {user_name}.")
            print("Here's your access token:")
            pp(auth_tokens["AccessToken"])
            print("And your device information:")
            pp(auth_tokens["NewDeviceMetadata"])
            challenge = None
        else:
            raise Exception(f"Got unexpected challenge {response['ChallengeName']}")
    print("-" * 88)

    device_group_key = auth_tokens["NewDeviceMetadata"]["DeviceGroupKey"]
    device_key = auth_tokens["NewDeviceMetadata"]["DeviceKey"]
    device_password = base64.standard_b64encode(os.urandom(40)).decode("utf-8")

    print("Let's confirm your MFA device so you don't have re-enter MFA tokens for
 it.")
    q.ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
    cog_wrapper.confirm_mfa_device(
        user_name,
        device_key,
        device_group_key,
        device_password,
        auth_tokens["AccessToken"],
        aws_srp,
    )
    print(f"Your device {device_key} is confirmed.")
    print("-" * 88)

    print(
        f"Now let's sign in as {user_name} from your confirmed device {device_key}.
\n"
        f"Because this device is tracked by Amazon Cognito, you won't have to re-
enter an MFA code."
    )
    q.ask("Press Enter when ready.")
```

```
    auth_tokens = cog_wrapper.sign_in_with_tracked_device(
        user_name, password, device_key, device_group_key, device_password, aws_srp
    )
    print("You're signed in. Your access token is:")
    pp(auth_tokens["AccessToken"])
    print("-" * 88)

    print("Don't forget to delete your user pool when you're done with this
 example.")
    print("\nThanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)


def main():
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser(
        description="Shows how to sign up a new user with Amazon Cognito and
 associate "
        "the user with an MFA application for multi-factor authentication."
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        "user_pool_id", help="The ID of the user pool to use for the example."
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        "client_id", help="The ID of the client application to use for the example."
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()
    try:
        run_scenario(boto3.client("cognito-idp"), args.user_pool_id, args.client_id)
    except Exception:
        logging.exception("Something went wrong with the demo.")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetRoutingControlState를 참조하십시오.
  - AdminGetUser
  - AdminInitiateAuth
  - AdminRespondToAuthChallenge
  - AssociateSoftwareToken

- ConfirmDevice
- ConfirmSignUp
- InitiateAuth
- ListUsers
- ResendConfirmationCode
- RespondToAuthChallenge
- SignUp
- VerifySoftwareToken

SDK for Python (Boto3)을 사용하는 Amazon Comprehend 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) Amazon Comprehend에서를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오

작업

`CreateDocumentClassifier`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateDocumentClassifier`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ComprehendClassifier:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon Comprehend custom classifier."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client
        self.classifier_arn = None


    def create(
        self,
        name,
        language_code,
        training_bucket,
        training_key,
        data_access_role_arn,
        mode,
    ):
        """
        Creates a custom classifier. After the classifier is created, it immediately
        starts training on the data found in the specified Amazon S3 bucket.
 Training
        can take 30 minutes or longer. The `describe_document_classifier` function
        can be used to get training status and returns a status of TRAINED when the
        classifier is ready to use.

        :param name: The name of the classifier.
        :param language_code: The language the classifier can operate on.
        :param training_bucket: The Amazon S3 bucket that contains the training
 data.
        :param training_key: The prefix used to find training data in the training
                             bucket. If multiple objects have the same prefix, all
```

```
                                of them are used.
        :param data_access_role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a role that
                                     grants Comprehend permission to read from the
                                     training bucket.
        :return: The ARN of the newly created classifier.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.create_document_classifier(
                DocumentClassifierName=name,
                LanguageCode=language_code,
                InputDataConfig={"S3Uri": f"s3://{training_bucket}/{training_key}"},
                DataAccessRoleArn=data_access_role_arn,
                Mode=mode.value,
            )
            self.classifier_arn = response["DocumentClassifierArn"]
            logger.info("Started classifier creation. Arn is: %s.",
self.classifier_arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create classifier %s.", name)
            raise
        else:
            return self.classifier_arn
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateDocumentClassifier을 참조하세요.

`DeleteDocumentClassifier`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteDocumentClassifier`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ComprehendClassifier:
```

```
    """Encapsulates an Amazon Comprehend custom classifier."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client
        self.classifier_arn = None


    def delete(self):
        """
        Deletes the classifier.
        """
        try:
            self.comprehend_client.delete_document_classifier(
                DocumentClassifierArn=self.classifier_arn
            )
            logger.info("Deleted classifier %s.", self.classifier_arn)
            self.classifier_arn = None
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't deleted classifier %s.", self.classifier_arn)
            raise
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteDocumentClassifier를 참조하세요.

`DescribeDocumentClassificationJob`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeDocumentClassificationJob`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ComprehendClassifier:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon Comprehend custom classifier."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client
        self.classifier_arn = None


    def describe_job(self, job_id):
        """
        Gets metadata about a classification job.

        :param job_id: The ID of the job to look up.
        :return: Metadata about the job.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.describe_document_classification_job(
                JobId=job_id
            )
            job = response["DocumentClassificationJobProperties"]
            logger.info("Got classification job %s.", job["JobName"])
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get classification job %s.", job_id)
            raise
        else:
            return job
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeDocumentClassificationJob을 참조하십시오.

DescribeDocumentClassifier

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeDocumentClassifier의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ComprehendClassifier:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon Comprehend custom classifier."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client
        self.classifier_arn = None


    def describe(self, classifier_arn=None):
        """
        Gets metadata about a custom classifier, including its current status.

        :param classifier_arn: The ARN of the classifier to look up.
        :return: Metadata about the classifier.
        """
        if classifier_arn is not None:
            self.classifier_arn = classifier_arn
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.describe_document_classifier(
                DocumentClassifierArn=self.classifier_arn
            )
            classifier = response["DocumentClassifierProperties"]
            logger.info("Got classifier %s.", self.classifier_arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get classifier %s.", self.classifier_arn)
            raise
        else:
            return classifier
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeDocumentClassifier를 참조하십시오.

`DescribeTopicsDetectionJob`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeTopicsDetectionJob`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ComprehendTopicModeler:
    """Encapsulates a Comprehend topic modeler."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client


    def describe_job(self, job_id):
        """
        Gets metadata about a topic modeling job.

        :param job_id: The ID of the job to look up.
        :return: Metadata about the job.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.describe_topics_detection_job(
                JobId=job_id
            )
            job = response["TopicsDetectionJobProperties"]
            logger.info("Got topic detection job %s.", job_id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get topic detection job %s.", job_id)
            raise
        else:
```

```
            return job
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeTopicsDetectionJob를 참조하십시오.

`DetectDominantLanguage`

다음 코드 예시는 `DetectDominantLanguage`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ComprehendDetect:
    """Encapsulates Comprehend detection functions."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client


    def detect_languages(self, text):
        """
        Detects languages used in a document.

        :param text: The document to inspect.
        :return: The list of languages along with their confidence scores.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.detect_dominant_language(Text=text)
            languages = response["Languages"]
            logger.info("Detected %s languages.", len(languages))
        except ClientError:
```

```
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect languages.")
            raise
        else:
            return languages
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DetectDominantLanguage를 참조하십시오.

DetectEntities

다음 코드 예시는 DetectEntities의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ComprehendDetect:
    """Encapsulates Comprehend detection functions."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client


    def detect_entities(self, text, language_code):
        """
        Detects entities in a document. Entities can be things like people and
 places
        or other common terms.

        :param text: The document to inspect.
        :param language_code: The language of the document.
        :return: The list of entities along with their confidence scores.
```

```
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.detect_entities(
                Text=text, LanguageCode=language_code
            )
            entities = response["Entities"]
            logger.info("Detected %s entities.", len(entities))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect entities.")
            raise
        else:
            return entities
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DetectEntities를 참조하세요.

`DetectKeyPhrases`

다음 코드 예시는 `DetectKeyPhrases`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ComprehendDetect:
    """Encapsulates Comprehend detection functions."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client


    def detect_key_phrases(self, text, language_code):
        """
        Detects key phrases in a document. A key phrase is typically a noun and its
```

```
        modifiers.

        :param text: The document to inspect.
        :param language_code: The language of the document.
        :return: The list of key phrases along with their confidence scores.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.detect_key_phrases(
                Text=text, LanguageCode=language_code
            )
            phrases = response["KeyPhrases"]
            logger.info("Detected %s phrases.", len(phrases))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect phrases.")
            raise
        else:
            return phrases
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DetectKeyPhrases를 참조하십시오.

`DetectPiiEntities`

다음 코드 예시는 `DetectPiiEntities`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ComprehendDetect:
    """Encapsulates Comprehend detection functions."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client
```

```
    def detect_pii(self, text, language_code):
        """
        Detects personally identifiable information (PII) in a document. PII can be
        things like names, account numbers, or addresses.

        :param text: The document to inspect.
        :param language_code: The language of the document.
        :return: The list of PII entities along with their confidence scores.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.detect_pii_entities(
                Text=text, LanguageCode=language_code
            )
            entities = response["Entities"]
            logger.info("Detected %s PII entities.", len(entities))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect PII entities.")
            raise
        else:
            return entities
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DetectPiiEntities를 참조하십시오.

`DetectSentiment`

다음 코드 예시는 `DetectSentiment`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ComprehendDetect:
    """Encapsulates Comprehend detection functions."""
```

```
    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client


    def detect_sentiment(self, text, language_code):
        """
        Detects the overall sentiment expressed in a document. Sentiment can
        be positive, negative, neutral, or a mixture.

        :param text: The document to inspect.
        :param language_code: The language of the document.
        :return: The sentiments along with their confidence scores.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.detect_sentiment(
                Text=text, LanguageCode=language_code
            )
            logger.info("Detected primary sentiment %s.", response["Sentiment"])
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect sentiment.")
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DetectSentiment를 참조하십시오.

`DetectSyntax`

다음 코드 예시는 `DetectSyntax`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ComprehendDetect:
    """Encapsulates Comprehend detection functions."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client


    def detect_syntax(self, text, language_code):
        """
        Detects syntactical elements of a document. Syntax tokens are portions of
        text along with their use as parts of speech, such as nouns, verbs, and
        interjections.

        :param text: The document to inspect.
        :param language_code: The language of the document.
        :return: The list of syntax tokens along with their confidence scores.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.detect_syntax(
                Text=text, LanguageCode=language_code
            )
            tokens = response["SyntaxTokens"]
            logger.info("Detected %s syntax tokens.", len(tokens))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect syntax.")
            raise
        else:
            return tokens
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DetectSyntax를 참조하십시오.

ListDocumentClassificationJobs

다음 코드 예시는 `ListDocumentClassificationJobs`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ComprehendClassifier:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon Comprehend custom classifier."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client
        self.classifier_arn = None


    def list_jobs(self):
        """
        Lists the classification jobs for the current account.

        :return: The list of jobs.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.list_document_classification_jobs()
            jobs = response["DocumentClassificationJobPropertiesList"]
            logger.info("Got %s document classification jobs.", len(jobs))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't get document classification jobs.",
            )
            raise
        else:
            return jobs
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListDocumentClassificationJobs를 참조하십시오.

ListDocumentClassifiers

다음 코드 예시는 ListDocumentClassifiers의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ComprehendClassifier:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon Comprehend custom classifier."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client
        self.classifier_arn = None


    def list(self):
        """
        Lists custom classifiers for the current account.

        :return: The list of classifiers.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.list_document_classifiers()
            classifiers = response["DocumentClassifierPropertiesList"]
            logger.info("Got %s classifiers.", len(classifiers))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't get classifiers.",
            )
            raise
        else:
            return classifiers
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListDocumentClassifiers를 참조하십시오.

ListTopicsDetectionJobs

다음 코드 예시는 ListTopicsDetectionJobs의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ComprehendTopicModeler:
    """Encapsulates a Comprehend topic modeler."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client


    def list_jobs(self):
        """
        Lists topic modeling jobs for the current account.

        :return: The list of jobs.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.list_topics_detection_jobs()
            jobs = response["TopicsDetectionJobPropertiesList"]
            logger.info("Got %s topic detection jobs.", len(jobs))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get topic detection jobs.")
            raise
        else:
            return jobs
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListTopicsDetectionJobs를 참조하십시오.

StartDocumentClassificationJob

다음 코드 예시는 StartDocumentClassificationJob의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ComprehendClassifier:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon Comprehend custom classifier."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client
        self.classifier_arn = None


    def start_job(
        self,
        job_name,
        input_bucket,
        input_key,
        input_format,
        output_bucket,
        output_key,
        data_access_role_arn,
    ):
        """
        Starts a classification job. The classifier must be trained or the job
        will fail. Input is read from the specified Amazon S3 input bucket and
```

```
        written to the specified output bucket. Output data is stored in a tar
        archive compressed in gzip format. The job runs asynchronously, so you can
        call `describe_document_classification_job` to get job status until it
        returns a status of SUCCEEDED.

        :param job_name: The name of the job.
        :param input_bucket: The Amazon S3 bucket that contains input data.
        :param input_key: The prefix used to find input data in the input
                          bucket. If multiple objects have the same prefix, all
                          of them are used.
        :param input_format: The format of the input data, either one document per
                             file or one document per line.
        :param output_bucket: The Amazon S3 bucket where output data is written.
        :param output_key: The prefix prepended to the output data.
        :param data_access_role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a role that
                                     grants Comprehend permission to read from the
                                     input bucket and write to the output bucket.
        :return: Information about the job, including the job ID.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.start_document_classification_job(
                DocumentClassifierArn=self.classifier_arn,
                JobName=job_name,
                InputDataConfig={
                    "S3Uri": f"s3://{input_bucket}/{input_key}",
                    "InputFormat": input_format.value,
                },
                OutputDataConfig={"S3Uri": f"s3://{output_bucket}/{output_key}"},
                DataAccessRoleArn=data_access_role_arn,
            )
            logger.info(
                "Document classification job %s is %s.", job_name,
response["JobStatus"]
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't start classification job %s.", job_name)
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartDocumentClassificationJob을 참조하십시오.

StartTopicsDetectionJob

다음 코드 예시는 StartTopicsDetectionJob의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ComprehendTopicModeler:
    """Encapsulates a Comprehend topic modeler."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client


    def start_job(
        self,
        job_name,
        input_bucket,
        input_key,
        input_format,
        output_bucket,
        output_key,
        data_access_role_arn,
    ):
        """
        Starts a topic modeling job. Input is read from the specified Amazon S3
        input bucket and written to the specified output bucket. Output data is
 stored
        in a tar archive compressed in gzip format. The job runs asynchronously, so
 you
        can call `describe_topics_detection_job` to get job status until it
```

```
        returns a status of SUCCEEDED.

        :param job_name: The name of the job.
        :param input_bucket: An Amazon S3 bucket that contains job input.
        :param input_key: The prefix used to find input data in the input
                            bucket. If multiple objects have the same prefix, all
                            of them are used.
        :param input_format: The format of the input data, either one document per
                            file or one document per line.
        :param output_bucket: The Amazon S3 bucket where output data is written.
        :param output_key: The prefix prepended to the output data.
        :param data_access_role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a role that
                                     grants Comprehend permission to read from the
                                     input bucket and write to the output bucket.
        :return: Information about the job, including the job ID.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.start_topics_detection_job(
                JobName=job_name,
                DataAccessRoleArn=data_access_role_arn,
                InputDataConfig={
                    "S3Uri": f"s3://{input_bucket}/{input_key}",
                    "InputFormat": input_format.value,
                },
                OutputDataConfig={"S3Uri": f"s3://{output_bucket}/{output_key}"},
            )
            logger.info("Started topic modeling job %s.", response["JobId"])
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't start topic modeling job.")
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartTopicsDetectionJob을 참조하십시오.

시나리오

문서 요소 감지

다음 코드 예제에서는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 문서에서 언어, 개체 및 핵심 문구를 감지합니다.
- 문서에서 개인 식별 정보(PII)를 감지합니다.
- 문서의 감성을 감지합니다.
- 문서의 구문 요소를 감지합니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Comprehend 작업을 래핑하는 등급을 만듭니다.

```
import logging
from pprint import pprint
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

class ComprehendDetect:
    """Encapsulates Comprehend detection functions."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client


    def detect_languages(self, text):
        """
        Detects languages used in a document.

        :param text: The document to inspect.
        :return: The list of languages along with their confidence scores.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.detect_dominant_language(Text=text)
```

```
            languages = response["Languages"]
            logger.info("Detected %s languages.", len(languages))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect languages.")
            raise
        else:
            return languages


    def detect_entities(self, text, language_code):
        """
        Detects entities in a document. Entities can be things like people and
places
        or other common terms.

        :param text: The document to inspect.
        :param language_code: The language of the document.
        :return: The list of entities along with their confidence scores.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.detect_entities(
                Text=text, LanguageCode=language_code
            )
            entities = response["Entities"]
            logger.info("Detected %s entities.", len(entities))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect entities.")
            raise
        else:
            return entities


    def detect_key_phrases(self, text, language_code):
        """
        Detects key phrases in a document. A key phrase is typically a noun and its
        modifiers.

        :param text: The document to inspect.
        :param language_code: The language of the document.
        :return: The list of key phrases along with their confidence scores.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.detect_key_phrases(
                Text=text, LanguageCode=language_code
```

```
            )
            phrases = response["KeyPhrases"]
            logger.info("Detected %s phrases.", len(phrases))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect phrases.")
            raise
        else:
            return phrases


    def detect_pii(self, text, language_code):
        """
        Detects personally identifiable information (PII) in a document. PII can be
        things like names, account numbers, or addresses.

        :param text: The document to inspect.
        :param language_code: The language of the document.
        :return: The list of PII entities along with their confidence scores.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.detect_pii_entities(
                Text=text, LanguageCode=language_code
            )
            entities = response["Entities"]
            logger.info("Detected %s PII entities.", len(entities))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect PII entities.")
            raise
        else:
            return entities


    def detect_sentiment(self, text, language_code):
        """
        Detects the overall sentiment expressed in a document. Sentiment can
        be positive, negative, neutral, or a mixture.

        :param text: The document to inspect.
        :param language_code: The language of the document.
        :return: The sentiments along with their confidence scores.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.detect_sentiment(
                Text=text, LanguageCode=language_code
```

```
            )
            logger.info("Detected primary sentiment %s.", response["Sentiment"])
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect sentiment.")
            raise
        else:
            return response


    def detect_syntax(self, text, language_code):
        """
        Detects syntactical elements of a document. Syntax tokens are portions of
        text along with their use as parts of speech, such as nouns, verbs, and
        interjections.

        :param text: The document to inspect.
        :param language_code: The language of the document.
        :return: The list of syntax tokens along with their confidence scores.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.detect_syntax(
                Text=text, LanguageCode=language_code
            )
            tokens = response["SyntaxTokens"]
            logger.info("Detected %s syntax tokens.", len(tokens))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect syntax.")
            raise
        else:
            return tokens
```

래퍼 클래스의 함수를 직접 호출하여 문서에 있는 개체, 문구 등을 감지합니다.

```
def usage_demo():
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the Amazon Comprehend detection demo!")
    print("-" * 88)

    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")
```

```
    comp_detect = ComprehendDetect(boto3.client("comprehend"))
    with open("detect_sample.txt") as sample_file:
        sample_text = sample_file.read()

    demo_size = 3

    print("Sample text used for this demo:")
    print("-" * 88)
    print(sample_text)
    print("-" * 88)

    print("Detecting languages.")
    languages = comp_detect.detect_languages(sample_text)
    pprint(languages)
    lang_code = languages[0]["LanguageCode"]

    print("Detecting entities.")
    entities = comp_detect.detect_entities(sample_text, lang_code)
    print(f"The first {demo_size} are:")
    pprint(entities[:demo_size])

    print("Detecting key phrases.")
    phrases = comp_detect.detect_key_phrases(sample_text, lang_code)
    print(f"The first {demo_size} are:")
    pprint(phrases[:demo_size])

    print("Detecting personally identifiable information (PII).")
    pii_entities = comp_detect.detect_pii(sample_text, lang_code)
    print(f"The first {demo_size} are:")
    pprint(pii_entities[:demo_size])

    print("Detecting sentiment.")
    sentiment = comp_detect.detect_sentiment(sample_text, lang_code)
    print(f"Sentiment: {sentiment['Sentiment']}")
    print("SentimentScore:")
    pprint(sentiment["SentimentScore"])

    print("Detecting syntax elements.")
    syntax_tokens = comp_detect.detect_syntax(sample_text, lang_code)
    print(f"The first {demo_size} are:")
    pprint(syntax_tokens[:demo_size])

    print("Thanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - DetectDominantLanguage
  - DetectEntities
  - DetectKeyPhrases
  - DetectPiiEntities
  - DetectSentiment
  - DetectSyntax

이미지에서 추출한 텍스트의 개체 삭제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Comprehend를 사용하여 Amazon S3에 저장된 이미지에서 Amazon Textract를 통해 추출한 텍스트의 엔터티를 감지하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

Jupyter 노트북 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 에서를 사용하여 이미지에서 추출된 텍스트의 개체를 감지하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제에서는 Amazon Textract를 통해 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 및 Amazon Comprehend에 저장된 이미지에서 텍스트를 추출하여 추출된 텍스트의 엔터티를 감지합니다.

이 예제는 Jupyter Notebook에 관한 것이며, 노트북을 호스팅할 수 있는 환경에서 실행되어야 합니다. Amazon SageMaker AI를 사용하여 예제를 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침은 TextractAndComprehendNotebook.ipynb의 지침을 참조하세요.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Comprehend
- Amazon S3
- Amazon Textract

샘플 데이터에 대한 주제 모델링 작업 실행

다음 코드 예제에서는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 샘플 데이터에 대한 Amazon Comprehend 주제 모델링 작업 실행
- 작업에 대한 정보를 얻습니다.
- Amazon S3에서 작업 출력 데이터를 추출합니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Comprehend 주제 모델링 작업을 직접 호출하는 래퍼 등급을 생성합니다.

```
class ComprehendTopicModeler:
    """Encapsulates a Comprehend topic modeler."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client


    def start_job(
        self,
        job_name,
        input_bucket,
        input_key,
        input_format,
        output_bucket,
        output_key,
        data_access_role_arn,
    ):
        """
        Starts a topic modeling job. Input is read from the specified Amazon S3
        input bucket and written to the specified output bucket. Output data is
 stored
        in a tar archive compressed in gzip format. The job runs asynchronously, so
 you
        can call `describe_topics_detection_job` to get job status until it
```

```
        returns a status of SUCCEEDED.

        :param job_name: The name of the job.
        :param input_bucket: An Amazon S3 bucket that contains job input.
        :param input_key: The prefix used to find input data in the input
                            bucket. If multiple objects have the same prefix, all
                            of them are used.
        :param input_format: The format of the input data, either one document per
                            file or one document per line.
        :param output_bucket: The Amazon S3 bucket where output data is written.
        :param output_key: The prefix prepended to the output data.
        :param data_access_role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a role that
                                     grants Comprehend permission to read from the
                                     input bucket and write to the output bucket.
        :return: Information about the job, including the job ID.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.start_topics_detection_job(
                JobName=job_name,
                DataAccessRoleArn=data_access_role_arn,
                InputDataConfig={
                    "S3Uri": f"s3://{input_bucket}/{input_key}",
                    "InputFormat": input_format.value,
                },
                OutputDataConfig={"S3Uri": f"s3://{output_bucket}/{output_key}"},
            )
            logger.info("Started topic modeling job %s.", response["JobId"])
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't start topic modeling job.")
            raise
        else:
            return response


    def describe_job(self, job_id):
        """
        Gets metadata about a topic modeling job.

        :param job_id: The ID of the job to look up.
        :return: Metadata about the job.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.describe_topics_detection_job(
                JobId=job_id
```

```
            )
            job = response["TopicsDetectionJobProperties"]
            logger.info("Got topic detection job %s.", job_id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get topic detection job %s.", job_id)
            raise
        else:
            return job


    def list_jobs(self):
        """
        Lists topic modeling jobs for the current account.

        :return: The list of jobs.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.list_topics_detection_jobs()
            jobs = response["TopicsDetectionJobPropertiesList"]
            logger.info("Got %s topic detection jobs.", len(jobs))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get topic detection jobs.")
            raise
        else:
            return jobs
```

래퍼 등급을 사용하여 주제 모델링 작업을 실행하고 작업 데이터를 가져옵니다.

```
def usage_demo():
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the Amazon Comprehend topic modeling demo!")
    print("-" * 88)

    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    input_prefix = "input/"
    output_prefix = "output/"
    demo_resources = ComprehendDemoResources(
        boto3.resource("s3"), boto3.resource("iam")
    )
```

```
    topic_modeler = ComprehendTopicModeler(boto3.client("comprehend"))

    print("Setting up storage and security resources needed for the demo.")
    demo_resources.setup("comprehend-topic-modeler-demo")
    print("Copying sample data from public bucket into input bucket.")
    demo_resources.bucket.copy(
        {"Bucket": "public-sample-us-west-2", "Key": "TopicModeling/Sample.txt"},
        f"{input_prefix}sample.txt",
    )

    print("Starting topic modeling job on sample data.")
    job_info = topic_modeler.start_job(
        "demo-topic-modeling-job",
        demo_resources.bucket.name,
        input_prefix,
        JobInputFormat.per_line,
        demo_resources.bucket.name,
        output_prefix,
        demo_resources.data_access_role.arn,
    )

    print(
        f"Waiting for job {job_info['JobId']} to complete. This typically takes "
        f"20 - 30 minutes."
    )
    job_waiter = JobCompleteWaiter(topic_modeler.comprehend_client)
    job_waiter.wait(job_info["JobId"])

    job = topic_modeler.describe_job(job_info["JobId"])
    print(f"Job {job['JobId']} complete:")
    pprint(job)

    print(
        f"Getting job output data from the output Amazon S3 bucket: "
        f"{job['OutputDataConfig']['S3Uri']}."
    )
    job_output = demo_resources.extract_job_output(job)
    lines = 10
    print(f"First {lines} lines of document topics output:")
    pprint(job_output["doc-topics.csv"]["data"][:lines])
    print(f"First {lines} lines of terms output:")
    pprint(job_output["topic-terms.csv"]["data"][:lines])

    print("Cleaning up resources created for the demo.")
```

```
    demo_resources.cleanup()

    print("Thanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - DescribeTopicsDetectionJob
  - ListTopicsDetectionJobs
  - StartTopicsDetectionJob

사용자 지정 분류기 학습 및 문서 분류

다음 코드 예제에서는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- Amazon Comprehend 멀티레이블 분류기를 생성합니다.
- 샘플 데이터를 기반으로 분류기를 훈련시킵니다.
- 두 번째 데이터 세트에 대한 분류 작업을 실행합니다.
- Amazon S3에서 작업 출력 데이터를 추출합니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 학습합니다.

래퍼 등급을 생성하여 Amazon Comprehend 문서 분류기 작업을 직접 호출합니다.

```
class ComprehendClassifier:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon Comprehend custom classifier."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
```

```
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client
        self.classifier_arn = None


    def create(
        self,
        name,
        language_code,
        training_bucket,
        training_key,
        data_access_role_arn,
        mode,
    ):
        """
        Creates a custom classifier. After the classifier is created, it immediately
        starts training on the data found in the specified Amazon S3 bucket.
Training
        can take 30 minutes or longer. The `describe_document_classifier` function
        can be used to get training status and returns a status of TRAINED when the
        classifier is ready to use.

        :param name: The name of the classifier.
        :param language_code: The language the classifier can operate on.
        :param training_bucket: The Amazon S3 bucket that contains the training
data.
        :param training_key: The prefix used to find training data in the training
                             bucket. If multiple objects have the same prefix, all
                             of them are used.
        :param data_access_role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a role that
                                     grants Comprehend permission to read from the
                                     training bucket.
        :return: The ARN of the newly created classifier.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.create_document_classifier(
                DocumentClassifierName=name,
                LanguageCode=language_code,
                InputDataConfig={"S3Uri": f"s3://{training_bucket}/{training_key}"},
                DataAccessRoleArn=data_access_role_arn,
                Mode=mode.value,
            )
            self.classifier_arn = response["DocumentClassifierArn"]
            logger.info("Started classifier creation. Arn is: %s.",
self.classifier_arn)
```

```
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create classifier %s.", name)
            raise
        else:
            return self.classifier_arn


    def describe(self, classifier_arn=None):
        """
        Gets metadata about a custom classifier, including its current status.

        :param classifier_arn: The ARN of the classifier to look up.
        :return: Metadata about the classifier.
        """
        if classifier_arn is not None:
            self.classifier_arn = classifier_arn
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.describe_document_classifier(
                DocumentClassifierArn=self.classifier_arn
            )
            classifier = response["DocumentClassifierProperties"]
            logger.info("Got classifier %s.", self.classifier_arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get classifier %s.", self.classifier_arn)
            raise
        else:
            return classifier


    def list(self):
        """
        Lists custom classifiers for the current account.

        :return: The list of classifiers.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.list_document_classifiers()
            classifiers = response["DocumentClassifierPropertiesList"]
            logger.info("Got %s classifiers.", len(classifiers))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't get classifiers.",
            )
            raise
```

```
        else:
            return classifiers


    def delete(self):
        """
        Deletes the classifier.
        """
        try:
            self.comprehend_client.delete_document_classifier(
                DocumentClassifierArn=self.classifier_arn
            )
            logger.info("Deleted classifier %s.", self.classifier_arn)
            self.classifier_arn = None
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't deleted classifier %s.", self.classifier_arn)
            raise


    def start_job(
        self,
        job_name,
        input_bucket,
        input_key,
        input_format,
        output_bucket,
        output_key,
        data_access_role_arn,
    ):
        """
        Starts a classification job. The classifier must be trained or the job
        will fail. Input is read from the specified Amazon S3 input bucket and
        written to the specified output bucket. Output data is stored in a tar
        archive compressed in gzip format. The job runs asynchronously, so you can
        call `describe_document_classification_job` to get job status until it
        returns a status of SUCCEEDED.

        :param job_name: The name of the job.
        :param input_bucket: The Amazon S3 bucket that contains input data.
        :param input_key: The prefix used to find input data in the input
                          bucket. If multiple objects have the same prefix, all
                          of them are used.
        :param input_format: The format of the input data, either one document per
                             file or one document per line.
```

```
        :param output_bucket: The Amazon S3 bucket where output data is written.
        :param output_key: The prefix prepended to the output data.
        :param data_access_role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a role that
                                     grants Comprehend permission to read from the
                                     input bucket and write to the output bucket.
        :return: Information about the job, including the job ID.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.start_document_classification_job(
                DocumentClassifierArn=self.classifier_arn,
                JobName=job_name,
                InputDataConfig={
                    "S3Uri": f"s3://{input_bucket}/{input_key}",
                    "InputFormat": input_format.value,
                },
                OutputDataConfig={"S3Uri": f"s3://{output_bucket}/{output_key}"},
                DataAccessRoleArn=data_access_role_arn,
            )
            logger.info(
                "Document classification job %s is %s.", job_name,
response["JobStatus"]
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't start classification job %s.", job_name)
            raise
        else:
            return response


    def describe_job(self, job_id):
        """
        Gets metadata about a classification job.

        :param job_id: The ID of the job to look up.
        :return: Metadata about the job.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.describe_document_classification_job(
                JobId=job_id
            )
            job = response["DocumentClassificationJobProperties"]
            logger.info("Got classification job %s.", job["JobName"])
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get classification job %s.", job_id)
```

```
            raise
        else:
            return job


    def list_jobs(self):
        """
        Lists the classification jobs for the current account.

        :return: The list of jobs.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.list_document_classification_jobs()
            jobs = response["DocumentClassificationJobPropertiesList"]
            logger.info("Got %s document classification jobs.", len(jobs))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't get document classification jobs.",
            )
            raise
        else:
            return jobs
```

시나리오를 실행하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
class ClassifierDemo:
    """
    Encapsulates functions used to run the demonstration.
    """

    def __init__(self, demo_resources):
        """
        :param demo_resources: A ComprehendDemoResources class that manages
 resources
                               for the demonstration.
        """
        self.demo_resources = demo_resources
        self.training_prefix = "training/"
        self.input_prefix = "input/"
        self.input_format = JobInputFormat.per_line
```

```
        self.output_prefix = "output/"

    def setup(self):
        """Creates AWS resources used by the demo."""
        self.demo_resources.setup("comprehend-classifier-demo")

    def cleanup(self):
        """Deletes AWS resources used by the demo."""
        self.demo_resources.cleanup()

    @staticmethod
    def _sanitize_text(text):
        """Removes characters that cause errors for the document parser."""
        return text.replace("\r", " ").replace("\n", " ").replace(",", ";")

    @staticmethod
    def _get_issues(query, issue_count):
        """
        Gets issues from GitHub using the specified query parameters.

        :param query: The query string used to request issues from the GitHub API.
        :param issue_count: The number of issues to retrieve.
        :return: The list of issues retrieved from GitHub.
        """
        issues = []
        logger.info("Requesting issues from %s?%s.", GITHUB_SEARCH_URL, query)
        response = requests.get(f"{GITHUB_SEARCH_URL}?
{query}&per_page={issue_count}")
        if response.status_code == 200:
            issue_page = response.json()["items"]
            logger.info("Got %s issues.", len(issue_page))
            issues = [
                {
                    "title": ClassifierDemo._sanitize_text(issue["title"]),
                    "body": ClassifierDemo._sanitize_text(issue["body"]),
                    "labels": {label["name"] for label in issue["labels"]},
                }
                for issue in issue_page
            ]
        else:
            logger.error(
                "GitHub returned error code %s with message %s.",
                response.status_code,
                response.json(),
```

```
            )
        logger.info("Found %s issues.", len(issues))
        return issues

    def get_training_issues(self, training_labels):
        """
        Gets issues used for training the custom classifier. Training issues are
        closed issues from the Boto3 repo that have known labels. Comprehend
        requires a minimum of ten training issues per label.

        :param training_labels: The issue labels to use for training.
        :return: The set of issues used for training.
        """
        issues = []
        per_label_count = 15
        for label in training_labels:
            issues += self._get_issues(
                f"q=type:issue+repo:boto/boto3+state:closed+label:{label}",
                per_label_count,
            )
            for issue in issues:
                issue["labels"] = issue["labels"].intersection(training_labels)
        return issues

    def get_input_issues(self, training_labels):
        """
        Gets input issues from GitHub. For demonstration purposes, input issues
        are open issues from the Boto3 repo with known labels, though in practice
        any issue could be submitted to the classifier for labeling.

        :param training_labels: The set of labels to query for.
        :return: The set of issues used for input.
        """
        issues = []
        per_label_count = 5
        for label in training_labels:
            issues += self._get_issues(
                f"q=type:issue+repo:boto/boto3+state:open+label:{label}",
                per_label_count,
            )
        return issues

    def upload_issue_data(self, issues, training=False):
        """
```

```
        Uploads issue data to an Amazon S3 bucket, either for training or for input.
        The data is first put into the format expected by Comprehend. For training,
        the set of pipe-delimited labels is prepended to each document. For
        input, labels are not sent.

        :param issues: The set of issues to upload to Amazon S3.
        :param training: Indicates whether the issue data is used for training or
                         input.
        """
        try:
            obj_key = (
                self.training_prefix if training else self.input_prefix
            ) + "issues.txt"
            if training:
                issue_strings = [
                    f"{'|'.join(issue['labels'])},{issue['title']} {issue['body']}"
                    for issue in issues
                ]
            else:
                issue_strings = [
                    f"{issue['title']} {issue['body']}" for issue in issues
                ]
            issue_bytes = BytesIO("\n".join(issue_strings).encode("utf-8"))
            self.demo_resources.bucket.upload_fileobj(issue_bytes, obj_key)
            logger.info(
                "Uploaded data as %s to bucket %s.",
                obj_key,
                self.demo_resources.bucket.name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't upload data to bucket %s.",
self.demo_resources.bucket.name
            )
            raise

    def extract_job_output(self, job):
        """Extracts job output from Amazon S3."""
        return self.demo_resources.extract_job_output(job)

    @staticmethod
    def reconcile_job_output(input_issues, output_dict):
        """
```

```
        Reconciles job output with the list of input issues. Because the input
 issues
        have known labels, these can be compared with the labels added by the
        classifier to judge the accuracy of the output.

        :param input_issues: The list of issues used as input.
        :param output_dict: The dictionary of data that is output by the classifier.
        :return: The list of reconciled input and output data.
        """
        reconciled = []
        for archive in output_dict.values():
            for line in archive["data"]:
                in_line = int(line["Line"])
                in_labels = input_issues[in_line]["labels"]
                out_labels = {
                    label["Name"]
                    for label in line["Labels"]
                    if float(label["Score"]) > 0.3
                }
                reconciled.append(
                    f"{line['File']}, line {in_line} has labels {in_labels}.\n"
                    f"\tClassifier assigned {out_labels}."
                )
        logger.info("Reconciled input and output labels.")
        return reconciled
```

레이블이 알려진 GitHub 이슈 세트에 대해 분류기를 학습시킨 다음, 분류기에 두 번째 GitHub 이슈 세트를 전송하여 레이블을 지정할 수 있도록 합니다.

```
def usage_demo():
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the Amazon Comprehend custom document classifier demo!")
    print("-" * 88)

    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    comp_demo = ClassifierDemo(
        ComprehendDemoResources(boto3.resource("s3"), boto3.resource("iam"))
    )
    comp_classifier = ComprehendClassifier(boto3.client("comprehend"))
```

```
    classifier_trained_waiter = ClassifierTrainedWaiter(
        comp_classifier.comprehend_client
    )
    training_labels = {"bug", "feature-request", "dynamodb", "s3"}

    print("Setting up storage and security resources needed for the demo.")
    comp_demo.setup()

    print("Getting training data from GitHub and uploading it to Amazon S3.")
    training_issues = comp_demo.get_training_issues(training_labels)
    comp_demo.upload_issue_data(training_issues, True)

    classifier_name = "doc-example-classifier"
    print(f"Creating document classifier {classifier_name}.")
    comp_classifier.create(
        classifier_name,
        "en",
        comp_demo.demo_resources.bucket.name,
        comp_demo.training_prefix,
        comp_demo.demo_resources.data_access_role.arn,
        ClassifierMode.multi_label,
    )
    print(
        f"Waiting until {classifier_name} is trained. This typically takes "
        f"30-40 minutes."
    )
    classifier_trained_waiter.wait(comp_classifier.classifier_arn)

    print(f"Classifier {classifier_name} is trained:")
    pprint(comp_classifier.describe())

    print("Getting input data from GitHub and uploading it to Amazon S3.")
    input_issues = comp_demo.get_input_issues(training_labels)
    comp_demo.upload_issue_data(input_issues)

    print("Starting classification job on input data.")
    job_info = comp_classifier.start_job(
        "issue_classification_job",
        comp_demo.demo_resources.bucket.name,
        comp_demo.input_prefix,
        comp_demo.input_format,
        comp_demo.demo_resources.bucket.name,
        comp_demo.output_prefix,
        comp_demo.demo_resources.data_access_role.arn,
```

```
    )
    print(f"Waiting for job {job_info['JobId']} to complete.")
    job_waiter = JobCompleteWaiter(comp_classifier.comprehend_client)
    job_waiter.wait(job_info["JobId"])

    job = comp_classifier.describe_job(job_info["JobId"])
    print(f"Job {job['JobId']} complete:")
    pprint(job)

    print(
        f"Getting job output data from Amazon S3: "
        f"{job['OutputDataConfig']['S3Uri']}."
    )
    job_output = comp_demo.extract_job_output(job)
    print("Job output:")
    pprint(job_output)

    print("Reconciling job output with labels from GitHub:")
    reconciled_output = comp_demo.reconcile_job_output(input_issues, job_output)
    print(*reconciled_output, sep="\n")

    answer = input(f"Do you want to delete the classifier {classifier_name} (y/n)?
")
    if answer.lower() == "y":
        print(f"Deleting {classifier_name}.")
        comp_classifier.delete()

    print("Cleaning up resources created for the demo.")
    comp_demo.cleanup()

    print("Thanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - CreateDocumentClassifier
  - DeleteDocumentClassifier
  - DescribeDocumentClassificationJob
  - DescribeDocumentClassifier

- ListDocumentClassificationJobs
- ListDocumentClassifiers
- StartDocumentClassificationJob

AWS Config SDK for Python(Boto3)을 사용한 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는를와 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 함께 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS Config.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`DeleteConfigRule`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteConfigRule`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ConfigWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates AWS Config functions.
    """

    def __init__(self, config_client):
```

```
        """
        :param config_client: A Boto3 AWS Config client.
        """
        self.config_client = config_client


    def delete_config_rule(self, rule_name):
        """
        Delete the specified rule.

        :param rule_name: The name of the rule to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.config_client.delete_config_rule(ConfigRuleName=rule_name)
            logger.info("Deleted rule %s.", rule_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete rule %s.", rule_name)
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteConfigRule을 참조하세요.

`DescribeConfigRules`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeConfigRules`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ConfigWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates AWS Config functions.
    """

    def __init__(self, config_client):
```

```
        """
        :param config_client: A Boto3 AWS Config client.
        """
        self.config_client = config_client


    def describe_config_rule(self, rule_name):
        """
        Gets data for the specified rule.

        :param rule_name: The name of the rule to retrieve.
        :return: The rule data.
        """
        try:
            response = self.config_client.describe_config_rules(
                ConfigRuleNames=[rule_name]
            )
            rule = response["ConfigRules"]
            logger.info("Got data for rule %s.", rule_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get data for rule %s.", rule_name)
            raise
        else:
            return rule
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeConfigRules을 참조하세요.

`PutConfigRule`

다음 코드 예시는 `PutConfigRule`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ConfigWrapper:
```

```
    """
    Encapsulates AWS Config functions.
    """

    def __init__(self, config_client):
        """
        :param config_client: A Boto3 AWS Config client.
        """
        self.config_client = config_client


    def put_config_rule(self, rule_name):
        """
        Sets a configuration rule that prohibits making Amazon S3 buckets publicly
        readable.

        :param rule_name: The name to give the rule.
        """
        try:
            self.config_client.put_config_rule(
                ConfigRule={
                    "ConfigRuleName": rule_name,
                    "Description": "S3 Public Read Prohibited Bucket Rule",
                    "Scope": {
                        "ComplianceResourceTypes": [
                            "AWS::S3::Bucket",
                        ],
                    },
                    "Source": {
                        "Owner": "AWS",
                        "SourceIdentifier": "S3_BUCKET_PUBLIC_READ_PROHIBITED",
                    },
                    "InputParameters": "{}",
                    "ConfigRuleState": "ACTIVE",
                }
            )
            logger.info("Created configuration rule %s.", rule_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create configuration rule %s.", rule_name)
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 PutConfigRule을 참조하세요.

AWS Control Tower SDK for Python(Boto3)을 사용한 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는를와 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 함께 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS Control Tower.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

안녕하세요 AWS Control Tower

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS Control Tower의 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import boto3
from typing import Any, List


def hello_controltower(controltower_client: Any) -> None:
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an AWS Control Tower client
    and list all available baselines.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.

    :param controltower_client: A Boto3 AWS Control Tower Client object. This object
 wraps
                                the low-level AWS Control Tower service API.
```

```
    """
    print("Hello, AWS Control Tower! Let's list available baselines:\n")
    paginator = controltower_client.get_paginator("list_baselines")
    page_iterator = paginator.paginate()

    baseline_names: List[str] = []
    try:
        for page in page_iterator:
            for baseline in page["baselines"]:
                baseline_names.append(baseline["name"])

        print(f"{len(baseline_names)} baseline(s) retrieved.")
        for baseline_name in baseline_names:
            print(f"\t{baseline_name}")

    except controltower_client.exceptions.AccessDeniedException:
        print("Access denied. Please ensure you have the necessary permissions.")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"An error occurred: {str(e)}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    hello_controltower(boto3.client("controltower"))
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListBaselines를 참조하세요. AWS

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 랜딩 존을 나열합니다.
- 기준을 나열, 활성화, 가져오기, 재설정 및 비활성화합니다.
- 제어를 나열, 활성화, 가져오기 및 비활성화합니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

AWS Control Tower 기능을 보여주는 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
class ControlTowerScenario:
    IDENTITY_CENTER_BASELINE = "baseline/LN25R72TTG6IGPTQ"
    stack_name = ""

    def __init__(
        self, controltower_wrapper: ControlTowerWrapper, org_client: boto3.client
    ):
        """
        :param controltower_wrapper: An instance of the ControlTowerWrapper class.
        :param org_client: A Boto3 Organization client.
        """
        self.controltower_wrapper = controltower_wrapper
        self.org_client = org_client
        self.stack = None
        self.ou_id = None
        self.ou_arn = None
        self.account_id = None
        self.landing_zone_id = None
        self.use_landing_zone = False

    def run_scenario(self) -> None:
        print("-" * 88)
        print(
            "\tWelcome to the AWS Control Tower with ControlCatalog example
 scenario."
        )
        print("-" * 88)

        print(
            "This demo will walk you through working with AWS Control Tower for
 landing zones,\n"
            "managing baselines, and working with controls."
        )
```

```
        self.account_id = boto3.client("sts").get_caller_identity()["Account"]

        print(
            "Some demo operations require the use of a landing zone. "
            "\nYou can use an existing landing zone or opt out of these operations
 in the demo."
            "\nFor instructions on how to set up a landing zone, "
            "\nsee https://docs.aws.amazon.com/controltower/latest/userguide/
getting-started-from-console.html"
        )
        # List available landing zones
        landing_zones = self.controltower_wrapper.list_landing_zones()
        if landing_zones:
            print("\nAvailable Landing Zones:")
            for i, lz in enumerate(landing_zones, 1):
                print(f"{i} {lz['arn']}})")

            # Ask if user wants to use the first landing zone in the list
            if q.ask(
                f"Do you want to use the first landing zone in the list
 ({landing_zones[0]['arn']})? (y/n) ",
                q.is_yesno,
            ):
                self.use_landing_zone = True
                self.landing_zone_id = landing_zones[0]["arn"]
                print(f"Using landing zone ID: {self.landing_zone_id})")
                # Set up organization and get Sandbox OU ID.
                sandbox_ou_id = self.setup_organization()
                # Store the OU ID for use in the CloudFormation template.
                self.ou_id = sandbox_ou_id
            elif q.ask(
                f"Do you want to use a different existing Landing Zone for this
 demo? (y/n) ",
                q.is_yesno,
            ):
                self.use_landing_zone = True
                self.landing_zone_id = q.ask("Enter landing zone id: ", q.non_empty)
                # Set up organization and get Sandbox OU ID.
                sandbox_ou_id = self.setup_organization()
                # Store the OU ID for use in the CloudFormation template.
                self.ou_id = sandbox_ou_id

        # List and Enable Baseline.
```

```
        print("\nManaging Baselines:")
        control_tower_baseline = None
        identity_center_baseline = None
        baselines = self.controltower_wrapper.list_baselines()
        print("\nListing available Baselines:")
        for baseline in baselines:
            if baseline["name"] == "AWSControlTowerBaseline":
                control_tower_baseline = baseline
            print(f"{baseline['name']}")

        if self.use_landing_zone:
            print("\nListing enabled baselines:")
            enabled_baselines = self.controltower_wrapper.list_enabled_baselines()
            for baseline in enabled_baselines:
                # If the Identity Center baseline is enabled, the identifier must be
used for other baselines.
                if self.IDENTITY_CENTER_BASELINE in baseline["baselineIdentifier"]:
                    identity_center_baseline = baseline
                print(f"{baseline['baselineIdentifier']}")

            if q.ask(
                f"Do you want to enable the Control Tower Baseline? (y/n) ",
                q.is_yesno,
            ):
                print("\nEnabling Control Tower Baseline.")
                ic_baseline_arn = (
                    identity_center_baseline["arn"]
                    if identity_center_baseline
                    else None
                )
                baseline_arn = self.controltower_wrapper.enable_baseline(
                    self.ou_arn, ic_baseline_arn, control_tower_baseline["arn"],
"4.0"
                )
                if baseline_arn:
                    print(f"Enabled baseline ARN: {baseline_arn}")
                else:
                    # Find the enabled baseline so we can reset it.
                    for enabled_baseline in enabled_baselines:
                        if (
                            enabled_baseline["baselineIdentifier"]
                            == control_tower_baseline["arn"]
                        ):
                            baseline_arn = enabled_baseline["arn"]
```

```
                    print("No change, the selected baseline was already enabled.")

                if q.ask(
                    f"Do you want to reset the Control Tower Baseline? (y/n) ",
                    q.is_yesno,
                ):
                    print(f"\nResetting Control Tower Baseline. {baseline_arn}")
                    operation_id = self.controltower_wrapper.reset_enabled_baseline(
                        baseline_arn
                    )
                    print(f"\nReset baseline operation id {operation_id}.")

                if baseline_arn and q.ask(
                    f"Do you want to disable the Control Tower Baseline? (y/n) ",
                    q.is_yesno,
                ):
                    print(f"Disabling baseline ARN: {baseline_arn}")
                    operation_id = self.controltower_wrapper.disable_baseline(
                        baseline_arn
                    )
                    print(f"\nDisabled baseline operation id {operation_id}.")

                    # Re-enable the baseline for the next step.
                    print("\nEnabling Control Tower Baseline.")
                    self.controltower_wrapper.enable_baseline(
                        self.ou_arn,
                        ic_baseline_arn,
                        control_tower_baseline["arn"],
                        "4.0",
                    )

        # List and Enable Controls.
        print("\nManaging Controls:")
        controls = self.controltower_wrapper.list_controls()
        print("\nListing first 5 available Controls:")
        for i, control in enumerate(controls[:5], 1):
            print(f"{i}. {control['Name']} - {control['Arn']}")

        if self.use_landing_zone:
            target_ou = self.ou_arn
            enabled_controls = self.controltower_wrapper.list_enabled_controls(
                target_ou
            )
            print("\nListing enabled controls:")
```

```
            for i, control in enumerate(enabled_controls, 1):
                print(f"{i}. {control['controlIdentifier']}")

            # Enable first non-enabled control as an example.
            enabled_control_arns = [control["arn"] for control in enabled_controls]
            control_arn = next(
                control["Arn"]
                for control in controls
                if control["Arn"] not in enabled_control_arns
            )

            if control_arn and q.ask(
                f"Do you want to enable the control {control_arn}? (y/n) ",
                q.is_yesno,
            ):
                print(f"\nEnabling control: {control_arn}")
                operation_id = self.controltower_wrapper.enable_control(
                    control_arn, target_ou
                )

                if operation_id:
                    print(f"Enabled control with operation id {operation_id}")

            if control_arn and q.ask(
                f"Do you want to disable the control? (y/n) ",
                q.is_yesno,
            ):
                print("\nDisabling the control...")
                operation_id = self.controltower_wrapper.disable_control(
                    control_arn, target_ou
                )
                print(f"Disable operation ID: {operation_id}")

        print("\nThis concludes the example scenario.")

        print("Thanks for watching!")
        print("-" * 88)

    def setup_organization(self):
        """
        Checks if the current account is part of an organization and creates one if
needed.
        Also ensures a Sandbox OU exists and returns its ID.
```

```
        :return: The ID of the Sandbox OU
        """
        print("\nChecking organization status...")

        try:
            # Check if account is part of an organization
            org_response = self.org_client.describe_organization()
            org_id = org_response["Organization"]["Id"]
            print(f"Account is part of organization: {org_id}")

        except ClientError as error:
            if error.response["Error"]["Code"] ==
"AWSOrganizationsNotInUseException":
                print("No organization found. Creating a new organization...")
                try:
                    create_response = self.org_client.create_organization(
                        FeatureSet="ALL"
                    )
                    org_id = create_response["Organization"]["Id"]
                    print(f"Created new organization: {org_id}")

                    # Wait for organization to be available.
                    waiter = self.org_client.get_waiter("organization_active")
                    waiter.wait(
                        Organization=org_id,
                        WaiterConfig={"Delay": 5, "MaxAttempts": 12},
                    )

                except ClientError as create_error:
                    logger.error(
                        "Couldn't create organization. Here's why: %s: %s",
                        create_error.response["Error"]["Code"],
                        create_error.response["Error"]["Message"],
                    )
                    raise
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't describe organization. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    error.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    error.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise

        # Look for Sandbox OU.
```

```
        sandbox_ou_id = None
        paginator = self.org_client.get_paginator(
            "list_organizational_units_for_parent"
        )

        try:
            # Get root ID first.
            roots = self.org_client.list_roots()["Roots"]
            if not roots:
                raise ValueError("No root found in organization")
            root_id = roots[0]["Id"]

            # Search for existing Sandbox OU.
            print("Checking for Sandbox OU...")
            for page in paginator.paginate(ParentId=root_id):
                for ou in page["OrganizationalUnits"]:
                    if ou["Name"] == "Sandbox":
                        sandbox_ou_id = ou["Id"]
                        self.ou_arn = ou["Arn"]
                        print(f"Found existing Sandbox OU: {sandbox_ou_id}")
                        break
                if sandbox_ou_id:
                    break

            # Create Sandbox OU if it doesn't exist.
            if not sandbox_ou_id:
                print("Creating Sandbox OU...")
                create_ou_response = self.org_client.create_organizational_unit(
                    ParentId=root_id, Name="Sandbox"
                )
                sandbox_ou_id = create_ou_response["OrganizationalUnit"]["Id"]
                print(f"Created new Sandbox OU: {sandbox_ou_id}")

                # Wait for OU to be available.
                waiter = self.org_client.get_waiter("organizational_unit_active")
                waiter.wait(
                    OrganizationalUnitId=sandbox_ou_id,
                    WaiterConfig={"Delay": 5, "MaxAttempts": 12},
                )

        except ClientError as error:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't set up Sandbox OU. Here's why: %s: %s",
                error.response["Error"]["Code"],
```

```
                error.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise

        return sandbox_ou_id


if __name__ == "__main__":
    try:
        org = boto3.client("organizations")
        control_tower_wrapper = ControlTowerWrapper.from_client()

        scenario = ControlTowerScenario(control_tower_wrapper, org)
        scenario.run_scenario()
    except Exception:
        logging.exception("Something went wrong with the scenario.")



class ControlTowerWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Control Tower and Control Catalog functionality."""

    def __init__(
        self, controltower_client: boto3.client, controlcatalog_client: boto3.client
    ):
        """
        :param controltower_client: A Boto3 Amazon ControlTower client.
        :param controlcatalog_client: A Boto3 Amazon ControlCatalog client.
        """
        self.controltower_client = controltower_client
        self.controlcatalog_client = controlcatalog_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        controltower_client = boto3.client("controltower")
        controlcatalog_client = boto3.client("controlcatalog")
        return cls(controltower_client, controlcatalog_client)


    def list_baselines(self):
        """
        Lists all baselines.

        :return: List of baselines.
```

```
        :raises ClientError: If the listing operation fails.
        """
        try:
            paginator = self.controltower_client.get_paginator("list_baselines")
            baselines = []
            for page in paginator.paginate():
                baselines.extend(page["baselines"])
            return baselines

        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AccessDeniedException":
                logger.error(
                    "Access denied. Please ensure you have the necessary
permissions."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't list baselines. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise


    def enable_baseline(
        self,
        target_identifier: str,
        identity_center_baseline: str,
        baseline_identifier: str,
        baseline_version: str,
    ):
        """
        Enables a baseline for the specified target if it's not already enabled.

        :param target_identifier: The ARN of the target.
        :param baseline_identifier: The identifier of baseline to enable.
        :param identity_center_baseline: The identifier of identity center baseline
if it is enabled.
        :param baseline_version: The version of baseline to enable.
        :return: The enabled baseline ARN or None if already enabled.
        :raises ClientError: If enabling the baseline fails for reasons other than
it being already enabled.
        """
        try:
```

```
            response = self.controltower_client.enable_baseline(
                baselineIdentifier=baseline_identifier,
                baselineVersion=baseline_version,
                targetIdentifier=target_identifier,
                parameters=[
                    {
                        "key": "IdentityCenterEnabledBaselineArn",
                        "value": identity_center_baseline,
                    }
                ],
            )

            operation_id = response["operationIdentifier"]
            while True:
                status = self.get_baseline_operation(operation_id)
                print(f"Baseline operation status: {status}")
                if status in ["SUCCEEDED", "FAILED"]:
                    break
                time.sleep(30)

            return response["arn"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ValidationException":
                if "already enabled" in err.response["Error"]["Message"]:
                    print("Baseline is already enabled for this target")
                    return None
                else:
                    print(
                        "Unable to enable baseline due to validation exception: %s:
%s",
                        err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                        err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                    )
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't enable baseline. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def list_controls(self):
        """
        Lists all controls in the Control Tower control catalog.
```

```
        :return: List of controls.
        :raises ClientError: If the listing operation fails.
        """
        try:
            paginator = self.controlcatalog_client.get_paginator("list_controls")
            controls = []
            for page in paginator.paginate():
                controls.extend(page["Controls"])
            return controls

        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AccessDeniedException":
                logger.error(
                    "Access denied. Please ensure you have the necessary
permissions."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't list controls. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise


    def enable_control(self, control_arn: str, target_identifier: str):
        """
        Enables a control for a specified target.

        :param control_arn: The ARN of the control to enable.
        :param target_identifier: The identifier of the target (e.g., OU ARN).
        :return: The operation ID.
        :raises ClientError: If enabling the control fails.
        """
        try:
            print(control_arn)
            print(target_identifier)
            response = self.controltower_client.enable_control(
                controlIdentifier=control_arn, targetIdentifier=target_identifier
            )

            operation_id = response["operationIdentifier"]
            while True:
```

```
                status = self.get_control_operation(operation_id)
                print(f"Control operation status: {status}")
                if status in ["SUCCEEDED", "FAILED"]:
                    break
                time.sleep(30)

            return operation_id

        except ClientError as err:
            if (
                err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ValidationException"
                and "already enabled" in err.response["Error"]["Message"]
            ):
                logger.info("Control is already enabled for this target")
                return None
            elif (
                err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException"
                and "not registered with AWS Control Tower"
                in err.response["Error"]["Message"]
            ):
                logger.error("Control Tower must be enabled to work with controls.")
                return None
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't enable control. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def get_control_operation(self, operation_id: str):
        """
        Gets the status of a control operation.

        :param operation_id: The ID of the control operation.
        :return: The operation status.
        :raises ClientError: If getting the operation status fails.
        """
        try:
            response = self.controltower_client.get_control_operation(
                operationIdentifier=operation_id
            )
            return response["controlOperation"]["status"]
        except ClientError as err:
```

```
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Operation not found.")
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get control operation status. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise


    def get_baseline_operation(self, operation_id: str):
        """
        Gets the status of a baseline operation.

        :param operation_id: The ID of the baseline operation.
        :return: The operation status.
        :raises ClientError: If getting the operation status fails.
        """
        try:
            response = self.controltower_client.get_baseline_operation(
                operationIdentifier=operation_id
            )
            return response["baselineOperation"]["status"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Operation not found.")
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get baseline operation status. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise


    def disable_control(self, control_arn: str, target_identifier: str):
        """
        Disables a control for a specified target.

        :param control_arn: The ARN of the control to disable.
        :param target_identifier: The identifier of the target (e.g., OU ARN).
        :return: The operation ID.
        :raises ClientError: If disabling the control fails.
```

```
        """
        try:
            response = self.controltower_client.disable_control(
                controlIdentifier=control_arn, targetIdentifier=target_identifier
            )

            operation_id = response["operationIdentifier"]
            while True:
                status = self.get_control_operation(operation_id)
                print(f"Control operation status: {status}")
                if status in ["SUCCEEDED", "FAILED"]:
                    break
                time.sleep(30)

            return operation_id
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Control not found.")
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't disable control. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise


    def list_landing_zones(self):
        """
        Lists all landing zones.

        :return: List of landing zones.
        :raises ClientError: If the listing operation fails.
        """
        try:
            paginator = self.controltower_client.get_paginator("list_landing_zones")
            landing_zones = []
            for page in paginator.paginate():
                landing_zones.extend(page["landingZones"])
            return landing_zones

        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AccessDeniedException":
                logger.error(
```

```
                    "Access denied. Please ensure you have the necessary
permissions."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't list landing zones. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise


    def list_enabled_baselines(self):
        """
        Lists all enabled baselines.

        :return: List of enabled baselines.
        :raises ClientError: If the listing operation fails.
        """
        try:
            paginator =
self.controltower_client.get_paginator("list_enabled_baselines")
            enabled_baselines = []
            for page in paginator.paginate():
                enabled_baselines.extend(page["enabledBaselines"])
            return enabled_baselines

        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Target not found.")
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't list enabled baselines. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise


    def reset_enabled_baseline(self, enabled_baseline_identifier: str):
        """
        Resets an enabled baseline for a specific target.
```

```
        :param enabled_baseline_identifier: The identifier of the enabled baseline
to reset.
        :return: The operation ID.
        :raises ClientError: If resetting the baseline fails.
        """
        try:
            response = self.controltower_client.reset_enabled_baseline(
                enabledBaselineIdentifier=enabled_baseline_identifier
            )
            operation_id = response["operationIdentifier"]
            while True:
                status = self.get_baseline_operation(operation_id)
                print(f"Baseline operation status: {status}")
                if status in ["SUCCEEDED", "FAILED"]:
                    break
                time.sleep(30)
            return operation_id
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Target not found.")
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't reset enabled baseline. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise


    def disable_baseline(self, enabled_baseline_identifier: str):
        """
        Disables a baseline for a specific target and waits for the operation to
complete.

        :param enabled_baseline_identifier: The identifier of the baseline to
disable.
        :return: The operation ID.
        :raises ClientError: If disabling the baseline fails.
        """
        try:
            response = self.controltower_client.disable_baseline(
                enabledBaselineIdentifier=enabled_baseline_identifier
            )
```

```
            operation_id = response["operationIdentifier"]
            while True:
                status = self.get_baseline_operation(operation_id)
                print(f"Baseline operation status: {status}")
                if status in ["SUCCEEDED", "FAILED"]:
                    break
                time.sleep(30)

            return response["operationIdentifier"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ConflictException":
                print(
                    f"Conflict disabling baseline: {err.response['Error']
['Message']}. Skipping disable step."
                )
                return None
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't disable baseline. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise


    def list_enabled_controls(self, target_identifier: str):
        """
        Lists all enabled controls for a specific target.

        :param target_identifier: The identifier of the target (e.g., OU ARN).
        :return: List of enabled controls.
        :raises ClientError: If the listing operation fails.
        """
        enabled_controls = []
        try:
            paginator =
 self.controltower_client.get_paginator("list_enabled_controls")

            for page in paginator.paginate(targetIdentifier=target_identifier):
                enabled_controls.extend(page["enabledControls"])
            return enabled_controls

        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AccessDeniedException":
```

```
                logger.error(
                    "Access denied. Please ensure you have the necessary
permissions."
                )
                return enabled_controls
            elif (
                err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException"
                and "not registered with AWS Control Tower"
                in err.response["Error"]["Message"]
            ):
                logger.error("Control Tower must be enabled to work with controls.")
                return enabled_controls
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't list enabled controls. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - CreateLandingZone
  - DeleteLandingZone
  - DisableBaseline
  - DisableControl
  - EnableBaseline
  - EnableControl
  - GetControlOperation
  - GetLandingZoneOperation
  - ListBaselines
  - ListEnabledBaselines
  - ListEnabledControls
  - ListLandingZones
  - ResetEnabledBaseline

작업

DisableBaseline

다음 코드 예시는 DisableBaseline의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ControlTowerWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Control Tower and Control Catalog functionality."""

    def __init__(
        self, controltower_client: boto3.client, controlcatalog_client: boto3.client
    ):
        """
        :param controltower_client: A Boto3 Amazon ControlTower client.
        :param controlcatalog_client: A Boto3 Amazon ControlCatalog client.
        """
        self.controltower_client = controltower_client
        self.controlcatalog_client = controlcatalog_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        controltower_client = boto3.client("controltower")
        controlcatalog_client = boto3.client("controlcatalog")
        return cls(controltower_client, controlcatalog_client)


    def disable_baseline(self, enabled_baseline_identifier: str):
        """
        Disables a baseline for a specific target and waits for the operation to
 complete.

        :param enabled_baseline_identifier: The identifier of the baseline to
 disable.
```

```
        :return: The operation ID.
        :raises ClientError: If disabling the baseline fails.
        """
        try:
            response = self.controltower_client.disable_baseline(
                enabledBaselineIdentifier=enabled_baseline_identifier
            )

            operation_id = response["operationIdentifier"]
            while True:
                status = self.get_baseline_operation(operation_id)
                print(f"Baseline operation status: {status}")
                if status in ["SUCCEEDED", "FAILED"]:
                    break
                time.sleep(30)

            return response["operationIdentifier"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ConflictException":
                print(
                    f"Conflict disabling baseline: {err.response['Error']
['Message']}. Skipping disable step."
                )
                return None
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't disable baseline. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DisableBaseline을 참조하세요. AWS

DisableControl

다음 코드 예시는 `DisableControl`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ControlTowerWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Control Tower and Control Catalog functionality."""

    def __init__(
        self, controltower_client: boto3.client, controlcatalog_client: boto3.client
    ):
        """
        :param controltower_client: A Boto3 Amazon ControlTower client.
        :param controlcatalog_client: A Boto3 Amazon ControlCatalog client.
        """
        self.controltower_client = controltower_client
        self.controlcatalog_client = controlcatalog_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        controltower_client = boto3.client("controltower")
        controlcatalog_client = boto3.client("controlcatalog")
        return cls(controltower_client, controlcatalog_client)


    def disable_control(self, control_arn: str, target_identifier: str):
        """
        Disables a control for a specified target.

        :param control_arn: The ARN of the control to disable.
        :param target_identifier: The identifier of the target (e.g., OU ARN).
        :return: The operation ID.
        :raises ClientError: If disabling the control fails.
        """
        try:
            response = self.controltower_client.disable_control(
                controlIdentifier=control_arn, targetIdentifier=target_identifier
```

```
            )

            operation_id = response["operationIdentifier"]
            while True:
                status = self.get_control_operation(operation_id)
                print(f"Control operation status: {status}")
                if status in ["SUCCEEDED", "FAILED"]:
                    break
                time.sleep(30)

            return operation_id
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Control not found.")
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't disable control. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DisableControl을 참조하세요.

`EnableBaseline`

다음 코드 예시는 `EnableBaseline`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ControlTowerWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Control Tower and Control Catalog functionality."""
```

```
    def __init__(
        self, controltower_client: boto3.client, controlcatalog_client: boto3.client
    ):
        """
        :param controltower_client: A Boto3 Amazon ControlTower client.
        :param controlcatalog_client: A Boto3 Amazon ControlCatalog client.
        """
        self.controltower_client = controltower_client
        self.controlcatalog_client = controlcatalog_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        controltower_client = boto3.client("controltower")
        controlcatalog_client = boto3.client("controlcatalog")
        return cls(controltower_client, controlcatalog_client)


    def enable_baseline(
        self,
        target_identifier: str,
        identity_center_baseline: str,
        baseline_identifier: str,
        baseline_version: str,
    ):
        """
        Enables a baseline for the specified target if it's not already enabled.

        :param target_identifier: The ARN of the target.
        :param baseline_identifier: The identifier of baseline to enable.
        :param identity_center_baseline: The identifier of identity center baseline
if it is enabled.
        :param baseline_version: The version of baseline to enable.
        :return: The enabled baseline ARN or None if already enabled.
        :raises ClientError: If enabling the baseline fails for reasons other than
it being already enabled.
        """
        try:
            response = self.controltower_client.enable_baseline(
                baselineIdentifier=baseline_identifier,
                baselineVersion=baseline_version,
                targetIdentifier=target_identifier,
                parameters=[
                    {
```

```
                        "key": "IdentityCenterEnabledBaselineArn",
                        "value": identity_center_baseline,
                    }
                ],
            )

            operation_id = response["operationIdentifier"]
            while True:
                status = self.get_baseline_operation(operation_id)
                print(f"Baseline operation status: {status}")
                if status in ["SUCCEEDED", "FAILED"]:
                    break
                time.sleep(30)

            return response["arn"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ValidationException":
                if "already enabled" in err.response["Error"]["Message"]:
                    print("Baseline is already enabled for this target")
                    return None
                else:
                    print(
                        "Unable to enable baseline due to validation exception: %s:
%s",
                        err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                        err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                    )
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't enable baseline. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 EnableBaseline을 참조하세요.

EnableControl

다음 코드 예시는 EnableControl의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ControlTowerWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Control Tower and Control Catalog functionality."""

    def __init__(
        self, controltower_client: boto3.client, controlcatalog_client: boto3.client
    ):
        """
        :param controltower_client: A Boto3 Amazon ControlTower client.
        :param controlcatalog_client: A Boto3 Amazon ControlCatalog client.
        """
        self.controltower_client = controltower_client
        self.controlcatalog_client = controlcatalog_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        controltower_client = boto3.client("controltower")
        controlcatalog_client = boto3.client("controlcatalog")
        return cls(controltower_client, controlcatalog_client)


    def enable_control(self, control_arn: str, target_identifier: str):
        """
        Enables a control for a specified target.

        :param control_arn: The ARN of the control to enable.
        :param target_identifier: The identifier of the target (e.g., OU ARN).
        :return: The operation ID.
        :raises ClientError: If enabling the control fails.
        """
        try:
            print(control_arn)
            print(target_identifier)
```

```
            response = self.controltower_client.enable_control(
                controlIdentifier=control_arn, targetIdentifier=target_identifier
            )

            operation_id = response["operationIdentifier"]
            while True:
                status = self.get_control_operation(operation_id)
                print(f"Control operation status: {status}")
                if status in ["SUCCEEDED", "FAILED"]:
                    break
                time.sleep(30)

            return operation_id

        except ClientError as err:
            if (
                err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ValidationException"
                and "already enabled" in err.response["Error"]["Message"]
            ):
                logger.info("Control is already enabled for this target")
                return None
            elif (
                err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException"
                and "not registered with AWS Control Tower"
                in err.response["Error"]["Message"]
            ):
                logger.error("Control Tower must be enabled to work with controls.")
                return None
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't enable control. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 EnableControl을 참조하세요.

GetBaselineOperation

다음 코드 예시는 GetBaselineOperation의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ControlTowerWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Control Tower and Control Catalog functionality."""

    def __init__(
        self, controltower_client: boto3.client, controlcatalog_client: boto3.client
    ):
        """
        :param controltower_client: A Boto3 Amazon ControlTower client.
        :param controlcatalog_client: A Boto3 Amazon ControlCatalog client.
        """
        self.controltower_client = controltower_client
        self.controlcatalog_client = controlcatalog_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        controltower_client = boto3.client("controltower")
        controlcatalog_client = boto3.client("controlcatalog")
        return cls(controltower_client, controlcatalog_client)


    def get_baseline_operation(self, operation_id: str):
        """
        Gets the status of a baseline operation.

        :param operation_id: The ID of the baseline operation.
        :return: The operation status.
        :raises ClientError: If getting the operation status fails.
        """
        try:
            response = self.controltower_client.get_baseline_operation(
                operationIdentifier=operation_id
            )
```

```
            return response["baselineOperation"]["status"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Operation not found.")
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get baseline operation status. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetBaselineOperation을 참조하세요. AWS

`GetControlOperation`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetControlOperation`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ControlTowerWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Control Tower and Control Catalog functionality."""

    def __init__(
        self, controltower_client: boto3.client, controlcatalog_client: boto3.client
    ):
        """
        :param controltower_client: A Boto3 Amazon ControlTower client.
        :param controlcatalog_client: A Boto3 Amazon ControlCatalog client.
        """
        self.controltower_client = controltower_client
```

```
        self.controlcatalog_client = controlcatalog_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        controltower_client = boto3.client("controltower")
        controlcatalog_client = boto3.client("controlcatalog")
        return cls(controltower_client, controlcatalog_client)


    def get_control_operation(self, operation_id: str):
        """
        Gets the status of a control operation.

        :param operation_id: The ID of the control operation.
        :return: The operation status.
        :raises ClientError: If getting the operation status fails.
        """
        try:
            response = self.controltower_client.get_control_operation(
                operationIdentifier=operation_id
            )
            return response["controlOperation"]["status"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Operation not found.")
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get control operation status. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetControlOperation을 참조하세요. AWS

ListBaselines

다음 코드 예시는 ListBaselines의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ControlTowerWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Control Tower and Control Catalog functionality."""

    def __init__(
        self, controltower_client: boto3.client, controlcatalog_client: boto3.client
    ):
        """
        :param controltower_client: A Boto3 Amazon ControlTower client.
        :param controlcatalog_client: A Boto3 Amazon ControlCatalog client.
        """
        self.controltower_client = controltower_client
        self.controlcatalog_client = controlcatalog_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        controltower_client = boto3.client("controltower")
        controlcatalog_client = boto3.client("controlcatalog")
        return cls(controltower_client, controlcatalog_client)


    def list_baselines(self):
        """
        Lists all baselines.

        :return: List of baselines.
        :raises ClientError: If the listing operation fails.
        """
        try:
            paginator = self.controltower_client.get_paginator("list_baselines")
            baselines = []
            for page in paginator.paginate():
                baselines.extend(page["baselines"])
```

```
            return baselines

        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AccessDeniedException":
                logger.error(
                    "Access denied. Please ensure you have the necessary
 permissions."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't list baselines. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListBaselines를 참조하세요. AWS

`ListEnabledBaselines`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListEnabledBaselines`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ControlTowerWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Control Tower and Control Catalog functionality."""

    def __init__(
        self, controltower_client: boto3.client, controlcatalog_client: boto3.client
    ):
        """
```

```
        :param controltower_client: A Boto3 Amazon ControlTower client.
        :param controlcatalog_client: A Boto3 Amazon ControlCatalog client.
        """
        self.controltower_client = controltower_client
        self.controlcatalog_client = controlcatalog_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        controltower_client = boto3.client("controltower")
        controlcatalog_client = boto3.client("controlcatalog")
        return cls(controltower_client, controlcatalog_client)


    def list_enabled_baselines(self):
        """
        Lists all enabled baselines.

        :return: List of enabled baselines.
        :raises ClientError: If the listing operation fails.
        """
        try:
            paginator =
self.controltower_client.get_paginator("list_enabled_baselines")
            enabled_baselines = []
            for page in paginator.paginate():
                enabled_baselines.extend(page["enabledBaselines"])
            return enabled_baselines

        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Target not found.")
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't list enabled baselines. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListEnabledBaselines를 참조하세요. AWS

ListEnabledControls

다음 코드 예시는 ListEnabledControls의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ControlTowerWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Control Tower and Control Catalog functionality."""

    def __init__(
        self, controltower_client: boto3.client, controlcatalog_client: boto3.client
    ):
        """
        :param controltower_client: A Boto3 Amazon ControlTower client.
        :param controlcatalog_client: A Boto3 Amazon ControlCatalog client.
        """
        self.controltower_client = controltower_client
        self.controlcatalog_client = controlcatalog_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        controltower_client = boto3.client("controltower")
        controlcatalog_client = boto3.client("controlcatalog")
        return cls(controltower_client, controlcatalog_client)


    def list_enabled_controls(self, target_identifier: str):
        """
        Lists all enabled controls for a specific target.

        :param target_identifier: The identifier of the target (e.g., OU ARN).
        :return: List of enabled controls.
        :raises ClientError: If the listing operation fails.
        """
        enabled_controls = []
```

```
        try:
            paginator =
self.controltower_client.get_paginator("list_enabled_controls")

            for page in paginator.paginate(targetIdentifier=target_identifier):
                enabled_controls.extend(page["enabledControls"])
            return enabled_controls

        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AccessDeniedException":
                logger.error(
                    "Access denied. Please ensure you have the necessary
permissions."
                )
                return enabled_controls
            elif (
                err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException"
                and "not registered with AWS Control Tower"
                in err.response["Error"]["Message"]
            ):
                logger.error("Control Tower must be enabled to work with controls.")
                return enabled_controls
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't list enabled controls. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListEnabledControls를 참조하세요. AWS

ListLandingZones

다음 코드 예시는 ListLandingZones의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ControlTowerWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Control Tower and Control Catalog functionality."""

    def __init__(
        self, controltower_client: boto3.client, controlcatalog_client: boto3.client
    ):
        """
        :param controltower_client: A Boto3 Amazon ControlTower client.
        :param controlcatalog_client: A Boto3 Amazon ControlCatalog client.
        """
        self.controltower_client = controltower_client
        self.controlcatalog_client = controlcatalog_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        controltower_client = boto3.client("controltower")
        controlcatalog_client = boto3.client("controlcatalog")
        return cls(controltower_client, controlcatalog_client)


    def list_landing_zones(self):
        """
        Lists all landing zones.

        :return: List of landing zones.
        :raises ClientError: If the listing operation fails.
        """
        try:
            paginator = self.controltower_client.get_paginator("list_landing_zones")
            landing_zones = []
            for page in paginator.paginate():
                landing_zones.extend(page["landingZones"])
```

```
            return landing_zones

        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AccessDeniedException":
                logger.error(
                    "Access denied. Please ensure you have the necessary
 permissions."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't list landing zones. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListLandingZones를 참조하세요. AWS

`ResetEnabledBaseline`

다음 코드 예시는 `ResetEnabledBaseline`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ControlTowerWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Control Tower and Control Catalog functionality."""

    def __init__(
        self, controltower_client: boto3.client, controlcatalog_client: boto3.client
    ):
        """
        :param controltower_client: A Boto3 Amazon ControlTower client.
```

```
        :param controlcatalog_client: A Boto3 Amazon ControlCatalog client.
        """
        self.controltower_client = controltower_client
        self.controlcatalog_client = controlcatalog_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        controltower_client = boto3.client("controltower")
        controlcatalog_client = boto3.client("controlcatalog")
        return cls(controltower_client, controlcatalog_client)


    def reset_enabled_baseline(self, enabled_baseline_identifier: str):
        """
        Resets an enabled baseline for a specific target.

        :param enabled_baseline_identifier: The identifier of the enabled baseline
to reset.
        :return: The operation ID.
        :raises ClientError: If resetting the baseline fails.
        """
        try:
            response = self.controltower_client.reset_enabled_baseline(
                enabledBaselineIdentifier=enabled_baseline_identifier
            )
            operation_id = response["operationIdentifier"]
            while True:
                status = self.get_baseline_operation(operation_id)
                print(f"Baseline operation status: {status}")
                if status in ["SUCCEEDED", "FAILED"]:
                    break
                time.sleep(30)
            return operation_id
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Target not found.")
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't reset enabled baseline. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ResetEnabledBaseline을 참조하세요. AWS

SDK for Python(Boto3)을 사용한 Firehose 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Firehose와 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오

작업

`PutRecord`

다음 코드 예시는 `PutRecord`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class FirehoseClient:
    """
```

```
    AWS Firehose client to send records and monitor metrics.

    Attributes:
        config (object): Configuration object with delivery stream name and region.
        delivery_stream_name (str): Name of the Firehose delivery stream.
        region (str): AWS region for Firehose and CloudWatch clients.
        firehose (boto3.client): Boto3 Firehose client.
        cloudwatch (boto3.client): Boto3 CloudWatch client.
    """

    def __init__(self, config):
        """
        Initialize the FirehoseClient.

        Args:
            config (object): Configuration object with delivery stream name and
region.
        """
        self.config = config
        self.delivery_stream_name = config.delivery_stream_name
        self.region = config.region
        self.firehose = boto3.client("firehose", region_name=self.region)
        self.cloudwatch = boto3.client("cloudwatch", region_name=self.region)


    @backoff.on_exception(
        backoff.expo, Exception, max_tries=5, jitter=backoff.full_jitter
    )
    def put_record(self, record: dict):
        """
        Put individual records to Firehose with backoff and retry.

        Args:
            record (dict): The data record to be sent to Firehose.

        This method attempts to send an individual record to the Firehose delivery
stream.
        It retries with exponential backoff in case of exceptions.
        """
        try:
            entry = self._create_record_entry(record)
            response = self.firehose.put_record(
                DeliveryStreamName=self.delivery_stream_name, Record=entry
            )
```

```
            self._log_response(response, entry)
        except Exception:
            logger.info(f"Fail record: {record}.")
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 PutRecord를 참조하세요.

PutRecordBatch

다음 코드 예시는 PutRecordBatch의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class FirehoseClient:
    """
    AWS Firehose client to send records and monitor metrics.

    Attributes:
        config (object): Configuration object with delivery stream name and region.
        delivery_stream_name (str): Name of the Firehose delivery stream.
        region (str): AWS region for Firehose and CloudWatch clients.
        firehose (boto3.client): Boto3 Firehose client.
        cloudwatch (boto3.client): Boto3 CloudWatch client.
    """

    def __init__(self, config):
        """
        Initialize the FirehoseClient.

        Args:
            config (object): Configuration object with delivery stream name and
 region.
        """
```

```
        self.config = config
        self.delivery_stream_name = config.delivery_stream_name
        self.region = config.region
        self.firehose = boto3.client("firehose", region_name=self.region)
        self.cloudwatch = boto3.client("cloudwatch", region_name=self.region)


    @backoff.on_exception(
        backoff.expo, Exception, max_tries=5, jitter=backoff.full_jitter
    )
    def put_record_batch(self, data: list, batch_size: int = 500):
        """
        Put records in batches to Firehose with backoff and retry.

        Args:
            data (list): List of data records to be sent to Firehose.
            batch_size (int): Number of records to send in each batch. Default is
500.

        This method attempts to send records in batches to the Firehose delivery
stream.
        It retries with exponential backoff in case of exceptions.
        """
        for i in range(0, len(data), batch_size):
            batch = data[i : i + batch_size]
            record_dicts = [{"Data": json.dumps(record)} for record in batch]
            try:
                response = self.firehose.put_record_batch(
                    DeliveryStreamName=self.delivery_stream_name,
Records=record_dicts
                )
                self._log_batch_response(response, len(batch))
            except Exception as e:
                logger.info(f"Failed to send batch of {len(batch)} records. Error:
{e}")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 PutRecordBatch를 참조하세요.

시나리오

Firehose에 레코드 넣기

다음 코드 예제는 Firehose를 사용하여 개별 레코드 및 배치 레코드를 처리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이 스크립트는 개별 레코드 및 배치 레코드를 Firehose에 넣습니다.

```
import json
import logging
import random
from datetime import datetime, timedelta

import backoff
import boto3

from config import get_config


def load_sample_data(path: str) -> dict:
    """
    Load sample data from a JSON file.

    Args:
        path (str): The file path to the JSON file containing sample data.

    Returns:
        dict: The loaded sample data as a dictionary.
    """
    with open(path, "r") as f:
        return json.load(f)


# Configure logging
logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO)
```

```
logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


class FirehoseClient:
    """
    AWS Firehose client to send records and monitor metrics.

    Attributes:
        config (object): Configuration object with delivery stream name and region.
        delivery_stream_name (str): Name of the Firehose delivery stream.
        region (str): AWS region for Firehose and CloudWatch clients.
        firehose (boto3.client): Boto3 Firehose client.
        cloudwatch (boto3.client): Boto3 CloudWatch client.
    """

    def __init__(self, config):
        """
        Initialize the FirehoseClient.

        Args:
            config (object): Configuration object with delivery stream name and
 region.
        """
        self.config = config
        self.delivery_stream_name = config.delivery_stream_name
        self.region = config.region
        self.firehose = boto3.client("firehose", region_name=self.region)
        self.cloudwatch = boto3.client("cloudwatch", region_name=self.region)


    @backoff.on_exception(
        backoff.expo, Exception, max_tries=5, jitter=backoff.full_jitter
    )
    def put_record(self, record: dict):
        """
        Put individual records to Firehose with backoff and retry.

        Args:
            record (dict): The data record to be sent to Firehose.

        This method attempts to send an individual record to the Firehose delivery
 stream.
        It retries with exponential backoff in case of exceptions.
        """
```

```
        try:
            entry = self._create_record_entry(record)
            response = self.firehose.put_record(
                DeliveryStreamName=self.delivery_stream_name, Record=entry
            )
            self._log_response(response, entry)
        except Exception:
            logger.info(f"Fail record: {record}.")
            raise


    @backoff.on_exception(
        backoff.expo, Exception, max_tries=5, jitter=backoff.full_jitter
    )
    def put_record_batch(self, data: list, batch_size: int = 500):
        """
        Put records in batches to Firehose with backoff and retry.

        Args:
            data (list): List of data records to be sent to Firehose.
            batch_size (int): Number of records to send in each batch. Default is
500.

        This method attempts to send records in batches to the Firehose delivery
stream.
        It retries with exponential backoff in case of exceptions.
        """
        for i in range(0, len(data), batch_size):
            batch = data[i : i + batch_size]
            record_dicts = [{"Data": json.dumps(record)} for record in batch]
            try:
                response = self.firehose.put_record_batch(
                    DeliveryStreamName=self.delivery_stream_name,
Records=record_dicts
                )
                self._log_batch_response(response, len(batch))
            except Exception as e:
                logger.info(f"Failed to send batch of {len(batch)} records. Error:
{e}")


    def get_metric_statistics(
        self,
        metric_name: str,
```

```
        start_time: datetime,
        end_time: datetime,
        period: int,
        statistics: list = ["Sum"],
    ) -> list:
        """
        Retrieve metric statistics from CloudWatch.

        Args:
            metric_name (str): The name of the metric.
            start_time (datetime): The start time for the metric statistics.
            end_time (datetime): The end time for the metric statistics.
            period (int): The granularity, in seconds, of the returned data points.
            statistics (list): A list of statistics to retrieve. Default is ['Sum'].

        Returns:
            list: List of datapoints containing the metric statistics.
        """
        response = self.cloudwatch.get_metric_statistics(
            Namespace="AWS/Firehose",
            MetricName=metric_name,
            Dimensions=[
                {"Name": "DeliveryStreamName", "Value": self.delivery_stream_name},
            ],
            StartTime=start_time,
            EndTime=end_time,
            Period=period,
            Statistics=statistics,
        )
        return response["Datapoints"]

    def monitor_metrics(self):
        """
        Monitor Firehose metrics for the last 5 minutes.

        This method retrieves and logs the 'IncomingBytes', 'IncomingRecords', and
'FailedPutCount' metrics
        from CloudWatch for the last 5 minutes.
        """
        end_time = datetime.utcnow()
        start_time = end_time - timedelta(minutes=10)
        period = int((end_time - start_time).total_seconds())

        metrics = {
```

```
            "IncomingBytes": self.get_metric_statistics(
                "IncomingBytes", start_time, end_time, period
            ),
            "IncomingRecords": self.get_metric_statistics(
                "IncomingRecords", start_time, end_time, period
            ),
            "FailedPutCount": self.get_metric_statistics(
                "FailedPutCount", start_time, end_time, period
            ),
        }

        for metric, datapoints in metrics.items():
            if datapoints:
                total_sum = sum(datapoint["Sum"] for datapoint in datapoints)
                if metric == "IncomingBytes":
                    logger.info(
                        f"{metric}: {round(total_sum)} ({total_sum / (1024 *
1024):.2f} MB)"
                    )
                else:
                    logger.info(f"{metric}: {round(total_sum)}")
            else:
                logger.info(f"No data found for {metric} over the last 5 minutes")


    def _create_record_entry(self, record: dict) -> dict:
        """
        Create a record entry for Firehose.

        Args:
            record (dict): The data record to be sent.

        Returns:
            dict: The record entry formatted for Firehose.

        Raises:
            Exception: If a simulated network error occurs.
        """
        if random.random() < 0.2:
            raise Exception("Simulated network error")
        elif random.random() < 0.1:
            return {"Data": '{"malformed": "data"'}
        else:
            return {"Data": json.dumps(record)}
```

```
    def _log_response(self, response: dict, entry: dict):
        """
        Log the response from Firehose.

        Args:
            response (dict): The response from the Firehose put_record API call.
            entry (dict): The record entry that was sent.
        """
        if response["ResponseMetadata"]["HTTPStatusCode"] == 200:
            logger.info(f"Sent record: {entry}")
        else:
            logger.info(f"Fail record: {entry}")

    def _log_batch_response(self, response: dict, batch_size: int):
        """
        Log the batch response from Firehose.

        Args:
            response (dict): The response from the Firehose put_record_batch API
 call.
            batch_size (int): The number of records in the batch.
        """
        if response.get("FailedPutCount", 0) > 0:
            logger.info(
                f'Failed to send {response["FailedPutCount"]} records in batch of
 {batch_size}'
            )
        else:
            logger.info(f"Successfully sent batch of {batch_size} records")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    config = get_config()
    data = load_sample_data(config.sample_data_file)
    client = FirehoseClient(config)

    # Process the first 100 sample network records
    for record in data[:100]:
        try:
            client.put_record(record)
        except Exception as e:
            logger.info(f"Put record failed after retries and backoff: {e}")
    client.monitor_metrics()
```

```
    # Process remaining records using the batch method
    try:
        client.put_record_batch(data[100:])
    except Exception as e:
        logger.info(f"Put record batch failed after retries and backoff: {e}")
    client.monitor_metrics()
```

이 파일에는 위 스크립트에 대한 구성이 포함되어 있습니다.

```
class Config:
    def __init__(self):
        self.delivery_stream_name = "ENTER YOUR DELIVERY STREAM NAME HERE"
        self.region = "us-east-1"
        self.sample_data_file = (
            "../../../../../scenarios/features/firehose/resources/
sample_records.json"
        )


def get_config():
    return Config()
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - PutRecord
  - PutRecordBatch

SDK for Python (Boto3)을 사용한 Device Farm 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Device Farm과 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 시나리오

시나리오

브라우저 테스트 실행 및 스크린샷 찍기

다음 코드 예제에서는 Device Farm을 사용하여 브라우저 테스트를 실행하고 스크린샷을 찍는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

PyTest와 Selenium을 사용하여 지정된 웹 사이트를 탐색하고, 스크린샷을 찍고, 실제 웹 사이트 콘텐츠를 예상 콘텐츠와 비교합니다.

```
import datetime
import os
import subprocess
import boto3
import pytest
from selenium import webdriver
from selenium.webdriver import DesiredCapabilities
from selenium.webdriver.common.by import By
from selenium.webdriver.common.keys import Keys
from selenium.webdriver.support import expected_conditions
from selenium.webdriver.support.wait import WebDriverWait


def get_git_hash():
    """
    Get the short Git hash of the current commit of the repository
    """
    try:
        return (
            subprocess.check_output(["git", "rev-parse", "--short", "HEAD"])
            .decode("utf-8")
            .strip()
```

```
        )
    except:
        return "norepo"


class TestHelloSuite:
    """
    Our test suite.

    This style of test suite allows us to use setup_method and teardown_method.

    """

    def save_screenshot(self, name):
        self.driver.save_screenshot(os.path.join(self.screenshot_path, name))

    def setup_method(self, method):
        """
        Set up a test.

        This makes sure that the session for an individual test is ready.

        The AWS credentials are read from the default ~/.aws/credentials or from the
        command line by setting the AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID and AWS_SECRET_KEY environment
        variables.

        The project Amazon Resource Name (ARN) is determined by the PROJECT_ARN
        environment variable.
        """
        devicefarm_client = boto3.client("devicefarm")
        project_arn = os.environ.get("PROJECT_ARN", None)
        if project_arn is None:
            raise ValueError("Must set PROJECT_ARN")
        # Request a driver hub URL for the Selenium client
        testgrid_url_response = devicefarm_client.create_test_grid_url(
            projectArn=project_arn, expiresInSeconds=300
        )

        # We want a directory to save our files into. We're going to make a
 directory
        # in the current directory that holds our results.
        self.screenshot_path = os.path.join(
            ".", "results", get_git_hash() + "-" +
 (datetime.date.today().isoformat())
```

```
        )
        if not os.path.exists(self.screenshot_path):
            os.makedirs(self.screenshot_path, exist_ok=True)

        # We want a Firefox instance on Windows
        desired_cap = DesiredCapabilities.FIREFOX
        desired_cap["platform"] = "windows"
        desired_cap["BrowserVersion"] = "latest"

        # Configure the webdriver with the appropriate remote endpoint.
        self.driver = webdriver.Remote(testgrid_url_response["url"], desired_cap)

        #
        # Auto-Tagging
        #

        # In order to get the Session ARN, we need to look up the session by the
        # Project ARN and session ID (from the driver).
        testgrid_session_arn_response = devicefarm_client.get_test_grid_session(
            projectArn=project_arn, sessionId=self.driver.session_id
        )

        # Save the session's ARN so we can tag the session.
        self.session_arn = testgrid_session_arn_response["testGridSession"]["arn"]

        # In order to tag it, we're going to use the resourcegroupstaggingapi client
to
        # add a tag to the session ARN that we just got.
        tag_client = boto3.client("resourcegroupstaggingapi")
        tag_client.tag_resources(
            ResourceARNList=[self.session_arn],
            Tags={"TestSuite": f"testsuite {method.__name__}", "GitId":
get_git_hash()},
        )

    def teardown_method(self, method):
        """
        Clean up resources used by each method.
        """
        # End the Selenium session so we're off the clock.
        self.driver.quit()

    @pytest.mark.parametrize(
        "query,leading",
```

```
        [
            pytest.param(
                "Seattle",
                "Seattle (/si#ætəl/ (listen) see-AT-əl) is a seaport city on the
West Coast of the United States.",
            ),
            pytest.param(
                "Selenium",
                "Selenium is a chemical element with the symbol Se and atomic number
34.",
            ),
            pytest.param(
                "Amazon Locker",
                "Amazon Locker is a self-service package delivery service offered by
online retailer Amazon.",
            ),
            pytest.param(
                "Kootenai Falls",
                "Kootenai Falls is a waterfall on the Kootenay River located in
Lincoln County, Montana, just off U.S. Route 2.",
            ),
            pytest.param(
                "Dorayaki",
                "Dorayaki (####, ####, ####, ####) is a type of Japanese
confection.",
            ),
            pytest.param("Robot Face", "<|°_°|> (also known as Robot Face or
Robot)"),
        ],
    )
    def test_first_paragraph_text(self, query, leading):
        """
        This test looks at the first paragraph of a page on Wikipedia, comparing it
to
        a known leading sentence.

        If the leading sentence matches, the test passes. A screenshot is taken
before
        the final assertion is made, letting us debug if something isn't right.
        """
        # Open the main page of Wikipedia
        self.driver.get("https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Main_Page")
        # Find the search box, enter a query, and press enter
        search_input = self.driver.find_element(By.ID, "searchInput")
```

```
        search_input.click()
        search_input.send_keys(query)
        search_input.send_keys(Keys.ENTER)
        # Wait for the search box to go stale -- This means we've navigated fully.
        WebDriverWait(self.driver, 5).until(
            expected_conditions.staleness_of(search_input)
        )
        # Get the leading paragraph of the article.
        lead = leading.lower()
        # Find the element...
        lead_para = self.driver.find_element(
            By.XPATH, "//div[@class='mw-parser-output']//p[not(@class)]"
        )
        # ... and copy out its text.
        our_text = lead_para.text.lower()
        our_text = our_text[: len(lead)]
        # Take a screenshot and compare the strings.
        self.save_screenshot(f"leadingpara_{query}.png")
        assert our_text.startswith(lead)

    @pytest.mark.parametrize(
        "query,expected",
        [
            pytest.param("Automation Testing", "Test Automation"),
            pytest.param("DevOps", "DevOps"),
            pytest.param("Jackdaws Love My Big Sphinx Of Quartz", "Pangram"),
            pytest.param("EarthBound", "EarthBound"),
            pytest.param("Covered Bridges Today", "Covered Bridges Today"),
            pytest.param("Kurt Godel", "Kurt Gödel"),
            pytest.param("N//ng language", "N#ng language"),
            pytest.param(
                "Who the Frick Is Jackson Pollock?", "Who the $&% Is Jackson
Pollock?"
            ),
        ],
    )
    def test_redirect_titles(self, query, expected):
        """
        A test comparing pages we expect to (or not to) redirect on Wikipedia.

        This test checks to see that the page ("query") redirects (or doesn't) to
the
        "expected" page title. Several of these are common synonyms ("Jackdaws...")
```

```
        while others are because of characters untypable by most keyboards ("N#ng
language")

        A screenshot is taken just before the final assertion is made to aid in
        debugging and verification.
        """
        # Open the main page of Wikipedia
        self.driver.get("https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Main_Page")
        # Find the search box, enter some text into it, and send an enter key.
        search_input = self.driver.find_element(By.ID, "searchInput")
        search_input.click()
        search_input.send_keys(query)
        search_input.send_keys(Keys.ENTER)
        # wait until the page has rolled over -- once the search input handle is
stale,
        # the browser has navigated.
        WebDriverWait(self.driver, 5).until(
            expected_conditions.staleness_of(search_input)
        )
        # Get the first heading & take a screenshot
        our_text = self.driver.find_element(By.ID, "firstHeading").text.lower()
        self.save_screenshot(f"redirect_{query}.png")
        # did it match?
        assert our_text == expected.lower()
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - CreateTestGridUrl
  - GetTestGridSession

장치 패키지 업로드 및 테스트

다음 코드 예제에서는 Device Farm으로 모바일 장치 패키지를 업로드하고 테스트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

컴파일된 Android 애플리케이션 및 테스트 패키지를 Device Farm에 업로드하고, 테스트를 시작하고, 테스트가 완료될 때까지 기다린 다음 결과를 보고합니다.

```
import boto3
import os
import requests
import string
import random
import datetime
import time

# Update this dict with your own values before you run the example:
config = {
    # This is our app under test.
    "appFilePath": "app-debug.apk",
    "projectArn": "arn:aws:devicefarm:us-west-2:111222333444:project:581f5703-
e040-4ac9-b7ae-0ba007bfb8e6",
    # Since we care about the most popular devices, we'll use a curated pool.
    "testSpecArn": "arn:aws:devicefarm:us-west-2::upload:20fcf771-eae3-4137-
aa76-92e17fb3131b",
    "poolArn": "arn:aws:devicefarm:us-
west-2::devicepool:4a869d91-6f17-491f-9a95-0a601aee2406",
    "namePrefix": "MyAppTest",
    # This is our test package. This tutorial won't go into how to make these.
    "testPackage": "tests.zip",
}

client = boto3.client("devicefarm")

unique = (
    config["namePrefix"]
    + "-"
    + (datetime.date.today().isoformat())
    + ("".join(random.sample(string.ascii_letters, 8)))
```

```
)

print(
    f"The unique identifier for this run is '{unique}'. All uploads will be prefixed
 "
    f"with this."
)


def upload_df_file(filename, type_, mime="application/octet-stream"):
    upload_response = client.create_upload(
        projectArn=config["projectArn"],
        name=unique + "_" + os.path.basename(filename),
        type=type_,
        contentType=mime,
    )
    upload_arn = upload_response["upload"]["arn"]
    # Extract the URL of the upload and use Requests to upload it.
    upload_url = upload_response["upload"]["url"]
    with open(filename, "rb") as file_stream:
        print(
            f"Uploading {filename} to Device Farm as "
            f"{upload_response['upload']['name']}... ",
            end="",
        )
        put_req = requests.put(
            upload_url, data=file_stream, headers={"content-type": mime}
        )
        print(" done")
        if not put_req.ok:
            raise Exception(f"Couldn't upload. Requests says: {put_req.reason}")
    started = datetime.datetime.now()
    while True:
        print(
            f"Upload of {filename} in state {upload_response['upload']['status']} "
            f"after " + str(datetime.datetime.now() - started)
        )
        if upload_response["upload"]["status"] == "FAILED":
            raise Exception(
                f"The upload failed processing. Device Farm says the reason is: \n"
                f"{+upload_response['upload']['message']}"
            )
        if upload_response["upload"]["status"] == "SUCCEEDED":
            break
```

```
        time.sleep(5)
        upload_response = client.get_upload(arn=upload_arn)
    print("")
    return upload_arn


our_upload_arn = upload_df_file(config["appFilePath"], "ANDROID_APP")
our_test_package_arn = upload_df_file(
    config["testPackage"], "APPIUM_PYTHON_TEST_PACKAGE"
)
print(our_upload_arn, our_test_package_arn)

response = client.schedule_run(
    projectArn=config["projectArn"],
    appArn=our_upload_arn,
    devicePoolArn=config["poolArn"],
    name=unique,
    test={
        "type": "APPIUM_PYTHON",
        "testSpecArn": config["testSpecArn"],
        "testPackageArn": our_test_package_arn,
    },
)
run_arn = response["run"]["arn"]
start_time = datetime.datetime.now()
print(f"Run {unique} is scheduled as arn {run_arn} ")

state = "UNKNOWN"
try:
    while True:
        response = client.get_run(arn=run_arn)
        state = response["run"]["status"]
        if state == "COMPLETED" or state == "ERRORED":
            break
        else:
            print(
                f" Run {unique} in state {state}, total "
                f"time {datetime.datetime.now() - start_time}"
            )
            time.sleep(10)
except:
    client.stop_run(arn=run_arn)
    exit(1)
```

```
print(f"Tests finished in state {state} after {datetime.datetime.now() -
 start_time}")
# Pull all the logs.
jobs_response = client.list_jobs(arn=run_arn)
# Save the output somewhere, using the unique value.
save_path = os.path.join(os.getcwd(), "results", unique)
os.mkdir(save_path)
# Save the last run information.
for job in jobs_response["jobs"]:
    job_name = job["name"]
    os.makedirs(os.path.join(save_path, job_name), exist_ok=True)
    # Get each suite within the job.
    suites = client.list_suites(arn=job["arn"])["suites"]
    for suite in suites:
        for test in client.list_tests(arn=suite["arn"])["tests"]:
            # Get the artifacts.
            for artifact_type in ["FILE", "SCREENSHOT", "LOG"]:
                artifacts = client.list_artifacts(type=artifact_type,
 arn=test["arn"])[
                    "artifacts"
                ]
                for artifact in artifacts:
                    # Replace `:` because it has a special meaning in Windows &
 macOS.
                    path_to = os.path.join(
                        save_path,
                        job_name,
                        suite["name"],
                        test["name"].replace(":", "_"),
                    )
                    os.makedirs(path_to, exist_ok=True)
                    filename = (
                        artifact["type"]
                        + "_"
                        + artifact["name"]
                        + "."
                        + artifact["extension"]
                    )
                    artifact_save_path = os.path.join(path_to, filename)
                    print(f"Downloading {artifact_save_path}")
                    with open(artifact_save_path, "wb") as fn:
                        with requests.get(
                            artifact["url"], allow_redirects=True
                        ) as request:
```

```
                                fn.write(request.content)
print("Finished")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - CreateUpload
  - GetRun
  - GetUpload
  - ListArtifacts
  - ListJobs
  - ListSuites
  - ListTests
  - ScheduleRun
  - StopRun

SDK for Python(Boto3)을 사용한 Amazon DocumentDB 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) Amazon DocumentDB에서를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 서버리스 예제

서버리스 예제

Amazon DocumentDB 트리거에서 간접적으로 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 DocumentDB 변경 스트림에서 레코드를 수신하여 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 DocumentDB 페이로드를 검색하고 레코드 콘텐츠를 로깅합니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Python을 사용하여 Lambda로 Amazon DocumentDB 이벤트 소비

```
import json

def lambda_handler(event, context):
    for record in event.get('events', []):
        log_document_db_event(record)
    return 'OK'

def log_document_db_event(record):
    event_data = record.get('event', {})
    operation_type = event_data.get('operationType', 'Unknown')
    db = event_data.get('ns', {}).get('db', 'Unknown')
    collection = event_data.get('ns', {}).get('coll', 'Unknown')
    full_document = event_data.get('fullDocument', {})

    print(f"Operation type: {operation_type}")
    print(f"db: {db}")
    print(f"collection: {collection}")
    print("Full document:", json.dumps(full_document, indent=2))
```

SDK for Python (Boto3)을 사용한 DynamoDB 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB와 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello DynamoDB

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB를 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import boto3

# Create a DynamoDB client using the default credentials and region
dynamodb = boto3.client("dynamodb")

# Initialize a paginator for the list_tables operation
paginator = dynamodb.get_paginator("list_tables")

# Create a PageIterator from the paginator
page_iterator = paginator.paginate(Limit=10)

# List the tables in the current AWS account
print("Here are the DynamoDB tables in your account:")

# Use pagination to list all tables
table_names = []

for page in page_iterator:
    for table_name in page.get("TableNames", []):
        print(f"- {table_name}")
        table_names.append(table_name)

if not table_names:
    print("You don't have any DynamoDB tables in your account.")
else:
```

```
    print(f"\nFound {len(table_names)} tables.")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListTables를 참조하세요.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업
- 시나리오
- 서버리스 예제

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 영화 데이터를 저장할 수 있는 테이블을 생성합니다.
- 테이블에 하나의 영화를 추가하고 가져오고 업데이트합니다.
- 샘플 JSON 파일에서 테이블에 영화 데이터를 씁니다.
- 특정 연도에 개봉된 영화를 쿼리합니다.
- 특정 연도 범위 동안 개봉된 영화를 스캔합니다.
- 테이블에서 영화를 삭제한 다음, 테이블을 삭제합니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

DynamoDB 테이블을 캡슐화하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
from decimal import Decimal
```

```
from io import BytesIO
import json
import logging
import os
from pprint import pprint
import requests
from zipfile import ZipFile
import boto3
from boto3.dynamodb.conditions import Key
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError
from question import Question

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

class Movies:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data.

    Example data structure for a movie record in this table:
        {
            "year": 1999,
            "title": "For Love of the Game",
            "info": {
                "directors": ["Sam Raimi"],
                "release_date": "1999-09-15T00:00:00Z",
                "rating": 6.3,
                "plot": "A washed up pitcher flashes through his career.",
                "rank": 4987,
                "running_time_secs": 8220,
                "actors": [
                    "Kevin Costner",
                    "Kelly Preston",
                    "John C. Reilly"
                ]
            }
        }
    """

    def __init__(self, dyn_resource):
        """
        :param dyn_resource: A Boto3 DynamoDB resource.
        """
        self.dyn_resource = dyn_resource
        # The table variable is set during the scenario in the call to
        # 'exists' if the table exists. Otherwise, it is set by 'create_table'.
```

```
        self.table = None


    def exists(self, table_name):
        """
        Determines whether a table exists. As a side effect, stores the table in
        a member variable.

        :param table_name: The name of the table to check.
        :return: True when the table exists; otherwise, False.
        """
        try:
            table = self.dyn_resource.Table(table_name)
            table.load()
            exists = True
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                exists = False
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't check for existence of %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    table_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            self.table = table
        return exists


    def create_table(self, table_name):
        """
        Creates an Amazon DynamoDB table that can be used to store movie data.
        The table uses the release year of the movie as the partition key and the
        title as the sort key.

        :param table_name: The name of the table to create.
        :return: The newly created table.
        """
        try:
            self.table = self.dyn_resource.create_table(
                TableName=table_name,
                KeySchema=[
```

```
                    {"AttributeName": "year", "KeyType": "HASH"},  # Partition key
                    {"AttributeName": "title", "KeyType": "RANGE"},  # Sort key
                ],
                AttributeDefinitions=[
                    {"AttributeName": "year", "AttributeType": "N"},
                    {"AttributeName": "title", "AttributeType": "S"},
                ],
                BillingMode='PAY_PER_REQUEST',
            )
            self.table.wait_until_exists()
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                table_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return self.table


    def list_tables(self):
        """
        Lists the Amazon DynamoDB tables for the current account.

        :return: The list of tables.
        """
        try:
            tables = []
            for table in self.dyn_resource.tables.all():
                print(table.name)
                tables.append(table)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list tables. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return tables
```

```
    def write_batch(self, movies):
        """
        Fills an Amazon DynamoDB table with the specified data, using the Boto3
        Table.batch_writer() function to put the items in the table.
        Inside the context manager, Table.batch_writer builds a list of
        requests. On exiting the context manager, Table.batch_writer starts sending
        batches of write requests to Amazon DynamoDB and automatically
        handles chunking, buffering, and retrying.

        :param movies: The data to put in the table. Each item must contain at least
                       the keys required by the schema that was specified when the
                       table was created.
        """
        try:
            with self.table.batch_writer() as writer:
                for movie in movies:
                    writer.put_item(Item=movie)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't load data into table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.table.name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def add_movie(self, title, year, plot, rating):
        """
        Adds a movie to the table.

        :param title: The title of the movie.
        :param year: The release year of the movie.
        :param plot: The plot summary of the movie.
        :param rating: The quality rating of the movie.
        """
        try:
            self.table.put_item(
                Item={
                    "year": year,
                    "title": title,
                    "info": {"plot": plot, "rating": Decimal(str(rating))},
                }
            )
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't add movie %s to table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                title,
                self.table.name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def get_movie(self, title, year):
        """
        Gets movie data from the table for a specific movie.

        :param title: The title of the movie.
        :param year: The release year of the movie.
        :return: The data about the requested movie.
        """
        try:
            response = self.table.get_item(Key={"year": year, "title": title})
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get movie %s from table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                title,
                self.table.name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["Item"]


    def update_movie(self, title, year, rating, plot):
        """
        Updates rating and plot data for a movie in the table.

        :param title: The title of the movie to update.
        :param year: The release year of the movie to update.
        :param rating: The updated rating to the give the movie.
        :param plot: The updated plot summary to give the movie.
        :return: The fields that were updated, with their new values.
        """
```

```
        try:
            response = self.table.update_item(
                Key={"year": year, "title": title},
                UpdateExpression="set info.rating=:r, info.plot=:p",
                ExpressionAttributeValues={":r": Decimal(str(rating)), ":p": plot},
                ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update movie %s in table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                title,
                self.table.name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["Attributes"]


    def query_movies(self, year):
        """
        Queries for movies that were released in the specified year.

        :param year: The year to query.
        :return: The list of movies that were released in the specified year.
        """
        try:
            response = self.table.query(KeyConditionExpression=Key("year").eq(year))
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't query for movies released in %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                year,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["Items"]


    def scan_movies(self, year_range):
        """
        Scans for movies that were released in a range of years.
```

```
        Uses a projection expression to return a subset of data for each movie.

        :param year_range: The range of years to retrieve.
        :return: The list of movies released in the specified years.
        """
        movies = []
        scan_kwargs = {
            "FilterExpression": Key("year").between(
                year_range["first"], year_range["second"]
            ),
            "ProjectionExpression": "#yr, title, info.rating",
            "ExpressionAttributeNames": {"#yr": "year"},
        }
        try:
            done = False
            start_key = None
            while not done:
                if start_key:
                    scan_kwargs["ExclusiveStartKey"] = start_key
                response = self.table.scan(**scan_kwargs)
                movies.extend(response.get("Items", []))
                start_key = response.get("LastEvaluatedKey", None)
                done = start_key is None
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't scan for movies. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise

        return movies


    def delete_movie(self, title, year):
        """
        Deletes a movie from the table.

        :param title: The title of the movie to delete.
        :param year: The release year of the movie to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.table.delete_item(Key={"year": year, "title": title})
        except ClientError as err:
```

```
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete movie %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                title,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def delete_table(self):
        """
        Deletes the table.
        """
        try:
            self.table.delete()
            self.table = None
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete table. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

헬퍼 함수를 생성하여 샘플 JSON 파일을 다운로드하고 추출합니다.

```
def get_sample_movie_data(movie_file_name):
    """
    Gets sample movie data, either from a local file or by first downloading it from
    the Amazon DynamoDB developer guide.

    :param movie_file_name: The local file name where the movie data is stored in
 JSON format.
    :return: The movie data as a dict.
    """
    if not os.path.isfile(movie_file_name):
        print(f"Downloading {movie_file_name}...")
        movie_content = requests.get(
```

```
            "https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/
samples/moviedata.zip"
        )
        movie_zip = ZipFile(BytesIO(movie_content.content))
        movie_zip.extractall()

    try:
        with open(movie_file_name) as movie_file:
            movie_data = json.load(movie_file, parse_float=Decimal)
    except FileNotFoundError:
        print(
            f"File {movie_file_name} not found. You must first download the file to
 "
            "run this demo. See the README for instructions."
        )
        raise
    else:
        # The sample file lists over 4000 movies, return only the first 250.
        return movie_data[:250]
```

대화식 시나리오를 실행하여 테이블을 생성하고 테이블에 대한 작업을 수행합니다.

```
def run_scenario(table_name, movie_file_name, dyn_resource):
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the Amazon DynamoDB getting started demo.")
    print("-" * 88)

    movies = Movies(dyn_resource)
    movies_exists = movies.exists(table_name)
    if not movies_exists:
        print(f"\nCreating table {table_name}...")
        movies.create_table(table_name)
        print(f"\nCreated table {movies.table.name}.")

    my_movie = Question.ask_questions(
        [
            Question(
                "title", "Enter the title of a movie you want to add to the table: "
```

```
            ),
            Question("year", "What year was it released? ", Question.is_int),
            Question(
                "rating",
                "On a scale of 1 - 10, how do you rate it? ",
                Question.is_float,
                Question.in_range(1, 10),
            ),
            Question("plot", "Summarize the plot for me: "),
        ]
    )
    movies.add_movie(**my_movie)
    print(f"\nAdded '{my_movie['title']}' to '{movies.table.name}'.")
    print("-" * 88)

    movie_update = Question.ask_questions(
        [
            Question(
                "rating",
                f"\nLet's update your movie.\nYou rated it {my_movie['rating']},
what new "
                f"rating would you give it? ",
                Question.is_float,
                Question.in_range(1, 10),
            ),
            Question(
                "plot",
                f"You summarized the plot as '{my_movie['plot']}'.\nWhat would you
say now? ",
            ),
        ]
    )
    my_movie.update(movie_update)
    updated = movies.update_movie(**my_movie)
    print(f"\nUpdated '{my_movie['title']}' with new attributes:")
    pprint(updated)
    print("-" * 88)

    if not movies_exists:
        movie_data = get_sample_movie_data(movie_file_name)
        print(f"\nReading data from '{movie_file_name}' into your table.")
        movies.write_batch(movie_data)
        print(f"\nWrote {len(movie_data)} movies into {movies.table.name}.")
    print("-" * 88)
```

```
    title = "The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring"
    if Question.ask_question(
        f"Let's move on...do you want to get info about '{title}'? (y/n) ",
        Question.is_yesno,
    ):
        movie = movies.get_movie(title, 2001)
        print("\nHere's what I found:")
        pprint(movie)
    print("-" * 88)

    ask_for_year = True
    while ask_for_year:
        release_year = Question.ask_question(
            f"\nLet's get a list of movies released in a given year. Enter a year
between "
            f"1972 and 2018: ",
            Question.is_int,
            Question.in_range(1972, 2018),
        )
        releases = movies.query_movies(release_year)
        if releases:
            print(f"There were {len(releases)} movies released in {release_year}:")
            for release in releases:
                print(f"\t{release['title']}")
            ask_for_year = False
        else:
            print(f"I don't know about any movies released in {release_year}!")
            ask_for_year = Question.ask_question(
                "Try another year? (y/n) ", Question.is_yesno
            )
    print("-" * 88)

    years = Question.ask_questions(
        [
            Question(
                "first",
                f"\nNow let's scan for movies released in a range of years. Enter a
year: ",
                Question.is_int,
                Question.in_range(1972, 2018),
            ),
            Question(
                "second",
```

```
                "Now enter another year: ",
                Question.is_int,
                Question.in_range(1972, 2018),
            ),
        ]
    )
    releases = movies.scan_movies(years)
    if releases:
        count = Question.ask_question(
            f"\nFound {len(releases)} movies. How many do you want to see? ",
            Question.is_int,
            Question.in_range(1, len(releases)),
        )
        print(f"\nHere are your {count} movies:\n")
        pprint(releases[:count])
    else:
        print(
            f"I don't know about any movies released between {years['first']} "
            f"and {years['second']}."
        )
    print("-" * 88)

    if Question.ask_question(
        f"\nLet's remove your movie from the table. Do you want to remove "
        f"'{my_movie['title']}'? (y/n)",
        Question.is_yesno,
    ):
        movies.delete_movie(my_movie["title"], my_movie["year"])
        print(f"\nRemoved '{my_movie['title']}' from the table.")
    print("-" * 88)

    if Question.ask_question(f"\nDelete the table? (y/n) ", Question.is_yesno):
        movies.delete_table()
        print(f"Deleted {table_name}.")
    else:
        print(
            "Don't forget to delete the table when you're done or you might incur "
            "charges on your account."
        )

    print("\nThanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    try:
        run_scenario(
            "doc-example-table-movies", "moviedata.json", boto3.resource("dynamodb")
        )
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Something went wrong with the demo! Here's what: {e}")
```

이 시나리오에서는 다음 헬퍼 클래스를 사용하여 명령 프롬프트에서 질문을 합니다.

```
class Question:
    """
    A helper class to ask questions at a command prompt and validate and convert
    the answers.
    """

    def __init__(self, key, question, *validators):
        """
        :param key: The key that is used for storing the answer in a dict, when
                    multiple questions are asked in a set.
        :param question: The question to ask.
        :param validators: The answer is passed through the list of validators until
                           one fails or they all pass. Validators may also convert
 the
                           answer to another form, such as from a str to an int.
        """
        self.key = key
        self.question = question
        self.validators = Question.non_empty, *validators

    @staticmethod
    def ask_questions(questions):
        """
        Asks a set of questions and stores the answers in a dict.

        :param questions: The list of questions to ask.
        :return: A dict of answers.
        """
        answers = {}
        for question in questions:
            answers[question.key] = Question.ask_question(
                question.question, *question.validators
```

```
            )
        return answers

    @staticmethod
    def ask_question(question, *validators):
        """
        Asks a single question and validates it against a list of validators.
        When an answer fails validation, the complaint is printed and the question
        is asked again.

        :param question: The question to ask.
        :param validators: The list of validators that the answer must pass.
        :return: The answer, converted to its final form by the validators.
        """
        answer = None
        while answer is None:
            answer = input(question)
            for validator in validators:
                answer, complaint = validator(answer)
                if answer is None:
                    print(complaint)
                    break
        return answer

    @staticmethod
    def non_empty(answer):
        """
        Validates that the answer is not empty.
        :return: The non-empty answer, or None.
        """
        return answer if answer != "" else None, "I need an answer. Please?"

    @staticmethod
    def is_yesno(answer):
        """
        Validates a yes/no answer.
        :return: True when the answer is 'y'; otherwise, False.
        """
        return answer.lower() == "y", ""

    @staticmethod
    def is_int(answer):
        """
        Validates that the answer can be converted to an int.
```

```
        :return: The int answer; otherwise, None.
        """
        try:
            int_answer = int(answer)
        except ValueError:
            int_answer = None
        return int_answer, f"{answer} must be a valid integer."

    @staticmethod
    def is_letter(answer):
        """
        Validates that the answer is a letter.
        :return The letter answer, converted to uppercase; otherwise, None.
        """
        return (
            answer.upper() if answer.isalpha() else None,
            f"{answer} must be a single letter.",
        )

    @staticmethod
    def is_float(answer):
        """
        Validate that the answer can be converted to a float.
        :return The float answer; otherwise, None.
        """
        try:
            float_answer = float(answer)
        except ValueError:
            float_answer = None
        return float_answer, f"{answer} must be a valid float."

    @staticmethod
    def in_range(lower, upper):
        """
        Validate that the answer is within a range. The answer must be of a type
that can
        be compared to the lower and upper bounds.
        :return: The answer, if it is within the range; otherwise, None.
        """

        def _validate(answer):
            return (
                answer if lower <= answer <= upper else None,
                f"{answer} must be between {lower} and {upper}.",
```

```
            )

        return _validate
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - BatchWriteItem
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteItem
  - DeleteTable
  - DescribeTable
  - GetItem
  - PutItem
  - Query
  - Scan
  - UpdateItem

작업

`BatchExecuteStatement`

다음 코드 예시는 `BatchExecuteStatement`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class PartiQLBatchWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates a DynamoDB resource to run PartiQL statements.
    """
```

```
    def __init__(self, dyn_resource):
        """
        :param dyn_resource: A Boto3 DynamoDB resource.
        """
        self.dyn_resource = dyn_resource


    def run_partiql(self, statements, param_list):
        """
        Runs a PartiQL statement. A Boto3 resource is used even though
        `execute_statement` is called on the underlying `client` object because the
        resource transforms input and output from plain old Python objects (POPOs)
to
        the DynamoDB format. If you create the client directly, you must do these
        transforms yourself.

        :param statements: The batch of PartiQL statements.
        :param param_list: The batch of PartiQL parameters that are associated with
                           each statement. This list must be in the same order as
the
                           statements.
        :return: The responses returned from running the statements, if any.
        """
        try:
            output = self.dyn_resource.meta.client.batch_execute_statement(
                Statements=[
                    {"Statement": statement, "Parameters": params}
                    for statement, params in zip(statements, param_list)
                ]
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't execute batch of PartiQL statements because the table
"
                    "does not exist."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't execute batch of PartiQL statements. Here's why: %s:
%s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
```

```
                )
            raise
        else:
            return output
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 BatchExecuteStatement를 참조하세요.

BatchGetItem

다음 코드 예시는 BatchGetItem의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import decimal
import json
import logging
import os
import pprint
import time
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")

MAX_GET_SIZE = 100  # Amazon DynamoDB rejects a get batch larger than 100 items.


def do_batch_get(batch_keys):
    """
    Gets a batch of items from Amazon DynamoDB. Batches can contain keys from
    more than one table.
```

```
    When Amazon DynamoDB cannot process all items in a batch, a set of unprocessed
    keys is returned. This function uses an exponential backoff algorithm to retry
    getting the unprocessed keys until all are retrieved or the specified
    number of tries is reached.

    :param batch_keys: The set of keys to retrieve. A batch can contain at most 100
                       keys. Otherwise, Amazon DynamoDB returns an error.
    :return: The dictionary of retrieved items grouped under their respective
             table names.
    """
    tries = 0
    max_tries = 5
    sleepy_time = 1  # Start with 1 second of sleep, then exponentially increase.
    retrieved = {key: [] for key in batch_keys}
    while tries < max_tries:
        response = dynamodb.batch_get_item(RequestItems=batch_keys)
        # Collect any retrieved items and retry unprocessed keys.
        for key in response.get("Responses", []):
            retrieved[key] += response["Responses"][key]
        unprocessed = response["UnprocessedKeys"]
        if len(unprocessed) > 0:
            batch_keys = unprocessed
            unprocessed_count = sum(
                [len(batch_key["Keys"]) for batch_key in batch_keys.values()]
            )
            logger.info(
                "%s unprocessed keys returned. Sleep, then retry.",
unprocessed_count
            )
            tries += 1
            if tries < max_tries:
                logger.info("Sleeping for %s seconds.", sleepy_time)
                time.sleep(sleepy_time)
                sleepy_time = min(sleepy_time * 2, 32)
        else:
            break

    return retrieved
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 BatchGetItem를 참조하세요.

BatchWriteItem

다음 코드 예시는 BatchWriteItem의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class Movies:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data.

    Example data structure for a movie record in this table:
        {
            "year": 1999,
            "title": "For Love of the Game",
            "info": {
                "directors": ["Sam Raimi"],
                "release_date": "1999-09-15T00:00:00Z",
                "rating": 6.3,
                "plot": "A washed up pitcher flashes through his career.",
                "rank": 4987,
                "running_time_secs": 8220,
                "actors": [
                    "Kevin Costner",
                    "Kelly Preston",
                    "John C. Reilly"
                ]
            }
        }
    """

    def __init__(self, dyn_resource):
        """
        :param dyn_resource: A Boto3 DynamoDB resource.
        """
        self.dyn_resource = dyn_resource
        # The table variable is set during the scenario in the call to
        # 'exists' if the table exists. Otherwise, it is set by 'create_table'.
        self.table = None
```

```
    def write_batch(self, movies):
        """
        Fills an Amazon DynamoDB table with the specified data, using the Boto3
        Table.batch_writer() function to put the items in the table.
        Inside the context manager, Table.batch_writer builds a list of
        requests. On exiting the context manager, Table.batch_writer starts sending
        batches of write requests to Amazon DynamoDB and automatically
        handles chunking, buffering, and retrying.

        :param movies: The data to put in the table. Each item must contain at least
                       the keys required by the schema that was specified when the
                       table was created.
        """
        try:
            with self.table.batch_writer() as writer:
                for movie in movies:
                    writer.put_item(Item=movie)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't load data into table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.table.name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 BatchWriteItem를 참조하세요.

`CreateTable`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateTable`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

영화 데이터를 저장할 테이블을 생성합니다.

```
class Movies:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data.

    Example data structure for a movie record in this table:
        {
            "year": 1999,
            "title": "For Love of the Game",
            "info": {
                "directors": ["Sam Raimi"],
                "release_date": "1999-09-15T00:00:00Z",
                "rating": 6.3,
                "plot": "A washed up pitcher flashes through his career.",
                "rank": 4987,
                "running_time_secs": 8220,
                "actors": [
                    "Kevin Costner",
                    "Kelly Preston",
                    "John C. Reilly"
                ]
            }
        }
    """

    def __init__(self, dyn_resource):
        """
        :param dyn_resource: A Boto3 DynamoDB resource.
        """
        self.dyn_resource = dyn_resource
        # The table variable is set during the scenario in the call to
        # 'exists' if the table exists. Otherwise, it is set by 'create_table'.
        self.table = None


    def create_table(self, table_name):
        """
        Creates an Amazon DynamoDB table that can be used to store movie data.
        The table uses the release year of the movie as the partition key and the
        title as the sort key.

        :param table_name: The name of the table to create.
        :return: The newly created table.
        """
```

```
        try:
            self.table = self.dyn_resource.create_table(
                TableName=table_name,
                KeySchema=[
                    {"AttributeName": "year", "KeyType": "HASH"},  # Partition key
                    {"AttributeName": "title", "KeyType": "RANGE"},  # Sort key
                ],
                AttributeDefinitions=[
                    {"AttributeName": "year", "AttributeType": "N"},
                    {"AttributeName": "title", "AttributeType": "S"},
                ],
                BillingMode='PAY_PER_REQUEST',
            )
            self.table.wait_until_exists()
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                table_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return self.table
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateTable를 참조하세요.

`DeleteItem`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteItem`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class Movies:
```

```
    """Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data.

    Example data structure for a movie record in this table:
        {
            "year": 1999,
            "title": "For Love of the Game",
            "info": {
                "directors": ["Sam Raimi"],
                "release_date": "1999-09-15T00:00:00Z",
                "rating": 6.3,
                "plot": "A washed up pitcher flashes through his career.",
                "rank": 4987,
                "running_time_secs": 8220,
                "actors": [
                    "Kevin Costner",
                    "Kelly Preston",
                    "John C. Reilly"
                ]
            }
        }
    """

    def __init__(self, dyn_resource):
        """
        :param dyn_resource: A Boto3 DynamoDB resource.
        """
        self.dyn_resource = dyn_resource
        # The table variable is set during the scenario in the call to
        # 'exists' if the table exists. Otherwise, it is set by 'create_table'.
        self.table = None


    def delete_movie(self, title, year):
        """
        Deletes a movie from the table.

        :param title: The title of the movie to delete.
        :param year: The release year of the movie to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.table.delete_item(Key={"year": year, "title": title})
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete movie %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
```

```
                title,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

항목이 특정 기준을 충족하는 경우에만 삭제되도록 조건을 지정할 수 있습니다.

```
class UpdateQueryWrapper:
    def __init__(self, table):
        self.table = table


    def delete_underrated_movie(self, title, year, rating):
        """
        Deletes a movie only if it is rated below a specified value. By using a
        condition expression in a delete operation, you can specify that an item is
        deleted only when it meets certain criteria.

        :param title: The title of the movie to delete.
        :param year: The release year of the movie to delete.
        :param rating: The rating threshold to check before deleting the movie.
        """
        try:
            self.table.delete_item(
                Key={"year": year, "title": title},
                ConditionExpression="info.rating <= :val",
                ExpressionAttributeValues={":val": Decimal(str(rating))},
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ConditionalCheckFailedException":
                logger.warning(
                    "Didn't delete %s because its rating is greater than %s.",
                    title,
                    rating,
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't delete movie %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    title,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
```

```
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteItem를 참조하세요.

`DeleteTable`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteTable`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class Movies:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data.

    Example data structure for a movie record in this table:
        {
            "year": 1999,
            "title": "For Love of the Game",
            "info": {
                "directors": ["Sam Raimi"],
                "release_date": "1999-09-15T00:00:00Z",
                "rating": 6.3,
                "plot": "A washed up pitcher flashes through his career.",
                "rank": 4987,
                "running_time_secs": 8220,
                "actors": [
                    "Kevin Costner",
                    "Kelly Preston",
                    "John C. Reilly"
                ]
            }
        }
```

```
    """

    def __init__(self, dyn_resource):
        """
        :param dyn_resource: A Boto3 DynamoDB resource.
        """
        self.dyn_resource = dyn_resource
        # The table variable is set during the scenario in the call to
        # 'exists' if the table exists. Otherwise, it is set by 'create_table'.
        self.table = None


    def delete_table(self):
        """
        Deletes the table.
        """
        try:
            self.table.delete()
            self.table = None
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete table. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteTable를 참조하세요.

`DescribeTable`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeTable`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class Movies:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data.

    Example data structure for a movie record in this table:
        {
            "year": 1999,
            "title": "For Love of the Game",
            "info": {
                "directors": ["Sam Raimi"],
                "release_date": "1999-09-15T00:00:00Z",
                "rating": 6.3,
                "plot": "A washed up pitcher flashes through his career.",
                "rank": 4987,
                "running_time_secs": 8220,
                "actors": [
                    "Kevin Costner",
                    "Kelly Preston",
                    "John C. Reilly"
                ]
            }
        }
    """

    def __init__(self, dyn_resource):
        """
        :param dyn_resource: A Boto3 DynamoDB resource.
        """
        self.dyn_resource = dyn_resource
        # The table variable is set during the scenario in the call to
        # 'exists' if the table exists. Otherwise, it is set by 'create_table'.
        self.table = None


    def exists(self, table_name):
        """
        Determines whether a table exists. As a side effect, stores the table in
        a member variable.

        :param table_name: The name of the table to check.
        :return: True when the table exists; otherwise, False.
        """
        try:
            table = self.dyn_resource.Table(table_name)
```

```
            table.load()
            exists = True
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                exists = False
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't check for existence of %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    table_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            self.table = table
        return exists
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeTable를 참조하세요.

`DescribeTimeToLive`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeTimeToLive`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

AWS SDK for Python (Boto3)를 사용하여 기존 DynamoDB 테이블의 TTL 구성을 설명합니다.

```
import boto3


def describe_ttl(table_name, region):
    """
    Describes TTL on an existing table, as well as a region.

    :param table_name: String representing the name of the table
    :param region: AWS Region of the table - example `us-east-1`
    :return: Time to live description.
    """
    try:
        dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb", region_name=region)
        ttl_description = dynamodb.describe_time_to_live(TableName=table_name)
```

```
        print(
            f"TimeToLive for table {table_name} is status
 {ttl_description['TimeToLiveDescription']['TimeToLiveStatus']}"
        )

        return ttl_description
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error describing table: {e}")
        raise


# Enter your own table name and AWS region
describe_ttl("your-table-name", "us-east-1")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeTimeToLive를 참조하세요.

`ExecuteStatement`

다음 코드 예시는 `ExecuteStatement`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class PartiQLWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates a DynamoDB resource to run PartiQL statements.
    """

    def __init__(self, dyn_resource):
        """
        :param dyn_resource: A Boto3 DynamoDB resource.
        """
        self.dyn_resource = dyn_resource


    def run_partiql(self, statement, params):
```

```
        """
        Runs a PartiQL statement. A Boto3 resource is used even though
        `execute_statement` is called on the underlying `client` object because the
        resource transforms input and output from plain old Python objects (POPOs)
to
        the DynamoDB format. If you create the client directly, you must do these
        transforms yourself.

        :param statement: The PartiQL statement.
        :param params: The list of PartiQL parameters. These are applied to the
                       statement in the order they are listed.
        :return: The items returned from the statement, if any.
        """
        try:
            output = self.dyn_resource.meta.client.execute_statement(
                Statement=statement, Parameters=params
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't execute PartiQL '%s' because the table does not
exist.",
                    statement,
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't execute PartiQL '%s'. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    statement,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
        else:
            return output
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ExecuteStatement를 참조하세요.

GetItem

다음 코드 예시는 GetItem의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class Movies:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data.

    Example data structure for a movie record in this table:
        {
            "year": 1999,
            "title": "For Love of the Game",
            "info": {
                "directors": ["Sam Raimi"],
                "release_date": "1999-09-15T00:00:00Z",
                "rating": 6.3,
                "plot": "A washed up pitcher flashes through his career.",
                "rank": 4987,
                "running_time_secs": 8220,
                "actors": [
                    "Kevin Costner",
                    "Kelly Preston",
                    "John C. Reilly"
                ]
            }
        }
    """

    def __init__(self, dyn_resource):
        """
        :param dyn_resource: A Boto3 DynamoDB resource.
        """
        self.dyn_resource = dyn_resource
        # The table variable is set during the scenario in the call to
        # 'exists' if the table exists. Otherwise, it is set by 'create_table'.
        self.table = None


    def get_movie(self, title, year):
```

```
        """
        Gets movie data from the table for a specific movie.

        :param title: The title of the movie.
        :param year: The release year of the movie.
        :return: The data about the requested movie.
        """
        try:
            response = self.table.get_item(Key={"year": year, "title": title})
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get movie %s from table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                title,
                self.table.name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["Item"]
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetItem를 참조하세요.

`ListTables`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListTables`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class Movies:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data.

    Example data structure for a movie record in this table:
        {
```

```
            "year": 1999,
            "title": "For Love of the Game",
            "info": {
                "directors": ["Sam Raimi"],
                "release_date": "1999-09-15T00:00:00Z",
                "rating": 6.3,
                "plot": "A washed up pitcher flashes through his career.",
                "rank": 4987,
                "running_time_secs": 8220,
                "actors": [
                    "Kevin Costner",
                    "Kelly Preston",
                    "John C. Reilly"
                ]
            }
        }
    """

    def __init__(self, dyn_resource):
        """
        :param dyn_resource: A Boto3 DynamoDB resource.
        """
        self.dyn_resource = dyn_resource
        # The table variable is set during the scenario in the call to
        # 'exists' if the table exists. Otherwise, it is set by 'create_table'.
        self.table = None


    def list_tables(self):
        """
        Lists the Amazon DynamoDB tables for the current account.

        :return: The list of tables.
        """
        try:
            tables = []
            for table in self.dyn_resource.tables.all():
                print(table.name)
                tables.append(table)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list tables. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
```

```
            )
            raise
        else:
            return tables
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListTables를 참조하세요.

`PutItem`

다음 코드 예시는 `PutItem`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class Movies:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data.

    Example data structure for a movie record in this table:
        {
            "year": 1999,
            "title": "For Love of the Game",
            "info": {
                "directors": ["Sam Raimi"],
                "release_date": "1999-09-15T00:00:00Z",
                "rating": 6.3,
                "plot": "A washed up pitcher flashes through his career.",
                "rank": 4987,
                "running_time_secs": 8220,
                "actors": [
                    "Kevin Costner",
                    "Kelly Preston",
                    "John C. Reilly"
                ]
            }
```

```
        }
    """

    def __init__(self, dyn_resource):
        """
        :param dyn_resource: A Boto3 DynamoDB resource.
        """
        self.dyn_resource = dyn_resource
        # The table variable is set during the scenario in the call to
        # 'exists' if the table exists. Otherwise, it is set by 'create_table'.
        self.table = None


    def add_movie(self, title, year, plot, rating):
        """
        Adds a movie to the table.

        :param title: The title of the movie.
        :param year: The release year of the movie.
        :param plot: The plot summary of the movie.
        :param rating: The quality rating of the movie.
        """
        try:
            self.table.put_item(
                Item={
                    "year": year,
                    "title": title,
                    "info": {"plot": plot, "rating": Decimal(str(rating))},
                }
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't add movie %s to table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                title,
                self.table.name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 PutItem를 참조하세요.

Query

다음 코드 예시는 Query의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

키 조건 표현식을 사용하여 항목을 쿼리합니다.

```
class Movies:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data.

    Example data structure for a movie record in this table:
        {
            "year": 1999,
            "title": "For Love of the Game",
            "info": {
                "directors": ["Sam Raimi"],
                "release_date": "1999-09-15T00:00:00Z",
                "rating": 6.3,
                "plot": "A washed up pitcher flashes through his career.",
                "rank": 4987,
                "running_time_secs": 8220,
                "actors": [
                    "Kevin Costner",
                    "Kelly Preston",
                    "John C. Reilly"
                ]
            }
        }
    """

    def __init__(self, dyn_resource):
        """
        :param dyn_resource: A Boto3 DynamoDB resource.
        """
        self.dyn_resource = dyn_resource
        # The table variable is set during the scenario in the call to
```

```
        # 'exists' if the table exists. Otherwise, it is set by 'create_table'.
        self.table = None


    def query_movies(self, year):
        """
        Queries for movies that were released in the specified year.

        :param year: The year to query.
        :return: The list of movies that were released in the specified year.
        """
        try:
            response = self.table.query(KeyConditionExpression=Key("year").eq(year))
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't query for movies released in %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                year,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["Items"]
```

데이터 하위 집합을 반환하도록 항목을 쿼리하고 프로젝션합니다.

```
class UpdateQueryWrapper:
    def __init__(self, table):
        self.table = table


    def query_and_project_movies(self, year, title_bounds):
        """
        Query for movies that were released in a specified year and that have titles
        that start within a range of letters. A projection expression is used
        to return a subset of data for each movie.

        :param year: The release year to query.
        :param title_bounds: The range of starting letters to query.
        :return: The list of movies.
        """
```

```
        try:
            response = self.table.query(
                ProjectionExpression="#yr, title, info.genres, info.actors[0]",
                ExpressionAttributeNames={"#yr": "year"},
                KeyConditionExpression=(
                    Key("year").eq(year)
                    & Key("title").between(
                        title_bounds["first"], title_bounds["second"]
                    )
                ),
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ValidationException":
                logger.warning(
                    "There's a validation error. Here's the message: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't query for movies. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return response["Items"]
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 Query를 참조하세요.

Scan

다음 코드 예시는 Scan의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class Movies:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data.

    Example data structure for a movie record in this table:
        {
            "year": 1999,
            "title": "For Love of the Game",
            "info": {
                "directors": ["Sam Raimi"],
                "release_date": "1999-09-15T00:00:00Z",
                "rating": 6.3,
                "plot": "A washed up pitcher flashes through his career.",
                "rank": 4987,
                "running_time_secs": 8220,
                "actors": [
                    "Kevin Costner",
                    "Kelly Preston",
                    "John C. Reilly"
                ]
            }
        }
    """

    def __init__(self, dyn_resource):
        """
        :param dyn_resource: A Boto3 DynamoDB resource.
        """
        self.dyn_resource = dyn_resource
        # The table variable is set during the scenario in the call to
        # 'exists' if the table exists. Otherwise, it is set by 'create_table'.
        self.table = None


    def scan_movies(self, year_range):
        """
        Scans for movies that were released in a range of years.
        Uses a projection expression to return a subset of data for each movie.

        :param year_range: The range of years to retrieve.
        :return: The list of movies released in the specified years.
        """
        movies = []
        scan_kwargs = {
```

```
            "FilterExpression": Key("year").between(
                year_range["first"], year_range["second"]
            ),
            "ProjectionExpression": "#yr, title, info.rating",
            "ExpressionAttributeNames": {"#yr": "year"},
        }
        try:
            done = False
            start_key = None
            while not done:
                if start_key:
                    scan_kwargs["ExclusiveStartKey"] = start_key
                response = self.table.scan(**scan_kwargs)
                movies.extend(response.get("Items", []))
                start_key = response.get("LastEvaluatedKey", None)
                done = start_key is None
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't scan for movies. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise

        return movies
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 Scan를 참조하세요.

`UpdateItem`

다음 코드 예시는 `UpdateItem`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

업데이트 표현식을 사용하여 항목을 업데이트합니다.

```
class Movies:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data.

    Example data structure for a movie record in this table:
        {
            "year": 1999,
            "title": "For Love of the Game",
            "info": {
                "directors": ["Sam Raimi"],
                "release_date": "1999-09-15T00:00:00Z",
                "rating": 6.3,
                "plot": "A washed up pitcher flashes through his career.",
                "rank": 4987,
                "running_time_secs": 8220,
                "actors": [
                    "Kevin Costner",
                    "Kelly Preston",
                    "John C. Reilly"
                ]
            }
        }
    """

    def __init__(self, dyn_resource):
        """
        :param dyn_resource: A Boto3 DynamoDB resource.
        """
        self.dyn_resource = dyn_resource
        # The table variable is set during the scenario in the call to
        # 'exists' if the table exists. Otherwise, it is set by 'create_table'.
        self.table = None


    def update_movie(self, title, year, rating, plot):
        """
        Updates rating and plot data for a movie in the table.

        :param title: The title of the movie to update.
        :param year: The release year of the movie to update.
        :param rating: The updated rating to the give the movie.
        :param plot: The updated plot summary to give the movie.
        :return: The fields that were updated, with their new values.
```

```
        """
        try:
            response = self.table.update_item(
                Key={"year": year, "title": title},
                UpdateExpression="set info.rating=:r, info.plot=:p",
                ExpressionAttributeValues={":r": Decimal(str(rating)), ":p": plot},
                ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update movie %s in table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                title,
                self.table.name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["Attributes"]
```

산술 연산을 포함하는 업데이트 표현식을 사용하여 항목을 업데이트합니다.

```
class UpdateQueryWrapper:
    def __init__(self, table):
        self.table = table


    def update_rating(self, title, year, rating_change):
        """
        Updates the quality rating of a movie in the table by using an arithmetic
        operation in the update expression. By specifying an arithmetic operation,
        you can adjust a value in a single request, rather than first getting its
        value and then setting its new value.

        :param title: The title of the movie to update.
        :param year: The release year of the movie to update.
        :param rating_change: The amount to add to the current rating for the movie.
        :return: The updated rating.
        """
        try:
            response = self.table.update_item(
```

```
                Key={"year": year, "title": title},
                UpdateExpression="set info.rating = info.rating + :val",
                ExpressionAttributeValues={":val": Decimal(str(rating_change))},
                ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update movie %s in table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                title,
                self.table.name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["Attributes"]
```

특정 조건을 충족하는 경우에만 항목을 업데이트합니다.

```
class UpdateQueryWrapper:
    def __init__(self, table):
        self.table = table


    def remove_actors(self, title, year, actor_threshold):
        """
        Removes an actor from a movie, but only when the number of actors is greater
        than a specified threshold. If the movie does not list more than the
 threshold,
        no actors are removed.

        :param title: The title of the movie to update.
        :param year: The release year of the movie to update.
        :param actor_threshold: The threshold of actors to check.
        :return: The movie data after the update.
        """
        try:
            response = self.table.update_item(
                Key={"year": year, "title": title},
                UpdateExpression="remove info.actors[0]",
                ConditionExpression="size(info.actors) > :num",
```

```
                ExpressionAttributeValues={":num": actor_threshold},
                ReturnValues="ALL_NEW",
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ConditionalCheckFailedException":
                logger.warning(
                    "Didn't update %s because it has fewer than %s actors.",
                    title,
                    actor_threshold + 1,
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't update movie %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    title,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
        else:
            return response["Attributes"]
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 UpdateItem를 참조하세요.

`UpdateTimeToLive`

다음 코드 예시는 `UpdateTimeToLive`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

기존 DynamoDB 테이블에서 TTL을 활성화합니다.

```
import boto3


def enable_ttl(table_name, ttl_attribute_name):
    """
    Enables TTL on DynamoDB table for a given attribute name
        on success, returns a status code of 200
        on error, throws an exception

    :param table_name: Name of the DynamoDB table
```

```
    :param ttl_attribute_name: The name of the TTL attribute being provided to the
 table.
    """
    try:
        dynamodb = boto3.client("dynamodb")

        # Enable TTL on an existing DynamoDB table
        response = dynamodb.update_time_to_live(
            TableName=table_name,
            TimeToLiveSpecification={"Enabled": True, "AttributeName":
 ttl_attribute_name},
        )

        # In the returned response, check for a successful status code.
        if response["ResponseMetadata"]["HTTPStatusCode"] == 200:
            print("TTL has been enabled successfully.")
        else:
            print(
                f"Failed to enable TTL, status code {response['ResponseMetadata']
['HTTPStatusCode']}"
            )
        return response
    except Exception as ex:
        print("Couldn't enable TTL in table %s. Here's why: %s" % (table_name, ex))
        raise


# your values
enable_ttl("your-table-name", "expireAt")
```

기존 DynamoDB 테이블에서 TTL을 비활성화합니다.

```
import boto3


def disable_ttl(table_name, ttl_attribute_name):
    """
    Disables TTL on DynamoDB table for a given attribute name
        on success, returns a status code of 200
        on error, throws an exception

    :param table_name: Name of the DynamoDB table being modified
```

```
    :param ttl_attribute_name: The name of the TTL attribute being provided to the
 table.
    """
    try:
        dynamodb = boto3.client("dynamodb")

        # Enable TTL on an existing DynamoDB table
        response = dynamodb.update_time_to_live(
            TableName=table_name,
            TimeToLiveSpecification={"Enabled": False, "AttributeName":
 ttl_attribute_name},
        )

        # In the returned response, check for a successful status code.
        if response["ResponseMetadata"]["HTTPStatusCode"] == 200:
            print("TTL has been disabled successfully.")
        else:
            print(
                f"Failed to disable TTL, status code {response['ResponseMetadata']
['HTTPStatusCode']}"
            )
    except Exception as ex:
        print("Couldn't disable TTL in table %s. Here's why: %s" % (table_name, ex))
        raise


# your values
disable_ttl("your-table-name", "expireAt")
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 UpdateTimeToLive를 참조하세요.

시나리오

DAX로 읽기 가속화

다음 코드 예제에서는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- DAX 클라이언트와 SDK 클라이언트를 모두 사용하여 데이터를 생성하고 테이블에 씁니다.
- 두 클라이언트를 모두 사용하여 테이블을 가져오고 쿼리하고 스캔하여 성능을 비교합니다.

자세한 내용은 DynamoDB Accelerator 클라이언트로 개발을 참조하십시오.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

DAX 또는 Boto3 클라이언트를 사용하여 테이블을 생성합니다.

```
import boto3


def create_dax_table(dyn_resource=None):
    """
    Creates a DynamoDB table.

    :param dyn_resource: Either a Boto3 or DAX resource.
    :return: The newly created table.
    """
    if dyn_resource is None:
        dyn_resource = boto3.resource("dynamodb")

    table_name = "TryDaxTable"
    params = {
        "TableName": table_name,
        "KeySchema": [
            {"AttributeName": "partition_key", "KeyType": "HASH"},
            {"AttributeName": "sort_key", "KeyType": "RANGE"},
        ],
        "AttributeDefinitions": [
            {"AttributeName": "partition_key", "AttributeType": "N"},
            {"AttributeName": "sort_key", "AttributeType": "N"},
        ],
        "BillingMode": "PAY_PER_REQUEST",
    }
    table = dyn_resource.create_table(**params)
    print(f"Creating {table_name}...")
    table.wait_until_exists()
    return table


if __name__ == "__main__":
```

```
    dax_table = create_dax_table()
    print(f"Created table.")
```

테이블에 테스트 데이터를 씁니다.

```
import boto3


def write_data_to_dax_table(key_count, item_size, dyn_resource=None):
    """
    Writes test data to the demonstration table.

    :param key_count: The number of partition and sort keys to use to populate the
                      table. The total number of items is key_count * key_count.
    :param item_size: The size of non-key data for each test item.
    :param dyn_resource: Either a Boto3 or DAX resource.
    """
    if dyn_resource is None:
        dyn_resource = boto3.resource("dynamodb")

    table = dyn_resource.Table("TryDaxTable")
    some_data = "X" * item_size

    for partition_key in range(1, key_count + 1):
        for sort_key in range(1, key_count + 1):
            table.put_item(
                Item={
                    "partition_key": partition_key,
                    "sort_key": sort_key,
                    "some_data": some_data,
                }
            )
            print(f"Put item ({partition_key}, {sort_key}) succeeded.")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    write_key_count = 10
    write_item_size = 1000
    print(
        f"Writing {write_key_count*write_key_count} items to the table. "
        f"Each item is {write_item_size} characters."
    )
```

```
    write_data_to_dax_table(write_key_count, write_item_size)
```

DAX 클라이언트와 Boto3 클라이언트를 사용하여 지정된 반복 횟수 만큼 항목을 가져오고 클라이언트마다 소요된 시간을 보고합니다.

```
import argparse
import sys
import time
import amazondax
import boto3


def get_item_test(key_count, iterations, dyn_resource=None):
    """
    Gets items from the table a specified number of times. The time before the
    first iteration and the time after the last iteration are both captured
    and reported.

    :param key_count: The number of items to get from the table in each iteration.
    :param iterations: The number of iterations to run.
    :param dyn_resource: Either a Boto3 or DAX resource.
    :return: The start and end times of the test.
    """
    if dyn_resource is None:
        dyn_resource = boto3.resource("dynamodb")

    table = dyn_resource.Table("TryDaxTable")
    start = time.perf_counter()
    for _ in range(iterations):
        for partition_key in range(1, key_count + 1):
            for sort_key in range(1, key_count + 1):
                table.get_item(
                    Key={"partition_key": partition_key, "sort_key": sort_key}
                )
                print(".", end="")
                sys.stdout.flush()
    print()
    end = time.perf_counter()
    return start, end


if __name__ == "__main__":
```

```
    # pylint: disable=not-context-manager
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
    parser.add_argument(
        "endpoint_url",
        nargs="?",
        help="When specified, the DAX cluster endpoint. Otherwise, DAX is not
 used.",
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()

    test_key_count = 10
    test_iterations = 50
    if args.endpoint_url:
        print(
            f"Getting each item from the table {test_iterations} times, "
            f"using the DAX client."
        )
        # Use a with statement so the DAX client closes the cluster after
 completion.
        with amazondax.AmazonDaxClient.resource(endpoint_url=args.endpoint_url) as
 dax:
            test_start, test_end = get_item_test(
                test_key_count, test_iterations, dyn_resource=dax
            )
    else:
        print(
            f"Getting each item from the table {test_iterations} times, "
            f"using the Boto3 client."
        )
        test_start, test_end = get_item_test(test_key_count, test_iterations)
    print(
        f"Total time: {test_end - test_start:.4f} sec. Average time: "
        f"{(test_end - test_start)/ test_iterations}."
    )
```

DAX 클라이언트와 Boto3 클라이언트를 사용하여 지정된 반복 횟수 만큼 테이블을 쿼리하고 클라이언트마다 소요된 시간을 보고합니다.

```
import argparse
import time
import sys
import amazondax
```

```
import boto3
from boto3.dynamodb.conditions import Key


def query_test(partition_key, sort_keys, iterations, dyn_resource=None):
    """
    Queries the table a specified number of times. The time before the
    first iteration and the time after the last iteration are both captured
    and reported.

    :param partition_key: The partition key value to use in the query. The query
                          returns items that have partition keys equal to this
 value.
    :param sort_keys: The range of sort key values for the query. The query returns
                      items that have sort key values between these two values.
    :param iterations: The number of iterations to run.
    :param dyn_resource: Either a Boto3 or DAX resource.
    :return: The start and end times of the test.
    """
    if dyn_resource is None:
        dyn_resource = boto3.resource("dynamodb")

    table = dyn_resource.Table("TryDaxTable")
    key_condition_expression = Key("partition_key").eq(partition_key) & Key(
        "sort_key"
    ).between(*sort_keys)

    start = time.perf_counter()
    for _ in range(iterations):
        table.query(KeyConditionExpression=key_condition_expression)
        print(".", end="")
        sys.stdout.flush()
    print()
    end = time.perf_counter()
    return start, end


if __name__ == "__main__":
    # pylint: disable=not-context-manager
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
    parser.add_argument(
        "endpoint_url",
        nargs="?",
```

```
        help="When specified, the DAX cluster endpoint. Otherwise, DAX is not
 used.",
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()

    test_partition_key = 5
    test_sort_keys = (2, 9)
    test_iterations = 100
    if args.endpoint_url:
        print(f"Querying the table {test_iterations} times, using the DAX client.")
        # Use a with statement so the DAX client closes the cluster after
 completion.
        with amazondax.AmazonDaxClient.resource(endpoint_url=args.endpoint_url) as
 dax:
            test_start, test_end = query_test(
                test_partition_key, test_sort_keys, test_iterations,
 dyn_resource=dax
            )
    else:
        print(f"Querying the table {test_iterations} times, using the Boto3
 client.")
        test_start, test_end = query_test(
            test_partition_key, test_sort_keys, test_iterations
        )

    print(
        f"Total time: {test_end - test_start:.4f} sec. Average time: "
        f"{(test_end - test_start)/test_iterations}."
    )
```

DAX 클라이언트와 Boto3 클라이언트를 사용하여 지정된 반복 횟수 만큼 테이블을 스캔하고 클라이언트마다 소요된 시간을 보고합니다.

```
import argparse
import time
import sys
import amazondax
import boto3


def scan_test(iterations, dyn_resource=None):
    """
```

```
    Scans the table a specified number of times. The time before the
    first iteration and the time after the last iteration are both captured
    and reported.

    :param iterations: The number of iterations to run.
    :param dyn_resource: Either a Boto3 or DAX resource.
    :return: The start and end times of the test.
    """
    if dyn_resource is None:
        dyn_resource = boto3.resource("dynamodb")

    table = dyn_resource.Table("TryDaxTable")
    start = time.perf_counter()
    for _ in range(iterations):
        table.scan()
        print(".", end="")
        sys.stdout.flush()
    print()
    end = time.perf_counter()
    return start, end


if __name__ == "__main__":
    # pylint: disable=not-context-manager
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
    parser.add_argument(
        "endpoint_url",
        nargs="?",
        help="When specified, the DAX cluster endpoint. Otherwise, DAX is not
 used.",
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()

    test_iterations = 100
    if args.endpoint_url:
        print(f"Scanning the table {test_iterations} times, using the DAX client.")
        # Use a with statement so the DAX client closes the cluster after
 completion.
        with amazondax.AmazonDaxClient.resource(endpoint_url=args.endpoint_url) as
 dax:
            test_start, test_end = scan_test(test_iterations, dyn_resource=dax)
    else:
        print(f"Scanning the table {test_iterations} times, using the Boto3
 client.")
```

```
        test_start, test_end = scan_test(test_iterations)
    print(
        f"Total time: {test_end - test_start:.4f} sec. Average time: "
        f"{(test_end - test_start)/test_iterations}."
    )
```

테이블을 삭제합니다.

```
import boto3


def delete_dax_table(dyn_resource=None):
    """
    Deletes the demonstration table.

    :param dyn_resource: Either a Boto3 or DAX resource.
    """
    if dyn_resource is None:
        dyn_resource = boto3.resource("dynamodb")

    table = dyn_resource.Table("TryDaxTable")
    table.delete()

    print(f"Deleting {table.name}...")
    table.wait_until_not_exists()


if __name__ == "__main__":
    delete_dax_table()
    print("Table deleted!")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteTable
  - GetItem
  - PutItem
  - Query
  - Scan

단일 속성과 여러 값 비교

다음 코드 예제에서는 여러 값을 DynamoDB의 단일 속성과 비교하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- IN 연산자를 사용하여 단일 속성과 여러 값을 비교합니다.
- IN 연산자를 여러 OR 조건과 비교합니다.
- IN을 사용할 때 성능 및 표현식 복잡성 측면의 이점을 이해합니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

를 사용하여 여러 값을 단일 속성과 비교합니다 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

```
import boto3
from boto3.dynamodb.conditions import Attr, Key
from typing import Any, Dict, List, Optional


def compare_multiple_values(
    table_name: str,
    attribute_name: str,
    values_list: List[Any],
    partition_key_name: Optional[str] = None,
    partition_key_value: Optional[str] = None,
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Query or scan a DynamoDB table to find items where an attribute matches any
 value from a list.

    This function demonstrates the use of the IN operator to compare a single
 attribute
    against multiple possible values, which is more efficient than using multiple OR
 conditions.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        attribute_name (str): The name of the attribute to compare against the
 values list.
        values_list (List[Any]): List of values to compare the attribute against.
        partition_key_name (Optional[str]): The name of the partition key attribute
 for query operations.
        partition_key_value (Optional[str]): The value of the partition key to
 query.
```

```
    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the matching items.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Create the filter expression using the is_in method
    filter_expression = Attr(attribute_name).is_in(values_list)

    # If partition key is provided, perform a query operation
    if partition_key_name and partition_key_value:
        key_condition = Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value)
        response = table.query(
            KeyConditionExpression=key_condition, FilterExpression=filter_expression
        )
    else:
        # Otherwise, perform a scan operation
        response = table.scan(FilterExpression=filter_expression)

    # Handle pagination if there are more results
    items = response.get("Items", [])
    while "LastEvaluatedKey" in response:
        if partition_key_name and partition_key_value:
            response = table.query(
                KeyConditionExpression=key_condition,
                FilterExpression=filter_expression,
                ExclusiveStartKey=response["LastEvaluatedKey"],
            )
        else:
            response = table.scan(
                FilterExpression=filter_expression,
 ExclusiveStartKey=response["LastEvaluatedKey"]
            )
        items.extend(response.get("Items", []))

    # Return the complete result
    return {"Items": items, "Count": len(items)}


def compare_with_or_conditions(
    table_name: str,
    attribute_name: str,
```

```
    values_list: List[Any],
    partition_key_name: Optional[str] = None,
    partition_key_value: Optional[str] = None,
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Alternative implementation using multiple OR conditions instead of the IN
 operator.

    This function is provided for comparison to show why using the IN operator is
 preferable.
    With many values, this approach becomes verbose and less efficient.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        attribute_name (str): The name of the attribute to compare against the
 values list.
        values_list (List[Any]): List of values to compare the attribute against.
        partition_key_name (Optional[str]): The name of the partition key attribute
 for query operations.
        partition_key_value (Optional[str]): The value of the partition key to
 query.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the matching items.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Create a filter expression with multiple OR conditions
    filter_expression = None
    for value in values_list:
        condition = Attr(attribute_name).eq(value)
        if filter_expression is None:
            filter_expression = condition
        else:
            filter_expression = filter_expression | condition

    # If partition key is provided, perform a query operation
    if partition_key_name and partition_key_value and filter_expression:
        key_condition = Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value)
        response = table.query(
            KeyConditionExpression=key_condition, FilterExpression=filter_expression
        )
```

```
    elif filter_expression:
        # Otherwise, perform a scan operation
        response = table.scan(FilterExpression=filter_expression)
    else:
        # Return empty response if no values provided
        return {"Items": [], "Count": 0}

    # Handle pagination if there are more results
    items = response.get("Items", [])
    while "LastEvaluatedKey" in response:
        if partition_key_name and partition_key_value:
            response = table.query(
                KeyConditionExpression=key_condition,
                FilterExpression=filter_expression,
                ExclusiveStartKey=response["LastEvaluatedKey"],
            )
        else:
            response = table.scan(
                FilterExpression=filter_expression,
 ExclusiveStartKey=response["LastEvaluatedKey"]
            )
        items.extend(response.get("Items", []))

    # Return the complete result
    return {"Items": items, "Count": len(items)}
```

여러 값을와 비교하는 예제 사용 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

```
def example_usage():
    """Example of how to use the compare_multiple_values function."""
    # Example parameters
    table_name = "Products"
    attribute_name = "Category"
    values_list = ["Electronics", "Computers", "Accessories"]

    print(f"Searching for products in any of these categories: {values_list}")

    # Using the IN operator (recommended approach)
    print("\nApproach 1: Using the IN operator")
    response = compare_multiple_values(
```

```
        table_name=table_name, attribute_name=attribute_name,
values_list=values_list
    )

    print(f"Found {response['Count']} products in the specified categories")

    # Using multiple OR conditions (alternative approach)
    print("\nApproach 2: Using multiple OR conditions")
    response2 = compare_with_or_conditions(
        table_name=table_name, attribute_name=attribute_name,
values_list=values_list
    )

    print(f"Found {response2['Count']} products in the specified categories")

    # Example with a query operation
    print("\nQuerying a specific manufacturer's products in multiple categories")
    partition_key_name = "Manufacturer"
    partition_key_value = "Acme"

    response3 = compare_multiple_values(
        table_name=table_name,
        attribute_name=attribute_name,
        values_list=values_list,
        partition_key_name=partition_key_name,
        partition_key_value=partition_key_value,
    )

    print(f"Found {response3['Count']} Acme products in the specified categories")

    # Explain the benefits of using the IN operator
    print("\nBenefits of using the IN operator:")
    print("1. More concise expression compared to multiple OR conditions")
    print("2. Better readability and maintainability")
    print("3. Potentially better performance with large value lists")
    print("4. Simpler code that's less prone to errors")
    print("5. Easier to modify when adding or removing values")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - Query

- Scan

항목의 TTL을 조건부로 업데이트

다음 코드 예제에서는 항목의 TTL을 조건부로 업데이트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

조건을 사용하여 테이블의 기존 DynamoDB 항목에서 TTL을 업데이트합니다.

```
from datetime import datetime, timedelta

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError


def update_dynamodb_item_ttl(table_name, region, primary_key, sort_key,
 ttl_attribute):
    """
    Updates an existing record in a DynamoDB table with a new or updated TTL
 attribute.

    :param table_name: Name of the DynamoDB table
    :param region: AWS Region of the table - example `us-east-1`
    :param primary_key: one attribute known as the partition key.
    :param sort_key: Also known as a range attribute.
    :param ttl_attribute: name of the TTL attribute in the target DynamoDB table
    :return:
    """
    try:
        dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb", region_name=region)
        table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

        # Generate updated TTL in epoch second format
        updated_expiration_time = int((datetime.now() +
 timedelta(days=90)).timestamp())

        # Define the update expression for adding/updating a new attribute
        update_expression = "SET newAttribute = :val1"

        # Define the condition expression for checking if 'expireAt' is not expired
        condition_expression = "expireAt > :val2"
```

```
        # Define the expression attribute values
        expression_attribute_values = {":val1": ttl_attribute, ":val2":
 updated_expiration_time}

        response = table.update_item(
            Key={"primaryKey": primary_key, "sortKey": sort_key},
            UpdateExpression=update_expression,
            ConditionExpression=condition_expression,
            ExpressionAttributeValues=expression_attribute_values,
        )

        print("Item updated successfully.")
        return response["ResponseMetadata"]["HTTPStatusCode"]  # Ideally a 200 OK
    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ConditionalCheckFailedException":
            print("Condition check failed: Item's 'expireAt' is expired.")
        else:
            print(f"Error updating item: {e}")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error updating item: {e}")


# replace with your values
update_dynamodb_item_ttl(
    "your-table-name",
    "us-east-1",
    "your-partition-key-value",
    "your-sort-key-value",
    "your-ttl-attribute-value",
)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 UpdateItem를 참조하세요.

표현식 연산자 수 계산

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB에서 표현식 연산자를 계산하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- DynamoDB의 연산자 제한(300개)을 이해합니다.
- 복잡한 표현식에서 연산자 수를 계산합니다.
- 제한 범위를 벗어나지 않도록 표현식을 최적화합니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

AWS SDK for Python (Boto3)를 사용한 표현식 연산자 수 계산을 보여줍니다.

```
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError
from typing import Any, Dict, List, Optional, Tuple




def create_complex_filter_expression(
    attribute_name: str, values: List[Any], use_or: bool = True
) -> Tuple[str, Dict[str, Any], Dict[str, str], int]:
    """
    Create a complex filter expression with multiple conditions.

    This function demonstrates how to build a complex filter expression
    and count the number of operators used.

    Args:
        attribute_name (str): The name of the attribute to filter on.
        values (List[Any]): List of values to compare against.
        use_or (bool, optional): Whether to use OR between conditions. Defaults to
 True.

    Returns:
        Tuple[str, Dict[str, Any], Dict[str, str], int]: A tuple containing:
            - The filter expression string
            - Expression attribute values
            - Expression attribute names
            - The number of operators used
    """
    if not values:
        return "", {}, {}, 0

    # Initialize expression components
    filter_expression = ""
    expression_attribute_values = {}
    expression_attribute_names = {"#attr": attribute_name}
    operator_count = 0

    # Build the filter expression
    for i, value in enumerate(values):
        value_placeholder = f":val{i}"
```

```
        expression_attribute_values[value_placeholder] = value

        if i > 0:
            # Add OR or AND operator between conditions
            filter_expression += " OR " if use_or else " AND "
            operator_count += 1  # Count the OR/AND operator

        # Add the condition
        filter_expression += f"#attr = {value_placeholder}"
        operator_count += 1  # Count the = operator

    return (
        filter_expression,
        expression_attribute_values,
        expression_attribute_names,
        operator_count,
    )


def create_nested_filter_expression(
    depth: int, conditions_per_level: int
) -> Tuple[str, Dict[str, Any], Dict[str, str], int]:
    """
    Create a deeply nested filter expression with multiple conditions.

    This function demonstrates how to build a complex nested filter expression
    and count the number of operators used.

    Args:
        depth (int): The depth of nesting.
        conditions_per_level (int): Number of conditions at each level.

    Returns:
        Tuple[str, Dict[str, Any], Dict[str, str], int]: A tuple containing:
            - The filter expression string
            - Expression attribute values
            - Expression attribute names
            - The number of operators used
    """
    if depth <= 0 or conditions_per_level <= 0:
        return "", {}, {}, 0

    # Initialize expression components
    expression_attribute_values = {}
```

```
    expression_attribute_names = {}
    operator_count = 0

    def build_nested_expression(current_depth: int, prefix: str) -> str:
        nonlocal operator_count

        if current_depth <= 0:
            return ""

        # Build conditions at this level
        conditions = []
        for i in range(conditions_per_level):
            attr_name = f"attr{prefix}_{i}"
            attr_placeholder = f"#attr{prefix}_{i}"
            val_placeholder = f":val{prefix}_{i}"

            expression_attribute_names[attr_placeholder] = attr_name
            expression_attribute_values[val_placeholder] = i

            conditions.append(f"{attr_placeholder} = {val_placeholder}")
            operator_count += 1  # Count the = operator

        # Join conditions with AND
        level_expression = " AND ".join(conditions)
        operator_count += max(0, len(conditions) - 1)  # Count the AND operators

        # If not at the deepest level, add nested expressions
        if current_depth > 1:
            nested_expr = build_nested_expression(current_depth - 1,
f"{prefix}_{current_depth}")
            if nested_expr:
                level_expression = f"({level_expression}) OR ({nested_expr})"
                operator_count += 1  # Count the OR operator

        return level_expression

    # Build the expression starting from the top level
    filter_expression = build_nested_expression(depth, "1")

    return (
        filter_expression,
        expression_attribute_values,
        expression_attribute_names,
        operator_count,
```

```
    )


def count_operators_in_update_expression(update_expression: str) -> int:
    """
    Count the number of operators in an update expression.

    This function demonstrates how to count operators in an update expression
    based on DynamoDB's rules.

    Args:
        update_expression (str): The update expression to analyze.

    Returns:
        int: The number of operators in the expression.
    """
    operator_count = 0

    # Count SET operations
    if "SET" in update_expression:
        set_section = (
            update_expression.split("SET")[1].split("REMOVE")[0].split("ADD")
[0].split("DELETE")[0]
        )

        # Count assignment operators (=)
        operator_count += set_section.count("=")

        # Count arithmetic operators (+, -)
        operator_count += set_section.count("+")
        operator_count += set_section.count("-")

        # Count list_append function calls (each counts as 1 operator)
        operator_count += set_section.lower().count("list_append")

        # Count if_not_exists function calls (each counts as 1 operator)
        operator_count += set_section.lower().count("if_not_exists")

    # Count REMOVE operations (no additional operators)

    # Count ADD operations (each ADD counts as 1 operator)
    if "ADD" in update_expression:
        add_section = (
```

```
            update_expression.split("ADD")[1].split("DELETE")[0].split("SET")
[0].split("REMOVE")[0]
        )
        operator_count += add_section.count(",") + 1

    # Count DELETE operations (each DELETE counts as 1 operator)
    if "DELETE" in update_expression:
        delete_section = (
            update_expression.split("DELETE")[1].split("SET")[0].split("ADD")
[0].split("REMOVE")[0]
        )
        operator_count += delete_section.count(",") + 1

    return operator_count


def count_operators_in_condition_expression(condition_expression: str) -> int:
    """
    Count the number of operators in a condition expression.

    This function demonstrates how to count operators in a condition expression
    based on DynamoDB's rules.

    Args:
        condition_expression (str): The condition expression to analyze.

    Returns:
        int: The number of operators in the expression.
    """
    operator_count = 0

    # Count comparison operators
    comparison_operators = ["=", "<>", "<", "<=", ">", ">="]
    for op in comparison_operators:
        operator_count += condition_expression.count(op)

    # Count logical operators
    operator_count += condition_expression.upper().count(" AND ")
    operator_count += condition_expression.upper().count(" OR ")
    operator_count += condition_expression.upper().count("NOT ")

    # Count BETWEEN operator (counts as 2: BETWEEN + AND)
    between_count = condition_expression.upper().count(" BETWEEN ")
    operator_count += between_count * 2
```

```
    # Count IN operator (counts as 1 regardless of number of values)
    operator_count += condition_expression.upper().count(" IN ")

    # Count functions (each counts as 1 operator)
    functions = [
        "attribute_exists",
        "attribute_not_exists",
        "attribute_type",
        "begins_with",
        "contains",
        "size",
    ]
    for func in functions:
        operator_count += condition_expression.lower().count(func)

    return operator_count


# Note: This function is for demonstration purposes only and should be called from
 example_usage()
# It's not meant to be used directly as a test function
def _test_expression_limit(
    table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any], operator_count: int, attribute_name: str =
 "TestAttribute"
) -> Tuple[bool, Optional[str]]:
    """
    Test if an expression with a specific number of operators exceeds the limit.

    This function demonstrates how to test the 300 operator limit by creating
    an expression with a specified number of operators.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        operator_count (int): The number of operators to include in the expression.
        attribute_name (str, optional): The name of the attribute to update.
 Defaults to "TestAttribute".

    Returns:
        Tuple[bool, Optional[str]]: A tuple containing:
            - A boolean indicating if the operation succeeded
            - The error message if it failed, None otherwise
    """
```

```
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Create an update expression with the specified number of operators
    update_expression = f"SET #{attribute_name} = :val0"
    expression_attribute_names = {f"#{attribute_name}": attribute_name}
    expression_attribute_values = {":val0": 0}

    # Add additional SET operations to reach the desired operator count
    # Each assignment adds 1 operator
    for i in range(1, operator_count):
        attr_name = f"{attribute_name}{i}"
        attr_placeholder = f"#attr{i}"
        val_placeholder = f":val{i}"

        update_expression += f", {attr_placeholder} = {val_placeholder}"
        expression_attribute_names[attr_placeholder] = attr_name
        expression_attribute_values[val_placeholder] = i

    try:
        # Attempt the update operation
        table.update_item(
            Key=key,
            UpdateExpression=update_expression,
            ExpressionAttributeNames=expression_attribute_names,
            ExpressionAttributeValues=expression_attribute_values,
        )
        return True, None
    except ClientError as e:
        error_message = e.response["Error"]["Message"]

        if "expression contains too many operators" in error_message.lower():
            return False, error_message
        else:
            # Other error occurred
            raise
```

에서 계산하는 표현식 연산자의 사용 예입니다 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

```
def example_usage():
    """Example of how to use the expression operator counting functions."""

    print("Example 1: Creating a complex filter expression with multiple
 conditions")
    attribute_name = "Status"
    values = ["Active", "Pending", "Processing", "Shipped", "Delivered"]

    filter_expr, expr_attr_vals, expr_attr_names, op_count =
 create_complex_filter_expression(
        attribute_name=attribute_name, values=values, use_or=True
    )

    print(f"Filter Expression: {filter_expr}")
    print(f"Expression Attribute Values: {expr_attr_vals}")
    print(f"Expression Attribute Names: {expr_attr_names}")
    print(f"Operator Count: {op_count}")

    print("\nExample 2: Creating a nested filter expression")
    nested_expr, nested_vals, nested_names, nested_count =
 create_nested_filter_expression(
        depth=3, conditions_per_level=2
    )

    print(f"Nested Filter Expression: {nested_expr}")
    print(f"Operator Count: {nested_count}")

    print("\nExample 3: Counting operators in an update expression")
    update_expression = "SET #name = :name, #age = :age + :increment, #address.#city
 = :city, #status = if_not_exists(#status, :default_status) REMOVE #old_field ADD
 #counter :value DELETE #set_attr :set_val"
    update_op_count = count_operators_in_update_expression(update_expression)

    print(f"Update Expression: {update_expression}")
    print(f"Operator Count: {update_op_count}")

    print("\nExample 4: Counting operators in a condition expression")
    condition_expression = "(#status = :active OR #status = :pending) AND #price
 BETWEEN :min_price AND :max_price AND attribute_exists(#category) AND NOT (#stock
 <= :min_stock)"
    condition_op_count =
 count_operators_in_condition_expression(condition_expression)
```

```
    print(f"Condition Expression: {condition_expression}")
    print(f"Operator Count: {condition_op_count}")

    print("\nExample 5: Testing the 300 operator limit")

    # This is just for demonstration - in a real application, you would use your
actual table
    # Note: This function is renamed to _test_expression_limit to avoid pytest
trying to run it
    print("In a real application, you would test with _test_expression_limit
function")
    print("Expression with 250 operators would be under the limit")
    print("Expression with 350 operators would exceed the 300 operator limit")

    print("\nOperator Counting Rules in DynamoDB:")
    print("1. Comparison Operators (=, <>, <, <=, >, >=): 1 operator each")
    print("2. Logical Operators (AND, OR, NOT): 1 operator each")
    print("3. BETWEEN: 2 operators (BETWEEN + AND)")
    print("4. IN: 1 operator (regardless of number of values)")
    print("5. Functions (attribute_exists, begins_with, etc.): 1 operator each")
    print("6. Arithmetic Operators (+, -): 1 operator each")
    print("7. SET assignments (=): 1 operator each")
    print("8. ADD and DELETE operations: 1 operator each")

    print("\nStrategies for Working Within the 300 Operator Limit:")
    print("1. Break operations into multiple requests")
    print("2. Use DynamoDB Transactions for complex operations")
    print("3. Optimize data model to reduce query complexity")
    print("4. Use application-side filtering for less critical filters")
    print("5. Consider using IN operator instead of multiple OR conditions")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 UpdateItem를 참조하세요.

COVID-19 데이터를 추적하는 REST API 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 가상 데이터를 사용하여 미국의 일별 COVID-19 발생 현황을 추적하는 시스템을 시뮬레이션하는 REST API를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

에서 AWS Chalice를 사용하여 Amazon API Gateway AWS Lambda및 Amazon DynamoDB AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 를 사용하는 서버리스 REST API를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. Amazon API Gateway REST API로 가상 데이터를 사용하여 미국의 일별 COVID-19 발생 현황을 추적하는 시스템을 시뮬레이션합니다. 다음 작업을 수행하는 방법에 대해 알아보세요.

- AWS Chalice를 사용하여 API Gateway를 통해 들어오는 REST 요청을 처리하기 위해 호출되는 Lambda 함수의 경로를 정의합니다.
- Lambda 함수로 데이터를 검색하고 DynamoDB 테이블에 저장하여 REST 요청을 처리합니다.
- AWS CloudFormation 템플릿에서 테이블 구조 및 보안 역할 리소스를 정의합니다.
- AWS Chalice 및 CloudFormation을 사용하여 필요한 모든 리소스를 패키징하고 배포합니다.
- CloudFormation을 사용하여 생성된 모든 리소스를 정리합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- CloudFormation
- DynamoDB
- Lambda

메신저 애플리케이션 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 데이터베이스 테이블에서 메시지 레코드를 검색하는 AWS Step Functions 메신저 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 와 함께를 사용하여 Amazon DynamoDB 테이블에서 메시지 레코드를 검색하고 Amazon Simple Queue Service(Amazon SQS)를 통해 보내는 메신저 애플리케이션을 AWS Step Functions 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 상태 시스템은 AWS Lambda 함수와 통합되어 데이터베이스에 전송되지 않은 메시지가 있는지 스캔합니다.

- Amazon DynamoDB 테이블에서 메시지 레코드를 검색하고 업데이트하는 상태 머신을 생성합니다.
- 상태 머신 정의를 업데이트하여 메시지를 Amazon Simple Queue Service(Amazon SQS)에도 전송합니다.

- 상태 머신의 실행을 시작하고 중지합니다.
- 서비스 통합을 사용하여 상태 머신에서 Lambda, DynamoDB 및 Amazon SQS에 연결합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SQS
- Step Functions

웜 처리량이 활성화된 테이블 만들기

다음 코드 예제에서는 웜 처리량이 활성화된 테이블을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

AWS SDK for Python (Boto3)를 사용하여 웜 처리량 설정이 있는 DynamoDB 테이블을 만듭니다.

```
from boto3 import client
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError


def create_dynamodb_table_warm_throughput(
    table_name,
    partition_key,
    sort_key,
    misc_key_attr,
    non_key_attr,
    table_provisioned_read_units,
    table_provisioned_write_units,
    table_warm_reads,
    table_warm_writes,
    gsi_name,
    gsi_provisioned_read_units,
    gsi_provisioned_write_units,
    gsi_warm_reads,
    gsi_warm_writes,
    region_name="us-east-1",
):
```

```
    """
    Creates a DynamoDB table with a warm throughput setting configured.

    :param table_name: The name of the table to be created.
    :param partition_key: The partition key for the table being created.
    :param sort_key: The sort key for the table being created.
    :param misc_key_attr: A miscellaneous key attribute for the table being created.
    :param non_key_attr: A non-key attribute for the table being created.
    :param table_provisioned_read_units: The newly created table's provisioned read
capacity units.
    :param table_provisioned_write_units: The newly created table's provisioned
write capacity units.
    :param table_warm_reads: The read units per second setting for the table's warm
throughput.
    :param table_warm_writes: The write units per second setting for the table's
warm throughput.
    :param gsi_name: The name of the Global Secondary Index (GSI) to be created on
the table.
    :param gsi_provisioned_read_units: The configured Global Secondary Index (GSI)
provisioned read capacity units.
    :param gsi_provisioned_write_units: The configured Global Secondary Index (GSI)
provisioned write capacity units.
    :param gsi_warm_reads: The read units per second setting for the Global
Secondary Index (GSI)'s warm throughput.
    :param gsi_warm_writes: The write units per second setting for the Global
Secondary Index (GSI)'s warm throughput.
    :param region_name: The AWS Region name to target. defaults to us-east-1
    """
    try:
        ddb = client("dynamodb", region_name=region_name)

        # Define the table attributes
        attribute_definitions = [
            {"AttributeName": partition_key, "AttributeType": "S"},
            {"AttributeName": sort_key, "AttributeType": "S"},
            {"AttributeName": misc_key_attr, "AttributeType": "N"},
        ]

        # Define the table key schema
        key_schema = [
            {"AttributeName": partition_key, "KeyType": "HASH"},
            {"AttributeName": sort_key, "KeyType": "RANGE"},
        ]
```

```
        # Define the provisioned throughput for the table
        provisioned_throughput = {
            "ReadCapacityUnits": table_provisioned_read_units,
            "WriteCapacityUnits": table_provisioned_write_units,
        }

        # Define the global secondary index
        gsi_key_schema = [
            {"AttributeName": sort_key, "KeyType": "HASH"},
            {"AttributeName": misc_key_attr, "KeyType": "RANGE"},
        ]
        gsi_projection = {"ProjectionType": "INCLUDE", "NonKeyAttributes":
[non_key_attr]}
        gsi_provisioned_throughput = {
            "ReadCapacityUnits": gsi_provisioned_read_units,
            "WriteCapacityUnits": gsi_provisioned_write_units,
        }
        gsi_warm_throughput = {
            "ReadUnitsPerSecond": gsi_warm_reads,
            "WriteUnitsPerSecond": gsi_warm_writes,
        }
        global_secondary_indexes = [
            {
                "IndexName": gsi_name,
                "KeySchema": gsi_key_schema,
                "Projection": gsi_projection,
                "ProvisionedThroughput": gsi_provisioned_throughput,
                "WarmThroughput": gsi_warm_throughput,
            }
        ]

        # Define the warm throughput for the table
        warm_throughput = {
            "ReadUnitsPerSecond": table_warm_reads,
            "WriteUnitsPerSecond": table_warm_writes,
        }

        # Create the DynamoDB client and create the table
        response = ddb.create_table(
            TableName=table_name,
            AttributeDefinitions=attribute_definitions,
            KeySchema=key_schema,
            ProvisionedThroughput=provisioned_throughput,
            GlobalSecondaryIndexes=global_secondary_indexes,
```

```
            WarmThroughput=warm_throughput,
        )

        print(response)
        return response
    except ClientError as e:
        print(f"Error creating table: {e}")
        raise e
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateTable를 참조하세요.

DynamoDB 데이터를 추적하는 웹 애플리케이션 만들기

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon DynamoDB 테이블의 작업 항목을 추적하고 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 보고서를 전송하는 웹 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 를 사용하여 Amazon DynamoDB의 작업 항목을 추적하고 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 보고서를 이메일로 보내는 REST 서비스를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제는 Flask 웹 프레임워크를 사용하여 HTTP 라우팅을 처리하고 React 웹 페이지와 통합하여 완전한 기능을 갖춘 웹 애플리케이션을 제공합니다.

- 와 통합되는 Flask REST 서비스를 빌드합니다 AWS 서비스.
- DynamoDB 테이블에 저장된 작업 항목을 읽고, 쓰고, 업데이트합니다.
- Amazon SES를 사용하여 작업 항목에 대한 이메일 보고서를 보냅니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub의 AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- DynamoDB
- Amazon SES

WebSocket 채팅 애플리케이션 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon API Gateway 기반의 WebSocket API에서 제공되는 채팅 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

Amazon API Gateway V2와 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 함께를 사용하여 AWS Lambda 및 Amazon DynamoDB와 통합되는 웹 소켓 API를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- API Gateway에서 제공되는 WebSocket API를 생성합니다.
- DynamoDB에 연결을 저장하고 다른 채팅 참가자에게 메시지를 게시하는 Lambda 핸들러를 정의합니다.
- WebSocket 채팅 애플리케이션에 연결하고 WebSocket 패키지를 사용하여 메시지를 전송합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda

TTL을 사용하여 항목 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 TTL을 사용하여 항목을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

```
from datetime import datetime, timedelta

import boto3


def create_dynamodb_item(table_name, region, primary_key, sort_key):
    """
    Creates a DynamoDB item with an attached expiry attribute.

    :param table_name: Table name for the boto3 resource to target when creating an
 item
    :param region: string representing the AWS region. Example: `us-east-1`
    :param primary_key: one attribute known as the partition key.
    :param sort_key: Also known as a range attribute.
    :return: Void (nothing)
    """
```

```
    try:
        dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb", region_name=region)
        table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

        # Get the current time in epoch second format
        current_time = int(datetime.now().timestamp())

        # Calculate the expiration time (90 days from now) in epoch second format
        expiration_time = int((datetime.now() + timedelta(days=90)).timestamp())

        item = {
            "primaryKey": primary_key,
            "sortKey": sort_key,
            "creationDate": current_time,
            "expireAt": expiration_time,
        }
        response = table.put_item(Item=item)

        print("Item created successfully.")
        return response
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error creating item: {e}")
        raise e


# Use your own values
create_dynamodb_item(
    "your-table-name", "us-west-2", "your-partition-key-value", "your-sort-key-
value"
)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 PutItem를 참조하세요.

고급 쿼리 작업 수행

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB에서 고급 쿼리 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 다양한 필터링 및 조건 기법을 사용하여 테이블을 쿼리합니다.
- 대규모 결과 세트에 페이지 매김을 구현합니다.
- 대체 액세스 패턴에 글로벌 보조 인덱스를 사용합니다.
- 애플리케이션 요구 사항에 따라 일관성 제어를 적용합니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

를 사용하여 강력히 일관된 읽기로 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

```
import time

import boto3
from boto3.dynamodb.conditions import Key


def query_with_consistent_read(
    table_name,
    partition_key_name,
    partition_key_value,
    sort_key_name=None,
    sort_key_value=None,
    consistent_read=True,
):
    """
    Query a DynamoDB table with the option for strongly consistent reads.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.
        sort_key_name (str, optional): The name of the sort key attribute.
        sort_key_value (str, optional): The value of the sort key to query.
        consistent_read (bool, optional): Whether to use strongly consistent reads.
 Defaults to True.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from DynamoDB containing the query results.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Build the key condition expression
    key_condition = Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value)

    if sort_key_name and sort_key_value:
        key_condition = key_condition & Key(sort_key_name).eq(sort_key_value)

    # Perform the query with the consistent read option
```

```
    response = table.query(KeyConditionExpression=key_condition,
 ConsistentRead=consistent_read)

    return response
```

와 함께 글로벌 보조 인덱스를 사용하여 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

```
import boto3
from boto3.dynamodb.conditions import Key


def query_table(table_name, partition_key_name, partition_key_value):
    """
    Query a DynamoDB table using its primary key.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from DynamoDB containing the query results.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Perform the query on the table's primary key
    response =
 table.query(KeyConditionExpression=Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value))

    return response


def query_gsi(table_name, index_name, partition_key_name, partition_key_value):
    """
    Query a Global Secondary Index (GSI) on a DynamoDB table.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
```

```
        index_name (str): The name of the Global Secondary Index.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the GSI's partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the GSI's partition key to query.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from DynamoDB containing the query results.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Perform the query on the GSI
    response = table.query(
        IndexName=index_name,
 KeyConditionExpression=Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value)
    )

    return response
```

를 사용하여 페이지 매김으로 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

```
import boto3
from boto3.dynamodb.conditions import Key


def query_with_pagination(
    table_name, partition_key_name, partition_key_value, page_size=25,
 max_pages=None
):
    """
    Query a DynamoDB table with pagination to handle large result sets.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.
        page_size (int, optional): The number of items to return per page. Defaults
 to 25.
        max_pages (int, optional): The maximum number of pages to retrieve. If None,
 retrieves all pages.
```

```
    Returns:
        list: All items retrieved from the query across all pages.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Initialize variables for pagination
    last_evaluated_key = None
    page_count = 0
    all_items = []

    # Paginate through the results
    while True:
        # Check if we've reached the maximum number of pages
        if max_pages is not None and page_count >= max_pages:
            break

        # Prepare the query parameters
        query_params = {
            "KeyConditionExpression":
Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value),
            "Limit": page_size,
        }

        # Add the ExclusiveStartKey if we have a LastEvaluatedKey from a previous
query
        if last_evaluated_key:
            query_params["ExclusiveStartKey"] = last_evaluated_key

        # Execute the query
        response = table.query(**query_params)

        # Process the current page of results
        items = response.get("Items", [])
        all_items.extend(items)

        # Update pagination tracking
        page_count += 1

        # Get the LastEvaluatedKey for the next page, if any
        last_evaluated_key = response.get("LastEvaluatedKey")
```

```
        # If there's no LastEvaluatedKey, we've reached the end of the results
        if not last_evaluated_key:
            break

    return all_items


def query_with_pagination_generator(
    table_name, partition_key_name, partition_key_value, page_size=25
):
    """
    Query a DynamoDB table with pagination using a generator to handle large result
 sets.
    This approach is memory-efficient as it yields one page at a time.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.
        page_size (int, optional): The number of items to return per page. Defaults
 to 25.

    Yields:
        tuple: A tuple containing (items, page_number, last_page) where:
            - items is a list of items for the current page
            - page_number is the current page number (starting from 1)
            - last_page is a boolean indicating if this is the last page
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Initialize variables for pagination
    last_evaluated_key = None
    page_number = 0

    # Paginate through the results
    while True:
        # Prepare the query parameters
        query_params = {
            "KeyConditionExpression":
 Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value),
            "Limit": page_size,
        }
```

```
        # Add the ExclusiveStartKey if we have a LastEvaluatedKey from a previous
 query
        if last_evaluated_key:
            query_params["ExclusiveStartKey"] = last_evaluated_key

        # Execute the query
        response = table.query(**query_params)

        # Get the current page of results
        items = response.get("Items", [])
        page_number += 1

        # Get the LastEvaluatedKey for the next page, if any
        last_evaluated_key = response.get("LastEvaluatedKey")

        # Determine if this is the last page
        is_last_page = last_evaluated_key is None

        # Yield the current page of results
        yield (items, page_number, is_last_page)

        # If there's no LastEvaluatedKey, we've reached the end of the results
        if is_last_page:
            break
```

를 사용하여 복잡한 필터로 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

```
import boto3
from boto3.dynamodb.conditions import Attr, Key


def query_with_complex_filter(
    table_name,
    partition_key_name,
    partition_key_value,
    min_rating=None,
    status_list=None,
    max_price=None,
):
```

```
    """
    Query a DynamoDB table with a complex filter expression.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.
        min_rating (float, optional): Minimum rating value for filtering.
        status_list (list, optional): List of status values to include.
        max_price (float, optional): Maximum price value for filtering.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from DynamoDB containing the query results.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Start with the key condition expression
    key_condition = Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value)

    # Initialize the filter expression and expression attribute values
    filter_expression = None
    expression_attribute_values = {}

    # Build the filter expression based on provided parameters
    if min_rating is not None:
        filter_expression = Attr("rating").gte(min_rating)
        expression_attribute_values[":min_rating"] = min_rating

    if status_list and len(status_list) > 0:
        status_condition = None
        for i, status in enumerate(status_list):
            status_value_name = f":status{i}"
            expression_attribute_values[status_value_name] = status

            if status_condition is None:
                status_condition = Attr("status").eq(status)
            else:
                status_condition = status_condition | Attr("status").eq(status)

        if filter_expression is None:
            filter_expression = status_condition
        else:
```

```
            filter_expression = filter_expression & status_condition

    if max_price is not None:
        price_condition = Attr("price").lte(max_price)
        expression_attribute_values[":max_price"] = max_price

        if filter_expression is None:
            filter_expression = price_condition
        else:
            filter_expression = filter_expression & price_condition

    # Prepare the query parameters
    query_params = {"KeyConditionExpression": key_condition}

    if filter_expression:
        query_params["FilterExpression"] = filter_expression
        if expression_attribute_values:
            query_params["ExpressionAttributeValues"] = expression_attribute_values

    # Execute the query
    response = table.query(**query_params)
    return response


def query_with_complex_filter_and_or(
    table_name,
    partition_key_name,
    partition_key_value,
    category=None,
    min_rating=None,
    max_price=None,
):
    """
    Query a DynamoDB table with a complex filter expression using AND and OR
 operators.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.
        category (str, optional): Category value for filtering.
        min_rating (float, optional): Minimum rating value for filtering.
        max_price (float, optional): Maximum price value for filtering.
```

```
    Returns:
        dict: The response from DynamoDB containing the query results.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Start with the key condition expression
    key_condition = Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value)

    # Build a complex filter expression with AND and OR operators
    filter_expression = None
    expression_attribute_values = {}

    # Build the category condition
    if category:
        filter_expression = Attr("category").eq(category)
        expression_attribute_values[":category"] = category

    # Build the rating and price condition (rating >= min_rating OR price <=
max_price)
    rating_price_condition = None

    if min_rating is not None:
        rating_price_condition = Attr("rating").gte(min_rating)
        expression_attribute_values[":min_rating"] = min_rating

    if max_price is not None:
        price_condition = Attr("price").lte(max_price)
        expression_attribute_values[":max_price"] = max_price

        if rating_price_condition is None:
            rating_price_condition = price_condition
        else:
            rating_price_condition = rating_price_condition | price_condition

    # Combine the conditions
    if rating_price_condition:
        if filter_expression is None:
            filter_expression = rating_price_condition
        else:
            filter_expression = filter_expression & rating_price_condition

    # Prepare the query parameters
```

```
    query_params = {"KeyConditionExpression": key_condition}

    if filter_expression:
        query_params["FilterExpression"] = filter_expression
        if expression_attribute_values:
            query_params["ExpressionAttributeValues"] = expression_attribute_values

    # Execute the query
    response = table.query(**query_params)
    return response
```

를 사용하여 동적으로 구성된 필터 표현식을 사용하여 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

```
import boto3
from boto3.dynamodb.conditions import Attr, Key


def query_with_dynamic_filter(
    table_name, partition_key_name, partition_key_value, filter_conditions=None
):
    """
    Query a DynamoDB table with a dynamically constructed filter expression.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.
        filter_conditions (dict, optional): A dictionary of filter conditions where
            keys are attribute names and values are dictionaries with 'operator' and
 'value'.
            Example: {'rating': {'operator': '>=', 'value': 4}, 'status':
 {'operator': '=', 'value': 'active'}}

    Returns:
        dict: The response from DynamoDB containing the query results.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)
```

```
    # Start with the key condition expression
    key_condition = Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value)

    # Initialize variables for the filter expression and attribute values
    filter_expression = None
    expression_attribute_values = {":pk_val": partition_key_value}

    # Dynamically build the filter expression if filter conditions are provided
    if filter_conditions:
        for attr_name, condition in filter_conditions.items():
            operator = condition.get("operator")
            value = condition.get("value")
            attr_value_name = f":{attr_name}"
            expression_attribute_values[attr_value_name] = value

            # Create the appropriate filter expression based on the operator
            current_condition = None
            if operator == "=":
                current_condition = Attr(attr_name).eq(value)
            elif operator == "!=":
                current_condition = Attr(attr_name).ne(value)
            elif operator == ">":
                current_condition = Attr(attr_name).gt(value)
            elif operator == ">=":
                current_condition = Attr(attr_name).gte(value)
            elif operator == "<":
                current_condition = Attr(attr_name).lt(value)
            elif operator == "<=":
                current_condition = Attr(attr_name).lte(value)
            elif operator == "contains":
                current_condition = Attr(attr_name).contains(value)
            elif operator == "begins_with":
                current_condition = Attr(attr_name).begins_with(value)

            # Combine with existing filter expression using AND
            if current_condition:
                if filter_expression is None:
                    filter_expression = current_condition
                else:
                    filter_expression = filter_expression & current_condition

    # Perform the query with the dynamically built filter expression
    query_params = {"KeyConditionExpression": key_condition}
```

```
    if filter_expression:
        query_params["FilterExpression"] = filter_expression

    response = table.query(**query_params)
    return response
```

를 사용하여 필터 표현식 및 제한으로 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

```
import boto3
from boto3.dynamodb.conditions import Attr, Key


def query_with_filter_and_limit(
    table_name,
    partition_key_name,
    partition_key_value,
    filter_attribute=None,
    filter_value=None,
    limit=10,
):
    """
    Query a DynamoDB table with a filter expression and limit the number of results.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.
        filter_attribute (str, optional): The attribute name to filter on.
        filter_value (any, optional): The value to compare against in the filter.
        limit (int, optional): The maximum number of items to evaluate. Defaults to
 10.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from DynamoDB containing the query results.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Build the key condition expression
```

```
    key_condition = Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value)

    # Prepare the query parameters
    query_params = {"KeyConditionExpression": key_condition, "Limit": limit}

    # Add the filter expression if filter attributes are provided
    if filter_attribute and filter_value is not None:
        query_params["FilterExpression"] = Attr(filter_attribute).gt(filter_value)
        query_params["ExpressionAttributeValues"] = {":filter_value": filter_value}

    # Execute the query
    response = table.query(**query_params)
    return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 Query를 참조하세요.

목록 작업 수행

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB에서 목록 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 목록 속성에 요소를 추가합니다.
- 목록 속성에서 요소를 제거합니다.
- 인덱스별로 목록의 특정 요소를 업데이트합니다.
- 목록 추가 및 목록 인덱스 함수를 사용합니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

를 사용하여 목록 작업을 시연합니다 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

```
import boto3
import json
from typing import Any, Dict, List, Optional, Union


def create_list_attribute(
    table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any], list_name: str, list_values: List[Any]
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
```

```
    Create a new list attribute or replace an existing one.

    This function demonstrates how to create a new list attribute or replace
    an existing list with new values.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        list_name (str): The name of the list attribute.
        list_values (List[Any]): The values to set in the list.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the updated attribute
 values.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Use the SET operation to create or replace the list
    response = table.update_item(
        Key=key,
        UpdateExpression=f"SET {list_name} = :list_values",
        ExpressionAttributeValues={":list_values": list_values},
        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
    )

    return response


def append_to_list(
    table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any], list_name: str, values_to_append:
 List[Any]
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Append values to the end of a list attribute.

    This function demonstrates how to use the list_append function to add elements
    to the end of a list attribute.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        list_name (str): The name of the list attribute.
```

```
        values_to_append (List[Any]): The values to append to the list.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the updated attribute
 values.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Use list_append to add values to the end of the list
    response = table.update_item(
        Key=key,
        UpdateExpression=f"SET {list_name} = list_append({list_name}, :values)",
        ExpressionAttributeValues={":values": values_to_append},
        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
    )

    return response


def prepend_to_list(
    table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any], list_name: str, values_to_prepend:
 List[Any]
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Prepend values to the beginning of a list attribute.

    This function demonstrates how to use the list_append function to add elements
    to the beginning of a list attribute.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        list_name (str): The name of the list attribute.
        values_to_prepend (List[Any]): The values to prepend to the list.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the updated attribute
 values.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)
```

```
    # Use list_append with reversed order to add values to the beginning of the list
    response = table.update_item(
        Key=key,
        UpdateExpression=f"SET {list_name} = list_append(:values, {list_name})",
        ExpressionAttributeValues={":values": values_to_prepend},
        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
    )

    return response


def update_list_element(
    table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any], list_name: str, index: int, new_value: Any
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Update a specific element in a list attribute.

    This function demonstrates how to update a specific element in a list attribute
    using the index notation.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        list_name (str): The name of the list attribute.
        index (int): The zero-based index of the element to update.
        new_value (Any): The new value for the element.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the updated attribute
 values.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Use the index notation to update a specific element
    response = table.update_item(
        Key=key,
        UpdateExpression=f"SET {list_name}[{index}] = :value",
        ExpressionAttributeValues={":value": new_value},
        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
    )
```

```
    return response


def remove_list_element(
    table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any], list_name: str, index: int
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Remove a specific element from a list attribute.

    This function demonstrates how to remove a specific element from a list
 attribute
    using the REMOVE action with index notation.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        list_name (str): The name of the list attribute.
        index (int): The zero-based index of the element to remove.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the updated attribute
 values.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Use the REMOVE action with index notation to remove a specific element
    response = table.update_item(
        Key=key, UpdateExpression=f"REMOVE {list_name}[{index}]",
 ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW"
    )

    return response


def update_nested_list_element(
    table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any], path: str, new_value: Any
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Update an element in a nested list structure.

    This function demonstrates how to update an element in a nested list structure
    using expression attribute names for the path components.
```

```
    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        path (str): The path to the nested element (e.g., "parent[0].child[1]").
        new_value (Any): The new value for the element.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the updated attribute
values.
    """
    # Define a type for path parts
    path_part = Dict[str, Union[str, int]]
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Parse the path to extract attribute names and indices
    path_parts: List[path_part] = []
    current_part = ""
    in_bracket = False

    for char in path:
        if char == "[":
            if current_part:
                path_parts.append({"type": "attribute", "value": current_part})
                current_part = ""
            in_bracket = True
        elif char == "]":
            if current_part:
                # Fix for mypy: Use a properly typed dictionary with Union type
                path_parts.append({"type": "index", "value": int(current_part)})
                current_part = ""
            in_bracket = False
        elif char == "." and not in_bracket:
            if current_part:
                path_parts.append({"type": "attribute", "value": current_part})
                current_part = ""
        else:
            current_part += char

    if current_part:
        path_parts.append({"type": "attribute", "value": current_part})
```

```
    # Build the update expression and attribute names
    update_expression = "SET "
    expression_attribute_names = {}

    # Build the path expression
    path_expression = ""
    for i, part in enumerate(path_parts):
        if part["type"] == "attribute":
            name_placeholder = f"#attr{i}"
            expression_attribute_names[name_placeholder] = part["value"]

            if path_expression:
                path_expression += "."
            path_expression += name_placeholder
        elif part["type"] == "index":
            path_expression += f"[{part['value']}]"

    # Complete the update expression
    update_expression += f"{path_expression} = :value"

    # Execute the update
    response = table.update_item(
        Key=key,
        UpdateExpression=update_expression,
        ExpressionAttributeNames=expression_attribute_names,
        ExpressionAttributeValues={":value": new_value},
        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
    )

    return response


def create_list_if_not_exists(
    table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any], list_name: str, default_values: List[Any]
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Create a list attribute if it doesn't exist.

    This function demonstrates how to use if_not_exists to create a list attribute
    with default values if it doesn't already exist.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
```

```
        list_name (str): The name of the list attribute.
        default_values (List[Any]): The default values for the list.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the updated attribute
 values.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Use if_not_exists to create the list if it doesn't exist
    response = table.update_item(
        Key=key,
        UpdateExpression=f"SET {list_name} = if_not_exists({list_name}, :default)",
        ExpressionAttributeValues={":default": default_values},
        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
    )

    return response


def append_to_list_safely(
    table_name: str,
    key: Dict[str, Any],
    list_name: str,
    values_to_append: List[Any],
    default_values: Optional[List[Any]] = None,
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Append values to a list, creating it if it doesn't exist.

    This function demonstrates how to safely append values to a list attribute,
    creating the list with default values if it doesn't exist.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        list_name (str): The name of the list attribute.
        values_to_append (List[Any]): The values to append to the list.
        default_values (Optional[List[Any]]): The default values if the list doesn't
 exist.
            If not provided, values_to_append will be used as the default.
```

```
    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the updated attribute
 values.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # If default_values is not provided, use values_to_append
    if default_values is None:
        default_values = values_to_append

    # Use if_not_exists with list_append to safely append to the list
    response = table.update_item(
        Key=key,
        UpdateExpression=f"SET {list_name} =
 list_append(if_not_exists({list_name}, :default), :values)",
        ExpressionAttributeValues={
            ":default": default_values if default_values else [],
            ":values": values_to_append,
        },
        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
    )

    return response
```

를 사용한 목록 작업 사용의 예입니다 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

```
def example_usage():
    """Example of how to use list operations in DynamoDB."""
    # Example parameters
    table_name = "UserData"
    key = {"UserId": "user123"}

    print("Example 1: Creating a list attribute")
    try:
        response = create_list_attribute(
            table_name=table_name,
            key=key,
            list_name="Interests",
```

```
            list_values=["Reading", "Hiking", "Photography"],
        )
        print(
            f"List attribute created successfully:
{json.dumps(response.get('Attributes', {}), default=str)}"
        )
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error creating list attribute: {e}")

    print("\nExample 2: Appending values to a list")
    try:
        response = append_to_list(
            table_name=table_name,
            key=key,
            list_name="Interests",
            values_to_append=["Cooking", "Gardening"],
        )
        print(
            f"Values appended to list successfully:
{json.dumps(response.get('Attributes', {}), default=str)}"
        )
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error appending to list: {e}")

    print("\nExample 3: Prepending values to a list")
    try:
        response = prepend_to_list(
            table_name=table_name,
            key=key,
            list_name="Interests",
            values_to_prepend=["Travel", "Music"],
        )
        print(
            f"Values prepended to list successfully:
{json.dumps(response.get('Attributes', {}), default=str)}"
        )
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error prepending to list: {e}")

    print("\nExample 4: Updating a specific list element")
    try:
        response = update_list_element(
            table_name=table_name,
            key=key,
```

```
            list_name="Interests",
            index=2,
            new_value="Mountain Hiking",
        )
        print(
            f"List element updated successfully:
{json.dumps(response.get('Attributes', {}), default=str)}"
        )
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error updating list element: {e}")

    print("\nExample 5: Removing a list element")
    try:
        response = remove_list_element(
            table_name=table_name, key=key, list_name="Interests", index=0
        )
        print(
            f"List element removed successfully:
{json.dumps(response.get('Attributes', {}), default=str)}"
        )
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error removing list element: {e}")

    print("\nExample 6: Working with nested lists")
    try:
        # First, create an item with a nested structure
        dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
        table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

        table.update_item(
            Key={"UserId": "user456"},
            UpdateExpression="SET #skills = :skills",
            ExpressionAttributeNames={"#skills": "Skills"},
            ExpressionAttributeValues={
                ":skills": [
                    {"Category": "Programming", "Languages": ["Python", "Java",
"JavaScript"]},
                    {"Category": "Database", "Systems": ["DynamoDB", "MongoDB",
"PostgreSQL"]},
                ]
            },
        )

        # Now update a nested element
```

```
        response = update_nested_list_element(
            table_name=table_name,
            key={"UserId": "user456"},
            path="Skills[0].Languages[1]",
            new_value="TypeScript",
        )
        print(
            f"Nested list element updated successfully:
{json.dumps(response.get('Attributes', {}), default=str)}"
        )
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error working with nested lists: {e}")

    print("\nExample 7: Creating a list if it doesn't exist")
    try:
        response = create_list_if_not_exists(
            table_name=table_name,
            key={"UserId": "user789"},
            list_name="Preferences",
            default_values=["Default1", "Default2", "Default3"],
        )
        print(
            f"List created with default values:
{json.dumps(response.get('Attributes', {}), default=str)}"
        )
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error creating list with default values: {e}")

    print("\nExample 8: Safely appending to a list")
    try:
        response = append_to_list_safely(
            table_name=table_name,
            key={"UserId": "user789"},
            list_name="Notifications",
            values_to_append=["New message received"],
            default_values=[],
        )
        print(f"Safely appended to list: {json.dumps(response.get('Attributes', {}),
default=str)}")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error safely appending to list: {e}")

    print("\nKey Points About Working with Lists in DynamoDB:")
```

```
    print("1. Lists are ordered collections of elements that can be of different
types")
    print("2. Use the SET operation with direct assignment to create or replace a
list")
    print("3. Use list_append() to add elements to a list without replacing the
entire list")
    print("4. To append to the end: list_append(list_name, :values)")
    print("5. To prepend to the beginning: list_append(:values, list_name)")
    print("6. Use index notation list_name[index] to access or update specific
elements")
    print("7. Use the REMOVE action with index notation to remove specific
elements")
    print("8. Lists can contain nested structures like maps and other lists")
    print("9. Use if_not_exists() to create a list with default values if it doesn't
exist")
    print("10. List indices are zero-based (the first element is at index 0)")
    print("11. Attempting to access an index beyond the list bounds will result in
an error")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 UpdateItem를 참조하세요.

맵 작업 수행

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB에서 맵 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 맵 구조에서 중첩 속성을 추가하고 업데이트합니다.
- 맵에서 특정 필드를 제거합니다.
- 깊이 중첩된 맵 속성을 사용하여 작업합니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

를 사용하여 맵 작업을 시연합니다 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

```
"""
Example of updating map attributes in DynamoDB.

This module demonstrates how to update map attributes in DynamoDB, including
```

```
handling cases where the map attribute might not exist yet.
"""



import boto3
from typing import Any, Dict, Optional




def update_map_attribute_safe(
    table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any], map_name: str, map_key: str, value: Any
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Update a specific key in a map attribute, creating the map if it doesn't exist.

    This function demonstrates how to safely update a key within a map attribute,
    even if the map doesn't exist yet in the item.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        map_name (str): The name of the map attribute.
        map_key (str): The key within the map to update.
        value (Any): The value to set for the map key.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the updated attribute
 values.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Use SET with attribute_not_exists to safely update the map
    response = table.update_item(
        Key=key,
        UpdateExpression="SET #map.#key = :value",
        ExpressionAttributeNames={"#map": map_name, "#key": map_key},
        ExpressionAttributeValues={":value": value},
        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
    )

    return response
```

```
def add_to_nested_map(
    table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any], path: str, value: Any
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Add or update a value in a deeply nested map structure.

    This function demonstrates how to update a value at a specific path in a
    nested map structure, creating any intermediate maps as needed.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        path (str): The path to the nested attribute (e.g.,
 "user.preferences.theme").
        value (Any): The value to set at the specified path.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the updated attribute
 values.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Split the path into components
    path_parts = path.split(".")

    # Build the update expression and attribute names
    update_expression = "SET "
    expression_attribute_names = {}

    # Build the path expression
    path_expression = ""
    for i, part in enumerate(path_parts):
        name_placeholder = f"#attr{i}"
        expression_attribute_names[name_placeholder] = part

        if i == 0:
            path_expression = name_placeholder
        else:
            path_expression += f".{name_placeholder}"

    # Complete the update expression
```

```
    update_expression += f"{path_expression} = :value"

    # Execute the update
    response = table.update_item(
        Key=key,
        UpdateExpression=update_expression,
        ExpressionAttributeNames=expression_attribute_names,
        ExpressionAttributeValues={":value": value},
        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
    )

    return response


def update_map_with_if_not_exists(
    table_name: str,
    key: Dict[str, Any],
    map_name: str,
    map_key: str,
    value: Any,
    default_map: Optional[Dict[str, Any]] = None,
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Update a key in a map, creating the map with default values if it doesn't exist.

    This function demonstrates how to use if_not_exists to initialize a map with
    default values if it doesn't exist yet, and then update a specific key.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        map_name (str): The name of the map attribute.
        map_key (str): The key within the map to update.
        value (Any): The value to set for the map key.
        default_map (Optional[Dict[str, Any]]): Default map values if the map
 doesn't exist.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the updated attribute
 values.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)
```

```
    # Set default map if not provided
    if default_map is None:
        default_map = {}

    # Create a map with the new key-value pair
    updated_map = default_map.copy()
    updated_map[map_key] = value

    # Use if_not_exists to initialize the map if it doesn't exist
    response = table.update_item(
        Key=key,
        UpdateExpression="SET #map = if_not_exists(#map, :default_map)",
        ExpressionAttributeNames={"#map": map_name},
        ExpressionAttributeValues={":default_map": updated_map},
        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
    )

    return response


def merge_into_map(
    table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any], map_name: str, values_to_merge: Dict[str,
 Any]
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Merge multiple key-value pairs into a map attribute.

    This function demonstrates how to update multiple keys in a map attribute
    in a single operation, without overwriting the entire map.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        map_name (str): The name of the map attribute.
        values_to_merge (Dict[str, Any]): Key-value pairs to merge into the map.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the updated attribute
 values.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)
```

```
    # Build the update expression for each key-value pair
    update_expression = "SET "
    expression_attribute_names = {"#map": map_name}
    expression_attribute_values = {}

    # Add each key-value pair to the update expression
    for i, (k, v) in enumerate(values_to_merge.items()):
        key_placeholder = f"#key{i}"
        value_placeholder = f":value{i}"

        expression_attribute_names[key_placeholder] = k
        expression_attribute_values[value_placeholder] = v

        if i > 0:
            update_expression += ", "
        update_expression += f"#map.{key_placeholder} = {value_placeholder}"

    # Execute the update
    response = table.update_item(
        Key=key,
        UpdateExpression=update_expression,
        ExpressionAttributeNames=expression_attribute_names,
        ExpressionAttributeValues=expression_attribute_values,
        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
    )

    return response




def example_usage():
    """Example of how to use the map attribute update functions."""
    # Example parameters
    table_name = "UserProfiles"
    key = {"UserId": "user123"}

    print("Example 1: Updating a specific key in a map attribute")
    try:
        response = update_map_attribute_safe(
            table_name=table_name, key=key, map_name="Preferences", map_key="Theme",
 value="Dark"
        )
```

```
        print(f"Map attribute updated successfully: {response.get('Attributes',
{})}")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error updating map attribute: {e}")

    print("\nExample 2: Adding a value to a deeply nested map")
    try:
        response = add_to_nested_map(
            table_name=table_name, key=key, path="Settings.Notifications.Email",
value=True
        )
        print(f"Nested map updated successfully: {response.get('Attributes', {})}")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error updating nested map: {e}")

    print("\nExample 3: Initializing a map with default values if it doesn't exist")
    try:
        default_map = {"Language": "English", "Currency": "USD", "TimeZone": "UTC"}

        response = update_map_with_if_not_exists(
            table_name=table_name,
            key={"UserId": "newuser456"},
            map_name="Preferences",
            map_key="Theme",
            value="Light",
            default_map=default_map,
        )
        print(f"Map initialized with defaults: {response.get('Attributes', {})}")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error initializing map: {e}")

    print("\nExample 4: Merging multiple values into a map")
    try:
        values_to_merge = {
            "NotificationsEnabled": True,
            "EmailFrequency": "Daily",
            "PushNotifications": False,
        }

        response = merge_into_map(
            table_name=table_name,
            key=key,
            map_name="NotificationSettings",
            values_to_merge=values_to_merge,
```

```
        )
        print(f"Multiple values merged into map: {response.get('Attributes', {})}")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error merging values into map: {e}")

    print("\nBest practices for working with map attributes in DynamoDB:")
    print("1. Use dot notation to access and update nested attributes")
    print("2. Use ExpressionAttributeNames to handle reserved words and special
 characters")
    print("3. Use if_not_exists() to handle cases where attributes might not exist")
    print("4. Update specific map keys rather than overwriting the entire map")
    print("5. Use a single update operation to modify multiple map keys for better
 performance")
    print("6. Consider your data model carefully to minimize the need for deeply
 nested attributes")



if __name__ == "__main__":
    example_usage()
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 UpdateItem를 참조하세요.

집합 작업 수행

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB에서 설정 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 집합 속성에 요소를 추가합니다.
- 집합 속성에서 요소를 제거합니다.
- 집합에 ADD 및 DELETE 작업을 사용합니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

를 사용하여 세트 작업을 시연합니다 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

```
import boto3
from typing import Any, Dict, List


def create_set_attribute(
```

```
    table_name: str,
    key: Dict[str, Any],
    set_name: str,
    set_values: List[Any],
    set_type: str = "string",
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Create a new set attribute or add elements to an existing set.

    This function demonstrates how to use the ADD operation to create a new set
    or add elements to an existing set.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        set_name (str): The name of the set attribute.
        set_values (List[Any]): The values to add to the set.
        set_type (str, optional): The type of set to create: "string", "number", or
 "binary".
            Defaults to "string".

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the updated attribute
 values.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Convert the list to a DynamoDB set based on the specified type
    if set_type == "string":
        dynamo_set = set(str(value) for value in set_values)
    elif set_type == "number":
        # We need to use actual float values for the DynamoDB API
        # but mypy expects strings in sets, so we need to use type: ignore
        dynamo_set = set(float(value) for value in set_values)  # type: ignore
    else:  # binary set is not directly supported in high-level API, handled
 differently
        raise ValueError("Binary sets are not supported in this example")

    # Use the ADD operation to create or update the set
    response = table.update_item(
        Key=key,
        UpdateExpression="ADD #set_attr :set_values",
```

```
        ExpressionAttributeNames={"#set_attr": set_name},
        ExpressionAttributeValues={":set_values": dynamo_set},
        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
    )

    return response


def add_to_set(
    table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any], set_name: str, values_to_add: List[Any]
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Add elements to an existing set attribute.

    This function demonstrates how to use the ADD operation to add elements to an
 existing set.
    If the set doesn't exist, it will be created.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        set_name (str): The name of the set attribute.
        values_to_add (List[Any]): The values to add to the set.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the updated attribute
 values.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Convert the list to a set (assuming string set for simplicity)
    dynamo_set = set(str(value) for value in values_to_add)

    # Use the ADD operation to add values to the set
    response = table.update_item(
        Key=key,
        UpdateExpression="ADD #set_attr :values_to_add",
        ExpressionAttributeNames={"#set_attr": set_name},
        ExpressionAttributeValues={":values_to_add": dynamo_set},
        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
    )
```

```
    return response


def remove_from_set(
    table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any], set_name: str, values_to_remove: List[Any]
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Remove elements from a set attribute.

    This function demonstrates how to use the DELETE operation to remove elements
 from a set.
    If the last element is removed, the attribute will be deleted entirely.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        set_name (str): The name of the set attribute.
        values_to_remove (List[Any]): The values to remove from the set.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the updated attribute
 values.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Convert the list to a set (assuming string set for simplicity)
    dynamo_set = set(str(value) for value in values_to_remove)

    # Use the DELETE operation to remove values from the set
    response = table.update_item(
        Key=key,
        UpdateExpression="DELETE #set_attr :values_to_remove",
        ExpressionAttributeNames={"#set_attr": set_name},
        ExpressionAttributeValues={":values_to_remove": dynamo_set},
        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
    )

    return response


def check_if_set_exists(table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any], set_name: str) ->
 bool:
```

```
    """
    Check if a set attribute exists in an item.

    This function demonstrates how to check if a set attribute exists after
    potentially removing all elements from it.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to check.
        set_name (str): The name of the set attribute.

    Returns:
        bool: True if the set attribute exists, False otherwise.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Get the item
    response = table.get_item(
        Key=key, ProjectionExpression="#set_attr",
 ExpressionAttributeNames={"#set_attr": set_name}
    )

    # Check if the item exists and has the set attribute
    return "Item" in response and set_name in response["Item"]


def demonstrate_last_element_removal(
    table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any], set_name: str
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Demonstrate what happens when you remove the last element from a set.

    This function creates a set with a single element, then removes that element,
    showing that the attribute is completely removed when the last element is
 deleted.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        set_name (str): The name of the set attribute.

    Returns:
```

```
        Dict[str, Any]: A dictionary containing the results of the demonstration.
    """
    # Step 1: Create a set with a single element
    create_response = create_set_attribute(
        table_name=table_name,
        key=key,
        set_name=set_name,
        set_values=["last_element"],
        set_type="string",
    )

    # Step 2: Check that the set exists
    exists_before = check_if_set_exists(table_name, key, set_name)

    # Step 3: Remove the last element
    delete_response = remove_from_set(
        table_name=table_name, key=key, set_name=set_name,
 values_to_remove=["last_element"]
    )

    # Step 4: Check if the set still exists
    exists_after = check_if_set_exists(table_name, key, set_name)

    # Return the results
    return {
        "create_response": create_response,
        "exists_before": exists_before,
        "delete_response": delete_response,
        "exists_after": exists_after,
    }


def work_with_number_set(
    table_name: str,
    key: Dict[str, Any],
    set_name: str,
    initial_values: List[float],
    values_to_add: List[float],
    values_to_remove: List[float],
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Demonstrate working with a number set in DynamoDB.

    This function shows how to create and manipulate a set of numbers.
```

```
    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        set_name (str): The name of the set attribute.
        initial_values (List[float]): The initial values for the set.
        values_to_add (List[float]): Values to add to the set.
        values_to_remove (List[float]): Values to remove from the set.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: A dictionary containing the responses from each operation.
    """
    # Step 1: Create the number set
    create_response = create_set_attribute(
        table_name=table_name,
        key=key,
        set_name=set_name,
        set_values=initial_values,
        set_type="number",
    )

    # Step 2: Add more numbers to the set
    add_response = add_to_set(
        table_name=table_name, key=key, set_name=set_name,
values_to_add=values_to_add
    )

    # Step 3: Remove some numbers from the set
    remove_response = remove_from_set(
        table_name=table_name, key=key, set_name=set_name,
values_to_remove=values_to_remove
    )

    # Step 4: Get the final state
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    get_response = table.get_item(
        Key=key,
        ProjectionExpression=f"#{set_name}",
        ExpressionAttributeNames={f"#{set_name}": set_name},
    )

    # Return all responses
```

```
    return {
        "create_response": create_response,
        "add_response": add_response,
        "remove_response": remove_response,
        "final_state": get_response.get("Item", {}),
    }
```

를 사용한 설정 작업 사용의 예입니다 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

```
def example_usage():
    """Example of how to use the set operations functions."""
    # Example parameters
    table_name = "UserPreferences"
    key = {"UserId": "user123"}

    print("Example 1: Creating a string set attribute")
    try:
        response = create_set_attribute(
            table_name=table_name,
            key=key,
            set_name="FavoriteTags",
            set_values=["AWS", "DynamoDB", "NoSQL"],
            set_type="string",
        )
        print(f"Set attribute created successfully: {response.get('Attributes',
 {})}")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error creating set attribute: {e}")

    print("\nExample 2: Adding elements to an existing set")
    try:
        response = add_to_set(
            table_name=table_name,
            key=key,
            set_name="FavoriteTags",
            values_to_add=["Database", "Serverless"],
        )
        print(f"Elements added to set successfully: {response.get('Attributes',
 {})}")
    except Exception as e:
```

```
        print(f"Error adding to set: {e}")

    print("\nExample 3: Removing elements from a set")
    try:
        response = remove_from_set(
            table_name=table_name, key=key, set_name="FavoriteTags",
values_to_remove=["NoSQL"]
        )
        print(f"Elements removed from set successfully: {response.get('Attributes',
{})}")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error removing from set: {e}")

    print("\nExample 4: Demonstrating what happens when you remove the last element
from a set")
    try:
        results = demonstrate_last_element_removal(
            table_name=table_name, key={"UserId": "tempUser"},
set_name="SingleElementSet"
        )

        print(f"Set exists before removal: {results['exists_before']}")
        print(f"Set exists after removal: {results['exists_after']}")

        if not results["exists_after"]:
            print("The set attribute was completely removed when the last element
was deleted.")
        else:
            print("The set attribute still exists after removing the last element.")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error in last element removal demonstration: {e}")

    print("\nExample 5: Working with a number set")
    try:
        results = work_with_number_set(
            table_name=table_name,
            key={"UserId": "user456"},
            set_name="LuckyNumbers",
            initial_values=[7, 13, 42],
            values_to_add=[99, 100],
            values_to_remove=[13],
        )
```

```
        print(f"Initial number set: {results['create_response'].get('Attributes',
{})}")
        print(f"After adding numbers: {results['add_response'].get('Attributes',
{})}")
        print(f"After removing numbers:
{results['remove_response'].get('Attributes', {})}")
        print(f"Final state: {results['final_state']}")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error working with number set: {e}")

    print("\nKey Points About DynamoDB Sets:")
    print("1. Sets can only contain elements of the same type (string, number, or
binary)")
    print("2. Sets automatically eliminate duplicate values")
    print("3. The ADD operation creates a set if it doesn't exist")
    print("4. The DELETE operation removes specified elements from a set")
    print("5. When the last element is removed from a set, the entire attribute is
deleted")
    print("6. Empty sets are not allowed in DynamoDB")
    print("7. Sets are unordered collections")
    print("8. The ADD operation is atomic for sets")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 UpdateItem를 참조하세요.

PartiQL 문 배치를 사용하여 테이블 쿼리

다음 코드 예제에서는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 여러 SELECT 문을 실행하여 항목 배치를 가져옵니다.
- 여러 INSERT 문을 실행하여 항목 배치를 추가합니다.
- 여러 UPDATE 문을 실행하여 항목 배치를 업데이트합니다.
- 여러 DELETE 문을 실행하여 항목 배치를 삭제합니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

PartiQL 문 배치를 실행할 수 있는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
from datetime import datetime
from decimal import Decimal
import logging
from pprint import pprint

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

from scaffold import Scaffold

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

class PartiQLBatchWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates a DynamoDB resource to run PartiQL statements.
    """

    def __init__(self, dyn_resource):
        """
        :param dyn_resource: A Boto3 DynamoDB resource.
        """
        self.dyn_resource = dyn_resource


    def run_partiql(self, statements, param_list):
        """
        Runs a PartiQL statement. A Boto3 resource is used even though
        `execute_statement` is called on the underlying `client` object because the
        resource transforms input and output from plain old Python objects (POPOs)
 to
        the DynamoDB format. If you create the client directly, you must do these
        transforms yourself.
```

```
        :param statements: The batch of PartiQL statements.
        :param param_list: The batch of PartiQL parameters that are associated with
                           each statement. This list must be in the same order as
the
                           statements.
        :return: The responses returned from running the statements, if any.
        """
        try:
            output = self.dyn_resource.meta.client.batch_execute_statement(
                Statements=[
                    {"Statement": statement, "Parameters": params}
                    for statement, params in zip(statements, param_list)
                ]
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't execute batch of PartiQL statements because the table
"
                    "does not exist."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't execute batch of PartiQL statements. Here's why: %s:
%s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
        else:
            return output
```

테이블을 생성하고 PartiQL 쿼리를 배치로 실행하는 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
def run_scenario(scaffold, wrapper, table_name):
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the Amazon DynamoDB PartiQL batch statement demo.")
```

```
    print("-" * 88)

    print(f"Creating table '{table_name}' for the demo...")
    scaffold.create_table(table_name)
    print("-" * 88)

    movie_data = [
        {
            "title": f"House PartiQL",
            "year": datetime.now().year - 5,
            "info": {
                "plot": "Wacky high jinks result from querying a mysterious
database.",
                "rating": Decimal("8.5"),
            },
        },
        {
            "title": f"House PartiQL 2",
            "year": datetime.now().year - 3,
            "info": {
                "plot": "Moderate high jinks result from querying another mysterious
database.",
                "rating": Decimal("6.5"),
            },
        },
        {
            "title": f"House PartiQL 3",
            "year": datetime.now().year - 1,
            "info": {
                "plot": "Tepid high jinks result from querying yet another
mysterious database.",
                "rating": Decimal("2.5"),
            },
        },
    ]

    print(f"Inserting a batch of movies into table '{table_name}.")
    statements = [
        f'INSERT INTO "{table_name}" ' f"VALUE {{'title': ?, 'year': ?, 'info': ?}}"
    ] * len(movie_data)
    params = [list(movie.values()) for movie in movie_data]
    wrapper.run_partiql(statements, params)
    print("Success!")
    print("-" * 88)
```

```
    print(f"Getting data for a batch of movies.")
    statements = [f'SELECT * FROM "{table_name}" WHERE title=? AND year=?'] * len(
        movie_data
    )
    params = [[movie["title"], movie["year"]] for movie in movie_data]
    output = wrapper.run_partiql(statements, params)
    for item in output["Responses"]:
        print(f"\n{item['Item']['title']}, {item['Item']['year']}")
        pprint(item["Item"])
    print("-" * 88)

    ratings = [Decimal("7.7"), Decimal("5.5"), Decimal("1.3")]
    print(f"Updating a batch of movies with new ratings.")
    statements = [
        f'UPDATE "{table_name}" SET info.rating=? ' f"WHERE title=? AND year=?"
    ] * len(movie_data)
    params = [
        [rating, movie["title"], movie["year"]]
        for rating, movie in zip(ratings, movie_data)
    ]
    wrapper.run_partiql(statements, params)
    print("Success!")
    print("-" * 88)

    print(f"Getting projected data from the table to verify our update.")
    output = wrapper.dyn_resource.meta.client.execute_statement(
        Statement=f'SELECT title, info.rating FROM "{table_name}"'
    )
    pprint(output["Items"])
    print("-" * 88)

    print(f"Deleting a batch of movies from the table.")
    statements = [f'DELETE FROM "{table_name}" WHERE title=? AND year=?'] * len(
        movie_data
    )
    params = [[movie["title"], movie["year"]] for movie in movie_data]
    wrapper.run_partiql(statements, params)
    print("Success!")
    print("-" * 88)

    print(f"Deleting table '{table_name}'...")
    scaffold.delete_table()
    print("-" * 88)
```

```
    print("\nThanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    try:
        dyn_res = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
        scaffold = Scaffold(dyn_res)
        movies = PartiQLBatchWrapper(dyn_res)
        run_scenario(scaffold, movies, "doc-example-table-partiql-movies")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Something went wrong with the demo! Here's what: {e}")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 BatchExecuteStatement를 참조하십시오.

PartiQL을 사용하여 테이블 쿼리

다음 코드 예제에서는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- SELECT 문을 실행하여 항목을 가져옵니다.
- INSERT 문을 실행하여 항목을 추가합니다.
- UPDATE 문을 실행하여 항목을 업데이트합니다.
- DELETE 문을 실행하여 항목을 삭제합니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

PartiQL 문을 실행할 수 있는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
from datetime import datetime
from decimal import Decimal
import logging
```

```
from pprint import pprint

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

from scaffold import Scaffold

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

class PartiQLWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates a DynamoDB resource to run PartiQL statements.
    """

    def __init__(self, dyn_resource):
        """
        :param dyn_resource: A Boto3 DynamoDB resource.
        """
        self.dyn_resource = dyn_resource


    def run_partiql(self, statement, params):
        """
        Runs a PartiQL statement. A Boto3 resource is used even though
        `execute_statement` is called on the underlying `client` object because the
        resource transforms input and output from plain old Python objects (POPOs)
 to
        the DynamoDB format. If you create the client directly, you must do these
        transforms yourself.

        :param statement: The PartiQL statement.
        :param params: The list of PartiQL parameters. These are applied to the
                       statement in the order they are listed.
        :return: The items returned from the statement, if any.
        """
        try:
            output = self.dyn_resource.meta.client.execute_statement(
                Statement=statement, Parameters=params
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't execute PartiQL '%s' because the table does not
 exist.",
```

```
                    statement,
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't execute PartiQL '%s'. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    statement,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
        else:
            return output
```

테이블을 생성하고 PartiQL 쿼리를 실행하는 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
def run_scenario(scaffold, wrapper, table_name):
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the Amazon DynamoDB PartiQL single statement demo.")
    print("-" * 88)

    print(f"Creating table '{table_name}' for the demo...")
    scaffold.create_table(table_name)
    print("-" * 88)

    title = "24 Hour PartiQL People"
    year = datetime.now().year
    plot = "A group of data developers discover a new query language they can't stop
 using."
    rating = Decimal("9.9")

    print(f"Inserting movie '{title}' released in {year}.")
    wrapper.run_partiql(
        f"INSERT INTO \"{table_name}\" VALUE {{'title': ?, 'year': ?, 'info': ?}}",
        [title, year, {"plot": plot, "rating": rating}],
    )
    print("Success!")
    print("-" * 88)
```

```
    print(f"Getting data for movie '{title}' released in {year}.")
    output = wrapper.run_partiql(
        f'SELECT * FROM "{table_name}" WHERE title=? AND year=?', [title, year]
    )
    for item in output["Items"]:
        print(f"\n{item['title']}, {item['year']}")
        pprint(output["Items"])
    print("-" * 88)

    rating = Decimal("2.4")
    print(f"Updating movie '{title}' with a rating of {float(rating)}.")
    wrapper.run_partiql(
        f'UPDATE "{table_name}" SET info.rating=? WHERE title=? AND year=?',
        [rating, title, year],
    )
    print("Success!")
    print("-" * 88)

    print(f"Getting data again to verify our update.")
    output = wrapper.run_partiql(
        f'SELECT * FROM "{table_name}" WHERE title=? AND year=?', [title, year]
    )
    for item in output["Items"]:
        print(f"\n{item['title']}, {item['year']}")
        pprint(output["Items"])
    print("-" * 88)

    print(f"Deleting movie '{title}' released in {year}.")
    wrapper.run_partiql(
        f'DELETE FROM "{table_name}" WHERE title=? AND year=?', [title, year]
    )
    print("Success!")
    print("-" * 88)

    print(f"Deleting table '{table_name}'...")
    scaffold.delete_table()
    print("-" * 88)

    print("\nThanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    try:
```

```
        dyn_res = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
        scaffold = Scaffold(dyn_res)
        movies = PartiQLWrapper(dyn_res)
        run_scenario(scaffold, movies, "doc-example-table-partiql-movies")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Something went wrong with the demo! Here's what: {e}")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ExecuteStatement를 참조하세요.

글로벌 보조 인덱스를 사용하여 테이블 쿼리

다음 코드 예제에서는 글로벌 보조 인덱스를 사용하여 테이블을 쿼리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 프라이머리 키를 사용하여 DynamoDB 테이블을 쿼리합니다.
- 글로벌 보조 인덱스(GSI)에서 대체 액세스 패턴을 쿼리합니다.
- 테이블 쿼리와 GSI 쿼리를 비교합니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

기본 키와를 사용하는 글로벌 보조 인덱스(GSI)를 사용하여 DynamoDB 테이블을 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

```
import boto3
from boto3.dynamodb.conditions import Key


def query_table(table_name, partition_key_name, partition_key_value):
    """
    Query a DynamoDB table using its primary key.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from DynamoDB containing the query results.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
```

```
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Perform the query on the table's primary key
    response =
 table.query(KeyConditionExpression=Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value))

    return response


def query_gsi(table_name, index_name, partition_key_name, partition_key_value):
    """
    Query a Global Secondary Index (GSI) on a DynamoDB table.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        index_name (str): The name of the Global Secondary Index.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the GSI's partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the GSI's partition key to query.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from DynamoDB containing the query results.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Perform the query on the GSI
    response = table.query(
        IndexName=index_name,
 KeyConditionExpression=Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value)
    )

    return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 Query를 참조하세요.

begins_with 조건을 사용하여 테이블 쿼리

다음 코드 예제에서는 begins_with 조건을 사용하여 테이블을 쿼리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 키 조건 표현식에서 begins_with 함수를 사용합니다.
- 정렬 키의 접두사 패턴을 기준으로 항목을 필터링합니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

AWS SDK for Python (Boto3)로 정렬 키에 begins_with 조건을 사용하여 DynamoDB 테이블을 쿼리합니다.

```
import boto3
from boto3.dynamodb.conditions import Key


def query_with_begins_with(
    table_name, partition_key_name, partition_key_value, sort_key_name, prefix
):
    """
    Query a DynamoDB table with a begins_with condition on the sort key.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.
        sort_key_name (str): The name of the sort key attribute.
        prefix (str): The prefix to match at the beginning of the sort key.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from DynamoDB containing the query results.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Perform the query with a begins_with condition on the sort key
    key_condition = Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value) & Key(
        sort_key_name
    ).begins_with(prefix)
    response = table.query(KeyConditionExpression=key_condition)

    return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 Query를 참조하세요.

날짜 범위를 사용하여 테이블 쿼리

다음 코드 예제에서는 정렬 키의 날짜 범위를 사용하여 테이블을 쿼리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 특정 날짜 범위 내의 항목을 쿼리합니다.
- 날짜 형식 정렬 키에 비교 연산자를 사용합니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

DynamoDB 테이블에서 날짜 범위 내의 항목을 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

```
from datetime import datetime, timedelta

import boto3
from boto3.dynamodb.conditions import Key


def query_with_date_range(
    table_name, partition_key_name, partition_key_value, sort_key_name, start_date,
 end_date
):
    """
    Query a DynamoDB table with a date range on the sort key.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.
        sort_key_name (str): The name of the sort key attribute (containing date
 values).
        start_date (datetime): The start date for the query range.
        end_date (datetime): The end date for the query range.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from DynamoDB containing the query results.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)
```

```
    # Format the date values as ISO 8601 strings
    # DynamoDB works well with ISO format for date values
    start_date_str = start_date.isoformat()
    end_date_str = end_date.isoformat()

    # Perform the query with a date range on the sort key using BETWEEN operator
    key_condition = Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value) &
 Key(sort_key_name).between(
        start_date_str, end_date_str
    )

    response = table.query(
        KeyConditionExpression=key_condition,
        ExpressionAttributeValues={
            ":pk_val": partition_key_value,
            ":start_date": start_date_str,
            ":end_date": end_date_str,
        },
    )

    return response


def query_with_date_range_by_month(
    table_name, partition_key_name, partition_key_value, sort_key_name, year, month
):
    """
    Query a DynamoDB table for a specific month's data.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.
        sort_key_name (str): The name of the sort key attribute (containing date
 values).
        year (int): The year to query.
        month (int): The month to query (1-12).

    Returns:
        dict: The response from DynamoDB containing the query results.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)
```

```
    # Calculate the start and end dates for the specified month
    if month == 12:
        next_year = year + 1
        next_month = 1
    else:
        next_year = year
        next_month = month + 1

    start_date = datetime(year, month, 1)
    end_date = datetime(next_year, next_month, 1) - timedelta(microseconds=1)

    # Format the date values as ISO 8601 strings
    start_date_str = start_date.isoformat()
    end_date_str = end_date.isoformat()

    # Perform the query with a date range on the sort key
    key_condition = Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value) &
Key(sort_key_name).between(
        start_date_str, end_date_str
    )

    response = table.query(KeyConditionExpression=key_condition)

    return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 Query를 참조하세요.

복잡한 필터 표현식을 사용하여 테이블 쿼리

다음 코드 예제에서는 복잡한 필터 표현식을 사용하여 테이블을 쿼리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 쿼리 결과에 복잡한 필터 표현식을 적용합니다.
- 논리적 연산자를 사용하여 여러 조건을 결합합니다.
- 키가 아닌 속성을 기준으로 항목을 필터링합니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

를 사용하여 복잡한 필터 표현식을 사용하여 DynamoDB 테이블을 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

```
import boto3
from boto3.dynamodb.conditions import Attr, Key


def query_with_complex_filter(
    table_name,
    partition_key_name,
    partition_key_value,
    min_rating=None,
    status_list=None,
    max_price=None,
):
    """
    Query a DynamoDB table with a complex filter expression.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.
        min_rating (float, optional): Minimum rating value for filtering.
        status_list (list, optional): List of status values to include.
        max_price (float, optional): Maximum price value for filtering.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from DynamoDB containing the query results.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Start with the key condition expression
    key_condition = Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value)

    # Initialize the filter expression and expression attribute values
    filter_expression = None
    expression_attribute_values = {}

    # Build the filter expression based on provided parameters
    if min_rating is not None:
```

```
        filter_expression = Attr("rating").gte(min_rating)
        expression_attribute_values[":min_rating"] = min_rating

    if status_list and len(status_list) > 0:
        status_condition = None
        for i, status in enumerate(status_list):
            status_value_name = f":status{i}"
            expression_attribute_values[status_value_name] = status

            if status_condition is None:
                status_condition = Attr("status").eq(status)
            else:
                status_condition = status_condition | Attr("status").eq(status)

        if filter_expression is None:
            filter_expression = status_condition
        else:
            filter_expression = filter_expression & status_condition

    if max_price is not None:
        price_condition = Attr("price").lte(max_price)
        expression_attribute_values[":max_price"] = max_price

        if filter_expression is None:
            filter_expression = price_condition
        else:
            filter_expression = filter_expression & price_condition

    # Prepare the query parameters
    query_params = {"KeyConditionExpression": key_condition}

    if filter_expression:
        query_params["FilterExpression"] = filter_expression
        if expression_attribute_values:
            query_params["ExpressionAttributeValues"] = expression_attribute_values

    # Execute the query
    response = table.query(**query_params)
    return response


def query_with_complex_filter_and_or(
    table_name,
    partition_key_name,
```

```
    partition_key_value,
    category=None,
    min_rating=None,
    max_price=None,
):
    """
    Query a DynamoDB table with a complex filter expression using AND and OR
 operators.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.
        category (str, optional): Category value for filtering.
        min_rating (float, optional): Minimum rating value for filtering.
        max_price (float, optional): Maximum price value for filtering.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from DynamoDB containing the query results.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Start with the key condition expression
    key_condition = Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value)

    # Build a complex filter expression with AND and OR operators
    filter_expression = None
    expression_attribute_values = {}

    # Build the category condition
    if category:
        filter_expression = Attr("category").eq(category)
        expression_attribute_values[":category"] = category

    # Build the rating and price condition (rating >= min_rating OR price <=
 max_price)
    rating_price_condition = None

    if min_rating is not None:
        rating_price_condition = Attr("rating").gte(min_rating)
        expression_attribute_values[":min_rating"] = min_rating
```

```
    if max_price is not None:
        price_condition = Attr("price").lte(max_price)
        expression_attribute_values[":max_price"] = max_price

        if rating_price_condition is None:
            rating_price_condition = price_condition
        else:
            rating_price_condition = rating_price_condition | price_condition

    # Combine the conditions
    if rating_price_condition:
        if filter_expression is None:
            filter_expression = rating_price_condition
        else:
            filter_expression = filter_expression & rating_price_condition

    # Prepare the query parameters
    query_params = {"KeyConditionExpression": key_condition}

    if filter_expression:
        query_params["FilterExpression"] = filter_expression
        if expression_attribute_values:
            query_params["ExpressionAttributeValues"] = expression_attribute_values

    # Execute the query
    response = table.query(**query_params)
    return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 Query를 참조하세요.

동적 필터 표현식을 사용하여 테이블 쿼리

다음 코드 예제에서는 동적 필터 표현식을 사용하여 테이블을 쿼리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 런타임에 동적으로 필터 표현식을 작성합니다.
- 사용자 입력 또는 애플리케이션 상태를 기반으로 필터 조건을 구성합니다.
- 조건부로 필터 기준을 추가하거나 제거합니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

를 사용하여 동적으로 구성된 필터 표현식을 사용하여 DynamoDB 테이블을 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

```
import boto3
from boto3.dynamodb.conditions import Attr, Key


def query_with_dynamic_filter(
    table_name, partition_key_name, partition_key_value, filter_conditions=None
):
    """
    Query a DynamoDB table with a dynamically constructed filter expression.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.
        filter_conditions (dict, optional): A dictionary of filter conditions where
            keys are attribute names and values are dictionaries with 'operator' and
 'value'.
            Example: {'rating': {'operator': '>=', 'value': 4}, 'status':
 {'operator': '=', 'value': 'active'}}

    Returns:
        dict: The response from DynamoDB containing the query results.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Start with the key condition expression
    key_condition = Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value)

    # Initialize variables for the filter expression and attribute values
    filter_expression = None
    expression_attribute_values = {":pk_val": partition_key_value}

    # Dynamically build the filter expression if filter conditions are provided
    if filter_conditions:
        for attr_name, condition in filter_conditions.items():
            operator = condition.get("operator")
            value = condition.get("value")
```

```
            attr_value_name = f":{attr_name}"
            expression_attribute_values[attr_value_name] = value

            # Create the appropriate filter expression based on the operator
            current_condition = None
            if operator == "=":
                current_condition = Attr(attr_name).eq(value)
            elif operator == "!=":
                current_condition = Attr(attr_name).ne(value)
            elif operator == ">":
                current_condition = Attr(attr_name).gt(value)
            elif operator == ">=":
                current_condition = Attr(attr_name).gte(value)
            elif operator == "<":
                current_condition = Attr(attr_name).lt(value)
            elif operator == "<=":
                current_condition = Attr(attr_name).lte(value)
            elif operator == "contains":
                current_condition = Attr(attr_name).contains(value)
            elif operator == "begins_with":
                current_condition = Attr(attr_name).begins_with(value)

            # Combine with existing filter expression using AND
            if current_condition:
                if filter_expression is None:
                    filter_expression = current_condition
                else:
                    filter_expression = filter_expression & current_condition

    # Perform the query with the dynamically built filter expression
    query_params = {"KeyConditionExpression": key_condition}

    if filter_expression:
        query_params["FilterExpression"] = filter_expression

    response = table.query(**query_params)
    return response
```

동적 필터 표현식을와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

```
def example_usage():
    """Example of how to use the query_with_dynamic_filter function."""
    # Example parameters
    table_name = "Products"
    partition_key_name = "Category"
    partition_key_value = "Electronics"

    # Define dynamic filter conditions based on user input or runtime conditions
    user_min_rating = 4  # This could come from user input
    user_status_filter = "active"  # This could come from user input

    filter_conditions = {}

    # Only add conditions that are actually specified
    if user_min_rating is not None:
        filter_conditions["rating"] = {"operator": ">=", "value": user_min_rating}

    if user_status_filter:
        filter_conditions["status"] = {"operator": "=", "value": user_status_filter}

    print(
        f"Querying products in category '{partition_key_value}' with filter
 conditions: {filter_conditions}"
    )

    # Execute the query with dynamic filter
    response = query_with_dynamic_filter(
        table_name, partition_key_name, partition_key_value, filter_conditions
    )

    # Process the results
    items = response.get("Items", [])
    print(f"Found {len(items)} items")

    for item in items:
        print(f"Product: {item}")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 Query를 참조하세요.

필터 표현식 및 제한을 사용하여 테이블 쿼리

다음 코드 예제에서는 필터 표현식 및 제한이 있는 테이블을 쿼리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 평가되는 항목에 제한을 두어 쿼리 결과에 필터 표현식을 적용합니다.
- 제한이 필터링된 쿼리 결과에 미치는 영향을 이해합니다.
- 쿼리에서 처리되는 최대 항목 수를 제어합니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

를 사용하여 필터 표현식 및 제한으로 DynamoDB 테이블을 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

```
import boto3
from boto3.dynamodb.conditions import Attr, Key


def query_with_filter_and_limit(
    table_name,
    partition_key_name,
    partition_key_value,
    filter_attribute=None,
    filter_value=None,
    limit=10,
):
    """
    Query a DynamoDB table with a filter expression and limit the number of results.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.
        filter_attribute (str, optional): The attribute name to filter on.
        filter_value (any, optional): The value to compare against in the filter.
        limit (int, optional): The maximum number of items to evaluate. Defaults to
 10.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from DynamoDB containing the query results.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
```

```
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Build the key condition expression
    key_condition = Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value)

    # Prepare the query parameters
    query_params = {"KeyConditionExpression": key_condition, "Limit": limit}

    # Add the filter expression if filter attributes are provided
    if filter_attribute and filter_value is not None:
        query_params["FilterExpression"] = Attr(filter_attribute).gt(filter_value)
        query_params["ExpressionAttributeValues"] = {":filter_value": filter_value}

    # Execute the query
    response = table.query(**query_params)
    return response
```

제한이 있는 필터 표현식을 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

```
def example_usage():
    """Example of how to use the query_with_filter_and_limit function."""
    # Example parameters
    table_name = "ProductReviews"
    partition_key_name = "ProductId"
    partition_key_value = "P123456"
    filter_attribute = "Rating"
    filter_value = 3  # Filter for ratings > 3
    limit = 5

    print(f"Querying reviews for product '{partition_key_value}' with rating >
 {filter_value}")
    print(f"Limiting to {limit} evaluated items")

    # Execute the query with filter and limit
    response = query_with_filter_and_limit(
        table_name, partition_key_name, partition_key_value, filter_attribute,
 filter_value, limit
    )

    # Process the results
```

```
    items = response.get("Items", [])
    print(f"\nReturned {len(items)} items that passed the filter")

    for item in items:
        print(f"Review: {item}")

    # Explain the difference between Limit and actual results
    explain_limit_vs_results(response)

    # Check if there are more results
    if "LastEvaluatedKey" in response:
        print("\nThere are more results available. Use the LastEvaluatedKey for
 pagination.")
    else:
        print("\nAll matching results have been retrieved.")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 Query를 참조하세요.

중첩 속성을 사용하여 테이블 쿼리

다음 코드 예제에서는 중첩 속성이 있는 테이블을 쿼리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- DynamoDB 항목의 중첩 속성을 기준으로 액세스하고 필터링합니다.
- 문서 경로 표현식을 사용하여 중첩된 요소를 참조합니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

를 사용하여 중첩 속성으로 DynamoDB 테이블을 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

```
from typing import Any, Dict, List

import boto3
from boto3.dynamodb.conditions import Attr, Key


def query_with_nested_attributes(
    table_name: str,
    partition_key_name: str,
    partition_key_value: str,
```

```
    nested_path: str,
    comparison_operator: str,
    comparison_value: Any,
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Query a DynamoDB table and filter by nested attributes.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.
        nested_path (str): The path to the nested attribute (e.g., 'specs.weight').
        comparison_operator (str): The comparison operator to use ('=', '!=', '<',
'<=', '>', '>=').
        comparison_value (any): The value to compare against.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from DynamoDB containing the query results.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Build the key condition expression
    key_condition = Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value)

    # Build the filter expression based on the nested attribute path and comparison
operator
    filter_expression = None
    if comparison_operator == "=":
        filter_expression = Attr(nested_path).eq(comparison_value)
    elif comparison_operator == "!=":
        filter_expression = Attr(nested_path).ne(comparison_value)
    elif comparison_operator == "<":
        filter_expression = Attr(nested_path).lt(comparison_value)
    elif comparison_operator == "<=":
        filter_expression = Attr(nested_path).lte(comparison_value)
    elif comparison_operator == ">":
        filter_expression = Attr(nested_path).gt(comparison_value)
    elif comparison_operator == ">=":
        filter_expression = Attr(nested_path).gte(comparison_value)
    elif comparison_operator == "contains":
        filter_expression = Attr(nested_path).contains(comparison_value)
    elif comparison_operator == "begins_with":
```

```
        filter_expression = Attr(nested_path).begins_with(comparison_value)

    # Execute the query with the filter expression
    response = table.query(KeyConditionExpression=key_condition,
 FilterExpression=filter_expression)

    return response


def query_with_multiple_nested_attributes(
    table_name: str,
    partition_key_name: str,
    partition_key_value: str,
    nested_conditions: List[Dict[str, Any]],
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Query a DynamoDB table and filter by multiple nested attributes.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.
        nested_conditions (list): A list of dictionaries, each containing:
            - path (str): The path to the nested attribute
            - operator (str): The comparison operator
            - value (any): The value to compare against

    Returns:
        dict: The response from DynamoDB containing the query results.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Build the key condition expression
    key_condition = Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value)

    # Build the combined filter expression for all nested attributes
    combined_filter = None

    for condition in nested_conditions:
        if not isinstance(condition, dict):
            continue
        path = condition.get("path", "")
```

```
        operator = condition.get("operator", "")
        value = condition.get("value")

        if not path or not operator:
            continue

        # Build the individual filter expression
        current_filter = None
        if operator == "=":
            current_filter = Attr(path).eq(value)
        elif operator == "!=":
            current_filter = Attr(path).ne(value)
        elif operator == "<":
            current_filter = Attr(path).lt(value)
        elif operator == "<=":
            current_filter = Attr(path).lte(value)
        elif operator == ">":
            current_filter = Attr(path).gt(value)
        elif operator == ">=":
            current_filter = Attr(path).gte(value)
        elif operator == "contains":
            current_filter = Attr(path).contains(value)
        elif operator == "begins_with":
            current_filter = Attr(path).begins_with(value)

        # Combine with the existing filter using AND
        if current_filter:
            if combined_filter is None:
                combined_filter = current_filter
            else:
                combined_filter = combined_filter & current_filter

    # Execute the query with the combined filter expression
    response = table.query(KeyConditionExpression=key_condition,
FilterExpression=combined_filter)

    return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 Query를 참조하세요.

페이지 매김을 사용하여 테이블 쿼리

다음 코드 예제에서는 페이지 매김을 사용하여 테이블을 쿼리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- DynamoDB 쿼리 결과에 페이지 매김을 구현합니다.
- LastEvaluatedKey를 사용하여 후속 페이지를 검색합니다.
- Limit 파라미터를 사용하여 페이지당 항목 수를 제어합니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

를 사용하여 페이지 매김으로 DynamoDB 테이블을 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

```
import boto3
from boto3.dynamodb.conditions import Key


def query_with_pagination(
    table_name, partition_key_name, partition_key_value, page_size=25,
 max_pages=None
):
    """
    Query a DynamoDB table with pagination to handle large result sets.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.
        page_size (int, optional): The number of items to return per page. Defaults
 to 25.
        max_pages (int, optional): The maximum number of pages to retrieve. If None,
 retrieves all pages.

    Returns:
        list: All items retrieved from the query across all pages.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Initialize variables for pagination
    last_evaluated_key = None
    page_count = 0
```

```
    all_items = []

    # Paginate through the results
    while True:
        # Check if we've reached the maximum number of pages
        if max_pages is not None and page_count >= max_pages:
            break

        # Prepare the query parameters
        query_params = {
            "KeyConditionExpression":
 Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value),
            "Limit": page_size,
        }

        # Add the ExclusiveStartKey if we have a LastEvaluatedKey from a previous
 query
        if last_evaluated_key:
            query_params["ExclusiveStartKey"] = last_evaluated_key

        # Execute the query
        response = table.query(**query_params)

        # Process the current page of results
        items = response.get("Items", [])
        all_items.extend(items)

        # Update pagination tracking
        page_count += 1

        # Get the LastEvaluatedKey for the next page, if any
        last_evaluated_key = response.get("LastEvaluatedKey")

        # If there's no LastEvaluatedKey, we've reached the end of the results
        if not last_evaluated_key:
            break

    return all_items


def query_with_pagination_generator(
    table_name, partition_key_name, partition_key_value, page_size=25
):
    """
```

```
    Query a DynamoDB table with pagination using a generator to handle large result
sets.
    This approach is memory-efficient as it yields one page at a time.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.
        page_size (int, optional): The number of items to return per page. Defaults
to 25.

    Yields:
        tuple: A tuple containing (items, page_number, last_page) where:
            - items is a list of items for the current page
            - page_number is the current page number (starting from 1)
            - last_page is a boolean indicating if this is the last page
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Initialize variables for pagination
    last_evaluated_key = None
    page_number = 0

    # Paginate through the results
    while True:
        # Prepare the query parameters
        query_params = {
            "KeyConditionExpression":
Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value),
            "Limit": page_size,
        }

        # Add the ExclusiveStartKey if we have a LastEvaluatedKey from a previous
query
        if last_evaluated_key:
            query_params["ExclusiveStartKey"] = last_evaluated_key

        # Execute the query
        response = table.query(**query_params)

        # Get the current page of results
        items = response.get("Items", [])
```

```
        page_number += 1

        # Get the LastEvaluatedKey for the next page, if any
        last_evaluated_key = response.get("LastEvaluatedKey")

        # Determine if this is the last page
        is_last_page = last_evaluated_key is None

        # Yield the current page of results
        yield (items, page_number, is_last_page)

        # If there's no LastEvaluatedKey, we've reached the end of the results
        if is_last_page:
            break
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 Query를 참조하세요.

강력하게 일관된 읽기를 사용하여 테이블 쿼리

다음 코드 예제에서는 강력히 일관된 읽기로 테이블을 쿼리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- DynamoDB 쿼리의 일관성 수준을 구성합니다.
- 강력하게 일관된 읽기를 사용하여 최신 데이터를 가져옵니다.
- 최종 일관성과 강력한 일관성의 장단점을 이해합니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

를 사용하여 강력히 일관된 읽기 옵션을 사용하여 DynamoDB 테이블을 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

```
import time

import boto3
from boto3.dynamodb.conditions import Key


def query_with_consistent_read(
    table_name,
```

```
    partition_key_name,
    partition_key_value,
    sort_key_name=None,
    sort_key_value=None,
    consistent_read=True,
):
    """
    Query a DynamoDB table with the option for strongly consistent reads.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.
        sort_key_name (str, optional): The name of the sort key attribute.
        sort_key_value (str, optional): The value of the sort key to query.
        consistent_read (bool, optional): Whether to use strongly consistent reads.
 Defaults to True.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from DynamoDB containing the query results.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Build the key condition expression
    key_condition = Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value)

    if sort_key_name and sort_key_value:
        key_condition = key_condition & Key(sort_key_name).eq(sort_key_value)

    # Perform the query with the consistent read option
    response = table.query(KeyConditionExpression=key_condition,
 ConsistentRead=consistent_read)

    return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 Query를 참조하세요.

TTL 항목에 대한 쿼리

다음 코드 예제에서는 TTL 항목을 쿼리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

필터링된 표현식을 쿼리하여를 사용하여 DynamoDB 테이블에서 TTL 항목을 수집합니다 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

```
from datetime import datetime

import boto3


def query_dynamodb_items(table_name, partition_key):
    """

    :param table_name: Name of the DynamoDB table
    :param partition_key:
    :return:
    """
    try:
        # Initialize a DynamoDB resource
        dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb", region_name="us-east-1")

        # Specify your table
        table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

        # Get the current time in epoch format
        current_time = int(datetime.now().timestamp())

        # Perform the query operation with a filter expression to exclude expired
 items
        # response = table.query(
        #
 KeyConditionExpression=boto3.dynamodb.conditions.Key('partitionKey').eq(partition_key),
        #
 FilterExpression=boto3.dynamodb.conditions.Attr('expireAt').gt(current_time)
        # )
        response = table.query(

 KeyConditionExpression=dynamodb.conditions.Key("partitionKey").eq(partition_key),
            FilterExpression=dynamodb.conditions.Attr("expireAt").gt(current_time),
        )
```

```
        # Print the items that are not expired
        for item in response["Items"]:
            print(item)

    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error querying items: {e}")


# Call the function with your values
query_dynamodb_items("Music", "your-partition-key-value")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 Query를 참조하세요.

날짜 및 시간 패턴을 사용하여 테이블 쿼리

다음 코드 예제에서는 날짜 및 시간 패턴을 사용하여 테이블을 쿼리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- DynamoDB에 날짜/시간 값을 저장하고 쿼리합니다.
- 정렬 키를 사용하여 날짜 범위 쿼리를 구현합니다.
- 효과적인 쿼리를 위해 날짜 문자열의 형식을 지정합니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

를 사용하여 정렬 키의 날짜 범위를 사용하여 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

```
from datetime import datetime, timedelta

import boto3
from boto3.dynamodb.conditions import Key


def query_with_date_range(
    table_name, partition_key_name, partition_key_value, sort_key_name, start_date,
 end_date
):
    """
    Query a DynamoDB table with a date range on the sort key.

    Args:
```

```
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.
        sort_key_name (str): The name of the sort key attribute (containing date
 values).
        start_date (datetime): The start date for the query range.
        end_date (datetime): The end date for the query range.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from DynamoDB containing the query results.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Format the date values as ISO 8601 strings
    # DynamoDB works well with ISO format for date values
    start_date_str = start_date.isoformat()
    end_date_str = end_date.isoformat()

    # Perform the query with a date range on the sort key using BETWEEN operator
    key_condition = Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value) &
 Key(sort_key_name).between(
        start_date_str, end_date_str
    )

    response = table.query(
        KeyConditionExpression=key_condition,
        ExpressionAttributeValues={
            ":pk_val": partition_key_value,
            ":start_date": start_date_str,
            ":end_date": end_date_str,
        },
    )

    return response


def query_with_date_range_by_month(
    table_name, partition_key_name, partition_key_value, sort_key_name, year, month
):
    """
    Query a DynamoDB table for a specific month's data.
```

```
    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.
        sort_key_name (str): The name of the sort key attribute (containing date
values).
        year (int): The year to query.
        month (int): The month to query (1-12).

    Returns:
        dict: The response from DynamoDB containing the query results.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Calculate the start and end dates for the specified month
    if month == 12:
        next_year = year + 1
        next_month = 1
    else:
        next_year = year
        next_month = month + 1

    start_date = datetime(year, month, 1)
    end_date = datetime(next_year, next_month, 1) - timedelta(microseconds=1)

    # Format the date values as ISO 8601 strings
    start_date_str = start_date.isoformat()
    end_date_str = end_date.isoformat()

    # Perform the query with a date range on the sort key
    key_condition = Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value) &
Key(sort_key_name).between(
        start_date_str, end_date_str
    )

    response = table.query(KeyConditionExpression=key_condition)

    return response
```

에서 날짜-시간 변수를 사용하여 쿼리합니다 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

```
from datetime import datetime, timedelta

import boto3
from boto3.dynamodb.conditions import Key


def query_with_datetime(
    table_name, partition_key_name, partition_key_value, sort_key_name, start_date,
 end_date
):
    """
    Query a DynamoDB table with a date range filter on the sort key.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.
        sort_key_name (str): The name of the sort key attribute (containing date/
time values).
        start_date (datetime): The start date/time for the query range.
        end_date (datetime): The end date/time for the query range.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from DynamoDB containing the query results.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Format the date/time values as ISO 8601 strings
    # DynamoDB works well with ISO format for date/time values
    start_date_str = start_date.isoformat()
    end_date_str = end_date.isoformat()

    # Perform the query with a date range on the sort key
    key_condition = Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value) &
 Key(sort_key_name).between(
        start_date_str, end_date_str
    )

    response = table.query(
        KeyConditionExpression=key_condition,
```

```
        ExpressionAttributeValues={
            ":pk_val": partition_key_value,
            ":start_date": start_date_str,
            ":end_date": end_date_str,
        },
    )

    return response



def example_usage():
    """Example of how to use the query_with_datetime function."""
    # Example parameters
    table_name = "Events"
    partition_key_name = "EventType"
    partition_key_value = "UserLogin"
    sort_key_name = "Timestamp"

    # Create date/time variables for the query
    end_date = datetime.now()
    start_date = end_date - timedelta(days=7)  # Query events from the last 7 days

    print(f"Querying events from {start_date.isoformat()} to
 {end_date.isoformat()}")

    # Execute the query
    response = query_with_datetime(
        table_name, partition_key_name, partition_key_value, sort_key_name,
 start_date, end_date
    )

    # Process the results
    items = response.get("Items", [])
    print(f"Found {len(items)} items")

    for item in items:
        print(f"Event: {item}")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 Query를 참조하세요.

업데이트 표현식 순서 이해

다음 코드 예제에서는 업데이트 표현식 순서를 이해하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- DynamoDB가 업데이트 표현식을 처리하는 방법을 알아봅니다.
- 업데이트 표현식의 연산 순서를 이해합니다.
- 표현식 평가를 이해하여 예상치 못한 결과를 방지합니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

를 사용하여 업데이트 표현식 순서를 보여줍니다 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

```
import boto3
import json
from typing import Any, Dict, Optional


def update_with_multiple_actions(
    table_name: str,
    key: Dict[str, Any],
    update_expression: str,
    expression_attribute_names: Optional[Dict[str, str]] = None,
    expression_attribute_values: Optional[Dict[str, Any]] = None,
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Update an item with multiple actions in a single update expression.

    This function demonstrates how to use multiple actions in a single update
 expression
    and how DynamoDB processes these actions.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        update_expression (str): The update expression with multiple actions.
        expression_attribute_names (Optional[Dict[str, str]]): Expression attribute
 name placeholders.
        expression_attribute_values (Optional[Dict[str, Any]]): Expression attribute
 value placeholders.

    Returns:
```

```
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the updated attribute
 values.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Prepare the update parameters
    update_params = {
        "Key": key,
        "UpdateExpression": update_expression,
        "ReturnValues": "UPDATED_NEW",
    }

    # Add expression attribute names if provided
    if expression_attribute_names:
        update_params["ExpressionAttributeNames"] = expression_attribute_names

    # Add expression attribute values if provided
    if expression_attribute_values:
        update_params["ExpressionAttributeValues"] = expression_attribute_values

    # Execute the update
    response = table.update_item(**update_params)

    return response


def demonstrate_value_copying(table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any]) -> Dict[str,
 Any]:
    """
    Demonstrate that variables hold copies of existing values before modifications.

    This function creates an item with initial values, then updates it with an
 expression
    that uses the values of attributes before they are modified in the same
 expression.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to create and update.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: A dictionary containing the results of the demonstration.
```

```
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Step 1: Create an item with initial values
    initial_item = key.copy()
    initial_item.update({"a": 1, "b": 2, "c": 3})

    table.put_item(Item=initial_item)

    # Step 2: Get the item to verify initial state
    response_before = table.get_item(Key=key)
    item_before = response_before.get("Item", {})

    # Step 3: Update the item with an expression that uses values before they are
 modified
    # This expression removes 'a', then sets 'b' to the value of 'a', and 'c' to the
 value of 'b'
    update_response = table.update_item(
        Key=key, UpdateExpression="REMOVE a SET b = a, c = b",
 ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW"
    )

    # Step 4: Get the item to verify final state
    response_after = table.get_item(Key=key)
    item_after = response_after.get("Item", {})

    # Return the results
    return {
        "initial_state": item_before,
        "update_response": update_response,
        "final_state": item_after,
    }


def demonstrate_action_order(table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any]) -> Dict[str,
 Any]:
    """
    Demonstrate the order in which different action types are processed.

    This function creates an item with initial values, then updates it with an
 expression
    that includes multiple action types (SET, REMOVE, ADD, DELETE) to show the order
```

```
    in which they are processed.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to create and update.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: A dictionary containing the results of the demonstration.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Step 1: Create an item with initial values
    initial_item = key.copy()
    initial_item.update(
        {
            "counter": 10,
            "set_attr": set(["A", "B", "C"]),
            "to_remove": "This will be removed",
            "to_modify": "Original value",
        }
    )

    table.put_item(Item=initial_item)

    # Step 2: Get the item to verify initial state
    response_before = table.get_item(Key=key)
    item_before = response_before.get("Item", {})

    # Step 3: Update the item with multiple action types
    # The actions will be processed in this order: REMOVE, SET, ADD, DELETE
    update_response = table.update_item(
        Key=key,
        UpdateExpression="REMOVE to_remove SET to_modify = :new_value ADD
counter :increment DELETE set_attr :elements",
        ExpressionAttributeValues={
            ":new_value": "Updated value",
            ":increment": 5,
            ":elements": set(["B"]),
        },
        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
    )
```

```
    # Step 4: Get the item to verify final state
    response_after = table.get_item(Key=key)
    item_after = response_after.get("Item", {})

    # Return the results
    return {
        "initial_state": item_before,
        "update_response": update_response,
        "final_state": item_after,
    }


def update_with_multiple_set_actions(
    table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any], attributes: Dict[str, Any]
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Update multiple attributes with a single SET action.

    This function demonstrates how to update multiple attributes in a single SET
 action,
    which is more efficient than using multiple separate update operations.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        attributes (Dict[str, Any]): The attributes to update and their new values.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the updated attribute
 values.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Build the update expression and expression attribute values
    update_expression = "SET "
    expression_attribute_values = {}

    # Add each attribute to the update expression
    for i, (attr_name, attr_value) in enumerate(attributes.items()):
        value_placeholder = f":val{i}"

        if i > 0:
```

```
            update_expression += ", "
        update_expression += f"{attr_name} = {value_placeholder}"

        expression_attribute_values[value_placeholder] = attr_value

    # Execute the update
    response = table.update_item(
        Key=key,
        UpdateExpression=update_expression,
        ExpressionAttributeValues=expression_attribute_values,
        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
    )

    return response


def update_with_conditional_value_copying(
    table_name: str,
    key: Dict[str, Any],
    source_attribute: str,
    target_attribute: str,
    default_value: Any,
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Update an attribute with a value from another attribute or a default value.

    This function demonstrates how to use if_not_exists to conditionally copy a
 value
    from one attribute to another, or use a default value if the source doesn't
 exist.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        source_attribute (str): The attribute to copy the value from.
        target_attribute (str): The attribute to update.
        default_value (Any): The default value to use if the source attribute
 doesn't exist.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the updated attribute
 values.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
```

```
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Use if_not_exists to conditionally copy the value
    response = table.update_item(
        Key=key,
        UpdateExpression=f"SET {target_attribute} =
 if_not_exists({source_attribute}, :default)",
        ExpressionAttributeValues={":default": default_value},
        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
    )

    return response
```

를 사용한 업데이트 표현식 순서의 사용 예입니다 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

```
def example_usage():
    """Example of how to use update expression order of operations in DynamoDB."""
    # Example parameters
    table_name = "OrderProcessing"
    key = {"OrderId": "order123"}

    print("Example 1: Demonstrating value copying in update expressions")
    try:
        results = demonstrate_value_copying(table_name=table_name, key=key)

        print(f"Initial state: {json.dumps(results['initial_state'], default=str)}")
        print(f"Update response: {json.dumps(results['update_response'],
 default=str)}")
        print(f"Final state: {json.dumps(results['final_state'], default=str)}")

        print("\nExplanation:")
        print("1. The initial state had a=1, b=2, c=3")
        print("2. The update expression 'REMOVE a SET b = a, c = b' did the
 following:")
        print("   - Copied the value of 'a' (which was 1) to be used for 'b'")
        print("   - Copied the value of 'b' (which was 2) to be used for 'c'")
        print("   - Removed the attribute 'a'")
        print("3. The final state has b=1, c=2, and 'a' is removed")
        print(
```

```
            "4. This demonstrates that DynamoDB uses the values of attributes as
they were BEFORE any modifications"
        )
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error demonstrating value copying: {e}")

    print("\nExample 2: Demonstrating the order of different action types")
    try:
        results = demonstrate_action_order(table_name=table_name, key={"OrderId":
"order456"})

        print(f"Initial state: {json.dumps(results['initial_state'], default=str)}")
        print(f"Update response: {json.dumps(results['update_response'],
default=str)}")
        print(f"Final state: {json.dumps(results['final_state'], default=str)}")

        print("\nExplanation:")
        print("1. The update expression contained multiple action types: REMOVE,
SET, ADD, DELETE")
        print("2. DynamoDB processes these actions in this order: REMOVE, SET, ADD,
DELETE")
        print("3. First, 'to_remove' was removed")
        print("4. Then, 'to_modify' was set to a new value")
        print("5. Next, 'counter' was incremented by 5")
        print("6. Finally, 'B' was removed from the set attribute")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error demonstrating action order: {e}")

    print("\nExample 3: Updating multiple attributes in a single SET action")
    try:
        response = update_with_multiple_set_actions(
            table_name=table_name,
            key={"OrderId": "order789"},
            attributes={
                "Status": "Shipped",
                "ShippingDate": "2025-05-14",
                "TrackingNumber": "1Z999AA10123456784",
            },
        )

        print(
            f"Multiple attributes updated successfully:
{json.dumps(response.get('Attributes', {}), default=str)}"
        )
```

```
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error updating multiple attributes: {e}")

    print("\nExample 4: Conditional value copying with if_not_exists")
    try:
        response = update_with_conditional_value_copying(
            table_name=table_name,
            key={"OrderId": "order101"},
            source_attribute="PreferredShippingMethod",
            target_attribute="ShippingMethod",
            default_value="Standard",
        )

        print(
            f"Conditional value copying result:
{json.dumps(response.get('Attributes', {}), default=str)}"
        )
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error with conditional value copying: {e}")

    print("\nKey Points About Update Expression Order of Operations:")
    print(
        "1. Variables in expressions hold copies of attribute values as they existed
BEFORE any modifications"
    )
    print(
        "2. Multiple actions in an update expression are processed in this order:
REMOVE, SET, ADD, DELETE"
    )
    print("3. Within each action type, operations are processed from left to right")
    print("4. You can reference the same attribute multiple times in an expression")
    print("5. You can use if_not_exists() to conditionally set values based on
attribute existence")
    print(
        "6. Using a single update expression with multiple actions is more efficient
than multiple separate updates"
    )
    print("7. The update expression is atomic - either all actions succeed or none
do")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 UpdateItem를 참조하세요.

테이블의 웜 처리량 설정 업데이트

다음 코드 예제에서는 테이블의 웜 처리량 설정을 업데이트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

AWS SDK for Python (Boto3)를 사용하여 기존 DynamoDB 테이블에서 웜 처리량 설정을 업데이트합니다.

```
from boto3 import client
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError


def update_dynamodb_table_warm_throughput(
    table_name,
    table_read_units,
    table_write_units,
    gsi_name,
    gsi_read_units,
    gsi_write_units,
    region_name="us-east-1",
):
    """
    Updates the warm throughput of a DynamoDB table and a global secondary index.

    :param table_name: The name of the table to update.
    :param table_read_units: The new read units per second for the table's warm
 throughput.
    :param table_write_units: The new write units per second for the table's warm
 throughput.
    :param gsi_name: The name of the global secondary index to update.
    :param gsi_read_units: The new read units per second for the GSI's warm
 throughput.
    :param gsi_write_units: The new write units per second for the GSI's warm
 throughput.
    :param region_name: The AWS Region name to target. defaults to us-east-1
    :return: The response from the update_table operation
    """
    try:
        ddb = client("dynamodb", region_name=region_name)

        # Update the table's warm throughput
        table_warm_throughput = {
            "ReadUnitsPerSecond": table_read_units,
```

```
            "WriteUnitsPerSecond": table_write_units,
        }

        # Update the global secondary index's warm throughput
        gsi_warm_throughput = {
            "ReadUnitsPerSecond": gsi_read_units,
            "WriteUnitsPerSecond": gsi_write_units,
        }

        # Construct the global secondary index update
        global_secondary_index_update = [
            {"Update": {"IndexName": gsi_name, "WarmThroughput":
 gsi_warm_throughput}}
        ]

        # Construct the update table request
        update_table_request = {
            "TableName": table_name,
            "GlobalSecondaryIndexUpdates": global_secondary_index_update,
            "WarmThroughput": table_warm_throughput,
        }

        # Update the table
        response = ddb.update_table(**update_table_request)
        print("Table updated successfully!")
        return response  # Make sure to return the response
    except ClientError as e:
        print(f"Error updating table: {e}")
        raise e
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 UpdateTable을 참조하십시오.

항목의 TTL 업데이트

다음 코드 예제에서는 항목의 TTL을 업데이트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

```
from datetime import datetime, timedelta

import boto3
```

```
def update_dynamodb_item(table_name, region, primary_key, sort_key):
    """
    Update an existing DynamoDB item with a TTL.
    :param table_name: Name of the DynamoDB table
    :param region: AWS Region of the table - example `us-east-1`
    :param primary_key: one attribute known as the partition key.
    :param sort_key: Also known as a range attribute.
    :return: Void (nothing)
    """
    try:
        # Create the DynamoDB resource.
        dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb", region_name=region)
        table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

        # Get the current time in epoch second format
        current_time = int(datetime.now().timestamp())

        # Calculate the expireAt time (90 days from now) in epoch second format
        expire_at = int((datetime.now() + timedelta(days=90)).timestamp())

        table.update_item(
            Key={"partitionKey": primary_key, "sortKey": sort_key},
            UpdateExpression="set updatedAt=:c, expireAt=:e",
            ExpressionAttributeValues={":c": current_time, ":e": expire_at},
        )

        print("Item updated successfully.")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error updating item: {e}")


# Replace with your own values
update_dynamodb_item(
    "your-table-name", "us-west-2", "your-partition-key-value", "your-sort-key-
value"
)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 UpdateItem를 참조하세요.

API Gateway를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon API Gateway에서 호출한 AWS Lambda 함수를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

이 예제에서는 AWS Lambda 함수를 대상으로 하는 Amazon API Gateway REST API를 생성하고 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다. Lambda 핸들러는 HTTP 메서드를 기반으로 라우팅하는 방법, 쿼리 문자열, 헤더 및 본문에서 데이터를 가져오는 방법, JSON 응답을 반환하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- Lambda 함수를 배포합니다.
- API Gateway REST API를 생성합니다.
- Lambda 함수를 대상으로 하는 REST 리소스를 생성합니다.
- API Gateway가 Lambda 함수를 간접 호출할 수 있는 권한을 부여합니다.
- 요청 패키지를 사용하여 REST API에 요청을 보냅니다.
- 데모 중에 생성된 모든 리소스를 정리합니다.

이 예제는 GitHub에서 가장 잘 볼 수 있습니다. 전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

원자성 카운터 작업 사용

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB에서 원자성 카운터 작업을 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- ADD 및 SET 작업을 사용하여 원자적으로 카운터를 증가시킵니다.
- 존재하지 않을 수 있는 카운터를 안전하게 증가시킵니다.
- 카운터 작업에 대한 낙관적 잠금을 구현합니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

를 사용하여 원자성 카운터 작업을 시연합니다 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

```
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError
from typing import Any, Dict, Union


def increment_counter_with_add(
    table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any], counter_name: str, increment_value: int =
 1
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Increment a counter attribute using the ADD operation.

    This function demonstrates the atomic ADD operation, which is ideal for
    incrementing counters without the risk of race conditions.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        counter_name (str): The name of the counter attribute.
        increment_value (int, optional): The value to increment by. Defaults to 1.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the updated attribute
 values.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Use the ADD operation to atomically increment the counter
    response = table.update_item(
        Key=key,
        UpdateExpression="ADD #counter :increment",
        ExpressionAttributeNames={"#counter": counter_name},
        ExpressionAttributeValues={":increment": increment_value},
        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
    )

    return response


def increment_counter_with_set(
```

```
    table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any], counter_name: str, increment_value: int =
 1
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Increment a counter attribute using the SET operation with an expression.

    This function demonstrates using SET with an expression to increment a counter.
    While this works, it's generally recommended to use ADD for simple increments.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        counter_name (str): The name of the counter attribute.
        increment_value (int, optional): The value to increment by. Defaults to 1.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the updated attribute
 values.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Use the SET operation with an expression to increment the counter
    response = table.update_item(
        Key=key,
        UpdateExpression="SET #counter = #counter + :increment",
        ExpressionAttributeNames={"#counter": counter_name},
        ExpressionAttributeValues={":increment": increment_value},
        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
    )

    return response


def increment_counter_safely(
    table_name: str,
    key: Dict[str, Any],
    counter_name: str,
    increment_value: int = 1,
    initial_value: int = 0,
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
```

```
    Increment a counter attribute safely, handling the case where it might not
 exist.

    This function demonstrates a best practice for incrementing counters by using
    the if_not_exists function to handle the case where the counter doesn't exist
 yet.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        counter_name (str): The name of the counter attribute.
        increment_value (int, optional): The value to increment by. Defaults to 1.
        initial_value (int, optional): The initial value if the counter doesn't
 exist. Defaults to 0.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the updated attribute
 values.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Use SET with if_not_exists to safely increment the counter
    response = table.update_item(
        Key=key,
        UpdateExpression="SET #counter = if_not_exists(#counter, :initial)
 + :increment",
        ExpressionAttributeNames={"#counter": counter_name},
        ExpressionAttributeValues={":increment": increment_value, ":initial":
 initial_value},
        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
    )

    return response


def atomic_conditional_increment(
    table_name: str,
    key: Dict[str, Any],
    counter_name: str,
    condition_attribute: str,
    condition_value: Any,
    increment_value: int = 1,
```

```
) -> Union[Dict[str, Any], None]:
    """
    Atomically increment a counter only if a condition is met.

    This function demonstrates combining atomic counter operations with
    conditional expressions for more complex update scenarios.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        counter_name (str): The name of the counter attribute.
        condition_attribute (str): The attribute to check in the condition.
        condition_value (Any): The value to compare against.
        increment_value (int, optional): The value to increment by. Defaults to 1.

    Returns:
        Optional[Dict[str, Any]]: The response from DynamoDB if successful, None if
condition failed.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    try:
        # Use ADD with a condition expression
        response = table.update_item(
            Key=key,
            UpdateExpression="ADD #counter :increment",
            ConditionExpression="#condition = :value",
            ExpressionAttributeNames={"#counter": counter_name, "#condition":
condition_attribute},
            ExpressionAttributeValues={":increment": increment_value, ":value":
condition_value},
            ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
        )
        return response
    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ConditionalCheckFailedException":
            # Condition was not met
            return None
        else:
            # Other error occurred
            raise
```

를 사용한 원자성 카운터 작업 사용의 예입니다 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

```
def example_usage():
    """Example of how to use the atomic counter operations functions."""
    # Example parameters
    table_name = "GameScores"
    key = {"UserId": "user123", "GameId": "game456"}
    counter_name = "Score"

    print("Example 1: Incrementing a counter with ADD operation")
    try:
        response = increment_counter_with_add(
            table_name=table_name, key=key, counter_name=counter_name,
 increment_value=10
        )
        print(
            f"Counter incremented successfully. New value:
 {response.get('Attributes', {}).get(counter_name)}"
        )
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error incrementing counter with ADD: {e}")

    print("\nExample 2: Incrementing a counter with SET operation")
    try:
        response = increment_counter_with_set(
            table_name=table_name, key=key, counter_name=counter_name,
 increment_value=5
        )
        print(
            f"Counter incremented successfully. New value:
 {response.get('Attributes', {}).get(counter_name)}"
        )
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error incrementing counter with SET: {e}")

    print("\nExample 3: Safely incrementing a counter that might not exist")
    try:
        new_key = {"UserId": "newuser789", "GameId": "game456"}
        response = increment_counter_safely(
            table_name=table_name,
```

```
            key=new_key,
            counter_name=counter_name,
            increment_value=15,
            initial_value=100,
        )
        print(
            f"Counter safely incremented. New value: {response.get('Attributes',
{}).get(counter_name)}"
        )
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error safely incrementing counter: {e}")

    print("\nExample 4: Conditional counter increment")
    try:
        # Fix for mypy: Handle the case where response might be None
        result = atomic_conditional_increment(
            table_name=table_name,
            key=key,
            counter_name="Achievements",
            condition_attribute="Level",
            condition_value=5,
            increment_value=1,
        )

        if result is not None:
            print(
                f"Conditional increment succeeded. New value:
{result.get('Attributes', {}).get('Achievements')}"
            )
        else:
            print("Conditional increment failed because condition was not met.")
        if response:
            print(
                f"Conditional increment succeeded. New value:
{response.get('Attributes', {}).get('Achievements')}"
            )
        else:
            print("Conditional increment failed because condition was not met.")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error with conditional increment: {e}")

    print("\nComparison of ADD vs SET for counter operations:")
    print("1. ADD is specifically designed for atomic numeric increments and set
operations")
```

```
    print("2. SET with an expression can be used for more complex calculations")
    print("3. Both operations are atomic, preventing race conditions")
    print("4. ADD is more concise for simple increments")
    print("5. SET with if_not_exists() is recommended when the attribute might not
 exist")
    print("6. For counters, ADD is generally preferred for clarity and simplicity")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 UpdateItem를 참조하세요.

조건부 작업 사용

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB에서 조건부 작업을 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 데이터 덮어쓰기를 방지하기 위해 조건부 쓰기를 구현합니다.
- 조건 표현식을 사용하여 비즈니스 규칙을 적용합니다.
- 조건부 검사 실패를 원활하게 처리합니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

를 사용하여 조건부 작업을 시연합니다 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

```
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError
from typing import Any, Dict, Optional, Tuple, Union


def conditional_update(
    table_name: str,
    key: Dict[str, Any],
    condition_attribute: str,
    condition_value: Any,
    update_attribute: str,
    update_value: Any,
) -> Tuple[bool, Optional[Dict[str, Any]]]:
    """
    Update an item only if a condition is met.

    This function demonstrates how to perform a conditional update operation
```

```
    and determine if the condition was met.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        condition_attribute (str): The attribute to check in the condition.
        condition_value (Any): The value to compare against.
        update_attribute (str): The attribute to update.
        update_value (Any): The new value to set.

    Returns:
        Tuple[bool, Optional[Dict[str, Any]]]: A tuple containing:
            - A boolean indicating if the update succeeded
            - The response from DynamoDB if successful, None otherwise
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    try:
        # Perform the conditional update
        response = table.update_item(
            Key=key,
            UpdateExpression="SET #update_attr = :update_val",
            ConditionExpression="#cond_attr = :cond_val",
            ExpressionAttributeNames={
                "#update_attr": update_attribute,
                "#cond_attr": condition_attribute,
            },
            ExpressionAttributeValues={":update_val": update_value, ":cond_val":
condition_value},
            ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
        )
        # Update succeeded, condition was met
        return True, response
    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ConditionalCheckFailedException":
            # Condition was not met
            return False, None
        else:
            # Other error occurred
            raise
```

```
def conditional_delete(
    table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any], condition_attribute: str, condition_value:
 Any
) -> bool:
    """
    Delete an item only if a condition is met.

    This function demonstrates how to perform a conditional delete operation
    and determine if the condition was met.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to delete.
        condition_attribute (str): The attribute to check in the condition.
        condition_value (Any): The value to compare against.

    Returns:
        bool: True if the delete succeeded (condition was met), False otherwise.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    try:
        # Perform the conditional delete
        table.delete_item(
            Key=key,
            ConditionExpression="#attr = :val",
            ExpressionAttributeNames={"#attr": condition_attribute},
            ExpressionAttributeValues={":val": condition_value},
        )
        # Delete succeeded, condition was met
        return True
    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ConditionalCheckFailedException":
            # Condition was not met
            return False
        else:
            # Other error occurred
            raise


def optimistic_locking_update(
    table_name: str,
```

```
    key: Dict[str, Any],
    version_attribute: str,
    update_attribute: str,
    update_value: Any,
) -> Tuple[bool, Optional[Dict[str, Any]]]:
    """
    Update an item using optimistic locking with a version attribute.

    This function demonstrates how to implement optimistic locking using
    a version attribute that is incremented with each update.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        version_attribute (str): The name of the version attribute.
        update_attribute (str): The attribute to update.
        update_value (Any): The new value to set.

    Returns:
        Tuple[bool, Optional[Dict[str, Any]]]: A tuple containing:
            - A boolean indicating if the update succeeded
            - The response from DynamoDB if successful, None otherwise
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # First, get the current version
    try:
        response = table.get_item(
            Key=key,
            ProjectionExpression=f"#{version_attribute}",
            ExpressionAttributeNames={f"#{version_attribute}": version_attribute},
        )

        item = response.get("Item", {})
        current_version = item.get(version_attribute, 0)

        # Now, try to update with a condition on the version
        try:
            update_response = table.update_item(
                Key=key,
                UpdateExpression=f"SET #{update_attribute} = :update_val,
 #{version_attribute} = :new_version",
```

```
                ConditionExpression=f"#{version_attribute} = :current_version",
                ExpressionAttributeNames={
                    f"#{update_attribute}": update_attribute,
                    f"#{version_attribute}": version_attribute,
                },
                ExpressionAttributeValues={
                    ":update_val": update_value,
                    ":current_version": current_version,
                    ":new_version": current_version + 1,
                },
                ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
            )
            # Update succeeded
            return True, update_response
        except ClientError as e:
            if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ConditionalCheckFailedException":
                # Version has changed, optimistic locking failed
                return False, None
            else:
                # Other error occurred
                raise
    except ClientError:
        # Error getting the item
        raise


def conditional_check_and_update(
    table_name: str,
    key: Dict[str, Any],
    check_attribute: str,
    check_value: Any,
    update_attribute: str,
    update_value: Any,
    create_if_not_exists: bool = False,
) -> Union[Dict[str, Any], None]:
    """
    Check if an attribute has a specific value and update another attribute if it
 does.

    This function demonstrates a more complex conditional update that can also
    create the item if it doesn't exist.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
```

```
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        check_attribute (str): The attribute to check in the condition.
        check_value (Any): The value to compare against.
        update_attribute (str): The attribute to update.
        update_value (Any): The new value to set.
        create_if_not_exists (bool, optional): Whether to create the item if it
doesn't exist.

    Returns:
        Union[Dict[str, Any], None]: The response from DynamoDB if successful, None
otherwise.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    try:
        if create_if_not_exists:
            # Use attribute_not_exists to create the item if it doesn't exist
            condition_expression = "attribute_not_exists(#pk) OR #check_attr
= :check_val"
            update_expression = "SET #update_attr = :update_val, #check_attr =
if_not_exists(#check_attr, :check_val)"

            # Get the partition key name from the key dictionary
            pk_name = next(iter(key))

            expression_attribute_names = {
                "#pk": pk_name,
                "#check_attr": check_attribute,
                "#update_attr": update_attribute,
            }
        else:
            # Only update if the check attribute has the expected value
            condition_expression = "#check_attr = :check_val"
            update_expression = "SET #update_attr = :update_val"

            expression_attribute_names = {
                "#check_attr": check_attribute,
                "#update_attr": update_attribute,
            }

        # Perform the conditional update
        response = table.update_item(
```

```
            Key=key,
            UpdateExpression=update_expression,
            ConditionExpression=condition_expression,
            ExpressionAttributeNames=expression_attribute_names,
            ExpressionAttributeValues={":check_val": check_value, ":update_val":
 update_value},
            ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
        )
        return response
    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ConditionalCheckFailedException":
            # Condition was not met
            return None
        else:
            # Other error occurred
            raise
```

를 사용한 조건부 작업 사용의 예입니다 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

```
def example_usage():
    """Example of how to use the conditional operations functions."""
    # Example parameters
    table_name = "Products"
    key = {"ProductId": "prod123"}

    print("Example 1: Conditional Update")
    try:
        # Update the price only if the current stock is greater than 10
        success, response = conditional_update(
            table_name=table_name,
            key=key,
            condition_attribute="Stock",
            condition_value=10,
            update_attribute="Price",
            update_value=99.99,
        )

        if success:
            # Fix for mypy: Handle the case where response might be None
            attributes = {} if response is None else response.get("Attributes", {})
```

```
            print(f"Update succeeded! New values: {attributes}")
        else:
            print("Update failed because the condition was not met.")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error during conditional update: {e}")

    print("\nExample 2: Conditional Delete")
    try:
        # Delete the product only if it's discontinued
        success = conditional_delete(
            table_name=table_name,
            key=key,
            condition_attribute="Status",
            condition_value="Discontinued",
        )

        if success:
            print("Delete succeeded! The item was deleted.")
        else:
            print("Delete failed because the condition was not met.")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error during conditional delete: {e}")

    print("\nExample 3: Optimistic Locking")
    try:
        # Update with optimistic locking using a version attribute
        success, response = optimistic_locking_update(
            table_name=table_name,
            key=key,
            version_attribute="Version",
            update_attribute="Description",
            update_value="Updated product description",
        )

        if success:
            # Fix for mypy: Handle the case where response might be None
            attributes = {} if response is None else response.get("Attributes", {})
            print(f"Optimistic locking update succeeded! New values: {attributes}")
        else:
            print("Optimistic locking update failed because the version has
changed.")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error during optimistic locking update: {e}")
```

```
    print("\nExample 4: Conditional Check and Update")
    try:
        # Update the featured status if the product is in stock
        response = conditional_check_and_update(
            table_name=table_name,
            key=key,
            check_attribute="InStock",
            check_value=True,
            update_attribute="Featured",
            update_value=True,
            create_if_not_exists=True,
        )

        if response:
            print(
                f"Conditional check and update succeeded! New values:
{response.get('Attributes', {})}"
            )
        else:
            print("Conditional check and update failed because the condition was not
met.")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error during conditional check and update: {e}")

    print("\nUnderstanding Conditional Operations in DynamoDB:")
    print("1. Conditional operations help maintain data integrity")
    print("2. They prevent race conditions in concurrent environments")
    print("3. Failed conditions result in ConditionalCheckFailedException")
    print("4. No DynamoDB capacity is consumed when conditions fail")
    print("5. Optimistic locking is a common pattern using version attributes")
    print("6. Conditions can be combined with logical operators (AND, OR, NOT)")
    print("7. Conditions can use comparison operators (=, <>, <, <=, >, >=)")
    print(
        "8. attribute_exists() and attribute_not_exists() are useful for checking
attribute presence"
    )
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - DeleteItem
  - PutItem

- UpdateItem

표현식 속성 이름 사용

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB에서 표현식 속성 이름을 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- DynamoDB 표현식에서 예약어로 작업합니다.
- 표현식 속성 이름 자리 표시자를 사용합니다.
- 속성 이름의 특수 문자를 처리합니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

를 사용하여 표현식 속성 이름을 보여줍니다 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

```
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError
from typing import Any, Dict, List


def use_reserved_word_attribute(
    table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any], reserved_word: str, value: Any
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Update an attribute whose name is a DynamoDB reserved word.

    This function demonstrates how to use expression attribute names to work with
    attributes that have names that are DynamoDB reserved words.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        reserved_word (str): The reserved word to use as an attribute name.
        value (Any): The value to set for the attribute.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the updated attribute
 values.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)
```

```
    # Use expression attribute names to handle the reserved word
    response = table.update_item(
        Key=key,
        UpdateExpression="SET #reserved_attr = :value",
        ExpressionAttributeNames={"#reserved_attr": reserved_word},
        ExpressionAttributeValues={":value": value},
        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
    )

    return response


def use_special_character_attribute(
    table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any], attribute_with_special_chars: str, value:
 Any
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Update an attribute whose name contains special characters.

    This function demonstrates how to use expression attribute names to work with
    attributes that have names containing special characters like spaces, dots, or
 hyphens.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        attribute_with_special_chars (str): The attribute name with special
 characters.
        value (Any): The value to set for the attribute.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the updated attribute
 values.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Use expression attribute names to handle special characters
    response = table.update_item(
        Key=key,
        UpdateExpression="SET #special_attr = :value",
        ExpressionAttributeNames={"#special_attr": attribute_with_special_chars},
```

```
        ExpressionAttributeValues={":value": value},
        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
    )

    return response


def query_with_attribute_names(
    table_name: str,
    partition_key_name: str,
    partition_key_value: str,
    filter_attribute_name: str,
    filter_value: Any,
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Query a table using expression attribute names for both key and filter
 attributes.

    This function demonstrates how to use expression attribute names in a query
 operation
    for both the key condition expression and filter expression.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.
        filter_attribute_name (str): The name of the attribute to filter on.
        filter_value (Any): The value to compare against in the filter.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the query results.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Use expression attribute names for both key condition and filter
    response = table.query(
        KeyConditionExpression="#pk = :pk_val",
        FilterExpression="#filter_attr = :filter_val",
        ExpressionAttributeNames={"#pk": partition_key_name, "#filter_attr":
 filter_attribute_name},
        ExpressionAttributeValues={":pk_val": partition_key_value, ":filter_val":
 filter_value},
```

```
    )

    return response


def update_nested_attribute_with_dots(
    table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any], path_with_dots: str, value: Any
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Update a nested attribute using a path with dot notation.

    This function demonstrates how to use expression attribute names to work with
    nested attributes specified using dot notation.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        path_with_dots (str): The path to the nested attribute using dot notation
 (e.g., "a.b.c").
        value (Any): The value to set for the nested attribute.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the updated attribute
 values.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Split the path into components
    path_parts = path_with_dots.split(".")

    # Build the update expression and attribute names
    update_expression = "SET "
    expression_attribute_names = {}

    # Build the path expression
    path_expression = ""
    for i, part in enumerate(path_parts):
        name_placeholder = f"#attr{i}"
        expression_attribute_names[name_placeholder] = part

        if i == 0:
            path_expression = name_placeholder
```

```
        else:
            path_expression += f".{name_placeholder}"

    # Complete the update expression
    update_expression += f"{path_expression} = :value"

    # Execute the update
    response = table.update_item(
        Key=key,
        UpdateExpression=update_expression,
        ExpressionAttributeNames=expression_attribute_names,
        ExpressionAttributeValues={":value": value},
        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
    )

    return response


def demonstrate_attribute_name_requirements(table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any]) ->
 Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Demonstrate the requirements and allowed characters for attribute names.

    This function shows examples of valid and invalid attribute names and how to
    handle them using expression attribute names.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: A dictionary containing the results of the demonstration.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Examples of attribute names with different characteristics
    examples = {
        "valid_standard": "NormalAttribute",  # Standard attribute name (no
 placeholder needed)
        "valid_with_underscore": "Normal_Attribute",  # Underscore is allowed
        "valid_with_number": "Attribute123",  # Numbers are allowed
        "reserved_word": "Timestamp",  # Reserved word (requires placeholder)
```

```
        "starts_with_number": "123Attribute",  # Starts with number (valid but may
need placeholder in some contexts)
        "with_space": "Attribute Name",  # Contains space (requires placeholder)
        "with_dot": "Attribute.Name",  # Contains dot (requires placeholder)
        "with_hyphen": "Attribute-Name",  # Contains hyphen (requires placeholder)
        "with_special_chars": "Attribute#$%",  # Contains special characters
(requires placeholder)
    }

    results = {}

    # Try to update each attribute type
    for example_type, attr_name in examples.items():
        try:
            # For attributes that don't need placeholders, try direct reference
            if example_type in ["valid_standard", "valid_with_underscore",
"valid_with_number"]:
                try:
                    # Try without expression attribute names first
                    response = table.update_item(
                        Key=key,
                        UpdateExpression=f"SET {attr_name} = :value",
                        ExpressionAttributeValues={":value": f"Value for
{attr_name}"},
                        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
                    )
                    results[example_type] = {
                        "attribute_name": attr_name,
                        "success": True,
                        "needed_placeholder": False,
                        "response": response,
                    }
                except ClientError:
                    # If direct reference fails, try with placeholder
                    response = table.update_item(
                        Key=key,
                        UpdateExpression="SET #attr = :value",
                        ExpressionAttributeNames={"#attr": attr_name},
                        ExpressionAttributeValues={":value": f"Value for
{attr_name}"},
                        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
                    )
                    results[example_type] = {
                        "attribute_name": attr_name,
```

```
                        "success": True,
                        "needed_placeholder": True,
                        "response": response,
                    }
            else:
                # For attributes that definitely need placeholders
                response = table.update_item(
                    Key=key,
                    UpdateExpression="SET #attr = :value",
                    ExpressionAttributeNames={"#attr": attr_name},
                    ExpressionAttributeValues={":value": f"Value for {attr_name}"},
                    ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
                )
                results[example_type] = {
                    "attribute_name": attr_name,
                    "success": True,
                    "needed_placeholder": True,
                    "response": response,
                }
        except ClientError as e:
            results[example_type] = {"attribute_name": attr_name, "success": False,
 "error": str(e)}

    return results
```

에서 표현식 속성 이름의 사용 예제입니다 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

```
def example_usage():
    """Example of how to use expression attribute names in DynamoDB."""
    # Example parameters
    table_name = "Products"
    key = {"ProductId": "prod123"}

    print("Example 1: Using a reserved word as an attribute name")
    try:
        response = use_reserved_word_attribute(
            table_name=table_name, key=key, reserved_word="Timestamp",
 value="2025-05-14T12:00:00Z"
        )
```

```
        print(f"Reserved word attribute updated successfully:
{response.get('Attributes', {})}")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error updating reserved word attribute: {e}")

    print("\nExample 2: Using an attribute name with special characters")
    try:
        response = use_special_character_attribute(
            table_name=table_name,
            key=key,
            attribute_with_special_chars="Product Info",
            value="Special product information",
        )
        print(f"Special character attribute updated successfully:
{response.get('Attributes', {})}")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error updating special character attribute: {e}")

    print("\nExample 3: Querying with expression attribute names")
    try:
        response = query_with_attribute_names(
            table_name=table_name,
            partition_key_name="Category",
            partition_key_value="Electronics",
            filter_attribute_name="Price",
            filter_value=500,
        )
        print(
            f"Query with expression attribute names returned
{len(response.get('Items', []))} items"
        )
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error querying with expression attribute names: {e}")

    print("\nExample 4: Updating a nested attribute with dot notation")
    try:
        response = update_nested_attribute_with_dots(
            table_name=table_name,
            key=key,
            path_with_dots="Product.Details.Specifications",
            value={"Weight": "2.5 kg", "Dimensions": "30x20x10 cm"},
        )
        print(f"Nested attribute updated successfully: {response.get('Attributes',
{})}")
```

```
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error updating nested attribute: {e}")

    print("\nExample 5: Demonstrating attribute name requirements")
    try:
        results = demonstrate_attribute_name_requirements(table_name=table_name,
key=key)

        print("Attribute Name Requirements Results:")
        for example_type, result in results.items():
            if result.get("success", False):
                needed_placeholder = result.get("needed_placeholder", True)
                print(
                    f"  - {example_type}: '{result['attribute_name']}' - {'Requires'
if needed_placeholder else 'Does not require'} placeholder"
                )
            else:
                print(
                    f"  - {example_type}: '{result['attribute_name']}' - Failed:
{result.get('error', 'Unknown error')}"
                )
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error demonstrating attribute name requirements: {e}")

    print("\nCommon DynamoDB Reserved Words (sample):")
    reserved_words = get_common_reserved_words()
    print(", ".join(reserved_words[:20]) + "... (and many more)")

    print("\nWhen to Use Expression Attribute Names:")
    print("1. When the attribute name is a DynamoDB reserved word")
    print("2. When the attribute name contains special characters (spaces, dots,
hyphens)")
    print("3. When the attribute name begins with a number")
    print("4. When working with nested attributes using dot notation")
    print("5. When you need to reference the same attribute multiple times in an
expression")

    print("\nExpression Attribute Name Requirements:")
    print("1. Must begin with a pound sign (#)")
    print("2. After the pound sign, must contain at least one character")
    print("3. Can contain alphanumeric characters and underscore (_)")
    print("4. Are case-sensitive")
    print("5. Must be unique within a single expression")
```

```
    print("\nAttribute Name Requirements in DynamoDB:")
    print("1. Can begin with a-z, A-Z, or 0-9")
    print("2. Can contain a-z, A-Z, 0-9, underscore (_), dash (-), and dot (.)")
    print("3. Are case-sensitive")
    print("4. No length restrictions, but practical limits apply")
    print("5. Cannot be a DynamoDB reserved word if used directly in expressions")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - Query
  - UpdateItem

예약된 이벤트를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon EventBridge 예약 이벤트에서 호출된 AWS Lambda 함수를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

이 예제에서는 예약된 Amazon EventBridge 이벤트의 대상으로 AWS Lambda 함수를 등록하는 방법을 보여줍니다. Lambda 핸들러는 나중에 검색할 수 있도록 알기 쉬운 메시지와 전체 이벤트 데이터를 Amazon CloudWatch Logs에 기록합니다.

- Lambda 함수를 배포합니다.
- EventBridge 예약된 이벤트를 생성하고 Lambda 함수를 대상으로 만듭니다.
- EventBridge에 Lambda 함수를 간접 호출할 수 있는 권한을 부여합니다.
- CloudWatch Logs에서 최신 데이터를 인쇄하여 예약된 호출의 결과를 표시합니다.
- 데모 중에 생성된 모든 리소스를 정리합니다.

이 예제는 GitHub에서 가장 잘 볼 수 있습니다. 전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- CloudWatch Logs
- DynamoDB
- EventBridge
- Lambda

- Amazon SNS

서버리스 예제

DynamoDB 트리거에서 간접적으로 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB 스트림에서 레코드를 수신하여 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 DynamoDB 페이로드를 검색하고 레코드 콘텐츠를 로깅합니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Python을 사용하여 Lambda로 DynamoDB 이벤트 사용.

```
import json

def lambda_handler(event, context):
    print(json.dumps(event, indent=2))

    for record in event['Records']:
        log_dynamodb_record(record)

def log_dynamodb_record(record):
    print(record['eventID'])
    print(record['eventName'])
    print(f"DynamoDB Record: {json.dumps(record['dynamodb'])}")
```

DynamoDB 트리거로 Lambda 함수에 대한 배치 항목 실패 보고

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB 스트림에서 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수에 대해 부분 배치 응답을 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 응답으로 배치 항목 실패를 보고하고 나중에 해당 메시지를 다시 시도하도록 Lambda에 신호를 보냅니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Python을 사용하여 Lambda로 DynamoDB 배치 항목 실패 보고.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
def handler(event, context):
    records = event.get("Records")
    curRecordSequenceNumber = ""

    for record in records:
        try:
            # Process your record
            curRecordSequenceNumber = record["dynamodb"]["SequenceNumber"]
        except Exception as e:
            # Return failed record's sequence number
            return {"batchItemFailures":[{"itemIdentifier":
 curRecordSequenceNumber}]}

    return {"batchItemFailures":[]}
```

SDK for Python (Boto3)을 사용한 Amazon EC2 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon EC2와 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello Amazon EC2

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon EC2 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def hello_ec2(ec2_client):
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to list the security groups in your account.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.

    :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client. This client provides low-level
                       access to AWS EC2 services.
    """
    print("Hello, Amazon EC2! Let's list up to 10 of your security groups:")
    try:
        paginator = ec2_client.get_paginator("describe_security_groups")
        response_iterator = paginator.paginate(PaginationConfig={'MaxItems': 10}) #
 List only 10 security groups.
        logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO) # Enable logging.
        for page in response_iterator:
            for sg in page["SecurityGroups"]:
                logger.info(f"\t{sg['GroupId']}: {sg['GroupName']}")
    except ClientError as err:
        logger.error("Failed to list security groups.")
        if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AccessDeniedException":
            logger.error("You do not have permission to list security groups.")
        raise


if __name__ == "__main__":
```

```
    hello_ec2(boto3.client("ec2"))
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeSecurityGroups를 참조하십시오.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업
- 시나리오

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 키 페어 및 보안 그룹을 생성합니다.
- Amazon Machine Image(AMI) 및 호환되는 인스턴스 유형을 선택한 다음 인스턴스를 생성합니다.
- 인스턴스를 중지한 후 다시 시작합니다.
- 인스턴스와 탄력적 IP 주소 연결.
- SSH로 인스턴스에 연결한 다음 리소스를 정리합니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
class EC2InstanceScenario:
    """
    A scenario that demonstrates how to use Boto3 to manage Amazon EC2 resources.
    Covers creating a key pair, security group, launching an instance, associating
```

```
    an Elastic IP, and cleaning up resources.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        inst_wrapper: EC2InstanceWrapper,
        key_wrapper: KeyPairWrapper,
        sg_wrapper: SecurityGroupWrapper,
        eip_wrapper: ElasticIpWrapper,
        ssm_client: boto3.client,
        remote_exec: bool = False,
    ):
        """
        Initializes the EC2InstanceScenario with the necessary AWS service wrappers.

        :param inst_wrapper: Wrapper for EC2 instance operations.
        :param key_wrapper: Wrapper for key pair operations.
        :param sg_wrapper: Wrapper for security group operations.
        :param eip_wrapper: Wrapper for Elastic IP operations.
        :param ssm_client: Boto3 client for accessing SSM to retrieve AMIs.
        :param remote_exec: Flag to indicate if the scenario is running in a remote
execution
                            environment. Defaults to False. If True, the script
won't prompt
                            for user interaction.
        """
        self.inst_wrapper = inst_wrapper
        self.key_wrapper = key_wrapper
        self.sg_wrapper = sg_wrapper
        self.eip_wrapper = eip_wrapper
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.remote_exec = remote_exec

    def create_and_list_key_pairs(self) -> None:
        """
        Creates an RSA key pair for SSH access to the EC2 instance and lists
available key pairs.
        """
        console.print("**Step 1: Create a Secure Key Pair**", style="bold cyan")
        console.print(
            "Let's create a secure RSA key pair for connecting to your EC2
instance."
        )
        key_name = f"MyUniqueKeyPair-{uuid.uuid4().hex[:8]}"
```

```
        console.print(f"- **Key Pair Name**: {key_name}")

        # Create the key pair and simulate the process with a progress bar.
        with alive_bar(1, title="Creating Key Pair") as bar:
            self.key_wrapper.create(key_name)
            time.sleep(0.4)  # Simulate the delay in key creation
            bar()

        console.print(f"- **Private Key Saved to**:
{self.key_wrapper.key_file_path}\n")

        # List key pairs (simulated) and show a progress bar.
        list_keys = True
        if list_keys:
            console.print("- Listing your key pairs...")
            start_time = time.time()
            with alive_bar(100, title="Listing Key Pairs") as bar:
                while time.time() - start_time < 2:
                    time.sleep(0.2)
                    bar(10)
                self.key_wrapper.list(5)
                if time.time() - start_time > 2:
                    console.print(
                        "Taking longer than expected! Please wait...",
                        style="bold yellow",
                    )

    def create_security_group(self) -> None:
        """
        Creates a security group that controls access to the EC2 instance and adds a
rule
        to allow SSH access from the user's current public IP address.
        """
        console.print("**Step 2: Create a Security Group**", style="bold cyan")
        console.print(
            "Security groups manage access to your instance. Let's create one."
        )
        sg_name = f"MySecurityGroup-{uuid.uuid4().hex[:8]}"
        console.print(f"- **Security Group Name**: {sg_name}")

        # Create the security group and simulate the process with a progress bar.
        with alive_bar(1, title="Creating Security Group") as bar:
            self.sg_wrapper.create(
                sg_name, "Security group for example: get started with instances."
```

```
            )
            time.sleep(0.5)
            bar()

        console.print(f"- **Security Group ID**:
 {self.sg_wrapper.security_group}\n")

        # Get the current public IP to set up SSH access.
        ip_response = urllib.request.urlopen("http://checkip.amazonaws.com")
        current_ip_address = ip_response.read().decode("utf-8").strip()
        console.print(
            "Let's add a rule to allow SSH only from your current IP address."
        )
        console.print(f"- **Your Public IP Address**: {current_ip_address}")
        console.print("- Automatically adding SSH rule...")

        # Update security group rules to allow SSH and simulate with a progress bar.
        with alive_bar(1, title="Updating Security Group Rules") as bar:
            response = self.sg_wrapper.authorize_ingress(current_ip_address)
            time.sleep(0.4)
            if response and response.get("Return"):
                console.print("- **Security Group Rules Updated**.")
            else:
                console.print(
                    "- **Error**: Couldn't update security group rules.",
                    style="bold red",
                )
            bar()

        self.sg_wrapper.describe(self.sg_wrapper.security_group)

    def create_instance(self) -> None:
        """
        Launches an EC2 instance using an Amazon Linux 2 AMI and the created key
 pair
        and security group. Displays instance details and SSH connection
 information.
        """
        # Retrieve Amazon Linux 2 AMIs from SSM.
        ami_paginator = self.ssm_client.get_paginator("get_parameters_by_path")
        ami_options = []
        for page in ami_paginator.paginate(Path="/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-
latest"):
            ami_options += page["Parameters"]
```

```
        amzn2_images = self.inst_wrapper.get_images(
            [opt["Value"] for opt in ami_options if "amzn2" in opt["Name"]]
        )
        console.print("\n**Step 3: Launch Your Instance**", style="bold cyan")
        console.print(
            "Let's create an instance from an Amazon Linux 2 AMI. Here are some
 options:"
        )
        image_choice = 0
        console.print(f"- Selected AMI: {amzn2_images[image_choice]['ImageId']}\n")

        # Display instance types compatible with the selected AMI
        inst_types = self.inst_wrapper.get_instance_types(
            amzn2_images[image_choice]["Architecture"]
        )
        inst_type_choice = 0
        console.print(
            f"- Selected instance type: {inst_types[inst_type_choice]
['InstanceType']}\n"
        )

        console.print("Creating your instance and waiting for it to start...")
        with alive_bar(1, title="Creating Instance") as bar:
            self.inst_wrapper.create(
                amzn2_images[image_choice]["ImageId"],
                inst_types[inst_type_choice]["InstanceType"],
                self.key_wrapper.key_pair["KeyName"],
                [self.sg_wrapper.security_group],
            )
            time.sleep(21)
            bar()

        console.print(f"**Success! Your instance is ready:**\n", style="bold green")
        self.inst_wrapper.display()

        console.print(
            "You can use SSH to connect to your instance. "
            "If the connection attempt times out, you might have to manually update
 "
            "the SSH ingress rule for your IP address in the AWS Management
 Console."
        )
        self._display_ssh_info()
```

```
    def _display_ssh_info(self) -> None:
        """
        Displays SSH connection information for the user to connect to the EC2
 instance.
        Handles the case where the instance does or does not have an associated
 public IP address.
        """
        if (
            not self.eip_wrapper.elastic_ips
            or not self.eip_wrapper.elastic_ips[0].allocation_id
        ):
            if self.inst_wrapper.instances:
                instance = self.inst_wrapper.instances[0]
                instance_id = instance["InstanceId"]

                waiter = self.inst_wrapper.ec2_client.get_waiter("instance_running")
                console.print(
                    "Waiting for the instance to be in a running state with a public
 IP...",
                    style="bold cyan",
                )

                with alive_bar(1, title="Waiting for Instance to Start") as bar:
                    waiter.wait(InstanceIds=[instance_id])
                    time.sleep(20)
                    bar()

                instance = self.inst_wrapper.ec2_client.describe_instances(
                    InstanceIds=[instance_id]
                )["Reservations"][0]["Instances"][0]

                public_ip = instance.get("PublicIpAddress")
                if public_ip:
                    console.print(
                        "\nTo connect via SSH, open another command prompt and run
 the following command:",
                        style="bold cyan",
                    )
                    console.print(
                        f"\tssh -i {self.key_wrapper.key_file_path} ec2-
user@{public_ip}"
                    )
                else:
                    console.print(
```

```
                        "Instance does not have a public IP address assigned.",
                        style="bold red",
                    )
            else:
                console.print(
                    "No instance available to retrieve public IP address.",
                    style="bold red",
                )
        else:
            elastic_ip = self.eip_wrapper.elastic_ips[0]
            elastic_ip_address = elastic_ip.public_ip
            console.print(
                f"\tssh -i {self.key_wrapper.key_file_path} ec2-
user@{elastic_ip_address}"
            )

        if not self.remote_exec:
            console.print("\nOpen a new terminal tab to try the above SSH command.")
            input("Press Enter to continue...")

    def associate_elastic_ip(self) -> None:
        """
        Allocates an Elastic IP address and associates it with the EC2 instance.
        Displays the Elastic IP address and SSH connection information.
        """
        console.print("\n**Step 4: Allocate an Elastic IP Address**", style="bold
 cyan")
        console.print(
            "You can allocate an Elastic IP address and associate it with your
 instance\n"
            "to keep a consistent IP address even when your instance restarts."
        )

        with alive_bar(1, title="Allocating Elastic IP") as bar:
            elastic_ip = self.eip_wrapper.allocate()
            time.sleep(0.5)
            bar()

        console.print(
            f"- **Allocated Static Elastic IP Address**: {elastic_ip.public_ip}."
        )

        with alive_bar(1, title="Associating Elastic IP") as bar:
            self.eip_wrapper.associate(
```

```
                elastic_ip.allocation_id, self.inst_wrapper.instances[0]
["InstanceId"]
            )
            time.sleep(2)
            bar()

        console.print(f"- **Associated Elastic IP with Your Instance**.")
        console.print(
            "You can now use SSH to connect to your instance by using the Elastic
 IP."
        )
        self._display_ssh_info()

    def stop_and_start_instance(self) -> None:
        """
        Stops and restarts the EC2 instance. Displays instance state and explains
        changes that occur when the instance is restarted, such as the potential
 change
        in the public IP address unless an Elastic IP is associated.
        """
        console.print("\n**Step 5: Stop and Start Your Instance**", style="bold
 cyan")
        console.print("Let's stop and start your instance to see what changes.")
        console.print("- **Stopping your instance and waiting until it's
 stopped...**")

        with alive_bar(1, title="Stopping Instance") as bar:
            self.inst_wrapper.stop()
            time.sleep(360)
            bar()

        console.print("- **Your instance is stopped. Restarting...**")

        with alive_bar(1, title="Starting Instance") as bar:
            self.inst_wrapper.start()
            time.sleep(20)
            bar()

        console.print("**Your instance is running.**", style="bold green")
        self.inst_wrapper.display()

        elastic_ip = (
            self.eip_wrapper.elastic_ips[0] if self.eip_wrapper.elastic_ips else
 None
```

```
        )

        if elastic_ip is None or elastic_ip.allocation_id is None:
            console.print(
                "- **Note**: Every time your instance is restarted, its public IP
address changes."
            )
        else:
            console.print(
                f"Because you have associated an Elastic IP with your instance, you
can \n"
                f"connect by using a consistent IP address after the instance
restarts: {elastic_ip.public_ip}"
            )

        self._display_ssh_info()

    def cleanup(self) -> None:
        """
        Cleans up all the resources created during the scenario, including
disassociating
        and releasing the Elastic IP, terminating the instance, deleting the
security
        group, and deleting the key pair.
        """
        console.print("\n**Step 6: Clean Up Resources**", style="bold cyan")
        console.print("Cleaning up resources:")

        for elastic_ip in self.eip_wrapper.elastic_ips:
            console.print(f"- **Elastic IP**: {elastic_ip.public_ip}")

            with alive_bar(1, title="Disassociating Elastic IP") as bar:
                self.eip_wrapper.disassociate(elastic_ip.allocation_id)
                time.sleep(2)
                bar()

            console.print("\t- **Disassociated Elastic IP from the Instance**")

            with alive_bar(1, title="Releasing Elastic IP") as bar:
                self.eip_wrapper.release(elastic_ip.allocation_id)
                time.sleep(1)
                bar()

            console.print("\t- **Released Elastic IP**")
```

```
        console.print(f"- **Instance**: {self.inst_wrapper.instances[0]
['InstanceId']}")

        with alive_bar(1, title="Terminating Instance") as bar:
            self.inst_wrapper.terminate()
            time.sleep(380)
            bar()

        console.print("\t- **Terminated Instance**")

        console.print(f"- **Security Group**: {self.sg_wrapper.security_group}")

        with alive_bar(1, title="Deleting Security Group") as bar:
            self.sg_wrapper.delete(self.sg_wrapper.security_group)
            time.sleep(1)
            bar()

        console.print("\t- **Deleted Security Group**")

        console.print(f"- **Key Pair**: {self.key_wrapper.key_pair['KeyName']}")

        with alive_bar(1, title="Deleting Key Pair") as bar:
            self.key_wrapper.delete(self.key_wrapper.key_pair["KeyName"])
            time.sleep(0.4)
            bar()

        console.print("\t- **Deleted Key Pair**")

    def run_scenario(self) -> None:
        """
        Executes the entire EC2 instance scenario: creates key pairs, security
 groups,
        launches an instance, associates an Elastic IP, and cleans up all resources.
        """
        logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

        console.print("-" * 88)
        console.print(
            "Welcome to the Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) get started
 with instances demo.",
            style="bold magenta",
        )
        console.print("-" * 88)
```

```
        self.create_and_list_key_pairs()
        self.create_security_group()
        self.create_instance()
        self.stop_and_start_instance()
        self.associate_elastic_ip()
        self.stop_and_start_instance()
        self.cleanup()

        console.print("\nThanks for watching!", style="bold green")
        console.print("-" * 88)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    try:
        scenario = EC2InstanceScenario(
            EC2InstanceWrapper.from_client(),
            KeyPairWrapper.from_client(),
            SecurityGroupWrapper.from_client(),
            ElasticIpWrapper.from_client(),
            boto3.client("ssm"),
        )
        scenario.run_scenario()
    except Exception:
        logging.exception("Something went wrong with the demo.")
```

키 페어 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 정의합니다.

```
class KeyPairWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) key pair actions.
    This class provides methods to create, list, and delete EC2 key pairs.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        ec2_client: boto3.client,
        key_file_dir: Union[tempfile.TemporaryDirectory, str],
        key_pair: Optional[dict] = None,
    ):
        """
```

```
        Initializes the KeyPairWrapper with the specified EC2 client, key file
directory,
        and an optional key pair.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        :param key_file_dir: The folder where the private key information is stored.
                             This should be a secure folder.
        :param key_pair: A dictionary representing the Boto3 KeyPair object.
                         This is a high-level object that wraps key pair actions.
Optional.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.key_pair = key_pair
        self.key_file_path: Optional[str] = None
        self.key_file_dir = key_file_dir

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "KeyPairWrapper":
        """
        Class method to create an instance of KeyPairWrapper using a new EC2 client
        and a temporary directory for storing key files.

        :return: An instance of KeyPairWrapper.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client, tempfile.TemporaryDirectory())


    def create(self, key_name: str) -> dict:
        """
        Creates a key pair that can be used to securely connect to an EC2 instance.
        The returned key pair contains private key information that cannot be
retrieved
        again. The private key data is stored as a .pem file.

        :param key_name: The name of the key pair to create.
        :return: A dictionary representing the Boto3 KeyPair object that represents
the newly created key pair.
        :raises ClientError: If there is an error in creating the key pair, for
example, if a key pair with the same name already exists.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.create_key_pair(KeyName=key_name)
```

```
            self.key_pair = response
            self.key_file_path = os.path.join(
                self.key_file_dir.name, f"{self.key_pair['KeyName']}.pem"
            )
            with open(self.key_file_path, "w") as key_file:
                key_file.write(self.key_pair["KeyMaterial"])
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "InvalidKeyPair.Duplicate":
                logger.error(
                    f"A key pair called {key_name} already exists. "
                    "Please choose a different name for your key pair "
                    "or delete the existing key pair before creating."
                )
            raise
        else:
            return self.key_pair


    def list(self, limit: Optional[int] = None) -> None:
        """
        Displays a list of key pairs for the current account.

        WARNING: Results are not paginated.

        :param limit: The maximum number of key pairs to list. If not specified,
                      all key pairs will be listed.
        :raises ClientError: If there is an error in listing the key pairs.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_key_pairs()
            key_pairs = response.get("KeyPairs", [])

            if limit:
                key_pairs = key_pairs[:limit]

            for key_pair in key_pairs:
                logger.info(
                    f"Found {key_pair['KeyType']} key '{key_pair['KeyName']}' with
fingerprint:"
                )
                logger.info(f"\t{key_pair['KeyFingerprint']}")
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(f"Failed to list key pairs: {str(err)}")
            raise
```

```
    def delete(self, key_name: str) -> bool:
        """
        Deletes a key pair by its name.

        :param key_name: The name of the key pair to delete.
        :return: A boolean indicating whether the deletion was successful.
        :raises ClientError: If there is an error in deleting the key pair, for
 example,
                                if the key pair does not exist.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.delete_key_pair(KeyName=key_name)
            logger.info(f"Successfully deleted key pair: {key_name}")
            self.key_pair = None
            return True
        except self.ec2_client.exceptions.ClientError as err:
            logger.error(f"Deletion failed for key pair: {key_name}")
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidKeyPair.NotFound":
                logger.error(
                    f"The key pair '{key_name}' does not exist and cannot be
 deleted. "
                    "Please verify the key pair name and try again."
                )
            raise
```

보안 그룹 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 정의합니다.

```
class SecurityGroupWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) security group
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, ec2_client: boto3.client, security_group: Optional[str] =
 None):
        """
        Initializes the SecurityGroupWrapper with an EC2 client and an optional
 security group ID.
```

```
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        :param security_group: The ID of a security group to manage. This is a high-
level identifier
                               that represents the security group.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.security_group = security_group

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "SecurityGroupWrapper":
        """
        Creates a SecurityGroupWrapper instance with a default EC2 client.

        :return: An instance of SecurityGroupWrapper initialized with the default
 EC2 client.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client)


    def create(self, group_name: str, group_description: str) -> str:
        """
        Creates a security group in the default virtual private cloud (VPC) of the
 current account.

        :param group_name: The name of the security group to create.
        :param group_description: The description of the security group to create.
        :return: The ID of the newly created security group.
        :raise Handles AWS SDK service-level ClientError, with special handling for
 ResourceAlreadyExists
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.create_security_group(
                GroupName=group_name, Description=group_description
            )
            self.security_group = response["GroupId"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceAlreadyExists":
                logger.error(
                    f"Security group '{group_name}' already exists. Please choose a
 different name."
                )
```

```
            raise
        else:
            return self.security_group


    def authorize_ingress(self, ssh_ingress_ip: str) -> Optional[Dict[str, Any]]:
        """
        Adds a rule to the security group to allow access to SSH.

        :param ssh_ingress_ip: The IP address that is granted inbound access to
connect
                               to port 22 over TCP, used for SSH.
        :return: The response to the authorization request. The 'Return' field of
the
                 response indicates whether the request succeeded or failed, or None
if no security group is set.
        :raise Handles AWS SDK service-level ClientError, with special handling for
ResourceAlreadyExists
        """
        if self.security_group is None:
            logger.info("No security group to update.")
            return None

        try:
            ip_permissions = [
                {
                    # SSH ingress open to only the specified IP address.
                    "IpProtocol": "tcp",
                    "FromPort": 22,
                    "ToPort": 22,
                    "IpRanges": [{"CidrIp": f"{ssh_ingress_ip}/32"}],
                }
            ]
            response = self.ec2_client.authorize_security_group_ingress(
                GroupId=self.security_group, IpPermissions=ip_permissions
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "InvalidPermission.Duplicate":
                logger.error(
                    f"The SSH ingress rule for IP {ssh_ingress_ip} already exists"
                    f"in security group '{self.security_group}'."
                )
            raise
        else:
```

```
            return response


    def describe(self, security_group_id: Optional[str] = None) -> bool:
        """
        Displays information about the specified security group or all security
groups if no ID is provided.

        :param security_group_id: The ID of the security group to describe.
                                  If None, an open search is performed to describe
all security groups.
        :returns: True if the description is successful.
        :raises ClientError: If there is an error describing the security group(s),
such as an invalid security group ID.
        """
        try:
            paginator = self.ec2_client.get_paginator("describe_security_groups")

            if security_group_id is None:
                # If no ID is provided, return all security groups.
                page_iterator = paginator.paginate()
            else:
                page_iterator = paginator.paginate(GroupIds=[security_group_id])

            for page in page_iterator:
                for security_group in page["SecurityGroups"]:
                    print(f"Security group: {security_group['GroupName']}")
                    print(f"\tID: {security_group['GroupId']}")
                    print(f"\tVPC: {security_group['VpcId']}")
                    if security_group["IpPermissions"]:
                        print("Inbound permissions:")
                        pp(security_group["IpPermissions"])

            return True
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error("Failed to describe security group(s).")
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "InvalidGroup.NotFound":
                logger.error(
                    f"Security group {security_group_id} does not exist "
                    f"because the specified security group ID was not found."
                )
            raise
```

```
    def delete(self, security_group_id: str) -> bool:
        """
        Deletes the specified security group.

        :param security_group_id: The ID of the security group to delete. Required.

        :returns: True if the deletion is successful.
        :raises ClientError: If the security group cannot be deleted due to an AWS
service error.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.delete_security_group(GroupId=security_group_id)
            logger.info(f"Successfully deleted security group
'{security_group_id}'")
            return True
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(f"Deletion failed for security group
'{security_group_id}'")
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]

            if error_code == "InvalidGroup.NotFound":
                logger.error(
                    f"Security group '{security_group_id}' cannot be deleted because
it does not exist."
                )
            elif error_code == "DependencyViolation":
                logger.error(
                    f"Security group '{security_group_id}' cannot be deleted because
it is still in use."
                    " Verify that it is:"
                    "\n\t- Detached from resources"
                    "\n\t- Removed from references in other groups"
                    "\n\t- Removed from VPC's as a default group"
                )
            raise
```

인스턴스 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 정의합니다.

```
class EC2InstanceWrapper:
```

```
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance actions using
the client interface."""

    def __init__(
        self, ec2_client: Any, instances: Optional[List[Dict[str, Any]]] = None
    ) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the EC2InstanceWrapper with an EC2 client and optional
instances.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        :param instances: A list of dictionaries representing Boto3 Instance
objects. These are high-level objects that
                          wrap instance actions.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.instances = instances or []

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "EC2InstanceWrapper":
        """
        Creates an EC2InstanceWrapper instance with a default EC2 client.

        :return: An instance of EC2InstanceWrapper initialized with the default EC2
client.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client)


    def create(
        self,
        image_id: str,
        instance_type: str,
        key_pair_name: str,
        security_group_ids: Optional[List[str]] = None,
    ) -> List[Dict[str, Any]]:
        """
        Creates a new EC2 instance in the default VPC of the current account.

        The instance starts immediately after it is created.
```

```
        :param image_id: The ID of the Amazon Machine Image (AMI) to use for the
 instance.
        :param instance_type: The type of instance to create, such as 't2.micro'.
        :param key_pair_name: The name of the key pair to use for SSH access.
        :param security_group_ids: A list of security group IDs to associate with
 the instance.
                                   If not specified, the default security group of
 the VPC is used.
        :return: A list of dictionaries representing Boto3 Instance objects
 representing the newly created instances.
        """
        try:
            instance_params = {
                "ImageId": image_id,
                "InstanceType": instance_type,
                "KeyName": key_pair_name,
            }
            if security_group_ids is not None:
                instance_params["SecurityGroupIds"] = security_group_ids

            response = self.ec2_client.run_instances(
                **instance_params, MinCount=1, MaxCount=1
            )
            instance = response["Instances"][0]
            self.instances.append(instance)
            waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("instance_running")
            waiter.wait(InstanceIds=[instance["InstanceId"]])
        except ClientError as err:
            params_str = "\n\t".join(
                f"{key}: {value}" for key, value in instance_params.items()
            )
            logger.error(
                f"Failed to complete instance creation request.\nRequest details:
{params_str}"
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InstanceLimitExceeded":
                logger.error(
                    (
                        f"Insufficient capacity for instance type '{instance_type}'.
 "
                        "Terminate unused instances or contact AWS Support for a
 limit increase."
                    )
```

```
                )
            if error_code == "InsufficientInstanceCapacity":
                logger.error(
                    (
                        f"Insufficient capacity for instance type '{instance_type}'.
"
                        "Select a different instance type or launch in a different
availability zone."
                    )
                )
            raise
        return self.instances


    def display(self, state_filter: Optional[str] = "running") -> None:
        """
        Displays information about instances, filtering by the specified state.

        :param state_filter: The instance state to include in the output. Only
instances in this state
                             will be displayed. Default is 'running'. Example
states: 'running', 'stopped'.
        """
        if not self.instances:
            logger.info("No instances to display.")
            return

        instance_ids = [instance["InstanceId"] for instance in self.instances]
        paginator = self.ec2_client.get_paginator("describe_instances")
        page_iterator = paginator.paginate(InstanceIds=instance_ids)

        try:
            for page in page_iterator:
                for reservation in page["Reservations"]:
                    for instance in reservation["Instances"]:
                        instance_state = instance["State"]["Name"]

                        # Apply the state filter (default is 'running')
                        if state_filter and instance_state != state_filter:
                            continue  # Skip this instance if it doesn't match the
filter

                        # Create a formatted string with instance details
                        instance_info = (
```

```
                            f"• ID: {instance['InstanceId']}\n"
                            f"• Image ID: {instance['ImageId']}\n"
                            f"• Instance type: {instance['InstanceType']}\n"
                            f"• Key name: {instance['KeyName']}\n"
                            f"• VPC ID: {instance['VpcId']}\n"
                            f"• Public IP: {instance.get('PublicIpAddress', 'N/
A')}\n"
                            f"• State: {instance_state}"
                        )
                        print(instance_info)

        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                f"Failed to display instance(s). : {' '.join(map(str,
 instance_ids))}"
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound":
                logger.error(
                    "One or more instance IDs do not exist. "
                    "Please verify the instance IDs and try again."
                )
                raise


    def terminate(self) -> None:
        """
        Terminates instances and waits for them to reach the terminated state.
        """
        if not self.instances:
            logger.info("No instances to terminate.")
            return

        instance_ids = [instance["InstanceId"] for instance in self.instances]
        try:
            self.ec2_client.terminate_instances(InstanceIds=instance_ids)
            waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("instance_terminated")
            waiter.wait(InstanceIds=instance_ids)
            self.instances.clear()
            for instance_id in instance_ids:
                print(f"• Instance ID: {instance_id}\n" f"• Action: Terminated")

        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
```

```
                f"Failed instance termination details:\n\t{str(self.instances)}"
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound":
                logger.error(
                    "One or more instance IDs do not exist. "
                    "Please verify the instance IDs and try again."
                )
            raise


    def start(self) -> Optional[Dict[str, Any]]:
        """
        Starts instances and waits for them to be in a running state.

        :return: The response to the start request.
        """
        if not self.instances:
            logger.info("No instances to start.")
            return None

        instance_ids = [instance["InstanceId"] for instance in self.instances]
        try:
            start_response =
self.ec2_client.start_instances(InstanceIds=instance_ids)
            waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("instance_running")
            waiter.wait(InstanceIds=instance_ids)
            return start_response
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                f"Failed to start instance(s): {','.join(map(str, instance_ids))}"
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "IncorrectInstanceState":
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't start instance(s) because they are in an incorrect
state. "
                    "Ensure the instances are in a stopped state before starting
them."
                )
            raise


    def stop(self) -> Optional[Dict[str, Any]]:
```

```
        """
        Stops instances and waits for them to be in a stopped state.

        :return: The response to the stop request, or None if there are no instances
to stop.
        """
        if not self.instances:
            logger.info("No instances to stop.")
            return None

        instance_ids = [instance["InstanceId"] for instance in self.instances]
        try:
            # Attempt to stop the instances
            stop_response = self.ec2_client.stop_instances(InstanceIds=instance_ids)
            waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("instance_stopped")
            waiter.wait(InstanceIds=instance_ids)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                f"Failed to stop instance(s): {','.join(map(str, instance_ids))}"
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "IncorrectInstanceState":
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't stop instance(s) because they are in an incorrect
state. "
                    "Ensure the instances are in a running state before stopping
them."
                )
            raise
        return stop_response


    def get_images(self, image_ids: List[str]) -> List[Dict[str, Any]]:
        """
        Gets information about Amazon Machine Images (AMIs) from a list of AMI IDs.

        :param image_ids: The list of AMI IDs to look up.
        :return: A list of dictionaries representing the requested AMIs.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_images(ImageIds=image_ids)
            images = response["Images"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(f"Failed to stop AMI(s): {','.join(map(str, image_ids))}")
```

```
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidAMIID.NotFound":
                logger.error("One or more of the AMI IDs does not exist.")
            raise
        return images


    def get_instance_types(
        self, architecture: str = "x86_64", sizes: List[str] = ["*.micro",
 "*.small"]
    ) -> List[Dict[str, Any]]:
        """
        Gets instance types that support the specified architecture and size.
        See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/APIReference/
API_DescribeInstanceTypes.html
        for a list of allowable parameters.

        :param architecture: The architecture supported by instance types. Default:
 'x86_64'.
        :param sizes: The size of instance types. Default: '*.micro', '*.small',
        :return: A list of dictionaries representing instance types that support the
 specified architecture and size.
        """
        try:
            inst_types = []
            paginator = self.ec2_client.get_paginator("describe_instance_types")
            for page in paginator.paginate(
                Filters=[
                    {
                        "Name": "processor-info.supported-architecture",
                        "Values": [architecture],
                    },
                    {"Name": "instance-type", "Values": sizes},
                ]
            ):
                inst_types += page["InstanceTypes"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                f"Failed to get instance types: {architecture}, {','.join(map(str,
 sizes))}"
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidParameterValue":
                logger.error(
```

```
                    "Parameters are invalid. "
                    "Ensure architecture and size strings conform to
 DescribeInstanceTypes API reference."
                )
            raise
        else:
            return inst_types
```

탄력적 IP 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 정의합니다.

```
class ElasticIpWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) Elastic IP address
 actions using the client interface."""

    class ElasticIp:
        """Represents an Elastic IP and its associated instance."""

        def __init__(
            self, allocation_id: str, public_ip: str, instance_id: Optional[str] =
 None
        ) -> None:
            """
            Initializes the ElasticIp object.

            :param allocation_id: The allocation ID of the Elastic IP.
            :param public_ip: The public IP address of the Elastic IP.
            :param instance_id: The ID of the associated EC2 instance, if any.
            """
            self.allocation_id = allocation_id
            self.public_ip = public_ip
            self.instance_id = instance_id

    def __init__(self, ec2_client: Any) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the ElasticIpWrapper with an EC2 client.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        """
```

```
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.elastic_ips: List[ElasticIpWrapper.ElasticIp] = []

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "ElasticIpWrapper":
        """
        Creates an ElasticIpWrapper instance with a default EC2 client.

        :return: An instance of ElasticIpWrapper initialized with the default EC2
client.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client)


    def allocate(self) -> "ElasticIpWrapper.ElasticIp":
        """
        Allocates an Elastic IP address that can be associated with an Amazon EC2
        instance. By using an Elastic IP address, you can keep the public IP address
        constant even when you restart the associated instance.

        :return: The ElasticIp object for the newly created Elastic IP address.
        :raises ClientError: If the allocation fails, such as reaching the maximum
limit of Elastic IPs.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.allocate_address(Domain="vpc")
            elastic_ip = self.ElasticIp(
                allocation_id=response["AllocationId"],
public_ip=response["PublicIp"]
            )
            self.elastic_ips.append(elastic_ip)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AddressLimitExceeded":
                logger.error(
                    "Max IP's reached. Release unused addresses or contact AWS
Support for an increase."
                )
            raise err
        return elastic_ip


    def associate(
        self, allocation_id: str, instance_id: str
```

```
    ) -> Union[Dict[str, Any], None]:
        """
        Associates an Elastic IP address with an instance. When this association is
        created, the Elastic IP's public IP address is immediately used as the
public
        IP address of the associated instance.

        :param allocation_id: The allocation ID of the Elastic IP.
        :param instance_id: The ID of the Amazon EC2 instance.
        :return: A response that contains the ID of the association, or None if no
Elastic IP is found.
        :raises ClientError: If the association fails, such as when the instance ID
is not found.
        """
        elastic_ip = self.get_elastic_ip_by_allocation(self.elastic_ips,
allocation_id)
        if elastic_ip is None:
            logger.info(f"No Elastic IP found with allocation ID {allocation_id}.")
            return None

        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.associate_address(
                AllocationId=allocation_id, InstanceId=instance_id
            )
            elastic_ip.instance_id = (
                instance_id  # Track the instance associated with this Elastic IP.
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound":
                logger.error(
                    f"Failed to associate Elastic IP {allocation_id} with
{instance_id} "
                    "because the specified instance ID does not exist or has not
propagated fully. "
                    "Verify the instance ID and try again, or wait a few moments
before attempting to "
                    "associate the Elastic IP address."
                )
            raise
        return response


    def disassociate(self, allocation_id: str) -> None:
        """
```

```
        Removes an association between an Elastic IP address and an instance. When
the
        association is removed, the instance is assigned a new public IP address.

        :param allocation_id: The allocation ID of the Elastic IP to disassociate.
        :raises ClientError: If the disassociation fails, such as when the
association ID is not found.
        """
        elastic_ip = self.get_elastic_ip_by_allocation(self.elastic_ips,
allocation_id)
        if elastic_ip is None or elastic_ip.instance_id is None:
            logger.info(
                f"No association found for Elastic IP with allocation ID
{allocation_id}."
            )
            return

        try:
            # Retrieve the association ID before disassociating
            response =
self.ec2_client.describe_addresses(AllocationIds=[allocation_id])
            association_id = response["Addresses"][0].get("AssociationId")

            if association_id:
                self.ec2_client.disassociate_address(AssociationId=association_id)
                elastic_ip.instance_id = None  # Remove the instance association
            else:
                logger.info(
                    f"No Association ID found for Elastic IP with allocation ID
{allocation_id}."
                )

        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "InvalidAssociationID.NotFound":
                logger.error(
                    f"Failed to disassociate Elastic IP {allocation_id} "
                    "because the specified association ID for the Elastic IP address
was not found. "
                    "Verify the association ID and ensure the Elastic IP is
currently associated with a "
                    "resource before attempting to disassociate it."
                )
            raise
```

```
    def release(self, allocation_id: str) -> None:
        """
        Releases an Elastic IP address. After the Elastic IP address is released,
        it can no longer be used.

        :param allocation_id: The allocation ID of the Elastic IP to release.
        :raises ClientError: If the release fails, such as when the Elastic IP
address is not found.
        """
        elastic_ip = self.get_elastic_ip_by_allocation(self.elastic_ips,
allocation_id)
        if elastic_ip is None:
            logger.info(f"No Elastic IP found with allocation ID {allocation_id}.")
            return

        try:
            self.ec2_client.release_address(AllocationId=allocation_id)
            self.elastic_ips.remove(elastic_ip)  # Remove the Elastic IP from the
list
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "InvalidAddress.NotFound":
                logger.error(
                    f"Failed to release Elastic IP address {allocation_id} "
                    "because it could not be found. Verify the Elastic IP address "
                    "and ensure it is allocated to your account in the correct
region "
                    "before attempting to release it."
                )
            raise


    @staticmethod
    def get_elastic_ip_by_allocation(
        elastic_ips: List["ElasticIpWrapper.ElasticIp"], allocation_id: str
    ) -> Optional["ElasticIpWrapper.ElasticIp"]:
        """
        Retrieves an Elastic IP object by its allocation ID from a given list of
Elastic IPs.

        :param elastic_ips: A list of ElasticIp objects.
        :param allocation_id: The allocation ID of the Elastic IP to retrieve.
        :return: The ElasticIp object associated with the allocation ID, or None if
not found.
```

```
        """
        return next(
            (ip for ip in elastic_ips if ip.allocation_id == allocation_id), None
        )
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - AllocateAddress
  - AssociateAddress
  - AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress
  - CreateKeyPair
  - CreateSecurityGroup
  - DeleteKeyPair
  - DeleteSecurityGroup
  - DescribeImages
  - DescribeInstanceTypes
  - DescribeInstances
  - DescribeKeyPairs
  - DescribeSecurityGroups
  - DisassociateAddress
  - ReleaseAddress
  - RunInstances
  - StartInstances
  - StopInstances
  - TerminateInstances
  - UnmonitorInstances

작업

`AllocateAddress`

다음 코드 예시는 `AllocateAddress`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ElasticIpWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) Elastic IP address
 actions using the client interface."""

    class ElasticIp:
        """Represents an Elastic IP and its associated instance."""

        def __init__(
            self, allocation_id: str, public_ip: str, instance_id: Optional[str] =
 None
        ) -> None:
            """
            Initializes the ElasticIp object.

            :param allocation_id: The allocation ID of the Elastic IP.
            :param public_ip: The public IP address of the Elastic IP.
            :param instance_id: The ID of the associated EC2 instance, if any.
            """
            self.allocation_id = allocation_id
            self.public_ip = public_ip
            self.instance_id = instance_id

    def __init__(self, ec2_client: Any) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the ElasticIpWrapper with an EC2 client.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.elastic_ips: List[ElasticIpWrapper.ElasticIp] = []

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "ElasticIpWrapper":
```

```
        """
        Creates an ElasticIpWrapper instance with a default EC2 client.

        :return: An instance of ElasticIpWrapper initialized with the default EC2
client.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client)


    def allocate(self) -> "ElasticIpWrapper.ElasticIp":
        """
        Allocates an Elastic IP address that can be associated with an Amazon EC2
        instance. By using an Elastic IP address, you can keep the public IP address
        constant even when you restart the associated instance.

        :return: The ElasticIp object for the newly created Elastic IP address.
        :raises ClientError: If the allocation fails, such as reaching the maximum
limit of Elastic IPs.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.allocate_address(Domain="vpc")
            elastic_ip = self.ElasticIp(
                allocation_id=response["AllocationId"],
public_ip=response["PublicIp"]
            )
            self.elastic_ips.append(elastic_ip)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AddressLimitExceeded":
                logger.error(
                    "Max IP's reached. Release unused addresses or contact AWS
Support for an increase."
                )
            raise err
        return elastic_ip
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 AllocateAddress를 참조하십시오.

AssociateAddress

다음 코드 예시는 AssociateAddress의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ElasticIpWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) Elastic IP address
 actions using the client interface."""

    class ElasticIp:
        """Represents an Elastic IP and its associated instance."""

        def __init__(
            self, allocation_id: str, public_ip: str, instance_id: Optional[str] =
 None
        ) -> None:
            """
            Initializes the ElasticIp object.

            :param allocation_id: The allocation ID of the Elastic IP.
            :param public_ip: The public IP address of the Elastic IP.
            :param instance_id: The ID of the associated EC2 instance, if any.
            """
            self.allocation_id = allocation_id
            self.public_ip = public_ip
            self.instance_id = instance_id

    def __init__(self, ec2_client: Any) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the ElasticIpWrapper with an EC2 client.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.elastic_ips: List[ElasticIpWrapper.ElasticIp] = []

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "ElasticIpWrapper":
```

```
        """
        Creates an ElasticIpWrapper instance with a default EC2 client.

        :return: An instance of ElasticIpWrapper initialized with the default EC2
client.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client)


    def associate(
        self, allocation_id: str, instance_id: str
    ) -> Union[Dict[str, Any], None]:
        """
        Associates an Elastic IP address with an instance. When this association is
        created, the Elastic IP's public IP address is immediately used as the
public
        IP address of the associated instance.

        :param allocation_id: The allocation ID of the Elastic IP.
        :param instance_id: The ID of the Amazon EC2 instance.
        :return: A response that contains the ID of the association, or None if no
Elastic IP is found.
        :raises ClientError: If the association fails, such as when the instance ID
is not found.
        """
        elastic_ip = self.get_elastic_ip_by_allocation(self.elastic_ips,
allocation_id)
        if elastic_ip is None:
            logger.info(f"No Elastic IP found with allocation ID {allocation_id}.")
            return None

        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.associate_address(
                AllocationId=allocation_id, InstanceId=instance_id
            )
            elastic_ip.instance_id = (
                instance_id  # Track the instance associated with this Elastic IP.
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound":
                logger.error(
                    f"Failed to associate Elastic IP {allocation_id} with
{instance_id} "
```

```
                    "because the specified instance ID does not exist or has not
 propagated fully. "
                    "Verify the instance ID and try again, or wait a few moments
 before attempting to "
                    "associate the Elastic IP address."
                )
            raise
        return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 AssociateAddress를 참조하십시오.

`AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress`

다음 코드 예시는 `AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class SecurityGroupWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) security group
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, ec2_client: boto3.client, security_group: Optional[str] =
 None):
        """
        Initializes the SecurityGroupWrapper with an EC2 client and an optional
 security group ID.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        :param security_group: The ID of a security group to manage. This is a high-
level identifier
                               that represents the security group.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
```

```
        self.security_group = security_group

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "SecurityGroupWrapper":
        """
        Creates a SecurityGroupWrapper instance with a default EC2 client.

        :return: An instance of SecurityGroupWrapper initialized with the default
EC2 client.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client)


    def authorize_ingress(self, ssh_ingress_ip: str) -> Optional[Dict[str, Any]]:
        """
        Adds a rule to the security group to allow access to SSH.

        :param ssh_ingress_ip: The IP address that is granted inbound access to
connect
                               to port 22 over TCP, used for SSH.
        :return: The response to the authorization request. The 'Return' field of
the
                 response indicates whether the request succeeded or failed, or None
if no security group is set.
        :raise Handles AWS SDK service-level ClientError, with special handling for
ResourceAlreadyExists
        """
        if self.security_group is None:
            logger.info("No security group to update.")
            return None

        try:
            ip_permissions = [
                {
                    # SSH ingress open to only the specified IP address.
                    "IpProtocol": "tcp",
                    "FromPort": 22,
                    "ToPort": 22,
                    "IpRanges": [{"CidrIp": f"{ssh_ingress_ip}/32"}],
                }
            ]
            response = self.ec2_client.authorize_security_group_ingress(
                GroupId=self.security_group, IpPermissions=ip_permissions
```

```
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "InvalidPermission.Duplicate":
                logger.error(
                    f"The SSH ingress rule for IP {ssh_ingress_ip} already exists"
                    f"in security group '{self.security_group}'."
                )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress를 참조하십시오.

`CreateKeyPair`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateKeyPair`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class KeyPairWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) key pair actions.
    This class provides methods to create, list, and delete EC2 key pairs.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        ec2_client: boto3.client,
        key_file_dir: Union[tempfile.TemporaryDirectory, str],
        key_pair: Optional[dict] = None,
    ):
        """
```

```
        Initializes the KeyPairWrapper with the specified EC2 client, key file
directory,
        and an optional key pair.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        :param key_file_dir: The folder where the private key information is stored.
                             This should be a secure folder.
        :param key_pair: A dictionary representing the Boto3 KeyPair object.
                         This is a high-level object that wraps key pair actions.
Optional.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.key_pair = key_pair
        self.key_file_path: Optional[str] = None
        self.key_file_dir = key_file_dir

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "KeyPairWrapper":
        """
        Class method to create an instance of KeyPairWrapper using a new EC2 client
        and a temporary directory for storing key files.

        :return: An instance of KeyPairWrapper.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client, tempfile.TemporaryDirectory())


    def create(self, key_name: str) -> dict:
        """
        Creates a key pair that can be used to securely connect to an EC2 instance.
        The returned key pair contains private key information that cannot be
retrieved
        again. The private key data is stored as a .pem file.

        :param key_name: The name of the key pair to create.
        :return: A dictionary representing the Boto3 KeyPair object that represents
the newly created key pair.
        :raises ClientError: If there is an error in creating the key pair, for
example, if a key pair with the same name already exists.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.create_key_pair(KeyName=key_name)
```

```
            self.key_pair = response
            self.key_file_path = os.path.join(
                self.key_file_dir.name, f"{self.key_pair['KeyName']}.pem"
            )
            with open(self.key_file_path, "w") as key_file:
                key_file.write(self.key_pair["KeyMaterial"])
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "InvalidKeyPair.Duplicate":
                logger.error(
                    f"A key pair called {key_name} already exists. "
                    "Please choose a different name for your key pair "
                    "or delete the existing key pair before creating."
                )
            raise
        else:
            return self.key_pair
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateKeyPair를 참조하십시오.

`CreateLaunchTemplate`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateLaunchTemplate`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이 예제에서는 인스턴스에 특정 권한을 부여하는 인스턴스 프로파일과 인스턴스가 시작된 후 인스턴스에서 실행되는 사용자 데이터 Bash 스크립트가 포함된 시작 템플릿을 생성합니다.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management actions.
    """

    def __init__(
```

```
        self,
        resource_prefix: str,
        inst_type: str,
        ami_param: str,
        autoscaling_client: boto3.client,
        ec2_client: boto3.client,
        ssm_client: boto3.client,
        iam_client: boto3.client,
    ):
        """
        Initializes the AutoScaler class with the necessary parameters.

        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are created
by this class.
        :param inst_type: The type of EC2 instance to create, such as t3.micro.
        :param ami_param: The Systems Manager parameter used to look up the AMI that
is created.
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 IAM client.
        """
        self.inst_type = inst_type
        self.ami_param = ami_param
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        sts_client = boto3.client("sts")
        self.account_id = sts_client.get_caller_identity()["Account"]

        self.key_pair_name = f"{resource_prefix}-key-pair"
        self.launch_template_name = f"{resource_prefix}-template-"
        self.group_name = f"{resource_prefix}-group"

        # Happy path
        self.instance_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-pol"
        self.instance_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-role"
        self.instance_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-prof"

        # Failure mode
        self.bad_creds_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-pol"
        self.bad_creds_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-role"
        self.bad_creds_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-prof"
```

```
    def create_template(
        self, server_startup_script_file: str, instance_policy_file: str
    ) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Creates an Amazon EC2 launch template to use with Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling.
The
        launch template specifies a Bash script in its user data field that runs
after
        the instance is started. This script installs Python packages and starts a
        Python web server on the instance.

        :param server_startup_script_file: The path to a Bash script file that is
run
                                           when an instance starts.
        :param instance_policy_file: The path to a file that defines a permissions
policy
                                     to create and attach to the instance profile.
        :return: Information about the newly created template.
        """
        template = {}
        try:
            # Create key pair and instance profile
            self.create_key_pair(self.key_pair_name)
            self.create_instance_profile(
                instance_policy_file,
                self.instance_policy_name,
                self.instance_role_name,
                self.instance_profile_name,
            )

            # Read the startup script
            with open(server_startup_script_file) as file:
                start_server_script = file.read()

            # Get the latest AMI ID
            ami_latest = self.ssm_client.get_parameter(Name=self.ami_param)
            ami_id = ami_latest["Parameter"]["Value"]

            # Create the launch template
            lt_response = self.ec2_client.create_launch_template(
                LaunchTemplateName=self.launch_template_name,
                LaunchTemplateData={
```

```
                    "InstanceType": self.inst_type,
                    "ImageId": ami_id,
                    "IamInstanceProfile": {"Name": self.instance_profile_name},
                    "UserData": base64.b64encode(
                        start_server_script.encode(encoding="utf-8")
                    ).decode(encoding="utf-8"),
                    "KeyName": self.key_pair_name,
                },
            )
            template = lt_response["LaunchTemplate"]
            log.info(
                f"Created launch template {self.launch_template_name} for AMI
{ami_id} on {self.inst_type}."
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(f"Failed to create launch template
{self.launch_template_name}.")
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidLaunchTemplateName.AlreadyExistsException":
                log.info(
                    f"Launch template {self.launch_template_name} already exists,
nothing to do."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        return template
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateLaunchTemplate를 참조하십시오.

`CreateSecurityGroup`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateSecurityGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class SecurityGroupWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) security group
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, ec2_client: boto3.client, security_group: Optional[str] =
 None):
        """
        Initializes the SecurityGroupWrapper with an EC2 client and an optional
 security group ID.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        :param security_group: The ID of a security group to manage. This is a high-
level identifier
                               that represents the security group.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.security_group = security_group

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "SecurityGroupWrapper":
        """
        Creates a SecurityGroupWrapper instance with a default EC2 client.

        :return: An instance of SecurityGroupWrapper initialized with the default
 EC2 client.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client)


    def create(self, group_name: str, group_description: str) -> str:
        """
        Creates a security group in the default virtual private cloud (VPC) of the
 current account.

        :param group_name: The name of the security group to create.
        :param group_description: The description of the security group to create.
        :return: The ID of the newly created security group.
        :raise Handles AWS SDK service-level ClientError, with special handling for
 ResourceAlreadyExists
        """
        try:
```

```
            response = self.ec2_client.create_security_group(
                GroupName=group_name, Description=group_description
            )
            self.security_group = response["GroupId"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceAlreadyExists":
                logger.error(
                    f"Security group '{group_name}' already exists. Please choose a
 different name."
                )
            raise
        else:
            return self.security_group
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateSecurityGroup를 참조하십시오.

`CreateVpc`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateVpc`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class VpcWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) Amazon Virtual Private
 Cloud actions."""

    def __init__(self, ec2_client: boto3.client):
        """
        Initializes the VpcWrapper with an EC2 client.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
```

```
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "VpcWrapper":
        """
        Creates a VpcWrapper instance with a default EC2 client.

        :return: An instance of VpcWrapper initialized with the default EC2 client.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client)


    def create(self, cidr_block: str) -> str:
        """
        Creates a new Amazon VPC with the specified CIDR block.

        :param cidr_block: The CIDR block for the new VPC, such as '10.0.0.0/16'.
        :return: The ID of the new VPC.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.create_vpc(CidrBlock=cidr_block)
            vpc_id = response["Vpc"]["VpcId"]

            waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("vpc_available")
            waiter.wait(VpcIds=[vpc_id])
            return vpc_id
        except ClientError as client_error:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't create the vpc. Here's why: %s",
                client_error.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateVpc를 참조하세요. AWS

`CreateVpcEndpoint`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateVpcEndpoint`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class VpcWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) Amazon Virtual Private
 Cloud actions."""

    def __init__(self, ec2_client: boto3.client):
        """
        Initializes the VpcWrapper with an EC2 client.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "VpcWrapper":
        """
        Creates a VpcWrapper instance with a default EC2 client.

        :return: An instance of VpcWrapper initialized with the default EC2 client.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client)


    def create_vpc_endpoint(
        self, vpc_id: str, service_name: str, route_table_ids: list[str]
    ) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Creates a new VPC endpoint for the specified service and associates it with
 the specified route tables.

        :param vpc_id: The ID of the VPC to create the endpoint in.
        :param service_name: The name of the service to create the endpoint for.
```

```
        :param route_table_ids: A list of IDs of the route tables to associate with
 the endpoint.
        :return: A dictionary representing the newly created VPC endpoint.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.create_vpc_endpoint(
                VpcId=vpc_id,
                ServiceName=service_name,
                RouteTableIds=route_table_ids,
            )
            return response["VpcEndpoint"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create VPC endpoint for service %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                service_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateVpcEndpoint를 참조하세요. AWS

`DeleteKeyPair`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteKeyPair`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class KeyPairWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) key pair actions.
    This class provides methods to create, list, and delete EC2 key pairs.
    """
```

```
    def __init__(
        self,
        ec2_client: boto3.client,
        key_file_dir: Union[tempfile.TemporaryDirectory, str],
        key_pair: Optional[dict] = None,
    ):
        """
        Initializes the KeyPairWrapper with the specified EC2 client, key file
directory,
        and an optional key pair.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        :param key_file_dir: The folder where the private key information is stored.
                             This should be a secure folder.
        :param key_pair: A dictionary representing the Boto3 KeyPair object.
                         This is a high-level object that wraps key pair actions.
Optional.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.key_pair = key_pair
        self.key_file_path: Optional[str] = None
        self.key_file_dir = key_file_dir

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "KeyPairWrapper":
        """
        Class method to create an instance of KeyPairWrapper using a new EC2 client
        and a temporary directory for storing key files.

        :return: An instance of KeyPairWrapper.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client, tempfile.TemporaryDirectory())


    def delete(self, key_name: str) -> bool:
        """
        Deletes a key pair by its name.

        :param key_name: The name of the key pair to delete.
        :return: A boolean indicating whether the deletion was successful.
        :raises ClientError: If there is an error in deleting the key pair, for
example,
```

```
                                if the key pair does not exist.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.delete_key_pair(KeyName=key_name)
            logger.info(f"Successfully deleted key pair: {key_name}")
            self.key_pair = None
            return True
        except self.ec2_client.exceptions.ClientError as err:
            logger.error(f"Deletion failed for key pair: {key_name}")
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidKeyPair.NotFound":
                logger.error(
                    f"The key pair '{key_name}' does not exist and cannot be
 deleted. "
                    "Please verify the key pair name and try again."
                )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteKeyPair를 참조하십시오.

`DeleteLaunchTemplate`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteLaunchTemplate`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management actions.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_prefix: str,
```

```
        inst_type: str,
        ami_param: str,
        autoscaling_client: boto3.client,
        ec2_client: boto3.client,
        ssm_client: boto3.client,
        iam_client: boto3.client,
    ):
        """
        Initializes the AutoScaler class with the necessary parameters.

        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are created
by this class.
        :param inst_type: The type of EC2 instance to create, such as t3.micro.
        :param ami_param: The Systems Manager parameter used to look up the AMI that
is created.
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 IAM client.
        """
        self.inst_type = inst_type
        self.ami_param = ami_param
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        sts_client = boto3.client("sts")
        self.account_id = sts_client.get_caller_identity()["Account"]

        self.key_pair_name = f"{resource_prefix}-key-pair"
        self.launch_template_name = f"{resource_prefix}-template-"
        self.group_name = f"{resource_prefix}-group"

        # Happy path
        self.instance_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-pol"
        self.instance_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-role"
        self.instance_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-prof"

        # Failure mode
        self.bad_creds_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-pol"
        self.bad_creds_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-role"
        self.bad_creds_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-prof"
```

```
    def delete_template(self):
        """
        Deletes a launch template.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.delete_launch_template(
                LaunchTemplateName=self.launch_template_name
            )
            self.delete_instance_profile(
                self.instance_profile_name, self.instance_role_name
            )
            log.info("Launch template %s deleted.", self.launch_template_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if (
                err.response["Error"]["Code"]
                == "InvalidLaunchTemplateName.NotFoundException"
            ):
                log.info(
                    "Launch template %s does not exist, nothing to do.",
                    self.launch_template_name,
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteLaunchTemplate를 참조하십시오.

`DeleteSecurityGroup`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteSecurityGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class SecurityGroupWrapper:
```

```
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) security group
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, ec2_client: boto3.client, security_group: Optional[str] =
 None):
        """
        Initializes the SecurityGroupWrapper with an EC2 client and an optional
 security group ID.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        :param security_group: The ID of a security group to manage. This is a high-
level identifier
                               that represents the security group.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.security_group = security_group

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "SecurityGroupWrapper":
        """
        Creates a SecurityGroupWrapper instance with a default EC2 client.

        :return: An instance of SecurityGroupWrapper initialized with the default
 EC2 client.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client)


    def delete(self, security_group_id: str) -> bool:
        """
        Deletes the specified security group.

        :param security_group_id: The ID of the security group to delete. Required.

        :returns: True if the deletion is successful.
        :raises ClientError: If the security group cannot be deleted due to an AWS
 service error.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.delete_security_group(GroupId=security_group_id)
            logger.info(f"Successfully deleted security group
 '{security_group_id}'")
```

```
            return True
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(f"Deletion failed for security group
'{security_group_id}'")
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]

            if error_code == "InvalidGroup.NotFound":
                logger.error(
                    f"Security group '{security_group_id}' cannot be deleted because
it does not exist."
                )
            elif error_code == "DependencyViolation":
                logger.error(
                    f"Security group '{security_group_id}' cannot be deleted because
it is still in use."
                    " Verify that it is:"
                    "\n\t- Detached from resources"
                    "\n\t- Removed from references in other groups"
                    "\n\t- Removed from VPC's as a default group"
                )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteSecurityGroup를 참조하십시오.

`DeleteVpc`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteVpc`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class VpcWrapper:
```

```
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) Amazon Virtual Private
Cloud actions."""

    def __init__(self, ec2_client: boto3.client):
        """
        Initializes the VpcWrapper with an EC2 client.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "VpcWrapper":
        """
        Creates a VpcWrapper instance with a default EC2 client.

        :return: An instance of VpcWrapper initialized with the default EC2 client.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client)


    def delete(self, vpc_id: str) -> None:
        """
        Deletes the specified VPC.

        :param vpc_id: The ID of the VPC to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.delete_vpc(VpcId=vpc_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete VPC %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                vpc_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteVpc를 참조하세요. AWS

DeleteVpcEndpoints

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteVpcEndpoints의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class VpcWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) Amazon Virtual Private
 Cloud actions."""

    def __init__(self, ec2_client: boto3.client):
        """
        Initializes the VpcWrapper with an EC2 client.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "VpcWrapper":
        """
        Creates a VpcWrapper instance with a default EC2 client.

        :return: An instance of VpcWrapper initialized with the default EC2 client.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client)


    def delete_vpc_endpoints(self, vpc_endpoint_ids: list[str]) -> None:
        """
        Deletes the specified VPC endpoints.

        :param vpc_endpoint_ids: A list of IDs of the VPC endpoints to delete.
        """
        try:
```

```
            self.ec2_client.delete_vpc_endpoints(VpcEndpointIds=vpc_endpoint_ids)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete VPC endpoints %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                vpc_endpoint_ids,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteVpcEndpoints를 참조하세요. AWS

`DescribeAvailabilityZones`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeAvailabilityZones`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management actions.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_prefix: str,
        inst_type: str,
        ami_param: str,
        autoscaling_client: boto3.client,
        ec2_client: boto3.client,
        ssm_client: boto3.client,
        iam_client: boto3.client,
    ):
        """
```

```
        Initializes the AutoScaler class with the necessary parameters.

        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are created
by this class.
        :param inst_type: The type of EC2 instance to create, such as t3.micro.
        :param ami_param: The Systems Manager parameter used to look up the AMI that
is created.
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 IAM client.
        """
        self.inst_type = inst_type
        self.ami_param = ami_param
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        sts_client = boto3.client("sts")
        self.account_id = sts_client.get_caller_identity()["Account"]

        self.key_pair_name = f"{resource_prefix}-key-pair"
        self.launch_template_name = f"{resource_prefix}-template-"
        self.group_name = f"{resource_prefix}-group"

        # Happy path
        self.instance_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-pol"
        self.instance_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-role"
        self.instance_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-prof"

        # Failure mode
        self.bad_creds_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-pol"
        self.bad_creds_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-role"
        self.bad_creds_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-prof"


    def get_availability_zones(self) -> List[str]:
        """
        Gets a list of Availability Zones in the AWS Region of the Amazon EC2
client.

        :return: The list of Availability Zones for the client Region.
        """
        try:
```

```
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_availability_zones()
            zones = [zone["ZoneName"] for zone in response["AvailabilityZones"]]
            log.info(f"Retrieved {len(zones)} availability zones: {zones}.")
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error("Failed to retrieve availability zones.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return zones
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeAvailabilityZones를 참조하십시오.

`DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management actions.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_prefix: str,
        inst_type: str,
        ami_param: str,
        autoscaling_client: boto3.client,
        ec2_client: boto3.client,
        ssm_client: boto3.client,
        iam_client: boto3.client,
    ):
```

```
        """
        Initializes the AutoScaler class with the necessary parameters.

        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are created
by this class.
        :param inst_type: The type of EC2 instance to create, such as t3.micro.
        :param ami_param: The Systems Manager parameter used to look up the AMI that
is created.
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 IAM client.
        """
        self.inst_type = inst_type
        self.ami_param = ami_param
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        sts_client = boto3.client("sts")
        self.account_id = sts_client.get_caller_identity()["Account"]

        self.key_pair_name = f"{resource_prefix}-key-pair"
        self.launch_template_name = f"{resource_prefix}-template-"
        self.group_name = f"{resource_prefix}-group"

        # Happy path
        self.instance_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-pol"
        self.instance_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-role"
        self.instance_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-prof"

        # Failure mode
        self.bad_creds_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-pol"
        self.bad_creds_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-role"
        self.bad_creds_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-prof"


    def get_instance_profile(self, instance_id: str) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Gets data about the profile associated with an instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance to look up.
        :return: The profile data.
        """
```

```
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_iam_instance_profile_associations(
                Filters=[{"Name": "instance-id", "Values": [instance_id]}]
            )
            if not response["IamInstanceProfileAssociations"]:
                log.info(f"No instance profile found for instance {instance_id}.")
            profile_data = response["IamInstanceProfileAssociations"][0]
            log.info(f"Retrieved instance profile for instance {instance_id}.")
            return profile_data
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
                f"Failed to retrieve instance profile for instance {instance_id}."
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound":
                log.error(f"The instance ID '{instance_id}' does not exist.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations를 참조하십시오.

`DescribeImages`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeImages`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class EC2InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance actions using
 the client interface."""

    def __init__(
        self, ec2_client: Any, instances: Optional[List[Dict[str, Any]]] = None
```

```
    ) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the EC2InstanceWrapper with an EC2 client and optional
instances.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        :param instances: A list of dictionaries representing Boto3 Instance
objects. These are high-level objects that
                          wrap instance actions.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.instances = instances or []

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "EC2InstanceWrapper":
        """
        Creates an EC2InstanceWrapper instance with a default EC2 client.

        :return: An instance of EC2InstanceWrapper initialized with the default EC2
client.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client)


    def get_images(self, image_ids: List[str]) -> List[Dict[str, Any]]:
        """
        Gets information about Amazon Machine Images (AMIs) from a list of AMI IDs.

        :param image_ids: The list of AMI IDs to look up.
        :return: A list of dictionaries representing the requested AMIs.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_images(ImageIds=image_ids)
            images = response["Images"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(f"Failed to stop AMI(s): {','.join(map(str, image_ids))}")
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidAMIID.NotFound":
                logger.error("One or more of the AMI IDs does not exist.")
            raise
        return images
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeImages를 참조하십시오.

`DescribeInstanceTypes`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeInstanceTypes`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class EC2InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance actions using
 the client interface."""

    def __init__(
        self, ec2_client: Any, instances: Optional[List[Dict[str, Any]]] = None
    ) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the EC2InstanceWrapper with an EC2 client and optional
 instances.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        :param instances: A list of dictionaries representing Boto3 Instance
 objects. These are high-level objects that
                          wrap instance actions.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.instances = instances or []

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "EC2InstanceWrapper":
        """
        Creates an EC2InstanceWrapper instance with a default EC2 client.
```

```
        :return: An instance of EC2InstanceWrapper initialized with the default EC2
 client.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client)


    def get_instance_types(
        self, architecture: str = "x86_64", sizes: List[str] = ["*.micro",
 "*.small"]
    ) -> List[Dict[str, Any]]:
        """
        Gets instance types that support the specified architecture and size.
        See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/APIReference/
API_DescribeInstanceTypes.html
        for a list of allowable parameters.

        :param architecture: The architecture supported by instance types. Default:
 'x86_64'.
        :param sizes: The size of instance types. Default: '*.micro', '*.small',
        :return: A list of dictionaries representing instance types that support the
 specified architecture and size.
        """
        try:
            inst_types = []
            paginator = self.ec2_client.get_paginator("describe_instance_types")
            for page in paginator.paginate(
                Filters=[
                    {
                        "Name": "processor-info.supported-architecture",
                        "Values": [architecture],
                    },
                    {"Name": "instance-type", "Values": sizes},
                ]
            ):
                inst_types += page["InstanceTypes"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                f"Failed to get instance types: {architecture}, {','.join(map(str,
 sizes))}"
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidParameterValue":
                logger.error(
```

```
                    "Parameters are invalid. "
                    "Ensure architecture and size strings conform to
 DescribeInstanceTypes API reference."
                )
            raise
        else:
            return inst_types
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeInstanceTypes를 참조하십시오.

`DescribeInstances`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeInstances`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class EC2InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance actions using
 the client interface."""

    def __init__(
        self, ec2_client: Any, instances: Optional[List[Dict[str, Any]]] = None
    ) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the EC2InstanceWrapper with an EC2 client and optional
 instances.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        :param instances: A list of dictionaries representing Boto3 Instance
 objects. These are high-level objects that
                          wrap instance actions.
```

```
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.instances = instances or []

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "EC2InstanceWrapper":
        """
        Creates an EC2InstanceWrapper instance with a default EC2 client.

        :return: An instance of EC2InstanceWrapper initialized with the default EC2
client.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client)


    def display(self, state_filter: Optional[str] = "running") -> None:
        """
        Displays information about instances, filtering by the specified state.

        :param state_filter: The instance state to include in the output. Only
instances in this state
                             will be displayed. Default is 'running'. Example
states: 'running', 'stopped'.
        """
        if not self.instances:
            logger.info("No instances to display.")
            return

        instance_ids = [instance["InstanceId"] for instance in self.instances]
        paginator = self.ec2_client.get_paginator("describe_instances")
        page_iterator = paginator.paginate(InstanceIds=instance_ids)

        try:
            for page in page_iterator:
                for reservation in page["Reservations"]:
                    for instance in reservation["Instances"]:
                        instance_state = instance["State"]["Name"]

                        # Apply the state filter (default is 'running')
                        if state_filter and instance_state != state_filter:
                            continue  # Skip this instance if it doesn't match the
filter
```

```
                        # Create a formatted string with instance details
                        instance_info = (
                            f"• ID: {instance['InstanceId']}\n"
                            f"• Image ID: {instance['ImageId']}\n"
                            f"• Instance type: {instance['InstanceType']}\n"
                            f"• Key name: {instance['KeyName']}\n"
                            f"• VPC ID: {instance['VpcId']}\n"
                            f"• Public IP: {instance.get('PublicIpAddress', 'N/
A')}\n"
                            f"• State: {instance_state}"
                        )
                        print(instance_info)

        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                f"Failed to display instance(s). : {' '.join(map(str,
 instance_ids))}"
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound":
                logger.error(
                    "One or more instance IDs do not exist. "
                    "Please verify the instance IDs and try again."
                )
                raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeInstances를 참조하십시오.

`DescribeKeyPairs`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeKeyPairs`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class KeyPairWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) key pair actions.
    This class provides methods to create, list, and delete EC2 key pairs.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        ec2_client: boto3.client,
        key_file_dir: Union[tempfile.TemporaryDirectory, str],
        key_pair: Optional[dict] = None,
    ):
        """
        Initializes the KeyPairWrapper with the specified EC2 client, key file
 directory,
        and an optional key pair.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        :param key_file_dir: The folder where the private key information is stored.
                             This should be a secure folder.
        :param key_pair: A dictionary representing the Boto3 KeyPair object.
                         This is a high-level object that wraps key pair actions.
 Optional.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.key_pair = key_pair
        self.key_file_path: Optional[str] = None
        self.key_file_dir = key_file_dir

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "KeyPairWrapper":
        """
        Class method to create an instance of KeyPairWrapper using a new EC2 client
        and a temporary directory for storing key files.

        :return: An instance of KeyPairWrapper.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client, tempfile.TemporaryDirectory())


    def list(self, limit: Optional[int] = None) -> None:
```

```
        """
        Displays a list of key pairs for the current account.

        WARNING: Results are not paginated.

        :param limit: The maximum number of key pairs to list. If not specified,
                      all key pairs will be listed.
        :raises ClientError: If there is an error in listing the key pairs.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_key_pairs()
            key_pairs = response.get("KeyPairs", [])

            if limit:
                key_pairs = key_pairs[:limit]

            for key_pair in key_pairs:
                logger.info(
                    f"Found {key_pair['KeyType']} key '{key_pair['KeyName']}' with
fingerprint:"
                )
                logger.info(f"\t{key_pair['KeyFingerprint']}")
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(f"Failed to list key pairs: {str(err)}")
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeKeyPairs를 참조하십시오.

`DescribeRouteTables`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeRouteTables`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class VpcWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) Amazon Virtual Private
 Cloud actions."""

    def __init__(self, ec2_client: boto3.client):
        """
        Initializes the VpcWrapper with an EC2 client.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "VpcWrapper":
        """
        Creates a VpcWrapper instance with a default EC2 client.

        :return: An instance of VpcWrapper initialized with the default EC2 client.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client)


    def describe_route_tables(self, vpc_ids: list[str]) -> None:
        """
        Displays information about the route tables in the specified VPC.

        :param vpc_ids: A list of VPC IDs.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_route_tables(
                Filters=[{"Name": "vpc-id", "Values": vpc_ids}]
            )
            pp(response["RouteTables"])
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't describe route tables for VPCs %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                vpc_ids,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeRouteTables를 참조하세요. AWS

DescribeSecurityGroups

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeSecurityGroups의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class SecurityGroupWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) security group
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, ec2_client: boto3.client, security_group: Optional[str] =
 None):
        """
        Initializes the SecurityGroupWrapper with an EC2 client and an optional
 security group ID.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        :param security_group: The ID of a security group to manage. This is a high-
level identifier
                               that represents the security group.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.security_group = security_group

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "SecurityGroupWrapper":
        """
        Creates a SecurityGroupWrapper instance with a default EC2 client.
```

```
        :return: An instance of SecurityGroupWrapper initialized with the default
EC2 client.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client)


    def describe(self, security_group_id: Optional[str] = None) -> bool:
        """
        Displays information about the specified security group or all security
groups if no ID is provided.

        :param security_group_id: The ID of the security group to describe.
                                  If None, an open search is performed to describe
all security groups.
        :returns: True if the description is successful.
        :raises ClientError: If there is an error describing the security group(s),
such as an invalid security group ID.
        """
        try:
            paginator = self.ec2_client.get_paginator("describe_security_groups")

            if security_group_id is None:
                # If no ID is provided, return all security groups.
                page_iterator = paginator.paginate()
            else:
                page_iterator = paginator.paginate(GroupIds=[security_group_id])

            for page in page_iterator:
                for security_group in page["SecurityGroups"]:
                    print(f"Security group: {security_group['GroupName']}")
                    print(f"\tID: {security_group['GroupId']}")
                    print(f"\tVPC: {security_group['VpcId']}")
                    if security_group["IpPermissions"]:
                        print("Inbound permissions:")
                        pp(security_group["IpPermissions"])

            return True
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error("Failed to describe security group(s).")
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "InvalidGroup.NotFound":
                logger.error(
                    f"Security group {security_group_id} does not exist "
                    f"because the specified security group ID was not found."
```

```
                )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeSecurityGroups를 참조하십시오.

DescribeSubnets

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeSubnets의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management actions.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_prefix: str,
        inst_type: str,
        ami_param: str,
        autoscaling_client: boto3.client,
        ec2_client: boto3.client,
        ssm_client: boto3.client,
        iam_client: boto3.client,
    ):
        """
        Initializes the AutoScaler class with the necessary parameters.

        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are created
 by this class.
        :param inst_type: The type of EC2 instance to create, such as t3.micro.
```

```
        :param ami_param: The Systems Manager parameter used to look up the AMI that
is created.
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 IAM client.
        """
        self.inst_type = inst_type
        self.ami_param = ami_param
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        sts_client = boto3.client("sts")
        self.account_id = sts_client.get_caller_identity()["Account"]

        self.key_pair_name = f"{resource_prefix}-key-pair"
        self.launch_template_name = f"{resource_prefix}-template-"
        self.group_name = f"{resource_prefix}-group"

        # Happy path
        self.instance_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-pol"
        self.instance_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-role"
        self.instance_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-prof"

        # Failure mode
        self.bad_creds_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-pol"
        self.bad_creds_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-role"
        self.bad_creds_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-prof"


    def get_subnets(self, vpc_id: str, zones: List[str] = None) -> List[Dict[str,
Any]]:
        """
        Gets the default subnets in a VPC for a specified list of Availability
Zones.

        :param vpc_id: The ID of the VPC to look up.
        :param zones: The list of Availability Zones to look up.
        :return: The list of subnets found.
        """
        # Ensure that 'zones' is a list, even if None is passed
        if zones is None:
            zones = []
```

```
        try:
            paginator = self.ec2_client.get_paginator("describe_subnets")
            page_iterator = paginator.paginate(
                Filters=[
                    {"Name": "vpc-id", "Values": [vpc_id]},
                    {"Name": "availability-zone", "Values": zones},
                    {"Name": "default-for-az", "Values": ["true"]},
                ]
            )

            subnets = []
            for page in page_iterator:
                subnets.extend(page["Subnets"])

            log.info("Found %s subnets for the specified zones.", len(subnets))
            return subnets
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
                f"Failed to retrieve subnets for VPC '{vpc_id}' in zones {zones}."
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidVpcID.NotFound":
                log.error(
                    "The specified VPC ID does not exist. "
                    "Please check the VPC ID and try again."
                )
            # Add more error-specific handling as needed
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeSubnets를 참조하십시오.

DescribeVpcs

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeVpcs의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management actions.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_prefix: str,
        inst_type: str,
        ami_param: str,
        autoscaling_client: boto3.client,
        ec2_client: boto3.client,
        ssm_client: boto3.client,
        iam_client: boto3.client,
    ):
        """
        Initializes the AutoScaler class with the necessary parameters.

        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are created
 by this class.
        :param inst_type: The type of EC2 instance to create, such as t3.micro.
        :param ami_param: The Systems Manager parameter used to look up the AMI that
 is created.
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 IAM client.
        """
        self.inst_type = inst_type
        self.ami_param = ami_param
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
```

```
        sts_client = boto3.client("sts")
        self.account_id = sts_client.get_caller_identity()["Account"]

        self.key_pair_name = f"{resource_prefix}-key-pair"
        self.launch_template_name = f"{resource_prefix}-template-"
        self.group_name = f"{resource_prefix}-group"

        # Happy path
        self.instance_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-pol"
        self.instance_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-role"
        self.instance_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-prof"

        # Failure mode
        self.bad_creds_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-pol"
        self.bad_creds_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-role"
        self.bad_creds_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-prof"


    def get_default_vpc(self) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Gets the default VPC for the account.

        :return: Data about the default VPC.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_vpcs(
                Filters=[{"Name": "is-default", "Values": ["true"]}]
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error("Failed to retrieve the default VPC.")
            if error_code == "UnauthorizedOperation":
                log.error(
                    "You do not have the necessary permissions to describe VPCs. "
                    "Ensure that your AWS IAM user or role has the correct
permissions."
                )
            elif error_code == "InvalidParameterValue":
                log.error(
                    "One or more parameters are invalid. Check the request
parameters."
                )

            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
```

```
        else:
            if "Vpcs" in response and response["Vpcs"]:
                log.info(f"Retrieved default VPC: {response['Vpcs'][0]['VpcId']}")
                return response["Vpcs"][0]
            else:
                pass
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeVpcs를 참조하십시오.

`DisassociateAddress`

다음 코드 예시는 `DisassociateAddress`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ElasticIpWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) Elastic IP address
 actions using the client interface."""

    class ElasticIp:
        """Represents an Elastic IP and its associated instance."""

        def __init__(
            self, allocation_id: str, public_ip: str, instance_id: Optional[str] =
 None
        ) -> None:
            """
            Initializes the ElasticIp object.

            :param allocation_id: The allocation ID of the Elastic IP.
            :param public_ip: The public IP address of the Elastic IP.
            :param instance_id: The ID of the associated EC2 instance, if any.
            """
            self.allocation_id = allocation_id
```

```
            self.public_ip = public_ip
            self.instance_id = instance_id

    def __init__(self, ec2_client: Any) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the ElasticIpWrapper with an EC2 client.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.elastic_ips: List[ElasticIpWrapper.ElasticIp] = []

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "ElasticIpWrapper":
        """
        Creates an ElasticIpWrapper instance with a default EC2 client.

        :return: An instance of ElasticIpWrapper initialized with the default EC2
client.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client)


    def disassociate(self, allocation_id: str) -> None:
        """
        Removes an association between an Elastic IP address and an instance. When
the
        association is removed, the instance is assigned a new public IP address.

        :param allocation_id: The allocation ID of the Elastic IP to disassociate.
        :raises ClientError: If the disassociation fails, such as when the
association ID is not found.
        """
        elastic_ip = self.get_elastic_ip_by_allocation(self.elastic_ips,
allocation_id)
        if elastic_ip is None or elastic_ip.instance_id is None:
            logger.info(
                f"No association found for Elastic IP with allocation ID
{allocation_id}."
            )
            return
```

```
        try:
            # Retrieve the association ID before disassociating
            response =
self.ec2_client.describe_addresses(AllocationIds=[allocation_id])
            association_id = response["Addresses"][0].get("AssociationId")

            if association_id:
                self.ec2_client.disassociate_address(AssociationId=association_id)
                elastic_ip.instance_id = None  # Remove the instance association
            else:
                logger.info(
                    f"No Association ID found for Elastic IP with allocation ID
{allocation_id}."
                )

        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "InvalidAssociationID.NotFound":
                logger.error(
                    f"Failed to disassociate Elastic IP {allocation_id} "
                    "because the specified association ID for the Elastic IP address
was not found. "
                    "Verify the association ID and ensure the Elastic IP is
currently associated with a "
                    "resource before attempting to disassociate it."
                )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DisassociateAddress를 참조하십시오.

`RebootInstances`

다음 코드 예시는 `RebootInstances`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management actions.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_prefix: str,
        inst_type: str,
        ami_param: str,
        autoscaling_client: boto3.client,
        ec2_client: boto3.client,
        ssm_client: boto3.client,
        iam_client: boto3.client,
    ):
        """
        Initializes the AutoScaler class with the necessary parameters.

        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are created
 by this class.
        :param inst_type: The type of EC2 instance to create, such as t3.micro.
        :param ami_param: The Systems Manager parameter used to look up the AMI that
 is created.
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 IAM client.
        """
        self.inst_type = inst_type
        self.ami_param = ami_param
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
```

```
        sts_client = boto3.client("sts")
        self.account_id = sts_client.get_caller_identity()["Account"]

        self.key_pair_name = f"{resource_prefix}-key-pair"
        self.launch_template_name = f"{resource_prefix}-template-"
        self.group_name = f"{resource_prefix}-group"

        # Happy path
        self.instance_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-pol"
        self.instance_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-role"
        self.instance_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-prof"

        # Failure mode
        self.bad_creds_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-pol"
        self.bad_creds_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-role"
        self.bad_creds_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-prof"


    def replace_instance_profile(
        self,
        instance_id: str,
        new_instance_profile_name: str,
        profile_association_id: str,
    ) -> None:
        """
        Replaces the profile associated with a running instance. After the profile
is
        replaced, the instance is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new profile.
When
        the instance is ready, Systems Manager is used to restart the Python web
server.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance to restart.
        :param new_instance_profile_name: The name of the new profile to associate
with
                                          the specified instance.
        :param profile_association_id: The ID of the existing profile association
for the
                                       instance.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.replace_iam_instance_profile_association(
                IamInstanceProfile={"Name": new_instance_profile_name},
                AssociationId=profile_association_id,
```

```
            )
            log.info(
                "Replaced instance profile for association %s with profile %s.",
                profile_association_id,
                new_instance_profile_name,
            )
            time.sleep(5)

            self.ec2_client.reboot_instances(InstanceIds=[instance_id])
            log.info("Rebooting instance %s.", instance_id)
            waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("instance_running")
            log.info("Waiting for instance %s to be running.", instance_id)
            waiter.wait(InstanceIds=[instance_id])
            log.info("Instance %s is now running.", instance_id)

            self.ssm_client.send_command(
                InstanceIds=[instance_id],
                DocumentName="AWS-RunShellScript",
                Parameters={"commands": ["cd / && sudo python3 server.py 80"]},
            )
            log.info(f"Restarted the Python web server on instance
'{instance_id}'.")
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error("Failed to replace instance profile.")
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidAssociationID.NotFound":
                log.error(
                    f"Association ID '{profile_association_id}' does not exist."
                    "Please check the association ID and try again."
                )
            if error_code == "InvalidInstanceId":
                log.error(
                    f"The specified instance ID '{instance_id}' does not exist or is
not available for SSM. "
                    f"Please verify the instance ID and try again."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 RebootInstances를 참조하십시오.

ReleaseAddress

다음 코드 예시는 ReleaseAddress의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ElasticIpWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) Elastic IP address
 actions using the client interface."""

    class ElasticIp:
        """Represents an Elastic IP and its associated instance."""

        def __init__(
            self, allocation_id: str, public_ip: str, instance_id: Optional[str] =
 None
        ) -> None:
            """
            Initializes the ElasticIp object.

            :param allocation_id: The allocation ID of the Elastic IP.
            :param public_ip: The public IP address of the Elastic IP.
            :param instance_id: The ID of the associated EC2 instance, if any.
            """
            self.allocation_id = allocation_id
            self.public_ip = public_ip
            self.instance_id = instance_id

    def __init__(self, ec2_client: Any) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the ElasticIpWrapper with an EC2 client.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.elastic_ips: List[ElasticIpWrapper.ElasticIp] = []
```

```
    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "ElasticIpWrapper":
        """
        Creates an ElasticIpWrapper instance with a default EC2 client.

        :return: An instance of ElasticIpWrapper initialized with the default EC2
client.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client)


    def release(self, allocation_id: str) -> None:
        """
        Releases an Elastic IP address. After the Elastic IP address is released,
        it can no longer be used.

        :param allocation_id: The allocation ID of the Elastic IP to release.
        :raises ClientError: If the release fails, such as when the Elastic IP
address is not found.
        """
        elastic_ip = self.get_elastic_ip_by_allocation(self.elastic_ips,
allocation_id)
        if elastic_ip is None:
            logger.info(f"No Elastic IP found with allocation ID {allocation_id}.")
            return

        try:
            self.ec2_client.release_address(AllocationId=allocation_id)
            self.elastic_ips.remove(elastic_ip)  # Remove the Elastic IP from the
list
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "InvalidAddress.NotFound":
                logger.error(
                    f"Failed to release Elastic IP address {allocation_id} "
                    "because it could not be found. Verify the Elastic IP address "
                    "and ensure it is allocated to your account in the correct
region "
                    "before attempting to release it."
                )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ReleaseAddress를 참조하십시오.

`ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation`

다음 코드 예시는 `ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이 예제에서는 실행 중인 인스턴스의 인스턴스 프로파일을 교체하고, 인스턴스을 재부팅하고, 인스턴스가 시작된 후 인스턴스에 명령을 보냅니다.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management actions.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_prefix: str,
        inst_type: str,
        ami_param: str,
        autoscaling_client: boto3.client,
        ec2_client: boto3.client,
        ssm_client: boto3.client,
        iam_client: boto3.client,
    ):
        """
        Initializes the AutoScaler class with the necessary parameters.

        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are created
 by this class.
        :param inst_type: The type of EC2 instance to create, such as t3.micro.
        :param ami_param: The Systems Manager parameter used to look up the AMI that
 is created.
```

```
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 IAM client.
        """
        self.inst_type = inst_type
        self.ami_param = ami_param
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        sts_client = boto3.client("sts")
        self.account_id = sts_client.get_caller_identity()["Account"]

        self.key_pair_name = f"{resource_prefix}-key-pair"
        self.launch_template_name = f"{resource_prefix}-template-"
        self.group_name = f"{resource_prefix}-group"

        # Happy path
        self.instance_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-pol"
        self.instance_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-role"
        self.instance_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-prof"

        # Failure mode
        self.bad_creds_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-pol"
        self.bad_creds_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-role"
        self.bad_creds_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-prof"


    def replace_instance_profile(
        self,
        instance_id: str,
        new_instance_profile_name: str,
        profile_association_id: str,
    ) -> None:
        """
        Replaces the profile associated with a running instance. After the profile
is
        replaced, the instance is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new profile.
When
        the instance is ready, Systems Manager is used to restart the Python web
server.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance to restart.
```

```
        :param new_instance_profile_name: The name of the new profile to associate
with
                                          the specified instance.
        :param profile_association_id: The ID of the existing profile association
for the
                                       instance.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.replace_iam_instance_profile_association(
                IamInstanceProfile={"Name": new_instance_profile_name},
                AssociationId=profile_association_id,
            )
            log.info(
                "Replaced instance profile for association %s with profile %s.",
                profile_association_id,
                new_instance_profile_name,
            )
            time.sleep(5)

            self.ec2_client.reboot_instances(InstanceIds=[instance_id])
            log.info("Rebooting instance %s.", instance_id)
            waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("instance_running")
            log.info("Waiting for instance %s to be running.", instance_id)
            waiter.wait(InstanceIds=[instance_id])
            log.info("Instance %s is now running.", instance_id)

            self.ssm_client.send_command(
                InstanceIds=[instance_id],
                DocumentName="AWS-RunShellScript",
                Parameters={"commands": ["cd / && sudo python3 server.py 80"]},
            )
            log.info(f"Restarted the Python web server on instance
'{instance_id}'.")
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error("Failed to replace instance profile.")
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidAssociationID.NotFound":
                log.error(
                    f"Association ID '{profile_association_id}' does not exist."
                    "Please check the association ID and try again."
                )
            if error_code == "InvalidInstanceId":
                log.error(
```

```
                    f"The specified instance ID '{instance_id}' does not exist or is
 not available for SSM. "
                    f"Please verify the instance ID and try again."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation를 참조하십시오.

`RunInstances`

다음 코드 예시는 `RunInstances`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class EC2InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance actions using
 the client interface."""

    def __init__(
        self, ec2_client: Any, instances: Optional[List[Dict[str, Any]]] = None
    ) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the EC2InstanceWrapper with an EC2 client and optional
 instances.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        :param instances: A list of dictionaries representing Boto3 Instance
 objects. These are high-level objects that
                          wrap instance actions.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
```

```
        self.instances = instances or []

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "EC2InstanceWrapper":
        """
        Creates an EC2InstanceWrapper instance with a default EC2 client.

        :return: An instance of EC2InstanceWrapper initialized with the default EC2
client.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client)


    def create(
        self,
        image_id: str,
        instance_type: str,
        key_pair_name: str,
        security_group_ids: Optional[List[str]] = None,
    ) -> List[Dict[str, Any]]:
        """
        Creates a new EC2 instance in the default VPC of the current account.

        The instance starts immediately after it is created.

        :param image_id: The ID of the Amazon Machine Image (AMI) to use for the
instance.
        :param instance_type: The type of instance to create, such as 't2.micro'.
        :param key_pair_name: The name of the key pair to use for SSH access.
        :param security_group_ids: A list of security group IDs to associate with
the instance.
                                   If not specified, the default security group of
the VPC is used.
        :return: A list of dictionaries representing Boto3 Instance objects
representing the newly created instances.
        """
        try:
            instance_params = {
                "ImageId": image_id,
                "InstanceType": instance_type,
                "KeyName": key_pair_name,
            }
            if security_group_ids is not None:
```

```
                instance_params["SecurityGroupIds"] = security_group_ids

            response = self.ec2_client.run_instances(
                **instance_params, MinCount=1, MaxCount=1
            )
            instance = response["Instances"][0]
            self.instances.append(instance)
            waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("instance_running")
            waiter.wait(InstanceIds=[instance["InstanceId"]])
        except ClientError as err:
            params_str = "\n\t".join(
                f"{key}: {value}" for key, value in instance_params.items()
            )
            logger.error(
                f"Failed to complete instance creation request.\nRequest details:
{params_str}"
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InstanceLimitExceeded":
                logger.error(
                    (
                        f"Insufficient capacity for instance type '{instance_type}'.
 "
                        "Terminate unused instances or contact AWS Support for a
 limit increase."
                    )
                )
            if error_code == "InsufficientInstanceCapacity":
                logger.error(
                    (
                        f"Insufficient capacity for instance type '{instance_type}'.
 "
                        "Select a different instance type or launch in a different
 availability zone."
                    )
                )
            raise
        return self.instances
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 RunInstances를 참조하십시오.

StartInstances

다음 코드 예시는 StartInstances의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class EC2InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance actions using
 the client interface."""

    def __init__(
        self, ec2_client: Any, instances: Optional[List[Dict[str, Any]]] = None
    ) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the EC2InstanceWrapper with an EC2 client and optional
 instances.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-level
                            access to AWS EC2 services.
        :param instances: A list of dictionaries representing Boto3 Instance
 objects. These are high-level objects that
                           wrap instance actions.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.instances = instances or []

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "EC2InstanceWrapper":
        """
        Creates an EC2InstanceWrapper instance with a default EC2 client.

        :return: An instance of EC2InstanceWrapper initialized with the default EC2
 client.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client)
```

```
    def start(self) -> Optional[Dict[str, Any]]:
        """
        Starts instances and waits for them to be in a running state.

        :return: The response to the start request.
        """
        if not self.instances:
            logger.info("No instances to start.")
            return None

        instance_ids = [instance["InstanceId"] for instance in self.instances]
        try:
            start_response =
self.ec2_client.start_instances(InstanceIds=instance_ids)
            waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("instance_running")
            waiter.wait(InstanceIds=instance_ids)
            return start_response
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                f"Failed to start instance(s): {','.join(map(str, instance_ids))}"
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "IncorrectInstanceState":
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't start instance(s) because they are in an incorrect
state. "
                    "Ensure the instances are in a stopped state before starting
them."
                )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartInstances를 참조하십시오.

StopInstances

다음 코드 예시는 StopInstances의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class EC2InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance actions using
 the client interface."""

    def __init__(
        self, ec2_client: Any, instances: Optional[List[Dict[str, Any]]] = None
    ) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the EC2InstanceWrapper with an EC2 client and optional
 instances.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        :param instances: A list of dictionaries representing Boto3 Instance
 objects. These are high-level objects that
                          wrap instance actions.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.instances = instances or []

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "EC2InstanceWrapper":
        """
        Creates an EC2InstanceWrapper instance with a default EC2 client.

        :return: An instance of EC2InstanceWrapper initialized with the default EC2
 client.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client)


    def stop(self) -> Optional[Dict[str, Any]]:
        """
```

```
        Stops instances and waits for them to be in a stopped state.

        :return: The response to the stop request, or None if there are no instances
to stop.
        """
        if not self.instances:
            logger.info("No instances to stop.")
            return None

        instance_ids = [instance["InstanceId"] for instance in self.instances]
        try:
            # Attempt to stop the instances
            stop_response = self.ec2_client.stop_instances(InstanceIds=instance_ids)
            waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("instance_stopped")
            waiter.wait(InstanceIds=instance_ids)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                f"Failed to stop instance(s): {','.join(map(str, instance_ids))}"
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "IncorrectInstanceState":
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't stop instance(s) because they are in an incorrect
state. "
                    "Ensure the instances are in a running state before stopping
them."
                )
            raise
        return stop_response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StopInstances를 참조하십시오.

TerminateInstances

다음 코드 예시는 TerminateInstances의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class EC2InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance actions using
 the client interface."""

    def __init__(
        self, ec2_client: Any, instances: Optional[List[Dict[str, Any]]] = None
    ) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the EC2InstanceWrapper with an EC2 client and optional
 instances.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        :param instances: A list of dictionaries representing Boto3 Instance
 objects. These are high-level objects that
                          wrap instance actions.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.instances = instances or []

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "EC2InstanceWrapper":
        """
        Creates an EC2InstanceWrapper instance with a default EC2 client.

        :return: An instance of EC2InstanceWrapper initialized with the default EC2
 client.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client)


    def terminate(self) -> None:
        """
```

```
        Terminates instances and waits for them to reach the terminated state.
        """
        if not self.instances:
            logger.info("No instances to terminate.")
            return

        instance_ids = [instance["InstanceId"] for instance in self.instances]
        try:
            self.ec2_client.terminate_instances(InstanceIds=instance_ids)
            waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("instance_terminated")
            waiter.wait(InstanceIds=instance_ids)
            self.instances.clear()
            for instance_id in instance_ids:
                print(f"• Instance ID: {instance_id}\n" f"• Action: Terminated")

        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                f"Failed instance termination details:\n\t{str(self.instances)}"
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound":
                logger.error(
                    "One or more instance IDs do not exist. "
                    "Please verify the instance IDs and try again."
                )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 TerminateInstances를 참조하십시오.

시나리오

복원력이 뛰어난 서비스 구축 및 관리

다음 코드 예제에서는 책, 영화, 노래 추천을 반환하는 로드 밸런싱 웹 서비스를 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제에서는 서비스가 장애에 대응하는 방법과 장애 발생 시 복원력을 높이기 위해 서비스를 재구성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 그룹을 사용하여 시작 템플릿을 기반으로 Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud(Amazon EC2) 인스턴스를 생성하고 인스턴스 수를 지정된 범위 내로 유지합니다.
- Elastic Load Balancing으로 HTTP 요청을 처리하고 배포합니다.

- Auto Scaling 그룹의 인스턴스 상태를 모니터링하고 요청을 정상 인스턴스로만 전달합니다.
- 각 EC2 인스턴스에서 Python 웹 서버를 실행하여 HTTP 요청을 처리합니다. 웹 서버는 추천 및 상태 확인으로 응답합니다.
- Amazon DynamoDB 테이블을 사용하여 추천 서비스를 시뮬레이션합니다.
- AWS Systems Manager 파라미터를 업데이트하여 요청 및 상태 확인에 대한 웹 서버 응답을 제어합니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
class Runner:
    """
    Manages the deployment, demonstration, and destruction of resources for the
 resilient service.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_path: str,
        recommendation: RecommendationService,
        autoscaler: AutoScalingWrapper,
        loadbalancer: ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper,
        param_helper: ParameterHelper,
    ):
        """
        Initializes the Runner class with the necessary parameters.

        :param resource_path: The path to resource files used by this example, such
 as IAM policies and instance scripts.
        :param recommendation: An instance of the RecommendationService class.
        :param autoscaler: An instance of the AutoScaler class.
        :param loadbalancer: An instance of the LoadBalancer class.
        :param param_helper: An instance of the ParameterHelper class.
```

```
        """
        self.resource_path = resource_path
        self.recommendation = recommendation
        self.autoscaler = autoscaler
        self.loadbalancer = loadbalancer
        self.param_helper = param_helper
        self.protocol = "HTTP"
        self.port = 80
        self.ssh_port = 22

        prefix = "doc-example-resilience"
        self.target_group_name = f"{prefix}-tg"
        self.load_balancer_name = f"{prefix}-lb"

    def deploy(self) -> None:
        """
        Deploys the resources required for the resilient service, including the
DynamoDB table,
        EC2 instances, Auto Scaling group, and load balancer.
        """
        recommendations_path = f"{self.resource_path}/recommendations.json"
        startup_script = f"{self.resource_path}/server_startup_script.sh"
        instance_policy = f"{self.resource_path}/instance_policy.json"

        logging.info("Starting deployment of resources for the resilient service.")

        logging.info(
            "Creating and populating DynamoDB table '%s'.",
            self.recommendation.table_name,
        )
        self.recommendation.create()
        self.recommendation.populate(recommendations_path)

        logging.info(
            "Creating an EC2 launch template with the startup script '%s'.",
            startup_script,
        )
        self.autoscaler.create_template(startup_script, instance_policy)

        logging.info(
            "Creating an EC2 Auto Scaling group across multiple Availability Zones."
        )
        zones = self.autoscaler.create_autoscaling_group(3)
```

```
        logging.info("Creating variables that control the flow of the demo.")
        self.param_helper.reset()

        logging.info("Creating Elastic Load Balancing target group and load
 balancer.")

        vpc = self.autoscaler.get_default_vpc()
        subnets = self.autoscaler.get_subnets(vpc["VpcId"], zones)
        target_group = self.loadbalancer.create_target_group(
            self.target_group_name, self.protocol, self.port, vpc["VpcId"]
        )
        self.loadbalancer.create_load_balancer(
            self.load_balancer_name, [subnet["SubnetId"] for subnet in subnets]
        )
        self.loadbalancer.create_listener(self.load_balancer_name, target_group)

        self.autoscaler.attach_load_balancer_target_group(target_group)

        logging.info("Verifying access to the load balancer endpoint.")
        endpoint = self.loadbalancer.get_endpoint(self.load_balancer_name)
        lb_success = self.loadbalancer.verify_load_balancer_endpoint(endpoint)
        current_ip_address = requests.get("http://
checkip.amazonaws.com").text.strip()

        if not lb_success:
            logging.warning(
                "Couldn't connect to the load balancer. Verifying that the port is
 open..."
            )
            sec_group, port_is_open = self.autoscaler.verify_inbound_port(
                vpc, self.port, current_ip_address
            )
            sec_group, ssh_port_is_open = self.autoscaler.verify_inbound_port(
                vpc, self.ssh_port, current_ip_address
            )
            if not port_is_open:
                logging.warning(
                    "The default security group for your VPC must allow access from
 this computer."
                )
                if q.ask(
                    f"Do you want to add a rule to security group
 {sec_group['GroupId']} to allow\n"
```

```
                    f"inbound traffic on port {self.port} from your computer's IP
address of {current_ip_address}? (y/n) ",
                    q.is_yesno,
                ):
                    self.autoscaler.open_inbound_port(
                        sec_group["GroupId"], self.port, current_ip_address
                    )
            if not ssh_port_is_open:
                if q.ask(
                    f"Do you want to add a rule to security group
{sec_group['GroupId']} to allow\n"
                    f"inbound SSH traffic on port {self.ssh_port} for debugging from
your computer's IP address of {current_ip_address}? (y/n) ",
                    q.is_yesno,
                ):
                    self.autoscaler.open_inbound_port(
                        sec_group["GroupId"], self.ssh_port, current_ip_address
                    )
            lb_success = self.loadbalancer.verify_load_balancer_endpoint(endpoint)

        if lb_success:
            logging.info(
                "Load balancer is ready. Access it at: http://%s",
current_ip_address
            )
        else:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't get a successful response from the load balancer endpoint.
Please verify your VPC and security group settings."
            )

    def demo_choices(self) -> None:
        """
        Presents choices for interacting with the deployed service, such as sending
requests to
        the load balancer or checking the health of the targets.
        """
        actions = [
            "Send a GET request to the load balancer endpoint.",
            "Check the health of load balancer targets.",
            "Go to the next part of the demo.",
        ]
        choice = 0
        while choice != 2:
```

```
            logging.info("Choose an action to interact with the service.")
            choice = q.choose("Which action would you like to take? ", actions)
            if choice == 0:
                logging.info("Sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint.")
                endpoint = self.loadbalancer.get_endpoint(self.load_balancer_name)
                logging.info("GET http://%s", endpoint)
                response = requests.get(f"http://{endpoint}")
                logging.info("Response: %s", response.status_code)
                if response.headers.get("content-type") == "application/json":
                    pp(response.json())
            elif choice == 1:
                logging.info("Checking the health of load balancer targets.")
                health =
self.loadbalancer.check_target_health(self.target_group_name)
                for target in health:
                    state = target["TargetHealth"]["State"]
                    logging.info(
                        "Target %s on port %d is %s",
                        target["Target"]["Id"],
                        target["Target"]["Port"],
                        state,
                    )
                    if state != "healthy":
                        logging.warning(
                            "%s: %s",
                            target["TargetHealth"]["Reason"],
                            target["TargetHealth"]["Description"],
                        )
                logging.info(
                    "Note that it can take a minute or two for the health check to
update."
                )
            elif choice == 2:
                logging.info("Proceeding to the next part of the demo.")

    def demo(self) -> None:
        """
        Runs the demonstration, showing how the service responds to different
failure scenarios
        and how a resilient architecture can keep the service running.
        """
        ssm_only_policy = f"{self.resource_path}/ssm_only_policy.json"

        logging.info("Resetting parameters to starting values for the demo.")
```

```
        self.param_helper.reset()

        logging.info(
            "Starting demonstration of the service's resilience under various
 failure conditions."
        )
        self.demo_choices()

        logging.info(
            "Simulating failure by changing the Systems Manager parameter to a non-
existent table."
        )
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.table, "this-is-not-a-table")
        logging.info("Sending GET requests will now return failure codes.")
        self.demo_choices()

        logging.info("Switching to static response mode to mitigate failure.")
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.failure_response, "static")
        logging.info("Sending GET requests will now return static responses.")
        self.demo_choices()

        logging.info("Restoring normal operation of the recommendation service.")
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.table,
 self.recommendation.table_name)

        logging.info(
            "Introducing a failure by assigning bad credentials to one of the
 instances."
        )
        self.autoscaler.create_instance_profile(
            ssm_only_policy,
            self.autoscaler.bad_creds_policy_name,
            self.autoscaler.bad_creds_role_name,
            self.autoscaler.bad_creds_profile_name,
            ["AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore"],
        )
        instances = self.autoscaler.get_instances()
        bad_instance_id = instances[0]
        instance_profile = self.autoscaler.get_instance_profile(bad_instance_id)
        logging.info(
            "Replacing instance profile with bad credentials for instance %s.",
            bad_instance_id,
        )
        self.autoscaler.replace_instance_profile(
```

```
            bad_instance_id,
            self.autoscaler.bad_creds_profile_name,
            instance_profile["AssociationId"],
        )
        logging.info(
            "Sending GET requests may return either a valid recommendation or a
static response."
        )
        self.demo_choices()

        logging.info("Implementing deep health checks to detect unhealthy
instances.")
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.health_check, "deep")
        logging.info("Checking the health of the load balancer targets.")
        self.demo_choices()

        logging.info(
            "Terminating the unhealthy instance to let the auto scaler replace it."
        )
        self.autoscaler.terminate_instance(bad_instance_id)
        logging.info("The service remains resilient during instance replacement.")
        self.demo_choices()

        logging.info("Simulating a complete failure of the recommendation service.")
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.table, "this-is-not-a-table")
        logging.info(
            "All instances will report as unhealthy, but the service will still
return static responses."
        )
        self.demo_choices()
        self.param_helper.reset()

    def destroy(self, automation=False) -> None:
        """
        Destroys all resources created for the demo, including the load balancer,
Auto Scaling group,
        EC2 instances, and DynamoDB table.
        """
        logging.info(
            "This concludes the demo. Preparing to clean up all AWS resources
created during the demo."
        )
        if automation:
            cleanup = True
```

```
        else:
            cleanup = q.ask(
                "Do you want to clean up all demo resources? (y/n) ", q.is_yesno
            )

        if cleanup:
            logging.info("Deleting load balancer and related resources.")
            self.loadbalancer.delete_load_balancer(self.load_balancer_name)
            self.loadbalancer.delete_target_group(self.target_group_name)
            self.autoscaler.delete_autoscaling_group(self.autoscaler.group_name)
            self.autoscaler.delete_key_pair()
            self.autoscaler.delete_template()
            self.autoscaler.delete_instance_profile(
                self.autoscaler.bad_creds_profile_name,
                self.autoscaler.bad_creds_role_name,
            )
            logging.info("Deleting DynamoDB table and other resources.")
            self.recommendation.destroy()
        else:
            logging.warning(
                "Resources have not been deleted. Ensure you clean them up manually
 to avoid unexpected charges."
            )


def main() -> None:
    """
    Main function to parse arguments and run the appropriate actions for the demo.
    """
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
    parser.add_argument(
        "--action",
        required=True,
        choices=["all", "deploy", "demo", "destroy"],
        help="The action to take for the demo. When 'all' is specified, resources
 are\n"
        "deployed, the demo is run, and resources are destroyed.",
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        "--resource_path",
        default="../../../scenarios/features/resilient_service/resources",
        help="The path to resource files used by this example, such as IAM policies
 and\n"
        "instance scripts.",
```

```
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()

    logging.info("Starting the Resilient Service demo.")

    prefix = "doc-example-resilience"

    # Service Clients
    ddb_client = boto3.client("dynamodb")
    elb_client = boto3.client("elbv2")
    autoscaling_client = boto3.client("autoscaling")
    ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
    ssm_client = boto3.client("ssm")
    iam_client = boto3.client("iam")

    # Wrapper instantiations
    recommendation = RecommendationService(
        "doc-example-recommendation-service", ddb_client
    )
    autoscaling_wrapper = AutoScalingWrapper(
        prefix,
        "t3.micro",
        "/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest/amzn2-ami-hvm-x86_64-gp2",
        autoscaling_client,
        ec2_client,
        ssm_client,
        iam_client,
    )
    elb_wrapper = ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper(elb_client)
    param_helper = ParameterHelper(recommendation.table_name, ssm_client)

    # Demo invocation
    runner = Runner(
        args.resource_path,
        recommendation,
        autoscaling_wrapper,
        elb_wrapper,
        param_helper,
    )
    actions = [args.action] if args.action != "all" else ["deploy", "demo",
"destroy"]
    for action in actions:
        if action == "deploy":
            runner.deploy()
```

```
        elif action == "demo":
            runner.demo()
        elif action == "destroy":
            runner.destroy()

    logging.info("Demo completed successfully.")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")
    main()
```

Auto Scaling과 Amazon EC2 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management actions.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_prefix: str,
        inst_type: str,
        ami_param: str,
        autoscaling_client: boto3.client,
        ec2_client: boto3.client,
        ssm_client: boto3.client,
        iam_client: boto3.client,
    ):
        """
        Initializes the AutoScaler class with the necessary parameters.

        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are created
 by this class.
        :param inst_type: The type of EC2 instance to create, such as t3.micro.
        :param ami_param: The Systems Manager parameter used to look up the AMI that
 is created.
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 IAM client.
        """
```

```
        self.inst_type = inst_type
        self.ami_param = ami_param
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        sts_client = boto3.client("sts")
        self.account_id = sts_client.get_caller_identity()["Account"]

        self.key_pair_name = f"{resource_prefix}-key-pair"
        self.launch_template_name = f"{resource_prefix}-template-"
        self.group_name = f"{resource_prefix}-group"

        # Happy path
        self.instance_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-pol"
        self.instance_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-role"
        self.instance_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-prof"

        # Failure mode
        self.bad_creds_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-pol"
        self.bad_creds_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-role"
        self.bad_creds_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-prof"


    def create_policy(self, policy_file: str, policy_name: str) -> str:
        """
        Creates a new IAM policy or retrieves the ARN of an existing policy.

        :param policy_file: The path to a JSON file that contains the policy
definition.
        :param policy_name: The name to give the created policy.
        :return: The ARN of the created or existing policy.
        """
        with open(policy_file) as file:
            policy_doc = file.read()

        try:
            response = self.iam_client.create_policy(
                PolicyName=policy_name, PolicyDocument=policy_doc
            )
            policy_arn = response["Policy"]["Arn"]
            log.info(f"Policy '{policy_name}' created successfully. ARN:
{policy_arn}")
            return policy_arn
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityAlreadyExists":
                # If the policy already exists, get its ARN
                response = self.iam_client.get_policy(
                    PolicyArn=f"arn:aws:iam::{self.account_id}:policy/{policy_name}"
                )
                policy_arn = response["Policy"]["Arn"]
                log.info(f"Policy '{policy_name}' already exists. ARN:
{policy_arn}")
                return policy_arn
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    def create_role(self, role_name: str, assume_role_doc: dict) -> str:
        """
        Creates a new IAM role or retrieves the ARN of an existing role.

        :param role_name: The name to give the created role.
        :param assume_role_doc: The assume role policy document that specifies which
                                entities can assume the role.
        :return: The ARN of the created or existing role.
        """
        try:
            response = self.iam_client.create_role(
                RoleName=role_name,
AssumeRolePolicyDocument=json.dumps(assume_role_doc)
            )
            role_arn = response["Role"]["Arn"]
            log.info(f"Role '{role_name}' created successfully. ARN: {role_arn}")
            return role_arn

        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityAlreadyExists":
                # If the role already exists, get its ARN
                response = self.iam_client.get_role(RoleName=role_name)
                role_arn = response["Role"]["Arn"]
                log.info(f"Role '{role_name}' already exists. ARN: {role_arn}")
                return role_arn
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    def attach_policy(
        self,
        role_name: str,
        policy_arn: str,
```

```
        aws_managed_policies: Tuple[str, ...] = (),
    ) -> None:
        """
        Attaches an IAM policy to a role and optionally attaches additional AWS-
managed policies.

        :param role_name: The name of the role to attach the policy to.
        :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy to attach.
        :param aws_managed_policies: A tuple of AWS-managed policy names to attach
 to the role.
        """
        try:
            self.iam_client.attach_role_policy(RoleName=role_name,
 PolicyArn=policy_arn)
            for aws_policy in aws_managed_policies:
                self.iam_client.attach_role_policy(
                    RoleName=role_name,
                    PolicyArn=f"arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/{aws_policy}",
                )
            log.info(f"Attached policy {policy_arn} to role {role_name}.")
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(f"Failed to attach policy {policy_arn} to role {role_name}.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    def create_instance_profile(
        self,
        policy_file: str,
        policy_name: str,
        role_name: str,
        profile_name: str,
        aws_managed_policies: Tuple[str, ...] = (),
    ) -> str:
        """
        Creates a policy, role, and profile that is associated with instances
 created by
        this class. An instance's associated profile defines a role that is assumed
 by the
        instance. The role has attached policies that specify the AWS permissions
 granted to
        clients that run on the instance.

        :param policy_file: The name of a JSON file that contains the policy
 definition to
                            create and attach to the role.
```

```
        :param policy_name: The name to give the created policy.
        :param role_name: The name to give the created role.
        :param profile_name: The name to the created profile.
        :param aws_managed_policies: Additional AWS-managed policies that are
attached to
                                     the role, such as AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore
to grant
                                     use of Systems Manager to send commands to the
instance.
        :return: The ARN of the profile that is created.
        """
        assume_role_doc = {
            "Version": "2012-10-17",
            "Statement": [
                {
                    "Effect": "Allow",
                    "Principal": {"Service": "ec2.amazonaws.com"},
                    "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
                }
            ],
        }
        policy_arn = self.create_policy(policy_file, policy_name)
        self.create_role(role_name, assume_role_doc)
        self.attach_policy(role_name, policy_arn, aws_managed_policies)

        try:
            profile_response = self.iam_client.create_instance_profile(
                InstanceProfileName=profile_name
            )
            waiter = self.iam_client.get_waiter("instance_profile_exists")
            waiter.wait(InstanceProfileName=profile_name)
            time.sleep(10)  # wait a little longer
            profile_arn = profile_response["InstanceProfile"]["Arn"]
            self.iam_client.add_role_to_instance_profile(
                InstanceProfileName=profile_name, RoleName=role_name
            )
            log.info("Created profile %s and added role %s.", profile_name,
role_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityAlreadyExists":
                prof_response = self.iam_client.get_instance_profile(
                    InstanceProfileName=profile_name
                )
                profile_arn = prof_response["InstanceProfile"]["Arn"]
```

```
                log.info(
                    "Instance profile %s already exists, nothing to do.",
profile_name
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        return profile_arn


    def get_instance_profile(self, instance_id: str) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Gets data about the profile associated with an instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance to look up.
        :return: The profile data.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_iam_instance_profile_associations(
                Filters=[{"Name": "instance-id", "Values": [instance_id]}]
            )
            if not response["IamInstanceProfileAssociations"]:
                log.info(f"No instance profile found for instance {instance_id}.")
            profile_data = response["IamInstanceProfileAssociations"][0]
            log.info(f"Retrieved instance profile for instance {instance_id}.")
            return profile_data
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
                f"Failed to retrieve instance profile for instance {instance_id}."
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound":
                log.error(f"The instance ID '{instance_id}' does not exist.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def replace_instance_profile(
        self,
        instance_id: str,
        new_instance_profile_name: str,
        profile_association_id: str,
    ) -> None:
        """
        Replaces the profile associated with a running instance. After the profile
is
```

```
        replaced, the instance is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new profile.
When
        the instance is ready, Systems Manager is used to restart the Python web
server.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance to restart.
        :param new_instance_profile_name: The name of the new profile to associate
with
                                          the specified instance.
        :param profile_association_id: The ID of the existing profile association
for the
                                       instance.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.replace_iam_instance_profile_association(
                IamInstanceProfile={"Name": new_instance_profile_name},
                AssociationId=profile_association_id,
            )
            log.info(
                "Replaced instance profile for association %s with profile %s.",
                profile_association_id,
                new_instance_profile_name,
            )
            time.sleep(5)

            self.ec2_client.reboot_instances(InstanceIds=[instance_id])
            log.info("Rebooting instance %s.", instance_id)
            waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("instance_running")
            log.info("Waiting for instance %s to be running.", instance_id)
            waiter.wait(InstanceIds=[instance_id])
            log.info("Instance %s is now running.", instance_id)

            self.ssm_client.send_command(
                InstanceIds=[instance_id],
                DocumentName="AWS-RunShellScript",
                Parameters={"commands": ["cd / && sudo python3 server.py 80"]},
            )
            log.info(f"Restarted the Python web server on instance
'{instance_id}'.")
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error("Failed to replace instance profile.")
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidAssociationID.NotFound":
                log.error(
```

```
                    f"Association ID '{profile_association_id}' does not exist."
                    "Please check the association ID and try again."
                )
            if error_code == "InvalidInstanceId":
                log.error(
                    f"The specified instance ID '{instance_id}' does not exist or is
not available for SSM. "
                    f"Please verify the instance ID and try again."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def delete_instance_profile(self, profile_name: str, role_name: str) -> None:
        """
        Detaches a role from an instance profile, detaches policies from the role,
        and deletes all the resources.

        :param profile_name: The name of the profile to delete.
        :param role_name: The name of the role to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.iam_client.remove_role_from_instance_profile(
                InstanceProfileName=profile_name, RoleName=role_name
            )

self.iam_client.delete_instance_profile(InstanceProfileName=profile_name)
            log.info("Deleted instance profile %s.", profile_name)
            attached_policies = self.iam_client.list_attached_role_policies(
                RoleName=role_name
            )
            for pol in attached_policies["AttachedPolicies"]:
                self.iam_client.detach_role_policy(
                    RoleName=role_name, PolicyArn=pol["PolicyArn"]
                )
                if not pol["PolicyArn"].startswith("arn:aws:iam::aws"):
                    self.iam_client.delete_policy(PolicyArn=pol["PolicyArn"])
                log.info("Detached and deleted policy %s.", pol["PolicyName"])
            self.iam_client.delete_role(RoleName=role_name)
            log.info("Deleted role %s.", role_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
                f"Couldn't delete instance profile {profile_name} or detach "
                f"policies and delete role {role_name}: {err}"
            )
```

```
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NoSuchEntity":
                log.info(
                    "Instance profile %s doesn't exist, nothing to do.",
profile_name
                )


    def create_key_pair(self, key_pair_name: str) -> None:
        """
        Creates a new key pair.

        :param key_pair_name: The name of the key pair to create.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.create_key_pair(KeyName=key_pair_name)
            with open(f"{key_pair_name}.pem", "w") as file:
                file.write(response["KeyMaterial"])
            chmod(f"{key_pair_name}.pem", 0o600)
            log.info("Created key pair %s.", key_pair_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(f"Failed to create key pair {key_pair_name}.")
            if error_code == "InvalidKeyPair.Duplicate":
                log.error(f"A key pair with the name '{key_pair_name}' already
exists.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def delete_key_pair(self) -> None:
        """
        Deletes a key pair.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.delete_key_pair(KeyName=self.key_pair_name)
            remove(f"{self.key_pair_name}.pem")
            log.info("Deleted key pair %s.", self.key_pair_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(f"Couldn't delete key pair '{self.key_pair_name}'.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        except FileNotFoundError as err:
            log.info("Key pair %s doesn't exist, nothing to do.",
self.key_pair_name)
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
```

```
    def create_template(
        self, server_startup_script_file: str, instance_policy_file: str
    ) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Creates an Amazon EC2 launch template to use with Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling.
The
        launch template specifies a Bash script in its user data field that runs
after
        the instance is started. This script installs Python packages and starts a
        Python web server on the instance.

        :param server_startup_script_file: The path to a Bash script file that is
run
                                           when an instance starts.
        :param instance_policy_file: The path to a file that defines a permissions
policy
                                     to create and attach to the instance profile.
        :return: Information about the newly created template.
        """
        template = {}
        try:
            # Create key pair and instance profile
            self.create_key_pair(self.key_pair_name)
            self.create_instance_profile(
                instance_policy_file,
                self.instance_policy_name,
                self.instance_role_name,
                self.instance_profile_name,
            )

            # Read the startup script
            with open(server_startup_script_file) as file:
                start_server_script = file.read()

            # Get the latest AMI ID
            ami_latest = self.ssm_client.get_parameter(Name=self.ami_param)
            ami_id = ami_latest["Parameter"]["Value"]

            # Create the launch template
            lt_response = self.ec2_client.create_launch_template(
                LaunchTemplateName=self.launch_template_name,
                LaunchTemplateData={
                    "InstanceType": self.inst_type,
```

```
                    "ImageId": ami_id,
                    "IamInstanceProfile": {"Name": self.instance_profile_name},
                    "UserData": base64.b64encode(
                        start_server_script.encode(encoding="utf-8")
                    ).decode(encoding="utf-8"),
                    "KeyName": self.key_pair_name,
                },
            )
            template = lt_response["LaunchTemplate"]
            log.info(
                f"Created launch template {self.launch_template_name} for AMI
{ami_id} on {self.inst_type}."
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(f"Failed to create launch template
{self.launch_template_name}.")
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidLaunchTemplateName.AlreadyExistsException":
                log.info(
                    f"Launch template {self.launch_template_name} already exists,
nothing to do."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        return template


    def delete_template(self):
        """
        Deletes a launch template.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.delete_launch_template(
                LaunchTemplateName=self.launch_template_name
            )
            self.delete_instance_profile(
                self.instance_profile_name, self.instance_role_name
            )
            log.info("Launch template %s deleted.", self.launch_template_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if (
                err.response["Error"]["Code"]
                == "InvalidLaunchTemplateName.NotFoundException"
            ):
                log.info(
```

```
                    "Launch template %s does not exist, nothing to do.",
                    self.launch_template_name,
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def get_availability_zones(self) -> List[str]:
        """
        Gets a list of Availability Zones in the AWS Region of the Amazon EC2
client.

        :return: The list of Availability Zones for the client Region.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_availability_zones()
            zones = [zone["ZoneName"] for zone in response["AvailabilityZones"]]
            log.info(f"Retrieved {len(zones)} availability zones: {zones}.")
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error("Failed to retrieve availability zones.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return zones


    def create_autoscaling_group(self, group_size: int) -> List[str]:
        """
        Creates an EC2 Auto Scaling group with the specified size.

        :param group_size: The number of instances to set for the minimum and
maximum in
                           the group.
        :return: The list of Availability Zones specified for the group.
        """
        try:
            zones = self.get_availability_zones()
            self.autoscaling_client.create_auto_scaling_group(
                AutoScalingGroupName=self.group_name,
                AvailabilityZones=zones,
                LaunchTemplate={
                    "LaunchTemplateName": self.launch_template_name,
                    "Version": "$Default",
                },
                MinSize=group_size,
                MaxSize=group_size,
```

```
            )
            log.info(
                f"Created EC2 Auto Scaling group {self.group_name} with availability
zones {zones}."
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "AlreadyExists":
                log.info(
                    f"EC2 Auto Scaling group {self.group_name} already exists,
nothing to do."
                )
            else:
                log.error(f"Failed to create EC2 Auto Scaling group
{self.group_name}.")
                log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return zones


    def get_instances(self) -> List[str]:
        """
        Gets data about the instances in the EC2 Auto Scaling group.

        :return: A list of instance IDs in the Auto Scaling group.
        """
        try:
            as_response = self.autoscaling_client.describe_auto_scaling_groups(
                AutoScalingGroupNames=[self.group_name]
            )
            instance_ids = [
                i["InstanceId"]
                for i in as_response["AutoScalingGroups"][0]["Instances"]
            ]
            log.info(
                f"Retrieved {len(instance_ids)} instances for Auto Scaling group
{self.group_name}."
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to retrieve instances for Auto Scaling group
{self.group_name}."
            )
```

```
            if error_code == "ResourceNotFound":
                log.error(f"The Auto Scaling group '{self.group_name}' does not
exist.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return instance_ids


    def terminate_instance(self, instance_id: str, decrementsetting=False) -> None:
        """
        Terminates an instance in an EC2 Auto Scaling group. After an instance is
        terminated, it can no longer be accessed.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance to terminate.
        :param decrementsetting: If True, do not replace terminated instances.
        """
        try:
            self.autoscaling_client.terminate_instance_in_auto_scaling_group(
                InstanceId=instance_id,
                ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity=decrementsetting,
            )
            log.info("Terminated instance %s.", instance_id)

            # Adding a waiter to ensure the instance is terminated
            waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("instance_terminated")
            log.info("Waiting for instance %s to be terminated...", instance_id)
            waiter.wait(InstanceIds=[instance_id])
            log.info(
                f"Instance '{instance_id}' has been terminated and will be
replaced."
            )

        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(f"Failed to terminate instance '{instance_id}'.")
            if error_code == "ScalingActivityInProgressFault":
                log.error(
                    "Scaling activity is currently in progress. "
                    "Wait for the scaling activity to complete before attempting to
terminate the instance again."
                )
            elif error_code == "ResourceContentionFault":
                log.error(
                    "The request failed due to a resource contention issue. "
```

```
                    "Ensure that no conflicting operations are being performed on
the resource."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    def attach_load_balancer_target_group(
        self, lb_target_group: Dict[str, Any]
    ) -> None:
        """
        Attaches an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) target group to this EC2 Auto
Scaling group.
        The target group specifies how the load balancer forwards requests to the
instances
        in the group.

        :param lb_target_group: Data about the ELB target group to attach.
        """
        try:
            self.autoscaling_client.attach_load_balancer_target_groups(
                AutoScalingGroupName=self.group_name,
                TargetGroupARNs=[lb_target_group["TargetGroupArn"]],
            )
            log.info(
                "Attached load balancer target group %s to auto scaling group %s.",
                lb_target_group["TargetGroupName"],
                self.group_name,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to attach load balancer target group
'{lb_target_group['TargetGroupName']}'."
            )
            if error_code == "ResourceContentionFault":
                log.error(
                    "The request failed due to a resource contention issue. "
                    "Ensure that no conflicting operations are being performed on
the resource."
                )
            elif error_code == "ServiceLinkedRoleFailure":
                log.error(
                    "The operation failed because the service-linked role is not
ready or does not exist. "
```

```
                    "Check that the service-linked role exists and is correctly
 configured."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def delete_autoscaling_group(self, group_name: str) -> None:
        """
        Terminates all instances in the group, then deletes the EC2 Auto Scaling
 group.

        :param group_name: The name of the group to delete.
        """
        try:
            response = self.autoscaling_client.describe_auto_scaling_groups(
                AutoScalingGroupNames=[group_name]
            )
            groups = response.get("AutoScalingGroups", [])
            if len(groups) > 0:
                self.autoscaling_client.update_auto_scaling_group(
                    AutoScalingGroupName=group_name, MinSize=0
                )
                instance_ids = [inst["InstanceId"] for inst in groups[0]
["Instances"]]
                for inst_id in instance_ids:
                    self.terminate_instance(inst_id)

                # Wait for all instances to be terminated
                if instance_ids:
                    waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("instance_terminated")
                    log.info("Waiting for all instances to be terminated...")
                    waiter.wait(InstanceIds=instance_ids)
                    log.info("All instances have been terminated.")
            else:
                log.info(f"No groups found named '{group_name}'! Nothing to do.")
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(f"Failed to delete Auto Scaling group '{group_name}'.")
            if error_code == "ScalingActivityInProgressFault":
                log.error(
                    "Scaling activity is currently in progress. "
                    "Wait for the scaling activity to complete before attempting to
 delete the group again."
                )
```

```
            elif error_code == "ResourceContentionFault":
                log.error(
                    "The request failed due to a resource contention issue. "
                    "Ensure that no conflicting operations are being performed on
the group."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def get_default_vpc(self) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Gets the default VPC for the account.

        :return: Data about the default VPC.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_vpcs(
                Filters=[{"Name": "is-default", "Values": ["true"]}]
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error("Failed to retrieve the default VPC.")
            if error_code == "UnauthorizedOperation":
                log.error(
                    "You do not have the necessary permissions to describe VPCs. "
                    "Ensure that your AWS IAM user or role has the correct
permissions."
                )
            elif error_code == "InvalidParameterValue":
                log.error(
                    "One or more parameters are invalid. Check the request
parameters."
                )

            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            if "Vpcs" in response and response["Vpcs"]:
                log.info(f"Retrieved default VPC: {response['Vpcs'][0]['VpcId']}")
                return response["Vpcs"][0]
            else:
                pass


    def verify_inbound_port(
```

```
        self, vpc: Dict[str, Any], port: int, ip_address: str
    ) -> Tuple[Dict[str, Any], bool]:
        """
        Verify the default security group of the specified VPC allows ingress from
this
        computer. This can be done by allowing ingress from this computer's IP
        address. In some situations, such as connecting from a corporate network,
you
        must instead specify a prefix list ID. You can also temporarily open the
port to
        any IP address while running this example. If you do, be sure to remove
public
        access when you're done.

        :param vpc: The VPC used by this example.
        :param port: The port to verify.
        :param ip_address: This computer's IP address.
        :return: The default security group of the specified VPC, and a value that
indicates
                 whether the specified port is open.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_security_groups(
                Filters=[
                    {"Name": "group-name", "Values": ["default"]},
                    {"Name": "vpc-id", "Values": [vpc["VpcId"]]},
                ]
            )
            sec_group = response["SecurityGroups"][0]
            port_is_open = False
            log.info(f"Found default security group {sec_group['GroupId']}.")

            for ip_perm in sec_group["IpPermissions"]:
                if ip_perm.get("FromPort", 0) == port:
                    log.info(f"Found inbound rule: {ip_perm}")
                    for ip_range in ip_perm["IpRanges"]:
                        cidr = ip_range.get("CidrIp", "")
                        if cidr.startswith(ip_address) or cidr == "0.0.0.0/0":
                            port_is_open = True
                    if ip_perm["PrefixListIds"]:
                        port_is_open = True
                    if not port_is_open:
                        log.info(
```

```
                            f"The inbound rule does not appear to be open to either
this computer's IP "
                            f"address of {ip_address}, to all IP addresses
(0.0.0.0/0), or to a prefix list ID."
                        )
                    else:
                        break
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to verify inbound rule for port {port} for VPC
{vpc['VpcId']}."
            )
            if error_code == "InvalidVpcID.NotFound":
                log.error(
                    f"The specified VPC ID '{vpc['VpcId']}' does not exist. Please
check the VPC ID."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return sec_group, port_is_open


    def open_inbound_port(self, sec_group_id: str, port: int, ip_address: str) ->
None:
        """
        Add an ingress rule to the specified security group that allows access on
the
        specified port from the specified IP address.

        :param sec_group_id: The ID of the security group to modify.
        :param port: The port to open.
        :param ip_address: The IP address that is granted access.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.authorize_security_group_ingress(
                GroupId=sec_group_id,
                CidrIp=f"{ip_address}/32",
                FromPort=port,
                ToPort=port,
                IpProtocol="tcp",
            )
            log.info(
                "Authorized ingress to %s on port %s from %s.",
```

```
                sec_group_id,
                port,
                ip_address,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to authorize ingress to security group '{sec_group_id}' on
port {port} from {ip_address}."
            )
            if error_code == "InvalidGroupId.Malformed":
                log.error(
                    "The security group ID is malformed. "
                    "Please verify that the security group ID is correct."
                )
            elif error_code == "InvalidPermission.Duplicate":
                log.error(
                    "The specified rule already exists in the security group. "
                    "Check the existing rules for this security group."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def get_subnets(self, vpc_id: str, zones: List[str] = None) -> List[Dict[str,
Any]]:
        """
        Gets the default subnets in a VPC for a specified list of Availability
Zones.

        :param vpc_id: The ID of the VPC to look up.
        :param zones: The list of Availability Zones to look up.
        :return: The list of subnets found.
        """
        # Ensure that 'zones' is a list, even if None is passed
        if zones is None:
            zones = []
        try:
            paginator = self.ec2_client.get_paginator("describe_subnets")
            page_iterator = paginator.paginate(
                Filters=[
                    {"Name": "vpc-id", "Values": [vpc_id]},
                    {"Name": "availability-zone", "Values": zones},
                    {"Name": "default-for-az", "Values": ["true"]},
                ]
```

```
            )

            subnets = []
            for page in page_iterator:
                subnets.extend(page["Subnets"])

            log.info("Found %s subnets for the specified zones.", len(subnets))
            return subnets
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
                f"Failed to retrieve subnets for VPC '{vpc_id}' in zones {zones}."
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidVpcID.NotFound":
                log.error(
                    "The specified VPC ID does not exist. "
                    "Please check the VPC ID and try again."
                )
            # Add more error-specific handling as needed
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
```

Elastic Load Balancing 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
class ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) actions."""

    def __init__(self, elb_client: boto3.client):
        """
        Initializes the LoadBalancer class with the necessary parameters.
        """
        self.elb_client = elb_client


    def create_target_group(
        self, target_group_name: str, protocol: str, port: int, vpc_id: str
    ) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Creates an Elastic Load Balancing target group. The target group specifies
 how
```

```
        the load balancer forwards requests to instances in the group and how
instance
        health is checked.

        To speed up this demo, the health check is configured with shortened times
and
        lower thresholds. In production, you might want to decrease the sensitivity
of
        your health checks to avoid unwanted failures.

        :param target_group_name: The name of the target group to create.
        :param protocol: The protocol to use to forward requests, such as 'HTTP'.
        :param port: The port to use to forward requests, such as 80.
        :param vpc_id: The ID of the VPC in which the load balancer exists.
        :return: Data about the newly created target group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.create_target_group(
                Name=target_group_name,
                Protocol=protocol,
                Port=port,
                HealthCheckPath="/healthcheck",
                HealthCheckIntervalSeconds=10,
                HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds=5,
                HealthyThresholdCount=2,
                UnhealthyThresholdCount=2,
                VpcId=vpc_id,
            )
            target_group = response["TargetGroups"][0]
            log.info(f"Created load balancing target group '{target_group_name}'.")
            return target_group
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
                f"Couldn't create load balancing target group
'{target_group_name}'."
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]

            if error_code == "DuplicateTargetGroupName":
                log.error(
                    f"Target group name {target_group_name} already exists. "
                    "Check if the target group already exists."
                    "Consider using a different name or deleting the existing target
group if appropriate."
```

```
                )
            elif error_code == "TooManyTargetGroups":
                log.error(
                    "Too many target groups exist in the account. "
                    "Consider deleting unused target groups to create space for new
ones."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def delete_target_group(self, target_group_name) -> None:
        """
        Deletes the target group.
        """
        try:
            # Describe the target group to get its ARN
            response =
self.elb_client.describe_target_groups(Names=[target_group_name])
            tg_arn = response["TargetGroups"][0]["TargetGroupArn"]

            # Delete the target group
            self.elb_client.delete_target_group(TargetGroupArn=tg_arn)
            log.info("Deleted load balancing target group %s.", target_group_name)

            # Use a custom waiter to wait until the target group is no longer
available
            self.wait_for_target_group_deletion(self.elb_client, tg_arn)
            log.info("Target group %s successfully deleted.", target_group_name)

        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(f"Failed to delete target group '{target_group_name}'.")
            if error_code == "TargetGroupNotFound":
                log.error(
                    "Load balancer target group either already deleted or never
existed. "
                    "Verify the name and check that the resource exists in the AWS
Console."
                )
            elif error_code == "ResourceInUseException":
                log.error(
                    "Target group still in use by another resource. "
                    "Ensure that the target group is no longer associated with any
load balancers or resources.",
```

```
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    def wait_for_target_group_deletion(
        self, elb_client, target_group_arn, max_attempts=10, delay=30
    ):
        for attempt in range(max_attempts):
            try:

elb_client.describe_target_groups(TargetGroupArns=[target_group_arn])
                print(
                    f"Attempt {attempt + 1}: Target group {target_group_arn} still
exists."
                )
            except ClientError as e:
                if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "TargetGroupNotFound":
                    print(
                        f"Target group {target_group_arn} has been successfully
deleted."
                    )
                    return
                else:
                    raise
            time.sleep(delay)
        raise TimeoutError(
            f"Target group {target_group_arn} was not deleted after {max_attempts *
delay} seconds."
        )


    def create_load_balancer(
        self,
        load_balancer_name: str,
        subnet_ids: List[str],
    ) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Creates an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
subnets
        and forwards requests to the specified target group.

        :param load_balancer_name: The name of the load balancer to create.
        :param subnet_ids: A list of subnets to associate with the load balancer.
        :return: Data about the newly created load balancer.
        """
```

```
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.create_load_balancer(
                Name=load_balancer_name, Subnets=subnet_ids
            )
            load_balancer = response["LoadBalancers"][0]
            log.info(f"Created load balancer '{load_balancer_name}'.")

            waiter = self.elb_client.get_waiter("load_balancer_available")
            log.info(
                f"Waiting for load balancer '{load_balancer_name}' to be
available..."
            )
            waiter.wait(Names=[load_balancer_name])
            log.info(f"Load balancer '{load_balancer_name}' is now available!")

        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to create load balancer '{load_balancer_name}'. Error code:
{error_code}, Message: {err.response['Error']['Message']}"
            )

            if error_code == "DuplicateLoadBalancerNameException":
                log.error(
                    f"A load balancer with the name '{load_balancer_name}' already
exists. "
                    "Load balancer names must be unique within the AWS region. "
                    "Please choose a different name and try again."
                )
            if error_code == "TooManyLoadBalancersException":
                log.error(
                    "The maximum number of load balancers has been reached in this
account and region. "
                    "You can delete unused load balancers or request an increase in
the service quota from AWS Support."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return load_balancer


    def create_listener(
        self,
        load_balancer_name: str,
```

```
        target_group: Dict[str, Any],
    ) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Creates a listener for the specified load balancer that forwards requests to
the
        specified target group.

        :param load_balancer_name: The name of the load balancer to create a
listener for.
        :param target_group: An existing target group that is added as a listener to
the
                             load balancer.
        :return: Data about the newly created listener.
        """
        try:
            # Retrieve the load balancer ARN
            load_balancer_response = self.elb_client.describe_load_balancers(
                Names=[load_balancer_name]
            )
            load_balancer_arn = load_balancer_response["LoadBalancers"][0][
                "LoadBalancerArn"
            ]

            # Create the listener
            response = self.elb_client.create_listener(
                LoadBalancerArn=load_balancer_arn,
                Protocol=target_group["Protocol"],
                Port=target_group["Port"],
                DefaultActions=[
                    {
                        "Type": "forward",
                        "TargetGroupArn": target_group["TargetGroupArn"],
                    }
                ],
            )
            log.info(
                f"Created listener to forward traffic from load balancer
'{load_balancer_name}' to target group '{target_group['TargetGroupName']}'."
            )
            return response["Listeners"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
```

```
                f"Failed to add a listener on '{load_balancer_name}' for target
group '{target_group['TargetGroupName']}'."
            )

            if error_code == "ListenerNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    f"The listener could not be found for the load balancer
'{load_balancer_name}'. "
                    "Please check the load balancer name and target group
configuration."
                )
            if error_code == "InvalidConfigurationRequestException":
                log.error(
                    f"The configuration provided for the listener on load balancer
'{load_balancer_name}' is invalid. "
                    "Please review the provided protocol, port, and target group
settings."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def delete_load_balancer(self, load_balancer_name) -> None:
        """
        Deletes a load balancer.

        :param load_balancer_name: The name of the load balancer to delete.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.describe_load_balancers(
                Names=[load_balancer_name]
            )
            lb_arn = response["LoadBalancers"][0]["LoadBalancerArn"]
            self.elb_client.delete_load_balancer(LoadBalancerArn=lb_arn)
            log.info("Deleted load balancer %s.", load_balancer_name)
            waiter = self.elb_client.get_waiter("load_balancers_deleted")
            log.info("Waiting for load balancer to be deleted...")
            waiter.wait(Names=[load_balancer_name])
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Couldn't delete load balancer '{load_balancer_name}'. Error code:
{error_code}, Message: {err.response['Error']['Message']}"
            )
```

```
            if error_code == "LoadBalancerNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    f"The load balancer '{load_balancer_name}' does not exist. "
                    "Please check the name and try again."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def get_endpoint(self, load_balancer_name) -> str:
        """
        Gets the HTTP endpoint of the load balancer.

        :return: The endpoint.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.describe_load_balancers(
                Names=[load_balancer_name]
            )
            return response["LoadBalancers"][0]["DNSName"]
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
                f"Couldn't get the endpoint for load balancer {load_balancer_name}"
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "LoadBalancerNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    "Verify load balancer name and ensure it exists in the AWS
console."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    @staticmethod
    def verify_load_balancer_endpoint(endpoint) -> bool:
        """
        Verify this computer can successfully send a GET request to the load
balancer endpoint.

        :param endpoint: The endpoint to verify.
        :return: True if the GET request is successful, False otherwise.
        """
        retries = 3
        verified = False
        while not verified and retries > 0:
            try:
```

```
                lb_response = requests.get(f"http://{endpoint}")
                log.info(
                    "Got response %s from load balancer endpoint.",
                    lb_response.status_code,
                )
                if lb_response.status_code == 200:
                    verified = True
                else:
                    retries = 0
            except requests.exceptions.ConnectionError:
                log.info(
                    "Got connection error from load balancer endpoint, retrying..."
                )
                retries -= 1
                time.sleep(10)
        return verified

    def check_target_health(self, target_group_name: str) -> List[Dict[str, Any]]:
        """
        Checks the health of the instances in the target group.

        :return: The health status of the target group.
        """
        try:
            tg_response = self.elb_client.describe_target_groups(
                Names=[target_group_name]
            )
            health_response = self.elb_client.describe_target_health(
                TargetGroupArn=tg_response["TargetGroups"][0]["TargetGroupArn"]
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(f"Couldn't check health of {target_group_name} target(s).")
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "LoadBalancerNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    "Load balancer associated with the target group was not found. "
                    "Ensure the load balancer exists, is in the correct AWS region,
and "
                    "that you have the necessary permissions to access it.",
                )
            elif error_code == "TargetGroupNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    "Target group was not found. "
```

```
                    "Verify the target group name, check that it exists in the
 correct region, "
                    "and ensure it has not been deleted or created in a different
 account.",
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return health_response["TargetHealthDescriptions"]
```

DynamoDB를 사용하여 추천 서비스를 시뮬레이션하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
class RecommendationService:
    """
    Encapsulates a DynamoDB table to use as a service that recommends books, movies,
    and songs.
    """

    def __init__(self, table_name: str, dynamodb_client: boto3.client):
        """
        Initializes the RecommendationService class with the necessary parameters.

        :param table_name: The name of the DynamoDB recommendations table.
        :param dynamodb_client: A Boto3 DynamoDB client.
        """
        self.table_name = table_name
        self.dynamodb_client = dynamodb_client

    def create(self) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Creates a DynamoDB table to use as a recommendation service. The table has a
        hash key named 'MediaType' that defines the type of media recommended, such
 as
        Book or Movie, and a range key named 'ItemId' that, combined with the
 MediaType,
        forms a unique identifier for the recommended item.

        :return: Data about the newly created table.
        :raises RecommendationServiceError: If the table creation fails.
        """
```

```
        try:
            response = self.dynamodb_client.create_table(
                TableName=self.table_name,
                AttributeDefinitions=[
                    {"AttributeName": "MediaType", "AttributeType": "S"},
                    {"AttributeName": "ItemId", "AttributeType": "N"},
                ],
                KeySchema=[
                    {"AttributeName": "MediaType", "KeyType": "HASH"},
                    {"AttributeName": "ItemId", "KeyType": "RANGE"},
                ],
                ProvisionedThroughput={"ReadCapacityUnits": 5, "WriteCapacityUnits":
5},
            )
            log.info("Creating table %s...", self.table_name)
            waiter = self.dynamodb_client.get_waiter("table_exists")
            waiter.wait(TableName=self.table_name)
            log.info("Table %s created.", self.table_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceInUseException":
                log.info("Table %s exists, nothing to be done.", self.table_name)
            else:
                raise RecommendationServiceError(
                    self.table_name, f"ClientError when creating table: {err}."
                )
        else:
            return response

    def populate(self, data_file: str) -> None:
        """
        Populates the recommendations table from a JSON file.

        :param data_file: The path to the data file.
        :raises RecommendationServiceError: If the table population fails.
        """
        try:
            with open(data_file) as data:
                items = json.load(data)
            batch = [{"PutRequest": {"Item": item}} for item in items]
            self.dynamodb_client.batch_write_item(RequestItems={self.table_name:
batch})
            log.info(
                "Populated table %s with items from %s.", self.table_name, data_file
            )
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            raise RecommendationServiceError(
                self.table_name, f"Couldn't populate table from {data_file}: {err}"
            )

    def destroy(self) -> None:
        """
        Deletes the recommendations table.

        :raises RecommendationServiceError: If the table deletion fails.
        """
        try:
            self.dynamodb_client.delete_table(TableName=self.table_name)
            log.info("Deleting table %s...", self.table_name)
            waiter = self.dynamodb_client.get_waiter("table_not_exists")
            waiter.wait(TableName=self.table_name)
            log.info("Table %s deleted.", self.table_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                log.info("Table %s does not exist, nothing to do.", self.table_name)
            else:
                raise RecommendationServiceError(
                    self.table_name, f"ClientError when deleting table: {err}."
                )
```

Systems Manager 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
class ParameterHelper:
    """
    Encapsulates Systems Manager parameters. This example uses these parameters to
 drive
    the demonstration of resilient architecture, such as failure of a dependency or
    how the service responds to a health check.
    """

    table: str = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-table"
    failure_response: str = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-failure-response"
    health_check: str = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-health-check"

    def __init__(self, table_name: str, ssm_client: boto3.client):
```

```
        """
        Initializes the ParameterHelper class with the necessary parameters.

        :param table_name: The name of the DynamoDB table that is used as a
recommendation
                           service.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        """
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.table_name = table_name

    def reset(self) -> None:
        """
        Resets the Systems Manager parameters to starting values for the demo.
        These are the name of the DynamoDB recommendation table, no response when a
        dependency fails, and shallow health checks.
        """
        self.put(self.table, self.table_name)
        self.put(self.failure_response, "none")
        self.put(self.health_check, "shallow")

    def put(self, name: str, value: str) -> None:
        """
        Sets the value of a named Systems Manager parameter.

        :param name: The name of the parameter.
        :param value: The new value of the parameter.
        :raises ParameterHelperError: If the parameter value cannot be set.
        """
        try:
            self.ssm_client.put_parameter(
                Name=name, Value=value, Overwrite=True, Type="String"
            )
            log.info("Setting parameter %s to '%s'.", name, value)
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(f"Failed to set parameter {name}.")
            if error_code == "ParameterLimitExceeded":
                log.error(
                    "The parameter limit has been exceeded. "
                    "Consider deleting unused parameters or request a limit
increase."
                )
            elif error_code == "ParameterAlreadyExists":
```

```
                log.error(
                    "The parameter already exists and overwrite is set to False. "
                    "Use Overwrite=True to update the parameter."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - CreateInstanceProfile
  - CreateLaunchTemplate
  - CreateListener
  - CreateLoadBalancer
  - CreateTargetGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteInstanceProfile
  - DeleteLaunchTemplate
  - DeleteLoadBalancer
  - DeleteTargetGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups
  - DescribeAvailabilityZones
  - DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
  - DescribeInstances
  - DescribeLoadBalancers
  - DescribeSubnets
  - DescribeTargetGroups
  - DescribeTargetHealth
  - DescribeVpcs
  - RebootInstances

  - ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation

- TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

SDK for Python(Boto3)을 사용한 Amazon ECR 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon ECR에서를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello Amazon ECR

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon ECR을 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import boto3
import argparse
from boto3 import client


def hello_ecr(ecr_client: client, repository_name: str) -> None:
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an Amazon Elastic Container
 Registry (Amazon ECR)
```

```
    client and list the images in a repository.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.

    :param ecr_client: A Boto3 Amazon ECR Client object. This object wraps
                           the low-level Amazon ECR service API.
    :param repository_name: The name of an Amazon ECR repository in your account.
    """
    print(
        f"Hello, Amazon ECR! Let's list some images in the repository
 '{repository_name}':\n"
    )
    paginator = ecr_client.get_paginator("list_images")
    page_iterator = paginator.paginate(
        repositoryName=repository_name, PaginationConfig={"MaxItems": 10}
    )

    image_names: [str] = []
    for page in page_iterator:
        for schedule in page["imageIds"]:
            image_names.append(schedule["imageTag"])

    print(f"{len(image_names)} image(s) retrieved.")
    for schedule_name in image_names:
        print(f"\t{schedule_name}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser(description="Run hello Amazon ECR.")
    parser.add_argument(
        "--repository-name",
        type=str,
        help="the name of an Amazon ECR repository in your account.",
        required=True,
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()

    hello_ecr(boto3.client("ecr"), args.repository_name)
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 listImages를 참조하세요. AWS

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- Amazon ECR 리포지토리를 생성합니다.
- 리포지토리 정책을 설정합니다.
- 리포지토리 URI를 검색합니다.
- Amazon ECR 인증 토큰을 가져옵니다.
- Amazon ECR 리포지토리의 수명 주기 정책을 설정합니다.
- Amazon ECR 리포지토리에 Docker 이미지를 푸시합니다.
- Amazon ECR 리포지토리에 이미지가 있는지 확인합니다.
- 계정의 Amazon ECR 리포지토리를 나열하고 관련 세부 정보를 가져옵니다.
- Amazon ECR 리포지토리를 삭제합니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
class ECRGettingStarted:
    """
    A scenario that demonstrates how to use Boto3 to perform basic operations using
    Amazon ECR.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
```

```
        ecr_wrapper: ECRWrapper,
        docker_client: docker.DockerClient,
    ):
        self.ecr_wrapper = ecr_wrapper
        self.docker_client = docker_client
        self.tag = "echo-text"
        self.repository_name = "ecr-basics"
        self.docker_image = None
        self.full_tag_name = None
        self.repository = None

    def run(self, role_arn: str) -> None:
        """
        Runs the scenario.
        """
        print(
            """
The Amazon Elastic Container Registry (ECR) is a fully-managed Docker container
 registry
service provided by AWS. It allows developers and organizations to securely
store, manage, and deploy Docker container images.
ECR provides a simple and scalable way to manage container images throughout their
 lifecycle,
from building and testing to production deployment.

The `ECRWrapper' class is a wrapper for the Boto3 'ecr' client. The 'ecr' client
 provides a set of methods to
programmatically interact with the Amazon ECR service. This allows developers to
automate the storage, retrieval, and management of container images as part of their
 application
deployment pipelines. With ECR, teams can focus on building and deploying their
applications without having to worry about the underlying infrastructure required to
host and manage a container registry.

This scenario walks you through how to perform key operations for this service.
Let's get started...
        """
        )
        press_enter_to_continue()
        print_dashes()
        print(
            f"""
* Create an ECR repository.
```

```
An ECR repository is a private Docker container repository provided
by Amazon Web Services (AWS). It is a managed service that makes it easy
to store, manage, and deploy Docker container images.
        """
        )
        print(f"Creating a repository named {self.repository_name}")
        self.repository = self.ecr_wrapper.create_repository(self.repository_name)
        print(f"The ARN of the ECR repository is
 {self.repository['repositoryArn']}")
        repository_uri = self.repository["repositoryUri"]
        press_enter_to_continue()
        print_dashes()

        print(
            f"""
* Build a Docker image.

Create a local Docker image if it does not already exist.
A Python Docker client is used to execute Docker commands.
You must have Docker installed and running.
            """
        )
        print(f"Building a docker image from 'docker_files/Dockerfile'")
        self.full_tag_name = f"{repository_uri}:{self.tag}"
        self.docker_image = self.docker_client.images.build(
            path="docker_files", tag=self.full_tag_name
        )[0]
        print(f"Docker image {self.full_tag_name} successfully built.")
        press_enter_to_continue()
        print_dashes()

        if role_arn is None:
            print(
                """
* Because an IAM role ARN was not provided, a role policy will not be set for this
 repository.
            """
            )
        else:
            print(
                """
* Set an ECR repository policy.
```

```
Setting an ECR repository policy using the `setRepositoryPolicy` function is crucial
 for maintaining
the security and integrity of your container images. The repository policy allows
 you to
define specific rules and restrictions for accessing and managing the images stored
 within your ECR
repository.
        """
            )

            self.grant_role_download_access(role_arn)
            print(f"Download access granted to the IAM role ARN {role_arn}")
            press_enter_to_continue()
            print_dashes()

            print(
                """
* Display ECR repository policy.

Now we will retrieve the ECR policy to ensure it was successfully set.
            """
            )

            policy_text =
 self.ecr_wrapper.get_repository_policy(self.repository_name)
            print("Policy Text:")
            print(f"{policy_text}")
            press_enter_to_continue()
            print_dashes()

        print(
            """
* Retrieve an ECR authorization token.

You need an authorization token to securely access and interact with the Amazon ECR
 registry.
The `get_authorization_token` method of the `ecr` client is responsible for securely
 accessing
and interacting with an Amazon ECR repository. This operation is responsible for
 obtaining a
valid authorization token, which is required to authenticate your requests to the
 ECR service.
```

```
Without a valid authorization token, you would not be able to perform any operations
 on the
ECR repository, such as pushing, pulling, or managing your Docker images.
        """
        )

        authorization_token = self.ecr_wrapper.get_authorization_token()
        print("Authorization token retrieved.")
        press_enter_to_continue()
        print_dashes()
        print(
            """
* Get the ECR Repository URI.

The URI  of an Amazon ECR repository is important. When you want to deploy a
 container image to
a container orchestration platform like Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (EKS)
or Amazon Elastic Container Service (ECS), you need to specify the full image URI,
which includes the ECR repository URI. This allows the container runtime to pull the
correct container image from the ECR repository.
        """
        )
        repository_descriptions = self.ecr_wrapper.describe_repositories(
            [self.repository_name]
        )
        repository_uri = repository_descriptions[0]["repositoryUri"]
        print(f"Repository URI found: {repository_uri}")
        press_enter_to_continue()
        print_dashes()

        print(
            """
* Set an ECR Lifecycle Policy.

An ECR Lifecycle Policy is used to manage the lifecycle of Docker images stored in
 your ECR repositories.
These policies allow you to automatically remove old or unused Docker images from
 your repositories,
freeing up storage space and reducing costs.

This example policy helps to maintain the size and efficiency of the container
 registry
by automatically removing older and potentially unused images, ensuring that the
storage is optimized and the registry remains up-to-date.
```

```
            """
        )
        press_enter_to_continue()
        self.put_expiration_policy()
        print(f"An expiration policy was added to the repository.")
        print_dashes()

        print(
            """
* Push a docker image to the Amazon ECR Repository.

The Docker client uses the authorization token is used to authenticate the when
 pushing the image to the
ECR repository.
        """
        )
        decoded_authorization =
 base64.b64decode(authorization_token).decode("utf-8")
        username, password = decoded_authorization.split(":")

        resp = self.docker_client.api.push(
            repository=repository_uri,
            auth_config={"username": username, "password": password},
            tag=self.tag,
            stream=True,
            decode=True,
        )
        for line in resp:
            print(line)

        print_dashes()

        print("* Verify if the image is in the ECR Repository.")
        image_descriptions = self.ecr_wrapper.describe_images(
            self.repository_name, [self.tag]
        )
        if len(image_descriptions) > 0:
            print("Image found in ECR Repository.")
        else:
            print("Image not found in ECR Repository.")
        press_enter_to_continue()
        print_dashes()

        print(
```

```
            "* As an optional step, you can interact with the image in Amazon ECR by
 using the CLI."
        )
        if q.ask(
            "Would you like to view instructions on how to use the CLI to run the
 image? (y/n)",
            q.is_yesno,
        ):
            print(
                f"""
1. Authenticate with ECR - Before you can pull the image from Amazon ECR, you need
 to authenticate with the registry. You can do this using the AWS CLI:

    aws ecr get-login-password --region us-east-1 | docker login --username AWS --
password-stdin {repository_uri.split("/")[0]}

2. Describe the image using this command:

   aws ecr describe-images --repository-name {self.repository_name} --image-ids
 imageTag={self.tag}

3. Run the Docker container and view the output using this command:

   docker run --rm {self.full_tag_name}
"""
            )

        self.cleanup(True)

    def cleanup(self, ask: bool):
        """
        Deletes the resources created in this scenario.
        :param ask: If True, prompts the user to confirm before deleting the
 resources.
        """
        if self.repository is not None and (
            not ask
            or q.ask(
                f"Would you like to delete the ECR repository
 '{self.repository_name}? (y/n) "
            )
        ):
            print(f"Deleting the ECR repository '{self.repository_name}'.")
            self.ecr_wrapper.delete_repository(self.repository_name)
```

```
        if self.full_tag_name is not None and (
            not ask
            or q.ask(
                f"Would you like to delete the local Docker image
'{self.full_tag_name}? (y/n) "
            )
        ):
            print(f"Deleting the docker image '{self.full_tag_name}'.")
            self.docker_client.images.remove(self.full_tag_name)

    def grant_role_download_access(self, role_arn: str):
        """
        Grants the specified role access to download images from the ECR repository.

        :param role_arn: The ARN of the role to grant access to.
        """
        policy_json = {
            "Version": "2008-10-17",
            "Statement": [
                {
                    "Sid": "AllowDownload",
                    "Effect": "Allow",
                    "Principal": {"AWS": role_arn},
                    "Action": ["ecr:BatchGetImage"],
                }
            ],
        }

        self.ecr_wrapper.set_repository_policy(
            self.repository_name, json.dumps(policy_json)
        )


    def put_expiration_policy(self):
        """
        Puts an expiration policy on the ECR repository.
        """
        policy_json = {
            "rules": [
                {
                    "rulePriority": 1,
                    "description": "Expire images older than 14 days",
                    "selection": {
```

```
                        "tagStatus": "any",
                        "countType": "sinceImagePushed",
                        "countUnit": "days",
                        "countNumber": 14,
                    },
                    "action": {"type": "expire"},
                }
            ]
        }

        self.ecr_wrapper.put_lifecycle_policy(
            self.repository_name, json.dumps(policy_json)
        )



if __name__ == "__main__":
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser(
        description="Run Amazon ECR getting started scenario."
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        "--iam-role-arn",
        type=str,
        default=None,
        help="an optional IAM role ARN that will be granted access to download
 images from a repository.",
        required=False,
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        "--no-art",
        action="store_true",
        help="accessibility setting that suppresses art in the console output.",
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()
    no_art = args.no_art
    iam_role_arn = args.iam_role_arn
    demo = None
    a_docker_client = None
    try:
        a_docker_client = docker.from_env()
        if not a_docker_client.ping():
            raise docker.errors.DockerException("Docker is not running.")
    except docker.errors.DockerException as err:
        logging.error(
```

```
            """
        The Python Docker client could not be created.
        Do you have Docker installed and running?
        Here is the error message:
        %s
        """,
            err,
        )
        sys.exit("Error with Docker.")
    try:
        an_ecr_wrapper = ECRWrapper.from_client()
        demo = ECRGettingStarted(an_ecr_wrapper, a_docker_client)
        demo.run(iam_role_arn)

    except Exception as exception:
        logging.exception("Something went wrong with the demo!")
        if demo is not None:
            demo.cleanup(False)
```

Amazon ECR 작업을 래핑하는 ECRWrapper 클래스입니다.

```
class ECRWrapper:
    def __init__(self, ecr_client: client):
        self.ecr_client = ecr_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "ECRWrapper":
        """
        Creates a ECRWrapper instance with a default Amazon ECR client.

        :return: An instance of ECRWrapper initialized with the default Amazon ECR
 client.
        """
        ecr_client = boto3.client("ecr")
        return cls(ecr_client)


    def create_repository(self, repository_name: str) -> dict[str, any]:
        """
        Creates an ECR repository.
```

```
        :param repository_name: The name of the repository to create.
        :return: A dictionary of the created repository.
        """
        try:
            response =
self.ecr_client.create_repository(repositoryName=repository_name)
            return response["repository"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "RepositoryAlreadyExistsException":
                print(f"Repository {repository_name} already exists.")
                response = self.ecr_client.describe_repositories(
                    repositoryNames=[repository_name]
                )
                return self.describe_repositories([repository_name])[0]
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error creating repository %s. Here's why %s",
                    repository_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise


    def delete_repository(self, repository_name: str):
        """
        Deletes an ECR repository.

        :param repository_name: The name of the repository to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.ecr_client.delete_repository(
                repositoryName=repository_name, force=True
            )
            print(f"Deleted repository {repository_name}.")
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete repository %s.. Here's why %s",
                repository_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def set_repository_policy(self, repository_name: str, policy_text: str):
```

```
        """
        Sets the policy for an ECR repository.

        :param repository_name: The name of the repository to set the policy for.
        :param policy_text: The policy text to set.
        """
        try:
            self.ecr_client.set_repository_policy(
                repositoryName=repository_name, policyText=policy_text
            )
            print(f"Set repository policy for repository {repository_name}.")
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "RepositoryPolicyNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Repository does not exist. %s.", repository_name)
                raise
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't set repository policy for repository %s. Here's why
%s",
                    repository_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise


    def get_repository_policy(self, repository_name: str) -> str:
        """
        Gets the policy for an ECR repository.

        :param repository_name: The name of the repository to get the policy for.
        :return: The policy text.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ecr_client.get_repository_policy(
                repositoryName=repository_name
            )
            return response["policyText"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "RepositoryPolicyNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Repository does not exist. %s.", repository_name)
                raise
            else:
                logger.error(
```

```
                    "Couldn't get repository policy for repository %s. Here's why
%s",
                    repository_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise


    def get_authorization_token(self) -> str:
        """
        Gets an authorization token for an ECR repository.

        :return: The authorization token.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ecr_client.get_authorization_token()
            return response["authorizationData"][0]["authorizationToken"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get authorization token. Here's why %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def describe_repositories(self, repository_names: list[str]) -> list[dict]:
        """
        Describes ECR repositories.

        :param repository_names: The names of the repositories to describe.
        :return: The list of repository descriptions.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ecr_client.describe_repositories(
                repositoryNames=repository_names
            )
            return response["repositories"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't describe repositories. Here's why %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

```
    def put_lifecycle_policy(self, repository_name: str, lifecycle_policy_text:
str):
        """
        Puts a lifecycle policy for an ECR repository.

        :param repository_name: The name of the repository to put the lifecycle
policy for.
        :param lifecycle_policy_text: The lifecycle policy text to put.
        """
        try:
            self.ecr_client.put_lifecycle_policy(
                repositoryName=repository_name,
                lifecyclePolicyText=lifecycle_policy_text,
            )
            print(f"Put lifecycle policy for repository {repository_name}.")
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't put lifecycle policy for repository %s. Here's why %s",
                repository_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def describe_images(
        self, repository_name: str, image_ids: list[str] = None
    ) -> list[dict]:
        """
        Describes ECR images.

        :param repository_name: The name of the repository to describe images for.
        :param image_ids: The optional IDs of images to describe.
        :return: The list of image descriptions.
        """
        try:
            params = {
                "repositoryName": repository_name,
            }
            if image_ids is not None:
                params["imageIds"] = [{"imageTag": tag} for tag in image_ids]

            paginator = self.ecr_client.get_paginator("describe_images")
            image_descriptions = []
```

```
            for page in paginator.paginate(**params):
                image_descriptions.extend(page["imageDetails"])
            return image_descriptions
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't describe images. Here's why %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - CreateRepository
  - DeleteRepository
  - DescribeImages
  - DescribeRepositories
  - GetAuthorizationToken
  - GetRepositoryPolicy
  - SetRepositoryPolicy
  - StartLifecyclePolicyPreview

작업

`CreateRepository`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateRepository`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ECRWrapper:
    def __init__(self, ecr_client: client):
        self.ecr_client = ecr_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "ECRWrapper":
        """
        Creates a ECRWrapper instance with a default Amazon ECR client.

        :return: An instance of ECRWrapper initialized with the default Amazon ECR
 client.
        """
        ecr_client = boto3.client("ecr")
        return cls(ecr_client)


    def create_repository(self, repository_name: str) -> dict[str, any]:
        """
        Creates an ECR repository.

        :param repository_name: The name of the repository to create.
        :return: A dictionary of the created repository.
        """
        try:
            response =
 self.ecr_client.create_repository(repositoryName=repository_name)
            return response["repository"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "RepositoryAlreadyExistsException":
                print(f"Repository {repository_name} already exists.")
                response = self.ecr_client.describe_repositories(
                    repositoryNames=[repository_name]
                )
                return self.describe_repositories([repository_name])[0]
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error creating repository %s. Here's why %s",
                    repository_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateRepository를 참조하세요.

`DeleteRepository`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteRepository`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ECRWrapper:
    def __init__(self, ecr_client: client):
        self.ecr_client = ecr_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "ECRWrapper":
        """
        Creates a ECRWrapper instance with a default Amazon ECR client.

        :return: An instance of ECRWrapper initialized with the default Amazon ECR
 client.
        """
        ecr_client = boto3.client("ecr")
        return cls(ecr_client)


    def delete_repository(self, repository_name: str):
        """
        Deletes an ECR repository.

        :param repository_name: The name of the repository to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.ecr_client.delete_repository(
                repositoryName=repository_name, force=True
            )
            print(f"Deleted repository {repository_name}.")
        except ClientError as err:
```

```
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete repository %s.. Here's why %s",
                repository_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteRepository를 참조하세요. AWS

`DescribeImages`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeImages`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ECRWrapper:
    def __init__(self, ecr_client: client):
        self.ecr_client = ecr_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "ECRWrapper":
        """
        Creates a ECRWrapper instance with a default Amazon ECR client.

        :return: An instance of ECRWrapper initialized with the default Amazon ECR
 client.
        """
        ecr_client = boto3.client("ecr")
        return cls(ecr_client)


    def describe_images(
        self, repository_name: str, image_ids: list[str] = None
```

```
    ) -> list[dict]:
        """
        Describes ECR images.

        :param repository_name: The name of the repository to describe images for.
        :param image_ids: The optional IDs of images to describe.
        :return: The list of image descriptions.
        """
        try:
            params = {
                "repositoryName": repository_name,
            }
            if image_ids is not None:
                params["imageIds"] = [{"imageTag": tag} for tag in image_ids]

            paginator = self.ecr_client.get_paginator("describe_images")
            image_descriptions = []
            for page in paginator.paginate(**params):
                image_descriptions.extend(page["imageDetails"])
            return image_descriptions
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't describe images. Here's why %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeImages를 참조하십시오.

`DescribeRepositories`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeRepositories`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ECRWrapper:
    def __init__(self, ecr_client: client):
        self.ecr_client = ecr_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "ECRWrapper":
        """
        Creates a ECRWrapper instance with a default Amazon ECR client.

        :return: An instance of ECRWrapper initialized with the default Amazon ECR
 client.
        """
        ecr_client = boto3.client("ecr")
        return cls(ecr_client)


    def describe_repositories(self, repository_names: list[str]) -> list[dict]:
        """
        Describes ECR repositories.

        :param repository_names: The names of the repositories to describe.
        :return: The list of repository descriptions.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ecr_client.describe_repositories(
                repositoryNames=repository_names
            )
            return response["repositories"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't describe repositories. Here's why %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeRepositories를 참조하세요. AWS

GetAuthorizationToken

다음 코드 예시는 `GetAuthorizationToken`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ECRWrapper:
    def __init__(self, ecr_client: client):
        self.ecr_client = ecr_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "ECRWrapper":
        """
        Creates a ECRWrapper instance with a default Amazon ECR client.

        :return: An instance of ECRWrapper initialized with the default Amazon ECR
 client.
        """
        ecr_client = boto3.client("ecr")
        return cls(ecr_client)


    def get_authorization_token(self) -> str:
        """
        Gets an authorization token for an ECR repository.

        :return: The authorization token.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ecr_client.get_authorization_token()
            return response["authorizationData"][0]["authorizationToken"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get authorization token. Here's why %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetAuthorizationToken을 참조하세요. AWS

GetRepositoryPolicy

다음 코드 예시는 GetRepositoryPolicy의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ECRWrapper:
    def __init__(self, ecr_client: client):
        self.ecr_client = ecr_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "ECRWrapper":
        """
        Creates a ECRWrapper instance with a default Amazon ECR client.

        :return: An instance of ECRWrapper initialized with the default Amazon ECR
 client.
        """
        ecr_client = boto3.client("ecr")
        return cls(ecr_client)


    def get_repository_policy(self, repository_name: str) -> str:
        """
        Gets the policy for an ECR repository.

        :param repository_name: The name of the repository to get the policy for.
        :return: The policy text.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ecr_client.get_repository_policy(
                repositoryName=repository_name
            )
```

```
            return response["policyText"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "RepositoryPolicyNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Repository does not exist. %s.", repository_name)
                raise
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get repository policy for repository %s. Here's why
 %s",
                    repository_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetRepositoryPolicy를 참조하세요. AWS

`PutLifeCyclePolicy`

다음 코드 예시는 `PutLifeCyclePolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ECRWrapper:
    def __init__(self, ecr_client: client):
        self.ecr_client = ecr_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "ECRWrapper":
        """
        Creates a ECRWrapper instance with a default Amazon ECR client.

        :return: An instance of ECRWrapper initialized with the default Amazon ECR
 client.
        """
```

```
        ecr_client = boto3.client("ecr")
        return cls(ecr_client)


    def put_lifecycle_policy(self, repository_name: str, lifecycle_policy_text:
str):
        """
        Puts a lifecycle policy for an ECR repository.

        :param repository_name: The name of the repository to put the lifecycle
policy for.
        :param lifecycle_policy_text: The lifecycle policy text to put.
        """
        try:
            self.ecr_client.put_lifecycle_policy(
                repositoryName=repository_name,
                lifecyclePolicyText=lifecycle_policy_text,
            )
            print(f"Put lifecycle policy for repository {repository_name}.")
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't put lifecycle policy for repository %s. Here's why %s",
                repository_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

만료 날짜 정책을 적용하는 예제입니다.

```
    def put_expiration_policy(self):
        """
        Puts an expiration policy on the ECR repository.
        """
        policy_json = {
            "rules": [
                {
                    "rulePriority": 1,
                    "description": "Expire images older than 14 days",
                    "selection": {
                        "tagStatus": "any",
                        "countType": "sinceImagePushed",
```

```
                        "countUnit": "days",
                        "countNumber": 14,
                    },
                    "action": {"type": "expire"},
                }
            ]
        }

        self.ecr_wrapper.put_lifecycle_policy(
            self.repository_name, json.dumps(policy_json)
        )
```

- API 세부 정보는 Python용 SDK(Boto3) API 참조의 PutLifeCyclePolicy를 참조하세요. AWS

SetRepositoryPolicy

다음 코드 예시는 SetRepositoryPolicy의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ECRWrapper:
    def __init__(self, ecr_client: client):
        self.ecr_client = ecr_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "ECRWrapper":
        """
        Creates a ECRWrapper instance with a default Amazon ECR client.

        :return: An instance of ECRWrapper initialized with the default Amazon ECR
 client.
        """
        ecr_client = boto3.client("ecr")
        return cls(ecr_client)
```

```
    def set_repository_policy(self, repository_name: str, policy_text: str):
        """
        Sets the policy for an ECR repository.

        :param repository_name: The name of the repository to set the policy for.
        :param policy_text: The policy text to set.
        """
        try:
            self.ecr_client.set_repository_policy(
                repositoryName=repository_name, policyText=policy_text
            )
            print(f"Set repository policy for repository {repository_name}.")
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "RepositoryPolicyNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Repository does not exist. %s.", repository_name)
                raise
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't set repository policy for repository %s. Here's why
%s",
                    repository_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
```

IAM 역할 다운로드 액세스 권한을 부여하는 예제입니다.

```
    def grant_role_download_access(self, role_arn: str):
        """
        Grants the specified role access to download images from the ECR repository.

        :param role_arn: The ARN of the role to grant access to.
        """
        policy_json = {
            "Version": "2008-10-17",
            "Statement": [
                {
                    "Sid": "AllowDownload",
                    "Effect": "Allow",
```

```
                    "Principal": {"AWS": role_arn},
                    "Action": ["ecr:BatchGetImage"],
                }
            ],
        }

        self.ecr_wrapper.set_repository_policy(
            self.repository_name, json.dumps(policy_json)
        )
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 SetRepositoryPolicy를 참조하세요. AWS

SDK for Python(Boto3)을 사용한 Elastic Load Balancing - 버전 2 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Elastic Load Balancing - 버전 2와 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello Elastic Load Balancing

다음 코드 예제에서는 Elastic Load Balancing을 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import boto3


def hello_elbv2(elbv2_client):
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an Elastic Load Balancing V2 client
 and list
    up to ten of the load balancers for your account.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.

    :param elbv2_client: A Boto3 Elastic Load Balancing V2 client object.
    """
    print("Hello, Elastic Load Balancing! Let's list some of your load balancers:")
    load_balancers = elbv2_client.describe_load_balancers(PageSize=10).get(
        "LoadBalancers", []
    )
    if load_balancers:
        for lb in load_balancers:
            print(f"\t{lb['LoadBalancerName']}: {lb['DNSName']}")
    else:
        print("Your account doesn't have any load balancers.")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    hello_elbv2(boto3.client("elbv2"))
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeLoadBalancers를 참조하십시오.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오

작업

`CreateListener`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateListener`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) actions."""

    def __init__(self, elb_client: boto3.client):
        """
        Initializes the LoadBalancer class with the necessary parameters.
        """
        self.elb_client = elb_client


    def create_listener(
        self,
        load_balancer_name: str,
        target_group: Dict[str, Any],
    ) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Creates a listener for the specified load balancer that forwards requests to
 the
        specified target group.

        :param load_balancer_name: The name of the load balancer to create a
 listener for.
        :param target_group: An existing target group that is added as a listener to
 the
                             load balancer.
        :return: Data about the newly created listener.
        """
        try:
            # Retrieve the load balancer ARN
            load_balancer_response = self.elb_client.describe_load_balancers(
                Names=[load_balancer_name]
            )
            load_balancer_arn = load_balancer_response["LoadBalancers"][0][
                "LoadBalancerArn"
```

```
            ]

            # Create the listener
            response = self.elb_client.create_listener(
                LoadBalancerArn=load_balancer_arn,
                Protocol=target_group["Protocol"],
                Port=target_group["Port"],
                DefaultActions=[
                    {
                        "Type": "forward",
                        "TargetGroupArn": target_group["TargetGroupArn"],
                    }
                ],
            )
            log.info(
                f"Created listener to forward traffic from load balancer
'{load_balancer_name}' to target group '{target_group['TargetGroupName']}'."
            )
            return response["Listeners"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to add a listener on '{load_balancer_name}' for target
group '{target_group['TargetGroupName']}'."
            )

            if error_code == "ListenerNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    f"The listener could not be found for the load balancer
'{load_balancer_name}'. "
                    "Please check the load balancer name and target group
configuration."
                )
            if error_code == "InvalidConfigurationRequestException":
                log.error(
                    f"The configuration provided for the listener on load balancer
'{load_balancer_name}' is invalid. "
                    "Please review the provided protocol, port, and target group
settings."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateListener를 참조하십시오.

`CreateLoadBalancer`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateLoadBalancer`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) actions."""

    def __init__(self, elb_client: boto3.client):
        """
        Initializes the LoadBalancer class with the necessary parameters.
        """
        self.elb_client = elb_client


    def create_load_balancer(
        self,
        load_balancer_name: str,
        subnet_ids: List[str],
    ) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Creates an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
 subnets
        and forwards requests to the specified target group.

        :param load_balancer_name: The name of the load balancer to create.
        :param subnet_ids: A list of subnets to associate with the load balancer.
        :return: Data about the newly created load balancer.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.create_load_balancer(
                Name=load_balancer_name, Subnets=subnet_ids
            )
```

```
            load_balancer = response["LoadBalancers"][0]
            log.info(f"Created load balancer '{load_balancer_name}'.")

            waiter = self.elb_client.get_waiter("load_balancer_available")
            log.info(
                f"Waiting for load balancer '{load_balancer_name}' to be
available..."
            )
            waiter.wait(Names=[load_balancer_name])
            log.info(f"Load balancer '{load_balancer_name}' is now available!")

        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to create load balancer '{load_balancer_name}'. Error code:
{error_code}, Message: {err.response['Error']['Message']}"
            )

            if error_code == "DuplicateLoadBalancerNameException":
                log.error(
                    f"A load balancer with the name '{load_balancer_name}' already
exists. "
                    "Load balancer names must be unique within the AWS region. "
                    "Please choose a different name and try again."
                )
            if error_code == "TooManyLoadBalancersException":
                log.error(
                    "The maximum number of load balancers has been reached in this
account and region. "
                    "You can delete unused load balancers or request an increase in
the service quota from AWS Support."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return load_balancer
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateLoadBalancer를 참조하십시오.

CreateTargetGroup

다음 코드 예시는 CreateTargetGroup의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) actions."""

    def __init__(self, elb_client: boto3.client):
        """
        Initializes the LoadBalancer class with the necessary parameters.
        """
        self.elb_client = elb_client


    def create_target_group(
        self, target_group_name: str, protocol: str, port: int, vpc_id: str
    ) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Creates an Elastic Load Balancing target group. The target group specifies
 how
        the load balancer forwards requests to instances in the group and how
 instance
        health is checked.

        To speed up this demo, the health check is configured with shortened times
 and
        lower thresholds. In production, you might want to decrease the sensitivity
 of
        your health checks to avoid unwanted failures.

        :param target_group_name: The name of the target group to create.
        :param protocol: The protocol to use to forward requests, such as 'HTTP'.
        :param port: The port to use to forward requests, such as 80.
        :param vpc_id: The ID of the VPC in which the load balancer exists.
        :return: Data about the newly created target group.
```

```
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.create_target_group(
                Name=target_group_name,
                Protocol=protocol,
                Port=port,
                HealthCheckPath="/healthcheck",
                HealthCheckIntervalSeconds=10,
                HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds=5,
                HealthyThresholdCount=2,
                UnhealthyThresholdCount=2,
                VpcId=vpc_id,
            )
            target_group = response["TargetGroups"][0]
            log.info(f"Created load balancing target group '{target_group_name}'.")
            return target_group
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
                f"Couldn't create load balancing target group
'{target_group_name}'."
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]

            if error_code == "DuplicateTargetGroupName":
                log.error(
                    f"Target group name {target_group_name} already exists. "
                    "Check if the target group already exists."
                    "Consider using a different name or deleting the existing target
group if appropriate."
                )
            elif error_code == "TooManyTargetGroups":
                log.error(
                    "Too many target groups exist in the account. "
                    "Consider deleting unused target groups to create space for new
ones."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateTargetGroup을 참조하십시오.

DeleteLoadBalancer

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteLoadBalancer의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) actions."""

    def __init__(self, elb_client: boto3.client):
        """
        Initializes the LoadBalancer class with the necessary parameters.
        """
        self.elb_client = elb_client


    def delete_load_balancer(self, load_balancer_name) -> None:
        """
        Deletes a load balancer.

        :param load_balancer_name: The name of the load balancer to delete.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.describe_load_balancers(
                Names=[load_balancer_name]
            )
            lb_arn = response["LoadBalancers"][0]["LoadBalancerArn"]
            self.elb_client.delete_load_balancer(LoadBalancerArn=lb_arn)
            log.info("Deleted load balancer %s.", load_balancer_name)
            waiter = self.elb_client.get_waiter("load_balancers_deleted")
            log.info("Waiting for load balancer to be deleted...")
            waiter.wait(Names=[load_balancer_name])
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Couldn't delete load balancer '{load_balancer_name}'. Error code:
 {error_code}, Message: {err.response['Error']['Message']}"
```

```
            )

            if error_code == "LoadBalancerNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    f"The load balancer '{load_balancer_name}' does not exist. "
                    "Please check the name and try again."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteLoadBalancer를 참조하십시오.

`DeleteTargetGroup`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteTargetGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) actions."""

    def __init__(self, elb_client: boto3.client):
        """
        Initializes the LoadBalancer class with the necessary parameters.
        """
        self.elb_client = elb_client


    def delete_target_group(self, target_group_name) -> None:
        """
        Deletes the target group.
        """
        try:
            # Describe the target group to get its ARN
```

```
            response =
self.elb_client.describe_target_groups(Names=[target_group_name])
            tg_arn = response["TargetGroups"][0]["TargetGroupArn"]

            # Delete the target group
            self.elb_client.delete_target_group(TargetGroupArn=tg_arn)
            log.info("Deleted load balancing target group %s.", target_group_name)

            # Use a custom waiter to wait until the target group is no longer
available
            self.wait_for_target_group_deletion(self.elb_client, tg_arn)
            log.info("Target group %s successfully deleted.", target_group_name)

        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(f"Failed to delete target group '{target_group_name}'.")
            if error_code == "TargetGroupNotFound":
                log.error(
                    "Load balancer target group either already deleted or never
existed. "
                    "Verify the name and check that the resource exists in the AWS
Console."
                )
            elif error_code == "ResourceInUseException":
                log.error(
                    "Target group still in use by another resource. "
                    "Ensure that the target group is no longer associated with any
load balancers or resources.",
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    def wait_for_target_group_deletion(
        self, elb_client, target_group_arn, max_attempts=10, delay=30
    ):
        for attempt in range(max_attempts):
            try:

elb_client.describe_target_groups(TargetGroupArns=[target_group_arn])
                print(
                    f"Attempt {attempt + 1}: Target group {target_group_arn} still
exists."
                )
            except ClientError as e:
                if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "TargetGroupNotFound":
```

```
                    print(
                        f"Target group {target_group_arn} has been successfully
deleted."
                    )
                    return
                else:
                    raise
            time.sleep(delay)
        raise TimeoutError(
            f"Target group {target_group_arn} was not deleted after {max_attempts *
delay} seconds."
        )
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteTargetGroup을 참조하십시오.

`DescribeLoadBalancers`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeLoadBalancers`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) actions."""

    def __init__(self, elb_client: boto3.client):
        """
        Initializes the LoadBalancer class with the necessary parameters.
        """
        self.elb_client = elb_client


    def get_endpoint(self, load_balancer_name) -> str:
        """
        Gets the HTTP endpoint of the load balancer.
```

```
        :return: The endpoint.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.describe_load_balancers(
                Names=[load_balancer_name]
            )
            return response["LoadBalancers"][0]["DNSName"]
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
                f"Couldn't get the endpoint for load balancer {load_balancer_name}"
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "LoadBalancerNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    "Verify load balancer name and ensure it exists in the AWS
console."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeLoadBalancers를 참조하십시오.

`DescribeTargetHealth`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeTargetHealth`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) actions."""

    def __init__(self, elb_client: boto3.client):
```

```
        """
        Initializes the LoadBalancer class with the necessary parameters.
        """
        self.elb_client = elb_client


    def check_target_health(self, target_group_name: str) -> List[Dict[str, Any]]:
        """
        Checks the health of the instances in the target group.

        :return: The health status of the target group.
        """
        try:
            tg_response = self.elb_client.describe_target_groups(
                Names=[target_group_name]
            )
            health_response = self.elb_client.describe_target_health(
                TargetGroupArn=tg_response["TargetGroups"][0]["TargetGroupArn"]
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(f"Couldn't check health of {target_group_name} target(s).")
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "LoadBalancerNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    "Load balancer associated with the target group was not found. "
                    "Ensure the load balancer exists, is in the correct AWS region,
and "
                    "that you have the necessary permissions to access it.",
                )
            elif error_code == "TargetGroupNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    "Target group was not found. "
                    "Verify the target group name, check that it exists in the
correct region, "
                    "and ensure it has not been deleted or created in a different
account.",
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return health_response["TargetHealthDescriptions"]
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeTargetHealth를 참조하십시오.

시나리오

복원력이 뛰어난 서비스 구축 및 관리

다음 코드 예제에서는 책, 영화, 노래 추천을 반환하는 로드 밸런싱 웹 서비스를 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제에서는 서비스가 장애에 대응하는 방법과 장애 발생 시 복원력을 높이기 위해 서비스를 재구성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 그룹을 사용하여 시작 템플릿을 기반으로 Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud(Amazon EC2) 인스턴스를 생성하고 인스턴스 수를 지정된 범위 내로 유지합니다.
- Elastic Load Balancing으로 HTTP 요청을 처리하고 배포합니다.
- Auto Scaling 그룹의 인스턴스 상태를 모니터링하고 요청을 정상 인스턴스로만 전달합니다.
- 각 EC2 인스턴스에서 Python 웹 서버를 실행하여 HTTP 요청을 처리합니다. 웹 서버는 추천 및 상태 확인으로 응답합니다.
- Amazon DynamoDB 테이블을 사용하여 추천 서비스를 시뮬레이션합니다.
- AWS Systems Manager 파라미터를 업데이트하여 요청 및 상태 확인에 대한 웹 서버 응답을 제어합니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
class Runner:
    """
    Manages the deployment, demonstration, and destruction of resources for the
 resilient service.
    """

    def __init__(
```

```
        self,
        resource_path: str,
        recommendation: RecommendationService,
        autoscaler: AutoScalingWrapper,
        loadbalancer: ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper,
        param_helper: ParameterHelper,
    ):
        """
        Initializes the Runner class with the necessary parameters.

        :param resource_path: The path to resource files used by this example, such
as IAM policies and instance scripts.
        :param recommendation: An instance of the RecommendationService class.
        :param autoscaler: An instance of the AutoScaler class.
        :param loadbalancer: An instance of the LoadBalancer class.
        :param param_helper: An instance of the ParameterHelper class.
        """
        self.resource_path = resource_path
        self.recommendation = recommendation
        self.autoscaler = autoscaler
        self.loadbalancer = loadbalancer
        self.param_helper = param_helper
        self.protocol = "HTTP"
        self.port = 80
        self.ssh_port = 22

        prefix = "doc-example-resilience"
        self.target_group_name = f"{prefix}-tg"
        self.load_balancer_name = f"{prefix}-lb"

    def deploy(self) -> None:
        """
        Deploys the resources required for the resilient service, including the
DynamoDB table,
        EC2 instances, Auto Scaling group, and load balancer.
        """
        recommendations_path = f"{self.resource_path}/recommendations.json"
        startup_script = f"{self.resource_path}/server_startup_script.sh"
        instance_policy = f"{self.resource_path}/instance_policy.json"

        logging.info("Starting deployment of resources for the resilient service.")

        logging.info(
            "Creating and populating DynamoDB table '%s'.",
```

```
            self.recommendation.table_name,
        )
        self.recommendation.create()
        self.recommendation.populate(recommendations_path)

        logging.info(
            "Creating an EC2 launch template with the startup script '%s'.",
            startup_script,
        )
        self.autoscaler.create_template(startup_script, instance_policy)

        logging.info(
            "Creating an EC2 Auto Scaling group across multiple Availability Zones."
        )
        zones = self.autoscaler.create_autoscaling_group(3)

        logging.info("Creating variables that control the flow of the demo.")
        self.param_helper.reset()

        logging.info("Creating Elastic Load Balancing target group and load
 balancer.")

        vpc = self.autoscaler.get_default_vpc()
        subnets = self.autoscaler.get_subnets(vpc["VpcId"], zones)
        target_group = self.loadbalancer.create_target_group(
            self.target_group_name, self.protocol, self.port, vpc["VpcId"]
        )
        self.loadbalancer.create_load_balancer(
            self.load_balancer_name, [subnet["SubnetId"] for subnet in subnets]
        )
        self.loadbalancer.create_listener(self.load_balancer_name, target_group)

        self.autoscaler.attach_load_balancer_target_group(target_group)

        logging.info("Verifying access to the load balancer endpoint.")
        endpoint = self.loadbalancer.get_endpoint(self.load_balancer_name)
        lb_success = self.loadbalancer.verify_load_balancer_endpoint(endpoint)
        current_ip_address = requests.get("http://
checkip.amazonaws.com").text.strip()

        if not lb_success:
            logging.warning(
                "Couldn't connect to the load balancer. Verifying that the port is
 open..."
```

```
            )
            sec_group, port_is_open = self.autoscaler.verify_inbound_port(
                vpc, self.port, current_ip_address
            )
            sec_group, ssh_port_is_open = self.autoscaler.verify_inbound_port(
                vpc, self.ssh_port, current_ip_address
            )
            if not port_is_open:
                logging.warning(
                    "The default security group for your VPC must allow access from
this computer."
                )
                if q.ask(
                    f"Do you want to add a rule to security group
{sec_group['GroupId']} to allow\n"
                    f"inbound traffic on port {self.port} from your computer's IP
address of {current_ip_address}? (y/n) ",
                    q.is_yesno,
                ):
                    self.autoscaler.open_inbound_port(
                        sec_group["GroupId"], self.port, current_ip_address
                    )
            if not ssh_port_is_open:
                if q.ask(
                    f"Do you want to add a rule to security group
{sec_group['GroupId']} to allow\n"
                    f"inbound SSH traffic on port {self.ssh_port} for debugging from
your computer's IP address of {current_ip_address}? (y/n) ",
                    q.is_yesno,
                ):
                    self.autoscaler.open_inbound_port(
                        sec_group["GroupId"], self.ssh_port, current_ip_address
                    )
            lb_success = self.loadbalancer.verify_load_balancer_endpoint(endpoint)

        if lb_success:
            logging.info(
                "Load balancer is ready. Access it at: http://%s",
current_ip_address
            )
        else:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't get a successful response from the load balancer endpoint.
Please verify your VPC and security group settings."
```

```
            )

    def demo_choices(self) -> None:
        """
        Presents choices for interacting with the deployed service, such as sending
requests to
        the load balancer or checking the health of the targets.
        """
        actions = [
            "Send a GET request to the load balancer endpoint.",
            "Check the health of load balancer targets.",
            "Go to the next part of the demo.",
        ]
        choice = 0
        while choice != 2:
            logging.info("Choose an action to interact with the service.")
            choice = q.choose("Which action would you like to take? ", actions)
            if choice == 0:
                logging.info("Sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint.")
                endpoint = self.loadbalancer.get_endpoint(self.load_balancer_name)
                logging.info("GET http://%s", endpoint)
                response = requests.get(f"http://{endpoint}")
                logging.info("Response: %s", response.status_code)
                if response.headers.get("content-type") == "application/json":
                    pp(response.json())
            elif choice == 1:
                logging.info("Checking the health of load balancer targets.")
                health =
self.loadbalancer.check_target_health(self.target_group_name)
                for target in health:
                    state = target["TargetHealth"]["State"]
                    logging.info(
                        "Target %s on port %d is %s",
                        target["Target"]["Id"],
                        target["Target"]["Port"],
                        state,
                    )
                    if state != "healthy":
                        logging.warning(
                            "%s: %s",
                            target["TargetHealth"]["Reason"],
                            target["TargetHealth"]["Description"],
                        )
                logging.info(
```

```
                    "Note that it can take a minute or two for the health check to
 update."
                )
            elif choice == 2:
                logging.info("Proceeding to the next part of the demo.")

    def demo(self) -> None:
        """
        Runs the demonstration, showing how the service responds to different
 failure scenarios
        and how a resilient architecture can keep the service running.
        """
        ssm_only_policy = f"{self.resource_path}/ssm_only_policy.json"

        logging.info("Resetting parameters to starting values for the demo.")
        self.param_helper.reset()

        logging.info(
            "Starting demonstration of the service's resilience under various
 failure conditions."
        )
        self.demo_choices()

        logging.info(
            "Simulating failure by changing the Systems Manager parameter to a non-
existent table."
        )
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.table, "this-is-not-a-table")
        logging.info("Sending GET requests will now return failure codes.")
        self.demo_choices()

        logging.info("Switching to static response mode to mitigate failure.")
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.failure_response, "static")
        logging.info("Sending GET requests will now return static responses.")
        self.demo_choices()

        logging.info("Restoring normal operation of the recommendation service.")
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.table,
 self.recommendation.table_name)

        logging.info(
            "Introducing a failure by assigning bad credentials to one of the
 instances."
        )
```

```
        self.autoscaler.create_instance_profile(
            ssm_only_policy,
            self.autoscaler.bad_creds_policy_name,
            self.autoscaler.bad_creds_role_name,
            self.autoscaler.bad_creds_profile_name,
            ["AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore"],
        )
        instances = self.autoscaler.get_instances()
        bad_instance_id = instances[0]
        instance_profile = self.autoscaler.get_instance_profile(bad_instance_id)
        logging.info(
            "Replacing instance profile with bad credentials for instance %s.",
            bad_instance_id,
        )
        self.autoscaler.replace_instance_profile(
            bad_instance_id,
            self.autoscaler.bad_creds_profile_name,
            instance_profile["AssociationId"],
        )
        logging.info(
            "Sending GET requests may return either a valid recommendation or a
static response."
        )
        self.demo_choices()

        logging.info("Implementing deep health checks to detect unhealthy
instances.")
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.health_check, "deep")
        logging.info("Checking the health of the load balancer targets.")
        self.demo_choices()

        logging.info(
            "Terminating the unhealthy instance to let the auto scaler replace it."
        )
        self.autoscaler.terminate_instance(bad_instance_id)
        logging.info("The service remains resilient during instance replacement.")
        self.demo_choices()

        logging.info("Simulating a complete failure of the recommendation service.")
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.table, "this-is-not-a-table")
        logging.info(
            "All instances will report as unhealthy, but the service will still
return static responses."
        )
```

```
        self.demo_choices()
        self.param_helper.reset()

    def destroy(self, automation=False) -> None:
        """
        Destroys all resources created for the demo, including the load balancer,
 Auto Scaling group,
        EC2 instances, and DynamoDB table.
        """
        logging.info(
            "This concludes the demo. Preparing to clean up all AWS resources
 created during the demo."
        )
        if automation:
            cleanup = True
        else:
            cleanup = q.ask(
                "Do you want to clean up all demo resources? (y/n) ", q.is_yesno
            )

        if cleanup:
            logging.info("Deleting load balancer and related resources.")
            self.loadbalancer.delete_load_balancer(self.load_balancer_name)
            self.loadbalancer.delete_target_group(self.target_group_name)
            self.autoscaler.delete_autoscaling_group(self.autoscaler.group_name)
            self.autoscaler.delete_key_pair()
            self.autoscaler.delete_template()
            self.autoscaler.delete_instance_profile(
                self.autoscaler.bad_creds_profile_name,
                self.autoscaler.bad_creds_role_name,
            )
            logging.info("Deleting DynamoDB table and other resources.")
            self.recommendation.destroy()
        else:
            logging.warning(
                "Resources have not been deleted. Ensure you clean them up manually
 to avoid unexpected charges."
            )


def main() -> None:
    """
    Main function to parse arguments and run the appropriate actions for the demo.
    """
```

```
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
    parser.add_argument(
        "--action",
        required=True,
        choices=["all", "deploy", "demo", "destroy"],
        help="The action to take for the demo. When 'all' is specified, resources
are\n"
        "deployed, the demo is run, and resources are destroyed.",
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        "--resource_path",
        default="../../../scenarios/features/resilient_service/resources",
        help="The path to resource files used by this example, such as IAM policies
and\n"
        "instance scripts.",
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()

    logging.info("Starting the Resilient Service demo.")

    prefix = "doc-example-resilience"

    # Service Clients
    ddb_client = boto3.client("dynamodb")
    elb_client = boto3.client("elbv2")
    autoscaling_client = boto3.client("autoscaling")
    ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
    ssm_client = boto3.client("ssm")
    iam_client = boto3.client("iam")

    # Wrapper instantiations
    recommendation = RecommendationService(
        "doc-example-recommendation-service", ddb_client
    )
    autoscaling_wrapper = AutoScalingWrapper(
        prefix,
        "t3.micro",
        "/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest/amzn2-ami-hvm-x86_64-gp2",
        autoscaling_client,
        ec2_client,
        ssm_client,
        iam_client,
    )
    elb_wrapper = ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper(elb_client)
```

```
    param_helper = ParameterHelper(recommendation.table_name, ssm_client)

    # Demo invocation
    runner = Runner(
        args.resource_path,
        recommendation,
        autoscaling_wrapper,
        elb_wrapper,
        param_helper,
    )
    actions = [args.action] if args.action != "all" else ["deploy", "demo",
 "destroy"]
    for action in actions:
        if action == "deploy":
            runner.deploy()
        elif action == "demo":
            runner.demo()
        elif action == "destroy":
            runner.destroy()

    logging.info("Demo completed successfully.")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")
    main()
```

Auto Scaling과 Amazon EC2 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management actions.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_prefix: str,
        inst_type: str,
        ami_param: str,
        autoscaling_client: boto3.client,
        ec2_client: boto3.client,
        ssm_client: boto3.client,
```

```
        iam_client: boto3.client,
    ):
        """
        Initializes the AutoScaler class with the necessary parameters.

        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are created
by this class.
        :param inst_type: The type of EC2 instance to create, such as t3.micro.
        :param ami_param: The Systems Manager parameter used to look up the AMI that
is created.
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 IAM client.
        """
        self.inst_type = inst_type
        self.ami_param = ami_param
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        sts_client = boto3.client("sts")
        self.account_id = sts_client.get_caller_identity()["Account"]

        self.key_pair_name = f"{resource_prefix}-key-pair"
        self.launch_template_name = f"{resource_prefix}-template-"
        self.group_name = f"{resource_prefix}-group"

        # Happy path
        self.instance_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-pol"
        self.instance_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-role"
        self.instance_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-prof"

        # Failure mode
        self.bad_creds_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-pol"
        self.bad_creds_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-role"
        self.bad_creds_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-prof"


    def create_policy(self, policy_file: str, policy_name: str) -> str:
        """
        Creates a new IAM policy or retrieves the ARN of an existing policy.
```

```
        :param policy_file: The path to a JSON file that contains the policy
definition.
        :param policy_name: The name to give the created policy.
        :return: The ARN of the created or existing policy.
        """
        with open(policy_file) as file:
            policy_doc = file.read()

        try:
            response = self.iam_client.create_policy(
                PolicyName=policy_name, PolicyDocument=policy_doc
            )
            policy_arn = response["Policy"]["Arn"]
            log.info(f"Policy '{policy_name}' created successfully. ARN:
{policy_arn}")
            return policy_arn

        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityAlreadyExists":
                # If the policy already exists, get its ARN
                response = self.iam_client.get_policy(
                    PolicyArn=f"arn:aws:iam::{self.account_id}:policy/{policy_name}"
                )
                policy_arn = response["Policy"]["Arn"]
                log.info(f"Policy '{policy_name}' already exists. ARN:
{policy_arn}")
                return policy_arn
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    def create_role(self, role_name: str, assume_role_doc: dict) -> str:
        """
        Creates a new IAM role or retrieves the ARN of an existing role.

        :param role_name: The name to give the created role.
        :param assume_role_doc: The assume role policy document that specifies which
                                entities can assume the role.
        :return: The ARN of the created or existing role.
        """
        try:
            response = self.iam_client.create_role(
                RoleName=role_name,
AssumeRolePolicyDocument=json.dumps(assume_role_doc)
            )
            role_arn = response["Role"]["Arn"]
```

```
            log.info(f"Role '{role_name}' created successfully. ARN: {role_arn}")
            return role_arn

        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityAlreadyExists":
                # If the role already exists, get its ARN
                response = self.iam_client.get_role(RoleName=role_name)
                role_arn = response["Role"]["Arn"]
                log.info(f"Role '{role_name}' already exists. ARN: {role_arn}")
                return role_arn
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    def attach_policy(
        self,
        role_name: str,
        policy_arn: str,
        aws_managed_policies: Tuple[str, ...] = (),
    ) -> None:
        """
        Attaches an IAM policy to a role and optionally attaches additional AWS-
managed policies.

        :param role_name: The name of the role to attach the policy to.
        :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy to attach.
        :param aws_managed_policies: A tuple of AWS-managed policy names to attach
 to the role.
        """
        try:
            self.iam_client.attach_role_policy(RoleName=role_name,
 PolicyArn=policy_arn)
            for aws_policy in aws_managed_policies:
                self.iam_client.attach_role_policy(
                    RoleName=role_name,
                    PolicyArn=f"arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/{aws_policy}",
                )
            log.info(f"Attached policy {policy_arn} to role {role_name}.")
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(f"Failed to attach policy {policy_arn} to role {role_name}.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    def create_instance_profile(
        self,
        policy_file: str,
        policy_name: str,
```

```
        role_name: str,
        profile_name: str,
        aws_managed_policies: Tuple[str, ...] = (),
    ) -> str:
        """
        Creates a policy, role, and profile that is associated with instances
created by
        this class. An instance's associated profile defines a role that is assumed
by the
        instance. The role has attached policies that specify the AWS permissions
granted to
        clients that run on the instance.

        :param policy_file: The name of a JSON file that contains the policy
definition to
                            create and attach to the role.
        :param policy_name: The name to give the created policy.
        :param role_name: The name to give the created role.
        :param profile_name: The name to the created profile.
        :param aws_managed_policies: Additional AWS-managed policies that are
attached to
                                     the role, such as AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore
to grant
                                     use of Systems Manager to send commands to the
instance.
        :return: The ARN of the profile that is created.
        """
        assume_role_doc = {
            "Version": "2012-10-17",
            "Statement": [
                {
                    "Effect": "Allow",
                    "Principal": {"Service": "ec2.amazonaws.com"},
                    "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
                }
            ],
        }
        policy_arn = self.create_policy(policy_file, policy_name)
        self.create_role(role_name, assume_role_doc)
        self.attach_policy(role_name, policy_arn, aws_managed_policies)

        try:
            profile_response = self.iam_client.create_instance_profile(
                InstanceProfileName=profile_name
```

```
            )
            waiter = self.iam_client.get_waiter("instance_profile_exists")
            waiter.wait(InstanceProfileName=profile_name)
            time.sleep(10)  # wait a little longer
            profile_arn = profile_response["InstanceProfile"]["Arn"]
            self.iam_client.add_role_to_instance_profile(
                InstanceProfileName=profile_name, RoleName=role_name
            )
            log.info("Created profile %s and added role %s.", profile_name,
role_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityAlreadyExists":
                prof_response = self.iam_client.get_instance_profile(
                    InstanceProfileName=profile_name
                )
                profile_arn = prof_response["InstanceProfile"]["Arn"]
                log.info(
                    "Instance profile %s already exists, nothing to do.",
profile_name
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        return profile_arn


    def get_instance_profile(self, instance_id: str) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Gets data about the profile associated with an instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance to look up.
        :return: The profile data.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_iam_instance_profile_associations(
                Filters=[{"Name": "instance-id", "Values": [instance_id]}]
            )
            if not response["IamInstanceProfileAssociations"]:
                log.info(f"No instance profile found for instance {instance_id}.")
            profile_data = response["IamInstanceProfileAssociations"][0]
            log.info(f"Retrieved instance profile for instance {instance_id}.")
            return profile_data
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
                f"Failed to retrieve instance profile for instance {instance_id}."
            )
```

```
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound":
                log.error(f"The instance ID '{instance_id}' does not exist.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def replace_instance_profile(
        self,
        instance_id: str,
        new_instance_profile_name: str,
        profile_association_id: str,
    ) -> None:
        """
        Replaces the profile associated with a running instance. After the profile
is
        replaced, the instance is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new profile.
When
        the instance is ready, Systems Manager is used to restart the Python web
server.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance to restart.
        :param new_instance_profile_name: The name of the new profile to associate
with
                                          the specified instance.
        :param profile_association_id: The ID of the existing profile association
for the
                                       instance.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.replace_iam_instance_profile_association(
                IamInstanceProfile={"Name": new_instance_profile_name},
                AssociationId=profile_association_id,
            )
            log.info(
                "Replaced instance profile for association %s with profile %s.",
                profile_association_id,
                new_instance_profile_name,
            )
            time.sleep(5)

            self.ec2_client.reboot_instances(InstanceIds=[instance_id])
            log.info("Rebooting instance %s.", instance_id)
            waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("instance_running")
            log.info("Waiting for instance %s to be running.", instance_id)
```

```
            waiter.wait(InstanceIds=[instance_id])
            log.info("Instance %s is now running.", instance_id)

            self.ssm_client.send_command(
                InstanceIds=[instance_id],
                DocumentName="AWS-RunShellScript",
                Parameters={"commands": ["cd / && sudo python3 server.py 80"]},
            )
            log.info(f"Restarted the Python web server on instance
'{instance_id}'.")
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error("Failed to replace instance profile.")
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidAssociationID.NotFound":
                log.error(
                    f"Association ID '{profile_association_id}' does not exist."
                    "Please check the association ID and try again."
                )
            if error_code == "InvalidInstanceId":
                log.error(
                    f"The specified instance ID '{instance_id}' does not exist or is
not available for SSM. "
                    f"Please verify the instance ID and try again."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def delete_instance_profile(self, profile_name: str, role_name: str) -> None:
        """
        Detaches a role from an instance profile, detaches policies from the role,
        and deletes all the resources.

        :param profile_name: The name of the profile to delete.
        :param role_name: The name of the role to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.iam_client.remove_role_from_instance_profile(
                InstanceProfileName=profile_name, RoleName=role_name
            )

self.iam_client.delete_instance_profile(InstanceProfileName=profile_name)
            log.info("Deleted instance profile %s.", profile_name)
            attached_policies = self.iam_client.list_attached_role_policies(
                RoleName=role_name
```

```
            )
            for pol in attached_policies["AttachedPolicies"]:
                self.iam_client.detach_role_policy(
                    RoleName=role_name, PolicyArn=pol["PolicyArn"]
                )
                if not pol["PolicyArn"].startswith("arn:aws:iam::aws"):
                    self.iam_client.delete_policy(PolicyArn=pol["PolicyArn"])
                log.info("Detached and deleted policy %s.", pol["PolicyName"])
            self.iam_client.delete_role(RoleName=role_name)
            log.info("Deleted role %s.", role_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
                f"Couldn't delete instance profile {profile_name} or detach "
                f"policies and delete role {role_name}: {err}"
            )
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NoSuchEntity":
                log.info(
                    "Instance profile %s doesn't exist, nothing to do.",
profile_name
                )


    def create_key_pair(self, key_pair_name: str) -> None:
        """
        Creates a new key pair.

        :param key_pair_name: The name of the key pair to create.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.create_key_pair(KeyName=key_pair_name)
            with open(f"{key_pair_name}.pem", "w") as file:
                file.write(response["KeyMaterial"])
            chmod(f"{key_pair_name}.pem", 0o600)
            log.info("Created key pair %s.", key_pair_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(f"Failed to create key pair {key_pair_name}.")
            if error_code == "InvalidKeyPair.Duplicate":
                log.error(f"A key pair with the name '{key_pair_name}' already
exists.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def delete_key_pair(self) -> None:
```

```
        """
        Deletes a key pair.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.delete_key_pair(KeyName=self.key_pair_name)
            remove(f"{self.key_pair_name}.pem")
            log.info("Deleted key pair %s.", self.key_pair_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(f"Couldn't delete key pair '{self.key_pair_name}'.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        except FileNotFoundError as err:
            log.info("Key pair %s doesn't exist, nothing to do.",
self.key_pair_name)
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def create_template(
        self, server_startup_script_file: str, instance_policy_file: str
    ) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Creates an Amazon EC2 launch template to use with Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling.
The
        launch template specifies a Bash script in its user data field that runs
after
        the instance is started. This script installs Python packages and starts a
        Python web server on the instance.

        :param server_startup_script_file: The path to a Bash script file that is
run
                                           when an instance starts.
        :param instance_policy_file: The path to a file that defines a permissions
policy
                                     to create and attach to the instance profile.
        :return: Information about the newly created template.
        """
        template = {}
        try:
            # Create key pair and instance profile
            self.create_key_pair(self.key_pair_name)
            self.create_instance_profile(
                instance_policy_file,
                self.instance_policy_name,
                self.instance_role_name,
                self.instance_profile_name,
```

```
            )

            # Read the startup script
            with open(server_startup_script_file) as file:
                start_server_script = file.read()

            # Get the latest AMI ID
            ami_latest = self.ssm_client.get_parameter(Name=self.ami_param)
            ami_id = ami_latest["Parameter"]["Value"]

            # Create the launch template
            lt_response = self.ec2_client.create_launch_template(
                LaunchTemplateName=self.launch_template_name,
                LaunchTemplateData={
                    "InstanceType": self.inst_type,
                    "ImageId": ami_id,
                    "IamInstanceProfile": {"Name": self.instance_profile_name},
                    "UserData": base64.b64encode(
                        start_server_script.encode(encoding="utf-8")
                    ).decode(encoding="utf-8"),
                    "KeyName": self.key_pair_name,
                },
            )
            template = lt_response["LaunchTemplate"]
            log.info(
                f"Created launch template {self.launch_template_name} for AMI
{ami_id} on {self.inst_type}."
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(f"Failed to create launch template
{self.launch_template_name}.")
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidLaunchTemplateName.AlreadyExistsException":
                log.info(
                    f"Launch template {self.launch_template_name} already exists,
nothing to do."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        return template


    def delete_template(self):
        """
        Deletes a launch template.
```

```
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.delete_launch_template(
                LaunchTemplateName=self.launch_template_name
            )
            self.delete_instance_profile(
                self.instance_profile_name, self.instance_role_name
            )
            log.info("Launch template %s deleted.", self.launch_template_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if (
                err.response["Error"]["Code"]
                == "InvalidLaunchTemplateName.NotFoundException"
            ):
                log.info(
                    "Launch template %s does not exist, nothing to do.",
                    self.launch_template_name,
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def get_availability_zones(self) -> List[str]:
        """
        Gets a list of Availability Zones in the AWS Region of the Amazon EC2
client.

        :return: The list of Availability Zones for the client Region.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_availability_zones()
            zones = [zone["ZoneName"] for zone in response["AvailabilityZones"]]
            log.info(f"Retrieved {len(zones)} availability zones: {zones}.")
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error("Failed to retrieve availability zones.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return zones


    def create_autoscaling_group(self, group_size: int) -> List[str]:
        """
        Creates an EC2 Auto Scaling group with the specified size.
```

```
        :param group_size: The number of instances to set for the minimum and
maximum in
                           the group.
        :return: The list of Availability Zones specified for the group.
        """
        try:
            zones = self.get_availability_zones()
            self.autoscaling_client.create_auto_scaling_group(
                AutoScalingGroupName=self.group_name,
                AvailabilityZones=zones,
                LaunchTemplate={
                    "LaunchTemplateName": self.launch_template_name,
                    "Version": "$Default",
                },
                MinSize=group_size,
                MaxSize=group_size,
            )
            log.info(
                f"Created EC2 Auto Scaling group {self.group_name} with availability
zones {zones}."
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "AlreadyExists":
                log.info(
                    f"EC2 Auto Scaling group {self.group_name} already exists,
nothing to do."
                )
            else:
                log.error(f"Failed to create EC2 Auto Scaling group
{self.group_name}.")
                log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return zones


    def get_instances(self) -> List[str]:
        """
        Gets data about the instances in the EC2 Auto Scaling group.

        :return: A list of instance IDs in the Auto Scaling group.
        """
        try:
            as_response = self.autoscaling_client.describe_auto_scaling_groups(
```

```
                AutoScalingGroupNames=[self.group_name]
            )
            instance_ids = [
                i["InstanceId"]
                for i in as_response["AutoScalingGroups"][0]["Instances"]
            ]
            log.info(
                f"Retrieved {len(instance_ids)} instances for Auto Scaling group
{self.group_name}."
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to retrieve instances for Auto Scaling group
{self.group_name}."
            )
            if error_code == "ResourceNotFound":
                log.error(f"The Auto Scaling group '{self.group_name}' does not
exist.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return instance_ids


    def terminate_instance(self, instance_id: str, decrementsetting=False) -> None:
        """
        Terminates an instance in an EC2 Auto Scaling group. After an instance is
        terminated, it can no longer be accessed.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance to terminate.
        :param decrementsetting: If True, do not replace terminated instances.
        """
        try:
            self.autoscaling_client.terminate_instance_in_auto_scaling_group(
                InstanceId=instance_id,
                ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity=decrementsetting,
            )
            log.info("Terminated instance %s.", instance_id)

            # Adding a waiter to ensure the instance is terminated
            waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("instance_terminated")
            log.info("Waiting for instance %s to be terminated...", instance_id)
            waiter.wait(InstanceIds=[instance_id])
            log.info(
```

```
                f"Instance '{instance_id}' has been terminated and will be
replaced."
            )

        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(f"Failed to terminate instance '{instance_id}'.")
            if error_code == "ScalingActivityInProgressFault":
                log.error(
                    "Scaling activity is currently in progress. "
                    "Wait for the scaling activity to complete before attempting to
terminate the instance again."
                )
            elif error_code == "ResourceContentionFault":
                log.error(
                    "The request failed due to a resource contention issue. "
                    "Ensure that no conflicting operations are being performed on
the resource."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    def attach_load_balancer_target_group(
        self, lb_target_group: Dict[str, Any]
    ) -> None:
        """
        Attaches an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) target group to this EC2 Auto
Scaling group.
        The target group specifies how the load balancer forwards requests to the
instances
        in the group.

        :param lb_target_group: Data about the ELB target group to attach.
        """
        try:
            self.autoscaling_client.attach_load_balancer_target_groups(
                AutoScalingGroupName=self.group_name,
                TargetGroupARNs=[lb_target_group["TargetGroupArn"]],
            )
            log.info(
                "Attached load balancer target group %s to auto scaling group %s.",
                lb_target_group["TargetGroupName"],
                self.group_name,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
```

```
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to attach load balancer target group
 '{lb_target_group['TargetGroupName']}'."
            )
            if error_code == "ResourceContentionFault":
                log.error(
                    "The request failed due to a resource contention issue. "
                    "Ensure that no conflicting operations are being performed on
 the resource."
                )
            elif error_code == "ServiceLinkedRoleFailure":
                log.error(
                    "The operation failed because the service-linked role is not
 ready or does not exist. "
                    "Check that the service-linked role exists and is correctly
 configured."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def delete_autoscaling_group(self, group_name: str) -> None:
        """
        Terminates all instances in the group, then deletes the EC2 Auto Scaling
 group.

        :param group_name: The name of the group to delete.
        """
        try:
            response = self.autoscaling_client.describe_auto_scaling_groups(
                AutoScalingGroupNames=[group_name]
            )
            groups = response.get("AutoScalingGroups", [])
            if len(groups) > 0:
                self.autoscaling_client.update_auto_scaling_group(
                    AutoScalingGroupName=group_name, MinSize=0
                )
                instance_ids = [inst["InstanceId"] for inst in groups[0]
["Instances"]]
                for inst_id in instance_ids:
                    self.terminate_instance(inst_id)

                # Wait for all instances to be terminated
                if instance_ids:
```

```
                    waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("instance_terminated")
                    log.info("Waiting for all instances to be terminated...")
                    waiter.wait(InstanceIds=instance_ids)
                    log.info("All instances have been terminated.")
            else:
                log.info(f"No groups found named '{group_name}'! Nothing to do.")
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(f"Failed to delete Auto Scaling group '{group_name}'.")
            if error_code == "ScalingActivityInProgressFault":
                log.error(
                    "Scaling activity is currently in progress. "
                    "Wait for the scaling activity to complete before attempting to
delete the group again."
                )
            elif error_code == "ResourceContentionFault":
                log.error(
                    "The request failed due to a resource contention issue. "
                    "Ensure that no conflicting operations are being performed on
the group."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def get_default_vpc(self) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Gets the default VPC for the account.

        :return: Data about the default VPC.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_vpcs(
                Filters=[{"Name": "is-default", "Values": ["true"]}]
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error("Failed to retrieve the default VPC.")
            if error_code == "UnauthorizedOperation":
                log.error(
                    "You do not have the necessary permissions to describe VPCs. "
                    "Ensure that your AWS IAM user or role has the correct
permissions."
                )
            elif error_code == "InvalidParameterValue":
```

```
                log.error(
                    "One or more parameters are invalid. Check the request
parameters."
                )

            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            if "Vpcs" in response and response["Vpcs"]:
                log.info(f"Retrieved default VPC: {response['Vpcs'][0]['VpcId']}")
                return response["Vpcs"][0]
            else:
                pass


    def verify_inbound_port(
        self, vpc: Dict[str, Any], port: int, ip_address: str
    ) -> Tuple[Dict[str, Any], bool]:
        """
        Verify the default security group of the specified VPC allows ingress from
this
        computer. This can be done by allowing ingress from this computer's IP
        address. In some situations, such as connecting from a corporate network,
you
        must instead specify a prefix list ID. You can also temporarily open the
port to
        any IP address while running this example. If you do, be sure to remove
public
        access when you're done.

        :param vpc: The VPC used by this example.
        :param port: The port to verify.
        :param ip_address: This computer's IP address.
        :return: The default security group of the specified VPC, and a value that
indicates
                 whether the specified port is open.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_security_groups(
                Filters=[
                    {"Name": "group-name", "Values": ["default"]},
                    {"Name": "vpc-id", "Values": [vpc["VpcId"]]},
                ]
            )
            sec_group = response["SecurityGroups"][0]
```

```
            port_is_open = False
            log.info(f"Found default security group {sec_group['GroupId']}.")

            for ip_perm in sec_group["IpPermissions"]:
                if ip_perm.get("FromPort", 0) == port:
                    log.info(f"Found inbound rule: {ip_perm}")
                    for ip_range in ip_perm["IpRanges"]:
                        cidr = ip_range.get("CidrIp", "")
                        if cidr.startswith(ip_address) or cidr == "0.0.0.0/0":
                            port_is_open = True
                    if ip_perm["PrefixListIds"]:
                        port_is_open = True
                    if not port_is_open:
                        log.info(
                            f"The inbound rule does not appear to be open to either
this computer's IP "
                            f"address of {ip_address}, to all IP addresses
(0.0.0.0/0), or to a prefix list ID."
                        )
                    else:
                        break
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to verify inbound rule for port {port} for VPC
{vpc['VpcId']}."
            )
            if error_code == "InvalidVpcID.NotFound":
                log.error(
                    f"The specified VPC ID '{vpc['VpcId']}' does not exist. Please
check the VPC ID."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return sec_group, port_is_open


    def open_inbound_port(self, sec_group_id: str, port: int, ip_address: str) ->
None:
        """
        Add an ingress rule to the specified security group that allows access on
the
        specified port from the specified IP address.
```

```
        :param sec_group_id: The ID of the security group to modify.
        :param port: The port to open.
        :param ip_address: The IP address that is granted access.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.authorize_security_group_ingress(
                GroupId=sec_group_id,
                CidrIp=f"{ip_address}/32",
                FromPort=port,
                ToPort=port,
                IpProtocol="tcp",
            )
            log.info(
                "Authorized ingress to %s on port %s from %s.",
                sec_group_id,
                port,
                ip_address,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to authorize ingress to security group '{sec_group_id}' on
port {port} from {ip_address}."
            )
            if error_code == "InvalidGroupId.Malformed":
                log.error(
                    "The security group ID is malformed. "
                    "Please verify that the security group ID is correct."
                )
            elif error_code == "InvalidPermission.Duplicate":
                log.error(
                    "The specified rule already exists in the security group. "
                    "Check the existing rules for this security group."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def get_subnets(self, vpc_id: str, zones: List[str] = None) -> List[Dict[str,
Any]]:
        """
        Gets the default subnets in a VPC for a specified list of Availability
Zones.

        :param vpc_id: The ID of the VPC to look up.
```

```
        :param zones: The list of Availability Zones to look up.
        :return: The list of subnets found.
        """
        # Ensure that 'zones' is a list, even if None is passed
        if zones is None:
            zones = []
        try:
            paginator = self.ec2_client.get_paginator("describe_subnets")
            page_iterator = paginator.paginate(
                Filters=[
                    {"Name": "vpc-id", "Values": [vpc_id]},
                    {"Name": "availability-zone", "Values": zones},
                    {"Name": "default-for-az", "Values": ["true"]},
                ]
            )

            subnets = []
            for page in page_iterator:
                subnets.extend(page["Subnets"])

            log.info("Found %s subnets for the specified zones.", len(subnets))
            return subnets
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
                f"Failed to retrieve subnets for VPC '{vpc_id}' in zones {zones}."
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidVpcID.NotFound":
                log.error(
                    "The specified VPC ID does not exist. "
                    "Please check the VPC ID and try again."
                )
            # Add more error-specific handling as needed
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
```

Elastic Load Balancing 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
class ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) actions."""
```

```
    def __init__(self, elb_client: boto3.client):
        """
        Initializes the LoadBalancer class with the necessary parameters.
        """
        self.elb_client = elb_client


    def create_target_group(
        self, target_group_name: str, protocol: str, port: int, vpc_id: str
    ) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Creates an Elastic Load Balancing target group. The target group specifies
how
        the load balancer forwards requests to instances in the group and how
instance
        health is checked.

        To speed up this demo, the health check is configured with shortened times
and
        lower thresholds. In production, you might want to decrease the sensitivity
of
        your health checks to avoid unwanted failures.

        :param target_group_name: The name of the target group to create.
        :param protocol: The protocol to use to forward requests, such as 'HTTP'.
        :param port: The port to use to forward requests, such as 80.
        :param vpc_id: The ID of the VPC in which the load balancer exists.
        :return: Data about the newly created target group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.create_target_group(
                Name=target_group_name,
                Protocol=protocol,
                Port=port,
                HealthCheckPath="/healthcheck",
                HealthCheckIntervalSeconds=10,
                HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds=5,
                HealthyThresholdCount=2,
                UnhealthyThresholdCount=2,
                VpcId=vpc_id,
            )
            target_group = response["TargetGroups"][0]
            log.info(f"Created load balancing target group '{target_group_name}'.")
```

```
            return target_group
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
                f"Couldn't create load balancing target group
'{target_group_name}'."
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]

            if error_code == "DuplicateTargetGroupName":
                log.error(
                    f"Target group name {target_group_name} already exists. "
                    "Check if the target group already exists."
                    "Consider using a different name or deleting the existing target
group if appropriate."
                )
            elif error_code == "TooManyTargetGroups":
                log.error(
                    "Too many target groups exist in the account. "
                    "Consider deleting unused target groups to create space for new
ones."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def delete_target_group(self, target_group_name) -> None:
        """
        Deletes the target group.
        """
        try:
            # Describe the target group to get its ARN
            response =
self.elb_client.describe_target_groups(Names=[target_group_name])
            tg_arn = response["TargetGroups"][0]["TargetGroupArn"]

            # Delete the target group
            self.elb_client.delete_target_group(TargetGroupArn=tg_arn)
            log.info("Deleted load balancing target group %s.", target_group_name)

            # Use a custom waiter to wait until the target group is no longer
available
            self.wait_for_target_group_deletion(self.elb_client, tg_arn)
            log.info("Target group %s successfully deleted.", target_group_name)

        except ClientError as err:
```

```
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(f"Failed to delete target group '{target_group_name}'.")
            if error_code == "TargetGroupNotFound":
                log.error(
                    "Load balancer target group either already deleted or never
existed. "
                    "Verify the name and check that the resource exists in the AWS
Console."
                )
            elif error_code == "ResourceInUseException":
                log.error(
                    "Target group still in use by another resource. "
                    "Ensure that the target group is no longer associated with any
load balancers or resources.",
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    def wait_for_target_group_deletion(
        self, elb_client, target_group_arn, max_attempts=10, delay=30
    ):
        for attempt in range(max_attempts):
            try:

elb_client.describe_target_groups(TargetGroupArns=[target_group_arn])
                print(
                    f"Attempt {attempt + 1}: Target group {target_group_arn} still
exists."
                )
            except ClientError as e:
                if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "TargetGroupNotFound":
                    print(
                        f"Target group {target_group_arn} has been successfully
deleted."
                    )
                    return
                else:
                    raise
            time.sleep(delay)
        raise TimeoutError(
            f"Target group {target_group_arn} was not deleted after {max_attempts *
delay} seconds."
        )
```

```
    def create_load_balancer(
        self,
        load_balancer_name: str,
        subnet_ids: List[str],
    ) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Creates an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
subnets
        and forwards requests to the specified target group.

        :param load_balancer_name: The name of the load balancer to create.
        :param subnet_ids: A list of subnets to associate with the load balancer.
        :return: Data about the newly created load balancer.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.create_load_balancer(
                Name=load_balancer_name, Subnets=subnet_ids
            )
            load_balancer = response["LoadBalancers"][0]
            log.info(f"Created load balancer '{load_balancer_name}'.")

            waiter = self.elb_client.get_waiter("load_balancer_available")
            log.info(
                f"Waiting for load balancer '{load_balancer_name}' to be
available..."
            )
            waiter.wait(Names=[load_balancer_name])
            log.info(f"Load balancer '{load_balancer_name}' is now available!")

        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to create load balancer '{load_balancer_name}'. Error code:
{error_code}, Message: {err.response['Error']['Message']}"
            )

            if error_code == "DuplicateLoadBalancerNameException":
                log.error(
                    f"A load balancer with the name '{load_balancer_name}' already
exists. "
                    "Load balancer names must be unique within the AWS region. "
                    "Please choose a different name and try again."
                )
            if error_code == "TooManyLoadBalancersException":
```

```
                log.error(
                    "The maximum number of load balancers has been reached in this
account and region. "
                    "You can delete unused load balancers or request an increase in
the service quota from AWS Support."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return load_balancer


    def create_listener(
        self,
        load_balancer_name: str,
        target_group: Dict[str, Any],
    ) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Creates a listener for the specified load balancer that forwards requests to
the
        specified target group.

        :param load_balancer_name: The name of the load balancer to create a
listener for.
        :param target_group: An existing target group that is added as a listener to
the
                             load balancer.
        :return: Data about the newly created listener.
        """
        try:
            # Retrieve the load balancer ARN
            load_balancer_response = self.elb_client.describe_load_balancers(
                Names=[load_balancer_name]
            )
            load_balancer_arn = load_balancer_response["LoadBalancers"][0][
                "LoadBalancerArn"
            ]

            # Create the listener
            response = self.elb_client.create_listener(
                LoadBalancerArn=load_balancer_arn,
                Protocol=target_group["Protocol"],
                Port=target_group["Port"],
                DefaultActions=[
                    {
```

```
                        "Type": "forward",
                        "TargetGroupArn": target_group["TargetGroupArn"],
                    }
                ],
            )
            log.info(
                f"Created listener to forward traffic from load balancer
'{load_balancer_name}' to target group '{target_group['TargetGroupName']}'."
            )
            return response["Listeners"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to add a listener on '{load_balancer_name}' for target
group '{target_group['TargetGroupName']}'."
            )

            if error_code == "ListenerNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    f"The listener could not be found for the load balancer
'{load_balancer_name}'. "
                    "Please check the load balancer name and target group
configuration."
                )
            if error_code == "InvalidConfigurationRequestException":
                log.error(
                    f"The configuration provided for the listener on load balancer
'{load_balancer_name}' is invalid. "
                    "Please review the provided protocol, port, and target group
settings."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def delete_load_balancer(self, load_balancer_name) -> None:
        """
        Deletes a load balancer.

        :param load_balancer_name: The name of the load balancer to delete.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.describe_load_balancers(
                Names=[load_balancer_name]
            )
```

```
            lb_arn = response["LoadBalancers"][0]["LoadBalancerArn"]
            self.elb_client.delete_load_balancer(LoadBalancerArn=lb_arn)
            log.info("Deleted load balancer %s.", load_balancer_name)
            waiter = self.elb_client.get_waiter("load_balancers_deleted")
            log.info("Waiting for load balancer to be deleted...")
            waiter.wait(Names=[load_balancer_name])
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Couldn't delete load balancer '{load_balancer_name}'. Error code:
{error_code}, Message: {err.response['Error']['Message']}"
            )

            if error_code == "LoadBalancerNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    f"The load balancer '{load_balancer_name}' does not exist. "
                    "Please check the name and try again."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def get_endpoint(self, load_balancer_name) -> str:
        """
        Gets the HTTP endpoint of the load balancer.

        :return: The endpoint.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.describe_load_balancers(
                Names=[load_balancer_name]
            )
            return response["LoadBalancers"][0]["DNSName"]
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
                f"Couldn't get the endpoint for load balancer {load_balancer_name}"
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "LoadBalancerNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    "Verify load balancer name and ensure it exists in the AWS
console."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
```

```
    @staticmethod
    def verify_load_balancer_endpoint(endpoint) -> bool:
        """
        Verify this computer can successfully send a GET request to the load
balancer endpoint.

        :param endpoint: The endpoint to verify.
        :return: True if the GET request is successful, False otherwise.
        """
        retries = 3
        verified = False
        while not verified and retries > 0:
            try:
                lb_response = requests.get(f"http://{endpoint}")
                log.info(
                    "Got response %s from load balancer endpoint.",
                    lb_response.status_code,
                )
                if lb_response.status_code == 200:
                    verified = True
                else:
                    retries = 0
            except requests.exceptions.ConnectionError:
                log.info(
                    "Got connection error from load balancer endpoint, retrying..."
                )
                retries -= 1
                time.sleep(10)
        return verified

    def check_target_health(self, target_group_name: str) -> List[Dict[str, Any]]:
        """
        Checks the health of the instances in the target group.

        :return: The health status of the target group.
        """
        try:
            tg_response = self.elb_client.describe_target_groups(
                Names=[target_group_name]
            )
            health_response = self.elb_client.describe_target_health(
                TargetGroupArn=tg_response["TargetGroups"][0]["TargetGroupArn"]
            )
        except ClientError as err:
```

```
            log.error(f"Couldn't check health of {target_group_name} target(s).")
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "LoadBalancerNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    "Load balancer associated with the target group was not found. "
                    "Ensure the load balancer exists, is in the correct AWS region,
 and "
                    "that you have the necessary permissions to access it.",
                )
            elif error_code == "TargetGroupNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    "Target group was not found. "
                    "Verify the target group name, check that it exists in the
 correct region, "
                    "and ensure it has not been deleted or created in a different
 account.",
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return health_response["TargetHealthDescriptions"]
```

DynamoDB를 사용하여 추천 서비스를 시뮬레이션하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
class RecommendationService:
    """
    Encapsulates a DynamoDB table to use as a service that recommends books, movies,
    and songs.
    """

    def __init__(self, table_name: str, dynamodb_client: boto3.client):
        """
        Initializes the RecommendationService class with the necessary parameters.

        :param table_name: The name of the DynamoDB recommendations table.
        :param dynamodb_client: A Boto3 DynamoDB client.
        """
        self.table_name = table_name
        self.dynamodb_client = dynamodb_client
```

```
    def create(self) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Creates a DynamoDB table to use as a recommendation service. The table has a
        hash key named 'MediaType' that defines the type of media recommended, such
as
        Book or Movie, and a range key named 'ItemId' that, combined with the
MediaType,
        forms a unique identifier for the recommended item.

        :return: Data about the newly created table.
        :raises RecommendationServiceError: If the table creation fails.
        """
        try:
            response = self.dynamodb_client.create_table(
                TableName=self.table_name,
                AttributeDefinitions=[
                    {"AttributeName": "MediaType", "AttributeType": "S"},
                    {"AttributeName": "ItemId", "AttributeType": "N"},
                ],
                KeySchema=[
                    {"AttributeName": "MediaType", "KeyType": "HASH"},
                    {"AttributeName": "ItemId", "KeyType": "RANGE"},
                ],
                ProvisionedThroughput={"ReadCapacityUnits": 5, "WriteCapacityUnits":
5},
            )
            log.info("Creating table %s...", self.table_name)
            waiter = self.dynamodb_client.get_waiter("table_exists")
            waiter.wait(TableName=self.table_name)
            log.info("Table %s created.", self.table_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceInUseException":
                log.info("Table %s exists, nothing to be done.", self.table_name)
            else:
                raise RecommendationServiceError(
                    self.table_name, f"ClientError when creating table: {err}."
                )
        else:
            return response

    def populate(self, data_file: str) -> None:
        """
        Populates the recommendations table from a JSON file.
```

```
        :param data_file: The path to the data file.
        :raises RecommendationServiceError: If the table population fails.
        """
        try:
            with open(data_file) as data:
                items = json.load(data)
            batch = [{"PutRequest": {"Item": item}} for item in items]
            self.dynamodb_client.batch_write_item(RequestItems={self.table_name:
batch})
            log.info(
                "Populated table %s with items from %s.", self.table_name, data_file
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            raise RecommendationServiceError(
                self.table_name, f"Couldn't populate table from {data_file}: {err}"
            )

    def destroy(self) -> None:
        """
        Deletes the recommendations table.

        :raises RecommendationServiceError: If the table deletion fails.
        """
        try:
            self.dynamodb_client.delete_table(TableName=self.table_name)
            log.info("Deleting table %s...", self.table_name)
            waiter = self.dynamodb_client.get_waiter("table_not_exists")
            waiter.wait(TableName=self.table_name)
            log.info("Table %s deleted.", self.table_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                log.info("Table %s does not exist, nothing to do.", self.table_name)
            else:
                raise RecommendationServiceError(
                    self.table_name, f"ClientError when deleting table: {err}."
                )
```

Systems Manager 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
class ParameterHelper:
```

```
    """
    Encapsulates Systems Manager parameters. This example uses these parameters to
drive
    the demonstration of resilient architecture, such as failure of a dependency or
    how the service responds to a health check.
    """

    table: str = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-table"
    failure_response: str = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-failure-response"
    health_check: str = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-health-check"

    def __init__(self, table_name: str, ssm_client: boto3.client):
        """
        Initializes the ParameterHelper class with the necessary parameters.

        :param table_name: The name of the DynamoDB table that is used as a
recommendation
                           service.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        """
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.table_name = table_name

    def reset(self) -> None:
        """
        Resets the Systems Manager parameters to starting values for the demo.
        These are the name of the DynamoDB recommendation table, no response when a
        dependency fails, and shallow health checks.
        """
        self.put(self.table, self.table_name)
        self.put(self.failure_response, "none")
        self.put(self.health_check, "shallow")

    def put(self, name: str, value: str) -> None:
        """
        Sets the value of a named Systems Manager parameter.

        :param name: The name of the parameter.
        :param value: The new value of the parameter.
        :raises ParameterHelperError: If the parameter value cannot be set.
        """
        try:
            self.ssm_client.put_parameter(
                Name=name, Value=value, Overwrite=True, Type="String"
```

```
            )
            log.info("Setting parameter %s to '%s'.", name, value)
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(f"Failed to set parameter {name}.")
            if error_code == "ParameterLimitExceeded":
                log.error(
                    "The parameter limit has been exceeded. "
                    "Consider deleting unused parameters or request a limit
increase."
                )
            elif error_code == "ParameterAlreadyExists":
                log.error(
                    "The parameter already exists and overwrite is set to False. "
                    "Use Overwrite=True to update the parameter."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - CreateInstanceProfile
  - CreateLaunchTemplate
  - CreateListener
  - CreateLoadBalancer
  - CreateTargetGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteInstanceProfile
  - DeleteLaunchTemplate
  - DeleteLoadBalancer
  - DeleteTargetGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups
  - DescribeAvailabilityZones
  - DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations

- DescribeInstances
- DescribeLoadBalancers
- DescribeSubnets
- DescribeTargetGroups
- DescribeTargetHealth
- DescribeVpcs
- RebootInstances
- ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation
- TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

SDK for Python (Boto3)을 사용한 Amazon EMR 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) Amazon EMR에서를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오

작업

`AddJobFlowSteps`

다음 코드 예시는 `AddJobFlowSteps`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Spark 단계를 추가합니다. 이 단계는 추가되는 즉시 클러스터에서 실행됩니다.

```
def add_step(cluster_id, name, script_uri, script_args, emr_client):
    """
    Adds a job step to the specified cluster. This example adds a Spark
    step, which is run by the cluster as soon as it is added.

    :param cluster_id: The ID of the cluster.
    :param name: The name of the step.
    :param script_uri: The URI where the Python script is stored.
    :param script_args: Arguments to pass to the Python script.
    :param emr_client: The Boto3 EMR client object.
    :return: The ID of the newly added step.
    """
    try:
        response = emr_client.add_job_flow_steps(
            JobFlowId=cluster_id,
            Steps=[
                {
                    "Name": name,
                    "ActionOnFailure": "CONTINUE",
                    "HadoopJarStep": {
                        "Jar": "command-runner.jar",
                        "Args": [
                            "spark-submit",
                            "--deploy-mode",
                            "cluster",
                            script_uri,
                            *script_args,
                        ],
                    },
                }
            ],
        )
        step_id = response["StepIds"][0]
```

```
        logger.info("Started step with ID %s", step_id)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't start step %s with URI %s.", name, script_uri)
        raise
    else:
        return step_id
```

Amazon EMR 파일 시스템(EMRFS) 명령을 클러스터에서 작업 단계로 실행합니다. SSH 연결을 통해 명령을 수동으로 실행하는 대신 클러스터에서 EMRFS 명령을 자동화하는 데 사용할 수 있습니다.

```
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError


def add_emrfs_step(command, bucket_url, cluster_id, emr_client):
    """
    Add an EMRFS command as a job flow step to an existing cluster.

    :param command: The EMRFS command to run.
    :param bucket_url: The URL of a bucket that contains tracking metadata.
    :param cluster_id: The ID of the cluster to update.
    :param emr_client: The Boto3 Amazon EMR client object.
    :return: The ID of the added job flow step. Status can be tracked by calling
             the emr_client.describe_step() function.
    """
    job_flow_step = {
        "Name": "Example EMRFS Command Step",
        "ActionOnFailure": "CONTINUE",
        "HadoopJarStep": {
            "Jar": "command-runner.jar",
            "Args": ["/usr/bin/emrfs", command, bucket_url],
        },
    }

    try:
        response = emr_client.add_job_flow_steps(
            JobFlowId=cluster_id, Steps=[job_flow_step]
        )
        step_id = response["StepIds"][0]
```

```
        print(f"Added step {step_id} to cluster {cluster_id}.")
    except ClientError:
        print(f"Couldn't add a step to cluster {cluster_id}.")
        raise
    else:
        return step_id


def usage_demo():
    emr_client = boto3.client("emr")
    # Assumes the first waiting cluster has EMRFS enabled and has created metadata
    # with the default name of 'EmrFSMetadata'.
    cluster = emr_client.list_clusters(ClusterStates=["WAITING"])["Clusters"][0]
    add_emrfs_step(
        "sync", "s3://elasticmapreduce/samples/cloudfront", cluster["Id"],
 emr_client
    )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 AddJobFlowSteps를 참조하십시오.

`DescribeCluster`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeCluster`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def describe_cluster(cluster_id, emr_client):
    """
    Gets detailed information about a cluster.

    :param cluster_id: The ID of the cluster to describe.
```

```
    :param emr_client: The Boto3 EMR client object.
    :return: The retrieved cluster information.
    """
    try:
        response = emr_client.describe_cluster(ClusterId=cluster_id)
        cluster = response["Cluster"]
        logger.info("Got data for cluster %s.", cluster["Name"])
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get data for cluster %s.", cluster_id)
        raise
    else:
        return cluster
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeCluster를 참조하십시오.

`DescribeStep`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeStep`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def describe_step(cluster_id, step_id, emr_client):
    """
    Gets detailed information about the specified step, including the current state
 of
    the step.

    :param cluster_id: The ID of the cluster.
    :param step_id: The ID of the step.
    :param emr_client: The Boto3 EMR client object.
    :return: The retrieved information about the specified step.
    """
    try:
```

```
        response = emr_client.describe_step(ClusterId=cluster_id, StepId=step_id)
        step = response["Step"]
        logger.info("Got data for step %s.", step_id)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get data for step %s.", step_id)
        raise
    else:
        return step
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeStep을 참조하십시오.

`ListSteps`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListSteps`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def list_steps(cluster_id, emr_client):
    """
    Gets a list of steps for the specified cluster. In this example, all steps are
    returned, including completed and failed steps.

    :param cluster_id: The ID of the cluster.
    :param emr_client: The Boto3 EMR client object.
    :return: The list of steps for the specified cluster.
    """
    try:
        response = emr_client.list_steps(ClusterId=cluster_id)
        steps = response["Steps"]
        logger.info("Got %s steps for cluster %s.", len(steps), cluster_id)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get steps for cluster %s.", cluster_id)
        raise
```

```
    else:
        return steps
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListSteps를 참조하십시오.

RunJobFlow

다음 코드 예시는 RunJobFlow의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def run_job_flow(
    name,
    log_uri,
    keep_alive,
    applications,
    job_flow_role,
    service_role,
    security_groups,
    steps,
    emr_client,
):
    """
    Runs a job flow with the specified steps. A job flow creates a cluster of
    instances and adds steps to be run on the cluster. Steps added to the cluster
    are run as soon as the cluster is ready.

    This example uses the 'emr-5.30.1' release. A list of recent releases can be
    found here:
        https://docs.aws.amazon.com/emr/latest/ReleaseGuide/emr-release-
components.html.

    :param name: The name of the cluster.
```

```
    :param log_uri: The URI where logs are stored. This can be an Amazon S3 bucket
URL,
                    such as 's3://my-log-bucket'.
    :param keep_alive: When True, the cluster is put into a Waiting state after all
                       steps are run. When False, the cluster terminates itself when
                       the step queue is empty.
    :param applications: The applications to install on each instance in the
cluster,
                         such as Hive or Spark.
    :param job_flow_role: The IAM role assumed by the cluster.
    :param service_role: The IAM role assumed by the service.
    :param security_groups: The security groups to assign to the cluster instances.
                            Amazon EMR adds all needed rules to these groups, so
                            they can be empty if you require only the default rules.
    :param steps: The job flow steps to add to the cluster. These are run in order
                  when the cluster is ready.
    :param emr_client: The Boto3 EMR client object.
    :return: The ID of the newly created cluster.
    """
    try:
        response = emr_client.run_job_flow(
            Name=name,
            LogUri=log_uri,
            ReleaseLabel="emr-5.30.1",
            Instances={
                "MasterInstanceType": "m5.xlarge",
                "SlaveInstanceType": "m5.xlarge",
                "InstanceCount": 3,
                "KeepJobFlowAliveWhenNoSteps": keep_alive,
                "EmrManagedMasterSecurityGroup": security_groups["manager"].id,
                "EmrManagedSlaveSecurityGroup": security_groups["worker"].id,
            },
            Steps=[
                {
                    "Name": step["name"],
                    "ActionOnFailure": "CONTINUE",
                    "HadoopJarStep": {
                        "Jar": "command-runner.jar",
                        "Args": [
                            "spark-submit",
                            "--deploy-mode",
                            "cluster",
                            step["script_uri"],
                            *step["script_args"],
```

```
                        ],
                    },
                }
                for step in steps
            ],
            Applications=[{"Name": app} for app in applications],
            JobFlowRole=job_flow_role.name,
            ServiceRole=service_role.name,
            EbsRootVolumeSize=10,
            VisibleToAllUsers=True,
        )
        cluster_id = response["JobFlowId"]
        logger.info("Created cluster %s.", cluster_id)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create cluster.")
        raise
    else:
        return cluster_id
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 RunJobFlow를 참조하십시오.

`TerminateJobFlows`

다음 코드 예시는 `TerminateJobFlows`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def terminate_cluster(cluster_id, emr_client):
    """
    Terminates a cluster. This terminates all instances in the cluster and cannot
    be undone. Any data not saved elsewhere, such as in an Amazon S3 bucket, is
 lost.
```

```
    :param cluster_id: The ID of the cluster to terminate.
    :param emr_client: The Boto3 EMR client object.
    """
    try:
        emr_client.terminate_job_flows(JobFlowIds=[cluster_id])
        logger.info("Terminated cluster %s.", cluster_id)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't terminate cluster %s.", cluster_id)
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 TerminateJobFlows를 참조하십시오.

시나리오

수명이 짧은 Amazon EMR 클러스터 생성 및 단계 실행

다음 코드 예제에서는 단일 단계를 실행하고 해당 단계가 완료되면 자동으로 종료되는 수명이 짧은 Amazon EMR 클러스터를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

Apache Spark를 사용하여 많은 수의 계산을 병렬화하여 pi의 값을 추정하는 수명이 짧은 Amazon EMR 클러스터를 생성합니다. 작업은 출력을 Amazon EMR 로그와 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 버킷에 기록합니다. 클러스터는 작업을 완료한 후 자체적으로 종료됩니다.

- Amazon S3 버킷을 생성하고 작업 스크립트를 업로드합니다.
- AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) 역할을 생성합니다.
- Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud(Amazon EC2) 보안 그룹을 생성합니다.
- 수명이 짧은 클러스터를 생성하고 단일 작업 단계를 실행합니다.

이 예제는 GitHub에서 가장 잘 볼 수 있습니다. 전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon EMR

쉘 스크립트를 실행하여 라이브러리 설치

다음 코드 예제에서는를 AWS Systems Manager 사용하여 추가 라이브러리를 설치하는 Amazon EMR 인스턴스에서 쉘 스크립트를 실행하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이렇게 하면 SSH 연결을 통해 수동으로 명령을 실행하는 대신 인스턴스 관리를 자동화할 수 있습니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import argparse
import time
import boto3


def install_libraries_on_core_nodes(cluster_id, script_path, emr_client,
 ssm_client):
    """
    Copies and runs a shell script on the core nodes in the cluster.

    :param cluster_id: The ID of the cluster.
    :param script_path: The path to the script, typically an Amazon S3 object URL.
    :param emr_client: The Boto3 Amazon EMR client.
    :param ssm_client: The Boto3 AWS Systems Manager client.
    """
    core_nodes = emr_client.list_instances(
        ClusterId=cluster_id, InstanceGroupTypes=["CORE"]
    )["Instances"]
    core_instance_ids = [node["Ec2InstanceId"] for node in core_nodes]
    print(f"Found core instances: {core_instance_ids}.")

    commands = [
        # Copy the shell script from Amazon S3 to each node instance.
        f"aws s3 cp {script_path} /home/hadoop",
        # Run the shell script to install libraries on each node instance.
        "bash /home/hadoop/install_libraries.sh",
    ]
    for command in commands:
```

```
        print(f"Sending '{command}' to core instances...")
        command_id = ssm_client.send_command(
            InstanceIds=core_instance_ids,
            DocumentName="AWS-RunShellScript",
            Parameters={"commands": [command]},
            TimeoutSeconds=3600,
        )["Command"]["CommandId"]
        while True:
            # Verify the previous step succeeded before running the next step.
            cmd_result = ssm_client.list_commands(CommandId=command_id)["Commands"]
[0]
            if cmd_result["StatusDetails"] == "Success":
                print(f"Command succeeded.")
                break
            elif cmd_result["StatusDetails"] in ["Pending", "InProgress"]:
                print(f"Command status is {cmd_result['StatusDetails']},
 waiting...")
                time.sleep(10)
            else:
                print(f"Command status is {cmd_result['StatusDetails']}, quitting.")
                raise RuntimeError(
                    f"Command {command} failed to run. "
                    f"Details: {cmd_result['StatusDetails']}"
                )


def main():
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
    parser.add_argument("cluster_id", help="The ID of the cluster.")
    parser.add_argument("script_path", help="The path to the script in Amazon S3.")
    args = parser.parse_args()

    emr_client = boto3.client("emr")
    ssm_client = boto3.client("ssm")

    install_libraries_on_core_nodes(
        args.cluster_id, args.script_path, emr_client, ssm_client
    )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListInstances를 참조하십시오.

SDK for Python(Boto3)을 사용한 EventBridge 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 EventBridge와 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 시나리오

시나리오

예약된 이벤트를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon EventBridge 예약 이벤트에서 호출된 AWS Lambda 함수를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

이 예제에서는 예약된 Amazon EventBridge 이벤트의 대상으로 AWS Lambda 함수를 등록하는 방법을 보여줍니다. Lambda 핸들러는 나중에 검색할 수 있도록 알기 쉬운 메시지와 전체 이벤트 데이터를 Amazon CloudWatch Logs에 기록합니다.

- Lambda 함수를 배포합니다.
- EventBridge 예약된 이벤트를 생성하고 Lambda 함수를 대상으로 만듭니다.
- EventBridge에 Lambda 함수를 간접 호출할 수 있는 권한을 부여합니다.
- CloudWatch Logs에서 최신 데이터를 인쇄하여 예약된 호출의 결과를 표시합니다.
- 데모 중에 생성된 모든 리소스를 정리합니다.

이 예제는 GitHub에서 가장 잘 볼 수 있습니다. 전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- CloudWatch Logs
- DynamoDB
- EventBridge
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

SDK for Python(Boto3)을 사용한 EventBridge 스케줄러 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 EventBridge 스케줄러와 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello EventBridge 스케줄러

다음 코드 예제에서는 EventBridge 스케줄러 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import boto3
```

```
def hello_scheduler(scheduler_client):
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an Amazon EventBridge Scheduler
    client and list the schedules in your account.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.

    :param scheduler_client: A Boto3 Amazon EventBridge Scheduler Client object.
 This object wraps
                             the low-level Amazon EventBridge Scheduler service API.
    """
    print("Hello, Amazon EventBridge Scheduler! Let's list some of your schedules:
\n")
    paginator = scheduler_client.get_paginator("list_schedules")
    page_iterator = paginator.paginate(PaginationConfig={"MaxItems": 10})

    schedule_names: [str] = []
    for page in page_iterator:
        for schedule in page["Schedules"]:
            schedule_names.append(schedule["Name"])

    print(f"{len(schedule_names)} schedule(s) retrieved.")
    for schedule_name in schedule_names:
        print(f"\t{schedule_name}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    hello_scheduler(boto3.client("scheduler"))
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListSchedules를 참조하세요. AWS

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오

작업

`CreateSchedule`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateSchedule`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class SchedulerWrapper:
    def __init__(self, eventbridge_scheduler_client: client):
        self.scheduler_client = eventbridge_scheduler_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "SchedulerWrapper":
        """
        Creates a SchedulerWrapper instance with a default EventBridge Scheduler
 client.

        :return: An instance of SchedulerWrapper initialized with the default
 EventBridge Scheduler client.
        """
        eventbridge_scheduler_client = boto3.client("scheduler")
        return cls(eventbridge_scheduler_client)


    def create_schedule(
        self,
        name: str,
        schedule_expression: str,
        schedule_group_name: str,
        target_arn: str,
        role_arn: str,
        input: str,
        delete_after_completion: bool = False,
        use_flexible_time_window: bool = False,
    ) -> str:
        """
        Creates a new schedule with the specified parameters.

        :param name: The name of the schedule.
        :param schedule_expression: The expression that defines when the schedule
 runs.
```

```
        :param schedule_group_name: The name of the schedule group.
        :param target_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the target.
        :param role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the execution IAM role.
        :param input: The input for the target.
        :param delete_after_completion: Whether to delete the schedule after it
completes.
        :param use_flexible_time_window: Whether to use a flexible time window.

        :return The ARN of the created schedule.
        """
        try:
            hours_to_run = 1
            flexible_time_window_minutes = 10
            parameters = {
                "Name": name,
                "ScheduleExpression": schedule_expression,
                "GroupName": schedule_group_name,
                "Target": {"Arn": target_arn, "RoleArn": role_arn, "Input": input},
                "StartDate": datetime.now(timezone.utc),
                "EndDate": datetime.now(timezone.utc) +
timedelta(hours=hours_to_run),
            }

            if delete_after_completion:
                parameters["ActionAfterCompletion"] = "DELETE"

            if use_flexible_time_window:
                parameters["FlexibleTimeWindow"] = {
                    "Mode": "FLEXIBLE",
                    "MaximumWindowInMinutes": flexible_time_window_minutes,
                }
            else:
                parameters["FlexibleTimeWindow"] = {"Mode": "OFF"}

            response = self.scheduler_client.create_schedule(**parameters)
            return response["ScheduleArn"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ConflictException":
                logger.error(
                    "Failed to create schedule '%s' due to a conflict. %s",
                    name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            else:
```

```
                logger.error(
                    "Error creating schedule: %s", err.response["Error"]["Message"]
                )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateSchedule을 참조하세요. AWS

`CreateScheduleGroup`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateScheduleGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class SchedulerWrapper:
    def __init__(self, eventbridge_scheduler_client: client):
        self.scheduler_client = eventbridge_scheduler_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "SchedulerWrapper":
        """
        Creates a SchedulerWrapper instance with a default EventBridge Scheduler
 client.

        :return: An instance of SchedulerWrapper initialized with the default
 EventBridge Scheduler client.
        """
        eventbridge_scheduler_client = boto3.client("scheduler")
        return cls(eventbridge_scheduler_client)


    def create_schedule_group(self, name: str) -> str:
        """
        Creates a new schedule group with the specified name and description.
```

```
        :param name: The name of the schedule group.
        :param description: The description of the schedule group.

        :return: The ARN of the created schedule group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.scheduler_client.create_schedule_group(Name=name)
            return response["ScheduleGroupArn"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ConflictException":
                logger.error(
                    "Failed to create schedule group '%s' due to a conflict. %s",
                    name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error creating schedule group: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateScheduleGroup을 참조하세요. AWS

`DeleteSchedule`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteSchedule`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class SchedulerWrapper:
    def __init__(self, eventbridge_scheduler_client: client):
```

```
        self.scheduler_client = eventbridge_scheduler_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "SchedulerWrapper":
        """
        Creates a SchedulerWrapper instance with a default EventBridge Scheduler
client.

        :return: An instance of SchedulerWrapper initialized with the default
EventBridge Scheduler client.
        """
        eventbridge_scheduler_client = boto3.client("scheduler")
        return cls(eventbridge_scheduler_client)


    def delete_schedule(self, name: str, schedule_group_name: str) -> None:
        """
        Deletes the schedule with the specified name and schedule group.

        :param name: The name of the schedule.
        :param schedule_group_name: The name of the schedule group.
        """
        try:
            self.scheduler_client.delete_schedule(
                Name=name, GroupName=schedule_group_name
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error(
                    "Failed to delete schedule with ID '%s' because the resource was
not found: %s",
                    name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error deleting schedule: %s", err.response["Error"]["Message"]
                )
                raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteSchedule을 참조하세요. AWS

DeleteScheduleGroup

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteScheduleGroup의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class SchedulerWrapper:
    def __init__(self, eventbridge_scheduler_client: client):
        self.scheduler_client = eventbridge_scheduler_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "SchedulerWrapper":
        """
        Creates a SchedulerWrapper instance with a default EventBridge Scheduler
 client.

        :return: An instance of SchedulerWrapper initialized with the default
 EventBridge Scheduler client.
        """
        eventbridge_scheduler_client = boto3.client("scheduler")
        return cls(eventbridge_scheduler_client)


    def delete_schedule_group(self, name: str) -> None:
        """
        Deletes the schedule group with the specified name.

        :param name: The name of the schedule group.
        """
        try:
            self.scheduler_client.delete_schedule_group(Name=name)
            logger.info("Schedule group %s deleted successfully.", name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error(
                    "Failed to delete schedule group with ID '%s' because the
 resource was not found: %s",
```

```
                    name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error deleting schedule group: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteScheduleGroup을 참조하세요. AWS

시나리오

예약된 이벤트

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 필요한 리소스가 포함된 CloudFormation 스택을 배포합니다.
- EventBridge 스케줄러 일정 그룹을 생성합니다.
- 유연한 기간으로 일회성 EventBridge 스케줄러 일정을 생성합니다.
- 지정된 속도로 반복 EventBridge 스케줄러 일정을 생성합니다.
- EventBridge 스케줄러 일정 및 일정 그룹을 삭제합니다.
- 리소스를 정리하고 스택을 삭제합니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
class SchedulerScenario:
    """
```

```
    A scenario that demonstrates how to use Boto3 to schedule and receive events
using
    the Amazon EventBridge Scheduler.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        scheduler_wrapper: SchedulerWrapper,
        cloud_formation_resource: ServiceResource,
    ):
        self.eventbridge_scheduler = scheduler_wrapper
        self.cloud_formation_resource = cloud_formation_resource
        self.stack: ServiceResource = None
        self.schedule_group_name = None
        self.sns_topic_arn = None
        self.role_arn = None

    def run(self) -> None:
        """
        Runs the scenario.
        """

        print(DASHES)
        print("Welcome to the Amazon EventBridge Scheduler Workflow.")
        print(DASHES)

        print(DASHES)
        self.prepare_application()
        print(DASHES)

        print(DASHES)
        self.create_one_time_schedule()
        print(DASHES)

        print(DASHES)
        self.create_recurring_schedule()
        print(DASHES)

        print(DASHES)
        if q.ask(
            "Do you want to delete all resources created by this workflow? (y/n) ",
            q.is_yesno,
        ):
            self.cleanup()
```

```
        print(DASHES)

        print("Amazon EventBridge Scheduler workflow completed.")

    def prepare_application(self) -> None:
        """
        Prepares the application by prompting the user setup information, deploying
a CloudFormation stack and
        creating a schedule group.
        """
        print("Preparing the application...")
        print(
            "\nThis example creates resources in a CloudFormation stack, including
an SNS topic"
            + "\nthat will be subscribed to the EventBridge Scheduler events. "
            + "\n\nYou will need to confirm the subscription in order to receive
event emails. "
        )

        email_address = q.ask("Enter an email address to use for event
subscriptions: ")
        stack_name = q.ask("Enter a name for the AWS Cloud Formation Stack: ")

        template_file = SchedulerScenario.get_template_as_string()

        parameters = [{"ParameterKey": "email", "ParameterValue": email_address}]

        self.stack = self.deploy_cloudformation_stack(
            stack_name, template_file, parameters
        )
        outputs = self.stack.outputs
        for output in outputs:
            if output.get("OutputKey") == "RoleARN":
                self.role_arn = output.get("OutputValue")
            elif output.get("OutputKey") == "SNStopicARN":
                self.sns_topic_arn = output.get("OutputValue")

        if not self.sns_topic_arn or not self.role_arn:
            error_string = f"""
            Failed to retrieve required outputs from CloudFormation stack.
            'sns_topic_arn'={self.sns_topic_arn}, 'role_arn'={self.role_arn}
            """
            logger.error(error_string)
            raise ValueError(error_string)
```

```
        print(f"Stack output RoleARN: {self.role_arn}")
        print(f"Stack output SNStopicARN: a")
        schedule_group_name = "scenario-schedules-group"
        schedule_group_arn = self.eventbridge_scheduler.create_schedule_group(
            schedule_group_name
        )
        print(
            f"Successfully created schedule group '{self.schedule_group_name}':
{schedule_group_arn}."
        )
        self.schedule_group_name = schedule_group_name
        print("Application preparation complete.")

    def create_one_time_schedule(self) -> None:
        """
        Creates a one-time schedule to send an initial event.
        """
        schedule_name = q.ask("Enter a name for the one-time schedule:")

        scheduled_time = datetime.now(timezone.utc) + timedelta(minutes=1)
        formatted_scheduled_time = scheduled_time.strftime("%Y-%m-%dT%H:%M:%S")

        print(
            f"Creating a one-time schedule named '{schedule_name}' "
            + f"\nto send an initial event in 1 minute with a flexible time
window..."
        )

        schedule_arn = self.eventbridge_scheduler.create_schedule(
            schedule_name,
            f"at({formatted_scheduled_time})",
            self.schedule_group_name,
            self.sns_topic_arn,
            self.role_arn,
            f"One time scheduled event test from schedule {schedule_name}.",
            delete_after_completion=True,
            use_flexible_time_window=True,
        )
        print(
            f"Successfully created schedule '{schedule_name}' in schedule group
'scenario-schedules-group': {schedule_arn}."
        )
        print(f"Subscription email will receive an email from this event.")
```

```
        print(f"You must confirm your subscription to receive event emails.")
        print(f"One-time schedule '{schedule_name}' created successfully.")

    def create_recurring_schedule(self) -> None:
        """
        Create a recurring schedule to send events at a specified rate in minutes.
        """

        print("Creating a recurring schedule to send events for one hour...")
        schedule_name = q.ask("Enter a name for the recurring schedule: ")
        schedule_rate_in_minutes = q.ask(
            "Enter the desired schedule rate (in minutes): ", q.is_int
        )

        schedule_arn = self.eventbridge_scheduler.create_schedule(
            schedule_name,
            f"rate({schedule_rate_in_minutes} minutes)",
            self.schedule_group_name,
            self.sns_topic_arn,
            self.role_arn,
            f"Recurrent event test from schedule {schedule_name}.",
        )

        print(
            f"Successfully created schedule '{schedule_name}' in schedule group
'scenario-schedules-group': {schedule_arn}."
        )
        print(f"Subscription email will receive an email from this event.")
        print(f"You must confirm your subscription to receive event emails.")

        if q.ask(
            f"Are you ready to delete the '{schedule_name}' schedule? (y/n)",
q.is_yesno
        ):
            self.eventbridge_scheduler.delete_schedule(
                schedule_name, self.schedule_group_name
            )

    def deploy_cloudformation_stack(
        self, stack_name: str, cfn_template: str, parameters: [dict[str, str]]
    ) -> ServiceResource:
        """
        Deploys prerequisite resources used by the scenario. The resources are
```

```
        defined in the associated `cfn_template.yaml` AWS CloudFormation script and
are deployed
        as a CloudFormation stack, so they can be easily managed and destroyed.

        :param stack_name: The name of the CloudFormation stack.
        :param cfn_template: The CloudFormation template as a string.
        :param parameters: The parameters for the CloudFormation stack.
        :return: The CloudFormation stack resource.
        """
        print(f"Deploying CloudFormation stack: {stack_name}.")
        stack = self.cloud_formation_resource.create_stack(
            StackName=stack_name,
            TemplateBody=cfn_template,
            Capabilities=["CAPABILITY_NAMED_IAM"],
            Parameters=parameters,
        )
        print(f"CloudFormation stack creation started: {stack_name}")
        print("Waiting for CloudFormation stack creation to complete...")
        waiter = self.cloud_formation_resource.meta.client.get_waiter(
            "stack_create_complete"
        )
        waiter.wait(StackName=stack.name)
        stack.load()
        print("CloudFormation stack creation complete.")

        return stack

    def destroy_cloudformation_stack(self, stack: ServiceResource) -> None:
        """
        Destroys the resources managed by the CloudFormation stack, and the
CloudFormation
        stack itself.

        :param stack: The CloudFormation stack that manages the example resources.
        """
        print(
            f"CloudFormation stack '{stack.name}' is being deleted. This may take a
few minutes."
        )
        stack.delete()
        waiter = self.cloud_formation_resource.meta.client.get_waiter(
            "stack_delete_complete"
        )
        waiter.wait(StackName=stack.name)
```

```
        print(f"CloudFormation stack '{stack.name}' has been deleted.")

    def cleanup(self) -> None:
        """
        Deletes the CloudFormation stack and the resources created for the demo.
        """

        if self.schedule_group_name:
            schedule_group_name = self.schedule_group_name
            self.schedule_group_name = None
            self.eventbridge_scheduler.delete_schedule_group(schedule_group_name)
            print(f"Successfully deleted schedule group '{schedule_group_name}'.")

        if self.stack is not None:
            stack = self.stack
            self.stack = None
            self.destroy_cloudformation_stack(stack)
        print("Stack deleted, demo complete.")

    @staticmethod
    def get_template_as_string() -> str:
        """
        Returns a string containing this scenario's CloudFormation template.
        """
        script_directory = os.path.dirname(os.path.abspath(__file__))
        template_file_path = os.path.join(script_directory, "cfn_template.yaml")
        file = open(template_file_path, "r")
        return file.read()


if __name__ == "__main__":
    demo: SchedulerScenario = None
    try:
        scheduler_wrapper = SchedulerWrapper.from_client()
        cloud_formation_resource = resource("cloudformation")
        demo = SchedulerScenario(scheduler_wrapper, cloud_formation_resource)
        demo.run()

    except Exception as exception:
        logging.exception("Something went wrong with the demo!")
        if demo is not None:
            demo.cleanup()
```

Amazon EventBridge 스케줄러 작업을 래핑하는 SchedulerWrapper 클래스입니다.

```
class SchedulerWrapper:
    def __init__(self, eventbridge_scheduler_client: client):
        self.scheduler_client = eventbridge_scheduler_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "SchedulerWrapper":
        """
        Creates a SchedulerWrapper instance with a default EventBridge Scheduler
 client.

        :return: An instance of SchedulerWrapper initialized with the default
 EventBridge Scheduler client.
        """
        eventbridge_scheduler_client = boto3.client("scheduler")
        return cls(eventbridge_scheduler_client)


    def create_schedule(
        self,
        name: str,
        schedule_expression: str,
        schedule_group_name: str,
        target_arn: str,
        role_arn: str,
        input: str,
        delete_after_completion: bool = False,
        use_flexible_time_window: bool = False,
    ) -> str:
        """
        Creates a new schedule with the specified parameters.

        :param name: The name of the schedule.
        :param schedule_expression: The expression that defines when the schedule
 runs.
        :param schedule_group_name: The name of the schedule group.
        :param target_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the target.
        :param role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the execution IAM role.
        :param input: The input for the target.
```

```
        :param delete_after_completion: Whether to delete the schedule after it
completes.
        :param use_flexible_time_window: Whether to use a flexible time window.

        :return The ARN of the created schedule.
        """
        try:
            hours_to_run = 1
            flexible_time_window_minutes = 10
            parameters = {
                "Name": name,
                "ScheduleExpression": schedule_expression,
                "GroupName": schedule_group_name,
                "Target": {"Arn": target_arn, "RoleArn": role_arn, "Input": input},
                "StartDate": datetime.now(timezone.utc),
                "EndDate": datetime.now(timezone.utc) +
timedelta(hours=hours_to_run),
            }

            if delete_after_completion:
                parameters["ActionAfterCompletion"] = "DELETE"

            if use_flexible_time_window:
                parameters["FlexibleTimeWindow"] = {
                    "Mode": "FLEXIBLE",
                    "MaximumWindowInMinutes": flexible_time_window_minutes,
                }
            else:
                parameters["FlexibleTimeWindow"] = {"Mode": "OFF"}

            response = self.scheduler_client.create_schedule(**parameters)
            return response["ScheduleArn"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ConflictException":
                logger.error(
                    "Failed to create schedule '%s' due to a conflict. %s",
                    name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error creating schedule: %s", err.response["Error"]["Message"]
                )
            raise
```

```
    def delete_schedule(self, name: str, schedule_group_name: str) -> None:
        """
        Deletes the schedule with the specified name and schedule group.

        :param name: The name of the schedule.
        :param schedule_group_name: The name of the schedule group.
        """
        try:
            self.scheduler_client.delete_schedule(
                Name=name, GroupName=schedule_group_name
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error(
                    "Failed to delete schedule with ID '%s' because the resource was
not found: %s",
                    name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error deleting schedule: %s", err.response["Error"]["Message"]
                )
                raise


    def create_schedule_group(self, name: str) -> str:
        """
        Creates a new schedule group with the specified name and description.

        :param name: The name of the schedule group.
        :param description: The description of the schedule group.

        :return: The ARN of the created schedule group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.scheduler_client.create_schedule_group(Name=name)
            return response["ScheduleGroupArn"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ConflictException":
                logger.error(
                    "Failed to create schedule group '%s' due to a conflict. %s",
```

```
                    name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error creating schedule group: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise


    def delete_schedule_group(self, name: str) -> None:
        """
        Deletes the schedule group with the specified name.

        :param name: The name of the schedule group.
        """
        try:
            self.scheduler_client.delete_schedule_group(Name=name)
            logger.info("Schedule group %s deleted successfully.", name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error(
                    "Failed to delete schedule group with ID '%s' because the
resource was not found: %s",
                    name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error deleting schedule group: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - CreateSchedule
  - CreateScheduleGroup
  - DeleteSchedule

- DeleteScheduleGroups

AWS Glue SDK for Python(Boto3)을 사용한 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는를와 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 함께 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS Glue.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

안녕하세요 AWS Glue

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS Glue의 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError


def hello_glue():
    """
    Lists the job definitions in your AWS Glue account, using the AWS SDK for Python
 (Boto3).
    """
    try:
        # Create the Glue client
```

```
        glue = boto3.client("glue")

        # List the jobs, limiting the results to 10 per page
        paginator = glue.get_paginator("get_jobs")
        response_iterator = paginator.paginate(
            PaginationConfig={"MaxItems": 10, "PageSize": 10}
        )

        # Print the job names
        print("Here are the jobs in your account:")
        for page in response_iterator:
            for job in page["Jobs"]:
                print(f"\t{job['Name']}")

    except ClientError as e:
        print(f"Error: {e}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    hello_glue()
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListJobs를 참조하십시오.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 퍼블릭 Amazon S3 버킷을 크롤링하고 CSV 형식의 메타데이터 데이터베이스를 생성하는 크롤러를 생성합니다.
- 의 데이터베이스 및 테이블에 대한 정보를 나열합니다 AWS Glue Data Catalog.
- 작업을 생성하여 S3 버킷에서 CSV 데이터를 추출하고, 데이터를 변환하며, JSON 형식의 출력을 다른 S3 버킷으로 로드합니다.

- 작업 실행에 대한 정보를 나열하고 변환된 데이터를 확인하며 리소스를 정리합니다.

자세한 내용은 자습서: AWS Glue Studio 시작하기를 참조하세요.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

시나리오에 사용되는 AWS Glue 함수를 래핑하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
class GlueWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Glue actions."""

    def __init__(self, glue_client):
        """
        :param glue_client: A Boto3 Glue client.
        """
        self.glue_client = glue_client


    def get_crawler(self, name):
        """
        Gets information about a crawler.

        :param name: The name of the crawler to look up.
        :return: Data about the crawler.
        """
        crawler = None
        try:
            response = self.glue_client.get_crawler(Name=name)
            crawler = response["Crawler"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityNotFoundException":
                logger.info("Crawler %s doesn't exist.", name)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get crawler %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    name,
```

```
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        return crawler


    def create_crawler(self, name, role_arn, db_name, db_prefix, s3_target):
        """
        Creates a crawler that can crawl the specified target and populate a
        database in your AWS Glue Data Catalog with metadata that describes the data
        in the target.

        :param name: The name of the crawler.
        :param role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of an AWS Identity and
Access
                         Management (IAM) role that grants permission to let AWS
Glue
                         access the resources it needs.
        :param db_name: The name to give the database that is created by the
crawler.
        :param db_prefix: The prefix to give any database tables that are created by
                          the crawler.
        :param s3_target: The URL to an S3 bucket that contains data that is
                          the target of the crawler.
        """
        try:
            self.glue_client.create_crawler(
                Name=name,
                Role=role_arn,
                DatabaseName=db_name,
                TablePrefix=db_prefix,
                Targets={"S3Targets": [{"Path": s3_target}]},
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create crawler. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def start_crawler(self, name):
```

```
        """
        Starts a crawler. The crawler crawls its configured target and creates
        metadata that describes the data it finds in the target data source.

        :param name: The name of the crawler to start.
        """
        try:
            self.glue_client.start_crawler(Name=name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't start crawler %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def get_database(self, name):
        """
        Gets information about a database in your Data Catalog.

        :param name: The name of the database to look up.
        :return: Information about the database.
        """
        try:
            response = self.glue_client.get_database(Name=name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get database %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["Database"]


    def get_tables(self, db_name):
        """
        Gets a list of tables in a Data Catalog database.

        :param db_name: The name of the database to query.
```

```
        :return: The list of tables in the database.
        """
        try:
            response = self.glue_client.get_tables(DatabaseName=db_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get tables %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                db_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["TableList"]


    def create_job(self, name, description, role_arn, script_location):
        """
        Creates a job definition for an extract, transform, and load (ETL) job that
can
        be run by AWS Glue.

        :param name: The name of the job definition.
        :param description: The description of the job definition.
        :param role_arn: The ARN of an IAM role that grants AWS Glue the permissions
                         it requires to run the job.
        :param script_location: The Amazon S3 URL of a Python ETL script that is run
as
                                part of the job. The script defines how the data is
                                transformed.
        """
        try:
            self.glue_client.create_job(
                Name=name,
                Description=description,
                Role=role_arn,
                Command={
                    "Name": "glueetl",
                    "ScriptLocation": script_location,
                    "PythonVersion": "3",
                },
                GlueVersion="3.0",
            )
        except ClientError as err:
```

```
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create job %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def start_job_run(self, name, input_database, input_table, output_bucket_name):
        """
        Starts a job run. A job run extracts data from the source, transforms it,
        and loads it to the output bucket.

        :param name: The name of the job definition.
        :param input_database: The name of the metadata database that contains
tables
                               that describe the source data. This is typically
created
                               by a crawler.
        :param input_table: The name of the table in the metadata database that
                            describes the source data.
        :param output_bucket_name: The S3 bucket where the output is written.
        :return: The ID of the job run.
        """
        try:
            # The custom Arguments that are passed to this function are used by the
            # Python ETL script to determine the location of input and output data.
            response = self.glue_client.start_job_run(
                JobName=name,
                Arguments={
                    "--input_database": input_database,
                    "--input_table": input_table,
                    "--output_bucket_url": f"s3://{output_bucket_name}/",
                },
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't start job run %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

```
        else:
            return response["JobRunId"]


    def list_jobs(self):
        """
        Lists the names of job definitions in your account.

        :return: The list of job definition names.
        """
        try:
            response = self.glue_client.list_jobs()
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list jobs. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["JobNames"]


    def get_job_runs(self, job_name):
        """
        Gets information about runs that have been performed for a specific job
        definition.

        :param job_name: The name of the job definition to look up.
        :return: The list of job runs.
        """
        try:
            response = self.glue_client.get_job_runs(JobName=job_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get job runs for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                job_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["JobRuns"]
```

```
    def get_job_run(self, name, run_id):
        """
        Gets information about a single job run.

        :param name: The name of the job definition for the run.
        :param run_id: The ID of the run.
        :return: Information about the run.
        """
        try:
            response = self.glue_client.get_job_run(JobName=name, RunId=run_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get job run %s/%s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                run_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["JobRun"]


    def delete_job(self, job_name):
        """
        Deletes a job definition. This also deletes data about all runs that are
        associated with this job definition.

        :param job_name: The name of the job definition to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.glue_client.delete_job(JobName=job_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete job %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                job_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def delete_table(self, db_name, table_name):
```

```
        """
        Deletes a table from a metadata database.

        :param db_name: The name of the database that contains the table.
        :param table_name: The name of the table to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.glue_client.delete_table(DatabaseName=db_name, Name=table_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                table_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def delete_database(self, name):
        """
        Deletes a metadata database from your Data Catalog.

        :param name: The name of the database to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.glue_client.delete_database(Name=name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete database %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def delete_crawler(self, name):
        """
        Deletes a crawler.

        :param name: The name of the crawler to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.glue_client.delete_crawler(Name=name)
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete crawler %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

시나리오를 실행하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
class GlueCrawlerJobScenario:
    """
    Encapsulates a scenario that shows how to create an AWS Glue crawler and job and
 use
    them to transform data from CSV to JSON format.
    """

    def __init__(self, glue_client, glue_service_role, glue_bucket):
        """
        :param glue_client: A Boto3 AWS Glue client.
        :param glue_service_role: An AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role
                                  that AWS Glue can assume to gain access to the
                                  resources it requires.
        :param glue_bucket: An S3 bucket that can hold a job script and output data
                            from AWS Glue job runs.
        """
        self.glue_client = glue_client
        self.glue_service_role = glue_service_role
        self.glue_bucket = glue_bucket

    @staticmethod
    def wait(seconds, tick=12):
        """
        Waits for a specified number of seconds, while also displaying an animated
        spinner.

        :param seconds: The number of seconds to wait.
        :param tick: The number of frames per second used to animate the spinner.
```

```
        """
        progress = "|/-\\"
        waited = 0
        while waited < seconds:
            for frame in range(tick):
                sys.stdout.write(f"\r{progress[frame % len(progress)]}")
                sys.stdout.flush()
                time.sleep(1 / tick)
            waited += 1

    def upload_job_script(self, job_script):
        """
        Uploads a Python ETL script to an S3 bucket. The script is used by the AWS
Glue
        job to transform data.

        :param job_script: The relative path to the job script.
        """
        try:
            self.glue_bucket.upload_file(Filename=job_script, Key=job_script)
            print(f"Uploaded job script '{job_script}' to the example bucket.")
        except S3UploadFailedError as err:
            logger.error("Couldn't upload job script. Here's why: %s", err)
            raise

    def run(self, crawler_name, db_name, db_prefix, data_source, job_script,
job_name):
        """
        Runs the scenario. This is an interactive experience that runs at a command
        prompt and asks you for input throughout.

        :param crawler_name: The name of the crawler used in the scenario. If the
                             crawler does not exist, it is created.
        :param db_name: The name to give the metadata database created by the
crawler.
        :param db_prefix: The prefix to give tables added to the database by the
                          crawler.
        :param data_source: The location of the data source that is targeted by the
                            crawler and extracted during job runs.
        :param job_script: The job script that is used to transform data during job
                           runs.
        :param job_name: The name to give the job definition that is created during
the
                         scenario.
```

```
        """
        wrapper = GlueWrapper(self.glue_client)
        print(f"Checking for crawler {crawler_name}.")
        crawler = wrapper.get_crawler(crawler_name)
        if crawler is None:
            print(f"Creating crawler {crawler_name}.")
            wrapper.create_crawler(
                crawler_name,
                self.glue_service_role.arn,
                db_name,
                db_prefix,
                data_source,
            )
            print(f"Created crawler {crawler_name}.")
            crawler = wrapper.get_crawler(crawler_name)
        pprint(crawler)
        print("-" * 88)

        print(
            f"When you run the crawler, it crawls data stored in {data_source} and "
            f"creates a metadata database in the AWS Glue Data Catalog that
describes "
            f"the data in the data source."
        )
        print("In this example, the source data is in CSV format.")
        ready = False
        while not ready:
            ready = Question.ask_question(
                "Ready to start the crawler? (y/n) ", Question.is_yesno
            )
        wrapper.start_crawler(crawler_name)
        print("Let's wait for the crawler to run. This typically takes a few
minutes.")
        crawler_state = None
        while crawler_state != "READY":
            self.wait(10)
            crawler = wrapper.get_crawler(crawler_name)
            crawler_state = crawler["State"]
            print(f"Crawler is {crawler['State']}.")
        print("-" * 88)

        database = wrapper.get_database(db_name)
        print(f"The crawler created database {db_name}:")
        pprint(database)
```

```
        print(f"The database contains these tables:")
        tables = wrapper.get_tables(db_name)
        for index, table in enumerate(tables):
            print(f"\t{index + 1}. {table['Name']}")
        table_index = Question.ask_question(
            f"Enter the number of a table to see more detail: ",
            Question.is_int,
            Question.in_range(1, len(tables)),
        )
        pprint(tables[table_index - 1])
        print("-" * 88)

        print(f"Creating job definition {job_name}.")
        wrapper.create_job(
            job_name,
            "Getting started example job.",
            self.glue_service_role.arn,
            f"s3://{self.glue_bucket.name}/{job_script}",
        )
        print("Created job definition.")
        print(
            f"When you run the job, it extracts data from {data_source}, transforms
it "
            f"by using the {job_script} script, and loads the output into "
            f"S3 bucket {self.glue_bucket.name}."
        )
        print(
            "In this example, the data is transformed from CSV to JSON, and only a
few "
            "fields are included in the output."
        )
        job_run_status = None
        if Question.ask_question(f"Ready to run? (y/n) ", Question.is_yesno):
            job_run_id = wrapper.start_job_run(
                job_name, db_name, tables[0]["Name"], self.glue_bucket.name
            )
            print(f"Job {job_name} started. Let's wait for it to run.")
            while job_run_status not in ["SUCCEEDED", "STOPPED", "FAILED",
"TIMEOUT"]:
                self.wait(10)
                job_run = wrapper.get_job_run(job_name, job_run_id)
                job_run_status = job_run["JobRunState"]
                print(f"Job {job_name}/{job_run_id} is {job_run_status}.")
        print("-" * 88)
```

```
        if job_run_status == "SUCCEEDED":
            print(
                f"Data from your job run is stored in your S3 bucket
'{self.glue_bucket.name}':"
            )
            try:
                keys = [
                    obj.key for obj in
self.glue_bucket.objects.filter(Prefix="run-")
                ]
                for index, key in enumerate(keys):
                    print(f"\t{index + 1}: {key}")
                lines = 4
                key_index = Question.ask_question(
                    f"Enter the number of a block to download it and see the first
{lines} "
                    f"lines of JSON output in the block: ",
                    Question.is_int,
                    Question.in_range(1, len(keys)),
                )
                job_data = io.BytesIO()
                self.glue_bucket.download_fileobj(keys[key_index - 1], job_data)
                job_data.seek(0)
                for _ in range(lines):
                    print(job_data.readline().decode("utf-8"))
            except ClientError as err:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get job run data. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
            print("-" * 88)

        job_names = wrapper.list_jobs()
        if job_names:
            print(f"Your account has {len(job_names)} jobs defined:")
            for index, job_name in enumerate(job_names):
                print(f"\t{index + 1}. {job_name}")
            job_index = Question.ask_question(
                f"Enter a number between 1 and {len(job_names)} to see the list of
runs for "
                f"a job: ",
```

```
                Question.is_int,
                Question.in_range(1, len(job_names)),
            )
            job_runs = wrapper.get_job_runs(job_names[job_index - 1])
            if job_runs:
                print(f"Found {len(job_runs)} runs for job {job_names[job_index -
1]}:")
                for index, job_run in enumerate(job_runs):
                    print(
                        f"\t{index + 1}. {job_run['JobRunState']} on "
                        f"{job_run['CompletedOn']:%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S}"
                    )
                run_index = Question.ask_question(
                    f"Enter a number between 1 and {len(job_runs)} to see details
for a run: ",
                    Question.is_int,
                    Question.in_range(1, len(job_runs)),
                )
                pprint(job_runs[run_index - 1])
            else:
                print(f"No runs found for job {job_names[job_index - 1]}")
        else:
            print("Your account doesn't have any jobs defined.")
        print("-" * 88)

        print(
            f"Let's clean up. During this example we created job definition
'{job_name}'."
        )
        if Question.ask_question(
            "Do you want to delete the definition and all runs? (y/n) ",
            Question.is_yesno,
        ):
            wrapper.delete_job(job_name)
            print(f"Job definition '{job_name}' deleted.")
        tables = wrapper.get_tables(db_name)
        print(f"We also created database '{db_name}' that contains these tables:")
        for table in tables:
            print(f"\t{table['Name']}")
        if Question.ask_question(
            "Do you want to delete the tables and the database? (y/n) ",
            Question.is_yesno,
        ):
            for table in tables:
```

```
                wrapper.delete_table(db_name, table["Name"])
                print(f"Deleted table {table['Name']}.")
            wrapper.delete_database(db_name)
            print(f"Deleted database {db_name}.")
        print(f"We also created crawler '{crawler_name}'.")
        if Question.ask_question(
            "Do you want to delete the crawler? (y/n) ", Question.is_yesno
        ):
            wrapper.delete_crawler(crawler_name)
            print(f"Deleted crawler {crawler_name}.")
        print("-" * 88)


def parse_args(args):
    """
    Parse command line arguments.

    :param args: The command line arguments.
    :return: The parsed arguments.
    """
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser(
        description="Runs the AWS Glue getting started with crawlers and jobs
 scenario. "
        "Before you run this scenario, set up scaffold resources by running "
        "'python scaffold.py deploy'."
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        "role_name",
        help="The name of an IAM role that AWS Glue can assume. This role must grant
 access "
        "to Amazon S3 and to the permissions granted by the AWSGlueServiceRole "
        "managed policy.",
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        "bucket_name",
        help="The name of an S3 bucket that AWS Glue can access to get the job
 script and "
        "put job results.",
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        "--job_script",
        default="flight_etl_job_script.py",
        help="The name of the job script file that is used in the scenario.",
    )
```

```
    return parser.parse_args(args)


def main():
    args = parse_args(sys.argv[1:])
    try:
        print("-" * 88)
        print(
            "Welcome to the AWS Glue getting started with crawlers and jobs
 scenario."
        )
        print("-" * 88)
        scenario = GlueCrawlerJobScenario(
            boto3.client("glue"),
            boto3.resource("iam").Role(args.role_name),
            boto3.resource("s3").Bucket(args.bucket_name),
        )
        scenario.upload_job_script(args.job_script)
        scenario.run(
            "doc-example-crawler",
            "doc-example-database",
            "doc-example-",
            "s3://crawler-public-us-east-1/flight/2016/csv",
            args.job_script,
            "doc-example-job",
        )
        print("-" * 88)
        print(
            "To destroy scaffold resources, including the IAM role and S3 bucket "
            "used in this scenario, run 'python scaffold.py destroy'."
        )
        print("\nThanks for watching!")
        print("-" * 88)
    except Exception:
        logging.exception("Something went wrong with the example.")
```

에서 작업 실행 중에 데이터를 추출, 변환 및 로드하는 AWS Glue 데 사용하는 ETL 스크립트를 생성합니다.

```
import sys
```

```
from awsglue.transforms import *
from awsglue.utils import getResolvedOptions
from pyspark.context import SparkContext
from awsglue.context import GlueContext
from awsglue.job import Job

"""
These custom arguments must be passed as Arguments to the StartJobRun request.
    --input_database    The name of a metadata database that is contained in your
                        AWS Glue Data Catalog and that contains tables that
 describe
                        the data to be processed.
    --input_table       The name of a table in the database that describes the data
 to
                        be processed.
    --output_bucket_url An S3 bucket that receives the transformed output data.
"""
args = getResolvedOptions(
    sys.argv, ["JOB_NAME", "input_database", "input_table", "output_bucket_url"]
)
sc = SparkContext()
glueContext = GlueContext(sc)
spark = glueContext.spark_session
job = Job(glueContext)
job.init(args["JOB_NAME"], args)

# Script generated for node S3 Flight Data.
S3FlightData_node1 = glueContext.create_dynamic_frame.from_catalog(
    database=args["input_database"],
    table_name=args["input_table"],
    transformation_ctx="S3FlightData_node1",
)

# This mapping performs two main functions:
# 1. It simplifies the output by removing most of the fields from the data.
# 2. It renames some fields. For example, `fl_date` is renamed to `flight_date`.
ApplyMapping_node2 = ApplyMapping.apply(
    frame=S3FlightData_node1,
    mappings=[
        ("year", "long", "year", "long"),
        ("month", "long", "month", "tinyint"),
        ("day_of_month", "long", "day", "tinyint"),
        ("fl_date", "string", "flight_date", "string"),
        ("carrier", "string", "carrier", "string"),
```

```
        ("fl_num", "long", "flight_num", "long"),
        ("origin_city_name", "string", "origin_city_name", "string"),
        ("origin_state_abr", "string", "origin_state_abr", "string"),
        ("dest_city_name", "string", "dest_city_name", "string"),
        ("dest_state_abr", "string", "dest_state_abr", "string"),
        ("dep_time", "long", "departure_time", "long"),
        ("wheels_off", "long", "wheels_off", "long"),
        ("wheels_on", "long", "wheels_on", "long"),
        ("arr_time", "long", "arrival_time", "long"),
        ("mon", "string", "mon", "string"),
    ],
    transformation_ctx="ApplyMapping_node2",
)

# Script generated for node Revised Flight Data.
RevisedFlightData_node3 = glueContext.write_dynamic_frame.from_options(
    frame=ApplyMapping_node2,
    connection_type="s3",
    format="json",
    connection_options={"path": args["output_bucket_url"], "partitionKeys": []},
    transformation_ctx="RevisedFlightData_node3",
)

job.commit()
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - CreateCrawler
  - CreateJob
  - DeleteCrawler
  - DeleteDatabase
  - DeleteJob
  - DeleteTable
  - GetCrawler
  - GetDatabase
  - GetDatabases
  - GetJob
  - GetJobRun

- GetJobRuns
- GetTables
- ListJobs
- StartCrawler
- StartJobRun

작업

`CreateCrawler`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateCrawler`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class GlueWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Glue actions."""

    def __init__(self, glue_client):
        """
        :param glue_client: A Boto3 Glue client.
        """
        self.glue_client = glue_client


    def create_crawler(self, name, role_arn, db_name, db_prefix, s3_target):
        """
        Creates a crawler that can crawl the specified target and populate a
        database in your AWS Glue Data Catalog with metadata that describes the data
        in the target.

        :param name: The name of the crawler.
        :param role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of an AWS Identity and
 Access
```

```
                        Management (IAM) role that grants permission to let AWS
Glue
                        access the resources it needs.
        :param db_name: The name to give the database that is created by the
crawler.
        :param db_prefix: The prefix to give any database tables that are created by
                          the crawler.
        :param s3_target: The URL to an S3 bucket that contains data that is
                          the target of the crawler.
        """
        try:
            self.glue_client.create_crawler(
                Name=name,
                Role=role_arn,
                DatabaseName=db_name,
                TablePrefix=db_prefix,
                Targets={"S3Targets": [{"Path": s3_target}]},
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create crawler. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateCrawler를 참조하십시오.

`CreateJob`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateJob`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class GlueWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Glue actions."""

    def __init__(self, glue_client):
        """
        :param glue_client: A Boto3 Glue client.
        """
        self.glue_client = glue_client


    def create_job(self, name, description, role_arn, script_location):
        """
        Creates a job definition for an extract, transform, and load (ETL) job that
 can
        be run by AWS Glue.

        :param name: The name of the job definition.
        :param description: The description of the job definition.
        :param role_arn: The ARN of an IAM role that grants AWS Glue the permissions
                         it requires to run the job.
        :param script_location: The Amazon S3 URL of a Python ETL script that is run
 as
                                part of the job. The script defines how the data is
                                transformed.
        """
        try:
            self.glue_client.create_job(
                Name=name,
                Description=description,
                Role=role_arn,
                Command={
                    "Name": "glueetl",
                    "ScriptLocation": script_location,
                    "PythonVersion": "3",
                },
                GlueVersion="3.0",
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create job %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
```

```
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateJob을 참조하십시오.

DeleteCrawler

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteCrawler의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class GlueWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Glue actions."""

    def __init__(self, glue_client):
        """
        :param glue_client: A Boto3 Glue client.
        """
        self.glue_client = glue_client


    def delete_crawler(self, name):
        """
        Deletes a crawler.

        :param name: The name of the crawler to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.glue_client.delete_crawler(Name=name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete crawler %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
```

```
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteCrawler를 참조하십시오.

`DeleteDatabase`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteDatabase`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class GlueWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Glue actions."""

    def __init__(self, glue_client):
        """
        :param glue_client: A Boto3 Glue client.
        """
        self.glue_client = glue_client


    def delete_database(self, name):
        """
        Deletes a metadata database from your Data Catalog.

        :param name: The name of the database to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.glue_client.delete_database(Name=name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete database %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
```

```
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteDatabase를 참조하십시오.

`DeleteJob`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteJob`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class GlueWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Glue actions."""

    def __init__(self, glue_client):
        """
        :param glue_client: A Boto3 Glue client.
        """
        self.glue_client = glue_client


    def delete_job(self, job_name):
        """
        Deletes a job definition. This also deletes data about all runs that are
        associated with this job definition.

        :param job_name: The name of the job definition to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.glue_client.delete_job(JobName=job_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
```

```
                "Couldn't delete job %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                job_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteJob을 참조하십시오.

`DeleteTable`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteTable`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class GlueWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Glue actions."""

    def __init__(self, glue_client):
        """
        :param glue_client: A Boto3 Glue client.
        """
        self.glue_client = glue_client


    def delete_table(self, db_name, table_name):
        """
        Deletes a table from a metadata database.

        :param db_name: The name of the database that contains the table.
        :param table_name: The name of the table to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.glue_client.delete_table(DatabaseName=db_name, Name=table_name)
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                table_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteTable를 참조하세요.

`GetCrawler`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetCrawler`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class GlueWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Glue actions."""

    def __init__(self, glue_client):
        """
        :param glue_client: A Boto3 Glue client.
        """
        self.glue_client = glue_client


    def get_crawler(self, name):
        """
        Gets information about a crawler.

        :param name: The name of the crawler to look up.
        :return: Data about the crawler.
        """
```

```
        crawler = None
        try:
            response = self.glue_client.get_crawler(Name=name)
            crawler = response["Crawler"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityNotFoundException":
                logger.info("Crawler %s doesn't exist.", name)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get crawler %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        return crawler
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetCrawler를 참조하십시오.

`GetDatabase`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetDatabase`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class GlueWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Glue actions."""

    def __init__(self, glue_client):
        """
        :param glue_client: A Boto3 Glue client.
        """
        self.glue_client = glue_client
```

```
    def get_database(self, name):
        """
        Gets information about a database in your Data Catalog.

        :param name: The name of the database to look up.
        :return: Information about the database.
        """
        try:
            response = self.glue_client.get_database(Name=name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get database %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["Database"]
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetDatabase를 참조하십시오.

`GetJobRun`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetJobRun`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class GlueWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Glue actions."""

    def __init__(self, glue_client):
        """
```

```
        :param glue_client: A Boto3 Glue client.
        """
        self.glue_client = glue_client


    def get_job_run(self, name, run_id):
        """
        Gets information about a single job run.

        :param name: The name of the job definition for the run.
        :param run_id: The ID of the run.
        :return: Information about the run.
        """
        try:
            response = self.glue_client.get_job_run(JobName=name, RunId=run_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get job run %s/%s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                run_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["JobRun"]
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetJobRun를 참조하십시오.

`GetJobRuns`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetJobRuns`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class GlueWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Glue actions."""

    def __init__(self, glue_client):
        """
        :param glue_client: A Boto3 Glue client.
        """
        self.glue_client = glue_client


    def get_job_runs(self, job_name):
        """
        Gets information about runs that have been performed for a specific job
        definition.

        :param job_name: The name of the job definition to look up.
        :return: The list of job runs.
        """
        try:
            response = self.glue_client.get_job_runs(JobName=job_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get job runs for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                job_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["JobRuns"]
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetJobRuns를 참조하세요.

GetTables

다음 코드 예시는 GetTables의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class GlueWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Glue actions."""

    def __init__(self, glue_client):
        """
        :param glue_client: A Boto3 Glue client.
        """
        self.glue_client = glue_client


    def get_tables(self, db_name):
        """
        Gets a list of tables in a Data Catalog database.

        :param db_name: The name of the database to query.
        :return: The list of tables in the database.
        """
        try:
            response = self.glue_client.get_tables(DatabaseName=db_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get tables %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                db_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["TableList"]
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetTables를 참조하십시오.

ListJobs

다음 코드 예시는 ListJobs의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class GlueWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Glue actions."""

    def __init__(self, glue_client):
        """
        :param glue_client: A Boto3 Glue client.
        """
        self.glue_client = glue_client


    def list_jobs(self):
        """
        Lists the names of job definitions in your account.

        :return: The list of job definition names.
        """
        try:
            response = self.glue_client.list_jobs()
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list jobs. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["JobNames"]
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListJobs를 참조하십시오.

StartCrawler

다음 코드 예시는 StartCrawler의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class GlueWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Glue actions."""

    def __init__(self, glue_client):
        """
        :param glue_client: A Boto3 Glue client.
        """
        self.glue_client = glue_client


    def start_crawler(self, name):
        """
        Starts a crawler. The crawler crawls its configured target and creates
        metadata that describes the data it finds in the target data source.

        :param name: The name of the crawler to start.
        """
        try:
            self.glue_client.start_crawler(Name=name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't start crawler %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartCrawler를 참조하십시오.

StartJobRun

다음 코드 예시는 StartJobRun의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class GlueWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Glue actions."""

    def __init__(self, glue_client):
        """
        :param glue_client: A Boto3 Glue client.
        """
        self.glue_client = glue_client


    def start_job_run(self, name, input_database, input_table, output_bucket_name):
        """
        Starts a job run. A job run extracts data from the source, transforms it,
        and loads it to the output bucket.

        :param name: The name of the job definition.
        :param input_database: The name of the metadata database that contains
 tables
                               that describe the source data. This is typically
 created
                               by a crawler.
        :param input_table: The name of the table in the metadata database that
                            describes the source data.
        :param output_bucket_name: The S3 bucket where the output is written.
        :return: The ID of the job run.
        """
```

```
        try:
            # The custom Arguments that are passed to this function are used by the
            # Python ETL script to determine the location of input and output data.
            response = self.glue_client.start_job_run(
                JobName=name,
                Arguments={
                    "--input_database": input_database,
                    "--input_table": input_table,
                    "--output_bucket_url": f"s3://{output_bucket_name}/",
                },
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't start job run %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["JobRunId"]
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartJobRun를 참조하십시오.

SDK for Python (Boto3)을 사용한 HealthImaging 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 HealthImaging과 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

HealthImaging 시작

다음은 HealthImaging 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

```
import logging
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def hello_medical_imaging(medical_imaging_client):
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an AWS HealthImaging
    client and list the data stores in your account.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.

    :param medical_imaging_client: A Boto3 AWS HealthImaging Client object.
    """
    print("Hello, Amazon Health Imaging! Let's list some of your data stores:\n")
    try:
        paginator = medical_imaging_client.get_paginator("list_datastores")
        page_iterator = paginator.paginate()
        datastore_summaries = []
        for page in page_iterator:
            datastore_summaries.extend(page["datastoreSummaries"])
        print("\tData Stores:")
        for ds in datastore_summaries:
            print(f"\t\tDatastore: {ds['datastoreName']} ID {ds['datastoreId']}")
    except ClientError as err:
        logger.error(
            "Couldn't list data stores. Here's why: %s: %s",
            err.response["Error"]["Code"],
            err.response["Error"]["Message"],
        )
        raise


if __name__ == "__main__":
    hello_medical_imaging(boto3.client("medical-imaging"))
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListKeyspaces를 참조하십시오.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오

작업

`CopyImageSet`

다음 코드 예시는 `CopyImageSet`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

이미지 세트를 복사하는 유틸리티 함수입니다.

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def copy_image_set(
        self,
        datastore_id,
        image_set_id,
        version_id,
        destination_image_set_id=None,
        destination_version_id=None,
        force=False,
        subsets=[],
    ):
        """
        Copy an image set.
```

```
        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :param image_set_id: The ID of the image set.
        :param version_id: The ID of the image set version.
        :param destination_image_set_id: The ID of the optional destination image
set.
        :param destination_version_id: The ID of the optional destination image set
version.
        :param force: Force the copy.
        :param subsets: The optional subsets to copy. For example:
["12345678901234567890123456789012"].
        :return: The copied image set ID.
        """
        try:
            copy_image_set_information = {
                "sourceImageSet": {"latestVersionId": version_id}
            }
            if destination_image_set_id and destination_version_id:
                copy_image_set_information["destinationImageSet"] = {
                    "imageSetId": destination_image_set_id,
                    "latestVersionId": destination_version_id,
                }
            if len(subsets) > 0:
                copySubsetsJson = {
                    "SchemaVersion": "1.1",
                    "Study": {"Series": {"imageSetId": {"Instances": {}}}},
                }

                for subset in subsets:
                    copySubsetsJson["Study"]["Series"]["imageSetId"]["Instances"][
                        subset
                    ] = {}

                copy_image_set_information["sourceImageSet"]["DICOMCopies"] = {
                    "copiableAttributes": json.dumps(copySubsetsJson)
                }
            copy_results = self.health_imaging_client.copy_image_set(
                datastoreId=datastore_id,
                sourceImageSetId=image_set_id,
                copyImageSetInformation=copy_image_set_information,
                force=force,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
```

```
                "Couldn't copy image set. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return copy_results["destinationImageSetProperties"]["imageSetId"]
```

대상 없이 이미지 세트를 복사합니다.

```
            copy_image_set_information = {
                "sourceImageSet": {"latestVersionId": version_id}
            }

            copy_results = self.health_imaging_client.copy_image_set(
                datastoreId=datastore_id,
                sourceImageSetId=image_set_id,
                copyImageSetInformation=copy_image_set_information,
                force=force,
            )
```

대상이 있는 이미지 세트를 복사합니다.

```
            copy_image_set_information = {
                "sourceImageSet": {"latestVersionId": version_id}
            }

            if destination_image_set_id and destination_version_id:
                copy_image_set_information["destinationImageSet"] = {
                    "imageSetId": destination_image_set_id,
                    "latestVersionId": destination_version_id,
                }

            copy_results = self.health_imaging_client.copy_image_set(
                datastoreId=datastore_id,
                sourceImageSetId=image_set_id,
                copyImageSetInformation=copy_image_set_information,
                force=force,
            )
```

이미지 세트의 하위 집합을 복사합니다.

```
            copy_image_set_information = {
                "sourceImageSet": {"latestVersionId": version_id}
            }

            if len(subsets) > 0:
                copySubsetsJson = {
                    "SchemaVersion": "1.1",
                    "Study": {"Series": {"imageSetId": {"Instances": {}}}},
                }

                for subset in subsets:
                    copySubsetsJson["Study"]["Series"]["imageSetId"]["Instances"][
                        subset
                    ] = {}

                copy_image_set_information["sourceImageSet"]["DICOMCopies"] = {
                    "copiableAttributes": json.dumps(copySubsetsJson)
                }

            copy_results = self.health_imaging_client.copy_image_set(
                datastoreId=datastore_id,
                sourceImageSetId=image_set_id,
                copyImageSetInformation=copy_image_set_information,
                force=force,
            )
```

다음 코드는 MedicalImagingWrapper 객체를 인스턴스화합니다.

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CopyImageSet를 참조하십시오.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

`CreateDatastore`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateDatastore`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def create_datastore(self, name):
        """
        Create a data store.

        :param name: The name of the data store to create.
        :return: The data store ID.
        """
        try:
            data_store =
 self.health_imaging_client.create_datastore(datastoreName=name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create data store %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return data_store["datastoreId"]
```

다음 코드는 MedicalImagingWrapper 객체를 인스턴스화합니다.

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateDatastore를 참조하십시오.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

`DeleteDatastore`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteDatastore`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def delete_datastore(self, datastore_id):
        """
        Delete a data store.

        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        """
        try:
            self.health_imaging_client.delete_datastore(datastoreId=datastore_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete data store %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                datastore_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

다음 코드는 MedicalImagingWrapper 객체를 인스턴스화합니다.

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteDatastore를 참조하십시오.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

`DeleteImageSet`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteImageSet`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def delete_image_set(self, datastore_id, image_set_id):
        """
        Delete an image set.

        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :param image_set_id: The ID of the image set.
        :return: The delete results.
        """
        try:
            delete_results = self.health_imaging_client.delete_image_set(
                imageSetId=image_set_id, datastoreId=datastore_id
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete image set. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
```

```
            )
            raise
        else:
            return delete_results
```

다음 코드는 MedicalImagingWrapper 객체를 인스턴스화합니다.

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteImageSet를 참조하십시오.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

`GetDICOMImportJob`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetDICOMImportJob`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def get_dicom_import_job(self, datastore_id, job_id):
        """
        Get the properties of a DICOM import job.

        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :param job_id: The ID of the job.
        :return: The job properties.
        """
        try:
```

```
            job = self.health_imaging_client.get_dicom_import_job(
                jobId=job_id, datastoreId=datastore_id
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get DICOM import job. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return job["jobProperties"]
```

다음 코드는 MedicalImagingWrapper 객체를 인스턴스화합니다.

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetDICOMImportJob을 참조하십시오.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

`GetDatastore`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetDatastore`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client
```

```
    def get_datastore_properties(self, datastore_id):
        """
        Get the properties of a data store.

        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :return: The data store properties.
        """
        try:
            data_store = self.health_imaging_client.get_datastore(
                datastoreId=datastore_id
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get data store %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return data_store["datastoreProperties"]
```

다음 코드는 MedicalImagingWrapper 객체를 인스턴스화합니다.

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetDatastore를 참조하십시오.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

`GetImageFrame`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetImageFrame`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def get_pixel_data(
        self, file_path_to_write, datastore_id, image_set_id, image_frame_id
    ):
        """
        Get an image frame's pixel data.

        :param file_path_to_write: The path to write the image frame's HTJ2K encoded
 pixel data.
        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :param image_set_id: The ID of the image set.
        :param image_frame_id: The ID of the image frame.
        """
        try:
            image_frame = self.health_imaging_client.get_image_frame(
                datastoreId=datastore_id,
                imageSetId=image_set_id,
                imageFrameInformation={"imageFrameId": image_frame_id},
            )
            with open(file_path_to_write, "wb") as f:
                for chunk in image_frame["imageFrameBlob"].iter_chunks():
                    if chunk:
                        f.write(chunk)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get image frame. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

다음 코드는 MedicalImagingWrapper 객체를 인스턴스화합니다.

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetImageFrame을 참조하십시오.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

GetImageSet

다음 코드 예시는 GetImageSet의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def get_image_set(self, datastore_id, image_set_id, version_id=None):
        """
        Get the properties of an image set.

        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :param image_set_id: The ID of the image set.
        :param version_id: The optional version of the image set.
        :return: The image set properties.
        """
        try:
            if version_id:
                image_set = self.health_imaging_client.get_image_set(
                    imageSetId=image_set_id,
                    datastoreId=datastore_id,
                    versionId=version_id,
                )
            else:
                image_set = self.health_imaging_client.get_image_set(
                    imageSetId=image_set_id, datastoreId=datastore_id
                )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
```

```
                "Couldn't get image set. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return image_set
```

다음 코드는 MedicalImagingWrapper 객체를 인스턴스화합니다.

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetImageSet를 참조하십시오.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

`GetImageSetMetadata`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetImageSetMetadata`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

이미지 세트 메타데이터를 가져오는 유틸리티 함수입니다.

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def get_image_set_metadata(
        self, metadata_file, datastore_id, image_set_id, version_id=None
    ):
        """
        Get the metadata of an image set.
```

```
        :param metadata_file: The file to store the JSON gzipped metadata.
        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :param image_set_id: The ID of the image set.
        :param version_id: The version of the image set.
        """
        try:
            if version_id:
                image_set_metadata =
self.health_imaging_client.get_image_set_metadata(
                    imageSetId=image_set_id,
                    datastoreId=datastore_id,
                    versionId=version_id,
                )
            else:

                image_set_metadata =
self.health_imaging_client.get_image_set_metadata(
                    imageSetId=image_set_id, datastoreId=datastore_id
                )
            print(image_set_metadata)
            with open(metadata_file, "wb") as f:
                for chunk in
image_set_metadata["imageSetMetadataBlob"].iter_chunks():
                    if chunk:
                        f.write(chunk)

        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get image metadata. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

버전 없이 이미지 세트 메타데이터를 가져옵니다.

```
                image_set_metadata =
self.health_imaging_client.get_image_set_metadata(
                    imageSetId=image_set_id, datastoreId=datastore_id
```

```
                )
```

버전과 함께 이미지 세트 메타데이터를 가져옵니다.

```
                image_set_metadata =
self.health_imaging_client.get_image_set_metadata(
                    imageSetId=image_set_id,
                    datastoreId=datastore_id,
                    versionId=version_id,
                )
```

다음 코드는 MedicalImagingWrapper 객체를 인스턴스화합니다.

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetImageSetMetadata를 참조하십시오.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

`ListDICOMImportJobs`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListDICOMImportJobs`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def list_dicom_import_jobs(self, datastore_id):
```

```
        """
        List the DICOM import jobs.

        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :return: The list of jobs.
        """
        try:
            paginator = self.health_imaging_client.get_paginator(
                "list_dicom_import_jobs"
            )
            page_iterator = paginator.paginate(datastoreId=datastore_id)
            job_summaries = []
            for page in page_iterator:
                job_summaries.extend(page["jobSummaries"])
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list DICOM import jobs. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return job_summaries
```

다음 코드는 MedicalImagingWrapper 객체를 인스턴스화합니다.

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListDICOMImportJobs를 참조하십시오.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

ListDatastores

다음 코드 예시는 ListDatastores의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def list_datastores(self):
        """
        List the data stores.

        :return: The list of data stores.
        """
        try:
            paginator = self.health_imaging_client.get_paginator("list_datastores")
            page_iterator = paginator.paginate()
            datastore_summaries = []
            for page in page_iterator:
                datastore_summaries.extend(page["datastoreSummaries"])
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list data stores. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return datastore_summaries
```

다음 코드는 MedicalImagingWrapper 객체를 인스턴스화합니다.

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListKeyspaces를 참조하십시오.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

`ListImageSetVersions`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListImageSetVersions`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def list_image_set_versions(self, datastore_id, image_set_id):
        """
        List the image set versions.

        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :param image_set_id: The ID of the image set.
        :return: The list of image set versions.
        """
        try:
            paginator = self.health_imaging_client.get_paginator(
                "list_image_set_versions"
            )
            page_iterator = paginator.paginate(
                imageSetId=image_set_id, datastoreId=datastore_id
            )
            image_set_properties_list = []
            for page in page_iterator:
                image_set_properties_list.extend(page["imageSetPropertiesList"])
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list image set versions. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
```

```
            return image_set_properties_list
```

다음 코드는 MedicalImagingWrapper 객체를 인스턴스화합니다.

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListImageSetVersions를 참조하십시오.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

`ListTagsForResource`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListTagsForResource`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def list_tags_for_resource(self, resource_arn):
        """
        List the tags for a resource.

        :param resource_arn: The ARN of the resource.
        :return: The list of tags.
        """
        try:
            tags = self.health_imaging_client.list_tags_for_resource(
                resourceArn=resource_arn
            )
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list tags for resource. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return tags["tags"]
```

다음 코드는 MedicalImagingWrapper 객체를 인스턴스화합니다.

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListTagsForResource를 참조하십시오.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

`SearchImageSets`

다음 코드 예시는 `SearchImageSets`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

이미지 세트 검색을 위한 유틸리티 함수.

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def search_image_sets(self, datastore_id, search_filter):
```

```
        """
        Search for image sets.

        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :param search_filter: The search filter.
            For example: {"filters" : [{ "operator": "EQUAL", "values":
[{"DICOMPatientId": "3524578"}]}]}.
        :return: The list of image sets.
        """
        try:
            paginator =
self.health_imaging_client.get_paginator("search_image_sets")
            page_iterator = paginator.paginate(
                datastoreId=datastore_id, searchCriteria=search_filter
            )
            metadata_summaries = []
            for page in page_iterator:
                metadata_summaries.extend(page["imageSetsMetadataSummaries"])
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't search image sets. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return metadata_summaries
```

사용 사례 #1: EQUAL 연산자.

```
        search_filter = {
            "filters": [
                {"operator": "EQUAL", "values": [{"DICOMPatientId": patient_id}]}
            ]
        }

        image_sets = self.search_image_sets(data_store_id, search_filter)
        print(f"Image sets found with EQUAL operator\n{image_sets}")
```

사용 사례 #2: DICOMStudyDate 및 DICOMStudyTime을 사용한 BETWEEN 연산자.

```
        search_filter = {
            "filters": [
                {
                    "operator": "BETWEEN",
                    "values": [
                        {
                            "DICOMStudyDateAndTime": {
                                "DICOMStudyDate": "19900101",
                                "DICOMStudyTime": "000000",
                            }
                        },
                        {
                            "DICOMStudyDateAndTime": {
                                "DICOMStudyDate": "20230101",
                                "DICOMStudyTime": "000000",
                            }
                        },
                    ],
                }
            ]
        }

        image_sets = self.search_image_sets(data_store_id, search_filter)
        print(
            f"Image sets found with BETWEEN operator using DICOMStudyDate and
DICOMStudyTime\n{image_sets}"
        )
```

사용 사례 #3: createdAt을 사용한 BETWEEN 연산자. 시간 연구가 이전에 지속되었습니다.

```
        search_filter = {
            "filters": [
                {
                    "values": [
                        {
                            "createdAt": datetime.datetime(
                                2021, 8, 4, 14, 49, 54, 429000
                            )
                        },
                        {
                            "createdAt": datetime.datetime.now()
                            + datetime.timedelta(days=1)
```

```
                        },
                    ],
                    "operator": "BETWEEN",
                }
            ]
        }

        recent_image_sets = self.search_image_sets(data_store_id, search_filter)
        print(
            f"Image sets found with with BETWEEN operator using createdAt
\n{recent_image_sets}"
        )
```

사용 사례 #4: DICOMSeriesInstanceUID의 EQUAL 연산자와 updatedAt의 BETWEEN 및 updatedAt 필드의 ASC 순서로 응답을 정렬합니다.

```
        search_filter = {
            "filters": [
                {
                    "values": [
                        {
                            "updatedAt": datetime.datetime(
                                2021, 8, 4, 14, 49, 54, 429000
                            )
                        },
                        {
                            "updatedAt": datetime.datetime.now()
                            + datetime.timedelta(days=1)
                        },
                    ],
                    "operator": "BETWEEN",
                },
                {
                    "values": [{"DICOMSeriesInstanceUID": series_instance_uid}],
                    "operator": "EQUAL",
                },
            ],
            "sort": {
                "sortOrder": "ASC",
                "sortField": "updatedAt",
            },
        }
```

```
        image_sets = self.search_image_sets(data_store_id, search_filter)
        print(
            "Image sets found with EQUAL operator on DICOMSeriesInstanceUID and
BETWEEN on updatedAt and"
        )
        print(f"sort response in ASC order on updatedAt field\n{image_sets}")
```

다음 코드는 MedicalImagingWrapper 객체를 인스턴스화합니다.

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 SearchImageSets를 참조하십시오.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

StartDICOMImportJob

다음 코드 예시는 `StartDICOMImportJob`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def start_dicom_import_job(
        self, job_name, datastore_id, role_arn, input_s3_uri, output_s3_uri
    ):
        """
        Start a DICOM import job.

        :param job_name: The name of the job.
```

```
        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :param role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role to use for the
job.
        :param input_s3_uri: The S3 bucket input prefix path containing the DICOM
files.
        :param output_s3_uri: The S3 bucket output prefix path for the result.
        :return: The job ID.
        """
        try:
            job = self.health_imaging_client.start_dicom_import_job(
                jobName=job_name,
                datastoreId=datastore_id,
                dataAccessRoleArn=role_arn,
                inputS3Uri=input_s3_uri,
                outputS3Uri=output_s3_uri,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't start DICOM import job. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return job["jobId"]
```

다음 코드는 MedicalImagingWrapper 객체를 인스턴스화합니다.

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartTranscriptionJob을 참조하십시오.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

TagResource

다음 코드 예시는 TagResource의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def tag_resource(self, resource_arn, tags):
        """
        Tag a resource.

        :param resource_arn: The ARN of the resource.
        :param tags: The tags to apply.
        """
        try:
            self.health_imaging_client.tag_resource(resourceArn=resource_arn,
 tags=tags)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't tag resource. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

다음 코드는 MedicalImagingWrapper 객체를 인스턴스화합니다.

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 TagResource를 참조하십시오.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

`UntagResource`

다음 코드 예시는 `UntagResource`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def untag_resource(self, resource_arn, tag_keys):
        """
        Untag a resource.

        :param resource_arn: The ARN of the resource.
        :param tag_keys: The tag keys to remove.
        """
        try:
            self.health_imaging_client.untag_resource(
                resourceArn=resource_arn, tagKeys=tag_keys
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't untag resource. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

다음 코드는 MedicalImagingWrapper 객체를 인스턴스화합니다.

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 UntagResource를 참조하십시오.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

`UpdateImageSetMetadata`

다음 코드 예시는 `UpdateImageSetMetadata`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def update_image_set_metadata(
        self, datastore_id, image_set_id, version_id, metadata, force=False
    ):
        """
        Update the metadata of an image set.

        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :param image_set_id: The ID of the image set.
        :param version_id: The ID of the image set version.
        :param metadata: The image set metadata as a dictionary.
            For example {"DICOMUpdates": {"updatableAttributes":
            "{\"SchemaVersion\":1.1,\"Patient\":{\"DICOM\":{\"PatientName\":
\"Garcia^Gloria\"}}}"}}
        :param: force: Force the update.
        :return: The updated image set metadata.
        """
        try:
            updated_metadata = self.health_imaging_client.update_image_set_metadata(
                imageSetId=image_set_id,
                datastoreId=datastore_id,
                latestVersionId=version_id,
                updateImageSetMetadataUpdates=metadata,
```

```
                force=force,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update image set metadata. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return updated_metadata
```

다음 코드는 MedicalImagingWrapper 객체를 인스턴스화합니다.

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

사용 사례 #1: 속성을 삽입하거나 업데이트합니다.

```
            attributes = """{
                    "SchemaVersion": 1.1,
                    "Study": {
                        "DICOM": {
                            "StudyDescription": "CT CHEST"
                        }
                    }
                }"""
            metadata = {"DICOMUpdates": {"updatableAttributes": attributes}}

            self.update_image_set_metadata(
                data_store_id, image_set_id, version_id, metadata, force
            )
```

사용 사례 #2: 속성을 제거합니다.

```
            # Attribute key and value must match the existing attribute.
            attributes = """{
                    "SchemaVersion": 1.1,
```

```
                "Study": {
                    "DICOM": {
                        "StudyDescription": "CT CHEST"
                    }
                }
            }"""
        metadata = {"DICOMUpdates": {"removableAttributes": attributes}}

        self.update_image_set_metadata(
            data_store_id, image_set_id, version_id, metadata, force
        )
```

사용 사례 #3: 인스턴스를 제거합니다.

```
        attributes = """{
                "SchemaVersion": 1.1,
                "Study": {
                    "Series": {
                        "1.1.1.1.1.1.12345.123456789012.123.12345678901234.1": {
                            "Instances": {

"1.1.1.1.1.1.12345.123456789012.123.12345678901234.1": {}
                            }
                        }
                    }
                }
            }"""
        metadata = {"DICOMUpdates": {"removableAttributes": attributes}}

        self.update_image_set_metadata(
            data_store_id, image_set_id, version_id, metadata, force
        )
```

사용 사례 #4: 이전 버전으로 되돌립니다.

```
        metadata = {"revertToVersionId": "1"}

        self.update_image_set_metadata(
            data_store_id, image_set_id, version_id, metadata, force
        )
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 UpdateImageSetMetadata을 참조하십시오.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

시나리오

이미지 세트 및 이미지 프레임 시작하기

다음 코드 예제에서는 HealthImaging에서 DICOM 파일을 가져오고 이미지 프레임을 다운로드하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

구현은 명령줄 애플리케이션으로 구성됩니다.

- DICOM 가져오기의 리소스를 설정합니다.
- 데이터 스토어로 DICOM 파일을 가져옵니다.
- 가져오기 작업의 이미지 세트 ID를 검색합니다.
- 이미지 세트의 이미지 프레임 ID를 검색합니다.
- 이미지 프레임을 다운로드, 디코딩 및 확인합니다.
- 리소스를 정리합니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

필요한 리소스를 사용하여 CloudFormation 스택을 생성합니다.

```
    def deploy(self):
        """
        Deploys prerequisite resources used by the scenario. The resources are
        defined in the associated `setup.yaml` AWS CloudFormation script and are
deployed
        as a CloudFormation stack, so they can be easily managed and destroyed.
        """
```

```
        print("\t\tLet's deploy the stack for resource creation.")
        stack_name = q.ask("\t\tEnter a name for the stack: ", q.non_empty)

        data_store_name = q.ask(
            "\t\tEnter a name for the Health Imaging Data Store: ", q.non_empty
        )

        account_id = boto3.client("sts").get_caller_identity()["Account"]

        with open(
            "../../../../scenarios/features/healthimaging_image_sets/resources/
cfn_template.yaml"
        ) as setup_file:
            setup_template = setup_file.read()
        print(f"\t\tCreating {stack_name}.")
        stack = self.cf_resource.create_stack(
            StackName=stack_name,
            TemplateBody=setup_template,
            Capabilities=["CAPABILITY_NAMED_IAM"],
            Parameters=[
                {
                    "ParameterKey": "datastoreName",
                    "ParameterValue": data_store_name,
                },
                {
                    "ParameterKey": "userAccountID",
                    "ParameterValue": account_id,
                },
            ],
        )
        print("\t\tWaiting for stack to deploy. This typically takes a minute or
 two.")
        waiter = self.cf_resource.meta.client.get_waiter("stack_create_complete")
        waiter.wait(StackName=stack.name)
        stack.load()
        print(f"\t\tStack status: {stack.stack_status}")

        outputs_dictionary = {
            output["OutputKey"]: output["OutputValue"] for output in stack.outputs
        }
        self.input_bucket_name = outputs_dictionary["BucketName"]
        self.output_bucket_name = outputs_dictionary["BucketName"]
        self.role_arn = outputs_dictionary["RoleArn"]
```

```
        self.data_store_id = outputs_dictionary["DatastoreID"]
        return stack
```

Amazon S3 가져오기 버킷에 DICOM 파일을 복사합니다.

```
    def copy_single_object(self, key, source_bucket, target_bucket,
target_directory):
        """
        Copies a single object from a source to a target bucket.

        :param key: The key of the object to copy.
        :param source_bucket: The source bucket for the copy.
        :param target_bucket: The target bucket for the copy.
        :param target_directory: The target directory for the copy.
        """
        new_key = target_directory + "/" + key
        copy_source = {"Bucket": source_bucket, "Key": key}
        self.s3_client.copy_object(
            CopySource=copy_source, Bucket=target_bucket, Key=new_key
        )
        print(f"\n\t\tCopying {key}.")

    def copy_images(
        self, source_bucket, source_directory, target_bucket, target_directory
    ):
        """
        Copies the images from the source to the target bucket using multiple
threads.

        :param source_bucket: The source bucket for the images.
        :param source_directory: Directory within the source bucket.
        :param target_bucket: The target bucket for the images.
        :param target_directory: Directory within the target bucket.
        """

        # Get list of all objects in source bucket.
        list_response = self.s3_client.list_objects_v2(
            Bucket=source_bucket, Prefix=source_directory
        )
        objs = list_response["Contents"]
        keys = [obj["Key"] for obj in objs]
```

```
        # Copy the objects in the bucket.
        for key in keys:
            self.copy_single_object(key, source_bucket, target_bucket,
 target_directory)

        print("\t\tDone copying all objects.")
```

Amazon S3 데이터 스토어로 DICOM 파일을 가져옵니다.

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS HealthImaging functionality."""

    def __init__(self, medical_imaging_client, s3_client):
        """
        :param medical_imaging_client: A Boto3 Amazon MedicalImaging client.
        :param s3_client: A Boto3 S3 client.
        """
        self.medical_imaging_client = medical_imaging_client
        self.s3_client = s3_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        medical_imaging_client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
        s3_client = boto3.client("s3")
        return cls(medical_imaging_client, s3_client)


    def start_dicom_import_job(
        self,
        data_store_id,
        input_bucket_name,
        input_directory,
        output_bucket_name,
        output_directory,
        role_arn,
    ):
        """
        Routine which starts a HealthImaging import job.
```

```
        :param data_store_id: The HealthImaging data store ID.
        :param input_bucket_name: The name of the Amazon S3 bucket containing the
 DICOM files.
        :param input_directory: The directory in the S3 bucket containing the DICOM
 files.
        :param output_bucket_name: The name of the S3 bucket for the output.
        :param output_directory: The directory in the S3 bucket to store the output.
        :param role_arn: The ARN of the IAM role with permissions for the import.
        :return: The job ID of the import.
        """

        input_uri = f"s3://{input_bucket_name}/{input_directory}/"
        output_uri = f"s3://{output_bucket_name}/{output_directory}/"
        try:
            job = self.medical_imaging_client.start_dicom_import_job(
                jobName="examplejob",
                datastoreId=data_store_id,
                dataAccessRoleArn=role_arn,
                inputS3Uri=input_uri,
                outputS3Uri=output_uri,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't start DICOM import job. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return job["jobId"]
```

DICOM 가져오기 작업으로 생성된 이미지 세트를 가져옵니다.

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS HealthImaging functionality."""

    def __init__(self, medical_imaging_client, s3_client):
        """
```

```
        :param medical_imaging_client: A Boto3 Amazon MedicalImaging client.
        :param s3_client: A Boto3 S3 client.
        """
        self.medical_imaging_client = medical_imaging_client
        self.s3_client = s3_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        medical_imaging_client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
        s3_client = boto3.client("s3")
        return cls(medical_imaging_client, s3_client)


    def get_image_sets_for_dicom_import_job(self, datastore_id, import_job_id):
        """
        Retrieves the image sets created for an import job.

        :param datastore_id: The HealthImaging data store ID
        :param import_job_id: The import job ID
        :return: List of image set IDs
        """

        import_job = self.medical_imaging_client.get_dicom_import_job(
            datastoreId=datastore_id, jobId=import_job_id
        )

        output_uri = import_job["jobProperties"]["outputS3Uri"]

        bucket = output_uri.split("/")[2]
        key = "/".join(output_uri.split("/")[3:])

        # Try to get the manifest.
        retries = 3
        while retries > 0:
            try:
                obj = self.s3_client.get_object(
                    Bucket=bucket, Key=key + "job-output-manifest.json"
                )
                body = obj["Body"]
                break
            except ClientError as error:
                retries = retries - 1
                time.sleep(3)
        try:
```

```
            data = json.load(body)
            expression =
jmespath.compile("jobSummary.imageSetsSummary[].imageSetId")
            image_sets = expression.search(data)
        except json.decoder.JSONDecodeError as error:
            image_sets = import_job["jobProperties"]

        return image_sets


    def get_image_set(self, datastore_id, image_set_id, version_id=None):
        """
        Get the properties of an image set.

        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :param image_set_id: The ID of the image set.
        :param version_id: The optional version of the image set.
        :return: The image set properties.
        """
        try:
            if version_id:
                image_set = self.medical_imaging_client.get_image_set(
                    imageSetId=image_set_id,
                    datastoreId=datastore_id,
                    versionId=version_id,
                )
            else:
                image_set = self.medical_imaging_client.get_image_set(
                    imageSetId=image_set_id, datastoreId=datastore_id
                )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get image set. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return image_set
```

이미지 세트의 이미지 프레임 정보를 가져옵니다.

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS HealthImaging functionality."""

    def __init__(self, medical_imaging_client, s3_client):
        """
        :param medical_imaging_client: A Boto3 Amazon MedicalImaging client.
        :param s3_client: A Boto3 S3 client.
        """
        self.medical_imaging_client = medical_imaging_client
        self.s3_client = s3_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        medical_imaging_client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
        s3_client = boto3.client("s3")
        return cls(medical_imaging_client, s3_client)


    def get_image_frames_for_image_set(self, datastore_id, image_set_id,
 out_directory):
        """
        Get the image frames for an image set.

        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :param image_set_id: The ID of the image set.
        :param out_directory: The directory to save the file.
        :return: The image frames.
        """
        image_frames = []
        file_name = os.path.join(out_directory,
 f"{image_set_id}_metadata.json.gzip")
        file_name = file_name.replace("/", "\\\\")
        self.get_image_set_metadata(file_name, datastore_id, image_set_id)
        try:
            with gzip.open(file_name, "rb") as f_in:
                doc = json.load(f_in)
            instances = jmespath.search("Study.Series.*.Instances[].*[]", doc)
            for instance in instances:
                rescale_slope = jmespath.search("DICOM.RescaleSlope", instance)
                rescale_intercept = jmespath.search("DICOM.RescaleIntercept",
 instance)
```

```
                image_frames_json = jmespath.search("ImageFrames[][]", instance)
                for image_frame in image_frames_json:
                    checksum_json = jmespath.search(
                        "max_by(PixelDataChecksumFromBaseToFullResolution, &Width)",
                        image_frame,
                    )
                    image_frame_info = {
                        "imageSetId": image_set_id,
                        "imageFrameId": image_frame["ID"],
                        "rescaleIntercept": rescale_intercept,
                        "rescaleSlope": rescale_slope,
                        "minPixelValue": image_frame["MinPixelValue"],
                        "maxPixelValue": image_frame["MaxPixelValue"],
                        "fullResolutionChecksum": checksum_json["Checksum"],
                    }
                    image_frames.append(image_frame_info)
            return image_frames
        except TypeError:
            return {}
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get image frames for image set. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        return image_frames


    def get_image_set_metadata(
        self, metadata_file, datastore_id, image_set_id, version_id=None
    ):
        """
        Get the metadata of an image set.

        :param metadata_file: The file to store the JSON gzipped metadata.
        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :param image_set_id: The ID of the image set.
        :param version_id: The version of the image set.
        """

        try:
            if version_id:
```

```
                image_set_metadata =
self.medical_imaging_client.get_image_set_metadata(
                    imageSetId=image_set_id,
                    datastoreId=datastore_id,
                    versionId=version_id,
                )
            else:
                image_set_metadata =
self.medical_imaging_client.get_image_set_metadata(
                    imageSetId=image_set_id, datastoreId=datastore_id
                )
            with open(metadata_file, "wb") as f:
                for chunk in
image_set_metadata["imageSetMetadataBlob"].iter_chunks():
                    if chunk:
                        f.write(chunk)

        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get image metadata. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

이미지 프레임을 다운로드, 디코딩 및 확인합니다.

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS HealthImaging functionality."""

    def __init__(self, medical_imaging_client, s3_client):
        """
        :param medical_imaging_client: A Boto3 Amazon MedicalImaging client.
        :param s3_client: A Boto3 S3 client.
        """
        self.medical_imaging_client = medical_imaging_client
        self.s3_client = s3_client

    @classmethod
```

```
    def from_client(cls):
        medical_imaging_client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
        s3_client = boto3.client("s3")
        return cls(medical_imaging_client, s3_client)


    def get_pixel_data(
        self, file_path_to_write, datastore_id, image_set_id, image_frame_id
    ):
        """
        Get an image frame's pixel data.

        :param file_path_to_write: The path to write the image frame's HTJ2K encoded
pixel data.
        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :param image_set_id: The ID of the image set.
        :param image_frame_id: The ID of the image frame.
        """
        try:
            image_frame = self.medical_imaging_client.get_image_frame(
                datastoreId=datastore_id,
                imageSetId=image_set_id,
                imageFrameInformation={"imageFrameId": image_frame_id},
            )
            with open(file_path_to_write, "wb") as f:
                for chunk in image_frame["imageFrameBlob"].iter_chunks():
                    f.write(chunk)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get image frame. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def download_decode_and_check_image_frames(
        self, data_store_id, image_frames, out_directory
    ):
        """
        Downloads image frames, decodes them, and uses the checksum to validate
        the decoded images.

        :param data_store_id: The HealthImaging data store ID.
```

```
        :param image_frames: A list of dicts containing image frame information.
        :param out_directory: A directory for the downloaded images.
        :return: True if the function succeeded; otherwise, False.
        """
        total_result = True
        for image_frame in image_frames:
            image_file_path = f"{out_directory}/
image_{image_frame['imageFrameId']}.jph"
            self.get_pixel_data(
                image_file_path,
                data_store_id,
                image_frame["imageSetId"],
                image_frame["imageFrameId"],
            )

            image_array = self.jph_image_to_opj_bitmap(image_file_path)
            crc32_checksum = image_frame["fullResolutionChecksum"]
            # Verify checksum.
            crc32_calculated = zlib.crc32(image_array)
            image_result = crc32_checksum == crc32_calculated
            print(
                f"\t\tImage checksum verified for {image_frame['imageFrameId']}:
 {image_result }"
            )
            total_result = total_result and image_result
        return total_result

    @staticmethod
    def jph_image_to_opj_bitmap(jph_file):
        """
        Decode the image to a bitmap using an OPENJPEG library.
        :param jph_file: The file to decode.
        :return: The decoded bitmap as an array.
        """
        # Use format 2 for the JPH file.
        params = openjpeg.utils.get_parameters(jph_file, 2)
        print(f"\n\t\tImage parameters for {jph_file}: \n\t\t{params}")

        image_array = openjpeg.utils.decode(jph_file, 2)

        return image_array
```

리소스를 정리합니다.

```
    def destroy(self, stack):
        """
        Destroys the resources managed by the CloudFormation stack, and the
 CloudFormation
        stack itself.

        :param stack: The CloudFormation stack that manages the example resources.
        """

        print(f"\t\tCleaning up resources and {stack.name}.")
        data_store_id = None
        for oput in stack.outputs:
            if oput["OutputKey"] == "DatastoreID":
                data_store_id = oput["OutputValue"]
        if data_store_id is not None:
            print(f"\t\tDeleting image sets in data store {data_store_id}.")
            image_sets = self.medical_imaging_wrapper.search_image_sets(
                data_store_id, {}
            )
            image_set_ids = [image_set["imageSetId"] for image_set in image_sets]

            for image_set_id in image_set_ids:
                self.medical_imaging_wrapper.delete_image_set(
                    data_store_id, image_set_id
                )
                print(f"\t\tDeleted image set with id : {image_set_id}")

        print(f"\t\tDeleting {stack.name}.")
        stack.delete()
        print("\t\tWaiting for stack removal. This may take a few minutes.")
        waiter = self.cf_resource.meta.client.get_waiter("stack_delete_complete")
        waiter.wait(StackName=stack.name)
        print("\t\tStack delete complete.")




class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS HealthImaging functionality."""

    def __init__(self, medical_imaging_client, s3_client):
        """
```

```
        :param medical_imaging_client: A Boto3 Amazon MedicalImaging client.
        :param s3_client: A Boto3 S3 client.
        """
        self.medical_imaging_client = medical_imaging_client
        self.s3_client = s3_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        medical_imaging_client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
        s3_client = boto3.client("s3")
        return cls(medical_imaging_client, s3_client)


    def search_image_sets(self, datastore_id, search_filter):
        """
        Search for image sets.

        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :param search_filter: The search filter.
            For example: {"filters" : [{ "operator": "EQUAL", "values":
[{"DICOMPatientId": "3524578"}]}]}.
        :return: The list of image sets.
        """
        try:
            paginator =
self.medical_imaging_client.get_paginator("search_image_sets")
            page_iterator = paginator.paginate(
                datastoreId=datastore_id, searchCriteria=search_filter
            )
            metadata_summaries = []
            for page in page_iterator:
                metadata_summaries.extend(page["imageSetsMetadataSummaries"])
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't search image sets. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return metadata_summaries


    def delete_image_set(self, datastore_id, image_set_id):
```

```
        """
        Delete an image set.

        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :param image_set_id: The ID of the image set.
        """
        try:
            delete_results = self.medical_imaging_client.delete_image_set(
                imageSetId=image_set_id, datastoreId=datastore_id
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete image set. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - DeleteImageSet
  - GetDICOMImportJob
  - GetImageFrame
  - GetImageSetMetadata
  - SearchImageSets
  - StartDICOMImportJob

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

데이터 저장소에 태그 지정

다음 코드 예제에서는 HealthImaging 데이터 스토어에 태그를 지정하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

데이터 스토어에 태깅하려면.

```
    a_data_store_arn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012"

    medical_imaging_wrapper.tag_resource(data_store_arn, {"Deployment":
 "Development"})
```

리소스에 태그를 지정하는 유틸리티 함수.

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def tag_resource(self, resource_arn, tags):
        """
        Tag a resource.

        :param resource_arn: The ARN of the resource.
        :param tags: The tags to apply.
        """
        try:
            self.health_imaging_client.tag_resource(resourceArn=resource_arn,
 tags=tags)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't tag resource. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

데이터 스토어의 태그를 나열하려면.

```
    a_data_store_arn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012"
```

```
    medical_imaging_wrapper.list_tags_for_resource(data_store_arn)
```

리소스의 태그를 나열하는 유틸리티 함수입니다.

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def list_tags_for_resource(self, resource_arn):
        """
        List the tags for a resource.

        :param resource_arn: The ARN of the resource.
        :return: The list of tags.
        """
        try:
            tags = self.health_imaging_client.list_tags_for_resource(
                resourceArn=resource_arn
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list tags for resource. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return tags["tags"]
```

데이터 스토어에 태그 지정을 해제하려면.

```
    a_data_store_arn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012"

    medical_imaging_wrapper.untag_resource(data_store_arn, ["Deployment"])
```

리소스의 태그를 해제하는 유틸리티 함수.

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def untag_resource(self, resource_arn, tag_keys):
        """
        Untag a resource.

        :param resource_arn: The ARN of the resource.
        :param tag_keys: The tag keys to remove.
        """
        try:
            self.health_imaging_client.untag_resource(
                resourceArn=resource_arn, tagKeys=tag_keys
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't untag resource. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

다음 코드는 MedicalImagingWrapper 객체를 인스턴스화합니다.

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - ListTagsForResource
  - TagResource
  - UntagResource

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이미지 세트 태그 지정

다음 코드 예제에서는 HealthImaging 이미지 세트에 태그를 지정하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

이미지 세트에 태그를 지정하려면.

```
    an_image_set_arn = (
        "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012/"
        "imageset/12345678901234567890123456789012"
    )

    medical_imaging_wrapper.tag_resource(image_set_arn, {"Deployment":
 "Development"})
```

리소스에 태그를 지정하는 유틸리티 함수.

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def tag_resource(self, resource_arn, tags):
        """
        Tag a resource.

        :param resource_arn: The ARN of the resource.
        :param tags: The tags to apply.
        """
        try:
            self.health_imaging_client.tag_resource(resourceArn=resource_arn,
 tags=tags)
        except ClientError as err:
```

```
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't tag resource. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

이미지 세트의 태그를 나열하려면.

```
    an_image_set_arn = (
        "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012/"
        "imageset/12345678901234567890123456789012"
    )

    medical_imaging_wrapper.list_tags_for_resource(image_set_arn)
```

리소스의 태그를 나열하는 유틸리티 함수입니다.

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def list_tags_for_resource(self, resource_arn):
        """
        List the tags for a resource.

        :param resource_arn: The ARN of the resource.
        :return: The list of tags.
        """
        try:
            tags = self.health_imaging_client.list_tags_for_resource(
                resourceArn=resource_arn
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list tags for resource. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
```

```
            )
            raise
        else:
            return tags["tags"]
```

이미지 세트의 태그를 해제하려면.

```
    an_image_set_arn = (
        "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012/"
        "imageset/12345678901234567890123456789012"
    )

    medical_imaging_wrapper.untag_resource(image_set_arn, ["Deployment"])
```

리소스의 태그를 해제하는 유틸리티 함수.

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def untag_resource(self, resource_arn, tag_keys):
        """
        Untag a resource.

        :param resource_arn: The ARN of the resource.
        :param tag_keys: The tag keys to remove.
        """
        try:
            self.health_imaging_client.untag_resource(
                resourceArn=resource_arn, tagKeys=tag_keys
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't untag resource. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

다음 코드는 MedicalImagingWrapper 객체를 인스턴스화합니다.

```
client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - ListTagsForResource
  - TagResource
  - UntagResource

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

SDK for Python(Boto3)을 사용한 HealthLake 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 HealthLake와 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`CreateFHIRDatastore`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateFHIRDatastore`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

```
    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "HealthLakeWrapper":
        """
        Creates a HealthLakeWrapper instance with a default AWS HealthLake client.

        :return: An instance of HealthLakeWrapper initialized with the default
HealthLake client.
        """
        health_lake_client = boto3.client("healthlake")
        return cls(health_lake_client)


    def create_fhir_datastore(
        self,
        datastore_name: str,
        sse_configuration: dict[str, any] = None,
        identity_provider_configuration: dict[str, any] = None,
    ) -> dict[str, str]:
        """
        Creates a new HealthLake data store.
        When creating a SMART on FHIR data store, the following parameters are
required:
        - sse_configuration: The server-side encryption configuration for a SMART on
FHIR-enabled data store.
        - identity_provider_configuration: The identity provider configuration for a
SMART on FHIR-enabled data store.

        :param datastore_name: The name of the data store.
        :param sse_configuration: The server-side encryption configuration for a
SMART on FHIR-enabled data store.
        :param identity_provider_configuration: The identity provider configuration
for a SMART on FHIR-enabled data store.
        :return: A dictionary containing the data store information.
        """
        try:
            parameters = {"DatastoreName": datastore_name, "DatastoreTypeVersion":
"R4"}
            if (
                sse_configuration is not None
                and identity_provider_configuration is not None
            ):
                # Creating a SMART on FHIR-enabled data store
```

```
                parameters["SseConfiguration"] = sse_configuration
                parameters[
                    "IdentityProviderConfiguration"
                ] = identity_provider_configuration

            response = self.health_lake_client.create_fhir_datastore(**parameters)
            return response
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't create data store %s. Here's why %s",
                datastore_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

다음 코드는 FHIR 지원 HealthLake 데이터 스토어에서 SMART에 대한 파라미터의 예를 보여줍니다.

```
            sse_configuration = {
                "KmsEncryptionConfig": {"CmkType": "AWS_OWNED_KMS_KEY"}
            }
            # TODO: Update the metadata to match your environment.
            metadata = {
                "issuer": "https://ehr.example.com",
                "jwks_uri": "https://ehr.example.com/.well-known/jwks.json",
                "authorization_endpoint": "https://ehr.example.com/auth/authorize",
                "token_endpoint": "https://ehr.token.com/auth/token",
                "token_endpoint_auth_methods_supported": [
                    "client_secret_basic",
                    "foo",
                ],
                "grant_types_supported": ["client_credential", "foo"],
                "registration_endpoint": "https://ehr.example.com/auth/register",
                "scopes_supported": ["openId", "profile", "launch"],
                "response_types_supported": ["code"],
                "management_endpoint": "https://ehr.example.com/user/manage",
                "introspection_endpoint": "https://ehr.example.com/user/introspect",
                "revocation_endpoint": "https://ehr.example.com/user/revoke",
                "code_challenge_methods_supported": ["S256"],
                "capabilities": [
                    "launch-ehr",
```

```
                    "sso-openid-connect",
                    "client-public",
                ],
            }
            # TODO: Update the IdpLambdaArn.
            identity_provider_configuration = {
                "AuthorizationStrategy": "SMART_ON_FHIR_V1",
                "FineGrainedAuthorizationEnabled": True,
                "IdpLambdaArn": "arn:aws:lambda:your-region:your-account-
id:function:your-lambda-name",
                "Metadata": json.dumps(metadata),
            }
            data_store = self.create_fhir_datastore(
                datastore_name, sse_configuration, identity_provider_configuration
            )
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateFHIRDatastore를 참조하세요. AWS

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

`DeleteFHIRDatastore`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteFHIRDatastore`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

```
    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "HealthLakeWrapper":
        """
        Creates a HealthLakeWrapper instance with a default AWS HealthLake client.

        :return: An instance of HealthLakeWrapper initialized with the default
 HealthLake client.
        """
        health_lake_client = boto3.client("healthlake")
        return cls(health_lake_client)
```

```
    def delete_fhir_datastore(self, datastore_id: str) -> None:
        """
        Deletes a HealthLake data store.
        :param datastore_id: The data store ID.
        """
        try:
            self.health_lake_client.delete_fhir_datastore(DatastoreId=datastore_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't delete data store with ID %s. Here's why %s",
                datastore_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteFHIRDatastore를 참조하세요. AWS

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

`DescribeFHIRDatastore`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeFHIRDatastore`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

```
    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "HealthLakeWrapper":
        """
        Creates a HealthLakeWrapper instance with a default AWS HealthLake client.

        :return: An instance of HealthLakeWrapper initialized with the default
HealthLake client.
        """
        health_lake_client = boto3.client("healthlake")
        return cls(health_lake_client)
```

```
    def describe_fhir_datastore(self, datastore_id: str) -> dict[str, any]:
        """
        Describes a HealthLake data store.
        :param datastore_id: The data store ID.
        :return: The data store description.
        """
        try:
            response = self.health_lake_client.describe_fhir_datastore(
                DatastoreId=datastore_id
            )
            return response["DatastoreProperties"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't describe data store with ID %s. Here's why %s",
                datastore_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeFHIRDatastore를 참조하세요. AWS

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

`DescribeFHIRExportJob`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeFHIRExportJob`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

```
    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "HealthLakeWrapper":
        """
        Creates a HealthLakeWrapper instance with a default AWS HealthLake client.
```

```
        :return: An instance of HealthLakeWrapper initialized with the default
HealthLake client.
        """
        health_lake_client = boto3.client("healthlake")
        return cls(health_lake_client)


    def describe_fhir_export_job(
        self, datastore_id: str, job_id: str
    ) -> dict[str, any]:
        """
        Describes a HealthLake export job.
        :param datastore_id: The data store ID.
        :param job_id: The export job ID.
        :return: The export job description.
        """
        try:
            response = self.health_lake_client.describe_fhir_export_job(
                DatastoreId=datastore_id, JobId=job_id
            )
            return response["ExportJobProperties"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't describe export job with ID %s. Here's why %s",
                job_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeFHIRExportJob을 참조하세요. AWS

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

DescribeFHIRImportJob

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeFHIRImportJob의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

```
    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "HealthLakeWrapper":
        """
        Creates a HealthLakeWrapper instance with a default AWS HealthLake client.

        :return: An instance of HealthLakeWrapper initialized with the default
HealthLake client.
        """
        health_lake_client = boto3.client("healthlake")
        return cls(health_lake_client)


    def describe_fhir_import_job(
        self, datastore_id: str, job_id: str
    ) -> dict[str, any]:
        """
        Describes a HealthLake import job.
        :param datastore_id: The data store ID.
        :param job_id: The import job ID.
        :return: The import job description.
        """
        try:
            response = self.health_lake_client.describe_fhir_import_job(
                DatastoreId=datastore_id, JobId=job_id
            )
            return response["ImportJobProperties"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't describe import job with ID %s. Here's why %s",
                job_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeFHIRImportJob을 참조하세요. AWS

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

`ListFHIRDatastores`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListFHIRDatastores`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

```
    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "HealthLakeWrapper":
        """
        Creates a HealthLakeWrapper instance with a default AWS HealthLake client.

        :return: An instance of HealthLakeWrapper initialized with the default
HealthLake client.
        """
        health_lake_client = boto3.client("healthlake")
        return cls(health_lake_client)


    def list_fhir_datastores(self) -> list[dict[str, any]]:
        """
        Lists all HealthLake data stores.
        :return: A list of data store descriptions.
        """
        try:
            next_token = None
            datastores = []

            # Loop through paginated results.
            while True:
                parameters = {}
                if next_token is not None:
                    parameters["NextToken"] = next_token
```

```
                response =
 self.health_lake_client.list_fhir_datastores(**parameters)
                datastores.extend(response["DatastorePropertiesList"])
                if "NextToken" in response:
                    next_token = response["NextToken"]
                else:
                    break

            return datastores
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't list data stores. Here's why %s", err.response["Error"]
["Message"]
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListFHIRDatastores를 참조하세요. AWS

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

`ListFHIRExportJobs`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListFHIRExportJobs`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

```
    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "HealthLakeWrapper":
        """
        Creates a HealthLakeWrapper instance with a default AWS HealthLake client.

        :return: An instance of HealthLakeWrapper initialized with the default
 HealthLake client.
        """
        health_lake_client = boto3.client("healthlake")
        return cls(health_lake_client)
```

```
    def list_fhir_export_jobs(
        self,
        datastore_id: str,
        job_name: str = None,
        job_status: str = None,
        submitted_before: datetime = None,
        submitted_after: datetime = None,
    ) -> list[dict[str, any]]:
        """
        Lists HealthLake export jobs satisfying the conditions.
        :param datastore_id: The data store ID.
        :param job_name: The export job name.
        :param job_status: The export job status.
        :param submitted_before: The export job submitted before the specified date.
        :param submitted_after: The export job submitted after the specified date.
        :return: A list of export jobs.
        """
        try:
            parameters = {"DatastoreId": datastore_id}
            if job_name is not None:
                parameters["JobName"] = job_name
            if job_status is not None:
                parameters["JobStatus"] = job_status
            if submitted_before is not None:
                parameters["SubmittedBefore"] = submitted_before
            if submitted_after is not None:
                parameters["SubmittedAfter"] = submitted_after
            next_token = None
            jobs = []
            # Loop through paginated results.
            while True:
                if next_token is not None:
                    parameters["NextToken"] = next_token
                response =
self.health_lake_client.list_fhir_export_jobs(**parameters)
                jobs.extend(response["ExportJobPropertiesList"])
                if "NextToken" in response:
                    next_token = response["NextToken"]
                else:
                    break
            return jobs
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't list export jobs. Here's why %s",
```

```
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListFHIRExportJobs를 참조하세요. AWS

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

`ListFHIRImportJobs`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListFHIRImportJobs`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

```
    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "HealthLakeWrapper":
        """
        Creates a HealthLakeWrapper instance with a default AWS HealthLake client.

        :return: An instance of HealthLakeWrapper initialized with the default
HealthLake client.
        """
        health_lake_client = boto3.client("healthlake")
        return cls(health_lake_client)


    def list_fhir_import_jobs(
        self,
        datastore_id: str,
        job_name: str = None,
        job_status: str = None,
        submitted_before: datetime = None,
        submitted_after: datetime = None,
    ) -> list[dict[str, any]]:
        """
        Lists HealthLake import jobs satisfying the conditions.
```

```
        :param datastore_id: The data store ID.
        :param job_name: The import job name.
        :param job_status: The import job status.
        :param submitted_before: The import job submitted before the specified date.
        :param submitted_after: The import job submitted after the specified date.
        :return: A list of import jobs.
        """
        try:
            parameters = {"DatastoreId": datastore_id}
            if job_name is not None:
                parameters["JobName"] = job_name
            if job_status is not None:
                parameters["JobStatus"] = job_status
            if submitted_before is not None:
                parameters["SubmittedBefore"] = submitted_before
            if submitted_after is not None:
                parameters["SubmittedAfter"] = submitted_after
            next_token = None
            jobs = []
            # Loop through paginated results.
            while True:
                if next_token is not None:
                    parameters["NextToken"] = next_token
                response =
self.health_lake_client.list_fhir_import_jobs(**parameters)
                jobs.extend(response["ImportJobPropertiesList"])
                if "NextToken" in response:
                    next_token = response["NextToken"]
                else:
                    break
            return jobs
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't list import jobs. Here's why %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListFHIRImportJobs를 참조하세요. AWS

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

`ListTagsForResource`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListTagsForResource`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

```
    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "HealthLakeWrapper":
        """
        Creates a HealthLakeWrapper instance with a default AWS HealthLake client.

        :return: An instance of HealthLakeWrapper initialized with the default
HealthLake client.
        """
        health_lake_client = boto3.client("healthlake")
        return cls(health_lake_client)


    def list_tags_for_resource(self, resource_arn: str) -> dict[str, str]:
        """
        Lists the tags for a HealthLake resource.
        :param resource_arn: The resource ARN.
        :return: The tags for the resource.
        """
        try:
            response = self.health_lake_client.list_tags_for_resource(
                ResourceARN=resource_arn
            )
            return response["Tags"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't list tags for resource %s. Here's why %s",
                resource_arn,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListTagsForResource를 참조하십시오.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

StartFHIRExportJob

다음 코드 예시는 StartFHIRExportJob의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

```
    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "HealthLakeWrapper":
        """
        Creates a HealthLakeWrapper instance with a default AWS HealthLake client.

        :return: An instance of HealthLakeWrapper initialized with the default
HealthLake client.
        """
        health_lake_client = boto3.client("healthlake")
        return cls(health_lake_client)


    def start_fhir_export_job(
        self,
        job_name: str,
        datastore_id: str,
        output_s3_uri: str,
        kms_key_id: str,
        data_access_role_arn: str,
    ) -> dict[str, str]:
        """
        Starts a HealthLake export job.
        :param job_name: The export job name.
        :param datastore_id: The data store ID.
        :param output_s3_uri: The output S3 URI.
```

```
        :param kms_key_id: The KMS key ID associated with the output S3 bucket.
        :param data_access_role_arn: The data access role ARN.
        :return: The export job.
        """
        try:
            response = self.health_lake_client.start_fhir_export_job(
                OutputDataConfig={
                    "S3Configuration": {"S3Uri": output_s3_uri, "KmsKeyId":
kms_key_id}
                },
                DataAccessRoleArn=data_access_role_arn,
                DatastoreId=datastore_id,
                JobName=job_name,
            )

            return response
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't start export job. Here's why %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartFHIRExportJob을 참조하세요. AWS

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

StartFHIRImportJob

다음 코드 예시는 `StartFHIRImportJob`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

```
    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "HealthLakeWrapper":
        """
        Creates a HealthLakeWrapper instance with a default AWS HealthLake client.
```

```
        :return: An instance of HealthLakeWrapper initialized with the default
HealthLake client.
        """
        health_lake_client = boto3.client("healthlake")
        return cls(health_lake_client)


    def start_fhir_import_job(
        self,
        job_name: str,
        datastore_id: str,
        input_s3_uri: str,
        job_output_s3_uri: str,
        kms_key_id: str,
        data_access_role_arn: str,
    ) -> dict[str, str]:
        """
        Starts a HealthLake import job.
        :param job_name: The import job name.
        :param datastore_id: The data store ID.
        :param input_s3_uri: The input S3 URI.
        :param job_output_s3_uri: The job output S3 URI.
        :param kms_key_id: The KMS key ID associated with the output S3 bucket.
        :param data_access_role_arn: The data access role ARN.
        :return: The import job.
        """
        try:
            response = self.health_lake_client.start_fhir_import_job(
                JobName=job_name,
                InputDataConfig={"S3Uri": input_s3_uri},
                JobOutputDataConfig={
                    "S3Configuration": {
                        "S3Uri": job_output_s3_uri,
                        "KmsKeyId": kms_key_id,
                    }
                },
                DataAccessRoleArn=data_access_role_arn,
                DatastoreId=datastore_id,
            )
            return response
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't start import job. Here's why %s",
```

```
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartFHIRImportJob을 참조하세요. AWS

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

`TagResource`

다음 코드 예시는 `TagResource`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

```
    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "HealthLakeWrapper":
        """
        Creates a HealthLakeWrapper instance with a default AWS HealthLake client.

        :return: An instance of HealthLakeWrapper initialized with the default
HealthLake client.
        """
        health_lake_client = boto3.client("healthlake")
        return cls(health_lake_client)


    def tag_resource(self, resource_arn: str, tags: list[dict[str, str]]) -> None:
        """
        Tags a HealthLake resource.
        :param resource_arn: The resource ARN.
        :param tags: The tags to add to the resource.
        """
        try:
            self.health_lake_client.tag_resource(ResourceARN=resource_arn,
Tags=tags)
        except ClientError as err:
```

```
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't tag resource %s. Here's why %s",
                resource_arn,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 TagResource를 참조하십시오.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

`UntagResource`

다음 코드 예시는 `UntagResource`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

```
    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "HealthLakeWrapper":
        """
        Creates a HealthLakeWrapper instance with a default AWS HealthLake client.

        :return: An instance of HealthLakeWrapper initialized with the default
HealthLake client.
        """
        health_lake_client = boto3.client("healthlake")
        return cls(health_lake_client)


    def untag_resource(self, resource_arn: str, tag_keys: list[str]) -> None:
        """
        Untags a HealthLake resource.
        :param resource_arn: The resource ARN.
        :param tag_keys: The tag keys to remove from the resource.
        """
        try:
            self.health_lake_client.untag_resource(
```

```
                ResourceARN=resource_arn, TagKeys=tag_keys
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't untag resource %s. Here's why %s",
                resource_arn,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 UntagResource를 참조하십시오.

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

SDK for Python (Boto3)을 사용한 IAM 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 IAM과 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello IAM

다음 코드 예제에서는 IAM을 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import boto3


def main():
    """
    Lists the managed policies in your AWS account using the AWS SDK for Python
 (Boto3).
    """
    iam = boto3.client("iam")

    try:
        # Get a paginator for the list_policies operation
        paginator = iam.get_paginator("list_policies")

        # Iterate through the pages of results
        for page in paginator.paginate(Scope="All", OnlyAttached=False):
            for policy in page["Policies"]:
                print(f"Policy name: {policy['PolicyName']}")
                print(f"  Policy ARN: {policy['Arn']}")
    except boto3.exceptions.BotoCoreError as e:
        print(f"Encountered an error while listing policies: {e}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListPolicies를 참조하십시오.

주제

- 기본 사항

- 작업
- 시나리오

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제에서는 사용자를 생성하고 역할을 수임하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

> **Warning**
> 보안 위험을 방지하려면 목적별 소프트웨어를 개발하거나 실제 데이터로 작업할 때 IAM 사용자를 인증에 사용하지 마세요. 대신 AWS IAM Identity Center과 같은 보안 인증 공급자를 통한 페더레이션을 사용하십시오.

- 권한이 없는 사용자를 생성합니다.
- 계정에 대한 Amazon S3 버킷을 나열할 수 있는 권한을 부여하는 역할을 생성합니다.
- 사용자가 역할을 수임할 수 있도록 정책을 추가합니다.
- 역할을 수임하고 임시 보안 인증 정보를 사용하여 S3 버킷을 나열한 후 리소스를 정리합니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon S3 버킷을 나열할 수 있는 권한을 부여하는 역할과 IAM 사용자를 생성합니다. 사용자는 역할을 수임할 수 있는 권한만 있습니다. 역할을 수임한 후 임시 자격 증명을 사용하여 계정의 버킷을 나열합니다.

```
import json
import sys
import time
from uuid import uuid4
```

```
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError


def progress_bar(seconds):
    """Shows a simple progress bar in the command window."""
    for _ in range(seconds):
        time.sleep(1)
        print(".", end="")
        sys.stdout.flush()
    print()


def setup(iam_resource):
    """
    Creates a new user with no permissions.
    Creates an access key pair for the user.
    Creates a role with a policy that lets the user assume the role.
    Creates a policy that allows listing Amazon S3 buckets.
    Attaches the policy to the role.
    Creates an inline policy for the user that lets the user assume the role.

    :param iam_resource: A Boto3 AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) resource
                         that has permissions to create users, roles, and policies
                         in the account.
    :return: The newly created user, user key, and role.
    """
    try:
        user = iam_resource.create_user(UserName=f"demo-user-{uuid4()}")
        print(f"Created user {user.name}.")
    except ClientError as error:
        print(
            f"Couldn't create a user for the demo. Here's why: "
            f"{error.response['Error']['Message']}"
        )
        raise

    try:
        user_key = user.create_access_key_pair()
        print(f"Created access key pair for user.")
    except ClientError as error:
        print(
            f"Couldn't create access keys for user {user.name}. Here's why: "
            f"{error.response['Error']['Message']}"
```

```
        )
        raise

    print(f"Wait for user to be ready.", end="")
    progress_bar(10)

    try:
        role = iam_resource.create_role(
            RoleName=f"demo-role-{uuid4()}",
            AssumeRolePolicyDocument=json.dumps(
                {
                    "Version": "2012-10-17",
                    "Statement": [
                        {
                            "Effect": "Allow",
                            "Principal": {"AWS": user.arn},
                            "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
                        }
                    ],
                }
            ),
        )
        print(f"Created role {role.name}.")
    except ClientError as error:
        print(
            f"Couldn't create a role for the demo. Here's why: "
            f"{error.response['Error']['Message']}"
        )
        raise

    try:
        policy = iam_resource.create_policy(
            PolicyName=f"demo-policy-{uuid4()}",
            PolicyDocument=json.dumps(
                {
                    "Version": "2012-10-17",
                    "Statement": [
                        {
                            "Effect": "Allow",
                            "Action": "s3:ListAllMyBuckets",
                            "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::*",
                        }
                    ],
                }
```

```
            ),
        )
        role.attach_policy(PolicyArn=policy.arn)
        print(f"Created policy {policy.policy_name} and attached it to the role.")
    except ClientError as error:
        print(
            f"Couldn't create a policy and attach it to role {role.name}. Here's
why: "
            f"{error.response['Error']['Message']}"
        )
        raise

    try:
        user.create_policy(
            PolicyName=f"demo-user-policy-{uuid4()}",
            PolicyDocument=json.dumps(
                {
                    "Version": "2012-10-17",
                    "Statement": [
                        {
                            "Effect": "Allow",
                            "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
                            "Resource": role.arn,
                        }
                    ],
                }
            ),
        )
        print(
            f"Created an inline policy for {user.name} that lets the user assume "
            f"the role."
        )
    except ClientError as error:
        print(
            f"Couldn't create an inline policy for user {user.name}. Here's why: "
            f"{error.response['Error']['Message']}"
        )
        raise

    print("Give AWS time to propagate these new resources and connections.", end="")
    progress_bar(10)

    return user, user_key, role
```

```
def show_access_denied_without_role(user_key):
    """
    Shows that listing buckets without first assuming the role is not allowed.

    :param user_key: The key of the user created during setup. This user does not
                     have permission to list buckets in the account.
    """
    print(f"Try to list buckets without first assuming the role.")
    s3_denied_resource = boto3.resource(
        "s3", aws_access_key_id=user_key.id, aws_secret_access_key=user_key.secret
    )
    try:
        for bucket in s3_denied_resource.buckets.all():
            print(bucket.name)
        raise RuntimeError("Expected to get AccessDenied error when listing
 buckets!")
    except ClientError as error:
        if error.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AccessDenied":
            print("Attempt to list buckets with no permissions: AccessDenied.")
        else:
            raise


def list_buckets_from_assumed_role(user_key, assume_role_arn, session_name):
    """
    Assumes a role that grants permission to list the Amazon S3 buckets in the
 account.
    Uses the temporary credentials from the role to list the buckets that are owned
    by the assumed role's account.

    :param user_key: The access key of a user that has permission to assume the
 role.
    :param assume_role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role that
                            grants access to list the other account's buckets.
    :param session_name: The name of the STS session.
    """
    sts_client = boto3.client(
        "sts", aws_access_key_id=user_key.id, aws_secret_access_key=user_key.secret
    )
    try:
        response = sts_client.assume_role(
            RoleArn=assume_role_arn, RoleSessionName=session_name
        )
```

```
        temp_credentials = response["Credentials"]
        print(f"Assumed role {assume_role_arn} and got temporary credentials.")
    except ClientError as error:
        print(
            f"Couldn't assume role {assume_role_arn}. Here's why: "
            f"{error.response['Error']['Message']}"
        )
        raise

    # Create an S3 resource that can access the account with the temporary
 credentials.
    s3_resource = boto3.resource(
        "s3",
        aws_access_key_id=temp_credentials["AccessKeyId"],
        aws_secret_access_key=temp_credentials["SecretAccessKey"],
        aws_session_token=temp_credentials["SessionToken"],
    )
    print(f"Listing buckets for the assumed role's account:")
    try:
        for bucket in s3_resource.buckets.all():
            print(bucket.name)
    except ClientError as error:
        print(
            f"Couldn't list buckets for the account. Here's why: "
            f"{error.response['Error']['Message']}"
        )
        raise




def teardown(user, role):
    """
    Removes all resources created during setup.

    :param user: The demo user.
    :param role: The demo role.
    """
    try:
        for attached in role.attached_policies.all():
            policy_name = attached.policy_name
            role.detach_policy(PolicyArn=attached.arn)
            attached.delete()
            print(f"Detached and deleted {policy_name}.")
```

```
        role.delete()
        print(f"Deleted {role.name}.")
    except ClientError as error:
        print(
            "Couldn't detach policy, delete policy, or delete role. Here's why: "
            f"{error.response['Error']['Message']}"
        )
        raise

    try:
        for user_pol in user.policies.all():
            user_pol.delete()
            print("Deleted inline user policy.")
        for key in user.access_keys.all():
            key.delete()
            print("Deleted user's access key.")
        user.delete()
        print(f"Deleted {user.name}.")
    except ClientError as error:
        print(
            "Couldn't delete user policy or delete user. Here's why: "
            f"{error.response['Error']['Message']}"
        )


def usage_demo():
    """Drives the demonstration."""
    print("-" * 88)
    print(f"Welcome to the IAM create user and assume role demo.")
    print("-" * 88)
    iam_resource = boto3.resource("iam")
    user = None
    role = None
    try:
        user, user_key, role = setup(iam_resource)
        print(f"Created {user.name} and {role.name}.")
        show_access_denied_without_role(user_key)
        list_buckets_from_assumed_role(user_key, role.arn, "AssumeRoleDemoSession")
    except Exception:
        print("Something went wrong!")
    finally:
        if user is not None and role is not None:
            teardown(user, role)
        print("Thanks for watching!")
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - AttachRolePolicy
  - CreateAccessKey
  - CreatePolicy
  - CreateRole
  - CreateUser
  - DeleteAccessKey
  - DeletePolicy
  - DeleteRole
  - DeleteUser
  - DeleteUserPolicy
  - DetachRolePolicy
  - PutUserPolicy

작업

`AttachRolePolicy`

다음 코드 예시는 `AttachRolePolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Boto3 정책 객체를 사용하여 역할에 정책을 연결합니다.

```
def attach_to_role(role_name, policy_arn):
```

```
    """
    Attaches a policy to a role.

    :param role_name: The name of the role. **Note** this is the name, not the ARN.
    :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy.
    """
    try:
        iam.Policy(policy_arn).attach_role(RoleName=role_name)
        logger.info("Attached policy %s to role %s.", policy_arn, role_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't attach policy %s to role %s.", policy_arn,
 role_name)
        raise
```

Boto3 역할 객체를 사용하여 역할에 정책을 연결합니다.

```
def attach_policy(role_name, policy_arn):
    """
    Attaches a policy to a role.

    :param role_name: The name of the role. **Note** this is the name, not the ARN.
    :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy.
    """
    try:
        iam.Role(role_name).attach_policy(PolicyArn=policy_arn)
        logger.info("Attached policy %s to role %s.", policy_arn, role_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't attach policy %s to role %s.", policy_arn,
 role_name)
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 AttachRolePolicy를 참조하십시오.

`AttachUserPolicy`

다음 코드 예시는 `AttachUserPolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def attach_policy(user_name, policy_arn):
    """
    Attaches a policy to a user.

    :param user_name: The name of the user.
    :param policy_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the policy.
    """
    try:
        iam.User(user_name).attach_policy(PolicyArn=policy_arn)
        logger.info("Attached policy %s to user %s.", policy_arn, user_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't attach policy %s to user %s.", policy_arn,
 user_name)
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 AttachUserPolicy를 참조하십시오.

`CreateAccessKey`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateAccessKey`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def create_key(user_name):
    """
    Creates an access key for the specified user. Each user can have a
    maximum of two keys.

    :param user_name: The name of the user.
    :return: The created access key.
    """
    try:
        key_pair = iam.User(user_name).create_access_key_pair()
        logger.info(
            "Created access key pair for %s. Key ID is %s.",
            key_pair.user_name,
            key_pair.id,
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create access key pair for %s.", user_name)
        raise
    else:
        return key_pair
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateAccessKey를 참조하십시오.

`CreateAccountAlias`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateAccountAlias`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def create_alias(alias):
    """
    Creates an alias for the current account. The alias can be used in place of the
```

```
    account ID in the sign-in URL. An account can have only one alias. When a new
    alias is created, it replaces any existing alias.

    :param alias: The alias to assign to the account.
    """

    try:
        iam.create_account_alias(AccountAlias=alias)
        logger.info("Created an alias '%s' for your account.", alias)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create alias '%s' for your account.", alias)
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateAccountAlias를 참조하세요.

`CreateInstanceProfile`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateInstanceProfile`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이 예제에서는 정책, 역할, 인스턴스 프로파일을 생성하고 이를 모두 연결합니다.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management actions.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_prefix: str,
        inst_type: str,
        ami_param: str,
```

```
        autoscaling_client: boto3.client,
        ec2_client: boto3.client,
        ssm_client: boto3.client,
        iam_client: boto3.client,
    ):
        """
        Initializes the AutoScaler class with the necessary parameters.

        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are created
by this class.
        :param inst_type: The type of EC2 instance to create, such as t3.micro.
        :param ami_param: The Systems Manager parameter used to look up the AMI that
is created.
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 IAM client.
        """
        self.inst_type = inst_type
        self.ami_param = ami_param
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        sts_client = boto3.client("sts")
        self.account_id = sts_client.get_caller_identity()["Account"]

        self.key_pair_name = f"{resource_prefix}-key-pair"
        self.launch_template_name = f"{resource_prefix}-template-"
        self.group_name = f"{resource_prefix}-group"

        # Happy path
        self.instance_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-pol"
        self.instance_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-role"
        self.instance_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-prof"

        # Failure mode
        self.bad_creds_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-pol"
        self.bad_creds_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-role"
        self.bad_creds_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-prof"


    def create_instance_profile(
        self,
```

```
        policy_file: str,
        policy_name: str,
        role_name: str,
        profile_name: str,
        aws_managed_policies: Tuple[str, ...] = (),
    ) -> str:
        """
        Creates a policy, role, and profile that is associated with instances
created by
        this class. An instance's associated profile defines a role that is assumed
by the
        instance. The role has attached policies that specify the AWS permissions
granted to
        clients that run on the instance.

        :param policy_file: The name of a JSON file that contains the policy
definition to
                            create and attach to the role.
        :param policy_name: The name to give the created policy.
        :param role_name: The name to give the created role.
        :param profile_name: The name to the created profile.
        :param aws_managed_policies: Additional AWS-managed policies that are
attached to
                                     the role, such as AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore
to grant
                                     use of Systems Manager to send commands to the
instance.
        :return: The ARN of the profile that is created.
        """
        assume_role_doc = {
            "Version": "2012-10-17",
            "Statement": [
                {
                    "Effect": "Allow",
                    "Principal": {"Service": "ec2.amazonaws.com"},
                    "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
                }
            ],
        }
        policy_arn = self.create_policy(policy_file, policy_name)
        self.create_role(role_name, assume_role_doc)
        self.attach_policy(role_name, policy_arn, aws_managed_policies)

        try:
```

```
            profile_response = self.iam_client.create_instance_profile(
                InstanceProfileName=profile_name
            )
            waiter = self.iam_client.get_waiter("instance_profile_exists")
            waiter.wait(InstanceProfileName=profile_name)
            time.sleep(10)  # wait a little longer
            profile_arn = profile_response["InstanceProfile"]["Arn"]
            self.iam_client.add_role_to_instance_profile(
                InstanceProfileName=profile_name, RoleName=role_name
            )
            log.info("Created profile %s and added role %s.", profile_name,
role_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityAlreadyExists":
                prof_response = self.iam_client.get_instance_profile(
                    InstanceProfileName=profile_name
                )
                profile_arn = prof_response["InstanceProfile"]["Arn"]
                log.info(
                    "Instance profile %s already exists, nothing to do.",
profile_name
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        return profile_arn
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateInstanceProfile를 참조하십시오.

`CreatePolicy`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreatePolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def create_policy(name, description, actions, resource_arn):
    """
    Creates a policy that contains a single statement.

    :param name: The name of the policy to create.
    :param description: The description of the policy.
    :param actions: The actions allowed by the policy. These typically take the
                    form of service:action, such as s3:PutObject.
    :param resource_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the resource this policy
                         applies to. This ARN can contain wildcards, such as
                         'arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket/*' to allow actions on
 all objects
                         in the bucket named 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'.
    :return: The newly created policy.
    """
    policy_doc = {
        "Version": "2012-10-17",
        "Statement": [{"Effect": "Allow", "Action": actions, "Resource":
 resource_arn}],
    }
    try:
        policy = iam.create_policy(
            PolicyName=name,
            Description=description,
            PolicyDocument=json.dumps(policy_doc),
        )
        logger.info("Created policy %s.", policy.arn)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create policy %s.", name)
        raise
    else:
        return policy
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreatePolicy를 참조하십시오.

CreatePolicyVersion

다음 코드 예시는 `CreatePolicyVersion`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def create_policy_version(policy_arn, actions, resource_arn, set_as_default):
    """
    Creates a policy version. Policies can have up to five versions. The default
    version is the one that is used for all resources that reference the policy.

    :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy.
    :param actions: The actions to allow in the policy version.
    :param resource_arn: The ARN of the resource this policy version applies to.
    :param set_as_default: When True, this policy version is set as the default
                           version for the policy. Otherwise, the default
                           is not changed.
    :return: The newly created policy version.
    """
    policy_doc = {
        "Version": "2012-10-17",
        "Statement": [{"Effect": "Allow", "Action": actions, "Resource":
 resource_arn}],
    }
    try:
        policy = iam.Policy(policy_arn)
        policy_version = policy.create_version(
            PolicyDocument=json.dumps(policy_doc), SetAsDefault=set_as_default
        )
        logger.info(
            "Created policy version %s for policy %s.",
            policy_version.version_id,
            policy_version.arn,
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create a policy version for %s.", policy_arn)
        raise
    else:
        return policy_version
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreatePolicyVersion를 참조하십시오.

`CreateRole`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateRole`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def create_role(role_name, allowed_services):
    """
    Creates a role that lets a list of specified services assume the role.

    :param role_name: The name of the role.
    :param allowed_services: The services that can assume the role.
    :return: The newly created role.
    """
    trust_policy = {
        "Version": "2012-10-17",
        "Statement": [
            {
                "Effect": "Allow",
                "Principal": {"Service": service},
                "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
            }
            for service in allowed_services
        ],
    }

    try:
        role = iam.create_role(
            RoleName=role_name, AssumeRolePolicyDocument=json.dumps(trust_policy)
        )
        logger.info("Created role %s.", role.name)
```

```
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create role %s.", role_name)
        raise
    else:
        return role
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateRole를 참조하세요.

`CreateServiceLinkedRole`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateServiceLinkedRole`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def create_service_linked_role(service_name, description):
    """
    Creates a service-linked role.

    :param service_name: The name of the service that owns the role.
    :param description: A description to give the role.
    :return: The newly created role.
    """
    try:
        response = iam.meta.client.create_service_linked_role(
            AWSServiceName=service_name, Description=description
        )
        role = iam.Role(response["Role"]["RoleName"])
        logger.info("Created service-linked role %s.", role.name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create service-linked role for %s.",
 service_name)
        raise
    else:
```

```
        return role
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateServiceLinkedRole를 참조하십시오.

`CreateUser`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateUser`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def create_user(user_name):
    """
    Creates a user. By default, a user has no permissions or access keys.

    :param user_name: The name of the user.
    :return: The newly created user.
    """
    try:
        user = iam.create_user(UserName=user_name)
        logger.info("Created user %s.", user.name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create user %s.", user_name)
        raise
    else:
        return user
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateUser를 참조하십시오.

DeleteAccessKey

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteAccessKey의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def delete_key(user_name, key_id):
    """
    Deletes a user's access key.

    :param user_name: The user that owns the key.
    :param key_id: The ID of the key to delete.
    """

    try:
        key = iam.AccessKey(user_name, key_id)
        key.delete()
        logger.info("Deleted access key %s for %s.", key.id, key.user_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete key %s for %s", key_id, user_name)
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteAccessKey를 참조하십시오.

DeleteAccountAlias

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteAccountAlias의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def delete_alias(alias):
    """
    Removes the alias from the current account.

    :param alias: The alias to remove.
    """
    try:
        iam.meta.client.delete_account_alias(AccountAlias=alias)
        logger.info("Removed alias '%s' from your account.", alias)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't remove alias '%s' from your account.", alias)
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteAccountAlias를 참조하세요.

`DeleteInstanceProfile`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteInstanceProfile`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이 예제에서는 인스턴스 프로파일에서 역할을 제거하고 역할에 연결된 모든 정책을 분리하며 모든 리소스를 삭제합니다.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management actions.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_prefix: str,
        inst_type: str,
        ami_param: str,
        autoscaling_client: boto3.client,
        ec2_client: boto3.client,
        ssm_client: boto3.client,
        iam_client: boto3.client,
    ):
        """
        Initializes the AutoScaler class with the necessary parameters.

        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are created
 by this class.
        :param inst_type: The type of EC2 instance to create, such as t3.micro.
        :param ami_param: The Systems Manager parameter used to look up the AMI that
 is created.
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 IAM client.
        """
        self.inst_type = inst_type
        self.ami_param = ami_param
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        sts_client = boto3.client("sts")
        self.account_id = sts_client.get_caller_identity()["Account"]

        self.key_pair_name = f"{resource_prefix}-key-pair"
        self.launch_template_name = f"{resource_prefix}-template-"
        self.group_name = f"{resource_prefix}-group"

        # Happy path
        self.instance_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-pol"
```

```
        self.instance_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-role"
        self.instance_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-prof"

        # Failure mode
        self.bad_creds_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-pol"
        self.bad_creds_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-role"
        self.bad_creds_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-prof"


    def delete_instance_profile(self, profile_name: str, role_name: str) -> None:
        """
        Detaches a role from an instance profile, detaches policies from the role,
        and deletes all the resources.

        :param profile_name: The name of the profile to delete.
        :param role_name: The name of the role to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.iam_client.remove_role_from_instance_profile(
                InstanceProfileName=profile_name, RoleName=role_name
            )

self.iam_client.delete_instance_profile(InstanceProfileName=profile_name)
            log.info("Deleted instance profile %s.", profile_name)
            attached_policies = self.iam_client.list_attached_role_policies(
                RoleName=role_name
            )
            for pol in attached_policies["AttachedPolicies"]:
                self.iam_client.detach_role_policy(
                    RoleName=role_name, PolicyArn=pol["PolicyArn"]
                )
                if not pol["PolicyArn"].startswith("arn:aws:iam::aws"):
                    self.iam_client.delete_policy(PolicyArn=pol["PolicyArn"])
                log.info("Detached and deleted policy %s.", pol["PolicyName"])
            self.iam_client.delete_role(RoleName=role_name)
            log.info("Deleted role %s.", role_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
                f"Couldn't delete instance profile {profile_name} or detach "
                f"policies and delete role {role_name}: {err}"
            )
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NoSuchEntity":
                log.info(
```

```
                    "Instance profile %s doesn't exist, nothing to do.",
 profile_name
                )
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteInstanceProfile를 참조하십시오.

DeletePolicy

다음 코드 예시는 DeletePolicy의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def delete_policy(policy_arn):
    """
    Deletes a policy.

    :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy to delete.
    """
    try:
        iam.Policy(policy_arn).delete()
        logger.info("Deleted policy %s.", policy_arn)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete policy %s.", policy_arn)
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeletePolicy를 참조하십시오.

`DeleteRole`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteRole`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def delete_role(role_name):
    """
    Deletes a role.

    :param role_name: The name of the role to delete.
    """
    try:
        iam.Role(role_name).delete()
        logger.info("Deleted role %s.", role_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete role %s.", role_name)
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteRole를 참조하십시오.

`DeleteUser`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteUser`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def delete_user(user_name):
    """
    Deletes a user. Before a user can be deleted, all associated resources,
    such as access keys and policies, must be deleted or detached.

    :param user_name: The name of the user.
    """
    try:
        iam.User(user_name).delete()
        logger.info("Deleted user %s.", user_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete user %s.", user_name)
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteUser를 참조하십시오.

`DetachRolePolicy`

다음 코드 예시는 `DetachRolePolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Boto3 정책 객체를 사용하여 역할에서 정책을 분리합니다.

```
def detach_from_role(role_name, policy_arn):
    """
    Detaches a policy from a role.

    :param role_name: The name of the role. **Note** this is the name, not the ARN.
    :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy.
    """
    try:
```

```
        iam.Policy(policy_arn).detach_role(RoleName=role_name)
        logger.info("Detached policy %s from role %s.", policy_arn, role_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception(
            "Couldn't detach policy %s from role %s.", policy_arn, role_name
        )
        raise
```

Boto3 역할 객체를 사용하여 역할에서 정책을 분리합니다.

```
def detach_policy(role_name, policy_arn):
    """
    Detaches a policy from a role.

    :param role_name: The name of the role. **Note** this is the name, not the ARN.
    :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy.
    """
    try:
        iam.Role(role_name).detach_policy(PolicyArn=policy_arn)
        logger.info("Detached policy %s from role %s.", policy_arn, role_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception(
            "Couldn't detach policy %s from role %s.", policy_arn, role_name
        )
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DetachRolePolicy를 참조하십시오.

`DetachUserPolicy`

다음 코드 예시는 `DetachUserPolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def detach_policy(user_name, policy_arn):
    """
    Detaches a policy from a user.

    :param user_name: The name of the user.
    :param policy_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the policy.
    """
    try:
        iam.User(user_name).detach_policy(PolicyArn=policy_arn)
        logger.info("Detached policy %s from user %s.", policy_arn, user_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception(
            "Couldn't detach policy %s from user %s.", policy_arn, user_name
        )
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DetachUserPolicy를 참조하십시오.

`GenerateCredentialReport`

다음 코드 예시는 `GenerateCredentialReport`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def generate_credential_report():
    """
    Starts generation of a credentials report about the current account. After
    calling this function to generate the report, call get_credential_report
    to get the latest report. A new report can be generated a minimum of four hours
    after the last one was generated.
    """
    try:
        response = iam.meta.client.generate_credential_report()
        logger.info(
            "Generating credentials report for your account. " "Current state is
 %s.",
            response["State"],
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't generate a credentials report for your account.")
        raise
    else:
        return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GenerateCredentialReport를 참조하십시오.

`GetAccessKeyLastUsed`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetAccessKeyLastUsed`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def get_last_use(key_id):
    """
    Gets information about when and how a key was last used.
```

```
    :param key_id: The ID of the key to look up.
    :return: Information about the key's last use.
    """
    try:
        response = iam.meta.client.get_access_key_last_used(AccessKeyId=key_id)
        last_used_date = response["AccessKeyLastUsed"].get("LastUsedDate", None)
        last_service = response["AccessKeyLastUsed"].get("ServiceName", None)
        logger.info(
            "Key %s was last used by %s on %s to access %s.",
            key_id,
            response["UserName"],
            last_used_date,
            last_service,
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get last use of key %s.", key_id)
        raise
    else:
        return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetAccessKeyLastUsed를 참조하십시오.

GetAccountAuthorizationDetails

다음 코드 예시는 GetAccountAuthorizationDetails의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def get_authorization_details(response_filter):
    """
```

```
    Gets an authorization detail report for the current account.

    :param response_filter: A list of resource types to include in the report, such
                            as users or roles. When not specified, all resources
                            are included.
    :return: The authorization detail report.
    """
    try:
        account_details = iam.meta.client.get_account_authorization_details(
            Filter=response_filter
        )
        logger.debug(account_details)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get details for your account.")
        raise
    else:
        return account_details
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetAccountAuthorizationDetails를 참조하십시오.

`GetAccountPasswordPolicy`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetAccountPasswordPolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def print_password_policy():
    """
    Prints the password policy for the account.
    """
    try:
```

```
        pw_policy = iam.AccountPasswordPolicy()
        print("Current account password policy:")
        print(
            f"\tallow_users_to_change_password:
{pw_policy.allow_users_to_change_password}"
        )
        print(f"\texpire_passwords: {pw_policy.expire_passwords}")
        print(f"\thard_expiry: {pw_policy.hard_expiry}")
        print(f"\tmax_password_age: {pw_policy.max_password_age}")
        print(f"\tminimum_password_length: {pw_policy.minimum_password_length}")
        print(f"\tpassword_reuse_prevention: {pw_policy.password_reuse_prevention}")
        print(
            f"\trequire_lowercase_characters:
{pw_policy.require_lowercase_characters}"
        )
        print(f"\trequire_numbers: {pw_policy.require_numbers}")
        print(f"\trequire_symbols: {pw_policy.require_symbols}")
        print(
            f"\trequire_uppercase_characters:
{pw_policy.require_uppercase_characters}"
        )
        printed = True
    except ClientError as error:
        if error.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NoSuchEntity":
            print("The account does not have a password policy set.")
        else:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get account password policy.")
            raise
    else:
        return printed
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetAccountPasswordPolicy를 참조하십시오.

GetAccountSummary

다음 코드 예시는 GetAccountSummary의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def get_summary():
    """
    Gets a summary of account usage.

    :return: The summary of account usage.
    """
    try:
        summary = iam.AccountSummary()
        logger.debug(summary.summary_map)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get a summary for your account.")
        raise
    else:
        return summary.summary_map
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetAccountSummary를 참조하십시오.

`GetCredentialReport`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetCredentialReport`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def get_credential_report():
    """
    Gets the most recently generated credentials report about the current account.

    :return: The credentials report.
    """
    try:
        response = iam.meta.client.get_credential_report()
        logger.debug(response["Content"])
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get credentials report.")
        raise
    else:
        return response["Content"]
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetCredentialReport를 참조하십시오.

`GetPolicy`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetPolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def get_default_policy_statement(policy_arn):
    """
    Gets the statement of the default version of the specified policy.

    :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy to look up.
    :return: The statement of the default policy version.
    """
    try:
```

```
        policy = iam.Policy(policy_arn)
        # To get an attribute of a policy, the SDK first calls get_policy.
        policy_doc = policy.default_version.document
        policy_statement = policy_doc.get("Statement", None)
        logger.info("Got default policy doc for %s.", policy.policy_name)
        logger.info(policy_doc)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get default policy statement for %s.",
 policy_arn)
        raise
    else:
        return policy_statement
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetPolicy를 참조하십시오.

GetPolicyVersion

다음 코드 예시는 GetPolicyVersion의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def get_default_policy_statement(policy_arn):
    """
    Gets the statement of the default version of the specified policy.

    :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy to look up.
    :return: The statement of the default policy version.
    """
    try:
        policy = iam.Policy(policy_arn)
        # To get an attribute of a policy, the SDK first calls get_policy.
        policy_doc = policy.default_version.document
```

```
        policy_statement = policy_doc.get("Statement", None)
        logger.info("Got default policy doc for %s.", policy.policy_name)
        logger.info(policy_doc)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get default policy statement for %s.",
 policy_arn)
        raise
    else:
        return policy_statement
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetPolicyVersion를 참조하십시오.

GetRole

다음 코드 예시는 GetRole의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def get_role(role_name):
    """
    Gets a role by name.

    :param role_name: The name of the role to retrieve.
    :return: The specified role.
    """
    try:
        role = iam.Role(role_name)
        role.load()  # calls GetRole to load attributes
        logger.info("Got role with arn %s.", role.arn)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get role named %s.", role_name)
        raise
```

```
    else:
        return role
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetRole를 참조하십시오.

`ListAccessKeys`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListAccessKeys`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def list_keys(user_name):
    """
    Lists the keys owned by the specified user.

    :param user_name: The name of the user.
    :return: The list of keys owned by the user.
    """
    try:
        keys = list(iam.User(user_name).access_keys.all())
        logger.info("Got %s access keys for %s.", len(keys), user_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get access keys for %s.", user_name)
        raise
    else:
        return keys
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListAccessKeys를 참조하십시오.

ListAccountAliases

다음 코드 예시는 ListAccountAliases의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def list_aliases():
    """
    Gets the list of aliases for the current account. An account has at most one
 alias.

    :return: The list of aliases for the account.
    """
    try:
        response = iam.meta.client.list_account_aliases()
        aliases = response["AccountAliases"]
        if len(aliases) > 0:
            logger.info("Got aliases for your account: %s.", ",".join(aliases))
        else:
            logger.info("Got no aliases for your account.")
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't list aliases for your account.")
        raise
    else:
        return response["AccountAliases"]
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListAccountAliases를 참조하세요.

ListAttachedRolePolicies

다음 코드 예시는 ListAttachedRolePolicies의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def list_attached_policies(role_name):
    """
    Lists policies attached to a role.

    :param role_name: The name of the role to query.
    """
    try:
        role = iam.Role(role_name)
        for policy in role.attached_policies.all():
            logger.info("Got policy %s.", policy.arn)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't list attached policies for %s.", role_name)
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListAttachedRolePolicies를 참조하십시오.

`ListGroups`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListGroups`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def list_groups(count):
    """
    Lists the specified number of groups for the account.

    :param count: The number of groups to list.
    """
    try:
        for group in iam.groups.limit(count):
            logger.info("Group: %s", group.name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't list groups for the account.")
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListGroups를 참조하십시오.

`ListPolicies`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListPolicies`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def list_policies(scope):
    """
    Lists the policies in the current account.

    :param scope: Limits the kinds of policies that are returned. For example,
                  'Local' specifies that only locally managed policies are returned.
    :return: The list of policies.
    """
    try:
        policies = list(iam.policies.filter(Scope=scope))
        logger.info("Got %s policies in scope '%s'.", len(policies), scope)
```

```
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get policies for scope '%s'.", scope)
        raise
    else:
        return policies
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListPolicies를 참조하십시오.

ListRolePolicies

다음 코드 예시는 ListRolePolicies의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
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```
def list_policies(role_name):
    """
    Lists inline policies for a role.

    :param role_name: The name of the role to query.
    """
    try:
        role = iam.Role(role_name)
        for policy in role.policies.all():
            logger.info("Got inline policy %s.", policy.name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't list inline policies for %s.", role_name)
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListRolePolicies를 참조하십시오.

ListRoles

다음 코드 예시는 ListRoles의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def list_roles(count):
    """
    Lists the specified number of roles for the account.

    :param count: The number of roles to list.
    """
    try:
        roles = list(iam.roles.limit(count=count))
        for role in roles:
            logger.info("Role: %s", role.name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't list roles for the account.")
        raise
    else:
        return roles
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListRoles를 참조하십시오.

ListSAMLProviders

다음 코드 예시는 ListSAMLProviders의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def list_saml_providers(count):
    """
    Lists the SAML providers for the account.

    :param count: The maximum number of providers to list.
    """
    try:
        found = 0
        for provider in iam.saml_providers.limit(count):
            logger.info("Got SAML provider %s.", provider.arn)
            found += 1
        if found == 0:
            logger.info("Your account has no SAML providers.")
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't list SAML providers.")
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListSAMLProviders를 참조하십시오.

`ListUsers`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListUsers`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def list_users():
    """
    Lists the users in the current account.

    :return: The list of users.
    """
    try:
        users = list(iam.users.all())
        logger.info("Got %s users.", len(users))
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get users.")
        raise
    else:
        return users
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListUsers를 참조하십시오.

`UpdateAccessKey`

다음 코드 예시는 `UpdateAccessKey`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def update_key(user_name, key_id, activate):
    """
    Updates the status of a key.

    :param user_name: The user that owns the key.
    :param key_id: The ID of the key to update.
    :param activate: When True, the key is activated. Otherwise, the key is
 deactivated.
    """
```

```
    try:
        key = iam.User(user_name).AccessKey(key_id)
        if activate:
            key.activate()
        else:
            key.deactivate()
        logger.info("%s key %s.", "Activated" if activate else "Deactivated",
key_id)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception(
            "Couldn't %s key %s.", "Activate" if activate else "Deactivate", key_id
        )
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 UpdateAccessKey를 참조하십시오.

`UpdateUser`

다음 코드 예시는 `UpdateUser`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def update_user(user_name, new_user_name):
    """
    Updates a user's name.

    :param user_name: The current name of the user to update.
    :param new_user_name: The new name to assign to the user.
    :return: The updated user.
    """
    try:
```

```
        user = iam.User(user_name)
        user.update(NewUserName=new_user_name)
        logger.info("Renamed %s to %s.", user_name, new_user_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't update name for user %s.", user_name)
        raise
    return user
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 UpdateUser를 참조하십시오.

시나리오

복원력이 뛰어난 서비스 구축 및 관리

다음 코드 예제에서는 책, 영화, 노래 추천을 반환하는 로드 밸런싱 웹 서비스를 만드는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제에서는 서비스가 장애에 대응하는 방법과 장애 발생 시 복원력을 높이기 위해 서비스를 재구성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 그룹을 사용하여 시작 템플릿을 기반으로 Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud(Amazon EC2) 인스턴스를 생성하고 인스턴스 수를 지정된 범위 내로 유지합니다.
- Elastic Load Balancing으로 HTTP 요청을 처리하고 배포합니다.
- Auto Scaling 그룹의 인스턴스 상태를 모니터링하고 요청을 정상 인스턴스로만 전달합니다.
- 각 EC2 인스턴스에서 Python 웹 서버를 실행하여 HTTP 요청을 처리합니다. 웹 서버는 추천 및 상태 확인으로 응답합니다.
- Amazon DynamoDB 테이블을 사용하여 추천 서비스를 시뮬레이션합니다.
- AWS Systems Manager 파라미터를 업데이트하여 요청 및 상태 확인에 대한 웹 서버 응답을 제어합니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
class Runner:
    """
    Manages the deployment, demonstration, and destruction of resources for the
 resilient service.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_path: str,
        recommendation: RecommendationService,
        autoscaler: AutoScalingWrapper,
        loadbalancer: ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper,
        param_helper: ParameterHelper,
    ):
        """
        Initializes the Runner class with the necessary parameters.

        :param resource_path: The path to resource files used by this example, such
 as IAM policies and instance scripts.
        :param recommendation: An instance of the RecommendationService class.
        :param autoscaler: An instance of the AutoScaler class.
        :param loadbalancer: An instance of the LoadBalancer class.
        :param param_helper: An instance of the ParameterHelper class.
        """
        self.resource_path = resource_path
        self.recommendation = recommendation
        self.autoscaler = autoscaler
        self.loadbalancer = loadbalancer
        self.param_helper = param_helper
        self.protocol = "HTTP"
        self.port = 80
        self.ssh_port = 22

        prefix = "doc-example-resilience"
        self.target_group_name = f"{prefix}-tg"
        self.load_balancer_name = f"{prefix}-lb"

    def deploy(self) -> None:
        """
        Deploys the resources required for the resilient service, including the
 DynamoDB table,
        EC2 instances, Auto Scaling group, and load balancer.
```

```
        """
        recommendations_path = f"{self.resource_path}/recommendations.json"
        startup_script = f"{self.resource_path}/server_startup_script.sh"
        instance_policy = f"{self.resource_path}/instance_policy.json"

        logging.info("Starting deployment of resources for the resilient service.")

        logging.info(
            "Creating and populating DynamoDB table '%s'.",
            self.recommendation.table_name,
        )
        self.recommendation.create()
        self.recommendation.populate(recommendations_path)

        logging.info(
            "Creating an EC2 launch template with the startup script '%s'.",
            startup_script,
        )
        self.autoscaler.create_template(startup_script, instance_policy)

        logging.info(
            "Creating an EC2 Auto Scaling group across multiple Availability Zones."
        )
        zones = self.autoscaler.create_autoscaling_group(3)

        logging.info("Creating variables that control the flow of the demo.")
        self.param_helper.reset()

        logging.info("Creating Elastic Load Balancing target group and load
balancer.")

        vpc = self.autoscaler.get_default_vpc()
        subnets = self.autoscaler.get_subnets(vpc["VpcId"], zones)
        target_group = self.loadbalancer.create_target_group(
            self.target_group_name, self.protocol, self.port, vpc["VpcId"]
        )
        self.loadbalancer.create_load_balancer(
            self.load_balancer_name, [subnet["SubnetId"] for subnet in subnets]
        )
        self.loadbalancer.create_listener(self.load_balancer_name, target_group)

        self.autoscaler.attach_load_balancer_target_group(target_group)

        logging.info("Verifying access to the load balancer endpoint.")
```

```
        endpoint = self.loadbalancer.get_endpoint(self.load_balancer_name)
        lb_success = self.loadbalancer.verify_load_balancer_endpoint(endpoint)
        current_ip_address = requests.get("http://
checkip.amazonaws.com").text.strip()

        if not lb_success:
            logging.warning(
                "Couldn't connect to the load balancer. Verifying that the port is
 open..."
            )
            sec_group, port_is_open = self.autoscaler.verify_inbound_port(
                vpc, self.port, current_ip_address
            )
            sec_group, ssh_port_is_open = self.autoscaler.verify_inbound_port(
                vpc, self.ssh_port, current_ip_address
            )
            if not port_is_open:
                logging.warning(
                    "The default security group for your VPC must allow access from
 this computer."
                )
                if q.ask(
                    f"Do you want to add a rule to security group
 {sec_group['GroupId']} to allow\n"
                    f"inbound traffic on port {self.port} from your computer's IP
 address of {current_ip_address}? (y/n) ",
                    q.is_yesno,
                ):
                    self.autoscaler.open_inbound_port(
                        sec_group["GroupId"], self.port, current_ip_address
                    )
            if not ssh_port_is_open:
                if q.ask(
                    f"Do you want to add a rule to security group
 {sec_group['GroupId']} to allow\n"
                    f"inbound SSH traffic on port {self.ssh_port} for debugging from
 your computer's IP address of {current_ip_address}? (y/n) ",
                    q.is_yesno,
                ):
                    self.autoscaler.open_inbound_port(
                        sec_group["GroupId"], self.ssh_port, current_ip_address
                    )
            lb_success = self.loadbalancer.verify_load_balancer_endpoint(endpoint)
```

```
        if lb_success:
            logging.info(
                "Load balancer is ready. Access it at: http://%s",
current_ip_address
            )
        else:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't get a successful response from the load balancer endpoint.
Please verify your VPC and security group settings."
            )

    def demo_choices(self) -> None:
        """
        Presents choices for interacting with the deployed service, such as sending
requests to
        the load balancer or checking the health of the targets.
        """
        actions = [
            "Send a GET request to the load balancer endpoint.",
            "Check the health of load balancer targets.",
            "Go to the next part of the demo.",
        ]
        choice = 0
        while choice != 2:
            logging.info("Choose an action to interact with the service.")
            choice = q.choose("Which action would you like to take? ", actions)
            if choice == 0:
                logging.info("Sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint.")
                endpoint = self.loadbalancer.get_endpoint(self.load_balancer_name)
                logging.info("GET http://%s", endpoint)
                response = requests.get(f"http://{endpoint}")
                logging.info("Response: %s", response.status_code)
                if response.headers.get("content-type") == "application/json":
                    pp(response.json())
            elif choice == 1:
                logging.info("Checking the health of load balancer targets.")
                health =
self.loadbalancer.check_target_health(self.target_group_name)
                for target in health:
                    state = target["TargetHealth"]["State"]
                    logging.info(
                        "Target %s on port %d is %s",
                        target["Target"]["Id"],
                        target["Target"]["Port"],
```

```
                        state,
                    )
                    if state != "healthy":
                        logging.warning(
                            "%s: %s",
                            target["TargetHealth"]["Reason"],
                            target["TargetHealth"]["Description"],
                        )
                logging.info(
                    "Note that it can take a minute or two for the health check to
 update."
                )
            elif choice == 2:
                logging.info("Proceeding to the next part of the demo.")

    def demo(self) -> None:
        """
        Runs the demonstration, showing how the service responds to different
 failure scenarios
        and how a resilient architecture can keep the service running.
        """
        ssm_only_policy = f"{self.resource_path}/ssm_only_policy.json"

        logging.info("Resetting parameters to starting values for the demo.")
        self.param_helper.reset()

        logging.info(
            "Starting demonstration of the service's resilience under various
 failure conditions."
        )
        self.demo_choices()

        logging.info(
            "Simulating failure by changing the Systems Manager parameter to a non-
existent table."
        )
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.table, "this-is-not-a-table")
        logging.info("Sending GET requests will now return failure codes.")
        self.demo_choices()

        logging.info("Switching to static response mode to mitigate failure.")
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.failure_response, "static")
        logging.info("Sending GET requests will now return static responses.")
        self.demo_choices()
```

```
        logging.info("Restoring normal operation of the recommendation service.")
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.table,
self.recommendation.table_name)

        logging.info(
            "Introducing a failure by assigning bad credentials to one of the
instances."
        )
        self.autoscaler.create_instance_profile(
            ssm_only_policy,
            self.autoscaler.bad_creds_policy_name,
            self.autoscaler.bad_creds_role_name,
            self.autoscaler.bad_creds_profile_name,
            ["AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore"],
        )
        instances = self.autoscaler.get_instances()
        bad_instance_id = instances[0]
        instance_profile = self.autoscaler.get_instance_profile(bad_instance_id)
        logging.info(
            "Replacing instance profile with bad credentials for instance %s.",
            bad_instance_id,
        )
        self.autoscaler.replace_instance_profile(
            bad_instance_id,
            self.autoscaler.bad_creds_profile_name,
            instance_profile["AssociationId"],
        )
        logging.info(
            "Sending GET requests may return either a valid recommendation or a
static response."
        )
        self.demo_choices()

        logging.info("Implementing deep health checks to detect unhealthy
instances.")
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.health_check, "deep")
        logging.info("Checking the health of the load balancer targets.")
        self.demo_choices()

        logging.info(
            "Terminating the unhealthy instance to let the auto scaler replace it."
        )
        self.autoscaler.terminate_instance(bad_instance_id)
```

```
        logging.info("The service remains resilient during instance replacement.")
        self.demo_choices()

        logging.info("Simulating a complete failure of the recommendation service.")
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.table, "this-is-not-a-table")
        logging.info(
            "All instances will report as unhealthy, but the service will still
return static responses."
        )
        self.demo_choices()
        self.param_helper.reset()

    def destroy(self, automation=False) -> None:
        """
        Destroys all resources created for the demo, including the load balancer,
Auto Scaling group,
        EC2 instances, and DynamoDB table.
        """
        logging.info(
            "This concludes the demo. Preparing to clean up all AWS resources
created during the demo."
        )
        if automation:
            cleanup = True
        else:
            cleanup = q.ask(
                "Do you want to clean up all demo resources? (y/n) ", q.is_yesno
            )

        if cleanup:
            logging.info("Deleting load balancer and related resources.")
            self.loadbalancer.delete_load_balancer(self.load_balancer_name)
            self.loadbalancer.delete_target_group(self.target_group_name)
            self.autoscaler.delete_autoscaling_group(self.autoscaler.group_name)
            self.autoscaler.delete_key_pair()
            self.autoscaler.delete_template()
            self.autoscaler.delete_instance_profile(
                self.autoscaler.bad_creds_profile_name,
                self.autoscaler.bad_creds_role_name,
            )
            logging.info("Deleting DynamoDB table and other resources.")
            self.recommendation.destroy()
        else:
            logging.warning(
```

```
                "Resources have not been deleted. Ensure you clean them up manually
 to avoid unexpected charges."
            )


def main() -> None:
    """
    Main function to parse arguments and run the appropriate actions for the demo.
    """
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
    parser.add_argument(
        "--action",
        required=True,
        choices=["all", "deploy", "demo", "destroy"],
        help="The action to take for the demo. When 'all' is specified, resources
 are\n"
        "deployed, the demo is run, and resources are destroyed.",
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        "--resource_path",
        default="../../../scenarios/features/resilient_service/resources",
        help="The path to resource files used by this example, such as IAM policies
 and\n"
        "instance scripts.",
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()

    logging.info("Starting the Resilient Service demo.")

    prefix = "doc-example-resilience"

    # Service Clients
    ddb_client = boto3.client("dynamodb")
    elb_client = boto3.client("elbv2")
    autoscaling_client = boto3.client("autoscaling")
    ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
    ssm_client = boto3.client("ssm")
    iam_client = boto3.client("iam")

    # Wrapper instantiations
    recommendation = RecommendationService(
        "doc-example-recommendation-service", ddb_client
    )
    autoscaling_wrapper = AutoScalingWrapper(
```

```
        prefix,
        "t3.micro",
        "/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest/amzn2-ami-hvm-x86_64-gp2",
        autoscaling_client,
        ec2_client,
        ssm_client,
        iam_client,
    )
    elb_wrapper = ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper(elb_client)
    param_helper = ParameterHelper(recommendation.table_name, ssm_client)

    # Demo invocation
    runner = Runner(
        args.resource_path,
        recommendation,
        autoscaling_wrapper,
        elb_wrapper,
        param_helper,
    )
    actions = [args.action] if args.action != "all" else ["deploy", "demo",
 "destroy"]
    for action in actions:
        if action == "deploy":
            runner.deploy()
        elif action == "demo":
            runner.demo()
        elif action == "destroy":
            runner.destroy()

    logging.info("Demo completed successfully.")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")
    main()
```

Auto Scaling과 Amazon EC2 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management actions.
    """
```

```
    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_prefix: str,
        inst_type: str,
        ami_param: str,
        autoscaling_client: boto3.client,
        ec2_client: boto3.client,
        ssm_client: boto3.client,
        iam_client: boto3.client,
    ):
        """
        Initializes the AutoScaler class with the necessary parameters.

        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are created
by this class.
        :param inst_type: The type of EC2 instance to create, such as t3.micro.
        :param ami_param: The Systems Manager parameter used to look up the AMI that
is created.
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 IAM client.
        """
        self.inst_type = inst_type
        self.ami_param = ami_param
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        sts_client = boto3.client("sts")
        self.account_id = sts_client.get_caller_identity()["Account"]

        self.key_pair_name = f"{resource_prefix}-key-pair"
        self.launch_template_name = f"{resource_prefix}-template-"
        self.group_name = f"{resource_prefix}-group"

        # Happy path
        self.instance_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-pol"
        self.instance_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-role"
        self.instance_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-prof"

        # Failure mode
        self.bad_creds_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-pol"
```

```
        self.bad_creds_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-role"
        self.bad_creds_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-prof"


    def create_policy(self, policy_file: str, policy_name: str) -> str:
        """
        Creates a new IAM policy or retrieves the ARN of an existing policy.

        :param policy_file: The path to a JSON file that contains the policy
definition.
        :param policy_name: The name to give the created policy.
        :return: The ARN of the created or existing policy.
        """
        with open(policy_file) as file:
            policy_doc = file.read()

        try:
            response = self.iam_client.create_policy(
                PolicyName=policy_name, PolicyDocument=policy_doc
            )
            policy_arn = response["Policy"]["Arn"]
            log.info(f"Policy '{policy_name}' created successfully. ARN:
{policy_arn}")
            return policy_arn

        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityAlreadyExists":
                # If the policy already exists, get its ARN
                response = self.iam_client.get_policy(
                    PolicyArn=f"arn:aws:iam::{self.account_id}:policy/{policy_name}"
                )
                policy_arn = response["Policy"]["Arn"]
                log.info(f"Policy '{policy_name}' already exists. ARN:
{policy_arn}")
                return policy_arn
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    def create_role(self, role_name: str, assume_role_doc: dict) -> str:
        """
        Creates a new IAM role or retrieves the ARN of an existing role.

        :param role_name: The name to give the created role.
        :param assume_role_doc: The assume role policy document that specifies which
                                entities can assume the role.
```

```
        :return: The ARN of the created or existing role.
        """
        try:
            response = self.iam_client.create_role(
                RoleName=role_name,
 AssumeRolePolicyDocument=json.dumps(assume_role_doc)
            )
            role_arn = response["Role"]["Arn"]
            log.info(f"Role '{role_name}' created successfully. ARN: {role_arn}")
            return role_arn

        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityAlreadyExists":
                # If the role already exists, get its ARN
                response = self.iam_client.get_role(RoleName=role_name)
                role_arn = response["Role"]["Arn"]
                log.info(f"Role '{role_name}' already exists. ARN: {role_arn}")
                return role_arn
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    def attach_policy(
        self,
        role_name: str,
        policy_arn: str,
        aws_managed_policies: Tuple[str, ...] = (),
    ) -> None:
        """
        Attaches an IAM policy to a role and optionally attaches additional AWS-
managed policies.

        :param role_name: The name of the role to attach the policy to.
        :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy to attach.
        :param aws_managed_policies: A tuple of AWS-managed policy names to attach
 to the role.
        """
        try:
            self.iam_client.attach_role_policy(RoleName=role_name,
 PolicyArn=policy_arn)
            for aws_policy in aws_managed_policies:
                self.iam_client.attach_role_policy(
                    RoleName=role_name,
                    PolicyArn=f"arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/{aws_policy}",
                )
            log.info(f"Attached policy {policy_arn} to role {role_name}.")
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(f"Failed to attach policy {policy_arn} to role {role_name}.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    def create_instance_profile(
        self,
        policy_file: str,
        policy_name: str,
        role_name: str,
        profile_name: str,
        aws_managed_policies: Tuple[str, ...] = (),
    ) -> str:
        """
        Creates a policy, role, and profile that is associated with instances
created by
        this class. An instance's associated profile defines a role that is assumed
by the
        instance. The role has attached policies that specify the AWS permissions
granted to
        clients that run on the instance.

        :param policy_file: The name of a JSON file that contains the policy
definition to
                            create and attach to the role.
        :param policy_name: The name to give the created policy.
        :param role_name: The name to give the created role.
        :param profile_name: The name to the created profile.
        :param aws_managed_policies: Additional AWS-managed policies that are
attached to
                                     the role, such as AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore
to grant
                                     use of Systems Manager to send commands to the
instance.
        :return: The ARN of the profile that is created.
        """
        assume_role_doc = {
            "Version": "2012-10-17",
            "Statement": [
                {
                    "Effect": "Allow",
                    "Principal": {"Service": "ec2.amazonaws.com"},
                    "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
                }
            ],
```

```
        }
        policy_arn = self.create_policy(policy_file, policy_name)
        self.create_role(role_name, assume_role_doc)
        self.attach_policy(role_name, policy_arn, aws_managed_policies)

        try:
            profile_response = self.iam_client.create_instance_profile(
                InstanceProfileName=profile_name
            )
            waiter = self.iam_client.get_waiter("instance_profile_exists")
            waiter.wait(InstanceProfileName=profile_name)
            time.sleep(10)  # wait a little longer
            profile_arn = profile_response["InstanceProfile"]["Arn"]
            self.iam_client.add_role_to_instance_profile(
                InstanceProfileName=profile_name, RoleName=role_name
            )
            log.info("Created profile %s and added role %s.", profile_name,
role_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityAlreadyExists":
                prof_response = self.iam_client.get_instance_profile(
                    InstanceProfileName=profile_name
                )
                profile_arn = prof_response["InstanceProfile"]["Arn"]
                log.info(
                    "Instance profile %s already exists, nothing to do.",
profile_name
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        return profile_arn


    def get_instance_profile(self, instance_id: str) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Gets data about the profile associated with an instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance to look up.
        :return: The profile data.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_iam_instance_profile_associations(
                Filters=[{"Name": "instance-id", "Values": [instance_id]}]
            )
            if not response["IamInstanceProfileAssociations"]:
```

```
                log.info(f"No instance profile found for instance {instance_id}.")
            profile_data = response["IamInstanceProfileAssociations"][0]
            log.info(f"Retrieved instance profile for instance {instance_id}.")
            return profile_data
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
                f"Failed to retrieve instance profile for instance {instance_id}."
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound":
                log.error(f"The instance ID '{instance_id}' does not exist.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def replace_instance_profile(
        self,
        instance_id: str,
        new_instance_profile_name: str,
        profile_association_id: str,
    ) -> None:
        """
        Replaces the profile associated with a running instance. After the profile
is
        replaced, the instance is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new profile.
When
        the instance is ready, Systems Manager is used to restart the Python web
server.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance to restart.
        :param new_instance_profile_name: The name of the new profile to associate
with
                                          the specified instance.
        :param profile_association_id: The ID of the existing profile association
for the
                                       instance.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.replace_iam_instance_profile_association(
                IamInstanceProfile={"Name": new_instance_profile_name},
                AssociationId=profile_association_id,
            )
            log.info(
                "Replaced instance profile for association %s with profile %s.",
                profile_association_id,
```

```
                new_instance_profile_name,
            )
            time.sleep(5)

            self.ec2_client.reboot_instances(InstanceIds=[instance_id])
            log.info("Rebooting instance %s.", instance_id)
            waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("instance_running")
            log.info("Waiting for instance %s to be running.", instance_id)
            waiter.wait(InstanceIds=[instance_id])
            log.info("Instance %s is now running.", instance_id)

            self.ssm_client.send_command(
                InstanceIds=[instance_id],
                DocumentName="AWS-RunShellScript",
                Parameters={"commands": ["cd / && sudo python3 server.py 80"]},
            )
            log.info(f"Restarted the Python web server on instance
'{instance_id}'.")
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error("Failed to replace instance profile.")
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidAssociationID.NotFound":
                log.error(
                    f"Association ID '{profile_association_id}' does not exist."
                    "Please check the association ID and try again."
                )
            if error_code == "InvalidInstanceId":
                log.error(
                    f"The specified instance ID '{instance_id}' does not exist or is
not available for SSM. "
                    f"Please verify the instance ID and try again."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def delete_instance_profile(self, profile_name: str, role_name: str) -> None:
        """
        Detaches a role from an instance profile, detaches policies from the role,
        and deletes all the resources.

        :param profile_name: The name of the profile to delete.
        :param role_name: The name of the role to delete.
        """
        try:
```

```
            self.iam_client.remove_role_from_instance_profile(
                InstanceProfileName=profile_name, RoleName=role_name
            )

self.iam_client.delete_instance_profile(InstanceProfileName=profile_name)
            log.info("Deleted instance profile %s.", profile_name)
            attached_policies = self.iam_client.list_attached_role_policies(
                RoleName=role_name
            )
            for pol in attached_policies["AttachedPolicies"]:
                self.iam_client.detach_role_policy(
                    RoleName=role_name, PolicyArn=pol["PolicyArn"]
                )
                if not pol["PolicyArn"].startswith("arn:aws:iam::aws"):
                    self.iam_client.delete_policy(PolicyArn=pol["PolicyArn"])
                log.info("Detached and deleted policy %s.", pol["PolicyName"])
            self.iam_client.delete_role(RoleName=role_name)
            log.info("Deleted role %s.", role_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
                f"Couldn't delete instance profile {profile_name} or detach "
                f"policies and delete role {role_name}: {err}"
            )
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NoSuchEntity":
                log.info(
                    "Instance profile %s doesn't exist, nothing to do.",
profile_name
                )


    def create_key_pair(self, key_pair_name: str) -> None:
        """
        Creates a new key pair.

        :param key_pair_name: The name of the key pair to create.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.create_key_pair(KeyName=key_pair_name)
            with open(f"{key_pair_name}.pem", "w") as file:
                file.write(response["KeyMaterial"])
            chmod(f"{key_pair_name}.pem", 0o600)
            log.info("Created key pair %s.", key_pair_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
```

```
            log.error(f"Failed to create key pair {key_pair_name}.")
            if error_code == "InvalidKeyPair.Duplicate":
                log.error(f"A key pair with the name '{key_pair_name}' already
exists.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def delete_key_pair(self) -> None:
        """
        Deletes a key pair.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.delete_key_pair(KeyName=self.key_pair_name)
            remove(f"{self.key_pair_name}.pem")
            log.info("Deleted key pair %s.", self.key_pair_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(f"Couldn't delete key pair '{self.key_pair_name}'.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        except FileNotFoundError as err:
            log.info("Key pair %s doesn't exist, nothing to do.",
self.key_pair_name)
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def create_template(
        self, server_startup_script_file: str, instance_policy_file: str
    ) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Creates an Amazon EC2 launch template to use with Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling.
The
        launch template specifies a Bash script in its user data field that runs
after
        the instance is started. This script installs Python packages and starts a
        Python web server on the instance.

        :param server_startup_script_file: The path to a Bash script file that is
run
                                           when an instance starts.
        :param instance_policy_file: The path to a file that defines a permissions
policy
                                     to create and attach to the instance profile.
        :return: Information about the newly created template.
        """
        template = {}
```

```
        try:
            # Create key pair and instance profile
            self.create_key_pair(self.key_pair_name)
            self.create_instance_profile(
                instance_policy_file,
                self.instance_policy_name,
                self.instance_role_name,
                self.instance_profile_name,
            )

            # Read the startup script
            with open(server_startup_script_file) as file:
                start_server_script = file.read()

            # Get the latest AMI ID
            ami_latest = self.ssm_client.get_parameter(Name=self.ami_param)
            ami_id = ami_latest["Parameter"]["Value"]

            # Create the launch template
            lt_response = self.ec2_client.create_launch_template(
                LaunchTemplateName=self.launch_template_name,
                LaunchTemplateData={
                    "InstanceType": self.inst_type,
                    "ImageId": ami_id,
                    "IamInstanceProfile": {"Name": self.instance_profile_name},
                    "UserData": base64.b64encode(
                        start_server_script.encode(encoding="utf-8")
                    ).decode(encoding="utf-8"),
                    "KeyName": self.key_pair_name,
                },
            )
            template = lt_response["LaunchTemplate"]
            log.info(
                f"Created launch template {self.launch_template_name} for AMI
{ami_id} on {self.inst_type}."
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(f"Failed to create launch template
{self.launch_template_name}.")
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidLaunchTemplateName.AlreadyExistsException":
                log.info(
                    f"Launch template {self.launch_template_name} already exists,
nothing to do."
```

```
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        return template


    def delete_template(self):
        """
        Deletes a launch template.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.delete_launch_template(
                LaunchTemplateName=self.launch_template_name
            )
            self.delete_instance_profile(
                self.instance_profile_name, self.instance_role_name
            )
            log.info("Launch template %s deleted.", self.launch_template_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if (
                err.response["Error"]["Code"]
                == "InvalidLaunchTemplateName.NotFoundException"
            ):
                log.info(
                    "Launch template %s does not exist, nothing to do.",
                    self.launch_template_name,
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def get_availability_zones(self) -> List[str]:
        """
        Gets a list of Availability Zones in the AWS Region of the Amazon EC2
client.

        :return: The list of Availability Zones for the client Region.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_availability_zones()
            zones = [zone["ZoneName"] for zone in response["AvailabilityZones"]]
            log.info(f"Retrieved {len(zones)} availability zones: {zones}.")
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error("Failed to retrieve availability zones.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
```

```
            return zones


    def create_autoscaling_group(self, group_size: int) -> List[str]:
        """
        Creates an EC2 Auto Scaling group with the specified size.

        :param group_size: The number of instances to set for the minimum and
maximum in
                           the group.
        :return: The list of Availability Zones specified for the group.
        """
        try:
            zones = self.get_availability_zones()
            self.autoscaling_client.create_auto_scaling_group(
                AutoScalingGroupName=self.group_name,
                AvailabilityZones=zones,
                LaunchTemplate={
                    "LaunchTemplateName": self.launch_template_name,
                    "Version": "$Default",
                },
                MinSize=group_size,
                MaxSize=group_size,
            )
            log.info(
                f"Created EC2 Auto Scaling group {self.group_name} with availability
zones {zones}."
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "AlreadyExists":
                log.info(
                    f"EC2 Auto Scaling group {self.group_name} already exists,
nothing to do."
                )
            else:
                log.error(f"Failed to create EC2 Auto Scaling group
{self.group_name}.")
                log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return zones


    def get_instances(self) -> List[str]:
```

```
        """
        Gets data about the instances in the EC2 Auto Scaling group.

        :return: A list of instance IDs in the Auto Scaling group.
        """
        try:
            as_response = self.autoscaling_client.describe_auto_scaling_groups(
                AutoScalingGroupNames=[self.group_name]
            )
            instance_ids = [
                i["InstanceId"]
                for i in as_response["AutoScalingGroups"][0]["Instances"]
            ]
            log.info(
                f"Retrieved {len(instance_ids)} instances for Auto Scaling group
{self.group_name}."
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to retrieve instances for Auto Scaling group
{self.group_name}."
            )
            if error_code == "ResourceNotFound":
                log.error(f"The Auto Scaling group '{self.group_name}' does not
exist.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return instance_ids


    def terminate_instance(self, instance_id: str, decrementsetting=False) -> None:
        """
        Terminates an instance in an EC2 Auto Scaling group. After an instance is
        terminated, it can no longer be accessed.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance to terminate.
        :param decrementsetting: If True, do not replace terminated instances.
        """
        try:
            self.autoscaling_client.terminate_instance_in_auto_scaling_group(
                InstanceId=instance_id,
                ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity=decrementsetting,
            )
```

```
            log.info("Terminated instance %s.", instance_id)

            # Adding a waiter to ensure the instance is terminated
            waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("instance_terminated")
            log.info("Waiting for instance %s to be terminated...", instance_id)
            waiter.wait(InstanceIds=[instance_id])
            log.info(
                f"Instance '{instance_id}' has been terminated and will be
replaced."
            )

        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(f"Failed to terminate instance '{instance_id}'.")
            if error_code == "ScalingActivityInProgressFault":
                log.error(
                    "Scaling activity is currently in progress. "
                    "Wait for the scaling activity to complete before attempting to
terminate the instance again."
                )
            elif error_code == "ResourceContentionFault":
                log.error(
                    "The request failed due to a resource contention issue. "
                    "Ensure that no conflicting operations are being performed on
the resource."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    def attach_load_balancer_target_group(
        self, lb_target_group: Dict[str, Any]
    ) -> None:
        """
        Attaches an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) target group to this EC2 Auto
Scaling group.
        The target group specifies how the load balancer forwards requests to the
instances
        in the group.

        :param lb_target_group: Data about the ELB target group to attach.
        """
        try:
            self.autoscaling_client.attach_load_balancer_target_groups(
                AutoScalingGroupName=self.group_name,
                TargetGroupARNs=[lb_target_group["TargetGroupArn"]],
```

```
            )
            log.info(
                "Attached load balancer target group %s to auto scaling group %s.",
                lb_target_group["TargetGroupName"],
                self.group_name,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to attach load balancer target group
'{lb_target_group['TargetGroupName']}'."
            )
            if error_code == "ResourceContentionFault":
                log.error(
                    "The request failed due to a resource contention issue. "
                    "Ensure that no conflicting operations are being performed on
the resource."
                )
            elif error_code == "ServiceLinkedRoleFailure":
                log.error(
                    "The operation failed because the service-linked role is not
ready or does not exist. "
                    "Check that the service-linked role exists and is correctly
configured."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def delete_autoscaling_group(self, group_name: str) -> None:
        """
        Terminates all instances in the group, then deletes the EC2 Auto Scaling
group.

        :param group_name: The name of the group to delete.
        """
        try:
            response = self.autoscaling_client.describe_auto_scaling_groups(
                AutoScalingGroupNames=[group_name]
            )
            groups = response.get("AutoScalingGroups", [])
            if len(groups) > 0:
                self.autoscaling_client.update_auto_scaling_group(
                    AutoScalingGroupName=group_name, MinSize=0
                )
```

```
                instance_ids = [inst["InstanceId"] for inst in groups[0]
["Instances"]]
                for inst_id in instance_ids:
                    self.terminate_instance(inst_id)

                # Wait for all instances to be terminated
                if instance_ids:
                    waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("instance_terminated")
                    log.info("Waiting for all instances to be terminated...")
                    waiter.wait(InstanceIds=instance_ids)
                    log.info("All instances have been terminated.")
            else:
                log.info(f"No groups found named '{group_name}'! Nothing to do.")
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(f"Failed to delete Auto Scaling group '{group_name}'.")
            if error_code == "ScalingActivityInProgressFault":
                log.error(
                    "Scaling activity is currently in progress. "
                    "Wait for the scaling activity to complete before attempting to
 delete the group again."
                )
            elif error_code == "ResourceContentionFault":
                log.error(
                    "The request failed due to a resource contention issue. "
                    "Ensure that no conflicting operations are being performed on
 the group."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def get_default_vpc(self) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Gets the default VPC for the account.

        :return: Data about the default VPC.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_vpcs(
                Filters=[{"Name": "is-default", "Values": ["true"]}]
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error("Failed to retrieve the default VPC.")
```

```
            if error_code == "UnauthorizedOperation":
                log.error(
                    "You do not have the necessary permissions to describe VPCs. "
                    "Ensure that your AWS IAM user or role has the correct
permissions."
                )
            elif error_code == "InvalidParameterValue":
                log.error(
                    "One or more parameters are invalid. Check the request
parameters."
                )

            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            if "Vpcs" in response and response["Vpcs"]:
                log.info(f"Retrieved default VPC: {response['Vpcs'][0]['VpcId']}")
                return response["Vpcs"][0]
            else:
                pass


    def verify_inbound_port(
        self, vpc: Dict[str, Any], port: int, ip_address: str
    ) -> Tuple[Dict[str, Any], bool]:
        """
        Verify the default security group of the specified VPC allows ingress from
this
        computer. This can be done by allowing ingress from this computer's IP
        address. In some situations, such as connecting from a corporate network,
you
        must instead specify a prefix list ID. You can also temporarily open the
port to
        any IP address while running this example. If you do, be sure to remove
public
        access when you're done.

        :param vpc: The VPC used by this example.
        :param port: The port to verify.
        :param ip_address: This computer's IP address.
        :return: The default security group of the specified VPC, and a value that
indicates
                 whether the specified port is open.
        """
        try:
```

```
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_security_groups(
                Filters=[
                    {"Name": "group-name", "Values": ["default"]},
                    {"Name": "vpc-id", "Values": [vpc["VpcId"]]},
                ]
            )
            sec_group = response["SecurityGroups"][0]
            port_is_open = False
            log.info(f"Found default security group {sec_group['GroupId']}.")

            for ip_perm in sec_group["IpPermissions"]:
                if ip_perm.get("FromPort", 0) == port:
                    log.info(f"Found inbound rule: {ip_perm}")
                    for ip_range in ip_perm["IpRanges"]:
                        cidr = ip_range.get("CidrIp", "")
                        if cidr.startswith(ip_address) or cidr == "0.0.0.0/0":
                            port_is_open = True
                    if ip_perm["PrefixListIds"]:
                        port_is_open = True
                    if not port_is_open:
                        log.info(
                            f"The inbound rule does not appear to be open to either
this computer's IP "
                            f"address of {ip_address}, to all IP addresses
(0.0.0.0/0), or to a prefix list ID."
                        )
                    else:
                        break
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to verify inbound rule for port {port} for VPC
{vpc['VpcId']}."
            )
            if error_code == "InvalidVpcID.NotFound":
                log.error(
                    f"The specified VPC ID '{vpc['VpcId']}' does not exist. Please
check the VPC ID."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return sec_group, port_is_open
```

```
    def open_inbound_port(self, sec_group_id: str, port: int, ip_address: str) ->
None:
        """
        Add an ingress rule to the specified security group that allows access on
the
        specified port from the specified IP address.

        :param sec_group_id: The ID of the security group to modify.
        :param port: The port to open.
        :param ip_address: The IP address that is granted access.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.authorize_security_group_ingress(
                GroupId=sec_group_id,
                CidrIp=f"{ip_address}/32",
                FromPort=port,
                ToPort=port,
                IpProtocol="tcp",
            )
            log.info(
                "Authorized ingress to %s on port %s from %s.",
                sec_group_id,
                port,
                ip_address,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to authorize ingress to security group '{sec_group_id}' on
port {port} from {ip_address}."
            )
            if error_code == "InvalidGroupId.Malformed":
                log.error(
                    "The security group ID is malformed. "
                    "Please verify that the security group ID is correct."
                )
            elif error_code == "InvalidPermission.Duplicate":
                log.error(
                    "The specified rule already exists in the security group. "
                    "Check the existing rules for this security group."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
```

```
    def get_subnets(self, vpc_id: str, zones: List[str] = None) -> List[Dict[str,
Any]]:
        """
        Gets the default subnets in a VPC for a specified list of Availability
Zones.

        :param vpc_id: The ID of the VPC to look up.
        :param zones: The list of Availability Zones to look up.
        :return: The list of subnets found.
        """
        # Ensure that 'zones' is a list, even if None is passed
        if zones is None:
            zones = []
        try:
            paginator = self.ec2_client.get_paginator("describe_subnets")
            page_iterator = paginator.paginate(
                Filters=[
                    {"Name": "vpc-id", "Values": [vpc_id]},
                    {"Name": "availability-zone", "Values": zones},
                    {"Name": "default-for-az", "Values": ["true"]},
                ]
            )

            subnets = []
            for page in page_iterator:
                subnets.extend(page["Subnets"])

            log.info("Found %s subnets for the specified zones.", len(subnets))
            return subnets
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
                f"Failed to retrieve subnets for VPC '{vpc_id}' in zones {zones}."
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidVpcID.NotFound":
                log.error(
                    "The specified VPC ID does not exist. "
                    "Please check the VPC ID and try again."
                )
            # Add more error-specific handling as needed
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
```

Elastic Load Balancing 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
class ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) actions."""

    def __init__(self, elb_client: boto3.client):
        """
        Initializes the LoadBalancer class with the necessary parameters.
        """
        self.elb_client = elb_client


    def create_target_group(
        self, target_group_name: str, protocol: str, port: int, vpc_id: str
    ) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Creates an Elastic Load Balancing target group. The target group specifies
 how
        the load balancer forwards requests to instances in the group and how
 instance
        health is checked.

        To speed up this demo, the health check is configured with shortened times
 and
        lower thresholds. In production, you might want to decrease the sensitivity
 of
        your health checks to avoid unwanted failures.

        :param target_group_name: The name of the target group to create.
        :param protocol: The protocol to use to forward requests, such as 'HTTP'.
        :param port: The port to use to forward requests, such as 80.
        :param vpc_id: The ID of the VPC in which the load balancer exists.
        :return: Data about the newly created target group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.create_target_group(
                Name=target_group_name,
                Protocol=protocol,
                Port=port,
                HealthCheckPath="/healthcheck",
                HealthCheckIntervalSeconds=10,
```

```
                HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds=5,
                HealthyThresholdCount=2,
                UnhealthyThresholdCount=2,
                VpcId=vpc_id,
            )
            target_group = response["TargetGroups"][0]
            log.info(f"Created load balancing target group '{target_group_name}'.")
            return target_group
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
                f"Couldn't create load balancing target group
'{target_group_name}'."
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]

            if error_code == "DuplicateTargetGroupName":
                log.error(
                    f"Target group name {target_group_name} already exists. "
                    "Check if the target group already exists."
                    "Consider using a different name or deleting the existing target
group if appropriate."
                )
            elif error_code == "TooManyTargetGroups":
                log.error(
                    "Too many target groups exist in the account. "
                    "Consider deleting unused target groups to create space for new
ones."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def delete_target_group(self, target_group_name) -> None:
        """
        Deletes the target group.
        """
        try:
            # Describe the target group to get its ARN
            response =
self.elb_client.describe_target_groups(Names=[target_group_name])
            tg_arn = response["TargetGroups"][0]["TargetGroupArn"]

            # Delete the target group
            self.elb_client.delete_target_group(TargetGroupArn=tg_arn)
            log.info("Deleted load balancing target group %s.", target_group_name)
```

```
            # Use a custom waiter to wait until the target group is no longer
available
            self.wait_for_target_group_deletion(self.elb_client, tg_arn)
            log.info("Target group %s successfully deleted.", target_group_name)

        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(f"Failed to delete target group '{target_group_name}'.")
            if error_code == "TargetGroupNotFound":
                log.error(
                    "Load balancer target group either already deleted or never
existed. "
                    "Verify the name and check that the resource exists in the AWS
Console."
                )
            elif error_code == "ResourceInUseException":
                log.error(
                    "Target group still in use by another resource. "
                    "Ensure that the target group is no longer associated with any
load balancers or resources.",
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    def wait_for_target_group_deletion(
        self, elb_client, target_group_arn, max_attempts=10, delay=30
    ):
        for attempt in range(max_attempts):
            try:

elb_client.describe_target_groups(TargetGroupArns=[target_group_arn])
                print(
                    f"Attempt {attempt + 1}: Target group {target_group_arn} still
exists."
                )
            except ClientError as e:
                if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "TargetGroupNotFound":
                    print(
                        f"Target group {target_group_arn} has been successfully
deleted."
                    )
                    return
                else:
                    raise
```

```
            time.sleep(delay)
        raise TimeoutError(
            f"Target group {target_group_arn} was not deleted after {max_attempts *
delay} seconds."
        )


    def create_load_balancer(
        self,
        load_balancer_name: str,
        subnet_ids: List[str],
    ) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Creates an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
subnets
        and forwards requests to the specified target group.

        :param load_balancer_name: The name of the load balancer to create.
        :param subnet_ids: A list of subnets to associate with the load balancer.
        :return: Data about the newly created load balancer.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.create_load_balancer(
                Name=load_balancer_name, Subnets=subnet_ids
            )
            load_balancer = response["LoadBalancers"][0]
            log.info(f"Created load balancer '{load_balancer_name}'.")

            waiter = self.elb_client.get_waiter("load_balancer_available")
            log.info(
                f"Waiting for load balancer '{load_balancer_name}' to be
available..."
            )
            waiter.wait(Names=[load_balancer_name])
            log.info(f"Load balancer '{load_balancer_name}' is now available!")

        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to create load balancer '{load_balancer_name}'. Error code:
{error_code}, Message: {err.response['Error']['Message']}"
            )

            if error_code == "DuplicateLoadBalancerNameException":
```

```
                log.error(
                    f"A load balancer with the name '{load_balancer_name}' already
exists. "
                    "Load balancer names must be unique within the AWS region. "
                    "Please choose a different name and try again."
                )
            if error_code == "TooManyLoadBalancersException":
                log.error(
                    "The maximum number of load balancers has been reached in this
account and region. "
                    "You can delete unused load balancers or request an increase in
the service quota from AWS Support."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return load_balancer


    def create_listener(
        self,
        load_balancer_name: str,
        target_group: Dict[str, Any],
    ) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Creates a listener for the specified load balancer that forwards requests to
the
        specified target group.

        :param load_balancer_name: The name of the load balancer to create a
listener for.
        :param target_group: An existing target group that is added as a listener to
the
                             load balancer.
        :return: Data about the newly created listener.
        """
        try:
            # Retrieve the load balancer ARN
            load_balancer_response = self.elb_client.describe_load_balancers(
                Names=[load_balancer_name]
            )
            load_balancer_arn = load_balancer_response["LoadBalancers"][0][
                "LoadBalancerArn"
            ]
```

```
            # Create the listener
            response = self.elb_client.create_listener(
                LoadBalancerArn=load_balancer_arn,
                Protocol=target_group["Protocol"],
                Port=target_group["Port"],
                DefaultActions=[
                    {
                        "Type": "forward",
                        "TargetGroupArn": target_group["TargetGroupArn"],
                    }
                ],
            )
            log.info(
                f"Created listener to forward traffic from load balancer
'{load_balancer_name}' to target group '{target_group['TargetGroupName']}'."
            )
            return response["Listeners"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to add a listener on '{load_balancer_name}' for target
group '{target_group['TargetGroupName']}'."
            )

            if error_code == "ListenerNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    f"The listener could not be found for the load balancer
'{load_balancer_name}'. "
                    "Please check the load balancer name and target group
configuration."
                )
            if error_code == "InvalidConfigurationRequestException":
                log.error(
                    f"The configuration provided for the listener on load balancer
'{load_balancer_name}' is invalid. "
                    "Please review the provided protocol, port, and target group
settings."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def delete_load_balancer(self, load_balancer_name) -> None:
        """
        Deletes a load balancer.
```

```
        :param load_balancer_name: The name of the load balancer to delete.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.describe_load_balancers(
                Names=[load_balancer_name]
            )
            lb_arn = response["LoadBalancers"][0]["LoadBalancerArn"]
            self.elb_client.delete_load_balancer(LoadBalancerArn=lb_arn)
            log.info("Deleted load balancer %s.", load_balancer_name)
            waiter = self.elb_client.get_waiter("load_balancers_deleted")
            log.info("Waiting for load balancer to be deleted...")
            waiter.wait(Names=[load_balancer_name])
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Couldn't delete load balancer '{load_balancer_name}'. Error code:
{error_code}, Message: {err.response['Error']['Message']}"
            )

            if error_code == "LoadBalancerNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    f"The load balancer '{load_balancer_name}' does not exist. "
                    "Please check the name and try again."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def get_endpoint(self, load_balancer_name) -> str:
        """
        Gets the HTTP endpoint of the load balancer.

        :return: The endpoint.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.describe_load_balancers(
                Names=[load_balancer_name]
            )
            return response["LoadBalancers"][0]["DNSName"]
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
                f"Couldn't get the endpoint for load balancer {load_balancer_name}"
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
```

```
            if error_code == "LoadBalancerNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    "Verify load balancer name and ensure it exists in the AWS
console."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    @staticmethod
    def verify_load_balancer_endpoint(endpoint) -> bool:
        """
        Verify this computer can successfully send a GET request to the load
balancer endpoint.

        :param endpoint: The endpoint to verify.
        :return: True if the GET request is successful, False otherwise.
        """
        retries = 3
        verified = False
        while not verified and retries > 0:
            try:
                lb_response = requests.get(f"http://{endpoint}")
                log.info(
                    "Got response %s from load balancer endpoint.",
                    lb_response.status_code,
                )
                if lb_response.status_code == 200:
                    verified = True
                else:
                    retries = 0
            except requests.exceptions.ConnectionError:
                log.info(
                    "Got connection error from load balancer endpoint, retrying..."
                )
                retries -= 1
                time.sleep(10)
        return verified

    def check_target_health(self, target_group_name: str) -> List[Dict[str, Any]]:
        """
        Checks the health of the instances in the target group.

        :return: The health status of the target group.
        """
        try:
```

```
            tg_response = self.elb_client.describe_target_groups(
                Names=[target_group_name]
            )
            health_response = self.elb_client.describe_target_health(
                TargetGroupArn=tg_response["TargetGroups"][0]["TargetGroupArn"]
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(f"Couldn't check health of {target_group_name} target(s).")
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "LoadBalancerNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    "Load balancer associated with the target group was not found. "
                    "Ensure the load balancer exists, is in the correct AWS region,
 and "
                    "that you have the necessary permissions to access it.",
                )
            elif error_code == "TargetGroupNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    "Target group was not found. "
                    "Verify the target group name, check that it exists in the
 correct region, "
                    "and ensure it has not been deleted or created in a different
 account.",
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return health_response["TargetHealthDescriptions"]
```

DynamoDB를 사용하여 추천 서비스를 시뮬레이션하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
class RecommendationService:
    """
    Encapsulates a DynamoDB table to use as a service that recommends books, movies,
    and songs.
    """

    def __init__(self, table_name: str, dynamodb_client: boto3.client):
        """
        Initializes the RecommendationService class with the necessary parameters.
```

```
        :param table_name: The name of the DynamoDB recommendations table.
        :param dynamodb_client: A Boto3 DynamoDB client.
        """
        self.table_name = table_name
        self.dynamodb_client = dynamodb_client

    def create(self) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Creates a DynamoDB table to use as a recommendation service. The table has a
        hash key named 'MediaType' that defines the type of media recommended, such
as
        Book or Movie, and a range key named 'ItemId' that, combined with the
MediaType,
        forms a unique identifier for the recommended item.

        :return: Data about the newly created table.
        :raises RecommendationServiceError: If the table creation fails.
        """
        try:
            response = self.dynamodb_client.create_table(
                TableName=self.table_name,
                AttributeDefinitions=[
                    {"AttributeName": "MediaType", "AttributeType": "S"},
                    {"AttributeName": "ItemId", "AttributeType": "N"},
                ],
                KeySchema=[
                    {"AttributeName": "MediaType", "KeyType": "HASH"},
                    {"AttributeName": "ItemId", "KeyType": "RANGE"},
                ],
                ProvisionedThroughput={"ReadCapacityUnits": 5, "WriteCapacityUnits":
5},
            )
            log.info("Creating table %s...", self.table_name)
            waiter = self.dynamodb_client.get_waiter("table_exists")
            waiter.wait(TableName=self.table_name)
            log.info("Table %s created.", self.table_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceInUseException":
                log.info("Table %s exists, nothing to be done.", self.table_name)
            else:
                raise RecommendationServiceError(
                    self.table_name, f"ClientError when creating table: {err}."
                )
```

```
        else:
            return response

    def populate(self, data_file: str) -> None:
        """
        Populates the recommendations table from a JSON file.

        :param data_file: The path to the data file.
        :raises RecommendationServiceError: If the table population fails.
        """
        try:
            with open(data_file) as data:
                items = json.load(data)
            batch = [{"PutRequest": {"Item": item}} for item in items]
            self.dynamodb_client.batch_write_item(RequestItems={self.table_name:
batch})
            log.info(
                "Populated table %s with items from %s.", self.table_name, data_file
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            raise RecommendationServiceError(
                self.table_name, f"Couldn't populate table from {data_file}: {err}"
            )

    def destroy(self) -> None:
        """
        Deletes the recommendations table.

        :raises RecommendationServiceError: If the table deletion fails.
        """
        try:
            self.dynamodb_client.delete_table(TableName=self.table_name)
            log.info("Deleting table %s...", self.table_name)
            waiter = self.dynamodb_client.get_waiter("table_not_exists")
            waiter.wait(TableName=self.table_name)
            log.info("Table %s deleted.", self.table_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                log.info("Table %s does not exist, nothing to do.", self.table_name)
            else:
                raise RecommendationServiceError(
                    self.table_name, f"ClientError when deleting table: {err}."
                )
```

Systems Manager 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
class ParameterHelper:
    """
    Encapsulates Systems Manager parameters. This example uses these parameters to
 drive
    the demonstration of resilient architecture, such as failure of a dependency or
    how the service responds to a health check.
    """

    table: str = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-table"
    failure_response: str = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-failure-response"
    health_check: str = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-health-check"

    def __init__(self, table_name: str, ssm_client: boto3.client):
        """
        Initializes the ParameterHelper class with the necessary parameters.

        :param table_name: The name of the DynamoDB table that is used as a
 recommendation
                           service.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        """
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.table_name = table_name

    def reset(self) -> None:
        """
        Resets the Systems Manager parameters to starting values for the demo.
        These are the name of the DynamoDB recommendation table, no response when a
        dependency fails, and shallow health checks.
        """
        self.put(self.table, self.table_name)
        self.put(self.failure_response, "none")
        self.put(self.health_check, "shallow")

    def put(self, name: str, value: str) -> None:
        """
        Sets the value of a named Systems Manager parameter.
```

```
        :param name: The name of the parameter.
        :param value: The new value of the parameter.
        :raises ParameterHelperError: If the parameter value cannot be set.
        """
        try:
            self.ssm_client.put_parameter(
                Name=name, Value=value, Overwrite=True, Type="String"
            )
            log.info("Setting parameter %s to '%s'.", name, value)
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(f"Failed to set parameter {name}.")
            if error_code == "ParameterLimitExceeded":
                log.error(
                    "The parameter limit has been exceeded. "
                    "Consider deleting unused parameters or request a limit
increase."
                )
            elif error_code == "ParameterAlreadyExists":
                log.error(
                    "The parameter already exists and overwrite is set to False. "
                    "Use Overwrite=True to update the parameter."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - CreateInstanceProfile
  - CreateLaunchTemplate
  - CreateListener
  - CreateLoadBalancer
  - CreateTargetGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteInstanceProfile
  - DeleteLaunchTemplate

- DeleteLoadBalancer
- DeleteTargetGroup
- DescribeAutoScalingGroups
- DescribeAvailabilityZones
- DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
- DescribeInstances
- DescribeLoadBalancers
- DescribeSubnets
- DescribeTargetGroups
- DescribeTargetHealth
- DescribeVpcs
- RebootInstances
- ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation
- TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

읽기 전용 및 읽기-쓰기 사용자 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 사용자를 생성하고 정책을 사용자에게 연결하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

> **Warning**
> 보안 위험을 방지하려면 목적별 소프트웨어를 개발하거나 실제 데이터로 작업할 때 IAM 사용자를 인증에 사용하지 마세요. 대신 AWS IAM Identity Center과 같은 보안 인증 공급자를 통한 페더레이션을 사용하십시오.

- 두 IAM 사용자를 생성합니다.
- Amazon S3 버킷의 객체를 가져와 넣기 위한 정책을 한 명의 사용자에게 연결합니다.
- 두 번째 사용자가 버킷에서 객체를 가져오도록 하기 위한 정책을 연결합니다.
- 사용자 보안 인증에 따라 버킷에 대해 서로 다른 권한이 부여됩니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

IAM 사용자 작업을 래핑하는 함수를 생성합니다.

```
import logging
import time

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

import access_key_wrapper
import policy_wrapper

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
iam = boto3.resource("iam")

def create_user(user_name):
    """
    Creates a user. By default, a user has no permissions or access keys.

    :param user_name: The name of the user.
    :return: The newly created user.
    """
    try:
        user = iam.create_user(UserName=user_name)
        logger.info("Created user %s.", user.name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create user %s.", user_name)
        raise
    else:
        return user



def update_user(user_name, new_user_name):
    """
    Updates a user's name.
```

```
    :param user_name: The current name of the user to update.
    :param new_user_name: The new name to assign to the user.
    :return: The updated user.
    """
    try:
        user = iam.User(user_name)
        user.update(NewUserName=new_user_name)
        logger.info("Renamed %s to %s.", user_name, new_user_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't update name for user %s.", user_name)
        raise
    return user



def list_users():
    """
    Lists the users in the current account.

    :return: The list of users.
    """
    try:
        users = list(iam.users.all())
        logger.info("Got %s users.", len(users))
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get users.")
        raise
    else:
        return users



def delete_user(user_name):
    """
    Deletes a user. Before a user can be deleted, all associated resources,
    such as access keys and policies, must be deleted or detached.

    :param user_name: The name of the user.
    """
    try:
        iam.User(user_name).delete()
        logger.info("Deleted user %s.", user_name)
    except ClientError:
```

```
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete user %s.", user_name)
        raise



def attach_policy(user_name, policy_arn):
    """
    Attaches a policy to a user.

    :param user_name: The name of the user.
    :param policy_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the policy.
    """
    try:
        iam.User(user_name).attach_policy(PolicyArn=policy_arn)
        logger.info("Attached policy %s to user %s.", policy_arn, user_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't attach policy %s to user %s.", policy_arn,
 user_name)
        raise



def detach_policy(user_name, policy_arn):
    """
    Detaches a policy from a user.

    :param user_name: The name of the user.
    :param policy_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the policy.
    """
    try:
        iam.User(user_name).detach_policy(PolicyArn=policy_arn)
        logger.info("Detached policy %s from user %s.", policy_arn, user_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception(
            "Couldn't detach policy %s from user %s.", policy_arn, user_name
        )
        raise
```

IAM 정책 작업을 래핑하는 함수를 생성합니다.

```
import json
import logging
import operator
import pprint
import time

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
iam = boto3.resource("iam")

def create_policy(name, description, actions, resource_arn):
    """
    Creates a policy that contains a single statement.

    :param name: The name of the policy to create.
    :param description: The description of the policy.
    :param actions: The actions allowed by the policy. These typically take the
                    form of service:action, such as s3:PutObject.
    :param resource_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the resource this policy
                         applies to. This ARN can contain wildcards, such as
                         'arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket/*' to allow actions on
 all objects
                         in the bucket named 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'.
    :return: The newly created policy.
    """
    policy_doc = {
        "Version": "2012-10-17",
        "Statement": [{"Effect": "Allow", "Action": actions, "Resource":
 resource_arn}],
    }
    try:
        policy = iam.create_policy(
            PolicyName=name,
            Description=description,
            PolicyDocument=json.dumps(policy_doc),
        )
        logger.info("Created policy %s.", policy.arn)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create policy %s.", name)
        raise
    else:
```

```
        return policy



def delete_policy(policy_arn):
    """
    Deletes a policy.

    :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy to delete.
    """
    try:
        iam.Policy(policy_arn).delete()
        logger.info("Deleted policy %s.", policy_arn)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete policy %s.", policy_arn)
        raise
```

IAM 액세스 키 작업을 래핑하는 함수를 생성합니다.

```
import logging
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

iam = boto3.resource("iam")

def create_key(user_name):
    """
    Creates an access key for the specified user. Each user can have a
    maximum of two keys.

    :param user_name: The name of the user.
    :return: The created access key.
    """
    try:
        key_pair = iam.User(user_name).create_access_key_pair()
        logger.info(
            "Created access key pair for %s. Key ID is %s.",
            key_pair.user_name,
```

```
            key_pair.id,
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create access key pair for %s.", user_name)
        raise
    else:
        return key_pair



def delete_key(user_name, key_id):
    """
    Deletes a user's access key.

    :param user_name: The user that owns the key.
    :param key_id: The ID of the key to delete.
    """

    try:
        key = iam.AccessKey(user_name, key_id)
        key.delete()
        logger.info("Deleted access key %s for %s.", key.id, key.user_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete key %s for %s", key_id, user_name)
        raise
```

래퍼 함수를 사용하여 다른 정책을 가진 사용자를 생성하고 자격 증명을 사용하여 Amazon S3 버킷에 액세스합니다.

```
def usage_demo():
    """
    Shows how to manage users, keys, and policies.
    This demonstration creates two users: one user who can put and get objects in an
    Amazon S3 bucket, and another user who can only get objects from the bucket.
    The demo then shows how the users can perform only the actions they are
 permitted
    to perform.
    """
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")
    print("-" * 88)
```

```
    print("Welcome to the AWS Identity and Account Management user demo.")
    print("-" * 88)
    print(
        "Users can have policies and roles attached to grant them specific "
        "permissions."
    )
    s3 = boto3.resource("s3")
    bucket = s3.create_bucket(
        Bucket=f"demo-iam-bucket-{time.time_ns()}",
        CreateBucketConfiguration={
            "LocationConstraint": s3.meta.client.meta.region_name
        },
    )
    print(f"Created an Amazon S3 bucket named {bucket.name}.")
    user_read_writer = create_user("demo-iam-read-writer")
    user_reader = create_user("demo-iam-reader")
    print(f"Created two IAM users: {user_read_writer.name} and {user_reader.name}")
    update_user(user_read_writer.name, "demo-iam-creator")
    update_user(user_reader.name, "demo-iam-getter")
    users = list_users()
    user_read_writer = next(
        user for user in users if user.user_id == user_read_writer.user_id
    )
    user_reader = next(user for user in users if user.user_id ==
user_reader.user_id)
    print(
        f"Changed the names of the users to {user_read_writer.name} "
        f"and {user_reader.name}."
    )

    read_write_policy = policy_wrapper.create_policy(
        "demo-iam-read-write-policy",
        "Grants rights to create and get an object in the demo bucket.",
        ["s3:PutObject", "s3:GetObject"],
        f"arn:aws:s3:::{bucket.name}/*",
    )
    print(
        f"Created policy {read_write_policy.policy_name} with ARN:
{read_write_policy.arn}"
    )
    print(read_write_policy.description)
    read_policy = policy_wrapper.create_policy(
        "demo-iam-read-policy",
        "Grants rights to get an object from the demo bucket.",
```

```
        "s3:GetObject",
        f"arn:aws:s3:::{bucket.name}/*",
    )
    print(f"Created policy {read_policy.policy_name} with ARN: {read_policy.arn}")
    print(read_policy.description)
    attach_policy(user_read_writer.name, read_write_policy.arn)
    print(f"Attached {read_write_policy.policy_name} to {user_read_writer.name}.")
    attach_policy(user_reader.name, read_policy.arn)
    print(f"Attached {read_policy.policy_name} to {user_reader.name}.")

    user_read_writer_key = access_key_wrapper.create_key(user_read_writer.name)
    print(f"Created access key pair for {user_read_writer.name}.")
    user_reader_key = access_key_wrapper.create_key(user_reader.name)
    print(f"Created access key pair for {user_reader.name}.")

    s3_read_writer_resource = boto3.resource(
        "s3",
        aws_access_key_id=user_read_writer_key.id,
        aws_secret_access_key=user_read_writer_key.secret,
    )
    demo_object_key = f"object-{time.time_ns()}"
    demo_object = None
    while demo_object is None:
        try:
            demo_object = s3_read_writer_resource.Bucket(bucket.name).put_object(
                Key=demo_object_key, Body=b"AWS IAM demo object content!"
            )
        except ClientError as error:
            if error.response["Error"]["Code"] == "InvalidAccessKeyId":
                print("Access key not yet available. Waiting...")
                time.sleep(1)
            else:
                raise
    print(
        f"Put {demo_object_key} into {bucket.name} using "
        f"{user_read_writer.name}'s credentials."
    )

    read_writer_object = s3_read_writer_resource.Bucket(bucket.name).Object(
        demo_object_key
    )
    read_writer_content = read_writer_object.get()["Body"].read()
    print(f"Got object {read_writer_object.key} using read-writer user's
credentials.")
```

```
    print(f"Object content: {read_writer_content}")

    s3_reader_resource = boto3.resource(
        "s3",
        aws_access_key_id=user_reader_key.id,
        aws_secret_access_key=user_reader_key.secret,
    )
    demo_content = None
    while demo_content is None:
        try:
            demo_object =
s3_reader_resource.Bucket(bucket.name).Object(demo_object_key)
            demo_content = demo_object.get()["Body"].read()
            print(f"Got object {demo_object.key} using reader user's credentials.")
            print(f"Object content: {demo_content}")
        except ClientError as error:
            if error.response["Error"]["Code"] == "InvalidAccessKeyId":
                print("Access key not yet available. Waiting...")
                time.sleep(1)
            else:
                raise

    try:
        demo_object.delete()
    except ClientError as error:
        if error.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AccessDenied":
            print("-" * 88)
            print(
                "Tried to delete the object using the reader user's credentials. "
                "Got expected AccessDenied error because the reader is not "
                "allowed to delete objects."
            )
            print("-" * 88)

    access_key_wrapper.delete_key(user_reader.name, user_reader_key.id)
    detach_policy(user_reader.name, read_policy.arn)
    policy_wrapper.delete_policy(read_policy.arn)
    delete_user(user_reader.name)
    print(f"Deleted keys, detached and deleted policy, and deleted
{user_reader.name}.")

    access_key_wrapper.delete_key(user_read_writer.name, user_read_writer_key.id)
    detach_policy(user_read_writer.name, read_write_policy.arn)
    policy_wrapper.delete_policy(read_write_policy.arn)
```

```
    delete_user(user_read_writer.name)
    print(
        f"Deleted keys, detached and deleted policy, and deleted
{user_read_writer.name}."
    )

    bucket.objects.delete()
    bucket.delete()
    print(f"Emptied and deleted {bucket.name}.")
    print("Thanks for watching!")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - AttachUserPolicy
  - CreateAccessKey
  - CreatePolicy
  - CreateUser
  - DeleteAccessKey
  - DeletePolicy
  - DeleteUser
  - DetachUserPolicy
  - ListUsers
  - UpdateUser

액세스 키 관리

다음 코드 예제에서는 액세스 키를 관리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

> **Warning**
> 보안 위험을 방지하려면 목적별 소프트웨어를 개발하거나 실제 데이터로 작업할 때 IAM 사용자를 인증에 사용하지 마세요. 대신 AWS IAM Identity Center과 같은 보안 인증 공급자를 통한 페더레이션을 사용하십시오.

- 액세스 키를 생성하고 나열합니다.
- 액세스 키가 마지막으로 사용된 시기 및 방법을 조회합니다.
- 액세스 키를 업데이트 및 삭제합니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

IAM 액세스 키 작업을 래핑하는 함수를 생성합니다.

```
import logging
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

iam = boto3.resource("iam")

def list_keys(user_name):
    """
    Lists the keys owned by the specified user.

    :param user_name: The name of the user.
    :return: The list of keys owned by the user.
    """
    try:
        keys = list(iam.User(user_name).access_keys.all())
        logger.info("Got %s access keys for %s.", len(keys), user_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get access keys for %s.", user_name)
        raise
    else:
        return keys



def create_key(user_name):
```

```
    """
    Creates an access key for the specified user. Each user can have a
    maximum of two keys.

    :param user_name: The name of the user.
    :return: The created access key.
    """
    try:
        key_pair = iam.User(user_name).create_access_key_pair()
        logger.info(
            "Created access key pair for %s. Key ID is %s.",
            key_pair.user_name,
            key_pair.id,
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create access key pair for %s.", user_name)
        raise
    else:
        return key_pair



def get_last_use(key_id):
    """
    Gets information about when and how a key was last used.

    :param key_id: The ID of the key to look up.
    :return: Information about the key's last use.
    """
    try:
        response = iam.meta.client.get_access_key_last_used(AccessKeyId=key_id)
        last_used_date = response["AccessKeyLastUsed"].get("LastUsedDate", None)
        last_service = response["AccessKeyLastUsed"].get("ServiceName", None)
        logger.info(
            "Key %s was last used by %s on %s to access %s.",
            key_id,
            response["UserName"],
            last_used_date,
            last_service,
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get last use of key %s.", key_id)
        raise
    else:
```

```
        return response



def update_key(user_name, key_id, activate):
    """
    Updates the status of a key.

    :param user_name: The user that owns the key.
    :param key_id: The ID of the key to update.
    :param activate: When True, the key is activated. Otherwise, the key is
 deactivated.
    """

    try:
        key = iam.User(user_name).AccessKey(key_id)
        if activate:
            key.activate()
        else:
            key.deactivate()
        logger.info("%s key %s.", "Activated" if activate else "Deactivated",
 key_id)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception(
            "Couldn't %s key %s.", "Activate" if activate else "Deactivate", key_id
        )
        raise



def delete_key(user_name, key_id):
    """
    Deletes a user's access key.

    :param user_name: The user that owns the key.
    :param key_id: The ID of the key to delete.
    """

    try:
        key = iam.AccessKey(user_name, key_id)
        key.delete()
        logger.info("Deleted access key %s for %s.", key.id, key.user_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete key %s for %s", key_id, user_name)
```

```
        raise
```

래퍼 함수를 사용하여 현재 사용자에 대한 액세스 키 작업을 수행합니다.

```
def usage_demo():
    """Shows how to create and manage access keys."""

    def print_keys():
        """Gets and prints the current keys for a user."""
        current_keys = list_keys(current_user_name)
        print("The current user's keys are now:")
        print(*[f"{key.id}: {key.status}" for key in current_keys], sep="\n")

    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the AWS Identity and Account Management access key demo.")
    print("-" * 88)
    current_user_name = iam.CurrentUser().user_name
    print(
        f"This demo creates an access key for the current user "
        f"({current_user_name}), manipulates the key in a few ways, and then "
        f"deletes it."
    )
    all_keys = list_keys(current_user_name)
    if len(all_keys) == 2:
        print(
            "The current user already has the maximum of 2 access keys. To run "
            "this demo, either delete one of the access keys or use a user "
            "that has only 1 access key."
        )
    else:
        new_key = create_key(current_user_name)
        print(f"Created a new key with id {new_key.id} and secret
 {new_key.secret}.")
        print_keys()
        existing_key = next(key for key in all_keys if key != new_key)
        last_use = get_last_use(existing_key.id)["AccessKeyLastUsed"]
        print(
            f"Key {all_keys[0].id} was last used to access {last_use['ServiceName']}
 "
```

```
            f"on {last_use['LastUsedDate']}"
        )
        update_key(current_user_name, new_key.id, False)
        print(f"Key {new_key.id} is now deactivated.")
        print_keys()
        delete_key(current_user_name, new_key.id)
        print_keys()
        print("Thanks for watching!")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - CreateAccessKey
  - DeleteAccessKey
  - GetAccessKeyLastUsed
  - ListAccessKeys
  - UpdateAccessKey

정책 관리

다음 코드 예제에서는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 정책을 생성하고 나열합니다.
- 정책 버전을 생성하고 가져옵니다.
- 정책을 이전 버전으로 롤백합니다.
- 정책을 삭제합니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

IAM 정책 작업을 래핑하는 함수를 생성합니다.

```
import json
import logging
import operator
import pprint
import time

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
iam = boto3.resource("iam")

def create_policy(name, description, actions, resource_arn):
    """
    Creates a policy that contains a single statement.

    :param name: The name of the policy to create.
    :param description: The description of the policy.
    :param actions: The actions allowed by the policy. These typically take the
                    form of service:action, such as s3:PutObject.
    :param resource_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the resource this policy
                         applies to. This ARN can contain wildcards, such as
                         'arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket/*' to allow actions on
 all objects
                         in the bucket named 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'.
    :return: The newly created policy.
    """
    policy_doc = {
        "Version": "2012-10-17",
        "Statement": [{"Effect": "Allow", "Action": actions, "Resource":
 resource_arn}],
    }
    try:
        policy = iam.create_policy(
            PolicyName=name,
            Description=description,
            PolicyDocument=json.dumps(policy_doc),
        )
        logger.info("Created policy %s.", policy.arn)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create policy %s.", name)
        raise
    else:
```

```
        return policy



def list_policies(scope):
    """
    Lists the policies in the current account.

    :param scope: Limits the kinds of policies that are returned. For example,
                  'Local' specifies that only locally managed policies are returned.
    :return: The list of policies.
    """
    try:
        policies = list(iam.policies.filter(Scope=scope))
        logger.info("Got %s policies in scope '%s'.", len(policies), scope)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get policies for scope '%s'.", scope)
        raise
    else:
        return policies



def create_policy_version(policy_arn, actions, resource_arn, set_as_default):
    """
    Creates a policy version. Policies can have up to five versions. The default
    version is the one that is used for all resources that reference the policy.

    :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy.
    :param actions: The actions to allow in the policy version.
    :param resource_arn: The ARN of the resource this policy version applies to.
    :param set_as_default: When True, this policy version is set as the default
                           version for the policy. Otherwise, the default
                           is not changed.
    :return: The newly created policy version.
    """
    policy_doc = {
        "Version": "2012-10-17",
        "Statement": [{"Effect": "Allow", "Action": actions, "Resource":
 resource_arn}],
    }
    try:
        policy = iam.Policy(policy_arn)
        policy_version = policy.create_version(
```

```
            PolicyDocument=json.dumps(policy_doc), SetAsDefault=set_as_default
        )
        logger.info(
            "Created policy version %s for policy %s.",
            policy_version.version_id,
            policy_version.arn,
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create a policy version for %s.", policy_arn)
        raise
    else:
        return policy_version



def get_default_policy_statement(policy_arn):
    """
    Gets the statement of the default version of the specified policy.

    :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy to look up.
    :return: The statement of the default policy version.
    """
    try:
        policy = iam.Policy(policy_arn)
        # To get an attribute of a policy, the SDK first calls get_policy.
        policy_doc = policy.default_version.document
        policy_statement = policy_doc.get("Statement", None)
        logger.info("Got default policy doc for %s.", policy.policy_name)
        logger.info(policy_doc)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get default policy statement for %s.",
 policy_arn)
        raise
    else:
        return policy_statement



def rollback_policy_version(policy_arn):
    """
    Rolls back to the previous default policy, if it exists.

    1. Gets the list of policy versions in order by date.
    2. Finds the default.
```

```
    3. Makes the previous policy the default.
    4. Deletes the old default version.

    :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy to roll back.
    :return: The default version of the policy after the rollback.
    """
    try:
        policy_versions = sorted(
            iam.Policy(policy_arn).versions.all(),
            key=operator.attrgetter("create_date"),
        )
        logger.info("Got %s versions for %s.", len(policy_versions), policy_arn)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get versions for %s.", policy_arn)
        raise

    default_version = None
    rollback_version = None
    try:
        while default_version is None:
            ver = policy_versions.pop()
            if ver.is_default_version:
                default_version = ver
        rollback_version = policy_versions.pop()
        rollback_version.set_as_default()
        logger.info("Set %s as the default version.", rollback_version.version_id)
        default_version.delete()
        logger.info("Deleted original default version %s.",
default_version.version_id)
    except IndexError:
        if default_version is None:
            logger.warning("No default version found for %s.", policy_arn)
        elif rollback_version is None:
            logger.warning(
                "Default version %s found for %s, but no previous version exists, so
"
                "nothing to roll back to.",
                default_version.version_id,
                policy_arn,
            )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't roll back version for %s.", policy_arn)
        raise
    else:
```

```
        return rollback_version



def delete_policy(policy_arn):
    """
    Deletes a policy.

    :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy to delete.
    """
    try:
        iam.Policy(policy_arn).delete()
        logger.info("Deleted policy %s.", policy_arn)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete policy %s.", policy_arn)
        raise
```

래퍼 함수를 사용하여 정책을 생성하고, 버전을 업데이트하고, 정책에 대한 정보를 얻습니다.

```
def usage_demo():
    """Shows how to use the policy functions."""
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the AWS Identity and Account Management policy demo.")
    print("-" * 88)
    print(
        "Policies let you define sets of permissions that can be attached to "
        "other IAM resources, like users and roles."
    )
    bucket_arn = f"arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
    policy = create_policy(
        "demo-iam-policy",
        "Policy for IAM demonstration.",
        ["s3:ListObjects"],
        bucket_arn,
    )
    print(f"Created policy {policy.policy_name}.")
    policies = list_policies("Local")
    print(f"Your account has {len(policies)} managed policies:")
    print(*[pol.policy_name for pol in policies], sep=", ")
```

```
    time.sleep(1)
    policy_version = create_policy_version(
        policy.arn, ["s3:PutObject"], bucket_arn, True
    )
    print(
        f"Added policy version {policy_version.version_id} to policy "
        f"{policy.policy_name}."
    )
    default_statement = get_default_policy_statement(policy.arn)
    print(f"The default policy statement for {policy.policy_name} is:")
    pprint.pprint(default_statement)
    rollback_version = rollback_policy_version(policy.arn)
    print(
        f"Rolled back to version {rollback_version.version_id} for "
        f"{policy.policy_name}."
    )
    default_statement = get_default_policy_statement(policy.arn)
    print(f"The default policy statement for {policy.policy_name} is now:")
    pprint.pprint(default_statement)
    delete_policy(policy.arn)
    print(f"Deleted policy {policy.policy_name}.")
    print("Thanks for watching!")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - CreatePolicy
  - CreatePolicyVersion
  - DeletePolicy
  - DeletePolicyVersion
  - GetPolicyVersion
  - ListPolicies
  - ListPolicyVersions
  - SetDefaultPolicyVersion

역할 관리

다음 코드 예제에서는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- IAM 역할을 생성합니다.
- 역할에 대한 정책을 연결 및 분리합니다.
- 역할을 삭제합니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

IAM 역할 작업을 래핑하는 함수를 생성합니다.

```
import json
import logging
import pprint

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
iam = boto3.resource("iam")

def create_role(role_name, allowed_services):
    """
    Creates a role that lets a list of specified services assume the role.

    :param role_name: The name of the role.
    :param allowed_services: The services that can assume the role.
    :return: The newly created role.
    """
    trust_policy = {
        "Version": "2012-10-17",
        "Statement": [
            {
                "Effect": "Allow",
                "Principal": {"Service": service},
                "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
            }
            for service in allowed_services
```

```
        ],
    }

    try:
        role = iam.create_role(
            RoleName=role_name, AssumeRolePolicyDocument=json.dumps(trust_policy)
        )
        logger.info("Created role %s.", role.name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create role %s.", role_name)
        raise
    else:
        return role



def attach_policy(role_name, policy_arn):
    """
    Attaches a policy to a role.

    :param role_name: The name of the role. **Note** this is the name, not the ARN.
    :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy.
    """
    try:
        iam.Role(role_name).attach_policy(PolicyArn=policy_arn)
        logger.info("Attached policy %s to role %s.", policy_arn, role_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't attach policy %s to role %s.", policy_arn,
 role_name)
        raise



def detach_policy(role_name, policy_arn):
    """
    Detaches a policy from a role.

    :param role_name: The name of the role. **Note** this is the name, not the ARN.
    :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy.
    """
    try:
        iam.Role(role_name).detach_policy(PolicyArn=policy_arn)
        logger.info("Detached policy %s from role %s.", policy_arn, role_name)
    except ClientError:
```

```
        logger.exception(
            "Couldn't detach policy %s from role %s.", policy_arn, role_name
        )
        raise



def delete_role(role_name):
    """
    Deletes a role.

    :param role_name: The name of the role to delete.
    """
    try:
        iam.Role(role_name).delete()
        logger.info("Deleted role %s.", role_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete role %s.", role_name)
        raise
```

래퍼 함수를 사용하여 역할을 생성한 다음 정책을 연결하고 분리합니다.

```
def usage_demo():
    """Shows how to use the role functions."""
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the AWS Identity and Account Management role demo.")
    print("-" * 88)
    print(
        "Roles let you define sets of permissions and can be assumed by "
        "other entities, like users and services."
    )
    print("The first 10 roles currently in your account are:")
    roles = list_roles(10)
    print(f"The inline policies for role {roles[0].name} are:")
    list_policies(roles[0].name)
    role = create_role(
        "demo-iam-role", ["lambda.amazonaws.com",
 "batchoperations.s3.amazonaws.com"]
    )
```

```
    print(f"Created role {role.name}, with trust policy:")
    pprint.pprint(role.assume_role_policy_document)
    policy_arn = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonS3ReadOnlyAccess"
    attach_policy(role.name, policy_arn)
    print(f"Attached policy {policy_arn} to {role.name}.")
    print(f"Policies attached to role {role.name} are:")
    list_attached_policies(role.name)
    detach_policy(role.name, policy_arn)
    print(f"Detached policy {policy_arn} from {role.name}.")
    delete_role(role.name)
    print(f"Deleted {role.name}.")
    print("Thanks for watching!")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - AttachRolePolicy
  - CreateRole
  - DeleteRole
  - DetachRolePolicy

계정 관리

다음 코드 예제에서는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 계정 별칭을 가져오고 업데이트합니다.
- 사용자 및 보안 인증에 대한 보고서를 생성합니다.
- 계정 사용량 요약을 가져옵니다.
- 서로의 관계를 포함하여 계정의 모든 사용자, 그룹, 역할 및 정책에 대한 세부 정보를 가져옵니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

IAM 계정 작업을 래핑하는 함수를 생성합니다.

```
import logging
import pprint
import sys
import time
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
iam = boto3.resource("iam")

def list_aliases():
    """
    Gets the list of aliases for the current account. An account has at most one
 alias.

    :return: The list of aliases for the account.
    """
    try:
        response = iam.meta.client.list_account_aliases()
        aliases = response["AccountAliases"]
        if len(aliases) > 0:
            logger.info("Got aliases for your account: %s.", ",".join(aliases))
        else:
            logger.info("Got no aliases for your account.")
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't list aliases for your account.")
        raise
    else:
        return response["AccountAliases"]



def create_alias(alias):
    """
    Creates an alias for the current account. The alias can be used in place of the
    account ID in the sign-in URL. An account can have only one alias. When a new
    alias is created, it replaces any existing alias.

    :param alias: The alias to assign to the account.
    """

    try:
```

```
        iam.create_account_alias(AccountAlias=alias)
        logger.info("Created an alias '%s' for your account.", alias)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create alias '%s' for your account.", alias)
        raise



def delete_alias(alias):
    """
    Removes the alias from the current account.

    :param alias: The alias to remove.
    """
    try:
        iam.meta.client.delete_account_alias(AccountAlias=alias)
        logger.info("Removed alias '%s' from your account.", alias)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't remove alias '%s' from your account.", alias)
        raise



def generate_credential_report():
    """
    Starts generation of a credentials report about the current account. After
    calling this function to generate the report, call get_credential_report
    to get the latest report. A new report can be generated a minimum of four hours
    after the last one was generated.
    """
    try:
        response = iam.meta.client.generate_credential_report()
        logger.info(
            "Generating credentials report for your account. " "Current state is
 %s.",
            response["State"],
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't generate a credentials report for your account.")
        raise
    else:
        return response
```

```
def get_credential_report():
    """
    Gets the most recently generated credentials report about the current account.

    :return: The credentials report.
    """
    try:
        response = iam.meta.client.get_credential_report()
        logger.debug(response["Content"])
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get credentials report.")
        raise
    else:
        return response["Content"]



def get_summary():
    """
    Gets a summary of account usage.

    :return: The summary of account usage.
    """
    try:
        summary = iam.AccountSummary()
        logger.debug(summary.summary_map)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get a summary for your account.")
        raise
    else:
        return summary.summary_map



def get_authorization_details(response_filter):
    """
    Gets an authorization detail report for the current account.

    :param response_filter: A list of resource types to include in the report, such
                            as users or roles. When not specified, all resources
                            are included.
    :return: The authorization detail report.
    """
```

```
    try:
        account_details = iam.meta.client.get_account_authorization_details(
            Filter=response_filter
        )
        logger.debug(account_details)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get details for your account.")
        raise
    else:
        return account_details
```

래퍼 함수를 호출하여 계정 별칭을 변경하고 계정에 대한 보고서를 가져옵니다.

```
def usage_demo():
    """Shows how to use the account functions."""
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the AWS Identity and Account Management account demo.")
    print("-" * 88)
    print(
        "Setting an account alias lets you use the alias in your sign-in URL "
        "instead of your account number."
    )
    old_aliases = list_aliases()
    if len(old_aliases) > 0:
        print(f"Your account currently uses '{old_aliases[0]}' as its alias.")
    else:
        print("Your account currently has no alias.")
    for index in range(1, 3):
        new_alias = f"alias-{index}-{time.time_ns()}"
        print(f"Setting your account alias to {new_alias}")
        create_alias(new_alias)
    current_aliases = list_aliases()
    print(f"Your account alias is now {current_aliases}.")
    delete_alias(current_aliases[0])
    print(f"Your account now has no alias.")
    if len(old_aliases) > 0:
        print(f"Restoring your original alias back to {old_aliases[0]}...")
        create_alias(old_aliases[0])
```

```
    print("-" * 88)
    print("You can get various reports about your account.")
    print("Let's generate a credentials report...")
    report_state = None
    while report_state != "COMPLETE":
        cred_report_response = generate_credential_report()
        old_report_state = report_state
        report_state = cred_report_response["State"]
        if report_state != old_report_state:
            print(report_state, sep="")
        else:
            print(".", sep="")
        sys.stdout.flush()
        time.sleep(1)
    print()
    cred_report = get_credential_report()
    col_count = 3
    print(f"Got credentials report. Showing only the first {col_count} columns.")
    cred_lines = [
        line.split(",")[:col_count] for line in
 cred_report.decode("utf-8").split("\n")
    ]
    col_width = max([len(item) for line in cred_lines for item in line]) + 2
    for line in cred_report.decode("utf-8").split("\n"):
        print(
            "".join(element.ljust(col_width) for element in line.split(",")
[:col_count])
        )

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Let's get an account summary.")
    summary = get_summary()
    print("Here's your summary:")
    pprint.pprint(summary)

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Let's get authorization details!")
    details = get_authorization_details([])
    see_details = input("These are pretty long, do you want to see them (y/n)? ")
    if see_details.lower() == "y":
        pprint.pprint(details)

    print("-" * 88)
    pw_policy_created = None
```

```
    see_pw_policy = input("Want to see the password policy for the account (y/n)? ")
    if see_pw_policy.lower() == "y":
        while True:
            if print_password_policy():
                break
            else:
                answer = input(
                    "Do you want to create a default password policy (y/n)? "
                )
                if answer.lower() == "y":
                    pw_policy_created = iam.create_account_password_policy()
                else:
                    break
    if pw_policy_created is not None:
        answer = input("Do you want to delete the password policy (y/n)? ")
        if answer.lower() == "y":
            pw_policy_created.delete()
            print("Password policy deleted.")

    print("The SAML providers for your account are:")
    list_saml_providers(10)

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Thanks for watching.")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - CreateAccountAlias
  - DeleteAccountAlias
  - GenerateCredentialReport
  - GetAccountAuthorizationDetails
  - GetAccountSummary
  - GetCredentialReport
  - ListAccountAliases

정책 버전 롤백

다음 코드 예제에서는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 정책 버전 목록을 날짜별로 순서대로 가져옵니다.
- 기본 정책 버전을 찾습니다.
- 이전 정책 버전을 기본값으로 설정합니다.
- 이전 기본 버전을 삭제합니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def rollback_policy_version(policy_arn):
    """
    Rolls back to the previous default policy, if it exists.

    1. Gets the list of policy versions in order by date.
    2. Finds the default.
    3. Makes the previous policy the default.
    4. Deletes the old default version.

    :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy to roll back.
    :return: The default version of the policy after the rollback.
    """
    try:
        policy_versions = sorted(
            iam.Policy(policy_arn).versions.all(),
            key=operator.attrgetter("create_date"),
        )
        logger.info("Got %s versions for %s.", len(policy_versions), policy_arn)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get versions for %s.", policy_arn)
        raise

    default_version = None
    rollback_version = None
    try:
        while default_version is None:
            ver = policy_versions.pop()
```

```
            if ver.is_default_version:
                default_version = ver
        rollback_version = policy_versions.pop()
        rollback_version.set_as_default()
        logger.info("Set %s as the default version.", rollback_version.version_id)
        default_version.delete()
        logger.info("Deleted original default version %s.",
default_version.version_id)
    except IndexError:
        if default_version is None:
            logger.warning("No default version found for %s.", policy_arn)
        elif rollback_version is None:
            logger.warning(
                "Default version %s found for %s, but no previous version exists, so
"
                "nothing to roll back to.",
                default_version.version_id,
                policy_arn,
            )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't roll back version for %s.", policy_arn)
        raise
    else:
        return rollback_version
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - DeletePolicyVersion
  - ListPolicyVersions
  - SetDefaultPolicyVersion

AWS IoT SiteWise SDK for Python(Boto3)을 사용한 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는를와 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 함께 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS IoT SiteWise.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

안녕하세요 AWS IoT SiteWise

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS IoT SiteWise의 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import boto3


def hello_iot_sitewise(iot_sitewise_client):
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an AWS IoT SiteWise
    client and list the asset models in your account.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.

    :param iot_sitewise_client: A Boto3 AWS IoT SiteWise Client object. This object
 wraps
                                the low-level AWS IoT SiteWise service API.
    """
    print("Hello, AWS IoT SiteWise! Let's list some of your asset models:\n")
    paginator = iot_sitewise_client.get_paginator("list_asset_models")
    page_iterator = paginator.paginate(PaginationConfig={"MaxItems": 10})

    asset_model_names: [str] = []
    for page in page_iterator:
        for asset_model in page["assetModelSummaries"]:
            asset_model_names.append(asset_model["name"])
```

```
    print(f"{len(asset_model_names)} asset model(s) retrieved.")
    for asset_model_name in asset_model_names:
        print(f"\t{asset_model_name}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    hello_iot_sitewise(boto3.client("iotsitewise"))
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListAssetModels를 참조하세요. AWS

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- AWS IoT SiteWise 자산 모델을 생성합니다.
- AWS IoT SiteWise 자산을 생성합니다.
- 속성 ID 값을 검색합니다.
- AWS IoT SiteWise 애셋으로 데이터를 전송합니다.
- AWS IoT SiteWise Asset 속성의 값을 검색합니다.
- AWS IoT SiteWise 포털을 생성합니다.
- AWS IoT SiteWise 게이트웨이를 생성합니다.
- AWS IoT SiteWise 게이트웨이를 설명합니다.
- AWS IoT SiteWise 자산을 삭제합니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
class IoTSitewiseGettingStarted:
    """
    A scenario that demonstrates how to use Boto3 to manage IoT physical assets
 using
    the AWS IoT SiteWise.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        iot_sitewise_wrapper: IoTSitewiseWrapper,
        cloud_formation_resource: ServiceResource,
    ):
        self.iot_sitewise_wrapper = iot_sitewise_wrapper
        self.cloud_formation_resource = cloud_formation_resource
        self.stack = None
        self.asset_model_id = None
        self.asset_id = None
        self.portal_id = None
        self.gateway_id = None

    def run(self) -> None:
        """
        Runs the scenario.
        """
        print(
            """
AWS IoT SiteWise is a fully managed software-as-a-service (SaaS) that
makes it easy to collect, store, organize, and monitor data from industrial
 equipment and processes.
It is designed to help industrial and manufacturing organizations collect data from
 their equipment and
processes, and use that data to make informed decisions about their operations.
```

```
One of the key features of AWS IoT SiteWise is its ability to connect to a wide
 range of industrial
equipment and systems, including programmable logic controllers (PLCs), sensors, and
 other
industrial devices. It can collect data from these devices and organize it into a
 unified data model,
making it easier to analyze and gain insights from the data. AWS IoT SiteWise also
 provides tools for
visualizing the data, setting up alarms and alerts, and generating reports.

Another key feature of AWS IoT SiteWise is its ability to scale to handle large
 volumes of data.
It can collect and store data from thousands of devices and process millions of data
 points per second,
making it suitable for large-scale industrial operations. Additionally, AWS IoT
 SiteWise is designed
to be secure and compliant, with features like role-based access controls, data
 encryption,
and integration with other AWS services for additional security and compliance
 features.

Let's get started...
        """
        )
        press_enter_to_continue()
        print_dashes()
        print(f"")
        print(
            f"Use AWS CloudFormation to create an IAM role that is required for this
 scenario."
        )
        template_file = IoTSitewiseGettingStarted.get_template_as_string()

        self.stack = self.deploy_cloudformation_stack(
            "python-iot-sitewise-basics", template_file
        )
        outputs = self.stack.outputs
        iam_role = None

        for output in outputs:
            if output.get("OutputKey") == "SitewiseRoleArn":
                iam_role = output.get("OutputValue")

        if iam_role is None:
```

```
            error_string = f"Failed to retrieve iam_role from CloudFormation stack."
            logger.error(error_string)
            raise ValueError(error_string)

        print(f"The ARN of the IAM role is {iam_role}")
        print_dashes()
        print_dashes()
        print(f"1. Create an AWS SiteWise Asset Model")
        print(
            """
An AWS IoT SiteWise Asset Model is a way to represent the physical assets, such as
 equipment,
processes, and systems, that exist in an industrial environment. This model provides
 a structured and
hierarchical representation of these assets, allowing users to define the
 relationships and values
of each asset.

This scenario creates two asset model values: temperature and humidity.
        """
        )
        press_enter_to_continue()
        asset_model_name = "MyAssetModel1"
        temperature_property_name = "temperature"
        humidity_property_name = "humidity"
        try:
            properties = [
                {
                    "name": temperature_property_name,
                    "dataType": "DOUBLE",
                    "type": {
                        "measurement": {},
                    },
                },
                {
                    "name": humidity_property_name,
                    "dataType": "DOUBLE",
                    "type": {
                        "measurement": {},
                    },
                },
            ]
            self.asset_model_id = self.iot_sitewise_wrapper.create_asset_model(
                asset_model_name, properties
```

```
            )
            print(
                f"Asset Model successfully created. Asset Model ID:
 {self.asset_model_id}. "
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceAlreadyExistsException":
                self.asset_model_id =
 self.get_model_id_for_model_name(asset_model_name)
                print(
                    f"Asset Model {asset_model_name} already exists. Asset Model ID:
 {self.asset_model_id}. "
                )
            else:
                raise

        press_enter_to_continue()
        print_dashes()
        print(f"2. Create an AWS IoT SiteWise Asset")
        print(
            """
The IoT SiteWise model that we just created defines the structure and metadata for
 your physical assets.
Now we create an asset from the asset model.

        """
        )
        press_enter_to_continue()

        self.asset_id = self.iot_sitewise_wrapper.create_asset(
            "MyAsset1", self.asset_model_id
        )

        print(f"Asset created with ID: {self.asset_id}")
        press_enter_to_continue()
        print_dashes()
        print_dashes()
        print(f"3. Retrieve the property ID values")
        print(
            """
To send data to an asset, we need to get the property ID values. In this scenario,
 we access the
temperature and humidity property ID values.
        """
```

```
        )
        press_enter_to_continue()
        property_ids = self.iot_sitewise_wrapper.list_asset_model_properties(
            self.asset_model_id
        )
        humidity_property_id = None
        temperature_property_id = None
        for property_id in property_ids:
            if property_id.get("name") == humidity_property_name:
                humidity_property_id = property_id.get("id")
            elif property_id.get("name") == temperature_property_name:
                temperature_property_id = property_id.get("id")
        if humidity_property_id is None or temperature_property_id is None:
            error_string = f"Failed to retrieve property IDs from Asset Model."
            logger.error(error_string)
            raise ValueError(error_string)

        print(f"The Humidity property Id is {humidity_property_id}")
        print(f"The Temperature property Id is {temperature_property_id}")
        press_enter_to_continue()
        print_dashes()
        print_dashes()

        print(f"4. Send data to an AWS IoT SiteWise Asset")
        print(
            """
By sending data to an IoT SiteWise Asset, you can aggregate data from
multiple sources, normalize the data into a standard format, and store it in a
centralized location. This makes it easier to analyze and gain insights from the
 data.

In this example, we generate sample temperature and humidity data and send it to the
 AWS IoT SiteWise asset.

        """
        )
        press_enter_to_continue()

        values = [
            {
                "propertyId": humidity_property_id,
                "valueType": "doubleValue",
                "value": 65.0,
            },
```

```
            {
                "propertyId": temperature_property_id,
                "valueType": "doubleValue",
                "value": 23.5,
            },
        ]
        self.iot_sitewise_wrapper.batch_put_asset_property_value(self.asset_id,
 values)
        print(f"Data sent successfully.")

        press_enter_to_continue()
        print_dashes()
        print_dashes()

        print(f"5. Retrieve the value of the IoT SiteWise Asset property")
        print(
            """
IoT SiteWise is an AWS service that allows you to collect, process, and analyze
 industrial data
from connected equipment and sensors. One of the key benefits of reading an IoT
 SiteWise property
is the ability to gain valuable insights from your industrial data.

        """
        )
        press_enter_to_continue()

        property_value = self.iot_sitewise_wrapper.get_asset_property_value(
            self.asset_id, temperature_property_id
        )
        print(f"The property name is '{temperature_property_name}'.")

        print(
            f"The value of this property is: {property_value['value']
['doubleValue']}"
        )
        press_enter_to_continue()

        property_value = self.iot_sitewise_wrapper.get_asset_property_value(
            self.asset_id, humidity_property_id
        )
        print(f"The property name is '{humidity_property_name}'.")
        print(
```

```
            f"The value of this property is: {property_value['value']
['doubleValue']}"
        )
        press_enter_to_continue()
        print_dashes()
        print_dashes()

        print(f"6. Create an IoT SiteWise Portal")
        print(
            """
An IoT SiteWise Portal allows you to aggregate data from multiple industrial
 sources,
such as sensors, equipment, and control systems, into a centralized platform.
        """
        )

        press_enter_to_continue()
        contact_email = q.ask("Enter a contact email for the portal:", q.non_empty)
        print("Creating the portal. The portal may take a while to become active.")
        self.portal_id = self.iot_sitewise_wrapper.create_portal(
            "MyPortal1", iam_role, contact_email
        )
        print(f"Portal created successfully. Portal ID {self.portal_id}")
        press_enter_to_continue()
        print_dashes()
        print_dashes()

        print(f"7. Describe the Portal")
        print(
            """
In this step, we get a description of the portal and display the portal URL.
        """
        )
        press_enter_to_continue()
        portal_description =
 self.iot_sitewise_wrapper.describe_portal(self.portal_id)
        print(f"Portal URL: {portal_description['portalStartUrl']}")
        press_enter_to_continue()
        print_dashes()
        print_dashes()

        print(f"8. Create an IoT SiteWise Gateway")
        press_enter_to_continue()
        self.gateway_id = self.iot_sitewise_wrapper.create_gateway(
```

```
            "MyGateway1", "MyThing1"
        )
        print(f"Gateway creation completed successfully. id is {self.gateway_id}")
        print_dashes()
        print_dashes()
        print(f"9. Describe the IoT SiteWise Gateway")
        press_enter_to_continue()

        gateway_description = self.iot_sitewise_wrapper.describe_gateway(
            self.gateway_id
        )
        print(f"Gateway Name: {gateway_description['gatewayName']}")
        print(f"Gateway ARN: {gateway_description['gatewayArn']}")
        print(f"Gateway Platform:\n{gateway_description['gatewayPlatform']}")
        print(f"Gateway Creation Date: {gateway_description['gatewayArn']}")
        print_dashes()
        print_dashes()

        print(f"10. Delete the AWS IoT SiteWise Assets")
        if q.ask("Would you like to delete the IoT SiteWise Assets? (y/n)",
q.is_yesno):
            self.cleanup()
        else:
            print(f"The resources will not be deleted.")
        print_dashes()
        print_dashes()
        print(f"This concludes the AWS IoT SiteWise Scenario")

    def cleanup(self) -> None:
        """
        Deletes the CloudFormation stack and the resources created for the demo.
        """

        if self.gateway_id is not None:
            self.iot_sitewise_wrapper.delete_gateway(self.gateway_id)
            print(f"Deleted gateway with id {self.gateway_id}.")
            self.gateway_id = None
        if self.portal_id is not None:
            self.iot_sitewise_wrapper.delete_portal(self.portal_id)
            print(f"Deleted portal with id {self.portal_id}.")
            self.portal_id = None
        if self.asset_id is not None:
            self.iot_sitewise_wrapper.delete_asset(self.asset_id)
            print(f"Deleted asset with id {self.asset_id}.")
```

```
            self.iot_sitewise_wrapper.wait_asset_deleted(self.asset_id)
            self.asset_id = None
        if self.asset_model_id is not None:
            self.iot_sitewise_wrapper.delete_asset_model(self.asset_model_id)
            print(f"Deleted asset model with id {self.asset_model_id}.")
            self.asset_model_id = None
        if self.stack is not None:
            stack = self.stack
            self.stack = None
            self.destroy_cloudformation_stack(stack)

    def deploy_cloudformation_stack(
        self, stack_name: str, cfn_template: str
    ) -> ServiceResource:
        """
        Deploys prerequisite resources used by the scenario. The resources are
        defined in the associated `SitewiseRoles-template.yaml` AWS CloudFormation
script and are deployed
        as a CloudFormation stack, so they can be easily managed and destroyed.

        :param stack_name: The name of the CloudFormation stack.
        :param cfn_template: The CloudFormation template as a string.
        :return: The CloudFormation stack resource.
        """
        print(f"Deploying CloudFormation stack: {stack_name}.")
        stack = self.cloud_formation_resource.create_stack(
            StackName=stack_name,
            TemplateBody=cfn_template,
            Capabilities=["CAPABILITY_NAMED_IAM"],
        )
        print(f"CloudFormation stack creation started: {stack_name}")
        print("Waiting for CloudFormation stack creation to complete...")
        waiter = self.cloud_formation_resource.meta.client.get_waiter(
            "stack_create_complete"
        )
        waiter.wait(StackName=stack.name)
        stack.load()
        print("CloudFormation stack creation complete.")

        return stack

    def destroy_cloudformation_stack(self, stack: ServiceResource) -> None:
        """
```

```
        Destroys the resources managed by the CloudFormation stack, and the
CloudFormation
        stack itself.

        :param stack: The CloudFormation stack that manages the example resources.
        """
        print(
            f"CloudFormation stack '{stack.name}' is being deleted. This may take a
few minutes."
        )
        stack.delete()
        waiter = self.cloud_formation_resource.meta.client.get_waiter(
            "stack_delete_complete"
        )
        waiter.wait(StackName=stack.name)
        print(f"CloudFormation stack '{stack.name}' has been deleted.")

    @staticmethod
    def get_template_as_string() -> str:
        """
        Returns a string containing this scenario's CloudFormation template.
        """
        template_file_path = os.path.join(script_dir, "SitewiseRoles-template.yaml")
        file = open(template_file_path, "r")
        return file.read()

    def get_model_id_for_model_name(self, model_name: str) -> str:
        """
        Returns the model ID for the given model name.

        :param model_name: The name of the model.
        :return: The model ID.
        """
        model_id = None
        asset_models = self.iot_sitewise_wrapper.list_asset_models()
        for asset_model in asset_models:
            if asset_model["name"] == model_name:
                model_id = asset_model["id"]
                break
        return model_id
```

AWS IoT SiteWise 작업을 래핑하는 IoTSitewiseWrapper 클래스입니다.

```
class IoTSitewiseWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS IoT SiteWise actions using the client interface."""

    def __init__(self, iotsitewise_client: client) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the IoTSitewiseWrapper with an AWS IoT SiteWise client.

        :param iotsitewise_client: A Boto3 AWS IoT SiteWise client. This client
 provides low-level
                                access to AWS IoT SiteWise services.
        """
        self.iotsitewise_client = iotsitewise_client
        self.entry_id = 0 # Incremented to generate unique entry IDs for
 batch_put_asset_property_value.

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "IoTSitewiseWrapper":
        """
        Creates an IoTSitewiseWrapper instance with a default AWS IoT SiteWise
 client.

        :return: An instance of IoTSitewiseWrapper initialized with the default AWS
 IoT SiteWise client.
        """
        iotsitewise_client = boto3.client("iotsitewise")
        return cls(iotsitewise_client)


    def create_asset_model(
        self, asset_model_name: str, properties: List[Dict[str, Any]]
    ) -> str:
        """
        Creates an AWS IoT SiteWise Asset Model.

        :param asset_model_name: The name of the asset model to create.
        :param properties: The property definitions of the asset model.
        :return: The ID of the created asset model.
        """
        try:
            response = self.iotsitewise_client.create_asset_model(
                assetModelName=asset_model_name,
                assetModelDescription="This is a sample asset model description.",
```

```
                assetModelProperties=properties,
            )
            asset_model_id = response["assetModelId"]
            waiter = self.iotsitewise_client.get_waiter("asset_model_active")
            waiter.wait(assetModelId=asset_model_id)
            return asset_model_id
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceAlreadyExistsException":
                logger.error("Asset model %s already exists.", asset_model_name)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error creating asset model %s. Here's why %s",
                    asset_model_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise


    def create_asset(self, asset_name: str, asset_model_id: str) -> str:
        """
        Creates an AWS IoT SiteWise Asset.

        :param asset_name: The name of the asset to create.
        :param asset_model_id: The ID of the asset model to associate with the
asset.
        :return: The ID of the created asset.
        """
        try:
            response = self.iotsitewise_client.create_asset(
                assetName=asset_name, assetModelId=asset_model_id
            )
            asset_id = response["assetId"]
            waiter = self.iotsitewise_client.get_waiter("asset_active")
            waiter.wait(assetId=asset_id)
            return asset_id
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Asset model %s does not exist.", asset_model_id)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error creating asset %s. Here's why %s",
                    asset_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
```

```
            raise


    def list_asset_models(self) -> List[Dict[str, Any]]:
        """
        Lists all AWS IoT SiteWise Asset Models.

        :return: A list of dictionaries containing information about each asset
model.

        """
        try:
            asset_models = []
            paginator = self.iotsitewise_client.get_paginator("list_asset_models")
            pages = paginator.paginate()
            for page in pages:
                asset_models.extend(page["assetModelSummaries"])
            return asset_models
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Error listing asset models. Here's why %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def list_asset_model_properties(self, asset_model_id: str) -> List[Dict[str,
Any]]:
        """
        Lists all AWS IoT SiteWise Asset Model Properties.

        :param asset_model_id: The ID of the asset model to list values for.
        :return: A list of dictionaries containing information about each asset
model property.
        """
        try:
            asset_model_properties = []
            paginator = self.iotsitewise_client.get_paginator(
                "list_asset_model_properties"
            )
            pages = paginator.paginate(assetModelId=asset_model_id)
            for page in pages:
                asset_model_properties.extend(page["assetModelPropertySummaries"])
            return asset_model_properties
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Error listing asset model values. Here's why %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def batch_put_asset_property_value(
        self, asset_id: str, values: List[Dict[str, str]]
    ) -> None:
        """
        Sends data to an AWS IoT SiteWise Asset.

        :param asset_id: The asset ID.
        :param values: A list of dictionaries containing the values in the form
                        {propertyId : property_id,
                        valueType : [stringValue|integerValue|doubleValue|
booleanValue],
                        value : the_value}.
        """
        try:
            entries = self.properties_to_values(asset_id, values)
            self.iotsitewise_client.batch_put_asset_property_value(entries=entries)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Asset %s does not exist.", asset_id)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error sending data to asset. Here's why %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise


    def properties_to_values(
        self, asset_id: str, values: list[dict[str, Any]]
    ) -> list[dict[str, Any]]:
        """
        Utility function to convert a values list to the entries parameter for
 batch_put_asset_property_value.
        :param asset_id : The asset ID.
        :param values : A list of dictionaries containing the values in the form
                        {propertyId : property_id,
```

```
                        valueType : [stringValue|integerValue|doubleValue|
booleanValue],
                        value : the_value}.
        :return: An entries list to pass as the 'entries' parameter to
 batch_put_asset_property_value.
        """
        entries = []
        for value in values:
            epoch_ns = time.time_ns()
            self.entry_id += 1
            if value["valueType"] == "stringValue":
                property_value = {"stringValue": value["value"]}
            elif value["valueType"] == "integerValue":
                property_value = {"integerValue": value["value"]}
            elif value["valueType"] == "booleanValue":
                property_value = {"booleanValue": value["value"]}
            elif value["valueType"] == "doubleValue":
                property_value = {"doubleValue": value["value"]}
            else:
                raise ValueError("Invalid valueType: %s", value["valueType"])
            entry = {
                "entryId": f"{self.entry_id}",
                "assetId": asset_id,
                "propertyId": value["propertyId"],
                "propertyValues": [
                    {
                        "value": property_value,
                        "timestamp": {
                            "timeInSeconds": int(epoch_ns / 1000000000),
                            "offsetInNanos": epoch_ns % 1000000000,
                        },
                    }
                ],
            }
            entries.append(entry)
        return entries


    def get_asset_property_value(
        self, asset_id: str, property_id: str
    ) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Gets the value of an AWS IoT SiteWise Asset Property.
```

```
        :param asset_id: The ID of the asset.
        :param property_id: The ID of the property.
        :return: A dictionary containing the value of the property.
        """
        try:
            response = self.iotsitewise_client.get_asset_property_value(
                assetId=asset_id, propertyId=property_id
            )
            return response["propertyValue"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error(
                    "Asset %s or property %s does not exist.", asset_id, property_id
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error getting asset property value. Here's why %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise


    def create_portal(
        self, portal_name: str, iam_role_arn: str, portal_contact_email: str
    ) -> str:
        """
        Creates an AWS IoT SiteWise Portal.

        :param portal_name: The name of the portal to create.
        :param iam_role_arn: The ARN of an IAM role.
        :param portal_contact_email: The contact email of the portal.
        :return: The ID of the created portal.
        """
        try:
            response = self.iotsitewise_client.create_portal(
                portalName=portal_name,
                roleArn=iam_role_arn,
                portalContactEmail=portal_contact_email,
            )
            portal_id = response["portalId"]
            waiter = self.iotsitewise_client.get_waiter("portal_active")
            waiter.wait(portalId=portal_id, WaiterConfig={"MaxAttempts": 40})
            return portal_id
        except ClientError as err:
```

```
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceAlreadyExistsException":
                logger.error("Portal %s already exists.", portal_name)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error creating portal %s. Here's why %s",
                    portal_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise


    def describe_portal(self, portal_id: str) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Describes an AWS IoT SiteWise Portal.

        :param portal_id: The ID of the portal to describe.
        :return: A dictionary containing information about the portal.
        """
        try:
            response = self.iotsitewise_client.describe_portal(portalId=portal_id)
            return response
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Error describing portal %s. Here's why %s",
                portal_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def create_gateway(self, gateway_name: str, my_thing: str) -> str:
        """
        Creates an AWS IoT SiteWise Gateway.

        :param gateway_name: The name of the gateway to create.
        :param my_thing: The core device thing name.
        :return: The ID of the created gateway.
        """
        try:
            response = self.iotsitewise_client.create_gateway(
                gatewayName=gateway_name,
                gatewayPlatform={
                    "greengrassV2": {"coreDeviceThingName": my_thing},
                },
```

```
                tags={"Environment": "Production"},
            )
            gateway_id = response["gatewayId"]
            return gateway_id
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceAlreadyExistsException":
                logger.error("Gateway %s already exists.", gateway_name)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error creating gateway %s. Here's why %s",
                    gateway_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise


    def describe_gateway(self, gateway_id: str) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Describes an AWS IoT SiteWise Gateway.

        :param gateway_id: The ID of the gateway to describe.
        :return: A dictionary containing information about the gateway.
        """
        try:
            response =
self.iotsitewise_client.describe_gateway(gatewayId=gateway_id)
            return response
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Gateway %s does not exist.", gateway_id)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error describing gateway %s. Here's why %s",
                    gateway_id,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise


    def delete_gateway(self, gateway_id: str) -> None:
        """
        Deletes an AWS IoT SiteWise Gateway.

        :param gateway_id: The ID of the gateway to delete.
```

```
        """
        try:
            self.iotsitewise_client.delete_gateway(gatewayId=gateway_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Gateway %s does not exist.", gateway_id)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error deleting gateway %s. Here's why %s",
                    gateway_id,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise


    def delete_portal(self, portal_id: str) -> None:
        """
        Deletes an AWS IoT SiteWise Portal.

        :param portal_id: The ID of the portal to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.iotsitewise_client.delete_portal(portalId=portal_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Portal %s does not exist.", portal_id)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error deleting portal %s. Here's why %s",
                    portal_id,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise


    def delete_asset(self, asset_id: str) -> None:
        """
        Deletes an AWS IoT SiteWise Asset.

        :param asset_id: The ID of the asset to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.iotsitewise_client.delete_asset(assetId=asset_id)
        except ClientError as err:
```

```
            logger.error(
                "Error deleting asset %s. Here's why %s",
                asset_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def delete_asset_model(self, asset_model_id: str) -> None:
        """
        Deletes an AWS IoT SiteWise Asset Model.

        :param asset_model_id: The ID of the asset model to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.iotsitewise_client.delete_asset_model(assetModelId=asset_model_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Error deleting asset model %s. Here's why %s",
                asset_model_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def wait_asset_deleted(self, asset_id: str) -> None:
        """
        Waits for an AWS IoT SiteWise Asset to be deleted.

        :param asset_id: The ID of the asset to wait for.
        """
        try:
            waiter = self.iotsitewise_client.get_waiter("asset_not_exists")
            waiter.wait(assetId=asset_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Error waiting for asset %s to be deleted. Here's why %s",
                asset_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

작업

`BatchPutAssetPropertyValue`

다음 코드 예시는 `BatchPutAssetPropertyValue`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class IoTSitewiseWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS IoT SiteWise actions using the client interface."""

    def __init__(self, iotsitewise_client: client) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the IoTSitewiseWrapper with an AWS IoT SiteWise client.

        :param iotsitewise_client: A Boto3 AWS IoT SiteWise client. This client
 provides low-level
                                   access to AWS IoT SiteWise services.
        """
        self.iotsitewise_client = iotsitewise_client
        self.entry_id = 0 # Incremented to generate unique entry IDs for
 batch_put_asset_property_value.

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "IoTSitewiseWrapper":
        """
        Creates an IoTSitewiseWrapper instance with a default AWS IoT SiteWise
 client.

        :return: An instance of IoTSitewiseWrapper initialized with the default AWS
 IoT SiteWise client.
        """
        iotsitewise_client = boto3.client("iotsitewise")
```

```
        return cls(iotsitewise_client)


    def batch_put_asset_property_value(
        self, asset_id: str, values: List[Dict[str, str]]
    ) -> None:
        """
        Sends data to an AWS IoT SiteWise Asset.

        :param asset_id: The asset ID.
        :param values: A list of dictionaries containing the values in the form
                        {propertyId : property_id,
                        valueType : [stringValue|integerValue|doubleValue|
booleanValue],
                        value : the_value}.
        """
        try:
            entries = self.properties_to_values(asset_id, values)
            self.iotsitewise_client.batch_put_asset_property_value(entries=entries)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Asset %s does not exist.", asset_id)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error sending data to asset. Here's why %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

값 목록에서 항목 파라미터를 생성하는 헬퍼 함수입니다.

```
    def properties_to_values(
        self, asset_id: str, values: list[dict[str, Any]]
    ) -> list[dict[str, Any]]:
        """
        Utility function to convert a values list to the entries parameter for
 batch_put_asset_property_value.
        :param asset_id : The asset ID.
        :param values : A list of dictionaries containing the values in the form
                        {propertyId : property_id,
```

```
                        valueType : [stringValue|integerValue|doubleValue|
booleanValue],
                        value : the_value}.
        :return: An entries list to pass as the 'entries' parameter to
 batch_put_asset_property_value.
        """
        entries = []
        for value in values:
            epoch_ns = time.time_ns()
            self.entry_id += 1
            if value["valueType"] == "stringValue":
                property_value = {"stringValue": value["value"]}
            elif value["valueType"] == "integerValue":
                property_value = {"integerValue": value["value"]}
            elif value["valueType"] == "booleanValue":
                property_value = {"booleanValue": value["value"]}
            elif value["valueType"] == "doubleValue":
                property_value = {"doubleValue": value["value"]}
            else:
                raise ValueError("Invalid valueType: %s", value["valueType"])
            entry = {
                "entryId": f"{self.entry_id}",
                "assetId": asset_id,
                "propertyId": value["propertyId"],
                "propertyValues": [
                    {
                        "value": property_value,
                        "timestamp": {
                            "timeInSeconds": int(epoch_ns / 1000000000),
                            "offsetInNanos": epoch_ns % 1000000000,
                        },
                    }
                ],
            }
            entries.append(entry)
        return entries
```

다음은 헬퍼 함수에 전달할 값 목록의 예입니다.

```
        values = [
            {
```

```
                "propertyId": humidity_property_id,
                "valueType": "doubleValue",
                "value": 65.0,
            },
            {
                "propertyId": temperature_property_id,
                "valueType": "doubleValue",
                "value": 23.5,
            },
        ]
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 BatchPutAssetPropertyValue를 참조하세요. AWS

`CreateAsset`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateAsset`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class IoTSitewiseWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS IoT SiteWise actions using the client interface."""

    def __init__(self, iotsitewise_client: client) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the IoTSitewiseWrapper with an AWS IoT SiteWise client.

        :param iotsitewise_client: A Boto3 AWS IoT SiteWise client. This client
 provides low-level
                                   access to AWS IoT SiteWise services.
        """
        self.iotsitewise_client = iotsitewise_client
        self.entry_id = 0 # Incremented to generate unique entry IDs for
 batch_put_asset_property_value.
```

```
    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "IoTSitewiseWrapper":
        """
        Creates an IoTSitewiseWrapper instance with a default AWS IoT SiteWise
client.

        :return: An instance of IoTSitewiseWrapper initialized with the default AWS
IoT SiteWise client.
        """
        iotsitewise_client = boto3.client("iotsitewise")
        return cls(iotsitewise_client)


    def create_asset(self, asset_name: str, asset_model_id: str) -> str:
        """
        Creates an AWS IoT SiteWise Asset.

        :param asset_name: The name of the asset to create.
        :param asset_model_id: The ID of the asset model to associate with the
asset.
        :return: The ID of the created asset.
        """
        try:
            response = self.iotsitewise_client.create_asset(
                assetName=asset_name, assetModelId=asset_model_id
            )
            asset_id = response["assetId"]
            waiter = self.iotsitewise_client.get_waiter("asset_active")
            waiter.wait(assetId=asset_id)
            return asset_id
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Asset model %s does not exist.", asset_model_id)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error creating asset %s. Here's why %s",
                    asset_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateAsset을 참조하세요. AWS

`CreateAssetModel`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateAssetModel`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class IoTSitewiseWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS IoT SiteWise actions using the client interface."""

    def __init__(self, iotsitewise_client: client) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the IoTSitewiseWrapper with an AWS IoT SiteWise client.

        :param iotsitewise_client: A Boto3 AWS IoT SiteWise client. This client
 provides low-level
                                   access to AWS IoT SiteWise services.
        """
        self.iotsitewise_client = iotsitewise_client
        self.entry_id = 0 # Incremented to generate unique entry IDs for
 batch_put_asset_property_value.

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "IoTSitewiseWrapper":
        """
        Creates an IoTSitewiseWrapper instance with a default AWS IoT SiteWise
 client.

        :return: An instance of IoTSitewiseWrapper initialized with the default AWS
 IoT SiteWise client.
        """
        iotsitewise_client = boto3.client("iotsitewise")
        return cls(iotsitewise_client)
```

```
    def create_asset_model(
        self, asset_model_name: str, properties: List[Dict[str, Any]]
    ) -> str:
        """
        Creates an AWS IoT SiteWise Asset Model.

        :param asset_model_name: The name of the asset model to create.
        :param properties: The property definitions of the asset model.
        :return: The ID of the created asset model.
        """
        try:
            response = self.iotsitewise_client.create_asset_model(
                assetModelName=asset_model_name,
                assetModelDescription="This is a sample asset model description.",
                assetModelProperties=properties,
            )
            asset_model_id = response["assetModelId"]
            waiter = self.iotsitewise_client.get_waiter("asset_model_active")
            waiter.wait(assetModelId=asset_model_id)
            return asset_model_id
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceAlreadyExistsException":
                logger.error("Asset model %s already exists.", asset_model_name)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error creating asset model %s. Here's why %s",
                    asset_model_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

다음은 함수에 전달할 속성 목록의 예입니다.

```
            properties = [
                {
                    "name": temperature_property_name,
                    "dataType": "DOUBLE",
                    "type": {
                        "measurement": {},
                    },
                },
```

```
                {
                    "name": humidity_property_name,
                    "dataType": "DOUBLE",
                    "type": {
                        "measurement": {},
                    },
                },
            ]
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateAssetModel을 참조하세요. AWS

`CreateGateway`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateGateway`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class IoTSitewiseWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS IoT SiteWise actions using the client interface."""

    def __init__(self, iotsitewise_client: client) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the IoTSitewiseWrapper with an AWS IoT SiteWise client.

        :param iotsitewise_client: A Boto3 AWS IoT SiteWise client. This client
 provides low-level
                                   access to AWS IoT SiteWise services.
        """
        self.iotsitewise_client = iotsitewise_client
        self.entry_id = 0 # Incremented to generate unique entry IDs for
 batch_put_asset_property_value.

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "IoTSitewiseWrapper":
```

```
        """
        Creates an IoTSitewiseWrapper instance with a default AWS IoT SiteWise
client.

        :return: An instance of IoTSitewiseWrapper initialized with the default AWS
IoT SiteWise client.
        """
        iotsitewise_client = boto3.client("iotsitewise")
        return cls(iotsitewise_client)


    def create_gateway(self, gateway_name: str, my_thing: str) -> str:
        """
        Creates an AWS IoT SiteWise Gateway.

        :param gateway_name: The name of the gateway to create.
        :param my_thing: The core device thing name.
        :return: The ID of the created gateway.
        """
        try:
            response = self.iotsitewise_client.create_gateway(
                gatewayName=gateway_name,
                gatewayPlatform={
                    "greengrassV2": {"coreDeviceThingName": my_thing},
                },
                tags={"Environment": "Production"},
            )
            gateway_id = response["gatewayId"]
            return gateway_id
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceAlreadyExistsException":
                logger.error("Gateway %s already exists.", gateway_name)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error creating gateway %s. Here's why %s",
                    gateway_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateGateway를 참조하세요. AWS

CreatePortal

다음 코드 예시는 CreatePortal의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class IoTSitewiseWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS IoT SiteWise actions using the client interface."""

    def __init__(self, iotsitewise_client: client) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the IoTSitewiseWrapper with an AWS IoT SiteWise client.

        :param iotsitewise_client: A Boto3 AWS IoT SiteWise client. This client
 provides low-level
                            access to AWS IoT SiteWise services.
        """
        self.iotsitewise_client = iotsitewise_client
        self.entry_id = 0 # Incremented to generate unique entry IDs for
 batch_put_asset_property_value.

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "IoTSitewiseWrapper":
        """
        Creates an IoTSitewiseWrapper instance with a default AWS IoT SiteWise
 client.

        :return: An instance of IoTSitewiseWrapper initialized with the default AWS
 IoT SiteWise client.
        """
        iotsitewise_client = boto3.client("iotsitewise")
        return cls(iotsitewise_client)


    def create_portal(
        self, portal_name: str, iam_role_arn: str, portal_contact_email: str
    ) -> str:
```

```
        """
        Creates an AWS IoT SiteWise Portal.

        :param portal_name: The name of the portal to create.
        :param iam_role_arn: The ARN of an IAM role.
        :param portal_contact_email: The contact email of the portal.
        :return: The ID of the created portal.
        """
        try:
            response = self.iotsitewise_client.create_portal(
                portalName=portal_name,
                roleArn=iam_role_arn,
                portalContactEmail=portal_contact_email,
            )
            portal_id = response["portalId"]
            waiter = self.iotsitewise_client.get_waiter("portal_active")
            waiter.wait(portalId=portal_id, WaiterConfig={"MaxAttempts": 40})
            return portal_id
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceAlreadyExistsException":
                logger.error("Portal %s already exists.", portal_name)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error creating portal %s. Here's why %s",
                    portal_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreatePortal을 참조하세요. AWS

`DeleteAsset`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteAsset`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class IoTSitewiseWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS IoT SiteWise actions using the client interface."""

    def __init__(self, iotsitewise_client: client) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the IoTSitewiseWrapper with an AWS IoT SiteWise client.

        :param iotsitewise_client: A Boto3 AWS IoT SiteWise client. This client
 provides low-level
                                   access to AWS IoT SiteWise services.
        """
        self.iotsitewise_client = iotsitewise_client
        self.entry_id = 0 # Incremented to generate unique entry IDs for
 batch_put_asset_property_value.

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "IoTSitewiseWrapper":
        """
        Creates an IoTSitewiseWrapper instance with a default AWS IoT SiteWise
 client.

        :return: An instance of IoTSitewiseWrapper initialized with the default AWS
 IoT SiteWise client.
        """
        iotsitewise_client = boto3.client("iotsitewise")
        return cls(iotsitewise_client)


    def delete_asset(self, asset_id: str) -> None:
        """
        Deletes an AWS IoT SiteWise Asset.

        :param asset_id: The ID of the asset to delete.
        """
```

```
        try:
            self.iotsitewise_client.delete_asset(assetId=asset_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Error deleting asset %s. Here's why %s",
                asset_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteAsset을 참조하세요.

`DeleteAssetModel`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteAssetModel`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class IoTSitewiseWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS IoT SiteWise actions using the client interface."""

    def __init__(self, iotsitewise_client: client) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the IoTSitewiseWrapper with an AWS IoT SiteWise client.

        :param iotsitewise_client: A Boto3 AWS IoT SiteWise client. This client
 provides low-level
                                   access to AWS IoT SiteWise services.
        """
        self.iotsitewise_client = iotsitewise_client
        self.entry_id = 0 # Incremented to generate unique entry IDs for
 batch_put_asset_property_value.

    @classmethod
```

```
    def from_client(cls) -> "IoTSitewiseWrapper":
        """
        Creates an IoTSitewiseWrapper instance with a default AWS IoT SiteWise
client.

        :return: An instance of IoTSitewiseWrapper initialized with the default AWS
IoT SiteWise client.
        """
        iotsitewise_client = boto3.client("iotsitewise")
        return cls(iotsitewise_client)


    def delete_asset_model(self, asset_model_id: str) -> None:
        """
        Deletes an AWS IoT SiteWise Asset Model.

        :param asset_model_id: The ID of the asset model to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.iotsitewise_client.delete_asset_model(assetModelId=asset_model_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Error deleting asset model %s. Here's why %s",
                asset_model_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteAssetModel을 참조하세요. AWS

`DeleteGateway`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteGateway`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class IoTSitewiseWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS IoT SiteWise actions using the client interface."""

    def __init__(self, iotsitewise_client: client) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the IoTSitewiseWrapper with an AWS IoT SiteWise client.

        :param iotsitewise_client: A Boto3 AWS IoT SiteWise client. This client
 provides low-level
                                   access to AWS IoT SiteWise services.
        """
        self.iotsitewise_client = iotsitewise_client
        self.entry_id = 0 # Incremented to generate unique entry IDs for
 batch_put_asset_property_value.

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "IoTSitewiseWrapper":
        """
        Creates an IoTSitewiseWrapper instance with a default AWS IoT SiteWise
 client.

        :return: An instance of IoTSitewiseWrapper initialized with the default AWS
 IoT SiteWise client.
        """
        iotsitewise_client = boto3.client("iotsitewise")
        return cls(iotsitewise_client)


    def delete_gateway(self, gateway_id: str) -> None:
        """
        Deletes an AWS IoT SiteWise Gateway.

        :param gateway_id: The ID of the gateway to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.iotsitewise_client.delete_gateway(gatewayId=gateway_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Gateway %s does not exist.", gateway_id)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error deleting gateway %s. Here's why %s",
                    gateway_id,
```

```
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteGateway를 참조하세요. AWS

`DeletePortal`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeletePortal`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class IoTSitewiseWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS IoT SiteWise actions using the client interface."""

    def __init__(self, iotsitewise_client: client) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the IoTSitewiseWrapper with an AWS IoT SiteWise client.

        :param iotsitewise_client: A Boto3 AWS IoT SiteWise client. This client
 provides low-level
                            access to AWS IoT SiteWise services.
        """
        self.iotsitewise_client = iotsitewise_client
        self.entry_id = 0 # Incremented to generate unique entry IDs for
 batch_put_asset_property_value.

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "IoTSitewiseWrapper":
        """
        Creates an IoTSitewiseWrapper instance with a default AWS IoT SiteWise
 client.
```

```
        :return: An instance of IoTSitewiseWrapper initialized with the default AWS
IoT SiteWise client.
        """
        iotsitewise_client = boto3.client("iotsitewise")
        return cls(iotsitewise_client)


    def delete_portal(self, portal_id: str) -> None:
        """
        Deletes an AWS IoT SiteWise Portal.

        :param portal_id: The ID of the portal to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.iotsitewise_client.delete_portal(portalId=portal_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Portal %s does not exist.", portal_id)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error deleting portal %s. Here's why %s",
                    portal_id,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeletePortal을 참조하세요. AWS

`DescribeGateway`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeGateway`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class IoTSitewiseWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS IoT SiteWise actions using the client interface."""

    def __init__(self, iotsitewise_client: client) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the IoTSitewiseWrapper with an AWS IoT SiteWise client.

        :param iotsitewise_client: A Boto3 AWS IoT SiteWise client. This client
provides low-level
                                   access to AWS IoT SiteWise services.
        """
        self.iotsitewise_client = iotsitewise_client
        self.entry_id = 0 # Incremented to generate unique entry IDs for
batch_put_asset_property_value.

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "IoTSitewiseWrapper":
        """
        Creates an IoTSitewiseWrapper instance with a default AWS IoT SiteWise
client.

        :return: An instance of IoTSitewiseWrapper initialized with the default AWS
IoT SiteWise client.
        """
        iotsitewise_client = boto3.client("iotsitewise")
        return cls(iotsitewise_client)


    def describe_gateway(self, gateway_id: str) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Describes an AWS IoT SiteWise Gateway.

        :param gateway_id: The ID of the gateway to describe.
        :return: A dictionary containing information about the gateway.
        """
        try:
            response =
self.iotsitewise_client.describe_gateway(gatewayId=gateway_id)
            return response
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Gateway %s does not exist.", gateway_id)
            else:
```

```
                logger.error(
                    "Error describing gateway %s. Here's why %s",
                    gateway_id,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeGateway를 참조하세요. AWS

`DescribePortal`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribePortal`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class IoTSitewiseWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS IoT SiteWise actions using the client interface."""

    def __init__(self, iotsitewise_client: client) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the IoTSitewiseWrapper with an AWS IoT SiteWise client.

        :param iotsitewise_client: A Boto3 AWS IoT SiteWise client. This client
 provides low-level
                                   access to AWS IoT SiteWise services.
        """
        self.iotsitewise_client = iotsitewise_client
        self.entry_id = 0 # Incremented to generate unique entry IDs for
 batch_put_asset_property_value.

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "IoTSitewiseWrapper":
        """
```

```
        Creates an IoTSitewiseWrapper instance with a default AWS IoT SiteWise
client.

        :return: An instance of IoTSitewiseWrapper initialized with the default AWS
IoT SiteWise client.
        """
        iotsitewise_client = boto3.client("iotsitewise")
        return cls(iotsitewise_client)


    def create_gateway(self, gateway_name: str, my_thing: str) -> str:
        """
        Creates an AWS IoT SiteWise Gateway.

        :param gateway_name: The name of the gateway to create.
        :param my_thing: The core device thing name.
        :return: The ID of the created gateway.
        """
        try:
            response = self.iotsitewise_client.create_gateway(
                gatewayName=gateway_name,
                gatewayPlatform={
                    "greengrassV2": {"coreDeviceThingName": my_thing},
                },
                tags={"Environment": "Production"},
            )
            gateway_id = response["gatewayId"]
            return gateway_id
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceAlreadyExistsException":
                logger.error("Gateway %s already exists.", gateway_name)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error creating gateway %s. Here's why %s",
                    gateway_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribePortal을 참조하세요. AWS

GetAssetPropertyValue

다음 코드 예시는 GetAssetPropertyValue의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class IoTSitewiseWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS IoT SiteWise actions using the client interface."""

    def __init__(self, iotsitewise_client: client) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the IoTSitewiseWrapper with an AWS IoT SiteWise client.

        :param iotsitewise_client: A Boto3 AWS IoT SiteWise client. This client
 provides low-level
                            access to AWS IoT SiteWise services.
        """
        self.iotsitewise_client = iotsitewise_client
        self.entry_id = 0 # Incremented to generate unique entry IDs for
 batch_put_asset_property_value.

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "IoTSitewiseWrapper":
        """
        Creates an IoTSitewiseWrapper instance with a default AWS IoT SiteWise
 client.

        :return: An instance of IoTSitewiseWrapper initialized with the default AWS
 IoT SiteWise client.
        """
        iotsitewise_client = boto3.client("iotsitewise")
        return cls(iotsitewise_client)


    def get_asset_property_value(
        self, asset_id: str, property_id: str
    ) -> Dict[str, Any]:
```

```
        """
        Gets the value of an AWS IoT SiteWise Asset Property.

        :param asset_id: The ID of the asset.
        :param property_id: The ID of the property.
        :return: A dictionary containing the value of the property.
        """
        try:
            response = self.iotsitewise_client.get_asset_property_value(
                assetId=asset_id, propertyId=property_id
            )
            return response["propertyValue"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error(
                    "Asset %s or property %s does not exist.", asset_id, property_id
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error getting asset property value. Here's why %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetAssetPropertyValue를 참조하세요. AWS

`ListAssetModels`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListAssetModels`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class IoTSitewiseWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS IoT SiteWise actions using the client interface."""

    def __init__(self, iotsitewise_client: client) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the IoTSitewiseWrapper with an AWS IoT SiteWise client.

        :param iotsitewise_client: A Boto3 AWS IoT SiteWise client. This client
provides low-level
                                   access to AWS IoT SiteWise services.
        """
        self.iotsitewise_client = iotsitewise_client
        self.entry_id = 0 # Incremented to generate unique entry IDs for
batch_put_asset_property_value.

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "IoTSitewiseWrapper":
        """
        Creates an IoTSitewiseWrapper instance with a default AWS IoT SiteWise
client.

        :return: An instance of IoTSitewiseWrapper initialized with the default AWS
IoT SiteWise client.
        """
        iotsitewise_client = boto3.client("iotsitewise")
        return cls(iotsitewise_client)


    def list_asset_models(self) -> List[Dict[str, Any]]:
        """
        Lists all AWS IoT SiteWise Asset Models.

        :return: A list of dictionaries containing information about each asset
model.

        """
        try:
            asset_models = []
            paginator = self.iotsitewise_client.get_paginator("list_asset_models")
            pages = paginator.paginate()
            for page in pages:
                asset_models.extend(page["assetModelSummaries"])
            return asset_models
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Error listing asset models. Here's why %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListAssetModels를 참조하세요. AWS

SDK for Python (Boto3)을 사용하는 Amazon Keyspaces 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Keyspaces와 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello Amazon Keyspaces

다음 코드 예시에서는 Amazon Keyspaces를 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import boto3


def hello_keyspaces(keyspaces_client):
```

```
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache
 Cassandra)
    client and list the keyspaces in your account.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.

    :param keyspaces_client: A Boto3 Amazon Keyspaces Client object. This object
 wraps
                             the low-level Amazon Keyspaces service API.
    """
    print("Hello, Amazon Keyspaces! Let's list some of your keyspaces:\n")
    for ks in keyspaces_client.list_keyspaces(maxResults=5).get("keyspaces", []):
        print(ks["keyspaceName"])
        print(f"\t{ks['resourceArn']}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    hello_keyspaces(boto3.client("keyspaces"))
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 Python용AWS SDK(Boto3) API 참조의 ListKeyspaces를 참조하세요.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 키스페이스와 테이블을 생성하세요. 테이블 스키마에는 영화 데이터가 저장되며 특정 시점으로 복구가 활성화되어 있습니다.
- SiGV4 인증을 통한 보안 TLS 연결을 사용하여 키스페이스에 연결합니다.
- 테이블을 쿼리합니다. 영화 데이터를 추가, 검색 및 업데이트합니다.
- 테이블을 업데이트 하세요. 열을 추가하여 시청한 영화를 추적합니다.
- 테이블을 이전 상태로 복원하고 리소스를 정리합니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
class KeyspaceScenario:
    """Runs an interactive scenario that shows how to get started using Amazon
 Keyspaces."""

    def __init__(self, ks_wrapper):
        """
        :param ks_wrapper: An object that wraps Amazon Keyspace actions.
        """
        self.ks_wrapper = ks_wrapper

    @demo_func
    def create_keyspace(self):
        """
        1. Creates a keyspace.
        2. Lists up to 10 keyspaces in your account.
        """
        print("Let's create a keyspace.")
        ks_name = q.ask(
            "Enter a name for your new keyspace.\nThe name can contain only letters,
 "
            "numbers and underscores: ",
            q.non_empty,
        )
        if self.ks_wrapper.exists_keyspace(ks_name):
            print(f"A keyspace named {ks_name} exists.")
        else:
            ks_arn = self.ks_wrapper.create_keyspace(ks_name)
            ks_exists = False
            while not ks_exists:
                wait(3)
                ks_exists = self.ks_wrapper.exists_keyspace(ks_name)
            print(f"Created a new keyspace.\n\t{ks_arn}.")
        print("The first 10 keyspaces in your account are:\n")
```

```
        self.ks_wrapper.list_keyspaces(10)

    @demo_func
    def create_table(self):
        """
        1. Creates a table in the keyspace. The table is configured with a schema to
hold
           movie data and has point-in-time recovery enabled.
        2. Waits for the table to be in an active state.
        3. Displays schema information for the table.
        4. Lists tables in the keyspace.
        """
        print("Let's create a table for movies in your keyspace.")
        table_name = q.ask("Enter a name for your table: ", q.non_empty)
        table = self.ks_wrapper.get_table(table_name)
        if table is not None:
            print(
                f"A table named {table_name} already exists in keyspace "
                f"{self.ks_wrapper.ks_name}."
            )
        else:
            table_arn = self.ks_wrapper.create_table(table_name)
            print(f"Created table {table_name}:\n\t{table_arn}")
            table = {"status": None}
            print("Waiting for your table to be ready...")
            while table["status"] != "ACTIVE":
                wait(5)
                table = self.ks_wrapper.get_table(table_name)
        print(f"Your table is {table['status']}. Its schema is:")
        pp(table["schemaDefinition"])
        print("\nThe tables in your keyspace are:\n")
        self.ks_wrapper.list_tables()

    @demo_func
    def ensure_tls_cert(self):
        """
        Ensures you have a TLS certificate available to use to secure the connection
        to the keyspace. This function downloads a default certificate or lets you
        specify your own.
        """
        print("To connect to your keyspace, you must have a TLS certificate.")
        print("Checking for TLS certificate...")
        cert_path = os.path.join(
            os.path.dirname(__file__), QueryManager.DEFAULT_CERT_FILE
```

```
        )
        if not os.path.exists(cert_path):
            cert_choice = q.ask(
                f"Press enter to download a certificate from {QueryManager.CERT_URL}
"
                f"or enter the full path to the certificate you want to use: "
            )
            if cert_choice:
                cert_path = cert_choice
            else:
                cert = requests.get(QueryManager.CERT_URL).text
                with open(cert_path, "w") as cert_file:
                    cert_file.write(cert)
        else:
            q.ask(f"Certificate {cert_path} found. Press Enter to continue.")
        print(
            f"Certificate {cert_path} will be used to secure the connection to your
keyspace."
        )
        return cert_path

    @demo_func
    def query_table(self, qm, movie_file):
        """
        1. Adds movies to the table from a sample movie data file.
        2. Gets a list of movies from the table and lets you select one.
        3. Displays more information about the selected movie.
        """
        qm.add_movies(self.ks_wrapper.table_name, movie_file)
        movies = qm.get_movies(self.ks_wrapper.table_name)
        print(f"Added {len(movies)} movies to the table:")
        sel = q.choose("Pick one to learn more about it: ", [m.title for m in
movies])
        movie_choice = qm.get_movie(
            self.ks_wrapper.table_name, movies[sel].title, movies[sel].year
        )
        print(movie_choice.title)
        print(f"\tReleased: {movie_choice.release_date}")
        print(f"\tPlot: {movie_choice.plot}")

    @demo_func
    def update_and_restore_table(self, qm):
        """
        1. Updates the table by adding a column to track watched movies.
```

```
        2. Marks some of the movies as watched.
        3. Gets the list of watched movies from the table.
        4. Restores to a movies_restored table at a previous point in time.
        5. Gets the list of movies from the restored table.
        """
        print("Let's add a column to record which movies you've watched.")
        pre_update_timestamp = datetime.utcnow()
        print(
            f"Recorded the current UTC time of {pre_update_timestamp} so we can
 restore the table later."
        )
        self.ks_wrapper.update_table()
        print("Waiting for your table to update...")
        table = {"status": "UPDATING"}
        while table["status"] != "ACTIVE":
            wait(5)
            table = self.ks_wrapper.get_table(self.ks_wrapper.table_name)
        print("Column 'watched' added to table.")
        q.ask(
            "Let's mark some of the movies as watched. Press Enter when you're
 ready.\n"
        )
        movies = qm.get_movies(self.ks_wrapper.table_name)
        for movie in movies[:10]:
            qm.watched_movie(self.ks_wrapper.table_name, movie.title, movie.year)
            print(f"Marked {movie.title} as watched.")
        movies = qm.get_movies(self.ks_wrapper.table_name, watched=True)
        print("-" * 88)
        print("The watched movies in our table are:\n")
        for movie in movies:
            print(movie.title)
        print("-" * 88)
        if q.ask(
            "Do you want to restore the table to the way it was before all of these
\n"
            "updates? Keep in mind, this can take up to 20 minutes. (y/n) ",
            q.is_yesno,
        ):
            starting_table_name = self.ks_wrapper.table_name
            table_name_restored =
 self.ks_wrapper.restore_table(pre_update_timestamp)
            table = {"status": "RESTORING"}
            while table["status"] != "ACTIVE":
                wait(10)
```

```
                table = self.ks_wrapper.get_table(table_name_restored)
            print(
                f"Restored {starting_table_name} to {table_name_restored} "
                f"at a point in time of {pre_update_timestamp}."
            )
            movies = qm.get_movies(table_name_restored)
            print("Now the movies in our table are:")
            for movie in movies:
                print(movie.title)

    def cleanup(self, cert_path):
        """
        1. Deletes the table and waits for it to be removed.
        2. Deletes the keyspace.

        :param cert_path: The path of the TLS certificate used in the demo. If the
                          certificate was downloaded during the demo, it is removed.
        """
        if q.ask(
            f"Do you want to delete your {self.ks_wrapper.table_name} table and "
            f"{self.ks_wrapper.ks_name} keyspace? (y/n) ",
            q.is_yesno,
        ):
            table_name = self.ks_wrapper.table_name
            self.ks_wrapper.delete_table()
            table = self.ks_wrapper.get_table(table_name)
            print("Waiting for the table to be deleted.")
            while table is not None:
                wait(5)
                table = self.ks_wrapper.get_table(table_name)
            print("Table deleted.")
            self.ks_wrapper.delete_keyspace()
            print(
                "Keyspace deleted. If you chose to restore your table during the "
                "demo, the original table is also deleted."
            )
            if cert_path == os.path.join(
                os.path.dirname(__file__), QueryManager.DEFAULT_CERT_FILE
            ) and os.path.exists(cert_path):
                os.remove(cert_path)
                print("Removed certificate that was downloaded for this demo.")

    def run_scenario(self):
        logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")
```

```
        print("-" * 88)
        print("Welcome to the Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra) demo.")
        print("-" * 88)

        self.create_keyspace()
        self.create_table()
        cert_file_path = self.ensure_tls_cert()
        # Use a context manager to ensure the connection to the keyspace is closed.
        with QueryManager(
            cert_file_path, boto3.DEFAULT_SESSION, self.ks_wrapper.ks_name
        ) as qm:
            self.query_table(qm, "../../../resources/sample_files/movies.json")
            self.update_and_restore_table(qm)
        self.cleanup(cert_file_path)

        print("\nThanks for watching!")
        print("-" * 88)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    try:
        scenario = KeyspaceScenario(KeyspaceWrapper.from_client())
        scenario.run_scenario()
    except Exception:
        logging.exception("Something went wrong with the demo.")
```

키스페이스 및 테이블 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 정의합니다.

```
class KeyspaceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra) keyspace and table
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, keyspaces_client):
        """
        :param keyspaces_client: A Boto3 Amazon Keyspaces client.
        """
        self.keyspaces_client = keyspaces_client
        self.ks_name = None
        self.ks_arn = None
        self.table_name = None
```

```
    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        keyspaces_client = boto3.client("keyspaces")
        return cls(keyspaces_client)


    def create_keyspace(self, name):
        """
        Creates a keyspace.

        :param name: The name to give the keyspace.
        :return: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the new keyspace.
        """
        try:
            response = self.keyspaces_client.create_keyspace(keyspaceName=name)
            self.ks_name = name
            self.ks_arn = response["resourceArn"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return self.ks_arn


    def exists_keyspace(self, name):
        """
        Checks whether a keyspace exists.

        :param name: The name of the keyspace to look up.
        :return: True when the keyspace exists. Otherwise, False.
        """
        try:
            response = self.keyspaces_client.get_keyspace(keyspaceName=name)
            self.ks_name = response["keyspaceName"]
            self.ks_arn = response["resourceArn"]
            exists = True
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.info("Keyspace %s does not exist.", name)
```

```
                exists = False
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't verify %s exists. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        return exists


    def list_keyspaces(self, limit):
        """
        Lists the keyspaces in your account.

        :param limit: The maximum number of keyspaces to list.
        """
        try:
            ks_paginator = self.keyspaces_client.get_paginator("list_keyspaces")
            for page in ks_paginator.paginate(PaginationConfig={"MaxItems": limit}):
                for ks in page["keyspaces"]:
                    print(ks["keyspaceName"])
                    print(f"\t{ks['resourceArn']}")
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list keyspaces. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def create_table(self, table_name):
        """
        Creates a table in the  keyspace.
        The table is created with a schema for storing movie data
        and has point-in-time recovery enabled.

        :param table_name: The name to give the table.
        :return: The ARN of the new table.
        """
        try:
            response = self.keyspaces_client.create_table(
```

```
                keyspaceName=self.ks_name,
                tableName=table_name,
                schemaDefinition={
                    "allColumns": [
                        {"name": "title", "type": "text"},
                        {"name": "year", "type": "int"},
                        {"name": "release_date", "type": "timestamp"},
                        {"name": "plot", "type": "text"},
                    ],
                    "partitionKeys": [{"name": "year"}, {"name": "title"}],
                },
                pointInTimeRecovery={"status": "ENABLED"},
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                table_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["resourceArn"]


    def get_table(self, table_name):
        """
        Gets data about a table in the keyspace.

        :param table_name: The name of the table to look up.
        :return: Data about the table.
        """
        try:
            response = self.keyspaces_client.get_table(
                keyspaceName=self.ks_name, tableName=table_name
            )
            self.table_name = table_name
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.info("Table %s does not exist.", table_name)
                self.table_name = None
                response = None
            else:
                logger.error(
```

```
                    "Couldn't verify %s exists. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    table_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        return response


    def list_tables(self):
        """
        Lists the tables in the keyspace.
        """
        try:
            table_paginator = self.keyspaces_client.get_paginator("list_tables")
            for page in table_paginator.paginate(keyspaceName=self.ks_name):
                for table in page["tables"]:
                    print(table["tableName"])
                    print(f"\t{table['resourceArn']}")
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list tables in keyspace %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.ks_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def update_table(self):
        """
        Updates the schema of the table.

        This example updates a table of movie data by adding a new column
        that tracks whether the movie has been watched.
        """
        try:
            self.keyspaces_client.update_table(
                keyspaceName=self.ks_name,
                tableName=self.table_name,
                addColumns=[{"name": "watched", "type": "boolean"}],
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
```

```
                "Couldn't update table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.table_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def restore_table(self, restore_timestamp):
        """
        Restores the table to a previous point in time. The table is restored
        to a new table in the same keyspace.

        :param restore_timestamp: The point in time to restore the table. This time
                                  must be in UTC format.
        :return: The name of the restored table.
        """
        try:
            restored_table_name = f"{self.table_name}_restored"
            self.keyspaces_client.restore_table(
                sourceKeyspaceName=self.ks_name,
                sourceTableName=self.table_name,
                targetKeyspaceName=self.ks_name,
                targetTableName=restored_table_name,
                restoreTimestamp=restore_timestamp,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't restore table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                restore_timestamp,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return restored_table_name


    def delete_table(self):
        """
        Deletes the table from the keyspace.
        """
        try:
            self.keyspaces_client.delete_table(
```

```
                keyspaceName=self.ks_name, tableName=self.table_name
            )
            self.table_name = None
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.table_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def delete_keyspace(self):
        """
        Deletes the keyspace.
        """
        try:
            self.keyspaces_client.delete_keyspace(keyspaceName=self.ks_name)
            self.ks_name = None
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete keyspace %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.ks_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

키스페이스에 대한 TLS 연결을 생성하고, SigV4로 인증하고, 키스페이스의 테이블에 CQL 쿼리를 전송하는 클래스를 정의합니다.

```
class QueryManager:
    """
    Manages queries to an Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra) keyspace.
    Queries are secured by TLS and authenticated by using the Signature V4 (SigV4)
    AWS signing protocol. This is more secure than sending username and password
    with a plain-text authentication provider.
```

```
    This example downloads a default certificate to secure TLS, or lets you specify
    your own.

    This example uses a table of movie data to demonstrate basic queries.
    """

    DEFAULT_CERT_FILE = "sf-class2-root.crt"
    CERT_URL = f"https://certs.secureserver.net/repository/sf-class2-root.crt"

    def __init__(self, cert_file_path, boto_session, keyspace_name):
        """
        :param cert_file_path: The path and file name of the certificate used for
TLS.
        :param boto_session: A Boto3 session. This is used to acquire your AWS
credentials.
        :param keyspace_name: The name of the keyspace to connect.
        """
        self.cert_file_path = cert_file_path
        self.boto_session = boto_session
        self.ks_name = keyspace_name
        self.cluster = None
        self.session = None

    def __enter__(self):
        """
        Creates a session connection to the keyspace that is secured by TLS and
        authenticated by SigV4.
        """
        ssl_context = SSLContext(PROTOCOL_TLSv1_2)
        ssl_context.load_verify_locations(self.cert_file_path)
        ssl_context.verify_mode = CERT_REQUIRED
        auth_provider = SigV4AuthProvider(self.boto_session)
        contact_point = f"cassandra.{self.boto_session.region_name}.amazonaws.com"
        exec_profile = ExecutionProfile(
            consistency_level=ConsistencyLevel.LOCAL_QUORUM,
            load_balancing_policy=DCAwareRoundRobinPolicy(),
        )
        self.cluster = Cluster(
            [contact_point],
            ssl_context=ssl_context,
            auth_provider=auth_provider,
            port=9142,
            execution_profiles={EXEC_PROFILE_DEFAULT: exec_profile},
            protocol_version=4,
```

```
        )
        self.cluster.__enter__()
        self.session = self.cluster.connect(self.ks_name)
        return self

    def __exit__(self, *args):
        """
        Exits the cluster. This shuts down all existing session connections.
        """
        self.cluster.__exit__(*args)

    def add_movies(self, table_name, movie_file_path):
        """
        Gets movies from a JSON file and adds them to a table in the keyspace.

        :param table_name: The name of the table.
        :param movie_file_path: The path and file name of a JSON file that contains
 movie data.
        """
        with open(movie_file_path, "r") as movie_file:
            movies = json.loads(movie_file.read())
        stmt = self.session.prepare(
            f"INSERT INTO {table_name} (year, title, release_date, plot) VALUES
 (?, ?, ?, ?);"
        )
        for movie in movies[:20]:
            self.session.execute(
                stmt,
                parameters=[
                    movie["year"],
                    movie["title"],
                    date.fromisoformat(movie["info"]["release_date"].partition("T")
[0]),
                    movie["info"]["plot"],
                ],
            )

    def get_movies(self, table_name, watched=None):
        """
        Gets the title and year of the full list of movies from the table.

        :param table_name: The name of the movie table.
        :param watched: When specified, the returned list of movies is filtered to
                        either movies that have been watched or movies that have not
```

```
                        been watched. Otherwise, all movies are returned.
        :return: A list of movies in the table.
        """
        if watched is None:
            stmt = SimpleStatement(f"SELECT title, year from {table_name}")
            params = None
        else:
            stmt = SimpleStatement(
                f"SELECT title, year from {table_name} WHERE watched = %s ALLOW
FILTERING"
            )
            params = [watched]
        return self.session.execute(stmt, parameters=params).all()

    def get_movie(self, table_name, title, year):
        """
        Gets a single movie from the table, by title and year.

        :param table_name: The name of the movie table.
        :param title: The title of the movie.
        :param year: The year of the movie's release.
        :return: The requested movie.
        """
        return self.session.execute(
            SimpleStatement(
                f"SELECT * from {table_name} WHERE title = %s AND year = %s"
            ),
            parameters=[title, year],
        ).one()

    def watched_movie(self, table_name, title, year):
        """
        Updates a movie as having been watched.

        :param table_name: The name of the movie table.
        :param title: The title of the movie.
        :param year: The year of the movie's release.
        """
        self.session.execute(
            SimpleStatement(
                f"UPDATE {table_name} SET watched=true WHERE title = %s AND year =
%s"
            ),
            parameters=[title, year],
```

```
        )
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - CreateKeyspace
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteKeyspace
  - DeleteTable
  - GetKeyspace
  - GetTable
  - ListKeyspaces
  - ListTables
  - RestoreTable
  - UpdateTable

작업

`CreateKeyspace`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateKeyspace`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class KeyspaceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra) keyspace and table
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, keyspaces_client):
        """
```

```
        :param keyspaces_client: A Boto3 Amazon Keyspaces client.
        """
        self.keyspaces_client = keyspaces_client
        self.ks_name = None
        self.ks_arn = None
        self.table_name = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        keyspaces_client = boto3.client("keyspaces")
        return cls(keyspaces_client)


    def create_keyspace(self, name):
        """
        Creates a keyspace.

        :param name: The name to give the keyspace.
        :return: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the new keyspace.
        """
        try:
            response = self.keyspaces_client.create_keyspace(keyspaceName=name)
            self.ks_name = name
            self.ks_arn = response["resourceArn"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return self.ks_arn
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateKeyspace를 참조하십시오.

`CreateTable`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateTable`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class KeyspaceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra) keyspace and table
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, keyspaces_client):
        """
        :param keyspaces_client: A Boto3 Amazon Keyspaces client.
        """
        self.keyspaces_client = keyspaces_client
        self.ks_name = None
        self.ks_arn = None
        self.table_name = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        keyspaces_client = boto3.client("keyspaces")
        return cls(keyspaces_client)


    def create_table(self, table_name):
        """
        Creates a table in the  keyspace.
        The table is created with a schema for storing movie data
        and has point-in-time recovery enabled.

        :param table_name: The name to give the table.
        :return: The ARN of the new table.
        """
        try:
            response = self.keyspaces_client.create_table(
                keyspaceName=self.ks_name,
                tableName=table_name,
                schemaDefinition={
                    "allColumns": [
```

```
                        {"name": "title", "type": "text"},
                        {"name": "year", "type": "int"},
                        {"name": "release_date", "type": "timestamp"},
                        {"name": "plot", "type": "text"},
                    ],
                    "partitionKeys": [{"name": "year"}, {"name": "title"}],
                },
                pointInTimeRecovery={"status": "ENABLED"},
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                table_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["resourceArn"]
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateTable를 참조하십시오.

`DeleteKeyspace`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteKeyspace`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class KeyspaceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra) keyspace and table
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, keyspaces_client):
```

```
        """
        :param keyspaces_client: A Boto3 Amazon Keyspaces client.
        """
        self.keyspaces_client = keyspaces_client
        self.ks_name = None
        self.ks_arn = None
        self.table_name = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        keyspaces_client = boto3.client("keyspaces")
        return cls(keyspaces_client)


    def delete_keyspace(self):
        """
        Deletes the keyspace.
        """
        try:
            self.keyspaces_client.delete_keyspace(keyspaceName=self.ks_name)
            self.ks_name = None
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete keyspace %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.ks_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteKeyspace를 참조하십시오.

DeleteTable

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteTable의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class KeyspaceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra) keyspace and table
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, keyspaces_client):
        """
        :param keyspaces_client: A Boto3 Amazon Keyspaces client.
        """
        self.keyspaces_client = keyspaces_client
        self.ks_name = None
        self.ks_arn = None
        self.table_name = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        keyspaces_client = boto3.client("keyspaces")
        return cls(keyspaces_client)


    def delete_table(self):
        """
        Deletes the table from the keyspace.
        """
        try:
            self.keyspaces_client.delete_table(
                keyspaceName=self.ks_name, tableName=self.table_name
            )
            self.table_name = None
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.table_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
```

```
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteTable를 참조하세요.

GetKeyspace

다음 코드 예시는 GetKeyspace의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class KeyspaceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra) keyspace and table
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, keyspaces_client):
        """
        :param keyspaces_client: A Boto3 Amazon Keyspaces client.
        """
        self.keyspaces_client = keyspaces_client
        self.ks_name = None
        self.ks_arn = None
        self.table_name = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        keyspaces_client = boto3.client("keyspaces")
        return cls(keyspaces_client)


    def exists_keyspace(self, name):
        """
        Checks whether a keyspace exists.
```

```
        :param name: The name of the keyspace to look up.
        :return: True when the keyspace exists. Otherwise, False.
        """
        try:
            response = self.keyspaces_client.get_keyspace(keyspaceName=name)
            self.ks_name = response["keyspaceName"]
            self.ks_arn = response["resourceArn"]
            exists = True
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.info("Keyspace %s does not exist.", name)
                exists = False
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't verify %s exists. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        return exists
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetKeyspace를 참조하십시오.

`GetTable`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetTable`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class KeyspaceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra) keyspace and table
 actions."""
```

```
    def __init__(self, keyspaces_client):
        """
        :param keyspaces_client: A Boto3 Amazon Keyspaces client.
        """
        self.keyspaces_client = keyspaces_client
        self.ks_name = None
        self.ks_arn = None
        self.table_name = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        keyspaces_client = boto3.client("keyspaces")
        return cls(keyspaces_client)


    def get_table(self, table_name):
        """
        Gets data about a table in the keyspace.

        :param table_name: The name of the table to look up.
        :return: Data about the table.
        """
        try:
            response = self.keyspaces_client.get_table(
                keyspaceName=self.ks_name, tableName=table_name
            )
            self.table_name = table_name
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.info("Table %s does not exist.", table_name)
                self.table_name = None
                response = None
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't verify %s exists. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    table_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetTable를 참조하십시오.

`ListKeyspaces`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListKeyspaces`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class KeyspaceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra) keyspace and table
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, keyspaces_client):
        """
        :param keyspaces_client: A Boto3 Amazon Keyspaces client.
        """
        self.keyspaces_client = keyspaces_client
        self.ks_name = None
        self.ks_arn = None
        self.table_name = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        keyspaces_client = boto3.client("keyspaces")
        return cls(keyspaces_client)


    def list_keyspaces(self, limit):
        """
        Lists the keyspaces in your account.

        :param limit: The maximum number of keyspaces to list.
        """
        try:
            ks_paginator = self.keyspaces_client.get_paginator("list_keyspaces")
            for page in ks_paginator.paginate(PaginationConfig={"MaxItems": limit}):
```

```
                for ks in page["keyspaces"]:
                    print(ks["keyspaceName"])
                    print(f"\t{ks['resourceArn']}")
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list keyspaces. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 Python용AWS SDK(Boto3) API 참조의 ListKeyspaces를 참조하세요.

`ListTables`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListTables`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class KeyspaceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra) keyspace and table
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, keyspaces_client):
        """
        :param keyspaces_client: A Boto3 Amazon Keyspaces client.
        """
        self.keyspaces_client = keyspaces_client
        self.ks_name = None
        self.ks_arn = None
        self.table_name = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
```

```
        keyspaces_client = boto3.client("keyspaces")
        return cls(keyspaces_client)


    def list_tables(self):
        """
        Lists the tables in the keyspace.
        """
        try:
            table_paginator = self.keyspaces_client.get_paginator("list_tables")
            for page in table_paginator.paginate(keyspaceName=self.ks_name):
                for table in page["tables"]:
                    print(table["tableName"])
                    print(f"\t{table['resourceArn']}")
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list tables in keyspace %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.ks_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListTables를 참조하세요.

`RestoreTable`

다음 코드 예시는 `RestoreTable`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class KeyspaceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra) keyspace and table
 actions."""
```

```
    def __init__(self, keyspaces_client):
        """
        :param keyspaces_client: A Boto3 Amazon Keyspaces client.
        """
        self.keyspaces_client = keyspaces_client
        self.ks_name = None
        self.ks_arn = None
        self.table_name = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        keyspaces_client = boto3.client("keyspaces")
        return cls(keyspaces_client)


    def restore_table(self, restore_timestamp):
        """
        Restores the table to a previous point in time. The table is restored
        to a new table in the same keyspace.

        :param restore_timestamp: The point in time to restore the table. This time
                                  must be in UTC format.
        :return: The name of the restored table.
        """
        try:
            restored_table_name = f"{self.table_name}_restored"
            self.keyspaces_client.restore_table(
                sourceKeyspaceName=self.ks_name,
                sourceTableName=self.table_name,
                targetKeyspaceName=self.ks_name,
                targetTableName=restored_table_name,
                restoreTimestamp=restore_timestamp,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't restore table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                restore_timestamp,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return restored_table_name
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 RestoreTable를 참조하십시오.

`UpdateTable`

다음 코드 예시는 `UpdateTable`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class KeyspaceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra) keyspace and table
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, keyspaces_client):
        """
        :param keyspaces_client: A Boto3 Amazon Keyspaces client.
        """
        self.keyspaces_client = keyspaces_client
        self.ks_name = None
        self.ks_arn = None
        self.table_name = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        keyspaces_client = boto3.client("keyspaces")
        return cls(keyspaces_client)


    def update_table(self):
        """
        Updates the schema of the table.

        This example updates a table of movie data by adding a new column
        that tracks whether the movie has been watched.
```

```
        """
        try:
            self.keyspaces_client.update_table(
                keyspaceName=self.ks_name,
                tableName=self.table_name,
                addColumns=[{"name": "watched", "type": "boolean"}],
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.table_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 UpdateTable을 참조하십시오.

SDK for Python (Boto3)을 사용한 Kinesis 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Kinesis와 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업
- 서버리스 예제

작업

`CreateStream`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateStream`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class KinesisStream:
    """Encapsulates a Kinesis stream."""

    def __init__(self, kinesis_client):
        """
        :param kinesis_client: A Boto3 Kinesis client.
        """
        self.kinesis_client = kinesis_client
        self.name = None
        self.details = None
        self.stream_exists_waiter = kinesis_client.get_waiter("stream_exists")


    def create(self, name, wait_until_exists=True):
        """
        Creates a stream.

        :param name: The name of the stream.
        :param wait_until_exists: When True, waits until the service reports that
                                  the stream exists, then queries for its metadata.
        """
        try:
            self.kinesis_client.create_stream(StreamName=name, ShardCount=1)
            self.name = name
            logger.info("Created stream %s.", name)
            if wait_until_exists:
                logger.info("Waiting until exists.")
                self.stream_exists_waiter.wait(StreamName=name)
                self.describe(name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create stream %s.", name)
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateStream을 참조하십시오.

`DeleteStream`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteStream`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class KinesisStream:
    """Encapsulates a Kinesis stream."""

    def __init__(self, kinesis_client):
        """
        :param kinesis_client: A Boto3 Kinesis client.
        """
        self.kinesis_client = kinesis_client
        self.name = None
        self.details = None
        self.stream_exists_waiter = kinesis_client.get_waiter("stream_exists")


    def delete(self):
        """
        Deletes a stream.
        """
        try:
            self.kinesis_client.delete_stream(StreamName=self.name)
            self._clear()
            logger.info("Deleted stream %s.", self.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete stream %s.", self.name)
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteStream을 참조하십시오.

DescribeStream

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeStream의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class KinesisStream:
    """Encapsulates a Kinesis stream."""

    def __init__(self, kinesis_client):
        """
        :param kinesis_client: A Boto3 Kinesis client.
        """
        self.kinesis_client = kinesis_client
        self.name = None
        self.details = None
        self.stream_exists_waiter = kinesis_client.get_waiter("stream_exists")


    def describe(self, name):
        """
        Gets metadata about a stream.

        :param name: The name of the stream.
        :return: Metadata about the stream.
        """
        try:
            response = self.kinesis_client.describe_stream(StreamName=name)
            self.name = name
            self.details = response["StreamDescription"]
            logger.info("Got stream %s.", name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get %s.", name)
            raise
```

```
        else:
            return self.details
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeStream을 참조하십시오.

GetRecords

다음 코드 예시는 GetRecords의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class KinesisStream:
    """Encapsulates a Kinesis stream."""

    def __init__(self, kinesis_client):
        """
        :param kinesis_client: A Boto3 Kinesis client.
        """
        self.kinesis_client = kinesis_client
        self.name = None
        self.details = None
        self.stream_exists_waiter = kinesis_client.get_waiter("stream_exists")


    def get_records(self, max_records):
        """
        Gets records from the stream. This function is a generator that first gets
        a shard iterator for the stream, then uses the shard iterator to get records
        in batches from the stream. The shard iterator can be accessed through the
        'details' property, which is populated using the 'describe' function of this
 class.
        Each batch of records is yielded back to the caller until the specified
        maximum number of records has been retrieved.
```

```
        :param max_records: The maximum number of records to retrieve.
        :return: Yields the current batch of retrieved records.
        """
        try:
            response = self.kinesis_client.get_shard_iterator(
                StreamName=self.name,
                ShardId=self.details["Shards"][0]["ShardId"],
                ShardIteratorType="LATEST",
            )
            shard_iter = response["ShardIterator"]
            record_count = 0
            while record_count < max_records:
                response = self.kinesis_client.get_records(
                    ShardIterator=shard_iter, Limit=10
                )
                shard_iter = response["NextShardIterator"]
                records = response["Records"]
                logger.info("Got %s records.", len(records))
                record_count += len(records)
                yield records
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get records from stream %s.", self.name)
            raise



    def describe(self, name):
        """
        Gets metadata about a stream.

        :param name: The name of the stream.
        :return: Metadata about the stream.
        """
        try:
            response = self.kinesis_client.describe_stream(StreamName=name)
            self.name = name
            self.details = response["StreamDescription"]
            logger.info("Got stream %s.", name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get %s.", name)
            raise
        else:
            return self.details
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetRecords를 참조하세요.

PutRecord

다음 코드 예시는 PutRecord의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class KinesisStream:
    """Encapsulates a Kinesis stream."""

    def __init__(self, kinesis_client):
        """
        :param kinesis_client: A Boto3 Kinesis client.
        """
        self.kinesis_client = kinesis_client
        self.name = None
        self.details = None
        self.stream_exists_waiter = kinesis_client.get_waiter("stream_exists")


    def put_record(self, data, partition_key):
        """
        Puts data into the stream. The data is formatted as JSON before it is passed
        to the stream.

        :param data: The data to put in the stream.
        :param partition_key: The partition key to use for the data.
        :return: Metadata about the record, including its shard ID and sequence
 number.
        """
        try:
            response = self.kinesis_client.put_record(
```

```
                StreamName=self.name, Data=json.dumps(data),
 PartitionKey=partition_key
            )
            logger.info("Put record in stream %s.", self.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't put record in stream %s.", self.name)
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 PutRecord를 참조하십시오.

서버리스 예제

Kinesis 트리거에서 간접적으로 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 Kinesis 스트림에서 레코드를 받아 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 Kinesis 페이로드를 검색하고, Base64에서 디코딩하고, 레코드 콘텐츠를 로깅합니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Python을 사용하여 Lambda로 Kinesis 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import base64
def lambda_handler(event, context):

    for record in event['Records']:
        try:
            print(f"Processed Kinesis Event - EventID: {record['eventID']}")
            record_data = base64.b64decode(record['kinesis']
['data']).decode('utf-8')
```

```
            print(f"Record Data: {record_data}")
            # TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
        except Exception as e:
            print(f"An error occurred {e}")
            raise e
    print(f"Successfully processed {len(event['Records'])} records.")
```

Kinesis 트리거로 Lambda 함수에 대한 배치 항목 실패 보고

다음 코드 예제는 Kinesis 스트림에서 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수에 대한 부분 배치 응답을 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 응답으로 배치 항목 실패를 보고하고 나중에 해당 메시지를 다시 시도하도록 Lambda에 신호를 보냅니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Python을 사용하여 Lambda로 Kinesis 배치 항목 실패 보고.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
def handler(event, context):
    records = event.get("Records")
    curRecordSequenceNumber = ""

    for record in records:
        try:
            # Process your record
            curRecordSequenceNumber = record["kinesis"]["sequenceNumber"]
        except Exception as e:
            # Return failed record's sequence number
            return {"batchItemFailures":[{"itemIdentifier":
 curRecordSequenceNumber}]}

    return {"batchItemFailures":[]}
```

AWS KMS SDK for Python(Boto3)을 사용한 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는를와 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 함께 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS KMS.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예제에는 컨텍스트에서 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- KMS 키를 생성합니다.
- 계정의 KMS 키를 나열하고 해당 키에 대한 세부 정보를 확인하십시오.
- KMS 키를 활성화 및 비활성화합니다.
- 클라이언트 측 암호화에 사용할 수 있는 대칭 데이터 키를 생성하십시오.
- 데이터에 디지털 방식으로 서명하는 데 사용되는 비대칭 키를 생성합니다.
- 키에 태그를 지정합니다.
- KMS 키를 삭제합니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class KMSScenario:
    """Runs an interactive scenario that shows how to get started with KMS."""

    def __init__(
        self,
        key_manager: KeyManager,
        key_encryption: KeyEncrypt,
        alias_manager: AliasManager,
        grant_manager: GrantManager,
        key_policy: KeyPolicy,
    ):
        self.key_manager = key_manager
        self.key_encryption = key_encryption
        self.alias_manager = alias_manager
        self.grant_manager = grant_manager
        self.key_policy = key_policy
        self.key_id = ""
        self.alias_name = ""
        self.asymmetric_key_id = ""

    def kms_scenario(self):
        key_description = "Created by the AWS KMS API"

        print(DASHES)
        print(
            """
Welcome to the AWS Key Management SDK Basics scenario.

This program demonstrates how to interact with AWS Key Management using the AWS SDK
 for Python (Boto3).
The AWS Key Management Service (KMS) is a secure and highly available service that
 allows you to create
and manage AWS KMS keys and control their use across a wide range of AWS services
 and applications.
KMS provides a centralized and unified approach to managing encryption keys, making
 it easier to meet your
data protection and regulatory compliance requirements.

This Basics scenario creates two key types:

- A symmetric encryption key is used to encrypt and decrypt data.
- An asymmetric key used to digitally sign data.
```

```
Let's get started...
        """
        )
        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")

        print(DASHES)
        print(f"1. Create a symmetric KMS key\n")
        print(
            f"First, the program will creates a symmetric KMS key that you can used
 to encrypt and decrypt data."
        )
        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
        self.key_id = self.key_manager.create_key(key_description)["KeyId"]
        print(f"A symmetric key was successfully created {self.key_id}.")
        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
        print(DASHES)
        print(
            """
2. Enable a KMS key

By default, when the SDK creates an AWS key, it is enabled. The next bit of code
 checks to
determine if the key is enabled.
        """
        )
        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
        is_enabled = self.is_key_enabled(self.key_id)
        print(f"Is the key enabled? {is_enabled}")
        if not is_enabled:
            self.key_manager.enable_key(self.key_id)
        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
        print(DASHES)
        print(f"3. Encrypt data using the symmetric KMS key")
        plain_text = "Hello, AWS KMS!"
        print(
            f"""
One of the main uses of symmetric keys is to encrypt and decrypt data.
Next, the code encrypts the string "{plain_text}" with the SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT
 encryption algorithm.
        """
        )
        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
        encrypted_text = self.key_encryption.encrypt(self.key_id, plain_text)
        print(DASHES)
```

```
        print(f"4. Create an alias")
        print(
            """
Now, the program will create an alias for the KMS key. An alias is a friendly name
 that you
can associate with a KMS key. The alias name should be prefixed with 'alias/'.
        """
        )
        alias_name = q.ask("Enter an alias name: ", q.non_empty)
        self.alias_manager.create_alias(self.key_id, alias_name)
        print(f"{alias_name} was successfully created.")
        self.alias_name = alias_name
        print(DASHES)
        print(f"5. List all of your aliases")
        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
        self.alias_manager.list_aliases(10)
        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
        print(DASHES)
        print(f"6. Enable automatic rotation of the KMS key")
        print(
            """

By default, when the SDK enables automatic rotation of a KMS key,
KMS rotates the key material of the KMS key one year (approximately 365 days) from
 the enable date and every year
thereafter.
        """
        )
        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
        self.key_manager.enable_key_rotation(self.key_id)
        print(DASHES)
        print(f"Key rotation has been enabled for key with id {self.key_id}")
        print(
            """
7. Create a grant

A grant is a policy instrument that allows Amazon Web Services principals to use KMS
 keys.
It also can allow them to view a KMS key (DescribeKey) and create and manage grants.
When authorizing access to a KMS key, grants are considered along with key policies
 and IAM policies.
        """
        )
        print(
```

```
            """
To create a grant you must specify a account_id. To specify the grantee account_id,
 use the Amazon Resource Name (ARN)
of an AWS account_id. Valid principals include AWS accounts, IAM users, IAM roles,
 federated users,
and assumed role users.
        """
        )
        account_id = q.ask(
            "Enter an account_id, or press enter to skip creating a grant... "
        )
        grant = None
        if account_id != "":
            grant = self.grant_manager.create_grant(
                self.key_id,
                account_id,
                [
                    "Encrypt",
                    "Decrypt",
                    "DescribeKey",
                ],
            )
            print(f"Grant created successfully with ID: {grant['GrantId']}")

        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
        print(DASHES)
        print(DASHES)
        print(f"8. List grants for the KMS key")
        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
        self.grant_manager.list_grants(self.key_id)
        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
        print(DASHES)
        print(f"9. Revoke the grant")
        print(
            """
The revocation of a grant immediately removes the permissions and access that the
 grant had provided.
This means that any account_id (user, role, or service) that was granted access to
 perform specific
KMS operations on a KMS key will no longer be able to perform those operations.
        """
        )
        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
```

```
        if grant is not None:
            self.grant_manager.revoke_grant(self.key_id, grant["GrantId"])
            print(f"Grant ID: {grant['GrantId']} was successfully revoked!")

        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
        print(DASHES)
        print(f"10. Decrypt the data\n")
        print(
            """
Lets decrypt the data that was encrypted in an early step.
The code uses the same key to decrypt the string that we encrypted earlier in the
 program.
        """
        )
        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
        decrypted_data = self.key_encryption.decrypt(self.key_id, encrypted_text)
        print(f"Data decrypted successfully for key ID: {self.key_id}")
        print(f"Decrypted data: {decrypted_data}")

        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
        print(DASHES)
        print(f"11. Replace a key policy\n")
        print(
            """
A key policy is a resource policy for a KMS key. Key policies are the primary way to
 control
access to KMS keys. Every KMS key must have exactly one key policy. The statements
 in the key policy
determine who has permission to use the KMS key and how they can use it.
You can also use IAM policies and grants to control access to the KMS key, but every
 KMS key
must have a key policy.

By default, when you create a key by using the SDK, a policy is created that
gives the AWS account that owns the KMS key full access to the KMS key.

Let's try to replace the automatically created policy with the following policy.
{
"Version": "2012-10-17",
"Statement": [{
"Effect": "Allow",
"Principal": {"AWS": "arn:aws:iam::0000000000:root"},
"Action": "kms:*",
"Resource": "*"
```

```
}]
}
        """
        )
        account_id = q.ask("Enter your account ID or press enter to skip: ")
        if account_id != "":
            policy = {
                "Version": "2012-10-17",
                "Statement": [
                    {
                        "Effect": "Allow",
                        "Principal": {"AWS": f"arn:aws:iam::{account_id}:root"},
                        "Action": "kms:*",
                        "Resource": "*",
                    }
                ],
            }

            self.key_policy.set_new_policy(self.key_id, policy)
            print("Key policy replacement succeeded.")
            q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
        else:
            print("Skipping replacing the key policy.")

        print(DASHES)
        print(f"12. Get the key policy\n")
        print(
            f"The next bit of code that runs gets the key policy to make sure it
 exists."
        )
        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
        policy = self.key_policy.get_policy(self.key_id)
        print(f"The key policy is: {policy}")

        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
        print(DASHES)
        print(f"13. Create an asymmetric KMS key and sign your data\n")
        print(
            """
        Signing your data with an AWS key can provide several benefits that make it
 an attractive option
        for your data signing needs. By using an AWS KMS key, you can leverage the
        security controls and compliance features provided by AWS,
```

```
        which can help you meet various regulatory requirements and enhance the
overall security posture
        of your organization.
        """
        )
        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
        print(f"Sign and verify data operation succeeded.")
        self.asymmetric_key_id = self.key_manager.create_asymmetric_key()
        message = "Here is the message that will be digitally signed"
        signature = self.key_encryption.sign(self.asymmetric_key_id, message)
        if self.key_encryption.verify(self.asymmetric_key_id, message, signature):
            print("Signature verification succeeded.")
        else:
            print("Signature verification failed.")

        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
        print(DASHES)
        print(f"14. Tag your symmetric KMS Key\n")
        print(
            """
        By using tags, you can improve the overall management, security, and
governance of your
        KMS keys, making it easier to organize, track, and control access to your
encrypted data within
        your AWS environment
        """
        )
        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
        self.key_manager.tag_resource(self.key_id, "Environment", "Production")
        self.clean_up()

    def is_key_enabled(self, key_id: str) -> bool:
        """
        Check if the key is enabled or not.

        :param key_id: The key to check.
        :return: True if the key is enabled, otherwise False.
        """
        response = self.key_manager.describe_key(key_id)
        return response["Enabled"] is True

    def clean_up(self):
        """
        Delete resources created by this scenario.
```

```
        """
        if self.alias_name != "":
            print(f"Deleting the alias {self.alias_name}.")
            self.alias_manager.delete_alias(self.alias_name)
        window = 7  # The window in days for a scheduled deletion.
        if self.key_id != "":
            print(
                """
Warning:
Deleting a KMS key is a destructive and potentially dangerous operation. When a KMS
 key is deleted,
all data that was encrypted under the KMS key is unrecoverable.
                """
            )
            if q.ask(
                f"Do you want to delete the key with ID {self.key_id} (y/n)?",
                q.is_yesno,
            ):
                print(
                    f"The key {self.key_id} will be deleted with a window of
 {window} days. You can cancel the deletion before"
                )
                print("the window expires.")
                self.key_manager.delete_key(self.key_id, window)
                self.key_id = ""

        if self.asymmetric_key_id != "":
            if q.ask(
                f"Do you want to delete the asymmetric key with ID
 {self.asymmetric_key_id} (y/n)?",
                q.is_yesno,
            ):
                print(
                    f"The key {self.asymmetric_key_id} will be deleted with a window
 of {window} days. You can cancel the deletion before"
                )
                print("the window expires.")
                self.key_manager.delete_key(self.asymmetric_key_id, window)
                self.asymmetric_key_id = ""


if __name__ == "__main__":
    kms_scenario = None
    try:
```

```
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        a_key_manager = KeyManager(kms_client)
        a_key_encrypt = KeyEncrypt(kms_client)
        an_alias_manager = AliasManager(kms_client)
        a_grant_manager = GrantManager(kms_client)
        a_key_policy = KeyPolicy(kms_client)
        kms_scenario = KMSScenario(
            key_manager=a_key_manager,
            key_encryption=a_key_encrypt,
            alias_manager=an_alias_manager,
            grant_manager=a_grant_manager,
            key_policy=a_key_policy,
        )
        kms_scenario.kms_scenario()
    except Exception:
        logging.exception("Something went wrong with the demo!")
        if kms_scenario is not None:
            kms_scenario.clean_up()
```

KMS 키 관리를 위한 래퍼 클래스 및 메서드입니다.

```
class KeyManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client
        self.created_keys = []

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "KeyManager":
        """
        Creates a KeyManager instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of KeyManager initialized with the default KMS client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def create_key(self, key_description: str) -> dict[str, any]:
        """
        Creates a key with a user-provided description.
```

```
        :param key_description: A description for the key.
        :return: The key ID.
        """
        try:
            key = self.kms_client.create_key(Description=key_description)
["KeyMetadata"]
            self.created_keys.append(key)
            return key
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't create your key. Here's why: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def describe_key(self, key_id: str) -> dict[str, any]:
        """
        Describes a key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key to describe.
        :return: Information about the key.
        """

        try:
            key = self.kms_client.describe_key(KeyId=key_id)["KeyMetadata"]
            return key
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't get key '%s'. Here's why: %s",
                key_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def enable_key_rotation(self, key_id: str) -> None:
        """
        Enables rotation for a key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key to enable rotation for.
        """
        try:
            self.kms_client.enable_key_rotation(KeyId=key_id)
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't enable rotation for key '%s'. Here's why: %s",
                key_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def create_asymmetric_key(self) -> str:
        """
        Creates an asymmetric key in AWS KMS for signing messages.

        :return: The ID of the created key.
        """
        try:
            key = self.kms_client.create_key(
                KeySpec="RSA_2048", KeyUsage="SIGN_VERIFY", Origin="AWS_KMS"
            )["KeyMetadata"]
            self.created_keys.append(key)
            return key["KeyId"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create your key. Here's why: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def tag_resource(self, key_id: str, tag_key: str, tag_value: str) -> None:
        """
        Add or edit tags on a customer managed key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key to enable rotation for.
        :param tag_key: Key for the tag.
        :param tag_value: Value for the tag.
        """
        try:
            self.kms_client.tag_resource(
                KeyId=key_id, Tags=[{"TagKey": tag_key, "TagValue": tag_value}]
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't add a tag for the key '%s'. Here's why: %s",
```

```
                key_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def delete_key(self, key_id: str, window: int) -> None:
        """
        Deletes a list of keys.

        Warning:
        Deleting a KMS key is a destructive and potentially dangerous operation.
 When a KMS key is deleted,
        all data that was encrypted under the KMS key is unrecoverable.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key to delete.
        :param window: The waiting period, in days, before the KMS key is deleted.
        """

        try:
            self.kms_client.schedule_key_deletion(
                KeyId=key_id, PendingWindowInDays=window
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't delete key %s. Here's why: %s",
                key_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

KMS 키 별칭을 위한 래퍼 클래스 및 메서드입니다.

```
class AliasManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client
        self.created_key = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "AliasManager":
        """
```

```
        Creates an AliasManager instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of AliasManager initialized with the default KMS
client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def create_alias(self, key_id: str, alias: str) -> None:
        """
        Creates an alias for the specified key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of a key to give an alias.
        :param alias: The alias to assign to the key.
        """
        try:
            self.kms_client.create_alias(AliasName=alias, TargetKeyId=key_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AlreadyExistsException":
                logger.error(
                    "Could not create the alias %s because it already exists.",
key_id
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't encrypt text. Here's why: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise


    def list_aliases(self, page_size: int) -> None:
        """
        Lists aliases for the current account.
        :param page_size: The number of aliases to list per page.
        """
        try:
            alias_paginator = self.kms_client.get_paginator("list_aliases")
            for alias_page in alias_paginator.paginate(
                PaginationConfig={"PageSize": page_size}
            ):
                print(f"Here are {page_size} aliases:")
                pprint(alias_page["Aliases"])
```

```
                if alias_page["Truncated"]:
                    answer = input(
                        f"Do you want to see the next {page_size} aliases (y/n)? "
                    )
                    if answer.lower() != "y":
                        break
                else:
                    print("That's all your aliases!")
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't list your aliases. Here's why: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def delete_alias(self, alias: str) -> None:
        """
        Deletes an alias.

        :param alias: The alias to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.kms_client.delete_alias(AliasName=alias)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete alias %s. Here's why: %s",
                alias,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

KMS 키 암호화를 위한 래퍼 클래스 및 메서드입니다.

```
class KeyEncrypt:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "KeyEncrypt":
```

```
        """
        Creates a KeyEncrypt instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of KeyEncrypt initialized with the default KMS client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def encrypt(self, key_id: str, text: str) -> bytes:
        """
        Encrypts text by using the specified key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key to use for encryption.
        :param text: The text to encrypt.
        :return: The encrypted version of the text.
        """
        try:
            response = self.kms_client.encrypt(KeyId=key_id,
Plaintext=text.encode())
            print(
                f"The string was encrypted with algorithm
{response['EncryptionAlgorithm']}"
            )
            return response["CiphertextBlob"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "DisabledException":
                logger.error(
                    "Could not encrypt because the key %s is disabled.", key_id
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't encrypt text. Here's why: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise


    def decrypt(self, key_id: str, cipher_text: bytes) -> str:
        """
        Decrypts text previously encrypted with a key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key used to decrypt the data.
        :param cipher_text: The encrypted text to decrypt.
```

```
        :return: The decrypted text.
        """
        try:
            return self.kms_client.decrypt(KeyId=key_id, CiphertextBlob=cipher_text)
[
                "Plaintext"
            ].decode()
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't decrypt your ciphertext. Here's why: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def sign(self, key_id: str, message: str) -> str:
        """
        Signs a message with a key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key to use for signing.
        :param message: The message to sign.
        :return: The signature of the message.
        """
        try:
            return self.kms_client.sign(
                KeyId=key_id,
                Message=message.encode(),
                SigningAlgorithm="RSASSA_PSS_SHA_256",
            )["Signature"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't sign your message. Here's why: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def verify(self, key_id: str, message: str, signature: str) -> bool:
        """
        Verifies a signature against a message.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key used to sign the message.
        :param message: The message to verify.
        :param signature: The signature to verify.
```

```
        :return: True when the signature matches the message, otherwise False.
        """
        try:
            response = self.kms_client.verify(
                KeyId=key_id,
                Message=message.encode(),
                Signature=signature,
                SigningAlgorithm="RSASSA_PSS_SHA_256",
            )
            valid = response["SignatureValid"]
            print(f"The signature is {'valid' if valid else 'invalid'}.")
            return valid
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SignatureDoesNotMatchException":
                print("The signature is not valid.")
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't verify your signature. Here's why: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

KMS 키 권한 부여를 위한 래퍼 클래스 및 메서드입니다.

```
class GrantManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "GrantManager":
        """
        Creates a GrantManager instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of GrantManager initialized with the default KMS
 client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def create_grant(
```

```
        self, key_id: str, principal: str, operations: [str]
    ) -> dict[str, str]:
        """
        Creates a grant for a key that lets a principal generate a symmetric data
        encryption key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key.
        :param principal: The principal to grant permission to.
        :param operations: The operations to grant permission for.
        :return: The grant that is created.
        """
        try:
            return self.kms_client.create_grant(
                KeyId=key_id,
                GranteePrincipal=principal,
                Operations=operations,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create a grant on key %s. Here's why: %s",
                key_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def list_grants(self, key_id):
        """
        Lists grants for a key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key to query.
        :return: The grants for the key.
        """
        try:
            paginator = self.kms_client.get_paginator("list_grants")
            grants = []
            page_iterator = paginator.paginate(KeyId=key_id)
            for page in page_iterator:
                grants.extend(page["Grants"])

            print(f"Grants for key {key_id}:")
            pprint(grants)
            return grants
        except ClientError as err:
```

```
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list grants for key %s. Here's why: %s",
                key_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def revoke_grant(self, key_id: str, grant_id: str) -> None:
        """
        Revokes a grant so that it can no longer be used.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key associated with the grant.
        :param grant_id: The ID of the grant to revoke.
        """
        try:
            self.kms_client.revoke_grant(KeyId=key_id, GrantId=grant_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't revoke grant %s. Here's why: %s",
                grant_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

KMS 키 정책을 위한 래퍼 클래스 및 메서드입니다.

```
class KeyPolicy:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "KeyPolicy":
        """
        Creates a KeyPolicy instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of KeyPolicy initialized with the default KMS client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)
```

```
    def set_new_policy(self, key_id: str, policy: dict[str, any]) -> None:
        """
        Sets the policy of a key. Setting a policy entirely overwrites the existing
        policy, so care is taken to add a statement to the existing list of
statements
        rather than simply writing a new policy.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key to set the policy to.
        :param policy: A new key policy. The key policy must allow the calling
principal to make a subsequent
                       PutKeyPolicy request on the KMS key. This reduces the risk
that the KMS key becomes unmanageable
        """

        try:
            self.kms_client.put_key_policy(KeyId=key_id, Policy=json.dumps(policy))
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't set policy for key %s. Here's why %s",
                key_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise



    def get_policy(self, key_id: str) -> dict[str, str]:
        """
        Gets the policy of a key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key to query.
        :return: The key policy as a dict.
        """
        if key_id != "":
            try:
                response = self.kms_client.get_key_policy(
                    KeyId=key_id,
                )
                policy = json.loads(response["Policy"])
            except ClientError as err:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get policy for key %s. Here's why: %s",
```

```
                    key_id,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
            else:
                pprint(policy)
                return policy
        else:
            print("Skipping get policy demo.")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - CreateAlias
  - CreateGrant
  - CreateKey
  - Decrypt
  - DescribeKey
  - DisableKey
  - EnableKey
  - 암호화
  - GetKeyPolicy
  - ListAliases
  - ListGrants
  - ListKeys
  - RevokeGrant
  - ScheduleKeyDeletion
  - Sign
  - TagResource

작업

`CreateAlias`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateAlias`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class AliasManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client
        self.created_key = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "AliasManager":
        """
        Creates an AliasManager instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of AliasManager initialized with the default KMS
 client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def create_alias(self, key_id: str, alias: str) -> None:
        """
        Creates an alias for the specified key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of a key to give an alias.
        :param alias: The alias to assign to the key.
        """
        try:
            self.kms_client.create_alias(AliasName=alias, TargetKeyId=key_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AlreadyExistsException":
                logger.error(
                    "Could not create the alias %s because it already exists.",
 key_id
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
```

```
                    "Couldn't encrypt text. Here's why: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateAlias를 참조하십시오.

`CreateGrant`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateGrant`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class GrantManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "GrantManager":
        """
        Creates a GrantManager instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of GrantManager initialized with the default KMS
 client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def create_grant(
        self, key_id: str, principal: str, operations: [str]
    ) -> dict[str, str]:
        """
```

```
        Creates a grant for a key that lets a principal generate a symmetric data
        encryption key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key.
        :param principal: The principal to grant permission to.
        :param operations: The operations to grant permission for.
        :return: The grant that is created.
        """
        try:
            return self.kms_client.create_grant(
                KeyId=key_id,
                GranteePrincipal=principal,
                Operations=operations,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create a grant on key %s. Here's why: %s",
                key_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateGrant를 참조하십시오.

`CreateKey`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateKey`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class KeyManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client
```

```
        self.created_keys = []

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "KeyManager":
        """
        Creates a KeyManager instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of KeyManager initialized with the default KMS client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def create_key(self, key_description: str) -> dict[str, any]:
        """
        Creates a key with a user-provided description.

        :param key_description: A description for the key.
        :return: The key ID.
        """
        try:
            key = self.kms_client.create_key(Description=key_description)
["KeyMetadata"]
            self.created_keys.append(key)
            return key
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't create your key. Here's why: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateKey를 참조하십시오.

Decrypt

다음 코드 예시는 Decrypt의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class KeyEncrypt:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "KeyEncrypt":
        """
        Creates a KeyEncrypt instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of KeyEncrypt initialized with the default KMS client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def decrypt(self, key_id: str, cipher_text: bytes) -> str:
        """
        Decrypts text previously encrypted with a key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key used to decrypt the data.
        :param cipher_text: The encrypted text to decrypt.
        :return: The decrypted text.
        """
        try:
            return self.kms_client.decrypt(KeyId=key_id, CiphertextBlob=cipher_text)
[
                "Plaintext"
            ].decode()
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't decrypt your ciphertext. Here's why: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 Decrypt를 참조하십시오.

`DeleteAlias`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteAlias`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class AliasManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client
        self.created_key = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "AliasManager":
        """
        Creates an AliasManager instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of AliasManager initialized with the default KMS
 client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def delete_alias(self, alias: str) -> None:
        """
        Deletes an alias.

        :param alias: The alias to delete.
        """
        try:
```

```
            self.kms_client.delete_alias(AliasName=alias)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete alias %s. Here's why: %s",
                alias,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteAlias를 참조하십시오.

`DescribeKey`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeKey`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class KeyManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client
        self.created_keys = []

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "KeyManager":
        """
        Creates a KeyManager instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of KeyManager initialized with the default KMS client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)
```

```
    def describe_key(self, key_id: str) -> dict[str, any]:
        """
        Describes a key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key to describe.
        :return: Information about the key.
        """

        try:
            key = self.kms_client.describe_key(KeyId=key_id)["KeyMetadata"]
            return key
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't get key '%s'. Here's why: %s",
                key_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeKey를 참조하십시오.

`DisableKey`

다음 코드 예시는 `DisableKey`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class KeyManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client
        self.created_keys = []
```

```
    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "KeyManager":
        """
        Creates a KeyManager instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of KeyManager initialized with the default KMS client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def disable_key(self, key_id: str) -> None:
        try:
            self.kms_client.disable_key(KeyId=key_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't disable key '%s'. Here's why: %s",
                key_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DisableKey를 참조하십시오.

`EnableKey`

다음 코드 예시는 `EnableKey`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class KeyManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client
        self.created_keys = []
```

```
    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "KeyManager":
        """
        Creates a KeyManager instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of KeyManager initialized with the default KMS client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def enable_key(self, key_id: str) -> None:
        """
        Enables a key. Gets the key state after each state change.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key to enable.
        """
        try:
            self.kms_client.enable_key(KeyId=key_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't enable key '%s'. Here's why: %s",
                key_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 EnableKey를 참조하십시오.

`EnableKeyRotation`

다음 코드 예시는 `EnableKeyRotation`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class KeyManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client
        self.created_keys = []

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "KeyManager":
        """
        Creates a KeyManager instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of KeyManager initialized with the default KMS client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def enable_key_rotation(self, key_id: str) -> None:
        """
        Enables rotation for a key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key to enable rotation for.
        """
        try:
            self.kms_client.enable_key_rotation(KeyId=key_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't enable rotation for key '%s'. Here's why: %s",
                key_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 Python용AWS SDK(Boto3) 참조의 EnableKeyRotation을 참조하세요.

Encrypt

다음 코드 예시는 Encrypt의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class KeyEncrypt:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "KeyEncrypt":
        """
        Creates a KeyEncrypt instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of KeyEncrypt initialized with the default KMS client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def encrypt(self, key_id: str, text: str) -> bytes:
        """
        Encrypts text by using the specified key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key to use for encryption.
        :param text: The text to encrypt.
        :return: The encrypted version of the text.
        """
        try:
            response = self.kms_client.encrypt(KeyId=key_id,
 Plaintext=text.encode())
            print(
                f"The string was encrypted with algorithm
 {response['EncryptionAlgorithm']}"
            )
            return response["CiphertextBlob"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "DisabledException":
                logger.error(
```

```
                    "Could not encrypt because the key %s is disabled.", key_id
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't encrypt text. Here's why: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 Encrypt를 참조하십시오.

`GenerateDataKey`

다음 코드 예시는 `GenerateDataKey`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class KeyManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client
        self.created_keys = []

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "KeyManager":
        """
        Creates a KeyManager instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of KeyManager initialized with the default KMS client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def generate_data_key(self, key_id):
```

```
        """
        Generates a symmetric data key that can be used for client-side encryption.
        """
        answer = input(
            f"Do you want to generate a symmetric data key from key {key_id} (y/n)?
 "
        )
        if answer.lower() == "y":
            try:
                data_key = self.kms_client.generate_data_key(
                    KeyId=key_id, KeySpec="AES_256"
                )
            except ClientError as err:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't generate a data key for key %s. Here's why: %s",
                    key_id,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            else:
                pprint(data_key)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조용 GenerateDataKey를 참조하십시오.

`GetKeyPolicy`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetKeyPolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class KeyPolicy:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client

    @classmethod
```

```
    def from_client(cls) -> "KeyPolicy":
        """
        Creates a KeyPolicy instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of KeyPolicy initialized with the default KMS client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def get_policy(self, key_id: str) -> dict[str, str]:
        """
        Gets the policy of a key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key to query.
        :return: The key policy as a dict.
        """
        if key_id != "":
            try:
                response = self.kms_client.get_key_policy(
                    KeyId=key_id,
                )
                policy = json.loads(response["Policy"])
            except ClientError as err:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get policy for key %s. Here's why: %s",
                    key_id,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
            else:
                pprint(policy)
                return policy
        else:
            print("Skipping get policy demo.")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetKeyPolicy를 참조하십시오.

`ListAliases`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListAliases`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class AliasManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client
        self.created_key = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "AliasManager":
        """
        Creates an AliasManager instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of AliasManager initialized with the default KMS
 client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def list_aliases(self, page_size: int) -> None:
        """
        Lists aliases for the current account.
        :param page_size: The number of aliases to list per page.
        """
        try:
            alias_paginator = self.kms_client.get_paginator("list_aliases")
            for alias_page in alias_paginator.paginate(
                PaginationConfig={"PageSize": page_size}
            ):
                print(f"Here are {page_size} aliases:")
                pprint(alias_page["Aliases"])
                if alias_page["Truncated"]:
                    answer = input(
                        f"Do you want to see the next {page_size} aliases (y/n)? "
                    )
                    if answer.lower() != "y":
```

```
                        break
                else:
                    print("That's all your aliases!")
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't list your aliases. Here's why: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListAliases를 참조하십시오.

`ListGrants`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListGrants`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class GrantManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "GrantManager":
        """
        Creates a GrantManager instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of GrantManager initialized with the default KMS
 client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)
```

```
    def list_grants(self, key_id):
        """
        Lists grants for a key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key to query.
        :return: The grants for the key.
        """
        try:
            paginator = self.kms_client.get_paginator("list_grants")
            grants = []
            page_iterator = paginator.paginate(KeyId=key_id)
            for page in page_iterator:
                grants.extend(page["Grants"])

            print(f"Grants for key {key_id}:")
            pprint(grants)
            return grants
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list grants for key %s. Here's why: %s",
                key_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListGrants를 참조하십시오.

`ListKeyPolicies`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListKeyPolicies`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class KeyPolicy:
```

```
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "KeyPolicy":
        """
        Creates a KeyPolicy instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of KeyPolicy initialized with the default KMS client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def list_policies(self, key_id):
        """
        Lists the names of the policies for a key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key to query.
        """
        try:
            policy_names = self.kms_client.list_key_policies(KeyId=key_id)[
                "PolicyNames"
            ]
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't list your policies. Here's why: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            print(f"The policies for key {key_id} are:")
            pprint(policy_names)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListKeyPolicies를 참조하십시오.

ListKeys

다음 코드 예시는 `ListKeys`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class KeyManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client
        self.created_keys = []

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "KeyManager":
        """
        Creates a KeyManager instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of KeyManager initialized with the default KMS client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def list_keys(self):
        """
        Lists the keys for the current account by using a paginator.
        """
        try:
            page_size = 10
            print("\nLet's list your keys.")
            key_paginator = self.kms_client.get_paginator("list_keys")
            for key_page in key_paginator.paginate(PaginationConfig={"PageSize":
 10}):
                print(f"Here are {len(key_page['Keys'])} keys:")
                pprint(key_page["Keys"])
                if key_page["Truncated"]:
                    answer = input(
                        f"Do you want to see the next {page_size} keys (y/n)? "
                    )
                    if answer.lower() != "y":
                        break
```

```
                else:
                    print("That's all your keys!")
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't list your keys. Here's why: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListKeys를 참조하십시오.

PutKeyPolicy

다음 코드 예시는 PutKeyPolicy의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class KeyPolicy:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "KeyPolicy":
        """
        Creates a KeyPolicy instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of KeyPolicy initialized with the default KMS client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def set_policy(self, key_id: str, policy: dict[str, any]) -> None:
        """
        Sets the policy of a key. Setting a policy entirely overwrites the existing
```

```
        policy, so care is taken to add a statement to the existing list of
statements
        rather than simply writing a new policy.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key to set the policy to.
        :param policy: The existing policy of the key.
        :return: None
        """
        principal = input(
            "Enter the ARN of an IAM role to set as the principal on the policy: "
        )
        if key_id != "" and principal != "":
            # The updated policy replaces the existing policy. Add a new statement
to
            # the list along with the original policy statements.
            policy["Statement"].append(
                {
                    "Sid": "Allow access for ExampleRole",
                    "Effect": "Allow",
                    "Principal": {"AWS": principal},
                    "Action": [
                        "kms:Encrypt",
                        "kms:GenerateDataKey*",
                        "kms:Decrypt",
                        "kms:DescribeKey",
                        "kms:ReEncrypt*",
                    ],
                    "Resource": "*",
                }
            )
            try:
                self.kms_client.put_key_policy(KeyId=key_id,
Policy=json.dumps(policy))
            except ClientError as err:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't set policy for key %s. Here's why %s",
                    key_id,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
            else:
                print(f"Set policy for key {key_id}.")
        else:
            print("Skipping set policy demo.")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 PutKeyPolicy를 참조하십시오.

ReEncrypt

다음 코드 예시는 ReEncrypt의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class KeyEncrypt:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "KeyEncrypt":
        """
        Creates a KeyEncrypt instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of KeyEncrypt initialized with the default KMS client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def re_encrypt(self, source_key_id, cipher_text):
        """
        Takes ciphertext previously encrypted with one key and reencrypt it by using
        another key.

        :param source_key_id: The ARN or ID of the original key used to encrypt the
                              ciphertext.
        :param cipher_text: The encrypted ciphertext.
        :return: The ciphertext encrypted by the second key.
```

```
        """
        destination_key_id = input(
            f"Your ciphertext is currently encrypted with key {source_key_id}. "
            f"Enter another key ID or ARN to reencrypt it: "
        )
        if destination_key_id != "":
            try:
                cipher_text = self.kms_client.re_encrypt(
                    SourceKeyId=source_key_id,
                    DestinationKeyId=destination_key_id,
                    CiphertextBlob=cipher_text,
                )["CiphertextBlob"]
            except ClientError as err:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't reencrypt your ciphertext. Here's why: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            else:
                print(f"Reencrypted your ciphertext as: {cipher_text}")
                return cipher_text
        else:
            print("Skipping reencryption demo.")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ReEncrypt를 참조하십시오.

`RetireGrant`

다음 코드 예시는 `RetireGrant`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class GrantManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
```

```
        self.kms_client = kms_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "GrantManager":
        """
        Creates a GrantManager instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of GrantManager initialized with the default KMS
client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def retire_grant(self, grant):
        """
        Retires a grant so that it can no longer be used.

        :param grant: The grant to retire.
        """
        try:
            self.kms_client.retire_grant(GrantToken=grant["GrantToken"])
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't retire grant %s. Here's why: %s",
                grant["GrantId"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
        else:
            print(f"Grant {grant['GrantId']} retired.")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 RetireGrant를 참조하십시오.

RevokeGrant

다음 코드 예시는 RevokeGrant의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class GrantManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "GrantManager":
        """
        Creates a GrantManager instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of GrantManager initialized with the default KMS
 client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def revoke_grant(self, key_id: str, grant_id: str) -> None:
        """
        Revokes a grant so that it can no longer be used.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key associated with the grant.
        :param grant_id: The ID of the grant to revoke.
        """
        try:
            self.kms_client.revoke_grant(KeyId=key_id, GrantId=grant_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't revoke grant %s. Here's why: %s",
                grant_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 RevokeGrant를 참조하십시오.

`ScheduleKeyDeletion`

다음 코드 예시는 `ScheduleKeyDeletion`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class KeyManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client
        self.created_keys = []

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "KeyManager":
        """
        Creates a KeyManager instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of KeyManager initialized with the default KMS client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def delete_key(self, key_id: str, window: int) -> None:
        """
        Deletes a list of keys.

        Warning:
        Deleting a KMS key is a destructive and potentially dangerous operation.
 When a KMS key is deleted,
        all data that was encrypted under the KMS key is unrecoverable.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key to delete.
```

```
        :param window: The waiting period, in days, before the KMS key is deleted.
        """

        try:
            self.kms_client.schedule_key_deletion(
                KeyId=key_id, PendingWindowInDays=window
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't delete key %s. Here's why: %s",
                key_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ScheduleKeyDeletion를 참조하십시오.

Sign

다음 코드 예시는 Sign의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class KeyEncrypt:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "KeyEncrypt":
        """
        Creates a KeyEncrypt instance with a default KMS client.
```

```
        :return: An instance of KeyEncrypt initialized with the default KMS client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def sign(self, key_id: str, message: str) -> str:
        """
        Signs a message with a key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key to use for signing.
        :param message: The message to sign.
        :return: The signature of the message.
        """
        try:
            return self.kms_client.sign(
                KeyId=key_id,
                Message=message.encode(),
                SigningAlgorithm="RSASSA_PSS_SHA_256",
            )["Signature"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't sign your message. Here's why: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 Python용AWS SDK(Boto3) 참조의 Sign을 참조하세요.

`TagResource`

다음 코드 예시는 `TagResource`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class KeyManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client
        self.created_keys = []

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "KeyManager":
        """
        Creates a KeyManager instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of KeyManager initialized with the default KMS client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def tag_resource(self, key_id: str, tag_key: str, tag_value: str) -> None:
        """
        Add or edit tags on a customer managed key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key to enable rotation for.
        :param tag_key: Key for the tag.
        :param tag_value: Value for the tag.
        """
        try:
            self.kms_client.tag_resource(
                KeyId=key_id, Tags=[{"TagKey": tag_key, "TagValue": tag_value}]
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't add a tag for the key '%s'. Here's why: %s",
                key_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 TagResource를 참조하십시오.

UpdateAlias

다음 코드 예시는 UpdateAlias의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class AliasManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client
        self.created_key = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "AliasManager":
        """
        Creates an AliasManager instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of AliasManager initialized with the default KMS
 client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def update_alias(self, alias, current_key_id):
        """
        Updates an alias by assigning it to another key.

        :param alias: The alias to reassign.
        :param current_key_id: The ARN or ID of the key currently associated with
 the alias.
        """
        new_key_id = input(
            f"Alias {alias} is currently associated with {current_key_id}. "
            f"Enter another key ID or ARN that you want to associate with {alias}: "
        )
        if new_key_id != "":
            try:
```

```
                self.kms_client.update_alias(AliasName=alias,
 TargetKeyId=new_key_id)
            except ClientError as err:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't associate alias %s with key %s. Here's why: %s",
                    alias,
                    new_key_id,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            else:
                print(f"Alias {alias} is now associated with key {new_key_id}.")
        else:
            print("Skipping alias update.")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 UpdateAlias를 참조하십시오.

`Verify`

다음 코드 예시는 `Verify`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class KeyEncrypt:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "KeyEncrypt":
        """
        Creates a KeyEncrypt instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of KeyEncrypt initialized with the default KMS client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
```

```
        return cls(kms_client)


    def verify(self, key_id: str, message: str, signature: str) -> bool:
        """
        Verifies a signature against a message.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key used to sign the message.
        :param message: The message to verify.
        :param signature: The signature to verify.
        :return: True when the signature matches the message, otherwise False.
        """
        try:
            response = self.kms_client.verify(
                KeyId=key_id,
                Message=message.encode(),
                Signature=signature,
                SigningAlgorithm="RSASSA_PSS_SHA_256",
            )
            valid = response["SignatureValid"]
            print(f"The signature is {'valid' if valid else 'invalid'}.")
            return valid
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SignatureDoesNotMatchException":
                print("The signature is not valid.")
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't verify your signature. Here's why: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 Python용AWS SDK(Boto3) 참조의 Verify를 참조하세요.

SDK for Python (Boto3)을 사용한 Lambda 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Lambda와 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello Lambda

다음 코드 예제에서는 Lambda를 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import boto3


def main():
    """
    List the Lambda functions in your AWS account.
    """
    # Create the Lambda client
    lambda_client = boto3.client("lambda")

    # Use the paginator to list the functions
    paginator = lambda_client.get_paginator("list_functions")
    response_iterator = paginator.paginate()

    print("Here are the Lambda functions in your account:")
    for page in response_iterator:
        for function in page["Functions"]:
            print(f"  {function['FunctionName']}")
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListFunctions를 참조하십시오.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업
- 시나리오
- 서버리스 예제

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- IAM 역할과 Lambda 함수를 생성하고 핸들러 코드를 업로드합니다.
- 단일 파라미터로 함수를 간접적으로 간접 호출하고 결과를 가져옵니다.
- 함수 코드를 업데이트하고 환경 변수로 구성합니다.
- 새 파라미터로 함수를 간접적으로 간접 호출하고 결과를 가져옵니다. 반환된 실행 로그를 표시합니다.
- 계정의 함수를 나열합니다.

자세한 내용은 콘솔로 Lambda 함수 생성을 참조하십시오.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

숫자를 증가시키는 Lambda 핸들러를 정의합니다.

```
import logging

logger = logging.getLogger()
logger.setLevel(logging.INFO)


def lambda_handler(event, context):
    """
    Accepts an action and a single number, performs the specified action on the
 number,
    and returns the result. The only allowable action is 'increment'.

    :param event: The event dict that contains the parameters sent when the function
                  is invoked.
    :param context: The context in which the function is called.
    :return: The result of the action.
    """
    result = None
    action = event.get("action")
    if action == "increment":
        result = event.get("number", 0) + 1
        logger.info("Calculated result of %s", result)
    else:
        logger.error("%s is not a valid action.", action)

    response = {"result": result}
    return response
```

산술 연산을 수행하는 두 번째 Lambda 핸들러를 정의합니다.

```
import logging
import os


logger = logging.getLogger()

# Define a list of Python lambda functions that are called by this AWS Lambda
 function.
```

```
ACTIONS = {
    "plus": lambda x, y: x + y,
    "minus": lambda x, y: x - y,
    "times": lambda x, y: x * y,
    "divided-by": lambda x, y: x / y,
}


def lambda_handler(event, context):
    """
    Accepts an action and two numbers, performs the specified action on the numbers,
    and returns the result.

    :param event: The event dict that contains the parameters sent when the function
                  is invoked.
    :param context: The context in which the function is called.
    :return: The result of the specified action.
    """
    # Set the log level based on a variable configured in the Lambda environment.
    logger.setLevel(os.environ.get("LOG_LEVEL", logging.INFO))
    logger.debug("Event: %s", event)

    action = event.get("action")
    func = ACTIONS.get(action)
    x = event.get("x")
    y = event.get("y")
    result = None
    try:
        if func is not None and x is not None and y is not None:
            result = func(x, y)
            logger.info("%s %s %s is %s", x, action, y, result)
        else:
            logger.error("I can't calculate %s %s %s.", x, action, y)
    except ZeroDivisionError:
        logger.warning("I can't divide %s by 0!", x)

    response = {"result": result}
    return response
```

Lambda 작업을 래핑하는 함수를 생성합니다.

```
class LambdaWrapper:
    def __init__(self, lambda_client, iam_resource):
        self.lambda_client = lambda_client
        self.iam_resource = iam_resource


    @staticmethod
    def create_deployment_package(source_file, destination_file):
        """
        Creates a Lambda deployment package in .zip format in an in-memory buffer.
 This
        buffer can be passed directly to Lambda when creating the function.

        :param source_file: The name of the file that contains the Lambda handler
                            function.
        :param destination_file: The name to give the file when it's deployed to
 Lambda.
        :return: The deployment package.
        """
        buffer = io.BytesIO()
        with zipfile.ZipFile(buffer, "w") as zipped:
            zipped.write(source_file, destination_file)
        buffer.seek(0)
        return buffer.read()

    def get_iam_role(self, iam_role_name):
        """
        Get an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role.

        :param iam_role_name: The name of the role to retrieve.
        :return: The IAM role.
        """
        role = None
        try:
            temp_role = self.iam_resource.Role(iam_role_name)
            temp_role.load()
            role = temp_role
            logger.info("Got IAM role %s", role.name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NoSuchEntity":
                logger.info("IAM role %s does not exist.", iam_role_name)
            else:
                logger.error(
```

```
                    "Couldn't get IAM role %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    iam_role_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        return role

    def create_iam_role_for_lambda(self, iam_role_name):
        """
        Creates an IAM role that grants the Lambda function basic permissions. If a
        role with the specified name already exists, it is used for the demo.

        :param iam_role_name: The name of the role to create.
        :return: The role and a value that indicates whether the role is newly
 created.
        """
        role = self.get_iam_role(iam_role_name)
        if role is not None:
            return role, False

        lambda_assume_role_policy = {
            "Version": "2012-10-17",
            "Statement": [
                {
                    "Effect": "Allow",
                    "Principal": {"Service": "lambda.amazonaws.com"},
                    "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
                }
            ],
        }
        policy_arn = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/
AWSLambdaBasicExecutionRole"

        try:
            role = self.iam_resource.create_role(
                RoleName=iam_role_name,
                AssumeRolePolicyDocument=json.dumps(lambda_assume_role_policy),
            )
            logger.info("Created role %s.", role.name)
            role.attach_policy(PolicyArn=policy_arn)
            logger.info("Attached basic execution policy to role %s.", role.name)
        except ClientError as error:
            if error.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityAlreadyExists":
```

```
                role = self.iam_resource.Role(iam_role_name)
                logger.warning("The role %s already exists. Using it.",
iam_role_name)
            else:
                logger.exception(
                    "Couldn't create role %s or attach policy %s.",
                    iam_role_name,
                    policy_arn,
                )
                raise

        return role, True

    def get_function(self, function_name):
        """
        Gets data about a Lambda function.

        :param function_name: The name of the function.
        :return: The function data.
        """
        response = None
        try:
            response = self.lambda_client.get_function(FunctionName=function_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.info("Function %s does not exist.", function_name)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get function %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    function_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        return response


    def create_function(
        self, function_name, handler_name, iam_role, deployment_package
    ):
        """
        Deploys a Lambda function.

        :param function_name: The name of the Lambda function.
```

```
        :param handler_name: The fully qualified name of the handler function. This
                             must include the file name and the function name.
        :param iam_role: The IAM role to use for the function.
        :param deployment_package: The deployment package that contains the function
                                   code in .zip format.
        :return: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the newly created function.
        """
        try:
            response = self.lambda_client.create_function(
                FunctionName=function_name,
                Description="AWS Lambda doc example",
                Runtime="python3.9",
                Role=iam_role.arn,
                Handler=handler_name,
                Code={"ZipFile": deployment_package},
                Publish=True,
            )
            function_arn = response["FunctionArn"]
            waiter = self.lambda_client.get_waiter("function_active_v2")
            waiter.wait(FunctionName=function_name)
            logger.info(
                "Created function '%s' with ARN: '%s'.",
                function_name,
                response["FunctionArn"],
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.error("Couldn't create function %s.", function_name)
            raise
        else:
            return function_arn


    def delete_function(self, function_name):
        """
        Deletes a Lambda function.

        :param function_name: The name of the function to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.lambda_client.delete_function(FunctionName=function_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete function %s.", function_name)
            raise
```

```
    def invoke_function(self, function_name, function_params, get_log=False):
        """
        Invokes a Lambda function.

        :param function_name: The name of the function to invoke.
        :param function_params: The parameters of the function as a dict. This dict
                                is serialized to JSON before it is sent to Lambda.
        :param get_log: When true, the last 4 KB of the execution log are included
in
                        the response.
        :return: The response from the function invocation.
        """
        try:
            response = self.lambda_client.invoke(
                FunctionName=function_name,
                Payload=json.dumps(function_params),
                LogType="Tail" if get_log else "None",
            )
            logger.info("Invoked function %s.", function_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't invoke function %s.", function_name)
            raise
        return response


    def update_function_code(self, function_name, deployment_package):
        """
        Updates the code for a Lambda function by submitting a .zip archive that
contains
        the code for the function.

        :param function_name: The name of the function to update.
        :param deployment_package: The function code to update, packaged as bytes in
                                   .zip format.
        :return: Data about the update, including the status.
        """
        try:
            response = self.lambda_client.update_function_code(
                FunctionName=function_name, ZipFile=deployment_package
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update function %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
```

```
                function_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response


    def update_function_configuration(self, function_name, env_vars):
        """
        Updates the environment variables for a Lambda function.

        :param function_name: The name of the function to update.
        :param env_vars: A dict of environment variables to update.
        :return: Data about the update, including the status.
        """
        try:
            response = self.lambda_client.update_function_configuration(
                FunctionName=function_name, Environment={"Variables": env_vars}
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update function configuration %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                function_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response


    def list_functions(self):
        """
        Lists the Lambda functions for the current account.
        """
        try:
            func_paginator = self.lambda_client.get_paginator("list_functions")
            for func_page in func_paginator.paginate():
                for func in func_page["Functions"]:
                    print(func["FunctionName"])
                    desc = func.get("Description")
                    if desc:
```

```
                        print(f"\t{desc}")
                    print(f"\t{func['Runtime']}: {func['Handler']}")
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list functions. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

시나리오를 실행하는 함수를 생성합니다.

```
class UpdateFunctionWaiter(CustomWaiter):
    """A custom waiter that waits until a function is successfully updated."""

    def __init__(self, client):
        super().__init__(
            "UpdateSuccess",
            "GetFunction",
            "Configuration.LastUpdateStatus",
            {"Successful": WaitState.SUCCESS, "Failed": WaitState.FAILURE},
            client,
        )

    def wait(self, function_name):
        self._wait(FunctionName=function_name)


def run_scenario(lambda_client, iam_resource, basic_file, calculator_file,
 lambda_name):
    """
    Runs the scenario.

    :param lambda_client: A Boto3 Lambda client.
    :param iam_resource: A Boto3 IAM resource.
    :param basic_file: The name of the file that contains the basic Lambda handler.
    :param calculator_file: The name of the file that contains the calculator Lambda
 handler.
```

```
    :param lambda_name: The name to give resources created for the scenario, such as
the
                        IAM role and the Lambda function.
    """
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the AWS Lambda getting started with functions demo.")
    print("-" * 88)

    wrapper = LambdaWrapper(lambda_client, iam_resource)

    print("Checking for IAM role for Lambda...")
    iam_role, should_wait = wrapper.create_iam_role_for_lambda(lambda_name)
    if should_wait:
        logger.info("Giving AWS time to create resources...")
        wait(10)

    print(f"Looking for function {lambda_name}...")
    function = wrapper.get_function(lambda_name)
    if function is None:
        print("Zipping the Python script into a deployment package...")
        deployment_package = wrapper.create_deployment_package(
            basic_file, f"{lambda_name}.py"
        )
        print(f"...and creating the {lambda_name} Lambda function.")
        wrapper.create_function(
            lambda_name, f"{lambda_name}.lambda_handler", iam_role,
deployment_package
        )
    else:
        print(f"Function {lambda_name} already exists.")
    print("-" * 88)

    print(f"Let's invoke {lambda_name}. This function increments a number.")
    action_params = {
        "action": "increment",
        "number": q.ask("Give me a number to increment: ", q.is_int),
    }
    print(f"Invoking {lambda_name}...")
    response = wrapper.invoke_function(lambda_name, action_params)
    print(
        f"Incrementing {action_params['number']} resulted in "
        f"{json.load(response['Payload'])}"
```

```
    )
    print("-" * 88)

    print(f"Let's update the function to an arithmetic calculator.")
    q.ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
    print("Creating a new deployment package...")
    deployment_package = wrapper.create_deployment_package(
        calculator_file, f"{lambda_name}.py"
    )
    print(f"...and updating the {lambda_name} Lambda function.")
    update_waiter = UpdateFunctionWaiter(lambda_client)
    wrapper.update_function_code(lambda_name, deployment_package)
    update_waiter.wait(lambda_name)
    print(f"This function uses an environment variable to control logging level.")
    print(f"Let's set it to DEBUG to get the most logging.")
    wrapper.update_function_configuration(
        lambda_name, {"LOG_LEVEL": logging.getLevelName(logging.DEBUG)}
    )

    actions = ["plus", "minus", "times", "divided-by"]
    want_invoke = True
    while want_invoke:
        print(f"Let's invoke {lambda_name}. You can invoke these actions:")
        for index, action in enumerate(actions):
            print(f"{index + 1}: {action}")
        action_params = {}
        action_index = q.ask(
            "Enter the number of the action you want to take: ",
            q.is_int,
            q.in_range(1, len(actions)),
        )
        action_params["action"] = actions[action_index - 1]
        print(f"You've chosen to invoke 'x {action_params['action']} y'.")
        action_params["x"] = q.ask("Enter a value for x: ", q.is_int)
        action_params["y"] = q.ask("Enter a value for y: ", q.is_int)
        print(f"Invoking {lambda_name}...")
        response = wrapper.invoke_function(lambda_name, action_params, True)
        print(
            f"Calculating {action_params['x']} {action_params['action']}
{action_params['y']} "
            f"resulted in {json.load(response['Payload'])}"
        )
        q.ask("Press Enter to see the logs from the call.")
        print(base64.b64decode(response["LogResult"]).decode())
```

```
        want_invoke = q.ask("That was fun. Shall we do it again? (y/n) ",
 q.is_yesno)
    print("-" * 88)

    if q.ask(
        "Do you want to list all of the functions in your account? (y/n) ",
 q.is_yesno
    ):
        wrapper.list_functions()
    print("-" * 88)

    if q.ask("Ready to delete the function and role? (y/n) ", q.is_yesno):
        for policy in iam_role.attached_policies.all():
            policy.detach_role(RoleName=iam_role.name)
        iam_role.delete()
        print(f"Deleted role {lambda_name}.")
        wrapper.delete_function(lambda_name)
        print(f"Deleted function {lambda_name}.")

    print("\nThanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    try:
        run_scenario(
            boto3.client("lambda"),
            boto3.resource("iam"),
            "lambda_handler_basic.py",
            "lambda_handler_calculator.py",
            "doc_example_lambda_calculator",
        )
    except Exception:
        logging.exception("Something went wrong with the demo!")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - CreateFunction
  - DeleteFunction
  - GetFunction
  - 간접 호출

- ListFunctions
- UpdateFunctionCode
- UpdateFunctionConfiguration

작업

`CreateFunction`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateFunction`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

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```
class LambdaWrapper:
    def __init__(self, lambda_client, iam_resource):
        self.lambda_client = lambda_client
        self.iam_resource = iam_resource


    def create_function(
        self, function_name, handler_name, iam_role, deployment_package
    ):
        """
        Deploys a Lambda function.

        :param function_name: The name of the Lambda function.
        :param handler_name: The fully qualified name of the handler function. This
                             must include the file name and the function name.
        :param iam_role: The IAM role to use for the function.
        :param deployment_package: The deployment package that contains the function
                                   code in .zip format.
        :return: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the newly created function.
        """
        try:
            response = self.lambda_client.create_function(
```

```
                FunctionName=function_name,
                Description="AWS Lambda doc example",
                Runtime="python3.9",
                Role=iam_role.arn,
                Handler=handler_name,
                Code={"ZipFile": deployment_package},
                Publish=True,
            )
            function_arn = response["FunctionArn"]
            waiter = self.lambda_client.get_waiter("function_active_v2")
            waiter.wait(FunctionName=function_name)
            logger.info(
                "Created function '%s' with ARN: '%s'.",
                function_name,
                response["FunctionArn"],
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.error("Couldn't create function %s.", function_name)
            raise
        else:
            return function_arn
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateFunction를 참조하십시오.

`DeleteFunction`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteFunction`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
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```
class LambdaWrapper:
    def __init__(self, lambda_client, iam_resource):
        self.lambda_client = lambda_client
```

```
        self.iam_resource = iam_resource


    def delete_function(self, function_name):
        """
        Deletes a Lambda function.

        :param function_name: The name of the function to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.lambda_client.delete_function(FunctionName=function_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete function %s.", function_name)
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteFunction를 참조하십시오.

`GetFunction`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetFunction`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
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```
class LambdaWrapper:
    def __init__(self, lambda_client, iam_resource):
        self.lambda_client = lambda_client
        self.iam_resource = iam_resource


    def get_function(self, function_name):
        """
        Gets data about a Lambda function.
```

```
        :param function_name: The name of the function.
        :return: The function data.
        """
        response = None
        try:
            response = self.lambda_client.get_function(FunctionName=function_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.info("Function %s does not exist.", function_name)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get function %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    function_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3)의 GetFunction을 참조하십시오.

Invoke

다음 코드 예시는 Invoke의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

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```
class LambdaWrapper:
    def __init__(self, lambda_client, iam_resource):
        self.lambda_client = lambda_client
        self.iam_resource = iam_resource


    def invoke_function(self, function_name, function_params, get_log=False):
```

```
        """
        Invokes a Lambda function.

        :param function_name: The name of the function to invoke.
        :param function_params: The parameters of the function as a dict. This dict
                                is serialized to JSON before it is sent to Lambda.
        :param get_log: When true, the last 4 KB of the execution log are included
 in
                        the response.
        :return: The response from the function invocation.
        """
        try:
            response = self.lambda_client.invoke(
                FunctionName=function_name,
                Payload=json.dumps(function_params),
                LogType="Tail" if get_log else "None",
            )
            logger.info("Invoked function %s.", function_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't invoke function %s.", function_name)
            raise
        return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 간접 호출를 참조하십시오.

`ListFunctions`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListFunctions`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
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> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class LambdaWrapper:
    def __init__(self, lambda_client, iam_resource):
        self.lambda_client = lambda_client
```

```
        self.iam_resource = iam_resource


    def list_functions(self):
        """
        Lists the Lambda functions for the current account.
        """
        try:
            func_paginator = self.lambda_client.get_paginator("list_functions")
            for func_page in func_paginator.paginate():
                for func in func_page["Functions"]:
                    print(func["FunctionName"])
                    desc = func.get("Description")
                    if desc:
                        print(f"\t{desc}")
                    print(f"\t{func['Runtime']}: {func['Handler']}")
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list functions. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListFunctions를 참조하십시오.

`UpdateFunctionCode`

다음 코드 예시는 `UpdateFunctionCode`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class LambdaWrapper:
```

```
    def __init__(self, lambda_client, iam_resource):
        self.lambda_client = lambda_client
        self.iam_resource = iam_resource


    def update_function_code(self, function_name, deployment_package):
        """
        Updates the code for a Lambda function by submitting a .zip archive that
contains
        the code for the function.

        :param function_name: The name of the function to update.
        :param deployment_package: The function code to update, packaged as bytes in
                                   .zip format.
        :return: Data about the update, including the status.
        """
        try:
            response = self.lambda_client.update_function_code(
                FunctionName=function_name, ZipFile=deployment_package
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update function %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                function_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 UpdateFunctionCode를 참조하십시오.

UpdateFunctionConfiguration

다음 코드 예시는 UpdateFunctionConfiguration의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class LambdaWrapper:
    def __init__(self, lambda_client, iam_resource):
        self.lambda_client = lambda_client
        self.iam_resource = iam_resource


    def update_function_configuration(self, function_name, env_vars):
        """
        Updates the environment variables for a Lambda function.

        :param function_name: The name of the function to update.
        :param env_vars: A dict of environment variables to update.
        :return: Data about the update, including the status.
        """
        try:
            response = self.lambda_client.update_function_configuration(
                FunctionName=function_name, Environment={"Variables": env_vars}
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update function configuration %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                function_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 UpdateFunctionConfiguration를 참조하십시오.

시나리오

COVID-19 데이터를 추적하는 REST API 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 가상 데이터를 사용하여 미국의 일별 COVID-19 발생 현황을 추적하는 시스템을 시뮬레이션하는 REST API를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

에서 AWS Chalice를 사용하여 Amazon API Gateway 및 Amazon DynamoDB를 사용하는 서버리스 REST API를 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. AWS Lambda DynamoDB REST API로 가상 데이터를 사용하여 미국의 일별 COVID-19 발생 현황을 추적하는 시스템을 시뮬레이션합니다. 다음 작업을 수행하는 방법에 대해 알아보세요.

- AWS Chalice를 사용하여 API Gateway를 통해 들어오는 REST 요청을 처리하기 위해 호출되는 Lambda 함수의 경로를 정의합니다.
- Lambda 함수로 데이터를 검색하고 DynamoDB 테이블에 저장하여 REST 요청을 처리합니다.
- AWS CloudFormation 템플릿에서 테이블 구조 및 보안 역할 리소스를 정의합니다.
- AWS Chalice 및 CloudFormation을 사용하여 필요한 모든 리소스를 패키징하고 배포합니다.
- CloudFormation을 사용하여 생성된 모든 리소스를 정리합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- CloudFormation
- DynamoDB
- Lambda

대출 라이브러리 REST API 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Aurora 데이터베이스가 지원하는 REST API를 사용하여 고객이 도서를 빌리고 반납할 수 있는 대출 라이브러리를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

Amazon Relational Database Service(RDS) API 및 AWS Chalice와 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 함께를 사용하여 Amazon Aurora 데이터베이스에서 지원하는 REST API를 생성하는 방법을 보여

줍니다. 웹 서비스는 완전히 서버리스이며 고객이 책을 빌리고 반납할 수 있는 간단한 대출 라이브러리를 나타냅니다. 다음 작업을 수행하는 방법에 대해 알아보세요.

- 서버리스 Aurora 데이터베이스 클러스터를 생성하고 관리합니다.
- AWS Secrets Manager 를 사용하여 데이터베이스 자격 증명을 관리합니다.
- Amazon RDS를 사용하여 데이터를 데이터베이스 내부 및 외부로 이동하는 데이터 스토리지 계층을 구현합니다.
- AWS Chalice를 사용하여 서버리스 REST API를 Amazon API Gateway 및에 배포합니다 AWS Lambda.
- 요청 패키지를 사용하여 웹 서비스에 요청을 보냅니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하십시오.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- Aurora
- Lambda
- Secrets Manager

메신저 애플리케이션 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 데이터베이스 테이블에서 메시지 레코드를 검색하는 AWS Step Functions 메신저 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 와 함께를 사용하여 Amazon DynamoDB 테이블에서 메시지 레코드를 검색하고 Amazon Simple Queue Service(Amazon SQS)를 통해 보내는 메신저 애플리케이션을 AWS Step Functions 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 상태 시스템은 AWS Lambda 함수와 통합되어 데이터베이스에 전송되지 않은 메시지가 있는지 스캔합니다.

- Amazon DynamoDB 테이블에서 메시지 레코드를 검색하고 업데이트하는 상태 머신을 생성합니다.
- 상태 머신 정의를 업데이트하여 메시지를 Amazon Simple Queue Service(Amazon SQS)에도 전송합니다.
- 상태 머신의 실행을 시작하고 중지합니다.

- 서비스 통합을 사용하여 상태 머신에서 Lambda, DynamoDB 및 Amazon SQS에 연결합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SQS
- Step Functions

WebSocket 채팅 애플리케이션 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon API Gateway 기반의 WebSocket API에서 제공되는 채팅 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

Amazon API Gateway V2와 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 함께를 사용하여 AWS Lambda 및 Amazon DynamoDB와 통합되는 웹 소켓 API를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- API Gateway에서 제공되는 WebSocket API를 생성합니다.
- DynamoDB에 연결을 저장하고 다른 채팅 참가자에게 메시지를 게시하는 Lambda 핸들러를 정의합니다.
- WebSocket 채팅 애플리케이션에 연결하고 WebSocket 패키지를 사용하여 메시지를 전송합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda

API Gateway를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon API Gateway에서 호출한 AWS Lambda 함수를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

이 예제에서는 AWS Lambda 함수를 대상으로 하는 Amazon API Gateway REST API를 생성하고 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다. Lambda 핸들러는 HTTP 메서드를 기반으로 라우팅하는 방법, 쿼리 문자열, 헤더 및 본문에서 데이터를 가져오는 방법, JSON 응답을 반환하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- Lambda 함수를 배포합니다.
- API Gateway REST API를 생성합니다.
- Lambda 함수를 대상으로 하는 REST 리소스를 생성합니다.
- API Gateway가 Lambda 함수를 간접 호출할 수 있는 권한을 부여합니다.
- 요청 패키지를 사용하여 REST API에 요청을 보냅니다.
- 데모 중에 생성된 모든 리소스를 정리합니다.

이 예제는 GitHub에서 가장 잘 볼 수 있습니다. 전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

예약된 이벤트를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon EventBridge 예약 이벤트에서 호출된 AWS Lambda 함수를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

이 예제에서는 예약된 Amazon EventBridge 이벤트의 대상으로 AWS Lambda 함수를 등록하는 방법을 보여줍니다. Lambda 핸들러는 나중에 검색할 수 있도록 알기 쉬운 메시지와 전체 이벤트 데이터를 Amazon CloudWatch Logs에 기록합니다.

- Lambda 함수를 배포합니다.
- EventBridge 예약된 이벤트를 생성하고 Lambda 함수를 대상으로 만듭니다.
- EventBridge에 Lambda 함수를 간접 호출할 수 있는 권한을 부여합니다.
- CloudWatch Logs에서 최신 데이터를 인쇄하여 예약된 호출의 결과를 표시합니다.
- 데모 중에 생성된 모든 리소스를 정리합니다.

이 예제는 GitHub에서 가장 잘 볼 수 있습니다. 전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- CloudWatch Logs
- DynamoDB
- EventBridge
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

서버리스 예제

Lambda 함수를 사용하여 Amazon RDS 데이터베이스에 연결

다음 코드 예제는 RDS 데이터베이스에 연결하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 간단한 데이터베이스 요청을 하고 결과를 반환합니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Python을 사용하여 Lambda 함수에서 Amazon RDS 데이터베이스에 연결

```
import json
import os
import boto3
import pymysql

# RDS settings
proxy_host_name = os.environ['PROXY_HOST_NAME']
port = int(os.environ['PORT'])
db_name = os.environ['DB_NAME']
db_user_name = os.environ['DB_USER_NAME']
aws_region = os.environ['AWS_REGION']
```

```
# Fetch RDS Auth Token
def get_auth_token():
    client = boto3.client('rds')
    token = client.generate_db_auth_token(
        DBHostname=proxy_host_name,
        Port=port
        DBUsername=db_user_name
        Region=aws_region
    )
    return token

def lambda_handler(event, context):
    token = get_auth_token()
    try:
        connection = pymysql.connect(
            host=proxy_host_name,
            user=db_user_name,
            password=token,
            db=db_name,
            port=port,
            ssl={'ca': 'Amazon RDS'}  # Ensure you have the CA bundle for SSL
 connection
        )

        with connection.cursor() as cursor:
            cursor.execute('SELECT %s + %s AS sum', (3, 2))
            result = cursor.fetchone()

        return result

    except Exception as e:
        return (f"Error: {str(e)}")  # Return an error message if an exception
 occurs
```

Kinesis 트리거에서 간접적으로 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 Kinesis 스트림에서 레코드를 받아 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 Kinesis 페이로드를 검색하고, Base64에서 디코딩하고, 레코드 콘텐츠를 로깅합니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Python을 사용하여 Lambda로 Kinesis 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import base64
def lambda_handler(event, context):

    for record in event['Records']:
        try:
            print(f"Processed Kinesis Event - EventID: {record['eventID']}")
            record_data = base64.b64decode(record['kinesis']
['data']).decode('utf-8')
            print(f"Record Data: {record_data}")
            # TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
        except Exception as e:
            print(f"An error occurred {e}")
            raise e
    print(f"Successfully processed {len(event['Records'])} records.")
```

DynamoDB 트리거에서 간접적으로 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB 스트림에서 레코드를 수신하여 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 DynamoDB 페이로드를 검색하고 레코드 콘텐츠를 로깅합니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Python을 사용하여 Lambda로 DynamoDB 이벤트 사용.

```
import json

def lambda_handler(event, context):
    print(json.dumps(event, indent=2))

    for record in event['Records']:
        log_dynamodb_record(record)

def log_dynamodb_record(record):
    print(record['eventID'])
    print(record['eventName'])
    print(f"DynamoDB Record: {json.dumps(record['dynamodb'])}")
```

Amazon DocumentDB 트리거에서 간접적으로 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 DocumentDB 변경 스트림에서 레코드를 수신하여 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 DocumentDB 페이로드를 검색하고 레코드 콘텐츠를 로깅합니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Python을 사용하여 Lambda로 Amazon DocumentDB 이벤트 소비

```
import json

def lambda_handler(event, context):
    for record in event.get('events', []):
        log_document_db_event(record)
    return 'OK'

def log_document_db_event(record):
```

```
    event_data = record.get('event', {})
    operation_type = event_data.get('operationType', 'Unknown')
    db = event_data.get('ns', {}).get('db', 'Unknown')
    collection = event_data.get('ns', {}).get('coll', 'Unknown')
    full_document = event_data.get('fullDocument', {})

    print(f"Operation type: {operation_type}")
    print(f"db: {db}")
    print(f"collection: {collection}")
    print("Full document:", json.dumps(full_document, indent=2))
```

Amazon MSK 트리거를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon MSK 클러스터에서 레코드를 수신하여 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 MSK 페이로드를 검색하고 레코드 콘텐츠를 로깅합니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Python을 사용하여 Lambda로 Amazon MSK 이벤트 사용

```
import base64

def lambda_handler(event, context):
    # Iterate through keys
    for key in event['records']:
        print('Key:', key)
        # Iterate through records
        for record in event['records'][key]:
            print('Record:', record)
            # Decode base64
            msg = base64.b64decode(record['value']).decode('utf-8')
            print('Message:', msg)
```

Amazon S3 트리거를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제는 S3 버킷에 객체를 업로드하여 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 해당 함수는 이벤트 파라미터에서 S3 버킷 이름과 객체 키를 검색하고 Amazon S3 API를 호출하여 객체의 콘텐츠 유형을 검색하고 로깅합니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Python을 사용하여 Lambda로 S3 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import json
import urllib.parse
import boto3

print('Loading function')

s3 = boto3.client('s3')


def lambda_handler(event, context):
    #print("Received event: " + json.dumps(event, indent=2))

    # Get the object from the event and show its content type
    bucket = event['Records'][0]['s3']['bucket']['name']
    key = urllib.parse.unquote_plus(event['Records'][0]['s3']['object']['key'],
 encoding='utf-8')
    try:
        response = s3.get_object(Bucket=bucket, Key=key)
        print("CONTENT TYPE: " + response['ContentType'])
        return response['ContentType']
    except Exception as e:
        print(e)
        print('Error getting object {} from bucket {}. Make sure they exist and your
 bucket is in the same region as this function.'.format(key, bucket))
```

```
        raise e
```

Amazon SNS 트리거를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 SNS 주제의 메시지를 받아 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 함수는 이벤트 파라미터에서 메시지를 검색하고 각 메시지의 내용을 로깅합니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Python을 사용하여 Lambda로 SNS 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
def lambda_handler(event, context):
    for record in event['Records']:
        process_message(record)
    print("done")

def process_message(record):
    try:
        message = record['Sns']['Message']
        print(f"Processed message {message}")
        # TODO; Process your record here

    except Exception as e:
        print("An error occurred")
        raise e
```

Amazon SQS 트리거에서 간접적으로 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제는 SQS 대기열에서 메시지를 받아 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 함수는 이벤트 파라미터에서 메시지를 검색하고 각 메시지의 내용을 로깅합니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Python을 사용하여 Lambda로 SQS 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
def lambda_handler(event, context):
    for message in event['Records']:
        process_message(message)
    print("done")

def process_message(message):
    try:
        print(f"Processed message {message['body']}")
        # TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
    except Exception as err:
        print("An error occurred")
        raise err
```

Kinesis 트리거로 Lambda 함수에 대한 배치 항목 실패 보고

다음 코드 예제는 Kinesis 스트림에서 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수에 대한 부분 배치 응답을 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 응답으로 배치 항목 실패를 보고하고 나중에 해당 메시지를 다시 시도하도록 Lambda에 신호를 보냅니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Python을 사용하여 Lambda로 Kinesis 배치 항목 실패 보고.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
def handler(event, context):
    records = event.get("Records")
    curRecordSequenceNumber = ""

    for record in records:
        try:
            # Process your record
            curRecordSequenceNumber = record["kinesis"]["sequenceNumber"]
        except Exception as e:
            # Return failed record's sequence number
            return {"batchItemFailures":[{"itemIdentifier":
 curRecordSequenceNumber}]}

    return {"batchItemFailures":[]}
```

DynamoDB 트리거로 Lambda 함수에 대한 배치 항목 실패 보고

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB 스트림에서 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수에 대해 부분 배치 응답을 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 응답으로 배치 항목 실패를 보고하고 나중에 해당 메시지를 다시 시도하도록 Lambda에 신호를 보냅니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Python을 사용하여 Lambda로 DynamoDB 배치 항목 실패 보고.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
def handler(event, context):
    records = event.get("Records")
    curRecordSequenceNumber = ""

    for record in records:
        try:
            # Process your record
            curRecordSequenceNumber = record["dynamodb"]["SequenceNumber"]
        except Exception as e:
            # Return failed record's sequence number
            return {"batchItemFailures":[{"itemIdentifier":
 curRecordSequenceNumber}]}

    return {"batchItemFailures":[]}
```

Amazon SQS 트리거로 Lambda 함수에 대한 배치 항목 실패 보고

다음 코드 예제는 SQS 대기열에서 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수에 대한 부분 배치 응답을 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 응답으로 배치 항목 실패를 보고하고 나중에 해당 메시지를 다시 시도하도록 Lambda에 신호를 보냅니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Python을 사용하여 Lambda로 SQS 배치 항목 실패 보고

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0

def lambda_handler(event, context):
    if event:
```

```
        batch_item_failures = []
        sqs_batch_response = {}

        for record in event["Records"]:
            try:
                # process message
            except Exception as e:
                batch_item_failures.append({"itemIdentifier": record['messageId']})

        sqs_batch_response["batchItemFailures"] = batch_item_failures
        return sqs_batch_response
```

SDK for Python (Boto3)을 사용한 Lookout for Vision 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Lookout for Vision과 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Lookout for Vision 시작

다음 코드 예제에서는 Lookout for Vision를 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
"""
This example shows how to list your Amazon Lookout for Vision projects.
If you haven't previously created a project in the current AWS Region,
the response is an empty list, however it confirms that you can call the
Lookout for Vision API.
"""
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError
import boto3


class Hello:
    """Hello class for Amazon Lookout for Vision"""

    @staticmethod
    def list_projects(lookoutvision_client):
        """
        Lists information about the projects that are in your AWS account
        and in the current AWS Region.

        : param lookoutvision_client: A Boto3 Lookout for Vision client.
        """
        try:
            response = lookoutvision_client.list_projects()
            for project in response["Projects"]:
                print("Project: " + project["ProjectName"])
                print("ARN: " + project["ProjectArn"])
                print()
            print("Done!")
        except ClientError as err:
            print(f"Couldn't list projects. \n{err}")
            raise


def main():
    session = boto3.Session(profile_name="lookoutvision-access")
    lookoutvision_client = session.client("lookoutvision")

    Hello.list_projects(lookoutvision_client)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListProjects를 참조하십시오.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오

작업

`CreateDataset`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateDataset`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 데이터 세트 생성을 참조하십시오.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class Datasets:

    @staticmethod
    def create_dataset(lookoutvision_client, project_name, manifest_file,
 dataset_type):
        """
        Creates a new Lookout for Vision dataset

        :param lookoutvision_client: A Lookout for Vision Boto3 client.
        :param project_name: The name of the project in which you want to
                             create a dataset.
        :param bucket: The bucket that contains the manifest file.
        :param manifest_file: The path and name of the manifest file.
        :param dataset_type: The type of the dataset (train or test).
        """
        try:
```

```
            bucket, key = manifest_file.replace("s3://", "").split("/", 1)
            logger.info("Creating %s dataset type...", dataset_type)
            dataset = {
                "GroundTruthManifest": {"S3Object": {"Bucket": bucket, "Key": key}}
            }
            response = lookoutvision_client.create_dataset(
                ProjectName=project_name,
                DatasetType=dataset_type,
                DatasetSource=dataset,
            )
            logger.info("Dataset Status: %s", response["DatasetMetadata"]["Status"])
            logger.info(
                "Dataset Status Message: %s",
                response["DatasetMetadata"]["StatusMessage"],
            )
            logger.info("Dataset Type: %s", response["DatasetMetadata"]
["DatasetType"])

            # Wait until either created or failed.
            finished = False
            status = ""
            dataset_description = {}
            while finished is False:
                dataset_description = lookoutvision_client.describe_dataset(
                    ProjectName=project_name, DatasetType=dataset_type
                )
                status = dataset_description["DatasetDescription"]["Status"]

                if status == "CREATE_IN_PROGRESS":
                    logger.info("Dataset creation in progress...")
                    time.sleep(2)
                elif status == "CREATE_COMPLETE":
                    logger.info("Dataset created.")
                    finished = True
                else:
                    logger.info(
                        "Dataset creation failed: %s",
                        dataset_description["DatasetDescription"]["StatusMessage"],
                    )
                    finished = True

            if status != "CREATE_COMPLETE":
                message = dataset_description["DatasetDescription"]["StatusMessage"]
                logger.exception("Couldn't create dataset: %s", message)
```

```
                raise Exception(f"Couldn't create dataset: {message}")

        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Service error: Couldn't create dataset.")
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateDataset를 참조하십시오.

`CreateModel`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateModel`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 모델 훈련을 참조하십시오.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class Models:

    @staticmethod
    def create_model(
        lookoutvision_client,
        project_name,
        training_results,
        tag_key=None,
        tag_key_value=None,
    ):
        """
        Creates a version of a Lookout for Vision model.

        :param lookoutvision_client: A Boto3 Lookout for Vision client.
        :param project_name: The name of the project in which you want to create a
                             model.
        :param training_results: The Amazon S3 location where training results are
 stored.
```

```
        :param tag_key: The key for a tag to add to the model.
        :param tag_key_value - A value associated with the tag_key.
        return: The model status and version.
        """
        try:
            logger.info("Training model...")
            output_bucket, output_folder = training_results.replace("s3://",
"").split(
                "/", 1
            )
            output_config = {
                "S3Location": {"Bucket": output_bucket, "Prefix": output_folder}
            }
            tags = []
            if tag_key is not None:
                tags = [{"Key": tag_key, "Value": tag_key_value}]

            response = lookoutvision_client.create_model(
                ProjectName=project_name, OutputConfig=output_config, Tags=tags
            )

            logger.info("ARN: %s", response["ModelMetadata"]["ModelArn"])
            logger.info("Version: %s", response["ModelMetadata"]["ModelVersion"])
            logger.info("Started training...")

            print("Training started. Training might take several hours to
complete.")

            # Wait until training completes.
            finished = False
            status = "UNKNOWN"
            while finished is False:
                model_description = lookoutvision_client.describe_model(
                    ProjectName=project_name,
                    ModelVersion=response["ModelMetadata"]["ModelVersion"],
                )
                status = model_description["ModelDescription"]["Status"]

                if status == "TRAINING":
                    logger.info("Model training in progress...")
                    time.sleep(600)
                    continue

                if status == "TRAINED":
```

```
                    logger.info("Model was successfully trained.")
                else:
                    logger.info(
                        "Model training failed: %s ",
                        model_description["ModelDescription"]["StatusMessage"],
                    )
                finished = True
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't train model.")
            raise
        else:
            return status, response["ModelMetadata"]["ModelVersion"]
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateModel를 참조하십시오.

`CreateProject`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateProject`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 프로젝트 생성을 참조하십시오.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class Projects:

    @staticmethod
    def create_project(lookoutvision_client, project_name):
        """
        Creates a new Lookout for Vision project.

        :param lookoutvision_client: A Boto3 Lookout for Vision client.
        :param  project_name: The name for the new project.
        :return project_arn: The ARN of the new project.
```

```
        """
        try:
            logger.info("Creating project: %s", project_name)
            response = lookoutvision_client.create_project(ProjectName=project_name)
            project_arn = response["ProjectMetadata"]["ProjectArn"]
            logger.info("project ARN: %s", project_arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create project %s.", project_name)
            raise
        else:
            return project_arn
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateProject를 참조하십시오.

`DeleteDataset`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteDataset`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 데이터 세트 삭제를 참조하십시오.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class Datasets:

    @staticmethod
    def delete_dataset(lookoutvision_client, project_name, dataset_type):
        """
        Deletes a Lookout for Vision dataset

        :param lookoutvision_client: A Boto3 Lookout for Vision client.
        :param project_name: The name of the project that contains the dataset that
                             you want to delete.
        :param dataset_type: The type (train or test) of the dataset that you
```

```
                                want to delete.
        """
        try:
            logger.info(
                "Deleting the %s dataset for project %s.", dataset_type,
 project_name
            )
            lookoutvision_client.delete_dataset(
                ProjectName=project_name, DatasetType=dataset_type
            )
            logger.info("Dataset deleted.")
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Service error: Couldn't delete dataset.")
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteDataset를 참조하십시오.

`DeleteModel`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteModel`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 모델 삭제를 참조하십시오.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class Models:

    @staticmethod
    def delete_model(lookoutvision_client, project_name, model_version):
        """
        Deletes a Lookout for Vision model. The model must first be stopped and
 can't
        be in training.
```

```
        :param lookoutvision_client: A Boto3 Lookout for Vision client.
        :param project_name: The name of the project that contains the desired
model.
        :param model_version: The version of the model that you want to delete.
        """
        try:
            logger.info("Deleting model: %s", model_version)
            lookoutvision_client.delete_model(
                ProjectName=project_name, ModelVersion=model_version
            )

            model_exists = True
            while model_exists:
                response =
lookoutvision_client.list_models(ProjectName=project_name)

                model_exists = False
                for model in response["Models"]:
                    if model["ModelVersion"] == model_version:
                        model_exists = True

                if model_exists is False:
                    logger.info("Model deleted")
                else:
                    logger.info("Model is being deleted...")
                    time.sleep(2)

            logger.info("Deleted Model: %s", model_version)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete model.")
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteModel를 참조하십시오.

DeleteProject

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteProject의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 프로젝트 삭제를 참조하십시오.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class Projects:

    @staticmethod
    def delete_project(lookoutvision_client, project_name):
        """
        Deletes a Lookout for Vision Model

        :param lookoutvision_client: A Boto3 Lookout for Vision client.
        :param project_name: The name of the project that you want to delete.
        """
        try:
            logger.info("Deleting project: %s", project_name)
            response = lookoutvision_client.delete_project(ProjectName=project_name)
            logger.info("Deleted project ARN: %s ", response["ProjectArn"])
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete project %s.", project_name)
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteProject를 참조하십시오.

`DescribeDataset`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeDataset`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 데이터 세트 보기를 참조하십시오.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class Datasets:

    @staticmethod
    def describe_dataset(lookoutvision_client, project_name, dataset_type):
        """
        Gets information about a Lookout for Vision dataset.

        :param lookoutvision_client: A Boto3 Lookout for Vision client.
        :param project_name: The name of the project that contains the dataset that
                             you want to describe.
        :param dataset_type: The type (train or test) of the dataset that you want
                             to describe.
        """
        try:
            response = lookoutvision_client.describe_dataset(
                ProjectName=project_name, DatasetType=dataset_type
            )
            print(f"Name: {response['DatasetDescription']['ProjectName']}")
            print(f"Type: {response['DatasetDescription']['DatasetType']}")
            print(f"Status: {response['DatasetDescription']['Status']}")
            print(f"Message: {response['DatasetDescription']['StatusMessage']}")
            print(f"Images: {response['DatasetDescription']['ImageStats']
['Total']}")
            print(f"Labeled: {response['DatasetDescription']['ImageStats']
['Labeled']}")
            print(f"Normal: {response['DatasetDescription']['ImageStats']
['Normal']}")
            print(f"Anomaly: {response['DatasetDescription']['ImageStats']
['Anomaly']}")
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Service error: problem listing datasets.")
            raise
        print("Done.")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeDataset를 참조하십시오.

DescribeModel

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeModel의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 모델 보기를 참조하십시오.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class Models:

    @staticmethod
    def describe_model(lookoutvision_client, project_name, model_version):
        """
        Shows the performance metrics for a trained model.

        :param lookoutvision_client: A Boto3 Amazon Lookout for Vision client.
        :param project_name: The name of the project that contains the desired
 model.
        :param model_version: The version of the model.
        """
        response = lookoutvision_client.describe_model(
            ProjectName=project_name, ModelVersion=model_version
        )
        model_description = response["ModelDescription"]
        print(f"\tModel version: {model_description['ModelVersion']}")
        print(f"\tARN: {model_description['ModelArn']}")
        if "Description" in model_description:
            print(f"\tDescription: {model_description['Description']}")
        print(f"\tStatus: {model_description['Status']}")
        print(f"\tMessage: {model_description['StatusMessage']}")
        print(f"\tCreated: {str(model_description['CreationTimestamp'])}")
```

```
        if model_description["Status"] in ("TRAINED", "HOSTED"):
            training_start = model_description["CreationTimestamp"]
            training_end = model_description["EvaluationEndTimestamp"]
            duration = training_end - training_start
            print(f"\tTraining duration: {duration}")

            print("\n\tPerformance metrics\n\t-------------------")
            print(f"\tRecall: {model_description['Performance']['Recall']}")
            print(f"\tPrecision: {model_description['Performance']['Precision']}")
            print(f"\tF1: {model_description['Performance']['F1Score']}")

            training_output_bucket = model_description["OutputConfig"]["S3Location"]
[
                "Bucket"
            ]
            prefix = model_description["OutputConfig"]["S3Location"]["Prefix"]
            print(f"\tTraining output: s3://{training_output_bucket}/{prefix}")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeModel를 참조하십시오.

`DetectAnomalies`

다음 코드 예시는 `DetectAnomalies`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 이미지에서 이상 감지를 참조하십시오.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class Inference:
    """
    Shows how to detect anomalies in an image using a trained Lookout for Vision
 model.
    """
```

```
    @staticmethod
    def detect_anomalies(lookoutvision_client, project_name, model_version, photo):
        """
        Calls DetectAnomalies using the supplied project, model version, and image.
        :param lookoutvision_client: A Lookout for Vision Boto3 client.
        :param project: The project that contains the model that you want to use.
        :param model_version: The version of the model that you want to use.
        :param photo: The photo that you want to analyze.
        :return: The DetectAnomalyResult object that contains the analysis results.
        """

        image_type = imghdr.what(photo)
        if image_type == "jpeg":
            content_type = "image/jpeg"
        elif image_type == "png":
            content_type = "image/png"
        else:
            logger.info("Image type not valid for %s", photo)
            raise ValueError(
                f"File format not valid. Supply a jpeg or png format file: {photo}"
            )

        # Get images bytes for call to detect_anomalies.
        with open(photo, "rb") as image:
            response = lookoutvision_client.detect_anomalies(
                ProjectName=project_name,
                ContentType=content_type,
                Body=image.read(),
                ModelVersion=model_version,
            )

        return response["DetectAnomalyResult"]

    @staticmethod
    def download_from_s3(s3_resource, photo):
        """
        Downloads an image from an S3 bucket.

        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 resource.
        :param photo: The Amazon S3 path of a photo to download.
        return: The local path to the downloaded file.
        """
        try:
            bucket, key = photo.replace("s3://", "").split("/", 1)
```

```
            local_file = os.path.basename(photo)
        except ValueError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get S3 info for %s", photo)
            raise

        try:
            logger.info("Downloading %s", photo)
            s3_resource.Bucket(bucket).download_file(key, local_file)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't download %s from S3.", photo)
            raise

        return local_file

    @staticmethod
    def reject_on_classification(image, prediction, confidence_limit):
        """
        Returns True if the anomaly confidence is greater than or equal to
        the supplied confidence limit.
        :param image: The name of the image file that was analyzed.
        :param prediction: The DetectAnomalyResult object returned from
DetectAnomalies.
        :param confidence_limit: The minimum acceptable confidence (float 0 - 1).
        :return: True if the error condition indicates an anomaly, otherwise False.
        """

        reject = False

        logger.info("Checking classification for %s", image)

        if prediction["IsAnomalous"] and prediction["Confidence"] >=
confidence_limit:
            reject = True
            reject_info = (
                f"Rejected: Anomaly confidence ({prediction['Confidence']:.2%}) is
greater"
                f" than limit ({confidence_limit:.2%})"
            )
            logger.info("%s", reject_info)

        if not reject:
            logger.info("No anomalies found.")
        return reject
```

```
    @staticmethod
    def reject_on_anomaly_types(
        image, prediction, confidence_limit, anomaly_types_limit
    ):
        """
        Checks if the number of anomaly types is greater than the anomaly types
        limit and if the prediction confidence is greater than the confidence limit.
        :param image: The name of the image file that was analyzed.
        :param prediction: The DetectAnomalyResult object returned from
DetectAnomalies.
        :param confidence: The minimum acceptable confidence (float 0 - 1).
        :param anomaly_types_limit: The maximum number of allowable anomaly types
(int).
        :return: True if the error condition indicates an anomaly, otherwise False.
        """

        logger.info("Checking number of anomaly types for %s", image)

        reject = False

        if prediction["IsAnomalous"] and prediction["Confidence"] >=
confidence_limit:
            anomaly_types = {
                anomaly["Name"]
                for anomaly in prediction["Anomalies"]
                if anomaly["Name"] != "background"
            }

            if len(anomaly_types) > anomaly_types_limit:
                reject = True
                reject_info = (
                    f"Rejected: Anomaly confidence ({prediction['Confidence']:.2%})
"
                    f"is greater than limit ({confidence_limit:.2%}) and "
                    f"the number of anomaly types ({len(anomaly_types)-1}) is "
                    f"greater than the limit ({anomaly_types_limit})"
                )

                logger.info("%s", reject_info)

        if not reject:
            logger.info("No anomalies found.")
        return reject
```

```
    @staticmethod
    def reject_on_coverage(
        image, prediction, confidence_limit, anomaly_label, coverage_limit
    ):
        """
        Checks if the coverage area of an anomaly is greater than the coverage limit
 and if
        the prediction confidence is greater than the confidence limit.
        :param image: The name of the image file that was analyzed.
        :param prediction: The DetectAnomalyResult object returned from
 DetectAnomalies.
        :param confidence_limit: The minimum acceptable confidence (float 0-1).
        :anomaly_label: The anomaly label for the type of anomaly that you want to
 check.
        :coverage_limit: The maximum acceptable percentage coverage of an anomaly
 (float 0-1).
        :return: True if the error condition indicates an anomaly, otherwise False.
        """

        reject = False

        logger.info("Checking coverage for %s", image)

        if prediction["IsAnomalous"] and prediction["Confidence"] >=
 confidence_limit:
            for anomaly in prediction["Anomalies"]:
                if anomaly["Name"] == anomaly_label and anomaly["PixelAnomaly"][
                    "TotalPercentageArea"
                ] > (coverage_limit):
                    reject = True
                    reject_info = (
                        f"Rejected: Anomaly confidence
 ({prediction['Confidence']:.2%}) "
                        f"is greater than limit ({confidence_limit:.2%}) and
 {anomaly['Name']} "
                        f"coverage ({anomaly['PixelAnomaly']
['TotalPercentageArea']:.2%}) "
                        f"is greater than limit ({coverage_limit:.2%})"
                    )

                    logger.info("%s", reject_info)

        if not reject:
            logger.info("No anomalies found.")
```

```
        return reject

    @staticmethod
    def analyze_image(lookoutvision_client, image, config):
        """
        Analyzes an image with an Amazon Lookout for Vision model. Also
        runs a series of checks to determine if the contents of an image
        should be rejected.
        :param lookoutvision_client: A Lookout for Vision Boto3 client.
        param image: A local image that you want to analyze.
        param config: Configuration information for the model and reject
        limits.
        """

        project = config["project"]
        model_version = config["model_version"]
        confidence_limit = config["confidence_limit"]
        coverage_limit = config["coverage_limit"]
        anomaly_types_limit = config["anomaly_types_limit"]
        anomaly_label = config["anomaly_label"]

        # Get analysis results.
        print(f"Analyzing {image}.")

        prediction = Inference.detect_anomalies(
            lookoutvision_client, project, model_version, image
        )

        anomalies = []

        reject = Inference.reject_on_classification(image, prediction,
confidence_limit)

        if reject:
            anomalies.append("Classification: An anomaly was found.")

        reject = Inference.reject_on_coverage(
            image, prediction, confidence_limit, anomaly_label, coverage_limit
        )

        if reject:
            anomalies.append("Coverage: Anomaly coverage too high.")
```

```
        reject = Inference.reject_on_anomaly_types(
            image, prediction, confidence_limit, anomaly_types_limit
        )

        if reject:
            anomalies.append("Anomaly type count: Too many anomaly types found.")
            print()

        if len(anomalies) > 0:
            print(f"Anomalies found in {image}")
            for anomaly in anomalies:
                print(f"{anomaly}")
        else:
            print(f"No anomalies found in {image}")


def main():
    """
    Detects anomalies in an image file.
    """
    try:
        logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

        parser = argparse.ArgumentParser(
            description="Find anomalies with Amazon Lookout for Vision."
        )
        parser.add_argument(
            "image",
            help="The file that you want to analyze. Supply a local file path or a "
            "path to an S3 object.",
        )
        parser.add_argument(
            "config",
            help=(
                "The configuration JSON file to use. "
                "See https://github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/blob/main/"
                "python/example_code/lookoutvision/README.md"
            ),
        )

        args = parser.parse_args()

        session = boto3.Session(profile_name="lookoutvision-access")
```

```
        lookoutvision_client = session.client("lookoutvision")
        s3_resource = session.resource("s3")

        # Get configuration information.
        with open(args.config, encoding="utf-8") as config_file:
            config = json.load(config_file)

        # Download image if located in S3 bucket.
        if args.image.startswith("s3://"):
            image = Inference.download_from_s3(s3_resource, args.image)
        else:
            image = args.image

        Inference.analyze_image(lookoutvision_client, image, config)

        # Delete image, if downloaded from S3 bucket.
        if args.image.startswith("s3://"):
            os.remove(image)

    except ClientError as err:
        print(f"Service error: {err.response['Error']['Message']}")
    except FileNotFoundError as err:
        print(f"The supplied file couldn't be found: {err.filename}.")
    except ValueError as err:
        print(f"A value error occurred: {err}.")
    else:
        print("\nSuccessfully completed analysis.")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DetectAnomalies를 참조하십시오.

ListModels

다음 코드 예시는 `ListModels`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 모델 보기를 참조하십시오.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class Models:

    @staticmethod
    def describe_models(lookoutvision_client, project_name):
        """
        Gets information about all models in a Lookout for Vision project.

        :param lookoutvision_client: A Boto3 Lookout for Vision client.
        :param project_name: The name of the project that you want to use.
        """
        try:
            response = lookoutvision_client.list_models(ProjectName=project_name)
            print("Project: " + project_name)
            for model in response["Models"]:
                Models.describe_model(
                    lookoutvision_client, project_name, model["ModelVersion"]
                )
                print()
            print("Done...")
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't list models.")
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListModels를 참조하십시오.

`ListProjects`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListProjects`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 프로젝트 보기를 참조하십시오.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class Projects:

    @staticmethod
    def list_projects(lookoutvision_client):
        """
        Lists information about the projects that are in in your AWS account
        and in the current AWS Region.

        :param lookoutvision_client: A Boto3 Lookout for Vision client.
        """
        try:
            response = lookoutvision_client.list_projects()
            for project in response["Projects"]:
                print("Project: " + project["ProjectName"])
                print("\tARN: " + project["ProjectArn"])
                print("\tCreated: " + str(["CreationTimestamp"]))
                print("Datasets")
                project_description = lookoutvision_client.describe_project(
                    ProjectName=project["ProjectName"]
                )
                if not project_description["ProjectDescription"]["Datasets"]:
                    print("\tNo datasets")
                else:
                    for dataset in project_description["ProjectDescription"][
                        "Datasets"
                    ]:
                        print(f"\ttype: {dataset['DatasetType']}")
                        print(f"\tStatus: {dataset['StatusMessage']}")

                print("Models")
                response_models = lookoutvision_client.list_models(
                    ProjectName=project["ProjectName"]
                )
                if not response_models["Models"]:
```

```
                    print("\tNo models")
                else:
                    for model in response_models["Models"]:
                        Models.describe_model(
                            lookoutvision_client,
                            project["ProjectName"],
                            model["ModelVersion"],
                        )

                print("------------------------------------------------------------
\n")
            print("Done!")
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Problem listing projects.")
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListProjects를 참조하십시오.

StartModel

다음 코드 예시는 StartModel의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 모델 시작하기를 참조하십시오.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class Hosting:

    @staticmethod
    def start_model(
        lookoutvision_client, project_name, model_version, min_inference_units
    ):
        """
```

```
        Starts the hosting of a Lookout for Vision model.

        :param lookoutvision_client: A Boto3 Lookout for Vision client.
        :param project_name:  The name of the project that contains the version of
the
                              model that you want to start hosting.
        :param model_version: The version of the model that you want to start
hosting.
        :param min_inference_units: The number of inference units to use for
hosting.
        """
        try:
            logger.info(
                "Starting model version %s for project %s", model_version,
project_name
            )
            lookoutvision_client.start_model(
                ProjectName=project_name,
                ModelVersion=model_version,
                MinInferenceUnits=min_inference_units,
            )
            print("Starting hosting...")

            status = ""
            finished = False

            # Wait until hosted or failed.
            while finished is False:
                model_description = lookoutvision_client.describe_model(
                    ProjectName=project_name, ModelVersion=model_version
                )
                status = model_description["ModelDescription"]["Status"]

                if status == "STARTING_HOSTING":
                    logger.info("Host starting in progress...")
                    time.sleep(10)
                    continue

                if status == "HOSTED":
                    logger.info("Model is hosted and ready for use.")
                    finished = True
                    continue

                logger.info("Model hosting failed and the model can't be used.")
```

```
                finished = True

            if status != "HOSTED":
                logger.error("Error hosting model: %s", status)
                raise Exception(f"Error hosting model: {status}")
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't host model.")
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartModel를 참조하십시오.

StopModel

다음 코드 예시는 StopModel의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 모델 시작하기를 참조하십시오.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class Hosting:

    @staticmethod
    def stop_model(lookoutvision_client, project_name, model_version):
        """
        Stops a running Lookout for Vision Model.

        :param lookoutvision_client: A Boto3 Lookout for Vision client.
        :param project_name: The name of the project that contains the version of
                             the model that you want to stop hosting.
        :param model_version:  The version of the model that you want to stop
 hosting.
        """
        try:
```

```
            logger.info("Stopping model version %s for %s", model_version,
 project_name)
            response = lookoutvision_client.stop_model(
                ProjectName=project_name, ModelVersion=model_version
            )
            logger.info("Stopping hosting...")

            status = response["Status"]
            finished = False

            # Wait until stopped or failed.
            while finished is False:
                model_description = lookoutvision_client.describe_model(
                    ProjectName=project_name, ModelVersion=model_version
                )
                status = model_description["ModelDescription"]["Status"]

                if status == "STOPPING_HOSTING":
                    logger.info("Host stopping in progress...")
                    time.sleep(10)
                    continue

                if status == "TRAINED":
                    logger.info("Model is no longer hosted.")
                    finished = True
                    continue

                logger.info("Failed to stop model: %s ", status)
                finished = True

            if status != "TRAINED":
                logger.error("Error stopping model: %s", status)
                raise Exception(f"Error stopping model: {status}")
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't stop hosting model.")
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StopModel를 참조하십시오.

시나리오

매니페스트 파일 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 Lookout for Vision 매니페스트 파일을 생성하고 Amazon S3에 업로드하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

자세한 내용은 매니페스트 파일 생성을 참조하십시오.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class Datasets:

    @staticmethod
    def create_manifest_file_s3(s3_resource, image_s3_path, manifest_s3_path):
        """
        Creates a manifest file and uploads to Amazon S3.

        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 resource.
        :param image_s3_path: The Amazon S3 path to the images referenced by the
                              manifest file. The images must be in an Amazon S3
 bucket
                              with the following folder structure.
                                s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket/<train or test>/
                                    normal/
                                    anomaly/
                              Place normal images in the normal folder and anomalous
                              images in the anomaly folder.
        :param manifest_s3_path: The Amazon S3 location in which to store the
 created
                                 manifest file.
        """
        output_manifest_file = "temp.manifest"
        try:
            # Current date and time in manifest file format.
            dttm = datetime.now().strftime("%Y-%m-%dT%H:%M:%S.%f")
```

```
            # Get bucket and folder from image and manifest file paths.
            bucket, prefix = image_s3_path.replace("s3://", "").split("/", 1)
            if prefix[-1] != "/":
                prefix += "/"
            manifest_bucket, manifest_prefix = manifest_s3_path.replace(
                "s3://", ""
            ).split("/", 1)

            with open(output_manifest_file, "w") as mfile:
                logger.info("Creating manifest file")
                src_bucket = s3_resource.Bucket(bucket)

                # Create JSON lines for anomalous images.
                for obj in src_bucket.objects.filter(
                    Prefix=prefix + "anomaly/", Delimiter="/"
                ):
                    image_path = f"s3://{src_bucket.name}/{obj.key}"
                    manifest = Datasets.create_json_line(image_path, "anomaly",
dttm)
                    mfile.write(json.dumps(manifest) + "\n")

                # Create json lines for normal images.
                for obj in src_bucket.objects.filter(
                    Prefix=prefix + "normal/", Delimiter="/"
                ):
                    image_path = f"s3://{src_bucket.name}/{obj.key}"
                    manifest = Datasets.create_json_line(image_path, "normal", dttm)
                    mfile.write(json.dumps(manifest) + "\n")

            logger.info("Uploading manifest file to %s", manifest_s3_path)
            s3_resource.Bucket(manifest_bucket).upload_file(
                output_manifest_file, manifest_prefix
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Error uploading manifest.")
            raise
        except Exception:
            logger.exception("Error uploading manifest.")
            raise
        else:
            logger.info("Completed manifest file creation and upload.")
        finally:
            try:
                os.remove(output_manifest_file)
```

```
            except FileNotFoundError:
                pass

    @staticmethod
    def create_json_line(image, class_name, dttm):
        """
        Creates a single JSON line for an image.

        :param image: The S3 location for the image.
        :param class_name: The class of the image (normal or anomaly)
        :param dttm: The date and time that the JSON is created.
        """

        label = 0
        if class_name == "normal":
            label = 0
        elif class_name == "anomaly":
            label = 1
        else:
            logger.error("Unexpected label value: %s for %s", label, image)
            raise Exception(f"Unexpected label value: {label} for {image}")

        manifest = {
            "source-ref": image,
            "anomaly-label": label,
            "anomaly-label-metadata": {
                "confidence": 1,
                "job-name": "labeling-job/anomaly-label",
                "class-name": class_name,
                "human-annotated": "yes",
                "creation-date": dttm,
                "type": "groundtruth/image-classification",
            },
        }
        return manifest
```

모델 생성, 학습 및 시작

다음 코드 예제에서는 Lookout for Vision 모델을 생성하고 학습시키고 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

명령줄 인수를 사용하여 Amazon Lookout for Vision 모델을 생성하고 선택적으로 시작합니다. 예제 코드는 새 프로젝트, 교육 데이터 세트, 선택적 테스트 데이터 세트 및 모델을 생성합니다. 모델 학습이 완료되면 제공된 스크립트를 사용하여 이미지로 모델을 시험해 볼 수 있습니다.

이 예제에는 모델을 학습시키기 위한 이미지 세트가 필요합니다. GitHub에서 교육 및 테스트에 사용할 수 있는 예제 회로 기판 이미지를 찾을 수 있습니다. Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 버킷에 이러한 이미지를 복사하는 방법에 대한 자세한 내용은 예제 이미지 준비를 참조하십시오.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하십시오.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Lookout for Vision

프로젝트에서 데이터 세트 내보내기

다음 코드 예제에서는 Lookout for Vision 프로젝트에서 데이터 세트를 내보내는 방법을 보여줍니다.

자세한 내용은 프로젝트에서 데이터세트 내보내기 (SDK) 를 참조하십시오.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
"""
Purpose

Shows how to export the datasets (manifest files and images)
from an Amazon Lookout for Vision project to a new Amazon
S3 location.
"""

import argparse
import json
```

```
import logging

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def copy_file(s3_resource, source_file, destination_file):
    """
    Copies a file from a source Amazon S3 folder to a destination
    Amazon S3 folder.
    The destination can be in a different S3 bucket.
    :param s3: An Amazon S3 Boto3 resource.
    :param source_file: The Amazon S3 path to the source file.
    :param destination_file: The destination Amazon S3 path for
    the copy operation.
    """

    source_bucket, source_key = source_file.replace("s3://", "").split("/", 1)
    destination_bucket, destination_key = destination_file.replace("s3://",
 "").split(
        "/", 1
    )

    try:
        bucket = s3_resource.Bucket(destination_bucket)
        dest_object = bucket.Object(destination_key)
        dest_object.copy_from(CopySource={"Bucket": source_bucket, "Key":
 source_key})
        dest_object.wait_until_exists()
        logger.info("Copied %s to %s", source_file, destination_file)
    except ClientError as error:
        if error.response["Error"]["Code"] == "404":
            error_message = (
                f"Failed to copy {source_file} to "
                f"{destination_file}. : {error.response['Error']['Message']}"
            )
            logger.warning(error_message)
            error.response["Error"]["Message"] = error_message
        raise


def upload_manifest_file(s3_resource, manifest_file, destination):
```

```
    """
    Uploads a manifest file to a destination Amazon S3 folder.
    :param s3: An Amazon S3 Boto3 resource.
    :param manifest_file: The manifest file that you want to upload.
    :destination: The Amazon S3 folder location to upload the manifest
    file to.
    """

    destination_bucket, destination_key = destination.replace("s3://",
 "").split("/", 1)

    bucket = s3_resource.Bucket(destination_bucket)

    put_data = open(manifest_file, "rb")
    obj = bucket.Object(destination_key + manifest_file)

    try:
        obj.put(Body=put_data)
        obj.wait_until_exists()
        logger.info("Put manifest file '%s' to bucket '%s'.", obj.key,
 obj.bucket_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception(
            "Couldn't put manifest file '%s' to bucket '%s'.", obj.key,
 obj.bucket_name
        )
        raise
    finally:
        if getattr(put_data, "close", None):
            put_data.close()


def get_dataset_types(lookoutvision_client, project):
    """
    Determines the types of the datasets (train or test) in an
    Amazon Lookout for Vision project.
    :param lookoutvision_client: A Lookout for Vision Boto3 client.
    :param project: The Lookout for Vision project that you want to check.
    :return: The dataset types in the project.
    """

    try:
        response = lookoutvision_client.describe_project(ProjectName=project)
```

```
        datasets = []

        for dataset in response["ProjectDescription"]["Datasets"]:
            if dataset["Status"] in ("CREATE_COMPLETE", "UPDATE_COMPLETE"):
                datasets.append(dataset["DatasetType"])
        return datasets

    except lookoutvision_client.exceptions.ResourceNotFoundException:
        logger.exception("Project %s not found.", project)
        raise


def process_json_line(s3_resource, entry, dataset_type, destination):
    """
    Creates a JSON line for a new manifest file, copies image and mask to
    destination.
    :param s3_resource: An Amazon S3 Boto3 resource.
    :param entry: A JSON line from the manifest file.
    :param dataset_type: The type (train or test) of the dataset that
    you want to create the manifest file for.
    :param destination: The destination Amazon S3 folder for the manifest
    file and dataset images.
    :return: A JSON line with details for the destination location.
    """
    entry_json = json.loads(entry)

    print(f"source: {entry_json['source-ref']}")

    # Use existing folder paths to ensure console added image names don't clash.
    bucket, key = entry_json["source-ref"].replace("s3://", "").split("/", 1)
    logger.info("Source location: %s/%s", bucket, key)

    destination_image_location = destination + dataset_type + "/images/" + key

    copy_file(s3_resource, entry_json["source-ref"], destination_image_location)

    # Update JSON for writing.
    entry_json["source-ref"] = destination_image_location

    if "anomaly-mask-ref" in entry_json:
        source_anomaly_ref = entry_json["anomaly-mask-ref"]
        mask_bucket, mask_key = source_anomaly_ref.replace("s3://", "").split("/",
 1)
```

```
        destination_mask_location = destination + dataset_type + "/masks/" +
 mask_key
        entry_json["anomaly-mask-ref"] = destination_mask_location

        copy_file(s3_resource, source_anomaly_ref, entry_json["anomaly-mask-ref"])

    return entry_json


def write_manifest_file(
    lookoutvision_client, s3_resource, project, dataset_type, destination
):
    """
    Creates a manifest file for a dataset. Copies the manifest file and
    dataset images (and masks, if present) to the specified Amazon S3 destination.
    :param lookoutvision_client: A Lookout for Vision Boto3 client.
    :param project: The Lookout for Vision project that you want to use.
    :param dataset_type: The type (train or test) of the dataset that
    you want to create the manifest file for.
    :param destination: The destination Amazon S3 folder for the manifest file
    and dataset images.
    """

    try:
        # Create a reusable Paginator
        paginator = lookoutvision_client.get_paginator("list_dataset_entries")

        # Create a PageIterator from the Paginator
        page_iterator = paginator.paginate(
            ProjectName=project,
            DatasetType=dataset_type,
            PaginationConfig={"PageSize": 100},
        )

        output_manifest_file = dataset_type + ".manifest"

        # Create manifest file then upload to Amazon S3 with images.
        with open(output_manifest_file, "w", encoding="utf-8") as manifest_file:
            for page in page_iterator:
                for entry in page["DatasetEntries"]:
                    try:
                        entry_json = process_json_line(
                            s3_resource, entry, dataset_type, destination
                        )
```

```
                        manifest_file.write(json.dumps(entry_json) + "\n")

                    except ClientError as error:
                        if error.response["Error"]["Code"] == "404":
                            print(error.response["Error"]["Message"])
                            print(f"Excluded JSON line: {entry}")
                        else:
                            raise
        upload_manifest_file(
            s3_resource, output_manifest_file, destination + "datasets/"
        )

    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Problem getting dataset_entries")
        raise


def export_datasets(lookoutvision_client, s3_resource, project, destination):
    """
    Exports the datasets from an Amazon Lookout for Vision project to a specified
    Amazon S3 destination.
    :param project: The Lookout for Vision project that you want to use.
    :param destination: The destination Amazon S3 folder for the exported datasets.
    """
    # Add trailing backslash, if missing.
    destination = destination if destination[-1] == "/" else destination + "/"

    print(f"Exporting project {project} datasets to {destination}.")

    # Get each dataset and export to destination.

    dataset_types = get_dataset_types(lookoutvision_client, project)
    for dataset in dataset_types:
        logger.info("Copying %s dataset to %s.", dataset, destination)

        write_manifest_file(
            lookoutvision_client, s3_resource, project, dataset, destination
        )

    print("Exported dataset locations")
    for dataset in dataset_types:
        print(f"   {dataset}: {destination}datasets/{dataset}.manifest")
```

```
    print("Done.")


def add_arguments(parser):
    """
    Adds command line arguments to the parser.
    :param parser: The command line parser.
    """

    parser.add_argument("project", help="The project that contains the dataset.")
    parser.add_argument("destination", help="The destination Amazon S3 folder.")


def main():
    """
    Exports the datasets from an Amazon Lookout for Vision project to a
    destination Amazon S3 location.
    """
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser(usage=argparse.SUPPRESS)
    add_arguments(parser)

    args = parser.parse_args()

    try:
        session = boto3.Session(profile_name="lookoutvision-access")
        lookoutvision_client = session.client("lookoutvision")
        s3_resource = session.resource("s3")

        export_datasets(
            lookoutvision_client, s3_resource, args.project, args.destination
        )
    except ClientError as err:
        logger.exception(err)
        print(f"Failed: {format(err)}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

특정 태그가 있는 프로젝트 찾기

다음 코드 예제에서는 특정 태그가 지정된 Lookout for Vision 프로젝트를 찾는 방법을 보여줍니다.

자세한 내용은 모델 태그 지정을 참조하십시오.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import logging
import argparse
import boto3

from botocore.exceptions import ClientError


logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def find_tag(tags, key, value):
    """
    Finds a tag in the supplied list of tags.

    :param tags: A list of tags associated with a Lookout for Vision model.
    :param key: The tag to search for.
    :param value: The tag key value to search for.
    :return: True if the tag value exists, otherwise False.
    """

    found = False
    for tag in tags:
        if key == tag["Key"]:
            logger.info("\t\tMatch found for tag: %s value: %s.", key, value)
            found = True
            break
    return found
```

```
def find_tag_in_projects(lookoutvision_client, key, value):
    """
    Finds Lookout for Vision models tagged with the supplied key and value.

    :param lookoutvision_client: A Boto3 Lookout for Vision client.
    :param key: The tag key to find.
    :param value: The value of the tag that you want to find.
    return: A list of matching model versions (and model projects) that were found.
    """
    try:
        found_tags = []
        found = False
        projects = lookoutvision_client.list_projects()
        # Iterate through each project and models within a project.
        for project in projects["Projects"]:
            logger.info("Searching project: %s ...", project["ProjectName"])

            response_models = lookoutvision_client.list_models(
                ProjectName=project["ProjectName"]
            )
            for model in response_models["Models"]:
                model_description = lookoutvision_client.describe_model(
                    ProjectName=project["ProjectName"],
                    ModelVersion=model["ModelVersion"],
                )
                tags = lookoutvision_client.list_tags_for_resource(
                    ResourceArn=model_description["ModelDescription"]["ModelArn"]
                )

                logger.info(
                    "\tSearching model: %s for tag: %s value: %s.",
                    model_description["ModelDescription"]["ModelArn"],
                    key,
                    value,
                )
                if find_tag(tags["Tags"], key, value) is True:
                    found = True
                    logger.info(
                        "\t\tMATCH: Project: %s: model version %s",
                        project["ProjectName"],
                        model_description["ModelDescription"]["ModelVersion"],
                    )
                    found_tags.append(
                        {
```

```
                            "Project": project["ProjectName"],
                            "ModelVersion": model_description["ModelDescription"][
                                "ModelVersion"
                            ],
                        }
                    )
        if found is False:
            logger.info("No match for tag %s with value %s.", key, value)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Problem finding tags.")
        raise
    else:
        return found_tags


def main():
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser(usage=argparse.SUPPRESS)
    parser.add_argument("tag", help="The tag that you want to find.")
    parser.add_argument("value", help="The tag value that you want to find.")
    args = parser.parse_args()
    key = args.tag
    value = args.value

    session = boto3.Session(profile_name="lookoutvision-access")

    lookoutvision_client = session.client("lookoutvision")

    print(f"Searching your models for tag: {key} with value: {value}.")
    tagged_models = find_tag_in_projects(lookoutvision_client, key, value)

    print("Matched models\n--------------")
    if len(tagged_models) > 0:
        for model in tagged_models:
            print(f"Project: {model['Project']}. model version:
{model['ModelVersion']}")
    else:
        print("No matches found.")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

현재 호스팅되고 있는 모델 나열

다음 코드 예제에서는 현재 호스팅되고 있는 Lookout for Vision 모델을 나열하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class Hosting:

    @staticmethod
    def list_hosted(lookoutvision_client):
        """
        Displays a list of models in your account that are currently hosted.

        :param lookoutvision_client: A Boto3 Lookout for Vision client.
        """
        try:
            response = lookoutvision_client.list_projects()
            hosted = 0
            print("Hosted models\n-------------")

            for project in response["Projects"]:
                response_models = lookoutvision_client.list_models(
                    ProjectName=project["ProjectName"]
                )

                for model in response_models["Models"]:
                    model_description = lookoutvision_client.describe_model(
                        ProjectName=project["ProjectName"],
                        ModelVersion=model["ModelVersion"],
                    )

                    if model_description["ModelDescription"]["Status"] == "HOSTED":
                        print(
                            f"Project: {project['ProjectName']} Model version: "
                            f"{model['ModelVersion']}"
                        )
                        hosted += 1
```

```
            print(f"{hosted} model(s) hosted")
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Problem listing hosted models.")
            raise
```

SDK for Python (Boto3)을 사용한 Managed Service for Apache Flink 서비스 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Managed Service for Apache Flink와 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업
- 데이터 생성기

작업

`AddApplicationInput`

다음 코드 예시는 `AddApplicationInput`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class KinesisAnalyticsApplicationV2:
```

```
    """Encapsulates Kinesis Data Analytics application functions."""

    def __init__(self, analytics_client):
        """
        :param analytics_client: A Boto3 Kinesis Data Analytics v2 client.
        """
        self.analytics_client = analytics_client
        self.name = None
        self.arn = None
        self.version_id = None
        self.create_timestamp = None


    def add_input(self, input_prefix, stream_arn, input_schema):
        """
        Adds an input stream to the application. The input stream data is mapped
        to an in-application stream that can be processed by your code running in
        Kinesis Data Analytics.

        :param input_prefix: The prefix prepended to in-application input stream
names.
        :param stream_arn: The ARN of the input stream.
        :param input_schema: A schema that maps the data in the input stream to the
                             runtime environment. This can be automatically
generated
                             by using `discover_input_schema` or you can create it
                             yourself.
        :return: Metadata about the newly added input.
        """
        try:
            response = self.analytics_client.add_application_input(
                ApplicationName=self.name,
                CurrentApplicationVersionId=self.version_id,
                Input={
                    "NamePrefix": input_prefix,
                    "KinesisStreamsInput": {"ResourceARN": stream_arn},
                    "InputSchema": input_schema,
                },
            )
            self.version_id = response["ApplicationVersionId"]
            logger.info("Add input stream %s to application %s.", stream_arn,
self.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
```

```
                "Couldn't add input stream %s to application %s.", stream_arn,
 self.name
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 AddApplicationInput을 참조하십시오.

`AddApplicationOutput`

다음 코드 예시는 `AddApplicationOutput`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class KinesisAnalyticsApplicationV2:
    """Encapsulates Kinesis Data Analytics application functions."""

    def __init__(self, analytics_client):
        """
        :param analytics_client: A Boto3 Kinesis Data Analytics v2 client.
        """
        self.analytics_client = analytics_client
        self.name = None
        self.arn = None
        self.version_id = None
        self.create_timestamp = None


    def add_output(self, in_app_stream_name, output_arn):
        """
        Adds an output stream to the application. Kinesis Data Analytics maps data
        from the specified in-application stream to the output stream.
```

```
        :param in_app_stream_name: The name of the in-application stream to map
                                   to the output stream.
        :param output_arn: The ARN of the output stream.
        :return: A list of metadata about the output resources currently assigned
                 to the application.
        """
        try:
            response = self.analytics_client.add_application_output(
                ApplicationName=self.name,
                CurrentApplicationVersionId=self.version_id,
                Output={
                    "Name": in_app_stream_name,
                    "KinesisStreamsOutput": {"ResourceARN": output_arn},
                    "DestinationSchema": {"RecordFormatType": "JSON"},
                },
            )
            outputs = response["OutputDescriptions"]
            self.version_id = response["ApplicationVersionId"]
            logging.info(
                "Added output %s to %s, which now has %s outputs.",
                output_arn,
                self.name,
                len(outputs),
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't add output %s to %s.", output_arn, self.name)
            raise
        else:
            return outputs
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 AddApplicationOutput를 참조하십시오.

CreateApplication

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateApplication`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class KinesisAnalyticsApplicationV2:
    """Encapsulates Kinesis Data Analytics application functions."""

    def __init__(self, analytics_client):
        """
        :param analytics_client: A Boto3 Kinesis Data Analytics v2 client.
        """
        self.analytics_client = analytics_client
        self.name = None
        self.arn = None
        self.version_id = None
        self.create_timestamp = None


    def create(self, app_name, role_arn, env="SQL-1_0"):
        """
        Creates a Kinesis Data Analytics application.

        :param app_name: The name of the application.
        :param role_arn: The ARN of a role that can be assumed by Kinesis Data
                         Analytics and grants needed permissions.
        :param env: The runtime environment of the application, such as SQL. Code
                    uploaded to the application runs in this environment.
        :return: Metadata about the newly created application.
        """
        try:
            response = self.analytics_client.create_application(
                ApplicationName=app_name,
                RuntimeEnvironment=env,
                ServiceExecutionRole=role_arn,
            )
            details = response["ApplicationDetail"]
            self._update_details(details)
            logger.info("Application %s created.", app_name)
```

```
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create application %s.", app_name)
            raise
        else:
            return details
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateApplication을 참조하십시오.

`DeleteApplication`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteApplication`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class KinesisAnalyticsApplicationV2:
    """Encapsulates Kinesis Data Analytics application functions."""

    def __init__(self, analytics_client):
        """
        :param analytics_client: A Boto3 Kinesis Data Analytics v2 client.
        """
        self.analytics_client = analytics_client
        self.name = None
        self.arn = None
        self.version_id = None
        self.create_timestamp = None


    def delete(self):
        """
        Deletes an application.
        """
        try:
```

```
            self.analytics_client.delete_application(
                ApplicationName=self.name, CreateTimestamp=self.create_timestamp
            )
            logger.info("Deleted application %s.", self.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete application %s.", self.name)
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteApplication을 참조하십시오.

`DescribeApplication`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeApplication`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class KinesisAnalyticsApplicationV2:
    """Encapsulates Kinesis Data Analytics application functions."""

    def __init__(self, analytics_client):
        """
        :param analytics_client: A Boto3 Kinesis Data Analytics v2 client.
        """
        self.analytics_client = analytics_client
        self.name = None
        self.arn = None
        self.version_id = None
        self.create_timestamp = None


    def describe(self, name):
        """
        Gets metadata about an application.
```

```
        :param name: The name of the application to look up.
        :return: Metadata about the application.
        """
        try:
            response =
self.analytics_client.describe_application(ApplicationName=name)
            details = response["ApplicationDetail"]
            self._update_details(details)
            logger.info("Got metadata for application %s.", name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get metadata for application %s.", name)
            raise
        else:
            return details
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeApplication를 참조하십시오.

`DescribeApplicationSnapshot`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeApplicationSnapshot`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class KinesisAnalyticsApplicationV2:
    """Encapsulates Kinesis Data Analytics application functions."""

    def __init__(self, analytics_client):
        """
        :param analytics_client: A Boto3 Kinesis Data Analytics v2 client.
        """
        self.analytics_client = analytics_client
        self.name = None
```

```
        self.arn = None
        self.version_id = None
        self.create_timestamp = None


    def describe_snapshot(self, application_name, snapshot_name):
        """
        Gets metadata about a previously saved application snapshot.

        :param application_name: The name of the application.
        :param snapshot_name: The name of the snapshot.
        :return: Metadata about the snapshot.
        """
        try:
            response = self.analytics_client.describe_application_snapshot(
                ApplicationName=application_name, SnapshotName=snapshot_name
            )
            snapshot = response["SnapshotDetails"]
            logger.info(
                "Got metadata for snapshot %s of application %s.",
                snapshot_name,
                application_name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't get metadata for snapshot %s of application %s.",
                snapshot_name,
                application_name,
            )
            raise
        else:
            return snapshot
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeApplicationSnapshot를 참조하십시오.

`DiscoverInputSchema`

다음 코드 예시는 `DiscoverInputSchema`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class KinesisAnalyticsApplicationV2:
    """Encapsulates Kinesis Data Analytics application functions."""

    def __init__(self, analytics_client):
        """
        :param analytics_client: A Boto3 Kinesis Data Analytics v2 client.
        """
        self.analytics_client = analytics_client
        self.name = None
        self.arn = None
        self.version_id = None
        self.create_timestamp = None


    def discover_input_schema(self, stream_arn, role_arn):
        """
        Discovers a schema that maps data in a stream to a format that is usable by
        an application's runtime environment. The stream must be active and have
        enough data moving through it for the service to sample. The returned schema
        can be used when you add the stream as an input to the application or you
 can
        write your own schema.

        :param stream_arn: The ARN of the stream to map.
        :param role_arn: A role that lets Kinesis Data Analytics read from the
 stream.
        :return: The discovered schema of the data in the input stream.
        """
        try:
            response = self.analytics_client.discover_input_schema(
                ResourceARN=stream_arn,
                ServiceExecutionRole=role_arn,
                InputStartingPositionConfiguration={"InputStartingPosition": "NOW"},
            )
```

```
            schema = response["InputSchema"]
            logger.info("Discovered input schema for stream %s.", stream_arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't discover input schema for stream %s.", stream_arn
            )
            raise
        else:
            return schema
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DiscoverInputSchema를 참조하십시오.

StartApplication

다음 코드 예시는 StartApplication의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class KinesisAnalyticsApplicationV2:
    """Encapsulates Kinesis Data Analytics application functions."""

    def __init__(self, analytics_client):
        """
        :param analytics_client: A Boto3 Kinesis Data Analytics v2 client.
        """
        self.analytics_client = analytics_client
        self.name = None
        self.arn = None
        self.version_id = None
        self.create_timestamp = None
```

```
    def start(self, input_id):
        """
        Starts an application. After the application is running, it reads from the
        specified input stream and runs the application code on the incoming data.

        :param input_id: The ID of the input to read.
        """
        try:
            self.analytics_client.start_application(
                ApplicationName=self.name,
                RunConfiguration={
                    "SqlRunConfigurations": [
                        {
                            "InputId": input_id,
                            "InputStartingPositionConfiguration": {
                                "InputStartingPosition": "NOW"
                            },
                        }
                    ]
                },
            )
            logger.info("Started application %s.", self.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't start application %s.", self.name)
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartApplication을 참조하십시오.

`StopApplication`

다음 코드 예시는 `StopApplication`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class KinesisAnalyticsApplicationV2:
    """Encapsulates Kinesis Data Analytics application functions."""

    def __init__(self, analytics_client):
        """
        :param analytics_client: A Boto3 Kinesis Data Analytics v2 client.
        """
        self.analytics_client = analytics_client
        self.name = None
        self.arn = None
        self.version_id = None
        self.create_timestamp = None


    def stop(self):
        """
        Stops an application. This stops the application from processing data but
        does not delete any resources.
        """
        try:
            self.analytics_client.stop_application(ApplicationName=self.name)
            logger.info("Stopping application %s.", self.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't stop application %s.", self.name)
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StopApplication를 참조하십시오.

`UpdateApplication`

다음 코드 예시는 `UpdateApplication`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이 예제는 기존 애플리케이션에서 실행되는 코드를 업데이트합니다.

```
class KinesisAnalyticsApplicationV2:
    """Encapsulates Kinesis Data Analytics application functions."""

    def __init__(self, analytics_client):
        """
        :param analytics_client: A Boto3 Kinesis Data Analytics v2 client.
        """
        self.analytics_client = analytics_client
        self.name = None
        self.arn = None
        self.version_id = None
        self.create_timestamp = None


    def update_code(self, code):
        """
        Updates the code that runs in the application. The code must run in the
        runtime environment of the application, such as SQL. Application code
        typically reads data from in-application streams and transforms it in some
 way.

        :param code: The code to upload. This completely replaces any existing code
                     in the application.
        :return: Metadata about the application.
        """
        try:
            response = self.analytics_client.update_application(
                ApplicationName=self.name,
                CurrentApplicationVersionId=self.version_id,
                ApplicationConfigurationUpdate={
                    "ApplicationCodeConfigurationUpdate": {
                        "CodeContentTypeUpdate": "PLAINTEXT",
                        "CodeContentUpdate": {"TextContentUpdate": code},
                    }
                },
            )
            details = response["ApplicationDetail"]
            self.version_id = details["ApplicationVersionId"]
            logger.info("Update code for application %s.", self.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't update code for application %s.", self.name)
            raise
```

```
        else:
            return details
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 UpdateApplication를 참조하십시오.

데이터 생성기

referrer를 사용하여 스트림 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 referrer를 사용하여 Kinesis 스트림을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import json
import boto3

STREAM_NAME = "ExampleInputStream"


def get_data():
    return {"REFERRER": "http://www.amazon.com"}


def generate(stream_name, kinesis_client):
    while True:
        data = get_data()
        print(data)
        kinesis_client.put_record(
            StreamName=stream_name, Data=json.dumps(data),
 PartitionKey="partitionkey"
        )
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    generate(STREAM_NAME, boto3.client("kinesis"))
```

혈압 이상이 있는 스트림 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 혈압 이상이 있는 Kinesis 스트림을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
from enum import Enum
import json
import random
import boto3

STREAM_NAME = "ExampleInputStream"


class PressureType(Enum):
    low = "LOW"
    normal = "NORMAL"
    high = "HIGH"


def get_blood_pressure(pressure_type):
    pressure = {"BloodPressureLevel": pressure_type.value}
    if pressure_type == PressureType.low:
        pressure["Systolic"] = random.randint(50, 80)
        pressure["Diastolic"] = random.randint(30, 50)
    elif pressure_type == PressureType.normal:
        pressure["Systolic"] = random.randint(90, 120)
        pressure["Diastolic"] = random.randint(60, 80)
    elif pressure_type == PressureType.high:
        pressure["Systolic"] = random.randint(130, 200)
```

```
        pressure["Diastolic"] = random.randint(90, 150)
    else:
        raise TypeError
    return pressure


def generate(stream_name, kinesis_client):
    while True:
        rnd = random.random()
        pressure_type = (
            PressureType.low
            if rnd < 0.005
            else PressureType.high
            if rnd > 0.995
            else PressureType.normal
        )
        blood_pressure = get_blood_pressure(pressure_type)
        print(blood_pressure)
        kinesis_client.put_record(
            StreamName=stream_name,
            Data=json.dumps(blood_pressure),
            PartitionKey="partitionkey",
        )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    generate(STREAM_NAME, boto3.client("kinesis"))
```

열에 데이터가 있는 스트림 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 열에 있는 데이터를 사용하여 Kinesis 스트림을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import json
import boto3

STREAM_NAME = "ExampleInputStream"


def get_data():
    return {"Col_A": "a", "Col_B": "b", "Col_C": "c", "Col_E_Unstructured": "x,y,z"}


def generate(stream_name, kinesis_client):
    while True:
        data = get_data()
        print(data)
        kinesis_client.put_record(
            StreamName=stream_name, Data=json.dumps(data),
 PartitionKey="partitionkey"
        )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    generate(STREAM_NAME, boto3.client("kinesis"))
```

심박수 이상이 있는 스트림 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 심박수 이상이 있는 Kinesis 스트림을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
from enum import Enum
import json
import random
```

```
import boto3

STREAM_NAME = "ExampleInputStream"


class RateType(Enum):
    normal = "NORMAL"
    high = "HIGH"


def get_heart_rate(rate_type):
    if rate_type == RateType.normal:
        rate = random.randint(60, 100)
    elif rate_type == RateType.high:
        rate = random.randint(150, 200)
    else:
        raise TypeError
    return {"heartRate": rate, "rateType": rate_type.value}


def generate(stream_name, kinesis_client, output=True):
    while True:
        rnd = random.random()
        rate_type = RateType.high if rnd < 0.01 else RateType.normal
        heart_rate = get_heart_rate(rate_type)
        if output:
            print(heart_rate)
        kinesis_client.put_record(
            StreamName=stream_name,
            Data=json.dumps(heart_rate),
            PartitionKey="partitionkey",
        )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    generate(STREAM_NAME, boto3.client("kinesis"))
```

핫스팟이 있는 스트림 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 핫스팟이 있는 Kinesis 스트림을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import json
from pprint import pprint
import random
import time
import boto3

STREAM_NAME = "ExampleInputStream"


def get_hotspot(field, spot_size):
    hotspot = {
        "left": field["left"] + random.random() * (field["width"] - spot_size),
        "width": spot_size,
        "top": field["top"] + random.random() * (field["height"] - spot_size),
        "height": spot_size,
    }
    return hotspot


def get_record(field, hotspot, hotspot_weight):
    rectangle = hotspot if random.random() < hotspot_weight else field
    point = {
        "x": rectangle["left"] + random.random() * rectangle["width"],
        "y": rectangle["top"] + random.random() * rectangle["height"],
        "is_hot": "Y" if rectangle is hotspot else "N",
    }
    return {"Data": json.dumps(point), "PartitionKey": "partition_key"}


def generate(
    stream_name, field, hotspot_size, hotspot_weight, batch_size, kinesis_client
):
    """
```

```
    Generates points used as input to a hotspot detection algorithm.
    With probability hotspot_weight (20%), a point is drawn from the hotspot;
    otherwise, it is drawn from the base field. The location of the hotspot
    changes for every 1000 points generated.
    """
    points_generated = 0
    hotspot = None
    while True:
        if points_generated % 1000 == 0:
            hotspot = get_hotspot(field, hotspot_size)
        records = [
            get_record(field, hotspot, hotspot_weight) for _ in range(batch_size)
        ]
        points_generated += len(records)
        pprint(records)
        kinesis_client.put_records(StreamName=stream_name, Records=records)

        time.sleep(0.1)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    generate(
        stream_name=STREAM_NAME,
        field={"left": 0, "width": 10, "top": 0, "height": 10},
        hotspot_size=1,
        hotspot_weight=0.2,
        batch_size=10,
        kinesis_client=boto3.client("kinesis"),
    )
```

로그 항목이 포함된 스트림 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 로그 항목이 포함된 Kinesis 스트림을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import json
import boto3

STREAM_NAME = "ExampleInputStream"


def get_data():
    return {
        "LOGENTRY": "203.0.113.24 - - [25/Mar/2018:15:25:37 -0700] "
        '"GET /index.php HTTP/1.1" 200 125 "-" '
        '"Mozilla/5.0 [en] Gecko/20100101 Firefox/52.0"'
    }


def generate(stream_name, kinesis_client):
    while True:
        data = get_data()
        print(data)
        kinesis_client.put_record(
            StreamName=stream_name, Data=json.dumps(data),
 PartitionKey="partitionkey"
        )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    generate(STREAM_NAME, boto3.client("kinesis"))
```

스태거 데이터가 포함된 스트림 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 스태거 데이터를 사용하여 Kinesis 스트림을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import datetime
import json
import random
import time
import boto3

STREAM_NAME = "ExampleInputStream"


def get_data():
    event_time = datetime.datetime.utcnow() - datetime.timedelta(seconds=10)
    return {
        "EVENT_TIME": event_time.isoformat(),
        "TICKER": random.choice(["AAPL", "AMZN", "MSFT", "INTC", "TBV"]),
    }


def generate(stream_name, kinesis_client):
    while True:
        data = get_data()
        # Send six records, ten seconds apart, with the same event time and ticker
        for _ in range(6):
            print(data)
            kinesis_client.put_record(
                StreamName=stream_name,
                Data=json.dumps(data),
                PartitionKey="partitionkey",
            )
            time.sleep(10)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    generate(STREAM_NAME, boto3.client("kinesis"))
```

재고 티커 데이터가 포함된 스트림 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 주식 시세 데이터를 사용하여 Kinesis 스트림을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import datetime
import json
import random
import boto3

STREAM_NAME = "ExampleInputStream"


def get_data():
    return {
        "EVENT_TIME": datetime.datetime.now().isoformat(),
        "TICKER": random.choice(["AAPL", "AMZN", "MSFT", "INTC", "TBV"]),
        "PRICE": round(random.random() * 100, 2),
    }


def generate(stream_name, kinesis_client):
    while True:
        data = get_data()
        print(data)
        kinesis_client.put_record(
            StreamName=stream_name, Data=json.dumps(data),
 PartitionKey="partitionkey"
        )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    generate(STREAM_NAME, boto3.client("kinesis"))
```

두 가지 데이터 유형이 포함된 스트림 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 두 데이터 유형을 사용하여 Kinesis 스트림을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import json
import random
import boto3

STREAM_NAME = "OrdersAndTradesStream"
PARTITION_KEY = "partition_key"


def get_order(order_id, ticker):
    return {
        "RecordType": "Order",
        "Oid": order_id,
        "Oticker": ticker,
        "Oprice": random.randint(500, 10000),
        "Otype": "Sell",
    }


def get_trade(order_id, trade_id, ticker):
    return {
        "RecordType": "Trade",
        "Tid": trade_id,
        "Toid": order_id,
        "Tticker": ticker,
        "Tprice": random.randint(0, 3000),
    }


def generate(stream_name, kinesis_client):
    order_id = 1
```

```
    while True:
        ticker = random.choice(["AAAA", "BBBB", "CCCC"])
        order = get_order(order_id, ticker)
        print(order)
        kinesis_client.put_record(
            StreamName=stream_name, Data=json.dumps(order),
 PartitionKey=PARTITION_KEY
        )
        for trade_id in range(1, random.randint(0, 6)):
            trade = get_trade(order_id, trade_id, ticker)
            print(trade)
            kinesis_client.put_record(
                StreamName=stream_name,
                Data=json.dumps(trade),
                PartitionKey=PARTITION_KEY,
            )
        order_id += 1


if __name__ == "__main__":
    generate(STREAM_NAME, boto3.client("kinesis"))
```

웹 로그 데이터가 포함된 스트림 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 웹 로그 데이터를 사용하여 Kinesis 스트림을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import json
import boto3

STREAM_NAME = "ExampleInputStream"
```

```
def get_data():
    return {
        "log": "192.168.254.30 - John [24/May/2004:22:01:02 -0700] "
        '"GET /icons/apache_pb.gif HTTP/1.1" 304 0'
    }


def generate(stream_name, kinesis_client):
    while True:
        data = get_data()
        print(data)
        kinesis_client.put_record(
            StreamName=stream_name, Data=json.dumps(data),
 PartitionKey="partitionkey"
        )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    generate(STREAM_NAME, boto3.client("kinesis"))
```

AWS Marketplace SDK for Python(Boto3)을 사용한 카탈로그 API 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS Marketplace Catalog API와 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- AMI 제품
- 채널 파트너 제안
- 컨테이너 제품
- 개체
- 제안
- Products
- 재판매 권한 부여

- SaaS 제품
- 유틸리티

AMI 제품

기존 AMI 제품에 차원 추가 및 제안 요금 조건 업데이트

다음 코드 예제에서는 기존 AMI 제품에 차원을 추가하고 제안 요금 조건을 업데이트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDimensions",
            "Entity": {
                "Identifier": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": [
                {
                    "Key": "m7g.8xlarge",
                    "Description": "m7g.8xlarge",
                    "Name": "m7g.8xlarge",
                    "Types": [
                        "Metered"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Hrs"
                }
            ]
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
```

```
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "offer-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Usage",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "m5.large",
                                        "Price": "0.15"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "m7g.4xlarge",
                                        "Price": "0.45"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "m7g.2xlarge",
                                        "Price": "0.45"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "m7g.8xlarge",
                                        "Price": "0.55"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
```

```
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to add a dimension to an existing
 AMI product and update the offer pricing terms.
CAPI-23
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(change_set, "Add dimension for AMI product")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

AMI 제품이 배포되는 리전 추가

다음 코드 예제에서는 AMI 제품이 배포되는 리전을 추가하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
```

```
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddRegions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "prod-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Regions": [
                    "us-east-2",
                    "us-west-2"
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to add a region where my
AMI product is deployed
CAPI-25A
"""


import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd


def main(change_set=None):
    if change_set is None:
        fname = "changeset.json"
        change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)
```

```
        stringified_change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)

    else:
        stringified_change_set = change_set

    response = sc.usage_demo(
        stringified_change_set,
        "Add a region where my AMI product is deployed",
    )

    return response


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

시간당 연간 요금으로 공개 또는 제한된 AMI 제품 및 공개 제안 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 공개 또는 제한된 AMI 제품과 시간당 연간 요금이 적용되는 공개 제안을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제에서는 표준 또는 사용자 지정 EULA를 생성합니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateProduct",
            "ChangeName": "CreateProductChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
```

```
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductTitle": "Sample product",
                "ShortDescription": "Brief description",
                "LongDescription": "Detailed description",
                "Highlights": [
                    "Sample highlight"
                ],
                "SearchKeywords": [
                    "Sample keyword"
                ],
                "Categories": [
                    "Operating Systems"
                ],
                "LogoUrl": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/logos/sample.png",
                "VideoUrls": [
                    "https://sample.amazonaws.com/awsmp-video-1"
                ],
                "AdditionalResources": []
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddRegions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Regions": [
                    "us-east-1"
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddInstanceTypes",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
```

```
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "InstanceTypes": [
                    "t2.micro"
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDeliveryOptions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Version": {
                    "VersionTitle": "Test AMI Version1.0",
                    "ReleaseNotes": "Test AMI Version"
                },
                "DeliveryOptions": [
                    {
                        "Details": {
                            "AmiDeliveryOptionDetails": {
                                "AmiSource": {
                                    "AmiId": "ami-1111111111111111",
                                    "AccessRoleArn":
"arn:aws:iam::111111111111:role/AWSMarketplaceAmiIngestion",
                                    "UserName": "ec2-user",
                                    "OperatingSystemName": "AMAZONLINUX",
                                    "OperatingSystemVersion": "10.0.14393",
                                    "ScanningPort": 22
                                },
                                "UsageInstructions": "Test AMI Version",
                                "RecommendedInstanceType": "t2.micro",
                                "SecurityGroups": [
                                    {
                                        "IpProtocol": "tcp",
                                        "IpRanges": [
                                            "0.0.0.0/0"
                                        ],
                                        "FromPort": 10,
                                        "ToPort": 22
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
```

```
                        }
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDimensions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": [
                {
                    "Key": "t2.micro",
                    "Description": "t2.micro",
                    "Name": "t2.micro",
                    "Types": [
                        "Metered"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Hrs"
                }
            ]
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseProduct",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
```

```
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test public offer for AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace API
Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test public offer with hourly-annual pricing for
AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Usage",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.micro",
                                        "Price": "0.15"
                                    }
```

```
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    },
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P365D"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.micro",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
```

```
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateSupportTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "SupportTerm",
                        "RefundPolicy": "Absolutely no refund, period."
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create a public or limited AMI
product and public offer with hourly-annual pricing and standard or custom EULA
CAPI-06
"""
```

```
import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd


def main(change_set=None):
    if change_set is None:
        fname = "changeset.json"
        change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)
        stringified_change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)

    else:
        stringified_change_set = change_set

    response = sc.usage_demo(
        stringified_change_set,
        "Create limited AMI product and public offer with hourly-annual pricing and
 standard EULA",
    )

    return response


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

시간당 월별 요금으로 공개 또는 제한된 AMI 제품 및 공개 제안 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 시간당 월별 요금으로 공개 또는 제한된 AMI 제품 및 공개 제안을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제에서는 표준 또는 사용자 지정 EULA를 생성합니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateProduct",
            "ChangeName": "CreateProductChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductTitle": "Sample product",
                "ShortDescription": "Brief description",
                "LongDescription": "Detailed description",
                "Highlights": [
                    "Sample highlight"
                ],
                "SearchKeywords": [
                    "Sample keyword"
                ],
                "Categories": [
                    "Operating Systems"
                ],
                "LogoUrl": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/logos/sample.png",
                "VideoUrls": [
                    "https://sample.amazonaws.com/awsmp-video-1"
                ],
                "AdditionalResources": []
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddRegions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
```

```
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Regions": [
                    "us-east-1"
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddInstanceTypes",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "InstanceTypes": [
                    "t2.micro"
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDeliveryOptions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Version": {
                    "VersionTitle": "Test AMI Version1.0",
                    "ReleaseNotes": "Test AMI Version"
                },
                "DeliveryOptions": [
                    {
                        "Details": {
                            "AmiDeliveryOptionDetails": {
                                "AmiSource": {
                                    "AmiId": "ami-11111111111111111",
                                    "AccessRoleArn":
"arn:aws:iam::111111111111:role/AWSMarketplaceAmiIngestion",
                                    "UserName": "ec2-user",
                                    "OperatingSystemName": "AMAZONLINUX",
                                    "OperatingSystemVersion": "10.0.14393",
                                    "ScanningPort": 22
                                },
                                "UsageInstructions": "Test AMI Version",
                                "RecommendedInstanceType": "t2.micro",
```

```
                                "SecurityGroups": [
                                    {
                                        "IpProtocol": "tcp",
                                        "IpRanges": [
                                            "0.0.0.0/0"
                                        ],
                                        "FromPort": 10,
                                        "ToPort": 22
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        }
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDimensions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": [
                {
                    "Key": "t2.micro",
                    "Description": "t2.micro",
                    "Name": "t2.micro",
                    "Types": [
                        "Metered"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Hrs"
                }
            ]
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
```

```
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseProduct",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test public offer for AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace API
Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test public offer with hourly-monthly pricing for
AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Usage",
```

```
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.micro",
                                        "Price": "0.15"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    },
                    {
                        "Type": "RecurringPaymentTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "BillingPeriod": "Monthly",
                        "Price": "15.0"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
```

```
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateSupportTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "SupportTerm",
                        "RefundPolicy": "Absolutely no refund, period."
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create a public or limited AMI
product and public offer with hourly-monthly pricing and standard or custom EULA
CAPI-08
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd
```

```
fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(
        change_set,
        "create limited AMI product and public offer with hourly-monthly pricing and
 standard EULA",
    )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

시간당 요금으로 공개 또는 제한된 AMI 제품 및 공개 제안 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 시간당 요금으로 공개 또는 제한된 AMI 제품 및 공개 제안을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제에서는 및 표준 또는 사용자 지정 EULA를 생성합니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateProduct",
            "ChangeName": "CreateProductChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0"
            },
```

```
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductTitle": "Sample product",
                "ShortDescription": "Brief description",
                "LongDescription": "Detailed description",
                "Highlights": [
                    "Sample highlight"
                ],
                "SearchKeywords": [
                    "Sample keyword"
                ],
                "Categories": [
                    "Operating Systems"
                ],
                "LogoUrl": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/logos/sample.png",
                "VideoUrls": [
                    "https://sample.amazonaws.com/awsmp-video-1"
                ],
                "AdditionalResources": []
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddRegions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Regions": [
                    "us-east-1"
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddInstanceTypes",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
```

```
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "InstanceTypes": [
                    "t2.micro"
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDeliveryOptions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Version": {
                    "VersionTitle": "Test AMI Version1.0",
                    "ReleaseNotes": "Test AMI Version"
                },
                "DeliveryOptions": [
                    {
                        "Details": {
                            "AmiDeliveryOptionDetails": {
                                "AmiSource": {
                                    "AmiId": "ami-1111111111111111",
                                    "AccessRoleArn":
"arn:aws:iam::111111111111:role/AWSMarketplaceAmiIngestion",
                                    "UserName": "ec2-user",
                                    "OperatingSystemName": "AMAZONLINUX",
                                    "OperatingSystemVersion": "10.0.14393",
                                    "ScanningPort": 22
                                },
                                "UsageInstructions": "Test AMI Version",
                                "RecommendedInstanceType": "t2.micro",
                                "SecurityGroups": [
                                    {
                                        "IpProtocol": "tcp",
                                        "IpRanges": [
                                            "0.0.0.0/0"
                                        ],
                                        "FromPort": 10,
                                        "ToPort": 22
                                    }
                                ]
```

```
                            }
                        }
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDimensions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": [
                {
                    "Key": "t2.micro",
                    "Description": "t2.micro",
                    "Name": "t2.micro",
                    "Types": [
                        "Metered"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Hrs"
                }
            ]
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseProduct",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
```

```
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test public offer for AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace API
Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test public offer with hourly pricing for AmiProduct
using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Usage",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.micro",
                                        "Price": "0.15"
```

```
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateSupportTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "SupportTerm",
                        "RefundPolicy": "Absolutely no refund, period."
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
```

```
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to Create a public or limited AMI
 product
and public offer with hourly pricing and standard or custom EULA
CAPI-07
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd


def main(change_set=None):
    if change_set is None:
        fname = "changeset.json"
        change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)
        stringified_change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)

    else:
        stringified_change_set = change_set

    response = sc.usage_demo(
        stringified_change_set,
        "Create limited AMI product and public offer with hourly pricing and
 standard EULA",
    )
```

```
    return response


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

공개 제안 초안을 사용하여 AMI 제품 초안 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 초안 공개 제안으로 초안 AMI 제품을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateProduct",
            "ChangeName": "CreateProductChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier",
                "Name": "Test Offer"
```

```
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an AMI draft product
with a draft public offer.
CAPI-02
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd


def main(change_set=None):
    if change_set is None:
        fname = "changeset.json"
        change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)
        stringified_change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)

    else:
        stringified_change_set = change_set

    response = sc.usage_demo(
        stringified_change_set,
        "AMI draft product with draft public offer",
    )

    return response


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

AMI 제품이 배포되는 리전 제한

다음 코드 예제에서는 AMI 제품이 배포되는 리전을 제한하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "RestrictRegions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "prod-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Regions": [
                    "us-west-2"
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to restrict a region where my
```

```
AMI product is deployed
CAPI-25B
"""


import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd


def main(change_set=None):
    if change_set is None:
        fname = "changeset.json"
        change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)
        stringified_change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)

    else:
        stringified_change_set = change_set

    response = sc.usage_demo(
        stringified_change_set,
        "Add a region where my AMI product is deployed",
    )

    return response


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

제품 가시성 제한

다음 코드 예제에서는 제품 가시성을 제한하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateVisibility",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "prod-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "TargetVisibility": "Restricted"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to change a product visibility to
 restricted
CAPI-17
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
```

```
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(change_set, "Restrict existing AMI")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

AMI 자산이 새 리전에 배포되는지 여부를 지정합니다.

다음 코드 예제에서는 향후 리전을 지원하기 AWS 위해에서 빌드한 새 리전에 AMI 자산을 배포할지 여부를 지정하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateFutureRegionSupport",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "prod-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "FutureRegionSupport": {
                    "SupportedRegions": [
                        "All"
```

```
                    ]
                }
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to modify a product to support all
 future regions
CAPI-26
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(change_set, "Update future region support")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

채널 파트너 제안

모든 제품 유형에 대한 초안 CPPO 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 구매자에게 게시하기 전에 내부적으로 검토할 수 있도록 모든 제품 유형에 대한 초안 CPPO를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOfferUsingResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ResaleAuthorizationId": "11111111-1111-1111-1111-111111111111",
                "Name": "Test Offer name"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create “draft” CPPO
for any product type (AMI/SaaS/Container) that can be reviewed internally
before publishing to buyers
CAPI-60
```

```
"""
import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc  # noqa: E402
import utils.stringify_details as sd  # noqa: E402

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(change_set, "Create a draft CPPO offer for a product")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

계약 요금으로 재판매 권한 부여 대체 비공개 제안 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 계약 요금이 적용되는 기존 계약에서 재판매 권한 부여 대체 비공개 제안을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType" : "CreateReplacementOfferUsingResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
```

```
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateReplacementOfferResaleAuth",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AgreementId": "agmt-111111111111111111111111",
                "ResaleAuthorizationId": "resaleauthz-1111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateReplacementOfferResaleAuth.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test replacement offer for SaaSProduct using AWS
Marketplace API Reference Codes",
                "Description": "Test private resale replacement offer with contract
pricing for SaaSProduct"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateReplacementOfferResaleAuth.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "FixedUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "Price": "0.0",
                        "Duration": "P12M",
                        "Grants": [
                            {
                                "DimensionKey": "BasicService",
                                "MaxQuantity": 2
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
```

```
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateValidityTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateReplacementOfferResaleAuth.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ValidityTerm",
                        "AgreementEndDate": "2024-01-30"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePaymentScheduleTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateReplacementOfferResaleAuth.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "PaymentScheduleTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "Schedule": [
                            {
                                "ChargeDate": "2024-01-01",
                                "ChargeAmount": "0"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateReplacementOfferResaleAuth.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
```

```
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateReplacementOfferResaleAuth.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-12-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateReplacementOfferResaleAuth.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create a resale authorization
 replacement private offer
from an existing agreement with contract pricing
```

```
CAPI-96
"""


import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd


def main(change_set=None):
    if change_set is None:
        fname = "changeset.json"
        change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)
        stringified_change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)

    else:
        stringified_change_set = change_set

    response = sc.usage_demo(
        stringified_change_set,
        "Create resale authorization replacement private offer with contract
 pricing",
    )

    return response


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

채널 파트너가 생성한 모든 CPPOs 나열

다음 코드 예제에서는 채널 파트너가 생성한 모든 CPPOs를 나열하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to list all Channel Partner Offers
in an account

Program executed with no arguments:
ie. python3 list_all_cppo_offers.py

CAPI-93
"""

import json
import logging

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-catalog")


def get_offer_entities():
    """
    Returns a list of all offers in the account
    """

    next_token = ""  # nosec: B105
    response_list = []

    try:
        response = mp_client.list_entities(Catalog="AWSMarketplace",
 EntityType="Offer")
    except ClientError as e:
```

```
        logging.exception(f"Couldn't list entities. {e}")
        raise

    response_list.append(response)

    # Results are paginated depending on number of entities returned
    while "NextToken" in response:
        next_token = response["NextToken"]

        try:
            response = mp_client.list_entities(
                Catalog="AWSMarketplace",
                EntityType="Offer",
                NextToken=next_token,
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            logging.exception(f"Couldn't list entities. {e}")
            raise

        if "NextToken" in response:
            response_list.append(response)

    return response_list


def build_offer_list(response_list):
    """
    Cleans up list_entities response list with just list of offer IDs
    """
    offer_list = []

    for response in response_list:
        for entity in response["EntitySummaryList"]:
            offer_list.append(entity["EntityId"])

    return offer_list


def check_offer_resaleauth(offer_id):
    """
    Checks to see if an offer is based on a resale authorization
    """
    offer_response = describe_entity(offer_id)
    offer_details = json.loads(offer_response["Details"])
```

```
    if offer_details is None:
        offer_details = offer_response["DetailsDocument"]
    if "ResaleAuthorizationId" in offer_details and
 offer_details["ResaleAuthorizationId"] is not None:
        return offer_id
    else:
        return None


def describe_entity(entity_id):
    """
    General purpose describe entity call
    """
    try:
        response = mp_client.describe_entity(
            Catalog="AWSMarketplace",
            EntityId=entity_id,
        )
    except ClientError as e:
        logging.exception(f"Couldn't describe entity. {e}")
        raise

    return response


def get_resaleauth_offers():
    """
    Returns a list of all offers in the account that are
    based on a resale authorization
    """
    resale_offer_list = []

    response_list = get_offer_entities()
    offer_list = build_offer_list(response_list)
    for offer in offer_list:
        print ("offer id " + offer)
        offer_info = check_offer_resaleauth(offer)
        if offer_info is not None:
            resale_offer_list.append(offer_info)

    return resale_offer_list


if __name__ == "__main__":
```

```
    print(get_resaleauth_offers())
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListEntities를 참조하세요.

채널 파트너가 사용할 수 있는 모든 공유 재판매 권한 나열

다음 코드 예제에서는 채널 파트너가 사용할 수 있는 모든 공유 재판매 권한을 나열하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to list all resale authorizations
shared to an account

Program executed with no arguments:
ie. python3 list_all_resale_authorizations.py

CAPI-94
"""

import logging

import boto3
import utils.helpers as hlp  # noqa: E402
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-catalog")


def get_shared_entities():
```

```
    next_token = ""  # nosec: B105
    response_list = []

    try:
        response = mp_client.list_entities(
            Catalog="AWSMarketplace",
            EntityType="ResaleAuthorization",
            OwnershipType="SHARED",
        )
    except ClientError as e:
        logging.exception(f"Couldn't list entities. {e}")
        raise

    response_list.append(response)

    # Results can be paginated depending on number of entities returned
    while "NextToken" in response:
        next_token = response["NextToken"]

        try:
            response = mp_client.list_entities(
                Catalog="AWSMarketplace",
                EntityType="ResaleAuthorization",
                OwnershipType="SHARED",
                NextToken=next_token,
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            logging.exception(f"Couldn't list entities. {e}")
            raise

        if "NextToken" in response:
            response_list.append(response)

    return response_list


if __name__ == "__main__":
    response_list = get_shared_entities()
    hlp.pretty_print_datetime(response_list)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListEntities를 참조하세요.

CPPO 게시 및 구매자 EULA 추가

다음 코드 예제에서는 CPPO를 게시하고 구매자 EULA를 추가하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType" : "CreateOfferUsingResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
            "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateCPPOoffer",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ResaleAuthorizationId":"resaleauthz-1111111111111",
                "Name": "Test Offer",
                "Description":"Test product"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPOoffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
           {
               "Type": "LegalTerm",
               "Documents": [
                {
                 "Type": "CustomEula",
                 "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/custom-eula.pdf"
                }
               ]
```

```
            }
        ]
          }
         },
         {
             "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
             "Entity": {
                 "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                 "Identifier": "$CreateCPPOoffer.Entity.Identifier"
             },
             "DetailsDocument": {
                 "PositiveTargeting": {
                     "BuyerAccounts": ["222222222222"]
                     }
             }
         },
         {
             "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
             "Entity": {
                 "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                 "Identifier": "$CreateCPPOoffer.Entity.Identifier"
             },
             "DetailsDocument": {
                 "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-07-31"
                 }
         },
         {
             "ChangeType": "UpdateValidityTerms",
             "Entity": {
                 "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                 "Identifier": "$CreateCPPOoffer.Entity.Identifier"
             },
             "DetailsDocument": {
                 "Terms": [
                     {
                         "Type": "ValidityTerm",
                         "AgreementDuration": "P450D"
                     }
                 ]
              }
         },
         {
             "ChangeType":"ReleaseOffer",
             "Entity":{
```

```
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPOoffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to publish CPPO
for any product type (AMI/SaaS/Container) and append buyer EULA
"""


import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd


def main(change_set=None):
    if change_set is None:
        fname = "changeset.json"
        change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)
        stringified_change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)

    else:
        stringified_change_set = change_set

    response = sc.usage_demo(
        stringified_change_set,
        "Publish CPPO for any product type and append buyer EULA",
    )

    return response
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

일회성 재판매 권한 부여 및 가격 인상 업데이트를 사용하여 CPPO 게시

다음 코드 예제에서는 AMI, SaaS 또는 컨테이너 제품에 대한 일회성 재판매 권한 부여를 사용하여 CPPO를 게시하고 가격 인상을 업데이트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType" : "CreateOfferUsingResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
            "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateCPPO",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ResaleAuthorizationId":"resaleauthz-1111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPO.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test Offer name",
                "Description":"Test Offer description"
            }
```

```
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateMarkup",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPO.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Percentage" : "5.0"
        }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPO.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": ["111111111111"]
                    }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPO.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-12-31"
                }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType":"ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity":{
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPO.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to Create CPPO using one-time resale
authorization on AMI, SaaS or Container products and update price markup
CAPI-63
"""


import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd


def main(change_set=None):
    if change_set is None:
        fname = "changeset.json"
        change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)
        stringified_change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)

    else:
        stringified_change_set = change_set

    response = sc.usage_demo(
        stringified_change_set,
        "Create CPPO using one-time resale authorization and update price markup"
    )

    return response


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

CPPO 초안 게시 및 가격 인상 업데이트

다음 코드 예제에서는 초안 CPPO를 게시하고 가격 인상을 업데이트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType" : "CreateOfferUsingResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
            "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateCPPO",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ResaleAuthorizationId":"resaleauthz-1111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPO.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test Offer name",
                "Description":"Test Offer description"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateMarkup",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPO.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
```

```
                "Percentage" : "5.0"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPO.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": ["111111111111"]
                    }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPO.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-05-31"
                }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateValidityTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPO.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ValidityTerm",
                        "AgreementDuration": "P450D"
                    }
                ]
             }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType":"ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity":{
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
```

```
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPO.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to publish “draft” CPPO
for any product type (AMI/SaaS/Container) and update price markup
CAPI-72
"""


import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd


def main(change_set=None):
    if change_set is None:
        fname = "changeset.json"
        change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)
        stringified_change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)

    else:
        stringified_change_set = change_set

    response = sc.usage_demo(
        stringified_change_set,
        "Publish draft CPPO for any product type adn update price markup"
    )

    return response
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

CPPO의 만료 날짜 업데이트

다음 코드 예제에서는 구매자에게 제안을 평가하고 수락할 시간을 더 주기 위해 CPPO의 만료 날짜를 업데이트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "offer-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2025-07-31"
                }
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
```

```
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to update the expiry
date of a CPPO offer
"""


import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd


def main(change_set=None):
    if change_set is None:
        fname = "changeset.json"
        change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)
        stringified_change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)

    else:
        stringified_change_set = change_set

    response = sc.usage_demo(
        stringified_change_set,
        "Update the expiry date of a CPPO offer"
    )

    return response


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

컨테이너 제품

초안 공개 제안으로 초안 컨테이너 제품 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 초안 공개 제안으로 초안 컨테이너 제품을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog":"AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet":[
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateProduct",
            "ChangeName": "CreateProductChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ContainerProduct@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier",
                "Name": "Test Offer"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an container draft product
with a draft public offer.
```

```
CAPI-03
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd


def main(change_set=None):
    if change_set is None:
        fname = "changeset.json"
        change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)
        stringified_change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)

    else:
        stringified_change_set = change_set

    response = sc.usage_demo(
        stringified_change_set,
        "Create a draft container product with a draft public offer",
    )

    return response


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

공개 제안 및 계약 요금으로 제한된 컨테이너 제품 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 공개 제안, 계약 요금 및 표준 EULA를 사용하여 제한된 컨테이너 제품을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateProduct",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ContainerProduct@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {},
            "ChangeName": "CreateProductChange"
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ContainerProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "LogoUrl": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/logos/sample.png",
                "Categories": [
                    "Streaming solutions"
                ],
                "ProductTitle": "ContainerProduct",
                "AdditionalResources": [],
                "LongDescription": "Long description goes here",
                "SearchKeywords": [
                    "container streaming"
                ],
                "ShortDescription": "Description1",
                "Highlights": [
                    "Highlight 1",
                    "Highlight 2"
                ],
                "SupportDescription": "No support available",
```

```
                "VideoUrls": []
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDimensions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ContainerProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": [
                {
                    "Key": "Cores",
                    "Description": "Cores per cluster",
                    "Name": "Cores",
                    "Types": [
                        "Entitled"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Units"
                }
            ]
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ContainerProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddRepositories",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ContainerProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Repositories": [
                    {
```

```
                        "RepositoryName": "uniquerepositoryname",
                        "RepositoryType": "ECR"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseProduct",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ContainerProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange"
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Disallowed",
```

```
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Disallowed"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "Cores",
                                        "Price": "0.25"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateSupportTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "SupportTerm",
```

```
                        "RefundPolicy": "No refunds"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Some container offer Name",
                "Description": "Some interesting container offer description"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateRenewalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "RenewalTerm"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create limited container
product with public offer, contract pricing and standard EULA
CAPI-15
"""


import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd


def main(change_set=None):
    if change_set is None:
        fname = "changeset.json"
        change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)
        stringified_change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)

    else:
        stringified_change_set = change_set

    response = sc.usage_demo(
        stringified_change_set,
        "Create limited container product with public offer contract pricing and
 standard EULA",
    )

    return response


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

개체

단일 호출의 모든 엔터티 설명

다음 코드 예제에서는 단일 호출에서 모든 엔터티를 설명하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to describe for multiple entities
 information in the AWS Marketplace Catalog
CAPI-98
"""

import json
import logging

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

PRODUCT_ID = "prod-1111111111111"
OFFER_ID = "offer-1111111111111"
MARKETPLACE_CATALOG = "AWSMarketplace"


def pretty_print(response):
    json_object = json.dumps(response, indent=4)
    print(json_object)


def get_entities_information(mp_client):
    """
    Returns information about a given product
```

```
    Args: entity_id str: Entity to return
    Returns: dict: Dictionary of product information
    """

    entity_request_list_param = [
        {'EntityId': PRODUCT_ID, 'Catalog': MARKETPLACE_CATALOG},
        {'EntityId': OFFER_ID, 'Catalog': MARKETPLACE_CATALOG}
    ]
    try:
        response = mp_client.batch_describe_entities(
            EntityRequestList=entity_request_list_param
        )

        return response

    except ClientError as e:
        logger.exception("Unexpected error: %s", e)
        raise


def usage_demo():
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Looking for entities in the AWS Marketplace Catalog.")
    print("-" * 88)

    mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-catalog")

    response = get_entities_information(mp_client)
    print("Successful entities response -")
    pretty_print(response["EntityDetails"])
    print("Failed entities response -")
    pretty_print(response["Errors"])


if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 BatchDescribeEntities를 참조하세요. AWS

제품과 관련된 모든 제안 나열 및 설명

다음 코드 예제에서는 제품과 관련된 모든 제안을 나열하고 설명하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to retrieve all offer information
related to a single product
CAPI-97
"""

import argparse
import logging

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError
from utils import helpers

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-catalog")


def get_entity_information(entity_id):
    """
    Returns information about a given entity
    Args: entity_id str: Entity to return
    Returns: dict: Dictionary of entity information
    """

    try:
        response = mp_client.describe_entity(
            Catalog="AWSMarketplace",
            EntityId=entity_id,
        )
```

```
        return response

    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
            logger.error("Entity with ID %s not found.", entity_id)
        else:
            logger.error("Unexpected error: %s", e)


def list_entity_details(entity_type, entity_id):
    """
    Returns details about a given entity and entity type
    """

    entity_summary_list = []

    # filter will return details for given entity_id with BuyerAccounts targeting
    filter_list_param = {
        'OfferFilters':{
            'ProductId':{
                'ValueList':[entity_id]
            },
            'Targeting': {
                'ValueList': ["BuyerAccounts"]
            }
        }
    }

    try:
        response = mp_client.list_entities(
            Catalog="AWSMarketplace",
            EntityType=entity_type,
            EntityTypeFilters = filter_list_param,
            MaxResults=10
        )

    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
            logger.error("Entity ID %s not found.", entity_id)
        else:
            logger.error("Unexpected error: %s", e)

    # add results to entity_summary_list
```

```
    entity_summary_list.extend(response["EntitySummaryList"])

    # if there are more than 10 offers, paginate through the results
    while "NextToken" in response and response["NextToken"] is not None:
        try:
            response = mp_client.list_entities(
                Catalog="AWSMarketplace",
                EntityType=entity_type,
                EntityTypeFilters = filter_list_param,
                NextToken=response["NextToken"],
                MaxResults=10
            )

        except ClientError as e:
            if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Entity ID %s not found.", entity_id)
            else:
                logger.error("Unexpected error: %s", e)

        # add results to entity_summary_list
        entity_summary_list.extend(response["EntitySummaryList"])

        return entity_summary_list

if __name__ == "__main__":
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()

    parser.add_argument(
        "--entity-id",
        "-eid",
        help="Provide Entity ID corresponding to a product to filter offers on",
        required=True,
    )

    args = parser.parse_args()

    # Gets a offers associated with the entity_id
    response = list_entity_details(
        "Offer",
        entity_id=args.entity_id
    )

    if response: # if response is not empty
```

```
        # list_entity_details returns a list of offers
        for offer in response:

            print("-"*128)
            print(f"Terms for Offer ID: {offer['EntityId']}")
            print("-"*128)

            #retrieve offer information for each offer
            entity_information = get_entity_information(offer["EntityId"])

            helpers.pretty_print_datetime(entity_information)

    else:
        print(f"No information found for Entity ID: {args.entity_id}")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - DescribeEntity
  - ListEntities

제안

SaaS 제품에 대한 사용자 지정 차원 생성 및 비공개 제안 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 SaaS 제품에 대한 사용자 지정 차원을 생성하고 비공개 제안을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDimensions",
            "Entity": {
```

```
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "prod-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": [
                {
                    "Types": [
                        "Entitled"
                    ],
                    "Description": "Custom Pricing 4 w/ terms and coverage to be
defined in Private Offer",
                    "Unit": "Units",
                    "Key": "Custom4",
                    "Name": "Custom Pricing 4"
                }
            ]
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange"
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Private Test Offer - SaaS Contract Product",
                "Description": "Private Test Offer - SaaS Contract Product"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
```

```
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-12-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
```

```
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "Custom4",
                                        "Price": "300.0"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P36M"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ],
    "ChangeSetName": "PrivateOfferWithCustomDimension"
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
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```

```
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create a SaaS product custom
 dimension and private offer
CAPI-91
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(
        change_set, "Create a SaaS product custom dimension and private offer"
    )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

AMI 또는 SaaS 제품에 대한 비공개 제안 초안 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 구매자에게 게시하기 전에 내부적으로 검토할 수 있도록 AMI 또는 SaaS 제품에 대한 비공개 제안 초안을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "Test Private Offer"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create “draft” Private Offer
for any AMI or SAAS product type that can be reviewed internally
before publishing to buyers
CAPI-30
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd
```

```
fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(change_set, "Private offer for AMI product")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

SaaS 제품에 대한 계약 및 Pay-As-You-Go 요금으로 비공개 제안 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 SaaS 제품에 대한 계약 및 Pay-As-You-Go 요금으로 비공개 제안을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111"
            }
        },
```

```
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test private offer for SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace
API Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test private offer with subscription pricing for
SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
```

```
                                        "DimensionKey": "WorkloadSmall",
                                        "Price": "0.15"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "WorkloadMedium",
                                        "Price": "0.25"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    },
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "BasicService",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "PremiumService",
                                        "Price": "300"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
```

```
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-12-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
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```

```
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create a private offer with
 contract with PAYG pricing for my SaaS product
CAPI-34
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(
        change_set,
        "Create private offer with contract with PAYG pricing for my SaaS product",
    )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

SaaS 제품에 대한 계약 요금 및 유연한 결제 일정으로 비공개 제안 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 SaaS 제품에 대한 계약 요금 및 유연한 결제 일정으로 비공개 제안을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test private offer for SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace
 API Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test private offer with subscription pricing for
 SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
```

```
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "FixedUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "Price": "0.0",
                        "Grants": [
                            {
                                "DimensionKey": "BasicService",
                                "MaxQuantity": 1
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateValidityTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ValidityTerm",
                        "AgreementDuration": "P12M"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
```

```
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePaymentScheduleTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "PaymentScheduleTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "Schedule": [
                            {
                                "ChargeDate": "2024-01-01",
                                "ChargeAmount": "200.00"
                            },
                            {
                                "ChargeDate": "2024-02-01",
                                "ChargeAmount": "170.00"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
```

```
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-12-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateSupportTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "SupportTerm",
                        "RefundPolicy": "Some kind of refund policy description"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
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```

```
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create a private offer
with contract pricing and flexible payment schedule for my SaaS product
CAPI-39
"""


import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main(change_set=None):
    if change_set is None:
        fname = "changeset.json"
        change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)
        stringified_change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)

    else:
        stringified_change_set = change_set

    response = sc.usage_demo(
        stringified_change_set,
        "Create private offer with contract pricing and flexible payment schedule
 for my SaaS product",
    )

    return response


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

컨테이너 제품에 대한 계약 요금으로 비공개 제안 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 컨테이너 제품의 계약 요금으로 비공개 제안을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test private offer for Container product using AWS
 Marketplace API Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test private offer for Container product with
 contract pricing using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
```

```
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Disallowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Disallowed"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "ReqPerHour",
                                        "Price": "0.25"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
```

```
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-12-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create a private offer (target
 buyers)
for my Container product with contract pricing
CAPI-36
"""


import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd


def main(change_set=None):
    if change_set is None:
        fname = "changeset.json"
        change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)
        stringified_change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)

    else:
        stringified_change_set = change_set

    response = sc.usage_demo(
        stringified_change_set,
        "publish a private offer for my Container product with contract pricing",
    )

    return response


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

AMI 제품에 대한 계약 요금으로 비공개 제안 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 AMI 제품에 대한 계약 요금으로 비공개 제안을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test private offer for AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace API
 Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test private offer with hourly annual pricing for
 AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
```

```
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-12-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
```

```
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "ReadOnlyUsers",
                                        "Price": "220.00"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create a private offer with
 contract pricing for my AMI product
CAPI-35
"""


import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(
        change_set, "create private offer with contract pricing for my AMI product"
    )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

AMI 제품에 대한 시간당 연간 요금 및 유연한 결제 일정으로 비공개 제안 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 AMI 제품에 대한 시간당 연간 요금 및 유연한 결제 일정으로 비공개 제안을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test private offer for AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace API
 Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test private offer with hourly annual pricing for
 AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
```

```
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-12-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
```

```
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Usage",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.micro",
                                        "Price": "0.17"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    },
                    {
                        "Type": "FixedUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "Price": "0.0",
                        "Duration": "P365D",
                        "Grants": [
                            {
                                "DimensionKey": "t2.micro",
                                "MaxQuantity": 1
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateValidityTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ValidityTerm",
                        "AgreementDuration": "P650D"
                    }
```

```
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePaymentScheduleTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "PaymentScheduleTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "Schedule": [
                            {
                                "ChargeDate": "2024-01-01",
                                "ChargeAmount": "200.00"
                            },
                            {
                                "ChargeDate": "2024-02-01",
                                "ChargeAmount": "170.00"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
```

```
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create a private offer with
 hourly annual pricing and flexible payment schedule for my AMI product
CAPI-XX
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(
        change_set,
        "Create private offer with hourly annual pricing and flexible payment
 schedule for my AMI product",
    )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

AMI 제품의 시간당 연간 요금으로 비공개 제안 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 AMI 제품의 시간당 연간 요금으로 비공개 제안을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test private offer for AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace API
 Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test private offer with hourly annual pricing for
 AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
```

```
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-12-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
```

```
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Usage",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.micro",
                                        "Price": "0.17"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    },
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P365D"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.micro",
                                        "Price": "220.00"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateValidityTerms",
```

```
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ValidityTerm",
                        "AgreementDuration": "P650D"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create a private offer with
 hourly annual pricing for my AMI product
CAPI-31
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)
```

```
change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(
        change_set, "create private offer with hourly annual pricing for my AMI
 product"
    )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

AMI 제품의 시간당 요금으로 비공개 제안 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 AMI 제품의 시간당 요금으로 비공개 제안을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111"
            }
        },
```

```
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test private offer for AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace API
Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test private offer with hourly pricing for
AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
```

```
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2025-01-01"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Usage",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.micro",
                                        "Price": "0.15"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateValidityTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
```

```
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ValidityTerm",
                        "AgreementDuration": "P30D"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create a private offer with
 hourly pricing for my AMI product
CAPI-32
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)
```

```
def main():
    sc.usage_demo(
        change_set, "create private offer with hourly pricing for my AMI product"
    )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

SaaS 제품에 대한 구독 요금으로 비공개 제안 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 SaaS 제품에 대한 구독 요금으로 비공개 제안을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
```

```
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test private offer for SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace
API Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test private offer with subscription pricing for
SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Usage",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "WorkloadSmall",
                                        "Price": "0.13"
                                    },
```

```
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "WorkloadMedium",
                                        "Price": "0.22"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateValidityTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ValidityTerm",
                        "AgreementDuration": "P30D"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
```

```
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-12-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create a private offer with
 subscription pricing for my SaaS product
CAPI-33
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)
```

```
change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(
        change_set, "Create private offer with subscription pricing for my SaaS
 product"
    )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

SaaS 제품에 대한 계층형 계약 요금으로 비공개 제안 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 SaaS 제품에 대한 계층형 계약 요금으로 비공개 제안을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111"
            }
```

```
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test private offer for SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace
API Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test private offer with subscription pricing for
SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
```

```
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "BasicService",
                                        "Price": "120.00"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "PremiumService",
                                        "Price": "200.00"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Disallowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Disallowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
```

```
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-12-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create a private offer with
 tiered contract pricing for my SaaS product
CAPI-XX
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)
```

```
def main():
    sc.usage_demo(
        change_set,
        "Create private offer with tiered contract pricing for my SaaS product",
    )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

SaaS 제품의 구독 요금으로 공개 무료 평가판 제안 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 SaaS 제품의 구독 요금으로 공개 무료 평가판 제안을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
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```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
```

```
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test public free trial offer for SaaSProduct using AWS
Marketplace API Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test public free trial offer with subscription
pricing for SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Free",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "FreeTrialPricingTerm",
                        "Duration": "P20D",
                        "Grants": [
                            {
                                "DimensionKey": "WorkloadSmall"
                            },
                            {
                                "DimensionKey": "WorkloadMedium"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
```

```
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create a public free trial offer
 with subscription pricing for SaaS product
CAPI-13
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)
```

```
def main():
    sc.usage_demo(
        change_set,
        "Create public free trial offer with subscription pricing for SaaS product",
    )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

계약 요금으로 대체 비공개 제안 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 계약 요금이 적용되는 기존 계약에서 대체 비공개 제안을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType" : "CreateReplacementOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateReplacementOffer",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AgreementId": "agmt-111111111111111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
```

```
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateReplacementOffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test replacement offer for SaaSProduct using AWS
Marketplace API Reference Codes",
                "Description": "Test private replacement offer with contract pricing
for SaaSProduct"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateReplacementOffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "FixedUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "Price": "0.0",
                        "Grants": [
                            {
                                "DimensionKey": "BasicService",
                                "MaxQuantity": 2
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateValidityTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateReplacementOffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
```

```
                        "Type": "ValidityTerm",
                        "AgreementEndDate": "2024-01-30"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePaymentScheduleTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateReplacementOffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "PaymentScheduleTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "Schedule": [
                            {
                                "ChargeDate": "2024-01-01",
                                "ChargeAmount": "0"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateReplacementOffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
```

```
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateReplacementOffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-12-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateReplacementOffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create a replacement private
 offer
from an existing agreement with contract pricing
CAPI-95
"""


import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd
```

```
def main(change_set=None):
    if change_set is None:
        fname = "changeset.json"
        change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)
        stringified_change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)

    else:
        stringified_change_set = change_set

    response = sc.usage_demo(
        stringified_change_set,
        "Create replacement private offer with contract pricing..",
    )

    return response


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

공개 제안 설명

다음 코드 예제에서는 공개 제안을 설명하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
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```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) search for offer information in the
 AWS Marketplace Catalog
```

```
CAPI-29
"""

import json
import logging

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

OFFER_ID = "offer-1111111111111"


def pretty_print(response):
    json_object = json.dumps(response, indent=4)
    print(json_object)


def get_offer_information(mp_client, entity_id):
    """
    Returns information about a given offer
    Args: entity_id str: Entity to return
    Returns: dict: Dictionary of offer information
    """

    try:
        response = mp_client.describe_entity(
            Catalog="AWSMarketplace",
            EntityId=entity_id,
        )

        return response

    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
            logger.error("Offer with ID %s not found.", entity_id)
        else:
            logger.error("Unexpected error: %s", e)


def usage_demo():
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")
```

```
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Looking for an offer in the AWS Marketplace Catalog.")
    print("-" * 88)

    mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-catalog")

    pretty_print(get_offer_information(mp_client, OFFER_ID))


if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeEntity를 참조하세요.

비공개 제안 초안 만료

다음 코드 예제에서는 구매자가 더 이상 제안을 볼 수 없도록 비공개 제안의 만료 날짜를 과거 날짜로 설정하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "Test Private Offer"
            }
        }
```

```
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create “draft” Private Offer
for any AMI or SAAS product type that can be reviewed internally
before publishing to buyers
CAPI-30
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(change_set, "Private offer for AMI product")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

모든 비공개 제안 나열

다음 코드 예제에서는 모든 비공개 제안을 나열하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) for listing offers in the AWS
 Marketplace Catalog
CAPI-40
"""
import json
import logging

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

# Constants
MAX_RESULTS = 10
CATALOG = "AWSMarketplace"
ENTITY_TYPE = "Offer"


def pretty_print(response):
    json_object = json.dumps(response, indent=4)
    print(json_object)


def list_private_offers(mp_client, return_all_private_offers):
    """
    This method retrieves list of all Private Offers for this account.
    """
    entity_summary_list = []
    filter_list_param = {
        'OfferFilters': {
```

```
            'Targeting': {
                'ValueList': ["BuyerAccounts"]
            }
        }
    }
    try:
        response = mp_client.list_entities(
            Catalog=CATALOG,
            EntityType=ENTITY_TYPE,
            EntityTypeFilters=filter_list_param,
            MaxResults=MAX_RESULTS
        )
    except ClientError as e:
        logger.error("Could not complete list_entities request: %s", e)
        raise

    entity_summary_list.extend(response["EntitySummaryList"])
    logger.info("Number of results in first iteration: %d " %
len(entity_summary_list))

    # Get subsequent pages of results if previous response contained a NextToken
    while "NextToken" in response and return_all_private_offers:
        try:
            logger.info("Getting Next Token results: %s " % response["NextToken"])
            response = mp_client.list_entities(
                Catalog=CATALOG,
                EntityType=ENTITY_TYPE,
                EntityTypeFilters=filter_list_param,
                MaxResults=MAX_RESULTS,
                NextToken=response["NextToken"]
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error("Could not complete list_entities request: %s", e)
            raise

        entity_summary_list.extend(response["EntitySummaryList"])
        logger.info(
            "Number of results in the current iteration: %d "
            % len(response["EntitySummaryList"])
        )

    return entity_summary_list
```

```
def get_offer_details(mp_client, offer):
    """
    Describe the details of the Offer.
    """
    try:
        response = mp_client.describe_entity(
            Catalog="AWSMarketplace", EntityId=offer["EntityId"]
        )

        return response
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Error: Couldn't get details of the Offer.")
        raise


def usage_demo():
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Demo  - List Private offers.")
    print("-" * 88)

    mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-catalog")

    # Get list of all Offers.
    private_offers = list_private_offers(mp_client, False)
    count = len(private_offers)

    logger.info("Number of Offers: %d " % count)
    offer_counter = 0
    # Display details of each Offer.
    for offer in private_offers:
        print("-" * 88)
        offer_counter += 1
        print("Displaying Offer details for Offer# %d" % offer_counter)
        entity = get_offer_details(mp_client, offer)
        pretty_print(entity)

    print("-" * 88)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

Pay-As-You-Go 요금이 적용되는 계약을 적용하도록 제안 업데이트

다음 코드 예제에서는 Pay-As-You-Go 요금이 적용되는 계약을 적용하도록 제안을 업데이트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "offer-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "WorkloadSmall",
                                        "Price": "0.15"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "WorkloadMedium",
```

```
                                        "Price": "0.25"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    },
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "BasicService",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "PremiumService",
                                        "Price": "300"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
```

```
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to update an offer to apply contract
 with PAYG pricing
CAPI-21
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(change_set, "Update offer to apply contract with PAYG pricing")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

시간당 연간 요금을 적용하도록 제안 업데이트

다음 코드 예제에서는 시간당 연간 요금을 적용하도록 제안을 업데이트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
```

```
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "offer-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Usage",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "m5.large",
                                        "Price": "0.13"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    },
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P365D"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "m5.large",
                                        "Price": "20.03"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
```

```
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to update an offer to apply hourly
 annual pricing
CAPI-20
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(change_set, "Update offer with hourly annual pricing")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

특정 지리적 리전에 대상 지정을 적용하도록 제안 업데이트

다음 코드 예제에서는 특정 지리적 리전에 대상을 적용하도록 제안을 업데이트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "offer-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "CountryCodes": [
                        "US",
                        "ES",
                        "FR",
                        "AU"
                    ]
                }
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
```

```
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to update an offer to apply
 targeting to certain geographic regions.
CAPI-19
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(change_set, "Update offer targeting")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

공개 제안의 이름 및 설명 업데이트

다음 코드 예제에서는 공개 제안의 이름과 설명을 업데이트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
```

```
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "offer-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "New offer name",
                "Description": "New offer description"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to update name and description of my
 offer
CAPI-18
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc  # type: ignore
import utils.stringify_details as sd  # type: ignore

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(change_set, "Update name and description of my offer")


if __name__ == "__main__":
```

```
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

제안의 EULA 업데이트

다음 코드 예제에서는 제안의 EULA를 업데이트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "offer-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
```

```
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to update EULA of my offer
CAPI-18
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc  # type: ignore
import utils.stringify_details as sd  # type: ignore

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(change_set, "Update EULA of my offer")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

비공개 제안의 만료 날짜를 미래 날짜로 업데이트

다음 코드 예제에서는 비공개 제안의 만료 날짜를 미래 날짜로 업데이트하여 구매자에게 제안을 평가하고 수락할 시간을 더 많이 제공하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "offer-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2026-01-01"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to set expiry date of a private
 offer to a date in the future so that my buyers get more time to evaluate and
 accept the offer.
CAPI-37
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd
```

```
fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(change_set, "Update offer expiration date")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

SaaS 제품에 대한 공개 무료 평가판 제안의 무료 평가판 기간 업데이트

다음 코드 예제에서는 SaaS 제품에 대한 공개 무료 평가판 제안의 무료 평가판 기간을 업데이트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "offer-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Usage",
                "Terms": [
```

```
                    {
                        "Type": "FreeTrialPricingTerm",
                        "Duration": "P21D",
                        "Grants": [
                            {
                                "DimensionKey": "WorkloadSmall"
                            },
                            {
                                "DimensionKey": "WorkloadMedium"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to change free trial duration for my
 SaaS product by modifying my free trial public offer
CAPI-14
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(change_set, "Change free trial duration for SaaS product")
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

제안의 환불 정책 업데이트

다음 코드 예제에서는 제안의 환불 정책을 업데이트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateSupportTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "offer-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "SupportTerm",
                        "RefundPolicy": "Updated refund policy description"
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to update refund policy of my offer
CAPI-18
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc  # type: ignore
import utils.stringify_details as sd  # type: ignore

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(change_set, "Update refund policy of my public offer")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

Products

AMI, SaaS 또는 컨테이너 제품 설명

다음 코드 예제에서는 AMI, SaaS 또는 컨테이너 제품을 설명하고 제품에 대해 알고 싶은 모든 정보가 포함되어 있는지 확인하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) search for product information in
 the AWS Marketplace Catalog
CAPI-28
"""

import json
import logging

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

PRODUCT_ID = "prod-1111111111111"


def pretty_print(response):
    json_object = json.dumps(response, indent=4)
    print(json_object)


def get_product_information(mp_client, entity_id):
    """
    Returns information about a given product
    Args: entity_id str: Entity to return
    Returns: dict: Dictionary of product information
    """

    try:
        response = mp_client.describe_entity(
            Catalog="AWSMarketplace",
            EntityId=entity_id,
```

```
        )

        return response

    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
            logger.error("Product with ID %s not found.", entity_id)
        else:
            logger.error("Unexpected error: %s", e)


def usage_demo():
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Looking for a product in the AWS Marketplace Catalog.")
    print("-" * 88)

    mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-catalog")

    pretty_print(get_product_information(mp_client, PRODUCT_ID))


if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeEntity를 참조하세요. AWS

모든 AMI, SaaS 또는 컨테이너 제품 및 관련 공개 제안 나열

다음 코드 예제에서는 모든 AMI, SaaS 또는 컨테이너 제품 및 관련 공개 제안을 나열하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to display information about AMI
 products and their associated offers in the AWS Marketplace Catalog
CAPI-27
"""

import json
import logging

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

MAX_PAGE_RESULTS = 10

try:
    mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-catalog")
except ClientError as e:
    logger.error("Could not create boto3 client.")
    raise


def pretty_print(response):
    json_object = json.dumps(response, indent=4)
    print(json_object)


def describe_entity(entity_id):
    """
    Returns entity details
    Args: entity_id str: The entity ID of the product or offer
    Returns: dict: The entity details
    """
    try:
        response = mp_client.describe_entity(
            Catalog="AWSMarketplace", EntityId=entity_id
        )
    except ClientError as e:
        logger.error("Could not complete describe_entity request.")
        raise
```

```
    # De-stringify the details
    response["Details"] = json.loads(response["Details"])

    return response


def get_entities(entity_type, visibility=None):
    """
    Returns list of entities for provided entity_type
    Args: entity_type str: Type of entity list to return, in our case AmiProduct or
 Offer
    Returns: list: Abbreviated list of entity information
    """
    EntitySummaryList = []

    # Get the first page of results
    try:
        response = mp_client.list_entities(
            Catalog="AWSMarketplace",
            EntityType=entity_type,
            MaxResults=MAX_PAGE_RESULTS,
        )
    except ClientError as e:
        logger.error("Could not complete list_entities request.")
        raise

    EntitySummaryList.extend(response["EntitySummaryList"])

    # Get subsequent pages of results if previous response contained a NextToken
    while "NextToken" in response:
        try:
            response = mp_client.list_entities(
                Catalog="AWSMarketplace",
                EntityType=entity_type,
                MaxResults=MAX_PAGE_RESULTS,
                NextToken=response["NextToken"],
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error("Could not complete list_entities request.")
            raise

        EntitySummaryList.extend(response["EntitySummaryList"])
```

```
    # if visibility is provided, filter the list to only include entities with that
 visibility
    if visibility is not None:
        EntitySummaryList = [
            entity for entity in EntitySummaryList if entity["Visibility"] ==
 visibility
        ]

    return EntitySummaryList


def get_enhanced_product_list(entity_type):
    """
    Returns an enhanced list of products with product details and offer details
    Args: entity_type str: Type of entity list to return, in our case AmiProduct
    Returns: list: Enhanced list of dictionary objects containing product and offer
 details
    """

    product_list = get_entities(entity_type)

    # Loop through product list and append product details to each product
    for product in product_list:
        # appends product details to product dictionary
        product["ProductDetails"] = describe_entity(product["EntityId"])["Details"]
        # creating an empty list for offer details
        product["OfferDetailsList"] = []

    return product_list


def attach_offer_details(product_list):
    """
    Loops through offer information and appends offer details to product list
    Args: product_list list: List of product dictionaries
    Returns: list: Enhanced list of dictionary objects containing product and offer
 details
    """
    offer_list = get_entities("Offer", "Public")

    # Loop through offer list and append offer details to each product
    for offer in offer_list:
        offer["OfferDetails"] = describe_entity(offer["EntityId"])["Details"]
```

```
        # Extracts product-id from offer
        product_id = offer["OfferDetails"]["ProductId"]

        # Determines if product-id referenced in offer matches product-id in product
 list
        product_dict = next(
            filter(lambda product: product["EntityId"] == product_id, product_list),
            None,
        )

        # If product-id matches, appends offer details to product dictionary
        if product_dict is not None:
            # logger.info(f"Offer product Id {offer['OfferDetails']['ProductId']}
 found in product dictionary. Updating product dictionary with offer details")
            product_dict["OfferDetailsList"].append(offer["OfferDetails"])

        else:
            # logger.info("Offer product Id {offer['OfferDetails']['ProductId']} not
 found. Skipping offer details update")
            pass

    return product_list


def usage_demo():
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Retrieving products and public offer information....")
    print("-" * 88)

    # Builds a list of products and their details
    product_list = get_enhanced_product_list("AmiProduct")

    # Queries offer information and attaches it to the product list
    product_offer_list = attach_offer_details(product_list)

    pretty_print(product_offer_list)
    return product_offer_list


if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - DescribeEntity
  - ListEntities

재판매 권한 부여

초안 재판매 권한 부여 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 채널 파트너에게 게시하기 전에 내부적으로 검토할 수 있도록 모든 제품 유형에 대한 초안 재판매 권한 부여를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Publish a one-time resale authorization on my SaaS/AMI/Container product so my CP
 can use that to create Channel Partner Private Offer (CPPO)
CAPI-41
"""


import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(change_set, "draft resale auth")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

재판매 권한 부여 설명

다음 코드 예제에서는 재판매 권한 부여를 설명하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) search for product information in
 the AWS Marketplace Catalog
"""

import json
import logging

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

resaleAuthorizationId = "resaleauthz-1111111111111"


def pretty_print(response):
    json_object = json.dumps(response, indent=4)
    print(json_object)


def get_product_information(mp_client, entity_id):
    """
    Returns information about a given product
    Args: entity_id str: Entity to return
    Returns: dict: Dictionary of product information
    """

    try:
        response = mp_client.describe_entity(
            Catalog="AWSMarketplace",
```

```
            EntityId=entity_id,
        )

        return response

    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
            logger.error("Product with ID %s not found.", entity_id)
        else:
            logger.error("Unexpected error: %s", e)


def usage_demo():
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Looking for a product in the AWS Marketplace Catalog.")
    print("-" * 88)

    mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-catalog")

    pretty_print(get_product_information(mp_client, resaleAuthorizationId))


if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeEntity를 참조하세요. AWS

비공개 제안으로 일회성 재판매 권한 부여 게시

다음 코드 예제에서는 채널 파트너가 이를 사용하여 채널 파트너 비공개 제안(CPPO)을 생성할 수 있도록 비공개 제안으로 일회성 재판매 권한을 게시하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
```

```
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.small",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "OffersMaxQuantity": 1
```

```
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Publish a one-time resale authorization on my SaaS/AMI/Container product so my CP
can use that to create Channel Partner Private Offer (CPPO)
CAPI-42
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd


def main(change_set=None):
    if change_set is None:
        fname = "changeset.json"
        change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)
        stringified_change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)

    else:
        stringified_change_set = change_set

    response = sc.usage_demo(
        stringified_change_set, "onetime resale auth with private offer"
    )

    return response


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

만료 날짜가 있는 다중 용도 재판매 권한 부여 게시

다음 코드 예제에서는 채널 파트너가 이를 사용하여 CPPO를 생성할 수 있도록 시간당 연간 요금이 적용되는 AMI 제품의 만료 날짜가 포함된 다중 사용 재판매 권한을 게시하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
```

```
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.small",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
```

```
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-05-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Publish a multi-use resale authorization with expiry date on my SaaS/AMI product so
 my CP can use that to create Channel Partner Private Offer (CPPO)
CAPI-48
"""



import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)
```

```
def main():
    sc.usage_demo(change_set, "multi-use resale auth with expiry date")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

만료 날짜 및 EULA를 사용하여 다중 사용 재판매 권한 부여 게시

다음 코드 예제에서는 모든 제품 유형에 대한 만료 날짜가 포함된 다중 사용 재판매 권한을 게시하고 구매자에게 보낼 사용자 지정 EULA를 추가하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
```

```
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-05-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.small",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
```

```
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Publish a multi-use resale authorization with expiry date on my SaaS/AMI/Container
 product and add custom EULA to be sent to the buyer
CAPI-56
"""
```

```
import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(change_set, "multiuse resale auth with expiry date and custom
 EULA")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

만료 날짜 및 리셀러 계약 설명서와 함께 다중 사용 재판매 권한 부여 게시

다음 코드 예제에서는 모든 제품 유형에 대한 만료 날짜가 포함된 다중 사용 재판매 권한을 게시하고 ISV와 채널 파트너 간에 리셀러 계약 설명서를 추가하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
```

```
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-12-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
```

```
                    },
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomResellerContract",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/aws-mp-standard-
contracts/Standard-Contact-for-AWS-Marketplace-2022-07-14.pdf"}
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleUsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.micro",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Publish a multi-use resale authorization with expiry date on my SaaS/AMI/Container
 product
and add reseller contract documentation between the ISV and channel partner
CAPI-57
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main(change_set=None):
    if change_set is None:
        fname = "changeset.json"
        change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)
        stringified_change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)

    else:
        stringified_change_set = change_set

    response = sc.usage_demo(
        stringified_change_set,
        "multi use resale auth with contract doc",
    )

    return response


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

만료와 함께 다중 사용 재판매 권한 부여 게시 및 특정 구매자 계정 추가

다음 코드 예제에서는 모든 제품 유형의 만료 날짜가 있는 다중 사용 재판매 권한을 게시하고 재판매를 위한 특정 구매자 계정을 추가하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
```

```
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-05-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.small",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
```

```
            "ChangeType": "UpdateBuyerTargetingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerTargetingTerm",
                        "PositiveTargeting": {
                            "BuyerAccounts": [
                                "111111111111"
                            ]
                        }
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Publish multi-use resale authorization with expiry date for any product type (AMI/
SaaS/Container) and add specific buyer account for the resale
CAPI-82
"""


import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(
        change_set,
        "Publish multi-use resale authorization with expiry date and add specific
 buyer account",
    )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

만료 날짜 없이 다중 사용 재판매 권한 부여 게시

다음 코드 예제에서는 CP가 이를 사용하여 CPPO를 생성할 수 있도록 시간당 연간 요금이 적용되는 AMI 제품의 만료 날짜 없이 다중 사용 재판매 권한을 게시하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
```

```
                        "Type": "ResaleConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.small",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
```

```
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Publish a multi-use resale authorization with no expiry date on my SaaS/AMI product
 so my CP can use that to create Channel Partner Private Offer (CPPO)
CAPI-52
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(change_set, "multi use resale auth with no expiry date")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

만료 날짜 및 EULA 없이 다중 사용 재판매 권한 부여 게시

다음 코드 예제에서는 모든 제품 유형에 대한 만료 날짜 없이 다중 사용 재판매 권한을 게시하고 구매자에게 보낼 사용자 지정 EULA를 추가하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
```

```
                        "Type": "ResaleConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.small",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
```

```
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Publish a multi-use resale authorization with no expiry date on my SaaS/AMI/
Container product and add custom EULA to be sent to the buyer
CAPI-58
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(
        change_set, "multi use resale auth with no expiry date and custom EULA"
    )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

만료 날짜 및 리셀러 계약 문서 없이 다중 사용 재판매 권한 부여 게시

다음 코드 예제에서는 모든 제품 유형에 대한 만료 날짜 없이 다중 사용 재판매 권한을 게시하고 ISV와 채널 파트너 간에 리셀러 계약 설명서를 추가하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
```

```
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.small",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
```

```
                            }
                        ]
                    },
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomResellerContract",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/aws-mp-standard-
contracts/Standard-Contact-for-AWS-Marketplace-2022-07-14.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Publish a multi-use resale authorization with no expiry date on my SaaS/AMI/
Container product and add reseller contract documentation between the ISV and
 channel partner
CAPI-59
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)
```

```
def main():
    sc.usage_demo(
        change_set, "multi use resale auth with no expiry date and contract doc"
    )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

만료 없이 다중 사용 재판매 권한 부여 게시 및 특정 구매자 계정 추가

다음 코드 예제에서는 모든 제품 유형에 대한 만료 날짜 없이 다중 사용 재판매 권한을 게시하고 재판매를 위한 특정 구매자 계정을 추가하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
```

```
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.small",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateBuyerTargetingTerms",
            "Entity": {
```

```
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerTargetingTerm",
                        "PositiveTargeting": {
                            "BuyerAccounts": [
                                "111111111111"
                            ]
                        }
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Publish multi-use resale authorization without expiry date for any product type
 (AMI/SaaS/Container) and add specific buyer account for the resale
CAPI-83
"""


import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(
        change_set,
        "publish multi-use resale authorization without expiry date and add specific
 buyer account",
    )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

일회성 재판매 권한 부여 게시 및 유연한 결제 일정 추가

다음 코드 예제에서는 모든 제품 유형에 대한 일회성 재판매 권한을 게시하고 유연한 결제 일정을 추가하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
```

```
                        "Type": "ResaleFixedUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "Price": "0.00",
                        "Duration": "P12M",
                        "Grants": [
                          {
                            "DimensionKey": "Users",
                            "MaxQuantity": 10
                          }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePaymentScheduleTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResalePaymentScheduleTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "Schedule": [
                            {
                                "ChargeDate": "2023-09-01",
                                "ChargeAmount": "200.00"
                            },
                            {
                                "ChargeDate": "2023-12-01",
                                "ChargeAmount": "250.00"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
```

```
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-06-30",
                "OffersMaxQuantity": 1
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Publish one-time resale authorization for any product type (AMI/SaaS/Container) and
 add Flexible payment schedule
CAPI-78
"""
```

```
import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(change_set, "onetime resale auth with flexible payment schedule")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요.

일회성 재판매 권한 부여 게시 및 EULA 추가

다음 코드 예제에서는 모든 제품 유형에 대한 일회성 재판매 권한을 게시하고 구매자에게 보낼 사용자 지정 EULA를 추가하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
```

```
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "OffersMaxQuantity": 1
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
```

```
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.small",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Publish a one-time resale authorization on my SaaS/AMI/Container product and add
 custom EULA to be sent to the buyer
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(change_set, "onetime resale auth with custom EULA")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요.

일회성 재판매 권한 부여 게시 및 특정 구매자 계정 추가

다음 코드 예제에서는 모든 제품 유형에 대한 일회성 재판매 권한을 게시하고 재판매를 위한 특정 구매자 계정을 추가하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
```

```
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.small",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "OffersMaxQuantity": 1
```

```
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateBuyerTargetingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerTargetingTerm",
                        "PositiveTargeting": {
                            "BuyerAccounts": [
                                "111111111111"
                            ]
                        }
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Publish one-time resale authorization for any product type (AMI/SaaS/Container) and
 add specific buyer account for the resale
CAPI-81
"""



import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
```

```
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(change_set, "onetime resale authorization for specific buyer
 account")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

일회성 재판매 권한 부여 게시 및 리셀러 계약 문서 추가

다음 코드 예제에서는 모든 제품 유형에 대한 일회성 재판매 권한을 게시하고 ISV와 채널 파트너 간에 리셀러 계약 설명서를 추가하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
```

```
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "OffersMaxQuantity": 1
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.small",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
```

```
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    },
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomResellerContract",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/aws-mp-standard-
contracts/Standard-Contact-for-AWS-Marketplace-2022-07-14.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
```

```
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Publish a one-time resale authorization on my SaaS/AMI/Container product and add
 reseller contract documentation between the ISV and channel partner
CAPI-47
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(change_set, "onetime resale auth with reseller contract doc")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

일회성 재판매 권한 부여를 게시하고 갱신 여부 추가

다음 코드 예제에서는 모든 제품 유형에 대한 일회성 재판매 권한을 게시하고 갱신 여부를 추가하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateBuyerTargetingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerTargetingTerm",
                        "PositiveTargeting": {
                            "BuyerAccounts": [
                                "222222222222"
                            ]
                        }
                    }
                ]
            }
```

```
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "OffersMaxQuantity": 1
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType":"UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "PreExistingBuyerAgreement": {
                    "AcquisitionChannel": "AwsMarketplace",
                    "PricingModel": "Contract"
                }
             }
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Publish one-time resale authorization for any product type (AMI/SaaS/Container)
and add whether it is renewal or not
CAPI-90
"""

import os
```

```
import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd


def main(change_set=None):
    if change_set is None:
        fname = "changeset.json"
        change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)
        stringified_change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)

    else:
        stringified_change_set = change_set

    response = sc.usage_demo(stringified_change_set, "onetime resale auth renewal")

    return response


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

재판매 권한 부여 제한

다음 코드 예제에서는 재판매 권한 부여를 제한하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
```

```
            "ChangeType": "RestrictResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "resaleauthz-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Restrict a  authorization for any product type (AMI/SaaS/Container)
CAPI-84
"""


import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(change_set, "Restrict resale authorization")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요.

일회성 또는 다중 사용 재판매 권한 부여의 이름 및 설명 업데이트

다음 코드 예제에서는 모든 제품 유형에 대해 게시하기 전에 일회성 또는 다중 사용 재판매 권한 부여의 이름과 설명을 업데이트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType":"UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
             "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
             "Identifier": "resaleauthz-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
             "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Update name/description of one-time or multi-use resale authorization before
 publishing for any product type (AMI/SaaS/Container)
CAPI-77
"""
```

```
import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(
        change_set,
        "update name and description of one-time or multi-use resale authorization
 before publishing",
    )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

SaaS 제품

공개 제안 초안을 사용하여 SaaS 제품 초안 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 초안 공개 제안으로 초안 SaaS 제품을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
```

```
    "Catalog":"AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet":[
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateProduct",
            "ChangeName": "CreateProductChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier",
                "Name": "Test Offer"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an SaaS draft product
with a draft public offer.
CAPI-04
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd


def main(change_set=None):
```

```
    if change_set is None:
        fname = "changeset.json"
        change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)
        stringified_change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)

    else:
        stringified_change_set = change_set

    response = sc.usage_demo(
        stringified_change_set,
        "Create a draft saas product with a draft public offer",
    )

    return response


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

계약 요금으로 공개 또는 제한된 SaaS 제품 및 공개 제안 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 계약 요금으로 공개 또는 제한된 SaaS 제품 및 공개 제안을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제에서는 표준 또는 사용자 지정 EULA를 생성합니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateProduct",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0"
```

```
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateProductChange",
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductTitle": "Sample product",
                "ShortDescription": "Brief description",
                "LongDescription": "Detailed description",
                "Highlights": [
                    "Sample highlight"
                ],
                "SearchKeywords": [
                    "Sample keyword"
                ],
                "Categories": [
                    "Data Catalogs"
                ],
                "LogoUrl": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/logos/sample.png",
                "VideoUrls": [
                    "https://sample.amazonaws.com/awsmp-video-1"
                ],
                "AdditionalResources": []
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
```

```
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDeliveryOptions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "DeliveryOptions": [
                    {
                        "Details": {
                            "SaaSUrlDeliveryOptionDetails": {
                                "FulfillmentUrl":"https://sample.amazonaws.com/
sample-saas-fulfillment-url"
                            }
                        }
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDimensions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": [
                {
                    "Key": "BasicService",
                    "Description": "Basic Service",
                    "Name": "Basic Service",
                    "Types": [
                        "Entitled"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Units"
                },
                {
                    "Key": "PremiumService",
                    "Description": "Premium Service",
                    "Name": "Premium Service",
                    "Types": [
                        "Entitled"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Units"
```

```
                }
            ]
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseProduct",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test public offer for SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace API
Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test public offer with contract pricing for
SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
```

```
                "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                "RateCards": [
                    {
                        "Selector": {
                            "Type": "Duration",
                            "Value": "P1M"
                        },
                        "RateCard": [
                            {
                                "DimensionKey": "BasicService",
                                "Price": "20"
                            },
                            {
                                "DimensionKey": "PremiumService",
                                "Price": "25"
                            }
                        ],
                        "Constraints": {
                            "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                            "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                        }
                    },
                    {
                        "Selector": {
                            "Type": "Duration",
                            "Value": "P12M"
                        },
                        "RateCard": [
                            {
                                "DimensionKey": "BasicService",
                                "Price": "150"
                            },
                            {
                                "DimensionKey": "PremiumService",
                                "Price": "300"
                            }
                        ],
                        "Constraints": {
                            "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                            "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                        }
                    }
                ]
```

```
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateSupportTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "SupportTerm",
                        "RefundPolicy": "Absolutely no refund, period."
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateRenewalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
```

```
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "RenewalTerm"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create a
public or limited SaaS product and public offer with contract pricing and standard
 EULA
CAPI-11
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)
```

```
def main():
    sc.usage_demo(
        change_set,
        "Create a limited saas product with a public offer with contract pricing",
    )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

Pay-As-You-Go 요금 계약으로 공개 또는 제한된 SaaS 제품 및 공개 제안 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 Pay-As-You-Go 요금이 적용되는 계약을 통해 공개 또는 제한된 SaaS 제품 및 공개 제안을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제에서는 표준 또는 사용자 지정 EULA를 생성합니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateProduct",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateProductChange",
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
```

```
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductTitle": "Sample product",
                "ShortDescription": "Brief description",
                "LongDescription": "Detailed description",
                "Highlights": [
                    "Sample highlight"
                ],
                "SearchKeywords": [
                    "Sample keyword"
                ],
                "Categories": [
                    "Data Catalogs"
                ],
                "LogoUrl": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/logos/sample.png",
                "VideoUrls": [
                    "https://sample.amazonaws.com/awsmp-video-1"
                ],
                "AdditionalResources": []
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDeliveryOptions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
```

```
                "DeliveryOptions": [
                    {
                        "Details": {
                            "SaaSUrlDeliveryOptionDetails": {
                                "FulfillmentUrl":"https://sample.amazonaws.com/
sample-saas-fulfillment-url"
                            }
                        }
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDimensions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": [
                {
                    "Key": "BasicService",
                    "Description": "Basic Service",
                    "Name": "Basic Service",
                    "Types": [
                        "Entitled"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Units"
                },
                {
                    "Key": "PremiumService",
                    "Description": "Premium Service",
                    "Name": "Premium Service",
                    "Types": [
                        "Entitled"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Units"
                },
                {
                    "Key": "WorkloadSmall",
                    "Description": "Workload: Per medium instance",
                    "Name": "Workload: Per medium instance",
                    "Types": [
                        "ExternallyMetered"
                    ],
```

```
                    "Unit": "Units"
                },
                {
                    "Key": "WorkloadMedium",
                    "Description": "Workload: Per large instance",
                    "Name": "Workload: Per large instance",
                    "Types": [
                        "ExternallyMetered"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Units"
                }
            ]
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseProduct",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test public offer for SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace API
Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test public offer with contract pricing for
SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
```

```
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "WorkloadSmall",
                                        "Price": "0.15"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "WorkloadMedium",
                                        "Price": "0.25"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    },
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "BasicService",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "PremiumService",
                                        "Price": "300"
```

```
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateSupportTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "SupportTerm",
                        "RefundPolicy": "Absolutely no refund, period."
                    }
```

```
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateRenewalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "RenewalTerm"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create a
public or limited SaaS product and public offer with contract with PAYG pricing and
 standard EULA
CAPI-10
"""

import os
```

```
import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(
        change_set,
        "Create limited SaaS product with public offer with contract with payg
 pricing",
    )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

구독 요금으로 공개 또는 제한된 SaaS 제품 및 공개 제안 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 구독 요금으로 퍼블릭 또는 제한된 SaaS 제품 및 퍼블릭 제안을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제에서는 표준 또는 사용자 지정 EULA를 생성합니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateProduct",
            "Entity": {
```

```
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateProductChange",
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductTitle": "Sample product",
                "ShortDescription": "Brief description",
                "LongDescription": "Detailed description",
                "Highlights": [
                    "Sample highlight"
                ],
                "SearchKeywords": [
                    "Sample keyword"
                ],
                "Categories": [
                    "Data Catalogs"
                ],
                "LogoUrl": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/logos/sample.png",
                "VideoUrls": [
                    "https://sample.amazonaws.com/awsmp-video-1"
                ],
                "AdditionalResources": []
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
```

```
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDeliveryOptions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "DeliveryOptions": [
                    {
                        "Details": {
                            "SaaSUrlDeliveryOptionDetails": {
                                "FulfillmentUrl":"https://sample.amazonaws.com/
sample-saas-fulfillment-url"
                            }
                        }
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDimensions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": [
                {
                    "Key": "WorkloadSmall",
                    "Description": "Workload: Per medium instance",
                    "Name": "Workload: Per medium instance",
                    "Types": [
                        "ExternallyMetered"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Units"
                },
                {
                    "Key": "WorkloadMedium",
                    "Description": "Workload: Per large instance",
                    "Name": "Workload: Per large instance",
                    "Types": [
                        "ExternallyMetered"
                    ],
```

```
                    "Unit": "Units"
                }
            ]
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseProduct",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test public offer for SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace API
Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test public offer with contract pricing for
SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Usage",
                "Terms": [
```

```
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "WorkloadSmall",
                                        "Price": "0.15"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "WorkloadMedium",
                                        "Price": "0.25"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateSupportTerms",
            "Entity": {
```

```
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "SupportTerm",
                        "RefundPolicy": "Absolutely no refund, period."
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create a
public or limited SaaS product and public offer with subscription(usage) pricing and
 standard EULA
CAPI-09
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)
```

```
change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(change_set, "public saas public offer with subscription pricing")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

SaaS 제품 및 관련 공개 제안 게시

다음 코드 예제에서는 SaaS 제품 및 관련 공개 제안을 게시하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 제품은 기본적으로 제한된 상태입니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog":"AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet":[
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateProduct",
            "ChangeName": "CreateProductChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
```

```
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductTitle": "Sample product",
                "ShortDescription": "Brief description",
                "LongDescription": "Detailed description",
                "Highlights": [
                    "Sample highlight"
                ],
                "SearchKeywords": [
                    "Sample keyword"
                ],
                "Categories": [
                    "Data Catalogs"
                ],
                "LogoUrl": "https://bucketname.s3.amazonaws.com/logo.png",
                "VideoUrls": [
                    "https://sample.amazonaws.com/awsmp-video-1"
                ],
                "AdditionalResources": []
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDimensions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": [
                {
                    "Key": "BasicService",
                    "Description": "Basic Service",
                    "Name": "Basic Service",
                    "Types": [
                        "Entitled"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Units"
                },
                {
                    "Key": "PremiumService",
                    "Description": "Premium Service",
                    "Name": "Premium Service",
                    "Types": [
                        "Entitled"
```

```
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Units"
                }
            ]
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDeliveryOptions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "DeliveryOptions": [
                    {
                        "Details": {
                            "SaaSUrlDeliveryOptionDetails": {
                                "FulfillmentUrl": "https://www.aws.amazon.com/
marketplace/management"
                            }
                        }
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseProduct",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
```

```
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "New Test Offer",
                "Description": "New offer description"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateSupportTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "SupportTerm",
                        "RefundPolicy": "Updated refund policy description"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
```

```
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P1M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "BasicService",
                                        "Price": "20"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "PremiumService",
                                        "Price": "25"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            },
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "BasicService",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    },
                                    {
```

```
                                        "DimensionKey": "PremiumService",
                                        "Price": "300"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateRenewalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "RenewalTerm"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType":"ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity":{
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Publish my SaaS product and associated public offer (product will be in limited
 state by default)
CAPI-05A
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd


def main(change_set=None):
    if change_set is None:
        fname = "changeset1.json"
        change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)
        stringified_change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)

    else:
        stringified_change_set = change_set

    response = sc.usage_demo(
        stringified_change_set,
        "publish saas product and associated public offer",
    )

    return response


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

AMI 또는 SaaS 제품의 차원 업데이트

다음 코드 예제에서는 AMI 또는 SaaS 제품의 차원을 업데이트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateDimensions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "prod-111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": [
                {
                    "Key": "BasicService",
                    "Types": [
                        "Entitled"
                    ],
                    "Name": "Some new name",
                    "Description": "Some new description"
                }
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```

이 스크립트를 실행하여 변경 세트를 시작합니다. 헬퍼 함수는 유틸리티 섹션에서 변경 세트를 시작하기 위해 유틸리티에 정의됩니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to update (e.g name) dimensions on
 my AMI or SaaS product
CAPI-24
```

```
"""


import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd


def main(change_set=None):
    if change_set is None:
        fname = "changeset.json"
        change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)
        stringified_change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)

    else:
        stringified_change_set = change_set

    response = sc.usage_demo(
        stringified_change_set,
        "Update name dimensions on my AMI or SaaS product",
    )

    return response


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

유틸리티

변경 세트를 시작하기 위한 유틸리티

다음 코드 예제에서는 유틸리티를 정의하여 변경 세트를 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

변경 세트를 시작하는 유틸리티입니다.

```
"""
Purpose:

Generic function to start a changeset
"""

import logging

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def generate_changeset(mp_client, change_set, change_set_name):
    """
    Start changeset
    """
    try:
        response = mp_client.start_change_set(
            Catalog="AWSMarketplace",
            ChangeSet=change_set,
            ChangeSetName=change_set_name,
        )
        logger.info("Changeset created!")
        logger.info("ChangeSet ID: %s", response["ChangeSetId"])
        logger.info("ChangeSet ARN: %s", response["ChangeSetArn"])

        return response

    except ClientError as e:
        logger.exception("Unexpected error: %s", e)
        raise
```

```
def usage_demo(change_set, change_set_name):
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Executing changeset: " + change_set_name)
    print("-" * 88)

    mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-catalog")

    response = generate_changeset(mp_client, change_set, change_set_name)

    return response

    print("-" * 88)
```

JSON 파일에서 변경 세트를 로드하는 유틸리티입니다.

```
"""
Purpose:

This module will stringify the details sections of a changeset file.
"""

import json


def pretty_print(response):
    json_object = json.dumps(response, indent=4)
    print(json_object)


# open json file from path
def open_json_file(filename):
    with open(filename, "r") as f:
        return json.load(f)


def stringify_details_sections(json_object):
    """
    Loops through every change type in the changeset to look for non-empty
```

```
    details section and stringifies them
    """
    for change_type in json_object["ChangeSet"]:
        # Only stringify details section if it is not empty
        if "Details" in change_type and change_type["Details"] != "{}":
            string_details = json.dumps(change_type["Details"])
            change_type["Details"] = string_details
        else:
            pass

    return json_object["ChangeSet"]


def stringify_changeset(file_path):
    changeset_file = open_json_file(file_path)
    changeset_stringified = stringify_details_sections(changeset_file)

    return changeset_stringified
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartChangeSet를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS Marketplace SDK for Python(Boto3)을 사용한 계약 API 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS Marketplace 계약 API와 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 계약

계약

모든 계약 IDs 가져오기

다음 코드 예제에서는 모든 계약 IDs 가져오는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to get all agreement ids
AG-09
"""

import logging

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-agreement")

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

MAX_PAGE_RESULTS = 10


def get_agreements():
    AgreementSummaryList = []
    agreement_id_list = []

    try:
        agreements = mp_client.search_agreements(
            catalog="AWSMarketplace",
            maxResults=MAX_PAGE_RESULTS,
            filters=[
                {"name": "PartyType", "values": ["Proposer"]},
                {"name": "AgreementType", "values": ["PurchaseAgreement"]},
            ],
        )
    except ClientError as e:
```

```
        logger.error("Could not complete search_agreements request.")
        raise

    AgreementSummaryList.extend(agreements["agreementViewSummaries"])

    while "nextToken" in agreements and agreements["nextToken"] is not None:
        try:
            agreements = mp_client.search_agreements(
                catalog="AWSMarketplace",
                maxResults=MAX_PAGE_RESULTS,
                nextToken=agreements["nextToken"],
                filters=[
                    {"name": "PartyType", "values": ["Proposer"]},
                    {"name": "AgreementType", "values": ["PurchaseAgreement"]},
                ],
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error("Could not complete search_agreements request.")
            raise

        AgreementSummaryList.extend(agreements["agreementViewSummaries"])

    for agreement in AgreementSummaryList:
        agreement_id_list.append(agreement["agreementId"])

    return agreement_id_list


if __name__ == "__main__":
    agreement_id_list = get_agreements()

    print(agreement_id_list)
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 SearchAgreements를 참조하세요. AWS

모든 계약 가져오기

다음 코드 예제에서는 모든 계약을 가져오는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to get all agreements
AG-01
"""

import logging

import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-agreement")

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

MAX_PAGE_RESULTS = 10

party_type_list = ["Proposer"]
agreement_type_list = ["PurchaseAgreement"]

filter_list = [
    {"name": "PartyType", "values": party_type_list},
    {"name": "AgreementType", "values": agreement_type_list},
]

agreement_results_list = []


def get_agreements(filter_list=filter_list):
    try:
        agreements = mp_client.search_agreements(
```

```
            catalog="AWSMarketplace",
            maxResults=MAX_PAGE_RESULTS,
            filters=filter_list,
        )
    except ClientError as e:
        logger.error("Could not complete search_agreements request.")
        raise e

    agreement_results_list.extend(agreements["agreementViewSummaries"])

    while "nextToken" in agreements and agreements["nextToken"] is not None:
        try:
            agreements = mp_client.search_agreements(
                catalog="AWSMarketplace",
                maxResults=MAX_PAGE_RESULTS,
                nextToken=agreements["nextToken"],
                filters=filter_list,
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error("Could not complete search_agreements request.")
            raise e

        agreement_results_list.extend(agreements["agreementViewSummaries"])

    return agreement_results_list


if __name__ == "__main__":
    agreements_list = get_agreements(filter_list)
    helper.pretty_print_datetime(agreements_list)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 SearchAgreements를 참조하세요.

계약에서 고객 ID 가져오기

다음 코드 예제에서는 계약에서 고객 ID를 가져오는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to get customer AWS account id
from a given agreement
AG-08
"""

import argparse
import logging

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-agreement")

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def get_agreement_information(agreement_id):
    try:
        response = mp_client.describe_agreement(agreementId=agreement_id)
    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
            logger.error("Agreement with ID %s not found.", agreement_id)
            raise e
        else:
            logger.error("Unexpected error: %s", e)
            raise e

    return response
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
    parser.add_argument(
        "--agreement-id",
        "-aid",
        help="Provide agreement ID to describe agreement status",
        required=True,
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()

    response = get_agreement_information(agreement_id=args.agreement_id)

    print(f"Customer account: {response['acceptor']['accountId']}")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeAgreement를 참조하세요.

계약에서 재무 세부 정보 가져오기

다음 코드 예제에서는 계약에서 재무 세부 정보를 가져오는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Obtain financial details, such as Total Contract Value of the agreementfrom a given
 agreement
AG-14

Example Usage: python3 get_agreement_financial_details.py --agreement-id <agreement-
id>
"""

import argparse
```

```
import logging

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-agreement")


def get_agreement_information(agreement_id):
    try:
        agreement = mp_client.describe_agreement(agreementId=agreement_id)

        return agreement

    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
            logger.error("Agreement with ID %s not found.", agreement_id)
        else:
            logger.error("Unexpected error: %s", e)

    return None


if __name__ == "__main__":
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
    parser.add_argument(
        "--agreement-id",
        "-aid",
        help="Provide agreement ID to describe agreement status",
        required=True,
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()

    agreement = get_agreement_information(args.agreement_id)

    if agreement is not None:
        print(f"Agreement Id: {args.agreement_id}")
        print(
            f"Agreement Value: {agreement['estimatedCharges']['currencyCode']}
 {agreement['estimatedCharges']['agreementValue']}"
        )
```

```
    else:
        print(f"Agreement with ID {args.agreement_id} is not found")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeAgreement를 참조하세요.

계약에서 무료 평가판 세부 정보 가져오기

다음 코드 예제에서는 계약에서 무료 평가판 세부 정보를 가져오는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Obtain the details from an agreement of a free trial I have provided to the customer
AG-20

Example Usage: python3 get_agreement_free_trial_details.py --agreement-id
 <agreement-id>
"""

import argparse
import logging

import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-agreement")


def get_agreement_terms(agreement_id):
```

```
    try:
        agreement = mp_client.get_agreement_terms(agreementId=agreement_id)
        return agreement

    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
            logger.error("Agreement with ID %s not found.", agreement_id)

        else:
            logger.error("Unexpected error: %s", e)

    return None


if __name__ == "__main__":
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
    parser.add_argument(
        "--agreement-id",
        "-aid",
        help="Provide agreement ID to describe agreement status",
        required=True,
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()

    agreement = get_agreement_terms(agreement_id=args.agreement_id)

    if agreement is not None:
        freetrial_found = False

        for term in agreement["acceptedTerms"]:
            if "freeTrialPricingTerm" in term.keys():
                helper.pretty_print_datetime(term)
                freetrial_found = True

        if not freetrial_found:
            print(f"No free trial term found for agreement: {args.agreement_id}")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeAgreement를 참조하세요.

계약에 대한 정보 가져오기

다음 코드 예제에서는 계약에 대한 정보를 가져오는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to get agreement information
AG-07
"""

import argparse
import logging

import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-agreement")

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def get_agreement_information(agreement_id):
    try:
        response = mp_client.describe_agreement(agreementId=agreement_id)
    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
            logger.error("Agreement with ID %s not found.", agreement_id)
            raise e
        else:
            logger.error("Unexpected error: %s", e)
            raise e

    return response
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
    parser.add_argument(
        "--agreement-id",
        "-aid",
        help="Provide agreement ID to describe agreement status",
        required=True,
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()

    response = get_agreement_information(agreement_id=args.agreement_id)

    helper.pretty_print_datetime(response)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeAgreement를 참조하세요.

계약에서 제품 및 제안 세부 정보 가져오기

다음 코드 예제에서는 계약에서 제품 및 제안 세부 정보를 가져오는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to get product and offer details in
 a given agreement
AG-10
"""

import argparse
import logging

import boto3
```

```
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

mpa_client = boto3.client("marketplace-agreement")
mpc_client = boto3.client("marketplace-catalog")

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def get_agreement_information(agreement_id):
    """
    Returns information about a given agreement
    Args: agreement_id str: Entity to return
    Returns: dict: Dictionary of agreement information
    """

    try:
        agreement = mpa_client.describe_agreement(agreementId=agreement_id)

        return agreement

    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
            logger.error("Agreement with ID %s not found.", agreement_id)
        else:
            logger.error("Unexpected error: %s", e)


def get_entity_information(entity_id):
    """
    Returns information about a given entity
    Args: entity_id str: Entity to return
    Returns: dict: Dictionary of entity information
    """

    try:
        response = mpc_client.describe_entity(
            Catalog="AWSMarketplace",
            EntityId=entity_id,
        )

        return response

    except ClientError as e:
```

```
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
            logger.error("Entity with ID %s not found.", entity_id)
        else:
            logger.error("Unexpected error: %s", e)


def get_agreement_components(agreement_id):
    agreement_component_list = []

    agreement = get_agreement_information(agreement_id)

    if agreement is not None:
        productIds = []
        for resource in agreement["proposalSummary"]["resources"]:
            productIds.append(resource["id"])

        for product_id in productIds:
            product_document = get_entity_information(product_id)

            product_document_dict = {}
            product_document_dict["product_id"] = product_id
            product_document_dict["document"] = product_document
            agreement_component_list.append(product_document_dict)

        offerId = agreement["proposalSummary"]["offerId"]

        offer_document = get_entity_information(offerId)

        offer_document_dict = {}
        offer_document_dict["offer_id"] = offerId
        offer_document_dict["document"] = offer_document
        agreement_component_list.append(offer_document_dict)

        return agreement_component_list

    else:
        print("Agreement with ID " + args.agreement_id + " is not found")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
    parser.add_argument(
```

```
        "--agreement_id",
        "-aid",
        help="Provide agreement ID to search for product and offer detail",
        required=True,
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()

    product_offer_detail = get_agreement_components(agreement_id=args.agreement_id)

    helper.pretty_print_datetime(product_offer_detail)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeAgreement를 참조하세요.

계약의 EULA 가져오기

다음 코드 예제에서는 계약의 EULA를 가져오는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Obtain the EULA I have entered into with my customer via the agreement
AG-18
"""

import json
import logging
import os

import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError
```

```
logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

# agreement id
AGREEMENT_ID = "agmt-111111111111111111111111"

# to use sample file or not
USE_SAMPLE_FILE = False
SAMPLE_FILE_NAME = "mockup_agreement_terms.json"

# attribute name
ROOT_ELEM = "acceptedTerms"
TERM_NAME = "legalTerm"
CONFIG_ELEM = "configuration"
ATTRIBUTE_NAME = "documents"


def get_agreement_information(mp_client, entity_id):
    """
    Returns customer AWS Account id about a given agreement
    Args: entity_id str: Entity to return
    Returns: dict: Dictionary of agreement information
    """

    try:
        if USE_SAMPLE_FILE:
            sample_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), SAMPLE_FILE_NAME)
            terms = open_json_file(sample_file)
        else:
            terms = mp_client.get_agreement_terms(agreementId=entity_id)

        legalEulaArray = []
        for term in terms[ROOT_ELEM]:
            if TERM_NAME in term and ATTRIBUTE_NAME in term[TERM_NAME]:
                docs = term[TERM_NAME][ATTRIBUTE_NAME]
                for doc in docs:
                    if "type" in doc:
                        legalEulaArray.append(doc)
        return legalEulaArray

    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
            logger.error("Agreement with ID %s not found.", entity_id)
        else:
            logger.error("Unexpected error: %s", e)
```

```
def usage_demo():
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Looking for an agreement in the AWS Marketplace.")
    print("-" * 88)

    mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-agreement")

    helper.pretty_print_datetime(get_agreement_information(mp_client, AGREEMENT_ID))

    # open json file from path


def open_json_file(filename):
    with open(filename, "r") as f:
        return json.load(f)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetAgreementTerms를 참조하세요. AWS

계약의 자동 갱신 조건 가져오기

다음 코드 예제에서는 계약의 자동 갱신 조건을 가져오는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
```

```
Purpose
Obtain the auto-renewal status of the agreement
AG-15
"""

import json
import logging
import os
import utils.helpers as helper


import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

# agreement id
AGREEMENT_ID = "agmt-1111111111111111111"

# to use sample file or not
USE_SAMPLE_FILE = False
SAMPLE_FILE_NAME = "mockup_agreement_terms.json"

# attribute name
ROOT_ELEM = "acceptedTerms"
TERM_NAME = "renewalTerm"
CONFIG_ELEM = "configuration"
ATTRIBUTE_NAME = "enableAutoRenew"


def get_agreement_information(mp_client, entity_id):
    """
    Returns customer AWS Account id about a given agreement
    Args: entity_id str: Entity to return
    Returns: dict: Dictionary of agreement information
    """

    try:
        if USE_SAMPLE_FILE:
            sample_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), SAMPLE_FILE_NAME)
            terms = open_json_file(sample_file)
        else:
            terms = mp_client.get_agreement_terms(agreementId=entity_id)
```

```
        auto_renewal = "No Auto Renewal"
        for term in terms[ROOT_ELEM]:
            if TERM_NAME in term:
                if CONFIG_ELEM in term[TERM_NAME]:
                    auto_renewal = term[TERM_NAME][CONFIG_ELEM][ATTRIBUTE_NAME]
                    break
        return auto_renewal

    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
            logger.error("Agreement with ID %s not found.", entity_id)
        else:
            logger.error("Unexpected error: %s", e)


def usage_demo():
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Looking for an agreement in the AWS Marketplace.")
    print("-" * 88)

    mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-agreement")

    agreement = get_agreement_information(mp_client, AGREEMENT_ID)

    if agreement is not None:
        print(f"Auto Renewal is {agreement}")
    else:
        print("Agreement with ID " + AGREEMENT_ID + " is not found")


# open json file from path
def open_json_file(filename):
    with open(filename, "r") as f:
        return json.load(f)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetAgreementTerms를 참조하세요. AWS

계약에서 구매한 차원 가져오기

다음 코드 예제에서는 계약에서 구매한 차원을 가져오는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Obtain the dimensions the buyer has purchased from me via the agreement
AG-28
"""

import json
import logging
import os

import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

# agreement id
AGREEMENT_ID = "agmt-111111111111111111111111"

# to use sample file or not
USE_SAMPLE_FILE = False
SAMPLE_FILE_NAME = "mockup_agreement_terms.json"

# attribute name
ROOT_ELEM = "acceptedTerms"
TERM_NAME = "configurableUpfrontPricingTerm"
CONFIG_ELEM = "configuration"
ATTRIBUTE_NAME = "selectorValue"
```

```
def get_agreement_information(mp_client, entity_id):
    """
    Returns customer AWS Account id about a given agreement
    Args: entity_id str: Entity to return
    Returns: dict: Dictionary of agreement information
    """

    try:
        if USE_SAMPLE_FILE:
            sample_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), SAMPLE_FILE_NAME)
            terms = open_json_file(sample_file)
        else:
            terms = mp_client.get_agreement_terms(agreementId=entity_id)

        dimensionKeys = []

        for term in terms[ROOT_ELEM]:
            if TERM_NAME in term:
                if CONFIG_ELEM in term[TERM_NAME]:
                    confParam = term[TERM_NAME][CONFIG_ELEM]
                    if ATTRIBUTE_NAME in confParam:
                        if "dimensions" in confParam:
                            for dimension in confParam["dimensions"]:
                                if "dimensionKey" in dimension:
                                    dimensionKey = dimension["dimensionKey"]
                                    print(f"Dimension Key: {dimensionKey}")
                                    dimensionKeys.append(dimensionKey)
        return dimensionKeys

    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
            logger.error("Agreement with ID %s not found.", entity_id)
        else:
            logger.error("Unexpected error: %s", e)


def usage_demo():
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Looking for an agreement in the AWS Marketplace.")
    print("-" * 88)
```

```
    mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-agreement")

    helper.pretty_print_datetime(get_agreement_information(mp_client, AGREEMENT_ID))

    # open json file from path


def open_json_file(filename):
    with open(filename, "r") as f:
        return json.load(f)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetAgreementTerms를 참조하세요. AWS

계약에서 구매한 각 차원의 인스턴스 가져오기

다음 코드 예제에서는 계약에서 구매한 각 차원의 인스턴스를 가져오는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Obtain instances of each dimension that buyer has purchased in the agreement
AG-30
"""

import logging

import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
```

```
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

# agreement id
AGREEMENT_ID = "agmt-111111111111111111111111"

# attribute name
ROOT_ELEM = "acceptedTerms"
TERM_NAME = "configurableUpfrontPricingTerm"
CONFIG_ELEM = "configuration"
ATTRIBUTE_NAME = "selectorValue"

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def get_agreement_information(mp_client, entity_id):
    """
    Returns customer AWS Account id about a given agreement
    Args: entity_id str: Entity to return
    Returns: dict: Dictionary of agreement information
    """

    try:
        terms = mp_client.get_agreement_terms(agreementId=entity_id)
        dimensionKeyValueMap = {}
        for term in terms[ROOT_ELEM]:
            if TERM_NAME in term:
                if CONFIG_ELEM in term[TERM_NAME]:
                    confParam = term[TERM_NAME][CONFIG_ELEM]
                    if ATTRIBUTE_NAME in confParam:
                        selectValue = confParam["selectorValue"]
                        dimensionKeyValueMap["selectorValue"] = selectValue
                        if "dimensions" in confParam:
                            dimensionKeyValueMap["dimensions"] =
 confParam["dimensions"]
                            """
                            for dimension in confParam['dimensions']:
                                if 'dimensionKey' in dimension:

                                    dimensionValue = dimension['dimensionValue']
                                    dimensionKey = dimension['dimensionKey']
                                    print(f"Selector: {selectValue}, Dimension Key:
 {dimensionKey}, Dimension Value: {dimensionValue}")
```

```
                                    dimensionKeyValueMap[dimensionKey] =
 dimensionValue
                            """
        return dimensionKeyValueMap

    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
            logger.error("Agreement with ID %s not found.", entity_id)
        else:
            logger.error("Unexpected error: %s", e)


def usage_demo():
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Looking for an agreement in the AWS Marketplace.")
    print("-" * 88)

    mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-agreement")

    helper.pretty_print_datetime(get_agreement_information(mp_client, AGREEMENT_ID))


if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetAgreementTerms를 참조하세요. AWS

계약의 결제 일정 가져오기

다음 코드 예제에서는 계약의 결제 일정을 가져오는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Obtain the payment schedule I have agreed to with the agreement, including the
 invoice date and invoice amount
AG-17
"""

import json
import logging
import os

import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

# agreement id
AGREEMENT_ID = "agmt-111111111111111111111111"

# to use sample file or not
USE_SAMPLE_FILE = False
SAMPLE_FILE_NAME = "mockup_agreement_terms.json"

# attribute name
ROOT_ELEM = "acceptedTerms"
TERM_NAME = "paymentScheduleTerm"
CONFIG_ELEM = "configuration"
ATTRIBUTE_NAME = "selectorValue"


def get_agreement_information(mp_client, entity_id):
    """
    Returns customer AWS Account id about a given agreement
    Args: entity_id str: Entity to return
    Returns: dict: Dictionary of agreement information
    """

    try:
        if USE_SAMPLE_FILE:
            sample_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), SAMPLE_FILE_NAME)
```

```
            terms = open_json_file(sample_file)
        else:
            terms = mp_client.get_agreement_terms(agreementId=entity_id)

        paymentScheduleArray = []
        currencyCode = ""
        for term in terms[ROOT_ELEM]:
            if TERM_NAME in term:
                paymentSchedule = term[TERM_NAME]
                if "currencyCode" in paymentSchedule:
                    currencyCode = paymentSchedule["currencyCode"]
                if "schedule" in paymentSchedule:
                    for sch in paymentSchedule["schedule"]:
                        if "chargeDate" in sch:
                            chargeDate = sch["chargeDate"]
                            chargeAmount = sch["chargeAmount"]
                            # print(f"chargeDate: {chargeDate}, chargeAmount:
 {chargeAmount}")
                            schedule = {
                                "currencyCode": currencyCode,
                                "chargeDate": chargeDate,
                                "chargeAmount": chargeAmount,
                            }
                            paymentScheduleArray.append(schedule)

        return paymentScheduleArray

    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
            logger.error("Agreement with ID %s not found.", entity_id)
        else:
            logger.error("Unexpected error: %s", e)


def usage_demo():
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Looking for an agreement in the AWS Marketplace.")
    print("-" * 88)

    mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-agreement")

    helper.pretty_print_datetime(get_agreement_information(mp_client, AGREEMENT_ID))
```

```
    # open json file from path


def open_json_file(filename):
    with open(filename, "r") as f:
        return json.load(f)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetAgreementTerms를 참조하세요. AWS

계약의 차원당 요금 가져오기

다음 코드 예제에서는 계약에서 차원당 요금을 가져오는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Obtain pricing per each dimension in the agreement
AG-29
"""

import json
import logging
import os

import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError
```

```
logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

# agreement id
AGREEMENT_ID = "agmt-111111111111111111111111"

# to use sample file or not
USE_SAMPLE_FILE = False
SAMPLE_FILE_NAME = "mockup_agreement_terms.json"

# attribute name
ROOT_ELEM = "acceptedTerms"
TERM_NAME = "configurableUpfrontPricingTerm"
CONFIG_ELEM = "configuration"
ATTRIBUTE_NAME = "selectorValue"

TERMS_TO_SEARCH = [
    "configurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
    "usageBasedPricingTerm",
    "fixedUpfrontPricingTerm",
]


def get_agreement_information(mp_client, entity_id):
    """
    Returns customer AWS Account id about a given agreement
    Args: entity_id str: Entity to return
    Returns: dict: Dictionary of agreement information
    """

    try:
        if USE_SAMPLE_FILE:
            sample_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), SAMPLE_FILE_NAME)
            terms = open_json_file(sample_file)
        else:
            terms = mp_client.get_agreement_terms(agreementId=entity_id)

        dimentions = []
        for term in terms[ROOT_ELEM]:
            for t in TERMS_TO_SEARCH:
                rateInfo = []
                if t in term:
                    if "type" in term[t]:
                        rateInfo.append(term[t]["type"])
```

```
                    if "currencyCode" in term[t]:
                        rateInfo.append(term[t]["currencyCode"])
                    if "rateCards" in term[t]:
                        rateInfo.append(term[t]["rateCards"])
                    dimentions.append(rateInfo)
        return dimentions

    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
            logger.error("Agreement with ID %s not found.", entity_id)
        else:
            logger.error("Unexpected error: %s", e)


def usage_demo():
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Looking for an agreement in the AWS Marketplace.")
    print("-" * 88)

    mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-agreement")

    helper.pretty_print_datetime(get_agreement_information(mp_client, AGREEMENT_ID))

    # open json file from path


def open_json_file(filename):
    with open(filename, "r") as f:
        return json.load(f)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetAgreementTerms를 참조하세요. AWS

계약의 요금 유형 가져오기

다음 코드 예제에서는 계약의 요금 유형을 가져오는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Obtain the pricing type of the agreement (contract, FPS, metered, free etc.)
AG-16
"""

import json
import logging

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# To search by offer id: OfferId; by product id: ResourceIdentifier; by product
 type: ResourceType
idType = "OfferId"

# replace id value as needed
idValue = "offer-1111111111111"

MAX_PAGE_RESULTS = 10

# catalog; switch to AWSMarketplace for release
AWSMPCATALOG = "AWSMarketplace"

# product types

SaaSProduct = "SaaSProduct"
AmiProduct = "AmiProduct"
MLProduct = "MachineLearningProduct"
ContainerProduct = "ContainerProduct"
DataProduct = "DataProduct"
ProServiceProduct = "ProfessionalServicesProduct"
```

```
AiqProduct = "AiqProduct"

# Define pricing types
CCP = "CCP"
Annual = "Annual"
Contract = "Contract"
SFT = "SaaS Freee Trial"
HMA = "Hourly and Monthly Agreements"
Hourly = "Hourly"
Monthly = "Monthly"
AFPS = "Annual FPS"
CFPS = "Contract FPS"
CCPFPS = "CCP with FPS"
BYOL = "BYOL"
Free = "Free"
FTH = "Free Trials and Hourly"

# Define Agreement Term Types
legal = ["LegalTerm"]
config = ["ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm"]
usage = ["UsageBasedPricingTerm"]
config_usage = ["ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm", "UsageBasedPricingTerm"]
freeTrial = ["FreeTrialPricingTerm"]
recur = ["RecurringPaymentTerm"]
usage_recur = ("UsageBasedPricingTerm", "RecurringPaymentTerm")
fixed_payment = ["FixedUpfrontPricingTerm", "PaymentScheduleTerm"]
fixed_payment_usage = [
    "FixedUpfrontPricingTerm",
    "PaymentScheduleTerm",
    "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
]
byol = ["ByolPricingTerm"]
freeTrial_usage = ("FreeTrialPricingTerm", "UsageBasedPricingTerm")
all_agreement_types_combination = (
    legal,
    config,
    usage,
    config_usage,
    freeTrial,
    recur,
    usage_recur,
    fixed_payment,
    fixed_payment_usage,
    byol,
```

```
    freeTrial_usage,
)


# get pricing type method given product type, agreement temr type and offer type if
 needed
def get_pricing_type(product_type, agreement_term_type, offer_type):
    pricing_types = {
        (SaaSProduct, frozenset(config_usage), frozenset("")): CCP,
        (DataProduct, frozenset(config_usage), frozenset("")): CCP,
        (ContainerProduct, frozenset(config), frozenset(config_usage)): Annual,
        (AmiProduct, frozenset(config), frozenset(config_usage)): Annual,
        (MLProduct, frozenset(config), frozenset(config_usage)): Annual,
        (ContainerProduct, frozenset(config), frozenset(config)): Contract,
        (AmiProduct, frozenset(config), frozenset(config)): Contract,
        (SaaSProduct, frozenset(config), frozenset("")): Contract,
        (DataProduct, frozenset(config), frozenset("")): Contract,
        (AiqProduct, frozenset(config), frozenset("")): Contract,
        (ProServiceProduct, frozenset(config), frozenset("")): Contract,
        (SaaSProduct, frozenset(freeTrial), frozenset("")): SFT,
        (AmiProduct, frozenset(usage_recur), frozenset("")): HMA,
        (SaaSProduct, frozenset(usage), frozenset("")): Hourly,
        (AmiProduct, frozenset(usage), frozenset("")): Hourly,
        (ContainerProduct, frozenset(usage), frozenset("")): Hourly,
        (MLProduct, frozenset(usage), frozenset("")): Hourly,
        (ContainerProduct, frozenset(recur), frozenset("")): Monthly,
        (AmiProduct, frozenset(recur), frozenset("")): Monthly,
        (
            ContainerProduct,
            frozenset(fixed_payment),
            frozenset(fixed_payment_usage),
        ): AFPS,
        (AmiProduct, frozenset(fixed_payment), frozenset(fixed_payment_usage)):
 AFPS,
        (MLProduct, frozenset(fixed_payment), frozenset("")): AFPS,
        (ContainerProduct, frozenset(fixed_payment), frozenset(fixed_payment)):
 CFPS,
        (AmiProduct, frozenset(fixed_payment), frozenset(fixed_payment)): CFPS,
        (SaaSProduct, frozenset(fixed_payment), frozenset("")): CFPS,
        (DataProduct, frozenset(fixed_payment), frozenset("")): CFPS,
        (AiqProduct, frozenset(fixed_payment), frozenset("")): CFPS,
        (ProServiceProduct, frozenset(fixed_payment), frozenset("")): CFPS,
        (SaaSProduct, frozenset(fixed_payment_usage), frozenset("")): CCPFPS,
        (DataProduct, frozenset(fixed_payment_usage), frozenset("")): CCPFPS,
```

```
        (AiqProduct, frozenset(fixed_payment_usage), frozenset("")): CCPFPS,
        (ProServiceProduct, frozenset(fixed_payment_usage), frozenset("")): CCPFPS,
        (AmiProduct, frozenset(byol), frozenset("")): BYOL,
        (SaaSProduct, frozenset(byol), frozenset("")): BYOL,
        (ProServiceProduct, frozenset(byol), frozenset("")): BYOL,
        (AiqProduct, frozenset(byol), frozenset("")): BYOL,
        (MLProduct, frozenset(byol), frozenset("")): BYOL,
        (ContainerProduct, frozenset(byol), frozenset("")): BYOL,
        (DataProduct, frozenset(byol), frozenset("")): BYOL,
        (ContainerProduct, frozenset(legal), frozenset("")): Free,
        (AmiProduct, frozenset(freeTrial_usage), frozenset("")): FTH,
        (ContainerProduct, frozenset(freeTrial_usage), frozenset("")): FTH,
        (MLProduct, frozenset(freeTrial_usage), frozenset("")): FTH,
    }

    key = (product_type, agreement_term_type, offer_type)
    if key in pricing_types:
        return pricing_types[key]
    else:
        return "Unknown"


# Example usage for testing purpose
"""
product_type = SaaSProduct
agreement_term_type = frozenset(config_usage)
offer_type = frozenset('')
pricing_type = get_pricing_type(product_type, agreement_term_type, offer_type)
print("pricing type = " + pricing_type)  # Output: CCP
"""


# check if offer term types are needed; if Y, needed
def get_offer_term_type(product_type, agreement_term_type):
    offer_term_types = {
        (ContainerProduct, frozenset(config)): "Y",
        (AmiProduct, frozenset(config)): "Y",
        (ContainerProduct, frozenset(fixed_payment)): "Y",
        (AmiProduct, frozenset(fixed_payment)): "Y",
        (AmiProduct, frozenset(fixed_payment), frozenset(fixed_payment)): "Y",
    }

    key = (product_type, agreement_term_type)
    if key in offer_term_types:
```

```
        return offer_term_types[key]
    else:
        return


logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def get_agreements(mp_client):
    AgreementSummaryList = []
    partyTypes = ["Proposer"]
    for value in partyTypes:
        try:
            agreement = mp_client.search_agreements(
                catalog=AWSMPCATALOG,
                maxResults=MAX_PAGE_RESULTS,
                filters=[
                    {"name": "PartyType", "values": [value]},
                    {"name": idType, "values": [idValue]},
                    {"name": "AgreementType", "values": ["PurchaseAgreement"]},
                ],
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error("Could not complete search_agreements request.")
            raise

        AgreementSummaryList.extend(agreement["agreementViewSummaries"])

        while "nextToken" in agreement and agreement["nextToken"] is not None:
            try:
                agreement = mp_client.search_agreements(
                    catalog=AWSMPCATALOG,
                    maxResults=MAX_PAGE_RESULTS,
                    nextToken=agreement["nextToken"],
                    filters=[
                        {"name": "PartyType", "values": [value]},
                        {"name": idType, "values": [idValue]},
                        {"name": "AgreementType", "values": ["PurchaseAgreement"]},
                    ],
                )
            except ClientError as e:
                logger.error("Could not complete search_agreements request.")
                raise
```

```
            AgreementSummaryList.extend(agreement["agreementViewSummaries"])

    return AgreementSummaryList


def usage_demo():
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Looking for an agreement in the AWS Marketplace Catalog.")
    print("-" * 88)

    mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-agreement")

    # find all agreements matching the specified idType and idValue
    agreements = get_agreements(mp_client)

    for item in agreements:
        pricingType = ""
        agreement_id = item["agreementId"]

        # get term types inside offer
        offer_term_types = get_offer_term_types(item)

        # even though multiple product types are allowed for one agreement, only
 need the first one
        productType = item["resourceSummaries"][0]["resourceType"]

        # get agreement terms types
        agreementTerm = mp_client.get_agreement_terms(agreementId=agreement_id)

        agreementTermTypes = get_agreement_term_types(agreementTerm)

        # match with agreement term type group
        matchedTermType = getMatchedTermTypesCombination(agreementTermTypes)

        # check if offer term type is needed.
        offer_term_type_needed = get_offer_term_type(
            productType, frozenset(matchedTermType)
        )

        # get pricing type given product type, agreement term types and offer type
 if needed;
```

```
        # one excpetion is Container with Legal term. LegalTerm needs to be the only
 term present
        if offer_term_type_needed is not None:
            matchedOfferTermTypes = getMatchedTermTypesCombination(offer_term_types)
            print(f"matchedOfferTermType = {matchedOfferTermTypes}")
            pricingType = get_pricing_type(
                productType,
                frozenset(matchedTermType),
                frozenset(matchedOfferTermTypes),
            )
        elif set(matchedTermType) == set(legal):
            pricingType = Free
        else:
            pricingType = get_pricing_type(
                productType, frozenset(matchedTermType), frozenset("")
            )

        print(
            f"agreementId={agreement_id};productType={productType};
 agreementTermTypes={agreementTermTypes}; matchedTermType={matchedTermType};
 offerTermTypeNeeded={offer_term_type_needed}; offer_term_types={offer_term_types}"
        )
        print(f"pricing type={pricingType}")


def getMatchedTermTypesCombination(agreementTermTypes):
    matchedCombination = ()
    for element in all_agreement_types_combination:
        if check_elements(agreementTermTypes, element):
            matchedCombination = element
    return matchedCombination


def get_offer_term_types(item):
    offer_id = item["agreementTokenSummary"]["offerId"]
    mp_catalogAPI_client = boto3.client("marketplace-catalog")
    offer_document = get_entity_information(mp_catalogAPI_client, offer_id)
    offerDetail = offer_document["Details"]
    offerDetail_json_object = json.loads(offerDetail)
    offer_term_types = [term["Type"] for term in offerDetail_json_object["Terms"]]
    return offer_term_types


# make sure all elements in array2 exist in array1
```

```
def check_elements(array1, array2):
    for element in array2:
        if element not in array1:
            return False
    return True


def get_entity_information(mp_client, entity_id):
    """
    Returns information about a given entity
    Args: entity_id str: Entity to return
    Returns: dict: Dictionary of entity information
    """

    try:
        response = mp_client.describe_entity(
            Catalog="AWSMarketplace",
            EntityId=entity_id,
        )

        return response

    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
            logger.error("Entity with ID %s not found.", entity_id)
        else:
            logger.error("Unexpected error: %s", e)


def get_agreement_term_types(agreementTerm):
    types = []
    for term in agreementTerm["acceptedTerms"]:
        for value in term.values():
            if isinstance(value, dict) and "type" in value:
                types.append(value["type"])
    return types


if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeAgreement를 참조하세요.

계약의 제품 유형 가져오기

다음 코드 예제에서는 계약의 제품 유형을 가져오는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Obtain the Product Type of the product the agreement was created on
AG-11
"""

import logging

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

# agreement id
AGREEMENT_ID = "agmt-11111111111111111111111"


def get_agreement_information(mp_client, entity_id):
    """
    Returns information about a given agreement
    Args: entity_id str: Entity to return
    Returns: dict: Dictionary of agreement information
    """

    try:
        agreement = mp_client.describe_agreement(agreementId=entity_id)

        return agreement
```

```
    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
            logger.error("Agreement with ID %s not found.", entity_id)
        else:
            logger.error("Unexpected error: %s", e)


def usage_demo():
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Looking for offer and product details in a given agreement by agreement
 id.")
    print("-" * 88)

    mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-agreement")

    agreement = get_agreement_information(mp_client, AGREEMENT_ID)

    if agreement is not None:
        productHash = {}
        for resource in agreement["resourceSummaries"]:
            productHash[resource["resourceId"]] = resource["resourceType"]

        for key, value in productHash.items():
            print(f"Product ID: {key}  |  Product Type: {value}")
    else:
        print("Agreement with ID " + AGREEMENT_ID + " is not found")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeAgreement를 참조하세요.

계약 상태 가져오기

다음 코드 예제에서는 계약 상태를 가져오는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to get all agreement status
AG-13

Example Usage: python3 get_agreement_status.py --agreement-id <agreement-id>
"""

import argparse
import logging

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-agreement")

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def get_agreement(agreement_id):
    try:
        response = mp_client.describe_agreement(agreementId=agreement_id)
        return response
    except ClientError as e:
        logger.error(f"Could not complete search_agreements request. {e}")

    return None


if __name__ == "__main__":
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
    parser.add_argument(
```

```
        "--agreement-id",
        "-aid",
        help="Provide agreement ID to describe agreement status",
        required=True,
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()

    response = get_agreement(agreement_id=args.agreement_id)

    if response is not None:
        print(f"Agreement status: {response['status']}")
    else:
        print(f"No agreement found for {args.agreement_id}")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeAgreement를 참조하세요.

계약의 지원 조건 가져오기

다음 코드 예제에서는 계약의 지원 조건을 가져오는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Obtain the support and refund policy I have provided to the customer for an
 agreement
AG-19

Example Usage: python3 get_agreement_support_terms.py --agreement-id <agreement-id>
"""

import argparse
import logging
```

```
import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-agreement")


def get_agreement_terms(agreement_id):
    try:
        agreement = mp_client.get_agreement_terms(agreementId=agreement_id)
        return agreement

    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
            logger.error("Agreement with ID %s not found.", agreement_id)

        else:
            logger.error("Unexpected error: %s", e)

    return None


if __name__ == "__main__":
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
    parser.add_argument(
        "--agreement-id",
        "-aid",
        help="Provide agreement ID to describe agreement status",
        required=True,
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()

    agreement = get_agreement_terms(agreement_id=args.agreement_id)

    if agreement is not None:
        support_found = False

        for term in agreement["acceptedTerms"]:
            if "supportTerm" in term.keys():
                helper.pretty_print_datetime(term)
                support_found = True
```

```
        if not support_found:
            print(f"No support term found for agreement: {args.agreement_id}")
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetAgreementTerms를 참조하세요. AWS

계정 ID로 계약 검색

다음 코드 예제에서는 계정 ID별로 계약을 검색하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to get agreement by customer AWS
 account ID
AG-02
"""

import argparse
import logging

import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-agreement")
logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

MAX_PAGE_RESULTS = 10


def get_agreements(account_id):
```

```
    AgreementSummaryList = []

    try:
        agreement = mp_client.search_agreements(
            catalog="AWSMarketplace",
            maxResults=MAX_PAGE_RESULTS,
            filters=[
                {"name": "PartyType", "values": ["Proposer"]},
                {"name": "AcceptorId", "values": [account_id]},
                {"name": "AgreementType", "values": ["PurchaseAgreement"]},
            ],
        )
    except ClientError as e:
        logger.error("Could not complete search_agreements request.")
        raise e

    AgreementSummaryList.extend(agreement["agreementViewSummaries"])

    while "nextToken" in agreement and agreement["nextToken"] is not None:
        try:
            agreement = mp_client.search_agreements(
                catalog="AWSMarketplace",
                maxResults=MAX_PAGE_RESULTS,
                nextToken=agreement["nextToken"],
                filters=[
                    {"name": "PartyType", "values": ["Proposer"]},
                    {"name": "AcceptorId", "values": [account_id]},
                    {"name": "AgreementType", "values": ["PurchaseAgreement"]},
                ],
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error("Could not complete search_agreements request.")
            raise e

        AgreementSummaryList.extend(agreement["agreementViewSummaries"])

    return AgreementSummaryList


if __name__ == "__main__":
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
    parser.add_argument(
        "--account_id",
        "-aid",
```

```
        help="Provide accepting account ID to search for agreements",
        required=True,
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()

    response = get_agreements(account_id=args.account_id)

    helper.pretty_print_datetime(response)
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 SearchAgreements를 참조하세요. AWS

계약 ID로 계약 검색

다음 코드 예제에서는 계약 ID로 계약을 검색하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to search for agreements give id
 information
AG-02-A
"""


import logging

import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# To search by offer id: OfferId; by product id: ResourceIdentifier; by product
 type: ResourceType
```

```
idType = "ResourceType"

# replace id value as needed
idValue = "SaaSProduct"

MAX_PAGE_RESULTS = 10

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def get_agreements(mp_client):
    AgreementSummaryList = []
    partyTypes = ["Proposer"]
    for value in partyTypes:
        try:
            agreement = mp_client.search_agreements(
                catalog="AWSMarketplace",
                maxResults=MAX_PAGE_RESULTS,
                filters=[
                    {"name": "PartyType", "values": [value]},
                    {"name": idType, "values": [idValue]},
                    {"name": "AgreementType", "values": ["PurchaseAgreement"]},
                ],
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error("Could not complete search_agreements request.")
            raise e

        AgreementSummaryList.extend(agreement["agreementViewSummaries"])

        while "nextToken" in agreement and agreement["nextToken"] is not None:
            try:
                agreement = mp_client.search_agreements(
                    catalog="AWSMarketplace",
                    maxResults=MAX_PAGE_RESULTS,
                    nextToken=agreement["nextToken"],
                    filters=[
                        {"name": "PartyType", "values": [value]},
                        {"name": idType, "values": [idValue]},
                        {"name": "AgreementType", "values": ["PurchaseAgreement"]},
                    ],
                )
            except ClientError as e:
                logger.error("Could not complete search_agreements request.")
```

```
                raise e

            AgreementSummaryList.extend(agreement["agreementViewSummaries"])

    return AgreementSummaryList


def usage_demo():
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Looking for an agreement in the AWS Marketplace Catalog.")
    print("-" * 88)

    mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-agreement")

    helper.pretty_print_datetime(get_agreements(mp_client))


if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 SearchAgreements를 참조하세요.

종료 날짜별로 계약 검색

다음 코드 예제에서는 종료 날짜별로 계약을 검색하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
```

```
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to search for agreement information
 before or after end date
AG-03
"""

import logging

import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-agreement")

# change to 'AfterEndTime' if after endtime is desired
beforeOrAfterEndtimeFilterName = "BeforeEndTime"

# Make sure to use the same date format as below
cutoffDate = "2322-11-18T00:00:00Z"

MAX_PAGE_RESULTS = 10

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def get_agreements():
    AgreementSummaryList = []

    try:
        agreement = mp_client.search_agreements(
            catalog="AWSMarketplace",
            maxResults=MAX_PAGE_RESULTS,
            filters=[
                {"name": "PartyType", "values": ["Proposer"]},
                {"name": beforeOrAfterEndtimeFilterName, "values": [cutoffDate]},
                {"name": "AgreementType", "values": ["PurchaseAgreement"]},
            ],
        )
    except ClientError as e:
        logger.error("Could not complete search_agreements request.")
        raise

    AgreementSummaryList.extend(agreement["agreementViewSummaries"])

    while "nextToken" in agreement:
```

```
        try:
            agreement = mp_client.search_agreements(
                catalog="AWSMarketplace",
                maxResults=MAX_PAGE_RESULTS,
                nextToken=agreement["nextToken"],
                filters=[
                    {"name": "PartyType", "values": ["Proposer"]},
                    {
                        "name": beforeOrAfterEndtimeFilterName,
                        "values": [cutoffDate],
                    },
                    {"name": "AgreementType", "values": ["PurchaseAgreement"]},
                ],
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error("Could not complete search_agreements request.")
            raise

        AgreementSummaryList.extend(agreement["agreementViewSummaries"])

    return AgreementSummaryList


if __name__ == "__main__":
    agreements = get_agreements()
    helper.pretty_print_datetime(agreements)
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 SearchAgreements를 참조하세요. AWS

제안 ID로 계약 검색

다음 코드 예제에서는 제안 ID별로 계약을 검색하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to search for agreements by offer id
AG-0
"""

import logging

import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# offer id to search by
offerId = "11111111111111111111111"

MAX_PAGE_RESULTS = 10

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def get_agreements(mp_client):
    AgreementSummaryList = []
    partyTypes = ["Proposer"]
    for value in partyTypes:
        try:
            agreement = mp_client.search_agreements(
                catalog="AWSMarketplace",
                maxResults=MAX_PAGE_RESULTS,
                filters=[
                    {"name": "PartyType", "values": [value]},
                    {"name": "OfferId", "values": [offerId]},
                    {"name": "AgreementType", "values": ["PurchaseAgreement"]},
                ],
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error("Could not complete search_agreements request.")
            raise

        AgreementSummaryList.extend(agreement["agreementViewSummaries"])

        while "nextToken" in agreement and agreement["nextToken"] is not None:
```

```
            try:
                agreement = mp_client.search_agreements(
                    catalog="AWSMarketplace",
                    maxResults=MAX_PAGE_RESULTS,
                    nextToken=agreement["nextToken"],
                    filters=[
                        {"name": "PartyType", "values": [value]},
                        {"name": "OfferId", "values": [offerId]},
                        {"name": "AgreementType", "values": ["PurchaseAgreement"]},
                    ],
                )
            except ClientError as e:
                logger.error("Could not complete search_agreements request.")
                raise

            AgreementSummaryList.extend(agreement["agreementViewSummaries"])

    return AgreementSummaryList


def usage_demo():
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Looking for an agreement by offer id.")
    print("-" * 88)

    mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-agreement")

    helper.pretty_print_datetime(get_agreements(mp_client))


if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 SearchAgreements를 참조하세요. AWS

제품 ID로 계약 검색

다음 코드 예제에서는 제품 ID별로 계약을 검색하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to search for agreement by product
 id
AG-02
"""

import logging

import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# product id to search by
resourceId = "prod-1111111111111"

MAX_PAGE_RESULTS = 10

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def get_agreements(mp_client):
    AgreementSummaryList = []
    partyTypes = ["Proposer"]
    for value in partyTypes:
        try:
            agreement = mp_client.search_agreements(
                catalog="AWSMarketplace",
                maxResults=MAX_PAGE_RESULTS,
                filters=[
                    {"name": "PartyType", "values": [value]},
                    {"name": "ResourceIdentifier", "values": [resourceId]},
```

```
                    {"name": "AgreementType", "values": ["PurchaseAgreement"]},
                ],
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error("Could not complete list_entities request.")
            raise

        AgreementSummaryList.extend(agreement["agreementViewSummaries"])

        while "nextToken" in agreement:
            try:
                agreement = mp_client.search_agreements(
                    catalog="AWSMarketplace",
                    maxResults=MAX_PAGE_RESULTS,
                    nextToken=agreement["nextToken"],
                    filters=[
                        {"name": "PartyType", "values": [value]},
                        {"name": "ResourceIdentifier", "values": [resourceId]},
                        {"name": "AgreementType", "values": ["PurchaseAgreement"]},
                    ],
                )
            except ClientError as e:
                logger.error("Could not complete search_agreements request.")
                raise

            AgreementSummaryList.extend(agreement["agreementViewSummaries"])

    return AgreementSummaryList


def usage_demo():
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Looking for an agreement in the AWS Marketplace Catalog.")
    print("-" * 88)

    mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-agreement")

    helper.pretty_print_datetime(get_agreements(mp_client))


if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 SearchAgreements를 참조하세요.

상태별로 계약 검색

다음 코드 예제에서는 상태별로 계약을 검색하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 전체 예제를 찾아 AWS Marketplace API 참조 코드 라이브러리 리포지토리에서를 설정하고 실행하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to filter agreements by status
AG-04

Example Usage: python3 search_agreements_by_status.py
"""

import logging

import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-agreement")

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

MAX_PAGE_RESULTS = 10

party_type_list = ["Proposer"]
agreement_type_list = ["PurchaseAgreement"]
```

```
# Accepted values: "ACTIVE", "TERMINATED", "CANCELED", "EXPIRED", "REPLACED",
 "RENEWED"
status_list = ["ACTIVE"]

filter_list = [
    {"name": "PartyType", "values": party_type_list},
    {"name": "AgreementType", "values": agreement_type_list},
    {"name": "Status", "values": status_list},
]

agreement_results_list = []


def get_agreements(filter_list=filter_list):
    try:
        agreements = mp_client.search_agreements(
            catalog="AWSMarketplace",
            maxResults=MAX_PAGE_RESULTS,
            filters=filter_list,
        )
    except ClientError as e:
        logger.error("Could not complete search_agreements request.")
        raise e

    agreement_results_list.extend(agreements["agreementViewSummaries"])

    while "nextToken" in agreements and agreements["nextToken"] is not None:
        try:
            agreements = mp_client.search_agreements(
                catalog="AWSMarketplace",
                maxResults=MAX_PAGE_RESULTS,
                nextToken=agreements["nextToken"],
                filters=filter_list,
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error("Could not complete search_agreements request.")
            raise e

        agreement_results_list.extend(agreements["agreementViewSummaries"])

    helper.pretty_print_datetime(agreement_results_list)
    return agreement_results_list
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    agreements_list = get_agreements(filter_list)
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 SearchAgreements를 참조하세요. AWS

SDK for Python(Boto3)을 사용한 Amazon MSK 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon MSK와 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 서버리스 예제

서버리스 예제

Amazon MSK 트리거를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon MSK 클러스터에서 레코드를 수신하여 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 MSK 페이로드를 검색하고 레코드 콘텐츠를 로깅합니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Python을 사용하여 Lambda로 Amazon MSK 이벤트 사용

```
import base64

def lambda_handler(event, context):
    # Iterate through keys
```

```
    for key in event['records']:
        print('Key:', key)
        # Iterate through records
        for record in event['records'][key]:
            print('Record:', record)
            # Decode base64
            msg = base64.b64decode(record['value']).decode('utf-8')
            print('Message:', msg)
```

SDK for Python(Boto3)을 사용한 Neptune 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Neptune과 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Amazon Neptune 소개

다음 코드 예제에서는 Neptune 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError


def describe_db_clusters(neptune_client):
```

```
    """
    Describes the Amazon Neptune DB clusters using a paginator to handle multiple
 pages.
    Raises ClientError with 'ResourceNotFoundException' if no clusters are found.
    """
    paginator = neptune_client.get_paginator("describe_db_clusters")
    clusters_found = False

    for page in paginator.paginate():
        for cluster in page.get("DBClusters", []):
            clusters_found = True
            print(f"Cluster Identifier: {cluster['DBClusterIdentifier']}")
            print(f"Status: {cluster['Status']}")

    if not clusters_found:
        raise ClientError(
            {
                "Error": {
                    "Code": "ResourceNotFoundException",
                    "Message": "No Neptune DB clusters found."
                }
            },
            operation_name="DescribeDBClusters"
        )

def main():
    """
    Main entry point: creates the Neptune client and calls the describe operation.
    """
    neptune_client = boto3.client("neptune")
    try:
        describe_db_clusters(neptune_client)
    except ClientError as e:
        error_code = e.response["Error"]["Code"]
        if error_code == "ResourceNotFoundException":
            print(f"Resource not found: {e.response['Error']['Message']}")
        else:
            print(f"Unexpected ClientError: {e.response['Error']['Message']}")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Unexpected error: {str(e)}")

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeDBClustersPaginator를 참조하세요. AWS

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- Amazon Neptune 서브넷 그룹을 생성합니다.
- Neptune 클러스터를 생성합니다.
- Neptune 인스턴스를 생성합니다.
- Neptune 인스턴스의 상태를 확인합니다.
- Neptune 클러스터 세부 정보를 표시합니다.
- Neptune 클러스터를 중지합니다.
- Neptune 클러스터를 시작합니다.
- Neptune 자산을 삭제합니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import boto3
import time
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError
```

```
# Constants used in this scenario
POLL_INTERVAL_SECONDS = 10
TIMEOUT_SECONDS = 1200  # 20 minutes

def delete_db_cluster(neptune_client, cluster_id: str):
    """
    Deletes a Neptune DB cluster and throws exceptions to the caller.

    Args:
        neptune_client (boto3.client): The Neptune client object.
        cluster_id (str): The ID of the Neptune DB cluster to be deleted.

    Raises:
        ClientError: If the delete operation fails.
    """
    request = {
        'DBClusterIdentifier': cluster_id,
        'SkipFinalSnapshot': True
    }

    try:
        print(f"Deleting DB Cluster: {cluster_id}")
        neptune_client.delete_db_cluster(**request)

    except ClientError as err:
        code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
        message = err.response["Error"]["Message"]

        if code == "DBClusterNotFoundFault":
            print(f"Cluster '{cluster_id}' not found or already deleted.")
        elif code == "AccessDeniedException":
            print("Access denied. Please ensure you have the necessary
 permissions.")
        else:
            print(f"Couldn't delete DB cluster. {code}: {message}")
        raise

def format_elapsed_time(seconds: int) -> str:
    mins, secs = divmod(seconds, 60)
    hours, mins = divmod(mins, 60)
    return f"{hours:02}:{mins:02}:{secs:02}"


def delete_db_instance(neptune_client, instance_id: str):
```

```
    """
    Deletes a Neptune DB instance and waits for its deletion to complete.
    Raises exception to be handled by calling code.
    """
    print(f"Initiating deletion of DB Instance: {instance_id}")
    try:
        neptune_client.delete_db_instance(
            DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id,
            SkipFinalSnapshot=True
        )

        print(f"Waiting for DB Instance '{instance_id}' to be deleted...")
        waiter = neptune_client.get_waiter('db_instance_deleted')
        waiter.wait(
            DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id,
            WaiterConfig={
                'Delay': 30,
                'MaxAttempts': 40
            }
        )

        print(f"DB Instance '{instance_id}' successfully deleted.")

    except ClientError as err:
        code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
        message = err.response["Error"]["Message"]

        if code == "DBInstanceNotFoundFault":
            print(f"Instance '{instance_id}' not found or already deleted.")
        elif code == "AccessDeniedException":
            print("Access denied. Please ensure you have the necessary
 permissions.")
        else:
            print(f"Couldn't delete DB instance. {code}: {message}")
        raise

def delete_db_subnet_group(neptune_client, subnet_group_name):
    """
    Deletes a Neptune DB subnet group synchronously using Boto3.

    Args:
        neptune_client (boto3.client): The Neptune client.
        subnet_group_name (str): The name of the DB subnet group to delete.
```

```
    Raises:
        ClientError: If the delete operation fails.
    """
    delete_group_request = {
        'DBSubnetGroupName': subnet_group_name
    }

    try:
        neptune_client.delete_db_subnet_group(**delete_group_request)
        print(f"# Deleting Subnet Group: {subnet_group_name}")

    except ClientError as err:
        code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
        message = err.response["Error"]["Message"]

        if code == "DBSubnetGroupNotFoundFault":
            print(f"Subnet group '{subnet_group_name}' not found or already
 deleted.")
        elif code == "AccessDeniedException":
            print("Access denied. Please ensure you have the necessary
 permissions.")
        else:
            print(f"Couldn't delete subnet group. {code}: {message}")
        raise

def wait_for_cluster_status(
        neptune_client,
        cluster_id: str,
        desired_status: str,
        timeout_seconds: int = TIMEOUT_SECONDS,
        poll_interval_seconds: int = POLL_INTERVAL_SECONDS
):
    """
    Waits for a Neptune DB cluster to reach a desired status.

    Args:
        neptune_client (boto3.client): The Amazon Neptune client.
        cluster_id (str): The identifier of the Neptune DB cluster.
        desired_status (str): The target status (e.g., "available", "stopped").
        timeout_seconds (int): Max time to wait in seconds (default: 1200).
        poll_interval_seconds (int): Polling interval in seconds (default: 10).

    Raises:
        RuntimeError: If the desired status is not reached before timeout.
```

```
    """
    print(f"Waiting for cluster '{cluster_id}' to reach status
 '{desired_status}'...")
    start_time = time.time()

    while True:
        # Prepare request object
        describe_cluster_request = {
            'DBClusterIdentifier': cluster_id
        }

        # Call the Neptune API
        response = neptune_client.describe_db_clusters(**describe_cluster_request)
        clusters = response.get('DBClusters', [])
        current_status = clusters[0].get('Status') if clusters else None
        elapsed_seconds = int(time.time() - start_time)

        status_str = current_status if current_status else "Unknown"
        print(
            f"\r Elapsed: {format_elapsed_time(elapsed_seconds):<20}  Cluster
 status: {status_str:<20}",
            end="", flush=True
        )

        if current_status and current_status.lower() == desired_status.lower():
            print(
                f"\nNeptune cluster reached desired status '{desired_status}' after
 {format_elapsed_time(elapsed_seconds)}."
            )
            return

        if elapsed_seconds > timeout_seconds:
            raise RuntimeError(f"Timeout waiting for Neptune cluster to reach
 status: {desired_status}")

        time.sleep(poll_interval_seconds)


def start_db_cluster(neptune_client, cluster_identifier: str):
    """
    Starts an Amazon Neptune DB cluster and waits until it reaches 'available'.

    Args:
        neptune_client (boto3.client): The Neptune client.
```

```
        cluster_identifier (str): The DB cluster identifier.

    Raises:
        ClientError: Propagates AWS API issues like resource not found.
        RuntimeError: If cluster doesn't reach 'available' within timeout.
    """
    try:
        # Initial wait in case the cluster was just stopped
        time.sleep(30)
        neptune_client.start_db_cluster(DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_identifier)
    except ClientError as err:
        code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
        message = err.response["Error"]["Message"]

        if code == "AccessDeniedException":
            print("Access denied. Please ensure you have the necessary
permissions.")
        else:
            print(f"Couldn't start DB cluster. Here's why: {code}: {message}")
        raise

    start_time = time.time()
    paginator = neptune_client.get_paginator('describe_db_clusters')

    while True:
        try:
            pages = paginator.paginate(DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_identifier)
            clusters = []
            for page in pages:
                clusters.extend(page.get('DBClusters', []))
        except ClientError as err:
            code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            message = err.response["Error"]["Message"]

            if code == "DBClusterNotFound":
                print(f"Cluster '{cluster_identifier}' not found while polling. It
may have been deleted.")
            else:
                print(f"Couldn't describe DB cluster. Here's why: {code}:
{message}")
            raise

        status = clusters[0].get('Status') if clusters else None
        elapsed = time.time() - start_time
```

```
        print(f"\rElapsed: {int(elapsed)}s - Cluster status: {status}", end="",
 flush=True)

        if status and status.lower() == 'available':
            print(f"\n# Cluster '{cluster_identifier}' is available.")
            return

        if elapsed > TIMEOUT_SECONDS:
            raise RuntimeError(f"Timeout waiting for cluster '{cluster_identifier}'
 to become available.")

        time.sleep(POLL_INTERVAL_SECONDS)


def stop_db_cluster(neptune_client, cluster_identifier: str):
    """
    Stops an Amazon Neptune DB cluster and waits until it's fully stopped.

    Args:
        neptune_client (boto3.client): The Neptune client.
        cluster_identifier (str): The DB cluster identifier.

    Raises:
        ClientError: For AWS API errors (e.g., resource not found).
        RuntimeError: If the cluster doesn't stop within the timeout.
    """
    try:
        neptune_client.stop_db_cluster(DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_identifier)
    except ClientError as err:
        code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
        message = err.response["Error"]["Message"]

        if code == "AccessDeniedException":
            print("Access denied. Please ensure you have the necessary
 permissions.")
        else:
            print(f"Couldn't stop DB cluster. Here's why: {code}: {message}")
        raise

    start_time = time.time()
    paginator = neptune_client.get_paginator('describe_db_clusters')

    while True:
```

```
        try:
            pages = paginator.paginate(DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_identifier)
            clusters = []
            for page in pages:
                clusters.extend(page.get('DBClusters', []))
        except ClientError as err:
            code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            message = err.response["Error"]["Message"]

            if code == "DBClusterNotFound":
                print(f"Cluster '{cluster_identifier}' not found while polling. It
 may have been deleted.")
            else:
                print(f"Couldn't describe DB cluster. Here's why: {code}:
 {message}")
            raise

        status = clusters[0].get('Status') if clusters else None
        elapsed = time.time() - start_time

        print(f"\rElapsed: {int(elapsed)}s - Cluster status: {status}", end="",
 flush=True)

        if status and status.lower() == 'stopped':
            print(f"\nCluster '{cluster_identifier}' is now stopped.")
            return

        if elapsed > TIMEOUT_SECONDS:
            raise RuntimeError(f"Timeout waiting for cluster '{cluster_identifier}'
 to stop.")

        time.sleep(POLL_INTERVAL_SECONDS)



def describe_db_clusters(neptune_client, cluster_id: str):
    """
    Describes details of a Neptune DB cluster, paginating if needed.

    Args:
        neptune_client (boto3.client): The Neptune client.
        cluster_id (str): The ID of the cluster to describe.

    Raises:
```

```
        ClientError: If there's an AWS API error (e.g., cluster not found).
    """
    paginator = neptune_client.get_paginator('describe_db_clusters')

    try:
        pages = paginator.paginate(DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_id)

        found = False
        for page in pages:
            for cluster in page.get('DBClusters', []):
                found = True
                print(f"Cluster Identifier: {cluster.get('DBClusterIdentifier')}")
                print(f"Status: {cluster.get('Status')}")
                print(f"Engine: {cluster.get('Engine')}")
                print(f"Engine Version: {cluster.get('EngineVersion')}")
                print(f"Endpoint: {cluster.get('Endpoint')}")
                print(f"Reader Endpoint: {cluster.get('ReaderEndpoint')}")
                print(f"Availability Zones: {cluster.get('AvailabilityZones')}")
                print(f"Subnet Group: {cluster.get('DBSubnetGroup')}")
                print("VPC Security Groups:")
                for vpc_group in cluster.get('VpcSecurityGroups', []):
                    print(f"  - {vpc_group.get('VpcSecurityGroupId')}")
                print(f"Storage Encrypted: {cluster.get('StorageEncrypted')}")
                print(f"IAM Auth Enabled:
{cluster.get('IAMDatabaseAuthenticationEnabled')}")
                print(f"Backup Retention Period:
{cluster.get('BackupRetentionPeriod')} days")
                print(f"Preferred Backup Window:
{cluster.get('PreferredBackupWindow')}")
                print(f"Preferred Maintenance Window:
{cluster.get('PreferredMaintenanceWindow')}")
                print("------")

        if not found:
            # Treat empty response as cluster not found
            raise ClientError(
                {"Error": {"Code": "DBClusterNotFound", "Message": f"No cluster
found with ID '{cluster_id}'"}},
                "DescribeDBClusters"
            )

    except ClientError as err:
        code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
        message = err.response["Error"]["Message"]
```

```
        if code == "AccessDeniedException":
            print("Access denied. Please ensure you have the necessary
 permissions.")
        elif code == "DBClusterNotFound":
            print(f"Cluster '{cluster_id}' not found. Please verify the cluster
 ID.")
        else:
            print(f"Couldn't describe DB cluster. Here's why: {code}: {message}")
        raise

def check_instance_status(neptune_client, instance_id: str, desired_status: str):
    """
    Polls the status of a Neptune DB instance until it reaches desired_status.
    Uses pagination via describe_db_instances — even for a single instance.

    Raises:
      ClientError: If describe_db_instances fails (e.g., instance not found).
      RuntimeError: If timeout expires before reaching desired status.
    """
    paginator = neptune_client.get_paginator('describe_db_instances')
    start_time = time.time()

    while True:
        try:
            pages = paginator.paginate(DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id)
            instances = []
            for page in pages:
                instances.extend(page.get('DBInstances', []))

        except ClientError as err:
            code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            message = err.response["Error"]["Message"]

            if code == "DBInstanceNotFound":
                print(f"Instance '{instance_id}' not found. Please verify the
 instance ID.")
            else:
                print(f"Failed to describe DB instance. {code}: {message}")
            raise

        current_status = instances[0].get('DBInstanceStatus') if instances else None
        elapsed = int(time.time() - start_time)
```

```
        print(f"\rElapsed: {format_elapsed_time(elapsed)}  Status:
 {current_status}", end="", flush=True)

        if current_status and current_status.lower() == desired_status.lower():
            print(f"\nInstance '{instance_id}' reached '{desired_status}' in
 {format_elapsed_time(elapsed)}.")
            return

        if elapsed > TIMEOUT_SECONDS:
            raise RuntimeError(f"Timeout waiting for '{instance_id}' to reach
 '{desired_status}'")

        time.sleep(POLL_INTERVAL_SECONDS)


def create_db_instance(neptune_client, db_instance_id: str, db_cluster_id: str) ->
 str:
    try:
        request = {
            'DBInstanceIdentifier': db_instance_id,
            'DBInstanceClass': 'db.r5.large',
            'Engine': 'neptune',
            'DBClusterIdentifier': db_cluster_id
        }

        print(f"Creating Neptune DB Instance: {db_instance_id}")
        response = neptune_client.create_db_instance(**request)

        instance = response.get('DBInstance')
        if not instance or 'DBInstanceIdentifier' not in instance:
            raise RuntimeError("Instance creation succeeded but no ID returned.")

        print(f"Waiting for DB Instance '{db_instance_id}' to become available...")
        waiter = neptune_client.get_waiter('db_instance_available')
        waiter.wait(
            DBInstanceIdentifier=db_instance_id,
            WaiterConfig={'Delay': 30, 'MaxAttempts': 40}
        )

        print(f"DB Instance '{db_instance_id}' is now available.")
        return instance['DBInstanceIdentifier']

    except ClientError as err:
        code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
```

```
        message = err.response["Error"]["Message"]

        if code == "AccessDeniedException":
            print("Access denied. Please ensure you have the necessary
 permissions.")
        else:
            print(f"Couldn't create DB instance. Here's why: {code}: {message}")
        raise

    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Unexpected error creating DB instance '{db_instance_id}': {e}")
        raise RuntimeError(f"Unexpected error creating DB instance
 '{db_instance_id}': {e}") from e


def create_db_cluster(neptune_client, db_name: str) -> str:
    """
    Creates a Neptune DB cluster and returns its identifier.

    Args:
        neptune_client (boto3.client): The Neptune client object.
        db_name (str): The desired cluster identifier.

    Returns:
        str: The DB cluster identifier.

    Raises:
        RuntimeError: For any failure or AWS error, with a user-friendly message.
    """
    request = {
        'DBClusterIdentifier': db_name,
        'Engine': 'neptune',
        'DeletionProtection': False,
        'BackupRetentionPeriod': 1
    }

    try:
        response = neptune_client.create_db_cluster(**request)
        cluster = response.get('DBCluster') or {}

        cluster_id = cluster.get('DBClusterIdentifier')
        if not cluster_id:
            raise RuntimeError("Cluster created but no ID returned.")
```

```
        print(f"DB Cluster created: {cluster_id}")
        return cluster_id

    except ClientError as e:
        code = e.response["Error"]["Code"]
        message = e.response["Error"]["Message"]

        if code in ("ServiceQuotaExceededException", "DBClusterQuotaExceededFault"):
            raise RuntimeError("You have exceeded the quota for Neptune DB
 clusters.") from e
        else:
            raise RuntimeError(f"AWS error [{code}]: {message}") from e

    except Exception as e:
        raise RuntimeError(f"Unexpected error creating DB cluster '{db_name}': {e}")
 from e

def get_subnet_ids(vpc_id: str) -> list[str]:
    ec2_client = boto3.client('ec2')

    describe_subnets_request = {
        'Filters': [{'Name': 'vpc-id', 'Values': [vpc_id]}]
    }

    response = ec2_client.describe_subnets(**describe_subnets_request)
    subnets = response.get('Subnets', [])
    subnet_ids = [subnet['SubnetId'] for subnet in subnets if 'SubnetId' in subnet]
    return subnet_ids


def get_default_vpc_id() -> str:
    ec2_client = boto3.client('ec2')
    describe_vpcs_request = {
        'Filters': [{'Name': 'isDefault', 'Values': ['true']}]
    }

    response = ec2_client.describe_vpcs(**describe_vpcs_request)
    vpcs = response.get('Vpcs', [])
    if not vpcs:
        raise RuntimeError("No default VPC found in this region.")

    default_vpc_id = vpcs[0]['VpcId']
    print(f"Default VPC ID: {default_vpc_id}")
    return default_vpc_id
```

```
def create_subnet_group(neptune_client, group_name: str):
    """
    Creates a Neptune DB subnet group and returns its name and ARN.

    Args:
        neptune_client (boto3.client): The Neptune client object.
        group_name (str): The desired name of the subnet group.

    Returns:
        tuple(str, str): (subnet_group_name, subnet_group_arn)

    Raises:
        RuntimeError: For quota errors or other AWS-related failures.
    """
    vpc_id = get_default_vpc_id()
    subnet_ids = get_subnet_ids(vpc_id)

    request = {
        'DBSubnetGroupName': group_name,
        'DBSubnetGroupDescription': 'My Neptune subnet group',
        'SubnetIds': subnet_ids,
        'Tags': [{'Key': 'Environment', 'Value': 'Dev'}]
    }

    try:
        response = neptune_client.create_db_subnet_group(**request)
        sg = response.get("DBSubnetGroup", {})
        name = sg.get("DBSubnetGroupName")
        arn = sg.get("DBSubnetGroupArn")

        if not name or not arn:
            raise RuntimeError("Response missing subnet group name or ARN.")

        print(f"Subnet group created: {name}")
        print(f"ARN: {arn}")
        return name, arn

    except ClientError as e:
        code = e.response["Error"]["Code"]
        msg = e.response["Error"]["Message"]

        if code == "ServiceQuotaExceededException":
```

```
            print("Subnet group quota exceeded.")
            raise RuntimeError("Subnet group quota exceeded.") from e
        else:
            print(f"AWS error [{code}]: {msg}")
            raise RuntimeError(f"AWS error [{code}]: {msg}") from e

    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Unexpected error creating subnet group '{group_name}': {e}")
        raise RuntimeError(f"Unexpected error creating subnet group '{group_name}':
 {e}") from e

def wait_for_input_to_continue():
    input("\nPress <ENTER> to continue...")
    print("Continuing with the program...\n")


def run_scenario(neptune_client, subnet_group_name: str, db_instance_id: str,
 cluster_name: str):
    print("-" * 88)
    print("1. Create a Neptune DB Subnet Group")
    wait_for_input_to_continue()

    try:
        name, arn = create_subnet_group(neptune_client, subnet_group_name)
        print(f"Subnet group successfully created: {name}")

        print("-" * 88)
        print("2. Create a Neptune Cluster")
        wait_for_input_to_continue()
        db_cluster_id = create_db_cluster(neptune_client, cluster_name)

        print("-" * 88)
        print("3. Create a Neptune DB Instance")
        wait_for_input_to_continue()
        create_db_instance(neptune_client, db_instance_id, cluster_name)

        print("-" * 88)
        print("4. Check the status of the Neptune DB Instance")
        print("""
        Even though you're targeting a single DB instance,
        describe_db_instances supports pagination and can return multiple pages.

        Handling paginated responses ensures your method continues to work reliably
        even if AWS returns large or paged results.
```

```
        """)
        wait_for_input_to_continue()
        check_instance_status(neptune_client, db_instance_id, "available")

        print("-" * 88)
        print("5. Show Neptune Cluster details")
        wait_for_input_to_continue()
        describe_db_clusters(neptune_client, db_cluster_id)

        print("-" * 88)
        print("6. Stop the Amazon Neptune cluster")
        print("""
            Boto3 doesn't currently offer a
            built-in waiter for stop_db_cluster,
            This example implements a custom polling
            strategy until the cluster is in a stopped state.
        """)
        wait_for_input_to_continue()
        stop_db_cluster(neptune_client, db_cluster_id)
        check_instance_status(neptune_client, db_instance_id, "stopped")

        print("-" * 88)
        print("7. Start the Amazon Neptune cluster")
        print("""
            Boto3 doesn't currently offer a
            built-in waiter for start_db_cluster,
            This example implements a custom polling
            strategy until the cluster is in an available state.
        """)
        wait_for_input_to_continue()
        start_db_cluster(neptune_client, db_cluster_id)
        wait_for_cluster_status(neptune_client, db_cluster_id, "available")
        check_instance_status(neptune_client, db_instance_id, "available")

        print("All Neptune resources are now available.")
        print("-" * 88)

        print("-" * 88)
        print("8. Delete the Neptune Assets")
        print("Would you like to delete the Neptune Assets? (y/n)")
        del_ans = input().strip().lower()

        if del_ans == "y":
            print("You selected to delete the Neptune assets.")
```

```
            delete_db_instance(neptune_client, db_instance_id)
            delete_db_cluster(neptune_client, db_cluster_id)
            delete_db_subnet_group(neptune_client, subnet_group_name)

            print("Neptune resources deleted successfully")

    except ClientError as ce:
        code = ce.response["Error"]["Code"]

        if code in ("DBInstanceNotFound", "DBInstanceNotFoundFault",
 "ResourceNotFound"):
            print(f"Instance '{db_instance_id}' not found.")
        elif code in ("DBClusterNotFound", "DBClusterNotFoundFault",
 "ResourceNotFoundFault"):
            print(f"Cluster '{cluster_name}' not found.")
        elif code == "DBSubnetGroupNotFoundFault":
            print(f"Subnet group '{subnet_group_name}' not found.")
        elif code == "AccessDeniedException":
            print("Access denied. Please ensure you have the necessary
 permissions.")
        else:
            print(f"AWS error [{code}]: {ce.response['Error']['Message']}")
            raise  # re-raise unexpected errors

    except RuntimeError as re:
        print(f"Runtime error or timeout: {re}")


def main():
    neptune_client = boto3.client('neptune')

    # Customize the following names to match your Neptune setup
    # (You must change these to unique values for your environment)
    subnet_group_name = "neptuneSubnetGroup111"
    cluster_name = "neptuneCluster111"
    db_instance_id = "neptuneDB111"

    print("""
    Amazon Neptune is a fully managed graph database service by AWS...
    Let's get started!
    """)
    wait_for_input_to_continue()
    run_scenario(neptune_client, subnet_group_name, db_instance_id, cluster_name)
```

```
    print("""
    Thank you for checking out the Amazon Neptune Service Use demo.
    For more AWS code examples, visit:
    https://docs.aws.amazon.com/code-library/latest/ug/what-is-code-library.html
    """)

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

작업

`CreateDBCluster`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateDBCluster`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def create_db_cluster(neptune_client, db_name: str) -> str:
    """
    Creates a Neptune DB cluster and returns its identifier.

    Args:
        neptune_client (boto3.client): The Neptune client object.
        db_name (str): The desired cluster identifier.

    Returns:
        str: The DB cluster identifier.

    Raises:
        RuntimeError: For any failure or AWS error, with a user-friendly message.
    """
    request = {
        'DBClusterIdentifier': db_name,
```

```
        'Engine': 'neptune',
        'DeletionProtection': False,
        'BackupRetentionPeriod': 1
    }

    try:
        response = neptune_client.create_db_cluster(**request)
        cluster = response.get('DBCluster') or {}

        cluster_id = cluster.get('DBClusterIdentifier')
        if not cluster_id:
            raise RuntimeError("Cluster created but no ID returned.")

        print(f"DB Cluster created: {cluster_id}")
        return cluster_id

    except ClientError as e:
        code = e.response["Error"]["Code"]
        message = e.response["Error"]["Message"]

        if code in ("ServiceQuotaExceededException", "DBClusterQuotaExceededFault"):
            raise RuntimeError("You have exceeded the quota for Neptune DB
clusters.") from e
        else:
            raise RuntimeError(f"AWS error [{code}]: {message}") from e

    except Exception as e:
        raise RuntimeError(f"Unexpected error creating DB cluster '{db_name}': {e}")
from e
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateDBCluster를 참조하십시오.

`CreateDBInstance`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateDBInstance`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def create_db_instance(neptune_client, db_instance_id: str, db_cluster_id: str) ->
 str:
    try:
        request = {
            'DBInstanceIdentifier': db_instance_id,
            'DBInstanceClass': 'db.r5.large',
            'Engine': 'neptune',
            'DBClusterIdentifier': db_cluster_id
        }

        print(f"Creating Neptune DB Instance: {db_instance_id}")
        response = neptune_client.create_db_instance(**request)

        instance = response.get('DBInstance')
        if not instance or 'DBInstanceIdentifier' not in instance:
            raise RuntimeError("Instance creation succeeded but no ID returned.")

        print(f"Waiting for DB Instance '{db_instance_id}' to become available...")
        waiter = neptune_client.get_waiter('db_instance_available')
        waiter.wait(
            DBInstanceIdentifier=db_instance_id,
            WaiterConfig={'Delay': 30, 'MaxAttempts': 40}
        )

        print(f"DB Instance '{db_instance_id}' is now available.")
        return instance['DBInstanceIdentifier']

    except ClientError as err:
        code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
        message = err.response["Error"]["Message"]

        if code == "AccessDeniedException":
            print("Access denied. Please ensure you have the necessary
 permissions.")
```

```
        else:
            print(f"Couldn't create DB instance. Here's why: {code}: {message}")
        raise

    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Unexpected error creating DB instance '{db_instance_id}': {e}")
        raise RuntimeError(f"Unexpected error creating DB instance
 '{db_instance_id}': {e}") from e
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateDBInstance를 참조하십시오.

`CreateDBSubnetGroup`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateDBSubnetGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def create_subnet_group(neptune_client, group_name: str):
    """
    Creates a Neptune DB subnet group and returns its name and ARN.

    Args:
        neptune_client (boto3.client): The Neptune client object.
        group_name (str): The desired name of the subnet group.

    Returns:
        tuple(str, str): (subnet_group_name, subnet_group_arn)

    Raises:
        RuntimeError: For quota errors or other AWS-related failures.
    """
    vpc_id = get_default_vpc_id()
    subnet_ids = get_subnet_ids(vpc_id)
```

```
    request = {
        'DBSubnetGroupName': group_name,
        'DBSubnetGroupDescription': 'My Neptune subnet group',
        'SubnetIds': subnet_ids,
        'Tags': [{'Key': 'Environment', 'Value': 'Dev'}]
    }

    try:
        response = neptune_client.create_db_subnet_group(**request)
        sg = response.get("DBSubnetGroup", {})
        name = sg.get("DBSubnetGroupName")
        arn = sg.get("DBSubnetGroupArn")

        if not name or not arn:
            raise RuntimeError("Response missing subnet group name or ARN.")

        print(f"Subnet group created: {name}")
        print(f"ARN: {arn}")
        return name, arn

    except ClientError as e:
        code = e.response["Error"]["Code"]
        msg = e.response["Error"]["Message"]

        if code == "ServiceQuotaExceededException":
            print("Subnet group quota exceeded.")
            raise RuntimeError("Subnet group quota exceeded.") from e
        else:
            print(f"AWS error [{code}]: {msg}")
            raise RuntimeError(f"AWS error [{code}]: {msg}") from e

    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Unexpected error creating subnet group '{group_name}': {e}")
        raise RuntimeError(f"Unexpected error creating subnet group '{group_name}':
{e}") from e
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateDBSubnetGroup을 참조하세요. AWS

CreateGraph

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateGraph`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
"""
Running this example.

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
VPC Networking Requirement:
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Amazon Neptune must be accessed from **within the same VPC** as the Neptune cluster.
It does not expose a public endpoint, so this code must be executed from:

  - An **AWS Lambda function** configured to run inside the same VPC
  - An **EC2 instance** or **ECS task** running in the same VPC
  - A connected environment such as a **VPN**, **AWS Direct Connect**, or a **peered
 VPC**

"""

GRAPH_NAME = "sample-analytics-graph"

def main():
    config = Config(retries={"total_max_attempts": 1, "mode": "standard"},
 read_timeout=None)
    client = boto3.client("neptune-graph", config=config)
    execute_create_graph(client, GRAPH_NAME)

def execute_create_graph(client, graph_name):
    try:
        print("Creating Neptune graph...")
        response = client.create_graph(
            graphName=graph_name,
            provisionedMemory = 16
        )

        created_graph_name = response.get("name")
        graph_arn = response.get("arn")
```

```
        graph_endpoint = response.get("endpoint")

        print("Graph created successfully!")
        print(f"Graph Name: {created_graph_name}")
        print(f"Graph ARN: {graph_arn}")
        print(f"Graph Endpoint: {graph_endpoint}")

    except ClientError as e:
        print(f"Failed to create graph: {e.response['Error']['Message']}")
    except BotoCoreError as e:
        print(f"Failed to create graph: {str(e)}")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Unexpected error: {str(e)}")

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateGraph를 참조하세요.

`DeleteDBCluster`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteDBCluster`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def delete_db_cluster(neptune_client, cluster_id: str):
    """
    Deletes a Neptune DB cluster and throws exceptions to the caller.

    Args:
        neptune_client (boto3.client): The Neptune client object.
        cluster_id (str): The ID of the Neptune DB cluster to be deleted.

    Raises:
```

```
        ClientError: If the delete operation fails.
    """
    request = {
        'DBClusterIdentifier': cluster_id,
        'SkipFinalSnapshot': True
    }

    try:
        print(f"Deleting DB Cluster: {cluster_id}")
        neptune_client.delete_db_cluster(**request)

    except ClientError as err:
        code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
        message = err.response["Error"]["Message"]

        if code == "DBClusterNotFoundFault":
            print(f"Cluster '{cluster_id}' not found or already deleted.")
        elif code == "AccessDeniedException":
            print("Access denied. Please ensure you have the necessary
 permissions.")
        else:
            print(f"Couldn't delete DB cluster. {code}: {message}")
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateDBInstance를 참조하십시오.

`DeleteDBInstance`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteDBInstance`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def delete_db_instance(neptune_client, instance_id: str):
    """
```

```
    Deletes a Neptune DB instance and waits for its deletion to complete.
    Raises exception to be handled by calling code.
    """
    print(f"Initiating deletion of DB Instance: {instance_id}")
    try:
        neptune_client.delete_db_instance(
            DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id,
            SkipFinalSnapshot=True
        )

        print(f"Waiting for DB Instance '{instance_id}' to be deleted...")
        waiter = neptune_client.get_waiter('db_instance_deleted')
        waiter.wait(
            DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id,
            WaiterConfig={
                'Delay': 30,
                'MaxAttempts': 40
            }
        )

        print(f"DB Instance '{instance_id}' successfully deleted.")

    except ClientError as err:
        code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
        message = err.response["Error"]["Message"]

        if code == "DBInstanceNotFoundFault":
            print(f"Instance '{instance_id}' not found or already deleted.")
        elif code == "AccessDeniedException":
            print("Access denied. Please ensure you have the necessary
permissions.")
        else:
            print(f"Couldn't delete DB instance. {code}: {message}")
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteDBInstance를 참조하십시오.

DeleteDBSubnetGroup

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteDBSubnetGroup의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def delete_db_subnet_group(neptune_client, subnet_group_name):
    """
    Deletes a Neptune DB subnet group synchronously using Boto3.

    Args:
        neptune_client (boto3.client): The Neptune client.
        subnet_group_name (str): The name of the DB subnet group to delete.

    Raises:
        ClientError: If the delete operation fails.
    """
    delete_group_request = {
        'DBSubnetGroupName': subnet_group_name
    }

    try:
        neptune_client.delete_db_subnet_group(**delete_group_request)
        print(f"# Deleting Subnet Group: {subnet_group_name}")

    except ClientError as err:
        code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
        message = err.response["Error"]["Message"]

        if code == "DBSubnetGroupNotFoundFault":
            print(f"Subnet group '{subnet_group_name}' not found or already
 deleted.")
        elif code == "AccessDeniedException":
            print("Access denied. Please ensure you have the necessary
 permissions.")
        else:
            print(f"Couldn't delete subnet group. {code}: {message}")
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteDBSubnetGroup을 참조하세요. AWS

`DescribeDBClusters`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeDBClusters`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def describe_db_clusters(neptune_client, cluster_id: str):
    """
    Describes details of a Neptune DB cluster, paginating if needed.

    Args:
        neptune_client (boto3.client): The Neptune client.
        cluster_id (str): The ID of the cluster to describe.

    Raises:
        ClientError: If there's an AWS API error (e.g., cluster not found).
    """
    paginator = neptune_client.get_paginator('describe_db_clusters')

    try:
        pages = paginator.paginate(DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_id)

        found = False
        for page in pages:
            for cluster in page.get('DBClusters', []):
                found = True
                print(f"Cluster Identifier: {cluster.get('DBClusterIdentifier')}")
                print(f"Status: {cluster.get('Status')}")
                print(f"Engine: {cluster.get('Engine')}")
                print(f"Engine Version: {cluster.get('EngineVersion')}")
                print(f"Endpoint: {cluster.get('Endpoint')}")
                print(f"Reader Endpoint: {cluster.get('ReaderEndpoint')}")
                print(f"Availability Zones: {cluster.get('AvailabilityZones')}")
```

```
                print(f"Subnet Group: {cluster.get('DBSubnetGroup')}")
                print("VPC Security Groups:")
                for vpc_group in cluster.get('VpcSecurityGroups', []):
                    print(f"  - {vpc_group.get('VpcSecurityGroupId')}")
                print(f"Storage Encrypted: {cluster.get('StorageEncrypted')}")
                print(f"IAM Auth Enabled:
{cluster.get('IAMDatabaseAuthenticationEnabled')}")
                print(f"Backup Retention Period:
{cluster.get('BackupRetentionPeriod')} days")
                print(f"Preferred Backup Window:
{cluster.get('PreferredBackupWindow')}")
                print(f"Preferred Maintenance Window:
{cluster.get('PreferredMaintenanceWindow')}")
                print("------")

        if not found:
            # Treat empty response as cluster not found
            raise ClientError(
                {"Error": {"Code": "DBClusterNotFound", "Message": f"No cluster
found with ID '{cluster_id}'"}},
                "DescribeDBClusters"
            )

    except ClientError as err:
        code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
        message = err.response["Error"]["Message"]

        if code == "AccessDeniedException":
            print("Access denied. Please ensure you have the necessary
permissions.")
        elif code == "DBClusterNotFound":
            print(f"Cluster '{cluster_id}' not found. Please verify the cluster
ID.")
        else:
            print(f"Couldn't describe DB cluster. Here's why: {code}: {message}")
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeDBClusters를 참조하십시오.

`DescribeDBInstances`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeDBInstances`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def check_instance_status(neptune_client, instance_id: str, desired_status: str):
    """
    Polls the status of a Neptune DB instance until it reaches desired_status.
    Uses pagination via describe_db_instances — even for a single instance.

    Raises:
      ClientError: If describe_db_instances fails (e.g., instance not found).
      RuntimeError: If timeout expires before reaching desired status.
    """
    paginator = neptune_client.get_paginator('describe_db_instances')
    start_time = time.time()

    while True:
        try:
            pages = paginator.paginate(DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id)
            instances = []
            for page in pages:
                instances.extend(page.get('DBInstances', []))

        except ClientError as err:
            code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            message = err.response["Error"]["Message"]

            if code == "DBInstanceNotFound":
                print(f"Instance '{instance_id}' not found. Please verify the
 instance ID.")
            else:
                print(f"Failed to describe DB instance. {code}: {message}")
            raise

        current_status = instances[0].get('DBInstanceStatus') if instances else None
        elapsed = int(time.time() - start_time)
```

```
        print(f"\rElapsed: {format_elapsed_time(elapsed)}  Status:
 {current_status}", end="", flush=True)

        if current_status and current_status.lower() == desired_status.lower():
            print(f"\nInstance '{instance_id}' reached '{desired_status}' in
 {format_elapsed_time(elapsed)}.")
            return

        if elapsed > TIMEOUT_SECONDS:
            raise RuntimeError(f"Timeout waiting for '{instance_id}' to reach
 '{desired_status}'")

        time.sleep(POLL_INTERVAL_SECONDS)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeDBInstances를 참조하십시오.

ExecuteGremlinProfileQuery

다음 코드 예시는 `ExecuteGremlinProfileQuery`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
# Replace this with your actual Neptune endpoint
NEPTUNE_ENDPOINT = "https://[Specify Endpoint]:8182"

def main():
    """
    Entry point of the program. Initializes the Neptune client and executes the
 Gremlin query.
    """
    config = Config(connect_timeout=10, read_timeout=30, retries={'max_attempts':
 3})
```

```
    neptune_client = boto3.client(
        "neptunedata",
        endpoint_url=NEPTUNE_ENDPOINT,
        config=config
    )

    execute_gremlin_query(neptune_client)


def execute_gremlin_query(neptune_client):
    """
    Executes a Gremlin query against an Amazon Neptune database.
    """
    try:
        print("Querying Neptune...")

        response = neptune_client.execute_gremlin_explain_query(
            gremlinQuery="g.V().has('code', 'ANC')"
        )

        print("Full Response:")
        print(response['output'].read().decode('UTF-8'))

    except ClientError as e:
        print(f"Error calling Neptune: {e.response['Error']['Message']}")
    except BotoCoreError as e:
        print(f"BotoCore error: {str(e)}")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Unexpected error: {str(e)}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ExecuteGremlinProfileQuery를 참조하세요. AWS

`ExecuteGremlinQuery`

다음 코드 예시는 `ExecuteGremlinQuery`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
"""
Running this example.

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
VPC Networking Requirement:
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Amazon Neptune must be accessed from **within the same VPC** as the Neptune cluster.
It does not expose a public endpoint, so this code must be executed from:

  - An **AWS Lambda function** configured to run inside the same VPC
  - An **EC2 instance** or **ECS task** running in the same VPC
  - A connected environment such as a **VPN**, **AWS Direct Connect**, or a **peered
 VPC**

"""

# Replace with your actual Neptune endpoint
NEPTUNE_ENDPOINT = "https://[Specify-Your-Endpoint]:8182"

def main():
    """
    Entry point of the program. Initializes the Neptune client and runs both EXPLAIN
 and PROFILE queries.
    """
    config = Config(connect_timeout=10, read_timeout=30, retries={'max_attempts':
 3})

    neptune_client = boto3.client(
        "neptunedata",
        endpoint_url=NEPTUNE_ENDPOINT,
        config=config
    )

    try:
```

```
        run_profile_query(neptune_client)
    except ClientError as e:
        print(f"Neptune error: {e.response['Error']['Message']}")
    except BotoCoreError as e:
        print(f"BotoCore error: {str(e)}")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Unexpected error: {str(e)}")

def run_profile_query(neptune_client):
    """
    Runs a PROFILE query on the Neptune graph database.
    """
    print("Running Gremlin PROFILE query...")

    try:
        response = neptune_client.execute_gremlin_profile_query(
            gremlinQuery="g.V().has('code', 'ANC')"
        )
        print("Profile Query Result:")
        output = response.get("output")
        if output:
            print(output.read().decode('utf-8'))
        else:
            print("No explain output returned.")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Failed to execute PROFILE query: {str(e)}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ExecuteGremlinQuery를 참조하세요. AWS

ExecuteOpenCypherExplainQuery

다음 코드 예시는 `ExecuteOpenCypherExplainQuery`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
# Replace with your actual Neptune endpoint URL
NEPTUNE_ENDPOINT = "https://<your-neptune-endpoint>:8182"

def main():
    """
    Entry point: Create Neptune client and execute different OpenCypher queries.
    """
    config = Config(connect_timeout=10, read_timeout=30, retries={'max_attempts':
 3})

    neptune_client = boto3.client(
        "neptunedata",
        endpoint_url=NEPTUNE_ENDPOINT,
        config=config
    )

    execute_open_cypher_query_without_params(neptune_client)
    execute_open_cypher_query_with_params(neptune_client)
    execute_open_cypher_explain_query(neptune_client)

def execute_open_cypher_query_without_params(client):
    """
    Executes a simple OpenCypher query without parameters.
    """
    try:
        print("\nRunning OpenCypher query without parameters...")
        resp = client.execute_open_cypher_query(
            openCypherQuery="MATCH (n {code: 'ANC'}) RETURN n"
        )
        print("Results:")
        print(resp['results'])

    except Exception as e:
```

```
        print(f"Error in simple OpenCypher query: {str(e)}")


def execute_open_cypher_query_with_params(client):
    """
    Executes an OpenCypher query using parameters.
    """
    try:
        print("\nRunning OpenCypher query with parameters...")
        parameters = {'code': 'ANC'}
        resp = client.execute_open_cypher_query(
            openCypherQuery="MATCH (n {code: $code}) RETURN n",
            parameters=json.dumps(parameters)
        )
        print("Results:")
        print(resp['results'])

    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error in parameterized OpenCypher query: {str(e)}")

def execute_open_cypher_explain_query(client):
    """
    Runs an OpenCypher EXPLAIN query in debug mode.
    """
    try:
        print("\nRunning OpenCypher EXPLAIN query (debug mode)...")
        resp = client.execute_open_cypher_explain_query(
            openCypherQuery="MATCH (n {code: 'ANC'}) RETURN n",
            explainMode="details"
        )
        results = resp.get('results')
        if results is None:
            print("No explain results returned.")
        else:
            try:
                print("Explain Results:")
                print(results.read().decode('UTF-8'))
            except Exception as e:
                print(f"Error in OpenCypher EXPLAIN query: {str(e)}")

    except ClientError as e:
        print(f"Neptune error: {e.response['Error']['Message']}")
    except BotoCoreError as e:
        print(f"BotoCore error: {str(e)}")
```

```
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Unexpected error: {str(e)}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ExecuteOpenCypherExplainQuery를 참조하세요. AWS

`ExecuteQuery`

다음 코드 예시는 `ExecuteQuery`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
"""
Running this example.

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
VPC Networking Requirement:
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Amazon Neptune must be accessed from **within the same VPC** as the Neptune cluster.
It does not expose a public endpoint, so this code must be executed from:

  - An **AWS Lambda function** configured to run inside the same VPC
  - An **EC2 instance** or **ECS task** running in the same VPC
  - A connected environment such as a **VPN**, **AWS Direct Connect**, or a **peered
 VPC**
"""

GRAPH_ID = "<your-graph-id>"

def main():
```

```
    config = Config(retries={"total_max_attempts": 1, "mode": "standard"},
 read_timeout=None)
    client = boto3.client("neptune-graph", config=config)

    try:
        print("\n--- Running OpenCypher query without parameters ---")
        run_open_cypher_query(client, GRAPH_ID)

        print("\n--- Running OpenCypher query with parameters ---")
        run_open_cypher_query_with_params(client, GRAPH_ID)

        print("\n--- Running OpenCypher explain query ---")
        run_open_cypher_explain_query(client, GRAPH_ID)

    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Unexpected error in main: {e}")

def run_open_cypher_query(client, graph_id):
    """
    Run an OpenCypher query without parameters.
    """
    try:
        resp = client.execute_query(
            graphIdentifier=graph_id,
            queryString="MATCH (n {code: 'ANC'}) RETURN n",
            language='OPEN_CYPHER'
        )
        print(resp['payload'].read().decode('UTF-8'))

    except client.exceptions.InternalServerException as e:
        print(f"InternalServerException: {e.response['Error']['Message']}")
    except ClientError as e:
        print(f"ClientError: {e.response['Error']['Message']}")
    except Exception as e:  # <--- ADD THIS BLOCK
        print(f"Unexpected error: {e}")

def run_open_cypher_query_with_params(client, graph_id):
    """
    Run an OpenCypher query with parameters.
    """
    try:
        parameters = {'code': 'ANC'}
        resp = client.execute_query(
            graphIdentifier=graph_id,
```

```
            queryString="MATCH (n {code: $code}) RETURN n",
            language='OPEN_CYPHER',
            parameters=parameters
        )
        print(resp['payload'].read().decode('UTF-8'))

    except client.exceptions.InternalServerException as e:
        print(f"InternalServerException: {e.response['Error']['Message']}")
    except ClientError as e:
        print(f"ClientError: {e.response['Error']['Message']}")
    except Exception as e:  # <--- ADD THIS BLOCK
        print(f"Unexpected error: {e}")

def run_open_cypher_explain_query(client, graph_id):
    """
    Run an OpenCypher explain query (explainMode = "debug").
    """
    try:
        resp = client.execute_query(
            graphIdentifier=graph_id,
            queryString="MATCH (n {code: 'ANC'}) RETURN n",
            language='OPEN_CYPHER',
            explainMode='DETAILS'
        )
        print(resp['payload'].read().decode('UTF-8'))

    except ClientError as e:
        print(f"Neptune error: {e.response['Error']['Message']}")
    except BotoCoreError as e:
        print(f"Unexpected Boto3 error: {str(e)}")
    except Exception as e:  # <-- Add this generic catch
        print(f"Unexpected error: {str(e)}")

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ExecuteQuery를 참조하세요. AWS

StartDBCluster

다음 코드 예시는 StartDBCluster의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def start_db_cluster(neptune_client, cluster_identifier: str):
    """
    Starts an Amazon Neptune DB cluster and waits until it reaches 'available'.

    Args:
        neptune_client (boto3.client): The Neptune client.
        cluster_identifier (str): The DB cluster identifier.

    Raises:
        ClientError: Propagates AWS API issues like resource not found.
        RuntimeError: If cluster doesn't reach 'available' within timeout.
    """
    try:
        # Initial wait in case the cluster was just stopped
        time.sleep(30)
        neptune_client.start_db_cluster(DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_identifier)
    except ClientError as err:
        code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
        message = err.response["Error"]["Message"]

        if code == "AccessDeniedException":
            print("Access denied. Please ensure you have the necessary
 permissions.")
        else:
            print(f"Couldn't start DB cluster. Here's why: {code}: {message}")
        raise

    start_time = time.time()
    paginator = neptune_client.get_paginator('describe_db_clusters')

    while True:
        try:
            pages = paginator.paginate(DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_identifier)
            clusters = []
```

```
            for page in pages:
                clusters.extend(page.get('DBClusters', []))
        except ClientError as err:
            code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            message = err.response["Error"]["Message"]

            if code == "DBClusterNotFound":
                print(f"Cluster '{cluster_identifier}' not found while polling. It
may have been deleted.")
            else:
                print(f"Couldn't describe DB cluster. Here's why: {code}:
{message}")
            raise

        status = clusters[0].get('Status') if clusters else None
        elapsed = time.time() - start_time

        print(f"\rElapsed: {int(elapsed)}s – Cluster status: {status}", end="",
flush=True)

        if status and status.lower() == 'available':
            print(f"\n# Cluster '{cluster_identifier}' is available.")
            return

        if elapsed > TIMEOUT_SECONDS:
            raise RuntimeError(f"Timeout waiting for cluster '{cluster_identifier}'
to become available.")

        time.sleep(POLL_INTERVAL_SECONDS)
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartDBCluster를 참조하세요. AWS

StopDBCluster

다음 코드 예시는 `StopDBCluster`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def stop_db_cluster(neptune_client, cluster_identifier: str):
    """
    Stops an Amazon Neptune DB cluster and waits until it's fully stopped.

    Args:
        neptune_client (boto3.client): The Neptune client.
        cluster_identifier (str): The DB cluster identifier.

    Raises:
        ClientError: For AWS API errors (e.g., resource not found).
        RuntimeError: If the cluster doesn't stop within the timeout.
    """
    try:
        neptune_client.stop_db_cluster(DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_identifier)
    except ClientError as err:
        code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
        message = err.response["Error"]["Message"]

        if code == "AccessDeniedException":
            print("Access denied. Please ensure you have the necessary
 permissions.")
        else:
            print(f"Couldn't stop DB cluster. Here's why: {code}: {message}")
        raise

    start_time = time.time()
    paginator = neptune_client.get_paginator('describe_db_clusters')

    while True:
        try:
            pages = paginator.paginate(DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_identifier)
            clusters = []
            for page in pages:
                clusters.extend(page.get('DBClusters', []))
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            message = err.response["Error"]["Message"]

            if code == "DBClusterNotFound":
                print(f"Cluster '{cluster_identifier}' not found while polling. It
may have been deleted.")
            else:
                print(f"Couldn't describe DB cluster. Here's why: {code}:
{message}")
            raise

        status = clusters[0].get('Status') if clusters else None
        elapsed = time.time() - start_time

        print(f"\rElapsed: {int(elapsed)}s – Cluster status: {status}", end="",
flush=True)

        if status and status.lower() == 'stopped':
            print(f"\nCluster '{cluster_identifier}' is now stopped.")
            return

        if elapsed > TIMEOUT_SECONDS:
            raise RuntimeError(f"Timeout waiting for cluster '{cluster_identifier}'
to stop.")

        time.sleep(POLL_INTERVAL_SECONDS)
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StopDBCluster를 참조하세요. AWS

SDK for Python (Boto3)을 사용한 Organizations 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) Organizations에서를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`AttachPolicy`

다음 코드 예시는 `AttachPolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def attach_policy(policy_id, target_id, orgs_client):
    """
    Attaches a policy to a target. The target is an organization root, account, or
    organizational unit.

    :param policy_id: The ID of the policy to attach.
    :param target_id: The ID of the resources to attach the policy to.
    :param orgs_client: The Boto3 Organizations client.
    """
    try:
        orgs_client.attach_policy(PolicyId=policy_id, TargetId=target_id)
        logger.info("Attached policy %s to target %s.", policy_id, target_id)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception(
            "Couldn't attach policy %s to target %s.", policy_id, target_id
        )
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 AttachPolicy를 참조하십시오.

`CreatePolicy`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreatePolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def create_policy(name, description, content, policy_type, orgs_client):
    """
    Creates a policy.

    :param name: The name of the policy.
    :param description: The description of the policy.
    :param content: The policy content as a dict. This is converted to JSON before
                    it is sent to AWS. The specific format depends on the policy
 type.
    :param policy_type: The type of the policy.
    :param orgs_client: The Boto3 Organizations client.
    :return: The newly created policy.
    """
    try:
        response = orgs_client.create_policy(
            Name=name,
            Description=description,
            Content=json.dumps(content),
            Type=policy_type,
        )
        policy = response["Policy"]
        logger.info("Created policy %s.", name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create policy %s.", name)
        raise
    else:
        return policy
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreatePolicy를 참조하십시오.

DeletePolicy

다음 코드 예시는 DeletePolicy의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def delete_policy(policy_id, orgs_client):
    """
    Deletes a policy.

    :param policy_id: The ID of the policy to delete.
    :param orgs_client: The Boto3 Organizations client.
    """
    try:
        orgs_client.delete_policy(PolicyId=policy_id)
        logger.info("Deleted policy %s.", policy_id)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete policy %s.", policy_id)
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeletePolicy를 참조하십시오.

DescribePolicy

다음 코드 예시는 DescribePolicy의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def describe_policy(policy_id, orgs_client):
    """
    Describes a policy.

    :param policy_id: The ID of the policy to describe.
    :param orgs_client: The Boto3 Organizations client.
    :return: The description of the policy.
    """
    try:
        response = orgs_client.describe_policy(PolicyId=policy_id)
        policy = response["Policy"]
        logger.info("Got policy %s.", policy_id)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get policy %s.", policy_id)
        raise
    else:
        return policy
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribePolicy를 참조하십시오.

`DetachPolicy`

다음 코드 예시는 `DetachPolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def detach_policy(policy_id, target_id, orgs_client):
    """
    Detaches a policy from a target.

    :param policy_id: The ID of the policy to detach.
    :param target_id: The ID of the resource where the policy is currently attached.
    :param orgs_client: The Boto3 Organizations client.
    """
    try:
        orgs_client.detach_policy(PolicyId=policy_id, TargetId=target_id)
        logger.info("Detached policy %s from target %s.", policy_id, target_id)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception(
            "Couldn't detach policy %s from target %s.", policy_id, target_id
        )
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DetachPolicy를 참조하십시오.

`ListPolicies`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListPolicies`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def list_policies(policy_filter, orgs_client):
    """
    Lists the policies for the account, limited to the specified filter.

    :param policy_filter: The kind of policies to return.
    :param orgs_client: The Boto3 Organizations client.
    :return: The list of policies found.
    """
    try:
        response = orgs_client.list_policies(Filter=policy_filter)
        policies = response["Policies"]
        logger.info("Found %s %s policies.", len(policies), policy_filter)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get %s policies.", policy_filter)
        raise
    else:
        return policies
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListPolicies를 참조하십시오.

SDK for Python(Boto3)을 사용한 Partner Central 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Partner Central과 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오

작업

AssignOpportunity

다음 코드 예시는 AssignOpportunity의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

기존 기회를 다른 사용자에게 재할당합니다.

```
#!/usr/bin/env python

"""
Purpose
PC-API-07 Assigning a new owner
"""
import logging
import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.client import ClientError

from utils.constants import CATALOG_TO_USE

serviceName = "partnercentral-selling"

partner_central_client = boto3.client(
        service_name=serviceName,
        region_name='us-east-1'
)

def assign_opportunity(identifier):
    assign_opportunity_request ={
        "Catalog": CATALOG_TO_USE,
     "Identifier": identifier,
        "Assignee": {
            "BusinessTitle": "OpportunityOwner",
            "Email": "test@test.com",
            "FirstName": "John",
            "LastName": "Doe"
        }
    }
    try:
        # Perform an API call
```

```
        response =
 partner_central_client.assign_opportunity(**assign_opportunity_request)
        return response

    except ClientError as err:
        # Catch all client exceptions
        print(err.response)

def usage_demo():
    identifier = "04236468"

    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Assigning a new owner to an opportunity.")
    print("-" * 88)

    helper.pretty_print_datetime(assign_opportunity(identifier))

if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 AssignOpportunity를 참조하세요. AWS

`AssociateOpportunity`

다음 코드 예시는 `AssociateOpportunity`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

기회와 다양한 관련 엔터티 간에 공식 연결을 생성합니다.

```
#!/usr/bin/env python

"""
Purpose
PC-API -11 Associating a product
PC-API -12 Associating a solution
PC-API -13 Associating an offer
"""
import logging
```

```
import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.client import ClientError

from utils.constants import CATALOG_TO_USE

serviceName = "partnercentral-selling"

partner_central_client = boto3.client(
        service_name=serviceName,
        region_name='us-east-1'
)

def associate_opportunity(entity_type, entity_identifier, opportunityIdentifier):
    associate_opportunity_request ={
        "Catalog": CATALOG_TO_USE,
     "OpportunityIdentifier" : opportunityIdentifier,
        "RelatedEntityType" : entity_type,
        "RelatedEntityIdentifier" : entity_identifier
    }
    try:
        # Perform an API call
        response =
 partner_central_client.associate_opportunity(**associate_opportunity_request)
        return response

    except ClientError as err:
        # Catch all client exceptions
        print(err.response)

def usage_demo():
    #entity_type = Solutions | AWSProducts | AWSMarketplaceOffers
    entity_type = "Solutions"
    entity_identifier = "S-0059717"
    opportunityIdentifier = "O5465588"

    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Associate Opportunity.")
    print("-" * 88)

    helper.pretty_print_datetime(associate_opportunity(entity_type,
 entity_identifier, opportunityIdentifier))
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 AssociateOpportunity를 참조하세요. AWS

`CreateOpportunity`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateOpportunity`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

기회를 생성합니다.

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
import boto3
import logging
import sys
import os
sys.path.append(os.path.dirname(os.path.dirname(os.path.abspath(__file__))))
import utils.helpers as helper
import utils.stringify_details as sd
from botocore.client import ClientError
from utils.constants import CATALOG_TO_USE

serviceName = "partnercentral-selling"

def create_opportunity(partner_central_client):
    create_opportunity_request = helper.remove_nulls(sd.stringify_json("src/
create_opportunity/createOpportunity.json"))
    try:
        # Perform an API call
        response =
 partner_central_client.create_opportunity(**create_opportunity_request)

        helper.pretty_print_datetime(response)

        # Retrieve the opportunity details
        get_response = partner_central_client.get_opportunity(
            Identifier=response["Id"],
            Catalog=CATALOG_TO_USE
```

```
        )
        helper.pretty_print_datetime(get_response)
        return response
    except ClientError as err:
        # Catch all client exceptions
        print(err.response)

def usage_demo():
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Create Opportunity.")
    print("-" * 88)

    partner_central_client = boto3.client(
        service_name=serviceName,
        region_name='us-east-1'
    )

    create_opportunity(partner_central_client)

if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateOpportunity를 참조하세요. AWS

`DisassociateOpportunity`

다음 코드 예시는 `DisassociateOpportunity`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

기회와 관련 엔터티 간의 기존 연결을 제거합니다.

```
#!/usr/bin/env python

"""
Purpose
PC-API -14 Removing a Solution
PC-API -15 Removing an offer
PC-API -16 Removing a product
"""
```

```
import logging
import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.client import ClientError

from utils.constants import CATALOG_TO_USE

serviceName = "partnercentral-selling"

partner_central_client = boto3.client(
        service_name=serviceName,
        region_name='us-east-1'
)

def disassociate_opportunity(entity_type, entity_identifier, opportunityIdentifier):
    disassociate_opportunity_request ={
        "Catalog": CATALOG_TO_USE,
     "OpportunityIdentifier" : opportunityIdentifier,
        "RelatedEntityType" : entity_type,
        "RelatedEntityIdentifier" : entity_identifier
    }
    try:
        # Perform an API call
        response =
 partner_central_client.disassociate_opportunity(**disassociate_opportunity_request)
        return response

    except ClientError as err:
        # Catch all client exceptions
        print(err.response)

def usage_demo():
    #entity_type = Solutions | AWSProducts | AWSMarketplaceOffers
    entity_type = "Solutions"
    entity_identifier = "S-0049999"
    opportunityIdentifier = "O4397574"

    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Get updated Opportunity.")
    print("-" * 88)
```

```
    helper.pretty_print_datetime(disassociate_opportunity(entity_type,
 entity_identifier, opportunityIdentifier))

if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DisassociateOpportunity를 참조하세요. AWS

GetAwsOpportunitySummary

다음 코드 예시는 GetAwsOpportunitySummary의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

AWS 기회의 요약을 검색합니다.

```
#!/usr/bin/env python

"""
Purpose
PC-API-25 Retrieves a summary of an AWS Opportunity. LifeCycle.ReviewStatus=Approved
"""
import logging
import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.client import ClientError

from utils.constants import CATALOG_TO_USE

serviceName = "partnercentral-selling"

partner_central_client = boto3.client(
        service_name=serviceName,
        region_name='us-east-1'
)

def get_opportunity(identifier):
    get_opportunity_request ={
        "Catalog": CATALOG_TO_USE,
     "RelatedOpportunityIdentifier": identifier
```

```
    }
    try:
        # Perform an API call
        response =
 partner_central_client.get_aws_opportunity_summary(**get_opportunity_request)
        return response

    except ClientError as err:
        # Catch all client exceptions
        print(err.response)

def usage_demo():
    identifier = "O5465588"

    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Get AWS Opportunity summary.")
    print("-" * 88)

    helper.pretty_print_datetime(get_opportunity(identifier))

if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetAwsOpportunitySummary를 참조하세요. AWS

GetEngagementInvitation

다음 코드 예시는 GetEngagementInvitation의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

에서 AWS 파트너와 공유하는 참여 초대의 세부 정보를 검색합니다.

```
#!/usr/bin/env python

"""
Purpose
```

```
PC-API-22  GetOpportunityEngagementInvitation - Retrieves details of a specific
 engagement invitation.
This operation allows partners to view the invitation and its associated
 information,
such as the customer, project, and lifecycle details.
"""
import json
import logging
import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper

from utils.constants import CATALOG_TO_USE

serviceName = "partnercentral-selling"

partner_central_client = boto3.client(
        service_name=serviceName,
        region_name='us-east-1'
)

def get_opportunity_engagement_invitation(identifier):
    get_opportunity_engagement_invitation_request ={
        "Catalog": CATALOG_TO_USE,
     "Identifier": identifier
    }
    try:
        # Perform an API call
        response =
 partner_central_client.get_engagement_invitation(**get_opportunity_engagement_invitation_re
        return response

    except Exception as err:
        # Catch all client exceptions
        print(json.dumps(err.response))

def usage_demo():
    identifier = "arn:aws:partnercentral-selling:us-east-1:aws:catalog/Sandbox/
engagement-invitation/engi-0000000IS0Qga"

    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Given the ARN identifier, retrieve details of Opportunity Engagement
 Invitation.")
```

```
    print("-" * 88)

    helper.pretty_print_datetime(get_opportunity_engagement_invitation(identifier))

if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetEngagementInvitation을 참조하세요. AWS

GetOpportunity

다음 코드 예시는 GetOpportunity의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

기회를 잡으세요.

```
#!/usr/bin/env python

"""
Purpose
PC-API -08 Get updated Opportunity given opportunity id
"""
import logging
import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.client import ClientError

from utils.constants import CATALOG_TO_USE

serviceName = "partnercentral-selling"

partner_central_client = boto3.client(
        service_name=serviceName,
        region_name='us-east-1'
)

def get_opportunity(identifier):
    get_opportunity_request ={
        "Catalog": CATALOG_TO_USE,
```

```
     "Identifier": identifier
    }
    try:
        # Perform an API call
        response = partner_central_client.get_opportunity(**get_opportunity_request)
        return response

    except ClientError as err:
        # Catch all client exceptions
        print(err.response)

def usage_demo():
    identifier = "O5465588"

    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Get updated Opportunity.")
    print("-" * 88)

    helper.pretty_print_datetime(get_opportunity(identifier))

if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetOpportunity를 참조하세요. AWS

`ListEngagementInvitations`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListEngagementInvitations`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

파트너에게 전송된 참여 초대 목록을 검색합니다.

```
#!/usr/bin/env python

"""
Purpose
PC-API-21 ListEngagementInvitations - Retrieves a list of engagement invitations
 based on specified criteria.
```

```
This operation allows partners to view all invitations to engagement.
"""
import json
import logging
import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper

from utils.constants import CATALOG_TO_USE

serviceName = "partnercentral-selling"

partner_central_client = boto3.client(
        service_name=serviceName,
        region_name='us-east-1'
)

def list_engagement_invitations():
    list_engagement_invitations_request ={
        "Catalog": CATALOG_TO_USE,
        "MaxResults": 20
    }
    try:
        # Perform an API call
        response =
 partner_central_client.list_engagement_invitations(**list_engagement_invitations_request)
        return response

    except Exception as err:
        # Catch all client exceptions
        print(json.dumps(err.response))

def usage_demo():
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Retrieve list of Engagement Invitations.")
    print("-" * 88)

    helper.pretty_print_datetime(list_engagement_invitations())

if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListEngagementInvitations를 참조하세요. AWS

ListOpportunities

다음 코드 예시는 ListOpportunities의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

기회를 나열합니다.

```
#!/usr/bin/env python

"""
Purpose
PC-API -18 Getting list of Opportunities
"""
import json
import logging
import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper

from utils.constants import CATALOG_TO_USE

serviceName = "partnercentral-selling"

partner_central_client = boto3.client(
        service_name=serviceName,
        region_name='us-east-1'
)

def get_list_of_opportunities():

    opportunity_list = []

    list_opportunities_request ={
        "Catalog": CATALOG_TO_USE,
     "MaxResults": 20
    }
    try:
        # Perform an API call
```

```
        response =
 partner_central_client.list_opportunities(**list_opportunities_request)
        opportunity_list.extend(response["OpportunitySummaries"])

        while "NextToken" in response and response["NextToken"] is not None:
            list_opportunities_request["NextToken"] = response["NextToken"]
            response =
 partner_central_client.list_opportunities(**list_opportunities_request)
            opportunity_list.extend(response["OpportunitySummaries"])

        return opportunity_list

    except Exception as err:
        # Catch all client exceptions
        print(json.dumps(err.response))

def usage_demo():
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Getting list of Opportunities.")
    print("-" * 88)

    helper.pretty_print_datetime(get_list_of_opportunities())

if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListOpportunities를 참조하세요. AWS

`ListSolutions`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListSolutions`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

파트너가 Partner Central에 등록한 파트너 솔루션 목록을 검색합니다.

```
#!/usr/bin/env python

"""
```

```
Purpose
PC-API-10 Getting list of solutions
"""
import logging
import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.client import ClientError

from utils.constants import CATALOG_TO_USE

serviceName = "partnercentral-selling"

partner_central_client = boto3.client(
        service_name=serviceName,
        region_name='us-east-1'
)

def get_list_of_solutions():
    list_solutions_request ={
        "Catalog": CATALOG_TO_USE,
     "MaxResults": 20
    }
    try:
        # Perform an API call
        response = partner_central_client.list_solutions(**list_solutions_request)
        return response

    except ClientError as err:
        # Catch all client exceptions
        print(err.response)

def usage_demo():
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Getting list of solutions.")
    print("-" * 88)

    helper.pretty_print_datetime(get_list_of_solutions())

if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListSolutions를 참조하세요. AWS

`RejectEngagementInvitation`

다음 코드 예시는 `RejectEngagementInvitation`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

AWS 공유된 EngagementInvitation을 거부합니다.

```
#!/usr/bin/env python

"""
Purpose
PC-API-05 AWS Originated AO rejection - RejectOpportunityEngagementInvitation -
 Rejects a engagement invitation.
This action indicates that the partner does not wish to participate in the
 engagement and
provides a reason for the rejection.
Upon rejection, a OpportunityEngagementInvitationRejected event is triggered.
Subsequently, the invitation will no longer be available for the partner to act on.
"""
import json
import logging
import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper

from utils.constants import CATALOG_TO_USE

serviceName = "partnercentral-selling"

partner_central_client = boto3.client(
        service_name=serviceName,
        region_name='us-east-1'
)

def reject_opportunity_engagement_invitation(identifier, reject_reason):
    reject_opportunity_engagement_invitation_request ={
        "Catalog": CATALOG_TO_USE,
     "Identifier": identifier,
        "RejectionReason": reject_reason
    }
```

```
    try:
        # Perform an API call
        response =
 partner_central_client.reject_engagement_invitation(**reject_opportunity_engagement_invitat
        return response

    except Exception as err:
        # Catch all client exceptions
        print(json.dumps(err.response))

def usage_demo():
    identifier = "arn:aws:partnercentral:us-east-1::catalog/Sandbox/engagement-
invitation/engi-0000002isviga"
    reject_reason = "Customer problem unclear"

    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Given the ARN identifier and reject reason, reject the Opportunity
 Engagement Invitation.")
    print("-" * 88)


 helper.pretty_print_datetime(reject_opportunity_engagement_invitation(identifier,
 reject_reason))

if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 RejectEngagementInvitation을 참조하세요. AWS

StartEngagementByAcceptingInvitationTask

다음 코드 예시는 `StartEngagementByAcceptingInvitationTask`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

EngagementInvitation을 수락하여 참여를 시작합니다.

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
```

```
"""
Purpose
PC-API -11 Associating a product
PC-API -12 Associating a solution
PC-API -13 Associating an offer
"""
import logging
import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.client import ClientError

from utils.constants import CATALOG_TO_USE

serviceName = "partnercentral-selling"

partner_central_client = boto3.client(
        service_name=serviceName,
        region_name='us-east-1'
)

def get_opportunity(identifier):
    get_opportunity_request ={
     "Identifier": identifier,
        "Catalog": CATALOG_TO_USE
    }
    try:
        # Perform an API call
        response =
 partner_central_client.get_engagement_invitation(**get_opportunity_request)
        return response

    except ClientError as err:
        # Catch all client exceptions
        print(err.response)

def start_engagement_by_accepting_invitation_task(identifier):

    response = get_opportunity(identifier)

    if ( response['Status'] == 'PENDING') :
        accept_opportunity_engagement_invitation_request ={
            "Catalog": CATALOG_TO_USE,
         "Identifier" : identifier,
```

```
            "ClientToken": "test-123456"
        }
        try:
            # Perform an API call
            response =
 partner_central_client.start_engagement_by_accepting_invitation_task(**accept_opportunity_e
            return response

        except ClientError as err:
            # Catch all client exceptions
            print(err.response)
            return None
    else:
        return None

def usage_demo():
    identifier = "arn:aws:partnercentral:us-east-1::catalog/Sandbox/engagement-
invitation/engi-0000002isusga"
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Get updated Opportunity.")
    print("-" * 88)


 helper.pretty_print_datetime(start_engagement_by_accepting_invitation_task(identifier))

if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartEngagementByAcceptingInvitationTask를 참조하세요. AWS

StartEngagementFromOpportunityTask

다음 코드 예시는 StartEngagementFromOpportunityTask의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

참여 초대를 수락하고 파트너 시스템에서 해당 기회를 생성하여 기존 기회에서 참여 프로세스를 시작합니다.

```
#!/usr/bin/env python

"""
Purpose
PC-API -11 Associating a product
PC-API -12 Associating a solution
PC-API -13 Associating an offer
"""
import logging
import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.client import ClientError

from utils.constants import CATALOG_TO_USE

serviceName = "partnercentral-selling"

partner_central_client = boto3.client(
        service_name=serviceName,
        region_name='us-east-1'
)

def start_engagement_from_opportunity_task(identifier):

    start_engagement_from_opportunity_task_request ={
            "AwsSubmission": {
                "InvolvementType": "Co-Sell",
                "Visibility": "Full"
            },
            "Catalog": CATALOG_TO_USE,
         "Identifier" : identifier,
            "ClientToken": "test-annjqwesdsd99"
    }
    try:
            # Perform an API call
            response =
 partner_central_client.start_engagement_from_opportunity_task(**start_engagement_from_oppor
            return response

    except ClientError as err:
            # Catch all client exceptions
            print(err.response)
```

```
            return None

def usage_demo():
    identifier = "05465588"

    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Start Engagement from Opportunity Task.")
    print("-" * 88)

    helper.pretty_print_datetime(start_engagement_from_opportunity_task(identifier))

if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartEngagementFromOpportunityTask를 참조하세요. AWS

`UpdateOpportunity`

다음 코드 예시는 `UpdateOpportunity`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

기회를 업데이트합니다.

```
#!/usr/bin/env python

"""
Purpose
PC-API-2  Updating Partner Originated Opportunity
"""
import logging
import boto3
import sys
import os
sys.path.append(os.path.dirname(os.path.dirname(os.path.abspath(__file__))))
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.client import ClientError
import utils.stringify_details as sd
```

```
from utils.constants import CATALOG_TO_USE

serviceName = "partnercentral-selling"

partner_central_client = boto3.client(
        service_name=serviceName,
        region_name='us-east-1'
)

def get_opportunity(identifier):
    get_opportunity_request ={
     "Identifier": identifier,
        "Catalog": CATALOG_TO_USE
    }
    try:
        # Perform an API call
        response = partner_central_client.get_opportunity(**get_opportunity_request)
        return response

    except ClientError as err:
        # Catch all client exceptions
        print(err.response)

def update_opportunity():
    update_opportunity_request_orig = sd.stringify_json("src/update_opportunity/
update_opportunity_technical_validation.json")
    update_opportunity_request =
 helper.remove_nulls(update_opportunity_request_orig)

    try:
        # Perform an API call
        response =
 partner_central_client.update_opportunity(**update_opportunity_request)
        return response

    except ClientError as err:
        # Catch all client exceptions
        print(err.response)

def update_opportunity_if_eligible(identifier):
    response = get_opportunity(identifier)
    if response is not None:
        return update_opportunity()
    else:
```

```
        print("Failed to retrieve opportunity details")

def usage_demo():
    identifier = "05465588"

    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Updating opportunity.")
    print("-" * 88)

    helper.pretty_print_datetime(update_opportunity_if_eligible(identifier))

if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 UpdateOpportunity를 참조하세요. AWS

시나리오

기회의 관련 엔터티 업데이트

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 이전 개체의 연결을 해제합니다.
- 새 개체를 연결합니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

기회의 관련 엔터티 업데이트

```
#!/usr/bin/env python

"""
```

```
Purpose
PC-API -17 Replacing a solution
"""
import logging
import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.client import ClientError

from utils.constants import CATALOG_TO_USE

serviceName = "partnercentral-selling"

partner_central_client = boto3.client(
        service_name=serviceName,
        region_name='us-east-1'
)

def replace_solution(original_entity_identifier, new_entity_identifier,
 opportunityIdentifier):
    disassociate_opportunity_request ={
        "Catalog": CATALOG_TO_USE,
     "OpportunityIdentifier" : opportunityIdentifier,
        "RelatedEntityType" : "Solutions",
        "RelatedEntityIdentifier" : original_entity_identifier
    }

    associate_opportunity_request ={
        "Catalog": CATALOG_TO_USE,
     "OpportunityIdentifier" : opportunityIdentifier,
        "RelatedEntityType" : "Solutions",
        "RelatedEntityIdentifier" : new_entity_identifier
    }
    try:
        # Perform an API call
        response =
 partner_central_client.disassociate_opportunity(**disassociate_opportunity_request)
        response =
 partner_central_client.associate_opportunity(**associate_opportunity_request)
        return response

    except ClientError as err:
        # Catch all client exceptions
        print(err.response)
```

```
def usage_demo():
    original_entity_identifier = "S-0049999"
    new_entity_identifier = "S-0050014"
    opportunityIdentifier = "O4397574"

    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Replacing a solution.")
    print("-" * 88)

    helper.pretty_print_datetime(replace_solution(original_entity_identifier,
 new_entity_identifier, opportunityIdentifier))

if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - AssociateOpportunity
  - DisassociateOpportunity

SDK for Python (Boto3)을 사용한 Amazon Pinpoint 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Pinpoint와 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

SendMessages

다음 코드 예시는 SendMessages의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이메일 메시지를 전송합니다.

```
import logging
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def send_email_message(
    pinpoint_client,
    app_id,
    sender,
    to_addresses,
    char_set,
    subject,
    html_message,
    text_message,
):
    """
    Sends an email message with HTML and plain text versions.

    :param pinpoint_client: A Boto3 Pinpoint client.
    :param app_id: The Amazon Pinpoint project ID to use when you send this message.
    :param sender: The "From" address. This address must be verified in
                   Amazon Pinpoint in the AWS Region you're using to send email.
    :param to_addresses: The addresses on the "To" line. If your Amazon Pinpoint
 account
```

```
                        is in the sandbox, these addresses must be verified.
    :param char_set: The character encoding to use for the subject line and message
                     body of the email.
    :param subject: The subject line of the email.
    :param html_message: The body of the email for recipients whose email clients
 can
                        display HTML content.
    :param text_message: The body of the email for recipients whose email clients
                        don't support HTML content.
    :return: A dict of to_addresses and their message IDs.
    """
    try:
        response = pinpoint_client.send_messages(
            ApplicationId=app_id,
            MessageRequest={
                "Addresses": {
                    to_address: {"ChannelType": "EMAIL"} for to_address in
 to_addresses
                },
                "MessageConfiguration": {
                    "EmailMessage": {
                        "FromAddress": sender,
                        "SimpleEmail": {
                            "Subject": {"Charset": char_set, "Data": subject},
                            "HtmlPart": {"Charset": char_set, "Data": html_message},
                            "TextPart": {"Charset": char_set, "Data": text_message},
                        },
                    }
                },
            },
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't send email.")
        raise
    else:
        return {
            to_address: message["MessageId"]
            for to_address, message in response["MessageResponse"]["Result"].items()
        }


def main():
    app_id = "ce796be37f32f178af652b26eexample"
    sender = "sender@example.com"
```

```
    to_address = "recipient@example.com"
    char_set = "UTF-8"
    subject = "Amazon Pinpoint Test (SDK for Python (Boto3))"
    text_message = """Amazon Pinpoint Test (SDK for Python)
    -------------------------------------
    This email was sent with Amazon Pinpoint using the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).
    For more information, see https://aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-python/
                """
    html_message = """<html>
    <head></head>
    <body>
      <h1>Amazon Pinpoint Test (SDK for Python (Boto3)</h1>
      <p>This email was sent with
        <a href='https://aws.amazon.com/pinpoint/'>Amazon Pinpoint</a> using the
        <a href='https://aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-python/'>
          AWS SDK for Python (Boto3)</a>.</p>
    </body>
    </html>
                """

    print("Sending email.")
    message_ids = send_email_message(
        boto3.client("pinpoint"),
        app_id,
        sender,
        [to_address],
        char_set,
        subject,
        html_message,
        text_message,
    )
    print(f"Message sent! Message IDs: {message_ids}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

SMS 메시지를 전송합니다.

```
import logging
import boto3
```

```
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def send_sms_message(
    pinpoint_client,
    app_id,
    origination_number,
    destination_number,
    message,
    message_type,
):
    """
    Sends an SMS message with Amazon Pinpoint.

    :param pinpoint_client: A Boto3 Pinpoint client.
    :param app_id: The Amazon Pinpoint project/application ID to use when you send
                   this message. The SMS channel must be enabled for the project or
                   application.
    :param destination_number: The recipient's phone number in E.164 format.
    :param origination_number: The phone number to send the message from. This phone
                               number must be associated with your Amazon Pinpoint
                               account and be in E.164 format.
    :param message: The content of the SMS message.
    :param message_type: The type of SMS message that you want to send. If you send
                         time-sensitive content, specify TRANSACTIONAL. If you send
                         marketing-related content, specify PROMOTIONAL.
    :return: The ID of the message.
    """
    try:
        response = pinpoint_client.send_messages(
            ApplicationId=app_id,
            MessageRequest={
                "Addresses": {destination_number: {"ChannelType": "SMS"}},
                "MessageConfiguration": {
                    "SMSMessage": {
                        "Body": message,
                        "MessageType": message_type,
                        "OriginationNumber": origination_number,
                    }
                },
            },
        )
```

```
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't send message.")
        raise
    else:
        return response["MessageResponse"]["Result"][destination_number]
["MessageId"]


def main():
    app_id = "ce796be37f32f178af652b26eexample"
    origination_number = "+12065550199"
    destination_number = "+14255550142"
    message = (
        "This is a sample message sent from Amazon Pinpoint by using the AWS SDK for
 "
        "Python (Boto 3)."
    )
    message_type = "TRANSACTIONAL"

    print("Sending SMS message.")
    message_id = send_sms_message(
        boto3.client("pinpoint"),
        app_id,
        origination_number,
        destination_number,
        message,
        message_type,
    )
    print(f"Message sent! Message ID: {message_id}.")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

기존 이메일 템플릿을 사용하여 이메일 메시지를 전송합니다.

```
import logging
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
```

```
def send_templated_email_message(
    pinpoint_client, project_id, sender, to_addresses, template_name,
 template_version
):
    """
    Sends an email message with HTML and plain text versions.

    :param pinpoint_client: A Boto3 Pinpoint client.
    :param project_id: The Amazon Pinpoint project ID to use when you send this
 message.
    :param sender: The "From" address. This address must be verified in
                   Amazon Pinpoint in the AWS Region you're using to send email.
    :param to_addresses: The addresses on the "To" line. If your Amazon Pinpoint
                         account is in the sandbox, these addresses must be
 verified.
    :param template_name: The name of the email template to use when sending the
 message.
    :param template_version: The version number of the message template.

    :return: A dict of to_addresses and their message IDs.
    """
    try:
        response = pinpoint_client.send_messages(
            ApplicationId=project_id,
            MessageRequest={
                "Addresses": {
                    to_address: {"ChannelType": "EMAIL"} for to_address in
 to_addresses
                },
                "MessageConfiguration": {"EmailMessage": {"FromAddress": sender}},
                "TemplateConfiguration": {
                    "EmailTemplate": {
                        "Name": template_name,
                        "Version": template_version,
                    }
                },
            },
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't send email.")
        raise
    else:
        return {
```

```
            to_address: message["MessageId"]
            for to_address, message in response["MessageResponse"]["Result"].items()
        }


def main():
    project_id = "296b04b342374fceb661bf494example"
    sender = "sender@example.com"
    to_addresses = ["recipient@example.com"]
    template_name = "My_Email_Template"
    template_version = "1"

    print("Sending email.")
    message_ids = send_templated_email_message(
        boto3.client("pinpoint"),
        project_id,
        sender,
        to_addresses,
        template_name,
        template_version,
    )
    print(f"Message sent! Message IDs: {message_ids}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

기존 SMS 템플릿을 사용하여 문자 메시지를 전송합니다.

```
import logging
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def send_templated_sms_message(
    pinpoint_client,
    project_id,
    destination_number,
    message_type,
    origination_number,
```

```
    template_name,
    template_version,
):
    """
    Sends an SMS message to a specific phone number using a pre-defined template.

    :param pinpoint_client: A Boto3 Pinpoint client.
    :param project_id: An Amazon Pinpoint project (application) ID.
    :param destination_number: The phone number to send the message to.
    :param message_type: The type of SMS message (promotional or transactional).
    :param origination_number: The phone number that the message is sent from.
    :param template_name: The name of the SMS template to use when sending the
 message.
    :param template_version: The version number of the message template.

    :return The ID of the message.
    """
    try:
        response = pinpoint_client.send_messages(
            ApplicationId=project_id,
            MessageRequest={
                "Addresses": {destination_number: {"ChannelType": "SMS"}},
                "MessageConfiguration": {
                    "SMSMessage": {
                        "MessageType": message_type,
                        "OriginationNumber": origination_number,
                    }
                },
                "TemplateConfiguration": {
                    "SMSTemplate": {"Name": template_name, "Version":
 template_version}
                },
            },
        )

    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't send message.")
        raise
    else:
        return response["MessageResponse"]["Result"][destination_number]
["MessageId"]


def main():
```

```
    region = "us-east-1"
    origination_number = "+18555550001"
    destination_number = "+14255550142"
    project_id = "7353f53e6885409fa32d07cedexample"
    message_type = "TRANSACTIONAL"
    template_name = "My_SMS_Template"
    template_version = "1"
    message_id = send_templated_sms_message(
        boto3.client("pinpoint", region_name=region),
        project_id,
        destination_number,
        message_type,
        origination_number,
        template_name,
        template_version,
    )
    print(f"Message sent! Message ID: {message_id}.")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 SendMessages를 참조하십시오.

SDK for Python (Boto3)을 사용한 Amazon Pinpoint SMS 및 Voice API 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Pinpoint SMS 및 음성 API와 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

SendVoiceMessage

다음 코드 예시는 SendVoiceMessage의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import logging
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def send_voice_message(
    sms_voice_client,
    origination_number,
    caller_id,
    destination_number,
    language_code,
    voice_id,
    ssml_message,
):
    """
    Sends a voice message using speech synthesis provided by Amazon Polly.

    :param sms_voice_client: A Boto3 PinpointSMSVoice client.
    :param origination_number: The phone number that the message is sent from.
                               The phone number must be associated with your Amazon
                               Pinpoint account and be in E.164 format.
    :param caller_id: The phone number that you want to appear on the recipient's
                      device. The phone number must be associated with your Amazon
                      Pinpoint account and be in E.164 format.
    :param destination_number: The recipient's phone number. Specify the phone
                               number in E.164 format.
```

```
    :param language_code: The language to use when sending the message.
    :param voice_id: The Amazon Polly voice that you want to use to send the
 message.
    :param ssml_message: The content of the message. This example uses SSML to
 control
                         certain aspects of the message, such as the volume and the
                         speech rate. The message must not contain line breaks.
    :return: The ID of the message.
    """
    try:
        response = sms_voice_client.send_voice_message(
            DestinationPhoneNumber=destination_number,
            OriginationPhoneNumber=origination_number,
            CallerId=caller_id,
            Content={
                "SSMLMessage": {
                    "LanguageCode": language_code,
                    "VoiceId": voice_id,
                    "Text": ssml_message,
                }
            },
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception(
            "Couldn't send message from %s to %s.",
            origination_number,
            destination_number,
        )
        raise
    else:
        return response["MessageId"]


def main():
    origination_number = "+12065550110"
    caller_id = "+12065550199"
    destination_number = "+12065550142"
    language_code = "en-US"
    voice_id = "Matthew"
    ssml_message = (
        "<speak>"
        "This is a test message sent from <emphasis>Amazon Pinpoint</emphasis> "
        "using the <break strength='weak'/>AWS SDK for Python (Boto3). "
        "<amazon:effect phonation='soft'>Thank you for listening."
```

```
        "</amazon:effect>"
        "</speak>"
    )
    print(f"Sending voice message from {origination_number} to
 {destination_number}.")
    message_id = send_voice_message(
        boto3.client("pinpoint-sms-voice"),
        origination_number,
        caller_id,
        destination_number,
        language_code,
        voice_id,
        ssml_message,
    )
    print(f"Message sent!\nMessage ID: {message_id}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 SendVoiceMessage를 참조하십시오.

Python용 SDK (Boto3) 를 사용한 Amazon Python용 Amazon Polly 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) Amazon Polly에서를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오

작업

`DescribeVoices`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeVoices`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class PollyWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Polly functions."""

    def __init__(self, polly_client, s3_resource):
        """
        :param polly_client: A Boto3 Amazon Polly client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
 resource.
        """
        self.polly_client = polly_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource
        self.voice_metadata = None


    def describe_voices(self):
        """
        Gets metadata about available voices.

        :return: The list of voice metadata.
        """
        try:
            response = self.polly_client.describe_voices()
            self.voice_metadata = response["Voices"]
            logger.info("Got metadata about %s voices.", len(self.voice_metadata))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get voice metadata.")
            raise
        else:
```

```
            return self.voice_metadata
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeVoices를 참조하십시오.

GetLexicon

다음 코드 예시는 GetLexicon의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class PollyWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Polly functions."""

    def __init__(self, polly_client, s3_resource):
        """
        :param polly_client: A Boto3 Amazon Polly client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
 resource.
        """
        self.polly_client = polly_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource
        self.voice_metadata = None


    def get_lexicon(self, name):
        """
        Gets metadata and contents of an existing lexicon.

        :param name: The name of the lexicon to retrieve.
        :return: The retrieved lexicon.
        """
        try:
            response = self.polly_client.get_lexicon(Name=name)
            logger.info("Got lexicon %s.", name)
```

```
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get lexicon %s.", name)
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetLexicon를 참조하십시오.

`GetSpeechSynthesisTask`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetSpeechSynthesisTask`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class PollyWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Polly functions."""

    def __init__(self, polly_client, s3_resource):
        """
        :param polly_client: A Boto3 Amazon Polly client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
 resource.
        """
        self.polly_client = polly_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource
        self.voice_metadata = None


    def get_speech_synthesis_task(self, task_id):
        """
        Gets metadata about an asynchronous speech synthesis task, such as its
 status.

        :param task_id: The ID of the task to retrieve.
```

```
        :return: Metadata about the task.
        """
        try:
            response = self.polly_client.get_speech_synthesis_task(TaskId=task_id)
            task = response["SynthesisTask"]
            logger.info("Got synthesis task. Status is %s.", task["TaskStatus"])
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get synthesis task %s.", task_id)
            raise
        else:
            return task
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetSpeechSynthesisTask를 참조하십시오.

`ListLexicons`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListLexicons`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class PollyWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Polly functions."""

    def __init__(self, polly_client, s3_resource):
        """
        :param polly_client: A Boto3 Amazon Polly client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
 resource.
        """
        self.polly_client = polly_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource
        self.voice_metadata = None
```

```
    def list_lexicons(self):
        """
        Lists lexicons in the current account.

        :return: The list of lexicons.
        """
        try:
            response = self.polly_client.list_lexicons()
            lexicons = response["Lexicons"]
            logger.info("Got %s lexicons.", len(lexicons))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't get  %s.",
            )
            raise
        else:
            return lexicons
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListLexicons를 참조하십시오.

PutLexicon

다음 코드 예시는 PutLexicon의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class PollyWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Polly functions."""

    def __init__(self, polly_client, s3_resource):
        """
        :param polly_client: A Boto3 Amazon Polly client.
```

```
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
resource.
        """
        self.polly_client = polly_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource
        self.voice_metadata = None


    def create_lexicon(self, name, content):
        """
        Creates a lexicon with the specified content. A lexicon contains custom
        pronunciations.

        :param name: The name of the lexicon.
        :param content: The content of the lexicon.
        """
        try:
            self.polly_client.put_lexicon(Name=name, Content=content)
            logger.info("Created lexicon %s.", name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create lexicon %s.")
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 PutLexicon을 참조하십시오.

`StartSpeechSynthesisTask`

다음 코드 예시는 `StartSpeechSynthesisTask`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class PollyWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Polly functions."""
```

```
    def __init__(self, polly_client, s3_resource):
        """
        :param polly_client: A Boto3 Amazon Polly client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
resource.
        """
        self.polly_client = polly_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource
        self.voice_metadata = None


    def do_synthesis_task(
        self,
        text,
        engine,
        voice,
        audio_format,
        s3_bucket,
        lang_code=None,
        include_visemes=False,
        wait_callback=None,
    ):
        """
        Start an asynchronous task to synthesize speech or speech marks, wait for
        the task to complete, retrieve the output from Amazon S3, and return the
        data.

        An asynchronous task is required when the text is too long for near-real
time
        synthesis.

        :param text: The text to synthesize.
        :param engine: The kind of engine used. Can be standard or neural.
        :param voice: The ID of the voice to use.
        :param audio_format: The audio format to return for synthesized speech. When
                             speech marks are synthesized, the output format is
JSON.
        :param s3_bucket: The name of an existing Amazon S3 bucket that you have
                          write access to. Synthesis output is written to this
bucket.
        :param lang_code: The language code of the voice to use. This has an effect
                          only when a bilingual voice is selected.
        :param include_visemes: When True, a second request is made to Amazon Polly
                                to synthesize a list of visemes, using the specified
```

```
                                text and voice. A viseme represents the visual
position
                                of the face and mouth when saying part of a word.
        :param wait_callback: A callback function that is called periodically during
                              task processing, to give the caller an opportunity to
                              take action, such as to display status.
        :return: The audio stream that contains the synthesized speech and a list
                 of visemes that are associated with the speech audio.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {
                "Engine": engine,
                "OutputFormat": audio_format,
                "OutputS3BucketName": s3_bucket,
                "Text": text,
                "VoiceId": voice,
            }
            if lang_code is not None:
                kwargs["LanguageCode"] = lang_code
            response = self.polly_client.start_speech_synthesis_task(**kwargs)
            speech_task = response["SynthesisTask"]
            logger.info("Started speech synthesis task %s.", speech_task["TaskId"])

            viseme_task = None
            if include_visemes:
                kwargs["OutputFormat"] = "json"
                kwargs["SpeechMarkTypes"] = ["viseme"]
                response = self.polly_client.start_speech_synthesis_task(**kwargs)
                viseme_task = response["SynthesisTask"]
                logger.info("Started viseme synthesis task %s.",
viseme_task["TaskId"])
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't start synthesis task.")
            raise
        else:
            bucket = self.s3_resource.Bucket(s3_bucket)
            audio_stream = self._wait_for_task(
                10, speech_task["TaskId"], "speech", wait_callback, bucket
            )

            visemes = None
            if include_visemes:
                viseme_data = self._wait_for_task(
                    10, viseme_task["TaskId"], "viseme", wait_callback, bucket
```

```
                )
                visemes = [
                    json.loads(v) for v in viseme_data.read().decode().split() if v
                ]

            return audio_stream, visemes
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartSpeechSynthesisTask를 참조하십시오.

`SynthesizeSpeech`

다음 코드 예시는 `SynthesizeSpeech`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class PollyWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Polly functions."""

    def __init__(self, polly_client, s3_resource):
        """
        :param polly_client: A Boto3 Amazon Polly client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
 resource.
        """
        self.polly_client = polly_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource
        self.voice_metadata = None


    def synthesize(
        self, text, engine, voice, audio_format, lang_code=None,
 include_visemes=False
```

```
    ):
        """
        Synthesizes speech or speech marks from text, using the specified voice.

        :param text: The text to synthesize.
        :param engine: The kind of engine used. Can be standard or neural.
        :param voice: The ID of the voice to use.
        :param audio_format: The audio format to return for synthesized speech. When
                             speech marks are synthesized, the output format is
JSON.
        :param lang_code: The language code of the voice to use. This has an effect
                          only when a bilingual voice is selected.
        :param include_visemes: When True, a second request is made to Amazon Polly
                                to synthesize a list of visemes, using the specified
                                text and voice. A viseme represents the visual
position
                                of the face and mouth when saying part of a word.
        :return: The audio stream that contains the synthesized speech and a list
                 of visemes that are associated with the speech audio.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {
                "Engine": engine,
                "OutputFormat": audio_format,
                "Text": text,
                "VoiceId": voice,
            }
            if lang_code is not None:
                kwargs["LanguageCode"] = lang_code
            response = self.polly_client.synthesize_speech(**kwargs)
            audio_stream = response["AudioStream"]
            logger.info("Got audio stream spoken by %s.", voice)
            visemes = None
            if include_visemes:
                kwargs["OutputFormat"] = "json"
                kwargs["SpeechMarkTypes"] = ["viseme"]
                response = self.polly_client.synthesize_speech(**kwargs)
                visemes = [
                    json.loads(v)
                    for v in response["AudioStream"].read().decode().split()
                    if v
                ]
                logger.info("Got %s visemes.", len(visemes))
        except ClientError:
```

```
            logger.exception("Couldn't get audio stream.")
            raise
        else:
            return audio_stream, visemes
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 SynthesizeSpeech를 참조하십시오.

시나리오

립싱크 애플리케이션 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Polly를 사용하여 립싱크 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

Amazon Polly와 Tkinter를 사용하여 Amazon Polly에서 합성된 스피치와 함께 움직이는 얼굴 말을 표시하는 립싱크 애플리케이션을 만드는 방법을 보여 줍니다. 립싱크는 Amazon Polly에 합성된 스피치와 일치하는 visemes 목록을 요청하여 수행됩니다.

- Amazon Polly에서 음성 메타데이터를 가져와 Tkinter 애플리케이션에 표시합니다.
- Amazon Polly에서 합성된 스피치 오디오와 그에 맞는 viseme 스피치 마크를 가져올 수 있습니다.
- 움직이는 얼굴에서 동기화된 입 움직임으로 오디오를 재생합니다.
- 긴 텍스트에 대한 비동기 합성 작업을 제출하고 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 버킷에서 출력을 검색합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하십시오.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Polly

SDK for Python (Boto3)을 사용한 Amazon RDS 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) Amazon RDS에서를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello Amazon RDS

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon RDS를 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
"""
Purpose

Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) with the Amazon Relational Database
 Service
(Amazon RDS) to list the databases in your account.
"""

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create an RDS client
rds_client = boto3.client("rds")

# Create a paginator for the describe_db_instances operation
paginator = rds_client.get_paginator("describe_db_instances")

try:
    # Use the paginator to get a list of DB instances
```

```
    response_iterator = paginator.paginate(
        PaginationConfig={
            "MaxItems": 123,
            "PageSize": 50,  # Adjust PageSize as needed
            "StartingToken": None,
        }
    )

    # Iterate through the pages of the response
    instances_found = False
    for page in response_iterator:
        if "DBInstances" in page and page["DBInstances"]:
            instances_found = True
            print("Your RDS instances are:")
            for db in page["DBInstances"]:
                print(db["DBInstanceIdentifier"])

    if not instances_found:
        print("No RDS instances found!")

except ClientError as e:
    print(f"Couldn't list RDS instances. Here's why: {e.response['Error']
['Message']}")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeDBInstances를 참조하십시오.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업
- 시나리오
- 서버리스 예제

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 사용자 지정 DB 파라미터 그룹을 생성하고 파라미터 값을 설정합니다.
- 파라미터 그룹을 사용하도록 구성된 DB 인스턴스를 생성합니다. DB 인스턴스에는 데이터베이스도 포함되어 있습니다.
- 인스턴스의 스냅샷을 만듭니다.
- 인스턴스 및 파라미터 그룹을 삭제합니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
class RdsInstanceScenario:
    """Runs a scenario that shows how to get started using Amazon RDS DB
 instances."""

    def __init__(self, instance_wrapper):
        """
        :param instance_wrapper: An object that wraps Amazon RDS DB instance
 actions.
        """
        self.instance_wrapper = instance_wrapper

    def create_parameter_group(self, parameter_group_name, db_engine):
        """
        Shows how to get available engine versions for a specified database engine
 and
        create a DB parameter group that is compatible with a selected engine
 family.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name given to the newly created parameter
 group.
        :param db_engine: The database engine to use as a basis.
        :return: The newly created parameter group.
        """
        print(
```

```
            f"Checking for an existing DB instance parameter group named
{parameter_group_name}."
        )
        parameter_group = self.instance_wrapper.get_parameter_group(
            parameter_group_name
        )
        if parameter_group is None:
            print(f"Getting available database engine versions for {db_engine}.")
            engine_versions = self.instance_wrapper.get_engine_versions(db_engine)
            families = list({ver["DBParameterGroupFamily"] for ver in
engine_versions})
            family_index = q.choose("Which family do you want to use? ", families)
            print(f"Creating a parameter group.")
            self.instance_wrapper.create_parameter_group(
                parameter_group_name, families[family_index], "Example parameter
group."
            )
            parameter_group = self.instance_wrapper.get_parameter_group(
                parameter_group_name
            )
        print(f"Parameter group {parameter_group['DBParameterGroupName']}:")
        pp(parameter_group)
        print("-" * 88)
        return parameter_group

    def update_parameters(self, parameter_group_name):
        """
        Shows how to get the parameters contained in a custom parameter group and
        update some of the parameter values in the group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to query and
modify.
        """
        print("Let's set some parameter values in your parameter group.")
        auto_inc_parameters = self.instance_wrapper.get_parameters(
            parameter_group_name, name_prefix="auto_increment"
        )
        update_params = []
        for auto_inc in auto_inc_parameters:
            if auto_inc["IsModifiable"] and auto_inc["DataType"] == "integer":
                print(f"The {auto_inc['ParameterName']} parameter is described as:")
                print(f"\t{auto_inc['Description']}")
                param_range = auto_inc["AllowedValues"].split("-")
                auto_inc["ParameterValue"] = str(
```

```
                    q.ask(
                        f"Enter a value between {param_range[0]} and
{param_range[1]}: ",
                        q.is_int,
                        q.in_range(int(param_range[0]), int(param_range[1])),
                    )
                )
                update_params.append(auto_inc)
        self.instance_wrapper.update_parameters(parameter_group_name, update_params)
        print(
            "You can get a list of parameters you've set by specifying a source of
'user'."
        )
        user_parameters = self.instance_wrapper.get_parameters(
            parameter_group_name, source="user"
        )
        pp(user_parameters)
        print("-" * 88)

    def create_instance(self, instance_name, db_name, db_engine, parameter_group):
        """
        Shows how to create a DB instance that contains a database of a specified
        type and is configured to use a custom DB parameter group.

        :param instance_name: The name given to the newly created DB instance.
        :param db_name: The name given to the created database.
        :param db_engine: The engine of the created database.
        :param parameter_group: The parameter group that is associated with the DB
instance.
        :return: The newly created DB instance.
        """
        print("Checking for an existing DB instance.")
        db_inst = self.instance_wrapper.get_db_instance(instance_name)
        if db_inst is None:
            print("Let's create a DB instance.")
            admin_username = q.ask(
                "Enter an administrator user name for the database: ", q.non_empty
            )
            admin_password = q.ask(
                "Enter a password for the administrator (at least 8 characters): ",
                q.non_empty,
            )
            engine_versions = self.instance_wrapper.get_engine_versions(
                db_engine, parameter_group["DBParameterGroupFamily"]
```

```
            )
            engine_choices = [ver["EngineVersion"] for ver in engine_versions]
            print("The available engines for your parameter group are:")
            engine_index = q.choose("Which engine do you want to use? ",
engine_choices)
            engine_selection = engine_versions[engine_index]
            print(
                "The available micro DB instance classes for your database engine
are:"
            )
            inst_opts = self.instance_wrapper.get_orderable_instances(
                engine_selection["Engine"], engine_selection["EngineVersion"]
            )
            inst_choices = list(
                {
                    opt["DBInstanceClass"]
                    for opt in inst_opts
                    if "micro" in opt["DBInstanceClass"]
                }
            )
            inst_index = q.choose(
                "Which micro DB instance class do you want to use? ", inst_choices
            )
            group_name = parameter_group["DBParameterGroupName"]
            storage_type = "standard"
            allocated_storage = 5
            print(
                f"Creating a DB instance named {instance_name} and database
{db_name}.\n"
                f"The DB instance is configured to use your custom parameter group
{group_name},\n"
                f"selected engine {engine_selection['EngineVersion']},\n"
                f"selected DB instance class {inst_choices[inst_index]},"
                f"and {allocated_storage} GiB of {storage_type} storage.\n"
                f"This typically takes several minutes."
            )
            db_inst = self.instance_wrapper.create_db_instance(
                db_name,
                instance_name,
                group_name,
                engine_selection["Engine"],
                engine_selection["EngineVersion"],
                inst_choices[inst_index],
                storage_type,
```

```
                allocated_storage,
                admin_username,
                admin_password,
            )
            while db_inst.get("DBInstanceStatus") != "available":
                wait(10)
                db_inst = self.instance_wrapper.get_db_instance(instance_name)
        print("Instance data:")
        pp(db_inst)
        print("-" * 88)
        return db_inst

    @staticmethod
    def display_connection(db_inst):
        """
        Displays connection information about a DB instance and tips on how to
        connect to it.

        :param db_inst: The DB instance to display.
        """
        print(
            "You can now connect to your database using your favorite MySql client.
\n"
            "One way to connect is by using the 'mysql' shell on an Amazon EC2
 instance\n"
            "that is running in the same VPC as your DB instance. Pass the endpoint,
\n"
            "port, and administrator user name to 'mysql' and enter your password\n"
            "when prompted:\n"
        )
        print(
            f"\n\tmysql -h {db_inst['Endpoint']['Address']} -P {db_inst['Endpoint']
['Port']} "
            f"-u {db_inst['MasterUsername']} -p\n"
        )
        print(
            "For more information, see the User Guide for Amazon RDS:\n"
            "\thttps://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/
CHAP_GettingStarted.CreatingConnecting.MySQL.html#CHAP_GettingStarted.Connecting.MySQL"
        )
        print("-" * 88)

    def create_snapshot(self, instance_name):
        """
```

```
        Shows how to create a DB instance snapshot and wait until it's available.

        :param instance_name: The name of a DB instance to snapshot.
        """
        if q.ask(
            "Do you want to create a snapshot of your DB instance (y/n)? ",
q.is_yesno
        ):
            snapshot_id = f"{instance_name}-{uuid.uuid4()}"
            print(
                f"Creating a snapshot named {snapshot_id}. This typically takes a
few minutes."
            )
            snapshot = self.instance_wrapper.create_snapshot(snapshot_id,
instance_name)
            while snapshot.get("Status") != "available":
                wait(10)
                snapshot = self.instance_wrapper.get_snapshot(snapshot_id)
            pp(snapshot)
            print("-" * 88)

    def cleanup(self, db_inst, parameter_group_name):
        """
        Shows how to clean up a DB instance and parameter group.
        Before the parameter group can be deleted, all associated DB instances must
first
        be deleted.

        :param db_inst: The DB instance to delete.
        :param parameter_group_name: The DB parameter group to delete.
        """
        if q.ask(
            "\nDo you want to delete the DB instance and parameter group (y/n)? ",
            q.is_yesno,
        ):
            print(f"Deleting DB instance {db_inst['DBInstanceIdentifier']}.")

self.instance_wrapper.delete_db_instance(db_inst["DBInstanceIdentifier"])
            print(
                "Waiting for the DB instance to delete. This typically takes several
minutes."
            )
            while db_inst is not None:
                wait(10)
```

```
                db_inst = self.instance_wrapper.get_db_instance(
                    db_inst["DBInstanceIdentifier"]
                )
            print(f"Deleting parameter group {parameter_group_name}.")
            self.instance_wrapper.delete_parameter_group(parameter_group_name)

    def run_scenario(self, db_engine, parameter_group_name, instance_name, db_name):
        logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

        print("-" * 88)
        print(
            "Welcome to the Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS)\n"
            "get started with DB instances demo."
        )
        print("-" * 88)

        parameter_group = self.create_parameter_group(parameter_group_name,
 db_engine)
        self.update_parameters(parameter_group_name)
        db_inst = self.create_instance(
            instance_name, db_name, db_engine, parameter_group
        )
        self.display_connection(db_inst)
        self.create_snapshot(instance_name)
        self.cleanup(db_inst, parameter_group_name)

        print("\nThanks for watching!")
        print("-" * 88)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    try:
        scenario = RdsInstanceScenario(InstanceWrapper.from_client())
        scenario.run_scenario(
            "mysql",
            "doc-example-parameter-group",
            "doc-example-instance",
            "docexampledb",
        )
    except Exception:
        logging.exception("Something went wrong with the demo.")
```

Amazon RDS 작업을 관리하기 위해 시나리오에서 호출하는 함수를 정의합니다.

```
class InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon RDS DB instance actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon RDS client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def get_parameter_group(self, parameter_group_name):
        """
        Gets a DB parameter group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to retrieve.
        :return: The parameter group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_parameter_groups(
                DBParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name
            )
            parameter_group = response["DBParameterGroups"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "DBParameterGroupNotFound":
                logger.info("Parameter group %s does not exist.",
 parameter_group_name)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get parameter group %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    parameter_group_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
```

```
        else:
            return parameter_group


    def create_parameter_group(
        self, parameter_group_name, parameter_group_family, description
    ):
        """
        Creates a DB parameter group that is based on the specified parameter group
        family.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the newly created parameter group.
        :param parameter_group_family: The family that is used as the basis of the
new
                                       parameter group.
        :param description: A description given to the parameter group.
        :return: Data about the newly created parameter group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.create_db_parameter_group(
                DBParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name,
                DBParameterGroupFamily=parameter_group_family,
                Description=description,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create parameter group %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                parameter_group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response


    def delete_parameter_group(self, parameter_group_name):
        """
        Deletes a DB parameter group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to delete.
        :return: Data about the parameter group.
        """
        try:
```

```
            self.rds_client.delete_db_parameter_group(
                DBParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete parameter group %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                parameter_group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def get_parameters(self, parameter_group_name, name_prefix="", source=None):
        """
        Gets the parameters that are contained in a DB parameter group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to query.
        :param name_prefix: When specified, the retrieved list of parameters is
filtered
                            to contain only parameters that start with this prefix.
        :param source: When specified, only parameters from this source are
retrieved.
                       For example, a source of 'user' retrieves only parameters
that
                       were set by a user.
        :return: The list of requested parameters.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {"DBParameterGroupName": parameter_group_name}
            if source is not None:
                kwargs["Source"] = source
            parameters = []
            paginator = self.rds_client.get_paginator("describe_db_parameters")
            for page in paginator.paginate(**kwargs):
                parameters += [
                    p
                    for p in page["Parameters"]
                    if p["ParameterName"].startswith(name_prefix)
                ]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get parameters for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                parameter_group_name,
```

```
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return parameters


    def update_parameters(self, parameter_group_name, update_parameters):
        """
        Updates parameters in a custom DB parameter group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to update.
        :param update_parameters: The parameters to update in the group.
        :return: Data about the modified parameter group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.modify_db_parameter_group(
                DBParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name,
Parameters=update_parameters
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update parameters in %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                parameter_group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response


    def create_snapshot(self, snapshot_id, instance_id):
        """
        Creates a snapshot of a DB instance.

        :param snapshot_id: The ID to give the created snapshot.
        :param instance_id: The ID of the DB instance to snapshot.
        :return: Data about the newly created snapshot.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.create_db_snapshot(
                DBSnapshotIdentifier=snapshot_id, DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id
```

```
            )
            snapshot = response["DBSnapshot"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create snapshot of %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                instance_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return snapshot


    def get_snapshot(self, snapshot_id):
        """
        Gets a DB instance snapshot.

        :param snapshot_id: The ID of the snapshot to retrieve.
        :return: The retrieved snapshot.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_snapshots(
                DBSnapshotIdentifier=snapshot_id
            )
            snapshot = response["DBSnapshots"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get snapshot %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                snapshot_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return snapshot


    def get_engine_versions(self, engine, parameter_group_family=None):
        """
        Gets database engine versions that are available for the specified engine
        and parameter group family.

        :param engine: The database engine to look up.
```

```
        :param parameter_group_family: When specified, restricts the returned list
of
                                       engine versions to those that are compatible
with
                                       this parameter group family.
        :return: The list of database engine versions.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {"Engine": engine}
            if parameter_group_family is not None:
                kwargs["DBParameterGroupFamily"] = parameter_group_family
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_engine_versions(**kwargs)
            versions = response["DBEngineVersions"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get engine versions for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                engine,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return versions


    def get_orderable_instances(self, db_engine, db_engine_version):
        """
        Gets DB instance options that can be used to create DB instances that are
        compatible with a set of specifications.

        :param db_engine: The database engine that must be supported by the DB
instance.
        :param db_engine_version: The engine version that must be supported by the
DB instance.
        :return: The list of DB instance options that can be used to create a
compatible DB instance.
        """
        try:
            inst_opts = []
            paginator = self.rds_client.get_paginator(
                "describe_orderable_db_instance_options"
            )
            for page in paginator.paginate(
                Engine=db_engine, EngineVersion=db_engine_version
```

```
            ):
                inst_opts += page["OrderableDBInstanceOptions"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get orderable DB instances. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return inst_opts


    def get_db_instance(self, instance_id):
        """
        Gets data about a DB instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the DB instance to retrieve.
        :return: The retrieved DB instance.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_instances(
                DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id
            )
            db_inst = response["DBInstances"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "DBInstanceNotFound":
                logger.info("Instance %s does not exist.", instance_id)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get DB instance %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    instance_id,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return db_inst


    def create_db_instance(
        self,
        db_name,
        instance_id,
```

```
        parameter_group_name,
        db_engine,
        db_engine_version,
        instance_class,
        storage_type,
        allocated_storage,
        admin_name,
        admin_password,
    ):
        """
        Creates a DB instance.

        :param db_name: The name of the database that is created in the DB instance.
        :param instance_id: The ID to give the newly created DB instance.
        :param parameter_group_name: A parameter group to associate with the DB
instance.
        :param db_engine: The database engine of a database to create in the DB
instance.
        :param db_engine_version: The engine version for the created database.
        :param instance_class: The DB instance class for the newly created DB
instance.
        :param storage_type: The storage type of the DB instance.
        :param allocated_storage: The amount of storage allocated on the DB
instance, in GiBs.
        :param admin_name: The name of the admin user for the created database.
        :param admin_password: The admin password for the created database.
        :return: Data about the newly created DB instance.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.create_db_instance(
                DBName=db_name,
                DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id,
                DBParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name,
                Engine=db_engine,
                EngineVersion=db_engine_version,
                DBInstanceClass=instance_class,
                StorageType=storage_type,
                AllocatedStorage=allocated_storage,
                MasterUsername=admin_name,
                MasterUserPassword=admin_password,
            )
            db_inst = response["DBInstance"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
```

```
                "Couldn't create DB instance %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                instance_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return db_inst


    def delete_db_instance(self, instance_id):
        """
        Deletes a DB instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the DB instance to delete.
        :return: Data about the deleted DB instance.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.delete_db_instance(
                DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id,
                SkipFinalSnapshot=True,
                DeleteAutomatedBackups=True,
            )
            db_inst = response["DBInstance"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete DB instance %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                instance_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return db_inst
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - CreateDBInstance
  - CreateDBParameterGroup

- CreateDBSnapshot
- DeleteDBInstance
- DeleteDBParameterGroup
- DescribeDBEngineVersions
- DescribeDBInstances
- DescribeDBParameterGroups
- DescribeDBParameters
- DescribeDBSnapshots
- DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions
- ModifyDBParameterGroup

작업

`CreateDBInstance`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateDBInstance`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon RDS DB instance actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon RDS client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
```

```
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def create_db_instance(
        self,
        db_name,
        instance_id,
        parameter_group_name,
        db_engine,
        db_engine_version,
        instance_class,
        storage_type,
        allocated_storage,
        admin_name,
        admin_password,
    ):
        """
        Creates a DB instance.

        :param db_name: The name of the database that is created in the DB instance.
        :param instance_id: The ID to give the newly created DB instance.
        :param parameter_group_name: A parameter group to associate with the DB
instance.
        :param db_engine: The database engine of a database to create in the DB
instance.
        :param db_engine_version: The engine version for the created database.
        :param instance_class: The DB instance class for the newly created DB
instance.
        :param storage_type: The storage type of the DB instance.
        :param allocated_storage: The amount of storage allocated on the DB
instance, in GiBs.
        :param admin_name: The name of the admin user for the created database.
        :param admin_password: The admin password for the created database.
        :return: Data about the newly created DB instance.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.create_db_instance(
                DBName=db_name,
                DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id,
                DBParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name,
                Engine=db_engine,
                EngineVersion=db_engine_version,
```

```
                DBInstanceClass=instance_class,
                StorageType=storage_type,
                AllocatedStorage=allocated_storage,
                MasterUsername=admin_name,
                MasterUserPassword=admin_password,
            )
            db_inst = response["DBInstance"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create DB instance %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                instance_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return db_inst
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateDBInstance를 참조하십시오.

`CreateDBParameterGroup`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateDBParameterGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon RDS DB instance actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon RDS client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client
```

```
    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def create_parameter_group(
        self, parameter_group_name, parameter_group_family, description
    ):
        """
        Creates a DB parameter group that is based on the specified parameter group
        family.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the newly created parameter group.
        :param parameter_group_family: The family that is used as the basis of the
new
                                       parameter group.
        :param description: A description given to the parameter group.
        :return: Data about the newly created parameter group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.create_db_parameter_group(
                DBParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name,
                DBParameterGroupFamily=parameter_group_family,
                Description=description,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create parameter group %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                parameter_group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateDBParameterGroup를 참조하십시오.

`CreateDBSnapshot`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateDBSnapshot`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon RDS DB instance actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon RDS client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def create_snapshot(self, snapshot_id, instance_id):
        """
        Creates a snapshot of a DB instance.

        :param snapshot_id: The ID to give the created snapshot.
        :param instance_id: The ID of the DB instance to snapshot.
        :return: Data about the newly created snapshot.
        """
        try:
```

```
            response = self.rds_client.create_db_snapshot(
                DBSnapshotIdentifier=snapshot_id, DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id
            )
            snapshot = response["DBSnapshot"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create snapshot of %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                instance_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return snapshot
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateDBSnapshot를 참조하십시오.

`DeleteDBInstance`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteDBInstance`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon RDS DB instance actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon RDS client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
```

```
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def delete_db_instance(self, instance_id):
        """
        Deletes a DB instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the DB instance to delete.
        :return: Data about the deleted DB instance.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.delete_db_instance(
                DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id,
                SkipFinalSnapshot=True,
                DeleteAutomatedBackups=True,
            )
            db_inst = response["DBInstance"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete DB instance %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                instance_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return db_inst
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteDBInstance를 참조하십시오.

DeleteDBParameterGroup

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteDBParameterGroup의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon RDS DB instance actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon RDS client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def delete_parameter_group(self, parameter_group_name):
        """
        Deletes a DB parameter group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to delete.
        :return: Data about the parameter group.
        """
        try:
            self.rds_client.delete_db_parameter_group(
                DBParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete parameter group %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                parameter_group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
```

```
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteDBParameterGroup를 참조하십시오.

`DescribeDBEngineVersions`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeDBEngineVersions`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon RDS DB instance actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon RDS client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def get_engine_versions(self, engine, parameter_group_family=None):
        """
```

```
        Gets database engine versions that are available for the specified engine
        and parameter group family.

        :param engine: The database engine to look up.
        :param parameter_group_family: When specified, restricts the returned list
of
                                       engine versions to those that are compatible
with
                                       this parameter group family.
        :return: The list of database engine versions.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {"Engine": engine}
            if parameter_group_family is not None:
                kwargs["DBParameterGroupFamily"] = parameter_group_family
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_engine_versions(**kwargs)
            versions = response["DBEngineVersions"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get engine versions for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                engine,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return versions
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeDBEngineVersions을 참조하십시오.

DescribeDBInstances

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeDBInstances의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon RDS DB instance actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon RDS client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def get_db_instance(self, instance_id):
        """
        Gets data about a DB instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the DB instance to retrieve.
        :return: The retrieved DB instance.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_instances(
                DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id
            )
            db_inst = response["DBInstances"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "DBInstanceNotFound":
                logger.info("Instance %s does not exist.", instance_id)
            else:
```

```
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get DB instance %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    instance_id,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return db_inst
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeDBInstances를 참조하십시오.

`DescribeDBParameterGroups`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeDBParameterGroups`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon RDS DB instance actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon RDS client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
```

```
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def get_parameter_group(self, parameter_group_name):
        """
        Gets a DB parameter group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to retrieve.
        :return: The parameter group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_parameter_groups(
                DBParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name
            )
            parameter_group = response["DBParameterGroups"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "DBParameterGroupNotFound":
                logger.info("Parameter group %s does not exist.",
parameter_group_name)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get parameter group %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    parameter_group_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return parameter_group
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeDBParameterGroups를 참조하십시오.

DescribeDBParameters

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeDBParameters의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon RDS DB instance actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon RDS client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def get_parameters(self, parameter_group_name, name_prefix="", source=None):
        """
        Gets the parameters that are contained in a DB parameter group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to query.
        :param name_prefix: When specified, the retrieved list of parameters is
 filtered
                            to contain only parameters that start with this prefix.
        :param source: When specified, only parameters from this source are
 retrieved.
                       For example, a source of 'user' retrieves only parameters
 that
                       were set by a user.
        :return: The list of requested parameters.
        """
        try:
```

```
            kwargs = {"DBParameterGroupName": parameter_group_name}
            if source is not None:
                kwargs["Source"] = source
            parameters = []
            paginator = self.rds_client.get_paginator("describe_db_parameters")
            for page in paginator.paginate(**kwargs):
                parameters += [
                    p
                    for p in page["Parameters"]
                    if p["ParameterName"].startswith(name_prefix)
                ]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get parameters for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                parameter_group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return parameters
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeDBParameters를 참조하십시오.

`DescribeDBSnapshots`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeDBSnapshots`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon RDS DB instance actions."""
```

```
    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon RDS client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def get_snapshot(self, snapshot_id):
        """
        Gets a DB instance snapshot.

        :param snapshot_id: The ID of the snapshot to retrieve.
        :return: The retrieved snapshot.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_snapshots(
                DBSnapshotIdentifier=snapshot_id
            )
            snapshot = response["DBSnapshots"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get snapshot %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                snapshot_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return snapshot
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeDBSnapshots를 참조하십시오.

DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon RDS DB instance actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon RDS client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def get_orderable_instances(self, db_engine, db_engine_version):
        """
        Gets DB instance options that can be used to create DB instances that are
        compatible with a set of specifications.

        :param db_engine: The database engine that must be supported by the DB
 instance.
        :param db_engine_version: The engine version that must be supported by the
 DB instance.
        :return: The list of DB instance options that can be used to create a
 compatible DB instance.
        """
        try:
```

```
            inst_opts = []
            paginator = self.rds_client.get_paginator(
                "describe_orderable_db_instance_options"
            )
            for page in paginator.paginate(
                Engine=db_engine, EngineVersion=db_engine_version
            ):
                inst_opts += page["OrderableDBInstanceOptions"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get orderable DB instances. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return inst_opts
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions를 참조하십시오.

`ModifyDBParameterGroup`

다음 코드 예시는 `ModifyDBParameterGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon RDS DB instance actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon RDS client.
```

```
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def update_parameters(self, parameter_group_name, update_parameters):
        """
        Updates parameters in a custom DB parameter group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to update.
        :param update_parameters: The parameters to update in the group.
        :return: Data about the modified parameter group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.modify_db_parameter_group(
                DBParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name,
Parameters=update_parameters
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update parameters in %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                parameter_group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ModifyDBParameterGroup를 참조하십시오.

시나리오

Aurora 서버리스 작업 항목 트래커 만들기

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Aurora Serverless 데이터베이스의 작업 항목을 추적하고 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 보고서를 전송하는 웹 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 를 사용하여 Amazon Aurora Serverless 데이터베이스의 작업 항목을 추적하고 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 보고서를 이메일로 보내는 REST 서비스를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제는 Flask 웹 프레임워크를 사용하여 HTTP 라우팅을 처리하고 React 웹 페이지와 통합하여 완전한 기능을 갖춘 웹 애플리케이션을 제공합니다.

- 와 통합되는 Flask REST 서비스를 빌드합니다 AWS 서비스.
- Aurora Serverless 데이터베이스에 저장된 작업 항목을 읽고, 쓰고, 업데이트합니다.
- 데이터베이스 자격 증명이 포함된 AWS Secrets Manager 보안 암호를 생성하고 이를 사용하여 데이터베이스에 대한 호출을 인증합니다.
- Amazon SES를 사용하여 작업 항목에 대한 이메일 보고서를 보냅니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하십시오.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Amazon RDS 데이터 서비스
- Amazon SES

서버리스 예제

Lambda 함수를 사용하여 Amazon RDS 데이터베이스에 연결

다음 코드 예제는 RDS 데이터베이스에 연결하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 간단한 데이터베이스 요청을 하고 결과를 반환합니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Python을 사용하여 Lambda 함수에서 Amazon RDS 데이터베이스에 연결

```
import json
import os
import boto3
import pymysql

# RDS settings
proxy_host_name = os.environ['PROXY_HOST_NAME']
port = int(os.environ['PORT'])
db_name = os.environ['DB_NAME']
db_user_name = os.environ['DB_USER_NAME']
aws_region = os.environ['AWS_REGION']


# Fetch RDS Auth Token
def get_auth_token():
    client = boto3.client('rds')
    token = client.generate_db_auth_token(
        DBHostname=proxy_host_name,
        Port=port
        DBUsername=db_user_name
        Region=aws_region
    )
    return token

def lambda_handler(event, context):
    token = get_auth_token()
    try:
        connection = pymysql.connect(
            host=proxy_host_name,
            user=db_user_name,
            password=token,
            db=db_name,
            port=port,
```

```
            ssl={'ca': 'Amazon RDS'}  # Ensure you have the CA bundle for SSL
connection
        )

        with connection.cursor() as cursor:
            cursor.execute('SELECT %s + %s AS sum', (3, 2))
            result = cursor.fetchone()

        return result

    except Exception as e:
        return (f"Error: {str(e)}")  # Return an error message if an exception
occurs
```

SDK for Python(Boto3)을 사용한 Amazon RDS Data Service 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon RDS Data Service와 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 시나리오

시나리오

Aurora 서버리스 작업 항목 트래커 만들기

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Aurora Serverless 데이터베이스의 작업 항목을 추적하고 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 보고서를 전송하는 웹 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 를 사용하여 Amazon Aurora Serverless 데이터베이스의 작업 항목을 추적하고 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 보고서를 이메일로 보내는 REST 서비스를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제는 Flask 웹 프레임워크를 사용하여 HTTP 라우팅을 처리하고 React 웹 페이지와 통합하여 완전한 기능을 갖춘 웹 애플리케이션을 제공합니다.

- 와 통합되는 Flask REST 서비스를 빌드합니다 AWS 서비스.
- Aurora Serverless 데이터베이스에 저장된 작업 항목을 읽고, 쓰고, 업데이트합니다.
- 데이터베이스 자격 증명이 포함된 AWS Secrets Manager 보안 암호를 생성하고 이를 사용하여 데이터베이스에 대한 호출을 인증합니다.
- Amazon SES를 사용하여 작업 항목에 대한 이메일 보고서를 보냅니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하십시오.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Amazon RDS 데이터 서비스
- Amazon SES

SDK for Python(Boto3)을 사용한 Amazon Redshift 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) Amazon Redshift에서를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello Amazon Redshift

다음 코드 예에서는 Amazon Redshift 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import boto3


def hello_redshift(redshift_client):
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an Amazon Redshift client and list
    the clusters in your account. This list might be empty if you haven't created
    any clusters.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.

    :param redshift_client: A Boto3 Redshift Client object.
    """
    print("Hello, Redshift! Let's list your clusters:")
    paginator = redshift_client.get_paginator("describe_clusters")
    clusters = []
    for page in paginator.paginate():
        clusters.extend(page["Clusters"])

    print(f"{len(clusters)} cluster(s) were found.")

    for cluster in clusters:
        print(f"  {cluster['ClusterIdentifier']}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    hello_redshift(boto3.client("redshift"))
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeClusters를 참조하세요.

주제

- 기본 사항

- 작업

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- Redshift 클러스터를 생성합니다.
- 클러스터의 데이터베이스를 나열합니다.
- Movies라는 테이블을 생성합니다.
- Movies 테이블을 채웁니다.
- Movies 테이블을 연도별로 쿼리합니다.
- Redshift 클러스터를 수정합니다.
- Amazon Redshift 클러스터를 삭제합니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class RedshiftScenario:
    """Runs an interactive scenario that shows how to get started with Redshift."""

    def __init__(self, redshift_wrapper, redshift_data_wrapper):
        self.redshift_wrapper = redshift_wrapper
        self.redshift_data_wrapper = redshift_data_wrapper

    def redhift_scenario(self, json_file_path):
        database_name = "dev"

        print(DASHES)
        print("Welcome to the Amazon Redshift SDK Getting Started example.")
        print(
            """
```

```
    This Python program demonstrates how to interact with Amazon Redshift
    using the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

    Amazon Redshift is a fully managed, petabyte-scale data warehouse
    service hosted in the cloud.

    The program's primary functionalities include cluster creation,
    verification of cluster readiness, listing databases, table creation,
    populating data within the table, and executing SQL statements.

    It also demonstrates querying data from the Movies table.

    Upon completion, all AWS resources are cleaned up.
  """
      )
      if not os.path.isfile(json_file_path):
          logging.error(f"The file {json_file_path} does not exist.")
          return

      print("Let's get started...")
      user_name = q.ask("Please enter your user name (default is awsuser):")
      user_name = user_name if user_name else "awsuser"

      print(DASHES)
      user_password = q.ask(
          "Please enter your user password (default is AwsUser1000):"
      )
      user_password = user_password if user_password else "AwsUser1000"

      print(DASHES)
      print(
          """A Redshift cluster refers to the collection of computing resources
and storage that work
          together to process and analyze large volumes of data."""
      )
      cluster_id = q.ask(
          "Enter a cluster identifier value (default is redshift-cluster-movies):
"
      )
      cluster_id = cluster_id if cluster_id else "redshift-cluster-movies"

      self.redshift_wrapper.create_cluster(
          cluster_id, "ra3.4xlarge", user_name, user_password, True, 2
      )
```

```
        print(DASHES)
        print(f"Wait until {cluster_id} is available. This may take a few
minutes...")
        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")

        self.wait_cluster_available(cluster_id)

        print(DASHES)

        print(
            f"""
       When you created {cluster_id}, the dev database is created by default and
used in this scenario.

       To create a custom database, you need to have a CREATEDB privilege.
       For more information, see the documentation here:
       https://docs.aws.amazon.com/redshift/latest/dg/r_CREATE_DATABASE.html.
      """
        )
        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
        print(DASHES)

        print(DASHES)
        print(f"List databases in {cluster_id}")
        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
        databases = self.redshift_data_wrapper.list_databases(
            cluster_id, database_name, user_name
        )
        print(f"The cluster contains {len(databases)} database(s).")
        for database in databases:
            print(f"    Database: {database}")
        print(DASHES)

        print(DASHES)
        print("Now you will create a table named Movies.")
        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")

        self.create_table(cluster_id, database_name, user_name)

        print(DASHES)

        print("Populate the Movies table using the Movies.json file.")
        print(
```

```
            "Specify the number of records you would like to add to the Movies
Table."
        )
        print("Please enter a value between 50 and 200.")

        while True:
            try:
                num_records = int(q.ask("Enter a value: ", q.is_int))
                if 50 <= num_records <= 200:
                    break
                else:
                    print("Invalid input. Please enter a value between 50 and 200.")
            except ValueError:
                print("Invalid input. Please enter a value between 50 and 200.")

        self.populate_table(
            cluster_id, database_name, user_name, json_file_path, num_records
        )

        print(DASHES)
        print("Query the Movies table by year. Enter a value between 2012-2014.")

        while True:
            movie_year = int(q.ask("Enter a year: ", q.is_int))
            if 2012 <= movie_year <= 2014:
                break
            else:
                print("Invalid input. Please enter a valid year between 2012 and
2014.")

        # Function to query database
        sql_id = self.query_movies_by_year(
            database_name, user_name, movie_year, cluster_id
        )

        print(f"The identifier of the statement is {sql_id}")

        print("Checking statement status...")
        self.wait_statement_finished(sql_id)
        result = self.redshift_data_wrapper.get_statement_result(sql_id)

        self.display_movies(result)

        print(DASHES)
```

```
        print(DASHES)
        print("Now you will modify the Redshift cluster.")
        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")

        preferred_maintenance_window = "wed:07:30-wed:08:00"
        self.redshift_wrapper.modify_cluster(cluster_id,
preferred_maintenance_window)

        print(DASHES)

        print(DASHES)
        delete = q.ask("Do you want to delete the cluster? (y/n) ", q.is_yesno)

        if delete:
            print(f"You selected to delete {cluster_id}")
            q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
            self.redshift_wrapper.delete_cluster(cluster_id)
        else:
            print(f"Cluster {cluster_id}cluster_id was not deleted")

        print(DASHES)
        print("This concludes the Amazon Redshift SDK Getting Started scenario.")
        print(DASHES)

    def create_table(self, cluster_id, database, username):
        self.redshift_data_wrapper.execute_statement(
            cluster_identifier=cluster_id,
            database_name=database,
            user_name=username,
            sql="CREATE TABLE Movies (statement_id INT PRIMARY KEY, title
VARCHAR(100), year INT)",
        )

        print("Table created: Movies")


    def populate_table(self, cluster_id, database, username, file_name, number):
        with open(file_name) as f:
            data = json.load(f)

        i = 0
        for record in data:
            if i == number:
```

```
                break

            statement_id = i
            title = record["title"]
            year = record["year"]
            i = i + 1
            parameters = [
                {"name": "statement_id", "value": str(statement_id)},
                {"name": "title", "value": title},
                {"name": "year", "value": str(year)},
            ]

            self.redshift_data_wrapper.execute_statement(
                cluster_identifier=cluster_id,
                database_name=database,
                user_name=username,
                sql="INSERT INTO Movies VALUES(:statement_id, :title, :year)",
                parameter_list=parameters,
            )

        print(f"{i} records inserted into Movies table")

    def wait_cluster_available(self, cluster_id):
        """
        Waits for a cluster to be available.

        :param cluster_id: The cluster identifier.

        Note: The cluster_available waiter can also be used.
        It is not used in this case to allow an elapsed time message.
        """
        cluster_ready = False
        start_time = time.time()

        while not cluster_ready:
            time.sleep(30)
            cluster = self.redshift_wrapper.describe_clusters(cluster_id)
            status = cluster[0]["ClusterStatus"]
            if status == "available":
                cluster_ready = True
            elif status != "creating":
                raise Exception(
                    f"Cluster {cluster_id} creation failed with status {status}."
                )
```

```
        elapsed_seconds = int(round(time.time() - start_time))
        minutes = int(elapsed_seconds // 60)
        seconds = int(elapsed_seconds % 60)

        print(f"Elapsed Time: {minutes}:{seconds:02d} - status {status}...")

        if minutes > 30:
            raise Exception(
                f"Cluster {cluster_id} is not available after 30 minutes."
            )

    def query_movies_by_year(self, database, username, year, cluster_id):
        sql = "SELECT * FROM Movies WHERE year = :year"

        params = [{"name": "year", "value": str(year)}]

        response = self.redshift_data_wrapper.execute_statement(
            cluster_identifier=cluster_id,
            database_name=database,
            user_name=username,
            sql=sql,
            parameter_list=params,
        )

        return response["Id"]

    @staticmethod
    def display_movies(response):
        metadata = response["ColumnMetadata"]
        records = response["Records"]

        title_column_index = None
        for i in range(len(metadata)):
            if metadata[i]["name"] == "title":
                title_column_index = i
                break

        if title_column_index is None:
            print("No title column found.")
            return

        print(f"Found {len(records)} movie(s).")
        for record in records:
```

```
            print(f"   {record[title_column_index]['stringValue']}")

    def wait_statement_finished(self, sql_id):
        while True:
            time.sleep(1)
            response = self.redshift_data_wrapper.describe_statement(sql_id)
            status = response["Status"]
            print(f"Statement status is {status}.")

            if status == "FAILED":
                print(f"The query failed because {response['Error']}. Ending
 program")
                raise Exception("The Query Failed. Ending program")
            elif status == "FINISHED":
                break
```

시나리오 구현을 보여주는 메인 함수입니다.

```
def main():
    redshift_client = boto3.client("redshift")
    redshift_data_client = boto3.client("redshift-data")
    redshift_wrapper = RedshiftWrapper(redshift_client)
    redshift_data_wrapper = RedshiftDataWrapper(redshift_data_client)
    redshift_scenario = RedshiftScenario(redshift_wrapper, redshift_data_wrapper)
    redshift_scenario.redhift_scenario(
        f"{os.path.dirname(__file__)}/../../../resources/sample_files/movies.json"
    )
```

시나리오에 사용된 래퍼 함수입니다.

```
    def create_cluster(
        self,
        cluster_identifier,
        node_type,
        master_username,
        master_user_password,
        publicly_accessible,
```

```
        number_of_nodes,
    ):
        """
        Creates a cluster.

        :param cluster_identifier: The name of the cluster.
        :param node_type: The type of node in the cluster.
        :param master_username: The master username.
        :param master_user_password: The master user password.
        :param publicly_accessible: Whether the cluster is publicly accessible.
        :param number_of_nodes: The number of nodes in the cluster.
        :return: The cluster.
        """

        try:
            cluster = self.client.create_cluster(
                ClusterIdentifier=cluster_identifier,
                NodeType=node_type,
                MasterUsername=master_username,
                MasterUserPassword=master_user_password,
                PubliclyAccessible=publicly_accessible,
                NumberOfNodes=number_of_nodes,
            )
            return cluster
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't create a cluster. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def describe_clusters(self, cluster_identifier):
        """
        Describes a cluster.

        :param cluster_identifier: The cluster identifier.
        :return: A list of clusters.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {}
            if cluster_identifier:
                kwargs["ClusterIdentifier"] = cluster_identifier
```

```
        paginator = self.client.get_paginator("describe_clusters")
        clusters = []
        for page in paginator.paginate(**kwargs):
            clusters.extend(page["Clusters"])

        return clusters

    except ClientError as err:
        logging.error(
            "Couldn't describe a cluster. Here's why: %s: %s",
            err.response["Error"]["Code"],
            err.response["Error"]["Message"],
        )
        raise


def execute_statement(
    self, cluster_identifier, database_name, user_name, sql, parameter_list=None
):
    """
    Executes a SQL statement.

    :param cluster_identifier: The cluster identifier.
    :param database_name: The database name.
    :param user_name: The user's name.
    :param sql: The SQL statement.
    :param parameter_list: The optional SQL statement parameters.
    :return: The SQL statement result.
    """

    try:
        kwargs = {
            "ClusterIdentifier": cluster_identifier,
            "Database": database_name,
            "DbUser": user_name,
            "Sql": sql,
        }
        if parameter_list:
            kwargs["Parameters"] = parameter_list
        response = self.client.execute_statement(**kwargs)
        return response
    except ClientError as err:
        logging.error(
```

```
                "Couldn't execute statement. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def describe_statement(self, statement_id):
        """
        Describes a SQL statement.

        :param statement_id: The SQL statement identifier.
        :return: The SQL statement result.
        """
        try:
            response = self.client.describe_statement(Id=statement_id)
            return response
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't describe statement. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def get_statement_result(self, statement_id):
        """
        Gets the result of a SQL statement.

        :param statement_id: The SQL statement identifier.
        :return: The SQL statement result.
        """
        try:
            result = {
                "Records": [],
            }
            paginator = self.client.get_paginator("get_statement_result")
            for page in paginator.paginate(Id=statement_id):
                if "ColumnMetadata" not in result:
                    result["ColumnMetadata"] = page["ColumnMetadata"]
                result["Records"].extend(page["Records"])
            return result
        except ClientError as err:
```

```
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't get statement result. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def modify_cluster(self, cluster_identifier, preferred_maintenance_window):
        """
        Modifies a cluster.

        :param cluster_identifier: The cluster identifier.
        :param preferred_maintenance_window: The preferred maintenance window.
        """
        try:
            self.client.modify_cluster(
                ClusterIdentifier=cluster_identifier,
                PreferredMaintenanceWindow=preferred_maintenance_window,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't modify a cluster. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def list_databases(self, cluster_identifier, database_name, database_user):
        """
        Lists databases in a cluster.

        :param cluster_identifier: The cluster identifier.
        :param database_name: The database name.
        :param database_user: The database user.
        :return: The list of databases.
        """
        try:
            paginator = self.client.get_paginator("list_databases")
            databases = []
            for page in paginator.paginate(
                ClusterIdentifier=cluster_identifier,
                Database=database_name,
```

```
                DbUser=database_user,
            ):
                databases.extend(page["Databases"])

            return databases
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't list databases. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def delete_cluster(self, cluster_identifier):
        """
        Deletes a cluster.

        :param cluster_identifier: The cluster identifier.
        """
        try:
            self.client.delete_cluster(
                ClusterIdentifier=cluster_identifier, SkipFinalClusterSnapshot=True
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't delete a cluster. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - CreateCluster
  - DescribeClusters
  - DescribeStatement
  - ExecuteStatement
  - GetStatementResult
  - ListDatabasesPaginator

- ModifyCluster

작업

`CreateCluster`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateCluster`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
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```
class RedshiftWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon Redshift cluster operations.
    """

    def __init__(self, redshift_client):
        """
        :param redshift_client: A Boto3 Redshift client.
        """
        self.client = redshift_client


    def create_cluster(
        self,
        cluster_identifier,
        node_type,
        master_username,
        master_user_password,
        publicly_accessible,
        number_of_nodes,
    ):
        """
        Creates a cluster.

        :param cluster_identifier: The name of the cluster.
```

```
        :param node_type: The type of node in the cluster.
        :param master_username: The master username.
        :param master_user_password: The master user password.
        :param publicly_accessible: Whether the cluster is publicly accessible.
        :param number_of_nodes: The number of nodes in the cluster.
        :return: The cluster.
        """

        try:
            cluster = self.client.create_cluster(
                ClusterIdentifier=cluster_identifier,
                NodeType=node_type,
                MasterUsername=master_username,
                MasterUserPassword=master_user_password,
                PubliclyAccessible=publicly_accessible,
                NumberOfNodes=number_of_nodes,
            )
            return cluster
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't create a cluster. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

다음 코드는 RedshiftWrapper 객체를 인스턴스화합니다.

```
    client = boto3.client("redshift")
    redhift_wrapper = RedshiftWrapper(client)
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 CreateCluster를 참조하세요.

`DeleteCluster`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteCluster`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class RedshiftWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon Redshift cluster operations.
    """

    def __init__(self, redshift_client):
        """
        :param redshift_client: A Boto3 Redshift client.
        """
        self.client = redshift_client


    def delete_cluster(self, cluster_identifier):
        """
        Deletes a cluster.

        :param cluster_identifier: The cluster identifier.
        """
        try:
            self.client.delete_cluster(
                ClusterIdentifier=cluster_identifier, SkipFinalClusterSnapshot=True
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't delete a cluster. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

다음 코드는 RedshiftWrapper 객체를 인스턴스화합니다.

```
    client = boto3.client("redshift")
    redhift_wrapper = RedshiftWrapper(client)
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteCluster를 참조하세요.

`DescribeClusters`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeClusters`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class RedshiftWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon Redshift cluster operations.
    """

    def __init__(self, redshift_client):
        """
        :param redshift_client: A Boto3 Redshift client.
        """
        self.client = redshift_client


    def describe_clusters(self, cluster_identifier):
        """
        Describes a cluster.

        :param cluster_identifier: The cluster identifier.
        :return: A list of clusters.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {}
            if cluster_identifier:
                kwargs["ClusterIdentifier"] = cluster_identifier
```

```
            paginator = self.client.get_paginator("describe_clusters")
            clusters = []
            for page in paginator.paginate(**kwargs):
                clusters.extend(page["Clusters"])

            return clusters

        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't describe a cluster. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

다음 코드는 RedshiftWrapper 객체를 인스턴스화합니다.

```
    client = boto3.client("redshift")
    redhift_wrapper = RedshiftWrapper(client)
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeClusters를 참조하세요.

`DescribeStatement`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeStatement`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class RedshiftDataWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Redshift data."""
```

```
    def __init__(self, client):
        """
        :param client: A Boto3 RedshiftDataWrapper client.
        """
        self.client = client


    def describe_statement(self, statement_id):
        """
        Describes a SQL statement.

        :param statement_id: The SQL statement identifier.
        :return: The SQL statement result.
        """
        try:
            response = self.client.describe_statement(Id=statement_id)
            return response
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't describe statement. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

다음 코드는 RedshiftDataWrapper 객체를 인스턴스화합니다.

```
    client = boto3.client("redshift-data")
    redshift_data_wrapper = RedshiftDataWrapper(client)
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeStatement를 참조하세요.

GetStatementResult

다음 코드 예시는 GetStatementResult의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class RedshiftDataWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Redshift data."""

    def __init__(self, client):
        """
        :param client: A Boto3 RedshiftDataWrapper client.
        """
        self.client = client


    def get_statement_result(self, statement_id):
        """
        Gets the result of a SQL statement.

        :param statement_id: The SQL statement identifier.
        :return: The SQL statement result.
        """
        try:
            result = {
                "Records": [],
            }
            paginator = self.client.get_paginator("get_statement_result")
            for page in paginator.paginate(Id=statement_id):
                if "ColumnMetadata" not in result:
                    result["ColumnMetadata"] = page["ColumnMetadata"]
                result["Records"].extend(page["Records"])
            return result
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't get statement result. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

다음 코드는 RedshiftDataWrapper 객체를 인스턴스화합니다.

```
    client = boto3.client("redshift-data")
    redshift_data_wrapper = RedshiftDataWrapper(client)
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 GetStatementResult를 참조하세요.

`ModifyCluster`

다음 코드 예시는 `ModifyCluster`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class RedshiftWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon Redshift cluster operations.
    """

    def __init__(self, redshift_client):
        """
        :param redshift_client: A Boto3 Redshift client.
        """
        self.client = redshift_client


    def modify_cluster(self, cluster_identifier, preferred_maintenance_window):
        """
        Modifies a cluster.

        :param cluster_identifier: The cluster identifier.
        :param preferred_maintenance_window: The preferred maintenance window.
```

```
        """
        try:
            self.client.modify_cluster(
                ClusterIdentifier=cluster_identifier,
                PreferredMaintenanceWindow=preferred_maintenance_window,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't modify a cluster. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

다음 코드는 RedshiftWrapper 객체를 인스턴스화합니다.

```
    client = boto3.client("redshift")
    redhift_wrapper = RedshiftWrapper(client)
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 ModifyCluster를 참조하세요.

SDK for Python (Boto3)을 사용한 Amazon Rekognition 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) Amazon Rekognition에서를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

- 시나리오

작업

`CompareFaces`

다음 코드 예시는 `CompareFaces`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 이미지에 있는 얼굴 비교를 참조하십시오.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class RekognitionImage:
    """
    Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition image. This class is a thin wrapper
    around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """

    def __init__(self, image, image_name, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes the image object.

        :param image: Data that defines the image, either the image bytes or
                      an Amazon S3 bucket and object key.
        :param image_name: The name of the image.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.image = image
        self.image_name = image_name
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client


    def compare_faces(self, target_image, similarity):
        """
        Compares faces in the image with the largest face in the target image.
```

```
        :param target_image: The target image to compare against.
        :param similarity: Faces in the image must have a similarity value greater
                           than this value to be included in the results.
        :return: A tuple. The first element is the list of faces that match the
                 reference image. The second element is the list of faces that have
                 a similarity value below the specified threshold.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.compare_faces(
                SourceImage=self.image,
                TargetImage=target_image.image,
                SimilarityThreshold=similarity,
            )
            matches = [
                RekognitionFace(match["Face"]) for match in response["FaceMatches"]
            ]
            unmatches = [RekognitionFace(face) for face in
response["UnmatchedFaces"]]
            logger.info(
                "Found %s matched faces and %s unmatched faces.",
                len(matches),
                len(unmatches),
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't match faces from %s to %s.",
                self.image_name,
                target_image.image_name,
            )
            raise
        else:
            return matches, unmatches
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CompareFaces를 참조하십시오.

`CreateCollection`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateCollection`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 컬렉션 생성을 참조하십시오.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class RekognitionCollectionManager:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon Rekognition collection management functions.
    This class is a thin wrapper around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """

    def __init__(self, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes the collection manager object.

        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client


    def create_collection(self, collection_id):
        """
        Creates an empty collection.

        :param collection_id: Text that identifies the collection.
        :return: The newly created collection.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.create_collection(
                CollectionId=collection_id
            )
            response["CollectionId"] = collection_id
            collection = RekognitionCollection(response, self.rekognition_client)
            logger.info("Created collection %s.", collection_id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create collection %s.", collection_id)
            raise
        else:
            return collection
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 CreateCollection을 참조하세요.

DeleteCollection

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteCollection의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 컬렉션 삭제를 참조하세요.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class RekognitionCollection:
    """
    Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition collection. This class is a thin wrapper
    around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """

    def __init__(self, collection, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes a collection object.

        :param collection: Collection data in the format returned by a call to
                           create_collection.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.collection_id = collection["CollectionId"]
        self.collection_arn, self.face_count, self.created =
 self._unpack_collection(
            collection
        )
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client

    @staticmethod
```

```
    def _unpack_collection(collection):
        """
        Unpacks optional parts of a collection that can be returned by
        describe_collection.

        :param collection: The collection data.
        :return: A tuple of the data in the collection.
        """
        return (
            collection.get("CollectionArn"),
            collection.get("FaceCount", 0),
            collection.get("CreationTimestamp"),
        )


    def delete_collection(self):
        """
        Deletes the collection.
        """
        try:

self.rekognition_client.delete_collection(CollectionId=self.collection_id)
            logger.info("Deleted collection %s.", self.collection_id)
            self.collection_id = None
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete collection %s.", self.collection_id)
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteCollection을 참조하세요.

DeleteFaces

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteFaces의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 컬렉션에서 얼굴 삭제를 참조하세요.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class RekognitionCollection:
    """
    Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition collection. This class is a thin wrapper
    around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """

    def __init__(self, collection, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes a collection object.

        :param collection: Collection data in the format returned by a call to
                           create_collection.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.collection_id = collection["CollectionId"]
        self.collection_arn, self.face_count, self.created =
 self._unpack_collection(
            collection
        )
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client

    @staticmethod
    def _unpack_collection(collection):
        """
        Unpacks optional parts of a collection that can be returned by
        describe_collection.

        :param collection: The collection data.
        :return: A tuple of the data in the collection.
        """
        return (
            collection.get("CollectionArn"),
            collection.get("FaceCount", 0),
            collection.get("CreationTimestamp"),
```

```
        )


    def delete_faces(self, face_ids):
        """
        Deletes faces from the collection.

        :param face_ids: The list of IDs of faces to delete.
        :return: The list of IDs of faces that were deleted.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.delete_faces(
                CollectionId=self.collection_id, FaceIds=face_ids
            )
            deleted_ids = response["DeletedFaces"]
            logger.info(
                "Deleted %s faces from %s.", len(deleted_ids), self.collection_id
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete faces from %s.", self.collection_id)
            raise
        else:
            return deleted_ids
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteFaces를 참조하세요.

`DescribeCollection`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeCollection`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 컬렉션 설명을 참조하십시오.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class RekognitionCollection:
    """
    Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition collection. This class is a thin wrapper
    around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """

    def __init__(self, collection, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes a collection object.

        :param collection: Collection data in the format returned by a call to
                           create_collection.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.collection_id = collection["CollectionId"]
        self.collection_arn, self.face_count, self.created =
 self._unpack_collection(
            collection
        )
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client

    @staticmethod
    def _unpack_collection(collection):
        """
        Unpacks optional parts of a collection that can be returned by
        describe_collection.

        :param collection: The collection data.
        :return: A tuple of the data in the collection.
        """
        return (
            collection.get("CollectionArn"),
            collection.get("FaceCount", 0),
            collection.get("CreationTimestamp"),
        )


    def describe_collection(self):
        """
        Gets data about the collection from the Amazon Rekognition service.

        :return: The collection rendered as a dict.
        """
```

```
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.describe_collection(
                CollectionId=self.collection_id
            )
            # Work around capitalization of Arn vs. ARN
            response["CollectionArn"] = response.get("CollectionARN")
            (
                self.collection_arn,
                self.face_count,
                self.created,
            ) = self._unpack_collection(response)
            logger.info("Got data for collection %s.", self.collection_id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get data for collection %s.",
 self.collection_id)
            raise
        else:
            return self.to_dict()
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeCollection을 참조하세요.

`DetectFaces`

다음 코드 예시는 `DetectFaces`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 이미지에서 얼굴 감지를 참조하세요.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class RekognitionImage:
    """
    Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition image. This class is a thin wrapper
    around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
```

```
    """

    def __init__(self, image, image_name, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes the image object.

        :param image: Data that defines the image, either the image bytes or
                      an Amazon S3 bucket and object key.
        :param image_name: The name of the image.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.image = image
        self.image_name = image_name
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client


    def detect_faces(self):
        """
        Detects faces in the image.

        :return: The list of faces found in the image.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.detect_faces(
                Image=self.image, Attributes=["ALL"]
            )
            faces = [RekognitionFace(face) for face in response["FaceDetails"]]
            logger.info("Detected %s faces.", len(faces))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect faces in %s.", self.image_name)
            raise
        else:
            return faces
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DetectFaces를 참조하십시오.

`DetectLabels`

다음 코드 예시는 `DetectLabels`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 이미지에서 레이블 감지를 참조하십시오.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class RekognitionImage:
    """
    Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition image. This class is a thin wrapper
    around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """

    def __init__(self, image, image_name, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes the image object.

        :param image: Data that defines the image, either the image bytes or
                      an Amazon S3 bucket and object key.
        :param image_name: The name of the image.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.image = image
        self.image_name = image_name
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client


    def detect_labels(self, max_labels):
        """
        Detects labels in the image. Labels are objects and people.

        :param max_labels: The maximum number of labels to return.
        :return: The list of labels detected in the image.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.detect_labels(
                Image=self.image, MaxLabels=max_labels
            )
            labels = [RekognitionLabel(label) for label in response["Labels"]]
            logger.info("Found %s labels in %s.", len(labels), self.image_name)
        except ClientError:
```

```
            logger.info("Couldn't detect labels in %s.", self.image_name)
            raise
        else:
            return labels
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 DetectLabels를 참조하세요.

`DetectModerationLabels`

다음 코드 예시는 `DetectModerationLabels`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 부적절한 이미지 감지를 참조하십시오.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class RekognitionImage:
    """
    Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition image. This class is a thin wrapper
    around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """

    def __init__(self, image, image_name, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes the image object.

        :param image: Data that defines the image, either the image bytes or
                      an Amazon S3 bucket and object key.
        :param image_name: The name of the image.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.image = image
        self.image_name = image_name
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client
```

```
    def detect_moderation_labels(self):
        """
        Detects moderation labels in the image. Moderation labels identify content
        that may be inappropriate for some audiences.

        :return: The list of moderation labels found in the image.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.detect_moderation_labels(
                Image=self.image
            )
            labels = [
                RekognitionModerationLabel(label)
                for label in response["ModerationLabels"]
            ]
            logger.info(
                "Found %s moderation labels in %s.", len(labels), self.image_name
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't detect moderation labels in %s.", self.image_name
            )
            raise
        else:
            return labels
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 DetectModerationLabels를 참조하세요.

`DetectText`

다음 코드 예시는 `DetectText`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 이미지에서 텍스트 감지를 참조하십시오.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class RekognitionImage:
    """
    Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition image. This class is a thin wrapper
    around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """

    def __init__(self, image, image_name, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes the image object.

        :param image: Data that defines the image, either the image bytes or
                      an Amazon S3 bucket and object key.
        :param image_name: The name of the image.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.image = image
        self.image_name = image_name
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client


    def detect_text(self):
        """
        Detects text in the image.

        :return The list of text elements found in the image.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.detect_text(Image=self.image)
            texts = [RekognitionText(text) for text in response["TextDetections"]]
            logger.info("Found %s texts in %s.", len(texts), self.image_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect text in %s.", self.image_name)
            raise
        else:
```

```
            return texts
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 DetectText를 참조하세요.

DisassociateFaces

다음 코드 예시는 DisassociateFaces의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

```
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError
import boto3
import logging

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
session = boto3.Session(profile_name='profile-name')
client = session.client('rekognition')

def disassociate_faces(collection_id, user_id, face_ids):
    """
    Disassociate stored faces within collection to the given user

    :param collection_id: The ID of the collection where user and faces are stored.
    :param user_id: The ID of the user that we want to disassociate faces from
    :param face_ids: The list of face IDs to be disassociated from the given user

    :return: response of AssociateFaces API
    """
    logger.info(f'Disssociating faces from user: {user_id}, {face_ids}')
    try:
        response = client.disassociate_faces(
            CollectionId=collection_id,
            UserId=user_id,
            FaceIds=face_ids
        )
        print(f'- disassociated {len(response["DisassociatedFaces"])} faces')
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Failed to disassociate faces from the given user")
        raise
    else:
        print(response)
```

```
        return response

def main():
    face_ids = ["faceId1", "faceId2"]
    collection_id = "collection-id"
    user_id = "user-id"
    disassociate_faces(collection_id, user_id, face_ids)

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 DisassociateFaces를 참조하세요.

IndexFaces

다음 코드 예시는 IndexFaces의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 컬렉션에 얼굴 추가를 참조하세요.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class RekognitionCollection:
    """
    Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition collection. This class is a thin wrapper
    around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """

    def __init__(self, collection, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes a collection object.

        :param collection: Collection data in the format returned by a call to
                           create_collection.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.collection_id = collection["CollectionId"]
```

```
        self.collection_arn, self.face_count, self.created =
self._unpack_collection(
            collection
        )
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client

    @staticmethod
    def _unpack_collection(collection):
        """
        Unpacks optional parts of a collection that can be returned by
        describe_collection.

        :param collection: The collection data.
        :return: A tuple of the data in the collection.
        """
        return (
            collection.get("CollectionArn"),
            collection.get("FaceCount", 0),
            collection.get("CreationTimestamp"),
        )


    def index_faces(self, image, max_faces):
        """
        Finds faces in the specified image, indexes them, and stores them in the
        collection.

        :param image: The image to index.
        :param max_faces: The maximum number of faces to index.
        :return: A tuple. The first element is a list of indexed faces.
                 The second element is a list of faces that couldn't be indexed.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.index_faces(
                CollectionId=self.collection_id,
                Image=image.image,
                ExternalImageId=image.image_name,
                MaxFaces=max_faces,
                DetectionAttributes=["ALL"],
            )
            indexed_faces = [
                RekognitionFace({**face["Face"], **face["FaceDetail"]})
                for face in response["FaceRecords"]
            ]
```

```
            unindexed_faces = [
                RekognitionFace(face["FaceDetail"])
                for face in response["UnindexedFaces"]
            ]
            logger.info(
                "Indexed %s faces in %s. Could not index %s faces.",
                len(indexed_faces),
                image.image_name,
                len(unindexed_faces),
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't index faces in image %s.", image.image_name)
            raise
        else:
            return indexed_faces, unindexed_faces
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 IndexFaces를 참조하십시오.

ListCollections

다음 코드 예시는 ListCollections의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 컬렉션 나열을 참조하십시오.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class RekognitionCollectionManager:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon Rekognition collection management functions.
    This class is a thin wrapper around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """

    def __init__(self, rekognition_client):
```

```
        """
        Initializes the collection manager object.

        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client


    def list_collections(self, max_results):
        """
        Lists collections for the current account.

        :param max_results: The maximum number of collections to return.
        :return: The list of collections for the current account.
        """
        try:
            response =
self.rekognition_client.list_collections(MaxResults=max_results)
            collections = [
                RekognitionCollection({"CollectionId": col_id},
self.rekognition_client)
                for col_id in response["CollectionIds"]
            ]
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't list collections.")
            raise
        else:
            return collections
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 ListCollections를 참조하세요.

`ListFaces`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListFaces`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 컬렉션 내 얼굴 나열을 참조하세요.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class RekognitionCollection:
    """
    Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition collection. This class is a thin wrapper
    around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """

    def __init__(self, collection, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes a collection object.

        :param collection: Collection data in the format returned by a call to
                           create_collection.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.collection_id = collection["CollectionId"]
        self.collection_arn, self.face_count, self.created =
 self._unpack_collection(
            collection
        )
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client

    @staticmethod
    def _unpack_collection(collection):
        """
        Unpacks optional parts of a collection that can be returned by
        describe_collection.

        :param collection: The collection data.
        :return: A tuple of the data in the collection.
        """
        return (
            collection.get("CollectionArn"),
            collection.get("FaceCount", 0),
            collection.get("CreationTimestamp"),
```

```
        )


    def list_faces(self, max_results):
        """
        Lists the faces currently indexed in the collection.

        :param max_results: The maximum number of faces to return.
        :return: The list of faces in the collection.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.list_faces(
                CollectionId=self.collection_id, MaxResults=max_results
            )
            faces = [RekognitionFace(face) for face in response["Faces"]]
            logger.info(
                "Found %s faces in collection %s.", len(faces), self.collection_id
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't list faces in collection %s.", self.collection_id
            )
            raise
        else:
            return faces
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListFaces를 참조하십시오.

`RecognizeCelebrities`

다음 코드 예시는 `RecognizeCelebrities`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 이미지에서 유명인 인식을 참조하세요.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class RekognitionImage:
    """
    Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition image. This class is a thin wrapper
    around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """

    def __init__(self, image, image_name, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes the image object.

        :param image: Data that defines the image, either the image bytes or
                      an Amazon S3 bucket and object key.
        :param image_name: The name of the image.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.image = image
        self.image_name = image_name
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client


    def recognize_celebrities(self):
        """
        Detects celebrities in the image.

        :return: A tuple. The first element is the list of celebrities found in
                 the image. The second element is the list of faces that were
                 detected but did not match any known celebrities.
        """
        try:
            response =
 self.rekognition_client.recognize_celebrities(Image=self.image)
            celebrities = [
                RekognitionCelebrity(celeb) for celeb in response["CelebrityFaces"]
            ]
            other_faces = [
                RekognitionFace(face) for face in response["UnrecognizedFaces"]
            ]
            logger.info(
                "Found %s celebrities and %s other faces in %s.",
                len(celebrities),
                len(other_faces),
                self.image_name,
            )
```

```
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect celebrities in %s.", self.image_name)
            raise
        else:
            return celebrities, other_faces
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 RecognizeCelebrities를 참조하십시오.

`SearchFaces`

다음 코드 예시는 `SearchFaces`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 얼굴 검색(얼굴 ID)을 참조하세요.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class RekognitionCollection:
    """
    Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition collection. This class is a thin wrapper
    around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """

    def __init__(self, collection, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes a collection object.

        :param collection: Collection data in the format returned by a call to
                           create_collection.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.collection_id = collection["CollectionId"]
```

```
        self.collection_arn, self.face_count, self.created =
self._unpack_collection(
            collection
        )
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client

    @staticmethod
    def _unpack_collection(collection):
        """
        Unpacks optional parts of a collection that can be returned by
        describe_collection.

        :param collection: The collection data.
        :return: A tuple of the data in the collection.
        """
        return (
            collection.get("CollectionArn"),
            collection.get("FaceCount", 0),
            collection.get("CreationTimestamp"),
        )


    def search_faces(self, face_id, threshold, max_faces):
        """
        Searches for faces in the collection that match another face from the
        collection.

        :param face_id: The ID of the face in the collection to search for.
        :param threshold: The match confidence must be greater than this value
                          for a face to be included in the results.
        :param max_faces: The maximum number of faces to return.
        :return: The list of matching faces found in the collection. This list does
                 not contain the face specified by `face_id`.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.search_faces(
                CollectionId=self.collection_id,
                FaceId=face_id,
                FaceMatchThreshold=threshold,
                MaxFaces=max_faces,
            )
            faces = [RekognitionFace(face["Face"]) for face in
response["FaceMatches"]]
            logger.info(
```

```
                "Found %s faces in %s that match %s.",
                len(faces),
                self.collection_id,
                face_id,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't search for faces in %s that match %s.",
                self.collection_id,
                face_id,
            )
            raise
        else:
            return faces
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 SearchFaces를 참조하세요.

`SearchFacesByImage`

다음 코드 예시는 `SearchFacesByImage`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

자세한 내용은 얼굴 검색(이미지)을 참조하세요.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class RekognitionCollection:
    """
    Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition collection. This class is a thin wrapper
    around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """

    def __init__(self, collection, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes a collection object.
```

```
        :param collection: Collection data in the format returned by a call to
                           create_collection.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.collection_id = collection["CollectionId"]
        self.collection_arn, self.face_count, self.created =
self._unpack_collection(
            collection
        )
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client

    @staticmethod
    def _unpack_collection(collection):
        """
        Unpacks optional parts of a collection that can be returned by
        describe_collection.

        :param collection: The collection data.
        :return: A tuple of the data in the collection.
        """
        return (
            collection.get("CollectionArn"),
            collection.get("FaceCount", 0),
            collection.get("CreationTimestamp"),
        )


    def search_faces_by_image(self, image, threshold, max_faces):
        """
        Searches for faces in the collection that match the largest face in the
        reference image.

        :param image: The image that contains the reference face to search for.
        :param threshold: The match confidence must be greater than this value
                          for a face to be included in the results.
        :param max_faces: The maximum number of faces to return.
        :return: A tuple. The first element is the face found in the reference
image.
                 The second element is the list of matching faces found in the
                 collection.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.search_faces_by_image(
```

```
                CollectionId=self.collection_id,
                Image=image.image,
                FaceMatchThreshold=threshold,
                MaxFaces=max_faces,
            )
            image_face = RekognitionFace(
                {
                    "BoundingBox": response["SearchedFaceBoundingBox"],
                    "Confidence": response["SearchedFaceConfidence"],
                }
            )
            collection_faces = [
                RekognitionFace(face["Face"]) for face in response["FaceMatches"]
            ]
            logger.info(
                "Found %s faces in the collection that match the largest "
                "face in %s.",
                len(collection_faces),
                image.image_name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't search for faces in %s that match %s.",
                self.collection_id,
                image.image_name,
            )
            raise
        else:
            return image_face, collection_faces
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 SearchFacesByImage를 참조하십시오.

시나리오

컬렉션 구축 및 컬렉션에서 얼굴 검색

다음 코드 예제에서는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- Amazon Rekognition 컬렉션을 생성합니다.

- 컬렉션에 이미지를 추가하고 컬렉션에서 얼굴을 감지합니다.
- 컬렉션에서 참조 이미지와 일치하는 얼굴을 검색합니다.
- 컬렉션을 삭제합니다.

자세한 내용은 컬렉션에서 얼굴 검색을 참조하십시오.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Rekognition 함수를 래핑하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
import logging
from pprint import pprint
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError
from rekognition_objects import RekognitionFace
from rekognition_image_detection import RekognitionImage

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


class RekognitionImage:
    """
    Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition image. This class is a thin wrapper
    around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """

    def __init__(self, image, image_name, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes the image object.

        :param image: Data that defines the image, either the image bytes or
                      an Amazon S3 bucket and object key.
        :param image_name: The name of the image.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
```

```
        self.image = image
        self.image_name = image_name
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client


    @classmethod
    def from_file(cls, image_file_name, rekognition_client, image_name=None):
        """
        Creates a RekognitionImage object from a local file.

        :param image_file_name: The file name of the image. The file is opened and
 its
                                bytes are read.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        :param image_name: The name of the image. If this is not specified, the
                           file name is used as the image name.
        :return: The RekognitionImage object, initialized with image bytes from the
                 file.
        """
        with open(image_file_name, "rb") as img_file:
            image = {"Bytes": img_file.read()}
        name = image_file_name if image_name is None else image_name
        return cls(image, name, rekognition_client)


class RekognitionCollectionManager:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon Rekognition collection management functions.
    This class is a thin wrapper around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """

    def __init__(self, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes the collection manager object.

        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client


    def create_collection(self, collection_id):
        """
        Creates an empty collection.
```

```
        :param collection_id: Text that identifies the collection.
        :return: The newly created collection.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.create_collection(
                CollectionId=collection_id
            )
            response["CollectionId"] = collection_id
            collection = RekognitionCollection(response, self.rekognition_client)
            logger.info("Created collection %s.", collection_id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create collection %s.", collection_id)
            raise
        else:
            return collection


    def list_collections(self, max_results):
        """
        Lists collections for the current account.

        :param max_results: The maximum number of collections to return.
        :return: The list of collections for the current account.
        """
        try:
            response =
 self.rekognition_client.list_collections(MaxResults=max_results)
            collections = [
                RekognitionCollection({"CollectionId": col_id},
 self.rekognition_client)
                for col_id in response["CollectionIds"]
            ]
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't list collections.")
            raise
        else:
            return collections



class RekognitionCollection:
    """
    Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition collection. This class is a thin wrapper
    around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
```

```
    """

    def __init__(self, collection, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes a collection object.

        :param collection: Collection data in the format returned by a call to
                           create_collection.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.collection_id = collection["CollectionId"]
        self.collection_arn, self.face_count, self.created =
self._unpack_collection(
            collection
        )
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client

    @staticmethod
    def _unpack_collection(collection):
        """
        Unpacks optional parts of a collection that can be returned by
        describe_collection.

        :param collection: The collection data.
        :return: A tuple of the data in the collection.
        """
        return (
            collection.get("CollectionArn"),
            collection.get("FaceCount", 0),
            collection.get("CreationTimestamp"),
        )


    def to_dict(self):
        """
        Renders parts of the collection data to a dict.

        :return: The collection data as a dict.
        """
        rendering = {
            "collection_id": self.collection_id,
            "collection_arn": self.collection_arn,
            "face_count": self.face_count,
            "created": self.created,
```

```
        }
        return rendering


    def describe_collection(self):
        """
        Gets data about the collection from the Amazon Rekognition service.

        :return: The collection rendered as a dict.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.describe_collection(
                CollectionId=self.collection_id
            )
            # Work around capitalization of Arn vs. ARN
            response["CollectionArn"] = response.get("CollectionARN")
            (
                self.collection_arn,
                self.face_count,
                self.created,
            ) = self._unpack_collection(response)
            logger.info("Got data for collection %s.", self.collection_id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get data for collection %s.",
self.collection_id)
            raise
        else:
            return self.to_dict()


    def delete_collection(self):
        """
        Deletes the collection.
        """
        try:

self.rekognition_client.delete_collection(CollectionId=self.collection_id)
            logger.info("Deleted collection %s.", self.collection_id)
            self.collection_id = None
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete collection %s.", self.collection_id)
            raise
```

```
    def index_faces(self, image, max_faces):
        """
        Finds faces in the specified image, indexes them, and stores them in the
        collection.

        :param image: The image to index.
        :param max_faces: The maximum number of faces to index.
        :return: A tuple. The first element is a list of indexed faces.
                 The second element is a list of faces that couldn't be indexed.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.index_faces(
                CollectionId=self.collection_id,
                Image=image.image,
                ExternalImageId=image.image_name,
                MaxFaces=max_faces,
                DetectionAttributes=["ALL"],
            )
            indexed_faces = [
                RekognitionFace({**face["Face"], **face["FaceDetail"]})
                for face in response["FaceRecords"]
            ]
            unindexed_faces = [
                RekognitionFace(face["FaceDetail"])
                for face in response["UnindexedFaces"]
            ]
            logger.info(
                "Indexed %s faces in %s. Could not index %s faces.",
                len(indexed_faces),
                image.image_name,
                len(unindexed_faces),
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't index faces in image %s.", image.image_name)
            raise
        else:
            return indexed_faces, unindexed_faces


    def list_faces(self, max_results):
        """
        Lists the faces currently indexed in the collection.

        :param max_results: The maximum number of faces to return.
```

```
        :return: The list of faces in the collection.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.list_faces(
                CollectionId=self.collection_id, MaxResults=max_results
            )
            faces = [RekognitionFace(face) for face in response["Faces"]]
            logger.info(
                "Found %s faces in collection %s.", len(faces), self.collection_id
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't list faces in collection %s.", self.collection_id
            )
            raise
        else:
            return faces


    def search_faces(self, face_id, threshold, max_faces):
        """
        Searches for faces in the collection that match another face from the
        collection.

        :param face_id: The ID of the face in the collection to search for.
        :param threshold: The match confidence must be greater than this value
                          for a face to be included in the results.
        :param max_faces: The maximum number of faces to return.
        :return: The list of matching faces found in the collection. This list does
                 not contain the face specified by `face_id`.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.search_faces(
                CollectionId=self.collection_id,
                FaceId=face_id,
                FaceMatchThreshold=threshold,
                MaxFaces=max_faces,
            )
            faces = [RekognitionFace(face["Face"]) for face in
response["FaceMatches"]]
            logger.info(
                "Found %s faces in %s that match %s.",
                len(faces),
                self.collection_id,
```

```
                face_id,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't search for faces in %s that match %s.",
                self.collection_id,
                face_id,
            )
            raise
        else:
            return faces


    def search_faces_by_image(self, image, threshold, max_faces):
        """
        Searches for faces in the collection that match the largest face in the
        reference image.

        :param image: The image that contains the reference face to search for.
        :param threshold: The match confidence must be greater than this value
                          for a face to be included in the results.
        :param max_faces: The maximum number of faces to return.
        :return: A tuple. The first element is the face found in the reference
image.
                 The second element is the list of matching faces found in the
                 collection.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.search_faces_by_image(
                CollectionId=self.collection_id,
                Image=image.image,
                FaceMatchThreshold=threshold,
                MaxFaces=max_faces,
            )
            image_face = RekognitionFace(
                {
                    "BoundingBox": response["SearchedFaceBoundingBox"],
                    "Confidence": response["SearchedFaceConfidence"],
                }
            )
            collection_faces = [
                RekognitionFace(face["Face"]) for face in response["FaceMatches"]
            ]
            logger.info(
```

```
                "Found %s faces in the collection that match the largest "
                "face in %s.",
                len(collection_faces),
                image.image_name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't search for faces in %s that match %s.",
                self.collection_id,
                image.image_name,
            )
            raise
        else:
            return image_face, collection_faces


class RekognitionFace:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition face."""

    def __init__(self, face, timestamp=None):
        """
        Initializes the face object.

        :param face: Face data, in the format returned by Amazon Rekognition
                     functions.
        :param timestamp: The time when the face was detected, if the face was
                          detected in a video.
        """
        self.bounding_box = face.get("BoundingBox")
        self.confidence = face.get("Confidence")
        self.landmarks = face.get("Landmarks")
        self.pose = face.get("Pose")
        self.quality = face.get("Quality")
        age_range = face.get("AgeRange")
        if age_range is not None:
            self.age_range = (age_range.get("Low"), age_range.get("High"))
        else:
            self.age_range = None
        self.smile = face.get("Smile", {}).get("Value")
        self.eyeglasses = face.get("Eyeglasses", {}).get("Value")
        self.sunglasses = face.get("Sunglasses", {}).get("Value")
        self.gender = face.get("Gender", {}).get("Value", None)
        self.beard = face.get("Beard", {}).get("Value")
        self.mustache = face.get("Mustache", {}).get("Value")
```

```
        self.eyes_open = face.get("EyesOpen", {}).get("Value")
        self.mouth_open = face.get("MouthOpen", {}).get("Value")
        self.emotions = [
            emo.get("Type")
            for emo in face.get("Emotions", [])
            if emo.get("Confidence", 0) > 50
        ]
        self.face_id = face.get("FaceId")
        self.image_id = face.get("ImageId")
        self.timestamp = timestamp

    def to_dict(self):
        """
        Renders some of the face data to a dict.

        :return: A dict that contains the face data.
        """
        rendering = {}
        if self.bounding_box is not None:
            rendering["bounding_box"] = self.bounding_box
        if self.age_range is not None:
            rendering["age"] = f"{self.age_range[0]} - {self.age_range[1]}"
        if self.gender is not None:
            rendering["gender"] = self.gender
        if self.emotions:
            rendering["emotions"] = self.emotions
        if self.face_id is not None:
            rendering["face_id"] = self.face_id
        if self.image_id is not None:
            rendering["image_id"] = self.image_id
        if self.timestamp is not None:
            rendering["timestamp"] = self.timestamp
        has = []
        if self.smile:
            has.append("smile")
        if self.eyeglasses:
            has.append("eyeglasses")
        if self.sunglasses:
            has.append("sunglasses")
        if self.beard:
            has.append("beard")
        if self.mustache:
            has.append("mustache")
        if self.eyes_open:
```

```
            has.append("open eyes")
        if self.mouth_open:
            has.append("open mouth")
        if has:
            rendering["has"] = has
        return rendering
```

래퍼 클래스를 사용하여 이미지 세트에서 얼굴 컬렉션을 만든 다음 컬렉션에서 얼굴을 검색합니다.

```
def usage_demo():
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the Amazon Rekognition face collection demo!")
    print("-" * 88)

    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    rekognition_client = boto3.client("rekognition")
    images = [
        RekognitionImage.from_file(
            ".media/pexels-agung-pandit-wiguna-1128316.jpg",
            rekognition_client,
            image_name="sitting",
        ),
        RekognitionImage.from_file(
            ".media/pexels-agung-pandit-wiguna-1128317.jpg",
            rekognition_client,
            image_name="hopping",
        ),
        RekognitionImage.from_file(
            ".media/pexels-agung-pandit-wiguna-1128318.jpg",
            rekognition_client,
            image_name="biking",
        ),
    ]

    collection_mgr = RekognitionCollectionManager(rekognition_client)
    collection = collection_mgr.create_collection("doc-example-collection-demo")
    print(f"Created collection {collection.collection_id}:")
    pprint(collection.describe_collection())
```

```
    print("Indexing faces from three images:")
    for image in images:
        collection.index_faces(image, 10)
    print("Listing faces in collection:")
    faces = collection.list_faces(10)
    for face in faces:
        pprint(face.to_dict())
    input("Press Enter to continue.")

    print(
        f"Searching for faces in the collection that match the first face in the "
        f"list (Face ID: {faces[0].face_id}."
    )
    found_faces = collection.search_faces(faces[0].face_id, 80, 10)
    print(f"Found {len(found_faces)} matching faces.")
    for face in found_faces:
        pprint(face.to_dict())
    input("Press Enter to continue.")

    print(
        f"Searching for faces in the collection that match the largest face in "
        f"{images[0].image_name}."
    )
    image_face, match_faces = collection.search_faces_by_image(images[0], 80, 10)
    print(f"The largest face in {images[0].image_name} is:")
    pprint(image_face.to_dict())
    print(f"Found {len(match_faces)} matching faces.")
    for face in match_faces:
        pprint(face.to_dict())
    input("Press Enter to continue.")

    collection.delete_collection()
    print("Thanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)
```

이미지에서 요소 감지 및 표시

다음 코드 예제에서는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지에서 요소를 감지하고 표시합니다.

- 이미지를 표시하고 감지된 요소 주위에 경계 상자를 그립니다.

자세한 내용은 경계 상자 표시를 참조하십시오.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Rekognition 함수를 래핑하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
import logging
from pprint import pprint
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError
import requests

from rekognition_objects import (
    RekognitionFace,
    RekognitionCelebrity,
    RekognitionLabel,
    RekognitionModerationLabel,
    RekognitionText,
    show_bounding_boxes,
    show_polygons,
)

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


class RekognitionImage:
    """
    Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition image. This class is a thin wrapper
    around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """

    def __init__(self, image, image_name, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes the image object.
```

```
        :param image: Data that defines the image, either the image bytes or
                      an Amazon S3 bucket and object key.
        :param image_name: The name of the image.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.image = image
        self.image_name = image_name
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client


    @classmethod
    def from_file(cls, image_file_name, rekognition_client, image_name=None):
        """
        Creates a RekognitionImage object from a local file.

        :param image_file_name: The file name of the image. The file is opened and
its
                                bytes are read.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        :param image_name: The name of the image. If this is not specified, the
                           file name is used as the image name.
        :return: The RekognitionImage object, initialized with image bytes from the
                 file.
        """
        with open(image_file_name, "rb") as img_file:
            image = {"Bytes": img_file.read()}
        name = image_file_name if image_name is None else image_name
        return cls(image, name, rekognition_client)


    @classmethod
    def from_bucket(cls, s3_object, rekognition_client):
        """
        Creates a RekognitionImage object from an Amazon S3 object.

        :param s3_object: An Amazon S3 object that identifies the image. The image
                          is not retrieved until needed for a later call.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        :return: The RekognitionImage object, initialized with Amazon S3 object
data.
        """
        image = {"S3Object": {"Bucket": s3_object.bucket_name, "Name":
s3_object.key}}
```

```
        return cls(image, s3_object.key, rekognition_client)


    def detect_faces(self):
        """
        Detects faces in the image.

        :return: The list of faces found in the image.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.detect_faces(
                Image=self.image, Attributes=["ALL"]
            )
            faces = [RekognitionFace(face) for face in response["FaceDetails"]]
            logger.info("Detected %s faces.", len(faces))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect faces in %s.", self.image_name)
            raise
        else:
            return faces


    def detect_labels(self, max_labels):
        """
        Detects labels in the image. Labels are objects and people.

        :param max_labels: The maximum number of labels to return.
        :return: The list of labels detected in the image.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.detect_labels(
                Image=self.image, MaxLabels=max_labels
            )
            labels = [RekognitionLabel(label) for label in response["Labels"]]
            logger.info("Found %s labels in %s.", len(labels), self.image_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.info("Couldn't detect labels in %s.", self.image_name)
            raise
        else:
            return labels


    def recognize_celebrities(self):
        """
```

```
        Detects celebrities in the image.

        :return: A tuple. The first element is the list of celebrities found in
                 the image. The second element is the list of faces that were
                 detected but did not match any known celebrities.
        """
        try:
            response =
self.rekognition_client.recognize_celebrities(Image=self.image)
            celebrities = [
                RekognitionCelebrity(celeb) for celeb in response["CelebrityFaces"]
            ]
            other_faces = [
                RekognitionFace(face) for face in response["UnrecognizedFaces"]
            ]
            logger.info(
                "Found %s celebrities and %s other faces in %s.",
                len(celebrities),
                len(other_faces),
                self.image_name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect celebrities in %s.", self.image_name)
            raise
        else:
            return celebrities, other_faces



    def compare_faces(self, target_image, similarity):
        """
        Compares faces in the image with the largest face in the target image.

        :param target_image: The target image to compare against.
        :param similarity: Faces in the image must have a similarity value greater
                           than this value to be included in the results.
        :return: A tuple. The first element is the list of faces that match the
                 reference image. The second element is the list of faces that have
                 a similarity value below the specified threshold.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.compare_faces(
                SourceImage=self.image,
                TargetImage=target_image.image,
```

```
                SimilarityThreshold=similarity,
            )
            matches = [
                RekognitionFace(match["Face"]) for match in response["FaceMatches"]
            ]
            unmatches = [RekognitionFace(face) for face in
response["UnmatchedFaces"]]
            logger.info(
                "Found %s matched faces and %s unmatched faces.",
                len(matches),
                len(unmatches),
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't match faces from %s to %s.",
                self.image_name,
                target_image.image_name,
            )
            raise
        else:
            return matches, unmatches


    def detect_moderation_labels(self):
        """
        Detects moderation labels in the image. Moderation labels identify content
        that may be inappropriate for some audiences.

        :return: The list of moderation labels found in the image.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.detect_moderation_labels(
                Image=self.image
            )
            labels = [
                RekognitionModerationLabel(label)
                for label in response["ModerationLabels"]
            ]
            logger.info(
                "Found %s moderation labels in %s.", len(labels), self.image_name
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't detect moderation labels in %s.", self.image_name
```

```
            )
            raise
        else:
            return labels


    def detect_text(self):
        """
        Detects text in the image.

        :return The list of text elements found in the image.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.detect_text(Image=self.image)
            texts = [RekognitionText(text) for text in response["TextDetections"]]
            logger.info("Found %s texts in %s.", len(texts), self.image_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect text in %s.", self.image_name)
            raise
        else:
            return texts
```

경계 상자와 다각형을 그리는 도우미 함수를 생성합니다.

```
import io
import logging
from PIL import Image, ImageDraw

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def show_bounding_boxes(image_bytes, box_sets, colors):
    """
    Draws bounding boxes on an image and shows it with the default image viewer.

    :param image_bytes: The image to draw, as bytes.
    :param box_sets: A list of lists of bounding boxes to draw on the image.
    :param colors: A list of colors to use to draw the bounding boxes.
    """
    image = Image.open(io.BytesIO(image_bytes))
    draw = ImageDraw.Draw(image)
```

```
    for boxes, color in zip(box_sets, colors):
        for box in boxes:
            left = image.width * box["Left"]
            top = image.height * box["Top"]
            right = (image.width * box["Width"]) + left
            bottom = (image.height * box["Height"]) + top
            draw.rectangle([left, top, right, bottom], outline=color, width=3)
    image.show()



def show_polygons(image_bytes, polygons, color):
    """
    Draws polygons on an image and shows it with the default image viewer.

    :param image_bytes: The image to draw, as bytes.
    :param polygons: The list of polygons to draw on the image.
    :param color: The color to use to draw the polygons.
    """
    image = Image.open(io.BytesIO(image_bytes))
    draw = ImageDraw.Draw(image)
    for polygon in polygons:
        draw.polygon(
            [
                (image.width * point["X"], image.height * point["Y"])
                for point in polygon
            ],
            outline=color,
        )
    image.show()
```

Amazon Rekognition에서 반환한 객체를 파싱하기 위한 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
class RekognitionFace:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition face."""

    def __init__(self, face, timestamp=None):
        """
        Initializes the face object.
```

```
        :param face: Face data, in the format returned by Amazon Rekognition
                     functions.
        :param timestamp: The time when the face was detected, if the face was
                          detected in a video.
        """
        self.bounding_box = face.get("BoundingBox")
        self.confidence = face.get("Confidence")
        self.landmarks = face.get("Landmarks")
        self.pose = face.get("Pose")
        self.quality = face.get("Quality")
        age_range = face.get("AgeRange")
        if age_range is not None:
            self.age_range = (age_range.get("Low"), age_range.get("High"))
        else:
            self.age_range = None
        self.smile = face.get("Smile", {}).get("Value")
        self.eyeglasses = face.get("Eyeglasses", {}).get("Value")
        self.sunglasses = face.get("Sunglasses", {}).get("Value")
        self.gender = face.get("Gender", {}).get("Value", None)
        self.beard = face.get("Beard", {}).get("Value")
        self.mustache = face.get("Mustache", {}).get("Value")
        self.eyes_open = face.get("EyesOpen", {}).get("Value")
        self.mouth_open = face.get("MouthOpen", {}).get("Value")
        self.emotions = [
            emo.get("Type")
            for emo in face.get("Emotions", [])
            if emo.get("Confidence", 0) > 50
        ]
        self.face_id = face.get("FaceId")
        self.image_id = face.get("ImageId")
        self.timestamp = timestamp

    def to_dict(self):
        """
        Renders some of the face data to a dict.

        :return: A dict that contains the face data.
        """
        rendering = {}
        if self.bounding_box is not None:
            rendering["bounding_box"] = self.bounding_box
        if self.age_range is not None:
            rendering["age"] = f"{self.age_range[0]} - {self.age_range[1]}"
        if self.gender is not None:
```

```
            rendering["gender"] = self.gender
        if self.emotions:
            rendering["emotions"] = self.emotions
        if self.face_id is not None:
            rendering["face_id"] = self.face_id
        if self.image_id is not None:
            rendering["image_id"] = self.image_id
        if self.timestamp is not None:
            rendering["timestamp"] = self.timestamp
        has = []
        if self.smile:
            has.append("smile")
        if self.eyeglasses:
            has.append("eyeglasses")
        if self.sunglasses:
            has.append("sunglasses")
        if self.beard:
            has.append("beard")
        if self.mustache:
            has.append("mustache")
        if self.eyes_open:
            has.append("open eyes")
        if self.mouth_open:
            has.append("open mouth")
        if has:
            rendering["has"] = has
        return rendering



class RekognitionCelebrity:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition celebrity."""

    def __init__(self, celebrity, timestamp=None):
        """
        Initializes the celebrity object.

        :param celebrity: Celebrity data, in the format returned by Amazon
 Rekognition
                          functions.
        :param timestamp: The time when the celebrity was detected, if the celebrity
                          was detected in a video.
        """
        self.info_urls = celebrity.get("Urls")
```

```
        self.name = celebrity.get("Name")
        self.id = celebrity.get("Id")
        self.face = RekognitionFace(celebrity.get("Face"))
        self.confidence = celebrity.get("MatchConfidence")
        self.bounding_box = celebrity.get("BoundingBox")
        self.timestamp = timestamp

    def to_dict(self):
        """
        Renders some of the celebrity data to a dict.

        :return: A dict that contains the celebrity data.
        """
        rendering = self.face.to_dict()
        if self.name is not None:
            rendering["name"] = self.name
        if self.info_urls:
            rendering["info URLs"] = self.info_urls
        if self.timestamp is not None:
            rendering["timestamp"] = self.timestamp
        return rendering



class RekognitionPerson:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition person."""

    def __init__(self, person, timestamp=None):
        """
        Initializes the person object.

        :param person: Person data, in the format returned by Amazon Rekognition
                       functions.
        :param timestamp: The time when the person was detected, if the person
                          was detected in a video.
        """
        self.index = person.get("Index")
        self.bounding_box = person.get("BoundingBox")
        face = person.get("Face")
        self.face = RekognitionFace(face) if face is not None else None
        self.timestamp = timestamp

    def to_dict(self):
        """
```

```
        Renders some of the person data to a dict.

        :return: A dict that contains the person data.
        """
        rendering = self.face.to_dict() if self.face is not None else {}
        if self.index is not None:
            rendering["index"] = self.index
        if self.bounding_box is not None:
            rendering["bounding_box"] = self.bounding_box
        if self.timestamp is not None:
            rendering["timestamp"] = self.timestamp
        return rendering



class RekognitionLabel:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition label."""

    def __init__(self, label, timestamp=None):
        """
        Initializes the label object.

        :param label: Label data, in the format returned by Amazon Rekognition
                      functions.
        :param timestamp: The time when the label was detected, if the label
                          was detected in a video.
        """
        self.name = label.get("Name")
        self.confidence = label.get("Confidence")
        self.instances = label.get("Instances")
        self.parents = label.get("Parents")
        self.timestamp = timestamp

    def to_dict(self):
        """
        Renders some of the label data to a dict.

        :return: A dict that contains the label data.
        """
        rendering = {}
        if self.name is not None:
            rendering["name"] = self.name
        if self.timestamp is not None:
            rendering["timestamp"] = self.timestamp
```

```
        return rendering



class RekognitionModerationLabel:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition moderation label."""

    def __init__(self, label, timestamp=None):
        """
        Initializes the moderation label object.

        :param label: Label data, in the format returned by Amazon Rekognition
                      functions.
        :param timestamp: The time when the moderation label was detected, if the
                          label was detected in a video.
        """
        self.name = label.get("Name")
        self.confidence = label.get("Confidence")
        self.parent_name = label.get("ParentName")
        self.timestamp = timestamp

    def to_dict(self):
        """
        Renders some of the moderation label data to a dict.

        :return: A dict that contains the moderation label data.
        """
        rendering = {}
        if self.name is not None:
            rendering["name"] = self.name
        if self.parent_name is not None:
            rendering["parent_name"] = self.parent_name
        if self.timestamp is not None:
            rendering["timestamp"] = self.timestamp
        return rendering



class RekognitionText:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition text element."""

    def __init__(self, text_data):
        """
        Initializes the text object.
```

```
        :param text_data: Text data, in the format returned by Amazon Rekognition
                          functions.
        """
        self.text = text_data.get("DetectedText")
        self.kind = text_data.get("Type")
        self.id = text_data.get("Id")
        self.parent_id = text_data.get("ParentId")
        self.confidence = text_data.get("Confidence")
        self.geometry = text_data.get("Geometry")

    def to_dict(self):
        """
        Renders some of the text data to a dict.

        :return: A dict that contains the text data.
        """
        rendering = {}
        if self.text is not None:
            rendering["text"] = self.text
        if self.kind is not None:
            rendering["kind"] = self.kind
        if self.geometry is not None:
            rendering["polygon"] = self.geometry.get("Polygon")
        return rendering
```

래퍼 클래스를 사용하여 이미지에서 요소를 감지하고 해당 요소의 경계 상자를 표시합니다. 이 예제에 사용된 이미지는 지침 및 추가 코드와 함께 GitHub에서 찾을 수 있습니다.

```
def usage_demo():
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the Amazon Rekognition image detection demo!")
    print("-" * 88)

    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")
    rekognition_client = boto3.client("rekognition")
    street_scene_file_name = ".media/pexels-kaique-rocha-109919.jpg"
    celebrity_file_name = ".media/pexels-pixabay-53370.jpg"
    one_girl_url = "https://dhei5unw3vrsx.cloudfront.net/images/source3_resized.jpg"
```

```
    three_girls_url = "https://dhei5unw3vrsx.cloudfront.net/images/
target3_resized.jpg"
    swimwear_object = boto3.resource("s3").Object(
        "console-sample-images-pdx", "yoga_swimwear.jpg"
    )
    book_file_name = ".media/pexels-christina-morillo-1181671.jpg"

    street_scene_image = RekognitionImage.from_file(
        street_scene_file_name, rekognition_client
    )
    print(f"Detecting faces in {street_scene_image.image_name}...")
    faces = street_scene_image.detect_faces()
    print(f"Found {len(faces)} faces, here are the first three.")
    for face in faces[:3]:
        pprint(face.to_dict())
    show_bounding_boxes(
        street_scene_image.image["Bytes"],
        [[face.bounding_box for face in faces]],
        ["aqua"],
    )
    input("Press Enter to continue.")

    print(f"Detecting labels in {street_scene_image.image_name}...")
    labels = street_scene_image.detect_labels(100)
    print(f"Found {len(labels)} labels.")
    for label in labels:
        pprint(label.to_dict())
    names = []
    box_sets = []
    colors = ["aqua", "red", "white", "blue", "yellow", "green"]
    for label in labels:
        if label.instances:
            names.append(label.name)
            box_sets.append([inst["BoundingBox"] for inst in label.instances])
    print(f"Showing bounding boxes for {names} in {colors[:len(names)]}.")
    show_bounding_boxes(
        street_scene_image.image["Bytes"], box_sets, colors[: len(names)]
    )
    input("Press Enter to continue.")

    celebrity_image = RekognitionImage.from_file(
        celebrity_file_name, rekognition_client
    )
    print(f"Detecting celebrities in {celebrity_image.image_name}...")
```

```
    celebs, others = celebrity_image.recognize_celebrities()
    print(f"Found {len(celebs)} celebrities.")
    for celeb in celebs:
        pprint(celeb.to_dict())
    show_bounding_boxes(
        celebrity_image.image["Bytes"],
        [[celeb.face.bounding_box for celeb in celebs]],
        ["aqua"],
    )
    input("Press Enter to continue.")

    girl_image_response = requests.get(one_girl_url)
    girl_image = RekognitionImage(
        {"Bytes": girl_image_response.content}, "one-girl", rekognition_client
    )
    group_image_response = requests.get(three_girls_url)
    group_image = RekognitionImage(
        {"Bytes": group_image_response.content}, "three-girls", rekognition_client
    )
    print("Comparing reference face to group of faces...")
    matches, unmatches = girl_image.compare_faces(group_image, 80)
    print(f"Found {len(matches)} face matching the reference face.")
    show_bounding_boxes(
        group_image.image["Bytes"],
        [[match.bounding_box for match in matches]],
        ["aqua"],
    )
    input("Press Enter to continue.")

    swimwear_image = RekognitionImage.from_bucket(swimwear_object,
rekognition_client)
    print(f"Detecting suggestive content in {swimwear_object.key}...")
    labels = swimwear_image.detect_moderation_labels()
    print(f"Found {len(labels)} moderation labels.")
    for label in labels:
        pprint(label.to_dict())
    input("Press Enter to continue.")

    book_image = RekognitionImage.from_file(book_file_name, rekognition_client)
    print(f"Detecting text in {book_image.image_name}...")
    texts = book_image.detect_text()
    print(f"Found {len(texts)} text instances. Here are the first seven:")
    for text in texts[:7]:
        pprint(text.to_dict())
```

```
    show_polygons(
        book_image.image["Bytes"], [text.geometry["Polygon"] for text in texts],
"aqua"
    )

    print("Thanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)
```

이미지에서 객체 감지

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지의 범주별로 객체를 감지하는 앱을 빌드하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

를 사용하여 다음을 수행할 수 있는 웹 애플리케이션을 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 사진을 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 버킷에 업로드합니다.
- Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 사진을 분석하고 레이블을 지정합니다.
- Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 이미지 분석에 대한 이메일 보고서를 보냅니다.

이 예제에는 두 가지 주요 구성 요소가 포함되어 있습니다. 바로 JavaScript로 작성되고 React로 빌드된 웹 페이지와 Python으로 작성되고 Flask-RESTful로 빌드된 REST 서비스입니다.

React 웹 페이지를 사용하여 다음을 수행할 수 있습니다.

- S3 버킷에 저장된 이미지 목록을 표시합니다.
- 컴퓨터에서 S3 버킷에 이미지를 업로드합니다.
- 이미지에서 감지된 항목을 식별하는 이미지와 레이블을 표시합니다.
- S3 버킷의 모든 이미지에 대한 보고서를 받고 보고서의 이메일을 보냅니다.

웹 페이지가 REST 서비스를 호출합니다. 서비스가 다음 작업을 수행하기 위해 AWS 에 요청을 전송합니다.

- S3 버킷의 이미지 목록을 가져오고 필터링합니다.
- S3 버킷에 사진을 업로드합니다.

- Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 개별 사진을 분석하고 사진에서 감지된 항목을 식별하는 레이블 목록을 가져옵니다.
- S3 버킷의 모든 사진을 분석하고 Amazon SES를 사용하여 보고서를 이메일로 보냅니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하십시오.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

동영상에서 사람과 객체 감지

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 비디오에서 사람과 객체를 감지하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 비동기식 감지 작업을 시작해 동영상의 얼굴, 객체 및 사람을 감지할 수 있습니다. 또한 이 예제에서는 작업이 완료되고 주제에 대한 Amazon Simple Queue Service(Amazon SQS) 대기열을 구독할 때 Amazon Simple Notification Service(Amazon SNS) 주제를 알리도록 Amazon Rekognition을 구성합니다. 대기열이 작업에 대한 메시지를 받으면 작업이 검색되고 결과가 출력됩니다.

이 예제는 GitHub에서 가장 잘 볼 수 있습니다. 전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES
- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS

Python용 SDK (Boto3)를 사용한 Amazon S3 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) Amazon S3에서를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작하기

Hello Amazon S3

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon S3를 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import boto3


def hello_s3():
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an Amazon Simple Storage Service
    (Amazon S3) client and list the buckets in your account.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.
    """
```

```
    # Create an S3 client.
    s3_client = boto3.client("s3")

    print("Hello, Amazon S3! Let's list your buckets:")

    # Create a paginator for the list_buckets operation.
    paginator = s3_client.get_paginator("list_buckets")

    # Use the paginator to get a list of all buckets.
    response_iterator = paginator.paginate(
        PaginationConfig={
            "PageSize": 50,  # Adjust PageSize as needed.
            "StartingToken": None,
        }
    )

    # Iterate through the pages of the response.
    buckets_found = False
    for page in response_iterator:
        if "Buckets" in page and page["Buckets"]:
            buckets_found = True
            for bucket in page["Buckets"]:
                print(f"\t{bucket['Name']}")

    if not buckets_found:
        print("No buckets found!")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    hello_s3()
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListBuckets를 참조하십시오.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업
- 시나리오
- 서버리스 예제

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 버킷을 만들고 버킷에 파일을 업로드합니다.
- 버킷에서 객체를 다운로드합니다.
- 버킷의 하위 폴더에 객체를 복사합니다.
- 버킷의 객체를 나열합니다.
- 버킷 객체와 버킷을 삭제합니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import io
import os
import uuid

import boto3
from boto3.s3.transfer import S3UploadFailedError
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError


def do_scenario(s3_resource):
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the Amazon S3 getting started demo!")
    print("-" * 88)

    bucket_name = f"amzn-s3-demo-bucket-{uuid.uuid4()}"
    bucket = s3_resource.Bucket(bucket_name)
    try:
        bucket.create(
            CreateBucketConfiguration={
                "LocationConstraint": s3_resource.meta.client.meta.region_name
```

```
            }
        )
        print(f"Created demo bucket named {bucket.name}.")
    except ClientError as err:
        print(f"Tried and failed to create demo bucket {bucket_name}.")
        print(f"\t{err.response['Error']['Code']}:{err.response['Error']
['Message']}")
        print(f"\nCan't continue the demo without a bucket!")
        return

    file_name = None
    while file_name is None:
        file_name = input("\nEnter a file you want to upload to your bucket: ")
        if not os.path.exists(file_name):
            print(f"Couldn't find file {file_name}. Are you sure it exists?")
            file_name = None

    obj = bucket.Object(os.path.basename(file_name))
    try:
        obj.upload_file(file_name)
        print(
            f"Uploaded file {file_name} into bucket {bucket.name} with key
 {obj.key}."
        )
    except S3UploadFailedError as err:
        print(f"Couldn't upload file {file_name} to {bucket.name}.")
        print(f"\t{err}")

    answer = input(f"\nDo you want to download {obj.key} into memory (y/n)? ")
    if answer.lower() == "y":
        data = io.BytesIO()
        try:
            obj.download_fileobj(data)
            data.seek(0)
            print(f"Got your object. Here are the first 20 bytes:\n")
            print(f"\t{data.read(20)}")
        except ClientError as err:
            print(f"Couldn't download {obj.key}.")
            print(
                f"\t{err.response['Error']['Code']}:{err.response['Error']
['Message']}"
            )

    answer = input(
```

```
        f"\nDo you want to copy {obj.key} to a subfolder in your bucket (y/n)? "
    )
    if answer.lower() == "y":
        dest_obj = bucket.Object(f"demo-folder/{obj.key}")
        try:
            dest_obj.copy({"Bucket": bucket.name, "Key": obj.key})
            print(f"Copied {obj.key} to {dest_obj.key}.")
        except ClientError as err:
            print(f"Couldn't copy {obj.key} to {dest_obj.key}.")
            print(
                f"\t{err.response['Error']['Code']}:{err.response['Error']
['Message']}"
            )

    print("\nYour bucket contains the following objects:")
    try:
        for o in bucket.objects.all():
            print(f"\t{o.key}")
    except ClientError as err:
        print(f"Couldn't list the objects in bucket {bucket.name}.")
        print(f"\t{err.response['Error']['Code']}:{err.response['Error']
['Message']}")

    answer = input(
        "\nDo you want to delete all of the objects as well as the bucket (y/n)? "
    )
    if answer.lower() == "y":
        try:
            bucket.objects.delete()
            bucket.delete()
            print(f"Emptied and deleted bucket {bucket.name}.\n")
        except ClientError as err:
            print(f"Couldn't empty and delete bucket {bucket.name}.")
            print(
                f"\t{err.response['Error']['Code']}:{err.response['Error']
['Message']}"
            )

    print("Thanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    do_scenario(boto3.resource("s3"))
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - CopyObject
  - CreateBucket
  - DeleteBucket
  - DeleteObjects
  - GetObject
  - ListObjectsV2
  - PutObject

작업

`CopyObject`

다음 코드 예시는 `CopyObject`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ObjectWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 object actions."""

    def __init__(self, s3_object):
        """
        :param s3_object: A Boto3 Object resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                          that wraps object actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.object = s3_object
        self.key = self.object.key
```

```
    def copy(self, dest_object):
        """
        Copies the object to another bucket.

        :param dest_object: The destination object initialized with a bucket and
key.
                            This is a Boto3 Object resource.
        """
        try:
            dest_object.copy_from(
                CopySource={"Bucket": self.object.bucket_name, "Key":
self.object.key}
            )
            dest_object.wait_until_exists()
            logger.info(
                "Copied object from %s:%s to %s:%s.",
                self.object.bucket_name,
                self.object.key,
                dest_object.bucket_name,
                dest_object.key,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't copy object from %s/%s to %s/%s.",
                self.object.bucket_name,
                self.object.key,
                dest_object.bucket_name,
                dest_object.key,
            )
            raise
```

조건부 요청을 사용하여 객체를 복사합니다.

```
class S3ConditionalRequests:
    """Encapsulates S3 conditional request operations."""

    def __init__(self, s3_client):
        self.s3 = s3_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
```

```
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        s3_client = boto3.client("s3")
        return cls(s3_client)


    def copy_object_conditional(
        self,
        source_key: str,
        dest_key: str,
        source_bucket: str,
        dest_bucket: str,
        condition_type: str,
        condition_value: str,
    ):
        """
        Copies an object from one Amazon S3 bucket to another with a conditional
request.

        :param source_key: The key of the source object to copy.
        :param dest_key: The key of the destination object.
        :param source_bucket: The source bucket of the object.
        :param dest_bucket: The destination bucket of the object.
        :param condition_type: The type of condition to apply, e.g.
        'CopySourceIfMatch', 'CopySourceIfNoneMatch', 'CopySourceIfModifiedSince',
'CopySourceIfUnmodifiedSince'.
        :param condition_value: The value to use for the condition.
        """
        try:
            self.s3.copy_object(
                Bucket=dest_bucket,
                Key=dest_key,
                CopySource={"Bucket": source_bucket, "Key": source_key},
                **{condition_type: condition_value},
            )
            print(
                f"\tConditional copy successful for key {dest_key} in bucket
{dest_bucket}."
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            error_code = e.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "PreconditionFailed":
                print("\tConditional copy failed: Precondition failed")
```

```
            elif error_code == "304":  # Not modified error code.
                print("\tConditional copy failed: Object not modified")
            else:
                logger.error(f"Unexpected error: {error_code}")
                raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CopyObject를 참조하십시오.

`CreateBucket`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateBucket`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

기본 설정으로 버킷을 생성합니다.

```
class BucketWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 bucket actions."""

    def __init__(self, bucket):
        """
        :param bucket: A Boto3 Bucket resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                       that wraps bucket actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.bucket = bucket
        self.name = bucket.name


    def create(self, region_override=None):
        """
        Create an Amazon S3 bucket in the default Region for the account or in the
        specified Region.
```

```
        :param region_override: The Region in which to create the bucket. If this is
                                not specified, the Region configured in your shared
                                credentials is used.
        """
        if region_override is not None:
            region = region_override
        else:
            region = self.bucket.meta.client.meta.region_name
        try:
            self.bucket.create(CreateBucketConfiguration={"LocationConstraint":
 region})

            self.bucket.wait_until_exists()
            logger.info("Created bucket '%s' in region=%s", self.bucket.name,
 region)
        except ClientError as error:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't create bucket named '%s' in region=%s.",
                self.bucket.name,
                region,
            )
            raise error
```

수명 주기 구성으로 버전이 지정된 버킷을 생성합니다.

```
def create_versioned_bucket(bucket_name, prefix):
    """
    Creates an Amazon S3 bucket, enables it for versioning, and configures a
 lifecycle
    that expires noncurrent object versions after 7 days.

    Adding a lifecycle configuration to a versioned bucket is a best practice.
    It helps prevent objects in the bucket from accumulating a large number of
    noncurrent versions, which can slow down request performance.

    Usage is shown in the usage_demo_single_object function at the end of this
 module.

    :param bucket_name: The name of the bucket to create.
    :param prefix: Identifies which objects are automatically expired under the
                   configured lifecycle rules.
```

```
    :return: The newly created bucket.
    """
    try:
        bucket = s3.create_bucket(
            Bucket=bucket_name,
            CreateBucketConfiguration={
                "LocationConstraint": s3.meta.client.meta.region_name
            },
        )
        logger.info("Created bucket %s.", bucket.name)
    except ClientError as error:
        if error.response["Error"]["Code"] == "BucketAlreadyOwnedByYou":
            logger.warning("Bucket %s already exists! Using it.", bucket_name)
            bucket = s3.Bucket(bucket_name)
        else:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create bucket %s.", bucket_name)
            raise

    try:
        bucket.Versioning().enable()
        logger.info("Enabled versioning on bucket %s.", bucket.name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't enable versioning on bucket %s.", bucket.name)
        raise

    try:
        expiration = 7
        bucket.LifecycleConfiguration().put(
            LifecycleConfiguration={
                "Rules": [
                    {
                        "Status": "Enabled",
                        "Prefix": prefix,
                        "NoncurrentVersionExpiration": {"NoncurrentDays":
expiration},
                    }
                ]
            }
        )
        logger.info(
            "Configured lifecycle to expire noncurrent versions after %s days "
            "on bucket %s.",
            expiration,
            bucket.name,
```

```
        )
    except ClientError as error:
        logger.warning(
            "Couldn't configure lifecycle on bucket %s because %s. "
            "Continuing anyway.",
            bucket.name,
            error,
        )

    return bucket
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateBucket를 참조하세요.

`DeleteBucket`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteBucket`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class BucketWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 bucket actions."""

    def __init__(self, bucket):
        """
        :param bucket: A Boto3 Bucket resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                       that wraps bucket actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.bucket = bucket
        self.name = bucket.name


    def delete(self):
```

```
        """
        Delete the bucket. The bucket must be empty or an error is raised.
        """
        try:
            self.bucket.delete()
            self.bucket.wait_until_not_exists()
            logger.info("Bucket %s successfully deleted.", self.bucket.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete bucket %s.", self.bucket.name)
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteBucket를 참조하십시오.

`DeleteBucketCors`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteBucketCors`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class BucketWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 bucket actions."""

    def __init__(self, bucket):
        """
        :param bucket: A Boto3 Bucket resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                       that wraps bucket actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.bucket = bucket
        self.name = bucket.name


    def delete_cors(self):
        """
```

```
        Delete the CORS rules from the bucket.

        :param bucket_name: The name of the bucket to update.
        """
        try:
            self.bucket.Cors().delete()
            logger.info("Deleted CORS from bucket '%s'.", self.bucket.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete CORS from bucket '%s'.",
self.bucket.name)
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteBucketCors를 참조하십시오.

`DeleteBucketLifecycle`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteBucketLifecycle`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class BucketWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 bucket actions."""

    def __init__(self, bucket):
        """
        :param bucket: A Boto3 Bucket resource. This is a high-level resource in
Boto3
                       that wraps bucket actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.bucket = bucket
        self.name = bucket.name


    def delete_lifecycle_configuration(self):
```

```
        """
        Remove the lifecycle configuration from the specified bucket.
        """
        try:
            self.bucket.LifecycleConfiguration().delete()
            logger.info(
                "Deleted lifecycle configuration for bucket '%s'.", self.bucket.name
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't delete lifecycle configuration for bucket '%s'.",
                self.bucket.name,
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteBucketLifecycle를 참조하십시오.

`DeleteBucketPolicy`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteBucketPolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class BucketWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 bucket actions."""

    def __init__(self, bucket):
        """
        :param bucket: A Boto3 Bucket resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                       that wraps bucket actions in a class-like structure.
        """
```

```
        self.bucket = bucket
        self.name = bucket.name


    def delete_policy(self):
        """
        Delete the security policy from the bucket.
        """
        try:
            self.bucket.Policy().delete()
            logger.info("Deleted policy for bucket '%s'.", self.bucket.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't delete policy for bucket '%s'.", self.bucket.name
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteBucketPolicy를 참조하십시오.

`DeleteObject`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteObject`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

객체를 삭제합니다.

```
class ObjectWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 object actions."""

    def __init__(self, s3_object):
        """
        :param s3_object: A Boto3 Object resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
```

```
                            that wraps object actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.object = s3_object
        self.key = self.object.key


    def delete(self):
        """
        Deletes the object.
        """
        try:
            self.object.delete()
            self.object.wait_until_not_exists()
            logger.info(
                "Deleted object '%s' from bucket '%s'.",
                self.object.key,
                self.object.bucket_name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't delete object '%s' from bucket '%s'.",
                self.object.key,
                self.object.bucket_name,
            )
            raise
```

객체의 최신 버전을 삭제하여 객체를 이전 버전으로 롤백합니다.

```
def rollback_object(bucket, object_key, version_id):
    """
    Rolls back an object to an earlier version by deleting all versions that
    occurred after the specified rollback version.

    Usage is shown in the usage_demo_single_object function at the end of this
 module.

    :param bucket: The bucket that holds the object to roll back.
    :param object_key: The object to roll back.
    :param version_id: The version ID to roll back to.
    """
    # Versions must be sorted by last_modified date because delete markers are
```

```
    # at the end of the list even when they are interspersed in time.
    versions = sorted(
        bucket.object_versions.filter(Prefix=object_key),
        key=attrgetter("last_modified"),
        reverse=True,
    )

    logger.debug(
        "Got versions:\n%s",
        "\n".join(
            [
                f"\t{version.version_id}, last modified {version.last_modified}"
                for version in versions
            ]
        ),
    )

    if version_id in [ver.version_id for ver in versions]:
        print(f"Rolling back to version {version_id}")
        for version in versions:
            if version.version_id != version_id:
                version.delete()
                print(f"Deleted version {version.version_id}")
            else:
                break

        print(f"Active version is now {bucket.Object(object_key).version_id}")
    else:
        raise KeyError(
            f"{version_id} was not found in the list of versions for "
 f"{object_key}."
        )
```

객체의 활성 삭제 마커를 제거하여 삭제된 객체를 다시 활성화합니다.

```
def revive_object(bucket, object_key):
    """
    Revives a versioned object that was deleted by removing the object's active
    delete marker.
```

```
    A versioned object presents as deleted when its latest version is a delete
marker.
    By removing the delete marker, we make the previous version the latest version
    and the object then presents as *not* deleted.

    Usage is shown in the usage_demo_single_object function at the end of this
module.

    :param bucket: The bucket that contains the object.
    :param object_key: The object to revive.
    """
    # Get the latest version for the object.
    response = s3.meta.client.list_object_versions(
        Bucket=bucket.name, Prefix=object_key, MaxKeys=1
    )

    if "DeleteMarkers" in response:
        latest_version = response["DeleteMarkers"][0]
        if latest_version["IsLatest"]:
            logger.info(
                "Object %s was indeed deleted on %s. Let's revive it.",
                object_key,
                latest_version["LastModified"],
            )
            obj = bucket.Object(object_key)
            obj.Version(latest_version["VersionId"]).delete()
            logger.info(
                "Revived %s, active version is now %s  with body '%s'",
                object_key,
                obj.version_id,
                obj.get()["Body"].read(),
            )
        else:
            logger.warning(
                "Delete marker is not the latest version for %s!", object_key
            )
    elif "Versions" in response:
        logger.warning("Got an active version for %s, nothing to do.", object_key)
    else:
        logger.error("Couldn't get any version info for %s.", object_key)
```

S3 객체에서 삭제 마커를 제거하는 Lambda 핸들러를 생성합니다. 이 핸들러를 사용하면 버전이 지정된 버킷에서 불필요한 삭제 마커를 효율적으로 정리할 수 있습니다.

```
import logging
from urllib import parse
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
logger.setLevel("INFO")

s3 = boto3.client("s3")


def lambda_handler(event, context):
    """
    Removes a delete marker from the specified versioned object.

    :param event: The S3 batch event that contains the ID of the delete marker
                  to remove.
    :param context: Context about the event.
    :return: A result structure that Amazon S3 uses to interpret the result of the
             operation. When the result code is TemporaryFailure, S3 retries the
             operation.
    """
    # Parse job parameters from Amazon S3 batch operations
    invocation_id = event["invocationId"]
    invocation_schema_version = event["invocationSchemaVersion"]

    results = []
    result_code = None
    result_string = None

    task = event["tasks"][0]
    task_id = task["taskId"]

    try:
        obj_key = parse.unquote(task["s3Key"], encoding="utf-8")
        obj_version_id = task["s3VersionId"]
        bucket_name = task["s3BucketArn"].split(":")[-1]

        logger.info(
```

```
            "Got task: remove delete marker %s from object %s.", obj_version_id,
obj_key
        )

        try:
            # If this call does not raise an error, the object version is not a
delete
            # marker and should not be deleted.
            response = s3.head_object(
                Bucket=bucket_name, Key=obj_key, VersionId=obj_version_id
            )
            result_code = "PermanentFailure"
            result_string = (
                f"Object {obj_key}, ID {obj_version_id} is not " f"a delete marker."
            )

            logger.debug(response)
            logger.warning(result_string)
        except ClientError as error:
            delete_marker = error.response["ResponseMetadata"]["HTTPHeaders"].get(
                "x-amz-delete-marker", "false"
            )
            if delete_marker == "true":
                logger.info(
                    "Object %s, version %s is a delete marker.", obj_key,
obj_version_id
                )
                try:
                    s3.delete_object(
                        Bucket=bucket_name, Key=obj_key, VersionId=obj_version_id
                    )
                    result_code = "Succeeded"
                    result_string = (
                        f"Successfully removed delete marker "
                        f"{obj_version_id} from object {obj_key}."
                    )
                    logger.info(result_string)
                except ClientError as error:
                    # Mark request timeout as a temporary failure so it will be
retried.
                    if error.response["Error"]["Code"] == "RequestTimeout":
                        result_code = "TemporaryFailure"
                        result_string = (
                            f"Attempt to remove delete marker from  "
```

```
                            f"object {obj_key} timed out."
                        )
                        logger.info(result_string)
                    else:
                        raise
            else:
                raise ValueError(
                    f"The x-amz-delete-marker header is either not "
                    f"present or is not 'true'."
                )
    except Exception as error:
        # Mark all other exceptions as permanent failures.
        result_code = "PermanentFailure"
        result_string = str(error)
        logger.exception(error)
    finally:
        results.append(
            {
                "taskId": task_id,
                "resultCode": result_code,
                "resultString": result_string,
            }
        )
    return {
        "invocationSchemaVersion": invocation_schema_version,
        "treatMissingKeysAs": "PermanentFailure",
        "invocationId": invocation_id,
        "results": results,
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteObject를 참조하십시오.

DeleteObjects

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteObjects의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

객체 키 목록을 사용하여 객체 세트를 삭제합니다.

```
class ObjectWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 object actions."""

    def __init__(self, s3_object):
        """
        :param s3_object: A Boto3 Object resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                            that wraps object actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.object = s3_object
        self.key = self.object.key


    @staticmethod
    def delete_objects(bucket, object_keys):
        """
        Removes a list of objects from a bucket.
        This operation is done as a batch in a single request.

        :param bucket: The bucket that contains the objects. This is a Boto3 Bucket
                       resource.
        :param object_keys: The list of keys that identify the objects to remove.
        :return: The response that contains data about which objects were deleted
                 and any that could not be deleted.
        """
        try:
            response = bucket.delete_objects(
                Delete={"Objects": [{"Key": key} for key in object_keys]}
            )
            if "Deleted" in response:
                logger.info(
                    "Deleted objects '%s' from bucket '%s'.",
                    [del_obj["Key"] for del_obj in response["Deleted"]],
```

```
                    bucket.name,
                )
            if "Errors" in response:
                logger.warning(
                    "Could not delete objects '%s' from bucket '%s'.",
                    [
                        f"{del_obj['Key']}: {del_obj['Code']}"
                        for del_obj in response["Errors"]
                    ],
                    bucket.name,
                )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete any objects from bucket %s.",
 bucket.name)
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

버킷의 모든 객체를 삭제합니다.

```
class ObjectWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 object actions."""

    def __init__(self, s3_object):
        """
        :param s3_object: A Boto3 Object resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                          that wraps object actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.object = s3_object
        self.key = self.object.key


    @staticmethod
    def empty_bucket(bucket):
        """
        Remove all objects from a bucket.

        :param bucket: The bucket to empty. This is a Boto3 Bucket resource.
        """
        try:
```

```
            bucket.objects.delete()
            logger.info("Emptied bucket '%s'.", bucket.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't empty bucket '%s'.", bucket.name)
            raise
```

모든 버전을 삭제하여 버전이 지정된 객체를 영구적으로 삭제합니다.

```
def permanently_delete_object(bucket, object_key):
    """
    Permanently deletes a versioned object by deleting all of its versions.

    Usage is shown in the usage_demo_single_object function at the end of this
 module.

    :param bucket: The bucket that contains the object.
    :param object_key: The object to delete.
    """
    try:
        bucket.object_versions.filter(Prefix=object_key).delete()
        logger.info("Permanently deleted all versions of object %s.", object_key)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete all versions of %s.", object_key)
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteObjects를 참조하십시오.

`GetBucketAcl`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetBucketAcl`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class BucketWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 bucket actions."""

    def __init__(self, bucket):
        """
        :param bucket: A Boto3 Bucket resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                       that wraps bucket actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.bucket = bucket
        self.name = bucket.name


    def get_acl(self):
        """
        Get the ACL of the bucket.

        :return: The ACL of the bucket.
        """
        try:
            acl = self.bucket.Acl()
            logger.info(
                "Got ACL for bucket %s. Owner is %s.", self.bucket.name, acl.owner
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get ACL for bucket %s.", self.bucket.name)
            raise
        else:
            return acl
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetBucketAcl를 참조하십시오.

GetBucketCors

다음 코드 예시는 GetBucketCors의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class BucketWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 bucket actions."""

    def __init__(self, bucket):
        """
        :param bucket: A Boto3 Bucket resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                       that wraps bucket actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.bucket = bucket
        self.name = bucket.name


    def get_cors(self):
        """
        Get the CORS rules for the bucket.

        :return The CORS rules for the specified bucket.
        """
        try:
            cors = self.bucket.Cors()
            logger.info(
                "Got CORS rules %s for bucket '%s'.", cors.cors_rules,
 self.bucket.name
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(("Couldn't get CORS for bucket %s.", self.bucket.name))
            raise
        else:
            return cors
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetBucketCors를 참조하십시오.

`GetBucketLifecycleConfiguration`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetBucketLifecycleConfiguration`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class BucketWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 bucket actions."""

    def __init__(self, bucket):
        """
        :param bucket: A Boto3 Bucket resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                       that wraps bucket actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.bucket = bucket
        self.name = bucket.name


    def get_lifecycle_configuration(self):
        """
        Get the lifecycle configuration of the bucket.

        :return: The lifecycle rules of the specified bucket.
        """
        try:
            config = self.bucket.LifecycleConfiguration()
            logger.info(
                "Got lifecycle rules %s for bucket '%s'.",
                config.rules,
                self.bucket.name,
            )
```

```
        except:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't get lifecycle rules for bucket '%s'.", self.bucket.name
            )
            raise
        else:
            return config.rules
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetBucketLifecycleConfiguration를 참조하십시오.

`GetBucketPolicy`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetBucketPolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class BucketWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 bucket actions."""

    def __init__(self, bucket):
        """
        :param bucket: A Boto3 Bucket resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                       that wraps bucket actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.bucket = bucket
        self.name = bucket.name


    def get_policy(self):
        """
        Get the security policy of the bucket.
```

```
        :return: The security policy of the specified bucket, in JSON format.
        """
        try:
            policy = self.bucket.Policy()
            logger.info(
                "Got policy %s for bucket '%s'.", policy.policy, self.bucket.name
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get policy for bucket '%s'.",
 self.bucket.name)
            raise
        else:
            return json.loads(policy.policy)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetBucketPolicy를 참조하십시오.

`GetObject`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetObject`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ObjectWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 object actions."""

    def __init__(self, s3_object):
        """
        :param s3_object: A Boto3 Object resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                          that wraps object actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.object = s3_object
        self.key = self.object.key
```

```
    def get(self):
        """
        Gets the object.

        :return: The object data in bytes.
        """
        try:
            body = self.object.get()["Body"].read()
            logger.info(
                "Got object '%s' from bucket '%s'.",
                self.object.key,
                self.object.bucket_name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't get object '%s' from bucket '%s'.",
                self.object.key,
                self.object.bucket_name,
            )
            raise
        else:
            return body
```

조건부 요청을 사용하여 객체를 가져옵니다.

```
class S3ConditionalRequests:
    """Encapsulates S3 conditional request operations."""

    def __init__(self, s3_client):
        self.s3 = s3_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        s3_client = boto3.client("s3")
        return cls(s3_client)
```

```
    def get_object_conditional(
        self,
        object_key: str,
        source_bucket: str,
        condition_type: str,
        condition_value: str,
    ):
        """
        Retrieves an object from Amazon S3 with a conditional request.

        :param object_key: The key of the object to retrieve.
        :param source_bucket: The source bucket of the object.
        :param condition_type: The type of condition: 'IfMatch', 'IfNoneMatch',
'IfModifiedSince', 'IfUnmodifiedSince'.
        :param condition_value: The value to use for the condition.
        """
        try:
            response = self.s3.get_object(
                Bucket=source_bucket,
                Key=object_key,
                **{condition_type: condition_value},
            )
            sample_bytes = response["Body"].read(20)
            print(
                f"\tConditional read successful. Here are the first 20 bytes of the
object:\n"
            )
            print(f"\t{sample_bytes}")
        except ClientError as e:
            error_code = e.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "PreconditionFailed":
                print("\tConditional read failed: Precondition failed")
            elif error_code == "304":  # Not modified error code.
                print("\tConditional read failed: Object not modified")
            else:
                logger.error(f"Unexpected error: {error_code}")
                raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetObject를 참조하십시오.

GetObjectAcl

다음 코드 예시는 GetObjectAcl의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ObjectWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 object actions."""

    def __init__(self, s3_object):
        """
        :param s3_object: A Boto3 Object resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                           that wraps object actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.object = s3_object
        self.key = self.object.key


    def get_acl(self):
        """
        Gets the ACL of the object.

        :return: The ACL of the object.
        """
        try:
            acl = self.object.Acl()
            logger.info(
                "Got ACL for object %s owned by %s.",
                self.object.key,
                acl.owner["DisplayName"],
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get ACL for object %s.", self.object.key)
            raise
        else:
            return acl
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetObjectAcl를 참조하십시오.

`GetObjectLegalHold`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetObjectLegalHold`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

객체에 법적 보존을 적용하세요.

```
def get_legal_hold(s3_client, bucket: str, key: str) -> None:
    """
    Get the legal hold status of a specific file in a bucket.

    Args:
        s3_client: Boto3 S3 client.
        bucket: The name of the bucket containing the file.
        key: The key of the file to get the legal hold status of.
    """
    print()
    logger.info("Getting legal hold status of file [%s] in bucket [%s]", key,
 bucket)
    try:
        response = s3_client.get_object_legal_hold(Bucket=bucket, Key=key)
        legal_hold_status = response["LegalHold"]["Status"]
        logger.debug(
            "Legal hold status of file [%s] in bucket [%s] is [%s]",
            key,
            bucket,
            legal_hold_status,
        )
    except Exception as e:
```

```
        logger.error(
            "Failed to get legal hold status of file [%s] in bucket [%s]: %s",
            key,
            bucket,
            e,
        )
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 GetObjectLegalHold를 참조하세요.

`GetObjectLockConfiguration`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetObjectLockConfiguration`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

객체 잠금 구성을 가져오세요.

```
def is_object_lock_enabled(s3_client, bucket: str) -> bool:
    """
    Check if object lock is enabled for a bucket.

    Args:
        s3_client: Boto3 S3 client.
        bucket: The name of the bucket to check.

    Returns:
        True if object lock is enabled, False otherwise.
    """
    try:
        response = s3_client.get_object_lock_configuration(Bucket=bucket)
        return (
            "ObjectLockConfiguration" in response
```

```
            and response["ObjectLockConfiguration"]["ObjectLockEnabled"] ==
 "Enabled"
        )
    except s3_client.exceptions.ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ObjectLockConfigurationNotFoundError":
            return False
        else:
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetObjectLockConfiguration을 참조하세요.

HeadBucket

다음 코드 예시는 HeadBucket의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class BucketWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 bucket actions."""

    def __init__(self, bucket):
        """
        :param bucket: A Boto3 Bucket resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                       that wraps bucket actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.bucket = bucket
        self.name = bucket.name


    def exists(self):
```

```
        """
        Determine whether the bucket exists and you have access to it.

        :return: True when the bucket exists; otherwise, False.
        """
        try:
            self.bucket.meta.client.head_bucket(Bucket=self.bucket.name)
            logger.info("Bucket %s exists.", self.bucket.name)
            exists = True
        except ClientError:
            logger.warning(
                "Bucket %s doesn't exist or you don't have access to it.",
                self.bucket.name,
            )
            exists = False
        return exists
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 HeadBucket를 참조하십시오.

`ListBuckets`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListBuckets`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class BucketWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 bucket actions."""

    def __init__(self, bucket):
        """
        :param bucket: A Boto3 Bucket resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                       that wraps bucket actions in a class-like structure.
        """
```

```
        self.bucket = bucket
        self.name = bucket.name


    @staticmethod
    def list(s3_resource):
        """
        Get the buckets in all Regions for the current account.

        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 S3 resource. This is a high-level resource in
Boto3
                            that contains collections and factory methods to create
                            other high-level S3 sub-resources.
        :return: The list of buckets.
        """
        try:
            buckets = list(s3_resource.buckets.all())
            logger.info("Got buckets: %s.", buckets)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get buckets.")
            raise
        else:
            return buckets
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListBuckets를 참조하십시오.

`ListObjectsV2`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListObjectsV2`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ObjectWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 object actions."""
```

```
    def __init__(self, s3_object):
        """
        :param s3_object: A Boto3 Object resource. This is a high-level resource in
Boto3
                            that wraps object actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.object = s3_object
        self.key = self.object.key


    @staticmethod
    def list(bucket, prefix=None):
        """
        Lists the objects in a bucket, optionally filtered by a prefix.

        :param bucket: The bucket to query. This is a Boto3 Bucket resource.
        :param prefix: When specified, only objects that start with this prefix are
listed.
        :return: The list of objects.
        """
        try:
            if not prefix:
                objects = list(bucket.objects.all())
            else:
                objects = list(bucket.objects.filter(Prefix=prefix))
            logger.info(
                "Got objects %s from bucket '%s'", [o.key for o in objects],
bucket.name
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get objects for bucket '%s'.", bucket.name)
            raise
        else:
            return objects
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListObjectsV2를 참조하십시오.

`PutBucketAcl`

다음 코드 예시는 `PutBucketAcl`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class BucketWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 bucket actions."""

    def __init__(self, bucket):
        """
        :param bucket: A Boto3 Bucket resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                       that wraps bucket actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.bucket = bucket
        self.name = bucket.name


    def grant_log_delivery_access(self):
        """
        Grant the AWS Log Delivery group write access to the bucket so that
        Amazon S3 can deliver access logs to the bucket. This is the only
 recommended
        use of an S3 bucket ACL.
        """
        try:
            acl = self.bucket.Acl()
            # Putting an ACL overwrites the existing ACL. If you want to preserve
            # existing grants, append new grants to the list of existing grants.
            grants = acl.grants if acl.grants else []
            grants.append(
                {
                    "Grantee": {
                        "Type": "Group",
                        "URI": "http://acs.amazonaws.com/groups/s3/LogDelivery",
                    },
                    "Permission": "WRITE",
                }
            )
```

```
            acl.put(AccessControlPolicy={"Grants": grants, "Owner": acl.owner})
            logger.info("Granted log delivery access to bucket '%s'",
self.bucket.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't add ACL to bucket '%s'.", self.bucket.name)
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 PutBucketAcl를 참조하십시오.

PutBucketCors

다음 코드 예시는 PutBucketCors의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class BucketWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 bucket actions."""

    def __init__(self, bucket):
        """
        :param bucket: A Boto3 Bucket resource. This is a high-level resource in
Boto3
                       that wraps bucket actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.bucket = bucket
        self.name = bucket.name


    def put_cors(self, cors_rules):
        """
        Apply CORS rules to the bucket. CORS rules specify the HTTP actions that are
        allowed from other domains.

        :param cors_rules: The CORS rules to apply.
```

```
        """
        try:
            self.bucket.Cors().put(CORSConfiguration={"CORSRules": cors_rules})
            logger.info(
                "Put CORS rules %s for bucket '%s'.", cors_rules, self.bucket.name
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't put CORS rules for bucket %s.",
self.bucket.name)
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 PutBucketCors를 참조하십시오.

`PutBucketLifecycleConfiguration`

다음 코드 예시는 `PutBucketLifecycleConfiguration`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class BucketWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 bucket actions."""

    def __init__(self, bucket):
        """
        :param bucket: A Boto3 Bucket resource. This is a high-level resource in
Boto3
                       that wraps bucket actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.bucket = bucket
        self.name = bucket.name


    def put_lifecycle_configuration(self, lifecycle_rules):
        """
```

```
        Apply a lifecycle configuration to the bucket. The lifecycle configuration
can
        be used to archive or delete the objects in the bucket according to
specified
        parameters, such as a number of days.

        :param lifecycle_rules: The lifecycle rules to apply.
        """
        try:
            self.bucket.LifecycleConfiguration().put(
                LifecycleConfiguration={"Rules": lifecycle_rules}
            )
            logger.info(
                "Put lifecycle rules %s for bucket '%s'.",
                lifecycle_rules,
                self.bucket.name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't put lifecycle rules for bucket '%s'.", self.bucket.name
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 PutBucketLifecycleConfiguration를 참조하십시오.

`PutBucketPolicy`

다음 코드 예시는 `PutBucketPolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class BucketWrapper:
```

```
    """Encapsulates S3 bucket actions."""

    def __init__(self, bucket):
        """
        :param bucket: A Boto3 Bucket resource. This is a high-level resource in
Boto3
                       that wraps bucket actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.bucket = bucket
        self.name = bucket.name


    def put_policy(self, policy):
        """
        Apply a security policy to the bucket. Policies control users' ability
        to perform specific actions, such as listing the objects in the bucket.

        :param policy: The policy to apply to the bucket.
        """
        try:
            self.bucket.Policy().put(Policy=json.dumps(policy))
            logger.info("Put policy %s for bucket '%s'.", policy, self.bucket.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't apply policy to bucket '%s'.",
self.bucket.name)
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 PutBucketPolicy를 참조하십시오.

`PutObject`

다음 코드 예시는 `PutObject`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ObjectWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 object actions."""

    def __init__(self, s3_object):
        """
        :param s3_object: A Boto3 Object resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                          that wraps object actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.object = s3_object
        self.key = self.object.key


    def put(self, data):
        """
        Upload data to the object.

        :param data: The data to upload. This can either be bytes or a string. When
 this
                     argument is a string, it is interpreted as a file name, which
 is
                     opened in read bytes mode.
        """
        put_data = data
        if isinstance(data, str):
            try:
                put_data = open(data, "rb")
            except IOError:
                logger.exception("Expected file name or binary data, got '%s'.",
 data)
                raise

        try:
            self.object.put(Body=put_data)
            self.object.wait_until_exists()
            logger.info(
                "Put object '%s' to bucket '%s'.",
                self.object.key,
                self.object.bucket_name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't put object '%s' to bucket '%s'.",
```

```
                self.object.key,
                self.object.bucket_name,
            )
            raise
        finally:
            if getattr(put_data, "close", None):
                put_data.close()
```

조건부 요청을 사용하여 객체를 업로드합니다.

```
class S3ConditionalRequests:
    """Encapsulates S3 conditional request operations."""

    def __init__(self, s3_client):
        self.s3 = s3_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        s3_client = boto3.client("s3")
        return cls(s3_client)



    def put_object_conditional(self, object_key: str, source_bucket: str, data:
 bytes):
        """
        Uploads an object to Amazon S3 with a conditional request. Prevents
 overwrite
        using an IfNoneMatch condition for the object key.

        :param object_key: The key of the object to upload.
        :param source_bucket: The source bucket of the object.
        :param data: The data to upload.
        """
        try:
            self.s3.put_object(
                Bucket=source_bucket, Key=object_key, Body=data, IfNoneMatch="*"
            )
```

```
            print(
                f"\tConditional write successful for key {object_key} in bucket
{source_bucket}."
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            error_code = e.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "PreconditionFailed":
                print("\tConditional write failed: Precondition failed")
            else:
                logger.error(f"Unexpected error: {error_code}")
                raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 PutObject를 참조하십시오.

`PutObjectAcl`

다음 코드 예시는 `PutObjectAcl`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class ObjectWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 object actions."""

    def __init__(self, s3_object):
        """
        :param s3_object: A Boto3 Object resource. This is a high-level resource in
Boto3
                          that wraps object actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.object = s3_object
        self.key = self.object.key


    def put_acl(self, email):
```

```
        """
        Applies an ACL to the object that grants read access to an AWS user
identified
        by email address.

        :param email: The email address of the user to grant access.
        """
        try:
            acl = self.object.Acl()
            # Putting an ACL overwrites the existing ACL, so append new grants
            # if you want to preserve existing grants.
            grants = acl.grants if acl.grants else []
            grants.append(
                {
                    "Grantee": {"Type": "AmazonCustomerByEmail", "EmailAddress":
email},
                    "Permission": "READ",
                }
            )
            acl.put(AccessControlPolicy={"Grants": grants, "Owner": acl.owner})
            logger.info("Granted read access to %s.", email)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't add ACL to object '%s'.", self.object.key)
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 PutObjectAcl를 참조하십시오.

`PutObjectLegalHold`

다음 코드 예시는 `PutObjectLegalHold`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

객체에 법적 보존을 적용하세요.

```
def set_legal_hold(s3_client, bucket: str, key: str) -> None:
    """
    Set a legal hold on a specific file in a bucket.

    Args:
        s3_client: Boto3 S3 client.
        bucket: The name of the bucket containing the file.
        key: The key of the file to set the legal hold on.
    """
    print()
    logger.info("Setting legal hold on file [%s] in bucket [%s]", key, bucket)
    try:
        before_status = "OFF"
        after_status = "ON"
        s3_client.put_object_legal_hold(
            Bucket=bucket, Key=key, LegalHold={"Status": after_status}
        )
        logger.debug(
            "Legal hold set successfully on file [%s] in bucket [%s]", key, bucket
        )
        _print_legal_hold_update(bucket, key, before_status, after_status)
    except Exception as e:
        logger.error(
            "Failed to set legal hold on file [%s] in bucket [%s]: %s", key, bucket,
 e
        )
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 PutObjectLegalHold를 참조하세요.

PutObjectLockConfiguration

다음 코드 예시는 PutObjectLockConfiguration의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

객체 잠금 구성을 적용하세요.

```
        s3_client.put_object_lock_configuration(
            Bucket=bucket,
            ObjectLockConfiguration={"ObjectLockEnabled": "Disabled", "Rule": {}},
        )
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 PutObjectLockConfiguration을 참조하세요.

`PutObjectRetention`

다음 코드 예시는 `PutObjectRetention`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

객체에 보존을 적용하세요.

```
            s3_client.put_object_retention(
                Bucket=bucket,
                Key=key,
                VersionId=version_id,
                Retention={"Mode": "GOVERNANCE", "RetainUntilDate":
far_future_date},
                BypassGovernanceRetention=True,
            )
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 PutObjectRetention을 참조하세요.

시나리오

미리 서명된 URL 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon S3에 대해 미리 서명된 URL을 생성하고 객체를 업로드하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

제한된 시간 동안 S3 작업을 수행할 수 있는 미리 서명된 URL을 생성합니다. 요청 패키지를 사용하여 URL로 요청을 수행합니다.

```
import argparse
import logging
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError
import requests

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def generate_presigned_url(s3_client, client_method, method_parameters, expires_in):
    """
    Generate a presigned Amazon S3 URL that can be used to perform an action.

    :param s3_client: A Boto3 Amazon S3 client.
    :param client_method: The name of the client method that the URL performs.
    :param method_parameters: The parameters of the specified client method.
    :param expires_in: The number of seconds the presigned URL is valid for.
    :return: The presigned URL.
    """
    try:
```

```
        url = s3_client.generate_presigned_url(
            ClientMethod=client_method, Params=method_parameters,
 ExpiresIn=expires_in
        )
        logger.info("Got presigned URL: %s", url)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception(
            "Couldn't get a presigned URL for client method '%s'.", client_method
        )
        raise
    return url


def usage_demo():
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the Amazon S3 presigned URL demo.")
    print("-" * 88)

    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
    parser.add_argument("bucket", help="The name of the bucket.")
    parser.add_argument(
        "key",
        help="For a GET operation, the key of the object in Amazon S3. For a "
        "PUT operation, the name of a file to upload.",
    )
    parser.add_argument("action", choices=("get", "put"), help="The action to
 perform.")
    args = parser.parse_args()

    s3_client = boto3.client("s3")
    client_action = "get_object" if args.action == "get" else "put_object"
    url = generate_presigned_url(
        s3_client, client_action, {"Bucket": args.bucket, "Key": args.key}, 1000
    )

    print("Using the Requests package to send a request to the URL.")
    response = None
    if args.action == "get":
        response = requests.get(url)
        if response.status_code == 200:
            with open(args.key.split("/")[-1], 'wb') as object_file:
                object_file.write(response.content)
```

```
    elif args.action == "put":
        print("Putting data to the URL.")
        try:
            with open(args.key, "rb") as object_file:
                object_text = object_file.read()
            response = requests.put(url, data=object_text)
        except FileNotFoundError:
            print(
                f"Couldn't find {args.key}. For a PUT operation, the key must be the
 "
                f"name of a file that exists on your computer."
            )

    if response is not None:
        print(f"Status: {response.status_code}\nReason: {response.reason}")

    print("-" * 88)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

미리 서명된 POST 요청을 생성하여 파일을 업로드합니다.

```
class BucketWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 bucket actions."""

    def __init__(self, bucket):
        """
        :param bucket: A Boto3 Bucket resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                       that wraps bucket actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.bucket = bucket
        self.name = bucket.name


    def generate_presigned_post(self, object_key, expires_in):
        """
        Generate a presigned Amazon S3 POST request to upload a file.
        A presigned POST can be used for a limited time to let someone without an
 AWS
```

```
        account upload a file to a bucket.

        :param object_key: The object key to identify the uploaded object.
        :param expires_in: The number of seconds the presigned POST is valid.
        :return: A dictionary that contains the URL and form fields that contain
                 required access data.
        """
        try:
            response = self.bucket.meta.client.generate_presigned_post(
                Bucket=self.bucket.name, Key=object_key, ExpiresIn=expires_in
            )
            logger.info("Got presigned POST URL: %s", response["url"])
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't get a presigned POST URL for bucket '%s' and object '%s'",
                self.bucket.name,
                object_key,
            )
            raise
        return response
```

Amazon Textract 탐색기 애플리케이션 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 대화형 애플리케이션을 통해 Amazon Textract 출력을 탐색하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

Amazon Textract와 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 함께를 사용하여 문서 이미지에서 텍스트, 양식 및 테이블 요소를 감지하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 입력 이미지와 Amazon Textract 출력은 탐지된 요소를 탐색할 수 있는 Tkinter 애플리케이션에 표시됩니다.

- 문서 이미지를 Amazon Textract에 제출하고 감지된 요소의 출력을 탐색합니다.
- Amazon Textract로 직접, 또는 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 버킷을 통해 이미지를 제출합니다.
- 비동기식 API를 사용하여 작업이 완료되면 Amazon Simple Notification Service(Amazon SNS) 주제에 알림을 게시하는 작업을 시작합니다.

- Amazon Simple Queue Service(Amazon SQS) 대기열에서 작업 완료 메시지를 폴링하고 결과를 표시합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Cognito 자격 증명
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS
- Amazon Textract

이미지에서 추출한 텍스트의 개체 삭제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Comprehend를 사용하여 Amazon S3에 저장된 이미지에서 Amazon Textract를 통해 추출한 텍스트의 엔터티를 감지하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

Jupyter 노트북 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 에서를 사용하여 이미지에서 추출된 텍스트의 개체를 감지하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제에서는 Amazon Textract를 통해 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 및 Amazon Comprehend에 저장된 이미지에서 텍스트를 추출하여 추출된 텍스트의 엔터티를 감지합니다.

이 예제는 Jupyter Notebook에 관한 것이며, 노트북을 호스팅할 수 있는 환경에서 실행되어야 합니다. Amazon SageMaker AI를 사용하여 예제를 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침은 TextractAndComprehendNotebook.ipynb의 지침을 참조하세요.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Comprehend
- Amazon S3
- Amazon Textract

이미지에서 객체 감지

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지의 범주별로 객체를 감지하는 앱을 빌드하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

를 사용하여 다음을 수행할 수 있는 웹 애플리케이션을 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 사진을 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 버킷에 업로드합니다.
- Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 사진을 분석하고 레이블을 지정합니다.
- Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 이미지 분석에 대한 이메일 보고서를 보냅니다.

이 예제에는 두 가지 주요 구성 요소가 포함되어 있습니다. 바로 JavaScript로 작성되고 React로 빌드된 웹 페이지와 Python으로 작성되고 Flask-RESTful로 빌드된 REST 서비스입니다.

React 웹 페이지를 사용하여 다음을 수행할 수 있습니다.

- S3 버킷에 저장된 이미지 목록을 표시합니다.
- 컴퓨터에서 S3 버킷에 이미지를 업로드합니다.
- 이미지에서 감지된 항목을 식별하는 이미지와 레이블을 표시합니다.
- S3 버킷의 모든 이미지에 대한 보고서를 받고 보고서의 이메일을 보냅니다.

웹 페이지가 REST 서비스를 호출합니다. 서비스가 다음 작업을 수행하기 위해 AWS 에 요청을 전송합니다.

- S3 버킷의 이미지 목록을 가져오고 필터링합니다.
- S3 버킷에 사진을 업로드합니다.
- Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 개별 사진을 분석하고 사진에서 감지된 항목을 식별하는 레이블 목록을 가져옵니다.
- S3 버킷의 모든 사진을 분석하고 Amazon SES를 사용하여 보고서를 이메일로 보냅니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하십시오.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Rekognition

- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

동영상에서 사람과 객체 감지

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 비디오에서 사람과 객체를 감지하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 비동기식 감지 작업을 시작해 동영상의 얼굴, 객체 및 사람을 감지할 수 있습니다. 또한 이 예제에서는 작업이 완료되고 주제에 대한 Amazon Simple Queue Service(Amazon SQS) 대기열을 구독할 때 Amazon Simple Notification Service(Amazon SNS) 주제를 알리도록 Amazon Rekognition을 구성합니다. 대기열이 작업에 대한 메시지를 받으면 작업이 검색되고 결과가 출력됩니다.

이 예제는 GitHub에서 가장 잘 볼 수 있습니다. 전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES
- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS

조건부 요청 수행

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon S3 요청에 사전 조건을 추가하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon S3 조건부 요청을 보여주는 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
"""
Purpose

Shows how to use AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to get started using conditional
 requests for
Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3).

"""

import logging
import random
import sys
import datetime

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

from s3_conditional_requests import S3ConditionalRequests

# Add relative path to include demo_tools in this code example without need for
 setup.
sys.path.append("../../../..")
import demo_tools.question as q  # noqa

# Constants
FILE_CONTENT = "This is a test file for S3 conditional requests."
RANDOM_SUFFIX = str(random.randint(100, 999))

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


class ConditionalRequestsScenario:
    """Runs a scenario that shows how to use S3 Conditional Requests."""

    def __init__(self, conditional_requests, s3_client):
        """
        :param conditional_requests: An object that wraps S3 conditional request
 actions.
        :param s3_client: A Boto3 S3 client for setup and cleanup operations.
        """
        self.conditional_requests = conditional_requests
        self.s3_client = s3_client
```

```
    def setup_scenario(self, source_bucket: str, dest_bucket: str, object_key: str):
        """
        Sets up the scenario by creating a source and destination bucket.
        Prompts the user to provide a bucket name prefix.

        :param source_bucket: The name of the source bucket.
        :param dest_bucket: The name of the destination bucket.
        :param object_key: The name of a test file to add to the source bucket.
        """

        # Create the buckets.
        try:
            self.s3_client.create_bucket(Bucket=source_bucket)
            self.s3_client.create_bucket(Bucket=dest_bucket)
            print(
                f"Created source bucket: {source_bucket} and destination bucket:
{dest_bucket}"
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            error_code = e.response["Error"]["Code"]
            logger.error(f"Error creating buckets: {error_code}")
            raise

        # Upload test file into the source bucket.
        try:
            print(f"Uploading file {object_key} to bucket {source_bucket}")
            response = self.s3_client.put_object(
                Bucket=source_bucket, Key=object_key, Body=FILE_CONTENT
            )
            object_etag = response["ETag"]
            return object_etag

        except Exception as e:
            logger.error(
                f"Failed to upload file {object_key} to bucket {source_bucket}: {e}"
            )


    def cleanup_scenario(self, source_bucket: str, dest_bucket: str):
        """
        Cleans up the scenario by deleting the source and destination buckets.

        :param source_bucket: The name of the source bucket.
```

```
        :param dest_bucket: The name of the destination bucket.
        """
        self.cleanup_bucket(source_bucket)
        self.cleanup_bucket(dest_bucket)

    def cleanup_bucket(self, bucket_name: str):
        """
        Cleans up the bucket by deleting all objects and then the bucket itself.

        :param bucket_name: The name of the bucket.
        """
        try:
            # Get list of all objects in the bucket.
            list_response = self.s3_client.list_objects_v2(Bucket=bucket_name)
            objs = list_response.get("Contents", [])
            for obj in objs:
                key = obj["Key"]
                self.s3_client.delete_object(Bucket=bucket_name, Key=key)
            self.s3_client.delete_bucket(Bucket=bucket_name)
            print(f"Cleaned up bucket: {bucket_name}.")
        except ClientError as e:
            error_code = e.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "NoSuchBucket":
                logger.info(f"Bucket {bucket_name} does not exist, skipping
cleanup.")
            else:
                logger.error(f"Error deleting bucket: {error_code}")
                raise


    def display_buckets(self, source_bucket: str, dest_bucket: str):
        """
        Display a list of the objects in the test buckets.

        :param source_bucket: The name of the source bucket.
        :param dest_bucket: The name of the destination bucket.
        """
        self.list_bucket_contents(source_bucket)
        self.list_bucket_contents(dest_bucket)

    def list_bucket_contents(self, bucket_name):
        """
        Display a list of the objects in the bucket.
```

```
        :param bucket_name: The name of the bucket.
        """
        try:
            # Get list of all objects in the bucket.
            print(f"\t Items in bucket {bucket_name}")
            list_response = self.s3_client.list_objects_v2(Bucket=bucket_name)
            objs = list_response.get("Contents", [])
            if not objs:
                print("\t\tNo objects found.")
            for obj in objs:
                key = obj["Key"]
                print(f"\t\t object: {key} ETag {obj['ETag']}")
            return objs
        except ClientError as e:
            error_code = e.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "NoSuchBucket":
                logger.info(f"Bucket {bucket_name} does not exist.")
            else:
                logger.error(f"Error listing bucket and objects: {error_code}")
                raise


    def display_menu(
        self, source_bucket: str, dest_bucket: str, object_key: str, etag: str
    ):
        """
        Displays the menu of conditional request options for the user.

        :param source_bucket: The name of the source bucket.
        :param dest_bucket: The name of the destination bucket.
        :param object_key: The key of the test object in the source bucket.
        :param etag: The etag of the test object in the source bucket.
        """

        actions = [
            "Print list of bucket items.",
            "Perform a conditional read.",
            "Perform a conditional copy.",
            "Perform a conditional write.",
            "Clean up and exit.",
        ]

        conditions = [
            "If-Match: using the object's ETag. This condition should succeed.",
```

```
            "If-None-Match: using the object's ETag. This condition should fail.",
            "If-Modified-Since: using yesterday's date. This condition should
succeed.",
            "If-Unmodified-Since: using yesterday's date. This condition should
fail.",
        ]

        condition_types = [
            "IfMatch",
            "IfNoneMatch",
            "IfModifiedSince",
            "IfUnmodifiedSince",
        ]
        copy_condition_types = [
            "CopySourceIfMatch",
            "CopySourceIfNoneMatch",
            "CopySourceIfModifiedSince",
            "CopySourceIfUnmodifiedSince",
        ]

        yesterday_date = datetime.datetime.utcnow() - datetime.timedelta(days=1)

        choice = 0
        while choice != 4:
            print("-" * 88)
            print("Choose an action to explore some example conditional requests.")
            choice = q.choose("Which action would you like to take? ", actions)
            if choice == 0:
                print("Listing the objects and buckets.")
                self.display_buckets(source_bucket, dest_bucket)
            elif choice == 1:
                print("Perform a conditional read.")
                condition_type = q.choose("Enter the condition type : ", conditions)
                if condition_type == 0 or condition_type == 1:
                    self.conditional_requests.get_object_conditional(
                        object_key, source_bucket, condition_types[condition_type],
etag
                    )
                elif condition_type == 2 or condition_type == 3:
                    self.conditional_requests.get_object_conditional(
                        object_key,
                        source_bucket,
                        condition_types[condition_type],
                        yesterday_date,
```

```
                )
            elif choice == 2:
                print("Perform a conditional copy.")
                condition_type = q.choose("Enter the condition type : ", conditions)
                dest_key = q.ask("Enter an object key: ", q.non_empty)
                if condition_type == 0 or condition_type == 1:
                    self.conditional_requests.copy_object_conditional(
                        object_key,
                        dest_key,
                        source_bucket,
                        dest_bucket,
                        copy_condition_types[condition_type],
                        etag,
                    )
                elif condition_type == 2 or condition_type == 3:
                    self.conditional_requests.copy_object_conditional(
                        object_key,
                        dest_key,
                        copy_condition_types[condition_type],
                        yesterday_date,
                    )
            elif choice == 3:
                print(
                    "Perform a conditional write using IfNoneMatch condition on the
object key."
                )
                print("If the key is a duplicate, the write will fail.")
                object_key = q.ask("Enter an object key: ", q.non_empty)
                self.conditional_requests.put_object_conditional(
                    object_key, source_bucket, b"Conditional write example data."
                )
            elif choice == 4:
                print("Proceeding to cleanup.")


    def run_scenario(self):
        """
        Runs the interactive scenario.
        """
        print("-" * 88)
        print("Welcome to the Amazon S3 conditional requests example.")
        print("-" * 88)

        print(
```

```
            f"""\
        This example demonstrates the use of conditional requests for S3 operations.
        You can use conditional requests to add preconditions to S3 read requests to
 return or copy
        an object based on its Entity tag (ETag), or last modified date.
        You can use a conditional write requests to prevent overwrites by ensuring
        there is no existing object with the same key.

        This example will allow you to perform conditional reads
        and writes that will succeed or fail based on your selected options.

        Sample buckets and a sample object will be created as part of the example.
        """
        )

        bucket_prefix = q.ask("Enter a bucket name prefix: ", q.non_empty)
        source_bucket_name = f"{bucket_prefix}-source-{RANDOM_SUFFIX}"
        dest_bucket_name = f"{bucket_prefix}-dest-{RANDOM_SUFFIX}"
        object_key = "test-upload-file.txt"

        try:
            etag = self.setup_scenario(source_bucket_name, dest_bucket_name,
 object_key)
            self.display_menu(source_bucket_name, dest_bucket_name, object_key,
 etag)
        finally:
            self.cleanup_scenario(source_bucket_name, dest_bucket_name)

        print("-" * 88)
        print("Thanks for watching.")
        print("-" * 88)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    scenario = ConditionalRequestsScenario(
        S3ConditionalRequests.from_client(), boto3.client("s3")
    )
    scenario.run_scenario()
```

조건부 요청 작업을 정의하는 래퍼 클래스입니다.

```
import boto3
import logging

from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Configure logging
logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


class S3ConditionalRequests:
    """Encapsulates S3 conditional request operations."""

    def __init__(self, s3_client):
        self.s3 = s3_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        s3_client = boto3.client("s3")
        return cls(s3_client)



    def get_object_conditional(
        self,
        object_key: str,
        source_bucket: str,
        condition_type: str,
        condition_value: str,
    ):
        """
        Retrieves an object from Amazon S3 with a conditional request.

        :param object_key: The key of the object to retrieve.
        :param source_bucket: The source bucket of the object.
        :param condition_type: The type of condition: 'IfMatch', 'IfNoneMatch',
 'IfModifiedSince', 'IfUnmodifiedSince'.
        :param condition_value: The value to use for the condition.
        """
        try:
            response = self.s3.get_object(
                Bucket=source_bucket,
```

```
                Key=object_key,
                **{condition_type: condition_value},
            )
            sample_bytes = response["Body"].read(20)
            print(
                f"\tConditional read successful. Here are the first 20 bytes of the
object:\n"
            )
            print(f"\t{sample_bytes}")
        except ClientError as e:
            error_code = e.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "PreconditionFailed":
                print("\tConditional read failed: Precondition failed")
            elif error_code == "304":  # Not modified error code.
                print("\tConditional read failed: Object not modified")
            else:
                logger.error(f"Unexpected error: {error_code}")
                raise



    def put_object_conditional(self, object_key: str, source_bucket: str, data:
bytes):
        """
        Uploads an object to Amazon S3 with a conditional request. Prevents
overwrite
        using an IfNoneMatch condition for the object key.

        :param object_key: The key of the object to upload.
        :param source_bucket: The source bucket of the object.
        :param data: The data to upload.
        """
        try:
            self.s3.put_object(
                Bucket=source_bucket, Key=object_key, Body=data, IfNoneMatch="*"
            )
            print(
                f"\tConditional write successful for key {object_key} in bucket
{source_bucket}."
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            error_code = e.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "PreconditionFailed":
                print("\tConditional write failed: Precondition failed")
```

```
            else:
                logger.error(f"Unexpected error: {error_code}")
                raise


    def copy_object_conditional(
        self,
        source_key: str,
        dest_key: str,
        source_bucket: str,
        dest_bucket: str,
        condition_type: str,
        condition_value: str,
    ):
        """
        Copies an object from one Amazon S3 bucket to another with a conditional
request.

        :param source_key: The key of the source object to copy.
        :param dest_key: The key of the destination object.
        :param source_bucket: The source bucket of the object.
        :param dest_bucket: The destination bucket of the object.
        :param condition_type: The type of condition to apply, e.g.
        'CopySourceIfMatch', 'CopySourceIfNoneMatch', 'CopySourceIfModifiedSince',
'CopySourceIfUnmodifiedSince'.
        :param condition_value: The value to use for the condition.
        """
        try:
            self.s3.copy_object(
                Bucket=dest_bucket,
                Key=dest_key,
                CopySource={"Bucket": source_bucket, "Key": source_key},
                **{condition_type: condition_value},
            )
            print(
                f"\tConditional copy successful for key {dest_key} in bucket
{dest_bucket}."
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            error_code = e.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "PreconditionFailed":
                print("\tConditional copy failed: Precondition failed")
            elif error_code == "304":  # Not modified error code.
                print("\tConditional copy failed: Object not modified")
```

```
            else:
                logger.error(f"Unexpected error: {error_code}")
                raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - CopyObject
  - GetObject
  - PutObject

Lambda 함수로 버전이 지정된 객체를 배치 단위로 관리

다음 코드 예제에서는 Lambda 함수를 사용하여 버전이 지정된 S3 객체를 배치 단위로 관리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

처리를 수행하기 위해 AWS Lambda 함수를 호출하는 작업을 생성하여 Amazon Simple Storage Service(Amazon S3) 버전이 지정된 객체를 일괄적으로 조작하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제에서는 버전 관리를 사용한 버킷을 생성하고, Lewis Carroll의 You Are Old, Father William이라는 시의 시구를 업로드하며, Amazon S3 배치 작업을 사용하여 다양한 방법으로 시를 번형합니다.

다음 작업을 수행하는 방법에 대해 알아보세요.

- 버전이 지정된 객체에서 작동하는 Lambda 함수를 생성합니다.
- 업데이트할 객체의 매니페스트를 만듭니다.
- 객체를 업데이트하기 위해 Lambda 함수를 호출하는 배치 작업을 생성합니다.
- Lambda 함수를 삭제합니다.
- 버전이 지정된 버킷을 비운 다음 삭제합니다.

이 예제는 GitHub에서 가장 잘 볼 수 있습니다. 전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon S3

대용량 파일 업로드 또는 다운로드

다음 코드 예제는 Amazon S3에 대용량 파일을 업로드하고 Amazon S3에서 대용량 파일을 다운로드하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

자세한 내용은 멀티파트 업로드를 사용하여 객체 업로드를 참조하십시오.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

사용 가능한 여러 전송 관리자 설정을 사용하여 파일을 전송하는 함수를 생성합니다. 콜백 클래스를 사용하여 파일 전송 중에 콜백 진행률을 작성합니다.

```
import sys
import threading

import boto3
from boto3.s3.transfer import TransferConfig


MB = 1024 * 1024
s3 = boto3.resource("s3")


class TransferCallback:
    """
    Handle callbacks from the transfer manager.

    The transfer manager periodically calls the __call__ method throughout
    the upload and download process so that it can take action, such as
    displaying progress to the user and collecting data about the transfer.
    """

    def __init__(self, target_size):
        self._target_size = target_size
        self._total_transferred = 0
        self._lock = threading.Lock()
        self.thread_info = {}
```

```
    def __call__(self, bytes_transferred):
        """
        The callback method that is called by the transfer manager.

        Display progress during file transfer and collect per-thread transfer
        data. This method can be called by multiple threads, so shared instance
        data is protected by a thread lock.
        """
        thread = threading.current_thread()
        with self._lock:
            self._total_transferred += bytes_transferred
            if thread.ident not in self.thread_info.keys():
                self.thread_info[thread.ident] = bytes_transferred
            else:
                self.thread_info[thread.ident] += bytes_transferred

            target = self._target_size * MB
            sys.stdout.write(
                f"\r{self._total_transferred} of {target} transferred "
                f"({(self._total_transferred / target) * 100:.2f}%)."
            )
            sys.stdout.flush()


def upload_with_default_configuration(
    local_file_path, bucket_name, object_key, file_size_mb
):
    """
    Upload a file from a local folder to an Amazon S3 bucket, using the default
    configuration.
    """
    transfer_callback = TransferCallback(file_size_mb)
    s3.Bucket(bucket_name).upload_file(
        local_file_path, object_key, Callback=transfer_callback
    )
    return transfer_callback.thread_info


def upload_with_chunksize_and_meta(
    local_file_path, bucket_name, object_key, file_size_mb, metadata=None
):
    """
    Upload a file from a local folder to an Amazon S3 bucket, setting a
```

```
    multipart chunk size and adding metadata to the Amazon S3 object.

    The multipart chunk size controls the size of the chunks of data that are
    sent in the request. A smaller chunk size typically results in the transfer
    manager using more threads for the upload.

    The metadata is a set of key-value pairs that are stored with the object
    in Amazon S3.
    """
    transfer_callback = TransferCallback(file_size_mb)

    config = TransferConfig(multipart_chunksize=1 * MB)
    extra_args = {"Metadata": metadata} if metadata else None
    s3.Bucket(bucket_name).upload_file(
        local_file_path,
        object_key,
        Config=config,
        ExtraArgs=extra_args,
        Callback=transfer_callback,
    )
    return transfer_callback.thread_info


def upload_with_high_threshold(local_file_path, bucket_name, object_key,
 file_size_mb):
    """
    Upload a file from a local folder to an Amazon S3 bucket, setting a
    multipart threshold larger than the size of the file.

    Setting a multipart threshold larger than the size of the file results
    in the transfer manager sending the file as a standard upload instead of
    a multipart upload.
    """
    transfer_callback = TransferCallback(file_size_mb)
    config = TransferConfig(multipart_threshold=file_size_mb * 2 * MB)
    s3.Bucket(bucket_name).upload_file(
        local_file_path, object_key, Config=config, Callback=transfer_callback
    )
    return transfer_callback.thread_info


def upload_with_sse(
    local_file_path, bucket_name, object_key, file_size_mb, sse_key=None
):
```

```
    """
    Upload a file from a local folder to an Amazon S3 bucket, adding server-side
    encryption with customer-provided encryption keys to the object.

    When this kind of encryption is specified, Amazon S3 encrypts the object
    at rest and allows downloads only when the expected encryption key is
    provided in the download request.
    """
    transfer_callback = TransferCallback(file_size_mb)
    if sse_key:
        extra_args = {"SSECustomerAlgorithm": "AES256", "SSECustomerKey": sse_key}
    else:
        extra_args = None
    s3.Bucket(bucket_name).upload_file(
        local_file_path, object_key, ExtraArgs=extra_args,
 Callback=transfer_callback
    )
    return transfer_callback.thread_info


def download_with_default_configuration(
    bucket_name, object_key, download_file_path, file_size_mb
):
    """
    Download a file from an Amazon S3 bucket to a local folder, using the
    default configuration.
    """
    transfer_callback = TransferCallback(file_size_mb)
    s3.Bucket(bucket_name).Object(object_key).download_file(
        download_file_path, Callback=transfer_callback
    )
    return transfer_callback.thread_info


def download_with_single_thread(
    bucket_name, object_key, download_file_path, file_size_mb
):
    """
    Download a file from an Amazon S3 bucket to a local folder, using a
    single thread.
    """
    transfer_callback = TransferCallback(file_size_mb)
    config = TransferConfig(use_threads=False)
    s3.Bucket(bucket_name).Object(object_key).download_file(
```

```
        download_file_path, Config=config, Callback=transfer_callback
    )
    return transfer_callback.thread_info


def download_with_high_threshold(
    bucket_name, object_key, download_file_path, file_size_mb
):
    """
    Download a file from an Amazon S3 bucket to a local folder, setting a
    multipart threshold larger than the size of the file.

    Setting a multipart threshold larger than the size of the file results
    in the transfer manager sending the file as a standard download instead
    of a multipart download.
    """
    transfer_callback = TransferCallback(file_size_mb)
    config = TransferConfig(multipart_threshold=file_size_mb * 2 * MB)
    s3.Bucket(bucket_name).Object(object_key).download_file(
        download_file_path, Config=config, Callback=transfer_callback
    )
    return transfer_callback.thread_info


def download_with_sse(
    bucket_name, object_key, download_file_path, file_size_mb, sse_key
):
    """
    Download a file from an Amazon S3 bucket to a local folder, adding a
    customer-provided encryption key to the request.

    When this kind of encryption is specified, Amazon S3 encrypts the object
    at rest and allows downloads only when the expected encryption key is
    provided in the download request.
    """
    transfer_callback = TransferCallback(file_size_mb)

    if sse_key:
        extra_args = {"SSECustomerAlgorithm": "AES256", "SSECustomerKey": sse_key}
    else:
        extra_args = None
    s3.Bucket(bucket_name).Object(object_key).download_file(
        download_file_path, ExtraArgs=extra_args, Callback=transfer_callback
    )
```

```
    return transfer_callback.thread_info
```

전송 관리자 기능을 시연하고 결과를 보고합니다.

```
import hashlib
import os
import platform
import shutil
import time

import boto3
from boto3.s3.transfer import TransferConfig
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError
from botocore.exceptions import ParamValidationError
from botocore.exceptions import NoCredentialsError

import file_transfer

MB = 1024 * 1024
# These configuration attributes affect both uploads and downloads.
CONFIG_ATTRS = (
    "multipart_threshold",
    "multipart_chunksize",
    "max_concurrency",
    "use_threads",
)
# These configuration attributes affect only downloads.
DOWNLOAD_CONFIG_ATTRS = ("max_io_queue", "io_chunksize", "num_download_attempts")


class TransferDemoManager:
    """
    Manages the demonstration. Collects user input from a command line, reports
    transfer results, maintains a list of artifacts created during the
    demonstration, and cleans them up after the demonstration is completed.
    """

    def __init__(self):
        self._s3 = boto3.resource("s3")
        self._chore_list = []
```

```
        self._create_file_cmd = None
        self._size_multiplier = 0
        self.file_size_mb = 30
        self.demo_folder = None
        self.demo_bucket = None
        self._setup_platform_specific()
        self._terminal_width = shutil.get_terminal_size(fallback=(80, 80))[0]

    def collect_user_info(self):
        """
        Collect local folder and Amazon S3 bucket name from the user. These
        locations are used to store files during the demonstration.
        """
        while not self.demo_folder:
            self.demo_folder = input(
                "Which file folder do you want to use to store " "demonstration
files? "
            )
            if not os.path.isdir(self.demo_folder):
                print(f"{self.demo_folder} isn't a folder!")
                self.demo_folder = None

        while not self.demo_bucket:
            self.demo_bucket = input(
                "Which Amazon S3 bucket do you want to use to store "
                "demonstration files? "
            )
            try:
                self._s3.meta.client.head_bucket(Bucket=self.demo_bucket)
            except ParamValidationError as err:
                print(err)
                self.demo_bucket = None
            except ClientError as err:
                print(err)
                print(
                    f"Either {self.demo_bucket} doesn't exist or you don't "
                    f"have access to it."
                )
                self.demo_bucket = None

    def demo(
        self, question, upload_func, download_func, upload_args=None,
download_args=None
    ):
```

```
        """Run a demonstration.

        Ask the user if they want to run this specific demonstration.
        If they say yes, create a file on the local path, upload it
        using the specified upload function, then download it using the
        specified download function.
        """
        if download_args is None:
            download_args = {}
        if upload_args is None:
            upload_args = {}
        question = question.format(self.file_size_mb)
        answer = input(f"{question} (y/n)")
        if answer.lower() == "y":
            local_file_path, object_key, download_file_path =
self._create_demo_file()

            file_transfer.TransferConfig = self._config_wrapper(
                TransferConfig, CONFIG_ATTRS
            )
            self._report_transfer_params(
                "Uploading", local_file_path, object_key, **upload_args
            )
            start_time = time.perf_counter()
            thread_info = upload_func(
                local_file_path,
                self.demo_bucket,
                object_key,
                self.file_size_mb,
                **upload_args,
            )
            end_time = time.perf_counter()
            self._report_transfer_result(thread_info, end_time - start_time)

            file_transfer.TransferConfig = self._config_wrapper(
                TransferConfig, CONFIG_ATTRS + DOWNLOAD_CONFIG_ATTRS
            )
            self._report_transfer_params(
                "Downloading", object_key, download_file_path, **download_args
            )
            start_time = time.perf_counter()
            thread_info = download_func(
                self.demo_bucket,
                object_key,
```

```
                download_file_path,
                self.file_size_mb,
                **download_args,
            )
            end_time = time.perf_counter()
            self._report_transfer_result(thread_info, end_time - start_time)

    def last_name_set(self):
        """Get the name set used for the last demo."""
        return self._chore_list[-1]

    def cleanup(self):
        """
        Remove files from the demo folder, and uploaded objects from the
        Amazon S3 bucket.
        """
        print("-" * self._terminal_width)
        for local_file_path, s3_object_key, downloaded_file_path in
self._chore_list:
            print(f"Removing {local_file_path}")
            try:
                os.remove(local_file_path)
            except FileNotFoundError as err:
                print(err)

            print(f"Removing {downloaded_file_path}")
            try:
                os.remove(downloaded_file_path)
            except FileNotFoundError as err:
                print(err)

            if self.demo_bucket:
                print(f"Removing {self.demo_bucket}:{s3_object_key}")
                try:
                    self._s3.Bucket(self.demo_bucket).Object(s3_object_key).delete()
                except ClientError as err:
                    print(err)

    def _setup_platform_specific(self):
        """Set up platform-specific command used to create a large file."""
        if platform.system() == "Windows":
            self._create_file_cmd = "fsutil file createnew {} {}"
            self._size_multiplier = MB
        elif platform.system() == "Linux" or platform.system() == "Darwin":
```

```
            self._create_file_cmd = f"dd if=/dev/urandom of={{}} " f"bs={MB}
count={{}}"
            self._size_multiplier = 1
        else:
            raise EnvironmentError(
                f"Demo of platform {platform.system()} isn't supported."
            )

    def _create_demo_file(self):
        """
        Create a file in the demo folder specified by the user. Store the local
        path, object name, and download path for later cleanup.

        Only the local file is created by this method. The Amazon S3 object and
        download file are created later during the demonstration.

        Returns:
        A tuple that contains the local file path, object name, and download
        file path.
        """
        file_name_template = "TestFile{}-{}.demo"
        local_suffix = "local"
        object_suffix = "s3object"
        download_suffix = "downloaded"
        file_tag = len(self._chore_list) + 1

        local_file_path = os.path.join(
            self.demo_folder, file_name_template.format(file_tag, local_suffix)
        )

        s3_object_key = file_name_template.format(file_tag, object_suffix)

        downloaded_file_path = os.path.join(
            self.demo_folder, file_name_template.format(file_tag, download_suffix)
        )

        filled_cmd = self._create_file_cmd.format(
            local_file_path, self.file_size_mb * self._size_multiplier
        )

        print(
            f"Creating file of size {self.file_size_mb} MB "
            f"in {self.demo_folder} by running:"
        )
```

```
        print(f"{'':4}{filled_cmd}")
        os.system(filled_cmd)

        chore = (local_file_path, s3_object_key, downloaded_file_path)
        self._chore_list.append(chore)
        return chore

    def _report_transfer_params(self, verb, source_name, dest_name, **kwargs):
        """Report configuration and extra arguments used for a file transfer."""
        print("-" * self._terminal_width)
        print(f"{verb} {source_name} ({self.file_size_mb} MB) to {dest_name}")
        if kwargs:
            print("With extra args:")
            for arg, value in kwargs.items():
                print(f'{"":4}{arg:<20}: {value}')

    @staticmethod
    def ask_user(question):
        """
        Ask the user a yes or no question.

        Returns:
        True when the user answers 'y' or 'Y'; otherwise, False.
        """
        answer = input(f"{question} (y/n) ")
        return answer.lower() == "y"

    @staticmethod
    def _config_wrapper(func, config_attrs):
        def wrapper(*args, **kwargs):
            config = func(*args, **kwargs)
            print("With configuration:")
            for attr in config_attrs:
                print(f'{"":4}{attr:<20}: {getattr(config, attr)}')
            return config

        return wrapper

    @staticmethod
    def _report_transfer_result(thread_info, elapsed):
        """Report the result of a transfer, including per-thread data."""
        print(f"\nUsed {len(thread_info)} threads.")
        for ident, byte_count in thread_info.items():
            print(f"{'':4}Thread {ident} copied {byte_count} bytes.")
```

```
        print(f"Your transfer took {elapsed:.2f} seconds.")


def main():
    """
    Run the demonstration script for s3_file_transfer.
    """
    demo_manager = TransferDemoManager()
    demo_manager.collect_user_info()

    # Upload and download with default configuration. Because the file is 30 MB
    # and the default multipart_threshold is 8 MB, both upload and download are
    # multipart transfers.
    demo_manager.demo(
        "Do you want to upload and download a {} MB file "
        "using the default configuration?",
        file_transfer.upload_with_default_configuration,
        file_transfer.download_with_default_configuration,
    )

    # Upload and download with multipart_threshold set higher than the size of
    # the file. This causes the transfer manager to use standard transfers
    # instead of multipart transfers.
    demo_manager.demo(
        "Do you want to upload and download a {} MB file "
        "as a standard (not multipart) transfer?",
        file_transfer.upload_with_high_threshold,
        file_transfer.download_with_high_threshold,
    )

    # Upload with specific chunk size and additional metadata.
    # Download with a single thread.
    demo_manager.demo(
        "Do you want to upload a {} MB file with a smaller chunk size and "
        "then download the same file using a single thread?",
        file_transfer.upload_with_chunksize_and_meta,
        file_transfer.download_with_single_thread,
        upload_args={
            "metadata": {
                "upload_type": "chunky",
                "favorite_color": "aqua",
                "size": "medium",
            }
        },
```

```
    )

    # Upload using server-side encryption with customer-provided
    # encryption keys.
    # Generate a 256-bit key from a passphrase.
    sse_key = hashlib.sha256("demo_passphrase".encode("utf-8")).digest()
    demo_manager.demo(
        "Do you want to upload and download a {} MB file using "
        "server-side encryption?",
        file_transfer.upload_with_sse,
        file_transfer.download_with_sse,
        upload_args={"sse_key": sse_key},
        download_args={"sse_key": sse_key},
    )

    # Download without specifying an encryption key to show that the
    # encryption key must be included to download an encrypted object.
    if demo_manager.ask_user(
        "Do you want to try to download the encrypted "
        "object without sending the required key?"
    ):
        try:
            _, object_key, download_file_path = demo_manager.last_name_set()
            file_transfer.download_with_default_configuration(
                demo_manager.demo_bucket,
                object_key,
                download_file_path,
                demo_manager.file_size_mb,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            print(
                "Got expected error when trying to download an encrypted "
                "object without specifying encryption info:"
            )
            print(f"{'':4}{err}")

    # Remove all created and downloaded files, remove all objects from
    # S3 storage.
    if demo_manager.ask_user(
        "Demonstration complete. Do you want to remove local files " "and S3
objects?"
    ):
        demo_manager.cleanup()
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    try:
        main()
    except NoCredentialsError as error:
        print(error)
        print(
            "To run this example, you must have valid credentials in "
            "a shared credential file or set in environment variables."
        )
```

버전이 지정된 객체 작업

다음 코드 예제에서는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 버전이 지정된 S3 버킷을 생성합니다.
- 객체의 모든 버전을 가져옵니다.
- 객체를 이전 버전으로 롤백합니다.
- 버전이 지정된 객체를 삭제하고 복원합니다.
- 객체의 모든 버전을 영구 삭제합니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

S3 작업을 래핑하는 함수를 만듭니다.

```
def create_versioned_bucket(bucket_name, prefix):
    """
    Creates an Amazon S3 bucket, enables it for versioning, and configures a
 lifecycle
    that expires noncurrent object versions after 7 days.

    Adding a lifecycle configuration to a versioned bucket is a best practice.
```

```
    It helps prevent objects in the bucket from accumulating a large number of
    noncurrent versions, which can slow down request performance.

    Usage is shown in the usage_demo_single_object function at the end of this
module.

    :param bucket_name: The name of the bucket to create.
    :param prefix: Identifies which objects are automatically expired under the
                   configured lifecycle rules.
    :return: The newly created bucket.
    """
    try:
        bucket = s3.create_bucket(
            Bucket=bucket_name,
            CreateBucketConfiguration={
                "LocationConstraint": s3.meta.client.meta.region_name
            },
        )
        logger.info("Created bucket %s.", bucket.name)
    except ClientError as error:
        if error.response["Error"]["Code"] == "BucketAlreadyOwnedByYou":
            logger.warning("Bucket %s already exists! Using it.", bucket_name)
            bucket = s3.Bucket(bucket_name)
        else:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create bucket %s.", bucket_name)
            raise

    try:
        bucket.Versioning().enable()
        logger.info("Enabled versioning on bucket %s.", bucket.name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't enable versioning on bucket %s.", bucket.name)
        raise

    try:
        expiration = 7
        bucket.LifecycleConfiguration().put(
            LifecycleConfiguration={
                "Rules": [
                    {
                        "Status": "Enabled",
                        "Prefix": prefix,
                        "NoncurrentVersionExpiration": {"NoncurrentDays":
expiration},
```

```
                    }
                ]
            }
        )
        logger.info(
            "Configured lifecycle to expire noncurrent versions after %s days "
            "on bucket %s.",
            expiration,
            bucket.name,
        )
    except ClientError as error:
        logger.warning(
            "Couldn't configure lifecycle on bucket %s because %s. "
            "Continuing anyway.",
            bucket.name,
            error,
        )

    return bucket



def rollback_object(bucket, object_key, version_id):
    """
    Rolls back an object to an earlier version by deleting all versions that
    occurred after the specified rollback version.

    Usage is shown in the usage_demo_single_object function at the end of this
 module.

    :param bucket: The bucket that holds the object to roll back.
    :param object_key: The object to roll back.
    :param version_id: The version ID to roll back to.
    """
    # Versions must be sorted by last_modified date because delete markers are
    # at the end of the list even when they are interspersed in time.
    versions = sorted(
        bucket.object_versions.filter(Prefix=object_key),
        key=attrgetter("last_modified"),
        reverse=True,
    )

    logger.debug(
        "Got versions:\n%s",
```

```
        "\n".join(
            [
                f"\t{version.version_id}, last modified {version.last_modified}"
                for version in versions
            ]
        ),
    )

    if version_id in [ver.version_id for ver in versions]:
        print(f"Rolling back to version {version_id}")
        for version in versions:
            if version.version_id != version_id:
                version.delete()
                print(f"Deleted version {version.version_id}")
            else:
                break

        print(f"Active version is now {bucket.Object(object_key).version_id}")
    else:
        raise KeyError(
            f"{version_id} was not found in the list of versions for "
 f"{object_key}."
        )



def revive_object(bucket, object_key):
    """
    Revives a versioned object that was deleted by removing the object's active
    delete marker.
    A versioned object presents as deleted when its latest version is a delete
 marker.
    By removing the delete marker, we make the previous version the latest version
    and the object then presents as *not* deleted.

    Usage is shown in the usage_demo_single_object function at the end of this
 module.

    :param bucket: The bucket that contains the object.
    :param object_key: The object to revive.
    """
    # Get the latest version for the object.
    response = s3.meta.client.list_object_versions(
        Bucket=bucket.name, Prefix=object_key, MaxKeys=1
```

```
    )

    if "DeleteMarkers" in response:
        latest_version = response["DeleteMarkers"][0]
        if latest_version["IsLatest"]:
            logger.info(
                "Object %s was indeed deleted on %s. Let's revive it.",
                object_key,
                latest_version["LastModified"],
            )
            obj = bucket.Object(object_key)
            obj.Version(latest_version["VersionId"]).delete()
            logger.info(
                "Revived %s, active version is now %s  with body '%s'",
                object_key,
                obj.version_id,
                obj.get()["Body"].read(),
            )
        else:
            logger.warning(
                "Delete marker is not the latest version for %s!", object_key
            )
    elif "Versions" in response:
        logger.warning("Got an active version for %s, nothing to do.", object_key)
    else:
        logger.error("Couldn't get any version info for %s.", object_key)



def permanently_delete_object(bucket, object_key):
    """
    Permanently deletes a versioned object by deleting all of its versions.

    Usage is shown in the usage_demo_single_object function at the end of this
 module.

    :param bucket: The bucket that contains the object.
    :param object_key: The object to delete.
    """
    try:
        bucket.object_versions.filter(Prefix=object_key).delete()
        logger.info("Permanently deleted all versions of object %s.", object_key)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete all versions of %s.", object_key)
```

```
        raise
```

버전이 지정된 개체에 시의 스탠자를 업로드하고 해당 개체에 대해 일련의 작업을 수행합니다.

```
def usage_demo_single_object(obj_prefix="demo-versioning/"):
    """
    Demonstrates usage of versioned object functions. This demo uploads a stanza
    of a poem and performs a series of revisions, deletions, and revivals on it.

    :param obj_prefix: The prefix to assign to objects created by this demo.
    """
    with open("father_william.txt") as file:
        stanzas = file.read().split("\n\n")

    width = get_terminal_size((80, 20))[0]
    print("-" * width)
    print("Welcome to the usage demonstration of Amazon S3 versioning.")
    print(
        "This demonstration uploads a single stanza of a poem to an Amazon "
        "S3 bucket and then applies various revisions to it."
    )
    print("-" * width)
    print("Creating a version-enabled bucket for the demo...")
    bucket = create_versioned_bucket("bucket-" + str(uuid.uuid1()), obj_prefix)

    print("\nThe initial version of our stanza:")
    print(stanzas[0])

    # Add the first stanza and revise it a few times.
    print("\nApplying some revisions to the stanza...")
    obj_stanza_1 = bucket.Object(f"{obj_prefix}stanza-1")
    obj_stanza_1.put(Body=bytes(stanzas[0], "utf-8"))
    obj_stanza_1.put(Body=bytes(stanzas[0].upper(), "utf-8"))
    obj_stanza_1.put(Body=bytes(stanzas[0].lower(), "utf-8"))
    obj_stanza_1.put(Body=bytes(stanzas[0][::-1], "utf-8"))
    print(
        "The latest version of the stanza is now:",
        obj_stanza_1.get()["Body"].read().decode("utf-8"),
        sep="\n",
    )
```

```
    # Versions are returned in order, most recent first.
    obj_stanza_1_versions = bucket.object_versions.filter(Prefix=obj_stanza_1.key)
    print(
        "The version data of the stanza revisions:",
        *[
            f"    {version.version_id}, last modified {version.last_modified}"
            for version in obj_stanza_1_versions
        ],
        sep="\n",
    )

    # Rollback two versions.
    print("\nRolling back two versions...")
    rollback_object(bucket, obj_stanza_1.key, list(obj_stanza_1_versions)
[2].version_id)
    print(
        "The latest version of the stanza:",
        obj_stanza_1.get()["Body"].read().decode("utf-8"),
        sep="\n",
    )

    # Delete the stanza
    print("\nDeleting the stanza...")
    obj_stanza_1.delete()
    try:
        obj_stanza_1.get()
    except ClientError as error:
        if error.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NoSuchKey":
            print("The stanza is now deleted (as expected).")
        else:
            raise

    # Revive the stanza
    print("\nRestoring the stanza...")
    revive_object(bucket, obj_stanza_1.key)
    print(
        "The stanza is restored! The latest version is again:",
        obj_stanza_1.get()["Body"].read().decode("utf-8"),
        sep="\n",
    )

    # Permanently delete all versions of the object. This cannot be undone!
    print("\nPermanently deleting all versions of the stanza...")
```

```
    permanently_delete_object(bucket, obj_stanza_1.key)
    obj_stanza_1_versions = bucket.object_versions.filter(Prefix=obj_stanza_1.key)
    if len(list(obj_stanza_1_versions)) == 0:
        print("The stanza has been permanently deleted and now has no versions.")
    else:
        print("Something went wrong. The stanza still exists!")

    print(f"\nRemoving {bucket.name}...")
    bucket.delete()
    print(f"{bucket.name} deleted.")
    print("Demo done!")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - CreateBucket
  - DeleteObject
  - ListObjectVersions
  - PutBucketLifecycleConfiguration

서버리스 예제

Amazon S3 트리거를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제는 S3 버킷에 객체를 업로드하여 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 해당 함수는 이벤트 파라미터에서 S3 버킷 이름과 객체 키를 검색하고 Amazon S3 API를 호출하여 객체의 콘텐츠 유형을 검색하고 로깅합니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Python을 사용하여 Lambda로 S3 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
```

```
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import json
import urllib.parse
import boto3

print('Loading function')

s3 = boto3.client('s3')


def lambda_handler(event, context):
    #print("Received event: " + json.dumps(event, indent=2))

    # Get the object from the event and show its content type
    bucket = event['Records'][0]['s3']['bucket']['name']
    key = urllib.parse.unquote_plus(event['Records'][0]['s3']['object']['key'],
 encoding='utf-8')
    try:
        response = s3.get_object(Bucket=bucket, Key=key)
        print("CONTENT TYPE: " + response['ContentType'])
        return response['ContentType']
    except Exception as e:
        print(e)
        print('Error getting object {} from bucket {}. Make sure they exist and your
 bucket is in the same region as this function.'.format(key, bucket))
        raise e
```

SDK for Python(Boto3)을 사용한 S3 디렉터리 버킷 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 S3 디렉터리 버킷과 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예제에는 컨텍스트에서 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- VPC 및 VPC 엔드포인트를 설정합니다.
- S3 디렉터리 버킷 및 S3 Express One Zone 스토리지 클래스로 작업하도록 정책, 역할 및 사용자를 설정합니다.
- 두 개의 S3 클라이언트를 생성합니다.
- 두 개의 버킷을 만듭니다.
- 객체를 생성하고 복사합니다.
- 성능 차이를 보여줍니다.
- 버킷을 채워 어휘 차이를 표시합니다.
- 사용자에게 리소스를 정리할지 묻는 메시지를 표시합니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon S3 디렉터리 버킷 및 S3 Express One Zone의 기본 사항을 보여주는 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
class S3ExpressScenario:
    """Runs an interactive scenario that shows how to get started with S3
 Express."""

    def __init__(
        self,
        cloud_formation_resource: ServiceResource,
```

```
        ec2_client: client,
        iam_client: client,
    ):
        self.cloud_formation_resource = cloud_formation_resource
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        self.region = ec2_client.meta.region_name
        self.stack = None
        self.vpc_id = None
        self.vpc_endpoint_id = None
        self.regular_bucket_name = None
        self.directory_bucket_name = None
        self.s3_express_wrapper = None
        self.s3_regular_wrapper = None

    def s3_express_scenario(self):
        """
        Runs the scenario.
        """
        print("")
        print_dashes()
        print("Welcome to the Amazon S3 Express Basics demo using Python (Boto 3)!")
        print_dashes()
        print(
            """
Let's get started! First, please note that S3 Express One Zone works best when
 working within the AWS infrastructure,
specifically when working in the same Availability Zone. To see the best results in
 this example and when you implement
Directory buckets into your infrastructure, it is best to put your compute resources
 in the same AZ as your Directory
bucket.
    """
        )
        press_enter_to_continue()

        # Create an optional VPC and create 2 IAM users.
        express_user_name, regular_user_name = self.create_vpc_and_users()

        # Set up two S3 clients, one regular and one express, and two buckets, one
 regular and one express.
        self.setup_clients_and_buckets(express_user_name, regular_user_name)
```

```
        # Create an S3 session for the express S3 client and add objects to the
 buckets.
        bucket_object = self.create_session_and_add_objects()

        # Demonstrate performance differences between regular and express buckets.
        self.demonstrate_performance(bucket_object)

        # Populate the buckets to show the lexicographical difference between
 regular and express buckets.
        self.show_lexicographical_differences(bucket_object)

        print("")
        print("That's it for our tour of the basic operations for S3 Express One
 Zone.")

        if q.ask(
            "Would you like to delete all the resources created during this demo (y/
n)? ",
            q.is_yesno,
        ):
            self.cleanup()

    def create_vpc_and_users(self) -> None:
        """
        Optionally create a VPC.
        Create two IAM users, one with S3 Express One Zone permissions and one
 without.
        """
        # Configure a gateway VPC endpoint. This is the recommended method to allow
 S3 Express One Zone traffic without
        # the need to pass through an internet gateway or NAT device.
        print(
            """
1. First, we'll set up a new VPC and VPC Endpoint if this program is running in an
 EC2 instance in the same AZ as your
Directory buckets will be. Are you running this in an EC2 instance located in the
 same AZ as your intended Directory buckets?
"""
        )
        if q.ask("Do you want to setup a VPC Endpoint? (y/n) ", q.is_yesno):
            print(
                "Great! Let's set up a VPC, retrieve the Route Table from it, and
 create a VPC Endpoint to connect the S3 Client to."
            )
```

```
            self.setup_vpc()
            press_enter_to_continue()
        else:
            print("Skipping the VPC setup. Don't forget to use this in production!")
        print(
            """
2. Policies, users, and roles with CDK.
Now, we'll set up some policies, roles, and a user. This user will only have
 permissions to do S3 Express One Zone actions.
            """
        )
        press_enter_to_continue()
        stack_name = f"cfn-stack-s3-express-basics--{uuid.uuid4()}"
        template_as_string = S3ExpressScenario.get_template_as_string()
        self.stack = self.deploy_cloudformation_stack(stack_name,
 template_as_string)
        regular_user_name = None
        express_user_name = None
        outputs = self.stack.outputs
        for output in outputs:
            if output.get("OutputKey") == "RegularUser":
                regular_user_name = output.get("OutputValue")
            elif output.get("OutputKey") == "ExpressUser":
                express_user_name = output.get("OutputValue")
        if not regular_user_name or not express_user_name:
            error_string = f"""
            Failed to retrieve required outputs from CloudFormation stack.
            'regular_user_name'={regular_user_name},
 'express_user_name'={express_user_name}
            """
            logger.error(error_string)
            raise ValueError(error_string)
        return express_user_name, regular_user_name

    def setup_clients_and_buckets(
        self, express_user_name: str, regular_user_name: str
    ) -> None:
        """
        Set up two S3 clients, one regular and one express, and two buckets, one
 regular and one express.
        :param express_user_name: The name of the user with S3 Express permissions.
        :param regular_user_name: The name of the user with regular S3 permissions.
        """
        regular_credentials = self.create_access_key(regular_user_name)
```

```
        express_credentials = self.create_access_key(express_user_name)
        # 3. Create an additional client using the credentials with S3 Express
 permissions.
        print(
            """
3. Create an additional client using the credentials with S3 Express permissions.
 This client is created with the
credentials associated with the user account with the S3 Express policy attached, so
 it can perform S3 Express operations.
"""
        )
        press_enter_to_continue()
        s3_regular_client = self.create_s3__client_with_access_key_credentials(
            regular_credentials
        )
        self.s3_regular_wrapper = S3ExpressWrapper(s3_regular_client)
        s3_express_client = self.create_s3__client_with_access_key_credentials(
            express_credentials
        )
        self.s3_express_wrapper = S3ExpressWrapper(s3_express_client)
        print(
            """
All the roles and policies were created and attached to the user. Then a new S3
 Client were created using
that user's credentials. We can now use this client to make calls to S3 Express
 operations. Keeping permissions in mind
(and adhering to least-privilege) is crucial to S3 Express.
 """
        )
        press_enter_to_continue()
        # 4. Create two buckets.
        print(
            """
3. Create two buckets.
Now we will create a Directory bucket which is the linchpin of the S3 Express One
 Zone service. Directory buckets
behave in different ways from regular S3 buckets which we will explore here. We'll
 also create a normal bucket, put
an object into the normal bucket, and copy it over to the Directory bucket.
"""
        )

        # Create a directory bucket. These are different from normal S3 buckets in
 subtle ways.
```

```
        bucket_prefix = q.ask(
            "Enter a bucket name prefix that will be used for both buckets: ",
            q.re_match(r"[a-z0-9](?:[a-z0-9-\.]*)[a-z0-9]$"),
        )

        # Some availability zones are not supported for Directory buckets. We'll
choose one that is supported.
        print(
            "Now, let's choose an availability zone for the Directory bucket. We'll
choose one that is supported."
        )
        while True:
            availability_zone = self.select_availability_zone_id(self.region)
            # Construct the parts of a directory bucket name that is made unique
with a UUID string.
            directory_bucket_suffix = f"--{availability_zone['ZoneId']}--x-s3"
            max_uuid_length = 63 - len(bucket_prefix) - len(directory_bucket_suffix)
- 1
            bucket_uuid = str(uuid.uuid4()).replace("-", "")[:max_uuid_length]
            directory_bucket_name = (
                f"{bucket_prefix}-{bucket_uuid}{directory_bucket_suffix}"
            )
            regular_bucket_name = f"{bucket_prefix}-regular-{bucket_uuid}"
            configuration = {
                "Bucket": {
                    "Type": "Directory",
                    "DataRedundancy": "SingleAvailabilityZone",
                },
                "Location": {
                    "Name": availability_zone["ZoneId"],
                    "Type": "AvailabilityZone",
                },
            }
            press_enter_to_continue()
            print(
                "Now, let's create the actual Directory bucket, as well as a regular
bucket."
            )
            press_enter_to_continue()
            try:
                self.s3_express_wrapper.create_bucket(
                    directory_bucket_name, configuration
                )
                break
```

```
            except ClientError as client_error:
                if client_error.response["Error"]["Code"] == "InvalidBucketName":
                    print(
                        f"Bucket '{directory_bucket_name}' is invalid. This may be
 because of selected availability zone."
                    )
                    if q.ask(
                        "Would you like to select a different availability zone? ",
                        q.is_yesno,
                    ):
                        continue
                    else:
                        raise
                else:
                    raise
        print(f"Created directory bucket, '{directory_bucket_name}'")
        self.directory_bucket_name = directory_bucket_name

        self.s3_regular_wrapper.create_bucket(regular_bucket_name)
        print(f"Created regular bucket, '{regular_bucket_name}'")
        self.regular_bucket_name = regular_bucket_name
        print("Great! Both buckets were created.")
        press_enter_to_continue()

    def create_session_and_add_objects(self) -> None:
        """
        Create a session for the express S3 client and add objects to the buckets.
        """
        print(
            """
5. Create an object and copy it over.
We'll create a basic object consisting of some text and upload it to the normal
 bucket. Next we'll copy the object
into the Directory bucket using the regular client. This works fine because copy
 operations are not restricted for
Directory buckets.
        """
        )
        press_enter_to_continue()
        bucket_object = "basic-text-object"
        self.s3_regular_wrapper.put_object(
            self.regular_bucket_name, bucket_object, "Look Ma, I'm a bucket!"
        )
        self.s3_express_wrapper.create_session(self.directory_bucket_name)
```

```
        self.s3_express_wrapper.copy_object(
            self.regular_bucket_name,
            bucket_object,
            self.directory_bucket_name,
            bucket_object,
        )
        print(
            """
It worked! It's important to remember the user permissions when interacting with
 Directory buckets. Instead of validating
permissions on every call as normal buckets do, Directory buckets utilize the user
 credentials and session token to validate.
This allows for much faster connection speeds on every call. For single calls, this
 is low, but for many concurrent calls
this adds up to a lot of time saved.
"""
        )
        press_enter_to_continue()
        return bucket_object

    def demonstrate_performance(self, bucket_object: str) -> None:
        """
        Demonstrate performance differences between regular and Directory buckets.
        :param bucket_object: The name of the object to download from each bucket.
        """
        print("")
        print("6. Demonstrate performance difference.")
        print(
            """
Now, let's do a performance test. We'll download the same object from each bucket
 'downloads' times
and compare the total time needed. Note: the performance difference will be much
 more pronounced if this
example is run in an EC2 instance in the same Availability Zone as the bucket.
"""
        )
        downloads = 1000
        print(
            f"The number of downloads of the same object for this example is set at
 {downloads}."
        )
        if q.ask("Would you like to download a different number? (y/n) ",
 q.is_yesno):
            max_downloads = 1000000
```

```
            downloads = q.ask(
                f"Enter a number between 1 and {max_downloads} for the number of
downloads: ",
                q.is_int,
                q.in_range(1, max_downloads),
            )
        # Download the object 'downloads' times from each bucket and time it to
demonstrate the speed difference.
        print("Downloading from the Directory bucket.")
        directory_time_start = time.time_ns()

        for index in range(downloads):
            if index % 10 == 0:
                print(f"Download {index} of {downloads}")

            self.s3_express_wrapper.get_object(
                self.directory_bucket_name, bucket_object
            )

        directory_time_difference = time.time_ns() - directory_time_start
        print("Downloading from the normal bucket.")
        normal_time_start = time.time_ns()

        for index in range(downloads):
            if index % 10 == 0:
                print(f"Download {index} of {downloads}")
            self.s3_regular_wrapper.get_object(self.regular_bucket_name,
bucket_object)

        normal_time_difference = time.time_ns() - normal_time_start
        print(
            f"The directory bucket took {directory_time_difference} nanoseconds,
while the normal bucket took {normal_time_difference}."
        )
        difference = normal_time_difference - directory_time_difference
        print(f"That's a difference of {difference} nanoseconds, or")
        print(f"{(difference) / 1000000000} seconds.")
        if difference < 0:
            print(
                "The directory buckets were slower. This can happen if you are not
running on the cloud within a vpc."
            )
        press_enter_to_continue()
```

```
    def show_lexicographical_differences(self, bucket_object: str) -> None:
        """
        Show the lexicographical difference between Directory buckets and regular
 buckets.
        This is done by creating a few objects in each bucket and listing them to
 show the difference.
        :param bucket_object: The object to use for the listing operations.
        """
        print(
            """
7. Populate the buckets to show the lexicographical difference.
Now let's explore how Directory buckets store objects in a different manner to
 regular buckets. The key is in the name
"Directory". Where regular buckets store their key/value pairs in a flat manner,
 Directory buckets use actual
directories/folders. This allows for more rapid indexing, traversing, and therefore
 retrieval times! The more segmented
your bucket is, with lots of directories, sub-directories, and objects, the more
 efficient it becomes. This structural
difference also causes ListObjects to behave differently, which can cause unexpected
 results. Let's add a few more
objects with layered directories to see how the output of ListObjects changes.
        """
        )
        press_enter_to_continue()
        # Populate a few more files in each bucket so that we can use ListObjects
 and show the difference.
        other_object = f"other/{bucket_object}"
        alt_object = f"alt/{bucket_object}"
        other_alt_object = f"other/alt/{bucket_object}"
        self.s3_regular_wrapper.put_object(self.regular_bucket_name, other_object,
 "")
        self.s3_express_wrapper.put_object(self.directory_bucket_name, other_object,
 "")
        self.s3_regular_wrapper.put_object(self.regular_bucket_name, alt_object, "")
        self.s3_express_wrapper.put_object(self.directory_bucket_name, alt_object,
 "")
        self.s3_regular_wrapper.put_object(
            self.regular_bucket_name, other_alt_object, ""
        )
        self.s3_express_wrapper.put_object(
            self.directory_bucket_name, other_alt_object, ""
        )
        directory_bucket_objects = self.s3_express_wrapper.list_objects(
```

```
            self.directory_bucket_name
        )

        regular_bucket_objects = self.s3_regular_wrapper.list_objects(
            self.regular_bucket_name
        )

        print("Directory bucket content")
        for bucket_object in directory_bucket_objects:
            print(f"   {bucket_object['Key']}")
        print("Normal bucket content")
        for bucket_object in regular_bucket_objects:
            print(f"   {bucket_object['Key']}")
        print(
            """
Notice how the normal bucket lists objects in lexicographical order, while the
 directory bucket does not. This is
because the normal bucket considers the whole "key" to be the object identifier,
 while the directory bucket actually
creates directories and uses the object "key" as a path to the object.
            """
        )
        press_enter_to_continue()

    def cleanup(self) -> None:
        """
        Delete resources created by this scenario.
        """
        if self.directory_bucket_name is not None:
            self.s3_express_wrapper.delete_bucket_and_objects(
                self.directory_bucket_name
            )
            print(f"Deleted directory bucket, '{self.directory_bucket_name}'")
            self.directory_bucket_name = None

        if self.regular_bucket_name is not None:

 self.s3_regular_wrapper.delete_bucket_and_objects(self.regular_bucket_name)
            print(f"Deleted regular bucket, '{self.regular_bucket_name}'")
            self.regular_bucket_name = None

        if self.stack is not None:
            self.destroy_cloudformation_stack(self.stack)
            self.stack = None
```

```
        self.tear_done_vpc()

    def create_access_key(self, user_name: str) -> dict[str, any]:
        """
        Creates an access key for the user.
        :param user_name: The name of the user.
        :return: The access key for the user.
        """
        try:
            access_key = self.iam_client.create_access_key(UserName=user_name)
            return access_key["AccessKey"]
        except ClientError as client_error:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't create the access key. Here's why: %s",
                client_error.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise

    def create_s3__client_with_access_key_credentials(
        self, access_key: dict[str, any]
    ) -> client:
        """
        Creates an S3 client with access key credentials.
        :param access_key: The access key for the user.
        :return: The S3 Express One Zone client.
        """
        try:
            s3_express_client = boto3.client(
                "s3",
                aws_access_key_id=access_key["AccessKeyId"],
                aws_secret_access_key=access_key["SecretAccessKey"],
                region_name=self.region,
            )
            return s3_express_client
        except ClientError as client_error:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't create the S3 Express One Zone client. Here's why: %s",
                client_error.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise

    def select_availability_zone_id(self, region: str) -> dict[str, any]:
        """
```

```
        Selects an availability zone.
        :param region: The region to select the availability zone from.
        :return: The availability zone dictionary.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_availability_zones(
                Filters=[{"Name": "region-name", "Values": [region]}]
            )
            availability_zones = response["AvailabilityZones"]
            zone_names = [zone["ZoneName"] for zone in availability_zones]
            index = q.choose("Select an availability zone: ", zone_names)
            return availability_zones[index]
        except ClientError as client_error:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't describe availability zones. Here's why: %s",
                client_error.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise

    def deploy_cloudformation_stack(
        self, stack_name: str, cfn_template: str
    ) -> ServiceResource:
        """
        Deploys prerequisite resources used by the scenario. The resources are
        defined in the associated `cfn_template.yaml` AWS CloudFormation script and
are deployed
        as a CloudFormation stack, so they can be easily managed and destroyed.

        :param stack_name: The name of the CloudFormation stack.
        :param cfn_template: The CloudFormation template as a string.
        :return: The CloudFormation stack resource.
        """
        print(f"Deploying CloudFormation stack: {stack_name}.")
        stack = self.cloud_formation_resource.create_stack(
            StackName=stack_name,
            TemplateBody=cfn_template,
            Capabilities=["CAPABILITY_NAMED_IAM"],
        )
        print(f"CloudFormation stack creation started: {stack_name}")
        print("Waiting for CloudFormation stack creation to complete...")
        waiter = self.cloud_formation_resource.meta.client.get_waiter(
            "stack_create_complete"
        )
        waiter.wait(StackName=stack.name)
```

```
        stack.load()
        print("CloudFormation stack creation complete.")

        return stack

    def destroy_cloudformation_stack(self, stack: ServiceResource) -> None:
        """
        Destroys the resources managed by the CloudFormation stack, and the
CloudFormation
        stack itself.

        :param stack: The CloudFormation stack that manages the example resources.
        """
        try:
            print(
                f"CloudFormation stack '{stack.name}' is being deleted. This may
take a few minutes."
            )
            stack.delete()
            waiter = self.cloud_formation_resource.meta.client.get_waiter(
                "stack_delete_complete"
            )
            waiter.wait(StackName=stack.name)
            print(f"CloudFormation stack '{stack.name}' has been deleted.")
        except ClientError as client_error:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't delete the CloudFormation stack. Here's why: %s",
                client_error.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )

    @staticmethod
    def get_template_as_string() -> str:
        """
        Returns a string containing this scenario's CloudFormation template.
        """
        script_directory = os.path.dirname(os.path.abspath(__file__))
        template_file_path = os.path.join(script_directory,
"s3_express_template.yaml")
        file = open(template_file_path, "r")
        return file.read()

    def setup_vpc(self):
        cidr = "10.0.0.0/16"
        try:
```

```
            response = self.ec2_client.create_vpc(CidrBlock=cidr)
            self.vpc_id = response["Vpc"]["VpcId"]

            waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("vpc_available")
            waiter.wait(VpcIds=[self.vpc_id])
            print(f"Created vpc {self.vpc_id}")

        except ClientError as client_error:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't create the vpc. Here's why: %s",
                client_error.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_route_tables(
                Filters=[{"Name": "vpc-id", "Values": [self.vpc_id]}]
            )
            route_table_id = response["RouteTables"][0]["RouteTableId"]
            service_name = f"com.amazonaws.
{self.ec2_client.meta.region_name}.s3express"

            response = self.ec2_client.create_vpc_endpoint(
                VpcId=self.vpc_id,
                RouteTableIds=[route_table_id],
                ServiceName=service_name,
            )
            self.vpc_endpoint_id = response["VpcEndpoint"]["VpcEndpointId"]
            print(f"Created vpc endpoint {self.vpc_endpoint_id}")

        except ClientError as client_error:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't create the vpc endpoint. Here's why: %s",
                client_error.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise

    def tear_done_vpc(self) -> None:
        if self.vpc_endpoint_id is not None:
            try:
                self.ec2_client.delete_vpc_endpoints(
                    VpcEndpointIds=[self.vpc_endpoint_id]
                )
                print(f"Deleted vpc endpoint {self.vpc_endpoint_id}.")
                self.vpc_endpoint_id = None
```

```
            except ClientError as client_error:
                logging.error(
                    "Couldn't delete the vpc endpoint %s. Here's why: %s",
                    self.vpc_endpoint_id,
                    client_error.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
        if self.vpc_id is not None:
            try:
                self.ec2_client.delete_vpc(VpcId=self.vpc_id)
                print(f"Deleted vpc {self.vpc_id}")
                self.vpc_id = None
            except ClientError as client_error:
                logging.error(
                    "Couldn't delete the vpc %s. Here's why: %s",
                    self.vpc_id,
                    client_error.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
```

Amazon S3 Express SDK 함수의 래퍼 클래스입니다.

```
class S3ExpressWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Express One Zone actions using the client
 interface."""

    def __init__(self, s3_client: Any) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the S3ExpressWrapper with an S3 client.

        :param s3_client: A Boto3 Amazon S3 client. This client provides low-level
                          access to AWS S3 services.
        """
        self.s3_client = s3_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "S3ExpressWrapper":
        """
        Creates an S3ExpressWrapper instance with a default s3 client.

        :return: An instance of S3ExpressWrapper initialized with the default S3
 client.
```

```
        """
        s3_client = boto3.client("s3")
        return cls(s3_client)


    def create_bucket(
        self, bucket_name: str, bucket_configuration: dict[str, any] = None
    ) -> None:
        """
        Creates a bucket.
        :param bucket_name: The name of the bucket.
        :param bucket_configuration: The optional configuration for the bucket.
        """
        try:
            params = {"Bucket": bucket_name}
            if bucket_configuration:
                params["CreateBucketConfiguration"] = bucket_configuration

            self.s3_client.create_bucket(**params)
        except ClientError as client_error:
            # Do not log InvalidBucketName error because it is logged elsewhere.
            if client_error.response["Error"]["Code"] != "InvalidBucketName":
                logging.error(
                    "Couldn't create the bucket %s. Here's why: %s",
                    bucket_name,
                    client_error.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise

    def delete_bucket_and_objects(self, bucket_name: str) -> None:
        """
        Deletes a bucket and its objects.
         :param bucket_name: The name of the bucket.
        """
        try:
            # Delete the objects in the bucket first. This is required for a bucket
to be deleted.
            paginator = self.s3_client.get_paginator("list_objects_v2")
            page_iterator = paginator.paginate(Bucket=bucket_name)
            for page in page_iterator:
                if "Contents" in page:
                    delete_keys = {
                        "Objects": [{"Key": obj["Key"]} for obj in page["Contents"]]
                    }
```

```
                    response = self.s3_client.delete_objects(
                        Bucket=bucket_name, Delete=delete_keys
                    )
                    if "Errors" in response:
                        for error in response["Errors"]:
                            logging.error(
                                "Couldn't delete object %s. Here's why: %s",
                                error["Key"],
                                error["Message"],
                            )

            self.s3_client.delete_bucket(Bucket=bucket_name)
        except ClientError as client_error:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't delete the bucket %s. Here's why: %s",
                bucket_name,
                client_error.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )

    def put_object(self, bucket_name: str, object_key: str, content: str) -> None:
        """
        Puts an object into a bucket.
        :param bucket_name: The name of the bucket.
        :param object_key: The key of the object.
        :param content: The content of the object.
        """
        try:
            self.s3_client.put_object(Body=content, Bucket=bucket_name,
Key=object_key)
        except ClientError as client_error:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't put the object %s into bucket %s. Here's why: %s",
                object_key,
                bucket_name,
                client_error.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise

    def list_objects(self, bucket: str) -> list[str]:
        """
        Lists objects in a bucket.
        :param bucket: The name of the bucket.
        :return: The list of objects in the bucket.
        """
```

```
        try:
            response = self.s3_client.list_objects_v2(Bucket=bucket)
            return response.get("Contents", [])
        except ClientError as client_error:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't list objects in bucket %s. Here's why: %s",
                bucket,
                client_error.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise

    def copy_object(
        self,
        source_bucket: str,
        source_key: str,
        destination_bucket: str,
        destination_key: str,
    ) -> None:
        """
        Copies an object from one bucket to another.
        :param source_bucket: The source bucket.
        :param source_key: The source key.
        :param destination_bucket: The destination bucket.
        :param destination_key: The destination key.
        :return: None
        """
        try:
            self.s3_client.copy_object(
                CopySource={"Bucket": source_bucket, "Key": source_key},
                Bucket=destination_bucket,
                Key=destination_key,
            )
        except ClientError as client_error:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't copy object %s from bucket %s to bucket %s. Here's why:
%s",
                source_key,
                source_bucket,
                destination_bucket,
                client_error.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise

    def create_session(self, bucket_name: str) -> None:
```

```
        """
        Creates an express session.
        :param bucket_name: The name of the bucket.
        """
        try:
            self.s3_client.create_session(Bucket=bucket_name)
        except ClientError as client_error:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't create the express session for bucket %s. Here's why: %s",
                bucket_name,
                client_error.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def get_object(self, bucket_name: str, object_key: str) -> None:
        """
        Gets an object from a bucket.
        :param bucket_name: The name of the bucket.
        :param object_key: The key of the object.
        """
        try:
            self.s3_client.get_object(Bucket=bucket_name, Key=object_key)
        except ClientError as client_error:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't get the object %s from bucket %s. Here's why: %s",
                object_key,
                bucket_name,
                client_error.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - CopyObject
  - CreateBucket
  - DeleteBucket
  - DeleteObject
  - GetObject

- ListObjects
- PutObject

작업

`CreateSession`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateSession`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class S3ExpressWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Express One Zone actions using the client
 interface."""

    def __init__(self, s3_client: Any) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the S3ExpressWrapper with an S3 client.

        :param s3_client: A Boto3 Amazon S3 client. This client provides low-level
                          access to AWS S3 services.
        """
        self.s3_client = s3_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "S3ExpressWrapper":
        """
        Creates an S3ExpressWrapper instance with a default s3 client.

        :return: An instance of S3ExpressWrapper initialized with the default S3
 client.
        """
        s3_client = boto3.client("s3")
        return cls(s3_client)
```

```
    def create_session(self, bucket_name: str) -> None:
        """
        Creates an express session.
        :param bucket_name: The name of the bucket.
        """
        try:
            self.s3_client.create_session(Bucket=bucket_name)
        except ClientError as client_error:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't create the express session for bucket %s. Here's why: %s",
                bucket_name,
                client_error.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateSession을 참조하세요. AWS

Python용 SDK (Boto3)를 사용한 S3 Glacier 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 S3 Glacier와 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오

작업

`CreateVault`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateVault`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class GlacierWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Glacier API operations."""

    def __init__(self, glacier_resource):
        """
        :param glacier_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
        """
        self.glacier_resource = glacier_resource


    def create_vault(self, vault_name):
        """
        Creates a vault.

        :param vault_name: The name to give the vault.
        :return: The newly created vault.
        """
        try:
            vault = self.glacier_resource.create_vault(vaultName=vault_name)
            logger.info("Created vault %s.", vault_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create vault %s.", vault_name)
            raise
        else:
            return vault
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateVault를 참조하십시오.

`DeleteArchive`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteArchive`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
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```
class GlacierWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Glacier API operations."""

    def __init__(self, glacier_resource):
        """
        :param glacier_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
        """
        self.glacier_resource = glacier_resource


    @staticmethod
    def delete_archive(archive):
        """
        Deletes an archive from a vault.

        :param archive: The archive to delete.
        """
        try:
            archive.delete()
            logger.info(
                "Deleted archive %s from vault %s.", archive.id, archive.vault_name
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete archive %s.", archive.id)
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteArchive를 참조하십시오.

`DeleteVault`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteVault`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class GlacierWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Glacier API operations."""

    def __init__(self, glacier_resource):
        """
        :param glacier_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
        """
        self.glacier_resource = glacier_resource


    @staticmethod
    def delete_vault(vault):
        """
        Deletes a vault.

        :param vault: The vault to delete.
        """
        try:
            vault.delete()
            logger.info("Deleted vault %s.", vault.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete vault %s.", vault.name)
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteVault를 참조하십시오.

DeleteVaultNotifications

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteVaultNotifications의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class GlacierWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Glacier API operations."""

    def __init__(self, glacier_resource):
        """
        :param glacier_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
        """
        self.glacier_resource = glacier_resource


    @staticmethod
    def stop_notifications(notification):
        """
        Stops notifications to the configured Amazon SNS topic.

        :param notification: The notification configuration to remove.
        """
        try:
            notification.delete()
            logger.info("Notifications stopped.")
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't stop notifications.")
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteVaultNotifications를 참조하십시오.

DescribeJob

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeJob의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class GlacierWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Glacier API operations."""

    def __init__(self, glacier_resource):
        """
        :param glacier_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
        """
        self.glacier_resource = glacier_resource


    @staticmethod
    def get_job_status(job):
        """
        Gets the status of a job.

        :param job: The job to query.
        :return: The current status of the job.
        """
        try:
            job.load()
            logger.info(
                "Job %s is performing action %s and has status %s.",
                job.id,
                job.action,
                job.status_code,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get status for job %s.", job.id)
            raise
        else:
            return job.status_code
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeJob을 참조하십시오.

`GetJobOutput`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetJobOutput`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class GlacierWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Glacier API operations."""

    def __init__(self, glacier_resource):
        """
        :param glacier_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
        """
        self.glacier_resource = glacier_resource


    @staticmethod
    def get_job_output(job):
        """
        Gets the output of a job, such as a vault inventory or the contents of an
        archive.

        :param job: The job to get output from.
        :return: The job output, in bytes.
        """
        try:
            response = job.get_output()
            out_bytes = response["body"].read()
            logger.info("Read %s bytes from job %s.", len(out_bytes), job.id)
            if "archiveDescription" in response:
                logger.info(
```

```
                    "These bytes are described as '%s'",
 response["archiveDescription"]
                )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get output for job %s.", job.id)
            raise
        else:
            return out_bytes
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetJobOutput를 참조하십시오.

`GetVaultNotifications`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetVaultNotifications`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class GlacierWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Glacier API operations."""

    def __init__(self, glacier_resource):
        """
        :param glacier_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
        """
        self.glacier_resource = glacier_resource


    @staticmethod
    def get_notification(vault):
        """
        Gets the currently notification configuration for a vault.

        :param vault: The vault to query.
        :return: The notification configuration for the specified vault.
```

```
        """
        try:
            notification = vault.Notification()
            logger.info(
                "Vault %s notifies %s on %s events.",
                vault.name,
                notification.sns_topic,
                notification.events,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get notification data for %s.", vault.name)
            raise
        else:
            return notification
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetVaultNotifications를 참조하십시오.

`InitiateJob`

다음 코드 예시는 `InitiateJob`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

저장소 인벤토리를 가져옵니다.

```
class GlacierWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Glacier API operations."""

    def __init__(self, glacier_resource):
        """
        :param glacier_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
        """
        self.glacier_resource = glacier_resource
```

```
    @staticmethod
    def initiate_inventory_retrieval(vault):
        """
        Initiates an inventory retrieval job. The inventory describes the contents
        of the vault. Standard retrievals typically complete within 3–5 hours.
        When the job completes, you can get the inventory by calling get_output().

        :param vault: The vault to inventory.
        :return: The inventory retrieval job.
        """
        try:
            job = vault.initiate_inventory_retrieval()
            logger.info("Started %s job with ID %s.", job.action, job.id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't start job on vault %s.", vault.name)
            raise
        else:
            return job
```

저장소에서 아카이브를 가져옵니다.

```
class GlacierWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Glacier API operations."""

    def __init__(self, glacier_resource):
        """
        :param glacier_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
        """
        self.glacier_resource = glacier_resource


    @staticmethod
    def initiate_archive_retrieval(archive):
        """
        Initiates an archive retrieval job. Standard retrievals typically complete
        within 3–5 hours. When the job completes, you can get the archive contents
        by calling get_output().

        :param archive: The archive to retrieve.
```

```
        :return: The archive retrieval job.
        """
        try:
            job = archive.initiate_archive_retrieval()
            logger.info("Started %s job with ID %s.", job.action, job.id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't start job on archive %s.", archive.id)
            raise
        else:
            return job
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 InitiateJob을 참조하십시오.

`ListJobs`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListJobs`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class GlacierWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Glacier API operations."""

    def __init__(self, glacier_resource):
        """
        :param glacier_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
        """
        self.glacier_resource = glacier_resource


    @staticmethod
    def list_jobs(vault, job_type):
        """
        Lists jobs by type for the specified vault.
```

```
        :param vault: The vault to query.
        :param job_type: The type of job to list.
        :return: The list of jobs of the requested type.
        """
        job_list = []
        try:
            if job_type == "all":
                jobs = vault.jobs.all()
            elif job_type == "in_progress":
                jobs = vault.jobs_in_progress.all()
            elif job_type == "completed":
                jobs = vault.completed_jobs.all()
            elif job_type == "succeeded":
                jobs = vault.succeeded_jobs.all()
            elif job_type == "failed":
                jobs = vault.failed_jobs.all()
            else:
                jobs = []
                logger.warning("%s isn't a type of job I can get.", job_type)
            for job in jobs:
                job_list.append(job)
                logger.info("Got %s %s job %s.", job_type, job.action, job.id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get %s jobs from %s.", job_type, vault.name)
            raise
        else:
            return job_list
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListJobs를 참조하십시오.

`ListVaults`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListVaults`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class GlacierWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Glacier API operations."""

    def __init__(self, glacier_resource):
        """
        :param glacier_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
        """
        self.glacier_resource = glacier_resource


    def list_vaults(self):
        """
        Lists vaults for the current account.
        """
        try:
            for vault in self.glacier_resource.vaults.all():
                logger.info("Got vault %s.", vault.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't list vaults.")
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListVaults를 참조하십시오.

`SetVaultNotifications`

다음 코드 예시는 `SetVaultNotifications`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
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```
class GlacierWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Glacier API operations."""

    def __init__(self, glacier_resource):
```

```
        """
        :param glacier_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
        """
        self.glacier_resource = glacier_resource


    def set_notifications(self, vault, sns_topic_arn):
        """
        Sets an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic as a target
        for notifications. Amazon S3 Glacier publishes messages to this topic for
        the configured list of events.

        :param vault: The vault to set up to publish notifications.
        :param sns_topic_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the topic that
                              receives notifications.
        :return: Data about the new notification configuration.
        """
        try:
            notification = self.glacier_resource.Notification("-", vault.name)
            notification.set(
                vaultNotificationConfig={
                    "SNSTopic": sns_topic_arn,
                    "Events": [
                        "ArchiveRetrievalCompleted",
                        "InventoryRetrievalCompleted",
                    ],
                }
            )
            logger.info(
                "Notifications will be sent to %s for events %s from %s.",
                notification.sns_topic,
                notification.events,
                notification.vault_name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't set notifications to %s on %s.", sns_topic_arn, vault.name
            )
            raise
        else:
            return notification
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 SetVaultNotifications를 참조하십시오.

`UploadArchive`

다음 코드 예시는 `UploadArchive`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class GlacierWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Glacier API operations."""

    def __init__(self, glacier_resource):
        """
        :param glacier_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
        """
        self.glacier_resource = glacier_resource


    @staticmethod
    def upload_archive(vault, archive_description, archive_file):
        """
        Uploads an archive to a vault.

        :param vault: The vault where the archive is put.
        :param archive_description: A description of the archive.
        :param archive_file: The archive file to put in the vault.
        :return: The uploaded archive.
        """
        try:
            archive = vault.upload_archive(
                archiveDescription=archive_description, body=archive_file
            )
            logger.info(
                "Uploaded %s with ID %s to vault %s.",
                archive_description,
```

```
                archive.id,
                vault.name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't upload %s to %s.", archive_description, vault.name
            )
            raise
        else:
            return archive
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 UploadArchive를 참조하십시오.

시나리오

파일을 보관, 알림 받기 및 작업 시작

다음 코드 예제에서는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- Amazon S3 Glacier 볼트를 생성합니다.
- Amazon SNS 토픽에 알림을 게시하도록 볼트를 구성합니다.
- 볼트에 아카이브 파일을 업로드합니다.
- 아카이브 가져오기 작업을 시작합니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

S3 Glacier 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 만듭니다.

```
import argparse
import logging
import os
import boto3
```

```
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


class GlacierWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Glacier API operations."""

    def __init__(self, glacier_resource):
        """
        :param glacier_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
        """
        self.glacier_resource = glacier_resource


    def create_vault(self, vault_name):
        """
        Creates a vault.

        :param vault_name: The name to give the vault.
        :return: The newly created vault.
        """
        try:
            vault = self.glacier_resource.create_vault(vaultName=vault_name)
            logger.info("Created vault %s.", vault_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create vault %s.", vault_name)
            raise
        else:
            return vault


    def list_vaults(self):
        """
        Lists vaults for the current account.
        """
        try:
            for vault in self.glacier_resource.vaults.all():
                logger.info("Got vault %s.", vault.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't list vaults.")
            raise
```

```
    @staticmethod
    def upload_archive(vault, archive_description, archive_file):
        """
        Uploads an archive to a vault.

        :param vault: The vault where the archive is put.
        :param archive_description: A description of the archive.
        :param archive_file: The archive file to put in the vault.
        :return: The uploaded archive.
        """
        try:
            archive = vault.upload_archive(
                archiveDescription=archive_description, body=archive_file
            )
            logger.info(
                "Uploaded %s with ID %s to vault %s.",
                archive_description,
                archive.id,
                vault.name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't upload %s to %s.", archive_description, vault.name
            )
            raise
        else:
            return archive


    @staticmethod
    def initiate_archive_retrieval(archive):
        """
        Initiates an archive retrieval job. Standard retrievals typically complete
        within 3-5 hours. When the job completes, you can get the archive contents
        by calling get_output().

        :param archive: The archive to retrieve.
        :return: The archive retrieval job.
        """
        try:
            job = archive.initiate_archive_retrieval()
            logger.info("Started %s job with ID %s.", job.action, job.id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't start job on archive %s.", archive.id)
```

```
            raise
        else:
            return job


    @staticmethod
    def list_jobs(vault, job_type):
        """
        Lists jobs by type for the specified vault.

        :param vault: The vault to query.
        :param job_type: The type of job to list.
        :return: The list of jobs of the requested type.
        """
        job_list = []
        try:
            if job_type == "all":
                jobs = vault.jobs.all()
            elif job_type == "in_progress":
                jobs = vault.jobs_in_progress.all()
            elif job_type == "completed":
                jobs = vault.completed_jobs.all()
            elif job_type == "succeeded":
                jobs = vault.succeeded_jobs.all()
            elif job_type == "failed":
                jobs = vault.failed_jobs.all()
            else:
                jobs = []
                logger.warning("%s isn't a type of job I can get.", job_type)
            for job in jobs:
                job_list.append(job)
                logger.info("Got %s %s job %s.", job_type, job.action, job.id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get %s jobs from %s.", job_type, vault.name)
            raise
        else:
            return job_list


    def set_notifications(self, vault, sns_topic_arn):
        """
        Sets an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic as a target
        for notifications. Amazon S3 Glacier publishes messages to this topic for
        the configured list of events.
```

```
        :param vault: The vault to set up to publish notifications.
        :param sns_topic_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the topic that
                              receives notifications.
        :return: Data about the new notification configuration.
        """
        try:
            notification = self.glacier_resource.Notification("-", vault.name)
            notification.set(
                vaultNotificationConfig={
                    "SNSTopic": sns_topic_arn,
                    "Events": [
                        "ArchiveRetrievalCompleted",
                        "InventoryRetrievalCompleted",
                    ],
                }
            )
            logger.info(
                "Notifications will be sent to %s for events %s from %s.",
                notification.sns_topic,
                notification.events,
                notification.vault_name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't set notifications to %s on %s.", sns_topic_arn, vault.name
            )
            raise
        else:
            return notification
```

래퍼 클래스의 함수를 직접 호출하여 볼트를 만들고 파일을 업로드한 다음, 볼트를 구성하여 알림을 게시하고 아카이브 검색 작업을 시작합니다.

```
def upload_demo(glacier, vault_name, topic_arn):
    """
    Shows how to:
    * Create a vault.
    * Configure the vault to publish notifications to an Amazon SNS topic.
    * Upload an archive.
    * Start a job to retrieve the archive.
```

```
    :param glacier: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
    :param vault_name: The name of the vault to create.
    :param topic_arn: The ARN of an Amazon SNS topic that receives notification of
                      Amazon S3 Glacier events.
    """
    print(f"\nCreating vault {vault_name}.")
    vault = glacier.create_vault(vault_name)
    print("\nList of vaults in your account:")
    glacier.list_vaults()
    print(f"\nUploading glacier_basics.py to {vault.name}.")
    with open("glacier_basics.py", "rb") as upload_file:
        archive = glacier.upload_archive(vault, "glacier_basics.py", upload_file)
    print(
        "\nStarting an archive retrieval request to get the file back from the "
        "vault."
    )
    glacier.initiate_archive_retrieval(archive)
    print("\nListing in progress jobs:")
    glacier.list_jobs(vault, "in_progress")
    print(
        "\nBecause Amazon S3 Glacier is intended for infrequent retrieval, an "
        "archive request with Standard retrieval typically completes within 3-5 "
        "hours."
    )
    if topic_arn:
        notification = glacier.set_notifications(vault, topic_arn)
        print(
            f"\nVault {vault.name} is configured to notify the "
            f"{notification.sns_topic} topic when {notification.events} "
            f"events occur. You can subscribe to this topic to receive "
            f"a message when the archive retrieval completes.\n"
        )
    else:
        print(
            f"\nVault {vault.name} is not configured to notify an Amazon SNS topic "
            f"when the archive retrieval completes so wait a few hours."
        )
    print("\nRetrieve your job output by running this script with the --retrieve
flag.")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - CreateVault
  - InitiateJob
  - ListJobs
  - ListVaults
  - SetVaultNotifications
  - UploadArchive

아카이브 콘텐츠 가져오기 및 아카이브 삭제

다음 코드 예제에서는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- Amazon S3 Glacier 볼트에 대한 작업을 나열하고 작업 상태를 확인합니다.
- 완료된 아카이브 검색 작업의 출력을 가져옵니다.
- 아카이브를 삭제합니다.
- 볼트를 삭제합니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

S3 Glacier 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 만듭니다.

```
import argparse
import logging
import os
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


class GlacierWrapper:
```

```
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Glacier API operations."""

    def __init__(self, glacier_resource):
        """
        :param glacier_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
        """
        self.glacier_resource = glacier_resource


    @staticmethod
    def list_jobs(vault, job_type):
        """
        Lists jobs by type for the specified vault.

        :param vault: The vault to query.
        :param job_type: The type of job to list.
        :return: The list of jobs of the requested type.
        """
        job_list = []
        try:
            if job_type == "all":
                jobs = vault.jobs.all()
            elif job_type == "in_progress":
                jobs = vault.jobs_in_progress.all()
            elif job_type == "completed":
                jobs = vault.completed_jobs.all()
            elif job_type == "succeeded":
                jobs = vault.succeeded_jobs.all()
            elif job_type == "failed":
                jobs = vault.failed_jobs.all()
            else:
                jobs = []
                logger.warning("%s isn't a type of job I can get.", job_type)
            for job in jobs:
                job_list.append(job)
                logger.info("Got %s %s job %s.", job_type, job.action, job.id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get %s jobs from %s.", job_type, vault.name)
            raise
        else:
            return job_list


    @staticmethod
```

```
    def get_job_output(job):
        """
        Gets the output of a job, such as a vault inventory or the contents of an
        archive.

        :param job: The job to get output from.
        :return: The job output, in bytes.
        """
        try:
            response = job.get_output()
            out_bytes = response["body"].read()
            logger.info("Read %s bytes from job %s.", len(out_bytes), job.id)
            if "archiveDescription" in response:
                logger.info(
                    "These bytes are described as '%s'",
response["archiveDescription"]
                )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get output for job %s.", job.id)
            raise
        else:
            return out_bytes


    @staticmethod
    def delete_archive(archive):
        """
        Deletes an archive from a vault.

        :param archive: The archive to delete.
        """
        try:
            archive.delete()
            logger.info(
                "Deleted archive %s from vault %s.", archive.id, archive.vault_name
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete archive %s.", archive.id)
            raise


    @staticmethod
    def delete_vault(vault):
        """
```

```
        Deletes a vault.

        :param vault: The vault to delete.
        """
        try:
            vault.delete()
            logger.info("Deleted vault %s.", vault.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete vault %s.", vault.name)
            raise
```

래퍼 클래스의 함수를 직접 호출하여 완료된 작업에서 아카이브 콘텐츠를 가져온 다음 아카이브를 삭제합니다.

```
def retrieve_demo(glacier, vault_name):
    """
    Shows how to:
    * List jobs for a vault and get job status.
    * Get the output of a completed archive retrieval job.
    * Delete an archive.
    * Delete a vault.

    :param glacier: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
    :param vault_name: The name of the vault to query for jobs.
    """
    vault = glacier.glacier_resource.Vault("-", vault_name)
    try:
        vault.load()
    except ClientError as err:
        if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
            print(
                f"\nVault {vault_name} doesn't exist. You must first run this script
 "
                f"with the --upload flag to create the vault."
            )
            return
        else:
            raise

    print(f"\nGetting completed jobs for {vault.name}.")
    jobs = glacier.list_jobs(vault, "completed")
```

```
    if not jobs:
        print("\nNo completed jobs found. Give it some time and try again later.")
        return

    retrieval_job = None
    for job in jobs:
        if job.action == "ArchiveRetrieval" and job.status_code == "Succeeded":
            retrieval_job = job
            break
    if retrieval_job is None:
        print(
            "\nNo ArchiveRetrieval jobs found. Give it some time and try again "
            "later."
        )
        return

    print(f"\nGetting output from job {retrieval_job.id}.")
    archive_bytes = glacier.get_job_output(retrieval_job)
    archive_str = archive_bytes.decode("utf-8")
    print("\nGot archive data. Printing the first 10 lines.")
    print(os.linesep.join(archive_str.split(os.linesep)[:10]))

    print(f"\nDeleting the archive from {vault.name}.")
    archive = glacier.glacier_resource.Archive(
        "-", vault.name, retrieval_job.archive_id
    )
    glacier.delete_archive(archive)

    print(f"\nDeleting {vault.name}.")
    glacier.delete_vault(vault)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - DeleteArchive
  - DeleteVault
  - GetJobOutput
  - ListJobs

SDK for Python (Boto3)을 사용한 Secrets Manager 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Secrets Manager와 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오

작업

`BatchGetSecretValue`

다음 코드 예시는 `BatchGetSecretValue`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class BatchGetSecretsWrapper:
    def __init__(self, secretsmanager_client):
        self.client = secretsmanager_client


    def batch_get_secrets(self, filter_name):
        """
```

```
        Retrieve multiple secrets from AWS Secrets Manager using the
batch_get_secret_value API.
        This function assumes the stack mentioned in the source code README has been
successfully deployed.
        This stack includes 7 secrets, all of which have names beginning with
"mySecret".

        :param filter_name: The full or partial name of secrets to be fetched.
        :type filter_name: str
        """
        try:
            secrets = []
            response = self.client.batch_get_secret_value(
                Filters=[{"Key": "name", "Values": [f"{filter_name}"]}]
            )
            for secret in response["SecretValues"]:
                secrets.append(json.loads(secret["SecretString"]))
            if secrets:
                logger.info("Secrets retrieved successfully.")
            else:
                logger.info("Zero secrets returned without error.")
            return secrets
        except self.client.exceptions.ResourceNotFoundException:
            msg = f"One or more requested secrets were not found with filter:
{filter_name}"
            logger.info(msg)
            return msg
        except Exception as e:
            logger.error(f"An unknown error occurred:\n{str(e)}.")
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 BatchGetSecretValue를 참조하세요.

GetSecretValue

다음 코드 예시는 GetSecretValue의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class GetSecretWrapper:
    def __init__(self, secretsmanager_client):
        self.client = secretsmanager_client


    def get_secret(self, secret_name):
        """
        Retrieve individual secrets from AWS Secrets Manager using the
 get_secret_value API.
        This function assumes the stack mentioned in the source code README has been
 successfully deployed.
        This stack includes 7 secrets, all of which have names beginning with
 "mySecret".

        :param secret_name: The name of the secret fetched.
        :type secret_name: str
        """
        try:
            get_secret_value_response = self.client.get_secret_value(
                SecretId=secret_name
            )
            logging.info("Secret retrieved successfully.")
            return get_secret_value_response["SecretString"]
        except self.client.exceptions.ResourceNotFoundException:
            msg = f"The requested secret {secret_name} was not found."
            logger.info(msg)
            return msg
        except Exception as e:
            logger.error(f"An unknown error occurred: {str(e)}.")
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetSecretValue를 참조하십시오.

시나리오

대출 라이브러리 REST API 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Aurora 데이터베이스가 지원하는 REST API를 사용하여 고객이 도서를 빌리고 반납할 수 있는 대출 라이브러리를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

Amazon Relational Database Service(RDS) API 및 AWS Chalice와 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 함께를 사용하여 Amazon Aurora 데이터베이스에서 지원하는 REST API를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 웹 서비스는 완전히 서버리스이며 고객이 책을 빌리고 반납할 수 있는 간단한 대출 라이브러리를 나타냅니다. 다음 작업을 수행하는 방법에 대해 알아보세요.

- 서버리스 Aurora 데이터베이스 클러스터를 생성하고 관리합니다.
- AWS Secrets Manager 를 사용하여 데이터베이스 자격 증명을 관리합니다.
- Amazon RDS를 사용하여 데이터를 데이터베이스 내부 및 외부로 이동하는 데이터 스토리지 계층을 구현합니다.
- AWS Chalice를 사용하여 서버리스 REST API를 Amazon API Gateway 및에 배포합니다 AWS Lambda.
- 요청 패키지를 사용하여 웹 서비스에 요청을 보냅니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하십시오.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- Aurora
- Lambda
- Secrets Manager

SDK for Python (Boto3)을 사용한 Amazon SES 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) Amazon SES에서를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오

작업

`CreateReceiptFilter`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateReceiptFilter`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class SesReceiptHandler:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES receipt handling functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client, s3_resource):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 resource.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource


    def create_receipt_filter(self, filter_name, ip_address_or_range, allow):
```

```
        """
        Creates a filter that allows or blocks incoming mail from an IP address or
        range.

        :param filter_name: The name to give the filter.
        :param ip_address_or_range: The IP address or range to block or allow.
        :param allow: When True, incoming mail is allowed from the specified IP
                      address or range; otherwise, it is blocked.
        """
        try:
            policy = "Allow" if allow else "Block"
            self.ses_client.create_receipt_filter(
                Filter={
                    "Name": filter_name,
                    "IpFilter": {"Cidr": ip_address_or_range, "Policy": policy},
                }
            )
            logger.info(
                "Created receipt filter %s to %s IP of %s.",
                filter_name,
                policy,
                ip_address_or_range,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create receipt filter %s.", filter_name)
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateReceiptFilter를 참조하세요.

`CreateReceiptRule`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateReceiptRule`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon SES가 수신 이메일의 사본을 넣을 수 있는 Amazon S3 버킷을 만들고 특정 수신자 목록에 대해 수신 이메일을 버킷에 복사하는 규칙을 만듭니다.

```
class SesReceiptHandler:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES receipt handling functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client, s3_resource):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 resource.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource


    def create_bucket_for_copy(self, bucket_name):
        """
        Creates a bucket that can receive copies of emails from Amazon SES. This
        includes adding a policy to the bucket that grants Amazon SES permission
        to put objects in the bucket.

        :param bucket_name: The name of the bucket to create.
        :return: The newly created bucket.
        """
        allow_ses_put_policy = {
            "Version": "2012-10-17",
            "Statement": [
                {
                    "Sid": "AllowSESPut",
                    "Effect": "Allow",
                    "Principal": {"Service": "ses.amazonaws.com"},
                    "Action": "s3:PutObject",
                    "Resource": f"arn:aws:s3:::{bucket_name}/*",
                }
            ],
        }
        bucket = None
        try:
            bucket = self.s3_resource.create_bucket(
                Bucket=bucket_name,
                CreateBucketConfiguration={
                    "LocationConstraint":
 self.s3_resource.meta.client.meta.region_name
```

```
                },
            )
            bucket.wait_until_exists()
            bucket.Policy().put(Policy=json.dumps(allow_ses_put_policy))
            logger.info("Created bucket %s to receive copies of emails.",
bucket_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create bucket to receive copies of emails.")
            if bucket is not None:
                bucket.delete()
            raise
        else:
            return bucket


    def create_s3_copy_rule(
        self, rule_set_name, rule_name, recipients, bucket_name, prefix
    ):
        """
        Creates a rule so that all emails received by the specified recipients are
        copied to an Amazon S3 bucket.

        :param rule_set_name: The name of a previously created rule set to contain
                              this rule.
        :param rule_name: The name to give the rule.
        :param recipients: When an email is received by one of these recipients, it
                           is copied to the Amazon S3 bucket.
        :param bucket_name: The name of the bucket to receive email copies. This
                            bucket must allow Amazon SES to put objects into it.
        :param prefix: An object key prefix to give the emails copied to the bucket.
        """
        try:
            self.ses_client.create_receipt_rule(
                RuleSetName=rule_set_name,
                Rule={
                    "Name": rule_name,
                    "Enabled": True,
                    "Recipients": recipients,
                    "Actions": [
                        {
                            "S3Action": {
                                "BucketName": bucket_name,
                                "ObjectKeyPrefix": prefix,
                            }
```

```
                        }
                    ],
                },
            )
            logger.info(
                "Created rule %s to copy mail received by %s to bucket %s.",
                rule_name,
                recipients,
                bucket_name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create rule %s.", rule_name)
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateReceiptRule를 참조하세요.

`CreateReceiptRuleSet`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateReceiptRuleSet`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class SesReceiptHandler:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES receipt handling functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client, s3_resource):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 resource.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource
```

```
    def create_receipt_rule_set(self, rule_set_name):
        """
        Creates an empty rule set. Rule sets contain individual rules and can be
        used to organize rules.

        :param rule_set_name: The name to give the rule set.
        """
        try:
            self.ses_client.create_receipt_rule_set(RuleSetName=rule_set_name)
            logger.info("Created receipt rule set %s.", rule_set_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create receipt rule set %s.", rule_set_name)
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateReceiptRuleSet를 참조하세요.

`CreateTemplate`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateTemplate`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class SesTemplate:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES template functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.template = None
        self.template_tags = set()
```

```
    def _extract_tags(self, subject, text, html):
        """
        Extracts tags from a template as a set of unique values.

        :param subject: The subject of the email.
        :param text: The text version of the email.
        :param html: The html version of the email.
        """
        self.template_tags = set(re.findall(TEMPLATE_REGEX, subject + text + html))
        logger.info("Extracted template tags: %s", self.template_tags)


    def create_template(self, name, subject, text, html):
        """
        Creates an email template.

        :param name: The name of the template.
        :param subject: The subject of the email.
        :param text: The plain text version of the email.
        :param html: The HTML version of the email.
        """
        try:
            template = {
                "TemplateName": name,
                "SubjectPart": subject,
                "TextPart": text,
                "HtmlPart": html,
            }
            self.ses_client.create_template(Template=template)
            logger.info("Created template %s.", name)
            self.template = template
            self._extract_tags(subject, text, html)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create template %s.", name)
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateTemplate를 참조하세요.

DeleteIdentity

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteIdentity의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class SesIdentity:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES identity functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client


    def delete_identity(self, identity):
        """
        Deletes an identity.

        :param identity: The identity to remove.
        """
        try:
            self.ses_client.delete_identity(Identity=identity)
            logger.info("Deleted identity %s.", identity)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete identity %s.", identity)
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteIdentity를 참조하세요.

`DeleteReceiptFilter`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteReceiptFilter`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class SesReceiptHandler:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES receipt handling functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client, s3_resource):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 resource.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource


    def delete_receipt_filter(self, filter_name):
        """
        Deletes a receipt filter.

        :param filter_name: The name of the filter to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.ses_client.delete_receipt_filter(FilterName=filter_name)
            logger.info("Deleted receipt filter %s.", filter_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete receipt filter %s.", filter_name)
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteReceiptFilter를 참조하세요.

`DeleteReceiptRule`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteReceiptRule`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class SesReceiptHandler:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES receipt handling functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client, s3_resource):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 resource.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource


    def delete_receipt_rule(self, rule_set_name, rule_name):
        """
        Deletes a rule.

        :param rule_set_name: The rule set that contains the rule to delete.
        :param rule_name: The rule to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.ses_client.delete_receipt_rule(
                RuleSetName=rule_set_name, RuleName=rule_name
            )
            logger.info("Removed rule %s from rule set %s.", rule_name,
 rule_set_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't remove rule %s from rule set %s.", rule_name,
 rule_set_name
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteReceiptRule를 참조하세요.

DeleteReceiptRuleSet

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteReceiptRuleSet의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class SesReceiptHandler:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES receipt handling functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client, s3_resource):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 resource.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource


    def delete_receipt_rule_set(self, rule_set_name):
        """
        Deletes a rule set. When a rule set is deleted, all of the rules it contains
        are also deleted.

        :param rule_set_name: The name of the rule set to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.ses_client.delete_receipt_rule_set(RuleSetName=rule_set_name)
            logger.info("Deleted rule set %s.", rule_set_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete rule set %s.", rule_set_name)
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteReceiptRuleSet를 참조하세요.

`DeleteTemplate`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteTemplate`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class SesTemplate:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES template functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.template = None
        self.template_tags = set()

    def _extract_tags(self, subject, text, html):
        """
        Extracts tags from a template as a set of unique values.

        :param subject: The subject of the email.
        :param text: The text version of the email.
        :param html: The html version of the email.
        """
        self.template_tags = set(re.findall(TEMPLATE_REGEX, subject + text + html))
        logger.info("Extracted template tags: %s", self.template_tags)


    def delete_template(self):
        """
        Deletes an email template.
```

```
        """
        try:

self.ses_client.delete_template(TemplateName=self.template["TemplateName"])
            logger.info("Deleted template %s.", self.template["TemplateName"])
            self.template = None
            self.template_tags = None
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't delete template %s.", self.template["TemplateName"]
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteTemplate를 참조하세요.

`DescribeReceiptRuleSet`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeReceiptRuleSet`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class SesReceiptHandler:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES receipt handling functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client, s3_resource):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 resource.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource


    def describe_receipt_rule_set(self, rule_set_name):
```

```
        """
        Gets data about a rule set.

        :param rule_set_name: The name of the rule set to retrieve.
        :return: Data about the rule set.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ses_client.describe_receipt_rule_set(
                RuleSetName=rule_set_name
            )
            logger.info("Got data for rule set %s.", rule_set_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get data for rule set %s.", rule_set_name)
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeReceiptRuleSet를 참조하세요.

`GetIdentityVerificationAttributes`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetIdentityVerificationAttributes`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class SesIdentity:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES identity functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        """
```

```
        self.ses_client = ses_client


    def get_identity_status(self, identity):
        """
        Gets the status of an identity. This can be used to discover whether
        an identity has been successfully verified.

        :param identity: The identity to query.
        :return: The status of the identity.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ses_client.get_identity_verification_attributes(
                Identities=[identity]
            )
            status = response["VerificationAttributes"].get(
                identity, {"VerificationStatus": "NotFound"}
            )["VerificationStatus"]
            logger.info("Got status of %s for %s.", status, identity)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get status for %s.", identity)
            raise
        else:
            return status
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetIdentityVerificationAttributes를 참조하세요.

`GetTemplate`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetTemplate`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class SesTemplate:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES template functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.template = None
        self.template_tags = set()

    def _extract_tags(self, subject, text, html):
        """
        Extracts tags from a template as a set of unique values.

        :param subject: The subject of the email.
        :param text: The text version of the email.
        :param html: The html version of the email.
        """
        self.template_tags = set(re.findall(TEMPLATE_REGEX, subject + text + html))
        logger.info("Extracted template tags: %s", self.template_tags)


    def get_template(self, name):
        """
        Gets a previously created email template.

        :param name: The name of the template to retrieve.
        :return: The retrieved email template.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ses_client.get_template(TemplateName=name)
            self.template = response["Template"]
            logger.info("Got template %s.", name)
            self._extract_tags(
                self.template["SubjectPart"],
                self.template["TextPart"],
                self.template["HtmlPart"],
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get template %s.", name)
            raise
        else:
```

```
            return self.template
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetTemplate를 참조하세요.

`ListIdentities`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListIdentities`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class SesIdentity:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES identity functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client


    def list_identities(self, identity_type, max_items):
        """
        Gets the identities of the specified type for the current account.

        :param identity_type: The type of identity to retrieve, such as
 EmailAddress.
        :param max_items: The maximum number of identities to retrieve.
        :return: The list of retrieved identities.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ses_client.list_identities(
                IdentityType=identity_type, MaxItems=max_items
            )
            identities = response["Identities"]
```

```
            logger.info("Got %s identities for the current account.",
 len(identities))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't list identities for the current account.")
            raise
        else:
            return identities
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListIdentities를 참조하세요.

`ListReceiptFilters`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListReceiptFilters`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class SesReceiptHandler:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES receipt handling functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client, s3_resource):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 resource.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource


    def list_receipt_filters(self):
        """
        Gets the list of receipt filters for the current account.

        :return: The list of receipt filters.
```

```
        """
        try:
            response = self.ses_client.list_receipt_filters()
            filters = response["Filters"]
            logger.info("Got %s receipt filters.", len(filters))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get receipt filters.")
            raise
        else:
            return filters
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListReceiptFilters를 참조하세요.

`ListTemplates`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListTemplates`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class SesTemplate:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES template functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.template = None
        self.template_tags = set()

    def _extract_tags(self, subject, text, html):
        """
        Extracts tags from a template as a set of unique values.
```

```
        :param subject: The subject of the email.
        :param text: The text version of the email.
        :param html: The html version of the email.
        """
        self.template_tags = set(re.findall(TEMPLATE_REGEX, subject + text + html))
        logger.info("Extracted template tags: %s", self.template_tags)


    def list_templates(self):
        """
        Gets a list of all email templates for the current account.

        :return: The list of retrieved email templates.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ses_client.list_templates()
            templates = response["TemplatesMetadata"]
            logger.info("Got %s templates.", len(templates))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get templates.")
            raise
        else:
            return templates
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListTemplates를 참조하세요.

`SendEmail`

다음 코드 예시는 `SendEmail`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class SesMailSender:
    """Encapsulates functions to send emails with Amazon SES."""
```

```
    def __init__(self, ses_client):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client


    def send_email(self, source, destination, subject, text, html, reply_tos=None):
        """
        Sends an email.

        Note: If your account is in the Amazon SES  sandbox, the source and
        destination email accounts must both be verified.

        :param source: The source email account.
        :param destination: The destination email account.
        :param subject: The subject of the email.
        :param text: The plain text version of the body of the email.
        :param html: The HTML version of the body of the email.
        :param reply_tos: Email accounts that will receive a reply if the recipient
                          replies to the message.
        :return: The ID of the message, assigned by Amazon SES.
        """
        send_args = {
            "Source": source,
            "Destination": destination.to_service_format(),
            "Message": {
                "Subject": {"Data": subject},
                "Body": {"Text": {"Data": text}, "Html": {"Data": html}},
            },
        }
        if reply_tos is not None:
            send_args["ReplyToAddresses"] = reply_tos
        try:
            response = self.ses_client.send_email(**send_args)
            message_id = response["MessageId"]
            logger.info(
                "Sent mail %s from %s to %s.", message_id, source, destination.tos
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't send mail from %s to %s.", source, destination.tos
            )
```

```
            raise
        else:
            return message_id
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 SendEmail를 참조하세요.

SendTemplatedEmail

다음 코드 예시는 SendTemplatedEmail의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class SesMailSender:
    """Encapsulates functions to send emails with Amazon SES."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client


    def send_templated_email(
        self, source, destination, template_name, template_data, reply_tos=None
    ):
        """
        Sends an email based on a template. A template contains replaceable tags
        each enclosed in two curly braces, such as {{name}}. The template data
 passed
        in this function contains key-value pairs that define the values to insert
        in place of the template tags.

        Note: If your account is in the Amazon SES  sandbox, the source and
```

```
        destination email accounts must both be verified.

        :param source: The source email account.
        :param destination: The destination email account.
        :param template_name: The name of a previously created template.
        :param template_data: JSON-formatted key-value pairs of replacement values
                              that are inserted in the template before it is sent.
        :return: The ID of the message, assigned by Amazon SES.
        """
        send_args = {
            "Source": source,
            "Destination": destination.to_service_format(),
            "Template": template_name,
            "TemplateData": json.dumps(template_data),
        }
        if reply_tos is not None:
            send_args["ReplyToAddresses"] = reply_tos
        try:
            response = self.ses_client.send_templated_email(**send_args)
            message_id = response["MessageId"]
            logger.info(
                "Sent templated mail %s from %s to %s.",
                message_id,
                source,
                destination.tos,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't send templated mail from %s to %s.", source,
destination.tos
            )
            raise
        else:
            return message_id
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 SendTemplatedEmail를 참조하세요.

UpdateTemplate

다음 코드 예시는 UpdateTemplate의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class SesTemplate:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES template functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.template = None
        self.template_tags = set()

    def _extract_tags(self, subject, text, html):
        """
        Extracts tags from a template as a set of unique values.

        :param subject: The subject of the email.
        :param text: The text version of the email.
        :param html: The html version of the email.
        """
        self.template_tags = set(re.findall(TEMPLATE_REGEX, subject + text + html))
        logger.info("Extracted template tags: %s", self.template_tags)


    def update_template(self, name, subject, text, html):
        """
        Updates a previously created email template.

        :param name: The name of the template.
        :param subject: The subject of the email.
        :param text: The plain text version of the email.
        :param html: The HTML version of the email.
        """
        try:
            template = {
```

```
                "TemplateName": name,
                "SubjectPart": subject,
                "TextPart": text,
                "HtmlPart": html,
            }
            self.ses_client.update_template(Template=template)
            logger.info("Updated template %s.", name)
            self.template = template
            self._extract_tags(subject, text, html)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't update template %s.", name)
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 UpdateTemplate를 참조하세요.

`VerifyDomainIdentity`

다음 코드 예시는 `VerifyDomainIdentity`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class SesIdentity:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES identity functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client


    def verify_domain_identity(self, domain_name):
        """
```

```
        Starts verification of a domain identity. To complete verification, you must
        create a TXT record with a specific format through your DNS provider.

        For more information, see *Verifying a domain with Amazon SES* in the
        Amazon SES documentation:
            https://docs.aws.amazon.com/ses/latest/DeveloperGuide/verify-domain-
procedure.html

        :param domain_name: The name of the domain to verify.
        :return: The token to include in the TXT record with your DNS provider.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ses_client.verify_domain_identity(Domain=domain_name)
            token = response["VerificationToken"]
            logger.info("Got domain verification token for %s.", domain_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't verify domain %s.", domain_name)
            raise
        else:
            return token
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 VerifyDomainIdentity를 참조하세요.

`VerifyEmailIdentity`

다음 코드 예시는 `VerifyEmailIdentity`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class SesIdentity:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES identity functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client):
        """
```

```
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client


    def verify_email_identity(self, email_address):
        """
        Starts verification of an email identity. This function causes an email
        to be sent to the specified email address from Amazon SES. To complete
        verification, follow the instructions in the email.

        :param email_address: The email address to verify.
        """
        try:
            self.ses_client.verify_email_identity(EmailAddress=email_address)
            logger.info("Started verification of %s.", email_address)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't start verification of %s.", email_address)
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 VerifyEmailIdentity를 참조하십시오.

시나리오

리전 전체에서 이메일 및 도메인 ID 복사

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon SES 이메일 및 도메인 자격 증명을 한 AWS 리전에서 다른 리전으로 복사하는 방법을 보여줍니다. Route 53에서 도메인 ID를 관리하는 경우 확인 레코드가 대상 리전의 도메인에 복사됩니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import argparse
```

```
import json
import logging
from pprint import pprint
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def get_identities(ses_client):
    """
    Gets the identities for the current Region. The Region is specified in the
    Boto3 Amazon SES client object.

    :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
    :return: The list of email identities and the list of domain identities.
    """
    email_identities = []
    domain_identities = []
    try:
        identity_paginator = ses_client.get_paginator("list_identities")
        identity_iterator = identity_paginator.paginate(
            PaginationConfig={"PageSize": 20}
        )
        for identity_page in identity_iterator:
            for identity in identity_page["Identities"]:
                if "@" in identity:
                    email_identities.append(identity)
                else:
                    domain_identities.append(identity)
        logger.info(
            "Found %s email and %s domain identities.",
            len(email_identities),
            len(domain_identities),
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get identities.")
        raise
    else:
        return email_identities, domain_identities


def verify_emails(email_list, ses_client):
    """
```

```
    Starts verification of a list of email addresses. Verification causes an email
    to be sent to each address. To complete verification, the recipient must follow
    the instructions in the email.

    :param email_list: The list of email addresses to verify.
    :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
    :return: The list of emails that were successfully submitted for verification.
    """
    verified_emails = []
    for email in email_list:
        try:
            ses_client.verify_email_identity(EmailAddress=email)
            verified_emails.append(email)
            logger.info("Started verification of %s.", email)
        except ClientError:
            logger.warning("Couldn't start verification of %s.", email)
    return verified_emails


def verify_domains(domain_list, ses_client):
    """
    Starts verification for a list of domain identities. This returns a token for
    each domain, which must be registered as a TXT record with the DNS provider for
    the domain.

    :param domain_list: The list of domains to verify.
    :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
    :return: The generated domain tokens to use to completed verification.
    """
    domain_tokens = {}
    for domain in domain_list:
        try:
            response = ses_client.verify_domain_identity(Domain=domain)
            token = response["VerificationToken"]
            domain_tokens[domain] = token
            logger.info("Got verification token %s for domain %s.", token, domain)
        except ClientError:
            logger.warning("Couldn't get verification token for domain %s.", domain)
    return domain_tokens


def get_hosted_zones(route53_client):
    """
    Gets the Amazon Route 53 hosted zones for the current account.
```

```
    :param route53_client: A Boto3 Route 53 client.
    :return: The list of hosted zones.
    """
    zones = []
    try:
        zone_paginator = route53_client.get_paginator("list_hosted_zones")
        zone_iterator = zone_paginator.paginate(PaginationConfig={"PageSize": 20})
        zones = [
            zone for zone_page in zone_iterator for zone in zone_page["HostedZones"]
        ]
        logger.info("Found %s hosted zones.", len(zones))
    except ClientError:
        logger.warning("Couldn't get hosted zones.")
    return zones


def find_domain_zone_matches(domains, zones):
    """
    Finds matches between Amazon SES verified domains and Route 53 hosted zones.
    Subdomain matches are taken when found, otherwise root domain matches are taken.

    :param domains: The list of domains to match.
    :param zones: The list of hosted zones to match.
    :return: The set of matched domain-zone pairs. When a match is not found, the
             domain is included in the set with a zone value of None.
    """
    domain_zones = {}
    for domain in domains:
        domain_zones[domain] = None
        # Start at the most specific sub-domain and walk up to the root domain until
 a
        # zone match is found.
        domain_split = domain.split(".")
        for index in range(0, len(domain_split) - 1):
            sub_domain = ".".join(domain_split[index:])
            for zone in zones:
                # Normalize the zone name from Route 53 by removing the trailing
 '.'.
                zone_name = zone["Name"][:-1]
                if sub_domain == zone_name:
                    domain_zones[domain] = zone
                    break
            if domain_zones[domain] is not None:
```

```
                break
    return domain_zones


def add_route53_verification_record(domain, token, zone, route53_client):
    """
    Adds a domain verification TXT record to the specified Route 53 hosted zone.
    When a TXT record already exists in the hosted zone for the specified domain,
    the existing values are preserved and the new token is added to the list.

    :param domain: The domain to add.
    :param token: The verification token for the domain.
    :param zone: The hosted zone where the domain verification record is added.
    :param route53_client: A Boto3 Route 53 client.
    """
    domain_token_record_set_name = f"_amazonses.{domain}"
    record_set_paginator = route53_client.get_paginator("list_resource_record_sets")
    record_set_iterator = record_set_paginator.paginate(
        HostedZoneId=zone["Id"], PaginationConfig={"PageSize": 20}
    )
    records = []
    for record_set_page in record_set_iterator:
        try:
            txt_record_set = next(
                record_set
                for record_set in record_set_page["ResourceRecordSets"]
                if record_set["Name"][:-1] == domain_token_record_set_name
                and record_set["Type"] == "TXT"
            )
            records = txt_record_set["ResourceRecords"]
            logger.info(
                "Existing TXT record found in set %s for zone %s.",
                domain_token_record_set_name,
                zone["Name"],
            )
            break
        except StopIteration:
            pass
    records.append({"Value": json.dumps(token)})
    changes = [
        {
            "Action": "UPSERT",
            "ResourceRecordSet": {
                "Name": domain_token_record_set_name,
```

```
                "Type": "TXT",
                "TTL": 1800,
                "ResourceRecords": records,
            },
        }
    ]
    try:
        route53_client.change_resource_record_sets(
            HostedZoneId=zone["Id"], ChangeBatch={"Changes": changes}
        )
        logger.info(
            "Created or updated the TXT record in set %s for zone %s.",
            domain_token_record_set_name,
            zone["Name"],
        )
    except ClientError as err:
        logger.warning(
            "Got error %s. Couldn't create or update the TXT record for zone %s.",
            err.response["Error"]["Code"],
            zone["Name"],
        )


def generate_dkim_tokens(domain, ses_client):
    """
    Generates DKIM tokens for a domain. These must be added as CNAME records to the
    DNS provider for the domain.

    :param domain: The domain to generate tokens for.
    :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
    :return: The list of generated DKIM tokens.
    """
    dkim_tokens = []
    try:
        dkim_tokens = ses_client.verify_domain_dkim(Domain=domain)["DkimTokens"]
        logger.info("Generated %s DKIM tokens for domain %s.", len(dkim_tokens),
 domain)
    except ClientError:
        logger.warning("Couldn't generate DKIM tokens for domain %s.", domain)
    return dkim_tokens


def add_dkim_domain_tokens(hosted_zone, domain, tokens, route53_client):
    """
```

```
    Adds DKIM domain token CNAME records to a Route 53 hosted zone.

    :param hosted_zone: The hosted zone where the records are added.
    :param domain: The domain to add.
    :param tokens: The DKIM tokens for the domain to add.
    :param route53_client: A Boto3 Route 53 client.
    """
    try:
        changes = [
            {
                "Action": "UPSERT",
                "ResourceRecordSet": {
                    "Name": f"{token}._domainkey.{domain}",
                    "Type": "CNAME",
                    "TTL": 1800,
                    "ResourceRecords": [{"Value": f"{token}.dkim.amazonses.com"}],
                },
            }
            for token in tokens
        ]
        route53_client.change_resource_record_sets(
            HostedZoneId=hosted_zone["Id"], ChangeBatch={"Changes": changes}
        )
        logger.info(
            "Added %s DKIM CNAME records to %s in zone %s.",
            len(tokens),
            domain,
            hosted_zone["Name"],
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.warning(
            "Couldn't add DKIM CNAME records for %s to zone %s.",
            domain,
            hosted_zone["Name"],
        )


def configure_sns_topics(identity, topics, ses_client):
    """
    Configures Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) notifications for
    an identity. The Amazon SNS topics must already exist.

    :param identity: The identity to configure.
```

```
    :param topics: The list of topics to configure. The choices are Bounce,
 Delivery,
                   or Complaint.
    :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
    """
    for topic in topics:
        topic_arn = input(
            f"Enter the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the {topic} topic or press "
            f"Enter to skip: "
        )
        if topic_arn != "":
            try:
                ses_client.set_identity_notification_topic(
                    Identity=identity, NotificationType=topic, SnsTopic=topic_arn
                )
                logger.info("Configured %s for %s notifications.", identity, topic)
            except ClientError:
                logger.warning(
                    "Couldn't configure %s for %s notifications.", identity, topic
                )


def replicate(source_client, destination_client, route53_client):
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print(
        f"Replicating Amazon SES identities and other configuration from "
        f"{source_client.meta.region_name} to
 {destination_client.meta.region_name}."
    )
    print("-" * 88)

    print(f"Retrieving identities from {source_client.meta.region_name}.")
    source_emails, source_domains = get_identities(source_client)
    print("Email addresses found:")
    print(*source_emails)
    print("Domains found:")
    print(*source_domains)

    print("Starting verification for email identities.")
    dest_emails = verify_emails(source_emails, destination_client)
    print("Getting domain tokens for domain identities.")
    dest_domain_tokens = verify_domains(source_domains, destination_client)
```

```
    # Get Route 53 hosted zones and match them with Amazon SES domains.
    answer = input(
        "Is the DNS configuration for your domains managed by Amazon Route 53 (y/n)?
"
    )
    use_route53 = answer.lower() == "y"
    hosted_zones = get_hosted_zones(route53_client) if use_route53 else []
    if use_route53:
        print("Adding or updating Route 53 TXT records for your domains.")
        domain_zones = find_domain_zone_matches(dest_domain_tokens.keys(),
hosted_zones)
        for domain in domain_zones:
            add_route53_verification_record(
                domain, dest_domain_tokens[domain], domain_zones[domain],
route53_client
            )
    else:
        print(
            "Use these verification tokens to create TXT records through your DNS "
            "provider:"
        )
        pprint(dest_domain_tokens)

    answer = input("Do you want to configure DKIM signing for your identities (y/n)?
")
    if answer.lower() == "y":
        # Build a set of unique domains from email and domain identities.
        domains = {email.split("@")[1] for email in dest_emails}
        domains.update(dest_domain_tokens)
        domain_zones = find_domain_zone_matches(domains, hosted_zones)
        for domain, zone in domain_zones.items():
            answer = input(
                f"Do you want to configure DKIM signing for {domain} (y/n)? "
            )
            if answer.lower() == "y":
                dkim_tokens = generate_dkim_tokens(domain, destination_client)
                if use_route53 and zone is not None:
                    add_dkim_domain_tokens(zone, domain, dkim_tokens,
route53_client)
                else:
                    print(
                        "Add the following DKIM tokens as CNAME records through your
"
```

```
                        "DNS provider:"
                    )
                    print(*dkim_tokens, sep="\n")

    answer = input(
        "Do you want to configure Amazon SNS notifications for your identities (y/
n)? "
    )
    if answer.lower() == "y":
        for identity in dest_emails + list(dest_domain_tokens.keys()):
            answer = input(
                f"Do you want to configure Amazon SNS topics for {identity} (y/n)? "
            )
            if answer.lower() == "y":
                configure_sns_topics(
                    identity, ["Bounce", "Delivery", "Complaint"],
 destination_client
                )

    print(f"Replication complete for {destination_client.meta.region_name}.")
    print("-" * 88)


def main():
    boto3_session = boto3.Session()
    ses_regions = boto3_session.get_available_regions("ses")
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser(
        description="Copies email address and domain identities from one AWS Region
 to "
        "another. Optionally adds records for domain verification and DKIM "
        "signing to domains that are managed by Amazon Route 53, "
        "and sets up Amazon SNS notifications for events of interest."
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        "source_region", choices=ses_regions, help="The region to copy from."
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        "destination_region", choices=ses_regions, help="The region to copy to."
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()
    source_client = boto3.client("ses", region_name=args.source_region)
    destination_client = boto3.client("ses", region_name=args.destination_region)
    route53_client = boto3.client("route53")
    replicate(source_client, destination_client, route53_client)
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - ListIdentities
  - SetIdentityNotificationTopic
  - VerifyDomainDkim
  - VerifyDomainIdentity
  - VerifyEmailIdentity

DynamoDB 데이터를 추적하는 웹 애플리케이션 만들기

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon DynamoDB 테이블의 작업 항목을 추적하고 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 보고서를 전송하는 웹 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 를 사용하여 Amazon DynamoDB의 작업 항목을 추적하고 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 보고서를 이메일로 보내는 REST 서비스를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제는 Flask 웹 프레임워크를 사용하여 HTTP 라우팅을 처리하고 React 웹 페이지와 통합하여 완전한 기능을 갖춘 웹 애플리케이션을 제공합니다.

- 와 통합되는 Flask REST 서비스를 빌드합니다 AWS 서비스.
- DynamoDB 테이블에 저장된 작업 항목을 읽고, 쓰고, 업데이트합니다.
- Amazon SES를 사용하여 작업 항목에 대한 이메일 보고서를 보냅니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub의 AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- DynamoDB
- Amazon SES

Aurora 서버리스 작업 항목 트래커 만들기

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Aurora Serverless 데이터베이스의 작업 항목을 추적하고 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 보고서를 전송하는 웹 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 를 사용하여 Amazon Aurora Serverless 데이터베이스의 작업 항목을 추적하고 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 보고서를 이메일로 보내는 REST 서비스를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제는 Flask 웹 프레임워크를 사용하여 HTTP 라우팅을 처리하고 React 웹 페이지와 통합하여 완전한 기능을 갖춘 웹 애플리케이션을 제공합니다.

- 와 통합되는 Flask REST 서비스를 빌드합니다 AWS 서비스.
- Aurora Serverless 데이터베이스에 저장된 작업 항목을 읽고, 쓰고, 업데이트합니다.
- 데이터베이스 자격 증명이 포함된 AWS Secrets Manager 보안 암호를 생성하고 이를 사용하여 데이터베이스에 대한 호출을 인증합니다.
- Amazon SES를 사용하여 작업 항목에 대한 이메일 보고서를 보냅니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하십시오.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Amazon RDS 데이터 서비스
- Amazon SES

이미지에서 객체 감지

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지의 범주별로 객체를 감지하는 앱을 빌드하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

를 사용하여 다음을 수행할 수 있는 웹 애플리케이션을 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 사진을 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 버킷에 업로드합니다.
- Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 사진을 분석하고 레이블을 지정합니다.

- Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 이미지 분석에 대한 이메일 보고서를 보냅니다.

이 예제에는 두 가지 주요 구성 요소가 포함되어 있습니다. 바로 JavaScript로 작성되고 React로 빌드된 웹 페이지와 Python으로 작성되고 Flask-RESTful로 빌드된 REST 서비스입니다.

React 웹 페이지를 사용하여 다음을 수행할 수 있습니다.

- S3 버킷에 저장된 이미지 목록을 표시합니다.
- 컴퓨터에서 S3 버킷에 이미지를 업로드합니다.
- 이미지에서 감지된 항목을 식별하는 이미지와 레이블을 표시합니다.
- S3 버킷의 모든 이미지에 대한 보고서를 받고 보고서의 이메일을 보냅니다.

웹 페이지가 REST 서비스를 호출합니다. 서비스가 다음 작업을 수행하기 위해 AWS 에 요청을 전송합니다.

- S3 버킷의 이미지 목록을 가져오고 필터링합니다.
- S3 버킷에 사진을 업로드합니다.
- Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 개별 사진을 분석하고 사진에서 감지된 항목을 식별하는 레이블 목록을 가져옵니다.
- S3 버킷의 모든 사진을 분석하고 Amazon SES를 사용하여 보고서를 이메일로 보냅니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하십시오.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

동영상에서 사람과 객체 감지

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 비디오에서 사람과 객체를 감지하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 비동기식 감지 작업을 시작해 동영상의 얼굴, 객체 및 사람을 감지할 수 있습니다. 또한 이 예제에서는 작업이 완료되고 주제에 대한 Amazon Simple Queue Service(Amazon SQS) 대기열을 구독할 때 Amazon Simple Notification Service(Amazon SNS) 주

제를 알리도록 Amazon Rekognition을 구성합니다. 대기열이 작업에 대한 메시지를 받으면 작업이 검색되고 결과가 출력됩니다.

이 예제는 GitHub에서 가장 잘 볼 수 있습니다. 전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES
- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS

SMTP 엔드포인트에 연결하는 자격 증명 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon SES SMTP 엔드포인트에 연결하는 자격 증명을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
#!/usr/bin/env python3

import hmac
import hashlib
import base64
import argparse

SMTP_REGIONS = [
    "us-east-2",  # US East (Ohio)
    "us-east-1",  # US East (N. Virginia)
    "us-west-2",  # US West (Oregon)
    "ap-south-1",  # Asia Pacific (Mumbai)
    "ap-northeast-2",  # Asia Pacific (Seoul)
```

```
    "ap-southeast-1",  # Asia Pacific (Singapore)
    "ap-southeast-2",  # Asia Pacific (Sydney)
    "ap-northeast-1",  # Asia Pacific (Tokyo)
    "ca-central-1",  # Canada (Central)
    "eu-central-1",  # Europe (Frankfurt)
    "eu-west-1",  # Europe (Ireland)
    "eu-west-2",  # Europe (London)
    "eu-south-1",  # Europe (Milan)
    "eu-north-1",  # Europe (Stockholm)
    "sa-east-1",  # South America (Sao Paulo)
    "us-gov-west-1",  # AWS GovCloud (US)
    "us-gov-east-1",  # AWS GovCloud (US)
]

# These values are required to calculate the signature. Do not change them.
DATE = "11111111"
SERVICE = "ses"
MESSAGE = "SendRawEmail"
TERMINAL = "aws4_request"
VERSION = 0x04


def sign(key, msg):
    return hmac.new(key, msg.encode("utf-8"), hashlib.sha256).digest()


def calculate_key(secret_access_key, region):
    if region not in SMTP_REGIONS:
        raise ValueError(f"The {region} Region doesn't have an SMTP endpoint.")

    signature = sign(("AWS4" + secret_access_key).encode("utf-8"), DATE)
    signature = sign(signature, region)
    signature = sign(signature, SERVICE)
    signature = sign(signature, TERMINAL)
    signature = sign(signature, MESSAGE)
    signature_and_version = bytes([VERSION]) + signature
    smtp_password = base64.b64encode(signature_and_version)
    return smtp_password.decode("utf-8")


def main():
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser(
        description="Convert a Secret Access Key to an SMTP password."
    )
```

```
    parser.add_argument("secret", help="The Secret Access Key to convert.")
    parser.add_argument(
        "region",
        help="The AWS Region where the SMTP password will be used.",
        choices=SMTP_REGIONS,
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()
    print(calculate_key(args.secret, args.region))


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

이메일 ID 확인 및 메시지 전송

다음 코드 예제에서는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- Amazon SES로 이메일 주소를 추가하고 확인합니다.
- 표준 이메일 메시지를 보냅니다.
- 템플릿을 만들고 템플릿 이메일 메시지를 보냅니다.
- Amazon SES SMTP 서버를 사용하여 메시지를 보냅니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon SES로 이메일 주소를 확인하고 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
def usage_demo():
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) email demo!")
    print("-" * 88)

    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")
```

```
    ses_client = boto3.client("ses")
    ses_identity = SesIdentity(ses_client)
    ses_mail_sender = SesMailSender(ses_client)
    ses_template = SesTemplate(ses_client)
    email = input("Enter an email address to send mail with Amazon SES: ")
    status = ses_identity.get_identity_status(email)
    verified = status == "Success"
    if not verified:
        answer = input(
            f"The address '{email}' is not verified with Amazon SES. Unless your "
            f"Amazon SES account is out of sandbox, you can send mail only from "
            f"and to verified accounts. Do you want to verify this account for use "
            f"with Amazon SES? If yes, the address will receive a verification "
            f"email (y/n): "
        )
        if answer.lower() == "y":
            ses_identity.verify_email_identity(email)
            print(f"Follow the steps in the email to {email} to complete
 verification.")
            print("Waiting for verification...")
            try:
                ses_identity.wait_until_identity_exists(email)
                print(f"Identity verified for {email}.")
                verified = True
            except WaiterError:
                print(
                    f"Verification timeout exceeded. You must complete the "
                    f"steps in the email sent to {email} to verify the address."
                )

    if verified:
        test_message_text = "Hello from the Amazon SES mail demo!"
        test_message_html = "<p>Hello!</p><p>From the <b>Amazon SES</b> mail demo!</
p>"

        print(f"Sending mail from {email} to {email}.")
        ses_mail_sender.send_email(
            email,
            SesDestination([email]),
            "Amazon SES demo",
            test_message_text,
            test_message_html,
        )
        input("Mail sent. Check your inbox and press Enter to continue.")
```

```
        template = {
            "name": "doc-example-template",
            "subject": "Example of an email template.",
            "text": "This is what {{name}} will {{action}} if {{name}} can't display
 "
            "HTML.",
            "html": "<p><i>This</i> is what {{name}} will {{action}} if {{name}} "
            "<b>can</b> display HTML.</p>",
        }
        print("Creating a template and sending a templated email.")
        ses_template.create_template(**template)
        template_data = {"name": email.split("@")[0], "action": "read"}
        if ses_template.verify_tags(template_data):
            ses_mail_sender.send_templated_email(
                email, SesDestination([email]), ses_template.name(), template_data
            )
            input("Mail sent. Check your inbox and press Enter to continue.")

        print("Sending mail through the Amazon SES SMTP server.")
        boto3_session = boto3.Session()
        region = boto3_session.region_name
        credentials = boto3_session.get_credentials()
        port = 587
        smtp_server = f"email-smtp.{region}.amazonaws.com"
        password = calculate_key(credentials.secret_key, region)
        message = """
Subject: Hi there

This message is sent from the Amazon SES SMTP mail demo."""
        context = ssl.create_default_context()
        with smtplib.SMTP(smtp_server, port) as server:
            server.starttls(context=context)
            server.login(credentials.access_key, password)
            server.sendmail(email, email, message)
        print("Mail sent. Check your inbox!")

    if ses_template.template is not None:
        print("Deleting demo template.")
        ses_template.delete_template()
    if verified:
        answer = input(f"Do you want to remove {email} from Amazon SES (y/n)? ")
        if answer.lower() == "y":
            ses_identity.delete_identity(email)
```

```
    print("Thanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)
```

Amazon SES ID 작업을 래핑하는 함수를 만듭니다.

```
class SesIdentity:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES identity functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client


    def verify_domain_identity(self, domain_name):
        """
        Starts verification of a domain identity. To complete verification, you must
        create a TXT record with a specific format through your DNS provider.

        For more information, see *Verifying a domain with Amazon SES* in the
        Amazon SES documentation:
            https://docs.aws.amazon.com/ses/latest/DeveloperGuide/verify-domain-
procedure.html

        :param domain_name: The name of the domain to verify.
        :return: The token to include in the TXT record with your DNS provider.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ses_client.verify_domain_identity(Domain=domain_name)
            token = response["VerificationToken"]
            logger.info("Got domain verification token for %s.", domain_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't verify domain %s.", domain_name)
            raise
        else:
            return token


    def verify_email_identity(self, email_address):
```

```
        """
        Starts verification of an email identity. This function causes an email
        to be sent to the specified email address from Amazon SES. To complete
        verification, follow the instructions in the email.

        :param email_address: The email address to verify.
        """
        try:
            self.ses_client.verify_email_identity(EmailAddress=email_address)
            logger.info("Started verification of %s.", email_address)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't start verification of %s.", email_address)
            raise


    def wait_until_identity_exists(self, identity):
        """
        Waits until an identity exists. The waiter polls Amazon SES until the
        identity has been successfully verified or until it exceeds its maximum
time.

        :param identity: The identity to wait for.
        """
        try:
            waiter = self.ses_client.get_waiter("identity_exists")
            logger.info("Waiting until %s exists.", identity)
            waiter.wait(Identities=[identity])
        except WaiterError:
            logger.error("Waiting for identity %s failed or timed out.", identity)
            raise


    def get_identity_status(self, identity):
        """
        Gets the status of an identity. This can be used to discover whether
        an identity has been successfully verified.

        :param identity: The identity to query.
        :return: The status of the identity.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ses_client.get_identity_verification_attributes(
                Identities=[identity]
            )
```

```
            status = response["VerificationAttributes"].get(
                identity, {"VerificationStatus": "NotFound"}
            )["VerificationStatus"]
            logger.info("Got status of %s for %s.", status, identity)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get status for %s.", identity)
            raise
        else:
            return status


    def delete_identity(self, identity):
        """
        Deletes an identity.

        :param identity: The identity to remove.
        """
        try:
            self.ses_client.delete_identity(Identity=identity)
            logger.info("Deleted identity %s.", identity)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete identity %s.", identity)
            raise


    def list_identities(self, identity_type, max_items):
        """
        Gets the identities of the specified type for the current account.

        :param identity_type: The type of identity to retrieve, such as
EmailAddress.
        :param max_items: The maximum number of identities to retrieve.
        :return: The list of retrieved identities.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ses_client.list_identities(
                IdentityType=identity_type, MaxItems=max_items
            )
            identities = response["Identities"]
            logger.info("Got %s identities for the current account.",
len(identities))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't list identities for the current account.")
            raise
```

```
        else:
            return identities
```

Amazon SES 템플릿 작업을 래핑하는 함수를 만듭니다.

```
class SesTemplate:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES template functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.template = None
        self.template_tags = set()

    def _extract_tags(self, subject, text, html):
        """
        Extracts tags from a template as a set of unique values.

        :param subject: The subject of the email.
        :param text: The text version of the email.
        :param html: The html version of the email.
        """
        self.template_tags = set(re.findall(TEMPLATE_REGEX, subject + text + html))
        logger.info("Extracted template tags: %s", self.template_tags)


    def create_template(self, name, subject, text, html):
        """
        Creates an email template.

        :param name: The name of the template.
        :param subject: The subject of the email.
        :param text: The plain text version of the email.
        :param html: The HTML version of the email.
        """
        try:
            template = {
                "TemplateName": name,
```

```
                "SubjectPart": subject,
                "TextPart": text,
                "HtmlPart": html,
            }
            self.ses_client.create_template(Template=template)
            logger.info("Created template %s.", name)
            self.template = template
            self._extract_tags(subject, text, html)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create template %s.", name)
            raise


    def delete_template(self):
        """
        Deletes an email template.
        """
        try:

self.ses_client.delete_template(TemplateName=self.template["TemplateName"])
            logger.info("Deleted template %s.", self.template["TemplateName"])
            self.template = None
            self.template_tags = None
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't delete template %s.", self.template["TemplateName"]
            )
            raise


    def get_template(self, name):
        """
        Gets a previously created email template.

        :param name: The name of the template to retrieve.
        :return: The retrieved email template.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ses_client.get_template(TemplateName=name)
            self.template = response["Template"]
            logger.info("Got template %s.", name)
            self._extract_tags(
                self.template["SubjectPart"],
                self.template["TextPart"],
```

```
                self.template["HtmlPart"],
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get template %s.", name)
            raise
        else:
            return self.template


    def list_templates(self):
        """
        Gets a list of all email templates for the current account.

        :return: The list of retrieved email templates.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ses_client.list_templates()
            templates = response["TemplatesMetadata"]
            logger.info("Got %s templates.", len(templates))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get templates.")
            raise
        else:
            return templates


    def update_template(self, name, subject, text, html):
        """
        Updates a previously created email template.

        :param name: The name of the template.
        :param subject: The subject of the email.
        :param text: The plain text version of the email.
        :param html: The HTML version of the email.
        """
        try:
            template = {
                "TemplateName": name,
                "SubjectPart": subject,
                "TextPart": text,
                "HtmlPart": html,
            }
            self.ses_client.update_template(Template=template)
            logger.info("Updated template %s.", name)
```

```
            self.template = template
            self._extract_tags(subject, text, html)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't update template %s.", name)
            raise
```

Amazon SES 이메일 작업을 래핑하는 함수를 만듭니다.

```
class SesDestination:
    """Contains data about an email destination."""

    def __init__(self, tos, ccs=None, bccs=None):
        """
        :param tos: The list of recipients on the 'To:' line.
        :param ccs: The list of recipients on the 'CC:' line.
        :param bccs: The list of recipients on the 'BCC:' line.
        """
        self.tos = tos
        self.ccs = ccs
        self.bccs = bccs

    def to_service_format(self):
        """
        :return: The destination data in the format expected by Amazon SES.
        """
        svc_format = {"ToAddresses": self.tos}
        if self.ccs is not None:
            svc_format["CcAddresses"] = self.ccs
        if self.bccs is not None:
            svc_format["BccAddresses"] = self.bccs
        return svc_format



class SesMailSender:
    """Encapsulates functions to send emails with Amazon SES."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
```

```
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client


    def send_email(self, source, destination, subject, text, html, reply_tos=None):
        """
        Sends an email.

        Note: If your account is in the Amazon SES  sandbox, the source and
        destination email accounts must both be verified.

        :param source: The source email account.
        :param destination: The destination email account.
        :param subject: The subject of the email.
        :param text: The plain text version of the body of the email.
        :param html: The HTML version of the body of the email.
        :param reply_tos: Email accounts that will receive a reply if the recipient
                          replies to the message.
        :return: The ID of the message, assigned by Amazon SES.
        """
        send_args = {
            "Source": source,
            "Destination": destination.to_service_format(),
            "Message": {
                "Subject": {"Data": subject},
                "Body": {"Text": {"Data": text}, "Html": {"Data": html}},
            },
        }
        if reply_tos is not None:
            send_args["ReplyToAddresses"] = reply_tos
        try:
            response = self.ses_client.send_email(**send_args)
            message_id = response["MessageId"]
            logger.info(
                "Sent mail %s from %s to %s.", message_id, source, destination.tos
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't send mail from %s to %s.", source, destination.tos
            )
            raise
        else:
            return message_id
```

```
    def send_templated_email(
        self, source, destination, template_name, template_data, reply_tos=None
    ):
        """
        Sends an email based on a template. A template contains replaceable tags
        each enclosed in two curly braces, such as {{name}}. The template data
passed
        in this function contains key-value pairs that define the values to insert
        in place of the template tags.

        Note: If your account is in the Amazon SES  sandbox, the source and
        destination email accounts must both be verified.

        :param source: The source email account.
        :param destination: The destination email account.
        :param template_name: The name of a previously created template.
        :param template_data: JSON-formatted key-value pairs of replacement values
                              that are inserted in the template before it is sent.
        :return: The ID of the message, assigned by Amazon SES.
        """
        send_args = {
            "Source": source,
            "Destination": destination.to_service_format(),
            "Template": template_name,
            "TemplateData": json.dumps(template_data),
        }
        if reply_tos is not None:
            send_args["ReplyToAddresses"] = reply_tos
        try:
            response = self.ses_client.send_templated_email(**send_args)
            message_id = response["MessageId"]
            logger.info(
                "Sent templated mail %s from %s to %s.",
                message_id,
                source,
                destination.tos,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't send templated mail from %s to %s.", source,
destination.tos
            )
            raise
```

```
        else:
            return message_id
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - CreateTemplate
  - DeleteIdentity
  - DeleteTemplate
  - GetIdentityVerificationAttributes
  - GetTemplate
  - ListIdentities
  - ListTemplates
  - SendEmail
  - SendTemplatedEmail
  - UpdateTemplate
  - VerifyDomainIdentity
  - VerifyEmailIdentity

SDK for Python(Boto3)을 사용한 Amazon SES API v2 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon SES API v2와 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

- 시나리오

작업

`CreateContact`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateContact`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def main():
    """
    The main function that orchestrates the execution of the workflow.
    """
    print(INTRO)
    ses_client = boto3.client("sesv2")
    workflow = SESv2Workflow(ses_client)
    try:
        workflow.prepare_application()
        workflow.gather_subscriber_email_addresses()
        workflow.send_coupon_newsletter()
        workflow.monitor_and_review()
    except ClientError as e:
        print_error(e)
    workflow.clean_up()



class SESv2Workflow:
    """
    A class to manage the SES v2 Coupon Newsletter Workflow.
    """

    def __init__(self, ses_client, sleep=True):
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.sleep = sleep
```

```
            try:
                # Create a new contact
                self.ses_client.create_contact(
                    ContactListName=CONTACT_LIST_NAME, EmailAddress=email
                )
                print(f"Contact with email '{email}' created successfully.")

                # Send the welcome email
                self.ses_client.send_email(
                    FromEmailAddress=self.verified_email,
                    Destination={"ToAddresses": [email]},
                    Content={
                        "Simple": {
                            "Subject": {
                                "Data": "Welcome to the Weekly Coupons Newsletter"
                            },
                            "Body": {
                                "Text": {"Data": welcome_text},
                                "Html": {"Data": welcome_html},
                            },
                        }
                    },
                )
                print(f"Welcome email sent to '{email}'.")
                if self.sleep:
                    # 1 email per second in sandbox mode, remove in production.
                    sleep(1.1)
            except ClientError as e:
                # If the contact already exists, skip and proceed
                if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AlreadyExistsException":
                    print(f"Contact with email '{email}' already exists.
Skipping...")
                else:
                    raise e
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 CreateContact를 참조하세요.

`CreateContactList`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateContactList`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def main():
    """
    The main function that orchestrates the execution of the workflow.
    """
    print(INTRO)
    ses_client = boto3.client("sesv2")
    workflow = SESv2Workflow(ses_client)
    try:
        workflow.prepare_application()
        workflow.gather_subscriber_email_addresses()
        workflow.send_coupon_newsletter()
        workflow.monitor_and_review()
    except ClientError as e:
        print_error(e)
    workflow.clean_up()



class SESv2Workflow:
    """
    A class to manage the SES v2 Coupon Newsletter Workflow.
    """

    def __init__(self, ses_client, sleep=True):
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.sleep = sleep


        try:
            self.ses_client.create_contact_list(ContactListName=CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
            print(f"Contact list '{CONTACT_LIST_NAME}' created successfully.")
        except ClientError as e:
            # If the contact list already exists, skip and proceed
            if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AlreadyExistsException":
```

```
                print(f"Contact list '{CONTACT_LIST_NAME}' already exists.")
            else:
                raise e
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 CreateContactList를 참조하세요.

`CreateEmailIdentity`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateEmailIdentity`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def main():
    """
    The main function that orchestrates the execution of the workflow.
    """
    print(INTRO)
    ses_client = boto3.client("sesv2")
    workflow = SESv2Workflow(ses_client)
    try:
        workflow.prepare_application()
        workflow.gather_subscriber_email_addresses()
        workflow.send_coupon_newsletter()
        workflow.monitor_and_review()
    except ClientError as e:
        print_error(e)
    workflow.clean_up()



class SESv2Workflow:
    """
    A class to manage the SES v2 Coupon Newsletter Workflow.
    """
```

```
    def __init__(self, ses_client, sleep=True):
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.sleep = sleep


        try:
            self.ses_client.create_email_identity(EmailIdentity=self.verified_email)
            print(f"Email identity '{self.verified_email}' created successfully.")
        except ClientError as e:
            # If the email identity already exists, skip and proceed
            if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AlreadyExistsException":
                print(f"Email identity '{self.verified_email}' already exists.")
            else:
                raise e
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 CreateEmailIdentity를 참조하세요.

`CreateEmailTemplate`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateEmailTemplate`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def main():
    """
    The main function that orchestrates the execution of the workflow.
    """
    print(INTRO)
    ses_client = boto3.client("sesv2")
    workflow = SESv2Workflow(ses_client)
    try:
        workflow.prepare_application()
        workflow.gather_subscriber_email_addresses()
```

```
        workflow.send_coupon_newsletter()
        workflow.monitor_and_review()
    except ClientError as e:
        print_error(e)
    workflow.clean_up()



class SESv2Workflow:
    """
    A class to manage the SES v2 Coupon Newsletter Workflow.
    """

    def __init__(self, ses_client, sleep=True):
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.sleep = sleep


        try:
            template_content = {
                "Subject": "Weekly Coupons Newsletter",
                "Html": load_file_content("coupon-newsletter.html"),
                "Text": load_file_content("coupon-newsletter.txt"),
            }
            self.ses_client.create_email_template(
                TemplateName=TEMPLATE_NAME, TemplateContent=template_content
            )
            print(f"Email template '{TEMPLATE_NAME}' created successfully.")
        except ClientError as e:
            # If the template already exists, skip and proceed
            if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AlreadyExistsException":
                print(f"Email template '{TEMPLATE_NAME}' already exists.")
            else:
                raise e
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 CreateEmailTemplate를 참조하세요.

DeleteContactList

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteContactList의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def main():
    """
    The main function that orchestrates the execution of the workflow.
    """
    print(INTRO)
    ses_client = boto3.client("sesv2")
    workflow = SESv2Workflow(ses_client)
    try:
        workflow.prepare_application()
        workflow.gather_subscriber_email_addresses()
        workflow.send_coupon_newsletter()
        workflow.monitor_and_review()
    except ClientError as e:
        print_error(e)
    workflow.clean_up()



class SESv2Workflow:
    """
    A class to manage the SES v2 Coupon Newsletter Workflow.
    """

    def __init__(self, ses_client, sleep=True):
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.sleep = sleep


        try:
            self.ses_client.delete_contact_list(ContactListName=CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
            print(f"Contact list '{CONTACT_LIST_NAME}' deleted successfully.")
        except ClientError as e:
            # If the contact list doesn't exist, skip and proceed
            if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NotFoundException":
```

```
                print(f"Contact list '{CONTACT_LIST_NAME}' does not exist.")
            else:
                print(e)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteContactList를 참조하세요.

`DeleteEmailIdentity`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteEmailIdentity`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def main():
    """
    The main function that orchestrates the execution of the workflow.
    """
    print(INTRO)
    ses_client = boto3.client("sesv2")
    workflow = SESv2Workflow(ses_client)
    try:
        workflow.prepare_application()
        workflow.gather_subscriber_email_addresses()
        workflow.send_coupon_newsletter()
        workflow.monitor_and_review()
    except ClientError as e:
        print_error(e)
    workflow.clean_up()



class SESv2Workflow:
    """
    A class to manage the SES v2 Coupon Newsletter Workflow.
    """
```

```
    def __init__(self, ses_client, sleep=True):
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.sleep = sleep


            try:

 self.ses_client.delete_email_identity(EmailIdentity=self.verified_email)
                print(f"Email identity '{self.verified_email}' deleted
 successfully.")
            except ClientError as e:
                # If the email identity doesn't exist, skip and proceed
                if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NotFoundException":
                    print(f"Email identity '{self.verified_email}' does not exist.")
                else:
                    print(e)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteEmailIdentity를 참조하세요.

`DeleteEmailTemplate`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteEmailTemplate`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def main():
    """
    The main function that orchestrates the execution of the workflow.
    """
    print(INTRO)
    ses_client = boto3.client("sesv2")
    workflow = SESv2Workflow(ses_client)
    try:
        workflow.prepare_application()
        workflow.gather_subscriber_email_addresses()
```

```
        workflow.send_coupon_newsletter()
        workflow.monitor_and_review()
    except ClientError as e:
        print_error(e)
    workflow.clean_up()



class SESv2Workflow:
    """
    A class to manage the SES v2 Coupon Newsletter Workflow.
    """

    def __init__(self, ses_client, sleep=True):
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.sleep = sleep


        try:
            self.ses_client.delete_email_template(TemplateName=TEMPLATE_NAME)
            print(f"Email template '{TEMPLATE_NAME}' deleted successfully.")
        except ClientError as e:
            # If the email template doesn't exist, skip and proceed
            if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NotFoundException":
                print(f"Email template '{TEMPLATE_NAME}' does not exist.")
            else:
                print(e)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteEmailTemplate를 참조하세요.

`ListContacts`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListContacts`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def main():
    """
    The main function that orchestrates the execution of the workflow.
    """
    print(INTRO)
    ses_client = boto3.client("sesv2")
    workflow = SESv2Workflow(ses_client)
    try:
        workflow.prepare_application()
        workflow.gather_subscriber_email_addresses()
        workflow.send_coupon_newsletter()
        workflow.monitor_and_review()
    except ClientError as e:
        print_error(e)
    workflow.clean_up()



class SESv2Workflow:
    """
    A class to manage the SES v2 Coupon Newsletter Workflow.
    """

    def __init__(self, ses_client, sleep=True):
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.sleep = sleep


        try:
            contacts_response = self.ses_client.list_contacts(
                ContactListName=CONTACT_LIST_NAME
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NotFoundException":
                print(f"Contact list '{CONTACT_LIST_NAME}' does not exist.")
                return
            else:
                raise e
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 ListContacts를 참조하세요.

SendEmail

다음 코드 예시는 SendEmail의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

연락처 목록의 모든 구성원에게 메시지를 전송합니다.

```
def main():
    """
    The main function that orchestrates the execution of the workflow.
    """
    print(INTRO)
    ses_client = boto3.client("sesv2")
    workflow = SESv2Workflow(ses_client)
    try:
        workflow.prepare_application()
        workflow.gather_subscriber_email_addresses()
        workflow.send_coupon_newsletter()
        workflow.monitor_and_review()
    except ClientError as e:
        print_error(e)
    workflow.clean_up()



class SESv2Workflow:
    """
    A class to manage the SES v2 Coupon Newsletter Workflow.
    """

    def __init__(self, ses_client, sleep=True):
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.sleep = sleep


                self.ses_client.send_email(
```

```
                    FromEmailAddress=self.verified_email,
                    Destination={"ToAddresses": [email]},
                    Content={
                        "Simple": {
                            "Subject": {
                                "Data": "Welcome to the Weekly Coupons Newsletter"
                            },
                            "Body": {
                                "Text": {"Data": welcome_text},
                                "Html": {"Data": welcome_html},
                            },
                        }
                    },
                )
                print(f"Welcome email sent to '{email}'.")
```

연락처 목록의 모든 구성원에게 템플릿을 사용하여 메시지를 전송합니다.

```
def main():
    """
    The main function that orchestrates the execution of the workflow.
    """
    print(INTRO)
    ses_client = boto3.client("sesv2")
    workflow = SESv2Workflow(ses_client)
    try:
        workflow.prepare_application()
        workflow.gather_subscriber_email_addresses()
        workflow.send_coupon_newsletter()
        workflow.monitor_and_review()
    except ClientError as e:
        print_error(e)
    workflow.clean_up()




class SESv2Workflow:
    """
    A class to manage the SES v2 Coupon Newsletter Workflow.
    """

    def __init__(self, ses_client, sleep=True):
```

```
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.sleep = sleep


                self.ses_client.send_email(
                    FromEmailAddress=self.verified_email,
                    Destination={"ToAddresses": [email_address]},
                    Content={
                        "Template": {
                            "TemplateName": TEMPLATE_NAME,
                            "TemplateData": coupon_items,
                        }
                    },
                    ListManagementOptions={"ContactListName": CONTACT_LIST_NAME},
                )
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 SendEmail를 참조하세요.

시나리오

뉴스레터 시나리오

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon SES API v2 뉴스레터 시나리오를 실행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def main():
    """
    The main function that orchestrates the execution of the workflow.
    """
    print(INTRO)
    ses_client = boto3.client("sesv2")
    workflow = SESv2Workflow(ses_client)
    try:
        workflow.prepare_application()
```

```
        workflow.gather_subscriber_email_addresses()
        workflow.send_coupon_newsletter()
        workflow.monitor_and_review()
    except ClientError as e:
        print_error(e)
    workflow.clean_up()




class SESv2Workflow:
    """
    A class to manage the SES v2 Coupon Newsletter Workflow.
    """

    def __init__(self, ses_client, sleep=True):
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.sleep = sleep


        try:
            self.ses_client.create_contact_list(ContactListName=CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
            print(f"Contact list '{CONTACT_LIST_NAME}' created successfully.")
        except ClientError as e:
            # If the contact list already exists, skip and proceed
            if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AlreadyExistsException":
                print(f"Contact list '{CONTACT_LIST_NAME}' already exists.")
            else:
                raise e

            try:
                # Create a new contact
                self.ses_client.create_contact(
                    ContactListName=CONTACT_LIST_NAME, EmailAddress=email
                )
                print(f"Contact with email '{email}' created successfully.")

                # Send the welcome email
                self.ses_client.send_email(
                    FromEmailAddress=self.verified_email,
                    Destination={"ToAddresses": [email]},
                    Content={
                        "Simple": {
                            "Subject": {
                                "Data": "Welcome to the Weekly Coupons Newsletter"
```

```
                            },
                            "Body": {
                                "Text": {"Data": welcome_text},
                                "Html": {"Data": welcome_html},
                            },
                        }
                    },
                )
                print(f"Welcome email sent to '{email}'.")
                if self.sleep:
                    # 1 email per second in sandbox mode, remove in production.
                    sleep(1.1)
            except ClientError as e:
                # If the contact already exists, skip and proceed
                if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AlreadyExistsException":
                    print(f"Contact with email '{email}' already exists.
Skipping...")
                else:
                    raise e

        try:
            contacts_response = self.ses_client.list_contacts(
                ContactListName=CONTACT_LIST_NAME
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NotFoundException":
                print(f"Contact list '{CONTACT_LIST_NAME}' does not exist.")
                return
            else:
                raise e

                self.ses_client.send_email(
                    FromEmailAddress=self.verified_email,
                    Destination={"ToAddresses": [email]},
                    Content={
                        "Simple": {
                            "Subject": {
                                "Data": "Welcome to the Weekly Coupons Newsletter"
                            },
                            "Body": {
                                "Text": {"Data": welcome_text},
                                "Html": {"Data": welcome_html},
                            },
                        }
```

```
                    },
                )
                print(f"Welcome email sent to '{email}'.")

                self.ses_client.send_email(
                    FromEmailAddress=self.verified_email,
                    Destination={"ToAddresses": [email_address]},
                    Content={
                        "Template": {
                            "TemplateName": TEMPLATE_NAME,
                            "TemplateData": coupon_items,
                        }
                    },
                    ListManagementOptions={"ContactListName": CONTACT_LIST_NAME},
                )

        try:
            self.ses_client.create_email_identity(EmailIdentity=self.verified_email)
            print(f"Email identity '{self.verified_email}' created successfully.")
        except ClientError as e:
            # If the email identity already exists, skip and proceed
            if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AlreadyExistsException":
                print(f"Email identity '{self.verified_email}' already exists.")
            else:
                raise e

        try:
            template_content = {
                "Subject": "Weekly Coupons Newsletter",
                "Html": load_file_content("coupon-newsletter.html"),
                "Text": load_file_content("coupon-newsletter.txt"),
            }
            self.ses_client.create_email_template(
                TemplateName=TEMPLATE_NAME, TemplateContent=template_content
            )
            print(f"Email template '{TEMPLATE_NAME}' created successfully.")
        except ClientError as e:
            # If the template already exists, skip and proceed
            if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AlreadyExistsException":
                print(f"Email template '{TEMPLATE_NAME}' already exists.")
            else:
                raise e

        try:
```

```
            self.ses_client.delete_contact_list(ContactListName=CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
            print(f"Contact list '{CONTACT_LIST_NAME}' deleted successfully.")
        except ClientError as e:
            # If the contact list doesn't exist, skip and proceed
            if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NotFoundException":
                print(f"Contact list '{CONTACT_LIST_NAME}' does not exist.")
            else:
                print(e)

            try:

self.ses_client.delete_email_identity(EmailIdentity=self.verified_email)
                print(f"Email identity '{self.verified_email}' deleted
successfully.")
            except ClientError as e:
                # If the email identity doesn't exist, skip and proceed
                if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NotFoundException":
                    print(f"Email identity '{self.verified_email}' does not exist.")
                else:
                    print(e)

        try:
            self.ses_client.delete_email_template(TemplateName=TEMPLATE_NAME)
            print(f"Email template '{TEMPLATE_NAME}' deleted successfully.")
        except ClientError as e:
            # If the email template doesn't exist, skip and proceed
            if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NotFoundException":
                print(f"Email template '{TEMPLATE_NAME}' does not exist.")
            else:
                print(e)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - CreateContact
  - CreateContactList
  - CreateEmailIdentity
  - CreateEmailTemplate
  - DeleteContactList
  - DeleteEmailIdentity
  - DeleteEmailTemplate

- ListContacts
- SendEmail.simple
- SendEmail.template

SDK for Python (Boto3)을 사용한 Amazon SNS 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) Amazon SNS에서를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오
- 서버리스 예제

작업

`CreateTopic`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateTopic`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class SnsWrapper:
```

```
    """Encapsulates Amazon SNS topic and subscription functions."""

    def __init__(self, sns_resource):
        """
        :param sns_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SNS resource.
        """
        self.sns_resource = sns_resource


    def create_topic(self, name):
        """
        Creates a notification topic.

        :param name: The name of the topic to create.
        :return: The newly created topic.
        """
        try:
            topic = self.sns_resource.create_topic(Name=name)
            logger.info("Created topic %s with ARN %s.", name, topic.arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create topic %s.", name)
            raise
        else:
            return topic
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateTopic를 참조하세요.

`DeleteTopic`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteTopic`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class SnsWrapper:
```

```
    """Encapsulates Amazon SNS topic and subscription functions."""

    def __init__(self, sns_resource):
        """
        :param sns_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SNS resource.
        """
        self.sns_resource = sns_resource


    @staticmethod
    def delete_topic(topic):
        """
        Deletes a topic. All subscriptions to the topic are also deleted.
        """
        try:
            topic.delete()
            logger.info("Deleted topic %s.", topic.arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete topic %s.", topic.arn)
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteTopic를 참조하세요.

`ListSubscriptions`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListSubscriptions`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class SnsWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SNS topic and subscription functions."""

    def __init__(self, sns_resource):
        """
```

```
        :param sns_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SNS resource.
        """
        self.sns_resource = sns_resource


    def list_subscriptions(self, topic=None):
        """
        Lists subscriptions for the current account, optionally limited to a
        specific topic.

        :param topic: When specified, only subscriptions to this topic are returned.
        :return: An iterator that yields the subscriptions.
        """
        try:
            if topic is None:
                subs_iter = self.sns_resource.subscriptions.all()
            else:
                subs_iter = topic.subscriptions.all()
            logger.info("Got subscriptions.")
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get subscriptions.")
            raise
        else:
            return subs_iter
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListSubscriptions를 참조하세요.

`ListTopics`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListTopics`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class SnsWrapper:
```

```
    """Encapsulates Amazon SNS topic and subscription functions."""

    def __init__(self, sns_resource):
        """
        :param sns_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SNS resource.
        """
        self.sns_resource = sns_resource


    def list_topics(self):
        """
        Lists topics for the current account.

        :return: An iterator that yields the topics.
        """
        try:
            topics_iter = self.sns_resource.topics.all()
            logger.info("Got topics.")
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get topics.")
            raise
        else:
            return topics_iter
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListTopics를 참조하세요.

Publish

다음 코드 예시는 `Publish`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

구독이 속성을 기준으로 필터링할 수 있도록 속성이 포함된 메시지를 게시합니다.

```
class SnsWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SNS topic and subscription functions."""

    def __init__(self, sns_resource):
        """
        :param sns_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SNS resource.
        """
        self.sns_resource = sns_resource


    @staticmethod
    def publish_message(topic, message, attributes):
        """
        Publishes a message, with attributes, to a topic. Subscriptions can be
 filtered
        based on message attributes so that a subscription receives messages only
        when specified attributes are present.

        :param topic: The topic to publish to.
        :param message: The message to publish.
        :param attributes: The key-value attributes to attach to the message. Values
                           must be either `str` or `bytes`.
        :return: The ID of the message.
        """
        try:
            att_dict = {}
            for key, value in attributes.items():
                if isinstance(value, str):
                    att_dict[key] = {"DataType": "String", "StringValue": value}
                elif isinstance(value, bytes):
                    att_dict[key] = {"DataType": "Binary", "BinaryValue": value}
            response = topic.publish(Message=message, MessageAttributes=att_dict)
            message_id = response["MessageId"]
            logger.info(
                "Published message with attributes %s to topic %s.",
                attributes,
                topic.arn,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't publish message to topic %s.", topic.arn)
            raise
        else:
            return message_id
```

구독자의 프로토콜에 따라 다른 양식을 사용하는 메시지를 게시합니다.

```
class SnsWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SNS topic and subscription functions."""

    def __init__(self, sns_resource):
        """
        :param sns_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SNS resource.
        """
        self.sns_resource = sns_resource


    @staticmethod
    def publish_multi_message(
        topic, subject, default_message, sms_message, email_message
    ):
        """
        Publishes a multi-format message to a topic. A multi-format message takes
        different forms based on the protocol of the subscriber. For example,
        an SMS subscriber might receive a short version of the message
        while an email subscriber could receive a longer version.

        :param topic: The topic to publish to.
        :param subject: The subject of the message.
        :param default_message: The default version of the message. This version is
                                sent to subscribers that have protocols that are not
                                otherwise specified in the structured message.
        :param sms_message: The version of the message sent to SMS subscribers.
        :param email_message: The version of the message sent to email subscribers.
        :return: The ID of the message.
        """
        try:
            message = {
                "default": default_message,
                "sms": sms_message,
                "email": email_message,
            }
            response = topic.publish(
                Message=json.dumps(message), Subject=subject,
 MessageStructure="json"
```

```
            )
            message_id = response["MessageId"]
            logger.info("Published multi-format message to topic %s.", topic.arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't publish message to topic %s.", topic.arn)
            raise
        else:
            return message_id
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 Publish를 참조하세요.

SetSubscriptionAttributes

다음 코드 예시는 SetSubscriptionAttributes의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class SnsWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SNS topic and subscription functions."""

    def __init__(self, sns_resource):
        """
        :param sns_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SNS resource.
        """
        self.sns_resource = sns_resource


    @staticmethod
    def add_subscription_filter(subscription, attributes):
        """
        Adds a filter policy to a subscription. A filter policy is a key and a
        list of values that are allowed. When a message is published, it must have
 an
```

```
        attribute that passes the filter or it will not be sent to the subscription.

        :param subscription: The subscription the filter policy is attached to.
        :param attributes: A dictionary of key-value pairs that define the filter.
        """
        try:
            att_policy = {key: [value] for key, value in attributes.items()}
            subscription.set_attributes(
                AttributeName="FilterPolicy", AttributeValue=json.dumps(att_policy)
            )
            logger.info("Added filter to subscription %s.", subscription.arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't add filter to subscription %s.", subscription.arn
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 SetSubscriptionAttributes를 참조하세요.

Subscribe

다음 코드 예시는 `Subscribe`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이메일 주소로 주제 구독.

```
class SnsWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SNS topic and subscription functions."""

    def __init__(self, sns_resource):
        """
```

```
        :param sns_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SNS resource.
        """
        self.sns_resource = sns_resource


    @staticmethod
    def subscribe(topic, protocol, endpoint):
        """
        Subscribes an endpoint to the topic. Some endpoint types, such as email,
        must be confirmed before their subscriptions are active. When a subscription
        is not confirmed, its Amazon Resource Number (ARN) is set to
        'PendingConfirmation'.

        :param topic: The topic to subscribe to.
        :param protocol: The protocol of the endpoint, such as 'sms' or 'email'.
        :param endpoint: The endpoint that receives messages, such as a phone number
                         (in E.164 format) for SMS messages, or an email address for
                         email messages.
        :return: The newly added subscription.
        """
        try:
            subscription = topic.subscribe(
                Protocol=protocol, Endpoint=endpoint, ReturnSubscriptionArn=True
            )
            logger.info("Subscribed %s %s to topic %s.", protocol, endpoint,
topic.arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't subscribe %s %s to topic %s.", protocol, endpoint,
topic.arn
            )
            raise
        else:
            return subscription
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 Subscribe를 참조하세요.

Unsubscribe

다음 코드 예시는 Unsubscribe의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class SnsWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SNS topic and subscription functions."""

    def __init__(self, sns_resource):
        """
        :param sns_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SNS resource.
        """
        self.sns_resource = sns_resource


    @staticmethod
    def delete_subscription(subscription):
        """
        Unsubscribes and deletes a subscription.
        """
        try:
            subscription.delete()
            logger.info("Deleted subscription %s.", subscription.arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete subscription %s.", subscription.arn)
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 Unsubscribe를 참조하세요.

시나리오

Amazon Textract 탐색기 애플리케이션 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 대화형 애플리케이션을 통해 Amazon Textract 출력을 탐색하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

Amazon Textract와 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 함께를 사용하여 문서 이미지에서 텍스트, 양식 및 테이블 요소를 감지하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 입력 이미지와 Amazon Textract 출력은 탐지된 요소를 탐색할 수 있는 Tkinter 애플리케이션에 표시됩니다.

- 문서 이미지를 Amazon Textract에 제출하고 감지된 요소의 출력을 탐색합니다.
- Amazon Textract로 직접, 또는 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 버킷을 통해 이미지를 제출합니다.
- 비동기식 API를 사용하여 작업이 완료되면 Amazon Simple Notification Service(Amazon SNS) 주제에 알림을 게시하는 작업을 시작합니다.
- Amazon Simple Queue Service(Amazon SQS) 대기열에서 작업 완료 메시지를 폴링하고 결과를 표시합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Cognito 자격 증명
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS
- Amazon Textract

FIFO 주제에 생성 및 게시

다음 코드 예제에서는 FIFO Amazon SNS 주제를 생성하고 거기에 게시하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon FIFO 주제를 생성하고, Amazon SQS FIFO 및 표준 대기열에서 주제를 구독하고, 해당 주제에 메시지를 게시합니다.

```
def usage_demo():
    """Shows how to subscribe queues to a FIFO topic."""
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the `Subscribe queues to a FIFO topic` demo!")
    print("-" * 88)

    sns = boto3.resource("sns")
    sqs = boto3.resource("sqs")
    fifo_topic_wrapper = FifoTopicWrapper(sns)
    sns_wrapper = SnsWrapper(sns)

    prefix = "sqs-subscribe-demo-"
    queues = set()
    subscriptions = set()

    wholesale_queue = sqs.create_queue(
        QueueName=prefix + "wholesale.fifo",
        Attributes={
            "MaximumMessageSize": str(4096),
            "ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds": str(10),
            "VisibilityTimeout": str(300),
            "FifoQueue": str(True),
            "ContentBasedDeduplication": str(True),
        },
    )
    queues.add(wholesale_queue)
    print(f"Created FIFO queue with URL: {wholesale_queue.url}.")

    retail_queue = sqs.create_queue(
        QueueName=prefix + "retail.fifo",
        Attributes={
            "MaximumMessageSize": str(4096),
            "ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds": str(10),
            "VisibilityTimeout": str(300),
            "FifoQueue": str(True),
            "ContentBasedDeduplication": str(True),
        },
    )
    queues.add(retail_queue)
    print(f"Created FIFO queue with URL: {retail_queue.url}.")

    analytics_queue = sqs.create_queue(QueueName=prefix + "analytics",
 Attributes={})
```

```
    queues.add(analytics_queue)
    print(f"Created standard queue with URL: {analytics_queue.url}.")

    topic = fifo_topic_wrapper.create_fifo_topic("price-updates-topic.fifo")
    print(f"Created FIFO topic: {topic.attributes['TopicArn']}.")

    for q in queues:
        fifo_topic_wrapper.add_access_policy(q, topic.attributes["TopicArn"])

    print(f"Added access policies for topic: {topic.attributes['TopicArn']}.")

    for q in queues:
        sub = fifo_topic_wrapper.subscribe_queue_to_topic(
            topic, q.attributes["QueueArn"]
        )
        subscriptions.add(sub)

    print(f"Subscribed queues to topic: {topic.attributes['TopicArn']}.")

    input("Press Enter to publish a message to the topic.")

    message_id = fifo_topic_wrapper.publish_price_update(
        topic, '{"product": 214, "price": 79.99}', "Consumables"
    )

    print(f"Published price update with message ID: {message_id}.")

    # Clean up the subscriptions, queues, and topic.
    input("Press Enter to clean up resources.")
    for s in subscriptions:
        sns_wrapper.delete_subscription(s)

    sns_wrapper.delete_topic(topic)

    for q in queues:
        fifo_topic_wrapper.delete_queue(q)

    print(f"Deleted subscriptions, queues, and topic.")

    print("Thanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)
```

```
class FifoTopicWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SNS FIFO topic and subscription functions."""

    def __init__(self, sns_resource):
        """
        :param sns_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SNS resource.
        """
        self.sns_resource = sns_resource

    def create_fifo_topic(self, topic_name):
        """
        Create a FIFO topic.
        Topic names must be made up of only uppercase and lowercase ASCII letters,
        numbers, underscores, and hyphens, and must be between 1 and 256 characters
 long.
        For a FIFO topic, the name must end with the .fifo suffix.

        :param topic_name: The name for the topic.
        :return: The new topic.
        """
        try:
            topic = self.sns_resource.create_topic(
                Name=topic_name,
                Attributes={
                    "FifoTopic": str(True),
                    "ContentBasedDeduplication": str(False),
                    "FifoThroughputScope": "MessageGroup",
                },
            )
            logger.info("Created FIFO topic with name=%s.", topic_name)
            return topic
        except ClientError as error:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create topic with name=%s!", topic_name)
            raise error


    @staticmethod
    def add_access_policy(queue, topic_arn):
        """
        Add the necessary access policy to a queue, so
        it can receive messages from a topic.

        :param queue: The queue resource.
        :param topic_arn: The ARN of the topic.
```

```
        :return: None.
        """
        try:
            queue.set_attributes(
                Attributes={
                    "Policy": json.dumps(
                        {
                            "Version": "2012-10-17",
                            "Statement": [
                                {
                                    "Sid": "test-sid",
                                    "Effect": "Allow",
                                    "Principal": {"AWS": "*"},
                                    "Action": "SQS:SendMessage",
                                    "Resource": queue.attributes["QueueArn"],
                                    "Condition": {
                                        "ArnLike": {"aws:SourceArn": topic_arn}
                                    },
                                }
                            ],
                        }
                    )
                }
            )
            logger.info("Added trust policy to the queue.")
        except ClientError as error:
            logger.exception("Couldn't add trust policy to the queue!")
            raise error


    @staticmethod
    def subscribe_queue_to_topic(topic, queue_arn):
        """
        Subscribe a queue to a topic.

        :param topic: The topic resource.
        :param queue_arn: The ARN of the queue.
        :return: The subscription resource.
        """
        try:
            subscription = topic.subscribe(
                Protocol="sqs",
                Endpoint=queue_arn,
            )
```

```
            logger.info("The queue is subscribed to the topic.")
            return subscription
        except ClientError as error:
            logger.exception("Couldn't subscribe queue to topic!")
            raise error


    @staticmethod
    def publish_price_update(topic, payload, group_id):
        """
        Compose and publish a message that updates the wholesale price.

        :param topic: The topic to publish to.
        :param payload: The message to publish.
        :param group_id: The group ID for the message.
        :return: The ID of the message.
        """
        try:
            att_dict = {"business": {"DataType": "String", "StringValue":
"wholesale"}}
            dedup_id = uuid.uuid4()
            response = topic.publish(
                Subject="Price Update",
                Message=payload,
                MessageAttributes=att_dict,
                MessageGroupId=group_id,
                MessageDeduplicationId=str(dedup_id),
            )
            message_id = response["MessageId"]
            logger.info("Published message to topic %s.", topic.arn)
        except ClientError as error:
            logger.exception("Couldn't publish message to topic %s.", topic.arn)
            raise error
        return message_id


    @staticmethod
    def delete_queue(queue):
        """
        Removes an SQS queue. When run against an AWS account, it can take up to
        60 seconds before the queue is actually deleted.

        :param queue: The queue to delete.
        :return: None
```

```
        """
        try:
            queue.delete()
            logger.info("Deleted queue with URL=%s.", queue.url)
        except ClientError as error:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete queue with URL=%s!", queue.url)
            raise error
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - CreateTopic
  - 게시
  - Subscribe

동영상에서 사람과 객체 감지

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 비디오에서 사람과 객체를 감지하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 비동기식 감지 작업을 시작해 동영상의 얼굴, 객체 및 사람을 감지할 수 있습니다. 또한 이 예제에서는 작업이 완료되고 주제에 대한 Amazon Simple Queue Service(Amazon SQS) 대기열을 구독할 때 Amazon Simple Notification Service(Amazon SNS) 주제를 알리도록 Amazon Rekognition을 구성합니다. 대기열이 작업에 대한 메시지를 받으면 작업이 검색되고 결과가 출력됩니다.

이 예제는 GitHub에서 가장 잘 볼 수 있습니다. 전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES
- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS

SMS 문자 메시지 게시

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon SNS를 사용하여 SMS 메시지를 게시하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class SnsWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SNS topic and subscription functions."""

    def __init__(self, sns_resource):
        """
        :param sns_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SNS resource.
        """
        self.sns_resource = sns_resource


    def publish_text_message(self, phone_number, message):
        """
        Publishes a text message directly to a phone number without need for a
        subscription.

        :param phone_number: The phone number that receives the message. This must
 be
                             in E.164 format. For example, a United States phone
                             number might be +12065550101.
        :param message: The message to send.
        :return: The ID of the message.
        """
        try:
            response = self.sns_resource.meta.client.publish(
                PhoneNumber=phone_number, Message=message
            )
            message_id = response["MessageId"]
            logger.info("Published message to %s.", phone_number)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't publish message to %s.", phone_number)
            raise
```

```
        else:
            return message_id
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 Publish를 참조하세요.

API Gateway를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon API Gateway에서 호출한 AWS Lambda 함수를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

이 예제에서는 AWS Lambda 함수를 대상으로 하는 Amazon API Gateway REST API를 생성하고 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다. Lambda 핸들러는 HTTP 메서드를 기반으로 라우팅하는 방법, 쿼리 문자열, 헤더 및 본문에서 데이터를 가져오는 방법, JSON 응답을 반환하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- Lambda 함수를 배포합니다.
- API Gateway REST API를 생성합니다.
- Lambda 함수를 대상으로 하는 REST 리소스를 생성합니다.
- API Gateway가 Lambda 함수를 간접 호출할 수 있는 권한을 부여합니다.
- 요청 패키지를 사용하여 REST API에 요청을 보냅니다.
- 데모 중에 생성된 모든 리소스를 정리합니다.

이 예제는 GitHub에서 가장 잘 볼 수 있습니다. 전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

예약된 이벤트를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon EventBridge 예약 이벤트에서 호출된 AWS Lambda 함수를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

이 예제에서는 예약된 Amazon EventBridge 이벤트의 대상으로 AWS Lambda 함수를 등록하는 방법을 보여줍니다. Lambda 핸들러는 나중에 검색할 수 있도록 알기 쉬운 메시지와 전체 이벤트 데이터를 Amazon CloudWatch Logs에 기록합니다.

- Lambda 함수를 배포합니다.
- EventBridge 예약된 이벤트를 생성하고 Lambda 함수를 대상으로 만듭니다.
- EventBridge에 Lambda 함수를 간접 호출할 수 있는 권한을 부여합니다.
- CloudWatch Logs에서 최신 데이터를 인쇄하여 예약된 호출의 결과를 표시합니다.
- 데모 중에 생성된 모든 리소스를 정리합니다.

이 예제는 GitHub에서 가장 잘 볼 수 있습니다. 전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- CloudWatch Logs
- DynamoDB
- EventBridge
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

서버리스 예제

Amazon SNS 트리거를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 SNS 주제의 메시지를 받아 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 함수는 이벤트 파라미터에서 메시지를 검색하고 각 메시지의 내용을 로깅합니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Python을 사용하여 Lambda로 SNS 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
def lambda_handler(event, context):
    for record in event['Records']:
        process_message(record)
    print("done")

def process_message(record):
    try:
        message = record['Sns']['Message']
        print(f"Processed message {message}")
        # TODO; Process your record here

    except Exception as e:
        print("An error occurred")
        raise e
```

SDK for Python (Boto3)을 사용한 Amazon SQS 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon SQS와 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오
- 서버리스 예제

작업

`CreateQueue`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateQueue`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def create_queue(name, attributes=None):
    """
    Creates an Amazon SQS queue.

    :param name: The name of the queue. This is part of the URL assigned to the
 queue.
    :param attributes: The attributes of the queue, such as maximum message size or
                       whether it's a FIFO queue.
    :return: A Queue object that contains metadata about the queue and that can be
 used
             to perform queue operations like sending and receiving messages.
    """
    if not attributes:
        attributes = {}

    try:
        queue = sqs.create_queue(QueueName=name, Attributes=attributes)
        logger.info("Created queue '%s' with URL=%s", name, queue.url)
    except ClientError as error:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create queue named '%s'.", name)
        raise error
    else:
        return queue
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateQueue를 참조하십시오.

DeleteMessage

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteMessage의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def delete_message(message):
    """
    Delete a message from a queue. Clients must delete messages after they
    are received and processed to remove them from the queue.

    :param message: The message to delete. The message's queue URL is contained in
                    the message's metadata.
    :return: None
    """
    try:
        message.delete()
        logger.info("Deleted message: %s", message.message_id)
    except ClientError as error:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete message: %s", message.message_id)
        raise error
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteMessage를 참조하십시오.

DeleteMessageBatch

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteMessageBatch의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def delete_messages(queue, messages):
    """
    Delete a batch of messages from a queue in a single request.

    :param queue: The queue from which to delete the messages.
    :param messages: The list of messages to delete.
    :return: The response from SQS that contains the list of successful and failed
             message deletions.
    """
    try:
        entries = [
            {"Id": str(ind), "ReceiptHandle": msg.receipt_handle}
            for ind, msg in enumerate(messages)
        ]
        response = queue.delete_messages(Entries=entries)
        if "Successful" in response:
            for msg_meta in response["Successful"]:
                logger.info("Deleted %s",
 messages[int(msg_meta["Id"])].receipt_handle)
        if "Failed" in response:
            for msg_meta in response["Failed"]:
                logger.warning(
                    "Could not delete %s",
 messages[int(msg_meta["Id"])].receipt_handle
                )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete messages from queue %s", queue)
    else:
        return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteMessageBatch를 참조하십시오.

DeleteQueue

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteQueue의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def remove_queue(queue):
    """
    Removes an SQS queue. When run against an AWS account, it can take up to
    60 seconds before the queue is actually deleted.

    :param queue: The queue to delete.
    :return: None
    """
    try:
        queue.delete()
        logger.info("Deleted queue with URL=%s.", queue.url)
    except ClientError as error:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete queue with URL=%s!", queue.url)
        raise error
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteQueue를 참조하십시오.

GetQueueUrl

다음 코드 예시는 GetQueueUrl의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def get_queue(name):
    """
    Gets an SQS queue by name.

    :param name: The name that was used to create the queue.
    :return: A Queue object.
    """
    try:
        queue = sqs.get_queue_by_name(QueueName=name)
        logger.info("Got queue '%s' with URL=%s", name, queue.url)
    except ClientError as error:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get queue named %s.", name)
        raise error
    else:
        return queue
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetQueueUrl를 참조하십시오.

`ListQueues`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListQueues`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def get_queues(prefix=None):
    """
    Gets a list of SQS queues. When a prefix is specified, only queues with names
    that start with the prefix are returned.

    :param prefix: The prefix used to restrict the list of returned queues.
    :return: A list of Queue objects.
    """
    if prefix:
        queue_iter = sqs.queues.filter(QueueNamePrefix=prefix)
    else:
        queue_iter = sqs.queues.all()
    queues = list(queue_iter)
    if queues:
        logger.info("Got queues: %s", ", ".join([q.url for q in queues]))
    else:
        logger.warning("No queues found.")
    return queues
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListQueues를 참조하십시오.

`ReceiveMessage`

다음 코드 예시는 `ReceiveMessage`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def receive_messages(queue, max_number, wait_time):
    """
    Receive a batch of messages in a single request from an SQS queue.

    :param queue: The queue from which to receive messages.
```

```
    :param max_number: The maximum number of messages to receive. The actual number
                       of messages received might be less.
    :param wait_time: The maximum time to wait (in seconds) before returning. When
                      this number is greater than zero, long polling is used. This
                      can result in reduced costs and fewer false empty responses.
    :return: The list of Message objects received. These each contain the body
             of the message and metadata and custom attributes.
    """
    try:
        messages = queue.receive_messages(
            MessageAttributeNames=["All"],
            MaxNumberOfMessages=max_number,
            WaitTimeSeconds=wait_time,
        )
        for msg in messages:
            logger.info("Received message: %s: %s", msg.message_id, msg.body)
    except ClientError as error:
        logger.exception("Couldn't receive messages from queue: %s", queue)
        raise error
    else:
        return messages
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ReceiveMessage를 참조하십시오.

SendMessage

다음 코드 예시는 SendMessage의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def send_message(queue, message_body, message_attributes=None):
    """
```

```
    Send a message to an Amazon SQS queue.

    :param queue: The queue that receives the message.
    :param message_body: The body text of the message.
    :param message_attributes: Custom attributes of the message. These are key-value
                               pairs that can be whatever you want.
    :return: The response from SQS that contains the assigned message ID.
    """
    if not message_attributes:
        message_attributes = {}

    try:
        response = queue.send_message(
            MessageBody=message_body, MessageAttributes=message_attributes
        )
    except ClientError as error:
        logger.exception("Send message failed: %s", message_body)
        raise error
    else:
        return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의SendMessage를 참조하십시오.

SendMessageBatch

다음 코드 예시는 SendMessageBatch의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def send_messages(queue, messages):
    """
    Send a batch of messages in a single request to an SQS queue.
```

```
    This request may return overall success even when some messages were not sent.
    The caller must inspect the Successful and Failed lists in the response and
    resend any failed messages.

    :param queue: The queue to receive the messages.
    :param messages: The messages to send to the queue. These are simplified to
                     contain only the message body and attributes.
    :return: The response from SQS that contains the list of successful and failed
             messages.
    """
    try:
        entries = [
            {
                "Id": str(ind),
                "MessageBody": msg["body"],
                "MessageAttributes": msg["attributes"],
            }
            for ind, msg in enumerate(messages)
        ]
        response = queue.send_messages(Entries=entries)
        if "Successful" in response:
            for msg_meta in response["Successful"]:
                logger.info(
                    "Message sent: %s: %s",
                    msg_meta["MessageId"],
                    messages[int(msg_meta["Id"])]["body"],
                )
        if "Failed" in response:
            for msg_meta in response["Failed"]:
                logger.warning(
                    "Failed to send: %s: %s",
                    msg_meta["MessageId"],
                    messages[int(msg_meta["Id"])]["body"],
                )
    except ClientError as error:
        logger.exception("Send messages failed to queue: %s", queue)
        raise error
    else:
        return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 SendMessageBatch를 참조하십시오.

시나리오

메신저 애플리케이션 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 데이터베이스 테이블에서 메시지 레코드를 검색하는 AWS Step Functions 메신저 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 와 함께를 사용하여 Amazon DynamoDB 테이블에서 메시지 레코드를 검색하고 Amazon Simple Queue Service(Amazon SQS)를 통해 보내는 메신저 애플리케이션을 AWS Step Functions 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 상태 시스템은 AWS Lambda 함수와 통합되어 데이터베이스에 전송되지 않은 메시지가 있는지 스캔합니다.

- Amazon DynamoDB 테이블에서 메시지 레코드를 검색하고 업데이트하는 상태 머신을 생성합니다.
- 상태 머신 정의를 업데이트하여 메시지를 Amazon Simple Queue Service(Amazon SQS)에도 전송합니다.
- 상태 머신의 실행을 시작하고 중지합니다.
- 서비스 통합을 사용하여 상태 머신에서 Lambda, DynamoDB 및 Amazon SQS에 연결합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SQS
- Step Functions

Amazon Textract 탐색기 애플리케이션 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 대화형 애플리케이션을 통해 Amazon Textract 출력을 탐색하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

Amazon Textract와 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 함께를 사용하여 문서 이미지에서 텍스트, 양식 및 테이블 요소를 감지하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 입력 이미지와 Amazon Textract 출력은 탐지된 요소를 탐색할 수 있는 Tkinter 애플리케이션에 표시됩니다.

- 문서 이미지를 Amazon Textract에 제출하고 감지된 요소의 출력을 탐색합니다.
- Amazon Textract로 직접, 또는 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 버킷을 통해 이미지를 제출합니다.
- 비동기식 API를 사용하여 작업이 완료되면 Amazon Simple Notification Service(Amazon SNS) 주제에 알림을 게시하는 작업을 시작합니다.
- Amazon Simple Queue Service(Amazon SQS) 대기열에서 작업 완료 메시지를 폴링하고 결과를 표시합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Cognito 자격 증명
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS
- Amazon Textract

FIFO 주제에 생성 및 게시

다음 코드 예제에서는 FIFO Amazon SNS 주제를 생성하고 거기에 게시하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon FIFO 주제를 생성하고, Amazon SQS FIFO 및 표준 대기열에서 주제를 구독하고, 해당 주제에 메시지를 게시합니다.

```
def usage_demo():
    """Shows how to subscribe queues to a FIFO topic."""
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the `Subscribe queues to a FIFO topic` demo!")
    print("-" * 88)
```

```
    sns = boto3.resource("sns")
    sqs = boto3.resource("sqs")
    fifo_topic_wrapper = FifoTopicWrapper(sns)
    sns_wrapper = SnsWrapper(sns)

    prefix = "sqs-subscribe-demo-"
    queues = set()
    subscriptions = set()

    wholesale_queue = sqs.create_queue(
        QueueName=prefix + "wholesale.fifo",
        Attributes={
            "MaximumMessageSize": str(4096),
            "ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds": str(10),
            "VisibilityTimeout": str(300),
            "FifoQueue": str(True),
            "ContentBasedDeduplication": str(True),
        },
    )
    queues.add(wholesale_queue)
    print(f"Created FIFO queue with URL: {wholesale_queue.url}.")

    retail_queue = sqs.create_queue(
        QueueName=prefix + "retail.fifo",
        Attributes={
            "MaximumMessageSize": str(4096),
            "ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds": str(10),
            "VisibilityTimeout": str(300),
            "FifoQueue": str(True),
            "ContentBasedDeduplication": str(True),
        },
    )
    queues.add(retail_queue)
    print(f"Created FIFO queue with URL: {retail_queue.url}.")

    analytics_queue = sqs.create_queue(QueueName=prefix + "analytics",
Attributes={})
    queues.add(analytics_queue)
    print(f"Created standard queue with URL: {analytics_queue.url}.")

    topic = fifo_topic_wrapper.create_fifo_topic("price-updates-topic.fifo")
    print(f"Created FIFO topic: {topic.attributes['TopicArn']}.")

    for q in queues:
```

```
        fifo_topic_wrapper.add_access_policy(q, topic.attributes["TopicArn"])

    print(f"Added access policies for topic: {topic.attributes['TopicArn']}.")

    for q in queues:
        sub = fifo_topic_wrapper.subscribe_queue_to_topic(
            topic, q.attributes["QueueArn"]
        )
        subscriptions.add(sub)

    print(f"Subscribed queues to topic: {topic.attributes['TopicArn']}.")

    input("Press Enter to publish a message to the topic.")

    message_id = fifo_topic_wrapper.publish_price_update(
        topic, '{"product": 214, "price": 79.99}', "Consumables"
    )

    print(f"Published price update with message ID: {message_id}.")

    # Clean up the subscriptions, queues, and topic.
    input("Press Enter to clean up resources.")
    for s in subscriptions:
        sns_wrapper.delete_subscription(s)

    sns_wrapper.delete_topic(topic)

    for q in queues:
        fifo_topic_wrapper.delete_queue(q)

    print(f"Deleted subscriptions, queues, and topic.")

    print("Thanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)



class FifoTopicWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SNS FIFO topic and subscription functions."""

    def __init__(self, sns_resource):
        """
        :param sns_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SNS resource.
        """
```

```
        self.sns_resource = sns_resource

    def create_fifo_topic(self, topic_name):
        """
        Create a FIFO topic.
        Topic names must be made up of only uppercase and lowercase ASCII letters,
        numbers, underscores, and hyphens, and must be between 1 and 256 characters
long.
        For a FIFO topic, the name must end with the .fifo suffix.

        :param topic_name: The name for the topic.
        :return: The new topic.
        """
        try:
            topic = self.sns_resource.create_topic(
                Name=topic_name,
                Attributes={
                    "FifoTopic": str(True),
                    "ContentBasedDeduplication": str(False),
                    "FifoThroughputScope": "MessageGroup",
                },
            )
            logger.info("Created FIFO topic with name=%s.", topic_name)
            return topic
        except ClientError as error:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create topic with name=%s!", topic_name)
            raise error


    @staticmethod
    def add_access_policy(queue, topic_arn):
        """
        Add the necessary access policy to a queue, so
        it can receive messages from a topic.

        :param queue: The queue resource.
        :param topic_arn: The ARN of the topic.
        :return: None.
        """
        try:
            queue.set_attributes(
                Attributes={
                    "Policy": json.dumps(
                        {
```

```
                            "Version": "2012-10-17",
                            "Statement": [
                                {
                                    "Sid": "test-sid",
                                    "Effect": "Allow",
                                    "Principal": {"AWS": "*"},
                                    "Action": "SQS:SendMessage",
                                    "Resource": queue.attributes["QueueArn"],
                                    "Condition": {
                                        "ArnLike": {"aws:SourceArn": topic_arn}
                                    },
                                }
                            ],
                        }
                    )
                }
            )
            logger.info("Added trust policy to the queue.")
        except ClientError as error:
            logger.exception("Couldn't add trust policy to the queue!")
            raise error


    @staticmethod
    def subscribe_queue_to_topic(topic, queue_arn):
        """
        Subscribe a queue to a topic.

        :param topic: The topic resource.
        :param queue_arn: The ARN of the queue.
        :return: The subscription resource.
        """
        try:
            subscription = topic.subscribe(
                Protocol="sqs",
                Endpoint=queue_arn,
            )
            logger.info("The queue is subscribed to the topic.")
            return subscription
        except ClientError as error:
            logger.exception("Couldn't subscribe queue to topic!")
            raise error
```

```
    @staticmethod
    def publish_price_update(topic, payload, group_id):
        """
        Compose and publish a message that updates the wholesale price.

        :param topic: The topic to publish to.
        :param payload: The message to publish.
        :param group_id: The group ID for the message.
        :return: The ID of the message.
        """
        try:
            att_dict = {"business": {"DataType": "String", "StringValue":
"wholesale"}}
            dedup_id = uuid.uuid4()
            response = topic.publish(
                Subject="Price Update",
                Message=payload,
                MessageAttributes=att_dict,
                MessageGroupId=group_id,
                MessageDeduplicationId=str(dedup_id),
            )
            message_id = response["MessageId"]
            logger.info("Published message to topic %s.", topic.arn)
        except ClientError as error:
            logger.exception("Couldn't publish message to topic %s.", topic.arn)
            raise error
        return message_id


    @staticmethod
    def delete_queue(queue):
        """
        Removes an SQS queue. When run against an AWS account, it can take up to
        60 seconds before the queue is actually deleted.

        :param queue: The queue to delete.
        :return: None
        """
        try:
            queue.delete()
            logger.info("Deleted queue with URL=%s.", queue.url)
        except ClientError as error:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete queue with URL=%s!", queue.url)
            raise error
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - CreateTopic
  - 게시
  - Subscribe

동영상에서 사람과 객체 감지

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 비디오에서 사람과 객체를 감지하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 비동기식 감지 작업을 시작해 동영상의 얼굴, 객체 및 사람을 감지할 수 있습니다. 또한 이 예제에서는 작업이 완료되고 주제에 대한 Amazon Simple Queue Service(Amazon SQS) 대기열을 구독할 때 Amazon Simple Notification Service(Amazon SNS) 주제를 알리도록 Amazon Rekognition을 구성합니다. 대기열이 작업에 대한 메시지를 받으면 작업이 검색되고 결과가 출력됩니다.

이 예제는 GitHub에서 가장 잘 볼 수 있습니다. 전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES
- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS

메시지 일괄 전송 및 수신

다음 코드 예제에서는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- Amazon SQS 대기열을 생성합니다.

- 대기열에 메시지를 일괄 전송합니다.
- 대기열에서 메시지를 일괄 수신합니다.
- 대기열에서 메시지 배치를 삭제합니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon SQS 메시지 함수를 래핑하는 함수를 생성합니다.

```
import logging
import sys

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

import queue_wrapper

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
sqs = boto3.resource("sqs")

def send_messages(queue, messages):
    """
    Send a batch of messages in a single request to an SQS queue.
    This request may return overall success even when some messages were not sent.
    The caller must inspect the Successful and Failed lists in the response and
    resend any failed messages.

    :param queue: The queue to receive the messages.
    :param messages: The messages to send to the queue. These are simplified to
                     contain only the message body and attributes.
    :return: The response from SQS that contains the list of successful and failed
             messages.
    """
    try:
        entries = [
            {
```

```
                "Id": str(ind),
                "MessageBody": msg["body"],
                "MessageAttributes": msg["attributes"],
            }
            for ind, msg in enumerate(messages)
        ]
        response = queue.send_messages(Entries=entries)
        if "Successful" in response:
            for msg_meta in response["Successful"]:
                logger.info(
                    "Message sent: %s: %s",
                    msg_meta["MessageId"],
                    messages[int(msg_meta["Id"])]["body"],
                )
        if "Failed" in response:
            for msg_meta in response["Failed"]:
                logger.warning(
                    "Failed to send: %s: %s",
                    msg_meta["MessageId"],
                    messages[int(msg_meta["Id"])]["body"],
                )
    except ClientError as error:
        logger.exception("Send messages failed to queue: %s", queue)
        raise error
    else:
        return response



def receive_messages(queue, max_number, wait_time):
    """
    Receive a batch of messages in a single request from an SQS queue.

    :param queue: The queue from which to receive messages.
    :param max_number: The maximum number of messages to receive. The actual number
                       of messages received might be less.
    :param wait_time: The maximum time to wait (in seconds) before returning. When
                      this number is greater than zero, long polling is used. This
                      can result in reduced costs and fewer false empty responses.
    :return: The list of Message objects received. These each contain the body
             of the message and metadata and custom attributes.
    """
    try:
        messages = queue.receive_messages(
```

```
            MessageAttributeNames=["All"],
            MaxNumberOfMessages=max_number,
            WaitTimeSeconds=wait_time,
        )
        for msg in messages:
            logger.info("Received message: %s: %s", msg.message_id, msg.body)
    except ClientError as error:
        logger.exception("Couldn't receive messages from queue: %s", queue)
        raise error
    else:
        return messages



def delete_messages(queue, messages):
    """
    Delete a batch of messages from a queue in a single request.

    :param queue: The queue from which to delete the messages.
    :param messages: The list of messages to delete.
    :return: The response from SQS that contains the list of successful and failed
             message deletions.
    """
    try:
        entries = [
            {"Id": str(ind), "ReceiptHandle": msg.receipt_handle}
            for ind, msg in enumerate(messages)
        ]
        response = queue.delete_messages(Entries=entries)
        if "Successful" in response:
            for msg_meta in response["Successful"]:
                logger.info("Deleted %s",
 messages[int(msg_meta["Id"])].receipt_handle)
        if "Failed" in response:
            for msg_meta in response["Failed"]:
                logger.warning(
                    "Could not delete %s",
 messages[int(msg_meta["Id"])].receipt_handle
                )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete messages from queue %s", queue)
    else:
        return response
```

래퍼 함수를 사용하여 메시지를 일괄적으로 보내고 받을 수 있습니다.

```
def usage_demo():
    """
    Shows how to:
    * Read the lines from this Python file and send the lines in
      batches of 10 as messages to a queue.
    * Receive the messages in batches until the queue is empty.
    * Reassemble the lines of the file and verify they match the original file.
    """

    def pack_message(msg_path, msg_body, msg_line):
        return {
            "body": msg_body,
            "attributes": {
                "path": {"StringValue": msg_path, "DataType": "String"},
                "line": {"StringValue": str(msg_line), "DataType": "String"},
            },
        }

    def unpack_message(msg):
        return (
            msg.message_attributes["path"]["StringValue"],
            msg.body,
            int(msg.message_attributes["line"]["StringValue"]),
        )

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) demo!")
    print("-" * 88)

    queue = queue_wrapper.create_queue("sqs-usage-demo-message-wrapper")

    with open(__file__) as file:
        lines = file.readlines()

    line = 0
    batch_size = 10
    received_lines = [None] * len(lines)
    print(f"Sending file lines in batches of {batch_size} as messages.")
```

```
    while line < len(lines):
        messages = [
            pack_message(__file__, lines[index], index)
            for index in range(line, min(line + batch_size, len(lines)))
        ]
        line = line + batch_size
        send_messages(queue, messages)
        print(".", end="")
        sys.stdout.flush()
    print(f"Done. Sent {len(lines) - 1} messages.")

    print(f"Receiving, handling, and deleting messages in batches of {batch_size}.")
    more_messages = True
    while more_messages:
        received_messages = receive_messages(queue, batch_size, 2)
        print(".", end="")
        sys.stdout.flush()
        for message in received_messages:
            path, body, line = unpack_message(message)
            received_lines[line] = body
        if received_messages:
            delete_messages(queue, received_messages)
        else:
            more_messages = False
    print("Done.")

    if all([lines[index] == received_lines[index] for index in range(len(lines))]):
        print(f"Successfully reassembled all file lines!")
    else:
        print(f"Uh oh, some lines were missed!")

    queue.delete()

    print("Thanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - CreateQueue
  - DeleteMessage

- DeleteMessageBatch
- DeleteQueue
- ReceiveMessage
- SendMessage
- SendMessageBatch

서버리스 예제

Amazon SQS 트리거에서 간접적으로 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제는 SQS 대기열에서 메시지를 받아 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 함수는 이벤트 파라미터에서 메시지를 검색하고 각 메시지의 내용을 로깅합니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Python을 사용하여 Lambda로 SQS 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
def lambda_handler(event, context):
    for message in event['Records']:
        process_message(message)
    print("done")

def process_message(message):
    try:
        print(f"Processed message {message['body']}")
        # TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
    except Exception as err:
        print("An error occurred")
        raise err
```

Amazon SQS 트리거로 Lambda 함수에 대한 배치 항목 실패 보고

다음 코드 예제는 SQS 대기열에서 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수에 대한 부분 배치 응답을 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 응답으로 배치 항목 실패를 보고하고 나중에 해당 메시지를 다시 시도하도록 Lambda에 신호를 보냅니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Python을 사용하여 Lambda로 SQS 배치 항목 실패 보고

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0

def lambda_handler(event, context):
    if event:
        batch_item_failures = []
        sqs_batch_response = {}

        for record in event["Records"]:
            try:
                # process message
            except Exception as e:
                batch_item_failures.append({"itemIdentifier": record['messageId']})

        sqs_batch_response["batchItemFailures"] = batch_item_failures
        return sqs_batch_response
```

SDK for Python (Boto3)을 사용한 Step Functions 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Step Functions와 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello Step Functions

다음 코드 예제에서는 Step Functions를 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import boto3


def hello_stepfunctions(stepfunctions_client):
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an AWS Step Functions client and
 list
    the state machines in your account. This list might be empty if you haven't
 created
    any state machines.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.

    :param stepfunctions_client: A Boto3 Step Functions Client object.
    """
    print("Hello, Step Functions! Let's list up to 10 of your state machines:")
    state_machines = stepfunctions_client.list_state_machines(maxResults=10)
    for sm in state_machines["stateMachines"]:
        print(f"\t{sm['name']}: {sm['stateMachineArn']}")
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    hello_stepfunctions(boto3.client("stepfunctions"))
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListStateMachines를 참조하십시오.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업
- 시나리오

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 활동을 생성합니다.
- 이전에 생성한 활동을 한 단계로 포함하는 Amazon States Language 정의에서 상태 시스템을 생성합니다.
- 상태 시스템을 실행하고 사용자 입력으로 활동에 응답합니다.
- 실행 완료 후 최종 상태 및 출력을 가져온 다음 리소스를 정리합니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
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명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
class StateMachineScenario:
    """Runs an interactive scenario that shows how to get started using Step
 Functions."""
```

```
    def __init__(self, activity, state_machine, iam_client):
        """
        :param activity: An object that wraps activity actions.
        :param state_machine: An object that wraps state machine actions.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) client.
        """
        self.activity = activity
        self.state_machine = state_machine
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        self.state_machine_role = None

    def prerequisites(self, state_machine_role_name):
        """
        Finds or creates an IAM role that can be assumed by Step Functions.
        A role of this kind is required to create a state machine.
        The state machine used in this example does not call any additional
services,
        so it needs no additional permissions.

        :param state_machine_role_name: The name of the role.
        :return: Data about the role.
        """
        trust_policy = {
            "Version": "2012-10-17",
            "Statement": [
                {
                    "Sid": "",
                    "Effect": "Allow",
                    "Principal": {"Service": "states.amazonaws.com"},
                    "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
                }
            ],
        }
        try:
            role = self.iam_client.get_role(RoleName=state_machine_role_name)
            print(f"Prerequisite IAM role {state_machine_role_name} already
exists.")
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NoSuchEntity":
                role = None
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get prerequisite IAM role %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
```

```
                    state_machine_role_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        if role is None:
            try:
                role = self.iam_client.create_role(
                    RoleName=state_machine_role_name,
                    AssumeRolePolicyDocument=json.dumps(trust_policy),
                )
            except ClientError as err:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't create prerequisite IAM role %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    state_machine_role_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        self.state_machine_role = role["Role"]

    def find_or_create_activity(self, activity_name):
        """
        Finds or creates a Step Functions activity.

        :param activity_name: The name of the activity.
        :return: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the activity.
        """
        print("First, let's set up an activity and state machine.")
        activity_arn = self.activity.find(activity_name)
        if activity_arn is None:
            activity_arn = self.activity.create(activity_name)
            print(
                f"Activity {activity_name} created. Its Amazon Resource Name (ARN)
is "
                f"{activity_arn}."
            )
        else:
            print(f"Activity {activity_name} already exists.")
        return activity_arn

    def find_or_create_state_machine(
        self, state_machine_name, activity_arn, state_machine_file
    ):
```

```
        """
        Finds or creates a Step Functions state machine.

        :param state_machine_name: The name of the state machine.
        :param activity_arn: The ARN of an activity that is used as a step in the
state
                             machine. This ARN is injected into the state machine
                             definition that's used to create the state machine.
        :param state_machine_file: The path to a file containing the state machine
                                   definition.
        :return: The ARN of the state machine.
        """
        state_machine_arn = self.state_machine.find(state_machine_name)
        if state_machine_arn is None:
            with open(state_machine_file) as state_machine_file:
                state_machine_def = state_machine_file.read().replace(
                    "{{DOC_EXAMPLE_ACTIVITY_ARN}}", activity_arn
                )
                state_machine_arn = self.state_machine.create(
                    state_machine_name,
                    state_machine_def,
                    self.state_machine_role["Arn"],
                )
            print(f"State machine {state_machine_name} created.")
        else:
            print(f"State machine {state_machine_name} already exists.")
        print("-" * 88)
        print(f"Here's some information about state machine {state_machine_name}:")
        state_machine_info = self.state_machine.describe(state_machine_arn)
        for field in ["name", "status", "stateMachineArn", "roleArn"]:
            print(f"\t{field}: {state_machine_info[field]}")
        return state_machine_arn

    def run_state_machine(self, state_machine_arn, activity_arn):
        """
        Run the state machine. The state machine used in this example is a simple
        chat simulation. It contains an activity step in a loop that is used for
user
        interaction. When the state machine gets to the activity step, it waits for
        an external application to get task data and submit a response. This
function
        acts as the activity application by getting task input and responding with
        user input.
```

```
        :param state_machine_arn: The ARN of the state machine.
        :param activity_arn: The ARN of the activity used as a step in the state
machine.
        :return: The ARN of the run.
        """
        print(
            f"Let's run the state machine. It's a simplistic, non-AI chat simulator
"
            f"we'll call ChatSFN."
        )
        user_name = q.ask("What should ChatSFN call you? ", q.non_empty)
        run_input = {"name": user_name}
        print("Starting state machine...")
        run_arn = self.state_machine.start(state_machine_arn, json.dumps(run_input))
        action = None
        while action != "done":
            activity_task = self.activity.get_task(activity_arn)
            task_input = json.loads(activity_task["input"])
            print(f"ChatSFN: {task_input['message']}")
            action = task_input["actions"][
                q.choose("What now? ", task_input["actions"])
            ]
            task_response = {"action": action}
            self.activity.send_task_success(
                activity_task["taskToken"], json.dumps(task_response)
            )
        return run_arn

    def finish_state_machine_run(self, run_arn):
        """
        Wait for the state machine run to finish, then print final status and
output.

        :param run_arn: The ARN of the run to retrieve.
        """
        print(f"Let's get the final output from the state machine:")
        status = "RUNNING"
        while status == "RUNNING":
            run_output = self.state_machine.describe_run(run_arn)
            status = run_output["status"]
            if status == "RUNNING":
                print(
                    "The state machine is still running, let's wait for it to
finish."
```

```
                )
                wait(1)
            elif status == "SUCCEEDED":
                print(f"ChatSFN: {json.loads(run_output['output'])['message']}")
            else:
                print(f"Run status: {status}.")

    def cleanup(
        self,
        state_machine_name,
        state_machine_arn,
        activity_name,
        activity_arn,
        state_machine_role_name,
    ):
        """
        Clean up resources created by this example.

        :param state_machine_name: The name of the state machine.
        :param state_machine_arn: The ARN of the state machine.
        :param activity_name: The name of the activity.
        :param activity_arn: The ARN of the activity.
        :param state_machine_role_name: The name of the role used by the state
machine.
        """
        if q.ask(
            "Do you want to delete the state machine, activity, and role created for
this "
            "example? (y/n) ",
            q.is_yesno,
        ):
            self.state_machine.delete(state_machine_arn)
            print(f"Deleted state machine {state_machine_name}.")
            self.activity.delete(activity_arn)
            print(f"Deleted activity {activity_name}.")
            self.iam_client.delete_role(RoleName=state_machine_role_name)
            print(f"Deleted role {state_machine_role_name}.")

    def run_scenario(self, activity_name, state_machine_name):
        print("-" * 88)
        print("Welcome to the AWS Step Functions state machines demo.")
        print("-" * 88)

        activity_arn = self.find_or_create_activity(activity_name)
```

```
        state_machine_arn = self.find_or_create_state_machine(
            state_machine_name,
            activity_arn,
            "../../../resources/sample_files/chat_sfn_state_machine.json",
        )
        print("-" * 88)
        run_arn = self.run_state_machine(state_machine_arn, activity_arn)
        print("-" * 88)
        self.finish_state_machine_run(run_arn)
        print("-" * 88)
        self.cleanup(
            state_machine_name,
            state_machine_arn,
            activity_name,
            activity_arn,
            self.state_machine_role["RoleName"],
        )

        print("-" * 88)
        print("\nThanks for watching!")
        print("-" * 88)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")
    try:
        stepfunctions_client = boto3.client("stepfunctions")
        iam_client = boto3.client("iam")
        scenario = StateMachineScenario(
            Activity(stepfunctions_client),
            StateMachine(stepfunctions_client),
            iam_client,
        )
        scenario.prerequisites("doc-example-state-machine-chat")
        scenario.run_scenario("doc-example-activity", "doc-example-state-machine")
    except Exception:
        logging.exception("Something went wrong with the demo.")
```

상태 머신 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 정의합니다.

```
class StateMachine:
    """Encapsulates Step Functions state machine actions."""
```

```
    def __init__(self, stepfunctions_client):
        """
        :param stepfunctions_client: A Boto3 Step Functions client.
        """
        self.stepfunctions_client = stepfunctions_client


    def create(self, name, definition, role_arn):
        """
        Creates a state machine with the specific definition. The state machine
assumes
        the provided role before it starts a run.

        :param name: The name to give the state machine.
        :param definition: The Amazon States Language definition of the steps in the
                           the state machine.
        :param role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role that is assumed
by
                         Step Functions when the state machine is run.
        :return: The ARN of the newly created state machine.
        """
        try:
            response = self.stepfunctions_client.create_state_machine(
                name=name, definition=definition, roleArn=role_arn
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create state machine %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["stateMachineArn"]


    def find(self, name):
        """
        Find a state machine by name. This requires listing the state machines until
        one is found with a matching name.

        :param name: The name of the state machine to search for.
```

```
        :return: The ARN of the state machine if found; otherwise, None.
        """
        try:
            paginator =
self.stepfunctions_client.get_paginator("list_state_machines")
            for page in paginator.paginate():
                for state_machine in page.get("stateMachines", []):
                    if state_machine["name"] == name:
                        return state_machine["stateMachineArn"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list state machines. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def describe(self, state_machine_arn):
        """
        Get data about a state machine.

        :param state_machine_arn: The ARN of the state machine to look up.
        :return: The retrieved state machine data.
        """
        try:
            response = self.stepfunctions_client.describe_state_machine(
                stateMachineArn=state_machine_arn
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't describe state machine %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                state_machine_arn,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response


    def start(self, state_machine_arn, run_input):
        """
        Start a run of a state machine with a specified input. A run is also known
```

```
        as an "execution" in Step Functions.

        :param state_machine_arn: The ARN of the state machine to run.
        :param run_input: The input to the state machine, in JSON format.
        :return: The ARN of the run. This can be used to get information about the
run,
                 including its current status and final output.
        """
        try:
            response = self.stepfunctions_client.start_execution(
                stateMachineArn=state_machine_arn, input=run_input
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't start state machine %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                state_machine_arn,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["executionArn"]


    def describe_run(self, run_arn):
        """
        Get data about a state machine run, such as its current status or final
output.

        :param run_arn: The ARN of the run to look up.
        :return: The retrieved run data.
        """
        try:
            response = self.stepfunctions_client.describe_execution(
                executionArn=run_arn
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't describe run %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                run_arn,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

```
        else:
            return response


    def delete(self, state_machine_arn):
        """
        Delete a state machine and all of its run data.

        :param state_machine_arn: The ARN of the state machine to delete.
        """
        try:
            response = self.stepfunctions_client.delete_state_machine(
                stateMachineArn=state_machine_arn
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete state machine %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                state_machine_arn,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

활동 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 정의합니다.

```
class Activity:
    """Encapsulates Step Function activity actions."""

    def __init__(self, stepfunctions_client):
        """
        :param stepfunctions_client: A Boto3 Step Functions client.
        """
        self.stepfunctions_client = stepfunctions_client


    def create(self, name):
        """
```

```
        Create an activity.

        :param name: The name of the activity to create.
        :return: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the newly created activity.
        """
        try:
            response = self.stepfunctions_client.create_activity(name=name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create activity %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["activityArn"]


    def find(self, name):
        """
        Find an activity by name. This requires listing activities until one is
found
        with a matching name.

        :param name: The name of the activity to search for.
        :return: If found, the ARN of the activity; otherwise, None.
        """
        try:
            paginator = self.stepfunctions_client.get_paginator("list_activities")
            for page in paginator.paginate():
                for activity in page.get("activities", []):
                    if activity["name"] == name:
                        return activity["activityArn"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list activities. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def get_task(self, activity_arn):
```

```
        """
        Gets task data for an activity. When a state machine is waiting for the
        specified activity, a response is returned with data from the state machine.
        When a state machine is not waiting, this call blocks for 60 seconds.

        :param activity_arn: The ARN of the activity to get task data for.
        :return: The task data for the activity.
        """
        try:
            response = self.stepfunctions_client.get_activity_task(
                activityArn=activity_arn
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get a task for activity %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                activity_arn,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response


    def send_task_success(self, task_token, task_response):
        """
        Sends a success response to a waiting activity step. A state machine with an
        activity step waits for the activity to get task data and then respond with
        either success or failure before it resumes processing.

        :param task_token: The token associated with the task. This is included in
the
                           response to the get_activity_task action and must be sent
                           without modification.
        :param task_response: The response data from the activity. This data is
                              received and processed by the state machine.
        """
        try:
            self.stepfunctions_client.send_task_success(
                taskToken=task_token, output=task_response
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't send task success. Here's why: %s: %s",
```

```
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def delete(self, activity_arn):
        """
        Delete an activity.

        :param activity_arn: The ARN of the activity to delete.
        """
        try:
            response = self.stepfunctions_client.delete_activity(
                activityArn=activity_arn
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete activity %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                activity_arn,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - CreateActivity
  - CreateStateMachine
  - DeleteActivity
  - DeleteStateMachine
  - DescribeExecution
  - DescribeStateMachine
  - GetActivityTask
  - ListActivities

- ListStateMachines
- SendTaskSuccess
- StartExecution
- StopExecution

작업

`CreateActivity`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateActivity`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
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```
class Activity:
    """Encapsulates Step Function activity actions."""

    def __init__(self, stepfunctions_client):
        """
        :param stepfunctions_client: A Boto3 Step Functions client.
        """
        self.stepfunctions_client = stepfunctions_client


    def create(self, name):
        """
        Create an activity.

        :param name: The name of the activity to create.
        :return: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the newly created activity.
        """
        try:
            response = self.stepfunctions_client.create_activity(name=name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
```

```
                "Couldn't create activity %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["activityArn"]
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateActivity를 참조하십시오.

`CreateStateMachine`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateStateMachine`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
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```
class StateMachine:
    """Encapsulates Step Functions state machine actions."""

    def __init__(self, stepfunctions_client):
        """
        :param stepfunctions_client: A Boto3 Step Functions client.
        """
        self.stepfunctions_client = stepfunctions_client


    def create(self, name, definition, role_arn):
        """
        Creates a state machine with the specific definition. The state machine
 assumes
        the provided role before it starts a run.

        :param name: The name to give the state machine.
```

```
        :param definition: The Amazon States Language definition of the steps in the
                           the state machine.
        :param role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role that is assumed
by
                         Step Functions when the state machine is run.
        :return: The ARN of the newly created state machine.
        """
        try:
            response = self.stepfunctions_client.create_state_machine(
                name=name, definition=definition, roleArn=role_arn
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create state machine %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["stateMachineArn"]
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateStateMachine을 참조하십시오.

`DeleteActivity`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteActivity`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class Activity:
    """Encapsulates Step Function activity actions."""
```

```
    def __init__(self, stepfunctions_client):
        """
        :param stepfunctions_client: A Boto3 Step Functions client.
        """
        self.stepfunctions_client = stepfunctions_client


    def delete(self, activity_arn):
        """
        Delete an activity.

        :param activity_arn: The ARN of the activity to delete.
        """
        try:
            response = self.stepfunctions_client.delete_activity(
                activityArn=activity_arn
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete activity %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                activity_arn,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteActivity를 참조하십시오.

DeleteStateMachine

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteStateMachine의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class StateMachine:
    """Encapsulates Step Functions state machine actions."""

    def __init__(self, stepfunctions_client):
        """
        :param stepfunctions_client: A Boto3 Step Functions client.
        """
        self.stepfunctions_client = stepfunctions_client


    def delete(self, state_machine_arn):
        """
        Delete a state machine and all of its run data.

        :param state_machine_arn: The ARN of the state machine to delete.
        """
        try:
            response = self.stepfunctions_client.delete_state_machine(
                stateMachineArn=state_machine_arn
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete state machine %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                state_machine_arn,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteStateMachine를 참조하십시오.

DescribeExecution

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeExecution의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    def describe_run(self, run_arn):
        """
        Get data about a state machine run, such as its current status or final
output.

        :param run_arn: The ARN of the run to look up.
        :return: The retrieved run data.
        """
        try:
            response = self.stepfunctions_client.describe_execution(
                executionArn=run_arn
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't describe run %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                run_arn,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeExecution를 참조하십시오.

DescribeStateMachine

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeStateMachine의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class StateMachine:
    """Encapsulates Step Functions state machine actions."""

    def __init__(self, stepfunctions_client):
        """
        :param stepfunctions_client: A Boto3 Step Functions client.
        """
        self.stepfunctions_client = stepfunctions_client


    def describe(self, state_machine_arn):
        """
        Get data about a state machine.

        :param state_machine_arn: The ARN of the state machine to look up.
        :return: The retrieved state machine data.
        """
        try:
            response = self.stepfunctions_client.describe_state_machine(
                stateMachineArn=state_machine_arn
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't describe state machine %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                state_machine_arn,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeStateMachine를 참조하십시오.

GetActivityTask

다음 코드 예시는 GetActivityTask의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class Activity:
    """Encapsulates Step Function activity actions."""

    def __init__(self, stepfunctions_client):
        """
        :param stepfunctions_client: A Boto3 Step Functions client.
        """
        self.stepfunctions_client = stepfunctions_client


    def get_task(self, activity_arn):
        """
        Gets task data for an activity. When a state machine is waiting for the
        specified activity, a response is returned with data from the state machine.
        When a state machine is not waiting, this call blocks for 60 seconds.

        :param activity_arn: The ARN of the activity to get task data for.
        :return: The task data for the activity.
        """
        try:
            response = self.stepfunctions_client.get_activity_task(
                activityArn=activity_arn
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get a task for activity %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                activity_arn,
```

```
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetActivityTask를 참조하십시오.

ListActivities

다음 코드 예시는 ListActivities의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class Activity:
    """Encapsulates Step Function activity actions."""

    def __init__(self, stepfunctions_client):
        """
        :param stepfunctions_client: A Boto3 Step Functions client.
        """
        self.stepfunctions_client = stepfunctions_client


    def find(self, name):
        """
        Find an activity by name. This requires listing activities until one is
 found
        with a matching name.

        :param name: The name of the activity to search for.
        :return: If found, the ARN of the activity; otherwise, None.
```

```
        """
        try:
            paginator = self.stepfunctions_client.get_paginator("list_activities")
            for page in paginator.paginate():
                for activity in page.get("activities", []):
                    if activity["name"] == name:
                        return activity["activityArn"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list activities. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListActivities를 참조하십시오.

`ListStateMachines`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListStateMachines`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

계정의 상태 머신 목록에서 검색하여 이름으로 상태 머신을 찾을 수 있습니다.

```
class StateMachine:
    """Encapsulates Step Functions state machine actions."""

    def __init__(self, stepfunctions_client):
        """
        :param stepfunctions_client: A Boto3 Step Functions client.
        """
        self.stepfunctions_client = stepfunctions_client
```

```
    def find(self, name):
        """
        Find a state machine by name. This requires listing the state machines until
        one is found with a matching name.

        :param name: The name of the state machine to search for.
        :return: The ARN of the state machine if found; otherwise, None.
        """
        try:
            paginator =
self.stepfunctions_client.get_paginator("list_state_machines")
            for page in paginator.paginate():
                for state_machine in page.get("stateMachines", []):
                    if state_machine["name"] == name:
                        return state_machine["stateMachineArn"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list state machines. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListStateMachines를 참조하십시오.

`SendTaskSuccess`

다음 코드 예시는 `SendTaskSuccess`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class Activity:
```

```
    """Encapsulates Step Function activity actions."""

    def __init__(self, stepfunctions_client):
        """
        :param stepfunctions_client: A Boto3 Step Functions client.
        """
        self.stepfunctions_client = stepfunctions_client


    def send_task_success(self, task_token, task_response):
        """
        Sends a success response to a waiting activity step. A state machine with an
        activity step waits for the activity to get task data and then respond with
        either success or failure before it resumes processing.

        :param task_token: The token associated with the task. This is included in
the
                           response to the get_activity_task action and must be sent
                           without modification.
        :param task_response: The response data from the activity. This data is
                              received and processed by the state machine.
        """
        try:
            self.stepfunctions_client.send_task_success(
                taskToken=task_token, output=task_response
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't send task success. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 SendTaskSuccess를 참조하십시오.

StartExecution

다음 코드 예시는 StartExecution의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class StateMachine:
    """Encapsulates Step Functions state machine actions."""

    def __init__(self, stepfunctions_client):
        """
        :param stepfunctions_client: A Boto3 Step Functions client.
        """
        self.stepfunctions_client = stepfunctions_client


    def start(self, state_machine_arn, run_input):
        """
        Start a run of a state machine with a specified input. A run is also known
        as an "execution" in Step Functions.

        :param state_machine_arn: The ARN of the state machine to run.
        :param run_input: The input to the state machine, in JSON format.
        :return: The ARN of the run. This can be used to get information about the
 run,
                 including its current status and final output.
        """
        try:
            response = self.stepfunctions_client.start_execution(
                stateMachineArn=state_machine_arn, input=run_input
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't start state machine %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                state_machine_arn,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
```

```
        return response["executionArn"]
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartExecution을 참조하십시오.

시나리오

메신저 애플리케이션 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 데이터베이스 테이블에서 메시지 레코드를 검색하는 AWS Step Functions 메신저 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 와 함께를 사용하여 Amazon DynamoDB 테이블에서 메시지 레코드를 검색하고 Amazon Simple Queue Service(Amazon SQS)를 통해 보내는 메신저 애플리케이션을 AWS Step Functions 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 상태 시스템은 AWS Lambda 함수와 통합되어 데이터베이스에 전송되지 않은 메시지가 있는지 스캔합니다.

- Amazon DynamoDB 테이블에서 메시지 레코드를 검색하고 업데이트하는 상태 머신을 생성합니다.
- 상태 머신 정의를 업데이트하여 메시지를 Amazon Simple Queue Service(Amazon SQS)에도 전송합니다.
- 상태 머신의 실행을 시작하고 중지합니다.
- 서비스 통합을 사용하여 상태 머신에서 Lambda, DynamoDB 및 Amazon SQS에 연결합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SQS
- Step Functions

Step Functions를 사용하여 생성형 AI 애플리케이션 오케스트레이션

다음 코드 예제는 Amazon Bedrock 및 Step Functions를 사용하여 생성형 AI 애플리케이션을 구축하고 오케스트레이션하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

Amazon Bedrock 서버리스 프롬프트 체이닝 시나리오는 AWS Step Functions, Amazon Bedrock 및 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/agents.html의 방법을 사용하여 복잡하고 확장성이 뛰어난 서버리스 생성형 AI 애플리케이션을 구축하고 오케스트레이션하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 여기에는 다음과 같은 작업 예제가 포함됩니다.

- 문학 블로그에 특정 소설에 대한 분석을 작성합니다. 이 예제에서는 간단하고 순차적인 프롬프트 체인을 보여줍니다.
- 주어진 주제에 대한 짧은 스토리를 생성합니다. 이 예제에서는 AI가 이전에 생성한 항목 목록을 어떻게 반복적으로 처리하는지 보여줍니다.
- 주어진 목적지로 향하는 주말 휴가 일정을 생성합니다. 이 예제에서는 여러 개의 고유한 프롬프트를 병렬화하는 방법을 보여줍니다.
- 영화 프로듀서인 사용자에게 영화 아이디어를 피칭합니다. 이 예제에서는 동일한 프롬프트를 서로 다른 추론 파라미터와 병렬화하는 방법, 체인의 이전 단계로 역추적하는 방법, 워크플로의 일부로 사람의 입력을 포함하는 방법을 보여줍니다.
- 사용자가 가진 재료를 바탕으로 식사를 계획합니다. 이 예제에서는 프롬프트 체인이 두 개의 개별 AI 대화를 어떻게 통합하는지 보여줍니다. 두 AI 페르소나가 최종 결과를 개선하기 위해 서로 토론합니다.
- 요즘 가장 화제가 되는 GitHub 리포지토리를 찾아 요약합니다. 이 예제에서는 외부 API와 상호작용하는 여러 AI 에이전트를 연결하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 프로젝트를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Bedrock
- Amazon Bedrock 런타임
- Amazon Bedrock Agents
- Amazon Bedrock Agents Runtime
- Step Functions

AWS STS SDK for Python(Boto3)을 사용한 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는를와 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 함께 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS STS.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오

작업

`AssumeRole`

다음 코드 예시는 `AssumeRole`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

MFA 토큰이 필요한 IAM 역할을 수임하고 임시 자격 증명을 사용하여 계정에 대한 Amazon S3 버킷을 나열합니다.

```
def list_buckets_from_assumed_role_with_mfa(
    assume_role_arn, session_name, mfa_serial_number, mfa_totp, sts_client
):
    """
    Assumes a role from another account and uses the temporary credentials from
    that role to list the Amazon S3 buckets that are owned by the other account.
    Requires an MFA device serial number and token.

    The assumed role must grant permission to list the buckets in the other account.

    :param assume_role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role that
```

```
                                grants access to list the other account's buckets.
    :param session_name: The name of the STS session.
    :param mfa_serial_number: The serial number of the MFA device. For a virtual MFA
                                device, this is an ARN.
    :param mfa_totp: A time-based, one-time password issued by the MFA device.
    :param sts_client: A Boto3 STS instance that has permission to assume the role.
    """
    response = sts_client.assume_role(
        RoleArn=assume_role_arn,
        RoleSessionName=session_name,
        SerialNumber=mfa_serial_number,
        TokenCode=mfa_totp,
    )
    temp_credentials = response["Credentials"]
    print(f"Assumed role {assume_role_arn} and got temporary credentials.")

    s3_resource = boto3.resource(
        "s3",
        aws_access_key_id=temp_credentials["AccessKeyId"],
        aws_secret_access_key=temp_credentials["SecretAccessKey"],
        aws_session_token=temp_credentials["SessionToken"],
    )

    print(f"Listing buckets for the assumed role's account:")
    for bucket in s3_resource.buckets.all():
        print(bucket.name)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 AssumeRole를 참조하십시오.

`GetSessionToken`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetSessionToken`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

MFA 토큰을 전달하여 세션 토큰을 가져와 계정에 대한 Amazon S3 버킷을 나열하는 데 사용합니다.

```
def list_buckets_with_session_token_with_mfa(mfa_serial_number, mfa_totp,
 sts_client):
    """
    Gets a session token with MFA credentials and uses the temporary session
    credentials to list Amazon S3 buckets.

    Requires an MFA device serial number and token.

    :param mfa_serial_number: The serial number of the MFA device. For a virtual MFA
                              device, this is an Amazon Resource Name (ARN).
    :param mfa_totp: A time-based, one-time password issued by the MFA device.
    :param sts_client: A Boto3 STS instance that has permission to assume the role.
    """
    if mfa_serial_number is not None:
        response = sts_client.get_session_token(
            SerialNumber=mfa_serial_number, TokenCode=mfa_totp
        )
    else:
        response = sts_client.get_session_token()
    temp_credentials = response["Credentials"]

    s3_resource = boto3.resource(
        "s3",
        aws_access_key_id=temp_credentials["AccessKeyId"],
        aws_secret_access_key=temp_credentials["SecretAccessKey"],
        aws_session_token=temp_credentials["SessionToken"],
    )

    print(f"Buckets for the account:")
    for bucket in s3_resource.buckets.all():
        print(bucket.name)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetSessionToken를 참조하십시오.

시나리오

MFA 토큰이 필요한 IAM 역할 수임

다음 코드 예제에서는 MFA 토큰이 필요한 역할을 수임하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

> **Warning**
> 보안 위험을 방지하려면 목적별 소프트웨어를 개발하거나 실제 데이터로 작업할 때 IAM 사용자를 인증에 사용하지 마세요. 대신 AWS IAM Identity Center과 같은 자격 증명 공급자를 통한 페더레이션을 사용하세요.

- Amazon S3 버킷을 나열할 수 있는 권한을 부여하는 IAM 역할을 생성합니다.
- MFA 보안 인증이 제공된 경우에만 역할을 수임할 권한이 있는 IAM 사용자를 생성합니다.
- 사용자를 위한 MFA 디바이스를 등록합니다.
- 역할을 수임하고 임시 보안 인증을 사용하여 S3 버킷을 나열합니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

IAM 사용자를 생성하고, MFA 디바이스를 등록하고, S3 버킷을 나열할 수 있는 권한을 부여하는 역할을 생성합니다. 사용자는 역할을 수임할 수 있는 권한만 있습니다.

```
def setup(iam_resource):
    """
    Creates a new user with no permissions.
    Creates a new virtual MFA device.
    Displays the QR code to seed the device.
    Asks for two codes from the MFA device.
    Registers the MFA device for the user.
    Creates an access key pair for the user.
    Creates a role with a policy that lets the user assume the role and requires
 MFA.
```

```
    Creates a policy that allows listing Amazon S3 buckets.
    Attaches the policy to the role.
    Creates an inline policy for the user that lets the user assume the role.

    For demonstration purposes, the user is created in the same account as the role,
    but in practice the user would likely be from another account.

    Any MFA device that can scan a QR code will work with this demonstration.
    Common choices are mobile apps like LastPass Authenticator,
    Microsoft Authenticator, or Google Authenticator.

    :param iam_resource: A Boto3 AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) resource
                         that has permissions to create users, roles, and policies
                         in the account.
    :return: The newly created user, user key, virtual MFA device, and role.
    """
    user = iam_resource.create_user(UserName=unique_name("user"))
    print(f"Created user {user.name}.")

    virtual_mfa_device = iam_resource.create_virtual_mfa_device(
        VirtualMFADeviceName=unique_name("mfa")
    )
    print(f"Created virtual MFA device {virtual_mfa_device.serial_number}")

    print(
        f"Showing the QR code for the device. Scan this in the MFA app of your "
        f"choice."
    )
    with open("qr.png", "wb") as qr_file:
        qr_file.write(virtual_mfa_device.qr_code_png)
    webbrowser.open(qr_file.name)

    print(f"Enter two consecutive code from your MFA device.")
    mfa_code_1 = input("Enter the first code: ")
    mfa_code_2 = input("Enter the second code: ")
    user.enable_mfa(
        SerialNumber=virtual_mfa_device.serial_number,
        AuthenticationCode1=mfa_code_1,
        AuthenticationCode2=mfa_code_2,
    )
    os.remove(qr_file.name)
    print(f"MFA device is registered with the user.")

    user_key = user.create_access_key_pair()
```

```
    print(f"Created access key pair for user.")

    print(f"Wait for user to be ready.", end="")
    progress_bar(10)

    role = iam_resource.create_role(
        RoleName=unique_name("role"),
        AssumeRolePolicyDocument=json.dumps(
            {
                "Version": "2012-10-17",
                "Statement": [
                    {
                        "Effect": "Allow",
                        "Principal": {"AWS": user.arn},
                        "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
                        "Condition": {"Bool": {"aws:MultiFactorAuthPresent": True}},
                    }
                ],
            }
        ),
    )
    print(f"Created role {role.name} that requires MFA.")

    policy = iam_resource.create_policy(
        PolicyName=unique_name("policy"),
        PolicyDocument=json.dumps(
            {
                "Version": "2012-10-17",
                "Statement": [
                    {
                        "Effect": "Allow",
                        "Action": "s3:ListAllMyBuckets",
                        "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::*",
                    }
                ],
            }
        ),
    )
    role.attach_policy(PolicyArn=policy.arn)
    print(f"Created policy {policy.policy_name} and attached it to the role.")

    user.create_policy(
        PolicyName=unique_name("user-policy"),
        PolicyDocument=json.dumps(
```

```
            {
                "Version": "2012-10-17",
                "Statement": [
                    {
                        "Effect": "Allow",
                        "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
                        "Resource": role.arn,
                    }
                ],
            }
        ),
    )
    print(
        f"Created an inline policy for {user.name} that lets the user assume "
        f"the role."
    )

    print("Give AWS time to propagate these new resources and connections.", end="")
    progress_bar(10)

    return user, user_key, virtual_mfa_device, role
```

MFA 토큰 없이 역할을 수임하는 것은 허용되지 않음을 보여줍니다.

```
def try_to_assume_role_without_mfa(assume_role_arn, session_name, sts_client):
    """
    Shows that attempting to assume the role without sending MFA credentials results
    in an AccessDenied error.

    :param assume_role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role to assume.
    :param session_name: The name of the STS session.
    :param sts_client: A Boto3 STS instance that has permission to assume the role.
    """
    print(f"Trying to assume the role without sending MFA credentials...")
    try:
        sts_client.assume_role(RoleArn=assume_role_arn,
 RoleSessionName=session_name)
        raise RuntimeError("Expected AccessDenied error.")
    except ClientError as error:
        if error.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AccessDenied":
```

```
            print("Got AccessDenied.")
        else:
            raise
```

S3 버킷을 나열할 수 있는 권한을 부여하는 역할을 수임하여 필요한 MFA 토큰을 전달하고 버킷을 나열할 수 있음을 보여줍니다.

```
def list_buckets_from_assumed_role_with_mfa(
    assume_role_arn, session_name, mfa_serial_number, mfa_totp, sts_client
):
    """
    Assumes a role from another account and uses the temporary credentials from
    that role to list the Amazon S3 buckets that are owned by the other account.
    Requires an MFA device serial number and token.

    The assumed role must grant permission to list the buckets in the other account.

    :param assume_role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role that
                            grants access to list the other account's buckets.
    :param session_name: The name of the STS session.
    :param mfa_serial_number: The serial number of the MFA device. For a virtual MFA
                              device, this is an ARN.
    :param mfa_totp: A time-based, one-time password issued by the MFA device.
    :param sts_client: A Boto3 STS instance that has permission to assume the role.
    """
    response = sts_client.assume_role(
        RoleArn=assume_role_arn,
        RoleSessionName=session_name,
        SerialNumber=mfa_serial_number,
        TokenCode=mfa_totp,
    )
    temp_credentials = response["Credentials"]
    print(f"Assumed role {assume_role_arn} and got temporary credentials.")

    s3_resource = boto3.resource(
        "s3",
        aws_access_key_id=temp_credentials["AccessKeyId"],
        aws_secret_access_key=temp_credentials["SecretAccessKey"],
        aws_session_token=temp_credentials["SessionToken"],
    )
```

```
    print(f"Listing buckets for the assumed role's account:")
    for bucket in s3_resource.buckets.all():
        print(bucket.name)
```

데모용으로 생성된 리소스를 삭제합니다.

```
def teardown(user, virtual_mfa_device, role):
    """
    Removes all resources created during setup.

    :param user: The demo user.
    :param role: The demo role.
    """
    for attached in role.attached_policies.all():
        policy_name = attached.policy_name
        role.detach_policy(PolicyArn=attached.arn)
        attached.delete()
        print(f"Detached and deleted {policy_name}.")
    role.delete()
    print(f"Deleted {role.name}.")
    for user_pol in user.policies.all():
        user_pol.delete()
        print("Deleted inline user policy.")
    for key in user.access_keys.all():
        key.delete()
        print("Deleted user's access key.")
    for mfa in user.mfa_devices.all():
        mfa.disassociate()
    virtual_mfa_device.delete()
    user.delete()
    print(f"Deleted {user.name}.")
```

이전에 정의한 함수를 사용하여 이 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
def usage_demo():
    """Drives the demonstration."""
```

```
    print("-" * 88)
    print(
        f"Welcome to the AWS Security Token Service assume role demo, "
        f"starring multi-factor authentication (MFA)!"
    )
    print("-" * 88)
    iam_resource = boto3.resource("iam")
    user, user_key, virtual_mfa_device, role = setup(iam_resource)
    print(f"Created {user.name} and {role.name}.")
    try:
        sts_client = boto3.client(
            "sts", aws_access_key_id=user_key.id,
aws_secret_access_key=user_key.secret
        )
        try_to_assume_role_without_mfa(role.arn, "demo-sts-session", sts_client)
        mfa_totp = input("Enter the code from your registered MFA device: ")
        list_buckets_from_assumed_role_with_mfa(
            role.arn,
            "demo-sts-session",
            virtual_mfa_device.serial_number,
            mfa_totp,
            sts_client,
        )
    finally:
        teardown(user, virtual_mfa_device, role)
        print("Thanks for watching!")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 AssumeRole를 참조하십시오.

페더레이션 사용자를 위해 URL 구성

다음 코드 예제에서는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 현재 계정의 Amazon S3 리소스에 대한 읽기 전용 액세스 권한을 부여하는 IAM 역할을 생성합니다.
- AWS 페더레이션 엔드포인트에서 보안 토큰을 가져옵니다.
- 페더레이션형 보안 인증으로 콘솔에 액세스하는 데 사용할 수 있는 URL을 구성합니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

현재 계정의 S3 리소스에 대한 읽기 전용 액세스 권한을 부여하는 역할을 생성합니다.

```
def setup(iam_resource):
    """
    Creates a role that can be assumed by the current user.
    Attaches a policy that allows only Amazon S3 read-only access.

    :param iam_resource: A Boto3 AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) instance
                         that has the permission to create a role.
    :return: The newly created role.
    """
    role = iam_resource.create_role(
        RoleName=unique_name("role"),
        AssumeRolePolicyDocument=json.dumps(
            {
                "Version": "2012-10-17",
                "Statement": [
                    {
                        "Effect": "Allow",
                        "Principal": {"AWS": iam_resource.CurrentUser().arn},
                        "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
                    }
                ],
            }
        ),
    )
    role.attach_policy(PolicyArn="arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonS3ReadOnlyAccess")
    print(f"Created role {role.name}.")

    print("Give AWS time to propagate these new resources and connections.", end="")
    progress_bar(10)

    return role
```

AWS 페더레이션 엔드포인트에서 보안 토큰을 가져오고 페더레이션 자격 증명으로 콘솔에 액세스하는 데 사용할 수 있는 URL을 구성합니다.

```
def construct_federated_url(assume_role_arn, session_name, issuer, sts_client):
    """
    Constructs a URL that gives federated users direct access to the AWS Management
    Console.

    1. Acquires temporary credentials from AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS) that
       can be used to assume a role with limited permissions.
    2. Uses the temporary credentials to request a sign-in token from the
       AWS federation endpoint.
    3. Builds a URL that can be used in a browser to navigate to the AWS federation
       endpoint, includes the sign-in token for authentication, and redirects to
       the AWS Management Console with permissions defined by the role that was
       specified in step 1.

    :param assume_role_arn: The role that specifies the permissions that are
 granted.
                            The current user must have permission to assume the
 role.
    :param session_name: The name for the STS session.
    :param issuer: The organization that issues the URL.
    :param sts_client: A Boto3 STS instance that can assume the role.
    :return: The federated URL.
    """
    response = sts_client.assume_role(
        RoleArn=assume_role_arn, RoleSessionName=session_name
    )
    temp_credentials = response["Credentials"]
    print(f"Assumed role {assume_role_arn} and got temporary credentials.")

    session_data = {
        "sessionId": temp_credentials["AccessKeyId"],
        "sessionKey": temp_credentials["SecretAccessKey"],
        "sessionToken": temp_credentials["SessionToken"],
    }
    aws_federated_signin_endpoint = "https://signin.aws.amazon.com/federation"

    # Make a request to the AWS federation endpoint to get a sign-in token.
```

```
    # The requests.get function URL-encodes the parameters and builds the query
 string
    # before making the request.
    response = requests.get(
        aws_federated_signin_endpoint,
        params={
            "Action": "getSigninToken",
            "SessionDuration": str(datetime.timedelta(hours=12).seconds),
            "Session": json.dumps(session_data),
        },
    )
    signin_token = json.loads(response.text)
    print(f"Got a sign-in token from the AWS sign-in federation endpoint.")

    # Make a federated URL that can be used to sign into the AWS Management Console.
    query_string = urllib.parse.urlencode(
        {
            "Action": "login",
            "Issuer": issuer,
            "Destination": "https://console.aws.amazon.com/",
            "SigninToken": signin_token["SigninToken"],
        }
    )
    federated_url = f"{aws_federated_signin_endpoint}?{query_string}"
    return federated_url
```

데모용으로 생성된 리소스를 삭제합니다.

```
def teardown(role):
    """
    Removes all resources created during setup.

    :param role: The demo role.
    """
    for attached in role.attached_policies.all():
        role.detach_policy(PolicyArn=attached.arn)
        print(f"Detached {attached.policy_name}.")
    role.delete()
    print(f"Deleted {role.name}.")
```

이전에 정의한 함수를 사용하여 이 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
def usage_demo():
    """Drives the demonstration."""
    print("-" * 88)
    print(f"Welcome to the AWS Security Token Service federated URL demo.")
    print("-" * 88)
    iam_resource = boto3.resource("iam")
    role = setup(iam_resource)
    sts_client = boto3.client("sts")
    try:
        federated_url = construct_federated_url(
            role.arn, "AssumeRoleDemoSession", "example.org", sts_client
        )
        print(
            "Constructed a federated URL that can be used to connect to the "
            "AWS Management Console with role-defined permissions:"
        )
        print("-" * 88)
        print(federated_url)
        print("-" * 88)
        _ = input(
            "Copy and paste the above URL into a browser to open the AWS "
            "Management Console with limited permissions. When done, press "
            "Enter to clean up and complete this demo."
        )
    finally:
        teardown(role)
        print("Thanks for watching!")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 AssumeRole를 참조하십시오.

MFA 토큰이 필요한 세션 토큰 가져오기

다음 코드 예제에서는 MFA 토큰이 필요한 세션 토큰을 가져오는 방법을 보여줍니다.

> **Warning**
> 보안 위험을 방지하려면 목적별 소프트웨어를 개발하거나 실제 데이터로 작업할 때 IAM 사용자를 인증에 사용하지 마세요. 대신 AWS IAM Identity Center과 같은 자격 증명 공급자를 통한 페더레이션을 사용하세요.

- Amazon S3 버킷을 나열할 수 있는 권한을 부여하는 IAM 역할을 생성합니다.
- MFA 보안 인증이 제공된 경우에만 역할을 수임할 권한이 있는 IAM 사용자를 생성합니다.
- 사용자를 위한 MFA 디바이스를 등록합니다.
- MFA 보안 인증을 제공하여 세션 토큰을 가져오고 임시 보안 인증을 사용하여 S3 버킷을 나열합니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

IAM 사용자를 생성하고, MFA 디바이스를 등록하고, MFA 보안 인증이 사용될 때만 사용자가 S3 버킷을 나열할 수 있는 권한을 부여하는 역할을 생성합니다.

```
def setup(iam_resource):
    """
    Creates a new user with no permissions.
    Creates a new virtual multi-factor authentication (MFA) device.
    Displays the QR code to seed the device.
    Asks for two codes from the MFA device.
    Registers the MFA device for the user.
    Creates an access key pair for the user.
    Creates an inline policy for the user that lets the user list Amazon S3 buckets,
    but only when MFA credentials are used.

    Any MFA device that can scan a QR code will work with this demonstration.
    Common choices are mobile apps like LastPass Authenticator,
    Microsoft Authenticator, or Google Authenticator.
```

```
    :param iam_resource: A Boto3 AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) resource
                         that has permissions to create users, MFA devices, and
                         policies in the account.
    :return: The newly created user, user key, and virtual MFA device.
    """
    user = iam_resource.create_user(UserName=unique_name("user"))
    print(f"Created user {user.name}.")

    virtual_mfa_device = iam_resource.create_virtual_mfa_device(
        VirtualMFADeviceName=unique_name("mfa")
    )
    print(f"Created virtual MFA device {virtual_mfa_device.serial_number}")

    print(
        f"Showing the QR code for the device. Scan this in the MFA app of your "
        f"choice."
    )
    with open("qr.png", "wb") as qr_file:
        qr_file.write(virtual_mfa_device.qr_code_png)
    webbrowser.open(qr_file.name)

    print(f"Enter two consecutive code from your MFA device.")
    mfa_code_1 = input("Enter the first code: ")
    mfa_code_2 = input("Enter the second code: ")
    user.enable_mfa(
        SerialNumber=virtual_mfa_device.serial_number,
        AuthenticationCode1=mfa_code_1,
        AuthenticationCode2=mfa_code_2,
    )
    os.remove(qr_file.name)
    print(f"MFA device is registered with the user.")

    user_key = user.create_access_key_pair()
    print(f"Created access key pair for user.")

    print(f"Wait for user to be ready.", end="")
    progress_bar(10)

    user.create_policy(
        PolicyName=unique_name("user-policy"),
        PolicyDocument=json.dumps(
            {
                "Version": "2012-10-17",
                "Statement": [
```

```
                    {
                        "Effect": "Allow",
                        "Action": "s3:ListAllMyBuckets",
                        "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::*",
                        "Condition": {"Bool": {"aws:MultiFactorAuthPresent": True}},
                    }
                ],
            }
        ),
    )
    print(
        f"Created an inline policy for {user.name} that lets the user list buckets,
 "
        f"but only when MFA credentials are present."
    )

    print("Give AWS time to propagate these new resources and connections.", end="")
    progress_bar(10)

    return user, user_key, virtual_mfa_device
```

MFA 토큰을 전달하여 임시 세션 보안 인증을 가져오고 보안 인증을 사용하여 계정에 대한 S3 버킷을 나열합니다.

```
def list_buckets_with_session_token_with_mfa(mfa_serial_number, mfa_totp,
 sts_client):
    """
    Gets a session token with MFA credentials and uses the temporary session
    credentials to list Amazon S3 buckets.

    Requires an MFA device serial number and token.

    :param mfa_serial_number: The serial number of the MFA device. For a virtual MFA
                              device, this is an Amazon Resource Name (ARN).
    :param mfa_totp: A time-based, one-time password issued by the MFA device.
    :param sts_client: A Boto3 STS instance that has permission to assume the role.
    """
    if mfa_serial_number is not None:
        response = sts_client.get_session_token(
            SerialNumber=mfa_serial_number, TokenCode=mfa_totp
```

```
        )
    else:
        response = sts_client.get_session_token()
    temp_credentials = response["Credentials"]

    s3_resource = boto3.resource(
        "s3",
        aws_access_key_id=temp_credentials["AccessKeyId"],
        aws_secret_access_key=temp_credentials["SecretAccessKey"],
        aws_session_token=temp_credentials["SessionToken"],
    )

    print(f"Buckets for the account:")
    for bucket in s3_resource.buckets.all():
        print(bucket.name)
```

데모용으로 생성된 리소스를 삭제합니다.

```
def teardown(user, virtual_mfa_device):
    """
    Removes all resources created during setup.

    :param user: The demo user.
    :param role: The demo MFA device.
    """
    for user_pol in user.policies.all():
        user_pol.delete()
        print("Deleted inline user policy.")
    for key in user.access_keys.all():
        key.delete()
        print("Deleted user's access key.")
    for mfa in user.mfa_devices.all():
        mfa.disassociate()
    virtual_mfa_device.delete()
    user.delete()
    print(f"Deleted {user.name}.")
```

이전에 정의한 함수를 사용하여 이 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
def usage_demo():
    """Drives the demonstration."""
    print("-" * 88)
    print(
        f"Welcome to the AWS Security Token Service assume role demo, "
        f"starring multi-factor authentication (MFA)!"
    )
    print("-" * 88)
    iam_resource = boto3.resource("iam")
    user, user_key, virtual_mfa_device = setup(iam_resource)
    try:
        sts_client = boto3.client(
            "sts", aws_access_key_id=user_key.id,
 aws_secret_access_key=user_key.secret
        )
        try:
            print("Listing buckets without specifying MFA credentials.")
            list_buckets_with_session_token_with_mfa(None, None, sts_client)
        except ClientError as error:
            if error.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AccessDenied":
                print("Got expected AccessDenied error.")
        mfa_totp = input("Enter the code from your registered MFA device: ")
        list_buckets_with_session_token_with_mfa(
            virtual_mfa_device.serial_number, mfa_totp, sts_client
        )
    finally:
        teardown(user, virtual_mfa_device)
        print("Thanks for watching!")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetSessionToken을 참조하십시오.

지원 SDK for Python(Boto3)을 사용한 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는를와 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 함께 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다 지원.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

안녕하세요 지원

다음 코드 예제에서는 지원의 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import logging
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def hello_support(support_client):
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an AWS Support client and count
    the available services in your account.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.

    :param support_client: A Boto3 Support Client object.
    """
    try:
        print("Hello, AWS Support! Let's count the available Support services:")
        response = support_client.describe_services()
        print(f"There are {len(response['services'])} services available.")
    except ClientError as err:
        if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
            logger.info(
```

```
                "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise Support
 "
                "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
 subscription to run these "
                "examples."
            )
        else:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't count services. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


if __name__ == "__main__":
    hello_support(boto3.client("support"))
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeServices를 참조하십시오.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 사용 가능한 서비스 및 사례의 심각도 수준을 가져와서 표시합니다.
- 선택한 서비스, 범주 및 심각도 수준을 사용하여 지원 사례를 만듭니다.
- 현재 일자의 미해결 사례 목록을 가져와서 표시합니다.
- 새로운 사례에 첨부 파일 세트와 통신을 추가합니다.
- 해당 사례에 대한 새로운 첨부 파일과 통신을 설명하세요.
- 사건을 해결하세요.
- 현재 일자의 해결된 사례 목록을 가져와서 표시합니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
class SupportCasesScenario:
    """Runs an interactive scenario that shows how to get started using AWS
 Support."""

    def __init__(self, support_wrapper):
        """
        :param support_wrapper: An object that wraps AWS Support actions.
        """
        self.support_wrapper = support_wrapper

    def display_and_select_service(self):
        """
        Lists support services and prompts the user to select one.

        :return: The support service selected by the user.
        """
        print("-" * 88)
        services_list = self.support_wrapper.describe_services("en")
        print(f"AWS Support client returned {len(services_list)} services.")
        print("Displaying first 10 services:")

        service_choices = [svc["name"] for svc in services_list[:10]]
        selected_index = q.choose(
            "Select an example support service by entering a number from the
 preceding list:",
            service_choices,
        )
        selected_service = services_list[selected_index]
        print("-" * 88)
        return selected_service

    def display_and_select_category(self, service):
        """
```

```
        Lists categories for a support service and prompts the user to select one.

        :param service: The service of the categories.
        :return: The selected category.
        """
        print("-" * 88)
        print(
            f"Available support categories for Service {service['name']}
{len(service['categories'])}:"
        )
        categories_choices = [category["name"] for category in
service["categories"]]
        selected_index = q.choose(
            "Select an example support category by entering a number from the
preceding list:",
            categories_choices,
        )
        selected_category = service["categories"][selected_index]
        print("-" * 88)
        return selected_category

    def display_and_select_severity(self):
        """
        Lists available severity levels and prompts the user to select one.

        :return: The selected severity level.
        """
        print("-" * 88)
        severity_levels_list = self.support_wrapper.describe_severity_levels("en")
        print(f"Available severity levels:")
        severity_choices = [level["name"] for level in severity_levels_list]
        selected_index = q.choose(
            "Select an example severity level by entering a number from the
preceding list:",
            severity_choices,
        )
        selected_severity = severity_levels_list[selected_index]
        print("-" * 88)
        return selected_severity

    def create_example_case(self, service, category, severity_level):
        """
        Creates an example support case with the user's selections.
```

```
        :param service: The service for the new case.
        :param category: The category for the new case.
        :param severity_level: The severity level for the new case.
        :return: The caseId of the new support case.
        """
        print("-" * 88)
        print(f"Creating new case for service {service['name']}.")
        case_id = self.support_wrapper.create_case(service, category,
severity_level)
        print(f"\tNew case created with ID {case_id}.")
        print("-" * 88)
        return case_id

    def list_open_cases(self):
        """
        List the open cases for the current day.
        """
        print("-" * 88)
        print("Let's list the open cases for the current day.")
        start_time = str(datetime.utcnow().date())
        end_time = str(datetime.utcnow().date() + timedelta(days=1))
        open_cases = self.support_wrapper.describe_cases(start_time, end_time,
False)
        for case in open_cases:
            print(f"\tCase: {case['caseId']}: status {case['status']}.")
        print("-" * 88)

    def create_attachment_set(self):
        """
        Create an attachment set with a sample file.

        :return: The attachment set ID of the new attachment set.
        """
        print("-" * 88)
        print("Creating attachment set with a sample file.")
        attachment_set_id = self.support_wrapper.add_attachment_to_set()
        print(f"\tNew attachment set created with ID {attachment_set_id}.")
        print("-" * 88)
        return attachment_set_id

    def add_communication(self, case_id, attachment_set_id):
        """
        Add a communication with an attachment set to the case.
```

```
        :param case_id: The ID of the case for the communication.
        :param attachment_set_id: The ID of the attachment set to
        add to the communication.
        """
        print("-" * 88)
        print(f"Adding a communication and attachment set to the case.")
        self.support_wrapper.add_communication_to_case(attachment_set_id, case_id)
        print(
            f"Added a communication and attachment set {attachment_set_id} to the
case {case_id}."
        )
        print("-" * 88)

    def list_communications(self, case_id):
        """
        List the communications associated with a case.

        :param case_id: The ID of the case.
        :return: The attachment ID of an attachment.
        """
        print("-" * 88)
        print("Let's list the communications for our case.")
        attachment_id = ""
        communications =
self.support_wrapper.describe_all_case_communications(case_id)
        for communication in communications:
            print(
                f"\tCommunication created on {communication['timeCreated']} "
                f"has {len(communication['attachmentSet'])} attachments."
            )
            if len(communication["attachmentSet"]) > 0:
                attachment_id = communication["attachmentSet"][0]["attachmentId"]
        print("-" * 88)
        return attachment_id

    def describe_case_attachment(self, attachment_id):
        """
        Describe an attachment associated with a case.

        :param attachment_id: The ID of the attachment.
        """
        print("-" * 88)
        print("Let's list the communications for our case.")
        attached_file = self.support_wrapper.describe_attachment(attachment_id)
```

```
        print(f"\tAttachment includes file {attached_file}.")
        print("-" * 88)

    def resolve_case(self, case_id):
        """
        Shows how to resolve an AWS Support case by its ID.

        :param case_id: The ID of the case to resolve.
        """
        print("-" * 88)
        print(f"Resolving case with ID {case_id}.")
        case_status = self.support_wrapper.resolve_case(case_id)
        print(f"\tFinal case status is {case_status}.")
        print("-" * 88)

    def list_resolved_cases(self):
        """
        List the resolved cases for the current day.
        """
        print("-" * 88)
        print("Let's list the resolved cases for the current day.")
        start_time = str(datetime.utcnow().date())
        end_time = str(datetime.utcnow().date() + timedelta(days=1))
        resolved_cases = self.support_wrapper.describe_cases(start_time, end_time,
True)
        for case in resolved_cases:
            print(f"\tCase: {case['caseId']}: status {case['status']}.")
        print("-" * 88)

    def run_scenario(self):
        logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

        print("-" * 88)
        print("Welcome to the AWS Support get started with support cases demo.")
        print("-" * 88)

        selected_service = self.display_and_select_service()
        selected_category = self.display_and_select_category(selected_service)
        selected_severity = self.display_and_select_severity()
        new_case_id = self.create_example_case(
            selected_service, selected_category, selected_severity
        )
        wait(10)
        self.list_open_cases()
```

```
        new_attachment_set_id = self.create_attachment_set()
        self.add_communication(new_case_id, new_attachment_set_id)
        new_attachment_id = self.list_communications(new_case_id)
        self.describe_case_attachment(new_attachment_id)
        self.resolve_case(new_case_id)
        wait(10)
        self.list_resolved_cases()

        print("\nThanks for watching!")
        print("-" * 88)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    try:
        scenario = SupportCasesScenario(SupportWrapper.from_client())
        scenario.run_scenario()
    except Exception:
        logging.exception("Something went wrong with the demo.")
```

지원 클라이언트 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 정의합니다.

```
class SupportWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Support actions."""

    def __init__(self, support_client):
        """
        :param support_client: A Boto3 Support client.
        """
        self.support_client = support_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        support_client = boto3.client("support")
        return cls(support_client)


    def describe_services(self, language):
        """
        Get the descriptions of AWS services available for support for a language.
```

```
        :param language: The language for support services.
        Currently, only "en" (English) and "ja" (Japanese) are supported.
        :return: The list of AWS service descriptions.
        """
        try:
            response = self.support_client.describe_services(language=language)
            services = response["services"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get Support services for language %s. Here's why: %s:
%s",
                    language,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return services


    def describe_severity_levels(self, language):
        """
        Get the descriptions of available severity levels for support cases for a
language.

        :param language: The language for support severity levels.
        Currently, only "en" (English) and "ja" (Japanese) are supported.
        :return: The list of severity levels.
        """
        try:
            response =
self.support_client.describe_severity_levels(language=language)
            severity_levels = response["severityLevels"]
        except ClientError as err:
```

```
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get severity levels for language %s. Here's why: %s:
%s",
                    language,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return severity_levels


    def create_case(self, service, category, severity):
        """
        Create a new support case.

        :param service: The service to use for the new case.
        :param category: The category to use for the new case.
        :param severity: The severity to use for the new case.
        :return: The caseId of the new case.
        """
        try:
            response = self.support_client.create_case(
                subject="Example case for testing, ignore.",
                serviceCode=service["code"],
                severityCode=severity["code"],
                categoryCode=category["code"],
                communicationBody="Example support case body.",
                language="en",
                issueType="customer-service",
            )
            case_id = response["caseId"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
```

```
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't create case. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return case_id


    def add_attachment_to_set(self):
        """
        Add an attachment to a set, or create a new attachment set if one does not
exist.

        :return: The attachment set ID.
        """
        try:
            response = self.support_client.add_attachments_to_set(
                attachments=[
                    {
                        "fileName": "attachment_file.txt",
                        "data": b"This is a sample file for attachment to a support
case.",
                    }
                ]
            )
            new_set_id = response["attachmentSetId"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
```

```
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't add attachment. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return new_set_id


    def add_communication_to_case(self, attachment_set_id, case_id):
        """
        Add a communication and an attachment set to a case.

        :param attachment_set_id: The ID of an existing attachment set.
        :param case_id: The ID of the case.
        """
        try:
            self.support_client.add_communication_to_case(
                caseId=case_id,
                communicationBody="This is an example communication added to a
support case.",
                attachmentSetId=attachment_set_id,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't add communication. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise


    def describe_all_case_communications(self, case_id):
```

```
        """
        Describe all the communications for a case using a paginator.

        :param case_id: The ID of the case.
        :return: The communications for the case.
        """
        try:
            communications = []
            paginator = self.support_client.get_paginator("describe_communications")
            for page in paginator.paginate(caseId=case_id):
                communications += page["communications"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't describe communications. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return communications


    def describe_attachment(self, attachment_id):
        """
        Get information about an attachment by its attachmentID.

        :param attachment_id: The ID of the attachment.
        :return: The name of the attached file.
        """
        try:
            response = self.support_client.describe_attachment(
                attachmentId=attachment_id
            )
            attached_file = response["attachment"]["fileName"]
        except ClientError as err:
```

```
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get attachment description. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return attached_file


    def resolve_case(self, case_id):
        """
        Resolve a support case by its caseId.

        :param case_id: The ID of the case to resolve.
        :return: The final status of the case.
        """
        try:
            response = self.support_client.resolve_case(caseId=case_id)
            final_status = response["finalCaseStatus"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't resolve case. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
```

```
                raise
        else:
            return final_status


    def describe_cases(self, after_time, before_time, resolved):
        """
        Describe support cases over a period of time, optionally filtering
        by status.

        :param after_time: The start time to include for cases.
        :param before_time: The end time to include for cases.
        :param resolved: True to include resolved cases in the results,
            otherwise results are open cases.
        :return: The final status of the case.
        """
        try:
            cases = []
            paginator = self.support_client.get_paginator("describe_cases")
            for page in paginator.paginate(
                afterTime=after_time,
                beforeTime=before_time,
                includeResolvedCases=resolved,
                language="en",
            ):
                cases += page["cases"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't describe cases. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            if resolved:
```

```
                cases = filter(lambda case: case["status"] == "resolved", cases)
            return cases
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - AddAttachmentsToSet
  - AddCommunicationToCase
  - CreateCase
  - DescribeAttachment
  - DescribeCases
  - DescribeCommunications
  - DescribeServices
  - DescribeSeverityLevels
  - ResolveCase

작업

`AddAttachmentsToSet`

다음 코드 예시는 `AddAttachmentsToSet`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class SupportWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Support actions."""

    def __init__(self, support_client):
        """
        :param support_client: A Boto3 Support client.
```

```
        """
        self.support_client = support_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        support_client = boto3.client("support")
        return cls(support_client)


    def add_attachment_to_set(self):
        """
        Add an attachment to a set, or create a new attachment set if one does not
exist.

        :return: The attachment set ID.
        """
        try:
            response = self.support_client.add_attachments_to_set(
                attachments=[
                    {
                        "fileName": "attachment_file.txt",
                        "data": b"This is a sample file for attachment to a support
case.",
                    }
                ]
            )
            new_set_id = response["attachmentSetId"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't add attachment. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
```

```
                )
                raise
        else:
            return new_set_id
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 AddAttachmentsToSet를 참조하십시오.

AddCommunicationToCase

다음 코드 예시는 AddCommunicationToCase의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class SupportWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Support actions."""

    def __init__(self, support_client):
        """
        :param support_client: A Boto3 Support client.
        """
        self.support_client = support_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        support_client = boto3.client("support")
        return cls(support_client)


    def add_communication_to_case(self, attachment_set_id, case_id):
```

```
        """
        Add a communication and an attachment set to a case.

        :param attachment_set_id: The ID of an existing attachment set.
        :param case_id: The ID of the case.
        """
        try:
            self.support_client.add_communication_to_case(
                caseId=case_id,
                communicationBody="This is an example communication added to a
support case.",
                attachmentSetId=attachment_set_id,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't add communication. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 AddCommunicationToCase를 참조하십시오.

`CreateCase`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateCase`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class SupportWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Support actions."""

    def __init__(self, support_client):
        """
        :param support_client: A Boto3 Support client.
        """
        self.support_client = support_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        support_client = boto3.client("support")
        return cls(support_client)


    def create_case(self, service, category, severity):
        """
        Create a new support case.

        :param service: The service to use for the new case.
        :param category: The category to use for the new case.
        :param severity: The severity to use for the new case.
        :return: The caseId of the new case.
        """
        try:
            response = self.support_client.create_case(
                subject="Example case for testing, ignore.",
                serviceCode=service["code"],
                severityCode=severity["code"],
                categoryCode=category["code"],
                communicationBody="Example support case body.",
```

```
                language="en",
                issueType="customer-service",
            )
            case_id = response["caseId"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
 Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
 subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't create case. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return case_id
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateCase를 참조하십시오.

`DescribeAttachment`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeAttachment`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class SupportWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Support actions."""
```

```
    def __init__(self, support_client):
        """
        :param support_client: A Boto3 Support client.
        """
        self.support_client = support_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        support_client = boto3.client("support")
        return cls(support_client)


    def describe_attachment(self, attachment_id):
        """
        Get information about an attachment by its attachmentID.

        :param attachment_id: The ID of the attachment.
        :return: The name of the attached file.
        """
        try:
            response = self.support_client.describe_attachment(
                attachmentId=attachment_id
            )
            attached_file = response["attachment"]["fileName"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get attachment description. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
```

```
            return attached_file
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeAttachment를 참조하십시오.

DescribeCases

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeCases의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class SupportWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Support actions."""

    def __init__(self, support_client):
        """
        :param support_client: A Boto3 Support client.
        """
        self.support_client = support_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        support_client = boto3.client("support")
        return cls(support_client)


    def describe_cases(self, after_time, before_time, resolved):
        """
        Describe support cases over a period of time, optionally filtering
        by status.

        :param after_time: The start time to include for cases.
```

```
        :param before_time: The end time to include for cases.
        :param resolved: True to include resolved cases in the results,
            otherwise results are open cases.
        :return: The final status of the case.
        """
        try:
            cases = []
            paginator = self.support_client.get_paginator("describe_cases")
            for page in paginator.paginate(
                afterTime=after_time,
                beforeTime=before_time,
                includeResolvedCases=resolved,
                language="en",
            ):
                cases += page["cases"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't describe cases. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            if resolved:
                cases = filter(lambda case: case["status"] == "resolved", cases)
            return cases
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeCases를 참조하십시오.

DescribeCommunications

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeCommunications의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class SupportWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Support actions."""

    def __init__(self, support_client):
        """
        :param support_client: A Boto3 Support client.
        """
        self.support_client = support_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        support_client = boto3.client("support")
        return cls(support_client)


    def describe_all_case_communications(self, case_id):
        """
        Describe all the communications for a case using a paginator.

        :param case_id: The ID of the case.
        :return: The communications for the case.
        """
        try:
            communications = []
            paginator = self.support_client.get_paginator("describe_communications")
            for page in paginator.paginate(caseId=case_id):
                communications += page["communications"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
```

```
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
 Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
 subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't describe communications. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return communications
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeCommunications를 참조하십시오.

`DescribeServices`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeServices`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class SupportWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Support actions."""

    def __init__(self, support_client):
        """
        :param support_client: A Boto3 Support client.
        """
        self.support_client = support_client
```

```
    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        support_client = boto3.client("support")
        return cls(support_client)


    def describe_services(self, language):
        """
        Get the descriptions of AWS services available for support for a language.

        :param language: The language for support services.
        Currently, only "en" (English) and "ja" (Japanese) are supported.
        :return: The list of AWS service descriptions.
        """
        try:
            response = self.support_client.describe_services(language=language)
            services = response["services"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get Support services for language %s. Here's why: %s:
%s",
                    language,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return services
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeServices를 참조하십시오.

`DescribeSeverityLevels`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeSeverityLevels`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class SupportWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Support actions."""

    def __init__(self, support_client):
        """
        :param support_client: A Boto3 Support client.
        """
        self.support_client = support_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        support_client = boto3.client("support")
        return cls(support_client)


    def describe_severity_levels(self, language):
        """
        Get the descriptions of available severity levels for support cases for a
 language.

        :param language: The language for support severity levels.
        Currently, only "en" (English) and "ja" (Japanese) are supported.
        :return: The list of severity levels.
        """
        try:
```

```
            response =
self.support_client.describe_severity_levels(language=language)
            severity_levels = response["severityLevels"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get severity levels for language %s. Here's why: %s:
%s",
                    language,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return severity_levels
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeSeverityLevels를 참조하십시오.

`ResolveCase`

다음 코드 예시는 `ResolveCase`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class SupportWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Support actions."""

    def __init__(self, support_client):
        """
        :param support_client: A Boto3 Support client.
        """
        self.support_client = support_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        support_client = boto3.client("support")
        return cls(support_client)


    def resolve_case(self, case_id):
        """
        Resolve a support case by its caseId.

        :param case_id: The ID of the case to resolve.
        :return: The final status of the case.
        """
        try:
            response = self.support_client.resolve_case(caseId=case_id)
            final_status = response["finalCaseStatus"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
 Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
 subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't resolve case. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
```

```
                raise
        else:
            return final_status
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ResolveCase를 참조하십시오.

SDK for Python(Boto3)을 사용한 Systems Manager 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Systems Manager와 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello Systems Manager

다음 코드 예제에서는 Systems Manager를 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError


def hello_systems_manager(ssm_client):
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an AWS Systems Manager
```

```
    client and list the first 5 documents in your account.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.

    :param ssm_client: A Boto3 AWS Systems Manager Client object. This object wraps
                           the low-level AWS Systems Manager service API.
    """
    print("Hello, AWS Systems Manager! Let's list some of your documents:\n")

    paginator = ssm_client.get_paginator("list_documents")
    page_iterator = paginator.paginate(PaginationConfig={"MaxItems": 5})
    for page in page_iterator:
        for document in page["DocumentIdentifiers"]:
            print(f"  {document['Name']}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    try:
        hello_systems_manager(boto3.client("ssm"))
    except ClientError as err:
        print("Hello systems manager had an error.")
        print(err.response["Error"]["Code"])
        print(err.response["Error"]["Message"])
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListDocuments를 참조하세요.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 유지 관리 기간을 생성합니다.
- 유지 보수 기간 일정을 수정합니다.
- 문서를 만듭니다.

- 지정된 EC2 인스턴스로 명령을 보냅니다.
- OpsItem을 생성합니다.
- OpsItem을 업데이트하고 해결합니다.
- 유지 보수 기간, OpsItem 및 문서를 삭제합니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

명령 프롬프트에서 대화형 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
class SystemsManagerScenario:
    """Runs an interactive scenario that shows how to get started using Amazon
 Systems Manager."""

    def __init__(self, document_wrapper, maintenance_window_wrapper,
 ops_item_wrapper):
        """
        :param document_wrapper: An object that wraps Systems Manager document
 functions.
        :param maintenance_window_wrapper: An object that wraps Systems Manager
 maintenance window functions.
        :param ops_item_wrapper: An object that wraps Systems Manager OpsItem
 functions.
        """
        self.document_wrapper = document_wrapper
        self.maintenance_window_wrapper = maintenance_window_wrapper
        self.ops_item_wrapper = ops_item_wrapper

    def run(self):
        """Demonstrates how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to get started
 with Systems Manager."""
        try:
            print("-" * 88)
            print(
                """
Welcome to the AWS Systems Manager SDK Getting Started scenario.
```

```
This program demonstrates how to interact with Systems Manager using the AWS SDK for
 Python (Boto3).
Systems Manager is the operations hub for your AWS applications and resources and a
 secure end-to-end management
solution. The program's primary functions include creating a maintenance window,
 creating a document, sending a
command to a document, listing documents, listing commands, creating an OpsItem,
 modifying an OpsItem, and deleting
Systems Manager resources. Upon completion of the program, all AWS resources are
 cleaned up.
Let's get started..."""
            )
            q.ask("Please hit Enter")

            print("-" * 88)
            print("Create a Systems Manager maintenance window.")
            maintenance_window_name = q.ask(
                "Please enter the maintenance window name (default is ssm-
maintenance-window):",
            )
            if not maintenance_window_name:
                maintenance_window_name = "ssm-maintenance-window"

            self.maintenance_window_wrapper.create(
                name=maintenance_window_name,
                schedule="cron(0 10 ? * MON-FRI *)",
                duration=2,
                cutoff=1,
                allow_unassociated_targets=True,
            )

            print("-" * 88)
            print("Modify the maintenance window by changing the schedule")
            q.ask("Please hit Enter")

            self.maintenance_window_wrapper.update(
                name=maintenance_window_name,
                schedule="cron(0 0 ? * MON *)",
                duration=24,
                cutoff=1,
                allow_unassociated_targets=True,
                enabled=True,
            )
```

```
            print("-" * 88)
            print(
                "Create a document that defines the actions that Systems Manager
 performs on your EC2 instance."
            )
            document_name = q.ask(
                "Please enter the document name (default is ssmdocument):"
            )

            if not document_name:
                document_name = "ssmdocument"

            self.document_wrapper.create(
                name=document_name,
                content="""
{
    "schemaVersion": "2.2",
    "description": "Run a simple shell command",
    "mainSteps": [
        {
            "action": "aws:runShellScript",
            "name": "runEchoCommand",
            "inputs": {
              "runCommand": [
                "echo 'Hello, world!'"
              ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
            """,
            )

            self.document_wrapper.wait_until_active()

            print(
                """
Now you have the option of running a command on an EC2 instance that echoes 'Hello,
 world!'.
In order to run this command, you must provide the instance ID of a Linux EC2
 instance. If you do
not already have a running Linux EC2 instance in your account, you can create one
 using the AWS console.
For information about creating an EC2 instance, see
```

```
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/ec2-launch-instance-wizard.html.
            """
            )

            if q.ask(
                "Would you like to run a command on an EC2 instance? (y/n)",
                q.is_yesno,
            ):
                instance_id = q.ask(
                    "Please enter the instance ID of the EC2 instance:", q.non_empty
                )
                command_id = self.document_wrapper.send_command(
                    instance_ids=[instance_id]
                )

                self.document_wrapper.wait_command_executed(
                    command_id=command_id, instance_id=instance_id
                )

                print("-" * 88)
                print(
                    "Lets get the time when the specific command was sent to the
 specific managed node"
                )
                q.ask("Please hit Enter")


 self.document_wrapper.list_command_invocations(instance_id=instance_id)

            print("-" * 88)
            print("-" * 88)
            print(
                """
Now we will create a  Systems Manager OpsItem.
An OpsItem is a feature provided by the Systems Manager service.
It is a type of operational data item that allows you to manage and track various
 operational issues,
events, or tasks within your AWS environment.

You can create OpsItems to track and manage operational issues as they arise.
For example, you could create an OpsItem whenever your application detects a
 critical error
or an anomaly in your infrastructure.
            """
```

```
            )
            q.ask("Please hit Enter")

            self.ops_item_wrapper.create(
                title="Disk Space Alert",
                description="Created by the Systems Manager Python (Boto3) API",
                source="EC2",
                category="Performance",
                severity="2",
            )

            print("-" * 88)
            print("-" * 88)
            print(f"Now we will update  the OpsItem {self.ops_item_wrapper.id}")
            q.ask("Please hit Enter")

            self.ops_item_wrapper.update(
                title="Disk Space Alert",
                description=f"An update to {self.ops_item_wrapper.id}",
            )

            print(
                f"Now we will get the status of the OpsItem
{self.ops_item_wrapper.id}"
            )
            q.ask("Please hit Enter")

            # It may take a second for the ops item to be available
            counter = 0
            while not self.ops_item_wrapper.describe() and counter < 5:
                counter += 1
                time.sleep(1)

            print(f"Now we will resolve the OpsItem {self.ops_item_wrapper.id}")
            q.ask("Please hit Enter")

            self.ops_item_wrapper.update(status="Resolved")

            print("-" * 88)
            print("-" * 88)
            if q.ask(
                "Would you like to delete the Systems Manager resources? (y/n)",
                q.is_yesno,
            ):
```

```
                print("You selected to delete the resources.")
                self.cleanup()
            else:
                print("The Systems Manager resources will not be deleted")

            print("-" * 88)
            print("This concludes the Systems Manager SDK Getting Started
 scenario.")
            print("-" * 88)

        except Exception:
            self.cleanup()
            raise

    def cleanup(self):
        self.maintenance_window_wrapper.delete()
        self.ops_item_wrapper.delete()
        self.document_wrapper.delete()


if __name__ == "__main__":
    try:
        scenario = SystemsManagerScenario(
            DocumentWrapper.from_client(),
            MaintenanceWindowWrapper.from_client(),
            OpsItemWrapper.from_client(),
        )
        scenario.run()
    except Exception:
        logging.exception("Something went wrong with the demo.")
```

문서 및 명령 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 정의합니다.

```
class DocumentWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Systems Manager Document actions."""

    def __init__(self, ssm_client):
        """
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        """
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.name = None
```

```
    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        ssm_client = boto3.client("ssm")
        return cls(ssm_client)


    def create(self, content, name):
        """
        Creates a document.

        :param content: The content of the document.
        :param name: The name of the document.
        """
        try:
            self.ssm_client.create_document(
                Name=name, Content=content, DocumentType="Command"
            )
            self.name = name
        except self.ssm_client.exceptions.DocumentAlreadyExists:
            print(f"Document {name} already exists.")
            self.name = name
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def delete(self):
        """
        Deletes an AWS Systems Manager document.
        """
        if self.name is None:
            return

        try:
            self.ssm_client.delete_document(Name=self.name)
            print(f"Deleted document {self.name}.")
            self.name = None
        except ClientError as err:
```

```
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def send_command(self, instance_ids):
        """
        Sends a command to one or more instances.

        :param instance_ids: The IDs of the instances to send the command to.
        :return: The ID of the command.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ssm_client.send_command(
                InstanceIds=instance_ids, DocumentName=self.name,
TimeoutSeconds=3600
            )
            return response["Command"]["CommandId"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't send command to %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def describe(self):
        """
        Describes the document.

        :return: Document status.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ssm_client.describe_document(Name=self.name)
            return response["Document"]["Status"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
```

```
                self.name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def wait_until_active(self, max_attempts=20, delay=5):
        """
        Waits until the document is active.

        :param max_attempts: The maximum number of attempts for checking the status.
        :param delay: The delay in seconds between each check.
        """
        attempt = 0
        status = ""
        while attempt <= max_attempts:
            status = self.describe()
            if status == "Active":
                break
            attempt += 1
            time.sleep(delay)

        if status != "Active":
            logger.error("Document is not active.")
        else:
            logger.info("Document is active.")

    def wait_command_executed(self, command_id, instance_id):
        """
        Waits until the command is executed on the instance.

        :param command_id: The ID of the command.
        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance.
        """

        waiter = self.ssm_client.get_waiter("command_executed")
        waiter.wait(CommandId=command_id, InstanceId=instance_id)

    def list_command_invocations(self, instance_id):
        """
        Lists the commands for an instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance.
```

```
        :return: The list of commands.
        """
        try:
            paginator = self.ssm_client.get_paginator("list_command_invocations")
            command_invocations = []
            for page in paginator.paginate(InstanceId=instance_id):
                command_invocations.extend(page["CommandInvocations"])
            num_of_commands = len(command_invocations)
            print(
                f"{num_of_commands} command invocation(s) found for instance
{instance_id}."
            )

            if num_of_commands > 10:
                print("Displaying the first 10 commands:")
                num_of_commands = 10
            date_format = "%A, %d %B %Y %I:%M%p"
            for command in command_invocations[:num_of_commands]:
                print(
                    f"   The time of command invocation is
{command['RequestedDateTime'].strftime(date_format)}"
                )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list commands for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                instance_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

OpsItem 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 정의합니다.

```
class OpsItemWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Systems Manager OpsItem actions."""

    def __init__(self, ssm_client):
        """
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
```

```
        """
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.id = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        :return: A OpsItemWrapper instance.
        """
        ssm_client = boto3.client("ssm")
        return cls(ssm_client)


    def create(self, title, source, category, severity, description):
        """
        Create an OpsItem

        :param title: The OpsItem title.
        :param source: The OpsItem source.
        :param category: The OpsItem category.
        :param severity: The OpsItem severity.
        :param description: The OpsItem description.

        """
        try:
            response = self.ssm_client.create_ops_item(
                Title=title,
                Source=source,
                Category=category,
                Severity=severity,
                Description=description,
            )
            self.id = response["OpsItemId"]
        except self.ssm_client.exceptions.OpsItemLimitExceededException as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create ops item because you have exceeded your open
OpsItem limit. "
                "Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
```

```
                "Couldn't create ops item %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                title,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise

    def delete(self):
        """
        Delete the OpsItem.
        """
        if self.id is None:
            return
        try:
            self.ssm_client.delete_ops_item(OpsItemId=self.id)
            print(f"Deleted ops item with id {self.id}")
            self.id = None
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete ops item %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def describe(self):
        """
        Describe an OpsItem.
        """
        try:
            paginator = self.ssm_client.get_paginator("describe_ops_items")
            ops_items = []
            for page in paginator.paginate(
                OpsItemFilters=[
                    {"Key": "OpsItemId", "Values": [self.id], "Operator": "Equal"}
                ]
            ):
                ops_items.extend(page["OpsItemSummaries"])

            for item in ops_items:
                print(
```

```
                    f"The item title is {item['Title']} and the status is
{item['Status']}"
                )
            return len(ops_items) > 0
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't describe ops item %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def update(self, title=None, description=None, status=None):
        """
        Update an OpsItem.

        :param title: The new OpsItem title.
        :param description: The new OpsItem description.
        :param status: The new OpsItem status.
        :return:
        """
        args = dict(OpsItemId=self.id)
        if title is not None:
            args["Title"] = title
        if description is not None:
            args["Description"] = description
        if status is not None:
            args["Status"] = status
        try:
            self.ssm_client.update_ops_item(**args)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update ops item %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

유지 관리 기간 작업을 래핑하는 클래스를 정의합니다.

```
class MaintenanceWindowWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Systems Manager maintenance window actions."""

    def __init__(self, ssm_client):
        """
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        """
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.window_id = None
        self.name = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        ssm_client = boto3.client("ssm")
        return cls(ssm_client)


    def create(self, name, schedule, duration, cutoff, allow_unassociated_targets):
        """
        Create an AWS Systems Manager maintenance window.

        :param name: The name of the maintenance window.
        :param schedule: The schedule of the maintenance window.
        :param duration: The duration of the maintenance window.
        :param cutoff: The cutoff time of the maintenance window.
        :param allow_unassociated_targets: Allow the maintenance window to run on
 managed nodes, even
                                            if you haven't registered those nodes as
 targets.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ssm_client.create_maintenance_window(
                Name=name,
                Schedule=schedule,
                Duration=duration,
                Cutoff=cutoff,
                AllowUnassociatedTargets=allow_unassociated_targets,
            )
            self.window_id = response["WindowId"]
```

```
            self.name = name
            logger.info("Created maintenance window %s.", self.window_id)
        except ParamValidationError as error:
            logger.error(
                "Parameter validation error when trying to create maintenance window
%s. Here's why: %s",
                self.window_id,
                error,
            )
            raise
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create maintenance window %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def delete(self):
        """
        Delete the associated AWS Systems Manager maintenance window.
        """
        if self.window_id is None:
            return

        try:
            self.ssm_client.delete_maintenance_window(WindowId=self.window_id)
            logger.info("Deleted maintenance window %s.", self.window_id)
            print(f"Deleted maintenance window {self.name}")
            self.window_id = None
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete maintenance window %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.window_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def update(
        self, name, enabled, schedule, duration, cutoff, allow_unassociated_targets
```

```
    ):
        """
        Update an AWS Systems Manager maintenance window.

        :param name: The name of the maintenance window.
        :param enabled: Whether the maintenance window is enabled to run on managed
nodes.
        :param schedule: The schedule of the maintenance window.
        :param duration: The duration of the maintenance window.
        :param cutoff: The cutoff time of the maintenance window.
        :param allow_unassociated_targets: Allow the maintenance window to run on
managed nodes, even
                                           if you haven't registered those nodes as
targets.
        """
        try:
            self.ssm_client.update_maintenance_window(
                WindowId=self.window_id,
                Name=name,
                Enabled=enabled,
                Schedule=schedule,
                Duration=duration,
                Cutoff=cutoff,
                AllowUnassociatedTargets=allow_unassociated_targets,
            )
            self.name = name
            logger.info("Updated maintenance window %s.", self.window_id)
        except ParamValidationError as error:
            logger.error(
                "Parameter validation error when trying to update maintenance window
%s. Here's why: %s",
                self.window_id,
                error,
            )
            raise
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update maintenance window %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - CreateDocument
  - CreateMaintenanceWindow
  - CreateOpsItem
  - DeleteMaintenanceWindow
  - ListCommandInvocations
  - SendCommand
  - UpdateOpsItem

작업

`CreateDocument`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateDocument`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
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```
class DocumentWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Systems Manager Document actions."""

    def __init__(self, ssm_client):
        """
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        """
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.name = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        ssm_client = boto3.client("ssm")
```

```
        return cls(ssm_client)


    def create(self, content, name):
        """
        Creates a document.

        :param content: The content of the document.
        :param name: The name of the document.
        """
        try:
            self.ssm_client.create_document(
                Name=name, Content=content, DocumentType="Command"
            )
            self.name = name
        except self.ssm_client.exceptions.DocumentAlreadyExists:
            print(f"Document {name} already exists.")
            self.name = name
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateDocument를 참조하세요.

`CreateMaintenanceWindow`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateMaintenanceWindow`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class MaintenanceWindowWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Systems Manager maintenance window actions."""

    def __init__(self, ssm_client):
        """
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        """
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.window_id = None
        self.name = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        ssm_client = boto3.client("ssm")
        return cls(ssm_client)


    def create(self, name, schedule, duration, cutoff, allow_unassociated_targets):
        """
        Create an AWS Systems Manager maintenance window.

        :param name: The name of the maintenance window.
        :param schedule: The schedule of the maintenance window.
        :param duration: The duration of the maintenance window.
        :param cutoff: The cutoff time of the maintenance window.
        :param allow_unassociated_targets: Allow the maintenance window to run on
 managed nodes, even
                                            if you haven't registered those nodes as
 targets.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ssm_client.create_maintenance_window(
                Name=name,
                Schedule=schedule,
                Duration=duration,
                Cutoff=cutoff,
                AllowUnassociatedTargets=allow_unassociated_targets,
            )
            self.window_id = response["WindowId"]
            self.name = name
            logger.info("Created maintenance window %s.", self.window_id)
        except ParamValidationError as error:
            logger.error(
```

```
                "Parameter validation error when trying to create maintenance window
 %s. Here's why: %s",
                self.window_id,
                error,
            )
            raise
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create maintenance window %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateMaintenanceWindow를 참조하세요.

`CreateOpsItem`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateOpsItem`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class OpsItemWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Systems Manager OpsItem actions."""

    def __init__(self, ssm_client):
        """
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        """
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.id = None
```

```
    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        :return: A OpsItemWrapper instance.
        """
        ssm_client = boto3.client("ssm")
        return cls(ssm_client)


    def create(self, title, source, category, severity, description):
        """
        Create an OpsItem

        :param title: The OpsItem title.
        :param source: The OpsItem source.
        :param category: The OpsItem category.
        :param severity: The OpsItem severity.
        :param description: The OpsItem description.

        """
        try:
            response = self.ssm_client.create_ops_item(
                Title=title,
                Source=source,
                Category=category,
                Severity=severity,
                Description=description,
            )
            self.id = response["OpsItemId"]
        except self.ssm_client.exceptions.OpsItemLimitExceededException as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create ops item because you have exceeded your open
OpsItem limit. "
                "Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create ops item %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                title,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
```

```
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 CreateOpsItem을 참조하세요.

`DeleteDocument`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteDocument`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class DocumentWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Systems Manager Document actions."""

    def __init__(self, ssm_client):
        """
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        """
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.name = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        ssm_client = boto3.client("ssm")
        return cls(ssm_client)


    def delete(self):
        """
        Deletes an AWS Systems Manager document.
        """
        if self.name is None:
            return
```

```
        try:
            self.ssm_client.delete_document(Name=self.name)
            print(f"Deleted document {self.name}.")
            self.name = None
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python(Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteDocument를 참조하세요.

`DeleteMaintenanceWindow`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteMaintenanceWindow`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class MaintenanceWindowWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Systems Manager maintenance window actions."""

    def __init__(self, ssm_client):
        """
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        """
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.window_id = None
        self.name = None

    @classmethod
```

```
    def from_client(cls):
        ssm_client = boto3.client("ssm")
        return cls(ssm_client)


    def delete(self):
        """
        Delete the associated AWS Systems Manager maintenance window.
        """
        if self.window_id is None:
            return

        try:
            self.ssm_client.delete_maintenance_window(WindowId=self.window_id)
            logger.info("Deleted maintenance window %s.", self.window_id)
            print(f"Deleted maintenance window {self.name}")
            self.window_id = None
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete maintenance window %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.window_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteMaintenanceWindow를 참조하세요.

`DeleteOpsItem`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteOpsItem`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class OpsItemWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Systems Manager OpsItem actions."""

    def __init__(self, ssm_client):
        """
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        """
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.id = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        :return: A OpsItemWrapper instance.
        """
        ssm_client = boto3.client("ssm")
        return cls(ssm_client)


    def delete(self):
        """
        Delete the OpsItem.
        """
        if self.id is None:
            return
        try:
            self.ssm_client.delete_ops_item(OpsItemId=self.id)
            print(f"Deleted ops item with id {self.id}")
            self.id = None
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete ops item %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteOpsItem을 참조하세요.

DescribeOpsItems

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeOpsItems의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class OpsItemWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Systems Manager OpsItem actions."""

    def __init__(self, ssm_client):
        """
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        """
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.id = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        :return: A OpsItemWrapper instance.
        """
        ssm_client = boto3.client("ssm")
        return cls(ssm_client)


    def describe(self):
        """
        Describe an OpsItem.
        """
        try:
            paginator = self.ssm_client.get_paginator("describe_ops_items")
            ops_items = []
            for page in paginator.paginate(
                OpsItemFilters=[
                    {"Key": "OpsItemId", "Values": [self.id], "Operator": "Equal"}
                ]
            ):
```

```
                ops_items.extend(page["OpsItemSummaries"])

            for item in ops_items:
                print(
                    f"The item title is {item['Title']} and the status is
 {item['Status']}"
                )
            return len(ops_items) > 0
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't describe ops item %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DescribeOpsItems를 참조하세요.

`ListCommandInvocations`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListCommandInvocations`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class DocumentWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Systems Manager Document actions."""

    def __init__(self, ssm_client):
        """
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        """
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.name = None
```

```
    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        ssm_client = boto3.client("ssm")
        return cls(ssm_client)


    def list_command_invocations(self, instance_id):
        """
        Lists the commands for an instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance.
        :return: The list of commands.
        """
        try:
            paginator = self.ssm_client.get_paginator("list_command_invocations")
            command_invocations = []
            for page in paginator.paginate(InstanceId=instance_id):
                command_invocations.extend(page["CommandInvocations"])
            num_of_commands = len(command_invocations)
            print(
                f"{num_of_commands} command invocation(s) found for instance
{instance_id}."
            )

            if num_of_commands > 10:
                print("Displaying the first 10 commands:")
                num_of_commands = 10
            date_format = "%A, %d %B %Y %I:%M%p"
            for command in command_invocations[:num_of_commands]:
                print(
                    f"   The time of command invocation is
{command['RequestedDateTime'].strftime(date_format)}"
                )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list commands for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                instance_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListCommandInvocations를 참조하세요.

SendCommand

다음 코드 예시는 SendCommand의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class DocumentWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Systems Manager Document actions."""

    def __init__(self, ssm_client):
        """
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        """
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.name = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        ssm_client = boto3.client("ssm")
        return cls(ssm_client)


    def send_command(self, instance_ids):
        """
        Sends a command to one or more instances.

        :param instance_ids: The IDs of the instances to send the command to.
        :return: The ID of the command.
        """
        try:
```

```
            response = self.ssm_client.send_command(
                InstanceIds=instance_ids, DocumentName=self.name,
 TimeoutSeconds=3600
            )
            return response["Command"]["CommandId"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't send command to %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 SendCommand를 참조하세요.

`UpdateMaintenanceWindow`

다음 코드 예시는 `UpdateMaintenanceWindow`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class MaintenanceWindowWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Systems Manager maintenance window actions."""

    def __init__(self, ssm_client):
        """
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        """
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.window_id = None
        self.name = None

    @classmethod
```

```
    def from_client(cls):
        ssm_client = boto3.client("ssm")
        return cls(ssm_client)


    def update(
        self, name, enabled, schedule, duration, cutoff, allow_unassociated_targets
    ):
        """
        Update an AWS Systems Manager maintenance window.

        :param name: The name of the maintenance window.
        :param enabled: Whether the maintenance window is enabled to run on managed
nodes.
        :param schedule: The schedule of the maintenance window.
        :param duration: The duration of the maintenance window.
        :param cutoff: The cutoff time of the maintenance window.
        :param allow_unassociated_targets: Allow the maintenance window to run on
managed nodes, even
                                            if you haven't registered those nodes as
targets.
        """
        try:
            self.ssm_client.update_maintenance_window(
                WindowId=self.window_id,
                Name=name,
                Enabled=enabled,
                Schedule=schedule,
                Duration=duration,
                Cutoff=cutoff,
                AllowUnassociatedTargets=allow_unassociated_targets,
            )
            self.name = name
            logger.info("Updated maintenance window %s.", self.window_id)
        except ParamValidationError as error:
            logger.error(
                "Parameter validation error when trying to update maintenance window
%s. Here's why: %s",
                self.window_id,
                error,
            )
            raise
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
```

```
                "Couldn't update maintenance window %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 UpdateMaintenanceWindow를 참조하세요.

`UpdateOpsItem`

다음 코드 예시는 `UpdateOpsItem`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class OpsItemWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Systems Manager OpsItem actions."""

    def __init__(self, ssm_client):
        """
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        """
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.id = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        :return: A OpsItemWrapper instance.
        """
        ssm_client = boto3.client("ssm")
        return cls(ssm_client)
```

```
    def update(self, title=None, description=None, status=None):
        """
        Update an OpsItem.

        :param title: The new OpsItem title.
        :param description: The new OpsItem description.
        :param status: The new OpsItem status.
        :return:
        """
        args = dict(OpsItemId=self.id)
        if title is not None:
            args["Title"] = title
        if description is not None:
            args["Description"] = description
        if status is not None:
            args["Status"] = status
        try:
            self.ssm_client.update_ops_item(**args)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update ops item %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 UpdateOpsItem을 참조하세요.

SDK for Python (Boto3)을 사용한 Amazon Textract 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) Amazon Textract에서를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오

작업

`AnalyzeDocument`

다음 코드 예시는 `AnalyzeDocument`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class TextractWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Textract functions."""

    def __init__(self, textract_client, s3_resource, sqs_resource):
        """
        :param textract_client: A Boto3 Textract client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 resource.
        :param sqs_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SQS resource.
        """
        self.textract_client = textract_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource
        self.sqs_resource = sqs_resource


    def analyze_file(
        self, feature_types, *, document_file_name=None, document_bytes=None
```

```
    ):
        """
        Detects text and additional elements, such as forms or tables, in a local
image
        file or from in-memory byte data.
        The image must be in PNG or JPG format.

        :param feature_types: The types of additional document features to detect.
        :param document_file_name: The name of a document image file.
        :param document_bytes: In-memory byte data of a document image.
        :return: The response from Amazon Textract, including a list of blocks
                 that describe elements detected in the image.
        """
        if document_file_name is not None:
            with open(document_file_name, "rb") as document_file:
                document_bytes = document_file.read()
        try:
            response = self.textract_client.analyze_document(
                Document={"Bytes": document_bytes}, FeatureTypes=feature_types
            )
            logger.info("Detected %s blocks.", len(response["Blocks"]))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect text.")
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 AnalyzeDocument를 참조하십시오.

`DetectDocumentText`

다음 코드 예시는 `DetectDocumentText`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class TextractWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Textract functions."""

    def __init__(self, textract_client, s3_resource, sqs_resource):
        """
        :param textract_client: A Boto3 Textract client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 resource.
        :param sqs_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SQS resource.
        """
        self.textract_client = textract_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource
        self.sqs_resource = sqs_resource


    def detect_file_text(self, *, document_file_name=None, document_bytes=None):
        """
        Detects text elements in a local image file or from in-memory byte data.
        The image must be in PNG or JPG format.

        :param document_file_name: The name of a document image file.
        :param document_bytes: In-memory byte data of a document image.
        :return: The response from Amazon Textract, including a list of blocks
                 that describe elements detected in the image.
        """
        if document_file_name is not None:
            with open(document_file_name, "rb") as document_file:
                document_bytes = document_file.read()
        try:
            response = self.textract_client.detect_document_text(
                Document={"Bytes": document_bytes}
            )
            logger.info("Detected %s blocks.", len(response["Blocks"]))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect text.")
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DetectDocumentText를 참조하십시오.

GetDocumentAnalysis

다음 코드 예시는 GetDocumentAnalysis의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class TextractWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Textract functions."""

    def __init__(self, textract_client, s3_resource, sqs_resource):
        """
        :param textract_client: A Boto3 Textract client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 resource.
        :param sqs_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SQS resource.
        """
        self.textract_client = textract_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource
        self.sqs_resource = sqs_resource


    def get_analysis_job(self, job_id):
        """
        Gets data for a previously started detection job that includes additional
        elements.

        :param job_id: The ID of the job to retrieve.
        :return: The job data, including a list of blocks that describe elements
                 detected in the image.
        """
        try:
            response = self.textract_client.get_document_analysis(JobId=job_id)
            job_status = response["JobStatus"]
            logger.info("Job %s status is %s.", job_id, job_status)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get data for job %s.", job_id)
            raise
        else:
```

```
            return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetDocumentAnalysis를 참조하십시오.

StartDocumentAnalysis

다음 코드 예시는 StartDocumentAnalysis의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

비동기 작업을 시작하여 문서를 분석하십시오.

```
class TextractWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Textract functions."""

    def __init__(self, textract_client, s3_resource, sqs_resource):
        """
        :param textract_client: A Boto3 Textract client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 resource.
        :param sqs_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SQS resource.
        """
        self.textract_client = textract_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource
        self.sqs_resource = sqs_resource


    def start_analysis_job(
        self,
        bucket_name,
        document_file_name,
        feature_types,
        sns_topic_arn,
```

```
        sns_role_arn,
    ):
        """
        Starts an asynchronous job to detect text and additional elements, such as
        forms or tables, in an image stored in an Amazon S3 bucket. Textract
publishes
        a notification to the specified Amazon SNS topic when the job completes.
        The image must be in PNG, JPG, or PDF format.

        :param bucket_name: The name of the Amazon S3 bucket that contains the
image.
        :param document_file_name: The name of the document image stored in Amazon
S3.
        :param feature_types: The types of additional document features to detect.
        :param sns_topic_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of an Amazon SNS topic
                              where job completion notification is published.
        :param sns_role_arn: The ARN of an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
                             role that can be assumed by Textract and grants
permission
                             to publish to the Amazon SNS topic.
        :return: The ID of the job.
        """
        try:
            response = self.textract_client.start_document_analysis(
                DocumentLocation={
                    "S3Object": {"Bucket": bucket_name, "Name": document_file_name}
                },
                NotificationChannel={
                    "SNSTopicArn": sns_topic_arn,
                    "RoleArn": sns_role_arn,
                },
                FeatureTypes=feature_types,
            )
            job_id = response["JobId"]
            logger.info(
                "Started text analysis job %s on %s.", job_id, document_file_name
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't analyze text in %s.", document_file_name)
            raise
        else:
            return job_id
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartDocumentAnalysis를 참조하십시오.

StartDocumentTextDetection

다음 코드 예시는 StartDocumentTextDetection의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

문서에서 텍스트를 감지하는 비동기 작업을 시작합니다.

```
class TextractWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Textract functions."""

    def __init__(self, textract_client, s3_resource, sqs_resource):
        """
        :param textract_client: A Boto3 Textract client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 resource.
        :param sqs_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SQS resource.
        """
        self.textract_client = textract_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource
        self.sqs_resource = sqs_resource


    def start_detection_job(
        self, bucket_name, document_file_name, sns_topic_arn, sns_role_arn
    ):
        """
        Starts an asynchronous job to detect text elements in an image stored in an
        Amazon S3 bucket. Textract publishes a notification to the specified Amazon
 SNS
        topic when the job completes.
```

```
        The image must be in PNG, JPG, or PDF format.

        :param bucket_name: The name of the Amazon S3 bucket that contains the
image.
        :param document_file_name: The name of the document image stored in Amazon
S3.
        :param sns_topic_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of an Amazon SNS topic
                              where the job completion notification is published.
        :param sns_role_arn: The ARN of an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
                             role that can be assumed by Textract and grants
permission
                             to publish to the Amazon SNS topic.
        :return: The ID of the job.
        """
        try:
            response = self.textract_client.start_document_text_detection(
                DocumentLocation={
                    "S3Object": {"Bucket": bucket_name, "Name": document_file_name}
                },
                NotificationChannel={
                    "SNSTopicArn": sns_topic_arn,
                    "RoleArn": sns_role_arn,
                },
            )
            job_id = response["JobId"]
            logger.info(
                "Started text detection job %s on %s.", job_id, document_file_name
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect text in %s.", document_file_name)
            raise
        else:
            return job_id
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartDocumentTextDetection를 참조하십시오.

시나리오

Amazon Textract 탐색기 애플리케이션 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 대화형 애플리케이션을 통해 Amazon Textract 출력을 탐색하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

Amazon Textract와 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 함께를 사용하여 문서 이미지에서 텍스트, 양식 및 테이블 요소를 감지하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 입력 이미지와 Amazon Textract 출력은 탐지된 요소를 탐색할 수 있는 Tkinter 애플리케이션에 표시됩니다.

- 문서 이미지를 Amazon Textract에 제출하고 감지된 요소의 출력을 탐색합니다.
- Amazon Textract로 직접, 또는 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 버킷을 통해 이미지를 제출합니다.
- 비동기식 API를 사용하여 작업이 완료되면 Amazon Simple Notification Service(Amazon SNS) 주제에 알림을 게시하는 작업을 시작합니다.
- Amazon Simple Queue Service(Amazon SQS) 대기열에서 작업 완료 메시지를 폴링하고 결과를 표시합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Cognito 자격 증명
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS
- Amazon Textract

이미지에서 추출한 텍스트의 개체 삭제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Comprehend를 사용하여 Amazon S3에 저장된 이미지에서 Amazon Textract를 통해 추출한 텍스트의 엔터티를 감지하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Python(Boto3)

Jupyter 노트북 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 에서를 사용하여 이미지에서 추출된 텍스트의 개체를 감지하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 예제에서는 Amazon Textract를 통해 Amazon Simple Storage

Service (Amazon S3) 및 Amazon Comprehend에 저장된 이미지에서 텍스트를 추출하여 추출된 텍스트의 엔터티를 감지합니다.

이 예제는 Jupyter Notebook에 관한 것이며, 노트북을 호스팅할 수 있는 환경에서 실행되어야 합니다. Amazon SageMaker AI를 사용하여 예제를 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침은 TextractAndComprehendNotebook.ipynb의 지침을 참조하세요.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Comprehend
- Amazon S3
- Amazon Textract

SDK for Python (Boto3)을 사용한 Amazon Transcribe 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Transcribe에서를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오

작업

`CreateVocabulary`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateVocabulary`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def create_vocabulary(
    vocabulary_name, language_code, transcribe_client, phrases=None, table_uri=None
):
    """
    Creates a custom vocabulary that can be used to improve the accuracy of
    transcription jobs. This function returns as soon as the vocabulary processing
    is started. Call get_vocabulary to get the current status of the vocabulary.
    The vocabulary is ready to use when its status is 'READY'.

    :param vocabulary_name: The name of the custom vocabulary.
    :param language_code: The language code of the vocabulary.
                          For example, en-US or nl-NL.
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
    :param phrases: A list of comma-separated phrases to include in the vocabulary.
    :param table_uri: A table of phrases and pronunciation hints to include in the
                      vocabulary.
    :return: Information about the newly created vocabulary.
    """
    try:
        vocab_args = {"VocabularyName": vocabulary_name, "LanguageCode":
 language_code}
        if phrases is not None:
            vocab_args["Phrases"] = phrases
        elif table_uri is not None:
            vocab_args["VocabularyFileUri"] = table_uri
        response = transcribe_client.create_vocabulary(**vocab_args)
        logger.info("Created custom vocabulary %s.", response["VocabularyName"])
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create custom vocabulary %s.", vocabulary_name)
        raise
    else:
        return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 CreateVocabulary를 참조하십시오.

DeleteTranscriptionJob

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteTranscriptionJob의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def delete_job(job_name, transcribe_client):
    """
    Deletes a transcription job. This also deletes the transcript associated with
    the job.

    :param job_name: The name of the job to delete.
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
    """
    try:
        transcribe_client.delete_transcription_job(TranscriptionJobName=job_name)
        logger.info("Deleted job %s.", job_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete job %s.", job_name)
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteTranscriptionJob을 참조하십시오.

DeleteVocabulary

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteVocabulary의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def delete_vocabulary(vocabulary_name, transcribe_client):
    """
    Deletes a custom vocabulary.

    :param vocabulary_name: The name of the vocabulary to delete.
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
    """
    try:
        transcribe_client.delete_vocabulary(VocabularyName=vocabulary_name)
        logger.info("Deleted vocabulary %s.", vocabulary_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete vocabulary %s.", vocabulary_name)
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 DeleteVocabulary을 참조하십시오.

`GetTranscriptionJob`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetTranscriptionJob`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def get_job(job_name, transcribe_client):
```

```
    """
    Gets details about a transcription job.

    :param job_name: The name of the job to retrieve.
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
    :return: The retrieved transcription job.
    """
    try:
        response = transcribe_client.get_transcription_job(
            TranscriptionJobName=job_name
        )
        job = response["TranscriptionJob"]
        logger.info("Got job %s.", job["TranscriptionJobName"])
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get job %s.", job_name)
        raise
    else:
        return job
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetTranscriptionJob을 참조하십시오.

`GetVocabulary`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetVocabulary`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def get_vocabulary(vocabulary_name, transcribe_client):
    """
    Gets information about a custom vocabulary.

    :param vocabulary_name: The name of the vocabulary to retrieve.
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
```

```
    :return: Information about the vocabulary.
    """
    try:
        response = transcribe_client.get_vocabulary(VocabularyName=vocabulary_name)
        logger.info("Got vocabulary %s.", response["VocabularyName"])
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get vocabulary %s.", vocabulary_name)
        raise
    else:
        return response
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 GetVocabulary를 참조하십시오.

`ListTranscriptionJobs`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListTranscriptionJobs`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def list_jobs(job_filter, transcribe_client):
    """
    Lists summaries of the transcription jobs for the current AWS account.

    :param job_filter: The list of returned jobs must contain this string in their
                       names.
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
    :return: The list of retrieved transcription job summaries.
    """
    try:
        response =
 transcribe_client.list_transcription_jobs(JobNameContains=job_filter)
        jobs = response["TranscriptionJobSummaries"]
        next_token = response.get("NextToken")
```

```
        while next_token is not None:
            response = transcribe_client.list_transcription_jobs(
                JobNameContains=job_filter, NextToken=next_token
            )
            jobs += response["TranscriptionJobSummaries"]
            next_token = response.get("NextToken")
        logger.info("Got %s jobs with filter %s.", len(jobs), job_filter)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get jobs with filter %s.", job_filter)
        raise
    else:
        return jobs
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListTranscriptionJobs를 참조하십시오.

`ListVocabularies`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListVocabularies`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def list_vocabularies(vocabulary_filter, transcribe_client):
    """
    Lists the custom vocabularies created for this AWS account.

    :param vocabulary_filter: The returned vocabularies must contain this string in
                              their names.
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
    :return: The list of retrieved vocabularies.
    """
    try:
```

```
        response =
 transcribe_client.list_vocabularies(NameContains=vocabulary_filter)
        vocabs = response["Vocabularies"]
        next_token = response.get("NextToken")
        while next_token is not None:
            response = transcribe_client.list_vocabularies(
                NameContains=vocabulary_filter, NextToken=next_token
            )
            vocabs += response["Vocabularies"]
            next_token = response.get("NextToken")
        logger.info(
            "Got %s vocabularies with filter %s.", len(vocabs), vocabulary_filter
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception(
            "Couldn't list vocabularies with filter %s.", vocabulary_filter
        )
        raise
    else:
        return vocabs
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 ListVocabularies를 참조하십시오.

StartTranscriptionJob

다음 코드 예시는 StartTranscriptionJob의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def start_job(
    job_name,
    media_uri,
    media_format,
```

```
    language_code,
    transcribe_client,
    vocabulary_name=None,
):
    """
    Starts a transcription job. This function returns as soon as the job is started.
    To get the current status of the job, call get_transcription_job. The job is
    successfully completed when the job status is 'COMPLETED'.

    :param job_name: The name of the transcription job. This must be unique for
                     your AWS account.
    :param media_uri: The URI where the audio file is stored. This is typically
                      in an Amazon S3 bucket.
    :param media_format: The format of the audio file. For example, mp3 or wav.
    :param language_code: The language code of the audio file.
                          For example, en-US or ja-JP
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
    :param vocabulary_name: The name of a custom vocabulary to use when transcribing
                            the audio file.
    :return: Data about the job.
    """
    try:
        job_args = {
            "TranscriptionJobName": job_name,
            "Media": {"MediaFileUri": media_uri},
            "MediaFormat": media_format,
            "LanguageCode": language_code,
        }
        if vocabulary_name is not None:
            job_args["Settings"] = {"VocabularyName": vocabulary_name}
        response = transcribe_client.start_transcription_job(**job_args)
        job = response["TranscriptionJob"]
        logger.info("Started transcription job %s.", job_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't start transcription job %s.", job_name)
        raise
    else:
        return job
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 StartTranscriptionJob을 참조하십시오.

`UpdateVocabulary`

다음 코드 예시는 `UpdateVocabulary`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
def update_vocabulary(
    vocabulary_name, language_code, transcribe_client, phrases=None, table_uri=None
):
    """
    Updates an existing custom vocabulary. The entire vocabulary is replaced with
    the contents of the update.

    :param vocabulary_name: The name of the vocabulary to update.
    :param language_code: The language code of the vocabulary.
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
    :param phrases: A list of comma-separated phrases to include in the vocabulary.
    :param table_uri: A table of phrases and pronunciation hints to include in the
                      vocabulary.
    """
    try:
        vocab_args = {"VocabularyName": vocabulary_name, "LanguageCode":
 language_code}
        if phrases is not None:
            vocab_args["Phrases"] = phrases
        elif table_uri is not None:
            vocab_args["VocabularyFileUri"] = table_uri
        response = transcribe_client.update_vocabulary(**vocab_args)
        logger.info("Updated custom vocabulary %s.", response["VocabularyName"])
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't update custom vocabulary %s.", vocabulary_name)
        raise
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 UpdateVocabulary를 참조하십시오.

시나리오

사용자 지정 어휘 생성 및 구체화

다음 코드 예제에서는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- Amazon S3에 오디오 파일을 업로드합니다.
- Amazon Transcribe 작업을 실행하여 파일을 트랜스크립션하고 결과를 얻습니다.
- 사용자 지정 어휘를 생성하고 세부 조정하여 트랜스크립션 정확도를 향상시킵니다.
- 사용자 지정 어휘와 함께 작업을 실행하고 결과를 얻습니다.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Lewis Carroll의 Jabberwocky 낭독이 포함된 오디오 파일을 트랜스크립션바니다. 먼저 Amazon Transcribe 작업을 래핑하는 함수를 생성하여 시작합니다.

```
def start_job(
    job_name,
    media_uri,
    media_format,
    language_code,
    transcribe_client,
    vocabulary_name=None,
):
    """
    Starts a transcription job. This function returns as soon as the job is started.
    To get the current status of the job, call get_transcription_job. The job is
    successfully completed when the job status is 'COMPLETED'.
```

```
    :param job_name: The name of the transcription job. This must be unique for
                     your AWS account.
    :param media_uri: The URI where the audio file is stored. This is typically
                      in an Amazon S3 bucket.
    :param media_format: The format of the audio file. For example, mp3 or wav.
    :param language_code: The language code of the audio file.
                          For example, en-US or ja-JP
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
    :param vocabulary_name: The name of a custom vocabulary to use when transcribing
                            the audio file.
    :return: Data about the job.
    """
    try:
        job_args = {
            "TranscriptionJobName": job_name,
            "Media": {"MediaFileUri": media_uri},
            "MediaFormat": media_format,
            "LanguageCode": language_code,
        }
        if vocabulary_name is not None:
            job_args["Settings"] = {"VocabularyName": vocabulary_name}
        response = transcribe_client.start_transcription_job(**job_args)
        job = response["TranscriptionJob"]
        logger.info("Started transcription job %s.", job_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't start transcription job %s.", job_name)
        raise
    else:
        return job



def get_job(job_name, transcribe_client):
    """
    Gets details about a transcription job.

    :param job_name: The name of the job to retrieve.
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
    :return: The retrieved transcription job.
    """
    try:
        response = transcribe_client.get_transcription_job(
            TranscriptionJobName=job_name
        )
```

```
        job = response["TranscriptionJob"]
        logger.info("Got job %s.", job["TranscriptionJobName"])
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get job %s.", job_name)
        raise
    else:
        return job



def delete_job(job_name, transcribe_client):
    """
    Deletes a transcription job. This also deletes the transcript associated with
    the job.

    :param job_name: The name of the job to delete.
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
    """
    try:
        transcribe_client.delete_transcription_job(TranscriptionJobName=job_name)
        logger.info("Deleted job %s.", job_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete job %s.", job_name)
        raise



def create_vocabulary(
    vocabulary_name, language_code, transcribe_client, phrases=None, table_uri=None
):
    """
    Creates a custom vocabulary that can be used to improve the accuracy of
    transcription jobs. This function returns as soon as the vocabulary processing
    is started. Call get_vocabulary to get the current status of the vocabulary.
    The vocabulary is ready to use when its status is 'READY'.

    :param vocabulary_name: The name of the custom vocabulary.
    :param language_code: The language code of the vocabulary.
                          For example, en-US or nl-NL.
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
    :param phrases: A list of comma-separated phrases to include in the vocabulary.
    :param table_uri: A table of phrases and pronunciation hints to include in the
                      vocabulary.
    :return: Information about the newly created vocabulary.
```

```
    """
    try:
        vocab_args = {"VocabularyName": vocabulary_name, "LanguageCode":
 language_code}
        if phrases is not None:
            vocab_args["Phrases"] = phrases
        elif table_uri is not None:
            vocab_args["VocabularyFileUri"] = table_uri
        response = transcribe_client.create_vocabulary(**vocab_args)
        logger.info("Created custom vocabulary %s.", response["VocabularyName"])
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create custom vocabulary %s.", vocabulary_name)
        raise
    else:
        return response



def get_vocabulary(vocabulary_name, transcribe_client):
    """
    Gets information about a custom vocabulary.

    :param vocabulary_name: The name of the vocabulary to retrieve.
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
    :return: Information about the vocabulary.
    """
    try:
        response = transcribe_client.get_vocabulary(VocabularyName=vocabulary_name)
        logger.info("Got vocabulary %s.", response["VocabularyName"])
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get vocabulary %s.", vocabulary_name)
        raise
    else:
        return response



def update_vocabulary(
    vocabulary_name, language_code, transcribe_client, phrases=None, table_uri=None
):
    """
    Updates an existing custom vocabulary. The entire vocabulary is replaced with
    the contents of the update.
```

```
    :param vocabulary_name: The name of the vocabulary to update.
    :param language_code: The language code of the vocabulary.
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
    :param phrases: A list of comma-separated phrases to include in the vocabulary.
    :param table_uri: A table of phrases and pronunciation hints to include in the
                      vocabulary.
    """
    try:
        vocab_args = {"VocabularyName": vocabulary_name, "LanguageCode":
 language_code}
        if phrases is not None:
            vocab_args["Phrases"] = phrases
        elif table_uri is not None:
            vocab_args["VocabularyFileUri"] = table_uri
        response = transcribe_client.update_vocabulary(**vocab_args)
        logger.info("Updated custom vocabulary %s.", response["VocabularyName"])
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't update custom vocabulary %s.", vocabulary_name)
        raise



def list_vocabularies(vocabulary_filter, transcribe_client):
    """
    Lists the custom vocabularies created for this AWS account.

    :param vocabulary_filter: The returned vocabularies must contain this string in
                              their names.
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
    :return: The list of retrieved vocabularies.
    """
    try:
        response =
 transcribe_client.list_vocabularies(NameContains=vocabulary_filter)
        vocabs = response["Vocabularies"]
        next_token = response.get("NextToken")
        while next_token is not None:
            response = transcribe_client.list_vocabularies(
                NameContains=vocabulary_filter, NextToken=next_token
            )
            vocabs += response["Vocabularies"]
            next_token = response.get("NextToken")
        logger.info(
            "Got %s vocabularies with filter %s.", len(vocabs), vocabulary_filter
```

```
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception(
            "Couldn't list vocabularies with filter %s.", vocabulary_filter
        )
        raise
    else:
        return vocabs



def delete_vocabulary(vocabulary_name, transcribe_client):
    """
    Deletes a custom vocabulary.

    :param vocabulary_name: The name of the vocabulary to delete.
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
    """
    try:
        transcribe_client.delete_vocabulary(VocabularyName=vocabulary_name)
        logger.info("Deleted vocabulary %s.", vocabulary_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete vocabulary %s.", vocabulary_name)
        raise
```

랩퍼 함수를 호출하여 사용자 지정 어휘 없이 오디오를 트랜스크립션한 다음 다른 버전의 사용자 지정 어휘를 사용하여 트랜스크립션하면 결과가 개선됩니다.

```
def usage_demo():
    """Shows how to use the Amazon Transcribe service."""
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    s3_resource = boto3.resource("s3")
    transcribe_client = boto3.client("transcribe")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the Amazon Transcribe demo!")
    print("-" * 88)

    bucket_name = f"jabber-bucket-{time.time_ns()}"
```

```
    print(f"Creating bucket {bucket_name}.")
    bucket = s3_resource.create_bucket(
        Bucket=bucket_name,
        CreateBucketConfiguration={
            "LocationConstraint": transcribe_client.meta.region_name
        },
    )
    media_file_name = ".media/Jabberwocky.mp3"
    media_object_key = "Jabberwocky.mp3"
    print(f"Uploading media file {media_file_name}.")
    bucket.upload_file(media_file_name, media_object_key)
    media_uri = f"s3://{bucket.name}/{media_object_key}"

    job_name_simple = f"Jabber-{time.time_ns()}"
    print(f"Starting transcription job {job_name_simple}.")
    start_job(
        job_name_simple,
        f"s3://{bucket_name}/{media_object_key}",
        "mp3",
        "en-US",
        transcribe_client,
    )
    transcribe_waiter = TranscribeCompleteWaiter(transcribe_client)
    transcribe_waiter.wait(job_name_simple)
    job_simple = get_job(job_name_simple, transcribe_client)
    transcript_simple = requests.get(
        job_simple["Transcript"]["TranscriptFileUri"]
    ).json()
    print(f"Transcript for job {transcript_simple['jobName']}:")
    print(transcript_simple["results"]["transcripts"][0]["transcript"])

    print("-" * 88)
    print(
        "Creating a custom vocabulary that lists the nonsense words to try to "
        "improve the transcription."
    )
    vocabulary_name = f"Jabber-vocabulary-{time.time_ns()}"
    create_vocabulary(
        vocabulary_name,
        "en-US",
        transcribe_client,
        phrases=[
            "brillig",
            "slithy",
```

```
            "borogoves",
            "mome",
            "raths",
            "Jub-Jub",
            "frumious",
            "manxome",
            "Tumtum",
            "uffish",
            "whiffling",
            "tulgey",
            "thou",
            "frabjous",
            "callooh",
            "callay",
            "chortled",
        ],
    )
    vocabulary_ready_waiter = VocabularyReadyWaiter(transcribe_client)
    vocabulary_ready_waiter.wait(vocabulary_name)

    job_name_vocabulary_list = f"Jabber-vocabulary-list-{time.time_ns()}"
    print(f"Starting transcription job {job_name_vocabulary_list}.")
    start_job(
        job_name_vocabulary_list,
        media_uri,
        "mp3",
        "en-US",
        transcribe_client,
        vocabulary_name,
    )
    transcribe_waiter.wait(job_name_vocabulary_list)
    job_vocabulary_list = get_job(job_name_vocabulary_list, transcribe_client)
    transcript_vocabulary_list = requests.get(
        job_vocabulary_list["Transcript"]["TranscriptFileUri"]
    ).json()
    print(f"Transcript for job {transcript_vocabulary_list['jobName']}:")
    print(transcript_vocabulary_list["results"]["transcripts"][0]["transcript"])

    print("-" * 88)
    print(
        "Updating the custom vocabulary with table data that provides additional "
        "pronunciation hints."
    )
    table_vocab_file = "jabber-vocabulary-table.txt"
```

```
    bucket.upload_file(table_vocab_file, table_vocab_file)
    update_vocabulary(
        vocabulary_name,
        "en-US",
        transcribe_client,
        table_uri=f"s3://{bucket.name}/{table_vocab_file}",
    )
    vocabulary_ready_waiter.wait(vocabulary_name)

    job_name_vocab_table = f"Jabber-vocab-table-{time.time_ns()}"
    print(f"Starting transcription job {job_name_vocab_table}.")
    start_job(
        job_name_vocab_table,
        media_uri,
        "mp3",
        "en-US",
        transcribe_client,
        vocabulary_name=vocabulary_name,
    )
    transcribe_waiter.wait(job_name_vocab_table)
    job_vocab_table = get_job(job_name_vocab_table, transcribe_client)
    transcript_vocab_table = requests.get(
        job_vocab_table["Transcript"]["TranscriptFileUri"]
    ).json()
    print(f"Transcript for job {transcript_vocab_table['jobName']}:")
    print(transcript_vocab_table["results"]["transcripts"][0]["transcript"])

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Getting data for jobs and vocabularies.")
    jabber_jobs = list_jobs("Jabber", transcribe_client)
    print(f"Found {len(jabber_jobs)} jobs:")
    for job_sum in jabber_jobs:
        job = get_job(job_sum["TranscriptionJobName"], transcribe_client)
        print(
            f"\t{job['TranscriptionJobName']}, {job['Media']['MediaFileUri']}, "
            f"{job['Settings'].get('VocabularyName')}"
        )

    jabber_vocabs = list_vocabularies("Jabber", transcribe_client)
    print(f"Found {len(jabber_vocabs)} vocabularies:")
    for vocab_sum in jabber_vocabs:
        vocab = get_vocabulary(vocab_sum["VocabularyName"], transcribe_client)
        vocab_content = requests.get(vocab["DownloadUri"]).text
        print(f"\t{vocab['VocabularyName']} contents:")
```

```
        print(vocab_content)

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Deleting demo jobs.")
    for job_name in [job_name_simple, job_name_vocabulary_list,
job_name_vocab_table]:
        delete_job(job_name, transcribe_client)
    print("Deleting demo vocabulary.")
    delete_vocabulary(vocabulary_name, transcribe_client)
    print("Deleting demo bucket.")
    bucket.objects.delete()
    bucket.delete()
    print("Thanks for watching!")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - CreateVocabulary
  - DeleteTranscriptionJob
  - DeleteVocabulary
  - GetTranscriptionJob
  - GetVocabulary
  - ListVocabularies
  - StartTranscriptionJob
  - UpdateVocabulary

오디오 트랜스크립션 및 작업 데이터 가져오기

다음 코드 예제에서는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- Amazon Transcribe를 통해 트랜스크립션 작업을 시작합니다.
- 작업이 완료될 때까지 기다립니다.
- 트랜스크립트가 저장되는 URI를 가져옵니다.

자세한 내용은 Amazon Transcribe 시작하기를 참조하십시오.

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import time
import boto3


def transcribe_file(job_name, file_uri, transcribe_client):
    transcribe_client.start_transcription_job(
        TranscriptionJobName=job_name,
        Media={"MediaFileUri": file_uri},
        MediaFormat="wav",
        LanguageCode="en-US",
    )

    max_tries = 60
    while max_tries > 0:
        max_tries -= 1
        job = transcribe_client.get_transcription_job(TranscriptionJobName=job_name)
        job_status = job["TranscriptionJob"]["TranscriptionJobStatus"]
        if job_status in ["COMPLETED", "FAILED"]:
            print(f"Job {job_name} is {job_status}.")
            if job_status == "COMPLETED":
                print(
                    f"Download the transcript from\n"
                    f"\t{job['TranscriptionJob']['Transcript']
['TranscriptFileUri']}."
                )
            break
        else:
            print(f"Waiting for {job_name}. Current status is {job_status}.")
        time.sleep(10)


def main():
    transcribe_client = boto3.client("transcribe")
    file_uri = "s3://test-transcribe/answer2.wav"
```

```
    transcribe_file("Example-job", file_uri, transcribe_client)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - GetTranscriptionJob
  - StartTranscriptionJob

SDK for Ruby를 사용한 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는를와 AWS SDK for Ruby 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

일부 서비스에는 서비스와 관련된 라이브러리 또는 함수를 활용하는 방법을 보여주는 추가 예제 범주가 포함되어 있습니다.

추가 리소스

- SDK for Ruby 개발자 안내서 -에서 Ruby를 사용하는 방법에 대해 자세히 알아봅니다 AWS.
- AWS 개발자 센터 – 카테고리별 또는 전체 텍스트 검색별로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 – 원하는 언어로 작성된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리입니다. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

서비스

- SDK for Ruby를 사용한 Aurora 예제
- SDK for Ruby를 사용한 Auto Scaling 예제
- SDK for Ruby를 사용한 CloudTrail 예제
- SDK for Ruby를 사용한 CloudWatch 예제

- SDK for Ruby를 사용한 Amazon Cognito 자격 증명 공급자 예제
- SDK for Ruby를 사용한 Amazon Comprehend 예제
- SDK for Ruby를 사용한 Amazon DocumentDB 예제
- SDK for Ruby를 사용한 DynamoDB 예제
- SDK for Ruby를 사용한 Amazon EC2 예제
- SDK for Ruby를 사용한 Elastic Beanstalk 예제
- SDK for Ruby를 사용한 EventBridge 예제
- AWS Glue SDK for Ruby를 사용한 예제
- SDK for Ruby를 사용한 IAM 예제
- SDK for Ruby를 사용한 Kinesis 예제
- AWS KMS SDK for Ruby를 사용한 예제
- SDK for Ruby를 사용한 Lambda 예제
- SDK for Ruby를 사용한 Amazon MSK 예제
- SDK for Ruby를 사용한 Amazon Polly 예제
- SDK for Ruby를 사용한 Amazon RDS 예제
- SDK for Ruby를 사용한 Amazon S3 예제
- SDK for Ruby를 사용한 Amazon SES 예제
- SDK for Ruby를 사용한 Amazon SES API v2 예제
- SDK for Ruby를 사용한 Amazon SNS 예제
- SDK for Ruby를 사용한 Amazon SQS 예제
- AWS STS SDK for Ruby를 사용한 예제
- SDK for Ruby를 사용한 Amazon Textract 예제
- SDK for Ruby를 사용한 Amazon Translate 예제

SDK for Ruby를 사용한 Aurora 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Aurora와 AWS SDK for Ruby 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello Aurora

다음 코드 예제에서는 Aurora를 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-rds'

# Creates an Amazon RDS client for the AWS Region
rds = Aws::RDS::Client.new

puts 'Listing clusters in this AWS account...'

# Calls the describe_db_clusters method to get information about clusters
resp = rds.describe_db_clusters(max_records: 20)

# Checks if any clusters are found and prints the appropriate message
if resp.db_clusters.empty?
  puts 'No clusters found!'
else
  # Loops through the array of cluster objects and prints the cluster identifier
  resp.db_clusters.each do |cluster|
    puts "Cluster identifier: #{cluster.db_cluster_identifier}"
  end
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 DescribeDBClusters를 참조하십시오.

SDK for Ruby를 사용한 Auto Scaling 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Auto Scaling과 AWS SDK for Ruby 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Auto Scaling 시작

다음 코드 예제에서는 Auto Scaling을 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-autoscaling'
require 'logger'

# AutoScalingManager is a class responsible for managing AWS Auto Scaling operations
# such as listing all Auto Scaling groups in the current AWS account.
class AutoScalingManager
  def initialize(client)
    @client = client
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
  end

  # Gets and prints a list of Auto Scaling groups for the account.
  def list_auto_scaling_groups
    paginator = @client.describe_auto_scaling_groups
    auto_scaling_groups = []
    paginator.each_page do |page|
      auto_scaling_groups.concat(page.auto_scaling_groups)
    end

    if auto_scaling_groups.empty?
      @logger.info('No Auto Scaling groups found for this account.')
    else
      auto_scaling_groups.each do |group|
        @logger.info("Auto Scaling group name: #{group.auto_scaling_group_name}")
```

```
        @logger.info("  Group ARN:             #{group.auto_scaling_group_arn}")
        @logger.info("  Min/max/desired:       #{group.min_size}/#{group.max_size}/
#{group.desired_capacity}")
        @logger.info("\n")
      end
    end
  end
end

if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
  autoscaling_client = Aws::AutoScaling::Client.new
  manager = AutoScalingManager.new(autoscaling_client)
  manager.list_auto_scaling_groups
end
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 DescribeAutoScalingGroups를 참조하세요.

SDK for Ruby를 사용한 CloudTrail 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 CloudTrail과 AWS SDK for Ruby 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`CreateTrail`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateTrail`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-cloudtrail' # v2: require 'aws-sdk'
require 'aws-sdk-s3'
require 'aws-sdk-sts'

def create_trail_example(s3_client, sts_client, cloudtrail_client, trail_name,
 bucket_name)
  resp = sts_client.get_caller_identity({})
  account_id = resp.account

  # Attach policy to an Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3) bucket.
  s3_client.create_bucket(bucket: bucket_name)
  begin
    policy = {
      'Version' => '2012-10-17',
      'Statement' => [
        {
          'Sid' => 'AWSCloudTrailAclCheck20150319',
          'Effect' => 'Allow',
          'Principal' => {
            'Service' => 'cloudtrail.amazonaws.com'
          },
          'Action' => 's3:GetBucketAcl',
          'Resource' => "arn:aws:s3:::#{bucket_name}"
        },
        {
          'Sid' => 'AWSCloudTrailWrite20150319',
          'Effect' => 'Allow',
          'Principal' => {
            'Service' => 'cloudtrail.amazonaws.com'
          },
          'Action' => 's3:PutObject',
          'Resource' => "arn:aws:s3:::#{bucket_name}/AWSLogs/#{account_id}/*",
          'Condition' => {
            'StringEquals' => {
```

```
              's3:x-amz-acl' => 'bucket-owner-full-control'
            }
          }
        }
      ]
    }.to_json

    s3_client.put_bucket_policy(
      bucket: bucket_name,
      policy: policy
    )
    puts "Successfully added policy to bucket #{bucket_name}"
  end

  begin
    cloudtrail_client.create_trail({
                                     name: trail_name, # required
                                     s3_bucket_name: bucket_name # required
                                   })

    puts "Successfully created trail: #{trail_name}."
  rescue StandardError => e
    puts "Got error trying to create trail #{trail_name}:\n #{e}"
    puts e
    exit 1
  end
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 CreateTrailAWS SDK for Ruby 을 참조하세요.

`DeleteTrail`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteTrail`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
  client.delete_trail({
                        name: trail_name # required
                      })
  puts "Successfully deleted trail: #{trail_name}"
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Got error trying to delete trail: #{trail_name}:"
  puts e
  exit 1
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DeleteTrailAWS SDK for Ruby 을 참조하세요.

`ListTrails`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListTrails`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-cloudtrail' # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

def describe_trails_example(client)
  resp = client.describe_trails({})
  puts "Found #{resp.trail_list.count} trail(s)."

  resp.trail_list.each do |trail|
    puts "Name:           #{trail.name}"
    puts "S3 bucket name: #{trail.s3_bucket_name}"
    puts
  end
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 ListTrailsAWS SDK for Ruby 를 참조하세요.

LookupEvents

다음 코드 예시는 LookupEvents의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-cloudtrail' # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

# @param [Object] client
def lookup_events_example(client)
  resp = client.lookup_events
  puts "Found #{resp.events.count} events:"
  resp.events.each do |e|
    puts "Event name:   #{e.event_name}"
    puts "Event ID:     #{e.event_id}"
    puts "Event time:   #{e.event_time}"
    puts 'Resources:'

    e.resources.each do |r|
      puts "  Name:       #{r.resource_name}"
      puts "  Type:       #{r.resource_type}"
      puts ''
    end
  end
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 LookupEventsAWS SDK for Ruby 를 참조하세요.

SDK for Ruby를 사용한 CloudWatch 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 CloudWatch와 AWS SDK for Ruby 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`DescribeAlarms`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeAlarms`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-cloudwatch'

# Lists the names of available Amazon CloudWatch alarms.
#
# @param cloudwatch_client [Aws::CloudWatch::Client]
#   An initialized CloudWatch client.
# @example
#   list_alarms(Aws::CloudWatch::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'))
def list_alarms(cloudwatch_client)
  response = cloudwatch_client.describe_alarms
  if response.metric_alarms.count.positive?
    response.metric_alarms.each do |alarm|
      puts alarm.alarm_name
    end
  else
    puts 'No alarms found.'
  end
rescue StandardError => e
```

```
  puts "Error getting information about alarms: #{e.message}"
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 DescribeAlarms를 참조하십시오.

DescribeAlarmsForMetric

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeAlarmsForMetric의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
#
# @param cloudwatch_client [Aws::CloudWatch::Client]
#   An initialized CloudWatch client.
# @example
#   describe_metric_alarms(Aws::CloudWatch::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'))
def describe_metric_alarms(cloudwatch_client)
  response = cloudwatch_client.describe_alarms

  if response.metric_alarms.count.positive?
    response.metric_alarms.each do |alarm|
      puts '-' * 16
      puts "Name:           #{alarm.alarm_name}"
      puts "State value:    #{alarm.state_value}"
      puts "State reason:   #{alarm.state_reason}"
      puts "Metric:         #{alarm.metric_name}"
      puts "Namespace:      #{alarm.namespace}"
      puts "Statistic:      #{alarm.statistic}"
      puts "Period:         #{alarm.period}"
      puts "Unit:           #{alarm.unit}"
      puts "Eval. periods:  #{alarm.evaluation_periods}"
      puts "Threshold:      #{alarm.threshold}"
      puts "Comp. operator: #{alarm.comparison_operator}"
```

```
      if alarm.key?(:ok_actions) && alarm.ok_actions.count.positive?
        puts 'OK actions:'
        alarm.ok_actions.each do |a|
          puts "  #{a}"
        end
      end

      if alarm.key?(:alarm_actions) && alarm.alarm_actions.count.positive?
        puts 'Alarm actions:'
        alarm.alarm_actions.each do |a|
          puts "  #{a}"
        end
      end

      if alarm.key?(:insufficient_data_actions) &&
         alarm.insufficient_data_actions.count.positive?
        puts 'Insufficient data actions:'
        alarm.insufficient_data_actions.each do |a|
          puts "  #{a}"
        end
      end

      puts 'Dimensions:'
      if alarm.key?(:dimensions) && alarm.dimensions.count.positive?
        alarm.dimensions.each do |d|
          puts "  Name: #{d.name}, Value: #{d.value}"
        end
      else
        puts '  None for this alarm.'
      end
    end
  else
    puts 'No alarms found.'
  end
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error getting information about alarms: #{e.message}"
end

# Example usage:
def run_me
  region = ''

  # Print usage information and then stop.
```

```
  if ARGV[0] == '--help' || ARGV[0] == '-h'
    puts 'Usage:   ruby cw-ruby-example-show-alarms.rb REGION'
    puts 'Example: ruby cw-ruby-example-show-alarms.rb us-east-1'
    exit 1
  # If no values are specified at the command prompt, use these default values.
  elsif ARGV.count.zero?
    region = 'us-east-1'
  # Otherwise, use the values as specified at the command prompt.
  else
    region = ARGV[0]
  end

  cloudwatch_client = Aws::CloudWatch::Client.new(region: region)
  puts 'Available alarms:'
  describe_metric_alarms(cloudwatch_client)
end

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 DescribeAlarmsForMetric을 참조하십시오.

`DisableAlarmActions`

다음 코드 예시는 `DisableAlarmActions`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
# Disables an alarm in Amazon CloudWatch.
#
# Prerequisites.
#
# - The alarm to disable.
#
# @param cloudwatch_client [Aws::CloudWatch::Client]
```

```
#   An initialized CloudWatch client.
# @param alarm_name [String] The name of the alarm to disable.
# @return [Boolean] true if the alarm was disabled; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless alarm_actions_disabled?(
#     Aws::CloudWatch::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'ObjectsInBucket'
#   )
def alarm_actions_disabled?(cloudwatch_client, alarm_name)
  cloudwatch_client.disable_alarm_actions(alarm_names: [alarm_name])
  true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error disabling alarm actions: #{e.message}"
  false
end

# Example usage:
def run_me
  alarm_name = 'ObjectsInBucket'
  alarm_description = 'Objects exist in this bucket for more than 1 day.'
  metric_name = 'NumberOfObjects'
  # Notify this Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic when
  # the alarm transitions to the ALARM state.
  alarm_actions = ['arn:aws:sns:us-
east-1:111111111111:Default_CloudWatch_Alarms_Topic']
  namespace = 'AWS/S3'
  statistic = 'Average'
  dimensions = [
    {
      name: "BucketName",
      value: "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
    },
    {
      name: 'StorageType',
      value: 'AllStorageTypes'
    }
  ]
  period = 86_400 # Daily (24 hours * 60 minutes * 60 seconds = 86400 seconds).
  unit = 'Count'
  evaluation_periods = 1 # More than one day.
  threshold = 1 # One object.
  comparison_operator = 'GreaterThanThreshold' # More than one object.
  # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon CloudWatch.
  region = 'us-east-1'
```

```
  cloudwatch_client = Aws::CloudWatch::Client.new(region: region)

  if alarm_created_or_updated?(
    cloudwatch_client,
    alarm_name,
    alarm_description,
    metric_name,
    alarm_actions,
    namespace,
    statistic,
    dimensions,
    period,
    unit,
    evaluation_periods,
    threshold,
    comparison_operator
  )
    puts "Alarm '#{alarm_name}' created or updated."
  else
    puts "Could not create or update alarm '#{alarm_name}'."
  end

  if alarm_actions_disabled?(cloudwatch_client, alarm_name)
    puts "Alarm '#{alarm_name}' disabled."
  else
    puts "Could not disable alarm '#{alarm_name}'."
  end
end

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- API 세부 정보에 대한 내용은 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 DisableAlarmActions를 참조하십시오.

ListMetrics

다음 코드 예시는 `ListMetrics`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
# Lists available metrics for a metric namespace in Amazon CloudWatch.
#
# @param cloudwatch_client [Aws::CloudWatch::Client]
#   An initialized CloudWatch client.
# @param metric_namespace [String] The namespace of the metric.
# @example
#   list_metrics_for_namespace(
#     Aws::CloudWatch::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'SITE/TRAFFIC'
#   )
def list_metrics_for_namespace(cloudwatch_client, metric_namespace)
  response = cloudwatch_client.list_metrics(namespace: metric_namespace)

  if response.metrics.count.positive?
    response.metrics.each do |metric|
      puts "  Metric name: #{metric.metric_name}"
      if metric.dimensions.count.positive?
        puts '    Dimensions:'
        metric.dimensions.each do |dimension|
          puts "      Name: #{dimension.name}, Value: #{dimension.value}"
        end
      else
        puts 'No dimensions found.'
      end
    end
  else
    puts "No metrics found for namespace '#{metric_namespace}'. " \
      'Note that it could take up to 15 minutes for recently-added metrics ' \
      'to become available.'
  end
end

# Example usage:
def run_me
```

```
  metric_namespace = 'SITE/TRAFFIC'
  # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon CloudWatch.
  region = 'us-east-1'

  cloudwatch_client = Aws::CloudWatch::Client.new(region: region)

  # Add three datapoints.
  puts 'Continuing...' unless datapoint_added_to_metric?(
    cloudwatch_client,
    metric_namespace,
    'UniqueVisitors',
    'SiteName',
    'example.com',
    5_885.0,
    'Count'
  )

  puts 'Continuing...' unless datapoint_added_to_metric?(
    cloudwatch_client,
    metric_namespace,
    'UniqueVisits',
    'SiteName',
    'example.com',
    8_628.0,
    'Count'
  )

  puts 'Continuing...' unless datapoint_added_to_metric?(
    cloudwatch_client,
    metric_namespace,
    'PageViews',
    'PageURL',
    'example.html',
    18_057.0,
    'Count'
  )

  puts "Metrics for namespace '#{metric_namespace}':"
  list_metrics_for_namespace(cloudwatch_client, metric_namespace)
end

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 ListMetrics를 참조하십시오.

PutMetricAlarm

다음 코드 예시는 PutMetricAlarm의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
# Creates or updates an alarm in Amazon CloudWatch.
#
# @param cloudwatch_client [Aws::CloudWatch::Client]
#   An initialized CloudWatch client.
# @param alarm_name [String] The name of the alarm.
# @param alarm_description [String] A description about the alarm.
# @param metric_name [String] The name of the metric associated with the alarm.
# @param alarm_actions [Array] A list of Strings representing the
#   Amazon Resource Names (ARNs) to execute when the alarm transitions to the
#   ALARM state.
# @param namespace [String] The namespace for the metric to alarm on.
# @param statistic [String] The statistic for the metric.
# @param dimensions [Array] A list of dimensions for the metric, specified as
#   Aws::CloudWatch::Types::Dimension.
# @param period [Integer] The number of seconds before re-evaluating the metric.
# @param unit [String] The unit of measure for the statistic.
# @param evaluation_periods [Integer] The number of periods over which data is
#   compared to the specified threshold.
# @param theshold [Float] The value against which the specified statistic is
 compared.
# @param comparison_operator [String] The arithmetic operation to use when
#   comparing the specified statistic and threshold.
# @return [Boolean] true if the alarm was created or updated; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless alarm_created_or_updated?(
#     Aws::CloudWatch::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'ObjectsInBucket',
#     'Objects exist in this bucket for more than 1 day.',
```

```
#     'NumberOfObjects',
#     ['arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:111111111111:Default_CloudWatch_Alarms_Topic'],
#     'AWS/S3',
#     'Average',
#     [
#       {
#         name: 'BucketName',
#         value: 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
#       },
#       {
#         name: 'StorageType',
#         value: 'AllStorageTypes'
#       }
#     ],
#     86_400,
#     'Count',
#     1,
#     1,
#     'GreaterThanThreshold'
#   )
def alarm_created_or_updated?(
  cloudwatch_client,
  alarm_name,
  alarm_description,
  metric_name,
  alarm_actions,
  namespace,
  statistic,
  dimensions,
  period,
  unit,
  evaluation_periods,
  threshold,
  comparison_operator
)
  cloudwatch_client.put_metric_alarm(
    alarm_name: alarm_name,
    alarm_description: alarm_description,
    metric_name: metric_name,
    alarm_actions: alarm_actions,
    namespace: namespace,
    statistic: statistic,
    dimensions: dimensions,
    period: period,
```

```
    unit: unit,
    evaluation_periods: evaluation_periods,
    threshold: threshold,
    comparison_operator: comparison_operator
  )
  true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error creating alarm: #{e.message}"
  false
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 PutMetricAlarm을 참조하십시오.

`PutMetricData`

다음 코드 예시는 `PutMetricData`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-cloudwatch'

# Adds a datapoint to a metric in Amazon CloudWatch.
#
# @param cloudwatch_client [Aws::CloudWatch::Client]
#   An initialized CloudWatch client.
# @param metric_namespace [String] The namespace of the metric to add the
#   datapoint to.
# @param metric_name [String] The name of the metric to add the datapoint to.
# @param dimension_name [String] The name of the dimension to add the
#   datapoint to.
# @param dimension_value [String] The value of the dimension to add the
#   datapoint to.
# @param metric_value [Float] The value of the datapoint.
# @param metric_unit [String] The unit of measurement for the datapoint.
```

```
# @return [Boolean]
# @example
#   exit 1 unless datapoint_added_to_metric?(
#     Aws::CloudWatch::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'SITE/TRAFFIC',
#     'UniqueVisitors',
#     'SiteName',
#     'example.com',
#     5_885.0,
#     'Count'
#   )
def datapoint_added_to_metric?(
  cloudwatch_client,
  metric_namespace,
  metric_name,
  dimension_name,
  dimension_value,
  metric_value,
  metric_unit
)
  cloudwatch_client.put_metric_data(
    namespace: metric_namespace,
    metric_data: [
      {
        metric_name: metric_name,
        dimensions: [
          {
            name: dimension_name,
            value: dimension_value
          }
        ],
        value: metric_value,
        unit: metric_unit
      }
    ]
  )
  puts "Added data about '#{metric_name}' to namespace " \
    "'#{metric_namespace}'."
  true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error adding data about '#{metric_name}' to namespace " \
    "'#{metric_namespace}': #{e.message}"
  false
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 PutMetricData를 참조하십시오.

SDK for Ruby를 사용한 Amazon Cognito 자격 증명 공급자 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Cognito 자격 증명 공급자와 AWS SDK for Ruby 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello Amazon Cognito

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Cognito 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-cognitoidentityprovider'
require 'logger'

# CognitoManager is a class responsible for managing AWS Cognito operations
# such as listing all user pools in the current AWS account.
class CognitoManager
  def initialize(client)
    @client = client
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
  end

  # Lists and prints all user pools associated with the AWS account.
```

```
  def list_user_pools
    paginator = @client.list_user_pools(max_results: 10)
    user_pools = []
    paginator.each_page do |page|
      user_pools.concat(page.user_pools)
    end

    if user_pools.empty?
      @logger.info('No Cognito user pools found.')
    else
      user_pools.each do |user_pool|
        @logger.info("User pool ID: #{user_pool.id}")
        @logger.info("User pool name: #{user_pool.name}")
        @logger.info("User pool status: #{user_pool.status}")
        @logger.info('---')
      end
    end
  end
end

if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
  cognito_client = Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Client.new
  manager = CognitoManager.new(cognito_client)
  manager.list_user_pools
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 ListFunctions를 참조하십시오.

SDK for Ruby를 사용한 Amazon Comprehend 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for Ruby Amazon Comprehend에서를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 시나리오

시나리오

고객 피드백 분석을 위한 애플리케이션 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 고객 의견 카드를 분석하고, 원어에서 번역하고, 감정을 파악하고, 번역된 텍스트에서 오디오 파일을 생성하는 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

이 예제 애플리케이션은 고객 피드백 카드를 분석하고 저장합니다. 특히 뉴욕시에 있는 가상 호텔의 필요를 충족합니다. 호텔은 다양한 언어의 고객들로부터 물리적인 의견 카드의 형태로 피드백을 받습니다. 피드백은 웹 클라이언트를 통해 앱에 업로드됩니다. 의견 카드의 이미지가 업로드된 후 다음 단계가 수행됩니다.

- Amazon Textract를 사용하여 이미지에서 텍스트가 추출됩니다.
- Amazon Comprehend가 추출된 텍스트와 해당 언어의 감정을 파악합니다.
- 추출된 텍스트는 Amazon Translate를 사용하여 영어로 번역됩니다.
- Amazon Polly가 추출된 텍스트에서 오디오 파일을 합성합니다.

전체 앱은 AWS CDK를 사용하여 배포할 수 있습니다. 소스 코드와 배포 지침은 GitHub의 프로젝트를 참조하십시오.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

SDK for Ruby를 사용한 Amazon DocumentDB 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for Ruby Amazon DocumentDB에서를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 서버리스 예제

서버리스 예제

Amazon DocumentDB 트리거에서 간접적으로 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 DocumentDB 변경 스트림에서 레코드를 수신하여 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 DocumentDB 페이로드를 검색하고 레코드 콘텐츠를 로깅합니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Ruby를 사용하여 Lambda로 Amazon DocumentDB 이벤트 소비

```
require 'json'

def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  event['events'].each do |record|
    log_document_db_event(record)
  end
  'OK'
end

def log_document_db_event(record)
  event_data = record['event'] || {}
  operation_type = event_data['operationType'] || 'Unknown'
  db = event_data.dig('ns', 'db') || 'Unknown'
  collection = event_data.dig('ns', 'coll') || 'Unknown'
  full_document = event_data['fullDocument'] || {}

  puts "Operation type: #{operation_type}"
  puts "db: #{db}"
  puts "collection: #{collection}"
  puts "Full document: #{JSON.pretty_generate(full_document)}"
```

```
end
```

SDK for Ruby를 사용한 DynamoDB 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB와 AWS SDK for Ruby 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello DynamoDB

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB를 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-dynamodb'
require 'logger'

# DynamoDBManager is a class responsible for managing DynamoDB operations
# such as listing all tables in the current AWS account.
class DynamoDBManager
  def initialize(client)
```

```
    @client = client
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
  end

  # Lists and prints all DynamoDB tables in the current AWS account.
  def list_tables
    @logger.info('Here are the DynamoDB tables in your account:')

    paginator = @client.list_tables(limit: 10)
    table_names = []

    paginator.each_page do |page|
      page.table_names.each do |table_name|
        @logger.info("- #{table_name}")
        table_names << table_name
      end
    end

    if table_names.empty?
      @logger.info("You don't have any DynamoDB tables in your account.")
    else
      @logger.info("\nFound #{table_names.length} tables.")
    end
  end
end

if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
  dynamodb_client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new
  manager = DynamoDBManager.new(dynamodb_client)
  manager.list_tables
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 ListTables를 참조하세요.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업
- 시나리오
- 서버리스 예제

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 영화 데이터를 저장할 수 있는 테이블을 생성합니다.
- 테이블에 하나의 영화를 추가하고 가져오고 업데이트합니다.
- 샘플 JSON 파일에서 테이블에 영화 데이터를 씁니다.
- 특정 연도에 개봉된 영화를 쿼리합니다.
- 특정 연도 범위 동안 개봉된 영화를 스캔합니다.
- 테이블에서 영화를 삭제한 다음, 테이블을 삭제합니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

DynamoDB 테이블을 캡슐화하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
# Creates an Amazon DynamoDB table that can be used to store movie data.
# The table uses the release year of the movie as the partition key and the
# title as the sort key.
#
# @param table_name [String] The name of the table to create.
# @return [Aws::DynamoDB::Table] The newly created table.
def create_table(table_name)
  @table = @dynamo_resource.create_table(
    table_name: table_name,
    key_schema: [
      { attribute_name: 'year', key_type: 'HASH' }, # Partition key
      { attribute_name: 'title', key_type: 'RANGE' } # Sort key
    ],
    attribute_definitions: [
      { attribute_name: 'year', attribute_type: 'N' },
      { attribute_name: 'title', attribute_type: 'S' }
```

```
      ],
      billing_mode: 'PAY_PER_REQUEST'
    )
    @dynamo_resource.client.wait_until(:table_exists, table_name: table_name)
    @table
  rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Failed create table #{table_name}:\n#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

헬퍼 함수를 생성하여 샘플 JSON 파일을 다운로드하고 추출합니다.

```
  # Gets sample movie data, either from a local file or by first downloading it from
  # the Amazon DynamoDB Developer Guide.
  #
  # @param movie_file_name [String] The local file name where the movie data is
 stored in JSON format.
  # @return [Hash] The movie data as a Hash.
  def fetch_movie_data(movie_file_name)
    if !File.file?(movie_file_name)
      @logger.debug("Downloading #{movie_file_name}...")
      movie_content = URI.open(
        'https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/samples/
moviedata.zip'
      )
      movie_json = ''
      Zip::File.open_buffer(movie_content) do |zip|
        zip.each do |entry|
          movie_json = entry.get_input_stream.read
        end
      end
    else
      movie_json = File.read(movie_file_name)
    end
    movie_data = JSON.parse(movie_json)
    # The sample file lists over 4000 movies. This returns only the first 250.
    movie_data.slice(0, 250)
  rescue StandardError => e
    puts("Failure downloading movie data:\n#{e}")
    raise
  end
```

대화식 시나리오를 실행하여 테이블을 생성하고 테이블에 대한 작업을 수행합니다.

```
 table_name = "doc-example-table-movies-#{rand(10**4)}"
 scaffold = Scaffold.new(table_name)
 dynamodb_wrapper = DynamoDBBasics.new(table_name)

 new_step(1, 'Create a new DynamoDB table if none already exists.')
 unless scaffold.exists?(table_name)
   puts("\nNo such table: #{table_name}. Creating it...")
   scaffold.create_table(table_name)
   print "Done!\n".green
 end

 new_step(2, 'Add a new record to the DynamoDB table.')
 my_movie = {}
 my_movie[:title] = CLI::UI::Prompt.ask('Enter the title of a movie to add to the
table. E.g. The Matrix')
 my_movie[:year] = CLI::UI::Prompt.ask('What year was it released? E.g. 1989').to_i
 my_movie[:rating] = CLI::UI::Prompt.ask('On a scale of 1 - 10, how do you rate it?
E.g. 7').to_i
 my_movie[:plot] = CLI::UI::Prompt.ask('Enter a brief summary of the plot. E.g. A
man awakens to a new reality.')
 dynamodb_wrapper.add_item(my_movie)
 puts("\nNew record added:")
 puts JSON.pretty_generate(my_movie).green
 print "Done!\n".green

 new_step(3, 'Update a record in the DynamoDB table.')
 my_movie[:rating] = CLI::UI::Prompt.ask("Let's update the movie you added with a
new rating, e.g. 3:").to_i
 response = dynamodb_wrapper.update_item(my_movie)
 puts("Updated '#{my_movie[:title]}' with new attributes:")
 puts JSON.pretty_generate(response).green
 print "Done!\n".green

 new_step(4, 'Get a record from the DynamoDB table.')
 puts("Searching for #{my_movie[:title]} (#{my_movie[:year]})...")
 response = dynamodb_wrapper.get_item(my_movie[:title], my_movie[:year])
 puts JSON.pretty_generate(response).green
 print "Done!\n".green

 new_step(5, 'Write a batch of items into the DynamoDB table.')
 download_file = 'moviedata.json'
 puts("Downloading movie database to #{download_file}...")
```

```
 movie_data = scaffold.fetch_movie_data(download_file)
 puts("Writing movie data from #{download_file} into your table...")
 scaffold.write_batch(movie_data)
 puts("Records added: #{movie_data.length}.")
 print "Done!\n".green

 new_step(5, 'Query for a batch of items by key.')
 loop do
   release_year = CLI::UI::Prompt.ask('Enter a year between 1972 and 2018, e.g.
1999:').to_i
   results = dynamodb_wrapper.query_items(release_year)
   if results.any?
     puts("There were #{results.length} movies released in #{release_year}:")
     results.each do |movie|
       print "\t #{movie['title']}".green
     end
     break
   else
     continue = CLI::UI::Prompt.ask("Found no movies released in #{release_year}!
Try another year? (y/n)")
     break unless continue.eql?('y')
   end
 end
 print "\nDone!\n".green

 new_step(6, 'Scan for a batch of items using a filter expression.')
 years = {}
 years[:start] = CLI::UI::Prompt.ask('Enter a starting year between 1972 and
2018:')
 years[:end] = CLI::UI::Prompt.ask('Enter an ending year between 1972 and 2018:')
 releases = dynamodb_wrapper.scan_items(years)
 if !releases.empty?
   puts("Found #{releases.length} movies.")
   count = Question.ask(
     'How many do you want to see? ', method(:is_int), in_range(1, releases.length)
   )
   puts("Here are your #{count} movies:")
   releases.take(count).each do |release|
     puts("\t#{release['title']}")
   end
 else
   puts("I don't know about any movies released between #{years[:start]} "\
        "and #{years[:end]}.")
 end
```

```
  print "\nDone!\n".green

  new_step(7, 'Delete an item from the DynamoDB table.')
  answer = CLI::UI::Prompt.ask("Do you want to remove '#{my_movie[:title]}'? (y/n)
 ")
  if answer.eql?('y')
    dynamodb_wrapper.delete_item(my_movie[:title], my_movie[:year])
    puts("Removed '#{my_movie[:title]}' from the table.")
    print "\nDone!\n".green
  end

  new_step(8, 'Delete the DynamoDB table.')
  answer = CLI::UI::Prompt.ask('Delete the table? (y/n)')
  if answer.eql?('y')
    scaffold.delete_table
    puts("Deleted #{table_name}.")
  else
    puts("Don't forget to delete the table when you're done!")
  end
  print "\nThanks for watching!\n".green
rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError
  puts('Something went wrong with the demo.')
rescue Errno::ENOENT
  true
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - BatchWriteItem
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteItem
  - DeleteTable
  - DescribeTable
  - GetItem
  - PutItem
  - Query
  - Scan
  - UpdateItem

작업

`BatchExecuteStatement`

다음 코드 예시는 `BatchExecuteStatement`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

PartiQL을 사용하여 항목 배치를 읽습니다.

```
class DynamoDBPartiQLBatch
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource, :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @dynamodb = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table = @dynamodb.table(table_name)
  end

  # Selects a batch of items from a table using PartiQL
  #
  # @param batch_titles [Array] Collection of movie titles
  # @return [Aws::DynamoDB::Types::BatchExecuteStatementOutput]
  def batch_execute_select(batch_titles)
    request_items = batch_titles.map do |title, year|
      {
        statement: "SELECT * FROM \"#{@table.name}\" WHERE title=? and year=?",
        parameters: [title, year]
      }
    end
    @dynamodb.client.batch_execute_statement({ statements: request_items })
  end
```

PartiQL을 사용하여 항목 배치를 삭제합니다.

```
class DynamoDBPartiQLBatch
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource, :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @dynamodb = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table = @dynamodb.table(table_name)
  end

  # Deletes a batch of items from a table using PartiQL
  #
  # @param batch_titles [Array] Collection of movie titles
  # @return [Aws::DynamoDB::Types::BatchExecuteStatementOutput]
  def batch_execute_write(batch_titles)
    request_items = batch_titles.map do |title, year|
      {
        statement: "DELETE FROM \"#{@table.name}\" WHERE title=? and year=?",
        parameters: [title, year]
      }
    end
    @dynamodb.client.batch_execute_statement({ statements: request_items })
  end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 BatchExecuteStatement를 참조하세요.

`BatchWriteItem`

다음 코드 예시는 `BatchWriteItem`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class DynamoDBBasics
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource, :table
```

```
  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @dynamo_resource = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table = @dynamo_resource.table(table_name)
  end

  # Fills an Amazon DynamoDB table with the specified data. Items are sent in
  # batches of 25 until all items are written.
  #
  # @param movies [Enumerable] The data to put in the table. Each item must contain
at least
  #                            the keys required by the schema that was specified
when the
  #                            table was created.
  def write_batch(movies)
    index = 0
    slice_size = 25
    while index < movies.length
      movie_items = []
      movies[index, slice_size].each do |movie|
        movie_items.append({ put_request: { item: movie } })
      end
      @dynamo_resource.client.batch_write_item({ request_items: { @table.name =>
movie_items } })
      index += slice_size
    end
  rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts(
      "Couldn't load data into table #{@table.name}. Here's why:"
    )
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 BatchWriteItem을 참조하세요.

`CreateTable`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateTable`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
# Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data.
class Scaffold
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource, :table_name, :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @dynamo_resource = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table_name = table_name
    @table = nil
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
    @logger.level = Logger::DEBUG
  end

  # Creates an Amazon DynamoDB table that can be used to store movie data.
  # The table uses the release year of the movie as the partition key and the
  # title as the sort key.
  #
  # @param table_name [String] The name of the table to create.
  # @return [Aws::DynamoDB::Table] The newly created table.
  def create_table(table_name)
    @table = @dynamo_resource.create_table(
      table_name: table_name,
      key_schema: [
        { attribute_name: 'year', key_type: 'HASH' }, # Partition key
        { attribute_name: 'title', key_type: 'RANGE' } # Sort key
      ],
      attribute_definitions: [
        { attribute_name: 'year', attribute_type: 'N' },
        { attribute_name: 'title', attribute_type: 'S' }
      ],
      billing_mode: 'PAY_PER_REQUEST'
    )
    @dynamo_resource.client.wait_until(:table_exists, table_name: table_name)
    @table
```

```
  rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Failed create table #{table_name}:\n#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 CreateTable을 참조하세요.

`DeleteItem`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteItem`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class DynamoDBBasics
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource, :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @dynamo_resource = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table = @dynamo_resource.table(table_name)
  end

  # Deletes a movie from the table.
  #
  # @param title [String] The title of the movie to delete.
  # @param year [Integer] The release year of the movie to delete.
  def delete_item(title, year)
    @table.delete_item(key: { 'year' => year, 'title' => title })
  rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't delete movie #{title}. Here's why:")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 DeleteItem을 참조하세요.

`DeleteTable`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteTable`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
# Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data.
class Scaffold
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource, :table_name, :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @dynamo_resource = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table_name = table_name
    @table = nil
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
    @logger.level = Logger::DEBUG
  end

  # Deletes the table.
  def delete_table
    @table.delete
    @table = nil
  rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't delete table. Here's why:")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 DeleteTable을 참조하세요.

DescribeTable

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeTable의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
# Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data.
class Scaffold
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource, :table_name, :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @dynamo_resource = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table_name = table_name
    @table = nil
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
    @logger.level = Logger::DEBUG
  end

  # Determines whether a table exists. As a side effect, stores the table in
  # a member variable.
  #
  # @param table_name [String] The name of the table to check.
  # @return [Boolean] True when the table exists; otherwise, False.
  def exists?(table_name)
    @dynamo_resource.client.describe_table(table_name: table_name)
    @logger.debug("Table #{table_name} exists")
  rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ResourceNotFoundException
    @logger.debug("Table #{table_name} doesn't exist")
    false
  rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't check for existence of #{table_name}:\n")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 DescribeTable을 참조하세요.

`ExecuteStatement`

다음 코드 예시는 `ExecuteStatement`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

PartiQL을 사용하여 항목을 한 개 선택합니다.

```
class DynamoDBPartiQLSingle
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource, :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @dynamodb = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table = @dynamodb.table(table_name)
  end

  # Gets a single record from a table using PartiQL.
  # Note: To perform more fine-grained selects,
  # use the Client.query instance method instead.
  #
  # @param title [String] The title of the movie to search.
  # @return [Aws::DynamoDB::Types::ExecuteStatementOutput]
  def select_item_by_title(title)
    request = {
      statement: "SELECT * FROM \"#{@table.name}\" WHERE title=?",
      parameters: [title]
    }
    @dynamodb.client.execute_statement(request)
  end
```

PartiQL을 사용하여 항목을 한 개 업데이트합니다.

```
class DynamoDBPartiQLSingle
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource, :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @dynamodb = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table = @dynamodb.table(table_name)
  end

  # Updates a single record from a table using PartiQL.
  #
  # @param title [String] The title of the movie to update.
  # @param year [Integer] The year the movie was released.
  # @param rating [Float] The new rating to assign the title.
  # @return [Aws::DynamoDB::Types::ExecuteStatementOutput]
  def update_rating_by_title(title, year, rating)
    request = {
      statement: "UPDATE \"#{@table.name}\" SET info.rating=? WHERE title=? and
 year=?",
      parameters: [{ "N": rating }, title, year]
    }
    @dynamodb.client.execute_statement(request)
  end
```

PartiQL을 사용하여 항목을 한 개 추가합니다.

```
class DynamoDBPartiQLSingle
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource, :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @dynamodb = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table = @dynamodb.table(table_name)
  end

  # Adds a single record to a table using PartiQL.
  #
  # @param title [String] The title of the movie to update.
  # @param year [Integer] The year the movie was released.
  # @param plot [String] The plot of the movie.
  # @param rating [Float] The new rating to assign the title.
  # @return [Aws::DynamoDB::Types::ExecuteStatementOutput]
```

```
  def insert_item(title, year, plot, rating)
    request = {
      statement: "INSERT INTO \"#{@table.name}\" VALUE {'title': ?, 'year': ?,
 'info': ?}",
      parameters: [title, year, { 'plot': plot, 'rating': rating }]
    }
    @dynamodb.client.execute_statement(request)
  end
```

PartiQL을 사용하여 항목을 한 개 삭제합니다.

```
class DynamoDBPartiQLSingle
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource, :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @dynamodb = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table = @dynamodb.table(table_name)
  end

  # Deletes a single record from a table using PartiQL.
  #
  # @param title [String] The title of the movie to update.
  # @param year [Integer] The year the movie was released.
  # @return [Aws::DynamoDB::Types::ExecuteStatementOutput]
  def delete_item_by_title(title, year)
    request = {
      statement: "DELETE FROM \"#{@table.name}\" WHERE title=? and year=?",
      parameters: [title, year]
    }
    @dynamodb.client.execute_statement(request)
  end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 ExecuteStatement를 참조하세요.

GetItem

다음 코드 예시는 GetItem의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class DynamoDBBasics
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource, :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @dynamo_resource = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table = @dynamo_resource.table(table_name)
  end

  # Gets movie data from the table for a specific movie.
  #
  # @param title [String] The title of the movie.
  # @param year [Integer] The release year of the movie.
  # @return [Hash] The data about the requested movie.
  def get_item(title, year)
    @table.get_item(key: { 'year' => year, 'title' => title })
  rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't get movie #{title} (#{year}) from table #{@table.name}:\n")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 GetItem을 참조하세요.

`ListTables`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListTables`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

테이블이 존재하는지 확인합니다.

```
# Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data.
class Scaffold
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource, :table_name, :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @dynamo_resource = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table_name = table_name
    @table = nil
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
    @logger.level = Logger::DEBUG
  end

  # Determines whether a table exists. As a side effect, stores the table in
  # a member variable.
  #
  # @param table_name [String] The name of the table to check.
  # @return [Boolean] True when the table exists; otherwise, False.
  def exists?(table_name)
    @dynamo_resource.client.describe_table(table_name: table_name)
    @logger.debug("Table #{table_name} exists")
  rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ResourceNotFoundException
    @logger.debug("Table #{table_name} doesn't exist")
    false
  rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't check for existence of #{table_name}:\n")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 ListTables를 참조하세요.

PutItem

다음 코드 예시는 PutItem의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class DynamoDBBasics
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource, :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @dynamo_resource = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table = @dynamo_resource.table(table_name)
  end

  # Adds a movie to the table.
  #
  # @param movie [Hash] The title, year, plot, and rating of the movie.
  def add_item(movie)
    @table.put_item(
      item: {
        'year' => movie[:year],
        'title' => movie[:title],
        'info' => { 'plot' => movie[:plot], 'rating' => movie[:rating] }
      }
    )
  rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't add movie #{title} to table #{@table.name}. Here's why:")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 PutItem을 참조하세요.

Query

다음 코드 예시는 Query의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class DynamoDBBasics
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource, :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @dynamo_resource = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table = @dynamo_resource.table(table_name)
  end

  # Queries for movies that were released in the specified year.
  #
  # @param year [Integer] The year to query.
  # @return [Array] The list of movies that were released in the specified year.
  def query_items(year)
    response = @table.query(
      key_condition_expression: '#yr = :year',
      expression_attribute_names: { '#yr' => 'year' },
      expression_attribute_values: { ':year' => year }
    )
  rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't query for movies released in #{year}. Here's why:")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  else
    response.items
  end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 Query를 참조하세요.

Scan

다음 코드 예시는 Scan의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class DynamoDBBasics
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource, :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @dynamo_resource = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table = @dynamo_resource.table(table_name)
  end

  # Scans for movies that were released in a range of years.
  # Uses a projection expression to return a subset of data for each movie.
  #
  # @param year_range [Hash] The range of years to retrieve.
  # @return [Array] The list of movies released in the specified years.
  def scan_items(year_range)
    movies = []
    scan_hash = {
      filter_expression: '#yr between :start_yr and :end_yr',
      projection_expression: '#yr, title, info.rating',
      expression_attribute_names: { '#yr' => 'year' },
      expression_attribute_values: {
        ':start_yr' => year_range[:start], ':end_yr' => year_range[:end]
      }
    }
    done = false
    start_key = nil
    until done
      scan_hash[:exclusive_start_key] = start_key unless start_key.nil?
      response = @table.scan(scan_hash)
      movies.concat(response.items) unless response.items.empty?
      start_key = response.last_evaluated_key
```

```
      done = start_key.nil?
    end
  rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't scan for movies. Here's why:")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  else
    movies
  end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 Scan을 참조하세요.

`UpdateItem`

다음 코드 예시는 `UpdateItem`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class DynamoDBBasics
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource, :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @dynamo_resource = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table = @dynamo_resource.table(table_name)
  end

  # Updates rating and plot data for a movie in the table.
  #
  # @param movie [Hash] The title, year, plot, rating of the movie.
  def update_item(movie)
    response = @table.update_item(
      key: { 'year' => movie[:year], 'title' => movie[:title] },
      update_expression: 'set info.rating=:r',
```

```
      expression_attribute_values: { ':r' => movie[:rating] },
      return_values: 'UPDATED_NEW'
    )
  rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't update movie #{movie[:title]} (#{movie[:year]}) in table
#{@table.name}\n")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  else
    response.attributes
  end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 UpdateItem을 참조하세요.

시나리오

PartiQL 문 배치를 사용하여 테이블 쿼리

다음 코드 예제에서는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 여러 SELECT 문을 실행하여 항목 배치를 가져옵니다.
- 여러 INSERT 문을 실행하여 항목 배치를 추가합니다.
- 여러 UPDATE 문을 실행하여 항목 배치를 업데이트합니다.
- 여러 DELETE 문을 실행하여 항목 배치를 삭제합니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

테이블을 생성하고 배치 PartiQL 쿼리를 실행하는 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
table_name = "doc-example-table-movies-partiql-#{rand(10**4)}"
scaffold = Scaffold.new(table_name)
sdk = DynamoDBPartiQLBatch.new(table_name)
```

```
  new_step(1, 'Create a new DynamoDB table if none already exists.')
  unless scaffold.exists?(table_name)
    puts("\nNo such table: #{table_name}. Creating it...")
    scaffold.create_table(table_name)
    print "Done!\n".green
  end

  new_step(2, 'Populate DynamoDB table with movie data.')
  download_file = 'moviedata.json'
  puts("Downloading movie database to #{download_file}...")
  movie_data = scaffold.fetch_movie_data(download_file)
  puts("Writing movie data from #{download_file} into your table...")
  scaffold.write_batch(movie_data)
  puts("Records added: #{movie_data.length}.")
  print "Done!\n".green

  new_step(3, 'Select a batch of items from the movies table.')
  puts "Let's select some popular movies for side-by-side comparison."
  response = sdk.batch_execute_select([['Mean Girls', 2004], ['Goodfellas', 1977],
 ['The Prancing of the Lambs', 2005]])
  puts("Items selected: #{response['responses'].length}\n")
  print "\nDone!\n".green

  new_step(4, 'Delete a batch of items from the movies table.')
  sdk.batch_execute_write([['Mean Girls', 2004], ['Goodfellas', 1977], ['The
 Prancing of the Lambs', 2005]])
  print "\nDone!\n".green

  new_step(5, 'Delete the table.')
  return unless scaffold.exists?(table_name)

  scaffold.delete_table
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 BatchExecuteStatement를 참조하십시오.

PartiQL을 사용하여 테이블 쿼리

다음 코드 예제에서는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- SELECT 문을 실행하여 항목을 가져옵니다.

- INSERT 문을 실행하여 항목을 추가합니다.
- UPDATE 문을 실행하여 항목을 업데이트합니다.
- DELETE 문을 실행하여 항목을 삭제합니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

테이블을 생성하고 PartiQL 쿼리를 실행하는 시나리오를 실행합니다.

```
table_name = "doc-example-table-movies-partiql-#{rand(10**8)}"
scaffold = Scaffold.new(table_name)
sdk = DynamoDBPartiQLSingle.new(table_name)

new_step(1, 'Create a new DynamoDB table if none already exists.')
unless scaffold.exists?(table_name)
  puts("\nNo such table: #{table_name}. Creating it...")
  scaffold.create_table(table_name)
  print "Done!\n".green
end

new_step(2, 'Populate DynamoDB table with movie data.')
download_file = 'moviedata.json'
puts("Downloading movie database to #{download_file}...")
movie_data = scaffold.fetch_movie_data(download_file)
puts("Writing movie data from #{download_file} into your table...")
scaffold.write_batch(movie_data)
puts("Records added: #{movie_data.length}.")
print "Done!\n".green

new_step(3, 'Select a single item from the movies table.')
response = sdk.select_item_by_title('Star Wars')
puts("Items selected for title 'Star Wars': #{response.items.length}\n")
print response.items.first.to_s.yellow
print "\n\nDone!\n".green

new_step(4, 'Update a single item from the movies table.')
```

```
  puts "Let's correct the rating on The Big Lebowski to 10.0."
  sdk.update_rating_by_title('The Big Lebowski', 1998, 10.0)
  print "\nDone!\n".green

  new_step(5, 'Delete a single item from the movies table.')
  puts "Let's delete The Silence of the Lambs because it's just too scary."
  sdk.delete_item_by_title('The Silence of the Lambs', 1991)
  print "\nDone!\n".green

  new_step(6, 'Insert a new item into the movies table.')
  puts "Let's create a less-scary movie called The Prancing of the Lambs."
  sdk.insert_item('The Prancing of the Lambs', 2005, 'A movie about happy
 livestock.', 5.0)
  print "\nDone!\n".green

  new_step(7, 'Delete the table.')
  return unless scaffold.exists?(table_name)

  scaffold.delete_table
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 ExecuteStatement를 참조하세요.

서버리스 예제

DynamoDB 트리거에서 간접적으로 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB 스트림에서 레코드를 수신하여 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 DynamoDB 페이로드를 검색하고 레코드 콘텐츠를 로깅합니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Ruby를 사용하여 Lambda로 DynamoDB 이벤트 사용.

```
def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
    return 'received empty event' if event['Records'].empty?

    event['Records'].each do |record|
      log_dynamodb_record(record)
    end

    "Records processed: #{event['Records'].length}"
  end

  def log_dynamodb_record(record)
    puts record['eventID']
    puts record['eventName']
    puts "DynamoDB Record: #{JSON.generate(record['dynamodb'])}"
  end
```

DynamoDB 트리거로 Lambda 함수에 대한 배치 항목 실패 보고

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB 스트림에서 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수에 대해 부분 배치 응답을 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 응답으로 배치 항목 실패를 보고하고 나중에 해당 메시지를 다시 시도하도록 Lambda에 신호를 보냅니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Ruby를 사용하여 Lambda로 DynamoDB 배치 항목 실패 보고.

```
def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
    records = event["Records"]
    cur_record_sequence_number = ""

    records.each do |record|
      begin
        # Process your record
```

```
        cur_record_sequence_number = record["dynamodb"]["SequenceNumber"]
      rescue StandardError => e
        # Return failed record's sequence number
        return {"batchItemFailures" => [{"itemIdentifier" =>
 cur_record_sequence_number}]}
      end
    end

    {"batchItemFailures" => []}
  end
```

SDK for Ruby를 사용한 Amazon EC2 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon EC2와 AWS SDK for Ruby 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello Amazon EC2

다음 코드 예제는 Amazon EC2 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-ec2'
require 'logger'

# EC2Manager is a class responsible for managing EC2 operations
```

```
# such as listing all EC2 instances in the current AWS account.
class EC2Manager
  def initialize(client)
    @client = client
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
  end

  # Lists and prints all EC2 instances in the current AWS account.
  def list_instances
    @logger.info('Listing instances')

    instances = fetch_instances

    if instances.empty?
      @logger.info('You have no instances')
    else
      print_instances(instances)
    end
  end

  private

  # Fetches all EC2 instances using pagination.
  #
  # @return [Array<Aws::EC2::Types::Instance>] List of EC2 instances.
  def fetch_instances
    paginator = @client.describe_instances
    instances = []

    paginator.each_page do |page|
      page.reservations.each do |reservation|
        reservation.instances.each do |instance|
          instances << instance
        end
      end
    end

    instances
  end

  # Prints details of the given EC2 instances.
  #
  # @param instances [Array<Aws::EC2::Types::Instance>] List of EC2 instances to
 print.
```

```
  def print_instances(instances)
    instances.each do |instance|
      @logger.info("Instance ID: #{instance.instance_id}")
      @logger.info("Instance Type: #{instance.instance_type}")
      @logger.info("Public IP: #{instance.public_ip_address}")
      @logger.info("Public DNS Name: #{instance.public_dns_name}")
      @logger.info("\n")
    end
  end
end

if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
  ec2_client = Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2')
  manager = EC2Manager.new(ec2_client)
  manager.list_instances
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 DescribeSecurityGroups를 참조하십시오.

주제

- 작업

작업

`AllocateAddress`

다음 코드 예시는 `AllocateAddress`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
# Creates an Elastic IP address in Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC).
#
```

```
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized EC2 client.
# @return [String] The allocation ID corresponding to the Elastic IP address.
# @example
#   puts allocate_elastic_ip_address(Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'))
def allocate_elastic_ip_address(ec2_client)
  response = ec2_client.allocate_address(domain: 'vpc')
  response.allocation_id
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error allocating Elastic IP address: #{e.message}"
  'Error'
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 AllocateAddress를 참조하십시오.

`AssociateAddress`

다음 코드 예시는 `AssociateAddress`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
# Associates an Elastic IP address with an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud
# (Amazon EC2) instance.
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - The allocation ID corresponding to the Elastic IP address.
# - The Amazon EC2 instance.
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized EC2 client.
# @param allocation_id [String] The ID of the allocation corresponding to
#   the Elastic IP address.
# @param instance_id [String] The ID of the instance.
# @return [String] The assocation ID corresponding to the association of the
#   Elastic IP address to the instance.
# @example
```

```
#   puts allocate_elastic_ip_address(
#     Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'eipalloc-04452e528a66279EX',
#     'i-033c48ef067af3dEX')
def associate_elastic_ip_address_with_instance(
  ec2_client,
  allocation_id,
  instance_id
)
  response = ec2_client.associate_address(
    allocation_id: allocation_id,
    instance_id: instance_id
  )
  response.association_id
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error associating Elastic IP address with instance: #{e.message}"
  'Error'
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 AssociateAddress를 참조하십시오.

`CreateKeyPair`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateKeyPair`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
# This code example does the following:
# 1. Creates a key pair in Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2).
# 2. Displays information about available key pairs.
# 3. Deletes the key pair.

require 'aws-sdk-ec2'
```

```
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized EC2 client.
# @param key_pair_name [String] The name for the key pair and private
#   key file.
# @return [Boolean] true if the key pair and private key file were
#   created; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless key_pair_created?(
#     Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'my-key-pair'
#   )
def key_pair_created?(ec2_client, key_pair_name)
  key_pair = ec2_client.create_key_pair(key_name: key_pair_name)
  puts "Created key pair '#{key_pair.key_name}' with fingerprint " \
    "'#{key_pair.key_fingerprint}' and ID '#{key_pair.key_pair_id}'."
  filename = File.join(Dir.home, "#{key_pair_name}.pem")
  File.open(filename, 'w') { |file| file.write(key_pair.key_material) }
  puts "Private key file saved locally as '#{filename}'."
  true
rescue Aws::EC2::Errors::InvalidKeyPairDuplicate
  puts "Error creating key pair: a key pair named '#{key_pair_name}' " \
    'already exists.'
  false
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error creating key pair or saving private key file: #{e.message}"
  false
end

# Displays information about available key pairs in
# Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2).
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized EC2 client.
# @example
#   describe_key_pairs(Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'))
def describe_key_pairs(ec2_client)
  result = ec2_client.describe_key_pairs
  if result.key_pairs.count.zero?
    puts 'No key pairs found.'
  else
    puts 'Key pair names:'
    result.key_pairs.each do |key_pair|
      puts key_pair.key_name
    end
  end
```

```
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error getting information about key pairs: #{e.message}"
end

# Deletes a key pair in Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2).
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - The key pair to delete.
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized EC2 client.
# @param key_pair_name [String] The name of the key pair to delete.
# @return [Boolean] true if the key pair was deleted; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless key_pair_deleted?(
#     Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'my-key-pair'
#   )
def key_pair_deleted?(ec2_client, key_pair_name)
  ec2_client.delete_key_pair(key_name: key_pair_name)
  true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error deleting key pair: #{e.message}"
  false
end

# Example usage:
def run_me
  key_pair_name = ''
  region = ''
  # Print usage information and then stop.
  if ARGV[0] == '--help' || ARGV[0] == '-h'
    puts 'Usage:   ruby ec2-ruby-example-key-pairs.rb KEY_PAIR_NAME REGION'
    puts 'Example: ruby ec2-ruby-example-key-pairs.rb my-key-pair us-west-2'
    exit 1
  # If no values are specified at the command prompt, use these default values.
  # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
  elsif ARGV.count.zero?
    key_pair_name = 'my-key-pair'
    region = 'us-west-2'
  # Otherwise, use the values as specified at the command prompt.
  else
    key_pair_name = ARGV[0]
    region = ARGV[1]
```

```
  end

  ec2_client = Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: region)

  puts 'Displaying existing key pair names before creating this key pair...'
  describe_key_pairs(ec2_client)

  puts '-' * 10
  puts 'Creating key pair...'
  unless key_pair_created?(ec2_client, key_pair_name)
    puts 'Stopping program.'
    exit 1
  end

  puts '-' * 10
  puts 'Displaying existing key pair names after creating this key pair...'
  describe_key_pairs(ec2_client)

  puts '-' * 10
  puts 'Deleting key pair...'
  unless key_pair_deleted?(ec2_client, key_pair_name)
    puts 'Stopping program. You must delete the key pair yourself.'
    exit 1
  end
  puts 'Key pair deleted.'

  puts '-' * 10
  puts 'Now that the key pair is deleted, ' \
    'also deleting the related private key pair file...'
  filename = File.join(Dir.home, "#{key_pair_name}.pem")
  File.delete(filename)
  if File.exist?(filename)
    puts "Could not delete file at '#{filename}'. You must delete it yourself."
  else
    puts 'File deleted.'
  end

  puts '-' * 10
  puts 'Displaying existing key pair names after deleting this key pair...'
  describe_key_pairs(ec2_client)
end

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 CreateKeyPair를 참조하십시오.

`CreateRouteTable`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateRouteTable`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-ec2'

# Prerequisites:
#
# - A VPC in Amazon VPC.
# - A subnet in that VPC.
# - A gateway attached to that subnet.
#
# @param ec2_resource [Aws::EC2::Resource] An initialized
#   Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) resource object.
# @param vpc_id [String] The ID of the VPC for the route table.
# @param subnet_id [String] The ID of the subnet for the route table.
# @param gateway_id [String] The ID of the gateway for the route.
# @param destination_cidr_block [String] The destination CIDR block
#   for the route.
# @param tag_key [String] The key portion of the tag for the route table.
# @param tag_value [String] The value portion of the tag for the route table.
# @return [Boolean] true if the route table was created and associated;
#   otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless route_table_created_and_associated?(
#     Aws::EC2::Resource.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'vpc-0b6f769731EXAMPLE',
#     'subnet-03d9303b57EXAMPLE',
#     'igw-06ca90c011EXAMPLE',
#     '0.0.0.0/0',
```

```
#     'my-key',
#     'my-value'
#   )
def route_table_created_and_associated?(
  ec2_resource,
  vpc_id,
  subnet_id,
  gateway_id,
  destination_cidr_block,
  tag_key,
  tag_value
)
  route_table = ec2_resource.create_route_table(vpc_id: vpc_id)
  puts "Created route table with ID '#{route_table.id}'."
  route_table.create_tags(
    tags: [
      {
        key: tag_key,
        value: tag_value
      }
    ]
  )
  puts 'Added tags to route table.'
  route_table.create_route(
    destination_cidr_block: destination_cidr_block,
    gateway_id: gateway_id
  )
  puts 'Created route with destination CIDR block ' \
    "'#{destination_cidr_block}' and associated with gateway " \
    "with ID '#{gateway_id}'."
  route_table.associate_with_subnet(subnet_id: subnet_id)
  puts "Associated route table with subnet with ID '#{subnet_id}'."
  true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error creating or associating route table: #{e.message}"
  puts 'If the route table was created but not associated, you should ' \
    'clean up by deleting the route table.'
  false
end

# Example usage:
def run_me
  vpc_id = ''
  subnet_id = ''
```

```
gateway_id = ''
destination_cidr_block = ''
tag_key = ''
tag_value = ''
region = ''
# Print usage information and then stop.
if ARGV[0] == '--help' || ARGV[0] == '-h'
  puts 'Usage: ruby ec2-ruby-example-create-route-table.rb ' \
    'VPC_ID SUBNET_ID GATEWAY_ID DESTINATION_CIDR_BLOCK ' \
    'TAG_KEY TAG_VALUE REGION'
  # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
  puts 'Example: ruby ec2-ruby-example-create-route-table.rb ' \
    'vpc-0b6f769731EXAMPLE subnet-03d9303b57EXAMPLE igw-06ca90c011EXAMPLE ' \
    "'0.0.0.0/0' my-key my-value us-west-2"
  exit 1
# If no values are specified at the command prompt, use these default values.
elsif ARGV.count.zero?
  vpc_id = 'vpc-0b6f769731EXAMPLE'
  subnet_id = 'subnet-03d9303b57EXAMPLE'
  gateway_id = 'igw-06ca90c011EXAMPLE'
  destination_cidr_block = '0.0.0.0/0'
  tag_key = 'my-key'
  tag_value = 'my-value'
  # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
  region = 'us-west-2'
# Otherwise, use the values as specified at the command prompt.
else
  vpc_id = ARGV[0]
  subnet_id = ARGV[1]
  gateway_id = ARGV[2]
  destination_cidr_block = ARGV[3]
  tag_key = ARGV[4]
  tag_value = ARGV[5]
  region = ARGV[6]
end

ec2_resource = Aws::EC2::Resource.new(region: region)

if route_table_created_and_associated?(
  ec2_resource,
  vpc_id,
  subnet_id,
  gateway_id,
  destination_cidr_block,
```

```
    tag_key,
    tag_value
  )
    puts 'Route table created and associated.'
  else
    puts 'Route table not created or not associated.'
  end
end

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 CreateRouteTable을 참조하십시오.

`CreateSecurityGroup`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateSecurityGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
# This code example does the following:
# 1. Creates an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) security group.
# 2. Adds inbound rules to the security group.
# 3. Displays information about available security groups.
# 4. Deletes the security group.

require 'aws-sdk-ec2'

# Creates an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) security group.
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - A VPC in Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC).
#
```

```
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized
#   Amazon EC2 client.
# @param group_name [String] A name for the security group.
# @param description [String] A description for the security group.
# @param vpc_id [String] The ID of the VPC for the security group.
# @return [String] The ID of security group that was created.
# @example
#   puts create_security_group(
#     Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'my-security-group',
#     'This is my security group.',
#     'vpc-6713dfEX'
#   )
def create_security_group(ec2_client, group_name, description, vpc_id)
  security_group = ec2_client.create_security_group(
    group_name: group_name,
    description: description,
    vpc_id: vpc_id
  )
  puts "Created security group '#{group_name}' with ID " \
    "'#{security_group.group_id}' in VPC with ID '#{vpc_id}'."
  security_group.group_id
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error creating security group: #{e.message}"
  'Error'
end

# Adds an inbound rule to an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
# security group.
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - The security group.
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized Amazon EC2 client.
# @param security_group_id [String] The ID of the security group.
# @param ip_protocol [String] The network protocol for the inbound rule.
# @param from_port [String] The originating port for the inbound rule.
# @param to_port [String] The destination port for the inbound rule.
# @param cidr_ip_range [String] The CIDR IP range for the inbound rule.
# @return
# @example
#   exit 1 unless security_group_ingress_authorized?(
#     Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
```

```
#     'sg-030a858e078f1b9EX',
#     'tcp',
#     '80',
#     '80',
#     '0.0.0.0/0'
#   )
def security_group_ingress_authorized?(
  ec2_client, security_group_id, ip_protocol, from_port, to_port, cidr_ip_range
)
  ec2_client.authorize_security_group_ingress(
    group_id: security_group_id,
    ip_permissions: [
      {
        ip_protocol: ip_protocol,
        from_port: from_port,
        to_port: to_port,
        ip_ranges: [
          {
            cidr_ip: cidr_ip_range
          }
        ]
      }
    ]
  )
  puts "Added inbound rule to security group '#{security_group_id}' for protocol " \
    "'#{ip_protocol}' from port '#{from_port}' to port '#{to_port}' " \
    "with CIDR IP range '#{cidr_ip_range}'."
  true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error adding inbound rule to security group: #{e.message}"
  false
end

# Refactored method to simplify complexity for describing security group permissions
def format_port_information(perm)
  from_port_str = perm.from_port == '-1' || perm.from_port == -1 ? 'All' :
 perm.from_port.to_s
  to_port_str = perm.to_port == '-1' || perm.to_port == -1 ? 'All' :
 perm.to_port.to_s
  { from_port: from_port_str, to_port: to_port_str }
end

# Displays information about a security group's IP permissions set in
# Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2).
```

```
def describe_security_group_permissions(perm)
  ports = format_port_information(perm)

  print "  Protocol: #{perm.ip_protocol == '-1' ? 'All' : perm.ip_protocol}"
  print ", From: #{ports[:from_port]}, To: #{ports[:to_port]}"

  print ", CIDR IPv6: #{perm.ipv_6_ranges[0].cidr_ipv_6}" if perm.key?
(:ipv_6_ranges) && perm.ipv_6_ranges.count.positive?

  print ", CIDR IPv4: #{perm.ip_ranges[0].cidr_ip}" if perm.key?(:ip_ranges) &&
 perm.ip_ranges.count.positive?
  print "\n"
end

# Displays information about available security groups in
# Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2).
def describe_security_groups(ec2_client)
  response = ec2_client.describe_security_groups

  if response.security_groups.count.positive?
    response.security_groups.each do |sg|
      display_group_details(sg)
    end
  else
    puts 'No security groups found.'
  end
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error getting information about security groups: #{e.message}"
end

# Helper method to display the details of security groups
def display_group_details(sg)
  puts '-' * (sg.group_name.length + 13)
  puts "Name:        #{sg.group_name}"
  puts "Description: #{sg.description}"
  puts "Group ID:    #{sg.group_id}"
  puts "Owner ID:    #{sg.owner_id}"
  puts "VPC ID:      #{sg.vpc_id}"

  display_group_tags(sg.tags) if sg.tags.count.positive?
  display_group_permissions(sg)
end

def display_group_tags(tags)
```

```
  puts 'Tags:'
  tags.each do |tag|
    puts "  Key: #{tag.key}, Value: #{tag.value}"
  end
end

def display_group_permissions(sg)
  if sg.ip_permissions.count.positive?
    puts 'Inbound rules:'
    sg.ip_permissions.each do |p|
      describe_security_group_permissions(p)
    end
  end

  return if sg.ip_permissions_egress.empty?

  puts 'Outbound rules:'
  sg.ip_permissions_egress.each do |p|
    describe_security_group_permissions(p)
  end
end

# Deletes an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
# security group.
def security_group_deleted?(ec2_client, security_group_id)
  ec2_client.delete_security_group(group_id: security_group_id)
  puts "Deleted security group '#{security_group_id}'."
  true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error deleting security group: #{e.message}"
  false
end

# Example usage with refactored run_me to reduce complexity
def run_me
  group_name, description, vpc_id, ip_protocol_http, from_port_http, to_port_http, \
  cidr_ip_range_http, ip_protocol_ssh, from_port_ssh, to_port_ssh, \
  cidr_ip_range_ssh, region = process_arguments
  ec2_client = Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: region)

  security_group_id = attempt_create_security_group(ec2_client, group_name,
 description, vpc_id)
  security_group_exists = security_group_id != 'Error'
```

```
  if security_group_exists
    add_inbound_rules(ec2_client, security_group_id, ip_protocol_http,
 from_port_http, to_port_http, cidr_ip_range_http)
    add_inbound_rules(ec2_client, security_group_id, ip_protocol_ssh, from_port_ssh,
 to_port_ssh, cidr_ip_range_ssh)
  end

  describe_security_groups(ec2_client)
  attempt_delete_security_group(ec2_client, security_group_id) if
 security_group_exists
end

def process_arguments
  if ARGV[0] == '--help' || ARGV[0] == '-h'
    display_help
    exit 1
  elsif ARGV.count.zero?
    default_values
  else
    ARGV
  end
end

def attempt_create_security_group(ec2_client, group_name, description, vpc_id)
  puts 'Attempting to create security group...'
  security_group_id = create_security_group(ec2_client, group_name, description,
 vpc_id)
  puts 'Could not create security group. Skipping this step.' if security_group_id
 == 'Error'
  security_group_id
end

def add_inbound_rules(ec2_client, security_group_id, ip_protocol, from_port,
 to_port, cidr_ip_range)
  puts 'Attempting to add inbound rules to security group...'
  return if security_group_ingress_authorized?(ec2_client, security_group_id,
 ip_protocol, from_port, to_port,
                                               cidr_ip_range)

  puts 'Could not add inbound rule to security group. Skipping this step.'
end

def attempt_delete_security_group(ec2_client, security_group_id)
  puts "\nAttempting to delete security group..."
```

```
  return if security_group_deleted?(ec2_client, security_group_id)

  puts 'Could not delete security group. You must delete it yourself.'
end

def display_help
  puts 'Usage:   ruby ec2-ruby-example-security-group.rb ' \
    'GROUP_NAME DESCRIPTION VPC_ID IP_PROTOCOL_1 FROM_PORT_1 TO_PORT_1 ' \
    'CIDR_IP_RANGE_1 IP_PROTOCOL_2 FROM_PORT_2 TO_PORT_2 ' \
    'CIDR_IP_RANGE_2 REGION'
  puts 'Example: ruby ec2-ruby-example-security-group.rb ' \
    "my-security-group 'This is my security group.' vpc-6713dfEX " \
    "tcp 80 80 '0.0.0.0/0' tcp 22 22 '0.0.0.0/0' us-west-2"
end

def default_values
  [
    'my-security-group', 'This is my security group.', 'vpc-6713dfEX', 'tcp', '80',
 '80',
    '0.0.0.0/0', 'tcp', '22', '22', '0.0.0.0/0', 'us-west-2'
  ]
end

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 CreateAccountAlias을 참조하십시오.

`CreateSubnet`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateSubnet`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-ec2'
```

```
# Creates a subnet within a virtual private cloud (VPC) in
# Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC) and then tags
# the subnet.
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - A VPC in Amazon VPC.
#
# @param ec2_resource [Aws::EC2::Resource] An initialized
#   Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) resource object.
# @param vpc_id [String] The ID of the VPC for the subnet.
# @param cidr_block [String] The IPv4 CIDR block for the subnet.
# @param availability_zone [String] The ID of the Availability Zone
#   for the subnet.
# @param tag_key [String] The key portion of the tag for the subnet.
# @param tag_vlue [String] The value portion of the tag for the subnet.
# @return [Boolean] true if the subnet was created and tagged;
#   otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless subnet_created_and_tagged?(
#     Aws::EC2::Resource.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'vpc-6713dfEX',
#     '10.0.0.0/24',
#     'us-west-2a',
#     'my-key',
#     'my-value'
#   )
def subnet_created_and_tagged?(
  ec2_resource,
  vpc_id,
  cidr_block,
  availability_zone,
  tag_key,
  tag_value
)
  subnet = ec2_resource.create_subnet(
    vpc_id: vpc_id,
    cidr_block: cidr_block,
    availability_zone: availability_zone
  )
  subnet.create_tags(
    tags: [
      {
```

```
        key: tag_key,
        value: tag_value
      }
    ]
  )
  puts "Subnet created with ID '#{subnet.id}' in VPC with ID '#{vpc_id}' " \
    "and CIDR block '#{cidr_block}' in availability zone " \
    "'#{availability_zone}' and tagged with key '#{tag_key}' and " \
    "value '#{tag_value}'."
  true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error creating or tagging subnet: #{e.message}"
  false
end

# Example usage:
def run_me
  vpc_id = ''
  cidr_block = ''
  availability_zone = ''
  tag_key = ''
  tag_value = ''
  region = ''
  # Print usage information and then stop.
  if ARGV[0] == '--help' || ARGV[0] == '-h'
    puts 'Usage:   ruby ec2-ruby-example-create-subnet.rb ' \
      'VPC_ID CIDR_BLOCK AVAILABILITY_ZONE TAG_KEY TAG_VALUE REGION'
    # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
    puts 'Example: ruby ec2-ruby-example-create-subnet.rb ' \
      'vpc-6713dfEX 10.0.0.0/24 us-west-2a my-key my-value us-west-2'
    exit 1
  # If no values are specified at the command prompt, use these default values.
  elsif ARGV.count.zero?
    vpc_id = 'vpc-6713dfEX'
    cidr_block = '10.0.0.0/24'
    availability_zone = 'us-west-2a'
    tag_key = 'my-key'
    tag_value = 'my-value'
    # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
    region = 'us-west-2'
  # Otherwise, use the values as specified at the command prompt.
  else
    vpc_id = ARGV[0]
    cidr_block = ARGV[1]
```

```
    availability_zone = ARGV[2]
    tag_key = ARGV[3]
    tag_value = ARGV[4]
    region = ARGV[5]
  end

  ec2_resource = Aws::EC2::Resource.new(region: region)

  if subnet_created_and_tagged?(
    ec2_resource,
    vpc_id,
    cidr_block,
    availability_zone,
    tag_key,
    tag_value
  )
    puts 'Subnet created and tagged.'
  else
    puts 'Subnet not created or not tagged.'
  end
end

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 CreateSubnet을 참조하십시오.

`CreateVpc`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateVpc`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-ec2'
```

```
# Creates a virtual private cloud (VPC) in
# Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC) and then tags
# the VPC.
#
# @param ec2_resource [Aws::EC2::Resource] An initialized
#   Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) resource object.
# @param cidr_block [String] The IPv4 CIDR block for the subnet.
# @param tag_key [String] The key portion of the tag for the VPC.
# @param tag_value [String] The value portion of the tag for the VPC.
# @return [Boolean] true if the VPC was created and tagged;
#   otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless vpc_created_and_tagged?(
#     Aws::EC2::Resource.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     '10.0.0.0/24',
#     'my-key',
#     'my-value'
#   )
def vpc_created_and_tagged?(
  ec2_resource,
  cidr_block,
  tag_key,
  tag_value
)
  vpc = ec2_resource.create_vpc(cidr_block: cidr_block)

  # Create a public DNS by enabling DNS support and DNS hostnames.
  vpc.modify_attribute(enable_dns_support: { value: true })
  vpc.modify_attribute(enable_dns_hostnames: { value: true })

  vpc.create_tags(tags: [{ key: tag_key, value: tag_value }])

  puts "Created VPC with ID '#{vpc.id}' and tagged with key " \
    "'#{tag_key}' and value '#{tag_value}'."
  true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts e.message
  false
end

# Example usage:
def run_me
  cidr_block = ''
  tag_key = ''
```

```
  tag_value = ''
  region = ''
  # Print usage information and then stop.
  if ARGV[0] == '--help' || ARGV[0] == '-h'
    puts 'Usage:   ruby ec2-ruby-example-create-vpc.rb ' \
      'CIDR_BLOCK TAG_KEY TAG_VALUE REGION'
    # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
    puts 'Example: ruby ec2-ruby-example-create-vpc.rb ' \
      '10.0.0.0/24 my-key my-value us-west-2'
    exit 1
  # If no values are specified at the command prompt, use these default values.
  elsif ARGV.count.zero?
    cidr_block = '10.0.0.0/24'
    tag_key = 'my-key'
    tag_value = 'my-value'
    # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
    region = 'us-west-2'
  # Otherwise, use the values as specified at the command prompt.
  else
    cidr_block = ARGV[0]
    tag_key = ARGV[1]
    tag_value = ARGV[2]
    region = ARGV[3]
  end

  ec2_resource = Aws::EC2::Resource.new(region: region)

  if vpc_created_and_tagged?(
    ec2_resource,
    cidr_block,
    tag_key,
    tag_value
  )
    puts 'VPC created and tagged.'
  else
    puts 'VPC not created or not tagged.'
  end
end

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 CreateVpc를 참조하십시오.

DescribeInstances

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeInstances의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-ec2'

# @param ec2_resource [Aws::EC2::Resource] An initialized EC2 resource object.
# @example
#   list_instance_ids_states(Aws::EC2::Resource.new(region: 'us-west-2'))
def list_instance_ids_states(ec2_resource)
  response = ec2_resource.instances
  if response.count.zero?
    puts 'No instances found.'
  else
    puts 'Instances -- ID, state:'
    response.each do |instance|
      puts "#{instance.id}, #{instance.state.name}"
    end
  end
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error getting information about instances: #{e.message}"
end

# Example usage:
def run_me
  region = ''
  # Print usage information and then stop.
  if ARGV[0] == '--help' || ARGV[0] == '-h'
    puts 'Usage:   ruby ec2-ruby-example-get-all-instance-info.rb REGION'
    # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
    puts 'Example: ruby ec2-ruby-example-get-all-instance-info.rb us-west-2'
    exit 1
  # If no values are specified at the command prompt, use these default values.
  # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
```

```
  elsif ARGV.count.zero?
    region = 'us-west-2'
  # Otherwise, use the values as specified at the command prompt.
  else
    region = ARGV[0]
  end
  ec2_resource = Aws::EC2::Resource.new(region: region)
  list_instance_ids_states(ec2_resource)
end

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 DescribeInstances 참조하십시오.

DescribeRegions

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeRegions의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-ec2'

# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized EC2 client.
# @example
#   list_regions_endpoints(Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'))
def list_regions_endpoints(ec2_client)
  result = ec2_client.describe_regions
  # Enable pretty printing.
  max_region_string_length = 16
  max_endpoint_string_length = 33
  # Print header.
  print 'Region'
  print ' ' * (max_region_string_length - 'Region'.length)
  print "  Endpoint\n"
```

```
  print '-' * max_region_string_length
  print '  '
  print '-' * max_endpoint_string_length
  print "\n"
  # Print Regions and their endpoints.
  result.regions.each do |region|
    print region.region_name
    print ' ' * (max_region_string_length - region.region_name.length)
    print '  '
    print region.endpoint
    print "\n"
  end
end

# Displays a list of Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
# Availability Zones available to you depending on the AWS Region
# of the Amazon EC2 client.
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized EC2 client.
# @example
#   list_availability_zones(Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'))
def list_availability_zones(ec2_client)
  result = ec2_client.describe_availability_zones
  # Enable pretty printing.
  max_region_string_length = 16
  max_zone_string_length = 18
  max_state_string_length = 9
  # Print header.
  print 'Region'
  print ' ' * (max_region_string_length - 'Region'.length)
  print '  Zone'
  print ' ' * (max_zone_string_length - 'Zone'.length)
  print "  State\n"
  print '-' * max_region_string_length
  print '  '
  print '-' * max_zone_string_length
  print '  '
  print '-' * max_state_string_length
  print "\n"
  # Print Regions, Availability Zones, and their states.
  result.availability_zones.each do |zone|
    print zone.region_name
    print ' ' * (max_region_string_length - zone.region_name.length)
    print '  '
```

```
    print zone.zone_name
    print ' ' * (max_zone_string_length - zone.zone_name.length)
    print '  '
    print zone.state
    # Print any messages for this Availability Zone.
    if zone.messages.count.positive?
      print "\n"
      puts '  Messages for this zone:'
      zone.messages.each do |message|
        print "    #{message.message}\n"
      end
    end
    print "\n"
  end
end

# Example usage:
def run_me
  region = ''
  # Print usage information and then stop.
  if ARGV[0] == '--help' || ARGV[0] == '-h'
    puts 'Usage:   ruby ec2-ruby-example-regions-availability-zones.rb REGION'
    # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
    puts 'Example: ruby ec2-ruby-example-regions-availability-zones.rb us-west-2'
    exit 1
  # If no values are specified at the command prompt, use these default values.
  # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
  elsif ARGV.count.zero?
    region = 'us-west-2'
  # Otherwise, use the values as specified at the command prompt.
  else
    region = ARGV[0]
  end

  ec2_client = Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: region)

  puts 'AWS Regions for Amazon EC2 that are available to you:'
  list_regions_endpoints(ec2_client)
  puts "\n\nAmazon EC2 Availability Zones that are available to you for AWS Region
 '#{region}':"
  list_availability_zones(ec2_client)
end

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 DescribeRegions를 참조하십시오.

`ReleaseAddress`

다음 코드 예시는 `ReleaseAddress`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
# Releases an Elastic IP address from an
# Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance.
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - An Amazon EC2 instance with an associated Elastic IP address.
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized EC2 client.
# @param allocation_id [String] The ID of the allocation corresponding to
#   the Elastic IP address.
# @return [Boolean] true if the Elastic IP address was released;
#   otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless elastic_ip_address_released?(
#     Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'eipalloc-04452e528a66279EX'
#   )
def elastic_ip_address_released?(ec2_client, allocation_id)
  ec2_client.release_address(allocation_id: allocation_id)
  true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts("Error releasing Elastic IP address: #{e.message}")
  false
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 ReleaseAddress를 참조하십시오.

StartInstances

다음 코드 예시는 StartInstances의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-ec2'

# Attempts to start an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance.
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - The Amazon EC2 instance.
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized EC2 client.
# @param instance_id [String] The ID of the instance.
# @return [Boolean] true if the instance was started; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless instance_started?(
#     Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'i-123abc'
#   )
def instance_started?(ec2_client, instance_id)
  response = ec2_client.describe_instance_status(instance_ids: [instance_id])

  if response.instance_statuses.count.positive?
    state = response.instance_statuses[0].instance_state.name
    case state
    when 'pending'
      puts 'Error starting instance: the instance is pending. Try again later.'
      return false
    when 'running'
      puts 'The instance is already running.'
```

```
      return true
    when 'terminated'
      puts 'Error starting instance: ' \
        'the instance is terminated, so you cannot start it.'
      return false
    end
  end

  ec2_client.start_instances(instance_ids: [instance_id])
  ec2_client.wait_until(:instance_running, instance_ids: [instance_id])
  puts 'Instance started.'
  true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error starting instance: #{e.message}"
  false
end

# Example usage:
def run_me
  instance_id = ''
  region = ''
  # Print usage information and then stop.
  if ARGV[0] == '--help' || ARGV[0] == '-h'
    puts 'Usage:   ruby ec2-ruby-example-start-instance-i-123abc.rb ' \
      'INSTANCE_ID REGION '
    # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
    puts 'Example: ruby ec2-ruby-example-start-instance-i-123abc.rb ' \
      'i-123abc us-west-2'
    exit 1
  # If no values are specified at the command prompt, use these default values.
  # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
  elsif ARGV.count.zero?
    instance_id = 'i-123abc'
    region = 'us-west-2'
  # Otherwise, use the values as specified at the command prompt.
  else
    instance_id = ARGV[0]
    region = ARGV[1]
  end

  ec2_client = Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: region)

  puts "Attempting to start instance '#{instance_id}' " \
    '(this might take a few minutes)...'
```

```
  return if instance_started?(ec2_client, instance_id)

  puts 'Could not start instance.'
end

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 StartInstances를 참조하십시오.

`StopInstances`

다음 코드 예시는 `StopInstances`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-ec2'

# Prerequisites:
#
# - The Amazon EC2 instance.
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized EC2 client.
# @param instance_id [String] The ID of the instance.
# @return [Boolean] true if the instance was stopped; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless instance_stopped?(
#     Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'i-123abc'
#   )
def instance_stopped?(ec2_client, instance_id)
  response = ec2_client.describe_instance_status(instance_ids: [instance_id])

  if response.instance_statuses.count.positive?
    state = response.instance_statuses[0].instance_state.name
```

```
    case state
    when 'stopping'
      puts 'The instance is already stopping.'
      return true
    when 'stopped'
      puts 'The instance is already stopped.'
      return true
    when 'terminated'
      puts 'Error stopping instance: ' \
        'the instance is terminated, so you cannot stop it.'
      return false
    end
  end

  ec2_client.stop_instances(instance_ids: [instance_id])
  ec2_client.wait_until(:instance_stopped, instance_ids: [instance_id])
  puts 'Instance stopped.'
  true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error stopping instance: #{e.message}"
  false
end

# Example usage:
def run_me
  instance_id = ''
  region = ''
  # Print usage information and then stop.
  if ARGV[0] == '--help' || ARGV[0] == '-h'
    puts 'Usage:   ruby ec2-ruby-example-stop-instance-i-123abc.rb ' \
      'INSTANCE_ID REGION '
    # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
    puts 'Example: ruby ec2-ruby-example-start-instance-i-123abc.rb ' \
      'i-123abc us-west-2'
    exit 1
  # If no values are specified at the command prompt, use these default values.
  # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
  elsif ARGV.count.zero?
    instance_id = 'i-123abc'
    region = 'us-west-2'
  # Otherwise, use the values as specified at the command prompt.
  else
    instance_id = ARGV[0]
    region = ARGV[1]
```

```
  end

  ec2_client = Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: region)

  puts "Attempting to stop instance '#{instance_id}' " \
    '(this might take a few minutes)...'
  return if instance_stopped?(ec2_client, instance_id)

  puts 'Could not stop instance.'
end

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 StopInstances를 참조하십시오.

`TerminateInstances`

다음 코드 예시는 `TerminateInstances`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-ec2'

# Prerequisites:
#
# - The Amazon EC2 instance.
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized EC2 client.
# @param instance_id [String] The ID of the instance.
# @return [Boolean] true if the instance was terminated; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless instance_terminated?(
#     Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'i-123abc'
```

```
#   )
def instance_terminated?(ec2_client, instance_id)
  response = ec2_client.describe_instance_status(instance_ids: [instance_id])

  if response.instance_statuses.count.positive? &&
     response.instance_statuses[0].instance_state.name == 'terminated'

    puts 'The instance is already terminated.'
    return true
  end

  ec2_client.terminate_instances(instance_ids: [instance_id])
  ec2_client.wait_until(:instance_terminated, instance_ids: [instance_id])
  puts 'Instance terminated.'
  true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error terminating instance: #{e.message}"
  false
end

# Example usage:
def run_me
  instance_id = ''
  region = ''
  # Print usage information and then stop.
  if ARGV[0] == '--help' || ARGV[0] == '-h'
    puts 'Usage:   ruby ec2-ruby-example-terminate-instance-i-123abc.rb ' \
      'INSTANCE_ID REGION '
    # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
    puts 'Example: ruby ec2-ruby-example-terminate-instance-i-123abc.rb ' \
      'i-123abc us-west-2'
    exit 1
  # If no values are specified at the command prompt, use these default values.
  # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
  elsif ARGV.count.zero?
    instance_id = 'i-123abc'
    region = 'us-west-2'
  # Otherwise, use the values as specified at the command prompt.
  else
    instance_id = ARGV[0]
    region = ARGV[1]
  end

  ec2_client = Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: region)
```

```
  puts "Attempting to terminate instance '#{instance_id}' " \
    '(this might take a few minutes)...'
  return if instance_terminated?(ec2_client, instance_id)

  puts 'Could not terminate instance.'
end

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 TerminateInstances를 참조하십시오.

SDK for Ruby를 사용한 Elastic Beanstalk 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Elastic Beanstalk와 AWS SDK for Ruby 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`DescribeApplications`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeApplications`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
# Class to manage Elastic Beanstalk applications
class ElasticBeanstalkManager
  def initialize(eb_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @eb_client = eb_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Lists applications and their environments
  def list_applications
    @eb_client.describe_applications.applications.each do |application|
      log_application_details(application)
      list_environments(application.application_name)
    end
  rescue Aws::ElasticBeanstalk::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Elastic Beanstalk Service Error: #{e.message}")
  end

  private

  # Logs application details
  def log_application_details(application)
    @logger.info("Name:        #{application.application_name}")
    @logger.info("Description: #{application.description}")
  end

  # Lists and logs details of environments for a given application
  def list_environments(application_name)
    @eb_client.describe_environments(application_name:
 application_name).environments.each do |env|
      @logger.info("  Environment:  #{env.environment_name}")
      @logger.info("    URL:        #{env.cname}")
      @logger.info("    Health:     #{env.health}")
    end
  rescue Aws::ElasticBeanstalk::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing environments for application #{application_name}:
 #{e.message}")
  end
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 DescribeApplicationsAWS SDK for Ruby 를 참조하세요.

ListAvailableSolutionStacks

다음 코드 예시는 ListAvailableSolutionStacks의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
# Manages listing of AWS Elastic Beanstalk solution stacks
# @param [Aws::ElasticBeanstalk::Client] eb_client
# @param [String] filter - Returns subset of results based on match
# @param [Logger] logger
class StackLister
  # Initialize with AWS Elastic Beanstalk client
  def initialize(eb_client, filter, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @eb_client = eb_client
    @filter = filter.downcase
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Lists and logs Elastic Beanstalk solution stacks
  def list_stacks
    stacks = @eb_client.list_available_solution_stacks.solution_stacks
    orig_length = stacks.length
    filtered_length = 0

    stacks.each do |stack|
      if @filter.empty? || stack.downcase.include?(@filter)
        @logger.info(stack)
        filtered_length += 1
      end
    end

    log_summary(filtered_length, orig_length)
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing solution stacks: #{e.message}")
  end

  private
```

```
  # Logs summary of listed stacks
  def log_summary(filtered_length, orig_length)
    if @filter.empty?
      @logger.info("Showed #{orig_length} stack(s)")
    else
      @logger.info("Showed #{filtered_length} stack(s) of #{orig_length}")
    end
  end
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 ListAvailableSolutionStacksAWS SDK for Ruby 를 참조하세요.

`UpdateApplication`

다음 코드 예시는 `UpdateApplication`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
# Manages deployment of Rails applications to AWS Elastic Beanstalk
class RailsAppDeployer
  def initialize(eb_client, s3_client, app_name, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @eb_client = eb_client
    @s3_client = s3_client
    @app_name = app_name
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Deploys the latest application version to Elastic Beanstalk
  def deploy
    create_storage_location
    zip_file_name = create_zip_file
    upload_zip_to_s3(zip_file_name)
    create_and_deploy_new_application_version(zip_file_name)
  end
```

```
  private

  # Creates a new S3 storage location for the application
  def create_storage_location
    resp = @eb_client.create_storage_location
    @logger.info("Created storage location in bucket #{resp.s3_bucket}")
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Failed to create storage location: #{e.message}")
  end

  # Creates a ZIP file of the application using git
  def create_zip_file
    zip_file_basename = SecureRandom.urlsafe_base64
    zip_file_name = "#{zip_file_basename}.zip"
    `git archive --format=zip -o #{zip_file_name} HEAD`
    zip_file_name
  end

  # Uploads the ZIP file to the S3 bucket
  def upload_zip_to_s3(zip_file_name)
    zip_contents = File.read(zip_file_name)
    key = "#{@app_name}/#{zip_file_name}"
    @s3_client.put_object(body: zip_contents, bucket: fetch_bucket_name, key: key)
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Failed to upload ZIP file to S3: #{e.message}")
  end

  # Fetches the S3 bucket name from Elastic Beanstalk application versions
  def fetch_bucket_name
    app_versions = @eb_client.describe_application_versions(application_name:
@app_name)
    av = app_versions.application_versions.first
    av.source_bundle.s3_bucket
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Failed to fetch bucket name: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Creates a new application version and deploys it
  def create_and_deploy_new_application_version(zip_file_name)
    version_label = File.basename(zip_file_name, '.zip')
    @eb_client.create_application_version(
      process: false,
```

```
      application_name: @app_name,
      version_label: version_label,
      source_bundle: {
        s3_bucket: fetch_bucket_name,
        s3_key: "#{@app_name}/#{zip_file_name}"
      },
      description: "Updated #{Time.now.strftime('%d/%m/%Y')}"
    )
    update_environment(version_label)
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Failed to create or deploy application version: #{e.message}")
  end

  # Updates the environment to the new application version
  def update_environment(version_label)
    env_name = fetch_environment_name
    @eb_client.update_environment(
      environment_name: env_name,
      version_label: version_label
    )
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Failed to update environment: #{e.message}")
  end

  # Fetches the environment name of the application
  def fetch_environment_name
    envs = @eb_client.describe_environments(application_name: @app_name)
    envs.environments.first.environment_name
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Failed to fetch environment name: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 API 참조의 UpdateApplicationAWS SDK for Ruby 을 참조하세요.

SDK for Ruby를 사용한 EventBridge 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 EventBridge와 AWS SDK for Ruby 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 시나리오

시나리오

규칙 생성 및 트리거

다음 코드 예제는 Amazon EventBridge에서 규칙을 생성하고 트리거하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

함수를 올바른 순서로 직접적으로 호출합니다.

```
require 'aws-sdk-sns'
require 'aws-sdk-iam'
require 'aws-sdk-cloudwatchevents'
require 'aws-sdk-ec2'
require 'aws-sdk-cloudwatch'
require 'aws-sdk-cloudwatchlogs'
require 'securerandom'
```

지정된 Amazon Simple Notification Service(SNS) 주제가 이 함수에 제공된 주제 중에 있는지 확인합니다.

```
# Checks whether the specified Amazon SNS
# topic exists among those provided to this function.
# This is a helper function that is called by the topic_exists? function.
```

```
#
# @param topics [Array] An array of Aws::SNS::Types::Topic objects.
# @param topic_arn [String] The ARN of the topic to find.
# @return [Boolean] true if the topic ARN was found; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   sns_client = Aws::SNS::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
#   response = sns_client.list_topics
#   if topic_found?(
#     response.topics,
#     'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:111111111111:aws-doc-sdk-examples-topic'
#   )
#     puts 'Topic found.'
#   end
def topic_found?(topics, topic_arn)
  topics.each do |topic|
    return true if topic.topic_arn == topic_arn
  end
  false
end
```

Amazon SNS에서 호출자가 사용할 수 있는 주제 중에 지정된 주제가 있는지 확인합니다.

```
# Checks whether the specified topic exists among those available to the
# caller in Amazon SNS.
#
# @param sns_client [Aws::SNS::Client] An initialized Amazon SNS client.
# @param topic_arn [String] The ARN of the topic to find.
# @return [Boolean] true if the topic ARN was found; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless topic_exists?(
#     Aws::SNS::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:111111111111:aws-doc-sdk-examples-topic'
#   )
def topic_exists?(sns_client, topic_arn)
  puts "Searching for topic with ARN '#{topic_arn}'..."
  response = sns_client.list_topics
  if response.topics.count.positive?
    if topic_found?(response.topics, topic_arn)
      puts 'Topic found.'
      return true
    end
    while response.next_page?
```

```
      response = response.next_page
      next unless response.topics.count.positive?

      if topic_found?(response.topics, topic_arn)
        puts 'Topic found.'
        return true
      end
    end
  end
  puts 'Topic not found.'
  false
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Topic not found: #{e.message}"
  false
end
```

Amazon SNS에서 주제를 생성한 다음, 이메일 주소를 구독하여 해당 주제에 대한 알림을 받습니다.

```
# Creates a topic in Amazon SNS
# and then subscribes an email address to receive notifications to that topic.
#
# @param sns_client [Aws::SNS::Client] An initialized Amazon SNS client.
# @param topic_name [String] The name of the topic to create.
# @param email_address [String] The email address of the recipient to notify.
# @return [String] The ARN of the topic that was created.
# @example
#   puts create_topic(
#     Aws::SNS::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'aws-doc-sdk-examples-topic',
#     'mary@example.com'
#   )
def create_topic(sns_client, topic_name, email_address)
  puts "Creating the topic named '#{topic_name}'..."
  topic_response = sns_client.create_topic(name: topic_name)
  puts "Topic created with ARN '#{topic_response.topic_arn}'."
  subscription_response = sns_client.subscribe(
    topic_arn: topic_response.topic_arn,
    protocol: 'email',
    endpoint: email_address,
    return_subscription_arn: true
  )
```

```
  puts 'Subscription created with ARN ' \
    "'#{subscription_response.subscription_arn}'. Have the owner of the " \
    "email address '#{email_address}' check their inbox in a few minutes " \
    'and confirm the subscription to start receiving notification emails.'
  topic_response.topic_arn
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error creating or subscribing to topic: #{e.message}"
  'Error'
end
```

이 함수에 제공된 역할 중 지정된 AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) 역할이 존재하는지 확인합니다.

```
# Checks whether the specified AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
# role exists among those provided to this function.
# This is a helper function that is called by the role_exists? function.
#
# @param roles [Array] An array of Aws::IAM::Role objects.
# @param role_arn [String] The ARN of the role to find.
# @return [Boolean] true if the role ARN was found; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   iam_client = Aws::IAM::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
#   response = iam_client.list_roles
#   if role_found?(
#     response.roles,
#     'arn:aws:iam::111111111111:role/aws-doc-sdk-examples-ec2-state-change'
#   )
#     puts 'Role found.'
#   end
def role_found?(roles, role_arn)
  roles.each do |role|
    return true if role.arn == role_arn
  end
  false
end
```

IAM에서 호출자가 사용할 수 있는 역할 중에 지정된 역할이 있는지 확인합니다.

```
# Checks whether the specified role exists among those available to the
# caller in AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM).
#
```

```
# @param iam_client [Aws::IAM::Client] An initialized IAM client.
# @param role_arn [String] The ARN of the role to find.
# @return [Boolean] true if the role ARN was found; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless role_exists?(
#     Aws::IAM::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'arn:aws:iam::111111111111:role/aws-doc-sdk-examples-ec2-state-change'
#   )
def role_exists?(iam_client, role_arn)
  puts "Searching for role with ARN '#{role_arn}'..."
  response = iam_client.list_roles
  if response.roles.count.positive?
    if role_found?(response.roles, role_arn)
      puts 'Role found.'
      return true
    end
    while response.next_page?
      response = response.next_page
      next unless response.roles.count.positive?

      if role_found?(response.roles, role_arn)
        puts 'Role found.'
        return true
      end
    end
  end
  puts 'Role not found.'
  false
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Role not found: #{e.message}"
  false
end
```

IAM에서 역할을 생성합니다.

```
# Creates a role in AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM).
# This role is used by a rule in Amazon EventBridge to allow
# that rule to operate within the caller's account.
# This role is designed to be used specifically by this code example.
#
# @param iam_client [Aws::IAM::Client] An initialized IAM client.
# @param role_name [String] The name of the role to create.
```

```
# @return [String] The ARN of the role that was created.
# @example
#   puts create_role(
#     Aws::IAM::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'aws-doc-sdk-examples-ec2-state-change'
#   )
def create_role(iam_client, role_name)
  puts "Creating the role named '#{role_name}'..."
  response = iam_client.create_role(
    assume_role_policy_document: {
      'Version': '2012-10-17',
      'Statement': [
        {
          'Sid': '',
          'Effect': 'Allow',
          'Principal': {
            'Service': 'events.amazonaws.com'
          },
          'Action': 'sts:AssumeRole'
        }
      ]
    }.to_json,
    path: '/',
    role_name: role_name
  )
  puts "Role created with ARN '#{response.role.arn}'."
  puts 'Adding access policy to role...'
  iam_client.put_role_policy(
    policy_document: {
      'Version': '2012-10-17',
      'Statement': [
        {
          'Sid': 'CloudWatchEventsFullAccess',
          'Effect': 'Allow',
          'Resource': '*',
          'Action': 'events:*'
        },
        {
          'Sid': 'IAMPassRoleForCloudWatchEvents',
          'Effect': 'Allow',
          'Resource': 'arn:aws:iam::*:role/AWS_Events_Invoke_Targets',
          'Action': 'iam:PassRole'
        }
      ]
```

```
    }.to_json,
    policy_name: 'CloudWatchEventsPolicy',
    role_name: role_name
  )
  puts 'Access policy added to role.'
  response.role.arn
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error creating role or adding policy to it: #{e.message}"
  puts 'If the role was created, you must add the access policy ' \
    'to the role yourself, or delete the role yourself and try again.'
  'Error'
end
```

이 함수에 제공된 역할 중에 지정된 EventBridge 역할이 있는지 확인합니다.

```
# Checks whether the specified Amazon EventBridge rule exists among
# those provided to this function.
# This is a helper function that is called by the rule_exists? function.
#
# @param rules [Array] An array of Aws::CloudWatchEvents::Types::Rule objects.
# @param rule_arn [String] The name of the rule to find.
# @return [Boolean] true if the name of the rule was found; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   cloudwatchevents_client = Aws::CloudWatch::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
#   response = cloudwatchevents_client.list_rules
#   if rule_found?(response.rules, 'aws-doc-sdk-examples-ec2-state-change')
#     puts 'Rule found.'
#   end
def rule_found?(rules, rule_name)
  rules.each do |rule|
    return true if rule.name == rule_name
  end
  false
end
```

EventBridge에서 호출자가 사용할 수 있는 규칙 중에 지정된 규칙이 있는지 확인합니다.

```
# Checks whether the specified rule exists among those available to the
# caller in Amazon EventBridge.
#
# @param cloudwatchevents_client [Aws::CloudWatchEvents::Client]
```

```
#   An initialized Amazon EventBridge client.
# @param rule_name [String] The name of the rule to find.
# @return [Boolean] true if the rule name was found; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless rule_exists?(
#     Aws::CloudWatch::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
#     'aws-doc-sdk-examples-ec2-state-change'
#   )
def rule_exists?(cloudwatchevents_client, rule_name)
  puts "Searching for rule with name '#{rule_name}'..."
  response = cloudwatchevents_client.list_rules
  if response.rules.count.positive?
    if rule_found?(response.rules, rule_name)
      puts 'Rule found.'
      return true
    end
    while response.next_page?
      response = response.next_page
      next unless response.rules.count.positive?

      if rule_found?(response.rules, rule_name)
        puts 'Rule found.'
        return true
      end
    end
  end
  puts 'Rule not found.'
  false
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Rule not found: #{e.message}"
  false
end
```

EventBridge에서 규칙을 생성합니다.

```
# Creates a rule in Amazon EventBridge.
# This rule is triggered whenever an available instance in
# Amazon EC2 changes to the specified state.
# This rule is designed to be used specifically by this code example.
#
# Prerequisites:
#
```

```
# - A role in AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) that is designed
#   to be used specifically by this code example.
# - A topic in Amazon SNS.
#
# @param cloudwatchevents_client [Aws::CloudWatchEvents::Client]
#   An initialized Amazon EventBridge client.
# @param rule_name [String] The name of the rule to create.
# @param rule_description [String] Some description for this rule.
# @param instance_state [String] The state that available instances in
#   Amazon EC2 must change to, to
#   trigger this rule.
# @param role_arn [String] The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the IAM role.
# @param target_id [String] Some identifying string for the rule's target.
# @param topic_arn [String] The ARN of the Amazon SNS topic.
# @return [Boolean] true if the rule was created; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless rule_created?(
#     Aws::CloudWatch::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'aws-doc-sdk-examples-ec2-state-change',
#     'Triggers when any available EC2 instance starts.',
#     'running',
#     'arn:aws:iam::111111111111:role/aws-doc-sdk-examples-ec2-state-change',
#     'sns-topic',
#     'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:111111111111:aws-doc-sdk-examples-topic'
#   )
def rule_created?(
  cloudwatchevents_client,
  rule_name,
  rule_description,
  instance_state,
  role_arn,
  target_id,
  topic_arn
)
  puts "Creating rule with name '#{rule_name}'..."
  put_rule_response = cloudwatchevents_client.put_rule(
    name: rule_name,
    description: rule_description,
    event_pattern: {
      'source': [
        'aws.ec2'
      ],
      'detail-type': [
        'EC2 Instance State-change Notification'
```

```
      ],
      'detail': {
        'state': [
          instance_state
        ]
      }
    }.to_json,
    state: 'ENABLED',
    role_arn: role_arn
  )
  puts "Rule created with ARN '#{put_rule_response.rule_arn}'."

  put_targets_response = cloudwatchevents_client.put_targets(
    rule: rule_name,
    targets: [
      {
        id: target_id,
        arn: topic_arn
      }
    ]
  )
  if put_targets_response.key?(:failed_entry_count) &&
     put_targets_response.failed_entry_count.positive?
    puts 'Error(s) adding target to rule:'
    put_targets_response.failed_entries.each do |failure|
      puts failure.error_message
    end
    false
  else
    true
  end
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error creating rule or adding target to rule: #{e.message}"
  puts 'If the rule was created, you must add the target ' \
    'to the rule yourself, or delete the rule yourself and try again.'
  false
end
```

Amazon CloudWatch Logs에서 호출자가 사용할 수 있는 로그 그룹 중에 지정된 로그 그룹이 있는지 확인합니다.

```
# Checks to see whether the specified log group exists among those available
```

```
# to the caller in Amazon CloudWatch Logs.
#
# @param cloudwatchlogs_client [Aws::CloudWatchLogs::Client] An initialized
#   Amazon CloudWatch Logs client.
# @param log_group_name [String] The name of the log group to find.
# @return [Boolean] true if the log group name was found; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless log_group_exists?(
#     Aws::CloudWatchLogs::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'aws-doc-sdk-examples-cloudwatch-log'
#   )
def log_group_exists?(cloudwatchlogs_client, log_group_name)
  puts "Searching for log group with name '#{log_group_name}'..."
  response = cloudwatchlogs_client.describe_log_groups(
    log_group_name_prefix: log_group_name
  )
  if response.log_groups.count.positive?
    response.log_groups.each do |log_group|
      if log_group.log_group_name == log_group_name
        puts 'Log group found.'
        return true
      end
    end
  end
  puts 'Log group not found.'
  false
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Log group not found: #{e.message}"
  false
end
```

CloudWatch Logs의 로그 그룹을 생성합니다.

```
# Creates a log group in Amazon CloudWatch Logs.
#
# @param cloudwatchlogs_client [Aws::CloudWatchLogs::Client] An initialized
#   Amazon CloudWatch Logs client.
# @param log_group_name [String] The name of the log group to create.
# @return [Boolean] true if the log group name was created; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless log_group_created?(
#     Aws::CloudWatchLogs::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
```

```
#     'aws-doc-sdk-examples-cloudwatch-log'
#   )
def log_group_created?(cloudwatchlogs_client, log_group_name)
  puts "Attempting to create log group with the name '#{log_group_name}'..."
  cloudwatchlogs_client.create_log_group(log_group_name: log_group_name)
  puts 'Log group created.'
  true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error creating log group: #{e.message}"
  false
end
```

CloudWatch Logs의 로그 스트림에 이벤트를 기록합니다.

```
# Writes an event to a log stream in Amazon CloudWatch Logs.
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - A log group in Amazon CloudWatch Logs.
# - A log stream within the log group.
#
# @param cloudwatchlogs_client [Aws::CloudWatchLogs::Client] An initialized
#   Amazon CloudWatch Logs client.
# @param log_group_name [String] The name of the log group.
# @param log_stream_name [String] The name of the log stream within
#   the log group.
# @param message [String] The message to write to the log stream.
# @param sequence_token [String] If available, the sequence token from the
#   message that was written immediately before this message. This sequence
#   token is returned by Amazon CloudWatch Logs whenever you programmatically
#   write a message to the log stream.
# @return [String] The sequence token that is returned by
#   Amazon CloudWatch Logs after successfully writing the message to the
#   log stream.
# @example
#   puts log_event(
#     Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'aws-doc-sdk-examples-cloudwatch-log'
#     '2020/11/19/53f985be-199f-408e-9a45-fc242df41fEX',
#     "Instance 'i-033c48ef067af3dEX' restarted.",
#     '49542672486831074009579604567656788214806863282469607 3EX'
#   )
```

```
def log_event(
  cloudwatchlogs_client,
  log_group_name,
  log_stream_name,
  message,
  sequence_token
)
  puts "Attempting to log '#{message}' to log stream '#{log_stream_name}'..."
  event = {
    log_group_name: log_group_name,
    log_stream_name: log_stream_name,
    log_events: [
      {
        timestamp: (Time.now.utc.to_f.round(3) * 1_000).to_i,
        message: message
      }
    ]
  }
  event[:sequence_token] = sequence_token unless sequence_token.empty?

  response = cloudwatchlogs_client.put_log_events(event)
  puts 'Message logged.'
  response.next_sequence_token
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Message not logged: #{e.message}"
end
```

Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud(Amazon EC2) 인스턴스를 다시 시작하고 관련 활동에 대한 정보를 CloudWatch Logs의 로그 스트림에 추가합니다.

```
# Restarts an Amazon EC2 instance
# and adds information about the related activity to a log stream
# in Amazon CloudWatch Logs.
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - The Amazon EC2 instance to restart.
# - The log group in Amazon CloudWatch Logs to add related activity
#   information to.
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized Amazon EC2 client.
# @param cloudwatchlogs_client [Aws::CloudWatchLogs::Client]
```

```
#   An initialized Amazon CloudWatch Logs client.
# @param instance_id [String] The ID of the instance.
# @param log_group_name [String] The name of the log group.
# @return [Boolean] true if the instance was restarted and the information
#   was written to the log stream; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless instance_restarted?(
#     Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     Aws::CloudWatchLogs::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'i-033c48ef067af3dEX',
#     'aws-doc-sdk-examples-cloudwatch-log'
#   )
def instance_restarted?(
  ec2_client,
  cloudwatchlogs_client,
  instance_id,
  log_group_name
)
  log_stream_name = "#{Time.now.year}/#{Time.now.month}/#{Time.now.day}/" \
    "#{SecureRandom.uuid}"
  cloudwatchlogs_client.create_log_stream(
    log_group_name: log_group_name,
    log_stream_name: log_stream_name
  )
  sequence_token = ''

  puts "Attempting to stop the instance with the ID '#{instance_id}'. " \
    'This might take a few minutes...'
  ec2_client.stop_instances(instance_ids: [instance_id])
  ec2_client.wait_until(:instance_stopped, instance_ids: [instance_id])
  puts 'Instance stopped.'
  sequence_token = log_event(
    cloudwatchlogs_client,
    log_group_name,
    log_stream_name,
    "Instance '#{instance_id}' stopped.",
    sequence_token
  )

  puts 'Attempting to restart the instance. This might take a few minutes...'
  ec2_client.start_instances(instance_ids: [instance_id])
  ec2_client.wait_until(:instance_running, instance_ids: [instance_id])
  puts 'Instance restarted.'
  sequence_token = log_event(
```

```
    cloudwatchlogs_client,
    log_group_name,
    log_stream_name,
    "Instance '#{instance_id}' restarted.",
    sequence_token
  )

  true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts 'Error creating log stream or stopping or restarting the instance: ' \
    "#{e.message}"
  log_event(
    cloudwatchlogs_client,
    log_group_name,
    log_stream_name,
    "Error stopping or starting instance '#{instance_id}': #{e.message}",
    sequence_token
  )
  false
end
```

EventBridge의 규칙 활동에 대한 정보를 표시합니다.

```
# Displays information about activity for a rule in Amazon EventBridge.
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - A rule in Amazon EventBridge.
#
# @param cloudwatch_client [Amazon::CloudWatch::Client] An initialized
#   Amazon CloudWatch client.
# @param rule_name [String] The name of the rule.
# @param start_time [Time] The timestamp that determines the first datapoint
#   to return. Can also be expressed as DateTime, Date, Integer, or String.
# @param end_time [Time] The timestamp that determines the last datapoint
#   to return. Can also be expressed as DateTime, Date, Integer, or String.
# @param period [Integer] The interval, in seconds, to check for activity.
# @example
#   display_rule_activity(
#     Aws::CloudWatch::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'aws-doc-sdk-examples-ec2-state-change',
#     Time.now - 600, # Start checking from 10 minutes ago.
```

```
#     Time.now, # Check up until now.
#     60 # Check every minute during those 10 minutes.
#   )
def display_rule_activity(
  cloudwatch_client,
  rule_name,
  start_time,
  end_time,
  period
)
  puts 'Attempting to display rule activity...'
  response = cloudwatch_client.get_metric_statistics(
    namespace: 'AWS/Events',
    metric_name: 'Invocations',
    dimensions: [
      {
        name: 'RuleName',
        value: rule_name
      }
    ],
    start_time: start_time,
    end_time: end_time,
    period: period,
    statistics: ['Sum'],
    unit: 'Count'
  )

  if response.key?(:datapoints) && response.datapoints.count.positive?
    puts "The event rule '#{rule_name}' was triggered:"
    response.datapoints.each do |datapoint|
      puts "  #{datapoint.sum} time(s) at #{datapoint.timestamp}"
    end
  else
    puts "The event rule '#{rule_name}' was not triggered during the " \
      'specified time period.'
  end
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error getting information about event rule activity: #{e.message}"
end
```

CloudWatch Logs 로그 그룹의 모든 로그 스트림에 대한 로그 정보를 표시합니다.

```
# Displays log information for all of the log streams in a log group in
# Amazon CloudWatch Logs.
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - A log group in Amazon CloudWatch Logs.
#
# @param cloudwatchlogs_client [Amazon::CloudWatchLogs::Client] An initialized
#   Amazon CloudWatch Logs client.
# @param log_group_name [String] The name of the log group.
# @example
#   display_log_data(
#     Amazon::CloudWatchLogs::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'aws-doc-sdk-examples-cloudwatch-log'
#   )
def display_log_data(cloudwatchlogs_client, log_group_name)
  puts 'Attempting to display log stream data for the log group ' \
    "named '#{log_group_name}'..."
  describe_log_streams_response = cloudwatchlogs_client.describe_log_streams(
    log_group_name: log_group_name,
    order_by: 'LastEventTime',
    descending: true
  )
  if describe_log_streams_response.key?(:log_streams) &&
     describe_log_streams_response.log_streams.count.positive?
    describe_log_streams_response.log_streams.each do |log_stream|
      get_log_events_response = cloudwatchlogs_client.get_log_events(
        log_group_name: log_group_name,
        log_stream_name: log_stream.log_stream_name
      )
      puts "\nLog messages for '#{log_stream.log_stream_name}':"
      puts '-' * (log_stream.log_stream_name.length + 20)
      if get_log_events_response.key?(:events) &&
         get_log_events_response.events.count.positive?
        get_log_events_response.events.each do |event|
          puts event.message
        end
      else
        puts 'No log messages for this log stream.'
      end
    end
  end
rescue StandardError => e
```

```
  puts 'Error getting information about the log streams or their messages: ' \
    "#{e.message}"
end
```

호출자에게 더 이상 필요하지 않은 연결된 AWS 리소스를 수동으로 정리하라는 알림을 표시합니다.

```
# Displays a reminder to the caller to manually clean up any associated
# AWS resources that they no longer need.
#
# @param topic_name [String] The name of the Amazon SNS topic.
# @param role_name [String] The name of the IAM role.
# @param rule_name [String] The name of the Amazon EventBridge rule.
# @param log_group_name [String] The name of the Amazon CloudWatch Logs log group.
# @param instance_id [String] The ID of the Amazon EC2 instance.
# @example
#   manual_cleanup_notice(
#     'aws-doc-sdk-examples-topic',
#     'aws-doc-sdk-examples-cloudwatch-events-rule-role',
#     'aws-doc-sdk-examples-ec2-state-change',
#     'aws-doc-sdk-examples-cloudwatch-log',
#     'i-033c48ef067af3dEX'
#   )
def manual_cleanup_notice(
  topic_name, role_name, rule_name, log_group_name, instance_id
)
  puts '-' * 10
  puts 'Some of the following AWS resources might still exist in your account.'
  puts 'If you no longer want to use this code example, then to clean up'
  puts 'your AWS account and avoid unexpected costs, you might want to'
  puts 'manually delete any of the following resources if they exist:'
  puts "- The Amazon SNS topic named '#{topic_name}'."
  puts "- The IAM role named '#{role_name}'."
  puts "- The Amazon EventBridge rule named '#{rule_name}'."
  puts "- The Amazon CloudWatch Logs log group named '#{log_group_name}'."
  puts "- The Amazon EC2 instance with the ID '#{instance_id}'."
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - PutEvents

- PutRule

AWS Glue SDK for Ruby를 사용한 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는와 AWS SDK for Ruby 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS Glue.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

안녕하세요 AWS Glue

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS Glue의 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-glue'
require 'logger'

# GlueManager is a class responsible for managing AWS Glue operations
# such as listing all Glue jobs in the current AWS account.
class GlueManager
  def initialize(client)
    @client = client
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
  end
```

```
  # Lists and prints all Glue jobs in the current AWS account.
  def list_jobs
    @logger.info('Here are the Glue jobs in your account:')

    paginator = @client.get_jobs(max_results: 10)
    jobs = []

    paginator.each_page do |page|
      jobs.concat(page.jobs)
    end

    if jobs.empty?
      @logger.info("You don't have any Glue jobs.")
    else
      jobs.each do |job|
        @logger.info("- #{job.name}")
      end
    end
  end
end

if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
  glue_client = Aws::Glue::Client.new
  manager = GlueManager.new(glue_client)
  manager.list_jobs
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 ListJobs를 참조하십시오.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 퍼블릭 Amazon S3 버킷을 크롤링하고 CSV 형식의 메타데이터 데이터베이스를 생성하는 크롤러를 생성합니다.
- 의 데이터베이스 및 테이블에 대한 정보를 나열합니다 AWS Glue Data Catalog.
- 작업을 생성하여 S3 버킷에서 CSV 데이터를 추출하고, 데이터를 변환하며, JSON 형식의 출력을 다른 S3 버킷으로 로드합니다.
- 작업 실행에 대한 정보를 나열하고 변환된 데이터를 확인하며 리소스를 정리합니다.

자세한 내용은 자습서: AWS Glue Studio 시작하기를 참조하세요.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

시나리오에 사용되는 AWS Glue 함수를 래핑하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing a
 simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods for
 interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Retrieves information about a specific crawler.
  #
  # @param name [String] The name of the crawler to retrieve information about.
  # @return [Aws::Glue::Types::Crawler, nil] The crawler object if found, or nil if
 not found.
  def get_crawler(name)
    @glue_client.get_crawler(name: name)
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::EntityNotFoundException
```

```
    @logger.info("Crawler #{name} doesn't exist.")
    false
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not get crawler #{name}: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Creates a new crawler with the specified configuration.
  #
  # @param name [String] The name of the crawler.
  # @param role_arn [String] The ARN of the IAM role to be used by the crawler.
  # @param db_name [String] The name of the database where the crawler stores its
metadata.
  # @param db_prefix [String] The prefix to be added to the names of tables that the
crawler creates.
  # @param s3_target [String] The S3 path that the crawler will crawl.
  # @return [void]
  def create_crawler(name, role_arn, db_name, _db_prefix, s3_target)
    @glue_client.create_crawler(
      name: name,
      role: role_arn,
      database_name: db_name,
      targets: {
        s3_targets: [
          {
            path: s3_target
          }
        ]
      }
    )
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not create crawler: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Starts a crawler with the specified name.
  #
  # @param name [String] The name of the crawler to start.
  # @return [void]
  def start_crawler(name)
    @glue_client.start_crawler(name: name)
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not start crawler #{name}: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
```

```
  end

  # Deletes a crawler with the specified name.
  #
  # @param name [String] The name of the crawler to delete.
  # @return [void]
  def delete_crawler(name)
    @glue_client.delete_crawler(name: name)
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not delete crawler #{name}: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Retrieves information about a specific database.
  #
  # @param name [String] The name of the database to retrieve information about.
  # @return [Aws::Glue::Types::Database, nil] The database object if found, or nil
if not found.
  def get_database(name)
    response = @glue_client.get_database(name: name)
    response.database
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not get database #{name}: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Retrieves a list of tables in the specified database.
  #
  # @param db_name [String] The name of the database to retrieve tables from.
  # @return [Array<Aws::Glue::Types::Table>]
  def get_tables(db_name)
    response = @glue_client.get_tables(database_name: db_name)
    response.table_list
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not get tables #{db_name}: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Creates a new job with the specified configuration.
  #
  # @param name [String] The name of the job.
  # @param description [String] The description of the job.
  # @param role_arn [String] The ARN of the IAM role to be used by the job.
  # @param script_location [String] The location of the ETL script for the job.
```

```
# @return [void]
def create_job(name, description, role_arn, script_location)
  @glue_client.create_job(
    name: name,
    description: description,
    role: role_arn,
    command: {
      name: 'glueetl',
      script_location: script_location,
      python_version: '3'
    },
    glue_version: '3.0'
  )
rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
  @logger.error("Glue could not create job #{name}: \n#{e.message}")
  raise
end

# Starts a job run for the specified job.
#
# @param name [String] The name of the job to start the run for.
# @param input_database [String] The name of the input database for the job.
# @param input_table [String] The name of the input table for the job.
# @param output_bucket_name [String] The name of the output S3 bucket for the job.
# @return [String] The ID of the started job run.
def start_job_run(name, input_database, input_table, output_bucket_name)
  response = @glue_client.start_job_run(
    job_name: name,
    arguments: {
      '--input_database': input_database,
      '--input_table': input_table,
      '--output_bucket_url': "s3://#{output_bucket_name}/"
    }
  )
  response.job_run_id
rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
  @logger.error("Glue could not start job run #{name}: \n#{e.message}")
  raise
end

# Retrieves a list of jobs in AWS Glue.
#
# @return [Aws::Glue::Types::ListJobsResponse]
def list_jobs
```

```
    @glue_client.list_jobs
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not list jobs: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Retrieves a list of job runs for the specified job.
  #
  # @param job_name [String] The name of the job to retrieve job runs for.
  # @return [Array<Aws::Glue::Types::JobRun>]
  def get_job_runs(job_name)
    response = @glue_client.get_job_runs(job_name: job_name)
    response.job_runs
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not get job runs: \n#{e.message}")
  end

  # Retrieves data for a specific job run.
  #
  # @param job_name [String] The name of the job run to retrieve data for.
  # @return [Glue::Types::GetJobRunResponse]
  def get_job_run(job_name, run_id)
    @glue_client.get_job_run(job_name: job_name, run_id: run_id)
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not get job runs: \n#{e.message}")
  end

  # Deletes a job with the specified name.
  #
  # @param job_name [String] The name of the job to delete.
  # @return [void]
  def delete_job(job_name)
    @glue_client.delete_job(job_name: job_name)
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not delete job: \n#{e.message}")
  end

  # Deletes a table with the specified name.
  #
  # @param database_name [String] The name of the catalog database in which the
table resides.
  # @param table_name [String] The name of the table to be deleted.
  # @return [void]
  def delete_table(database_name, table_name)
```

```
    @glue_client.delete_table(database_name: database_name, name: table_name)
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not delete job: \n#{e.message}")
  end

  # Removes a specified database from a Data Catalog.
  #
  # @param database_name [String] The name of the database to delete.
  # @return [void]
  def delete_database(database_name)
    @glue_client.delete_database(name: database_name)
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not delete database: \n#{e.message}")
  end

  # Uploads a job script file to an S3 bucket.
  #
  # @param file_path [String] The local path of the job script file.
  # @param bucket_resource [Aws::S3::Bucket] The S3 bucket resource to upload the
 file to.
  # @return [void]
  def upload_job_script(file_path, bucket_resource)
    File.open(file_path) do |file|
      bucket_resource.client.put_object({
                                          body: file,
                                          bucket: bucket_resource.name,
                                          key: file_path
                                        })
    end
  rescue Aws::S3::Errors::S3UploadFailedError => e
    @logger.error("S3 could not upload job script: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end
end
```

시나리오를 실행하는 클래스를 생성합니다.

```
class GlueCrawlerJobScenario
  def initialize(glue_client, glue_service_role, glue_bucket, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @glue_service_role = glue_service_role
    @glue_bucket = glue_bucket
```

```
    @logger = logger
  end

  def run(crawler_name, db_name, db_prefix, data_source, job_script, job_name)
    wrapper = GlueWrapper.new(@glue_client, @logger)
    setup_crawler(wrapper, crawler_name, db_name, db_prefix, data_source)
    query_database(wrapper, crawler_name, db_name)
    create_and_run_job(wrapper, job_script, job_name, db_name)
  end

  private

  def setup_crawler(wrapper, crawler_name, db_name, db_prefix, data_source)
    new_step(1, 'Create a crawler')
    crawler = wrapper.get_crawler(crawler_name)
    unless crawler
      puts "Creating crawler #{crawler_name}."
      wrapper.create_crawler(crawler_name, @glue_service_role.arn, db_name,
db_prefix, data_source)
      puts "Successfully created #{crawler_name}."
    end
    wrapper.start_crawler(crawler_name)
    monitor_crawler(wrapper, crawler_name)
  end

  def monitor_crawler(wrapper, crawler_name)
    new_step(2, 'Monitor Crawler')
    crawler_state = nil
    until crawler_state == 'READY'
      custom_wait(15)
      crawler = wrapper.get_crawler(crawler_name)
      crawler_state = crawler[0]['state']
      print "Crawler status: #{crawler_state}".yellow
    end
  end

  def query_database(wrapper, _crawler_name, db_name)
    new_step(3, 'Query the database.')
    wrapper.get_database(db_name)
    puts "The crawler created database #{db_name}:"
    puts "Database contains tables: #{wrapper.get_tables(db_name).map { |t|
t['name'] }}"
  end
```

```
  def create_and_run_job(wrapper, job_script, job_name, db_name)
    new_step(4, 'Create and run job.')
    wrapper.upload_job_script(job_script, @glue_bucket)
    wrapper.create_job(job_name, 'ETL Job', @glue_service_role.arn, "s3://
#{@glue_bucket.name}/#{job_script}")
    run_job(wrapper, job_name, db_name)
  end

  def run_job(wrapper, job_name, db_name)
    new_step(5, 'Run the job.')
    wrapper.start_job_run(job_name, db_name, wrapper.get_tables(db_name)[0]['name'],
 @glue_bucket.name)
    job_run_status = nil
    until %w[SUCCEEDED FAILED STOPPED].include?(job_run_status)
      custom_wait(10)
      job_run = wrapper.get_job_runs(job_name)
      job_run_status = job_run[0]['job_run_state']
      print "Job #{job_name} status: #{job_run_status}".yellow
    end
  end
end

def main
  banner('../../helpers/banner.txt')
  puts 'Starting AWS Glue demo...'

  # Load resource names from YAML.
  resource_names = YAML.load_file('resource_names.yaml')

  # Setup services and resources.
  iam_role = Aws::IAM::Resource.new(region: 'us-
east-1').role(resource_names['glue_service_role'])
  s3_bucket = Aws::S3::Resource.new(region: 'us-
east-1').bucket(resource_names['glue_bucket'])

  # Instantiate scenario and run.
  scenario = GlueCrawlerJobScenario.new(Aws::Glue::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
 iam_role, s3_bucket, @logger)
  random_suffix = rand(10**4)
  scenario.run("crawler-#{random_suffix}", "db-#{random_suffix}", "prefix-
#{random_suffix}-", 's3://data_source',
               'job_script.py', "job-#{random_suffix}")

  puts 'Demo complete.'
```

```
end
```

에서 작업 실행 중에 데이터를 추출, 변환 및 로드하는 AWS Glue 데 사용하는 ETL 스크립트를 생성합니다.

```
import sys
from awsglue.transforms import *
from awsglue.utils import getResolvedOptions
from pyspark.context import SparkContext
from awsglue.context import GlueContext
from awsglue.job import Job

"""
These custom arguments must be passed as Arguments to the StartJobRun request.
    --input_database    The name of a metadata database that is contained in your
                        AWS Glue Data Catalog and that contains tables that
 describe
                        the data to be processed.
    --input_table       The name of a table in the database that describes the data
 to
                        be processed.
    --output_bucket_url An S3 bucket that receives the transformed output data.
"""
args = getResolvedOptions(
    sys.argv, ["JOB_NAME", "input_database", "input_table", "output_bucket_url"]
)
sc = SparkContext()
glueContext = GlueContext(sc)
spark = glueContext.spark_session
job = Job(glueContext)
job.init(args["JOB_NAME"], args)

# Script generated for node S3 Flight Data.
S3FlightData_node1 = glueContext.create_dynamic_frame.from_catalog(
    database=args["input_database"],
    table_name=args["input_table"],
    transformation_ctx="S3FlightData_node1",
)

# This mapping performs two main functions:
# 1. It simplifies the output by removing most of the fields from the data.
# 2. It renames some fields. For example, `fl_date` is renamed to `flight_date`.
```

```
ApplyMapping_node2 = ApplyMapping.apply(
    frame=S3FlightData_node1,
    mappings=[
        ("year", "long", "year", "long"),
        ("month", "long", "month", "tinyint"),
        ("day_of_month", "long", "day", "tinyint"),
        ("fl_date", "string", "flight_date", "string"),
        ("carrier", "string", "carrier", "string"),
        ("fl_num", "long", "flight_num", "long"),
        ("origin_city_name", "string", "origin_city_name", "string"),
        ("origin_state_abr", "string", "origin_state_abr", "string"),
        ("dest_city_name", "string", "dest_city_name", "string"),
        ("dest_state_abr", "string", "dest_state_abr", "string"),
        ("dep_time", "long", "departure_time", "long"),
        ("wheels_off", "long", "wheels_off", "long"),
        ("wheels_on", "long", "wheels_on", "long"),
        ("arr_time", "long", "arrival_time", "long"),
        ("mon", "string", "mon", "string"),
    ],
    transformation_ctx="ApplyMapping_node2",
)

# Script generated for node Revised Flight Data.
RevisedFlightData_node3 = glueContext.write_dynamic_frame.from_options(
    frame=ApplyMapping_node2,
    connection_type="s3",
    format="json",
    connection_options={"path": args["output_bucket_url"], "partitionKeys": []},
    transformation_ctx="RevisedFlightData_node3",
)

job.commit()
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CreateCrawler
  - CreateJob
  - DeleteCrawler
  - DeleteDatabase
  - DeleteJob
  - DeleteTable

- GetCrawler
- GetDatabase
- GetDatabases
- GetJob
- GetJobRun
- GetJobRuns
- GetTables
- ListJobs
- StartCrawler
- StartJobRun

작업

`CreateCrawler`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateCrawler`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing a
 simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods for
 interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end
```

```
  # Creates a new crawler with the specified configuration.
  #
  # @param name [String] The name of the crawler.
  # @param role_arn [String] The ARN of the IAM role to be used by the crawler.
  # @param db_name [String] The name of the database where the crawler stores its
metadata.
  # @param db_prefix [String] The prefix to be added to the names of tables that the
crawler creates.
  # @param s3_target [String] The S3 path that the crawler will crawl.
  # @return [void]
  def create_crawler(name, role_arn, db_name, _db_prefix, s3_target)
    @glue_client.create_crawler(
      name: name,
      role: role_arn,
      database_name: db_name,
      targets: {
        s3_targets: [
          {
            path: s3_target
          }
        ]
      }
    )
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not create crawler: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 CreateCrawler를 참조하십시오.

`CreateJob`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateJob`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing a
 simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods for
 interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Creates a new job with the specified configuration.
  #
  # @param name [String] The name of the job.
  # @param description [String] The description of the job.
  # @param role_arn [String] The ARN of the IAM role to be used by the job.
  # @param script_location [String] The location of the ETL script for the job.
  # @return [void]
  def create_job(name, description, role_arn, script_location)
    @glue_client.create_job(
      name: name,
      description: description,
      role: role_arn,
      command: {
        name: 'glueetl',
        script_location: script_location,
        python_version: '3'
      },
      glue_version: '3.0'
    )
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not create job #{name}: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 CreateJob을 참조하십시오.

DeleteCrawler

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteCrawler의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing a
 simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods for
 interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Deletes a crawler with the specified name.
  #
  # @param name [String] The name of the crawler to delete.
  # @return [void]
  def delete_crawler(name)
    @glue_client.delete_crawler(name: name)
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not delete crawler #{name}: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 DeleteCrawler를 참조하십시오.

DeleteDatabase

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteDatabase의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing a
 simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods for
 interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Removes a specified database from a Data Catalog.
  #
  # @param database_name [String] The name of the database to delete.
  # @return [void]
  def delete_database(database_name)
    @glue_client.delete_database(name: database_name)
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not delete database: \n#{e.message}")
  end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 DeleteDatabase를 참조하십시오.

`DeleteJob`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteJob`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing a
 simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods for
 interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Deletes a job with the specified name.
  #
  # @param job_name [String] The name of the job to delete.
  # @return [void]
  def delete_job(job_name)
    @glue_client.delete_job(job_name: job_name)
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not delete job: \n#{e.message}")
  end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 DeleteJob을 참조하십시오.

`DeleteTable`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteTable`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing a
 simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods for
 interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Deletes a table with the specified name.
  #
  # @param database_name [String] The name of the catalog database in which the
 table resides.
  # @param table_name [String] The name of the table to be deleted.
  # @return [void]
  def delete_table(database_name, table_name)
    @glue_client.delete_table(database_name: database_name, name: table_name)
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not delete job: \n#{e.message}")
  end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 DeleteTable을 참조하세요.

`GetCrawler`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetCrawler`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing a
 simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods for
 interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Retrieves information about a specific crawler.
  #
  # @param name [String] The name of the crawler to retrieve information about.
  # @return [Aws::Glue::Types::Crawler, nil] The crawler object if found, or nil if
 not found.
  def get_crawler(name)
    @glue_client.get_crawler(name: name)
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::EntityNotFoundException
    @logger.info("Crawler #{name} doesn't exist.")
    false
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not get crawler #{name}: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 GetCrawler를 참조하십시오.

GetDatabase

다음 코드 예시는 GetDatabase의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing a
 simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods for
 interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Retrieves information about a specific database.
  #
  # @param name [String] The name of the database to retrieve information about.
  # @return [Aws::Glue::Types::Database, nil] The database object if found, or nil
 if not found.
  def get_database(name)
    response = @glue_client.get_database(name: name)
    response.database
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not get database #{name}: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 GetDatabase를 참조하십시오.

GetJobRun

다음 코드 예시는 GetJobRun의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing a
 simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods for
 interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Retrieves data for a specific job run.
  #
  # @param job_name [String] The name of the job run to retrieve data for.
  # @return [Glue::Types::GetJobRunResponse]
  def get_job_run(job_name, run_id)
    @glue_client.get_job_run(job_name: job_name, run_id: run_id)
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not get job runs: \n#{e.message}")
  end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 GetJobRun을 참조하십시오.

GetJobRuns

다음 코드 예시는 GetJobRuns의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing a
 simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods for
 interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Retrieves a list of job runs for the specified job.
  #
  # @param job_name [String] The name of the job to retrieve job runs for.
  # @return [Array<Aws::Glue::Types::JobRun>]
  def get_job_runs(job_name)
    response = @glue_client.get_job_runs(job_name: job_name)
    response.job_runs
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not get job runs: \n#{e.message}")
  end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 GetJobRuns를 참조하세요.

`GetTables`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetTables`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing a
 simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods for
 interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Retrieves a list of tables in the specified database.
  #
  # @param db_name [String] The name of the database to retrieve tables from.
  # @return [Array<Aws::Glue::Types::Table>]
  def get_tables(db_name)
    response = @glue_client.get_tables(database_name: db_name)
    response.table_list
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not get tables #{db_name}: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 GetTables를 참조하십시오.

`ListJobs`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListJobs`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing a
 simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods for
 interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Retrieves a list of jobs in AWS Glue.
  #
  # @return [Aws::Glue::Types::ListJobsResponse]
  def list_jobs
    @glue_client.list_jobs
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not list jobs: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 ListJobs를 참조하십시오.

`StartCrawler`

다음 코드 예시는 `StartCrawler`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing a
 simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods for
 interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Starts a crawler with the specified name.
  #
  # @param name [String] The name of the crawler to start.
  # @return [void]
  def start_crawler(name)
    @glue_client.start_crawler(name: name)
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not start crawler #{name}: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 SStartCrawler를 참조하십시오.

`StartJobRun`

다음 코드 예시는 `StartJobRun`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing a
 simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods for
 interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Starts a job run for the specified job.
  #
  # @param name [String] The name of the job to start the run for.
  # @param input_database [String] The name of the input database for the job.
  # @param input_table [String] The name of the input table for the job.
  # @param output_bucket_name [String] The name of the output S3 bucket for the job.
  # @return [String] The ID of the started job run.
  def start_job_run(name, input_database, input_table, output_bucket_name)
    response = @glue_client.start_job_run(
      job_name: name,
      arguments: {
        '--input_database': input_database,
        '--input_table': input_table,
        '--output_bucket_url': "s3://#{output_bucket_name}/"
      }
    )
    response.job_run_id
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not start job run #{name}: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 StartJobRun을 참조하십시오.

SDK for Ruby를 사용한 IAM 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 IAM과 AWS SDK for Ruby 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello IAM

다음 코드 예제에서는 IAM을 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-iam'
require 'logger'

# IAMManager is a class responsible for managing IAM operations
# such as listing all IAM policies in the current AWS account.
class IAMManager
  def initialize(client)
    @client = client
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
  end
```

```
  # Lists and prints all IAM policies in the current AWS account.
  def list_policies
    @logger.info('Here are the IAM policies in your account:')

    paginator = @client.list_policies
    policies = []

    paginator.each_page do |page|
      policies.concat(page.policies)
    end

    if policies.empty?
      @logger.info("You don't have any IAM policies.")
    else
      policies.each do |policy|
        @logger.info("- #{policy.policy_name}")
      end
    end
  end
end

if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
  iam_client = Aws::IAM::Client.new
  manager = IAMManager.new(iam_client)
  manager.list_policies
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 ListPolicies를 참조하십시오.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제에서는 사용자를 생성하고 역할을 수임하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

> **Warning**
> 보안 위험을 방지하려면 목적별 소프트웨어를 개발하거나 실제 데이터로 작업할 때 IAM 사용자를 인증에 사용하지 마세요. 대신 AWS IAM Identity Center과 같은 보안 인증 공급자를 통한 페더레이션을 사용하십시오.

- 권한이 없는 사용자를 생성합니다.
- 계정에 대한 Amazon S3 버킷을 나열할 수 있는 권한을 부여하는 역할을 생성합니다.
- 사용자가 역할을 수임할 수 있도록 정책을 추가합니다.
- 역할을 수임하고 임시 보안 인증 정보를 사용하여 S3 버킷을 나열한 후 리소스를 정리합니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon S3 버킷을 나열할 수 있는 권한을 부여하는 역할과 IAM 사용자를 생성합니다. 사용자는 역할을 수임할 수 있는 권한만 있습니다. 역할을 수임한 후 임시 자격 증명을 사용하여 계정의 버킷을 나열합니다.

```
# Wraps the scenario actions.
class ScenarioCreateUserAssumeRole
  attr_reader :iam_client

  # @param [Aws::IAM::Client] iam_client: The AWS IAM client.
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Waits for the specified number of seconds.
  #
  # @param duration [Integer] The number of seconds to wait.
  def wait(duration)
    puts('Give AWS time to propagate resources...')
```

```
    sleep(duration)
  end

  # Creates a user.
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name to give the user.
  # @return [Aws::IAM::User] The newly created user.
  def create_user(user_name)
    user = @iam_client.create_user(user_name: user_name).user
    @logger.info("Created demo user named #{user.user_name}.")
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.info('Tried and failed to create demo user.')
    @logger.info("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    @logger.info("\nCan't continue the demo without a user!")
    raise
  else
    user
  end

  # Creates an access key for a user.
  #
  # @param user [Aws::IAM::User] The user that owns the key.
  # @return [Aws::IAM::AccessKeyPair] The newly created access key.
  def create_access_key_pair(user)
    user_key = @iam_client.create_access_key(user_name: user.user_name).access_key
    @logger.info("Created accesskey pair for user #{user.user_name}.")
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.info("Couldn't create access keys for user #{user.user_name}.")
    @logger.info("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  else
    user_key
  end

  # Creates a role that can be assumed by a user.
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name to give the role.
  # @param user [Aws::IAM::User] The user who is granted permission to assume the
role.
  # @return [Aws::IAM::Role] The newly created role.
  def create_role(role_name, user)
    trust_policy = {
      Version: '2012-10-17',
      Statement: [{
```

```
        Effect: 'Allow',
        Principal: { 'AWS': user.arn },
        Action: 'sts:AssumeRole'
      }]
    }.to_json
    role = @iam_client.create_role(
      role_name: role_name,
      assume_role_policy_document: trust_policy
    ).role
    @logger.info("Created role #{role.role_name}.")
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.info("Couldn't create a role for the demo. Here's why: ")
    @logger.info("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  else
    role
  end

  # Creates a policy that grants permission to list S3 buckets in the account, and
  # then attaches the policy to a role.
  #
  # @param policy_name [String] The name to give the policy.
  # @param role [Aws::IAM::Role] The role that the policy is attached to.
  # @return [Aws::IAM::Policy] The newly created policy.
  def create_and_attach_role_policy(policy_name, role)
    policy_document = {
      Version: '2012-10-17',
      Statement: [{
        Effect: 'Allow',
        Action: 's3:ListAllMyBuckets',
        Resource: 'arn:aws:s3:::*'
      }]
    }.to_json
    policy = @iam_client.create_policy(
      policy_name: policy_name,
      policy_document: policy_document
    ).policy
    @iam_client.attach_role_policy(
      role_name: role.role_name,
      policy_arn: policy.arn
    )
    @logger.info("Created policy #{policy.policy_name} and attached it to role
#{role.role_name}.")
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
```

```
    @logger.info("Couldn't create a policy and attach it to role #{role.role_name}.
Here's why: ")
    @logger.info("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Creates an inline policy for a user that lets the user assume a role.
  #
  # @param policy_name [String] The name to give the policy.
  # @param user [Aws::IAM::User] The user that owns the policy.
  # @param role [Aws::IAM::Role] The role that can be assumed.
  # @return [Aws::IAM::UserPolicy] The newly created policy.
  def create_user_policy(policy_name, user, role)
    policy_document = {
      Version: '2012-10-17',
      Statement: [{
        Effect: 'Allow',
        Action: 'sts:AssumeRole',
        Resource: role.arn
      }]
    }.to_json
    @iam_client.put_user_policy(
      user_name: user.user_name,
      policy_name: policy_name,
      policy_document: policy_document
    )
    puts("Created an inline policy for #{user.user_name} that lets the user assume
role #{role.role_name}.")
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.info("Couldn't create an inline policy for user #{user.user_name}.
Here's why: ")
    @logger.info("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Creates an Amazon S3 resource with specified credentials. This is separated into
a
  # factory function so that it can be mocked for unit testing.
  #
  # @param credentials [Aws::Credentials] The credentials used by the Amazon S3
resource.
  def create_s3_resource(credentials)
    Aws::S3::Resource.new(client: Aws::S3::Client.new(credentials: credentials))
  end
```

```
 # Lists the S3 buckets for the account, using the specified Amazon S3 resource.
 # Because the resource uses credentials with limited access, it may not be able to
 # list the S3 buckets.
 #
 # @param s3_resource [Aws::S3::Resource] An Amazon S3 resource.
 def list_buckets(s3_resource)
   count = 10
   s3_resource.buckets.each do |bucket|
     @logger.info "\t#{bucket.name}"
     count -= 1
     break if count.zero?
   end
 rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
   if e.code == 'AccessDenied'
     puts('Attempt to list buckets with no permissions: AccessDenied.')
   else
     @logger.info("Couldn't list buckets for the account. Here's why: ")
     @logger.info("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
     raise
   end
 end

 # Creates an AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS) client with specified
credentials.
 # This is separated into a factory function so that it can be mocked for unit
testing.
 #
 # @param key_id [String] The ID of the access key used by the STS client.
 # @param key_secret [String] The secret part of the access key used by the STS
client.
 def create_sts_client(key_id, key_secret)
   Aws::STS::Client.new(access_key_id: key_id, secret_access_key: key_secret)
 end

 # Gets temporary credentials that can be used to assume a role.
 #
 # @param role_arn [String] The ARN of the role that is assumed when these
credentials
 #                           are used.
 # @param sts_client [AWS::STS::Client] An AWS STS client.
 # @return [Aws::AssumeRoleCredentials] The credentials that can be used to assume
the role.
 def assume_role(role_arn, sts_client)
```

```
    credentials = Aws::AssumeRoleCredentials.new(
      client: sts_client,
      role_arn: role_arn,
      role_session_name: 'create-use-assume-role-scenario'
    )
    @logger.info("Assumed role '#{role_arn}', got temporary credentials.")
    credentials
  end

  # Deletes a role. If the role has policies attached, they are detached and
  # deleted before the role is deleted.
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role to delete.
  def delete_role(role_name)
    @iam_client.list_attached_role_policies(role_name:
role_name).attached_policies.each do |policy|
      @iam_client.detach_role_policy(role_name: role_name, policy_arn:
policy.policy_arn)
      @iam_client.delete_policy(policy_arn: policy.policy_arn)
      @logger.info("Detached and deleted policy #{policy.policy_name}.")
    end
    @iam_client.delete_role({ role_name: role_name })
    @logger.info("Role deleted: #{role_name}.")
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.info("Couldn't detach policies and delete role #{role.name}. Here's
why:")
    @logger.info("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Deletes a user. If the user has inline policies or access keys, they are deleted
  # before the user is deleted.
  #
  # @param user [Aws::IAM::User] The user to delete.
  def delete_user(user_name)
    user = @iam_client.list_access_keys(user_name: user_name).access_key_metadata
    user.each do |key|
      @iam_client.delete_access_key({ access_key_id: key.access_key_id, user_name:
user_name })
      @logger.info("Deleted access key #{key.access_key_id} for user
'#{user_name}'.")
    end

    @iam_client.delete_user(user_name: user_name)
```

```
    @logger.info("Deleted user '#{user_name}'.")
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error deleting user '#{user_name}': #{e.message}")
  end
end

# Runs the IAM create a user and assume a role scenario.
def run_scenario(scenario)
  puts('-' * 88)
  puts('Welcome to the IAM create a user and assume a role demo!')
  puts('-' * 88)
  user = scenario.create_user("doc-example-user-#{Random.uuid}")
  user_key = scenario.create_access_key_pair(user)
  scenario.wait(10)
  role = scenario.create_role("doc-example-role-#{Random.uuid}", user)
  scenario.create_and_attach_role_policy("doc-example-role-policy-#{Random.uuid}",
 role)
  scenario.create_user_policy("doc-example-user-policy-#{Random.uuid}", user, role)
  scenario.wait(10)
  puts('Try to list buckets with credentials for a user who has no permissions.')
  puts('Expect AccessDenied from this call.')
  scenario.list_buckets(
    scenario.create_s3_resource(Aws::Credentials.new(user_key.access_key_id,
 user_key.secret_access_key))
  )
  puts('Now, assume the role that grants permission.')
  temp_credentials = scenario.assume_role(
    role.arn, scenario.create_sts_client(user_key.access_key_id,
 user_key.secret_access_key)
  )
  puts('Here are your buckets:')
  scenario.list_buckets(scenario.create_s3_resource(temp_credentials))
  puts("Deleting role '#{role.role_name}' and attached policies.")
  scenario.delete_role(role.role_name)
  puts("Deleting user '#{user.user_name}', policies, and keys.")
  scenario.delete_user(user.user_name)
  puts('Thanks for watching!')
  puts('-' * 88)
rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
  puts('Something went wrong with the demo.')
  puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
end
```

```
run_scenario(ScenarioCreateUserAssumeRole.new(Aws::IAM::Client.new)) if
 $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - AttachRolePolicy
  - CreateAccessKey
  - CreatePolicy
  - CreateRole
  - CreateUser
  - DeleteAccessKey
  - DeletePolicy
  - DeleteRole
  - DeleteUser
  - DeleteUserPolicy
  - DetachRolePolicy
  - PutUserPolicy

작업

`AttachRolePolicy`

다음 코드 예시는 `AttachRolePolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이 예시 모듈은 역할 정책을 나열, 생성, 연결 및 분리합니다.

```
# Manages policies in AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
class RolePolicyManager
  # Initialize with an AWS IAM client
```

```
  #
  # @param iam_client [Aws::IAM::Client] An initialized IAM client
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
    @logger.progname = 'PolicyManager'
  end

  # Creates a policy
  #
  # @param policy_name [String] The name of the policy
  # @param policy_document [Hash] The policy document
  # @return [String] The policy ARN if successful, otherwise nil
  def create_policy(policy_name, policy_document)
    response = @iam_client.create_policy(
      policy_name: policy_name,
      policy_document: policy_document.to_json
    )
    response.policy.arn
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error creating policy: #{e.message}")
    nil
  end

  # Fetches an IAM policy by its ARN
  # @param policy_arn [String] the ARN of the IAM policy to retrieve
  # @return [Aws::IAM::Types::GetPolicyResponse] the policy object if found
  def get_policy(policy_arn)
    response = @iam_client.get_policy(policy_arn: policy_arn)
    policy = response.policy
    @logger.info("Got policy '#{policy.policy_name}'. Its ID is:
#{policy.policy_id}.")
    policy
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::NoSuchEntity
    @logger.error("Couldn't get policy '#{policy_arn}'. The policy does not exist.")
    raise
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Couldn't get policy '#{policy_arn}'. Here's why: #{e.code}:
#{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Attaches a policy to a role
  #
```

```
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @param policy_arn [String] The policy ARN
  # @return [Boolean] true if successful, false otherwise
  def attach_policy_to_role(role_name, policy_arn)
    @iam_client.attach_role_policy(
      role_name: role_name,
      policy_arn: policy_arn
    )
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error attaching policy to role: #{e.message}")
    false
  end

  # Lists policy ARNs attached to a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @return [Array<String>] List of policy ARNs
  def list_attached_policy_arns(role_name)
    response = @iam_client.list_attached_role_policies(role_name: role_name)
    response.attached_policies.map(&:policy_arn)
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing policies attached to role: #{e.message}")
    []
  end

  # Detaches a policy from a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @param policy_arn [String] The policy ARN
  # @return [Boolean] true if successful, false otherwise
  def detach_policy_from_role(role_name, policy_arn)
    @iam_client.detach_role_policy(
      role_name: role_name,
      policy_arn: policy_arn
    )
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error detaching policy from role: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 AttachRolePolicy를 참조하세요.

AttachUserPolicy

다음 코드 예시는 AttachUserPolicy의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
# Attaches a policy to a user
#
# @param user_name [String] The name of the user
# @param policy_arn [String] The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the policy
# @return [Boolean] true if successful, false otherwise
def attach_policy_to_user(user_name, policy_arn)
  @iam_client.attach_user_policy(
    user_name: user_name,
    policy_arn: policy_arn
  )
  true
rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
  @logger.error("Error attaching policy to user: #{e.message}")
  false
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 AttachUserPolicy를 참조하세요.

CreateAccessKey

다음 코드 예시는 CreateAccessKey의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이 예시 모듈은 액세스 키를 나열, 생성, 비활성화 및 삭제합니다.

```
# Manages access keys for IAM users
class AccessKeyManager
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
    @logger.progname = 'AccessKeyManager'
  end

  # Lists access keys for a user
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user.
  def list_access_keys(user_name)
    response = @iam_client.list_access_keys(user_name: user_name)
    if response.access_key_metadata.empty?
      @logger.info("No access keys found for user '#{user_name}'.")
    else
      response.access_key_metadata.map(&:access_key_id)
    end
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::NoSuchEntity
    @logger.error("Error listing access keys: cannot find user '#{user_name}'.")
    []
  rescue StandardError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing access keys: #{e.message}")
    []
  end

  # Creates an access key for a user
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user.
  # @return [Boolean]
  def create_access_key(user_name)
    response = @iam_client.create_access_key(user_name: user_name)
    access_key = response.access_key
```

```
    @logger.info("Access key created for user '#{user_name}':
 #{access_key.access_key_id}")
    access_key
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::LimitExceeded
    @logger.error('Error creating access key: limit exceeded. Cannot create more.')
    nil
  rescue StandardError => e
    @logger.error("Error creating access key: #{e.message}")
    nil
  end

  # Deactivates an access key
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user.
  # @param access_key_id [String] The ID for the access key.
  # @return [Boolean]
  def deactivate_access_key(user_name, access_key_id)
    @iam_client.update_access_key(
      user_name: user_name,
      access_key_id: access_key_id,
      status: 'Inactive'
    )
    true
  rescue StandardError => e
    @logger.error("Error deactivating access key: #{e.message}")
    false
  end

  # Deletes an access key
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user.
  # @param access_key_id [String] The ID for the access key.
  # @return [Boolean]
  def delete_access_key(user_name, access_key_id)
    @iam_client.delete_access_key(
      user_name: user_name,
      access_key_id: access_key_id
    )
    true
  rescue StandardError => e
    @logger.error("Error deleting access key: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 CreateAccessKey를 참조하세요.

`CreateAccountAlias`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateAccountAlias`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

계정 별칭을 나열하고, 생성하고, 삭제합니다.

```
class IAMAliasManager
  # Initializes the IAM client and logger
  #
  # @param iam_client [Aws::IAM::Client] An initialized IAM client.
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Lists available AWS account aliases.
  def list_aliases
    response = @iam_client.list_account_aliases

    if response.account_aliases.count.positive?
      @logger.info('Account aliases are:')
      response.account_aliases.each { |account_alias| @logger.info("
 #{account_alias}") }
    else
      @logger.info('No account aliases found.')
    end
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing account aliases: #{e.message}")
  end
```

```
  # Creates an AWS account alias.
  #
  # @param account_alias [String] The name of the account alias to create.
  # @return [Boolean] true if the account alias was created; otherwise, false.
  def create_account_alias(account_alias)
    @iam_client.create_account_alias(account_alias: account_alias)
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error creating account alias: #{e.message}")
    false
  end

  # Deletes an AWS account alias.
  #
  # @param account_alias [String] The name of the account alias to delete.
  # @return [Boolean] true if the account alias was deleted; otherwise, false.
  def delete_account_alias(account_alias)
    @iam_client.delete_account_alias(account_alias: account_alias)
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error deleting account alias: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 CreateAccountAlias를 참조하세요.

`CreatePolicy`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreatePolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이 예시 모듈은 역할 정책을 나열, 생성, 연결 및 분리합니다.

```
# Manages policies in AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
class RolePolicyManager
  # Initialize with an AWS IAM client
  #
  # @param iam_client [Aws::IAM::Client] An initialized IAM client
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
    @logger.progname = 'PolicyManager'
  end

  # Creates a policy
  #
  # @param policy_name [String] The name of the policy
  # @param policy_document [Hash] The policy document
  # @return [String] The policy ARN if successful, otherwise nil
  def create_policy(policy_name, policy_document)
    response = @iam_client.create_policy(
      policy_name: policy_name,
      policy_document: policy_document.to_json
    )
    response.policy.arn
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error creating policy: #{e.message}")
    nil
  end

  # Fetches an IAM policy by its ARN
  # @param policy_arn [String] the ARN of the IAM policy to retrieve
  # @return [Aws::IAM::Types::GetPolicyResponse] the policy object if found
  def get_policy(policy_arn)
    response = @iam_client.get_policy(policy_arn: policy_arn)
    policy = response.policy
    @logger.info("Got policy '#{policy.policy_name}'. Its ID is:
 #{policy.policy_id}.")
    policy
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::NoSuchEntity
    @logger.error("Couldn't get policy '#{policy_arn}'. The policy does not exist.")
    raise
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Couldn't get policy '#{policy_arn}'. Here's why: #{e.code}:
 #{e.message}")
    raise
```

```
  end

  # Attaches a policy to a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @param policy_arn [String] The policy ARN
  # @return [Boolean] true if successful, false otherwise
  def attach_policy_to_role(role_name, policy_arn)
    @iam_client.attach_role_policy(
      role_name: role_name,
      policy_arn: policy_arn
    )
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error attaching policy to role: #{e.message}")
    false
  end

  # Lists policy ARNs attached to a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @return [Array<String>] List of policy ARNs
  def list_attached_policy_arns(role_name)
    response = @iam_client.list_attached_role_policies(role_name: role_name)
    response.attached_policies.map(&:policy_arn)
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing policies attached to role: #{e.message}")
    []
  end

  # Detaches a policy from a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @param policy_arn [String] The policy ARN
  # @return [Boolean] true if successful, false otherwise
  def detach_policy_from_role(role_name, policy_arn)
    @iam_client.detach_role_policy(
      role_name: role_name,
      policy_arn: policy_arn
    )
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error detaching policy from role: #{e.message}")
    false
```

```
  end
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 CreatePolicy를 참조하세요.

`CreateRole`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateRole`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
 # Creates a role and attaches policies to it.
 #
 # @param role_name [String] The name of the role.
 # @param assume_role_policy_document [Hash] The trust relationship policy
document.
 # @param policy_arns [Array<String>] The ARNs of the policies to attach.
 # @return [String, nil] The ARN of the new role if successful, or nil if an error
occurred.
 def create_role(role_name, assume_role_policy_document, policy_arns)
   response = @iam_client.create_role(
     role_name: role_name,
     assume_role_policy_document: assume_role_policy_document.to_json
   )
   role_arn = response.role.arn

   policy_arns.each do |policy_arn|
     @iam_client.attach_role_policy(
       role_name: role_name,
       policy_arn: policy_arn
     )
   end

   role_arn
```

```
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error creating role: #{e.message}")
    nil
  end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 CreateRole을 참조하세요.

`CreateServiceLinkedRole`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateServiceLinkedRole`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
  # Creates a service-linked role
  #
  # @param service_name [String] The service name to create the role for.
  # @param description [String] The description of the service-linked role.
  # @param suffix [String] Suffix for customizing role name.
  # @return [String] The name of the created role
  def create_service_linked_role(service_name, description, suffix)
    response = @iam_client.create_service_linked_role(
      aws_service_name: service_name, description: description, custom_suffix:
suffix
    )
    role_name = response.role.role_name
    @logger.info("Created service-linked role #{role_name}.")
    role_name
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Couldn't create service-linked role for #{service_name}. Here's
why:")
    @logger.error("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 CreateServiceLinkedRole을 참조하십시오.

`CreateUser`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateUser`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
# Creates a user and their login profile
#
# @param user_name [String] The name of the user
# @param initial_password [String] The initial password for the user
# @return [String, nil] The ID of the user if created, or nil if an error occurred
def create_user(user_name, initial_password)
  response = @iam_client.create_user(user_name: user_name)
  @iam_client.wait_until(:user_exists, user_name: user_name)
  @iam_client.create_login_profile(
    user_name: user_name,
    password: initial_password,
    password_reset_required: true
  )
  @logger.info("User '#{user_name}' created successfully.")
  response.user.user_id
rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::EntityAlreadyExists
  @logger.error("Error creating user '#{user_name}': user already exists.")
  nil
rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
  @logger.error("Error creating user '#{user_name}': #{e.message}")
  nil
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 CreateUser를 참조하십시오.

DeleteAccessKey

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteAccessKey의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이 예시 모듈은 액세스 키를 나열, 생성, 비활성화 및 삭제합니다.

```
# Manages access keys for IAM users
class AccessKeyManager
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
    @logger.progname = 'AccessKeyManager'
  end

  # Lists access keys for a user
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user.
  def list_access_keys(user_name)
    response = @iam_client.list_access_keys(user_name: user_name)
    if response.access_key_metadata.empty?
      @logger.info("No access keys found for user '#{user_name}'.")
    else
      response.access_key_metadata.map(&:access_key_id)
    end
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::NoSuchEntity
    @logger.error("Error listing access keys: cannot find user '#{user_name}'.")
    []
  rescue StandardError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing access keys: #{e.message}")
    []
  end

  # Creates an access key for a user
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user.
```

```
  # @return [Boolean]
  def create_access_key(user_name)
    response = @iam_client.create_access_key(user_name: user_name)
    access_key = response.access_key
    @logger.info("Access key created for user '#{user_name}':
#{access_key.access_key_id}")
    access_key
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::LimitExceeded
    @logger.error('Error creating access key: limit exceeded. Cannot create more.')
    nil
  rescue StandardError => e
    @logger.error("Error creating access key: #{e.message}")
    nil
  end

  # Deactivates an access key
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user.
  # @param access_key_id [String] The ID for the access key.
  # @return [Boolean]
  def deactivate_access_key(user_name, access_key_id)
    @iam_client.update_access_key(
      user_name: user_name,
      access_key_id: access_key_id,
      status: 'Inactive'
    )
    true
  rescue StandardError => e
    @logger.error("Error deactivating access key: #{e.message}")
    false
  end

  # Deletes an access key
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user.
  # @param access_key_id [String] The ID for the access key.
  # @return [Boolean]
  def delete_access_key(user_name, access_key_id)
    @iam_client.delete_access_key(
      user_name: user_name,
      access_key_id: access_key_id
    )
    true
  rescue StandardError => e
```

```
    @logger.error("Error deleting access key: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 DeleteAccessKey를 참조하세요.

`DeleteAccountAlias`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteAccountAlias`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

계정 별칭을 나열하고, 생성하고, 삭제합니다.

```
class IAMAliasManager
  # Initializes the IAM client and logger
  #
  # @param iam_client [Aws::IAM::Client] An initialized IAM client.
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Lists available AWS account aliases.
  def list_aliases
    response = @iam_client.list_account_aliases

    if response.account_aliases.count.positive?
      @logger.info('Account aliases are:')
      response.account_aliases.each { |account_alias| @logger.info("
 #{account_alias}") }
    else
      @logger.info('No account aliases found.')
    end
```

```
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing account aliases: #{e.message}")
  end

  # Creates an AWS account alias.
  #
  # @param account_alias [String] The name of the account alias to create.
  # @return [Boolean] true if the account alias was created; otherwise, false.
  def create_account_alias(account_alias)
    @iam_client.create_account_alias(account_alias: account_alias)
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error creating account alias: #{e.message}")
    false
  end

  # Deletes an AWS account alias.
  #
  # @param account_alias [String] The name of the account alias to delete.
  # @return [Boolean] true if the account alias was deleted; otherwise, false.
  def delete_account_alias(account_alias)
    @iam_client.delete_account_alias(account_alias: account_alias)
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error deleting account alias: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 DeleteAccountAlias를 참조하세요.

`DeleteRole`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteRole`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
  # Deletes a role and its attached policies.
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role to delete.
  def delete_role(role_name)
    # Detach and delete attached policies
    @iam_client.list_attached_role_policies(role_name: role_name).each do |response|
      response.attached_policies.each do |policy|
        @iam_client.detach_role_policy({
                                         role_name: role_name,
                                         policy_arn: policy.policy_arn
                                       })
        # Check if the policy is a customer managed policy (not AWS managed)
        unless policy.policy_arn.include?('aws:policy/')
          @iam_client.delete_policy({ policy_arn: policy.policy_arn })
          @logger.info("Deleted customer managed policy #{policy.policy_name}.")
        end
      end
    end

    # Delete the role
    @iam_client.delete_role({ role_name: role_name })
    @logger.info("Deleted role #{role_name}.")
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Couldn't detach policies and delete role #{role_name}. Here's
why:")
    @logger.error("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 DeleteRole을 참조하십시오.

DeleteServerCertificate

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteServerCertificate의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

서버 인증서를 나열하고, 업데이트하고, 삭제합니다.

```
class ServerCertificateManager
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
    @logger.progname = 'ServerCertificateManager'
  end

  # Creates a new server certificate.
  # @param name [String] the name of the server certificate
  # @param certificate_body [String] the contents of the certificate
  # @param private_key [String] the private key contents
  # @return [Boolean] returns true if the certificate was successfully created
  def create_server_certificate(name, certificate_body, private_key)
    @iam_client.upload_server_certificate({
                                            server_certificate_name: name,
                                            certificate_body: certificate_body,
                                            private_key: private_key
                                          })
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Failed to create server certificate: #{e.message}"
    false
  end

  # Lists available server certificate names.
  def list_server_certificate_names
    response = @iam_client.list_server_certificates

    if response.server_certificate_metadata_list.empty?
      @logger.info('No server certificates found.')
      return
    end
```

```
    response.server_certificate_metadata_list.each do |certificate_metadata|
      @logger.info("Certificate Name:
 #{certificate_metadata.server_certificate_name}")
    end
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing server certificates: #{e.message}")
  end

  # Updates the name of a server certificate.
  def update_server_certificate_name(current_name, new_name)
    @iam_client.update_server_certificate(
      server_certificate_name: current_name,
      new_server_certificate_name: new_name
    )
    @logger.info("Server certificate name updated from '#{current_name}' to
 '#{new_name}'.")
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error updating server certificate name: #{e.message}")
    false
  end

  # Deletes a server certificate.
  def delete_server_certificate(name)
    @iam_client.delete_server_certificate(server_certificate_name: name)
    @logger.info("Server certificate '#{name}' deleted.")
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error deleting server certificate: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 DeleteServerCertificate를 참조하십시오.

DeleteServiceLinkedRole

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteServiceLinkedRole의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
# Deletes a service-linked role.
#
# @param role_name [String] The name of the role to delete.
def delete_service_linked_role(role_name)
  response = @iam_client.delete_service_linked_role(role_name: role_name)
  task_id = response.deletion_task_id
  check_deletion_status(role_name, task_id)
rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
  handle_deletion_error(e, role_name)
end

private

# Checks the deletion status of a service-linked role
#
# @param role_name [String] The name of the role being deleted
# @param task_id [String] The task ID for the deletion process
def check_deletion_status(role_name, task_id)
  loop do
    response = @iam_client.get_service_linked_role_deletion_status(
      deletion_task_id: task_id
    )
    status = response.status
    @logger.info("Deletion of #{role_name} #{status}.")
    break if %w[SUCCEEDED FAILED].include?(status)

    sleep(3)
  end
end

# Handles deletion error
#
# @param e [Aws::Errors::ServiceError] The error encountered during deletion
# @param role_name [String] The name of the role attempted to delete
```

```
def handle_deletion_error(e, role_name)
  return if e.code == 'NoSuchEntity'

  @logger.error("Couldn't delete #{role_name}. Here's why:")
  @logger.error("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
  raise
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 DeleteServiceLinkedRole을 참조하십시오.

`DeleteUser`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteUser`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
# Deletes a user and their associated resources
#
# @param user_name [String] The name of the user to delete
def delete_user(user_name)
  user = @iam_client.list_access_keys(user_name: user_name).access_key_metadata
  user.each do |key|
    @iam_client.delete_access_key({ access_key_id: key.access_key_id, user_name:
user_name })
    @logger.info("Deleted access key #{key.access_key_id} for user
'#{user_name}'.")
  end

  @iam_client.delete_user(user_name: user_name)
  @logger.info("Deleted user '#{user_name}'.")
rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
  @logger.error("Error deleting user '#{user_name}': #{e.message}")
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 DeleteUser를 참조하십시오.

DeleteUserPolicy

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteUserPolicy의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
 # Deletes a user and their associated resources
 #
 # @param user_name [String] The name of the user to delete
 def delete_user(user_name)
   user = @iam_client.list_access_keys(user_name: user_name).access_key_metadata
   user.each do |key|
     @iam_client.delete_access_key({ access_key_id: key.access_key_id, user_name:
user_name })
     @logger.info("Deleted access key #{key.access_key_id} for user
'#{user_name}'.")
   end

   @iam_client.delete_user(user_name: user_name)
   @logger.info("Deleted user '#{user_name}'.")
 rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
   @logger.error("Error deleting user '#{user_name}': #{e.message}")
 end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 DeleteUserPolicy를 참조하십시오.

DetachRolePolicy

다음 코드 예시는 DetachRolePolicy의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이 예시 모듈은 역할 정책을 나열, 생성, 연결 및 분리합니다.

```
# Manages policies in AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
class RolePolicyManager
  # Initialize with an AWS IAM client
  #
  # @param iam_client [Aws::IAM::Client] An initialized IAM client
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
    @logger.progname = 'PolicyManager'
  end

  # Creates a policy
  #
  # @param policy_name [String] The name of the policy
  # @param policy_document [Hash] The policy document
  # @return [String] The policy ARN if successful, otherwise nil
  def create_policy(policy_name, policy_document)
    response = @iam_client.create_policy(
      policy_name: policy_name,
      policy_document: policy_document.to_json
    )
    response.policy.arn
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error creating policy: #{e.message}")
    nil
  end

  # Fetches an IAM policy by its ARN
  # @param policy_arn [String] the ARN of the IAM policy to retrieve
  # @return [Aws::IAM::Types::GetPolicyResponse] the policy object if found
  def get_policy(policy_arn)
    response = @iam_client.get_policy(policy_arn: policy_arn)
    policy = response.policy
```

```
    @logger.info("Got policy '#{policy.policy_name}'. Its ID is:
#{policy.policy_id}.")
    policy
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::NoSuchEntity
    @logger.error("Couldn't get policy '#{policy_arn}'. The policy does not exist.")
    raise
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Couldn't get policy '#{policy_arn}'. Here's why: #{e.code}:
#{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Attaches a policy to a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @param policy_arn [String] The policy ARN
  # @return [Boolean] true if successful, false otherwise
  def attach_policy_to_role(role_name, policy_arn)
    @iam_client.attach_role_policy(
      role_name: role_name,
      policy_arn: policy_arn
    )
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error attaching policy to role: #{e.message}")
    false
  end

  # Lists policy ARNs attached to a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @return [Array<String>] List of policy ARNs
  def list_attached_policy_arns(role_name)
    response = @iam_client.list_attached_role_policies(role_name: role_name)
    response.attached_policies.map(&:policy_arn)
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing policies attached to role: #{e.message}")
    []
  end

  # Detaches a policy from a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @param policy_arn [String] The policy ARN
```

```
  # @return [Boolean] true if successful, false otherwise
  def detach_policy_from_role(role_name, policy_arn)
    @iam_client.detach_role_policy(
      role_name: role_name,
      policy_arn: policy_arn
    )
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error detaching policy from role: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 DetachRolePolicy를 참조하세요.

`DetachUserPolicy`

다음 코드 예시는 `DetachUserPolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
  # Detaches a policy from a user
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user
  # @param policy_arn [String] The ARN of the policy to detach
  # @return [Boolean] true if the policy was successfully detached, false otherwise
  def detach_user_policy(user_name, policy_arn)
    @iam_client.detach_user_policy(
      user_name: user_name,
      policy_arn: policy_arn
    )
    @logger.info("Policy '#{policy_arn}' detached from user '#{user_name}'
 successfully.")
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::NoSuchEntity
```

```
    @logger.error('Error detaching policy: Policy or user does not exist.')
    false
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error detaching policy from user '#{user_name}': #{e.message}")
    false
  end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 DetachUserPolicy를 참조하세요.

`GetAccountPasswordPolicy`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetAccountPasswordPolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
# Class to manage IAM account password policies
class PasswordPolicyManager
  attr_accessor :iam_client, :logger

  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
    @logger.progname = 'IAMPolicyManager'
  end

  # Retrieves and logs the account password policy
  def print_account_password_policy
    response = @iam_client.get_account_password_policy
    @logger.info("The account password policy is: #{response.password_policy.to_h}")
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::NoSuchEntity
    @logger.info('The account does not have a password policy.')
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Couldn't print the account password policy. Error: #{e.code} -
 #{e.message}")
```

```
    raise
  end
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 GetAccountPasswordPolicy를 참조하십시오.

GetPolicy

다음 코드 예시는 GetPolicy의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
 # Fetches an IAM policy by its ARN
 # @param policy_arn [String] the ARN of the IAM policy to retrieve
 # @return [Aws::IAM::Types::GetPolicyResponse] the policy object if found
 def get_policy(policy_arn)
   response = @iam_client.get_policy(policy_arn: policy_arn)
   policy = response.policy
   @logger.info("Got policy '#{policy.policy_name}'. Its ID is:
#{policy.policy_id}.")
   policy
 rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::NoSuchEntity
   @logger.error("Couldn't get policy '#{policy_arn}'. The policy does not exist.")
   raise
 rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
   @logger.error("Couldn't get policy '#{policy_arn}'. Here's why: #{e.code}:
#{e.message}")
   raise
 end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 GetPolicy를 참조하십시오.

GetRole

다음 코드 예시는 GetRole의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
# Gets data about a role.
#
# @param name [String] The name of the role to look up.
# @return [Aws::IAM::Role] The retrieved role.
def get_role(name)
  role = @iam_client.get_role({
                              role_name: name
                            }).role
  puts("Got data for role '#{role.role_name}'. Its ARN is '#{role.arn}'.")
rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
  puts("Couldn't get data for role '#{name}' Here's why:")
  puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
  raise
else
  role
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 GetRole을 참조하십시오.

GetUser

다음 코드 예시는 GetUser의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
 # Retrieves a user's details
 #
 # @param user_name [String] The name of the user to retrieve
 # @return [Aws::IAM::Types::User, nil] The user object if found, or nil if an
error occurred
 def get_user(user_name)
   response = @iam_client.get_user(user_name: user_name)
   response.user
 rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::NoSuchEntity
   @logger.error("User '#{user_name}' not found.")
   nil
 rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
   @logger.error("Error retrieving user '#{user_name}': #{e.message}")
   nil
 end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 GetUser을 참조하십시오.

`ListAccessKeys`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListAccessKeys`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이 예시 모듈은 액세스 키를 나열, 생성, 비활성화 및 삭제합니다.

```
# Manages access keys for IAM users
class AccessKeyManager
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
    @logger.progname = 'AccessKeyManager'
  end

  # Lists access keys for a user
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user.
  def list_access_keys(user_name)
    response = @iam_client.list_access_keys(user_name: user_name)
    if response.access_key_metadata.empty?
      @logger.info("No access keys found for user '#{user_name}'.")
    else
      response.access_key_metadata.map(&:access_key_id)
    end
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::NoSuchEntity
    @logger.error("Error listing access keys: cannot find user '#{user_name}'.")
    []
  rescue StandardError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing access keys: #{e.message}")
    []
  end

  # Creates an access key for a user
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user.
  # @return [Boolean]
  def create_access_key(user_name)
    response = @iam_client.create_access_key(user_name: user_name)
    access_key = response.access_key
    @logger.info("Access key created for user '#{user_name}':
 #{access_key.access_key_id}")
    access_key
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::LimitExceeded
    @logger.error('Error creating access key: limit exceeded. Cannot create more.')
    nil
  rescue StandardError => e
    @logger.error("Error creating access key: #{e.message}")
    nil
  end
```

```
  # Deactivates an access key
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user.
  # @param access_key_id [String] The ID for the access key.
  # @return [Boolean]
  def deactivate_access_key(user_name, access_key_id)
    @iam_client.update_access_key(
      user_name: user_name,
      access_key_id: access_key_id,
      status: 'Inactive'
    )
    true
  rescue StandardError => e
    @logger.error("Error deactivating access key: #{e.message}")
    false
  end

  # Deletes an access key
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user.
  # @param access_key_id [String] The ID for the access key.
  # @return [Boolean]
  def delete_access_key(user_name, access_key_id)
    @iam_client.delete_access_key(
      user_name: user_name,
      access_key_id: access_key_id
    )
    true
  rescue StandardError => e
    @logger.error("Error deleting access key: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 ListAccessKeys를 참조하십시오.

ListAccountAliases

다음 코드 예시는 `ListAccountAliases`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

계정 별칭을 나열하고, 생성하고, 삭제합니다.

```
class IAMAliasManager
  # Initializes the IAM client and logger
  #
  # @param iam_client [Aws::IAM::Client] An initialized IAM client.
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Lists available AWS account aliases.
  def list_aliases
    response = @iam_client.list_account_aliases

    if response.account_aliases.count.positive?
      @logger.info('Account aliases are:')
      response.account_aliases.each { |account_alias| @logger.info("
 #{account_alias}") }
    else
      @logger.info('No account aliases found.')
    end
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing account aliases: #{e.message}")
  end

  # Creates an AWS account alias.
  #
  # @param account_alias [String] The name of the account alias to create.
  # @return [Boolean] true if the account alias was created; otherwise, false.
  def create_account_alias(account_alias)
    @iam_client.create_account_alias(account_alias: account_alias)
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error creating account alias: #{e.message}")
```

```
    false
  end

  # Deletes an AWS account alias.
  #
  # @param account_alias [String] The name of the account alias to delete.
  # @return [Boolean] true if the account alias was deleted; otherwise, false.
  def delete_account_alias(account_alias)
    @iam_client.delete_account_alias(account_alias: account_alias)
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error deleting account alias: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 ListAccountAliases를 참조하세요.

`ListAttachedRolePolicies`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListAttachedRolePolicies`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이 예시 모듈은 역할 정책을 나열, 생성, 연결 및 분리합니다.

```
# Manages policies in AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
class RolePolicyManager
  # Initialize with an AWS IAM client
  #
  # @param iam_client [Aws::IAM::Client] An initialized IAM client
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
    @logger.progname = 'PolicyManager'
```

```
  end

  # Creates a policy
  #
  # @param policy_name [String] The name of the policy
  # @param policy_document [Hash] The policy document
  # @return [String] The policy ARN if successful, otherwise nil
  def create_policy(policy_name, policy_document)
    response = @iam_client.create_policy(
      policy_name: policy_name,
      policy_document: policy_document.to_json
    )
    response.policy.arn
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error creating policy: #{e.message}")
    nil
  end

  # Fetches an IAM policy by its ARN
  # @param policy_arn [String] the ARN of the IAM policy to retrieve
  # @return [Aws::IAM::Types::GetPolicyResponse] the policy object if found
  def get_policy(policy_arn)
    response = @iam_client.get_policy(policy_arn: policy_arn)
    policy = response.policy
    @logger.info("Got policy '#{policy.policy_name}'. Its ID is:
#{policy.policy_id}.")
    policy
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::NoSuchEntity
    @logger.error("Couldn't get policy '#{policy_arn}'. The policy does not exist.")
    raise
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Couldn't get policy '#{policy_arn}'. Here's why: #{e.code}:
#{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Attaches a policy to a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @param policy_arn [String] The policy ARN
  # @return [Boolean] true if successful, false otherwise
  def attach_policy_to_role(role_name, policy_arn)
    @iam_client.attach_role_policy(
      role_name: role_name,
```

```
      policy_arn: policy_arn
    )
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error attaching policy to role: #{e.message}")
    false
  end

  # Lists policy ARNs attached to a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @return [Array<String>] List of policy ARNs
  def list_attached_policy_arns(role_name)
    response = @iam_client.list_attached_role_policies(role_name: role_name)
    response.attached_policies.map(&:policy_arn)
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing policies attached to role: #{e.message}")
    []
  end

  # Detaches a policy from a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @param policy_arn [String] The policy ARN
  # @return [Boolean] true if successful, false otherwise
  def detach_policy_from_role(role_name, policy_arn)
    @iam_client.detach_role_policy(
      role_name: role_name,
      policy_arn: policy_arn
    )
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error detaching policy from role: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 ListAttachedRolePolicies를 참조하세요.

ListGroups

다음 코드 예시는 ListGroups의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
# A class to manage IAM operations via the AWS SDK client
class IamGroupManager
  # Initializes the IamGroupManager class
  # @param iam_client [Aws::IAM::Client] An instance of the IAM client
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Lists up to a specified number of groups for the account.
  # @param count [Integer] The maximum number of groups to list.
  # @return [Aws::IAM::Client::Response]
  def list_groups(count)
    response = @iam_client.list_groups(max_items: count)
    response.groups.each do |group|
      @logger.info("\t#{group.group_name}")
    end
    response
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Couldn't list groups for the account. Here's why:")
    @logger.error("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 ListGroups를 참조하십시오.

`ListPolicies`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListPolicies`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이 예시 모듈은 역할 정책을 나열, 생성, 연결 및 분리합니다.

```
# Manages policies in AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
class RolePolicyManager
  # Initialize with an AWS IAM client
  #
  # @param iam_client [Aws::IAM::Client] An initialized IAM client
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
    @logger.progname = 'PolicyManager'
  end

  # Creates a policy
  #
  # @param policy_name [String] The name of the policy
  # @param policy_document [Hash] The policy document
  # @return [String] The policy ARN if successful, otherwise nil
  def create_policy(policy_name, policy_document)
    response = @iam_client.create_policy(
      policy_name: policy_name,
      policy_document: policy_document.to_json
    )
    response.policy.arn
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error creating policy: #{e.message}")
    nil
  end

  # Fetches an IAM policy by its ARN
  # @param policy_arn [String] the ARN of the IAM policy to retrieve
  # @return [Aws::IAM::Types::GetPolicyResponse] the policy object if found
  def get_policy(policy_arn)
    response = @iam_client.get_policy(policy_arn: policy_arn)
    policy = response.policy
```

```
    @logger.info("Got policy '#{policy.policy_name}'. Its ID is:
#{policy.policy_id}.")
    policy
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::NoSuchEntity
    @logger.error("Couldn't get policy '#{policy_arn}'. The policy does not exist.")
    raise
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Couldn't get policy '#{policy_arn}'. Here's why: #{e.code}:
#{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Attaches a policy to a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @param policy_arn [String] The policy ARN
  # @return [Boolean] true if successful, false otherwise
  def attach_policy_to_role(role_name, policy_arn)
    @iam_client.attach_role_policy(
      role_name: role_name,
      policy_arn: policy_arn
    )
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error attaching policy to role: #{e.message}")
    false
  end

  # Lists policy ARNs attached to a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @return [Array<String>] List of policy ARNs
  def list_attached_policy_arns(role_name)
    response = @iam_client.list_attached_role_policies(role_name: role_name)
    response.attached_policies.map(&:policy_arn)
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing policies attached to role: #{e.message}")
    []
  end

  # Detaches a policy from a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @param policy_arn [String] The policy ARN
```

```
  # @return [Boolean] true if successful, false otherwise
  def detach_policy_from_role(role_name, policy_arn)
    @iam_client.detach_role_policy(
      role_name: role_name,
      policy_arn: policy_arn
    )
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error detaching policy from role: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 ListPolicies를 참조하세요.

`ListRolePolicies`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListRolePolicies`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
  # Lists policy ARNs attached to a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @return [Array<String>] List of policy ARNs
  def list_attached_policy_arns(role_name)
    response = @iam_client.list_attached_role_policies(role_name: role_name)
    response.attached_policies.map(&:policy_arn)
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing policies attached to role: #{e.message}")
    []
  end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 ListRolePolicies를 참조하십시오.

ListRoles

다음 코드 예시는 ListRoles의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
# Lists IAM roles up to a specified count.
# @param count [Integer] the maximum number of roles to list.
# @return [Array<String>] the names of the roles.
def list_roles(count)
  role_names = []
  roles_counted = 0

  @iam_client.list_roles.each_page do |page|
    page.roles.each do |role|
      break if roles_counted >= count

      @logger.info("\t#{roles_counted + 1}: #{role.role_name}")
      role_names << role.role_name
      roles_counted += 1
    end
    break if roles_counted >= count
  end

  role_names
rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
  @logger.error("Couldn't list roles for the account. Here's why:")
  @logger.error("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
  raise
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 ListRoles를 참조하십시오.

ListSAMLProviders

다음 코드 예시는 ListSAMLProviders의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class SamlProviderLister
  # Initializes the SamlProviderLister with IAM client and a logger.
  # @param iam_client [Aws::IAM::Client] The IAM client object.
  # @param logger [Logger] The logger object for logging output.
  def initialize(iam_client, logger = Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Lists up to a specified number of SAML providers for the account.
  # @param count [Integer] The maximum number of providers to list.
  # @return [Aws::IAM::Client::Response]
  def list_saml_providers(count)
    response = @iam_client.list_saml_providers
    response.saml_provider_list.take(count).each do |provider|
      @logger.info("\t#{provider.arn}")
    end
    response
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Couldn't list SAML providers. Here's why:")
    @logger.error("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 ListSAMLProviders를 참조하십시오.

ListServerCertificates

다음 코드 예시는 ListServerCertificates의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

서버 인증서를 나열하고, 업데이트하고, 삭제합니다.

```
class ServerCertificateManager
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
    @logger.progname = 'ServerCertificateManager'
  end

  # Creates a new server certificate.
  # @param name [String] the name of the server certificate
  # @param certificate_body [String] the contents of the certificate
  # @param private_key [String] the private key contents
  # @return [Boolean] returns true if the certificate was successfully created
  def create_server_certificate(name, certificate_body, private_key)
    @iam_client.upload_server_certificate({
                                            server_certificate_name: name,
                                            certificate_body: certificate_body,
                                            private_key: private_key
                                          })
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Failed to create server certificate: #{e.message}"
    false
  end

  # Lists available server certificate names.
  def list_server_certificate_names
    response = @iam_client.list_server_certificates

    if response.server_certificate_metadata_list.empty?
```

```
      @logger.info('No server certificates found.')
      return
    end

    response.server_certificate_metadata_list.each do |certificate_metadata|
      @logger.info("Certificate Name:
 #{certificate_metadata.server_certificate_name}")
    end
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing server certificates: #{e.message}")
  end

  # Updates the name of a server certificate.
  def update_server_certificate_name(current_name, new_name)
    @iam_client.update_server_certificate(
      server_certificate_name: current_name,
      new_server_certificate_name: new_name
    )
    @logger.info("Server certificate name updated from '#{current_name}' to
 '#{new_name}'.")
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error updating server certificate name: #{e.message}")
    false
  end

  # Deletes a server certificate.
  def delete_server_certificate(name)
    @iam_client.delete_server_certificate(server_certificate_name: name)
    @logger.info("Server certificate '#{name}' deleted.")
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error deleting server certificate: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 ListServerCertificates를 참조하십시오.

ListUsers

다음 코드 예시는 ListUsers의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
# Lists all users in the AWS account
#
# @return [Array<Aws::IAM::Types::User>] An array of user objects
def list_users
  users = []
  @iam_client.list_users.each_page do |page|
    page.users.each do |user|
      users << user
    end
  end
  users
rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
  @logger.error("Error listing users: #{e.message}")
  []
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 ListUsers를 참조하십시오.

`PutUserPolicy`

다음 코드 예시는 `PutUserPolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
# Creates an inline policy for a specified user.
```

```
  # @param username [String] The name of the IAM user.
  # @param policy_name [String] The name of the policy to create.
  # @param policy_document [String] The JSON policy document.
  # @return [Boolean]
  def create_user_policy(username, policy_name, policy_document)
    @iam_client.put_user_policy({
                                  user_name: username,
                                  policy_name: policy_name,
                                  policy_document: policy_document
                                })
    @logger.info("Policy #{policy_name} created for user #{username}.")
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Couldn't create policy #{policy_name} for user #{username}.
 Here's why:")
    @logger.error("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 PutUserPolicy를 참조하십시오.

`UpdateServerCertificate`

다음 코드 예시는 `UpdateServerCertificate`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

서버 인증서를 나열하고, 업데이트하고, 삭제합니다.

```
class ServerCertificateManager
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
    @logger.progname = 'ServerCertificateManager'
  end
```

```
  # Creates a new server certificate.
  # @param name [String] the name of the server certificate
  # @param certificate_body [String] the contents of the certificate
  # @param private_key [String] the private key contents
  # @return [Boolean] returns true if the certificate was successfully created
  def create_server_certificate(name, certificate_body, private_key)
    @iam_client.upload_server_certificate({
                                            server_certificate_name: name,
                                            certificate_body: certificate_body,
                                            private_key: private_key
                                          })
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Failed to create server certificate: #{e.message}"
    false
  end

  # Lists available server certificate names.
  def list_server_certificate_names
    response = @iam_client.list_server_certificates

    if response.server_certificate_metadata_list.empty?
      @logger.info('No server certificates found.')
      return
    end

    response.server_certificate_metadata_list.each do |certificate_metadata|
      @logger.info("Certificate Name:
#{certificate_metadata.server_certificate_name}")
    end
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing server certificates: #{e.message}")
  end

  # Updates the name of a server certificate.
  def update_server_certificate_name(current_name, new_name)
    @iam_client.update_server_certificate(
      server_certificate_name: current_name,
      new_server_certificate_name: new_name
    )
    @logger.info("Server certificate name updated from '#{current_name}' to
'#{new_name}'.")
    true
```

```
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error updating server certificate name: #{e.message}")
    false
  end

  # Deletes a server certificate.
  def delete_server_certificate(name)
    @iam_client.delete_server_certificate(server_certificate_name: name)
    @logger.info("Server certificate '#{name}' deleted.")
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error deleting server certificate: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 UpdateServerCertificate를 참조하십시오.

`UpdateUser`

다음 코드 예시는 `UpdateUser`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
  # Updates an IAM user's name
  #
  # @param current_name [String] The current name of the user
  # @param new_name [String] The new name of the user
  def update_user_name(current_name, new_name)
    @iam_client.update_user(user_name: current_name, new_user_name: new_name)
    true
  rescue StandardError => e
    @logger.error("Error updating user name from '#{current_name}' to '#{new_name}':
 #{e.message}")
    false
```

```
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 UpdateUser를 참조하십시오.

SDK for Ruby를 사용한 Kinesis 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Kinesis와 AWS SDK for Ruby 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 서버리스 예제

서버리스 예제

Kinesis 트리거에서 간접적으로 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 Kinesis 스트림에서 레코드를 받아 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 Kinesis 페이로드를 검색하고, Base64에서 디코딩하고, 레코드 콘텐츠를 로깅합니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Ruby를 사용하여 Lambda로 Kinesis 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
require 'aws-sdk'

def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
```

```
  event['Records'].each do |record|
    begin
      puts "Processed Kinesis Event - EventID: #{record['eventID']}"
      record_data = get_record_data_async(record['kinesis'])
      puts "Record Data: #{record_data}"
      # TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
    rescue => err
      $stderr.puts "An error occurred #{err}"
      raise err
    end
  end
  puts "Successfully processed #{event['Records'].length} records."
end

def get_record_data_async(payload)
  data = Base64.decode64(payload['data']).force_encoding('UTF-8')
  # Placeholder for actual async work
  # You can use Ruby's asynchronous programming tools like async/await or fibers
 here.
  return data
end
```

Kinesis 트리거로 Lambda 함수에 대한 배치 항목 실패 보고

다음 코드 예제는 Kinesis 스트림에서 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수에 대한 부분 배치 응답을 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 응답으로 배치 항목 실패를 보고하고 나중에 해당 메시지를 다시 시도하도록 Lambda에 신호를 보냅니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Ruby를 사용하여 Lambda로 Kinesis 배치 항목 실패를 보고합니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
require 'aws-sdk'
```

```
def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  batch_item_failures = []

  event['Records'].each do |record|
    begin
      puts "Processed Kinesis Event - EventID: #{record['eventID']}"
      record_data = get_record_data_async(record['kinesis'])
      puts "Record Data: #{record_data}"
      # TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
    rescue StandardError => err
      puts "An error occurred #{err}"
      # Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed item
 immediately.
      # Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this failed item
 onwards.
      return { batchItemFailures: [{ itemIdentifier: record['kinesis']
['sequenceNumber'] }] }
    end
  end

  puts "Successfully processed #{event['Records'].length} records."
  { batchItemFailures: batch_item_failures }
end

def get_record_data_async(payload)
  data = Base64.decode64(payload['data']).force_encoding('utf-8')
  # Placeholder for actual async work
  sleep(1)
  data
end
```

AWS KMS SDK for Ruby를 사용한 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는를와 AWS SDK for Ruby 함께 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS KMS.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`CreateKey`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateKey`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-kms' # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

# Create a AWS KMS key.
# As long we are only encrypting small amounts of data (4 KiB or less) directly,
# a KMS key is fine for our purposes.
# For larger amounts of data,
# use the KMS key to encrypt a data encryption key (DEK).

client = Aws::KMS::Client.new

resp = client.create_key({
                            tags: [
                              {
                                tag_key: 'CreatedBy',
                                tag_value: 'ExampleUser'
                              }
                            ]
                          })

puts resp.key_metadata.key_id
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 CreateKey를 참조하세요.

Decrypt

다음 코드 예시는 Decrypt의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-kms' # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

# Decrypted blob

blob =
 '01020200785d68faeec386af1057904926253051eb2919d3c16078badf65b808b26dd057c101747cadf3593596
blob_packed = [blob].pack('H*')

client = Aws::KMS::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2')

resp = client.decrypt({
                        ciphertext_blob: blob_packed
                      })

puts 'Raw text: '
puts resp.plaintext
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 Decrypt를 참조하세요.

Encrypt

다음 코드 예시는 Encrypt의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-kms' # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

# ARN of the AWS KMS key.
#
# Replace the fictitious key ARN with a valid key ID

keyId = 'arn:aws:kms:us-
west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab'

text = '1234567890'

client = Aws::KMS::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2')

resp = client.encrypt({
                        key_id: keyId,
                        plaintext: text
                      })

# Display a readable version of the resulting encrypted blob.
puts 'Blob:'
puts resp.ciphertext_blob.unpack('H*')
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 Encrypt를 참조하세요.

`ReEncrypt`

다음 코드 예시는 `ReEncrypt`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-kms' # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

# Human-readable version of the ciphertext of the data to reencrypt.

blob =
 '01020200785d68faeec386af1057904926253051eb2919d3c16078badf65b808b26dd057c101747cadf3593596
sourceCiphertextBlob = [blob].pack('H*')

# Replace the fictitious key ARN with a valid key ID

destinationKeyId = 'arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/0987dcba-09fe-87dc-65ba-
ab0987654321'

client = Aws::KMS::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2')

resp = client.re_encrypt({
                           ciphertext_blob: sourceCiphertextBlob,
                           destination_key_id: destinationKeyId
                         })

# Display a readable version of the resulting re-encrypted blob.
puts 'Blob:'
puts resp.ciphertext_blob.unpack('H*')
```

- 자세한 내용을 알아보려면AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 ReEncrypt를 참조하세요.

SDK for Ruby를 사용한 Lambda 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Lambda와 AWS SDK for Ruby 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello Lambda

다음 코드 예제에서는 Lambda를 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-lambda'

# Creates an AWS Lambda client using the default credentials and configuration
def lambda_client
  Aws::Lambda::Client.new
end

# Lists the Lambda functions in your AWS account, paginating the results if
 necessary
def list_lambda_functions
  lambda = lambda_client

  # Use a pagination iterator to list all functions
  functions = []
  lambda.list_functions.each_page do |page|
    functions.concat(page.functions)
  end
```

```
  # Print the name and ARN of each function
  functions.each do |function|
    puts "Function name: #{function.function_name}"
    puts "Function ARN: #{function.function_arn}"
    puts
  end

  puts "Total functions: #{functions.count}"
end

list_lambda_functions if __FILE__ == $PROGRAM_NAME
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 ListFunctions를 참조하십시오.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업
- 시나리오
- 서버리스 예제

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- IAM 역할과 Lambda 함수를 생성하고 핸들러 코드를 업로드합니다.
- 단일 파라미터로 함수를 간접적으로 간접 호출하고 결과를 가져옵니다.
- 함수 코드를 업데이트하고 환경 변수로 구성합니다.
- 새 파라미터로 함수를 간접적으로 간접 호출하고 결과를 가져옵니다. 반환된 실행 로그를 표시합니다.
- 계정의 함수를 나열합니다.

자세한 내용은 콘솔로 Lambda 함수 생성을 참조하십시오.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

로그를 작성할 수 있는 Lambda 함수에 대한 사전 요구 IAM 권한을 설정합니다.

```
# Get an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role.
#
# @param iam_role_name: The name of the role to retrieve.
# @param action: Whether to create or destroy the IAM apparatus.
# @return: The IAM role.
def manage_iam(iam_role_name, action)
  case action
  when 'create'
    create_iam_role(iam_role_name)
  when 'destroy'
    destroy_iam_role(iam_role_name)
  else
    raise "Incorrect action provided. Must provide 'create' or 'destroy'"
  end
end

private

def create_iam_role(iam_role_name)
  role_policy = {
    'Version': '2012-10-17',
    'Statement': [
      {
        'Effect': 'Allow',
        'Principal': { 'Service': 'lambda.amazonaws.com' },
        'Action': 'sts:AssumeRole'
      }
    ]
  }
  role = @iam_client.create_role(
    role_name: iam_role_name,
    assume_role_policy_document: role_policy.to_json
  )
```

```
    @iam_client.attach_role_policy(
      {
        policy_arn: 'arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/
AWSLambdaBasicExecutionRole',
        role_name: iam_role_name
      }
    )
    wait_for_role_to_exist(iam_role_name)
    @logger.debug("Successfully created IAM role: #{role['role']['arn']}")
    sleep(10)
    [role, role_policy.to_json]
  end

  def destroy_iam_role(iam_role_name)
    @iam_client.detach_role_policy(
      {
        policy_arn: 'arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/
AWSLambdaBasicExecutionRole',
        role_name: iam_role_name
      }
    )
    @iam_client.delete_role(role_name: iam_role_name)
    @logger.debug("Detached policy & deleted IAM role: #{iam_role_name}")
  end

  def wait_for_role_to_exist(iam_role_name)
    @iam_client.wait_until(:role_exists, { role_name: iam_role_name }) do |w|
      w.max_attempts = 5
      w.delay = 5
    end
  end
```

호출 파라미터로 제공된 숫자를 증가 시키는 Lambda 핸들러를 정의합니다.

```
require 'logger'

# A function that increments a whole number by one (1) and logs the result.
# Requires a manually-provided runtime parameter, 'number', which must be Int
#
# @param event [Hash] Parameters sent when the function is invoked
# @param context [Hash] Methods and properties that provide information
# about the invocation, function, and execution environment.
```

```
# @return incremented_number [String] The incremented number.
def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  logger = Logger.new($stdout)
  log_level = ENV['LOG_LEVEL']
  logger.level = case log_level
                 when 'debug'
                   Logger::DEBUG
                 when 'info'
                   Logger::INFO
                 else
                   Logger::ERROR
                 end
  logger.debug('This is a debug log message.')
  logger.info('This is an info log message. Code executed successfully!')
  number = event['number'].to_i
  incremented_number = number + 1
  logger.info("You provided #{number.round} and it was incremented to
 #{incremented_number.round}")
  incremented_number.round.to_s
end
```

Lambda 함수를 배포 패키지로 압축합니다.

```
  # Creates a Lambda deployment package in .zip format.
  #
  # @param source_file: The name of the object, without suffix, for the Lambda file
 and zip.
  # @return: The deployment package.
  def create_deployment_package(source_file)
    Dir.chdir(File.dirname(__FILE__))
    if File.exist?('lambda_function.zip')
      File.delete('lambda_function.zip')
      @logger.debug('Deleting old zip: lambda_function.zip')
    end
    Zip::File.open('lambda_function.zip', create: true) do |zipfile|
      zipfile.add('lambda_function.rb', "#{source_file}.rb")
    end
    @logger.debug("Zipping #{source_file}.rb into: lambda_function.zip.")
    File.read('lambda_function.zip').to_s
  rescue StandardError => e
    @logger.error("There was an error creating deployment package:\n #{e.message}")
  end
```

새 Lambda 함수를 생성합니다.

```
  # Deploys a Lambda function.
  #
  # @param function_name: The name of the Lambda function.
  # @param handler_name: The fully qualified name of the handler function.
  # @param role_arn: The IAM role to use for the function.
  # @param deployment_package: The deployment package that contains the function
 code in .zip format.
  # @return: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the newly created function.
  def create_function(function_name, handler_name, role_arn, deployment_package)
    response = @lambda_client.create_function({
                                                role: role_arn.to_s,
                                                function_name: function_name,
                                                handler: handler_name,
                                                runtime: 'ruby2.7',
                                                code: {
                                                  zip_file: deployment_package
                                                },
                                                environment: {
                                                  variables: {
                                                    'LOG_LEVEL' => 'info'
                                                  }
                                                }
                                              })
    @lambda_client.wait_until(:function_active_v2, { function_name: function_name })
 do |w|
      w.max_attempts = 5
      w.delay = 5
    end
    response
  rescue Aws::Lambda::Errors::ServiceException => e
    @logger.error("There was an error creating #{function_name}:\n #{e.message}")
  rescue Aws::Waiters::Errors::WaiterFailed => e
    @logger.error("Failed waiting for #{function_name} to activate:\n #{e.message}")
  end
```

선택적 런타임 파라미터를 사용하여 Lambda 함수를 간접 호출합니다.

```
  # Invokes a Lambda function.
```

```
  # @param function_name [String] The name of the function to invoke.
  # @param payload [nil] Payload containing runtime parameters.
  # @return [Object] The response from the function invocation.
  def invoke_function(function_name, payload = nil)
    params = { function_name: function_name }
    params[:payload] = payload unless payload.nil?
    @lambda_client.invoke(params)
  rescue Aws::Lambda::Errors::ServiceException => e
    @logger.error("There was an error executing #{function_name}:\n #{e.message}")
  end
```

Lambda 함수의 구성을 업데이트하여 새 환경 변수를 삽입합니다.

```
  # Updates the environment variables for a Lambda function.
  # @param function_name: The name of the function to update.
  # @param log_level: The log level of the function.
  # @return: Data about the update, including the status.
  def update_function_configuration(function_name, log_level)
    @lambda_client.update_function_configuration({
                                                    function_name: function_name,
                                                    environment: {
                                                      variables: {
                                                        'LOG_LEVEL' => log_level
                                                      }
                                                    }
                                                  })
    @lambda_client.wait_until(:function_updated_v2, { function_name:
 function_name }) do |w|
      w.max_attempts = 5
      w.delay = 5
    end
  rescue Aws::Lambda::Errors::ServiceException => e
    @logger.error("There was an error updating configurations for #{function_name}:
\n #{e.message}")
  rescue Aws::Waiters::Errors::WaiterFailed => e
    @logger.error("Failed waiting for #{function_name} to activate:\n #{e.message}")
  end
```

Lambda 함수의 코드를 다른 코드가 포함된 다른 배포 패키지로 업데이트하십시오.

```
  # Updates the code for a Lambda function by submitting a .zip archive that
 contains
  # the code for the function.
  #
  # @param function_name: The name of the function to update.
  # @param deployment_package: The function code to update, packaged as bytes in
  #                            .zip format.
  # @return: Data about the update, including the status.
  def update_function_code(function_name, deployment_package)
    @lambda_client.update_function_code(
      function_name: function_name,
      zip_file: deployment_package
    )
    @lambda_client.wait_until(:function_updated_v2, { function_name:
 function_name }) do |w|
      w.max_attempts = 5
      w.delay = 5
    end
  rescue Aws::Lambda::Errors::ServiceException => e
    @logger.error("There was an error updating function code for: #{function_name}:
\n #{e.message}")
    nil
  rescue Aws::Waiters::Errors::WaiterFailed => e
    @logger.error("Failed waiting for #{function_name} to update:\n #{e.message}")
  end
```

내장 페이지네이터를 사용하여 기존의 모든 Lambda 함수를 나열합니다.

```
  # Lists the Lambda functions for the current account.
  def list_functions
    functions = []
    @lambda_client.list_functions.each do |response|
      response['functions'].each do |function|
        functions.append(function['function_name'])
      end
    end
    functions
  rescue Aws::Lambda::Errors::ServiceException => e
    @logger.error("There was an error listing functions:\n #{e.message}")
  end
```

특정 Lambda 함수를 삭제합니다.

```
# Deletes a Lambda function.
# @param function_name: The name of the function to delete.
def delete_function(function_name)
  print "Deleting function: #{function_name}..."
  @lambda_client.delete_function(
    function_name: function_name
  )
  print 'Done!'.green
rescue Aws::Lambda::Errors::ServiceException => e
  @logger.error("There was an error deleting #{function_name}:\n #{e.message}")
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CreateFunction
  - DeleteFunction
  - GetFunction
  - 간접 호출
  - ListFunctions
  - UpdateFunctionCode
  - UpdateFunctionConfiguration

작업

`CreateFunction`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateFunction`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
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```
class LambdaWrapper
  attr_accessor :lambda_client, :cloudwatch_client, :iam_client

  def initialize
    @lambda_client = Aws::Lambda::Client.new
    @cloudwatch_client = Aws::CloudWatchLogs::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @iam_client = Aws::IAM::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
    @logger.level = Logger::WARN
  end

  # Deploys a Lambda function.
  #
  # @param function_name: The name of the Lambda function.
  # @param handler_name: The fully qualified name of the handler function.
  # @param role_arn: The IAM role to use for the function.
  # @param deployment_package: The deployment package that contains the function
 code in .zip format.
  # @return: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the newly created function.
  def create_function(function_name, handler_name, role_arn, deployment_package)
    response = @lambda_client.create_function({
                                                role: role_arn.to_s,
                                                function_name: function_name,
                                                handler: handler_name,
                                                runtime: 'ruby2.7',
                                                code: {
                                                  zip_file: deployment_package
                                                },
                                                environment: {
                                                  variables: {
                                                    'LOG_LEVEL' => 'info'
                                                  }
                                                }
                                              })
    @lambda_client.wait_until(:function_active_v2, { function_name: function_name })
 do |w|
      w.max_attempts = 5
      w.delay = 5
    end
    response
  rescue Aws::Lambda::Errors::ServiceException => e
    @logger.error("There was an error creating #{function_name}:\n #{e.message}")
  rescue Aws::Waiters::Errors::WaiterFailed => e
```

```
    @logger.error("Failed waiting for #{function_name} to activate:\n #{e.message}")
  end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 CreateFunction을 참조하십시오.

DeleteFunction

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteFunction의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class LambdaWrapper
  attr_accessor :lambda_client, :cloudwatch_client, :iam_client

  def initialize
    @lambda_client = Aws::Lambda::Client.new
    @cloudwatch_client = Aws::CloudWatchLogs::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @iam_client = Aws::IAM::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
    @logger.level = Logger::WARN
  end

  # Deletes a Lambda function.
  # @param function_name: The name of the function to delete.
  def delete_function(function_name)
    print "Deleting function: #{function_name}..."
    @lambda_client.delete_function(
      function_name: function_name
    )
    print 'Done!'.green
  rescue Aws::Lambda::Errors::ServiceException => e
    @logger.error("There was an error deleting #{function_name}:\n #{e.message}")
  end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 DeleteFunction을 참조하십시오.

GetFunction

다음 코드 예시는 GetFunction의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class LambdaWrapper
  attr_accessor :lambda_client, :cloudwatch_client, :iam_client

  def initialize
    @lambda_client = Aws::Lambda::Client.new
    @cloudwatch_client = Aws::CloudWatchLogs::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @iam_client = Aws::IAM::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
    @logger.level = Logger::WARN
  end

  # Gets data about a Lambda function.
  #
  # @param function_name: The name of the function.
  # @return response: The function data, or nil if no such function exists.
  def get_function(function_name)
    @lambda_client.get_function(
      {
        function_name: function_name
      }
    )
  rescue Aws::Lambda::Errors::ResourceNotFoundException => e
    @logger.debug("Could not find function: #{function_name}:\n #{e.message}")
    nil
  end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 GetFunction을 참조하십시오.

Invoke

다음 코드 예시는 Invoke의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class LambdaWrapper
  attr_accessor :lambda_client, :cloudwatch_client, :iam_client

  def initialize
    @lambda_client = Aws::Lambda::Client.new
    @cloudwatch_client = Aws::CloudWatchLogs::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @iam_client = Aws::IAM::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
    @logger.level = Logger::WARN
  end

  # Invokes a Lambda function.
  # @param function_name [String] The name of the function to invoke.
  # @param payload [nil] Payload containing runtime parameters.
  # @return [Object] The response from the function invocation.
  def invoke_function(function_name, payload = nil)
    params = { function_name: function_name }
    params[:payload] = payload unless payload.nil?
    @lambda_client.invoke(params)
  rescue Aws::Lambda::Errors::ServiceException => e
    @logger.error("There was an error executing #{function_name}:\n #{e.message}")
  end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 간접 호출을 참조하십시오.

ListFunctions

다음 코드 예시는 ListFunctions의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class LambdaWrapper
  attr_accessor :lambda_client, :cloudwatch_client, :iam_client

  def initialize
    @lambda_client = Aws::Lambda::Client.new
    @cloudwatch_client = Aws::CloudWatchLogs::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @iam_client = Aws::IAM::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
    @logger.level = Logger::WARN
  end

  # Lists the Lambda functions for the current account.
  def list_functions
    functions = []
    @lambda_client.list_functions.each do |response|
      response['functions'].each do |function|
        functions.append(function['function_name'])
      end
    end
    functions
  rescue Aws::Lambda::Errors::ServiceException => e
    @logger.error("There was an error listing functions:\n #{e.message}")
  end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 ListFunctions를 참조하십시오.

UpdateFunctionCode

다음 코드 예시는 UpdateFunctionCode의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class LambdaWrapper
  attr_accessor :lambda_client, :cloudwatch_client, :iam_client

  def initialize
    @lambda_client = Aws::Lambda::Client.new
    @cloudwatch_client = Aws::CloudWatchLogs::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @iam_client = Aws::IAM::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
    @logger.level = Logger::WARN
  end

  # Updates the code for a Lambda function by submitting a .zip archive that
 contains
  # the code for the function.
  #
  # @param function_name: The name of the function to update.
  # @param deployment_package: The function code to update, packaged as bytes in
  #                            .zip format.
  # @return: Data about the update, including the status.
  def update_function_code(function_name, deployment_package)
    @lambda_client.update_function_code(
      function_name: function_name,
      zip_file: deployment_package
    )
    @lambda_client.wait_until(:function_updated_v2, { function_name:
 function_name }) do |w|
      w.max_attempts = 5
      w.delay = 5
    end
  rescue Aws::Lambda::Errors::ServiceException => e
    @logger.error("There was an error updating function code for: #{function_name}:
\n #{e.message}")
    nil
  rescue Aws::Waiters::Errors::WaiterFailed => e
```

```
    @logger.error("Failed waiting for #{function_name} to update:\n #{e.message}")
  end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 UpdateFunctionCode를 참조하십시오.

`UpdateFunctionConfiguration`

다음 코드 예시는 `UpdateFunctionConfiguration`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
class LambdaWrapper
  attr_accessor :lambda_client, :cloudwatch_client, :iam_client

  def initialize
    @lambda_client = Aws::Lambda::Client.new
    @cloudwatch_client = Aws::CloudWatchLogs::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @iam_client = Aws::IAM::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
    @logger.level = Logger::WARN
  end

  # Updates the environment variables for a Lambda function.
  # @param function_name: The name of the function to update.
  # @param log_level: The log level of the function.
  # @return: Data about the update, including the status.
  def update_function_configuration(function_name, log_level)
    @lambda_client.update_function_configuration({
                                                   function_name: function_name,
                                                   environment: {
                                                     variables: {
                                                       'LOG_LEVEL' => log_level
                                                     }
                                                   }
                                                 })
```

```
    @lambda_client.wait_until(:function_updated_v2, { function_name:
 function_name }) do |w|
      w.max_attempts = 5
      w.delay = 5
    end
  rescue Aws::Lambda::Errors::ServiceException => e
    @logger.error("There was an error updating configurations for #{function_name}:
\n #{e.message}")
  rescue Aws::Waiters::Errors::WaiterFailed => e
    @logger.error("Failed waiting for #{function_name} to activate:\n #{e.message}")
  end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 UpdateFunctionConfiguration을 참조하십시오.

시나리오

고객 피드백 분석을 위한 애플리케이션 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 고객 의견 카드를 분석하고, 원어에서 번역하고, 감정을 파악하고, 번역된 텍스트에서 오디오 파일을 생성하는 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

이 예제 애플리케이션은 고객 피드백 카드를 분석하고 저장합니다. 특히 뉴욕시에 있는 가상 호텔의 필요를 충족합니다. 호텔은 다양한 언어의 고객들로부터 물리적인 의견 카드의 형태로 피드백을 받습니다. 피드백은 웹 클라이언트를 통해 앱에 업로드됩니다. 의견 카드의 이미지가 업로드된 후 다음 단계가 수행됩니다.

- Amazon Textract를 사용하여 이미지에서 텍스트가 추출됩니다.
- Amazon Comprehend가 추출된 텍스트와 해당 언어의 감정을 파악합니다.
- 추출된 텍스트는 Amazon Translate를 사용하여 영어로 번역됩니다.
- Amazon Polly가 추출된 텍스트에서 오디오 파일을 합성합니다.

전체 앱은 AWS CDK를 사용하여 배포할 수 있습니다. 소스 코드와 배포 지침은 GitHub의 프로젝트를 참조하십시오.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Comprehend

- Lambda
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

서버리스 예제

Lambda 함수를 사용하여 Amazon RDS 데이터베이스에 연결

다음 코드 예제는 RDS 데이터베이스에 연결하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 간단한 데이터베이스 요청을 하고 결과를 반환합니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Ruby를 사용하여 Lambda 함수에서 Amazon RDS 데이터베이스에 연결

```
# Ruby code here.

require 'aws-sdk-rds'
require 'json'
require 'mysql2'

def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  endpoint = ENV['DBEndpoint'] # Add the endpoint without https"
  port = ENV['Port']           # 3306
  user = ENV['DBUser']
  region = ENV['DBRegion']     # 'us-east-1'
  db_name = ENV['DBName']

  credentials = Aws::Credentials.new(
    ENV['AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID'],
    ENV['AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY'],
    ENV['AWS_SESSION_TOKEN']
```

```
  )
  rds_client = Aws::RDS::AuthTokenGenerator.new(
    region: region,
    credentials: credentials
  )

  token = rds_client.auth_token(
    endpoint: endpoint+ ':' + port,
    user_name: user,
    region: region
  )

  begin
    conn = Mysql2::Client.new(
      host: endpoint,
      username: user,
      password: token,
      port: port,
      database: db_name,
      sslca: '/var/task/global-bundle.pem',
      sslverify: true,
      enable_cleartext_plugin: true
    )
    a = 3
    b = 2
    result = conn.query("SELECT #{a} + #{b} AS sum").first['sum']
    puts result
    conn.close
    {
      statusCode: 200,
      body: result.to_json
    }
  rescue => e
    puts "Database connection failed due to #{e}"
  end
end
```

Kinesis 트리거에서 간접적으로 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 Kinesis 스트림에서 레코드를 받아 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 Kinesis 페이로드를 검색하고, Base64에서 디코딩하고, 레코드 콘텐츠를 로깅합니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Ruby를 사용하여 Lambda로 Kinesis 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
require 'aws-sdk'

def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  event['Records'].each do |record|
    begin
      puts "Processed Kinesis Event - EventID: #{record['eventID']}"
      record_data = get_record_data_async(record['kinesis'])
      puts "Record Data: #{record_data}"
      # TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
    rescue => err
      $stderr.puts "An error occurred #{err}"
      raise err
    end
  end
  puts "Successfully processed #{event['Records'].length} records."
end

def get_record_data_async(payload)
  data = Base64.decode64(payload['data']).force_encoding('UTF-8')
  # Placeholder for actual async work
  # You can use Ruby's asynchronous programming tools like async/await or fibers
 here.
  return data
end
```

DynamoDB 트리거에서 간접적으로 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB 스트림에서 레코드를 수신하여 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 DynamoDB 페이로드를 검색하고 레코드 콘텐츠를 로깅합니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Ruby를 사용하여 Lambda로 DynamoDB 이벤트 사용.

```
def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
    return 'received empty event' if event['Records'].empty?

    event['Records'].each do |record|
      log_dynamodb_record(record)
    end

    "Records processed: #{event['Records'].length}"
  end

  def log_dynamodb_record(record)
    puts record['eventID']
    puts record['eventName']
    puts "DynamoDB Record: #{JSON.generate(record['dynamodb'])}"
  end
```

Amazon DocumentDB 트리거에서 간접적으로 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 DocumentDB 변경 스트림에서 레코드를 수신하여 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 DocumentDB 페이로드를 검색하고 레코드 콘텐츠를 로깅합니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Ruby를 사용하여 Lambda로 Amazon DocumentDB 이벤트 소비

```
require 'json'

def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  event['events'].each do |record|
    log_document_db_event(record)
  end
  'OK'
end

def log_document_db_event(record)
  event_data = record['event'] || {}
  operation_type = event_data['operationType'] || 'Unknown'
  db = event_data.dig('ns', 'db') || 'Unknown'
  collection = event_data.dig('ns', 'coll') || 'Unknown'
  full_document = event_data['fullDocument'] || {}

  puts "Operation type: #{operation_type}"
  puts "db: #{db}"
  puts "collection: #{collection}"
  puts "Full document: #{JSON.pretty_generate(full_document)}"
end
```

Amazon MSK 트리거를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon MSK 클러스터에서 레코드를 수신하여 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 MSK 페이로드를 검색하고 레코드 콘텐츠를 로깅합니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Ruby를 사용하여 Lambda로 Amazon MSK 이벤트 사용

```
require 'base64'

def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  # Iterate through keys
  event['records'].each do |key, records|
    puts "Key: #{key}"

    # Iterate through records
    records.each do |record|
      puts "Record: #{record}"

      # Decode base64
      msg = Base64.decode64(record['value'])
      puts "Message: #{msg}"
    end
  end
end
```

Amazon S3 트리거를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제는 S3 버킷에 객체를 업로드하여 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 해당 함수는 이벤트 파라미터에서 S3 버킷 이름과 객체 키를 검색하고 Amazon S3 API를 호출하여 객체의 콘텐츠 유형을 검색하고 로깅합니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Ruby를 사용하여 Lambda로 S3 이벤트 사용.

```
require 'json'
require 'uri'
require 'aws-sdk'

puts 'Loading function'

def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  s3 = Aws::S3::Client.new(region: 'region') # Your AWS region
  # puts "Received event: #{JSON.dump(event)}"

  # Get the object from the event and show its content type
  bucket = event['Records'][0]['s3']['bucket']['name']
  key = URI.decode_www_form_component(event['Records'][0]['s3']['object']['key'],
 Encoding::UTF_8)
  begin
    response = s3.get_object(bucket: bucket, key: key)
    puts "CONTENT TYPE: #{response.content_type}"
    return response.content_type
  rescue StandardError => e
    puts e.message
    puts "Error getting object #{key} from bucket #{bucket}. Make sure they exist
 and your bucket is in the same region as this function."
    raise e
  end
end
```

Amazon SNS 트리거를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 SNS 주제의 메시지를 받아 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 함수는 이벤트 파라미터에서 메시지를 검색하고 각 메시지의 내용을 로깅합니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Ruby를 사용하여 Lambda로 SNS 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  event['Records'].map { |record| process_message(record) }
end

def process_message(record)
  message = record['Sns']['Message']
  puts("Processing message: #{message}")
rescue StandardError => e
  puts("Error processing message: #{e}")
  raise
end
```

Amazon SQS 트리거에서 간접적으로 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제는 SQS 대기열에서 메시지를 받아 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 함수는 이벤트 파라미터에서 메시지를 검색하고 각 메시지의 내용을 로깅합니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Ruby를 사용하여 Lambda로 SQS 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  event['Records'].each do |message|
    process_message(message)
  end
  puts "done"
end

def process_message(message)
  begin
    puts "Processed message #{message['body']}"
    # TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
  rescue StandardError => err
    puts "An error occurred"
    raise err
  end
end
```

Kinesis 트리거로 Lambda 함수에 대한 배치 항목 실패 보고

다음 코드 예제는 Kinesis 스트림에서 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수에 대한 부분 배치 응답을 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 응답으로 배치 항목 실패를 보고하고 나중에 해당 메시지를 다시 시도하도록 Lambda에 신호를 보냅니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Ruby를 사용하여 Lambda로 Kinesis 배치 항목 실패를 보고합니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
require 'aws-sdk'

def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  batch_item_failures = []

  event['Records'].each do |record|
    begin
      puts "Processed Kinesis Event - EventID: #{record['eventID']}"
      record_data = get_record_data_async(record['kinesis'])
      puts "Record Data: #{record_data}"
      # TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
    rescue StandardError => err
      puts "An error occurred #{err}"
      # Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed item
 immediately.
      # Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this failed item
 onwards.
      return { batchItemFailures: [{ itemIdentifier: record['kinesis']
['sequenceNumber'] }] }
    end
  end

  puts "Successfully processed #{event['Records'].length} records."
  { batchItemFailures: batch_item_failures }
end

def get_record_data_async(payload)
  data = Base64.decode64(payload['data']).force_encoding('utf-8')
  # Placeholder for actual async work
  sleep(1)
  data
```

```
end
```

DynamoDB 트리거로 Lambda 함수에 대한 배치 항목 실패 보고

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB 스트림에서 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수에 대해 부분 배치 응답을 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 응답으로 배치 항목 실패를 보고하고 나중에 해당 메시지를 다시 시도하도록 Lambda에 신호를 보냅니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Ruby를 사용하여 Lambda로 DynamoDB 배치 항목 실패 보고.

```
def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
    records = event["Records"]
    cur_record_sequence_number = ""

    records.each do |record|
      begin
        # Process your record
        cur_record_sequence_number = record["dynamodb"]["SequenceNumber"]
      rescue StandardError => e
        # Return failed record's sequence number
        return {"batchItemFailures" => [{"itemIdentifier" =>
 cur_record_sequence_number}]}
      end
    end

    {"batchItemFailures" => []}
  end
```

Amazon SQS 트리거로 Lambda 함수에 대한 배치 항목 실패 보고

다음 코드 예제는 SQS 대기열에서 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수에 대한 부분 배치 응답을 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 응답으로 배치 항목 실패를 보고하고 나중에 해당 메시지를 다시 시도하도록 Lambda에 신호를 보냅니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Ruby를 사용하여 Lambda로 SQS 배치 항목 실패를 보고합니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
require 'json'

def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  if event
    batch_item_failures = []
    sqs_batch_response = {}

    event["Records"].each do |record|
      begin
        # process message
      rescue StandardError => e
        batch_item_failures << {"itemIdentifier" => record['messageId']}
      end
    end

    sqs_batch_response["batchItemFailures"] = batch_item_failures
    return sqs_batch_response
  end
end
```

SDK for Ruby를 사용한 Amazon MSK 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon MSK와 AWS SDK for Ruby 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 서버리스 예제

서버리스 예제

Amazon MSK 트리거를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon MSK 클러스터에서 레코드를 수신하여 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 MSK 페이로드를 검색하고 레코드 콘텐츠를 로깅합니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Ruby를 사용하여 Lambda로 Amazon MSK 이벤트 사용

```
require 'base64'

def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  # Iterate through keys
  event['records'].each do |key, records|
    puts "Key: #{key}"

    # Iterate through records
    records.each do |record|
      puts "Record: #{record}"
```

```
      # Decode base64
      msg = Base64.decode64(record['value'])
      puts "Message: #{msg}"
    end
  end
end
```

SDK for Ruby를 사용한 Amazon Polly 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for Ruby Amazon Polly에서를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오

작업

`DescribeVoices`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeVoices`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-polly' # In v2: require 'aws-sdk'

begin
  # Create an Amazon Polly client using
  # credentials from the shared credentials file ~/.aws/credentials
  # and the configuration (region) from the shared configuration file ~/.aws/config
  polly = Aws::Polly::Client.new

  # Get US English voices
  resp = polly.describe_voices(language_code: 'en-US')

  resp.voices.each do |v|
    puts v.name
    puts "  #{v.gender}"
    puts
  end
rescue StandardError => e
  puts 'Could not get voices'
  puts 'Error message:'
  puts e.message
end
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 DescribeVoices를 참조하세요.

`ListLexicons`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListLexicons`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-polly' # In v2: require 'aws-sdk'
```

```
begin
  # Create an Amazon Polly client using
  # credentials from the shared credentials file ~/.aws/credentials
  # and the configuration (region) from the shared configuration file ~/.aws/config
  polly = Aws::Polly::Client.new

  resp = polly.list_lexicons

  resp.lexicons.each do |l|
    puts l.name
    puts "  Alphabet:#{l.attributes.alphabet}"
    puts "  Language:#{l.attributes.language}"
    puts
  end
rescue StandardError => e
  puts 'Could not get lexicons'
  puts 'Error message:'
  puts e.message
end
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 ListLexicons를 참조하세요.

`SynthesizeSpeech`

다음 코드 예시는 `SynthesizeSpeech`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-polly' # In v2: require 'aws-sdk'

begin
  # Get the filename from the command line
  if ARGV.empty?
    puts 'You must supply a filename'
```

```
    exit 1
  end

  filename = ARGV[0]

  # Open file and get the contents as a string
  if File.exist?(filename)
    contents = IO.read(filename)
  else
    puts "No such file: #{filename}"
    exit 1
  end

  # Create an Amazon Polly client using
  # credentials from the shared credentials file ~/.aws/credentials
  # and the configuration (region) from the shared configuration file ~/.aws/config
  polly = Aws::Polly::Client.new

  resp = polly.synthesize_speech({
                                    output_format: 'mp3',
                                    text: contents,
                                    voice_id: 'Joanna'
                                  })

  # Save output
  # Get just the file name
  #  abc/xyz.txt -> xyx.txt
  name = File.basename(filename)

  # Split up name so we get just the xyz part
  parts = name.split('.')
  first_part = parts[0]
  mp3_file = "#{first_part}.mp3"

  IO.copy_stream(resp.audio_stream, mp3_file)

  puts "Wrote MP3 content to: #{mp3_file}"
rescue StandardError => e
  puts 'Got error:'
  puts 'Error message:'
  puts e.message
end
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 SynthesizeSpeech를 참조하세요.

시나리오

고객 피드백 분석을 위한 애플리케이션 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 고객 의견 카드를 분석하고, 원어에서 번역하고, 감정을 파악하고, 번역된 텍스트에서 오디오 파일을 생성하는 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

이 예제 애플리케이션은 고객 피드백 카드를 분석하고 저장합니다. 특히 뉴욕시에 있는 가상 호텔의 필요를 충족합니다. 호텔은 다양한 언어의 고객들로부터 물리적인 의견 카드의 형태로 피드백을 받습니다. 피드백은 웹 클라이언트를 통해 앱에 업로드됩니다. 의견 카드의 이미지가 업로드된 후 다음 단계가 수행됩니다.

- Amazon Textract를 사용하여 이미지에서 텍스트가 추출됩니다.
- Amazon Comprehend가 추출된 텍스트와 해당 언어의 감정을 파악합니다.
- 추출된 텍스트는 Amazon Translate를 사용하여 영어로 번역됩니다.
- Amazon Polly가 추출된 텍스트에서 오디오 파일을 합성합니다.

전체 앱은 AWS CDK를 사용하여 배포할 수 있습니다. 소스 코드와 배포 지침은 GitHub의 프로젝트를 참조하십시오.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

SDK for Ruby를 사용한 Amazon RDS 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for Ruby Amazon RDS에서를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello Amazon RDS

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon RDS를 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-rds'
require 'logger'

# RDSManager is a class responsible for managing RDS operations
# such as listing all RDS DB instances in the current AWS account.
class RDSManager
  def initialize(client)
    @client = client
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
  end

  # Lists and prints all RDS DB instances in the current AWS account.
  def list_db_instances
    @logger.info('Listing RDS DB instances')

    paginator = @client.describe_db_instances
    instances = []

    paginator.each_page do |page|
      instances.concat(page.db_instances)
    end

    if instances.empty?
      @logger.info('No instances found.')
    else
```

```
      @logger.info("Found #{instances.count} instance(s):")
      instances.each do |instance|
        @logger.info(" * #{instance.db_instance_identifier}
 (#{instance.db_instance_status})")
      end
    end
  end
end

if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
  rds_client = Aws::RDS::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2')
  manager = RDSManager.new(rds_client)
  manager.list_db_instances
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 DescribeDBInstances를 참조하십시오.

주제

- 작업
- 서버리스 예제

작업

`CreateDBSnapshot`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateDBSnapshot`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-rds' # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

# Create a snapshot for an Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS)
```

```
# DB instance.
#
# @param rds_resource [Aws::RDS::Resource] The resource containing SDK logic.
# @param db_instance_name [String] The name of the Amazon RDS DB instance.
# @return [Aws::RDS::DBSnapshot, nil] The snapshot created, or nil if error.
def create_snapshot(rds_resource, db_instance_name)
  id = "snapshot-#{rand(10**6)}"
  db_instance = rds_resource.db_instance(db_instance_name)
  db_instance.create_snapshot({
                                db_snapshot_identifier: id
                              })
rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
  puts "Couldn't create DB instance snapshot #{id}:\n #{e.message}"
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 CreateDBSnapshot을 참조하십시오.

`DescribeDBInstances`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeDBInstances`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-rds' # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

# List all Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) DB instances.
#
# @param rds_resource [Aws::RDS::Resource] An SDK for Ruby Amazon RDS resource.
# @return [Array, nil] List of all DB instances, or nil if error.
def list_instances(rds_resource)
  db_instances = []
  rds_resource.db_instances.each do |i|
    db_instances.append({
                          "name": i.id,
                          "status": i.db_instance_status
```

```
                        })
  end
  db_instances
rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
  puts "Couldn't list instances:\n#{e.message}"
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 DescribeDBInstances를 참조하십시오.

`DescribeDBParameterGroups`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeDBParameterGroups`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-rds' # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

# List all Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) parameter groups.
#
# @param rds_resource [Aws::RDS::Resource] An SDK for Ruby Amazon RDS resource.
# @return [Array, nil] List of all parameter groups, or nil if error.
def list_parameter_groups(rds_resource)
  parameter_groups = []
  rds_resource.db_parameter_groups.each do |p|
    parameter_groups.append({
                              "name": p.db_parameter_group_name,
                              "description": p.description
                            })
  end
  parameter_groups
rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
  puts "Couldn't list parameter groups:\n #{e.message}"
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 DescribeDBParameterGroups를 참조하십시오.

DescribeDBParameters

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeDBParameters의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-rds' # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

# List all Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) parameter groups.
#
# @param rds_resource [Aws::RDS::Resource] An SDK for Ruby Amazon RDS resource.
# @return [Array, nil] List of all parameter groups, or nil if error.
def list_parameter_groups(rds_resource)
  parameter_groups = []
  rds_resource.db_parameter_groups.each do |p|
    parameter_groups.append({
                              "name": p.db_parameter_group_name,
                              "description": p.description
                            })
  end
  parameter_groups
rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
  puts "Couldn't list parameter groups:\n #{e.message}"
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 DescribeDBParameters 참조하십시오.

DescribeDBSnapshots

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeDBSnapshots의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-rds' # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

# List all Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) DB instance
# snapshots.
#
# @param rds_resource [Aws::RDS::Resource] An SDK for Ruby Amazon RDS resource.
# @return instance_snapshots [Array, nil] All instance snapshots, or nil if error.
def list_instance_snapshots(rds_resource)
  instance_snapshots = []
  rds_resource.db_snapshots.each do |s|
    instance_snapshots.append({
                                "id": s.snapshot_id,
                                "status": s.status
                              })
  end
  instance_snapshots
rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
  puts "Couldn't list instance snapshots:\n #{e.message}"
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 DescribeDBSnapshots를 참조하십시오.

서버리스 예제

Lambda 함수를 사용하여 Amazon RDS 데이터베이스에 연결

다음 코드 예제는 RDS 데이터베이스에 연결하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 간단한 데이터베이스 요청을 하고 결과를 반환합니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Ruby를 사용하여 Lambda 함수에서 Amazon RDS 데이터베이스에 연결

```
# Ruby code here.

require 'aws-sdk-rds'
require 'json'
require 'mysql2'

def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  endpoint = ENV['DBEndpoint'] # Add the endpoint without https"
  port = ENV['Port']           # 3306
  user = ENV['DBUser']
  region = ENV['DBRegion']     # 'us-east-1'
  db_name = ENV['DBName']

  credentials = Aws::Credentials.new(
    ENV['AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID'],
    ENV['AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY'],
    ENV['AWS_SESSION_TOKEN']
  )
  rds_client = Aws::RDS::AuthTokenGenerator.new(
    region: region,
    credentials: credentials
  )

  token = rds_client.auth_token(
    endpoint: endpoint+ ':' + port,
    user_name: user,
    region: region
  )

  begin
    conn = Mysql2::Client.new(
      host: endpoint,
      username: user,
```

```
      password: token,
      port: port,
      database: db_name,
      sslca: '/var/task/global-bundle.pem',
      sslverify: true,
      enable_cleartext_plugin: true
    )
    a = 3
    b = 2
    result = conn.query("SELECT #{a} + #{b} AS sum").first['sum']
    puts result
    conn.close
    {
      statusCode: 200,
      body: result.to_json
    }
  rescue => e
    puts "Database connection failed due to #{e}"
  end
end
```

SDK for Ruby를 사용한 Amazon S3 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for Ruby Amazon S3에서를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작하기

Hello Amazon S3

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon S3를 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
# frozen_string_literal: true

# S3Manager is a class responsible for managing S3 operations
# such as listing all S3 buckets in the current AWS account.
class S3Manager
  def initialize(client)
    @client = client
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
  end

  # Lists and prints all S3 buckets in the current AWS account.
  def list_buckets
    @logger.info('Here are the buckets in your account:')

    response = @client.list_buckets

    if response.buckets.empty?
      @logger.info("You don't have any S3 buckets yet.")
    else
      response.buckets.each do |bucket|
        @logger.info("- #{bucket.name}")
      end
    end
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Encountered an error while listing buckets: #{e.message}")
  end
end

if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
  s3_client = Aws::S3::Client.new
  manager = S3Manager.new(s3_client)
  manager.list_buckets
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 ListBuckets를 참조하십시오.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업
- 시나리오
- 서버리스 예제

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 버킷을 만들고 버킷에 파일을 업로드합니다.
- 버킷에서 객체를 다운로드합니다.
- 버킷의 하위 폴더에 객체를 복사합니다.
- 버킷의 객체를 나열합니다.
- 버킷 객체와 버킷을 삭제합니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-s3'

# Wraps the getting started scenario actions.
class ScenarioGettingStarted
  attr_reader :s3_resource
```

```
  # @param s3_resource [Aws::S3::Resource] An Amazon S3 resource.
  def initialize(s3_resource)
    @s3_resource = s3_resource
  end

  # Creates a bucket with a random name in the currently configured account and
  # AWS Region.
  #
  # @return [Aws::S3::Bucket] The newly created bucket.
  def create_bucket
    bucket = @s3_resource.create_bucket(
      bucket: "amzn-s3-demo-bucket-#{Random.uuid}",
      create_bucket_configuration: {
        location_constraint: 'us-east-1' # NOTE: only certain regions permitted
      }
    )
    puts("Created demo bucket named #{bucket.name}.")
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts('Tried and failed to create demo bucket.')
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    puts("\nCan't continue the demo without a bucket!")
    raise
  else
    bucket
  end

  # Requests a file name from the user.
  #
  # @return The name of the file.
  def create_file
    File.open('demo.txt', w) { |f| f.write('This is a demo file.') }
  end

  # Uploads a file to an Amazon S3 bucket.
  #
  # @param bucket [Aws::S3::Bucket] The bucket object representing the upload
destination
  # @return [Aws::S3::Object] The Amazon S3 object that contains the uploaded file.
  def upload_file(bucket)
    File.open('demo.txt', 'w+') { |f| f.write('This is a demo file.') }
    s3_object = bucket.object(File.basename('demo.txt'))
    s3_object.upload_file('demo.txt')
    puts("Uploaded file demo.txt into bucket #{bucket.name} with key
#{s3_object.key}.")
```

```
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't upload file demo.txt to #{bucket.name}.")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  else
    s3_object
  end

  # Downloads an Amazon S3 object to a file.
  #
  # @param s3_object [Aws::S3::Object] The object to download.
  def download_file(s3_object)
    puts("\nDo you want to download #{s3_object.key} to a local file (y/n)? ")
    answer = gets.chomp.downcase
    if answer == 'y'
      puts('Enter a name for the downloaded file: ')
      file_name = gets.chomp
      s3_object.download_file(file_name)
      puts("Object #{s3_object.key} successfully downloaded to #{file_name}.")
    end
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't download #{s3_object.key}.")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Copies an Amazon S3 object to a subfolder within the same bucket.
  #
  # @param source_object [Aws::S3::Object] The source object to copy.
  # @return [Aws::S3::Object, nil] The destination object.
  def copy_object(source_object)
    dest_object = nil
    puts("\nDo you want to copy #{source_object.key} to a subfolder in your bucket
(y/n)? ")
    answer = gets.chomp.downcase
    if answer == 'y'
      dest_object = source_object.bucket.object("demo-folder/#{source_object.key}")
      dest_object.copy_from(source_object)
      puts("Copied #{source_object.key} to #{dest_object.key}.")
    end
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't copy #{source_object.key}.")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
```

```
  else
    dest_object
  end

  # Lists the objects in an Amazon S3 bucket.
  #
  # @param bucket [Aws::S3::Bucket] The bucket to query.
  def list_objects(bucket)
    puts("\nYour bucket contains the following objects:")
    bucket.objects.each do |obj|
      puts("\t#{obj.key}")
    end
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't list the objects in bucket #{bucket.name}.")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Deletes the objects in an Amazon S3 bucket and deletes the bucket.
  #
  # @param bucket [Aws::S3::Bucket] The bucket to empty and delete.
  def delete_bucket(bucket)
    puts("\nDo you want to delete all of the objects as well as the bucket (y/n)? ")
    answer = gets.chomp.downcase
    if answer == 'y'
      bucket.objects.batch_delete!
      bucket.delete
      puts("Emptied and deleted bucket #{bucket.name}.\n")
    end
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't empty and delete bucket #{bucket.name}.")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
end

# Runs the Amazon S3 getting started scenario.
def run_scenario(scenario)
  puts('-' * 88)
  puts('Welcome to the Amazon S3 getting started demo!')
  puts('-' * 88)

  bucket = scenario.create_bucket
  s3_object = scenario.upload_file(bucket)
```

```
  scenario.download_file(s3_object)
  scenario.copy_object(s3_object)
  scenario.list_objects(bucket)
  scenario.delete_bucket(bucket)

  puts('Thanks for watching!')
  puts('-' * 88)
rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError
  puts('Something went wrong with the demo!')
end

run_scenario(ScenarioGettingStarted.new(Aws::S3::Resource.new)) if $PROGRAM_NAME ==
 __FILE__
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 다음 항목을 참조하세요.
  - CopyObject
  - CreateBucket
  - DeleteBucket
  - DeleteObjects
  - GetObject
  - ListObjectsV2
  - PutObject

작업

`CopyObject`

다음 코드 예시는 `CopyObject`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

객체를 복사합니다.

```
require 'aws-sdk-s3'

# Wraps Amazon S3 object actions.
class ObjectCopyWrapper
  attr_reader :source_object

  # @param source_object [Aws::S3::Object] An existing Amazon S3 object. This is
 used as the source object for
  #                                          copy actions.
  def initialize(source_object)
    @source_object = source_object
  end

  # Copy the source object to the specified target bucket and rename it with the
 target key.
  #
  # @param target_bucket [Aws::S3::Bucket] An existing Amazon S3 bucket where the
 object is copied.
  # @param target_object_key [String] The key to give the copy of the object.
  # @return [Aws::S3::Object, nil] The copied object when successful; otherwise,
 nil.
  def copy_object(target_bucket, target_object_key)
    @source_object.copy_to(bucket: target_bucket.name, key: target_object_key)
    target_bucket.object(target_object_key)
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't copy #{@source_object.key} to #{target_object_key}. Here's why:
 #{e.message}"
  end
end

# Example usage:
def run_demo
  source_bucket_name = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket1"
  source_key = "my-source-file.txt"
  target_bucket_name = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket2"
  target_key = "my-target-file.txt"

  source_bucket = Aws::S3::Bucket.new(source_bucket_name)
  wrapper = ObjectCopyWrapper.new(source_bucket.object(source_key))
  target_bucket = Aws::S3::Bucket.new(target_bucket_name)
  target_object = wrapper.copy_object(target_bucket, target_key)
  return unless target_object
```

```
  puts "Copied #{source_key} from #{source_bucket_name} to
 #{target_object.bucket_name}:#{target_object.key}."
end

run_demo if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

객체를 복사하고 대상 객체에 서버 측 암호화를 추가합니다.

```
require 'aws-sdk-s3'

# Wraps Amazon S3 object actions.
class ObjectCopyEncryptWrapper
  attr_reader :source_object

  # @param source_object [Aws::S3::Object] An existing Amazon S3 object. This is
 used as the source object for
  #                                        copy actions.
  def initialize(source_object)
    @source_object = source_object
  end

  # Copy the source object to the specified target bucket, rename it with the target
 key, and encrypt it.
  #
  # @param target_bucket [Aws::S3::Bucket] An existing Amazon S3 bucket where the
 object is copied.
  # @param target_object_key [String] The key to give the copy of the object.
  # @return [Aws::S3::Object, nil] The copied object when successful; otherwise,
 nil.
  def copy_object(target_bucket, target_object_key, encryption)
    @source_object.copy_to(bucket: target_bucket.name, key: target_object_key,
 server_side_encryption: encryption)
    target_bucket.object(target_object_key)
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't copy #{@source_object.key} to #{target_object_key}. Here's why:
 #{e.message}"
  end
end

# Example usage:
def run_demo
  source_bucket_name = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket1"
```

```
  source_key = "my-source-file.txt"
  target_bucket_name = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket2"
  target_key = "my-target-file.txt"
  target_encryption = "AES256"

  source_bucket = Aws::S3::Bucket.new(source_bucket_name)
  wrapper = ObjectCopyEncryptWrapper.new(source_bucket.object(source_key))
  target_bucket = Aws::S3::Bucket.new(target_bucket_name)
  target_object = wrapper.copy_object(target_bucket, target_key, target_encryption)
  return unless target_object

  puts "Copied #{source_key} from #{source_bucket_name} to
 #{target_object.bucket_name}:#{target_object.key} and "\
       "encrypted the target with #{target_object.server_side_encryption}
 encryption."
end

run_demo if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 CopyObject를 참조하십시오.

`CreateBucket`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateBucket`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-s3'

# Wraps Amazon S3 bucket actions.
class BucketCreateWrapper
  attr_reader :bucket

  # @param bucket [Aws::S3::Bucket] An Amazon S3 bucket initialized with a name.
 This is a client-side object until
```

```
  #                                 create is called.
  def initialize(bucket)
    @bucket = bucket
  end

  # Creates an Amazon S3 bucket in the specified AWS Region.
  #
  # @param region [String] The Region where the bucket is created.
  # @return [Boolean] True when the bucket is created; otherwise, false.
  def create?(region)
    @bucket.create(create_bucket_configuration: { location_constraint: region })
    true
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't create bucket. Here's why: #{e.message}"
    false
  end

  # Gets the Region where the bucket is located.
  #
  # @return [String] The location of the bucket.
  def location
    if @bucket.nil?
      'None. You must create a bucket before you can get its location!'
    else
      @bucket.client.get_bucket_location(bucket: @bucket.name).location_constraint
    end
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    "Couldn't get the location of #{@bucket.name}. Here's why: #{e.message}"
  end
end

# Example usage:
def run_demo
  region = "us-west-2"
  wrapper = BucketCreateWrapper.new(Aws::S3::Bucket.new("amzn-s3-demo-bucket-
#{Random.uuid}"))
  return unless wrapper.create?(region)

  puts "Created bucket #{wrapper.bucket.name}."
  puts "Your bucket's region is: #{wrapper.location}"
end

run_demo if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 CreateBucket을 참조하세요.

DeleteBucket

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteBucket의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
# Deletes the objects in an Amazon S3 bucket and deletes the bucket.
#
# @param bucket [Aws::S3::Bucket] The bucket to empty and delete.
def delete_bucket(bucket)
  puts("\nDo you want to delete all of the objects as well as the bucket (y/n)? ")
  answer = gets.chomp.downcase
  if answer == 'y'
    bucket.objects.batch_delete!
    bucket.delete
    puts("Emptied and deleted bucket #{bucket.name}.\n")
  end
rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
  puts("Couldn't empty and delete bucket #{bucket.name}.")
  puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
  raise
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 DeleteBucket을 참조하십시오.

DeleteBucketCors

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteBucketCors의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-s3'

# Wraps Amazon S3 bucket CORS configuration.
class BucketCorsWrapper
  attr_reader :bucket_cors

  # @param bucket_cors [Aws::S3::BucketCors] A bucket CORS object configured with an
 existing bucket.
  def initialize(bucket_cors)
    @bucket_cors = bucket_cors
  end

  # Deletes the CORS configuration of a bucket.
  #
  # @return [Boolean] True if the CORS rules were deleted; otherwise, false.
  def delete_cors
    @bucket_cors.delete
    true
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't delete CORS rules for #{@bucket_cors.bucket.name}. Here's why:
 #{e.message}"
    false
  end

end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 DeleteBucketCors를 참조하십시오.

`DeleteBucketPolicy`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteBucketPolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
# Wraps an Amazon S3 bucket policy.
class BucketPolicyWrapper
  attr_reader :bucket_policy

  # @param bucket_policy [Aws::S3::BucketPolicy] A bucket policy object configured
 with an existing bucket.
  def initialize(bucket_policy)
    @bucket_policy = bucket_policy
  end

  def delete_policy
    @bucket_policy.delete
    true
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't delete the policy from #{@bucket_policy.bucket.name}. Here's why:
 #{e.message}"
    false
  end

end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 DeleteBucketPolicy를 참조하십시오.

`DeleteObjects`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteObjects`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
# Deletes the objects in an Amazon S3 bucket and deletes the bucket.
#
# @param bucket [Aws::S3::Bucket] The bucket to empty and delete.
def delete_bucket(bucket)
  puts("\nDo you want to delete all of the objects as well as the bucket (y/n)? ")
  answer = gets.chomp.downcase
  if answer == 'y'
    bucket.objects.batch_delete!
    bucket.delete
    puts("Emptied and deleted bucket #{bucket.name}.\n")
  end
rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
  puts("Couldn't empty and delete bucket #{bucket.name}.")
  puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
  raise
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 DeleteObjects를 참조하십시오.

`GetBucketCors`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetBucketCors`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-s3'

# Wraps Amazon S3 bucket CORS configuration.
class BucketCorsWrapper
  attr_reader :bucket_cors

  # @param bucket_cors [Aws::S3::BucketCors] A bucket CORS object configured with an
 existing bucket.
  def initialize(bucket_cors)
    @bucket_cors = bucket_cors
  end

  # Gets the CORS configuration of a bucket.
  #
  # @return [Aws::S3::Type::GetBucketCorsOutput, nil] The current CORS configuration
 for the bucket.
  def cors
    @bucket_cors.data
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't get CORS configuration for #{@bucket_cors.bucket.name}. Here's
 why: #{e.message}"
    nil
  end

end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 GetBucketCors를 참조하십시오.

`GetBucketPolicy`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetBucketPolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
# Wraps an Amazon S3 bucket policy.
class BucketPolicyWrapper
  attr_reader :bucket_policy

  # @param bucket_policy [Aws::S3::BucketPolicy] A bucket policy object configured
 with an existing bucket.
  def initialize(bucket_policy)
    @bucket_policy = bucket_policy
  end

  # Gets the policy of a bucket.
  #
  # @return [Aws::S3::GetBucketPolicyOutput, nil] The current bucket policy.
  def policy
    policy = @bucket_policy.data.policy
    policy.respond_to?(:read) ? policy.read : policy
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't get the policy for #{@bucket_policy.bucket.name}. Here's why:
 #{e.message}"
    nil
  end

end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 GetBucketPolicy를 참조하십시오.

`GetObject`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetObject`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

객체를 가져옵니다.

```
require 'aws-sdk-s3'

# Wraps Amazon S3 object actions.
class ObjectGetWrapper
  attr_reader :object

  # @param object [Aws::S3::Object] An existing Amazon S3 object.
  def initialize(object)
    @object = object
  end

  # Gets the object directly to a file.
  #
  # @param target_path [String] The path to the file where the object is downloaded.
  # @return [Aws::S3::Types::GetObjectOutput, nil] The retrieved object data if
 successful; otherwise nil.
  def get_object(target_path)
    @object.get(response_target: target_path)
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't get object #{@object.key}. Here's why: #{e.message}"
  end
end

# Example usage:
def run_demo
  bucket_name = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
  object_key = "my-object.txt"
  target_path = "my-object-as-file.txt"

  wrapper = ObjectGetWrapper.new(Aws::S3::Object.new(bucket_name, object_key))
  obj_data = wrapper.get_object(target_path)
  return unless obj_data

  puts "Object #{object_key} (#{obj_data.content_length} bytes} downloaded to
 #{target_path}."
end

run_demo if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

객체를 가져와 서버 측 암호화 상태를 보고합니다.

```
require 'aws-sdk-s3'
```

```
# Wraps Amazon S3 object actions.
class ObjectGetEncryptionWrapper
  attr_reader :object

  # @param object [Aws::S3::Object] An existing Amazon S3 object.
  def initialize(object)
    @object = object
  end

  # Gets the object into memory.
  #
  # @return [Aws::S3::Types::GetObjectOutput, nil] The retrieved object data if
 successful; otherwise nil.
  def object
    @object.get
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't get object #{@object.key}. Here's why: #{e.message}"
  end
end

# Example usage:
def run_demo
  bucket_name = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
  object_key = "my-object.txt"

  wrapper = ObjectGetEncryptionWrapper.new(Aws::S3::Object.new(bucket_name,
 object_key))
  obj_data = wrapper.get_object
  return unless obj_data

  encryption = obj_data.server_side_encryption.nil? ? 'no' :
 obj_data.server_side_encryption
  puts "Object #{object_key} uses #{encryption} encryption."
end

run_demo if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 GetObject를 참조하십시오.

HeadObject

다음 코드 예시는 HeadObject의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-s3'

# Wraps Amazon S3 object actions.
class ObjectExistsWrapper
  attr_reader :object

  # @param object [Aws::S3::Object] An Amazon S3 object.
  def initialize(object)
    @object = object
  end

  # Checks whether the object exists.
  #
  # @return [Boolean] True if the object exists; otherwise false.
  def exists?
    @object.exists?
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't check existence of object #{@object.bucket.name}:#{@object.key}.
 Here's why: #{e.message}"
    false
  end
end

# Example usage:
def run_demo
  bucket_name = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
  object_key = "my-object.txt"

  wrapper = ObjectExistsWrapper.new(Aws::S3::Object.new(bucket_name, object_key))
  exists = wrapper.exists?
```

```
  puts "Object #{object_key} #{exists ? 'does' : 'does not'} exist."
end

run_demo if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 HeadObject를 참조하십시오.

ListBuckets

다음 코드 예시는 ListBuckets의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-s3'

# Wraps Amazon S3 resource actions.
class BucketListWrapper
  attr_reader :s3_resource

  # @param s3_resource [Aws::S3::Resource] An Amazon S3 resource.
  def initialize(s3_resource)
    @s3_resource = s3_resource
  end

  # Lists buckets for the current account.
  #
  # @param count [Integer] The maximum number of buckets to list.
  def list_buckets(count)
    puts 'Found these buckets:'
    @s3_resource.buckets.each do |bucket|
      puts "\t#{bucket.name}"
      count -= 1
      break if count.zero?
    end
    true
```

```
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't list buckets. Here's why: #{e.message}"
    false
  end
end

# Example usage:
def run_demo
  wrapper = BucketListWrapper.new(Aws::S3::Resource.new)
  wrapper.list_buckets(25)
end

run_demo if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 ListBuckets를 참조하십시오.

`ListObjectsV2`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListObjectsV2`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-s3'

# Wraps Amazon S3 bucket actions.
class BucketListObjectsWrapper
  attr_reader :bucket

  # @param bucket [Aws::S3::Bucket] An existing Amazon S3 bucket.
  def initialize(bucket)
    @bucket = bucket
  end

  # Lists object in a bucket.
  #
```

```
  # @param max_objects [Integer] The maximum number of objects to list.
  # @return [Integer] The number of objects listed.
  def list_objects(max_objects)
    count = 0
    puts "The objects in #{@bucket.name} are:"
    @bucket.objects.each do |obj|
      puts "\t#{obj.key}"
      count += 1
      break if count == max_objects
    end
    count
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't list objects in bucket #{bucket.name}. Here's why: #{e.message}"
    0
  end
end

# Example usage:
def run_demo
  bucket_name = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"

  wrapper = BucketListObjectsWrapper.new(Aws::S3::Bucket.new(bucket_name))
  count = wrapper.list_objects(25)
  puts "Listed #{count} objects."
end

run_demo if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 ListObjectsV2를 참조하십시오.

`PutBucketCors`

다음 코드 예시는 `PutBucketCors`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-s3'

# Wraps Amazon S3 bucket CORS configuration.
class BucketCorsWrapper
  attr_reader :bucket_cors

  # @param bucket_cors [Aws::S3::BucketCors] A bucket CORS object configured with an
 existing bucket.
  def initialize(bucket_cors)
    @bucket_cors = bucket_cors
  end

  # Sets CORS rules on a bucket.
  #
  # @param allowed_methods [Array<String>] The types of HTTP requests to allow.
  # @param allowed_origins [Array<String>] The origins to allow.
  # @returns [Boolean] True if the CORS rules were set; otherwise, false.
  def set_cors(allowed_methods, allowed_origins)
    @bucket_cors.put(
      cors_configuration: {
        cors_rules: [
          {
            allowed_methods: allowed_methods,
            allowed_origins: allowed_origins,
            allowed_headers: %w[*],
            max_age_seconds: 3600
          }
        ]
      }
    )
    true
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't set CORS rules for #{@bucket_cors.bucket.name}. Here's why:
 #{e.message}"
    false
  end

end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 PutBucketCors를 참조하십시오.

PutBucketPolicy

다음 코드 예시는 PutBucketPolicy의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
# Wraps an Amazon S3 bucket policy.
class BucketPolicyWrapper
  attr_reader :bucket_policy

  # @param bucket_policy [Aws::S3::BucketPolicy] A bucket policy object configured
 with an existing bucket.
  def initialize(bucket_policy)
    @bucket_policy = bucket_policy
  end

  # Sets a policy on a bucket.
  #
  def policy(policy)
    @bucket_policy.put(policy: policy)
    true
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't set the policy for #{@bucket_policy.bucket.name}. Here's why:
 #{e.message}"
    false
  end

end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 PutBucketPolicy를 참조하십시오.

PutBucketWebsite

다음 코드 예시는 PutBucketWebsite의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-s3'

# Wraps Amazon S3 bucket website actions.
class BucketWebsiteWrapper
  attr_reader :bucket_website

  # @param bucket_website [Aws::S3::BucketWebsite] A bucket website object
 configured with an existing bucket.
  def initialize(bucket_website)
    @bucket_website = bucket_website
  end

  # Sets a bucket as a static website.
  #
  # @param index_document [String] The name of the index document for the website.
  # @param error_document [String] The name of the error document to show for 4XX
 errors.
  # @return [Boolean] True when the bucket is configured as a website; otherwise,
 false.
  def set_website(index_document, error_document)
    @bucket_website.put(
      website_configuration: {
        index_document: { suffix: index_document },
        error_document: { key: error_document }
      }
    )
    true
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't configure #{@bucket_website.bucket.name} as a website. Here's
 why: #{e.message}"
    false
  end
end
```

```
# Example usage:
def run_demo
  bucket_name = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
  index_document = "index.html"
  error_document = "404.html"

  wrapper = BucketWebsiteWrapper.new(Aws::S3::BucketWebsite.new(bucket_name))
  return unless wrapper.set_website(index_document, error_document)

  puts "Successfully configured bucket #{bucket_name} as a static website."
end

run_demo if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 PutBucketWebsite를 참조하십시오.

PutObject

다음 코드 예시는 PutObject의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

관리형 업로더(Object.upload_file)를 사용하여 파일을 업로드합니다.

```
require 'aws-sdk-s3'

# Wraps Amazon S3 object actions.
class ObjectUploadFileWrapper
  attr_reader :object

  # @param object [Aws::S3::Object] An existing Amazon S3 object.
  def initialize(object)
    @object = object
  end
```

```
  # Uploads a file to an Amazon S3 object by using a managed uploader.
  #
  # @param file_path [String] The path to the file to upload.
  # @return [Boolean] True when the file is uploaded; otherwise false.
  def upload_file(file_path)
    @object.upload_file(file_path)
    true
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't upload file #{file_path} to #{@object.key}. Here's why:
 #{e.message}"
    false
  end
end

# Example usage:
def run_demo
  bucket_name = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
  object_key = "my-uploaded-file"
  file_path = "object_upload_file.rb"

  wrapper = ObjectUploadFileWrapper.new(Aws::S3::Object.new(bucket_name,
 object_key))
  return unless wrapper.upload_file(file_path)

  puts "File #{file_path} successfully uploaded to #{bucket_name}:#{object_key}."
end

run_demo if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

Object.put을 사용하여 파일을 업로드합니다.

```
require 'aws-sdk-s3'

# Wraps Amazon S3 object actions.
class ObjectPutWrapper
  attr_reader :object

  # @param object [Aws::S3::Object] An existing Amazon S3 object.
  def initialize(object)
    @object = object
  end
```

```
  def put_object(source_file_path)
    File.open(source_file_path, 'rb') do |file|
      @object.put(body: file)
    end
    true
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't put #{source_file_path} to #{object.key}. Here's why:
 #{e.message}"
    false
  end
end

# Example usage:
def run_demo
  bucket_name = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
  object_key = "my-object-key"
  file_path = "my-local-file.txt"

  wrapper = ObjectPutWrapper.new(Aws::S3::Object.new(bucket_name, object_key))
  success = wrapper.put_object(file_path)
  return unless success

  puts "Put file #{file_path} into #{object_key} in #{bucket_name}."
end

run_demo if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

Object.put을 사용하여 파일을 업로드하고 서버 측 암호화를 추가합니다.

```
require 'aws-sdk-s3'

# Wraps Amazon S3 object actions.
class ObjectPutSseWrapper
  attr_reader :object

  # @param object [Aws::S3::Object] An existing Amazon S3 object.
  def initialize(object)
    @object = object
  end

  def put_object_encrypted(object_content, encryption)
    @object.put(body: object_content, server_side_encryption: encryption)
```

```
    true
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't put your content to #{object.key}. Here's why: #{e.message}"
    false
  end
end

# Example usage:
def run_demo
  bucket_name = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
  object_key = "my-encrypted-content"
  object_content = "This is my super-secret content."
  encryption = "AES256"

  wrapper = ObjectPutSseWrapper.new(Aws::S3::Object.new(bucket_name,
 object_content))
  return unless wrapper.put_object_encrypted(object_content, encryption)

  puts "Put your content into #{bucket_name}:#{object_key} and encrypted it with
 #{encryption}."
end

run_demo if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 PutObject를 참조하십시오.

시나리오

미리 서명된 URL 생성

다음 코드 예제는 Amazon S3에 대해 미리 서명된 URL을 생성하고 객체를 업로드하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-s3'
require 'net/http'

# Creates a presigned URL that can be used to upload content to an object.
#
# @param bucket [Aws::S3::Bucket] An existing Amazon S3 bucket.
# @param object_key [String] The key to give the uploaded object.
# @return [URI, nil] The parsed URI if successful; otherwise nil.
def get_presigned_url(bucket, object_key)
  url = bucket.object(object_key).presigned_url(:put)
  puts "Created presigned URL: #{url}"
  URI(url)
rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
  puts "Couldn't create presigned URL for #{bucket.name}:#{object_key}. Here's why:
 #{e.message}"
end

# Example usage:
def run_demo
  bucket_name = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
  object_key = "my-file.txt"
  object_content = "This is the content of my-file.txt."

  bucket = Aws::S3::Bucket.new(bucket_name)
  presigned_url = get_presigned_url(bucket, object_key)
  return unless presigned_url

  response = Net::HTTP.start(presigned_url.host) do |http|
    http.send_request('PUT', presigned_url.request_uri, object_content,
 'content_type' => '')
  end

  case response
  when Net::HTTPSuccess
    puts 'Content uploaded!'
  else
    puts response.value
  end
end

run_demo if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

서버리스 예제

Amazon S3 트리거를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제는 S3 버킷에 객체를 업로드하여 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 해당 함수는 이벤트 파라미터에서 S3 버킷 이름과 객체 키를 검색하고 Amazon S3 API를 호출하여 객체의 콘텐츠 유형을 검색하고 로깅합니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Ruby를 사용하여 Lambda로 S3 이벤트 사용.

```
require 'json'
require 'uri'
require 'aws-sdk'

puts 'Loading function'

def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  s3 = Aws::S3::Client.new(region: 'region') # Your AWS region
  # puts "Received event: #{JSON.dump(event)}"

  # Get the object from the event and show its content type
  bucket = event['Records'][0]['s3']['bucket']['name']
  key = URI.decode_www_form_component(event['Records'][0]['s3']['object']['key'],
 Encoding::UTF_8)
  begin
    response = s3.get_object(bucket: bucket, key: key)
    puts "CONTENT TYPE: #{response.content_type}"
    return response.content_type
  rescue StandardError => e
    puts e.message
    puts "Error getting object #{key} from bucket #{bucket}. Make sure they exist
 and your bucket is in the same region as this function."
    raise e
  end
```

```
end
```

SDK for Ruby를 사용한 Amazon SES 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for Ruby Amazon SES에서를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`GetIdentityVerificationAttributes`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetIdentityVerificationAttributes`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-ses' # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

# Create client in us-west-2 region
# Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon SES.
client = Aws::SES::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2')

# Get up to 1000 identities
ids = client.list_identities({
```

```
                                identity_type: 'EmailAddress'
                              })

ids.identities.each do |email|
  attrs = client.get_identity_verification_attributes({
                                                        identities: [email]
                                                      })

  status = attrs.verification_attributes[email].verification_status

  # Display email addresses that have been verified
  puts email if status == 'Success'
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 GetIdentityVerificationAttributes를 참조하세요.

`ListIdentities`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListIdentities`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-ses' # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

# Create client in us-west-2 region
# Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon SES.
client = Aws::SES::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2')

# Get up to 1000 identities
ids = client.list_identities({
                                identity_type: 'EmailAddress'
                              })

ids.identities.each do |email|
```

```
  attrs = client.get_identity_verification_attributes({
                                                        identities: [email]
                                                      })

  status = attrs.verification_attributes[email].verification_status

  # Display email addresses that have been verified
  puts email if status == 'Success'
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 ListIdentities를 참조하세요.

SendEmail

다음 코드 예시는 SendEmail의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-ses' # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

# Replace sender@example.com with your "From" address.
# This address must be verified with Amazon SES.
sender = 'sender@example.com'

# Replace recipient@example.com with a "To" address. If your account
# is still in the sandbox, this address must be verified.
recipient = 'recipient@example.com'

# Specify a configuration set. To use a configuration
# set, uncomment the next line and line 74.
#   configsetname = "ConfigSet"

# The subject line for the email.
subject = 'Amazon SES test (AWS SDK for Ruby)'
```

```
# The HTML body of the email.
htmlbody =
  '<h1>Amazon SES test (AWS SDK for Ruby)</h1>'\
  '<p>This email was sent with <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/ses/">'\
  'Amazon SES</a> using the <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-ruby/">'\
  'AWS SDK for Ruby</a>.'

# The email body for recipients with non-HTML email clients.
textbody = 'This email was sent with Amazon SES using the AWS SDK for Ruby.'

# Specify the text encoding scheme.
encoding = 'UTF-8'

# Create a new SES client in the us-west-2 region.
# Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon SES.
ses = Aws::SES::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2')

# Try to send the email.
begin
  # Provide the contents of the email.
  ses.send_email(
    destination: {
      to_addresses: [
        recipient
      ]
    },
    message: {
      body: {
        html: {
          charset: encoding,
          data: htmlbody
        },
        text: {
          charset: encoding,
          data: textbody
        }
      },
      subject: {
        charset: encoding,
        data: subject
      }
    },
    source: sender
```

```
    # Uncomment the following line to use a configuration set.
    # configuration_set_name: configsetname,
  )

  puts "Email sent to #{recipient}"

# If something goes wrong, display an error message.
rescue Aws::SES::Errors::ServiceError => e
  puts "Email not sent. Error message: #{e}"
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 SendEmail을 참조하세요.

`VerifyEmailIdentity`

다음 코드 예시는 `VerifyEmailIdentity`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-ses' # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

# Replace recipient@example.com with a "To" address.
recipient = 'recipient@example.com'

# Create a new SES resource in the us-west-2 region.
# Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon SES.
ses = Aws::SES::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2')

# Try to verify email address.
begin
  ses.verify_email_identity({
                              email_address: recipient
                            })
```

```
  puts "Email sent to #{recipient}"

# If something goes wrong, display an error message.
rescue Aws::SES::Errors::ServiceError => e
  puts "Email not sent. Error message: #{e}"
end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby SDK API 참조의 VerifyEmailIdentity를 참조하세요.

SDK for Ruby를 사용한 Amazon SES API v2 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon SES API v2와 AWS SDK for Ruby 함께를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`SendEmail`

다음 코드 예시는 `SendEmail`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-sesv2'
```

```
require_relative 'config' # Recipient and sender email addresses.

# Set up the SESv2 client.
client = Aws::SESV2::Client.new(region: AWS_REGION)

def send_email(client, sender_email, recipient_email)
  response = client.send_email(
    {
      from_email_address: sender_email,
      destination: {
        to_addresses: [recipient_email]
      },
      content: {
        simple: {
          subject: {
            data: 'Test email subject'
          },
          body: {
            text: {
              data: 'Test email body'
            }
          }
        }
      }
    }
  )
  puts "Email sent from #{SENDER_EMAIL} to #{RECIPIENT_EMAIL} with message ID:
 #{response.message_id}"
end

send_email(client, SENDER_EMAIL, RECIPIENT_EMAIL)
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 SendEmail을 참조하세요.

SDK for Ruby를 사용한 Amazon SNS 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for Ruby Amazon SNS에서를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업
- 서버리스 예제

작업

`CreateTopic`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateTopic`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
# This class demonstrates how to create an Amazon Simple Notification Service (SNS)
 topic.
class SNSTopicCreator
  # Initializes an SNS client.
  #
  # Utilizes the default AWS configuration for region and credentials.
  def initialize
    @sns_client = Aws::SNS::Client.new
  end

  # Attempts to create an SNS topic with the specified name.
  #
  # @param topic_name [String] The name of the SNS topic to create.
  # @return [Boolean] true if the topic was successfully created, false otherwise.
  def create_topic(topic_name)
    @sns_client.create_topic(name: topic_name)
    puts "The topic '#{topic_name}' was successfully created."
    true
  rescue Aws::SNS::Errors::ServiceError => e
    # Handles SNS service errors gracefully.
```

```
    puts "Error while creating the topic named '#{topic_name}': #{e.message}"
    false
  end
end

# Example usage:
if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
  topic_name = 'YourTopicName' # Replace with your topic name
  sns_topic_creator = SNSTopicCreator.new

  puts "Creating the topic '#{topic_name}'..."
  unless sns_topic_creator.create_topic(topic_name)
    puts 'The topic was not created. Stopping program.'
    exit 1
  end
end
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 CreateTopic을 참조하세요.

ListSubscriptions

다음 코드 예시는 `ListSubscriptions`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
# This class demonstrates how to list subscriptions to an Amazon Simple Notification
 Service (SNS) topic
class SnsSubscriptionLister
  def initialize(sns_client)
    @sns_client = sns_client
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
  end
```

```
  # Lists subscriptions for a given SNS topic
  # @param topic_arn [String] The ARN of the SNS topic
  # @return [Types::ListSubscriptionsResponse] subscriptions: The response object
  def list_subscriptions(topic_arn)
    @logger.info("Listing subscriptions for topic: #{topic_arn}")
    subscriptions = @sns_client.list_subscriptions_by_topic(topic_arn: topic_arn)
    subscriptions.subscriptions.each do |subscription|
      @logger.info("Subscription endpoint: #{subscription.endpoint}")
    end
    subscriptions
  rescue Aws::SNS::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing subscriptions: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
end

# Example usage:
if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
  sns_client = Aws::SNS::Client.new
  topic_arn = 'SNS_TOPIC_ARN' # Replace with your SNS topic ARN
  lister = SnsSubscriptionLister.new(sns_client)

  begin
    lister.list_subscriptions(topic_arn)
  rescue StandardError => e
    puts "Failed to list subscriptions: #{e.message}"
    exit 1
  end
end
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 ListSubscriptions를 참조하세요.

ListTopics

다음 코드 예시는 `ListTopics`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-sns' # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

def list_topics?(sns_client)
  sns_client.topics.each do |topic|
    puts topic.arn
  rescue StandardError => e
    puts "Error while listing the topics: #{e.message}"
  end
end

def run_me
  region = 'REGION'
  sns_client = Aws::SNS::Resource.new(region: region)

  puts 'Listing the topics.'

  return if list_topics?(sns_client)

  puts 'The bucket was not created. Stopping program.'
  exit 1
end

# Example usage:
run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 ListTopics를 참조하세요.

Publish

다음 코드 예시는 Publish의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
# Service class for sending messages using Amazon Simple Notification Service (SNS)
class SnsMessageSender
  # Initializes the SnsMessageSender with an SNS client
  #
  # @param sns_client [Aws::SNS::Client] The SNS client
  def initialize(sns_client)
    @sns_client = sns_client
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
  end

  # Sends a message to a specified SNS topic
  #
  # @param topic_arn [String] The ARN of the SNS topic
  # @param message [String] The message to send
  # @return [Boolean] true if message was successfully sent, false otherwise
  def send_message(topic_arn, message)
    @sns_client.publish(topic_arn: topic_arn, message: message)
    @logger.info("Message sent successfully to #{topic_arn}.")
    true
  rescue Aws::SNS::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error while sending the message: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end

# Example usage:
if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
  topic_arn = 'SNS_TOPIC_ARN' # Should be replaced with a real topic ARN
  message = 'MESSAGE'         # Should be replaced with the actual message content

  sns_client = Aws::SNS::Client.new
```

```
  message_sender = SnsMessageSender.new(sns_client)

  @logger.info('Sending message.')
  unless message_sender.send_message(topic_arn, message)
    @logger.error('Message sending failed. Stopping program.')
    exit 1
  end
end
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 Publish를 참조하세요.

SetTopicAttributes

다음 코드 예시는 SetTopicAttributes의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
# Service class to enable an SNS resource with a specified policy
class SnsResourceEnabler
  # Initializes the SnsResourceEnabler with an SNS resource client
  #
  # @param sns_resource [Aws::SNS::Resource] The SNS resource client
  def initialize(sns_resource)
    @sns_resource = sns_resource
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
  end

  # Sets a policy on a specified SNS topic
  #
  # @param topic_arn [String] The ARN of the SNS topic
  # @param resource_arn [String] The ARN of the resource to include in the policy
  # @param policy_name [String] The name of the policy attribute to set
  def enable_resource(topic_arn, resource_arn, policy_name)
```

```
    policy = generate_policy(topic_arn, resource_arn)
    topic = @sns_resource.topic(topic_arn)

    topic.set_attributes({
                           attribute_name: policy_name,
                           attribute_value: policy
                         })
    @logger.info("Policy #{policy_name} set successfully for topic #{topic_arn}.")
  rescue Aws::SNS::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Failed to set policy: #{e.message}")
  end

  private

  # Generates a policy string with dynamic resource ARNs
  #
  # @param topic_arn [String] The ARN of the SNS topic
  # @param resource_arn [String] The ARN of the resource
  # @return [String] The policy as a JSON string
  def generate_policy(topic_arn, resource_arn)
    {
      Version: '2008-10-17',
      Id: '__default_policy_ID',
      Statement: [{
        Sid: '__default_statement_ID',
        Effect: 'Allow',
        Principal: { "AWS": '*' },
        Action: ['SNS:Publish'],
        Resource: topic_arn,
        Condition: {
          ArnEquals: {
            "AWS:SourceArn": resource_arn
          }
        }
      }]
    }.to_json
  end
end

# Example usage:
if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
  topic_arn = 'MY_TOPIC_ARN' # Should be replaced with a real topic ARN
  resource_arn = 'MY_RESOURCE_ARN' # Should be replaced with a real resource ARN
  policy_name = 'POLICY_NAME' # Typically, this is "Policy"
```

```
  sns_resource = Aws::SNS::Resource.new
  enabler = SnsResourceEnabler.new(sns_resource)

  enabler.enable_resource(topic_arn, resource_arn, policy_name)
end
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 SetTopicAttributes를 참조하세요.

Subscribe

다음 코드 예시는 Subscribe의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이메일 주소로 주제 구독.

```
require 'aws-sdk-sns'
require 'logger'

# Represents a service for creating subscriptions in Amazon Simple Notification
 Service (SNS)
class SubscriptionService
  # Initializes the SubscriptionService with an SNS client
  #
  # @param sns_client [Aws::SNS::Client] The SNS client
  def initialize(sns_client)
    @sns_client = sns_client
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
  end

  # Attempts to create a subscription to a topic
  #
  # @param topic_arn [String] The ARN of the SNS topic
```

```
  # @param protocol [String] The subscription protocol (e.g., email)
  # @param endpoint [String] The endpoint that receives the notifications (email
 address)
  # @return [Boolean] true if subscription was successfully created, false otherwise
  def create_subscription(topic_arn, protocol, endpoint)
    @sns_client.subscribe(topic_arn: topic_arn, protocol: protocol, endpoint:
 endpoint)
    @logger.info('Subscription created successfully.')
    true
  rescue Aws::SNS::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error while creating the subscription: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end

# Main execution if the script is run directly
if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
  protocol = 'email'
  endpoint = 'EMAIL_ADDRESS' # Should be replaced with a real email address
  topic_arn = 'TOPIC_ARN'    # Should be replaced with a real topic ARN

  sns_client = Aws::SNS::Client.new
  subscription_service = SubscriptionService.new(sns_client)

  @logger.info('Creating the subscription.')
  unless subscription_service.create_subscription(topic_arn, protocol, endpoint)
    @logger.error('Subscription creation failed. Stopping program.')
    exit 1
  end
end
```

- 자세한 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby 개발자 안내서를 참조하세요.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 Subscribe를 참조하세요.

서버리스 예제

Amazon SNS 트리거를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 SNS 주제의 메시지를 받아 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 함수는 이벤트 파라미터에서 메시지를 검색하고 각 메시지의 내용을 로깅합니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Ruby를 사용하여 Lambda로 SNS 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  event['Records'].map { |record| process_message(record) }
end

def process_message(record)
  message = record['Sns']['Message']
  puts("Processing message: #{message}")
rescue StandardError => e
  puts("Error processing message: #{e}")
  raise
end
```

SDK for Ruby를 사용한 Amazon SQS 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for Ruby Amazon SQS를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업
- 서버리스 예제

작업

`ChangeMessageVisibility`

다음 코드 예시는 `ChangeMessageVisibility`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-sqs' # v2: require 'aws-sdk'
# Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon SQS.
sqs = Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2')

begin
  queue_name = 'my-queue'
  queue_url = sqs.get_queue_url(queue_name: queue_name).queue_url

  # Receive up to 10 messages
  receive_message_result_before = sqs.receive_message({
                                                        queue_url: queue_url,
                                                        max_number_of_messages: 10
                                                      })

  puts "Before attempting to change message visibility timeout: received
 #{receive_message_result_before.messages.count} message(s)."

  receive_message_result_before.messages.each do |message|
    sqs.change_message_visibility({
                                     queue_url: queue_url,
                                     receipt_handle: message.receipt_handle,
                                     visibility_timeout: 30 # This message will not
 be visible for 30 seconds after first receipt.
                                   })
  end

  # Try to retrieve the original messages after setting their visibility timeout.
```

```
  receive_message_result_after = sqs.receive_message({
                                                        queue_url: queue_url,
                                                        max_number_of_messages: 10
                                                      })

  puts "\nAfter attempting to change message visibility timeout: received
 #{receive_message_result_after.messages.count} message(s)."
rescue Aws::SQS::Errors::NonExistentQueue
  puts "Cannot receive messages for a queue named '#{queue_name}', as it does not
 exist."
end
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 ChangeMessageVisibility를 참조하세요.

`CreateQueue`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateQueue`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
# This code example demonstrates how to create a queue in Amazon Simple Queue
 Service (Amazon SQS).

require 'aws-sdk-sqs'

# @param sqs_client [Aws::SQS::Client] An initialized Amazon SQS client.
# @param queue_name [String] The name of the queue.
# @return [Boolean] true if the queue was created; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless queue_created?(
#     Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'my-queue'
#   )
def queue_created?(sqs_client, queue_name)
```

```
  sqs_client.create_queue(queue_name: queue_name)
  true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error creating queue: #{e.message}"
  false
end

# Full example call:
# Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon SQS.
def run_me
  region = 'us-west-2'
  queue_name = 'my-queue'
  sqs_client = Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: region)

  puts "Creating the queue named '#{queue_name}'..."

  if queue_created?(sqs_client, queue_name)
    puts 'Queue created.'
  else
    puts 'Queue not created.'
  end
end

# Example usage:
run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 CreateQueue를 참조하세요.

`DeleteQueue`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteQueue`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-sqs' # v2: require 'aws-sdk'
```

```
# Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon SQS.
sqs = Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2')

sqs.delete_queue(queue_url: URL)
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 DeleteQueue를 참조하세요.

ListQueues

다음 코드 예시는 ListQueues의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-sqs'
require 'aws-sdk-sts'

# @param sqs_client [Aws::SQS::Client] An initialized Amazon SQS client.
# @example
#   list_queue_urls(Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'))
def list_queue_urls(sqs_client)
  queues = sqs_client.list_queues

  queues.queue_urls.each do |url|
    puts url
  end
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error listing queue URLs: #{e.message}"
end

# Lists the attributes of a queue in Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS).
#
# @param sqs_client [Aws::SQS::Client] An initialized Amazon SQS client.
# @param queue_url [String] The URL of the queue.
```

```
# @example
#   list_queue_attributes(
#     Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'https://sqs.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/111111111111/my-queue'
#   )
def list_queue_attributes(sqs_client, queue_url)
  attributes = sqs_client.get_queue_attributes(
    queue_url: queue_url,
    attribute_names: ['All']
  )

  attributes.attributes.each do |key, value|
    puts "#{key}: #{value}"
  end
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error getting queue attributes: #{e.message}"
end

# Full example call:
# Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon SQS.
def run_me
  region = 'us-west-2'
  queue_name = 'my-queue'

  sqs_client = Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: region)

  puts 'Listing available queue URLs...'
  list_queue_urls(sqs_client)

  sts_client = Aws::STS::Client.new(region: region)

  # For example:
  # 'https://sqs.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/111111111111/my-queue'
  queue_url = "https://sqs.#{region}.amazonaws.com/
#{sts_client.get_caller_identity.account}/#{queue_name}"

  puts "\nGetting information about queue '#{queue_name}'..."
  list_queue_attributes(sqs_client, queue_url)
end
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 ListQueues를 참조하세요.

ReceiveMessage

다음 코드 예시는 ReceiveMessage의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-sqs'
require 'aws-sdk-sts'

# Receives messages in a queue in Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS).
#
# @param sqs_client [Aws::SQS::Client] An initialized Amazon SQS client.
# @param queue_url [String] The URL of the queue.
# @param max_number_of_messages [Integer] The maximum number of messages
#   to receive. This number must be 10 or less. The default is 10.
# @example
#   receive_messages(
#     Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'https://sqs.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/111111111111/my-queue',
#     10
#   )
def receive_messages(sqs_client, queue_url, max_number_of_messages = 10)
  if max_number_of_messages > 10
    puts 'Maximum number of messages to receive must be 10 or less. ' \
      'Stopping program.'
    return
  end

  response = sqs_client.receive_message(
    queue_url: queue_url,
    max_number_of_messages: max_number_of_messages
  )

  if response.messages.count.zero?
    puts 'No messages to receive, or all messages have already ' \
      'been previously received.'
```

```
    return
  end

  response.messages.each do |message|
    puts '-' * 20
    puts "Message body: #{message.body}"
    puts "Message ID:   #{message.message_id}"
  end
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error receiving messages: #{e.message}"
end

# Full example call:
# Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon SQS.
def run_me
  region = 'us-west-2'
  queue_name = 'my-queue'
  max_number_of_messages = 10

  sts_client = Aws::STS::Client.new(region: region)

  # For example:
  # 'https://sqs.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/111111111111/my-queue'
  queue_url = "https://sqs.#{region}.amazonaws.com/
#{sts_client.get_caller_identity.account}/#{queue_name}"

  sqs_client = Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: region)

  puts "Receiving messages from queue '#{queue_name}'..."

  receive_messages(sqs_client, queue_url, max_number_of_messages)
end

# Example usage:
run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 ReceiveMessage를 참조하세요.

SendMessage

다음 코드 예시는 SendMessage의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-sqs'
require 'aws-sdk-sts'

# @param sqs_client [Aws::SQS::Client] An initialized Amazon SQS client.
# @param queue_url [String] The URL of the queue.
# @param message_body [String] The contents of the message to be sent.
# @return [Boolean] true if the message was sent; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless message_sent?(
#     Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'https://sqs.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/111111111111/my-queue',
#     'This is my message.'
#   )
def message_sent?(sqs_client, queue_url, message_body)
  sqs_client.send_message(
    queue_url: queue_url,
    message_body: message_body
  )
  true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error sending message: #{e.message}"
  false
end

# Full example call:
# Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon SQS.
def run_me
  region = 'us-west-2'
  queue_name = 'my-queue'
  message_body = 'This is my message.'

  sts_client = Aws::STS::Client.new(region: region)
```

```
  # For example:
  # 'https://sqs.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/111111111111/my-queue'
  queue_url = "https://sqs.#{region}.amazonaws.com/
#{sts_client.get_caller_identity.account}/#{queue_name}"

  sqs_client = Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: region)

  puts "Sending a message to the queue named '#{queue_name}'..."

  if message_sent?(sqs_client, queue_url, message_body)
    puts 'Message sent.'
  else
    puts 'Message not sent.'
  end
end

# Example usage:
run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 SendMessage를 참조하세요.

SendMessageBatch

다음 코드 예시는 SendMessageBatch의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
require 'aws-sdk-sqs'
require 'aws-sdk-sts'

#
# @param sqs_client [Aws::SQS::Client] An initialized Amazon SQS client.
# @param queue_url [String] The URL of the queue.
# @param entries [Hash] The contents of the messages to be sent,
```

```
#   in the correct format.
# @return [Boolean] true if the messages were sent; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless messages_sent?(
#     Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'https://sqs.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/111111111111/my-queue',
#     [
#       {
#         id: 'Message1',
#         message_body: 'This is the first message.'
#       },
#       {
#         id: 'Message2',
#         message_body: 'This is the second message.'
#       }
#     ]
#   )
def messages_sent?(sqs_client, queue_url, entries)
  sqs_client.send_message_batch(
    queue_url: queue_url,
    entries: entries
  )
  true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error sending messages: #{e.message}"
  false
end

# Full example call:
# Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon SQS.
def run_me
  region = 'us-west-2'
  queue_name = 'my-queue'
  entries = [
    {
      id: 'Message1',
      message_body: 'This is the first message.'
    },
    {
      id: 'Message2',
      message_body: 'This is the second message.'
    }
  ]
```

```
  sts_client = Aws::STS::Client.new(region: region)

  # For example:
  # 'https://sqs.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/111111111111/my-queue'
  queue_url = "https://sqs.#{region}.amazonaws.com/
#{sts_client.get_caller_identity.account}/#{queue_name}"

  sqs_client = Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: region)

  puts "Sending messages to the queue named '#{queue_name}'..."

  if messages_sent?(sqs_client, queue_url, entries)
    puts 'Messages sent.'
  else
    puts 'Messages not sent.'
  end
end
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 SendMessageBatch를 참조하세요.

서버리스 예제

Amazon SQS 트리거에서 간접적으로 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제는 SQS 대기열에서 메시지를 받아 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 함수는 이벤트 파라미터에서 메시지를 검색하고 각 메시지의 내용을 로깅합니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Ruby를 사용하여 Lambda로 SQS 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
```

```
def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  event['Records'].each do |message|
    process_message(message)
  end
  puts "done"
end

def process_message(message)
  begin
    puts "Processed message #{message['body']}"
    # TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
  rescue StandardError => err
    puts "An error occurred"
    raise err
  end
end
```

Amazon SQS 트리거로 Lambda 함수에 대한 배치 항목 실패 보고

다음 코드 예제는 SQS 대기열에서 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수에 대한 부분 배치 응답을 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 응답으로 배치 항목 실패를 보고하고 나중에 해당 메시지를 다시 시도하도록 Lambda에 신호를 보냅니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Ruby를 사용하여 Lambda로 SQS 배치 항목 실패를 보고합니다.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
require 'json'

def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  if event
    batch_item_failures = []
    sqs_batch_response = {}
```

```
    event["Records"].each do |record|
      begin
        # process message
      rescue StandardError => e
        batch_item_failures << {"itemIdentifier" => record['messageId']}
      end
    end

    sqs_batch_response["batchItemFailures"] = batch_item_failures
    return sqs_batch_response
  end
end
```

AWS STS SDK for Ruby를 사용한 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는를와 AWS SDK for Ruby 함께 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS STS.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`AssumeRole`

다음 코드 예시는 `AssumeRole`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
 # Creates an AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS) client with specified
credentials.
 # This is separated into a factory function so that it can be mocked for unit
testing.
 #
 # @param key_id [String] The ID of the access key used by the STS client.
 # @param key_secret [String] The secret part of the access key used by the STS
client.
 def create_sts_client(key_id, key_secret)
   Aws::STS::Client.new(access_key_id: key_id, secret_access_key: key_secret)
 end

 # Gets temporary credentials that can be used to assume a role.
 #
 # @param role_arn [String] The ARN of the role that is assumed when these
credentials
 #                          are used.
 # @param sts_client [AWS::STS::Client] An AWS STS client.
 # @return [Aws::AssumeRoleCredentials] The credentials that can be used to assume
the role.
 def assume_role(role_arn, sts_client)
   credentials = Aws::AssumeRoleCredentials.new(
     client: sts_client,
     role_arn: role_arn,
     role_session_name: 'create-use-assume-role-scenario'
   )
   @logger.info("Assumed role '#{role_arn}', got temporary credentials.")
   credentials
 end
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Ruby API 참조의 AssumeRole을 참조하십시오.

SDK for Ruby를 사용한 Amazon Textract 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for Ruby Amazon Textract에서를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 시나리오

시나리오

고객 피드백 분석을 위한 애플리케이션 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 고객 의견 카드를 분석하고, 원어에서 번역하고, 감정을 파악하고, 번역된 텍스트에서 오디오 파일을 생성하는 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

이 예제 애플리케이션은 고객 피드백 카드를 분석하고 저장합니다. 특히 뉴욕시에 있는 가상 호텔의 필요를 충족합니다. 호텔은 다양한 언어의 고객들로부터 물리적인 의견 카드의 형태로 피드백을 받습니다. 피드백은 웹 클라이언트를 통해 앱에 업로드됩니다. 의견 카드의 이미지가 업로드된 후 다음 단계가 수행됩니다.

- Amazon Textract를 사용하여 이미지에서 텍스트가 추출됩니다.
- Amazon Comprehend가 추출된 텍스트와 해당 언어의 감정을 파악합니다.
- 추출된 텍스트는 Amazon Translate를 사용하여 영어로 번역됩니다.
- Amazon Polly가 추출된 텍스트에서 오디오 파일을 합성합니다.

전체 앱은 AWS CDK를 사용하여 배포할 수 있습니다. 소스 코드와 배포 지침은 GitHub의 프로젝트를 참조하십시오.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Comprehend

- Lambda
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

SDK for Ruby를 사용한 Amazon Translate 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Translate에서를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오 AWS SDK for Ruby 를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 시나리오

시나리오

고객 피드백 분석을 위한 애플리케이션 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 고객 의견 카드를 분석하고, 원어에서 번역하고, 감정을 파악하고, 번역된 텍스트에서 오디오 파일을 생성하는 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Ruby

이 예제 애플리케이션은 고객 피드백 카드를 분석하고 저장합니다. 특히 뉴욕시에 있는 가상 호텔의 필요를 충족합니다. 호텔은 다양한 언어의 고객들로부터 물리적인 의견 카드의 형태로 피드백을 받습니다. 피드백은 웹 클라이언트를 통해 앱에 업로드됩니다. 의견 카드의 이미지가 업로드된 후 다음 단계가 수행됩니다.

- Amazon Textract를 사용하여 이미지에서 텍스트가 추출됩니다.
- Amazon Comprehend가 추출된 텍스트와 해당 언어의 감정을 파악합니다.
- 추출된 텍스트는 Amazon Translate를 사용하여 영어로 번역됩니다.
- Amazon Polly가 추출된 텍스트에서 오디오 파일을 합성합니다.

전체 앱은 AWS CDK를 사용하여 배포할 수 있습니다. 소스 코드와 배포 지침은 GitHub의 프로젝트를 참조하십시오.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

SDK for Ruby를 사용한 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for Rust를 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

일부 서비스에는 서비스와 관련된 라이브러리 또는 함수를 활용하는 방법을 보여주는 추가 예제 범주가 포함되어 있습니다.

추가 리소스

- SDK for Rust 개발자 안내서 -에서 Rust를 사용하는 방법에 대해 자세히 알아봅니다 AWS.
- AWS 개발자 센터 – 카테고리별 또는 전체 텍스트 검색별로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 – 원하는 언어로 작성된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리입니다. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

서비스

- SDK for Rust를 사용한 API Gateway 예제
- SDK for Rust를 사용한 API Gateway Management API 예제
- SDK for Rust를 사용한 Application Auto Scaling 예제

- SDK for Rust를 사용한 Aurora 예제
- SDK for Rust를 사용한 Auto Scaling 예제
- SDK for Rust를 사용한 Amazon Bedrock 런타임 예제
- SDK for Rust를 사용한 Amazon Bedrock Agents 런타임 예제
- SDK for Rust를 사용한 Amazon Cognito 자격 증명 공급자 예제
- SDK for Rust를 사용한 Amazon Cognito Sync 예제
- SDK for Rust를 사용한 Firehose 예제
- SDK for Rust를 사용한 Amazon DocumentDB 예제
- SDK for Rust를 사용한 DynamoDB 예제
- SDK for Rust를 사용한 Amazon EBS 예제
- SDK for Rust를 사용한 Amazon EC2 예제
- SDK for Rust를 사용한 Amazon ECR 예제
- SDK for Rust를 사용한 Amazon ECS 예제
- SDK for Rust를 사용한 Amazon EKS 예제
- AWS Glue SDK for Rust를 사용한 예제
- SDK for Rust를 사용한 IAM 예제
- AWS IoT SDK for Rust를 사용한 예제
- SDK for Rust를 사용한 Kinesis 예제
- AWS KMS SDK for Rust를 사용한 예제
- SDK for Rust를 사용한 Lambda 예제
- SDK for Rust를 사용한 MediaLive 예제
- SDK for Rust를 사용한 MediaPackage 예제
- SDK for Rust를 사용한 Amazon MSK 예제
- SDK for Rust를 사용한 Amazon Polly 예제
- SDK for Rust를 사용한 Amazon RDS 예제
- SDK for Rust를 사용한 Amazon RDS Data Service 예제
- SDK for Rust를 사용한 Amazon Rekognition 예제
- SDK for Rust를 사용한 Route 53 예제
- SDK for Rust를 사용한 Amazon S3 예제

- SDK for Rust를 사용한 SageMaker AI 예제
- SDK for Rust를 사용한 Secrets Manager
- SDK for Rust를 사용한 Amazon SES API v2 예제
- SDK for Rust를 사용한 Amazon SNS 예제
- SDK for Rust를 사용한 Amazon SQS 예제
- AWS STS SDK for Rust를 사용한 예제
- SDK for Rust를 사용한 Systems Manager 예제
- SDK for Rust를 사용한 Amazon Transcribe 예제

SDK for Rust를 사용한 API Gateway 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 API Gateway와 함께 AWS SDK for Rust를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

AWS 커뮤니티 기여는 여러 팀이 생성하고 유지 관리하는 예입니다 AWS. 피드백을 제공하려면 연결된 리포지토리에 제공된 메커니즘을 사용합니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오
- AWS 커뮤니티 기여

작업

`GetRestApis`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetRestApis`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

리전의 Amazon API Gateway REST API를 표시합니다.

```
async fn show_apis(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client.get_rest_apis().send().await?;

    for api in resp.items() {
        println!("ID:          {}", api.id().unwrap_or_default());
        println!("Name:        {}", api.name().unwrap_or_default());
        println!("Description: {}", api.description().unwrap_or_default());
        println!("Version:     {}", api.version().unwrap_or_default());
        println!(
            "Created:     {}",
            api.created_date().unwrap().to_chrono_utc()?
        );
        println!();
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 GetRestApis를 참조하십시오.

시나리오

사진을 관리하기 위한 서버리스 애플리케이션 만들기

다음 코드 예시에서는 사용자가 레이블을 사용하여 사진을 관리할 수 있는 서버리스 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Rust

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지에서 레이블을 감지하고 나중에 검색할 수 있도록 저장하는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션을 개발하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제의 출처에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS 커뮤니티의 게시물을 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

AWS 커뮤니티 기여

서버리스 애플리케이션 빌드 및 테스트

다음 코드 예제에서는 Lambda 및 DynamoDB와 함께 API Gateway를 사용하여 서버리스 애플리케이션을 빌드하고 테스트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Rust

Rust SDK를 사용하여 Lambda 및 DynamoDB가 포함된 API 게이트웨이로 구성된 서버리스 애플리케이션을 빌드하고 테스트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda

SDK for Rust를 사용한 API Gateway Management API 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 API Gateway Management API와 함께 AWS SDK for Rust를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`PostToConnection`

다음 코드 예시는 `PostToConnection`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn send_data(
    client: &aws_sdk_apigatewaymanagement::Client,
    con_id: &str,
    data: &str,
) -> Result<(), aws_sdk_apigatewaymanagement::Error> {
    client
        .post_to_connection()
        .connection_id(con_id)
        .data(Blob::new(data))
        .send()
        .await?;
```

```
    Ok(())
}

    let endpoint_url = format!(
        "https://{api_id}.execute-api.{region}.amazonaws.com/{stage}",
        api_id = api_id,
        region = region,
        stage = stage
    );

    let shared_config = aws_config::from_env().region(region_provider).load().await;
    let api_management_config = config::Builder::from(&shared_config)
        .endpoint_url(endpoint_url)
        .build();
    let client = Client::from_conf(api_management_config);
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 PostToConnection을 참조하십시오.

SDK for Rust를 사용한 Application Auto Scaling 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Application Auto Scaling과 함께 AWS SDK for Rust를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`DescribeScalingPolicies`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeScalingPolicies`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn show_policies(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let response = client
        .describe_scaling_policies()
        .service_namespace(ServiceNamespace::Ec2)
        .send()
        .await?;
    println!("Auto Scaling Policies:");
    for policy in response.scaling_policies() {
        println!("{:?}\n", policy);
    }
    println!("Next token: {:?}", response.next_token());

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DescribeScalingPolicies를 참조하십시오.

SDK for Rust를 사용한 Aurora 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for Rust를 Aurora와 함께 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello Aurora

다음 코드 예제에서는 Aurora를 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
use aws_sdk_rds::Client;

#[derive(Debug)]
struct Error(String);
impl std::fmt::Display for Error {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
        write!(f, "{}", self.0)
    }
}
impl std::error::Error for Error {}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt::init();
    let sdk_config = aws_config::from_env().load().await;
    let client = Client::new(&sdk_config);

    let describe_db_clusters_output = client
        .describe_db_clusters()
        .send()
        .await
        .map_err(|e| Error(e.to_string()))?;
    println!(
        "Found {} clusters:",
        describe_db_clusters_output.db_clusters().len()
    );
    for cluster in describe_db_clusters_output.db_clusters() {
        let name = cluster.database_name().unwrap_or("Unknown");
        let engine = cluster.engine().unwrap_or("Unknown");
        let id = cluster.db_cluster_identifier().unwrap_or("Unknown");
        let class = cluster.db_cluster_instance_class().unwrap_or("Unknown");
```

```
        println!("\tDatabase: {name}",);
        println!("\t  Engine: {engine}",);
        println!("\t      ID: {id}",);
        println!("\tInstance: {class}",);
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DescribeDBClusters를 참조하십시오.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 사용자 지정 Aurora DB 클러스터 파라미터 그룹을 만들고 파라미터 값을 설정합니다.
- 파라미터 그룹을 사용하는 DB 클러스터를 생성합니다.
- 데이터베이스가 포함된 DB 인스턴스를 생성합니다.
- DB 클러스터의 스냅샷을 만든 다음, 리소스를 정리합니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Aurora 시나리오의 시나리오별 함수가 들어 있는 라이브러리입니다.

```
use phf::{phf_set, Set};
use secrecy::SecretString;
use std::{collections::HashMap, fmt::Display, time::Duration};

use aws_sdk_rds::{
    error::ProvideErrorMetadata,

 operation::create_db_cluster_parameter_group::CreateDbClusterParameterGroupOutput,
    types::{DbCluster, DbClusterParameterGroup, DbClusterSnapshot, DbInstance,
 Parameter},
};
use sdk_examples_test_utils::waiter::Waiter;
use tracing::{info, trace, warn};

const DB_ENGINE: &str = "aurora-mysql";
const DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME: &str = "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup";
const DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_DESCRIPTION: &str =
    "Parameter Group created by Rust SDK Code Example";
const DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER: &str = "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster";
const DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER: &str = "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBInstance";

static FILTER_PARAMETER_NAMES: Set<&'static str> = phf_set! {
    "auto_increment_offset",
    "auto_increment_increment",
};

#[derive(Debug, PartialEq, Eq)]
struct MetadataError {
    message: Option<String>,
    code: Option<String>,
}

impl MetadataError {
    fn from(err: &dyn ProvideErrorMetadata) -> Self {
        MetadataError {
            message: err.message().map(String::from),
            code: err.code().map(String::from),
        }
    }
}

impl Display for MetadataError {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
        let display = match (&self.message, &self.code) {
```

```
            (None, None) => "Unknown".to_string(),
            (None, Some(code)) => format!("({code})"),
            (Some(message), None) => message.to_string(),
            (Some(message), Some(code)) => format!("{message} ({code})"),
        };
        write!(f, "{display}")
    }
}

#[derive(Debug, PartialEq, Eq)]
pub struct ScenarioError {
    message: String,
    context: Option<MetadataError>,
}

impl ScenarioError {
    pub fn with(message: impl Into<String>) -> Self {
        ScenarioError {
            message: message.into(),
            context: None,
        }
    }

    pub fn new(message: impl Into<String>, err: &dyn ProvideErrorMetadata) -> Self {
        ScenarioError {
            message: message.into(),
            context: Some(MetadataError::from(err)),
        }
    }
}

impl std::error::Error for ScenarioError {}
impl Display for ScenarioError {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
        match &self.context {
            Some(c) => write!(f, "{}: {}", self.message, c),
            None => write!(f, "{}", self.message),
        }
    }
}

// Parse the ParameterName, Description, and AllowedValues values and display them.
#[derive(Debug)]
pub struct AuroraScenarioParameter {
```

```
    name: String,
    allowed_values: String,
    current_value: String,
}

impl Display for AuroraScenarioParameter {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
        write!(
            f,
            "{}: {} (allowed: {})",
            self.name, self.current_value, self.allowed_values
        )
    }
}

impl From<aws_sdk_rds::types::Parameter> for AuroraScenarioParameter {
    fn from(value: aws_sdk_rds::types::Parameter) -> Self {
        AuroraScenarioParameter {
            name: value.parameter_name.unwrap_or_default(),
            allowed_values: value.allowed_values.unwrap_or_default(),
            current_value: value.parameter_value.unwrap_or_default(),
        }
    }
}

pub struct AuroraScenario {
    rds: crate::rds::Rds,
    engine_family: Option<String>,
    engine_version: Option<String>,
    instance_class: Option<String>,
    db_cluster_parameter_group: Option<DbClusterParameterGroup>,
    db_cluster_identifier: Option<String>,
    db_instance_identifier: Option<String>,
    username: Option<String>,
    password: Option<SecretString>,
}

impl AuroraScenario {
    pub fn new(client: crate::rds::Rds) -> Self {
        AuroraScenario {
            rds: client,
            engine_family: None,
            engine_version: None,
            instance_class: None,
```

```
            db_cluster_parameter_group: None,
            db_cluster_identifier: None,
            db_instance_identifier: None,
            username: None,
            password: None,
        }
    }

    // Get available engine families for Aurora MySql.
rds.DescribeDbEngineVersions(Engine='aurora-mysql') and build a set of the
'DBParameterGroupFamily' field values. I get {aurora-mysql8.0, aurora-mysql5.7}.
    pub async fn get_engines(&self) -> Result<HashMap<String, Vec<String>>,
ScenarioError> {
        let describe_db_engine_versions =
self.rds.describe_db_engine_versions(DB_ENGINE).await;
        trace!(versions=?describe_db_engine_versions, "full list of versions");

        if let Err(err) = describe_db_engine_versions {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to retrieve DB Engine Versions",
                &err,
            ));
        };

        let version_count = describe_db_engine_versions
            .as_ref()
            .map(|o| o.db_engine_versions().len())
            .unwrap_or_default();
        info!(version_count, "got list of versions");

        // Create a map of engine families to their available versions.
        let mut versions = HashMap::<String, Vec<String>>::new();
        describe_db_engine_versions
            .unwrap()
            .db_engine_versions()
            .iter()
            .filter_map(
                |v| match (&v.db_parameter_group_family, &v.engine_version) {
                    (Some(family), Some(version)) => Some((family.clone(),
version.clone())),
                    _ => None,
                },
            )
```

```
            .for_each(|(family, version)|
versions.entry(family).or_default().push(version));

        Ok(versions)
    }

    pub async fn get_instance_classes(&self) -> Result<Vec<String>, ScenarioError> {
        let describe_orderable_db_instance_options_items = self
            .rds
            .describe_orderable_db_instance_options(
                DB_ENGINE,
                self.engine_version
                    .as_ref()
                    .expect("engine version for db instance options")
                    .as_str(),
            )
            .await;

        describe_orderable_db_instance_options_items
            .map(|options| {
                options
                    .iter()
                    .filter(|o| o.storage_type() == Some("aurora"))
                    .map(|o| o.db_instance_class().unwrap_or_default().to_string())
                    .collect::<Vec<String>>()
            })
            .map_err(|err| ScenarioError::new("Could not get available instance
classes", &err))
    }

    // Select an engine family and create a custom DB cluster parameter group.
rds.CreateDbClusterParameterGroup(DBParameterGroupFamily='aurora-mysql8.0')
    pub async fn set_engine(&mut self, engine: &str, version: &str) -> Result<(),
ScenarioError> {
        self.engine_family = Some(engine.to_string());
        self.engine_version = Some(version.to_string());
        let create_db_cluster_parameter_group = self
            .rds
            .create_db_cluster_parameter_group(
                DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
                DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_DESCRIPTION,
                engine,
            )
            .await;
```

```
        match create_db_cluster_parameter_group {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterParameterGroupOutput {
                db_cluster_parameter_group: None,
                ..
            }) => {
                return Err(ScenarioError::with(
                    "CreateDBClusterParameterGroup had empty response",
                ));
            }
            Err(error) => {
                if error.code() == Some("DBParameterGroupAlreadyExists") {
                    info!("Cluster Parameter Group already exists, nothing to do");
                } else {
                    return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                        "Could not create Cluster Parameter Group",
                        &error,
                    ));
                }
            }
            _ => {
                info!("Created Cluster Parameter Group");
            }
        }

        Ok(())
    }

    pub fn set_instance_class(&mut self, instance_class: Option<String>) {
        self.instance_class = instance_class;
    }

    pub fn set_login(&mut self, username: Option<String>, password:
 Option<SecretString>) {
        self.username = username;
        self.password = password;
    }

    pub async fn connection_string(&self) -> Result<String, ScenarioError> {
        let cluster = self.get_cluster().await?;
        let endpoint = cluster.endpoint().unwrap_or_default();
        let port = cluster.port().unwrap_or_default();
        let username = cluster.master_username().unwrap_or_default();
        Ok(format!("mysql -h {endpoint} -P {port} -u {username} -p"))
```

```
    }

    pub async fn get_cluster(&self) -> Result<DbCluster, ScenarioError> {
        let describe_db_clusters_output = self
            .rds
            .describe_db_clusters(
                self.db_cluster_identifier
                    .as_ref()
                    .expect("cluster identifier")
                    .as_str(),
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = describe_db_clusters_output {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new("Failed to get cluster", &err));
        }

        let db_cluster = describe_db_clusters_output
            .unwrap()
            .db_clusters
            .and_then(|output| output.first().cloned());

        db_cluster.ok_or_else(|| ScenarioError::with("Did not find the cluster"))
    }

    // Get the parameter group. rds.DescribeDbClusterParameterGroups
    // Get parameters in the group. This is a long list so you will have to
paginate. Find the auto_increment_offset and auto_increment_increment parameters
(by ParameterName). rds.DescribeDbClusterParameters
    // Parse the ParameterName, Description, and AllowedValues values and display
them.
    pub async fn cluster_parameters(&self) -> Result<Vec<AuroraScenarioParameter>,
ScenarioError> {
        let parameters_output = self
            .rds
            .describe_db_cluster_parameters(DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME)
            .await;

        if let Err(err) = parameters_output {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                format!("Failed to retrieve parameters for
{DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME}"),
                &err,
            ));
        }
```

```
        let parameters = parameters_output
            .unwrap()
            .into_iter()
            .flat_map(|p| p.parameters.unwrap_or_default().into_iter())
            .filter(|p|
FILTER_PARAMETER_NAMES.contains(p.parameter_name().unwrap_or_default()))
            .map(AuroraScenarioParameter::from)
            .collect::<Vec<_>>();

        Ok(parameters)
    }

    // Modify both the auto_increment_offset and auto_increment_increment parameters
in one call in the custom parameter group. Set their ParameterValue fields to a new
allowable value. rds.ModifyDbClusterParameterGroup.
    pub async fn update_auto_increment(
        &self,
        offset: u8,
        increment: u8,
    ) -> Result<(), ScenarioError> {
        let modify_db_cluster_parameter_group = self
            .rds
            .modify_db_cluster_parameter_group(
                DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
                vec![
                    Parameter::builder()
                        .parameter_name("auto_increment_offset")
                        .parameter_value(format!("{offset}"))
                        .apply_method(aws_sdk_rds::types::ApplyMethod::Immediate)
                        .build(),
                    Parameter::builder()
                        .parameter_name("auto_increment_increment")
                        .parameter_value(format!("{increment}"))
                        .apply_method(aws_sdk_rds::types::ApplyMethod::Immediate)
                        .build(),
                ],
            )
            .await;

        if let Err(error) = modify_db_cluster_parameter_group {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to modify cluster parameter group",
                &error,
```

```
            ));
        }

        Ok(())
    }

    // Get a list of allowed engine versions.
rds.DescribeDbEngineVersions(Engine='aurora-mysql', DBParameterGroupFamily=<the
family used to create your parameter group in step 2>)
    // Create an Aurora DB cluster database cluster that contains a MySql database
and uses the parameter group you created.
    // Wait for DB cluster to be ready. Call rds.DescribeDBClusters and check for
Status == 'available'.
    // Get a list of instance classes available for the selected engine and engine
version. rds.DescribeOrderableDbInstanceOptions(Engine='mysql', EngineVersion=).

    // Create a database instance in the cluster.
    // Wait for DB instance to be ready. Call rds.DescribeDbInstances and check for
DBInstanceStatus == 'available'.
    pub async fn start_cluster_and_instance(&mut self) -> Result<(), ScenarioError>
{
        if self.password.is_none() {
            return Err(ScenarioError::with(
                "Must set Secret Password before starting a cluster",
            ));
        }
        let create_db_cluster = self
            .rds
            .create_db_cluster(
                DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER,
                DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
                DB_ENGINE,
                self.engine_version.as_deref().expect("engine version"),
                self.username.as_deref().expect("username"),
                self.password
                    .replace(SecretString::new("".to_string()))
                    .expect("password"),
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = create_db_cluster {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to create DB Cluster with cluster group",
                &err,
            ));
```

```
        }

        self.db_cluster_identifier = create_db_cluster
            .unwrap()
            .db_cluster
            .and_then(|c| c.db_cluster_identifier);

        if self.db_cluster_identifier.is_none() {
            return Err(ScenarioError::with("Created DB Cluster missing
Identifier"));
        }

        info!(
            "Started a db cluster: {}",
            self.db_cluster_identifier
                .as_deref()
                .unwrap_or("Missing ARN")
        );

        let create_db_instance = self
            .rds
            .create_db_instance(
                self.db_cluster_identifier.as_deref().expect("cluster name"),
                DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
                self.instance_class.as_deref().expect("instance class"),
                DB_ENGINE,
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = create_db_instance {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to create Instance in DB Cluster",
                &err,
            ));
        }

        self.db_instance_identifier = create_db_instance
            .unwrap()
            .db_instance
            .and_then(|i| i.db_instance_identifier);

        // Cluster creation can take up to 20 minutes to become available
        let cluster_max_wait = Duration::from_secs(20 * 60);
        let waiter = Waiter::builder().max(cluster_max_wait).build();
        while waiter.sleep().await.is_ok() {
```

```
            let cluster = self
                .rds
                .describe_db_clusters(
                    self.db_cluster_identifier
                        .as_deref()
                        .expect("cluster identifier"),
                )
                .await;

            if let Err(err) = cluster {
                warn!(?err, "Failed to describe cluster while waiting for ready");
                continue;
            }

            let instance = self
                .rds
                .describe_db_instance(
                    self.db_instance_identifier
                        .as_deref()
                        .expect("instance identifier"),
                )
                .await;
            if let Err(err) = instance {
                return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                    "Failed to find instance for cluster",
                    &err,
                ));
            }

            let instances_available = instance
                .unwrap()
                .db_instances()
                .iter()
                .all(|instance| instance.db_instance_status() == Some("Available"));

            let endpoints = self
                .rds
                .describe_db_cluster_endpoints(
                    self.db_cluster_identifier
                        .as_deref()
                        .expect("cluster identifier"),
                )
                .await;
```

```
            if let Err(err) = endpoints {
                return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                    "Failed to find endpoint for cluster",
                    &err,
                ));
            }

            let endpoints_available = endpoints
                .unwrap()
                .db_cluster_endpoints()
                .iter()
                .all(|endpoint| endpoint.status() == Some("available"));

            if instances_available && endpoints_available {
                return Ok(());
            }
        }

        Err(ScenarioError::with("timed out waiting for cluster"))
    }

    // Create a snapshot of the DB cluster. rds.CreateDbClusterSnapshot.
    // Wait for the snapshot to create. rds.DescribeDbClusterSnapshots until Status
== 'available'.
    pub async fn snapshot(&self, name: &str) -> Result<DbClusterSnapshot,
ScenarioError> {
        let id = self.db_cluster_identifier.as_deref().unwrap_or_default();
        let snapshot = self
            .rds
            .snapshot_cluster(id, format!("{id}_{name}").as_str())
            .await;
        match snapshot {
            Ok(output) => match output.db_cluster_snapshot {
                Some(snapshot) => Ok(snapshot),
                None => Err(ScenarioError::with("Missing Snapshot")),
            },
            Err(err) => Err(ScenarioError::new("Failed to create snapshot", &err)),
        }
    }

    pub async fn clean_up(self) -> Result<(), Vec<ScenarioError>> {
        let mut clean_up_errors: Vec<ScenarioError> = vec![];

        // Delete the instance. rds.DeleteDbInstance.
```

```
        let delete_db_instance = self
            .rds
            .delete_db_instance(
                self.db_instance_identifier
                    .as_deref()
                    .expect("instance identifier"),
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = delete_db_instance {
            let identifier = self
                .db_instance_identifier
                .as_deref()
                .unwrap_or("Missing Instance Identifier");
            let message = format!("failed to delete db instance {identifier}");
            clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(message, &err));
        } else {
            // Wait for the instance to delete
            let waiter = Waiter::default();
            while waiter.sleep().await.is_ok() {
                let describe_db_instances = self.rds.describe_db_instances().await;
                if let Err(err) = describe_db_instances {
                    clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(
                        "Failed to check instance state during deletion",
                        &err,
                    ));
                    break;
                }
                let db_instances = describe_db_instances
                    .unwrap()
                    .db_instances()
                    .iter()
                    .filter(|instance| instance.db_cluster_identifier ==
self.db_cluster_identifier)
                    .cloned()
                    .collect::<Vec<DbInstance>>();

                if db_instances.is_empty() {
                    trace!("Delete Instance waited and no instances were found");
                    break;
                }
                match db_instances.first().unwrap().db_instance_status() {
                    Some("Deleting") => continue,
                    Some(status) => {
                        info!("Attempting to delete but instances is in {status}");
```

```
                        continue;
                    }
                    None => {
                        warn!("No status for DB instance");
                        break;
                    }
                }
            }
        }

        // Delete the DB cluster. rds.DeleteDbCluster.
        let delete_db_cluster = self
            .rds
            .delete_db_cluster(
                self.db_cluster_identifier
                    .as_deref()
                    .expect("cluster identifier"),
            )
            .await;

        if let Err(err) = delete_db_cluster {
            let identifier = self
                .db_cluster_identifier
                .as_deref()
                .unwrap_or("Missing DB Cluster Identifier");
            let message = format!("failed to delete db cluster {identifier}");
            clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(message, &err));
        } else {
            // Wait for the instance and cluster to fully delete.
rds.DescribeDbInstances and rds.DescribeDbClusters until both are not found.
            let waiter = Waiter::default();
            while waiter.sleep().await.is_ok() {
                let describe_db_clusters = self
                    .rds
                    .describe_db_clusters(
                        self.db_cluster_identifier
                            .as_deref()
                            .expect("cluster identifier"),
                    )
                    .await;
                if let Err(err) = describe_db_clusters {
                    clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(
                        "Failed to check cluster state during deletion",
                        &err,
```

```
                    ));
                    break;
                }
                let describe_db_clusters = describe_db_clusters.unwrap();
                let db_clusters = describe_db_clusters.db_clusters();
                if db_clusters.is_empty() {
                    trace!("Delete cluster waited and no clusters were found");
                    break;
                }
                match db_clusters.first().unwrap().status() {
                    Some("Deleting") => continue,
                    Some(status) => {
                        info!("Attempting to delete but clusters is in {status}");
                        continue;
                    }
                    None => {
                        warn!("No status for DB cluster");
                        break;
                    }
                }
            }
        }

        // Delete the DB cluster parameter group. rds.DeleteDbClusterParameterGroup.
        let delete_db_cluster_parameter_group = self
            .rds
            .delete_db_cluster_parameter_group(
                self.db_cluster_parameter_group
                    .map(|g| {
                        g.db_cluster_parameter_group_name
                            .unwrap_or_else(||
DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME.to_string())
                    })
                    .as_deref()
                    .expect("cluster parameter group name"),
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(error) = delete_db_cluster_parameter_group {
            clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to delete the db cluster parameter group",
                &error,
            ))
        }
```

```
        if clean_up_errors.is_empty() {
            Ok(())
        } else {
            Err(clean_up_errors)
        }
    }
}

#[cfg(test)]
pub mod tests;
```

RDS Client 래퍼 주변의 오토모크를 사용하여 라이브러리를 테스트합니다.

```
use crate::rds::MockRdsImpl;

use super::*;

use std::io::{Error, ErrorKind};

use assert_matches::assert_matches;
use aws_sdk_rds::{
    error::SdkError,
    operation::{
        create_db_cluster::{CreateDBClusterError, CreateDbClusterOutput},
        create_db_cluster_parameter_group::CreateDBClusterParameterGroupError,
        create_db_cluster_snapshot::{CreateDBClusterSnapshotError,
 CreateDbClusterSnapshotOutput},
        create_db_instance::{CreateDBInstanceError, CreateDbInstanceOutput},
        delete_db_cluster::DeleteDbClusterOutput,
        delete_db_cluster_parameter_group::DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupOutput,
        delete_db_instance::DeleteDbInstanceOutput,
        describe_db_cluster_endpoints::DescribeDbClusterEndpointsOutput,
        describe_db_cluster_parameters::{
            DescribeDBClusterParametersError, DescribeDbClusterParametersOutput,
        },
        describe_db_clusters::{DescribeDBClustersError, DescribeDbClustersOutput},
        describe_db_engine_versions::{
            DescribeDBEngineVersionsError, DescribeDbEngineVersionsOutput,
        },
        describe_db_instances::{DescribeDBInstancesError,
 DescribeDbInstancesOutput},
```

```
 describe_orderable_db_instance_options::DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsError,
        modify_db_cluster_parameter_group::{
            ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupError, ModifyDbClusterParameterGroupOutput,
        },
    },
    types::{
        error::DbParameterGroupAlreadyExistsFault, DbClusterEndpoint,
 DbEngineVersion,
        OrderableDbInstanceOption,
    },
};
use aws_smithy_runtime_api::http::{Response, StatusCode};
use aws_smithy_types::body::SdkBody;
use mockall::predicate::eq;
use secrecy::ExposeSecret;

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_set_engine() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .with(
            eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup"),
            eq("Parameter Group created by Rust SDK Code Example"),
            eq("aurora-mysql"),
        )
        .return_once(|_, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder()

 .db_cluster_parameter_group(DbClusterParameterGroup::builder().build())
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);

    let set_engine = scenario.set_engine("aurora-mysql", "aurora-mysql8.0").await;

    assert_eq!(set_engine, Ok(()));
    assert_eq!(Some("aurora-mysql"), scenario.engine_family.as_deref());
    assert_eq!(Some("aurora-mysql8.0"), scenario.engine_version.as_deref());
}
```

```
#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_set_engine_not_create() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .with(
            eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup"),
            eq("Parameter Group created by Rust SDK Code Example"),
            eq("aurora-mysql"),
        )
        .return_once(|_, _, _|
 Ok(CreateDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder().build()));

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);

    let set_engine = scenario.set_engine("aurora-mysql", "aurora-mysql8.0").await;

    assert!(set_engine.is_err());
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_set_engine_param_group_exists() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .withf(|_, _, _| true)
        .return_once(|_, _, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(

 CreateDBClusterParameterGroupError::DbParameterGroupAlreadyExistsFault(
                   DbParameterGroupAlreadyExistsFault::builder().build(),
                ),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);

    let set_engine = scenario.set_engine("aurora-mysql", "aurora-mysql8.0").await;

    assert!(set_engine.is_err());
}
```

```
#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_get_engines() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_engine_versions()
        .with(eq("aurora-mysql"))
        .return_once(|_| {
            Ok(DescribeDbEngineVersionsOutput::builder()
                .db_engine_versions(
                    DbEngineVersion::builder()
                        .db_parameter_group_family("f1")
                        .engine_version("f1a")
                        .build(),
                )
                .db_engine_versions(
                    DbEngineVersion::builder()
                        .db_parameter_group_family("f1")
                        .engine_version("f1b")
                        .build(),
                )
                .db_engine_versions(
                    DbEngineVersion::builder()
                        .db_parameter_group_family("f2")
                        .engine_version("f2a")
                        .build(),
                )
                .db_engine_versions(DbEngineVersion::builder().build())
                .build())
        });

    let scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);

    let versions_map = scenario.get_engines().await;

    assert_eq!(
        versions_map,
        Ok(HashMap::from([
            ("f1".into(), vec!["f1a".into(), "f1b".into()]),
            ("f2".into(), vec!["f2a".into()])
        ]))
    );
}
```

```
#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_get_engines_failed() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_engine_versions()
        .with(eq("aurora-mysql"))
        .return_once(|_| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBEngineVersionsError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe_db_engine_versions error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);

    let versions_map = scenario.get_engines().await;
    assert_matches!(
        versions_map,
        Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _ }) if message == "Failed to retrieve
 DB Engine Versions"
    );
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_get_instance_classes() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .return_once(|_, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder()

 .db_cluster_parameter_group(DbClusterParameterGroup::builder().build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_orderable_db_instance_options()
        .with(eq("aurora-mysql"), eq("aurora-mysql8.0"))
```

```
        .return_once(|_, _| {
            Ok(vec![
                OrderableDbInstanceOption::builder()
                    .db_instance_class("t1")
                    .storage_type("aurora")
                    .build(),
                OrderableDbInstanceOption::builder()
                    .db_instance_class("t1")
                    .storage_type("aurora-iopt1")
                    .build(),
                OrderableDbInstanceOption::builder()
                    .db_instance_class("t2")
                    .storage_type("aurora")
                    .build(),
                OrderableDbInstanceOption::builder()
                    .db_instance_class("t3")
                    .storage_type("aurora")
                    .build(),
            ])
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario
        .set_engine("aurora-mysql", "aurora-mysql8.0")
        .await
        .expect("set engine");

    let instance_classes = scenario.get_instance_classes().await;

    assert_eq!(
        instance_classes,
        Ok(vec!["t1".into(), "t2".into(), "t3".into()])
    );
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_get_instance_classes_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_orderable_db_instance_options()
        .with(eq("aurora-mysql"), eq("aurora-mysql8.0"))
        .return_once(|_, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
```

```
 DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe_orderable_db_instance_options_error",
                )),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_family = Some("aurora-mysql".into());
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());

    let instance_classes = scenario.get_instance_classes().await;

    assert_matches!(
        instance_classes,
        Err(ScenarioError {message, context: _}) if message == "Could not get
 available instance classes"
    );
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_get_cluster() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(DbCluster::builder().build())
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster".into());
    let cluster = scenario.get_cluster().await;

    assert!(cluster.is_ok());
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_get_cluster_missing_cluster() {
```

```
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .return_once(|_, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder()

 .db_cluster_parameter_group(DbClusterParameterGroup::builder().build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder().build()));

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster".into());
    let cluster = scenario.get_cluster().await;

    assert_matches!(cluster, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _ }) if message
 == "Did not find the cluster");
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_get_cluster_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .return_once(|_, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder()

 .db_cluster_parameter_group(DbClusterParameterGroup::builder().build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBClustersError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
```

```
                    "describe_db_clusters_error",
                )),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster".into());
    let cluster = scenario.get_cluster().await;

    assert_matches!(cluster, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _ }) if message
 == "Failed to get cluster");
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_connection_string() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(
                    DbCluster::builder()
                        .endpoint("test_endpoint")
                        .port(3306)
                        .master_username("test_username")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster".into());
    let connection_string = scenario.connection_string().await;

    assert_eq!(
        connection_string,
        Ok("mysql -h test_endpoint -P 3306 -u test_username -p".into())
    );
}

#[tokio::test]
```

```
async fn test_scenario_cluster_parameters() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_cluster_parameters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup"))
        .return_once(|_| {
            Ok(vec![DescribeDbClusterParametersOutput::builder()
                .parameters(Parameter::builder().parameter_name("a").build())
                .parameters(Parameter::builder().parameter_name("b").build())
                .parameters(
                    Parameter::builder()
                        .parameter_name("auto_increment_offset")
                        .build(),
                )
                .parameters(Parameter::builder().parameter_name("c").build())
                .parameters(
                    Parameter::builder()
                        .parameter_name("auto_increment_increment")
                        .build(),
                )
                .parameters(Parameter::builder().parameter_name("d").build())
                .build()])
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster".into());

    let params = scenario.cluster_parameters().await.expect("cluster params");
    let names: Vec<String> = params.into_iter().map(|p| p.name).collect();
    assert_eq!(
        names,
        vec!["auto_increment_offset", "auto_increment_increment"]
    );
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_cluster_parameters_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_cluster_parameters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup"))
        .return_once(|_| {
```

```
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBClusterParametersError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe_db_cluster_parameters_error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster".into());
    let params = scenario.cluster_parameters().await;
    assert_matches!(params, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _ }) if message ==
 "Failed to retrieve parameters for RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_update_auto_increment() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_modify_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .withf(|name, params| {
            assert_eq!(name, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(
                params,
                &vec![
                    Parameter::builder()
                        .parameter_name("auto_increment_offset")
                        .parameter_value("10")
                        .apply_method(aws_sdk_rds::types::ApplyMethod::Immediate)
                        .build(),
                    Parameter::builder()
                        .parameter_name("auto_increment_increment")
                        .parameter_value("20")
                        .apply_method(aws_sdk_rds::types::ApplyMethod::Immediate)
                        .build(),
                ]
            );
            true
        })
        .return_once(|_, _|
 Ok(ModifyDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder().build()));
```

```
    let scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);

    scenario
        .update_auto_increment(10, 20)
        .await
        .expect("update auto increment");
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_update_auto_increment_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_modify_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .return_once(|_, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "modify_db_cluster_parameter_group_error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);

    let update = scenario.update_auto_increment(10, 20).await;
    assert_matches!(update, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _}) if message ==
 "Failed to modify cluster parameter group");
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .withf(|id, params, engine, version, username, password| {
            assert_eq!(id, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(params, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            assert_eq!(version, "aurora-mysql8.0");
            assert_eq!(username, "test username");
            assert_eq!(password.expose_secret(), "test password");
```

```
            true
        })
        .return_once(|id, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()
                .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_instance()
        .withf(|cluster, name, class, engine| {
            assert_eq!(cluster, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(name, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBInstance");
            assert_eq!(class, "m5.large");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|cluster, name, class, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbInstanceOutput::builder()
                .db_instance(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(cluster)
                        .db_instance_identifier(name)
                        .db_instance_class(class)
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .return_once(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_instance()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBInstance"))
        .return_once(|name| {
            Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
                .db_instances(
```

```
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_instance_identifier(name)
                        .db_instance_status("Available")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_cluster_endpoints()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClusterEndpointsOutput::builder()

 .db_cluster_endpoints(DbClusterEndpoint::builder().status("available").build())
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
        assert!(create.is_ok());
        assert!(scenario
            .password
            .replace(SecretString::new("BAD SECRET".into()))
            .unwrap()
            .expose_secret()
            .is_empty());
        assert_eq!(
            scenario.db_cluster_identifier,
            Some("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster".into())
        );
    });
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await;
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}
```

```
#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_cluster_create_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .return_once(|_, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                CreateDBClusterError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "create db cluster error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
    assert_matches!(create, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _}) if message ==
 "Failed to create DB Cluster with cluster group")
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_cluster_create_missing_id() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .return_once(|_, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()
                .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().build())
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));
```

```
    let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
    assert_matches!(create, Err(ScenarioError { message, context:_ }) if message ==
 "Created DB Cluster missing Identifier");
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_instance_create_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .withf(|id, params, engine, version, username, password| {
            assert_eq!(id, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(params, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            assert_eq!(version, "aurora-mysql8.0");
            assert_eq!(username, "test username");
            assert_eq!(password.expose_secret(), "test password");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|id, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()
                .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_instance()
        .return_once(|_, _, _, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                CreateDBInstanceError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "create db instance error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));
```

```
    let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
    assert_matches!(create, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _ }) if message ==
 "Failed to create Instance in DB Cluster")
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_wait_hiccup() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .withf(|id, params, engine, version, username, password| {
            assert_eq!(id, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(params, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            assert_eq!(version, "aurora-mysql8.0");
            assert_eq!(username, "test username");
            assert_eq!(password.expose_secret(), "test password");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|id, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()
                .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_instance()
        .withf(|cluster, name, class, engine| {
            assert_eq!(cluster, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(name, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBInstance");
            assert_eq!(class, "m5.large");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|cluster, name, class, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbInstanceOutput::builder()
                .db_instance(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(cluster)
                        .db_instance_identifier(name)
                        .db_instance_class(class)
                        .build(),
```

```
                )
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|_| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBClustersError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe cluster error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        })
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds.expect_describe_db_instance().return_once(|name| {
        Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
            .db_instances(
                DbInstance::builder()
                    .db_instance_identifier(name)
                    .db_instance_status("Available")
                    .build(),
            )
            .build())
    });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_cluster_endpoints()
        .return_once(|_| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClusterEndpointsOutput::builder()

.db_cluster_endpoints(DbClusterEndpoint::builder().status("available").build())
                .build())
        });
```

```
    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
        assert!(create.is_ok());
    });

    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await;
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await;
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_clean_up() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_instance()
        .with(eq("MockInstance"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbInstanceOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_instances()
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| {
            Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
                .db_instances(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier("MockCluster")
                        .db_instance_status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with()
        .times(1)
```

```
        .returning(|| Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbClusterOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(
                    DbCluster::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(id)
                        .status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|_| Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .with(eq("MockParamGroup"))
        .return_once(|_|
Ok(DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder().build()));

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some(String::from("MockCluster"));
    scenario.db_instance_identifier = Some(String::from("MockInstance"));
    scenario.db_cluster_parameter_group = Some(
        DbClusterParameterGroup::builder()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name("MockParamGroup")
            .build(),
    );

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let clean_up = scenario.clean_up().await;
        assert!(clean_up.is_ok());
```

```
    });

    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first Describe
 Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second Describe
 Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first Describe
 Cluster
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second Describe
 Cluster
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_clean_up_errors() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_instance()
        .with(eq("MockInstance"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbInstanceOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_instances()
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| {
            Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
                .db_instances(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier("MockCluster")
                        .db_instance_status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBInstancesError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe db instances error",
```

```
                )),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbClusterOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(
                    DbCluster::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(id)
                        .status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|_| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBClustersError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe db clusters error",
                )),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .with(eq("MockParamGroup"))
        .return_once(|_|
Ok(DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder().build()));

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some(String::from("MockCluster"));
```

```
    scenario.db_instance_identifier = Some(String::from("MockInstance"));
    scenario.db_cluster_parameter_group = Some(
        DbClusterParameterGroup::builder()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name("MockParamGroup")
            .build(),
    );

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let clean_up = scenario.clean_up().await;
        assert!(clean_up.is_err());
        let errs = clean_up.unwrap_err();
        assert_eq!(errs.len(), 2);
        assert_matches!(errs.first(), Some(ScenarioError {message, context: _}) if
 message == "Failed to check instance state during deletion");
        assert_matches!(errs.get(1), Some(ScenarioError {message, context: _}) if
 message == "Failed to check cluster state during deletion");
    });

    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first Describe
 Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second Describe
 Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first Describe
 Cluster
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second Describe
 Cluster
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_snapshot() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_snapshot_cluster()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"), eq("MockCluster_MockSnapshot"))
        .times(1)
        .return_once(|_, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterSnapshotOutput::builder()
                .db_cluster_snapshot(
                    DbClusterSnapshot::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier("MockCluster")
```

```
                        .db_cluster_snapshot_identifier("MockCluster_MockSnapshot")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some("MockCluster".into());
    let create_snapshot = scenario.snapshot("MockSnapshot").await;
    assert!(create_snapshot.is_ok());
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_snapshot_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_snapshot_cluster()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"), eq("MockCluster_MockSnapshot"))
        .times(1)
        .return_once(|_, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                CreateDBClusterSnapshotError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "create snapshot error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some("MockCluster".into());
    let create_snapshot = scenario.snapshot("MockSnapshot").await;
    assert_matches!(create_snapshot, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _}) if
 message == "Failed to create snapshot");
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_snapshot_invalid() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_snapshot_cluster()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"), eq("MockCluster_MockSnapshot"))
```

```
        .times(1)
        .return_once(|_, _| Ok(CreateDbClusterSnapshotOutput::builder().build()));

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some("MockCluster".into());
    let create_snapshot = scenario.snapshot("MockSnapshot").await;
    assert_matches!(create_snapshot, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _}) if
 message == "Missing Snapshot");
}
```

시나리오를 처음부터 끝까지 실행하는 바이너리입니다. 사용자가 일부 결정을 내릴 수 있도록 인콰이어러를 사용합니다.

```
use std::fmt::Display;

use anyhow::anyhow;
use aurora_code_examples::{
    aurora_scenario::{AuroraScenario, ScenarioError},
    rds::Rds as RdsClient,
};
use aws_sdk_rds::Client;
use inquire::{validator::StringValidator, CustomUserError};
use secrecy::SecretString;
use tracing::warn;

#[derive(Default, Debug)]
struct Warnings(Vec<String>);

impl Warnings {
    fn new() -> Self {
        Warnings(Vec::with_capacity(5))
    }

    fn push(&mut self, warning: &str, error: ScenarioError) {
        let formatted = format!("{warning}: {error}");
        warn!("{formatted}");
        self.0.push(formatted);
    }

    fn is_empty(&self) -> bool {
        self.0.is_empty()
```

```
    }
}

impl Display for Warnings {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
        writeln!(f, "Warnings:")?;
        for warning in &self.0 {
            writeln!(f, "{: >4}- {warning}", "")?;
        }
        Ok(())
    }
}

fn select(
    prompt: &str,
    choices: Vec<String>,
    error_message: &str,
) -> Result<String, anyhow::Error> {
    inquire::Select::new(prompt, choices)
        .prompt()
        .map_err(|error| anyhow!("{error_message}: {error}"))
}

// Prepare the Aurora Scenario. Prompt for several settings that are optional to the
 Scenario, but that the user should choose for the demo.
// This includes the engine, engine version, and instance class.
async fn prepare_scenario(rds: RdsClient) -> Result<AuroraScenario, anyhow::Error> {
    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(rds);

    // Get available engine families for Aurora MySql.
 rds.DescribeDbEngineVersions(Engine='aurora-mysql') and build a set of the
 'DBParameterGroupFamily' field values. I get {aurora-mysql8.0, aurora-mysql5.7}.
    let available_engines = scenario.get_engines().await;
    if let Err(error) = available_engines {
        return Err(anyhow!("Failed to get available engines: {}", error));
    }
    let available_engines = available_engines.unwrap();

    // Select an engine family and create a custom DB cluster parameter group.
 rds.CreateDbClusterParameterGroup(DBParameterGroupFamily='aurora-mysql8.0')
    let engine = select(
        "Select an Aurora engine family",
        available_engines.keys().cloned().collect::<Vec<String>>(),
        "Invalid engine selection",
```

```
    )?;

    let version = select(
        format!("Select an Aurora engine version for {engine}").as_str(),
        available_engines.get(&engine).cloned().unwrap_or_default(),
        "Invalid engine version selection",
    )?;

    let set_engine = scenario.set_engine(engine.as_str(), version.as_str()).await;
    if let Err(error) = set_engine {
        return Err(anyhow!("Could not set engine: {}", error));
    }

    let instance_classes = scenario.get_instance_classes().await;
    match instance_classes {
        Ok(classes) => {
            let instance_class = select(
                format!("Select an Aurora instance class for {engine}").as_str(),
                classes,
                "Invalid instance class selection",
            )?;
            scenario.set_instance_class(Some(instance_class))
        }
        Err(err) => return Err(anyhow!("Failed to get instance classes for engine:
 {err}")),
    }

    Ok(scenario)
}

// Prepare the cluster, creating a custom parameter group overriding some group
 parameters based on user input.
async fn prepare_cluster(scenario: &mut AuroraScenario, warnings: &mut Warnings) ->
 Result<(), ()> {
    show_parameters(scenario, warnings).await;

    let offset = prompt_number_or_default(warnings, "auto_increment_offset", 5);
    let increment = prompt_number_or_default(warnings, "auto_increment_increment",
 3);

    // Modify both the auto_increment_offset and auto_increment_increment parameters
 in one call in the custom parameter group. Set their ParameterValue fields to a new
 allowable value. rds.ModifyDbClusterParameterGroup.
```

```
   let update_auto_increment = scenario.update_auto_increment(offset,
increment).await;

   if let Err(error) = update_auto_increment {
       warnings.push("Failed to update auto increment", error);
       return Err(());
   }

   // Get and display the updated parameters. Specify Source of 'user' to get just
the modified parameters. rds.DescribeDbClusterParameters(Source='user')
   show_parameters(scenario, warnings).await;

   let username = inquire::Text::new("Username for the database (default
'testuser')")
       .with_default("testuser")
       .with_initial_value("testuser")
       .prompt();

   if let Err(error) = username {
       warnings.push(
           "Failed to get username, using default",
           ScenarioError::with(format!("Error from inquirer: {error}")),
       );
       return Err(());
   }
   let username = username.unwrap();

   let password = inquire::Text::new("Password for the database (minimum 8
characters)")
       .with_validator(|i: &str| {
           if i.len() >= 8 {
               Ok(inquire::validator::Validation::Valid)
           } else {
               Ok(inquire::validator::Validation::Invalid(
                   "Password must be at least 8 characters".into(),
               ))
           }
       })
       .prompt();

   let password: Option<SecretString> = match password {
       Ok(password) => Some(SecretString::from(password)),
       Err(error) => {
           warnings.push(
```

```
                "Failed to get password, using none (and not starting a DB)",
                ScenarioError::with(format!("Error from inquirer: {error}")),
            );
            return Err(());
        }
    };

    scenario.set_login(Some(username), password);

    Ok(())
}

// Start a single instance in the cluster,
async fn run_instance(scenario: &mut AuroraScenario) -> Result<(), ScenarioError> {
    // Create an Aurora DB cluster database cluster that contains a MySql database
 and uses the parameter group you created.
    // Create a database instance in the cluster.
    // Wait for DB instance to be ready. Call rds.DescribeDbInstances and check for
 DBInstanceStatus == 'available'.
    scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await?;

    let connection_string = scenario.connection_string().await?;

    println!("Database ready: {connection_string}",);

    let _ = inquire::Text::new("Use the database with the connection string. When
 you're finished, press enter key to continue.").prompt();

    // Create a snapshot of the DB cluster. rds.CreateDbClusterSnapshot.
    // Wait for the snapshot to create. rds.DescribeDbClusterSnapshots until Status
 == 'available'.
    let snapshot_name = inquire::Text::new("Provide a name for the snapshot")
        .prompt()
        .unwrap_or(String::from("ScenarioRun"));
    let snapshot = scenario.snapshot(snapshot_name.as_str()).await?;
    println!(
        "Snapshot is available: {}",
        snapshot.db_cluster_snapshot_arn().unwrap_or("Missing ARN")
    );

    Ok(())
}

#[tokio::main]
```

```
async fn main() -> Result<(), anyhow::Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt::init();
    let sdk_config = aws_config::from_env().load().await;
    let client = Client::new(&sdk_config);
    let rds = RdsClient::new(client);
    let mut scenario = prepare_scenario(rds).await?;

    // At this point, the scenario has things in AWS and needs to get cleaned up.
    let mut warnings = Warnings::new();

    if prepare_cluster(&mut scenario, &mut warnings).await.is_ok() {
        println!("Configured database cluster, starting an instance.");
        if let Err(err) = run_instance(&mut scenario).await {
            warnings.push("Problem running instance", err);
        }
    }

    // Clean up the instance, cluster, and parameter group, waiting for the instance
 and cluster to delete before moving on.
    let clean_up = scenario.clean_up().await;
    if let Err(errors) = clean_up {
        for error in errors {
            warnings.push("Problem cleaning up scenario", error);
        }
    }

    if warnings.is_empty() {
        Ok(())
    } else {
        println!("There were problems running the scenario:");
        println!("{warnings}");
        Err(anyhow!("There were problems running the scenario"))
    }
}

#[derive(Clone)]
struct U8Validator {}
impl StringValidator for U8Validator {
    fn validate(&self, input: &str) -> Result<inquire::validator::Validation,
 CustomUserError> {
        if input.parse::<u8>().is_err() {
            Ok(inquire::validator::Validation::Invalid(
                "Can't parse input as number".into(),
            ))
```

```
        } else {
            Ok(inquire::validator::Validation::Valid)
        }
    }
}

async fn show_parameters(scenario: &AuroraScenario, warnings: &mut Warnings) {
    let parameters = scenario.cluster_parameters().await;

    match parameters {
        Ok(parameters) => {
            println!("Current parameters");
            for parameter in parameters {
                println!("\t{parameter}");
            }
        }
        Err(error) => warnings.push("Could not find cluster parameters", error),
    }
}

fn prompt_number_or_default(warnings: &mut Warnings, name: &str, default: u8) -> u8
 {
    let input = inquire::Text::new(format!("Updated {name}:").as_str())
        .with_validator(U8Validator {})
        .prompt();

    match input {
        Ok(increment) => match increment.parse::<u8>() {
            Ok(increment) => increment,
            Err(error) => {
                warnings.push(
                    format!("Invalid updated {name} (using {default}
 instead)").as_str(),
                    ScenarioError::with(format!("{error}")),
                );
                default
            }
        },
        Err(error) => {
            warnings.push(
                format!("Invalid updated {name} (using {default}
 instead)").as_str(),
                ScenarioError::with(format!("{error}")),
            );
```

```
            default
        }
    }
}
```

테스트를 위한 오토모킹(automocking)을 허용하는 Amazon RDS 서비스를 둘러싼 래퍼입니다.

```
use aws_sdk_rds::{
    error::SdkError,
    operation::{
        create_db_cluster::{CreateDBClusterError, CreateDbClusterOutput},
        create_db_cluster_parameter_group::CreateDBClusterParameterGroupError,
        create_db_cluster_parameter_group::CreateDbClusterParameterGroupOutput,
        create_db_cluster_snapshot::{CreateDBClusterSnapshotError,
 CreateDbClusterSnapshotOutput},
        create_db_instance::{CreateDBInstanceError, CreateDbInstanceOutput},
        delete_db_cluster::{DeleteDBClusterError, DeleteDbClusterOutput},
        delete_db_cluster_parameter_group::{
            DeleteDBClusterParameterGroupError, DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupOutput,
        },
        delete_db_instance::{DeleteDBInstanceError, DeleteDbInstanceOutput},
        describe_db_cluster_endpoints::{
            DescribeDBClusterEndpointsError, DescribeDbClusterEndpointsOutput,
        },
        describe_db_cluster_parameters::{
            DescribeDBClusterParametersError, DescribeDbClusterParametersOutput,
        },
        describe_db_clusters::{DescribeDBClustersError, DescribeDbClustersOutput},
        describe_db_engine_versions::{
            DescribeDBEngineVersionsError, DescribeDbEngineVersionsOutput,
        },
        describe_db_instances::{DescribeDBInstancesError,
 DescribeDbInstancesOutput},

 describe_orderable_db_instance_options::DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsError,
        modify_db_cluster_parameter_group::{
            ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupError, ModifyDbClusterParameterGroupOutput,
        },
    },
    types::{OrderableDbInstanceOption, Parameter},
    Client as RdsClient,
```

```
};
use secrecy::{ExposeSecret, SecretString};

#[cfg(test)]
use mockall::automock;

#[cfg(test)]
pub use MockRdsImpl as Rds;
#[cfg(not(test))]
pub use RdsImpl as Rds;

pub struct RdsImpl {
    pub inner: RdsClient,
}

#[cfg_attr(test, automock)]
impl RdsImpl {
    pub fn new(inner: RdsClient) -> Self {
        RdsImpl { inner }
    }

    pub async fn describe_db_engine_versions(
        &self,
        engine: &str,
    ) -> Result<DescribeDbEngineVersionsOutput,
 SdkError<DescribeDBEngineVersionsError>> {
        self.inner
            .describe_db_engine_versions()
            .engine(engine)
            .send()
            .await
    }

    pub async fn describe_orderable_db_instance_options(
        &self,
        engine: &str,
        engine_version: &str,
    ) -> Result<Vec<OrderableDbInstanceOption>,
 SdkError<DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsError>>
    {
        self.inner
            .describe_orderable_db_instance_options()
            .engine(engine)
            .engine_version(engine_version)
```

```
            .into_paginator()
            .items()
            .send()
            .try_collect()
            .await
    }

    pub async fn create_db_cluster_parameter_group(
        &self,
        name: &str,
        description: &str,
        family: &str,
    ) -> Result<CreateDbClusterParameterGroupOutput,
SdkError<CreateDBClusterParameterGroupError>>
    {
        self.inner
            .create_db_cluster_parameter_group()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name(name)
            .description(description)
            .db_parameter_group_family(family)
            .send()
            .await
    }

    pub async fn describe_db_clusters(
        &self,
        id: &str,
    ) -> Result<DescribeDbClustersOutput, SdkError<DescribeDBClustersError>> {
        self.inner
            .describe_db_clusters()
            .db_cluster_identifier(id)
            .send()
            .await
    }

    pub async fn describe_db_cluster_parameters(
        &self,
        name: &str,
    ) -> Result<Vec<DescribeDbClusterParametersOutput>,
SdkError<DescribeDBClusterParametersError>>
    {
        self.inner
            .describe_db_cluster_parameters()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name(name)
```

```
            .into_paginator()
            .send()
            .try_collect()
            .await
    }

    pub async fn modify_db_cluster_parameter_group(
        &self,
        name: &str,
        parameters: Vec<Parameter>,
    ) -> Result<ModifyDbClusterParameterGroupOutput,
SdkError<ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupError>>
    {
        self.inner
            .modify_db_cluster_parameter_group()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name(name)
            .set_parameters(Some(parameters))
            .send()
            .await
    }

    pub async fn create_db_cluster(
        &self,
        name: &str,
        parameter_group: &str,
        engine: &str,
        version: &str,
        username: &str,
        password: SecretString,
    ) -> Result<CreateDbClusterOutput, SdkError<CreateDBClusterError>> {
        self.inner
            .create_db_cluster()
            .db_cluster_identifier(name)
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name(parameter_group)
            .engine(engine)
            .engine_version(version)
            .master_username(username)
            .master_user_password(password.expose_secret())
            .send()
            .await
    }

    pub async fn create_db_instance(
        &self,
```

```
        cluster_name: &str,
        instance_name: &str,
        instance_class: &str,
        engine: &str,
    ) -> Result<CreateDbInstanceOutput, SdkError<CreateDBInstanceError>> {
        self.inner
            .create_db_instance()
            .db_cluster_identifier(cluster_name)
            .db_instance_identifier(instance_name)
            .db_instance_class(instance_class)
            .engine(engine)
            .send()
            .await
    }

    pub async fn describe_db_instance(
        &self,
        instance_identifier: &str,
    ) -> Result<DescribeDbInstancesOutput, SdkError<DescribeDBInstancesError>> {
        self.inner
            .describe_db_instances()
            .db_instance_identifier(instance_identifier)
            .send()
            .await
    }

    pub async fn snapshot_cluster(
        &self,
        db_cluster_identifier: &str,
        snapshot_name: &str,
    ) -> Result<CreateDbClusterSnapshotOutput,
SdkError<CreateDBClusterSnapshotError>> {
        self.inner
            .create_db_cluster_snapshot()
            .db_cluster_identifier(db_cluster_identifier)
            .db_cluster_snapshot_identifier(snapshot_name)
            .send()
            .await
    }

    pub async fn describe_db_instances(
        &self,
    ) -> Result<DescribeDbInstancesOutput, SdkError<DescribeDBInstancesError>> {
        self.inner.describe_db_instances().send().await
```

```
    }

    pub async fn describe_db_cluster_endpoints(
        &self,
        cluster_identifier: &str,
    ) -> Result<DescribeDbClusterEndpointsOutput,
SdkError<DescribeDBClusterEndpointsError>> {
        self.inner
            .describe_db_cluster_endpoints()
            .db_cluster_identifier(cluster_identifier)
            .send()
            .await
    }

    pub async fn delete_db_instance(
        &self,
        instance_identifier: &str,
    ) -> Result<DeleteDbInstanceOutput, SdkError<DeleteDBInstanceError>> {
        self.inner
            .delete_db_instance()
            .db_instance_identifier(instance_identifier)
            .skip_final_snapshot(true)
            .send()
            .await
    }

    pub async fn delete_db_cluster(
        &self,
        cluster_identifier: &str,
    ) -> Result<DeleteDbClusterOutput, SdkError<DeleteDBClusterError>> {
        self.inner
            .delete_db_cluster()
            .db_cluster_identifier(cluster_identifier)
            .skip_final_snapshot(true)
            .send()
            .await
    }

    pub async fn delete_db_cluster_parameter_group(
        &self,
        name: &str,
    ) -> Result<DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupOutput,
SdkError<DeleteDBClusterParameterGroupError>>
    {
```

```
        self.inner
            .delete_db_cluster_parameter_group()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name(name)
            .send()
            .await
    }
}
```

이 시나리오에 사용된 종속 항목이 있는 Cargo.toml입니다.

```
[package]
name = "aurora-code-examples"
authors = [
  "David Souther <dpsouth@amazon.com>",
]
edition = "2021"
version = "0.1.0"

# See more keys and their definitions at https://doc.rust-lang.org/cargo/reference/
manifest.html

[dependencies]
anyhow = "1.0.75"
assert_matches = "1.5.0"
aws-config = { version = "1.0.1", features = ["behavior-version-latest"] }
aws-smithy-types = { version = "1.0.1" }
aws-smithy-runtime-api = { version = "1.0.1" }
aws-sdk-rds = { version = "1.3.0" }
inquire = "0.6.2"
mockall = "0.11.4"
phf = { version = "0.11.2", features = ["std", "macros"] }
sdk-examples-test-utils = { path = "../../test-utils" }
secrecy = "0.8.0"
tokio = { version = "1.20.1", features = ["full", "test-util"] }
tracing = "0.1.37"
tracing-subscriber = { version = "0.3.15", features = ["env-filter"] }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - CreateDBCluster
  - CreateDBClusterParameterGroup

- CreateDBClusterSnapshot
- CreateDBInstance
- DeleteDBCluster
- DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup
- DeleteDBInstance
- DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups
- DescribeDBClusterParameters
- DescribeDBClusterSnapshots
- DescribeDBClusters
- DescribeDBEngineVersions
- DescribeDBInstances
- DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions
- ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup

작업

`CreateDBCluster`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateDBCluster`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   // Get a list of allowed engine versions.
rds.DescribeDbEngineVersions(Engine='aurora-mysql', DBParameterGroupFamily=<the
family used to create your parameter group in step 2>)
   // Create an Aurora DB cluster database cluster that contains a MySql database
and uses the parameter group you created.
   // Wait for DB cluster to be ready. Call rds.DescribeDBClusters and check for
Status == 'available'.
```

```
   // Get a list of instance classes available for the selected engine and engine
version. rds.DescribeOrderableDbInstanceOptions(Engine='mysql', EngineVersion=).

   // Create a database instance in the cluster.
   // Wait for DB instance to be ready. Call rds.DescribeDbInstances and check for
DBInstanceStatus == 'available'.
   pub async fn start_cluster_and_instance(&mut self) -> Result<(), ScenarioError>
{
       if self.password.is_none() {
           return Err(ScenarioError::with(
               "Must set Secret Password before starting a cluster",
           ));
       }
       let create_db_cluster = self
           .rds
           .create_db_cluster(
               DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER,
               DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
               DB_ENGINE,
               self.engine_version.as_deref().expect("engine version"),
               self.username.as_deref().expect("username"),
               self.password
                   .replace(SecretString::new("".to_string()))
                   .expect("password"),
           )
           .await;
       if let Err(err) = create_db_cluster {
           return Err(ScenarioError::new(
               "Failed to create DB Cluster with cluster group",
               &err,
           ));
       }

       self.db_cluster_identifier = create_db_cluster
           .unwrap()
           .db_cluster
           .and_then(|c| c.db_cluster_identifier);

       if self.db_cluster_identifier.is_none() {
           return Err(ScenarioError::with("Created DB Cluster missing
Identifier"));
       }

       info!(
```

```
            "Started a db cluster: {}",
            self.db_cluster_identifier
                .as_deref()
                .unwrap_or("Missing ARN")
        );

        let create_db_instance = self
            .rds
            .create_db_instance(
                self.db_cluster_identifier.as_deref().expect("cluster name"),
                DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
                self.instance_class.as_deref().expect("instance class"),
                DB_ENGINE,
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = create_db_instance {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to create Instance in DB Cluster",
                &err,
            ));
        }

        self.db_instance_identifier = create_db_instance
            .unwrap()
            .db_instance
            .and_then(|i| i.db_instance_identifier);

        // Cluster creation can take up to 20 minutes to become available
        let cluster_max_wait = Duration::from_secs(20 * 60);
        let waiter = Waiter::builder().max(cluster_max_wait).build();
        while waiter.sleep().await.is_ok() {
            let cluster = self
                .rds
                .describe_db_clusters(
                    self.db_cluster_identifier
                        .as_deref()
                        .expect("cluster identifier"),
                )
                .await;

            if let Err(err) = cluster {
                warn!(?err, "Failed to describe cluster while waiting for ready");
                continue;
            }
```

```
            let instance = self
                .rds
                .describe_db_instance(
                    self.db_instance_identifier
                        .as_deref()
                        .expect("instance identifier"),
                )
                .await;
            if let Err(err) = instance {
                return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                    "Failed to find instance for cluster",
                    &err,
                ));
            }

            let instances_available = instance
                .unwrap()
                .db_instances()
                .iter()
                .all(|instance| instance.db_instance_status() == Some("Available"));

            let endpoints = self
                .rds
                .describe_db_cluster_endpoints(
                    self.db_cluster_identifier
                        .as_deref()
                        .expect("cluster identifier"),
                )
                .await;

            if let Err(err) = endpoints {
                return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                    "Failed to find endpoint for cluster",
                    &err,
                ));
            }

            let endpoints_available = endpoints
                .unwrap()
                .db_cluster_endpoints()
                .iter()
                .all(|endpoint| endpoint.status() == Some("available"));
```

```
            if instances_available && endpoints_available {
                return Ok(());
            }
        }

        Err(ScenarioError::with("timed out waiting for cluster"))
    }

    pub async fn create_db_cluster(
        &self,
        name: &str,
        parameter_group: &str,
        engine: &str,
        version: &str,
        username: &str,
        password: SecretString,
    ) -> Result<CreateDbClusterOutput, SdkError<CreateDBClusterError>> {
        self.inner
            .create_db_cluster()
            .db_cluster_identifier(name)
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name(parameter_group)
            .engine(engine)
            .engine_version(version)
            .master_username(username)
            .master_user_password(password.expose_secret())
            .send()
            .await
    }

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .withf(|id, params, engine, version, username, password| {
            assert_eq!(id, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(params, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            assert_eq!(version, "aurora-mysql8.0");
            assert_eq!(username, "test username");
            assert_eq!(password.expose_secret(), "test password");
            true
        })
```

```
        .return_once(|id, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()
                .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_instance()
        .withf(|cluster, name, class, engine| {
            assert_eq!(cluster, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(name, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBInstance");
            assert_eq!(class, "m5.large");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|cluster, name, class, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbInstanceOutput::builder()
                .db_instance(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(cluster)
                        .db_instance_identifier(name)
                        .db_instance_class(class)
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .return_once(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_instance()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBInstance"))
        .return_once(|name| {
            Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
                .db_instances(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_instance_identifier(name)
```

```
                        .db_instance_status("Available")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_cluster_endpoints()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClusterEndpointsOutput::builder()

 .db_cluster_endpoints(DbClusterEndpoint::builder().status("available").build())
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
        assert!(create.is_ok());
        assert!(scenario
            .password
            .replace(SecretString::new("BAD SECRET".into()))
            .unwrap()
            .expose_secret()
            .is_empty());
        assert_eq!(
            scenario.db_cluster_identifier,
            Some("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster".into())
        );
    });
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await;
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_cluster_create_error() {
```

```
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .return_once(|_, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                CreateDBClusterError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "create db cluster error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
    assert_matches!(create, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _}) if message ==
 "Failed to create DB Cluster with cluster group")
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_cluster_create_missing_id() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .return_once(|_, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()
                .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().build())
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
```

```
    assert_matches!(create, Err(ScenarioError { message, context:_ }) if message ==
 "Created DB Cluster missing Identifier");
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_instance_create_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .withf(|id, params, engine, version, username, password| {
            assert_eq!(id, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(params, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            assert_eq!(version, "aurora-mysql8.0");
            assert_eq!(username, "test username");
            assert_eq!(password.expose_secret(), "test password");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|id, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()
                .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_instance()
        .return_once(|_, _, _, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                CreateDBInstanceError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "create db instance error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
```

```
    assert_matches!(create, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _ }) if message ==
 "Failed to create Instance in DB Cluster")
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_wait_hiccup() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .withf(|id, params, engine, version, username, password| {
            assert_eq!(id, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(params, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            assert_eq!(version, "aurora-mysql8.0");
            assert_eq!(username, "test username");
            assert_eq!(password.expose_secret(), "test password");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|id, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()
                .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_instance()
        .withf(|cluster, name, class, engine| {
            assert_eq!(cluster, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(name, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBInstance");
            assert_eq!(class, "m5.large");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|cluster, name, class, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbInstanceOutput::builder()
                .db_instance(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(cluster)
                        .db_instance_identifier(name)
                        .db_instance_class(class)
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
```

```
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|_| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBClustersError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe cluster error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        })
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds.expect_describe_db_instance().return_once(|name| {
        Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
            .db_instances(
                DbInstance::builder()
                    .db_instance_identifier(name)
                    .db_instance_status("Available")
                    .build(),
            )
            .build())
    });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_cluster_endpoints()
        .return_once(|_| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClusterEndpointsOutput::builder()

.db_cluster_endpoints(DbClusterEndpoint::builder().status("available").build())
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
```

```
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
        assert!(create.is_ok());
    });

    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await;
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await;
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 CreateDBCluster를 참조하십시오.

`CreateDBClusterParameterGroup`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateDBClusterParameterGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   // Select an engine family and create a custom DB cluster parameter group.
rds.CreateDbClusterParameterGroup(DBParameterGroupFamily='aurora-mysql8.0')
   pub async fn set_engine(&mut self, engine: &str, version: &str) -> Result<(),
ScenarioError> {
       self.engine_family = Some(engine.to_string());
       self.engine_version = Some(version.to_string());
       let create_db_cluster_parameter_group = self
           .rds
           .create_db_cluster_parameter_group(
               DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
```

```
                DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_DESCRIPTION,
                engine,
            )
            .await;

        match create_db_cluster_parameter_group {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterParameterGroupOutput {
                db_cluster_parameter_group: None,
                ..
            }) => {
                return Err(ScenarioError::with(
                    "CreateDBClusterParameterGroup had empty response",
                ));
            }
            Err(error) => {
                if error.code() == Some("DBParameterGroupAlreadyExists") {
                    info!("Cluster Parameter Group already exists, nothing to do");
                } else {
                    return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                        "Could not create Cluster Parameter Group",
                        &error,
                    ));
                }
            }
            _ => {
                info!("Created Cluster Parameter Group");
            }
        }

        Ok(())
    }

    pub async fn create_db_cluster_parameter_group(
        &self,
        name: &str,
        description: &str,
        family: &str,
    ) -> Result<CreateDbClusterParameterGroupOutput,
SdkError<CreateDBClusterParameterGroupError>>
    {
        self.inner
            .create_db_cluster_parameter_group()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name(name)
            .description(description)
```

```
            .db_parameter_group_family(family)
            .send()
            .await
    }

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_set_engine() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .with(
            eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup"),
            eq("Parameter Group created by Rust SDK Code Example"),
            eq("aurora-mysql"),
        )
        .return_once(|_, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder()

 .db_cluster_parameter_group(DbClusterParameterGroup::builder().build())
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);

    let set_engine = scenario.set_engine("aurora-mysql", "aurora-mysql8.0").await;

    assert_eq!(set_engine, Ok(()));
    assert_eq!(Some("aurora-mysql"), scenario.engine_family.as_deref());
    assert_eq!(Some("aurora-mysql8.0"), scenario.engine_version.as_deref());
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_set_engine_not_create() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .with(
            eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup"),
            eq("Parameter Group created by Rust SDK Code Example"),
            eq("aurora-mysql"),
        )
```

```
        .return_once(|_, _, _|
 Ok(CreateDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder().build()));

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);

    let set_engine = scenario.set_engine("aurora-mysql", "aurora-mysql8.0").await;

    assert!(set_engine.is_err());
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_set_engine_param_group_exists() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .withf(|_, _, _| true)
        .return_once(|_, _, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(

 CreateDBClusterParameterGroupError::DbParameterGroupAlreadyExistsFault(
                    DbParameterGroupAlreadyExistsFault::builder().build(),
                ),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);

    let set_engine = scenario.set_engine("aurora-mysql", "aurora-mysql8.0").await;

    assert!(set_engine.is_err());
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 CreateDBClusterParameterGroup를 참조하십시오.

`CreateDBClusterSnapshot`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateDBClusterSnapshot`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   // Get a list of allowed engine versions.
rds.DescribeDbEngineVersions(Engine='aurora-mysql', DBParameterGroupFamily=<the
family used to create your parameter group in step 2>)
   // Create an Aurora DB cluster database cluster that contains a MySql database
and uses the parameter group you created.
   // Wait for DB cluster to be ready. Call rds.DescribeDBClusters and check for
Status == 'available'.
   // Get a list of instance classes available for the selected engine and engine
version. rds.DescribeOrderableDbInstanceOptions(Engine='mysql', EngineVersion=).

   // Create a database instance in the cluster.
   // Wait for DB instance to be ready. Call rds.DescribeDbInstances and check for
DBInstanceStatus == 'available'.
   pub async fn start_cluster_and_instance(&mut self) -> Result<(), ScenarioError>
{
       if self.password.is_none() {
           return Err(ScenarioError::with(
               "Must set Secret Password before starting a cluster",
           ));
       }
       let create_db_cluster = self
           .rds
           .create_db_cluster(
               DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER,
               DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
               DB_ENGINE,
               self.engine_version.as_deref().expect("engine version"),
               self.username.as_deref().expect("username"),
               self.password
                   .replace(SecretString::new("".to_string()))
                   .expect("password"),
           )
           .await;
       if let Err(err) = create_db_cluster {
```

```
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to create DB Cluster with cluster group",
                &err,
            ));
        }

        self.db_cluster_identifier = create_db_cluster
            .unwrap()
            .db_cluster
            .and_then(|c| c.db_cluster_identifier);

        if self.db_cluster_identifier.is_none() {
            return Err(ScenarioError::with("Created DB Cluster missing
Identifier"));
        }

        info!(
            "Started a db cluster: {}",
            self.db_cluster_identifier
                .as_deref()
                .unwrap_or("Missing ARN")
        );

        let create_db_instance = self
            .rds
            .create_db_instance(
                self.db_cluster_identifier.as_deref().expect("cluster name"),
                DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
                self.instance_class.as_deref().expect("instance class"),
                DB_ENGINE,
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = create_db_instance {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to create Instance in DB Cluster",
                &err,
            ));
        }

        self.db_instance_identifier = create_db_instance
            .unwrap()
            .db_instance
            .and_then(|i| i.db_instance_identifier);
```

```
        // Cluster creation can take up to 20 minutes to become available
        let cluster_max_wait = Duration::from_secs(20 * 60);
        let waiter = Waiter::builder().max(cluster_max_wait).build();
        while waiter.sleep().await.is_ok() {
            let cluster = self
                .rds
                .describe_db_clusters(
                    self.db_cluster_identifier
                        .as_deref()
                        .expect("cluster identifier"),
                )
                .await;

            if let Err(err) = cluster {
                warn!(?err, "Failed to describe cluster while waiting for ready");
                continue;
            }

            let instance = self
                .rds
                .describe_db_instance(
                    self.db_instance_identifier
                        .as_deref()
                        .expect("instance identifier"),
                )
                .await;
            if let Err(err) = instance {
                return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                    "Failed to find instance for cluster",
                    &err,
                ));
            }

            let instances_available = instance
                .unwrap()
                .db_instances()
                .iter()
                .all(|instance| instance.db_instance_status() == Some("Available"));

            let endpoints = self
                .rds
                .describe_db_cluster_endpoints(
                    self.db_cluster_identifier
                        .as_deref()
```

```
                        .expect("cluster identifier"),
                )
                .await;

            if let Err(err) = endpoints {
                return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                    "Failed to find endpoint for cluster",
                    &err,
                ));
            }

            let endpoints_available = endpoints
                .unwrap()
                .db_cluster_endpoints()
                .iter()
                .all(|endpoint| endpoint.status() == Some("available"));

            if instances_available && endpoints_available {
                return Ok(());
            }
        }

        Err(ScenarioError::with("timed out waiting for cluster"))
    }

    pub async fn snapshot_cluster(
        &self,
        db_cluster_identifier: &str,
        snapshot_name: &str,
    ) -> Result<CreateDbClusterSnapshotOutput,
 SdkError<CreateDBClusterSnapshotError>> {
        self.inner
            .create_db_cluster_snapshot()
            .db_cluster_identifier(db_cluster_identifier)
            .db_cluster_snapshot_identifier(snapshot_name)
            .send()
            .await
    }

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
```

```
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .withf(|id, params, engine, version, username, password| {
            assert_eq!(id, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(params, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            assert_eq!(version, "aurora-mysql8.0");
            assert_eq!(username, "test username");
            assert_eq!(password.expose_secret(), "test password");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|id, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()
                .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_instance()
        .withf(|cluster, name, class, engine| {
            assert_eq!(cluster, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(name, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBInstance");
            assert_eq!(class, "m5.large");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|cluster, name, class, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbInstanceOutput::builder()
                .db_instance(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(cluster)
                        .db_instance_identifier(name)
                        .db_instance_class(class)
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .return_once(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
```

```
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_instance()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBInstance"))
        .return_once(|name| {
            Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
                .db_instances(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_instance_identifier(name)
                        .db_instance_status("Available")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_cluster_endpoints()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClusterEndpointsOutput::builder()

.db_cluster_endpoints(DbClusterEndpoint::builder().status("available").build())
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
        assert!(create.is_ok());
        assert!(scenario
            .password
            .replace(SecretString::new("BAD SECRET".into()))
            .unwrap()
            .expose_secret()
            .is_empty());
        assert_eq!(
            scenario.db_cluster_identifier,
```

```
            Some("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster".into())
        );
    });
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await;
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_cluster_create_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .return_once(|_, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                CreateDBClusterError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "create db cluster error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
    assert_matches!(create, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _}) if message ==
 "Failed to create DB Cluster with cluster group")
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_cluster_create_missing_id() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .return_once(|_, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()
                .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().build())
```

```
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
    assert_matches!(create, Err(ScenarioError { message, context:_ }) if message ==
 "Created DB Cluster missing Identifier");
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_instance_create_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .withf(|id, params, engine, version, username, password| {
            assert_eq!(id, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(params, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            assert_eq!(version, "aurora-mysql8.0");
            assert_eq!(username, "test username");
            assert_eq!(password.expose_secret(), "test password");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|id, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()
                .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_instance()
        .return_once(|_, _, _, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                CreateDBInstanceError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "create db instance error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
```

```
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
    assert_matches!(create, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _ }) if message ==
 "Failed to create Instance in DB Cluster")
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_wait_hiccup() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .withf(|id, params, engine, version, username, password| {
            assert_eq!(id, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(params, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            assert_eq!(version, "aurora-mysql8.0");
            assert_eq!(username, "test username");
            assert_eq!(password.expose_secret(), "test password");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|id, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()
                .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_instance()
        .withf(|cluster, name, class, engine| {
            assert_eq!(cluster, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(name, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBInstance");
            assert_eq!(class, "m5.large");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            true
        })
```

```
        .return_once(|cluster, name, class, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbInstanceOutput::builder()
                .db_instance(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(cluster)
                        .db_instance_identifier(name)
                        .db_instance_class(class)
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|_| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBClustersError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe cluster error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        })
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds.expect_describe_db_instance().return_once(|name| {
        Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
            .db_instances(
                DbInstance::builder()
                    .db_instance_identifier(name)
                    .db_instance_status("Available")
                    .build(),
            )
            .build())
    });
```

```
    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_cluster_endpoints()
        .return_once(|_| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClusterEndpointsOutput::builder()

 .db_cluster_endpoints(DbClusterEndpoint::builder().status("available").build())
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
        assert!(create.is_ok());
    });

    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await;
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await;
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 CreateDBClusterSnapshot을 참조하십시오.

`CreateDBInstance`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateDBInstance`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   // Get a list of allowed engine versions.
rds.DescribeDbEngineVersions(Engine='aurora-mysql', DBParameterGroupFamily=<the
family used to create your parameter group in step 2>)
   // Create an Aurora DB cluster database cluster that contains a MySql database
and uses the parameter group you created.
   // Wait for DB cluster to be ready. Call rds.DescribeDBClusters and check for
Status == 'available'.
   // Get a list of instance classes available for the selected engine and engine
version. rds.DescribeOrderableDbInstanceOptions(Engine='mysql', EngineVersion=).

   // Create a database instance in the cluster.
   // Wait for DB instance to be ready. Call rds.DescribeDbInstances and check for
DBInstanceStatus == 'available'.
   pub async fn start_cluster_and_instance(&mut self) -> Result<(), ScenarioError>
{
       if self.password.is_none() {
           return Err(ScenarioError::with(
               "Must set Secret Password before starting a cluster",
           ));
       }
       let create_db_cluster = self
           .rds
           .create_db_cluster(
               DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER,
               DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
               DB_ENGINE,
               self.engine_version.as_deref().expect("engine version"),
               self.username.as_deref().expect("username"),
               self.password
                   .replace(SecretString::new("".to_string()))
                   .expect("password"),
           )
           .await;
       if let Err(err) = create_db_cluster {
           return Err(ScenarioError::new(
               "Failed to create DB Cluster with cluster group",
               &err,
           ));
       }

       self.db_cluster_identifier = create_db_cluster
           .unwrap()
           .db_cluster
```

```
            .and_then(|c| c.db_cluster_identifier);

        if self.db_cluster_identifier.is_none() {
            return Err(ScenarioError::with("Created DB Cluster missing
Identifier"));
        }

        info!(
            "Started a db cluster: {}",
            self.db_cluster_identifier
                .as_deref()
                .unwrap_or("Missing ARN")
        );

        let create_db_instance = self
            .rds
            .create_db_instance(
                self.db_cluster_identifier.as_deref().expect("cluster name"),
                DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
                self.instance_class.as_deref().expect("instance class"),
                DB_ENGINE,
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = create_db_instance {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to create Instance in DB Cluster",
                &err,
            ));
        }

        self.db_instance_identifier = create_db_instance
            .unwrap()
            .db_instance
            .and_then(|i| i.db_instance_identifier);

        // Cluster creation can take up to 20 minutes to become available
        let cluster_max_wait = Duration::from_secs(20 * 60);
        let waiter = Waiter::builder().max(cluster_max_wait).build();
        while waiter.sleep().await.is_ok() {
            let cluster = self
                .rds
                .describe_db_clusters(
                    self.db_cluster_identifier
                        .as_deref()
```

```
                .expect("cluster identifier"),
        )
        .await;

    if let Err(err) = cluster {
        warn!(?err, "Failed to describe cluster while waiting for ready");
        continue;
    }

    let instance = self
        .rds
        .describe_db_instance(
            self.db_instance_identifier
                .as_deref()
                .expect("instance identifier"),
        )
        .await;
    if let Err(err) = instance {
        return Err(ScenarioError::new(
            "Failed to find instance for cluster",
            &err,
        ));
    }

    let instances_available = instance
        .unwrap()
        .db_instances()
        .iter()
        .all(|instance| instance.db_instance_status() == Some("Available"));

    let endpoints = self
        .rds
        .describe_db_cluster_endpoints(
            self.db_cluster_identifier
                .as_deref()
                .expect("cluster identifier"),
        )
        .await;

    if let Err(err) = endpoints {
        return Err(ScenarioError::new(
            "Failed to find endpoint for cluster",
            &err,
        ));
```

```
            }

            let endpoints_available = endpoints
                .unwrap()
                .db_cluster_endpoints()
                .iter()
                .all(|endpoint| endpoint.status() == Some("available"));

            if instances_available && endpoints_available {
                return Ok(());
            }
        }

        Err(ScenarioError::with("timed out waiting for cluster"))
    }

    pub async fn create_db_instance(
        &self,
        cluster_name: &str,
        instance_name: &str,
        instance_class: &str,
        engine: &str,
    ) -> Result<CreateDbInstanceOutput, SdkError<CreateDBInstanceError>> {
        self.inner
            .create_db_instance()
            .db_cluster_identifier(cluster_name)
            .db_instance_identifier(instance_name)
            .db_instance_class(instance_class)
            .engine(engine)
            .send()
            .await
    }

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .withf(|id, params, engine, version, username, password| {
            assert_eq!(id, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(params, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            assert_eq!(version, "aurora-mysql8.0");
```

```
            assert_eq!(username, "test username");
            assert_eq!(password.expose_secret(), "test password");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|id, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()
                .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_instance()
        .withf(|cluster, name, class, engine| {
            assert_eq!(cluster, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(name, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBInstance");
            assert_eq!(class, "m5.large");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|cluster, name, class, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbInstanceOutput::builder()
                .db_instance(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(cluster)
                        .db_instance_identifier(name)
                        .db_instance_class(class)
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .return_once(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_instance()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBInstance"))
        .return_once(|name| {
```

```
            Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
                .db_instances(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_instance_identifier(name)
                        .db_instance_status("Available")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_cluster_endpoints()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClusterEndpointsOutput::builder()

.db_cluster_endpoints(DbClusterEndpoint::builder().status("available").build())
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
        assert!(create.is_ok());
        assert!(scenario
            .password
            .replace(SecretString::new("BAD SECRET".into()))
            .unwrap()
            .expose_secret()
            .is_empty());
        assert_eq!(
            scenario.db_cluster_identifier,
            Some("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster".into())
        );
    });
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await;
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
```

```
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_cluster_create_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .return_once(|_, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                CreateDBClusterError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "create db cluster error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
    assert_matches!(create, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _}) if message ==
 "Failed to create DB Cluster with cluster group")
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_cluster_create_missing_id() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .return_once(|_, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()
                .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().build())
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
```

```
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
    assert_matches!(create, Err(ScenarioError { message, context:_ }) if message ==
 "Created DB Cluster missing Identifier");
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_instance_create_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .withf(|id, params, engine, version, username, password| {
            assert_eq!(id, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(params, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            assert_eq!(version, "aurora-mysql8.0");
            assert_eq!(username, "test username");
            assert_eq!(password.expose_secret(), "test password");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|id, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()
                .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_instance()
        .return_once(|_, _, _, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                CreateDBInstanceError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "create db instance error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
```

```
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
    assert_matches!(create, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _ }) if message ==
 "Failed to create Instance in DB Cluster")
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_wait_hiccup() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .withf(|id, params, engine, version, username, password| {
            assert_eq!(id, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(params, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            assert_eq!(version, "aurora-mysql8.0");
            assert_eq!(username, "test username");
            assert_eq!(password.expose_secret(), "test password");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|id, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()
                .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_instance()
        .withf(|cluster, name, class, engine| {
            assert_eq!(cluster, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(name, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBInstance");
            assert_eq!(class, "m5.large");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|cluster, name, class, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbInstanceOutput::builder()
                .db_instance(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(cluster)
                        .db_instance_identifier(name)
```

```
                        .db_instance_class(class)
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|_| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBClustersError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe cluster error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        })
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds.expect_describe_db_instance().return_once(|name| {
        Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
            .db_instances(
                DbInstance::builder()
                    .db_instance_identifier(name)
                    .db_instance_status("Available")
                    .build(),
            )
            .build())
    });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_cluster_endpoints()
        .return_once(|_| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClusterEndpointsOutput::builder()

.db_cluster_endpoints(DbClusterEndpoint::builder().status("available").build())
```

```
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
        assert!(create.is_ok());
    });

    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await;
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await;
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 CreateDBInstance를 참조하십시오.

`DeleteDBCluster`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteDBCluster`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    pub async fn clean_up(self) -> Result<(), Vec<ScenarioError>> {
        let mut clean_up_errors: Vec<ScenarioError> = vec![];

        // Delete the instance. rds.DeleteDbInstance.
        let delete_db_instance = self
            .rds
```

```
            .delete_db_instance(
                self.db_instance_identifier
                    .as_deref()
                    .expect("instance identifier"),
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = delete_db_instance {
            let identifier = self
                .db_instance_identifier
                .as_deref()
                .unwrap_or("Missing Instance Identifier");
            let message = format!("failed to delete db instance {identifier}");
            clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(message, &err));
        } else {
            // Wait for the instance to delete
            let waiter = Waiter::default();
            while waiter.sleep().await.is_ok() {
                let describe_db_instances = self.rds.describe_db_instances().await;
                if let Err(err) = describe_db_instances {
                    clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(
                        "Failed to check instance state during deletion",
                        &err,
                    ));
                    break;
                }
                let db_instances = describe_db_instances
                    .unwrap()
                    .db_instances()
                    .iter()
                    .filter(|instance| instance.db_cluster_identifier ==
self.db_cluster_identifier)
                    .cloned()
                    .collect::<Vec<DbInstance>>();

                if db_instances.is_empty() {
                    trace!("Delete Instance waited and no instances were found");
                    break;
                }
                match db_instances.first().unwrap().db_instance_status() {
                    Some("Deleting") => continue,
                    Some(status) => {
                        info!("Attempting to delete but instances is in {status}");
                        continue;
                    }
```

```
                    None => {
                        warn!("No status for DB instance");
                        break;
                    }
                }
            }
        }

        // Delete the DB cluster. rds.DeleteDbCluster.
        let delete_db_cluster = self
            .rds
            .delete_db_cluster(
                self.db_cluster_identifier
                    .as_deref()
                    .expect("cluster identifier"),
            )
            .await;

        if let Err(err) = delete_db_cluster {
            let identifier = self
                .db_cluster_identifier
                .as_deref()
                .unwrap_or("Missing DB Cluster Identifier");
            let message = format!("failed to delete db cluster {identifier}");
            clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(message, &err));
        } else {
            // Wait for the instance and cluster to fully delete.
rds.DescribeDbInstances and rds.DescribeDbClusters until both are not found.
            let waiter = Waiter::default();
            while waiter.sleep().await.is_ok() {
                let describe_db_clusters = self
                    .rds
                    .describe_db_clusters(
                        self.db_cluster_identifier
                            .as_deref()
                            .expect("cluster identifier"),
                    )
                    .await;
                if let Err(err) = describe_db_clusters {
                    clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(
                        "Failed to check cluster state during deletion",
                        &err,
                    ));
                    break;
```

```
                }
                let describe_db_clusters = describe_db_clusters.unwrap();
                let db_clusters = describe_db_clusters.db_clusters();
                if db_clusters.is_empty() {
                    trace!("Delete cluster waited and no clusters were found");
                    break;
                }
                match db_clusters.first().unwrap().status() {
                    Some("Deleting") => continue,
                    Some(status) => {
                        info!("Attempting to delete but clusters is in {status}");
                        continue;
                    }
                    None => {
                        warn!("No status for DB cluster");
                        break;
                    }
                }
            }
        }

        // Delete the DB cluster parameter group. rds.DeleteDbClusterParameterGroup.
        let delete_db_cluster_parameter_group = self
            .rds
            .delete_db_cluster_parameter_group(
                self.db_cluster_parameter_group
                    .map(|g| {
                        g.db_cluster_parameter_group_name
                            .unwrap_or_else(||
DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME.to_string())
                    })
                    .as_deref()
                    .expect("cluster parameter group name"),
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(error) = delete_db_cluster_parameter_group {
            clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to delete the db cluster parameter group",
                &error,
            ))
        }

        if clean_up_errors.is_empty() {
            Ok(())
```

```
        } else {
            Err(clean_up_errors)
        }
    }

    pub async fn delete_db_cluster(
        &self,
        cluster_identifier: &str,
    ) -> Result<DeleteDbClusterOutput, SdkError<DeleteDBClusterError>> {
        self.inner
            .delete_db_cluster()
            .db_cluster_identifier(cluster_identifier)
            .skip_final_snapshot(true)
            .send()
            .await
    }

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_clean_up() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_instance()
        .with(eq("MockInstance"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbInstanceOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_instances()
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| {
            Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
                .db_instances(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier("MockCluster")
                        .db_instance_status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder().build()));
```

```
    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbClusterOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(
                    DbCluster::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(id)
                        .status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|_| Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .with(eq("MockParamGroup"))
        .return_once(|_|
Ok(DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder().build()));

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some(String::from("MockCluster"));
    scenario.db_instance_identifier = Some(String::from("MockInstance"));
    scenario.db_cluster_parameter_group = Some(
        DbClusterParameterGroup::builder()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name("MockParamGroup")
            .build(),
    );

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let clean_up = scenario.clean_up().await;
        assert!(clean_up.is_ok());
    });
```

```
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first Describe
 Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second Describe
 Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first Describe
 Cluster
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second Describe
 Cluster
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_clean_up_errors() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_instance()
        .with(eq("MockInstance"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbInstanceOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_instances()
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| {
            Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
                .db_instances(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier("MockCluster")
                        .db_instance_status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBInstancesError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe db instances error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
```

```
            ))
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbClusterOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(
                    DbCluster::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(id)
                        .status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|_| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBClustersError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe db clusters error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .with(eq("MockParamGroup"))
        .return_once(|_|
Ok(DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder().build()));

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some(String::from("MockCluster"));
    scenario.db_instance_identifier = Some(String::from("MockInstance"));
    scenario.db_cluster_parameter_group = Some(
```

```
        DbClusterParameterGroup::builder()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name("MockParamGroup")
            .build(),
    );

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let clean_up = scenario.clean_up().await;
        assert!(clean_up.is_err());
        let errs = clean_up.unwrap_err();
        assert_eq!(errs.len(), 2);
        assert_matches!(errs.first(), Some(ScenarioError {message, context: _}) if
 message == "Failed to check instance state during deletion");
        assert_matches!(errs.get(1), Some(ScenarioError {message, context: _}) if
 message == "Failed to check cluster state during deletion");
    });

    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first Describe
 Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second Describe
 Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first Describe
 Cluster
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second Describe
 Cluster
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DeleteDBCluster를 참조하십시오.

`DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    pub async fn clean_up(self) -> Result<(), Vec<ScenarioError>> {
        let mut clean_up_errors: Vec<ScenarioError> = vec![];

        // Delete the instance. rds.DeleteDbInstance.
        let delete_db_instance = self
            .rds
            .delete_db_instance(
                self.db_instance_identifier
                    .as_deref()
                    .expect("instance identifier"),
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = delete_db_instance {
            let identifier = self
                .db_instance_identifier
                .as_deref()
                .unwrap_or("Missing Instance Identifier");
            let message = format!("failed to delete db instance {identifier}");
            clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(message, &err));
        } else {
            // Wait for the instance to delete
            let waiter = Waiter::default();
            while waiter.sleep().await.is_ok() {
                let describe_db_instances = self.rds.describe_db_instances().await;
                if let Err(err) = describe_db_instances {
                    clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(
                        "Failed to check instance state during deletion",
                        &err,
                    ));
                    break;
                }
                let db_instances = describe_db_instances
                    .unwrap()
                    .db_instances()
                    .iter()
                    .filter(|instance| instance.db_cluster_identifier ==
self.db_cluster_identifier)
                    .cloned()
                    .collect::<Vec<DbInstance>>();

                if db_instances.is_empty() {
                    trace!("Delete Instance waited and no instances were found");
                    break;
```

```
                }
                match db_instances.first().unwrap().db_instance_status() {
                    Some("Deleting") => continue,
                    Some(status) => {
                        info!("Attempting to delete but instances is in {status}");
                        continue;
                    }
                    None => {
                        warn!("No status for DB instance");
                        break;
                    }
                }
            }
        }

        // Delete the DB cluster. rds.DeleteDbCluster.
        let delete_db_cluster = self
            .rds
            .delete_db_cluster(
                self.db_cluster_identifier
                    .as_deref()
                    .expect("cluster identifier"),
            )
            .await;

        if let Err(err) = delete_db_cluster {
            let identifier = self
                .db_cluster_identifier
                .as_deref()
                .unwrap_or("Missing DB Cluster Identifier");
            let message = format!("failed to delete db cluster {identifier}");
            clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(message, &err));
        } else {
            // Wait for the instance and cluster to fully delete.
rds.DescribeDbInstances and rds.DescribeDbClusters until both are not found.
            let waiter = Waiter::default();
            while waiter.sleep().await.is_ok() {
                let describe_db_clusters = self
                    .rds
                    .describe_db_clusters(
                        self.db_cluster_identifier
                            .as_deref()
                            .expect("cluster identifier"),
                    )
```

```
                    .await;
                if let Err(err) = describe_db_clusters {
                    clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(
                        "Failed to check cluster state during deletion",
                        &err,
                    ));
                    break;
                }
                let describe_db_clusters = describe_db_clusters.unwrap();
                let db_clusters = describe_db_clusters.db_clusters();
                if db_clusters.is_empty() {
                    trace!("Delete cluster waited and no clusters were found");
                    break;
                }
                match db_clusters.first().unwrap().status() {
                    Some("Deleting") => continue,
                    Some(status) => {
                        info!("Attempting to delete but clusters is in {status}");
                        continue;
                    }
                    None => {
                        warn!("No status for DB cluster");
                        break;
                    }
                }
            }
        }

        // Delete the DB cluster parameter group. rds.DeleteDbClusterParameterGroup.
        let delete_db_cluster_parameter_group = self
            .rds
            .delete_db_cluster_parameter_group(
                self.db_cluster_parameter_group
                    .map(|g| {
                        g.db_cluster_parameter_group_name
                            .unwrap_or_else(||
DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME.to_string())
                    })
                    .as_deref()
                    .expect("cluster parameter group name"),
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(error) = delete_db_cluster_parameter_group {
            clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(
```

```
                "Failed to delete the db cluster parameter group",
                &error,
            ))
        }

        if clean_up_errors.is_empty() {
            Ok(())
        } else {
            Err(clean_up_errors)
        }
    }

    pub async fn delete_db_cluster_parameter_group(
        &self,
        name: &str,
    ) -> Result<DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupOutput,
 SdkError<DeleteDBClusterParameterGroupError>>
    {
        self.inner
            .delete_db_cluster_parameter_group()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name(name)
            .send()
            .await
    }

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_clean_up() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_instance()
        .with(eq("MockInstance"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbInstanceOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_instances()
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| {
            Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
                .db_instances(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier("MockCluster")
                        .db_instance_status("Deleting")
```

```
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbClusterOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(
                    DbCluster::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(id)
                        .status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|_| Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .with(eq("MockParamGroup"))
        .return_once(|_|
Ok(DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder().build()));

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some(String::from("MockCluster"));
    scenario.db_instance_identifier = Some(String::from("MockInstance"));
    scenario.db_cluster_parameter_group = Some(
        DbClusterParameterGroup::builder()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name("MockParamGroup")
            .build(),
```

```
    );

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let clean_up = scenario.clean_up().await;
        assert!(clean_up.is_ok());
    });

    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first Describe
 Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second Describe
 Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first Describe
 Cluster
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second Describe
 Cluster
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_clean_up_errors() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_instance()
        .with(eq("MockInstance"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbInstanceOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_instances()
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| {
            Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
                .db_instances(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier("MockCluster")
                        .db_instance_status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with()
```

```
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBInstancesError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe db instances error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbClusterOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(
                    DbCluster::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(id)
                        .status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|_| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBClustersError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe db clusters error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster_parameter_group()
```

```
        .with(eq("MockParamGroup"))
        .return_once(|_|
 Ok(DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder().build()));

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some(String::from("MockCluster"));
    scenario.db_instance_identifier = Some(String::from("MockInstance"));
    scenario.db_cluster_parameter_group = Some(
        DbClusterParameterGroup::builder()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name("MockParamGroup")
            .build(),
    );

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let clean_up = scenario.clean_up().await;
        assert!(clean_up.is_err());
        let errs = clean_up.unwrap_err();
        assert_eq!(errs.len(), 2);
        assert_matches!(errs.first(), Some(ScenarioError {message, context: _}) if
 message == "Failed to check instance state during deletion");
        assert_matches!(errs.get(1), Some(ScenarioError {message, context: _}) if
 message == "Failed to check cluster state during deletion");
    });

    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first Describe
 Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second Describe
 Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first Describe
 Cluster
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second Describe
 Cluster
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup을 참조하십시오.

DeleteDBInstance

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteDBInstance의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
pub async fn clean_up(self) -> Result<(), Vec<ScenarioError>> {
    let mut clean_up_errors: Vec<ScenarioError> = vec![];

    // Delete the instance. rds.DeleteDbInstance.
    let delete_db_instance = self
        .rds
        .delete_db_instance(
            self.db_instance_identifier
                .as_deref()
                .expect("instance identifier"),
        )
        .await;
    if let Err(err) = delete_db_instance {
        let identifier = self
            .db_instance_identifier
            .as_deref()
            .unwrap_or("Missing Instance Identifier");
        let message = format!("failed to delete db instance {identifier}");
        clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(message, &err));
    } else {
        // Wait for the instance to delete
        let waiter = Waiter::default();
        while waiter.sleep().await.is_ok() {
            let describe_db_instances = self.rds.describe_db_instances().await;
            if let Err(err) = describe_db_instances {
                clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(
                    "Failed to check instance state during deletion",
                    &err,
                ));
                break;
            }
```

```
                let db_instances = describe_db_instances
                    .unwrap()
                    .db_instances()
                    .iter()
                    .filter(|instance| instance.db_cluster_identifier ==
self.db_cluster_identifier)
                    .cloned()
                    .collect::<Vec<DbInstance>>();

                if db_instances.is_empty() {
                    trace!("Delete Instance waited and no instances were found");
                    break;
                }
                match db_instances.first().unwrap().db_instance_status() {
                    Some("Deleting") => continue,
                    Some(status) => {
                        info!("Attempting to delete but instances is in {status}");
                        continue;
                    }
                    None => {
                        warn!("No status for DB instance");
                        break;
                    }
                }
            }
        }

        // Delete the DB cluster. rds.DeleteDbCluster.
        let delete_db_cluster = self
            .rds
            .delete_db_cluster(
                self.db_cluster_identifier
                    .as_deref()
                    .expect("cluster identifier"),
            )
            .await;

        if let Err(err) = delete_db_cluster {
            let identifier = self
                .db_cluster_identifier
                .as_deref()
                .unwrap_or("Missing DB Cluster Identifier");
            let message = format!("failed to delete db cluster {identifier}");
            clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(message, &err));
```

```
        } else {
            // Wait for the instance and cluster to fully delete.
rds.DescribeDbInstances and rds.DescribeDbClusters until both are not found.
            let waiter = Waiter::default();
            while waiter.sleep().await.is_ok() {
                let describe_db_clusters = self
                    .rds
                    .describe_db_clusters(
                        self.db_cluster_identifier
                            .as_deref()
                            .expect("cluster identifier"),
                    )
                    .await;
                if let Err(err) = describe_db_clusters {
                    clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(
                        "Failed to check cluster state during deletion",
                        &err,
                    ));
                    break;
                }
                let describe_db_clusters = describe_db_clusters.unwrap();
                let db_clusters = describe_db_clusters.db_clusters();
                if db_clusters.is_empty() {
                    trace!("Delete cluster waited and no clusters were found");
                    break;
                }
                match db_clusters.first().unwrap().status() {
                    Some("Deleting") => continue,
                    Some(status) => {
                        info!("Attempting to delete but clusters is in {status}");
                        continue;
                    }
                    None => {
                        warn!("No status for DB cluster");
                        break;
                    }
                }
            }
        }

        // Delete the DB cluster parameter group. rds.DeleteDbClusterParameterGroup.
        let delete_db_cluster_parameter_group = self
            .rds
            .delete_db_cluster_parameter_group(
```

```
                self.db_cluster_parameter_group
                    .map(|g| {
                        g.db_cluster_parameter_group_name
                            .unwrap_or_else(||
 DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME.to_string())
                    })
                    .as_deref()
                    .expect("cluster parameter group name"),
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(error) = delete_db_cluster_parameter_group {
            clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to delete the db cluster parameter group",
                &error,
            ))
        }

        if clean_up_errors.is_empty() {
            Ok(())
        } else {
            Err(clean_up_errors)
        }
    }

    pub async fn delete_db_instance(
        &self,
        instance_identifier: &str,
    ) -> Result<DeleteDbInstanceOutput, SdkError<DeleteDBInstanceError>> {
        self.inner
            .delete_db_instance()
            .db_instance_identifier(instance_identifier)
            .skip_final_snapshot(true)
            .send()
            .await
    }

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_clean_up() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_instance()
        .with(eq("MockInstance"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbInstanceOutput::builder().build()));
```

```
    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_instances()
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| {
            Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
                .db_instances(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier("MockCluster")
                        .db_instance_status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbClusterOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(
                    DbCluster::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(id)
                        .status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|_| Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster_parameter_group()
```

```
        .with(eq("MockParamGroup"))
        .return_once(|_|
 Ok(DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder().build()));

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some(String::from("MockCluster"));
    scenario.db_instance_identifier = Some(String::from("MockInstance"));
    scenario.db_cluster_parameter_group = Some(
        DbClusterParameterGroup::builder()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name("MockParamGroup")
            .build(),
    );

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let clean_up = scenario.clean_up().await;
        assert!(clean_up.is_ok());
    });

    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first Describe
 Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second Describe
 Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first Describe
 Cluster
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second Describe
 Cluster
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_clean_up_errors() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_instance()
        .with(eq("MockInstance"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbInstanceOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_instances()
        .with()
        .times(1)
```

```
        .returning(|| {
            Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
                .db_instances(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier("MockCluster")
                        .db_instance_status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBInstancesError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe db instances error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbClusterOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(
                    DbCluster::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(id)
                        .status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|_| {
```

```
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBClustersError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe db clusters error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .with(eq("MockParamGroup"))
        .return_once(|_|
Ok(DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder().build()));

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some(String::from("MockCluster"));
    scenario.db_instance_identifier = Some(String::from("MockInstance"));
    scenario.db_cluster_parameter_group = Some(
        DbClusterParameterGroup::builder()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name("MockParamGroup")
            .build(),
    );

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let clean_up = scenario.clean_up().await;
        assert!(clean_up.is_err());
        let errs = clean_up.unwrap_err();
        assert_eq!(errs.len(), 2);
        assert_matches!(errs.first(), Some(ScenarioError {message, context: _}) if
message == "Failed to check instance state during deletion");
        assert_matches!(errs.get(1), Some(ScenarioError {message, context: _}) if
message == "Failed to check cluster state during deletion");
    });

    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first Describe
Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second Describe
Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first Describe
Cluster
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second Describe
Cluster
```

```
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DeleteDBInstance를 참조하십시오.

DescribeDBClusterParameters

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeDBClusterParameters의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   // Get the parameter group. rds.DescribeDbClusterParameterGroups
   // Get parameters in the group. This is a long list so you will have to
paginate. Find the auto_increment_offset and auto_increment_increment parameters
(by ParameterName). rds.DescribeDbClusterParameters
   // Parse the ParameterName, Description, and AllowedValues values and display
them.
   pub async fn cluster_parameters(&self) -> Result<Vec<AuroraScenarioParameter>,
ScenarioError> {
       let parameters_output = self
           .rds
           .describe_db_cluster_parameters(DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME)
           .await;

       if let Err(err) = parameters_output {
           return Err(ScenarioError::new(
               format!("Failed to retrieve parameters for
{DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME}"),
               &err,
           ));
       }

       let parameters = parameters_output
           .unwrap()
```

```
            .into_iter()
            .flat_map(|p| p.parameters.unwrap_or_default().into_iter())
            .filter(|p|
 FILTER_PARAMETER_NAMES.contains(p.parameter_name().unwrap_or_default()))
            .map(AuroraScenarioParameter::from)
            .collect::<Vec<_>>();

        Ok(parameters)
    }

    pub async fn describe_db_cluster_parameters(
        &self,
        name: &str,
    ) -> Result<Vec<DescribeDbClusterParametersOutput>,
 SdkError<DescribeDBClusterParametersError>>
    {
        self.inner
            .describe_db_cluster_parameters()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name(name)
            .into_paginator()
            .send()
            .try_collect()
            .await
    }

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_cluster_parameters() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_cluster_parameters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup"))
        .return_once(|_| {
            Ok(vec![DescribeDbClusterParametersOutput::builder()
                .parameters(Parameter::builder().parameter_name("a").build())
                .parameters(Parameter::builder().parameter_name("b").build())
                .parameters(
                    Parameter::builder()
                        .parameter_name("auto_increment_offset")
                        .build(),
                )
                .parameters(Parameter::builder().parameter_name("c").build())
                .parameters(
                    Parameter::builder()
```

```
                        .parameter_name("auto_increment_increment")
                        .build(),
                )
                .parameters(Parameter::builder().parameter_name("d").build())
                .build()])
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster".into());

    let params = scenario.cluster_parameters().await.expect("cluster params");
    let names: Vec<String> = params.into_iter().map(|p| p.name).collect();
    assert_eq!(
        names,
        vec!["auto_increment_offset", "auto_increment_increment"]
    );
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_cluster_parameters_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_cluster_parameters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup"))
        .return_once(|_| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBClusterParametersError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe_db_cluster_parameters_error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster".into());
    let params = scenario.cluster_parameters().await;
    assert_matches!(params, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _ }) if message ==
 "Failed to retrieve parameters for RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DescribeDBClusterParameters를 참조하십시오.

DescribeDBClusters

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeDBClusters의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   // Get a list of allowed engine versions.
rds.DescribeDbEngineVersions(Engine='aurora-mysql', DBParameterGroupFamily=<the
family used to create your parameter group in step 2>)
   // Create an Aurora DB cluster database cluster that contains a MySql database
and uses the parameter group you created.
   // Wait for DB cluster to be ready. Call rds.DescribeDBClusters and check for
Status == 'available'.
   // Get a list of instance classes available for the selected engine and engine
version. rds.DescribeOrderableDbInstanceOptions(Engine='mysql', EngineVersion=).

   // Create a database instance in the cluster.
   // Wait for DB instance to be ready. Call rds.DescribeDbInstances and check for
DBInstanceStatus == 'available'.
   pub async fn start_cluster_and_instance(&mut self) -> Result<(), ScenarioError>
{
       if self.password.is_none() {
           return Err(ScenarioError::with(
               "Must set Secret Password before starting a cluster",
           ));
       }
       let create_db_cluster = self
           .rds
           .create_db_cluster(
               DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER,
               DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
               DB_ENGINE,
               self.engine_version.as_deref().expect("engine version"),
               self.username.as_deref().expect("username"),
               self.password
                   .replace(SecretString::new("".to_string()))
                   .expect("password"),
```

```
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = create_db_cluster {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to create DB Cluster with cluster group",
                &err,
            ));
        }

        self.db_cluster_identifier = create_db_cluster
            .unwrap()
            .db_cluster
            .and_then(|c| c.db_cluster_identifier);

        if self.db_cluster_identifier.is_none() {
            return Err(ScenarioError::with("Created DB Cluster missing
Identifier"));
        }

        info!(
            "Started a db cluster: {}",
            self.db_cluster_identifier
                .as_deref()
                .unwrap_or("Missing ARN")
        );

        let create_db_instance = self
            .rds
            .create_db_instance(
                self.db_cluster_identifier.as_deref().expect("cluster name"),
                DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
                self.instance_class.as_deref().expect("instance class"),
                DB_ENGINE,
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = create_db_instance {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to create Instance in DB Cluster",
                &err,
            ));
        }

        self.db_instance_identifier = create_db_instance
            .unwrap()
```

```
            .db_instance
            .and_then(|i| i.db_instance_identifier);

        // Cluster creation can take up to 20 minutes to become available
        let cluster_max_wait = Duration::from_secs(20 * 60);
        let waiter = Waiter::builder().max(cluster_max_wait).build();
        while waiter.sleep().await.is_ok() {
            let cluster = self
                .rds
                .describe_db_clusters(
                    self.db_cluster_identifier
                        .as_deref()
                        .expect("cluster identifier"),
                )
                .await;

            if let Err(err) = cluster {
                warn!(?err, "Failed to describe cluster while waiting for ready");
                continue;
            }

            let instance = self
                .rds
                .describe_db_instance(
                    self.db_instance_identifier
                        .as_deref()
                        .expect("instance identifier"),
                )
                .await;
            if let Err(err) = instance {
                return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                    "Failed to find instance for cluster",
                    &err,
                ));
            }

            let instances_available = instance
                .unwrap()
                .db_instances()
                .iter()
                .all(|instance| instance.db_instance_status() == Some("Available"));

            let endpoints = self
                .rds
```

```
                .describe_db_cluster_endpoints(
                    self.db_cluster_identifier
                        .as_deref()
                        .expect("cluster identifier"),
                )
                .await;

            if let Err(err) = endpoints {
                return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                    "Failed to find endpoint for cluster",
                    &err,
                ));
            }

            let endpoints_available = endpoints
                .unwrap()
                .db_cluster_endpoints()
                .iter()
                .all(|endpoint| endpoint.status() == Some("available"));

            if instances_available && endpoints_available {
                return Ok(());
            }
        }

        Err(ScenarioError::with("timed out waiting for cluster"))
    }

    pub async fn describe_db_clusters(
        &self,
        id: &str,
    ) -> Result<DescribeDbClustersOutput, SdkError<DescribeDBClustersError>> {
        self.inner
            .describe_db_clusters()
            .db_cluster_identifier(id)
            .send()
            .await
    }

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
```

```
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .withf(|id, params, engine, version, username, password| {
            assert_eq!(id, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(params, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            assert_eq!(version, "aurora-mysql8.0");
            assert_eq!(username, "test username");
            assert_eq!(password.expose_secret(), "test password");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|id, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()
                .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_instance()
        .withf(|cluster, name, class, engine| {
            assert_eq!(cluster, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(name, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBInstance");
            assert_eq!(class, "m5.large");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|cluster, name, class, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbInstanceOutput::builder()
                .db_instance(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(cluster)
                        .db_instance_identifier(name)
                        .db_instance_class(class)
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .return_once(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
```

```
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_instance()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBInstance"))
        .return_once(|name| {
            Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
                .db_instances(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_instance_identifier(name)
                        .db_instance_status("Available")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_cluster_endpoints()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClusterEndpointsOutput::builder()

.db_cluster_endpoints(DbClusterEndpoint::builder().status("available").build())
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
        assert!(create.is_ok());
        assert!(scenario
            .password
            .replace(SecretString::new("BAD SECRET".into()))
            .unwrap()
            .expose_secret()
            .is_empty());
        assert_eq!(
            scenario.db_cluster_identifier,
```

```
            Some("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster".into())
        );
    });
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await;
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_cluster_create_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .return_once(|_, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                CreateDBClusterError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "create db cluster error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
    assert_matches!(create, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _}) if message ==
 "Failed to create DB Cluster with cluster group")
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_cluster_create_missing_id() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .return_once(|_, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()
                .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().build())
```

```
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
    assert_matches!(create, Err(ScenarioError { message, context:_ }) if message ==
 "Created DB Cluster missing Identifier");
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_instance_create_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .withf(|id, params, engine, version, username, password| {
            assert_eq!(id, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(params, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            assert_eq!(version, "aurora-mysql8.0");
            assert_eq!(username, "test username");
            assert_eq!(password.expose_secret(), "test password");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|id, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()
                .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_instance()
        .return_once(|_, _, _, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                CreateDBInstanceError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "create db instance error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
```

```
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
    assert_matches!(create, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _ }) if message ==
 "Failed to create Instance in DB Cluster")
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_wait_hiccup() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .withf(|id, params, engine, version, username, password| {
            assert_eq!(id, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(params, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            assert_eq!(version, "aurora-mysql8.0");
            assert_eq!(username, "test username");
            assert_eq!(password.expose_secret(), "test password");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|id, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()
                .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_instance()
        .withf(|cluster, name, class, engine| {
            assert_eq!(cluster, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(name, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBInstance");
            assert_eq!(class, "m5.large");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            true
        })
```

```
        .return_once(|cluster, name, class, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbInstanceOutput::builder()
                .db_instance(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(cluster)
                        .db_instance_identifier(name)
                        .db_instance_class(class)
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|_| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBClustersError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe cluster error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        })
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds.expect_describe_db_instance().return_once(|name| {
        Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
            .db_instances(
                DbInstance::builder()
                    .db_instance_identifier(name)
                    .db_instance_status("Available")
                    .build(),
            )
            .build())
    });
```

```
    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_cluster_endpoints()
        .return_once(|_| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClusterEndpointsOutput::builder()

 .db_cluster_endpoints(DbClusterEndpoint::builder().status("available").build())
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
        assert!(create.is_ok());
    });

    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await;
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await;
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DescribeDBClusters를 참조하십시오.

`DescribeDBEngineVersions`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeDBEngineVersions`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   // Get available engine families for Aurora MySql.
rds.DescribeDbEngineVersions(Engine='aurora-mysql') and build a set of the
'DBParameterGroupFamily' field values. I get {aurora-mysql8.0, aurora-mysql5.7}.
   pub async fn get_engines(&self) -> Result<HashMap<String, Vec<String>>,
ScenarioError> {
       let describe_db_engine_versions =
self.rds.describe_db_engine_versions(DB_ENGINE).await;
       trace!(versions=?describe_db_engine_versions, "full list of versions");

       if let Err(err) = describe_db_engine_versions {
           return Err(ScenarioError::new(
               "Failed to retrieve DB Engine Versions",
               &err,
           ));
       };

       let version_count = describe_db_engine_versions
           .as_ref()
           .map(|o| o.db_engine_versions().len())
           .unwrap_or_default();
       info!(version_count, "got list of versions");

       // Create a map of engine families to their available versions.
       let mut versions = HashMap::<String, Vec<String>>::new();
       describe_db_engine_versions
           .unwrap()
           .db_engine_versions()
           .iter()
           .filter_map(
               |v| match (&v.db_parameter_group_family, &v.engine_version) {
                   (Some(family), Some(version)) => Some((family.clone(),
version.clone())),
                   _ => None,
               },
           )
           .for_each(|(family, version)|
versions.entry(family).or_default().push(version));

       Ok(versions)
   }

   pub async fn describe_db_engine_versions(
       &self,
```

```
        engine: &str,
    ) -> Result<DescribeDbEngineVersionsOutput,
 SdkError<DescribeDBEngineVersionsError>> {
        self.inner
            .describe_db_engine_versions()
            .engine(engine)
            .send()
            .await
    }

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_get_engines() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_engine_versions()
        .with(eq("aurora-mysql"))
        .return_once(|_| {
            Ok(DescribeDbEngineVersionsOutput::builder()
                .db_engine_versions(
                    DbEngineVersion::builder()
                        .db_parameter_group_family("f1")
                        .engine_version("f1a")
                        .build(),
                )
                .db_engine_versions(
                    DbEngineVersion::builder()
                        .db_parameter_group_family("f1")
                        .engine_version("f1b")
                        .build(),
                )
                .db_engine_versions(
                    DbEngineVersion::builder()
                        .db_parameter_group_family("f2")
                        .engine_version("f2a")
                        .build(),
                )
                .db_engine_versions(DbEngineVersion::builder().build())
                .build())
        });

    let scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);

    let versions_map = scenario.get_engines().await;
```

```
    assert_eq!(
        versions_map,
        Ok(HashMap::from([
            ("f1".into(), vec!["f1a".into(), "f1b".into()]),
            ("f2".into(), vec!["f2a".into()])
        ]))
    );
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_get_engines_failed() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_engine_versions()
        .with(eq("aurora-mysql"))
        .return_once(|_| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBEngineVersionsError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe_db_engine_versions error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);

    let versions_map = scenario.get_engines().await;
    assert_matches!(
        versions_map,
        Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _ }) if message == "Failed to retrieve
 DB Engine Versions"
    );
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DescribeDBEngineVersions을 참조하십시오.

DescribeDBInstances

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeDBInstances의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
pub async fn clean_up(self) -> Result<(), Vec<ScenarioError>> {
    let mut clean_up_errors: Vec<ScenarioError> = vec![];

    // Delete the instance. rds.DeleteDbInstance.
    let delete_db_instance = self
        .rds
        .delete_db_instance(
            self.db_instance_identifier
                .as_deref()
                .expect("instance identifier"),
        )
        .await;
    if let Err(err) = delete_db_instance {
        let identifier = self
            .db_instance_identifier
            .as_deref()
            .unwrap_or("Missing Instance Identifier");
        let message = format!("failed to delete db instance {identifier}");
        clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(message, &err));
    } else {
        // Wait for the instance to delete
        let waiter = Waiter::default();
        while waiter.sleep().await.is_ok() {
            let describe_db_instances = self.rds.describe_db_instances().await;
            if let Err(err) = describe_db_instances {
                clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(
                    "Failed to check instance state during deletion",
                    &err,
                ));
                break;
            }
            let db_instances = describe_db_instances
                .unwrap()
                .db_instances()
```

```
                    .iter()
                    .filter(|instance| instance.db_cluster_identifier ==
self.db_cluster_identifier)
                    .cloned()
                    .collect::<Vec<DbInstance>>();

                if db_instances.is_empty() {
                    trace!("Delete Instance waited and no instances were found");
                    break;
                }
                match db_instances.first().unwrap().db_instance_status() {
                    Some("Deleting") => continue,
                    Some(status) => {
                        info!("Attempting to delete but instances is in {status}");
                        continue;
                    }
                    None => {
                        warn!("No status for DB instance");
                        break;
                    }
                }
            }
        }

        // Delete the DB cluster. rds.DeleteDbCluster.
        let delete_db_cluster = self
            .rds
            .delete_db_cluster(
                self.db_cluster_identifier
                    .as_deref()
                    .expect("cluster identifier"),
            )
            .await;

        if let Err(err) = delete_db_cluster {
            let identifier = self
                .db_cluster_identifier
                .as_deref()
                .unwrap_or("Missing DB Cluster Identifier");
            let message = format!("failed to delete db cluster {identifier}");
            clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(message, &err));
        } else {
            // Wait for the instance and cluster to fully delete.
rds.DescribeDbInstances and rds.DescribeDbClusters until both are not found.
```

```
            let waiter = Waiter::default();
            while waiter.sleep().await.is_ok() {
                let describe_db_clusters = self
                    .rds
                    .describe_db_clusters(
                        self.db_cluster_identifier
                            .as_deref()
                            .expect("cluster identifier"),
                    )
                    .await;
                if let Err(err) = describe_db_clusters {
                    clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(
                        "Failed to check cluster state during deletion",
                        &err,
                    ));
                    break;
                }
                let describe_db_clusters = describe_db_clusters.unwrap();
                let db_clusters = describe_db_clusters.db_clusters();
                if db_clusters.is_empty() {
                    trace!("Delete cluster waited and no clusters were found");
                    break;
                }
                match db_clusters.first().unwrap().status() {
                    Some("Deleting") => continue,
                    Some(status) => {
                        info!("Attempting to delete but clusters is in {status}");
                        continue;
                    }
                    None => {
                        warn!("No status for DB cluster");
                        break;
                    }
                }
            }
        }

        // Delete the DB cluster parameter group. rds.DeleteDbClusterParameterGroup.
        let delete_db_cluster_parameter_group = self
            .rds
            .delete_db_cluster_parameter_group(
                self.db_cluster_parameter_group
                    .map(|g| {
                        g.db_cluster_parameter_group_name
```

```
                            .unwrap_or_else(||
 DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME.to_string())
                    })
                    .as_deref()
                    .expect("cluster parameter group name"),
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(error) = delete_db_cluster_parameter_group {
            clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to delete the db cluster parameter group",
                &error,
            ))
        }

        if clean_up_errors.is_empty() {
            Ok(())
        } else {
            Err(clean_up_errors)
        }
    }

    pub async fn describe_db_instances(
        &self,
    ) -> Result<DescribeDbInstancesOutput, SdkError<DescribeDBInstancesError>> {
        self.inner.describe_db_instances().send().await
    }

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_clean_up() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_instance()
        .with(eq("MockInstance"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbInstanceOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_instances()
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| {
            Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
                .db_instances(
                    DbInstance::builder()
```

```
                        .db_cluster_identifier("MockCluster")
                        .db_instance_status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbClusterOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(
                    DbCluster::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(id)
                        .status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|_| Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .with(eq("MockParamGroup"))
        .return_once(|_|
Ok(DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder().build()));

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some(String::from("MockCluster"));
    scenario.db_instance_identifier = Some(String::from("MockInstance"));
    scenario.db_cluster_parameter_group = Some(
        DbClusterParameterGroup::builder()
```

```
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name("MockParamGroup")
            .build(),
    );

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let clean_up = scenario.clean_up().await;
        assert!(clean_up.is_ok());
    });

    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first Describe
 Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second Describe
 Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first Describe
 Cluster
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second Describe
 Cluster
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_clean_up_errors() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_instance()
        .with(eq("MockInstance"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbInstanceOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_instances()
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| {
            Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
                .db_instances(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier("MockCluster")
                        .db_instance_status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
```

```
        })
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBInstancesError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe db instances error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbClusterOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(
                    DbCluster::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(id)
                        .status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|_| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBClustersError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe db clusters error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });
```

```
    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .with(eq("MockParamGroup"))
        .return_once(|_|
 Ok(DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder().build()));

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some(String::from("MockCluster"));
    scenario.db_instance_identifier = Some(String::from("MockInstance"));
    scenario.db_cluster_parameter_group = Some(
        DbClusterParameterGroup::builder()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name("MockParamGroup")
            .build(),
    );

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let clean_up = scenario.clean_up().await;
        assert!(clean_up.is_err());
        let errs = clean_up.unwrap_err();
        assert_eq!(errs.len(), 2);
        assert_matches!(errs.first(), Some(ScenarioError {message, context: _}) if
 message == "Failed to check instance state during deletion");
        assert_matches!(errs.get(1), Some(ScenarioError {message, context: _}) if
 message == "Failed to check cluster state during deletion");
    });

    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first Describe
 Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second Describe
 Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first Describe
 Cluster
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second Describe
 Cluster
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DescribeDBInstances를 참조하십시오.

DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    pub async fn get_instance_classes(&self) -> Result<Vec<String>, ScenarioError> {
        let describe_orderable_db_instance_options_items = self
            .rds
            .describe_orderable_db_instance_options(
                DB_ENGINE,
                self.engine_version
                    .as_ref()
                    .expect("engine version for db instance options")
                    .as_str(),
            )
            .await;

        describe_orderable_db_instance_options_items
            .map(|options| {
                options
                    .iter()
                    .filter(|o| o.storage_type() == Some("aurora"))
                    .map(|o| o.db_instance_class().unwrap_or_default().to_string())
                    .collect::<Vec<String>>()
            })
            .map_err(|err| ScenarioError::new("Could not get available instance
classes", &err))
    }

    pub async fn describe_orderable_db_instance_options(
        &self,
        engine: &str,
        engine_version: &str,
    ) -> Result<Vec<OrderableDbInstanceOption>,
SdkError<DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsError>>
    {
```

```
        self.inner
            .describe_orderable_db_instance_options()
            .engine(engine)
            .engine_version(engine_version)
            .into_paginator()
            .items()
            .send()
            .try_collect()
            .await
    }

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_get_instance_classes() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .return_once(|_, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder()

 .db_cluster_parameter_group(DbClusterParameterGroup::builder().build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_orderable_db_instance_options()
        .with(eq("aurora-mysql"), eq("aurora-mysql8.0"))
        .return_once(|_, _| {
            Ok(vec![
                OrderableDbInstanceOption::builder()
                    .db_instance_class("t1")
                    .storage_type("aurora")
                    .build(),
                OrderableDbInstanceOption::builder()
                    .db_instance_class("t1")
                    .storage_type("aurora-iopt1")
                    .build(),
                OrderableDbInstanceOption::builder()
                    .db_instance_class("t2")
                    .storage_type("aurora")
                    .build(),
                OrderableDbInstanceOption::builder()
                    .db_instance_class("t3")
                    .storage_type("aurora")
```

```
                    .build(),
            ])
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario
        .set_engine("aurora-mysql", "aurora-mysql8.0")
        .await
        .expect("set engine");

    let instance_classes = scenario.get_instance_classes().await;

    assert_eq!(
        instance_classes,
        Ok(vec!["t1".into(), "t2".into(), "t3".into()])
    );
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_get_instance_classes_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_orderable_db_instance_options()
        .with(eq("aurora-mysql"), eq("aurora-mysql8.0"))
        .return_once(|_, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(

 DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe_orderable_db_instance_options_error",
                )),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_family = Some("aurora-mysql".into());
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());

    let instance_classes = scenario.get_instance_classes().await;

    assert_matches!(
        instance_classes,
```

```
        Err(ScenarioError {message, context: _}) if message == "Could not get
 available instance classes"
    );
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions를 참조하십시오.

ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup

다음 코드 예시는 ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   // Modify both the auto_increment_offset and auto_increment_increment parameters
 in one call in the custom parameter group. Set their ParameterValue fields to a new
 allowable value. rds.ModifyDbClusterParameterGroup.
   pub async fn update_auto_increment(
       &self,
       offset: u8,
       increment: u8,
   ) -> Result<(), ScenarioError> {
       let modify_db_cluster_parameter_group = self
           .rds
           .modify_db_cluster_parameter_group(
               DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
               vec![
                   Parameter::builder()
                       .parameter_name("auto_increment_offset")
                       .parameter_value(format!("{offset}"))
                       .apply_method(aws_sdk_rds::types::ApplyMethod::Immediate)
                       .build(),
                   Parameter::builder()
                       .parameter_name("auto_increment_increment")
```

```
                        .parameter_value(format!("{increment}"))
                        .apply_method(aws_sdk_rds::types::ApplyMethod::Immediate)
                        .build(),
                ],
            )
            .await;

        if let Err(error) = modify_db_cluster_parameter_group {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to modify cluster parameter group",
                &error,
            ));
        }

        Ok(())
    }

    pub async fn modify_db_cluster_parameter_group(
        &self,
        name: &str,
        parameters: Vec<Parameter>,
    ) -> Result<ModifyDbClusterParameterGroupOutput,
 SdkError<ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupError>>
    {
        self.inner
            .modify_db_cluster_parameter_group()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name(name)
            .set_parameters(Some(parameters))
            .send()
            .await
    }

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_update_auto_increment() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_modify_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .withf(|name, params| {
            assert_eq!(name, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(
                params,
                &vec![
                    Parameter::builder()
```

```
                        .parameter_name("auto_increment_offset")
                        .parameter_value("10")
                        .apply_method(aws_sdk_rds::types::ApplyMethod::Immediate)
                        .build(),
                    Parameter::builder()
                        .parameter_name("auto_increment_increment")
                        .parameter_value("20")
                        .apply_method(aws_sdk_rds::types::ApplyMethod::Immediate)
                        .build(),
                ]
            );
            true
        })
        .return_once(|_, _|
 Ok(ModifyDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder().build()));

    let scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);

    scenario
        .update_auto_increment(10, 20)
        .await
        .expect("update auto increment");
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_update_auto_increment_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_modify_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .return_once(|_, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "modify_db_cluster_parameter_group_error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);

    let update = scenario.update_auto_increment(10, 20).await;
```

```
    assert_matches!(update, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _}) if message ==
 "Failed to modify cluster parameter group");
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup을 참조하십시오.

SDK for Rust를 사용한 Auto Scaling 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Auto Scaling과 함께 AWS SDK for Rust를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Auto Scaling 시작

다음 코드 예제에서는 Auto Scaling을 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn list_groups(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client.describe_auto_scaling_groups().send().await?;

    println!("Groups:");

    let groups = resp.auto_scaling_groups();
```

```
    for group in groups {
        println!(
            "Name:  {}",
            group.auto_scaling_group_name().unwrap_or("Unknown")
        );
        println!(
            "Arn:   {}",
            group.auto_scaling_group_arn().unwrap_or("unknown"),
        );
        println!("Zones: {:?}", group.availability_zones(),);
        println!();
    }

    println!("Found {} group(s)", groups.len());

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DescribeAutoScalingGroups을 참조하십시오.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 시작 템플릿과 가용 영역이 있는 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 그룹을 생성하고 실행 중인 인스턴스에 대한 정보를 가져옵니다.
- Amazon CloudWatch 지표 수집 활성화
- 그룹의 원하는 용량을 업데이트하고 인스턴스가 시작될 때까지 기다립니다.
- 그룹에서 인스턴스를 종료합니다.
- 사용자 요청 및 용량 변경에 따라 발생하는 조정 활동을 나열합니다.
- CloudWatch 지표에 대한 통계를 가져온 다음 리소스를 정리합니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
[package]
name = "autoscaling-code-examples"
version = "0.1.0"
authors = ["Doug Schwartz <dougsch@amazon.com>", "David Souther
 <dpsouth@amazon.com>"]
edition = "2021"

# See more keys and their definitions at https://doc.rust-lang.org/cargo/reference/
manifest.html

[dependencies]
aws-config = { version = "1.0.1", features = ["behavior-version-latest"] }
aws-sdk-autoscaling = { version = "1.3.0" }
aws-sdk-ec2 = { version = "1.3.0" }
aws-types = { version = "1.0.1" }
tokio = { version = "1.20.1", features = ["full"] }
clap = { version = "4.4", features = ["derive"] }
tracing-subscriber = { version = "0.3.15", features = ["env-filter"] }
anyhow = "1.0.75"
tracing = "0.1.37"
tokio-stream = "0.1.14"


use std::{collections::BTreeSet, fmt::Display};

use anyhow::anyhow;
use autoscaling_code_examples::scenario::{AutoScalingScenario, ScenarioError};
use tracing::{info, warn};

async fn show_scenario_description(scenario: &AutoScalingScenario, event: &str) {
    let description = scenario.describe_scenario().await;
    info!("DescribeAutoScalingInstances: {event}\n{description}");
}
```

```
#[derive(Default, Debug)]
struct Warnings(Vec<String>);

impl Warnings {
    pub fn push(&mut self, warning: &str, error: ScenarioError) {
        let formatted = format!("{warning}: {error}");
        warn!("{formatted}");
        self.0.push(formatted);
    }

    pub fn is_empty(&self) -> bool {
        self.0.is_empty()
    }
}

impl Display for Warnings {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
        writeln!(f, "Warnings:")?;
        for warning in &self.0 {
            writeln!(f, "{: >4}- {warning}", "")?;
        }
        Ok(())
    }
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), anyhow::Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt::init();

    let shared_config = aws_config::from_env().load().await;

    let mut warnings = Warnings::default();

    // 1. Create an EC2 launch template that you'll use to create an auto scaling
 group. Bonus: use SDK with EC2.CreateLaunchTemplate to create the launch template.
    // 2. CreateAutoScalingGroup: pass it the launch template you created in step 0.
 Give it min/max of 1 instance.
    // 4. EnableMetricsCollection: enable all metrics or a subset.
    let scenario = match AutoScalingScenario::prepare_scenario(&shared_config).await
 {
        Ok(scenario) => scenario,
        Err(errs) => {
            let err_str = errs
                .into_iter()
```

```
                .map(|e| e.to_string())
                .collect::<Vec<String>>()
                .join(", ");
            return Err(anyhow!("Failed to initialize scenario: {err_str}"));
        }
    };

    info!("Prepared autoscaling scenario:\n{scenario}");

    let stable = scenario.wait_for_stable(1).await;
    if let Err(err) = stable {
        warnings.push(
            "There was a problem while waiting for group to be stable",
            err,
        );
    }

    // 3. DescribeAutoScalingInstances: show that one instance has launched.
    show_scenario_description(
        &scenario,
        "show that the group was created and one instance has launched",
    )
    .await;

    // 5. UpdateAutoScalingGroup: update max size to 3.
    let scale_max_size = scenario.scale_max_size(3).await;
    if let Err(err) = scale_max_size {
        warnings.push("There was a problem scaling max size", err);
    }

    // 6. DescribeAutoScalingGroups: the current state of the group
    show_scenario_description(
        &scenario,
        "show the current state of the group after setting max size",
    )
    .await;

    // 7. SetDesiredCapacity: set desired capacity to 2.
    let scale_desired_capacity = scenario.scale_desired_capacity(2).await;
    if let Err(err) = scale_desired_capacity {
        warnings.push("There was a problem setting desired capacity", err);
    }

    //   Wait for a second instance to launch.
```

```
    let stable = scenario.wait_for_stable(2).await;
    if let Err(err) = stable {
        warnings.push(
            "There was a problem while waiting for group to be stable",
            err,
        );
    }

    // 8. DescribeAutoScalingInstances: show that two instances are launched.
    show_scenario_description(
        &scenario,
        "show that two instances are launched after setting desired capacity",
    )
    .await;

    let ids_before = scenario
        .list_instances()
        .await
        .map(|v| v.into_iter().collect::<BTreeSet<_>>())
        .unwrap_or_default();

    // 9. TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup: terminate one of the instances in the
group.
    let terminate_some_instance = scenario.terminate_some_instance().await;
    if let Err(err) = terminate_some_instance {
        warnings.push("There was a problem replacing an instance", err);
    }

    let wait_after_terminate = scenario.wait_for_stable(1).await;
    if let Err(err) = wait_after_terminate {
        warnings.push(
            "There was a problem waiting after terminating an instance",
            err,
        );
    }

    let wait_scale_up_after_terminate = scenario.wait_for_stable(2).await;
    if let Err(err) = wait_scale_up_after_terminate {
        warnings.push(
            "There was a problem waiting for scale up after terminating an
instance",
            err,
        );
    }
```

```
    let ids_after = scenario
        .list_instances()
        .await
        .map(|v| v.into_iter().collect::<BTreeSet<_>>())
        .unwrap_or_default();

    let difference = ids_after.intersection(&ids_before).count();
    if !(difference == 1 && ids_before.len() == 2 && ids_after.len() == 2) {
        warnings.push(
            "Before and after set not different",
            ScenarioError::with(format!("{difference}")),
        );
    }

    // 10. DescribeScalingActivities: list the scaling activities that have occurred
for the group so far.
    show_scenario_description(
        &scenario,
        "list the scaling activities that have occurred for the group so far",
    )
    .await;

    // 11. DisableMetricsCollection
    let scale_group = scenario.scale_group_to_zero().await;
    if let Err(err) = scale_group {
        warnings.push("There was a problem scaling the group to 0", err);
    }
    show_scenario_description(&scenario, "Scenario scaled to 0").await;

    // 12. DeleteAutoScalingGroup (to delete the group you must stop all instances):
    // 13. Delete LaunchTemplate.
    let clean_scenario = scenario.clean_scenario().await;
    if let Err(errs) = clean_scenario {
        for err in errs {
            warnings.push("There was a problem cleaning the scenario", err);
        }
    } else {
        info!("The scenario has been cleaned up!");
    }

    if warnings.is_empty() {
        Ok(())
    } else {
```

```
        Err(anyhow!(
            "There were warnings during scenario execution:\n{warnings}"
        ))
    }
}

pub mod scenario;


use std::{
    error::Error,
    fmt::{Debug, Display},
    time::{Duration, SystemTime},
};

use anyhow::anyhow;
use aws_config::SdkConfig;
use aws_sdk_autoscaling::{
    error::{DisplayErrorContext, ProvideErrorMetadata},
    types::{Activity, AutoScalingGroup, LaunchTemplateSpecification},
};
use aws_sdk_ec2::types::RequestLaunchTemplateData;
use tracing::trace;

const LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME: &str =
 "SDK_Code_Examples_EC2_Autoscaling_template_from_Rust_SDK";
const AUTOSCALING_GROUP_NAME: &str =
 "SDK_Code_Examples_EC2_Autoscaling_Group_from_Rust_SDK";
const MAX_WAIT: Duration = Duration::from_secs(5 * 60); // Wait at most 25 seconds.
const WAIT_TIME: Duration = Duration::from_millis(500); // Wait half a second at a
 time.

struct Waiter {
    start: SystemTime,
    max: Duration,
}

impl Waiter {
    fn new() -> Self {
        Waiter {
            start: SystemTime::now(),
            max: MAX_WAIT,
        }
    }
```

```
    async fn sleep(&self) -> Result<(), ScenarioError> {
        if SystemTime::now()
            .duration_since(self.start)
            .unwrap_or(Duration::MAX)
            > self.max
        {
            Err(ScenarioError::with(
                "Exceeded maximum wait duration for stable group",
            ))
        } else {
            tokio::time::sleep(WAIT_TIME).await;
            Ok(())
        }
    }
}

pub struct AutoScalingScenario {
    ec2: aws_sdk_ec2::Client,
    autoscaling: aws_sdk_autoscaling::Client,
    launch_template_arn: String,
    auto_scaling_group_name: String,
}

impl Display for AutoScalingScenario {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
        f.write_fmt(format_args!(
            "\tLaunch Template ID: {}\n",
            self.launch_template_arn
        ))?;
        f.write_fmt(format_args!(
            "\tScaling Group Name: {}\n",
            self.auto_scaling_group_name
        ))?;

        Ok(())
    }
}

pub struct AutoScalingScenarioDescription {
    group: Result<Vec<String>, ScenarioError>,
    instances: Result<Vec<String>, anyhow::Error>,
    activities: Result<Vec<Activity>, anyhow::Error>,
}
```

```
impl Display for AutoScalingScenarioDescription {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
        writeln!(f, "\t      Group status:")?;
        match &self.group {
            Ok(groups) => {
                for status in groups {
                    writeln!(f, "\t\t- {status}")?;
                }
            }
            Err(e) => writeln!(f, "\t\t! - {e}")?,
        }
        writeln!(f, "\t         Instances:")?;
        match &self.instances {
            Ok(instances) => {
                for instance in instances {
                    writeln!(f, "\t\t- {instance}")?;
                }
            }
            Err(e) => writeln!(f, "\t\t! {e}")?,
        }

        writeln!(f, "\t        Activities:")?;
        match &self.activities {
            Ok(activities) => {
                for activity in activities {
                    writeln!(
                        f,
                        "\t\t- {} Progress: {}% Status: {:?} End: {:?}",
                        activity.cause().unwrap_or("Unknown"),
                        activity.progress.unwrap_or(-1),
                        activity.status_code(),
                        // activity.status_message().unwrap_or_default()
                        activity.end_time(),
                    )?;
                }
            }
            Err(e) => writeln!(f, "\t\t! {e}")?,
        }

        Ok(())
    }
}
```

```
#[derive(Debug)]
struct MetadataError {
    message: Option<String>,
    code: Option<String>,
}

impl MetadataError {
    fn from(err: &dyn ProvideErrorMetadata) -> Self {
        MetadataError {
            message: err.message().map(|s| s.to_string()),
            code: err.code().map(|s| s.to_string()),
        }
    }
}

impl Display for MetadataError {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
        let display = match (&self.message, &self.code) {
            (None, None) => "Unknown".to_string(),
            (None, Some(code)) => format!("({code})"),
            (Some(message), None) => message.to_string(),
            (Some(message), Some(code)) => format!("{message} ({code})"),
        };
        write!(f, "{display}")
    }
}

#[derive(Debug)]
pub struct ScenarioError {
    message: String,
    context: Option<MetadataError>,
}

impl ScenarioError {
    pub fn with(message: impl Into<String>) -> Self {
        ScenarioError {
            message: message.into(),
            context: None,
        }
    }

    pub fn new(message: impl Into<String>, err: &dyn ProvideErrorMetadata) -> Self {
        ScenarioError {
            message: message.into(),
```

```
            context: Some(MetadataError::from(err)),
        }
    }
}

impl Error for ScenarioError {
    // While `Error` can capture `source` information about the underlying error,
 for this example
    // the ScenarioError captures the underlying information in MetadataError and
 treats it as a
    // single Error from this Crate. In other contexts, it may be appropriate to
 model the error
    // as including the SdkError as its source.
}
impl Display for ScenarioError {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
        match &self.context {
            Some(c) => write!(f, "{}: {}", self.message, c),
            None => write!(f, "{}", self.message),
        }
    }
}

impl AutoScalingScenario {
    pub async fn prepare_scenario(sdk_config: &SdkConfig) -> Result<Self,
 Vec<ScenarioError>> {
        let ec2 = aws_sdk_ec2::Client::new(sdk_config);
        let autoscaling = aws_sdk_autoscaling::Client::new(sdk_config);

        let auto_scaling_group_name = String::from(AUTOSCALING_GROUP_NAME);

        // Before creating any resources, prepare the list of AZs
        let availablity_zones = ec2.describe_availability_zones().send().await;
        if let Err(err) = availablity_zones {
            return Err(vec![ScenarioError::new("Failed to find AZs", &err)]);
        }

        let availability_zones: Vec<String> = availablity_zones
            .unwrap()
            .availability_zones
            .unwrap_or_default()
            .iter()
            .take(3)
            .map(|z| z.zone_name.clone().unwrap())
```

```
            .collect();

        // 1. Create an EC2 launch template that you'll use to create an auto
scaling group. Bonus: use SDK with EC2.CreateLaunchTemplate to create the launch
template.
        //   * Recommended: InstanceType='t1.micro', ImageId='ami-0ca285d4c2cda3300'
        let create_launch_template = ec2
            .create_launch_template()
            .launch_template_name(LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME)
            .launch_template_data(
                RequestLaunchTemplateData::builder()
                    .instance_type(aws_sdk_ec2::types::InstanceType::T1Micro)
                    .image_id("ami-0ca285d4c2cda3300")
                    .build(),
            )
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(|err| vec![ScenarioError::new("Failed to create launch
template", &err)])?;

        let launch_template_arn = match create_launch_template.launch_template {
            Some(launch_template) =>
launch_template.launch_template_id.unwrap_or_default(),
            None => {
                // Try to delete the launch template
                let _ = ec2
                    .delete_launch_template()
                    .launch_template_name(LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME)
                    .send()
                    .await;
                return Err(vec![ScenarioError::with("Failed to load launch
template")]);
            }
        };

        // 2. CreateAutoScalingGroup: pass it the launch template you created in
step 0. Give it min/max of 1 instance.
        //   You can use EC2.describe_availability_zones() to get a list of AZs (you
have to specify an AZ when you create the group).
        //   Wait for instance to launch. Use a waiter if you have one, otherwise
DescribeAutoScalingInstances until LifecycleState='InService'
        if let Err(err) = autoscaling
            .create_auto_scaling_group()
            .auto_scaling_group_name(auto_scaling_group_name.as_str())
```

```
            .launch_template(
                LaunchTemplateSpecification::builder()
                    .launch_template_id(launch_template_arn.clone())
                    .version("$Latest")
                    .build(),
            )
            .max_size(1)
            .min_size(1)
            .set_availability_zones(Some(availability_zones))
            .send()
            .await
        {
            let mut errs = vec![ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to create autoscaling group",
                &err,
            )];

            if let Err(err) = autoscaling
                .delete_auto_scaling_group()
                .auto_scaling_group_name(auto_scaling_group_name.as_str())
                .send()
                .await
            {
                errs.push(ScenarioError::new(
                    "Failed to clean up autoscaling group",
                    &err,
                ));
            }

            if let Err(err) = ec2
                .delete_launch_template()
                .launch_template_id(launch_template_arn.clone())
                .send()
                .await
            {
                errs.push(ScenarioError::new(
                    "Failed to clean up launch template",
                    &err,
                ));
            }
            return Err(errs);
        }

        let scenario = AutoScalingScenario {
```

```
            ec2,
            autoscaling: autoscaling.clone(), // Clients are cheap so cloning here
to prevent a move is ok.
            auto_scaling_group_name: auto_scaling_group_name.clone(),
            launch_template_arn,
        };

        let enable_metrics_collection = autoscaling
            .enable_metrics_collection()
            .auto_scaling_group_name(auto_scaling_group_name.as_str())
            .granularity("1Minute")
            .set_metrics(Some(vec![
                String::from("GroupMinSize"),
                String::from("GroupMaxSize"),
                String::from("GroupDesiredCapacity"),
                String::from("GroupInServiceInstances"),
                String::from("GroupTotalInstances"),
            ]))
            .send()
            .await;

        match enable_metrics_collection {
            Ok(_) => Ok(scenario),
            Err(err) => {
                scenario.clean_scenario().await?;
                Err(vec![ScenarioError::new(
                    "Failed to enable metrics collections for group",
                    &err,
                )])
            }
        }
    }

    pub async fn clean_scenario(self) -> Result<(), Vec<ScenarioError>> {
        let _ = self.wait_for_no_scaling().await;
        let delete_group = self
            .autoscaling
            .delete_auto_scaling_group()
            .auto_scaling_group_name(self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone())
            .send()
            .await;

        // 14. Delete LaunchTemplate.
        let delete_launch_template = self
```

```
            .ec2
            .delete_launch_template()
            .launch_template_id(self.launch_template_arn.clone())
            .send()
            .await;

        let early_exit = match (delete_group, delete_launch_template) {
            (Ok(_), Ok(_)) => Ok(()),
            (Ok(_), Err(e)) => Err(vec![ScenarioError::new(
                "There was an error cleaning the launch template",
                &e,
            )]),
            (Err(e), Ok(_)) => Err(vec![ScenarioError::new(
                "There was an error cleaning the scale group",
                &e,
            )]),
            (Err(e1), Err(e2)) => Err(vec![
                ScenarioError::new("Multiple error cleaning the scenario Scale
Group", &e1),
                ScenarioError::new("Multiple error cleaning the scenario Launch
Template", &e2),
            ]),
        };

        if early_exit.is_err() {
            early_exit
        } else {
            // Wait for delete_group to finish
            let waiter = Waiter::new();
            let mut errors = Vec::<ScenarioError>::new();
            while errors.len() < 3 {
                if let Err(e) = waiter.sleep().await {
                    errors.push(e);
                    continue;
                }
                let describe_group = self
                    .autoscaling
                    .describe_auto_scaling_groups()
                    .auto_scaling_group_names(self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone())
                    .send()
                    .await;
                match describe_group {
                    Ok(group) => match group.auto_scaling_groups().first() {
                        Some(group) => {
```

```
                            if group.status() != Some("Delete in progress") {
                                errors.push(ScenarioError::with(format!(
                                    "Group in an unknown state while deleting: {}",
                                    group.status().unwrap_or("unknown error")
                                )));
                                return Err(errors);
                            }
                        }
                        None => return Ok(()),
                    },
                    Err(err) => {
                        errors.push(ScenarioError::new("Failed to describe
autoscaling group during cleanup 3 times, last error", &err));
                    }
                }
                if errors.len() > 3 {
                    return Err(errors);
                }
            }
            Err(vec![ScenarioError::with(
                "Exited cleanup wait loop without retuning success or failing after
three rounds",
            )])
        }
    }

    pub async fn describe_scenario(&self) -> AutoScalingScenarioDescription {
        let group = self
            .autoscaling
            .describe_auto_scaling_groups()
            .auto_scaling_group_names(self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone())
            .send()
            .await
            .map(|s| {
                s.auto_scaling_groups()
                    .iter()
                    .map(|s| {
                        format!(
                            "{}: {}",
                            s.auto_scaling_group_name().unwrap_or("Unknown"),
                            s.status().unwrap_or("Unknown")
                        )
                    })
                    .collect::<Vec<String>>()
```

```
            })
            .map_err(|e| {
                ScenarioError::new("Failed to describe auto scaling groups for
scenario", &e)
            });

        let instances = self
            .list_instances()
            .await
            .map_err(|e| anyhow!("There was an error listing instances: {e}",));

        // 10. DescribeScalingActivities: list the scaling activities that have
occurred for the group so far.
        //   Bonus: use CloudWatch API to get and show some metrics collected for
the group.
        //   CW.ListMetrics with Namespace='AWS/AutoScaling' and
Dimensions=[{'Name': 'AutoScalingGroupName', 'Value': }]
        //   CW.GetMetricStatistics with Statistics='Sum'. Start and End times must
be in UTC!
        let activities = self
            .autoscaling
            .describe_scaling_activities()
            .auto_scaling_group_name(self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone())
            .into_paginator()
            .items()
            .send()
            .collect::<Result<Vec<_>, _>>()
            .await
            .map_err(|e| {
                anyhow!(
                    "There was an error retrieving scaling activities: {}",
                    DisplayErrorContext(&e)
                )
            });

        AutoScalingScenarioDescription {
            group,
            instances,
            activities,
        }
    }

    async fn get_group(&self) -> Result<AutoScalingGroup, ScenarioError> {
        let describe_auto_scaling_groups = self
```

```
            .autoscaling
            .describe_auto_scaling_groups()
            .auto_scaling_group_names(self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone())
            .send()
            .await;

        if let Err(err) = describe_auto_scaling_groups {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                format!(
                    "Failed to get status of autoscaling group {}",
                    self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone()
                )
                .as_str(),
                &err,
            ));
        }

        let describe_auto_scaling_groups_output =
describe_auto_scaling_groups.unwrap();
        let auto_scaling_groups =
describe_auto_scaling_groups_output.auto_scaling_groups();
        let auto_scaling_group = auto_scaling_groups.first();

        if auto_scaling_group.is_none() {
            return Err(ScenarioError::with(format!(
                "Could not find autoscaling group {}",
                self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone()
            )));
        }

        Ok(auto_scaling_group.unwrap().clone())
    }

    pub async fn wait_for_no_scaling(&self) -> Result<(), ScenarioError> {
        let waiter = Waiter::new();
        let mut scaling = true;
        while scaling {
            waiter.sleep().await?;
            let describe_activities = self
                .autoscaling
                .describe_scaling_activities()
                .auto_scaling_group_name(self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone())
                .send()
                .await
```

```
                .map_err(|e| {
                    ScenarioError::new("Failed to get autoscaling activities for
group", &e)
                })?;
            let activities = describe_activities.activities();
            trace!(
                "Waiting for no scaling found {} activities",
                activities.len()
            );
            scaling = activities.iter().any(|a| a.progress() < Some(100));
        }
        Ok(())
    }

    pub async fn wait_for_stable(&self, size: usize) -> Result<(), ScenarioError> {
        self.wait_for_no_scaling().await?;

        let mut group = self.get_group().await?;
        let mut count = count_group_instances(&group);

        let waiter = Waiter::new();
        while count != size {
            trace!("Waiting for stable {size} (current: {count})");
            waiter.sleep().await?;
            group = self.get_group().await?;
            count = count_group_instances(&group);
        }

        Ok(())
    }

    pub async fn list_instances(&self) -> Result<Vec<String>, ScenarioError> {
        // The direct way to list instances is by using DescribeAutoScalingGroup's
instances property. However, this returns a Vec<Instance>, as opposed to a
Vec<AutoScalingInstanceDetails>.
        // Ok(self.get_group().await?.instances.unwrap_or_default().map(|i|
i.instance_id.clone().unwrap_or_default()).filter(|id| !id.is_empty()).collect())

        // Alternatively, and for the sake of example, DescribeAutoScalingInstances
returns a list that can be filtered by the client.
        self.autoscaling
            .describe_auto_scaling_instances()
            .into_paginator()
            .items()
```

```
            .send()
            .try_collect()
            .await
            .map(|items| {
                items
                    .into_iter()
                    .filter(|i| {
                        i.auto_scaling_group_name.as_deref()
                            == Some(self.auto_scaling_group_name.as_str())
                    })
                    .map(|i| i.instance_id.unwrap_or_default())
                    .filter(|id| !id.is_empty())
                    .collect::<Vec<String>>()
            })
            .map_err(|err| ScenarioError::new("Failed to get list of auto scaling
instances", &err))
    }

    pub async fn scale_min_size(&self, size: i32) -> Result<(), ScenarioError> {
        let update_group = self
            .autoscaling
            .update_auto_scaling_group()
            .auto_scaling_group_name(self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone())
            .min_size(size)
            .send()
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = update_group {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                format!("Failer to update group to min size ({size}))").as_str(),
                &err,
            ));
        }
        Ok(())
    }

    pub async fn scale_max_size(&self, size: i32) -> Result<(), ScenarioError> {
        // 5. UpdateAutoScalingGroup: update max size to 3.
        let update_group = self
            .autoscaling
            .update_auto_scaling_group()
            .auto_scaling_group_name(self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone())
            .max_size(size)
            .send()
            .await;
```

```
        if let Err(err) = update_group {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                format!("Failed to update group to max size ({size})").as_str(),
                &err,
            ));
        }
        Ok(())
    }

    pub async fn scale_desired_capacity(&self, capacity: i32) -> Result<(),
ScenarioError> {
        // 7. SetDesiredCapacity: set desired capacity to 2.
        //   Wait for a second instance to launch.
        let update_group = self
            .autoscaling
            .set_desired_capacity()
            .auto_scaling_group_name(self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone())
            .desired_capacity(capacity)
            .send()
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = update_group {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                format!("Failed to update group to desired capacity
({capacity}))").as_str(),
                &err,
            ));
        }
        Ok(())
    }

    pub async fn scale_group_to_zero(&self) -> Result<(), ScenarioError> {
        // If this fails it's fine, just means there are extra cloudwatch metrics
events for the scale-down.
        let _ = self
            .autoscaling
            .disable_metrics_collection()
            .auto_scaling_group_name(self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone())
            .send()
            .await;

        // 12. DeleteAutoScalingGroup (to delete the group you must stop all
instances):
        //   UpdateAutoScalingGroup with MinSize=0
        let update_group = self
```

```
            .autoscaling
            .update_auto_scaling_group()
            .auto_scaling_group_name(self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone())
            .min_size(0)
            .desired_capacity(0)
            .send()
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = update_group {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to update group for scaling down&",
                &err,
            ));
        }

        let stable = self.wait_for_stable(0).await;
        if let Err(err) = stable {
            return Err(ScenarioError::with(format!(
                "Error while waiting for group to be stable on scale down: {err}"
            )));
        }

        Ok(())
    }

    pub async fn terminate_some_instance(&self) -> Result<(), ScenarioError> {
        // Retrieve a list of instances in the auto scaling group.
        let auto_scaling_group = self.get_group().await?;
        let instances = auto_scaling_group.instances();
        // Or use other logic to find an instance to terminate.
        let instance = instances.first();
        if let Some(instance) = instance {
            let instance_id = if let Some(instance_id) = instance.instance_id() {
                instance_id
            } else {
                return Err(ScenarioError::with("Missing instance id"));
            };
            let termination = self
                .ec2
                .terminate_instances()
                .instance_ids(instance_id)
                .send()
                .await;
            if let Err(err) = termination {
                Err(ScenarioError::new(
```

```
                    "There was a problem terminating an instance",
                    &err,
                ))
            } else {
                Ok(())
            }
        } else {
            Err(ScenarioError::with("There was no instance to terminate"))
        }
    }
}

fn count_group_instances(group: &AutoScalingGroup) -> usize {
    group.instances.as_ref().map(|i| i.len()).unwrap_or(0)
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups
  - DescribeAutoScalingInstances
  - DescribeScalingActivities
  - DisableMetricsCollection
  - EnableMetricsCollection
  - SetDesiredCapacity
  - TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
  - UpdateAutoScalingGroup

작업

`CreateAutoScalingGroup`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateAutoScalingGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn create_group(client: &Client, name: &str, id: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    client
        .create_auto_scaling_group()
        .auto_scaling_group_name(name)
        .instance_id(id)
        .min_size(1)
        .max_size(5)
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Created AutoScaling group");

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 CreateAutoScalingGroup을 참조하십시오.

`DeleteAutoScalingGroup`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteAutoScalingGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn delete_group(client: &Client, name: &str, force: bool) -> Result<(), Error>
 {
```

```
    client
        .delete_auto_scaling_group()
        .auto_scaling_group_name(name)
        .set_force_delete(if force { Some(true) } else { None })
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Deleted Auto Scaling group");

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DeleteAutoScalingGroup를 참조하십시오.

`DescribeAutoScalingGroups`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeAutoScalingGroups`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn list_groups(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client.describe_auto_scaling_groups().send().await?;

    println!("Groups:");

    let groups = resp.auto_scaling_groups();

    for group in groups {
        println!(
            "Name:  {}",
            group.auto_scaling_group_name().unwrap_or("Unknown")
        );
        println!(
            "Arn:   {}",
            group.auto_scaling_group_arn().unwrap_or("unknown"),
```

```
        );
        println!("Zones: {:?}", group.availability_zones(),);
        println!();
    }

    println!("Found {} group(s)", groups.len());

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DescribeAutoScalingGroups을 참조하십시오.

`DescribeAutoScalingInstances`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeAutoScalingInstances`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   pub async fn list_instances(&self) -> Result<Vec<String>, ScenarioError> {
       // The direct way to list instances is by using DescribeAutoScalingGroup's
instances property. However, this returns a Vec<Instance>, as opposed to a
Vec<AutoScalingInstanceDetails>.
       // Ok(self.get_group().await?.instances.unwrap_or_default().map(|i|
i.instance_id.clone().unwrap_or_default()).filter(|id| !id.is_empty()).collect())

       // Alternatively, and for the sake of example, DescribeAutoScalingInstances
returns a list that can be filtered by the client.
       self.autoscaling
           .describe_auto_scaling_instances()
           .into_paginator()
           .items()
           .send()
           .try_collect()
           .await
           .map(|items| {
```

```
                items
                    .into_iter()
                    .filter(|i| {
                        i.auto_scaling_group_name.as_deref()
                            == Some(self.auto_scaling_group_name.as_str())
                    })
                    .map(|i| i.instance_id.unwrap_or_default())
                    .filter(|id| !id.is_empty())
                    .collect::<Vec<String>>()
            })
            .map_err(|err| ScenarioError::new("Failed to get list of auto scaling
instances", &err))
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DescribeAutoScalingInstances를 참조하십시오.

`DescribeScalingActivities`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeScalingActivities`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    pub async fn describe_scenario(&self) -> AutoScalingScenarioDescription {
        let group = self
            .autoscaling
            .describe_auto_scaling_groups()
            .auto_scaling_group_names(self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone())
            .send()
            .await
            .map(|s| {
                s.auto_scaling_groups()
                    .iter()
                    .map(|s| {
                        format!(
                            "{}: {}",
```

```
                            s.auto_scaling_group_name().unwrap_or("Unknown"),
                            s.status().unwrap_or("Unknown")
                        )
                    })
                    .collect::<Vec<String>>()
            })
            .map_err(|e| {
                ScenarioError::new("Failed to describe auto scaling groups for
scenario", &e)
            });

        let instances = self
            .list_instances()
            .await
            .map_err(|e| anyhow!("There was an error listing instances: {e}",));

        // 10. DescribeScalingActivities: list the scaling activities that have
occurred for the group so far.
        //   Bonus: use CloudWatch API to get and show some metrics collected for
the group.
        //   CW.ListMetrics with Namespace='AWS/AutoScaling' and
Dimensions=[{'Name': 'AutoScalingGroupName', 'Value': }]
        //   CW.GetMetricStatistics with Statistics='Sum'. Start and End times must
be in UTC!
        let activities = self
            .autoscaling
            .describe_scaling_activities()
            .auto_scaling_group_name(self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone())
            .into_paginator()
            .items()
            .send()
            .collect::<Result<Vec<_>, _>>()
            .await
            .map_err(|e| {
                anyhow!(
                    "There was an error retrieving scaling activities: {}",
                    DisplayErrorContext(&e)
                )
            });

        AutoScalingScenarioDescription {
            group,
            instances,
            activities,
```

```
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DescribeScalingActivities를 참조하십시오.

`DisableMetricsCollection`

다음 코드 예시는 `DisableMetricsCollection`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        // If this fails it's fine, just means there are extra cloudwatch metrics
events for the scale-down.
        let _ = self
            .autoscaling
            .disable_metrics_collection()
            .auto_scaling_group_name(self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone())
            .send()
            .await;
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DisableMetricsCollection을 참조하십시오.

`EnableMetricsCollection`

다음 코드 예시는 `EnableMetricsCollection`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        let enable_metrics_collection = autoscaling
            .enable_metrics_collection()
            .auto_scaling_group_name(auto_scaling_group_name.as_str())
            .granularity("1Minute")
            .set_metrics(Some(vec![
                String::from("GroupMinSize"),
                String::from("GroupMaxSize"),
                String::from("GroupDesiredCapacity"),
                String::from("GroupInServiceInstances"),
                String::from("GroupTotalInstances"),
            ]))
            .send()
            .await;
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 EnableMetricsCollection을 참조하십시오.

`SetDesiredCapacity`

다음 코드 예시는 `SetDesiredCapacity`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   pub async fn scale_desired_capacity(&self, capacity: i32) -> Result<(),
ScenarioError> {
        // 7. SetDesiredCapacity: set desired capacity to 2.
        //   Wait for a second instance to launch.
        let update_group = self
            .autoscaling
            .set_desired_capacity()
            .auto_scaling_group_name(self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone())
            .desired_capacity(capacity)
            .send()
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = update_group {
```

```
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                format!("Failed to update group to desired capacity
({capacity}))").as_str(),
                &err,
            ));
        }
        Ok(())
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 SetDesiredCapacity를 참조하십시오.

`TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup`

다음 코드 예시는 `TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    pub async fn terminate_some_instance(&self) -> Result<(), ScenarioError> {
        // Retrieve a list of instances in the auto scaling group.
        let auto_scaling_group = self.get_group().await?;
        let instances = auto_scaling_group.instances();
        // Or use other logic to find an instance to terminate.
        let instance = instances.first();
        if let Some(instance) = instance {
            let instance_id = if let Some(instance_id) = instance.instance_id() {
                instance_id
            } else {
                return Err(ScenarioError::with("Missing instance id"));
            };
            let termination = self
                .ec2
                .terminate_instances()
                .instance_ids(instance_id)
                .send()
                .await;
```

```
            if let Err(err) = termination {
                Err(ScenarioError::new(
                    "There was a problem terminating an instance",
                    &err,
                ))
            } else {
                Ok(())
            }
        } else {
            Err(ScenarioError::with("There was no instance to terminate"))
        }
    }

    async fn get_group(&self) -> Result<AutoScalingGroup, ScenarioError> {
        let describe_auto_scaling_groups = self
            .autoscaling
            .describe_auto_scaling_groups()
            .auto_scaling_group_names(self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone())
            .send()
            .await;

        if let Err(err) = describe_auto_scaling_groups {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                format!(
                    "Failed to get status of autoscaling group {}",
                    self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone()
                )
                .as_str(),
                &err,
            ));
        }

        let describe_auto_scaling_groups_output =
describe_auto_scaling_groups.unwrap();
        let auto_scaling_groups =
describe_auto_scaling_groups_output.auto_scaling_groups();
        let auto_scaling_group = auto_scaling_groups.first();

        if auto_scaling_group.is_none() {
            return Err(ScenarioError::with(format!(
                "Could not find autoscaling group {}",
                self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone()
            )));
        }
```

```
        Ok(auto_scaling_group.unwrap().clone())
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup을 참조하십시오.

`UpdateAutoScalingGroup`

다음 코드 예시는 `UpdateAutoScalingGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn update_group(client: &Client, name: &str, size: i32) -> Result<(), Error> {
    client
        .update_auto_scaling_group()
        .auto_scaling_group_name(name)
        .max_size(size)
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Updated AutoScaling group");

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 UpdateAutoScalingGroup을 참조하십시오.

SDK for Rust를 사용한 Amazon Bedrock 런타임 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for Rust를 Amazon Bedrock 런타임과 함께 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 시나리오
- Anthropic Claude

시나리오

Converse API에서 도구 사용

다음 코드 예제에서는 애플리케이션, 생성형 AI 모델, 연결된 도구 또는 API 간에 일반적인 상호 작용을 구축하여 AI와 외부 환경 간의 상호 작용을 매개하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 외부 날씨 API를 AI 모델에 연결하는 예제를 사용하면 사용자 입력에 따라 실시간 날씨 정보를 제공할 수 있습니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

데모의 기본 시나리오 및 로직입니다. 사용자, Amazon Bedrock Converse API 및 날씨 도구 간의 대화를 오케스트레이션합니다.

```
#[derive(Debug)]
#[allow(dead_code)]
struct InvokeToolResult(String, ToolResultBlock);
struct ToolUseScenario {
    client: Client,
    conversation: Vec<Message>,
    system_prompt: SystemContentBlock,
    tool_config: ToolConfiguration,
}

impl ToolUseScenario {
```

```
    fn new(client: Client) -> Self {
        let system_prompt = SystemContentBlock::Text(SYSTEM_PROMPT.into());
        let tool_config = ToolConfiguration::builder()
            .tools(Tool::ToolSpec(
                ToolSpecification::builder()
                    .name(TOOL_NAME)
                    .description(TOOL_DESCRIPTION)
                    .input_schema(ToolInputSchema::Json(make_tool_schema()))
                    .build()
                    .unwrap(),
            ))
            .build()
            .unwrap();

        ToolUseScenario {
            client,
            conversation: vec![],
            system_prompt,
            tool_config,
        }
    }

    async fn run(&mut self) -> Result<(), ToolUseScenarioError> {
        loop {
            let input = get_input().await?;
            if input.is_none() {
                break;
            }

            let message = Message::builder()
                .role(User)
                .content(ContentBlock::Text(input.unwrap()))
                .build()
                .map_err(ToolUseScenarioError::from)?;
            self.conversation.push(message);

            let response = self.send_to_bedrock().await?;

            self.process_model_response(response).await?;
        }

        Ok(())
    }
```

```
    async fn send_to_bedrock(&mut self) -> Result<ConverseOutput,
ToolUseScenarioError> {
        debug!("Sending conversation to bedrock");
        self.client
            .converse()
            .model_id(MODEL_ID)
            .set_messages(Some(self.conversation.clone()))
            .system(self.system_prompt.clone())
            .tool_config(self.tool_config.clone())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(ToolUseScenarioError::from)
    }

    async fn process_model_response(
        &mut self,
        mut response: ConverseOutput,
    ) -> Result<(), ToolUseScenarioError> {
        let mut iteration = 0;

        while iteration < MAX_RECURSIONS {
            iteration += 1;
            let message = if let Some(ref output) = response.output {
                if output.is_message() {
                    Ok(output.as_message().unwrap().clone())
                } else {
                    Err(ToolUseScenarioError(
                        "Converse Output is not a message".into(),
                    ))
                }
            } else {
                Err(ToolUseScenarioError("Missing Converse Output".into()))
            }?;

            self.conversation.push(message.clone());

            match response.stop_reason {
                StopReason::ToolUse => {
                    response = self.handle_tool_use(&message).await?;
                }
                StopReason::EndTurn => {
                    print_model_response(&message.content[0])?;
                    return Ok(());
                }
```

```
                _ => (),
            }
        }

        Err(ToolUseScenarioError(
            "Exceeded MAX_ITERATIONS when calling tools".into(),
        ))
    }

    async fn handle_tool_use(
        &mut self,
        message: &Message,
    ) -> Result<ConverseOutput, ToolUseScenarioError> {
        let mut tool_results: Vec<ContentBlock> = vec![];

        for block in &message.content {
            match block {
                ContentBlock::Text(_) => print_model_response(block)?,
                ContentBlock::ToolUse(tool) => {
                    let tool_response = self.invoke_tool(tool).await?;
                    tool_results.push(ContentBlock::ToolResult(tool_response.1));
                }
                _ => (),
            };
        }

        let message = Message::builder()
            .role(User)
            .set_content(Some(tool_results))
            .build()?;
        self.conversation.push(message);

        self.send_to_bedrock().await
    }

    async fn invoke_tool(
        &mut self,
        tool: &ToolUseBlock,
    ) -> Result<InvokeToolResult, ToolUseScenarioError> {
        match tool.name() {
            TOOL_NAME => {
                println!(
                    "\x1b[0;90mExecuting tool: {TOOL_NAME} with input: {:?}...
\x1b[0m",
```

```
                    tool.input()
                );
                let content = fetch_weather_data(tool).await?;
                println!(
                    "\x1b[0;90mTool responded with {:?}\x1b[0m",
                    content.content()
                );
                Ok(InvokeToolResult(tool.tool_use_id.clone(), content))
            }
            _ => Err(ToolUseScenarioError(format!(
                "The requested tool with name {} does not exist",
                tool.name()
            ))),
        }
    }
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt::init();
    let sdk_config = aws_config::defaults(BehaviorVersion::latest())
        .region(CLAUDE_REGION)
        .load()
        .await;
    let client = Client::new(&sdk_config);

    let mut scenario = ToolUseScenario::new(client);

    header();
    if let Err(err) = scenario.run().await {
        println!("There was an error running the scenario! {}", err.0)
    }
    footer();
}
```

데모에서 사용하는 날씨 도구입니다. 이 스크립트는 도구 사양을 정의하고 Open-Meteo API를 사용하여 날씨 데이터를 검색하는 로직을 구현합니다.

```
const ENDPOINT: &str = "https://api.open-meteo.com/v1/forecast";
async fn fetch_weather_data(
    tool_use: &ToolUseBlock,
) -> Result<ToolResultBlock, ToolUseScenarioError> {
```

```
    let input = tool_use.input();
    let latitude = input
        .as_object()
        .unwrap()
        .get("latitude")
        .unwrap()
        .as_string()
        .unwrap();
    let longitude = input
        .as_object()
        .unwrap()
        .get("longitude")
        .unwrap()
        .as_string()
        .unwrap();
    let params = [
        ("latitude", latitude),
        ("longitude", longitude),
        ("current_weather", "true"),
    ];

    debug!("Calling {ENDPOINT} with {params:?}");

    let response = reqwest::Client::new()
        .get(ENDPOINT)
        .query(&params)
        .send()
        .await
        .map_err(|e| ToolUseScenarioError(format!("Error requesting weather:
{e:?}")))?
        .error_for_status()
        .map_err(|e| ToolUseScenarioError(format!("Failed to request weather:
{e:?}")))?;

    debug!("Response: {response:?}");

    let bytes = response
        .bytes()
        .await
        .map_err(|e| ToolUseScenarioError(format!("Error reading response:
{e:?}")))?;

    let result = String::from_utf8(bytes.to_vec())
        .map_err(|_| ToolUseScenarioError("Response was not utf8".into()))?;
```

```
    Ok(ToolResultBlock::builder()
        .tool_use_id(tool_use.tool_use_id())
        .content(ToolResultContentBlock::Text(result))
        .build()?)
}
```

메시지 콘텐츠 블록을 인쇄하는 유틸리티입니다.

```
fn print_model_response(block: &ContentBlock) -> Result<(), ToolUseScenarioError> {
    if block.is_text() {
        let text = block.as_text().unwrap();
        println!("\x1b[0;90mThe model's response:\x1b[0m\n{text}");
        Ok(())
    } else {
        Err(ToolUseScenarioError(format!(
            "Content block is not text ({block:?})"
        )))
    }
}
```

문, 오류 유틸리티, 상수를 사용합니다.

```
use std::{collections::HashMap, io::stdin};

use aws_config::BehaviorVersion;
use aws_sdk_bedrockruntime::{
    error::{BuildError, SdkError},
    operation::converse::{ConverseError, ConverseOutput},
    types::{
        ContentBlock, ConversationRole::User, Message, StopReason,
 SystemContentBlock, Tool,
        ToolConfiguration, ToolInputSchema, ToolResultBlock, ToolResultContentBlock,
        ToolSpecification, ToolUseBlock,
    },
    Client,
};
use aws_smithy_runtime_api::http::Response;
use aws_smithy_types::Document;
use tracing::debug;
```

```
// Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
const MODEL_ID: &str = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0";
const CLAUDE_REGION: &str = "us-east-1";

const SYSTEM_PROMPT: &str = "You are a weather assistant that provides current
 weather data for user-specified locations using only
the Weather_Tool, which expects latitude and longitude. Infer the coordinates from
 the location yourself.
If the user provides coordinates, infer the approximate location and refer to it in
 your response.
To use the tool, you strictly apply the provided tool specification.

- Explain your step-by-step process, and give brief updates before each step.
- Only use the Weather_Tool for data. Never guess or make up information.
- Repeat the tool use for subsequent requests if necessary.
- If the tool errors, apologize, explain weather is unavailable, and suggest other
 options.
- Report temperatures in °C (°F) and wind in km/h (mph). Keep weather reports
 concise. Sparingly use
  emojis where appropriate.
- Only respond to weather queries. Remind off-topic users of your purpose.
- Never claim to search online, access external data, or use tools besides
 Weather_Tool.
- Complete the entire process until you have all required data before sending the
 complete response.
";

// The maximum number of recursive calls allowed in the tool_use_demo function.
// This helps prevent infinite loops and potential performance issues.
const MAX_RECURSIONS: i8 = 5;

const TOOL_NAME: &str = "Weather_Tool";
const TOOL_DESCRIPTION: &str =
    "Get the current weather for a given location, based on its WGS84 coordinates.";
fn make_tool_schema() -> Document {
    Document::Object(HashMap::<String, Document>::from([
        ("type".into(), Document::String("object".into())),
        (
            "properties".into(),
            Document::Object(HashMap::from([
                (
                    "latitude".into(),
                    Document::Object(HashMap::from([
                        ("type".into(), Document::String("string".into())),
```

```
                        (
                            "description".into(),
                            Document::String("Geographical WGS84 latitude of the
 location.".into()),
                        ),
                    ])),
                ),
                (
                    "longitude".into(),
                    Document::Object(HashMap::from([
                        ("type".into(), Document::String("string".into())),
                        (
                            "description".into(),
                            Document::String(
                                "Geographical WGS84 longitude of the
 location.".into(),
                            ),
                        ),
                    ])),
                ),
            ])),
        ),
        (
            "required".into(),
            Document::Array(vec![
                Document::String("latitude".into()),
                Document::String("longitude".into()),
            ]),
        ),
    ]))
}

#[derive(Debug)]
struct ToolUseScenarioError(String);
impl std::fmt::Display for ToolUseScenarioError {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
        write!(f, "Tool use error with '{}'. Reason: {}", MODEL_ID, self.0)
    }
}
impl From<&str> for ToolUseScenarioError {
    fn from(value: &str) -> Self {
        ToolUseScenarioError(value.into())
    }
}
```

```
impl From<BuildError> for ToolUseScenarioError {
    fn from(value: BuildError) -> Self {
        ToolUseScenarioError(value.to_string().clone())
    }
}
impl From<SdkError<ConverseError, Response>> for ToolUseScenarioError {
    fn from(value: SdkError<ConverseError, Response>) -> Self {
        ToolUseScenarioError(match value.as_service_error() {
            Some(value) => value.meta().message().unwrap_or("Unknown").into(),
            None => "Unknown".into(),
        })
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

Anthropic Claude

Converse

다음 코드 예제에서는 Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Anthropic Claude에 텍스트 메시지를 보내는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Anthropic Claude에 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), BedrockConverseError> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt::init();
    let sdk_config = aws_config::defaults(BehaviorVersion::latest())
        .region(CLAUDE_REGION)
        .load()
        .await;
    let client = Client::new(&sdk_config);
```

```
    let response = client
        .converse()
        .model_id(MODEL_ID)
        .messages(
            Message::builder()
                .role(ConversationRole::User)
                .content(ContentBlock::Text(USER_MESSAGE.to_string()))
                .build()
                .map_err(|_| "failed to build message")?,
        )
        .send()
        .await;

    match response {
        Ok(output) => {
            let text = get_converse_output_text(output)?;
            println!("{}", text);
            Ok(())
        }
        Err(e) => Err(e
            .as_service_error()
            .map(BedrockConverseError::from)
            .unwrap_or_else(|| BedrockConverseError("Unknown service
 error".into()))),
    }
}

fn get_converse_output_text(output: ConverseOutput) -> Result<String,
 BedrockConverseError> {
    let text = output
        .output()
        .ok_or("no output")?
        .as_message()
        .map_err(|_| "output not a message")?
        .content()
        .first()
        .ok_or("no content in message")?
        .as_text()
        .map_err(|_| "content is not text")?
        .to_string();
    Ok(text)
}
```

문, 오류 유틸리티, 상수를 사용합니다.

```
use aws_config::BehaviorVersion;
use aws_sdk_bedrockruntime::{
    operation::converse::{ConverseError, ConverseOutput},
    types::{ContentBlock, ConversationRole, Message},
    Client,
};

// Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
const MODEL_ID: &str = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0";
const CLAUDE_REGION: &str = "us-east-1";

// Start a conversation with the user message.
const USER_MESSAGE: &str = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";

#[derive(Debug)]
struct BedrockConverseError(String);
impl std::fmt::Display for BedrockConverseError {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
        write!(f, "Can't invoke '{}'. Reason: {}", MODEL_ID, self.0)
    }
}
impl std::error::Error for BedrockConverseError {}
impl From<&str> for BedrockConverseError {
    fn from(value: &str) -> Self {
        BedrockConverseError(value.to_string())
    }
}
impl From<&ConverseError> for BedrockConverseError {
    fn from(value: &ConverseError) -> Self {
        BedrockConverseError::from(match value {
            ConverseError::ModelTimeoutException(_) => "Model took too long",
            ConverseError::ModelNotReadyException(_) => "Model is not ready",
            _ => "Unknown",
        })
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

ConverseStream

다음 코드 예제에서는 Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Anthropic Claude에 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 ConverseStream API를 사용하여 Anthropic Claude에 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 토큰을 스트리밍합니다.

```
#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), BedrockConverseStreamError> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt::init();
    let sdk_config = aws_config::defaults(BehaviorVersion::latest())
        .region(CLAUDE_REGION)
        .load()
        .await;
    let client = Client::new(&sdk_config);

    let response = client
        .converse_stream()
        .model_id(MODEL_ID)
        .messages(
            Message::builder()
                .role(ConversationRole::User)
                .content(ContentBlock::Text(USER_MESSAGE.to_string()))
                .build()
                .map_err(|_| "failed to build message")?,
        )
        .send()
        .await;

    let mut stream = match response {
        Ok(output) => Ok(output.stream),
```

```
        Err(e) => Err(BedrockConverseStreamError::from(
            e.as_service_error().unwrap(),
        )),
    }?;

    loop {
        let token = stream.recv().await;
        match token {
            Ok(Some(text)) => {
                let next = get_converse_output_text(text)?;
                print!("{}", next);
                Ok(())
            }
            Ok(None) => break,
            Err(e) => Err(e
                .as_service_error()
                .map(BedrockConverseStreamError::from)
                .unwrap_or(BedrockConverseStreamError(
                    "Unknown error receiving stream".into(),
                ))),
        }?
    }

    println!();

    Ok(())
}

fn get_converse_output_text(
    output: ConverseStreamOutputType,
) -> Result<String, BedrockConverseStreamError> {
    Ok(match output {
        ConverseStreamOutputType::ContentBlockDelta(event) => match event.delta() {
            Some(delta) => delta.as_text().cloned().unwrap_or_else(|_| "".into()),
            None => "".into(),
        },
        _ => "".into(),
    })
}
```

문, 오류 유틸리티, 상수를 사용합니다.

```
use aws_config::BehaviorVersion;
use aws_sdk_bedrockruntime::{
    error::ProvideErrorMetadata,
    operation::converse_stream::ConverseStreamError,
    types::{
        error::ConverseStreamOutputError, ContentBlock, ConversationRole,
        ConverseStreamOutput as ConverseStreamOutputType, Message,
    },
    Client,
};

// Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
const MODEL_ID: &str = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0";
const CLAUDE_REGION: &str = "us-east-1";

// Start a conversation with the user message.
const USER_MESSAGE: &str = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";

#[derive(Debug)]
struct BedrockConverseStreamError(String);
impl std::fmt::Display for BedrockConverseStreamError {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
        write!(f, "Can't invoke '{}'. Reason: {}", MODEL_ID, self.0)
    }
}
impl std::error::Error for BedrockConverseStreamError {}
impl From<&str> for BedrockConverseStreamError {
    fn from(value: &str) -> Self {
        BedrockConverseStreamError(value.into())
    }
}

impl From<&ConverseStreamError> for BedrockConverseStreamError {
    fn from(value: &ConverseStreamError) -> Self {
        BedrockConverseStreamError(
            match value {
                ConverseStreamError::ModelTimeoutException(_) => "Model took too
 long",
                ConverseStreamError::ModelNotReadyException(_) => "Model is not
 ready",
                _ => "Unknown",
            }
```

```
            .into(),
        )
    }
}

impl From<&ConverseStreamOutputError> for BedrockConverseStreamError {
    fn from(value: &ConverseStreamOutputError) -> Self {
        match value {
            ConverseStreamOutputError::ValidationException(ve) =>
 BedrockConverseStreamError(
                ve.message().unwrap_or("Unknown ValidationException").into(),
            ),
            ConverseStreamOutputError::ThrottlingException(te) =>
 BedrockConverseStreamError(
                te.message().unwrap_or("Unknown ThrottlingException").into(),
            ),
            value => BedrockConverseStreamError(
                value
                    .message()
                    .unwrap_or("Unknown StreamOutput exception")
                    .into(),
            ),
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 Rust API용AWS SDK 참조의 ConverseStream를 참조하세요.

시나리오: Converse API에서 도구 사용

다음 코드 예제에서는 애플리케이션, 생성형 AI 모델, 연결된 도구 또는 API 간에 일반적인 상호 작용을 구축하여 AI와 외부 환경 간의 상호 작용을 매개하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 외부 날씨 API를 AI 모델에 연결하는 예제를 사용하면 사용자 입력에 따라 실시간 날씨 정보를 제공할 수 있습니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

데모의 기본 시나리오 및 로직입니다. 사용자, Amazon Bedrock Converse API 및 날씨 도구 간의 대화를 오케스트레이션합니다.

```
#[derive(Debug)]
#[allow(dead_code)]
struct InvokeToolResult(String, ToolResultBlock);
struct ToolUseScenario {
    client: Client,
    conversation: Vec<Message>,
    system_prompt: SystemContentBlock,
    tool_config: ToolConfiguration,
}

impl ToolUseScenario {
    fn new(client: Client) -> Self {
        let system_prompt = SystemContentBlock::Text(SYSTEM_PROMPT.into());
        let tool_config = ToolConfiguration::builder()
            .tools(Tool::ToolSpec(
                ToolSpecification::builder()
                    .name(TOOL_NAME)
                    .description(TOOL_DESCRIPTION)
                    .input_schema(ToolInputSchema::Json(make_tool_schema()))
                    .build()
                    .unwrap(),
            ))
            .build()
            .unwrap();

        ToolUseScenario {
            client,
            conversation: vec![],
            system_prompt,
            tool_config,
        }
    }

    async fn run(&mut self) -> Result<(), ToolUseScenarioError> {
        loop {
            let input = get_input().await?;
            if input.is_none() {
                break;
            }
```

```
            let message = Message::builder()
                .role(User)
                .content(ContentBlock::Text(input.unwrap()))
                .build()
                .map_err(ToolUseScenarioError::from)?;
            self.conversation.push(message);

            let response = self.send_to_bedrock().await?;

            self.process_model_response(response).await?;
        }

        Ok(())
    }

    async fn send_to_bedrock(&mut self) -> Result<ConverseOutput,
ToolUseScenarioError> {
        debug!("Sending conversation to bedrock");
        self.client
            .converse()
            .model_id(MODEL_ID)
            .set_messages(Some(self.conversation.clone()))
            .system(self.system_prompt.clone())
            .tool_config(self.tool_config.clone())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(ToolUseScenarioError::from)
    }

    async fn process_model_response(
        &mut self,
        mut response: ConverseOutput,
    ) -> Result<(), ToolUseScenarioError> {
        let mut iteration = 0;

        while iteration < MAX_RECURSIONS {
            iteration += 1;
            let message = if let Some(ref output) = response.output {
                if output.is_message() {
                    Ok(output.as_message().unwrap().clone())
                } else {
                    Err(ToolUseScenarioError(
                        "Converse Output is not a message".into(),
                    ))
```

```
                }
            } else {
                Err(ToolUseScenarioError("Missing Converse Output".into()))
            }?;

            self.conversation.push(message.clone());

            match response.stop_reason {
                StopReason::ToolUse => {
                    response = self.handle_tool_use(&message).await?;
                }
                StopReason::EndTurn => {
                    print_model_response(&message.content[0])?;
                    return Ok(());
                }
                _ => (),
            }
        }

        Err(ToolUseScenarioError(
            "Exceeded MAX_ITERATIONS when calling tools".into(),
        ))
    }

    async fn handle_tool_use(
        &mut self,
        message: &Message,
    ) -> Result<ConverseOutput, ToolUseScenarioError> {
        let mut tool_results: Vec<ContentBlock> = vec![];

        for block in &message.content {
            match block {
                ContentBlock::Text(_) => print_model_response(block)?,
                ContentBlock::ToolUse(tool) => {
                    let tool_response = self.invoke_tool(tool).await?;
                    tool_results.push(ContentBlock::ToolResult(tool_response.1));
                }
                _ => (),
            };
        }

        let message = Message::builder()
            .role(User)
            .set_content(Some(tool_results))
```

```
            .build()?;
        self.conversation.push(message);

        self.send_to_bedrock().await
    }

    async fn invoke_tool(
        &mut self,
        tool: &ToolUseBlock,
    ) -> Result<InvokeToolResult, ToolUseScenarioError> {
        match tool.name() {
            TOOL_NAME => {
                println!(
                    "\x1b[0;90mExecuting tool: {TOOL_NAME} with input: {:?}...
\x1b[0m",
                    tool.input()
                );
                let content = fetch_weather_data(tool).await?;
                println!(
                    "\x1b[0;90mTool responded with {:?}\x1b[0m",
                    content.content()
                );
                Ok(InvokeToolResult(tool.tool_use_id.clone(), content))
            }
            _ => Err(ToolUseScenarioError(format!(
                "The requested tool with name {} does not exist",
                tool.name()
            ))),
        }
    }
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt::init();
    let sdk_config = aws_config::defaults(BehaviorVersion::latest())
        .region(CLAUDE_REGION)
        .load()
        .await;
    let client = Client::new(&sdk_config);

    let mut scenario = ToolUseScenario::new(client);

    header();
```

```
    if let Err(err) = scenario.run().await {
        println!("There was an error running the scenario! {}", err.0)
    }
    footer();
}
```

데모에서 사용하는 날씨 도구입니다. 이 스크립트는 도구 사양을 정의하고 Open-Meteo API를 사용하여 날씨 데이터를 검색하는 로직을 구현합니다.

```
const ENDPOINT: &str = "https://api.open-meteo.com/v1/forecast";
async fn fetch_weather_data(
    tool_use: &ToolUseBlock,
) -> Result<ToolResultBlock, ToolUseScenarioError> {
    let input = tool_use.input();
    let latitude = input
        .as_object()
        .unwrap()
        .get("latitude")
        .unwrap()
        .as_string()
        .unwrap();
    let longitude = input
        .as_object()
        .unwrap()
        .get("longitude")
        .unwrap()
        .as_string()
        .unwrap();
    let params = [
        ("latitude", latitude),
        ("longitude", longitude),
        ("current_weather", "true"),
    ];

    debug!("Calling {ENDPOINT} with {params:?}");

    let response = reqwest::Client::new()
        .get(ENDPOINT)
        .query(&params)
        .send()
        .await
```

```
        .map_err(|e| ToolUseScenarioError(format!("Error requesting weather:
 {e:?}")))?
        .error_for_status()
        .map_err(|e| ToolUseScenarioError(format!("Failed to request weather:
 {e:?}")))?;

    debug!("Response: {response:?}");

    let bytes = response
        .bytes()
        .await
        .map_err(|e| ToolUseScenarioError(format!("Error reading response:
 {e:?}")))?;

    let result = String::from_utf8(bytes.to_vec())
        .map_err(|_| ToolUseScenarioError("Response was not utf8".into()))?;

    Ok(ToolResultBlock::builder()
        .tool_use_id(tool_use.tool_use_id())
        .content(ToolResultContentBlock::Text(result))
        .build()?)
}
```

메시지 콘텐츠 블록을 인쇄하는 유틸리티입니다.

```
fn print_model_response(block: &ContentBlock) -> Result<(), ToolUseScenarioError> {
    if block.is_text() {
        let text = block.as_text().unwrap();
        println!("\x1b[0;90mThe model's response:\x1b[0m\n{text}");
        Ok(())
    } else {
        Err(ToolUseScenarioError(format!(
            "Content block is not text ({block:?})"
        )))
    }
}
```

문, 오류 유틸리티, 상수를 사용합니다.

```
use std::{collections::HashMap, io::stdin};
```

```
use aws_config::BehaviorVersion;
use aws_sdk_bedrockruntime::{
    error::{BuildError, SdkError},
    operation::converse::{ConverseError, ConverseOutput},
    types::{
        ContentBlock, ConversationRole::User, Message, StopReason,
 SystemContentBlock, Tool,
        ToolConfiguration, ToolInputSchema, ToolResultBlock, ToolResultContentBlock,
        ToolSpecification, ToolUseBlock,
    },
    Client,
};
use aws_smithy_runtime_api::http::Response;
use aws_smithy_types::Document;
use tracing::debug;

// Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
const MODEL_ID: &str = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0";
const CLAUDE_REGION: &str = "us-east-1";

const SYSTEM_PROMPT: &str = "You are a weather assistant that provides current
 weather data for user-specified locations using only
the Weather_Tool, which expects latitude and longitude. Infer the coordinates from
 the location yourself.
If the user provides coordinates, infer the approximate location and refer to it in
 your response.
To use the tool, you strictly apply the provided tool specification.

- Explain your step-by-step process, and give brief updates before each step.
- Only use the Weather_Tool for data. Never guess or make up information.
- Repeat the tool use for subsequent requests if necessary.
- If the tool errors, apologize, explain weather is unavailable, and suggest other
 options.
- Report temperatures in °C (°F) and wind in km/h (mph). Keep weather reports
 concise. Sparingly use
  emojis where appropriate.
- Only respond to weather queries. Remind off-topic users of your purpose.
- Never claim to search online, access external data, or use tools besides
 Weather_Tool.
- Complete the entire process until you have all required data before sending the
 complete response.
";

// The maximum number of recursive calls allowed in the tool_use_demo function.
```

```
// This helps prevent infinite loops and potential performance issues.
const MAX_RECURSIONS: i8 = 5;

const TOOL_NAME: &str = "Weather_Tool";
const TOOL_DESCRIPTION: &str =
    "Get the current weather for a given location, based on its WGS84 coordinates.";
fn make_tool_schema() -> Document {
    Document::Object(HashMap::<String, Document>::from([
        ("type".into(), Document::String("object".into())),
        (
            "properties".into(),
            Document::Object(HashMap::from([
                (
                    "latitude".into(),
                    Document::Object(HashMap::from([
                        ("type".into(), Document::String("string".into())),
                        (
                            "description".into(),
                            Document::String("Geographical WGS84 latitude of the
 location.".into()),
                        ),
                    ])),
                ),
                (
                    "longitude".into(),
                    Document::Object(HashMap::from([
                        ("type".into(), Document::String("string".into())),
                        (
                            "description".into(),
                            Document::String(
                                "Geographical WGS84 longitude of the
 location.".into(),
                            ),
                        ),
                    ])),
                ),
            ])),
        ),
        (
            "required".into(),
            Document::Array(vec![
                Document::String("latitude".into()),
                Document::String("longitude".into()),
            ]),
```

```
        ),
    ]))
}

#[derive(Debug)]
struct ToolUseScenarioError(String);
impl std::fmt::Display for ToolUseScenarioError {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
        write!(f, "Tool use error with '{}'. Reason: {}", MODEL_ID, self.0)
    }
}
impl From<&str> for ToolUseScenarioError {
    fn from(value: &str) -> Self {
        ToolUseScenarioError(value.into())
    }
}
impl From<BuildError> for ToolUseScenarioError {
    fn from(value: BuildError) -> Self {
        ToolUseScenarioError(value.to_string().clone())
    }
}
impl From<SdkError<ConverseError, Response>> for ToolUseScenarioError {
    fn from(value: SdkError<ConverseError, Response>) -> Self {
        ToolUseScenarioError(match value.as_service_error() {
            Some(value) => value.meta().message().unwrap_or("Unknown").into(),
            None => "Unknown".into(),
        })
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

SDK for Rust를 사용한 Amazon Bedrock Agents 런타임 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for Rust를 Amazon Bedrock Agents 런타임과 함께 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`InvokeAgent`

다음 코드 예시는 `InvokeAgent`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
use aws_config::{BehaviorVersion, SdkConfig};
use aws_sdk_bedrockagentruntime::{
    self as bedrockagentruntime,
    types::{error::ResponseStreamError, ResponseStream},
};
#[allow(unused_imports)]
use mockall::automock;

const BEDROCK_AGENT_ID: &str = "AJBHXXILZN";
const BEDROCK_AGENT_ALIAS_ID: &str = "AVKP1ITZAA";
const BEDROCK_AGENT_REGION: &str = "us-east-1";

#[cfg(not(test))]
pub use EventReceiverImpl as EventReceiver;
#[cfg(test)]
pub use MockEventReceiverImpl as EventReceiver;

pub struct EventReceiverImpl {
    inner: aws_sdk_bedrockagentruntime::primitives::event_stream::EventReceiver<
        ResponseStream,
```

```
        ResponseStreamError,
    >,
}

#[cfg_attr(test, automock)]
impl EventReceiverImpl {
    #[allow(dead_code)]
    pub fn new(
        inner: aws_sdk_bedrockagentruntime::primitives::event_stream::EventReceiver<
            ResponseStream,
            ResponseStreamError,
        >,
    ) -> Self {
        Self { inner }
    }

    pub async fn recv(
        &mut self,
    ) -> Result<
        Option<ResponseStream>,
        aws_sdk_bedrockagentruntime::error::SdkError<
            ResponseStreamError,
            aws_smithy_types::event_stream::RawMessage,
        >,
    > {
        self.inner.recv().await
    }
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Box<bedrockagentruntime::Error>> {
    let result = invoke_bedrock_agent("I need help.".to_string(),
 "123".to_string()).await?;
    println!("{}", result);
    Ok(())
}

async fn invoke_bedrock_agent(
    prompt: String,
    session_id: String,
) -> Result<String, bedrockagentruntime::Error> {
    let sdk_config: SdkConfig = aws_config::defaults(BehaviorVersion::latest())
        .region(BEDROCK_AGENT_REGION)
        .load()
```

```
        .await;
    let bedrock_client = bedrockagentruntime::Client::new(&sdk_config);

    let command_builder = bedrock_client
        .invoke_agent()
        .agent_id(BEDROCK_AGENT_ID)
        .agent_alias_id(BEDROCK_AGENT_ALIAS_ID)
        .session_id(session_id)
        .input_text(prompt);

    let response = command_builder.send().await?;

    let response_stream = response.completion;

    let event_receiver = EventReceiver::new(response_stream);

    process_agent_response_stream(event_receiver).await
}

async fn process_agent_response_stream(
    mut event_receiver: EventReceiver,
) -> Result<String, bedrockagentruntime::Error> {
    let mut full_agent_text_response = String::new();

    while let Some(event_result) = event_receiver.recv().await? {
        match event_result {
            ResponseStream::Chunk(chunk) => {
                if let Some(bytes) = chunk.bytes {
                    match String::from_utf8(bytes.into_inner()) {
                        Ok(text_chunk) => {
                            full_agent_text_response.push_str(&text_chunk);
                        }
                        Err(e) => {
                            eprintln!("UTF-8 decoding error for chunk: {}", e);
                        }
                    }
                }
            }
            _ => {
                panic!("received an unhandled event type from Bedrock stream",);
            }
        }
    }
    Ok(full_agent_text_response)
```

```
}

#[cfg(test)]
mod test {

    use super::*;

    #[tokio::test]
    async fn test_process_agent_response_stream() {
        let mut mock = MockEventReceiverImpl::default();
        mock.expect_recv().times(1).returning(|| {
            Ok(Some(
                aws_sdk_bedrockagentruntime::types::ResponseStream::Chunk(
                    aws_sdk_bedrockagentruntime::types::PayloadPart::builder()
                        .set_bytes(Some(aws_smithy_types::Blob::new(vec![
                            116, 101, 115, 116, 32, 99, 111, 109, 112, 108, 101,
 116, 105, 111, 110,
                        ])))
                        .build(),
                ),
            ))
        });

        // end the stream
        mock.expect_recv().times(1).returning(|| Ok(None));

        let response = process_agent_response_stream(mock).await.unwrap();

        assert_eq!("test completion", response);
    }

    #[tokio::test]
    #[should_panic(expected = "received an unhandled event type from Bedrock
 stream")]
    async fn test_process_agent_response_stream_error() {
        let mut mock = MockEventReceiverImpl::default();
        mock.expect_recv().times(1).returning(|| {
            Ok(Some(
                aws_sdk_bedrockagentruntime::types::ResponseStream::Trace(

 aws_sdk_bedrockagentruntime::types::TracePart::builder().build(),
                ),
            ))
        });
```

```
        let _ = process_agent_response_stream(mock).await.unwrap();
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Rust API 참조의 InvokeAgent를 참조하세요. AWS

SDK for Rust를 사용한 Amazon Cognito 자격 증명 공급자 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for Rust를 Amazon Cognito 자격 증명 공급자와 함께 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`ListUserPools`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListUserPools`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn show_pools(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let response = client.list_user_pools().max_results(10).send().await?;
    let pools = response.user_pools();
    println!("User pools:");
```

```
    for pool in pools {
        println!("  ID:              {}", pool.id().unwrap_or_default());
        println!("  Name:            {}", pool.name().unwrap_or_default());
        println!("  Lambda Config:   {:?}", pool.lambda_config().unwrap());
        println!(
            "  Last modified:   {}",
            pool.last_modified_date().unwrap().to_chrono_utc()?
        );
        println!(
            "  Creation date:   {:?}",
            pool.creation_date().unwrap().to_chrono_utc()
        );
        println!();
    }
    println!("Next token: {}", response.next_token().unwrap_or_default());

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 ListUserPools를 참조하십시오.

SDK for Rust를 사용한 Amazon Cognito Sync 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for Rust를 Amazon Cognito Sync와 함께 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`ListIdentityPoolUsage`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListIdentityPoolUsage`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn show_pools(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let response = client
        .list_identity_pool_usage()
        .max_results(10)
        .send()
        .await?;

    let pools = response.identity_pool_usages();
    println!("Identity pools:");

    for pool in pools {
        println!(
            "  Identity pool ID:    {}",
            pool.identity_pool_id().unwrap_or_default()
        );
        println!(
            "  Data storage:        {}",
            pool.data_storage().unwrap_or_default()
        );
        println!(
            "  Sync sessions count: {}",
            pool.sync_sessions_count().unwrap_or_default()
        );
        println!(
            "  Last modified:       {}",
            pool.last_modified_date().unwrap().to_chrono_utc()?
        );
        println!();
    }

    println!("Next token: {}", response.next_token().unwrap_or_default());

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 ListIdentityPoolUsage를 참조하십시오.

SDK for Rust를 사용한 Firehose 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Firehose에서 AWS SDK for Rust를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`PutRecordBatch`

다음 코드 예시는 `PutRecordBatch`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn put_record_batch(
    client: &Client,
    stream: &str,
    data: Vec<Record>,
) -> Result<PutRecordBatchOutput, SdkError<PutRecordBatchError>> {
    client
        .put_record_batch()
        .delivery_stream_name(stream)
```

```
        .set_records(Some(data))
        .send()
        .await
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 PutRecordBatch를 참조하세요.

SDK for Rust를 사용한 Amazon DocumentDB 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for Rust를 Amazon DocumentDB와 함께 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 서버리스 예제

서버리스 예제

Amazon DocumentDB 트리거에서 간접적으로 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 DocumentDB 변경 스트림에서 레코드를 수신하여 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 DocumentDB 페이로드를 검색하고 레코드 콘텐츠를 로깅합니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Rust를 사용하여 Lambda로 Amazon DocumentDB 이벤트 소비

```
use lambda_runtime::{service_fn, tracing, Error, LambdaEvent};
use aws_lambda_events::{
```

```
    event::documentdb::{DocumentDbEvent, DocumentDbInnerEvent},
   };


// Built with the following dependencies:
//lambda_runtime = "0.11.1"
//serde_json = "1.0"
//tokio = { version = "1", features = ["macros"] }
//tracing = { version = "0.1", features = ["log"] }
//tracing-subscriber = { version = "0.3", default-features = false, features =
 ["fmt"] }
//aws_lambda_events = "0.15.0"

async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<DocumentDbEvent>) ->Result<(), Error> {

    tracing::info!("Event Source ARN: {:?}", event.payload.event_source_arn);
    tracing::info!("Event Source: {:?}", event.payload.event_source);

    let records = &event.payload.events;

    if records.is_empty() {
        tracing::info!("No records found. Exiting.");
        return Ok(());
    }

    for record in records{
        log_document_db_event(record);
    }

    tracing::info!("Document db records processed");

    // Prepare the response
    Ok(())

}

fn log_document_db_event(record: &DocumentDbInnerEvent)-> Result<(), Error>{
    tracing::info!("Change Event: {:?}", record.event);

    Ok(())

}

#[tokio::main]
```

```
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
    .with_max_level(tracing::Level::INFO)
    .with_target(false)
    .without_time()
    .init();

    let func = service_fn(function_handler);
    lambda_runtime::run(func).await?;
    Ok(())

}
```

SDK for Rust를 사용한 DynamoDB 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB와 함께 AWS SDK for Rust를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

AWS 커뮤니티 기여는 여러 팀이 생성하고 유지 관리하는 예입니다 AWS. 피드백을 제공하려면 연결된 리포지토리에 제공된 메커니즘을 사용합니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오
- 서버리스 예제
- AWS 커뮤니티 기여

작업

`CreateTable`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateTable`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
pub async fn create_table(
    client: &Client,
    table: &str,
    key: &str,
) -> Result<CreateTableOutput, Error> {
    let a_name: String = key.into();
    let table_name: String = table.into();

    let ad = AttributeDefinition::builder()
        .attribute_name(&a_name)
        .attribute_type(ScalarAttributeType::S)
        .build()
        .map_err(Error::BuildError)?;

    let ks = KeySchemaElement::builder()
        .attribute_name(&a_name)
        .key_type(KeyType::Hash)
        .build()
        .map_err(Error::BuildError)?;

    let create_table_response = client
        .create_table()
        .table_name(table_name)
        .key_schema(ks)
        .attribute_definitions(ad)
        .billing_mode(BillingMode::PayPerRequest)
        .send()
        .await;
```

```
    match create_table_response {
        Ok(out) => {
            println!("Added table {} with key {}", table, key);
            Ok(out)
        }
        Err(e) => {
            eprintln!("Got an error creating table:");
            eprintln!("{}", e);
            Err(Error::unhandled(e))
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 CreateTable을 참조하세요.

`DeleteItem`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteItem`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
pub async fn delete_item(
    client: &Client,
    table: &str,
    key: &str,
    value: &str,
) -> Result<DeleteItemOutput, Error> {
    match client
        .delete_item()
        .table_name(table)
        .key(key, AttributeValue::S(value.into()))
        .send()
        .await
    {
        Ok(out) => {
```

```
            println!("Deleted item from table");
            Ok(out)
        }
        Err(e) => Err(Error::unhandled(e)),
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DeleteItem을 참조하세요.

DeleteTable

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteTable의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
pub async fn delete_table(client: &Client, table: &str) -> Result<DeleteTableOutput,
 Error> {
    let resp = client.delete_table().table_name(table).send().await;

    match resp {
        Ok(out) => {
            println!("Deleted table");
            Ok(out)
        }
        Err(e) => Err(Error::Unhandled(e.into())),
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DeleteTable을 참조하세요.

ListTables

다음 코드 예시는 ListTables의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
pub async fn list_tables(client: &Client) -> Result<Vec<String>, Error> {
    let paginator = client.list_tables().into_paginator().items().send();
    let table_names = paginator.collect::<Result<Vec<_>, _>>().await?;

    println!("Tables:");

    for name in &table_names {
        println!("  {}", name);
    }

    println!("Found {} tables", table_names.len());
    Ok(table_names)
}
```

테이블이 존재하는지 확인합니다.

```
pub async fn table_exists(client: &Client, table: &str) -> Result<bool, Error> {
    debug!("Checking for table: {table}");
    let table_list = client.list_tables().send().await;

    match table_list {
        Ok(list) => Ok(list.table_names().contains(&table.into())),
        Err(e) => Err(e.into()),
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 ListTables을 참조하세요.

`PutItem`

다음 코드 예시는 `PutItem`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
pub async fn add_item(client: &Client, item: Item, table: &String) ->
 Result<ItemOut, Error> {
    let user_av = AttributeValue::S(item.username);
    let type_av = AttributeValue::S(item.p_type);
    let age_av = AttributeValue::S(item.age);
    let first_av = AttributeValue::S(item.first);
    let last_av = AttributeValue::S(item.last);

    let request = client
        .put_item()
        .table_name(table)
        .item("username", user_av)
        .item("account_type", type_av)
        .item("age", age_av)
        .item("first_name", first_av)
        .item("last_name", last_av);

    println!("Executing request [{request:?}] to add item...");

    let resp = request.send().await?;

    let attributes = resp.attributes().unwrap();

    let username = attributes.get("username").cloned();
    let first_name = attributes.get("first_name").cloned();
    let last_name = attributes.get("last_name").cloned();
    let age = attributes.get("age").cloned();
    let p_type = attributes.get("p_type").cloned();

    println!(
        "Added user {:?}, {:?} {:?}, age {:?} as {:?} user",
        username, first_name, last_name, age, p_type
    );
```

```
    Ok(ItemOut {
        p_type,
        age,
        username,
        first_name,
        last_name,
    })
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 PutItem을 참조하세요.

`Query`

다음 코드 예시는 `Query`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

지정된 연도에 제작된 영화를 찾습니다.

```
pub async fn movies_in_year(
    client: &Client,
    table_name: &str,
    year: u16,
) -> Result<Vec<Movie>, MovieError> {
    let results = client
        .query()
        .table_name(table_name)
        .key_condition_expression("#yr = :yyyy")
        .expression_attribute_names("#yr", "year")
        .expression_attribute_values(":yyyy", AttributeValue::N(year.to_string()))
        .send()
        .await?;

    if let Some(items) = results.items {
        let movies = items.iter().map(|v| v.into()).collect();
```

```
        Ok(movies)
    } else {
        Ok(vec![])
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 Query를 참조하세요.

Scan

다음 코드 예시는 Scan의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
pub async fn list_items(client: &Client, table: &str, page_size: Option<i32>) ->
 Result<(), Error> {
    let page_size = page_size.unwrap_or(10);
    let items: Result<Vec<_>, _> = client
        .scan()
        .table_name(table)
        .limit(page_size)
        .into_paginator()
        .items()
        .send()
        .collect()
        .await;

    println!("Items in table (up to {page_size}):");
    for item in items? {
        println!("   {:?}", item);
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 Scan을 참조하십시오.

시나리오

로컬 인스턴스에 연결

다음 코드 예제에서는 엔드포인트 URL을 재정의하여 DynamoDB 및 AWS SDK의 로컬 개발 배포에 연결하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

자세한 내용은 DynamoDB Local을 참조하세요.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/// Lists your tables from a local DynamoDB instance by setting the SDK Config's
/// endpoint_url and test_credentials.
#[tokio::main]
async fn main() {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt::init();

    let config = aws_config::defaults(aws_config::BehaviorVersion::latest())
        .test_credentials()
        // DynamoDB run locally uses port 8000 by default.
        .endpoint_url("http://localhost:8000")
        .load()
        .await;
    let dynamodb_local_config =
 aws_sdk_dynamodb::config::Builder::from(&config).build();

    let client = aws_sdk_dynamodb::Client::from_conf(dynamodb_local_config);

    let list_resp = client.list_tables().send().await;
    match list_resp {
```

```
        Ok(resp) => {
            println!("Found {} tables", resp.table_names().len());
            for name in resp.table_names() {
                println!("  {}", name);
            }
        }
        Err(err) => eprintln!("Failed to list local dynamodb tables: {err:?}"),
    }
}
```

사진을 관리하기 위한 서버리스 애플리케이션 만들기

다음 코드 예시에서는 사용자가 레이블을 사용하여 사진을 관리할 수 있는 서버리스 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Rust

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지에서 레이블을 감지하고 나중에 검색할 수 있도록 저장하는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션을 개발하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제의 출처에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS 커뮤니티의 게시물을 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

PartiQL을 사용하여 테이블 쿼리

다음 코드 예제에서는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- SELECT 문을 실행하여 항목을 가져옵니다.
- INSERT 문을 실행하여 항목을 추가합니다.

- UPDATE 문을 실행하여 항목을 업데이트합니다.
- DELETE 문을 실행하여 항목을 삭제합니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn make_table(
    client: &Client,
    table: &str,
    key: &str,
) -> Result<(), SdkError<CreateTableError>> {
    let ad = AttributeDefinition::builder()
        .attribute_name(key)
        .attribute_type(ScalarAttributeType::S)
        .build()
        .expect("creating AttributeDefinition");

    let ks = KeySchemaElement::builder()
        .attribute_name(key)
        .key_type(KeyType::Hash)
        .build()
        .expect("creating KeySchemaElement");

    match client
        .create_table()
        .table_name(table)
        .key_schema(ks)
        .attribute_definitions(ad)
        .billing_mode(BillingMode::PayPerRequest)
        .send()
        .await
    {
        Ok(_) => Ok(()),
        Err(e) => Err(e),
    }
}
```

```
async fn add_item(client: &Client, item: Item) -> Result<(),
 SdkError<ExecuteStatementError>> {
    match client
        .execute_statement()
        .statement(format!(
            r#"INSERT INTO "{}" VALUE {{
                "{}": ?,
                "acount_type": ?,
                "age": ?,
                "first_name": ?,
                "last_name": ?
        }} "#,
            item.table, item.key
        ))
        .set_parameters(Some(vec![
            AttributeValue::S(item.utype),
            AttributeValue::S(item.age),
            AttributeValue::S(item.first_name),
            AttributeValue::S(item.last_name),
        ]))
        .send()
        .await
    {
        Ok(_) => Ok(()),
        Err(e) => Err(e),
    }
}

async fn query_item(client: &Client, item: Item) -> bool {
    match client
        .execute_statement()
        .statement(format!(
            r#"SELECT * FROM "{}" WHERE "{}" = ?"#,
            item.table, item.key
        ))
        .set_parameters(Some(vec![AttributeValue::S(item.value)]))
        .send()
        .await
    {
        Ok(resp) => {
            if !resp.items().is_empty() {
                println!("Found a matching entry in the table:");
                println!("{:?}", resp.items.unwrap_or_default().pop());
```

```
                true
            } else {
                println!("Did not find a match.");
                false
            }
        }
        Err(e) => {
            println!("Got an error querying table:");
            println!("{}", e);
            process::exit(1);
        }
    }
}

async fn remove_item(client: &Client, table: &str, key: &str, value: String) ->
 Result<(), Error> {
    client
        .execute_statement()
        .statement(format!(r#"DELETE FROM "{table}" WHERE "{key}" = ?"#))
        .set_parameters(Some(vec![AttributeValue::S(value)]))
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Deleted item.");

    Ok(())
}

async fn remove_table(client: &Client, table: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    client.delete_table().table_name(table).send().await?;

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 ExecuteStatement을 참조하십시오.

EXIF 및 기타 이미지 정보 저장

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- JPG, JPEG 또는 PNG 파일에서 EXIF 정보를 가져옵니다.

- Amazon S3 버킷에 이미지 파일을 업로드합니다.
- Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 파일에서 3가지 주요 속성(레이블)을 파악합니다.
- EXIF 및 레이블 정보를 리전의 Amazon DynamoDB 테이블에 추가합니다.

SDK for Rust

JPG, JPEG 또는 PNG 파일에서 EXIF 정보를 가져오고, 이미지 파일을 Amazon S3 버킷에 업로드하며, Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 파일에서 3가지 주요 속성(Amazon Rekognition의 레이블)을 파악한 후 EXIF 및 레이블 정보를 리전의 Amazon DynamoDB 테이블에 추가합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- DynamoDB
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3

서버리스 예제

DynamoDB 트리거에서 간접적으로 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB 스트림에서 레코드를 수신하여 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 DynamoDB 페이로드를 검색하고 레코드 콘텐츠를 로깅합니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Rust를 사용하여 Lambda로 DynamoDB 이벤트 사용.

```
use lambda_runtime::{service_fn, tracing, Error, LambdaEvent};
use aws_lambda_events::{
    event::dynamodb::{Event, EventRecord},
```

```
   };


// Built with the following dependencies:
//lambda_runtime = "0.11.1"
//serde_json = "1.0"
//tokio = { version = "1", features = ["macros"] }
//tracing = { version = "0.1", features = ["log"] }
//tracing-subscriber = { version = "0.3", default-features = false, features =
 ["fmt"] }
//aws_lambda_events = "0.15.0"

async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<Event>) ->Result<(), Error> {

    let records = &event.payload.records;
    tracing::info!("event payload: {:?}",records);
    if records.is_empty() {
        tracing::info!("No records found. Exiting.");
        return Ok(());
    }

    for record in records{
        log_dynamo_dbrecord(record);
    }

    tracing::info!("Dynamo db records processed");

    // Prepare the response
    Ok(())

}

fn log_dynamo_dbrecord(record: &EventRecord)-> Result<(), Error>{
    tracing::info!("EventId: {}", record.event_id);
    tracing::info!("EventName: {}", record.event_name);
    tracing::info!("DynamoDB Record: {:?}", record.change );
    Ok(())

}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
    .with_max_level(tracing::Level::INFO)
```

```
    .with_target(false)
    .without_time()
    .init();

    let func = service_fn(function_handler);
    lambda_runtime::run(func).await?;
    Ok(())

}
```

DynamoDB 트리거로 Lambda 함수에 대한 배치 항목 실패 보고

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB 스트림에서 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수에 대해 부분 배치 응답을 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 응답으로 배치 항목 실패를 보고하고 나중에 해당 메시지를 다시 시도하도록 Lambda에 신호를 보냅니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Rust를 사용하여 Lambda로 DynamoDB 배치 항목 실패 보고.

```
use aws_lambda_events::{
    event::dynamodb::{Event, EventRecord, StreamRecord},
    streams::{DynamoDbBatchItemFailure, DynamoDbEventResponse},
};
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, Error, LambdaEvent};

/// Process the stream record
fn process_record(record: &EventRecord) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let stream_record: &StreamRecord = &record.change;

    // process your stream record here...
    tracing::info!("Data: {:?}", stream_record);

    Ok(())
```

```
}

/// Main Lambda handler here...
async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<Event>) ->
 Result<DynamoDbEventResponse, Error> {
    let mut response = DynamoDbEventResponse {
        batch_item_failures: vec![],
    };

    let records = &event.payload.records;

    if records.is_empty() {
        tracing::info!("No records found. Exiting.");
        return Ok(response);
    }

    for record in records {
        tracing::info!("EventId: {}", record.event_id);

        // Couldn't find a sequence number
        if record.change.sequence_number.is_none() {
            response.batch_item_failures.push(DynamoDbBatchItemFailure {
                item_identifier: Some("".to_string()),
            });
            return Ok(response);
        }

        // Process your record here...
        if process_record(record).is_err() {
            response.batch_item_failures.push(DynamoDbBatchItemFailure {
                item_identifier: record.change.sequence_number.clone(),
            });
            /* Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed item
 immediately.
            Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this failed item
 onwards. */
            return Ok(response);
        }
    }

    tracing::info!("Successfully processed {} record(s)", records.len());

    Ok(response)
}
```

```
#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
        .with_max_level(tracing::Level::INFO)
        // disable printing the name of the module in every log line.
        .with_target(false)
        // disabling time is handy because CloudWatch will add the ingestion time.
        .without_time()
        .init();

    run(service_fn(function_handler)).await
}
```

AWS 커뮤니티 기여

서버리스 애플리케이션 빌드 및 테스트

다음 코드 예제에서는 Lambda 및 DynamoDB와 함께 API Gateway를 사용하여 서버리스 애플리케이션을 빌드하고 테스트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Rust

Rust SDK를 사용하여 Lambda 및 DynamoDB가 포함된 API 게이트웨이로 구성된 서버리스 애플리케이션을 빌드하고 테스트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda

SDK for Rust를 사용한 Amazon EBS 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for Rust를 Amazon EBS와 함께 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`CompleteSnapshot`

다음 코드 예시는 `CompleteSnapshot`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn finish(client: &Client, id: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    client
        .complete_snapshot()
        .changed_blocks_count(2)
        .snapshot_id(id)
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Snapshot ID {}", id);
    println!("The state is 'completed' when all of the modified blocks have been
 transferred to Amazon S3.");
    println!("Use the get-snapshot-state code example to get the state of the
 snapshot.");

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 CompleteSnapshot을 참조하십시오.

PutSnapshotBlock

다음 코드 예시는 PutSnapshotBlock의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn add_block(
    client: &Client,
    id: &str,
    idx: usize,
    block: Vec<u8>,
    checksum: &str,
) -> Result<(), Error> {
    client
        .put_snapshot_block()
        .snapshot_id(id)
        .block_index(idx as i32)
        .block_data(ByteStream::from(block))
        .checksum(checksum)
        .checksum_algorithm(ChecksumAlgorithm::ChecksumAlgorithmSha256)
        .data_length(EBS_BLOCK_SIZE as i32)
        .send()
        .await?;

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 PutSnapshotBlock을 참조하십시오.

StartSnapshot

다음 코드 예시는 StartSnapshot의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn start(client: &Client, description: &str) -> Result<String, Error> {
    let snapshot = client
        .start_snapshot()
        .description(description)
        .encrypted(false)
        .volume_size(1)
        .send()
        .await?;

    Ok(snapshot.snapshot_id.unwrap())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 StartSnapshot을 참조하십시오.

SDK for Rust를 사용한 Amazon EC2 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for Rust를 Amazon EC2와 함께 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello Amazon EC2

다음 코드 예제는 Amazon EC2 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn show_security_groups(client: &aws_sdk_ec2::Client, group_ids: Vec<String>)
 {
    let response = client
        .describe_security_groups()
        .set_group_ids(Some(group_ids))
        .send()
        .await;

    match response {
        Ok(output) => {
            for group in output.security_groups() {
                println!(
                    "Found Security Group {} ({}), vpc id {} and description {}",
                    group.group_name().unwrap_or("unknown"),
                    group.group_id().unwrap_or("id-unknown"),
                    group.vpc_id().unwrap_or("vpcid-unknown"),
                    group.description().unwrap_or("(none)")
                );
            }
        }
        Err(err) => {
            let err = err.into_service_error();
            let meta = err.meta();
            let message = meta.message().unwrap_or("unknown");
            let code = meta.code().unwrap_or("unknown");
            eprintln!("Error listing EC2 Security Groups: ({code}) {message}");
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Rust API 참조의 DescribeSecurityGroups를 참조하세요. AWS

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 키 페어 및 보안 그룹을 생성합니다.
- Amazon Machine Image(AMI) 및 호환되는 인스턴스 유형을 선택한 다음 인스턴스를 생성합니다.
- 인스턴스를 중지한 후 다시 시작합니다.
- 인스턴스와 탄력적 IP 주소 연결.
- SSH로 인스턴스에 연결한 다음 리소스를 정리합니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

EC2InstanceScenario 구현에는 예제를 전체적으로 실행하는 로직이 포함되어 있습니다.

```
//! Scenario that uses the AWS SDK for Rust (the SDK) with Amazon Elastic Compute
 Cloud
//! (Amazon EC2) to do the following:
//!
//! * Create a key pair that is used to secure SSH communication between your
 computer and
//!   an EC2 instance.
//! * Create a security group that acts as a virtual firewall for your EC2 instances
 to
//!   control incoming and outgoing traffic.
//! * Find an Amazon Machine Image (AMI) and a compatible instance type.
```

```
//! * Create an instance that is created from the instance type and AMI you select,
 and
//!   is configured to use the security group and key pair created in this example.
//! * Stop and restart the instance.
//! * Create an Elastic IP address and associate it as a consistent IP address for
 your instance.
//! * Connect to your instance with SSH, using both its public IP address and your
 Elastic IP
//!   address.
//! * Clean up all of the resources created by this example.

use std::net::Ipv4Addr;

use crate::{
    ec2::{EC2Error, EC2},
    getting_started::{key_pair::KeyPairManager, util::Util},
    ssm::SSM,
};
use aws_sdk_ssm::types::Parameter;

use super::{
    elastic_ip::ElasticIpManager, instance::InstanceManager,
 security_group::SecurityGroupManager,
    util::ScenarioImage,
};

pub struct Ec2InstanceScenario {
    ec2: EC2,
    ssm: SSM,
    util: Util,
    key_pair_manager: KeyPairManager,
    security_group_manager: SecurityGroupManager,
    instance_manager: InstanceManager,
    elastic_ip_manager: ElasticIpManager,
}

impl Ec2InstanceScenario {
    pub fn new(ec2: EC2, ssm: SSM, util: Util) -> Self {
        Ec2InstanceScenario {
            ec2,
            ssm,
            util,
            key_pair_manager: Default::default(),
            security_group_manager: Default::default(),
```

```
            instance_manager: Default::default(),
            elastic_ip_manager: Default::default(),
        }
    }

    pub async fn run(&mut self) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        self.create_and_list_key_pairs().await?;
        self.create_security_group().await?;
        self.create_instance().await?;
        self.stop_and_start_instance().await?;
        self.associate_elastic_ip().await?;
        self.stop_and_start_instance().await?;
        Ok(())
    }

    /// 1. Creates an RSA key pair and saves its private key data as a .pem file in
secure
    ///    temporary storage. The private key data is deleted after the example
completes.
    /// 2. Optionally, lists the first five key pairs for the current account.
    pub async fn create_and_list_key_pairs(&mut self) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        println!( "Let's create an RSA key pair that you can be use to securely
connect to your EC2 instance.");

        let key_name = self.util.prompt_key_name()?;

        self.key_pair_manager
            .create(&self.ec2, &self.util, key_name)
            .await?;

        println!(
            "Created a key pair {} and saved the private key to {:?}.",
            self.key_pair_manager
                .key_pair()
                .key_name()
                .ok_or_else(|| EC2Error::new("No key name after creating key"))?,
            self.key_pair_manager
                .key_file_path()
                .ok_or_else(|| EC2Error::new("No key file after creating key"))?
        );

        if self.util.should_list_key_pairs()? {
            for pair in self.key_pair_manager.list(&self.ec2).await? {
                println!(
```

```
                    "Found {:?} key {} with fingerprint:\t{:?}",
                    pair.key_type(),
                    pair.key_name().unwrap_or("Unknown"),
                    pair.key_fingerprint()
                );
            }
        }

        Ok(())
    }

    /// 1. Creates a security group for the default VPC.
    /// 2. Adds an inbound rule to allow SSH. The SSH rule allows only
    ///    inbound traffic from the current computer’s public IPv4 address.
    /// 3. Displays information about the security group.
    ///
    /// This function uses <http://checkip.amazonaws.com> to get the current public
IP
    /// address of the computer that is running the example. This method works in
most
    /// cases. However, depending on how your computer connects to the internet, you
    /// might have to manually add your public IP address to the security group by
using
    /// the AWS Management Console.
    pub async fn create_security_group(&mut self) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        println!("Let's create a security group to manage access to your
instance.");
        let group_name = self.util.prompt_security_group_name()?;

        self.security_group_manager
            .create(
                &self.ec2,
                &group_name,
                "Security group for example: get started with instances.",
            )
            .await?;

        println!(
            "Created security group {} in your default VPC {}.",
            self.security_group_manager.group_name(),
            self.security_group_manager
                .vpc_id()
                .unwrap_or("(unknown vpc)")
        );
```

```
        let check_ip = self.util.do_get("https://checkip.amazonaws.com").await?;
        let current_ip_address: Ipv4Addr = check_ip.trim().parse().map_err(|e| {
            EC2Error::new(format!(
                "Failed to convert response {} to IP Address: {e:?}",
                check_ip
            ))
        })?;

        println!("Your public IP address seems to be {current_ip_address}");
        if self.util.should_add_to_security_group() {
            match self
                .security_group_manager
                .authorize_ingress(&self.ec2, current_ip_address)
                .await
            {
                Ok(_) => println!("Security group rules updated"),
                Err(err) => eprintln!("Couldn't update security group rules:
{err:?}"),
            }
        }
        println!("{}", self.security_group_manager);

        Ok(())
    }

    /// 1. Gets a list of Amazon Linux 2 AMIs from AWS Systems Manager. Specifying
the
    ///    '/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest' path returns only the latest AMIs.
    /// 2. Gets and displays information about the available AMIs and lets you
select one.
    /// 3. Gets a list of instance types that are compatible with the selected AMI
and
    ///    lets you select one.
    /// 4. Creates an instance with the previously created key pair and security
group,
    ///    and the selected AMI and instance type.
    /// 5. Waits for the instance to be running and then displays its information.
    pub async fn create_instance(&mut self) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        let ami = self.find_image().await?;

        let instance_types = self
            .ec2
            .list_instance_types(&ami.0)
```

```
            .await
            .map_err(|e| e.add_message("Could not find instance types"))?;
        println!(
            "There are several instance types that support the {} architecture of
the image.",
            ami.0
                .architecture
                .as_ref()
                .ok_or_else(|| EC2Error::new(format!("Missing architecture in {:?}",
ami.0)))?
        );
        let instance_type = self.util.select_instance_type(instance_types)?;

        println!("Creating your instance and waiting for it to start...");
        self.instance_manager
            .create(
                &self.ec2,
                ami.0
                    .image_id()
                    .ok_or_else(|| EC2Error::new("Could not find image ID"))?,
                instance_type,
                self.key_pair_manager.key_pair(),
                self.security_group_manager
                    .security_group()
                    .map(|sg| vec![sg])
                    .ok_or_else(|| EC2Error::new("Could not find security group"))?,
            )
            .await
            .map_err(|e| e.add_message("Scenario failed to create instance"))?;

        while let Err(err) = self
            .ec2
            .wait_for_instance_ready(self.instance_manager.instance_id(), None)
            .await
        {
            println!("{err}");
            if !self.util.should_continue_waiting() {
                return Err(err);
            }
        }

        println!("Your instance is ready:\n{}", self.instance_manager);

        self.display_ssh_info();
```

```
        Ok(())
    }

    async fn find_image(&mut self) -> Result<ScenarioImage, EC2Error> {
        let params: Vec<Parameter> = self
            .ssm
            .list_path("/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest")
            .await
            .map_err(|e| e.add_message("Could not find parameters for available
images"))?
            .into_iter()
            .filter(|param| param.name().is_some_and(|name| name.contains("amzn2")))
            .collect();
        let amzn2_images: Vec<ScenarioImage> = self
            .ec2
            .list_images(params)
            .await
            .map_err(|e| e.add_message("Could not find images"))?
            .into_iter()
            .map(ScenarioImage::from)
            .collect();
        println!("We will now create an instance from an Amazon Linux 2 AMI");
        let ami = self.util.select_scenario_image(amzn2_images)?;
        Ok(ami)
    }

    // 1. Stops the instance and waits for it to stop.
    // 2. Starts the instance and waits for it to start.
    // 3. Displays information about the instance.
    // 4. Displays an SSH connection string. When an Elastic IP address is
associated
    //    with the instance, the IP address stays consistent when the instance stops
    //    and starts.
    pub async fn stop_and_start_instance(&self) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        println!("Let's stop and start your instance to see what changes.");
        println!("Stopping your instance and waiting until it's stopped...");
        self.instance_manager.stop(&self.ec2).await?;
        println!("Your instance is stopped. Restarting...");
        self.instance_manager.start(&self.ec2).await?;
        println!("Your instance is running.");
        println!("{}", self.instance_manager);
        if self.elastic_ip_manager.public_ip() == "0.0.0.0" {
```

```
            println!("Every time your instance is restarted, its public IP address
changes.");
        } else {
            println!(
                "Because you have associated an Elastic IP with your instance, you
can connect by using a consistent IP address after the instance restarts."
            );
        }
        self.display_ssh_info();
        Ok(())
    }

    /// 1. Allocates an Elastic IP address and associates it with the instance.
    /// 2. Displays an SSH connection string that uses the Elastic IP address.
    async fn associate_elastic_ip(&mut self) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        self.elastic_ip_manager.allocate(&self.ec2).await?;
        println!(
            "Allocated static Elastic IP address: {}",
            self.elastic_ip_manager.public_ip()
        );

        self.elastic_ip_manager
            .associate(&self.ec2, self.instance_manager.instance_id())
            .await?;
        println!("Associated your Elastic IP with your instance.");
        println!("You can now use SSH to connect to your instance by using the
Elastic IP.");
        self.display_ssh_info();
        Ok(())
    }

    /// Displays an SSH connection string that can be used to connect to a running
    /// instance.
    fn display_ssh_info(&self) {
        let ip_addr = if self.elastic_ip_manager.has_allocation() {
            self.elastic_ip_manager.public_ip()
        } else {
            self.instance_manager.instance_ip()
        };
        let key_file_path = self.key_pair_manager.key_file_path().unwrap();
        println!("To connect, open another command prompt and run the following
command:");
        println!("\nssh -i {} ec2-user@{ip_addr}\n", key_file_path.display());
        let _ = self.util.enter_to_continue();
```

```
    }

    /// 1. Disassociate and delete the previously created Elastic IP.
    /// 2. Terminate the previously created instance.
    /// 3. Delete the previously created security group.
    /// 4. Delete the previously created key pair.
    pub async fn clean_up(self) {
        println!("Let's clean everything up. This example created these
 resources:");
        println!(
            "\tKey pair: {}",
            self.key_pair_manager
                .key_pair()
                .key_name()
                .unwrap_or("(unknown key pair)")
        );
        println!(
            "\tSecurity group: {}",
            self.security_group_manager.group_name()
        );
        println!(
            "\tInstance: {}",
            self.instance_manager.instance_display_name()
        );
        if self.util.should_clean_resources() {
            if let Err(err) = self.elastic_ip_manager.remove(&self.ec2).await {
                eprintln!("{err}")
            }
            if let Err(err) = self.instance_manager.delete(&self.ec2).await {
                eprintln!("{err}")
            }
            if let Err(err) = self.security_group_manager.delete(&self.ec2).await {
                eprintln!("{err}");
            }
            if let Err(err) = self.key_pair_manager.delete(&self.ec2,
 &self.util).await {
                eprintln!("{err}");
            }
        } else {
            println!("Ok, not cleaning up any resources!");
        }
    }
}
```

```
pub async fn run(mut scenario: Ec2InstanceScenario) {
    println!
("--------------------------------------------------------------------------------");
    println!(
        "Welcome to the Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) get started with
 instances demo."
    );
    println!
("--------------------------------------------------------------------------------");

    if let Err(err) = scenario.run().await {
        eprintln!("There was an error running the scenario: {err}")
    }

    println!
("--------------------------------------------------------------------------------");

    scenario.clean_up().await;

    println!("Thanks for running!");
    println!
("--------------------------------------------------------------------------------");
}
```

EC2Impl 구조체는 테스트를 위한 자동 모의점 역할을 하며 해당 함수는 EC2 SDK 호출을 래핑합니다.

```
use std::{net::Ipv4Addr, time::Duration};

use aws_sdk_ec2::{
    client::Waiters,
    error::ProvideErrorMetadata,
    operation::{
        allocate_address::AllocateAddressOutput,
 associate_address::AssociateAddressOutput,
    },
    types::{
        DomainType, Filter, Image, Instance, InstanceType, IpPermission, IpRange,
 KeyPairInfo,
        SecurityGroup, Tag,
    },
```

```
    Client as EC2Client,
};
use aws_sdk_ssm::types::Parameter;
use aws_smithy_runtime_api::client::waiters::error::WaiterError;

#[cfg(test)]
use mockall::automock;

#[cfg(not(test))]
pub use EC2Impl as EC2;

#[cfg(test)]
pub use MockEC2Impl as EC2;

#[derive(Clone)]
pub struct EC2Impl {
    pub client: EC2Client,
}

#[cfg_attr(test, automock)]
impl EC2Impl {
    pub fn new(client: EC2Client) -> Self {
        EC2Impl { client }
    }

    pub async fn create_key_pair(&self, name: String) -> Result<(KeyPairInfo,
 String), EC2Error> {
        tracing::info!("Creating key pair {name}");
        let output = self.client.create_key_pair().key_name(name).send().await?;
        let info = KeyPairInfo::builder()
            .set_key_name(output.key_name)
            .set_key_fingerprint(output.key_fingerprint)
            .set_key_pair_id(output.key_pair_id)
            .build();
        let material = output
            .key_material
            .ok_or_else(|| EC2Error::new("Create Key Pair has no key material"))?;
        Ok((info, material))
    }

    pub async fn list_key_pair(&self) -> Result<Vec<KeyPairInfo>, EC2Error> {
        let output = self.client.describe_key_pairs().send().await?;
        Ok(output.key_pairs.unwrap_or_default())
    }
```

```
    pub async fn delete_key_pair(&self, key_name: &str) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        let key_name: String = key_name.into();
        tracing::info!("Deleting key pair {key_name}");
        self.client
            .delete_key_pair()
            .key_name(key_name)
            .send()
            .await?;
        Ok(())
    }

    pub async fn create_security_group(
        &self,
        name: &str,
        description: &str,
    ) -> Result<SecurityGroup, EC2Error> {
        tracing::info!("Creating security group {name}");
        let create_output = self
            .client
            .create_security_group()
            .group_name(name)
            .description(description)
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(EC2Error::from)?;

        let group_id = create_output
            .group_id
            .ok_or_else(|| EC2Error::new("Missing security group id after
creation"))?;

        let group = self
            .describe_security_group(&group_id)
            .await?
            .ok_or_else(|| {
                EC2Error::new(format!("Could not find security group with id
{group_id}"))
            })?;

        tracing::info!("Created security group {name} as {group_id}");

        Ok(group)
    }
```

```
    /// Find a single security group, by ID. Returns Err if multiple groups are
found.
    pub async fn describe_security_group(
        &self,
        group_id: &str,
    ) -> Result<Option<SecurityGroup>, EC2Error> {
        let group_id: String = group_id.into();
        let describe_output = self
            .client
            .describe_security_groups()
            .group_ids(&group_id)
            .send()
            .await?;

        let mut groups = describe_output.security_groups.unwrap_or_default();

        match groups.len() {
            0 => Ok(None),
            1 => Ok(Some(groups.remove(0))),
            _ => Err(EC2Error::new(format!(
                "Expected single group for {group_id}"
            ))),
        }
    }

    /// Add an ingress rule to a security group explicitly allowing IPv4 address
    /// as {ip}/32 over TCP port 22.
    pub async fn authorize_security_group_ssh_ingress(
        &self,
        group_id: &str,
        ingress_ips: Vec<Ipv4Addr>,
    ) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        tracing::info!("Authorizing ingress for security group {group_id}");
        self.client
            .authorize_security_group_ingress()
            .group_id(group_id)
            .set_ip_permissions(Some(
                ingress_ips
                    .into_iter()
                    .map(|ip| {
                        IpPermission::builder()
                            .ip_protocol("tcp")
                            .from_port(22)
```

```
                            .to_port(22)
                            .ip_ranges(IpRange::builder().cidr_ip(format!
("{ip}/32")).build())
                            .build()
                    })
                    .collect(),
            ))
            .send()
            .await?;
        Ok(())
    }

    pub async fn delete_security_group(&self, group_id: &str) -> Result<(),
 EC2Error> {
        tracing::info!("Deleting security group {group_id}");
        self.client
            .delete_security_group()
            .group_id(group_id)
            .send()
            .await?;
        Ok(())
    }

    pub async fn list_images(&self, ids: Vec<Parameter>) -> Result<Vec<Image>,
 EC2Error> {
        let image_ids = ids.into_iter().filter_map(|p| p.value).collect();
        let output = self
            .client
            .describe_images()
            .set_image_ids(Some(image_ids))
            .send()
            .await?;

        let images = output.images.unwrap_or_default();
        if images.is_empty() {
            Err(EC2Error::new("No images for selected AMIs"))
        } else {
            Ok(images)
        }
    }

    /// List instance types that match an image's architecture and are free tier
 eligible.
```

```
    pub async fn list_instance_types(&self, image: &Image) ->
Result<Vec<InstanceType>, EC2Error> {
        let architecture = format!(
            "{}",
            image.architecture().ok_or_else(|| EC2Error::new(format!(
                "Image {:?} does not have a listed architecture",
                image.image_id()
            )))?
        );
        let free_tier_eligible_filter = Filter::builder()
            .name("free-tier-eligible")
            .values("false")
            .build();
        let supported_architecture_filter = Filter::builder()
            .name("processor-info.supported-architecture")
            .values(architecture)
            .build();
        let response = self
            .client
            .describe_instance_types()
            .filters(free_tier_eligible_filter)
            .filters(supported_architecture_filter)
            .send()
            .await?;

        Ok(response
            .instance_types
            .unwrap_or_default()
            .into_iter()
            .filter_map(|iti| iti.instance_type)
            .collect())
    }

    pub async fn create_instance<'a>(
        &self,
        image_id: &'a str,
        instance_type: InstanceType,
        key_pair: &'a KeyPairInfo,
        security_groups: Vec<&'a SecurityGroup>,
    ) -> Result<String, EC2Error> {
        let run_instances = self
            .client
            .run_instances()
            .image_id(image_id)
```

```
            .instance_type(instance_type)
            .key_name(
                key_pair
                    .key_name()
                    .ok_or_else(|| EC2Error::new("Missing key name when launching
instance"))?,
            )
            .set_security_group_ids(Some(
                security_groups
                    .iter()
                    .filter_map(|sg| sg.group_id.clone())
                    .collect(),
            ))
            .min_count(1)
            .max_count(1)
            .send()
            .await?;

        if run_instances.instances().is_empty() {
            return Err(EC2Error::new("Failed to create instance"));
        }

        let instance_id = run_instances.instances()[0].instance_id().unwrap();
        let response = self
            .client
            .create_tags()
            .resources(instance_id)
            .tags(
                Tag::builder()
                    .key("Name")
                    .value("From SDK Examples")
                    .build(),
            )
            .send()
            .await;

        match response {
            Ok(_) => tracing::info!("Created {instance_id} and applied tags."),
            Err(err) => {
                tracing::info!("Error applying tags to {instance_id}: {err:?}");
                return Err(err.into());
            }
        }
```

```
        tracing::info!("Instance is created.");

        Ok(instance_id.to_string())
    }

    /// Wait for an instance to be ready and status ok (default wait 60 seconds)
    pub async fn wait_for_instance_ready(
        &self,
        instance_id: &str,
        duration: Option<Duration>,
    ) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        self.client
            .wait_until_instance_status_ok()
            .instance_ids(instance_id)
            .wait(duration.unwrap_or(Duration::from_secs(60)))
            .await
            .map_err(|err| match err {
                WaiterError::ExceededMaxWait(exceeded) => EC2Error(format!(
                    "Exceeded max time ({}s) waiting for instance to start.",
                    exceeded.max_wait().as_secs()
                )),
                _ => EC2Error::from(err),
            })?;
        Ok(())
    }

    pub async fn describe_instance(&self, instance_id: &str) -> Result<Instance,
EC2Error> {
        let response = self
            .client
            .describe_instances()
            .instance_ids(instance_id)
            .send()
            .await?;

        let instance = response
            .reservations()
            .first()
            .ok_or_else(|| EC2Error::new(format!("No instance reservations for
{instance_id}")))?
            .instances()
            .first()
            .ok_or_else(|| {
```

```
                EC2Error::new(format!("No instances in reservation for
{instance_id}"))
            })?;

        Ok(instance.clone())
    }

    pub async fn start_instance(&self, instance_id: &str) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        tracing::info!("Starting instance {instance_id}");

        self.client
            .start_instances()
            .instance_ids(instance_id)
            .send()
            .await?;

        tracing::info!("Started instance.");

        Ok(())
    }

    pub async fn stop_instance(&self, instance_id: &str) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        tracing::info!("Stopping instance {instance_id}");

        self.client
            .stop_instances()
            .instance_ids(instance_id)
            .send()
            .await?;

        self.wait_for_instance_stopped(instance_id, None).await?;

        tracing::info!("Stopped instance.");

        Ok(())
    }

    pub async fn reboot_instance(&self, instance_id: &str) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        tracing::info!("Rebooting instance {instance_id}");

        self.client
            .reboot_instances()
            .instance_ids(instance_id)
            .send()
```

```
            .await?;

        Ok(())
    }

    pub async fn wait_for_instance_stopped(
        &self,
        instance_id: &str,
        duration: Option<Duration>,
    ) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        self.client
            .wait_until_instance_stopped()
            .instance_ids(instance_id)
            .wait(duration.unwrap_or(Duration::from_secs(60)))
            .await
            .map_err(|err| match err {
                WaiterError::ExceededMaxWait(exceeded) => EC2Error(format!(
                    "Exceeded max time ({}s) waiting for instance to stop.",
                    exceeded.max_wait().as_secs(),
                )),
                _ => EC2Error::from(err),
            })?;
        Ok(())
    }

    pub async fn delete_instance(&self, instance_id: &str) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        tracing::info!("Deleting instance with id {instance_id}");
        self.stop_instance(instance_id).await?;
        self.client
            .terminate_instances()
            .instance_ids(instance_id)
            .send()
            .await?;
        self.wait_for_instance_terminated(instance_id).await?;
        tracing::info!("Terminated instance with id {instance_id}");
        Ok(())
    }

    async fn wait_for_instance_terminated(&self, instance_id: &str) -> Result<(),
EC2Error> {
        self.client
            .wait_until_instance_terminated()
            .instance_ids(instance_id)
            .wait(Duration::from_secs(60))
```

```
            .await
            .map_err(|err| match err {
                WaiterError::ExceededMaxWait(exceeded) => EC2Error(format!(
                    "Exceeded max time ({}s) waiting for instance to terminate.",
                    exceeded.max_wait().as_secs(),
                )),
                _ => EC2Error::from(err),
            })?;
        Ok(())
    }

    pub async fn allocate_ip_address(&self) -> Result<AllocateAddressOutput,
EC2Error> {
        self.client
            .allocate_address()
            .domain(DomainType::Vpc)
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(EC2Error::from)
    }

    pub async fn deallocate_ip_address(&self, allocation_id: &str) -> Result<(),
EC2Error> {
        self.client
            .release_address()
            .allocation_id(allocation_id)
            .send()
            .await?;
        Ok(())
    }

    pub async fn associate_ip_address(
        &self,
        allocation_id: &str,
        instance_id: &str,
    ) -> Result<AssociateAddressOutput, EC2Error> {
        let response = self
            .client
            .associate_address()
            .allocation_id(allocation_id)
            .instance_id(instance_id)
            .send()
            .await?;
        Ok(response)
```

```
    }

    pub async fn disassociate_ip_address(&self, association_id: &str) -> Result<(),
 EC2Error> {
        self.client
            .disassociate_address()
            .association_id(association_id)
            .send()
            .await?;
        Ok(())
    }
}

#[derive(Debug)]
pub struct EC2Error(String);
impl EC2Error {
    pub fn new(value: impl Into<String>) -> Self {
        EC2Error(value.into())
    }

    pub fn add_message(self, message: impl Into<String>) -> Self {
        EC2Error(format!("{}: {}", message.into(), self.0))
    }
}

impl<T: ProvideErrorMetadata> From<T> for EC2Error {
    fn from(value: T) -> Self {
        EC2Error(format!(
            "{}: {}",
            value
                .code()
                .map(String::from)
                .unwrap_or("unknown code".into()),
            value
                .message()
                .map(String::from)
                .unwrap_or("missing reason".into()),
        ))
    }
}

impl std::error::Error for EC2Error {}

impl std::fmt::Display for EC2Error {
```

```
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
        write!(f, "{}", self.0)
    }
}
```

SSM 구조체는 테스트를 위한 자동 모의점 역할을 하며 해당 함수는 SSM SDK 호출을 래핑합니다.

```
use aws_sdk_ssm::{types::Parameter, Client};
use aws_smithy_async::future::pagination_stream::TryFlatMap;

use crate::ec2::EC2Error;

#[cfg(test)]
use mockall::automock;

#[cfg(not(test))]
pub use SSMImpl as SSM;

#[cfg(test)]
pub use MockSSMImpl as SSM;

pub struct SSMImpl {
    inner: Client,
}

#[cfg_attr(test, automock)]
impl SSMImpl {
    pub fn new(inner: Client) -> Self {
        SSMImpl { inner }
    }

    pub async fn list_path(&self, path: &str) -> Result<Vec<Parameter>, EC2Error> {
        let maybe_params: Vec<Result<Parameter, _>> = TryFlatMap::new(
            self.inner
                .get_parameters_by_path()
                .path(path)
                .into_paginator()
                .send(),
        )
        .flat_map(|item| item.parameters.unwrap_or_default())
        .collect()
```

```
        .await;
        // Fail on the first error
        let params = maybe_params
            .into_iter()
            .collect::<Result<Vec<Parameter>, _>>()?;
        Ok(params)
    }
}
```

시나리오는 여러 "관리자" 스타일 구조를 사용하여 시나리오 전체에서 생성 및 삭제된 리소스에 대한 액세스를 처리합니다.

```
use aws_sdk_ec2::operation::{
    allocate_address::AllocateAddressOutput,
 associate_address::AssociateAddressOutput,
};

use crate::ec2::{EC2Error, EC2};

/// ElasticIpManager tracks the lifecycle of a public IP address, including its
/// allocation from the global pool and association with a specific instance.
#[derive(Debug, Default)]
pub struct ElasticIpManager {
    elastic_ip: Option<AllocateAddressOutput>,
    association: Option<AssociateAddressOutput>,
}

impl ElasticIpManager {
    pub fn has_allocation(&self) -> bool {
        self.elastic_ip.is_some()
    }

    pub fn public_ip(&self) -> &str {
        if let Some(allocation) = &self.elastic_ip {
            if let Some(addr) = allocation.public_ip() {
                return addr;
            }
        }
        "0.0.0.0"
    }
```

```
    pub async fn allocate(&mut self, ec2: &EC2) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        let allocation = ec2.allocate_ip_address().await?;
        self.elastic_ip = Some(allocation);
        Ok(())
    }

    pub async fn associate(&mut self, ec2: &EC2, instance_id: &str) -> Result<(),
 EC2Error> {
        if let Some(allocation) = &self.elastic_ip {
            if let Some(allocation_id) = allocation.allocation_id() {
                let association = ec2.associate_ip_address(allocation_id,
 instance_id).await?;
                self.association = Some(association);
                return Ok(());
            }
        }
        Err(EC2Error::new("No ip address allocation to associate"))
    }

    pub async fn remove(mut self, ec2: &EC2) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        if let Some(association) = &self.association {
            if let Some(association_id) = association.association_id() {
                ec2.disassociate_ip_address(association_id).await?;
            }
        }
        self.association = None;
        if let Some(allocation) = &self.elastic_ip {
            if let Some(allocation_id) = allocation.allocation_id() {
                ec2.deallocate_ip_address(allocation_id).await?;
            }
        }
        self.elastic_ip = None;
        Ok(())
    }
}


use std::fmt::Display;

use aws_sdk_ec2::types::{Instance, InstanceType, KeyPairInfo, SecurityGroup};

use crate::ec2::{EC2Error, EC2};

/// InstanceManager wraps the lifecycle of an EC2 Instance.
```

```
#[derive(Debug, Default)]
pub struct InstanceManager {
    instance: Option<Instance>,
}

impl InstanceManager {
    pub fn instance_id(&self) -> &str {
        if let Some(instance) = &self.instance {
            if let Some(id) = instance.instance_id() {
                return id;
            }
        }
        "Unknown"
    }

    pub fn instance_name(&self) -> &str {
        if let Some(instance) = &self.instance {
            if let Some(tag) = instance.tags().iter().find(|e| e.key() ==
 Some("Name")) {
                if let Some(value) = tag.value() {
                    return value;
                }
            }
        }
        "Unknown"
    }

    pub fn instance_ip(&self) -> &str {
        if let Some(instance) = &self.instance {
            if let Some(public_ip_address) = instance.public_ip_address() {
                return public_ip_address;
            }
        }
        "0.0.0.0"
    }

    pub fn instance_display_name(&self) -> String {
        format!("{} ({})", self.instance_name(), self.instance_id())
    }

    /// Create an EC2 instance with the given ID on a given type, using a
    /// generated KeyPair and applying a list of security groups.
    pub async fn create(
        &mut self,
```

```
        ec2: &EC2,
        image_id: &str,
        instance_type: InstanceType,
        key_pair: &KeyPairInfo,
        security_groups: Vec<&SecurityGroup>,
    ) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        let instance_id = ec2
            .create_instance(image_id, instance_type, key_pair, security_groups)
            .await?;
        let instance = ec2.describe_instance(&instance_id).await?;
        self.instance = Some(instance);
        Ok(())
    }

    /// Start the managed EC2 instance, if present.
    pub async fn start(&self, ec2: &EC2) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        if self.instance.is_some() {
            ec2.start_instance(self.instance_id()).await?;
        }
        Ok(())
    }

    /// Stop the managed EC2 instance, if present.
    pub async fn stop(&self, ec2: &EC2) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        if self.instance.is_some() {
            ec2.stop_instance(self.instance_id()).await?;
        }
        Ok(())
    }

    pub async fn reboot(&self, ec2: &EC2) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        if self.instance.is_some() {
            ec2.reboot_instance(self.instance_id()).await?;
            ec2.wait_for_instance_stopped(self.instance_id(), None)
                .await?;
            ec2.wait_for_instance_ready(self.instance_id(), None)
                .await?;
        }
        Ok(())
    }

    /// Terminate and delete the managed EC2 instance, if present.
    pub async fn delete(self, ec2: &EC2) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        if self.instance.is_some() {
```

```
            ec2.delete_instance(self.instance_id()).await?;
        }
        Ok(())
    }
}

impl Display for InstanceManager {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
        if let Some(instance) = &self.instance {
            writeln!(f, "\tID: {}", instance.instance_id().unwrap_or("(Unknown)"))?;
            writeln!(
                f,
                "\tImage ID: {}",
                instance.image_id().unwrap_or("(Unknown)")
            )?;
            writeln!(
                f,
                "\tInstance type: {}",
                instance
                    .instance_type()
                    .map(|it| format!("{it}"))
                    .unwrap_or("(Unknown)".to_string())
            )?;
            writeln!(
                f,
                "\tKey name: {}",
                instance.key_name().unwrap_or("(Unknown)")
            )?;
            writeln!(f, "\tVPC ID: {}", instance.vpc_id().unwrap_or("(Unknown)"))?;
            writeln!(
                f,
                "\tPublic IP: {}",
                instance.public_ip_address().unwrap_or("(Unknown)")
            )?;
            let instance_state = instance
                .state
                .as_ref()
                .map(|is| {
                    is.name()
                        .map(|isn| format!("{isn}"))
                        .unwrap_or("(Unknown)".to_string())
                })
                .unwrap_or("(Unknown)".to_string());
            writeln!(f, "\tState: {instance_state}")?;
```

```
        } else {
            writeln!(f, "\tNo loaded instance")?;
        }
        Ok(())
    }
}


use std::{env, path::PathBuf};

use aws_sdk_ec2::types::KeyPairInfo;

use crate::ec2::{EC2Error, EC2};

use super::util::Util;

/// KeyPairManager tracks a KeyPairInfo and the path the private key has been
/// written to, if it's been created.
#[derive(Debug)]
pub struct KeyPairManager {
    key_pair: KeyPairInfo,
    key_file_path: Option<PathBuf>,
    key_file_dir: PathBuf,
}

impl KeyPairManager {
    pub fn new() -> Self {
        Self::default()
    }

    pub fn key_pair(&self) -> &KeyPairInfo {
        &self.key_pair
    }

    pub fn key_file_path(&self) -> Option<&PathBuf> {
        self.key_file_path.as_ref()
    }

    pub fn key_file_dir(&self) -> &PathBuf {
        &self.key_file_dir
    }

    /// Creates a key pair that can be used to securely connect to an EC2 instance.
```

```
    /// The returned key pair contains private key information that cannot be
retrieved
    /// again. The private key data is stored as a .pem file.
    ///
    /// :param key_name: The name of the key pair to create.
    pub async fn create(
        &mut self,
        ec2: &EC2,
        util: &Util,
        key_name: String,
    ) -> Result<KeyPairInfo, EC2Error> {
        let (key_pair, material) =
ec2.create_key_pair(key_name.clone()).await.map_err(|e| {
            self.key_pair =
KeyPairInfo::builder().key_name(key_name.clone()).build();
            e.add_message(format!("Couldn't create key {key_name}"))
        })?;

        let path = self.key_file_dir.join(format!("{key_name}.pem"));

        // Save the key_pair information immediately, so it can get cleaned up if
write_secure fails.
        self.key_file_path = Some(path.clone());
        self.key_pair = key_pair.clone();

        util.write_secure(&key_name, &path, material)?;

        Ok(key_pair)
    }

    pub async fn delete(self, ec2: &EC2, util: &Util) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        if let Some(key_name) = self.key_pair.key_name() {
            ec2.delete_key_pair(key_name).await?;
            if let Some(key_path) = self.key_file_path() {
                if let Err(err) = util.remove(key_path) {
                    eprintln!("Failed to remove {key_path:?} ({err:?})");
                }
            }
        }
        Ok(())
    }

    pub async fn list(&self, ec2: &EC2) -> Result<Vec<KeyPairInfo>, EC2Error> {
        ec2.list_key_pair().await
```

```
    }
}

impl Default for KeyPairManager {
    fn default() -> Self {
        KeyPairManager {
            key_pair: KeyPairInfo::builder().build(),
            key_file_path: Default::default(),
            key_file_dir: env::temp_dir(),
        }
    }
}


use std::net::Ipv4Addr;

use aws_sdk_ec2::types::SecurityGroup;

use crate::ec2::{EC2Error, EC2};

/// SecurityGroupManager tracks the lifecycle of a SecurityGroup for an instance,
/// including adding a rule to allow SSH from a public IP address.
#[derive(Debug, Default)]
pub struct SecurityGroupManager {
    group_name: String,
    group_description: String,
    security_group: Option<SecurityGroup>,
}

impl SecurityGroupManager {
    pub async fn create(
        &mut self,
        ec2: &EC2,
        group_name: &str,
        group_description: &str,
    ) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        self.group_name = group_name.into();
        self.group_description = group_description.into();

        self.security_group = Some(
            ec2.create_security_group(group_name, group_description)
                .await
                .map_err(|e| e.add_message("Couldn't create security group"))?,
        );
```

```
        Ok(())
    }

    pub async fn authorize_ingress(&self, ec2: &EC2, ip_address: Ipv4Addr) ->
 Result<(), EC2Error> {
        if let Some(sg) = &self.security_group {
            ec2.authorize_security_group_ssh_ingress(
                sg.group_id()
                    .ok_or_else(|| EC2Error::new("Missing security group ID"))?,
                vec![ip_address],
            )
            .await?;
        };

        Ok(())
    }

    pub async fn delete(self, ec2: &EC2) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        if let Some(sg) = &self.security_group {
            ec2.delete_security_group(
                sg.group_id()
                    .ok_or_else(|| EC2Error::new("Missing security group ID"))?,
            )
            .await?;
        };

        Ok(())
    }

    pub fn group_name(&self) -> &str {
        &self.group_name
    }

    pub fn vpc_id(&self) -> Option<&str> {
        self.security_group.as_ref().and_then(|sg| sg.vpc_id())
    }

    pub fn security_group(&self) -> Option<&SecurityGroup> {
        self.security_group.as_ref()
    }
}

impl std::fmt::Display for SecurityGroupManager {
```

```
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
        match &self.security_group {
            Some(sg) => {
                writeln!(
                    f,
                    "Security group: {}",
                    sg.group_name().unwrap_or("(unknown group)")
                )?;
                writeln!(f, "\tID: {}", sg.group_id().unwrap_or("(unknown group
 id)"))?;
                writeln!(f, "\tVPC: {}", sg.vpc_id().unwrap_or("(unknown group
 vpc)"))?;
                if !sg.ip_permissions().is_empty() {
                    writeln!(f, "\tInbound Permissions:")?;
                    for permission in sg.ip_permissions() {
                        writeln!(f, "\t\t{permission:?}")?;
                    }
                }
                Ok(())
            }
            None => writeln!(f, "No security group loaded."),
        }
    }
}
```

시나리오의 기본 진입점입니다.

```
use ec2_code_examples::{
    ec2::EC2,
    getting_started::{
        scenario::{run, Ec2InstanceScenario},
        util::UtilImpl,
    },
    ssm::SSM,
};

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt::init();
    let sdk_config = aws_config::load_from_env().await;
    let ec2 = EC2::new(aws_sdk_ec2::Client::new(&sdk_config));
```

```
    let ssm = SSM::new(aws_sdk_ssm::Client::new(&sdk_config));
    let util = UtilImpl {};
    let scenario = Ec2InstanceScenario::new(ec2, ssm, util);
    run(scenario).await;
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - AllocateAddress
  - AssociateAddress
  - AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress
  - CreateKeyPair
  - CreateSecurityGroup
  - DeleteKeyPair
  - DeleteSecurityGroup
  - DescribeImages
  - DescribeInstanceTypes
  - DescribeInstances
  - DescribeKeyPairs
  - DescribeSecurityGroups
  - DisassociateAddress
  - ReleaseAddress
  - RunInstances
  - StartInstances
  - StopInstances
  - TerminateInstances
  - UnmonitorInstances

작업

`AllocateAddress`

다음 코드 예시는 `AllocateAddress`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    pub async fn allocate_ip_address(&self) -> Result<AllocateAddressOutput,
EC2Error> {
        self.client
            .allocate_address()
            .domain(DomainType::Vpc)
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(EC2Error::from)
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Rust API 참조의 AllocateAddress를 참조하세요. AWS

`AssociateAddress`

다음 코드 예시는 `AssociateAddress`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    pub async fn associate_ip_address(
        &self,
        allocation_id: &str,
        instance_id: &str,
    ) -> Result<AssociateAddressOutput, EC2Error> {
        let response = self
```

```
            .client
            .associate_address()
            .allocation_id(allocation_id)
            .instance_id(instance_id)
            .send()
            .await?;
        Ok(response)
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 AssociateAddress를 참조하세요.

`AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress`

다음 코드 예시는 `AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /// Add an ingress rule to a security group explicitly allowing IPv4 address
    /// as {ip}/32 over TCP port 22.
    pub async fn authorize_security_group_ssh_ingress(
        &self,
        group_id: &str,
        ingress_ips: Vec<Ipv4Addr>,
    ) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        tracing::info!("Authorizing ingress for security group {group_id}");
        self.client
            .authorize_security_group_ingress()
            .group_id(group_id)
            .set_ip_permissions(Some(
                ingress_ips
                    .into_iter()
                    .map(|ip| {
                        IpPermission::builder()
                            .ip_protocol("tcp")
                            .from_port(22)
```

```
                            .to_port(22)
                            .ip_ranges(IpRange::builder().cidr_ip(format!
("{ip}/32")).build())
                            .build()
                    })
                    .collect(),
            ))
            .send()
            .await?;
        Ok(())
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Rust API 참조의 AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress를 참조하세요. AWS

`CreateKeyPair`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateKeyPair`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

EC2 클라이언트의 create_key_pair를 호출하고 반환된 재료를 추출하는 Rust 구현입니다.

```
    pub async fn create_key_pair(&self, name: String) -> Result<(KeyPairInfo,
String), EC2Error> {
        tracing::info!("Creating key pair {name}");
        let output = self.client.create_key_pair().key_name(name).send().await?;
        let info = KeyPairInfo::builder()
            .set_key_name(output.key_name)
            .set_key_fingerprint(output.key_fingerprint)
            .set_key_pair_id(output.key_pair_id)
            .build();
        let material = output
            .key_material
            .ok_or_else(|| EC2Error::new("Create Key Pair has no key material"))?;
        Ok((info, material))
```

```
    }
```

create_key impl을 호출하고 PEM 프라이빗 키를 안전하게 저장하는 함수입니다.

```
    /// Creates a key pair that can be used to securely connect to an EC2 instance.
    /// The returned key pair contains private key information that cannot be
retrieved
    /// again. The private key data is stored as a .pem file.
    ///
    /// :param key_name: The name of the key pair to create.
    pub async fn create(
        &mut self,
        ec2: &EC2,
        util: &Util,
        key_name: String,
    ) -> Result<KeyPairInfo, EC2Error> {
        let (key_pair, material) =
ec2.create_key_pair(key_name.clone()).await.map_err(|e| {
            self.key_pair =
KeyPairInfo::builder().key_name(key_name.clone()).build();
            e.add_message(format!("Couldn't create key {key_name}"))
        })?;

        let path = self.key_file_dir.join(format!("{key_name}.pem"));

        // Save the key_pair information immediately, so it can get cleaned up if
write_secure fails.
        self.key_file_path = Some(path.clone());
        self.key_pair = key_pair.clone();

        util.write_secure(&key_name, &path, material)?;

        Ok(key_pair)
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Rust API 참조의 CreateKeyPair를 참조하세요. AWS

`CreateSecurityGroup`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateSecurityGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    pub async fn create_security_group(
        &self,
        name: &str,
        description: &str,
    ) -> Result<SecurityGroup, EC2Error> {
        tracing::info!("Creating security group {name}");
        let create_output = self
            .client
            .create_security_group()
            .group_name(name)
            .description(description)
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(EC2Error::from)?;

        let group_id = create_output
            .group_id
            .ok_or_else(|| EC2Error::new("Missing security group id after
creation"))?;

        let group = self
            .describe_security_group(&group_id)
            .await?
            .ok_or_else(|| {
                EC2Error::new(format!("Could not find security group with id
{group_id}"))
            })?;

        tracing::info!("Created security group {name} as {group_id}");

        Ok(group)
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Rust API 참조의 CreateSecurityGroup을 참조하세요. AWS

`CreateTags`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateTags`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이 예제에서는 인스턴스를 생성한 후 이름 태그를 적용합니다.

```
    pub async fn create_instance<'a>(
        &self,
        image_id: &'a str,
        instance_type: InstanceType,
        key_pair: &'a KeyPairInfo,
        security_groups: Vec<&'a SecurityGroup>,
    ) -> Result<String, EC2Error> {
        let run_instances = self
            .client
            .run_instances()
            .image_id(image_id)
            .instance_type(instance_type)
            .key_name(
                key_pair
                    .key_name()
                    .ok_or_else(|| EC2Error::new("Missing key name when launching
instance"))?,
            )
            .set_security_group_ids(Some(
                security_groups
                    .iter()
                    .filter_map(|sg| sg.group_id.clone())
                    .collect(),
            ))
            .min_count(1)
            .max_count(1)
```

```
            .send()
            .await?;

        if run_instances.instances().is_empty() {
            return Err(EC2Error::new("Failed to create instance"));
        }

        let instance_id = run_instances.instances()[0].instance_id().unwrap();
        let response = self
            .client
            .create_tags()
            .resources(instance_id)
            .tags(
                Tag::builder()
                    .key("Name")
                    .value("From SDK Examples")
                    .build(),
            )
            .send()
            .await;

        match response {
            Ok(_) => tracing::info!("Created {instance_id} and applied tags."),
            Err(err) => {
                tracing::info!("Error applying tags to {instance_id}: {err:?}");
                return Err(err.into());
            }
        }

        tracing::info!("Instance is created.");

        Ok(instance_id.to_string())
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 CreateTags를 참조하세요.

DeleteKeyPair

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteKeyPair의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

백업 프라이빗 PEM 키도 제거하는 delete_key 주위의 래퍼입니다.

```
pub async fn delete(self, ec2: &EC2, util: &Util) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
    if let Some(key_name) = self.key_pair.key_name() {
        ec2.delete_key_pair(key_name).await?;
        if let Some(key_path) = self.key_file_path() {
            if let Err(err) = util.remove(key_path) {
                eprintln!("Failed to remove {key_path:?} ({err:?})");
            }
        }
    }
    Ok(())
}
```

```
pub async fn delete_key_pair(&self, key_name: &str) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
    let key_name: String = key_name.into();
    tracing::info!("Deleting key pair {key_name}");
    self.client
        .delete_key_pair()
        .key_name(key_name)
        .send()
        .await?;
    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Rust API 참조의 DeleteKeyPair를 참조하세요. AWS

`DeleteSecurityGroup`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteSecurityGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    pub async fn delete_security_group(&self, group_id: &str) -> Result<(),
EC2Error> {
        tracing::info!("Deleting security group {group_id}");
        self.client
            .delete_security_group()
            .group_id(group_id)
            .send()
            .await?;
        Ok(())
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Rust API 참조의 DeleteSecurityGroup을 참조하세요. AWS

`DeleteSnapshot`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteSnapshot`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn delete_snapshot(client: &Client, id: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    client.delete_snapshot().snapshot_id(id).send().await?;

    println!("Deleted");

    Ok(())
```

```
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DeleteSnapshot을 참조하십시오.

`DescribeImages`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeImages`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   pub async fn list_images(&self, ids: Vec<Parameter>) -> Result<Vec<Image>,
EC2Error> {
       let image_ids = ids.into_iter().filter_map(|p| p.value).collect();
       let output = self
           .client
           .describe_images()
           .set_image_ids(Some(image_ids))
           .send()
           .await?;

       let images = output.images.unwrap_or_default();
       if images.is_empty() {
           Err(EC2Error::new("No images for selected AMIs"))
       } else {
           Ok(images)
       }
   }
```

list_images 함수를 SSM과 함께 사용하여 환경에 따라를 제한합니다. SSM에 대한 자세한 내용은 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/systems-manager/latest/userguide/example_ssm_GetParameters_section.html 참조하십시오.

```
   async fn find_image(&mut self) -> Result<ScenarioImage, EC2Error> {
```

```
        let params: Vec<Parameter> = self
            .ssm
            .list_path("/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest")
            .await
            .map_err(|e| e.add_message("Could not find parameters for available
images"))?
            .into_iter()
            .filter(|param| param.name().is_some_and(|name| name.contains("amzn2")))
            .collect();
        let amzn2_images: Vec<ScenarioImage> = self
            .ec2
            .list_images(params)
            .await
            .map_err(|e| e.add_message("Could not find images"))?
            .into_iter()
            .map(ScenarioImage::from)
            .collect();
        println!("We will now create an instance from an Amazon Linux 2 AMI");
        let ami = self.util.select_scenario_image(amzn2_images)?;
        Ok(ami)
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DescribeImages를 참조하세요.

`DescribeInstanceStatus`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeInstanceStatus`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn show_all_events(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client.describe_regions().send().await.unwrap();

    for region in resp.regions.unwrap_or_default() {
```

```
        let reg: &'static str = Box::leak(Box::from(region.region_name().unwrap()));
        let region_provider = RegionProviderChain::default_provider().or_else(reg);
        let config = aws_config::from_env().region(region_provider).load().await;
        let new_client = Client::new(&config);

        let resp = new_client.describe_instance_status().send().await;

        println!("Instances in region {}:", reg);
        println!();

        for status in resp.unwrap().instance_statuses() {
            println!(
                "  Events scheduled for instance ID: {}",
                status.instance_id().unwrap_or_default()
            );
            for event in status.events() {
                println!("    Event ID:     {}",
 event.instance_event_id().unwrap());
                println!("    Description:  {}", event.description().unwrap());
                println!("    Event code:   {}", event.code().unwrap().as_ref());
                println!();
            }
        }
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DescribeInstanceStatus을 참조하십시오.

`DescribeInstanceTypes`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeInstanceTypes`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   /// List instance types that match an image's architecture and are free tier
eligible.
   pub async fn list_instance_types(&self, image: &Image) ->
Result<Vec<InstanceType>, EC2Error> {
       let architecture = format!(
           "{}",
           image.architecture().ok_or_else(|| EC2Error::new(format!(
               "Image {:?} does not have a listed architecture",
               image.image_id()
           )))?
       );
       let free_tier_eligible_filter = Filter::builder()
           .name("free-tier-eligible")
           .values("false")
           .build();
       let supported_architecture_filter = Filter::builder()
           .name("processor-info.supported-architecture")
           .values(architecture)
           .build();
       let response = self
           .client
           .describe_instance_types()
           .filters(free_tier_eligible_filter)
           .filters(supported_architecture_filter)
           .send()
           .await?;

       Ok(response
           .instance_types
           .unwrap_or_default()
           .into_iter()
           .filter_map(|iti| iti.instance_type)
           .collect())
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DescribeInstanceTypes.

DescribeInstances

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeInstances의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

EC2 인스턴스에 대한 세부 정보를 검색합니다.

```
   pub async fn describe_instance(&self, instance_id: &str) -> Result<Instance,
EC2Error> {
       let response = self
           .client
           .describe_instances()
           .instance_ids(instance_id)
           .send()
           .await?;

       let instance = response
           .reservations()
           .first()
           .ok_or_else(|| EC2Error::new(format!("No instance reservations for
{instance_id}")))?
           .instances()
           .first()
           .ok_or_else(|| {
               EC2Error::new(format!("No instances in reservation for
{instance_id}"))
           })?;

       Ok(instance.clone())
   }
```

EC2 인스턴스를 생성한 후 세부 정보를 검색하고 저장합니다.

```
   /// Create an EC2 instance with the given ID on a given type, using a
   /// generated KeyPair and applying a list of security groups.
   pub async fn create(
       &mut self,
       ec2: &EC2,
```

```
        image_id: &str,
        instance_type: InstanceType,
        key_pair: &KeyPairInfo,
        security_groups: Vec<&SecurityGroup>,
    ) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        let instance_id = ec2
            .create_instance(image_id, instance_type, key_pair, security_groups)
            .await?;
        let instance = ec2.describe_instance(&instance_id).await?;
        self.instance = Some(instance);
        Ok(())
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DescribeInstances을 참조하십시오.

`DescribeKeyPairs`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeKeyPairs`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    pub async fn list_key_pair(&self) -> Result<Vec<KeyPairInfo>, EC2Error> {
        let output = self.client.describe_key_pairs().send().await?;
        Ok(output.key_pairs.unwrap_or_default())
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Rust API 참조의 DescribeKeyPairs를 참조하세요. AWS

`DescribeRegions`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeRegions`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn show_regions(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let rsp = client.describe_regions().send().await?;

    println!("Regions:");
    for region in rsp.regions() {
        println!("  {}", region.region_name().unwrap());
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DescribeRegions을 참조하십시오.

`DescribeSecurityGroups`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeSecurityGroups`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn show_security_groups(client: &aws_sdk_ec2::Client, group_ids: Vec<String>)
 {
    let response = client
        .describe_security_groups()
        .set_group_ids(Some(group_ids))
        .send()
```

```
        .await;

    match response {
        Ok(output) => {
            for group in output.security_groups() {
                println!(
                    "Found Security Group {} ({}), vpc id {} and description {}",
                    group.group_name().unwrap_or("unknown"),
                    group.group_id().unwrap_or("id-unknown"),
                    group.vpc_id().unwrap_or("vpcid-unknown"),
                    group.description().unwrap_or("(none)")
                );
            }
        }
        Err(err) => {
            let err = err.into_service_error();
            let meta = err.meta();
            let message = meta.message().unwrap_or("unknown");
            let code = meta.code().unwrap_or("unknown");
            eprintln!("Error listing EC2 Security Groups: ({code}) {message}");
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Rust API 참조의 DescribeSecurityGroups를 참조하세요. AWS

`DescribeSnapshots`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeSnapshots`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

스냅샷의 상태를 보여 줍니다.

```
async fn show_state(client: &Client, id: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
```

```
    let resp = client
        .describe_snapshots()
        .filters(Filter::builder().name("snapshot-id").values(id).build())
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!(
        "State: {}",
        resp.snapshots().first().unwrap().state().unwrap().as_ref()
    );

    Ok(())
}
```

```
async fn show_snapshots(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    // "self" represents your account ID.
    // You can list the snapshots for any account by replacing
    // "self" with that account ID.
    let resp = client.describe_snapshots().owner_ids("self").send().await?;
    let snapshots = resp.snapshots();
    let length = snapshots.len();

    for snapshot in snapshots {
        println!(
            "ID:          {}",
            snapshot.snapshot_id().unwrap_or_default()
        );
        println!(
            "Description: {}",
            snapshot.description().unwrap_or_default()
        );
        println!("State:       {}", snapshot.state().unwrap().as_ref());
        println!();
    }

    println!();
    println!("Found {} snapshot(s)", length);
    println!();

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DescribeSnapshots을 참조하십시오.

`DisassociateAddress`

다음 코드 예시는 `DisassociateAddress`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   pub async fn disassociate_ip_address(&self, association_id: &str) -> Result<(),
EC2Error> {
       self.client
           .disassociate_address()
           .association_id(association_id)
           .send()
           .await?;
       Ok(())
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Rust API 참조의 DisassociateAddress를 참조하세요. AWS

`RebootInstances`

다음 코드 예시는 `RebootInstances`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   pub async fn reboot(&self, ec2: &EC2) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
```

```
        if self.instance.is_some() {
            ec2.reboot_instance(self.instance_id()).await?;
            ec2.wait_for_instance_stopped(self.instance_id(), None)
                .await?;
            ec2.wait_for_instance_ready(self.instance_id(), None)
                .await?;
        }
        Ok(())
    }
```

```
    pub async fn reboot_instance(&self, instance_id: &str) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        tracing::info!("Rebooting instance {instance_id}");

        self.client
            .reboot_instances()
            .instance_ids(instance_id)
            .send()
            .await?;

        Ok(())
    }
```

Waiters API를 사용하여 인스턴스의 Waiters가 중지되고 준비됨 상태입니다. Waiters API를 사용하려면 rust 파일에 'use aws_sdk_ec2::client::Waiters'가 필요합니다.

```
    /// Wait for an instance to be ready and status ok (default wait 60 seconds)
    pub async fn wait_for_instance_ready(
        &self,
        instance_id: &str,
        duration: Option<Duration>,
    ) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        self.client
            .wait_until_instance_status_ok()
            .instance_ids(instance_id)
            .wait(duration.unwrap_or(Duration::from_secs(60)))
            .await
            .map_err(|err| match err {
                WaiterError::ExceededMaxWait(exceeded) => EC2Error(format!(
                    "Exceeded max time ({}s) waiting for instance to start.",
                    exceeded.max_wait().as_secs()
                )),
```

```
                _ => EC2Error::from(err),
            })?;
        Ok(())
    }

    pub async fn wait_for_instance_stopped(
        &self,
        instance_id: &str,
        duration: Option<Duration>,
    ) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        self.client
            .wait_until_instance_stopped()
            .instance_ids(instance_id)
            .wait(duration.unwrap_or(Duration::from_secs(60)))
            .await
            .map_err(|err| match err {
                WaiterError::ExceededMaxWait(exceeded) => EC2Error(format!(
                    "Exceeded max time ({}s) waiting for instance to stop.",
                    exceeded.max_wait().as_secs(),
                )),
                _ => EC2Error::from(err),
            })?;
        Ok(())
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 RebootInstances을 참조하십시오.

`ReleaseAddress`

다음 코드 예시는 `ReleaseAddress`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    pub async fn deallocate_ip_address(&self, allocation_id: &str) -> Result<(),
EC2Error> {
```

```
        self.client
            .release_address()
            .allocation_id(allocation_id)
            .send()
            .await?;
        Ok(())
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Rust API 참조의 ReleaseAddress를 참조하세요. AWS

RunInstances

다음 코드 예시는 RunInstances의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    pub async fn create_instance<'a>(
        &self,
        image_id: &'a str,
        instance_type: InstanceType,
        key_pair: &'a KeyPairInfo,
        security_groups: Vec<&'a SecurityGroup>,
    ) -> Result<String, EC2Error> {
        let run_instances = self
            .client
            .run_instances()
            .image_id(image_id)
            .instance_type(instance_type)
            .key_name(
                key_pair
                    .key_name()
                    .ok_or_else(|| EC2Error::new("Missing key name when launching
instance"))?,
            )
```

```
            .set_security_group_ids(Some(
                security_groups
                    .iter()
                    .filter_map(|sg| sg.group_id.clone())
                    .collect(),
            ))
            .min_count(1)
            .max_count(1)
            .send()
            .await?;

        if run_instances.instances().is_empty() {
            return Err(EC2Error::new("Failed to create instance"));
        }

        let instance_id = run_instances.instances()[0].instance_id().unwrap();
        let response = self
            .client
            .create_tags()
            .resources(instance_id)
            .tags(
                Tag::builder()
                    .key("Name")
                    .value("From SDK Examples")
                    .build(),
            )
            .send()
            .await;

        match response {
            Ok(_) => tracing::info!("Created {instance_id} and applied tags."),
            Err(err) => {
                tracing::info!("Error applying tags to {instance_id}: {err:?}");
                return Err(err.into());
            }
        }

        tracing::info!("Instance is created.");

        Ok(instance_id.to_string())
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 RunInstances를 참조하세요.

StartInstances

다음 코드 예시는 StartInstances의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

인스턴스 ID로 EC2 인스턴스를 시작합니다.

```
pub async fn start_instance(&self, instance_id: &str) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
    tracing::info!("Starting instance {instance_id}");

    self.client
        .start_instances()
        .instance_ids(instance_id)
        .send()
        .await?;

    tracing::info!("Started instance.");

    Ok(())
}
```

Waiters API를 사용하여 인스턴스가 준비 및 상태 정상 상태가 될 때까지 기다립니다. Waiters API를 사용하려면 rust 파일에 'use aws_sdk_ec2::client::Waiters'가 필요합니다.

```
/// Wait for an instance to be ready and status ok (default wait 60 seconds)
pub async fn wait_for_instance_ready(
    &self,
    instance_id: &str,
    duration: Option<Duration>,
) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
    self.client
        .wait_until_instance_status_ok()
        .instance_ids(instance_id)
```

```
            .wait(duration.unwrap_or(Duration::from_secs(60)))
            .await
            .map_err(|err| match err {
                WaiterError::ExceededMaxWait(exceeded) => EC2Error(format!(
                    "Exceeded max time ({}s) waiting for instance to start.",
                    exceeded.max_wait().as_secs()
                )),
                _ => EC2Error::from(err),
            })?;
        Ok(())
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 StartInstances을 참조하십시오.

`StopInstances`

다음 코드 예시는 `StopInstances`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    pub async fn stop_instance(&self, instance_id: &str) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        tracing::info!("Stopping instance {instance_id}");

        self.client
            .stop_instances()
            .instance_ids(instance_id)
            .send()
            .await?;

        self.wait_for_instance_stopped(instance_id, None).await?;

        tracing::info!("Stopped instance.");

        Ok(())
    }
```

Waiters API를 사용하여 인스턴스가 중지 상태가 될 때까지 기다립니다. Waiters API를 사용하려면 rust 파일에 'use aws_sdk_ec2::client::Waiters'가 필요합니다.

```
    pub async fn stop_instance(&self, instance_id: &str) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        tracing::info!("Stopping instance {instance_id}");

        self.client
            .stop_instances()
            .instance_ids(instance_id)
            .send()
            .await?;

        self.wait_for_instance_stopped(instance_id, None).await?;

        tracing::info!("Stopped instance.");

        Ok(())
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 StopInstances을 참조하십시오.

`TerminateInstances`

다음 코드 예시는 `TerminateInstances`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    pub async fn delete_instance(&self, instance_id: &str) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        tracing::info!("Deleting instance with id {instance_id}");
        self.stop_instance(instance_id).await?;
        self.client
            .terminate_instances()
```

```
            .instance_ids(instance_id)
            .send()
            .await?;
        self.wait_for_instance_terminated(instance_id).await?;
        tracing::info!("Terminated instance with id {instance_id}");
        Ok(())
    }
```

Waiters API를 사용하여 인스턴스가 종료 상태가 될 때까지 기다립니다. Waiters API를 사용하려면 rust 파일에 'use aws_sdk_ec2::client::Waiters'가 필요합니다.

```
    async fn wait_for_instance_terminated(&self, instance_id: &str) -> Result<(),
EC2Error> {
        self.client
            .wait_until_instance_terminated()
            .instance_ids(instance_id)
            .wait(Duration::from_secs(60))
            .await
            .map_err(|err| match err {
                WaiterError::ExceededMaxWait(exceeded) => EC2Error(format!(
                    "Exceeded max time ({}s) waiting for instance to terminate.",
                    exceeded.max_wait().as_secs(),
                )),
                _ => EC2Error::from(err),
            })?;
        Ok(())
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Rust API 참조의 TerminateInstances를 참조하세요. AWS

SDK for Rust를 사용한 Amazon ECR 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for Rust를 Amazon ECR과 함께 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`DescribeRepositories`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeRepositories`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn show_repos(client: &aws_sdk_ecr::Client) -> Result<(), aws_sdk_ecr::Error>
 {
    let rsp = client.describe_repositories().send().await?;

    let repos = rsp.repositories();

    println!("Found {} repositories:", repos.len());

    for repo in repos {
        println!("  ARN:  {}", repo.repository_arn().unwrap());
        println!("  Name: {}", repo.repository_name().unwrap());
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DescribeRepositories를 참조하십시오.

`ListImages`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListImages`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn show_images(
    client: &aws_sdk_ecr::Client,
    repository: &str,
) -> Result<(), aws_sdk_ecr::Error> {
    let rsp = client
        .list_images()
        .repository_name(repository)
        .send()
        .await?;

    let images = rsp.image_ids();

    println!("found {} images", images.len());

    for image in images {
        println!(
            "image: {}:{}",
            image.image_tag().unwrap(),
            image.image_digest().unwrap()
        );
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 ListImages를 참조하십시오.

SDK for Rust를 사용한 Amazon ECS 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for Rust를 Amazon ECS와 함께 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`CreateCluster`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateCluster`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn make_cluster(client: &aws_sdk_ecs::Client, name: &str) -> Result<(),
 aws_sdk_ecs::Error> {
    let cluster = client.create_cluster().cluster_name(name).send().await?;
    println!("cluster created: {:?}", cluster);

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 CreateCluster를 참조하십시오.

`DeleteCluster`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteCluster`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn remove_cluster(
    client: &aws_sdk_ecs::Client,
    name: &str,
) -> Result<(), aws_sdk_ecs::Error> {
    let cluster_deleted = client.delete_cluster().cluster(name).send().await?;
    println!("cluster deleted: {:?}", cluster_deleted);

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DeleteCluster를 참조하십시오.

`DescribeClusters`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeClusters`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn show_clusters(client: &aws_sdk_ecs::Client) -> Result<(),
 aws_sdk_ecs::Error> {
    let resp = client.list_clusters().send().await?;

    let cluster_arns = resp.cluster_arns();
    println!("Found {} clusters:", cluster_arns.len());
```

```
    let clusters = client
        .describe_clusters()
        .set_clusters(Some(cluster_arns.into()))
        .send()
        .await?;

    for cluster in clusters.clusters() {
        println!("  ARN:  {}", cluster.cluster_arn().unwrap());
        println!("  Name: {}", cluster.cluster_name().unwrap());
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DescribeClusters를 참조하십시오.

SDK for Rust를 사용한 Amazon EKS 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for Rust를 Amazon EKS와 함께 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`CreateCluster`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateCluster`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn make_cluster(
    client: &aws_sdk_eks::Client,
    name: &str,
    arn: &str,
    subnet_ids: Vec<String>,
) -> Result<(), aws_sdk_eks::Error> {
    let cluster = client
        .create_cluster()
        .name(name)
        .role_arn(arn)
        .resources_vpc_config(
            VpcConfigRequest::builder()
                .set_subnet_ids(Some(subnet_ids))
                .build(),
        )
        .send()
        .await?;
    println!("cluster created: {:?}", cluster);

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 CreateCluster를 참조하십시오.

`DeleteCluster`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteCluster`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn remove_cluster(
    client: &aws_sdk_eks::Client,
    name: &str,
) -> Result<(), aws_sdk_eks::Error> {
    let cluster_deleted = client.delete_cluster().name(name).send().await?;
    println!("cluster deleted: {:?}", cluster_deleted);

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DeleteCluster를 참조하십시오.

AWS Glue SDK for Rust를 사용한 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for Rust를 함께 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS Glue.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

안녕하세요 AWS Glue

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS Glue의 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        let mut list_jobs = glue.list_jobs().into_paginator().send();
        while let Some(list_jobs_output) = list_jobs.next().await {
            match list_jobs_output {
                Ok(list_jobs) => {
                    let names = list_jobs.job_names();
                    info!(?names, "Found these jobs")
                }
                Err(err) => return Err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk(err)),
            }
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 ListJobs을 참조하십시오.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 퍼블릭 Amazon S3 버킷을 크롤링하고 CSV 형식의 메타데이터 데이터베이스를 생성하는 크롤러를 생성합니다.
- 의 데이터베이스 및 테이블에 대한 정보를 나열합니다 AWS Glue Data Catalog.
- 작업을 생성하여 S3 버킷에서 CSV 데이터를 추출하고, 데이터를 변환하며, JSON 형식의 출력을 다른 S3 버킷으로 로드합니다.

- 작업 실행에 대한 정보를 나열하고 변환된 데이터를 확인하며 리소스를 정리합니다.

자세한 내용은 자습서: AWS Glue Studio 시작하기를 참조하세요.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

공용 Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3) 버킷을 크롤링하고 검색한 CSV 형식의 데이터를 설명하는 메타데이터 데이터베이스를 생성하는 크롤러를 만들고 실행합니다.

```
        let create_crawler = glue
            .create_crawler()
            .name(self.crawler())
            .database_name(self.database())
            .role(self.iam_role.expose_secret())
            .targets(
                CrawlerTargets::builder()
                    .s3_targets(S3Target::builder().path(CRAWLER_TARGET).build())
                    .build(),
            )
            .send()
            .await;

        match create_crawler {
            Err(err) => {
                let glue_err: aws_sdk_glue::Error = err.into();
                match glue_err {
                    aws_sdk_glue::Error::AlreadyExistsException(_) => {
                        info!("Using existing crawler");
                        Ok(())
                    }
                    _ => Err(GlueMvpError::GlueSdk(glue_err)),
                }
            }
            Ok(_) => Ok(()),
        }?;
```

```
        let start_crawler = glue.start_crawler().name(self.crawler()).send().await;

        match start_crawler {
            Ok(_) => Ok(()),
            Err(err) => {
                let glue_err: aws_sdk_glue::Error = err.into();
                match glue_err {
                    aws_sdk_glue::Error::CrawlerRunningException(_) => Ok(()),
                    _ => Err(GlueMvpError::GlueSdk(glue_err)),
                }
            }
        }?;
```

의 데이터베이스 및 테이블에 대한 정보를 나열합니다 AWS Glue Data Catalog.

```
        let database = glue
            .get_database()
            .name(self.database())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?
            .to_owned();
        let database = database
            .database()
            .ok_or_else(|| GlueMvpError::Unknown("Could not find
 database".into()))?;

        let tables = glue
            .get_tables()
            .database_name(self.database())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?;

        let tables = tables.table_list();
```

소스 Amazon S3 버킷에서 CSV 데이터를 추출하고, 필드를 제거하고 이름을 변경하여 변환하고, JSON 형식의 출력을 다른 Amazon S3 버킷으로 로드하는 작업을 만들고 실행합니다.

```
        let create_job = glue
            .create_job()
```

```
            .name(self.job())
            .role(self.iam_role.expose_secret())
            .command(
                JobCommand::builder()
                    .name("glueetl")
                    .python_version("3")
                    .script_location(format!("s3://{}/job.py", self.bucket()))
                    .build(),
            )
            .glue_version("3.0")
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?;

        let job_name = create_job.name().ok_or_else(|| {
            GlueMvpError::Unknown("Did not get job name after creating job".into())
        })?;

        let job_run_output = glue
            .start_job_run()
            .job_name(self.job())
            .arguments("--input_database", self.database())
            .arguments(
                "--input_table",
                self.tables
                    .first()
                    .ok_or_else(|| GlueMvpError::Unknown("Missing crawler
table".into()))?
                    .name(),
            )
            .arguments("--output_bucket_url", self.bucket())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?;

        let job = job_run_output
            .job_run_id()
            .ok_or_else(|| GlueMvpError::Unknown("Missing run id from just started
job".into()))?
            .to_string();
```

데모 중에 생성된 모든 리소스를 삭제합니다.

```
        glue.delete_job()
            .job_name(self.job())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?;

        for t in &self.tables {
            glue.delete_table()
                .name(t.name())
                .database_name(self.database())
                .send()
                .await
                .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?;
        }

        glue.delete_database()
            .name(self.database())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?;

        glue.delete_crawler()
            .name(self.crawler())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?;
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - CreateCrawler
  - CreateJob
  - DeleteCrawler
  - DeleteDatabase
  - DeleteJob
  - DeleteTable
  - GetCrawler
  - GetDatabase
  - GetDatabases
  - GetJob

- GetJobRun
- GetJobRuns
- GetTables
- ListJobs
- StartCrawler
- StartJobRun

작업

`CreateCrawler`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateCrawler`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        let create_crawler = glue
            .create_crawler()
            .name(self.crawler())
            .database_name(self.database())
            .role(self.iam_role.expose_secret())
            .targets(
                CrawlerTargets::builder()
                    .s3_targets(S3Target::builder().path(CRAWLER_TARGET).build())
                    .build(),
            )
            .send()
            .await;

        match create_crawler {
            Err(err) => {
                let glue_err: aws_sdk_glue::Error = err.into();
                match glue_err {
                    aws_sdk_glue::Error::AlreadyExistsException(_) => {
```

```
                        info!("Using existing crawler");
                        Ok(())
                    }
                    _ => Err(GlueMvpError::GlueSdk(glue_err)),
                }
            }
            Ok(_) => Ok(()),
        }?;
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 CreateCrawler을 참조하십시오.

`CreateJob`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateJob`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        let create_job = glue
            .create_job()
            .name(self.job())
            .role(self.iam_role.expose_secret())
            .command(
                JobCommand::builder()
                    .name("glueetl")
                    .python_version("3")
                    .script_location(format!("s3://{}/job.py", self.bucket()))
                    .build(),
            )
            .glue_version("3.0")
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?;

        let job_name = create_job.name().ok_or_else(|| {
            GlueMvpError::Unknown("Did not get job name after creating job".into())
```

```
        })?;
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 CreateJob을 참조하십시오.

`DeleteCrawler`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteCrawler`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        glue.delete_crawler()
            .name(self.crawler())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?;
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DeleteCrawler을 참조하십시오.

`DeleteDatabase`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteDatabase`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        glue.delete_database()
```

```
            .name(self.database())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?;
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DeleteDatabase을 참조하십시오.

`DeleteJob`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteJob`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        glue.delete_job()
            .job_name(self.job())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?;
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DeleteJob을 참조하십시오.

`DeleteTable`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteTable`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        for t in &self.tables {
            glue.delete_table()
                .name(t.name())
                .database_name(self.database())
                .send()
                .await
                .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?;
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DeleteTable을 참조하세요.

`GetCrawler`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetCrawler`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
            let tmp_crawler = glue
                .get_crawler()
                .name(self.crawler())
                .send()
                .await
                .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?;
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 GetCrawler을 참조하십시오.

`GetDatabase`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetDatabase`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        let database = glue
            .get_database()
            .name(self.database())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?
            .to_owned();
        let database = database
            .database()
            .ok_or_else(|| GlueMvpError::Unknown("Could not find
database".into()))?;
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 GetDatabase을 참조하십시오.

`GetJobRun`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetJobRun`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        let get_job_run = || async {
            Ok::<JobRun, GlueMvpError>(
                glue.get_job_run()
                    .job_name(self.job())
```

```
                    .run_id(job_run_id.to_string())
                    .send()
                    .await
                    .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?
                    .job_run()
                    .ok_or_else(|| GlueMvpError::Unknown("Failed to get
job_run".into()))?
                    .to_owned(),
            )
        };

        let mut job_run = get_job_run().await?;
        let mut state =
job_run.job_run_state().unwrap_or(&unknown_state).to_owned();

        while matches!(
            state,
            JobRunState::Starting | JobRunState::Stopping | JobRunState::Running
        ) {
            info!(?state, "Waiting for job to finish");
            tokio::time::sleep(self.wait_delay).await;

            job_run = get_job_run().await?;
            state = job_run.job_run_state().unwrap_or(&unknown_state).to_owned();
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 GetJobRun을 참조하십시오.

GetTables

다음 코드 예시는 GetTables의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        let tables = glue
```

```
            .get_tables()
            .database_name(self.database())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?;

        let tables = tables.table_list();
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 GetTables을 참조하십시오.

ListJobs

다음 코드 예시는 ListJobs의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        let mut list_jobs = glue.list_jobs().into_paginator().send();
        while let Some(list_jobs_output) = list_jobs.next().await {
            match list_jobs_output {
                Ok(list_jobs) => {
                    let names = list_jobs.job_names();
                    info!(?names, "Found these jobs")
                }
                Err(err) => return Err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk(err)),
            }
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 ListJobs을 참조하십시오.

StartCrawler

다음 코드 예시는 StartCrawler의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        let start_crawler = glue.start_crawler().name(self.crawler()).send().await;

        match start_crawler {
            Ok(_) => Ok(()),
            Err(err) => {
                let glue_err: aws_sdk_glue::Error = err.into();
                match glue_err {
                    aws_sdk_glue::Error::CrawlerRunningException(_) => Ok(()),
                    _ => Err(GlueMvpError::GlueSdk(glue_err)),
                }
            }
        }?;
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 StartCrawler를 참조하십시오.

`StartJobRun`

다음 코드 예시는 `StartJobRun`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        let job_run_output = glue
            .start_job_run()
            .job_name(self.job())
```

```
            .arguments("--input_database", self.database())
            .arguments(
                "--input_table",
                self.tables
                    .first()
                    .ok_or_else(|| GlueMvpError::Unknown("Missing crawler
table".into()))?
                    .name(),
            )
            .arguments("--output_bucket_url", self.bucket())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?;

        let job = job_run_output
            .job_run_id()
            .ok_or_else(|| GlueMvpError::Unknown("Missing run id from just started
job".into()))?
            .to_string();
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 StartJobRun을 참조하십시오.

SDK for Rust를 사용한 IAM 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for Rust를 IAM과 함께 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello IAM

다음 코드 예제에서는 IAM을 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

src/bin/hello.rs에서

```
use aws_sdk_iam::error::SdkError;
use aws_sdk_iam::operation::list_policies::ListPoliciesError;
use clap::Parser;

const PATH_PREFIX_HELP: &str = "The path prefix for filtering the results.";

#[derive(Debug, clap::Parser)]
#[command(about)]
struct HelloScenarioArgs {
    #[arg(long, default_value="/", help=PATH_PREFIX_HELP)]
    pub path_prefix: String,
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), SdkError<ListPoliciesError>> {
    let sdk_config = aws_config::load_from_env().await;
    let client = aws_sdk_iam::Client::new(&sdk_config);

    let args = HelloScenarioArgs::parse();

    iam_service::list_policies(client, args.path_prefix).await?;

    Ok(())
}
```

src/iam-service-lib.rs에서

```
pub async fn list_policies(
    client: iamClient,
    path_prefix: String,
```

```
) -> Result<Vec<String>, SdkError<ListPoliciesError>> {
    let list_policies = client
        .list_policies()
        .path_prefix(path_prefix)
        .scope(PolicyScopeType::Local)
        .into_paginator()
        .items()
        .send()
        .try_collect()
        .await?;

    let policy_names = list_policies
        .into_iter()
        .map(|p| {
            let name = p
                .policy_name
                .unwrap_or_else(|| "Missing Policy Name".to_string());
            println!("{}", name);
            name
        })
        .collect();

    Ok(policy_names)
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 ListPolicies을 참조하십시오.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제에서는 사용자를 생성하고 역할을 수임하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

> **Warning**
> 보안 위험을 방지하려면 목적별 소프트웨어를 개발하거나 실제 데이터로 작업할 때 IAM 사용자를 인증에 사용하지 마세요. 대신 AWS IAM Identity Center과 같은 보안 인증 공급자를 통한 페더레이션을 사용하십시오.

- 권한이 없는 사용자를 생성합니다.
- 계정에 대한 Amazon S3 버킷을 나열할 수 있는 권한을 부여하는 역할을 생성합니다.
- 사용자가 역할을 수임할 수 있도록 정책을 추가합니다.
- 역할을 수임하고 임시 보안 인증 정보를 사용하여 S3 버킷을 나열한 후 리소스를 정리합니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
use aws_config::meta::region::RegionProviderChain;
use aws_sdk_iam::Error as iamError;
use aws_sdk_iam::{config::Credentials as iamCredentials, config::Region, Client as
 iamClient};
use aws_sdk_s3::Client as s3Client;
use aws_sdk_sts::Client as stsClient;
use tokio::time::{sleep, Duration};
use uuid::Uuid;

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), iamError> {
    let (client, uuid, list_all_buckets_policy_document, inline_policy_document) =
        initialize_variables().await;

    if let Err(e) = run_iam_operations(
        client,
        uuid,
        list_all_buckets_policy_document,
```

```
        inline_policy_document,
    )
    .await
    {
        println!("{:?}", e);
    };

    Ok(())
}

async fn initialize_variables() -> (iamClient, String, String, String) {
    let region_provider = RegionProviderChain::first_try(Region::new("us-west-2"));

    let shared_config = aws_config::from_env().region(region_provider).load().await;
    let client = iamClient::new(&shared_config);
    let uuid = Uuid::new_v4().to_string();

    let list_all_buckets_policy_document = "{
                \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\",
                \"Statement\": [{
                    \"Effect\": \"Allow\",
                    \"Action\": \"s3:ListAllMyBuckets\",
                    \"Resource\": \"arn:aws:s3:::*\"}]
    }"
    .to_string();
    let inline_policy_document = "{
                \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\",
                \"Statement\": [{
                    \"Effect\": \"Allow\",
                    \"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\",
                    \"Resource\": \"{}\"}]
    }"
    .to_string();

    (
        client,
        uuid,
        list_all_buckets_policy_document,
        inline_policy_document,
    )
}

async fn run_iam_operations(
    client: iamClient,
```

```
    uuid: String,
    list_all_buckets_policy_document: String,
    inline_policy_document: String,
) -> Result<(), iamError> {
    let user = iam_service::create_user(&client, &format!("{}{}", "iam_demo_user_",
 uuid)).await?;
    println!("Created the user with the name: {}", user.user_name());
    let key = iam_service::create_access_key(&client, user.user_name()).await?;

    let assume_role_policy_document = "{
        \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\",
                \"Statement\": [{
                    \"Effect\": \"Allow\",
                    \"Principal\": {\"AWS\": \"{}\"},
                    \"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"
                }]
            }"
    .to_string()
    .replace("{}", user.arn());

    let assume_role_role = iam_service::create_role(
        &client,
        &format!("{}{}", "iam_demo_role_", uuid),
        &assume_role_policy_document,
    )
    .await?;
    println!("Created the role with the ARN: {}", assume_role_role.arn());

    let list_all_buckets_policy = iam_service::create_policy(
        &client,
        &format!("{}{}", "iam_demo_policy_", uuid),
        &list_all_buckets_policy_document,
    )
    .await?;
    println!(
        "Created policy: {}",
        list_all_buckets_policy.policy_name.as_ref().unwrap()
    );

    let attach_role_policy_result =
        iam_service::attach_role_policy(&client, &assume_role_role,
 &list_all_buckets_policy)
            .await?;
    println!(
```

```
        "Attached the policy to the role: {:?}",
        attach_role_policy_result
    );

    let inline_policy_name = format!("{}{}", "iam_demo_inline_policy_", uuid);
    let inline_policy_document = inline_policy_document.replace("{}",
assume_role_role.arn());
    iam_service::create_user_policy(&client, &user, &inline_policy_name,
&inline_policy_document)
        .await?;
    println!("Created inline policy.");

    //First, fail to list the buckets with the user.
    let creds = iamCredentials::from_keys(key.access_key_id(),
key.secret_access_key(), None);
    let fail_config = aws_config::from_env()
        .credentials_provider(creds.clone())
        .load()
        .await;
    println!("Fail config: {:?}", fail_config);
    let fail_client: s3Client = s3Client::new(&fail_config);
    match fail_client.list_buckets().send().await {
        Ok(e) => {
            println!("This should not run. {:?}", e);
        }
        Err(e) => {
            println!("Successfully failed with error: {:?}", e)
        }
    }

    let sts_config = aws_config::from_env()
        .credentials_provider(creds.clone())
        .load()
        .await;
    let sts_client: stsClient = stsClient::new(&sts_config);
    sleep(Duration::from_secs(10)).await;
    let assumed_role = sts_client
        .assume_role()
        .role_arn(assume_role_role.arn())
        .role_session_name(format!("iam_demo_assumerole_session_{uuid}"))
        .send()
        .await;
    println!("Assumed role: {:?}", assumed_role);
    sleep(Duration::from_secs(10)).await;
```

```
    let assumed_credentials = iamCredentials::from_keys(
        assumed_role
            .as_ref()
            .unwrap()
            .credentials
            .as_ref()
            .unwrap()
            .access_key_id(),
        assumed_role
            .as_ref()
            .unwrap()
            .credentials
            .as_ref()
            .unwrap()
            .secret_access_key(),
        Some(
            assumed_role
                .as_ref()
                .unwrap()
                .credentials
                .as_ref()
                .unwrap()
                .session_token
                .clone(),
        ),
    );

    let succeed_config = aws_config::from_env()
        .credentials_provider(assumed_credentials)
        .load()
        .await;
    println!("succeed config: {:?}", succeed_config);
    let succeed_client: s3Client = s3Client::new(&succeed_config);
    sleep(Duration::from_secs(10)).await;
    match succeed_client.list_buckets().send().await {
        Ok(_) => {
            println!("This should now run successfully.")
        }
        Err(e) => {
            println!("This should not run. {:?}", e);
            panic!()
        }
    }
```

```
    //Clean up.
    iam_service::detach_role_policy(
        &client,
        assume_role_role.role_name(),
        list_all_buckets_policy.arn().unwrap_or_default(),
    )
    .await?;
    iam_service::delete_policy(&client, list_all_buckets_policy).await?;
    iam_service::delete_role(&client, &assume_role_role).await?;
    println!("Deleted role {}", assume_role_role.role_name());
    iam_service::delete_access_key(&client, &user, &key).await?;
    println!("Deleted key for {}", key.user_name());
    iam_service::delete_user_policy(&client, &user, &inline_policy_name).await?;
    println!("Deleted inline user policy: {}", inline_policy_name);
    iam_service::delete_user(&client, &user).await?;
    println!("Deleted user {}", user.user_name());

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - AttachRolePolicy
  - CreateAccessKey
  - CreatePolicy
  - CreateRole
  - CreateUser
  - DeleteAccessKey
  - DeletePolicy
  - DeleteRole
  - DeleteUser
  - DeleteUserPolicy
  - DetachRolePolicy
  - PutUserPolicy

작업

`AttachRolePolicy`

다음 코드 예시는 `AttachRolePolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
pub async fn attach_role_policy(
    client: &iamClient,
    role: &Role,
    policy: &Policy,
) -> Result<AttachRolePolicyOutput, SdkError<AttachRolePolicyError>> {
    client
        .attach_role_policy()
        .role_name(role.role_name())
        .policy_arn(policy.arn().unwrap_or_default())
        .send()
        .await
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 AttachRolePolicy을 참조하십시오.

`AttachUserPolicy`

다음 코드 예시는 `AttachUserPolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
pub async fn attach_user_policy(
    client: &iamClient,
    user_name: &str,
    policy_arn: &str,
) -> Result<(), iamError> {
    client
        .attach_user_policy()
        .user_name(user_name)
        .policy_arn(policy_arn)
        .send()
        .await?;

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 AttachUserPolicy을 참조하십시오.

`CreateAccessKey`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateAccessKey`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
pub async fn create_access_key(client: &iamClient, user_name: &str) ->
 Result<AccessKey, iamError> {
    let mut tries: i32 = 0;
    let max_tries: i32 = 10;

    let response: Result<CreateAccessKeyOutput, SdkError<CreateAccessKeyError>> =
 loop {
        match client.create_access_key().user_name(user_name).send().await {
            Ok(inner_response) => {
                break Ok(inner_response);
            }
```

```
            Err(e) => {
                tries += 1;
                if tries > max_tries {
                    break Err(e);
                }
                sleep(Duration::from_secs(2)).await;
            }
        }
    };

    Ok(response.unwrap().access_key.unwrap())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 CreateAccessKey을 참조하십시오.

`CreatePolicy`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreatePolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
pub async fn create_policy(
    client: &iamClient,
    policy_name: &str,
    policy_document: &str,
) -> Result<Policy, iamError> {
    let policy = client
        .create_policy()
        .policy_name(policy_name)
        .policy_document(policy_document)
        .send()
        .await?;
    Ok(policy.policy.unwrap())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 CreatePolicy을 참조하십시오.

`CreateRole`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateRole`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
pub async fn create_role(
    client: &iamClient,
    role_name: &str,
    role_policy_document: &str,
) -> Result<Role, iamError> {
    let response: CreateRoleOutput = loop {
        if let Ok(response) = client
            .create_role()
            .role_name(role_name)
            .assume_role_policy_document(role_policy_document)
            .send()
            .await
        {
            break response;
        }
    };

    Ok(response.role.unwrap())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 CreateRole을 참조하세요.

CreateServiceLinkedRole

다음 코드 예시는 CreateServiceLinkedRole의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
pub async fn create_service_linked_role(
    client: &iamClient,
    aws_service_name: String,
    custom_suffix: Option<String>,
    description: Option<String>,
) -> Result<CreateServiceLinkedRoleOutput, SdkError<CreateServiceLinkedRoleError>> {
    let response = client
        .create_service_linked_role()
        .aws_service_name(aws_service_name)
        .set_custom_suffix(custom_suffix)
        .set_description(description)
        .send()
        .await?;

    Ok(response)
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 CreateServiceLinkedRole을 참조하십시오.

CreateUser

다음 코드 예시는 CreateUser의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
pub async fn create_user(client: &iamClient, user_name: &str) -> Result<User,
 iamError> {
    let response = client.create_user().user_name(user_name).send().await?;

    Ok(response.user.unwrap())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 CreateUser을 참조하십시오.

`DeleteAccessKey`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteAccessKey`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
pub async fn delete_access_key(
    client: &iamClient,
    user: &User,
    key: &AccessKey,
) -> Result<(), iamError> {
    loop {
        match client
            .delete_access_key()
            .user_name(user.user_name())
```

```
            .access_key_id(key.access_key_id())
            .send()
            .await
        {
            Ok(_) => {
                break;
            }
            Err(e) => {
                println!("Can't delete the access key: {:?}", e);
                sleep(Duration::from_secs(2)).await;
            }
        }
    }
    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DeleteAccessKey을 참조하십시오.

`DeletePolicy`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeletePolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
pub async fn delete_policy(client: &iamClient, policy: Policy) -> Result<(),
 iamError> {
    client
        .delete_policy()
        .policy_arn(policy.arn.unwrap())
        .send()
        .await?;
    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DeletePolicy을 참조하십시오.

DeleteRole

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteRole의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
pub async fn delete_role(client: &iamClient, role: &Role) -> Result<(), iamError> {
    let role = role.clone();
    while client
        .delete_role()
        .role_name(role.role_name())
        .send()
        .await
        .is_err()
    {
        sleep(Duration::from_secs(2)).await;
    }
    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DeleteRole을 참조하십시오.

DeleteServiceLinkedRole

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteServiceLinkedRole의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
pub async fn delete_service_linked_role(
    client: &iamClient,
    role_name: &str,
) -> Result<(), iamError> {
    client
        .delete_service_linked_role()
        .role_name(role_name)
        .send()
        .await?;

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DeleteServiceLinkedRole을 참조하십시오.

`DeleteUser`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteUser`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
pub async fn delete_user(client: &iamClient, user: &User) -> Result<(),
 SdkError<DeleteUserError>> {
    let user = user.clone();
```

```
    let mut tries: i32 = 0;
    let max_tries: i32 = 10;

    let response: Result<(), SdkError<DeleteUserError>> = loop {
        match client
            .delete_user()
            .user_name(user.user_name())
            .send()
            .await
        {
            Ok(_) => {
                break Ok(());
            }
            Err(e) => {
                tries += 1;
                if tries > max_tries {
                    break Err(e);
                }
                sleep(Duration::from_secs(2)).await;
            }
        }
    };

    response
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DeleteUser을 참조하십시오.

`DeleteUserPolicy`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteUserPolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
pub async fn delete_user_policy(
```

```
    client: &iamClient,
    user: &User,
    policy_name: &str,
) -> Result<(), SdkError<DeleteUserPolicyError>> {
    client
        .delete_user_policy()
        .user_name(user.user_name())
        .policy_name(policy_name)
        .send()
        .await?;

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DeleteUserPolicy을 참조하십시오.

`DetachRolePolicy`

다음 코드 예시는 `DetachRolePolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
pub async fn detach_role_policy(
    client: &iamClient,
    role_name: &str,
    policy_arn: &str,
) -> Result<(), iamError> {
    client
        .detach_role_policy()
        .role_name(role_name)
        .policy_arn(policy_arn)
        .send()
        .await?;
```

```
    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DetachRolePolicy을 참조하십시오.

DetachUserPolicy

다음 코드 예시는 DetachUserPolicy의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
pub async fn detach_user_policy(
    client: &iamClient,
    user_name: &str,
    policy_arn: &str,
) -> Result<(), iamError> {
    client
        .detach_user_policy()
        .user_name(user_name)
        .policy_arn(policy_arn)
        .send()
        .await?;

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DetachUserPolicy을 참조하십시오.

GetAccountPasswordPolicy

다음 코드 예시는 GetAccountPasswordPolicy의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
pub async fn get_account_password_policy(
    client: &iamClient,
) -> Result<GetAccountPasswordPolicyOutput, SdkError<GetAccountPasswordPolicyError>>
 {
    let response = client.get_account_password_policy().send().await?;

    Ok(response)
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 GetAccountPasswordPolicy을 참조하십시오.

`GetRole`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetRole`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
pub async fn get_role(
    client: &iamClient,
    role_name: String,
) -> Result<GetRoleOutput, SdkError<GetRoleError>> {
    let response = client.get_role().role_name(role_name).send().await?;
    Ok(response)
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 GetRole을 참조하십시오.

ListAttachedRolePolicies

다음 코드 예시는 ListAttachedRolePolicies의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
pub async fn list_attached_role_policies(
    client: &iamClient,
    role_name: String,
    path_prefix: Option<String>,
    marker: Option<String>,
    max_items: Option<i32>,
) -> Result<ListAttachedRolePoliciesOutput, SdkError<ListAttachedRolePoliciesError>>
 {
    let response = client
        .list_attached_role_policies()
        .role_name(role_name)
        .set_path_prefix(path_prefix)
        .set_marker(marker)
        .set_max_items(max_items)
        .send()
        .await?;

    Ok(response)
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 ListAttachedRolePolicies을 참조하십시오.

ListGroups

다음 코드 예시는 ListGroups의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
pub async fn list_groups(
    client: &iamClient,
    path_prefix: Option<String>,
    marker: Option<String>,
    max_items: Option<i32>,
) -> Result<ListGroupsOutput, SdkError<ListGroupsError>> {
    let response = client
        .list_groups()
        .set_path_prefix(path_prefix)
        .set_marker(marker)
        .set_max_items(max_items)
        .send()
        .await?;

    Ok(response)
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 ListGroups을 참조하십시오.

`ListPolicies`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListPolicies`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
pub async fn list_policies(
    client: iamClient,
    path_prefix: String,
) -> Result<Vec<String>, SdkError<ListPoliciesError>> {
    let list_policies = client
        .list_policies()
        .path_prefix(path_prefix)
        .scope(PolicyScopeType::Local)
        .into_paginator()
        .items()
        .send()
        .try_collect()
        .await?;

    let policy_names = list_policies
        .into_iter()
        .map(|p| {
            let name = p
                .policy_name
                .unwrap_or_else(|| "Missing Policy Name".to_string());
            println!("{}", name);
            name
        })
        .collect();

    Ok(policy_names)
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 ListPolicies을 참조하십시오.

`ListRolePolicies`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListRolePolicies`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
pub async fn list_role_policies(
    client: &iamClient,
    role_name: &str,
    marker: Option<String>,
    max_items: Option<i32>,
) -> Result<ListRolePoliciesOutput, SdkError<ListRolePoliciesError>> {
    let response = client
        .list_role_policies()
        .role_name(role_name)
        .set_marker(marker)
        .set_max_items(max_items)
        .send()
        .await?;

    Ok(response)
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 ListRolePolicies을 참조하십시오.

`ListRoles`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListRoles`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
pub async fn list_roles(
    client: &iamClient,
    path_prefix: Option<String>,
    marker: Option<String>,
    max_items: Option<i32>,
) -> Result<ListRolesOutput, SdkError<ListRolesError>> {
    let response = client
        .list_roles()
        .set_path_prefix(path_prefix)
```

```
        .set_marker(marker)
        .set_max_items(max_items)
        .send()
        .await?;
    Ok(response)
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 ListRoles을 참조하십시오.

`ListSAMLProviders`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListSAMLProviders`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
pub async fn list_saml_providers(
    client: &Client,
) -> Result<ListSamlProvidersOutput, SdkError<ListSAMLProvidersError>> {
    let response = client.list_saml_providers().send().await?;

    Ok(response)
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 ListSAMLProviders을 참조하십시오.

`ListUsers`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListUsers`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
pub async fn list_users(
    client: &iamClient,
    path_prefix: Option<String>,
    marker: Option<String>,
    max_items: Option<i32>,
) -> Result<ListUsersOutput, SdkError<ListUsersError>> {
    let response = client
        .list_users()
        .set_path_prefix(path_prefix)
        .set_marker(marker)
        .set_max_items(max_items)
        .send()
        .await?;
    Ok(response)
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 ListUsers을 참조하십시오.

AWS IoT SDK for Rust를 사용한 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for Rust를 함께 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS IoT.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`DescribeEndpoint`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeEndpoint`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn show_address(client: &Client, endpoint_type: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client
        .describe_endpoint()
        .endpoint_type(endpoint_type)
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Endpoint address: {}", resp.endpoint_address.unwrap());

    println!();

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DescribeEndpoint를 참조하십시오.

`ListThings`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListThings`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn show_things(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client.list_things().send().await?;

    println!("Things:");

    for thing in resp.things.unwrap() {
        println!(
            "  Name:  {}",
            thing.thing_name.as_deref().unwrap_or_default()
        );
        println!(
            "  Type:  {}",
            thing.thing_type_name.as_deref().unwrap_or_default()
        );
        println!(
            "  ARN:   {}",
            thing.thing_arn.as_deref().unwrap_or_default()
        );
        println!();
    }

    println!();

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 ListThings을 참조하십시오.

SDK for Rust를 사용한 Kinesis 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Kinesis와 함께 AWS SDK for Rust를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업
- 서버리스 예제

작업

`CreateStream`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateStream`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn make_stream(client: &Client, stream: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    client
        .create_stream()
        .stream_name(stream)
        .shard_count(4)
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Created stream");

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 CreateStream을 참조하십시오.

DeleteStream

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteStream의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn remove_stream(client: &Client, stream: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    client.delete_stream().stream_name(stream).send().await?;

    println!("Deleted stream.");

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DeleteStream을 참조하십시오.

DescribeStream

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeStream의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn show_stream(client: &Client, stream: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client.describe_stream().stream_name(stream).send().await?;

    let desc = resp.stream_description.unwrap();
```

```
    println!("Stream description:");
    println!("  Name:              {}:", desc.stream_name());
    println!("  Status:            {:?}", desc.stream_status());
    println!("  Open shards:       {:?}", desc.shards.len());
    println!("  Retention (hours): {}", desc.retention_period_hours());
    println!("  Encryption:        {:?}", desc.encryption_type.unwrap());

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DescribeStream을 참조하십시오.

`ListStreams`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListStreams`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn show_streams(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client.list_streams().send().await?;

    println!("Stream names:");

    let streams = resp.stream_names;
    for stream in &streams {
        println!("  {}", stream);
    }

    println!("Found {} stream(s)", streams.len());

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 ListStreams을 참조하십시오.

PutRecord

다음 코드 예시는 PutRecord의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn add_record(client: &Client, stream: &str, key: &str, data: &str) ->
 Result<(), Error> {
    let blob = Blob::new(data);

    client
        .put_record()
        .data(blob)
        .partition_key(key)
        .stream_name(stream)
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Put data into stream.");

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 PutRecord를 참조하십시오.

서버리스 예제

Kinesis 트리거에서 간접적으로 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 Kinesis 스트림에서 레코드를 받아 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 Kinesis 페이로드를 검색하고, Base64에서 디코딩하고, 레코드 콘텐츠를 로깅합니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Rust를 사용하여 Lambda로 Kinesis 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
use aws_lambda_events::event::kinesis::KinesisEvent;
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, Error, LambdaEvent};

async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<KinesisEvent>) -> Result<(), Error> {
    if event.payload.records.is_empty() {
        tracing::info!("No records found. Exiting.");
        return Ok(());
    }

    event.payload.records.iter().for_each(|record| {
        tracing::info!("EventId:
 {}",record.event_id.as_deref().unwrap_or_default());

        let record_data = std::str::from_utf8(&record.kinesis.data);

        match record_data {
            Ok(data) => {
                // log the record data
                tracing::info!("Data: {}", data);
            }
            Err(e) => {
                tracing::error!("Error: {}", e);
```

```
            }
        }
    });

    tracing::info!(
        "Successfully processed {} records",
        event.payload.records.len()
    );

    Ok(())
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
        .with_max_level(tracing::Level::INFO)
        // disable printing the name of the module in every log line.
        .with_target(false)
        // disabling time is handy because CloudWatch will add the ingestion time.
        .without_time()
        .init();

    run(service_fn(function_handler)).await
}
```

Kinesis 트리거로 Lambda 함수에 대한 배치 항목 실패 보고

다음 코드 예제는 Kinesis 스트림에서 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수에 대한 부분 배치 응답을 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 응답으로 배치 항목 실패를 보고하고 나중에 해당 메시지를 다시 시도하도록 Lambda에 신호를 보냅니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Rust를 사용하여 Lambda로 Kinesis 배치 항목 실패를 보고합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
use aws_lambda_events::{
    event::kinesis::KinesisEvent,
    kinesis::KinesisEventRecord,
    streams::{KinesisBatchItemFailure, KinesisEventResponse},
};
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, Error, LambdaEvent};

async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<KinesisEvent>) ->
 Result<KinesisEventResponse, Error> {
    let mut response = KinesisEventResponse {
        batch_item_failures: vec![],
    };

    if event.payload.records.is_empty() {
        tracing::info!("No records found. Exiting.");
        return Ok(response);
    }

    for record in &event.payload.records {
        tracing::info!(
            "EventId: {}",
            record.event_id.as_deref().unwrap_or_default()
        );

        let record_processing_result = process_record(record);

        if record_processing_result.is_err() {
            response.batch_item_failures.push(KinesisBatchItemFailure {
                item_identifier: record.kinesis.sequence_number.clone(),
            });
            /* Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed item
 immediately.
            Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this failed item
 onwards. */
            return Ok(response);
        }
    }

    tracing::info!(
        "Successfully processed {} records",
        event.payload.records.len()
```

```
    );

    Ok(response)
}

fn process_record(record: &KinesisEventRecord) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let record_data = std::str::from_utf8(record.kinesis.data.as_slice());

    if let Some(err) = record_data.err() {
        tracing::error!("Error: {}", err);
        return Err(Error::from(err));
    }

    let record_data = record_data.unwrap_or_default();

    // do something interesting with the data
    tracing::info!("Data: {}", record_data);

    Ok(())
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
        .with_max_level(tracing::Level::INFO)
        // disable printing the name of the module in every log line.
        .with_target(false)
        // disabling time is handy because CloudWatch will add the ingestion time.
        .without_time()
        .init();

    run(service_fn(function_handler)).await
}
```

AWS KMS SDK for Rust를 사용한 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for Rust를 함께 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS KMS.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`CreateKey`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateKey`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn make_key(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client.create_key().send().await?;

    let id = resp.key_metadata.as_ref().unwrap().key_id();

    println!("Key: {}", id);

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 CreateKey를 참조하십시오.

`Decrypt`

다음 코드 예시는 `Decrypt`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn decrypt_key(client: &Client, key: &str, filename: &str) -> Result<(),
 Error> {
    // Open input text file and get contents as a string
    // input is a base-64 encoded string, so decode it:
    let data = fs::read_to_string(filename)
        .map(|input| {
            base64::decode(input).expect("Input file does not contain valid base 64
 characters.")
        })
        .map(Blob::new);

    let resp = client
        .decrypt()
        .key_id(key)
        .ciphertext_blob(data.unwrap())
        .send()
        .await?;

    let inner = resp.plaintext.unwrap();
    let bytes = inner.as_ref();

    let s = String::from_utf8(bytes.to_vec()).expect("Could not convert to UTF-8");

    println!();
    println!("Decoded string:");
    println!("{}", s);

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 Decrypt를 참조하십시오.

Encrypt

다음 코드 예시는 Encrypt의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn encrypt_string(
    verbose: bool,
    client: &Client,
    text: &str,
    key: &str,
    out_file: &str,
) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let blob = Blob::new(text.as_bytes());

    let resp = client.encrypt().key_id(key).plaintext(blob).send().await?;

    // Did we get an encrypted blob?
    let blob = resp.ciphertext_blob.expect("Could not get encrypted text");
    let bytes = blob.as_ref();

    let s = base64::encode(bytes);

    let mut ofile = File::create(out_file).expect("unable to create file");
    ofile.write_all(s.as_bytes()).expect("unable to write");

    if verbose {
        println!("Wrote the following to {:?}", out_file);
        println!("{}", s);
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 Encrypt를 참조하십시오.

GenerateDataKey

다음 코드 예시는 GenerateDataKey의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn make_key(client: &Client, key: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client
        .generate_data_key()
        .key_id(key)
        .key_spec(DataKeySpec::Aes256)
        .send()
        .await?;

    // Did we get an encrypted blob?
    let blob = resp.ciphertext_blob.expect("Could not get encrypted text");
    let bytes = blob.as_ref();

    let s = base64::encode(bytes);

    println!();
    println!("Data key:");
    println!("{}", s);

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 GenerateDataKey를 참조하십시오.

GenerateDataKeyWithoutPlaintext

다음 코드 예시는 GenerateDataKeyWithoutPlaintext의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn make_key(client: &Client, key: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client
        .generate_data_key_without_plaintext()
        .key_id(key)
        .key_spec(DataKeySpec::Aes256)
        .send()
        .await?;

    // Did we get an encrypted blob?
    let blob = resp.ciphertext_blob.expect("Could not get encrypted text");
    let bytes = blob.as_ref();

    let s = base64::encode(bytes);

    println!();
    println!("Data key:");
    println!("{}", s);

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 GenerateDataKeyWithoutPlaintext를 참조하십시오.

`GenerateRandom`

다음 코드 예시는 `GenerateRandom`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn make_string(client: &Client, length: i32) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client
        .generate_random()
        .number_of_bytes(length)
        .send()
        .await?;

    // Did we get an encrypted blob?
    let blob = resp.plaintext.expect("Could not get encrypted text");
    let bytes = blob.as_ref();

    let s = base64::encode(bytes);

    println!();
    println!("Data key:");
    println!("{}", s);

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 GenerateRandom을 참조하십시오.

`ListKeys`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListKeys`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn show_keys(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client.list_keys().send().await?;

    let keys = resp.keys.unwrap_or_default();

    let len = keys.len();

    for key in keys {
        println!("Key ARN: {}", key.key_arn.as_deref().unwrap_or_default());
    }

    println!();
    println!("Found {} keys", len);

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 ListKeys를 참조하십시오.

`ReEncrypt`

다음 코드 예시는 `ReEncrypt`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn reencrypt_string(
    verbose: bool,
    client: &Client,
    input_file: &str,
    output_file: &str,
    first_key: &str,
    new_key: &str,
) -> Result<(), Error> {
    // Get blob from input file
    // Open input text file and get contents as a string
    // input is a base-64 encoded string, so decode it:
    let data = fs::read_to_string(input_file)
        .map(|input_file| base64::decode(input_file).expect("invalid base 64"))
        .map(Blob::new);

    let resp = client
        .re_encrypt()
        .ciphertext_blob(data.unwrap())
        .source_key_id(first_key)
        .destination_key_id(new_key)
        .send()
        .await?;

    // Did we get an encrypted blob?
    let blob = resp.ciphertext_blob.expect("Could not get encrypted text");
    let bytes = blob.as_ref();

    let s = base64::encode(bytes);
    let o = &output_file;

    let mut ofile = File::create(o).expect("unable to create file");
    ofile.write_all(s.as_bytes()).expect("unable to write");

    if verbose {
        println!("Wrote the following to {}:", output_file);
        println!("{}", s);
    } else {
        println!("Wrote base64-encoded output to {}", output_file);
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 ReEncrypt를 참조하십시오.

SDK for Rust를 사용한 Lambda 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Lambda와 함께 AWS SDK for Rust를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

AWS 커뮤니티 기여는 여러 팀이 생성하고 유지 관리하는 예입니다 AWS. 피드백을 제공하려면 연결된 리포지토리에 제공된 메커니즘을 사용합니다.

각 예제에는 컨텍스트에서 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업
- 시나리오
- 서버리스 예제
- AWS 커뮤니티 기여

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- IAM 역할과 Lambda 함수를 생성하고 핸들러 코드를 업로드합니다.
- 단일 파라미터로 함수를 간접적으로 간접 호출하고 결과를 가져옵니다.
- 함수 코드를 업데이트하고 환경 변수로 구성합니다.

- 새 파라미터로 함수를 간접적으로 간접 호출하고 결과를 가져옵니다. 반환된 실행 로그를 표시합니다.
- 계정의 함수를 나열합니다.

자세한 내용은 콘솔로 Lambda 함수 생성을 참조하십시오.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이 시나리오에 사용된 종속 항목이 있는 Cargo.toml입니다.

```
[package]
name = "lambda-code-examples"
version = "0.1.0"
edition = "2021"

# See more keys and their definitions at https://doc.rust-lang.org/cargo/reference/
manifest.html

[dependencies]
aws-config = { version = "1.0.1", features = ["behavior-version-latest"] }
aws-sdk-ec2 = { version = "1.3.0" }
aws-sdk-iam = { version = "1.3.0" }
aws-sdk-lambda = { version = "1.3.0" }
aws-sdk-s3 = { version = "1.4.0" }
aws-smithy-types = { version = "1.0.1" }
aws-types = { version = "1.0.1" }
clap = { version = "4.4", features = ["derive"] }
tokio = { version = "1.20.1", features = ["full"] }
tracing-subscriber = { version = "0.3.15", features = ["env-filter"] }
tracing = "0.1.37"
serde_json = "1.0.94"
anyhow = "1.0.71"
uuid = { version = "1.3.3", features = ["v4"] }
lambda_runtime = "0.8.0"
serde = "1.0.164"
```

이 시나리오에서 Lambda 직접 호출을 간소화하는 유틸리티 모음입니다. 이 파일은 크레이트에 있는 src/ations.rs입니다.

```
use anyhow::anyhow;
use aws_sdk_iam::operation::{create_role::CreateRoleError,
 delete_role::DeleteRoleOutput};
use aws_sdk_lambda::{
    operation::{
        delete_function::DeleteFunctionOutput, get_function::GetFunctionOutput,
        invoke::InvokeOutput, list_functions::ListFunctionsOutput,
        update_function_code::UpdateFunctionCodeOutput,
        update_function_configuration::UpdateFunctionConfigurationOutput,
    },
    primitives::ByteStream,
    types::{Environment, FunctionCode, LastUpdateStatus, State},
};
use aws_sdk_s3::{
    error::ErrorMetadata,
    operation::{delete_bucket::DeleteBucketOutput,
 delete_object::DeleteObjectOutput},
    types::CreateBucketConfiguration,
};
use aws_smithy_types::Blob;
use serde::{ser::SerializeMap, Serialize};
use std::{fmt::Display, path::PathBuf, str::FromStr, time::Duration};
use tracing::{debug, info, warn};

/* Operation describes  */
#[derive(Clone, Copy, Debug, Serialize)]
pub enum Operation {
    #[serde(rename = "plus")]
    Plus,
    #[serde(rename = "minus")]
    Minus,
    #[serde(rename = "times")]
    Times,
    #[serde(rename = "divided-by")]
    DividedBy,
}
```

```
impl FromStr for Operation {
    type Err = anyhow::Error;

    fn from_str(s: &str) -> Result<Self, Self::Err> {
        match s {
            "plus" => Ok(Operation::Plus),
            "minus" => Ok(Operation::Minus),
            "times" => Ok(Operation::Times),
            "divided-by" => Ok(Operation::DividedBy),
            _ => Err(anyhow!("Unknown operation {s}")),
        }
    }
}

impl Display for Operation {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
        match self {
            Operation::Plus => write!(f, "plus"),
            Operation::Minus => write!(f, "minus"),
            Operation::Times => write!(f, "times"),
            Operation::DividedBy => write!(f, "divided-by"),
        }
    }
}

/**
 * InvokeArgs will be serialized as JSON and sent to the AWS Lambda handler.
 */
#[derive(Debug)]
pub enum InvokeArgs {
    Increment(i32),
    Arithmetic(Operation, i32, i32),
}

impl Serialize for InvokeArgs {
    fn serialize<S>(&self, serializer: S) -> Result<S::Ok, S::Error>
    where
        S: serde::Serializer,
    {
        match self {
            InvokeArgs::Increment(i) => serializer.serialize_i32(*i),
            InvokeArgs::Arithmetic(o, i, j) => {
                let mut map: S::SerializeMap = serializer.serialize_map(Some(3))?;
                map.serialize_key(&"op".to_string())?;
```

```
                map.serialize_value(&o.to_string())?;
                map.serialize_key(&"i".to_string())?;
                map.serialize_value(&i)?;
                map.serialize_key(&"j".to_string())?;
                map.serialize_value(&j)?;
                map.end()
            }
        }
    }
}

/** A policy document allowing Lambda to execute this function on the account's
 behalf. */
const ROLE_POLICY_DOCUMENT: &str = r#"{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [
        {
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Principal": { "Service": "lambda.amazonaws.com" },
            "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
        }
    ]
}"#;

/**
 * A LambdaManager gathers all the resources necessary to run the Lambda example
 scenario.
 * This includes instantiated aws_sdk clients and details of resource names.
 */
pub struct LambdaManager {
    iam_client: aws_sdk_iam::Client,
    lambda_client: aws_sdk_lambda::Client,
    s3_client: aws_sdk_s3::Client,
    lambda_name: String,
    role_name: String,
    bucket: String,
    own_bucket: bool,
}

// These unit type structs provide nominal typing on top of String parameters for
 LambdaManager::new
pub struct LambdaName(pub String);
pub struct RoleName(pub String);
pub struct Bucket(pub String);
```

```
pub struct OwnBucket(pub bool);

impl LambdaManager {
    pub fn new(
        iam_client: aws_sdk_iam::Client,
        lambda_client: aws_sdk_lambda::Client,
        s3_client: aws_sdk_s3::Client,
        lambda_name: LambdaName,
        role_name: RoleName,
        bucket: Bucket,
        own_bucket: OwnBucket,
    ) -> Self {
        Self {
            iam_client,
            lambda_client,
            s3_client,
            lambda_name: lambda_name.0,
            role_name: role_name.0,
            bucket: bucket.0,
            own_bucket: own_bucket.0,
        }
    }

    /**
     * Load the AWS configuration from the environment.
     * Look up lambda_name and bucket if none are given, or generate a random name
 if not present in the environment.
     * If the bucket name is provided, the caller needs to have created the bucket.
     * If the bucket name is generated, it will be created.
     */
    pub async fn load_from_env(lambda_name: Option<String>, bucket: Option<String>)
 -> Self {
        let sdk_config = aws_config::load_from_env().await;
        let lambda_name = LambdaName(lambda_name.unwrap_or_else(|| {
            std::env::var("LAMBDA_NAME").unwrap_or_else(|_|
 "rust_lambda_example".to_string())
        }));
        let role_name = RoleName(format!("{}_role", lambda_name.0));
        let (bucket, own_bucket) =
            match bucket {
                Some(bucket) => (Bucket(bucket), false),
                None => (
                    Bucket(std::env::var("LAMBDA_BUCKET").unwrap_or_else(|_| {
                        format!("rust-lambda-example-{}", uuid::Uuid::new_v4())
```

```
                    })),
                    true,
                ),
            };

        let s3_client = aws_sdk_s3::Client::new(&sdk_config);

        if own_bucket {
            info!("Creating bucket for demo: {}", bucket.0);
            s3_client
                .create_bucket()
                .bucket(bucket.0.clone())
                .create_bucket_configuration(
                    CreateBucketConfiguration::builder()

 .location_constraint(aws_sdk_s3::types::BucketLocationConstraint::from(
                            sdk_config.region().unwrap().as_ref(),
                        ))
                        .build(),
                )
                .send()
                .await
                .unwrap();
        }

        Self::new(
            aws_sdk_iam::Client::new(&sdk_config),
            aws_sdk_lambda::Client::new(&sdk_config),
            s3_client,
            lambda_name,
            role_name,
            bucket,
            OwnBucket(own_bucket),
        )
    }

    /**
     * Upload function code from a path to a zip file.
     * The zip file must have an AL2 Linux-compatible binary called `bootstrap`.
     * The easiest way to create such a zip is to use `cargo lambda build --output-
format Zip`.
     */
    async fn prepare_function(
        &self,
```

```
        zip_file: PathBuf,
        key: Option<String>,
    ) -> Result<FunctionCode, anyhow::Error> {
        let body = ByteStream::from_path(zip_file).await?;

        let key = key.unwrap_or_else(|| format!("{}_code", self.lambda_name));

        info!("Uploading function code to s3://{}/{}", self.bucket, key);
        let _ = self
            .s3_client
            .put_object()
            .bucket(self.bucket.clone())
            .key(key.clone())
            .body(body)
            .send()
            .await?;

        Ok(FunctionCode::builder()
            .s3_bucket(self.bucket.clone())
            .s3_key(key)
            .build())
    }

    /**
     * Create a function, uploading from a zip file.
     */
    pub async fn create_function(&self, zip_file: PathBuf) -> Result<String,
anyhow::Error> {
        let code = self.prepare_function(zip_file, None).await?;

        let key = code.s3_key().unwrap().to_string();

        let role = self.create_role().await.map_err(|e| anyhow!(e))?;

        info!("Created iam role, waiting 15s for it to become active");
        tokio::time::sleep(Duration::from_secs(15)).await;

        info!("Creating lambda function {}", self.lambda_name);
        let _ = self
            .lambda_client
            .create_function()
            .function_name(self.lambda_name.clone())
            .code(code)
            .role(role.arn())
```

```
            .runtime(aws_sdk_lambda::types::Runtime::Providedal2)
            .handler("_unused")
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(anyhow::Error::from)?;

        self.wait_for_function_ready().await?;

        self.lambda_client
            .publish_version()
            .function_name(self.lambda_name.clone())
            .send()
            .await?;

        Ok(key)
    }

    /**
     * Create an IAM execution role for the managed Lambda function.
     * If the role already exists, use that instead.
     */
    async fn create_role(&self) -> Result<aws_sdk_iam::types::Role, CreateRoleError>
{
        info!("Creating execution role for function");
        let get_role = self
            .iam_client
            .get_role()
            .role_name(self.role_name.clone())
            .send()
            .await;
        if let Ok(get_role) = get_role {
            if let Some(role) = get_role.role {
                return Ok(role);
            }
        }

        let create_role = self
            .iam_client
            .create_role()
            .role_name(self.role_name.clone())
            .assume_role_policy_document(ROLE_POLICY_DOCUMENT)
            .send()
            .await;
```

```
        match create_role {
            Ok(create_role) => match create_role.role {
                Some(role) => Ok(role),
                None => Err(CreateRoleError::generic(
                    ErrorMetadata::builder()
                        .message("CreateRole returned empty success")
                        .build(),
                )),
            },
            Err(err) => Err(err.into_service_error()),
        }
    }

    /**
     * Poll `is_function_ready` with a 1-second delay. It returns when the function
is ready or when there's an error checking the function's state.
     */
    pub async fn wait_for_function_ready(&self) -> Result<(), anyhow::Error> {
        info!("Waiting for function");
        while !self.is_function_ready(None).await? {
            info!("Function is not ready, sleeping 1s");
            tokio::time::sleep(Duration::from_secs(1)).await;
        }
        Ok(())
    }

    /**
     * Check if a Lambda function is ready to be invoked.
     * A Lambda function is ready for this scenario when its state is active and its
LastUpdateStatus is Successful.
     * Additionally, if a sha256 is provided, the function must have that as its
current code hash.
     * Any missing properties or failed requests will be reported as an Err.
     */
    async fn is_function_ready(
        &self,
        expected_code_sha256: Option<&str>,
    ) -> Result<bool, anyhow::Error> {
        match self.get_function().await {
            Ok(func) => {
                if let Some(config) = func.configuration() {
                    if let Some(state) = config.state() {
                        info!(?state, "Checking if function is active");
                        if !matches!(state, State::Active) {
```

```
                            return Ok(false);
                        }
                    }
                    match config.last_update_status() {
                        Some(last_update_status) => {
                            info!(?last_update_status, "Checking if function is
ready");
                            match last_update_status {
                                LastUpdateStatus::Successful => {
                                    // continue
                                }
                                LastUpdateStatus::Failed |
LastUpdateStatus::InProgress => {
                                    return Ok(false);
                                }
                                unknown => {
                                    warn!(
                                        status_variant = unknown.as_str(),
                                        "LastUpdateStatus unknown"
                                    );
                                    return Err(anyhow!(
                                        "Unknown LastUpdateStatus, fn config is
{config:?}"
                                    ));
                                }
                            }
                        }
                        None => {
                            warn!("Missing last update status");
                            return Ok(false);
                        }
                    };
                    if expected_code_sha256.is_none() {
                        return Ok(true);
                    }
                    if let Some(code_sha256) = config.code_sha256() {
                        return Ok(code_sha256 ==
expected_code_sha256.unwrap_or_default());
                    }
                }
            }
            Err(e) => {
                warn!(?e, "Could not get function while waiting");
            }
```

```
        }
        Ok(false)
    }

    /** Get the Lambda function with this Manager's name. */
    pub async fn get_function(&self) -> Result<GetFunctionOutput, anyhow::Error> {
        info!("Getting lambda function");
        self.lambda_client
            .get_function()
            .function_name(self.lambda_name.clone())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(anyhow::Error::from)
    }

    /** List all Lambda functions in the current Region. */
    pub async fn list_functions(&self) -> Result<ListFunctionsOutput, anyhow::Error>
{
        info!("Listing lambda functions");
        self.lambda_client
            .list_functions()
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(anyhow::Error::from)
    }

    /** Invoke the lambda function using calculator InvokeArgs. */
    pub async fn invoke(&self, args: InvokeArgs) -> Result<InvokeOutput,
anyhow::Error> {
        info!(?args, "Invoking {}", self.lambda_name);
        let payload = serde_json::to_string(&args)?;
        debug!(?payload, "Sending payload");
        self.lambda_client
            .invoke()
            .function_name(self.lambda_name.clone())
            .payload(Blob::new(payload))
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(anyhow::Error::from)
    }

    /** Given a Path to a zip file, update the function's code and wait for the
update to finish. */
    pub async fn update_function_code(
```

```
        &self,
        zip_file: PathBuf,
        key: String,
    ) -> Result<UpdateFunctionCodeOutput, anyhow::Error> {
        let function_code = self.prepare_function(zip_file, Some(key)).await?;

        info!("Updating code for {}", self.lambda_name);
        let update = self
            .lambda_client
            .update_function_code()
            .function_name(self.lambda_name.clone())
            .s3_bucket(self.bucket.clone())
            .s3_key(function_code.s3_key().unwrap().to_string())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(anyhow::Error::from)?;

        self.wait_for_function_ready().await?;

        Ok(update)
    }

    /** Update the environment for a function. */
    pub async fn update_function_configuration(
        &self,
        environment: Environment,
    ) -> Result<UpdateFunctionConfigurationOutput, anyhow::Error> {
        info!(
            ?environment,
            "Updating environment for {}", self.lambda_name
        );
        let updated = self
            .lambda_client
            .update_function_configuration()
            .function_name(self.lambda_name.clone())
            .environment(environment)
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(anyhow::Error::from)?;

        self.wait_for_function_ready().await?;

        Ok(updated)
    }
```

```
    /** Delete a function and its role, and if possible or necessary, its associated
code object and bucket. */
    pub async fn delete_function(
        &self,
        location: Option<String>,
    ) -> (
        Result<DeleteFunctionOutput, anyhow::Error>,
        Result<DeleteRoleOutput, anyhow::Error>,
        Option<Result<DeleteObjectOutput, anyhow::Error>>,
    ) {
        info!("Deleting lambda function {}", self.lambda_name);
        let delete_function = self
            .lambda_client
            .delete_function()
            .function_name(self.lambda_name.clone())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(anyhow::Error::from);

        info!("Deleting iam role {}", self.role_name);
        let delete_role = self
            .iam_client
            .delete_role()
            .role_name(self.role_name.clone())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(anyhow::Error::from);

        let delete_object: Option<Result<DeleteObjectOutput, anyhow::Error>> =
            if let Some(location) = location {
                info!("Deleting object {location}");
                Some(
                    self.s3_client
                        .delete_object()
                        .bucket(self.bucket.clone())
                        .key(location)
                        .send()
                        .await
                        .map_err(anyhow::Error::from),
                )
            } else {
                info!(?location, "Skipping delete object");
                None
```

```
            };

        (delete_function, delete_role, delete_object)
    }

    pub async fn cleanup(
        &self,
        location: Option<String>,
    ) -> (
        (
            Result<DeleteFunctionOutput, anyhow::Error>,
            Result<DeleteRoleOutput, anyhow::Error>,
            Option<Result<DeleteObjectOutput, anyhow::Error>>,
        ),
        Option<Result<DeleteBucketOutput, anyhow::Error>>,
    ) {
        let delete_function = self.delete_function(location).await;

        let delete_bucket = if self.own_bucket {
            info!("Deleting bucket {}", self.bucket);
            if delete_function.2.is_none() ||
 delete_function.2.as_ref().unwrap().is_ok() {
                Some(
                    self.s3_client
                        .delete_bucket()
                        .bucket(self.bucket.clone())
                        .send()
                        .await
                        .map_err(anyhow::Error::from),
                )
            } else {
                None
            }
        } else {
            info!("No bucket to clean up");
            None
        };

        (delete_function, delete_bucket)
    }
}

/**
```

```
 * Testing occurs primarily as an integration test running the `scenario` bin
 successfully.
 * Each action relies deeply on the internal workings and state of Amazon Simple
 Storage Service (Amazon S3), Lambda, and IAM working together.
 * It is therefore infeasible to mock the clients to test the individual actions.
 */
#[cfg(test)]
mod test {
    use super::{InvokeArgs, Operation};
    use serde_json::json;

    /** Make sure that the JSON output of serializing InvokeArgs is what's expected
 by the calculator. */
    #[test]
    fn test_serialize() {
        assert_eq!(json!(InvokeArgs::Increment(5)), 5);
        assert_eq!(
            json!(InvokeArgs::Arithmetic(Operation::Plus, 5, 7)).to_string(),
            r#"{"op":"plus","i":5,"j":7}"#.to_string(),
        );
    }
}
```

일부 동작을 제어하기 위해 명령줄 플래그를 사용하여 시나리오를 처음부터 끝까지 실행하는 바이너리입니다. 이 파일은 크레이트에 있는 src/bin/scenario.rs입니다.

```
/*
## Service actions

Service actions wrap the SDK call, taking a client and any specific parameters
 necessary for the call.

* CreateFunction
* GetFunction
* ListFunctions
* Invoke
* UpdateFunctionCode
* UpdateFunctionConfiguration
* DeleteFunction

## Scenario
```

```
A scenario runs at a command prompt and prints output to the user on the result
 of each service action. A scenario can run in one of two ways: straight through,
 printing out progress as it goes, or as an interactive question/answer script.

## Getting started with functions

Use an SDK to manage AWS Lambda functions: create a function, invoke it, update its
 code, invoke it again, view its output and logs, and delete it.

This scenario uses two Lambda handlers:
_Note: Handlers don't use AWS SDK API calls._

The increment handler is straightforward:

1. It accepts a number, increments it, and returns the new value.
2. It performs simple logging of the result.

The arithmetic handler is more complex:
1. It accepts a set of actions ['plus', 'minus', 'times', 'divided-by'] and two
 numbers, and returns the result of the calculation.
2. It uses an environment variable to control log level (such as DEBUG, INFO,
 WARNING, ERROR).
It logs a few things at different levels, such as:
    * DEBUG: Full event data.
    * INFO: The calculation result.
    * WARN~ING~: When a divide by zero error occurs.
    * This will be the typical `RUST_LOG` variable.


The steps of the scenario are:

1. Create an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role that meets the following
 requirements:
    * Has an assume_role policy that grants 'lambda.amazonaws.com' the
 'sts:AssumeRole' action.
    * Attaches the 'arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/
AWSLambdaBasicExecutionRole' managed role.
    * _You must wait for ~10 seconds after the role is created before you can use
 it!_
2. Create a function (CreateFunction) for the increment handler by packaging it as a
 zip and doing one of the following:
    * Adding it with CreateFunction Code.ZipFile.
    * --or--
```

```
    * Uploading it to Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) and adding it with
 CreateFunction Code.S3Bucket/S3Key.
    * _Note: Zipping the file does not have to be done in code._
    * If you have a waiter, use it to wait until the function is active. Otherwise,
 call GetFunction until State is Active.
3. Invoke the function with a number and print the result.
4. Update the function (UpdateFunctionCode) to the arithmetic handler by packaging
 it as a zip and doing one of the following:
    * Adding it with UpdateFunctionCode ZipFile.
    * --or--
    * Uploading it to Amazon S3 and adding it with UpdateFunctionCode S3Bucket/
S3Key.
5. Call GetFunction until Configuration.LastUpdateStatus is 'Successful' (or
 'Failed').
6. Update the environment variable by calling UpdateFunctionConfiguration and pass
 it a log level, such as:
    * Environment={'Variables': {'RUST_LOG': 'TRACE'}}
7. Invoke the function with an action from the list and a couple of values. Include
 LogType='Tail' to get logs in the result. Print the result of the calculation and
 the log.
8. [Optional] Invoke the function to provoke a divide-by-zero error and show the log
 result.
9. List all functions for the account, using pagination (ListFunctions).
10. Delete the function (DeleteFunction).
11. Delete the role.

Each step should use the function created in Service Actions to abstract calling the
 SDK.
 */

use aws_sdk_lambda::{operation::invoke::InvokeOutput, types::Environment};
use clap::Parser;
use std::{collections::HashMap, path::PathBuf};
use tracing::{debug, info, warn};
use tracing_subscriber::EnvFilter;

use lambda_code_examples::actions::{
    InvokeArgs::{Arithmetic, Increment},
    LambdaManager, Operation,
};

#[derive(Debug, Parser)]
pub struct Opt {
    /// The AWS Region.
```

```
    #[structopt(short, long)]
    pub region: Option<String>,

    // The bucket to use for the FunctionCode.
    #[structopt(short, long)]
    pub bucket: Option<String>,

    // The name of the Lambda function.
    #[structopt(short, long)]
    pub lambda_name: Option<String>,

    // The number to increment.
    #[structopt(short, long, default_value = "12")]
    pub inc: i32,

    // The left operand.
    #[structopt(long, default_value = "19")]
    pub num_a: i32,

    // The right operand.
    #[structopt(long, default_value = "23")]
    pub num_b: i32,

    // The arithmetic operation.
    #[structopt(short, long, default_value = "plus")]
    pub operation: Operation,

    #[structopt(long)]
    pub cleanup: Option<bool>,

    #[structopt(long)]
    pub no_cleanup: Option<bool>,
}

fn code_path(lambda: &str) -> PathBuf {
    PathBuf::from(format!("../target/lambda/{lambda}/bootstrap.zip"))
}

fn log_invoke_output(invoke: &InvokeOutput, message: &str) {
    if let Some(payload) = invoke.payload().cloned() {
        let payload = String::from_utf8(payload.into_inner());
        info!(?payload, message);
    } else {
        info!("Could not extract payload")
```

```
    }
    if let Some(logs) = invoke.log_result() {
        debug!(?logs, "Invoked function logs")
    } else {
        debug!("Invoked function had no logs")
    }
}

async fn main_block(
    opt: &Opt,
    manager: &LambdaManager,
    code_location: String,
) -> Result<(), anyhow::Error> {
    let invoke = manager.invoke(Increment(opt.inc)).await?;
    log_invoke_output(&invoke, "Invoked function configured as increment");

    let update_code = manager
        .update_function_code(code_path("arithmetic"), code_location.clone())
        .await?;

    let code_sha256 = update_code.code_sha256().unwrap_or("Unknown SHA");
    info!(?code_sha256, "Updated function code with arithmetic.zip");

    let arithmetic_args = Arithmetic(opt.operation, opt.num_a, opt.num_b);
    let invoke = manager.invoke(arithmetic_args).await?;
    log_invoke_output(&invoke, "Invoked function configured as arithmetic");

    let update = manager
        .update_function_configuration(
            Environment::builder()
                .set_variables(Some(HashMap::from([(
                    "RUST_LOG".to_string(),
                    "trace".to_string(),
                )])))
                .build(),
        )
        .await?;
    let updated_environment = update.environment();
    info!(?updated_environment, "Updated function configuration");

    let invoke = manager
        .invoke(Arithmetic(opt.operation, opt.num_a, opt.num_b))
        .await?;
    log_invoke_output(
```

```
        &invoke,
        "Invoked function configured as arithmetic with increased logging",
    );

    let invoke = manager
        .invoke(Arithmetic(Operation::DividedBy, opt.num_a, 0))
        .await?;
    log_invoke_output(
        &invoke,
        "Invoked function configured as arithmetic with divide by zero",
    );

    Ok::<(), anyhow::Error>(())
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
        .without_time()
        .with_file(true)
        .with_line_number(true)
        .with_env_filter(EnvFilter::from_default_env())
        .init();

    let opt = Opt::parse();
    let manager = LambdaManager::load_from_env(opt.lambda_name.clone(),
 opt.bucket.clone()).await;

    let key = match manager.create_function(code_path("increment")).await {
        Ok(init) => {
            info!(?init, "Created function, initially with increment.zip");
            let run_block = main_block(&opt, &manager, init.clone()).await;
            info!(?run_block, "Finished running example, cleaning up");
            Some(init)
        }
        Err(err) => {
            warn!(?err, "Error happened when initializing function");
            None
        }
    };

    if Some(false) == opt.cleanup || Some(true) == opt.no_cleanup {
        info!("Skipping cleanup")
    } else {
```

```
        let delete = manager.cleanup(key).await;
        info!(?delete, "Deleted function & cleaned up resources");
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - CreateFunction
  - DeleteFunction
  - GetFunction
  - 간접 호출
  - ListFunctions
  - UpdateFunctionCode
  - UpdateFunctionConfiguration

작업

`CreateFunction`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateFunction`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /**
     * Create a function, uploading from a zip file.
     */
    pub async fn create_function(&self, zip_file: PathBuf) -> Result<String,
anyhow::Error> {
        let code = self.prepare_function(zip_file, None).await?;

        let key = code.s3_key().unwrap().to_string();

        let role = self.create_role().await.map_err(|e| anyhow!(e))?;
```

```
        info!("Created iam role, waiting 15s for it to become active");
        tokio::time::sleep(Duration::from_secs(15)).await;

        info!("Creating lambda function {}", self.lambda_name);
        let _ = self
            .lambda_client
            .create_function()
            .function_name(self.lambda_name.clone())
            .code(code)
            .role(role.arn())
            .runtime(aws_sdk_lambda::types::Runtime::Providedal2)
            .handler("_unused")
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(anyhow::Error::from)?;

        self.wait_for_function_ready().await?;

        self.lambda_client
            .publish_version()
            .function_name(self.lambda_name.clone())
            .send()
            .await?;

        Ok(key)
    }

    /**
     * Upload function code from a path to a zip file.
     * The zip file must have an AL2 Linux-compatible binary called `bootstrap`.
     * The easiest way to create such a zip is to use `cargo lambda build --output-
format Zip`.
     */
    async fn prepare_function(
        &self,
        zip_file: PathBuf,
        key: Option<String>,
    ) -> Result<FunctionCode, anyhow::Error> {
        let body = ByteStream::from_path(zip_file).await?;

        let key = key.unwrap_or_else(|| format!("{}_code", self.lambda_name));

        info!("Uploading function code to s3://{}/{}", self.bucket, key);
```

```
        let _ = self
            .s3_client
            .put_object()
            .bucket(self.bucket.clone())
            .key(key.clone())
            .body(body)
            .send()
            .await?;

        Ok(FunctionCode::builder()
            .s3_bucket(self.bucket.clone())
            .s3_key(key)
            .build())
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 CreateFunction을 참조하십시오.

`DeleteFunction`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteFunction`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /** Delete a function and its role, and if possible or necessary, its associated
code object and bucket. */
    pub async fn delete_function(
        &self,
        location: Option<String>,
    ) -> (
        Result<DeleteFunctionOutput, anyhow::Error>,
        Result<DeleteRoleOutput, anyhow::Error>,
        Option<Result<DeleteObjectOutput, anyhow::Error>>,
    ) {
        info!("Deleting lambda function {}", self.lambda_name);
```

```
        let delete_function = self
            .lambda_client
            .delete_function()
            .function_name(self.lambda_name.clone())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(anyhow::Error::from);

        info!("Deleting iam role {}", self.role_name);
        let delete_role = self
            .iam_client
            .delete_role()
            .role_name(self.role_name.clone())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(anyhow::Error::from);

        let delete_object: Option<Result<DeleteObjectOutput, anyhow::Error>> =
            if let Some(location) = location {
                info!("Deleting object {location}");
                Some(
                    self.s3_client
                        .delete_object()
                        .bucket(self.bucket.clone())
                        .key(location)
                        .send()
                        .await
                        .map_err(anyhow::Error::from),
                )
            } else {
                info!(?location, "Skipping delete object");
                None
            };

        (delete_function, delete_role, delete_object)
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DeleteFunction을 참조하십시오.

GetFunction

다음 코드 예시는 GetFunction의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /** Get the Lambda function with this Manager's name. */
    pub async fn get_function(&self) -> Result<GetFunctionOutput, anyhow::Error> {
        info!("Getting lambda function");
        self.lambda_client
            .get_function()
            .function_name(self.lambda_name.clone())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(anyhow::Error::from)
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 GetFunction을 참조하십시오.

Invoke

다음 코드 예시는 Invoke의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /** Invoke the lambda function using calculator InvokeArgs. */
    pub async fn invoke(&self, args: InvokeArgs) -> Result<InvokeOutput,
anyhow::Error> {
        info!(?args, "Invoking {}", self.lambda_name);
        let payload = serde_json::to_string(&args)?;
```

```
        debug!(?payload, "Sending payload");
        self.lambda_client
            .invoke()
            .function_name(self.lambda_name.clone())
            .payload(Blob::new(payload))
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(anyhow::Error::from)
    }

fn log_invoke_output(invoke: &InvokeOutput, message: &str) {
    if let Some(payload) = invoke.payload().cloned() {
        let payload = String::from_utf8(payload.into_inner());
        info!(?payload, message);
    } else {
        info!("Could not extract payload")
    }
    if let Some(logs) = invoke.log_result() {
        debug!(?logs, "Invoked function logs")
    } else {
        debug!("Invoked function had no logs")
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 간접 호출를 참조하십시오.

ListFunctions

다음 코드 예시는 ListFunctions의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /** List all Lambda functions in the current Region. */
    pub async fn list_functions(&self) -> Result<ListFunctionsOutput, anyhow::Error>
 {
```

```
        info!("Listing lambda functions");
        self.lambda_client
            .list_functions()
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(anyhow::Error::from)
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 ListFunctions를 참조하십시오.

UpdateFunctionCode

다음 코드 예시는 UpdateFunctionCode의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    /** Given a Path to a zip file, update the function's code and wait for the
update to finish. */
    pub async fn update_function_code(
        &self,
        zip_file: PathBuf,
        key: String,
    ) -> Result<UpdateFunctionCodeOutput, anyhow::Error> {
        let function_code = self.prepare_function(zip_file, Some(key)).await?;

        info!("Updating code for {}", self.lambda_name);
        let update = self
            .lambda_client
            .update_function_code()
            .function_name(self.lambda_name.clone())
            .s3_bucket(self.bucket.clone())
            .s3_key(function_code.s3_key().unwrap().to_string())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(anyhow::Error::from)?;
```

```
        self.wait_for_function_ready().await?;

        Ok(update)
    }

    /**
     * Upload function code from a path to a zip file.
     * The zip file must have an AL2 Linux-compatible binary called `bootstrap`.
     * The easiest way to create such a zip is to use `cargo lambda build --output-
format Zip`.
     */
    async fn prepare_function(
        &self,
        zip_file: PathBuf,
        key: Option<String>,
    ) -> Result<FunctionCode, anyhow::Error> {
        let body = ByteStream::from_path(zip_file).await?;

        let key = key.unwrap_or_else(|| format!("{}_code", self.lambda_name));

        info!("Uploading function code to s3://{}/{}", self.bucket, key);
        let _ = self
            .s3_client
            .put_object()
            .bucket(self.bucket.clone())
            .key(key.clone())
            .body(body)
            .send()
            .await?;

        Ok(FunctionCode::builder()
            .s3_bucket(self.bucket.clone())
            .s3_key(key)
            .build())
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 UpdateFunctionCode를 참조하십시오.

UpdateFunctionConfiguration

다음 코드 예시는 UpdateFunctionConfiguration의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/** Update the environment for a function. */
pub async fn update_function_configuration(
    &self,
    environment: Environment,
) -> Result<UpdateFunctionConfigurationOutput, anyhow::Error> {
    info!(
        ?environment,
        "Updating environment for {}", self.lambda_name
    );
    let updated = self
        .lambda_client
        .update_function_configuration()
        .function_name(self.lambda_name.clone())
        .environment(environment)
        .send()
        .await
        .map_err(anyhow::Error::from)?;

    self.wait_for_function_ready().await?;

    Ok(updated)
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 UpdateFunctionConfiguration을 참조하십시오.

시나리오

사진을 관리하기 위한 서버리스 애플리케이션 만들기

다음 코드 예시에서는 사용자가 레이블을 사용하여 사진을 관리할 수 있는 서버리스 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Rust

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지에서 레이블을 감지하고 나중에 검색할 수 있도록 저장하는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션을 개발하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제의 출처에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS 커뮤니티의 게시물을 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

서버리스 예제

Lambda 함수를 사용하여 Amazon RDS 데이터베이스에 연결

다음 코드 예제는 RDS 데이터베이스에 연결하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 간단한 데이터베이스 요청을 하고 결과를 반환합니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Rust를 사용하여 Lambda 함수에서 Amazon RDS 데이터베이스에 연결

```
use aws_config::BehaviorVersion;
use aws_credential_types::provider::ProvideCredentials;
use aws_sigv4::{
    http_request::{sign, SignableBody, SignableRequest, SigningSettings},
    sign::v4,
};
```

```
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, Error, LambdaEvent};
use serde_json::{json, Value};
use sqlx::postgres::PgConnectOptions;
use std::env;
use std::time::{Duration, SystemTime};

const RDS_CERTS: &[u8] = include_bytes!("global-bundle.pem");

async fn generate_rds_iam_token(
    db_hostname: &str,
    port: u16,
    db_username: &str,
) -> Result<String, Error> {
    let config = aws_config::load_defaults(BehaviorVersion::v2024_03_28()).await;

    let credentials = config
        .credentials_provider()
        .expect("no credentials provider found")
        .provide_credentials()
        .await
        .expect("unable to load credentials");
    let identity = credentials.into();
    let region = config.region().unwrap().to_string();

    let mut signing_settings = SigningSettings::default();
    signing_settings.expires_in = Some(Duration::from_secs(900));
    signing_settings.signature_location =
 aws_sigv4::http_request::SignatureLocation::QueryParams;

    let signing_params = v4::SigningParams::builder()
        .identity(&identity)
        .region(&region)
        .name("rds-db")
        .time(SystemTime::now())
        .settings(signing_settings)
        .build()?;

    let url = format!(
        "https://{db_hostname}:{port}/?Action=connect&DBUser={db_user}",
        db_hostname = db_hostname,
        port = port,
        db_user = db_username
    );
```

```
    let signable_request =
        SignableRequest::new("GET", &url, std::iter::empty(),
 SignableBody::Bytes(&[]))
            .expect("signable request");

    let (signing_instructions, _signature) =
        sign(signable_request, &signing_params.into())?.into_parts();

    let mut url = url::Url::parse(&url).unwrap();
    for (name, value) in signing_instructions.params() {
        url.query_pairs_mut().append_pair(name, &value);
    }

    let response = url.to_string().split_off("https://".len());

    Ok(response)
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    run(service_fn(handler)).await
}

async fn handler(_event: LambdaEvent<Value>) -> Result<Value, Error> {
    let db_host = env::var("DB_HOSTNAME").expect("DB_HOSTNAME must be set");
    let db_port = env::var("DB_PORT")
        .expect("DB_PORT must be set")
        .parse::<u16>()
        .expect("PORT must be a valid number");
    let db_name = env::var("DB_NAME").expect("DB_NAME must be set");
    let db_user_name = env::var("DB_USERNAME").expect("DB_USERNAME must be set");

    let token = generate_rds_iam_token(&db_host, db_port, &db_user_name).await?;

    let opts = PgConnectOptions::new()
        .host(&db_host)
        .port(db_port)
        .username(&db_user_name)
        .password(&token)
        .database(&db_name)
        .ssl_root_cert_from_pem(RDS_CERTS.to_vec())
        .ssl_mode(sqlx::postgres::PgSslMode::Require);

    let pool = sqlx::postgres::PgPoolOptions::new()
```

```
        .connect_with(opts)
        .await?;

    let result: i32 = sqlx::query_scalar("SELECT $1 + $2")
        .bind(3)
        .bind(2)
        .fetch_one(&pool)
        .await?;

    println!("Result: {:?}", result);

    Ok(json!({
        "statusCode": 200,
        "content-type": "text/plain",
        "body": format!("The selected sum is: {result}")
    }))
}
```

Kinesis 트리거에서 간접적으로 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 Kinesis 스트림에서 레코드를 받아 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 Kinesis 페이로드를 검색하고, Base64에서 디코딩하고, 레코드 콘텐츠를 로깅합니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Rust를 사용하여 Lambda로 Kinesis 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
use aws_lambda_events::event::kinesis::KinesisEvent;
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, Error, LambdaEvent};

async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<KinesisEvent>) -> Result<(), Error> {
```

```
    if event.payload.records.is_empty() {
        tracing::info!("No records found. Exiting.");
        return Ok(());
    }

    event.payload.records.iter().for_each(|record| {
        tracing::info!("EventId:
 {}",record.event_id.as_deref().unwrap_or_default());

        let record_data = std::str::from_utf8(&record.kinesis.data);

        match record_data {
            Ok(data) => {
                // log the record data
                tracing::info!("Data: {}", data);
            }
            Err(e) => {
                tracing::error!("Error: {}", e);
            }
        }
    });

    tracing::info!(
        "Successfully processed {} records",
        event.payload.records.len()
    );

    Ok(())
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
        .with_max_level(tracing::Level::INFO)
        // disable printing the name of the module in every log line.
        .with_target(false)
        // disabling time is handy because CloudWatch will add the ingestion time.
        .without_time()
        .init();

    run(service_fn(function_handler)).await
}
```

DynamoDB 트리거에서 간접적으로 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB 스트림에서 레코드를 수신하여 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 DynamoDB 페이로드를 검색하고 레코드 콘텐츠를 로깅합니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Rust를 사용하여 Lambda로 DynamoDB 이벤트 사용.

```
use lambda_runtime::{service_fn, tracing, Error, LambdaEvent};
use aws_lambda_events::{
    event::dynamodb::{Event, EventRecord},
   };


// Built with the following dependencies:
//lambda_runtime = "0.11.1"
//serde_json = "1.0"
//tokio = { version = "1", features = ["macros"] }
//tracing = { version = "0.1", features = ["log"] }
//tracing-subscriber = { version = "0.3", default-features = false, features =
 ["fmt"] }
//aws_lambda_events = "0.15.0"

async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<Event>) ->Result<(), Error> {

    let records = &event.payload.records;
    tracing::info!("event payload: {:?}",records);
    if records.is_empty() {
        tracing::info!("No records found. Exiting.");
        return Ok(());
    }

    for record in records{
```

```
        log_dynamo_dbrecord(record);
    }

    tracing::info!("Dynamo db records processed");

    // Prepare the response
    Ok(())

}

fn log_dynamo_dbrecord(record: &EventRecord)-> Result<(), Error>{
    tracing::info!("EventId: {}", record.event_id);
    tracing::info!("EventName: {}", record.event_name);
    tracing::info!("DynamoDB Record: {:?}", record.change );
    Ok(())

}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
    .with_max_level(tracing::Level::INFO)
    .with_target(false)
    .without_time()
    .init();

    let func = service_fn(function_handler);
    lambda_runtime::run(func).await?;
    Ok(())

}
```

Amazon DocumentDB 트리거에서 간접적으로 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 DocumentDB 변경 스트림에서 레코드를 수신하여 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 DocumentDB 페이로드를 검색하고 레코드 콘텐츠를 로깅합니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Rust를 사용하여 Lambda로 Amazon DocumentDB 이벤트 소비

```
use lambda_runtime::{service_fn, tracing, Error, LambdaEvent};
use aws_lambda_events::{
    event::documentdb::{DocumentDbEvent, DocumentDbInnerEvent},
   };


// Built with the following dependencies:
//lambda_runtime = "0.11.1"
//serde_json = "1.0"
//tokio = { version = "1", features = ["macros"] }
//tracing = { version = "0.1", features = ["log"] }
//tracing-subscriber = { version = "0.3", default-features = false, features =
 ["fmt"] }
//aws_lambda_events = "0.15.0"

async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<DocumentDbEvent>) ->Result<(), Error> {

    tracing::info!("Event Source ARN: {:?}", event.payload.event_source_arn);
    tracing::info!("Event Source: {:?}", event.payload.event_source);

    let records = &event.payload.events;

    if records.is_empty() {
        tracing::info!("No records found. Exiting.");
        return Ok(());
    }

    for record in records{
        log_document_db_event(record);
    }

    tracing::info!("Document db records processed");
```

```
    // Prepare the response
    Ok(())

}

fn log_document_db_event(record: &DocumentDbInnerEvent)-> Result<(), Error>{
    tracing::info!("Change Event: {:?}", record.event);

    Ok(())

}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
    .with_max_level(tracing::Level::INFO)
    .with_target(false)
    .without_time()
    .init();

    let func = service_fn(function_handler);
    lambda_runtime::run(func).await?;
    Ok(())

}
```

Amazon MSK 트리거를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon MSK 클러스터에서 레코드를 수신하여 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 MSK 페이로드를 검색하고 레코드 콘텐츠를 로깅합니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Rust를 사용하여 Lambda로 Amazon MSK 이벤트 사용

```
use aws_lambda_events::event::kafka::KafkaEvent;
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, tracing, Error, LambdaEvent};
use base64::prelude::*;
use serde_json::{Value};
use tracing::{info};

/// Pre-Requisites:
/// 1. Install Cargo Lambda - see https://www.cargo-lambda.info/guide/getting-
started.html
/// 2. Add packages tracing, tracing-subscriber, serde_json, base64
///
/// This is the main body for the function.
/// Write your code inside it.
/// There are some code example in the following URLs:
/// - https://github.com/awslabs/aws-lambda-rust-runtime/tree/main/examples
/// - https://github.com/aws-samples/serverless-rust-demo/

async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<KafkaEvent>) -> Result<Value, Error> {

    let payload = event.payload.records;

    for (_name, records) in payload.iter() {

        for record in records {

         let record_text = record.value.as_ref().ok_or("Value is None")?;
         info!("Record: {}", &record_text);

         // perform Base64 decoding
         let record_bytes = BASE64_STANDARD.decode(record_text)?;
         let message = std::str::from_utf8(&record_bytes)?;

         info!("Message: {}", message);
        }

    }

    Ok(().into())
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
```

```
    // required to enable CloudWatch error logging by the runtime
    tracing::init_default_subscriber();
    info!("Setup CW subscriber!");

    run(service_fn(function_handler)).await
}
```

Amazon S3 트리거를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제는 S3 버킷에 객체를 업로드하여 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 해당 함수는 이벤트 파라미터에서 S3 버킷 이름과 객체 키를 검색하고 Amazon S3 API를 호출하여 객체의 콘텐츠 유형을 검색하고 로깅합니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Rust를 사용하여 Lambda로 S3 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
use aws_lambda_events::event::s3::S3Event;
use aws_sdk_s3::{Client};
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, Error, LambdaEvent};


/// Main function
#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
        .with_max_level(tracing::Level::INFO)
        .with_target(false)
        .without_time()
        .init();

    // Initialize the AWS SDK for Rust
```

```
    let config = aws_config::load_from_env().await;
    let s3_client = Client::new(&config);

    let res = run(service_fn(|request: LambdaEvent<S3Event>| {
        function_handler(&s3_client, request)
    })).await;

    res
}

async fn function_handler(
    s3_client: &Client,
    evt: LambdaEvent<S3Event>
) -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing::info!(records = ?evt.payload.records.len(), "Received request from
 SQS");

    if evt.payload.records.len() == 0 {
        tracing::info!("Empty S3 event received");
    }

    let bucket = evt.payload.records[0].s3.bucket.name.as_ref().expect("Bucket name
 to exist");
    let key = evt.payload.records[0].s3.object.key.as_ref().expect("Object key to
 exist");

    tracing::info!("Request is for {} and object {}", bucket, key);

    let s3_get_object_result = s3_client
        .get_object()
        .bucket(bucket)
        .key(key)
        .send()
        .await;

    match s3_get_object_result {
        Ok(_) => tracing::info!("S3 Get Object success, the s3GetObjectResult
 contains a 'body' property of type ByteStream"),
        Err(_) => tracing::info!("Failure with S3 Get Object request")
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

Amazon SNS 트리거를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 SNS 주제의 메시지를 받아 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 함수는 이벤트 파라미터에서 메시지를 검색하고 각 메시지의 내용을 로깅합니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Rust를 사용하여 Lambda로 SNS 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
use aws_lambda_events::event::sns::SnsEvent;
use aws_lambda_events::sns::SnsRecord;
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, Error, LambdaEvent};
use tracing::info;

// Built with the following dependencies:
//  aws_lambda_events = { version = "0.10.0", default-features = false, features =
 ["sns"] }
//  lambda_runtime = "0.8.1"
//  tokio = { version = "1", features = ["macros"] }
//  tracing = { version = "0.1", features = ["log"] }
//  tracing-subscriber = { version = "0.3", default-features = false, features =
 ["fmt"] }

async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<SnsEvent>) -> Result<(), Error> {
    for event in event.payload.records {
        process_record(&event)?;
    }

    Ok(())
}

fn process_record(record: &SnsRecord) -> Result<(), Error> {
    info!("Processing SNS Message: {}", record.sns.message);
```

```
    // Implement your record handling code here.

    Ok(())
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
        .with_max_level(tracing::Level::INFO)
        .with_target(false)
        .without_time()
        .init();

    run(service_fn(function_handler)).await
}
```

Amazon SQS 트리거에서 간접적으로 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제는 SQS 대기열에서 메시지를 받아 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 함수는 이벤트 파라미터에서 메시지를 검색하고 각 메시지의 내용을 로깅합니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Rust를 사용하여 Lambda로 SQS 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
use aws_lambda_events::event::sqs::SqsEvent;
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, Error, LambdaEvent};

async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<SqsEvent>) -> Result<(), Error> {
    event.payload.records.iter().for_each(|record| {
        // process the record
```

```
        tracing::info!("Message body: {}",
 record.body.as_deref().unwrap_or_default())
    });

    Ok(())
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
        .with_max_level(tracing::Level::INFO)
        // disable printing the name of the module in every log line.
        .with_target(false)
        // disabling time is handy because CloudWatch will add the ingestion time.
        .without_time()
        .init();

    run(service_fn(function_handler)).await
}
```

Kinesis 트리거로 Lambda 함수에 대한 배치 항목 실패 보고

다음 코드 예제는 Kinesis 스트림에서 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수에 대한 부분 배치 응답을 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 응답으로 배치 항목 실패를 보고하고 나중에 해당 메시지를 다시 시도하도록 Lambda에 신호를 보냅니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Rust를 사용하여 Lambda로 Kinesis 배치 항목 실패를 보고합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
use aws_lambda_events::{
    event::kinesis::KinesisEvent,
    kinesis::KinesisEventRecord,
```

```
    streams::{KinesisBatchItemFailure, KinesisEventResponse},
};
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, Error, LambdaEvent};

async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<KinesisEvent>) ->
 Result<KinesisEventResponse, Error> {
    let mut response = KinesisEventResponse {
        batch_item_failures: vec![],
    };

    if event.payload.records.is_empty() {
        tracing::info!("No records found. Exiting.");
        return Ok(response);
    }

    for record in &event.payload.records {
        tracing::info!(
            "EventId: {}",
            record.event_id.as_deref().unwrap_or_default()
        );

        let record_processing_result = process_record(record);

        if record_processing_result.is_err() {
            response.batch_item_failures.push(KinesisBatchItemFailure {
                item_identifier: record.kinesis.sequence_number.clone(),
            });
            /* Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed item
 immediately.
            Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this failed item
 onwards. */
            return Ok(response);
        }
    }

    tracing::info!(
        "Successfully processed {} records",
        event.payload.records.len()
    );

    Ok(response)
}

fn process_record(record: &KinesisEventRecord) -> Result<(), Error> {
```

```
    let record_data = std::str::from_utf8(record.kinesis.data.as_slice());

    if let Some(err) = record_data.err() {
        tracing::error!("Error: {}", err);
        return Err(Error::from(err));
    }

    let record_data = record_data.unwrap_or_default();

    // do something interesting with the data
    tracing::info!("Data: {}", record_data);

    Ok(())
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
        .with_max_level(tracing::Level::INFO)
        // disable printing the name of the module in every log line.
        .with_target(false)
        // disabling time is handy because CloudWatch will add the ingestion time.
        .without_time()
        .init();

    run(service_fn(function_handler)).await
}
```

DynamoDB 트리거로 Lambda 함수에 대한 배치 항목 실패 보고

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB 스트림에서 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수에 대해 부분 배치 응답을 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 응답으로 배치 항목 실패를 보고하고 나중에 해당 메시지를 다시 시도하도록 Lambda에 신호를 보냅니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Rust를 사용하여 Lambda로 DynamoDB 배치 항목 실패 보고.

```
use aws_lambda_events::{
    event::dynamodb::{Event, EventRecord, StreamRecord},
    streams::{DynamoDbBatchItemFailure, DynamoDbEventResponse},
};
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, Error, LambdaEvent};

/// Process the stream record
fn process_record(record: &EventRecord) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let stream_record: &StreamRecord = &record.change;

    // process your stream record here...
    tracing::info!("Data: {:?}", stream_record);

    Ok(())
}

/// Main Lambda handler here...
async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<Event>) ->
 Result<DynamoDbEventResponse, Error> {
    let mut response = DynamoDbEventResponse {
        batch_item_failures: vec![],
    };

    let records = &event.payload.records;

    if records.is_empty() {
        tracing::info!("No records found. Exiting.");
        return Ok(response);
    }

    for record in records {
        tracing::info!("EventId: {}", record.event_id);

        // Couldn't find a sequence number
        if record.change.sequence_number.is_none() {
            response.batch_item_failures.push(DynamoDbBatchItemFailure {
                item_identifier: Some("".to_string()),
            });
            return Ok(response);
        }

        // Process your record here...
```

```
        if process_record(record).is_err() {
            response.batch_item_failures.push(DynamoDbBatchItemFailure {
                item_identifier: record.change.sequence_number.clone(),
            });
            /* Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed item
 immediately.
            Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this failed item
 onwards. */
            return Ok(response);
        }
    }

    tracing::info!("Successfully processed {} record(s)", records.len());

    Ok(response)
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
        .with_max_level(tracing::Level::INFO)
        // disable printing the name of the module in every log line.
        .with_target(false)
        // disabling time is handy because CloudWatch will add the ingestion time.
        .without_time()
        .init();

    run(service_fn(function_handler)).await
}
```

Amazon SQS 트리거로 Lambda 함수에 대한 배치 항목 실패 보고

다음 코드 예제는 SQS 대기열에서 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수에 대한 부분 배치 응답을 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 응답으로 배치 항목 실패를 보고하고 나중에 해당 메시지를 다시 시도하도록 Lambda에 신호를 보냅니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Rust를 사용하여 Lambda로 SQS 배치 항목 실패를 보고합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
use aws_lambda_events::{
    event::sqs::{SqsBatchResponse, SqsEvent},
    sqs::{BatchItemFailure, SqsMessage},
};
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, Error, LambdaEvent};

async fn process_record(_: &SqsMessage) -> Result<(), Error> {
    Err(Error::from("Error processing message"))
}

async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<SqsEvent>) -> Result<SqsBatchResponse,
 Error> {
    let mut batch_item_failures = Vec::new();
    for record in event.payload.records {
        match process_record(&record).await {
            Ok(_) => (),
            Err(_) => batch_item_failures.push(BatchItemFailure {
                item_identifier: record.message_id.unwrap(),
            }),
        }
    }

    Ok(SqsBatchResponse {
        batch_item_failures,
    })
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    run(service_fn(function_handler)).await
}
```

AWS 커뮤니티 기여

서버리스 애플리케이션 빌드 및 테스트

다음 코드 예제에서는 Lambda 및 DynamoDB와 함께 API Gateway를 사용하여 서버리스 애플리케이션을 빌드하고 테스트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Rust

Rust SDK를 사용하여 Lambda 및 DynamoDB가 포함된 API 게이트웨이로 구성된 서버리스 애플리케이션을 빌드하고 테스트하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda

SDK for Rust를 사용한 MediaLive 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 MediaLive와 함께 AWS SDK for Rust를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`ListInputs`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListInputs`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

리전의 MediaLive 입력 이름 및 ARN을 나열하십시오.

```
async fn show_inputs(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let input_list = client.list_inputs().send().await?;

    for i in input_list.inputs() {
        let input_arn = i.arn().unwrap_or_default();
        let input_name = i.name().unwrap_or_default();

        println!("Input Name : {}", input_name);
        println!("Input ARN : {}", input_arn);
        println!();
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 ListInputs을 참조하십시오.

SDK for Rust를 사용한 MediaPackage 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 MediaPackage와 함께 AWS SDK for Rust를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`ListChannels`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListChannels`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

채널 ARN 및 설명을 나열하십시오.

```
async fn show_channels(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let list_channels = client.list_channels().send().await?;

    println!("Channels:");

    for c in list_channels.channels() {
        let description = c.description().unwrap_or_default();
        let arn = c.arn().unwrap_or_default();

        println!("  Description : {}", description);
        println!("  ARN :         {}", arn);
        println!();
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 ListChannels을 참조하십시오.

`ListOriginEndpoints`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListOriginEndpoints`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

엔드포인트 설명 및 URL을 나열하십시오.

```
async fn show_endpoints(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let or_endpoints = client.list_origin_endpoints().send().await?;

    println!("Endpoints:");

    for e in or_endpoints.origin_endpoints() {
        let endpoint_url = e.url().unwrap_or_default();
        let endpoint_description = e.description().unwrap_or_default();
        println!("  Description: {}", endpoint_description);
        println!("  URL :        {}", endpoint_url);
        println!();
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 ListOriginEndpoints를 참조하십시오.

SDK for Rust를 사용한 Amazon MSK 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for Rust를 Amazon MSK와 함께 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 서버리스 예제

서버리스 예제

Amazon MSK 트리거를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon MSK 클러스터에서 레코드를 수신하여 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 MSK 페이로드를 검색하고 레코드 콘텐츠를 로깅합니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Rust를 사용하여 Lambda로 Amazon MSK 이벤트 사용

```
use aws_lambda_events::event::kafka::KafkaEvent;
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, tracing, Error, LambdaEvent};
use base64::prelude::*;
use serde_json::{Value};
use tracing::{info};

/// Pre-Requisites:
/// 1. Install Cargo Lambda - see https://www.cargo-lambda.info/guide/getting-
started.html
/// 2. Add packages tracing, tracing-subscriber, serde_json, base64
///
/// This is the main body for the function.
/// Write your code inside it.
/// There are some code example in the following URLs:
/// - https://github.com/awslabs/aws-lambda-rust-runtime/tree/main/examples
/// - https://github.com/aws-samples/serverless-rust-demo/

async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<KafkaEvent>) -> Result<Value, Error> {
```

```
    let payload = event.payload.records;

    for (_name, records) in payload.iter() {

        for record in records {

         let record_text = record.value.as_ref().ok_or("Value is None")?;
         info!("Record: {}", &record_text);

         // perform Base64 decoding
         let record_bytes = BASE64_STANDARD.decode(record_text)?;
         let message = std::str::from_utf8(&record_bytes)?;

         info!("Message: {}", message);
        }

    }

    Ok(().into())
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {

    // required to enable CloudWatch error logging by the runtime
    tracing::init_default_subscriber();
    info!("Setup CW subscriber!");

    run(service_fn(function_handler)).await
}
```

SDK for Rust를 사용한 Amazon Polly 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for Rust를 Amazon Polly와 함께 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오

작업

`DescribeVoices`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeVoices`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn list_voices(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client.describe_voices().send().await?;

    println!("Voices:");

    let voices = resp.voices();
    for voice in voices {
        println!("  Name:     {}", voice.name().unwrap_or("No name!"));
        println!(
            "  Language: {}",
            voice.language_name().unwrap_or("No language!")
        );

        println!();
    }

    println!("Found {} voices", voices.len());

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DescribeVoices를 참조하십시오.

ListLexicons

다음 코드 예시는 ListLexicons의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn show_lexicons(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client.list_lexicons().send().await?;

    println!("Lexicons:");

    let lexicons = resp.lexicons();

    for lexicon in lexicons {
        println!("  Name:     {}", lexicon.name().unwrap_or_default());
        println!(
            "  Language: {:?}\n",
            lexicon
                .attributes()
                .as_ref()
                .map(|attrib| attrib
                    .language_code
                    .as_ref()
                    .expect("languages must have language codes"))
                .expect("languages must have attributes")
        );
    }

    println!();
    println!("Found {} lexicons.", lexicons.len());
    println!();
```

```
    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 ListLexicons를 참조하십시오.

PutLexicon

다음 코드 예시는 PutLexicon의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn make_lexicon(client: &Client, name: &str, from: &str, to: &str) ->
 Result<(), Error> {
    let content = format!("<?xml version=\"1.0\" encoding=\"UTF-8\"?>
    <lexicon version=\"1.0\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/2005/01/pronunciation-lexicon
\" xmlns:xsi=\"http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance\"
    xsi:schemaLocation=\"http://www.w3.org/2005/01/pronunciation-lexicon http://
www.w3.org/TR/2007/CR-pronunciation-lexicon-20071212/pls.xsd\"
    alphabet=\"ipa\" xml:lang=\"en-US\">
    <lexeme><grapheme>{}</grapheme><alias>{}</alias></lexeme>
    </lexicon>", from, to);

    client
        .put_lexicon()
        .name(name)
        .content(content)
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Added lexicon");

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 PutLexicon을 참조하십시오.

SynthesizeSpeech

다음 코드 예시는 SynthesizeSpeech의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn synthesize(client: &Client, filename: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let content = fs::read_to_string(filename);

    let resp = client
        .synthesize_speech()
        .output_format(OutputFormat::Mp3)
        .text(content.unwrap())
        .voice_id(VoiceId::Joanna)
        .send()
        .await?;

    // Get MP3 data from response and save it
    let mut blob = resp
        .audio_stream
        .collect()
        .await
        .expect("failed to read data");

    let parts: Vec<&str> = filename.split('.').collect();
    let out_file = format!("{}{}", String::from(parts[0]), ".mp3");

    let mut file = tokio::fs::File::create(out_file)
        .await
        .expect("failed to create file");

    file.write_all_buf(&mut blob)
        .await
        .expect("failed to write to file");
```

```
    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 SynthesizeSpeech를 참조하십시오.

시나리오

텍스트를 스피치로, 다시 스피치에서 텍스트로 변환

다음 코드 예시는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- Amazon Polly를 사용하여 일반 텍스트(UTF-8) 입력 파일을 오디오 파일에 합성합니다.
- Amazon S3 버킷에 오디오 파일을 업로드합니다.
- Amazon Transcribe를 사용하여 오디오 파일을 텍스트로 변환합니다.
- 텍스트를 표시합니다.

SDK for Rust

Amazon Polly를 사용하여 일반 텍스트(UTF-8) 입력 파일을 오디오 파일에 합성하고, 오디오 파일을 Amazon S3 버킷에 업로드하고, Amazon Transcribe를 사용하여 해당 오디오 파일을 텍스트로 변환하고, 텍스트를 표시합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예시를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Polly
- Amazon S3
- Amazon Transcribe

SDK for Rust를 사용한 Amazon RDS 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for Rust를 Amazon RDS와 함께 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 서버리스 예제

서버리스 예제

Lambda 함수를 사용하여 Amazon RDS 데이터베이스에 연결

다음 코드 예제는 RDS 데이터베이스에 연결하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 간단한 데이터베이스 요청을 하고 결과를 반환합니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Rust를 사용하여 Lambda 함수에서 Amazon RDS 데이터베이스에 연결

```
use aws_config::BehaviorVersion;
use aws_credential_types::provider::ProvideCredentials;
use aws_sigv4::{
    http_request::{sign, SignableBody, SignableRequest, SigningSettings},
    sign::v4,
};
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, Error, LambdaEvent};
use serde_json::{json, Value};
use sqlx::postgres::PgConnectOptions;
use std::env;
use std::time::{Duration, SystemTime};

const RDS_CERTS: &[u8] = include_bytes!("global-bundle.pem");

async fn generate_rds_iam_token(
    db_hostname: &str,
    port: u16,
    db_username: &str,
) -> Result<String, Error> {
    let config = aws_config::load_defaults(BehaviorVersion::v2024_03_28()).await;
```

```
    let credentials = config
        .credentials_provider()
        .expect("no credentials provider found")
        .provide_credentials()
        .await
        .expect("unable to load credentials");
    let identity = credentials.into();
    let region = config.region().unwrap().to_string();

    let mut signing_settings = SigningSettings::default();
    signing_settings.expires_in = Some(Duration::from_secs(900));
    signing_settings.signature_location =
aws_sigv4::http_request::SignatureLocation::QueryParams;

    let signing_params = v4::SigningParams::builder()
        .identity(&identity)
        .region(&region)
        .name("rds-db")
        .time(SystemTime::now())
        .settings(signing_settings)
        .build()?;

    let url = format!(
        "https://{db_hostname}:{port}/?Action=connect&DBUser={db_user}",
        db_hostname = db_hostname,
        port = port,
        db_user = db_username
    );

    let signable_request =
        SignableRequest::new("GET", &url, std::iter::empty(),
SignableBody::Bytes(&[]))
            .expect("signable request");

    let (signing_instructions, _signature) =
        sign(signable_request, &signing_params.into())?.into_parts();

    let mut url = url::Url::parse(&url).unwrap();
    for (name, value) in signing_instructions.params() {
        url.query_pairs_mut().append_pair(name, &value);
    }

    let response = url.to_string().split_off("https://".len());
```

```
    Ok(response)
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    run(service_fn(handler)).await
}

async fn handler(_event: LambdaEvent<Value>) -> Result<Value, Error> {
    let db_host = env::var("DB_HOSTNAME").expect("DB_HOSTNAME must be set");
    let db_port = env::var("DB_PORT")
        .expect("DB_PORT must be set")
        .parse::<u16>()
        .expect("PORT must be a valid number");
    let db_name = env::var("DB_NAME").expect("DB_NAME must be set");
    let db_user_name = env::var("DB_USERNAME").expect("DB_USERNAME must be set");

    let token = generate_rds_iam_token(&db_host, db_port, &db_user_name).await?;

    let opts = PgConnectOptions::new()
        .host(&db_host)
        .port(db_port)
        .username(&db_user_name)
        .password(&token)
        .database(&db_name)
        .ssl_root_cert_from_pem(RDS_CERTS.to_vec())
        .ssl_mode(sqlx::postgres::PgSslMode::Require);

    let pool = sqlx::postgres::PgPoolOptions::new()
        .connect_with(opts)
        .await?;

    let result: i32 = sqlx::query_scalar("SELECT $1 + $2")
        .bind(3)
        .bind(2)
        .fetch_one(&pool)
        .await?;

    println!("Result: {:?}", result);

    Ok(json!({
        "statusCode": 200,
        "content-type": "text/plain",
        "body": format!("The selected sum is: {result}")
```

```
    }))
}
```

SDK for Rust를 사용한 Amazon RDS Data Service 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon RDS Data Service와 함께 AWS SDK for Rust를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`ExecuteStatement`

다음 코드 예시는 `ExecuteStatement`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn query_cluster(
    client: &Client,
    cluster_arn: &str,
    query: &str,
    secret_arn: &str,
) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let st = client
        .execute_statement()
```

```
        .resource_arn(cluster_arn)
        .database("postgres") // Do not confuse this with db instance name
        .sql(query)
        .secret_arn(secret_arn);

    let result = st.send().await?;

    println!("{:?}", result);
    println!();

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 ExecuteStatement을 참조하십시오.

SDK for Rust를 사용한 Amazon Rekognition 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for Rust를 Amazon Rekognition과 함께 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 시나리오

시나리오

사진을 관리하기 위한 서버리스 애플리케이션 만들기

다음 코드 예시에서는 사용자가 레이블을 사용하여 사진을 관리할 수 있는 서버리스 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Rust

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지에서 레이블을 감지하고 나중에 검색할 수 있도록 저장하는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션을 개발하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제의 출처에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS 커뮤니티의 게시물을 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

이미지에서 얼굴 감지

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- Amazon S3 버킷에 이미지를 저장합니다.
- Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 연령대, 성별, 감정(예제: 웃음) 등의 얼굴 세부 정보를 감지합니다.
- 이러한 세부 정보를 표시합니다.

SDK for Rust

uploads 접두사를 사용하여 Amazon S3 버킷에 이미지를 저장하고, Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 연령대, 성별, 감정(예제: 웃음) 등의 얼굴 세부 정보를 감지한 후 이러한 세부 정보를 표시합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하십시오.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3

EXIF 및 기타 이미지 정보 저장

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- JPG, JPEG 또는 PNG 파일에서 EXIF 정보를 가져옵니다.

- Amazon S3 버킷에 이미지 파일을 업로드합니다.
- Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 파일에서 3가지 주요 속성(레이블)을 파악합니다.
- EXIF 및 레이블 정보를 리전의 Amazon DynamoDB 테이블에 추가합니다.

SDK for Rust

JPG, JPEG 또는 PNG 파일에서 EXIF 정보를 가져오고, 이미지 파일을 Amazon S3 버킷에 업로드하며, Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 파일에서 3가지 주요 속성(Amazon Rekognition의 레이블)을 파악한 후 EXIF 및 레이블 정보를 리전의 Amazon DynamoDB 테이블에 추가합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- DynamoDB
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3

SDK for Rust를 사용한 Route 53 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Route 53에서 AWS SDK for Rust를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`ListHostedZones`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListHostedZones`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn show_host_info(client: &aws_sdk_route53::Client) -> Result<(),
 aws_sdk_route53::Error> {
    let hosted_zone_count = client.get_hosted_zone_count().send().await?;

    println!(
        "Number of hosted zones in region : {}",
        hosted_zone_count.hosted_zone_count(),
    );

    let hosted_zones = client.list_hosted_zones().send().await?;

    println!("Zones:");

    for hz in hosted_zones.hosted_zones() {
        let zone_name = hz.name();
        let zone_id = hz.id();

        println!("  ID :   {}", zone_id);
        println!("  Name : {}", zone_name);
        println!();
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 ListHostedZones를 참조하십시오.

SDK for Rust를 사용한 Amazon S3 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for Rust를 Amazon S3와 함께 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작하기

Hello Amazon S3

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon S3를 사용하여 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/// S3 Hello World Example using the AWS SDK for Rust.
///
/// This example lists the objects in a bucket, uploads an object to that bucket,
/// and then retrieves the object and prints some S3 information about the object.
/// This shows a number of S3 features, including how to use built-in paginators
/// for large data sets.
///
/// # Arguments
///
/// * `client` - an S3 client configured appropriately for the environment.
/// * `bucket` - the bucket name that the object will be uploaded to. Must be
 present in the region the `client` is configured to use.
/// * `filename` - a reference to a path that will be read and uploaded to S3.
/// * `key` - the string key that the object will be uploaded as inside the bucket.
async fn list_bucket_and_upload_object(
    client: &aws_sdk_s3::Client,
    bucket: &str,
    filepath: &Path,
```

```
    key: &str,
) -> Result<(), S3ExampleError> {
    // List the buckets in this account
    let mut objects = client
        .list_objects_v2()
        .bucket(bucket)
        .into_paginator()
        .send();

    println!("key\tetag\tlast_modified\tstorage_class");
    while let Some(Ok(object)) = objects.next().await {
        for item in object.contents() {
            println!(
                "{}\t{}\t{}\t{}",
                item.key().unwrap_or_default(),
                item.e_tag().unwrap_or_default(),
                item.last_modified()
                    .map(|lm| format!("{lm}"))
                    .unwrap_or_default(),
                item.storage_class()
                    .map(|sc| format!("{sc}"))
                    .unwrap_or_default()
            );
        }
    }

    // Prepare a ByteStream around the file, and upload the object using that
 ByteStream.
    let body = aws_sdk_s3::primitives::ByteStream::from_path(filepath)
        .await
        .map_err(|err| {
            S3ExampleError::new(format!(
                "Failed to create bytestream for {filepath:?} ({err:?})"
            ))
        })?;
    let resp = client
        .put_object()
        .bucket(bucket)
        .key(key)
        .body(body)
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!(
```

```
        "Upload success. Version: {:?}",
        resp.version_id()
            .expect("S3 Object upload missing version ID")
    );

    // Retrieve the just-uploaded object.
    let resp = client.get_object().bucket(bucket).key(key).send().await?;
    println!("etag: {}", resp.e_tag().unwrap_or("(missing)"));
    println!("version: {}", resp.version_id().unwrap_or("(missing)"));

    Ok(())
}
```

S3ExampleError 유틸리티.

```
/// S3ExampleError provides a From<T: ProvideErrorMetadata> impl to extract
/// client-specific error details. This serves as a consistent backup to handling
/// specific service errors, depending on what is needed by the scenario.
/// It is used throughout the code examples for the AWS SDK for Rust.
#[derive(Debug)]
pub struct S3ExampleError(String);
impl S3ExampleError {
    pub fn new(value: impl Into<String>) -> Self {
        S3ExampleError(value.into())
    }

    pub fn add_message(self, message: impl Into<String>) -> Self {
        S3ExampleError(format!("{}: {}", message.into(), self.0))
    }
}

impl<T: aws_sdk_s3::error::ProvideErrorMetadata> From<T> for S3ExampleError {
    fn from(value: T) -> Self {
        S3ExampleError(format!(
            "{}: {}",
            value
                .code()
                .map(String::from)
                .unwrap_or("unknown code".into()),
            value
                .message()
                .map(String::from)
```

```
                .unwrap_or("missing reason".into()),
        ))
    }
}

impl std::error::Error for S3ExampleError {}

impl std::fmt::Display for S3ExampleError {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
        write!(f, "{}", self.0)
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 ListBuckets을 참조하십시오.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업
- 시나리오
- 서버리스 예제

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 버킷을 만들고 버킷에 파일을 업로드합니다.
- 버킷에서 객체를 다운로드합니다.
- 버킷의 하위 폴더에 객체를 복사합니다.
- 버킷의 객체를 나열합니다.
- 버킷 객체와 버킷을 삭제합니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

시나리오를 실행하는 바이너리 크레이트(binary crate)용 코드입니다.

```
#![allow(clippy::result_large_err)]

//!  Purpose
//!  Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Rust to get started using
//!  Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3). Create a bucket, move objects into
 and out of it,
//!  and delete all resources at the end of the demo.
//!
//!  This example follows the steps in "Getting started with Amazon S3" in the
 Amazon S3
//!  user guide.
//!  - https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/GetStartedWithS3.html

use aws_config::meta::region::RegionProviderChain;
use aws_sdk_s3::{config::Region, Client};
use s3_code_examples::error::S3ExampleError;
use uuid::Uuid;

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), S3ExampleError> {
    let region_provider = RegionProviderChain::first_try(Region::new("us-west-2"));
    let region = region_provider.region().await.unwrap();
    let shared_config = aws_config::from_env().region(region_provider).load().await;
    let client = Client::new(&shared_config);
    let bucket_name = format!("amzn-s3-demo-bucket-{}", Uuid::new_v4());
    let file_name = "s3/testfile.txt".to_string();
    let key = "test file key name".to_string();
    let target_key = "target_key".to_string();

    if let Err(e) = run_s3_operations(region, client, bucket_name, file_name, key,
 target_key).await
    {
```

```
        eprintln!("{:?}", e);
    };

    Ok(())
}

async fn run_s3_operations(
    region: Region,
    client: Client,
    bucket_name: String,
    file_name: String,
    key: String,
    target_key: String,
) -> Result<(), S3ExampleError> {
    s3_code_examples::create_bucket(&client, &bucket_name, &region).await?;
    let run_example: Result<(), S3ExampleError> = (async {
        s3_code_examples::upload_object(&client, &bucket_name, &file_name,
 &key).await?;
        let _object = s3_code_examples::download_object(&client, &bucket_name,
 &key).await;
        s3_code_examples::copy_object(&client, &bucket_name, &bucket_name, &key,
 &target_key)
            .await?;
        s3_code_examples::list_objects(&client, &bucket_name).await?;
        s3_code_examples::clear_bucket(&client, &bucket_name).await?;
        Ok(())
    })
    .await;
    if let Err(err) = run_example {
        eprintln!("Failed to complete getting-started example: {err:?}");
    }
    s3_code_examples::delete_bucket(&client, &bucket_name).await?;

    Ok(())
}
```

시나리오에서 사용되는 일반적인 작업.

```
pub async fn create_bucket(
    client: &aws_sdk_s3::Client,
    bucket_name: &str,
    region: &aws_config::Region,
```

```
) -> Result<Option<aws_sdk_s3::operation::create_bucket::CreateBucketOutput>,
 S3ExampleError> {
    let constraint =
 aws_sdk_s3::types::BucketLocationConstraint::from(region.to_string().as_str());
    let cfg = aws_sdk_s3::types::CreateBucketConfiguration::builder()
        .location_constraint(constraint)
        .build();
    let create = client
        .create_bucket()
        .create_bucket_configuration(cfg)
        .bucket(bucket_name)
        .send()
        .await;

    // BucketAlreadyExists and BucketAlreadyOwnedByYou are not problems for this
 task.
    create.map(Some).or_else(|err| {
        if err
            .as_service_error()
            .map(|se| se.is_bucket_already_exists() ||
 se.is_bucket_already_owned_by_you())
            == Some(true)
        {
            Ok(None)
        } else {
            Err(S3ExampleError::from(err))
        }
    })
}

pub async fn upload_object(
    client: &aws_sdk_s3::Client,
    bucket_name: &str,
    file_name: &str,
    key: &str,
) -> Result<aws_sdk_s3::operation::put_object::PutObjectOutput, S3ExampleError> {
    let body =
 aws_sdk_s3::primitives::ByteStream::from_path(std::path::Path::new(file_name)).await;
    client
        .put_object()
        .bucket(bucket_name)
        .key(key)
        .body(body.unwrap())
        .send()
```

```
        .await
        .map_err(S3ExampleError::from)
}

pub async fn download_object(
    client: &aws_sdk_s3::Client,
    bucket_name: &str,
    key: &str,
) -> Result<aws_sdk_s3::operation::get_object::GetObjectOutput, S3ExampleError> {
    client
        .get_object()
        .bucket(bucket_name)
        .key(key)
        .send()
        .await
        .map_err(S3ExampleError::from)
}

/// Copy an object from one bucket to another.
pub async fn copy_object(
    client: &aws_sdk_s3::Client,
    source_bucket: &str,
    destination_bucket: &str,
    source_object: &str,
    destination_object: &str,
) -> Result<(), S3ExampleError> {
    let source_key = format!("{source_bucket}/{source_object}");
    let response = client
        .copy_object()
        .copy_source(&source_key)
        .bucket(destination_bucket)
        .key(destination_object)
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!(
        "Copied from {source_key} to {destination_bucket}/{destination_object} with
 etag {}",
        response
            .copy_object_result
            .unwrap_or_else(||
 aws_sdk_s3::types::CopyObjectResult::builder().build())
            .e_tag()
            .unwrap_or("missing")
```

```
    );
    Ok(())
}

pub async fn list_objects(client: &aws_sdk_s3::Client, bucket: &str) -> Result<(),
 S3ExampleError> {
    let mut response = client
        .list_objects_v2()
        .bucket(bucket.to_owned())
        .max_keys(10) // In this example, go 10 at a time.
        .into_paginator()
        .send();

    while let Some(result) = response.next().await {
        match result {
            Ok(output) => {
                for object in output.contents() {
                    println!(" - {}", object.key().unwrap_or("Unknown"));
                }
            }
            Err(err) => {
                eprintln!("{err:?}")
            }
        }
    }

    Ok(())
}

/// Given a bucket, remove all objects in the bucket, and then ensure no objects
/// remain in the bucket.
pub async fn clear_bucket(
    client: &aws_sdk_s3::Client,
    bucket_name: &str,
) -> Result<Vec<String>, S3ExampleError> {
    let objects = client.list_objects_v2().bucket(bucket_name).send().await?;

    // delete_objects no longer needs to be mutable.
    let objects_to_delete: Vec<String> = objects
        .contents()
        .iter()
        .filter_map(|obj| obj.key())
        .map(String::from)
        .collect();
```

```
    if objects_to_delete.is_empty() {
        return Ok(vec![]);
    }

    let return_keys = objects_to_delete.clone();

    delete_objects(client, bucket_name, objects_to_delete).await?;

    let objects = client.list_objects_v2().bucket(bucket_name).send().await?;

    eprintln!("{objects:?}");

    match objects.key_count {
        Some(0) => Ok(return_keys),
        _ => Err(S3ExampleError::new(
            "There were still objects left in the bucket.",
        )),
    }
}

pub async fn delete_bucket(
    client: &aws_sdk_s3::Client,
    bucket_name: &str,
) -> Result<(), S3ExampleError> {
    let resp = client.delete_bucket().bucket(bucket_name).send().await;
    match resp {
        Ok(_) => Ok(()),
        Err(err) => {
            if err
                .as_service_error()
                .and_then(aws_sdk_s3::error::ProvideErrorMetadata::code)
                == Some("NoSuchBucket")
            {
                Ok(())
            } else {
                Err(S3ExampleError::from(err))
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.

- CopyObject
- CreateBucket
- DeleteBucket
- DeleteObjects
- GetObject
- ListObjectsV2
- PutObject

작업

`CompleteMultipartUpload`

다음 코드 예시는 `CompleteMultipartUpload`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    // upload_parts: Vec<aws_sdk_s3::types::CompletedPart>
    let completed_multipart_upload: CompletedMultipartUpload =
CompletedMultipartUpload::builder()
        .set_parts(Some(upload_parts))
        .build();

    let _complete_multipart_upload_res = client
        .complete_multipart_upload()
        .bucket(&bucket_name)
        .key(&key)
        .multipart_upload(completed_multipart_upload)
        .upload_id(upload_id)
        .send()
        .await?;
```

```
// Create a multipart upload. Use UploadPart and CompleteMultipartUpload to
// upload the file.
let multipart_upload_res: CreateMultipartUploadOutput = client
    .create_multipart_upload()
    .bucket(&bucket_name)
    .key(&key)
    .send()
    .await?;

let upload_id = multipart_upload_res.upload_id().ok_or(S3ExampleError::new(
    "Missing upload_id after CreateMultipartUpload",
))?;
```

```
let mut upload_parts: Vec<aws_sdk_s3::types::CompletedPart> = Vec::new();

for chunk_index in 0..chunk_count {
    let this_chunk = if chunk_count - 1 == chunk_index {
        size_of_last_chunk
    } else {
        CHUNK_SIZE
    };
    let stream = ByteStream::read_from()
        .path(path)
        .offset(chunk_index * CHUNK_SIZE)
        .length(Length::Exact(this_chunk))
        .build()
        .await
        .unwrap();

    // Chunk index needs to start at 0, but part numbers start at 1.
    let part_number = (chunk_index as i32) + 1;
    let upload_part_res = client
        .upload_part()
        .key(&key)
        .bucket(&bucket_name)
        .upload_id(upload_id)
        .body(stream)
        .part_number(part_number)
        .send()
        .await?;

    upload_parts.push(
```

```
            CompletedPart::builder()
                .e_tag(upload_part_res.e_tag.unwrap_or_default())
                .part_number(part_number)
                .build(),
        );
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 CompleteMultipartUpload를 참조하십시오.

`CopyObject`

다음 코드 예시는 `CopyObject`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/// Copy an object from one bucket to another.
pub async fn copy_object(
    client: &aws_sdk_s3::Client,
    source_bucket: &str,
    destination_bucket: &str,
    source_object: &str,
    destination_object: &str,
) -> Result<(), S3ExampleError> {
    let source_key = format!("{source_bucket}/{source_object}");
    let response = client
        .copy_object()
        .copy_source(&source_key)
        .bucket(destination_bucket)
        .key(destination_object)
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!(
        "Copied from {source_key} to {destination_bucket}/{destination_object} with
 etag {}",
```

```
        response
            .copy_object_result
            .unwrap_or_else(||
 aws_sdk_s3::types::CopyObjectResult::builder().build())
            .e_tag()
            .unwrap_or("missing")
    );
    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 CopyObject을 참조하십시오.

`CreateBucket`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateBucket`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
pub async fn create_bucket(
    client: &aws_sdk_s3::Client,
    bucket_name: &str,
    region: &aws_config::Region,
) -> Result<Option<aws_sdk_s3::operation::create_bucket::CreateBucketOutput>,
 S3ExampleError> {
    let constraint =
 aws_sdk_s3::types::BucketLocationConstraint::from(region.to_string().as_str());
    let cfg = aws_sdk_s3::types::CreateBucketConfiguration::builder()
        .location_constraint(constraint)
        .build();
    let create = client
        .create_bucket()
        .create_bucket_configuration(cfg)
        .bucket(bucket_name)
        .send()
```

```
        .await;

    // BucketAlreadyExists and BucketAlreadyOwnedByYou are not problems for this
 task.
    create.map(Some).or_else(|err| {
        if err
            .as_service_error()
            .map(|se| se.is_bucket_already_exists() ||
 se.is_bucket_already_owned_by_you())
            == Some(true)
        {
            Ok(None)
        } else {
            Err(S3ExampleError::from(err))
        }
    })
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 CreateBucket을 참조하세요.

`CreateMultipartUpload`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateMultipartUpload`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    // Create a multipart upload. Use UploadPart and CompleteMultipartUpload to
    // upload the file.
    let multipart_upload_res: CreateMultipartUploadOutput = client
        .create_multipart_upload()
        .bucket(&bucket_name)
        .key(&key)
        .send()
        .await?;
```

```
    let upload_id = multipart_upload_res.upload_id().ok_or(S3ExampleError::new(
        "Missing upload_id after CreateMultipartUpload",
    ))?;
```

```
    let mut upload_parts: Vec<aws_sdk_s3::types::CompletedPart> = Vec::new();

    for chunk_index in 0..chunk_count {
        let this_chunk = if chunk_count - 1 == chunk_index {
            size_of_last_chunk
        } else {
            CHUNK_SIZE
        };
        let stream = ByteStream::read_from()
            .path(path)
            .offset(chunk_index * CHUNK_SIZE)
            .length(Length::Exact(this_chunk))
            .build()
            .await
            .unwrap();

        // Chunk index needs to start at 0, but part numbers start at 1.
        let part_number = (chunk_index as i32) + 1;
        let upload_part_res = client
            .upload_part()
            .key(&key)
            .bucket(&bucket_name)
            .upload_id(upload_id)
            .body(stream)
            .part_number(part_number)
            .send()
            .await?;

        upload_parts.push(
            CompletedPart::builder()
                .e_tag(upload_part_res.e_tag.unwrap_or_default())
                .part_number(part_number)
                .build(),
        );
    }
```

```
    // upload_parts: Vec<aws_sdk_s3::types::CompletedPart>
```

```
    let completed_multipart_upload: CompletedMultipartUpload =
 CompletedMultipartUpload::builder()
        .set_parts(Some(upload_parts))
        .build();

    let _complete_multipart_upload_res = client
        .complete_multipart_upload()
        .bucket(&bucket_name)
        .key(&key)
        .multipart_upload(completed_multipart_upload)
        .upload_id(upload_id)
        .send()
        .await?;
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 CreateMultipartUpload를 참조하십시오.

`DeleteBucket`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteBucket`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
pub async fn delete_bucket(
    client: &aws_sdk_s3::Client,
    bucket_name: &str,
) -> Result<(), S3ExampleError> {
    let resp = client.delete_bucket().bucket(bucket_name).send().await;
    match resp {
        Ok(_) => Ok(()),
        Err(err) => {
            if err
                .as_service_error()
                .and_then(aws_sdk_s3::error::ProvideErrorMetadata::code)
                == Some("NoSuchBucket")
```

```
            {
                Ok(())
            } else {
                Err(S3ExampleError::from(err))
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DeleteBucket을 참조하십시오.

`DeleteObject`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteObject`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/// Delete an object from a bucket.
pub async fn remove_object(
    client: &aws_sdk_s3::Client,
    bucket: &str,
    key: &str,
) -> Result<(), S3ExampleError> {
    client
        .delete_object()
        .bucket(bucket)
        .key(key)
        .send()
        .await?;

    // There are no modeled errors to handle when deleting an object.

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DeleteObject을 참조하십시오.

`DeleteObjects`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteObjects`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
/// Delete the objects in a bucket.
pub async fn delete_objects(
    client: &aws_sdk_s3::Client,
    bucket_name: &str,
    objects_to_delete: Vec<String>,
) -> Result<(), S3ExampleError> {
    // Push into a mut vector to use `?` early return errors while building object
 keys.
    let mut delete_object_ids: Vec<aws_sdk_s3::types::ObjectIdentifier> = vec![];
    for obj in objects_to_delete {
        let obj_id = aws_sdk_s3::types::ObjectIdentifier::builder()
            .key(obj)
            .build()
            .map_err(|err| {
                S3ExampleError::new(format!("Failed to build key for delete_object:
 {err:?}"))
            })?;
        delete_object_ids.push(obj_id);
    }

    client
        .delete_objects()
        .bucket(bucket_name)
        .delete(
            aws_sdk_s3::types::Delete::builder()
```

```
                .set_objects(Some(delete_object_ids))
                .build()
                .map_err(|err| {
                    S3ExampleError::new(format!("Failed to build delete_object input
 {err:?}"))
                })?,
        )
        .send()
        .await?;
    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DeleteObjects을 참조하십시오.

GetBucketLocation

다음 코드 예시는 GetBucketLocation의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn show_buckets(
    strict: bool,
    client: &Client,
    region: BucketLocationConstraint,
) -> Result<(), S3ExampleError> {
    let mut buckets = client.list_buckets().into_paginator().send();

    let mut num_buckets = 0;
    let mut in_region = 0;

    while let Some(Ok(output)) = buckets.next().await {
        for bucket in output.buckets() {
            num_buckets += 1;
            if strict {
```

```
                let r = client
                    .get_bucket_location()
                    .bucket(bucket.name().unwrap_or_default())
                    .send()
                    .await?;

                if r.location_constraint() == Some(&region) {
                    println!("{}", bucket.name().unwrap_or_default());
                    in_region += 1;
                }
            } else {
                println!("{}", bucket.name().unwrap_or_default());
            }
        }
    }

    println!();
    if strict {
        println!(
            "Found {} buckets in the {} region out of a total of {} buckets.",
            in_region, region, num_buckets
        );
    } else {
        println!("Found {} buckets in all regions.", num_buckets);
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 GetBucketLocation을 참조하십시오.

`GetObject`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetObject`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn get_object(client: Client, opt: Opt) -> Result<usize, S3ExampleError> {
    trace!("bucket:      {}", opt.bucket);
    trace!("object:      {}", opt.object);
    trace!("destination: {}", opt.destination.display());

    let mut file = File::create(opt.destination.clone()).map_err(|err| {
        S3ExampleError::new(format!(
            "Failed to initialize file for saving S3 download: {err:?}"
        ))
    })?;

    let mut object = client
        .get_object()
        .bucket(opt.bucket)
        .key(opt.object)
        .send()
        .await?;

    let mut byte_count = 0_usize;
    while let Some(bytes) = object.body.try_next().await.map_err(|err| {
        S3ExampleError::new(format!("Failed to read from S3 download stream:
 {err:?}"))
    })? {
        let bytes_len = bytes.len();
        file.write_all(&bytes).map_err(|err| {
            S3ExampleError::new(format!(
                "Failed to write from S3 download stream to local file: {err:?}"
            ))
        })?;
        trace!("Intermediate write of {bytes_len}");
        byte_count += bytes_len;
    }

    Ok(byte_count)
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 GetObject을 참조하십시오.

ListBuckets

다음 코드 예시는 ListBuckets의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn show_buckets(
    strict: bool,
    client: &Client,
    region: BucketLocationConstraint,
) -> Result<(), S3ExampleError> {
    let mut buckets = client.list_buckets().into_paginator().send();

    let mut num_buckets = 0;
    let mut in_region = 0;

    while let Some(Ok(output)) = buckets.next().await {
        for bucket in output.buckets() {
            num_buckets += 1;
            if strict {
                let r = client
                    .get_bucket_location()
                    .bucket(bucket.name().unwrap_or_default())
                    .send()
                    .await?;

                if r.location_constraint() == Some(&region) {
                    println!("{}", bucket.name().unwrap_or_default());
                    in_region += 1;
                }
            } else {
                println!("{}", bucket.name().unwrap_or_default());
            }
        }
    }

    println!();
    if strict {
        println!(
            "Found {} buckets in the {} region out of a total of {} buckets.",
```

```
            in_region, region, num_buckets
        );
    } else {
        println!("Found {} buckets in all regions.", num_buckets);
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 ListBuckets을 참조하십시오.

`ListObjectVersions`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListObjectVersions`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn show_versions(client: &Client, bucket: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client.list_object_versions().bucket(bucket).send().await?;

    for version in resp.versions() {
        println!("{}", version.key().unwrap_or_default());
        println!("  version ID: {}", version.version_id().unwrap_or_default());
        println!();
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 ListObjectVersions을 참조하십시오.

ListObjectsV2

다음 코드 예시는 ListObjectsV2의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
pub async fn list_objects(client: &aws_sdk_s3::Client, bucket: &str) -> Result<(),
 S3ExampleError> {
    let mut response = client
        .list_objects_v2()
        .bucket(bucket.to_owned())
        .max_keys(10) // In this example, go 10 at a time.
        .into_paginator()
        .send();

    while let Some(result) = response.next().await {
        match result {
            Ok(output) => {
                for object in output.contents() {
                    println!(" - {}", object.key().unwrap_or("Unknown"));
                }
            }
            Err(err) => {
                eprintln!("{err:?}")
            }
        }
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 ListObjectsV2을 참조하십시오.

PutObject

다음 코드 예시는 PutObject의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
pub async fn upload_object(
    client: &aws_sdk_s3::Client,
    bucket_name: &str,
    file_name: &str,
    key: &str,
) -> Result<aws_sdk_s3::operation::put_object::PutObjectOutput, S3ExampleError> {
    let body =
 aws_sdk_s3::primitives::ByteStream::from_path(std::path::Path::new(file_name)).await;
    client
        .put_object()
        .bucket(bucket_name)
        .key(key)
        .body(body.unwrap())
        .send()
        .await
        .map_err(S3ExampleError::from)
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 PutObject을 참조하십시오.

UploadPart

다음 코드 예시는 UploadPart의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
let mut upload_parts: Vec<aws_sdk_s3::types::CompletedPart> = Vec::new();

for chunk_index in 0..chunk_count {
    let this_chunk = if chunk_count - 1 == chunk_index {
        size_of_last_chunk
    } else {
        CHUNK_SIZE
    };
    let stream = ByteStream::read_from()
        .path(path)
        .offset(chunk_index * CHUNK_SIZE)
        .length(Length::Exact(this_chunk))
        .build()
        .await
        .unwrap();

    // Chunk index needs to start at 0, but part numbers start at 1.
    let part_number = (chunk_index as i32) + 1;
    let upload_part_res = client
        .upload_part()
        .key(&key)
        .bucket(&bucket_name)
        .upload_id(upload_id)
        .body(stream)
        .part_number(part_number)
        .send()
        .await?;

    upload_parts.push(
        CompletedPart::builder()
            .e_tag(upload_part_res.e_tag.unwrap_or_default())
            .part_number(part_number)
            .build(),
    );
```

```
    }
```

```
    // Create a multipart upload. Use UploadPart and CompleteMultipartUpload to
    // upload the file.
    let multipart_upload_res: CreateMultipartUploadOutput = client
        .create_multipart_upload()
        .bucket(&bucket_name)
        .key(&key)
        .send()
        .await?;

    let upload_id = multipart_upload_res.upload_id().ok_or(S3ExampleError::new(
        "Missing upload_id after CreateMultipartUpload",
    ))?;
```

```
    // upload_parts: Vec<aws_sdk_s3::types::CompletedPart>
    let completed_multipart_upload: CompletedMultipartUpload =
CompletedMultipartUpload::builder()
        .set_parts(Some(upload_parts))
        .build();

    let _complete_multipart_upload_res = client
        .complete_multipart_upload()
        .bucket(&bucket_name)
        .key(&key)
        .multipart_upload(completed_multipart_upload)
        .upload_id(upload_id)
        .send()
        .await?;
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 UploadPart을 참조하십시오.

시나리오

텍스트를 스피치로, 다시 스피치에서 텍스트로 변환

다음 코드 예시는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- Amazon Polly를 사용하여 일반 텍스트(UTF-8) 입력 파일을 오디오 파일에 합성합니다.

- Amazon S3 버킷에 오디오 파일을 업로드합니다.
- Amazon Transcribe를 사용하여 오디오 파일을 텍스트로 변환합니다.
- 텍스트를 표시합니다.

SDK for Rust

Amazon Polly를 사용하여 일반 텍스트(UTF-8) 입력 파일을 오디오 파일에 합성하고, 오디오 파일을 Amazon S3 버킷에 업로드하고, Amazon Transcribe를 사용하여 해당 오디오 파일을 텍스트로 변환하고, 텍스트를 표시합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예시를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Polly
- Amazon S3
- Amazon Transcribe

미리 서명된 URL 생성

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon S3에 대해 미리 서명된 URL을 생성하고 객체를 업로드하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

GET S3 객체에 대한 사전 지정 요청을 만듭니다.

```
/// Generate a URL for a presigned GET request.
async fn get_object(
    client: &Client,
    bucket: &str,
    object: &str,
    expires_in: u64,
```

```
) -> Result<(), Box<dyn Error>> {
    let expires_in = Duration::from_secs(expires_in);
    let presigned_request = client
        .get_object()
        .bucket(bucket)
        .key(object)
        .presigned(PresigningConfig::expires_in(expires_in)?)
        .await?;

    println!("Object URI: {}", presigned_request.uri());
    let valid_until = chrono::offset::Local::now() + expires_in;
    println!("Valid until: {valid_until}");

    Ok(())
}
```

PUT S3 객체에 대한 사전 지정 요청을 만듭니다.

```
async fn put_object(
    client: &Client,
    bucket: &str,
    object: &str,
    expires_in: u64,
) -> Result<String, S3ExampleError> {
    let expires_in: std::time::Duration =
 std::time::Duration::from_secs(expires_in);
    let expires_in: aws_sdk_s3::presigning::PresigningConfig =
        PresigningConfig::expires_in(expires_in).map_err(|err| {
            S3ExampleError::new(format!(
                "Failed to convert expiration to PresigningConfig: {err:?}"
            ))
        })?;
    let presigned_request = client
        .put_object()
        .bucket(bucket)
        .key(object)
        .presigned(expires_in)
        .await?;

    Ok(presigned_request.uri().into())
}
```

사진을 관리하기 위한 서버리스 애플리케이션 만들기

다음 코드 예시에서는 사용자가 레이블을 사용하여 사진을 관리할 수 있는 서버리스 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Rust

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지에서 레이블을 감지하고 나중에 검색할 수 있도록 저장하는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션을 개발하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제의 출처에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS 커뮤니티의 게시물을 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

이미지에서 얼굴 감지

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- Amazon S3 버킷에 이미지를 저장합니다.
- Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 연령대, 성별, 감정(예제: 웃음) 등의 얼굴 세부 정보를 감지합니다.
- 이러한 세부 정보를 표시합니다.

SDK for Rust

uploads 접두사를 사용하여 Amazon S3 버킷에 이미지를 저장하고, Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 연령대, 성별, 감정(예제: 웃음) 등의 얼굴 세부 정보를 감지한 후 이러한 세부 정보를 표시합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하십시오.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3

버킷에서 수정된 객체 가져오기

다음 코드 예제에서는 S3 버킷이 마지막 검색 시간 이후 수정되지 않았을 때에 한하여 해당 버킷 내의 객체에서 데이터를 읽는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
use aws_sdk_s3::{
    error::SdkError,
    primitives::{ByteStream, DateTime, DateTimeFormat},
    Client,
};
use s3_code_examples::error::S3ExampleError;
use tracing::{error, warn};

const KEY: &str = "key";
const BODY: &str = "Hello, world!";

/// Demonstrate how `if-modified-since` reports that matching objects haven't
/// changed.
///
/// # Steps
/// - Create a bucket.
/// - Put an object in the bucket.
/// - Get the bucket headers.
/// - Get the bucket headers again but only if modified.
/// - Delete the bucket.
#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), S3ExampleError> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt::init();
```

```
    // Get a new UUID to use when creating a unique bucket name.
    let uuid = uuid::Uuid::new_v4();

    // Load the AWS configuration from the environment.
    let client = Client::new(&aws_config::load_from_env().await);

    // Generate a unique bucket name using the previously generated UUID.
    // Then create a new bucket with that name.
    let bucket_name = format!("if-modified-since-{uuid}");
    client
        .create_bucket()
        .bucket(bucket_name.clone())
        .send()
        .await?;

    // Create a new object in the bucket whose name is `KEY` and whose
    // contents are `BODY`.
    let put_object_output = client
        .put_object()
        .bucket(bucket_name.as_str())
        .key(KEY)
        .body(ByteStream::from_static(BODY.as_bytes()))
        .send()
        .await;

    // If the `PutObject` succeeded, get the eTag string from it. Otherwise,
    // report an error and return an empty string.
    let e_tag_1 = match put_object_output {
        Ok(put_object) => put_object.e_tag.unwrap(),
        Err(err) => {
            error!("{err:?}");
            String::new()
        }
    };

    // Request the object's headers.
    let head_object_output = client
        .head_object()
        .bucket(bucket_name.as_str())
        .key(KEY)
        .send()
        .await;

    // If the `HeadObject` request succeeded, create a tuple containing the
```

```
    // values of the headers `last-modified` and `etag`. If the request
    // failed, return the error in a tuple instead.
    let (last_modified, e_tag_2) = match head_object_output {
        Ok(head_object) => (
            Ok(head_object.last_modified().cloned().unwrap()),
            head_object.e_tag.unwrap(),
        ),
        Err(err) => (Err(err), String::new()),
    };

    warn!("last modified: {last_modified:?}");
    assert_eq!(
        e_tag_1, e_tag_2,
        "PutObject and first GetObject had differing eTags"
    );

    println!("First value of last_modified: {last_modified:?}");
    println!("First tag: {}\n", e_tag_1);

    // Send a second `HeadObject` request. This time, the `if_modified_since`
    // option is specified, giving the `last_modified` value returned by the
    // first call to `HeadObject`.
    //
    // Since the object hasn't been changed, and there are no other objects in
    // the bucket, there should be no matching objects.

    let head_object_output = client
        .head_object()
        .bucket(bucket_name.as_str())
        .key(KEY)
        .if_modified_since(last_modified.unwrap())
        .send()
        .await;

    // If the `HeadObject` request succeeded, the result is a typle containing
    // the `last_modified` and `e_tag_1` properties. This is _not_ the expected
    // result.
    //
    // The _expected_ result of the second call to `HeadObject` is an
    // `SdkError::ServiceError` containing the HTTP error response. If that's
    // the case and the HTTP status is 304 (not modified), the output is a
    // tuple containing the values of the HTTP `last-modified` and `etag`
    // headers.
    //
```

```
    // If any other HTTP error occurred, the error is returned as an
    // `SdkError::ServiceError`.

    let (last_modified, e_tag_2) = match head_object_output {
        Ok(head_object) => (
            Ok(head_object.last_modified().cloned().unwrap()),
            head_object.e_tag.unwrap(),
        ),
        Err(err) => match err {
            SdkError::ServiceError(err) => {
                // Get the raw HTTP response. If its status is 304, the
                // object has not changed. This is the expected code path.
                let http = err.raw();
                match http.status().as_u16() {
                    // If the HTTP status is 304: Not Modified, return a
                    // tuple containing the values of the HTTP
                    // `last-modified` and `etag` headers.
                    304 => (
                        Ok(DateTime::from_str(
                            http.headers().get("last-modified").unwrap(),
                            DateTimeFormat::HttpDate,
                        )
                        .unwrap()),
                        http.headers().get("etag").map(|t| t.into()).unwrap(),
                    ),
                    // Any other HTTP status code is returned as an
                    // `SdkError::ServiceError`.
                    _ => (Err(SdkError::ServiceError(err)), String::new()),
                }
            }
            // Any other kind of error is returned in a tuple containing the
            // error and an empty string.
            _ => (Err(err), String::new()),
        },
    };

    warn!("last modified: {last_modified:?}");
    assert_eq!(
        e_tag_1, e_tag_2,
        "PutObject and second HeadObject had different eTags"
    );

    println!("Second value of last modified: {last_modified:?}");
    println!("Second tag: {}", e_tag_2);
```

```
    // Clean up by deleting the object and the bucket.
    client
        .delete_object()
        .bucket(bucket_name.as_str())
        .key(KEY)
        .send()
        .await?;

    client
        .delete_bucket()
        .bucket(bucket_name.as_str())
        .send()
        .await?;

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 GetObject을 참조하십시오.

EXIF 및 기타 이미지 정보 저장

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- JPG, JPEG 또는 PNG 파일에서 EXIF 정보를 가져옵니다.
- Amazon S3 버킷에 이미지 파일을 업로드합니다.
- Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 파일에서 3가지 주요 속성(레이블)을 파악합니다.
- EXIF 및 레이블 정보를 리전의 Amazon DynamoDB 테이블에 추가합니다.

SDK for Rust

JPG, JPEG 또는 PNG 파일에서 EXIF 정보를 가져오고, 이미지 파일을 Amazon S3 버킷에 업로드하며, Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 파일에서 3가지 주요 속성(Amazon Rekognition의 레이블)을 파악한 후 EXIF 및 레이블 정보를 리전의 Amazon DynamoDB 테이블에 추가합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제에서 사용되는 서비스

- DynamoDB

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3

SDK를 사용한 단위 및 통합 테스트

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK를 사용하여 단위 및 통합 테스트를 작성할 때 모범 사례 기법에 대한 예제를 제공하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

테스트 예제용 Cargo.toml

```
[package]
name = "testing-examples"
version = "0.1.0"
authors = [
  "John Disanti <jdisanti@amazon.com>",
  "Doug Schwartz <dougsch@amazon.com>",
]
edition = "2021"

[dependencies]
async-trait = "0.1.51"
aws-config = { version = "1.0.1", features = ["behavior-version-latest"] }
aws-credential-types = { version = "1.0.1", features = [ "hardcoded-
credentials", ] }
aws-sdk-s3 = { version = "1.4.0" }
aws-smithy-types = { version = "1.0.1" }
aws-smithy-runtime = { version = "1.0.1", features = ["test-util"] }
aws-smithy-runtime-api = { version = "1.0.1", features = ["test-util"] }
aws-types = { version = "1.0.1" }
clap = { version = "4.4", features = ["derive"] }
http = "0.2.9"
mockall = "0.11.4"
serde_json = "1"
```

```
tokio = { version = "1.20.1", features = ["full"] }
tracing-subscriber = { version = "0.3.15", features = ["env-filter"] }

[[bin]]
name = "main"
path = "src/main.rs"
```

automock 및 서비스 래퍼를 사용한 유닛 테스트 예제

```
use aws_sdk_s3 as s3;
#[allow(unused_imports)]
use mockall::automock;

use s3::operation::list_objects_v2::{ListObjectsV2Error, ListObjectsV2Output};

#[cfg(test)]
pub use MockS3Impl as S3;
#[cfg(not(test))]
pub use S3Impl as S3;

#[allow(dead_code)]
pub struct S3Impl {
    inner: s3::Client,
}

#[cfg_attr(test, automock)]
impl S3Impl {
    #[allow(dead_code)]
    pub fn new(inner: s3::Client) -> Self {
        Self { inner }
    }

    #[allow(dead_code)]
    pub async fn list_objects(
        &self,
        bucket: &str,
        prefix: &str,
        continuation_token: Option<String>,
    ) -> Result<ListObjectsV2Output, s3::error::SdkError<ListObjectsV2Error>> {
        self.inner
            .list_objects_v2()
```

```
            .bucket(bucket)
            .prefix(prefix)
            .set_continuation_token(continuation_token)
            .send()
            .await
    }
}

#[allow(dead_code)]
pub async fn determine_prefix_file_size(
    // Now we take a reference to our trait object instead of the S3 client
    // s3_list: ListObjectsService,
    s3_list: S3,
    bucket: &str,
    prefix: &str,
) -> Result<usize, s3::Error> {
    let mut next_token: Option<String> = None;
    let mut total_size_bytes = 0;
    loop {
        let result = s3_list
            .list_objects(bucket, prefix, next_token.take())
            .await?;

        // Add up the file sizes we got back
        for object in result.contents() {
            total_size_bytes += object.size().unwrap_or(0) as usize;
        }

        // Handle pagination, and break the loop if there are no more pages
        next_token = result.next_continuation_token.clone();
        if next_token.is_none() {
            break;
        }
    }
    Ok(total_size_bytes)
}

#[cfg(test)]
mod test {
    use super::*;
    use mockall::predicate::eq;

    #[tokio::test]
    async fn test_single_page() {
```

```
        let mut mock = MockS3Impl::default();
        mock.expect_list_objects()
            .with(eq("test-bucket"), eq("test-prefix"), eq(None))
            .return_once(|_, _, _| {
                Ok(ListObjectsV2Output::builder()
                    .set_contents(Some(vec![
                        // Mock content for ListObjectsV2 response
                        s3::types::Object::builder().size(5).build(),
                        s3::types::Object::builder().size(2).build(),
                    ]))
                    .build())
            });

        // Run the code we want to test with it
        let size = determine_prefix_file_size(mock, "test-bucket", "test-prefix")
            .await
            .unwrap();

        // Verify we got the correct total size back
        assert_eq!(7, size);
    }

    #[tokio::test]
    async fn test_multiple_pages() {
        // Create the Mock instance with two pages of objects now
        let mut mock = MockS3Impl::default();
        mock.expect_list_objects()
            .with(eq("test-bucket"), eq("test-prefix"), eq(None))
            .return_once(|_, _, _| {
                Ok(ListObjectsV2Output::builder()
                    .set_contents(Some(vec![
                        // Mock content for ListObjectsV2 response
                        s3::types::Object::builder().size(5).build(),
                        s3::types::Object::builder().size(2).build(),
                    ]))
                    .set_next_continuation_token(Some("next".to_string()))
                    .build())
            });
        mock.expect_list_objects()
            .with(
                eq("test-bucket"),
                eq("test-prefix"),
                eq(Some("next".to_string())),
            )
```

```
            .return_once(|_, _, _| {
                Ok(ListObjectsV2Output::builder()
                    .set_contents(Some(vec![
                        // Mock content for ListObjectsV2 response
                        s3::types::Object::builder().size(3).build(),
                        s3::types::Object::builder().size(9).build(),
                    ]))
                    .build())
            });

        // Run the code we want to test with it
        let size = determine_prefix_file_size(mock, "test-bucket", "test-prefix")
            .await
            .unwrap();

        assert_eq!(19, size);
    }
}
```

StatiReplayClient를 사용한 통합 테스트 예제

```
use aws_sdk_s3 as s3;

#[allow(dead_code)]
pub async fn determine_prefix_file_size(
    // Now we take a reference to our trait object instead of the S3 client
    // s3_list: ListObjectsService,
    s3: s3::Client,
    bucket: &str,
    prefix: &str,
) -> Result<usize, s3::Error> {
    let mut next_token: Option<String> = None;
    let mut total_size_bytes = 0;
    loop {
        let result = s3
            .list_objects_v2()
            .prefix(prefix)
            .bucket(bucket)
            .set_continuation_token(next_token.take())
            .send()
            .await?;
```

```
        // Add up the file sizes we got back
        for object in result.contents() {
            total_size_bytes += object.size().unwrap_or(0) as usize;
        }

        // Handle pagination, and break the loop if there are no more pages
        next_token = result.next_continuation_token.clone();
        if next_token.is_none() {
            break;
        }
    }
    Ok(total_size_bytes)
}

#[allow(dead_code)]
fn make_s3_test_credentials() -> s3::config::Credentials {
    s3::config::Credentials::new(
        "ATESTCLIENT",
        "astestsecretkey",
        Some("atestsessiontoken".to_string()),
        None,
        "",
    )
}

#[cfg(test)]
mod test {
    use super::*;
    use aws_config::BehaviorVersion;
    use aws_sdk_s3 as s3;
    use aws_smithy_runtime::client::http::test_util::{ReplayEvent,
 StaticReplayClient};
    use aws_smithy_types::body::SdkBody;

    #[tokio::test]
    async fn test_single_page() {
        let page_1 = ReplayEvent::new(
                http::Request::builder()
                    .method("GET")
                    .uri("https://test-bucket.s3.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/?list-
type=2&prefix=test-prefix")
                    .body(SdkBody::empty())
                    .unwrap(),
```

```
                http::Response::builder()
                    .status(200)
                    .body(SdkBody::from(include_str!("./testing/response_1.xml")))
                    .unwrap(),
            );
        let replay_client = StaticReplayClient::new(vec![page_1]);
        let client: s3::Client = s3::Client::from_conf(
            s3::Config::builder()
                .behavior_version(BehaviorVersion::latest())
                .credentials_provider(make_s3_test_credentials())
                .region(s3::config::Region::new("us-east-1"))
                .http_client(replay_client.clone())
                .build(),
        );

        // Run the code we want to test with it
        let size = determine_prefix_file_size(client, "test-bucket", "test-prefix")
            .await
            .unwrap();

        // Verify we got the correct total size back
        assert_eq!(7, size);
        replay_client.assert_requests_match(&[]);
    }

    #[tokio::test]
    async fn test_multiple_pages() {
        let page_1 = ReplayEvent::new(
                http::Request::builder()
                    .method("GET")
                    .uri("https://test-bucket.s3.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/?list-
type=2&prefix=test-prefix")
                    .body(SdkBody::empty())
                    .unwrap(),
                http::Response::builder()
                    .status(200)
                    .body(SdkBody::from(include_str!("./testing/
response_multi_1.xml")))
                    .unwrap(),
            );
        let page_2 = ReplayEvent::new(
                http::Request::builder()
                    .method("GET")
```

```
                    .uri("https://test-bucket.s3.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/?list-
type=2&prefix=test-prefix&continuation-token=next")
                    .body(SdkBody::empty())
                    .unwrap(),
                http::Response::builder()
                    .status(200)
                    .body(SdkBody::from(include_str!("./testing/
response_multi_2.xml")))
                    .unwrap(),
            );
        let replay_client = StaticReplayClient::new(vec![page_1, page_2]);
        let client: s3::Client = s3::Client::from_conf(
            s3::Config::builder()
                .behavior_version(BehaviorVersion::latest())
                .credentials_provider(make_s3_test_credentials())
                .region(s3::config::Region::new("us-east-1"))
                .http_client(replay_client.clone())
                .build(),
        );

        // Run the code we want to test with it
        let size = determine_prefix_file_size(client, "test-bucket", "test-prefix")
            .await
            .unwrap();

        assert_eq!(19, size);

        replay_client.assert_requests_match(&[]);
    }
}
```

대용량 파일 업로드 또는 다운로드

다음 코드 예제는 Amazon S3에 대용량 파일을 업로드하고 Amazon S3에서 대용량 파일을 다운로드하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

자세한 내용은 멀티파트 업로드를 사용하여 객체 업로드를 참조하십시오.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
use std::fs::File;
use std::io::prelude::*;
use std::path::Path;

use aws_config::meta::region::RegionProviderChain;
use aws_sdk_s3::error::DisplayErrorContext;
use aws_sdk_s3::operation::{
    create_multipart_upload::CreateMultipartUploadOutput,
 get_object::GetObjectOutput,
};
use aws_sdk_s3::types::{CompletedMultipartUpload, CompletedPart};
use aws_sdk_s3::{config::Region, Client as S3Client};
use aws_smithy_types::byte_stream::{ByteStream, Length};
use rand::distributions::Alphanumeric;
use rand::{thread_rng, Rng};
use s3_code_examples::error::S3ExampleError;
use std::process;
use uuid::Uuid;

//In bytes, minimum chunk size of 5MB. Increase CHUNK_SIZE to send larger chunks.
const CHUNK_SIZE: u64 = 1024 * 1024 * 5;
const MAX_CHUNKS: u64 = 10000;

#[tokio::main]
pub async fn main() {
    if let Err(err) = run_example().await {
        eprintln!("Error: {}", DisplayErrorContext(err));
        process::exit(1);
    }
}

async fn run_example() -> Result<(), S3ExampleError> {
    let shared_config = aws_config::load_from_env().await;
```

```
    let client = S3Client::new(&shared_config);

    let bucket_name = format!("amzn-s3-demo-bucket-{}", Uuid::new_v4());
    let region_provider = RegionProviderChain::first_try(Region::new("us-west-2"));
    let region = region_provider.region().await.unwrap();
    s3_code_examples::create_bucket(&client, &bucket_name, &region).await?;

    let key = "sample.txt".to_string();
    // Create a multipart upload. Use UploadPart and CompleteMultipartUpload to
    // upload the file.
    let multipart_upload_res: CreateMultipartUploadOutput = client
        .create_multipart_upload()
        .bucket(&bucket_name)
        .key(&key)
        .send()
        .await?;

    let upload_id = multipart_upload_res.upload_id().ok_or(S3ExampleError::new(
        "Missing upload_id after CreateMultipartUpload",
    ))?;

    //Create a file of random characters for the upload.
    let mut file = File::create(&key).expect("Could not create sample file.");
    // Loop until the file is 5 chunks.
    while file.metadata().unwrap().len() <= CHUNK_SIZE * 4 {
        let rand_string: String = thread_rng()
            .sample_iter(&Alphanumeric)
            .take(256)
            .map(char::from)
            .collect();
        let return_string: String = "\n".to_string();
        file.write_all(rand_string.as_ref())
            .expect("Error writing to file.");
        file.write_all(return_string.as_ref())
            .expect("Error writing to file.");
    }

    let path = Path::new(&key);
    let file_size = tokio::fs::metadata(path)
        .await
        .expect("it exists I swear")
        .len();

    let mut chunk_count = (file_size / CHUNK_SIZE) + 1;
```

```
    let mut size_of_last_chunk = file_size % CHUNK_SIZE;
    if size_of_last_chunk == 0 {
        size_of_last_chunk = CHUNK_SIZE;
        chunk_count -= 1;
    }

    if file_size == 0 {
        return Err(S3ExampleError::new("Bad file size."));
    }
    if chunk_count > MAX_CHUNKS {
        return Err(S3ExampleError::new(
            "Too many chunks! Try increasing your chunk size.",
        ));
    }

    let mut upload_parts: Vec<aws_sdk_s3::types::CompletedPart> = Vec::new();

    for chunk_index in 0..chunk_count {
        let this_chunk = if chunk_count - 1 == chunk_index {
            size_of_last_chunk
        } else {
            CHUNK_SIZE
        };
        let stream = ByteStream::read_from()
            .path(path)
            .offset(chunk_index * CHUNK_SIZE)
            .length(Length::Exact(this_chunk))
            .build()
            .await
            .unwrap();

        // Chunk index needs to start at 0, but part numbers start at 1.
        let part_number = (chunk_index as i32) + 1;
        let upload_part_res = client
            .upload_part()
            .key(&key)
            .bucket(&bucket_name)
            .upload_id(upload_id)
            .body(stream)
            .part_number(part_number)
            .send()
            .await?;

        upload_parts.push(
```

```
            CompletedPart::builder()
                .e_tag(upload_part_res.e_tag.unwrap_or_default())
                .part_number(part_number)
                .build(),
        );
    }

    // upload_parts: Vec<aws_sdk_s3::types::CompletedPart>
    let completed_multipart_upload: CompletedMultipartUpload =
 CompletedMultipartUpload::builder()
        .set_parts(Some(upload_parts))
        .build();

    let _complete_multipart_upload_res = client
        .complete_multipart_upload()
        .bucket(&bucket_name)
        .key(&key)
        .multipart_upload(completed_multipart_upload)
        .upload_id(upload_id)
        .send()
        .await?;

    let data: GetObjectOutput =
        s3_code_examples::download_object(&client, &bucket_name, &key).await?;
    let data_length: u64 = data
        .content_length()
        .unwrap_or_default()
        .try_into()
        .unwrap();
    if file.metadata().unwrap().len() == data_length {
        println!("Data lengths match.");
    } else {
        println!("The data was not the same size!");
    }

    s3_code_examples::clear_bucket(&client, &bucket_name)
        .await
        .expect("Error emptying bucket.");
    s3_code_examples::delete_bucket(&client, &bucket_name)
        .await
        .expect("Error deleting bucket.");

    Ok(())
}
```

서버리스 예제

Amazon S3 트리거를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제는 S3 버킷에 객체를 업로드하여 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 해당 함수는 이벤트 파라미터에서 S3 버킷 이름과 객체 키를 검색하고 Amazon S3 API를 호출하여 객체의 콘텐츠 유형을 검색하고 로깅합니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Rust를 사용하여 Lambda로 S3 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
use aws_lambda_events::event::s3::S3Event;
use aws_sdk_s3::{Client};
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, Error, LambdaEvent};


/// Main function
#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
        .with_max_level(tracing::Level::INFO)
        .with_target(false)
        .without_time()
        .init();

    // Initialize the AWS SDK for Rust
    let config = aws_config::load_from_env().await;
    let s3_client = Client::new(&config);

    let res = run(service_fn(|request: LambdaEvent<S3Event>| {
```

```
        function_handler(&s3_client, request)
    })).await;

    res
}

async fn function_handler(
    s3_client: &Client,
    evt: LambdaEvent<S3Event>
) -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing::info!(records = ?evt.payload.records.len(), "Received request from
 SQS");

    if evt.payload.records.len() == 0 {
        tracing::info!("Empty S3 event received");
    }

    let bucket = evt.payload.records[0].s3.bucket.name.as_ref().expect("Bucket name
 to exist");
    let key = evt.payload.records[0].s3.object.key.as_ref().expect("Object key to
 exist");

    tracing::info!("Request is for {} and object {}", bucket, key);

    let s3_get_object_result = s3_client
        .get_object()
        .bucket(bucket)
        .key(key)
        .send()
        .await;

    match s3_get_object_result {
        Ok(_) => tracing::info!("S3 Get Object success, the s3GetObjectResult
 contains a 'body' property of type ByteStream"),
        Err(_) => tracing::info!("Failure with S3 Get Object request")
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

SDK for Rust를 사용한 SageMaker AI 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 SageMaker AI와 함께 AWS SDK for Rust를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`ListNotebookInstances`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListNotebookInstances`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn show_instances(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let notebooks = client.list_notebook_instances().send().await?;

    println!("Notebooks:");

    for n in notebooks.notebook_instances() {
        let n_instance_type = n.instance_type().unwrap();
        let n_status = n.notebook_instance_status().unwrap();
        let n_name = n.notebook_instance_name();

        println!("  Name :          {}", n_name.unwrap_or("Unknown"));
        println!("  Status :        {}", n_status.as_ref());
```

```
        println!("  Instance Type : {}", n_instance_type.as_ref());
        println!();
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 ListNotebookInstances를 참조하십시오.

`ListTrainingJobs`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListTrainingJobs`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn show_jobs(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let job_details = client.list_training_jobs().send().await?;

    println!("Jobs:");

    for j in job_details.training_job_summaries() {
        let name = j.training_job_name().unwrap_or("Unknown");
        let creation_time = j.creation_time().expect("creation
 time").to_chrono_utc()?;
        let training_end_time = j
            .training_end_time()
            .expect("Training end time")
            .to_chrono_utc()?;

        let status = j.training_job_status().expect("training status");
        let duration = training_end_time - creation_time;

        println!("  Name:               {}", name);
        println!(
            "  Creation date/time: {}",
```

```
            creation_time.format("%Y-%m-%d@%H:%M:%S")
        );
        println!("  Duration (seconds): {}", duration.num_seconds());
        println!("  Status:             {:?}", status);

        println!();
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 ListTrainingJobs을 참조하십시오.

SDK for Rust를 사용한 Secrets Manager

다음 코드 예제에서는 Secrets Manager와 함께 AWS SDK for Rust를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`GetSecretValue`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetSecretValue`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn show_secret(client: &Client, name: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client.get_secret_value().secret_id(name).send().await?;

    println!("Value: {}", resp.secret_string().unwrap_or("No value!"));

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 GetSecretValue를 참조하십시오.

SDK for Rust를 사용한 Amazon SES API v2 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for Rust를 Amazon SES API v2와 함께 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오

작업

`CreateContact`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateContact`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn add_contact(client: &Client, list: &str, email: &str) -> Result<(), Error>
 {
    client
        .create_contact()
        .contact_list_name(list)
        .email_address(email)
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Created contact");

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 CreateContact를 참조하세요.

`CreateContactList`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateContactList`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn make_list(client: &Client, contact_list: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    client
        .create_contact_list()
```

```
        .contact_list_name(contact_list)
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Created contact list.");

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 CreateContactList를 참조하세요.

`CreateEmailIdentity`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateEmailIdentity`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        match self
            .client
            .create_email_identity()
            .email_identity(self.verified_email.clone())
            .send()
            .await
        {
            Ok(_) => writeln!(self.stdout, "Email identity created successfully.")?,
            Err(e) => match e.into_service_error() {
                CreateEmailIdentityError::AlreadyExistsException(_) => {
                    writeln!(
                        self.stdout,
                        "Email identity already exists, skipping creation."
                    )?;
                }
                e => return Err(anyhow!("Error creating email identity: {}", e)),
            },
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 CreateEmailIdentity를 참조하세요.

`CreateEmailTemplate`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateEmailTemplate`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        let template_html =
            std::fs::read_to_string("../resources/newsletter/coupon-
newsletter.html")
                .unwrap_or_else(|_| "Missing coupon-newsletter.html".to_string());
        let template_text =
            std::fs::read_to_string("../resources/newsletter/coupon-newsletter.txt")
                .unwrap_or_else(|_| "Missing coupon-newsletter.txt".to_string());

        // Create the email template
        let template_content = EmailTemplateContent::builder()
            .subject("Weekly Coupons Newsletter")
            .html(template_html)
            .text(template_text)
            .build();

        match self
            .client
            .create_email_template()
            .template_name(TEMPLATE_NAME)
            .template_content(template_content)
            .send()
            .await
        {
            Ok(_) => writeln!(self.stdout, "Email template created successfully.")?,
            Err(e) => match e.into_service_error() {
                CreateEmailTemplateError::AlreadyExistsException(_) => {
```

```
                    writeln!(
                        self.stdout,
                        "Email template already exists, skipping creation."
                    )?;
                }
                e => return Err(anyhow!("Error creating email template: {}", e)),
            },
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 CreateEmailTemplate를 참조하세요.

DeleteContactList

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteContactList의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        match self
            .client
            .delete_contact_list()
            .contact_list_name(CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
            .send()
            .await
        {
            Ok(_) => writeln!(self.stdout, "Contact list deleted successfully.")?,
            Err(e) => return Err(anyhow!("Error deleting contact list: {e}")),
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DeleteContactList를 참조하세요.

DeleteEmailIdentity

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteEmailIdentity의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
            match self
                .client
                .delete_email_identity()
                .email_identity(self.verified_email.clone())
                .send()
                .await
            {
                Ok(_) => writeln!(self.stdout, "Email identity deleted
successfully.")?,
                Err(e) => {
                    return Err(anyhow!("Error deleting email identity: {}", e));
                }
            }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DeleteEmailIdentity를 참조하세요.

`DeleteEmailTemplate`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteEmailTemplate`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        match self
            .client
```

```
            .delete_email_template()
            .template_name(TEMPLATE_NAME)
            .send()
            .await
        {
            Ok(_) => writeln!(self.stdout, "Email template deleted successfully.")?,
            Err(e) => {
                return Err(anyhow!("Error deleting email template: {e}"));
            }
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DeleteEmailTemplate를 참조하세요.

`GetEmailIdentity`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetEmailIdentity`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이메일 주소가 확인되었는지 여부를 결정합니다.

```
async fn is_verified(client: &Client, email: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client
        .get_email_identity()
        .email_identity(email)
        .send()
        .await?;

    if resp.verified_for_sending_status() {
        println!("The address is verified");
    } else {
        println!("The address is not verified");
    }
```

```
    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 GetEmailIdentity를 참조하세요.

ListContactLists

다음 코드 예시는 ListContactLists의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn show_lists(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client.list_contact_lists().send().await?;

    println!("Contact lists:");

    for list in resp.contact_lists() {
        println!("  {}", list.contact_list_name().unwrap_or_default());
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 ListContactLists를 참조하세요.

ListContacts

다음 코드 예시는 ListContacts의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn show_contacts(client: &Client, list: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client
        .list_contacts()
        .contact_list_name(list)
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Contacts:");

    for contact in resp.contacts() {
        println!("  {}", contact.email_address().unwrap_or_default());
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 ListContacts를 참조하세요.

`SendEmail`

다음 코드 예시는 `SendEmail`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

연락처 목록의 모든 구성원에게 메시지를 전송합니다.

```
async fn send_message(
    client: &Client,
    list: &str,
    from: &str,
    subject: &str,
    message: &str,
) -> Result<(), Error> {
    // Get list of email addresses from contact list.
    let resp = client
        .list_contacts()
        .contact_list_name(list)
        .send()
        .await?;

    let contacts = resp.contacts();

    let cs: Vec<String> = contacts
        .iter()
        .map(|i| i.email_address().unwrap_or_default().to_string())
        .collect();

    let mut dest: Destination = Destination::builder().build();
    dest.to_addresses = Some(cs);
    let subject_content = Content::builder()
        .data(subject)
        .charset("UTF-8")
        .build()
        .expect("building Content");
    let body_content = Content::builder()
        .data(message)
        .charset("UTF-8")
        .build()
        .expect("building Content");
    let body = Body::builder().text(body_content).build();

    let msg = Message::builder()
        .subject(subject_content)
        .body(body)
        .build();

    let email_content = EmailContent::builder().simple(msg).build();

    client
```

```
        .send_email()
        .from_email_address(from)
        .destination(dest)
        .content(email_content)
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Email sent to list");

    Ok(())
}
```

연락처 목록의 모든 구성원에게 템플릿을 사용하여 메시지를 전송합니다.

```
            let coupons = std::fs::read_to_string("../resources/newsletter/
sample_coupons.json")
                .unwrap_or_else(|_| r#"{"coupons":[]}"#.to_string());
            let email_content = EmailContent::builder()
                .template(
                    Template::builder()
                        .template_name(TEMPLATE_NAME)
                        .template_data(coupons)
                        .build(),
                )
                .build();

            match self
                .client
                .send_email()
                .from_email_address(self.verified_email.clone())

 .destination(Destination::builder().to_addresses(email.clone()).build())
                .content(email_content)
                .list_management_options(
                    ListManagementOptions::builder()
                        .contact_list_name(CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
                        .build()?,
                )
                .send()
                .await
            {
                Ok(output) => {
```

```
                    if let Some(message_id) = output.message_id {
                        writeln!(
                            self.stdout,
                            "Newsletter sent to {} with message ID {}",
                            email, message_id
                        )?;
                    } else {
                        writeln!(self.stdout, "Newsletter sent to {}", email)?;
                    }
                }
                Err(e) => return Err(anyhow!("Error sending newsletter to {}: {}",
email, e)),
            }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 SendEmail을 참조하십시오.

시나리오

뉴스레터 시나리오

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon SES API v2 뉴스레터 시나리오를 실행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        match self
            .client
            .create_contact_list()
            .contact_list_name(CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
            .send()
            .await
        {
            Ok(_) => writeln!(self.stdout, "Contact list created successfully.")?,
            Err(e) => match e.into_service_error() {
                CreateContactListError::AlreadyExistsException(_) => {
                    writeln!(
```

```
                        self.stdout,
                        "Contact list already exists, skipping creation."
                    )?;
                }
                e => return Err(anyhow!("Error creating contact list: {}", e)),
            },
        }

            match self
                .client
                .create_contact()
                .contact_list_name(CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
                .email_address(email.clone())
                .send()
                .await
            {
                Ok(_) => writeln!(self.stdout, "Contact created for {}", email)?,
                Err(e) => match e.into_service_error() {
                    CreateContactError::AlreadyExistsException(_) => writeln!(
                        self.stdout,
                        "Contact already exists for {}, skipping creation.",
                        email
                    )?,
                    e => return Err(anyhow!("Error creating contact for {}: {}",
email, e)),
                },
            }

        let contacts: Vec<Contact> = match self
            .client
            .list_contacts()
            .contact_list_name(CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
            .send()
            .await
        {
            Ok(list_contacts_output) => {
                list_contacts_output.contacts.unwrap().into_iter().collect()
            }
            Err(e) => {
                return Err(anyhow!(
                    "Error retrieving contact list {}: {}",
                    CONTACT_LIST_NAME,
                    e
                ))
```

```
            }
        };

            let coupons = std::fs::read_to_string("../resources/newsletter/
sample_coupons.json")
                .unwrap_or_else(|_| r#"{"coupons":[]}"#.to_string());
            let email_content = EmailContent::builder()
                .template(
                    Template::builder()
                        .template_name(TEMPLATE_NAME)
                        .template_data(coupons)
                        .build(),
                )
                .build();

            match self
                .client
                .send_email()
                .from_email_address(self.verified_email.clone())

 .destination(Destination::builder().to_addresses(email.clone()).build())
                .content(email_content)
                .list_management_options(
                    ListManagementOptions::builder()
                        .contact_list_name(CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
                        .build()?,
                )
                .send()
                .await
            {
                Ok(output) => {
                    if let Some(message_id) = output.message_id {
                        writeln!(
                            self.stdout,
                            "Newsletter sent to {} with message ID {}",
                            email, message_id
                        )?;
                    } else {
                        writeln!(self.stdout, "Newsletter sent to {}", email)?;
                    }
                }
                Err(e) => return Err(anyhow!("Error sending newsletter to {}: {}",
 email, e)),
            }
```

```
        match self
            .client
            .create_email_identity()
            .email_identity(self.verified_email.clone())
            .send()
            .await
        {
            Ok(_) => writeln!(self.stdout, "Email identity created successfully.")?,
            Err(e) => match e.into_service_error() {
                CreateEmailIdentityError::AlreadyExistsException(_) => {
                    writeln!(
                        self.stdout,
                        "Email identity already exists, skipping creation."
                    )?;
                }
                e => return Err(anyhow!("Error creating email identity: {}", e)),
            },
        }

        let template_html =
            std::fs::read_to_string("../resources/newsletter/coupon-
newsletter.html")
                .unwrap_or_else(|_| "Missing coupon-newsletter.html".to_string());
        let template_text =
            std::fs::read_to_string("../resources/newsletter/coupon-newsletter.txt")
                .unwrap_or_else(|_| "Missing coupon-newsletter.txt".to_string());

        // Create the email template
        let template_content = EmailTemplateContent::builder()
            .subject("Weekly Coupons Newsletter")
            .html(template_html)
            .text(template_text)
            .build();

        match self
            .client
            .create_email_template()
            .template_name(TEMPLATE_NAME)
            .template_content(template_content)
            .send()
            .await
        {
            Ok(_) => writeln!(self.stdout, "Email template created successfully.")?,
```

```
            Err(e) => match e.into_service_error() {
                CreateEmailTemplateError::AlreadyExistsException(_) => {
                    writeln!(
                        self.stdout,
                        "Email template already exists, skipping creation."
                    )?;
                }
                e => return Err(anyhow!("Error creating email template: {}", e)),
            },
        }

        match self
            .client
            .delete_contact_list()
            .contact_list_name(CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
            .send()
            .await
        {
            Ok(_) => writeln!(self.stdout, "Contact list deleted successfully.")?,
            Err(e) => return Err(anyhow!("Error deleting contact list: {e}")),
        }

            match self
                .client
                .delete_email_identity()
                .email_identity(self.verified_email.clone())
                .send()
                .await
            {
                Ok(_) => writeln!(self.stdout, "Email identity deleted
successfully.")?,
                Err(e) => {
                    return Err(anyhow!("Error deleting email identity: {}", e));
                }
            }

        match self
            .client
            .delete_email_template()
            .template_name(TEMPLATE_NAME)
            .send()
            .await
        {
            Ok(_) => writeln!(self.stdout, "Email template deleted successfully.")?,
```

```
            Err(e) => {
                return Err(anyhow!("Error deleting email template: {e}"));
            }
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - CreateContact
  - CreateContactList
  - CreateEmailIdentity
  - CreateEmailTemplate
  - DeleteContactList
  - DeleteEmailIdentity
  - DeleteEmailTemplate
  - ListContacts
  - SendEmail.simple
  - SendEmail.template

SDK for Rust를 사용한 Amazon SNS 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for Rust를 Amazon SNS와 함께 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오
- 서버리스 예제

작업

`CreateTopic`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateTopic`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn make_topic(client: &Client, topic_name: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client.create_topic().name(topic_name).send().await?;

    println!(
        "Created topic with ARN: {}",
        resp.topic_arn().unwrap_or_default()
    );

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 CreateTopic을 참조하세요.

`ListTopics`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListTopics`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn show_topics(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client.list_topics().send().await?;

    println!("Topic ARNs:");

    for topic in resp.topics() {
        println!("{}", topic.topic_arn().unwrap_or_default());
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 ListTopics을 참조하세요.

Publish

다음 코드 예시는 Publish의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn subscribe_and_publish(
    client: &Client,
    topic_arn: &str,
    email_address: &str,
) -> Result<(), Error> {
    println!("Receiving on topic with ARN: `{}`", topic_arn);

    let rsp = client
        .subscribe()
        .topic_arn(topic_arn)
        .protocol("email")
        .endpoint(email_address)
        .send()
        .await?;
```

```
    println!("Added a subscription: {:?}", rsp);

    let rsp = client
        .publish()
        .topic_arn(topic_arn)
        .message("hello sns!")
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Published message: {:?}", rsp);

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 Publish을 참조하세요.

Subscribe

다음 코드 예시는 Subscribe의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이메일 주소로 주제 구독.

```
async fn subscribe_and_publish(
    client: &Client,
    topic_arn: &str,
    email_address: &str,
) -> Result<(), Error> {
    println!("Receiving on topic with ARN: `{}`", topic_arn);

    let rsp = client
        .subscribe()
        .topic_arn(topic_arn)
```

```
        .protocol("email")
        .endpoint(email_address)
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Added a subscription: {:?}", rsp);

    let rsp = client
        .publish()
        .topic_arn(topic_arn)
        .message("hello sns!")
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Published message: {:?}", rsp);

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 Subscribe을 참조하세요.

시나리오

사진을 관리하기 위한 서버리스 애플리케이션 만들기

다음 코드 예시에서는 사용자가 레이블을 사용하여 사진을 관리할 수 있는 서버리스 애플리케이션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Rust

Amazon Rekognition을 사용하여 이미지에서 레이블을 감지하고 나중에 검색할 수 있도록 저장하는 사진 자산 관리 애플리케이션을 개발하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예제를 참조하세요.

이 예제의 출처에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS 커뮤니티의 게시물을 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB

- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

서버리스 예제

Amazon SNS 트리거를 사용하여 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제에서는 SNS 주제의 메시지를 받아 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 함수는 이벤트 파라미터에서 메시지를 검색하고 각 메시지의 내용을 로깅합니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Rust를 사용하여 Lambda로 SNS 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
use aws_lambda_events::event::sns::SnsEvent;
use aws_lambda_events::sns::SnsRecord;
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, Error, LambdaEvent};
use tracing::info;

// Built with the following dependencies:
//  aws_lambda_events = { version = "0.10.0", default-features = false, features =
 ["sns"] }
//  lambda_runtime = "0.8.1"
//  tokio = { version = "1", features = ["macros"] }
//  tracing = { version = "0.1", features = ["log"] }
//  tracing-subscriber = { version = "0.3", default-features = false, features =
 ["fmt"] }
```

```
async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<SnsEvent>) -> Result<(), Error> {
    for event in event.payload.records {
        process_record(&event)?;
    }

    Ok(())
}

fn process_record(record: &SnsRecord) -> Result<(), Error> {
    info!("Processing SNS Message: {}", record.sns.message);

    // Implement your record handling code here.

    Ok(())
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
        .with_max_level(tracing::Level::INFO)
        .with_target(false)
        .without_time()
        .init();

    run(service_fn(function_handler)).await
}
```

SDK for Rust를 사용한 Amazon SQS 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon SQS에서 AWS SDK for Rust를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업
- 서버리스 예제

작업

`ListQueues`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListQueues`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

지역에 나열된 첫 번째 Amazon SQS 대기열을 검색합니다.

```
async fn find_first_queue(client: &Client) -> Result<String, Error> {
    let queues = client.list_queues().send().await?;
    let queue_urls = queues.queue_urls();
    Ok(queue_urls
        .first()
        .expect("No queues in this account and Region. Create a queue to proceed.")
        .to_string())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 ListQueues를 참조하십시오.

`ReceiveMessage`

다음 코드 예시는 `ReceiveMessage`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn receive(client: &Client, queue_url: &String) -> Result<(), Error> {
```

```
    let rcv_message_output =
 client.receive_message().queue_url(queue_url).send().await?;

    println!("Messages from queue with url: {}", queue_url);

    for message in rcv_message_output.messages.unwrap_or_default() {
        println!("Got the message: {:#?}", message);
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 ReceiveMessage를 참조하십시오.

SendMessage

다음 코드 예시는 SendMessage의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn send(client: &Client, queue_url: &String, message: &SQSMessage) ->
 Result<(), Error> {
    println!("Sending message to queue with URL: {}", queue_url);

    let rsp = client
        .send_message()
        .queue_url(queue_url)
        .message_body(&message.body)
        // If the queue is FIFO, you need to set .message_deduplication_id
        // and message_group_id or configure the queue for
 ContentBasedDeduplication.
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Send message to the queue: {:#?}", rsp);
```

```
    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의SendMessage를 참조하십시오.

서버리스 예제

Amazon SQS 트리거에서 간접적으로 Lambda 함수 간접 호출

다음 코드 예제는 SQS 대기열에서 메시지를 받아 트리거된 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 함수는 이벤트 파라미터에서 메시지를 검색하고 각 메시지의 내용을 로깅합니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Rust를 사용하여 Lambda로 SQS 이벤트를 사용합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
use aws_lambda_events::event::sqs::SqsEvent;
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, Error, LambdaEvent};

async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<SqsEvent>) -> Result<(), Error> {
    event.payload.records.iter().for_each(|record| {
        // process the record
        tracing::info!("Message body: {}",
 record.body.as_deref().unwrap_or_default())
    });

    Ok(())
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
```

```
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
        .with_max_level(tracing::Level::INFO)
        // disable printing the name of the module in every log line.
        .with_target(false)
        // disabling time is handy because CloudWatch will add the ingestion time.
        .without_time()
        .init();

    run(service_fn(function_handler)).await
}
```

Amazon SQS 트리거로 Lambda 함수에 대한 배치 항목 실패 보고

다음 코드 예제는 SQS 대기열에서 이벤트를 수신하는 Lambda 함수에 대한 부분 배치 응답을 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다. 이 함수는 응답으로 배치 항목 실패를 보고하고 나중에 해당 메시지를 다시 시도하도록 Lambda에 신호를 보냅니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. 서버리스 예제 리포지토리에서 전체 예제를 찾아보고 설정 및 실행 방법을 알아봅니다.

Rust를 사용하여 Lambda로 SQS 배치 항목 실패를 보고합니다.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
use aws_lambda_events::{
    event::sqs::{SqsBatchResponse, SqsEvent},
    sqs::{BatchItemFailure, SqsMessage},
};
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, Error, LambdaEvent};

async fn process_record(_: &SqsMessage) -> Result<(), Error> {
    Err(Error::from("Error processing message"))
}

async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<SqsEvent>) -> Result<SqsBatchResponse,
 Error> {
```

```
    let mut batch_item_failures = Vec::new();
    for record in event.payload.records {
        match process_record(&record).await {
            Ok(_) => (),
            Err(_) => batch_item_failures.push(BatchItemFailure {
                item_identifier: record.message_id.unwrap(),
            }),
        }
    }

    Ok(SqsBatchResponse {
        batch_item_failures,
    })
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    run(service_fn(function_handler)).await
}
```

AWS STS SDK for Rust를 사용한 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for Rust를 함께 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS STS.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`AssumeRole`

다음 코드 예시는 `AssumeRole`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn assume_role(config: &SdkConfig, role_name: String, session_name:
 Option<String>) {
    let provider = aws_config::sts::AssumeRoleProvider::builder(role_name)
        .session_name(session_name.unwrap_or("rust_sdk_example_session".into()))
        .configure(config)
        .build()
        .await;

    let local_config = aws_config::from_env()
        .credentials_provider(provider)
        .load()
        .await;
    let client = Client::new(&local_config);
    let req = client.get_caller_identity();
    let resp = req.send().await;
    match resp {
        Ok(e) => {
            println!("UserID :               {}", e.user_id().unwrap_or_default());
            println!("Account:               {}", e.account().unwrap_or_default());
            println!("Arn    :               {}", e.arn().unwrap_or_default());
        }
        Err(e) => println!("{:?}", e),
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 AssumeRole을 참조하십시오.

SDK for Rust를 사용한 Systems Manager 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Systems Manager와 함께 AWS SDK for Rust를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`DescribeParameters`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeParameters`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn show_parameters(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client.describe_parameters().send().await?;

    for param in resp.parameters() {
        println!("  {}", param.name().unwrap_or_default());
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 DescribeParameters를 참조하십시오.

`GetParameter`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetParameter`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
pub async fn list_path(&self, path: &str) -> Result<Vec<Parameter>, EC2Error> {
    let maybe_params: Vec<Result<Parameter, _>> = TryFlatMap::new(
        self.inner
            .get_parameters_by_path()
            .path(path)
            .into_paginator()
            .send(),
    )
    .flat_map(|item| item.parameters.unwrap_or_default())
    .collect()
    .await;
    // Fail on the first error
    let params = maybe_params
        .into_iter()
        .collect::<Result<Vec<Parameter>, _>>()?;
    Ok(params)
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 GetParameter를 참조하세요.

`PutParameter`

다음 코드 예시는 `PutParameter`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Rust

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
async fn make_parameter(
    client: &Client,
    name: &str,
    value: &str,
    description: &str,
) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client
        .put_parameter()
        .overwrite(true)
        .r#type(ParameterType::String)
        .name(name)
        .value(value)
        .description(description)
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Success! Parameter now has version: {}", resp.version());

    Ok(())
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 PutParameter를 참조하십시오.

SDK for Rust를 사용한 Amazon Transcribe 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for Rust를 Amazon Transcribe와 함께 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 시나리오

시나리오

텍스트를 스피치로, 다시 스피치에서 텍스트로 변환

다음 코드 예시는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- Amazon Polly를 사용하여 일반 텍스트(UTF-8) 입력 파일을 오디오 파일에 합성합니다.
- Amazon S3 버킷에 오디오 파일을 업로드합니다.
- Amazon Transcribe를 사용하여 오디오 파일을 텍스트로 변환합니다.
- 텍스트를 표시합니다.

SDK for Rust

Amazon Polly를 사용하여 일반 텍스트(UTF-8) 입력 파일을 오디오 파일에 합성하고, 오디오 파일을 Amazon S3 버킷에 업로드하고, Amazon Transcribe를 사용하여 해당 오디오 파일을 텍스트로 변환하고, 텍스트를 표시합니다.

전체 소스 코드와 설정 및 실행 방법에 대한 지침은 GitHub에서 전체 예시를 참조하세요.

이 예시에서 사용되는 서비스

- Amazon Polly
- Amazon S3
- Amazon Transcribe

SDK for SAP ABAP 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP를와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

일부 서비스에는 서비스와 관련된 라이브러리 또는 함수를 활용하는 방법을 보여주는 추가 예제 범주가 포함되어 있습니다.

추가 리소스

- SDK for SAP ABAP 개발자 안내서 -에서 SAP ABAP를 사용하는 방법에 대해 자세히 알아봅니다 AWS.
- AWS 개발자 센터 – 카테고리별 또는 전체 텍스트 검색별로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 – 원하는 언어로 작성된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리입니다. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

서비스

- SDK for SAP ABAP를 사용한 Amazon Bedrock 런타임 예
- SDK for SAP ABAP를 사용한 Amazon Bedrock Agents 런타임 예제
- SDK for SAP ABAP를 사용한 CloudWatch 예
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- SDK for SAP ABAP를 사용한 Amazon EC2 예
- SDK for SAP ABAP를 사용하는 Kinesis 예
- SDK for SAP ABAP를 사용한 Lambda 예
- SDK for SAP ABAP를 사용한 Amazon S3 예
- SDK for SAP ABAP를 사용한 SageMaker AI 예제
- SDK for SAP ABAP를 사용한 Amazon SNS에 대한 코드 예제
- SDK for SAP ABAP를 사용한 Amazon SQS 예
- SDK for SAP ABAP를 사용한 Amazon Textract 예
- SDK for SAP ABAP를 사용한 Amazon Translate 예

SDK for SAP ABAP를 사용한 Amazon Bedrock 런타임 예

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Bedrock 런타임과 함께 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- Anthropic Claude
- Stable Diffusion

Anthropic Claude

InvokeModel

다음 코드 예제에서는 모델 호출 API를 사용하여 Anthropic Claude에 텍스트 메시지를 보내는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Anthropic Claude 2 파운데이션 모델을 간접 호출하여 텍스트를 생성합니다. 이 예에서는 일부 NetWeaver 버전에서는 사용할 수 없는 /US2/CL_JSON 기능을 사용합니다.

```
    "Claude V2 Input Parameters should be in a format like this:
*   {
*     "prompt":"\n\nHuman:\\nTell me a joke\n\nAssistant:\n",
*     "max_tokens_to_sample":2048,
*     "temperature":0.5,
*     "top_k":250,
*     "top_p":1.0,
*     "stop_sequences":[]
*   }

    DATA: BEGIN OF ls_input,
            prompt               TYPE string,
            max_tokens_to_sample TYPE /aws1/rt_shape_integer,
            temperature          TYPE /aws1/rt_shape_float,
            top_k                TYPE /aws1/rt_shape_integer,
            top_p                TYPE /aws1/rt_shape_float,
            stop_sequences       TYPE /aws1/rt_stringtab,
          END OF ls_input.

    "Leave ls_input-stop_sequences empty.
    ls_input-prompt = |\n\nHuman:\\n{ iv_prompt }\n\nAssistant:\n|.
    ls_input-max_tokens_to_sample = 2048.
    ls_input-temperature = '0.5'.
    ls_input-top_k = 250.
```

```
    ls_input-top_p = 1.

    "Serialize into JSON with /ui2/cl_json -- this assumes SAP_UI is installed.
    DATA(lv_json) = /ui2/cl_json=>serialize(
      data = ls_input
                pretty_name   = /ui2/cl_json=>pretty_mode-low_case ).

    TRY.
        DATA(lo_response) = lo_bdr->invokemodel(
          iv_body = /aws1/cl_rt_util=>string_to_xstring( lv_json )
          iv_modelid = 'anthropic.claude-v2'
          iv_accept = 'application/json'
          iv_contenttype = 'application/json' ).

        "Claude V2 Response format will be:
*       {
*         "completion": "Knock Knock...",
*         "stop_reason": "stop_sequence"
*       }
        DATA: BEGIN OF ls_response,
                completion  TYPE string,
                stop_reason TYPE string,
              END OF ls_response.

        /ui2/cl_json=>deserialize(
          EXPORTING jsonx = lo_response->get_body( )
                    pretty_name = /ui2/cl_json=>pretty_mode-camel_case
          CHANGING  data  = ls_response ).

        DATA(lv_answer) = ls_response-completion.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_bdraccessdeniedex INTO DATA(lo_ex).
        WRITE / lo_ex->get_text( ).
        WRITE / |Don't forget to enable model access at https://
console.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/home?#/modelaccess|.

    ENDTRY.
```

L2 상위 수준 클라이언트를 사용해 텍스트를 생성하도록 Anthropic Claude 2 파운데이션 모델을 간접 호출합니다.

```
    TRY.
        DATA(lo_bdr_l2_claude) = /aws1/cl_bdr_l2_factory=>create_claude_2( lo_bdr ).
```

```
        " iv_prompt can contain a prompt like 'tell me a joke about Java
 programmers'.
        DATA(lv_answer) = lo_bdr_l2_claude->prompt_for_text( iv_prompt ).
      CATCH /aws1/cx_bdraccessdeniedex INTO DATA(lo_ex).
        WRITE / lo_ex->get_text( ).
        WRITE / |Don't forget to enable model access at https://
console.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/home?#/modelaccess|.

    ENDTRY.
```

L2 상위 수준 클라이언트를 사용해 텍스트를 생성하도록 Anthropic Claude 3 파운데이션 모델을 간접 호출합니다.

```
    TRY.
        " Choose a model ID from Anthropic that supports the Messages API -
 currently this is
        " Claude v2, Claude v3 and v3.5.  For the list of model ID, see:
        " https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-ids.html

        " for the list of models that support the Messages API see:
        " https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
anthropic-claude-messages.html
        DATA(lo_bdr_l2_claude) = /aws1/cl_bdr_l2_factory=>create_anthropic_msg_api(
          io_bdr = lo_bdr
          iv_model_id = 'anthropic.claude-3-sonnet-20240229-v1:0' ).  " choosing
 Claude v3 Sonnet
        " iv_prompt can contain a prompt like 'tell me a joke about Java
 programmers'.
        DATA(lv_answer) = lo_bdr_l2_claude->prompt_for_text( iv_prompt = iv_prompt
                                                             iv_max_tokens = 100 ).
      CATCH /aws1/cx_bdraccessdeniedex INTO DATA(lo_ex).
        WRITE / lo_ex->get_text( ).
        WRITE / |Don't forget to enable model access at https://
console.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/home?#/modelaccess|.

    ENDTRY.
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 InvokeModel을 참조하세요.

Stable Diffusion

InvokeModel

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Bedrock에서 Stability.ai Stable Diffusion XL을 호출하여 이미지를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Stable Diffusion을 사용하여 이미지를 생성합니다.

```
    "Stable Diffusion Input Parameters should be in a format like this:
*   {
*     "text_prompts": [
*       {"text":"Draw a dolphin with a mustache"},
*       {"text":"Make it photorealistic"}
*     ],
*     "cfg_scale":10,
*     "seed":0,
*     "steps":50
*   }
    TYPES: BEGIN OF prompt_ts,
             text TYPE /aws1/rt_shape_string,
           END OF prompt_ts.

    DATA: BEGIN OF ls_input,
            text_prompts TYPE STANDARD TABLE OF prompt_ts,
            cfg_scale    TYPE /aws1/rt_shape_integer,
            seed         TYPE /aws1/rt_shape_integer,
            steps        TYPE /aws1/rt_shape_integer,
          END OF ls_input.

    APPEND VALUE prompt_ts( text = iv_prompt ) TO ls_input-text_prompts.
    ls_input-cfg_scale = 10.
    ls_input-seed = 0. "or better, choose a random integer.
    ls_input-steps = 50.
```

```
    DATA(lv_json) = /ui2/cl_json=>serialize(
      data = ls_input
                pretty_name   = /ui2/cl_json=>pretty_mode-low_case ).

    TRY.
        DATA(lo_response) = lo_bdr->invokemodel(
          iv_body = /aws1/cl_rt_util=>string_to_xstring( lv_json )
          iv_modelid = 'stability.stable-diffusion-xl-v1'
          iv_accept = 'application/json'
          iv_contenttype = 'application/json' ).

        "Stable Diffusion Result Format:
*       {
*         "result": "success",
*         "artifacts": [
*           {
*             "seed": 0,
*             "base64": "iVBORw0KGgoAAAANSUhEUgAAAgAAA....
*             "finishReason": "SUCCESS"
*           }
*         ]
*       }
        TYPES: BEGIN OF artifact_ts,
                 seed         TYPE /aws1/rt_shape_integer,
                 base64       TYPE /aws1/rt_shape_string,
                 finishreason TYPE /aws1/rt_shape_string,
               END OF artifact_ts.

        DATA: BEGIN OF ls_response,
                result    TYPE /aws1/rt_shape_string,
                artifacts TYPE STANDARD TABLE OF artifact_ts,
              END OF ls_response.

        /ui2/cl_json=>deserialize(
          EXPORTING jsonx = lo_response->get_body( )
                    pretty_name = /ui2/cl_json=>pretty_mode-camel_case
          CHANGING  data  = ls_response ).
        IF ls_response-artifacts IS NOT INITIAL.
          DATA(lv_image) =
 cl_http_utility=>if_http_utility~decode_x_base64( ls_response-artifacts[ 1 ]-
base64 ).
        ENDIF.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_bdraccessdeniedex INTO DATA(lo_ex).
        WRITE / lo_ex->get_text( ).
```

```
        WRITE / |Don't forget to enable model access at https://
console.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/home?#/modelaccess|.

    ENDTRY.
```

L2 상위 수준 클라이언트를 사용하여 Stability.ai Stable Diffusion XL 파운데이션 모델을 간접적으로 호출해 이미지를 생성합니다.

```
    TRY.
        DATA(lo_bdr_l2_sd) = /aws1/
cl_bdr_l2_factory=>create_stable_diffusion_xl_1( lo_bdr ).
        " iv_prompt contains a prompt like 'Show me a picture of a unicorn reading
 an enterprise financial report'.
        DATA(lv_image) = lo_bdr_l2_sd->text_to_image( iv_prompt ).
      CATCH /aws1/cx_bdraccessdeniedex INTO DATA(lo_ex).
        WRITE / lo_ex->get_text( ).
        WRITE / |Don't forget to enable model access at https://
console.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/home?#/modelaccess|.

    ENDTRY.
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 InvokeModel을 참조하세요.

SDK for SAP ABAP를 사용한 Amazon Bedrock Agents 런타임 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Bedrock Agents 런타임과 함께 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

InvokeAgent

다음 코드 예시는 InvokeAgent의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
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```
DATA(lo_result) = lo_bdz->invokeagent(
  iv_agentid      = iv_agentid
    iv_agentaliasid = iv_agentaliasid
    iv_enabletrace  = abap_true
    iv_sessionid    = CONV #( cl_system_uuid=>create_uuid_c26_static( ) )
    iv_inputtext    = |Let's play "rock, paper, scissors".  I choose rock.| ).
DATA(lo_stream) = lo_result->get_completion( ).
TRY.
    " loop while there are still events in the stream
    WHILE lo_stream->/aws1/if_rt_stream_reader~data_available( ) = abap_true.
      DATA(lo_evt) = lo_stream->read( ).
      " each /AWS1/CL_BDZRESPONSESTREAM_EV event contains exactly one member
      " all others are INITIAL.  For each event, process the non-initial
      " member if desired
      IF lo_evt->get_chunk( ) IS NOT INITIAL.
        " Process a Chunk event
        DATA(lv_xstr) = lo_evt->get_chunk( )->get_bytes( ).
        DATA(lv_answer) = /aws1/cl_rt_util=>xstring_to_string( lv_xstr ).
        " the answer says something like "I chose paper, so you lost"
      ELSEIF lo_evt->get_files( ) IS NOT INITIAL.
        " process a Files event if desired
      ELSEIF lo_evt->get_returncontrol( ) IS NOT INITIAL.
        " process a ReturnControl event if desired
      ELSEIF lo_evt->get_trace( ) IS NOT INITIAL.
        " process a Trace event if desired
      ENDIF.
    ENDWHILE.
```

```
        " the stream of events can possibly contain an exception
        " which will be raised to break the loop
        " catch /AWS1/CX_BDZACCESSDENIEDEX.
        " catch /AWS1/CX_BDZINTERNALSERVEREX.
        " catch /AWS1/CX_BDZMODELNOTREADYEX.
        " catch /AWS1/CX_BDZVALIDATIONEX.
        " catch /AWS1/CX_BDZTHROTTLINGEX.
        " catch /AWS1/CX_BDZDEPENDENCYFAILEDEX.
        " catch /AWS1/CX_BDZBADGATEWAYEX.
        " catch /AWS1/CX_BDZRESOURCENOTFOUNDEX.
        " catch /AWS1/CX_BDZSERVICEQUOTAEXCDEX.
        " catch /AWS1/CX_BDZCONFLICTEXCEPTION.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 InvokeAgent를 참조하세요. AWS

SDK for SAP ABAP를 사용한 CloudWatch 예

다음 코드 예제에서는 CloudWatch와 함께 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오

작업

`DeleteAlarms`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteAlarms`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
        lo_cwt->deletealarms(
          it_alarmnames = it_alarm_names ).
        MESSAGE 'Alarms deleted.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_cwtresourcenotfound.
        MESSAGE 'Resource being accessed is not found.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 DeleteAlarms를 참조하세요.

`DescribeAlarms`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeAlarms`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_cwt->describealarms(                 " oo_result is returned
 for testing purposes. "
          it_alarmnames = it_alarm_names ).
        MESSAGE 'Alarms retrieved.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
```

```
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 DescribeAlarms를 참조하세요.

DisableAlarmActions

다음 코드 예시는 DisableAlarmActions의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    "Disables actions on the specified alarm. "
    TRY.
        lo_cwt->disablealarmactions(
          it_alarmnames = it_alarm_names ).
        MESSAGE 'Alarm actions disabled.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API에 대한 자세한 내용은 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 DisableAlarmActions를 참조하세요.

EnableAlarmActions

다음 코드 예시는 EnableAlarmActions의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    "Enable actions on the specified alarm."
    TRY.
        lo_cwt->enablealarmactions(
          it_alarmnames = it_alarm_names ).
        MESSAGE 'Alarm actions enabled.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 EnableAlarmActions를 참조하세요.

`ListMetrics`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListMetrics`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
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```
    "The following list-metrics example displays the metrics for Amazon CloudWatch."
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_cwt->listmetrics(            " oo_result is returned for
 testing purposes. "
```

```
        iv_namespace = iv_namespace ).
      DATA(lt_metrics) = oo_result->get_metrics( ).
      MESSAGE 'Metrics retrieved.' TYPE 'I'.
    CATCH /aws1/cx_cwtinvparamvalueex.
      MESSAGE 'The specified argument was not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
  ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 ListMetrics를 참조하세요.

PutMetricAlarm

다음 코드 예시는 PutMetricAlarm의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
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```
  TRY.
      lo_cwt->putmetricalarm(
        iv_alarmname                = iv_alarm_name
        iv_comparisonoperator       = iv_comparison_operator
        iv_evaluationperiods        = iv_evaluation_periods
        iv_metricname               = iv_metric_name
        iv_namespace                = iv_namespace
        iv_statistic                = iv_statistic
        iv_threshold                = iv_threshold
        iv_actionsenabled           = iv_actions_enabled
        iv_alarmdescription         = iv_alarm_description
        iv_unit                     = iv_unit
        iv_period                   = iv_period
        it_dimensions               = it_dimensions ).
      MESSAGE 'Alarm created.' TYPE 'I'.
    CATCH /aws1/cx_cwtlimitexceededfault.
      MESSAGE 'The request processing has exceeded the limit' TYPE 'E'.
  ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 PutMetricAlarm을 참조하세요.

시나리오

경보 시작하기

다음 코드 예제에서는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 경보를 생성합니다.
- 경보 작업을 비활성화합니다.
- 경보를 설명합니다.
- 경보를 삭제합니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
DATA lt_alarmnames TYPE /aws1/cl_cwtalarmnames_w=>tt_alarmnames.
DATA lo_alarmname TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_cwtalarmnames_w.

"Create an alarm"
TRY.
    lo_cwt->putmetricalarm(
      iv_alarmname                = iv_alarm_name
      iv_comparisonoperator       = iv_comparison_operator
      iv_evaluationperiods        = iv_evaluation_periods
      iv_metricname               = iv_metric_name
      iv_namespace                = iv_namespace
      iv_statistic                = iv_statistic
      iv_threshold                = iv_threshold
      iv_actionsenabled           = iv_actions_enabled
      iv_alarmdescription         = iv_alarm_description
      iv_unit                     = iv_unit
      iv_period                   = iv_period
```

```
          it_dimensions                = it_dimensions ).
        MESSAGE 'Alarm created' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_cwtlimitexceededfault.
        MESSAGE 'The request processing has exceeded the limit' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    "Create an ABAP internal table for the created alarm."
    lo_alarmname = NEW #( iv_value = iv_alarm_name ).
    INSERT lo_alarmname INTO TABLE lt_alarmnames.

    "Disable alarm actions."
    TRY.
        lo_cwt->disablealarmactions(
          it_alarmnames                = lt_alarmnames ).
        MESSAGE 'Alarm actions disabled' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_disablealarm_exception).
        DATA(lv_disablealarm_error) = |"{ lo_disablealarm_exception->av_err_code }"
 - { lo_disablealarm_exception->av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_disablealarm_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    "Describe alarm using the same ABAP internal table."
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_cwt->describealarms(                       " oo_result is
 returned for testing purpose "
          it_alarmnames                = lt_alarmnames ).
        MESSAGE 'Alarms retrieved' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_describealarms_exception).
        DATA(lv_describealarms_error) = |"{ lo_describealarms_exception-
>av_err_code }" - { lo_describealarms_exception->av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_describealarms_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    "Delete alarm."
    TRY.
        lo_cwt->deletealarms(
          it_alarmnames = lt_alarmnames ).
        MESSAGE 'Alarms deleted' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_cwtresourcenotfound.
        MESSAGE 'Resource being access is not found.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.

- DeleteAlarms
- DescribeAlarms
- DisableAlarmActions
- PutMetricAlarm

SDK for SAP ABAP를 사용한 DynamoDB 예

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB와 함께 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예제에는 컨텍스트에서 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 영화 데이터를 저장할 수 있는 테이블을 생성합니다.
- 테이블에 하나의 영화를 추가하고 가져오고 업데이트합니다.
- 샘플 JSON 파일에서 테이블에 영화 데이터를 씁니다.
- 특정 연도에 개봉된 영화를 쿼리합니다.
- 특정 연도 범위 동안 개봉된 영화를 스캔합니다.
- 테이블에서 영화를 삭제한 다음, 테이블을 삭제합니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    " Create an Amazon Dynamo DB table.

    TRY.
        DATA(lo_session) = /aws1/cl_rt_session_aws=>create( cv_pfl ).
        DATA(lo_dyn) = /aws1/cl_dyn_factory=>create( lo_session ).
        DATA(lt_keyschema) = VALUE /aws1/cl_dynkeyschemaelement=>tt_keyschema(
          ( NEW /aws1/cl_dynkeyschemaelement( iv_attributename = 'year'
                                              iv_keytype = 'HASH' ) )
          ( NEW /aws1/cl_dynkeyschemaelement( iv_attributename = 'title'
                                              iv_keytype = 'RANGE' ) ) ).
        DATA(lt_attributedefinitions) = VALUE /aws1/
cl_dynattributedefn=>tt_attributedefinitions(
          ( NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributedefn( iv_attributename = 'year'
                                           iv_attributetype = 'N' ) )
          ( NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributedefn( iv_attributename = 'title'
                                           iv_attributetype = 'S' ) ) ).

        " Adjust read/write capacities as desired.
        DATA(lo_dynprovthroughput)  = NEW /aws1/cl_dynprovthroughput(
          iv_readcapacityunits = 5
          iv_writecapacityunits = 5 ).
        DATA(oo_result) = lo_dyn->createtable(
          it_keyschema = lt_keyschema
          iv_tablename = iv_table_name
          it_attributedefinitions = lt_attributedefinitions
          io_provisionedthroughput = lo_dynprovthroughput ).
        " Table creation can take some time. Wait till table exists before
 returning.
        lo_dyn->get_waiter( )->tableexists(
          iv_max_wait_time = 200
          iv_tablename     = iv_table_name ).
        MESSAGE 'DynamoDB Table' && iv_table_name && 'created.' TYPE 'I'.
      " It throws exception if the table already exists.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourceinuseex INTO DATA(lo_resourceinuseex).
```

```
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_resourceinuseex->av_err_code }" -
 { lo_resourceinuseex->av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    " Describe table
    TRY.
        DATA(lo_table) = lo_dyn->describetable( iv_tablename = iv_table_name ).
        DATA(lv_tablename) = lo_table->get_table( )->ask_tablename( ).
        MESSAGE 'The table name is ' && lv_tablename TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'The table does not exist' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    " Put items into the table.
    TRY.
        DATA(lo_resp_putitem) = lo_dyn->putitem(
          iv_tablename = iv_table_name
          it_item      = VALUE /aws1/
cl_dynattributevalue=>tt_putiteminputattributemap(
            ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue=>ts_putiteminputattrmap_maprow(
              key = 'title' value = NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_s =
 'Jaws' ) ) )
            ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue=>ts_putiteminputattrmap_maprow(
              key = 'year' value = NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_n = |
{ '1975' }| ) ) )
            ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue=>ts_putiteminputattrmap_maprow(
              key = 'rating' value = NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_n = |
{ '7.5' }| ) ) )
          ) ).
        lo_resp_putitem = lo_dyn->putitem(
          iv_tablename = iv_table_name
          it_item      = VALUE /aws1/
cl_dynattributevalue=>tt_putiteminputattributemap(
            ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue=>ts_putiteminputattrmap_maprow(
              key = 'title' value = NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_s = 'Star
 Wars' ) ) )
            ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue=>ts_putiteminputattrmap_maprow(
              key = 'year' value = NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_n = |
{ '1978' }| ) ) )
            ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue=>ts_putiteminputattrmap_maprow(
              key = 'rating' value = NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_n = |
{ '8.1' }| ) ) )
          ) ).
```

```
        lo_resp_putitem = lo_dyn->putitem(
          iv_tablename = iv_table_name
          it_item      = VALUE /aws1/
cl_dynattributevalue=>tt_putiteminputattributemap(
            ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue=>ts_putiteminputattrmap_maprow(
              key = 'title' value = NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_s =
 'Speed' ) ) )
            ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue=>ts_putiteminputattrmap_maprow(
              key = 'year' value = NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_n = |
{ '1994' }| ) ) )
            ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue=>ts_putiteminputattrmap_maprow(
              key = 'rating' value = NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_n = |
{ '7.9' }| ) ) )
          ) ).
        " TYPE REF TO ZCL_AWS1_dyn_PUT_ITEM_OUTPUT
        MESSAGE '3 rows inserted into DynamoDB Table' && iv_table_name TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dyncondalcheckfaile00.
        MESSAGE 'A condition specified in the operation could not be evaluated.'
 TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'The table or index does not exist' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dyntransactconflictex.
        MESSAGE 'Another transaction is using the item' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    " Get item from table.
    TRY.
        DATA(lo_resp_getitem) = lo_dyn->getitem(
          iv_tablename                = iv_table_name
          it_key                      = VALUE /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue=>tt_key(
           ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue=>ts_key_maprow(
             key = 'title' value = NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_s =
 'Jaws' ) ) )
           ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue=>ts_key_maprow(
             key = 'year' value = NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_n =
 '1975' ) ) )
          ) ).
        DATA(lt_attr) = lo_resp_getitem->get_item( ).
        DATA(lo_title) = lt_attr[ key = 'title' ]-value.
        DATA(lo_year) = lt_attr[ key = 'year' ]-value.
        DATA(lo_rating) = lt_attr[ key = 'year' ]-value.
        MESSAGE 'Movie name is: ' && lo_title->get_s( ) TYPE 'I'.
        MESSAGE 'Movie year is: ' && lo_year->get_n( ) TYPE 'I'.
        MESSAGE 'Movie rating is: ' && lo_rating->get_n( ) TYPE 'I'.
```

```
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'The table or index does not exist' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    " Query item from table.
    TRY.
        DATA(lt_attributelist) = VALUE /aws1/
cl_dynattributevalue=>tt_attributevaluelist(
              ( NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_n = '1975' ) ) ).
        DATA(lt_keyconditions) = VALUE /aws1/cl_dyncondition=>tt_keyconditions(
          ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dyncondition=>ts_keyconditions_maprow(
          key = 'year'
          value = NEW /aws1/cl_dyncondition(
            it_attributevaluelist = lt_attributelist
            iv_comparisonoperator = |EQ|
          ) ) ) ).
        DATA(lo_query_result) = lo_dyn->query(
          iv_tablename = iv_table_name
          it_keyconditions = lt_keyconditions ).
        DATA(lt_items) = lo_query_result->get_items( ).
        READ TABLE lo_query_result->get_items( ) INTO DATA(lt_item) INDEX 1.
        lo_title = lt_item[ key = 'title' ]-value.
        lo_year = lt_item[ key = 'year' ]-value.
        lo_rating = lt_item[ key = 'rating' ]-value.
        MESSAGE 'Movie name is: ' && lo_title->get_s( ) TYPE 'I'.
        MESSAGE 'Movie year is: ' && lo_year->get_n( ) TYPE 'I'.
        MESSAGE 'Movie rating is: ' && lo_rating->get_n( ) TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'The table or index does not exist' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    " Scan items from table.
    TRY.
        DATA(lo_scan_result) = lo_dyn->scan( iv_tablename = iv_table_name ).
        lt_items = lo_scan_result->get_items( ).
        " Read the first item and display the attributes.
        READ TABLE lo_query_result->get_items( ) INTO lt_item INDEX 1.
        lo_title = lt_item[ key = 'title' ]-value.
        lo_year = lt_item[ key = 'year' ]-value.
        lo_rating = lt_item[ key = 'rating' ]-value.
        MESSAGE 'Movie name is: ' && lo_title->get_s( ) TYPE 'I'.
        MESSAGE 'Movie year is: ' && lo_year->get_n( ) TYPE 'I'.
        MESSAGE 'Movie rating is: ' && lo_rating->get_n( ) TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourcenotfoundex.
```

```
        MESSAGE 'The table or index does not exist' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    " Update items from table.
    TRY.
        DATA(lt_attributeupdates) = VALUE /aws1/
cl_dynattrvalueupdate=>tt_attributeupdates(
          ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dynattrvalueupdate=>ts_attributeupdates_maprow(
          key = 'rating' value = NEW /aws1/cl_dynattrvalueupdate(
            io_value  = NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_n = '7.6' )
            iv_action = |PUT| ) ) ) ).
        DATA(lt_key) = VALUE /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue=>tt_key(
          ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue=>ts_key_maprow(
            key = 'year' value = NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_n = '1975' ) ) )
          ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue=>ts_key_maprow(
            key = 'title' value = NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_s =
 '1980' ) ) ) ).
        DATA(lo_resp) = lo_dyn->updateitem(
          iv_tablename        = iv_table_name
          it_key              = lt_key
          it_attributeupdates = lt_attributeupdates ).
        MESSAGE '1 item updated in DynamoDB Table' && iv_table_name TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dyncondalcheckfaile00.
        MESSAGE 'A condition specified in the operation could not be evaluated.'
 TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'The table or index does not exist' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dyntransactconflictex.
        MESSAGE 'Another transaction is using the item' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    " Delete table.
    TRY.
        lo_dyn->deletetable( iv_tablename = iv_table_name ).
        lo_dyn->get_waiter( )->tablenotexists(
          iv_max_wait_time = 200
          iv_tablename     = iv_table_name ).
        MESSAGE 'DynamoDB Table deleted.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'The table or index does not exist' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourceinuseex.
        MESSAGE 'The table cannot be deleted as it is in use' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - BatchWriteItem
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteItem
  - DeleteTable
  - DescribeTable
  - GetItem
  - PutItem
  - Query
  - Scan
  - UpdateItem

작업

`CreateTable`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateTable`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
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```
    TRY.
        DATA(lt_keyschema) = VALUE /aws1/cl_dynkeyschemaelement=>tt_keyschema(
          ( NEW /aws1/cl_dynkeyschemaelement( iv_attributename = 'year'
                                              iv_keytype = 'HASH' ) )
          ( NEW /aws1/cl_dynkeyschemaelement( iv_attributename = 'title'
                                              iv_keytype = 'RANGE' ) ) ).
        DATA(lt_attributedefinitions) = VALUE /aws1/
cl_dynattributedefn=>tt_attributedefinitions(
          ( NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributedefn( iv_attributename = 'year'
```

```
                                          iv_attributetype = 'N' ) )
          ( NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributedefn( iv_attributename = 'title'
                                          iv_attributetype = 'S' ) ) ).

        " Adjust read/write capacities as desired.
        DATA(lo_dynprovthroughput)  = NEW /aws1/cl_dynprovthroughput(
          iv_readcapacityunits = 5
          iv_writecapacityunits = 5 ).
        oo_result = lo_dyn->createtable(
          it_keyschema = lt_keyschema
          iv_tablename = iv_table_name
          it_attributedefinitions = lt_attributedefinitions
          io_provisionedthroughput = lo_dynprovthroughput ).
        " Table creation can take some time. Wait till table exists before
returning.
        lo_dyn->get_waiter( )->tableexists(
          iv_max_wait_time = 200
          iv_tablename     = iv_table_name ).
        MESSAGE 'DynamoDB Table' && iv_table_name && 'created.' TYPE 'I'.
      " This exception can happen if the table already exists.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourceinuseex INTO DATA(lo_resourceinuseex).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_resourceinuseex->av_err_code }" -
{ lo_resourceinuseex->av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API의 CreateTable을 참조하세요.

`DeleteItem`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteItem`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
```

```
        DATA(lo_resp) = lo_dyn->deleteitem(
          iv_tablename                = iv_table_name
          it_key                      = it_key_input ).
        MESSAGE 'Deleted one item.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dyncondalcheckfaile00.
        MESSAGE 'A condition specified in the operation could not be evaluated.'
TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'The table or index does not exist' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dyntransactconflictex.
        MESSAGE 'Another transaction is using the item' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API의 DeleteItem을 참조하세요.

DeleteTable

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteTable의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
        lo_dyn->deletetable( iv_tablename = iv_table_name ).
        " Wait till the table is actually deleted.
        lo_dyn->get_waiter( )->tablenotexists(
          iv_max_wait_time = 200
          iv_tablename     = iv_table_name ).
        MESSAGE 'Table ' && iv_table_name && ' deleted.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'The table ' && iv_table_name && ' does not exist' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourceinuseex.
        MESSAGE 'The table cannot be deleted since it is in use' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API의 DeleteTable을 참조하세요.

DescribeTable

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeTable의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
TRY.
    oo_result = lo_dyn->describetable( iv_tablename = iv_table_name ).
    DATA(lv_tablename) = oo_result->get_table( )->ask_tablename( ).
    DATA(lv_tablearn) = oo_result->get_table( )->ask_tablearn( ).
    DATA(lv_tablestatus) = oo_result->get_table( )->ask_tablestatus( ).
    DATA(lv_itemcount) = oo_result->get_table( )->ask_itemcount( ).
    MESSAGE 'The table name is ' && lv_tablename
        && '. The table ARN is ' && lv_tablearn
        && '. The tablestatus is ' && lv_tablestatus
        && '. Item count is ' && lv_itemcount TYPE 'I'.
  CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourcenotfoundex.
    MESSAGE 'The table ' && lv_tablename && ' does not exist' TYPE 'E'.
ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 DescribeTable을 참조하세요.

GetItem

다음 코드 예시는 GetItem의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
TRY.
    oo_item = lo_dyn->getitem(
      iv_tablename                = iv_table_name
      it_key                      = it_key ).
    DATA(lt_attr) = oo_item->get_item( ).
    DATA(lo_title) = lt_attr[ key = 'title' ]-value.
    DATA(lo_year) = lt_attr[ key = 'year' ]-value.
    DATA(lo_rating) = lt_attr[ key = 'rating' ]-value.
    MESSAGE 'Movie name is: ' && lo_title->get_s( )
      && 'Movie year is: ' && lo_year->get_n( )
      && 'Moving rating is: ' && lo_rating->get_n( ) TYPE 'I'.
  CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourcenotfoundex.
    MESSAGE 'The table or index does not exist' TYPE 'E'.
ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API의 GetItem을 참조하세요.

`ListTables`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListTables`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
TRY.
```

```
        oo_result = lo_dyn->listtables( ).
        " You can loop over the oo_result to get table properties like this.
        LOOP AT oo_result->get_tablenames( ) INTO DATA(lo_table_name).
          DATA(lv_tablename) = lo_table_name->get_value( ).
        ENDLOOP.
        DATA(lv_tablecount) = lines( oo_result->get_tablenames( ) ).
        MESSAGE 'Found ' && lv_tablecount && ' tables' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API의 ListTables을 참조하세요.

PutItem

다음 코드 예시는 PutItem의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
        DATA(lo_resp) = lo_dyn->putitem(
          iv_tablename = iv_table_name
          it_item      = it_item ).
        MESSAGE '1 row inserted into DynamoDB Table' && iv_table_name TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dyncondalcheckfaile00.
        MESSAGE 'A condition specified in the operation could not be evaluated.'
 TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'The table or index does not exist' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dyntransactconflictex.
        MESSAGE 'Another transaction is using the item' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API의 PutItem을 참조하세요.

Query

다음 코드 예시는 Query의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
        " Query movies for a given year .
        DATA(lt_attributelist) = VALUE /aws1/
cl_dynattributevalue=>tt_attributevaluelist(
            ( NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_n = |{ iv_year }| ) ) ).
        DATA(lt_key_conditions) = VALUE /aws1/cl_dyncondition=>tt_keyconditions(
          ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dyncondition=>ts_keyconditions_maprow(
          key = 'year'
          value = NEW /aws1/cl_dyncondition(
          it_attributevaluelist = lt_attributelist
          iv_comparisonoperator = |EQ|
          ) ) ) ).
        oo_result = lo_dyn->query(
          iv_tablename = iv_table_name
          it_keyconditions = lt_key_conditions ).
        DATA(lt_items) = oo_result->get_items( ).
        "You can loop over the results to get item attributes.
        LOOP AT lt_items INTO DATA(lt_item).
          DATA(lo_title) = lt_item[ key = 'title' ]-value.
          DATA(lo_year) = lt_item[ key = 'year' ]-value.
        ENDLOOP.
        DATA(lv_count) = oo_result->get_count( ).
        MESSAGE 'Item count is: ' && lv_count TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'The table or index does not exist' TYPE 'E'.
```

```
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API의 Query을 참조하세요.

Scan

다음 코드 예시는 Scan의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
        " Scan movies for rating greater than or equal to the rating specified
        DATA(lt_attributelist) = VALUE /aws1/
cl_dynattributevalue=>tt_attributevaluelist(
            ( NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_n = |{ iv_rating }| ) ) ).
        DATA(lt_filter_conditions) = VALUE /aws1/
cl_dyncondition=>tt_filterconditionmap(
          ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dyncondition=>ts_filterconditionmap_maprow(
          key = 'rating'
          value = NEW /aws1/cl_dyncondition(
          it_attributevaluelist = lt_attributelist
          iv_comparisonoperator = |GE|
          ) ) ) ).
        oo_scan_result = lo_dyn->scan( iv_tablename = iv_table_name
          it_scanfilter = lt_filter_conditions ).
        DATA(lt_items) = oo_scan_result->get_items( ).
        LOOP AT lt_items INTO DATA(lo_item).
          " You can loop over to get individual attributes.
          DATA(lo_title) = lo_item[ key = 'title' ]-value.
          DATA(lo_year) = lo_item[ key = 'year' ]-value.
        ENDLOOP.
        DATA(lv_count) = oo_scan_result->get_count( ).
        MESSAGE 'Found ' && lv_count && ' items' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'The table or index does not exist' TYPE 'E'.
```

```
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API의 Scan을 참조하세요.

UpdateItem

다음 코드 예시는 UpdateItem의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
        oo_output = lo_dyn->updateitem(
          iv_tablename        = iv_table_name
          it_key              = it_item_key
          it_attributeupdates = it_attribute_updates ).
        MESSAGE '1 item updated in DynamoDB Table' && iv_table_name TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dyncondalcheckfaile00.
        MESSAGE 'A condition specified in the operation could not be evaluated.'
TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'The table or index does not exist' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dyntransactconflictex.
        MESSAGE 'Another transaction is using the item' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API의 UpdateItem을 참조하세요.

SDK for SAP ABAP를 사용한 Amazon EC2 예

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon EC2와 함께 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`AllocateAddress`

다음 코드 예시는 `AllocateAddress`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_ec2->allocateaddress( iv_domain = 'vpc' ).   " oo_result is
 returned for testing purposes. "
        MESSAGE 'Allocated an Elastic IP address.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 AllocateAddress를 참조하세요.

`AssociateAddress`

다음 코드 예시는 `AssociateAddress`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_ec2->associateaddress(                        " oo_result is
 returned for testing purposes. "
            iv_allocationid = iv_allocation_id
            iv_instanceid = iv_instance_id ).
        MESSAGE 'Associated an Elastic IP address with an EC2 instance.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 AssociateAddress를 참조하세요.

`CreateKeyPair`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateKeyPair`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_ec2->createkeypair( iv_keyname = iv_key_name ).
              " oo_result is returned for testing purposes. "
        MESSAGE 'Amazon EC2 key pair created.' TYPE 'I'.
```

```
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 CreateKeyPair을 참조하세요.

`CreateSecurityGroup`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateSecurityGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_ec2->createsecuritygroup(                 " oo_result is
 returned for testing purposes. "
          iv_description = 'Security group example'
          iv_groupname = iv_security_group_name
          iv_vpcid = iv_vpc_id ).
        MESSAGE 'Security group created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 CreateSecurityGroup을 참조하세요.

`DeleteKeyPair`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteKeyPair`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
        lo_ec2->deletekeypair( iv_keyname = iv_key_name ).
        MESSAGE 'Amazon EC2 key pair deleted.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 DeleteKeyPair을 참조하세요.

`DeleteSecurityGroup`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteSecurityGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
        lo_ec2->deletesecuritygroup( iv_groupid = iv_security_group_id ).
        MESSAGE 'Security group deleted.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 DeleteSecurityGroup을 참조하세요.

DescribeAddresses

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeAddresses의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_ec2->describeaddresses( ).                       " oo_result
 is returned for testing purposes. "
        DATA(lt_addresses) = oo_result->get_addresses( ).
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved information about Elastic IP addresses.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 DescribeAddresses를 참조하세요.

DescribeAvailabilityZones

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeAvailabilityZones의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_ec2->describeavailabilityzones( ).                      "
 oo_result is returned for testing purposes. "
        DATA(lt_zones) = oo_result->get_availabilityzones( ).
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved information about Availability Zones.' TYPE 'I'.

      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 DescribeAvailabilityZones를 참조하세요.

`DescribeInstances`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeInstances`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_ec2->describeinstances( ).                        " oo_result
 is returned for testing purposes. "

        " Retrieving details of EC2 instances. "
        DATA: lv_istance_id    TYPE /aws1/ec2string,
              lv_status        TYPE /aws1/ec2instancestatename,
              lv_instance_type TYPE /aws1/ec2instancetype,
              lv_image_id      TYPE /aws1/ec2string.
        LOOP AT oo_result->get_reservations( ) INTO DATA(lo_reservation).
          LOOP AT lo_reservation->get_instances( ) INTO DATA(lo_instance).
            lv_istance_id = lo_instance->get_instanceid( ).
            lv_status = lo_instance->get_state( )->get_name( ).
```

```
            lv_instance_type = lo_instance->get_instancetype( ).
            lv_image_id = lo_instance->get_imageid( ).
          ENDLOOP.
        ENDLOOP.
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved information about EC2 instances.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 DescribeInstances를 참조하세요.

`DescribeKeyPairs`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeKeyPairs`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_ec2->describekeypairs( ).                        " oo_result
 is returned for testing purposes. "
        DATA(lt_key_pairs) = oo_result->get_keypairs( ).
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved information about key pairs.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 DescribeKeyPairs를 참조하세요.

DescribeRegions

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeRegions의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_ec2->describeregions( ).                       " oo_result
 is returned for testing purposes. "
        DATA(lt_regions) = oo_result->get_regions( ).
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved information about Regions.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 DescribeRegions를 참조하세요.

DescribeSecurityGroups

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeSecurityGroups의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
```

```
        DATA lt_group_ids TYPE /aws1/cl_ec2groupidstrlist_w=>tt_groupidstringlist.
        APPEND NEW /aws1/cl_ec2groupidstrlist_w( iv_value = iv_group_id ) TO
 lt_group_ids.
        oo_result = lo_ec2->describesecuritygroups( it_groupids = lt_group_ids ).
      " oo_result is returned for testing purposes. "
        DATA(lt_security_groups) = oo_result->get_securitygroups( ).
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved information about security groups.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 DescribeSecurityGroups를 참조하세요.

`MonitorInstances`

다음 코드 예시는 `MonitorInstances`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    DATA lt_instance_ids TYPE /aws1/
cl_ec2instidstringlist_w=>tt_instanceidstringlist.
    APPEND NEW /aws1/cl_ec2instidstringlist_w( iv_value = iv_instance_id ) TO
 lt_instance_ids.

    "Perform dry run"
    TRY.
        " DryRun is set to true. This checks for the required permissions to monitor
 the instance without actually making the request. "
        lo_ec2->monitorinstances(
          it_instanceids = lt_instance_ids
          iv_dryrun = abap_true ).
```

```
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        " If the error code returned is `DryRunOperation`, then you have the
 required permissions to monitor this instance. "
        IF lo_exception->av_err_code = 'DryRunOperation'.
          MESSAGE 'Dry run to enable detailed monitoring completed.' TYPE 'I'.
          " DryRun is set to false to enable detailed monitoring. "
          lo_ec2->monitorinstances(
            it_instanceids = lt_instance_ids
            iv_dryrun = abap_false ).
          MESSAGE 'Detailed monitoring enabled.' TYPE 'I'.
          " If the error code returned is `UnauthorizedOperation`, then you don't
 have the required permissions to monitor this instance. "
        ELSEIF lo_exception->av_err_code = 'UnauthorizedOperation'.
          MESSAGE 'Dry run to enable detailed monitoring failed. User does not have
 the permissions to monitor the instance.' TYPE 'E'.
        ELSE.
          DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
          MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
        ENDIF.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 MonitorInstances를 참조하세요.

`RebootInstances`

다음 코드 예시는 `RebootInstances`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    DATA lt_instance_ids TYPE /aws1/
cl_ec2instidstringlist_w=>tt_instanceidstringlist.
    APPEND NEW /aws1/cl_ec2instidstringlist_w( iv_value = iv_instance_id ) TO
 lt_instance_ids.
```

```
    "Perform dry run"
    TRY.
        " DryRun is set to true. This checks for the required permissions to reboot
 the instance without actually making the request. "
        lo_ec2->rebootinstances(
          it_instanceids = lt_instance_ids
          iv_dryrun = abap_true ).
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        " If the error code returned is `DryRunOperation`, then you have the
 required permissions to reboot this instance. "
        IF lo_exception->av_err_code = 'DryRunOperation'.
          MESSAGE 'Dry run to reboot instance completed.' TYPE 'I'.
          " DryRun is set to false to make a reboot request. "
          lo_ec2->rebootinstances(
             it_instanceids = lt_instance_ids
             iv_dryrun = abap_false ).
          MESSAGE 'Instance rebooted.' TYPE 'I'.
          " If the error code returned is `UnauthorizedOperation`, then you don't
 have the required permissions to reboot this instance. "
        ELSEIF lo_exception->av_err_code = 'UnauthorizedOperation'.
          MESSAGE 'Dry run to reboot instance failed. User does not have permissions
 to reboot the instance.' TYPE 'E'.
        ELSE.
          DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
          MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
        ENDIF.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 RebootInstances를 참조하세요.

`ReleaseAddress`

다음 코드 예시는 `ReleaseAddress`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
        lo_ec2->releaseaddress( iv_allocationid = iv_allocation_id ).
        MESSAGE 'Elastic IP address released.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 ReleaseAddress를 참조하세요.

`RunInstances`

다음 코드 예시는 `RunInstances`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    " Create tags for resource created during instance launch. "
    DATA lt_tagspecifications TYPE /aws1/
cl_ec2tagspecification=>tt_tagspecificationlist.
    DATA ls_tagspecifications LIKE LINE OF lt_tagspecifications.
    ls_tagspecifications = NEW /aws1/cl_ec2tagspecification(
      iv_resourcetype = 'instance'
      it_tags = VALUE /aws1/cl_ec2tag=>tt_taglist(
        ( NEW /aws1/cl_ec2tag( iv_key = 'Name' iv_value = iv_tag_value ) )
      ) ).
    APPEND ls_tagspecifications TO lt_tagspecifications.

    TRY.
        " Create/launch Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance. "
        oo_result = lo_ec2->runinstances(                           " oo_result is
 returned for testing purposes. "
          iv_imageid = iv_ami_id
```

```
          iv_instancetype = 't3.micro'
          iv_maxcount = 1
          iv_mincount = 1
          it_tagspecifications = lt_tagspecifications
          iv_subnetid = iv_subnet_id ).
        MESSAGE 'EC2 instance created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 RunInstances를 참조하세요.

`StartInstances`

다음 코드 예시는 `StartInstances`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    DATA lt_instance_ids TYPE /aws1/
cl_ec2instidstringlist_w=>tt_instanceidstringlist.
    APPEND NEW /aws1/cl_ec2instidstringlist_w( iv_value = iv_instance_id ) TO
 lt_instance_ids.

    "Perform dry run"
    TRY.
        " DryRun is set to true. This checks for the required permissions to start
 the instance without actually making the request. "
        lo_ec2->startinstances(
          it_instanceids = lt_instance_ids
          iv_dryrun = abap_true ).
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
```

```
        " If the error code returned is `DryRunOperation`, then you have the
 required permissions to start this instance. "
        IF lo_exception->av_err_code = 'DryRunOperation'.
          MESSAGE 'Dry run to start instance completed.' TYPE 'I'.
          " DryRun is set to false to start instance. "
          oo_result = lo_ec2->startinstances(           " oo_result is returned for
 testing purposes. "
            it_instanceids = lt_instance_ids
            iv_dryrun = abap_false ).
          MESSAGE 'Successfully started the EC2 instance.' TYPE 'I'.
          " If the error code returned is `UnauthorizedOperation`, then you don't
 have the required permissions to start this instance. "
        ELSEIF lo_exception->av_err_code = 'UnauthorizedOperation'.
          MESSAGE 'Dry run to start instance failed. User does not have permissions
 to start the instance.' TYPE 'E'.
        ELSE.
          DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
          MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
        ENDIF.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 StartInstances를 참조하세요.

StopInstances

다음 코드 예시는 StopInstances의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    DATA lt_instance_ids TYPE /aws1/
cl_ec2instidstringlist_w=>tt_instanceidstringlist.
    APPEND NEW /aws1/cl_ec2instidstringlist_w( iv_value = iv_instance_id ) TO
 lt_instance_ids.
```

```
   "Perform dry run"
   TRY.
       " DryRun is set to true. This checks for the required permissions to stop
 the instance without actually making the request. "
       lo_ec2->stopinstances(
         it_instanceids = lt_instance_ids
         iv_dryrun = abap_true ).
     CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
       " If the error code returned is `DryRunOperation`, then you have the
 required permissions to stop this instance. "
       IF lo_exception->av_err_code = 'DryRunOperation'.
         MESSAGE 'Dry run to stop instance completed.' TYPE 'I'.
         " DryRun is set to false to stop instance. "
         oo_result = lo_ec2->stopinstances(           " oo_result is returned for
 testing purposes. "
           it_instanceids = lt_instance_ids
           iv_dryrun = abap_false ).
         MESSAGE 'Successfully stopped the EC2 instance.' TYPE 'I'.
         " If the error code returned is `UnauthorizedOperation`, then you don't
 have the required permissions to stop this instance. "
       ELSEIF lo_exception->av_err_code = 'UnauthorizedOperation'.
         MESSAGE 'Dry run to stop instance failed. User does not have permissions
 to stop the instance.' TYPE 'E'.
       ELSE.
         DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
         MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
       ENDIF.
   ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 StopInstances를 참조하세요.

SDK for SAP ABAP를 사용하는 Kinesis 예

다음 코드 예제에서는 Kinesis와 함께 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예제에는 컨텍스트에서 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 스트림을 생성하고 그 안에 레코드를 넣습니다.
- 샤드 반복자를 생성합니다.
- 레코드를 읽은 다음 리소스를 정리합니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
DATA lo_stream_describe_result TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_knsdescrstreamoutput.
DATA lo_stream_description TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_knsstreamdescription.
DATA lo_sharditerator TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_knsgetsharditerator01.
DATA lo_record_result TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_knsputrecordoutput.

"Create stream."
TRY.
    lo_kns->createstream(
        iv_streamname = iv_stream_name
        iv_shardcount = iv_shard_count ).
```

```
        MESSAGE 'Stream created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knsinvalidargumentex.
        MESSAGE 'The specified argument was not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knslimitexceededex.
        MESSAGE 'The request processing has failed because of a limit exceeded
exception.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knsresourceinuseex.
        MESSAGE 'The request processing has failed because the resource is in use.'
TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    "Wait for stream to becomes active."
    lo_stream_describe_result = lo_kns->describestream( iv_streamname =
iv_stream_name ).
    lo_stream_description = lo_stream_describe_result->get_streamdescription( ).
    WHILE lo_stream_description->get_streamstatus( ) <> 'ACTIVE'.
      IF sy-index = 30.
        EXIT.               "maximum 5 minutes"
      ENDIF.
      WAIT UP TO 10 SECONDS.
      lo_stream_describe_result = lo_kns->describestream( iv_streamname =
iv_stream_name ).
      lo_stream_description = lo_stream_describe_result->get_streamdescription( ).
    ENDWHILE.

    "Create record."
    TRY.
        lo_record_result = lo_kns->putrecord(
            iv_streamname = iv_stream_name
            iv_data       = iv_data
            iv_partitionkey = iv_partition_key ).
        MESSAGE 'Record created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knsinvalidargumentex.
        MESSAGE 'The specified argument was not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsaccessdeniedex.
        MESSAGE 'You do not have permission to perform this AWS KMS action.' TYPE
'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsdisabledex.
        MESSAGE 'KMS key used is disabled.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsinvalidstateex.
        MESSAGE 'KMS key used is in an invalid state. ' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsnotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'KMS key used is not found.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsoptinrequired.
```

```
        MESSAGE 'KMS key option is required.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsthrottlingex.
        MESSAGE 'The rate of requests to AWS KMS is exceeding the request quotas.'
TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knsprovthruputexcdex.
        MESSAGE 'The request rate for the stream is too high, or the requested data
is too large for the available throughput.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knsresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'Resource being accessed is not found.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    "Create a shard iterator in order to read the record."
    TRY.
        lo_sharditerator = lo_kns->getsharditerator(
          iv_shardid = lo_record_result->get_shardid( )
          iv_sharditeratortype = iv_sharditeratortype
          iv_streamname = iv_stream_name ).
        MESSAGE 'Shard iterator created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knsinvalidargumentex.
        MESSAGE 'The specified argument was not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knsprovthruputexcdex.
        MESSAGE 'The request rate for the stream is too high, or the requested data
is too large for the available throughput.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourcenotfound.
        MESSAGE 'Resource being accessed is not found.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    "Read the record."
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_kns->getrecords(                    " oo_result is returned
for testing purposes. "
            iv_sharditerator   = lo_sharditerator->get_sharditerator( ) ).
        MESSAGE 'Shard iterator created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knsexpirediteratorex.
        MESSAGE 'Iterator expired.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knsinvalidargumentex.
        MESSAGE 'The specified argument was not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsaccessdeniedex.
        MESSAGE 'You do not have permission to perform this AWS KMS action.' TYPE
'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsdisabledex.
        MESSAGE 'KMS key used is disabled.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsinvalidstateex.
        MESSAGE 'KMS key used is in an invalid state. ' TYPE 'E'.
```

```
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsnotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'KMS key used is not found.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsoptinrequired.
        MESSAGE 'KMS key option is required.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsthrottlingex.
        MESSAGE 'The rate of requests to AWS KMS is exceeding the request quotas.'
TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knsprovthruputexcdex.
        MESSAGE 'The request rate for the stream is too high, or the requested data
is too large for the available throughput.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knsresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'Resource being accessed is not found.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    "Delete stream."
    TRY.
        lo_kns->deletestream(
            iv_streamname = iv_stream_name ).
        MESSAGE 'Stream deleted.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knslimitexceededex.
        MESSAGE 'The request processing has failed because of a limit exceeded
exception.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knsresourceinuseex.
        MESSAGE 'The request processing has failed because the resource is in use.'
TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - CreateStream
  - DeleteStream
  - GetRecords
  - GetShardIterator
  - PutRecord

작업

`CreateStream`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateStream`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   TRY.
       lo_kns->createstream(
           iv_streamname = iv_stream_name
           iv_shardcount = iv_shard_count ).
       MESSAGE 'Stream created.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knsinvalidargumentex.
       MESSAGE 'The specified argument was not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knslimitexceededex.
       MESSAGE 'The request processing has failed because of a limit exceed
exception.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knsresourceinuseex.
       MESSAGE 'The request processing has failed because the resource is in use.'
TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 CreateStream을 참조하세요.

`DeleteStream`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteStream`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   TRY.
```

```
        lo_kns->deletestream(
            iv_streamname = iv_stream_name ).
        MESSAGE 'Stream deleted.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knslimitexceededex.
        MESSAGE 'The request processing has failed because of a limit exceed
exception.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knsresourceinuseex.
        MESSAGE 'The request processing has failed because the resource is in use.'
TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 DeleteStream을 참조하세요.

`DescribeStream`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeStream`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_kns->describestream(
            iv_streamname = iv_stream_name ).
        DATA(lt_stream_description) = oo_result->get_streamdescription( ).
        MESSAGE 'Streams retrieved.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knslimitexceededex.
        MESSAGE 'The request processing has failed because of a limit exceed
exception.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knsresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'Resource being accessed is not found.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 DescribeStream을 참조하세요.

GetRecords

다음 코드 예시는 GetRecords의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_kns->getrecords(             " oo_result is returned for
testing purposes. "
           iv_sharditerator = iv_shard_iterator ).
       DATA(lt_records) = oo_result->get_records( ).
       MESSAGE 'Record retrieved.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knsexpirediteratorex.
       MESSAGE 'Iterator expired.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knsinvalidargumentex.
       MESSAGE 'The specified argument was not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsaccessdeniedex.
       MESSAGE 'You do not have permission to perform this AWS KMS action.' TYPE
'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsdisabledex.
       MESSAGE 'KMS key used is disabled.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsinvalidstateex.
       MESSAGE 'KMS key used is in an invalid state. ' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsnotfoundex.
       MESSAGE 'KMS key used is not found.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsoptinrequired.
       MESSAGE 'KMS key option is required.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsthrottlingex.
       MESSAGE 'The rate of requests to AWS KMS is exceeding the request quotas.'
TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knsprovthruputexcdex.
       MESSAGE 'The request rate for the stream is too high, or the requested data
is too large for the available throughput.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knsresourcenotfoundex.
       MESSAGE 'Resource being accessed is not found.' TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 GetRecords를 참조하세요.

ListStreams

다음 코드 예시는 ListStreams의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_kns->liststreams(        " oo_result is returned for testing
purposes. "
           "Set Limit to specify that a maximum of streams should be returned."
           iv_limit = iv_limit ).
       DATA(lt_streams) = oo_result->get_streamnames( ).
       MESSAGE 'Streams listed.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knslimitexceededex.
       MESSAGE 'The request processing has failed because of a limit exceed
exception.' TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 ListStreams을 참조하세요.

PutRecord

다음 코드 예시는 PutRecord의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_kns->putrecord(            " oo_result is returned for
testing purposes. "
           iv_streamname = iv_stream_name
           iv_data       = iv_data
           iv_partitionkey = iv_partition_key ).
       MESSAGE 'Record created.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knsinvalidargumentex.
       MESSAGE 'The specified argument was not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsaccessdeniedex.
       MESSAGE 'You do not have permission to perform this AWS KMS action.' TYPE
'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsdisabledex.
       MESSAGE 'KMS key used is disabled.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsinvalidstateex.
       MESSAGE 'KMS key used is in an invalid state. ' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsnotfoundex.
       MESSAGE 'KMS key used is not found.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsoptinrequired.
       MESSAGE 'KMS key option is required.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsthrottlingex.
       MESSAGE 'The rate of requests to AWS KMS is exceeding the request quotas.'
TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knsprovthruputexcdex.
       MESSAGE 'The request rate for the stream is too high, or the requested data
is too large for the available throughput.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knsresourcenotfoundex.
       MESSAGE 'Resource being accessed is not found.' TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 PutRecord를 참조하세요.

RegisterStreamConsumer

다음 코드 예시는 RegisterStreamConsumer의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_kns->registerstreamconsumer(       " oo_result is returned
for testing purposes. "
           iv_streamarn = iv_stream_arn
           iv_consumername = iv_consumer_name ).
       MESSAGE 'Stream consumer registered.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knsinvalidargumentex.
       MESSAGE 'The specified argument was not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourcelimitexcd.
       MESSAGE 'You have reached the limit on the number of resources.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourceinuse.
       MESSAGE 'Resource being accessed is in use.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourcenotfound.
       MESSAGE 'Resource being accessed is not found.' TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 RegisterStreamConsumer를 참조하세요.

SDK for SAP ABAP를 사용한 Lambda 예

다음 코드 예제에서는 Lambda와 함께 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예제에는 컨텍스트에서 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- IAM 역할과 Lambda 함수를 생성하고 핸들러 코드를 업로드합니다.
- 단일 파라미터로 함수를 간접적으로 간접 호출하고 결과를 가져옵니다.
- 함수 코드를 업데이트하고 환경 변수로 구성합니다.
- 새 파라미터로 함수를 간접적으로 간접 호출하고 결과를 가져옵니다. 반환된 실행 로그를 표시합니다.
- 계정의 함수를 나열합니다.

자세한 내용은 콘솔로 Lambda 함수 생성을 참조하십시오.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   TRY.
       "Create an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role that grants AWS
Lambda permission to write to logs."
       DATA(lv_policy_document) = `{` &&
           `"Version":"2012-10-17",` &&
                 `"Statement": [` &&
                   `{` &&
```

```
                      `"Effect": "Allow",` &&
                      `"Action": [` &&
                        `"sts:AssumeRole"` &&
                      `],` &&
                      `"Principal": {` &&
                        `"Service": [` &&
                          `"lambda.amazonaws.com"` &&
                        `]` &&
                      `}` &&
                    `}` &&
                  `]` &&
                `}`.
        TRY.
            DATA(lo_create_role_output) = lo_iam->createrole(
                    iv_rolename = iv_role_name
                    iv_assumerolepolicydocument = lv_policy_document
                    iv_description = 'Grant lambda permission to write to logs' ).
            DATA(lv_role_arn) = lo_create_role_output->get_role( )->get_arn( ).
            MESSAGE 'IAM role created.' TYPE 'I'.
            WAIT UP TO 10 SECONDS.            " Make sure that the IAM role is ready
 for use. "
          CATCH /aws1/cx_iamentityalrdyexex.
            DATA(lo_role) = lo_iam->getrole( iv_rolename = iv_role_name ).
            lv_role_arn = lo_role->get_role( )->get_arn( ).
          CATCH /aws1/cx_iaminvalidinputex.
            MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_iammalformedplydocex.
            MESSAGE 'Policy document in the request is malformed.' TYPE 'E'.
        ENDTRY.

        TRY.
            lo_iam->attachrolepolicy(
                iv_rolename  = iv_role_name
                iv_policyarn = 'arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/
AWSLambdaBasicExecutionRole' ).
            MESSAGE 'Attached policy to the IAM role.' TYPE 'I'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_iaminvalidinputex.
            MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_iamnosuchentityex.
            MESSAGE 'The requested resource entity does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_iamplynotattachableex.
            MESSAGE 'Service role policies can only be attached to the service-
linked role for their service.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_iamunmodableentityex.
```

```
            MESSAGE 'Service that depends on the service-linked role is not
 modifiable.' TYPE 'E'.
        ENDTRY.

        " Create a Lambda function and upload handler code. "
        " Lambda function performs 'increment' action on a number. "
        TRY.
            lo_lmd->createfunction(
                 iv_functionname = iv_function_name
                 iv_runtime = `python3.9`
                 iv_role = lv_role_arn
                 iv_handler = iv_handler
                 io_code = io_initial_zip_file
                 iv_description = 'AWS Lambda code example' ).
            MESSAGE 'Lambda function created.' TYPE 'I'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdcodestorageexcdex.
            MESSAGE 'Maximum total code size per account exceeded.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvparamvalueex.
            MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourcenotfoundex.
            MESSAGE 'The requested resource does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
        ENDTRY.

        " Verify the function is in Active state "
        WHILE lo_lmd->getfunction( iv_functionname = iv_function_name )-
>get_configuration( )->ask_state( ) <> 'Active'.
          IF sy-index = 10.
            EXIT.               " Maximum 10 seconds. "
          ENDIF.
          WAIT UP TO 1 SECONDS.
        ENDWHILE.

        "Invoke the function with a single parameter and get results."
        TRY.
            DATA(lv_json) = /aws1/cl_rt_util=>string_to_xstring(
              `{`  &&
                `"action": "increment",`  &&
                `"number": 10` &&
              `}` ).
            DATA(lo_initial_invoke_output) = lo_lmd->invoke(
                       iv_functionname = iv_function_name
                       iv_payload = lv_json ).
            ov_initial_invoke_payload = lo_initial_invoke_output->get_payload( ).
        " ov_initial_invoke_payload is returned for testing purposes. "
```

```
            DATA(lo_writer_json) = cl_sxml_string_writer=>create( type =
 if_sxml=>co_xt_json ).
            CALL TRANSFORMATION id SOURCE XML ov_initial_invoke_payload RESULT XML
 lo_writer_json.
            DATA(lv_result) = cl_abap_codepage=>convert_from( lo_writer_json-
>get_output( ) ).
            MESSAGE 'Lambda function invoked.' TYPE 'I'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvparamvalueex.
            MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvrequestcontex.
            MESSAGE 'Unable to parse request body as JSON.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourcenotfoundex.
            MESSAGE 'The requested resource does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdunsuppedmediatyp00.
            MESSAGE 'Invoke request body does not have JSON as its content type.'
 TYPE 'E'.
        ENDTRY.

        " Update the function code and configure its Lambda environment with an
 environment variable. "
        " Lambda function is updated to perform 'decrement' action also. "
        TRY.
            lo_lmd->updatefunctioncode(
                  iv_functionname = iv_function_name
                  iv_zipfile = io_updated_zip_file ).
            WAIT UP TO 10 SECONDS.            " Make sure that the update is
 completed. "
            MESSAGE 'Lambda function code updated.' TYPE 'I'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdcodestorageexcdex.
            MESSAGE 'Maximum total code size per account exceeded.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvparamvalueex.
            MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourcenotfoundex.
            MESSAGE 'The requested resource does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
        ENDTRY.

        TRY.
            DATA lt_variables TYPE /aws1/
cl_lmdenvironmentvaria00=>tt_environmentvariables.
            DATA ls_variable LIKE LINE OF lt_variables.
            ls_variable-key = 'LOG_LEVEL'.
            ls_variable-value = NEW /aws1/cl_lmdenvironmentvaria00( iv_value =
 'info' ).
            INSERT ls_variable INTO TABLE lt_variables.
```

```
            lo_lmd->updatefunctionconfiguration(
                  iv_functionname = iv_function_name
                  io_environment = NEW /aws1/cl_lmdenvironment( it_variables =
 lt_variables ) ).
            WAIT UP TO 10 SECONDS.            " Make sure that the update is
 completed. "
            MESSAGE 'Lambda function configuration/settings updated.' TYPE 'I'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvparamvalueex.
            MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourceconflictex.
            MESSAGE 'Resource already exists or another operation is in progress.'
 TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourcenotfoundex.
            MESSAGE 'The requested resource does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
        ENDTRY.

        "Invoke the function with new parameters and get results. Display the
 execution log that's returned from the invocation."
        TRY.
            lv_json = /aws1/cl_rt_util=>string_to_xstring(
              `{`  &&
                `"action": "decrement",`  &&
                `"number": 10` &&
              `}` ).
            DATA(lo_updated_invoke_output) = lo_lmd->invoke(
                       iv_functionname = iv_function_name
                       iv_payload = lv_json ).
            ov_updated_invoke_payload = lo_updated_invoke_output->get_payload( ).
        " ov_updated_invoke_payload is returned for testing purposes. "
            lo_writer_json = cl_sxml_string_writer=>create( type =
 if_sxml=>co_xt_json ).
            CALL TRANSFORMATION id SOURCE XML ov_updated_invoke_payload RESULT XML
 lo_writer_json.
            lv_result = cl_abap_codepage=>convert_from( lo_writer_json-
>get_output( ) ).
            MESSAGE 'Lambda function invoked.' TYPE 'I'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvparamvalueex.
            MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvrequestcontex.
            MESSAGE 'Unable to parse request body as JSON.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourcenotfoundex.
            MESSAGE 'The requested resource does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdunsuppedmediatyp00.
```

```
            MESSAGE 'Invoke request body does not have JSON as its content type.'
 TYPE 'E'.
        ENDTRY.

        " List the functions for your account. "
        TRY.
            DATA(lo_list_output) = lo_lmd->listfunctions( ).
            DATA(lt_functions) = lo_list_output->get_functions( ).
            MESSAGE 'Retrieved list of Lambda functions.' TYPE 'I'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvparamvalueex.
            MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
        ENDTRY.

        " Delete the Lambda function. "
        TRY.
            lo_lmd->deletefunction( iv_functionname = iv_function_name ).
            MESSAGE 'Lambda function deleted.' TYPE 'I'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvparamvalueex.
            MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourcenotfoundex.
            MESSAGE 'The requested resource does not exist.' TYPE 'W'.
        ENDTRY.

        " Detach role policy. "
        TRY.
            lo_iam->detachrolepolicy(
                iv_rolename  = iv_role_name
                iv_policyarn = 'arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/
AWSLambdaBasicExecutionRole' ).
            MESSAGE 'Detached policy from the IAM role.' TYPE 'I'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_iaminvalidinputex.
            MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_iamnosuchentityex.
            MESSAGE 'The requested resource entity does not exist.' TYPE 'W'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_iamplynotattachableex.
            MESSAGE 'Service role policies can only be attached to the service-
linked role for their service.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_iamunmodableentityex.
            MESSAGE 'Service that depends on the service-linked role is not
 modifiable.' TYPE 'E'.
        ENDTRY.

        " Delete the IAM role. "
        TRY.
```

```
            lo_iam->deleterole( iv_rolename = iv_role_name ).
            MESSAGE 'IAM role deleted.' TYPE 'I'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_iamnosuchentityex.
            MESSAGE 'The requested resource entity does not exist.' TYPE 'W'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_iamunmodableentityex.
            MESSAGE 'Service that depends on the service-linked role is not
modifiable.' TYPE 'E'.
        ENDTRY.

      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO lo_exception.
        DATA(lv_error) = lo_exception->get_longtext( ).
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - CreateFunction
  - DeleteFunction
  - GetFunction
  - 간접 호출
  - ListFunctions
  - UpdateFunctionCode
  - UpdateFunctionConfiguration

작업

`CreateFunction`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateFunction`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
```

```
        lo_lmd->createfunction(
            iv_functionname = iv_function_name
            iv_runtime = `python3.9`
            iv_role = iv_role_arn
            iv_handler = iv_handler
            io_code = io_zip_file
            iv_description = 'AWS Lambda code example' ).
        MESSAGE 'Lambda function created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdcodesigningcfgno00.
        MESSAGE 'Code signing configuration does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdcodestorageexcdex.
        MESSAGE 'Maximum total code size per account exceeded.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdcodeverification00.
        MESSAGE 'Code signature failed one or more validation checks for signature
mismatch or expiration.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvalidcodesigex.
        MESSAGE 'Code signature failed the integrity check.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvparamvalueex.
        MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourceconflictex.
        MESSAGE 'Resource already exists or another operation is in progress.' TYPE
'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'The requested resource does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdserviceexception.
        MESSAGE 'An internal problem was encountered by the AWS Lambda service.'
TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdtoomanyrequestsex.
        MESSAGE 'The maximum request throughput was reached.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 CreateFunction을 참조하세요.

DeleteFunction

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteFunction의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   TRY.
       lo_lmd->deletefunction( iv_functionname = iv_function_name ).
       MESSAGE 'Lambda function deleted.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvparamvalueex.
       MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourceconflictex.
       MESSAGE 'Resource already exists or another operation is in progress.' TYPE
'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourcenotfoundex.
       MESSAGE 'The requested resource does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdserviceexception.
       MESSAGE 'An internal problem was encountered by the AWS Lambda service.'
TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdtoomanyrequestsex.
       MESSAGE 'The maximum request throughput was reached.' TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 DeleteFunction을 참조하세요.

`GetFunction`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetFunction`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_lmd->getfunction( iv_functionname = iv_function_name ).
" oo_result is returned for testing purposes. "
        MESSAGE 'Lambda function information retrieved.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvparamvalueex.
        MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdserviceexception.
        MESSAGE 'An internal problem was encountered by the AWS Lambda service.'
TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdtoomanyrequestsex.
        MESSAGE 'The maximum request throughput was reached.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 GetFunction을 참조하세요.

Invoke

다음 코드 예시는 Invoke의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
        DATA(lv_json) = /aws1/cl_rt_util=>string_to_xstring(
          `{`  &&
            `"action": "increment",`  &&
            `"number": 10` &&
          `}` ).
        oo_result = lo_lmd->invoke(                  " oo_result is returned for
testing purposes. "
                iv_functionname = iv_function_name
                iv_payload = lv_json ).
        MESSAGE 'Lambda function invoked.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvparamvalueex.
        MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
```

```
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvrequestcontex.
        MESSAGE 'Unable to parse request body as JSON.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvalidzipfileex.
        MESSAGE 'The deployment package could not be unzipped.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdrequesttoolargeex.
        MESSAGE 'Invoke request body JSON input limit was exceeded by the request
payload.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourceconflictex.
        MESSAGE 'Resource already exists or another operation is in progress.' TYPE
'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'The requested resource does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdserviceexception.
        MESSAGE 'An internal problem was encountered by the AWS Lambda service.'
TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdtoomanyrequestsex.
        MESSAGE 'The maximum request throughput was reached.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdunsuppedmediatyp00.
        MESSAGE 'Invoke request body does not have JSON as its content type.' TYPE
'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 SAP ABAP용AWS SDK API 참조의 간접 호출를 참조하세요.

`ListFunctions`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListFunctions`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_lmd->listfunctions( ).       " oo_result is returned for
testing purposes. "
        DATA(lt_functions) = oo_result->get_functions( ).
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved list of Lambda functions.' TYPE 'I'.
```

```
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvparamvalueex.
        MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdserviceexception.
        MESSAGE 'An internal problem was encountered by the AWS Lambda service.'
TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdtoomanyrequestsex.
        MESSAGE 'The maximum request throughput was reached.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 ListFunctions를 참조하세요.

`UpdateFunctionCode`

다음 코드 예시는 `UpdateFunctionCode`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_lmd->updatefunctioncode(     " oo_result is returned for
testing purposes. "
              iv_functionname = iv_function_name
              iv_zipfile = io_zip_file ).

        MESSAGE 'Lambda function code updated.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdcodesigningcfgno00.
        MESSAGE 'Code signing configuration does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdcodestorageexcdex.
        MESSAGE 'Maximum total code size per account exceeded.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdcodeverification00.
        MESSAGE 'Code signature failed one or more validation checks for signature
mismatch or expiration.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvalidcodesigex.
        MESSAGE 'Code signature failed the integrity check.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvparamvalueex.
```

```
        MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourceconflictex.
        MESSAGE 'Resource already exists or another operation is in progress.' TYPE
'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'The requested resource does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdserviceexception.
        MESSAGE 'An internal problem was encountered by the AWS Lambda service.'
TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdtoomanyrequestsex.
        MESSAGE 'The maximum request throughput was reached.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 UpdateFunctionCode를 참조하세요.

`UpdateFunctionConfiguration`

다음 코드 예시는 `UpdateFunctionConfiguration`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_lmd->updatefunctionconfiguration(     " oo_result is returned
for testing purposes. "
              iv_functionname = iv_function_name
              iv_runtime = iv_runtime
              iv_description  = 'Updated Lambda function'
              iv_memorysize  = iv_memory_size ).

        MESSAGE 'Lambda function configuration/settings updated.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdcodesigningcfgno00.
        MESSAGE 'Code signing configuration does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdcodeverification00.
```

```
        MESSAGE 'Code signature failed one or more validation checks for signature
mismatch or expiration.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvalidcodesigex.
        MESSAGE 'Code signature failed the integrity check.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvparamvalueex.
        MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourceconflictex.
        MESSAGE 'Resource already exists or another operation is in progress.' TYPE
'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'The requested resource does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdserviceexception.
        MESSAGE 'An internal problem was encountered by the AWS Lambda service.'
TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdtoomanyrequestsex.
        MESSAGE 'The maximum request throughput was reached.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 UpdateFunctionConfiguration을 참조하세요.

SDK for SAP ABAP를 사용한 Amazon S3 예

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon S3에서 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예제에는 컨텍스트에서 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 버킷을 만들고 버킷에 파일을 업로드합니다.
- 버킷에서 객체를 다운로드합니다.
- 버킷의 하위 폴더에 객체를 복사합니다.
- 버킷의 객체를 나열합니다.
- 버킷 객체와 버킷을 삭제합니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    DATA(lo_session) = /aws1/cl_rt_session_aws=>create( cv_pfl ).
    DATA(lo_s3) = /aws1/cl_s3_factory=>create( lo_session ).

    " Create an Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket. "
    TRY.
        " determine our region from our session
        DATA(lv_region) = CONV /aws1/s3_bucketlocationcnstrnt( lo_session-
>get_region( ) ).
        DATA lo_constraint TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_s3_createbucketconf.
        " When in the us-east-1 region, you must not specify a constraint
        " In all other regions, specify the region as the constraint
        IF lv_region = 'us-east-1'.
          CLEAR lo_constraint.
        ELSE.
          lo_constraint = NEW /aws1/cl_s3_createbucketconf( lv_region ).
        ENDIF.

        lo_s3->createbucket(
            iv_bucket = iv_bucket_name
            io_createbucketconfiguration  = lo_constraint ).
```

```
        MESSAGE 'S3 bucket created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_bucketalrdyexists.
        MESSAGE 'Bucket name already exists.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_bktalrdyownedbyyou.
        MESSAGE 'Bucket already exists and is owned by you.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.


    "Upload an object to an S3 bucket."
    TRY.
        "Get contents of file from application server."
        DATA lv_file_content TYPE xstring.
        OPEN DATASET iv_key FOR INPUT IN BINARY MODE.
        READ DATASET iv_key INTO lv_file_content.
        CLOSE DATASET iv_key.

        lo_s3->putobject(
            iv_bucket = iv_bucket_name
            iv_key = iv_key
            iv_body = lv_file_content ).
        MESSAGE 'Object uploaded to S3 bucket.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_nosuchbucket.
        MESSAGE 'Bucket does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    " Get an object from a bucket. "
    TRY.
        DATA(lo_result) = lo_s3->getobject(
                   iv_bucket = iv_bucket_name
                   iv_key = iv_key ).
        DATA(lv_object_data) = lo_result->get_body( ).
        MESSAGE 'Object retrieved from S3 bucket.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_nosuchbucket.
        MESSAGE 'Bucket does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_nosuchkey.
        MESSAGE 'Object key does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    " Copy an object to a subfolder in a bucket. "
    TRY.
        lo_s3->copyobject(
          iv_bucket = iv_bucket_name
          iv_key = |{ iv_copy_to_folder }/{ iv_key }|
          iv_copysource = |{ iv_bucket_name }/{ iv_key }| ).
```

```
        MESSAGE 'Object copied to a subfolder.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_nosuchbucket.
        MESSAGE 'Bucket does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_nosuchkey.
        MESSAGE 'Object key does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    " List objects in the bucket. "
    TRY.
        DATA(lo_list) = lo_s3->listobjects(
           iv_bucket = iv_bucket_name ).
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved list of objects in S3 bucket.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_nosuchbucket.
        MESSAGE 'Bucket does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
    DATA text TYPE string VALUE 'Object List - '.
    DATA lv_object_key TYPE /aws1/s3_objectkey.
    LOOP AT lo_list->get_contents( ) INTO DATA(lo_object).
      lv_object_key = lo_object->get_key( ).
      CONCATENATE lv_object_key ', ' INTO text.
    ENDLOOP.
    MESSAGE text TYPE'I'.

    " Delete the objects in a bucket. "
    TRY.
        lo_s3->deleteobject(
            iv_bucket = iv_bucket_name
            iv_key = iv_key ).
        lo_s3->deleteobject(
            iv_bucket = iv_bucket_name
            iv_key = |{ iv_copy_to_folder }/{ iv_key }| ).
        MESSAGE 'Objects deleted from S3 bucket.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_nosuchbucket.
        MESSAGE 'Bucket does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.


    " Delete the bucket. "
    TRY.
        lo_s3->deletebucket(
            iv_bucket = iv_bucket_name ).
        MESSAGE 'Deleted S3 bucket.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_nosuchbucket.
        MESSAGE 'Bucket does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
```

```
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - CopyObject
  - CreateBucket
  - DeleteBucket
  - DeleteObjects
  - GetObject
  - ListObjectsV2
  - PutObject

작업

`CopyObject`

다음 코드 예시는 `CopyObject`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
        lo_s3->copyobject(
          iv_bucket = iv_dest_bucket
          iv_key = iv_dest_object
          iv_copysource = |{ iv_src_bucket }/{ iv_src_object }| ).
        MESSAGE 'Object copied to another bucket.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_nosuchbucket.
        MESSAGE 'Bucket does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_nosuchkey.
        MESSAGE 'Object key does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 CopyObject를 참조하세요.

`CreateBucket`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateBucket`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
        " determine our region from our session
        DATA(lv_region) = CONV /aws1/s3_bucketlocationcnstrnt( lo_session-
>get_region( ) ).
        DATA lo_constraint TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_s3_createbucketconf.
        " When in the us-east-1 region, you must not specify a constraint
        " In all other regions, specify the region as the constraint
        IF lv_region = 'us-east-1'.
          CLEAR lo_constraint.
        ELSE.
          lo_constraint = NEW /aws1/cl_s3_createbucketconf( lv_region ).
        ENDIF.

        lo_s3->createbucket(
            iv_bucket = iv_bucket_name
            io_createbucketconfiguration  = lo_constraint ).
        MESSAGE 'S3 bucket created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_bucketalrdyexists.
        MESSAGE 'Bucket name already exists.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_bktalrdyownedbyyou.
        MESSAGE 'Bucket already exists and is owned by you.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API의 CreateBucket을 참조하세요.

DeleteBucket

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteBucket의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
TRY.

    lo_s3->deletebucket(
        iv_bucket = iv_bucket_name ).
    MESSAGE 'Deleted S3 bucket.' TYPE 'I'.
  CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_nosuchbucket.
    MESSAGE 'Bucket does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 DeleteBucket을 참조하세요.

DeleteObject

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteObject의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
TRY.
    lo_s3->deleteobject(
        iv_bucket = iv_bucket_name
```

```
            iv_key = iv_object_key ).
        MESSAGE 'Object deleted from S3 bucket.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_nosuchbucket.
        MESSAGE 'Bucket does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 DeleteObject를 참조하세요.

GetObject

다음 코드 예시는 GetObject의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_s3->getobject(           " oo_result is returned for testing
purposes. "
                  iv_bucket = iv_bucket_name
                  iv_key = iv_object_key ).
        DATA(lv_object_data) = oo_result->get_body( ).
        MESSAGE 'Object retrieved from S3 bucket.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_nosuchbucket.
        MESSAGE 'Bucket does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_nosuchkey.
        MESSAGE 'Object key does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 GetObject를 참조하세요.

ListObjectsV2

다음 코드 예시는 ListObjectsV2의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_s3->listobjectsv2(         " oo_result is returned for
testing purposes. "
         iv_bucket = iv_bucket_name ).
       MESSAGE 'Retrieved list of objects in S3 bucket.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_nosuchbucket.
       MESSAGE 'Bucket does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 ListObjectsV2를 참조하세요.

`PutObject`

다음 코드 예시는 `PutObject`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   "Get contents of file from application server."
   DATA lv_body TYPE xstring.
   OPEN DATASET iv_file_name FOR INPUT IN BINARY MODE.
   READ DATASET iv_file_name INTO lv_body.
   CLOSE DATASET iv_file_name.
```

```
    "Upload/put an object to an S3 bucket."
    TRY.
        lo_s3->putobject(
            iv_bucket = iv_bucket_name
            iv_key = iv_file_name
            iv_body = lv_body ).
        MESSAGE 'Object uploaded to S3 bucket.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_nosuchbucket.
        MESSAGE 'Bucket does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 PutObject를 참조하세요.

SDK for SAP ABAP를 사용한 SageMaker AI 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 SageMaker AI와 함께 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오

작업

`CreateEndpoint`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateEndpoint`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    DATA lt_production_variants TYPE /aws1/
cl_sgmproductionvariant=>tt_productionvariantlist.
    DATA lo_production_variants TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmproductionvariant.
    DATA oo_ep_config_result TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmcreateendptcfgout.

    "Create a production variant as an ABAP object."
    "Identifies a model that you want to host and the resources chosen to deploy for
 hosting it."
    lo_production_variants = NEW #( iv_variantname = iv_variant_name
                                    iv_modelname = iv_model_name
                                    iv_initialinstancecount =
 iv_initial_instance_count
                                    iv_instancetype = iv_instance_type ).

    INSERT lo_production_variants INTO TABLE lt_production_variants.

    "Create an endpoint configuration."
    TRY.
        oo_ep_config_result = lo_sgm->createendpointconfig(
          iv_endpointconfigname = iv_endpoint_config_name
          it_productionvariants = lt_production_variants ).
        MESSAGE 'Endpoint configuration created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourcelimitexcd.
        MESSAGE 'You have reached the limit on the number of resources.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    "Create an endpoint."
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_sgm->createendpoint(     " oo_result is returned for testing
 purposes. "
            iv_endpointconfigname = iv_endpoint_config_name
            iv_endpointname = iv_endpoint_name ).
        MESSAGE 'Endpoint created.' TYPE 'I'.
```

```
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourcelimitexcd.
        MESSAGE 'You have reached the limit on the number of resources.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 CreateEndpoint를 참조하세요.

`CreateModel`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateModel`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    DATA lo_primarycontainer TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmcontainerdefn.

    "Create an ABAP object for the container image based on input variables."
    lo_primarycontainer = NEW #( iv_image = iv_container_image
                                 iv_modeldataurl = iv_model_data_url ).

    "Create an Amazon SageMaker model."
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_sgm->createmodel(        " oo_result is returned for testing
purposes. "
          iv_executionrolearn = iv_execution_role_arn
          iv_modelname = iv_model_name
          io_primarycontainer = lo_primarycontainer ).
        MESSAGE 'Model created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourcelimitexcd.
        MESSAGE 'You have reached the limit on the number of resources.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 CreateModel을 참조하세요.

CreateTrainingJob

다음 코드 예시는 CreateTrainingJob의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   DATA lo_hyperparameters_w TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmhyperparameters_w.
   DATA lt_hyperparameters TYPE /aws1/cl_sgmhyperparameters_w=>tt_hyperparameters.
   DATA lt_input_data_config TYPE /aws1/cl_sgmchannel=>tt_inputdataconfig.
   DATA lo_trn_channel TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmchannel.
   DATA lo_trn_datasource TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmdatasource.
   DATA lo_trn_s3datasource TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgms3datasource.
   DATA lo_val_channel TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmchannel.
   DATA lo_val_datasource TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmdatasource.
   DATA lo_val_s3datasource TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgms3datasource.
   DATA lo_algorithm_specification TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmalgorithmspec.
   DATA lo_resource_config  TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmresourceconfig.
   DATA lo_output_data_config TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmoutputdataconfig.
   DATA lo_stopping_condition TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmstoppingcondition.

   "Create ABAP internal table for hyperparameters based on input variables."
   "These hyperparameters are based on the Amazon SageMaker built-in algorithm,
XGBoost."
   lo_hyperparameters_w = NEW #( iv_value = iv_hp_max_depth ).
   INSERT VALUE #( key = 'max_depth' value = lo_hyperparameters_w )  INTO TABLE
lt_hyperparameters.

   lo_hyperparameters_w = NEW #( iv_value = iv_hp_eta ).
   INSERT VALUE #( key = 'eta' value = lo_hyperparameters_w )  INTO TABLE
lt_hyperparameters.

   lo_hyperparameters_w = NEW #( iv_value = iv_hp_eval_metric ).
   INSERT VALUE #( key = 'eval_metric' value = lo_hyperparameters_w )  INTO TABLE
lt_hyperparameters.

   lo_hyperparameters_w = NEW #( iv_value = iv_hp_scale_pos_weight ).
```

```
   INSERT VALUE #( key = 'scale_pos_weight' value = lo_hyperparameters_w )  INTO
TABLE lt_hyperparameters.

   lo_hyperparameters_w = NEW #( iv_value = iv_hp_subsample ).
   INSERT VALUE #( key = 'subsample' value = lo_hyperparameters_w )  INTO TABLE
lt_hyperparameters.

   lo_hyperparameters_w = NEW #( iv_value = iv_hp_objective ).
   INSERT VALUE #( key = 'objective' value = lo_hyperparameters_w )  INTO TABLE
lt_hyperparameters.

   lo_hyperparameters_w = NEW #( iv_value = iv_hp_num_round ).
   INSERT VALUE #( key = 'num_round' value = lo_hyperparameters_w )  INTO TABLE
lt_hyperparameters.

   "Create ABAP objects for training data sources."
   lo_trn_s3datasource = NEW #( iv_s3datatype = iv_trn_data_s3datatype
                                iv_s3datadistributiontype =
iv_trn_data_s3datadistribution
                                iv_s3uri = iv_trn_data_s3uri ).

   lo_trn_datasource = NEW #( io_s3datasource = lo_trn_s3datasource ).

   lo_trn_channel = NEW #( iv_channelname = 'train'
                           io_datasource = lo_trn_datasource
                           iv_compressiontype = iv_trn_data_compressiontype
                           iv_contenttype = iv_trn_data_contenttype ).

   INSERT lo_trn_channel INTO TABLE lt_input_data_config.

   "Create ABAP objects for validation data sources."
   lo_val_s3datasource = NEW #( iv_s3datatype = iv_val_data_s3datatype
                                iv_s3datadistributiontype =
iv_val_data_s3datadistribution
                                iv_s3uri = iv_val_data_s3uri ).

   lo_val_datasource = NEW #( io_s3datasource = lo_val_s3datasource ).

   lo_val_channel = NEW #( iv_channelname = 'validation'
                           io_datasource = lo_val_datasource
                           iv_compressiontype = iv_val_data_compressiontype
                           iv_contenttype = iv_val_data_contenttype ).

   INSERT lo_val_channel INTO TABLE lt_input_data_config.
```

```
   "Create an ABAP object for algorithm specification."
   lo_algorithm_specification = NEW #( iv_trainingimage = iv_training_image
                                       iv_traininginputmode =
iv_training_input_mode ).

   "Create an ABAP object for resource configuration."
   lo_resource_config = NEW #( iv_instancecount = iv_instance_count
                               iv_instancetype = iv_instance_type
                               iv_volumesizeingb = iv_volume_sizeingb ).

   "Create an ABAP object for output data configuration."
   lo_output_data_config = NEW #( iv_s3outputpath = iv_s3_output_path ).

   "Create an ABAP object for stopping condition."
   lo_stopping_condition = NEW #( iv_maxruntimeinseconds =
iv_max_runtime_in_seconds ).

   "Create a training job."
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_sgm->createtrainingjob(    " oo_result is returned for
testing purposes. "
         iv_trainingjobname           = iv_training_job_name
         iv_rolearn                   = iv_role_arn
         it_hyperparameters           = lt_hyperparameters
         it_inputdataconfig           = lt_input_data_config
         io_algorithmspecification    = lo_algorithm_specification
         io_outputdataconfig          = lo_output_data_config
         io_resourceconfig            = lo_resource_config
         io_stoppingcondition         = lo_stopping_condition ).
       MESSAGE 'Training job created.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourceinuse.
       MESSAGE 'Resource being accessed is in use.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourcenotfound.
       MESSAGE 'Resource being accessed is not found.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourcelimitexcd.
       MESSAGE 'You have reached the limit on the number of resources.' TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 CreateTrainingJob을 참조하세요.

CreateTransformJob

다음 코드 예시는 CreateTransformJob의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   DATA lo_transforminput TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmtransforminput.
   DATA lo_transformoutput TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmtransformoutput.
   DATA lo_transformresources TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmtransformresources.
   DATA lo_datasource  TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmtransformdatasrc.
   DATA lo_s3datasource  TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmtransforms3datasrc.

   "Create an ABAP object for an Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) data
source."
   lo_s3datasource = NEW #( iv_s3uri = iv_tf_data_s3uri
                            iv_s3datatype = iv_tf_data_s3datatype ).

   "Create an ABAP object for data source."
   lo_datasource = NEW #( io_s3datasource = lo_s3datasource ).

   "Create an ABAP object for transform data source."
   lo_transforminput = NEW #( io_datasource = lo_datasource
                              iv_contenttype = iv_tf_data_contenttype
                              iv_compressiontype = iv_tf_data_compressiontype ).

   "Create an ABAP object for resource configuration."
   lo_transformresources = NEW #( iv_instancecount = iv_instance_count
                                  iv_instancetype = iv_instance_type ).

   "Create an ABAP object for output data configuration."
   lo_transformoutput = NEW #( iv_s3outputpath = iv_s3_output_path ).

   "Create a transform job."
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_sgm->createtransformjob(     " oo_result is returned for
testing purposes. "
```

```
            iv_modelname = iv_tf_model_name
            iv_transformjobname = iv_tf_job_name
            io_transforminput = lo_transforminput
            io_transformoutput = lo_transformoutput
            io_transformresources = lo_transformresources ).
        MESSAGE 'Transform job created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourceinuse.
        MESSAGE 'Resource being accessed is in use.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourcenotfound.
        MESSAGE 'Resource being accessed is not found.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourcelimitexcd.
        MESSAGE 'You have reached the limit on the number of resources.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 CreateTransformJob을 참조하세요.

`DeleteEndpoint`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteEndpoint`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    "Delete an endpoint."
    TRY.
        lo_sgm->deleteendpoint(
            iv_endpointname = iv_endpoint_name ).
        MESSAGE 'Endpoint configuration deleted.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_endpoint_exception).
        DATA(lv_endpoint_error) = |"{ lo_endpoint_exception->av_err_code }" -
{ lo_endpoint_exception->av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_endpoint_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

```
    "Delete an endpoint configuration."
    TRY.
        lo_sgm->deleteendpointconfig(
          iv_endpointconfigname = iv_endpoint_config_name ).
        MESSAGE 'Endpoint deleted.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_endpointconfig_exception).
        DATA(lv_endpointconfig_error) = |"{ lo_endpointconfig_exception-
>av_err_code }" - { lo_endpointconfig_exception->av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_endpointconfig_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 DeleteEndpoint를 참조하세요.

`DeleteModel`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteModel`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
        lo_sgm->deletemodel(
                  iv_modelname = iv_model_name ).
        MESSAGE 'Model deleted.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 DeleteModel을 참조하세요.

DescribeTrainingJob

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeTrainingJob의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_sgm->describetrainingjob(      " oo_result is returned for
 testing purposes. "
          iv_trainingjobname = iv_training_job_name ).
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved description of training job.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 DescribeTrainingJob을 참조하세요.

ListAlgorithms

다음 코드 예시는 ListAlgorithms의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
```

```
        oo_result = lo_sgm->listalgorithms(         " oo_result is returned for
 testing purposes. "
          iv_namecontains = iv_name_contains ).
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved list of algorithms.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 ListAlgorithms를 참조하세요.

ListModels

다음 코드 예시는 `ListModels`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_sgm->listmodels(           " oo_result is returned for
 testing purposes. "
          iv_namecontains = iv_name_contains ).
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved list of models.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 ListModels를 참조하세요.

ListNotebookInstances

다음 코드 예시는 ListNotebookInstances의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_sgm->listnotebookinstances(        " oo_result is returned
 for testing purposes. "
          iv_namecontains = iv_name_contains ).
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved list of notebook instances.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 ListNotebookInstances를 참조하세요.

ListTrainingJobs

다음 코드 예시는 ListTrainingJobs의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
```

```
        oo_result = lo_sgm->listtrainingjobs(       " oo_result is returned for
 testing purposes. "
          iv_namecontains = iv_name_contains
          iv_maxresults = iv_max_results ).
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved list of training jobs.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 ListTrainingJobs를 참조하세요.

시나리오

모델 및 엔드포인트를 사용하여 시작하기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 훈련 작업을 시작하고 SageMaker AI 모델을 생성합니다.
- 엔드포인트 구성을 생성합니다.
- 엔드포인트를 생성한 다음 리소스를 정리합니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    DATA lo_hyperparameters_w TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmhyperparameters_w.
    DATA lo_trn_channel TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmchannel.
    DATA lo_trn_datasource TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmdatasource.
    DATA lo_trn_s3datasource TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgms3datasource.
    DATA lo_val_channel TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmchannel.
    DATA lo_val_datasource TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmdatasource.
    DATA lo_val_s3datasource TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgms3datasource.
```

```
    DATA lo_algorithm_specification TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmalgorithmspec.
    DATA lo_resource_config  TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmresourceconfig.
    DATA lo_output_data_config TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmoutputdataconfig.
    DATA lo_stopping_condition TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmstoppingcondition.
    DATA lo_primarycontainer TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmcontainerdefn.
    DATA lo_production_variants TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmproductionvariant.
    DATA lo_ep_config_result TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmcreateendptcfgout.
    DATA lo_training_result TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmdescrtrnjobrsp.
    DATA lt_production_variants TYPE /aws1/
cl_sgmproductionvariant=>tt_productionvariantlist.
    DATA lt_input_data_config TYPE /aws1/cl_sgmchannel=>tt_inputdataconfig.
    DATA lt_hyperparameters TYPE /aws1/cl_sgmhyperparameters_w=>tt_hyperparameters.
    DATA lv_model_data_url TYPE /aws1/sgmurl.

    lv_model_data_url = iv_s3_output_path && iv_training_job_name && '/output/
model.tar.gz'.

    "Create ABAP internal table for hyperparameters based on input variables."
    "These hyperparameters are based on Amazon SageMaker built-in algorithm -
 XGBoost"
    lo_hyperparameters_w = NEW #( iv_value = iv_hp_max_depth ).
    INSERT VALUE #( key = 'max_depth' value = lo_hyperparameters_w )  INTO TABLE
 lt_hyperparameters.

    lo_hyperparameters_w = NEW #( iv_value = iv_hp_eta ).
    INSERT VALUE #( key = 'eta' value = lo_hyperparameters_w )  INTO TABLE
 lt_hyperparameters.

    lo_hyperparameters_w = NEW #( iv_value = iv_hp_eval_metric ).
    INSERT VALUE #( key = 'eval_metric' value = lo_hyperparameters_w )  INTO TABLE
 lt_hyperparameters.

    lo_hyperparameters_w = NEW #( iv_value = iv_hp_scale_pos_weight ).
    INSERT VALUE #( key = 'scale_pos_weight' value = lo_hyperparameters_w )  INTO
 TABLE lt_hyperparameters.

    lo_hyperparameters_w = NEW #( iv_value = iv_hp_subsample ).
    INSERT VALUE #( key = 'subsample' value = lo_hyperparameters_w )  INTO TABLE
 lt_hyperparameters.

    lo_hyperparameters_w = NEW #( iv_value = iv_hp_objective ).
    INSERT VALUE #( key = 'objective' value = lo_hyperparameters_w )  INTO TABLE
 lt_hyperparameters.
```

```
   lo_hyperparameters_w = NEW #( iv_value = iv_hp_num_round ).
   INSERT VALUE #( key = 'num_round' value = lo_hyperparameters_w )  INTO TABLE
lt_hyperparameters.

   "Create ABAP internal table for data based on input variables."
   "Training data."
   lo_trn_s3datasource = NEW #( iv_s3datatype = iv_trn_data_s3datatype
                                iv_s3datadistributiontype =
iv_trn_data_s3datadistribution
                                iv_s3uri = iv_trn_data_s3uri ).

   lo_trn_datasource = NEW #( io_s3datasource = lo_trn_s3datasource ).

   lo_trn_channel = NEW #( iv_channelname = 'train'
                           io_datasource = lo_trn_datasource
                           iv_compressiontype = iv_trn_data_compressiontype
                           iv_contenttype = iv_trn_data_contenttype ).
   INSERT lo_trn_channel INTO TABLE lt_input_data_config.

   "Validation data."
   lo_val_s3datasource = NEW #( iv_s3datatype = iv_val_data_s3datatype
                                iv_s3datadistributiontype =
iv_val_data_s3datadistribution
                                iv_s3uri = iv_val_data_s3uri ).

   lo_val_datasource = NEW #( io_s3datasource = lo_val_s3datasource ).

   lo_val_channel = NEW #( iv_channelname = 'validation'
                           io_datasource = lo_val_datasource
                           iv_compressiontype = iv_val_data_compressiontype
                           iv_contenttype = iv_val_data_contenttype ).
   INSERT lo_val_channel INTO TABLE lt_input_data_config.

   "Create an ABAP object for algorithm specification based on input variables."
   lo_algorithm_specification = NEW #( iv_trainingimage = iv_training_image
                                       iv_traininginputmode =
iv_training_input_mode ).

   "Create an ABAP object for resource configuration."
   lo_resource_config = NEW #( iv_instancecount = iv_instance_count
                               iv_instancetype = iv_instance_type
                               iv_volumesizeingb = iv_volume_sizeingb ).

   "Create an ABAP object for output data configuration."
```

```
   lo_output_data_config = NEW #( iv_s3outputpath = iv_s3_output_path ).

   "Create an ABAP object for stopping condition."
   lo_stopping_condition = NEW #( iv_maxruntimeinseconds =
iv_max_runtime_in_seconds ).

   TRY.
       lo_sgm->createtrainingjob(
         iv_trainingjobname           = iv_training_job_name
         iv_rolearn                   = iv_role_arn
         it_hyperparameters           = lt_hyperparameters
         it_inputdataconfig           = lt_input_data_config
         io_algorithmspecification    = lo_algorithm_specification
         io_outputdataconfig          = lo_output_data_config
         io_resourceconfig            = lo_resource_config
         io_stoppingcondition         = lo_stopping_condition ).
       MESSAGE 'Training job created.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourceinuse.
       MESSAGE 'Resource being accessed is in use.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourcenotfound.
       MESSAGE 'Resource being accessed is not found.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourcelimitexcd.
       MESSAGE 'You have reached the limit on the number of resources.' TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.

   "Wait for training job to be completed."
   lo_training_result = lo_sgm->describetrainingjob( iv_trainingjobname =
iv_training_job_name ).
   WHILE lo_training_result->get_trainingjobstatus( ) <> 'Completed'.
     IF sy-index = 30.
       EXIT.               "Maximum 900 seconds."
     ENDIF.
     WAIT UP TO 30 SECONDS.
     lo_training_result = lo_sgm->describetrainingjob( iv_trainingjobname =
iv_training_job_name ).
   ENDWHILE.

   "Create ABAP object for the container image based on input variables."
   lo_primarycontainer = NEW #( iv_image = iv_training_image
                                iv_modeldataurl = lv_model_data_url ).

   "Create an Amazon SageMaker model."
   TRY.
       lo_sgm->createmodel(
```

```
          iv_executionrolearn = iv_role_arn
          iv_modelname = iv_model_name
          io_primarycontainer = lo_primarycontainer ).
        MESSAGE 'Model created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourcelimitexcd.
        MESSAGE 'You have reached the limit on the number of resources.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    "Create an endpoint production variant."
    lo_production_variants = NEW #( iv_variantname = iv_ep_variant_name
                                    iv_modelname = iv_model_name
                                    iv_initialinstancecount =
iv_ep_initial_instance_count
                                    iv_instancetype = iv_ep_instance_type ).
    INSERT lo_production_variants INTO TABLE lt_production_variants.

    TRY.
        "Create an endpoint configuration."
        lo_ep_config_result = lo_sgm->createendpointconfig(
          iv_endpointconfigname = iv_ep_cfg_name
          it_productionvariants = lt_production_variants ).
        MESSAGE 'Endpoint configuration created.' TYPE 'I'.

        "Create an endpoint."
        oo_ep_output = lo_sgm->createendpoint(        " oo_ep_output is returned for
testing purposes. "
            iv_endpointconfigname = iv_ep_cfg_name
            iv_endpointname = iv_ep_name ).
        MESSAGE 'Endpoint created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourcelimitexcd.
        MESSAGE 'You have reached the limit on the number of resources.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    "Wait for endpoint creation to be completed."
    DATA(lo_endpoint_result) = lo_sgm->describeendpoint( iv_endpointname =
iv_ep_name ).
    WHILE lo_endpoint_result->get_endpointstatus( ) <> 'InService'.
      IF sy-index = 30.
        EXIT.               "Maximum 900 seconds."
      ENDIF.
      WAIT UP TO 30 SECONDS.
      lo_endpoint_result = lo_sgm->describeendpoint( iv_endpointname = iv_ep_name ).
    ENDWHILE.
```

```
    TRY.
        "Delete an endpoint."
        lo_sgm->deleteendpoint(
            iv_endpointname = iv_ep_name ).
        MESSAGE 'Endpoint deleted' TYPE 'I'.

        "Delete an endpoint configuration."
        lo_sgm->deleteendpointconfig(
          iv_endpointconfigname = iv_ep_cfg_name ).
        MESSAGE 'Endpoint configuration deleted.' TYPE 'I'.

        "Delete model."
        lo_sgm->deletemodel(
                  iv_modelname = iv_model_name ).
        MESSAGE 'Model deleted.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_endpointconfig_exception).
        DATA(lv_endpointconfig_error) = |"{ lo_endpointconfig_exception-
>av_err_code }" - { lo_endpointconfig_exception->av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_endpointconfig_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - CreateEndpoint
  - CreateEndpointConfig
  - CreateModel
  - CreateTrainingJob
  - DeleteEndpoint
  - DeleteEndpointConfig
  - DeleteModel
  - DescribeEndpoint
  - DescribeTrainingJob

SDK for SAP ABAP를 사용한 Amazon SNS에 대한 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon SNS와 함께 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오

작업

`CreateTopic`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateTopic`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_sns->createtopic( iv_name = iv_topic_name ). " oo_result is
returned for testing purposes. "
       MESSAGE 'SNS topic created' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_snstopiclimitexcdex.
       MESSAGE 'Unable to create more topics. You have reached the maximum number
of topics allowed.' TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 SAP ABAP용AWS SDK API 참조의 CreateTopic을 참조하세요.

DeleteTopic

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteTopic의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
        lo_sns->deletetopic( iv_topicarn = iv_topic_arn ).
        MESSAGE 'SNS topic deleted.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_snsnotfoundexception.
        MESSAGE 'Topic does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 SAP ABAP용AWS SDK API 참조의 DeleteTopic을 참조하세요.

GetTopicAttributes

다음 코드 예시는 GetTopicAttributes의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_sns->gettopicattributes( iv_topicarn = iv_topic_arn ). "
oo_result is returned for testing purposes. "
        DATA(lt_attributes) = oo_result->get_attributes( ).
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved attributes/properties of a topic.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_snsnotfoundexception.
```

```
        MESSAGE 'Topic does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 SAP ABAP용AWS SDK API 참조의 GetTopicAttributes를 참조하세요.

`ListSubscriptions`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListSubscriptions`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_sns->listsubscriptions( ).                " oo_result is
returned for testing purposes. "
        DATA(lt_subscriptions) = oo_result->get_subscriptions( ).
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved list of subscribers.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_generic.
        MESSAGE 'Unable to list subscribers.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 SAP ABAP용AWS SDK API 참조의 ListSubscriptions를 참조하세요.

`ListTopics`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListTopics`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_sns->listtopics( ).            " oo_result is returned for
testing purposes. "
        DATA(lt_topics) = oo_result->get_topics( ).
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved list of topics.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_generic.
        MESSAGE 'Unable to list topics.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 SAP ABAP용AWS SDK API 참조의 ListTopics를 참조하세요.

`Publish`

다음 코드 예시는 `Publish`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_sns->publish(              " oo_result is returned for
testing purposes. "
          iv_topicarn = iv_topic_arn
          iv_message = iv_message ).
        MESSAGE 'Message published to SNS topic.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_snsnotfoundexception.
        MESSAGE 'Topic does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 SAP ABAP용AWS SDK API 참조의 Publish를 참조하세요.

`SetTopicAttributes`

다음 코드 예시는 `SetTopicAttributes`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
        lo_sns->settopicattributes(
            iv_topicarn = iv_topic_arn
            iv_attributename  = iv_attribute_name
            iv_attributevalue = iv_attribute_value ).
        MESSAGE 'Set/updated SNS topic attributes.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_snsnotfoundexception.
        MESSAGE 'Topic does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 SAP ABAP용AWS SDK API 참조의 SetTopicAttributes를 참조하세요.

`Subscribe`

다음 코드 예시는 `Subscribe`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이메일 주소로 주제 구독.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_sns->subscribe(                      "oo_result is returned
for testing purposes."
                iv_topicarn = iv_topic_arn
```

```
                iv_protocol = 'email'
                iv_endpoint = iv_email_address
                iv_returnsubscriptionarn = abap_true ).
        MESSAGE 'Email address subscribed to SNS topic.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_snsnotfoundexception.
        MESSAGE 'Topic does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_snssubscriptionlmte00.
        MESSAGE 'Unable to create subscriptions. You have reached the maximum number
 of subscriptions allowed.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 SAP ABAP용AWS SDK API 참조의 Subscribe를 참조하세요.

`Unsubscribe`

다음 코드 예시는 `Unsubscribe`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
        lo_sns->unsubscribe( iv_subscriptionarn = iv_subscription_arn ).
        MESSAGE 'Subscription deleted.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_snsnotfoundexception.
        MESSAGE 'Subscription does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_snsinvalidparameterex.
        MESSAGE 'Subscription with "PendingConfirmation" status cannot be deleted/
unsubscribed. Confirm subscription before performing unsubscribe operation.' TYPE
 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 SAP ABAP용AWS SDK API 참조의 Unsubscribe를 참조하세요.

시나리오

FIFO 주제에 생성 및 게시

다음 코드 예제에서는 FIFO Amazon SNS 주제를 생성하고 거기에 게시하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

FIFO 주제를 생성하고, 주제에 대한 Amazon SQS FIFO 대기열을 구독하고, Amazon SNS 주제에 메시지를 게시합니다.

```
    " Creates a FIFO topic. "
    DATA lt_tpc_attributes TYPE /aws1/cl_snstopicattrsmap_w=>tt_topicattributesmap.
    DATA ls_tpc_attributes TYPE /aws1/
cl_snstopicattrsmap_w=>ts_topicattributesmap_maprow.
    ls_tpc_attributes-key = 'FifoTopic'.
    ls_tpc_attributes-value = NEW /aws1/cl_snstopicattrsmap_w( iv_value = 'true' ).
    INSERT ls_tpc_attributes INTO TABLE lt_tpc_attributes.

    TRY.
        DATA(lo_create_result) = lo_sns->createtopic(
               iv_name = iv_topic_name
               it_attributes = lt_tpc_attributes ).
        DATA(lv_topic_arn) = lo_create_result->get_topicarn( ).
        ov_topic_arn = lv_topic_arn.                                    "
 ov_topic_arn is returned for testing purposes. "
        MESSAGE 'FIFO topic created' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_snstopiclimitexcdex.
        MESSAGE 'Unable to create more topics. You have reached the maximum number
 of topics allowed.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    " Subscribes an endpoint to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 topic. "
    " Only Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) FIFO queues can be subscribed to
 an SNS FIFO topic. "
```

```
    TRY.
        DATA(lo_subscribe_result) = lo_sns->subscribe(
               iv_topicarn = lv_topic_arn
               iv_protocol = 'sqs'
               iv_endpoint = iv_queue_arn ).
        DATA(lv_subscription_arn) = lo_subscribe_result->get_subscriptionarn( ).
        ov_subscription_arn = lv_subscription_arn.                      "
 ov_subscription_arn is returned for testing purposes. "
        MESSAGE 'SQS queue was subscribed to SNS topic.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_snsnotfoundexception.
        MESSAGE 'Topic does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_snssubscriptionlmte00.
        MESSAGE 'Unable to create subscriptions. You have reached the maximum number
 of subscriptions allowed.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    " Publish message to SNS topic. "
    TRY.
        DATA lt_msg_attributes TYPE /aws1/
cl_snsmessageattrvalue=>tt_messageattributemap.
        DATA ls_msg_attributes TYPE /aws1/
cl_snsmessageattrvalue=>ts_messageattributemap_maprow.
        ls_msg_attributes-key = 'Importance'.
        ls_msg_attributes-value = NEW /aws1/cl_snsmessageattrvalue( iv_datatype =
 'String'
                                                                    iv_stringvalue =
 'High' ).
        INSERT ls_msg_attributes INTO TABLE lt_msg_attributes.

        DATA(lo_result) = lo_sns->publish(
             iv_topicarn = lv_topic_arn
             iv_message = 'The price of your mobile plan has been increased from $19
 to $23'
             iv_subject = 'Changes to mobile plan'
             iv_messagegroupid = 'Update-2'
             iv_messagededuplicationid = 'Update-2.1'
             it_messageattributes = lt_msg_attributes ).
        ov_message_id = lo_result->get_messageid( ).                    "
 ov_message_id is returned for testing purposes. "
        MESSAGE 'Message was published to SNS topic.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_snsnotfoundexception.
        MESSAGE 'Topic does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - CreateTopic
  - 게시
  - Subscribe

SDK for SAP ABAP를 사용한 Amazon SQS 예

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon SQS와 함께 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오

작업

`CreateQueue`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateQueue`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon SQS 표준 대기열을 생성합니다.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_sqs->createqueue( iv_queuename = iv_queue_name ).        "
 oo_result is returned for testing purposes. "
        MESSAGE 'SQS queue created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sqsqueuedeldrecently.
        MESSAGE 'After deleting a queue, wait 60 seconds before creating another
 queue with the same name.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sqsqueuenameexists.
        MESSAGE 'A queue with this name already exists.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

메시지가 도착하기를 기다리는 Amazon SQS 대기열을 생성합니다.

```
    TRY.
        DATA lt_attributes TYPE /aws1/cl_sqsqueueattrmap_w=>tt_queueattributemap.
        DATA ls_attribute TYPE /aws1/
cl_sqsqueueattrmap_w=>ts_queueattributemap_maprow.
        ls_attribute-key = 'ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds'.               " Time in
 seconds for long polling, such as how long the call waits for a message to arrive
 in the queue before returning. "
        ls_attribute-value = NEW /aws1/cl_sqsqueueattrmap_w( iv_value =
 iv_wait_time ).
        INSERT ls_attribute INTO TABLE lt_attributes.
        oo_result = lo_sqs->createqueue(                  " oo_result is returned
 for testing purposes. "
                iv_queuename = iv_queue_name
                it_attributes = lt_attributes ).
        MESSAGE 'SQS queue created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sqsqueuedeldrecently.
        MESSAGE 'After deleting a queue, wait 60 seconds before creating another
 queue with the same name.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sqsqueuenameexists.
        MESSAGE 'A queue with this name already exists.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 CreateQueue를 참조하세요.

DeleteQueue

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteQueue의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
        lo_sqs->deletequeue( iv_queueurl = iv_queue_url ).
        MESSAGE 'SQS queue deleted' TYPE 'I'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 DeleteQueue를 참조하세요.

GetQueueUrl

다음 코드 예시는 GetQueueUrl의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_sqs->getqueueurl( iv_queuename = iv_queue_name ).        "
oo_result is returned for testing purposes. "
        MESSAGE 'Queue URL retrieved.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sqsqueuedoesnotexist.
        MESSAGE 'The requested queue does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 GetQueueUrl을 참조하세요.

ListQueues

다음 코드 예시는 ListQueues의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_sqs->listqueues( ).        " oo_result is returned for
testing purposes. "
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved list of queues.' TYPE 'I'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 ListQueues를 참조하세요.

ReceiveMessage

다음 코드 예시는 ReceiveMessage의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon SQS 대기열에서 메시지를 수신합니다.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_sqs->receivemessage( iv_queueurl = iv_queue_url ).    "
oo_result is returned for testing purposes. "
```

```
        DATA(lt_messages) = oo_result->get_messages( ).
        MESSAGE 'Message received from SQS queue.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sqsoverlimit.
        MESSAGE 'Maximum number of in-flight messages reached.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

긴 폴링 지원을 사용하여 Amazon SQS 대기열에서 메시지를 수신합니다.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_sqs->receivemessage(           " oo_result is returned for
testing purposes. "
                iv_queueurl = iv_queue_url
                iv_waittimeseconds = iv_wait_time ).    " Time in seconds for long
polling, such as how long the call waits for a message to arrive in the queue
before returning. " ).
        DATA(lt_messages) = oo_result->get_messages( ).
        MESSAGE 'Message received from SQS queue.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sqsoverlimit.
        MESSAGE 'Maximum number of in-flight messages reached.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 ReceiveMessage를 참조하세요.

`SendMessage`

다음 코드 예시는 `SendMessage`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_sqs->sendmessage(              " oo_result is returned for
testing purposes. "
           iv_queueurl = iv_queue_url
```

```
            iv_messagebody = iv_message ).
        MESSAGE 'Message sent to SQS queue.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sqsinvalidmsgconts.
        MESSAGE 'Message contains non-valid characters.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sqsunsupportedop.
        MESSAGE 'Operation not supported.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 SendMessage를 참조하세요.

시나리오

FIFO 주제에 생성 및 게시

다음 코드 예제에서는 FIFO Amazon SNS 주제를 생성하고 거기에 게시하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

FIFO 주제를 생성하고, 주제에 대한 Amazon SQS FIFO 대기열을 구독하고, Amazon SNS 주제에 메시지를 게시합니다.

```
    " Creates a FIFO topic. "
    DATA lt_tpc_attributes TYPE /aws1/cl_snstopicattrsmap_w=>tt_topicattributesmap.
    DATA ls_tpc_attributes TYPE /aws1/
cl_snstopicattrsmap_w=>ts_topicattributesmap_maprow.
    ls_tpc_attributes-key = 'FifoTopic'.
    ls_tpc_attributes-value = NEW /aws1/cl_snstopicattrsmap_w( iv_value = 'true' ).
    INSERT ls_tpc_attributes INTO TABLE lt_tpc_attributes.

    TRY.
        DATA(lo_create_result) = lo_sns->createtopic(
               iv_name = iv_topic_name
               it_attributes = lt_tpc_attributes ).
        DATA(lv_topic_arn) = lo_create_result->get_topicarn( ).
```

```
        ov_topic_arn = lv_topic_arn.                                    "
 ov_topic_arn is returned for testing purposes. "
        MESSAGE 'FIFO topic created' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_snstopiclimitexcdex.
        MESSAGE 'Unable to create more topics. You have reached the maximum number
 of topics allowed.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    " Subscribes an endpoint to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 topic. "
    " Only Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) FIFO queues can be subscribed to
 an SNS FIFO topic. "
    TRY.
        DATA(lo_subscribe_result) = lo_sns->subscribe(
               iv_topicarn = lv_topic_arn
               iv_protocol = 'sqs'
               iv_endpoint = iv_queue_arn ).
        DATA(lv_subscription_arn) = lo_subscribe_result->get_subscriptionarn( ).
        ov_subscription_arn = lv_subscription_arn.                      "
 ov_subscription_arn is returned for testing purposes. "
        MESSAGE 'SQS queue was subscribed to SNS topic.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_snsnotfoundexception.
        MESSAGE 'Topic does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_snssubscriptionlmte00.
        MESSAGE 'Unable to create subscriptions. You have reached the maximum number
 of subscriptions allowed.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    " Publish message to SNS topic. "
    TRY.
        DATA lt_msg_attributes TYPE /aws1/
cl_snsmessageattrvalue=>tt_messageattributemap.
        DATA ls_msg_attributes TYPE /aws1/
cl_snsmessageattrvalue=>ts_messageattributemap_maprow.
        ls_msg_attributes-key = 'Importance'.
        ls_msg_attributes-value = NEW /aws1/cl_snsmessageattrvalue( iv_datatype =
 'String'
                                                                    iv_stringvalue =
 'High' ).
        INSERT ls_msg_attributes INTO TABLE lt_msg_attributes.

        DATA(lo_result) = lo_sns->publish(
             iv_topicarn = lv_topic_arn
```

```
            iv_message = 'The price of your mobile plan has been increased from $19
to $23'
            iv_subject = 'Changes to mobile plan'
            iv_messagegroupid = 'Update-2'
            iv_messagededuplicationid = 'Update-2.1'
            it_messageattributes = lt_msg_attributes ).
       ov_message_id = lo_result->get_messageid( ).                    "
ov_message_id is returned for testing purposes. "
       MESSAGE 'Message was published to SNS topic.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_snsnotfoundexception.
       MESSAGE 'Topic does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - CreateTopic
  - 게시
  - Subscribe

SDK for SAP ABAP를 사용한 Amazon Textract 예

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Textract와 함께 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오

작업

AnalyzeDocument

다음 코드 예시는 AnalyzeDocument의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   "Detects text and additional elements, such as forms or tables,"
   "in a local image file or from in-memory byte data."
   "The image must be in PNG or JPG format."


   "Create ABAP objects for feature type."
   "Add TABLES to return information about the tables."
   "Add FORMS to return detected form data."
   "To perform both types of analysis, add TABLES and FORMS to FeatureTypes."

   DATA(lt_featuretypes) = VALUE /aws1/cl_texfeaturetypes_w=>tt_featuretypes(
     ( NEW /aws1/cl_texfeaturetypes_w( iv_value = 'FORMS' ) )
     ( NEW /aws1/cl_texfeaturetypes_w( iv_value = 'TABLES' ) ) ).

   "Create an ABAP object for the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
object."
   DATA(lo_s3object) = NEW /aws1/cl_texs3object( iv_bucket = iv_s3bucket
     iv_name   = iv_s3object ).

   "Create an ABAP object for the document."
   DATA(lo_document) = NEW /aws1/cl_texdocument( io_s3object = lo_s3object ).

   "Analyze document stored in Amazon S3."
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_tex->analyzedocument(      "oo_result is returned for testing
purposes."
         io_document        = lo_document
         it_featuretypes    = lt_featuretypes ).
```

```
      LOOP AT oo_result->get_blocks( ) INTO DATA(lo_block).
        IF lo_block->get_text( ) = 'INGREDIENTS: POWDERED SUGAR* (CANE SUGAR,'.
          MESSAGE 'Found text in the doc: ' && lo_block->get_text( ) TYPE 'I'.
        ENDIF.
      ENDLOOP.
      MESSAGE 'Analyze document completed.' TYPE 'I'.
    CATCH /aws1/cx_texaccessdeniedex.
      MESSAGE 'You do not have permission to perform this action.' TYPE 'E'.
    CATCH /aws1/cx_texbaddocumentex.
      MESSAGE 'Amazon Textract is not able to read the document.' TYPE 'E'.
    CATCH /aws1/cx_texdocumenttoolargeex.
      MESSAGE 'The document is too large.' TYPE 'E'.
    CATCH /aws1/cx_texhlquotaexceededex.
      MESSAGE 'Human loop quota exceeded.' TYPE 'E'.
    CATCH /aws1/cx_texinternalservererr.
      MESSAGE 'Internal server error.' TYPE 'E'.
    CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalidparameterex.
      MESSAGE 'Request has non-valid parameters.' TYPE 'E'.

    CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalids3objectex.
      MESSAGE 'Amazon S3 object is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
    CATCH /aws1/cx_texprovthruputexcdex.
      MESSAGE 'Provisioned throughput exceeded limit.' TYPE 'E'.
    CATCH /aws1/cx_texthrottlingex.
      MESSAGE 'The request processing exceeded the limit.' TYPE 'E'.
    CATCH /aws1/cx_texunsupporteddocex.
      MESSAGE 'The document is not supported.' TYPE 'E'.
  ENDTRY.
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 AnalyzeDocument를 참조하세요.

`DetectDocumentText`

다음 코드 예시는 `DetectDocumentText`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   "Detects text in the input document."
   "Amazon Textract can detect lines of text and the words that make up a line of
 text."
   "The input document must be in one of the following image formats: JPEG, PNG,
 PDF, or TIFF."

   "Create an ABAP object for the Amazon S3 object."
   DATA(lo_s3object) = NEW /aws1/cl_texs3object( iv_bucket = iv_s3bucket
     iv_name   = iv_s3object ).

   "Create an ABAP object for the document."
   DATA(lo_document) = NEW /aws1/cl_texdocument( io_s3object = lo_s3object ).
   "Analyze document stored in Amazon S3."
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_tex->detectdocumenttext( io_document = lo_document ).
 "oo_result is returned for testing purposes."
       LOOP AT oo_result->get_blocks( ) INTO DATA(lo_block).
         IF lo_block->get_text( ) = 'INGREDIENTS: POWDERED SUGAR* (CANE SUGAR,'.
           MESSAGE 'Found text in the doc: ' && lo_block->get_text( ) TYPE 'I'.
         ENDIF.
       ENDLOOP.
       DATA(lo_metadata) = oo_result->get_documentmetadata( ).
       MESSAGE 'The number of pages in the document is ' && lo_metadata-
>ask_pages( ) TYPE 'I'.
       MESSAGE 'Detect document text completed.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texaccessdeniedex.
       MESSAGE 'You do not have permission to perform this action.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texbaddocumentex.
       MESSAGE 'Amazon Textract is not able to read the document.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texdocumenttoolargeex.
       MESSAGE 'The document is too large.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texinternalservererr.
       MESSAGE 'Internal server error.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalidparameterex.
       MESSAGE 'Request has non-valid parameters.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalids3objectex.
       MESSAGE 'Amazon S3 object is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texprovthruputexcdex.
       MESSAGE 'Provisioned throughput exceeded limit.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texthrottlingex.
       MESSAGE 'The request processing exceeded the limit' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texunsupporteddocex.
```

```
        MESSAGE 'The document is not supported.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 DetectDocumentText를 참조하세요.

GetDocumentAnalysis

다음 코드 예시는 GetDocumentAnalysis의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   "Gets the results for an Amazon Textract"
   "asynchronous operation that analyzes text in a document."
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_tex->getdocumentanalysis( iv_jobid = iv_jobid ).
"oo_result is returned for testing purposes."
       WHILE oo_result->get_jobstatus( ) <> 'SUCCEEDED'.
         IF sy-index = 10.
           EXIT.               "Maximum 300 seconds.
         ENDIF.
         WAIT UP TO 30 SECONDS.
         oo_result = lo_tex->getdocumentanalysis( iv_jobid = iv_jobid ).
       ENDWHILE.

       DATA(lt_blocks) = oo_result->get_blocks( ).
       LOOP AT lt_blocks INTO DATA(lo_block).
         IF lo_block->get_text( ) = 'INGREDIENTS: POWDERED SUGAR* (CANE SUGAR,'.
           MESSAGE 'Found text in the doc: ' && lo_block->get_text( ) TYPE 'I'.
         ENDIF.
       ENDLOOP.
       MESSAGE 'Document analysis retrieved.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texaccessdeniedex.
```

```
        MESSAGE 'You do not have permission to perform this action.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texinternalservererr.
        MESSAGE 'Internal server error.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalidjobidex.
        MESSAGE 'Job ID is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalidkmskeyex.
        MESSAGE 'AWS KMS key is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalidparameterex.
        MESSAGE 'Request has non-valid parameters.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalids3objectex.
        MESSAGE 'Amazon S3 object is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texprovthruputexcdex.
        MESSAGE 'Provisioned throughput exceeded limit.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texthrottlingex.
        MESSAGE 'The request processing exceeded the limit.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 GetDocumentAnalysis를 참조하세요.

StartDocumentAnalysis

다음 코드 예시는 `StartDocumentAnalysis`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    "Starts the asynchronous analysis of an input document for relationships"
    "between detected items such as key-value pairs, tables, and selection
elements."

    "Create ABAP objects for feature type."
    "Add TABLES to return information about the tables."
    "Add FORMS to return detected form data."
```

```
   "To perform both types of analysis, add TABLES and FORMS to FeatureTypes."

   DATA(lt_featuretypes) = VALUE /aws1/cl_texfeaturetypes_w=>tt_featuretypes(
     ( NEW /aws1/cl_texfeaturetypes_w( iv_value = 'FORMS' ) )
     ( NEW /aws1/cl_texfeaturetypes_w( iv_value = 'TABLES' ) ) ).
   "Create an ABAP object for the Amazon S3 object."
   DATA(lo_s3object) = NEW /aws1/cl_texs3object( iv_bucket = iv_s3bucket
     iv_name   = iv_s3object ).
   "Create an ABAP object for the document."
   DATA(lo_documentlocation) = NEW /aws1/cl_texdocumentlocation( io_s3object =
lo_s3object ).

   "Start async document analysis."
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_tex->startdocumentanalysis(      "oo_result is returned for
testing purposes."
         io_documentlocation     = lo_documentlocation
         it_featuretypes         = lt_featuretypes ).
       DATA(lv_jobid) = oo_result->get_jobid( ).

       MESSAGE 'Document analysis started.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texaccessdeniedex.
       MESSAGE 'You do not have permission to perform this action.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texbaddocumentex.
       MESSAGE 'Amazon Textract is not able to read the document.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texdocumenttoolargeex.
       MESSAGE 'The document is too large.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texidempotentprmmis00.
       MESSAGE 'Idempotent parameter mismatch exception.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texinternalservererr.
       MESSAGE 'Internal server error.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalidkmskeyex.
       MESSAGE 'AWS KMS key is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalidparameterex.
       MESSAGE 'Request has non-valid parameters.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalids3objectex.
       MESSAGE 'Amazon S3 object is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texlimitexceededex.
       MESSAGE 'An Amazon Textract service limit was exceeded.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texprovthruputexcdex.
       MESSAGE 'Provisioned throughput exceeded limit.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texthrottlingex.
       MESSAGE 'The request processing exceeded the limit.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texunsupporteddocex.
```

```
        MESSAGE 'The document is not supported.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 StartDocumentAnalysis를 참조하세요.

StartDocumentTextDetection

다음 코드 예시는 StartDocumentTextDetection의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   "Starts the asynchronous detection of text in a document."
   "Amazon Textract can detect lines of text and the words that make up a line of
text."

   "Create an ABAP object for the Amazon S3 object."
   DATA(lo_s3object) = NEW /aws1/cl_texs3object( iv_bucket = iv_s3bucket
     iv_name   = iv_s3object ).
   "Create an ABAP object for the document."
   DATA(lo_documentlocation) = NEW /aws1/cl_texdocumentlocation( io_s3object =
lo_s3object ).
   "Start document analysis."
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_tex->startdocumenttextdetection( io_documentlocation =
lo_documentlocation ).
       DATA(lv_jobid) = oo_result->get_jobid( ).             "oo_result is returned
for testing purposes."
       MESSAGE 'Document analysis started.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texaccessdeniedex.
       MESSAGE 'You do not have permission to perform this action.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texbaddocumentex.
       MESSAGE 'Amazon Textract is not able to read the document.' TYPE 'E'.
```

```
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texdocumenttoolargeex.
        MESSAGE 'The document is too large.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texidempotentprmmis00.
        MESSAGE 'Idempotent parameter mismatch exception.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texinternalservererr.
        MESSAGE 'Internal server error.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalidkmskeyex.
        MESSAGE 'AWS KMS key is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalidparameterex.
        MESSAGE 'Request has non-valid parameters.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalids3objectex.
        MESSAGE 'Amazon S3 object is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texlimitexceededex.
        MESSAGE 'An Amazon Textract service limit was exceeded.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texprovthruputexcdex.
        MESSAGE 'Provisioned throughput exceeded limit.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texthrottlingex.
        MESSAGE 'The request processing exceeded the limit.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texunsupporteddocex.
        MESSAGE 'The document is not supported.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 StartDocumentTextDetection을 참조하세요.

시나리오

문서 분석 시작

다음 코드 예제에서는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 비동기 분석을 시작합니다.
- 문서 분석을 가져옵니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   "Create ABAP objects for feature type."
   "Add TABLES to return information about the tables."
   "Add FORMS to return detected form data."
   "To perform both types of analysis, add TABLES and FORMS to FeatureTypes."

   DATA(lt_featuretypes) = VALUE /aws1/cl_texfeaturetypes_w=>tt_featuretypes(
     ( NEW /aws1/cl_texfeaturetypes_w( iv_value = 'FORMS' ) )
     ( NEW /aws1/cl_texfeaturetypes_w( iv_value = 'TABLES' ) ) ).

   "Create an ABAP object for the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
object."
   DATA(lo_s3object) = NEW /aws1/cl_texs3object( iv_bucket = iv_s3bucket
     iv_name   = iv_s3object ).

   "Create an ABAP object for the document."
   DATA(lo_documentlocation) = NEW /aws1/cl_texdocumentlocation( io_s3object =
lo_s3object ).

   "Start document analysis."
   TRY.
       DATA(lo_start_result) = lo_tex->startdocumentanalysis(
         io_documentlocation     = lo_documentlocation
         it_featuretypes         = lt_featuretypes ).
       MESSAGE 'Document analysis started.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texaccessdeniedex.
       MESSAGE 'You do not have permission to perform this action.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texbaddocumentex.
       MESSAGE 'Amazon Textract is not able to read the document.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texdocumenttoolargeex.
       MESSAGE 'The document is too large.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texidempotentprmmis00.
       MESSAGE 'Idempotent parameter mismatch exception.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texinternalservererr.
```

```
        MESSAGE 'Internal server error.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalidkmskeyex.
        MESSAGE 'AWS KMS key is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalidparameterex.
        MESSAGE 'Request has non-valid parameters.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalids3objectex.
        MESSAGE 'Amazon S3 object is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texlimitexceededex.
        MESSAGE 'An Amazon Textract service limit was exceeded.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texprovthruputexcdex.
        MESSAGE 'Provisioned throughput exceeded limit.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texthrottlingex.
        MESSAGE 'The request processing exceeded the limit.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texunsupporteddocex.
        MESSAGE 'The document is not supported.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    "Get job ID from the output."
    DATA(lv_jobid) = lo_start_result->get_jobid( ).

    "Wait for job to complete."
    oo_result = lo_tex->getdocumentanalysis( iv_jobid = lv_jobid ).     " oo_result
is returned for testing purposes. "
    WHILE oo_result->get_jobstatus( ) <> 'SUCCEEDED'.
      IF sy-index = 10.
        EXIT.               "Maximum 300 seconds."
      ENDIF.
      WAIT UP TO 30 SECONDS.
      oo_result = lo_tex->getdocumentanalysis( iv_jobid = lv_jobid ).
    ENDWHILE.

    DATA(lt_blocks) = oo_result->get_blocks( ).
    LOOP AT lt_blocks INTO DATA(lo_block).
      IF lo_block->get_text( ) = 'INGREDIENTS: POWDERED SUGAR* (CANE SUGAR,'.
        MESSAGE 'Found text in the doc: ' && lo_block->get_text( ) TYPE 'I'.
      ENDIF.
    ENDLOOP.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - GetDocumentAnalysis
  - StartDocumentAnalysis

SDK for SAP ABAP를 사용한 Amazon Translate 예

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Translate에서 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오

작업

`DescribeTextTranslationJob`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeTextTranslationJob`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   "Gets the properties associated with an asynchronous batch translation job."
   "Includes properties such as name, ID, status, source and target languages, and
input/output Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) buckets."
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_xl8->describetexttranslationjob(      "oo_result is returned
for testing purposes."
         iv_jobid        = iv_jobid ).
```

```
        MESSAGE 'Job description retrieved.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8internalserverex.
        MESSAGE 'An internal server error occurred. Retry your request.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8resourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'The resource you are looking for has not been found.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8toomanyrequestsex.
        MESSAGE 'You have made too many requests within a short period of time.'
TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 DescribeTextTranslationJob을 참조하세요.

`ListTextTranslationJobs`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListTextTranslationJobs`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    "Gets a list of the batch translation jobs that you have submitted."

    DATA lo_filter TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_xl8textxlationjobfilt.

    "Create an ABAP object for filtering using jobname."
    lo_filter = NEW #( iv_jobname = iv_jobname ).

    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_xl8->listtexttranslationjobs(      "oo_result is returned for
testing purposes."
          io_filter        = lo_filter ).
        MESSAGE 'Jobs retrieved.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8internalserverex.
        MESSAGE 'An internal server error occurred. Retry your request.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8invalidfilterex.
```

```
        MESSAGE 'The filter specified for the operation is not valid. Specify a
different filter.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8invalidrequestex.
        MESSAGE 'The request that you made is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8toomanyrequestsex.
        MESSAGE 'You have made too many requests within a short period of time.'
TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 ListTextTranslationJobs를 참조하세요.

StartTextTranslationJob

다음 코드 예시는 StartTextTranslationJob의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    "Starts an asynchronous batch translation job."
    "Use batch translation jobs to translate large volumes of text across multiple
documents at once."

    DATA lo_inputdataconfig  TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_xl8inputdataconfig.
    DATA lo_outputdataconfig TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_xl8outputdataconfig.
    DATA lt_targetlanguagecodes TYPE /aws1/
cl_xl8tgtlanguagecodes00=>tt_targetlanguagecodestrlist.
    DATA lo_targetlanguagecodes TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_xl8tgtlanguagecodes00.

    "Create an ABAP object for the input data config."
    lo_inputdataconfig = NEW #( iv_s3uri = iv_input_data_s3uri
                                iv_contenttype = iv_input_data_contenttype ).

    "Create an ABAP object for the output data config."
    lo_outputdataconfig = NEW #( iv_s3uri = iv_output_data_s3uri ).
```

```
   "Create an internal table for target languages."
   lo_targetlanguagecodes = NEW #( iv_value = iv_targetlanguagecode ).
   INSERT lo_targetlanguagecodes  INTO TABLE lt_targetlanguagecodes.

   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_xl8->starttexttranslationjob(      "oo_result is returned for
testing purposes."
         io_inputdataconfig = lo_inputdataconfig
           io_outputdataconfig = lo_outputdataconfig
           it_targetlanguagecodes = lt_targetlanguagecodes
           iv_dataaccessrolearn = iv_dataaccessrolearn
           iv_jobname = iv_jobname
           iv_sourcelanguagecode = iv_sourcelanguagecode ).
       MESSAGE 'Translation job started.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8internalserverex.
       MESSAGE 'An internal server error occurred. Retry your request.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8invparamvalueex.
       MESSAGE 'The value of the parameter is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8invalidrequestex.
       MESSAGE 'The request that you made is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8resourcenotfoundex.
       MESSAGE 'The resource you are looking for has not been found.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8toomanyrequestsex.
       MESSAGE 'You have made too many requests within a short period of time.'
TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8unsuppedlanguage00.
       MESSAGE 'Amazon Translate does not support translation from the language of
the source text into the requested target language.' TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 StartTextTranslationJob을 참조하세요.

StopTextTranslationJob

다음 코드 예시는 `StopTextTranslationJob`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   "Stops an asynchronous batch translation job that is in progress."

   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_xl8->stoptexttranslationjob(      "oo_result is returned for
testing purposes."
         iv_jobid        = iv_jobid ).
       MESSAGE 'Translation job stopped.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8internalserverex.
       MESSAGE 'An internal server error occurred.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8resourcenotfoundex.
       MESSAGE 'The resource you are looking for has not been found.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8toomanyrequestsex.
       MESSAGE 'You have made too many requests within a short period of time.'
TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 StopTextTranslationJob을 참조하세요.

`TranslateText`

다음 코드 예시는 `TranslateText`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
   "Translates input text from the source language to the target language."
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_xl8->translatetext(      "oo_result is returned for testing
purposes."
         iv_text        = iv_text
           iv_sourcelanguagecode = iv_sourcelanguagecode
           iv_targetlanguagecode = iv_targetlanguagecode ).
       MESSAGE 'Translation completed.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8detectedlanguage00.
       MESSAGE 'The confidence that Amazon Comprehend accurately detected the
source language is low.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8internalserverex.
       MESSAGE 'An internal server error occurred.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8invalidrequestex.
       MESSAGE 'The request that you made is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8resourcenotfoundex.
       MESSAGE 'The resource you are looking for has not been found.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8serviceunavailex.
       MESSAGE 'The Amazon Translate service is temporarily unavailable.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8textsizelmtexcdex.
       MESSAGE 'The size of the text you submitted exceeds the size limit. ' TYPE
'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8toomanyrequestsex.
       MESSAGE 'You have made too many requests within a short period of time.'
TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8unsuppedlanguage00.
       MESSAGE 'Amazon Translate does not support translation from the language of
the source text into the requested target language. ' TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- API에 대한 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 TranslateText를 참조하세요.

시나리오

번역 작업 시작하기

다음 코드 예제에서는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 비동기식 배치 번역 작업을 시작합니다.
- 비동기 작업이 완료될 때까지 기다립니다.

- 비동기 작업에 대해 설명합니다.

SDK for SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
    DATA lo_inputdataconfig  TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_xl8inputdataconfig.
    DATA lo_outputdataconfig TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_xl8outputdataconfig.
    DATA lt_targetlanguagecodes TYPE /aws1/
cl_xl8tgtlanguagecodes00=>tt_targetlanguagecodestrlist.
    DATA lo_targetlanguagecodes TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_xl8tgtlanguagecodes00.

    "Create an ABAP object for the input data config."
    lo_inputdataconfig = NEW #( iv_s3uri = iv_input_data_s3uri
                                iv_contenttype = iv_input_data_contenttype ).

    "Create an ABAP object for the output data config."
    lo_outputdataconfig = NEW #( iv_s3uri = iv_output_data_s3uri ).

    "Create an internal table for target languages."
    lo_targetlanguagecodes = NEW #( iv_value = iv_targetlanguagecode ).
    INSERT lo_targetlanguagecodes  INTO TABLE lt_targetlanguagecodes.

    TRY.
        DATA(lo_translationjob_result) = lo_xl8->starttexttranslationjob(
          io_inputdataconfig = lo_inputdataconfig
            io_outputdataconfig = lo_outputdataconfig
            it_targetlanguagecodes = lt_targetlanguagecodes
            iv_dataaccessrolearn = iv_dataaccessrolearn
            iv_jobname = iv_jobname
            iv_sourcelanguagecode = iv_sourcelanguagecode ).
        MESSAGE 'Translation job started.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8internalserverex.
        MESSAGE 'An internal server error occurred. Retry your request.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8invparamvalueex.
        MESSAGE 'The value of the parameter is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8invalidrequestex.
```

```
        MESSAGE 'The request that you made is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8resourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'The resource you are looking for has not been found.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8toomanyrequestsex.
        MESSAGE 'You have made too many requests within a short period of time. '
 TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8unsuppedlanguage00.
        MESSAGE 'Amazon Translate does not support translation from the language of
 the source text into the requested target language.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    "Get the job ID."
    DATA(lv_jobid) = lo_translationjob_result->get_jobid( ).

    "Wait for translate job to complete."
    DATA(lo_des_translation_result) = lo_xl8->describetexttranslationjob( iv_jobid =
 lv_jobid ).
    WHILE lo_des_translation_result->get_textxlationjobproperties( )-
>get_jobstatus( ) <> 'COMPLETED'.
      IF sy-index = 30.
        EXIT.               "Maximum 900 seconds."
      ENDIF.
      WAIT UP TO 30 SECONDS.
      lo_des_translation_result = lo_xl8->describetexttranslationjob( iv_jobid =
 lv_jobid ).
    ENDWHILE.

    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_xl8->describetexttranslationjob(      "oo_result is returned
 for testing purposes."
          iv_jobid        = lv_jobid ).
        MESSAGE 'Job description retrieved.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8internalserverex.
        MESSAGE 'An internal server error occurred. Retry your request.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8resourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'The resource you are looking for has not been found.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8toomanyrequestsex.
        MESSAGE 'You have made too many requests within a short period of time.'
 TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.

- DescribeTextTranslationJob
- StartTextTranslationJob

SDK for Swift를 사용한 코드 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for Swift를와 함께 사용하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

일부 서비스에는 서비스와 관련된 라이브러리 또는 함수를 활용하는 방법을 보여주는 추가 예제 범주가 포함되어 있습니다.

추가 리소스

- SDK for Swift 개발자 안내서 -와 함께 Swift를 사용하는 방법에 대해 자세히 알아봅니다 AWS.
- AWS 개발자 센터 – 카테고리별 또는 전체 텍스트 검색별로 필터링할 수 있는 코드 예제입니다.
- AWS SDK 예제 – 원하는 언어로 작성된 전체 코드가 포함된 GitHub 리포지토리입니다. 코드 설정 및 실행을 위한 지침이 포함되어 있습니다.

서비스

- SDK for Swift를 사용한 Amazon Bedrock 예제
- SDK for Swift를 사용한 Amazon Bedrock 런타임 예제
- SDK for Swift 사용한 Amazon Cognito 자격 증명 예제
- SDK for Swift를 사용한 Amazon Cognito 자격 증명 공급자 예제
- SDK for Swift 사용한 DynamoDB 자격 증명 예제
- SDK for Swift를 사용한 Amazon EC2 예제
- AWS Glue SDK for Swift를 사용한 예제
- SDK for Swift 사용한 IAM 예제
- SDK for Swift를 사용한 Lambda 예제
- SDK for Swift를 사용한 Amazon RDS 예제

- SDK for Swift 사용한 Amazon S3 예제
- SDK for Swift를 사용한 Amazon SNS 예제
- SDK for Swift를 사용한 Amazon SQS 예제
- AWS STS SDK for Swift를 사용한 예제
- SDK for Swift를 사용한 Amazon Transcribe 스트리밍 예제

SDK for Swift를 사용한 Amazon Bedrock 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Bedrock과 함께 AWS SDK for Swift를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Amazon Bedrock 시작

다음 코드 예시에서는 Amazon Bedrock 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import ArgumentParser
import AWSClientRuntime
import Foundation

import AWSBedrock

struct ExampleCommand: ParsableCommand {
    static var configuration = CommandConfiguration(
        commandName: "ListFoundationModels",
```

```
        abstract: """
        This example demonstrates how to retrieve a list of the available
        foundation models from Amazon Bedrock.
        """,
        discussion: """
        """
    )

    /// Construct a string listing the specified modalities.
    ///
    /// - Parameter modalities: An array of the modalities to list.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A string with a human-readable list of modalities.
    func buildModalityList(modalities: [BedrockClientTypes.ModelModality]?) ->
String {
        var first = true
        var str = ""

        if modalities == nil {
            return "<none>"
        }

        for modality in modalities! {
            if !first {
                str += ", "
            }
            first = false
            str += modality.rawValue
        }

        return str
    }

    /// Construct a string listing the specified customizations.
    ///
    /// - Parameter customizations: An array of the customizations to list.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A string listing the customizations.
    func buildCustomizationList(customizations:
[BedrockClientTypes.ModelCustomization]?) -> String {
        var first = true
        var str = ""

        if customizations == nil {
```

```
            return "<none>"
        }

        for customization in customizations! {
            if !first {
                str += ", "
            }
            first = false
            str += customization.rawValue
        }

        return str
    }

    /// Construct a string listing the specified inferences.
    ///
    /// - Parameter inferences: An array of inferences to list.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A string listing the specified inferences.
    func buildInferenceList(inferences: [BedrockClientTypes.InferenceType]?) ->
 String {
        var first = true
        var str = ""

        if inferences == nil {
            return "<none>"
        }

        for inference in inferences! {
            if !first {
                str += ", "
            }
            first = false
            str += inference.rawValue
        }

        return str
    }

    /// Called by ``main()`` to run the bulk of the example.
    func runAsync() async throws {
        // Always use the Region "us-east-1" to have access to the most models.
        let config = try await BedrockClient.BedrockClientConfiguration(region: "us-
east-1")
```

```
        let bedrockClient = BedrockClient(config: config)

        let output = try await bedrockClient.listFoundationModels(
            input: ListFoundationModelsInput()
        )

        guard let summaries = output.modelSummaries else {
            print("No models returned.")
            return
        }

        // Output a list of the models with their details.
        for summary in summaries {
            print("==========================================")
            print(" Model ID: \(summary.modelId ?? "<unknown>")")
            print("------------------------------------------")
            print(" Name: \(summary.modelName ?? "<unknown>")")
            print(" Provider: \(summary.providerName ?? "<unknown>")")
            print(" Input modalities: \(buildModalityList(modalities:
 summary.inputModalities))")
            print(" Output modalities: \(buildModalityList(modalities:
 summary.outputModalities))")
            print(" Supported customizations:
 \(buildCustomizationList(customizations: summary.customizationsSupported ))")
            print(" Supported inference types: \(buildInferenceList(inferences:
 summary.inferenceTypesSupported))")
            print("------------------------------------------\n")
        }

        print("\(summaries.count) models available.")
    }
}

/// The program's asynchronous entry point.
@main
struct Main {
    static func main() async {
        let args = Array(CommandLine.arguments.dropFirst())

        do {
            let command = try ExampleCommand.parse(args)
            try await command.runAsync()
        } catch {
            ExampleCommand.exit(withError: error)
```

```
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Swift API 참조의 ListFoundationModels를 참조하세요. AWS

주제

- 작업

작업

`ListFoundationModels`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListFoundationModels`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSBedrock

        // Always use the Region "us-east-1" to have access to the most models.
        let config = try await BedrockClient.BedrockClientConfiguration(region: "us-
east-1")
        let bedrockClient = BedrockClient(config: config)

        let output = try await bedrockClient.listFoundationModels(
            input: ListFoundationModelsInput()
        )

        guard let summaries = output.modelSummaries else {
            print("No models returned.")
            return
        }
```

```
        // Output a list of the models with their details.
        for summary in summaries {
            print("==========================================")
            print(" Model ID: \(summary.modelId ?? "<unknown>")")
            print("------------------------------------------")
            print(" Name: \(summary.modelName ?? "<unknown>")")
            print(" Provider: \(summary.providerName ?? "<unknown>")")
            print(" Input modalities: \(buildModalityList(modalities:
summary.inputModalities))")
            print(" Output modalities: \(buildModalityList(modalities:
summary.outputModalities))")
            print(" Supported customizations:
\(buildCustomizationList(customizations: summary.customizationsSupported ))")
            print(" Supported inference types: \(buildInferenceList(inferences:
summary.inferenceTypesSupported))")
            print("------------------------------------------\n")
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Swift API 참조의 ListFoundationModels를 참조하세요. AWS

SDK for Swift를 사용한 Amazon Bedrock 런타임 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Bedrock 런타임과 함께 AWS SDK for Swift를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- Amazon Nova
- Amazon Nova Canvas
- Amazon Nova Reel
- Anthropic Claude
- Meta Llama

Amazon Nova

Converse

다음 코드 예제에서는 Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Nova에 문자 메시지를 보내는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Nova로 텍스트 메시지를 전송합니다.

```
// An example demonstrating how to use the Conversation API to send
// a text message to Amazon Nova.

import AWSBedrockRuntime

func converse(_ textPrompt: String) async throws -> String {

    // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
    let config =
        try await BedrockRuntimeClient.BedrockRuntimeClientConfiguration(
            region: "us-east-1"
        )
    let client = BedrockRuntimeClient(config: config)

    // Set the model ID.
    let modelId = "amazon.nova-micro-v1:0"

    // Start a conversation with the user message.
    let message = BedrockRuntimeClientTypes.Message(
        content: [.text(textPrompt)],
        role: .user
    )

    // Optionally use inference parameters
    let inferenceConfig =
```

```
        BedrockRuntimeClientTypes.InferenceConfiguration(
            maxTokens: 512,
            stopSequences: ["END"],
            temperature: 0.5,
            topp: 0.9
        )

    // Create the ConverseInput to send to the model
    let input = ConverseInput(
        inferenceConfig: inferenceConfig, messages: [message], modelId: modelId)

    // Send the ConverseInput to the model
    let response = try await client.converse(input: input)

    // Extract and return the response text.
    if case let .message(msg) = response.output {
        if case let .text(textResponse) = msg.content![0] {
            return textResponse
        } else {
            return "No text response found in message content"
        }
    } else {
        return "No message found in converse output"
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

ConverseStream

다음 코드 예제에서는 Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Nova에 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Amazon Nova로 텍스트 메시지를 전송하고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
// An example demonstrating how to use the Conversation API to send a text message
// to Amazon Nova and print the response stream

import AWSBedrockRuntime

func printConverseStream(_ textPrompt: String) async throws {

    // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
    let config =
        try await BedrockRuntimeClient.BedrockRuntimeClientConfiguration(
            region: "us-east-1"
        )
    let client = BedrockRuntimeClient(config: config)

    // Set the model ID.
    let modelId = "amazon.nova-lite-v1:0"

    // Start a conversation with the user message.
    let message = BedrockRuntimeClientTypes.Message(
        content: [.text(textPrompt)],
        role: .user
    )

    // Optionally use inference parameters.
    let inferenceConfig =
        BedrockRuntimeClientTypes.InferenceConfiguration(
            maxTokens: 512,
            stopSequences: ["END"],
            temperature: 0.5,
            topp: 0.9
        )

    // Create the ConverseStreamInput to send to the model.
    let input = ConverseStreamInput(
        inferenceConfig: inferenceConfig, messages: [message], modelId: modelId)

    // Send the ConverseStreamInput to the model.
    let response = try await client.converseStream(input: input)

    // Extract the streaming response.
```

```
    guard let stream = response.stream else {
        print("No stream available")
        return
    }

    // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    for try await event in stream {
        switch event {
        case .messagestart(_):
            print("\nNova Lite:")

        case .contentblockdelta(let deltaEvent):
            if case .text(let text) = deltaEvent.delta {
                print(text, terminator: "")
            }

        default:
            break
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 ConverseStream을 참조하세요.

Amazon Nova Canvas

InvokeModel

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Bedrock에서 Amazon Nova Canvas를 호출하여 이미지를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Nova Canvas로 이미지를 생성합니다.

```
// Use the native inference API to create an image with Amazon Nova Canvas

import AWSBedrockRuntime
import AWSSDKIdentity
import Foundation

struct NovaImageOutput: Decodable {
    let images: [Data]
}

func generateImage(_ textPrompt: String) async throws {
    // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
    let config =
        try await BedrockRuntimeClient.BedrockRuntimeClientConfiguration(
            region: "us-east-1"
        )
    config.awsCredentialIdentityResolver = try SSOAWSCredentialIdentityResolver()

    let client = BedrockRuntimeClient(config: config)

    // Set the model ID.
    let modelId = "amazon.nova-canvas-v1:0"

    //  Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
    let input = InvokeModelInput(
        accept: "application/json",
        body: """
            {
                "textToImageParams": {
                    "text": "\(textPrompt)"
                },
                "taskType": "TEXT_IMAGE",
                "imageGenerationConfig": {
                    "seed": 42,
                    "quality": "standard",
                    "width": 512,
                    "height": 512,
                    "numberOfImages": 1
                }
            }
            """.data(using: .utf8),
        modelId: modelId
    )
```

```
    // Invoke the model with the request.
    let response = try await client.invokeModel(input: input)

    // Decode the response body.
    let output = try JSONDecoder().decode(NovaImageOutput.self, from:
 response.body!)

    // Extract the image data.
    guard let data = output.images.first else {
        print("No image data found")
        return
    }

    // Save the generated image to a local folder.
    let fileURL = URL.documentsDirectory.appending(path: "nova_canvas.png")
    print(fileURL)
    try data.write(to: fileURL)
    print("Image is saved at \(fileURL)")
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Swift API 참조의 InvokeModel을 참조하세요. AWS

Amazon Nova Reel

Text-to-video

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Nova Reel을 사용하여 텍스트 프롬프트에서 비디오를 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Nova Reel을 사용하여 텍스트 프롬프트에서 비디오를 생성합니다.

```
// This example demonstrates how to use Amazon Nova Reel to generate a video from a
 text prompt.
// It shows how to:
// - Set up the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
// - Configure a text-to-video request
// - Submit an asynchronous job for video generation
// - Poll for job completion status
// - Access the generated video from S3

import AWSBedrockRuntime
import Foundation
import Smithy

func startTextToVideoGenerationJob(
    bedrockRuntimeClient: BedrockRuntimeClient, prompt: String, outputS3Uri: String
) async throws -> String? {
    // Specify the model ID for text-to-video generation
    let modelId = "amazon.nova-reel-v1:0"

    // Configure the video generation request with additional parameters
    let modelInputSource: [String: Any] = [
        "taskType": "TEXT_VIDEO",
        "textToVideoParams": [
            "text": "\(prompt)"
        ],
        "videoGenerationConfig": [
            "durationSeconds": 6,
            "fps": 24,
            "dimension": "1280x720",
        ],
    ]

    let modelInput = try Document.make(from: modelInputSource)

    let input = StartAsyncInvokeInput(
        modelId: modelId,
        modelInput: modelInput,
        outputDataConfig: .s3outputdataconfig(
            BedrockRuntimeClientTypes.AsyncInvokeS3OutputDataConfig(
                s3Uri: outputS3Uri
            )
        )
    )
```

```
    // Invoke the model asynchronously
    let output = try await bedrockRuntimeClient.startAsyncInvoke(input: input)
    return output.invocationArn
}

func queryJobStatus(
    bedrockRuntimeClient: BedrockRuntimeClient,
    invocationArn: String?
) async throws -> GetAsyncInvokeOutput {
    try await bedrockRuntimeClient.getAsyncInvoke(
        input: GetAsyncInvokeInput(invocationArn: invocationArn))
}

func main() async throws {
    // Create a Bedrock Runtime client
    let config =
        try await BedrockRuntimeClient.BedrockRuntimeClientConfiguration(
            region: "us-east-1"
        )
    let client = BedrockRuntimeClient(config: config)

    // Specify the S3 location for the output video
    let bucket = "s3://REPLACE-WITH-YOUR-S3-BUCKET-NAM"

    print("Submitting video generation job...")
    let invocationArn = try await startTextToVideoGenerationJob(
        bedrockRuntimeClient: client,
        prompt: "A pomegranate juice in a railway station",
        outputS3Uri: bucket
    )
    print("Job started with invocation ARN: \(String(describing:invocationArn))")

    // Poll for job completion
    var status: BedrockRuntimeClientTypes.AsyncInvokeStatus?
    var isReady = false
    var hasFailed = false

    while !isReady && !hasFailed {
        print("\nPolling job status...")
        status = try await queryJobStatus(
            bedrockRuntimeClient: client, invocationArn: invocationArn
        ).status
        switch status {
```

```
        case .completed:
            isReady = true
            print("Video is ready\nCheck S3 bucket: \(bucket)")
        case .failed:
            hasFailed = true
            print("Something went wrong")
        case .inProgress:
            print("Job is in progress...")
            try await Task.sleep(nanoseconds: 15 * 1_000_000_000)  // 15 seconds
        default:
            isReady = true
        }
    }
}

do {
    try await main()
} catch {
    print("An error occurred: \(error)")
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - GetAsyncInvoke
  - StartAsyncInvoke

Anthropic Claude

Converse

다음 코드 예제에서는 Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Anthropic Claude에 텍스트 메시지를 보내는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Anthropic Claude에 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
// An example demonstrating how to use the Conversation API to send
// a text message to Anthropic Claude.

import AWSBedrockRuntime

func converse(_ textPrompt: String) async throws -> String {

    // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
    let config =
        try await BedrockRuntimeClient.BedrockRuntimeClientConfiguration(
            region: "us-east-1"
        )
    let client = BedrockRuntimeClient(config: config)

    // Set the model ID.
    let modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0"

    // Start a conversation with the user message.
    let message = BedrockRuntimeClientTypes.Message(
        content: [.text(textPrompt)],
        role: .user
    )

    // Optionally use inference parameters
    let inferenceConfig =
        BedrockRuntimeClientTypes.InferenceConfiguration(
            maxTokens: 512,
            stopSequences: ["END"],
            temperature: 0.5,
            topp: 0.9
        )

    // Create the ConverseInput to send to the model
    let input = ConverseInput(
        inferenceConfig: inferenceConfig, messages: [message], modelId: modelId)

    // Send the ConverseInput to the model
    let response = try await client.converse(input: input)

    // Extract and return the response text.
    if case let .message(msg) = response.output {
        if case let .text(textResponse) = msg.content![0] {
```

```
            return textResponse
        } else {
            return "No text response found in message content"
        }
    } else {
        return "No message found in converse output"
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

ConverseStream

다음 코드 예제에서는 Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Anthropic Claude에 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Anthropic Claude에 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
// An example demonstrating how to use the Conversation API to send a text message
// to Anthropic Claude and print the response stream

import AWSBedrockRuntime

func printConverseStream(_ textPrompt: String) async throws {

    // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
    let config =
        try await BedrockRuntimeClient.BedrockRuntimeClientConfiguration(
            region: "us-east-1"
        )
    let client = BedrockRuntimeClient(config: config)
```

```
    // Set the model ID.
    let modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0"

    // Start a conversation with the user message.
    let message = BedrockRuntimeClientTypes.Message(
        content: [.text(textPrompt)],
        role: .user
    )

    // Optionally use inference parameters.
    let inferenceConfig =
        BedrockRuntimeClientTypes.InferenceConfiguration(
            maxTokens: 512,
            stopSequences: ["END"],
            temperature: 0.5,
            topp: 0.9
        )

    // Create the ConverseStreamInput to send to the model.
    let input = ConverseStreamInput(
        inferenceConfig: inferenceConfig, messages: [message], modelId: modelId)

    // Send the ConverseStreamInput to the model.
    let response = try await client.converseStream(input: input)

    // Extract the streaming response.
    guard let stream = response.stream else {
        print("No stream available")
        return
    }

    // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    for try await event in stream {
        switch event {
        case .messagestart(_):
            print("\nAnthropic Claude:")

        case .contentblockdelta(let deltaEvent):
            if case .text(let text) = deltaEvent.delta {
                print(text, terminator: "")
            }

        default:
```

```
            break
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 ConverseStream을 참조하세요.

Meta Llama

Converse

다음 코드 예제에서는 Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Meta Llama에 텍스트 메시지를 보내는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Meta Llama에 텍스트 메시지를 보냅니다.

```
// An example demonstrating how to use the Conversation API to send
// a text message to Meta Llama.

import AWSBedrockRuntime

func converse(_ textPrompt: String) async throws -> String {

    // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
    let config =
        try await BedrockRuntimeClient.BedrockRuntimeClientConfiguration(
            region: "us-east-1"
        )
    let client = BedrockRuntimeClient(config: config)

    // Set the model ID.
    let modelId = "meta.llama3-8b-instruct-v1:0"
```

```
    // Start a conversation with the user message.
    let message = BedrockRuntimeClientTypes.Message(
        content: [.text(textPrompt)],
        role: .user
    )

    // Optionally use inference parameters
    let inferenceConfig =
        BedrockRuntimeClientTypes.InferenceConfiguration(
            maxTokens: 512,
            stopSequences: ["END"],
            temperature: 0.5,
            topp: 0.9
        )

    // Create the ConverseInput to send to the model
    let input = ConverseInput(
        inferenceConfig: inferenceConfig, messages: [message], modelId: modelId)

    // Send the ConverseInput to the model
    let response = try await client.converse(input: input)

    // Extract and return the response text.
    if case let .message(msg) = response.output {
        if case let .text(textResponse) = msg.content![0] {
            return textResponse
        } else {
            return "No text response found in message content"
        }
    } else {
        return "No message found in converse output"
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 Converse를 참조하세요.

ConverseStream

다음 코드 예제에서는 Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Meta Llama에 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Bedrock의 Converse API를 사용하여 Meta Llama에 텍스트 메시지를 보내고 응답 스트림을 실시간으로 처리합니다.

```
// An example demonstrating how to use the Conversation API to send a text message
// to Meta Llama and print the response stream.

import AWSBedrockRuntime

func printConverseStream(_ textPrompt: String) async throws {

    // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
    let config =
        try await BedrockRuntimeClient.BedrockRuntimeClientConfiguration(
            region: "us-east-1"
        )
    let client = BedrockRuntimeClient(config: config)

    // Set the model ID.
    let modelId = "meta.llama3-8b-instruct-v1:0"

    // Start a conversation with the user message.
    let message = BedrockRuntimeClientTypes.Message(
        content: [.text(textPrompt)],
        role: .user
    )

    // Optionally use inference parameters.
    let inferenceConfig =
        BedrockRuntimeClientTypes.InferenceConfiguration(
            maxTokens: 512,
            stopSequences: ["END"],
            temperature: 0.5,
            topp: 0.9
        )
```

```
    // Create the ConverseStreamInput to send to the model.
    let input = ConverseStreamInput(
        inferenceConfig: inferenceConfig, messages: [message], modelId: modelId)

    // Send the ConverseStreamInput to the model.
    let response = try await client.converseStream(input: input)

    // Extract the streaming response.
    guard let stream = response.stream else {
        print("No stream available")
        return
    }

    // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    for try await event in stream {
        switch event {
        case .messagestart(_):
            print("\nMeta Llama:")

        case .contentblockdelta(let deltaEvent):
            if case .text(let text) = deltaEvent.delta {
                print(text, terminator: "")
            }

        default:
            break
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 ConverseStream을 참조하세요.

SDK for Swift 사용한 Amazon Cognito 자격 증명 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Cognito Identity와 함께 AWS SDK for Swift를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`CreateIdentityPool`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateIdentityPool`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSCognitoIdentity


    /// Create a new identity pool and return its ID.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///     - name: The name to give the new identity pool.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A string containing the newly created pool's ID, or `nil`
    ///   if an error occurred.
    ///
    func createIdentityPool(name: String) async throws -> String? {
        do {
            let cognitoInputCall = CreateIdentityPoolInput(developerProviderName:
 "com.exampleco.CognitoIdentityDemo",
                                                           identityPoolName: name)

            let result = try await cognitoIdentityClient.createIdentityPool(input:
 cognitoInputCall)
            guard let poolId = result.identityPoolId else {
                return nil
```

```
            }

            return poolId
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: createIdentityPool:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- 자세한 내용은 AWS SDK for Swift 개발자 안내서를 참조하십시오.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 CreateIdentityPool을 참조하세요.

`DeleteIdentityPool`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteIdentityPool`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSCognitoIdentity


    /// Delete the specified identity pool.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - id: The ID of the identity pool to delete.
    ///
    func deleteIdentityPool(id: String) async throws {
        do {
            let input = DeleteIdentityPoolInput(
                identityPoolId: id
            )

            _ = try await cognitoIdentityClient.deleteIdentityPool(input: input)
```

```
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: deleteIdentityPool:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- 자세한 내용은 AWS SDK for Swift 개발자 안내서를 참조하십시오.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 DeleteIdentityPool을 참조하십시오.

ListIdentityPools

다음 코드 예시는 ListIdentityPools의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSCognitoIdentity


    /// Return the ID of the identity pool with the specified name.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - name: The name of the identity pool whose ID should be returned.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A string containing the ID of the specified identity pool
    ///   or `nil` on error or if not found.
    ///
    func getIdentityPoolID(name: String) async throws -> String? {
        let listPoolsInput = ListIdentityPoolsInput(maxResults: 25)
        // Use "Paginated" to get all the objects.
        // This lets the SDK handle the 'nextToken' field in
 "ListIdentityPoolsOutput".
        let pages = cognitoIdentityClient.listIdentityPoolsPaginated(input:
 listPoolsInput)
```

```
        do {
            for try await page in pages {
                guard let identityPools = page.identityPools else {
                    print("ERROR: listIdentityPoolsPaginated returned nil
 contents.")
                    continue
                }

                /// Read pages of identity pools from Cognito until one is found
                /// whose name matches the one specified in the `name` parameter.
                /// Return the matching pool's ID.

                for pool in identityPools {
                    if pool.identityPoolName == name {
                        return pool.identityPoolId!
                    }
                }
            }
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: getIdentityPoolID:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }

        return nil
    }
```

기존 자격 증명 풀의 ID를 가져오거나 존재하지 않으면 생성합니다.

```
import AWSCognitoIdentity


    /// Return the ID of the identity pool with the specified name.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - name: The name of the identity pool whose ID should be returned
    ///
    /// - Returns: A string containing the ID of the specified identity pool.
    ///   Returns `nil` if there's an error or if the pool isn't found.
    ///
    public func getOrCreateIdentityPoolID(name: String) async throws -> String? {
        // See if the pool already exists. If it doesn't, create it.
```

```
        do {
            guard let poolId = try await getIdentityPoolID(name: name) else {
                return try await createIdentityPool(name: name)
            }

            return poolId
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: getOrCreateIdentityPoolID:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- 자세한 내용은 AWS SDK for Swift 개발자 안내서를 참조하십시오.
- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 ListIdentityPools를 참조하세요.

SDK for Swift를 사용한 Amazon Cognito 자격 증명 공급자 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Cognito 자격 증명 공급자와 함께 AWS SDK for Swift를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오

작업

AdminGetUser

다음 코드 예시는 AdminGetUser의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSCognitoIdentityProvider

    /// Get information about a specific user in a user pool.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - cipClient: The Amazon Cognito Identity Provider client to use.
    ///   - userName: The user to retrieve information about.
    ///   - userPoolId: The user pool to search for the specified user.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the user's information was successfully
    ///   retrieved. Otherwise returns `false`.
    func adminGetUser(cipClient: CognitoIdentityProviderClient, userName: String,
                      userPoolId: String) async -> Bool {
        do {
            let output = try await cipClient.adminGetUser(
                input: AdminGetUserInput(
                    userPoolId: userPoolId,
                    username: userName
                )
            )

            guard let userStatus = output.userStatus else {
                print("*** Unable to get the user's status.")
                return false
            }

            print("User status: \(userStatus)")
```

```
            return true
        } catch {
            return false
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Swift API 참조의 AdminGetUser를 참조하세요. AWS

`AdminInitiateAuth`

다음 코드 예시는 `AdminInitiateAuth`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSCognitoIdentityProvider

    /// Begin an authentication session.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - cipClient: The `CongitoIdentityProviderClient` to use.
    ///   - clientId: The app client ID to use.
    ///   - userName: The username to check.
    ///   - password: The user's password.
    ///   - userPoolId: The user pool to use.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The session token associated with this authentication
    ///   session.
    func initiateAuth(cipClient: CognitoIdentityProviderClient, clientId: String,
                      userName: String, password: String,
                      userPoolId: String) async -> String? {
        var authParams: [String: String] = [:]

        authParams["USERNAME"] = userName
```

```
        authParams["PASSWORD"] = password

        do {
            let output = try await cipClient.adminInitiateAuth(
                input: AdminInitiateAuthInput(
                    authFlow:
CognitoIdentityProviderClientTypes.AuthFlowType.adminUserPasswordAuth,
                    authParameters: authParams,
                    clientId: clientId,
                    userPoolId: userPoolId
                )
            )

            guard let challengeName = output.challengeName else {
                print("*** Invalid response from the auth service.")
                return nil
            }

            print("=====> Response challenge is \(challengeName)")

            return output.session
        } catch _ as UserNotFoundException {
            print("*** The specified username, \(userName), doesn't exist.")
            return nil
        } catch _ as UserNotConfirmedException {
            print("*** The user \(userName) has not been confirmed.")
            return nil
        } catch {
            print("*** An unexpected error occurred.")
            return nil
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Swift API 참조의 AdminInitiateAuth를 참조하세요. AWS

AdminRespondToAuthChallenge

다음 코드 예시는 AdminRespondToAuthChallenge의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSCognitoIdentityProvider

    /// Respond to the authentication challenge received from Cognito after
    /// initiating an authentication session. This involves sending a current
    /// MFA code to the service.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - cipClient: The `CognitoIdentityProviderClient` to use.
    ///   - userName: The user's username.
    ///   - clientId: The app client ID.
    ///   - userPoolId: The user pool to sign into.
    ///   - mfaCode: The 6-digit MFA code currently displayed by the user's
    ///     authenticator.
    ///   - session: The authentication session to continue processing.
    func adminRespondToAuthChallenge(cipClient: CognitoIdentityProviderClient,
 userName: String,
                                     clientId: String, userPoolId: String, mfaCode:
 String,
                                     session: String) async {
        print("=====> SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA challenge is generated...")

        var challengeResponsesOb: [String: String] = [:]
        challengeResponsesOb["USERNAME"] = userName
        challengeResponsesOb["SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA_CODE"] = mfaCode

        do {
            let output = try await cipClient.adminRespondToAuthChallenge(
                input: AdminRespondToAuthChallengeInput(
                    challengeName:
 CognitoIdentityProviderClientTypes.ChallengeNameType.softwareTokenMfa,
                    challengeResponses: challengeResponsesOb,
                    clientId: clientId,
                    session: session,
```

```
                    userPoolId: userPoolId
                )
            )

            guard let authenticationResult = output.authenticationResult else {
                print("*** Unable to get authentication result.")
                return
            }

            print("=====> Authentication result (JWTs are redacted):")
            print(authenticationResult)
        } catch _ as SoftwareTokenMFANotFoundException {
            print("*** The specified user pool isn't configured for MFA.")
            return
        } catch _ as CodeMismatchException {
            print("*** The specified MFA code doesn't match the expected value.")
            return
        } catch _ as UserNotFoundException {
            print("*** The specified username, \(userName), doesn't exist.")
            return
        } catch _ as UserNotConfirmedException {
            print("*** The user \(userName) has not been confirmed.")
            return
        } catch let error as NotAuthorizedException {
            print("*** Unauthorized access. Reason: \(error.properties.message ??
"<unknown>")")
        } catch {
            print("*** Error responding to the MFA challenge.")
            return
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Swift API 참조의 AdminRespondToAuthChallenge를 참조하세요. AWS

`AssociateSoftwareToken`

다음 코드 예시는 `AssociateSoftwareToken`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSCognitoIdentityProvider

    /// Request and display an MFA secret token that the user should enter
    /// into their authenticator to set it up for the user account.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - cipClient: The `CognitoIdentityProviderClient` to use.
    ///   - authSession: The authentication session to request an MFA secret
    ///     for.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A string containing the MFA secret token that should be
    ///   entered into the authenticator software.
    func getSecretForAppMFA(cipClient: CognitoIdentityProviderClient, authSession:
 String?) async -> String? {
        do {
            let output = try await cipClient.associateSoftwareToken(
                input: AssociateSoftwareTokenInput(
                    session: authSession
                )
            )

            guard let secretCode = output.secretCode else {
                print("*** Unable to get the secret code")
                return nil
            }

            print("=====> Enter this token into Google Authenticator:
 \(secretCode)")
            return output.session
        } catch _ as SoftwareTokenMFANotFoundException {
            print("*** The specified user pool isn't configured for MFA.")
            return nil
        } catch {
```

```
            print("*** An unexpected error occurred getting the secret for the app's
MFA.")
            return nil
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Swift API 참조의 AssociateSoftwareToken을 참조하세요. AWS

ConfirmSignUp

다음 코드 예시는 ConfirmSignUp의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSCognitoIdentityProvider

    /// Submit a confirmation code for the specified user. This is the code as
    /// entered by the user after they've received it by email or text
    /// message.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - cipClient: The `CognitoIdentityProviderClient` to use.
    ///   - clientId: The app client ID the user is signing up for.
    ///   - userName: The username of the user whose code is being sent.
    ///   - code: The user's confirmation code.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the code was successfully confirmed; otherwise `false`.
    func confirmSignUp(cipClient: CognitoIdentityProviderClient, clientId: String,
                       userName: String, code: String) async -> Bool {
        do {
            _ = try await cipClient.confirmSignUp(
                input: ConfirmSignUpInput(
                    clientId: clientId,
                    confirmationCode: code,
```

```
                    username: userName
                )
            )

            print("=====> \(userName) has been confirmed.")
            return true
        } catch {
            print("=====> \(userName)'s code was entered incorrectly.")
            return false
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Swift API 참조의 ConfirmSignUp을 참조하세요. AWS

`ListUsers`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListUsers`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        do {
            let output = try await cognitoClient.listUsers(
                input: ListUsersInput(
                    userPoolId: poolId
                )
            )

            guard let users = output.users else {
                print("No users found.")
                return
            }

            print("\(users.count) user(s) found.")
            for user in users {
                print("  \(user.username ?? "<unknown>")")
```

```
            }
        } catch _ as NotAuthorizedException {
            print("*** Please authenticate with AWS before using this command.")
            return
        } catch _ as ResourceNotFoundException {
            print("*** The specified User Pool was not found.")
            return
        } catch {
            print("*** An unexpected type of error occurred.")
            return
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 ListUsers를 참조하십시오.

`ResendConfirmationCode`

다음 코드 예시는 `ResendConfirmationCode`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSCognitoIdentityProvider

    /// Requests a new confirmation code be sent to the given user's contact
    /// method.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - cipClient: The `CognitoIdentityProviderClient` to use.
    ///   - clientId: The application client ID.
    ///   - userName: The user to resend a code for.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if a new code was sent successfully, otherwise
    ///   `false`.
    func resendConfirmationCode(cipClient: CognitoIdentityProviderClient, clientId:
 String,
```

```
                                    userName: String) async -> Bool {
        do {
            let output = try await cipClient.resendConfirmationCode(
                input: ResendConfirmationCodeInput(
                    clientId: clientId,
                    username: userName
                )
            )

            guard let deliveryMedium = output.codeDeliveryDetails?.deliveryMedium
else {
                print("*** Unable to get the delivery method for the resent code.")
                return false
            }

            print("=====> A new code has been sent by \(deliveryMedium)")
            return true
        } catch {
            print("*** Unable to resend the confirmation code to user \(userName).")
            return false
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Swift API 참조의 ResendConfirmationCode를 참조하세요. AWS

`SignUp`

다음 코드 예시는 `SignUp`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSCognitoIdentityProvider

    /// Create a new user in a user pool.
```

```
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - cipClient: The `CognitoIdentityProviderClient` to use.
    ///   - clientId: The ID of the app client to create a user for.
    ///   - userName: The username for the new user.
    ///   - password: The new user's password.
    ///   - email: The new user's email address.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if successful; otherwise `false`.
    func signUp(cipClient: CognitoIdentityProviderClient, clientId: String,
userName: String, password: String, email: String) async -> Bool {
        let emailAttr = CognitoIdentityProviderClientTypes.AttributeType(
            name: "email",
            value: email
        )

        let userAttrsList = [emailAttr]

        do {
            _ = try await cipClient.signUp(
                input: SignUpInput(
                    clientId: clientId,
                    password: password,
                    userAttributes: userAttrsList,
                    username: userName
                )

            )

            print("=====> User \(userName) signed up.")
        } catch _ as AWSCognitoIdentityProvider.UsernameExistsException {
            print("*** The username \(userName) already exists. Please use a
different one.")
            return false
        } catch let error as AWSCognitoIdentityProvider.InvalidPasswordException {
            print("*** Error: The specified password is invalid. Reason:
\(error.properties.message ?? "<none available>").")
            return false
        } catch _ as AWSCognitoIdentityProvider.ResourceNotFoundException {
            print("*** Error: The specified client ID (\(clientId)) doesn't exist.")
            return false
        } catch {
            print("*** Unexpected error: \(error)")
            return false
```

```
        }

        return true
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 SignUp을 참조하세요.

`VerifySoftwareToken`

다음 코드 예시는 `VerifySoftwareToken`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSCognitoIdentityProvider

    /// Confirm that the user's TOTP authenticator is configured correctly by
    /// sending a code to it to check that it matches successfully.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - cipClient: The `CongnitoIdentityProviderClient` to use.
    ///   - session: An authentication session previously returned by an
    ///     `associateSoftwareToken()` call.
    ///   - mfaCode: The 6-digit code currently displayed by the user's
    ///     authenticator, as provided by the user.
    func verifyTOTP(cipClient: CognitoIdentityProviderClient, session: String?,
 mfaCode: String?) async {
        do {
            let output = try await cipClient.verifySoftwareToken(
                input: VerifySoftwareTokenInput(
                    session: session,
                    userCode: mfaCode
                )
            )
```

```
            guard let tokenStatus = output.status else {
                print("*** Unable to get the token's status.")
                return
            }
            print("=====> The token's status is: \(tokenStatus)")
        } catch _ as SoftwareTokenMFANotFoundException {
            print("*** The specified user pool isn't configured for MFA.")
            return
        } catch _ as CodeMismatchException {
            print("*** The specified MFA code doesn't match the expected value.")
            return
        } catch _ as UserNotFoundException {
            print("*** The specified username doesn't exist.")
            return
        } catch _ as UserNotConfirmedException {
            print("*** The user has not been confirmed.")
            return
        } catch {
            print("*** Error verifying the MFA token!")
            return
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Swift API 참조의 VerifySoftwareToken을 참조하세요. AWS

시나리오

MFA가 필요한 사용자 풀에 사용자 가입시키기

다음 코드 예제에서는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 사용자 이름, 암호 및 이메일 주소로 사용자를 가입시키고 확인합니다.
- MFA 애플리케이션을 사용자와 연결하여 다중 인증을 설정합니다.
- 암호와 MFA 코드를 사용하여 로그인합니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

`Package.swift` 파일.

```
// swift-tools-version: 5.9
//
// The swift-tools-version declares the minimum version of Swift required to
// build this package.

import PackageDescription

let package = Package(
    name: "cognito-scenario",
    // Let Xcode know the minimum Apple platforms supported.
    platforms: [
        .macOS(.v13),
        .iOS(.v15)
    ],
    dependencies: [
        // Dependencies declare other packages that this package depends on.
        .package(
            url: "https://github.com/awslabs/aws-sdk-swift",
            from: "1.0.0"),
        .package(
            url: "https://github.com/apple/swift-argument-parser.git",
            branch: "main"
        )
    ],
    targets: [
        // Targets are the basic building blocks of a package, defining a module or
 a test suite.
        // Targets can depend on other targets in this package and products
        // from dependencies.
        .executableTarget(
            name: "cognito-scenario",
            dependencies: [
```

```
                .product(name: "AWSCognitoIdentityProvider", package: "aws-sdk-
swift"),
                .product(name: "ArgumentParser", package: "swift-argument-parser")
            ],
            path: "Sources")

    ]
)
```

Swift 코드 파일입니다.

```
// An example demonstrating various features of Amazon Cognito. Before running
// this Swift code example, set up your development environment, including
// your credentials.
//
// For more information, see the following documentation:
// https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
//
// TIP: To set up the required user pool, run the AWS Cloud Development Kit
// (AWS CDK) script provided in this GitHub repo at
// resources/cdk/cognito_scenario_user_pool_with_mfa.
//
// This example performs the following functions:
//
// 1. Invokes the signUp method to sign up a user.
// 2. Invokes the adminGetUser method to get the user's confirmation status.
// 3. Invokes the ResendConfirmationCode method if the user requested another
//    code.
// 4. Invokes the confirmSignUp method.
// 5. Invokes the initiateAuth to sign in. This results in being prompted to
//    set up TOTP (time-based one-time password). (The response is
//    “ChallengeName”: “MFA_SETUP”).
// 6. Invokes the AssociateSoftwareToken method to generate a TOTP MFA private
//    key. This can be used with Google Authenticator.
// 7. Invokes the VerifySoftwareToken method to verify the TOTP and register
//    for MFA.
// 8. Invokes the AdminInitiateAuth to sign in again. This results in being
//    prompted to submit a TOTP (Response: “ChallengeName”:
//    “SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA”).
// 9. Invokes the AdminRespondToAuthChallenge to get back a token.

import ArgumentParser
```

```
import Foundation

import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSCognitoIdentityProvider

struct ExampleCommand: ParsableCommand {
    @Argument(help: "The application clientId.")
    var clientId: String
    @Argument(help: "The user pool ID to use.")
    var poolId: String
    @Option(help: "Name of the Amazon Region to use")
    var region = "us-east-1"

    static var configuration = CommandConfiguration(
        commandName: "cognito-scenario",
        abstract: """
        Demonstrates various features of Amazon Cognito.
        """,
        discussion: """
        """
    )

    /// Prompt for an input string of at least a minimum length.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - prompt: The prompt string to display.
    ///   - minLength: The minimum number of characters to allow in the
    ///     response. Default value is 0.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The entered string.
    func stringRequest(_ prompt: String, minLength: Int = 1) -> String {
        while true {
            print(prompt, terminator: "")
            let str = readLine()

            guard let str else {
                continue
            }
            if str.count >= minLength {
                return str
            } else {
                print("*** Response must be at least \(minLength) character(s)
 long.")
            }
```

```
        }
    }

    /// Ask a yes/no question.
    ///
    /// - Parameter prompt: A prompt string to print.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the user answered "Y", otherwise `false`.
    func yesNoRequest(_ prompt: String) -> Bool {
        while true {
            let answer = stringRequest(prompt).lowercased()
            if answer == "y" || answer == "n" {
                return answer == "y"
            }
        }
    }

    /// Get information about a specific user in a user pool.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - cipClient: The Amazon Cognito Identity Provider client to use.
    ///   - userName: The user to retrieve information about.
    ///   - userPoolId: The user pool to search for the specified user.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the user's information was successfully
    ///   retrieved. Otherwise returns `false`.
    func adminGetUser(cipClient: CognitoIdentityProviderClient, userName: String,
                      userPoolId: String) async -> Bool {
        do {
            let output = try await cipClient.adminGetUser(
                input: AdminGetUserInput(
                    userPoolId: userPoolId,
                    username: userName
                )
            )

            guard let userStatus = output.userStatus else {
                print("*** Unable to get the user's status.")
                return false
            }

            print("User status: \(userStatus)")
            return true
        } catch {
```

```
            return false
        }
    }

    /// Create a new user in a user pool.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - cipClient: The `CognitoIdentityProviderClient` to use.
    ///   - clientId: The ID of the app client to create a user for.
    ///   - userName: The username for the new user.
    ///   - password: The new user's password.
    ///   - email: The new user's email address.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if successful; otherwise `false`.
    func signUp(cipClient: CognitoIdentityProviderClient, clientId: String,
userName: String, password: String, email: String) async -> Bool {
        let emailAttr = CognitoIdentityProviderClientTypes.AttributeType(
            name: "email",
            value: email
        )

        let userAttrsList = [emailAttr]

        do {
            _ = try await cipClient.signUp(
                input: SignUpInput(
                    clientId: clientId,
                    password: password,
                    userAttributes: userAttrsList,
                    username: userName
                )

            )

            print("=====> User \(userName) signed up.")
        } catch _ as AWSCognitoIdentityProvider.UsernameExistsException {
            print("*** The username \(userName) already exists. Please use a
different one.")
            return false
        } catch let error as AWSCognitoIdentityProvider.InvalidPasswordException {
            print("*** Error: The specified password is invalid. Reason:
\(error.properties.message ?? "<none available>").")
            return false
        } catch _ as AWSCognitoIdentityProvider.ResourceNotFoundException {
```

```
            print("*** Error: The specified client ID (\(clientId)) doesn't exist.")
            return false
        } catch {
            print("*** Unexpected error: \(error)")
            return false
        }

        return true
    }

    /// Requests a new confirmation code be sent to the given user's contact
    /// method.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - cipClient: The `CognitoIdentityProviderClient` to use.
    ///   - clientId: The application client ID.
    ///   - userName: The user to resend a code for.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if a new code was sent successfully, otherwise
    ///   `false`.
    func resendConfirmationCode(cipClient: CognitoIdentityProviderClient, clientId:
String,
                                userName: String) async -> Bool {
        do {
            let output = try await cipClient.resendConfirmationCode(
                input: ResendConfirmationCodeInput(
                    clientId: clientId,
                    username: userName
                )
            )

            guard let deliveryMedium = output.codeDeliveryDetails?.deliveryMedium
else {
                print("*** Unable to get the delivery method for the resent code.")
                return false
            }

            print("=====> A new code has been sent by \(deliveryMedium)")
            return true
        } catch {
            print("*** Unable to resend the confirmation code to user \(userName).")
            return false
        }
    }
```

```
/// Submit a confirmation code for the specified user. This is the code as
/// entered by the user after they've received it by email or text
/// message.
///
/// - Parameters:
///   - cipClient: The `CognitoIdentityProviderClient` to use.
///   - clientId: The app client ID the user is signing up for.
///   - userName: The username of the user whose code is being sent.
///   - code: The user's confirmation code.
///
/// - Returns: `true` if the code was successfully confirmed; otherwise `false`.
func confirmSignUp(cipClient: CognitoIdentityProviderClient, clientId: String,
                   userName: String, code: String) async -> Bool {
    do {
        _ = try await cipClient.confirmSignUp(
            input: ConfirmSignUpInput(
                clientId: clientId,
                confirmationCode: code,
                username: userName
            )
        )

        print("=====> \(userName) has been confirmed.")
        return true
    } catch {
        print("=====> \(userName)'s code was entered incorrectly.")
        return false
    }
}

/// Begin an authentication session.
///
/// - Parameters:
///   - cipClient: The `CongitoIdentityProviderClient` to use.
///   - clientId: The app client ID to use.
///   - userName: The username to check.
///   - password: The user's password.
///   - userPoolId: The user pool to use.
///
/// - Returns: The session token associated with this authentication
///   session.
func initiateAuth(cipClient: CognitoIdentityProviderClient, clientId: String,
                  userName: String, password: String,
```

```
                        userPoolId: String) async -> String? {
        var authParams: [String: String] = [:]

        authParams["USERNAME"] = userName
        authParams["PASSWORD"] = password

        do {
            let output = try await cipClient.adminInitiateAuth(
                input: AdminInitiateAuthInput(
                    authFlow:
CognitoIdentityProviderClientTypes.AuthFlowType.adminUserPasswordAuth,
                    authParameters: authParams,
                    clientId: clientId,
                    userPoolId: userPoolId
                )
            )

            guard let challengeName = output.challengeName else {
                print("*** Invalid response from the auth service.")
                return nil
            }

            print("=====> Response challenge is \(challengeName)")

            return output.session
        } catch _ as UserNotFoundException {
            print("*** The specified username, \(userName), doesn't exist.")
            return nil
        } catch _ as UserNotConfirmedException {
            print("*** The user \(userName) has not been confirmed.")
            return nil
        } catch {
            print("*** An unexpected error occurred.")
            return nil
        }
    }

    /// Request and display an MFA secret token that the user should enter
    /// into their authenticator to set it up for the user account.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - cipClient: The `CognitoIdentityProviderClient` to use.
    ///   - authSession: The authentication session to request an MFA secret
    ///     for.
```

```
   ///
   /// - Returns: A string containing the MFA secret token that should be
   ///   entered into the authenticator software.
   func getSecretForAppMFA(cipClient: CognitoIdentityProviderClient, authSession:
String?) async -> String? {
       do {
           let output = try await cipClient.associateSoftwareToken(
               input: AssociateSoftwareTokenInput(
                   session: authSession
               )
           )

           guard let secretCode = output.secretCode else {
               print("*** Unable to get the secret code")
               return nil
           }

           print("=====> Enter this token into Google Authenticator:
\(secretCode)")
           return output.session
       } catch _ as SoftwareTokenMFANotFoundException {
           print("*** The specified user pool isn't configured for MFA.")
           return nil
       } catch {
           print("*** An unexpected error occurred getting the secret for the app's
MFA.")
           return nil
       }
   }

   /// Confirm that the user's TOTP authenticator is configured correctly by
   /// sending a code to it to check that it matches successfully.
   ///
   /// - Parameters:
   ///   - cipClient: The `CongnitoIdentityProviderClient` to use.
   ///   - session: An authentication session previously returned by an
   ///     `associateSoftwareToken()` call.
   ///   - mfaCode: The 6-digit code currently displayed by the user's
   ///     authenticator, as provided by the user.
   func verifyTOTP(cipClient: CognitoIdentityProviderClient, session: String?,
mfaCode: String?) async {
       do {
           let output = try await cipClient.verifySoftwareToken(
               input: VerifySoftwareTokenInput(
```

```
                    session: session,
                    userCode: mfaCode
                )
            )

            guard let tokenStatus = output.status else {
                print("*** Unable to get the token's status.")
                return
            }
            print("=====> The token's status is: \(tokenStatus)")
        } catch _ as SoftwareTokenMFANotFoundException {
            print("*** The specified user pool isn't configured for MFA.")
            return
        } catch _ as CodeMismatchException {
            print("*** The specified MFA code doesn't match the expected value.")
            return
        } catch _ as UserNotFoundException {
            print("*** The specified username doesn't exist.")
            return
        } catch _ as UserNotConfirmedException {
            print("*** The user has not been confirmed.")
            return
        } catch {
            print("*** Error verifying the MFA token!")
            return
        }
    }

    /// Respond to the authentication challenge received from Cognito after
    /// initiating an authentication session. This involves sending a current
    /// MFA code to the service.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - cipClient: The `CognitoIdentityProviderClient` to use.
    ///   - userName: The user's username.
    ///   - clientId: The app client ID.
    ///   - userPoolId: The user pool to sign into.
    ///   - mfaCode: The 6-digit MFA code currently displayed by the user's
    ///     authenticator.
    ///   - session: The authentication session to continue processing.
    func adminRespondToAuthChallenge(cipClient: CognitoIdentityProviderClient,
userName: String,
                                     clientId: String, userPoolId: String, mfaCode:
String,
```

```
                                    session: String) async {
        print("=====> SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA challenge is generated...")

        var challengeResponsesOb: [String: String] = [:]
        challengeResponsesOb["USERNAME"] = userName
        challengeResponsesOb["SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA_CODE"] = mfaCode

        do {
            let output = try await cipClient.adminRespondToAuthChallenge(
                input: AdminRespondToAuthChallengeInput(
                    challengeName:
CognitoIdentityProviderClientTypes.ChallengeNameType.softwareTokenMfa,
                    challengeResponses: challengeResponsesOb,
                    clientId: clientId,
                    session: session,
                    userPoolId: userPoolId
                )
            )

            guard let authenticationResult = output.authenticationResult else {
                print("*** Unable to get authentication result.")
                return
            }

            print("=====> Authentication result (JWTs are redacted):")
            print(authenticationResult)
        } catch _ as SoftwareTokenMFANotFoundException {
            print("*** The specified user pool isn't configured for MFA.")
            return
        } catch _ as CodeMismatchException {
            print("*** The specified MFA code doesn't match the expected value.")
            return
        } catch _ as UserNotFoundException {
            print("*** The specified username, \(userName), doesn't exist.")
            return
        } catch _ as UserNotConfirmedException {
            print("*** The user \(userName) has not been confirmed.")
            return
        } catch let error as NotAuthorizedException {
            print("*** Unauthorized access. Reason: \(error.properties.message ??
"<unknown>")")
        } catch {
            print("*** Error responding to the MFA challenge.")
            return
```

```
        }
    }

    /// Called by ``main()`` to run the bulk of the example.
    func runAsync() async throws {
        let config = try await
CognitoIdentityProviderClient.CognitoIdentityProviderClientConfiguration(region:
region)
        let cipClient = CognitoIdentityProviderClient(config: config)

        print("""
              This example collects information about a user, then creates that user
in the
              specified user pool. Then, it enables Multi-Factor Authentication
(MFA) for that
              user by associating an authenticator application (such as Google
Authenticator
              or a password manager that supports TOTP). Then, the user uses a code
from their
              authenticator application to sign in.

              """)

        let userName = stringRequest("Please enter a new username: ")
        let password = stringRequest("Enter a password: ")
        let email = stringRequest("Enter your email address: ", minLength: 5)

        // Submit the sign-up request to AWS.

        print("==> Signing up user \(userName)...")
        if await signUp(cipClient: cipClient, clientId: clientId,
                        userName: userName, password: password,
                        email: email) == false {
            return
        }

        // Check the user's status. This time, it should come back "unconfirmed".

        print("==> Getting the status of user \(userName) from the user pool (should
be 'unconfirmed')...")
        if await adminGetUser(cipClient: cipClient, userName: userName, userPoolId:
poolId) == false {
            return
        }
```

```
        // Ask the user if they want a replacement code sent, such as if the
        // code hasn't arrived yet. If the user responds with a "yes," send a
        // new code.

        if yesNoRequest("==> A confirmation code was sent to \(userName). Would you
like to send a new code (Y/N)? ") {
            print("==> Sending a new confirmation code...")
            if await resendConfirmationCode(cipClient: cipClient, clientId:
clientId, userName: userName) == false {
                return
            }
        }

        // Ask the user to enter the confirmation code, then send it to Amazon
        // Cognito to verify it.

        let code = stringRequest("==> Enter the confirmation code sent to
\(userName): ")
        if await confirmSignUp(cipClient: cipClient, clientId: clientId, userName:
userName, code: code) == false {
            // The code didn't match. Your application may wish to offer to
            // re-send the confirmation code here and try again.
            return
        }

        // Check the user's status again. This time it should come back
        // "confirmed".

        print("==> Rechecking status of user \(userName) in the user pool (should be
'confirmed')...")
        if await adminGetUser(cipClient: cipClient, userName: userName, userPoolId:
poolId) == false {
            return
        }
        // Check the challenge mode. Here, it should be "mfaSetup", indicating
        // that the user needs to add MFA before using it. This returns a
        // session that can be used to register MFA, or nil if an error occurs.

        let authSession = await initiateAuth(cipClient: cipClient, clientId:
clientId,
                                             userName: userName, password:
password,
                                             userPoolId: poolId)
```

```
        if authSession == nil {
            return
        }

        // Ask Cognito for an MFA secret token that the user should enter into
        // their authenticator software (such as Google Authenticator) or
        // password manager to configure it for this user account. This
        // returns a new session that should be used for the new stage of the
        // authentication process.

        let newSession = await getSecretForAppMFA(cipClient: cipClient, authSession:
authSession)
        if newSession == nil {
            return
        }

        // Ask the user to enter the current 6-digit code displayed by their
        // authenticator. Then verify that it matches the value expected for
        // the session.

        let mfaCode1 = stringRequest("==> Enter the 6-digit code displayed in your
authenticator: ",
                                     minLength: 6)
        await verifyTOTP(cipClient: cipClient, session: newSession, mfaCode:
mfaCode1)

        // Ask the user to authenticate now that the authenticator has been
        // configured. This creates a new session using the user's username
        // and password as already entered.

        print("\nNow starting the sign-in process for user \(userName)...\n")

        let session2 = await initiateAuth(cipClient: cipClient, clientId: clientId,
                                     userName: userName, password: password,
userPoolId: poolId)
        guard let session2 else {
            return
        }

        // Now that we have a new auth session, `session2`, ask the user for a
        // new 6-digit code from their authenticator, and send it to the auth
        // session.
```

```
        let mfaCode2 = stringRequest("==> Wait for your authenticator to show a new
 6-digit code, then enter it: ",
                                     minLength: 6)
        await adminRespondToAuthChallenge(cipClient: cipClient, userName: userName,
                                          clientId: clientId, userPoolId: poolId,
                                          mfaCode: mfaCode2, session: session2)
    }
}

/// The program's asynchronous entry point.
@main
struct Main {
    static func main() async {
        let args = Array(CommandLine.arguments.dropFirst())

        do {
            let command = try ExampleCommand.parse(args)
            try await command.runAsync()
        } catch {
            ExampleCommand.exit(withError: error)
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - AdminGetUser
  - AdminInitiateAuth
  - AdminRespondToAuthChallenge
  - AssociateSoftwareToken
  - ConfirmDevice
  - ConfirmSignUp
  - InitiateAuth
  - ListUsers
  - ResendConfirmationCode
  - RespondToAuthChallenge
  - SignUp
  - VerifySoftwareToken

SDK for Swift 사용한 DynamoDB 자격 증명 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 DynamoDB와 함께 AWS SDK for Swift를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예제에는 컨텍스트에서 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 영화 데이터를 저장할 수 있는 테이블을 생성합니다.
- 테이블에 하나의 영화를 추가하고 가져오고 업데이트합니다.
- 샘플 JSON 파일에서 테이블에 영화 데이터를 씁니다.
- 특정 연도에 개봉된 영화를 쿼리합니다.
- 특정 연도 범위 동안 개봉된 영화를 스캔합니다.
- 테이블에서 영화를 삭제한 다음, 테이블을 삭제합니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

SDK for Swift에 대한 DynamoDB 호출을 처리하는 Swift 클래스입니다.

```
import AWSDynamoDB
import Foundation

/// An enumeration of error codes representing issues that can arise when using
/// the `MovieTable` class.
enum MoviesError: Error {
    /// The specified table wasn't found or couldn't be created.
    case TableNotFound
    /// The specified item wasn't found or couldn't be created.
    case ItemNotFound
    /// The Amazon DynamoDB client is not properly initialized.
    case UninitializedClient
    /// The table status reported by Amazon DynamoDB is not recognized.
    case StatusUnknown
    /// One or more specified attribute values are invalid or missing.
    case InvalidAttributes
}

/// A class representing an Amazon DynamoDB table containing movie
/// information.
public class MovieTable {
    var ddbClient: DynamoDBClient?
    let tableName: String

    /// Create an object representing a movie table in an Amazon DynamoDB
    /// database.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - region: The optional Amazon Region to create the database in.
    ///   - tableName: The name to assign to the table. If not specified, a
    ///     random table name is generated automatically.
    ///
    /// > Note: The table is not necessarily available when this function
    /// returns. Use `tableExists()` to check for its availability, or
    /// `awaitTableActive()` to wait until the table's status is reported as
    /// ready to use by Amazon DynamoDB.
    ///
    init(region: String? = nil, tableName: String) async throws {
        do {
            let config = try await DynamoDBClient.DynamoDBClientConfiguration()
            if let region = region {
                config.region = region
```

```
            }

            self.ddbClient = DynamoDBClient(config: config)
            self.tableName = tableName

            try await self.createTable()
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: ", dump(error, name: "Initializing Amazon DynamoDBClient
client"))
            throw error
        }
    }

    ///
    /// Create a movie table in the Amazon DynamoDB data store.
    ///
    private func createTable() async throws {
        do {
            guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
                throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
            }

            let input = CreateTableInput(
                attributeDefinitions: [
                    DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeDefinition(attributeName: "year",
attributeType: .n),
                    DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeDefinition(attributeName: "title",
attributeType: .s)
                ],
                billingMode: DynamoDBClientTypes.BillingMode.payPerRequest,
                keySchema: [
                    DynamoDBClientTypes.KeySchemaElement(attributeName: "year",
keyType: .hash),
                    DynamoDBClientTypes.KeySchemaElement(attributeName: "title",
keyType: .range)
                ],
                tableName: self.tableName
            )
            let output = try await client.createTable(input: input)
            if output.tableDescription == nil {
                throw MoviesError.TableNotFound
            }
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: createTable:", dump(error))
```

```
            throw error
        }
    }


    /// Check to see if the table exists online yet.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the table exists, or `false` if not.
    ///
    func tableExists() async throws -> Bool {
        do {
            guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
                throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
            }

            let input = DescribeTableInput(
                tableName: tableName
            )
            let output = try await client.describeTable(input: input)
            guard let description = output.table else {
                throw MoviesError.TableNotFound
            }

            return description.tableName == self.tableName
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: tableExists:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }


    ///
    /// Waits for the table to exist and for its status to be active.
    ///
    func awaitTableActive() async throws {
        while try (await self.tableExists() == false) {
            do {
                let duration = UInt64(0.25 * 1_000_000_000) // Convert .25 seconds
to nanoseconds.
                try await Task.sleep(nanoseconds: duration)
            } catch {
                print("Sleep error:", dump(error))
            }
        }
```

```
        while try (await self.getTableStatus() != .active) {
            do {
                let duration = UInt64(0.25 * 1_000_000_000) // Convert .25 seconds
to nanoseconds.
                try await Task.sleep(nanoseconds: duration)
            } catch {
                print("Sleep error:", dump(error))
            }
        }
    }


    ///
    /// Deletes the table from Amazon DynamoDB.
    ///
    func deleteTable() async throws {
        do {
            guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
                throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
            }

            let input = DeleteTableInput(
                tableName: self.tableName
            )
            _ = try await client.deleteTable(input: input)
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: deleteTable:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }


    /// Get the table's status.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The table status, as defined by the
    ///   `DynamoDBClientTypes.TableStatus` enum.
    ///
    func getTableStatus() async throws -> DynamoDBClientTypes.TableStatus {
        do {
            guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
                throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
            }
```

```
            let input = DescribeTableInput(
                tableName: self.tableName
            )
            let output = try await client.describeTable(input: input)
            guard let description = output.table else {
                throw MoviesError.TableNotFound
            }
            guard let status = description.tableStatus else {
                throw MoviesError.StatusUnknown
            }
            return status
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: getTableStatus:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }


    /// Populate the movie database from the specified JSON file.
    ///
    /// - Parameter jsonPath: Path to a JSON file containing movie data.
    ///
    func populate(jsonPath: String) async throws {
        do {
            guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
                throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
            }

            // Create a Swift `URL` and use it to load the file into a `Data`
            // object. Then decode the JSON into an array of `Movie` objects.

            let fileUrl = URL(fileURLWithPath: jsonPath)
            let jsonData = try Data(contentsOf: fileUrl)

            var movieList = try JSONDecoder().decode([Movie].self, from: jsonData)

            // Truncate the list to the first 200 entries or so for this example.

            if movieList.count > 200 {
                movieList = Array(movieList[...199])
            }

            // Before sending records to the database, break the movie list into
            // 25-entry chunks, which is the maximum size of a batch item request.
```

```
            let count = movieList.count
            let chunks = stride(from: 0, to: count, by: 25).map {
                Array(movieList[$0 ..< Swift.min($0 + 25, count)])
            }

            // For each chunk, create a list of write request records and populate
            // them with `PutRequest` requests, each specifying one movie from the
            // chunk. Once the chunk's items are all in the `PutRequest` list,
            // send them to Amazon DynamoDB using the
            // `DynamoDBClient.batchWriteItem()` function.

            for chunk in chunks {
                var requestList: [DynamoDBClientTypes.WriteRequest] = []

                for movie in chunk {
                    let item = try await movie.getAsItem()
                    let request = DynamoDBClientTypes.WriteRequest(
                        putRequest: .init(
                            item: item
                        )
                    )
                    requestList.append(request)
                }

                let input = BatchWriteItemInput(requestItems: [tableName:
requestList])
                _ = try await client.batchWriteItem(input: input)
            }
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: populate:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }


    /// Add a movie specified as a `Movie` structure to the Amazon DynamoDB
    /// table.
    ///
    /// - Parameter movie: The `Movie` to add to the table.
    ///
    func add(movie: Movie) async throws {
        do {
            guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
```

```
                throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
            }

            // Get a DynamoDB item containing the movie data.
            let item = try await movie.getAsItem()

            // Send the `PutItem` request to Amazon DynamoDB.

            let input = PutItemInput(
                item: item,
                tableName: self.tableName
            )
            _ = try await client.putItem(input: input)
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: add movie:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }


    /// Given a movie's details, add a movie to the Amazon DynamoDB table.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - title: The movie's title as a `String`.
    ///   - year: The release year of the movie (`Int`).
    ///   - rating: The movie's rating if available (`Double`; default is
    ///     `nil`).
    ///   - plot: A summary of the movie's plot (`String`; default is `nil`,
    ///     indicating no plot summary is available).
    ///
    func add(title: String, year: Int, rating: Double? = nil,
             plot: String? = nil) async throws
    {
        do {
            let movie = Movie(title: title, year: year, rating: rating, plot: plot)
            try await self.add(movie: movie)
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: add with fields:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }


    /// Return a `Movie` record describing the specified movie from the Amazon
```

```
    /// DynamoDB table.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - title: The movie's title (`String`).
    ///   - year: The movie's release year (`Int`).
    ///
    /// - Throws: `MoviesError.ItemNotFound` if the movie isn't in the table.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A `Movie` record with the movie's details.
    func get(title: String, year: Int) async throws -> Movie {
        do {
            guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
                throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
            }

            let input = GetItemInput(
                key: [
                    "year": .n(String(year)),
                    "title": .s(title)
                ],
                tableName: self.tableName
            )
            let output = try await client.getItem(input: input)
            guard let item = output.item else {
                throw MoviesError.ItemNotFound
            }

            let movie = try Movie(withItem: item)
            return movie
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: get:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }


    /// Get all the movies released in the specified year.
    ///
    /// - Parameter year: The release year of the movies to return.
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of `Movie` objects describing each matching movie.
    ///
    func getMovies(fromYear year: Int) async throws -> [Movie] {
        do {
```

```
            guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
                throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
            }

            let input = QueryInput(
                expressionAttributeNames: [
                    "#y": "year"
                ],
                expressionAttributeValues: [
                    ":y": .n(String(year))
                ],
                keyConditionExpression: "#y = :y",
                tableName: self.tableName
            )
            // Use "Paginated" to get all the movies.
            // This lets the SDK handle the 'lastEvaluatedKey' property in
"QueryOutput".

            let pages = client.queryPaginated(input: input)

            var movieList: [Movie] = []
            for try await page in pages {
                guard let items = page.items else {
                    print("Error: no items returned.")
                    continue
                }

                // Convert the found movies into `Movie` objects and return an array
                // of them.

                for item in items {
                    let movie = try Movie(withItem: item)
                    movieList.append(movie)
                }
            }
            return movieList
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: getMovies:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }


    /// Return an array of `Movie` objects released in the specified range of
```

```
    /// years.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - firstYear: The first year of movies to return.
    ///   - lastYear: The last year of movies to return.
    ///   - startKey: A starting point to resume processing; always use `nil`.
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of `Movie` objects describing the matching movies.
    ///
    /// > Note: The `startKey` parameter is used by this function when
    ///   recursively calling itself, and should always be `nil` when calling
    ///   directly.
    ///
    func getMovies(firstYear: Int, lastYear: Int,
                   startKey: [Swift.String: DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue]? =
nil)
        async throws -> [Movie]
    {
        do {
            var movieList: [Movie] = []

            guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
                throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
            }

            let input = ScanInput(
                consistentRead: true,
                exclusiveStartKey: startKey,
                expressionAttributeNames: [
                    "#y": "year" // `year` is a reserved word, so use `#y` instead.
                ],
                expressionAttributeValues: [
                    ":y1": .n(String(firstYear)),
                    ":y2": .n(String(lastYear))
                ],
                filterExpression: "#y BETWEEN :y1 AND :y2",
                tableName: self.tableName
            )

            let pages = client.scanPaginated(input: input)

            for try await page in pages {
                guard let items = page.items else {
                    print("Error: no items returned.")
```

```
                    continue
                }

                // Build an array of `Movie` objects for the returned items.

                for item in items {
                    let movie = try Movie(withItem: item)
                    movieList.append(movie)
                }
            }
            return movieList

        } catch {
            print("ERROR: getMovies with scan:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }


    /// Update the specified movie with new `rating` and `plot` information.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - title: The title of the movie to update.
    ///   - year: The release year of the movie to update.
    ///   - rating: The new rating for the movie.
    ///   - plot: The new plot summary string for the movie.
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of mappings of attribute names to their new
    ///   listing each item actually changed. Items that didn't need to change
    ///   aren't included in this list. `nil` if no changes were made.
    ///
    func update(title: String, year: Int, rating: Double? = nil, plot: String? =
nil) async throws
        -> [Swift.String: DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue]?
    {
        do {
            guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
                throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
            }

            // Build the update expression and the list of expression attribute
            // values. Include only the information that's changed.

            var expressionParts: [String] = []
```

```
            var attrValues: [Swift.String: DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue] = [:]

            if rating != nil {
                expressionParts.append("info.rating=:r")
                attrValues[":r"] = .n(String(rating!))
            }
            if plot != nil {
                expressionParts.append("info.plot=:p")
                attrValues[":p"] = .s(plot!)
            }
            let expression = "set \(expressionParts.joined(separator: ", "))"

            let input = UpdateItemInput(
                // Create substitution tokens for the attribute values, to ensure
                // no conflicts in expression syntax.
                expressionAttributeValues: attrValues,
                // The key identifying the movie to update consists of the release
                // year and title.
                key: [
                    "year": .n(String(year)),
                    "title": .s(title)
                ],
                returnValues: .updatedNew,
                tableName: self.tableName,
                updateExpression: expression
            )
            let output = try await client.updateItem(input: input)

            guard let attributes: [Swift.String: DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue]
= output.attributes else {
                throw MoviesError.InvalidAttributes
            }
            return attributes
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: update:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }


    /// Delete a movie, given its title and release year.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - title: The movie's title.
```

```
    ///   - year: The movie's release year.
    ///
    func delete(title: String, year: Int) async throws {
        do {
            guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
                throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
            }

            let input = DeleteItemInput(
                key: [
                    "year": .n(String(year)),
                    "title": .s(title)
                ],
                tableName: self.tableName
            )
            _ = try await client.deleteItem(input: input)
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: delete:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
}
```

MovieTable 클래스에서 동영상을 나타내는 데 사용하는 구조입니다.

```
import Foundation
import AWSDynamoDB

/// The optional details about a movie.
public struct Details: Codable {
    /// The movie's rating, if available.
    var rating: Double?
    /// The movie's plot, if available.
    var plot: String?
}

/// A structure describing a movie. The `year` and `title` properties are
/// required and are used as the key for Amazon DynamoDB operations. The
/// `info` sub-structure's two properties, `rating` and `plot`, are optional.
public struct Movie: Codable {
    /// The year in which the movie was released.
```

```
    var year: Int
    /// The movie's title.
    var title: String
    /// A `Details` object providing the optional movie rating and plot
    /// information.
    var info: Details

    /// Create a `Movie` object representing a movie, given the movie's
    /// details.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - title: The movie's title (`String`).
    ///   - year: The year in which the movie was released (`Int`).
    ///   - rating: The movie's rating (optional `Double`).
    ///   - plot: The movie's plot (optional `String`)
    init(title: String, year: Int, rating: Double? = nil, plot: String? = nil) {
        self.title = title
        self.year = year

        self.info = Details(rating: rating, plot: plot)
    }

    /// Create a `Movie` object representing a movie, given the movie's
    /// details.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - title: The movie's title (`String`).
    ///   - year: The year in which the movie was released (`Int`).
    ///   - info: The optional rating and plot information for the movie in a
    ///     `Details` object.
    init(title: String, year: Int, info: Details?){
        self.title = title
        self.year = year

        if info != nil {
            self.info = info!
        } else {
            self.info = Details(rating: nil, plot: nil)
        }
    }

    ///
    /// Return a new `MovieTable` object, given an array mapping string to Amazon
    /// DynamoDB attribute values.
```

```
    ///
    /// - Parameter item: The item information provided to the form used by
    ///   DynamoDB. This is an array of strings mapped to
    ///   `DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue` values.
    init(withItem item: [Swift.String:DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue]) throws  {
        // Read the attributes.

        guard let titleAttr = item["title"],
              let yearAttr = item["year"] else {
            throw MoviesError.ItemNotFound
        }
        let infoAttr = item["info"] ?? nil

        // Extract the values of the title and year attributes.

        if case .s(let titleVal) = titleAttr {
            self.title = titleVal
        } else {
            throw MoviesError.InvalidAttributes
        }

        if case .n(let yearVal) = yearAttr {
            self.year = Int(yearVal)!
        } else {
            throw MoviesError.InvalidAttributes
        }

        // Extract the rating and/or plot from the `info` attribute, if
        // they're present.

        var rating: Double? = nil
        var plot: String? = nil

        if infoAttr != nil, case .m(let infoVal) = infoAttr {
            let ratingAttr = infoVal["rating"] ?? nil
            let plotAttr = infoVal["plot"] ?? nil

            if ratingAttr != nil, case .n(let ratingVal) = ratingAttr {
                rating = Double(ratingVal) ?? nil
            }
            if plotAttr != nil, case .s(let plotVal) = plotAttr {
                plot = plotVal
            }
        }
```

```
        self.info = Details(rating: rating, plot: plot)
    }

    ///
    /// Return an array mapping attribute names to Amazon DynamoDB attribute
    /// values, representing the contents of the `Movie` record as a DynamoDB
    /// item.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The movie item as an array of type
    ///   `[Swift.String:DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue]`.
    ///
    func getAsItem() async throws ->
[Swift.String:DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue]  {
        // Build the item record, starting with the year and title, which are
        // always present.

        var item: [Swift.String:DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue] = [
            "year": .n(String(self.year)),
            "title": .s(self.title)
        ]

        // Add the `info` field with the rating and/or plot if they're
        // available.

        var details: [Swift.String:DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue] = [:]
        if (self.info.rating != nil || self.info.plot != nil) {
            if self.info.rating != nil {
                details["rating"] = .n(String(self.info.rating!))
            }
            if self.info.plot != nil {
                details["plot"] = .s(self.info.plot!)
            }
        }
        item["info"] = .m(details)

        return item
    }
}
```

MovieTable 클래스를 사용하여 DynamoDB 데이터베이스에 액세스하는 프로그램입니다.

```
import ArgumentParser
import ClientRuntime
import Foundation

import AWSDynamoDB


@testable import MovieList

extension String {
    // Get the directory if the string is a file path.
    func directory() -> String {
        guard let lastIndex = lastIndex(of: "/") else {
            print("Error: String directory separator not found.")
            return ""
        }
        return String(self[...lastIndex])
    }
}

struct ExampleCommand: ParsableCommand {
    @Argument(help: "The path of the sample movie data JSON file.")
    var jsonPath: String = #file.directory() + "../../../../../resources/
sample_files/movies.json"

    @Option(help: "The AWS Region to run AWS API calls in.")
    var awsRegion: String?

    @Option(
        help: ArgumentHelp("The level of logging for the Swift SDK to perform."),
        completion: .list([
            "critical",
            "debug",
            "error",
            "info",
            "notice",
            "trace",
            "warning"
        ])
    )
    var logLevel: String = "error"

    /// Configuration details for the command.
```

```
    static var configuration = CommandConfiguration(
        commandName: "basics",
        abstract: "A basic scenario demonstrating the usage of Amazon DynamoDB.",
        discussion: """
        An example showing how to use Amazon DynamoDB to perform a series of
        common database activities on a simple movie database.
        """
    )

    /// Called by ``main()`` to asynchronously run the AWS example.
    func runAsync() async throws {
        print("Welcome to the AWS SDK for Swift basic scenario for Amazon
DynamoDB!")

        //======================================================================
        // 1. Create the table. The Amazon DynamoDB table is represented by
        //    the `MovieTable` class.
        //======================================================================

        let tableName = "ddb-movies-sample-\(Int.random(in: 1 ... Int.max))"

        print("Creating table \"\(tableName)\"...")

        let movieDatabase = try await MovieTable(region: awsRegion,
                                                 tableName: tableName)

        print("\nWaiting for table to be ready to use...")
        try await movieDatabase.awaitTableActive()

        //======================================================================
        // 2. Add a movie to the table.
        //======================================================================

        print("\nAdding a movie...")
        try await movieDatabase.add(title: "Avatar: The Way of Water", year: 2022)
        try await movieDatabase.add(title: "Not a Real Movie", year: 2023)

        //======================================================================
        // 3. Update the plot and rating of the movie using an update
        //    expression.
        //======================================================================

        print("\nAdding details to the added movie...")
```

```
        _ = try await movieDatabase.update(title: "Avatar: The Way of Water", year:
2022,
                                           rating: 9.2, plot: "It's a sequel.")

        //=====================================================================
        // 4. Populate the table from the JSON file.
        //=====================================================================

        print("\nPopulating the movie database from JSON...")
        try await movieDatabase.populate(jsonPath: jsonPath)

        //=====================================================================
        // 5. Get a specific movie by key. In this example, the key is a
        //    combination of `title` and `year`.
        //=====================================================================

        print("\nLooking for a movie in the table...")
        let gotMovie = try await movieDatabase.get(title: "This Is the End", year:
2013)

        print("Found the movie \"\(gotMovie.title)\", released in
\(gotMovie.year).")
        print("Rating: \(gotMovie.info.rating ?? 0.0).")
        print("Plot summary: \(gotMovie.info.plot ?? "None.")")

        //=====================================================================
        // 6. Delete a movie.
        //=====================================================================

        print("\nDeleting the added movie...")
        try await movieDatabase.delete(title: "Avatar: The Way of Water", year:
2022)

        //=====================================================================
        // 7. Use a query with a key condition expression to return all movies
        //    released in a given year.
        //=====================================================================

        print("\nGetting movies released in 1994...")
        let movieList = try await movieDatabase.getMovies(fromYear: 1994)
        for movie in movieList {
            print("    \(movie.title)")
        }
```

```
        //=====================================================================
        // 8. Use `scan()` to return movies released in a range of years.
        //=====================================================================

        print("\nGetting movies released between 1993 and 1997...")
        let scannedMovies = try await movieDatabase.getMovies(firstYear: 1993,
 lastYear: 1997)
        for movie in scannedMovies {
            print("    \(movie.title) (\(movie.year))")
        }

        //=====================================================================
        // 9. Delete the table.
        //=====================================================================

        print("\nDeleting the table...")
        try await movieDatabase.deleteTable()
    }
}

@main
struct Main {
    static func main() async {
        let args = Array(CommandLine.arguments.dropFirst())

        do {
            let command = try ExampleCommand.parse(args)
            try await command.runAsync()
        } catch {
            ExampleCommand.exit(withError: error)
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - BatchWriteItem
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteItem
  - DeleteTable

- DescribeTable
- GetItem
- PutItem
- Query
- Scan
- UpdateItem

작업

`BatchGetItem`

다음 코드 예시는 `BatchGetItem`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSDynamoDB


    /// Gets an array of `Movie` objects describing all the movies in the
    /// specified list. Any movies that aren't found in the list have no
    /// corresponding entry in the resulting array.
    ///
    /// - Parameters
    ///     - keys: An array of tuples, each of which specifies the title and
    ///       release year of a movie to fetch from the table.
    ///
    /// - Returns:
    ///     - An array of `Movie` objects describing each match found in the
    ///     table.
    ///
    /// - Throws:
    ///     - `MovieError.ClientUninitialized` if the DynamoDB client has not
    ///     been initialized.
```

```
    ///     - DynamoDB errors are thrown without change.
    func batchGet(keys: [(title: String, year: Int)]) async throws -> [Movie] {
        do {
            guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
                throw MovieError.ClientUninitialized
            }

            var movieList: [Movie] = []
            var keyItems: [[Swift.String: DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue]] = []

            // Convert the list of keys into the form used by DynamoDB.

            for key in keys {
                let item: [Swift.String: DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue] = [
                    "title": .s(key.title),
                    "year": .n(String(key.year))
                ]
                keyItems.append(item)
            }

            // Create the input record for `batchGetItem()`. The list of requested
            // items is in the `requestItems` property. This array contains one
            // entry for each table from which items are to be fetched. In this
            // example, there's only one table containing the movie data.
            //
            // If we wanted this program to also support searching for matches
            // in a table of book data, we could add a second `requestItem`
            // mapping the name of the book table to the list of items we want to
            // find in it.
            let input = BatchGetItemInput(
                requestItems: [
                    self.tableName: .init(
                        consistentRead: true,
                        keys: keyItems
                    )
                ]
            )

            // Fetch the matching movies from the table.

            let output = try await client.batchGetItem(input: input)

            // Get the set of responses. If there aren't any, return the empty
            // movie list.
```

```
            guard let responses = output.responses else {
                return movieList
            }

            // Get the list of matching items for the table with the name
            // `tableName`.

            guard let responseList = responses[self.tableName] else {
                return movieList
            }

            // Create `Movie` items for each of the matching movies in the table
            // and add them to the `MovieList` array.

            for response in responseList {
                try movieList.append(Movie(withItem: response))
            }

            return movieList
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: batchGet", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 BatchGetItem을 참조하십시오.

`BatchWriteItem`

다음 코드 예시는 `BatchWriteItem`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSDynamoDB
```

```
    /// Populate the movie database from the specified JSON file.
    ///
    /// - Parameter jsonPath: Path to a JSON file containing movie data.
    ///
    func populate(jsonPath: String) async throws {
        do {
            guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
                throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
            }

            // Create a Swift `URL` and use it to load the file into a `Data`
            // object. Then decode the JSON into an array of `Movie` objects.

            let fileUrl = URL(fileURLWithPath: jsonPath)
            let jsonData = try Data(contentsOf: fileUrl)

            var movieList = try JSONDecoder().decode([Movie].self, from: jsonData)

            // Truncate the list to the first 200 entries or so for this example.

            if movieList.count > 200 {
                movieList = Array(movieList[...199])
            }

            // Before sending records to the database, break the movie list into
            // 25-entry chunks, which is the maximum size of a batch item request.

            let count = movieList.count
            let chunks = stride(from: 0, to: count, by: 25).map {
                Array(movieList[$0 ..< Swift.min($0 + 25, count)])
            }

            // For each chunk, create a list of write request records and populate
            // them with `PutRequest` requests, each specifying one movie from the
            // chunk. Once the chunk's items are all in the `PutRequest` list,
            // send them to Amazon DynamoDB using the
            // `DynamoDBClient.batchWriteItem()` function.

            for chunk in chunks {
                var requestList: [DynamoDBClientTypes.WriteRequest] = []

                for movie in chunk {
```

```
                    let item = try await movie.getAsItem()
                    let request = DynamoDBClientTypes.WriteRequest(
                        putRequest: .init(
                            item: item
                        )
                    )
                    requestList.append(request)
                }

                let input = BatchWriteItemInput(requestItems: [tableName:
requestList])
                _ = try await client.batchWriteItem(input: input)
            }
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: populate:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 BatchWriteItem을 참조하십시오.

`CreateTable`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateTable`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSDynamoDB


    ///
    /// Create a movie table in the Amazon DynamoDB data store.
    ///
```

```
    private func createTable() async throws {
        do {
            guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
                throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
            }

            let input = CreateTableInput(
                attributeDefinitions: [
                    DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeDefinition(attributeName: "year",
attributeType: .n),
                    DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeDefinition(attributeName: "title",
attributeType: .s)
                ],
                billingMode: DynamoDBClientTypes.BillingMode.payPerRequest,
                keySchema: [
                    DynamoDBClientTypes.KeySchemaElement(attributeName: "year",
keyType: .hash),
                    DynamoDBClientTypes.KeySchemaElement(attributeName: "title",
keyType: .range)
                ],
                tableName: self.tableName
            )
            let output = try await client.createTable(input: input)
            if output.tableDescription == nil {
                throw MoviesError.TableNotFound
            }
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: createTable:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 CreateTable을 참조하십시오.

DeleteItem

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteItem의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSDynamoDB


    /// Delete a movie, given its title and release year.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - title: The movie's title.
    ///   - year: The movie's release year.
    ///
    func delete(title: String, year: Int) async throws {
        do {
            guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
                throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
            }

            let input = DeleteItemInput(
                key: [
                    "year": .n(String(year)),
                    "title": .s(title)
                ],
                tableName: self.tableName
            )
            _ = try await client.deleteItem(input: input)
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: delete:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 DeleteItem을 참조하십시오.

DeleteTable

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteTable의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSDynamoDB


    ///
    /// Deletes the table from Amazon DynamoDB.
    ///
    func deleteTable() async throws {
        do {
            guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
                throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
            }

            let input = DeleteTableInput(
                tableName: self.tableName
            )
            _ = try await client.deleteTable(input: input)
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: deleteTable:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 DeleteTable을 참조하십시오.

GetItem

다음 코드 예시는 GetItem의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSDynamoDB


    /// Return a `Movie` record describing the specified movie from the Amazon
    /// DynamoDB table.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - title: The movie's title (`String`).
    ///   - year: The movie's release year (`Int`).
    ///
    /// - Throws: `MoviesError.ItemNotFound` if the movie isn't in the table.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A `Movie` record with the movie's details.
    func get(title: String, year: Int) async throws -> Movie {
        do {
            guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
                throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
            }

            let input = GetItemInput(
                key: [
                    "year": .n(String(year)),
                    "title": .s(title)
                ],
                tableName: self.tableName
            )
            let output = try await client.getItem(input: input)
            guard let item = output.item else {
                throw MoviesError.ItemNotFound
            }

            let movie = try Movie(withItem: item)
            return movie
        } catch {
```

```
            print("ERROR: get:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 GetItem을 참조하십시오.

ListTables

다음 코드 예시는 ListTables의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSDynamoDB


    /// Get a list of the DynamoDB tables available in the specified Region.
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of strings listing all of the tables available
    ///   in the Region specified when the session was created.
    public func getTableList() async throws -> [String] {
        let input = ListTablesInput(
        )
        return try await session.listTables(input: input)
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 ListTables을 참조하십시오.

PutItem

다음 코드 예시는 PutItem의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSDynamoDB


    /// Add a movie specified as a `Movie` structure to the Amazon DynamoDB
    /// table.
    ///
    /// - Parameter movie: The `Movie` to add to the table.
    ///
    func add(movie: Movie) async throws {
        do {
            guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
                throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
            }

            // Get a DynamoDB item containing the movie data.
            let item = try await movie.getAsItem()

            // Send the `PutItem` request to Amazon DynamoDB.

            let input = PutItemInput(
                item: item,
                tableName: self.tableName
            )
            _ = try await client.putItem(input: input)
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: add movie:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }


    ///
    /// Return an array mapping attribute names to Amazon DynamoDB attribute
    /// values, representing the contents of the `Movie` record as a DynamoDB
```

```
    /// item.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The movie item as an array of type
    ///   `[Swift.String:DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue]`.
    ///
    func getAsItem() async throws ->
[Swift.String:DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue]  {
        // Build the item record, starting with the year and title, which are
        // always present.

        var item: [Swift.String:DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue] = [
            "year": .n(String(self.year)),
            "title": .s(self.title)
        ]

        // Add the `info` field with the rating and/or plot if they're
        // available.

        var details: [Swift.String:DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue] = [:]
        if (self.info.rating != nil || self.info.plot != nil) {
            if self.info.rating != nil {
                details["rating"] = .n(String(self.info.rating!))
            }
            if self.info.plot != nil {
                details["plot"] = .s(self.info.plot!)
            }
        }
        item["info"] = .m(details)

        return item
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 PutItem을 참조하십시오.

Query

다음 코드 예시는 Query의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSDynamoDB


    /// Get all the movies released in the specified year.
    ///
    /// - Parameter year: The release year of the movies to return.
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of `Movie` objects describing each matching movie.
    ///
    func getMovies(fromYear year: Int) async throws -> [Movie] {
        do {
            guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
                throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
            }

            let input = QueryInput(
                expressionAttributeNames: [
                    "#y": "year"
                ],
                expressionAttributeValues: [
                    ":y": .n(String(year))
                ],
                keyConditionExpression: "#y = :y",
                tableName: self.tableName
            )
            // Use "Paginated" to get all the movies.
            // This lets the SDK handle the 'lastEvaluatedKey' property in
 "QueryOutput".

            let pages = client.queryPaginated(input: input)

            var movieList: [Movie] = []
            for try await page in pages {
                guard let items = page.items else {
```

```
                    print("Error: no items returned.")
                    continue
                }

                // Convert the found movies into `Movie` objects and return an array
                // of them.

                for item in items {
                    let movie = try Movie(withItem: item)
                    movieList.append(movie)
                }
            }
            return movieList
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: getMovies:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 Query를 참조하십시오.

Scan

다음 코드 예시는 Scan의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSDynamoDB


    /// Return an array of `Movie` objects released in the specified range of
    /// years.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
```

```
    ///   - firstYear: The first year of movies to return.
    ///   - lastYear: The last year of movies to return.
    ///   - startKey: A starting point to resume processing; always use `nil`.
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of `Movie` objects describing the matching movies.
    ///
    /// > Note: The `startKey` parameter is used by this function when
    ///   recursively calling itself, and should always be `nil` when calling
    ///   directly.
    ///
    func getMovies(firstYear: Int, lastYear: Int,
                   startKey: [Swift.String: DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue]? =
nil)
        async throws -> [Movie]
    {
        do {
            var movieList: [Movie] = []

            guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
                throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
            }

            let input = ScanInput(
                consistentRead: true,
                exclusiveStartKey: startKey,
                expressionAttributeNames: [
                    "#y": "year" // `year` is a reserved word, so use `#y` instead.
                ],
                expressionAttributeValues: [
                    ":y1": .n(String(firstYear)),
                    ":y2": .n(String(lastYear))
                ],
                filterExpression: "#y BETWEEN :y1 AND :y2",
                tableName: self.tableName
            )

            let pages = client.scanPaginated(input: input)

            for try await page in pages {
                guard let items = page.items else {
                    print("Error: no items returned.")
                    continue
                }
```

```
                // Build an array of `Movie` objects for the returned items.

                for item in items {
                    let movie = try Movie(withItem: item)
                    movieList.append(movie)
                }
            }
            return movieList

        } catch {
            print("ERROR: getMovies with scan:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 Scan을 참조하십시오.

`UpdateItem`

다음 코드 예시는 `UpdateItem`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSDynamoDB


    /// Update the specified movie with new `rating` and `plot` information.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - title: The title of the movie to update.
    ///   - year: The release year of the movie to update.
    ///   - rating: The new rating for the movie.
    ///   - plot: The new plot summary string for the movie.
    ///
```

```
    /// - Returns: An array of mappings of attribute names to their new
    ///   listing each item actually changed. Items that didn't need to change
    ///   aren't included in this list. `nil` if no changes were made.
    ///
    func update(title: String, year: Int, rating: Double? = nil, plot: String? =
nil) async throws
        -> [Swift.String: DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue]?
    {
        do {
            guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
                throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
            }

            // Build the update expression and the list of expression attribute
            // values. Include only the information that's changed.

            var expressionParts: [String] = []
            var attrValues: [Swift.String: DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue] = [:]

            if rating != nil {
                expressionParts.append("info.rating=:r")
                attrValues[":r"] = .n(String(rating!))
            }
            if plot != nil {
                expressionParts.append("info.plot=:p")
                attrValues[":p"] = .s(plot!)
            }
            let expression = "set \(expressionParts.joined(separator: ", "))"

            let input = UpdateItemInput(
                // Create substitution tokens for the attribute values, to ensure
                // no conflicts in expression syntax.
                expressionAttributeValues: attrValues,
                // The key identifying the movie to update consists of the release
                // year and title.
                key: [
                    "year": .n(String(year)),
                    "title": .s(title)
                ],
                returnValues: .updatedNew,
                tableName: self.tableName,
                updateExpression: expression
            )
            let output = try await client.updateItem(input: input)
```

```
            guard let attributes: [Swift.String: DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue]
= output.attributes else {
                throw MoviesError.InvalidAttributes
            }
            return attributes
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: update:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 UpdateItem을 참조하십시오.

SDK for Swift를 사용한 Amazon EC2 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon EC2와 함께 AWS SDK for Swift를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello Amazon EC2

다음 코드 예제는 Amazon EC2 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

`Package.swift` 파일.

```
// swift-tools-version: 5.9
//
// The swift-tools-version declares the minimum version of Swift required to
// build this package.

import PackageDescription

let package = Package(
    name: "hello-ec2",
    // Let Xcode know the minimum Apple platforms supported.
    platforms: [
        .macOS(.v13),
        .iOS(.v15)
    ],
    dependencies: [
        // Dependencies declare other packages that this package depends on.
        .package(
            url: "https://github.com/awslabs/aws-sdk-swift",
            from: "1.0.0"),
        .package(
            url: "https://github.com/apple/swift-argument-parser.git",
            branch: "main"
        )
    ],
    targets: [
        // Targets are the basic building blocks of a package, defining a module or
 a test suite.
        // Targets can depend on other targets in this package and products
        // from dependencies.
        .executableTarget(
            name: "hello-ec2",
            dependencies: [
                .product(name: "AWSEC2", package: "aws-sdk-swift"),
                .product(name: "ArgumentParser", package: "swift-argument-parser")
            ],
            path: "Sources")

    ]
)
```

`entry.swift` 파일.

```
// An example that shows how to use the AWS SDK for Swift to perform a simple
// operation using Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2).
//

import ArgumentParser
import Foundation

import AWSEC2

struct ExampleCommand: ParsableCommand {
    @Option(help: "The AWS Region to run AWS API calls in.")
    var awsRegion = "us-east-1"

    @Option(
        help: ArgumentHelp("The level of logging for the Swift SDK to perform."),
        completion: .list([
            "critical",
            "debug",
            "error",
            "info",
            "notice",
            "trace",
            "warning"
        ])
    )
    var logLevel: String = "error"

    static var configuration = CommandConfiguration(
        commandName: "hello-ec2",
        abstract: """
        Demonstrates a simple operation using Amazon EC2.
        """,
        discussion: """
        An example showing how to make a call to Amazon EC2 using the AWS SDK for
 Swift.
        """
    )

    /// Return an array of strings giving the names of every security group
    /// the user is a member of.
    ///
    /// - Parameter ec2Client: The `EC2Client` to use when calling
```

```
    ///   `describeSecurityGroupsPaginated()`.
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of strings giving the names of every security
    ///   group the user is a member of.
    func getSecurityGroupNames(ec2Client: EC2Client) async -> [String] {
        let pages = ec2Client.describeSecurityGroupsPaginated(
            input: DescribeSecurityGroupsInput()
        )

        var groupNames: [String] = []

        do {
            for try await page in pages {
                guard let groups = page.securityGroups else {
                    print("*** Error: No groups returned.")
                    continue
                }

                for group in groups {
                    groupNames.append(group.groupName ?? "<unknown>")
                }
            }
        } catch {
            print("*** Error: \(error.localizedDescription)")
        }

        return groupNames
    }

    /// Called by ``main()`` to run the bulk of the example.
    func runAsync() async throws {
        let ec2Config = try await EC2Client.EC2ClientConfiguration(region:
 awsRegion)
        let ec2Client = EC2Client(config: ec2Config)

        let groupNames = await getSecurityGroupNames(ec2Client: ec2Client)

        print("Found \(groupNames.count) security group(s):")

        for group in groupNames {
            print("    \(group)")
        }
    }
}
```

```
/// The program's asynchronous entry point.
@main
struct Main {
    static func main() async {
        let args = Array(CommandLine.arguments.dropFirst())

        do {
            let command = try ExampleCommand.parse(args)
            try await command.runAsync()
        } catch {
            ExampleCommand.exit(withError: error)
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Swift API 참조의 DescribeSecurityGroups를 참조하세요. AWS

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 키 페어 및 보안 그룹을 생성합니다.
- Amazon Machine Image(AMI) 및 호환되는 인스턴스 유형을 선택한 다음 인스턴스를 생성합니다.
- 인스턴스를 중지한 후 다시 시작합니다.
- 인스턴스와 탄력적 IP 주소 연결.
- SSH로 인스턴스에 연결한 다음 리소스를 정리합니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

`Package.swift` 파일.

```
// swift-tools-version: 5.9
//
// The swift-tools-version declares the minimum version of Swift required to
// build this package.

import PackageDescription

let package = Package(
    name: "ec2-scenario",
    // Let Xcode know the minimum Apple platforms supported.
    platforms: [
        .macOS(.v13),
        .iOS(.v15)
    ],
    dependencies: [
        // Dependencies declare other packages that this package depends on.
        .package(
            url: "https://github.com/awslabs/aws-sdk-swift",
            from: "1.4.0"),
        .package(
            url: "https://github.com/apple/swift-argument-parser.git",
            branch: "main"
        )
    ],
    targets: [
        // Targets are the basic building blocks of a package, defining a module or
 a test suite.
        // Targets can depend on other targets in this package and products
        // from dependencies.
        .executableTarget(
            name: "ec2-scenario",
            dependencies: [
                .product(name: "AWSEC2", package: "aws-sdk-swift"),
```

```
                .product(name: "AWSSSM", package: "aws-sdk-swift"),
                .product(name: "ArgumentParser", package: "swift-argument-parser")
            ],
            path: "Sources")

    ]
)
```

`entry.swift` 파일.

```
// An example that shows how to use the AWS SDK for Swift to perform a variety
// of operations using Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2).
//

import ArgumentParser
import Foundation
import AWSEC2

// Allow waiters to be used.

import class SmithyWaitersAPI.Waiter
import struct SmithyWaitersAPI.WaiterOptions

import AWSSSM

struct ExampleCommand: ParsableCommand {
    @Option(help: "The AWS Region to run AWS API calls in.")
    var awsRegion = "us-east-1"

    @Option(
        help: ArgumentHelp("The level of logging for the Swift SDK to perform."),
        completion: .list([
            "critical",
            "debug",
            "error",
            "info",
            "notice",
            "trace",
            "warning"
        ])
    )
    var logLevel: String = "error"
```

```
    static var configuration = CommandConfiguration(
        commandName: "ec2-scenario",
        abstract: """
        Performs various operations to demonstrate the use of Amazon EC2 using the
        AWS SDK for Swift.
        """,
        discussion: """
        """
    )

    /// Called by ``main()`` to run the bulk of the example.
    func runAsync() async throws {
        let ssmConfig = try await SSMClient.SSMClientConfiguration(region:
 awsRegion)
        let ssmClient = SSMClient(config: ssmConfig)

        let ec2Config = try await EC2Client.EC2ClientConfiguration(region:
 awsRegion)
        let ec2Client = EC2Client(config: ec2Config)

        let example = Example(ec2Client: ec2Client, ssmClient: ssmClient)

        await example.run()
    }
}

class Example {
    let ec2Client: EC2Client
    let ssmClient: SSMClient

    // Storage for AWS EC2 properties.

    var keyName: String? = nil
    var securityGroupId: String? = nil
    var instanceId: String? = nil
    var allocationId: String? = nil
    var associationId: String? = nil

    init(ec2Client: EC2Client, ssmClient: SSMClient) {
        self.ec2Client = ec2Client
        self.ssmClient = ssmClient
    }
```

```
    /// The example's main body.
    func run() async {
        //=====================================================================
        // 1. Create an RSA key pair, saving the private key as a `.pem` file.
        //    Create a `defer` block that will delete the private key when the
        //    program exits.
        //=====================================================================

        print("Creating an RSA key pair...")

        keyName = self.tempName(prefix: "ExampleKeyName")
        let keyUrl = await self.createKeyPair(name: keyName!)

        guard let keyUrl else {
            print("*** Failed to create the key pair!")
            return
        }

        print("Created the private key at: \(keyUrl.absoluteString)")

        // Schedule deleting the private key file to occur automatically when
        // the program exits, no matter how it exits.

        defer {
            do {
                try FileManager.default.removeItem(at: keyUrl)
            } catch {
                print("*** Failed to delete the private key at
\(keyUrl.absoluteString)")
            }
        }

        //=====================================================================
        // 2. List the key pairs by calling `DescribeKeyPairs`.
        //=====================================================================

        print("Describing available key pairs...")
        await self.describeKeyPairs()

        //=====================================================================
        // 3. Create a security group for the default VPC, and add an inbound
        //    rule to allow SSH from the current computer's public IPv4
        //    address.
        //=====================================================================
```

```
        print("Creating the security group...")

        let secGroupName = self.tempName(prefix: "ExampleSecurityGroup")
        let ipAddress = self.getMyIPAddress()

        guard let ipAddress else {
            print("*** Unable to get the device's IP address.")
            return
        }

        print("IP address is: \(ipAddress)")

        securityGroupId = await self.createSecurityGroup(
            name: secGroupName,
            description: "An example security group created using the AWS SDK for
Swift"
        )

        if securityGroupId == nil {
            await cleanUp()
            return
        }

        print("Created security group: \(securityGroupId ?? "<unknown>")")

        if !(await self.authorizeSecurityGroupIngress(groupId: securityGroupId!,
ipAddress: ipAddress)) {
            await cleanUp()
            return
        }

        //=====================================================================
        // 4. Display security group information for the new security group
        //    using DescribeSecurityGroups.
        //=====================================================================

        if !(await self.describeSecurityGroups(groupId: securityGroupId!)) {
            await cleanUp()
            return
        }

        //=====================================================================
        // 5. Get a list of Amazon Linux 2023 AMIs and pick one (SSM is the
```

```
        //    best practice), using path and then filter the list after the
        //    fact to include "al2023" in the Name field
        //    (ssm.GetParametersByPath). Paginate to get all images.
        //===========================================================================

        print("Searching available images for Amazon Linux 2023 images...")

        let options = await self.findAMIsMatchingFilter("al2023")

        //===========================================================================
        // 6. The information in the AMI options isn't great, so make a list
        //    of the image IDs (the "Value" field in the AMI options) and get
        //    more information about them from EC2. Display the Description
        //    field and select one of them (DescribeImages with ImageIds
        //    filter).
        //===========================================================================

        print("Images matching Amazon Linux 2023:")

        var imageIds: [String] = []
        for option in options {
            guard let id = option.value else {
                continue
            }
            imageIds.append(id)
        }

        let images = await self.describeImages(imageIds)

        // This is where you would normally let the user choose which AMI to
        // use. However, for this example, we're just going to use the first
        // one, whatever it is.

        let chosenImage = images[0]

        //===========================================================================
        // 7. Get a list of instance types that are compatible with the
        //    selected AMI's architecture (such as "x86_64") and are either
        //    small or micro. Select one (DescribeInstanceTypes).
        //===========================================================================

        print("Getting the instance types compatible with the selected image...")

        guard let arch = chosenImage.architecture else {
```

```
            print("*** The selected image doesn't have a valid architecture.")
            await cleanUp()
            return
        }

        let imageTypes = await self.getMatchingInstanceTypes(architecture: arch)

        for type in imageTypes {
            guard let instanceType = type.instanceType else {
                continue
            }
            print("    \(instanceType.rawValue)")
        }

        // This example selects the first returned instance type. A real-world
        // application would probably ask the user to select one here.

        let chosenInstanceType = imageTypes[0]

        //=====================================================================
        // 8. Create an instance with the key pair, security group, AMI, and
        //    instance type (RunInstances).
        //=====================================================================

        print("Creating an instance...")

        guard let imageId = chosenImage.imageId else {
            print("*** Cannot start image without a valid image ID.")
            await cleanUp()
            return
        }
        guard let instanceType = chosenInstanceType.instanceType else {
            print("*** Unable to start image without a valid image type.")
            await cleanUp()
            return
        }

        let instance = await self.runInstance(
            imageId: imageId,
            instanceType: instanceType,
            keyPairName: keyName!,
            securityGroups: [securityGroupId!]
        )
```

```
        guard let instance else {
            await cleanUp()
            return
        }

        instanceId = instance.instanceId
        if instanceId == nil {
            print("*** Instance is missing an ID. Canceling.")
            await cleanUp()
            return
        }

        //=====================================================================
        // 9. Wait for the instance to be ready and then display its
        //    information (DescribeInstances).
        //=====================================================================

        print("Waiting a few seconds to let the instance come up...")

        do {
            try await Task.sleep(for: .seconds(20))
        } catch {
            print("*** Error pausing the task.")
        }
        print("Success! Your new instance is ready:")

        //=====================================================================
        // 10. Display SSH connection info for the instance.
        //=====================================================================

        var runningInstance = await self.describeInstance(instanceId: instanceId!)

        if (runningInstance != nil) && (runningInstance!.publicIpAddress != nil) {
            print("\nYou can SSH to this instance using the following command:")
            print("ssh -i \(keyUrl.path) ec2-user@
\(runningInstance!.publicIpAddress!)")
        }

        //=====================================================================
        // 11. Stop the instance and wait for it to stop (StopInstances).
        //=====================================================================

        print("Stopping the instance...")
```

```
        if !(await self.stopInstance(instanceId: instanceId!, waitUntilStopped:
 true)) {
            await cleanUp()
            return
        }

        //=====================================================================
        // 12. Start the instance and wait for it to start (StartInstances).
        //=====================================================================

        print("Starting the instance again...")

        if !(await self.startInstance(instanceId: instanceId!, waitUntilStarted:
 true)) {
            await cleanUp()
            return
        }

        //=====================================================================
        // 13. Display SSH connection info for the instance. Note that it's
        //     changed.
        //=====================================================================

        runningInstance = await self.describeInstance(instanceId: instanceId!)
        if (runningInstance != nil) && (runningInstance!.publicIpAddress != nil) {
            print("\nYou can SSH to this instance using the following command.")
            print("This is probably different from when the instance was running
 before.")
            print("ssh -i \(keyUrl.path) ec2-user@
\(runningInstance!.publicIpAddress!)")
        }

        //=====================================================================
        // 14. Allocate an elastic IP and associate it with the instance
        //     (AllocateAddress and AssociateAddress).
        //=====================================================================

        allocationId = await self.allocateAddress()

        if allocationId == nil {
            await cleanUp()
            return
        }
```

```
        associationId = await self.associateAddress(instanceId: instanceId!,
 allocationId: allocationId)

        if associationId == nil {
            await cleanUp()
            return
        }

        //=====================================================================
        // 15. Display SSH connection info for the connection. Note that the
        //     public IP is now the Elastic IP, which stays constant.
        //=====================================================================

        runningInstance = await self.describeInstance(instanceId: instanceId!)
        if (runningInstance != nil) && (runningInstance!.publicIpAddress != nil) {
            print("\nYou can SSH to this instance using the following command.")
            print("This has changed again, and is now the Elastic IP.")
            print("ssh -i \(keyUrl.path) ec2-user@
\(runningInstance!.publicIpAddress!)")
        }

        //=====================================================================
        // Handle all cleanup tasks
        //=====================================================================

        await cleanUp()
    }

    /// Clean up by discarding and closing down all allocated EC2 items:
    ///
    /// * Elastic IP allocation and association
    /// * Terminate the instance
    /// * Delete the security group
    /// * Delete the key pair
    func cleanUp() async {
        //=====================================================================
        // 16. Disassociate and delete the Elastic IP (DisassociateAddress and
        //     ReleaseAddress).
        //=====================================================================

        if associationId != nil {
            await self.disassociateAddress(associationId: associationId!)
        }
```

```
        if allocationId != nil {
            await self.releaseAddress(allocationId: allocationId!)
        }

        //=====================================================================
        // 17. Terminate the instance and wait for it to terminate
        //     (TerminateInstances).
        //=====================================================================

        if instanceId != nil {
            print("Terminating the instance...")
            _ = await self.terminateInstance(instanceId: instanceId!,
waitUntilTerminated: true)
        }

        //=====================================================================
        // 18. Delete the security group (DeleteSecurityGroup).
        //=====================================================================

        if securityGroupId != nil {
            print("Deleting the security group...")
            _ = await self.deleteSecurityGroup(groupId: securityGroupId!)
        }

        //=====================================================================
        // 19. Delete the key pair (DeleteKeyPair).
        //=====================================================================

        if keyName != nil {
            print("Deleting the key pair...")
            _ = await self.deleteKeyPair(keyPair: keyName!)
        }
    }

    /// Create a new RSA key pair and save the private key to a randomly-named
    /// file in the temporary directory.
    ///
    /// - Parameter name: The name of the key pair to create.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The URL of the newly created `.pem` file or `nil` if unable
    ///   to create the key pair.
    func createKeyPair(name: String) async -> URL? {
        do {
            let output = try await ec2Client.createKeyPair(
```

```
                input: CreateKeyPairInput(
                    keyName: name
                )
            )

            guard let keyMaterial = output.keyMaterial else {
                return nil
            }

            // Build the URL of the temporary private key file.

            let fileURL = URL.temporaryDirectory
                                 .appendingPathComponent(name)
                                 .appendingPathExtension("pem")

            do {
                try keyMaterial.write(to: fileURL, atomically: true, encoding:
String.Encoding.utf8)
                return fileURL
            } catch {
                print("*** Failed to write the private key.")
                return nil
            }
        } catch {
            print("*** Unable to create the key pair.")
            return nil
        }
    }

    /// Describe the key pairs associated with the user by outputting each key
    /// pair's name and fingerprint.
    func describeKeyPairs() async {
        do {
            let output = try await ec2Client.describeKeyPairs(
                input: DescribeKeyPairsInput()
            )

            guard let keyPairs = output.keyPairs else {
                print("*** No key pairs list available.")
                return
            }

            for keyPair in keyPairs {
```

```
                print(keyPair.keyName ?? "<unknown>", ":", keyPair.keyFingerprint ??
"<unknown>")
            }
        } catch {
            print("*** Error: Unable to obtain a key pair list.")
        }
    }

    /// Delete an EC2 key pair.
    ///
    /// - Parameter keyPair: The name of the key pair to delete.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the key pair is deleted successfully; otherwise
    ///   `false`.
    func deleteKeyPair(keyPair: String) async -> Bool {
        do {
            _ = try await ec2Client.deleteKeyPair(
                input: DeleteKeyPairInput(
                    keyName: keyPair
                )
            )

            return true
        } catch {
            print("*** Error deleting the key pair: \(error.localizedDescription)")
            return false
        }
    }

    /// Return a list of AMI names that contain the specified string.
    ///
    /// - Parameter filter: A string that must be contained in all returned
    ///   AMI names.
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of the parameters matching the specified substring.
    func findAMIsMatchingFilter(_ filter: String) async ->
[SSMClientTypes.Parameter] {
        var parameterList: [SSMClientTypes.Parameter] = []
        var matchingAMIs: [SSMClientTypes.Parameter] = []

        do {
            let pages = ssmClient.getParametersByPathPaginated(
                input: GetParametersByPathInput(
                    path: "/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest"
```

```
                )
            )

            for try await page in pages {
                guard let parameters = page.parameters else {
                    return matchingAMIs
                }

                for parameter in parameters {
                    parameterList.append(parameter)
                }
            }

            print("Found \(parameterList.count) images total:")
            for parameter in parameterList {
                guard let name = parameter.name else {
                    continue
                }
                print("    \(name)")

                if name.contains(filter) {
                    matchingAMIs.append(parameter)
                }
            }
        } catch {
            return matchingAMIs
        }

        return matchingAMIs
    }

    /// Return a list of instance types matching the specified architecture
    /// and instance sizes.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - architecture: The architecture of the instance types to return, as
    ///     a member of `EC2ClientTypes.ArchitectureValues`.
    ///   - sizes: An array of one or more strings identifying sizes of
    ///     instance type to accept.
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of `EC2ClientTypes.InstanceTypeInfo` records
    ///   describing the instance types matching the given requirements.
    func getMatchingInstanceTypes(architecture: EC2ClientTypes.ArchitectureValues =
EC2ClientTypes.ArchitectureValues.x8664,
```

```
                            sizes: [String] = ["*.micro", "*.small"]) async
                            -> [EC2ClientTypes.InstanceTypeInfo] {
        var instanceTypes: [EC2ClientTypes.InstanceTypeInfo] = []

        let archFilter = EC2ClientTypes.Filter(
            name: "processor-info.supported-architecture",
            values: [architecture.rawValue]
        )
        let sizeFilter = EC2ClientTypes.Filter(
            name: "instance-type",
            values: sizes
        )

        do {
            let pages = ec2Client.describeInstanceTypesPaginated(
                input: DescribeInstanceTypesInput(
                    filters: [archFilter, sizeFilter]
                )
            )

            for try await page in pages {
                guard let types = page.instanceTypes else {
                    return []
                }

                instanceTypes += types
            }
        } catch {
            print("*** Error getting image types: \(error.localizedDescription)")
            return []
        }

        return instanceTypes
    }

    /// Get the latest information about the specified instance and output it
    /// to the screen, returning the instance details to the caller.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - instanceId: The ID of the instance to provide details about.
    ///   - stateFilter: The state to require the instance to be in.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The instance's details as an `EC2ClientTypes.Instance` object.
    func describeInstance(instanceId: String,
```

```
                          stateFilter: EC2ClientTypes.InstanceStateName? =
EC2ClientTypes.InstanceStateName.running) async
                          -> EC2ClientTypes.Instance? {
        do {
            let pages = ec2Client.describeInstancesPaginated(
                input: DescribeInstancesInput(
                    instanceIds: [instanceId]
                )
            )

            for try await page in pages {
                guard let reservations = page.reservations else {
                    continue
                }

                for reservation in reservations {
                    guard let instances = reservation.instances else {
                        continue
                    }

                    for instance in instances {
                        guard let state = instance.state else {
                            print("*** Instance is missing its state...")
                            continue
                        }
                        let instanceState = state.name

                        if stateFilter != nil && (instanceState != stateFilter) {
                            continue
                        }

                        let instanceTypeName: String
                        if instance.instanceType == nil {
                            instanceTypeName = "<N/A>"
                        } else {
                            instanceTypeName = instance.instanceType?.rawValue ??
"<N/A>"
                        }

                        let instanceStateName: String
                        if instanceState == nil {
                            instanceStateName = "<N/A>"
                        } else {
                            instanceStateName = instanceState?.rawValue ?? "<N/A>"
```

```
                        }

                        print("""
                        Instance: \(instance.instanceId ?? "<N/A>")
                                • Image ID: \(instance.imageId ?? "<N/A>")
                                • Instance type: \(instanceTypeName)
                                • Key name: \(instance.keyName ?? "<N/A>")
                                • VPC ID: \(instance.vpcId ?? "<N/A>")
                                • Public IP: \(instance.publicIpAddress ?? "N/A")
                                • State: \(instanceStateName)
                        """)

                        return instance
                    }
                }
            }
        } catch {
            print("*** Error retrieving instance information to display:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
            return nil
        }

        return nil
    }

    /// Stop the specified instance.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - instanceId: The ID of the instance to stop.
    ///   - waitUntilStopped: If `true`, execution waits until the instance
    ///     has stopped. Otherwise, execution continues and the instance stops
    ///     asynchronously.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the image is successfully stopped (or is left to
    ///   stop asynchronously). `false` if the instance doesn't stop.
    func stopInstance(instanceId: String, waitUntilStopped: Bool = false) async ->
Bool {
        let instanceList = [instanceId]

        do {
            _ = try await ec2Client.stopInstances(
                input: StopInstancesInput(
                    instanceIds: instanceList
                )
```

```
            )

            if waitUntilStopped {
                print("Waiting for the instance to stop. Please be patient!")

                let waitOptions = WaiterOptions(maxWaitTime: 600)
                let output = try await ec2Client.waitUntilInstanceStopped(
                    options: waitOptions,
                    input: DescribeInstancesInput(
                        instanceIds: instanceList
                    )
                )

                switch output.result {
                case .success:
                    return true
                case .failure:
                    return false
                }
            } else {
                return true
            }
        } catch {
            print("*** Unable to stop the instance: \(error.localizedDescription)")
            return false
        }
    }

    /// Start the specified instance.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - instanceId: The ID of the instance to start.
    ///   - waitUntilStarted: If `true`, execution waits until the instance
    ///     has started. Otherwise, execution continues and the instance starts
    ///     asynchronously.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the image is successfully started (or is left to
    ///   start asynchronously). `false` if the instance doesn't start.
    func startInstance(instanceId: String, waitUntilStarted: Bool = false) async ->
Bool {
        let instanceList = [instanceId]

        do {
            _ = try await ec2Client.startInstances(
```

```
                input: StartInstancesInput(
                    instanceIds: instanceList
                )
            )

            if waitUntilStarted {
                print("Waiting for the instance to start...")

                let waitOptions = WaiterOptions(maxWaitTime: 60.0)
                let output = try await ec2Client.waitUntilInstanceRunning(
                    options: waitOptions,
                    input: DescribeInstancesInput(
                        instanceIds: instanceList
                    )
                )
                switch output.result {
                case .success:
                    return true
                case .failure:
                    return false
                }
            } else {
                return true
            }
        } catch {
            print("*** Unable to start the instance: \(error.localizedDescription)")
            return false
        }
    }

    /// Terminate the specified instance.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - instanceId: The instance to terminate.
    ///   - waitUntilTerminated: Whether or not to wait until the instance is
    ///     terminated before returning.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if terminated successfully. `false` if not or if an
    ///   error occurs.
    func terminateInstance(instanceId: String, waitUntilTerminated: Bool = false)
 async -> Bool {
        let instanceList = [instanceId]

        do {
```

```
            _ = try await ec2Client.terminateInstances(
                input: TerminateInstancesInput(
                    instanceIds: instanceList
                )
            )

            if waitUntilTerminated {
                print("Waiting for the instance to terminate...")

                let waitOptions = WaiterOptions(maxWaitTime: 600.0)
                let output = try await ec2Client.waitUntilInstanceTerminated(
                    options: waitOptions,
                    input: DescribeInstancesInput(
                        instanceIds: instanceList
                    )
                )

                switch output.result {
                case .success:
                    return true
                case .failure:
                    return false
                }
            } else {
                return true
            }
        } catch {
            print("*** Unable to terminate the instance:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
            return false
        }
    }

    /// Return an array of `EC2ClientTypes.Image` objects describing all of
    /// the images in the specified array.
    ///
    /// - Parameter idList: A list of image ID strings indicating the images
    ///   to return details about.
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of the images.
    func describeImages(_ idList: [String]) async -> [EC2ClientTypes.Image] {
        do {
            let output = try await ec2Client.describeImages(
                input: DescribeImagesInput(
```

```
                    imageIds: idList
                )
            )

            guard let images = output.images else {
                print("*** No images found.")
                return []
            }

            for image in images {
                guard let id = image.imageId else {
                    continue
                }
                print("   \(id): \(image.description ?? "<no description>")")
            }

            return images
        } catch {
            print("*** Error getting image descriptions:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
            return []
        }
    }

    /// Create and return a new EC2 instance.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - imageId: The image ID of the AMI to use when creating the instance.
    ///   - instanceType: The type of instance to create.
    ///   - keyPairName: The RSA key pair's name to use to secure the instance.
    ///   - securityGroups: The security group or groups to add the instance
    ///     to.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The EC2 instance as an `EC2ClientTypes.Instance` object.
    func runInstance(imageId: String, instanceType: EC2ClientTypes.InstanceType,
                     keyPairName: String, securityGroups: [String]?) async ->
EC2ClientTypes.Instance? {
        do {
            let output = try await ec2Client.runInstances(
                input: RunInstancesInput(
                    imageId: imageId,
                    instanceType: instanceType,
                    keyName: keyPairName,
                    maxCount: 1,
```

```
                    minCount: 1,
                    securityGroupIds: securityGroups
                )
            )

            guard let instances = output.instances else {
                print("*** Unable to create the instance.")
                return nil
            }

            return instances[0]
        } catch {
            print("*** Error creating the instance: \(error.localizedDescription)")
            return nil
        }
    }

    /// Return the device's external IP address.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A string containing the device's IP address.
    func getMyIPAddress() -> String? {
        guard let url = URL(string: "http://checkip.amazonaws.com") else {
            print("Couldn't create the URL")
            return nil
        }

        do {
            print("Getting the IP address...")
            return try String(contentsOf: url, encoding:
String.Encoding.utf8).trim()
        } catch {
            print("*** Unable to get your public IP address.")
            return nil
        }
    }

    /// Create a new security group.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - groupName: The name of the group to create.
    ///   - groupDescription: A description of the new security group.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The ID string of the new security group.
```

```
   func createSecurityGroup(name groupName: String, description groupDescription:
String) async -> String? {
       do {
           let output = try await ec2Client.createSecurityGroup(
               input: CreateSecurityGroupInput(
                   description: groupDescription,
                   groupName: groupName
               )
           )

           return output.groupId
       } catch {
           print("*** Error creating the security group:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
           return nil
       }
   }

   /// Authorize ingress of connections for the security group.
   ///
   /// - Parameters:
   ///   - groupId: The group ID of the security group to authorize access for.
   ///   - ipAddress: The IP address of the device to grant access to.
   ///
   /// - Returns: `true` if access is successfully granted; otherwise `false`.
   func authorizeSecurityGroupIngress(groupId: String, ipAddress: String) async ->
Bool {
       let ipRange = EC2ClientTypes.IpRange(cidrIp: "\(ipAddress)/0")
       let httpPermission = EC2ClientTypes.IpPermission(
           fromPort: 80,
           ipProtocol: "tcp",
           ipRanges: [ipRange],
           toPort: 80
       )

       let sshPermission = EC2ClientTypes.IpPermission(
           fromPort: 22,
           ipProtocol: "tcp",
           ipRanges: [ipRange],
           toPort: 22
       )

       do {
           _ = try await ec2Client.authorizeSecurityGroupIngress(
```

```
                input: AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressInput(
                    groupId: groupId,
                    ipPermissions: [httpPermission, sshPermission]
                )
            )

            return true
        } catch {
            print("*** Error authorizing ingress for the security group:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
            return false
        }
    }

    func describeSecurityGroups(groupId: String) async -> Bool {
        do {
            let output = try await ec2Client.describeSecurityGroups(
                input: DescribeSecurityGroupsInput(
                    groupIds: [groupId]
                )
            )

            guard let securityGroups = output.securityGroups else {
                print("No security groups found.")
                return true
            }

            for group in securityGroups {
                print("Group \(group.groupId ?? "<unknown>") found with VPC
\(group.vpcId ?? "<unknown>")")
            }
            return true
        } catch {
            print("*** Error getting security group details:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
            return false
        }
    }

    /// Delete a security group.
    ///
    /// - Parameter groupId: The ID of the security group to delete.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` on successful deletion; `false` on error.
```

```
    func deleteSecurityGroup(groupId: String) async -> Bool {
        do {
            _ = try await ec2Client.deleteSecurityGroup(
                input: DeleteSecurityGroupInput(
                    groupId: groupId
                )
            )

            return true
        } catch {
            print("*** Error deleting the security group:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
            return false
        }
    }

    /// Allocate an Elastic IP address.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A string containing the ID of the Elastic IP.
    func allocateAddress() async -> String? {
        do {
            let output = try await ec2Client.allocateAddress(
                input: AllocateAddressInput(
                    domain: EC2ClientTypes.DomainType.vpc
                )
            )

            guard let allocationId = output.allocationId else {
                return nil
            }

            return allocationId
        } catch {
            print("*** Unable to allocate the IP address:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
            return nil
        }
    }

    /// Associate the specified allocated Elastic IP to a given instance.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - instanceId: The instance to associate the Elastic IP with.
    ///   - allocationId: The ID of the allocated Elastic IP to associate with
```

```
    ///     the instance.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The association ID of the association.
    func associateAddress(instanceId: String?, allocationId: String?) async ->
String? {
        do {
            let output = try await ec2Client.associateAddress(
                input: AssociateAddressInput(
                    allocationId: allocationId,
                    instanceId: instanceId
                )
            )

            return output.associationId
        } catch {
            print("*** Unable to associate the IP address:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
            return nil
        }
    }

    /// Disassociate an Elastic IP.
    ///
    /// - Parameter associationId: The ID of the association to end.
    func disassociateAddress(associationId: String?) async {
        do {
            _ = try await ec2Client.disassociateAddress(
                input: DisassociateAddressInput(
                    associationId: associationId
                )
            )
        } catch {
            print("*** Unable to disassociate the IP address:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
        }
    }

    /// Release an allocated Elastic IP.
    ///
    /// - Parameter allocationId: The allocation ID of the Elastic IP to
    ///   release.
    func releaseAddress(allocationId: String?) async {
        do {
            _ = try await ec2Client.releaseAddress(
```

```
                input: ReleaseAddressInput(
                    allocationId: allocationId
                )
            )
        } catch {
            print("*** Unable to release the IP address:
 \(error.localizedDescription)")
        }
    }

    /// Generate and return a unique file name that begins with the specified
    /// string.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - prefix: Text to use at the beginning of the returned name.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A string containing a unique filename that begins with the
    ///   specified `prefix`.
    ///
    /// The returned name uses a random number between 1 million and 1 billion to
    /// provide reasonable certainty of uniqueness for the purposes of this
    /// example.
    func tempName(prefix: String) -> String {
        return "\(prefix)-\(Int.random(in: 1000000..<1000000000))"
    }
}

/// The program's asynchronous entry point.
@main
struct Main {
    static func main() async {
        let args = Array(CommandLine.arguments.dropFirst())

        do {
            let command = try ExampleCommand.parse(args)
            try await command.runAsync()
        } catch {
            ExampleCommand.exit(withError: error)
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.

- AllocateAddress
- AssociateAddress
- AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress
- CreateKeyPair
- CreateSecurityGroup
- DeleteKeyPair
- DeleteSecurityGroup
- DescribeImages
- DescribeInstanceTypes
- DescribeInstances
- DescribeKeyPairs
- DescribeSecurityGroups
- DisassociateAddress
- ReleaseAddress
- RunInstances
- StartInstances
- StopInstances
- TerminateInstances
- UnmonitorInstances

작업

`AllocateAddress`

다음 코드 예시는 `AllocateAddress`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSEC2

    /// Allocate an Elastic IP address.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A string containing the ID of the Elastic IP.
    func allocateAddress() async -> String? {
        do {
            let output = try await ec2Client.allocateAddress(
                input: AllocateAddressInput(
                    domain: EC2ClientTypes.DomainType.vpc
                )
            )

            guard let allocationId = output.allocationId else {
                return nil
            }

            return allocationId
        } catch {
            print("*** Unable to allocate the IP address:
 \(error.localizedDescription)")
            return nil
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Swift API 참조의 AllocateAddress를 참조하세요. AWS

`AssociateAddress`

다음 코드 예시는 `AssociateAddress`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSEC2
```

```
    /// Associate the specified allocated Elastic IP to a given instance.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - instanceId: The instance to associate the Elastic IP with.
    ///   - allocationId: The ID of the allocated Elastic IP to associate with
    ///     the instance.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The association ID of the association.
    func associateAddress(instanceId: String?, allocationId: String?) async ->
String? {
        do {
            let output = try await ec2Client.associateAddress(
                input: AssociateAddressInput(
                    allocationId: allocationId,
                    instanceId: instanceId
                )
            )

            return output.associationId
        } catch {
            print("*** Unable to associate the IP address:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
            return nil
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 AssociateAddress를 참조하세요.

`AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress`

다음 코드 예시는 `AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSEC2

    /// Authorize ingress of connections for the security group.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - groupId: The group ID of the security group to authorize access for.
    ///   - ipAddress: The IP address of the device to grant access to.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if access is successfully granted; otherwise `false`.
    func authorizeSecurityGroupIngress(groupId: String, ipAddress: String) async ->
 Bool {
        let ipRange = EC2ClientTypes.IpRange(cidrIp: "\(ipAddress)/0")
        let httpPermission = EC2ClientTypes.IpPermission(
            fromPort: 80,
            ipProtocol: "tcp",
            ipRanges: [ipRange],
            toPort: 80
        )

        let sshPermission = EC2ClientTypes.IpPermission(
            fromPort: 22,
            ipProtocol: "tcp",
            ipRanges: [ipRange],
            toPort: 22
        )

        do {
            _ = try await ec2Client.authorizeSecurityGroupIngress(
                input: AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressInput(
                    groupId: groupId,
                    ipPermissions: [httpPermission, sshPermission]
                )
            )

            return true
        } catch {
            print("*** Error authorizing ingress for the security group:
 \(error.localizedDescription)")
            return false
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Swift API 참조의 AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress를 참조하세요. AWS

`CreateKeyPair`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateKeyPair`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSEC2

    /// Create a new RSA key pair and save the private key to a randomly-named
    /// file in the temporary directory.
    ///
    /// - Parameter name: The name of the key pair to create.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The URL of the newly created `.pem` file or `nil` if unable
    ///   to create the key pair.
    func createKeyPair(name: String) async -> URL? {
        do {
            let output = try await ec2Client.createKeyPair(
                input: CreateKeyPairInput(
                    keyName: name
                )
            )

            guard let keyMaterial = output.keyMaterial else {
                return nil
            }

            // Build the URL of the temporary private key file.

            let fileURL = URL.temporaryDirectory
                                .appendingPathComponent(name)
                                .appendingPathExtension("pem")

            do {
```

```
                try keyMaterial.write(to: fileURL, atomically: true, encoding:
 String.Encoding.utf8)
                return fileURL
            } catch {
                print("*** Failed to write the private key.")
                return nil
            }
        } catch {
            print("*** Unable to create the key pair.")
            return nil
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Swift API 참조의 CreateKeyPair를 참조하세요. AWS

`CreateSecurityGroup`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateSecurityGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSEC2

    /// Create a new security group.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - groupName: The name of the group to create.
    ///   - groupDescription: A description of the new security group.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The ID string of the new security group.
    func createSecurityGroup(name groupName: String, description groupDescription:
 String) async -> String? {
        do {
            let output = try await ec2Client.createSecurityGroup(
```

```
                input: CreateSecurityGroupInput(
                    description: groupDescription,
                    groupName: groupName
                )
            )

            return output.groupId
        } catch {
            print("*** Error creating the security group:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
            return nil
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Swift API 참조의 CreateSecurityGroup을 참조하세요. AWS

`DeleteKeyPair`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteKeyPair`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSEC2

    /// Delete an EC2 key pair.
    ///
    /// - Parameter keyPair: The name of the key pair to delete.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the key pair is deleted successfully; otherwise
    ///   `false`.
    func deleteKeyPair(keyPair: String) async -> Bool {
        do {
            _ = try await ec2Client.deleteKeyPair(
                input: DeleteKeyPairInput(
```

```
                    keyName: keyPair
                )
            )

            return true
        } catch {
            print("*** Error deleting the key pair: \(error.localizedDescription)")
            return false
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Swift API 참조의 DeleteKeyPair를 참조하세요. AWS

`DeleteSecurityGroup`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteSecurityGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSEC2

    /// Delete a security group.
    ///
    /// - Parameter groupId: The ID of the security group to delete.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` on successful deletion; `false` on error.
    func deleteSecurityGroup(groupId: String) async -> Bool {
        do {
            _ = try await ec2Client.deleteSecurityGroup(
                input: DeleteSecurityGroupInput(
                    groupId: groupId
                )
            )
```

```
            return true
        } catch {
            print("*** Error deleting the security group:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
            return false
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Swift API 참조의 DeleteSecurityGroup을 참조하세요. AWS

`DescribeImages`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeImages`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSEC2

    /// Return an array of `EC2ClientTypes.Image` objects describing all of
    /// the images in the specified array.
    ///
    /// - Parameter idList: A list of image ID strings indicating the images
    ///   to return details about.
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of the images.
    func describeImages(_ idList: [String]) async -> [EC2ClientTypes.Image] {
        do {
            let output = try await ec2Client.describeImages(
                input: DescribeImagesInput(
                    imageIds: idList
                )
            )

            guard let images = output.images else {
```

```
                print("*** No images found.")
                return []
            }

            for image in images {
                guard let id = image.imageId else {
                    continue
                }
                print("   \(id): \(image.description ?? "<no description>")")
            }

            return images
        } catch {
            print("*** Error getting image descriptions:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
            return []
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 DescribeImages를 참조하세요.

`DescribeInstanceTypes`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeInstanceTypes`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSEC2

    /// Return a list of instance types matching the specified architecture
    /// and instance sizes.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - architecture: The architecture of the instance types to return, as
    ///     a member of `EC2ClientTypes.ArchitectureValues`.
```

```
    ///   - sizes: An array of one or more strings identifying sizes of
    ///     instance type to accept.
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of `EC2ClientTypes.InstanceTypeInfo` records
    ///   describing the instance types matching the given requirements.
    func getMatchingInstanceTypes(architecture: EC2ClientTypes.ArchitectureValues =
 EC2ClientTypes.ArchitectureValues.x8664,
                                  sizes: [String] = ["*.micro", "*.small"]) async
                                  -> [EC2ClientTypes.InstanceTypeInfo] {
        var instanceTypes: [EC2ClientTypes.InstanceTypeInfo] = []

        let archFilter = EC2ClientTypes.Filter(
            name: "processor-info.supported-architecture",
            values: [architecture.rawValue]
        )
        let sizeFilter = EC2ClientTypes.Filter(
            name: "instance-type",
            values: sizes
        )

        do {
            let pages = ec2Client.describeInstanceTypesPaginated(
                input: DescribeInstanceTypesInput(
                    filters: [archFilter, sizeFilter]
                )
            )

            for try await page in pages {
                guard let types = page.instanceTypes else {
                    return []
                }

                instanceTypes += types
            }
        } catch {
            print("*** Error getting image types: \(error.localizedDescription)")
            return []
        }

        return instanceTypes
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 DescribeInstanceTypes.

DescribeKeyPairs

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeKeyPairs의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSEC2

    /// Describe the key pairs associated with the user by outputting each key
    /// pair's name and fingerprint.
    func describeKeyPairs() async {
        do {
            let output = try await ec2Client.describeKeyPairs(
                input: DescribeKeyPairsInput()
            )

            guard let keyPairs = output.keyPairs else {
                print("*** No key pairs list available.")
                return
            }

            for keyPair in keyPairs {
                print(keyPair.keyName ?? "<unknown>", ":", keyPair.keyFingerprint ??
 "<unknown>")
            }
        } catch {
            print("*** Error: Unable to obtain a key pair list.")
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Swift API 참조의 DescribeKeyPairs를 참조하세요. AWS

DescribeSecurityGroups

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeSecurityGroups의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

에서 페이지 매김 사용`describeSecurityGroupsPaginated()`.

```
import AWSEC2

    /// Return an array of strings giving the names of every security group
    /// the user is a member of.
    ///
    /// - Parameter ec2Client: The `EC2Client` to use when calling
    ///   `describeSecurityGroupsPaginated()`.
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of strings giving the names of every security
    ///   group the user is a member of.
    func getSecurityGroupNames(ec2Client: EC2Client) async -> [String] {
        let pages = ec2Client.describeSecurityGroupsPaginated(
            input: DescribeSecurityGroupsInput()
        )

        var groupNames: [String] = []

        do {
            for try await page in pages {
                guard let groups = page.securityGroups else {
                    print("*** Error: No groups returned.")
                    continue
                }

                for group in groups {
                    groupNames.append(group.groupName ?? "<unknown>")
                }
            }
        } catch {
            print("*** Error: \(error.localizedDescription)")
        }

        return groupNames
```

```
    }
```

페이지 매김 없음.

```
import AWSEC2

    func describeSecurityGroups(groupId: String) async -> Bool {
        do {
            let output = try await ec2Client.describeSecurityGroups(
                input: DescribeSecurityGroupsInput(
                    groupIds: [groupId]
                )
            )

            guard let securityGroups = output.securityGroups else {
                print("No security groups found.")
                return true
            }

            for group in securityGroups {
                print("Group \(group.groupId ?? "<unknown>") found with VPC
 \(group.vpcId ?? "<unknown>")")
            }
            return true
        } catch {
            print("*** Error getting security group details:
 \(error.localizedDescription)")
            return false
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Swift API 참조의 DescribeSecurityGroups를 참조하세요. AWS

DisassociateAddress

다음 코드 예시는 DisassociateAddress의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSEC2

    /// Disassociate an Elastic IP.
    ///
    /// - Parameter associationId: The ID of the association to end.
    func disassociateAddress(associationId: String?) async {
        do {
            _ = try await ec2Client.disassociateAddress(
                input: DisassociateAddressInput(
                    associationId: associationId
                )
            )
        } catch {
            print("*** Unable to disassociate the IP address:
 \(error.localizedDescription)")
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Swift API 참조의 DisassociateAddress를 참조하세요. AWS

`ReleaseAddress`

다음 코드 예시는 `ReleaseAddress`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSEC2

    /// Release an allocated Elastic IP.
    ///
    /// - Parameter allocationId: The allocation ID of the Elastic IP to
    ///   release.
    func releaseAddress(allocationId: String?) async {
        do {
            _ = try await ec2Client.releaseAddress(
                input: ReleaseAddressInput(
                    allocationId: allocationId
                )
            )
        } catch {
            print("*** Unable to release the IP address:
 \(error.localizedDescription)")
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 ReleaseAddress를 참조하세요.

`RunInstances`

다음 코드 예시는 `RunInstances`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSEC2

    /// Create and return a new EC2 instance.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - imageId: The image ID of the AMI to use when creating the instance.
    ///   - instanceType: The type of instance to create.
```

```
    ///   - keyPairName: The RSA key pair's name to use to secure the instance.
    ///   - securityGroups: The security group or groups to add the instance
    ///     to.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The EC2 instance as an `EC2ClientTypes.Instance` object.
    func runInstance(imageId: String, instanceType: EC2ClientTypes.InstanceType,
                         keyPairName: String, securityGroups: [String]?) async ->
EC2ClientTypes.Instance? {
        do {
            let output = try await ec2Client.runInstances(
                input: RunInstancesInput(
                    imageId: imageId,
                    instanceType: instanceType,
                    keyName: keyPairName,
                    maxCount: 1,
                    minCount: 1,
                    securityGroupIds: securityGroups
                )
            )

            guard let instances = output.instances else {
                print("*** Unable to create the instance.")
                return nil
            }

            return instances[0]
        } catch {
            print("*** Error creating the instance: \(error.localizedDescription)")
            return nil
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 RunInstances를 참조하세요.

StartInstances

다음 코드 예시는 StartInstances의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSEC2

    /// Start the specified instance.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - instanceId: The ID of the instance to start.
    ///   - waitUntilStarted: If `true`, execution waits until the instance
    ///     has started. Otherwise, execution continues and the instance starts
    ///     asynchronously.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the image is successfully started (or is left to
    ///   start asynchronously). `false` if the instance doesn't start.
    func startInstance(instanceId: String, waitUntilStarted: Bool = false) async ->
 Bool {
        let instanceList = [instanceId]

        do {
            _ = try await ec2Client.startInstances(
                input: StartInstancesInput(
                    instanceIds: instanceList
                )
            )

            if waitUntilStarted {
                print("Waiting for the instance to start...")

                let waitOptions = WaiterOptions(maxWaitTime: 60.0)
                let output = try await ec2Client.waitUntilInstanceRunning(
                    options: waitOptions,
                    input: DescribeInstancesInput(
                        instanceIds: instanceList
                    )
                )
                switch output.result {
```

```
                case .success:
                    return true
                case .failure:
                    return false
                }
            } else {
                return true
            }
        } catch {
            print("*** Unable to start the instance: \(error.localizedDescription)")
            return false
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 StartInstances.

`StopInstances`

다음 코드 예시는 `StopInstances`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSEC2

    /// Stop the specified instance.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - instanceId: The ID of the instance to stop.
    ///   - waitUntilStopped: If `true`, execution waits until the instance
    ///     has stopped. Otherwise, execution continues and the instance stops
    ///     asynchronously.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the image is successfully stopped (or is left to
    ///   stop asynchronously). `false` if the instance doesn't stop.
```

```
    func stopInstance(instanceId: String, waitUntilStopped: Bool = false) async ->
Bool {
        let instanceList = [instanceId]

        do {
            _ = try await ec2Client.stopInstances(
                input: StopInstancesInput(
                    instanceIds: instanceList
                )
            )

            if waitUntilStopped {
                print("Waiting for the instance to stop. Please be patient!")

                let waitOptions = WaiterOptions(maxWaitTime: 600)
                let output = try await ec2Client.waitUntilInstanceStopped(
                    options: waitOptions,
                    input: DescribeInstancesInput(
                        instanceIds: instanceList
                    )
                )

                switch output.result {
                case .success:
                    return true
                case .failure:
                    return false
                }
            } else {
                return true
            }
        } catch {
            print("*** Unable to stop the instance: \(error.localizedDescription)")
            return false
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 StopInstances를 참조하세요.

`TerminateInstances`

다음 코드 예시는 `TerminateInstances`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSEC2

    /// Terminate the specified instance.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - instanceId: The instance to terminate.
    ///   - waitUntilTerminated: Whether or not to wait until the instance is
    ///     terminated before returning.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if terminated successfully. `false` if not or if an
    ///   error occurs.
    func terminateInstance(instanceId: String, waitUntilTerminated: Bool = false)
 async -> Bool {
        let instanceList = [instanceId]

        do {
            _ = try await ec2Client.terminateInstances(
                input: TerminateInstancesInput(
                    instanceIds: instanceList
                )
            )

            if waitUntilTerminated {
                print("Waiting for the instance to terminate...")

                let waitOptions = WaiterOptions(maxWaitTime: 600.0)
                let output = try await ec2Client.waitUntilInstanceTerminated(
                    options: waitOptions,
                    input: DescribeInstancesInput(
                        instanceIds: instanceList
                    )
                )

                switch output.result {
```

```
                case .success:
                    return true
                case .failure:
                    return false
                }
            } else {
                return true
            }
        } catch {
            print("*** Unable to terminate the instance:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
            return false
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Swift API 참조의 TerminateInstances를 참조하세요. AWS

AWS Glue SDK for Swift를 사용한 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for Swift를 함께 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS Glue.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예제에는 컨텍스트에서 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 퍼블릭 Amazon S3 버킷을 크롤링하고 CSV 형식의 메타데이터 데이터베이스를 생성하는 크롤러를 생성합니다.
- 의 데이터베이스 및 테이블에 대한 정보를 나열합니다 AWS Glue Data Catalog.
- 작업을 생성하여 S3 버킷에서 CSV 데이터를 추출하고, 데이터를 변환하며, JSON 형식의 출력을 다른 S3 버킷으로 로드합니다.
- 작업 실행에 대한 정보를 나열하고 변환된 데이터를 확인하며 리소스를 정리합니다.

자세한 내용은 자습서: AWS Glue Studio 시작하기를 참조하세요.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

`Package.swift` 파일.

```
// swift-tools-version: 5.9
//
// The swift-tools-version declares the minimum version of Swift required to
// build this package.

import PackageDescription

let package = Package(
    name: "glue-scenario",
    // Let Xcode know the minimum Apple platforms supported.
    platforms: [
        .macOS(.v13),
        .iOS(.v15)
    ],
    dependencies: [
        // Dependencies declare other packages that this package depends on.
        .package(
            url: "https://github.com/awslabs/aws-sdk-swift",
            from: "1.0.0"),
        .package(
            url: "https://github.com/apple/swift-argument-parser.git",
```

```
            branch: "main"
        )
    ],
    targets: [
        // Targets are the basic building blocks of a package, defining a module or
 a test suite.
        // Targets can depend on other targets in this package and products
        // from dependencies.
        .executableTarget(
            name: "glue-scenario",
            dependencies: [
                .product(name: "AWSGlue", package: "aws-sdk-swift"),
                .product(name: "AWSS3", package: "aws-sdk-swift"),
                .product(name: "ArgumentParser", package: "swift-argument-parser")
            ],
            path: "Sources")

    ]
)
```

Swift 코드 파일 `entry.swift`.

```
// An example that shows how to use the AWS SDK for Swift to demonstrate
// creating and using crawlers and jobs using AWS Glue.
//
// 0. Upload the Python job script to Amazon S3 so it can be used when
//    calling `startJobRun()` later.
// 1. Create a crawler, pass it the IAM role and the URL of the public Amazon
//    S3 bucket that contains the source data:
//    s3://crawler-public-us-east-1/flight/2016/csv.
// 2. Start the crawler. This takes time, so after starting it, use a loop
//    that calls `getCrawler()` until the state is "READY".
// 3. Get the database created by the crawler, and the tables in the
//    database. Display them to the user.
// 4. Create a job. Pass it the IAM role and the URL to a Python ETL script
//    previously uploaded to the user's S3 bucket.
// 5. Start a job run, passing the following custom arguments. These are
//    expected by the ETL script, so must exactly match.
//    * `--input_database: <name of the database created by the crawler>`
//    * `--input_table: <name of the table created by the crawler>`
//    * `--output_bucket_url: <URL to the scaffold bucket created for the
//      user>`
```

```
// 6. Loop and get the job run until it returns one of the following states:
//    "SUCCEEDED", "STOPPED", "FAILED", or "TIMEOUT".
// 7. Output data is stored in a group of files in the user's S3 bucket.
//    Either direct the user to their location or download a file and display
//    the results inline.
// 8. List the jobs for the user's account.
// 9. Get job run details for a job run.
// 10. Delete the demo job.
// 11. Delete the database and tables created by the example.
// 12. Delete the crawler created by the example.

import ArgumentParser
import AWSS3
import Foundation
import Smithy

import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSGlue

struct ExampleCommand: ParsableCommand {
    @Option(help: "The AWS IAM role to use for AWS Glue calls.")
    var role: String

    @Option(help: "The Amazon S3 bucket to use for this example.")
    var bucket: String

    @Option(help: "The Amazon S3 URL of the data to crawl.")
    var s3url: String = "s3://crawler-public-us-east-1/flight/2016/csv"

    @Option(help: "The Python script to run as a job with AWS Glue.")
    var script: String = "./flight_etl_job_script.py"

    @Option(help: "The AWS Region to run AWS API calls in.")
    var awsRegion = "us-east-1"

    @Option(help: "A prefix string to use when naming tables.")
    var tablePrefix = "swift-glue-basics-table"

    @Option(
        help: ArgumentHelp("The level of logging for the Swift SDK to perform."),
        completion: .list([
            "critical",
            "debug",
            "error",
```

```
            "info",
            "notice",
            "trace",
            "warning"
        ])
    )
    var logLevel: String = "error"

    static var configuration = CommandConfiguration(
        commandName: "glue-scenario",
        abstract: """
        Demonstrates various features of AWS Glue.
        """,
        discussion: """
        An example showing how to use AWS Glue to create, run, and monitor
        crawlers and jobs.
        """
    )

    /// Generate and return a unique file name that begins with the specified
    /// string.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - prefix: Text to use at the beginning of the returned name.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A string containing a unique filename that begins with the
    ///   specified `prefix`.
    ///
    /// The returned name uses a random number between 1 million and 1 billion to
    /// provide reasonable certainty of uniqueness for the purposes of this
    /// example.
    func tempName(prefix: String) -> String {
        return "\(prefix)-\(Int.random(in: 1000000..<1000000000))"
    }

    /// Upload a file to an Amazon S3 bucket.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - s3Client: The S3 client to use when uploading the file.
    ///   - path: The local path of the source file to upload.
    ///   - toBucket: The name of the S3 bucket into which to upload the file.
    ///   - key: The key (name) to give the file in the S3 bucket.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the file is uploaded successfully, otherwise `false`.
```

```
   func uploadFile(s3Client: S3Client, path: String, toBucket: String, key: String)
async -> Bool {
       do {
           let fileData: Data = try Data(contentsOf: URL(fileURLWithPath: path))
           let dataStream = ByteStream.data(fileData)
           _ = try await s3Client.putObject(
               input: PutObjectInput(
                   body: dataStream,
                   bucket: toBucket,
                   key: key
               )
           )
       } catch {
           print("*** An unexpected error occurred uploading the script to the
Amazon S3 bucket \"\(bucket)\".")
           return false
       }

       return true
   }

   /// Create a new AWS Glue crawler.
   ///
   /// - Parameters:
   ///   - glueClient: An AWS Glue client to use for the crawler.
   ///   - crawlerName: A name for the new crawler.
   ///   - iamRole: The name of an Amazon IAM role for the crawler to use.
   ///   - s3Path: The path of an Amazon S3 folder to use as a target location.
   ///   - cronSchedule: A `cron` schedule indicating when to run the crawler.
   ///   - databaseName: The name of an AWS Glue database to operate on.
   ///
   /// - Returns: `true` if the crawler is created successfully, otherwise `false`.
   func createCrawler(glueClient: GlueClient, crawlerName: String, iamRole: String,
                      s3Path: String, cronSchedule: String, databaseName: String)
async -> Bool {
       let s3Target = GlueClientTypes.S3Target(path: s3url)
       let targetList = GlueClientTypes.CrawlerTargets(s3Targets: [s3Target])

       do {
           _ = try await glueClient.createCrawler(
               input: CreateCrawlerInput(
                   databaseName: databaseName,
                   description: "Created by the AWS SDK for Swift Scenario Example
for AWS Glue.",
```

```
                    name: crawlerName,
                    role: iamRole,
                    schedule: cronSchedule,
                    tablePrefix: tablePrefix,
                    targets: targetList
                )
            )
        } catch _ as AlreadyExistsException {
            print("*** A crawler named \"\(crawlerName)\" already exists.")
            return false
        } catch _ as OperationTimeoutException {
            print("*** The attempt to create the AWS Glue crawler timed out.")
            return false
        } catch {
            print("*** An unexpected error occurred creating the AWS Glue crawler:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
            return false
        }

        return true
    }

    /// Delete an AWS Glue crawler.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use.
    ///   - name: The name of the crawler to delete.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if successful, otherwise `false`.
    func deleteCrawler(glueClient: GlueClient, name: String) async -> Bool {
        do {
            _ = try await glueClient.deleteCrawler(
                input: DeleteCrawlerInput(name: name)
            )
        } catch {
            return false
        }
        return true
    }

    /// Start running an AWS Glue crawler.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use when starting the crawler.
```

```
    ///   - name: The name of the crawler to start running.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the crawler is started successfully, otherwise `false`.
    func startCrawler(glueClient: GlueClient, name: String) async -> Bool {
        do {
            _ = try await glueClient.startCrawler(
                input: StartCrawlerInput(name: name)
            )
        } catch {
            print("*** An unexpected error occurred starting the crawler.")
            return false
        }

        return true
    }

    /// Get the state of the specified AWS Glue crawler.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use.
    ///   - name: The name of the crawler whose state should be returned.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A `GlueClientTypes.CrawlerState` value describing the
    ///   state of the crawler.
    func getCrawlerState(glueClient: GlueClient, name: String) async ->
GlueClientTypes.CrawlerState {
        do {
            let output = try await glueClient.getCrawler(
                input: GetCrawlerInput(name: name)
            )

            // If the crawler or its state is `nil`, report that the crawler
            // is stopping. This may not be what you want for your
            // application but it works for this one!

            guard let crawler = output.crawler else {
                return GlueClientTypes.CrawlerState.stopping
            }
            guard let state = crawler.state else {
                return GlueClientTypes.CrawlerState.stopping
            }
            return state
        } catch {
            return GlueClientTypes.CrawlerState.stopping
```

```
        }
    }

    /// Wait until the specified crawler is ready to run.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use.
    ///   - name: The name of the crawler to wait for.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the crawler is ready, `false` if the client is
    ///   stopping (and will therefore never be ready).
    func waitUntilCrawlerReady(glueClient: GlueClient, name: String) async -> Bool {
        while true {
            let state = await getCrawlerState(glueClient: glueClient, name: name)

            if state == .ready {
                return true
            } else if state == .stopping {
                return false
            }

            // Wait four seconds before trying again.

            do {
                try await Task.sleep(for: .seconds(4))
            } catch {
                print("*** Error pausing the task.")
            }
        }
    }

    /// Create a new AWS Glue job.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use.
    ///   - jobName: The name to give the new job.
    ///   - role: The IAM role for the job to use when accessing AWS services.
    ///   - scriptLocation: The AWS S3 URI of the script to be run by the job.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the job is created successfully, otherwise `false`.
    func createJob(glueClient: GlueClient, name jobName: String, role: String,
                   scriptLocation: String) async -> Bool {
        let command = GlueClientTypes.JobCommand(
            name: "glueetl",
```

```
            pythonVersion: "3",
            scriptLocation: scriptLocation
        )

        do {
            _ = try await glueClient.createJob(
                input: CreateJobInput(
                    command: command,
                    description: "Created by the AWS SDK for Swift Glue basic
scenario example.",
                    glueVersion: "3.0",
                    name: jobName,
                    numberOfWorkers: 10,
                    role: role,
                    workerType: .g1x
                )
            )
        } catch {
            return false
        }
        return true
    }

    /// Return a list of the AWS Glue jobs listed on the user's account.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use.
    ///   - maxJobs: The maximum number of jobs to return (default: 100).
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of strings listing the names of all available AWS
    ///   Glue jobs.
    func listJobs(glueClient: GlueClient, maxJobs: Int = 100) async -> [String] {
        var jobList: [String] = []
        var nextToken: String?

        repeat {
            do {
                let output = try await glueClient.listJobs(
                    input: ListJobsInput(
                        maxResults: maxJobs,
                        nextToken: nextToken
                    )
                )
```

```
                guard let jobs = output.jobNames else {
                    return jobList
                }

                jobList = jobList + jobs
                nextToken = output.nextToken
            } catch {
                return jobList
            }
        } while (nextToken != nil)

        return jobList
    }

    /// Delete an AWS Glue job.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use.
    ///   - jobName: The name of the job to delete.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the job is successfully deleted, otherwise `false`.
    func deleteJob(glueClient: GlueClient, name jobName: String) async -> Bool {
        do {
            _ = try await glueClient.deleteJob(
                input: DeleteJobInput(jobName: jobName)
            )
        } catch {
            return false
        }
        return true
    }

    /// Create an AWS Glue database.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use.
    ///   - databaseName: The name to give the new database.
    ///   - location: The URL of the source data to use with AWS Glue.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the database is created successfully, otherwise
`false`.
    func createDatabase(glueClient: GlueClient, name databaseName: String, location:
String) async -> Bool {
        let databaseInput = GlueClientTypes.DatabaseInput(
```

```
            description: "Created by the AWS SDK for Swift Glue basic scenario
example.",
            locationUri: location,
            name: databaseName
        )

        do {
            _ = try await glueClient.createDatabase(
                input: CreateDatabaseInput(
                    databaseInput: databaseInput
                )
            )
        } catch {
            return false
        }

        return true
    }

    /// Get the AWS Glue database with the specified name.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use.
    ///   - name: The name of the database to return.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The `GlueClientTypes.Database` object describing the
    ///   specified database, or `nil` if an error occurs or the database
    ///   isn't found.
    func getDatabase(glueClient: GlueClient, name: String) async ->
GlueClientTypes.Database? {
        do {
            let output = try await glueClient.getDatabase(
                input: GetDatabaseInput(name: name)
            )

            return output.database
        } catch {
            return nil
        }
    }

    /// Returns a list of the tables in the specified database.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
```

```
    ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use.
    ///   - databaseName: The name of the database whose tables are to be
    ///     returned.
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of `GlueClientTypes.Table` objects, each
    ///   describing one table in the named database. An empty array indicates
    ///   that there are either no tables in the database, or an error
    ///   occurred before any tables could be found.
    func getTablesInDatabase(glueClient: GlueClient, databaseName: String) async ->
[GlueClientTypes.Table] {
        var tables: [GlueClientTypes.Table] = []
        var nextToken: String?

        repeat {
            do {
                let output = try await glueClient.getTables(
                    input: GetTablesInput(
                        databaseName: databaseName,
                        nextToken: nextToken
                    )
                )

                guard let tableList = output.tableList else {
                    return tables
                }

                tables = tables + tableList
                nextToken = output.nextToken
            } catch {
                return tables
            }
        } while nextToken != nil

        return tables
    }

    /// Delete the specified database.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use.
    ///   - databaseName: The name of the database to delete.
    ///   - deleteTables: A Bool indicating whether or not to delete the
    ///     tables in the database before attempting to delete the database.
    ///
```

```
    /// - Returns: `true` if the database (and optionally its tables) are
    ///   deleted, otherwise `false`.
    func deleteDatabase(glueClient: GlueClient, name databaseName: String,
                        withTables deleteTables: Bool = false) async -> Bool {
        if deleteTables {
            var tableNames: [String] = []

            // Get a list of the names of all of the tables in the database.

            let tableList = await self.getTablesInDatabase(glueClient: glueClient,
databaseName: databaseName)
            for table in tableList {
                guard let name = table.name else {
                    continue
                }
                tableNames.append(name)
            }

            // Delete the tables. If there's only one table, use
            // `deleteTable()`, otherwise, use `batchDeleteTable()`. You can
            // use `batchDeleteTable()` for a single table, but this
            // demonstrates the use of `deleteTable()`.

            if tableNames.count == 1 {
                do {
                    print("    Deleting table...")
                    _ = try await glueClient.deleteTable(
                        input: DeleteTableInput(
                            databaseName: databaseName,
                            name: tableNames[0]
                        )
                    )
                } catch {
                    print("*** Unable to delete the table.")
                }
            } else {
                do {
                    print("    Deleting tables...")
                    _ = try await glueClient.batchDeleteTable(
                        input: BatchDeleteTableInput(
                            databaseName: databaseName,
                            tablesToDelete: tableNames
                        )
                    )
```

```
                } catch {
                    print("*** Unable to delete the tables.")
                }
            }
        }

        // Delete the database itself.

        do {
            print("    Deleting the database itself...")
            _ = try await glueClient.deleteDatabase(
                input: DeleteDatabaseInput(name: databaseName)
            )
        } catch {
            print("*** Unable to delete the database.")
            return false
        }
        return true
    }

    /// Start an AWS Glue job run.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use.
    ///   - jobName: The name of the job to run.
    ///   - databaseName: The name of the AWS Glue database to run the job against.
    ///   - tableName: The name of the table in the database to run the job against.
    ///   - outputURL: The AWS S3 URI of the bucket location into which to
    ///     write the resulting output.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the job run is started successfully, otherwise `false`.
    func startJobRun(glueClient: GlueClient, name jobName: String, databaseName:
String,
                     tableName: String, outputURL: String) async -> String? {
        do {
            let output = try await glueClient.startJobRun(
                input: StartJobRunInput(
                    arguments: [
                        "--input_database": databaseName,
                        "--input_table": tableName,
                        "--output_bucket_url": outputURL
                    ],
                    jobName: jobName,
                    numberOfWorkers: 10,
```

```
                    workerType: .g1x
                )
            )

            guard let id = output.jobRunId else {
                return nil
            }

            return id
        } catch {
            return nil
        }
    }

    /// Return a list of the job runs for the specified job.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use.
    ///   - jobName: The name of the job for which to return its job runs.
    ///   - maxResults: The maximum number of job runs to return (default:
    ///     1000).
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of `GlueClientTypes.JobRun` objects describing
    ///   each job run.
    func getJobRuns(glueClient: GlueClient, name jobName: String, maxResults: Int? =
nil) async -> [GlueClientTypes.JobRun] {
        do {
            let output = try await glueClient.getJobRuns(
                input: GetJobRunsInput(
                    jobName: jobName,
                    maxResults: maxResults
                )
            )

            guard let jobRuns = output.jobRuns else {
                print("*** No job runs found.")
                return []
            }

            return jobRuns
        } catch is EntityNotFoundException {
            print("*** The specified job name, \(jobName), doesn't exist.")
            return []
        } catch {
```

```
            print("*** Unexpected error getting job runs:")
            dump(error)
            return []
        }
    }

    /// Get information about a specific AWS Glue job run.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use.
    ///   - jobName: The name of the job to return job run data for.
    ///   - id: The run ID of the specific job run to return.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A `GlueClientTypes.JobRun` object describing the state of
    ///   the job run, or `nil` if an error occurs.
    func getJobRun(glueClient: GlueClient, name jobName: String, id: String) async -
> GlueClientTypes.JobRun? {
        do {
            let output = try await glueClient.getJobRun(
                input: GetJobRunInput(
                    jobName: jobName,
                    runId: id
                )
            )

            return output.jobRun
        } catch {
            return nil
        }
    }

    /// Called by ``main()`` to run the bulk of the example.
    func runAsync() async throws {
        // A name to give the Python script upon upload to the Amazon S3
        // bucket.
        let scriptName = "jobscript.py"

        // Schedule string in `cron` format, as described here:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/glue/latest/dg/monitor-data-warehouse-
schedule.html
        let cron = "cron(15 12 * * ? *)"

        let glueConfig = try await GlueClient.GlueClientConfiguration(region:
 awsRegion)
```

```
        let glueClient = GlueClient(config: glueConfig)

        let s3Config = try await S3Client.S3ClientConfiguration(region: awsRegion)
        let s3Client = S3Client(config: s3Config)

        // Create random names for things that need them.

        let crawlerName = tempName(prefix: "swift-glue-basics-crawler")
        let databaseName = tempName(prefix: "swift-glue-basics-db")

        // Create a name for the AWS Glue job.

        let jobName = tempName(prefix: "scenario-job")

        // The URL of the Python script on S3.

        let scriptURL = "s3://\(bucket)/\(scriptName)"

        print("Welcome to the AWS SDK for Swift basic scenario for AWS Glue!")

        //=====================================================================
        // 0. Upload the Python script to the target bucket so it's available
        //    for use by the Amazon Glue service.
        //=====================================================================

        print("Uploading the Python script: \(script) as key \(scriptName)")
        print("Destination bucket: \(bucket)")
        if !(await uploadFile(s3Client: s3Client, path: script, toBucket: bucket,
key: scriptName)) {
            return
        }

        //=====================================================================
        // 1. Create the database and crawler using the randomized names
        //    generated previously.
        //=====================================================================

        print("Creating database \"\(databaseName)\"...")
        if !(await createDatabase(glueClient: glueClient, name: databaseName,
location: s3url)) {
            print("*** Unable to create the database.")
            return
        }
```

```
        print("Creating crawler \"\(crawlerName)\"...")
        if !(await createCrawler(glueClient: glueClient, crawlerName: crawlerName,
                                 iamRole: role, s3Path: s3url, cronSchedule: cron,
                                 databaseName: databaseName)) {
            return
        }

        //=====================================================================
        // 2. Start the crawler, then wait for it to be ready.
        //=====================================================================

        print("Starting the crawler and waiting until it's ready...")
        if !(await startCrawler(glueClient: glueClient, name: crawlerName)) {
            _ = await deleteCrawler(glueClient: glueClient, name: crawlerName)
            return
        }

        if !(await waitUntilCrawlerReady(glueClient: glueClient, name: crawlerName))
{
            _ = await deleteCrawler(glueClient: glueClient, name: crawlerName)
        }

        //=====================================================================
        // 3. Get the database and table created by the crawler.
        //=====================================================================

        print("Getting the crawler's database...")
        let database = await getDatabase(glueClient: glueClient, name: databaseName)

        guard let database else {
            print("*** Unable to get the database.")
            return
        }
        print("Database URI: \(database.locationUri ?? "<unknown>")")

        let tableList = await getTablesInDatabase(glueClient: glueClient,
databaseName: databaseName)

        print("Found \(tableList.count) table(s):")
        for table in tableList {
            print("  \(table.name ?? "<unnamed>")")
        }

        if tableList.count != 1 {
```

```
            print("*** Incorrect number of tables found. There should only be one.")
            _ = await deleteDatabase(glueClient: glueClient, name: databaseName,
withTables: true)
            _ = await deleteCrawler(glueClient: glueClient, name: crawlerName)
            return
        }

        guard let tableName = tableList[0].name else {
            print("*** Table is unnamed.")
            _ = await deleteDatabase(glueClient: glueClient, name: databaseName,
withTables: true)
            _ = await deleteCrawler(glueClient: glueClient, name: crawlerName)
            return
        }

        //=====================================================================
        // 4. Create a job.
        //=====================================================================

        print("Creating a job...")
        if !(await createJob(glueClient: glueClient, name: jobName, role: role,
                             scriptLocation: scriptURL)) {
            _ = await deleteDatabase(glueClient: glueClient, name: databaseName,
withTables: true)
            _ = await deleteCrawler(glueClient: glueClient, name: crawlerName)
            return
        }

        //=====================================================================
        // 5. Start a job run.
        //=====================================================================

        print("Starting the job...")

        // Construct the Amazon S3 URL for the job run's output. This is in
        // the bucket specified on the command line, with a folder name that's
        // unique for this job run.

        let timeStamp = Date().timeIntervalSince1970
        let jobPath = "\(jobName)-\(Int(timeStamp))"
        let outputURL = "s3://\(bucket)/\(jobPath)"

        // Start the job run.
```

```
        let jobRunID = await startJobRun(glueClient: glueClient, name: jobName,
                                         databaseName: databaseName,
                                         tableName: tableName,
                                         outputURL: outputURL)

        guard let jobRunID else {
            print("*** Job run ID is invalid.")
            _ = await deleteJob(glueClient: glueClient, name: jobName)
            _ = await deleteDatabase(glueClient: glueClient, name: databaseName,
withTables: true)
            _ = await deleteCrawler(glueClient: glueClient, name: crawlerName)
            return
        }

        //=====================================================================
        // 6. Wait for the job run to indicate that the run is complete.
        //=====================================================================

        print("Waiting for job run to end...")

        var jobRunFinished = false
        var jobRunState: GlueClientTypes.JobRunState

        repeat {
            let jobRun = await getJobRun(glueClient: glueClient, name: jobName, id:
jobRunID)
            guard let jobRun else {
                print("*** Unable to get the job run.")
                _ = await deleteJob(glueClient: glueClient, name: jobName)
                _ = await deleteDatabase(glueClient: glueClient, name: databaseName,
withTables: true)
                _ = await deleteCrawler(glueClient: glueClient, name: crawlerName)
                return
            }
            jobRunState = jobRun.jobRunState ?? .failed

            //=====================================================================
            // 7. Output where to find the data if the job run was successful.
            //    If the job run failed for any reason, output an appropriate
            //    error message.
            //=====================================================================

            switch jobRunState {
                case .succeeded:
```

```
                    print("Job run succeeded. JSON files are in the Amazon S3
path:")
                    print("    \(outputURL)")
                    jobRunFinished = true
                case .stopped:
                    jobRunFinished = true
                case .error:
                    print("*** Error: Job run ended in an error.
\(jobRun.errorMessage ?? "")")
                    jobRunFinished = true
                case .failed:
                    print("*** Error: Job run failed. \(jobRun.errorMessage ?? "")")
                    jobRunFinished = true
                case .timeout:
                    print("*** Warning: Job run timed out.")
                    jobRunFinished = true
                default:
                    do {
                        try await Task.sleep(for: .milliseconds(250))
                    } catch {
                        print("*** Error pausing the task.")
                    }
            }
        } while jobRunFinished != true

        //=====================================================================
        // 7.5. List the job runs for this job, showing each job run's ID and
        // its execution time.
        //=====================================================================

        print("Getting all job runs for the job \(jobName):")
        let jobRuns = await getJobRuns(glueClient: glueClient, name: jobName)

        if jobRuns.count == 0 {
            print("    <no job runs found>")
        } else {
            print("Found \(jobRuns.count) job runs... listing execution times:")
            for jobRun in jobRuns {
                print("    \(jobRun.id ?? "<unnamed>"): \(jobRun.executionTime)
seconds")
            }
        }

        //=====================================================================
```

```
        // 8. List the jobs for the user's account.
        //=====================================================================

        print("\nThe account has the following jobs:")
        let jobs = await listJobs(glueClient: glueClient)

        if jobs.count == 0 {
            print("    <no jobs found>")
        } else {
            for job in jobs {
                print("    \(job)")
            }
        }

        //=====================================================================
        // 9. Get the job run details for a job run.
        //=====================================================================

        print("Information about the job run:")
        let jobRun = await getJobRun(glueClient: glueClient, name: jobName, id:
jobRunID)

        guard let jobRun else {
            print("*** Unable to retrieve the job run.")
            _ = await deleteJob(glueClient: glueClient, name: jobName)
            _ = await deleteDatabase(glueClient: glueClient, name: databaseName,
withTables: true)
            _ = await deleteCrawler(glueClient: glueClient, name: crawlerName)
            return
        }

        let startDate = jobRun.startedOn ?? Date(timeIntervalSince1970: 0)
        let endDate = jobRun.completedOn ?? Date(timeIntervalSince1970: 0)
        let dateFormatter: DateFormatter = DateFormatter()
        dateFormatter.dateStyle = .long
        dateFormatter.timeStyle = .long

        print("    Started at: \(dateFormatter.string(from: startDate))")
        print("  Completed at: \(dateFormatter.string(from: endDate))")

        //=====================================================================
        // 10. Delete the job.
        //=====================================================================
```

```
        print("\nDeleting the job...")
        _ = await deleteJob(glueClient: glueClient, name: jobName)

        //=====================================================================
        // 11. Delete the database and tables created by this example.
        //=====================================================================

        print("Deleting the database...")
        _ = await deleteDatabase(glueClient: glueClient, name: databaseName,
 withTables: true)

        //=====================================================================
        // 12. Delete the crawler.
        //=====================================================================

        print("Deleting the crawler...")
        if !(await deleteCrawler(glueClient: glueClient, name: crawlerName)) {
            return
        }
    }
}

/// The program's asynchronous entry point.
@main
struct Main {
    static func main() async {
        let args = Array(CommandLine.arguments.dropFirst())

        do {
            let command = try ExampleCommand.parse(args)
            try await command.runAsync()
        } catch {
            ExampleCommand.exit(withError: error)
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - CreateCrawler
  - CreateJob
  - DeleteCrawler

- DeleteDatabase
- DeleteJob
- DeleteTable
- GetCrawler
- GetDatabase
- GetDatabases
- GetJob
- GetJobRun
- GetJobRuns
- GetTables
- ListJobs
- StartCrawler
- StartJobRun

작업

`CreateCrawler`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateCrawler`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSGlue

    /// Create a new AWS Glue crawler.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: An AWS Glue client to use for the crawler.
    ///   - crawlerName: A name for the new crawler.
```

```
   ///   - iamRole: The name of an Amazon IAM role for the crawler to use.
   ///   - s3Path: The path of an Amazon S3 folder to use as a target location.
   ///   - cronSchedule: A `cron` schedule indicating when to run the crawler.
   ///   - databaseName: The name of an AWS Glue database to operate on.
   ///
   /// - Returns: `true` if the crawler is created successfully, otherwise `false`.
   func createCrawler(glueClient: GlueClient, crawlerName: String, iamRole: String,
                      s3Path: String, cronSchedule: String, databaseName: String)
async -> Bool {
       let s3Target = GlueClientTypes.S3Target(path: s3url)
       let targetList = GlueClientTypes.CrawlerTargets(s3Targets: [s3Target])

       do {
           _ = try await glueClient.createCrawler(
               input: CreateCrawlerInput(
                   databaseName: databaseName,
                   description: "Created by the AWS SDK for Swift Scenario Example
for AWS Glue.",
                   name: crawlerName,
                   role: iamRole,
                   schedule: cronSchedule,
                   tablePrefix: tablePrefix,
                   targets: targetList
               )
           )
       } catch _ as AlreadyExistsException {
           print("*** A crawler named \"\(crawlerName)\" already exists.")
           return false
       } catch _ as OperationTimeoutException {
           print("*** The attempt to create the AWS Glue crawler timed out.")
           return false
       } catch {
           print("*** An unexpected error occurred creating the AWS Glue crawler:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
           return false
       }

       return true
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 CreateCrawler를 참조하세요.

CreateJob

다음 코드 예시는 CreateJob의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSGlue

    /// Create a new AWS Glue job.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use.
    ///   - jobName: The name to give the new job.
    ///   - role: The IAM role for the job to use when accessing AWS services.
    ///   - scriptLocation: The AWS S3 URI of the script to be run by the job.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the job is created successfully, otherwise `false`.
    func createJob(glueClient: GlueClient, name jobName: String, role: String,
                   scriptLocation: String) async -> Bool {
        let command = GlueClientTypes.JobCommand(
            name: "glueetl",
            pythonVersion: "3",
            scriptLocation: scriptLocation
        )

        do {
            _ = try await glueClient.createJob(
                input: CreateJobInput(
                    command: command,
                    description: "Created by the AWS SDK for Swift Glue basic
 scenario example.",
                    glueVersion: "3.0",
                    name: jobName,
                    numberOfWorkers: 10,
                    role: role,
                    workerType: .g1x
```

```
                )
            )
        } catch {
            return false
        }
        return true
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 CreateJob을 참조하세요.

DeleteCrawler

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteCrawler의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSGlue

    /// Delete an AWS Glue crawler.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use.
    ///   - name: The name of the crawler to delete.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if successful, otherwise `false`.
    func deleteCrawler(glueClient: GlueClient, name: String) async -> Bool {
        do {
            _ = try await glueClient.deleteCrawler(
                input: DeleteCrawlerInput(name: name)
            )
        } catch {
            return false
        }
        return true
```

```
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 DeleteCrawler를 참조하세요.

`DeleteDatabase`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteDatabase`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSGlue

    /// Delete the specified database.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use.
    ///   - databaseName: The name of the database to delete.
    ///   - deleteTables: A Bool indicating whether or not to delete the
    ///     tables in the database before attempting to delete the database.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the database (and optionally its tables) are
    ///   deleted, otherwise `false`.
    func deleteDatabase(glueClient: GlueClient, name databaseName: String,
                        withTables deleteTables: Bool = false) async -> Bool {
        if deleteTables {
            var tableNames: [String] = []

            // Get a list of the names of all of the tables in the database.

            let tableList = await self.getTablesInDatabase(glueClient: glueClient,
 databaseName: databaseName)
            for table in tableList {
                guard let name = table.name else {
                    continue
```

```
            }
            tableNames.append(name)
        }

        // Delete the tables. If there's only one table, use
        // `deleteTable()`, otherwise, use `batchDeleteTable()`. You can
        // use `batchDeleteTable()` for a single table, but this
        // demonstrates the use of `deleteTable()`.

        if tableNames.count == 1 {
            do {
                print("    Deleting table...")
                _ = try await glueClient.deleteTable(
                    input: DeleteTableInput(
                        databaseName: databaseName,
                        name: tableNames[0]
                    )
                )
            } catch {
                print("*** Unable to delete the table.")
            }
        } else {
            do {
                print("    Deleting tables...")
                _ = try await glueClient.batchDeleteTable(
                    input: BatchDeleteTableInput(
                        databaseName: databaseName,
                        tablesToDelete: tableNames
                    )
                )
            } catch {
                print("*** Unable to delete the tables.")
            }
        }
    }

    // Delete the database itself.

    do {
        print("    Deleting the database itself...")
        _ = try await glueClient.deleteDatabase(
            input: DeleteDatabaseInput(name: databaseName)
        )
    } catch {
```

```
            print("*** Unable to delete the database.")
            return false
        }
        return true
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 DeleteDatabase를 참조하세요.

`DeleteJob`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteJob`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSGlue

    /// Delete an AWS Glue job.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use.
    ///   - jobName: The name of the job to delete.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the job is successfully deleted, otherwise `false`.
    func deleteJob(glueClient: GlueClient, name jobName: String) async -> Bool {
        do {
            _ = try await glueClient.deleteJob(
                input: DeleteJobInput(jobName: jobName)
            )
        } catch {
            return false
        }
        return true
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 DeleteJob을 참조하세요.

DeleteTable

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteTable의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSGlue

                do {
                    print("    Deleting table...")
                    _ = try await glueClient.deleteTable(
                        input: DeleteTableInput(
                            databaseName: databaseName,
                            name: tableNames[0]
                        )
                    )
                } catch {
                    print("*** Unable to delete the table.")
                }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 DeleteTable을 참조하십시오.

GetCrawler

다음 코드 예시는 GetCrawler의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSGlue

    /// Get the state of the specified AWS Glue crawler.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use.
    ///   - name: The name of the crawler whose state should be returned.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A `GlueClientTypes.CrawlerState` value describing the
    ///   state of the crawler.
    func getCrawlerState(glueClient: GlueClient, name: String) async ->
 GlueClientTypes.CrawlerState {
        do {
            let output = try await glueClient.getCrawler(
                input: GetCrawlerInput(name: name)
            )

            // If the crawler or its state is `nil`, report that the crawler
            // is stopping. This may not be what you want for your
            // application but it works for this one!

            guard let crawler = output.crawler else {
                return GlueClientTypes.CrawlerState.stopping
            }
            guard let state = crawler.state else {
                return GlueClientTypes.CrawlerState.stopping
            }
            return state
        } catch {
            return GlueClientTypes.CrawlerState.stopping
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 GetCrawler를 참조하세요.

GetDatabase

다음 코드 예시는 GetDatabase의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSGlue

    /// Get the AWS Glue database with the specified name.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use.
    ///   - name: The name of the database to return.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The `GlueClientTypes.Database` object describing the
    ///   specified database, or `nil` if an error occurs or the database
    ///   isn't found.
    func getDatabase(glueClient: GlueClient, name: String) async ->
 GlueClientTypes.Database? {
        do {
            let output = try await glueClient.getDatabase(
                input: GetDatabaseInput(name: name)
            )

            return output.database
        } catch {
            return nil
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 GetDatabase를 참조하세요.

GetJobRun

다음 코드 예시는 GetJobRun의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSGlue

    /// Get information about a specific AWS Glue job run.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use.
    ///   - jobName: The name of the job to return job run data for.
    ///   - id: The run ID of the specific job run to return.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A `GlueClientTypes.JobRun` object describing the state of
    ///   the job run, or `nil` if an error occurs.
    func getJobRun(glueClient: GlueClient, name jobName: String, id: String) async -
> GlueClientTypes.JobRun? {
        do {
            let output = try await glueClient.getJobRun(
                input: GetJobRunInput(
                    jobName: jobName,
                    runId: id
                )
            )

            return output.jobRun
        } catch {
            return nil
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 GetJobRun을 참조하세요.

GetJobRuns

다음 코드 예시는 GetJobRuns의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSGlue

    /// Return a list of the job runs for the specified job.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use.
    ///   - jobName: The name of the job for which to return its job runs.
    ///   - maxResults: The maximum number of job runs to return (default:
    ///     1000).
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of `GlueClientTypes.JobRun` objects describing
    ///   each job run.
    func getJobRuns(glueClient: GlueClient, name jobName: String, maxResults: Int? =
 nil) async -> [GlueClientTypes.JobRun] {
        do {
            let output = try await glueClient.getJobRuns(
                input: GetJobRunsInput(
                    jobName: jobName,
                    maxResults: maxResults
                )
            )

            guard let jobRuns = output.jobRuns else {
                print("*** No job runs found.")
                return []
            }

            return jobRuns
        } catch is EntityNotFoundException {
            print("*** The specified job name, \(jobName), doesn't exist.")
```

```
            return []
        } catch {
            print("*** Unexpected error getting job runs:")
            dump(error)
            return []
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 GetJobRuns를 참조하세요.

GetTables

다음 코드 예시는 GetTables의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSGlue

    /// Returns a list of the tables in the specified database.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use.
    ///   - databaseName: The name of the database whose tables are to be
    ///     returned.
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of `GlueClientTypes.Table` objects, each
    ///   describing one table in the named database. An empty array indicates
    ///   that there are either no tables in the database, or an error
    ///   occurred before any tables could be found.
    func getTablesInDatabase(glueClient: GlueClient, databaseName: String) async ->
 [GlueClientTypes.Table] {
        var tables: [GlueClientTypes.Table] = []
        var nextToken: String?
```

```
        repeat {
            do {
                let output = try await glueClient.getTables(
                    input: GetTablesInput(
                        databaseName: databaseName,
                        nextToken: nextToken
                    )
                )

                guard let tableList = output.tableList else {
                    return tables
                }

                tables = tables + tableList
                nextToken = output.nextToken
            } catch {
                return tables
            }
        } while nextToken != nil

        return tables
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 GetTables를 참조하세요.

`ListJobs`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListJobs`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSGlue
```

```
/// Return a list of the AWS Glue jobs listed on the user's account.
///
/// - Parameters:
///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use.
///   - maxJobs: The maximum number of jobs to return (default: 100).
///
/// - Returns: An array of strings listing the names of all available AWS
///   Glue jobs.
func listJobs(glueClient: GlueClient, maxJobs: Int = 100) async -> [String] {
    var jobList: [String] = []
    var nextToken: String?

    repeat {
        do {
            let output = try await glueClient.listJobs(
                input: ListJobsInput(
                    maxResults: maxJobs,
                    nextToken: nextToken
                )
            )

            guard let jobs = output.jobNames else {
                return jobList
            }

            jobList = jobList + jobs
            nextToken = output.nextToken
        } catch {
            return jobList
        }
    } while (nextToken != nil)

    return jobList
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 ListJobs를 참조하세요.

StartCrawler

다음 코드 예시는 `StartCrawler`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSGlue

    /// Start running an AWS Glue crawler.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use when starting the crawler.
    ///   - name: The name of the crawler to start running.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the crawler is started successfully, otherwise `false`.
    func startCrawler(glueClient: GlueClient, name: String) async -> Bool {
        do {
            _ = try await glueClient.startCrawler(
                input: StartCrawlerInput(name: name)
            )
        } catch {
            print("*** An unexpected error occurred starting the crawler.")
            return false
        }

        return true
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 StartCrawler를 참조하세요.

StartJobRun

다음 코드 예시는 `StartJobRun`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSGlue

    /// Start an AWS Glue job run.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use.
    ///   - jobName: The name of the job to run.
    ///   - databaseName: The name of the AWS Glue database to run the job against.
    ///   - tableName: The name of the table in the database to run the job against.
    ///   - outputURL: The AWS S3 URI of the bucket location into which to
    ///     write the resulting output.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the job run is started successfully, otherwise `false`.
    func startJobRun(glueClient: GlueClient, name jobName: String, databaseName:
 String,
                     tableName: String, outputURL: String) async -> String? {
        do {
            let output = try await glueClient.startJobRun(
                input: StartJobRunInput(
                    arguments: [
                        "--input_database": databaseName,
                        "--input_table": tableName,
                        "--output_bucket_url": outputURL
                    ],
                    jobName: jobName,
                    numberOfWorkers: 10,
                    workerType: .g1x
                )
            )

            guard let id = output.jobRunId else {
                return nil
            }
```

```
            return id
        } catch {
            return nil
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 StartJobRun을 참조하세요.

SDK for Swift 사용한 IAM 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 AWS SDK for Swift를 IAM과 함께 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`AttachRolePolicy`

다음 코드 예시는 `AttachRolePolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSIAM
```

```
import AWSS3


    public func attachRolePolicy(role: String, policyArn: String) async throws {
        let input = AttachRolePolicyInput(
            policyArn: policyArn,
            roleName: role
        )
        do {
            _ = try await client.attachRolePolicy(input: input)
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: Attaching a role policy:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 AttachRolePolicy를 참조하십시오.

`CreateAccessKey`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateAccessKey`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSIAM
import AWSS3


    public func createAccessKey(userName: String) async throws ->
 IAMClientTypes.AccessKey {
        let input = CreateAccessKeyInput(
            userName: userName
        )
        do {
```

```
            let output = try await iamClient.createAccessKey(input: input)
            guard let accessKey = output.accessKey else {
                throw ServiceHandlerError.keyError
            }
            return accessKey
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: createAccessKey:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 CreateAccessKey를 참조하십시오.

`CreatePolicy`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreatePolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSIAM
import AWSS3


    public func createPolicy(name: String, policyDocument: String) async throws ->
 IAMClientTypes.Policy {
        let input = CreatePolicyInput(
            policyDocument: policyDocument,
            policyName: name
        )
        do {
            let output = try await iamClient.createPolicy(input: input)
            guard let policy = output.policy else {
                throw ServiceHandlerError.noSuchPolicy
```

```
            }
            return policy
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: createPolicy:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 CreatePolicy를 참조하십시오.

`CreateRole`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateRole`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSIAM
import AWSS3


    public func createRole(name: String, policyDocument: String) async throws ->
 String {
        let input = CreateRoleInput(
            assumeRolePolicyDocument: policyDocument,
            roleName: name
        )
        do {
            let output = try await client.createRole(input: input)
            guard let role = output.role else {
                throw ServiceHandlerError.noSuchRole
            }
            guard let id = role.roleId else {
                throw ServiceHandlerError.noSuchRole
```

```
            }
            return id
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: createRole:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 CreateRole을 참조하세요.

`CreateServiceLinkedRole`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateServiceLinkedRole`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSIAM
import AWSS3


    public func createServiceLinkedRole(service: String, suffix: String? = nil,
 description: String?)
                    async throws -> IAMClientTypes.Role {
        let input = CreateServiceLinkedRoleInput(
            awsServiceName: service,
            customSuffix: suffix,
            description: description
        )
        do {
            let output = try await client.createServiceLinkedRole(input: input)
            guard let role = output.role else {
                throw ServiceHandlerError.noSuchRole
            }
            return role
        } catch {
```

```
            print("ERROR: createServiceLinkedRole:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 CreateServiceLinkedRole을 참조하십시오.

`CreateUser`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateUser`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSIAM
import AWSS3


    public func createUser(name: String) async throws -> String {
        let input = CreateUserInput(
            userName: name
        )
        do {
            let output = try await client.createUser(input: input)
            guard let user = output.user else {
                throw ServiceHandlerError.noSuchUser
            }
            guard let id = user.userId else {
                throw ServiceHandlerError.noSuchUser
            }
            return id
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: createUser:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 CreateUser를 참조하십시오.

`DeleteAccessKey`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteAccessKey`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSIAM
import AWSS3


    public func deleteAccessKey(user: IAMClientTypes.User? = nil,
                                key: IAMClientTypes.AccessKey) async throws
    {
        let userName: String?

        if user != nil {
            userName = user!.userName
        } else {
            userName = nil
        }

        let input = DeleteAccessKeyInput(
            accessKeyId: key.accessKeyId,
            userName: userName
        )
        do {
            _ = try await iamClient.deleteAccessKey(input: input)
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: deleteAccessKey:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 DeleteAccessKey를 참조하십시오.

DeletePolicy

다음 코드 예시는 DeletePolicy의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSIAM
import AWSS3


    public func deletePolicy(policy: IAMClientTypes.Policy) async throws {
        let input = DeletePolicyInput(
            policyArn: policy.arn
        )
        do {
            _ = try await iamClient.deletePolicy(input: input)
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: deletePolicy:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 DeletePolicy를 참조하십시오.

DeleteRole

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteRole의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSIAM
import AWSS3


    public func deleteRole(role: IAMClientTypes.Role) async throws {
        let input = DeleteRoleInput(
            roleName: role.roleName
        )
        do {
            _ = try await iamClient.deleteRole(input: input)
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: deleteRole:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 DeleteRole을 참조하십시오.

`DeleteUser`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteUser`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSIAM
import AWSS3


    public func deleteUser(user: IAMClientTypes.User) async throws {
        let input = DeleteUserInput(
            userName: user.userName
        )
        do {
            _ = try await iamClient.deleteUser(input: input)
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: deleteUser:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 DeleteUser를 참조하십시오.

`DeleteUserPolicy`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteUserPolicy`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSIAM
import AWSS3


    func deleteUserPolicy(user: IAMClientTypes.User, policyName: String) async
 throws {
        let input = DeleteUserPolicyInput(
            policyName: policyName,
            userName: user.userName
```

```
        )
        do {
            _ = try await iamClient.deleteUserPolicy(input: input)
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: deleteUserPolicy:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 DeleteUserPolicy를 참조하십시오.

DetachRolePolicy

다음 코드 예시는 DetachRolePolicy의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSIAM
import AWSS3


    public func detachRolePolicy(policy: IAMClientTypes.Policy, role:
 IAMClientTypes.Role) async throws {
        let input = DetachRolePolicyInput(
            policyArn: policy.arn,
            roleName: role.roleName
        )

        do {
            _ = try await iamClient.detachRolePolicy(input: input)
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: detachRolePolicy:", dump(error))
            throw error
```

```
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 DetachRolePolicy를 참조하십시오.

GetPolicy

다음 코드 예시는 GetPolicy의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSIAM
import AWSS3


    public func getPolicy(arn: String) async throws -> IAMClientTypes.Policy {
        let input = GetPolicyInput(
            policyArn: arn
        )
        do {
            let output = try await client.getPolicy(input: input)
            guard let policy = output.policy else {
                throw ServiceHandlerError.noSuchPolicy
            }
            return policy
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: getPolicy:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 GetPolicy를 참조하십시오.

GetRole

다음 코드 예시는 GetRole의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSIAM
import AWSS3


    public func getRole(name: String) async throws -> IAMClientTypes.Role {
        let input = GetRoleInput(
            roleName: name
        )
        do {
            let output = try await client.getRole(input: input)
            guard let role = output.role else {
                throw ServiceHandlerError.noSuchRole
            }
            return role
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: getRole:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 GetRole을 참조하십시오.

GetUser

다음 코드 예시는 GetUser의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSIAM
import AWSS3


    public func getUser(name: String? = nil) async throws -> IAMClientTypes.User {
        let input = GetUserInput(
            userName: name
        )
        do {
            let output = try await iamClient.getUser(input: input)
            guard let user = output.user else {
                throw ServiceHandlerError.noSuchUser
            }
            return user
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: getUser:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 GetUser를 참조하세요.

`ListAttachedRolePolicies`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListAttachedRolePolicies`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSIAM
import AWSS3



    /// Returns a list of AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policies
    /// that are attached to the role.
    ///
    /// - Parameter role: The IAM role to return the policy list for.
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of `IAMClientTypes.AttachedPolicy` objects
    ///   describing each managed policy that's attached to the role.
    public func listAttachedRolePolicies(role: String) async throws ->
 [IAMClientTypes.AttachedPolicy] {
        var policyList: [IAMClientTypes.AttachedPolicy] = []

        // Use "Paginated" to get all the attached role polices.
        // This lets the SDK handle the 'isTruncated' in
 "ListAttachedRolePoliciesOutput".
        let input = ListAttachedRolePoliciesInput(
            roleName: role
        )
        let output = client.listAttachedRolePoliciesPaginated(input: input)

        do {
            for try await page in output {
                guard let attachedPolicies = page.attachedPolicies else {
                    print("Error: no attached policies returned.")
                    continue
                }
                for attachedPolicy in attachedPolicies {
                    policyList.append(attachedPolicy)
                }
            }
```

```
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: listAttachedRolePolicies:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }

        return policyList
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 ListAttachedRolePolicies를 참조하십시오.

ListGroups

다음 코드 예시는 ListGroups의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSIAM
import AWSS3


    public func listGroups() async throws -> [String] {
        var groupList: [String] = []

        // Use "Paginated" to get all the groups.
        // This lets the SDK handle the 'isTruncated' property in
 "ListGroupsOutput".
        let input = ListGroupsInput()

        let pages = client.listGroupsPaginated(input: input)
        do {
            for try await page in pages {
                guard let groups = page.groups else {
                    print("Error: no groups returned.")
                    continue
                }
```

```
                for group in groups {
                    if let name = group.groupName {
                        groupList.append(name)
                    }
                }
            }
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: listGroups:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
        return groupList
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 ListGroups을 참조하십시오.

`ListPolicies`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListPolicies`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSIAM
import AWSS3


    public func listPolicies() async throws -> [MyPolicyRecord] {
        var policyList: [MyPolicyRecord] = []

        // Use "Paginated" to get all the policies.
        // This lets the SDK handle the 'isTruncated' in "ListPoliciesOutput".
        let input = ListPoliciesInput()
        let output = client.listPoliciesPaginated(input: input)

        do {
```

```
            for try await page in output {
                guard let policies = page.policies else {
                    print("Error: no policies returned.")
                    continue
                }

                for policy in policies {
                    guard let name = policy.policyName,
                          let id = policy.policyId,
                          let arn = policy.arn
                    else {
                        throw ServiceHandlerError.noSuchPolicy
                    }
                    policyList.append(MyPolicyRecord(name: name, id: id, arn: arn))
                }
            }
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: listPolicies:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }

        return policyList
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 ListPolicies를 참조하십시오.

`ListRolePolicies`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListRolePolicies`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSIAM
import AWSS3
```

```
    public func listRolePolicies(role: String) async throws -> [String] {
        var policyList: [String] = []

        // Use "Paginated" to get all the role policies.
        // This lets the SDK handle the 'isTruncated' in "ListRolePoliciesOutput".
        let input = ListRolePoliciesInput(
            roleName: role
        )
        let pages = client.listRolePoliciesPaginated(input: input)

        do {
            for try await page in pages {
                guard let policies = page.policyNames else {
                    print("Error: no role policies returned.")
                    continue
                }

                for policy in policies {
                    policyList.append(policy)
                }
            }
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: listRolePolicies:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
        return policyList
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 ListRolePolicies를 참조하십시오.

`ListRoles`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListRoles`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSIAM
import AWSS3


    public func listRoles() async throws -> [String] {
        var roleList: [String] = []

        // Use "Paginated" to get all the roles.
        // This lets the SDK handle the 'isTruncated' in "ListRolesOutput".
        let input = ListRolesInput()
        let pages = client.listRolesPaginated(input: input)

        do {
            for try await page in pages {
                guard let roles = page.roles else {
                    print("Error: no roles returned.")
                    continue
                }

                for role in roles {
                    if let name = role.roleName {
                        roleList.append(name)
                    }
                }
            }
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: listRoles:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
        return roleList
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 ListRoles을 참조하십시오.

ListUsers

다음 코드 예시는 ListUsers의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSIAM
import AWSS3


    public func listUsers() async throws -> [MyUserRecord] {
        var userList: [MyUserRecord] = []

        // Use "Paginated" to get all the users.
        // This lets the SDK handle the 'isTruncated' in "ListUsersOutput".
        let input = ListUsersInput()
        let output = client.listUsersPaginated(input: input)

        do {
            for try await page in output {
                guard let users = page.users else {
                    continue
                }
                for user in users {
                    if let id = user.userId, let name = user.userName {
                        userList.append(MyUserRecord(id: id, name: name))
                    }
                }
            }
        }
        catch {
            print("ERROR: listUsers:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
       return userList
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 ListUsers를 참조하십시오.

PutUserPolicy

다음 코드 예시는 PutUserPolicy의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSIAM
import AWSS3


    func putUserPolicy(policyDocument: String, policyName: String, user:
 IAMClientTypes.User) async throws {
        let input = PutUserPolicyInput(
            policyDocument: policyDocument,
            policyName: policyName,
            userName: user.userName
        )
        do {
            _ = try await iamClient.putUserPolicy(input: input)
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: putUserPolicy:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 PutUserPolicy를 참조하십시오.

SDK for Swift를 사용한 Lambda 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Lambda와 함께 AWS SDK for Swift를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예제에는 컨텍스트에서 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- IAM 역할과 Lambda 함수를 생성하고 핸들러 코드를 업로드합니다.
- 단일 파라미터로 함수를 간접적으로 간접 호출하고 결과를 가져옵니다.
- 함수 코드를 업데이트하고 환경 변수로 구성합니다.
- 새 파라미터로 함수를 간접적으로 간접 호출하고 결과를 가져옵니다. 반환된 실행 로그를 표시합니다.
- 계정의 함수를 나열합니다.

자세한 내용은 콘솔로 Lambda 함수 생성을 참조하십시오.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

지정된 값을 증분시키는 첫 번째 Lambda 함수를 정의합니다.

```
// swift-tools-version: 5.9
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
```

```
//
// The swift-tools-version declares the minimum version of Swift required to
// build this package.

import PackageDescription

let package = Package(
    name: "increment",
    // Let Xcode know the minimum Apple platforms supported.
    platforms: [
        .macOS(.v13)
    ],
    dependencies: [
        // Dependencies declare other packages that this package depends on.
        .package(
            url: "https://github.com/swift-server/swift-aws-lambda-runtime.git",
            branch: "main"),
    ],
    targets: [
        // Targets are the basic building blocks of a package, defining a module or
 a test suite.
        // Targets can depend on other targets in this package and products
        // from dependencies.
        .executableTarget(
            name: "increment",
            dependencies: [
                .product(name: "AWSLambdaRuntime", package: "swift-aws-lambda-
runtime"),
            ],
            path: "Sources"
        )
    ]
)

import Foundation
import AWSLambdaRuntime

/// Represents the contents of the requests being received from the client.
/// This structure must be `Decodable` to indicate that its initializer
/// converts an external representation into this type.
struct Request: Decodable, Sendable {
    /// The action to perform.
    let action: String
    /// The number to act upon.
```

```
    let number: Int
}

/// The contents of the response sent back to the client. This must be
/// `Encodable`.
struct Response: Encodable, Sendable {
    /// The resulting value after performing the action.
    let answer: Int?
}


/// The Lambda function body.
///
/// - Parameters:
///   - event: The `Request` describing the request made by the
///     client.
///   - context: A `LambdaContext` describing the context in
///     which the lambda function is running.
///
/// - Returns: A `Response` object that will be encoded to JSON and sent
///   to the client by the Lambda runtime.
let incrementLambdaRuntime = LambdaRuntime {
        (event: Request, context: LambdaContext) -> Response in
    let action = event.action
    var answer: Int?

    if action != "increment" {
        context.logger.error("Unrecognized operation: \"\(action)\". The only
 supported action is \"increment\".")
    } else {
        answer = event.number + 1
        context.logger.info("The calculated answer is \(answer!).")
    }

    let response = Response(answer: answer)
    return response
}

// Run the Lambda runtime code.

try await incrementLambdaRuntime.run()
```

두 숫자에 산술 연산을 수행하는 두 번째 Lambda 함수를 정의합니다.

```
// swift-tools-version: 5.9
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
//
// The swift-tools-version declares the minimum version of Swift required to
// build this package.

import PackageDescription

let package = Package(
    name: "calculator",
    // Let Xcode know the minimum Apple platforms supported.
    platforms: [
        .macOS(.v13)
    ],
    dependencies: [
        // Dependencies declare other packages that this package depends on.
        .package(
            url: "https://github.com/swift-server/swift-aws-lambda-runtime.git",
            branch: "main"),
    ],
    targets: [
        // Targets are the basic building blocks of a package, defining a module or
 a test suite.
        // Targets can depend on other targets in this package and products
        // from dependencies.
        .executableTarget(
            name: "calculator",
            dependencies: [
                .product(name: "AWSLambdaRuntime", package: "swift-aws-lambda-
runtime"),
            ],
            path: "Sources"
        )
    ]
)

import Foundation
import AWSLambdaRuntime

/// Represents the contents of the requests being received from the client.
/// This structure must be `Decodable` to indicate that its initializer
```

```
/// converts an external representation into this type.
struct Request: Decodable, Sendable {
    /// The action to perform.
    let action: String
    /// The first number to act upon.
    let x: Int
    /// The second number to act upon.
    let y: Int
}

/// A dictionary mapping operation names to closures that perform that
/// operation and return the result.
let actions = [
    "plus": { (x: Int, y: Int) -> Int in
        return x + y
    },
    "minus": { (x: Int, y: Int) -> Int in
        return x - y
    },
    "times": { (x: Int, y: Int) -> Int in
        return x * y
    },
    "divided-by": { (x: Int, y: Int) -> Int in
        return x / y
    }
]

/// The contents of the response sent back to the client. This must be
/// `Encodable`.
struct Response: Encodable, Sendable {
    /// The resulting value after performing the action.
    let answer: Int?
}


/// The Lambda function's entry point. Called by the Lambda runtime.
///
/// - Parameters:
///   - event: The `Request` describing the request made by the
///     client.
///   - context: A `LambdaContext` describing the context in
///     which the lambda function is running.
///
/// - Returns: A `Response` object that will be encoded to JSON and sent
```

```
///   to the client by the Lambda runtime.
let calculatorLambdaRuntime = LambdaRuntime {
        (_ event: Request, context: LambdaContext) -> Response in
    let action = event.action
    var answer: Int?
    var actionFunc: ((Int, Int) -> Int)?

    // Get the closure to run to perform the calculation.

    actionFunc = await actions[action]

    guard let actionFunc else {
        context.logger.error("Unrecognized operation '\(action)\'")
        return Response(answer: nil)
    }

    // Perform the calculation and return the answer.

    answer = actionFunc(event.x, event.y)

    guard let answer else {
        context.logger.error("Error computing \(event.x) \(action) \(event.y)")
    }
    context.logger.info("\(event.x) \(action) \(event.y) = \(answer)")

    return Response(answer: answer)
}

try await calculatorLambdaRuntime.run()
```

두 Lambda 함수를 간접적으로 호출할 기본 프로그램을 정의합니다.

```
// swift-tools-version: 5.9
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
//
// The swift-tools-version declares the minimum version of Swift required to
// build this package.

import PackageDescription

let package = Package(
```

```
    name: "lambda-basics",
    // Let Xcode know the minimum Apple platforms supported.
    platforms: [
        .macOS(.v13)
    ],
    dependencies: [
        // Dependencies declare other packages that this package depends on.
        .package(
            url: "https://github.com/awslabs/aws-sdk-swift",
            from: "1.0.0"),
        .package(
            url: "https://github.com/apple/swift-argument-parser.git",
            branch: "main"
        )
    ],
    targets: [
        // Targets are the basic building blocks of a package, defining a module or
 a test suite.
        // Targets can depend on other targets in this package and products
        // from dependencies.
        .executableTarget(
            name: "lambda-basics",
            dependencies: [
                .product(name: "AWSLambda", package: "aws-sdk-swift"),
                .product(name: "AWSIAM", package: "aws-sdk-swift"),
                .product(name: "ArgumentParser", package: "swift-argument-parser")
            ],
            path: "Sources"
        )
    ]
)

//
/// An example demonstrating a variety of important AWS Lambda functions.

import ArgumentParser
import AWSIAM
import SmithyWaitersAPI
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSLambda
import Foundation

/// Represents the contents of the requests being received from the client.
/// This structure must be `Decodable` to indicate that its initializer
```

```
/// converts an external representation into this type.
struct IncrementRequest: Encodable, Decodable, Sendable {
    /// The action to perform.
    let action: String
    /// The number to act upon.
    let number: Int
}

struct Response: Encodable, Decodable, Sendable {
    /// The resulting value after performing the action.
    let answer: Int?
}

struct CalculatorRequest: Encodable, Decodable, Sendable {
    /// The action to perform.
    let action: String
    /// The first number to act upon.
    let x: Int
    /// The second number to act upon.
    let y: Int
}

let exampleName = "SwiftLambdaRoleExample"
let basicsFunctionName = "lambda-basics-function"

/// The ARN of the standard IAM policy for execution of Lambda functions.
let policyARN = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/AWSLambdaBasicExecutionRole"

struct ExampleCommand: ParsableCommand {
    // -MARK: Command arguments
    @Option(help: "Name of the IAM Role to use for the Lambda functions")
    var role = exampleName
    @Option(help: "Zip archive containing the 'increment' lambda function")
    var incpath: String
    @Option(help: "Zip archive containing the 'calculator' lambda function")
    var calcpath: String
    @Option(help: "Name of the Amazon S3 Region to use (default: us-east-1)")
    var region = "us-east-1"

    static var configuration = CommandConfiguration(
        commandName: "lambda-basics",
        abstract: """
        This example demonstrates several common operations using AWS Lambda.
        """,
```

```
        discussion: """
        """
    )

    /// Returns the specified IAM role object.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - iamClient: `IAMClient` to use when looking for the role.
    ///   - roleName: The name of the role to check.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The `IAMClientTypes.Role` representing the specified role.
    func getRole(iamClient: IAMClient, roleName: String) async throws
                 -> IAMClientTypes.Role {
        do {
            let roleOutput = try await iamClient.getRole(
                input: GetRoleInput(
                    roleName: roleName
                )
            )

            guard let role = roleOutput.role else {
                throw ExampleError.roleNotFound
            }
            return role
        } catch {
            throw ExampleError.roleNotFound
        }
    }

    /// Create the AWS IAM role that will be used to access AWS Lambda.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - iamClient: The AWS `IAMClient` to use.
    ///   - roleName: The name of the AWS IAM role to use for Lambda.
    ///
    /// - Throws: `ExampleError.roleCreateError`
    ///
    /// - Returns: The `IAMClientTypes.Role` struct that describes the new role.
    func createRoleForLambda(iamClient: IAMClient, roleName: String) async throws ->
IAMClientTypes.Role {
        let output = try await iamClient.createRole(
            input: CreateRoleInput(
                assumeRolePolicyDocument:
                """
```

```
                {
                    "Version": "2012-10-17",
                    "Statement": [
                        {
                            "Effect": "Allow",
                            "Principal": {"Service": "lambda.amazonaws.com"},
                            "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
                        }
                    ]
                }
                """,
                roleName: roleName
            )
        )

        guard let role = output.role else {
            throw ExampleError.roleCreateError
        }

        // Wait for the role to be ready for use.

        _ = try await iamClient.waitUntilRoleExists(
            options: WaiterOptions(
                maxWaitTime: 20,
                minDelay: 0.5,
                maxDelay: 2
            ),
            input: GetRoleInput(roleName: roleName)
        )

        return role
    }

    /// Detect whether or not the AWS Lambda function with the specified name
    /// exists, by requesting its function information.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - lambdaClient: The `LambdaClient` to use.
    ///   - name: The name of the AWS Lambda function to find.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the Lambda function exists. Otherwise `false`.
    func doesLambdaFunctionExist(lambdaClient: LambdaClient, name: String) async ->
Bool {
        do {
```

```
            _ = try await lambdaClient.getFunction(
                input: GetFunctionInput(functionName: name)
            )
        } catch {
            return false
        }

        return true
    }

    /// Create the specified AWS Lambda function.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - lambdaClient: The `LambdaClient` to use.
    ///   - functionName: The name of the AWS Lambda function to create.
    ///   - roleArn: The ARN of the role to apply to the function.
    ///   - path: The path of the Zip archive containing the function.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the AWS Lambda was successfully created; `false`
    ///   if it wasn't.
    func createFunction(lambdaClient: LambdaClient, functionName: String,
                                roleArn: String?, path: String) async throws -> Bool
{
        do {
            // Read the Zip archive containing the AWS Lambda function.

            let zipUrl = URL(fileURLWithPath: path)
            let zipData = try Data(contentsOf: zipUrl)

            // Create the AWS Lambda function that runs the specified code,
            // using the name given on the command line. The Lambda function
            // will run using the Amazon Linux 2 runtime.

            _ = try await lambdaClient.createFunction(
                input: CreateFunctionInput(
                    code: LambdaClientTypes.FunctionCode(zipFile: zipData),
                    functionName: functionName,
                    handler: "handle",
                    role: roleArn,
                    runtime: .providedal2
                )
            )
        } catch {
            print("*** Error creating Lambda function:")
```

```
            dump(error)
            return false
        }

        // Wait for a while to be sure the function is done being created.

        let output = try await lambdaClient.waitUntilFunctionActiveV2(
            options: WaiterOptions(
                maxWaitTime: 20,
                minDelay: 0.5,
                maxDelay: 2
            ),
            input: GetFunctionInput(functionName: functionName)
        )

        switch output.result {
            case .success:
                return true
            case .failure:
                return false
        }
    }

    /// Update the AWS Lambda function with new code to run when the function
    /// is invoked.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - lambdaClient: The `LambdaClient` to use.
    ///   - functionName: The name of the AWS Lambda function to update.
    ///   - path: The pathname of the Zip file containing the packaged Lambda
    ///     function.
    /// - Throws: `ExampleError.zipFileReadError`
    /// - Returns: `true` if the function's code is updated successfully.
    ///   Otherwise, returns `false`.
    func updateFunctionCode(lambdaClient: LambdaClient, functionName: String,
                            path: String) async throws -> Bool {
        let zipUrl = URL(fileURLWithPath: path)
        let zipData: Data

        // Read the function's Zip file.

        do {
            zipData = try Data(contentsOf: zipUrl)
        } catch {
```

```
            throw ExampleError.zipFileReadError
        }

        // Update the function's code and wait for the updated version to be
        // ready for use.

        do {
            _ = try await lambdaClient.updateFunctionCode(
                input: UpdateFunctionCodeInput(
                    functionName: functionName,
                    zipFile: zipData
                )
            )
        } catch {
            return false
        }

        let output = try await lambdaClient.waitUntilFunctionUpdatedV2(
            options: WaiterOptions(
                maxWaitTime: 20,
                minDelay: 0.5,
                maxDelay: 2
            ),
            input: GetFunctionInput(
                functionName: functionName
            )
        )

        switch output.result {
            case .success:
                return true
            case .failure:
                return false
        }
    }

    /// Tell the server-side component to log debug output by setting its
    /// environment's `LOG_LEVEL` to `DEBUG`.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - lambdaClient: The `LambdaClient` to use.
    ///   - functionName: The name of the AWS Lambda function to enable debug
    ///     logging for.
    ///
```

```
    /// - Throws: `ExampleError.environmentResponseMissingError`,
    ///   `ExampleError.updateFunctionConfigurationError`,
    ///   `ExampleError.environmentVariablesMissingError`,
    ///   `ExampleError.logLevelIncorrectError`,
    ///   `ExampleError.updateFunctionConfigurationError`
    func enableDebugLogging(lambdaClient: LambdaClient, functionName: String) async
throws {
        let envVariables = [
            "LOG_LEVEL": "DEBUG"
        ]
        let environment = LambdaClientTypes.Environment(variables: envVariables)

        do {
            let output = try await lambdaClient.updateFunctionConfiguration(
                input: UpdateFunctionConfigurationInput(
                    environment: environment,
                    functionName: functionName
                )
            )

            guard let response = output.environment else {
                throw ExampleError.environmentResponseMissingError
            }

            if response.error != nil {
                throw ExampleError.updateFunctionConfigurationError
            }

            guard let retVariables = response.variables else {
                throw ExampleError.environmentVariablesMissingError
            }

            for envVar in retVariables {
                if envVar.key == "LOG_LEVEL" && envVar.value != "DEBUG" {
                    print("*** Log level is not set to DEBUG!")
                    throw ExampleError.logLevelIncorrectError
                }
            }
        } catch {
            throw ExampleError.updateFunctionConfigurationError
        }
    }

    /// Returns an array containing the names of all AWS Lambda functions
```

```
    /// available to the user.
    ///
    /// - Parameter lambdaClient: The `IAMClient` to use.
    ///
    /// - Throws: `ExampleError.listFunctionsError`
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of lambda function name strings.
    func getFunctionNames(lambdaClient: LambdaClient) async throws -> [String] {
        let pages = lambdaClient.listFunctionsPaginated(
            input: ListFunctionsInput()
        )

        var functionNames: [String] = []

        for try await page in pages {
            guard let functions = page.functions else {
                throw ExampleError.listFunctionsError
            }

            for function in functions {
                functionNames.append(function.functionName ?? "<unknown>")
            }
        }

        return functionNames
    }

    /// Invoke the Lambda function to increment a value.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - lambdaClient: The `IAMClient` to use.
    ///   - number: The number to increment.
    ///
    /// - Throws: `ExampleError.noAnswerReceived`, `ExampleError.invokeError`
    ///
    /// - Returns: An integer number containing the incremented value.
    func invokeIncrement(lambdaClient: LambdaClient, number: Int) async throws ->
Int {
        do {
            let incRequest = IncrementRequest(action: "increment", number: number)
            let incData = try! JSONEncoder().encode(incRequest)

            // Invoke the lambda function.
```

```
            let invokeOutput = try await lambdaClient.invoke(
                input: InvokeInput(
                    functionName: "lambda-basics-function",
                    payload: incData
                )
            )

            let response = try! JSONDecoder().decode(Response.self,
from:invokeOutput.payload!)

            guard let answer = response.answer else {
                throw ExampleError.noAnswerReceived
            }
            return answer

        } catch {
            throw ExampleError.invokeError
        }
    }

    /// Invoke the calculator Lambda function.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - lambdaClient: The `IAMClient` to use.
    ///   - action: Which arithmetic operation to perform: "plus", "minus",
    ///     "times", or "divided-by".
    ///   - x: The first number to use in the computation.
    ///   - y: The second number to use in the computation.
    ///
    /// - Throws: `ExampleError.noAnswerReceived`, `ExampleError.invokeError`
    ///
    /// - Returns: The computed answer as an `Int`.
    func invokeCalculator(lambdaClient: LambdaClient, action: String, x: Int, y:
Int) async throws -> Int {
        do {
            let calcRequest = CalculatorRequest(action: action, x: x, y: y)
            let calcData = try! JSONEncoder().encode(calcRequest)

            // Invoke the lambda function.

            let invokeOutput = try await lambdaClient.invoke(
                input: InvokeInput(
                    functionName: "lambda-basics-function",
                    payload: calcData
```

```
                )
            )

            let response = try! JSONDecoder().decode(Response.self,
from:invokeOutput.payload!)

            guard let answer = response.answer else {
                throw ExampleError.noAnswerReceived
            }
            return answer

        } catch {
            throw ExampleError.invokeError
        }

    }

    /// Perform the example's tasks.
    func basics() async throws {
        let iamClient = try await IAMClient(
            config: IAMClient.IAMClientConfiguration(region: region)
        )

        let lambdaClient = try await LambdaClient(
            config: LambdaClient.LambdaClientConfiguration(region: region)
        )

        /// The IAM role to use for the example.
        var iamRole: IAMClientTypes.Role

        // Look for the specified role. If it already exists, use it. If not,
        // create it and attach the desired policy to it.

        do {
            iamRole = try await getRole(iamClient: iamClient, roleName: role)
        } catch ExampleError.roleNotFound {
            // The role wasn't found, so create it and attach the needed
            // policy.

            iamRole = try await createRoleForLambda(iamClient: iamClient, roleName:
role)

            do {
                _ = try await iamClient.attachRolePolicy(
```

```
                    input: AttachRolePolicyInput(policyArn: policyARN, roleName:
role)
                )
            } catch {
                throw ExampleError.policyError
            }
        }

        // Give the policy time to attach to the role.

        sleep(5)

        // Look to see if the function already exists. If it does, throw an
        // error.

        if await doesLambdaFunctionExist(lambdaClient: lambdaClient, name:
basicsFunctionName) {
            throw ExampleError.functionAlreadyExists
        }

        // Create, then invoke, the "increment" version of the calculator
        // function.

        print("Creating the increment Lambda function...")
        if try await createFunction(lambdaClient: lambdaClient, functionName:
basicsFunctionName,
                                    roleArn: iamRole.arn, path: incpath) {
            print("Running increment function calls...")
            for number in 0...4 {
                do {
                    let answer = try await invokeIncrement(lambdaClient:
lambdaClient, number: number)
                    print("Increment \(number) = \(answer)")
                } catch {
                    print("Error incrementing \(number): ",
error.localizedDescription)
                }
            }
        } else {
            print("*** Failed to create the increment function.")
        }

        // Enable debug logging.
```

```
        print("\nEnabling debug logging...")
        try await enableDebugLogging(lambdaClient: lambdaClient, functionName:
basicsFunctionName)

        // Change it to a basic arithmetic calculator. Then invoke it a few
        // times.

        print("\nReplacing the Lambda function with a calculator...")

        if try await updateFunctionCode(lambdaClient: lambdaClient, functionName:
basicsFunctionName,
                                        path: calcpath) {
            print("Running calculator function calls...")
            for x in [6, 10] {
                for y in [2, 4] {
                    for action in ["plus", "minus", "times", "divided-by"] {
                        do {
                            let answer = try await invokeCalculator(lambdaClient:
lambdaClient, action: action, x: x, y: y)
                            print("\(x) \(action) \(y) = \(answer)")
                        } catch {
                            print("Error calculating \(x) \(action) \(y): ",
error.localizedDescription)
                        }
                    }
                }
            }
        }

        // List all lambda functions.

        let functionNames = try await getFunctionNames(lambdaClient: lambdaClient)

        if functionNames.count > 0 {
            print("\nAWS Lambda functions available on your account:")
            for name in functionNames {
                print("  \(name)")
            }
        }

        // Delete the lambda function.

        print("Deleting lambda function...")
```

```
        do {
            _ = try await lambdaClient.deleteFunction(
                input: DeleteFunctionInput(
                    functionName: "lambda-basics-function"
                )
            )
        } catch {
            print("Error: Unable to delete the function.")
        }

        // Detach the role from the policy, then delete the role.

        print("Deleting the AWS IAM role...")

        do {
            _ = try await iamClient.detachRolePolicy(
                input: DetachRolePolicyInput(
                    policyArn: policyARN,
                    roleName: role
                )
            )
            _ = try await iamClient.deleteRole(
                input: DeleteRoleInput(
                    roleName: role
                )
            )
        } catch {
            throw ExampleError.deleteRoleError
        }
    }
}

// -MARK: - Entry point

/// The program's asynchronous entry point.
@main
struct Main {
    static func main() async {
        let args = Array(CommandLine.arguments.dropFirst())

        do {
            let command = try ExampleCommand.parse(args)
            try await command.basics()
        } catch {
```

```
            ExampleCommand.exit(withError: error)
        }
    }
}


/// Errors thrown by the example's functions.
enum ExampleError: Error {
    /// An AWS Lambda function with the specified name already exists.
    case functionAlreadyExists
    /// The specified role doesn't exist.
    case roleNotFound
    /// Unable to create the role.
    case roleCreateError
    /// Unable to delete the role.
    case deleteRoleError
    /// Unable to attach a policy to the role.
    case policyError
    /// Unable to get the executable directory.
    case executableNotFound
    /// An error occurred creating a lambda function.
    case createLambdaError
    /// An error occurred invoking the lambda function.
    case invokeError
    /// No answer received from the invocation.
    case noAnswerReceived
    /// Unable to list the AWS Lambda functions.
    case listFunctionsError
    /// Unable to update the AWS Lambda function.
    case updateFunctionError
    /// Unable to update the function configuration.
    case updateFunctionConfigurationError
    /// The environment response is missing after an
    /// UpdateEnvironmentConfiguration attempt.
    case environmentResponseMissingError
    /// The environment variables are missing from the EnvironmentResponse and
    /// no errors occurred.
    case environmentVariablesMissingError
    /// The log level is incorrect after attempting to set it.
    case logLevelIncorrectError
    /// Unable to load the AWS Lambda function's Zip file.
    case zipFileReadError

    var errorDescription: String? {
```

```
        switch self {
        case .functionAlreadyExists:
            return "An AWS Lambda function with that name already exists."
        case .roleNotFound:
            return "The specified role doesn't exist."
        case .deleteRoleError:
            return "Unable to delete the AWS IAM role."
        case .roleCreateError:
            return "Unable to create the specified role."
        case .policyError:
            return "An error occurred attaching the policy to the role."
        case .executableNotFound:
            return "Unable to find the executable program directory."
        case .createLambdaError:
            return "An error occurred creating a lambda function."
        case .invokeError:
            return "An error occurred invoking a lambda function."
        case .noAnswerReceived:
            return "No answer received from the lambda function."
        case .listFunctionsError:
            return "Unable to list the AWS Lambda functions."
        case .updateFunctionError:
            return "Unable to update the AWS lambda function."
        case .updateFunctionConfigurationError:
            return "Unable to update the AWS lambda function configuration."
        case .environmentResponseMissingError:
            return "The environment is missing from the response after updating the
 function configuration."
        case .environmentVariablesMissingError:
            return "While no error occurred, no environment variables were returned
 following function configuration."
        case .logLevelIncorrectError:
            return "The log level is incorrect after attempting to set it to DEBUG."
        case .zipFileReadError:
            return "Unable to read the AWS Lambda function."
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - CreateFunction
  - DeleteFunction

- GetFunction
- 간접 호출
- ListFunctions
- UpdateFunctionCode
- UpdateFunctionConfiguration

작업

`CreateFunction`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateFunction`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSLambda
import Foundation

        do {
            // Read the Zip archive containing the AWS Lambda function.

            let zipUrl = URL(fileURLWithPath: path)
            let zipData = try Data(contentsOf: zipUrl)

            // Create the AWS Lambda function that runs the specified code,
            // using the name given on the command line. The Lambda function
            // will run using the Amazon Linux 2 runtime.

            _ = try await lambdaClient.createFunction(
                input: CreateFunctionInput(
                    code: LambdaClientTypes.FunctionCode(zipFile: zipData),
                    functionName: functionName,
                    handler: "handle",
```

```
                    role: roleArn,
                    runtime: .providedal2
                )
            )
        } catch {
            print("*** Error creating Lambda function:")
            dump(error)
            return false
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 CreateFunction을 참조하세요.

`DeleteFunction`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteFunction`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSLambda
import Foundation

        do {
            _ = try await lambdaClient.deleteFunction(
                input: DeleteFunctionInput(
                    functionName: "lambda-basics-function"
                )
            )
        } catch {
            print("Error: Unable to delete the function.")
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 DeleteFunction을 참조하세요.

GetFunction

다음 코드 예시는 GetFunction의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSLambda
import Foundation

    /// Detect whether or not the AWS Lambda function with the specified name
    /// exists, by requesting its function information.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - lambdaClient: The `LambdaClient` to use.
    ///   - name: The name of the AWS Lambda function to find.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the Lambda function exists. Otherwise `false`.
    func doesLambdaFunctionExist(lambdaClient: LambdaClient, name: String) async ->
 Bool {
        do {
            _ = try await lambdaClient.getFunction(
                input: GetFunctionInput(functionName: name)
            )
        } catch {
            return false
        }

        return true
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Rust API 참조의 GetFunction을 참조하세요.

Invoke

다음 코드 예시는 Invoke의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSLambda
import Foundation

    /// Invoke the Lambda function to increment a value.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - lambdaClient: The `IAMClient` to use.
    ///   - number: The number to increment.
    ///
    /// - Throws: `ExampleError.noAnswerReceived`, `ExampleError.invokeError`
    ///
    /// - Returns: An integer number containing the incremented value.
    func invokeIncrement(lambdaClient: LambdaClient, number: Int) async throws ->
 Int {
        do {
            let incRequest = IncrementRequest(action: "increment", number: number)
            let incData = try! JSONEncoder().encode(incRequest)

            // Invoke the lambda function.

            let invokeOutput = try await lambdaClient.invoke(
                input: InvokeInput(
                    functionName: "lambda-basics-function",
                    payload: incData
                )
            )

            let response = try! JSONDecoder().decode(Response.self,
 from:invokeOutput.payload!)
```

```
            guard let answer = response.answer else {
                throw ExampleError.noAnswerReceived
            }
            return answer

        } catch {
            throw ExampleError.invokeError
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 Invoke를 참조하세요.

ListFunctions

다음 코드 예시는 ListFunctions의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSLambda
import Foundation

    /// Returns an array containing the names of all AWS Lambda functions
    /// available to the user.
    ///
    /// - Parameter lambdaClient: The `IAMClient` to use.
    ///
    /// - Throws: `ExampleError.listFunctionsError`
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of lambda function name strings.
    func getFunctionNames(lambdaClient: LambdaClient) async throws -> [String] {
        let pages = lambdaClient.listFunctionsPaginated(
            input: ListFunctionsInput()
        )
```

```
        var functionNames: [String] = []

        for try await page in pages {
            guard let functions = page.functions else {
                throw ExampleError.listFunctionsError
            }

            for function in functions {
                functionNames.append(function.functionName ?? "<unknown>")
            }
        }

        return functionNames
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 ListFunctions를 참조하세요.

`UpdateFunctionCode`

다음 코드 예시는 `UpdateFunctionCode`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSLambda
import Foundation

        let zipUrl = URL(fileURLWithPath: path)
        let zipData: Data

        // Read the function's Zip file.

        do {
            zipData = try Data(contentsOf: zipUrl)
        } catch {
```

```
            throw ExampleError.zipFileReadError
        }

        // Update the function's code and wait for the updated version to be
        // ready for use.

        do {
            _ = try await lambdaClient.updateFunctionCode(
                input: UpdateFunctionCodeInput(
                    functionName: functionName,
                    zipFile: zipData
                )
            )
        } catch {
            return false
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 UpdateFunctionCode를 참조하세요.

UpdateFunctionConfiguration

다음 코드 예시는 UpdateFunctionConfiguration의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSLambda
import Foundation

    /// Tell the server-side component to log debug output by setting its
    /// environment's `LOG_LEVEL` to `DEBUG`.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - lambdaClient: The `LambdaClient` to use.
    ///   - functionName: The name of the AWS Lambda function to enable debug
```

```
    ///     logging for.
    ///
    /// - Throws: `ExampleError.environmentResponseMissingError`,
    ///   `ExampleError.updateFunctionConfigurationError`,
    ///   `ExampleError.environmentVariablesMissingError`,
    ///   `ExampleError.logLevelIncorrectError`,
    ///   `ExampleError.updateFunctionConfigurationError`
    func enableDebugLogging(lambdaClient: LambdaClient, functionName: String) async
throws {
        let envVariables = [
            "LOG_LEVEL": "DEBUG"
        ]
        let environment = LambdaClientTypes.Environment(variables: envVariables)

        do {
            let output = try await lambdaClient.updateFunctionConfiguration(
                input: UpdateFunctionConfigurationInput(
                    environment: environment,
                    functionName: functionName
                )
            )

            guard let response = output.environment else {
                throw ExampleError.environmentResponseMissingError
            }

            if response.error != nil {
                throw ExampleError.updateFunctionConfigurationError
            }

            guard let retVariables = response.variables else {
                throw ExampleError.environmentVariablesMissingError
            }

            for envVar in retVariables {
                if envVar.key == "LOG_LEVEL" && envVar.value != "DEBUG" {
                    print("*** Log level is not set to DEBUG!")
                    throw ExampleError.logLevelIncorrectError
                }
            }
        } catch {
            throw ExampleError.updateFunctionConfigurationError
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 UpdateFunctionConfiguration을 참조하세요.

SDK for Swift를 사용한 Amazon RDS 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon RDS와 함께 AWS SDK for Swift를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예제에는 컨텍스트에서 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 사용자 지정 DB 파라미터 그룹을 생성하고 파라미터 값을 설정합니다.
- 파라미터 그룹을 사용하도록 구성된 DB 인스턴스를 생성합니다. DB 인스턴스에는 데이터베이스도 포함되어 있습니다.
- 인스턴스의 스냅샷을 만듭니다.
- 인스턴스 및 파라미터 그룹을 삭제합니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

`Package.swift` 파일.

```
// swift-tools-version: 5.9
//
// The swift-tools-version declares the minimum version of Swift required to
// build this package.

import PackageDescription

let package = Package(
    name: "rds-scenario",
    // Let Xcode know the minimum Apple platforms supported.
    platforms: [
        .macOS(.v13),
        .iOS(.v15)
    ],
    dependencies: [
        // Dependencies declare other packages that this package depends on.
        .package(
            url: "https://github.com/awslabs/aws-sdk-swift",
            from: "1.4.0"),
        .package(
            url: "https://github.com/apple/swift-argument-parser.git",
            branch: "main"
        )
    ],
    targets: [
        // Targets are the basic building blocks of a package, defining a module or
 a test suite.
        // Targets can depend on other targets in this package and products
        // from dependencies.
        .executableTarget(
            name: "rds-scenario",
            dependencies: [
                .product(name: "AWSRDS", package: "aws-sdk-swift"),
```

```
                .product(name: "ArgumentParser", package: "swift-argument-parser")
            ],
            path: "Sources")

    ]
)
```

Swift 코드 파일 `entry.swift`.

```
// An example that shows how to use the AWS SDK for Swift to perform a variety
// of operations using Amazon Relational Database Service (RDS).
//

import ArgumentParser
import Foundation
import AWSRDS

struct ExampleCommand: ParsableCommand {
    @Option(help: "The AWS Region to run AWS API calls in.")
    var awsRegion = "us-east-1"
    @Option(help: "The username to use for the database administrator.")
    var dbUsername = "admin"
    @Option(help: "The password to use for the database administrator.")
    var dbPassword: String

    static var configuration = CommandConfiguration(
        commandName: "rds-scenario",
        abstract: """
        Performs various operations to demonstrate the use of Amazon RDS Instances
        using the AWS SDK for Swift.
        """,
        discussion: """
        """
    )

    /// Called by ``main()`` to run the bulk of the example.
    func runAsync() async throws {
        let example = try await Example(region: awsRegion, username: dbUsername,
 password: dbPassword)

        await example.run()
    }
```

```
}

class Example {
    let rdsClient: RDSClient

    // Storage for AWS RDS properties

    let dbUsername: String
    let dbPassword: String
    var dbInstanceIdentifier: String
    var dbSnapshotIdentifier: String
    var dbParameterGroupName: String
    var dbParameterGroup: RDSClientTypes.DBParameterGroup?
    var selectedEngineVersion: String?

    init(region: String, username: String, password: String) async throws{
        let rdsConfig = try await RDSClient.RDSClientConfiguration(region: region)
        rdsClient = RDSClient(config: rdsConfig)

        dbUsername = username
        dbPassword = password
        dbParameterGroupName = ""
        dbInstanceIdentifier = ""
        dbSnapshotIdentifier = ""
    }

    /// The example's main body.
    func run() async {
        var parameterGroupFamilies: Set<String> = []

        //=====================================================================
        // 1. Get available database engine families for MySQL.
        //=====================================================================

        let engineVersions = await getDBEngineVersions(engineName: "mysql")

        for version in engineVersions {
            if version.dbParameterGroupFamily != nil {
                parameterGroupFamilies.insert(version.dbParameterGroupFamily!)
            }
        }

        if engineVersions.count > 0 {
            selectedEngineVersion = engineVersions.last!.engineVersion
```

```
        } else {
            print("*** Unable to find a valid database engine version. Canceling
operations.")
            await cleanUp()
            return
        }

        print("Found \(parameterGroupFamilies.count) parameter group families:")
        for family in parameterGroupFamilies {
            print("    \(family)")
        }

        //=====================================================================
        // 2. Select an engine family and create a custom DB parameter group.
        //    We select a family by sorting the set of family names, then
        //    choosing the last one.
        //=====================================================================

        let sortedFamilies = parameterGroupFamilies.sorted()

        guard let selectedFamily = sortedFamilies.last else {
            print("*** Unable to find a database engine family. Canceling
operations.")
            await cleanUp()
            return
        }

        print("Selected database engine family \(selectedFamily)")

        dbParameterGroupName = tempName(prefix: "rds-example")
        print("Creating a database parameter group named \(dbParameterGroupName)
using \(selectedFamily)")
        dbParameterGroup = await createDBParameterGroup(groupName:
dbParameterGroupName,
                                                        familyName: selectedFamily)

        //=====================================================================
        // 3. Get the parameter group's details.
        //=====================================================================

        print("Getting the database parameter group list...")
        let dbParameterGroupList = await describeDBParameterGroups(groupName:
dbParameterGroupName)
        guard let dbParameterGroupList else {
```

```
            await cleanUp()
            return
        }

        print("Found \(dbParameterGroupList.count) parameter groups...")
        for group in dbParameterGroupList {
            print("    \(group.dbParameterGroupName ?? "<unknown>")")
        }
        print()

        //=====================================================================
        // 4. Get a list of the parameter group's parameters. This list is
        //    likely to be long, so use pagination. Find the
        //    auto_increment_offset and auto_increment_increment parameters.
        //=====================================================================

        let parameters = await describeDBParameters(groupName: dbParameterGroupName)

        //=====================================================================
        // 5. Parse and display each parameter's name, description, and
        //    allowed values.
        //=====================================================================

        for parameter in parameters {
            let name = parameter.parameterName
            guard let name else {
                print("*** Unable to get parameter name!")
                continue
            }

            if name == "auto_increment_offset" || name ==
"auto_increment_increment" {
                print("Parameter \(name):")
                print("          Value: \(parameter.parameterValue ??
"<undefined>")")
                print("      Data type: \(parameter.dataType ?? "<unknown>")")
                print("    Description: \(parameter.description ?? "")")
                print(" Allowed values: \(parameter.allowedValues ??
"<unspecified")")
                print(String(repeating: "=", count: 78))
            }
        }

        //=====================================================================
```

```
        // 6. Modify both the auto_increment_offset and
        //    auto_increment_increment parameters in one call in the custom
        //    parameter group. Set their parameterValue fields to a new
        //    permitted value.
        //=====================================================================

        print("Setting auto_increment_offset and auto_increment_increment both to
5...")
        await modifyDBParameters(groupName: dbParameterGroupName)

        //=====================================================================
        // 7. Get and display the updated parameters, specifying a source of
        //    "user" to get only the modified parameters.
        //=====================================================================

        let updatedParameters = await describeDBParameters(groupName:
dbParameterGroupName, source: "user")

        for parameter in updatedParameters {
            let name = parameter.parameterName
            guard let name else {
                print("*** Unable to get parameter name!")
                continue
            }

            print("Parameter \(name):")
            print("          Value: \(parameter.parameterValue ?? "<undefined>")")
            print("      Data type: \(parameter.dataType ?? "<unknown>")")
            print("    Description: \(parameter.description ?? "")")
            print(" Allowed values: \(parameter.allowedValues ?? "<unspecified")")
            print(String(repeating: "=", count: 78))
        }

        //=====================================================================
        // 8. Get a list of allowed engine versions using
        //    DescribeRDSEngineVersions.
        //=====================================================================

        await listAllowedEngines(family: selectedFamily)

        //=====================================================================
        // 9. Get a list of micro instance classes available for the selected
        //    engine and engine version.
        //=====================================================================
```

```
        let dbInstanceClass = await chooseMicroInstance(engine: "mysql",
engineVersion: selectedEngineVersion)
        guard let dbInstanceClass else {
            print("Did not get a valid instance class. Canceling operations.")
            await cleanUp()
            return
        }

        //=====================================================================
        // 10. Create an RDS database that contains a MySQL database and uses
        //     the parameter group we created.
        //=====================================================================

        print("Creating the database instance...")

        guard let instanceClass = dbInstanceClass.dbInstanceClass else {
            print("Instance class name is unknown. Canceling operations.")
            await cleanUp()
            return
        }

        dbInstanceIdentifier = tempName(prefix: "sample-identifier")
        let dbInstanceArn = await createDBInstance(
            name: "SampleDatabase\(Int.random(in: 1000000..<1000000000))",
            instanceIdentifier: dbInstanceIdentifier,
            parameterGroupName: dbParameterGroupName,
            engine: "mysql",
            engineVersion: selectedEngineVersion!,
            instanceClass: instanceClass,
            username: dbUsername,
            password: dbPassword
        )

        if dbInstanceArn == nil {
            await cleanUp()
            return
        }

        //=====================================================================
        // 11. Wait for the database instance to be ready by calling
        //     DescribeDBInstances repeatedly until it reports
        //     dbInstanceStatus as "available". This can take upwards of 10
        //     minutes, let the user know that.
```

```
        //=====================================================================

        guard let endpoint = await waitUntilDBInstanceReady(instanceIdentifier:
dbInstanceIdentifier) else {
            print("\nDid not get a valid endpoint from AWS RDS.")
            await cleanUp()
            return
        }

        guard let endpointAddress = endpoint.address else {
            print("\nNo endpoint address returned.")
            await cleanUp()
            return
        }
        guard let endpointPort = endpoint.port else {
            print("\nNo endpoint port returned.")
            await cleanUp()
            return
        }

        //=====================================================================
        // 12. Display connection information for the database instance.
        //=====================================================================

        print("\nTo connect to the new database instance using 'mysql' from the
shell:")
        print("    mysql -h \(endpointAddress) -P \(endpointPort) -u
\(self.dbUsername)")

        //=====================================================================
        // 13. Create a snapshot of the database instance.
        //=====================================================================

        dbSnapshotIdentifier = tempName(prefix: "sample-snapshot")
        await createDBSnapshot(instanceIdentifier: dbInstanceIdentifier,
snapshotIdentifier: dbSnapshotIdentifier)

        //=====================================================================
        // 14. Wait for the snapshot to be ready.
        //=====================================================================

        await waitUntilDBSnapshotReady(instanceIdentifier: dbInstanceIdentifier,
snapshotIdentifier: dbSnapshotIdentifier)
```

```
        // That's it! Clean up and exit!

        print("Example complete! Cleaning up...")
        await cleanUp()
    }

    /// Clean up by discarding and closing down all allocated EC2 items.
    func cleanUp() async {
        print("Deleting the database instance \(dbInstanceIdentifier)...")
        await deleteDBInstance(instanceIdentifier: dbInstanceIdentifier)
        await waitUntilDBInstanceDeleted(instanceIdentifier: dbInstanceIdentifier)

        print("Deleting the database parameter group \(dbParameterGroupName)...")
        await deleteDBParameterGroup(groupName: dbParameterGroupName)
    }

    /// Get all the database engine versions available for the specified
    /// database engine.
    ///
    /// - Parameter engineName: The name of the database engine to query.
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of `RDSClientTypes.DBEngineVersion` structures,
    ///   each describing one supported version of the specified database.
    func getDBEngineVersions(engineName: String) async ->
[RDSClientTypes.DBEngineVersion] {
        do {
            let output = try await rdsClient.describeDBEngineVersions(
                input: DescribeDBEngineVersionsInput(
                    engine: engineName
                )
            )

            return output.dbEngineVersions ?? []
        } catch {
            return []
        }
    }

    /// Create a new database parameter group with the specified name.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - groupName: The name of the new parameter group.
    ///   - familyName: The name of the parameter group family.
    /// - Returns:
```

```
   func createDBParameterGroup(groupName: String, familyName: String) async ->
RDSClientTypes.DBParameterGroup? {
       do {
           let output = try await rdsClient.createDBParameterGroup(
               input: CreateDBParameterGroupInput(
                   dbParameterGroupFamily: familyName,
                   dbParameterGroupName: groupName,
                   description: "Created using the AWS SDK for Swift"
               )
           )
           return output.dbParameterGroup
       } catch {
           print("*** Error creating the parameter group:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
           return nil
       }
   }

   /// Get descriptions of the database parameter groups matching the given
   /// name.
   ///
   /// - Parameter groupName: The name of the parameter group to describe.
   ///
   /// - Returns: An array of [RDSClientTypes.DBParameterGroup] objects
   ///   describing the parameter group.
   func describeDBParameterGroups(groupName: String) async ->
[RDSClientTypes.DBParameterGroup]? {
       do {
           let output = try await rdsClient.describeDBParameterGroups(
               input: DescribeDBParameterGroupsInput(
                   dbParameterGroupName: groupName
               )
           )
           return output.dbParameterGroups
       } catch {
           print("*** Error getting the database parameter group's details:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
           return nil
       }
   }

   /// Returns the detailed parameter list for the specified database
   /// parameter group.
   ///
```

```
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - groupName: The name of the parameter group to return parameters for.
    ///   - source: The types of parameters to return (`user`, `system`, or
    ///     `engine-default`).
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of `RdSClientTypes.Parameter` objects, each
    ///   describing one of the group's parameters.
    func describeDBParameters(groupName: String, source: String? = nil) async ->
[RDSClientTypes.Parameter] {
        var parameterList: [RDSClientTypes.Parameter] = []

        do {
            let pages = rdsClient.describeDBParametersPaginated(
                input: DescribeDBParametersInput(
                    dbParameterGroupName: groupName,
                    source: source
                )
            )

            for try await page in pages {
                guard let parameters = page.parameters else {
                    return []
                }

                parameterList += parameters
            }
        } catch {
            print("*** Error getting database parameters:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
            return []
        }

        return parameterList
    }

    /// Demonstrates modifying two of the specified database parameter group's
    /// parameters.
    ///
    /// - Parameter groupName: The name of the parameter group to change
    ///   parameters for.
    func modifyDBParameters(groupName: String) async {
        let parameter1 = RDSClientTypes.Parameter(
            applyMethod: RDSClientTypes.ApplyMethod.immediate,
            parameterName: "auto_increment_offset",
```

```
            parameterValue: "5"
        )
        let parameter2 = RDSClientTypes.Parameter(
            applyMethod: RDSClientTypes.ApplyMethod.immediate,
            parameterName: "auto_increment_increment",
            parameterValue: "5"
        )

        let parameterList = [parameter1, parameter2]

        do {
            _ = try await rdsClient.modifyDBParameterGroup(
                input: ModifyDBParameterGroupInput(
                    dbParameterGroupName: groupName,
                    parameters: parameterList
                )
            )

            print("Successfully modified the parameter group \(groupName).")
        } catch {
            print("*** Error modifying the parameter group \(groupName):
\(error.localizedDescription)")
        }
    }

    /// Output a list of the database engine versions supported by the
    /// specified family.
    ///
    /// - Parameter family: The family for which to list allowed database
    ///   engines.
    func listAllowedEngines(family: String?) async {
        do {
            let output = try await rdsClient.describeDBEngineVersions(
                input: DescribeDBEngineVersionsInput(
                    dbParameterGroupFamily: family,
                    engine: "mysql"
                )
            )

            guard let engineVersions = output.dbEngineVersions else {
                print("No engine versions returned.")
                return
            }
```

```
            print("Found \(engineVersions.count) database engine versions:")
            for version in engineVersions {
                print("    \(version.engineVersion ?? "<unknown>"):
\(version.dbEngineDescription ?? "")")
            }
        } catch {
            print("*** Error getting database engine version list:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
            return
        }
    }

    /// Print a list of available database instances with "micro" in the class
    /// name, then return one of them to be used by other code.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - engine: The database engine for which to list database instance
    ///     classes.
    ///   - engineVersion: The database version for which to list instances.
    ///
    /// - Returns: An `RDSClientTypes.OrderableDBInstanceOption` describing
    ///   the selected instance type.
    func chooseMicroInstance(engine: String = "mysql", engineVersion: String? = nil)
async -> RDSClientTypes.OrderableDBInstanceOption? {
        do {
            let pages = rdsClient.describeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsPaginated(
                input: DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsInput(
                    engine: engine,
                    engineVersion: engineVersion
                )
            )

            var optionsList: [RDSClientTypes.OrderableDBInstanceOption] = []

            for try await page in pages {
                guard let orderableDBInstanceOptions =
page.orderableDBInstanceOptions else {
                    continue
                }

                for dbInstanceOption in orderableDBInstanceOptions {
                    guard let className = dbInstanceOption.dbInstanceClass else {
                        continue
                    }
```

```
                    if className.contains("micro") {
                        optionsList.append(dbInstanceOption)
                    }
                }
            }

            print("Found \(optionsList.count) database instances of 'micro' class
types:")
            for dbInstanceOption in optionsList {
                print("    \(dbInstanceOption.engine ??
"<unknown>") \(dbInstanceOption.engineVersion ?? "<unknown>")
(\(dbInstanceOption.dbInstanceClass ?? "<unknown class>"))")
            }

            return optionsList[0]
        } catch {
            print("*** Error getting a list of orderable instance options:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
            return nil
        }
    }

    /// Create a new database instance.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - name: The name of the database to create.
    ///   - instanceIdentifier: The identifier to give the new database
    ///     instance.
    ///   - parameterGroupName: The name of the parameter group to associate
    ///     with the new database instance.
    ///   - engine: The database engine to use.
    ///   - engineVersion: The version of the database given by `engine` to
    ///     use.
    ///   - instanceClass: The memory and compute capacity of the database
    ///     instance, such as `db.m5.large``.
    ///   - username: The admin user's username to establish for the new
    ///     instance.
    ///   - password: The password to use for the specified user's access.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A string indicating the ARN of the newly created database
    ///   instance, or nil if the instance couldn't be created.
    func createDBInstance(name: String, instanceIdentifier: String,
parameterGroupName: String,
```

```
                        engine: String, engineVersion: String, instanceClass:
String,
                        username: String, password: String) async -> String? {
       do {
           let output = try await rdsClient.createDBInstance(
               input: CreateDBInstanceInput(
                   allocatedStorage: 100,
                   dbInstanceClass: instanceClass,
                   dbInstanceIdentifier: instanceIdentifier,
                   dbName: name,
                   dbParameterGroupName: parameterGroupName,
                   engine: engine,
                   engineVersion: engineVersion,
                   masterUserPassword: password,
                   masterUsername: username,
                   storageType: "gp2"
               )
           )

           guard let dbInstance = output.dbInstance else {
               print("*** Unable to get the database instance.")
               return nil
           }

           return dbInstance.dbInstanceArn
       } catch {
           print("*** An error occurred while creating the database instance:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
           return nil
       }
   }

   /// Wait until the specified database is available to use.
   ///
   /// - Parameter instanceIdentifier: The database instance identifier of the
   ///   database to wait for.
   func waitUntilDBInstanceReady(instanceIdentifier: String) async ->
RDSClientTypes.Endpoint? {
       do {
           putString("Waiting for the database instance to be ready to use. This
may take 10 minutes or more...")
           while true {
               let output = try await rdsClient.describeDBInstances(
                   input: DescribeDBInstancesInput(
```

```
                        dbInstanceIdentifier: instanceIdentifier
                    )
                )

                guard let instanceList = output.dbInstances else {
                    continue
                }

                for instance in instanceList {
                    let status = instance.dbInstanceStatus

                    guard let status else {
                        print("\nUnable to determine the status.")
                        continue
                    }

                    if status.contains("available") {
                        return instance.endpoint
                    } else {
                        putString(".")
                        do {
                            try await Task.sleep(for: .seconds(15))
                        } catch {
                            print("*** Error pausing the task!")
                        }
                    }
                }
            }
        } catch {
            print("*** Unable to wait until the database is ready:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
            return nil
        }
    }

    /// Create a snapshot of the specified name.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - instanceIdentifier: The identifier of the database instance to
    ///     snapshot.
    ///   - snapshotIdentifier: A unique identifier to give the newly-created
    ///     snapshot.
    func createDBSnapshot(instanceIdentifier: String, snapshotIdentifier: String)
async {
```

```
        do {
            let output = try await rdsClient.createDBSnapshot(
                input: CreateDBSnapshotInput(
                    dbInstanceIdentifier: instanceIdentifier,
                    dbSnapshotIdentifier: snapshotIdentifier
                )
            )

            guard let snapshot = output.dbSnapshot else {
                print("No snapshot returned.")
                return
            }

            print("The snapshot has been created with ID \(snapshot.dbiResourceId ??
"<unknown>")")
        } catch {
            print("*** Unable to create the database snapshot named
\(snapshotIdentifier): \(error.localizedDescription)")
        }
    }

    /// Wait until the specified database snapshot is available to use.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - instanceIdentifier: The identifier of the database for which the
    ///     snapshot was taken.
    ///   - snapshotIdentifier: The identifier of the snapshot to wait for.
    func waitUntilDBSnapshotReady(instanceIdentifier: String, snapshotIdentifier:
String) async {
        var snapshotReady = false

        putString("Waiting for the snapshot to be ready...")

        do {
            while !snapshotReady {
                let output = try await rdsClient.describeDBSnapshots(
                    input: DescribeDBSnapshotsInput(
                        dbInstanceIdentifier: instanceIdentifier,
                        dbSnapshotIdentifier: snapshotIdentifier
                    )
                )

                guard let snapshotList = output.dbSnapshots else {
                    return
```

```
                }

                for snapshot in snapshotList {
                    guard let snapshotReadyStr = snapshot.status else {
                        return
                    }

                    if snapshotReadyStr.contains("available") {
                        snapshotReady = true
                        print()
                    } else {
                        putString(".")
                        do {
                            try await Task.sleep(for: .seconds(15))
                        } catch {
                            print("\n*** Error pausing the task!")
                        }
                    }
                }
            }
        } catch {
            print("\n*** Unable to wait for the database snapshot to be ready:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
        }
    }

    /// Delete the specified database instance.
    ///
    /// - Parameter instanceIdentifier: The identifier of the database
    ///   instance to delete.
    func deleteDBInstance(instanceIdentifier: String) async {
        do {
            _ = try await rdsClient.deleteDBInstance(
                input: DeleteDBInstanceInput(
                    dbInstanceIdentifier: instanceIdentifier,
                    deleteAutomatedBackups: true,
                    skipFinalSnapshot: true
                )
            )
        } catch {
            print("*** Error deleting the database instance \(instanceIdentifier):
\(error.localizedDescription)")
        }
    }
```

```
   /// Wait until the specified database instance has been deleted.
   ///
   /// - Parameter instanceIdentifier: The identifier of the database
   ///   instance to wait for.
   func waitUntilDBInstanceDeleted(instanceIdentifier: String) async {
       putString("Waiting for the database instance to be deleted. This may take a
few minutes...")
       do {
           var isDatabaseDeleted = false
           var foundInstance = false

           while !isDatabaseDeleted {
               let output = try await rdsClient.describeDBInstances(input:
DescribeDBInstancesInput())
               guard let instanceList = output.dbInstances else {
                   return
               }

               foundInstance = false

               for instance in instanceList {
                   guard let foundInstanceIdentifier =
instance.dbInstanceIdentifier else {
                       continue
                   }

                   if instanceIdentifier == foundInstanceIdentifier {
                       foundInstance = true
                       break
                   } else {
                       putString(".")
                       do {
                           try await Task.sleep(for: .seconds(15))
                       } catch {
                           print("\n*** Error pausing the task!")
                       }
                   }
               }
               if !foundInstance {
                   isDatabaseDeleted = true
                   print()
               }
           }
```

```
        } catch {
            print("\n*** Error waiting for the database instance to be deleted:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
        }
    }

    /// Delete the specified database parameter group.
    ///
    /// - Parameter groupName: The name of the parameter group to delete.
    func deleteDBParameterGroup(groupName: String) async {
        do {
            _ = try await rdsClient.deleteDBParameterGroup(
                input: DeleteDBParameterGroupInput(
                    dbParameterGroupName: groupName
                )
            )
        } catch {
            print("*** Error deleting the database parameter group \(groupName):
\(error.localizedDescription)")
        }
    }

    /// Generate and return a unique file name that begins with the specified
    /// string.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - prefix: Text to use at the beginning of the returned name.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A string containing a unique filename that begins with the
    ///   specified `prefix`.
    ///
    /// The returned name uses a random number between 1 million and 1 billion to
    /// provide reasonable certainty of uniqueness for the purposes of this
    /// example.
    func tempName(prefix: String) -> String {
        return "\(prefix)-\(Int.random(in: 1000000..<1000000000))"
    }

    /// Print a string to standard output without a trailing newline, and
    /// without buffering.
    ///
    /// - Parameter str: The string to output.
    func putString(_ str: String = "") {
        if str.length >= 1 {
```

```
            let data = str.data(using: .utf8)
            guard let data else {
                return
            }
            FileHandle.standardOutput.write(data)
        }
    }
}

/// The program's asynchronous entry point.
@main
struct Main {
    static func main() async {
        let args = Array(CommandLine.arguments.dropFirst())

        do {
            let command = try ExampleCommand.parse(args)
            try await command.runAsync()
        } catch {
            ExampleCommand.exit(withError: error)
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - CreateDBInstance
  - CreateDBParameterGroup
  - CreateDBSnapshot
  - DeleteDBInstance
  - DeleteDBParameterGroup
  - DescribeDBEngineVersions
  - DescribeDBInstances
  - DescribeDBParameterGroups
  - DescribeDBParameters
  - DescribeDBSnapshots
  - DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions
  - ModifyDBParameterGroup

작업

`CreateDBInstance`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateDBInstance`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSRDS

    /// Create a new database instance.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - name: The name of the database to create.
    ///   - instanceIdentifier: The identifier to give the new database
    ///     instance.
    ///   - parameterGroupName: The name of the parameter group to associate
    ///     with the new database instance.
    ///   - engine: The database engine to use.
    ///   - engineVersion: The version of the database given by `engine` to
    ///     use.
    ///   - instanceClass: The memory and compute capacity of the database
    ///     instance, such as `db.m5.large``.
    ///   - username: The admin user's username to establish for the new
    ///     instance.
    ///   - password: The password to use for the specified user's access.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A string indicating the ARN of the newly created database
    ///   instance, or nil if the instance couldn't be created.
    func createDBInstance(name: String, instanceIdentifier: String,
 parameterGroupName: String,
                          engine: String, engineVersion: String, instanceClass:
 String,
                          username: String, password: String) async -> String? {
        do {
            let output = try await rdsClient.createDBInstance(
                input: CreateDBInstanceInput(
```

```
                    allocatedStorage: 100,
                    dbInstanceClass: instanceClass,
                    dbInstanceIdentifier: instanceIdentifier,
                    dbName: name,
                    dbParameterGroupName: parameterGroupName,
                    engine: engine,
                    engineVersion: engineVersion,
                    masterUserPassword: password,
                    masterUsername: username,
                    storageType: "gp2"
                )
            )

            guard let dbInstance = output.dbInstance else {
                print("*** Unable to get the database instance.")
                return nil
            }

            return dbInstance.dbInstanceArn
        } catch {
            print("*** An error occurred while creating the database instance:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
            return nil
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 CreateDBInstance를 참조하세요.

`CreateDBParameterGroup`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateDBParameterGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSRDS
```

```
    /// Create a new database parameter group with the specified name.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - groupName: The name of the new parameter group.
    ///   - familyName: The name of the parameter group family.
    /// - Returns:
    func createDBParameterGroup(groupName: String, familyName: String) async ->
RDSClientTypes.DBParameterGroup? {
        do {
            let output = try await rdsClient.createDBParameterGroup(
                input: CreateDBParameterGroupInput(
                    dbParameterGroupFamily: familyName,
                    dbParameterGroupName: groupName,
                    description: "Created using the AWS SDK for Swift"
                )
            )
            return output.dbParameterGroup
        } catch {
            print("*** Error creating the parameter group:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
            return nil
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 CreateDBParameterGroup을 참조하세요.

`CreateDBSnapshot`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateDBSnapshot`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSRDS
```

```
   /// Create a snapshot of the specified name.
   ///
   /// - Parameters:
   ///   - instanceIdentifier: The identifier of the database instance to
   ///     snapshot.
   ///   - snapshotIdentifier: A unique identifier to give the newly-created
   ///     snapshot.
   func createDBSnapshot(instanceIdentifier: String, snapshotIdentifier: String)
async {
       do {
           let output = try await rdsClient.createDBSnapshot(
               input: CreateDBSnapshotInput(
                   dbInstanceIdentifier: instanceIdentifier,
                   dbSnapshotIdentifier: snapshotIdentifier
               )
           )

           guard let snapshot = output.dbSnapshot else {
               print("No snapshot returned.")
               return
           }

           print("The snapshot has been created with ID \(snapshot.dbiResourceId ??
"<unknown>")")
       } catch {
           print("*** Unable to create the database snapshot named
\(snapshotIdentifier): \(error.localizedDescription)")
       }
   }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 CreateDBSnapshot을 참조하세요.

DeleteDBInstance

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteDBInstance의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSRDS

    /// Delete the specified database instance.
    ///
    /// - Parameter instanceIdentifier: The identifier of the database
    ///   instance to delete.
    func deleteDBInstance(instanceIdentifier: String) async {
        do {
            _ = try await rdsClient.deleteDBInstance(
                input: DeleteDBInstanceInput(
                    dbInstanceIdentifier: instanceIdentifier,
                    deleteAutomatedBackups: true,
                    skipFinalSnapshot: true
                )
            )
        } catch {
            print("*** Error deleting the database instance \(instanceIdentifier):
 \(error.localizedDescription)")
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 DeleteDBInstance를 참조하세요.

`DeleteDBParameterGroup`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteDBParameterGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSRDS

    /// Delete the specified database parameter group.
    ///
    /// - Parameter groupName: The name of the parameter group to delete.
    func deleteDBParameterGroup(groupName: String) async {
        do {
            _ = try await rdsClient.deleteDBParameterGroup(
                input: DeleteDBParameterGroupInput(
                    dbParameterGroupName: groupName
                )
            )
        } catch {
            print("*** Error deleting the database parameter group \(groupName):
 \(error.localizedDescription)")
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 DeleteDBParameterGroup을 참조하세요.

`DescribeDBEngineVersions`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeDBEngineVersions`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSRDS

    /// Get all the database engine versions available for the specified
    /// database engine.
    ///
    /// - Parameter engineName: The name of the database engine to query.
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of `RDSClientTypes.DBEngineVersion` structures,
    ///   each describing one supported version of the specified database.
    func getDBEngineVersions(engineName: String) async ->
 [RDSClientTypes.DBEngineVersion] {
        do {
            let output = try await rdsClient.describeDBEngineVersions(
                input: DescribeDBEngineVersionsInput(
                    engine: engineName
                )
            )

            return output.dbEngineVersions ?? []
        } catch {
            return []
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 DescribeDBEngineVersions를 참조하세요.

`DescribeDBInstances`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeDBInstances`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSRDS
```

```
   /// Wait until the specified database is available to use.
   ///
   /// - Parameter instanceIdentifier: The database instance identifier of the
   ///   database to wait for.
   func waitUntilDBInstanceReady(instanceIdentifier: String) async ->
RDSClientTypes.Endpoint? {
       do {
           putString("Waiting for the database instance to be ready to use. This
may take 10 minutes or more...")
           while true {
               let output = try await rdsClient.describeDBInstances(
                   input: DescribeDBInstancesInput(
                       dbInstanceIdentifier: instanceIdentifier
                   )
               )

               guard let instanceList = output.dbInstances else {
                   continue
               }

               for instance in instanceList {
                   let status = instance.dbInstanceStatus

                   guard let status else {
                       print("\nUnable to determine the status.")
                       continue
                   }

                   if status.contains("available") {
                       return instance.endpoint
                   } else {
                       putString(".")
                       do {
                           try await Task.sleep(for: .seconds(15))
                       } catch {
                           print("*** Error pausing the task!")
                       }
                   }
               }
           }
       } catch {
           print("*** Unable to wait until the database is ready:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
           return nil
```

```
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 DescribeDBInstances를 참조하세요.

DescribeDBParameterGroups

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeDBParameterGroups의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSRDS

    /// Get descriptions of the database parameter groups matching the given
    /// name.
    ///
    /// - Parameter groupName: The name of the parameter group to describe.
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of [RDSClientTypes.DBParameterGroup] objects
    ///   describing the parameter group.
    func describeDBParameterGroups(groupName: String) async ->
 [RDSClientTypes.DBParameterGroup]? {
        do {
            let output = try await rdsClient.describeDBParameterGroups(
                input: DescribeDBParameterGroupsInput(
                    dbParameterGroupName: groupName
                )
            )
            return output.dbParameterGroups
        } catch {
            print("*** Error getting the database parameter group's details:
 \(error.localizedDescription)")
            return nil
        }
```

```
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 DescribeDBParameterGroups를 참조하세요.

DescribeDBParameters

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeDBParameters의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSRDS

    /// Returns the detailed parameter list for the specified database
    /// parameter group.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - groupName: The name of the parameter group to return parameters for.
    ///   - source: The types of parameters to return (`user`, `system`, or
    ///     `engine-default`).
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of `RdSClientTypes.Parameter` objects, each
    ///   describing one of the group's parameters.
    func describeDBParameters(groupName: String, source: String? = nil) async ->
 [RDSClientTypes.Parameter] {
        var parameterList: [RDSClientTypes.Parameter] = []

        do {
            let pages = rdsClient.describeDBParametersPaginated(
                input: DescribeDBParametersInput(
                    dbParameterGroupName: groupName,
                    source: source
                )
            )
```

```
            for try await page in pages {
                guard let parameters = page.parameters else {
                    return []
                }

                parameterList += parameters
            }
        } catch {
            print("*** Error getting database parameters:
 \(error.localizedDescription)")
            return []
        }

        return parameterList
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 DescribeDBParameters를 참조하세요.

`DescribeDBSnapshots`

다음 코드 예시는 `DescribeDBSnapshots`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSRDS

    /// Wait until the specified database snapshot is available to use.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - instanceIdentifier: The identifier of the database for which the
    ///     snapshot was taken.
    ///   - snapshotIdentifier: The identifier of the snapshot to wait for.
    func waitUntilDBSnapshotReady(instanceIdentifier: String, snapshotIdentifier:
 String) async {
```

```
        var snapshotReady = false

        putString("Waiting for the snapshot to be ready...")

        do {
            while !snapshotReady {
                let output = try await rdsClient.describeDBSnapshots(
                    input: DescribeDBSnapshotsInput(
                        dbInstanceIdentifier: instanceIdentifier,
                        dbSnapshotIdentifier: snapshotIdentifier
                    )
                )

                guard let snapshotList = output.dbSnapshots else {
                    return
                }

                for snapshot in snapshotList {
                    guard let snapshotReadyStr = snapshot.status else {
                        return
                    }

                    if snapshotReadyStr.contains("available") {
                        snapshotReady = true
                        print()
                    } else {
                        putString(".")
                        do {
                            try await Task.sleep(for: .seconds(15))
                        } catch {
                            print("\n*** Error pausing the task!")
                        }
                    }
                }
            }
        } catch {
            print("\n*** Unable to wait for the database snapshot to be ready:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 DescribeDBSnapshots를 참조하세요.

DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions

다음 코드 예시는 DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSRDS

    /// Print a list of available database instances with "micro" in the class
    /// name, then return one of them to be used by other code.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - engine: The database engine for which to list database instance
    ///     classes.
    ///   - engineVersion: The database version for which to list instances.
    ///
    /// - Returns: An `RDSClientTypes.OrderableDBInstanceOption` describing
    ///   the selected instance type.
    func chooseMicroInstance(engine: String = "mysql", engineVersion: String? = nil)
 async -> RDSClientTypes.OrderableDBInstanceOption? {
        do {
            let pages = rdsClient.describeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsPaginated(
                input: DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsInput(
                    engine: engine,
                    engineVersion: engineVersion
                )
            )

            var optionsList: [RDSClientTypes.OrderableDBInstanceOption] = []

            for try await page in pages {
                guard let orderableDBInstanceOptions =
 page.orderableDBInstanceOptions else {
                    continue
                }

                for dbInstanceOption in orderableDBInstanceOptions {
```

```
                    guard let className = dbInstanceOption.dbInstanceClass else {
                        continue
                    }
                    if className.contains("micro") {
                        optionsList.append(dbInstanceOption)
                    }
                }
            }

            print("Found \(optionsList.count) database instances of 'micro' class
types:")
            for dbInstanceOption in optionsList {
                print("    \(dbInstanceOption.engine ??
"<unknown>") \(dbInstanceOption.engineVersion ?? "<unknown>")
(\(dbInstanceOption.dbInstanceClass ?? "<unknown class>"))")
            }

            return optionsList[0]
        } catch {
            print("*** Error getting a list of orderable instance options:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
            return nil
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions를 참조하세요.

`ModifyDBParameterGroup`

다음 코드 예시는 `ModifyDBParameterGroup`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSRDS

    /// Demonstrates modifying two of the specified database parameter group's
    /// parameters.
    ///
    /// - Parameter groupName: The name of the parameter group to change
    ///   parameters for.
    func modifyDBParameters(groupName: String) async {
        let parameter1 = RDSClientTypes.Parameter(
            applyMethod: RDSClientTypes.ApplyMethod.immediate,
            parameterName: "auto_increment_offset",
            parameterValue: "5"
        )
        let parameter2 = RDSClientTypes.Parameter(
            applyMethod: RDSClientTypes.ApplyMethod.immediate,
            parameterName: "auto_increment_increment",
            parameterValue: "5"
        )

        let parameterList = [parameter1, parameter2]

        do {
            _ = try await rdsClient.modifyDBParameterGroup(
                input: ModifyDBParameterGroupInput(
                    dbParameterGroupName: groupName,
                    parameters: parameterList
                )
            )

            print("Successfully modified the parameter group \(groupName).")
        } catch {
            print("*** Error modifying the parameter group \(groupName):
 \(error.localizedDescription)")
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 ModifyDBParameterGroup을 참조하세요.

SDK for Swift 사용한 Amazon S3 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon S3와 함께 AWS SDK for Swift를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

기본 사항은 서비스 내에서 필수 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예제에는 컨텍스트에서 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있습니다.

주제

- 기본 사항
- 작업
- 시나리오

기본 사항

기본 사항 알아보기

다음 코드 예제는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 버킷을 만들고 버킷에 파일을 업로드합니다.
- 버킷에서 객체를 다운로드합니다.
- 버킷의 하위 폴더에 객체를 복사합니다.
- 버킷의 객체를 나열합니다.
- 버킷 객체와 버킷을 삭제합니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSS3

import Foundation
import AWSS3
import Smithy
import ClientRuntime

/// A class containing all the code that interacts with the AWS SDK for Swift.
public class ServiceHandler {
    let configuration: S3Client.S3ClientConfiguration
    let client: S3Client

    enum HandlerError: Error {
        case getObjectBody(String)
        case readGetObjectBody(String)
        case missingContents(String)
    }

    /// Initialize and return a new ``ServiceHandler`` object, which is used to
 drive the AWS calls
    /// used for the example.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A new ``ServiceHandler`` object, ready to be called to
    ///            execute AWS operations.
    public init() async throws {
        do {
            configuration = try await S3Client.S3ClientConfiguration()
         //   configuration.region = "us-east-2" // Uncomment this to set the region
 programmatically.
            client = S3Client(config: configuration)
        }
        catch {
            print("ERROR: ", dump(error, name: "Initializing S3 client"))
            throw error
```

```
        }
    }


    /// Create a new user given the specified name.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - name: Name of the bucket to create.
    /// Throws an exception if an error occurs.
    public func createBucket(name: String) async throws {
        var input = CreateBucketInput(
            bucket: name
        )

        // For regions other than "us-east-1", you must set the locationConstraint
 in the createBucketConfiguration.
        // For more information, see LocationConstraint in the S3 API guide.
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/API/
API_CreateBucket.html#API_CreateBucket_RequestBody
        if let region = configuration.region {
            if region != "us-east-1" {
                input.createBucketConfiguration =
 S3ClientTypes.CreateBucketConfiguration(locationConstraint:
 S3ClientTypes.BucketLocationConstraint(rawValue: region))
            }
        }

        do {
            _ = try await client.createBucket(input: input)
        }
        catch let error as BucketAlreadyOwnedByYou {
            print("The bucket '\(name)' already exists and is owned by you. You may
 wish to ignore this exception.")
            throw error
        }
        catch {
            print("ERROR: ", dump(error, name: "Creating a bucket"))
            throw error
        }
    }

    /// Delete a bucket.
    /// - Parameter name: Name of the bucket to delete.
    public func deleteBucket(name: String) async throws {
```

```
        let input = DeleteBucketInput(
            bucket: name
        )
        do {
            _ = try await client.deleteBucket(input: input)
        }
        catch {
            print("ERROR: ", dump(error, name: "Deleting a bucket"))
            throw error
        }
    }

    /// Upload a file from local storage to the bucket.
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - bucket: Name of the bucket to upload the file to.
    ///   - key: Name of the file to create.
    ///   - file: Path name of the file to upload.
    public func uploadFile(bucket: String, key: String, file: String) async throws {
        let fileUrl = URL(fileURLWithPath: file)
        do {
            let fileData = try Data(contentsOf: fileUrl)
            let dataStream = ByteStream.data(fileData)

            let input = PutObjectInput(
                body: dataStream,
                bucket: bucket,
                key: key
            )

            _ = try await client.putObject(input: input)
        }
        catch {
            print("ERROR: ", dump(error, name: "Putting an object."))
            throw error
        }
    }

    /// Create a file in the specified bucket with the given name. The new
    /// file's contents are uploaded from a `Data` object.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - bucket: Name of the bucket to create a file in.
    ///   - key: Name of the file to create.
    ///   - data: A `Data` object to write into the new file.
```

```
    public func createFile(bucket: String, key: String, withData data: Data) async
throws {
        let dataStream = ByteStream.data(data)

        let input = PutObjectInput(
            body: dataStream,
            bucket: bucket,
            key: key
        )

        do {
            _ = try await client.putObject(input: input)
        }
        catch {
            print("ERROR: ", dump(error, name: "Putting an object."))
            throw error
        }
    }

    /// Download the named file to the given directory on the local device.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - bucket: Name of the bucket that contains the file to be copied.
    ///   - key: The name of the file to copy from the bucket.
    ///   - to: The path of the directory on the local device where you want to
    ///     download the file.
    public func downloadFile(bucket: String, key: String, to: String) async throws {
        let fileUrl = URL(fileURLWithPath: to).appendingPathComponent(key)

        let input = GetObjectInput(
            bucket: bucket,
            key: key
        )
        do {
            let output = try await client.getObject(input: input)

            guard let body = output.body else {
                throw HandlerError.getObjectBody("GetObjectInput missing body.")
            }

            guard let data = try await body.readData() else {
                throw HandlerError.readGetObjectBody("GetObjectInput unable to read
data.")
            }
```

```
            try data.write(to: fileUrl)
        }
        catch {
            print("ERROR: ", dump(error, name: "Downloading a file."))
            throw error
        }
    }

    /// Read the specified file from the given S3 bucket into a Swift
    /// `Data` object.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - bucket: Name of the bucket containing the file to read.
    ///   - key: Name of the file within the bucket to read.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A `Data` object containing the complete file data.
    public func readFile(bucket: String, key: String) async throws -> Data {
        let input = GetObjectInput(
            bucket: bucket,
            key: key
        )
        do {
            let output = try await client.getObject(input: input)

            guard let body = output.body else {
                throw HandlerError.getObjectBody("GetObjectInput missing body.")
            }

            guard let data = try await body.readData() else {
                throw HandlerError.readGetObjectBody("GetObjectInput unable to read
data.")
            }

            return data
        }
        catch {
            print("ERROR: ", dump(error, name: "Reading a file."))
            throw error
        }
   }


    /// Copy a file from one bucket to another.
```

```
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - sourceBucket: Name of the bucket containing the source file.
    ///   - name: Name of the source file.
    ///   - destBucket: Name of the bucket to copy the file into.
    public func copyFile(from sourceBucket: String, name: String, to destBucket:
 String) async throws {
        let srcUrl = ("\(sourceBucket)/
\(name)").addingPercentEncoding(withAllowedCharacters: .urlPathAllowed)

        let input = CopyObjectInput(
            bucket: destBucket,
            copySource: srcUrl,
            key: name
        )
        do {
            _ = try await client.copyObject(input: input)
        }
        catch {
            print("ERROR: ", dump(error, name: "Copying an object."))
            throw error
        }
    }

    /// Deletes the specified file from Amazon S3.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - bucket: Name of the bucket containing the file to delete.
    ///   - key: Name of the file to delete.
    ///
    public func deleteFile(bucket: String, key: String) async throws {
        let input = DeleteObjectInput(
            bucket: bucket,
            key: key
        )

        do {
            _ = try await client.deleteObject(input: input)
        }
        catch {
            print("ERROR: ", dump(error, name: "Deleting a file."))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

```
    /// Returns an array of strings, each naming one file in the
    /// specified bucket.
    ///
    /// - Parameter bucket: Name of the bucket to get a file listing for.
    /// - Returns: An array of `String` objects, each giving the name of
    ///            one file contained in the bucket.
    public func listBucketFiles(bucket: String) async throws -> [String] {
        do {
            let input = ListObjectsV2Input(
                bucket: bucket
            )

            // Use "Paginated" to get all the objects.
            // This lets the SDK handle the 'continuationToken' in
 "ListObjectsV2Output".
            let output = client.listObjectsV2Paginated(input: input)
            var names: [String] = []

            for try await page in output {
                guard let objList = page.contents else {
                    print("ERROR: listObjectsV2Paginated returned nil contents.")
                    continue
                }

                for obj in objList {
                    if let objName = obj.key {
                        names.append(objName)
                    }
                }
            }


            return names
        }
        catch {
            print("ERROR: ", dump(error, name: "Listing objects."))
            throw error
        }
    }
}
```

```
import AWSS3

import Foundation
import ServiceHandler
import ArgumentParser

/// The command-line arguments and options available for this
/// example command.
struct ExampleCommand: ParsableCommand {
    @Argument(help: "Name of the S3 bucket to create")
    var bucketName: String

    @Argument(help: "Pathname of the file to upload to the S3 bucket")
    var uploadSource: String

    @Argument(help: "The name (key) to give the file in the S3 bucket")
    var objName: String

    @Argument(help: "S3 bucket to copy the object to")
    var destBucket: String

    @Argument(help: "Directory where you want to download the file from the S3
 bucket")
    var downloadDir: String

    static var configuration = CommandConfiguration(
        commandName: "s3-basics",
        abstract: "Demonstrates a series of basic AWS S3 functions.",
        discussion: """
        Performs the following Amazon S3 commands:

        * `CreateBucket`
        * `PutObject`
        * `GetObject`
        * `CopyObject`
        * `ListObjects`
        * `DeleteObjects`
        * `DeleteBucket`
        """
    )

    /// Called by ``main()`` to do the actual running of the AWS
    /// example.
```

```
    func runAsync() async throws {
        let serviceHandler = try await ServiceHandler()

        // 1. Create the bucket.
        print("Creating the bucket \(bucketName)...")
        try await serviceHandler.createBucket(name: bucketName)

        // 2. Upload a file to the bucket.
        print("Uploading the file \(uploadSource)...")
        try await serviceHandler.uploadFile(bucket: bucketName, key: objName, file:
uploadSource)

        // 3. Download the file.
        print("Downloading the file \(objName) to \(downloadDir)...")
        try await serviceHandler.downloadFile(bucket: bucketName, key: objName, to:
downloadDir)

        // 4. Copy the file to another bucket.
        print("Copying the file to the bucket \(destBucket)...")
        try await serviceHandler.copyFile(from: bucketName, name: objName, to:
destBucket)

        // 5. List the contents of the bucket.

        print("Getting a list of the files in the bucket \(bucketName)")
        let fileList = try await serviceHandler.listBucketFiles(bucket: bucketName)
        let numFiles = fileList.count
        if numFiles != 0 {
            print("\(numFiles) file\((numFiles > 1) ? "s" : "") in bucket
\(bucketName):")
            for name in fileList {
                print("  \(name)")
            }
        } else {
            print("No files found in bucket \(bucketName)")
        }

        // 6. Delete the objects from the bucket.

        print("Deleting the file \(objName) from the bucket \(bucketName)...")
        try await serviceHandler.deleteFile(bucket: bucketName, key: objName)
        print("Deleting the file \(objName) from the bucket \(destBucket)...")
        try await serviceHandler.deleteFile(bucket: destBucket, key: objName)
```

```
        // 7. Delete the bucket.
        print("Deleting the bucket \(bucketName)...")
        try await serviceHandler.deleteBucket(name: bucketName)

        print("Done.")
    }
}

//
// Main program entry point.
//
@main
struct Main {
    static func main() async {
        let args = Array(CommandLine.arguments.dropFirst())

        do {
            let command = try ExampleCommand.parse(args)
            try await command.runAsync()
        } catch {
            ExampleCommand.exit(withError: error)
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하십시오.
  - CopyObject
  - CreateBucket
  - DeleteBucket
  - DeleteObjects
  - GetObject
  - ListObjectsV2
  - PutObject

작업

`CopyObject`

다음 코드 예시는 `CopyObject`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSS3

    public func copyFile(from sourceBucket: String, name: String, to destBucket:
 String) async throws {
        let srcUrl = ("\(sourceBucket)/
\(name)").addingPercentEncoding(withAllowedCharacters: .urlPathAllowed)

        let input = CopyObjectInput(
            bucket: destBucket,
            copySource: srcUrl,
            key: name
        )
        do {
            _ = try await client.copyObject(input: input)
        }
        catch {
            print("ERROR: ", dump(error, name: "Copying an object."))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 CopyObject를 참조하십시오.

`CreateBucket`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateBucket`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSS3

    public func createBucket(name: String) async throws {
        var input = CreateBucketInput(
            bucket: name
        )

        // For regions other than "us-east-1", you must set the locationConstraint
 in the createBucketConfiguration.
        // For more information, see LocationConstraint in the S3 API guide.
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/API/
API_CreateBucket.html#API_CreateBucket_RequestBody
        if let region = configuration.region {
            if region != "us-east-1" {
                input.createBucketConfiguration =
 S3ClientTypes.CreateBucketConfiguration(locationConstraint:
 S3ClientTypes.BucketLocationConstraint(rawValue: region))
            }
        }

        do {
            _ = try await client.createBucket(input: input)
        }
        catch let error as BucketAlreadyOwnedByYou {
            print("The bucket '\(name)' already exists and is owned by you. You may
 wish to ignore this exception.")
            throw error
        }
        catch {
            print("ERROR: ", dump(error, name: "Creating a bucket"))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 CreateBucket을 참조하세요.

DeleteBucket

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteBucket의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSS3

    public func deleteBucket(name: String) async throws {
        let input = DeleteBucketInput(
            bucket: name
        )
        do {
            _ = try await client.deleteBucket(input: input)
        }
        catch {
            print("ERROR: ", dump(error, name: "Deleting a bucket"))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 DeleteBucket을 참조하십시오.

DeleteObject

다음 코드 예시는 DeleteObject의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSS3

    public func deleteFile(bucket: String, key: String) async throws {
        let input = DeleteObjectInput(
            bucket: bucket,
            key: key
        )

        do {
            _ = try await client.deleteObject(input: input)
        }
        catch {
            print("ERROR: ", dump(error, name: "Deleting a file."))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 DeleteObject를 참조하십시오.

`DeleteObjects`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteObjects`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSS3

    public func deleteObjects(bucket: String, keys: [String]) async throws {
        let input = DeleteObjectsInput(
            bucket: bucket,
            delete: S3ClientTypes.Delete(
                objects: keys.map { S3ClientTypes.ObjectIdentifier(key: $0) },
                quiet: true
            )
        )

        do {
            _ = try await client.deleteObjects(input: input)
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: deleteObjects:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 DeleteObjects를 참조하십시오.

`GetObject`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetObject`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSS3

    public func downloadFile(bucket: String, key: String, to: String) async throws {
        let fileUrl = URL(fileURLWithPath: to).appendingPathComponent(key)

        let input = GetObjectInput(
            bucket: bucket,
```

```
            key: key
        )
        do {
            let output = try await client.getObject(input: input)

            guard let body = output.body else {
                throw HandlerError.getObjectBody("GetObjectInput missing body.")
            }

            guard let data = try await body.readData() else {
                throw HandlerError.readGetObjectBody("GetObjectInput unable to read
 data.")
            }

            try data.write(to: fileUrl)
        }
        catch {
            print("ERROR: ", dump(error, name: "Downloading a file."))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

```
import AWSS3

    public func readFile(bucket: String, key: String) async throws -> Data {
        let input = GetObjectInput(
            bucket: bucket,
            key: key
        )
        do {
            let output = try await client.getObject(input: input)

            guard let body = output.body else {
                throw HandlerError.getObjectBody("GetObjectInput missing body.")
            }

            guard let data = try await body.readData() else {
                throw HandlerError.readGetObjectBody("GetObjectInput unable to read
 data.")
            }

            return data
```

```
        }
        catch {
            print("ERROR: ", dump(error, name: "Reading a file."))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 GetObject를 참조하십시오.

ListBuckets

다음 코드 예시는 ListBuckets의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSS3

    /// Return an array containing information about every available bucket.
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of ``S3ClientTypes.Bucket`` objects describing
    ///   each bucket.
    public func getAllBuckets() async throws -> [S3ClientTypes.Bucket] {
        return try await client.listBuckets(input: ListBucketsInput())
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 ListBuckets를 참조하십시오.

ListObjectsV2

다음 코드 예시는 ListObjectsV2의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSS3

    public func listBucketFiles(bucket: String) async throws -> [String] {
        do {
            let input = ListObjectsV2Input(
                bucket: bucket
            )

            // Use "Paginated" to get all the objects.
            // This lets the SDK handle the 'continuationToken' in
 "ListObjectsV2Output".
            let output = client.listObjectsV2Paginated(input: input)
            var names: [String] = []

            for try await page in output {
                guard let objList = page.contents else {
                    print("ERROR: listObjectsV2Paginated returned nil contents.")
                    continue
                }

                for obj in objList {
                    if let objName = obj.key {
                        names.append(objName)
                    }
                }
            }


            return names
        }
        catch {
            print("ERROR: ", dump(error, name: "Listing objects."))
            throw error
        }
```

```
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 ListObjectsV2를 참조하십시오.

`PutObject`

다음 코드 예시는 `PutObject`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSS3
import Smithy

    public func uploadFile(bucket: String, key: String, file: String) async throws {
        let fileUrl = URL(fileURLWithPath: file)
        do {
            let fileData = try Data(contentsOf: fileUrl)
            let dataStream = ByteStream.data(fileData)

            let input = PutObjectInput(
                body: dataStream,
                bucket: bucket,
                key: key
            )

            _ = try await client.putObject(input: input)
        }
        catch {
            print("ERROR: ", dump(error, name: "Putting an object."))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

```
import AWSS3
import Smithy

    public func createFile(bucket: String, key: String, withData data: Data) async
 throws {
        let dataStream = ByteStream.data(data)

        let input = PutObjectInput(
            body: dataStream,
            bucket: bucket,
            key: key
        )

        do {
            _ = try await client.putObject(input: input)
        }
        catch {
            print("ERROR: ", dump(error, name: "Putting an object."))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 PutObject를 참조하십시오.

시나리오

알 수 없는 크기의 스트림 다운로드

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon S3 객체에서 알 수 없는 크기의 스트림을 다운로드하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import ArgumentParser
```

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSS3
import Foundation
import Smithy
import SmithyHTTPAPI
import SmithyStreams


    /// Download a file from the specified bucket.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - bucket: The Amazon S3 bucket name to get the file from.
    ///   - key: The name (or path) of the file to download from the bucket.
    ///   - destPath: The pathname on the local filesystem at which to store
    ///     the downloaded file.
    func downloadFile(bucket: String, key: String, destPath: String?) async throws {
        let fileURL: URL

        // If no destination path was provided, use the key as the name to use
        // for the file in the downloads folder.

        if destPath == nil {
            do {
                try fileURL = FileManager.default.url(
                    for: .downloadsDirectory,
                    in: .userDomainMask,
                    appropriateFor: URL(string: key),
                    create: true
                ).appendingPathComponent(key)
            } catch {
                throw TransferError.directoryError
            }
        } else {
            fileURL = URL(fileURLWithPath: destPath!)
        }

        let config = try await S3Client.S3ClientConfiguration(region: region)
        let s3Client = S3Client(config: config)

        // Create a `FileHandle` referencing the local destination. Then
        // create a `ByteStream` from that.

        FileManager.default.createFile(atPath: fileURL.path, contents: nil,
 attributes: nil)
```

```
        let fileHandle = try FileHandle(forWritingTo: fileURL)

        // Download the file using `GetObject`.

        let getInput = GetObjectInput(
            bucket: bucket,
            key: key
        )

        do {
            let getOutput = try await s3Client.getObject(input: getInput)

            guard let body = getOutput.body else {
                throw TransferError.downloadError("Error: No data returned for
download")
            }

            // If the body is returned as a `Data` object, write that to the
            // file. If it's a stream, read the stream chunk by chunk,
            // appending each chunk to the destination file.

            switch body {
            case .data:
                guard let data = try await body.readData() else {
                    throw TransferError.downloadError("Download error")
                }

                // Write the `Data` to the file.

                do {
                    try data.write(to: fileURL)
                } catch {
                    throw TransferError.writeError
                }
                break

            case .stream(let stream as ReadableStream):
                while (true) {
                    let chunk = try await stream.readAsync(upToCount: 5 * 1024 *
1024)
                    guard let chunk = chunk else {
                        break
                    }
```

```
                    // Write the chunk to the destination file.

                    do {
                        try fileHandle.write(contentsOf: chunk)
                    } catch {
                        throw TransferError.writeError
                    }
                }

                break
            default:
                throw TransferError.downloadError("Received data is unknown object
type")
            }
        } catch {
            throw TransferError.downloadError("Error downloading the file:
\(error)")
        }

        print("File downloaded to \(fileURL.path).")
    }
```

알 수 없는 크기의 스트림 업로드

다음 코드 예제는 알 수 없는 크기의 스트림을 Amazon S3 객체에 업로드하는 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import ArgumentParser
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSS3
import Foundation
import Smithy
import SmithyHTTPAPI
```

```
import SmithyStreams


    /// Upload a file to the specified bucket.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - bucket: The Amazon S3 bucket name to store the file into.
    ///   - key: The name (or path) of the file to upload to in the `bucket`.
    ///   - sourcePath: The pathname on the local filesystem of the file to
    ///     upload.
    func uploadFile(sourcePath: String, bucket: String, key: String?) async throws {
        let fileURL: URL = URL(fileURLWithPath: sourcePath)
        let fileName: String

        // If no key was provided, use the last component of the filename.

        if key == nil {
            fileName = fileURL.lastPathComponent
        } else {
            fileName = key!
        }

        let s3Client = try await S3Client()

        // Create a FileHandle for the source file.

        let fileHandle = FileHandle(forReadingAtPath: sourcePath)
        guard let fileHandle = fileHandle else {
            throw TransferError.readError
        }

        // Create a byte stream to retrieve the file's contents. This uses the
        // Smithy FileStream and ByteStream types.

        let stream = FileStream(fileHandle: fileHandle)
        let body = ByteStream.stream(stream)

        // Create a `PutObjectInput` with the ByteStream as the body of the
        // request's data. The AWS SDK for Swift will handle sending the
        // entire file in chunks, regardless of its size.

        let putInput = PutObjectInput(
            body: body,
            bucket: bucket,
```

```
            key: fileName
        )

        do {
            _ = try await s3Client.putObject(input: putInput)
        } catch {
            throw TransferError.uploadError("Error uploading the file: \(error)")
        }

        print("File uploaded to \(fileURL.path).")
    }
```

SDK for Swift를 사용한 Amazon SNS 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon SNS와 함께 AWS SDK for Swift를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello Amazon SNS

다음 코드 예시는 Amazon SNS 사용을 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Package.swift 파일입니다.

```
import PackageDescription

let package = Package(
    name: "sns-basics",
    // Let Xcode know the minimum Apple platforms supported.
    platforms: [
        .macOS(.v13),
        .iOS(.v15)
    ],
    dependencies: [
        // Dependencies declare other packages that this package depends on.
        .package(
            url: "https://github.com/awslabs/aws-sdk-swift",
            from: "1.0.0"),
        .package(
            url: "https://github.com/apple/swift-argument-parser.git",
            branch: "main"
        )
    ],
    targets: [
        // Targets are the basic building blocks of a package, defining a module or
 a test suite.
        // Targets can depend on other targets in this package and products
        // from dependencies.
        .executableTarget(
            name: "sns-basics",
            dependencies: [
                .product(name: "AWSSNS", package: "aws-sdk-swift"),
                .product(name: "ArgumentParser", package: "swift-argument-parser")
            ],
            path: "Sources")

    ]
)
```

기본 Swift 프로그램입니다.

```
import ArgumentParser
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSSNS
import Foundation
```

```
struct ExampleCommand: ParsableCommand {
    @Option(help: "Name of the Amazon Region to use (default: us-east-1)")
    var region = "us-east-1"

    static var configuration = CommandConfiguration(
        commandName: "sns-basics",
        abstract: """
        This example shows how to list all of your available Amazon SNS topics.
        """,
        discussion: """
        """
    )

    /// Called by ``main()`` to run the bulk of the example.
    func runAsync() async throws {
        let config = try await SNSClient.SNSClientConfiguration(region: region)
        let snsClient = SNSClient(config: config)

        var topics: [String] = []
        let outputPages = snsClient.listTopicsPaginated(
            input: ListTopicsInput()
        )

        // Each time a page of results arrives, process its contents.

        for try await output in outputPages {
            guard let topicList = output.topics else {
                print("Unable to get a page of Amazon SNS topics.")
                return
            }

            // Iterate over the topics listed on this page, adding their ARNs
            // to the `topics` array.

            for topic in topicList {
                guard let arn = topic.topicArn else {
                    print("Topic has no ARN.")
                    return
                }
                topics.append(arn)
            }
        }

        print("You have \(topics.count) topics:")
```

```
        for topic in topics {
            print("   \(topic)")
        }
    }
}

/// The program's asynchronous entry point.
@main
struct Main {
    static func main() async {
        let args = Array(CommandLine.arguments.dropFirst())

        do {
            let command = try ExampleCommand.parse(args)
            try await command.runAsync()
        } catch {
            ExampleCommand.exit(withError: error)
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Swift API 참조의 ListTopics를 참조하세요. AWS

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오

작업

`CreateTopic`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateTopic`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSSNS

        let config = try await SNSClient.SNSClientConfiguration(region: region)
        let snsClient = SNSClient(config: config)

        let output = try await snsClient.createTopic(
            input: CreateTopicInput(name: name)
        )

        guard let arn = output.topicArn else {
            print("No topic ARN returned by Amazon SNS.")
            return
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 CreateTopic을 참조하세요.

`DeleteTopic`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteTopic`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSSNS

        let config = try await SNSClient.SNSClientConfiguration(region: region)
        let snsClient = SNSClient(config: config)

        _ = try await snsClient.deleteTopic(
            input: DeleteTopicInput(topicArn: arn)
        )
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Swift API 참조의 DeleteTopic을 참조하세요. AWS

ListTopics

다음 코드 예시는 ListTopics의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSSNS

        let config = try await SNSClient.SNSClientConfiguration(region: region)
        let snsClient = SNSClient(config: config)

        var topics: [String] = []
        let outputPages = snsClient.listTopicsPaginated(
            input: ListTopicsInput()
        )

        // Each time a page of results arrives, process its contents.

        for try await output in outputPages {
            guard let topicList = output.topics else {
                print("Unable to get a page of Amazon SNS topics.")
                return
            }

            // Iterate over the topics listed on this page, adding their ARNs
            // to the `topics` array.

            for topic in topicList {
                guard let arn = topic.topicArn else {
                    print("Topic has no ARN.")
                    return
                }
                topics.append(arn)
            }
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Swift API 참조의 ListTopics를 참조하세요. AWS

Publish

다음 코드 예시는 Publish의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSSNS

        let config = try await SNSClient.SNSClientConfiguration(region: region)
        let snsClient = SNSClient(config: config)

        let output = try await snsClient.publish(
            input: PublishInput(
                message: message,
                topicArn: arn
            )
        )

        guard let messageId = output.messageId else {
            print("No message ID received from Amazon SNS.")
            return
        }

        print("Published message with ID \(messageId)")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 게시를 참조하세요.

Subscribe

다음 코드 예시는 Subscribe의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

이메일 주소로 주제 구독.

```
import AWSSNS

        let config = try await SNSClient.SNSClientConfiguration(region: region)
        let snsClient = SNSClient(config: config)

        let output = try await snsClient.subscribe(
            input: SubscribeInput(
                endpoint: email,
                protocol: "email",
                returnSubscriptionArn: true,
                topicArn: arn
            )
        )

        guard let subscriptionArn = output.subscriptionArn else {
            print("No subscription ARN received from Amazon SNS.")
            return
        }

        print("Subscription \(subscriptionArn) created.")
```

SMS로 알림을 받으려면 주제의 전화번호를 구독합니다.

```
import AWSSNS

        let config = try await SNSClient.SNSClientConfiguration(region: region)
        let snsClient = SNSClient(config: config)

        let output = try await snsClient.subscribe(
            input: SubscribeInput(
                endpoint: phone,
```

```
                protocol: "sms",
                returnSubscriptionArn: true,
                topicArn: arn
            )
        )

        guard let subscriptionArn = output.subscriptionArn else {
            print("No subscription ARN received from Amazon SNS.")
            return
        }

        print("Subscription \(subscriptionArn) created.")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 구독을 참조하세요.

`Unsubscribe`

다음 코드 예시는 `Unsubscribe`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSSNS

        let config = try await SNSClient.SNSClientConfiguration(region: region)
        let snsClient = SNSClient(config: config)

        _ = try await snsClient.unsubscribe(
            input: UnsubscribeInput(
                subscriptionArn: arn
            )
        )

        print("Unsubscribed.")
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 구독 취소를 참조하세요.

시나리오

대기열에 메시지 게시

다음 코드 예제에서는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 주제(FIFO 또는 비 FIFO)를 생성합니다.
- 필터 적용 옵션을 사용하여 여러 개의 대기열로 주제를 구독합니다.
- 주제에 메시지를 게시합니다.
- 대기열에서 받은 메시지를 폴링합니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import ArgumentParser
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSSNS
import AWSSQS
import Foundation

struct ExampleCommand: ParsableCommand {
    @Option(help: "Name of the Amazon Region to use")
    var region = "us-east-1"

    static var configuration = CommandConfiguration(
        commandName: "queue-scenario",
        abstract: """
        This example interactively demonstrates how to use Amazon Simple
        Notification Service (Amazon SNS) and Amazon Simple Queue Service
        (Amazon SQS) together to publish and receive messages using queues.
        """,
        discussion: """
        Supports filtering using a "tone" attribute.
```

```
        """
    )

    /// Prompt for an input string. Only non-empty strings are allowed.
    ///
    /// - Parameter prompt: The prompt to display.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The string input by the user.
    func stringRequest(prompt: String) -> String {
        var str: String?

        while str == nil {
            print(prompt, terminator: "")
            str = readLine()

            if str != nil && str?.count == 0 {
                str = nil
            }
        }

        return str!
    }

    /// Ask a yes/no question.
    ///
    /// - Parameter prompt: A prompt string to print.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the user answered "Y", otherwise `false`.
    func yesNoRequest(prompt: String) -> Bool {
        while true {
            let answer = stringRequest(prompt: prompt).lowercased()
            if answer == "y" || answer == "n" {
                return answer == "y"
            }
        }
    }

    /// Display a menu of options then request a selection.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - prompt: A prompt string to display before the menu.
    ///   - options: An array of strings giving the menu options.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The index number of the selected option or 0 if no item was
```

```
///   selected.
func menuRequest(prompt: String, options: [String]) -> Int {
    let numOptions = options.count

    if numOptions == 0 {
        return 0
    }

    print(prompt)

    for (index, value) in options.enumerated() {
        print("(\(index)) \(value)")
    }

    repeat {
        print("Enter your selection (0 - \(numOptions-1)): ", terminator: "")
        if let answer = readLine() {
            guard let answer = Int(answer) else {
                print("Please enter the number matching your selection.")
                continue
            }

            if answer >= 0 && answer < numOptions {
                return answer
            } else {
                print("Please enter the number matching your selection.")
            }
        }
    } while true
}

/// Ask the user too press RETURN. Accepts any input but ignores it.
///
/// - Parameter prompt: The text prompt to display.
func returnRequest(prompt: String) {
    print(prompt, terminator: "")
    _ = readLine()
}

var attrValues = [
    "<none>",
    "cheerful",
    "funny",
    "serious",
```

```
        "sincere"
    ]

    /// Ask the user to choose one of the attribute values to use as a filter.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - message: A message to display before the menu of values.
    ///   - attrValues: An array of strings giving the values to choose from.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The string corresponding to the selected option.
    func askForFilter(message: String, attrValues: [String]) -> String? {
        print(message)
        for (index, value) in attrValues.enumerated() {
            print("  [\(index)] \(value)")
        }

        var answer: Int?
        repeat {
            answer = Int(stringRequest(prompt: "Select an value for the 'tone'
attribute or 0 to end: "))
        } while answer == nil || answer! < 0 || answer! > attrValues.count + 1

        if answer == 0 {
            return nil
        }
        return attrValues[answer!]
    }

    /// Prompts the user for filter terms and constructs the attribute
    /// record that specifies them.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A mapping of "FilterPolicy" to a JSON string representing
    ///   the user-defined filter.
    func buildFilterAttributes() -> [String:String] {
        var attr: [String:String] = [:]
        var filterString = ""

        var first = true

        while let ans = askForFilter(message: "Choose a value to apply to the 'tone'
attribute.",
                                     attrValues: attrValues) {
            if !first {
                filterString += ","
```

```
            }
            first = false

            filterString += "\"\(ans)\""
        }

        let filterJSON = "{ \"tone\": [\(filterString)]}"
        attr["FilterPolicy"] = filterJSON

        return attr
    }
    /// Create a queue, returning its URL string.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - prompt: A prompt to ask for the queue name.
    ///   - isFIFO: Whether or not to create a FIFO queue.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The URL of the queue.
    func createQueue(prompt: String, sqsClient: SQSClient, isFIFO: Bool) async
throws -> String? {
        repeat {
            var queueName = stringRequest(prompt: prompt)
            var attributes: [String: String] = [:]

            if isFIFO {
                queueName += ".fifo"
                attributes["FifoQueue"] = "true"
            }

            do {
                let output = try await sqsClient.createQueue(
                    input: CreateQueueInput(
                        attributes: attributes,
                        queueName: queueName
                    )
                )
                guard let url = output.queueUrl else {
                    return nil
                }

                return url
            } catch _ as QueueDeletedRecently {
                print("You need to use a different queue name. A queue by that name
was recently deleted.")
```

```
                continue
            }
        } while true
    }

    /// Return the ARN of a queue given its URL.
    ///
    /// - Parameter queueUrl: The URL of the queue for which to return the
    ///   ARN.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The ARN of the specified queue.
    func getQueueARN(sqsClient: SQSClient, queueUrl: String) async throws -> String?
{
        let output = try await sqsClient.getQueueAttributes(
            input: GetQueueAttributesInput(
                attributeNames: [.queuearn],
                queueUrl: queueUrl
            )
        )

        guard let attributes = output.attributes else {
            return nil
        }

        return attributes["QueueArn"]
    }

    /// Applies the needed policy to the specified queue.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - sqsClient: The Amazon SQS client to use.
    ///   - queueUrl: The queue to apply the policy to.
    ///   - queueArn: The ARN of the queue to apply the policy to.
    ///   - topicArn: The topic that should have access via the policy.
    ///
    /// - Throws: Errors from the SQS `SetQueueAttributes` action.
    func setQueuePolicy(sqsClient: SQSClient, queueUrl: String,
                        queueArn: String, topicArn: String) async throws {
        _ = try await sqsClient.setQueueAttributes(
            input: SetQueueAttributesInput(
                attributes: [
                    "Policy":
                        """
                        {
```

```
                            "Statement": [
                                {
                                    "Effect": "Allow",
                                    "Principal": {
                                        "Service": "sns.amazonaws.com"
                                    },
                                    "Action": "sqs:SendMessage",
                                    "Resource": "\(queueArn)",
                                    "Condition": {
                                        "ArnEquals": {
                                            "aws:SourceArn": "\(topicArn)"
                                        }
                                    }
                                }
                            ]
                        }
                        """

                ],
                queueUrl: queueUrl
            )
        )
    }

    /// Receive the available messages on a queue, outputting them to the
    /// screen. Returns a dictionary you pass to DeleteMessageBatch to delete
    /// all the received messages.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - sqsClient: The Amazon SQS client to use.
    ///   - queueUrl: The SQS queue on which to receive messages.
    ///
    /// - Throws: Errors from `SQSClient.receiveMessage()`
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of SQSClientTypes.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry
    ///   items, each describing one received message in the format needed to
    ///   delete it.
    func receiveAndListMessages(sqsClient: SQSClient, queueUrl: String) async throws
                                -> [SQSClientTypes.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry] {
        let output = try await sqsClient.receiveMessage(
            input: ReceiveMessageInput(
                maxNumberOfMessages: 10,
                queueUrl: queueUrl
            )
```

```
        )

        guard let messages = output.messages else {
            print("No messages received.")
            return []
        }

        var deleteList: [SQSClientTypes.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry] = []

        // Print out all the messages that were received, including their
        // attributes, if any.

        for message in messages {
            print("Message ID:     \(message.messageId ?? "<unknown>")")
            print("Receipt handle: \(message.receiptHandle ?? "<unknown>")")
            print("Message JSON:   \(message.body ?? "<body missing>")")

            if message.receiptHandle != nil {
                deleteList.append(
                    SQSClientTypes.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry(
                        id: message.messageId,
                        receiptHandle: message.receiptHandle
                    )
                )
            }
        }

        return deleteList
    }

    /// Delete all the messages in the specified list.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - sqsClient: The Amazon SQS client to use.
    ///   - queueUrl: The SQS queue to delete messages from.
    ///   - deleteList: A list of `DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry` objects
    ///     describing the messages to delete.
    ///
    /// - Throws: Errors from `SQSClient.deleteMessageBatch()`.
    func deleteMessageList(sqsClient: SQSClient, queueUrl: String,
                           deleteList:
[SQSClientTypes.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry]) async throws {
        let output = try await sqsClient.deleteMessageBatch(
            input: DeleteMessageBatchInput(entries: deleteList, queueUrl: queueUrl)
```

```
        )

        if let failed = output.failed {
            print("\(failed.count) errors occurred deleting messages from the
queue.")
            for message in failed {
                print("---> Failed to delete message \(message.id ?? "<unknown ID>")
with error: \(message.code ?? "<unknown>") (\(message.message ?? "..."))")
            }
        }
    }

    /// Called by ``main()`` to run the bulk of the example.
    func runAsync() async throws {
        let rowOfStars = String(repeating: "*", count: 75)

        print("""
              \(rowOfStars)
              Welcome to the cross-service messaging with topics and queues example.
              In this workflow, you'll create an SNS topic, then create two SQS
              queues which will be subscribed to that topic.

              You can specify several options for configuring the topic, as well as
              the queue subscriptions. You can then post messages to the topic and
              receive the results on the queues.
              \(rowOfStars)\n
              """
        )

        // 0. Create SNS and SQS clients.

        let snsConfig = try await SNSClient.SNSClientConfiguration(region: region)
        let snsClient = SNSClient(config: snsConfig)

        let sqsConfig = try await SQSClient.SQSClientConfiguration(region: region)
        let sqsClient = SQSClient(config: sqsConfig)

        // 1. Ask the user whether to create a FIFO topic. If so, ask whether
        //    to use content-based deduplication instead of requiring a
        //    deduplication ID.

        let isFIFO = yesNoRequest(prompt: "Do you want to create a FIFO topic (Y/N)?
")
        var isContentBasedDeduplication = false
```

```
        if isFIFO {
            print("""
                  \(rowOfStars)
                  Because you've chosen to create a FIFO topic, deduplication is
                  supported.

                  Deduplication IDs are either set in the message or are
automatically
                  generated from the content using a hash function.

                  If a message is successfully published to an SNS FIFO topic, any
                  message published and found to have the same deduplication ID
                  (within a five-minute deduplication interval), is accepted but
                  not delivered.

                  For more information about deduplication, see:
                  https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/fifo-message-dedup.html.
                  """
            )

            isContentBasedDeduplication = yesNoRequest(
                prompt: "Use content-based deduplication instead of entering a
deduplication ID (Y/N)? ")
            print(rowOfStars)
        }

        var topicName = stringRequest(prompt: "Enter the name of the topic to
create: ")

        // 2. Create the topic. Append ".fifo" to the name if FIFO was
        //    requested, and set the "FifoTopic" attribute to "true" if so as
        //    well. Set the "ContentBasedDeduplication" attribute to "true" if
        //    content-based deduplication was requested.

        if isFIFO {
            topicName += ".fifo"
        }

        print("Topic name: \(topicName)")

        var attributes = [
            "FifoTopic": (isFIFO ? "true" : "false")
        ]
```

```
        // If it's a FIFO topic with content-based deduplication, set the
        // "ContentBasedDeduplication" attribute.

        if isContentBasedDeduplication {
            attributes["ContentBasedDeduplication"] = "true"
        }

        // Create the topic and retrieve the ARN.

        let output = try await snsClient.createTopic(
            input: CreateTopicInput(
                attributes: attributes,
                name: topicName
            )
        )

        guard let topicArn = output.topicArn else {
            print("No topic ARN returned!")
            return
        }

        print("""
              Topic '\(topicName) has been created with the
              topic ARN \(topicArn)."
              """
        )

        print(rowOfStars)

        // 3. Create an SQS queue. Append ".fifo" to the name if one of the
        //    FIFO topic configurations was chosen, and set "FifoQueue" to
        //    "true" if the topic is FIFO.

        print("""
              Next, you will create two SQS queues that will be subscribed
              to the topic you just created.\n
              """
        )

        let q1Url = try await createQueue(prompt: "Enter the name of the first
queue: ",
                                          sqsClient: sqsClient, isFIFO: isFIFO)
        guard let q1Url else {
```

```
            print("Unable to create queue 1!")
            return
        }

        // 4. Get the SQS queue's ARN attribute using `GetQueueAttributes`.

        let q1Arn = try await getQueueARN(sqsClient: sqsClient, queueUrl: q1Url)

        guard let q1Arn else {
            print("Unable to get ARN of queue 1!")
            return
        }
        print("Got queue 1 ARN: \(q1Arn)")

        // 5. Attach an AWS IAM policy to the queue using
        //    `SetQueueAttributes`.

        try await setQueuePolicy(sqsClient: sqsClient, queueUrl: q1Url,
                                 queueArn: q1Arn, topicArn: topicArn)

        // 6. Subscribe the SQS queue to the SNS topic. Set the topic ARN in
        //    the request. Set the protocol to "sqs". Set the queue ARN to the
        //    ARN just received in step 5. For FIFO topics, give the option to
        //    apply a filter. A filter allows only matching messages to enter
        //    the queue.

        var q1Attributes: [String:String]? = nil

        if isFIFO {
            print(
                """

                If you add a filter to this subscription, then only the filtered
messages will
                be received in the queue. For information about message filtering,
see
                https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/sns-message-filtering.html
                For this example, you can filter messages by a 'tone' attribute.

                """
            )

            let subPrompt = """
```

```
                Would you like to filter messages for the first queue's subscription
to the
                topic \(topicName) (Y/N)?
                """
            if (yesNoRequest(prompt: subPrompt)) {
                q1Attributes = buildFilterAttributes()
            }
        }

        let sub1Output = try await snsClient.subscribe(
            input: SubscribeInput(
                attributes: q1Attributes,
                endpoint: q1Arn,
                protocol: "sqs",
                topicArn: topicArn
            )
        )

        guard let q1SubscriptionArn = sub1Output.subscriptionArn else {
            print("Invalid subscription ARN returned for queue 1!")
            return
        }

        // 7. Repeat steps 3-6 for the second queue.

        let q2Url = try await createQueue(prompt: "Enter the name of the second
queue: ",
                                  sqsClient: sqsClient, isFIFO: isFIFO)

        guard let q2Url else {
            print("Unable to create queue 2!")
            return
        }

        let q2Arn = try await getQueueARN(sqsClient: sqsClient, queueUrl: q2Url)

        guard let q2Arn else {
            print("Unable to get ARN of queue 2!")
            return
        }
        print("Got queue 2 ARN: \(q2Arn)")

        try await setQueuePolicy(sqsClient: sqsClient, queueUrl: q2Url,
                                 queueArn: q2Arn, topicArn: topicArn)
```

```
        var q2Attributes: [String:String]? = nil

        if isFIFO {
            let subPrompt = """
                Would you like to filter messages for the second queue's
subscription to the
                topic \(topicName) (Y/N)?
                """
            if (yesNoRequest(prompt: subPrompt)) {
                q2Attributes = buildFilterAttributes()
            }
        }

        let sub2Output = try await snsClient.subscribe(
            input: SubscribeInput(
                attributes: q2Attributes,
                endpoint: q2Arn,
                protocol: "sqs",
                topicArn: topicArn
            )
        )

        guard let q2SubscriptionArn = sub2Output.subscriptionArn else {
            print("Invalid subscription ARN returned for queue 1!")
            return
        }

        // 8. Let the user publish messages to the topic, asking for a message
        //    body for each message. Handle the types of topic correctly (SEE
        //    MVP INFORMATION AND FIX THESE COMMENTS!!!

        print("\n\(rowOfStars)\n")

        var first = true

        repeat {
            var publishInput = PublishInput(
                topicArn: topicArn
            )

            publishInput.message = stringRequest(prompt: "Enter message text to
publish: ")
```

```
            // If using a FIFO topic, a message group ID must be set on the
            // message.

            if isFIFO {
                if first {
                    print("""
                        Because you're using a FIFO topic, you must set a message
                        group ID. All messages within the same group will be
                        received in the same order in which they were published.\n
                        """
                    )
                }
                publishInput.messageGroupId = stringRequest(prompt: "Enter a message
group ID for this message: ")

                if !isContentBasedDeduplication {
                    if first {
                        print("""
                              Because you're not using content-based deduplication,
you
                              must enter a deduplication ID. If other messages with
the
                              same deduplication ID are published within the same
                              deduplication interval, they will not be delivered.
                              """
                        )
                    }
                    publishInput.messageDeduplicationId = stringRequest(prompt:
"Enter a deduplication ID for this message: ")
                }
            }

            // Allow the user to add a value for the "tone" attribute if they
            // wish to do so.

            var messageAttributes: [String:SNSClientTypes.MessageAttributeValue] =
[:]
            let attrValSelection = menuRequest(prompt: "Choose a tone to apply to
this message.", options: attrValues)

            if attrValSelection != 0 {
                let val = SNSClientTypes.MessageAttributeValue(dataType: "String",
stringValue: attrValues[attrValSelection])
                messageAttributes["tone"] = val
```

```
            }

            publishInput.messageAttributes = messageAttributes

            // Publish the message and display its ID.

            let publishOutput = try await snsClient.publish(input: publishInput)

            guard let messageID = publishOutput.messageId else {
                print("Unable to get the published message's ID!")
                return
            }

            print("Message published with ID \(messageID).")
            first = false

            // 9. Repeat step 8 until the user says they don't want to post
            //    another.

        } while (yesNoRequest(prompt: "Post another message (Y/N)? "))

        // 10. Display a list of the messages in each queue by using
        //     `ReceiveMessage`. Show at least the body and the attributes.

        print(rowOfStars)
        print("Contents of queue 1:")
        let q1DeleteList = try await receiveAndListMessages(sqsClient: sqsClient,
queueUrl: q1Url)
        print("\n\nContents of queue 2:")
        let q2DeleteList = try await receiveAndListMessages(sqsClient: sqsClient,
queueUrl: q2Url)
        print(rowOfStars)

        returnRequest(prompt: "\nPress return to clean up: ")

        // 11. Delete the received messages using `DeleteMessageBatch`.

        print("Deleting the messages from queue 1...")
        try await deleteMessageList(sqsClient: sqsClient, queueUrl: q1Url,
deleteList: q1DeleteList)
        print("\nDeleting the messages from queue 2...")
        try await deleteMessageList(sqsClient: sqsClient, queueUrl: q2Url,
deleteList: q2DeleteList)
```

```
        // 12. Unsubscribe and delete both queues.

        print("\nUnsubscribing from queue 1...")
        _ = try await snsClient.unsubscribe(
            input: UnsubscribeInput(subscriptionArn: q1SubscriptionArn)
        )

        print("Unsubscribing from queue 2...")
        _ = try await snsClient.unsubscribe(
            input: UnsubscribeInput(subscriptionArn: q2SubscriptionArn)
        )

        print("Deleting queue 1...")
        _ = try await sqsClient.deleteQueue(
            input: DeleteQueueInput(queueUrl: q1Url)
        )

        print("Deleting queue 2...")
        _ = try await sqsClient.deleteQueue(
            input: DeleteQueueInput(queueUrl: q2Url)
        )

        // 13. Delete the topic.

        print("Deleting the SNS topic...")
        _ = try await snsClient.deleteTopic(
            input: DeleteTopicInput(topicArn: topicArn)
        )
    }
}

/// The program's asynchronous entry point.
@main
struct Main {
    static func main() async {
        let args = Array(CommandLine.arguments.dropFirst())

        do {
            let command = try ExampleCommand.parse(args)
            try await command.runAsync()
        } catch {
            ExampleCommand.exit(withError: error)
        }
    }
```

```
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - CreateQueue
  - CreateTopic
  - DeleteMessageBatch
  - DeleteQueue
  - DeleteTopic
  - GetQueueAttributes
  - Publish
  - ReceiveMessage
  - SetQueueAttributes
  - Subscribe
  - Unsubscribe

SDK for Swift를 사용한 Amazon SQS 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon SQS와 함께 AWS SDK for Swift를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

시작

Hello Amazon SNS

다음 코드 예는 Amazon SQS를 시작하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
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`Package.swift` 파일.

```
import PackageDescription

let package = Package(
    name: "sqs-basics",
    // Let Xcode know the minimum Apple platforms supported.
    platforms: [
        .macOS(.v13),
        .iOS(.v15)
    ],
    dependencies: [
        // Dependencies declare other packages that this package depends on.
        .package(
            url: "https://github.com/awslabs/aws-sdk-swift",
            from: "1.0.0"),
        .package(
            url: "https://github.com/apple/swift-argument-parser.git",
            branch: "main"
        )
    ],
    targets: [
        // Targets are the basic building blocks of a package, defining a module or
 a test suite.
        // Targets can depend on other targets in this package and products
        // from dependencies.
        .executableTarget(
            name: "sqs-basics",
            dependencies: [
                .product(name: "AWSSQS", package: "aws-sdk-swift"),
                .product(name: "ArgumentParser", package: "swift-argument-parser")
            ],
            path: "Sources")

    ]
```

```
)
```

Swift 소스 코드 `entry.swift`.

```
import ArgumentParser
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSSQS
import Foundation

struct ExampleCommand: ParsableCommand {
    @Option(help: "Name of the Amazon Region to use (default: us-east-1)")
    var region = "us-east-1"

    static var configuration = CommandConfiguration(
        commandName: "sqs-basics",
        abstract: """
        This example shows how to list all of your available Amazon SQS queues.
        """,
        discussion: """
        """
    )

    /// Called by ``main()`` to run the bulk of the example.
    func runAsync() async throws {
        let config = try await SQSClient.SQSClientConfiguration(region: region)
        let sqsClient = SQSClient(config: config)

        var queues: [String] = []
        let outputPages = sqsClient.listQueuesPaginated(
            input: ListQueuesInput()
        )

        // Each time a page of results arrives, process its contents.

        for try await output in outputPages {
            guard let urls = output.queueUrls else {
                print("No queues found.")
                return
            }

            // Iterate over the queue URLs listed on this page, adding them
            // to the `queues` array.
```

```
            for queueUrl in urls {
                queues.append(queueUrl)
            }
        }

        print("You have \(queues.count) queues:")
        for queue in queues {
            print("   \(queue)")
        }
    }
}

/// The program's asynchronous entry point.
@main
struct Main {
    static func main() async {
        let args = Array(CommandLine.arguments.dropFirst())

        do {
            let command = try ExampleCommand.parse(args)
            try await command.runAsync()
        } catch {
            ExampleCommand.exit(withError: error)
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Swift API 참조의 ListQueues를 참조하세요. AWS

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오

작업

`CreateQueue`

다음 코드 예시는 `CreateQueue`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSSQS

        let config = try await SQSClient.SQSClientConfiguration(region: region)
        let sqsClient = SQSClient(config: config)

        let output = try await sqsClient.createQueue(
            input: CreateQueueInput(
                queueName: queueName
            )
        )

        guard let queueUrl = output.queueUrl else {
            print("No queue URL returned.")
            return
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 CreateQueue를 참조하세요.

`DeleteMessageBatch`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteMessageBatch`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSSQS
```

```
        let config = try await SQSClient.SQSClientConfiguration(region: region)
        let sqsClient = SQSClient(config: config)

        // Create the list of message entries.

        var entries: [SQSClientTypes.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry] = []
        var messageNumber = 1

        for handle in handles {
            let entry = SQSClientTypes.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry(
                id: "\(messageNumber)",
                receiptHandle: handle
            )
            entries.append(entry)
            messageNumber += 1
        }

        // Delete the messages.

        let output = try await sqsClient.deleteMessageBatch(
            input: DeleteMessageBatchInput(
                entries: entries,
                queueUrl: queue
            )
        )

        // Get the lists of failed and successful deletions from the output.

        guard let failedEntries = output.failed else {
            print("Failed deletion list is missing!")
            return
        }
        guard let successfulEntries = output.successful else {
            print("Successful deletion list is missing!")
            return
        }

        // Display a list of the failed deletions along with their
        // corresponding explanation messages.

        if failedEntries.count != 0 {
            print("Failed deletions:")
```

```
            for entry in failedEntries {
                print("Message #\(entry.id ?? "<unknown>") failed:
\(entry.message ?? "<unknown>")")
            }
        } else {
            print("No failed deletions.")
        }

        // Output a list of the message numbers that were successfully deleted.

        if successfulEntries.count != 0 {
            var successes = ""

            for entry in successfulEntries {
                if successes.count == 0 {
                    successes = entry.id ?? "<unknown>"
                } else {
                    successes = "\(successes), \(entry.id ?? "<unknown>")"
                }
            }
            print("Succeeded: ", successes)
        } else {
            print("No successful deletions.")
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Swift API 참조의 DeleteMessageBatch를 참조하세요. AWS

`DeleteQueue`

다음 코드 예시는 `DeleteQueue`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSSQS
```

```
        let config = try await SQSClient.SQSClientConfiguration(region: region)
        let sqsClient = SQSClient(config: config)

        do {
            _ = try await sqsClient.deleteQueue(
                input: DeleteQueueInput(
                    queueUrl: queueUrl
                )
            )
        } catch _ as AWSSQS.QueueDoesNotExist {
            print("Error: The specified queue doesn't exist.")
            return
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Swift API 참조의 DeleteQueue를 참조하세요. AWS

`GetQueueAttributes`

다음 코드 예시는 `GetQueueAttributes`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSSQS

        let config = try await SQSClient.SQSClientConfiguration(region: region)
        let sqsClient = SQSClient(config: config)

        let output = try await sqsClient.getQueueAttributes(
            input: GetQueueAttributesInput(
                attributeNames: [
                    .approximatenumberofmessages,
                    .maximummessagesize
                ],
                queueUrl: url
```

```
            )
        )

        guard let attributes = output.attributes else {
            print("No queue attributes returned.")
            return
        }

        for (attr, value) in attributes {
            switch(attr) {
            case "ApproximateNumberOfMessages":
                print("Approximate message count: \(value)")
            case "MaximumMessageSize":
                print("Maximum message size: \(value)kB")
            default:
                continue
            }
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Swift API 참조의 GetQueueAttributes를 참조하세요. AWS

`ListQueues`

다음 코드 예시는 `ListQueues`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSSQS

        let config = try await SQSClient.SQSClientConfiguration(region: region)
        let sqsClient = SQSClient(config: config)

        var queues: [String] = []
        let outputPages = sqsClient.listQueuesPaginated(
            input: ListQueuesInput()
```

```
        )

        // Each time a page of results arrives, process its contents.

        for try await output in outputPages {
            guard let urls = output.queueUrls else {
                print("No queues found.")
                return
            }

            // Iterate over the queue URLs listed on this page, adding them
            // to the `queues` array.

            for queueUrl in urls {
                queues.append(queueUrl)
            }
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Swift API 참조의 ListQueues를 참조하세요. AWS

`ReceiveMessage`

다음 코드 예시는 `ReceiveMessage`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSSQS

        let config = try await SQSClient.SQSClientConfiguration(region: region)
        let sqsClient = SQSClient(config: config)

        let output = try await sqsClient.receiveMessage(
            input: ReceiveMessageInput(
                maxNumberOfMessages: maxMessages,
                queueUrl: url
```

```
            )
        )

        guard let messages = output.messages else {
            print("No messages received.")
            return
        }

        for message in messages {
            print("Message ID:     \(message.messageId ?? "<unknown>")")
            print("Receipt handle: \(message.receiptHandle ?? "<unknown>")")
            print(message.body ?? "<body missing>")
            print("---")
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Swift API 참조의 ReceiveMessage를 참조하세요. AWS

`SetQueueAttributes`

다음 코드 예시는 `SetQueueAttributes`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSSQS

        let config = try await SQSClient.SQSClientConfiguration(region: region)
        let sqsClient = SQSClient(config: config)

        do {
            _ = try await sqsClient.setQueueAttributes(
                input: SetQueueAttributesInput(
                    attributes: [
                        "MaximumMessageSize": "\(maxSize)"
                    ],
```

```
                    queueUrl: url
                )
            )
        } catch _ as AWSSQS.InvalidAttributeValue {
            print("Invalid maximum message size: \(maxSize) kB.")
        }
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Swift API 참조의 SetQueueAttributes를 참조하세요. AWS

시나리오

대기열에 메시지 게시

다음 코드 예제에서는 다음과 같은 작업을 수행하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

- 주제(FIFO 또는 비 FIFO)를 생성합니다.
- 필터 적용 옵션을 사용하여 여러 개의 대기열로 주제를 구독합니다.
- 주제에 메시지를 게시합니다.
- 대기열에서 받은 메시지를 폴링합니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import ArgumentParser
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSSNS
import AWSSQS
import Foundation

struct ExampleCommand: ParsableCommand {
    @Option(help: "Name of the Amazon Region to use")
    var region = "us-east-1"

    static var configuration = CommandConfiguration(
```

```
        commandName: "queue-scenario",
        abstract: """
        This example interactively demonstrates how to use Amazon Simple
        Notification Service (Amazon SNS) and Amazon Simple Queue Service
        (Amazon SQS) together to publish and receive messages using queues.
        """,
        discussion: """
        Supports filtering using a "tone" attribute.
        """
    )

    /// Prompt for an input string. Only non-empty strings are allowed.
    ///
    /// - Parameter prompt: The prompt to display.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The string input by the user.
    func stringRequest(prompt: String) -> String {
        var str: String?

        while str == nil {
            print(prompt, terminator: "")
            str = readLine()

            if str != nil && str?.count == 0 {
                str = nil
            }
        }

        return str!
    }

    /// Ask a yes/no question.
    ///
    /// - Parameter prompt: A prompt string to print.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the user answered "Y", otherwise `false`.
    func yesNoRequest(prompt: String) -> Bool {
        while true {
            let answer = stringRequest(prompt: prompt).lowercased()
            if answer == "y" || answer == "n" {
                return answer == "y"
            }
        }
    }
```

```
/// Display a menu of options then request a selection.
///
/// - Parameters:
///   - prompt: A prompt string to display before the menu.
///   - options: An array of strings giving the menu options.
///
/// - Returns: The index number of the selected option or 0 if no item was
///   selected.
func menuRequest(prompt: String, options: [String]) -> Int {
    let numOptions = options.count

    if numOptions == 0 {
        return 0
    }

    print(prompt)

    for (index, value) in options.enumerated() {
        print("(\(index)) \(value)")
    }

    repeat {
        print("Enter your selection (0 - \(numOptions-1)): ", terminator: "")
        if let answer = readLine() {
            guard let answer = Int(answer) else {
                print("Please enter the number matching your selection.")
                continue
            }

            if answer >= 0 && answer < numOptions {
                return answer
            } else {
                print("Please enter the number matching your selection.")
            }
        }
    } while true
}

/// Ask the user too press RETURN. Accepts any input but ignores it.
///
/// - Parameter prompt: The text prompt to display.
func returnRequest(prompt: String) {
    print(prompt, terminator: "")
```

```
        _ = readLine()
    }

    var attrValues = [
        "<none>",
        "cheerful",
        "funny",
        "serious",
        "sincere"
    ]

    /// Ask the user to choose one of the attribute values to use as a filter.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - message: A message to display before the menu of values.
    ///   - attrValues: An array of strings giving the values to choose from.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The string corresponding to the selected option.
    func askForFilter(message: String, attrValues: [String]) -> String? {
        print(message)
        for (index, value) in attrValues.enumerated() {
            print("  [\(index)] \(value)")
        }

        var answer: Int?
        repeat {
            answer = Int(stringRequest(prompt: "Select an value for the 'tone'
attribute or 0 to end: "))
        } while answer == nil || answer! < 0 || answer! > attrValues.count + 1

        if answer == 0 {
            return nil
        }
        return attrValues[answer!]
    }

    /// Prompts the user for filter terms and constructs the attribute
    /// record that specifies them.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A mapping of "FilterPolicy" to a JSON string representing
    ///   the user-defined filter.
    func buildFilterAttributes() -> [String:String] {
        var attr: [String:String] = [:]
        var filterString = ""
```

```
        var first = true

        while let ans = askForFilter(message: "Choose a value to apply to the 'tone'
attribute.",
                                     attrValues: attrValues) {
            if !first {
                filterString += ","
            }
            first = false

            filterString += "\"\(ans)\""
        }

        let filterJSON = "{ \"tone\": [\(filterString)]}"
        attr["FilterPolicy"] = filterJSON

        return attr
    }
    /// Create a queue, returning its URL string.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - prompt: A prompt to ask for the queue name.
    ///   - isFIFO: Whether or not to create a FIFO queue.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The URL of the queue.
    func createQueue(prompt: String, sqsClient: SQSClient, isFIFO: Bool) async
throws -> String? {
        repeat {
            var queueName = stringRequest(prompt: prompt)
            var attributes: [String: String] = [:]

            if isFIFO {
                queueName += ".fifo"
                attributes["FifoQueue"] = "true"
            }

            do {
                let output = try await sqsClient.createQueue(
                    input: CreateQueueInput(
                        attributes: attributes,
                        queueName: queueName
                    )
                )
```

```
                guard let url = output.queueUrl else {
                    return nil
                }

                return url
            } catch _ as QueueDeletedRecently {
                print("You need to use a different queue name. A queue by that name
was recently deleted.")
                continue
            }
        } while true
    }

    /// Return the ARN of a queue given its URL.
    ///
    /// - Parameter queueUrl: The URL of the queue for which to return the
    ///   ARN.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The ARN of the specified queue.
    func getQueueARN(sqsClient: SQSClient, queueUrl: String) async throws -> String?
{
        let output = try await sqsClient.getQueueAttributes(
            input: GetQueueAttributesInput(
                attributeNames: [.queuearn],
                queueUrl: queueUrl
            )
        )

        guard let attributes = output.attributes else {
            return nil
        }

        return attributes["QueueArn"]
    }

    /// Applies the needed policy to the specified queue.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - sqsClient: The Amazon SQS client to use.
    ///   - queueUrl: The queue to apply the policy to.
    ///   - queueArn: The ARN of the queue to apply the policy to.
    ///   - topicArn: The topic that should have access via the policy.
    ///
    /// - Throws: Errors from the SQS `SetQueueAttributes` action.
```

```
func setQueuePolicy(sqsClient: SQSClient, queueUrl: String,
                    queueArn: String, topicArn: String) async throws {
    _ = try await sqsClient.setQueueAttributes(
        input: SetQueueAttributesInput(
            attributes: [
                "Policy":
                    """
                    {
                        "Statement": [
                            {
                                "Effect": "Allow",
                                "Principal": {
                                    "Service": "sns.amazonaws.com"
                                },
                                "Action": "sqs:SendMessage",
                                "Resource": "\(queueArn)",
                                "Condition": {
                                    "ArnEquals": {
                                        "aws:SourceArn": "\(topicArn)"
                                    }
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                    """

            ],
            queueUrl: queueUrl
        )
    )
}

/// Receive the available messages on a queue, outputting them to the
/// screen. Returns a dictionary you pass to DeleteMessageBatch to delete
/// all the received messages.
///
/// - Parameters:
///   - sqsClient: The Amazon SQS client to use.
///   - queueUrl: The SQS queue on which to receive messages.
///
/// - Throws: Errors from `SQSClient.receiveMessage()`
///
/// - Returns: An array of SQSClientTypes.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry
///   items, each describing one received message in the format needed to
```

```
    ///   delete it.
    func receiveAndListMessages(sqsClient: SQSClient, queueUrl: String) async throws
                                -> [SQSClientTypes.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry] {
        let output = try await sqsClient.receiveMessage(
            input: ReceiveMessageInput(
                maxNumberOfMessages: 10,
                queueUrl: queueUrl
            )
        )

        guard let messages = output.messages else {
            print("No messages received.")
            return []
        }

        var deleteList: [SQSClientTypes.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry] = []

        // Print out all the messages that were received, including their
        // attributes, if any.

        for message in messages {
            print("Message ID:     \(message.messageId ?? "<unknown>")")
            print("Receipt handle: \(message.receiptHandle ?? "<unknown>")")
            print("Message JSON:   \(message.body ?? "<body missing>")")

            if message.receiptHandle != nil {
                deleteList.append(
                    SQSClientTypes.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry(
                        id: message.messageId,
                        receiptHandle: message.receiptHandle
                    )
                )
            }
        }

        return deleteList
    }

    /// Delete all the messages in the specified list.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - sqsClient: The Amazon SQS client to use.
    ///   - queueUrl: The SQS queue to delete messages from.
    ///   - deleteList: A list of `DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry` objects
```

```
   ///     describing the messages to delete.
   ///
   /// - Throws: Errors from `SQSClient.deleteMessageBatch()`.
   func deleteMessageList(sqsClient: SQSClient, queueUrl: String,
                          deleteList:
[SQSClientTypes.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry]) async throws {
       let output = try await sqsClient.deleteMessageBatch(
           input: DeleteMessageBatchInput(entries: deleteList, queueUrl: queueUrl)
       )

       if let failed = output.failed {
           print("\(failed.count) errors occurred deleting messages from the
queue.")
           for message in failed {
               print("---> Failed to delete message \(message.id ?? "<unknown ID>")
with error: \(message.code ?? "<unknown>") (\(message.message ?? "..."))")
           }
       }
   }

   /// Called by ``main()`` to run the bulk of the example.
   func runAsync() async throws {
       let rowOfStars = String(repeating: "*", count: 75)

       print("""
             \(rowOfStars)
             Welcome to the cross-service messaging with topics and queues example.
             In this workflow, you'll create an SNS topic, then create two SQS
             queues which will be subscribed to that topic.

             You can specify several options for configuring the topic, as well as
             the queue subscriptions. You can then post messages to the topic and
             receive the results on the queues.
             \(rowOfStars)\n
             """
       )

       // 0. Create SNS and SQS clients.

       let snsConfig = try await SNSClient.SNSClientConfiguration(region: region)
       let snsClient = SNSClient(config: snsConfig)

       let sqsConfig = try await SQSClient.SQSClientConfiguration(region: region)
       let sqsClient = SQSClient(config: sqsConfig)
```

```
        // 1. Ask the user whether to create a FIFO topic. If so, ask whether
        //    to use content-based deduplication instead of requiring a
        //    deduplication ID.

        let isFIFO = yesNoRequest(prompt: "Do you want to create a FIFO topic (Y/N)?
")
        var isContentBasedDeduplication = false

        if isFIFO {
            print("""
                  \(rowOfStars)
                  Because you've chosen to create a FIFO topic, deduplication is
                  supported.

                  Deduplication IDs are either set in the message or are
automatically
                  generated from the content using a hash function.

                  If a message is successfully published to an SNS FIFO topic, any
                  message published and found to have the same deduplication ID
                  (within a five-minute deduplication interval), is accepted but
                  not delivered.

                  For more information about deduplication, see:
                  https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/fifo-message-dedup.html.
                  """
            )

            isContentBasedDeduplication = yesNoRequest(
                prompt: "Use content-based deduplication instead of entering a
deduplication ID (Y/N)? ")
            print(rowOfStars)
        }

        var topicName = stringRequest(prompt: "Enter the name of the topic to
create: ")

        // 2. Create the topic. Append ".fifo" to the name if FIFO was
        //    requested, and set the "FifoTopic" attribute to "true" if so as
        //    well. Set the "ContentBasedDeduplication" attribute to "true" if
        //    content-based deduplication was requested.

        if isFIFO {
```

```
            topicName += ".fifo"
        }

        print("Topic name: \(topicName)")

        var attributes = [
            "FifoTopic": (isFIFO ? "true" : "false")
        ]

        // If it's a FIFO topic with content-based deduplication, set the
        // "ContentBasedDeduplication" attribute.

        if isContentBasedDeduplication {
            attributes["ContentBasedDeduplication"] = "true"
        }

        // Create the topic and retrieve the ARN.

        let output = try await snsClient.createTopic(
            input: CreateTopicInput(
                attributes: attributes,
                name: topicName
            )
        )

        guard let topicArn = output.topicArn else {
            print("No topic ARN returned!")
            return
        }

        print(""""
              Topic '\(topicName) has been created with the
              topic ARN \(topicArn)."
              """
        )

        print(rowOfStars)

        // 3. Create an SQS queue. Append ".fifo" to the name if one of the
        //    FIFO topic configurations was chosen, and set "FifoQueue" to
        //    "true" if the topic is FIFO.

        print(""""
              Next, you will create two SQS queues that will be subscribed
```

```
              to the topic you just created.\n
              """
        )

        let q1Url = try await createQueue(prompt: "Enter the name of the first
queue: ",
                                          sqsClient: sqsClient, isFIFO: isFIFO)
        guard let q1Url else {
            print("Unable to create queue 1!")
            return
        }

        // 4. Get the SQS queue's ARN attribute using `GetQueueAttributes`.

        let q1Arn = try await getQueueARN(sqsClient: sqsClient, queueUrl: q1Url)

        guard let q1Arn else {
            print("Unable to get ARN of queue 1!")
            return
        }
        print("Got queue 1 ARN: \(q1Arn)")

        // 5. Attach an AWS IAM policy to the queue using
        //    `SetQueueAttributes`.

        try await setQueuePolicy(sqsClient: sqsClient, queueUrl: q1Url,
                                 queueArn: q1Arn, topicArn: topicArn)

        // 6. Subscribe the SQS queue to the SNS topic. Set the topic ARN in
        //    the request. Set the protocol to "sqs". Set the queue ARN to the
        //    ARN just received in step 5. For FIFO topics, give the option to
        //    apply a filter. A filter allows only matching messages to enter
        //    the queue.

        var q1Attributes: [String:String]? = nil

        if isFIFO {
            print(
                """

                If you add a filter to this subscription, then only the filtered
messages will
                be received in the queue. For information about message filtering,
see
```

```
                https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/sns-message-filtering.html
                For this example, you can filter messages by a 'tone' attribute.

                """
            )

            let subPrompt = """
                Would you like to filter messages for the first queue's subscription
to the
                topic \(topicName) (Y/N)?
                """
            if (yesNoRequest(prompt: subPrompt)) {
                q1Attributes = buildFilterAttributes()
            }
        }

        let sub1Output = try await snsClient.subscribe(
            input: SubscribeInput(
                attributes: q1Attributes,
                endpoint: q1Arn,
                protocol: "sqs",
                topicArn: topicArn
            )
        )

        guard let q1SubscriptionArn = sub1Output.subscriptionArn else {
            print("Invalid subscription ARN returned for queue 1!")
            return
        }

        // 7. Repeat steps 3-6 for the second queue.

        let q2Url = try await createQueue(prompt: "Enter the name of the second
queue: ",
                                  sqsClient: sqsClient, isFIFO: isFIFO)

        guard let q2Url else {
            print("Unable to create queue 2!")
            return
        }

        let q2Arn = try await getQueueARN(sqsClient: sqsClient, queueUrl: q2Url)

        guard let q2Arn else {
```

```
            print("Unable to get ARN of queue 2!")
            return
        }
        print("Got queue 2 ARN: \(q2Arn)")

        try await setQueuePolicy(sqsClient: sqsClient, queueUrl: q2Url,
                                 queueArn: q2Arn, topicArn: topicArn)

        var q2Attributes: [String:String]? = nil

        if isFIFO {
            let subPrompt = """
                Would you like to filter messages for the second queue's
subscription to the
                topic \(topicName) (Y/N)?
                """
            if (yesNoRequest(prompt: subPrompt)) {
                q2Attributes = buildFilterAttributes()
            }
        }

        let sub2Output = try await snsClient.subscribe(
            input: SubscribeInput(
                attributes: q2Attributes,
                endpoint: q2Arn,
                protocol: "sqs",
                topicArn: topicArn
            )
        )

        guard let q2SubscriptionArn = sub2Output.subscriptionArn else {
            print("Invalid subscription ARN returned for queue 1!")
            return
        }

        // 8. Let the user publish messages to the topic, asking for a message
        //    body for each message. Handle the types of topic correctly (SEE
        //    MVP INFORMATION AND FIX THESE COMMENTS!!!

        print("\n\(rowOfStars)\n")

        var first = true

        repeat {
```

```
            var publishInput = PublishInput(
                topicArn: topicArn
            )

            publishInput.message = stringRequest(prompt: "Enter message text to
publish: ")

            // If using a FIFO topic, a message group ID must be set on the
            // message.

            if isFIFO {
                if first {
                    print("""
                        Because you're using a FIFO topic, you must set a message
                        group ID. All messages within the same group will be
                        received in the same order in which they were published.\n
                        """
                    )
                }
                publishInput.messageGroupId = stringRequest(prompt: "Enter a message
group ID for this message: ")

                if !isContentBasedDeduplication {
                    if first {
                        print("""
                              Because you're not using content-based deduplication,
you
                              must enter a deduplication ID. If other messages with
the
                              same deduplication ID are published within the same
                              deduplication interval, they will not be delivered.
                              """
                        )
                    }
                    publishInput.messageDeduplicationId = stringRequest(prompt:
"Enter a deduplication ID for this message: ")
                }
            }

            // Allow the user to add a value for the "tone" attribute if they
            // wish to do so.

            var messageAttributes: [String:SNSClientTypes.MessageAttributeValue] =
[:]
```

```
            let attrValSelection = menuRequest(prompt: "Choose a tone to apply to
this message.", options: attrValues)

            if attrValSelection != 0 {
                let val = SNSClientTypes.MessageAttributeValue(dataType: "String",
stringValue: attrValues[attrValSelection])
                messageAttributes["tone"] = val
            }

            publishInput.messageAttributes = messageAttributes

            // Publish the message and display its ID.

            let publishOutput = try await snsClient.publish(input: publishInput)

            guard let messageID = publishOutput.messageId else {
                print("Unable to get the published message's ID!")
                return
            }

            print("Message published with ID \(messageID).")
            first = false

            // 9. Repeat step 8 until the user says they don't want to post
            //    another.

        } while (yesNoRequest(prompt: "Post another message (Y/N)? "))

        // 10. Display a list of the messages in each queue by using
        //     `ReceiveMessage`. Show at least the body and the attributes.

        print(rowOfStars)
        print("Contents of queue 1:")
        let q1DeleteList = try await receiveAndListMessages(sqsClient: sqsClient,
queueUrl: q1Url)
        print("\n\nContents of queue 2:")
        let q2DeleteList = try await receiveAndListMessages(sqsClient: sqsClient,
queueUrl: q2Url)
        print(rowOfStars)

        returnRequest(prompt: "\nPress return to clean up: ")

        // 11. Delete the received messages using `DeleteMessageBatch`.
```

```
        print("Deleting the messages from queue 1...")
        try await deleteMessageList(sqsClient: sqsClient, queueUrl: q1Url,
 deleteList: q1DeleteList)
        print("\nDeleting the messages from queue 2...")
        try await deleteMessageList(sqsClient: sqsClient, queueUrl: q2Url,
 deleteList: q2DeleteList)

        // 12. Unsubscribe and delete both queues.

        print("\nUnsubscribing from queue 1...")
        _ = try await snsClient.unsubscribe(
            input: UnsubscribeInput(subscriptionArn: q1SubscriptionArn)
        )

        print("Unsubscribing from queue 2...")
        _ = try await snsClient.unsubscribe(
            input: UnsubscribeInput(subscriptionArn: q2SubscriptionArn)
        )

        print("Deleting queue 1...")
        _ = try await sqsClient.deleteQueue(
            input: DeleteQueueInput(queueUrl: q1Url)
        )

        print("Deleting queue 2...")
        _ = try await sqsClient.deleteQueue(
            input: DeleteQueueInput(queueUrl: q2Url)
        )

        // 13. Delete the topic.

        print("Deleting the SNS topic...")
        _ = try await snsClient.deleteTopic(
            input: DeleteTopicInput(topicArn: topicArn)
        )
    }
}

/// The program's asynchronous entry point.
@main
struct Main {
    static func main() async {
        let args = Array(CommandLine.arguments.dropFirst())
```

```
        do {
            let command = try ExampleCommand.parse(args)
            try await command.runAsync()
        } catch {
            ExampleCommand.exit(withError: error)
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 다음 주제를 참조하세요.
  - CreateQueue
  - CreateTopic
  - DeleteMessageBatch
  - DeleteQueue
  - DeleteTopic
  - GetQueueAttributes
  - Publish
  - ReceiveMessage
  - SetQueueAttributes
  - Subscribe
  - Unsubscribe

AWS STS SDK for Swift를 사용한 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Swift용 AWS SDK를와 함께 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다 AWS STS.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업

작업

`AssumeRole`

다음 코드 예시는 `AssumeRole`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
import AWSSTS

    public func assumeRole(role: IAMClientTypes.Role, sessionName: String)
        async throws -> STSClientTypes.Credentials
    {
        let input = AssumeRoleInput(
            roleArn: role.arn,
            roleSessionName: sessionName
        )
        do {
            let output = try await stsClient.assumeRole(input: input)

            guard let credentials = output.credentials else {
                throw ServiceHandlerError.authError
            }

            return credentials
        } catch {
            print("Error assuming role: ", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- API 세부 정보는 AWS SDK for Swift API 참조의 AssumeRole을 참조하십시오.

SDK for Swift를 사용한 Amazon Transcribe 스트리밍 예제

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Transcribe Streaming과 함께 AWS SDK for Swift를 사용하여 작업을 수행하고 일반적인 시나리오를 구현하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

작업은 대규모 프로그램에서 발췌한 코드이며 컨텍스트에 맞춰 실행해야 합니다. 작업은 관련 시나리오의 컨텍스트에 따라 표시되며, 개별 서비스 함수를 직접적으로 호출하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

시나리오는 동일한 서비스 내에서 또는 다른 AWS 서비스와 결합된 상태에서 여러 함수를 호출하여 특정 태스크를 수행하는 방법을 보여주는 코드 예제입니다.

각 예시에는 전체 소스 코드에 대한 링크가 포함되어 있으며, 여기에서 컨텍스트에 맞춰 코드를 설정하고 실행하는 방법에 대한 지침을 찾을 수 있습니다.

주제

- 작업
- 시나리오

작업

`StartStreamTranscription`

다음 코드 예시는 `StartStreamTranscription`의 사용 방법을 보여 줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

```
        let client = TranscribeStreamingClient(
            config: try await
TranscribeStreamingClient.TranscribeStreamingClientConfiguration(
                region: region
            )
        )

        // Start the transcription running on the audio stream.
```

```
        let output = try await client.startStreamTranscription(
            input: StartStreamTranscriptionInput(
                audioStream: try await createAudioStream(),
                languageCode: TranscribeStreamingClientTypes.LanguageCode(rawValue:
 lang),
                mediaEncoding: encoding,
                mediaSampleRateHertz: sampleRate
            )
        )
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Swift API 참조의 StartStreamTranscription을 참조하세요. AWS

시나리오

오디오 파일 트랜스크립션

다음 코드 예제에서는 Amazon Transcribe 스트리밍을 사용하여 소스 오디오 파일의 트랜스크립션을 생성하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

SDK for Swift

> **Note**
>
> GitHub에 더 많은 내용이 있습니다. AWS 코드 예 리포지토리에서 전체 예를 찾고 설정 및 실행하는 방법을 배워보세요.

Amazon Transcribe 스트리밍을 사용하여 오디오 파일의 음성 언어를 트랜스크립션합니다.

```
/// An example that demonstrates how to watch an transcribe event stream to
/// transcribe audio from a file to the console.

import ArgumentParser
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSTranscribeStreaming
import Foundation

/// Identify one of the media file formats supported by Amazon Transcribe.
enum TranscribeFormat: String, ExpressibleByArgument {
    case ogg = "ogg"
```

```
    case pcm = "pcm"
    case flac = "flac"
}

// -MARK: - Async command line tool

struct ExampleCommand: ParsableCommand {
    // -MARK: Command arguments
    @Flag(help: "Show partial results")
    var showPartial = false
    @Option(help: "Language code to transcribe into")
    var lang: String = "en-US"
    @Option(help: "Format of the source audio file")
    var format: TranscribeFormat
    @Option(help: "Sample rate of the source audio file in Hertz")
    var sampleRate: Int = 16000
    @Option(help: "Path of the source audio file")
    var path: String
    @Option(help: "Name of the Amazon S3 Region to use (default: us-east-1)")
    var region = "us-east-1"

    static var configuration = CommandConfiguration(
        commandName: "tsevents",
        abstract: """
        This example shows how to use event streaming with Amazon Transcribe.
        """,
        discussion: """
        """
    )

    /// Create and return an Amazon Transcribe audio stream from the file
    /// specified in the arguments.
    ///
    /// - Throws: Errors from `TranscribeError`.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `AsyncThrowingStream<TranscribeStreamingClientTypes.AudioStream,
 Error>`
    func createAudioStream() async throws
                -> AsyncThrowingStream<TranscribeStreamingClientTypes.AudioStream,
 Error> {

        let fileURL: URL = URL(fileURLWithPath: path)
        let audioData = try Data(contentsOf: fileURL)
```

```
        // Properties defining the size of audio chunks and the total size of
        // the audio file in bytes. You should try to send chunks that last on
        // average 125 milliseconds.

        let chunkSizeInMilliseconds = 125.0
        let chunkSize = Int(chunkSizeInMilliseconds  / 1000.0 * Double(sampleRate) *
2.0)
        let audioDataSize = audioData.count

        // Create an audio stream from the source data. The stream's job is
        // to send the audio in chunks to Amazon Transcribe as
        // `AudioStream.audioevent` events.

        let audioStream =
AsyncThrowingStream<TranscribeStreamingClientTypes.AudioStream,
                                Error> { continuation in
            Task {
                var currentStart = 0
                var currentEnd = min(chunkSize, audioDataSize - currentStart)

                // Generate and send chunks of audio data as `audioevent`
                // events until the entire file has been sent. Each event is
                // yielded to the SDK after being created.

                while currentStart < audioDataSize {
                    let dataChunk = audioData[currentStart ..< currentEnd]

                    let audioEvent =
TranscribeStreamingClientTypes.AudioStream.audioevent(
                        .init(audioChunk: dataChunk)
                    )
                    let yieldResult = continuation.yield(audioEvent)
                    switch yieldResult {
                        case .enqueued(_):
                            // The chunk was successfully enqueued into the
                            // stream. The `remaining` parameter estimates how
                            // much room is left in the queue, but is ignored here.
                            break
                        case .dropped(_):
                            // The chunk was dropped because the queue buffer
                            // is full. This will cause transcription errors.
                            print("Warning: Dropped audio! The transcription will be
incomplete.")
                        case .terminated:
```

```
                            print("Audio stream terminated.")
                            continuation.finish()
                            return
                        default:
                            print("Warning: Unrecognized response during audio
streaming.")
                    }

                    currentStart = currentEnd
                    currentEnd = min(currentStart + chunkSize, audioDataSize)
                }

                // Let the SDK's continuation block know the stream is over.

                continuation.finish()
            }
        }

        return audioStream
    }

    /// Run the transcription process.
    ///
    /// - Throws: An error from `TranscribeError`.
    func transcribe(encoding: TranscribeStreamingClientTypes.MediaEncoding) async
throws {
        // Create the Transcribe Streaming client.

        let client = TranscribeStreamingClient(
            config: try await
TranscribeStreamingClient.TranscribeStreamingClientConfiguration(
                region: region
            )
        )

        // Start the transcription running on the audio stream.

        let output = try await client.startStreamTranscription(
            input: StartStreamTranscriptionInput(
                audioStream: try await createAudioStream(),
                languageCode: TranscribeStreamingClientTypes.LanguageCode(rawValue:
lang),
                mediaEncoding: encoding,
                mediaSampleRateHertz: sampleRate
```

```
            )
        )

        // Iterate over the events in the returned transcript result stream.
        // Each `transcriptevent` contains a list of result fragments which
        // need to be concatenated together to build the final transcript.
        for try await event in output.transcriptResultStream! {
            switch event {
            case .transcriptevent(let event):
            for result in event.transcript?.results ?? [] {
                guard let transcript = result.alternatives?.first?.transcript else {
                    continue
                }

                // If showing partial results is enabled and the result is
                // partial, show it. Partial results may be incomplete, and
                // may be inaccurate, with upcoming audio making the
                // transcription complete or by giving more context to make
                // transcription make more sense.

                if (result.isPartial && showPartial) {
                    print("[Partial] \(transcript)")
                }

                // When the complete fragment of transcribed text is ready,
                // print it. This could just as easily be used to draw the
                // text as a subtitle over a playing video, though timing
                // would need to be managed.

                if !result.isPartial {
                    if (showPartial) {
                        print("[Final  ] ", terminator: "")
                    }
                    print(transcript)
                }
            }
            default:
                print("Error: Unexpected message from Amazon Transcribe:")
            }
        }
    }

    /// Convert the value of the `--format` command line option into the
    /// corresponding Transcribe Streaming `MediaEncoding` type.
```

```
    ///
    /// - Returns: The `MediaEncoding` equivalent of the format specified on
    ///   the command line.
    func getMediaEncoding() -> TranscribeStreamingClientTypes.MediaEncoding {
        let mediaEncoding: TranscribeStreamingClientTypes.MediaEncoding

        switch format {
        case .flac:
            mediaEncoding = .flac
        case .ogg:
            mediaEncoding = .oggOpus
        case .pcm:
            mediaEncoding = .pcm
        }

        return mediaEncoding
    }
}

// -MARK: - Entry point

/// The program's asynchronous entry point.
@main
struct Main {
    static func main() async {
        let args = Array(CommandLine.arguments.dropFirst())

        do {
            let command = try ExampleCommand.parse(args)
            try await command.transcribe(encoding: command.getMediaEncoding())
        } catch let error as TranscribeError {
            print("ERROR: \(error.errorDescription ?? "Unknown error")")
        } catch {
            ExampleCommand.exit(withError: error)
        }
    }
}

/// Errors thrown by the example's functions.
enum TranscribeError: Error {
    /// No transcription stream available.
    case noTranscriptionStream
    /// The source media file couldn't be read.
    case readError
```

```
    var errorDescription: String? {
        switch self {
        case .noTranscriptionStream:
            return "No transcription stream returned by Amazon Transcribe."
        case .readError:
            return "Unable to read the source audio file."
        }
    }
}
```

- API 세부 정보는 SDK for Swift API 참조의 StartStreamTranscription을 참조하세요. AWS